

Fine-grained Address Space Layout Randomization on Program Startup

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Introduction

Introduction

- Software errors and vulnerabilities are inevitable.

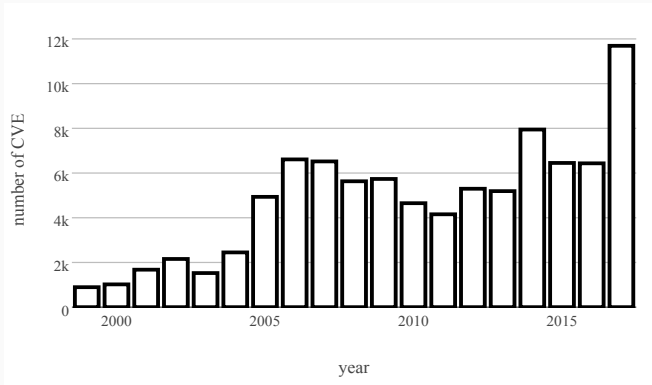


Figure 1: Vulnerabilities By Year

- Bad guys always try to exploit vulnerabilities.
- Existing prevention techniques (DEP, ASLR, PaX) are not enough.

CVE-2013-1690 used by the FBI to de-anonymize users of the Tor browser.

Fine-grained address space layout randomization:

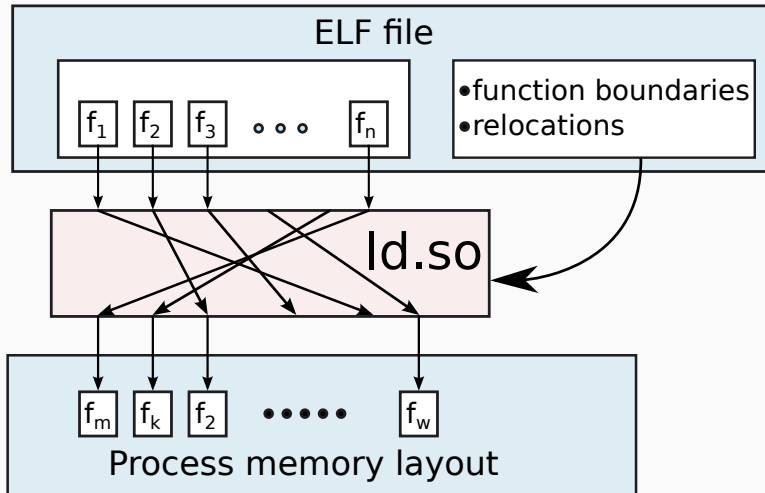
- runs at program startup,
- operates on function level,
- applicable to the whole system,
- for Linux x86-64.

Limitations:

- no runtime re-randomization,
- source code is required,
- user space only randomization.

- Selfrando
- Oxymoron, Pagerando
- Runtime re-randomization
- Compile time diversity

Design



Linker creates an auxiliary section in the ELF file which contains:

- entry point,
- function boundaries (start, length and alignment),
- relocations (address and type, target and source function ids).

Modify the dynamic linker/loader to:

- search the special section,
- change permission RW -> RE,
 - to adapt: PaX
- permute the function order.

Experimental Evaluation

- Intel i7-4790
- 16 GB RAM
- CentOS 7
- Linux 3.10 + PaX
- gcc 4.8.5
- binutils 2.23
- glibc 2.17

Performance Evaluation

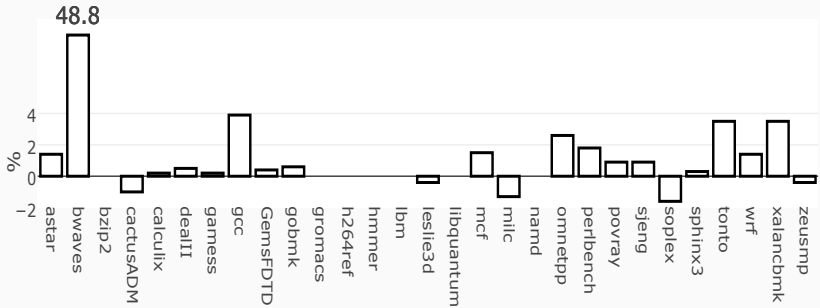


Figure 2: Performance Slowdown for SPEC2006

Startup Time Evaluation

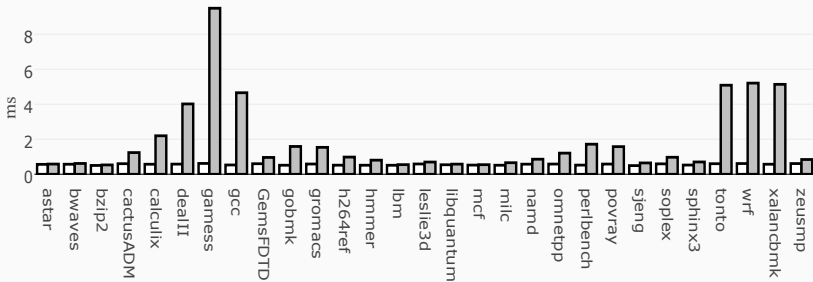


Figure 3: Startup Time Slowdown for SPEC2006

ELF Size Evaluation

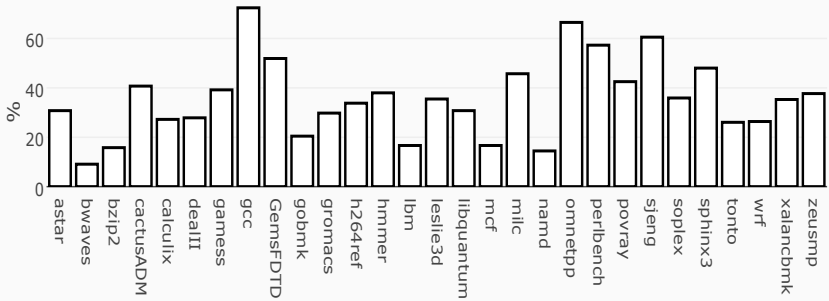


Figure 4: File Size Slowdown for SPEC2006

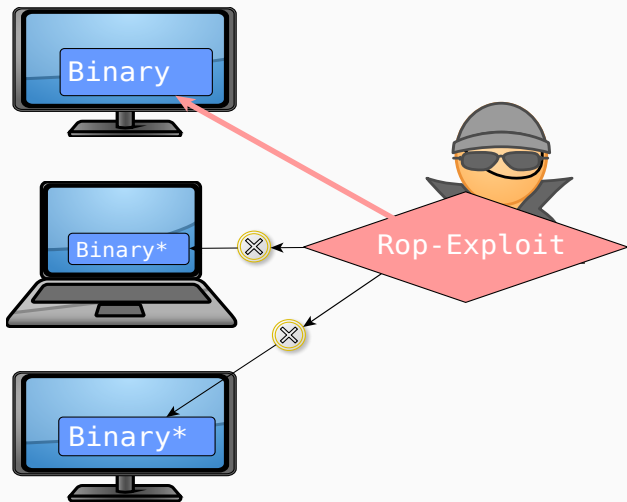
Comparison of Randomizing Techniques

	fgASLR	Selfrando	Oxymoron	Runtime
performance, %	~2	~2	~2	100
startup time	~5 ms	?	0	0
file size, %	30	?	2	?
granularity	function	function	pages	?
sharing	no	no	yes	no

Exploit Prevention Evaluation

1. Prepare the test files.
2. Search and classify rop-gadgets.
3. Estimate the survival probability for gadget.
4. Create rop-chains for test files.
5. Check created rop-chains on randomized files.

Threat Model



- CentOS 7
- no-PIE ELF
- /usr/bin/*
- /usr/sbin/*

overall 470 files.

- Store runtime address space layout in core dumps by modified gcore (gbd).
- 10 core dumps generated for each test files.

Overall $470 * 11$ ELF files for analysis.

Rop-gadget Searching and Classifying Tool

- Searches all rop-gadgets and classifies them by semantic types.
- Stores the result in gadget database.

Gadget database stores gadget descriptions:

- address,
- type,
- parameters,
- side effects.

$$\frac{\sum_{j=1}^m \left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_j} k_i^j}{10n_j} \right)}{m} = 0.05 \quad (1)$$

m - number of files,

n_j - number of gadgets in j file,

k_i^j - number of files where g_i^j stayed in place.

Survival Gadgets Metric

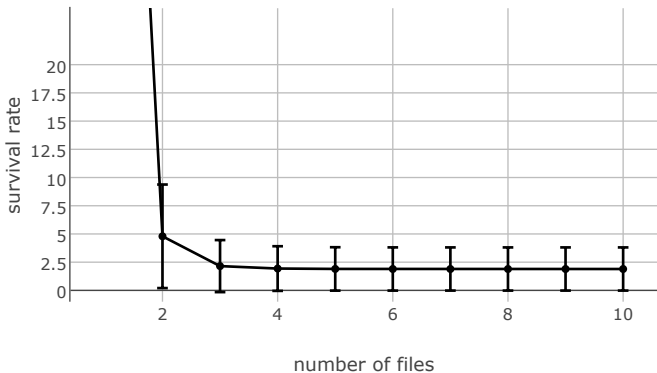


Figure 5: Rate of Survived Gadgets by Population Size

It is possible to create rop-chains with gadget database.

1. `foo();`
2. `foo(1);`
3. `foo(1, 2);`
4. `foo(1, 2, 3);`
5. `system("/bin/sh");`

```
foo(1, 2, 3);
```

```
0x40b99c -> POP RBX ; RET
```

```
0x402e8c -> MOV RAX, RBX ; POP RBX ; RET
```

```
0x401de2 -> POP RDX ; RET 0021h
```

```
0x40968b -> POP RSI ; RET
```

```
0x40bd23 -> POP RDI ; RET
```

```
0x4027e7 -> JMP RAX
```

```
system("/bin/sh");
```

```
0x401de2 -> POP RDX ; RET 0021h
```

```
0x40bd23 -> POP RDI ; RET
```

```
0x40ace4 -> MOV QWORD PTR [RDI + 30h], RDX ;  
          ADD RSP, 0000000000000008h ; RET
```

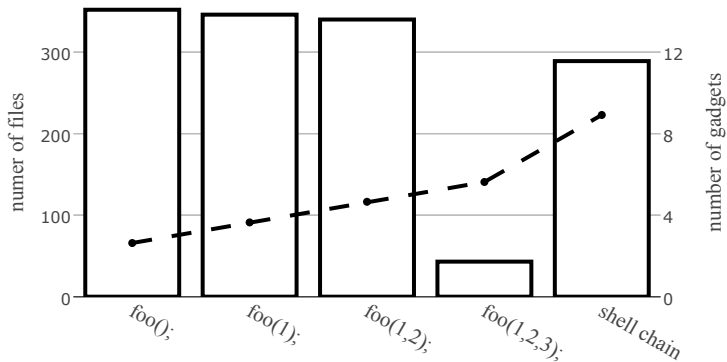
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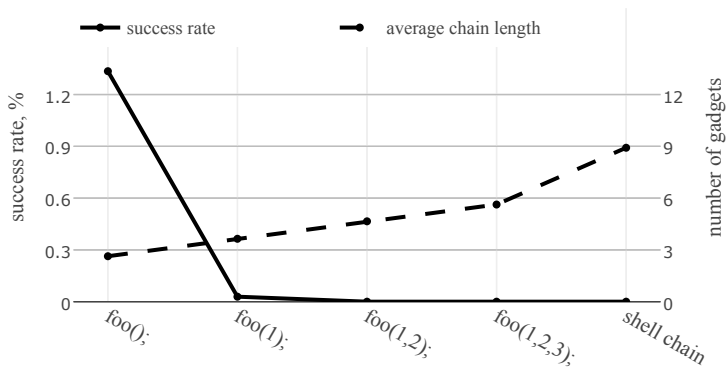
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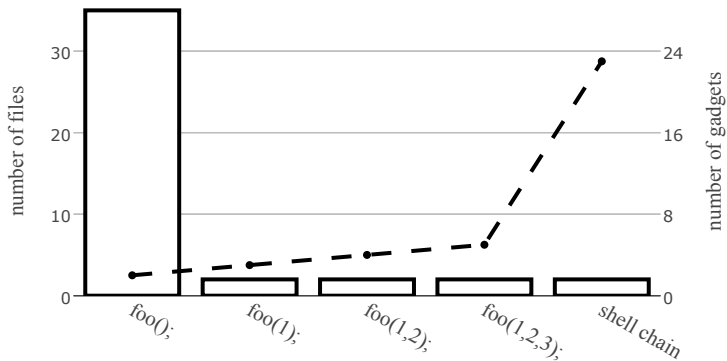
Created Rop-chains Statistics



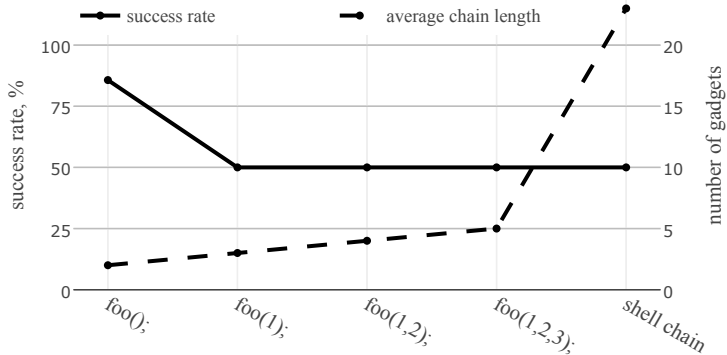
Rop-chain Success Rate for Randomized Files



No .text Created Rop-chains Statistics



No .text Rop-chain Success Rate for Randomized Files



Conclusion

- Fix debug information.
- Randomize executable sections outside .text as well.

- Fine-grained ASLR on program startup at function level for Linux x86-64.
- Average performance slowdown ~ 2 %.
- Successful rop-based attacks mitigation.

Thank You!