



ÆPIC Leak: Architecturally Leaking Uninitialized Data from the Microarchitecture

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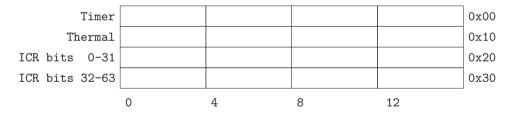
Outline



- 1. ÆPIC Leak
- 2. Understand what we leak
- 3. Control what we leak
- 4. Exploit ÆPIC Leak
- 5. Mitigations

What is ÆPIC Leak?

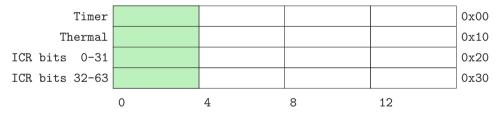
• Memory-mapped APIC registers



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 - **Should not** be accessed at bytes 4 through 15.

0xFEE00000:



Intel Manual Vol. 3a

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Let's try this!

```
u8 *apic_base = map_phys_addr(0xFEE00000);
dump(&apic_base[0]);
dump(&apic_base[4]);
dump(&apic_base[8]);
dump(&apic_base[12]);
/* ... */
output:
```

```
u8 *apic_base = map_phys_addr(0xFEE00000);
dump(&apic_base[0]); // no leak
dump(&apic_base[4]);
dump(&apic_base[8]);
dump(&apic_base[12]);
/* ... */
output:
FEE00000: 00 00 00 00
```

```
u8 *apic_base = map_phys_addr(0xFEE00000);
dump(&apic_base[0]); // no leak
dump(&apic_base[4]); // LEAK!
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dump(&apic_base[12]);
/* ... */
output:
FEE000000: 00 00 00 00 57 41 52 4E
                                                     ...WARN
```

```
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dump(&apic_base[0]); // no leak
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/* ... */
output:
FEE00000: 00 00 00 00 57 41 52 4E 5F 49 4E 54
                                                     ....WARN_INT
```

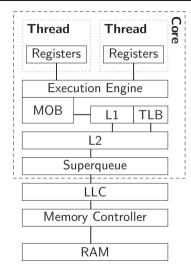
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/* ... */
output:
FEE00000: 00 00 00 00 57 41 52 4E 5F 49 4E 54 45 52 52 55 ....WARN INTERRU
```

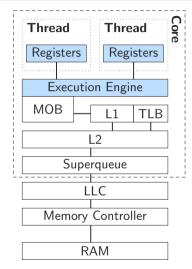
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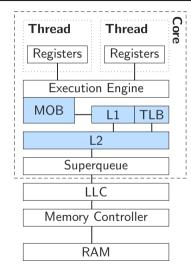
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```

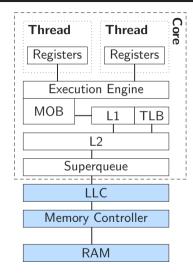
```
FEE00000: 00 00 00 00 57 41 52 4E 5F 49 4E 54 45 52 52 55 ....WARN_INTERRU FEE00010: 00 00 00 00 4F 55 52 43 45 5F 50 45 4E 44 49 4E ....OURCE_PENDIN FEE00020: 00 00 00 00 46 49 5F 57 41 52 4E 5F 49 4E 54 45 ....FI_WARN_INTE FEE00030: 00 00 00 54 5F 53 4F 55 52 43 45 5F 51 55 49 ....T_SOURCE_QUI
```

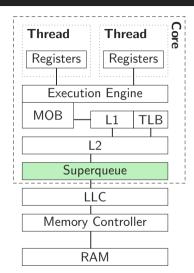
Where do we leak from?







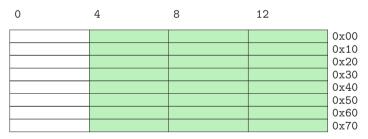




- Decoupling buffer between L2 and LLC
- Data passed between L2 and LLC

Leakage Analysis

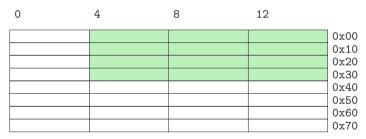
• We can leak only undefined APIC offsets: i.e., 3/4 of a cache line



Leaked Addresses

Leakage Analysis

- We can leak only undefined APIC offsets: i.e., 3/4 of a cache line
- We only observe **even** cache lines



Leaked Addresses



• We leak data from the **Superqueue (SQ)**



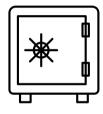
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- Like an uninitialized memory read, but in the CPU



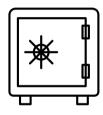
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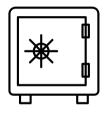
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- We need access to APIC MMIO region
- → Let's leak data from SGX enclaves!



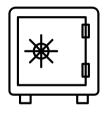
• SGX: isolates environments against **priviledged** attackers



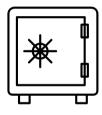
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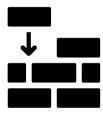


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- Use State Save Area (SSA) for context swithces



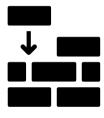
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- Use State Save Area (SSA) for context swithces
 - Stores enclave state during switches
 - Inlcuding register values

Building Blocks



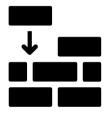
- We can already **sample** data from SGX enclaves!
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 - Can we force data into the SQ?

Building Blocks



- We can already **sample** data from SGX enclaves!
- But, how to leak interesting data?
 - Can we force data into the SQ?
 - Can we keep data in the SQ?

Enclave Shaking



• Abuse the EWB and ELDU instructions for page swapping



- Abuse the **EWB** and **ELDU** instructions for page swapping
- **EWB** instruction:
 - Encrypts and stores an enclave page to RAM



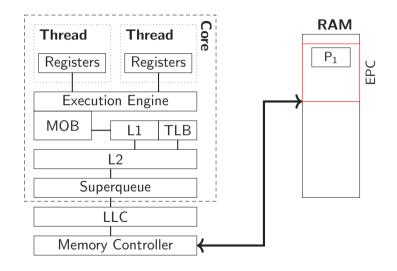


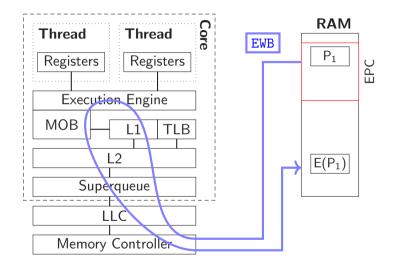


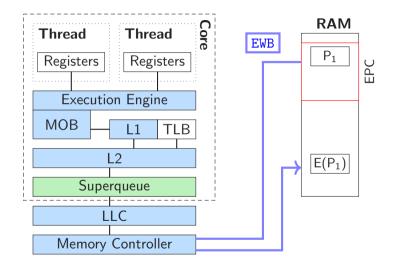
- Abuse the **EWB** and **ELDU** instructions for page swapping
- EWB instruction:
 - Encrypts and stores an enclave page to RAM
- **ELDU** instruction:
 - Decrypts and loads an enclave page from RAM

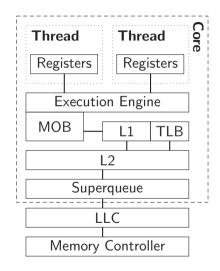


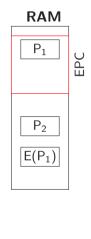


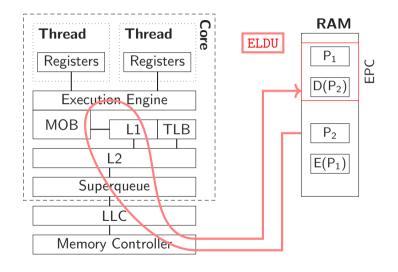


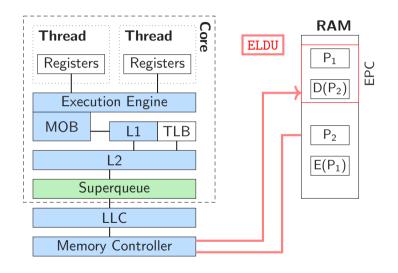


















We do not need hyperthreading, but we can use it!

• The SQ is **shared** between hyperthreads



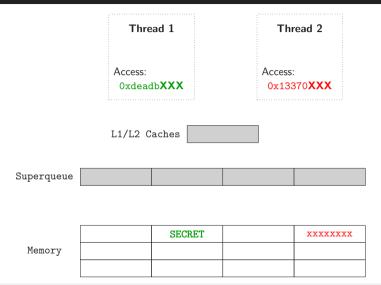
- The SQ is **shared** between hyperthreads
- An hyperthread affects the SQ's content



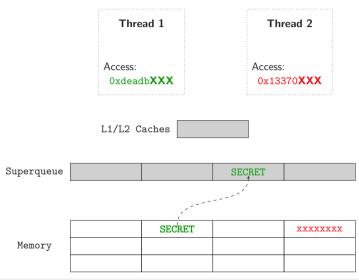
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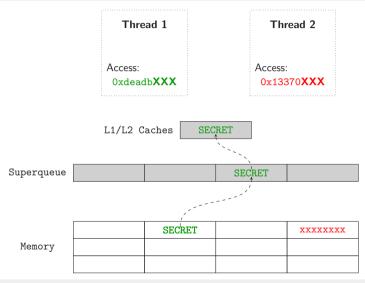
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- Theory: Zero blocks are not transfered over the SQ
- But how?



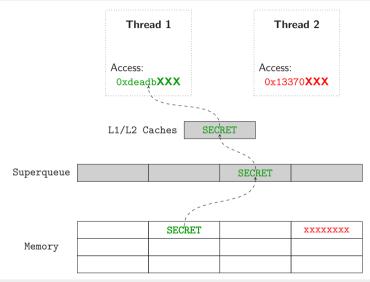




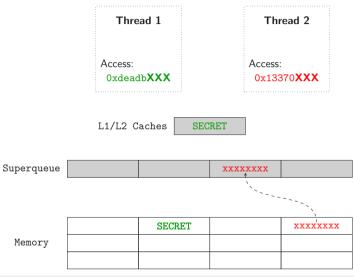




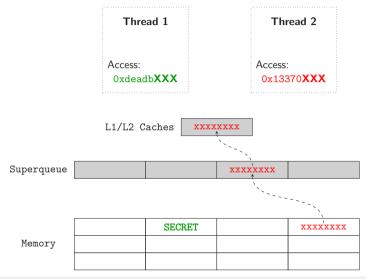




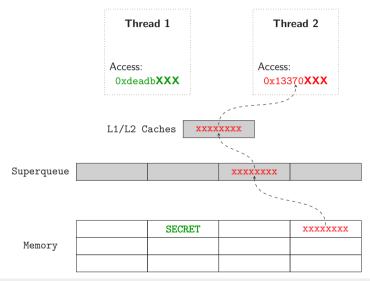




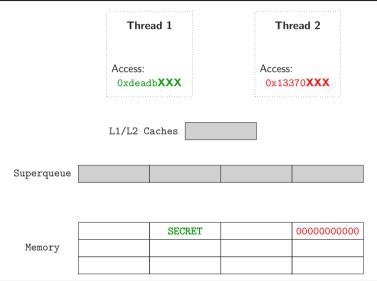


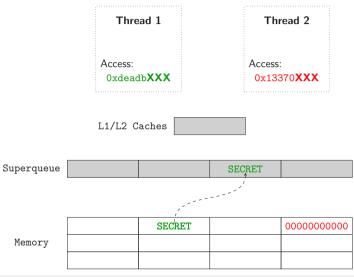




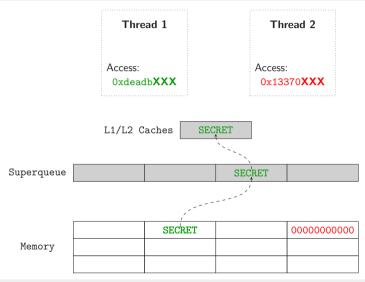




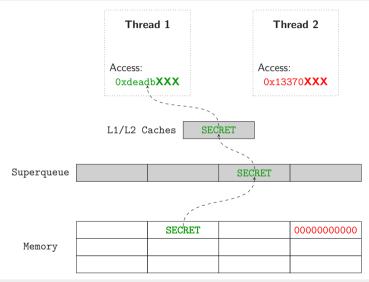


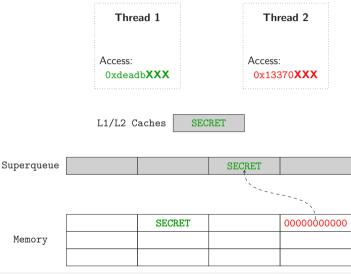




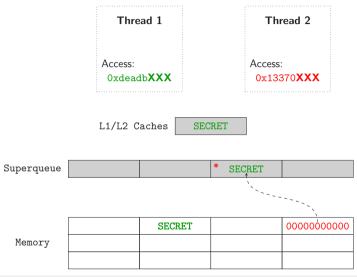


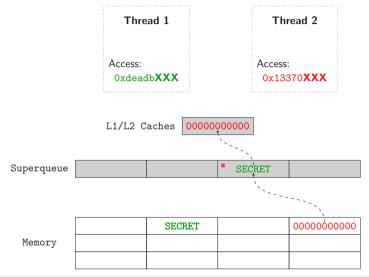


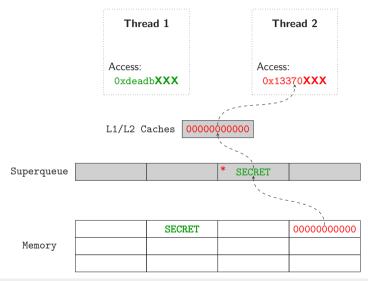


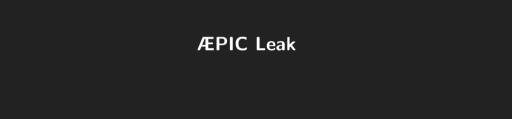












Leaking Data and Code Pages



- 1 Start the enclave
- 2. **Stop** when the data is **loaded**
- 3. Move the page out (EWB) and perform Cache Line Freezing
- 4. Leak via APIC MMIO
- 5. Move the page in (ELDU)
- 6. **Goto** 3 until enough confidence

Leaking Register Content



- 1. **Start** the enclave
- 2. **Stop** at the target instruction
- 3. Move SSA page out (EWB) and perform Cache Line Freezing
- 4. Leak via APIC MMIO
- 5. **Move** SSA page in (ELDU)
- 6. Goto 3 until enough confidence

Class	Leakable Registers
General Purpose	<u>rdi</u> r8 <u>r9</u> r10 <u>r11</u> r12 <u>r13</u> r14
SIMD	xmm0-1 xmm6-9

```
$ ./runner enclave.signed.so
[enclave] enclave init!
[runner] waiting for user input ot termiante!

$ ./dumper `pidof runner` 0 dsr /dev/null
```

```
[idt.c] locking IRO handler pages 0x55c2b1e6f000/0x55c2b1e80000
 kev0: offset=0x 20bc0 req: xmm0 line= 2 start= 8 end=12 if=[ 13, 14)+1 pf=[ 0, 2)+1
[attacker] ssa @ 0x7f0d94d9ef48
[attacker] base @ 0x7f0d94c00000
[attacker] size 512 pages
[attacker] irg vector 0x400ec
[victim] starting on core 1
[0x20bc0] key0[ 1]+ 13 = 00000000|15ca71be|2b73aef0|857d7781|
[victim] finished!
[main] finished with 29275 aep callbacks!
$ cat aes.cpp | grep secret key -A 5
static Ipp8u secret_key[KEY SIZE] = {
       0x60. 0x3d. 0xeb. 0x10.
       0x15, 0xca, 0x71, 0xbe,
       0x2b, 0x73, 0xae, 0xf0,
```

\$ sudo ./stepper aes.enclave 0 config

0x85. 0x7d. 0x77. 0x81

Intel Mitigation



• Recommend to disable APIC MMIO

Intel Mitigation



- Recommend to disable APIC MMIO
- Microcode update to **flush SQ** on SGX transitions

Intel Mitigation



- Recommend to disable APIC MMIO
- Microcode update to **flush SQ** on SGX transitions
- Disable hyperthreading when using SGX

Conclusion



- ÆPIC Leak: the first architectural CPU vulnerability that leaks data from cache hierarchy
- Does not require hyperthreading
- ullet 10^{th} , 11^{th} and 12^{th} gen Intel CPUs affected

aepicleak.com

ÆPIC Leak: Architecturally Leaking Uninitialized Data from the Microarchitecture

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