

# Indirect Control Flow Analysis

## Discovering possible ICF targets

LIU Xuebao

Institute of Computing Technology

June 9, 2014

# Outline

- 1 What are ICF?
  - Definition
  - Classification
- 2 Methodology
  - Where to find the possible ICF targets?
  - How to discover the possible ICF targets?
  - How to reduce false negative?
- 3 Evaluation
- 4 Conclusion

# Outline

## 1 What are ICF?

- Definition
- Classification

## 2 Methodology

- Where to find the possible ICF targets?
- How to discover the possible ICF targets?
- How to reduce false negative?

## 3 Evaluation

## 4 Conclusion

# Definition

## Definition

*Indirect **Control Flow*** indicates that the targets of control-flow transfers are determined at **runtime**.

## Key point

Instruction pointer is determined at runtime.

# Outline

## 1 What are ICF?

- Definition
- **Classification**

## 2 Methodology

- Where to find the possible ICF targets?
- How to discover the possible ICF targets?
- How to reduce false negative?

## 3 Evaluation

## 4 Conclusion

# Classification

- Indirect control-flow transfer Instructions(ICFTI): CALL and JMP
- Indirect control-flow transfer Functions(ICFTF): setjmp() and sigsetjmp()
- Signal and Interrupt (???)

# Outline

- 1 What are ICF?
  - Definition
  - Classification
- 2 Methodology
  - Where to find the possible ICF targets?
  - How to discover the possible ICF targets?
  - How to reduce false negative?
- 3 Evaluation
- 4 Conclusion

## Characteristics of ICFTI targets

- A **register** or **memory** pointer specifies the ICF targets.
- Before used as targets, the registers or memories shall be initialized.
- Most of the initializers(targets) could be found in **Code Segment** or **Data Segment** directly.
- A few targets could be obtained by simple arithmetic computation on initializers.



# Characteristics of ICFTI targets

- A **register** or **memory** pointer specifies the ICF targets.
- Before used as targets, the registers or memories shall be initialized.
- Most of the initializers(targets) could be found in **Code Segment** or **Data Segment** directly.
- A few targets could be obtained by simple arithmetic computation on initializers.

## Characteristics of ICFTI targets

- A **register** or **memory** pointer specifies the ICF targets.
- Before used as targets, the registers or memories shall be initialized.
- Most of the initializers(targets) could be found in **Code Segment** or **Data Segment** directly.
- A few targets could be obtained by simple arithmetic computation on initializers.

## Characteristics of ICFTI targets

- A **register** or **memory** pointer specifies the ICF targets.
- Before used as targets, the registers or memories shall be initialized.
- Most of the initializers(targets) could be found in **Code Segment** or **Data Segment** directly.
- A few targets could be obtained by simple arithmetic computation on initializers.

# Characteristics of ICFTF targets

- Usually, the targets are addresses of the instructions, which are the successors of instructions *CALL* to *setjmp/sigsetjmp*.
- How to find the instructions *CALL* to *setjmp/sigsetjmp*?

# Characteristics of ICFTF targets

- Usually, the targets are addresses of the instructions, which are the successors of instructions *CALL* to *setjmp/sigsetjmp*.
- How to find the instructions *CALL* to *setjmp/sigsetjmp*?

# Outline

- 1 What are ICF?
  - Definition
  - Classification
- 2 Methodology
  - Where to find the possible ICF targets?
  - **How to discover the possible ICF targets?**
  - How to reduce false negative?
- 3 Evaluation
- 4 Conclusion

# Discover the possible ICF targets

- **MOV *imm*, reg/mem** — The immediate is a candidate target.
- **LEA *imm*(RIP), reg** — The (*immediate*+RIP) is a candidate target.
- **LEA+** — If X is a candidate target in LEA format, X+MEM(X) is a candidate target.
- **data** — Any 8-byte numerics, which meet the constraints, is a candidate target.
- **rodata** — Any 8-byte numerics, which meet the constraints, is a candidate target.
- **got, ctors and dtors** — Entries in *.got*, *.ctors* and *.dtors* are candidate targets.

## Discover the possible ICF targets

- MOV **imm**, reg/mem — The immediate is a candidate target.
- LEA **imm(RIP)**, reg — The (immediate+RIP) is a candidate target.
- LEA+ — If X is a candidate target in LEA format, X+MEM(X) is a candidate target.
- data — Any 8-byte numerics, which meet the constraints, is a candidate target.
- rodata — Any 8-byte numerics, which meet the constraints, is a candidate target.
- got, ctors and dtors — Entries in *.got*, *.ctors* and *.dtors* are candidate targets.



## Discover the possible ICF targets

- MOV **imm**, reg/mem — The immediate is a candidate target.
- LEA **imm(RIP)**, reg — The (immediate+RIP) is a candidate target.
- LEA+ — If X is a candidate target in LEA format, X+MEM(X) is a candidate target.
- data — Any 8-byte numerics, which meet the constraints, is a candidate target.
- rodata — Any 8-byte numerics, which meet the constraints, is a candidate target.
- got, ctors and dtors — Entries in *.got*, *.ctors* and *.dtors* are candidate targets.

## Discover the possible ICF targets

- MOV **imm**, reg/mem — The immediate is a candidate target.
- LEA **imm(RIP)**, reg — The (immediate+RIP) is a candidate target.
- LEA+ — If X is a candidate target in LEA format, X+MEM(X) is a candidate target.
- data — Any 8-byte numerics, which meet the constraints, is a candidate target.
- rodata — Any 8-byte numerics, which meet the constraints, is a candidate target.
- got, ctors and dtors — Entries in *.got*, *.ctors* and *.dtors* are candidate targets.

## Discover the possible ICF targets

- MOV **imm**, reg/mem — The immediate is a candidate target.
- LEA **imm(RIP)**, reg — The (immediate+RIP) is a candidate target.
- LEA+ — If X is a candidate target in LEA format, X+MEM(X) is a candidate target.
- data — Any 8-byte numerics, which meet the constraints, is a candidate target.
- rodata — Any 8-byte numerics, which meet the constraints, is a candidate target.
- got, ctors and dtors — Entries in *.got*, *.ctors* and *.dtors* are candidate targets.

## Category I – MOV

### Format

MOV **imm**, reg

MOV **imm**, mem

### Example

```
0000000000402a90 <_start>:  
  
    ...  
402a9f: mov     $0x5b4ac0,%r8  
402aa6: mov     $0x5b4ad0,%rcx  
402aad: mov     $0x402bf0,%rdi  
402ab4: callq   402620 <__libc_start_main@plt>  
  
    ...
```

## Category II – LEA

### Format

LEA **imm(RIP)**, reg

### Example

```
...  
404c3d: lea      0x2e(%rip),%r11  # 404c72  
404c44: sub      %rax,%r11  
404c47: lea      0xbf(%rsp),%rax  
404c4f: jmpq     *%r11  
  
...  
404c6e: movaps   %xmm0,-0x7f(%rax)  
404c72: mov      %rsi,%r14  
  
...
```

## Category III – LEA+

### Format

LEA **imm(RIP)**, reg

### Example

```
...
5af47e: lea    0xeb(%rip),%r11  # 5af570
...
5af48c: mov    (%r11,%r9,8),%r10
5af490: lea    (%r10,%r11,1),%r11
5af494: jmpq   *%r11
5af497: mov    (%rdx),%r11b
...
5af4bd: mov    (%rdx),%r10w
...
```

## Category IV – data

### Example

**842b70** e0004500 00000000 **70094100 00000000**

**842b80** f0004500 00000000 f0014500 00000000

...

00000000000410970 <Perl\_pp\_pushmark>:

410970: push %r12

410972: push %rbx

410973: push %rsi

...

## Category V – rodata

### Example

```
5bda60 46864000 00000000 31864000 00000000  
5bda70 1c864000 00000000 07864000 00000000  
5bda80 f7854000 00000000 00000000 00000000
```

...

```
4085f7: mov     0x0(%r13),%rcx  
4085fb: mov     %rcx,0x44499e(%rip)  
408602: jmpq    40b30c  
408607: mov     0x0(%r13),%rdi  
40860b: callq   40cd80 <Perl_scope>  
408610: mov     %rax,0x444989(%rip)  
408617: jmpq    40b30c  
40861c: mov     0x0(%r13),%rdi
```



# Outline

- 1 What are ICF?
  - Definition
  - Classification
- 2 Methodology
  - Where to find the possible ICF targets?
  - How to discover the possible ICF targets?
  - How to reduce false negative?
- 3 Evaluation
- 4 Conclusion

# Constraints

- Candidate targets (exclude those from got, ctors and dtors) must not point to the destinations outside the current module.
- Candidate targets must not point to destinations inside any one instruction.
- ...

# Constraints

- Candidate targets (exclude those from got, ctors and dtors) must not point to the destinations outside the current module.
- Candidate targets must not point to destinations inside any one instruction.
- . . .

# Constraints

- Candidate targets (exclude those from got, ctors and dtors) must not point to the destinations outside the current module.
- Candidate targets must not point to destinations inside any one instruction.
- ...

# Evaluation

- Benchmarks
  - 4 programs of SPEC2006
- Compiler
  - icc
- Platform
  - X86\_64 GNU/Linux

# Results

	pin	sicfa	same	lost	false
400.perl	1620	5818	1617	3	4201
401.bzip	370	833	370	0	463
403.gcc	3468	9887	3468	0	6419
433.milc	24	527	24	0	503

# Conclusion

- A static analysis for indirect control-flow targets is useful.
- Challenges
  - Subset and superset
  - Obfuscation of Executable Code

# Conclusion

- A static analysis for indirect control-flow targets is useful.
- Challenges
  - Subset and superset
  - Obfuscation of Executable Code



# Conclusion

- A static analysis for indirect control-flow targets is useful.
- Challenges
  - Subset and superset
  - Obfuscation of Executable Code

# The End