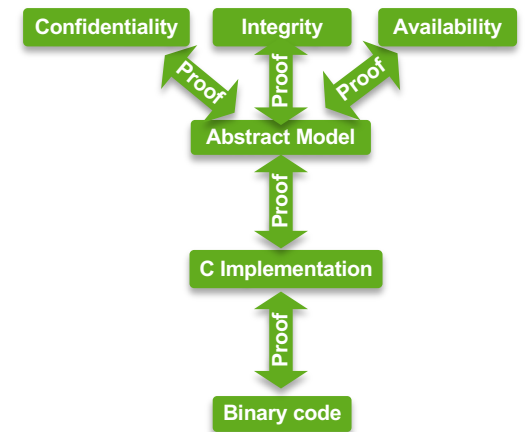


School of Computer Science & Engineering  
**COMP9242 Advanced Operating Systems**

2025 T3 Week 10 Part 1

**seL4 and LionsOS**

@GernotHeiser



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# August 2009

A NICTA bejelentette a világ első, formális módszerekkel igazolt,



► [Stories](#) [Recent](#) [Popular](#) [Search](#)

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[+](#) [-](#) **Technology: World's First**

Posted by [Soulskill](#) on Thursday Aug 27, 2009  
from the wait-for-it dept.

An anonymous reader writes

"Operating systems usually have bugs and so forth are known by almost everyone. To [prove that a particular OS kernel is](#) formally verified, and as such it is the first. Researchers used an executable model of the Isabelle theorem prover to generate a proof that matches the executable and the kernel.

Does it run Linux? ["We're pleased to say that it does."](#)



New Scientist

Saturday 29/8/2009

Page: 21

Section: General News

Region: National

Type: Magazines Science / Technology

Size: 196.31 sq.cms.

Published: -----S-

## The ultimate way to keep your computer safe from harm

FLAWS in the code, or "kernel", that sits at the heart of modern computers leave them prone to occasional malfunction and vulnerable to attack by worms and viruses. So the development of a secure general-purpose microkernel could pave the

way to a more secure system, says Klein.

His team formulated a model with more than 200,000 logical steps which allowed them to prove that the program would always behave as its

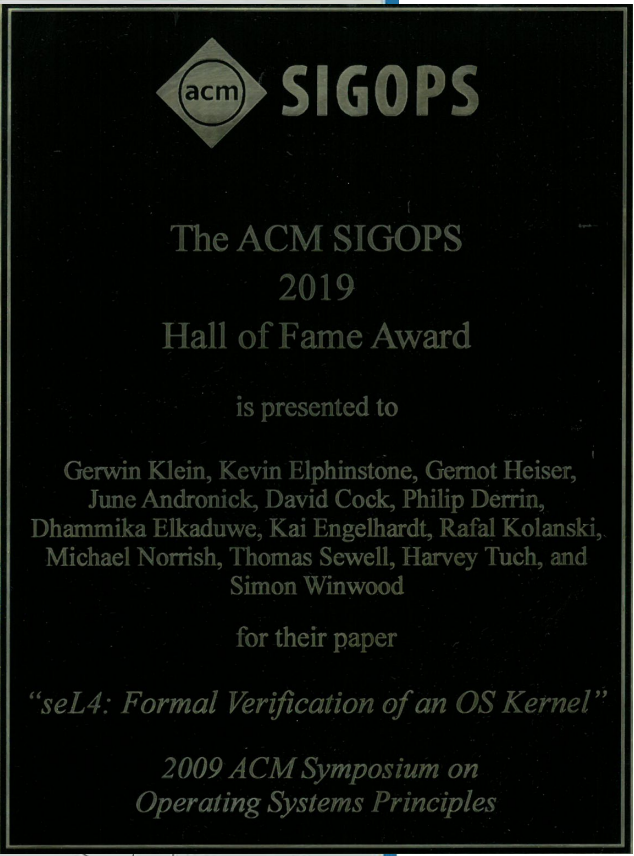
eredményeiképpen pedig egy olyan megbízhatóságot kapnak a szoftvertől, amely e

10 BREAKTHROUGH TECHNOLOGIES

Crash-Proof Code

Making critical software safer

7 comments  
WILLIAM BULKELEY  
May/June 2011



# Today's Lecture

- Assurance and verification
  - Common Criteria
  - Formal verification
- seL4
  - Design principles & verification
  - Limitations & present status
- Security impact of OS design
- seL4 strengths & weaknesses
- seL4 Microkit
- LionsOS

# Assurance and Verification

# Refresher: Assurance and Formal Verification

- **Assurance:**

- systematic evaluation and testing
- essentially an intensive and onerous form of quality assurance

- **Formal verification:**

- mathematical proof

Assurance and formal verification aim to establish correctness of

- mechanism design
- mechanism implementation

- **Certification:** independent examination

- confirming that the assurance or verification was done right

# Assurance: Substantiating Trust

- Specification
  - Unambiguous description of desired behaviour
- System design
  - Justification that it meets specification
- Implementation
  - Justification that it implements the design
- Maintenance
  - Justifies that system use meets assumptions

Informal (English)  
or formal (maths)

Compelling argument  
or formal proof

Code inspection,  
rigorous testing,  
proof

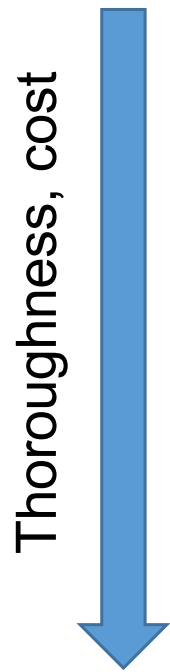


# Common Criteria

## Common Criteria for IT Security:

- ISO standard [ISO/IEC 15408, 99], for general use
- Evaluates QA used to ensure systems meet their requirements
- Developed out of the famous US DOD “Orange Book”:  
*Trusted Computer System Evaluation Criteria* [1985]


# CC: Evaluation Assurance Levels



Level	Requirements	Specification	Design	Implementation
EAL1	not evaluated	<b>Informal</b>	not eval	not evaluated
EAL2	not evaluated	<b>Informal</b>	<b>Informal</b>	not evaluated
EAL3	not evaluated	<b>Informal</b>	<b>Informal</b>	not evaluated
EAL4	not evaluated	<b>Informal</b>	<b>Informal</b>	not evaluated
EAL5	not evaluated	<b>Semi-Formal</b>	<b>Semi-Formal</b>	<b>Informal</b>
EAL6	<b>Formal</b>	<b>Semi-Formal</b>	<b>Semi-Formal</b>	<b>Informal</b>
EAL7	<b>Formal</b>	<b>Formal</b>	<b>Formal</b>	<b>Informal</b>

# COTS OS Certifications

- EAL3:
  - 2010 Mac OS X (10.6)
- EAL4:
  - 2003: Windows 2000
  - 2005: SuSE Enterprise Linux
  - 2006: Solaris 10 (EAL4+)
    - against CAPP (an EAL3 PP!)
  - 2007: Red Hat Linux (EAL4+)
- EAL6:
  - 2008: Green Hills INTEGRITY-178B (EAL6+)
    - relatively simple PPC-based hardware platform
- EAL7:
  - 2019: Prove & Run PROVENCORE
    - TEE OS for Arm TrustZone



Get regularly  
hacked!

# Common Criteria Limitations

Effectively dead in  
5-Eyes defence

- Very expensive
  - rule of thumb: EAL6+ costs \$1K/LOC [Green Hills] design-implementation-evaluation-certification
- Too much focus on development process
  - rather than the product that was delivered
  - “evaluating paperwork, not the product” [N Daughety, AFRL]
- Lower EALs of little practical use for OSes
  - c.f. COTS OS EAL4 certifications
- Commercial Evaluation Facilities licenses rarely revoked
  - Leads to potential “race to the bottom” [Anderson & Fuloria, 2009]

# Formal Verification

## Prove properties about a mathematical model of a system

### Automatic (“push-button”) techniques

- **Model checking / abstract interpretation / SMT**
- **Systematic exploration of system state space**
- ☐ Cannot generally prove code correct
  - Proves specific properties
  - Functional correctness in simple cases
- ☐ Generally have to
  - over-approximate (false positives), or
  - under-approximate (false negatives, unsound)
- ☐ Suffers state-space explosion
- ✓ Can scale to large code bases

### Interactive techniques:

- **Theorem proving**
- **Proofs about state spaces**
- ✓ Can deal with large (even infinite) state spaces
- ✓ Can prove functional correctness against a spec
- ☐ Very labour-intensive

Recent work automatically proved functional correctness of simple systems using SMT solvers [Hyperkernel, SOSP'17; Atmosphere, SOSP'25]



# seL4 Design Principles

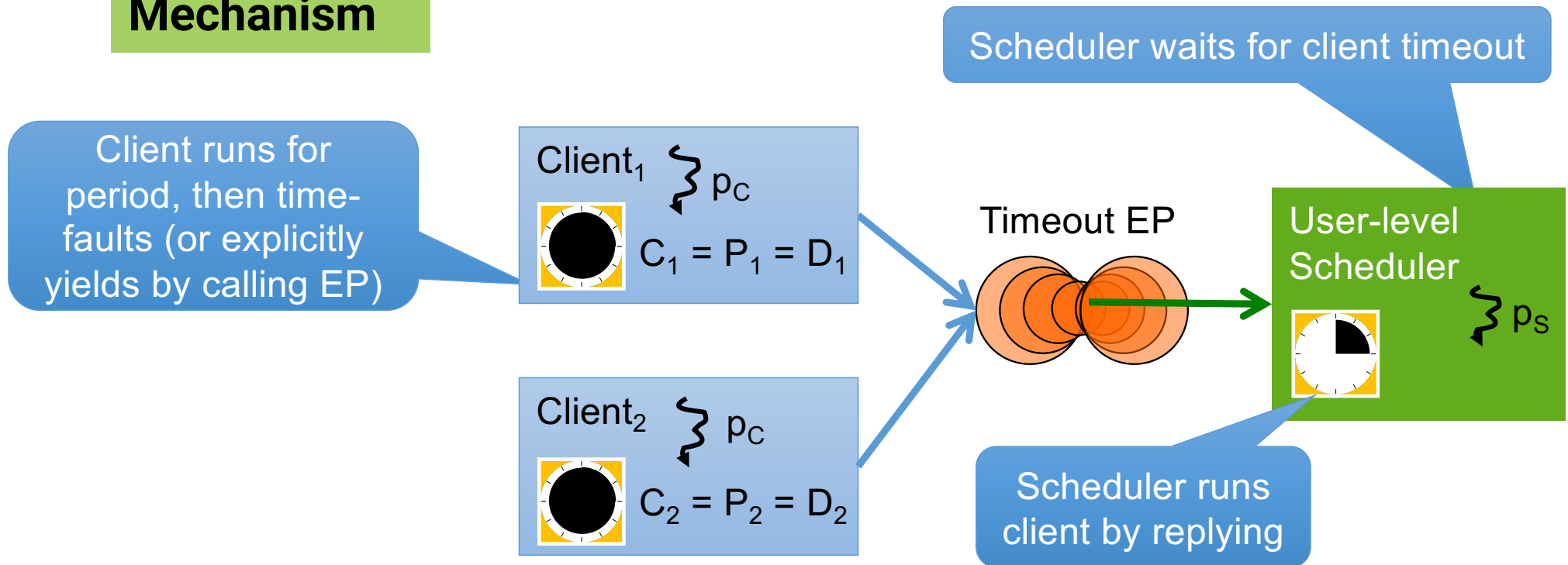
- Fully delegable access control via capabilities
- All resource management is subject to user-defined policies
  - Applies to kernel resources too!
- Performance on par with best-performing L4 kernels
  - Prerequisite for real-world deployment!
- Suitability for real-time use
  - Important for safety-critical systems
- Suitable for *formal verification*
  - Requires small size, avoid complex constructs

Largely in line with  
traditional L4 approach!

# seL4 Isn't a Fixed-Prio Scheduler Policy?

**Prios + SCs =  
Mechanism**

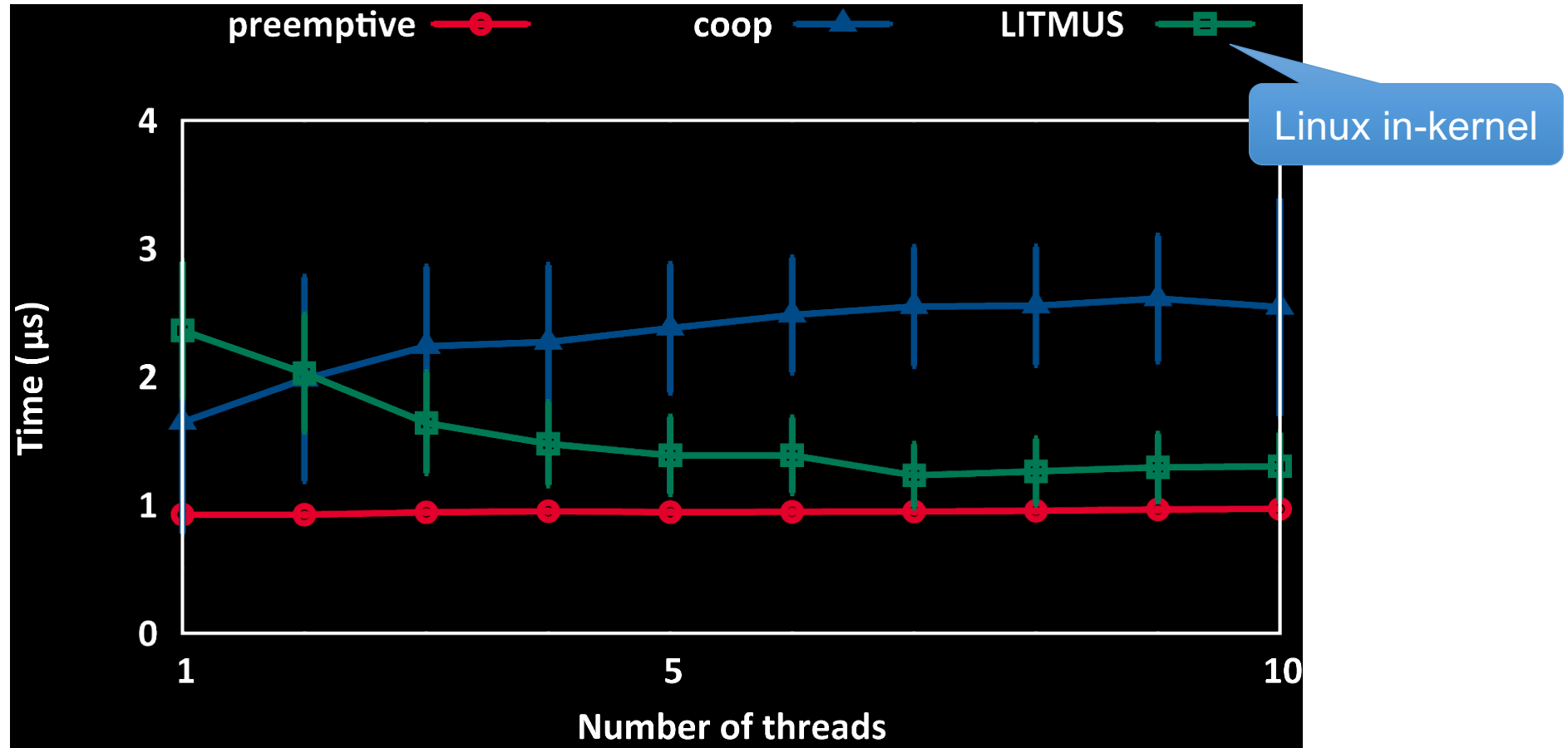
Implementing scheduling policy at user level



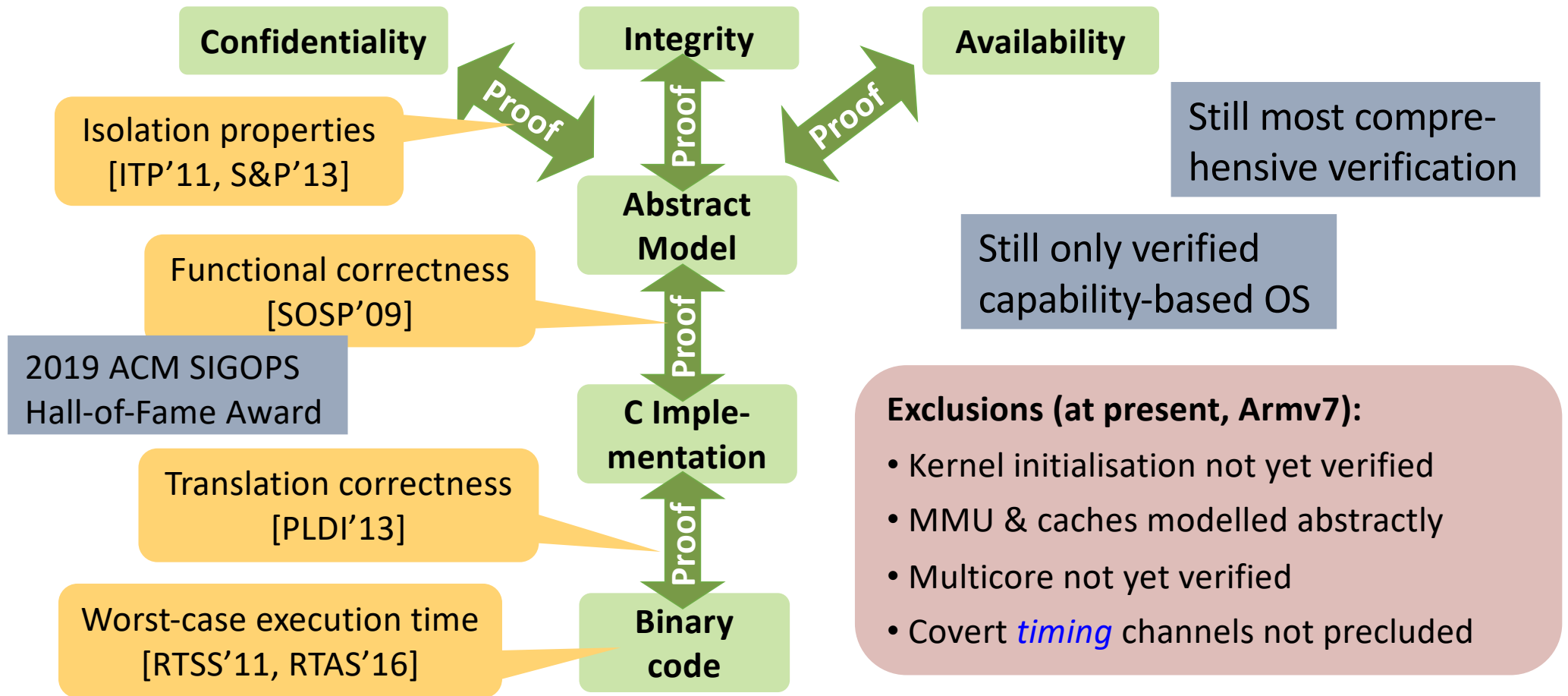




# User-Level EDF Scheduler Performance



# seL4 Proving Security and Safety (Armv6/7)



# Security Is No Excuse For Bad Performance!

Cost	seL4	Fiasco.OC	Zircon
IPC RT latency (cycles)	986	2717	8157
Mand. HW cost (cycles)	790	790	790
Abs. overhead (cycles)	196	1972	7367
Rel. overhead (%)	25	240	930

Hardware  
cost dominates

SW overheads  
dominate

*Round-trip, cross-address-space IPC on x64 (Intel Skylake)*

Operation	1-way	RT
SYSCALL	82	164
SWAPGS	2×26	104
Switch PT	186	372
SYSRET	75	150
<b>Total</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>790</b>

**Source:** Zeyu Mi, Dingji Li, Zihan Yang, Xinran Wang, Haibo Chen: "SkyBridge: Fast and Secure Inter-Process Communication for Microkernels", EuroSys, April 2019

# Limitations

# seL4 Verification Assumptions

## 1. Hardware behaves as expected

- Formalised hardware-software contract (ISA)
- Hardware implementation free of bugs, Trojans, ...

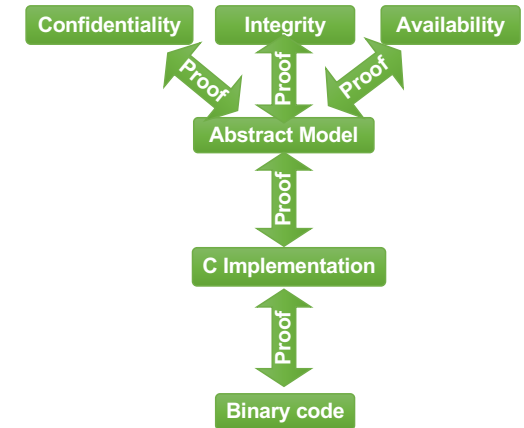
## 2. Spec matches expectations

- Can only prove “security” if specify what “security” means
- Spec may not be what we think it is

## 3. Proof checker is correct

- Isabel/HOL checking core that validates proofs against logic

With binary verification do  
**not** need to trust C compiler!



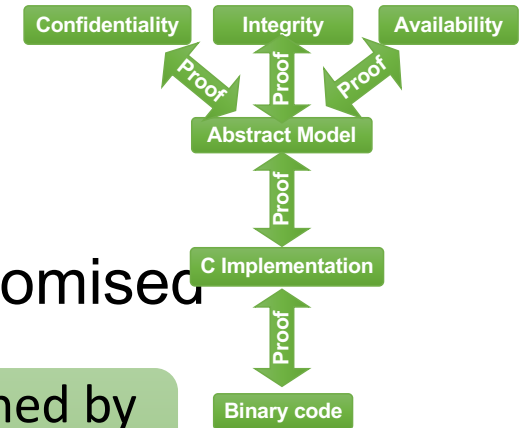
# seL4 Present Verification Limitations

- Not verified boot code
  - **Assume** it leaves kernel in safe state
- Caches/MMU presently modeled at high level / axiomised
- SMP kernel not verified
  - ... but multi-kernel is in progress
- Not proved any temporal properties
  - Presently not proved scheduler observes priorities, properties needed for RT
  - WCET analysis applies only to outdated ARM11/A8 cores
  - No proofs about timing channels (yet)

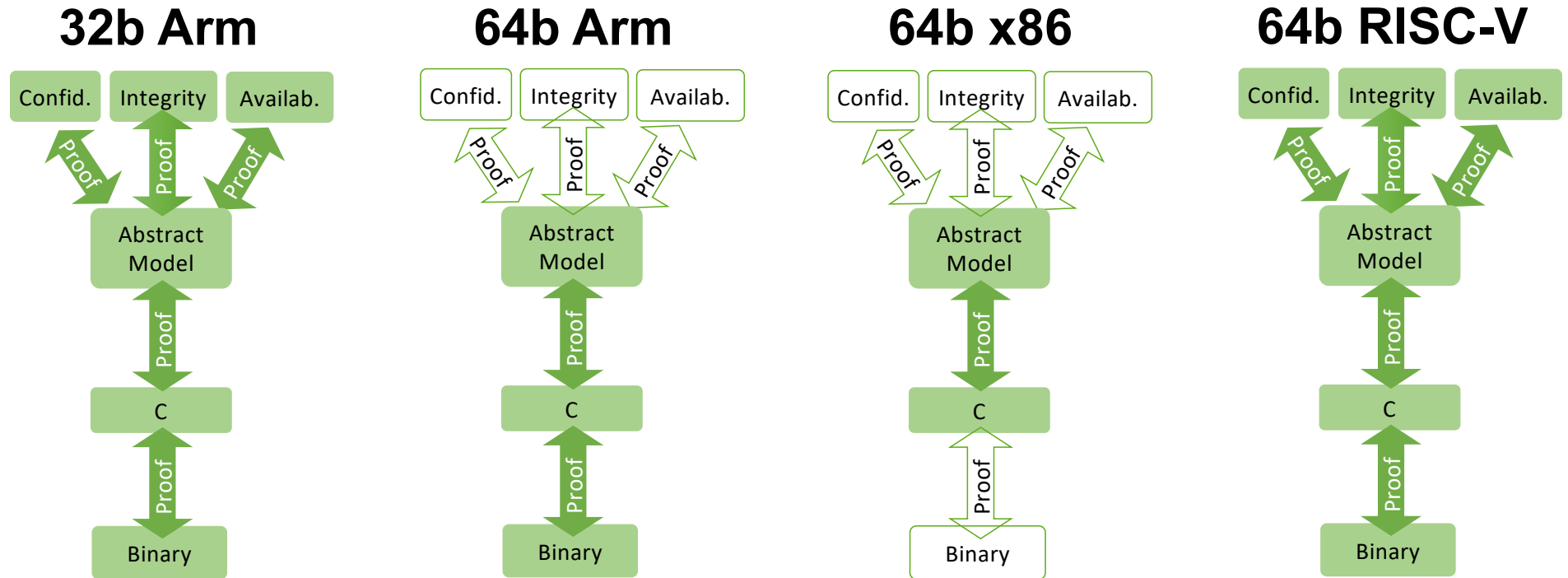
MMU model finished by PhD but not integrated

Just re-done for 64b RISC-V!


Present research!



# seL4 Present Status



# seL4 Common Criteria?

Level	Requirements	Specification	Design	Implementation
EAL1	not evaluated	<b>Informal</b>	not eval	not evaluated
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EAL6	<b>Formal</b>	<b>Semi-Formal</b>	<b>Semi-Formal</b>	<b>Informal</b>
EAL7	<b>Formal</b>	<b>Formal</b>	<b>Formal</b>	<b>Informal</b>
 seL4	<b>Formal</b>	<b>Formal</b>	<b>Formal</b>	<b>Formal</b>



# Security Impact of OS Design

# Quantifying OS-Design Security Impact

## Approach:

- Examine all **critical** Linux CVEs (vulnerabilities & exploits database)

- easy to exploit
- high impact
- no defence available
- confirmed

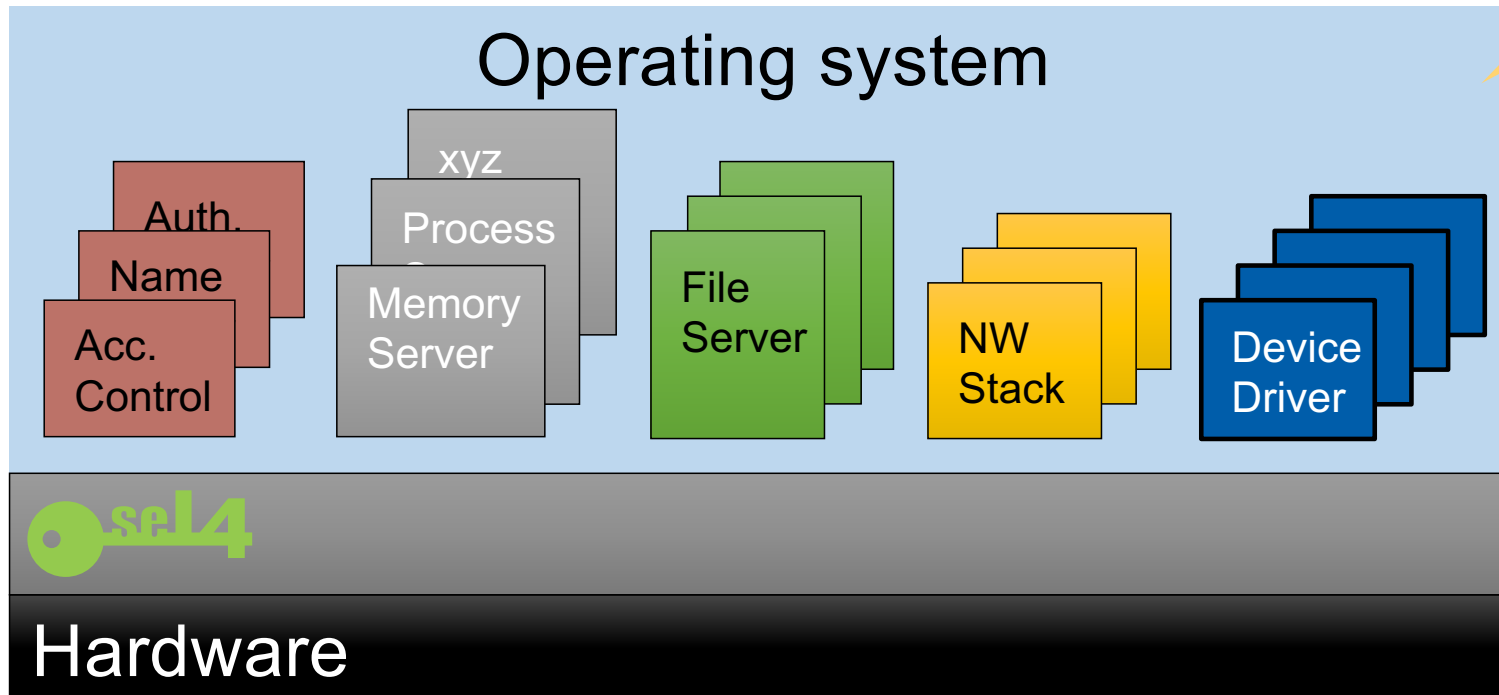
115 critical  
Linux CVEs to  
Nov'17

- For each establish how microkernel-based design would change impact

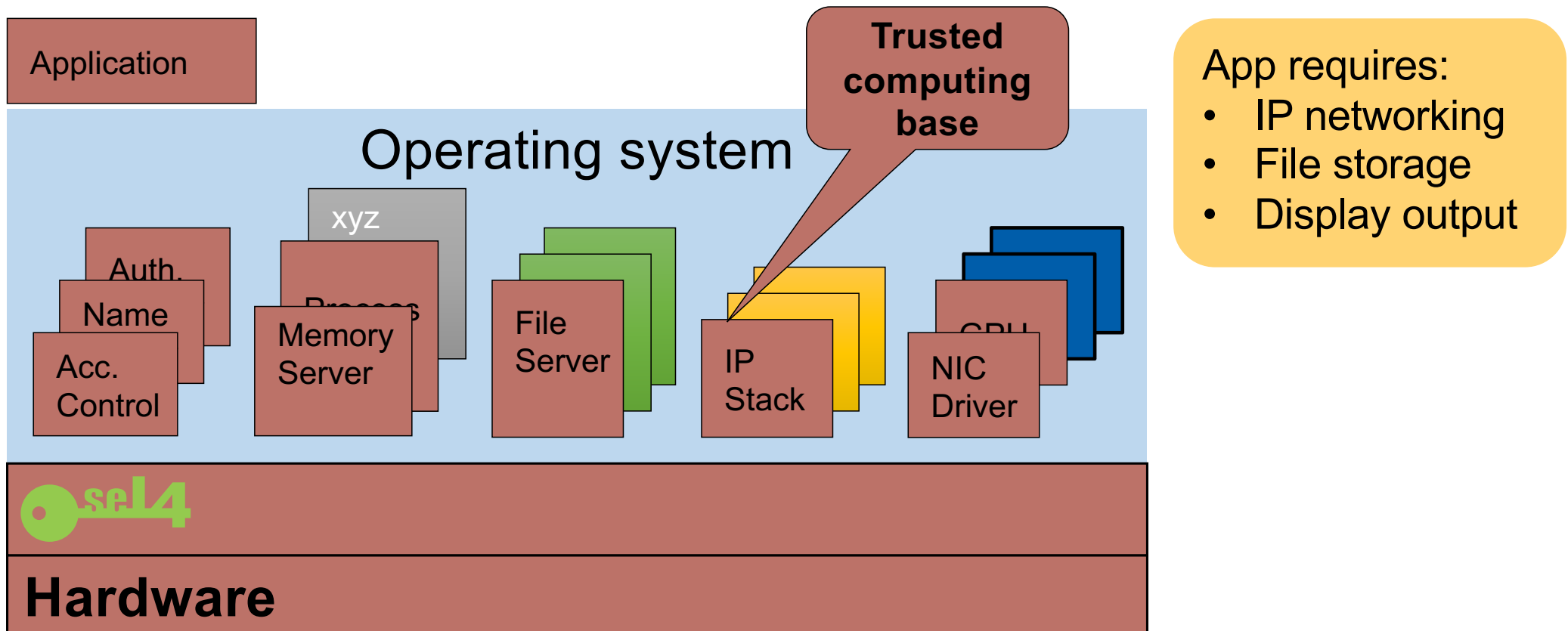
# seL4 Hypothetical seL4-based OS

OS structured in *isolated* components, minimal inter-component dependencies, *least privilege*

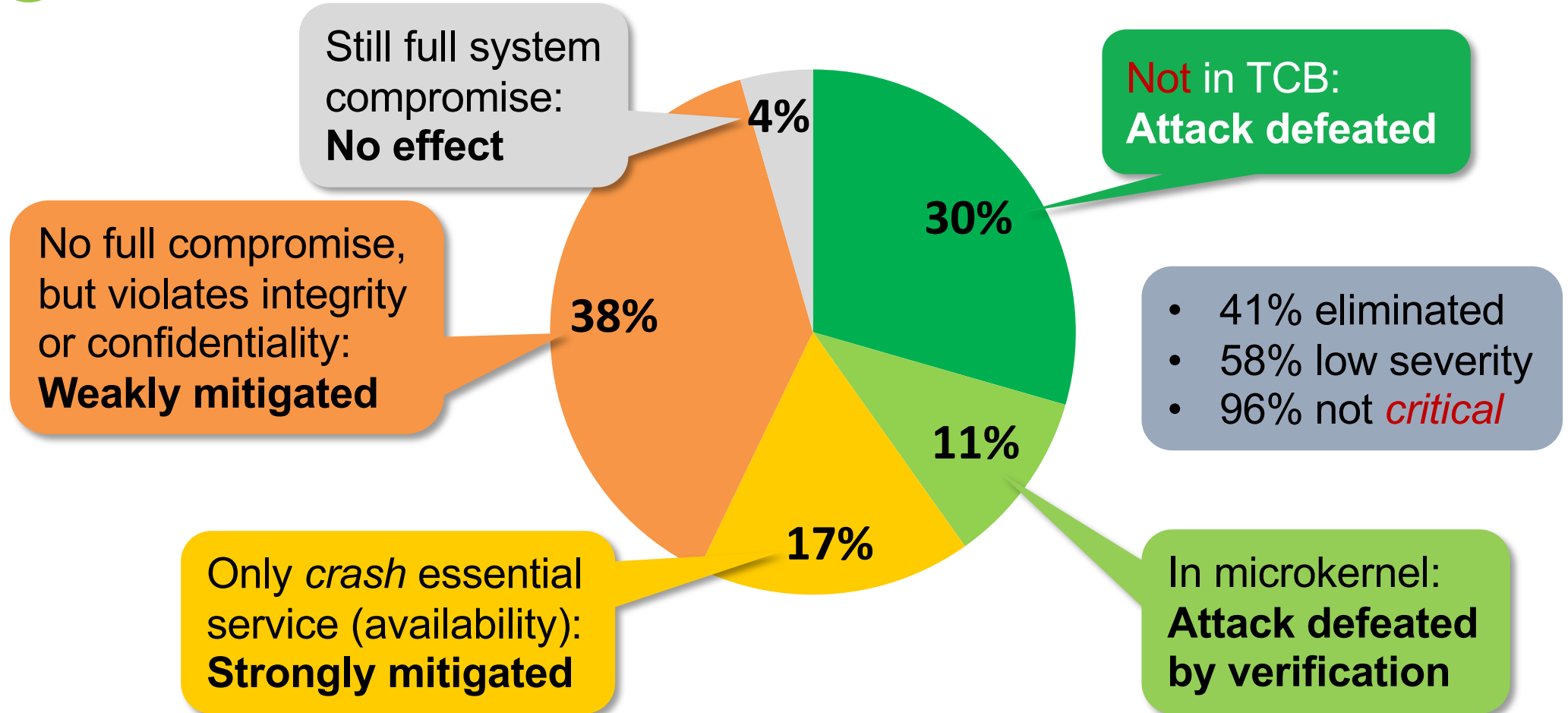
Functionality comparable to Linux



# seL4 Hypothetical Security-Critical App



# seL4 All Critical Linux CVEs to 2017



# Conclusion: OS Structure Matters

- Microkernels definitely improve security
- Microkernel verification improves further
- Monolithic OS design is *fundamentally flawed from security point of view*

[Biggs et al., APSys'18]

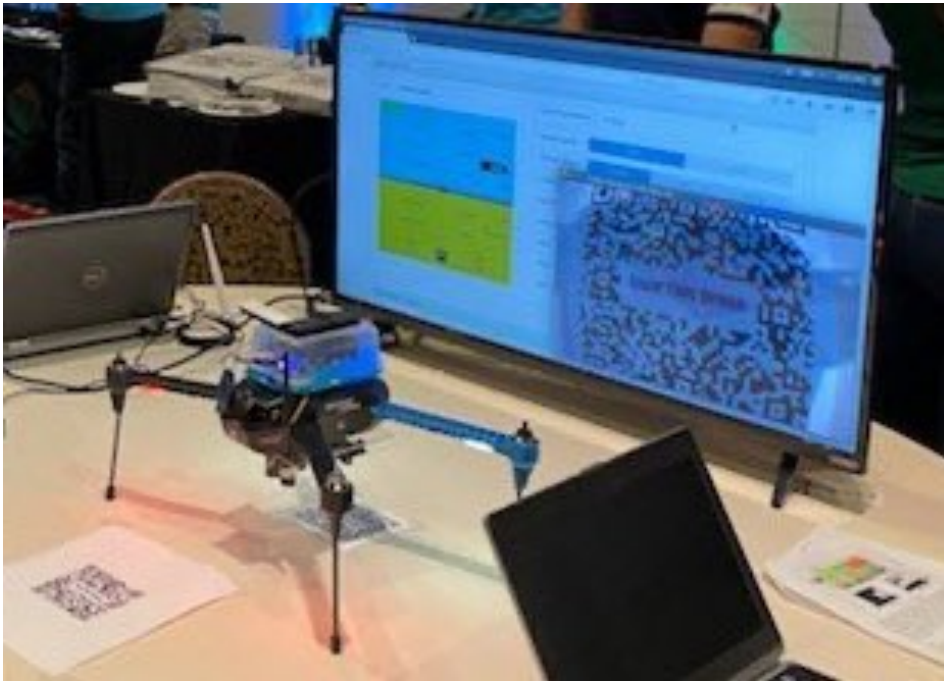
**Use of a monolithic OS in security- or safety-critical scenarios is professional malpractice!**

**Problem:**  
Where's the  
seL4 OS?



# Strengths & Weaknesses

# seL4 “World’s Most Secure Drone”



← Tweet



We brought a hackable quadcopter with defenses built on our HACMS program to [@defcon](#) [#AerospaceVillage](#). As program manager [@raymondrichards](#) reports, many attempts to breakthrough were made but none were successful. Formal methods FTW!

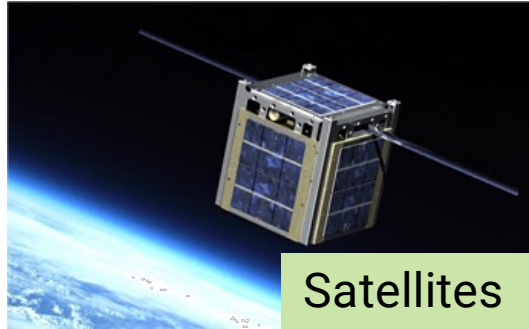
DEFCON'22



# seL4 In Real-World Systems



Autonomous vehicles



Satellites

Critical  
infrastructure  
protection



Secure communication device  
In use in multiple defense forces



Cars

# Microkernel: Assembly Language of OS

## seL4 provides

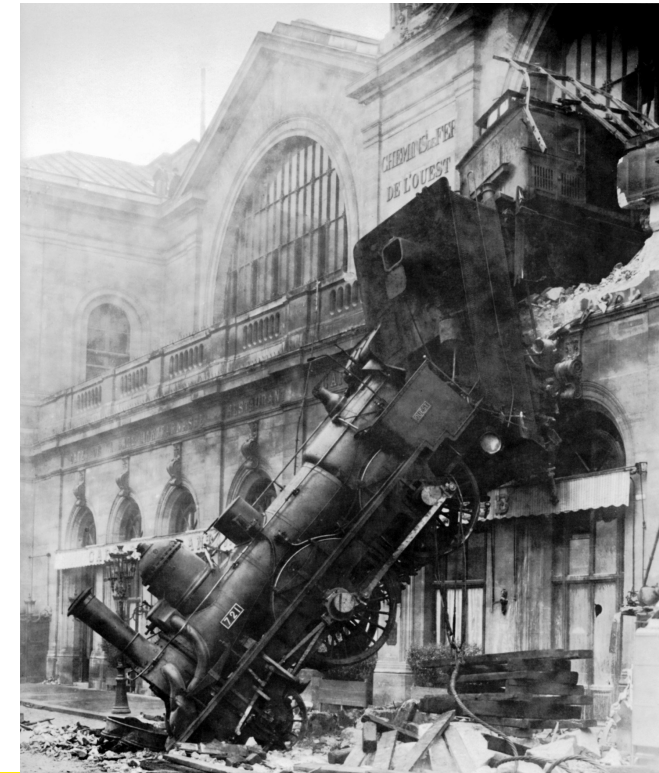
- threads
- scheduling contexts
- pages
- endpoints
- notifications
- ...

## Programmer wants

- Processes
- Sockets
- Files

Result: everyone  
builds their own

... but good design on seL4  
requires deep expertise



# Enter LionsOS

Stop The Train Wrecks!





# LionsOS Aims: Fast, Secure, Adaptable

**Aim 1:** *Practical, easy-to-use, open-source OS for wide range of embedded/IoT/cyberphysical use cases*

Must be well designed!

**Aim 2:** *Best-performing microkernel-based OS ever*

Can use static architecture

**Aim 3:** *Most secure OS ever*

Must be verified!

# Step 1: Microkit – Simple seL4 Abstraction

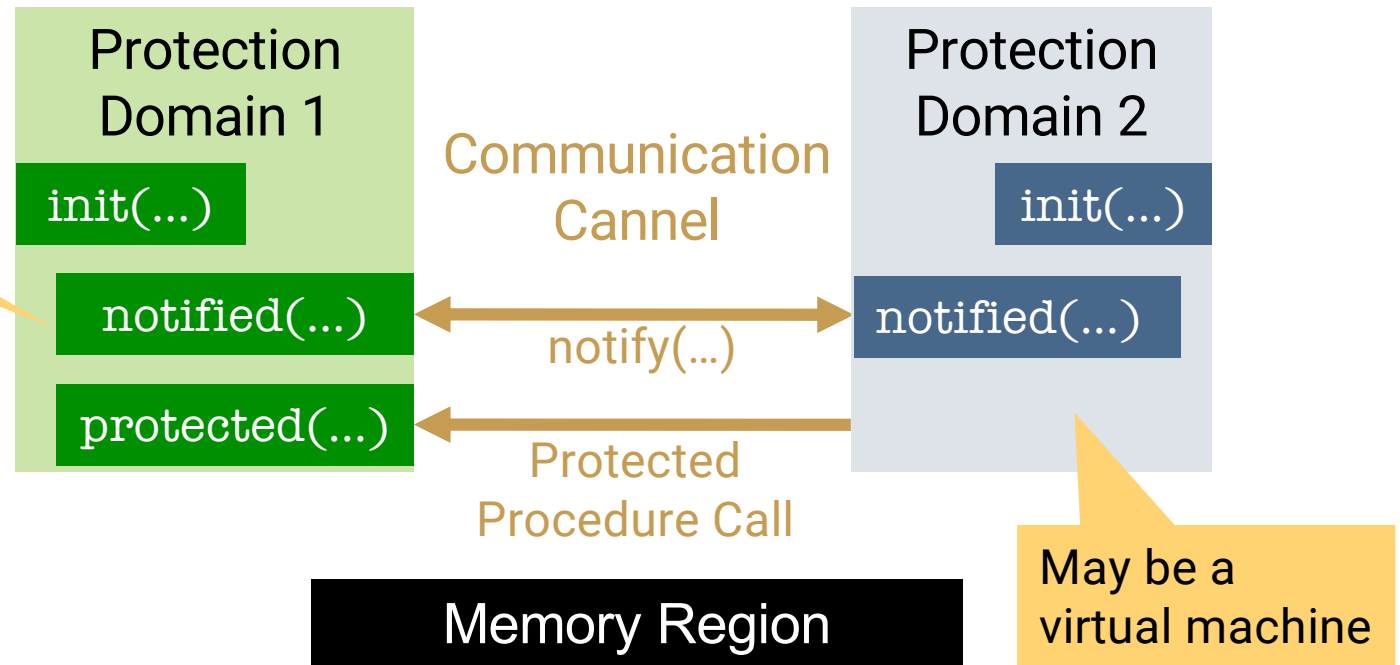
## **Minimal base for IoT, cyberphysical, other embedded use**

- Restrict to static architectures
  - i.e. components & communication channels defined at build time
- Ease development and deployment
  - SDK, integrate with build system of your choice
- Retain near-minimal trusted computing base (TCB)
  - TCB suitable for formal verification
- Retain seL4's superior performance

# seL4 Microkit Abstractions

Simple,  
single-threaded  
event-driven

- Minimal abstractions
- Thin wrapper of seL4
- Encourage “correct” use of seL4 primitives
- Static architecture



# seL4 libmicrokit: Event-handler loop

```
1.  for (;;) {
2.      if (have_reply) {
3.          tag = seL4_ReplyRecv(INPUT_CAP, reply_tag, &badge, REPLY_CAP);
4.      } else if (have_signal) {
5.          tag = seL4_NBSendRecv(signal, signal_msg, INPUT_CAP, &badge, REPLY_CAP);
6.          have_signal = false;
7.      } else {
8.          tag = seL4_Recv(INPUT_CAP, &badge, REPLY_CAP);
9.      }
10.     event_handle(badge, &have_reply, &reply_tag, &notified);
11. }
```



## seL4 libmicrokit: Invoking user code

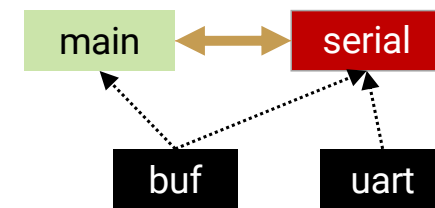
```
1. event_handle(badge, &have_reply, &reply_tag, &notified) {
2.     if ((have_reply) = badge >> 63) {
3.         reply_tag = protected(badge & 0x3f, tag);
4.     } else {
5.         unsigned int idx = 0;
6.         do {
7.             if (badge & 1) {
8.                 notified(idx);
9.             }
10.            badge >>= 1; idx++;
11.        } while (badge != 0);
12.    }
13. }
```





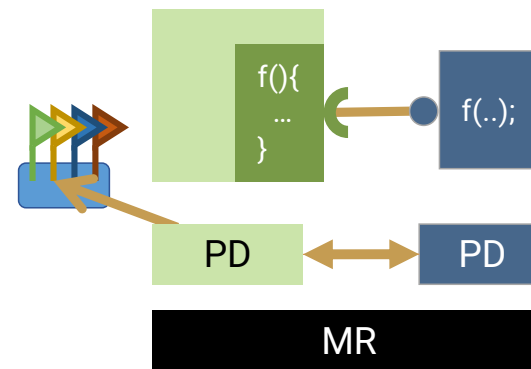
# Microkit System Description File (SDF)

```
1.  <system>
2.    <memory_region name="uart" size="0x1000" phys_addr="0x90000000" />
3.    <memory_region name="buf" size="0x1000" />
4.    <protection_domain name="serial" priority="250">
5.      <irq irq="33" id="0" />
6.      <program_image path="serial_server.elf" />
7.      <map mr="uart" vaddr="0x40000000" perms="rw" cached="false" ... />
8.      <map mr="buf" vaddr="0x4001000" perms="rw" setvar_vaddr="input" />
9.    </protection_domain>
10.   <protection_domain name="main">
11.     <program_image path="main.elf" />
12.   </protection_domain>
13.   <channel>
14.     <end pd="serial" id="1" />
15.     <end pd="client" id="0" />
16.   </channel>
17. </system>
```



# Microkit Status

- Easy to use – non-experts productive within hours
- Supports AArch64, RV64 (x64 release next month)
- Verification presently for initial version & hacky, doing properly
- Limited dynamic features:
  - fault handlers
  - start/stop protection domains
  - empty protection domains (for late app loading)
- In progress:
  - re-initialise protection domains
  - “template PDs” – discretionary access
  - Core management: on-/off-lining cores



# LionsOS

Fast – secure – adaptable!





# Lions OS: Principles

**Least Privilege**

**Strict separation of concerns**

**Overarching principle: KISS**  
“Keep it simple, stupid!”

**Radical simplicity**

**Use-case-specific policies**

**Design for verification**



# Radical Simplicity™

Provide **exactly** the  
functionality needed,  
not more

Simple programming model:

- strictly sequential code (Microkit)
- event-based (Microkit)
- single-producer, single-consumer queues
- location transparency
- ...

Static **architecture**,  
mostly static resource  
management



# Use-Case–Specific Policies

Source of  
massive  
complexity

'80s model of  
computer use!

~~Traditional OS: achieve  
adaptability by universal policies~~

## **Lions-OS: Use-case diversity through policies that are:**

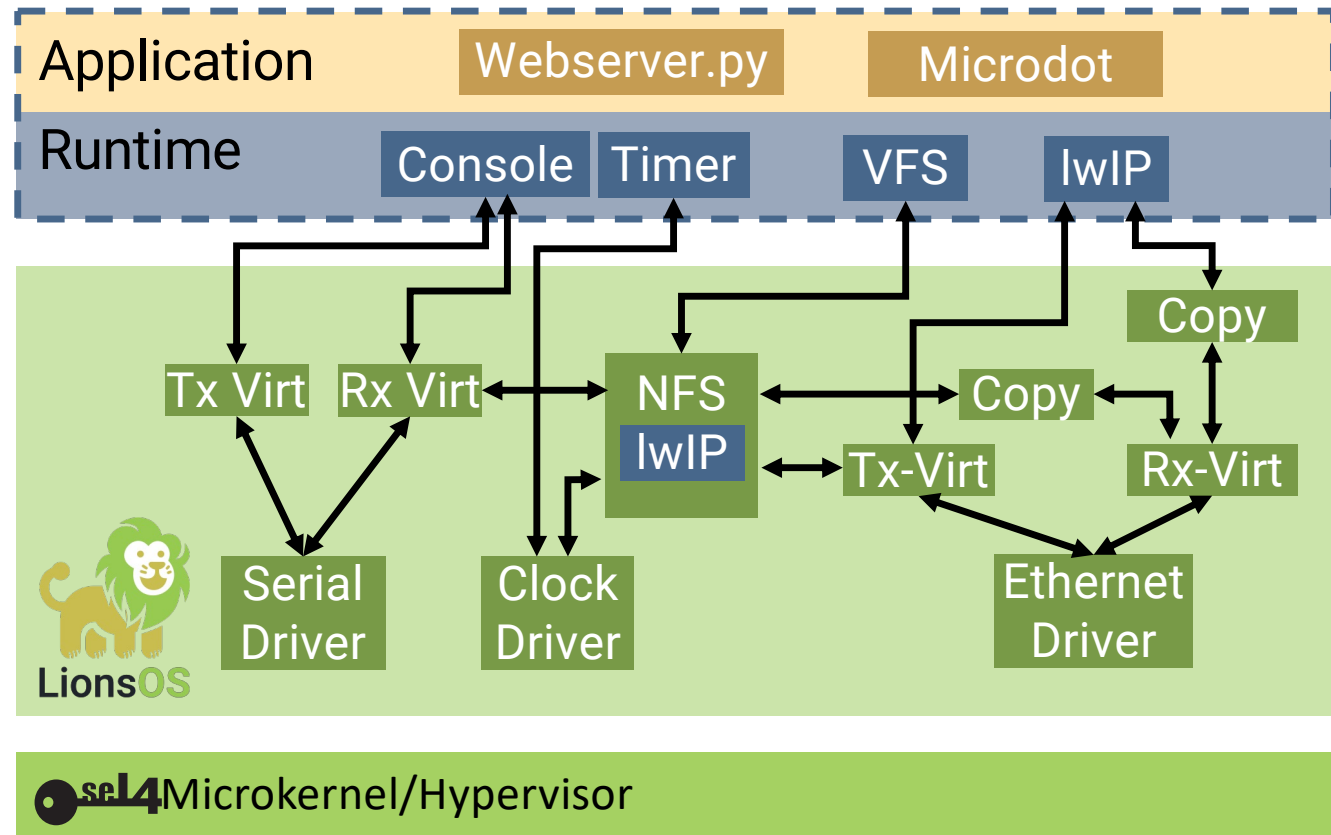
- optimised for one specific use case
- simple, localised implementation
- easy to replace by swapping component



Underneath <https://sel4.systems/>

**Web-server OS:**

- 10 modules
- 3 libraries





# Web Server Code Sizes (all C)

Component	LoC	Library	LoC
Timer Driver	139	Microkit	368
Serial Driver	231	Serial queue	169
Serial Tx Virt	159	Eth queue	140
Serial Rx Virt	109	Filesys queue & protocol	268
Eth Driver	397		
Eth Tx Virt	107		
Eth Rx Virt	151	Coroutines	848
Eth Copier	73	LWIP	16,280
Monitor	1,188	NFS	45,707
<b>LionsOS trusted</b>	<b>3,545</b>	<b>Untrusted</b>	<b>62,356</b>
Web server app	7,246	MicroPython	402,554

## Trusted:

- 13 modules/  
libraries
- Av 270 LoC

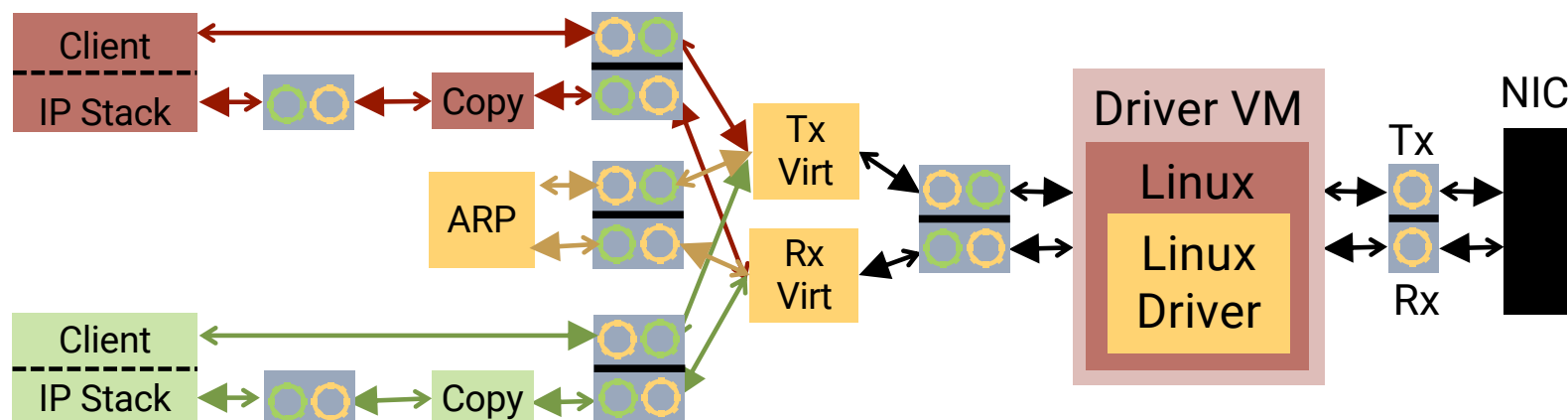
Untrusted





# LionsOS Driver VMs

- Transparently use per-device driver VM instead of native driver
- Re-use unmodified Linux driver



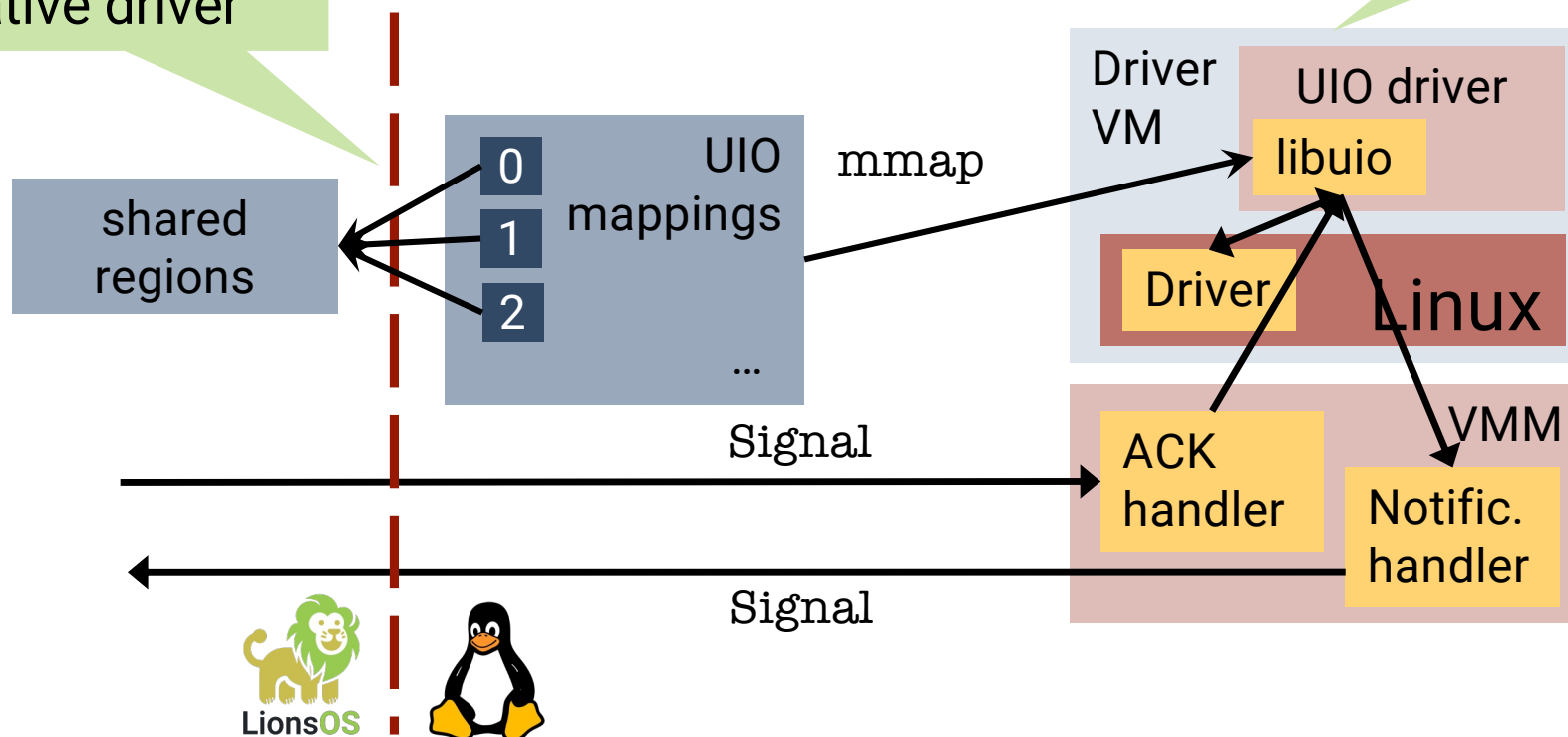
Approach pioneered by  
LeVasseur&Uhlig, OSDI'04



# LionsOS Driver VMs

Interface same as  
for native driver

One setup per  
device class



# Driver-VM Cost

**In progress:** using same setup to develop LionsOS modules under Linux

Driver	Kernel	RAM Disk	Runtime	Total
Default	29 MiB	6.7 MiB	70 MiB	106 MiB
Audio	3 MiB	2.4 MiB	18 MiB	23 MiB
Block	3 MiB	0.05 MiB	12 MiB	15 MiB

Optimised

## Effort:

- Few days to set up UIO driver
- Total  $\approx$  2 weeks / device class

# Reminders

- Please complete the myExperience Survey
- Exam preparation session: Wed 26/11 at 3pm
- Honours theses at Trustworthy Systems  
<https://trustworthy.systems/students/theses>
- **John Lions CS Honours Award for thesis in OS**  
<https://www.scholarships.unsw.edu.au/scholarships/id/1757>  
**Deadline: 5 December for T1/25!**