

Bypassing memory safety mechanisms through speculative control flow hijacks

Andrea Mambretti

mbr@ccs.nyu.edu

Alexandra Sandulescu, Alessandro Sorniotti and Anil Kurmus - IBM Research Europe, Zurich
William Robertson and Engin Kirda - Northeastern University

Northeastern
University

IBM Research

Buffer overflow since 1996 [1]

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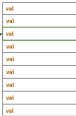
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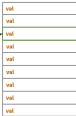
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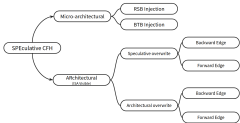


Fast forward 2018 - speculative execution attacks

Research Question

**Are current memory corruption mitigations still valid
in the context of speculative execution attacks?**

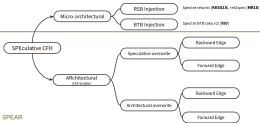
SPEculative ARchitectural control flow hijacks (SPEAR)



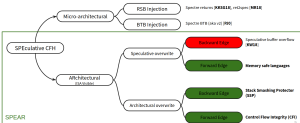
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Does SSP fully mitigate buffer overflows?

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mov rbx, QWORD[fs:0x28]
mov QWORD[stack_cookie], rbx
... /* buffer overflow */ ...
mov rbx, QWORD[stack_cookie]
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je exit
call __stack_chk_fail
```

exit:

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mov QWORD(stack_cookie), rbx
... /* buffer overflow */ ...
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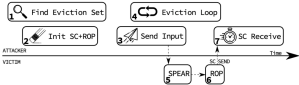
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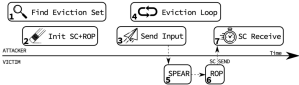
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We demonstrate SSP can be bypassed with a SPEAR

Bypassing SSP with SPEAR: CVE-2004-0597

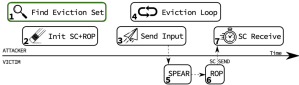


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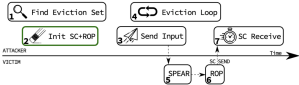
Assumption: SSP prevents traditional exploitation

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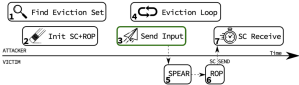
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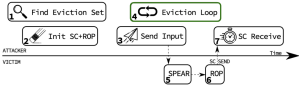
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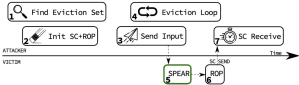
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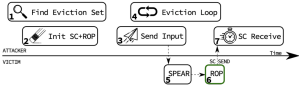
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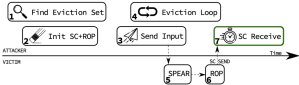
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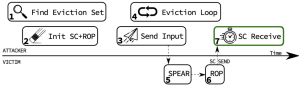
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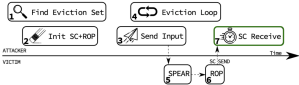
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Bypassing SSP with SPEAR: CVE-2004-0597



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Leakage 0.3 bytes x second

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Control flow integrity (LLVM-CFI, GCC-VTV)

⇒ **LLVM-CFI NOT vulnerable due to design**

Conclusion

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SPEAR attacks bypass mitigations and memory safety to leak confidential data

⇒ **new and old mitigations must be analyzed and possibly modified to withstand SPEAR attacks**

These attacks are complex but practical

⇒ **with new tools to aid building each attack stage, they could become more practical**

Speculative ROP is possible and eases the task of finding a spectre v1-like side channel send gadget

SEAs are a significant research and industry challenge for the next decade (tools, attacks and defences)