Towards Automatic Inference of Kernel Object Semantics From Binary Code

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论文下载: https://www.utdallas.edu/~zxl111930/file/RAID15.pdf

Abstract && Introduction

- 理解内核对象语义是很有意义的,比如可以帮助识别内核函数,这对于VM Introspection、内存取证等等都是有帮助的
- 这篇文章提出了第一个直接从内核二进制自动化获取内 核对象语义的系统**Argos**
- 方法基础是Zhiqiang Lin过去工作,即API+系统调用统计
- 工作亮点: 显性定义了语义, 通过系统调用集合反映

System Overview

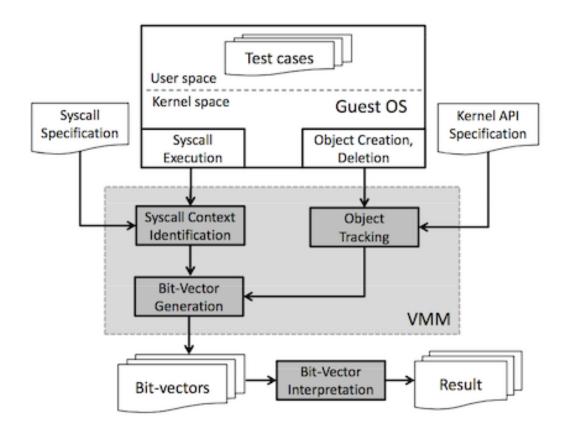


Fig. 1. An Overview of ARGOS.

- 主要提取两类信息,一个是内核对象,一个是系统调用
- 先要知道哪一团数据是内核对象,并要在这些对象当中 做区分,因为这些信息都是动态获取的
- 而后根据这些对象相关的系统调用获取语义

Design and Implementation Object Tracing

- **Object Tracing**
 - All objects need to be allocated
 - 所以用调用malloc相关allocation函数的指令地址标志每个不同的对象
 - 数据表明,80.3%的对象得到了一一对应
 - 对象size动态根据指针偏移最大量得到

Bit-Vector Generation

- 系统调用追踪是老问题了,这里说明一下语义表示方法
- 每个内核对象都有一个比特向量
- 每4个bit代表一个系统调用:
- C-bit: whether this syscall created the object;
- R-bit: whether this syscall read the object;
- W-bit: whether this syscall wrote the object;
- D-bit: whether this syscall destroyed the object.

Evaluation

- 这是一个侧重经验的实验
- 以为是投RAID的文章, 重点分析的是安全相关的数据结构(内核对象)

Rule Num	Detailed Rules	Data Structure
I	$sys_clone[C] \cap sys_getpid[R]$	task_struct,pid
	$ \begin{array}{l} ((\operatorname{sys_clone}[C] - \operatorname{sys_vfork}[C]) \cap \operatorname{sys_brk}[RW]) \cap \operatorname{sys_munmap}[D] \\ ((\operatorname{sys_clone}[C] - \operatorname{sys_vfork}[C]) \cap \operatorname{sys_brk}[RW]) - \operatorname{sys_munmap}[D] \end{array} $	vm_area_struct mm_struct
V VI VII VIII	$\label{eq:sys_open} \begin{split} & \operatorname{sys_open}[C] \cap \operatorname{sys_lseek}[W] \cap \operatorname{sys_dup}[R] \\ & \operatorname{sys_clone}[C] \cdot \operatorname{sys_clone}[C](\operatorname{CLONE_FS}) \\ & \operatorname{sys_clone}[C] \cdot \operatorname{sys_clone}[C](\operatorname{CLONE_FILES}) \\ & \operatorname{sys_mount}[C] \cap \operatorname{sys_umount}[D] \\ & \operatorname{sys_socketcall}[C](\operatorname{SYS_SOCKET}) \cap \operatorname{sys_socketcall}[W](\operatorname{SYS_SETSOCKOPT}) \end{split}$	file fs_struct files_struct vfs_mount sock
IX	$sys_clone[C] - sys_clone[C](CLONE_SIGHAND)$	sighand_struct
X	$sys_capget[R] \cap sys_capset[W]$	credential

Table 2. The Inference Rules We Developed to Recognize The Semantics of Important Kernel Data Structures.

- 作者经验型地总结了一些规则,当满足时,认定是相关数据结构
- (并没有正式讨论正确率等问题)
- (没有显性解释规则当中-这个符号的含义)
- 以上也有一个规则对应多个结构的情况,之后通过已知的数据结构指向(point-to)关系区分

Application

• 内核函数识别

• 一个简单的启发式规则: the function calls the allocation process for a object, is the creator of the object

		Creation Function		Deletion Function	
Type	Version	PC	Symbol	PC	Symbol
nid	2.6.32	c10414d0	alloc_pid	c10413de	put_pid
pid	3.2.58	c104bb02	alloc_pid	c104b969	put_pid
took otroot	2.6.32	c102daaf	copy_process	c102da55	free_task
task_struct	3.2.58	c103719d	copy_process	c10368a7	free_task
um avaa atvust	2.6.32	c102d730	dup_mm	c109d387	remove_vma
vm_area_struct	3.2.58	c1036d97	dup_mm	c10b13d7	remove_vma
mm at what	2.6.32	c102d730	dup_mm	c102d3dc	mmdrop
mm_struct	3.2.58	c1036d97	dup_mm	c1036a58	mmdrop
file	2.6.32	c10b230d	get_empty_filp	c10b2030	file_free_rcu
iiie	3.2.58	c10cee78	get_empty_filp	c10ceba0	file_free_rcu
fo observe	2.6.32	c10cac50	copy_fs_struct	c10cae5b	free_fs_struct
fs_struct	3.2.58	c10eaac4	copy_fs_struct	c10eaa55	free_fs_struct
files et west	2.6.32	c10c1839	dup_fd	c1030a32	put_files_struct
files_struct	3.2.58	c10df2ab	dup_fd	c103b16d	put_files_struct
ufo mount	2.6.32	c10c3a35	alloc_vfsmnt	c10c30ba	free_vfsmnt
vfs_mount	3.2.58	c10dfd23	alloc_vfsmnt	c10dfe36	free_vfsmnt
aighand at wast	2.6.32	c102daaf	copy_process	c102d148	cleanup_sighand
sighand_struct	3.2.58	c103719d	copy_process	c103717b	cleanup_sighand
sock	2.6.32	cllcd7a5	sk_prot_alloc	c11cc884	sk_free
SOCK	3.2.58	c12146e5	sk_prot_alloc	c1214d46	sk_free
cred	2.6.32	c1047923	prepare_creds	c1047d00	put_cred_rcu
cred	3.2.58	c10525fe	prepare_creds	c105239b	put_cred_rcu

Table 4. Internal Kernel Function Recognization for the Testing Linux Kernels.

• 已经识别出某个结构,根据已有知识,则可以通过调用 allocation过程的函数识别出相应的创建函数