CSci 5271
Introduction to Computer Security
Low-level defenses and counterattacks (combined lecture)

Stephen McCamant
University of Minnesota, Computer Science & Engineering

Outline

Return address protections
ASLR and counterattacks
W⊕X (DEP)
Announcements
Return-oriented programming (ROP)
Control-flow integrity (CFI)
More modern exploit techniques

Complex anti-canary attack

- Canary not updated on `fork` in server
- Attacker controls number of bytes overwritten

Complex anti-canary attack

- Canary not updated on `fork` in server
- Attacker controls number of bytes overwritten
- ANRY BNRY CNRY DNRY ENRY FNRY
- search 2^{32} $\longrightarrow$ search $4 \cdot 2^8$

Shadow return stack

- Suppose you have a safe place to store the canary
- Why not just store the return address there?
- Needs to be a separate stack
- Ultimate return address protection

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Basic idea

- "Address Space Layout Randomization"
- Move memory areas around randomly so attackers can't predict addresses
- Keep internal structure unchanged
  - E.g., whole stack moves together

Code and data locations

- Execution of code depends on memory location
- E.g., on 32-bit x86:
  - Direct jumps are relative
  - Function pointers are absolute
  - Data must be absolute

Relocation (Windows)

- Extension of technique already used in compilation
- Keep table of absolute addresses, instructions on how to update
- Disadvantage: code modifications take time on load, prevent sharing

PIC/PIE (GNU/Linux)

- "Position-Independent Code / Executable"
- Keep code unchanged, use register to point to data area
- Disadvantage: code complexity, register pressure hurt performance

What's not covered

- Main executable (Linux 32-bit PIC)
- Incompatible DLLs (Windows)
- Relative locations within a module/area

Entropy limitations

- Intuitively, *entropy* measures amount of randomness, in bits
- Random 32-bit int: 32 bits of entropy
- ASLR page aligned, so at most $32 - 12 = 20$ bits of entropy
- Other constraints further reduce possibilities

Leakage limitations

- If an attacker learns the randomized base address, can reconstruct other locations
- Any stack address $\rightarrow$ stack unprotected, etc.

GOT hijack (Müller)

- Main program fixed, libc randomized
- PLT in main program used to call libc
- Rewire PLT to call attacker's favorite libc functions
- E.g., turn `printf` into `system`

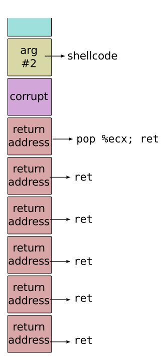
GOT hijack (Müller)

```
printf@plt:     jmp *0x8049678
...
system@plt:     jmp *0x804967c
...
0x8049678: <addr of printf in libc>
0x804967c: <addr of system in libc>
```

ret2pop (Müller)

- Take advantage of shellcode pointer already present on stack
- Rewrite intervening stack to treat the shellcode pointer like a return address
  - A long sequence of chained returns, one pop

ret2pop (Müller)



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Basic idea

- Traditional shellcode must go in a memory area that is
  - writable, so the shellcode can be inserted
  - executable, so the shellcode can be executed
- But benign code usually does not need this combination
- W xor X, really $\neg(W \wedge X)$

Non-writable code, $X \to \neg W$

- E.g., read-only .text section
- Has been standard for a while, especially on Unix
- Lets OS efficiently share code with multiple program instances

Non-executable data, $W \to \neg X$

- Prohibit execution of static data, stack, heap
- Not a problem for most programs
  - Incompatible with some GCC features no one uses
  - Non-executable stack opt-in on Linux, but now near-universal

Implementing $W \oplus X$

- Page protection implemented by CPU
  - Some architectures (e.g. SPARC) long supported $W \oplus X$
- x86 historically did not
  - One bit controls both read and execute
  - Partial stop-gap "code segment limit"
- Eventual obvious solution: add new bit
  - NX (AMD), XD (Intel), XN (ARM)

One important exception

- Remaining important use of self-modifying code: just-in-time (JIT) compilers
  - E.g., all modern JavaScript engines
- Allow code to re-enable execution per-block
  - `mprotect`, `VirtualProtect`
  - Now a favorite target of attackers

Counterattack: code reuse

- Attacker can't execute new code
- So, take advantage of instructions already in binary
- There are usually a lot of them
- And no need to obey original structure

Classic return-to-libc (1997)

- Overwrite stack with copies of:
  - Pointer to libc's `system` function
  - Pointer to `"/bin/sh"` string (also in libc)
- The `system` function is especially convenient
- Distinctive feature: return to entry point

Chained return-to-libc

- Shellcode often wants a sequence of actions, e.g.
  - Restore privileges
  - Allow execution of memory area
  - Overwrite system file, etc.
- Can put multiple fake frames on the stack
  - Basic idea present in 1997, further refinements

Beyond return-to-libc

- Can we do more? Oh, yes.
- Classic academic approach: what's the most we could ask for?
- Here: "Turing completeness"
- How to do it: next

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Note to early readers

- This is the section of the slides most likely to change in the final version
- If class has already happened, make sure you have the latest slides for announcements

First project meetings

- Sent invitations yesterday, for meetings through next Monday
- Will see most of you later this week
- First progress reports due Monday 2/25

Exercise set 1

- Due tomorrow by 11:59pm
- One member of each group should submit PDF or plain text via Canvas

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Basic new idea

- Treat the stack like a new instruction set
- "Opcodes" are pointers to existing code
- Generalizes return-to-libc with more programmability

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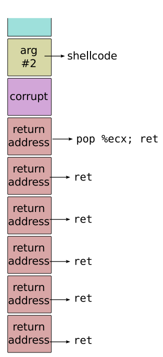
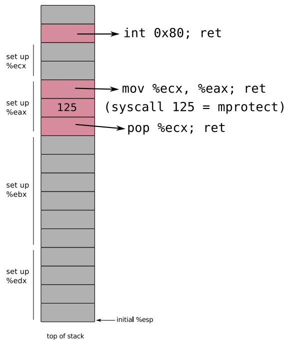


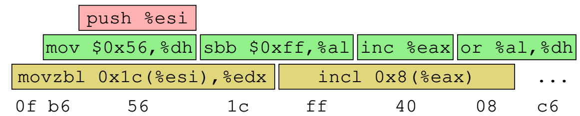
Gadgets

- Basic code unit in ROP
- Any existing instruction sequence that ends in a return
- Found by (possibly automated) search

Another partial example



Overlapping x86 instructions



- Variable length instructions can start at any byte
- Usually only one intended stream

Where gadgets come from

- Possibilities:
  - Entirely intended instructions
  - Entirely unaligned bytes
  - Fall through from unaligned to intended
- Standard x86 return is only one byte, 0xc3

Building instructions

- String together gadgets into manageable units of functionality
- Examples:
  - Loads and stores
  - Arithmetic
  - Unconditional jumps
- Must work around limitations of available gadgets

Hardest case: conditional branch

- Existing jCC instructions not useful
- But carry flag CF is
- Three steps:
  1. Do operation that sets CF
  2. Transfer CF to general-purpose register
  3. Add variable amount to `%esp`

Further advances in ROP

- Can also use other indirect jumps, overlapping not required
- Automation in gadget finding and compilers
- In practice: minimal ROP code to allow transfer to other shellcode

Anti-ROP: lightweight

- Check stack sanity in critical functions
- Check hardware-maintained log of recent indirect jumps (kBouncer)
- Unfortunately, exploitable gaps

Gaps in lightweight anti-ROP

- Three papers presented at 2014's USENIX Security
- Hide / flush jump history
- Very long loop $\longrightarrow$ context switch
- Long "non-gadget" fragment
- (Later: call-preceded gadgets)

Anti-ROP: still research

- Modify binary to break gadgets
- Fine-grained code randomization
- Beware of adaptive attackers ("JIT-ROP")
- Next up: control-flow integrity

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Some philosophy

- Remember whitelist vs. blacklist?
- Rather than specific attacks, tighten behavior
  - Compare: type system; garbage collector vs. use-after-free
- CFI: apply to control-flow attacks

Basic CFI principle

- Each indirect jump should only go to a programmer-intended (or compiler-intended) target
- I.e., enforce call graph
- Often: identify disjoint target sets

Approximating the call graph

- One set: all legal indirect targets
- Two sets: indirect calls and return points
- n sets: needs possibly-difficult points-to analysis

Target checking: classic

- Identifier is a unique 32-bit value
- Can embed in effectively-nop instruction
- Check value at target before jump
- Optionally add shadow stack

Target checking: classic

```
cmp [ecx], 12345678h
jne error_label
lea ecx, [ecx+4]
jmp ecx
```

Challenge 1: performance

- In CCS'05 paper: 16% avg., 45% max.
  - Widely varying by program
  - Probably too much for on-by-default
- Improved in later research
  - Common alternative: use tables of legal targets

Challenge 2: compatibility

- Compilation information required
- Must transform entire program together
- Can't inter-operate with untransformed code

Supporting COTS programs

- Commercial off-the-shelf binaries
- CCFIR (Berkeley+PKU, Oakland'13): Windows
- CFI for COTS Binaries (Stony Brook, USENIX'13): Linux

COTS techniques

- CCFIR: use Windows ASLR information to find targets
- Linux paper: keep copy of original binary, build translation table

Control-Flow Guard

- CFI-style defense now in latest Windows systems
- Compiler generates tables of legal targets
- At runtime, table managed by kernel, read-only to user-space

Coarse-grained counter-attack

- "Out of Control" paper, Oakland'14
- Limit to gadgets allowed by coarse policy
  - Indirect call to function entry
  - Return to point after call site ("call-preceded")
- Use existing direct calls to `VirtualProtect`
- Also used against kBouncer

Control-flow bending counter-attack

- Control-flow attacks that still respect the CFG
- Especially easy without a shadow stack
- Printf-oriented programming generalizes format-string attacks

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Target #1: web browsers

- Widely used on desktop and mobile platforms
- Easily exposed to malicious code
- JavaScript is useful for constructing fancy attacks

Heap spraying

- How to take advantage of uncontrolled jump?
- Maximize proportion of memory that is a target
- Generalize NOP sled idea, using benign allocator
- Under W⊕X, can't be code directly

JIT spraying

- Can we use a JIT compiler to make our sleds?
- Exploit unaligned execution:
  - Benign but weird high-level code (bitwise ops. with constants)
  - Benign but predictable JITted code
  - Becomes sled + exploit when entered unaligned

JIT spray example

```
25 90 90 90 3c   and $0x3c909090,%eax
25 90 90 90 3c   and $0x3c909090,%eax
25 90 90 90 3c   and $0x3c909090,%eax
25 90 90 90 3c   and $0x3c909090,%eax
```

JIT spray example

```
90               nop
90               nop
90               nop
3c 25            cmp $0x25,%al
90               nop
90               nop
90               nop
3c 25            cmp $0x25,%al
```

Use-after-free

- Low-level memory error of choice in web browsers
- Not as easily audited as buffer overflows
- Can lurk in attacker-controlled corner cases
- JavaScript and Document Object Model (DOM)

Sandboxes and escape

- Chrome NaCl: run untrusted native code with SFI
  - Extra instruction-level checks somewhat like CFI
- Each web page rendered in own, less-trusted process
- But not easy to make sandboxes secure
  - While allowing functionality

Chained bugs in Pwnium 1

- Google-run contest for complete Chrome exploits
  - First edition in spring 2012
- Winner 1: 6 vulnerabilities
- Winner 2: 14 bugs and “missed hardening opportunities”
- Each got $60k, bugs promptly fixed

Next time

- Defensive design and programming
- Make your code less vulnerable the first time