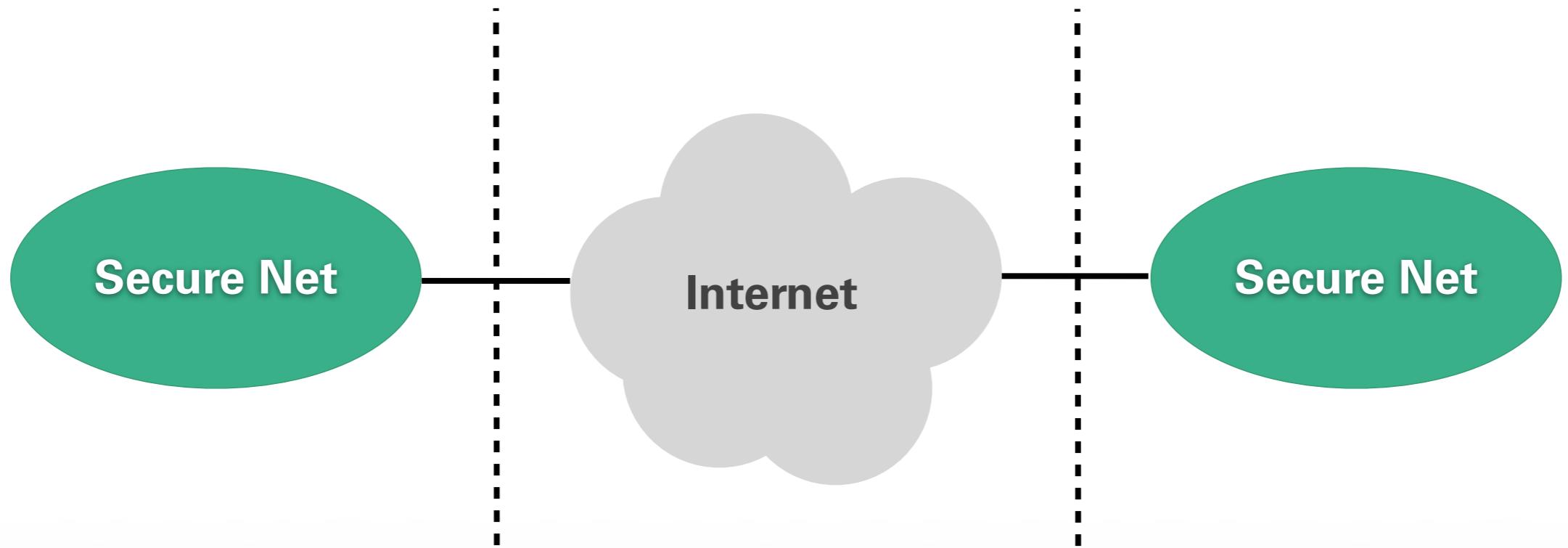


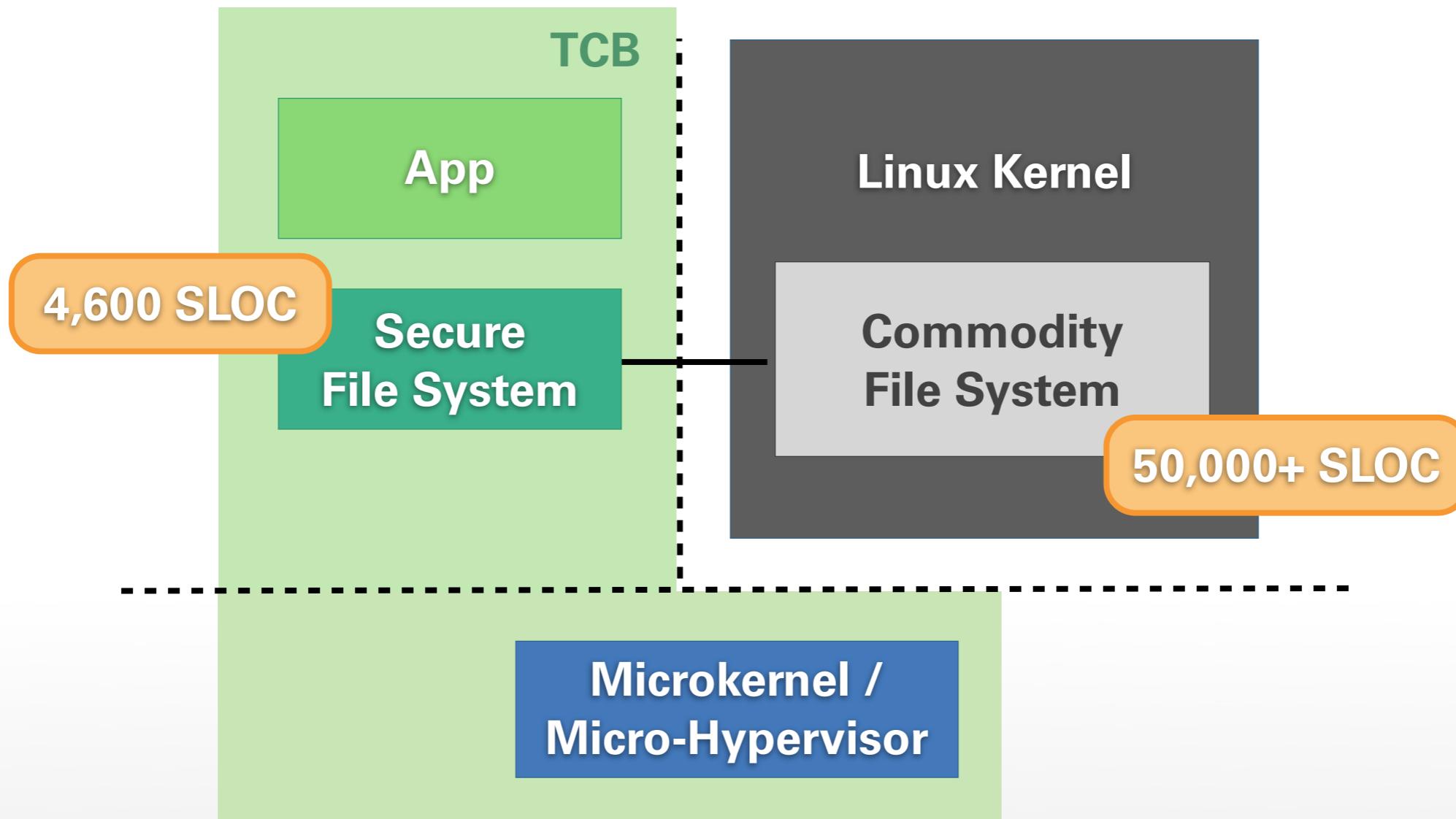
# jVPFS: Adding Robustness to a Secure Stacked File System with Untrusted Local Storage Components

**Carsten Weinhold, Hermann Härtig**

**VPN:** Confidentiality, Integrity, ~~Availability~~



**VPFS:** Confidentiality, Integrity, ~~Availability~~



[1] Weinhold, Härtig: „VPFS: Building a Virtual Private File System With a Small Trusted Computing Base“, EuroSys'08

**VPFS:** Confidentiality, Integrity, ~~Availability~~

Secure  
File System

-----  
Secure File  
System Proxy

Commodity  
File System

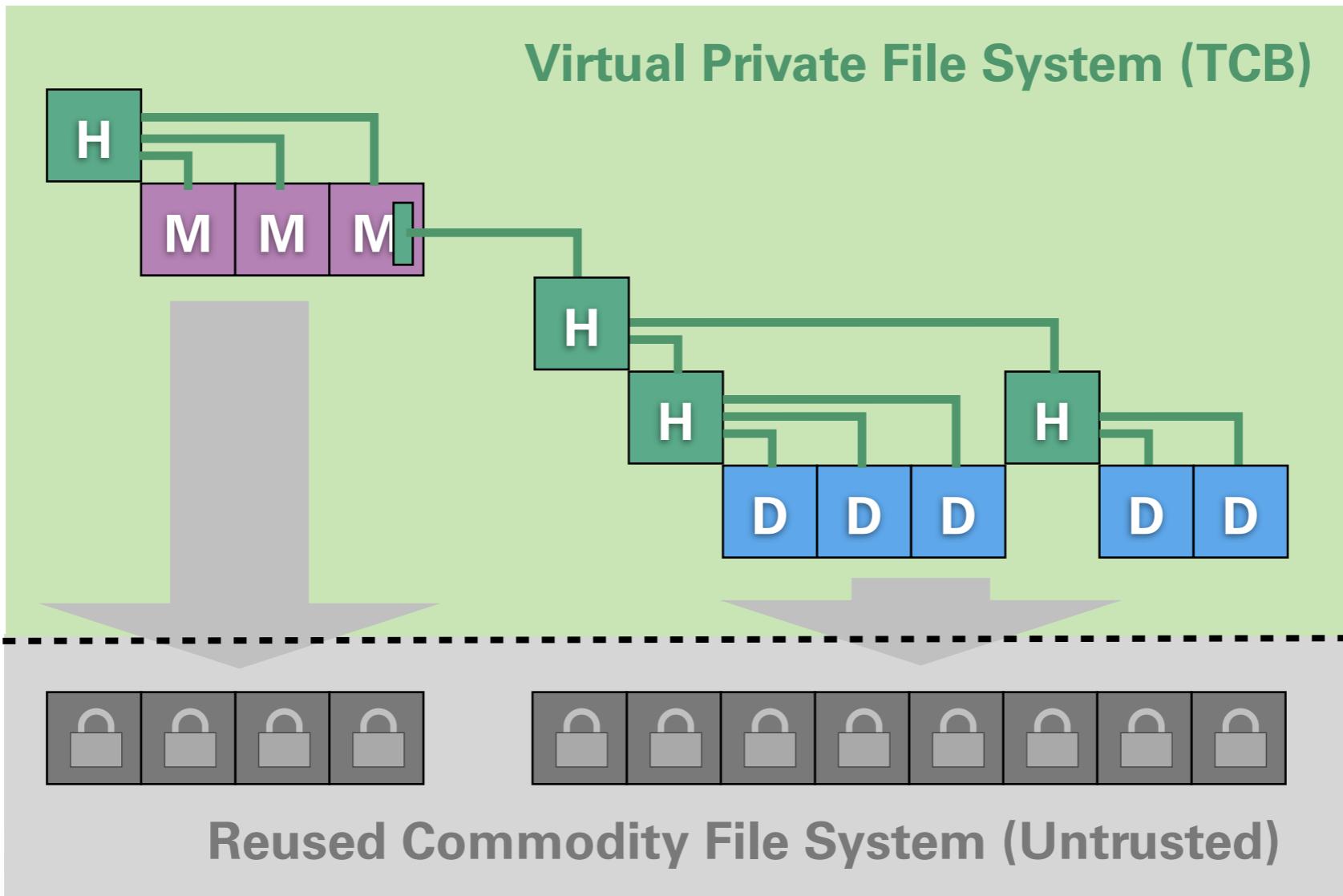
- [1] Weinhold, Härtig: „VPFS: Building a Virtual Private File System With a Small Trusted Computing Base“, EuroSys’08

- Introduction
- VPFS: Virtual Private File System
- jVPFS: Adding robustness securely
- Evaluation
- Lessons learned

Secure  
File System

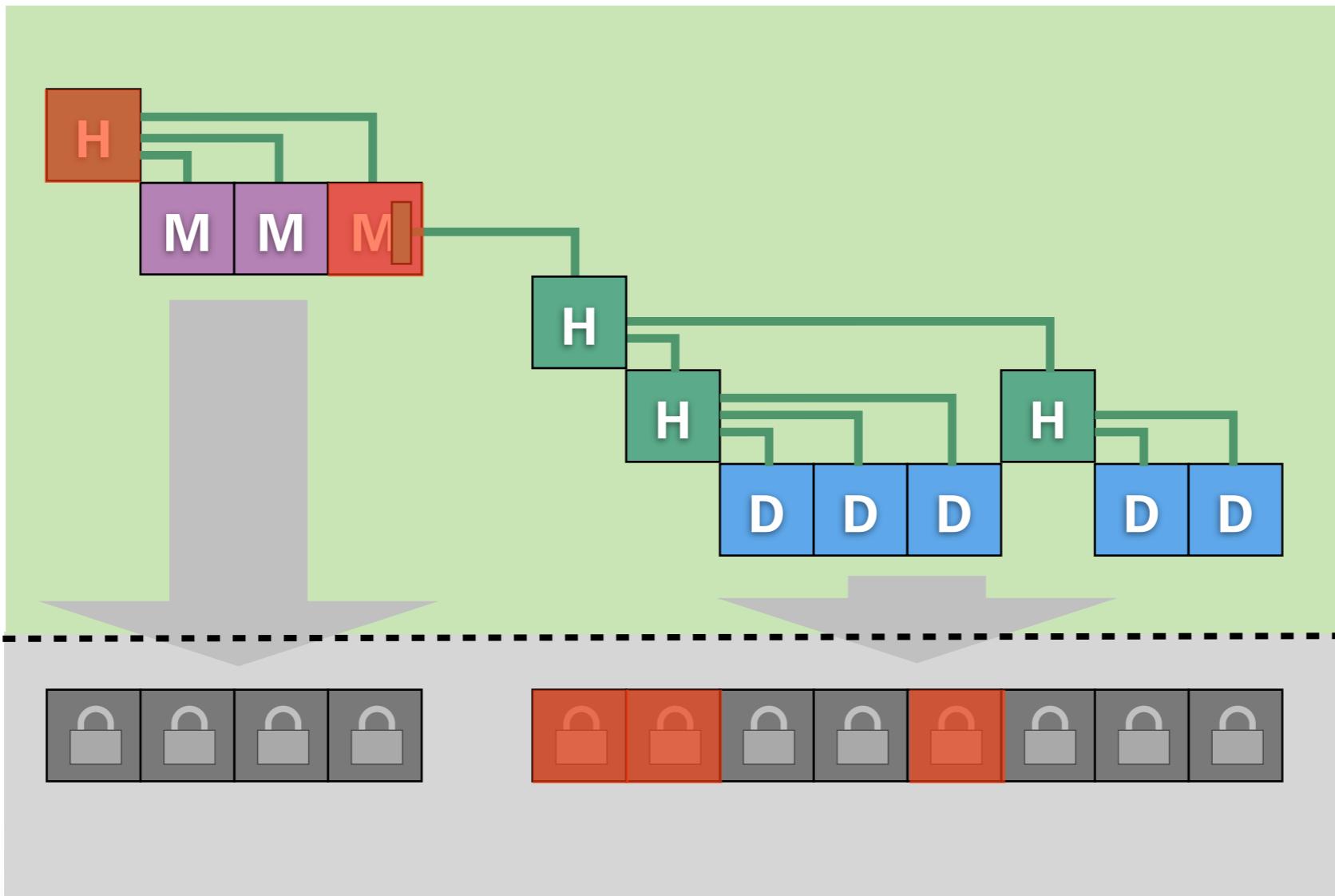
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Secure File  
System Proxy

Commodity  
File System



- Encrypted files in commodity file system
- Merkle **hash tree** to detect tampering

# UPDATING HASH TREE



- High overhead: many writes + crypto ops
- Hash tree updates must be atomic

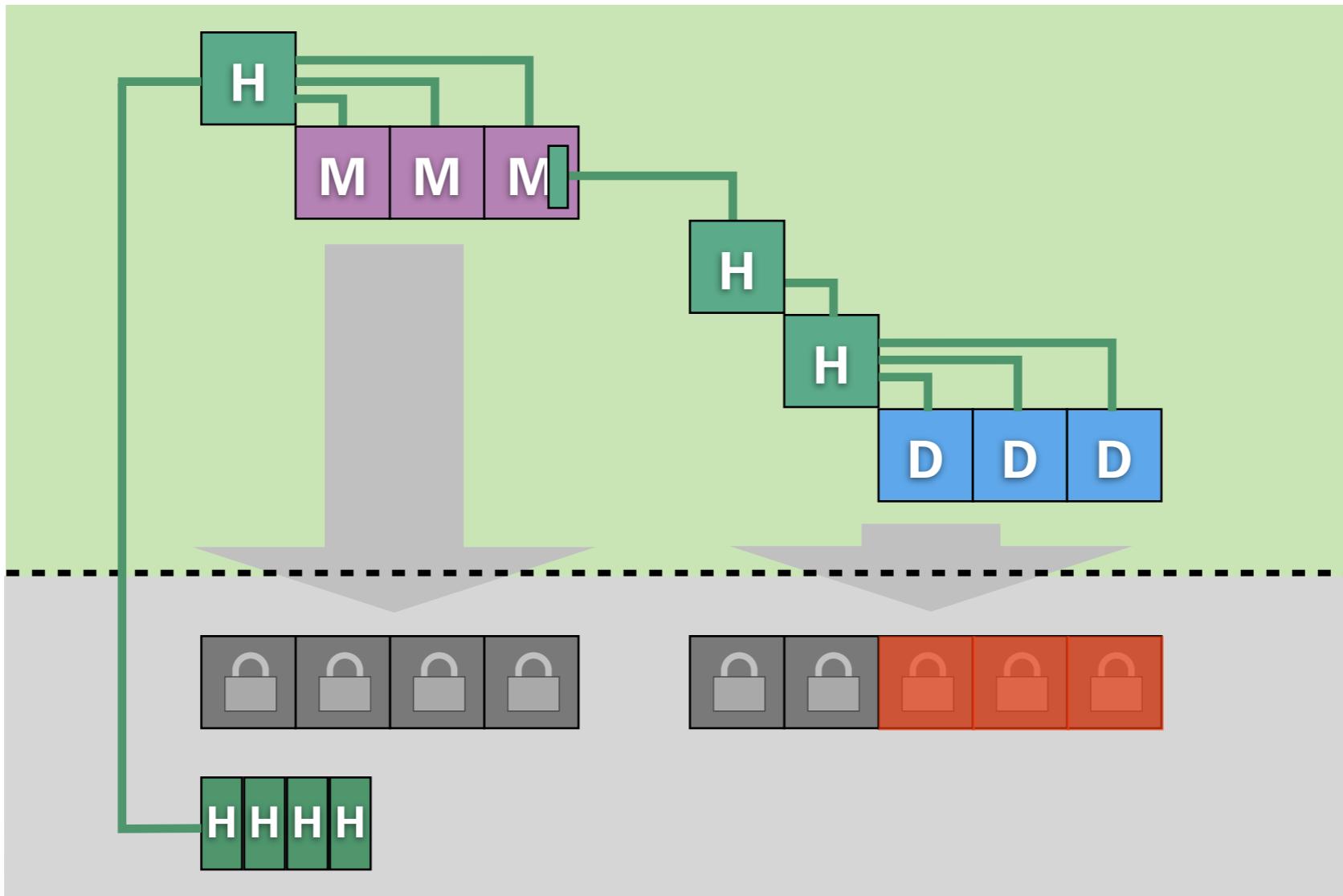
- File-system consistency is complex problem:
  - Correct implementation is difficult<sup>[2,3]</sup>
  - Bugs often in corner cases, error checking<sup>[4]</sup>
  - Widely used file systems affected, too
- **Goal:** keep complexity out of the TCB

[2] Yang et al.: „Using Model Checking to Find Serious File System Errors”, ACM TOCS Vol.24 Issue 4, 2006

[3] Prabhakaran et al.: „Model-Based Failure Analysis of Journaling File Systems”, DSN’05

[4] Gunawi et al.: „EIO: Error Handling is Occasionally Correct”, FAST’08

# HASH TREE + JOURNAL



- Record new hash sums in journal
- Recovery: valid hash either in tree or journal

Security critical

- Calculate hash + encrypt block
- Put ciphertext + hash into shared ring buffer

- Do ordered write to legacy file system
  - Append hash sums to journal
  - Write blocks afterwards
- Optimizations

Critical only for Availability

- **Approach:** log operations, not blocks
  - Code reuse: replay during recovery via API
  - Simple dependency tracking
  - Non-intrusive implementation
- **Dependencies:**
  - *New files*: inode, name, parent dir
  - *Updated files*: file size, hash sums
  - *Unlinked / moved files*: name, parent dir

# TRACKING NEW FILES

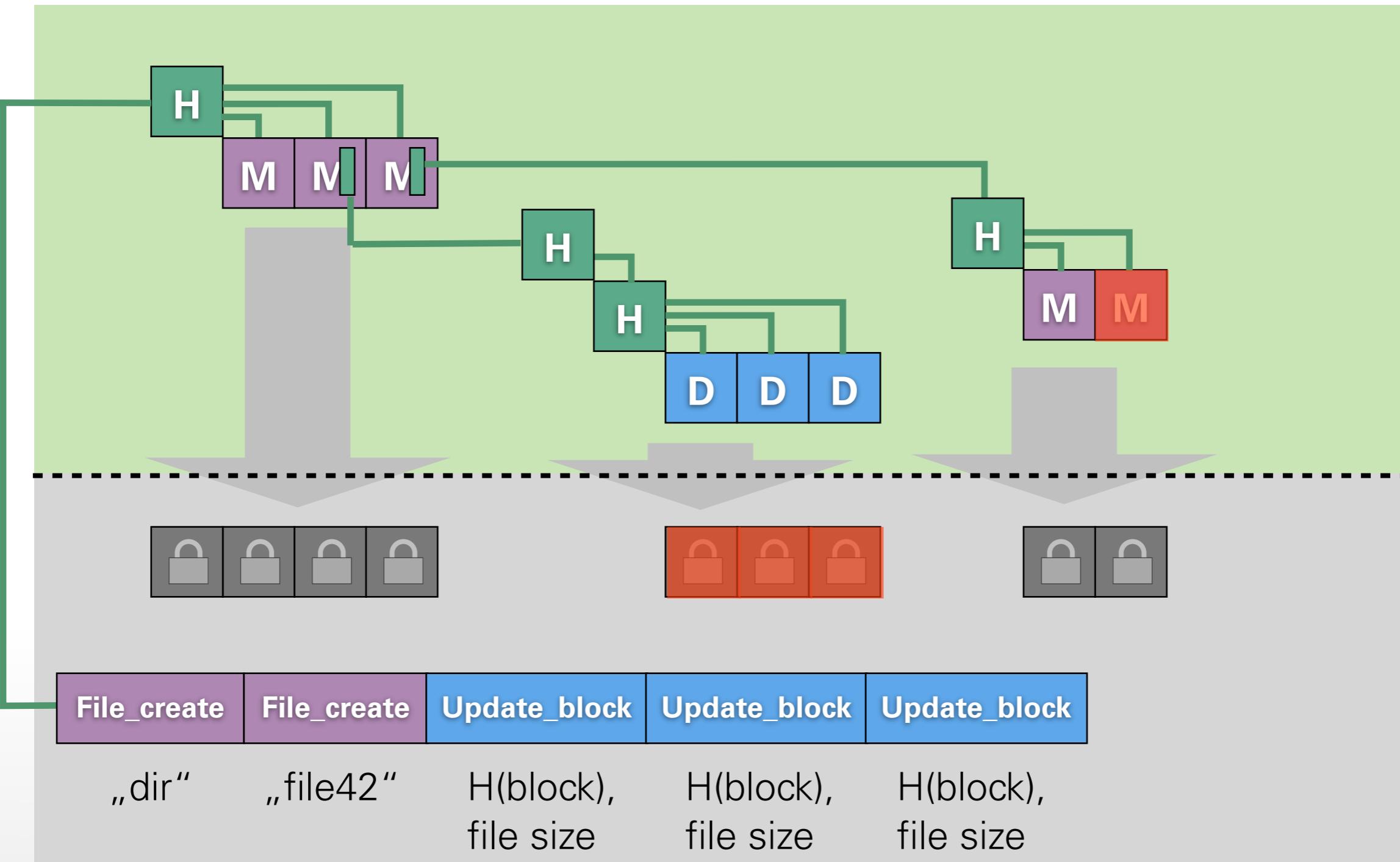
file table

	fd
0	File*
1	
2	File*
3	File*
4	File*
...	
511	

new-file table

	p_fd	p_inode	name
0			
1			
2	1	0	„dir“
3	2	0	„file23“
4	2	113	„file42“
...			
511			

Pathname elements to log: **.../dir/file42**



## ■ Confidentiality:

- Filenames, inodes, etc.: encrypted

- Block offset, type: plaintext

## ■ Tamper detection:

- Anchor of journal in „Sealed Memory“

- Journal is continuously MAC'd

## ■ Record groups:

- All records between two MACs



# RECOVERY PROCEDURE

1. Recover legacy file system
  2. Find complete record groups in journal
  3. Restore pre-journal versions of metadata blocks
  4. Read root info (aka superblock)
  5. Replay:
    - a) Get complete record groups
    - b) Check integrity + decrypt
    - c) Re-execute operations:  
`open()`, `unlink()`, ...
    - d) Repeat from a)
- Critical only for Availability
- Security critical



- **Extensive Reuse:**

- Complete commodity file system
- Existing consistency primitives:
  - Journaling, copy-on-write, ...
  - Write ordering, snapshots

- **More details in paper:**

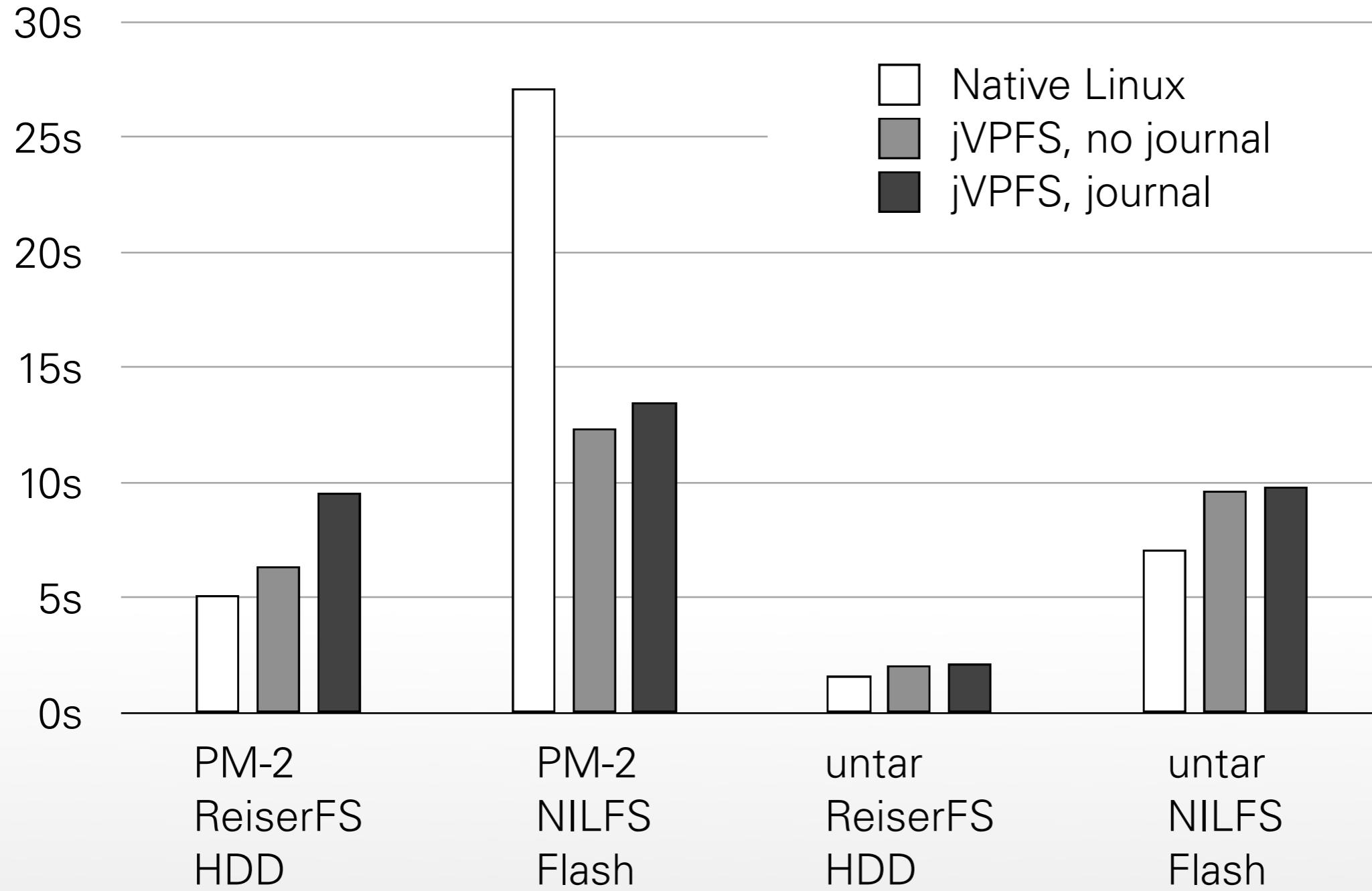
- Checkpoints + journal truncation
- Flushing metadata blocks

# SOURCE COMPLEXITY

Subsystem	SLOC		
	ReiserFS	Ext4	jVPFS
Journal + replay	~3,200	~5,000	325
Basic persistency	16,500+	24,000+	404
Core functionality			2,444
Crypto algorithms			667

- **Testcase for recovery:**
  - Unpack tar archive (3,000+ files, 70 MB)
  - Power-cycle machine, interrupt write back
  - Recover jVPFS + try to open + read all files:
    - *NILFS+Flash*: successful
    - *ReiserFS+HDD*: successful
- **Example run:** replay **1.2 MB** journal in **5.1s**
- **Restored:** **2,710** files, **40 MB** user data

# PERFORMANCE



- **jVPFS:** Less than **350 SLOC** in TCB to **make secure** file system **robust**
- Security-critical core for journaling + replay:
  - Log API-level operations, replay via API
  - Code reuse, simple dependency tracking
- Move complexity to untrusted file system
- Reuse existing consistency primitives