

CES571S - Spectre - Final Report

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1 Introduction

Spectre is a vulnerability that affects modern microprocessors that perform branch prediction. On most processors, the speculative execution resulting from a branch misprediction may leave observable side effects that may reveal private data to attackers. For example, if the pattern of memory accesses performed by such speculative execution depends on private data, the resulting state of the data cache constitutes a side channel through which an attacker may be able to extract information about the private data using a timing attack.

Spectre attack can be conducted on browser victims. But this requires an attacker to send an attacker-controlled code to victims and execute it locally. Furthermore, this attack can only retrieve the data from the process which is running the attacker-controlled code due to the separation policy defined by modern browsers.

However, a derivation of Spectre attack, *netspectre*, a generic remote Spectre variant 1 attack, could allow attackers to read arbitrary memory from the systems available on the network containing the required Spectre gadgets—a code that performs operations like reading through an array in a loop with bounds check on each iteration.

The original goal of this project is to set up a Spectre attack across processes, which now I know is impractical. So instead I implemented a PoC of *netspectre* attack.

The project repository is held by this [link](#).

2 Implement local attack

The local attack is fairly easy to implement. By using C/C++, you can directly execute assembly language in your program, which allows to clear cache and measure system ticks manually, both of which are very important for a successful Spectre attack.

```

PS D:\Program Files> .\spectre.exe
Putting 'Final Project Spectre: CSE 571S' in memory, address 0000000000405000
Reading 31 bytes:
000000000000FC0 Success: 0x46='F' score=2
000000000000FC1 Success: 0x69='i' score=2
000000000000FC2 Success: 0x6E='n' score=2
000000000000FC3 Success: 0x61='a' score=2
000000000000FC4 Success: 0x6C='l' score=2
000000000000FC5 Success: 0x20=' ' score=2
000000000000FC6 Success: 0x50='P' score=2
000000000000FC7 Success: 0x72='r' score=2
000000000000FC8 Success: 0x6F='o' score=2
000000000000FC9 Success: 0x6A='j' score=2
000000000000FCA Success: 0x65='e' score=2
000000000000FCB Success: 0x63='c' score=2
000000000000FCC Success: 0x74='t' score=2
000000000000FCD Success: 0x20=' ' score=2
000000000000FCE Success: 0x53='S' score=2
000000000000FCF Success: 0x70='p' score=2
000000000000FDD Success: 0x65='e' score=2
000000000000FDD Success: 0x63='c' score=2
000000000000FDD Success: 0x74='t' score=2
000000000000FDD Success: 0x72='r' score=2
000000000000FDD Success: 0x65='e' score=2
000000000000FDD Success: 0x3A=':' score=2
000000000000FDD Success: 0x20=' ' score=2
000000000000FDD Success: 0x43='C' score=2
000000000000FDD Success: 0x53='S' score=2
000000000000FDD Success: 0x45='E' score=2
000000000000FDD Success: 0x20=' ' score=2
000000000000FDD Success: 0x35='5' score=2
000000000000FDD Success: 0x37='7' score=2
000000000000FDD Success: 0x31='1' score=2
000000000000FDD Success: 0x53='S' score=2
PS D:\Program Files>

```

3 Implement browser attack

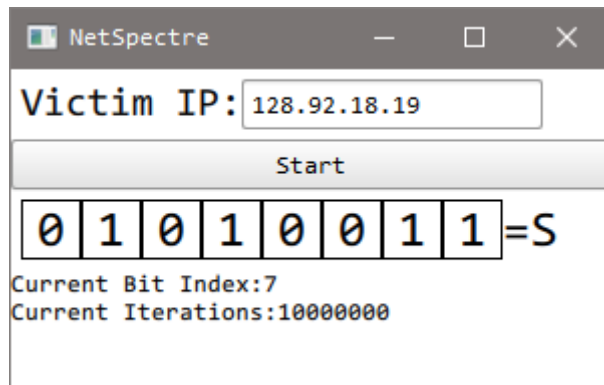
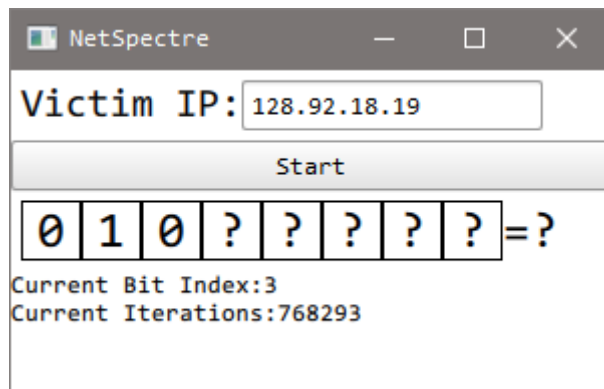
Since JavaScript couldn't manually control the caches. We have to evict cache before every iteration using some unrelavent junk data block. And since chrome has already patched this vulnerability by disabled SharedArray default. You need to enable it from setting and then you maight want to check if your browser is vulnerabel to spectre by [this site](#).

```
check.html
x +
file:///D:/Code/MUSTL/571/Project/src/check.html
s
p
e
c
t
r
e
'
j
p
eviction buffer sz: 128B
start
leak off=0x2200000, byte=0x73 's'
leak off=0x2200001, byte=0x70 'p'
leak off=0x2200002, byte=0x65 'e'
leak off=0x2200003, byte=0x63 'c'
leak off=0x2200004, byte=0x74 't'
leak off=0x2200005, byte=0x72 'r'
leak off=0x2200006, byte=0x66 'e'
leak off=0x2200007, byte=0x4a 'j' (error)
leak off=0x2200008, byte=0x6a 'p' (error)
leak off=0x2200009, byte=0xcd ']' (error)
end of leak
```

4 Implement netspectre attack

Basicly to complete a netspectre attack you need so call 'gadget' be pre-insert into user's machine. Which will listen to attacker's remote packet to mistraining the predictor and send back the bits value. Meanwhile the attacker side will measure the response timing and repeat this process as many as possible until the result is satisfide.





5 Conclusion

At present, spectre or netspectre is not a very serious problem that will endanger most common user. Since both of them need to pre-send some attacker code into user's machine. And even though netspectre attack claims to be able to retrieve any data from a machine, but it's extremely slow. It's only reveal 15 bits per hour, namely 1 GB per 60822 years.

6 Reference

- [1]:[Spectre](#)
- [2]:[NetSpectre](#)