HeteroScore: Evaluating and Mitigating Cloud Security Threats Brought by Heterogeneity

Chongzhou Fang, Najmeh Nazari, Behnam Omidi, Han Wang, Aditya Puri, Manish Arora, Setareh Rafatirad, Houman Homayoun, and Khaled N. Khasawneh

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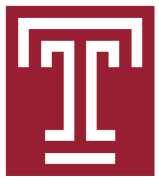


LearnDesk

Contents

Introduction

Motivation

Clouds are becoming increasingly heterogeneous

1. New applications being invented
2. New devices being introduced
3. Performance-cost trade-off
4. ...

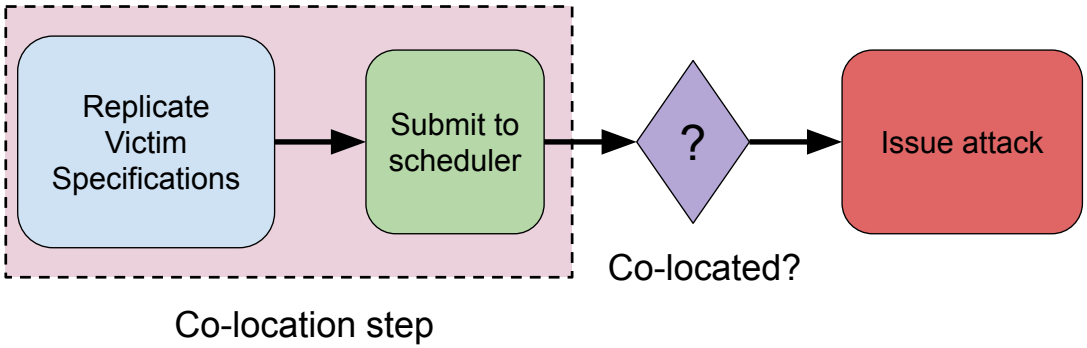
Motivation

Micro-architectural attacks have become a threat to cloud users

1. Side-channel attack
2. Transient execution attack
3. Rowhammer attack
4. ...

A Recap of REPTTACK[1]

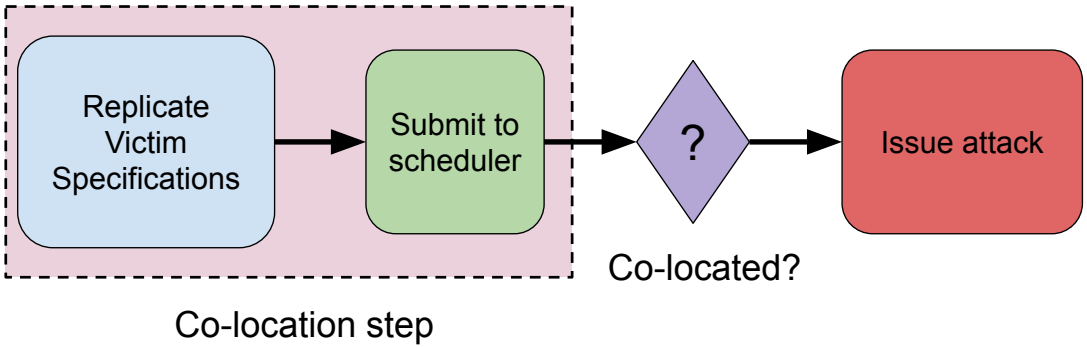
Co-location: an important prerequisite of micro-architectural attacks



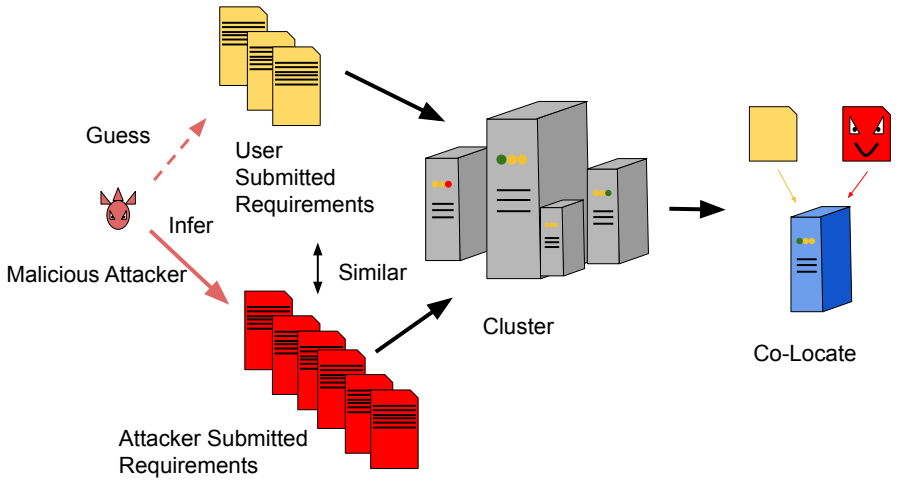
[1] Fang, Chongzhou, et al. "REPTTACK: Exploiting Cloud Schedulers to Guide Co-Location Attacks." NDSS'22.

A Recap of REPTTACK[1]

Co-location: an important prerequisite of micro-architectural attacks



REPTTACK[1]



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Motivation: to Quantitatively Measure Security Threats

How insecure is your cluster when facing this kind of attack?

We need a quantitative metric that can:

1. reflect the heterogeneity of a cluster

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Contributions:

1. Heterogeneity Score (HeteroScore)
2. Scheduler-level mitigation technologies inspired by HeteroScore

Threat Model

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Cloud Provider

- Neutral

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Attacker

- Can only perform actions like non-malicious users
- Goal: co-locate with a specific target victim instance

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Our Focus

Only on scheduler level, not on hardware level

HeteroScore

Definition and Explanation of HeteroScore

Node representation: multiple 'label-value' description (d-dimension here)

$$\mathrm{N}^{(i)} = (x_1^{(i)}, x_2^{(i)}, ..., x_k^{(i)}, ..., x_d^{(i)})^{\mathrm{T}}$$

($x_k^{(i)} = 0$ means corresponding description is missing)
Cluster representation (n servers in the cluster):

$$\mathcal{C} = \{\mathrm{N}^{(1)}, \mathrm{N}^{(2)}, ..., \mathrm{N}^{(i)}, ..., \mathrm{N}^{(n)}\}$$

Definition and Explanation of HeteroScore

HeteroScore calculation:

$$\mathcal{H}_c = 1 - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n}\sum_{j=1}^{n}\mathbf{I}\{\rho(\mathrm{N}^{(i)},\mathrm{N}^{(j)}) \leq t_h\}}{n^2}$$

where

$$\rho(\mathrm{N}^{(i)},\mathrm{N}^{(j)}) = \sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^{d}(x_k^{(i)} - x_k^{(j)})^2}$$

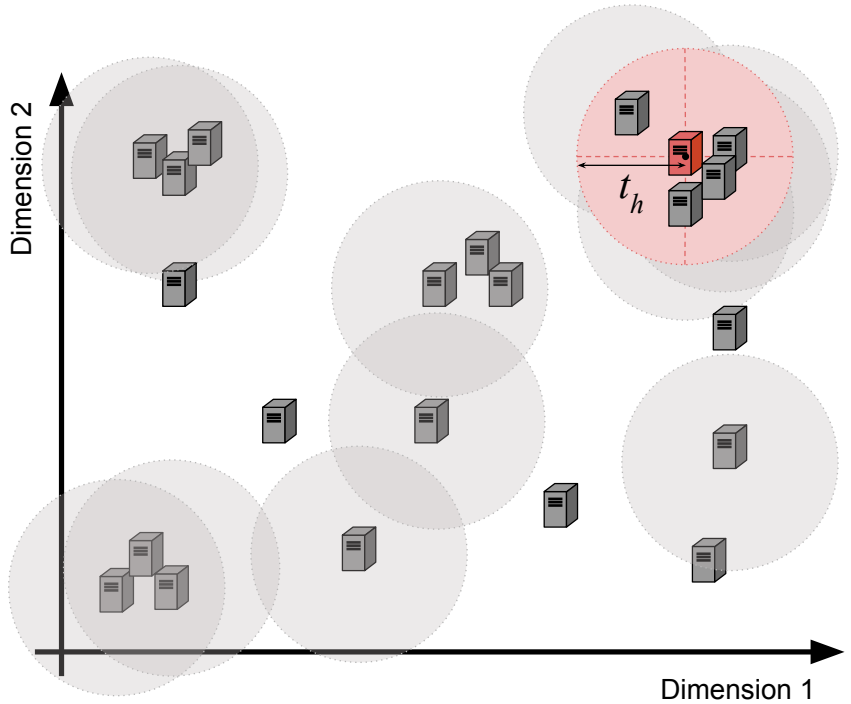
and

$$\mathbf{I}\{*\} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{Given condition } * \text{ is satisfied,} \\ 0, & \text{Otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

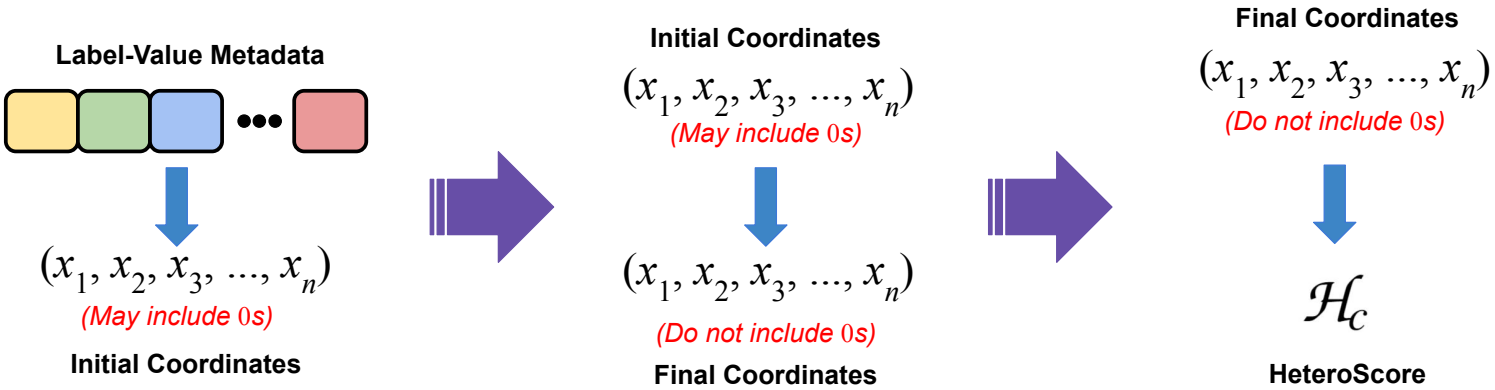
Definition and Explanation of HeteroScore

$\mathcal{H}_c$: Depicts the sparsity of $\mathcal{C}$

$$\mathcal{H}_c = 1 - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \mathbf{I}\{\rho(\mathrm{N}^{(i)}, \mathrm{N}^{(j)}) \leq t_h\}}{n^2}$$



Algorithms


Label-Value Metadata
$(x_1, x_2, x_3, \ldots, x_n)$
(May include 0s)
Initial Coordinates
Initial Coordinates
$(x_1, x_2, x_3, \ldots, x_n)$
(May include 0s)
$(x_1, x_2, x_3, \ldots, x_n)$
(Do not include 0s)
Final Coordinates
Final Coordinates
$(x_1, x_2, x_3, \ldots, x_n)$
(Do not include 0s)
$\mathcal{H}_C$
HeteroScore

Scheduler-Level Mitigation Inspired by HeteroScore

Hiding Label Defence (HLD)

Hiding certain labels from users during scheduling.

Scheduler-Level Mitigation Inspired by HeteroScore

Hiding Label Defence (HLD)

Hiding certain labels from users during scheduling.

Randomly Hiding Label Defence (R-HLD)

Randomly selecting labels to hide from users during scheduling.

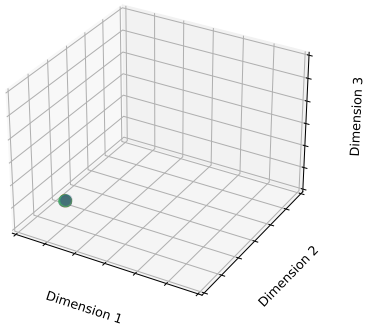
Evaluation

Visualization Results

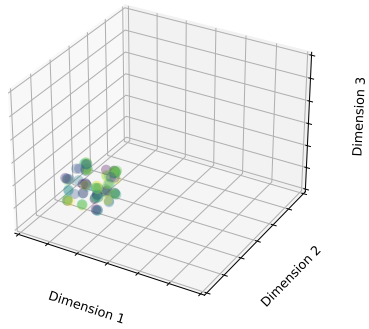
Simulation Environment Setting

- Randomly generated cluster
- n_l: #. of label-value pairs
- n_c: #. of potential choices in each pair

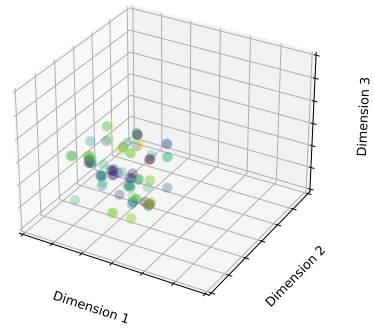
Visualization Results



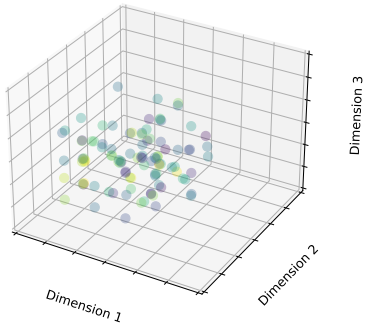
(a) $n_c = 1$, $\mathcal{H}_c = 0$.



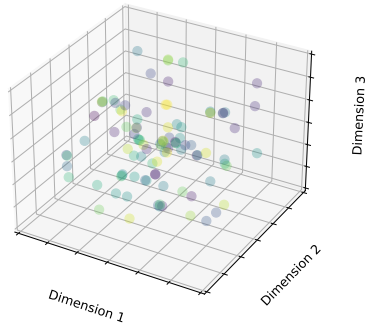
(b) $n_c = 2$, $\mathcal{H}_c = 0.6976$.



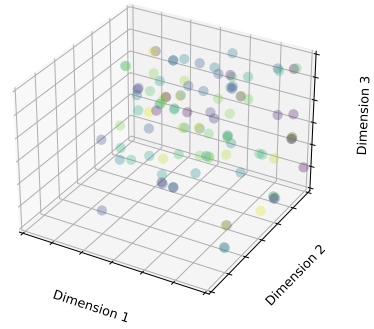
(c) $n_c = 3$, $\mathcal{H}_c = 0.8826$.



(d) $n_c = 4$, $\mathcal{H}_c = 0.9456$.

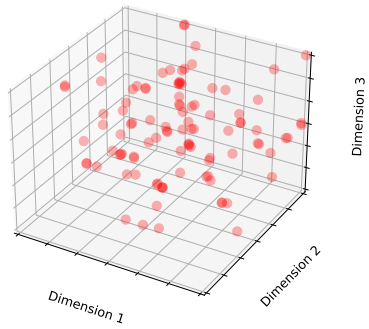


(e) $n_c = 5$, $\mathcal{H}_c = 0.9678$.

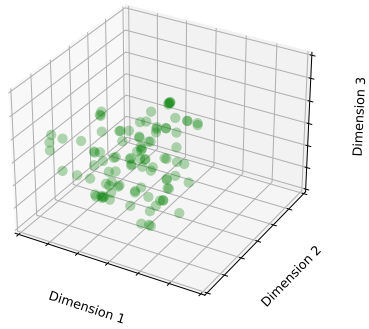


(f) $n_c = 6$, $\mathcal{H}_c = 0.9704$.

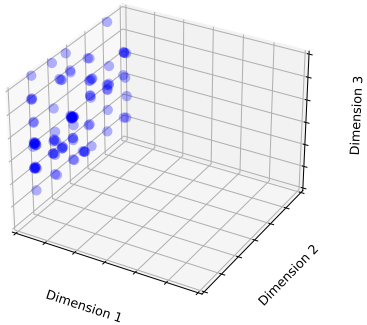
Visualization of Defence



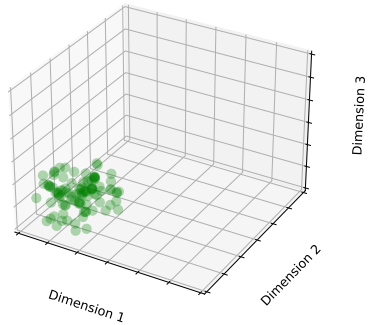
(a) Original, 0.9768.



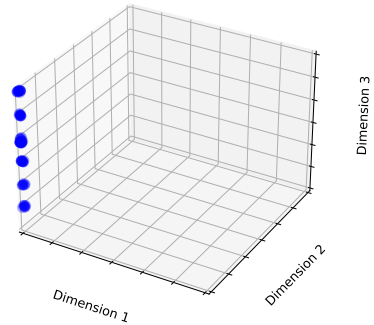
(b) R-HLD, 0.9108.



(c) HLD, 0.915.



(d) R-HLD, 0.6784.



(e) HLD, 0.7118.

HeteroScore Results in Clusters

Simulated Cluster Settings

- A Python simulator simulating the scheduling policies of cloud frameworks
- Nodes and instances are randomly generated

Physical Cluster Settings

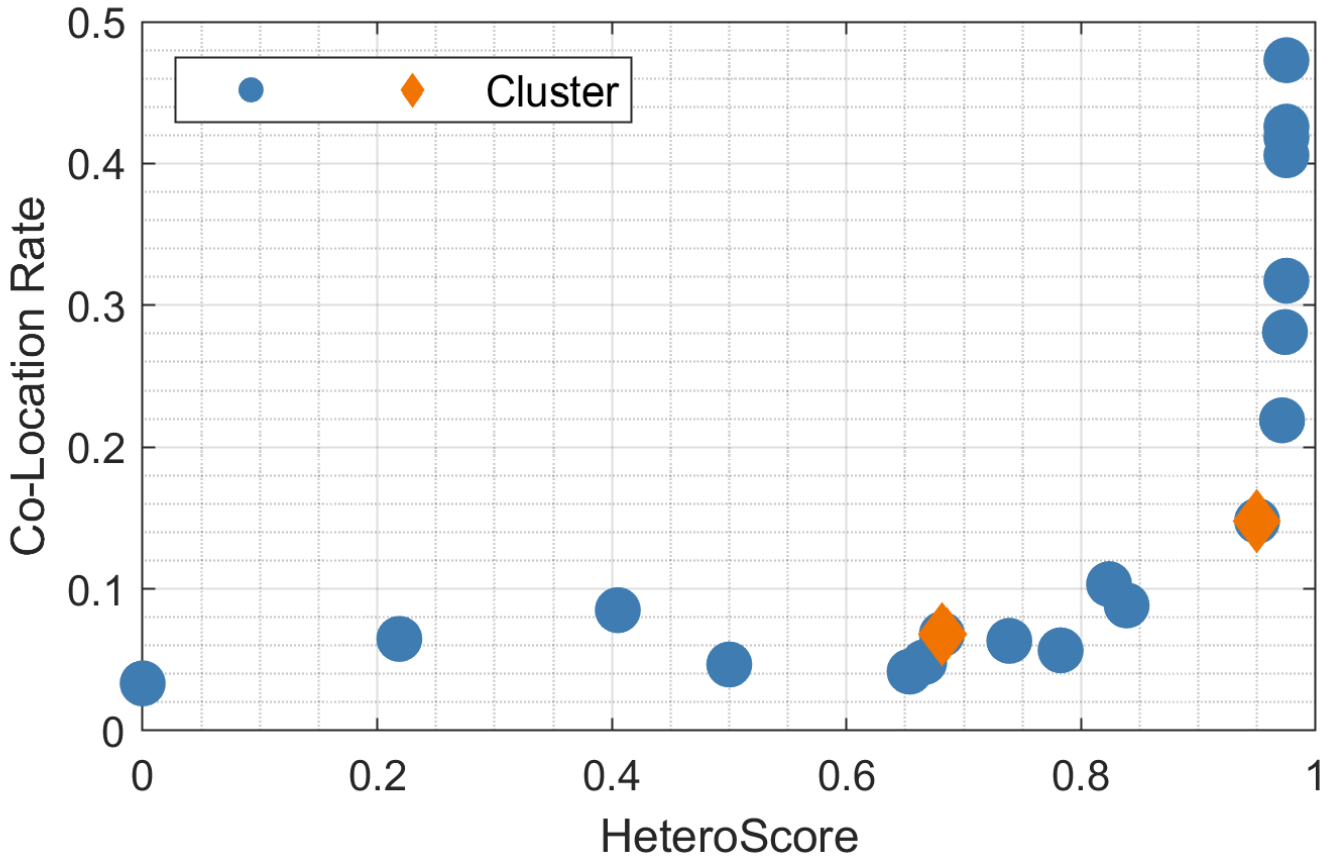
- 40-node Kubernetes cluster in CloudLab

Simulator Results

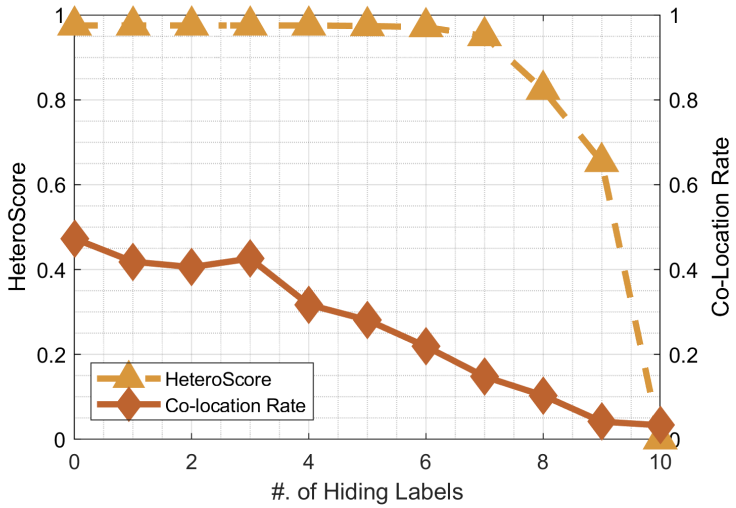
Table: Co-location rates for varying cluster sizes and degree of heterogeneity.

#. of Nodes	$\mathcal{H}_c$	Co-location Rate	
		1-Instance Attack	10-Instance Attack
100	0.9878	51.16%	92.65%
	0.9497	34.04%	65.88%
	0.7126	11.10%	37.42%
	0.4070	4.07%	26.33%
	0	1.12%	8.09%
1,000	0.9975	41.53%	79.20%
	0.9522	15.89%	37.30%
	0.7381	13.78%	22.74%
	0.4084	7.74%	12.35%
	0	1.90%	3.23%
10,000	0.9988	19.88%	65.23%
	0.9437	14.06%	44.09%
	0.7335	7.33%	28.81%
	0.4138	6.42%	9.40%
	0	0.80%	0.87%

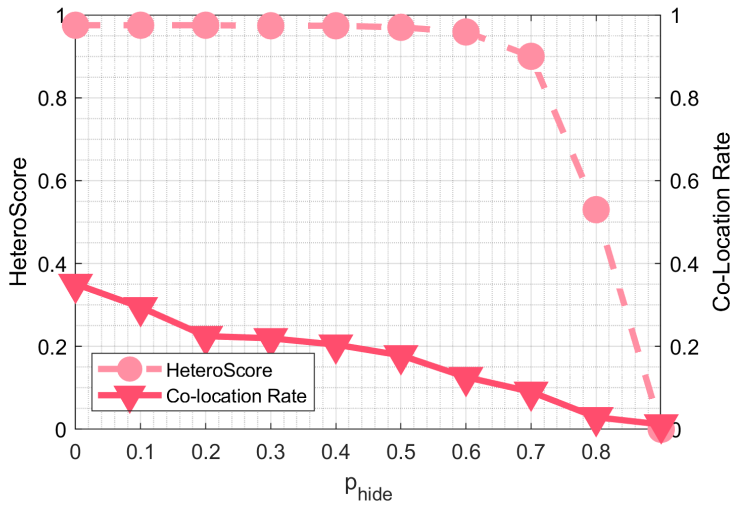
Results in Physical Clusters



Results of HLD & R-HLD



(a) Results of applying HLD.



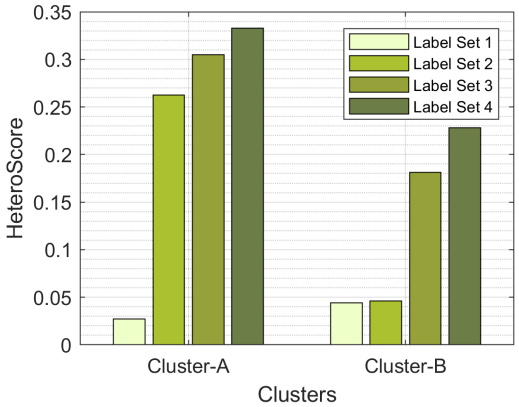
(b) Results of applying R-HLD.

Case Study of University Clusters

Cluster Settings

- University-scale computing clusters managed by SLURM
- Cluster A: 73 servers Cluster B: 194 servers

HeteroScore Calculation



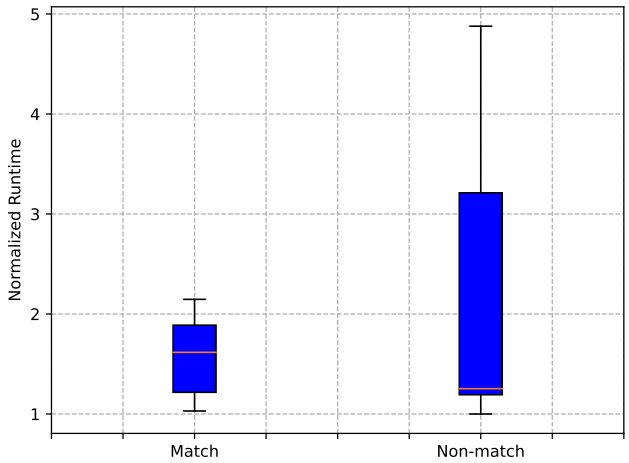
Cluster	Label Set	Labels
Cluster A	1	Partition: Low, Partition: Med
	2	GPU-related labels
	3	Partition: High
	4	Partition: Low, Partition: Med, Partition: High, GPU-related labels
Cluster B	1	Partitions
	2	Partitions, GPU
	3	Bandwidth
	4	Partitions, Bandwidth, GPU

Cost Analysis

Benchmarks

- Network benchmark: downloads contents of specific sizes from the Internet
- Rodinia-Hotspot

Cost Analysis



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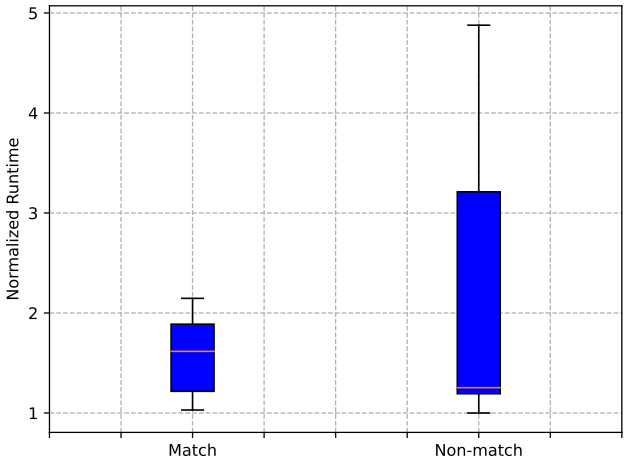
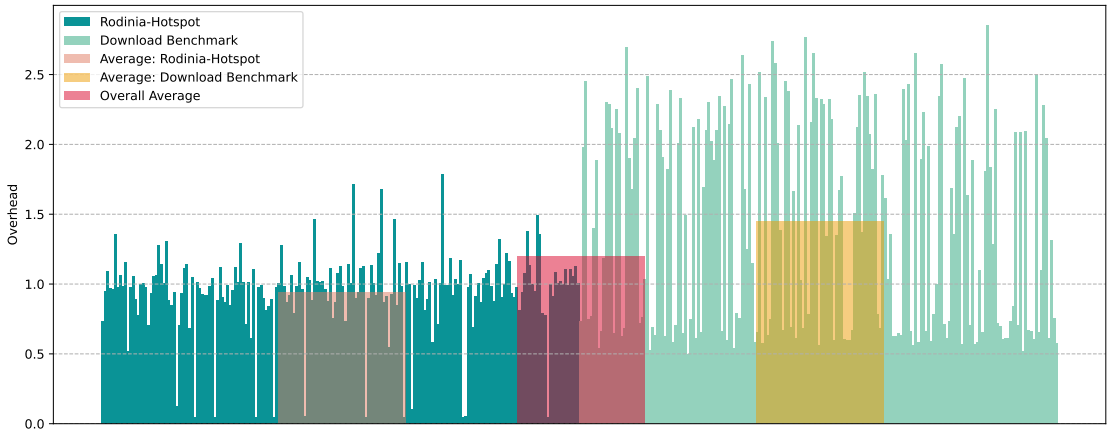
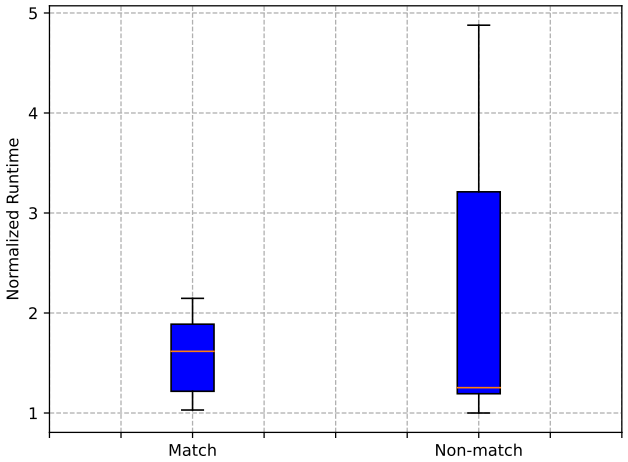
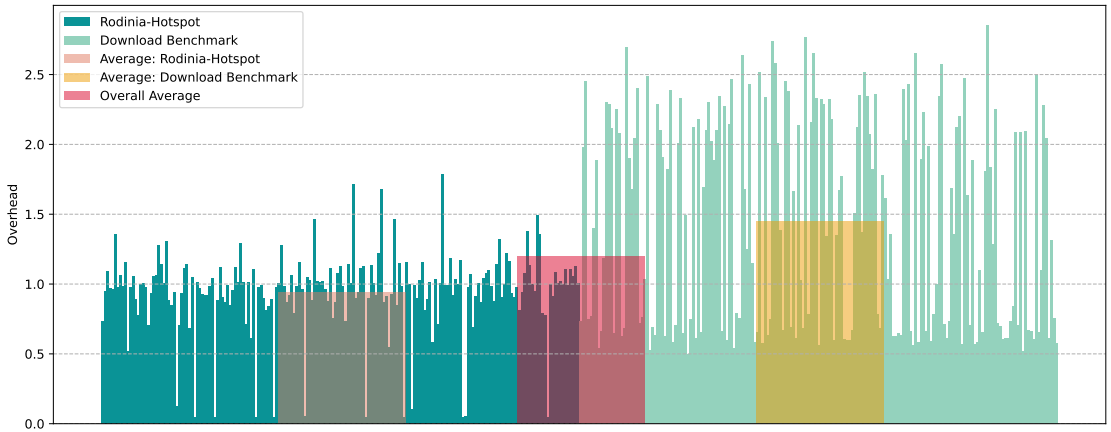
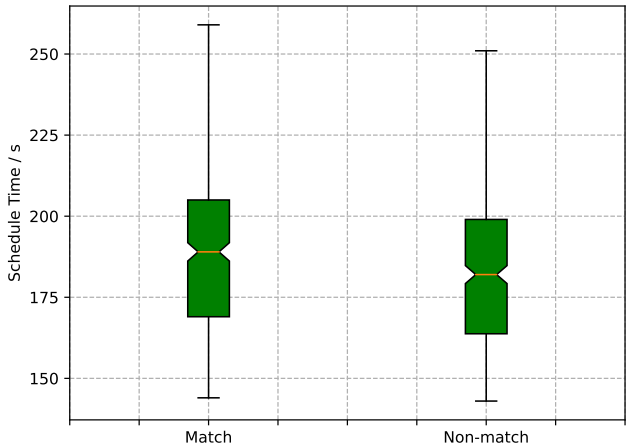




Cost Analysis







Discussion

Choices of Mitigation Strategies

HLD

- More controllable
- Cost more deterministic

R-HLD

- Cost more balanced

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HLD

- More controllable
- Cost more deterministic

R-HLD

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Combining both strategies

- Selecting a subset of labels to apply R-HLD
- Applying R-HLD with non-uniform parameters

Conclusion

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A Metric

- Quantitatively measures the heterogeneity of a cluster
- Can be linked to co-location security

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Mitigation Technologies

- HLD
- R-HLD

Thank you!