



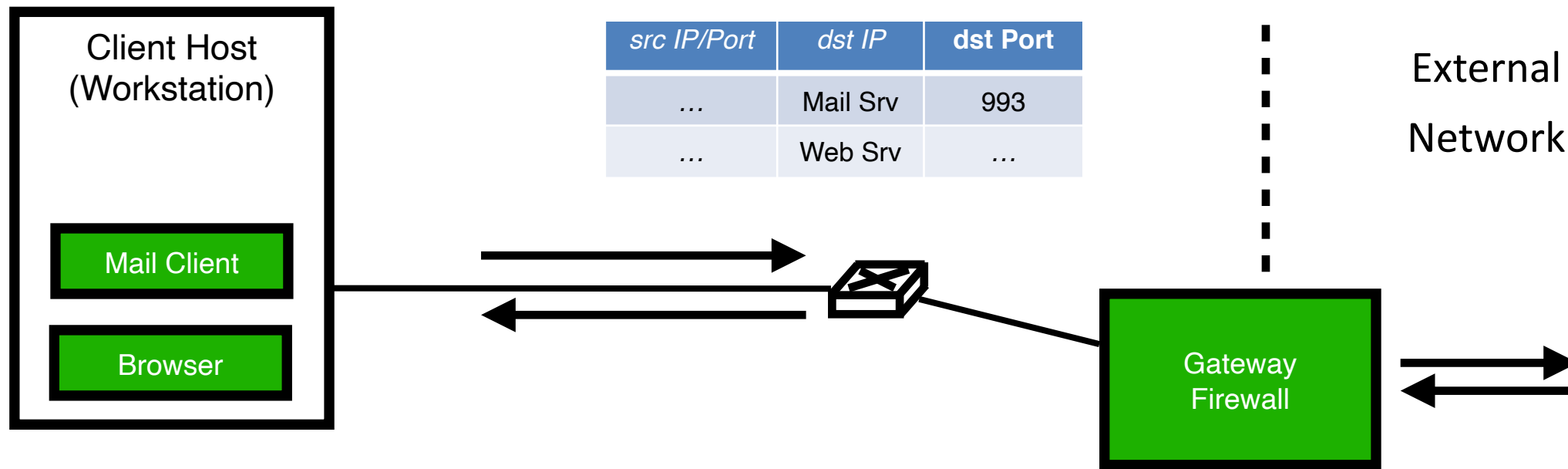
SENG, the SGX-Enforcing Network Gateway: Authorizing Communication from Shielded Clients

Fabian Schwarz and Christian Rossow
(CISPA Helmholtz Center for Information Security)

Client Workstations (Enterprise Network)

"traditional" firewall policies

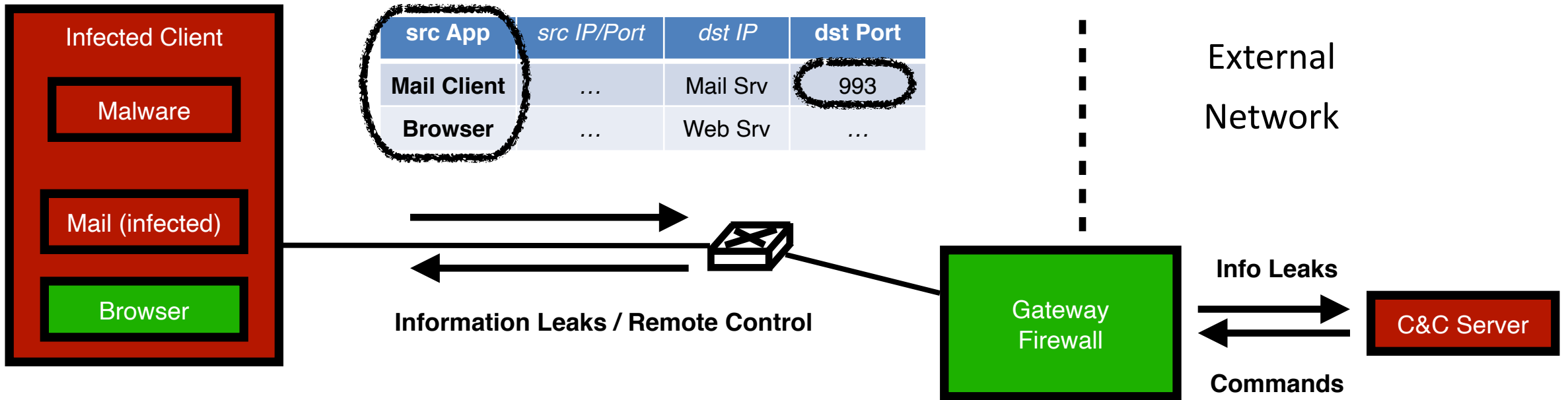
<i>src IP/Port</i>	<i>dst IP</i>	<i>dst Port</i>
...	Mail Srv	993
...	Web Srv	...



Client Workstations (Enterprise Network)

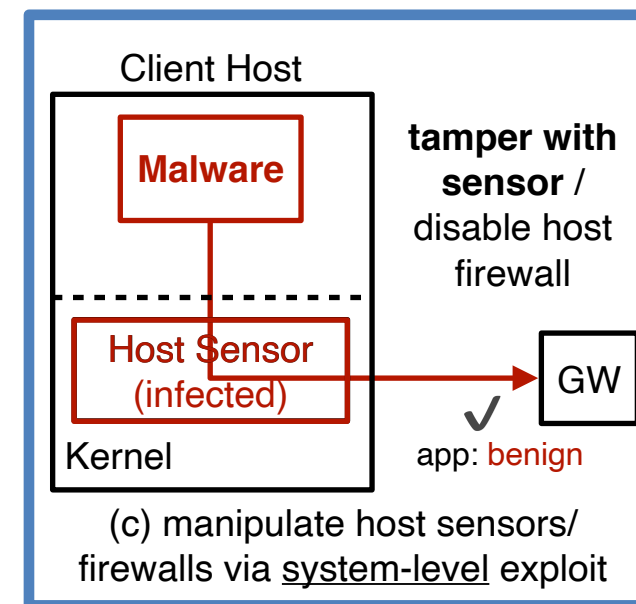
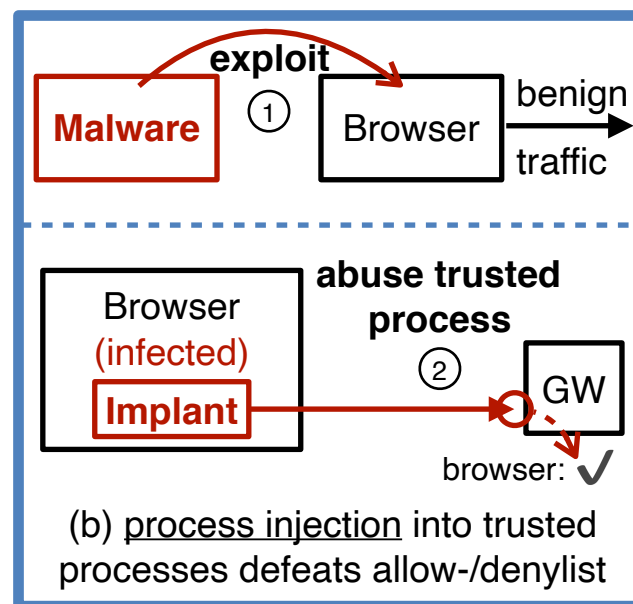
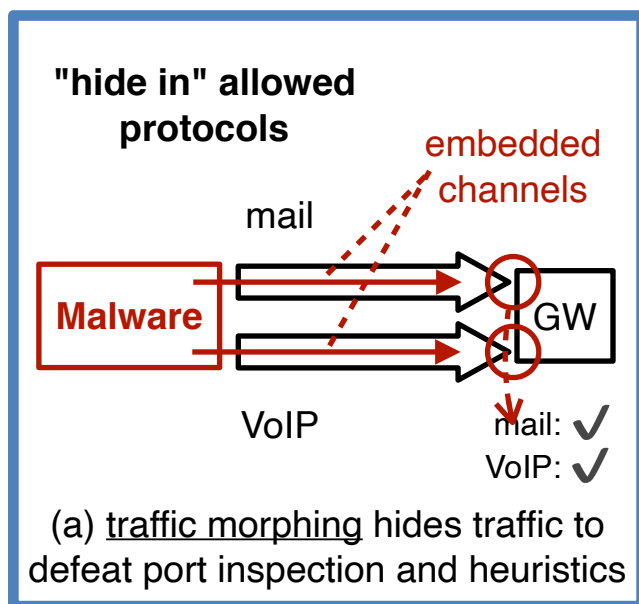
Goal: *per-application* policies

sender/receiver
application?



The Problem: Secure Traffic-to-Application Attribution is Challenging!

Malware evades traffic-to-application attribution:



Reliable and secure attribution requires:

- (I) protection of applications and their traffic from system/MITM attackers
- (II) precise, unforgeable application identifiers (exposed to firewall)

Threat Model

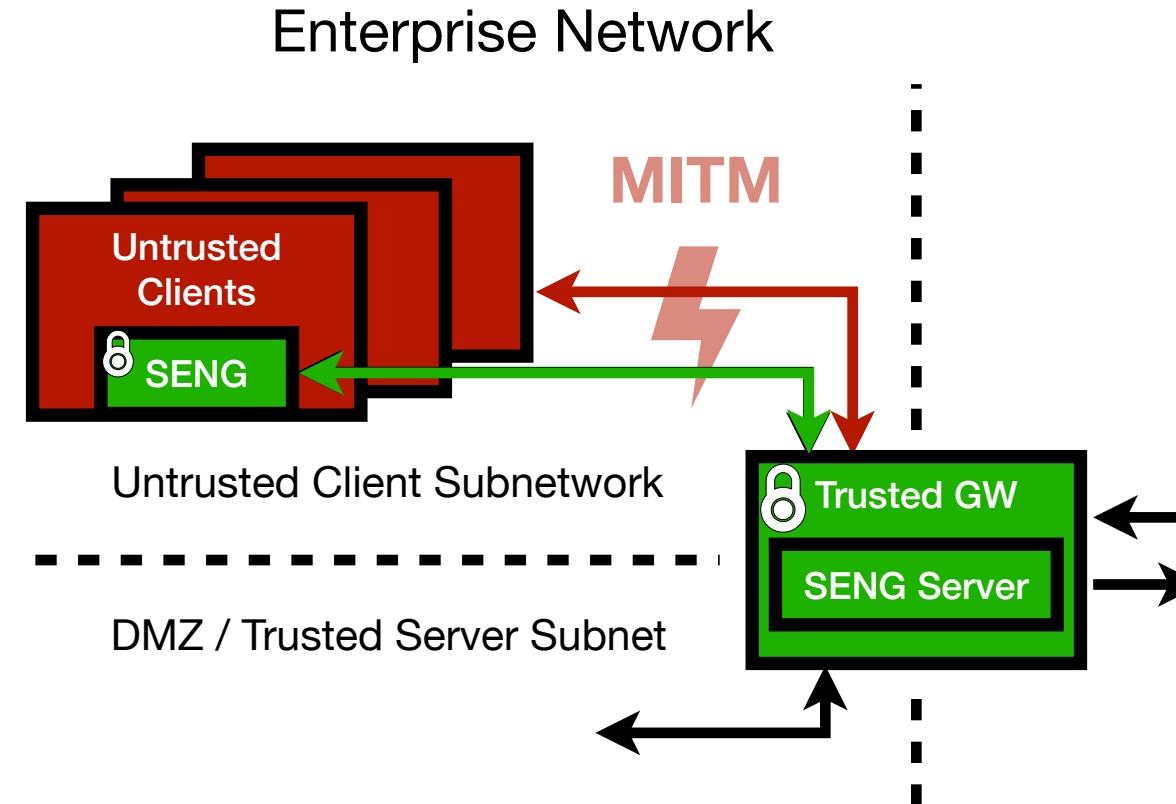
- MITM network attackers
- fully compromised client system, only trust hardware (Intel® SGX) and user
- trusted central gateway ("bastion host")

Our Idea(s):

Run applications in TEE and shield network traffic until the perimeter firewall.

++

Root application identities in HW trust anchor and expose them to the gateway services.

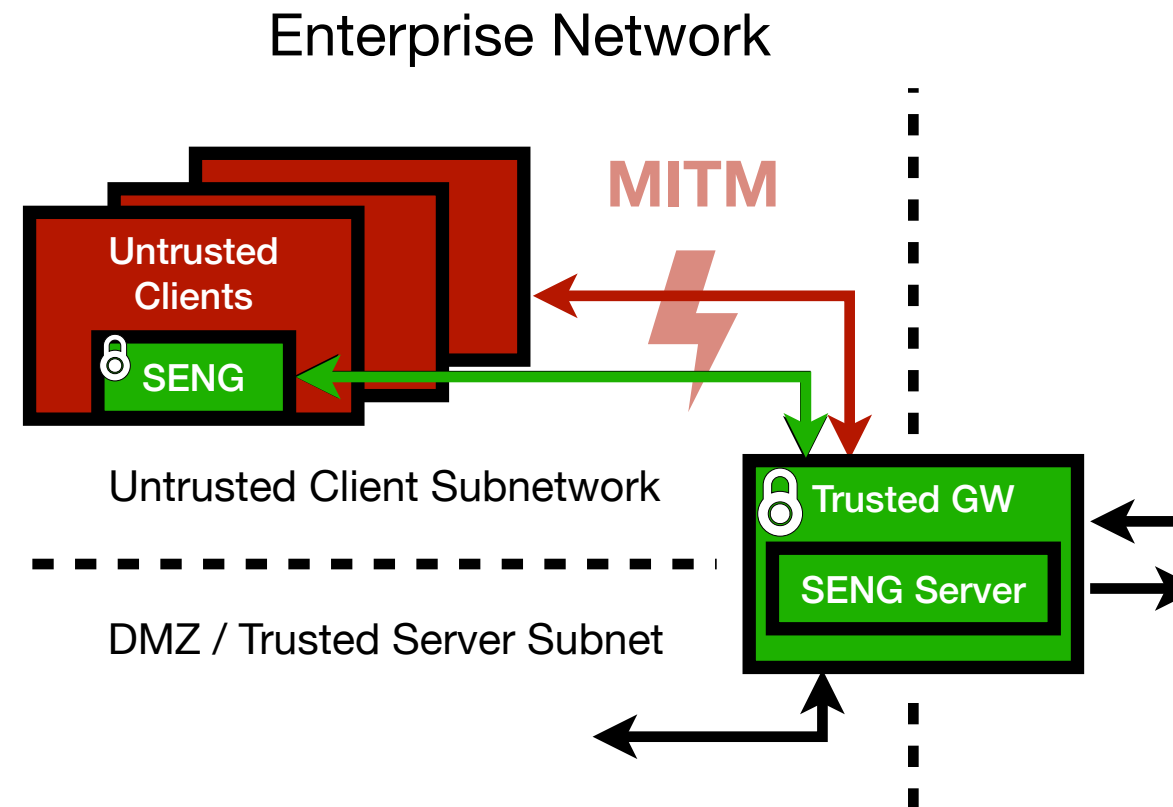


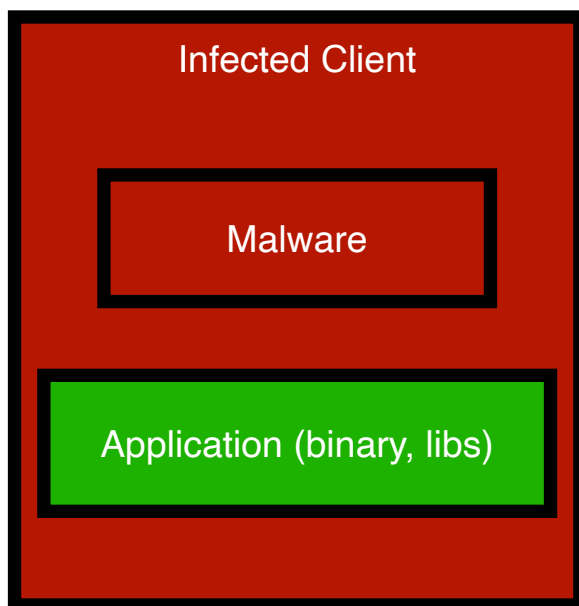
Ultimate Goal:

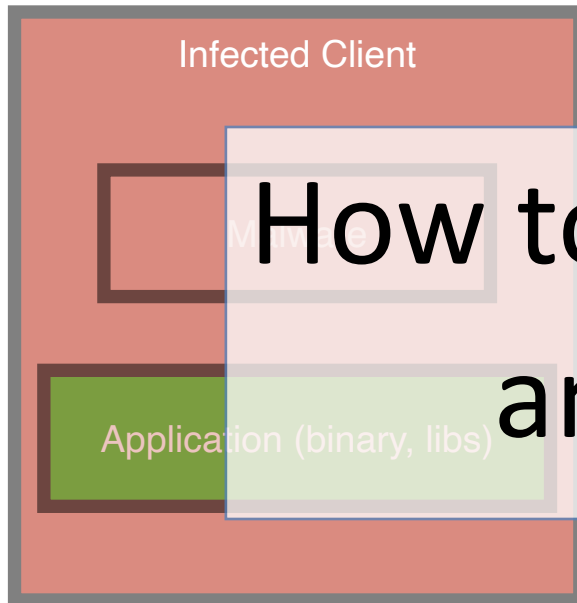
Enable *precise and secure per-application* policies at the perimeter firewall to prevent info leaks / remote control

Easy Deployment

- no client application modifications
- compatible with existing firewalls and gateway services

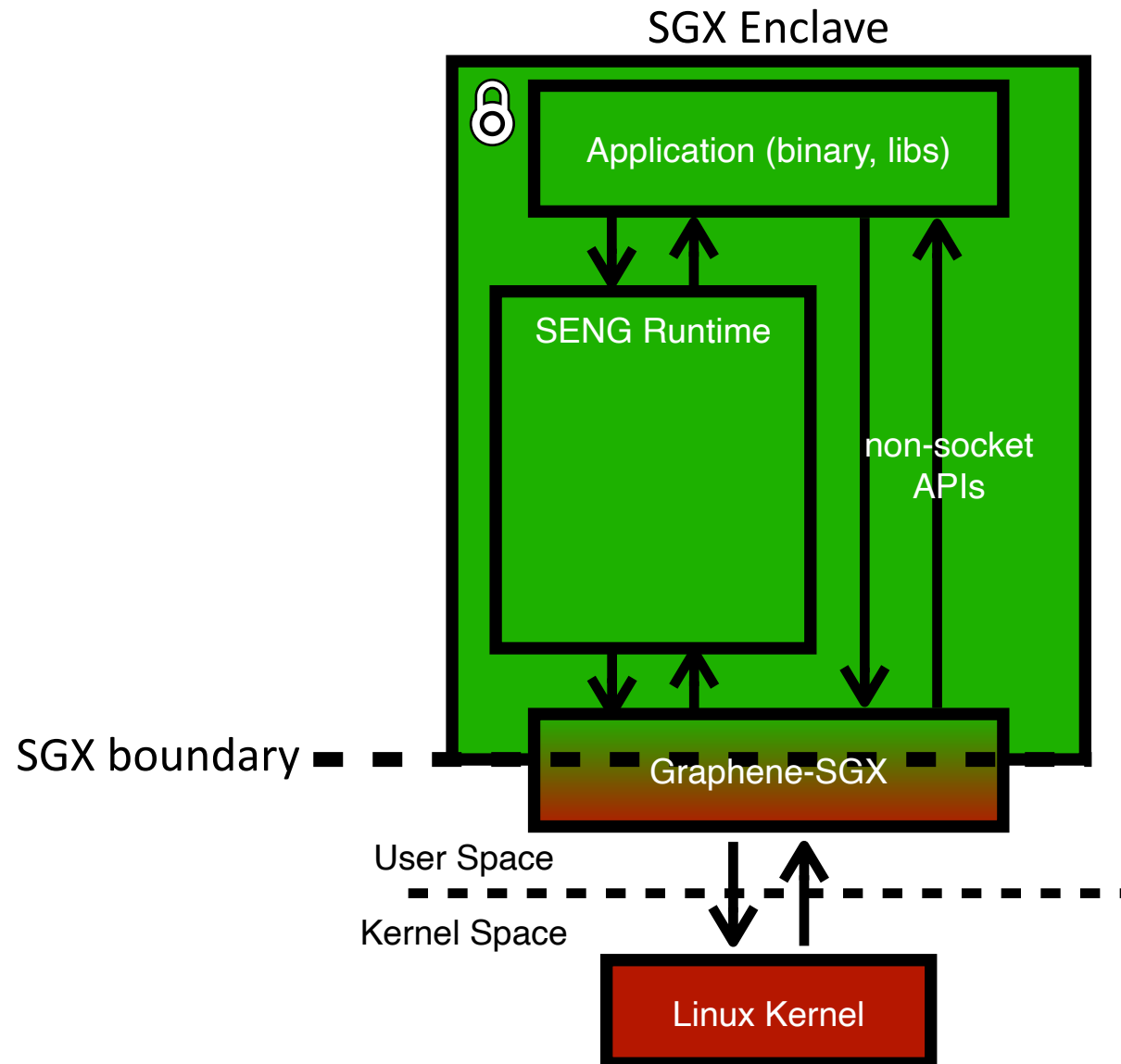




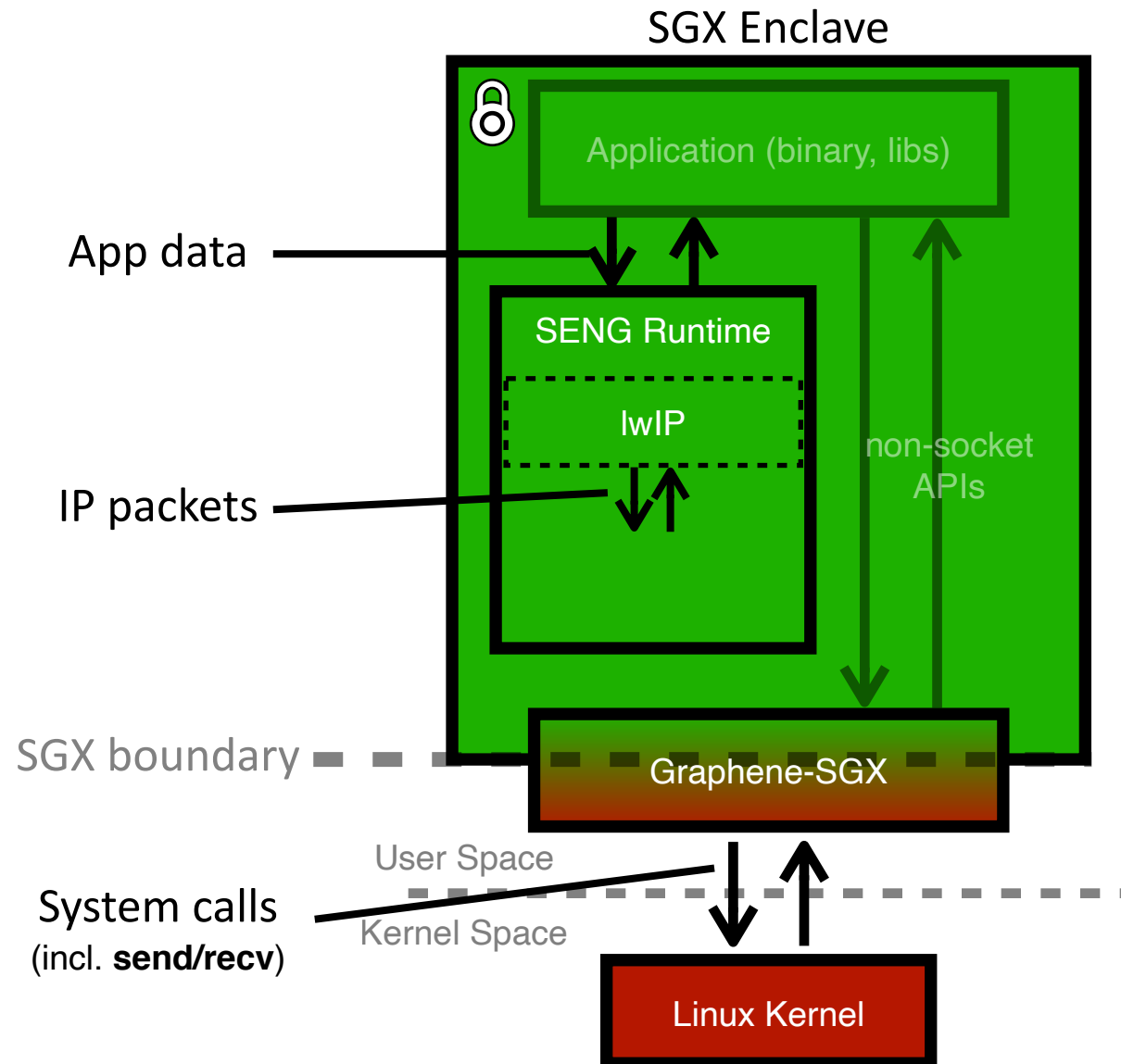


How to shield client applications and their connections?

Application (binary, libs)

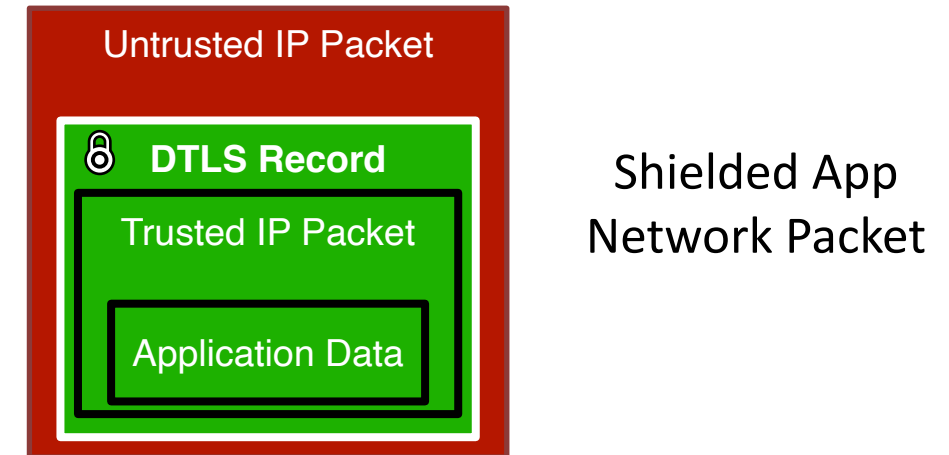
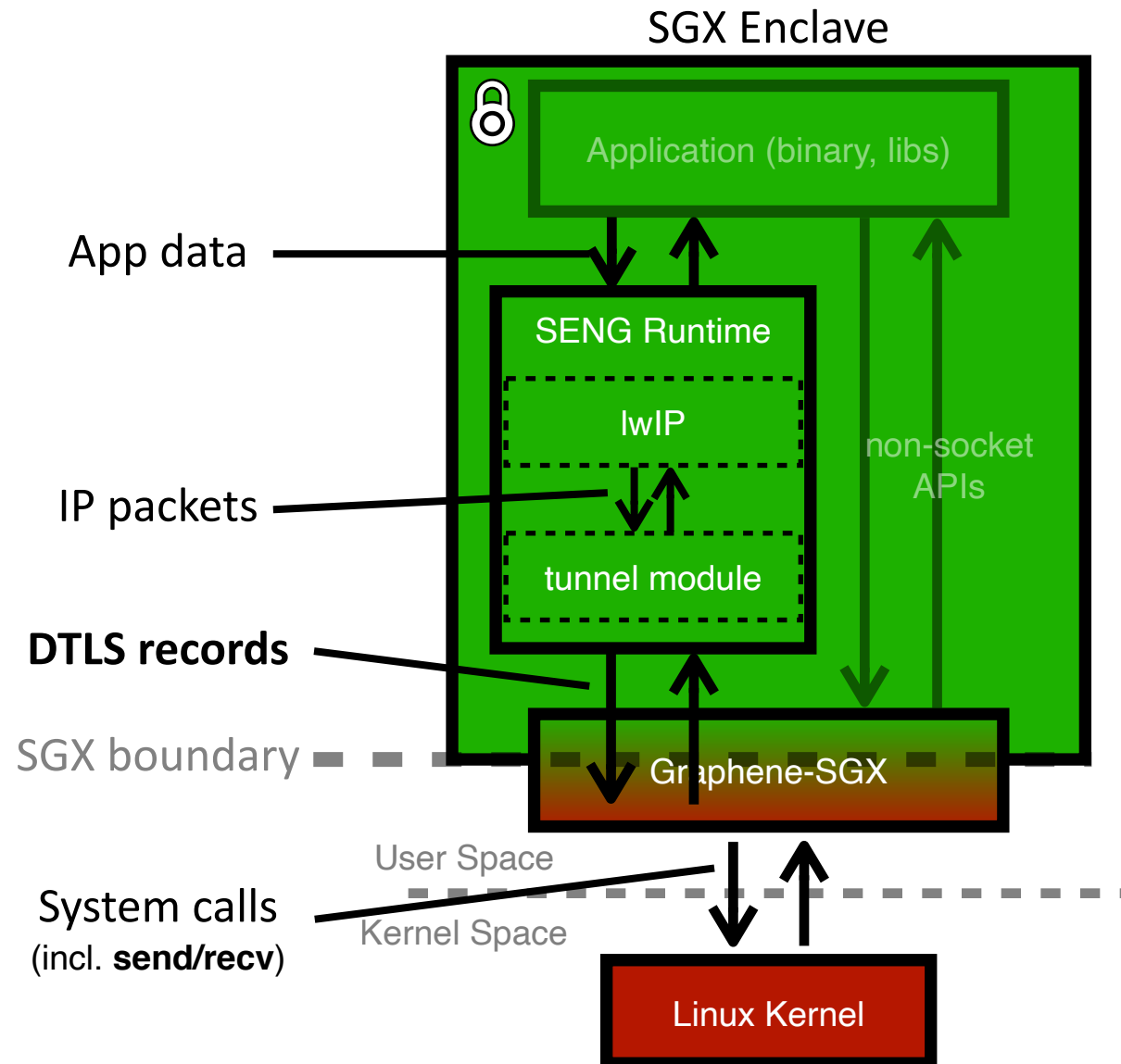


- shields app in SGX Enclave via library OS (Graphene-SGX)
- dynamic loading, threading, syscalls, and file system shield
- **BUT: relies on host network stack**
- SENG Runtime shields app connections

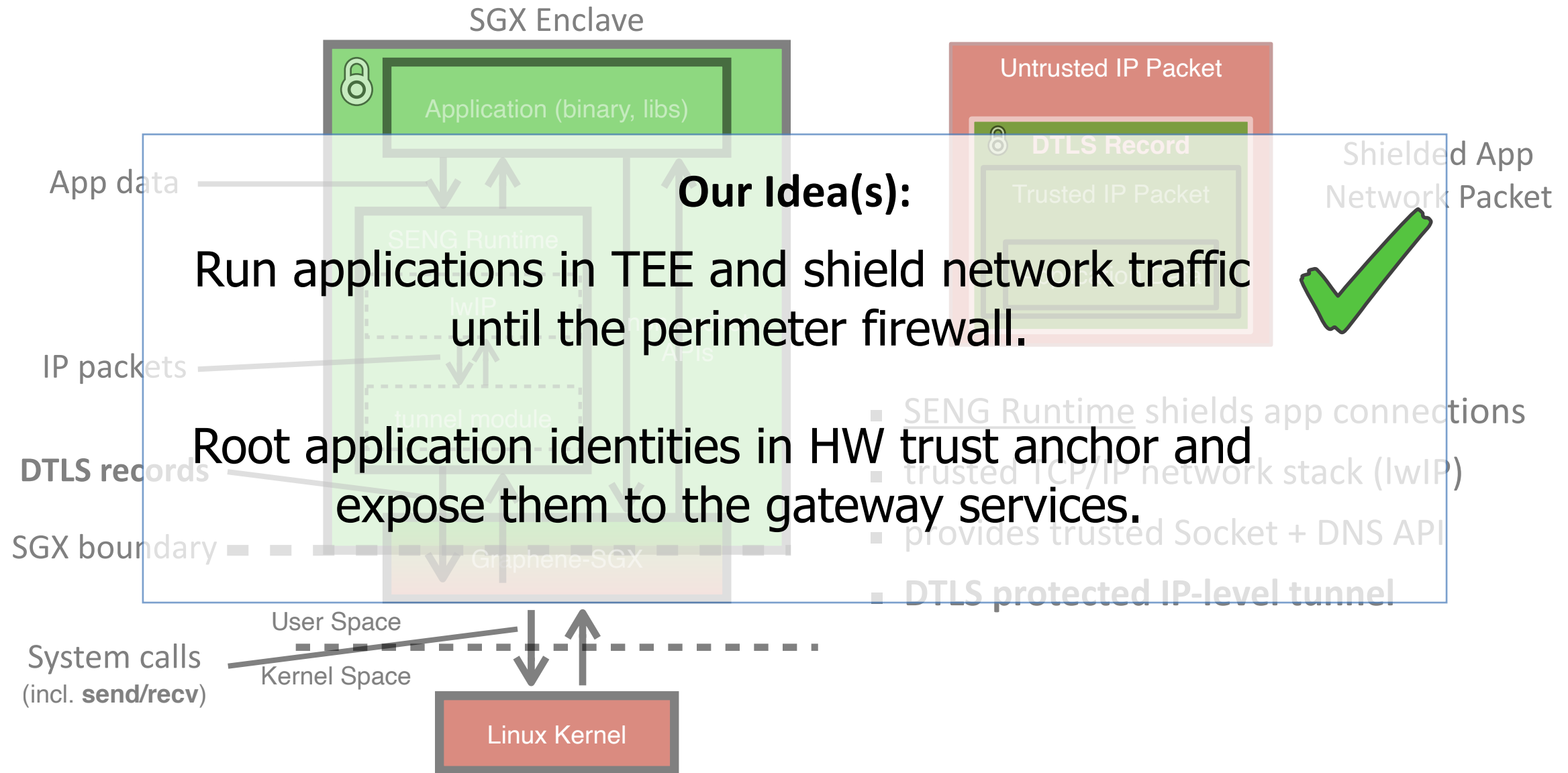


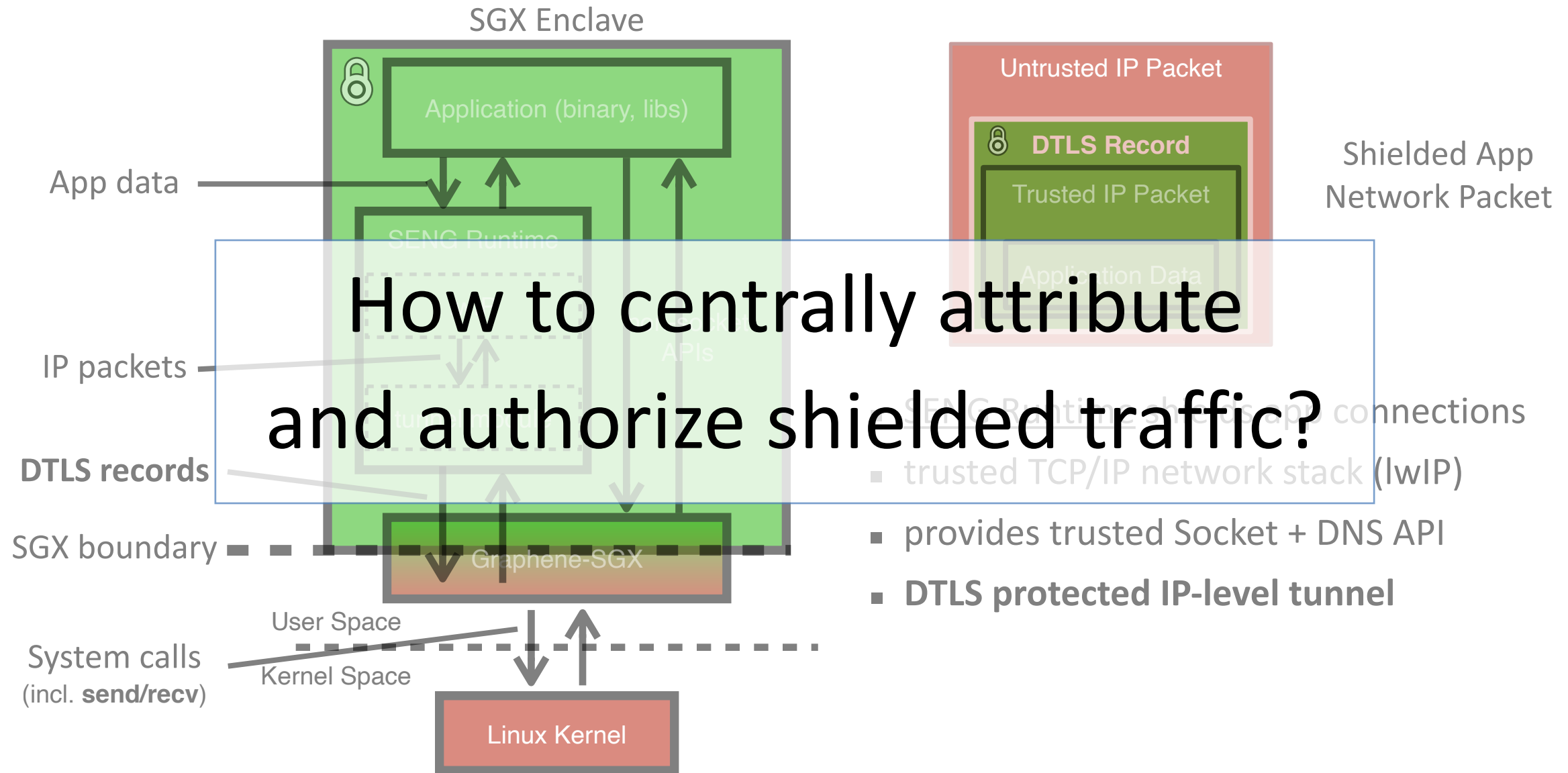
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- SENG Runtime shields app connections
- trusted TCP/IP network stack (lwIP)
- provides trusted Socket + DNS API



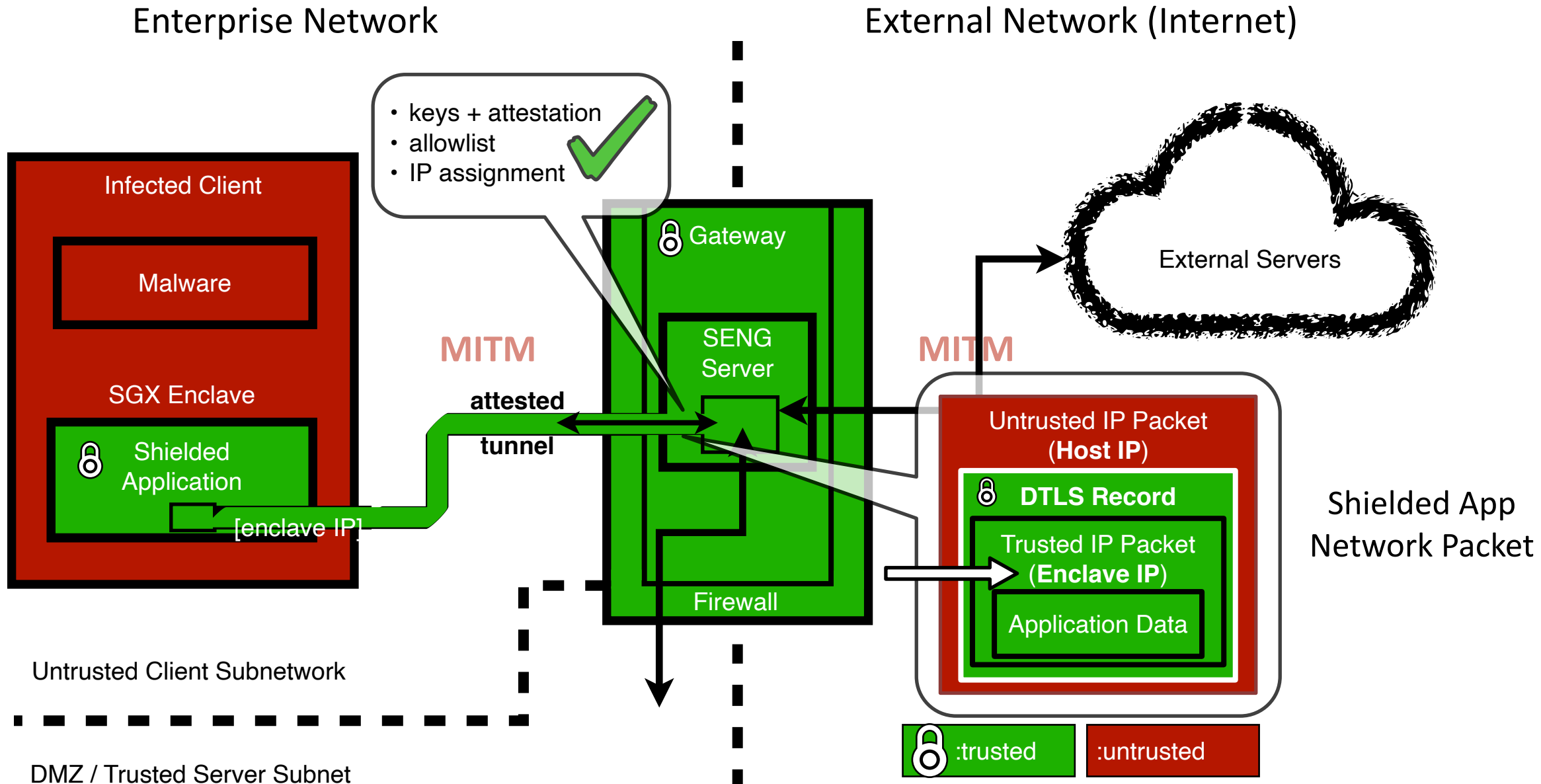
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- **DTLS protected IP-level tunnel**



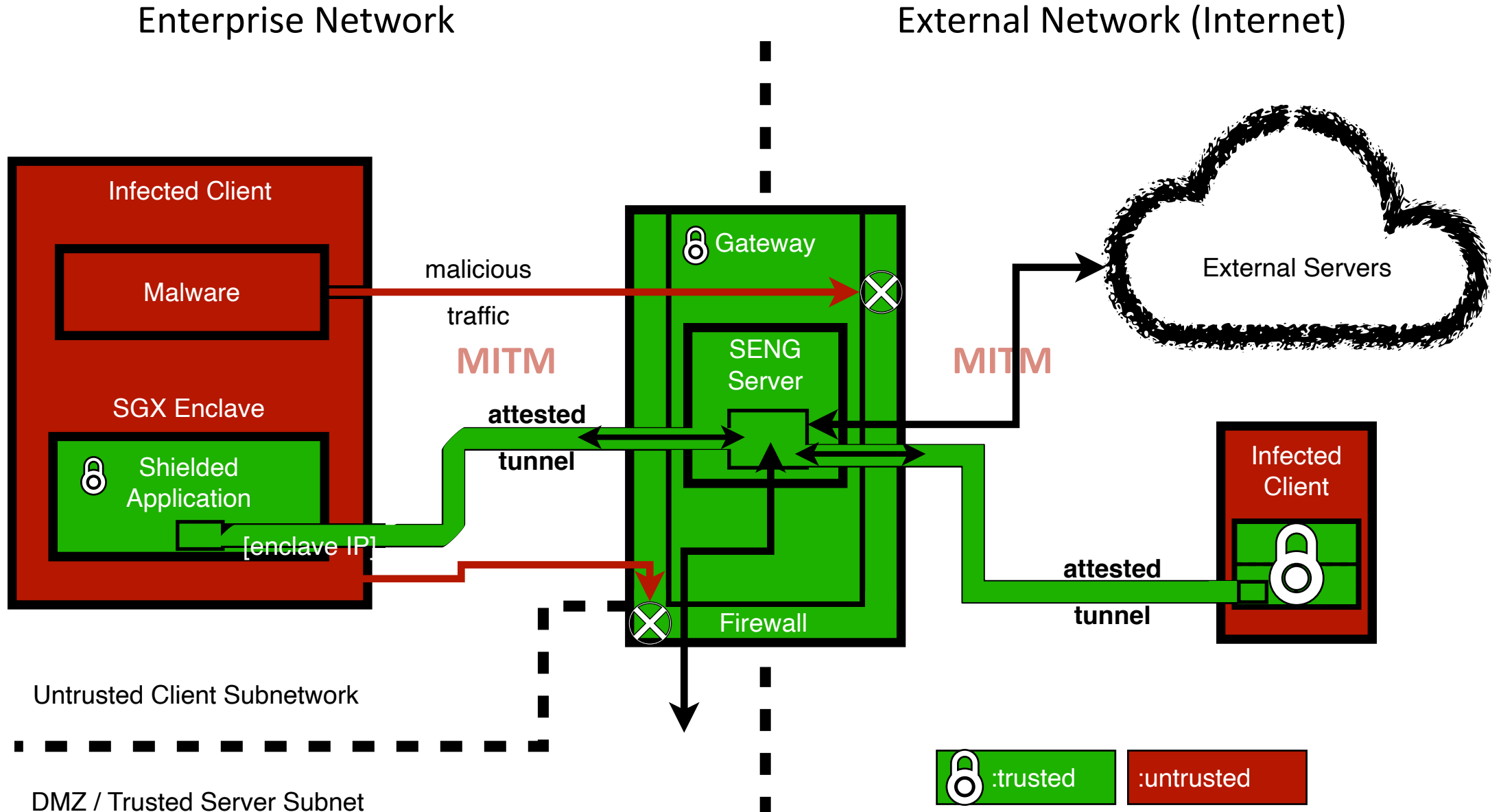


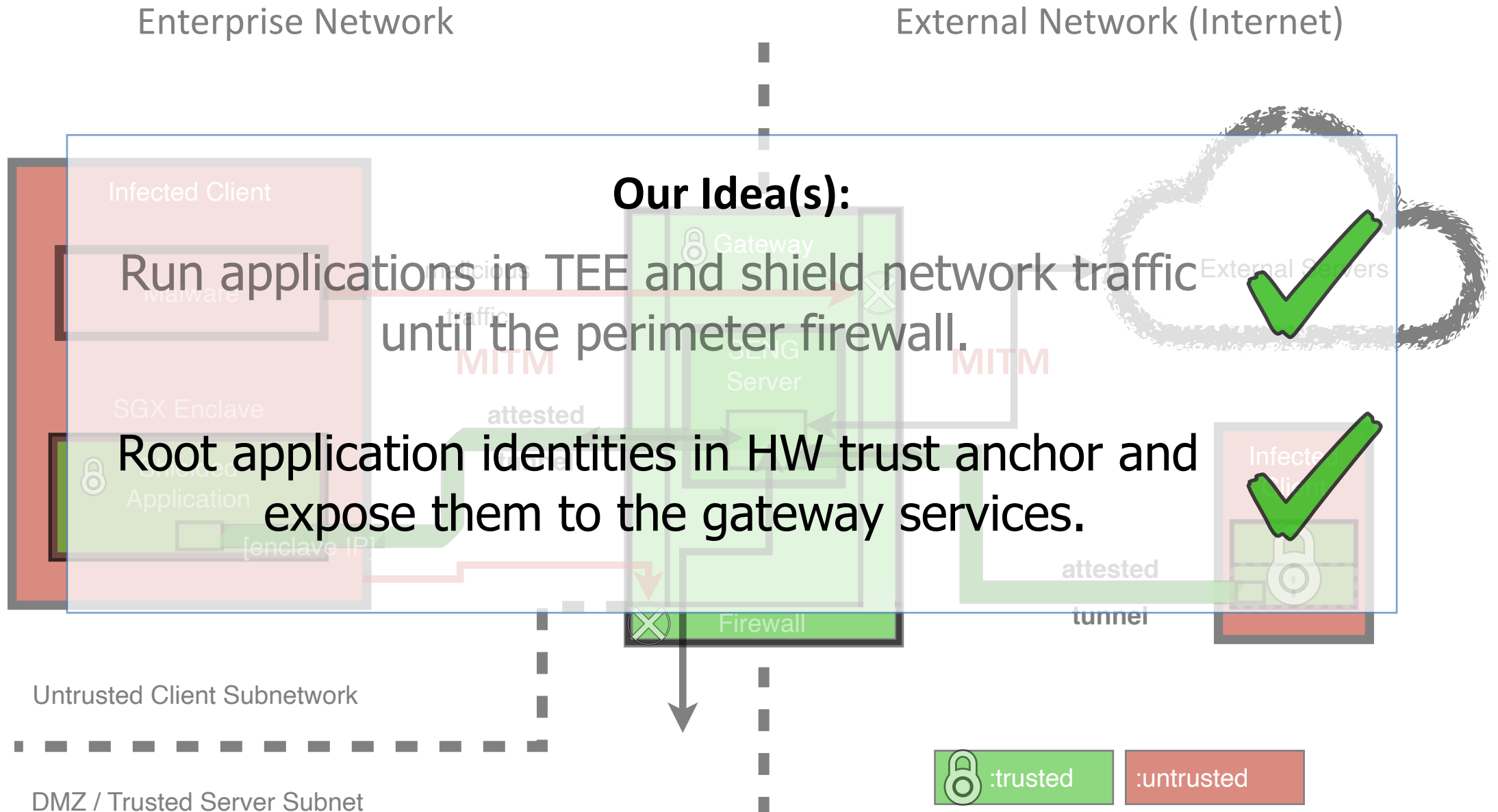
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SENG Server: Shielded Traffic Attribution and Authorization



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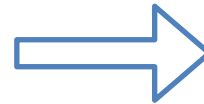




How to define and enforce per-application firewall rules?

"traditional" firewall rules

No.	source	destination	dst Port	...
1	\$_workstations	\$_external	443	...
2	\$_workstations	\$_SQL_DB	5432	...
3	\$_any	\$_FTP_Srv	989, 990	...



SENG's *per-application* rules
(with enclave subnetworks)

No.	source	destination	dst Port	...
1	\$ws_Firefox72	\$_external	443	...
2	\$ws_psqli_tls	\$_SQL_DB	5432	...
3	\$any_filezilla	\$_FTP_Srv	989, 990	...

Firewalls enforce SENG's per-application policies on the *application-specific subnetworks*.

"traditional" firewall rules (with enclave subnetworks)

No.	source	destination	dst Port	...	No.	source	destination	dst Port	...
1	\$_workstations	\$_external	443	...	1	\$_workstations	\$_external	443	...
2	\$_workstations	extPsqIDB	5432	...	2	\$_workstations	extPsqIDB	5432	...
3	\$_any	\$_FTP_Srv (DMZ)	989, 990	...	3	\$_any_filezilla	\$_FTP_Srv (DMZ)	989, 990	...

Ultimate Goal:

Enable *precise and secure per-application* policies at the perimeter firewall to prevent info leaks / remote control



Easy Deployment

- no client application modifications
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Firewalls enforce SENG's per-application policies on the application-specific subnetworks.

How does SENG perform compared
... to Graphene-SGX? ... to Native?

SENG Runtime Performance: Client Applications

- "native": Linux native
- "pure": Graphene-SGX (LibOS)
- local setup, 1 Gbps LAN

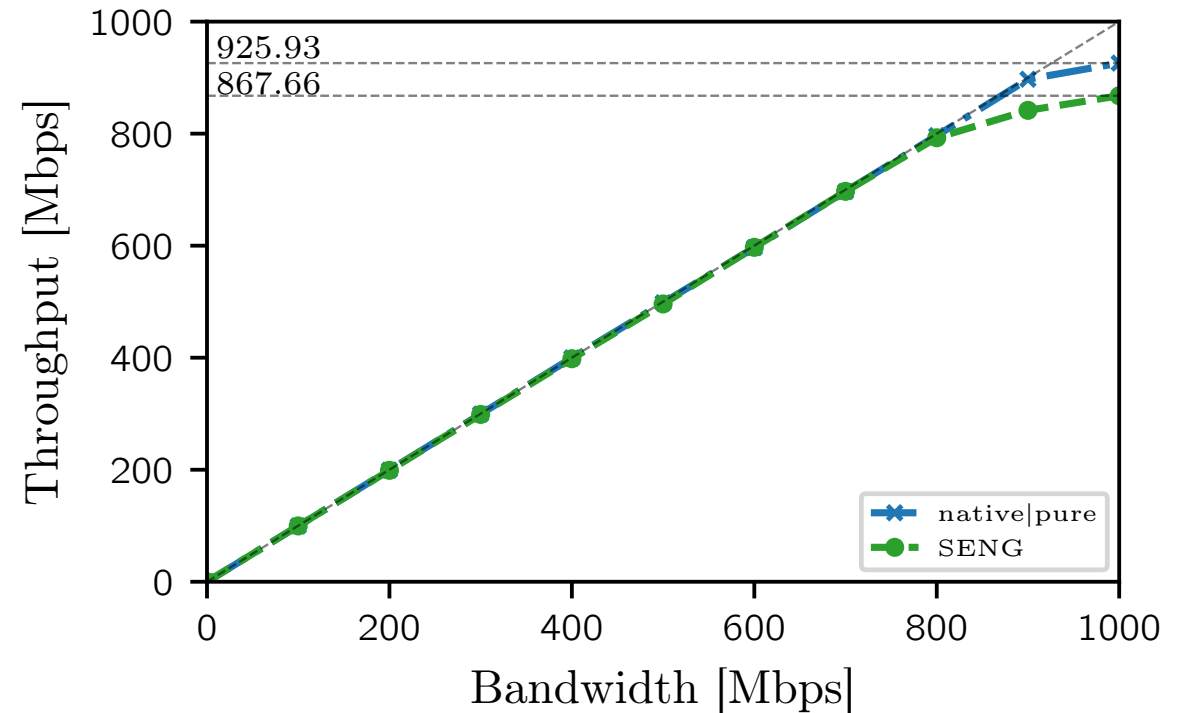
TCP throughput (iPerf3):

- native == pure (avg. ~ 926 Mbps)
- SENG: ~ 93 - 97 % (avg. ~ 868 Mbps)

HTTP download (cURL):

- SENG: 8.8 - 14.1 % overhead (< 1sec)
- (files: 1 MB, 10 MB, ..., 1 GB)

Single TCP Connection (iPerf3, downlink)



HTTP response latency (NGINX):

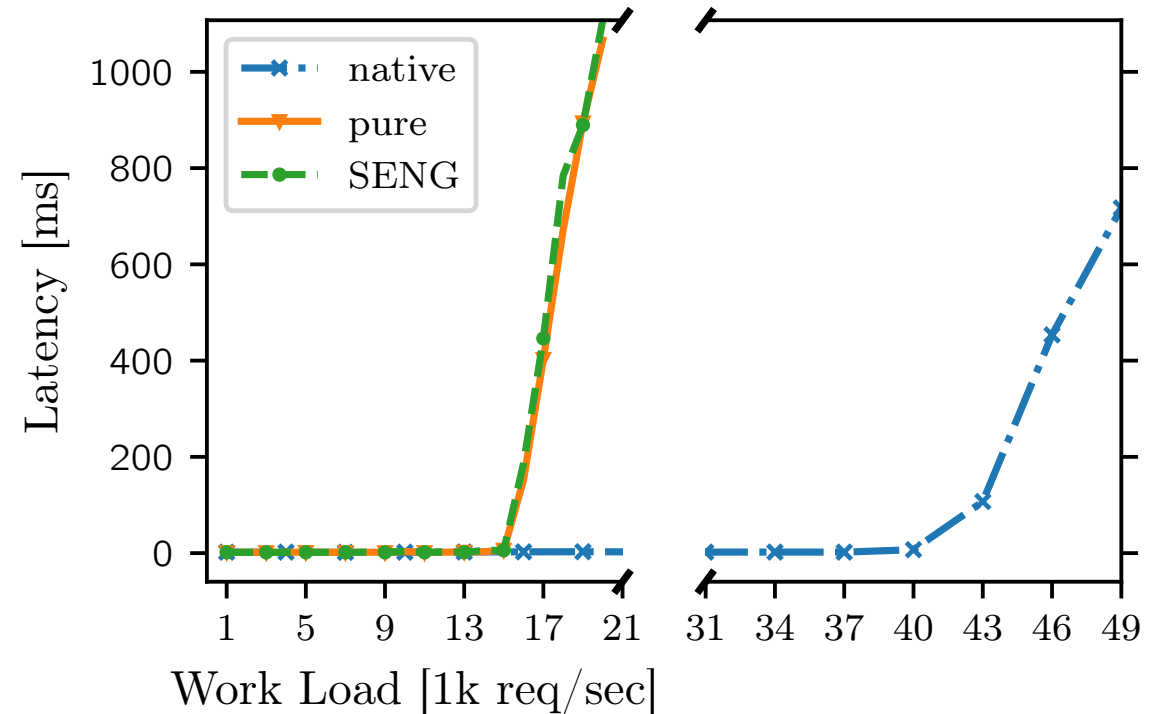
- app: NGINX, bench with wrk2
- native: ~ 40k req/sec
- SENG/pure: ~15k req/sec (~ 37.5% of native)

Problem:

Graphene-SGX (our version) only supports **synchronous syscalls, no batch mode**

==> Will faster primitives help?

NGINX Server Benchmark (HTTP)



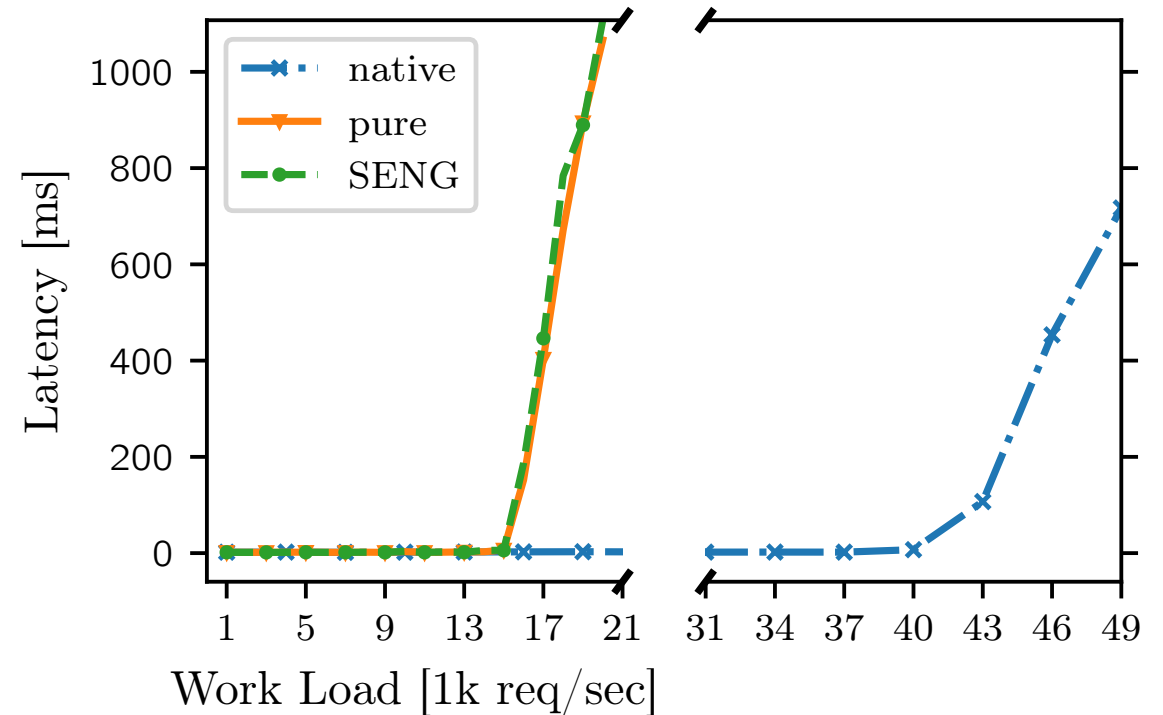
NGINX Server Application: SENG Runtime performance

Problem:

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NGINX Server Application: SENG SDK (w/o LibOS)

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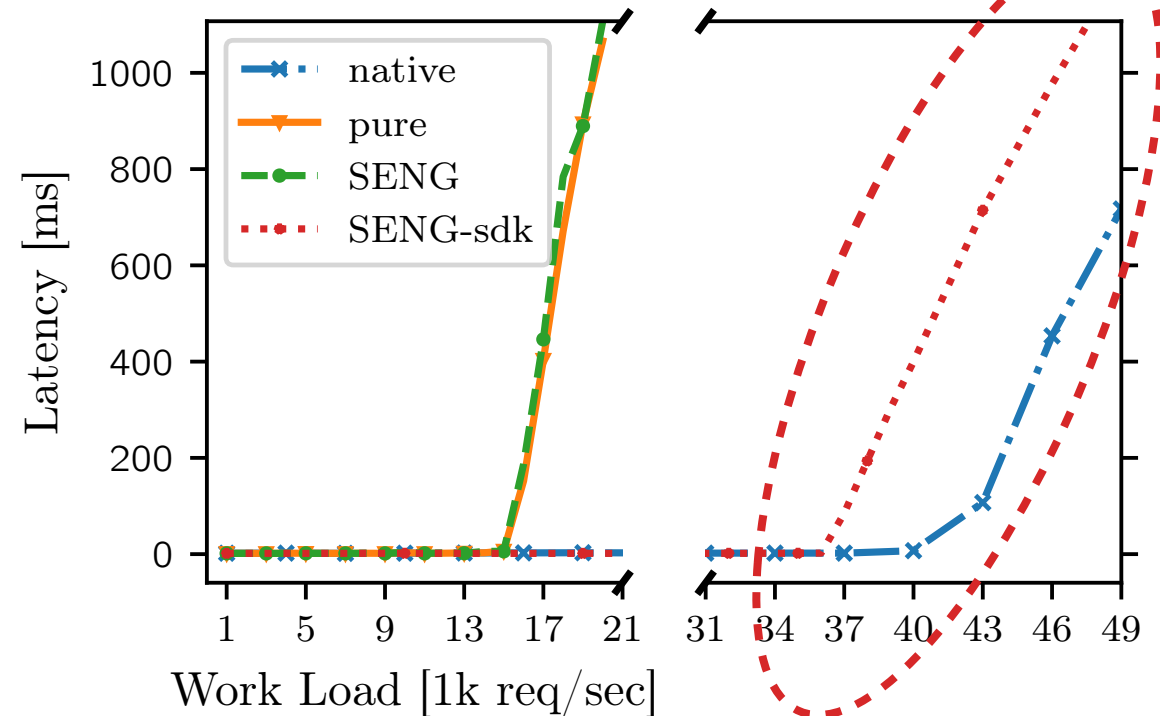
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SENG SDK ("SENG-sdk"):

- runtime alternative based on Intel® SGX SDK (no LibOS)
- ~36k req/sec (+2.4x SENG, ~90% of native)

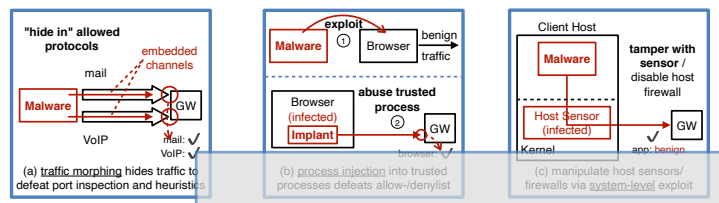
NGINX Server Benchmark (HTTP)



Summary: SENG, the SGX-Enforcing Network Gateway

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Malware evades traffic-to-application attribution:



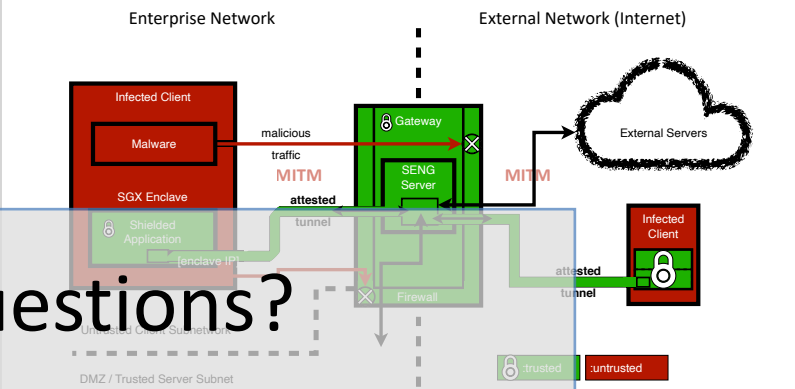
(a) traffic morphing hides traffic to defeat port inspection and heuristics
(b) process injection into trusted processes defeats allow/denylist
(c) manipulate host sensors/firewalls via system-level exploit

Reliable and secure attribution requires:

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- (II) precise, unforgeable application identifiers (exposed to firewall)

fabian.schwarz@cispa.saarland — SENG, the SGX-Enforcing Network Gateway

SENG Server: Shielded Traffic Attribution and Authorization



Enterprise Network | External Network (Internet)

Infected Client (Malware, SGX Enclave) → Gateway (SENG Server, Firewall) → External Servers

DMZ / Trusted Server Subnet

fabian.schwarz@cispa.saarland — SENG, the SGX-Enforcing Network Gateway

Thank you! Questions?

fabian.schwarz@cispa.saarland

@fa_schwarz (Twitter)

<https://github.com/sengsgx>

SENG's Enclave Subnetworks: per-application firewall rules

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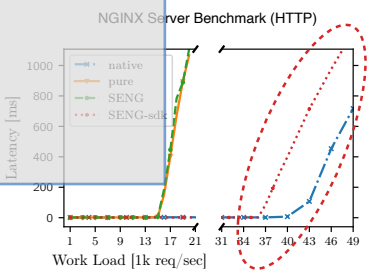
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NGINX Server Benchmark (HTTP)



Latency [µs] vs Work Load [1k req/sec]

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