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### **Protect Hypervisor**

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# Virtualization : 가상화



# **Virtualization - Hypervisor?!**

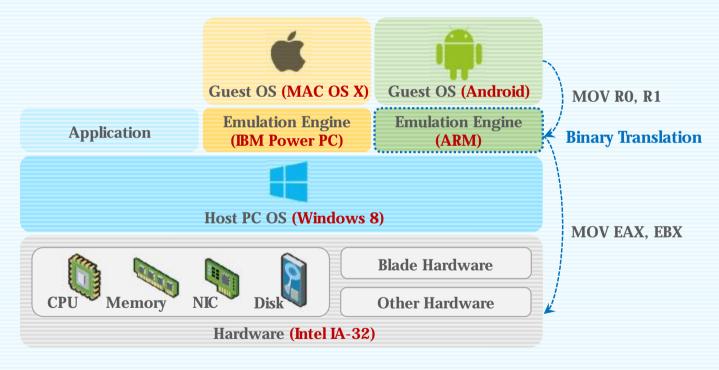


가상화를 구현하기 위해 필요한 논리적인 플랫폼 : Hypervisor

## **Origin of the Hypervisor - Emulator**

운영체제와 하드웨어를 1 대 1로 매칭하여 명령어를 수정해주는 방식

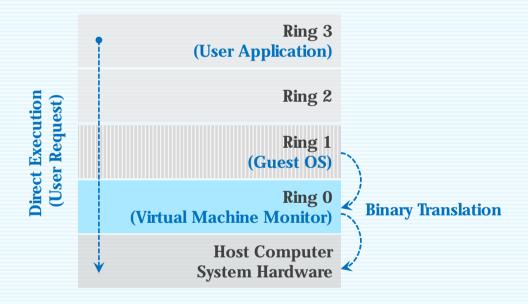
(Binary Translation)



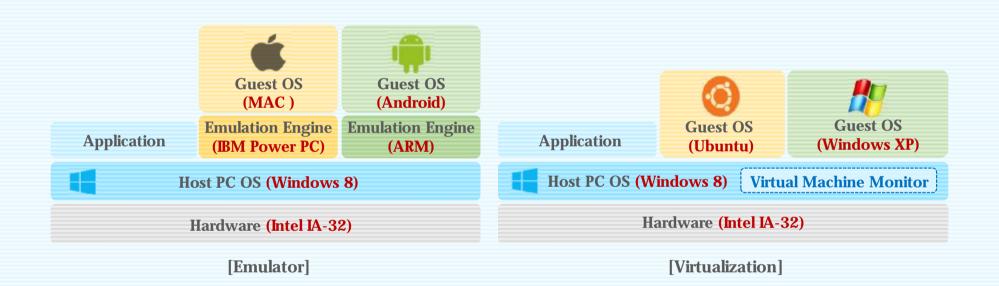
## Origin of the Hypervisor - Full & Para

#### ü Full Virtualization

시스템 전체를 가상화하여 시스템의 BIOS, CPU, 메모리 등을 완전히 에뮬레이션 하는 방식



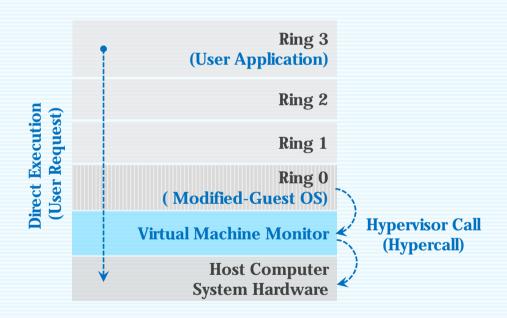
### **Emulation vs Virtualization? : What's different?**



## Origin of the Hypervisor - Full & Para

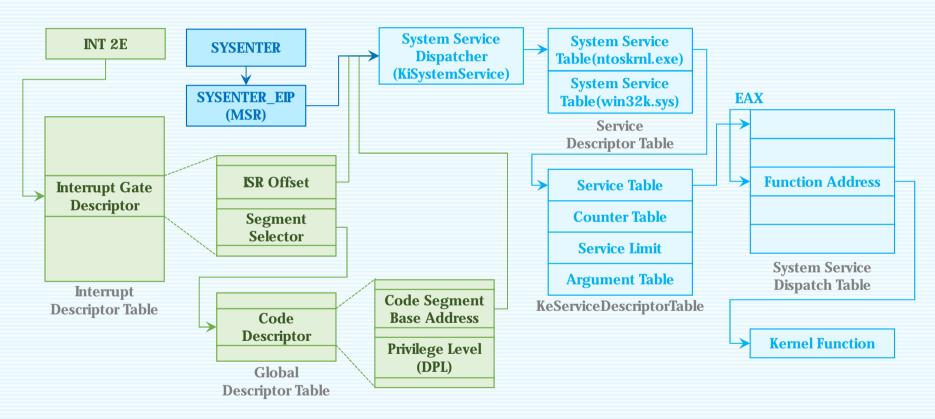
#### ü Para Virtualization

Guest OS의 커널을 일부 수정하여 사용하며, OS 레벨 요청을 Hypercall이 처리



## **Para Virtualization - Hypercall?**

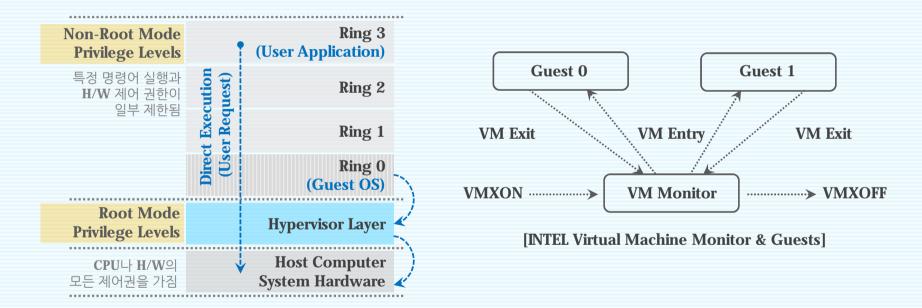
[System Calls on Windows]



## **Hypervisor: Hardware-Assist Virtualization**

#### **ü** Hardware-Assist Virtualization

가상화 방식의 가장 큰 과부화 원인인 Binary Translation이 없어지고 CPU의 지원을 받기 시작함



## **Hypervisor - Type of Hypervisor**





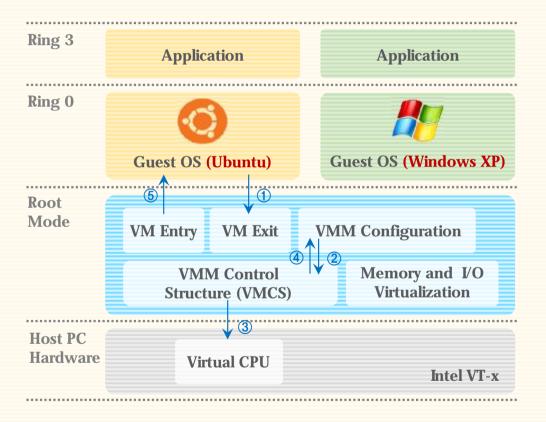
#### **Native (Bare Metal)**

호스트의 하드웨어에 위치하여, 하드웨어 제어와 **Guest OS** 모니터링을 담당함

#### **Hosted**

호스트의 운영체제에 위치하며, 단순히 소프트웨어의 역할로써 **Guest OS**에 관리를 담당함

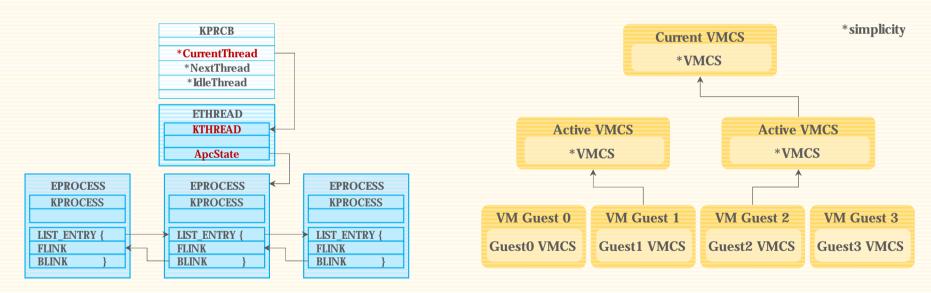
# **Attack of Hypervisor : Virtual Machine Extensions**



### **HVM Rootkit: HVM**

#### **ü** Hardware-assisted Virtualization Machine: HVM

HVM은 일반적으로 VMCS를 설정해 Guest OS를 구동하고 Guest OS의 코드가 실행되다가 설정된 동작을 수행하면 Exit 되도록 하여 이를 VMM에서 처리

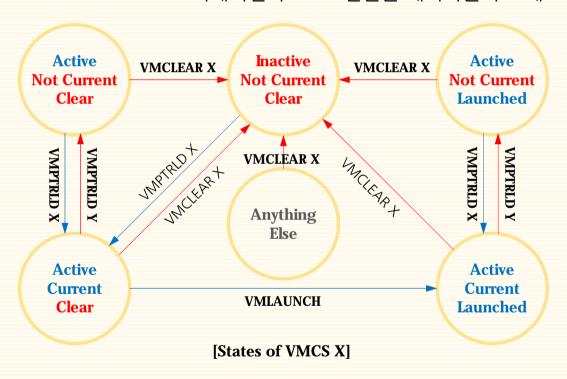


**Operating System - Kernel's Processor Control Block (KPCB)** 

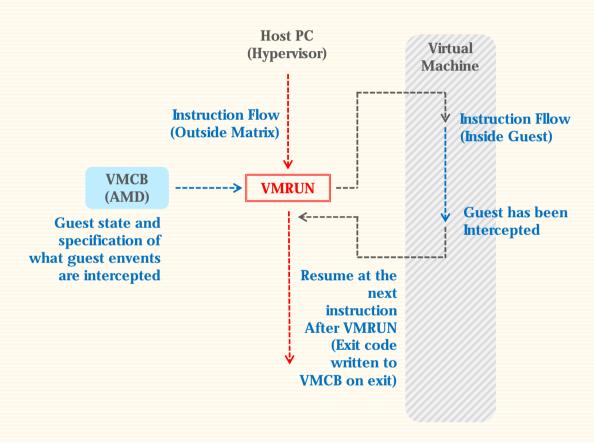
**Hypervisor - Virtual Machine Control Data Structures (VMCS)** 

## **Hypervisor**: VMCS (Intel)

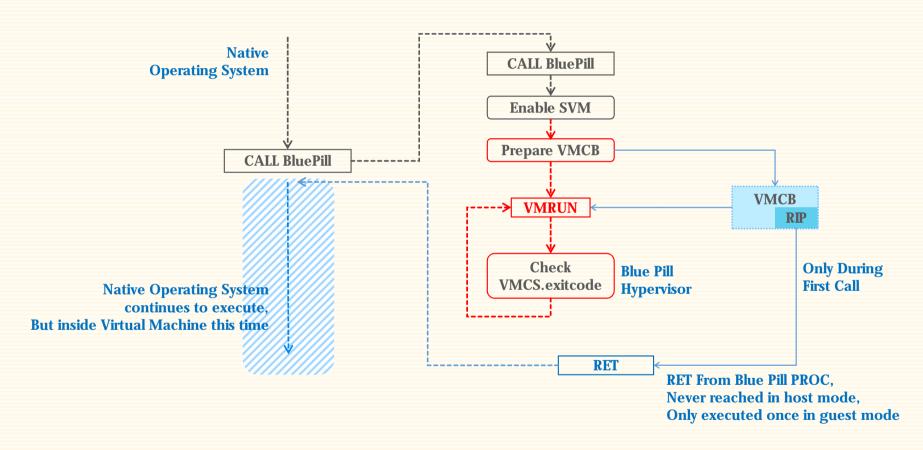
VMX Non-Root 오퍼레이션과 VMX 전환을 제어하는 구조체



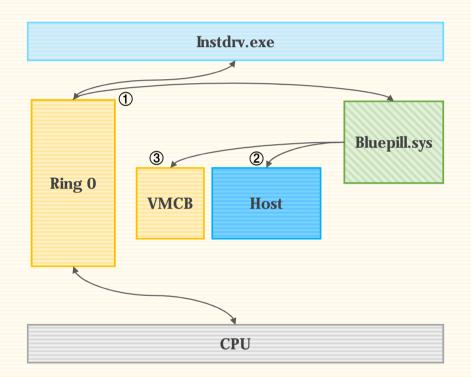
## **HVM Rootkit: VMRUN Instruction**



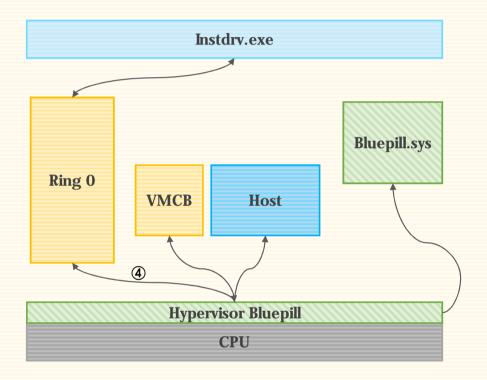
### **HVM Rootkit: Blue Pill Infection**



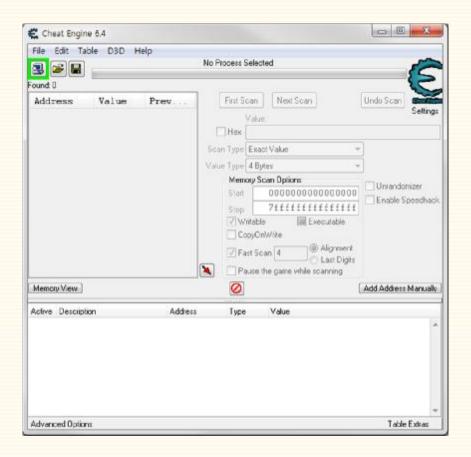
## **HVM Rootkit : Blue Pill**



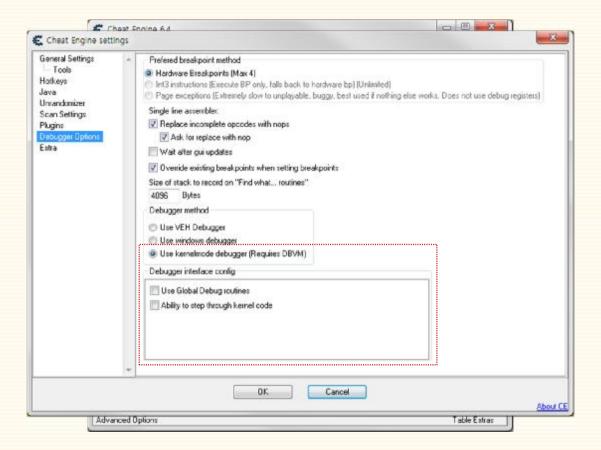
# **HVM Rootkit : Blue Pill**



# **Cheat Engine - DBVM**



# **Cheat Engine - DBVM**



## **Cheat Engine - DBVM**



# **Imagine of Story!**



### ü Cloud Computing

인터넷 상의 서버를 통하여 데이터 저장, 네트워크, 콘텐츠 사용 등 **II** 관련 서비스를 한번에 사용할 수 있는 컴퓨팅



# **Cloud Computing Services**

#### **Software as a Service**

**End Users** 



#### Platform as a service

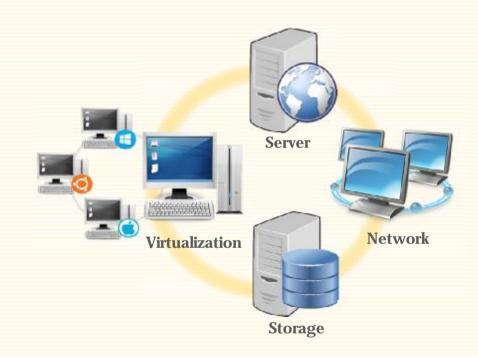
**Application Developers** 



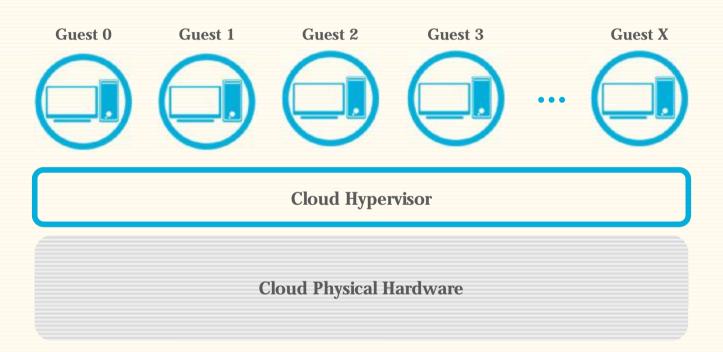
#### Infra as a service

**Network Architects** 

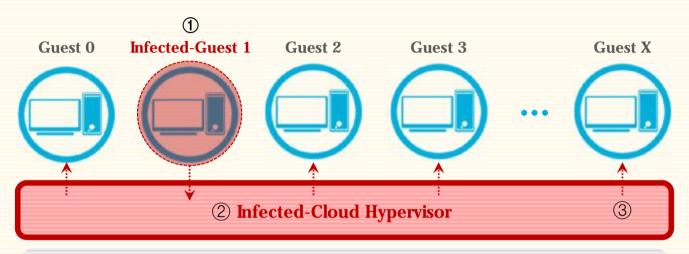




# **Attack of Cloud System!**



# **Attack of Cloud System!**



**Control Another Guest OS** 

**Cloud Physical Hardware** 

# So, How Detected?

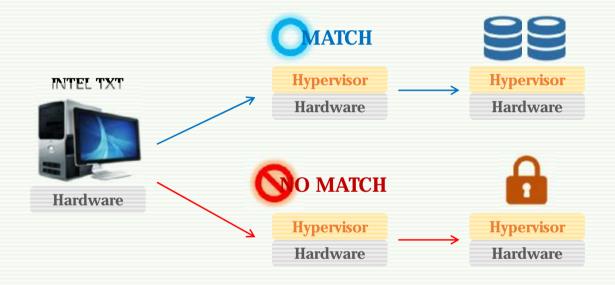




Trust Execution Technology (TXT)

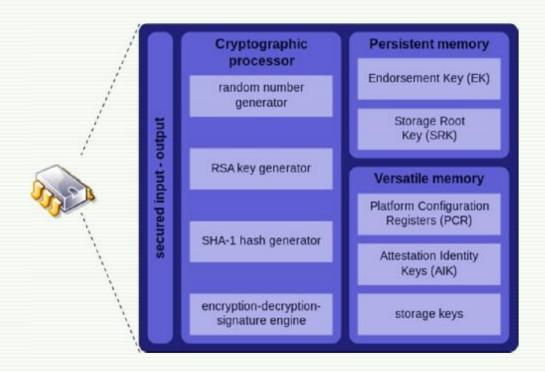
Secure Virtual Machine (SVM)

# **INTEL - Trust Execution Technology**



### **Trusted Platform Module: TPM**

장비에 암호화 키를 통합하여 하드웨어를 보호하기 위해 설계된 전용 마이크로 프로세서



# **Conclusion**





### Reference

- ü Intel, "Intel 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer's Manual"
- ü David Chisnall, "Xen 하이퍼바이저 완벽 가이드"
- ü Joanna Rutkowska, "Introducing Blue Pill"
- ü Rafal Wojtczuk, Joanna Rutkowska, "Attacking Intel Trusted Execution Technology"
- ü Hanbum Bak, "Virtualization Technology for Security"
- ü MJ0011, "Analyzing VMware Operating System & Detecting Rootkit from Outside"
- ü Farzad Sabahi, "Secure Virtualization for Cloud Environment Using Hypervisor-based Technology"
- ü Rafal Wojtczuk, Joanna Rutkowska, Attacking Intel TXT via SINIT Code Execution Hijacking

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