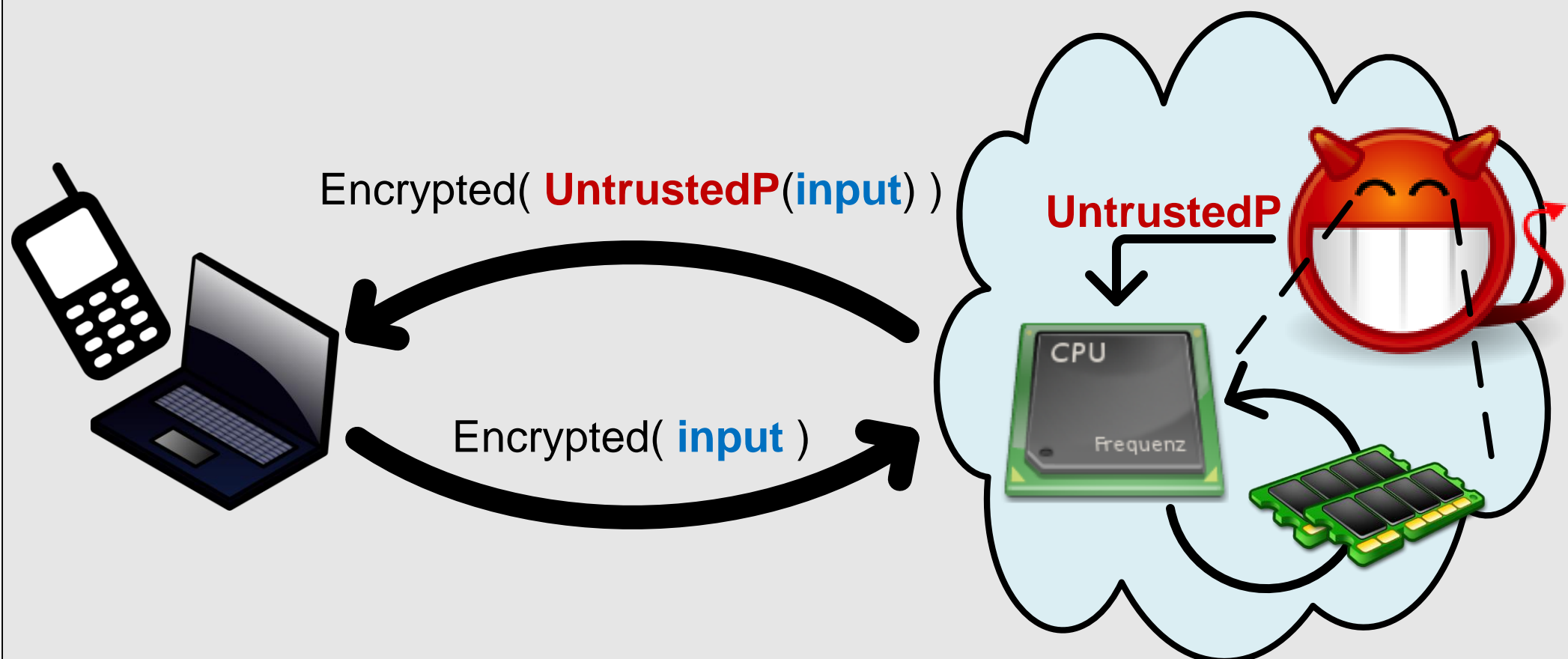


## 1 Context & Motivation

In cloud computing, users submit **private data** to be **computed upon** by **unvetted cloud software**



**Problem:** Software causes data-dependent behaviors which are visible outside the chip (e.g., I/O requests, power consumption, execution time)

## 2 Big Ideas

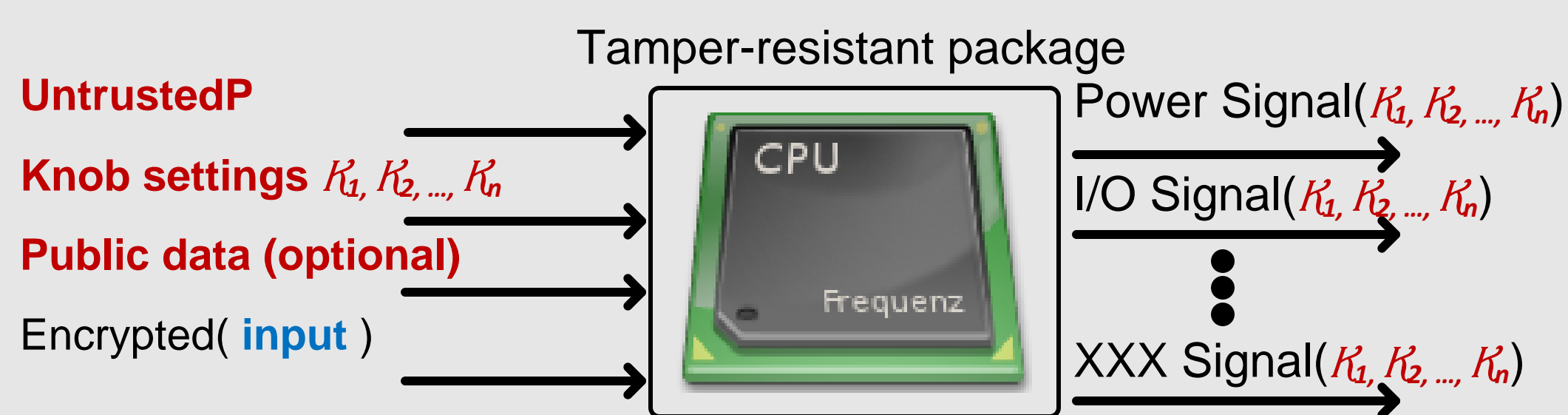
### 1.) Obfuscated Program Execution

Design processors to generate dummy work, to hide what programs are actually doing (i.e, make every program “look” the same)

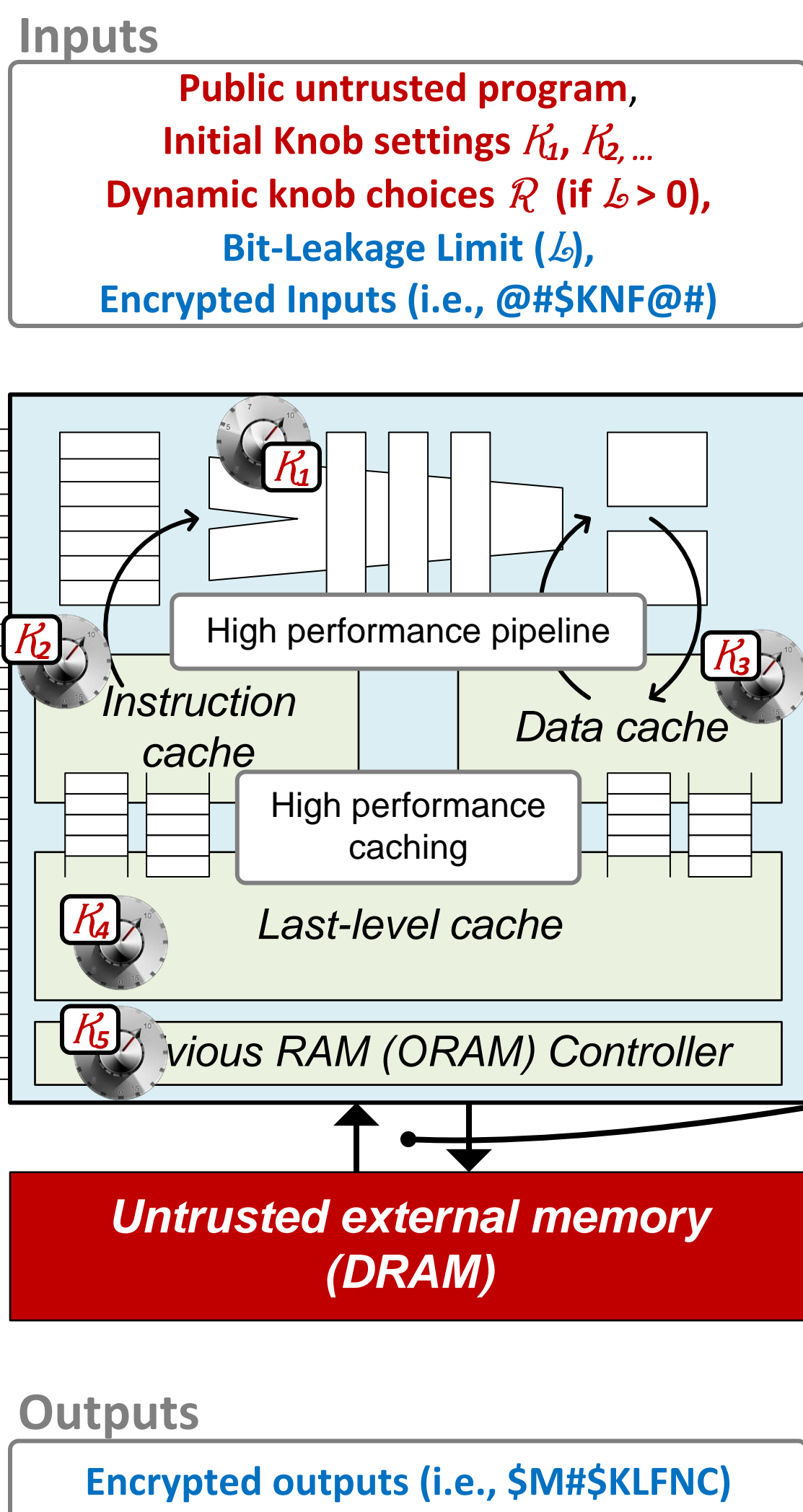
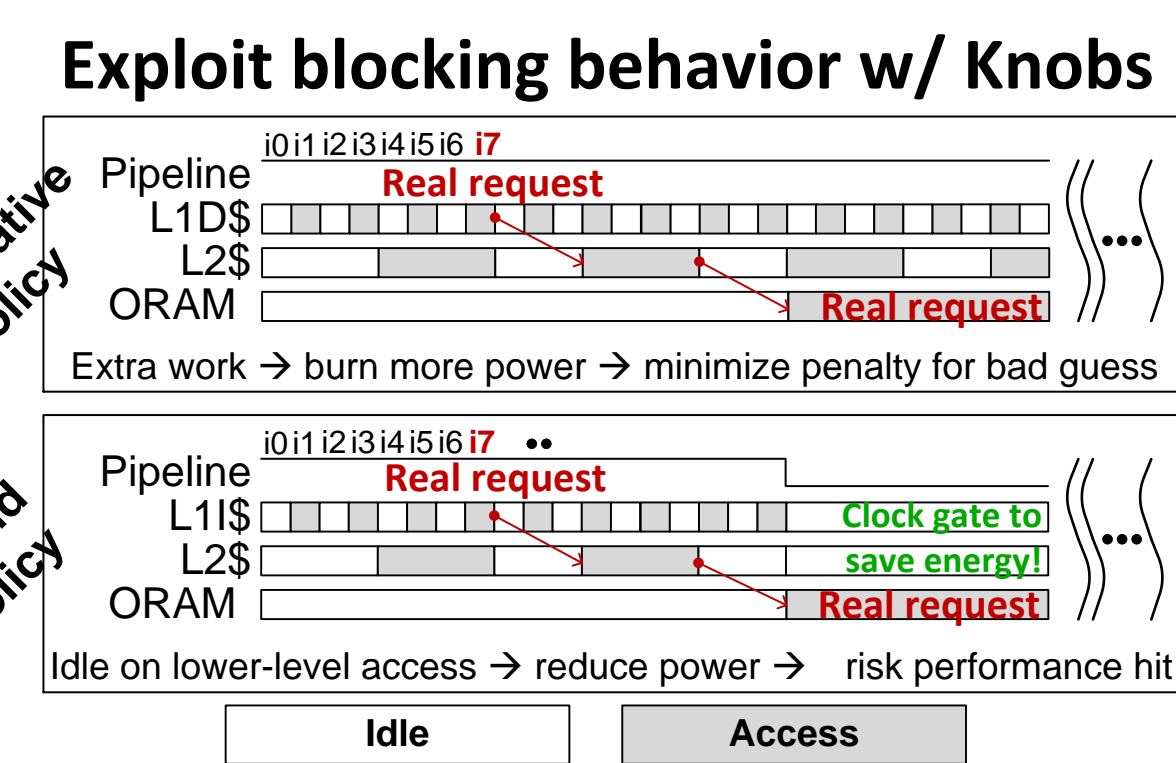
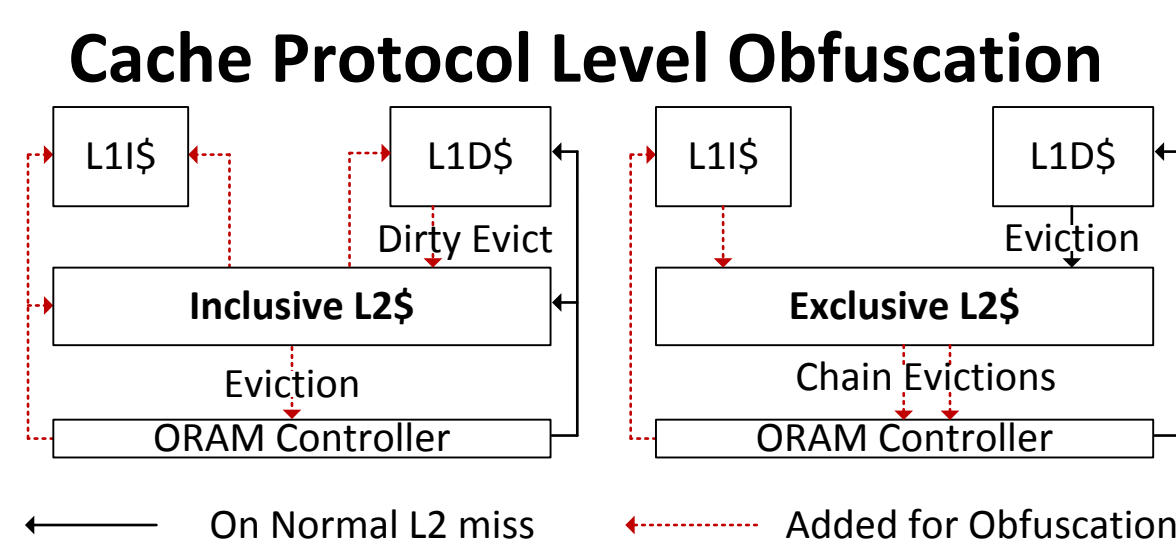
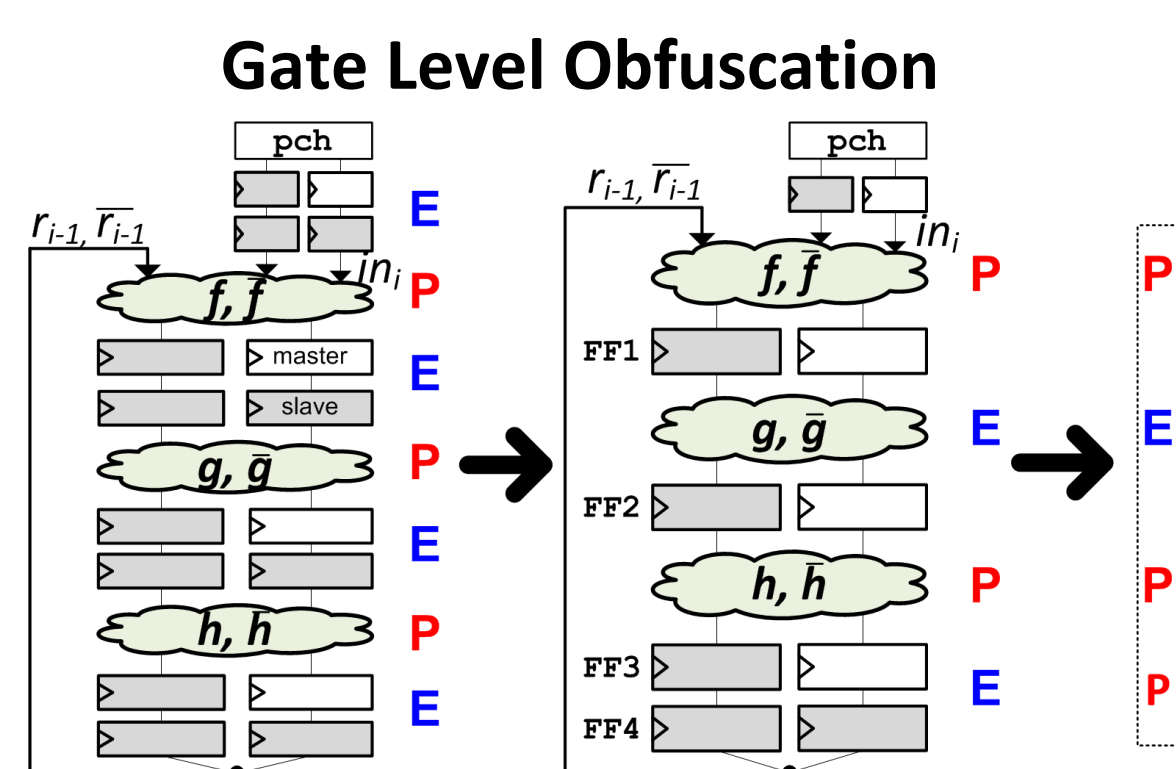
### 2.) Public Knob-based Processor Design

**Problem:** making all programs “look the same” incurs large overheads

**Solution:** design processors to emit signals that are purely a function of a set of user/attacker tunable knobs

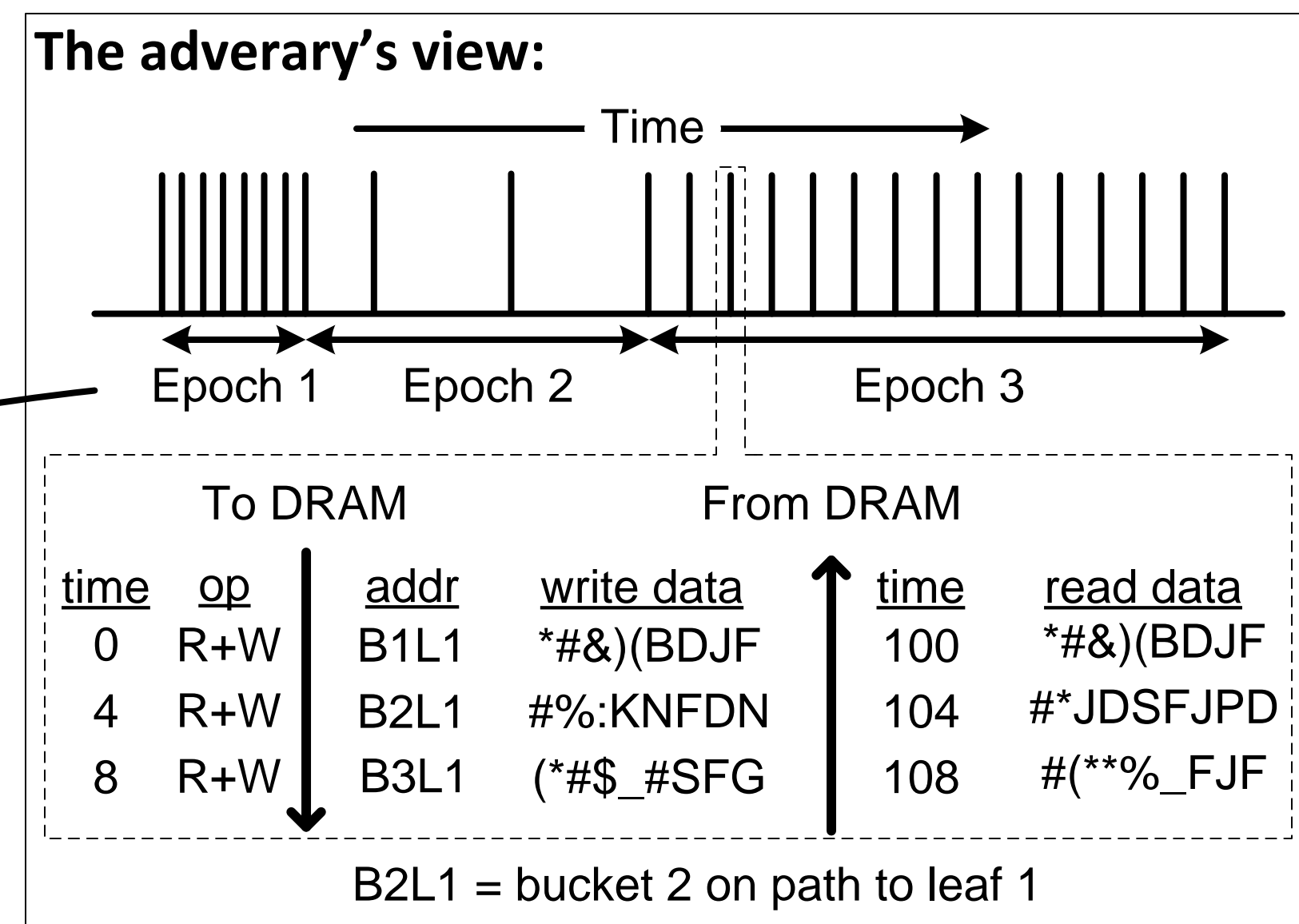
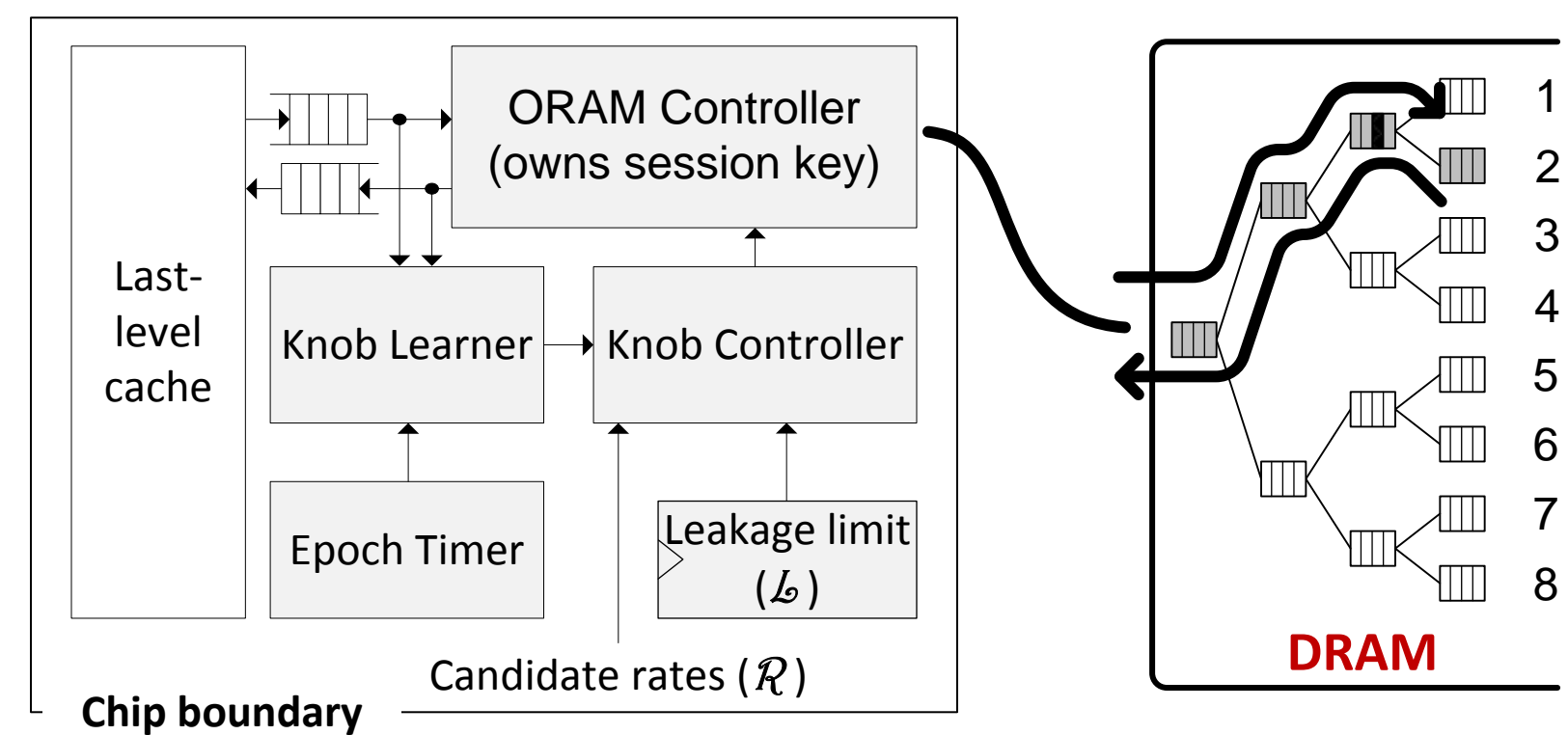


## 3 Power Channel



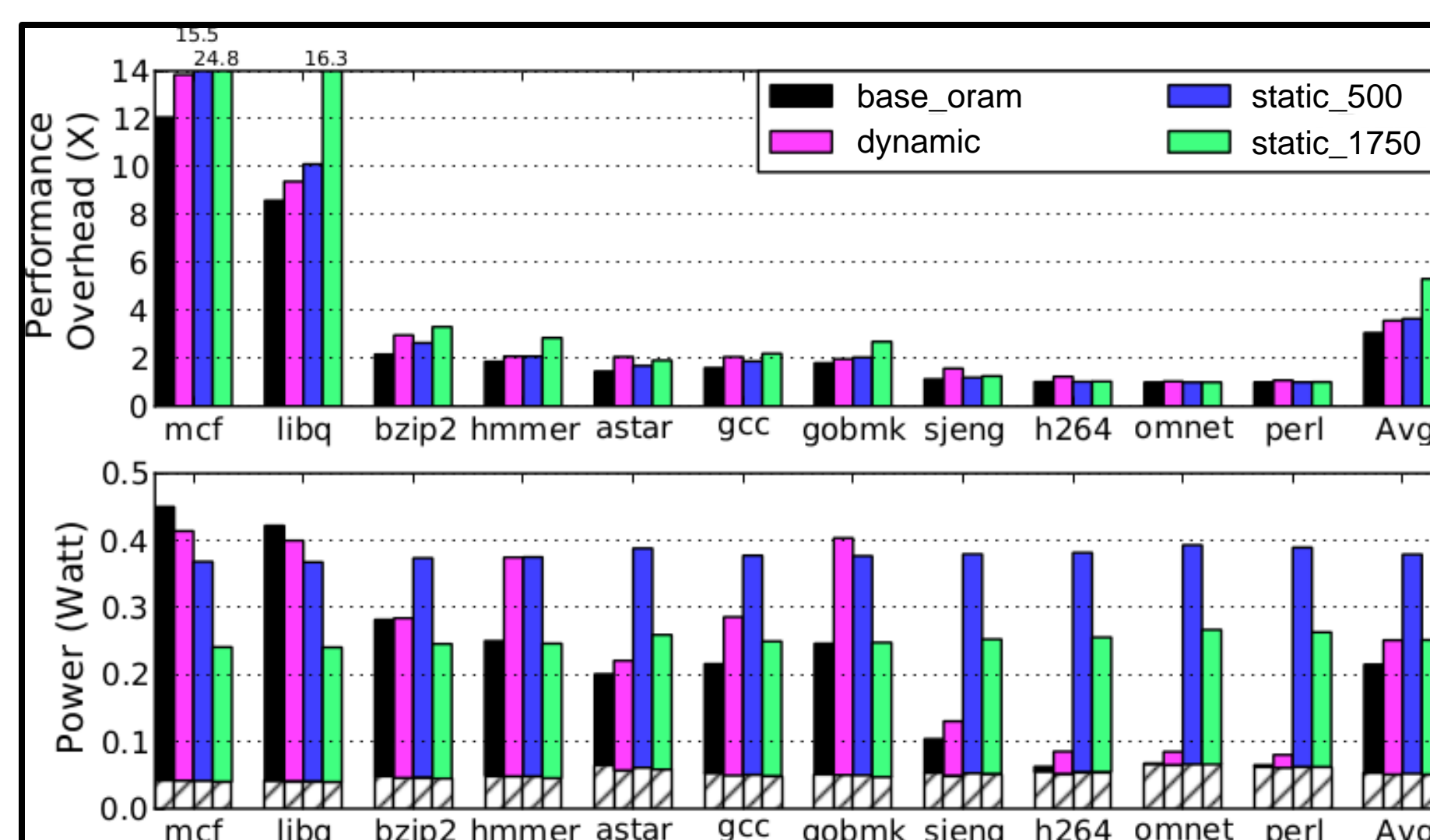
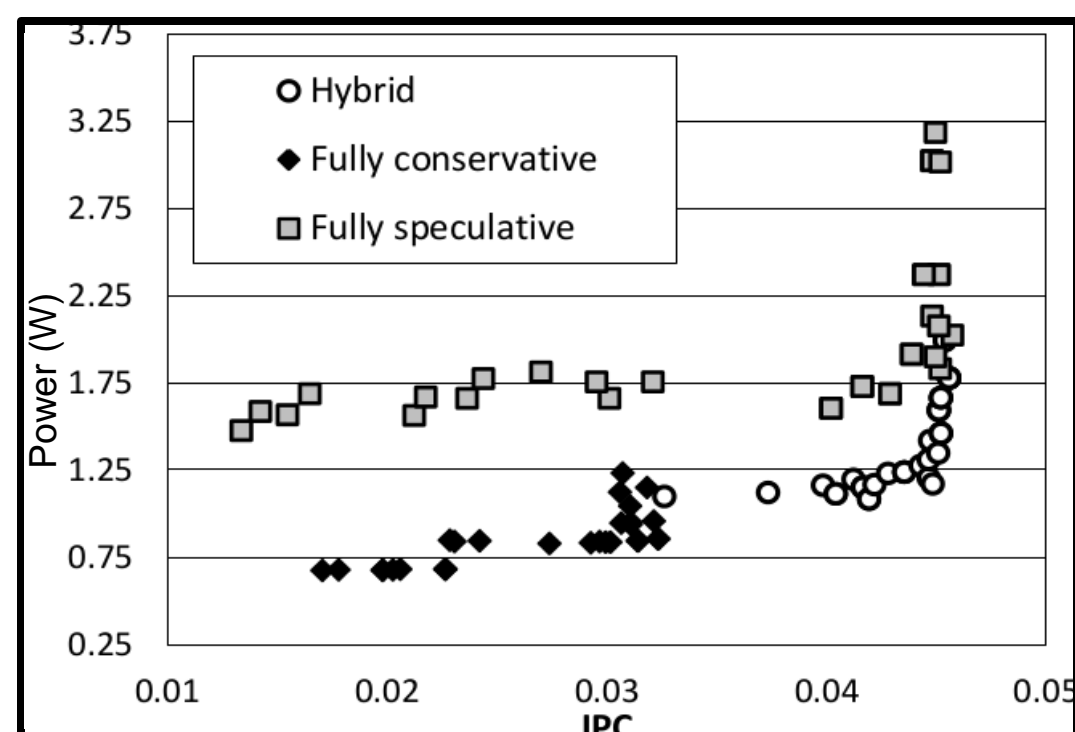
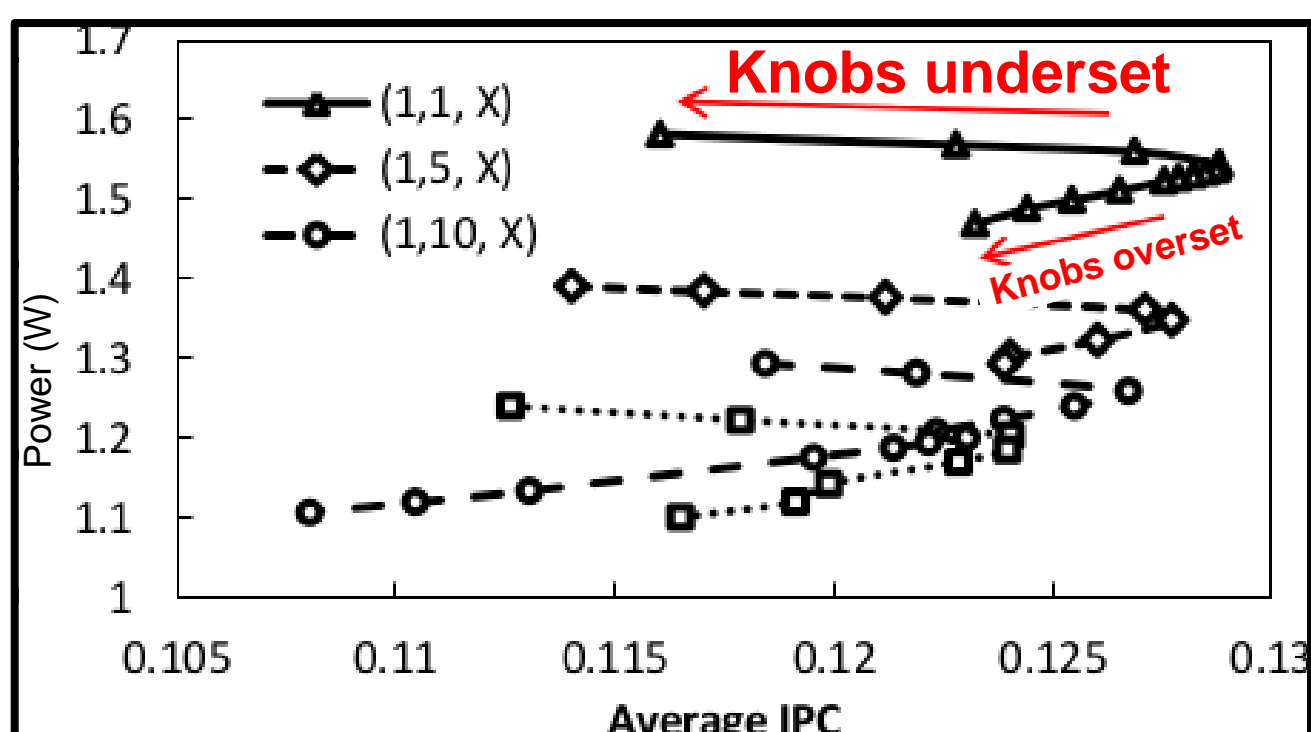
## 4 I/O Channel

### Hardware Oblivious RAM (ORAM) with Bounded Timing Channel Leakage:



## 5 Results

**Core model:** In order, single issue  
**On-chip Memory:** 1 cycle hit, 32 KB L1 I/D Caches (4 way)  
10 cycle hit, 1 MB shared/unified L2 (16 way)  
**ORAM latency:** 1488 cycle hit/64 Byte cache line



[Power+IO obfuscation, static knobs] Pareto curves when changing (L1,L2,ORAM) knobs

[Power+IO obfuscation, static knobs] libq benchmark, varying knob policy

[IO obfuscation only, dynamic knobs] base\_oram has no timing protection; static\_500 (static knobs) = 500 cycles between each access