

Architecting Trigger-Action Platforms for Security, Performance and Functionality

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+ University of California San Diego

Systems, Cloud, and Architecture



Integration Lab



UC San Diego

Trigger-Action Platforms



User

Trigger-Action Platforms

Trigger Services (Event Sources)



User

Trigger-Action Platforms

Trigger Services (Event Sources)



User

Action Services (Event Sinks)



Trigger-Action Platforms

Trigger Services (Event Sources)



Event Processing + Forwarding



Action Services (Event Sinks)



User

Trigger-Action Platforms

Trigger Service (Office365)

Action Service (Dropbox)



If email subject contains "IFTTT" then append
email body to file "processed.txt"



User

Trigger-Action Platforms

Trigger Service (Office365)

Action Service (Dropbox)



If email subject contains "IFTTT" then append email body to file "processed.txt"



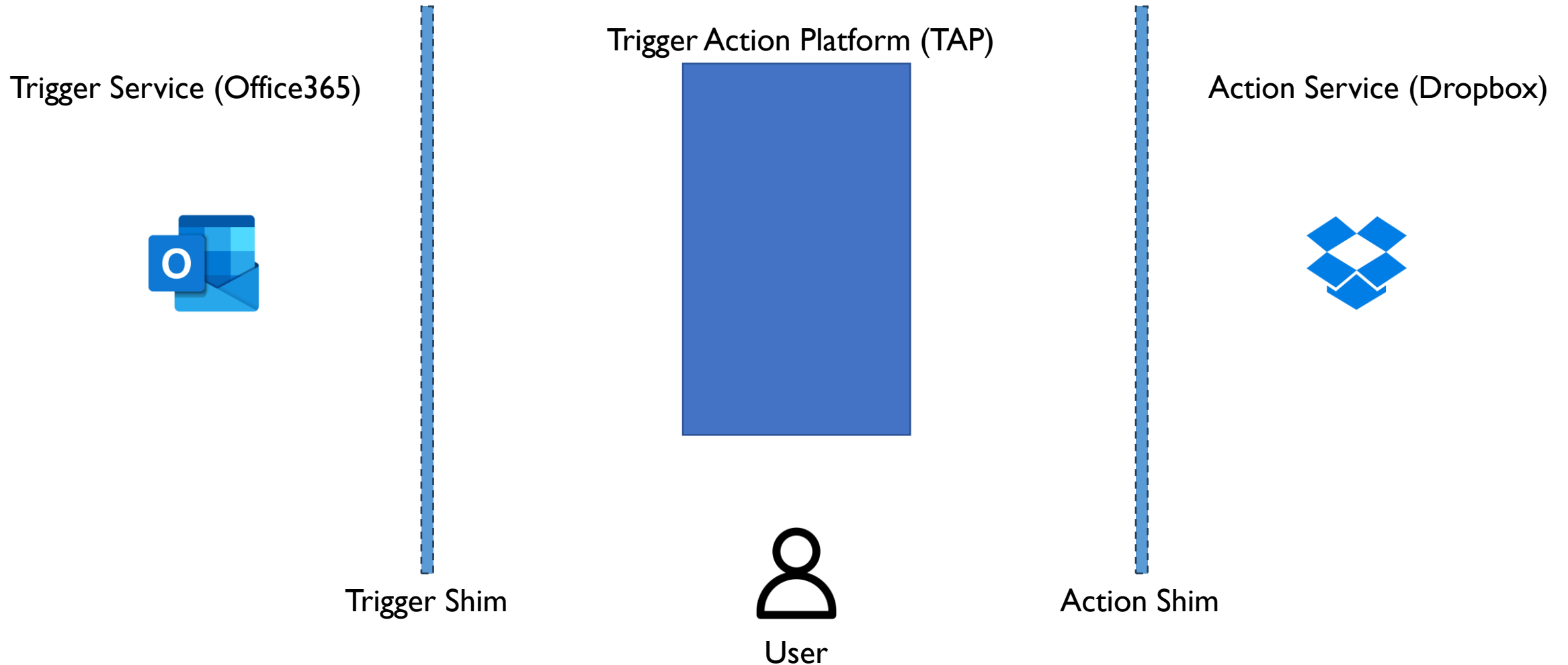
```
var searchResult = Office365Mail.newEmailFrom.Subject.search("IFTTT");
```

```
if (searchResult != -1) {  
    Dropbox.appendToTextFileDb.append(Office365Mail.newEmailFrom.Body, "processed.txt");  
} else {  
    Dropbox.appendToTextFileDb.skip();  
}
```

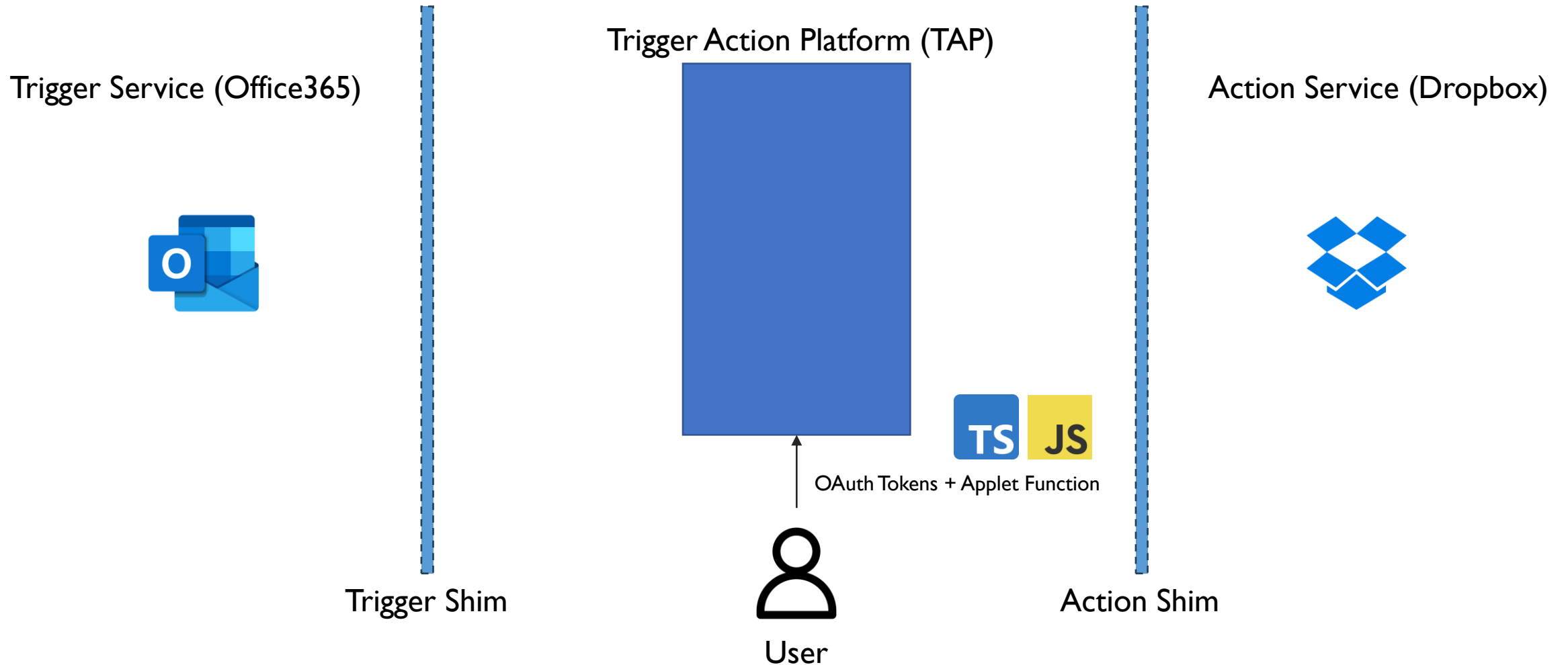


User

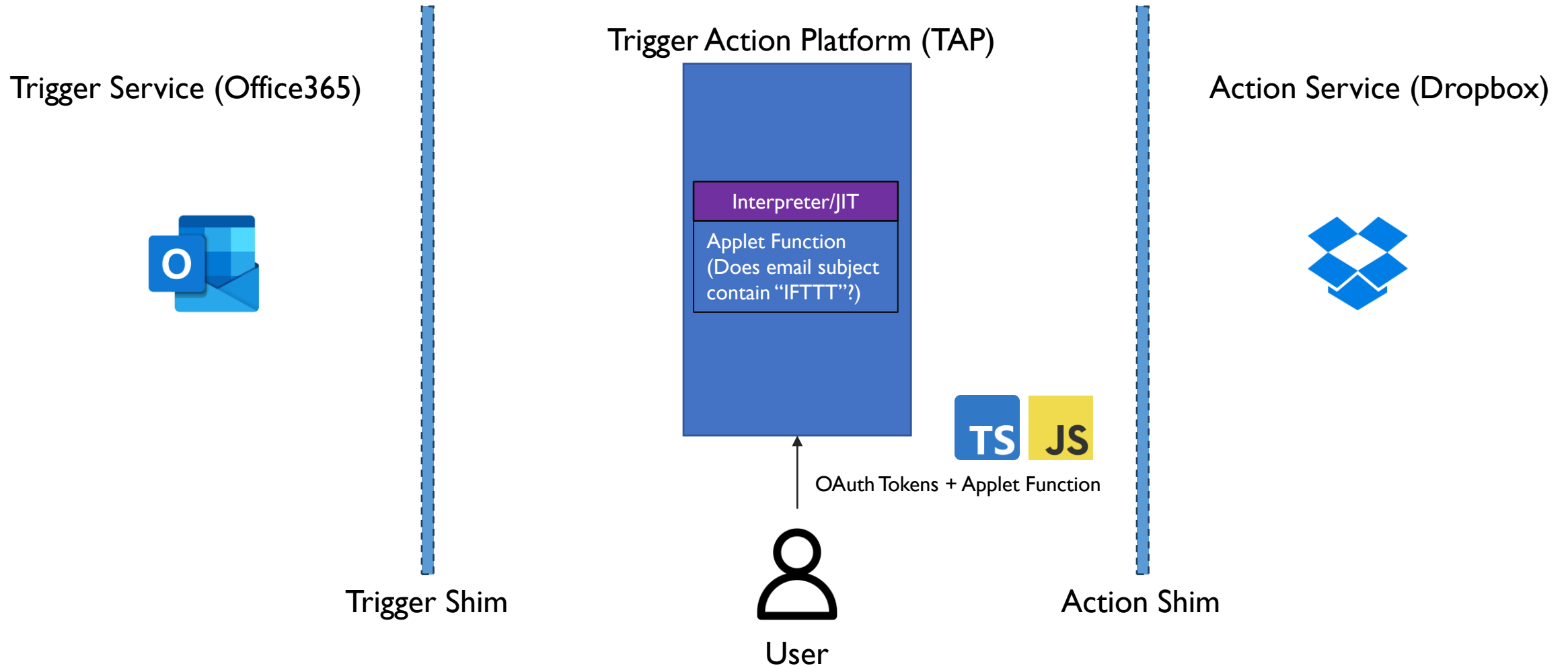
Trigger-Action Platforms



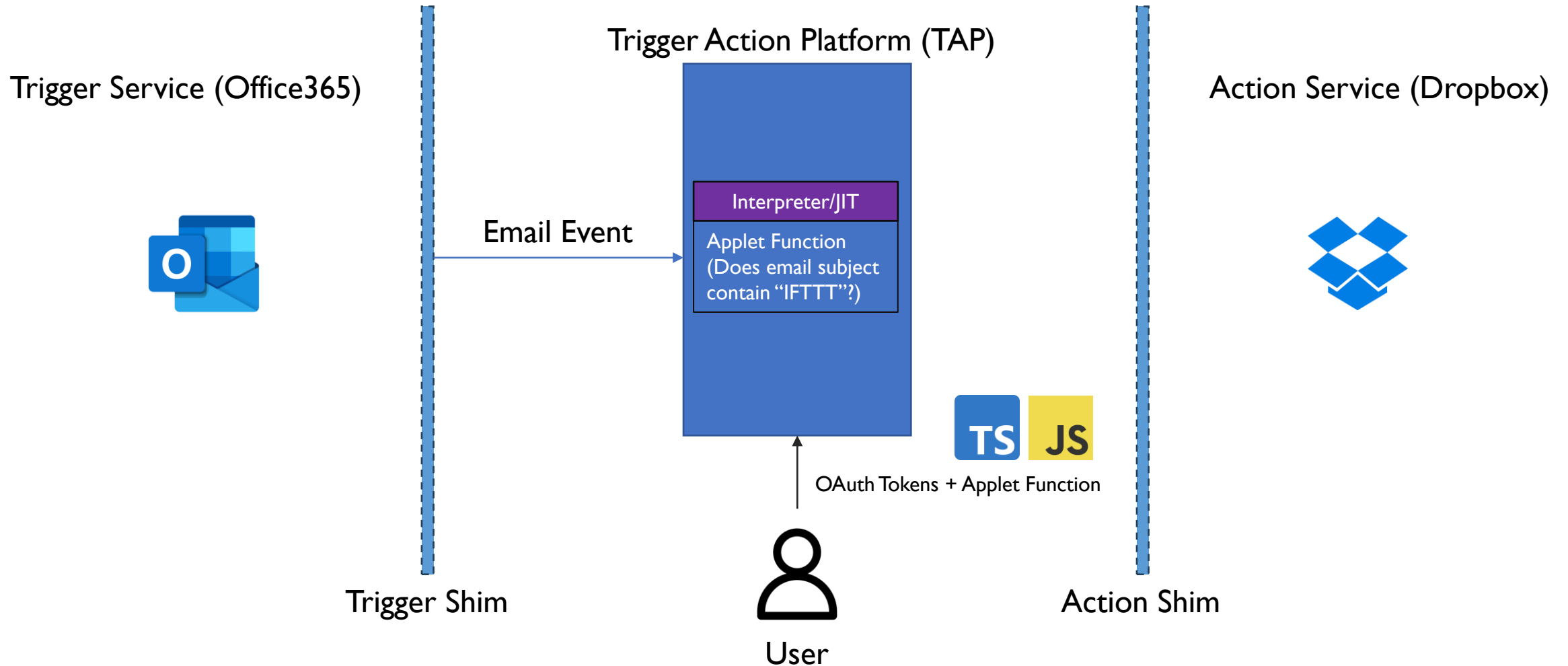
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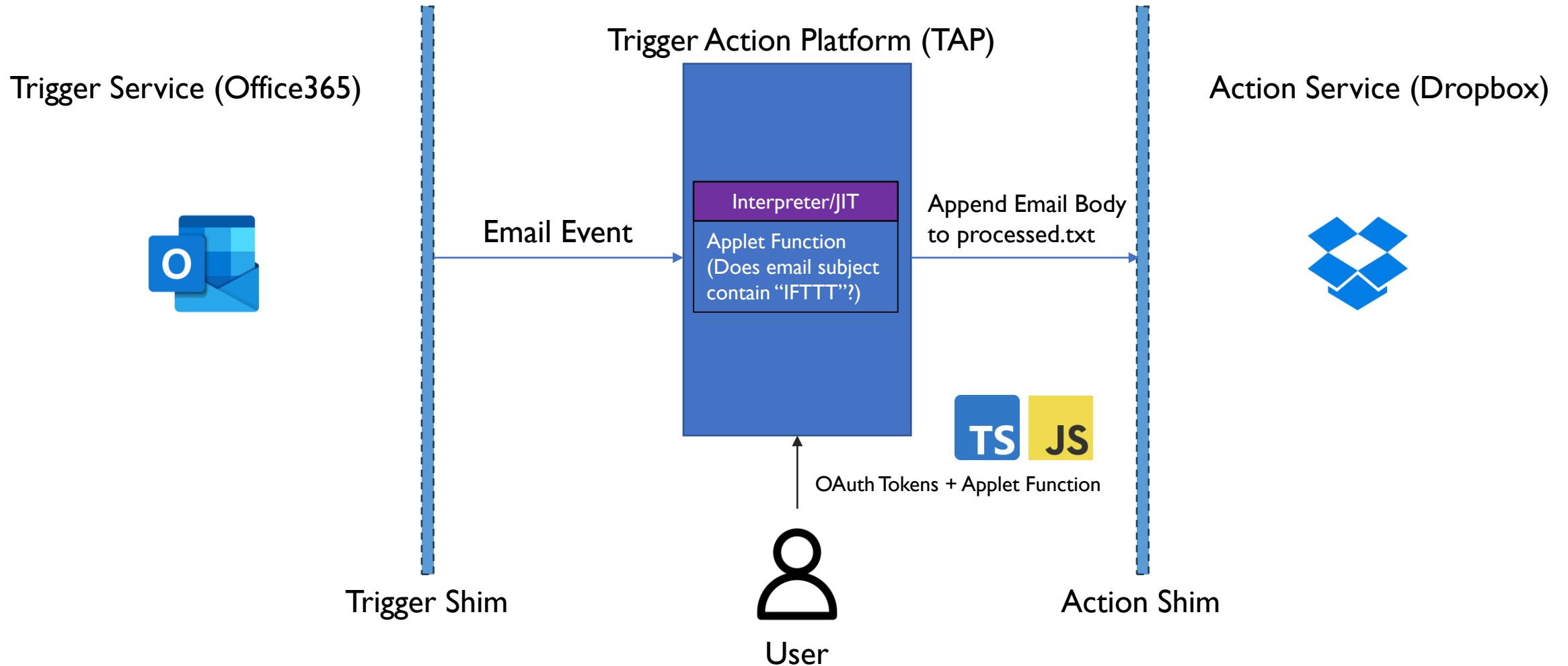
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IFTTT ^{*}zapier

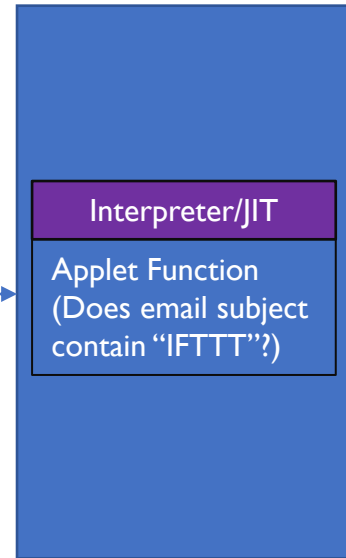
Trigger Action Platform (TAP)

Trigger Service (Office365)



Trigger Shim

Email Event



Append Email Body
to processed.txt

Action Service (Dropbox)



Action Shim



OAuth Tokens + Applet Function



User

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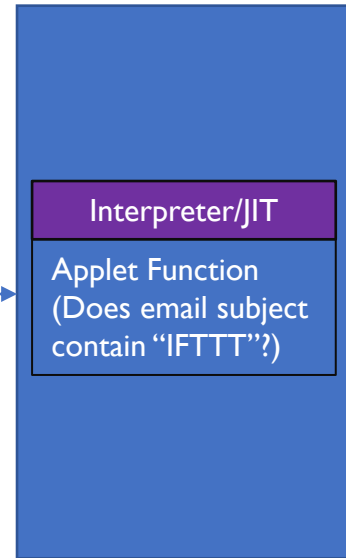
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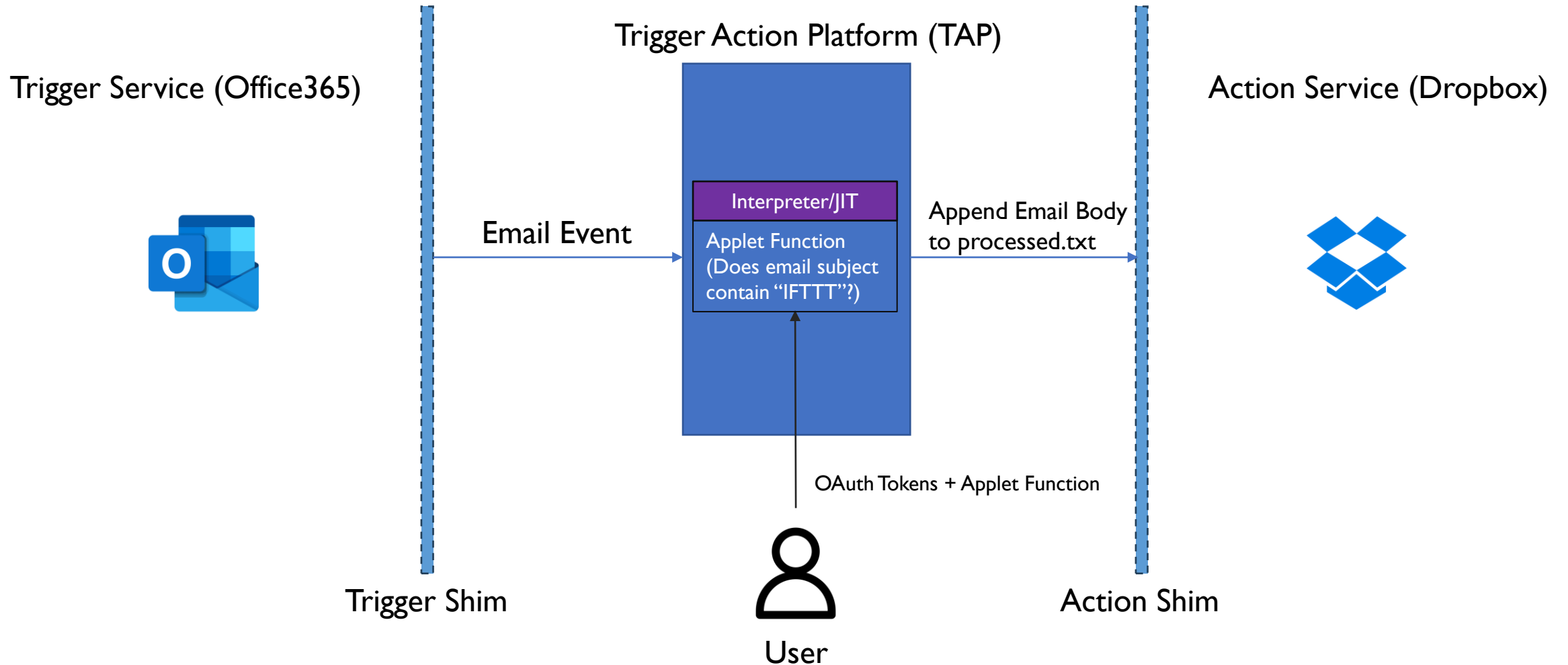
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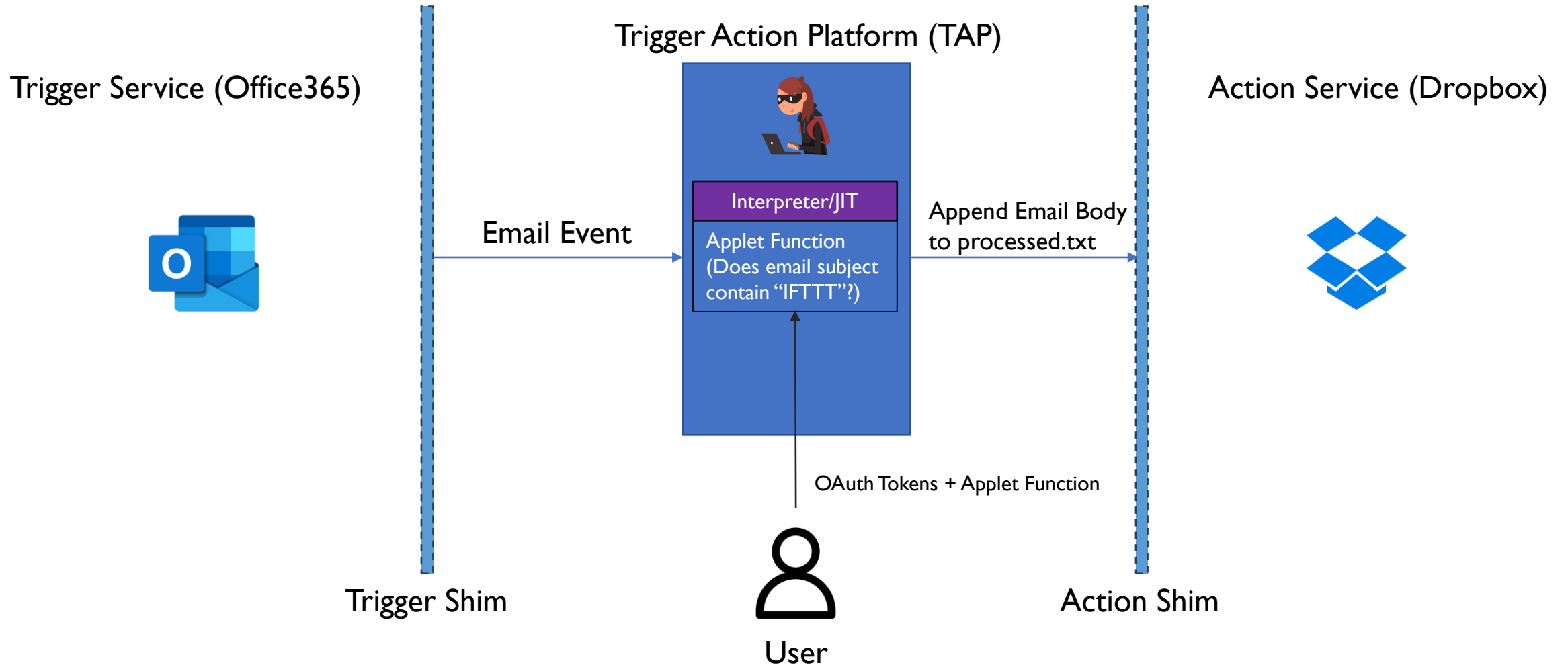
User

Millions of users must place complete trust in the correct operation of the Trigger Action Platform

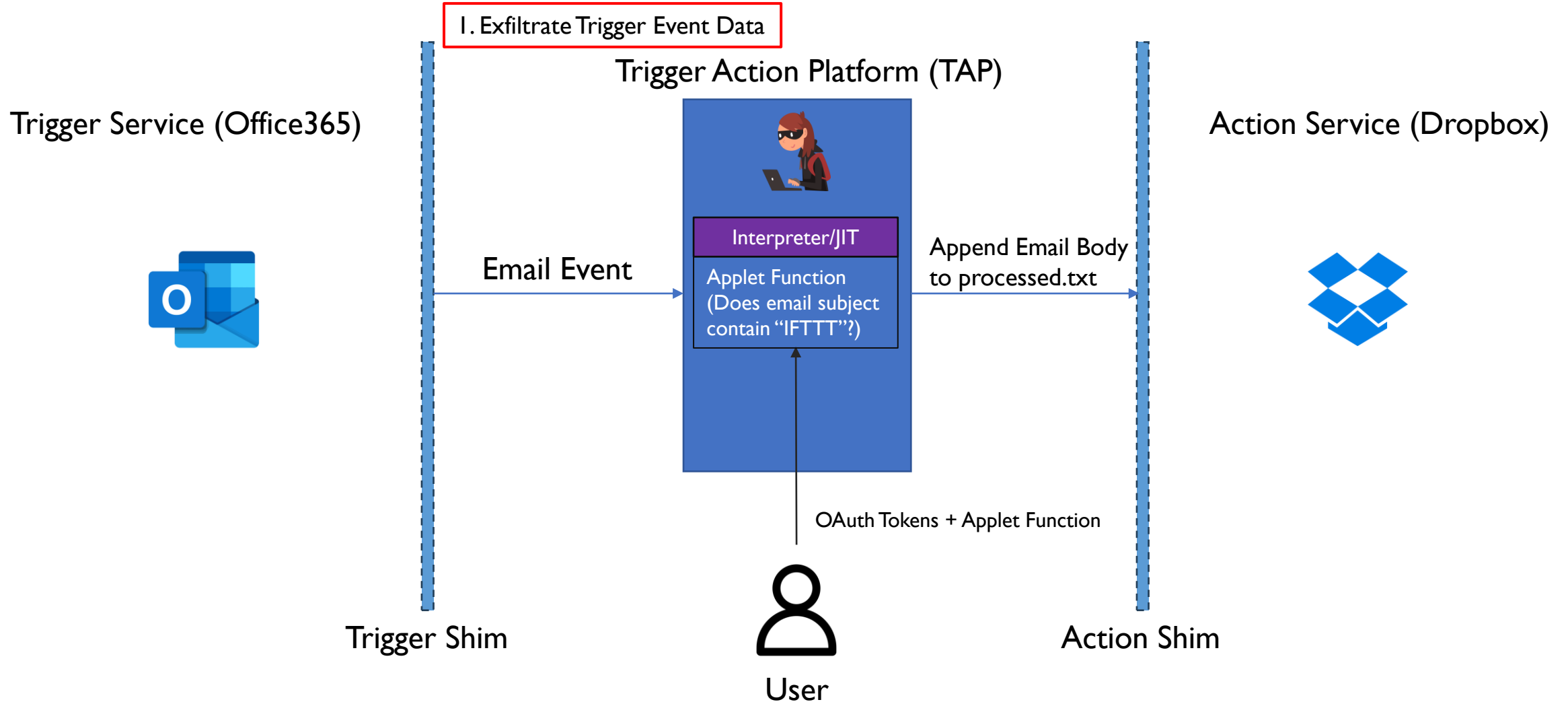
Threat Model



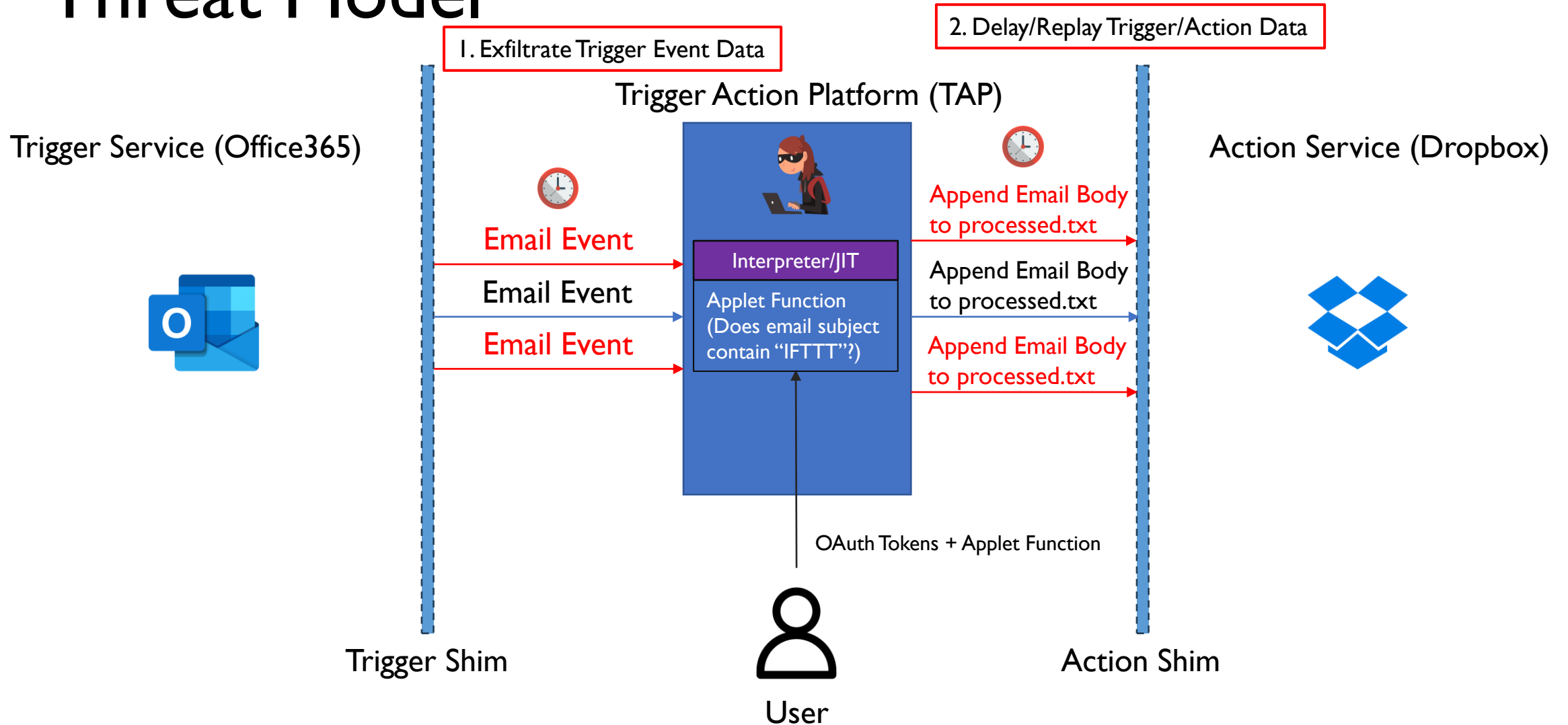
Threat Model



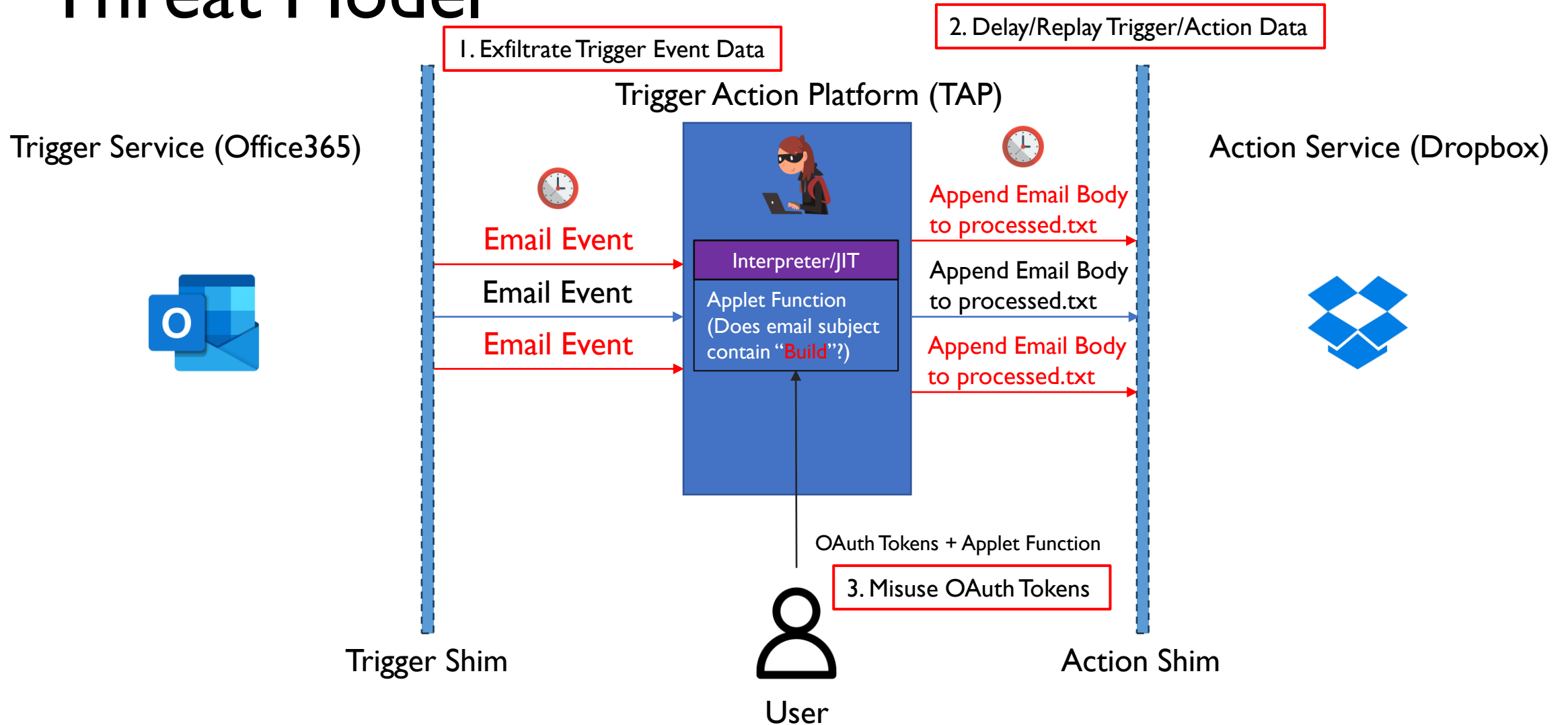
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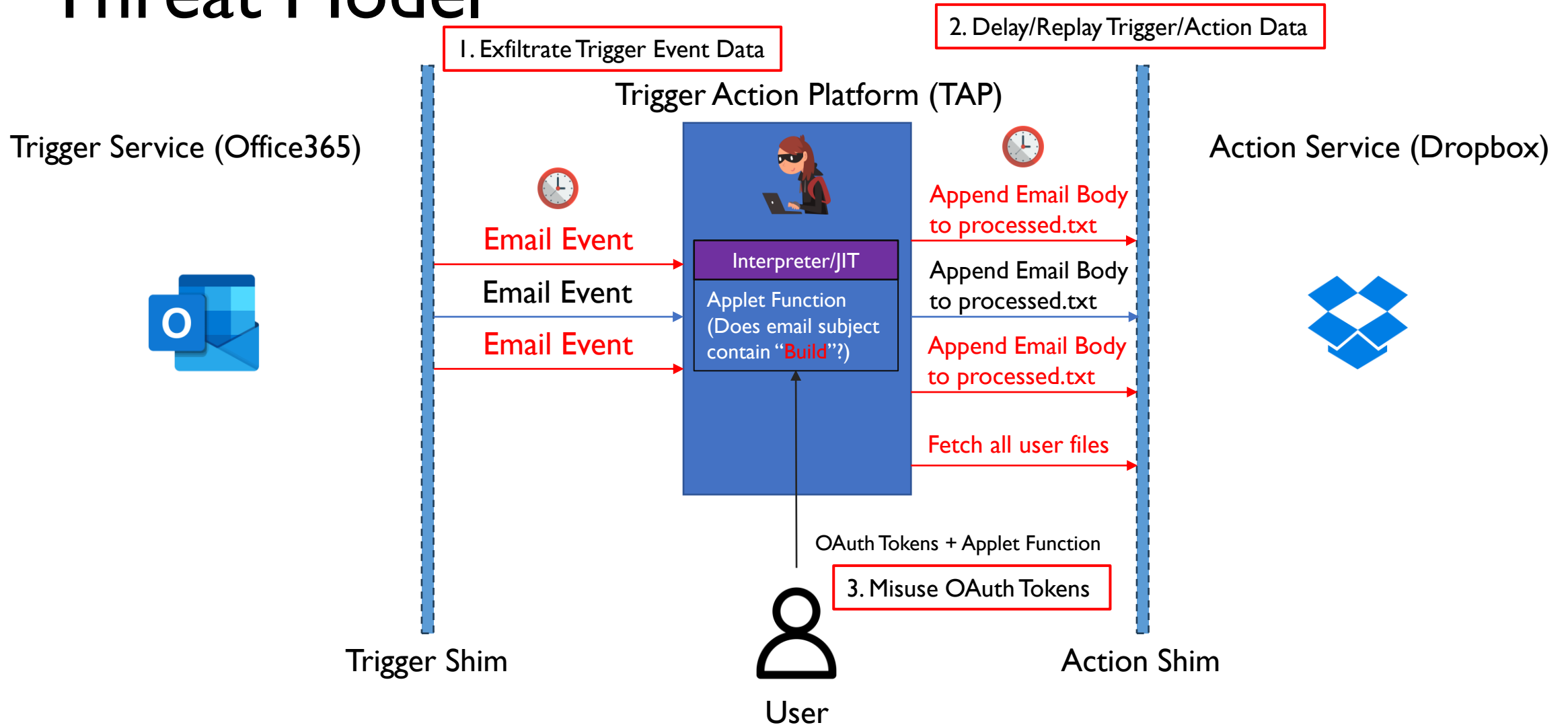
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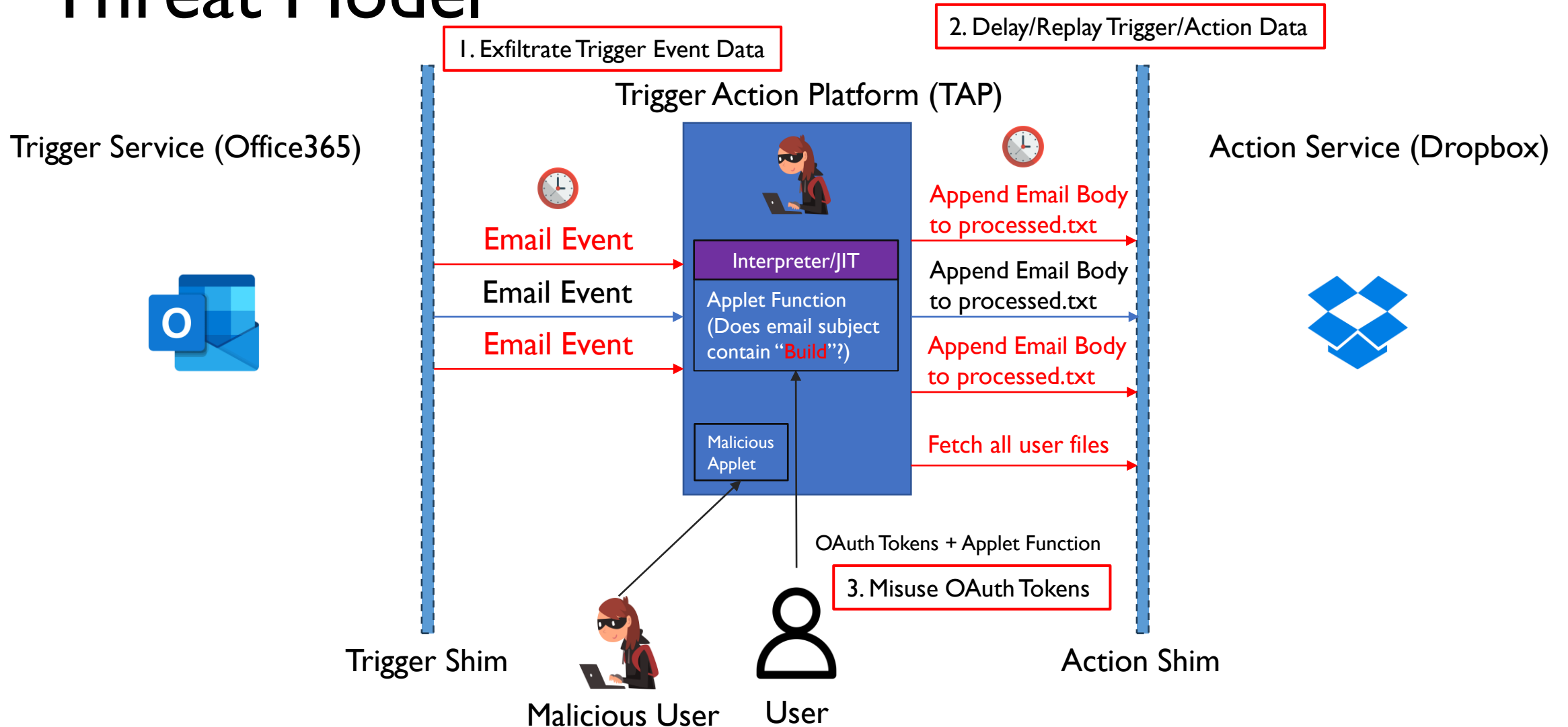
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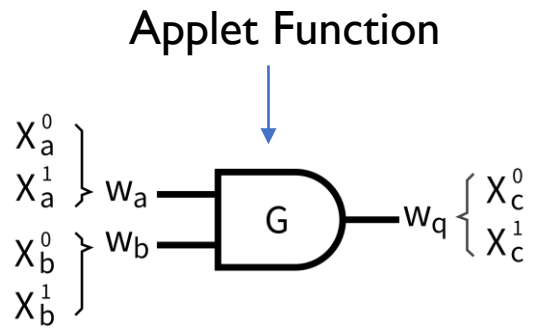
Threat Model



Can we design a TAP that can defend against these attacks?

Existing Approaches

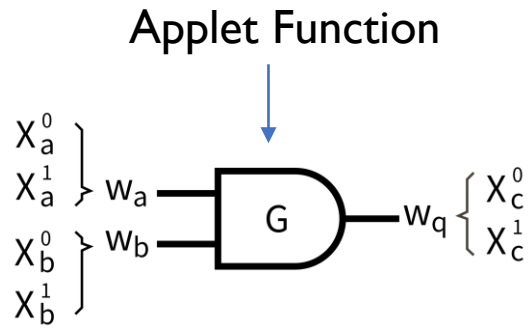
Existing Approaches



eTAP [S&P '21], Walnut [arXiv '20]

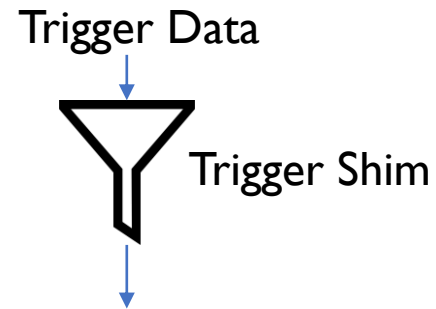
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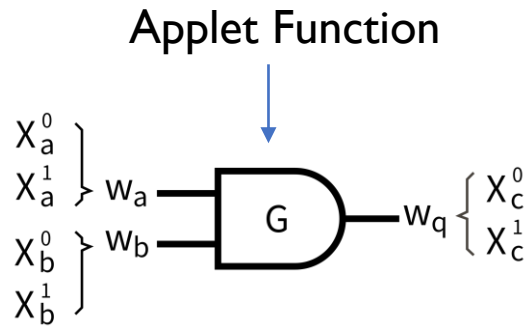


Minimized Trigger Data

minTAP [USENIX Sec '22]

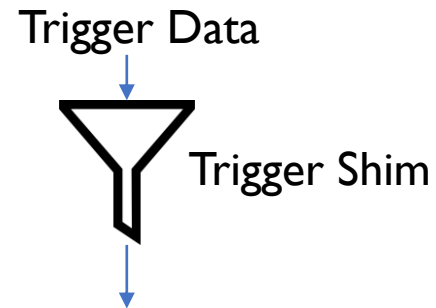
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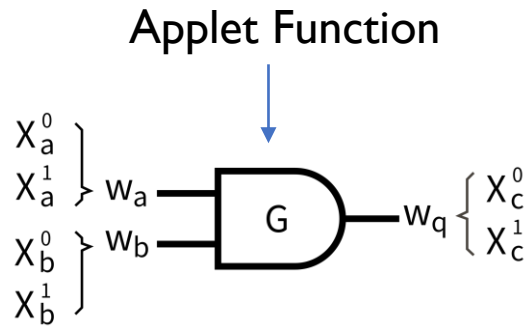
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Trigger Service → Action Service

DTAP [NDSS '18], OTAP[ESORICS '20]

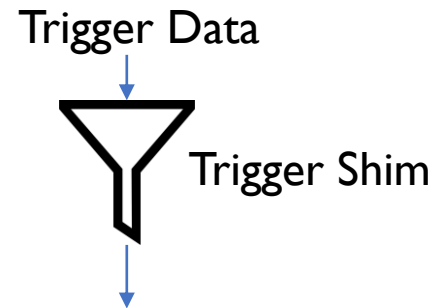
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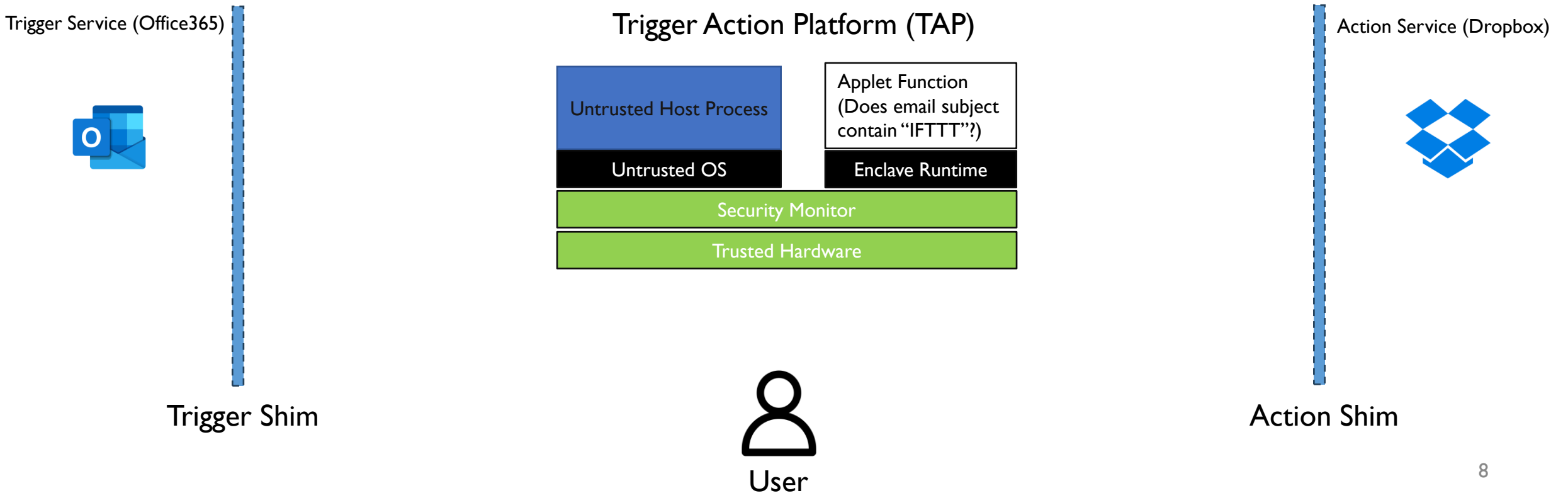
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Can we design a TAP that can defend against these attacks along with high performance and functionality?

Our Approach: TAPDance

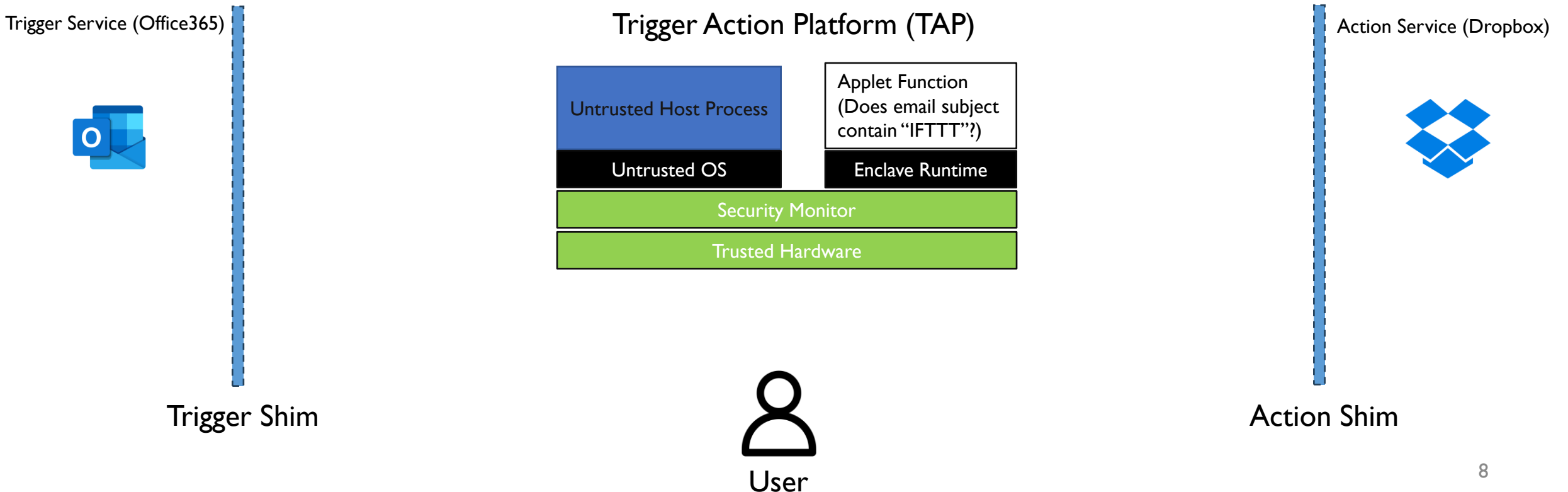
Insight: TAPs have a restricted execution model; Run Applet inside a RISC-V Keystone hardware enclave



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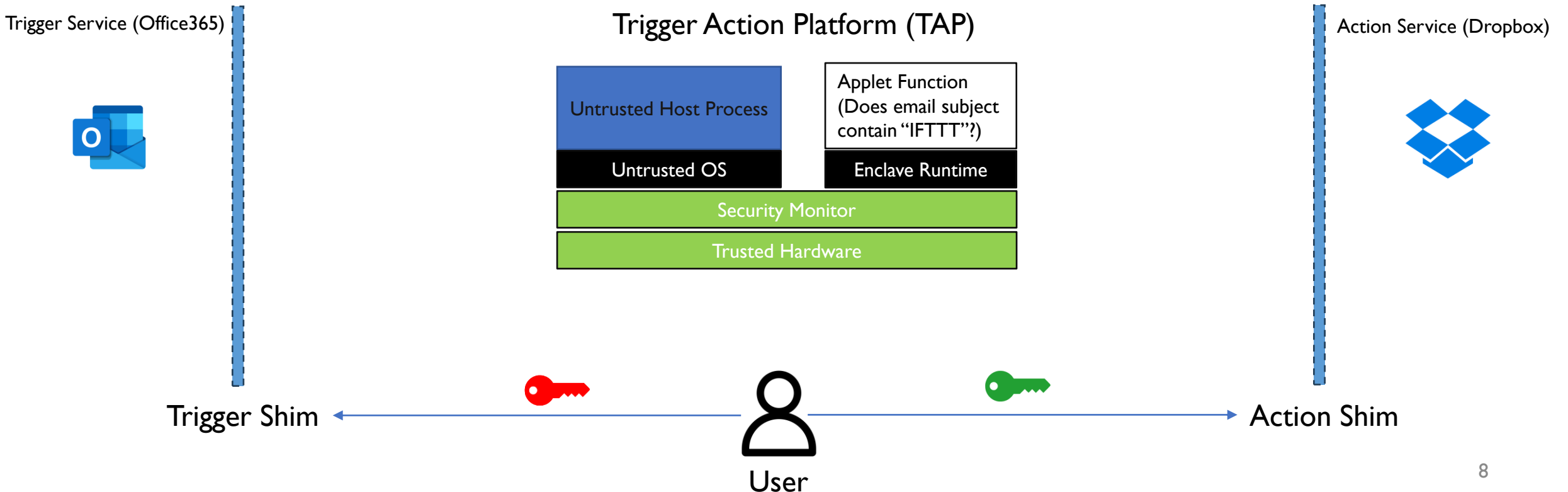
Keystone Security Monitor provides customizability



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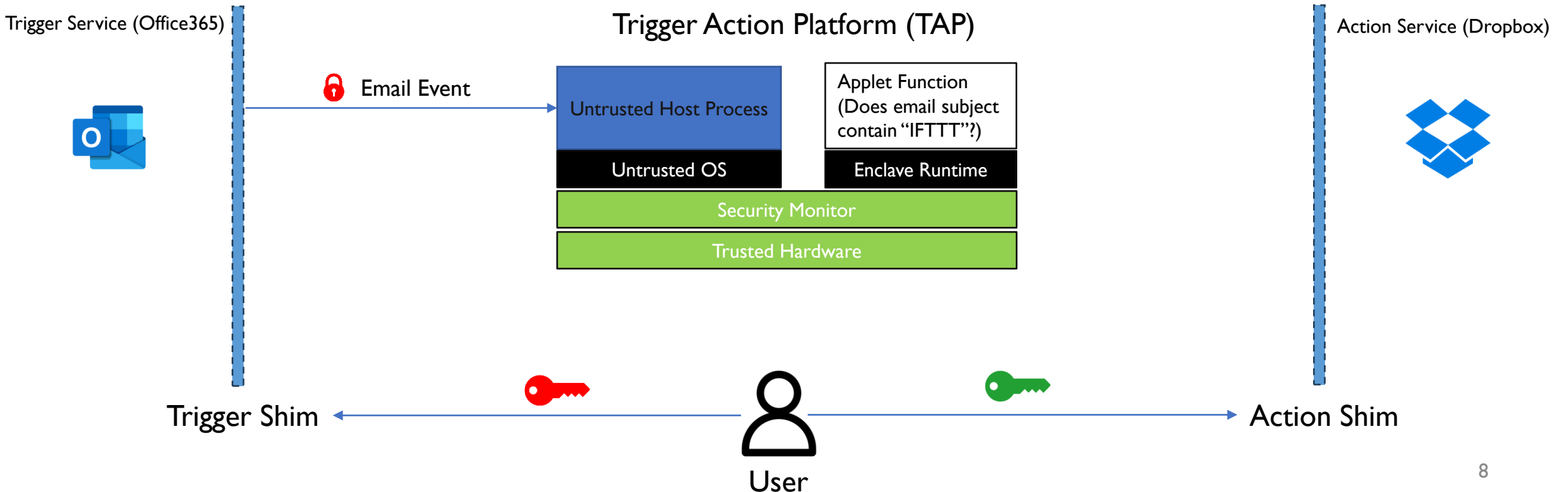
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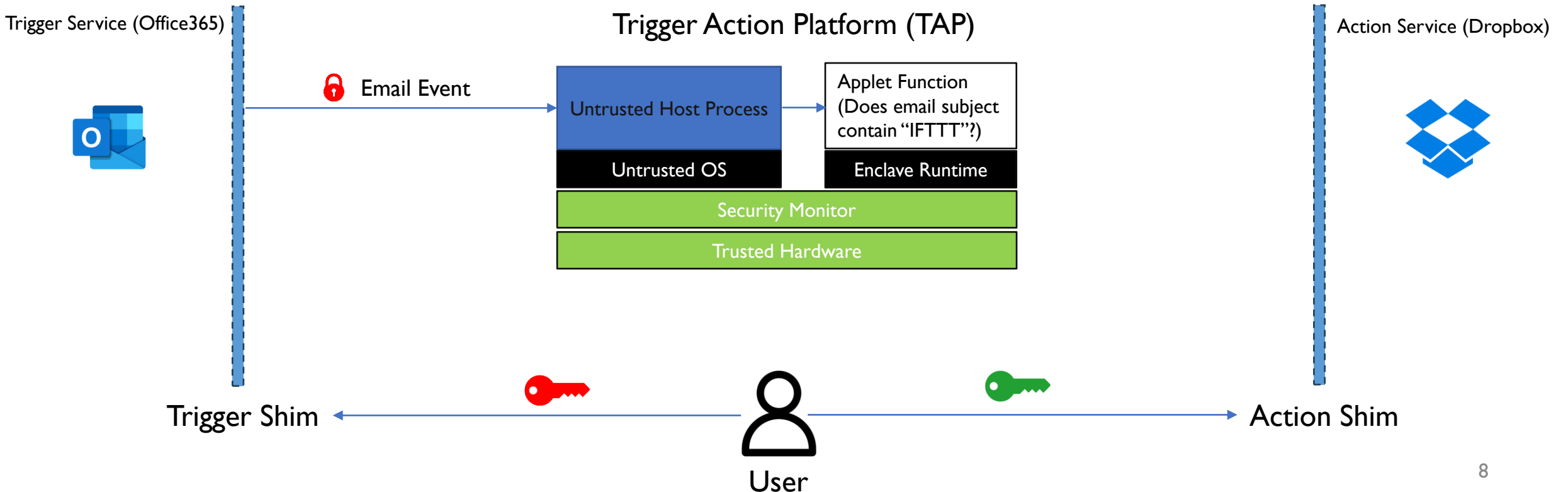
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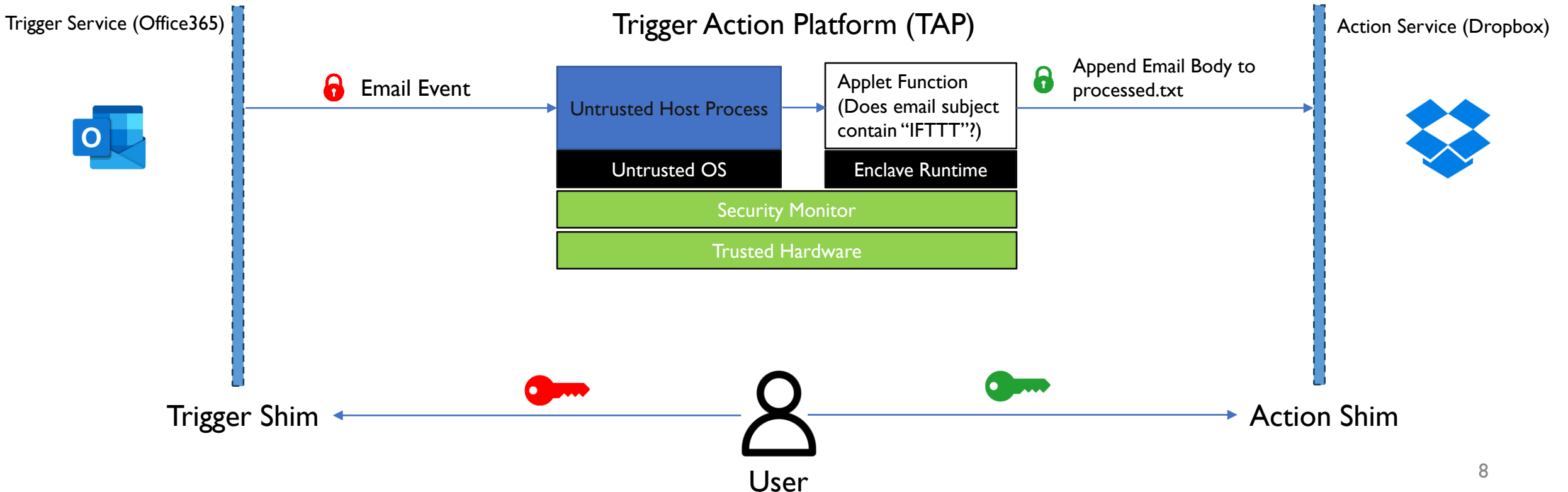
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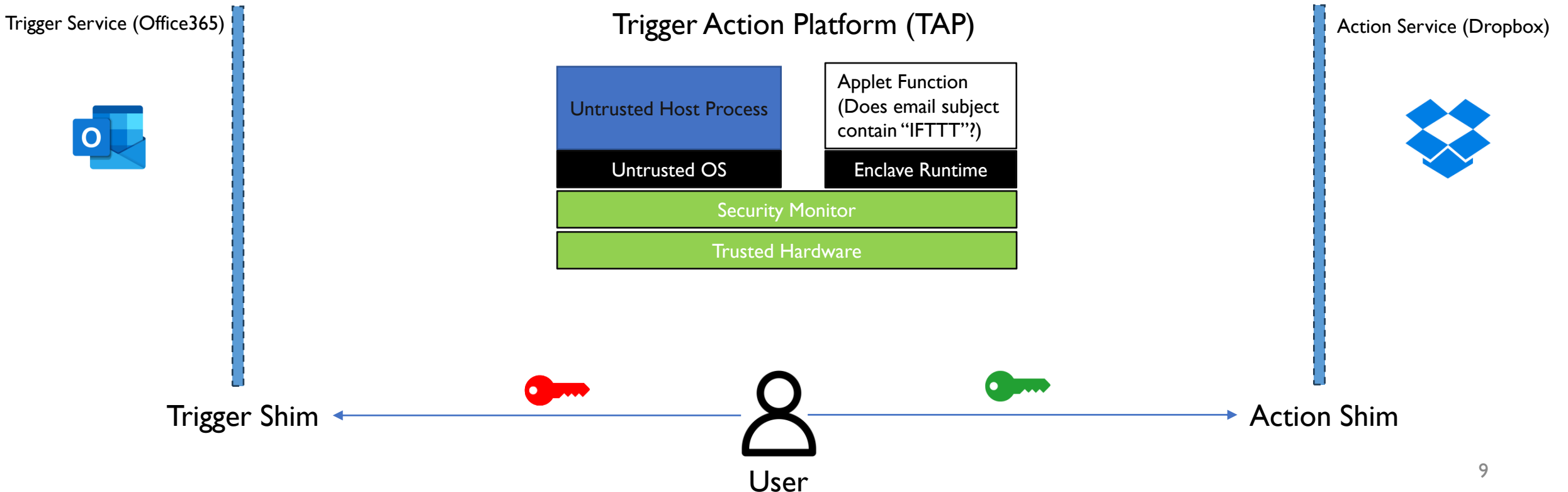
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Challenge I: Freshness and Replay Protection

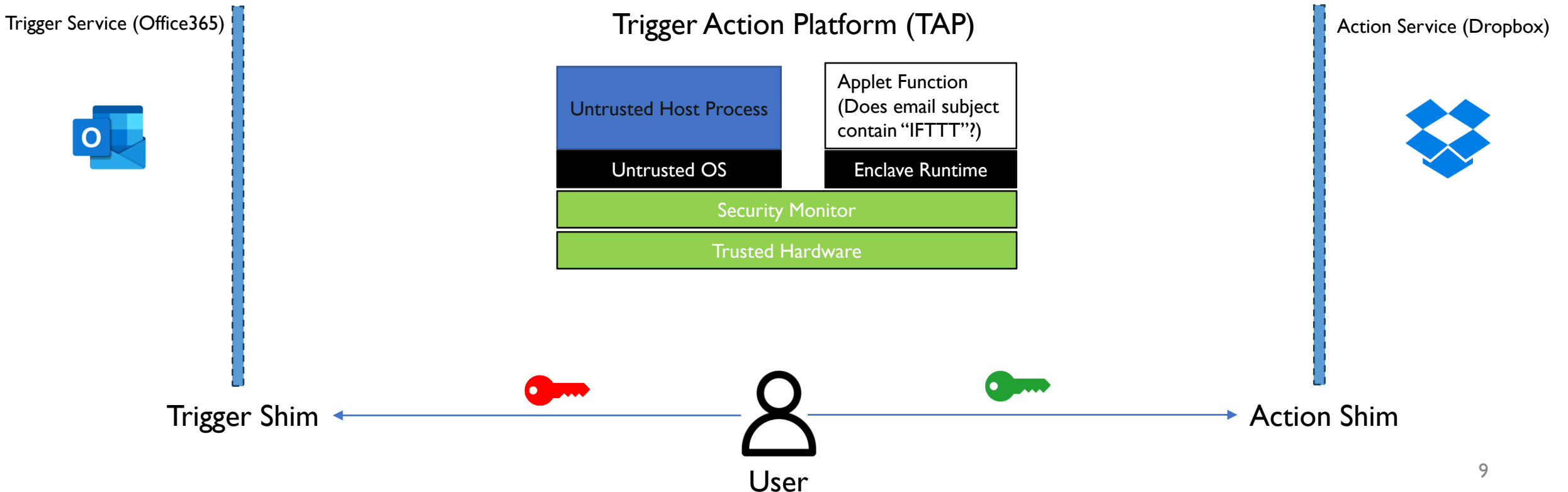
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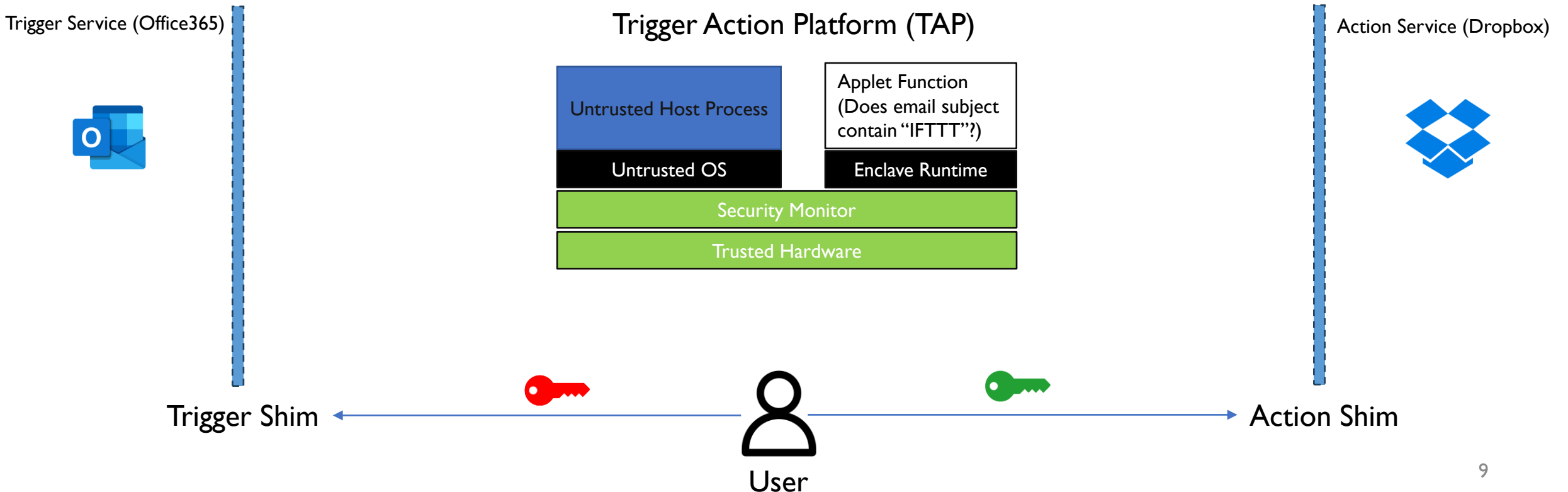


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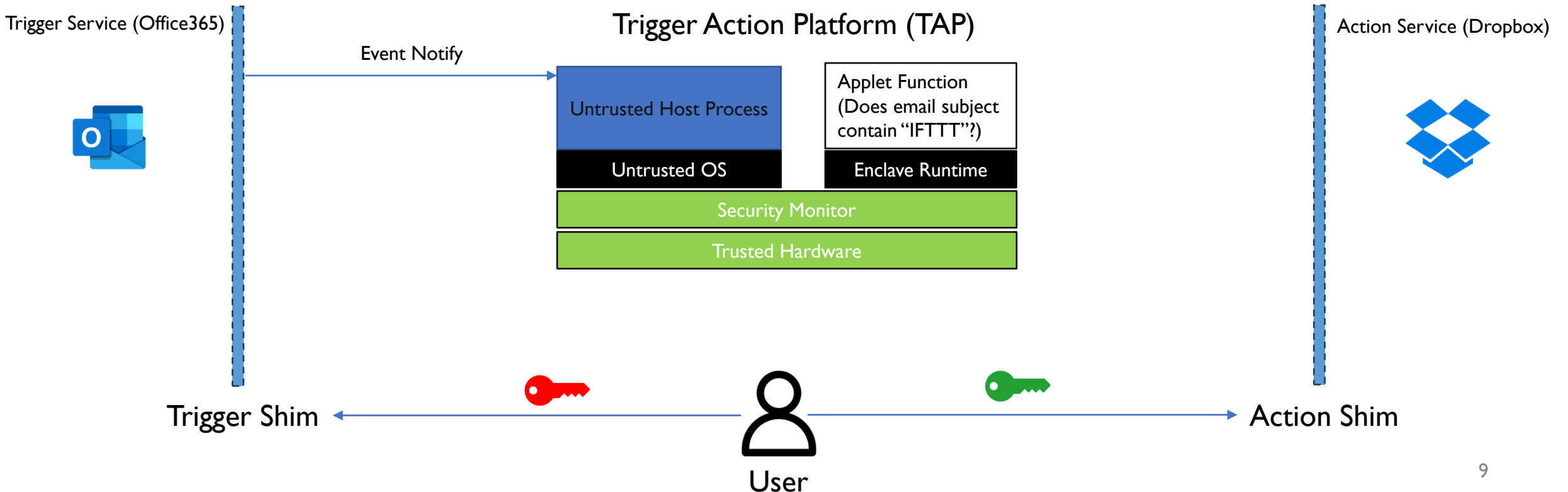


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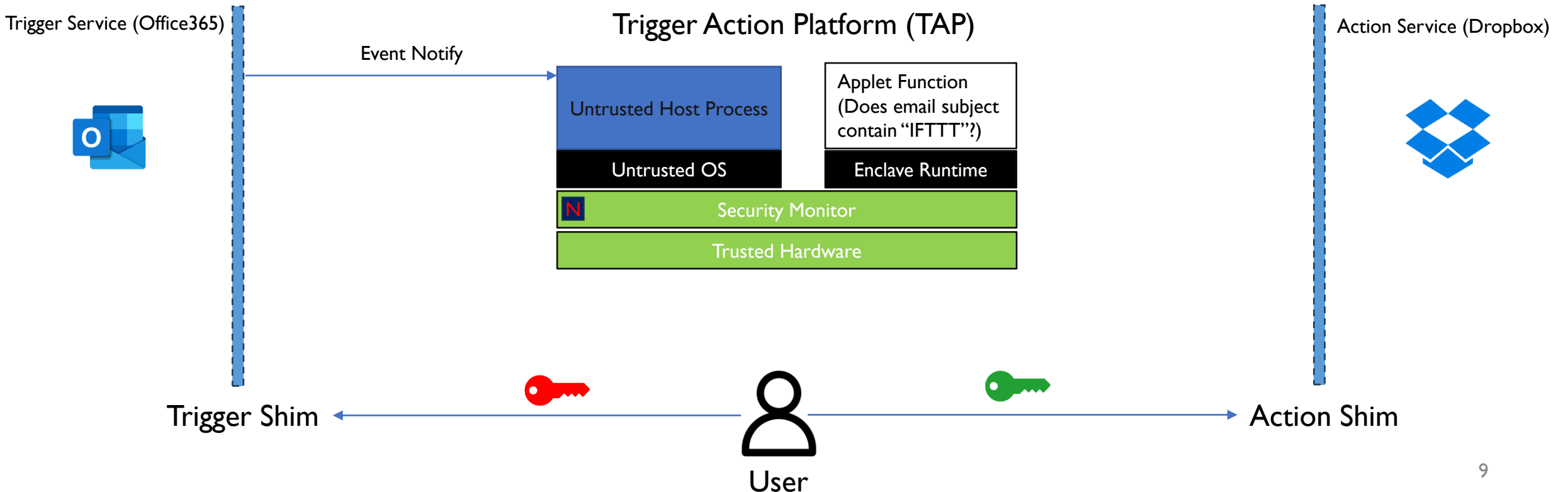


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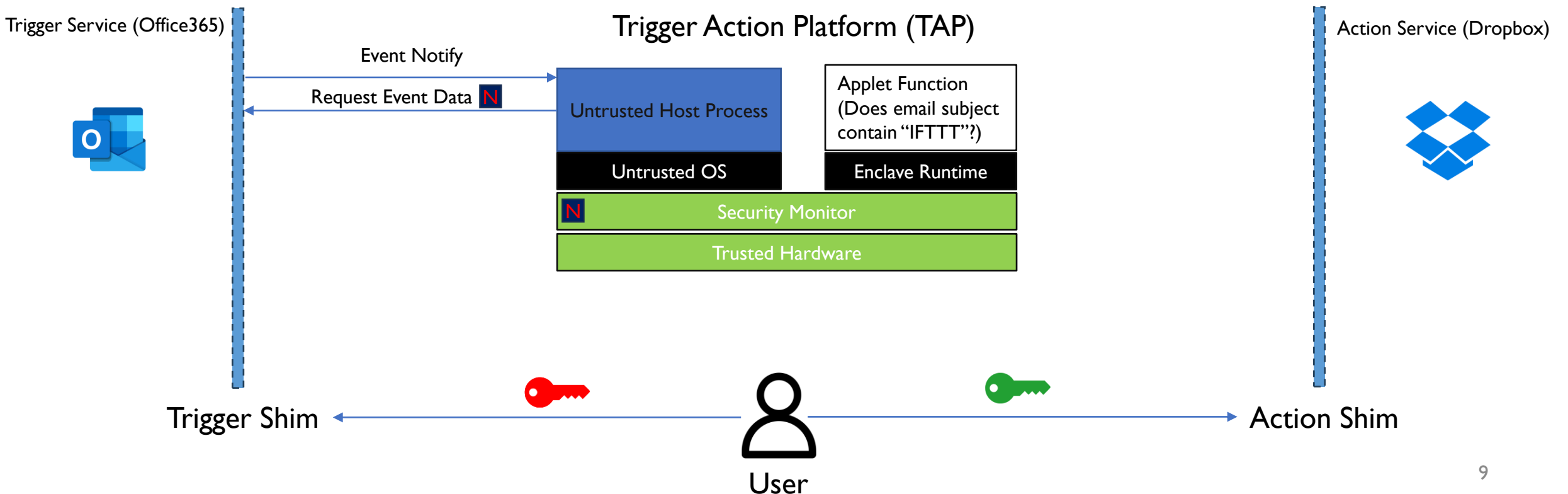


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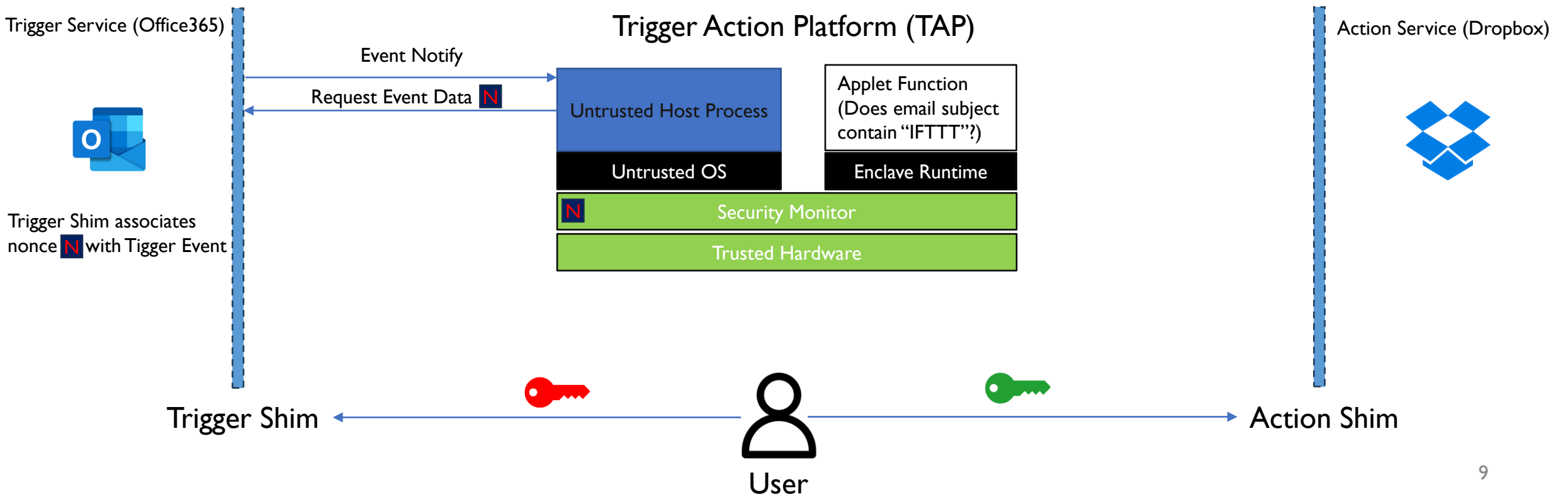


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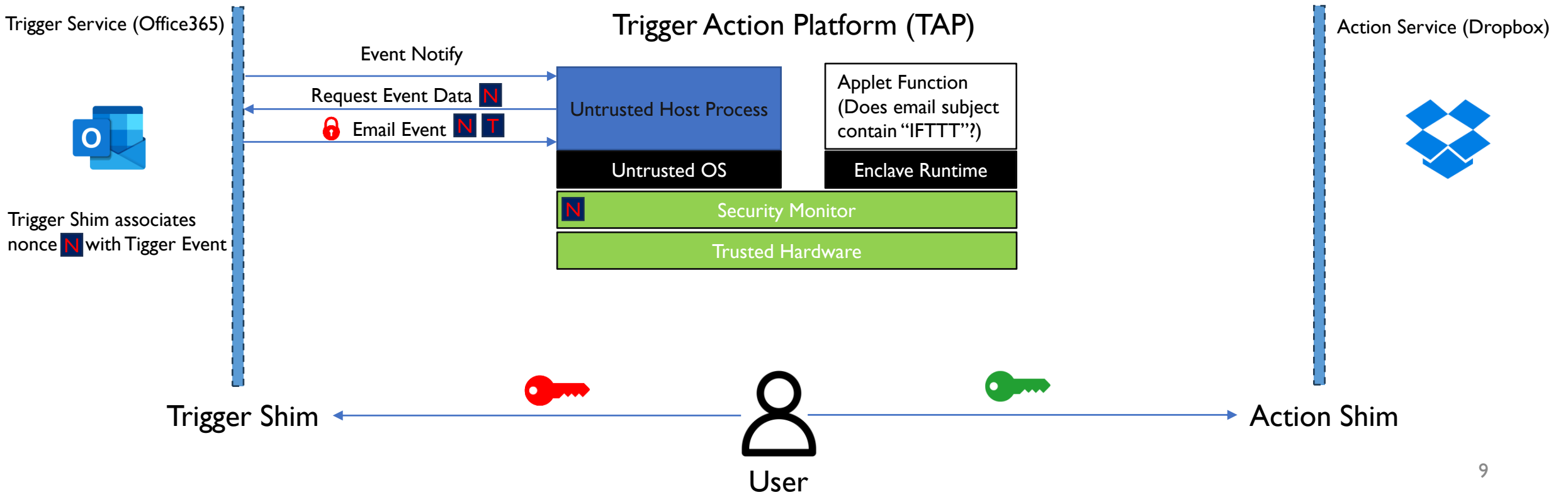


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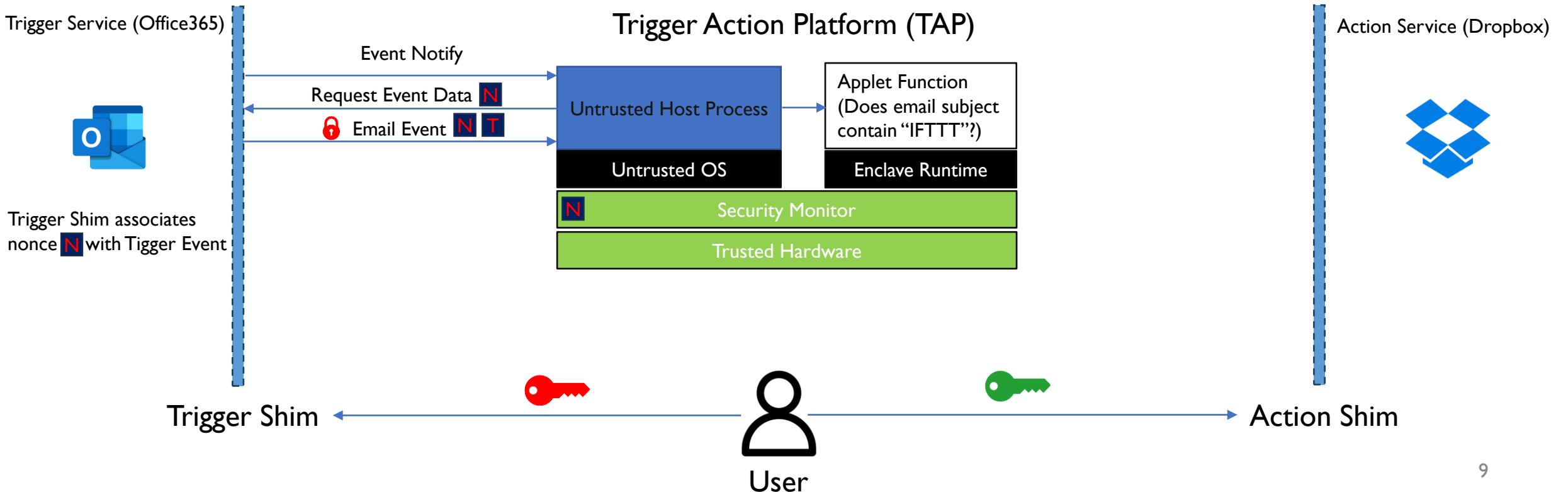


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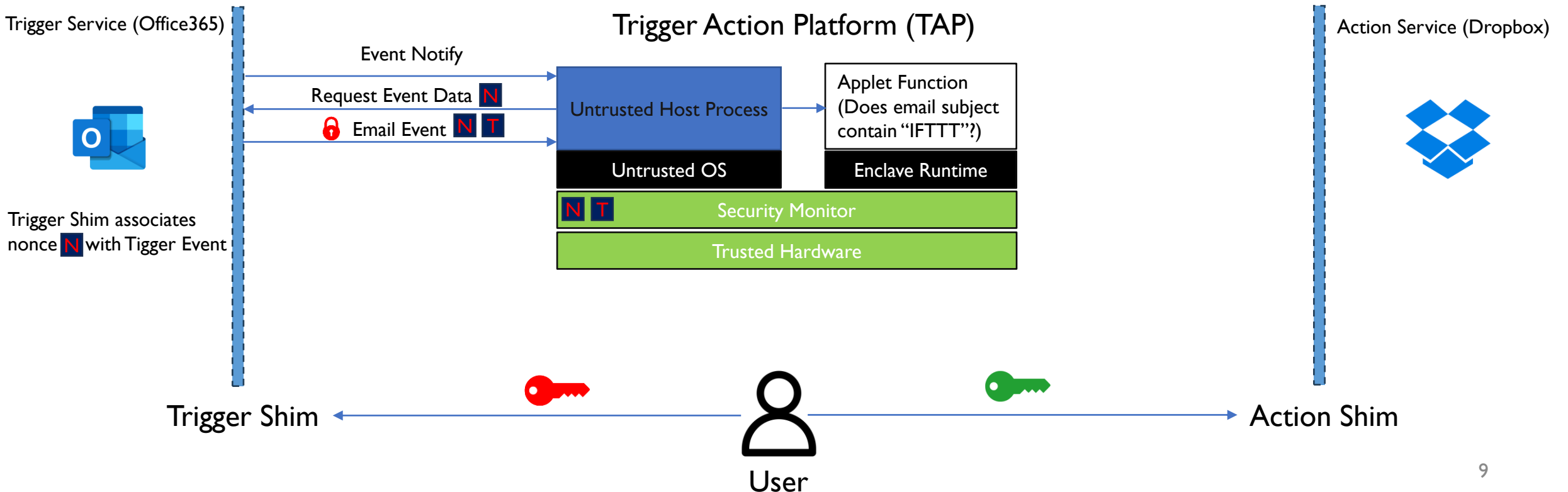


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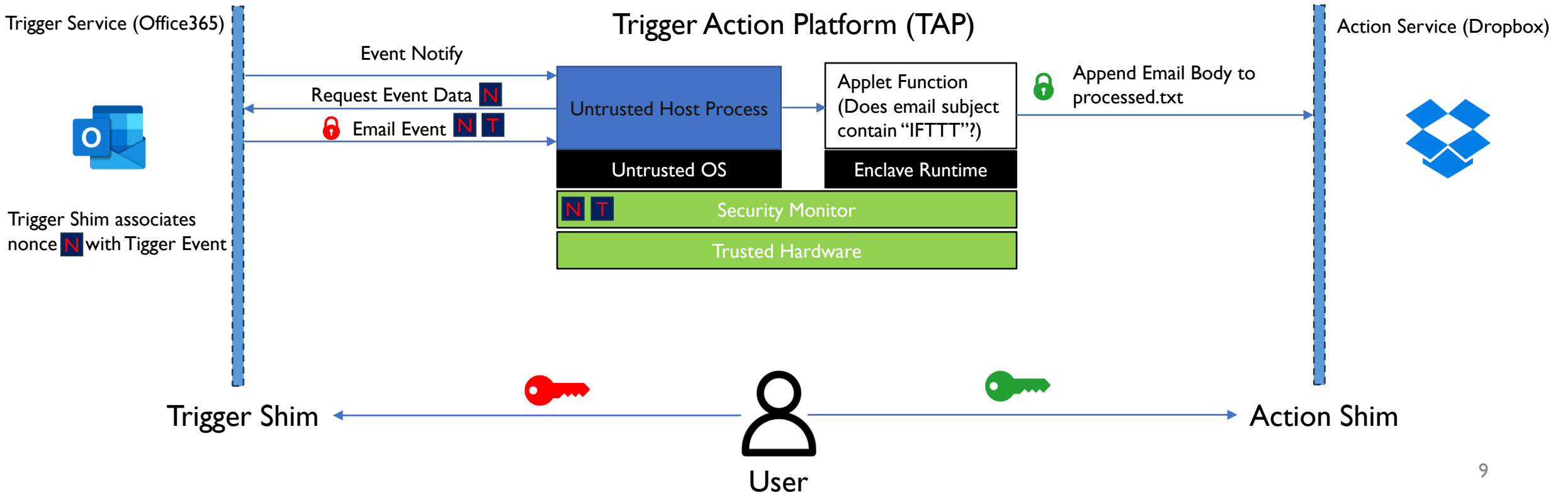


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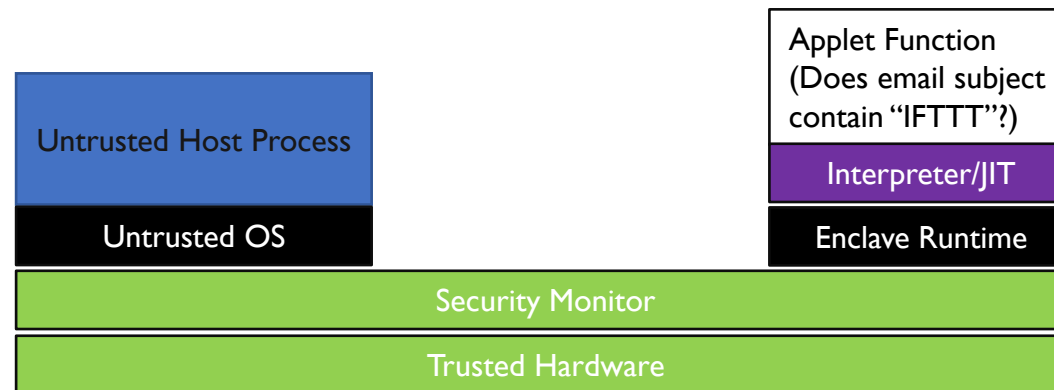
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Challenge 2: Reducing Enclave TCB

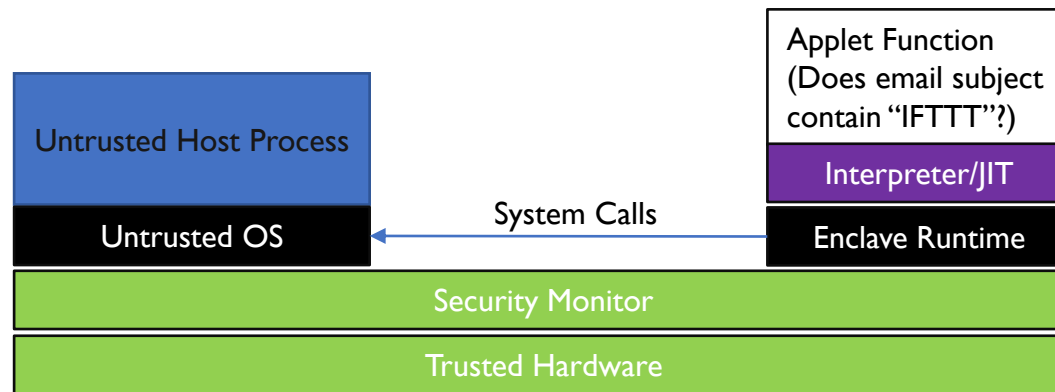
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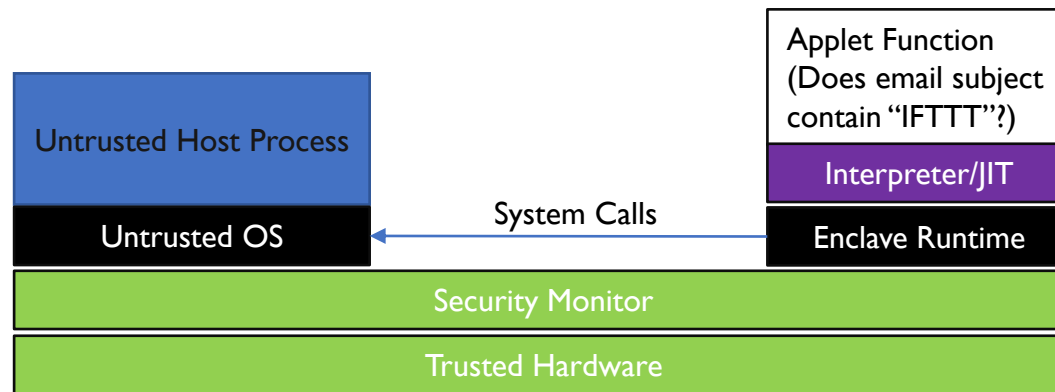
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109 KLoC (Node.js frontend) + 935 KLoC (V8 Backend) + Large Syscall Interface to Untrusted OS



How to run TypeScript applets while reducing the software TCB of the enclave?

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```
@0 = private unnamed_addr constant [6 x i8] c"IFTTT\00", align 1  
@1 = private unnamed_addr constant [14 x i8] c"processed.txt\00", align 1
```

```
define i64 @__rule_function() {  
entry:  
    %0 = call double @Office365Mail_newEmailFrom_Subject_search(i8* getelementptr inbounds ([6  
x i8], [6 x i8]* @0, i32 0, i32 0))  
    %searchResult = alloca double, align 8  
    store double %0, double* %searchResult, align 8  
    %1 = load double, double* %searchResult, align 8  
    %2 = fcmp one double %1, -1.000000e+00  
    br i1 %2, label %if.true, label %if.false  
  
if.true:                                ; preds = %entry  
    %3 = call i8* @Office365Mail_newEmailFrom_Body()  
    call void @Dropbox_appendToTextFileDb_append(i8* %3, i8* getelementptr inbounds ([14 x i8],  
[14 x i8]* @1, i32 0, i32 0))  
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```

Challenge 3: Runtime Attestation

Idea 1: Have a long running attestation manager enclave that the user attests and provides keys to

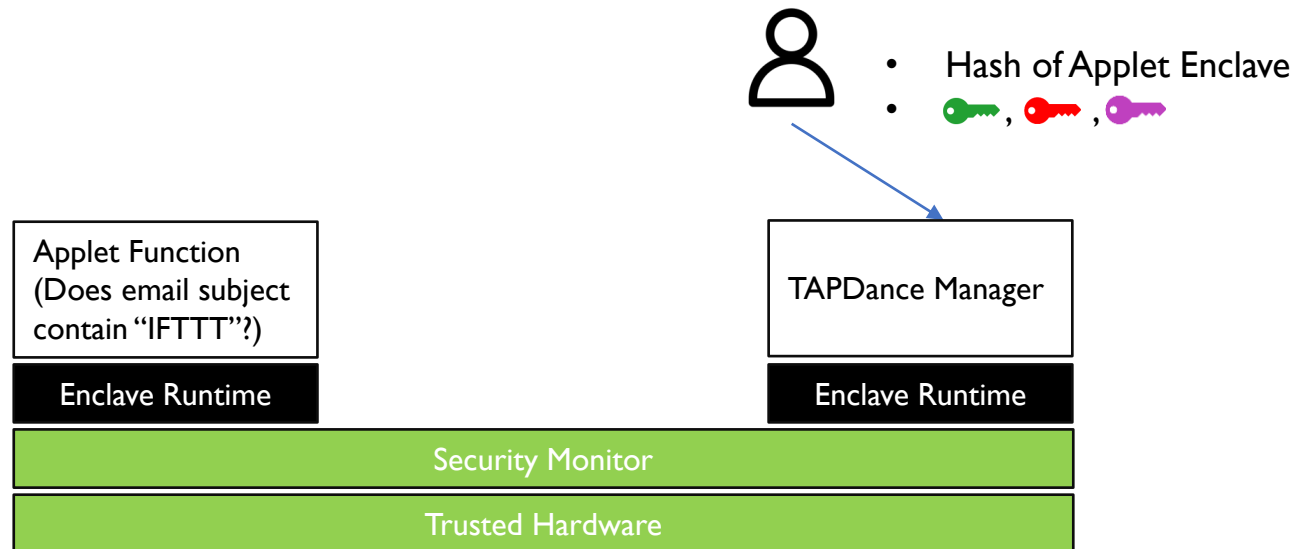
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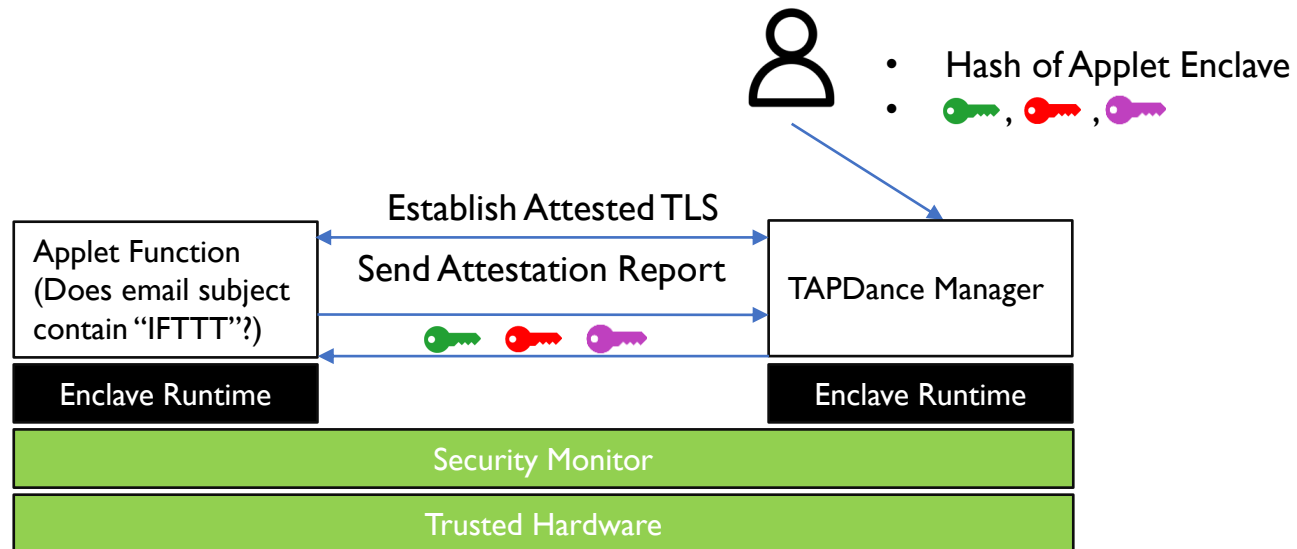
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Summary of Problems and Solutions

1. Exfiltrate Trigger Event Data

2. Delay/Replay Trigger/Action Data

3. Misuse of OAuth Tokens

4. Size of Enclave TCB to run TypeScript Applets

5. Malicious User

Summary of Problems and Solutions

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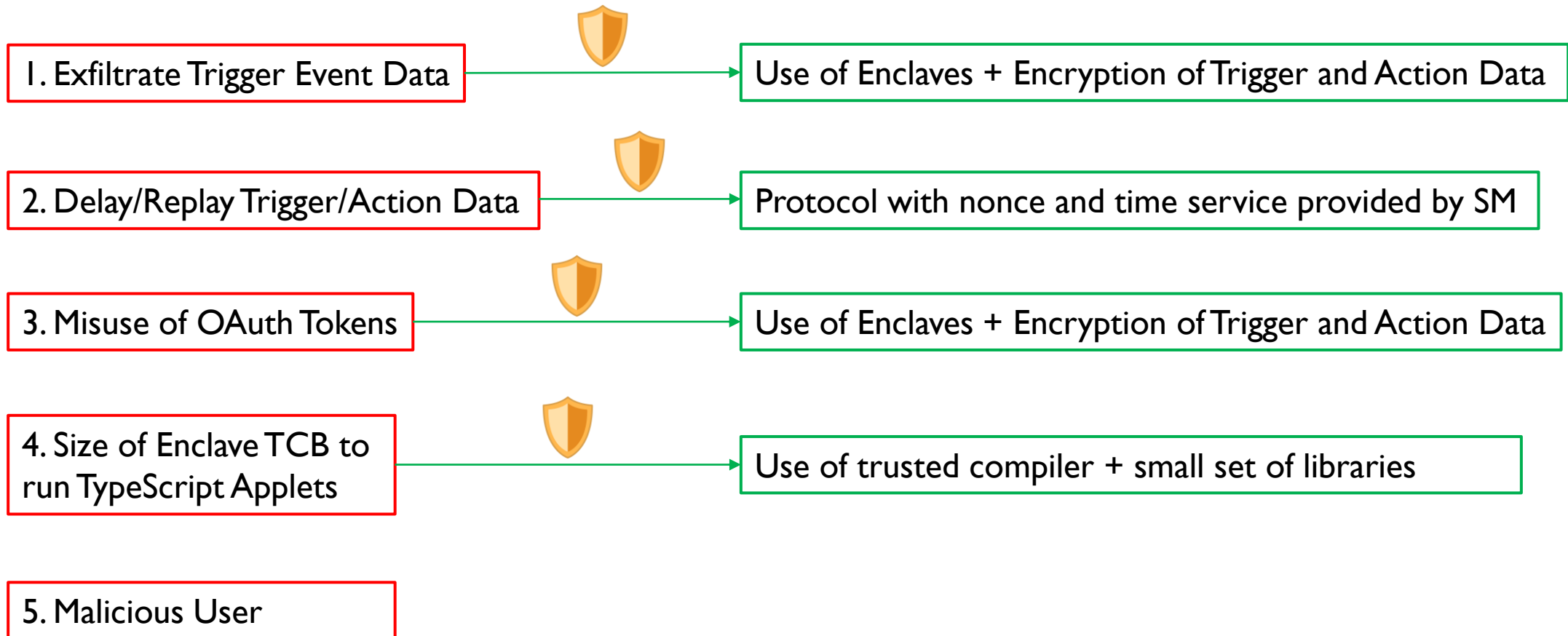


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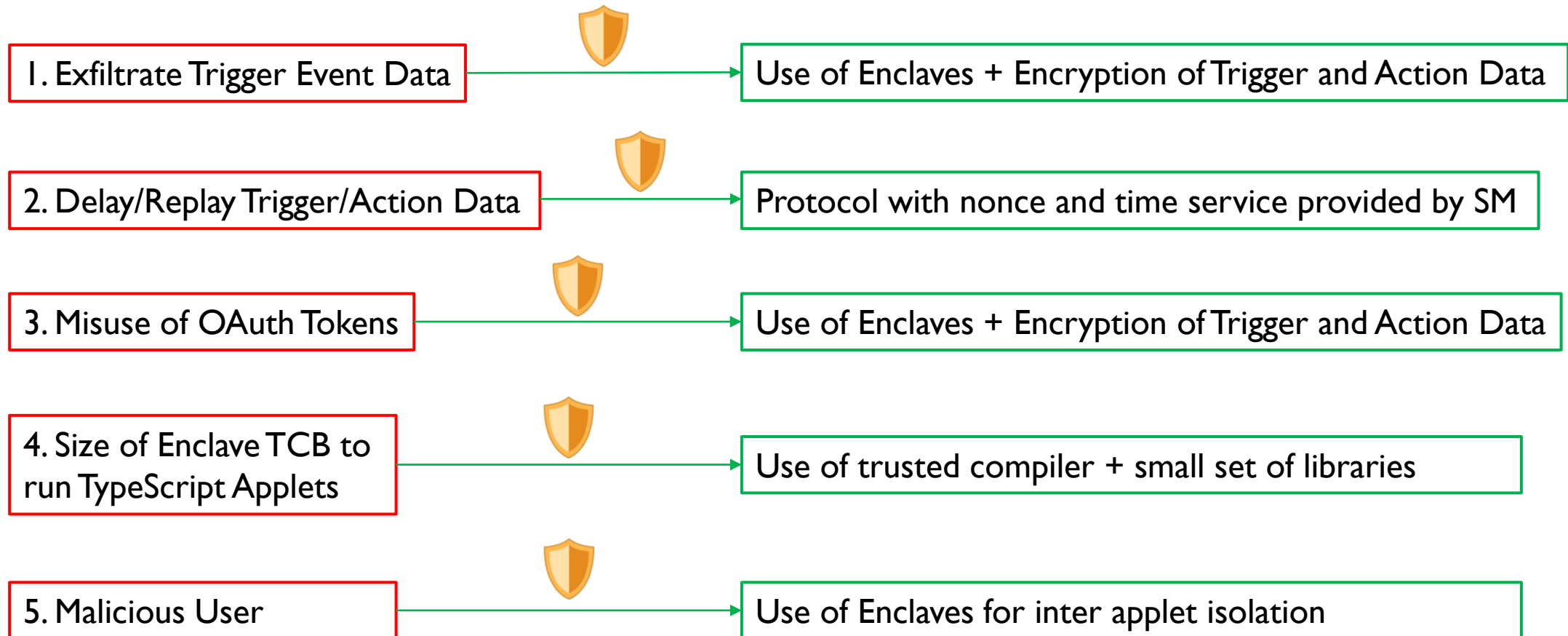
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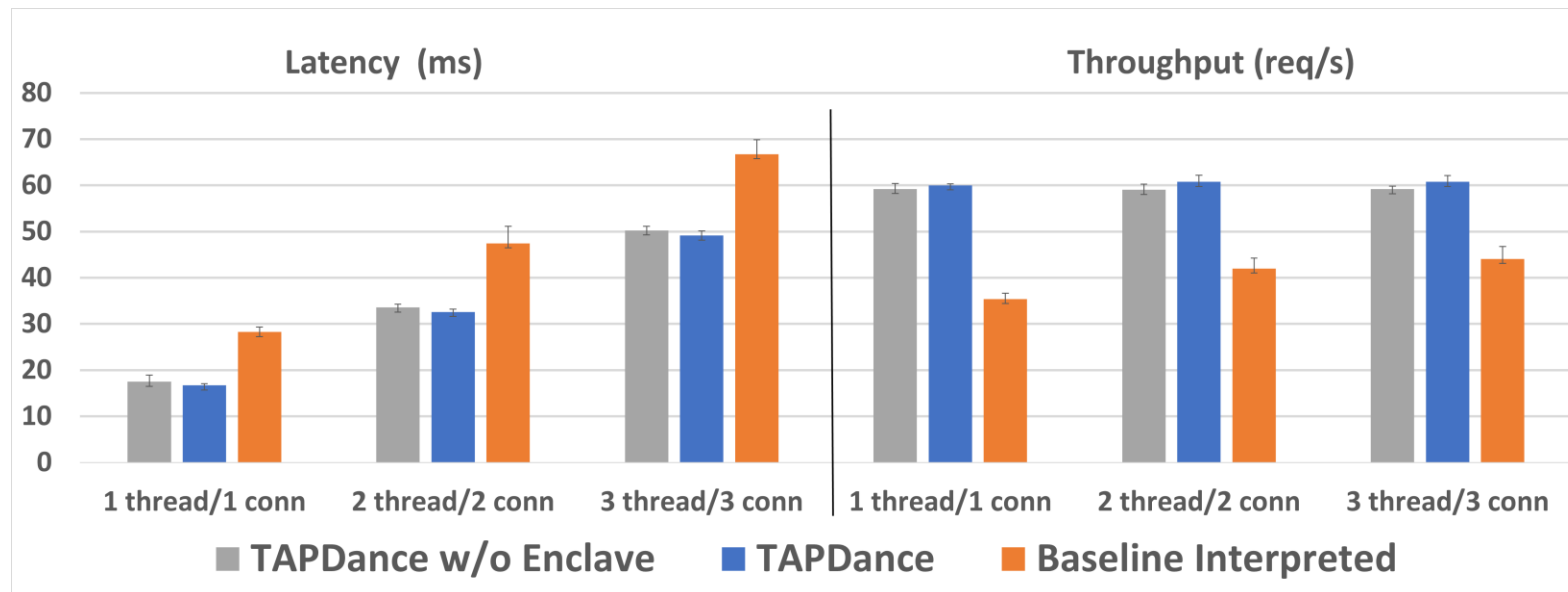
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Evaluated TAPDance on StarFive VisionFive v1 RISC-V Board by porting Keystone

Trigger and Action Services run on 32 core Intel Xeon E5-2630 processor running at 2.4 GHz with 128 GB RAM

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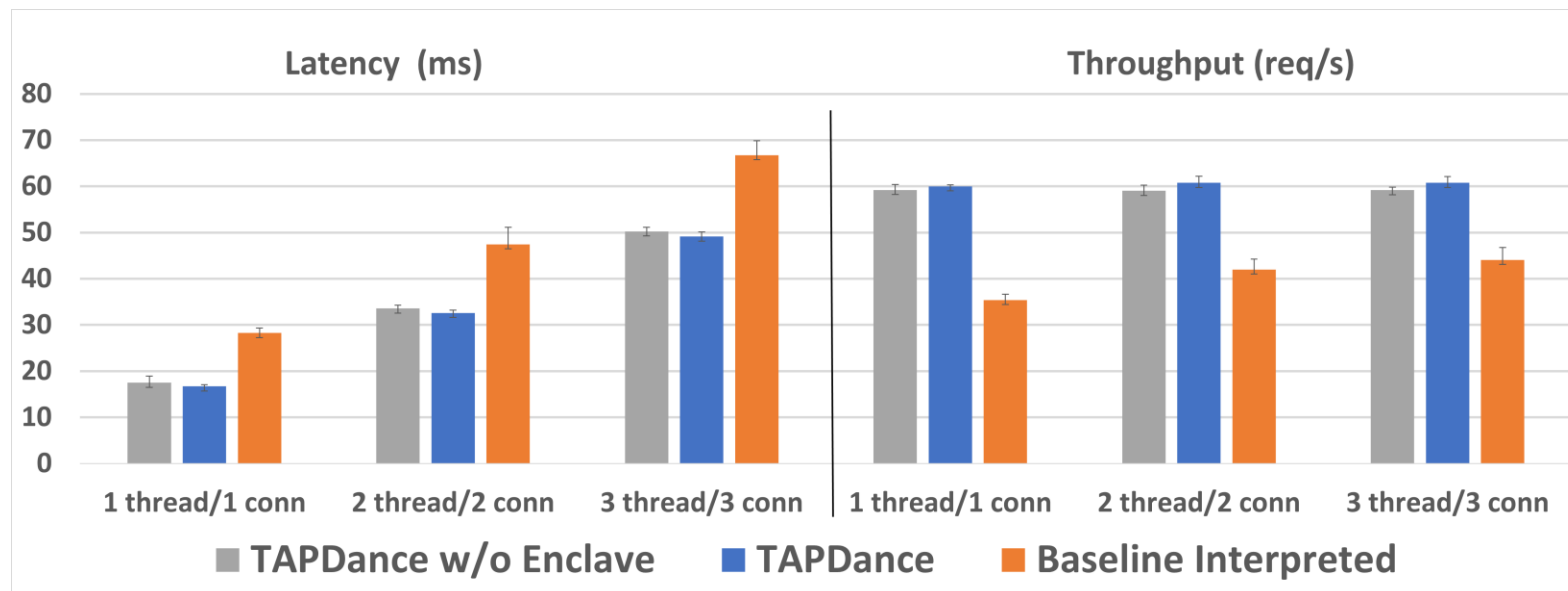
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TAPDance has 32% lower latency than baseline

TAPDance has 33% higher throughput than baseline

Conclusion

- Current TAP architectures are fundamentally insecure – trigger and action data exposed to untrustworthy TAP system code
- Our insight is that applets are pure functions
- TAPDance uses the unique hardware protection of RISC-V to provide data privacy and applet execution integrity
- The performance loss is negligible



https://github.com/multifacet/tap_artifact/

Questions?

