

# Blockchain and Trusted Execution Environments

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# Trusted Execution Environments

Confidentiality, integrity, attestation

AND side channels, single vendor, single root of trust, ...

# Blockchain

Immutable record, cryptographic assurance, trusted authority

AND... inefficient, redundant, complex key management

# But More Than That...

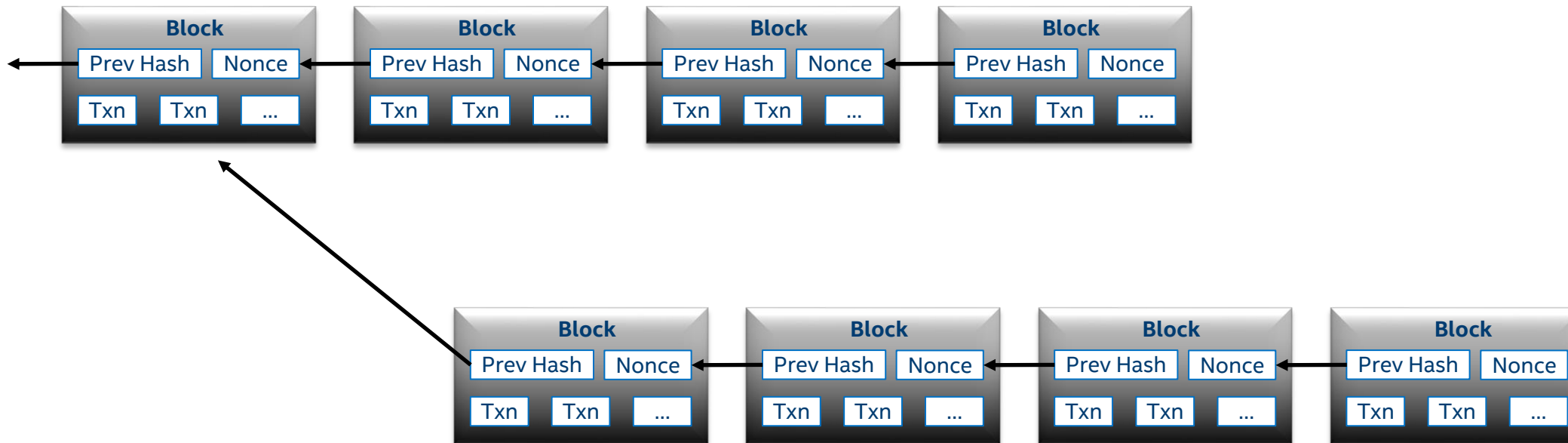
## Ethereum Classic Hit by Third 51% Attack in a Month

August has been an awful month for Ethereum Classic as the blockchain suffered yet another 51% attack.

By Zack Voell · Aug 29, 2020 at 5:00 p.m. MDT · Updated Sep 14, 2021 at 3:49 a.m. MDT

CoinDesk, Sep 14, 2021

<https://www.coindesk.com/markets/2020/08/29/ethereum-classic-hit-by-third-51-attack-in-a-month/>



## What Happens When the 51% Assumption Is Wrong? (Or When There are More Than $f$ Bad Actors?)

# Why Use Blockchain If It Isn't Perfect?

Because Its Worth the Risk

# There Are No Perfect Solutions

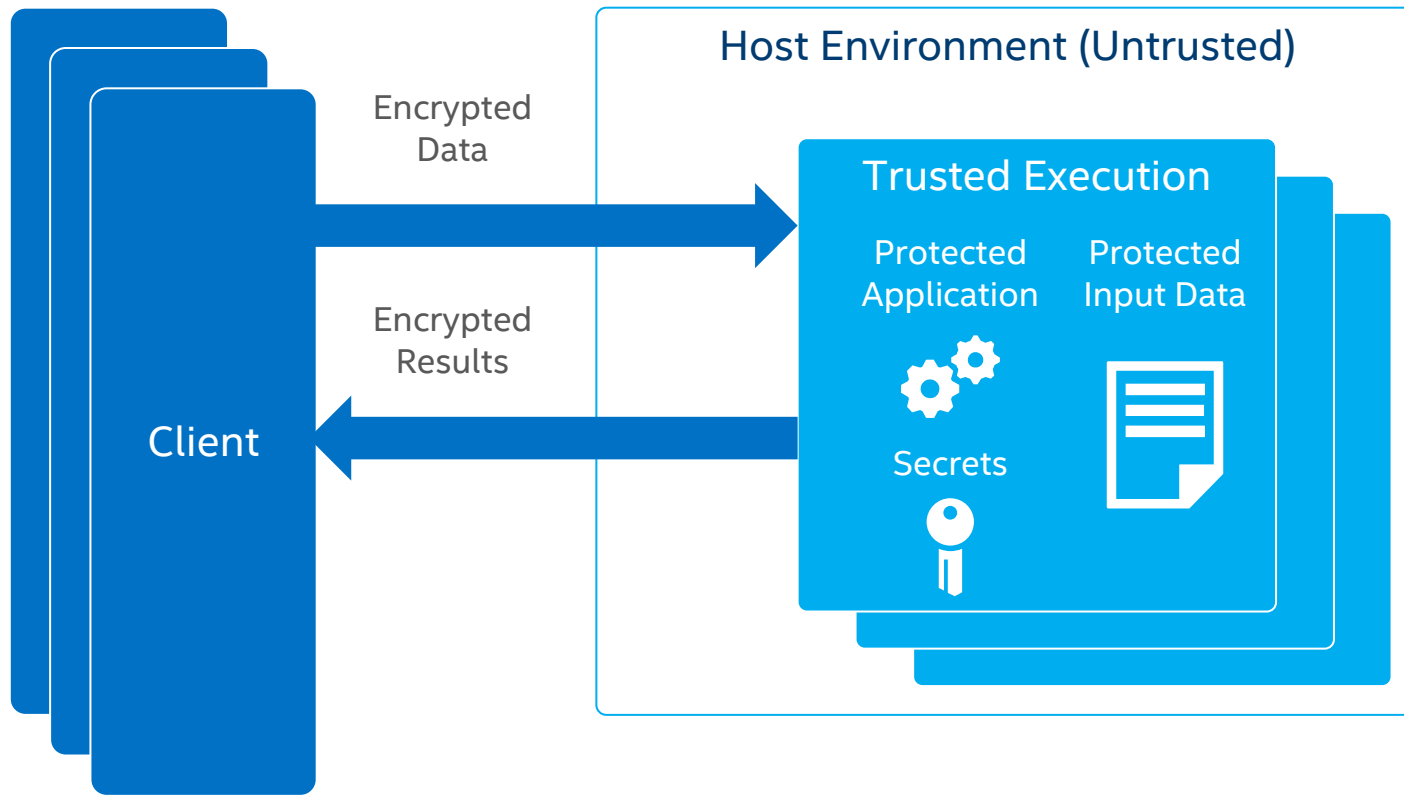
Its always about managing risk (and the price that must be paid to reduce it)

# TEE's and Blockchain



# TRUSTED EXECUTION ENVIRONMENTS (TEE)

A TEE provides software a protected place to execute without external interference.



## CONFIDENTIALITY:

- **Protects sensitive execution** from platform software outside of the TEE
- **Secrets** (data/keys/et al) remain protected even when attacker has control of platform

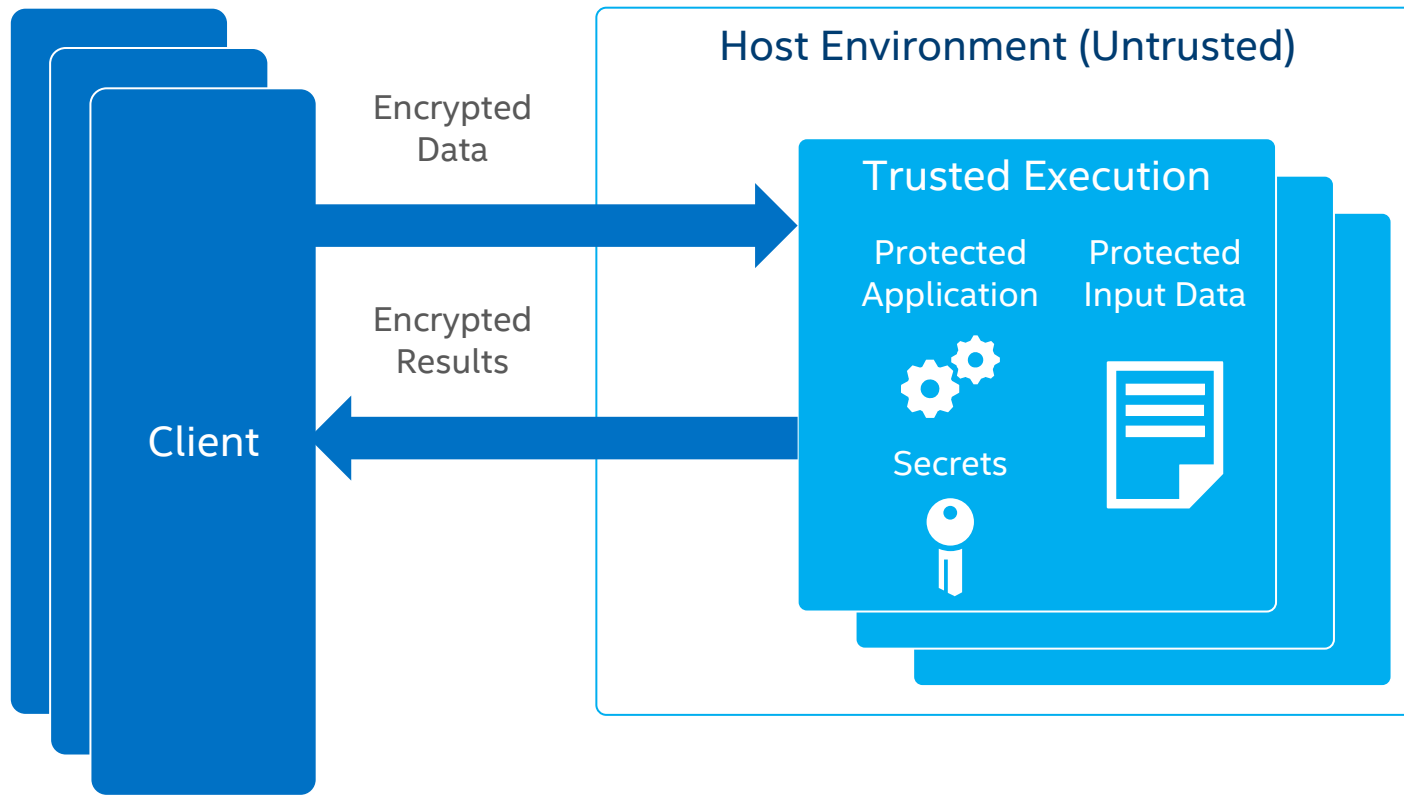
## (VERIFIABLE) INTEGRITY

- **Prevent select hardware attacks** like memory bus snooping, memory tampering, and “cold boot” attacks against memory contents in RAM
- **Hardware-based attestation** capabilities to measure and verify valid code and data signatures

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A TEE provides software a protected place to execute without external interference

This is what matters to most TEE users



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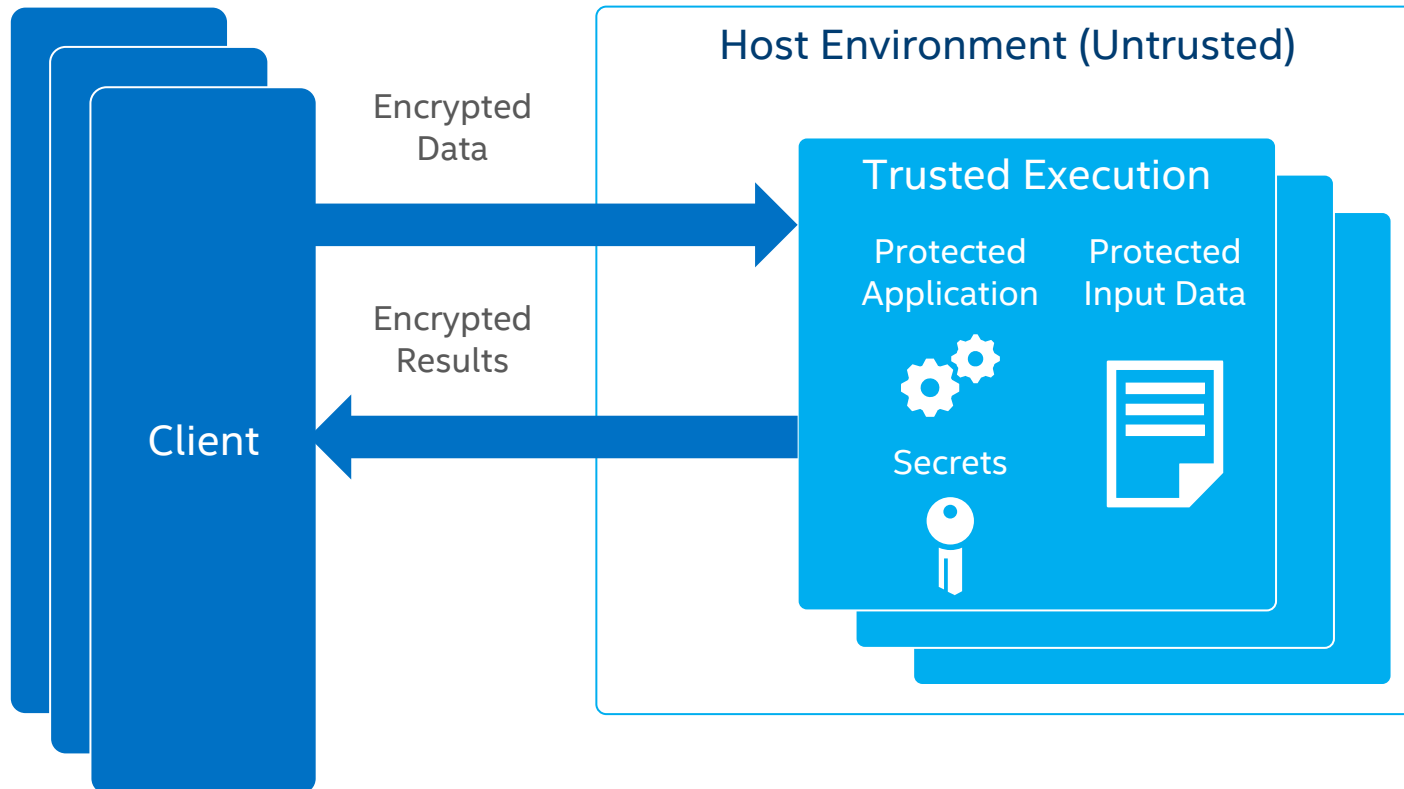
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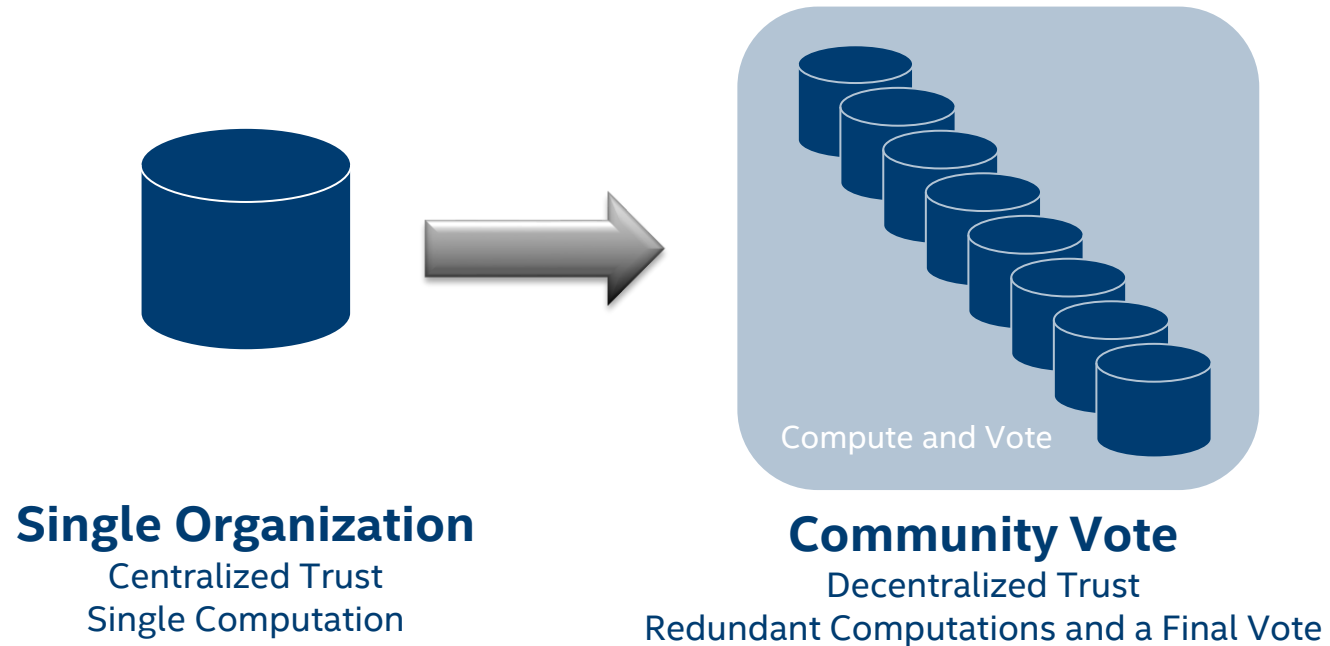
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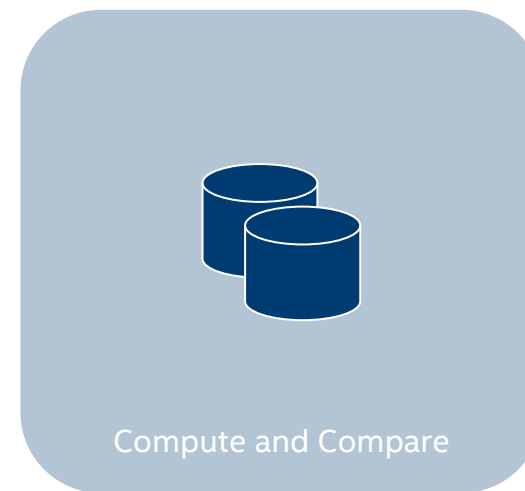
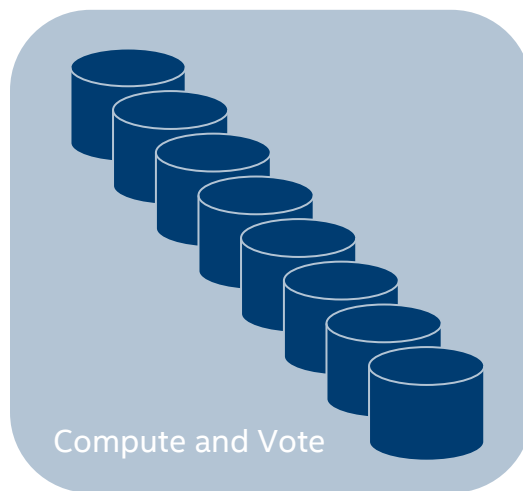
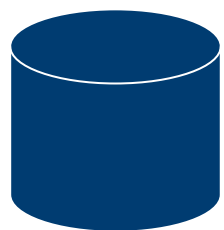
This is what matters for decentralized computing

# Core Principle of Decentralized Compute

Redundant Compute Replaces Centralized Trust



# Decentralized Compute with a TEE



## Single Organization

Centralized Trust  
Single Computation

## Community Vote

Decentralized Trust  
Redundant Computations and a Final Vote

## HW-Based TEE

Efficient Decentralized Trust  
Trusted Computation and Attestation

# Private Data Objects

## Smart Contracts for Data Access

### Encrypt the data

- Not sufficient to just have the data
- Must have the key to access

### Wrap data with a “smart contract”

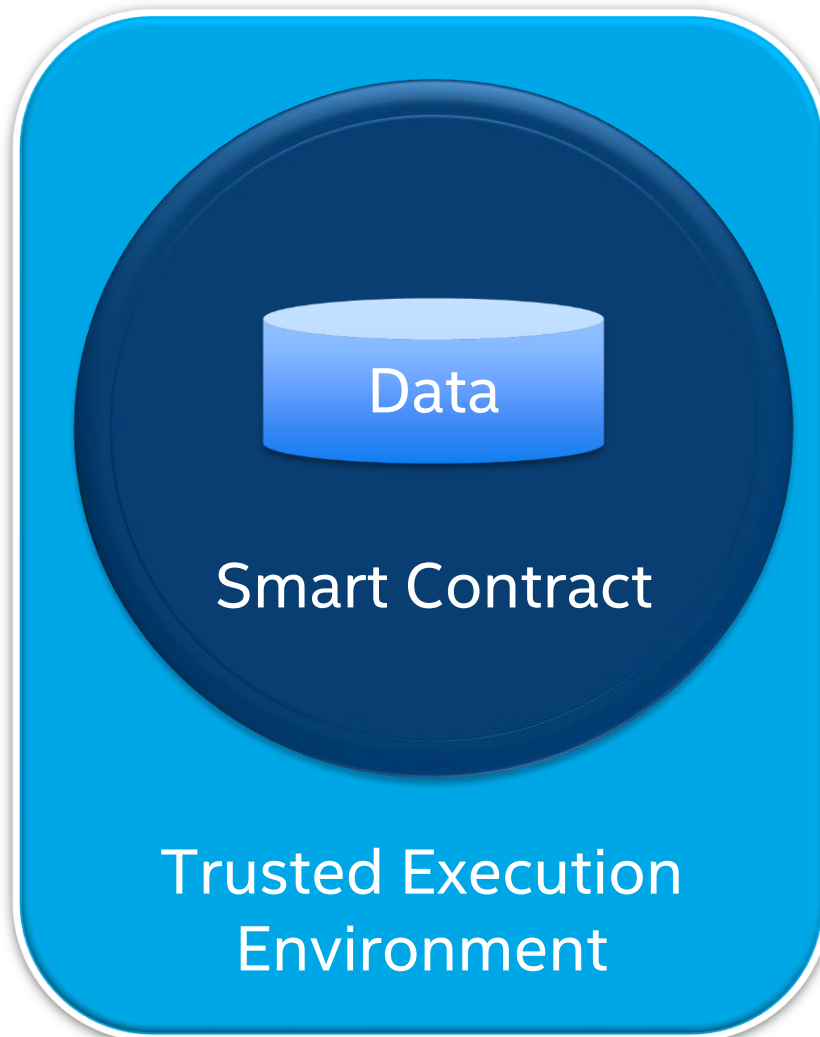
- Formalizes access and update policies
- Can express far more than “open”, “read”, “write”
- **Private Data Object**

### Execute “smart contract” in a TEE

- Binds the key to the smart contract
- The ONLY way to access data is through the contract

### Blockchain is the root of trust

- Commitment: auditable record of agreements and policy
- Integrity: Identifies authoritative instances
- Coordination: Atomicity of transactional updates



<https://github.com/hyperledger-labs/private-data-objects>

# PDO Architecture

## Contract Provisioning Svcs:

- Generate secrets for building state encryption keys
- Trust is both computational and institutional

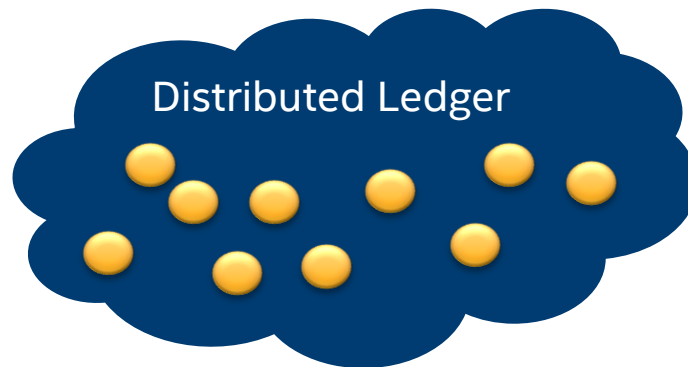


## Decentralized Storage Svcs:

- Guarantee state storage for a short period of time

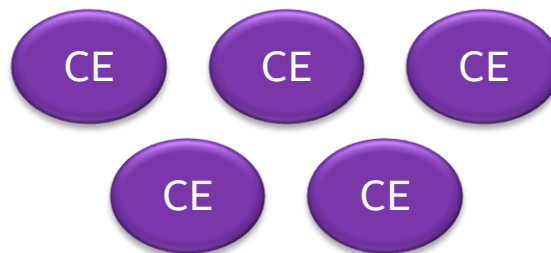


## Distributed Ledger



## Distributed Ledger:

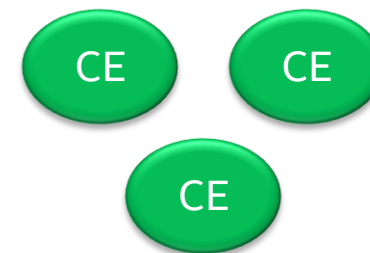
- Enclave Registry
- Decentralized commit log
- Contract Provisioning Record
- No contract semantics, blinded identities, and only encrypted state



Enclave Hosting Service

## Contract Enclaves:

- Contract interpreter
- Executes within enclave



Enclave Hosting Service

# PDO Architecture

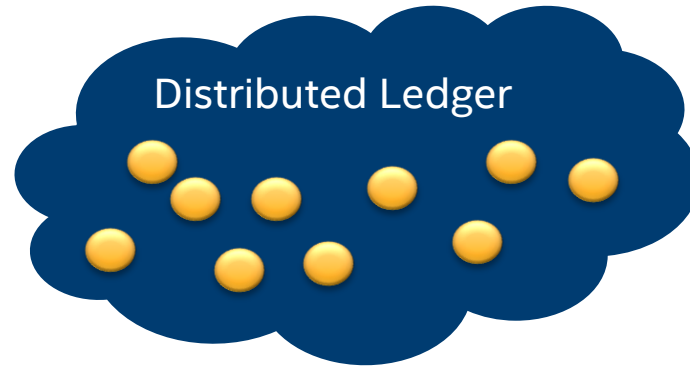
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PS

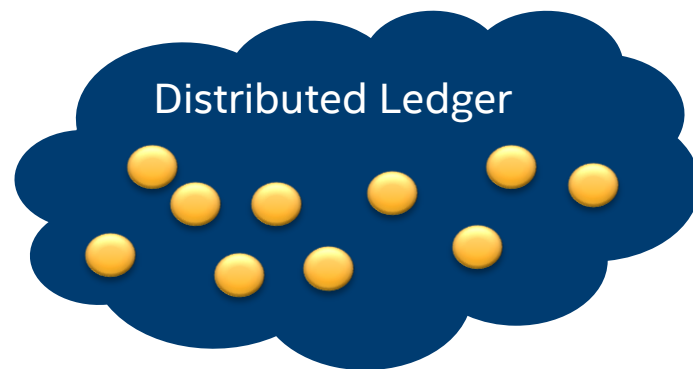
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## Decentralized Storage Svcs:

- Guarantee state storage for a short period of time

Decentralized Contract State Storage



## Distributed Ledger:

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Enclave Hosting Service

Enclave Hosting Service

# PDO Architecture

## Contract Provisioning Svcs:

- Generate secrets for building

State Encryption Key  
Generation (MPC)

ional

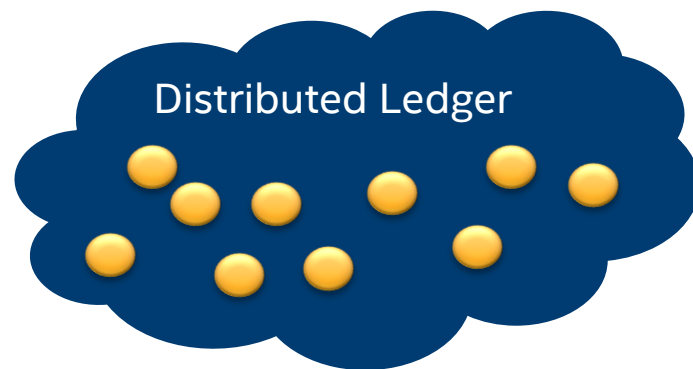
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## Decentralized Storage Svcs:

- Guarantee state storage for a short period of time

Decentralized Contract  
State Storage



Distributed Ledger

## Distributed Ledger:

- Enclave Registry
- Decentralized commit log
- Contract Provisioning Record
- No contract semantics, blinded identities, and only encrypted state



Enclave Hosting Service

Enclave Hosting Service

# PDO Architecture

## Contract Provisioning Svcs:

- Generate secrets for building

State Encryption Key  
Generation (MPC)



## Decentralized Storage Svcs:

- Guarantee state storage for a short period of time

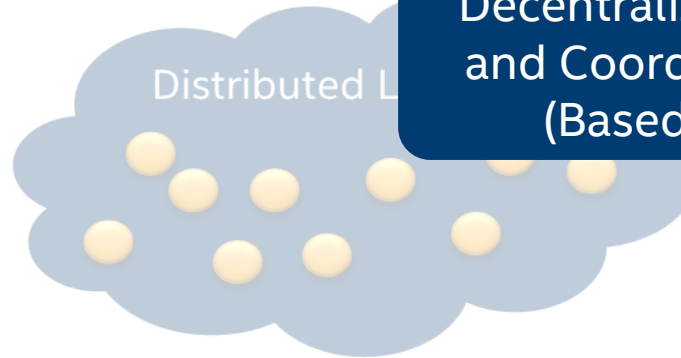
Decentralized Contract  
State Storage



## Distributed Ledger:

- Decentralized commit log
- Policy enforcement
- Provisioning Record semantics,
- Entities, and only encrypted state

Decentralized Commit  
and Coordination Log  
(Based on CCF)



TEE-Based Contract  
Execution



Enclave Hosting Service

Enclave Hosting Service

# Attacks Happen...



Question: Why Should We Trust the TEE as the Sole Arbiter of Truth About Contract Execution?

# Attacks Happen...



Question: Why Should We Trust the TEE as the Sole Arbiter of Truth About Contract Execution?

Answer: You Shouldn't!  
(at least not blindly)

# What Good is Trusted Execution?

Camp 1: It works  
and should be used  
everywhere!

Camp 2: It doesn't work  
and shouldn't be used  
anywhere!

# The Middle Ground Assumptions

(In the language of risk)

Works Unless Explicitly Broken

Expensive to Break

Situated in a Larger System

# TEE Security Design Principles

## For Decentralized Systems

- Assume it works, then assume it doesn't.
  - A TEE can greatly improve performance, efficiency and confidentiality; but you need to figure out what to sacrifice to accommodate potential compromises
- Make sure there are no big targets.
  - For an adversary with a limited budget scalable attacks open the door to compromise the entire system
- Deployment is a fundamental part of the protocol definition.
  - TEE implementations vary widely in the attacks they are designed to prevent. Assumptions about deployment can dramatically strengthen claims about attack resiliency.



# PDO Commit Policy

## Principle

Assume It Works, Then Assume It Doesn't



Make Sure There are No Big Targets



Deployment is a Fundamental Part of the Protocol



## Realization

Optimistic Commit: Commit on the claim of one TEE, allow revocation on claim of N TEEs

Explicit and limited provisioning of keys limits scalability of any attack

Everything about the system can be interrogated; risk can be assessed, and per-user policies applied

# Why Use TEE If It Isn't Perfect?

Because Its Worth the Risk

# Decentralized Computing in the Language of Risk

**Be Cognizant of Hidden Assumptions:** Be aware that there are always assumptions that can be attacked

**Design for Failure:** Any system must account for unexpected failures

**Defense in Depth:** A healthy view puts any security technology into a larger, operational context.

There Are No Perfect Security Technologies