



EXPLAINED:

---

# MELTDOWN & SPECTRE





EXPLAINED:

# MELTDOWN & SPECTRE

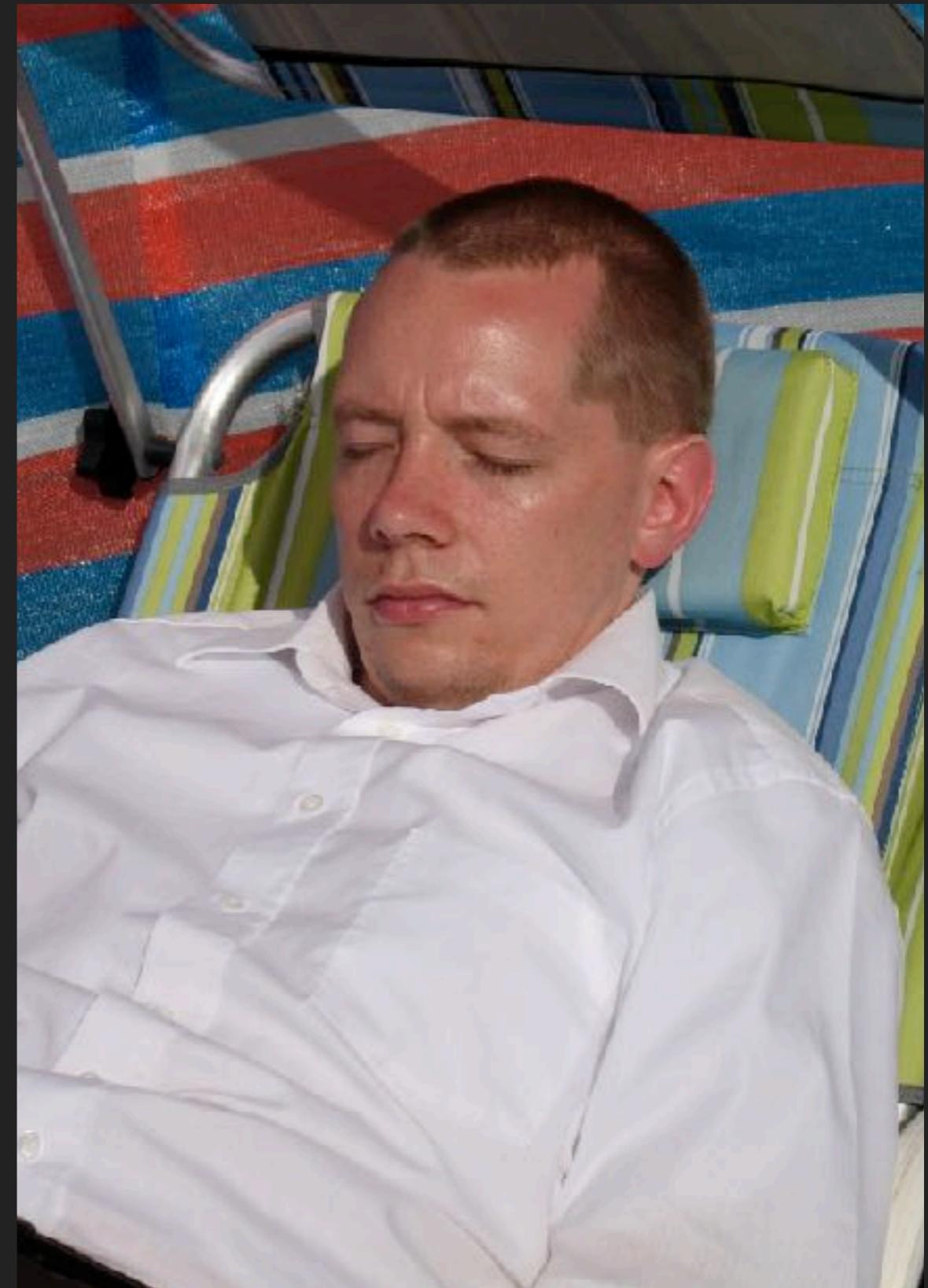
*for people*



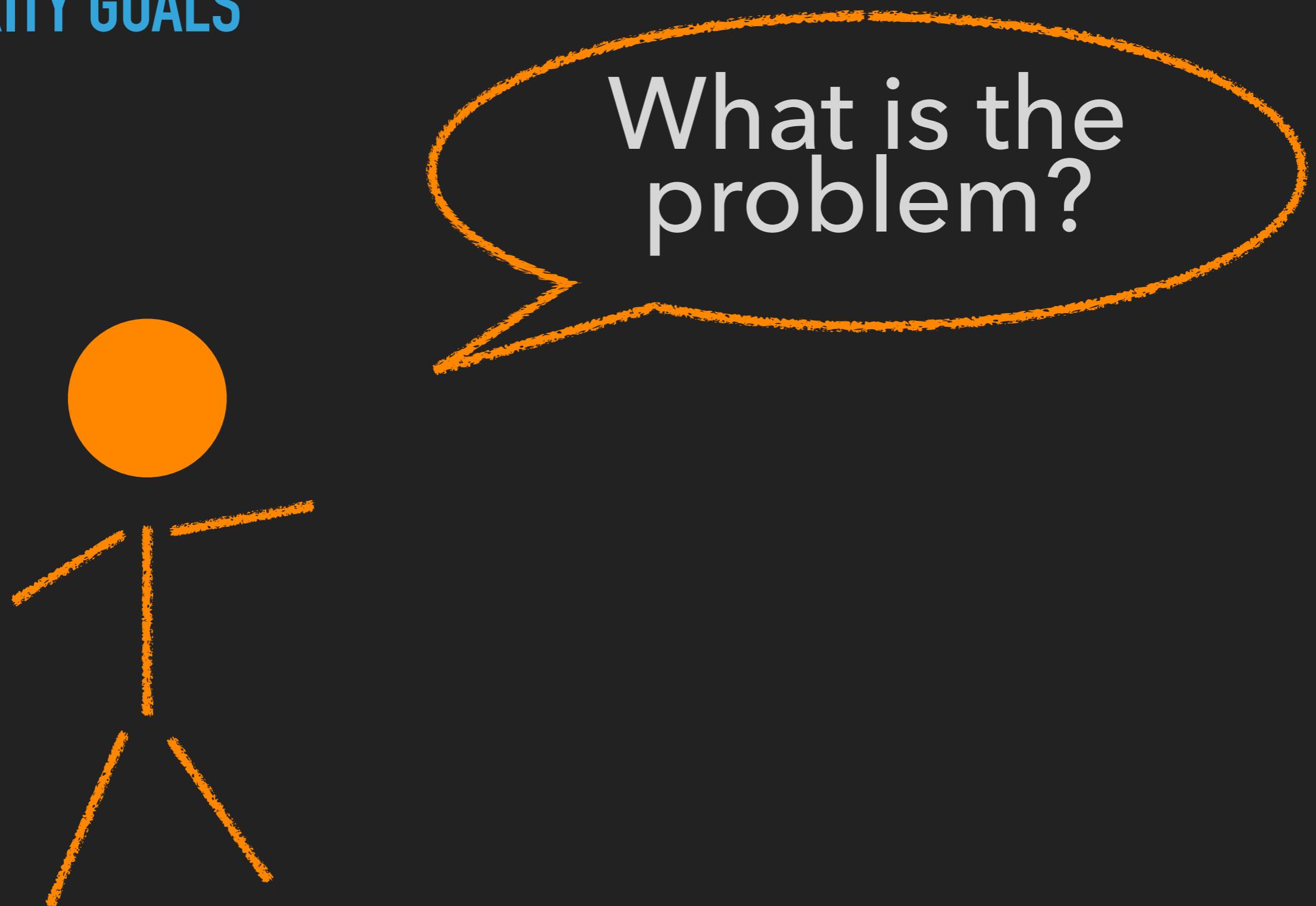
*people*  
Jens Neuhalfen

## WHO AM I?

- ▶ Jens Neuhalfen
- ▶ Age: Forty something
- ▶ IT since: ever
- ▶ Skills: Bridge between IT and business, IT-Security Management, writing software
- ▶ <https://github.com/neuhalje>



## SECURITY GOALS



A PROCESS MUST BE  
ISOLATED (PROTECTED) FROM  
OTHER PROCESSES!

You

# SECURITY GOALS: APP ISOLATION

## SECURITY GOALS: APP ISOLATION

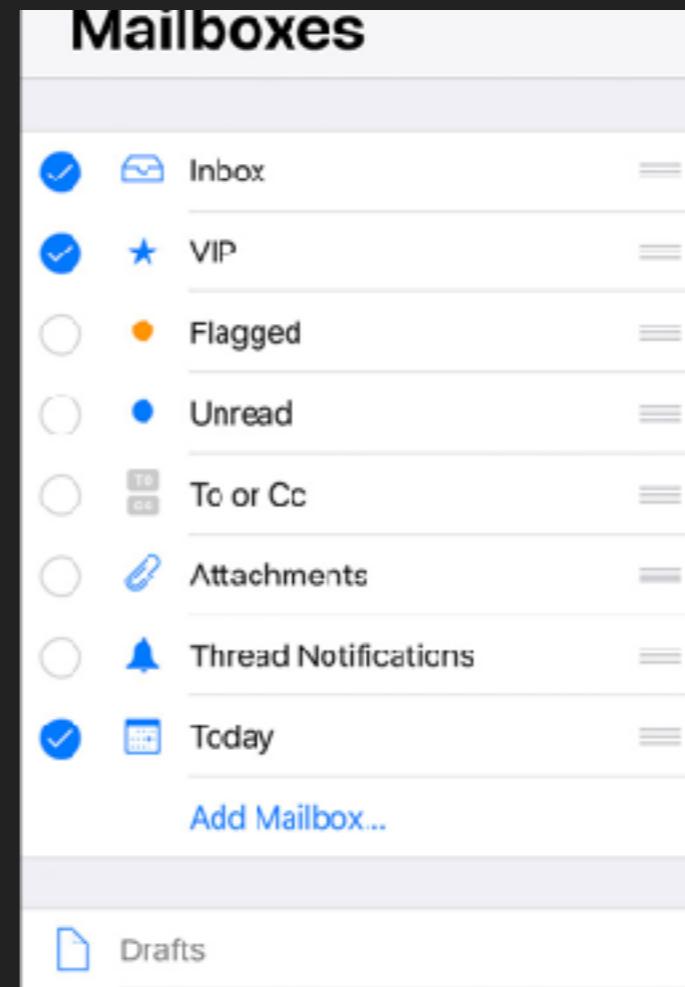


You don't want  
*this*

## SECURITY GOALS: APP ISOLATION

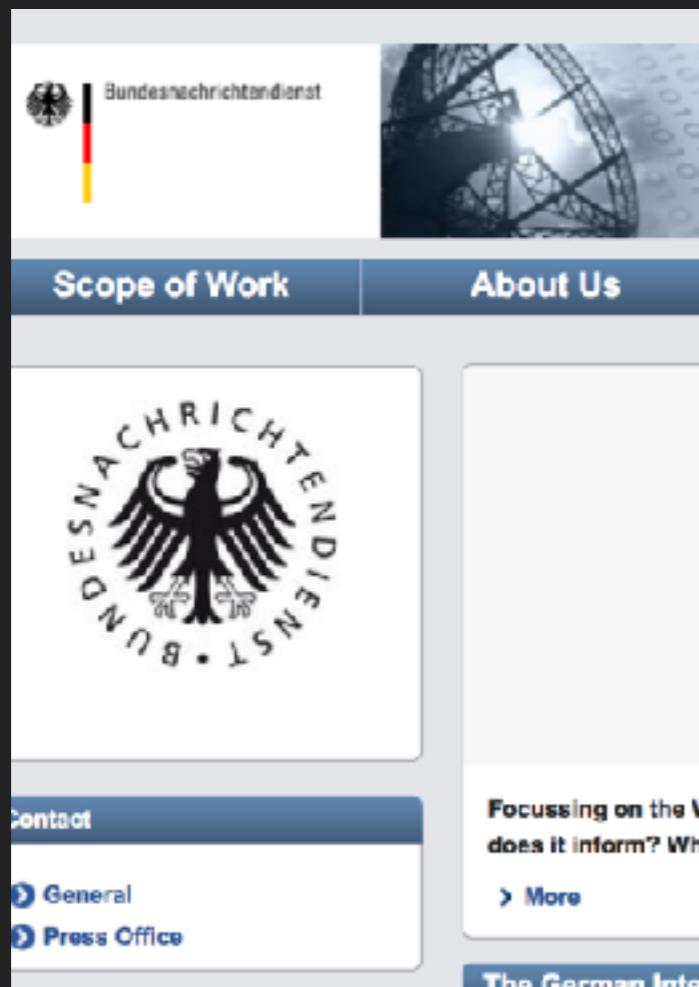


You don't want  
*this*



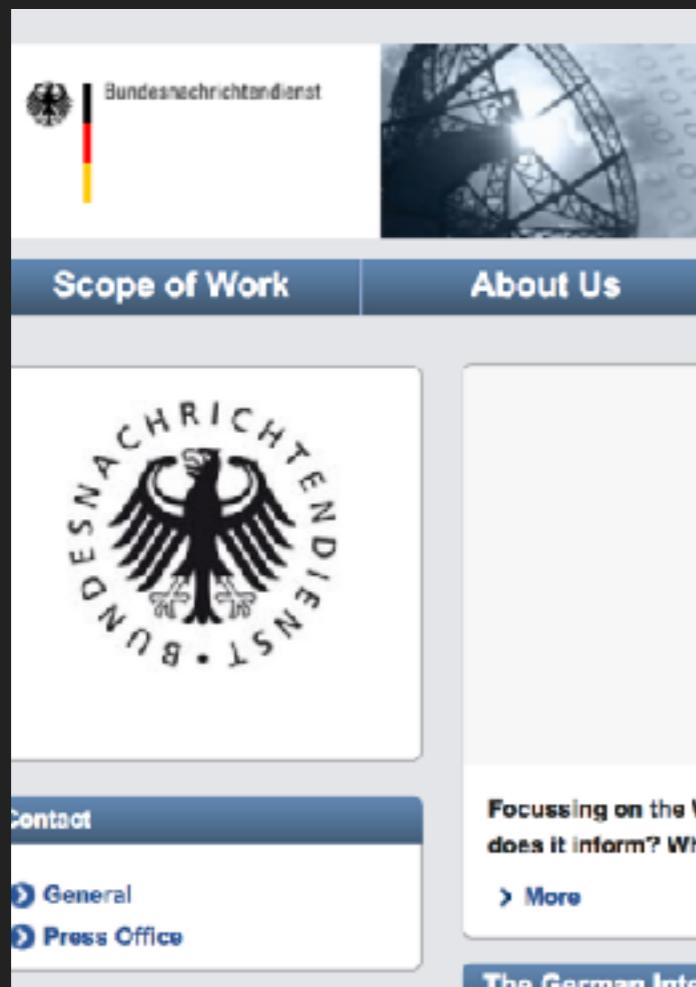
To read  
*that*

## SECURITY GOALS: BROWSER TAB ISOLATION

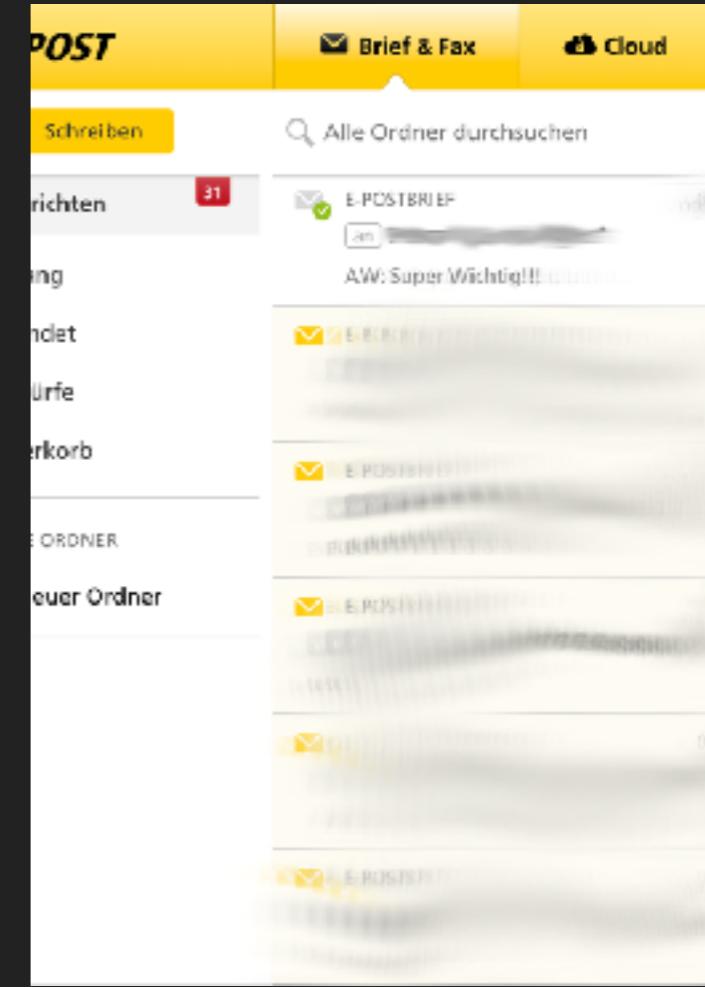


You don't want  
*this*

# SECURITY GOALS: BROWSER TAB ISOLATION



You don't want  
*this*



To read  
*that*

## SECURITY GOALS: CLOUD ISOLATION



You don't want  
*this*

## SECURITY GOALS: CLOUD ISOLATION



You don't want  
*this*

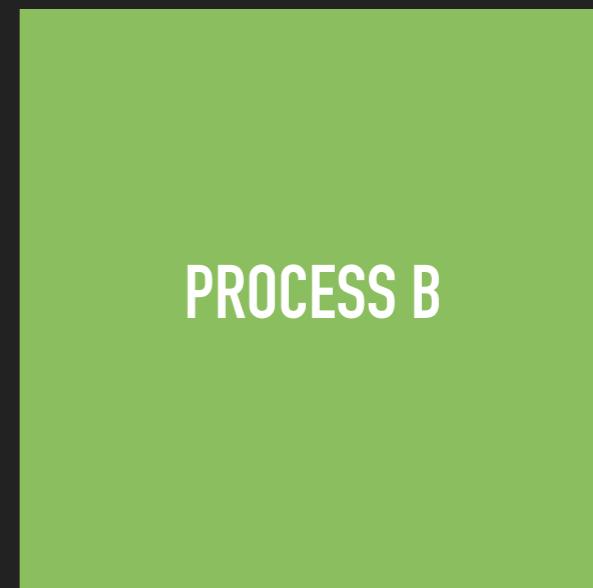
To read  
*that*

## SECURITY GOALS: MEMORY ISOLATION



You don't want  
*this*

## SECURITY GOALS: MEMORY ISOLATION



You don't want  
*this*

To read  
*that*

## SECURITY GOALS: MEMORY ISOLATION

The more a system relies on process isolation to achieve its security goal, the more critical Meltdown and Spectre are

PROCESS A

PROCESS B

You don't want  
*this*

To read  
*that*

## SECURITY GOALS: MEMORY ISOLATION

The more a system relies on process isolation to achieve its security goal, the more critical Meltdown and Spectre are

PROCESS A

PROCESS B

Fortunately an attacker must be able to execute his code on a system to utilise the Meltdown and Spectre attacks

You don't  
this

read  
hat

## MELTDOWN



- ▶ **Result:** Programs can read memory it should not
- ▶ **Affects:** All modern CPU/OS
- ▶ **Vector:** Uses *speculative execution* to read forbidden memory and *cache timing* as side channel to exfiltrate data
- ▶ **How bad:** Very bad
- ▶ **Fixes:** Mainly OS patches. Negligible performance impact on modern CPU. High impact on older CPU

## SPECTRE



~~Result~~ Programs can  
read all memory

- ▶ **Affects:** All modern CPU/OS

**Break out of VM:** No

- ▶ **Vector:** Uses *speculative execution* to read forbidden memory and *cache timing* to exfiltrate data

- ▶ **How bad:** Very bad
- ▶ **Fixes:** Mainly OS patches. Negligible performance impact on modern CPU. High impact on older CPU

## THREAD-0-METER

**LOW RISK**

Exploit unlikely or  
running  
untrusted code already  
worst case

**MEDIUM RISK**

Exploit possible but  
needs another  
successful attack to run  
attackers code

**HIGH RISK**

Exploit possible and  
runs untrusted code "by  
design"

## THREAD-0-METER



**LOW RISK**

Exploit unlikely or  
running  
untrusted code already  
worst case

**MEDIUM RISK**

Exploit possible but  
needs another  
successful attack to run  
attackers code

**HIGH RISK**

Exploit possible and  
runs untrusted code "by  
design"

# MELTDOWN & SPECTRE FOR NORMAL PEOPLE

## THREAD-0-METER

Public clouds run code of many untrusted parties which makes them very vulnerable.



### LOW RISK

Exploit unlikely or running untrusted code already worst case

### MEDIUM RISK

Exploit possible but needs another successful attack to run attackers code

### HIGH RISK

Exploit possible and runs untrusted code "by design"

## THREAD-0-METER



**DATABASE  
SERVER**



**LOW RISK**

Exploit unlikely or  
running  
untrusted code already  
worst case

**MEDIUM RISK**

Exploit possible but  
needs another  
successful attack to run  
attackers code

**HIGH RISK**

Exploit possible and  
runs untrusted code "by  
design"

## THREAD-0-METER



### LOW RISK

Exploit unlikely or  
running  
untrusted code already  
worst case

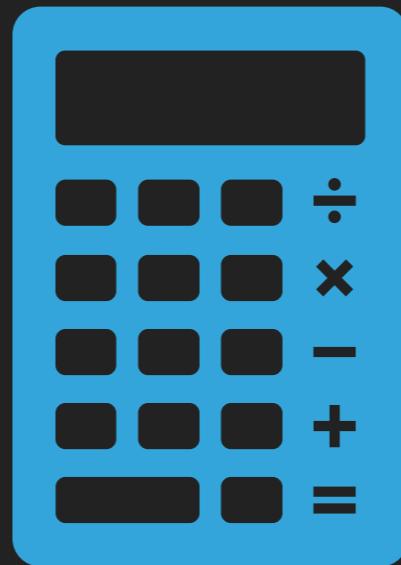
### MEDIUM RISK

Exploit possible  
needs another  
successful attack  
attackers co-

Databases are often protected from the internet and are accessed only by application servers.

Running untrusted code on a database is often already the worst case scenario. Patching against Meltdown/Spectre would only marginally increase security.

## THREAD-0-METER



**LOW RISK**

Exploit unlikely or  
running  
untrusted code already  
worst case

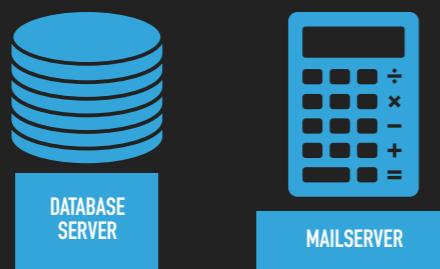
**MEDIUM RISK**

Exploit possible but  
needs another  
successful attack to run  
attackers code

**HIGH RISK**

Exploit possible and  
runs untrusted code "by  
design"

## THREAD-0-METER



**LOW RISK**

Exploit unlikely or  
running  
untrusted code already  
worst case

**MEDIUM RISK**

Exploit possible  
needs another  
successful attack to run  
attackers code

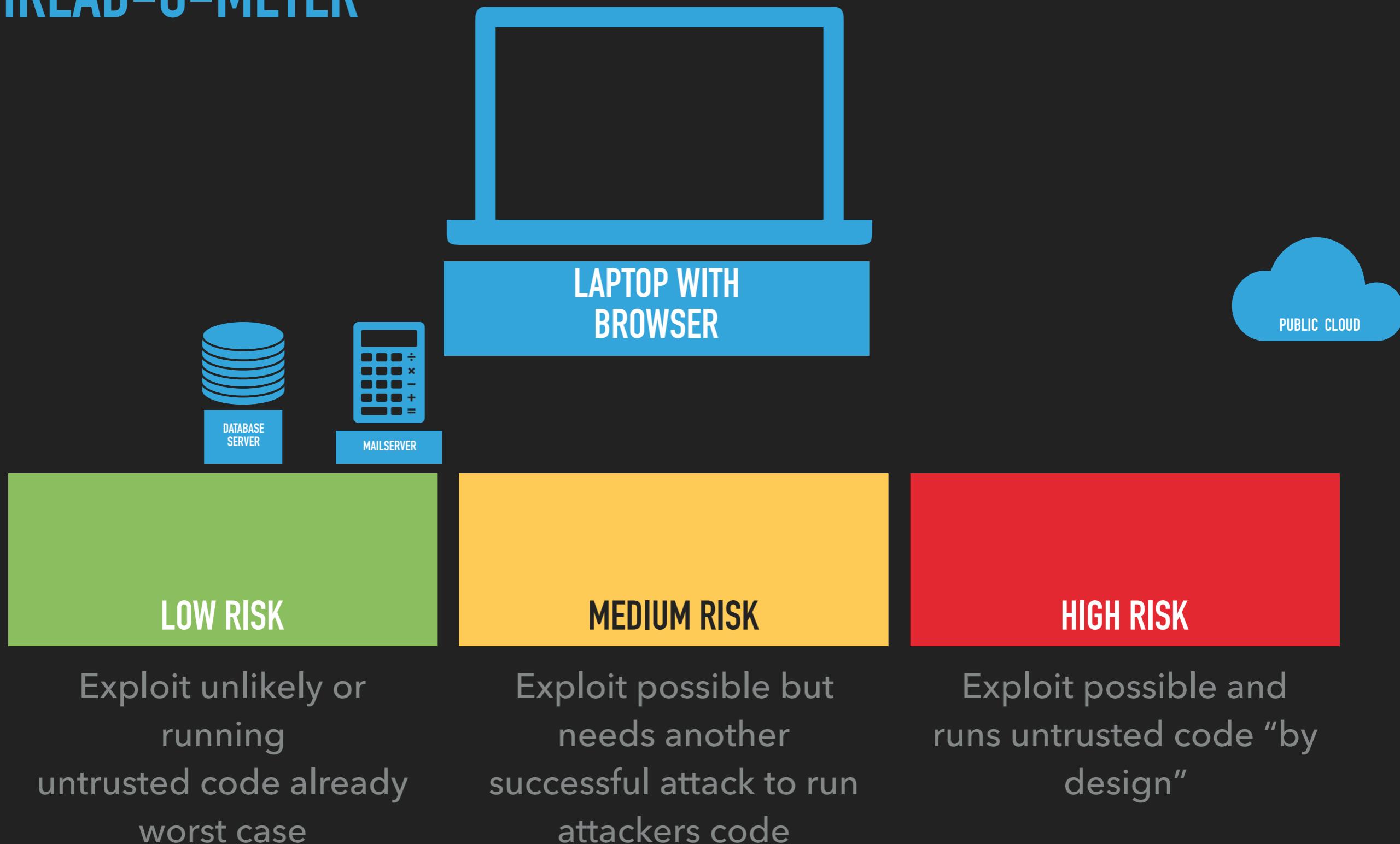
Mailserver are exposed to the internet but have been proven to be very robust to “remote code execution” attacks.

Also a code execution is already the worst case.

Arguably mail servers can be placed in “medium” due to their exposure to the internet.

“design”

## THREAD-0-METER



## THREAD-0-METER



**LOW RISK**

Exploit unlikely or  
running  
untrusted code already  
worst case

**MEDIUM RISK**

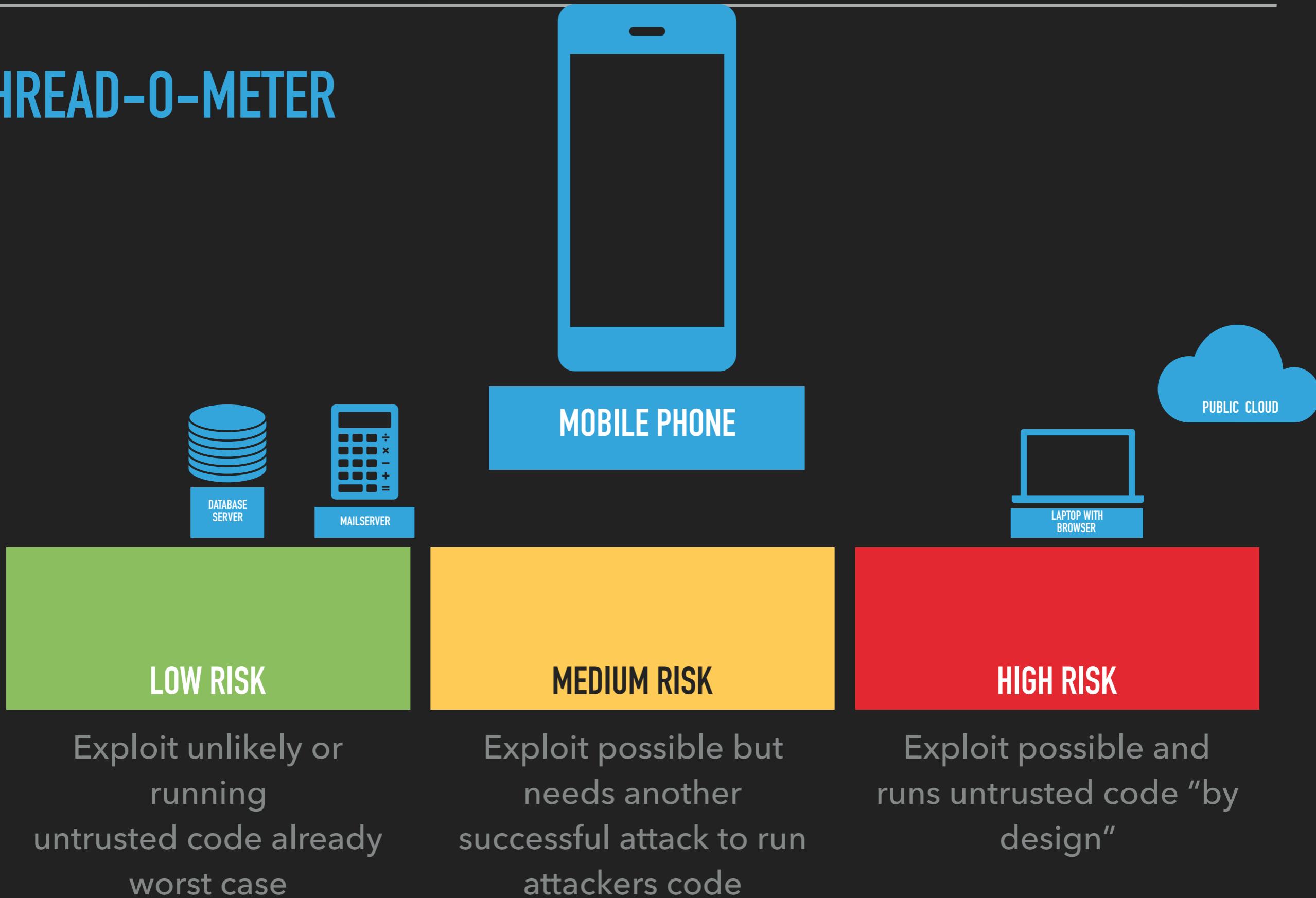
Exploit possible but  
needs another  
successful attack to run  
attackers code

**HIGH RISK**

Laptops/desktop systems with browsers are very vulnerable because they execute untrusted code in the form of JavaScript from websites.



## THREAD-0-METER



## THREAD-0-METER

Mobile phones run apps  
and websites (JavaScript)



### LOW RISK

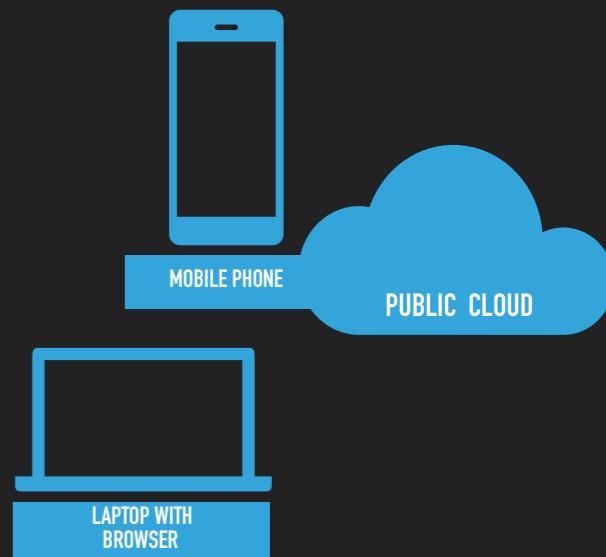
Exploit unlikely or  
running  
untrusted code already  
worst case

### MEDIUM RISK

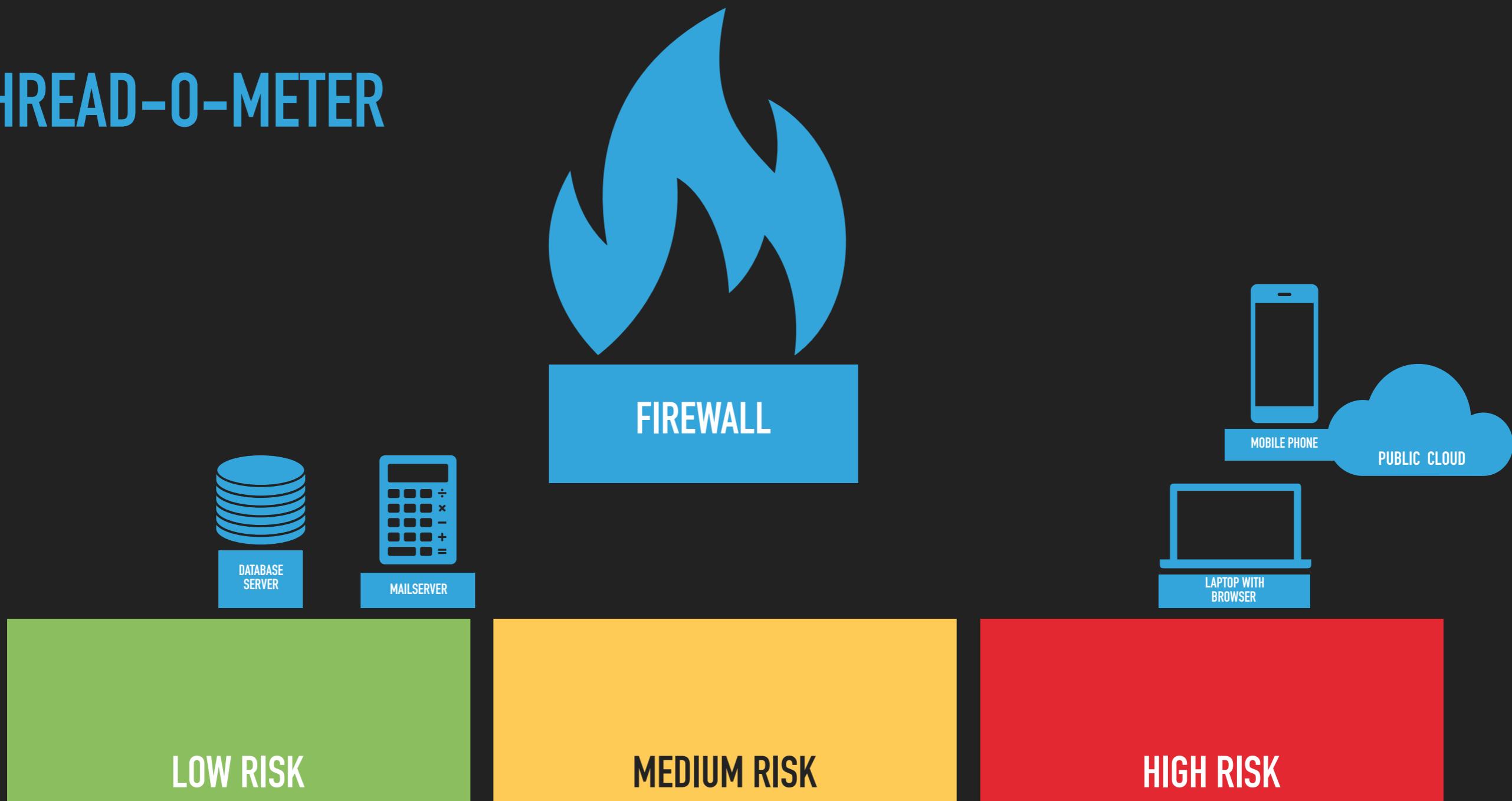
Exploit possible but  
needs another  
successful attack to run  
attackers code

### HIGH RISK

Exploit possible and  
runs untrusted code "by  
design"



## THREAD-0-METER

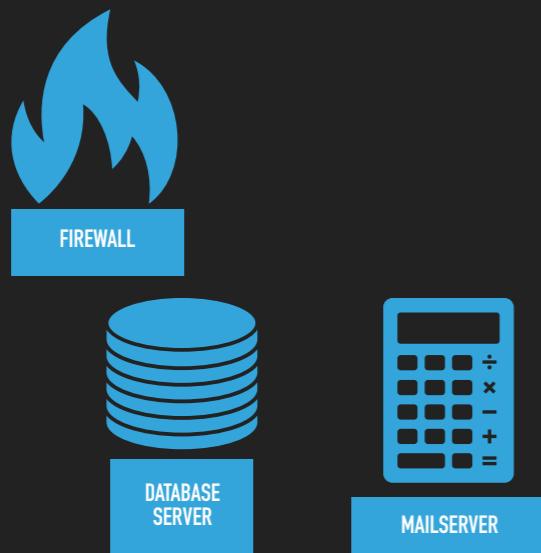


Exploit unlikely or  
running  
untrusted code already  
worst case

Exploit possible but  
needs another  
successful attack to run  
attackers code

Exploit possible and  
runs untrusted code "by  
design"

## THREAD-0-METER



**LOW RISK**

Exploit unlikely or  
running  
untrusted code already  
worst case

**MEDIUM RISK**

Exploit possibl  
needs another  
successful attack  
attackers co

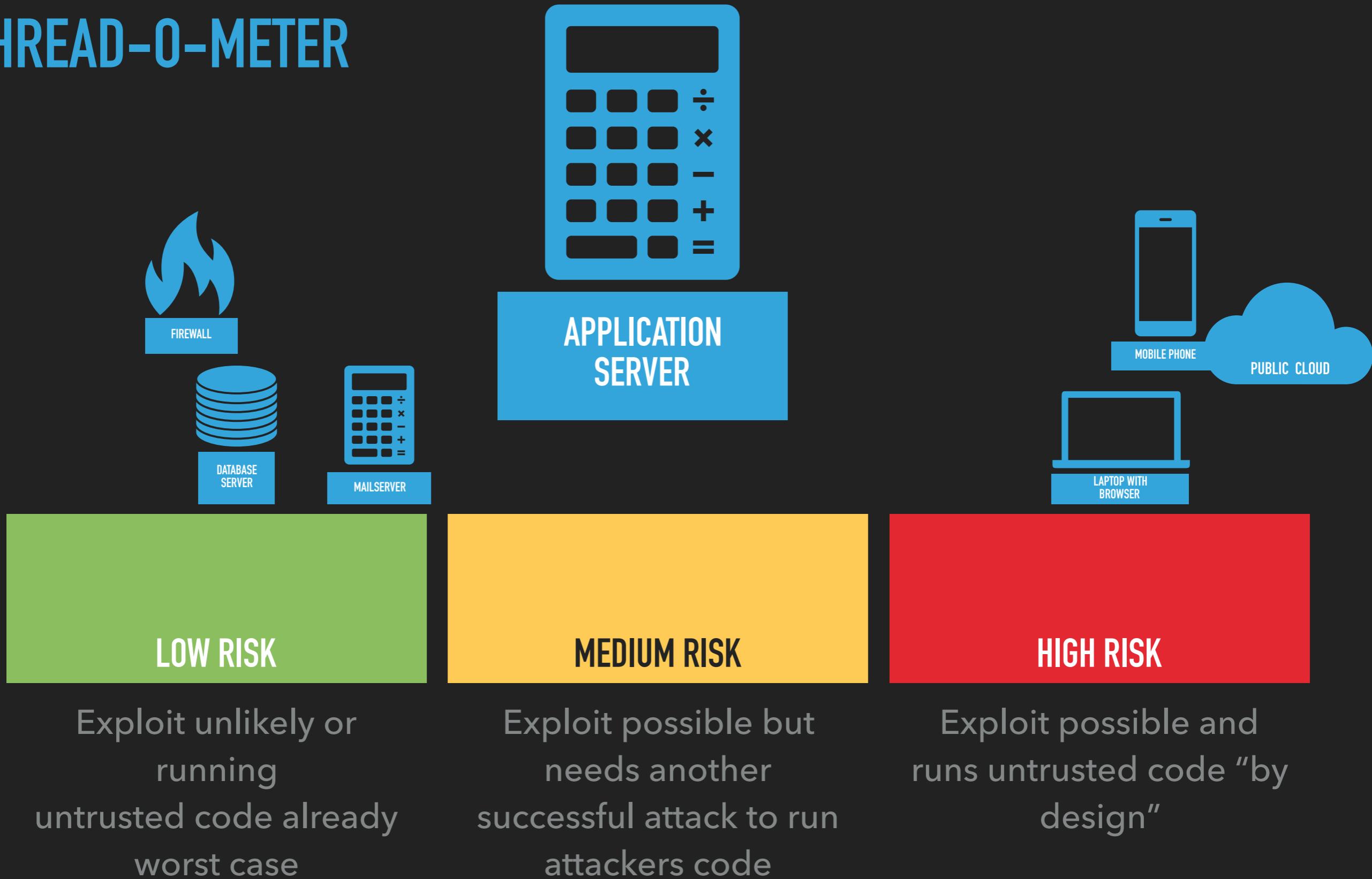
Firewalls and switches  
(normally) do not expose  
an attackable surface to  
the external network.

This greatly reduces the  
likelihood of attacks.

A code execution is  
already the worst case

VPN gateways expose a  
complex interface and  
are more likely to be  
attacked.

## THREAD-0-METER



## THREAD-0-METER



## THREAD-0-METER



LOW RISK  
Exploit unlikely or  
running  
untrusted code already  
worst case

MEDIUM RISK  
Exploit possible but  
needs another  
successful attack to run  
attackers code

HIGH RISK  
Exploit possible and  
runs untrusted code "by  
design"

## THREAD-0-METER



LOW RISK

Exploit unlikely or  
running  
untrusted code already  
worst case

MEDIUM RISK

Exploit possible but  
needs another  
successful attack to run  
attackers code

HIGH RISK

Exploit possible and  
runs untrusted code "by  
design"

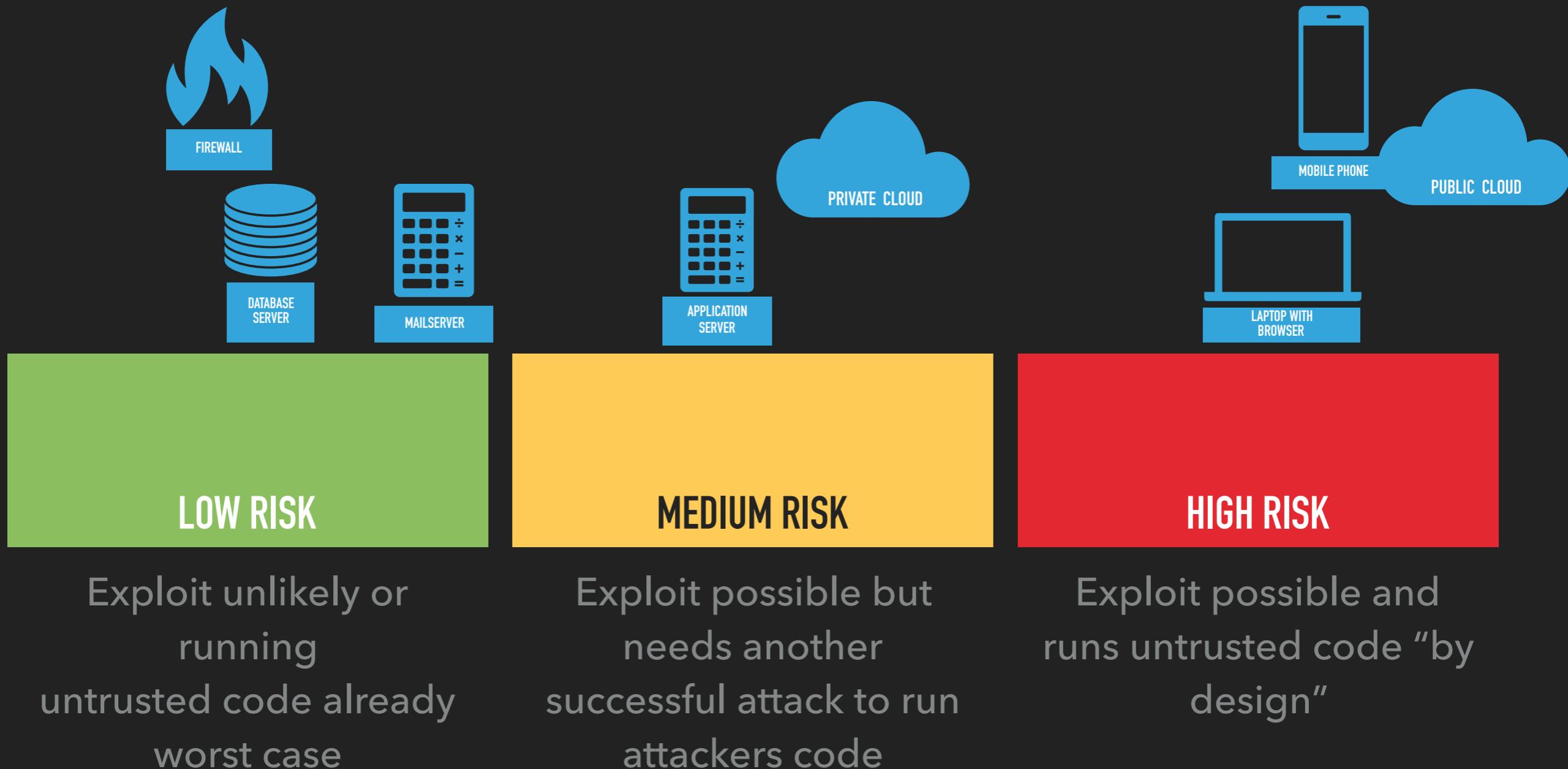
Private clouds run many  
different workloads but  
they are all trusted.

An attacker only needs  
to hack one application  
running in the cloud to  
run a Spectre attack

# MELTDOWN & SPECTRE FOR NORMAL PEOPLE

---

## THREAD-0-METER





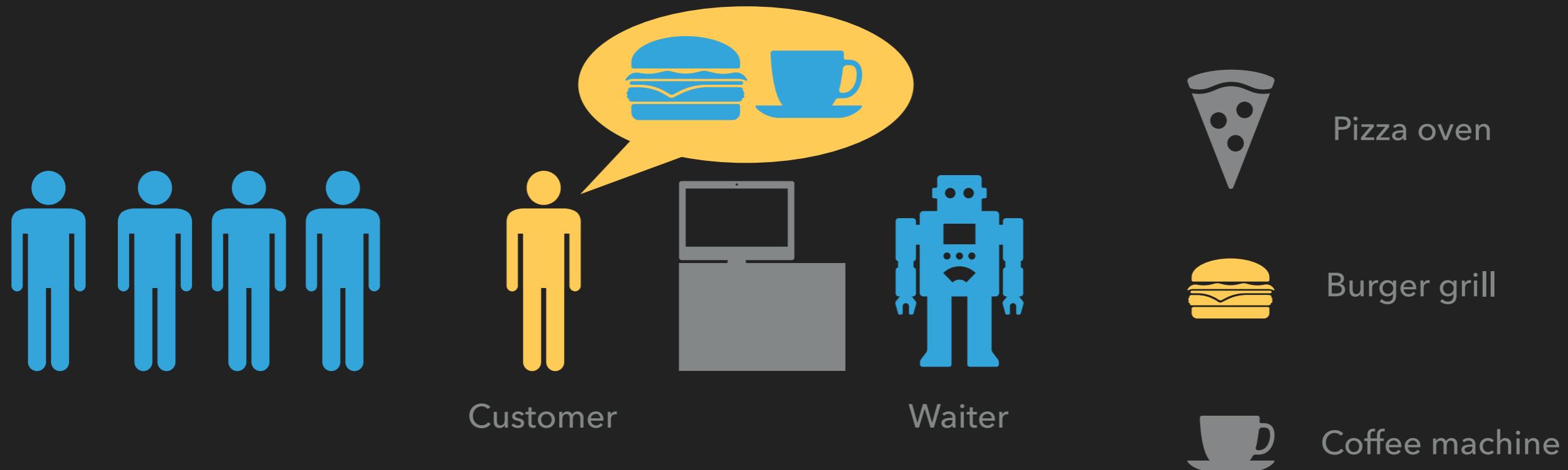
ACCIDENT, MALICE,  
INCOMPETENCE?

---

WHY DID THIS  
HAPPEN?

## CONFIDENTIAL BURGERS INC.

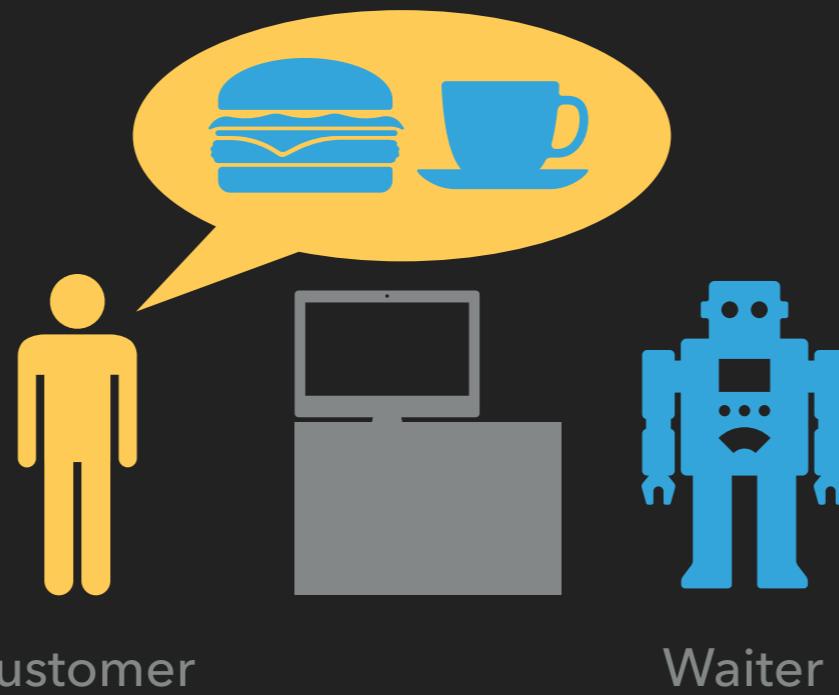
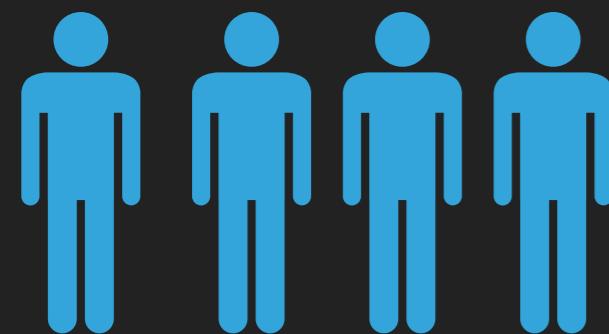
**Confidential Burgers inc.** sells burgers, pizza, and coffee.



*Grand Opening Today*

## CONFIDENTIAL BURGERS INC.

**Confidential Burgers inc.** sells burgers, pizza, and coffee.



The waiter (CPU) will



Pizza oven



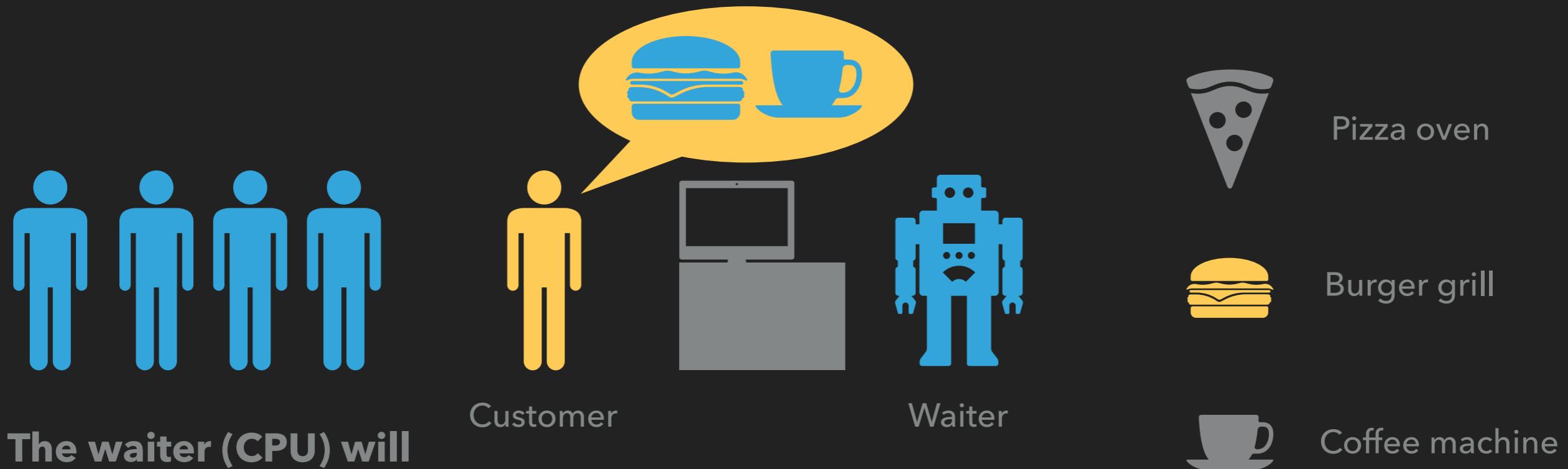
Burger grill



Coffee machine

## CONFIDENTIAL BURGERS INC.

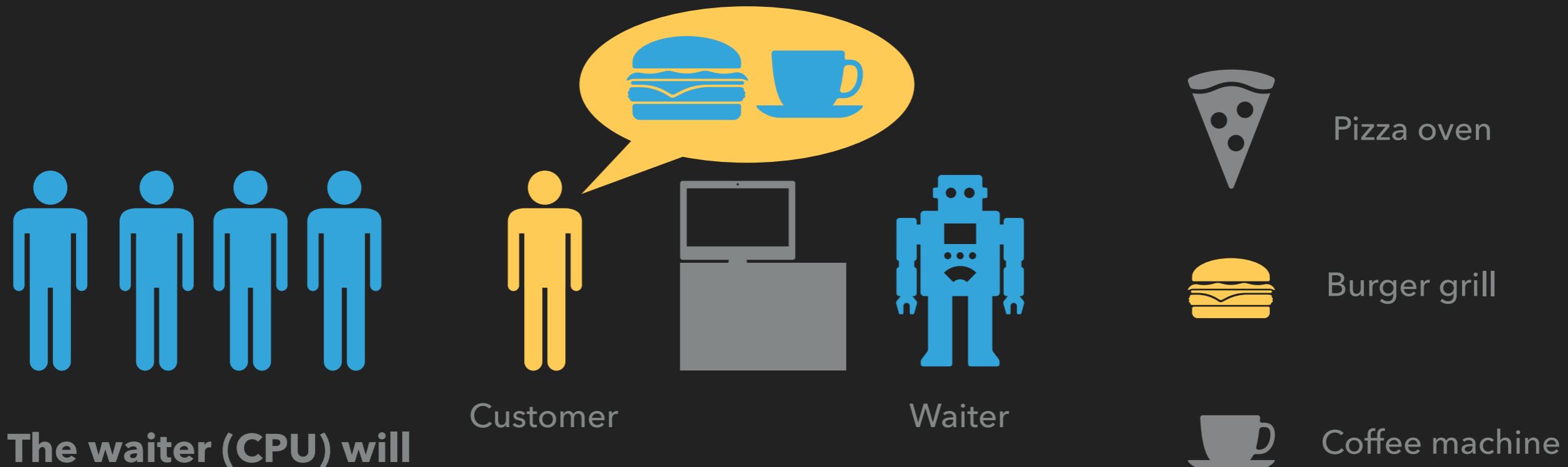
**Confidential Burgers inc.** sells burgers, pizza, and coffee.



1. take an order from a customer (CPU instruction)

## CONFIDENTIAL BURGERS INC.

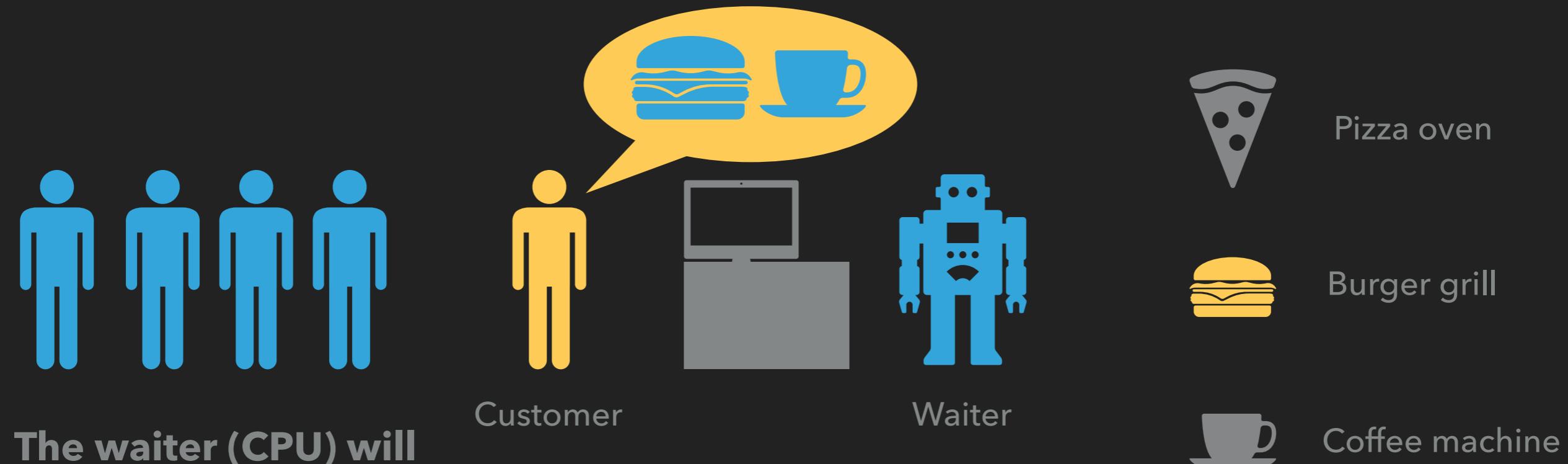
**Confidential Burgers inc.** sells burgers, pizza, and coffee.



1. take an order from a customer (CPU instruction)
2. break the order (instruction) down into micro operations ( $\mu$ OPs - grilling a burger, baking a pizza, ...)

## CONFIDENTIAL BURGERS INC.

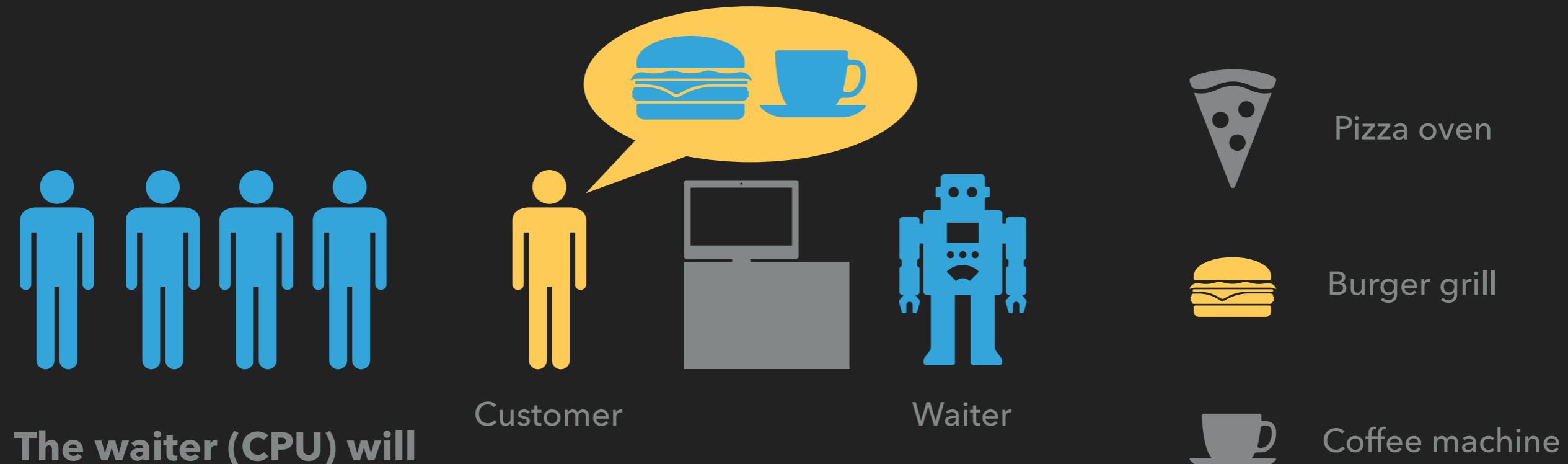
**Confidential Burgers inc.** sells burgers, pizza, and coffee.



1. take an order from a customer (CPU instruction)
2. break the order (instruction) down into micro operations ( $\mu$ OPs - grilling a burger, baking a pizza, ...)
3. schedule and execute the  $\mu$ OPs

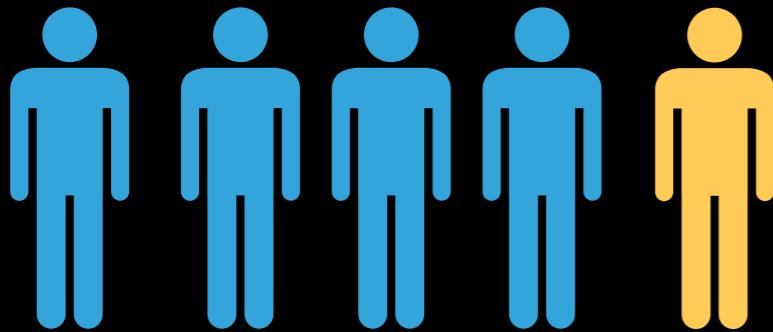
## CONFIDENTIAL BURGERS INC.

**Confidential Burgers inc.** sells burgers, pizza, and coffee.

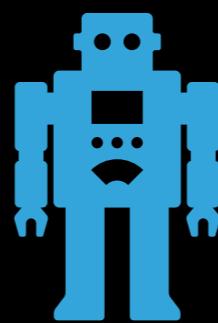


1. take an order from a customer (CPU instruction)
2. break the order (instruction) down into micro operations ( $\mu$ OPs - grilling a burger, baking a pizza, ...)
3. schedule and execute the  $\mu$ OPs
4. complete the order (retire the instruction)

# CONFIDENTIAL BURGERS INC. : SERIAL, IN ORDER EXECUTION



Customer



Waiter



Pizza oven

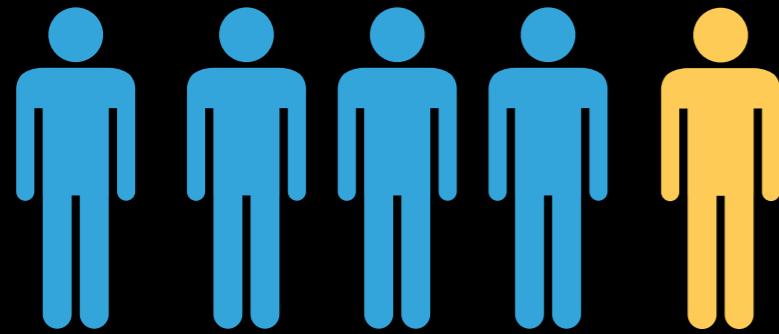


Burger grill

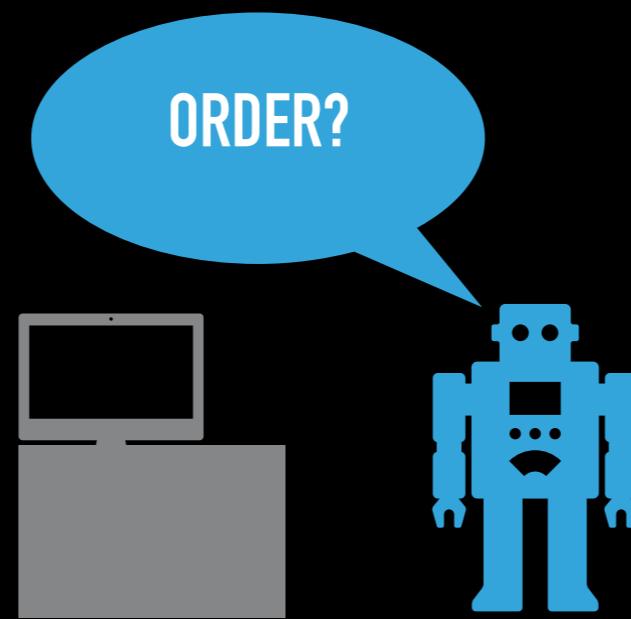


Coffee machine

# CONFIDENTIAL BURGERS INC. : SERIAL, IN ORDER EXECUTION



Customer



Waiter



Pizza oven

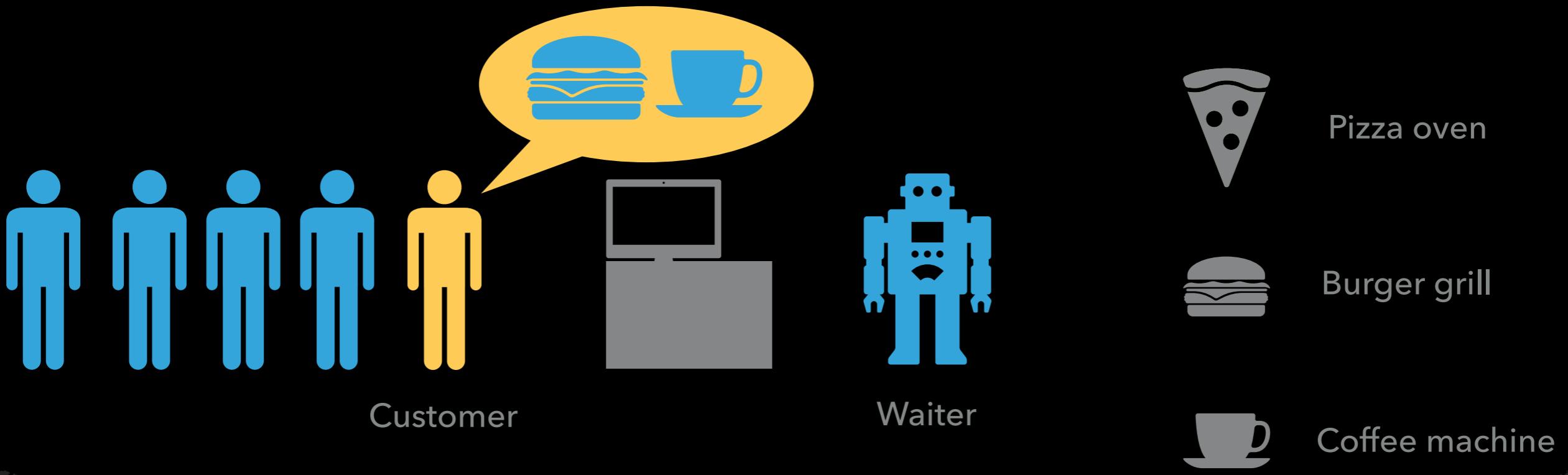


Burger grill



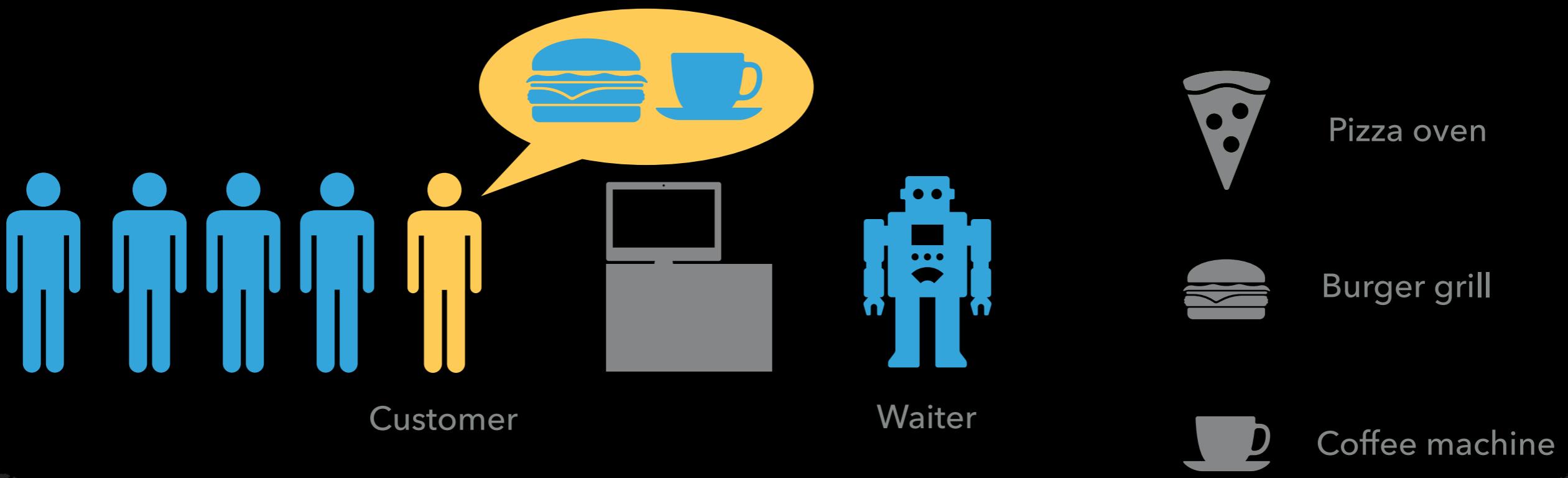
Coffee machine

# CONFIDENTIAL BURGERS INC. : SERIAL, IN ORDER EXECUTION



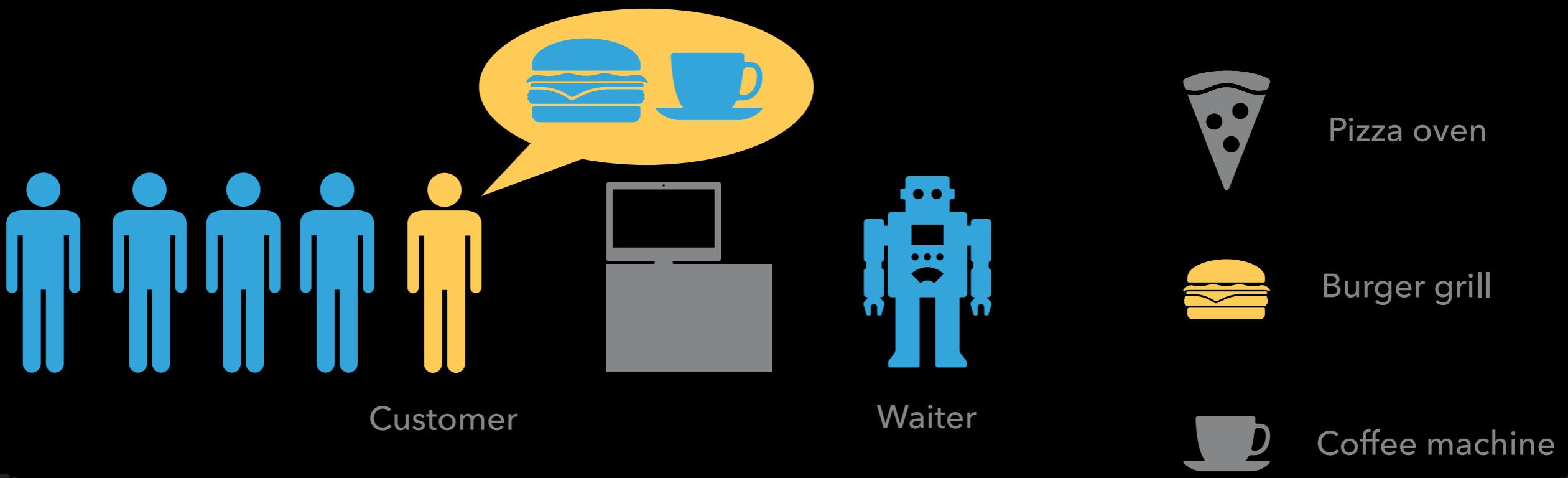
- ▶ Decode instruction into  $\mu$ OPs

# CONFIDENTIAL BURGERS INC. : SERIAL, IN ORDER EXECUTION



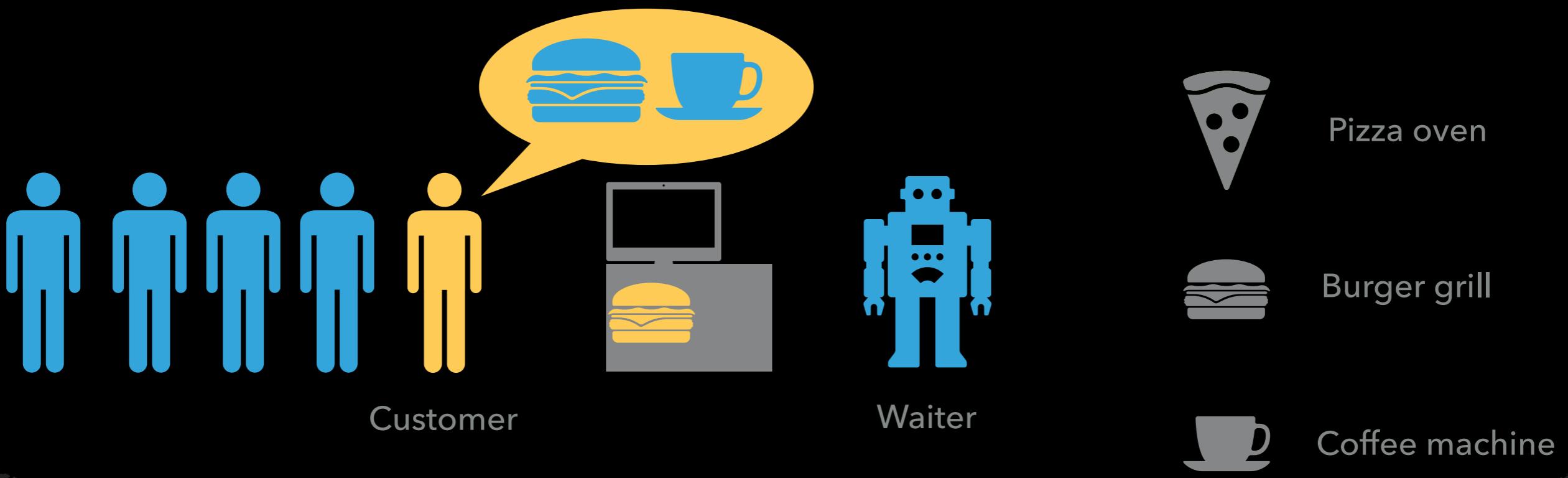
- ▶ Decode instruction into  $\mu$ OPs
- ▶ Schedule  $\mu$ OPs

# CONFIDENTIAL BURGERS INC. : SERIAL, IN ORDER EXECUTION



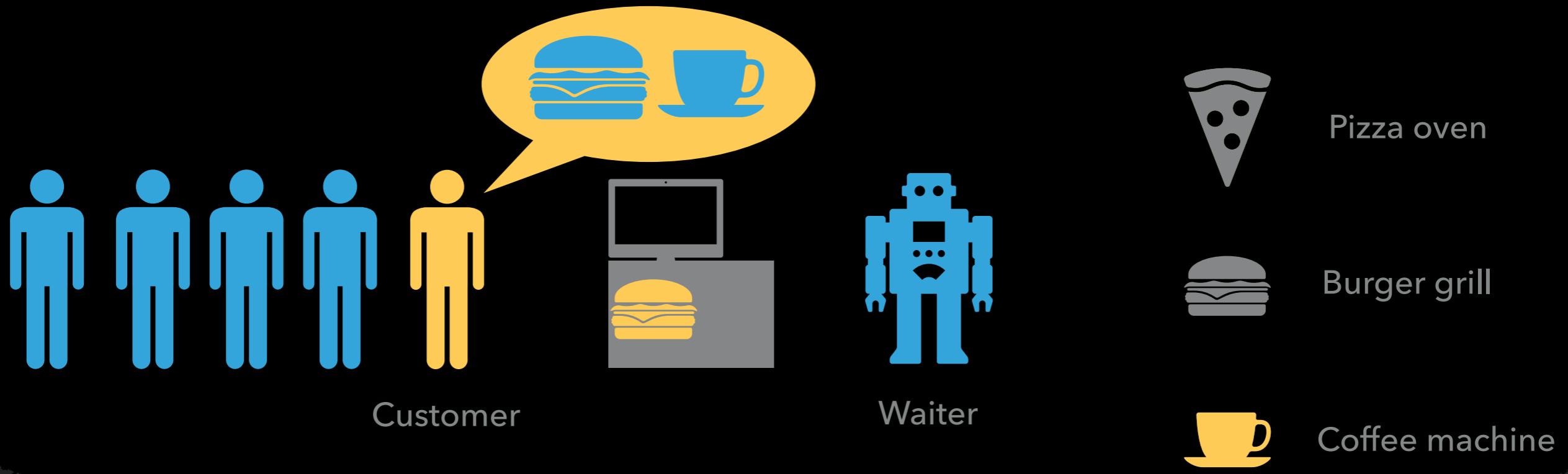
- ▶ Decode instruction into µOPs
- ▶ Schedule µOPs
- ▶ run 1st µOP (grill the burger)

# CONFIDENTIAL BURGERS INC. : SERIAL, IN ORDER EXECUTION



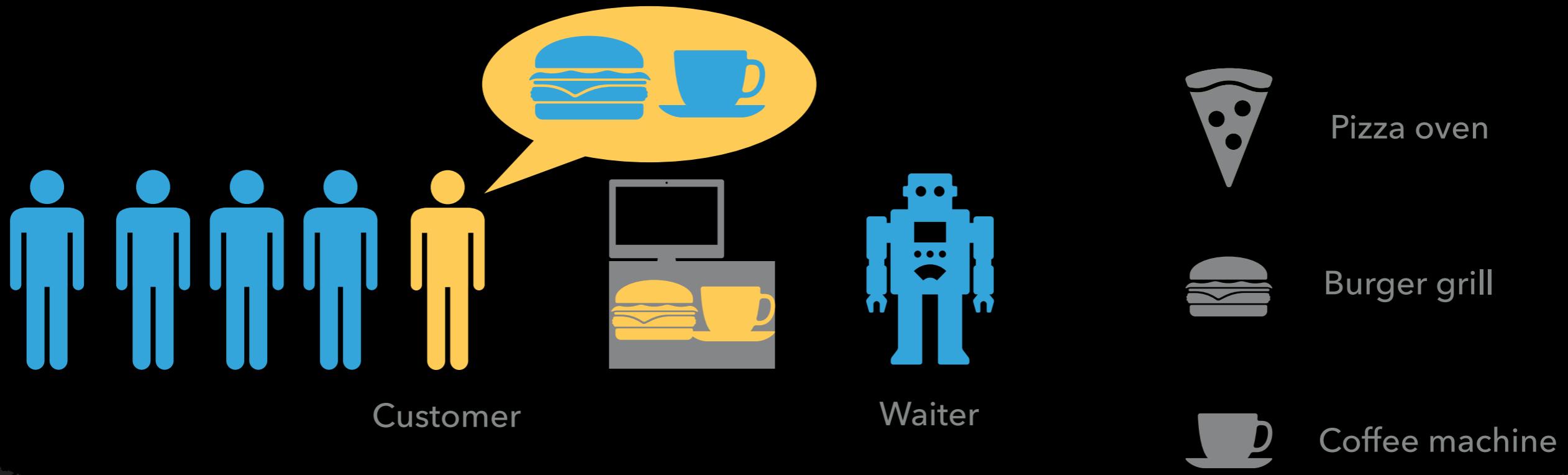
- ▶ Decode instruction into µOPs
- ▶ Schedule µOPs
- ▶ run 1st µOP (grill the burger)

# CONFIDENTIAL BURGERS INC. : SERIAL, IN ORDER EXECUTION



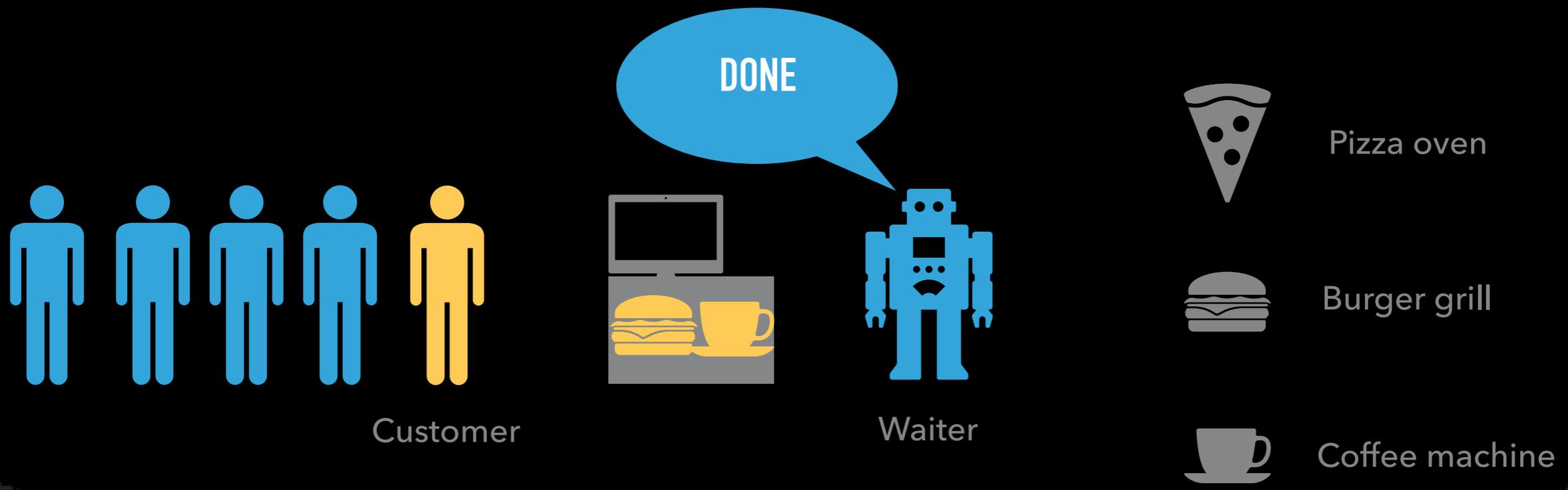
- ▶ Decode instruction into µOPs
- ▶ Schedule µOPs
  - ▶ run 1st µOP (grill the burger)
  - ▶ run 2nd µOP (brew coffee, serial execution)

# CONFIDENTIAL BURGERS INC. : SERIAL, IN ORDER EXECUTION



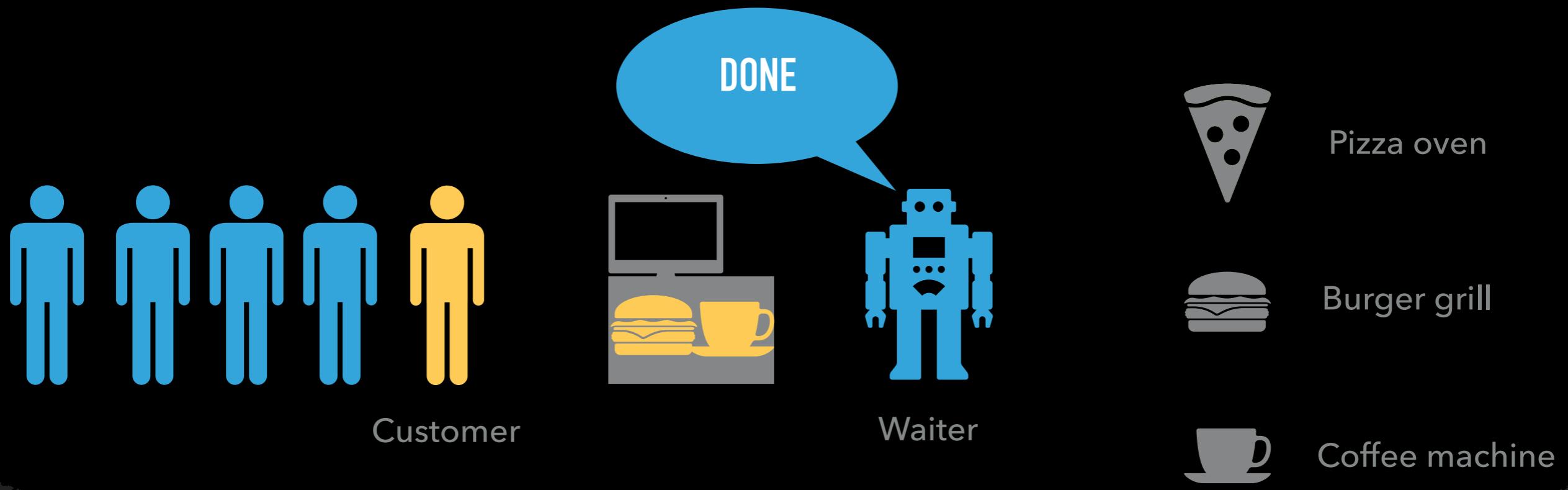
- ▶ Decode instruction into µOPs
- ▶ Schedule µOPs
  - ▶ run 1st µOP (grill the burger)
  - ▶ run 2nd µOP (brew coffee, serial execution)

# CONFIDENTIAL BURGERS INC. : SERIAL, IN ORDER EXECUTION



- ▶ Decode instruction into µOPs
- ▶ Schedule µOPs
  - ▶ run 1st µOP (grill the burger)
  - ▶ run 2nd µOP (brew coffee, serial execution)
- ▶ retire instruction (customer)

# CONFIDENTIAL BURGERS INC. : SERIAL, IN ORDER EXECUTION



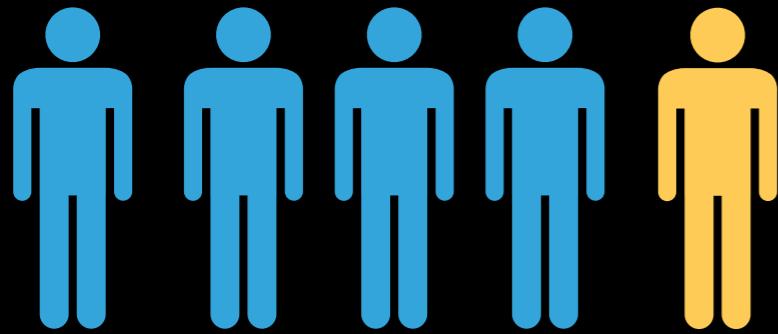
- ▶ One customer<sup>1</sup> after another (in order)
- ▶ Each part of the order <sup>2</sup> executed serially

I.e. first the burger, then the coffee

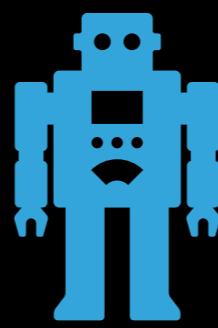
- ▶ PRO: Easy to implement and understand
- ▶ CON: Slow because resources<sup>3</sup> not utilised fully

<sup>1</sup> customer == CPU instruction    <sup>2</sup> part == µOP - micro operation    <sup>3</sup> oven, grill, coffee machine

# CONFIDENTIAL BURGERS INC. : PARALLEL, IN ORDER EXECUTION



Customer



Waiter



Pizza oven

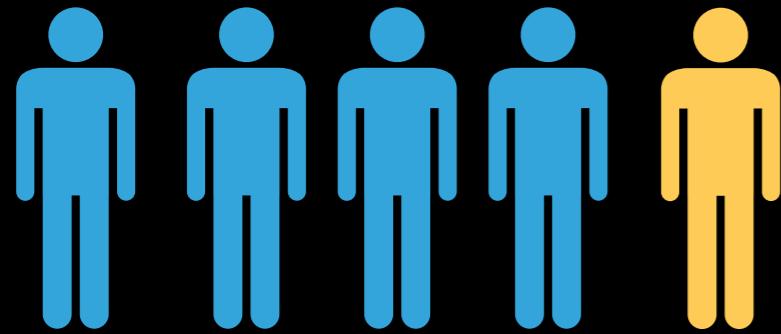


Burger grill

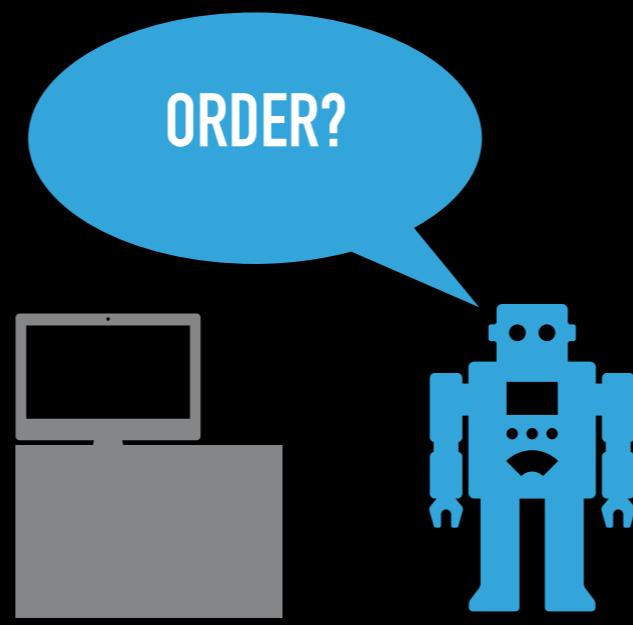


Coffee machine

# CONFIDENTIAL BURGERS INC. : PARALLEL, IN ORDER EXECUTION



Customer



Waiter



Pizza oven

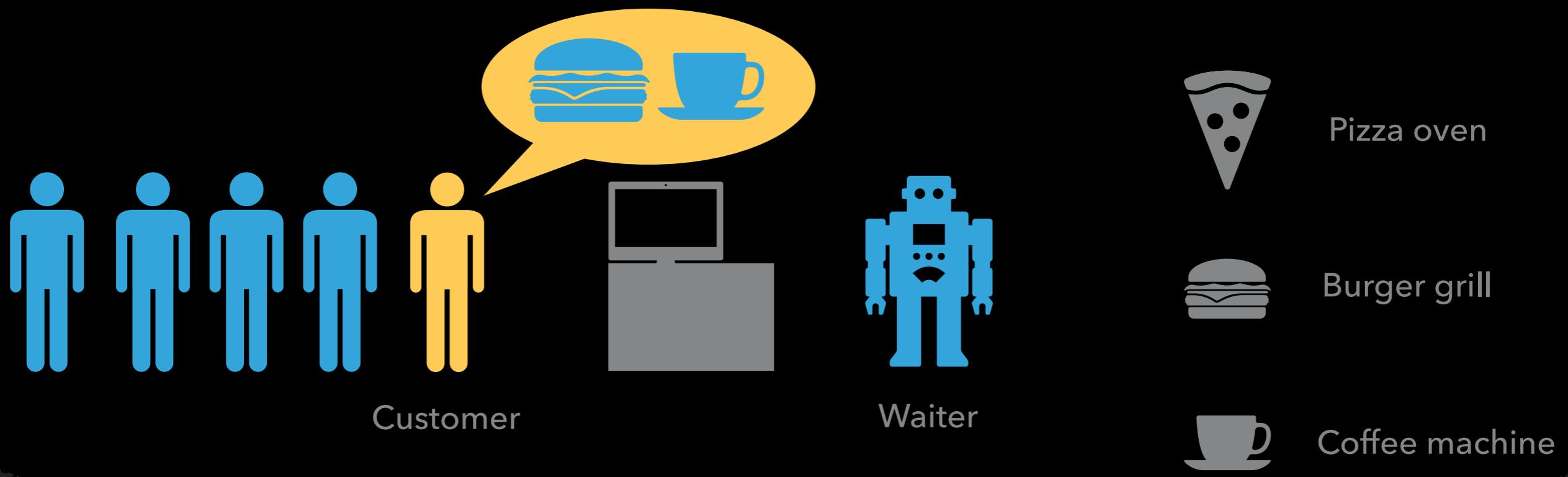


Burger grill



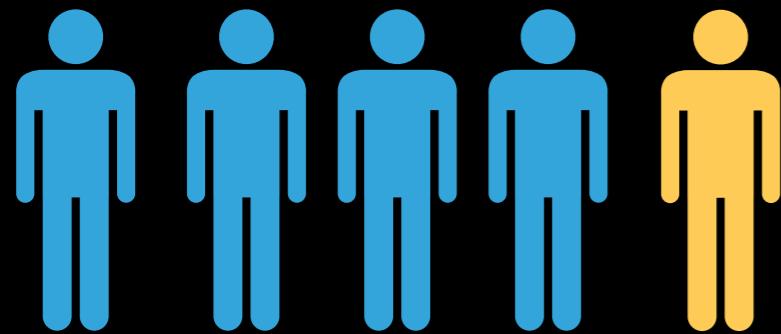
Coffee machine

# CONFIDENTIAL BURGERS INC. : PARALLEL, IN ORDER EXECUTION

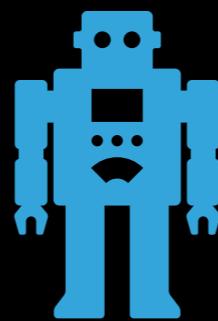


- ▶ Decode instruction into µOPs

# CONFIDENTIAL BURGERS INC. : PARALLEL, IN ORDER EXECUTION



Customer



Waiter



Pizza oven



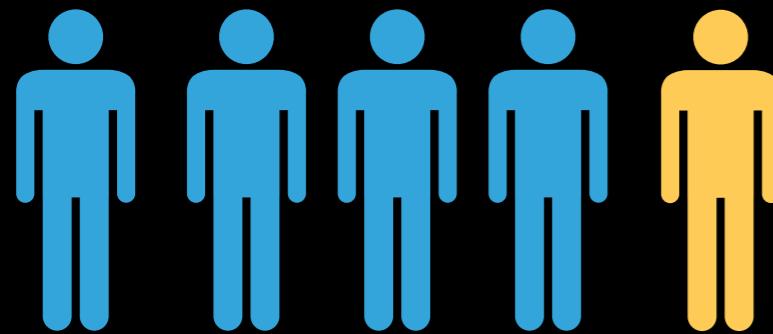
Burger grill



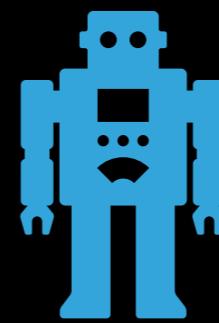
Coffee machine

- ▶ Decode instruction into µOPs
- ▶ Schedule µOPs

# CONFIDENTIAL BURGERS INC. : PARALLEL, IN ORDER EXECUTION



Customer



Waiter



Pizza oven



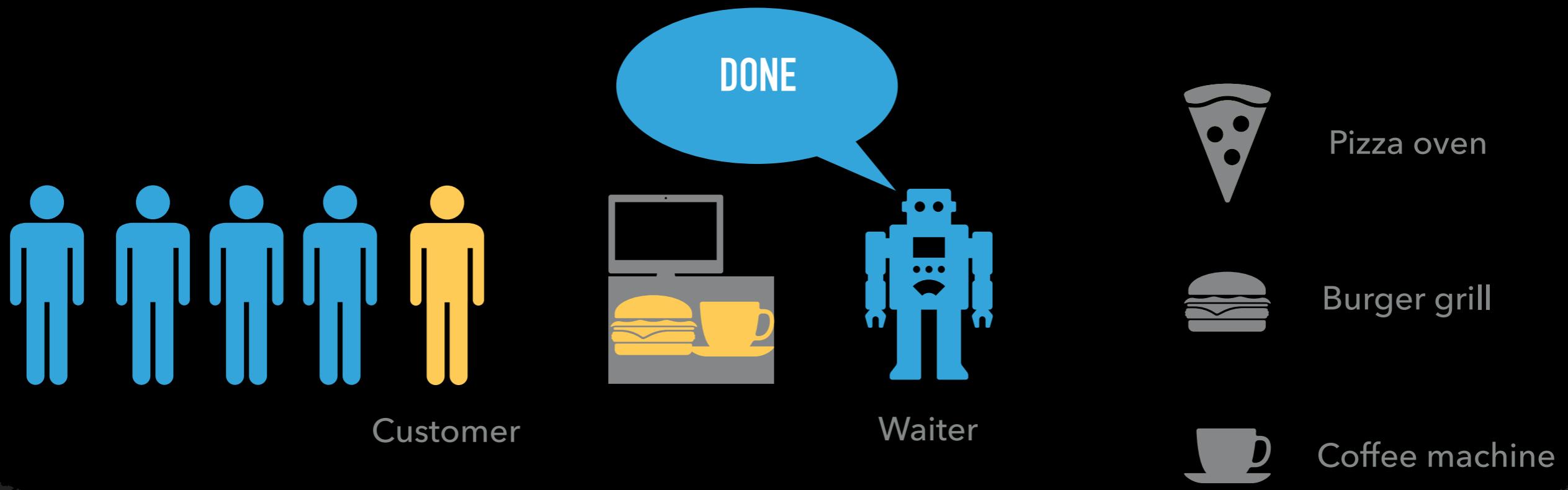
Burger grill



Coffee machine

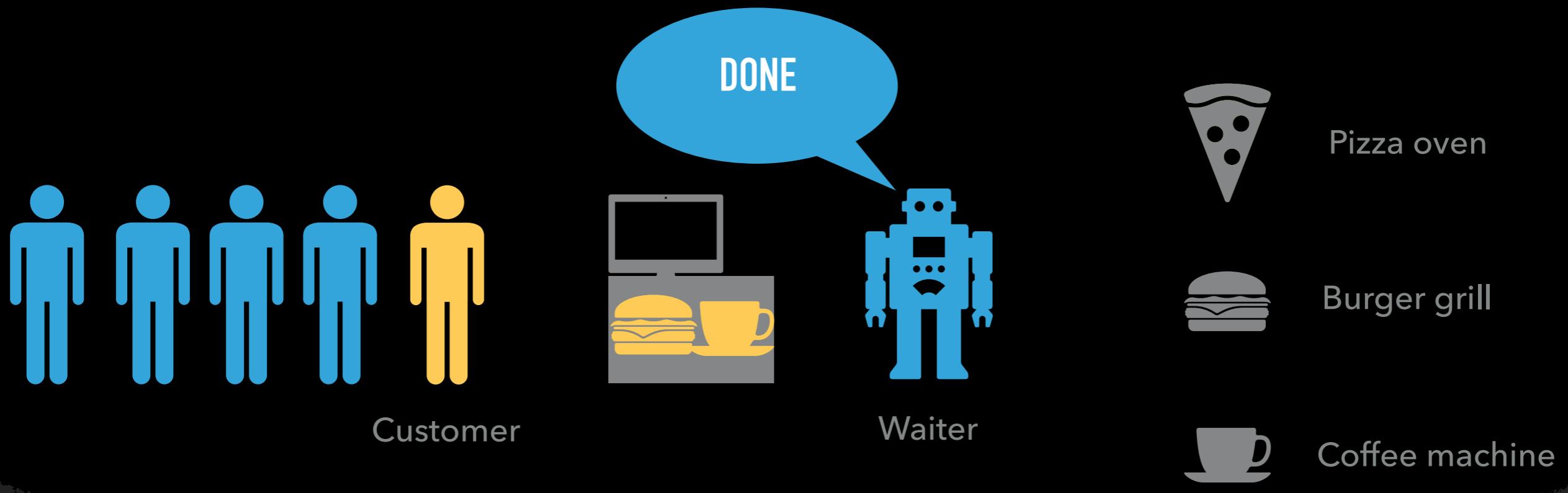
- ▶ Decode instruction into µOPs
- ▶ Schedule µOPs
- ▶ run 1st µOP and 2nd µOP (parallel execution)

# CONFIDENTIAL BURGERS INC. : PARALLEL, IN ORDER EXECUTION



- ▶ Decode instruction into µOPs
- ▶ Schedule µOPs
  - ▶ run 1st µOP and 2nd µOP (parallel execution)
- ▶ retire instruction (customer)

# CONFIDENTIAL BURGERS INC. : PARALLEL, IN ORDER EXECUTION

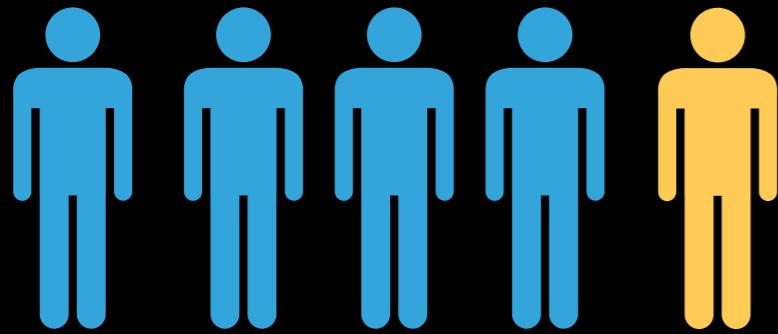


- ▶ One customer<sup>1</sup> after another (in order)
- ▶ Each part of the order <sup>2</sup> executed in parallel

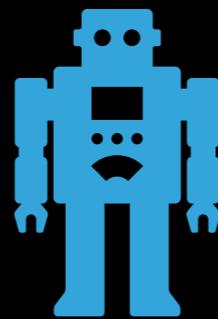
i.e. burger and coffee prepared at the same time

- ▶ PRO: **Faster bc. of better resource utilisation.**
- ▶ CON: Still not perfect, more complex

## CONFIDENTIAL BURGERS INC. : PARALLEL, OUT OF ORDER EXECUTION



Customer



Waiter



Pizza oven

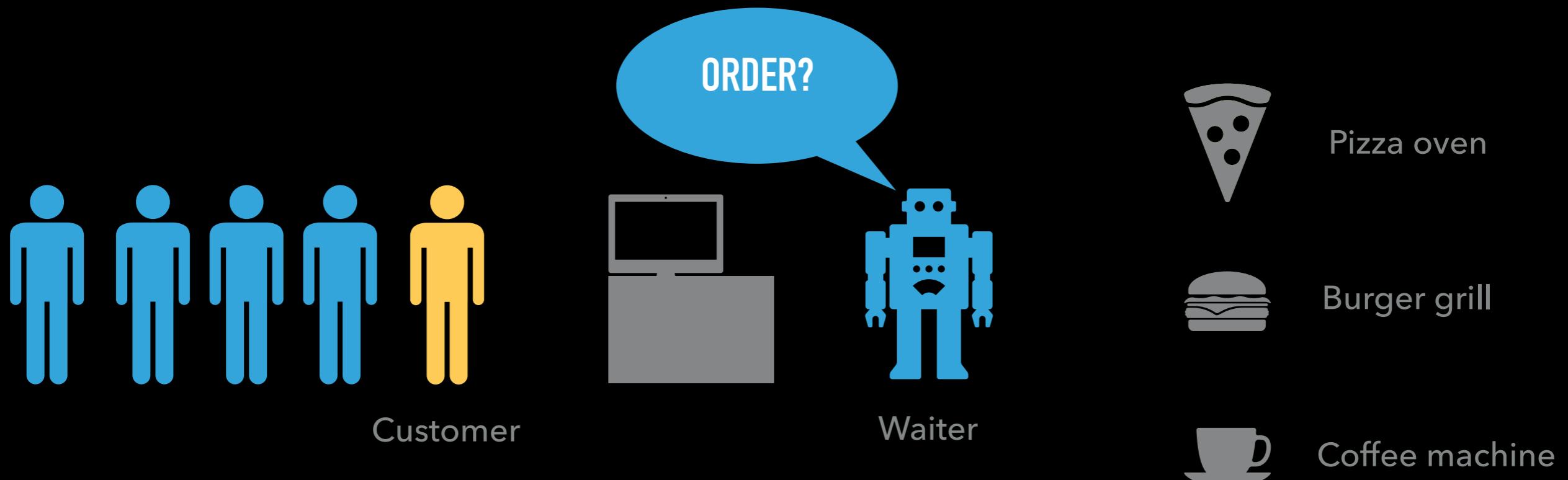


Burger grill

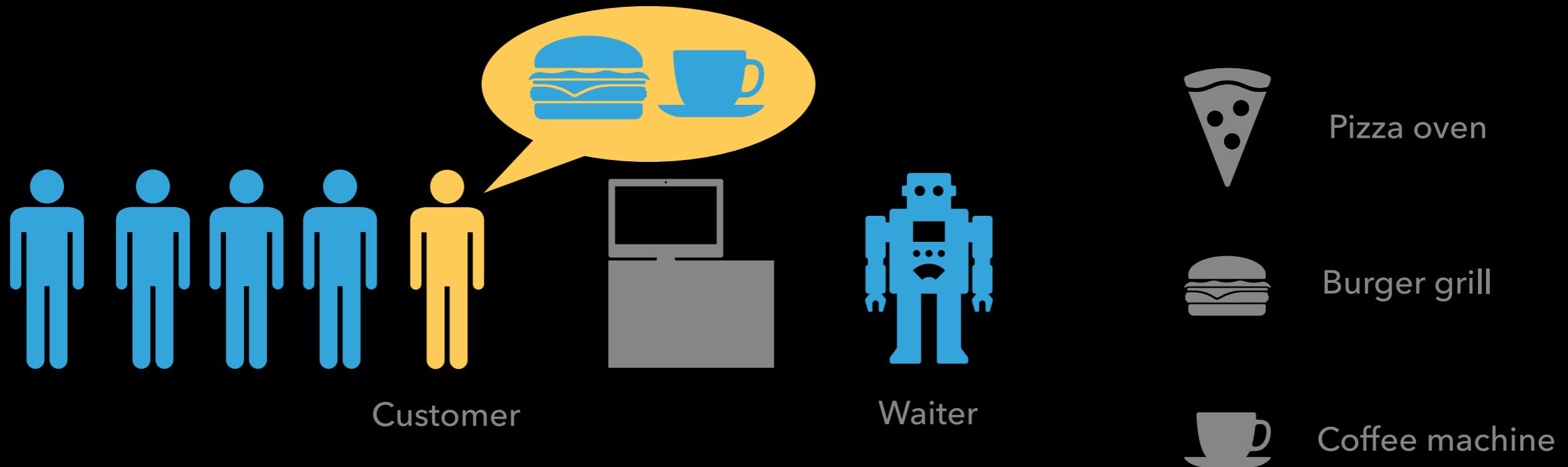


Coffee machine

## CONFIDENTIAL BURGERS INC. : PARALLEL, OUT OF ORDER EXECUTION



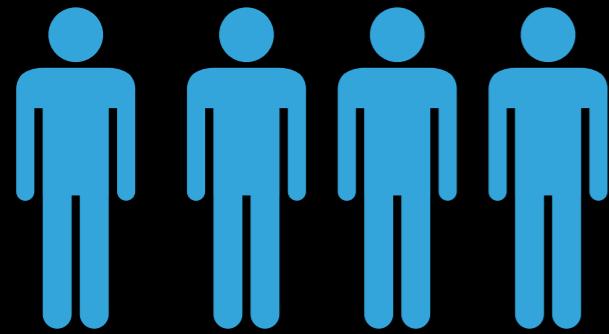
## CONFIDENTIAL BURGERS INC. : PARALLEL, OUT OF ORDER EXECUTION



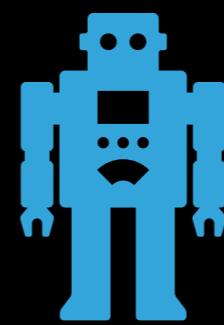
## CONFIDENTIAL BURGERS INC. : PARALLEL, OUT OF ORDER EXECUTION



# CONFIDENTIAL BURGERS INC. : PARALLEL, OUT OF ORDER EXECUTION



Customer



Waiter



Pizza oven



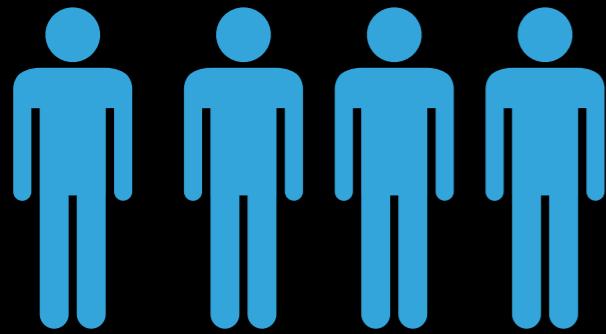
Burger grill



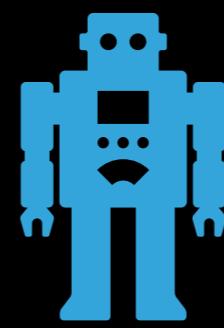
Coffee machine



## CONFIDENTIAL BURGERS INC. : PARALLEL, OUT OF ORDER EXECUTION



Customer



Waiter



Pizza oven



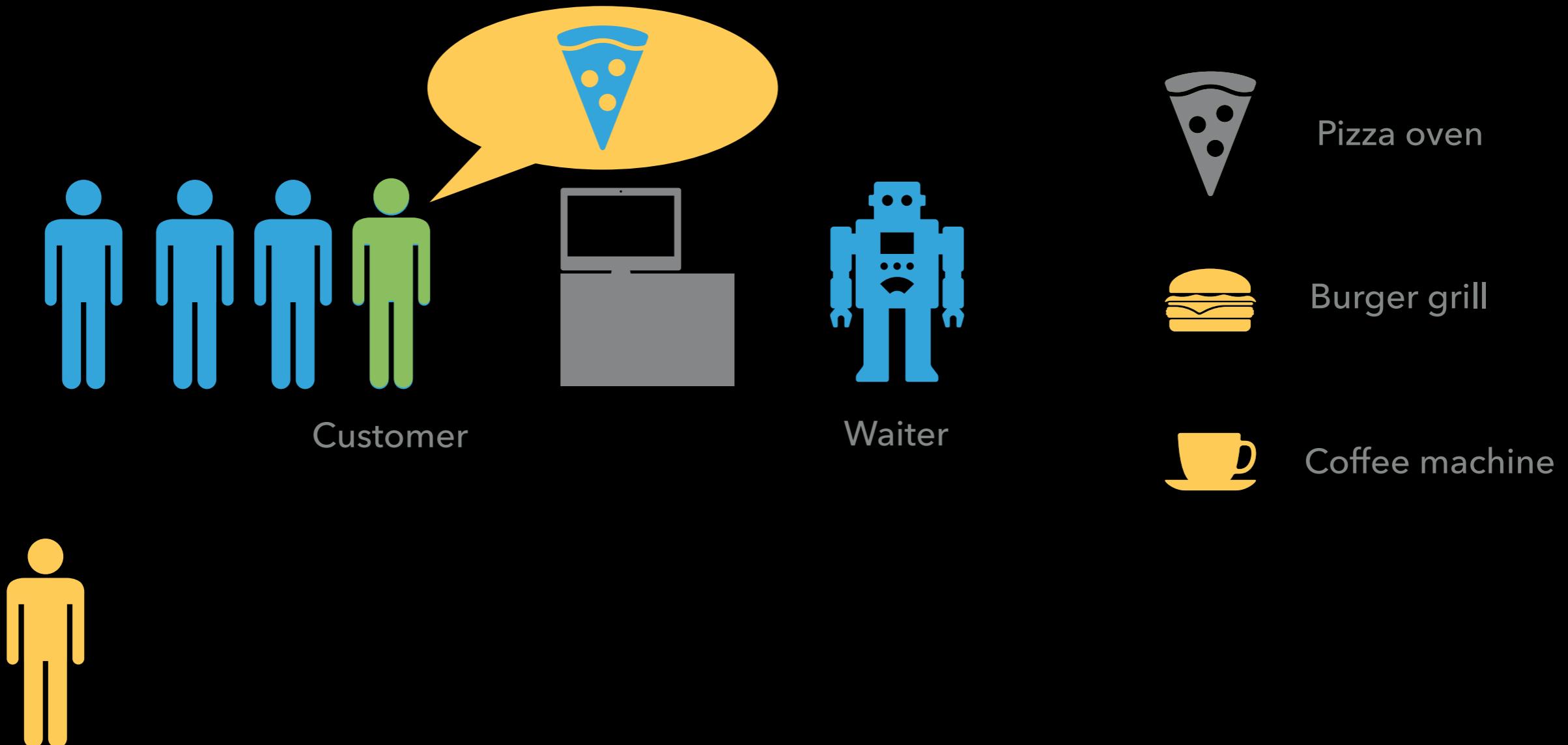
Burger grill



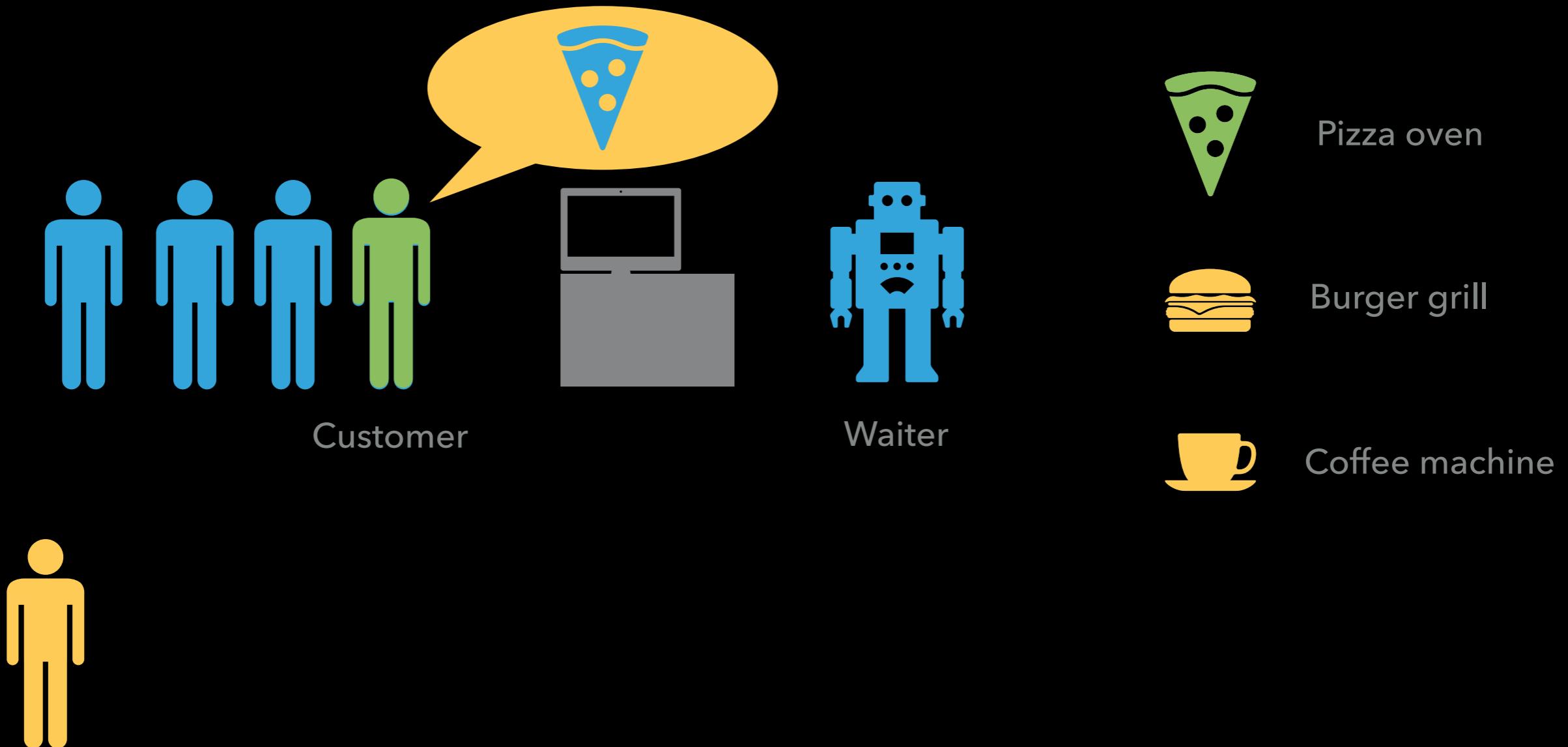
Coffee machine



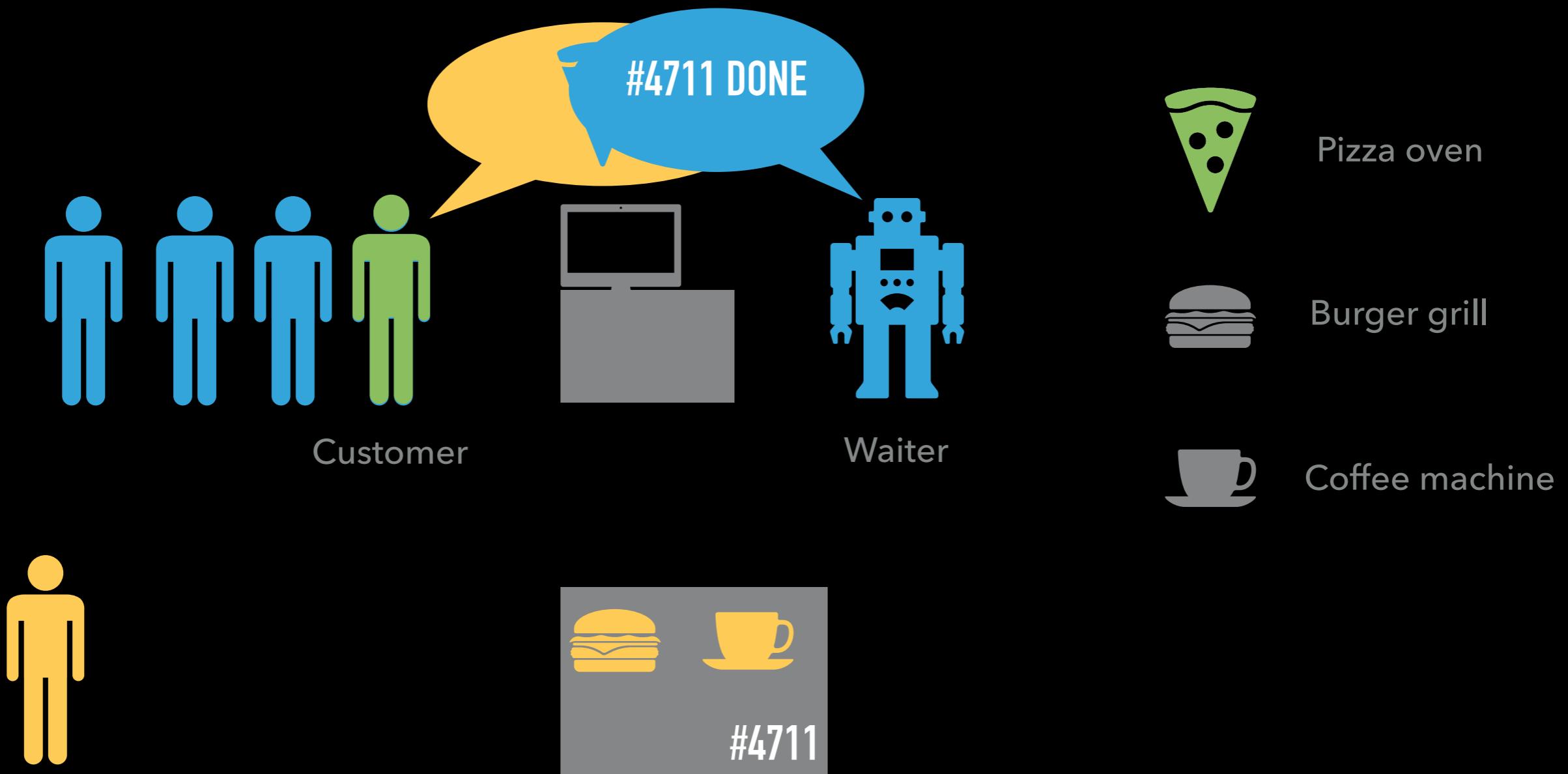
## CONFIDENTIAL BURGERS INC. : PARALLEL, OUT OF ORDER EXECUTION



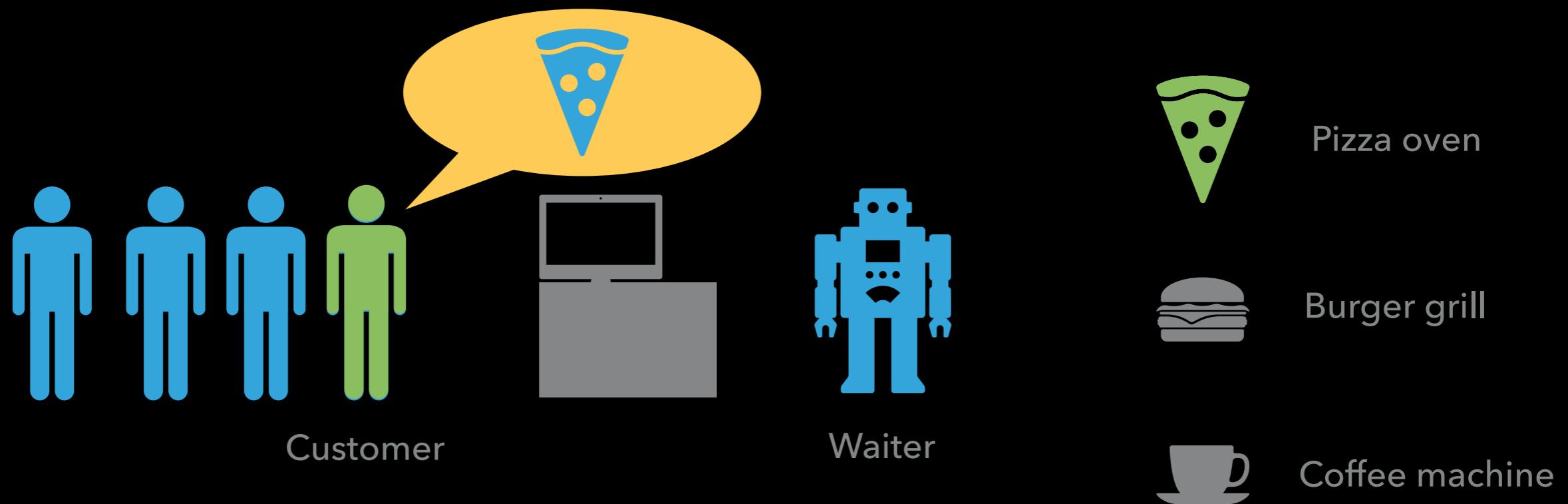
## CONFIDENTIAL BURGERS INC. : PARALLEL, OUT OF ORDER EXECUTION



# CONFIDENTIAL BURGERS INC. : PARALLEL, OUT OF ORDER EXECUTION



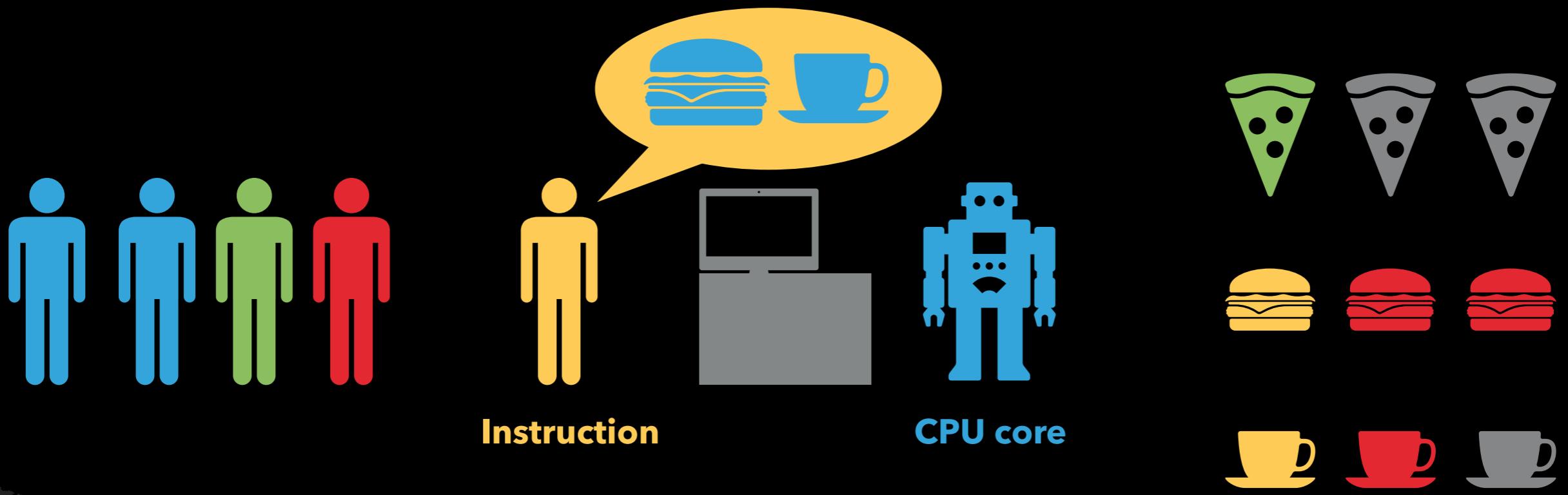
## CONFIDENTIAL BURGERS INC. : PARALLEL, OUT OF ORDER EXECUTION



- ▶ Multiple customers' orders executed in parallel<sup>1</sup> and delivered (retired) **in order**  
i.e. multiple orders prepared at the same time
- ▶ PRO: **Faster because resources are utilised even better**
- ▶ CON: More difficult to implement

<sup>1</sup> this is called *superscalar*

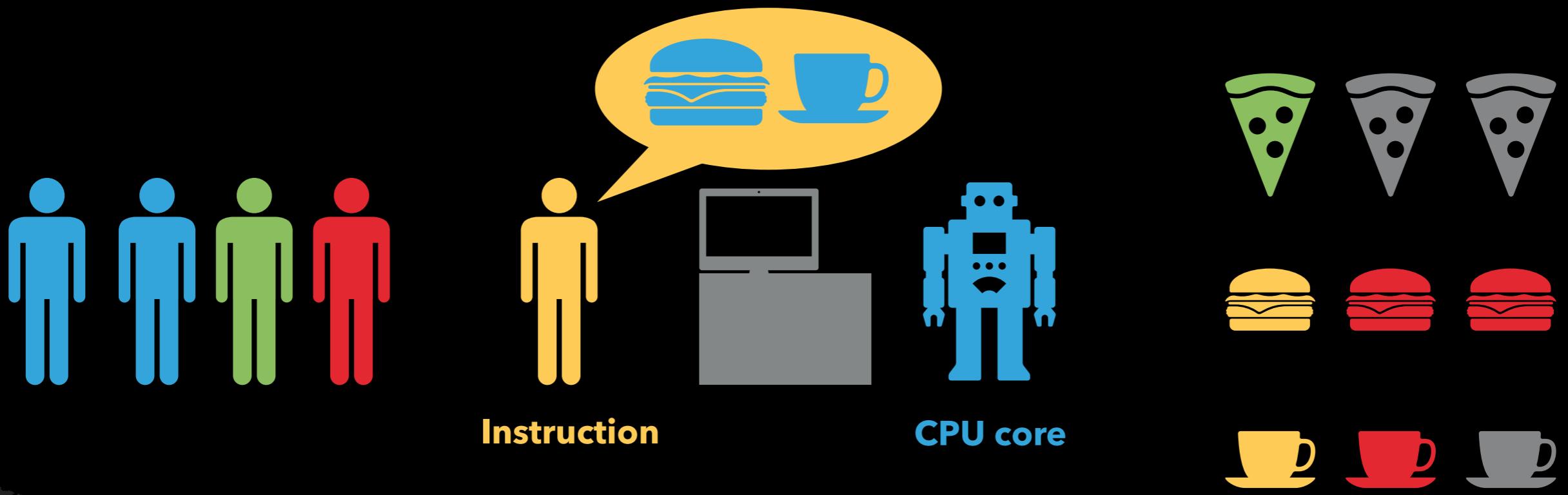
# CONFIDENTIAL BURGERS INC.



Adding more resources increase parallelism & throughput

This is all on one CPU core

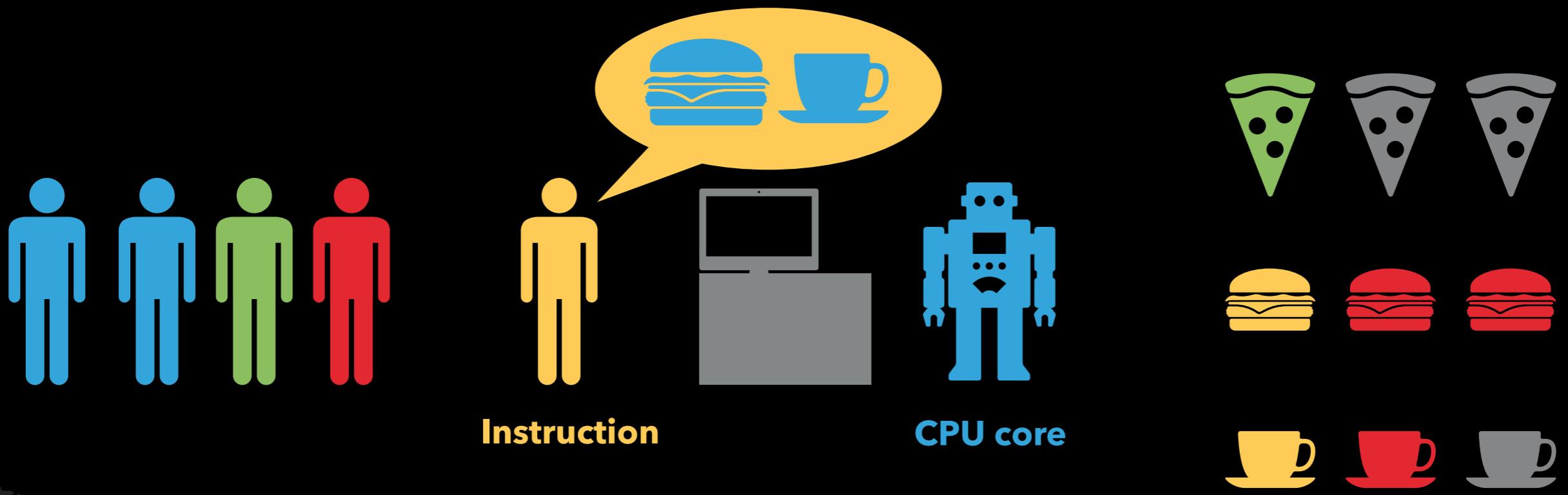
## CONFIDENTIAL BURGERS INC. : ORDER IS IMPORTANT



The **green** instruction will finish before the **red** instruction

The **CPU** ensures that **red** is seen before **green**

## CONFIDENTIAL BURGERS INC. : ORDER IS IMPORTANT



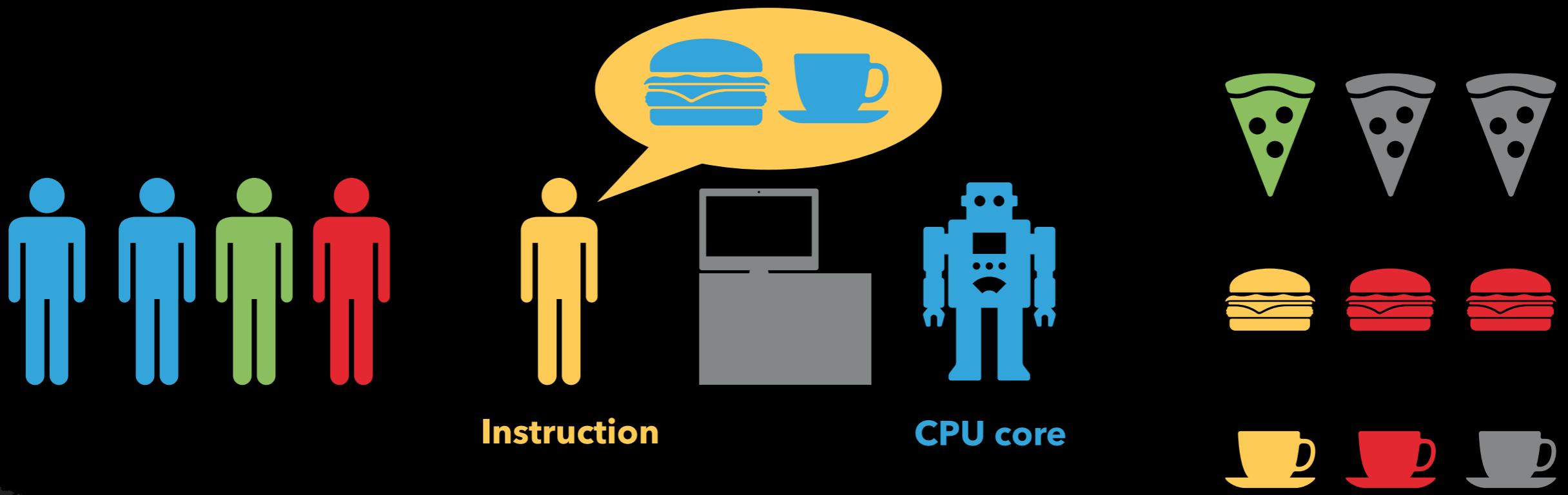
The green instruction will finish before the red instruction

The CPU ensures that red is seen before green



Actual µOP execution order

## CONFIDENTIAL BURGERS INC. : ORDER IS IMPORTANT



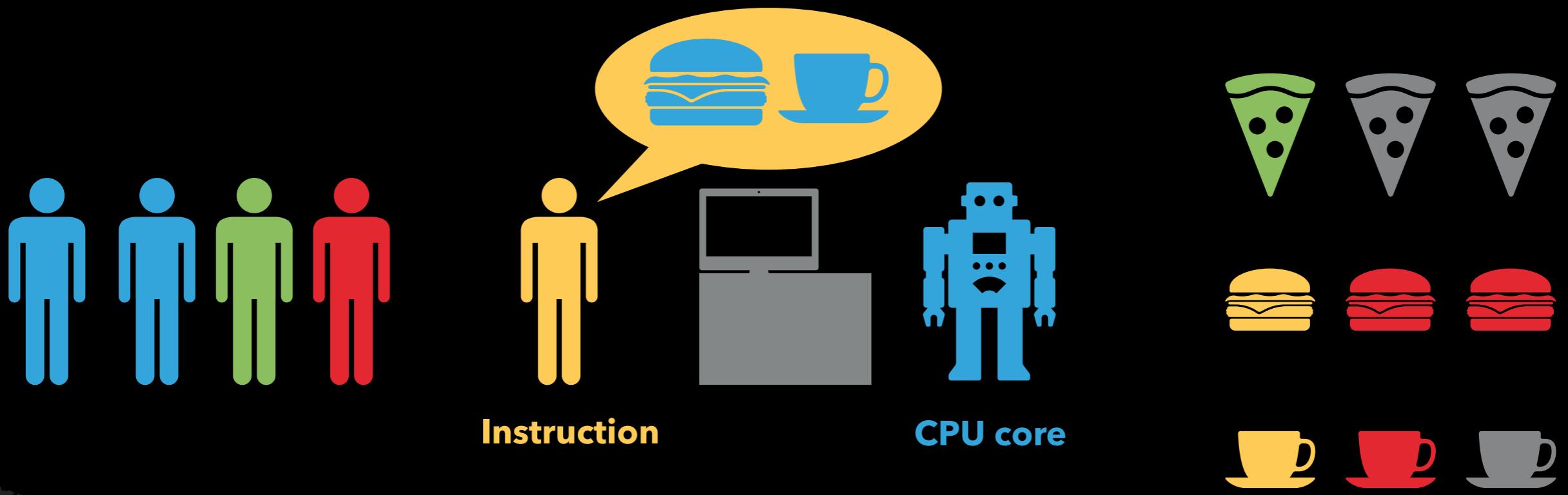
The **green** instruction will finish before the **red** instruction

The **CPU** ensures that **red** is seen before **green**



Actual µOP execution order

## CONFIDENTIAL BURGERS INC. : ORDER IS IMPORTANT



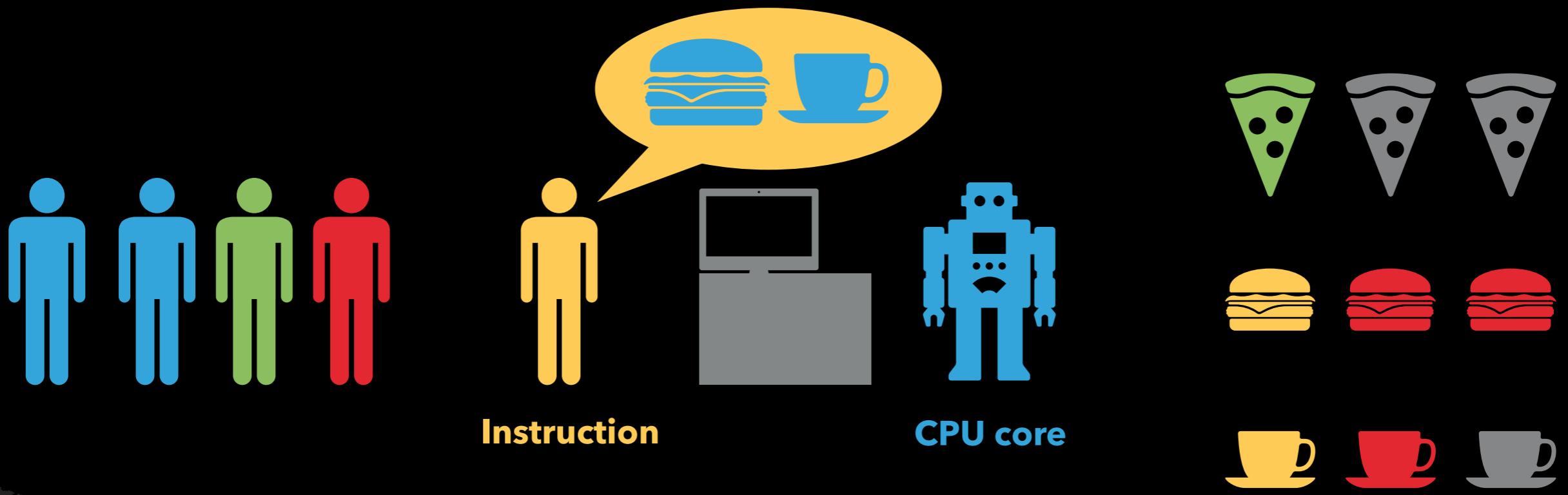
The green instruction will finish before the red instruction

The CPU ensures that red is seen before green



Actual µOP execution order

## CONFIDENTIAL BURGERS INC. : ORDER IS IMPORTANT



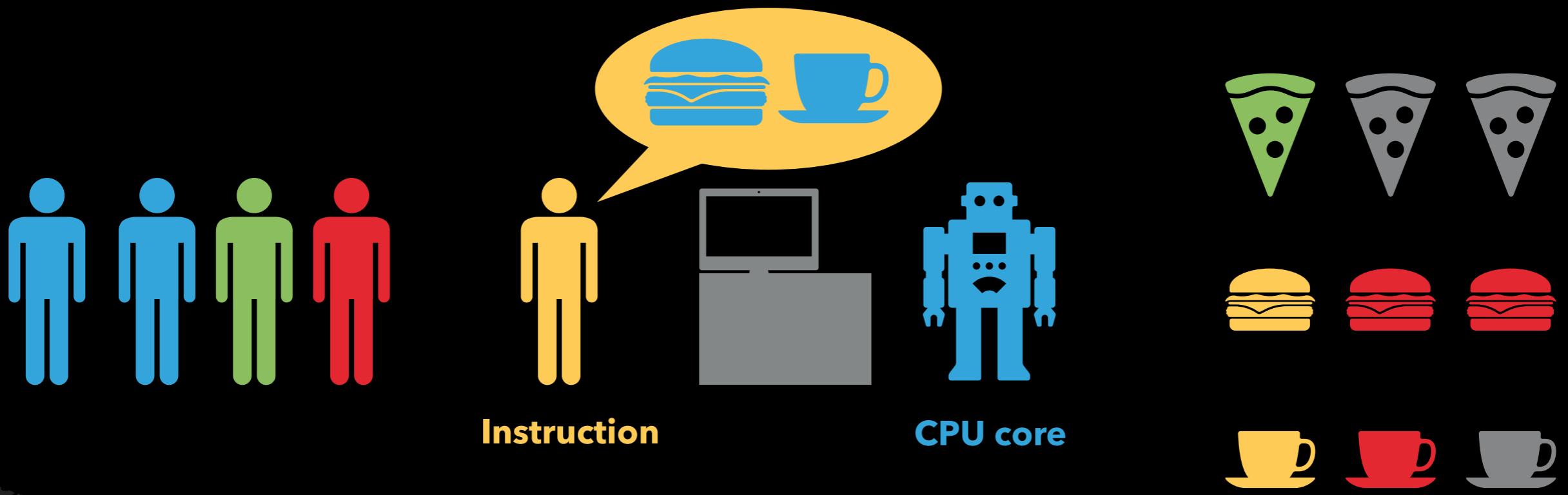
The green instruction will finish before the red instruction

The CPU ensures that red is seen before green



Actual μOP execution order

## CONFIDENTIAL BURGERS INC. : ORDER IS IMPORTANT

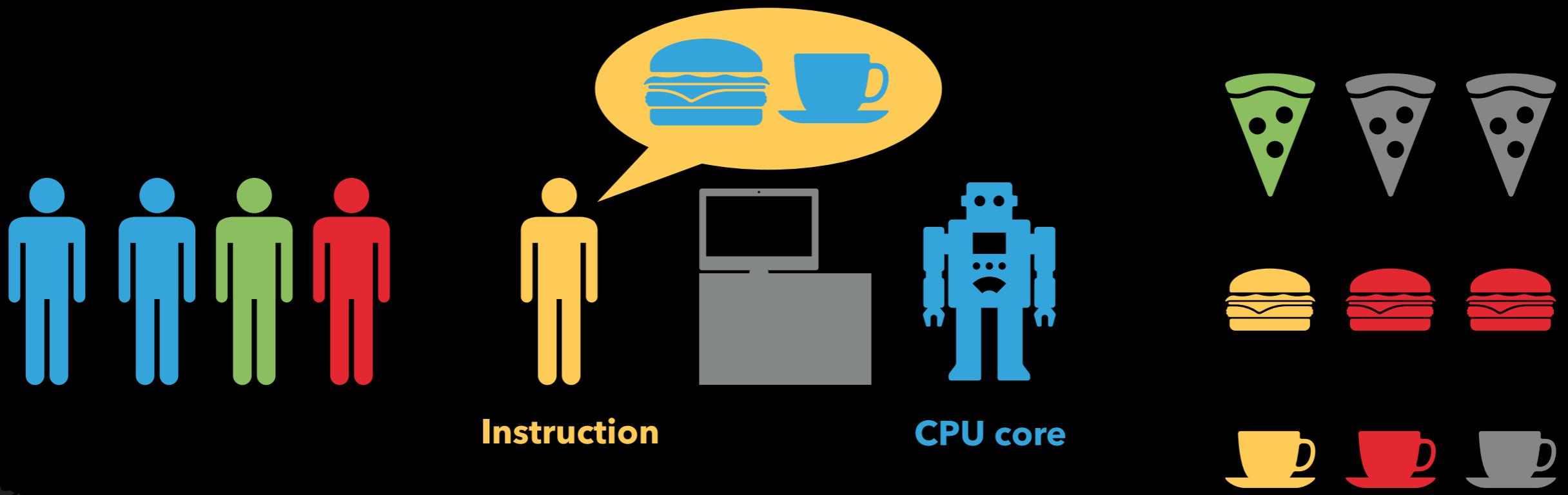


The green instruction will finish before the red instruction

The CPU ensures that red is seen before green



## CONFIDENTIAL BURGERS INC. : ORDER IS IMPORTANT



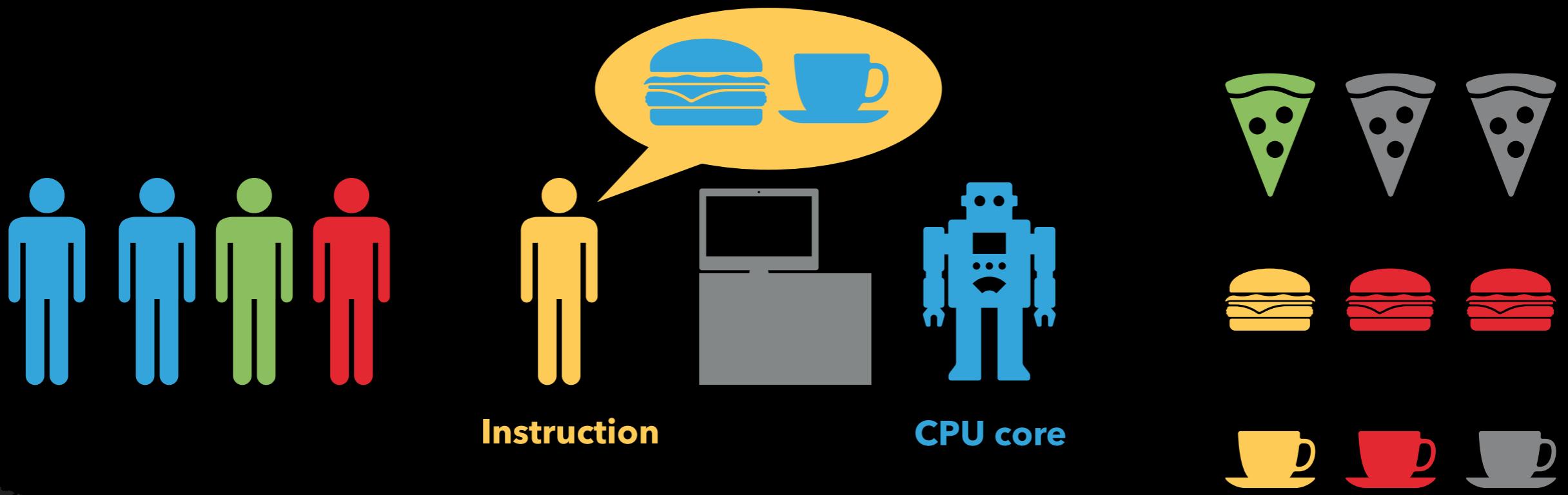
The green instruction will finish before the red instruction

The CPU ensures that red is seen before green



Actual μOP execution order

## CONFIDENTIAL BURGERS INC. : ORDER IS IMPORTANT

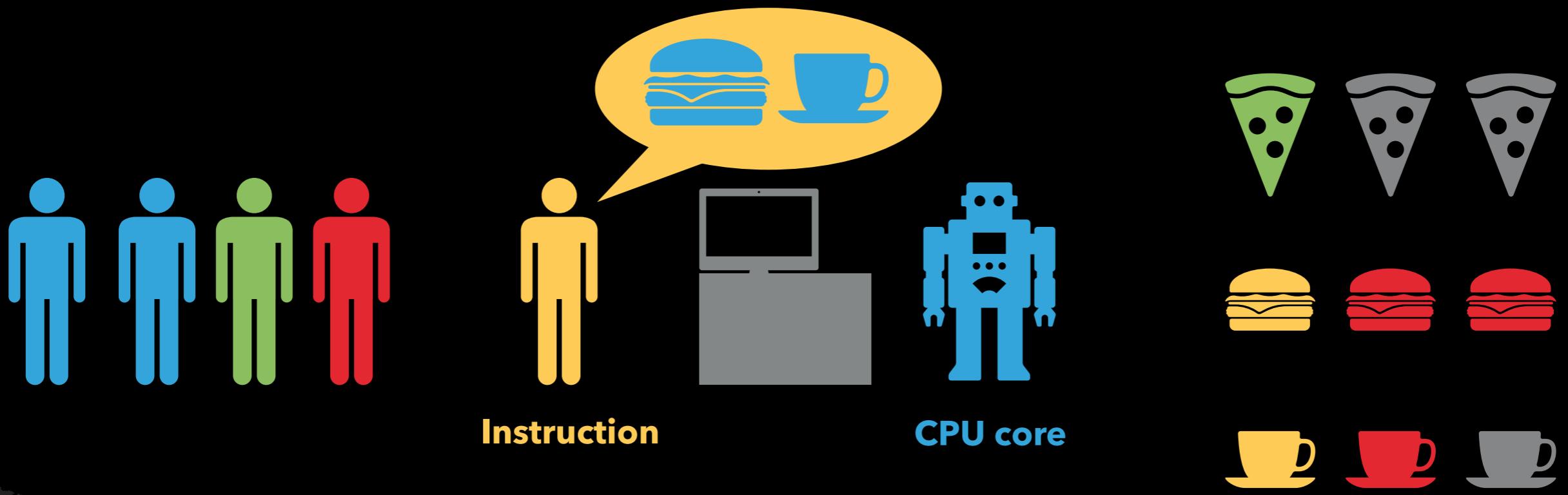


The **green** instruction will finish before the **red** instruction

The **CPU** ensures that **red** is seen before **green**

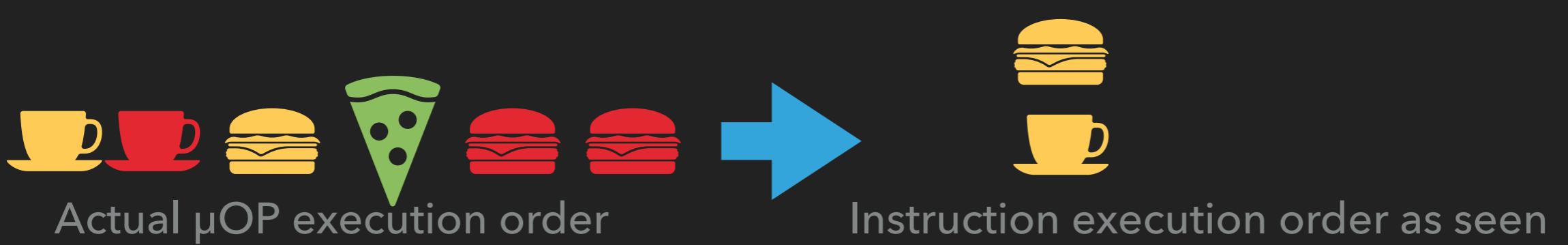


## CONFIDENTIAL BURGERS INC. : ORDER IS IMPORTANT

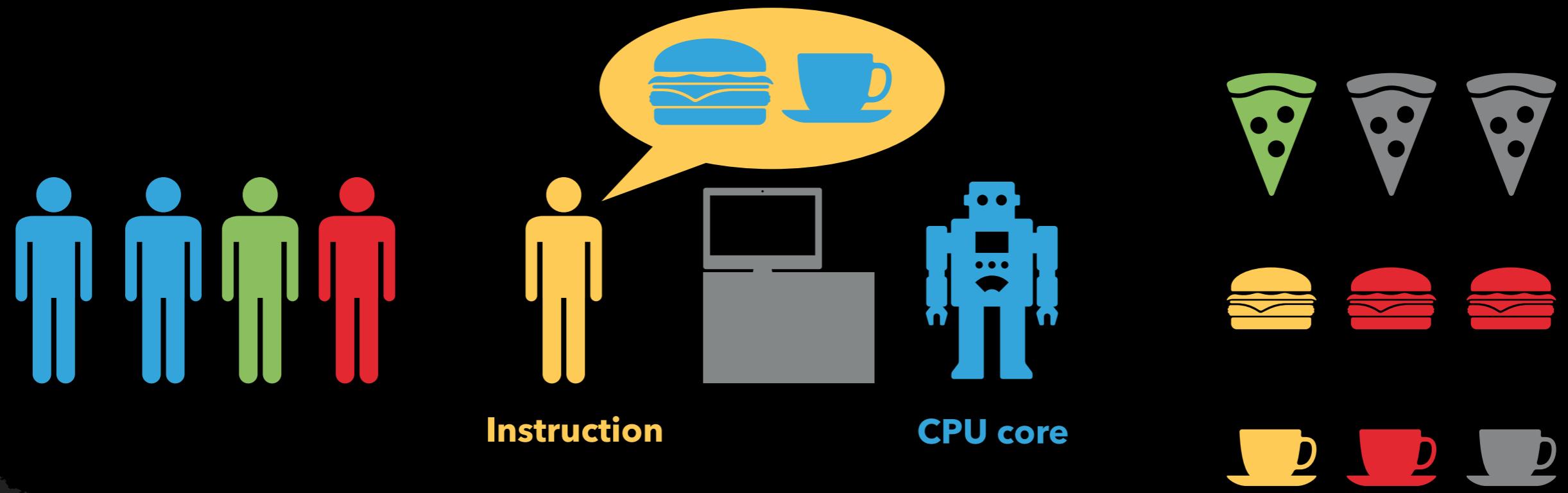


The **green** instruction will finish before the **red** instruction

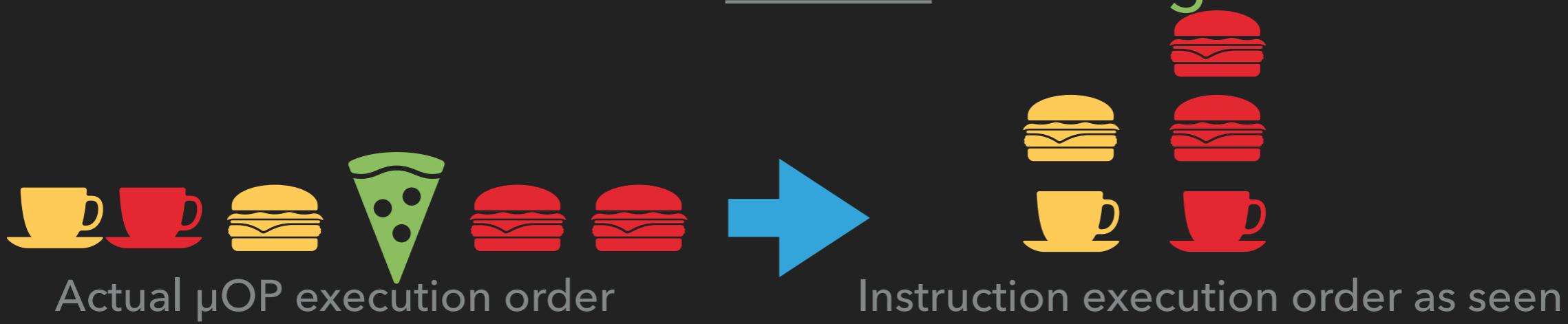
The **CPU** ensures that **red** is seen before **green**



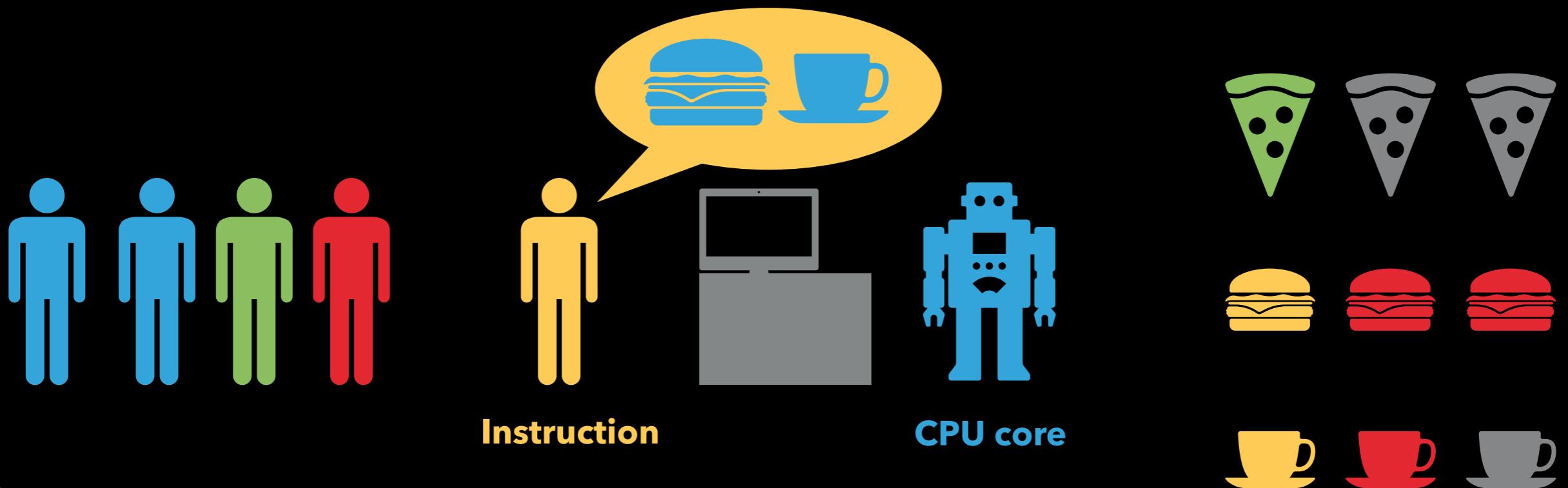
## CONFIDENTIAL BURGERS INC. : ORDER IS IMPORTANT



The green instruction will finish before the red instruction  
The CPU ensures that red is seen before green

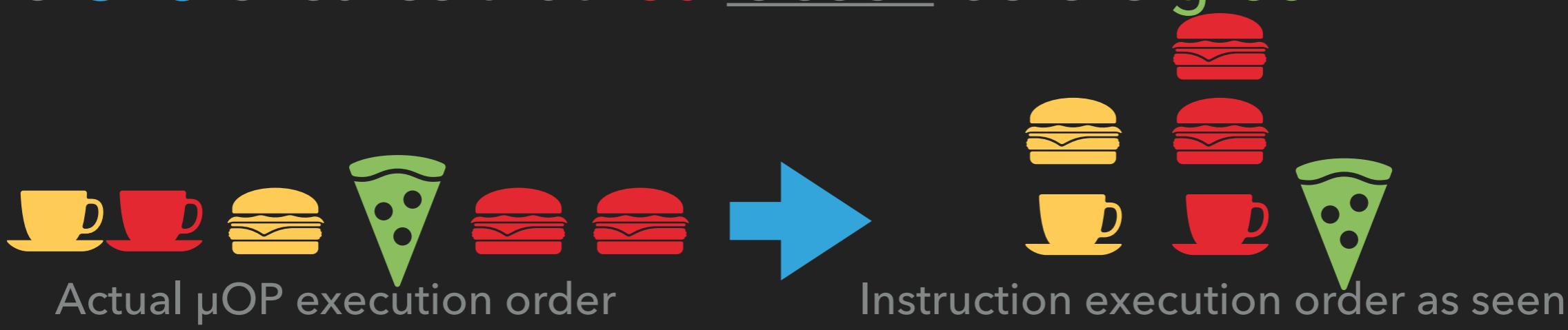


## CONFIDENTIAL BURGERS INC. : ORDER IS IMPORTANT



The green instruction will finish before the red instruction

The CPU ensures that red is seen before green





OUT OF ORDER  
EXECUTION

---

MELTDOWN

## MELTDOWN



Meltdown basically works like this:

- READ secret from forbidden address
- Stash away secret before CPU detects wrongdoing
- Retrieve secret

## MELTDOWN

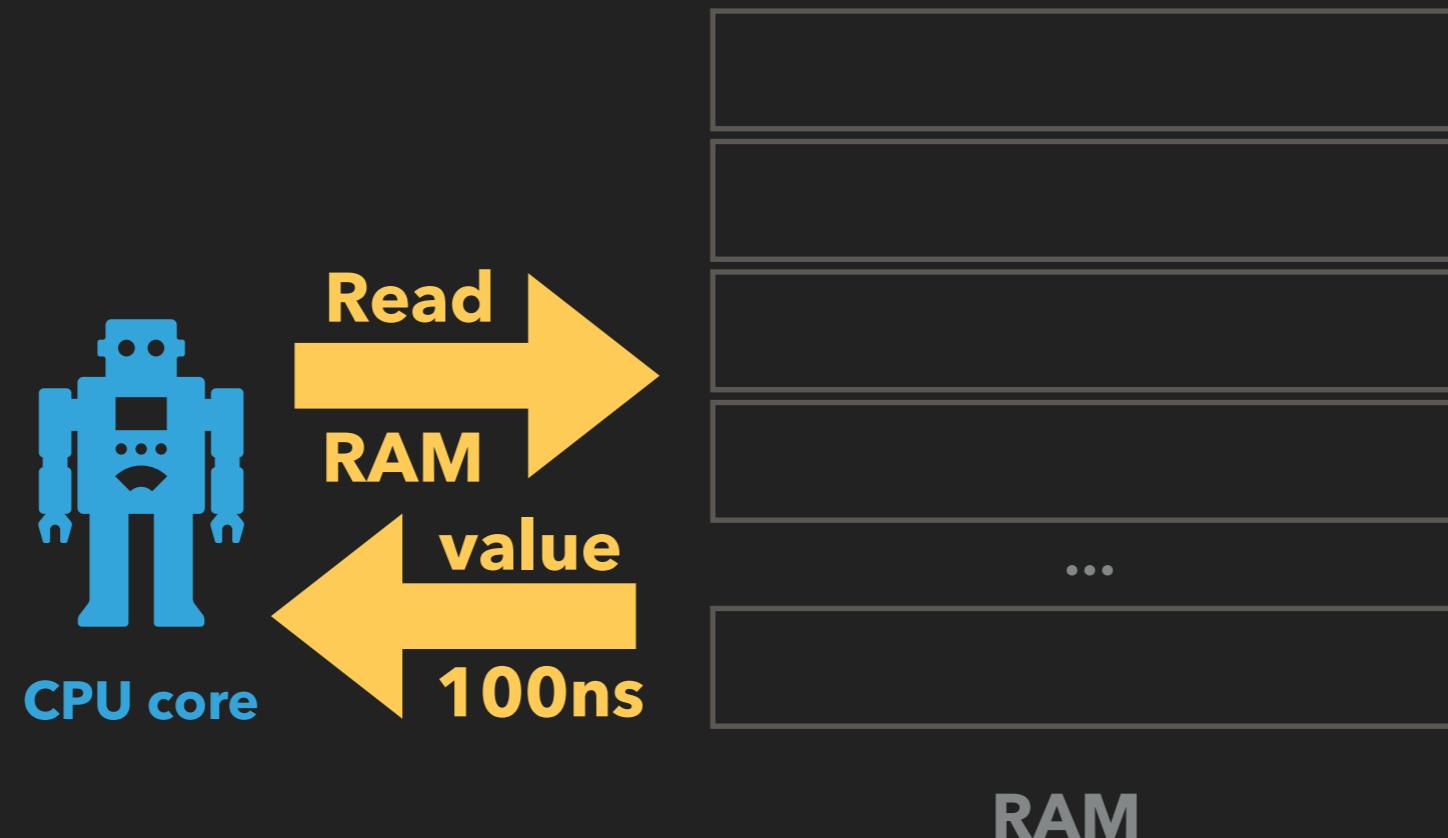
“Stashing” and “retrieving” the secret works via *side channels*.



Side channels are *observable side effects* of actions.

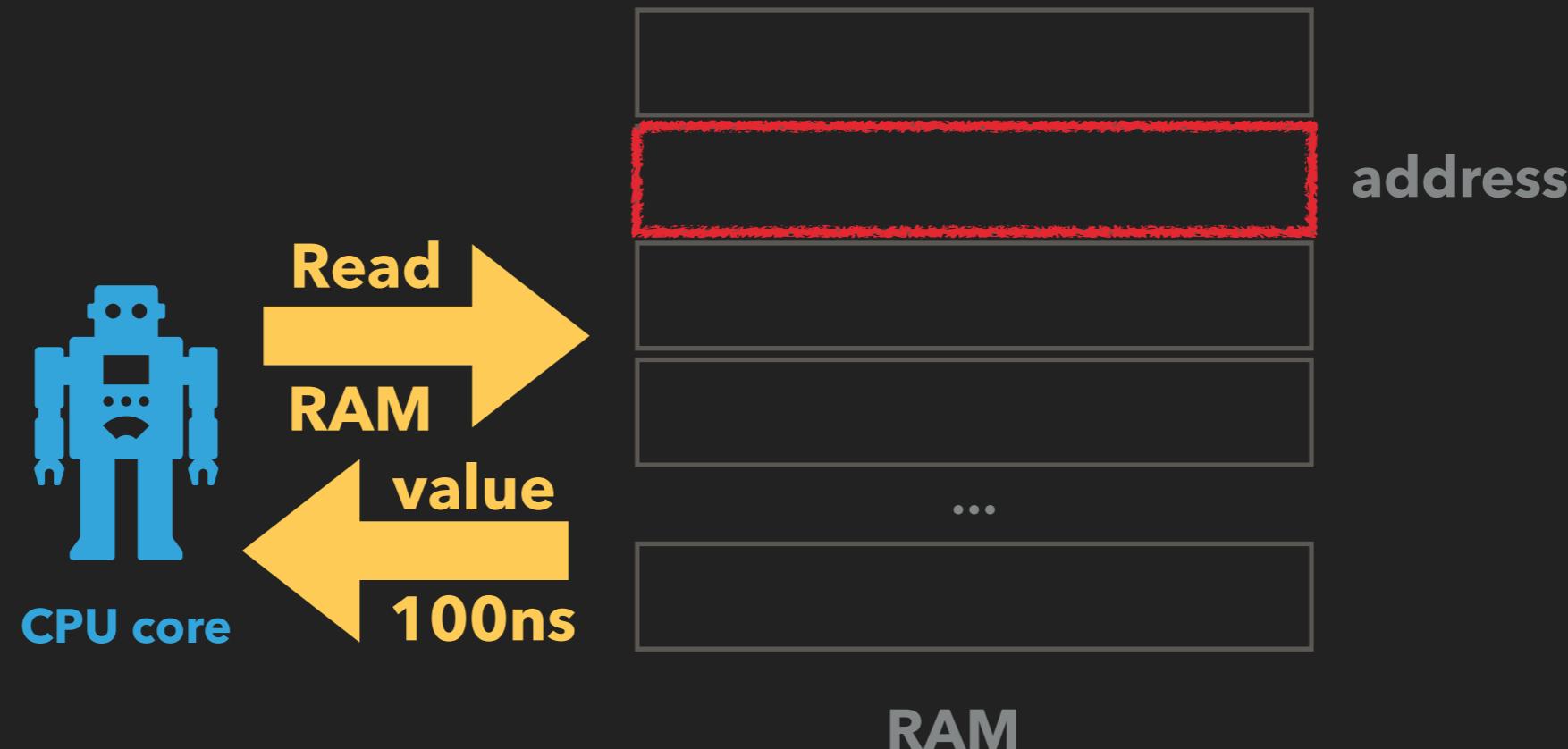
- READ secret from forbidden address
- Stash away secret by caching a memory location that depends on the secret
- Retrieve secret by finding which memory location is cached

## MELTDOWN: STASHING AWAY - SIDECHANNEL



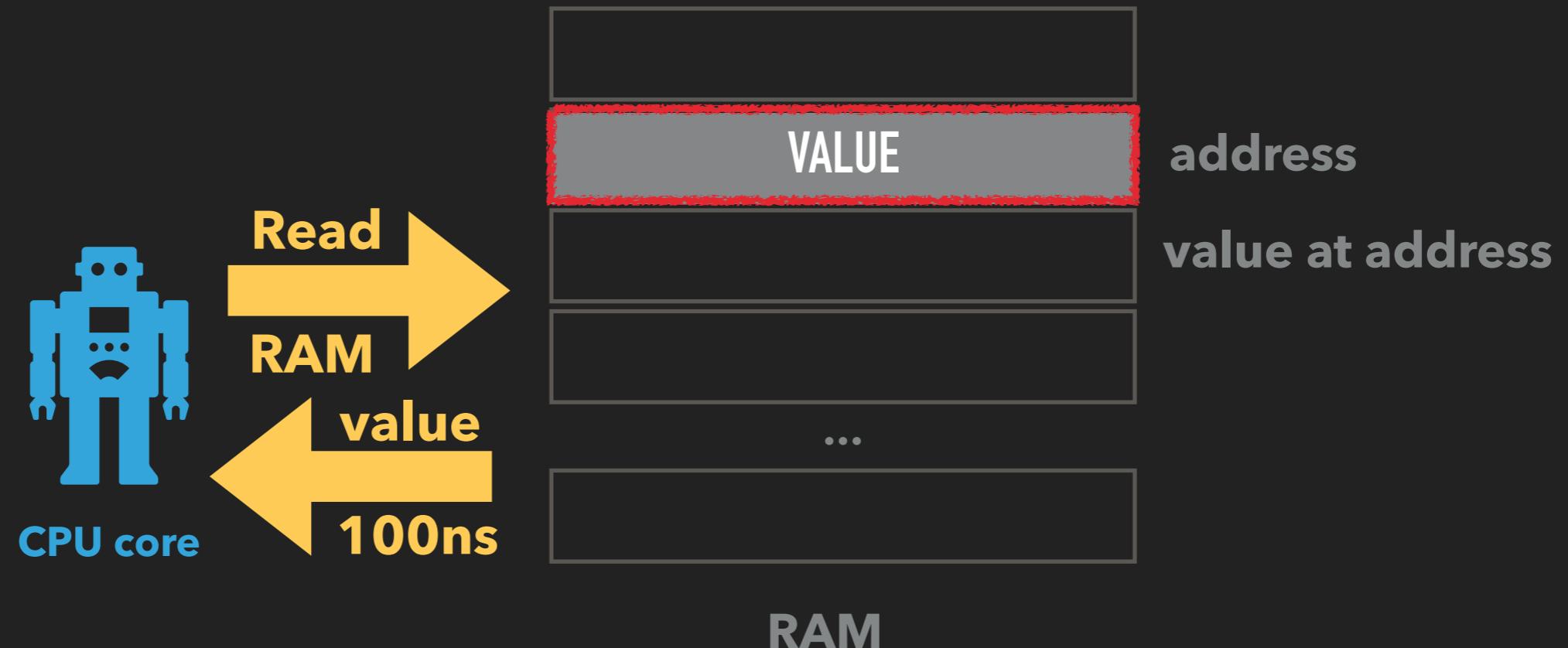
- ▶ Data is stored in RAM
- ▶ RAM is very slow
- ▶ Reading one byte stalls the CPU for hundreds of µOPs

## MELTDOWN: STASHING AWAY - SIDECHANNEL



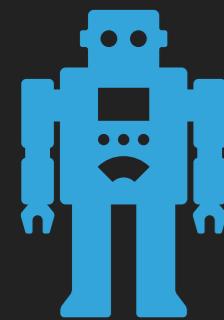
- ▶ Data is stored in RAM
- ▶ RAM is very slow
- ▶ Reading one byte stalls the CPU for hundreds of µOPs

# MELTDOWN: STASHING AWAY - SIDECHANNEL

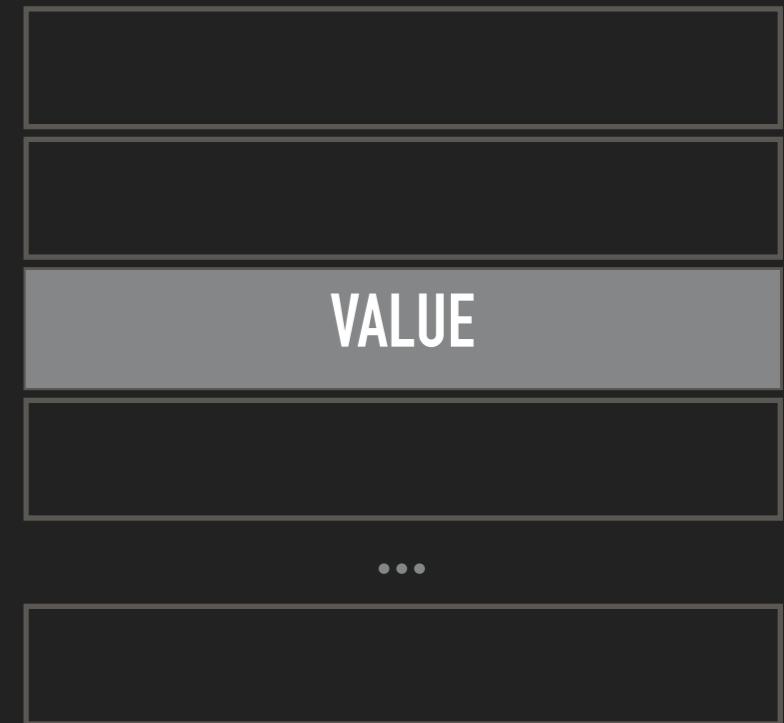
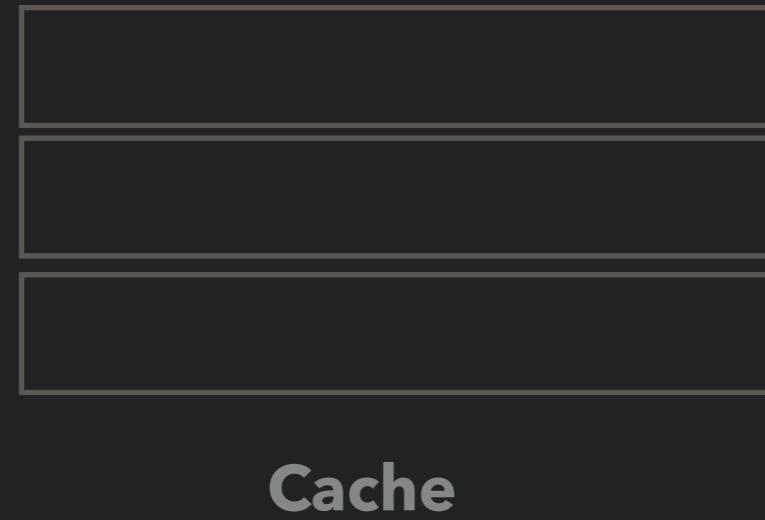


- ▶ Data is stored in RAM
- ▶ RAM is very slow
- ▶ Reading one byte stalls the CPU for hundreds of µOPs

# MELTDOWN: STASHING AWAY - SIDECHANNEL



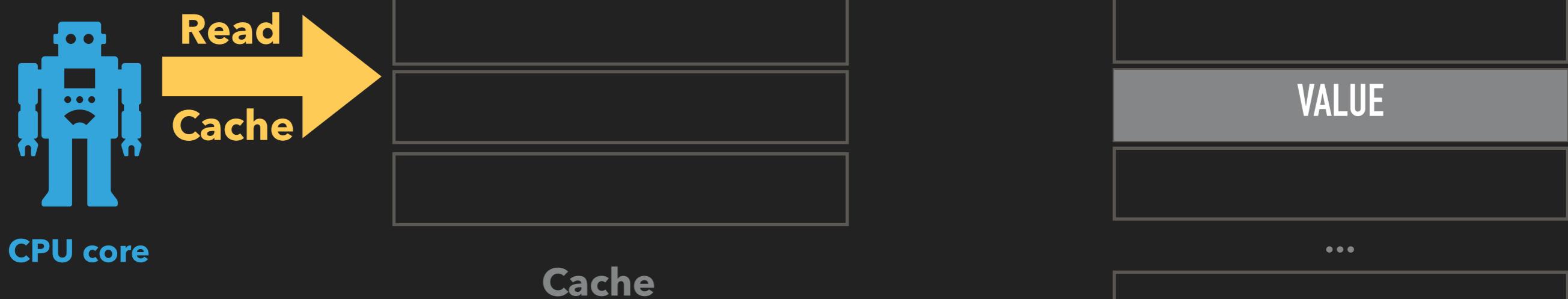
CPU core



- ▶ Reading one byte stalls the CPU for hundreds of µOPs
- ▶ CPU caches considerably speed this up
- ▶ E.g. reading cached takes 3ns, reading uncached 103ns

The cache speeds up “*what is the value at address X?*”. This is called “*(address) X is cached*”

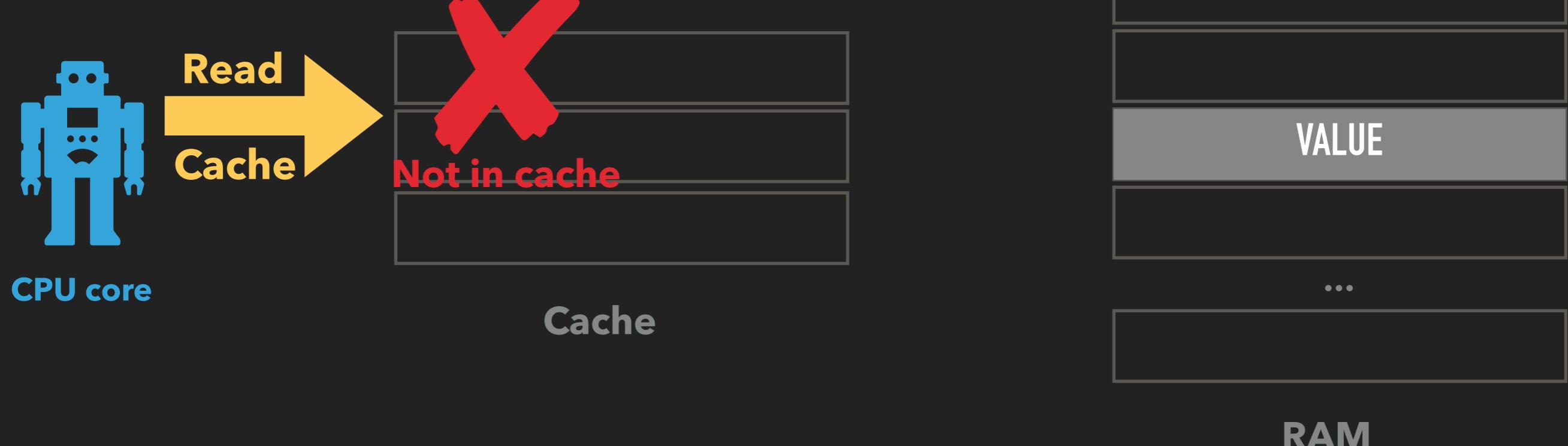
## MELTDOWN: STASHING AWAY - SIDECHANNEL



- ▶ Reading one byte stalls the CPU for hundreds of  $\mu$ OPs
- ▶ CPU caches considerably speed this up
- ▶ E.g. reading cached takes 3ns, reading uncached 103ns

The cache speeds up "*what is the value at address X?*". This is called "*(address) X is cached*"

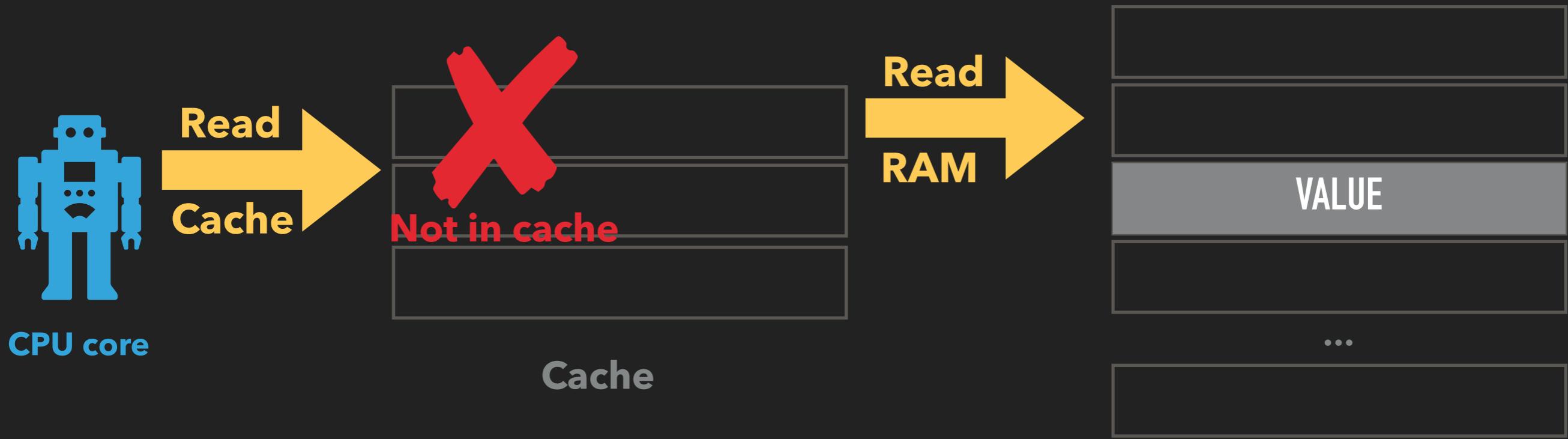
## MELTDOWN: STASHING AWAY - SIDECHANNEL



- ▶ Reading one byte stalls the CPU for hundreds of  $\mu$ OPs
- ▶ CPU caches considerably speed this up
- ▶ E.g. reading cached takes 3ns, reading uncached 103ns

The cache speeds up "*what is the value at address X?*". This is called "*(address) X is cached*"

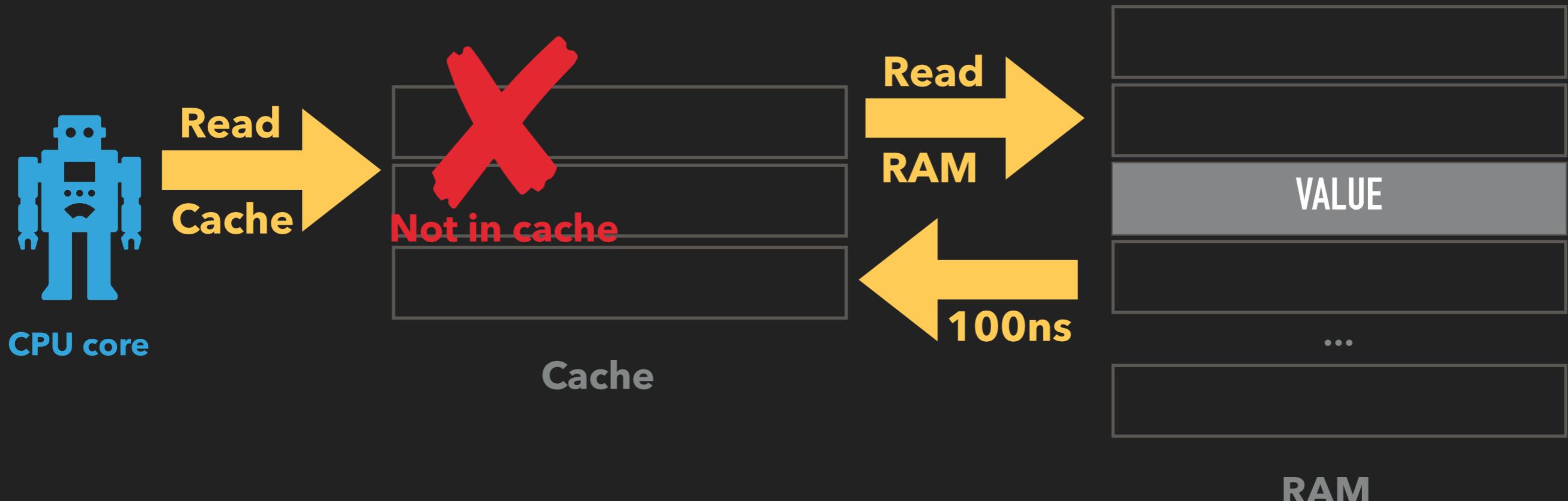
## MELTDOWN: STASHING AWAY - SIDECHANNEL



- ▶ Reading one byte stalls the CPU for hundreds of µOPs
- ▶ CPU caches considerably speed this up
- ▶ E.g. reading cached takes 3ns, reading uncached 103ns

The cache speeds up “*what is the value at address X?*”. This is called “*(address) X is cached*”

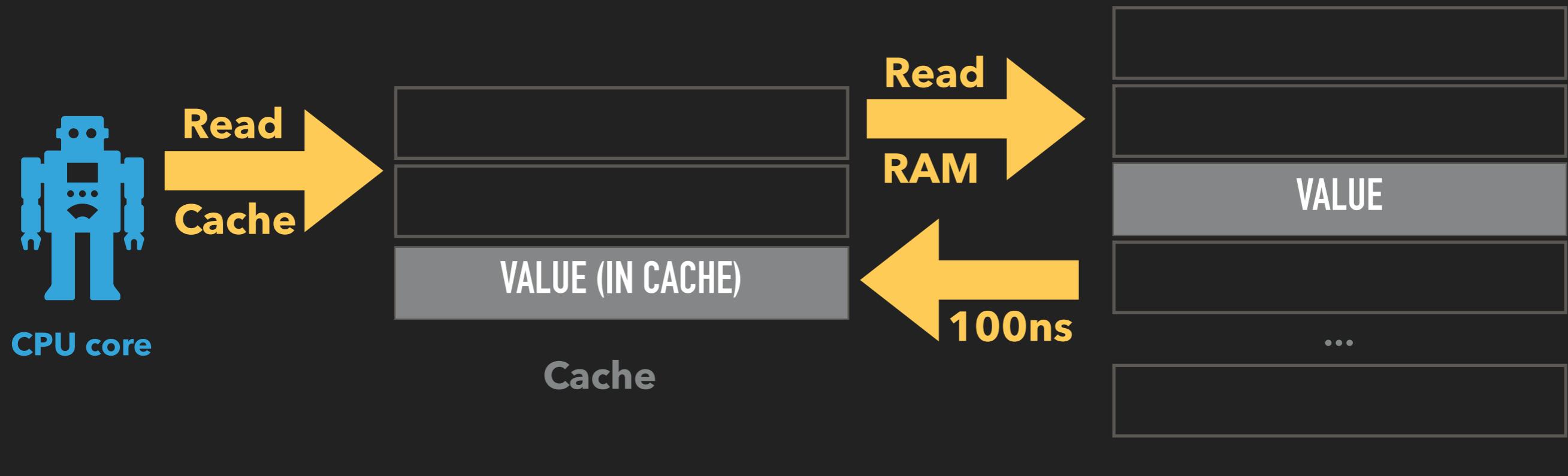
## MELTDOWN: STASHING AWAY - SIDECHANNEL



- ▶ Reading one byte stalls the CPU for hundreds of  $\mu$ OPs
- ▶ CPU caches considerably speed this up
- ▶ E.g. reading cached takes 3ns, reading uncached 103ns

The cache speeds up "what is the value at address X?". This is called "(address) X is cached"

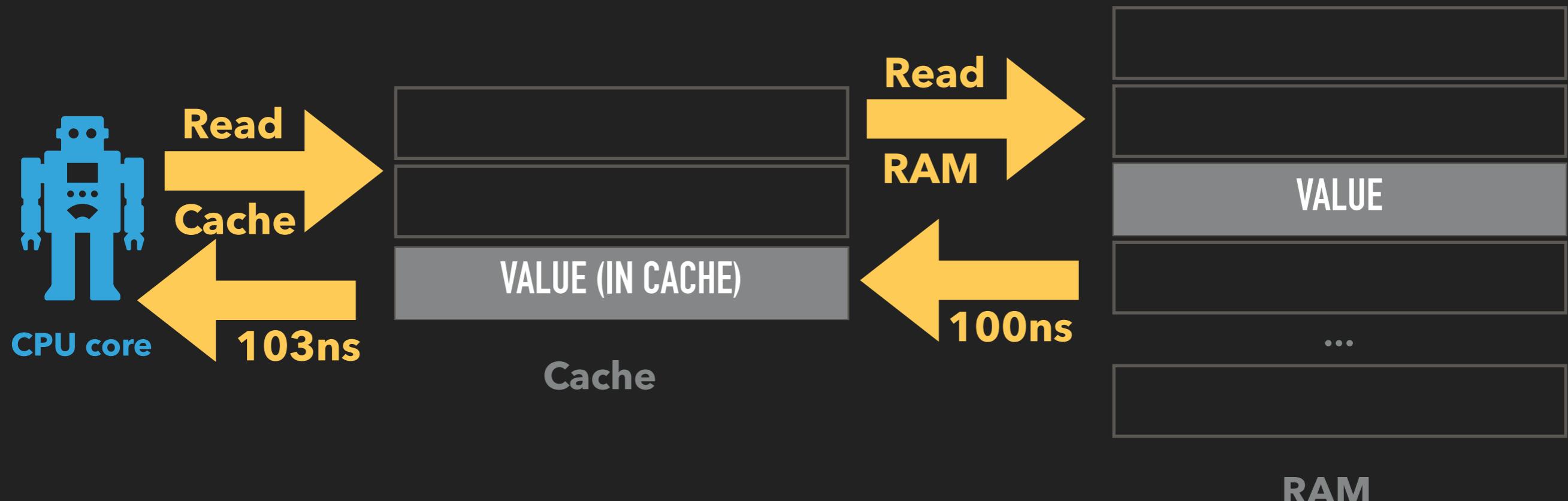
## MELTDOWN: STASHING AWAY - SIDECHANNEL



- ▶ Reading one byte stalls the CPU for hundreds of  $\mu$ OPs
- ▶ CPU caches considerably speed this up
- ▶ E.g. reading cached takes 3ns, reading uncached 103ns

The cache speeds up “*what is the value at address X?*”. This is called “*(address) X is cached*”

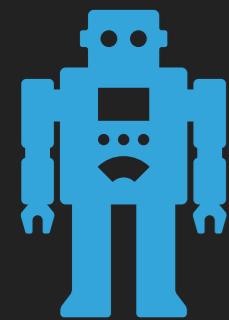
## MELTDOWN: STASHING AWAY - SIDECHANNEL



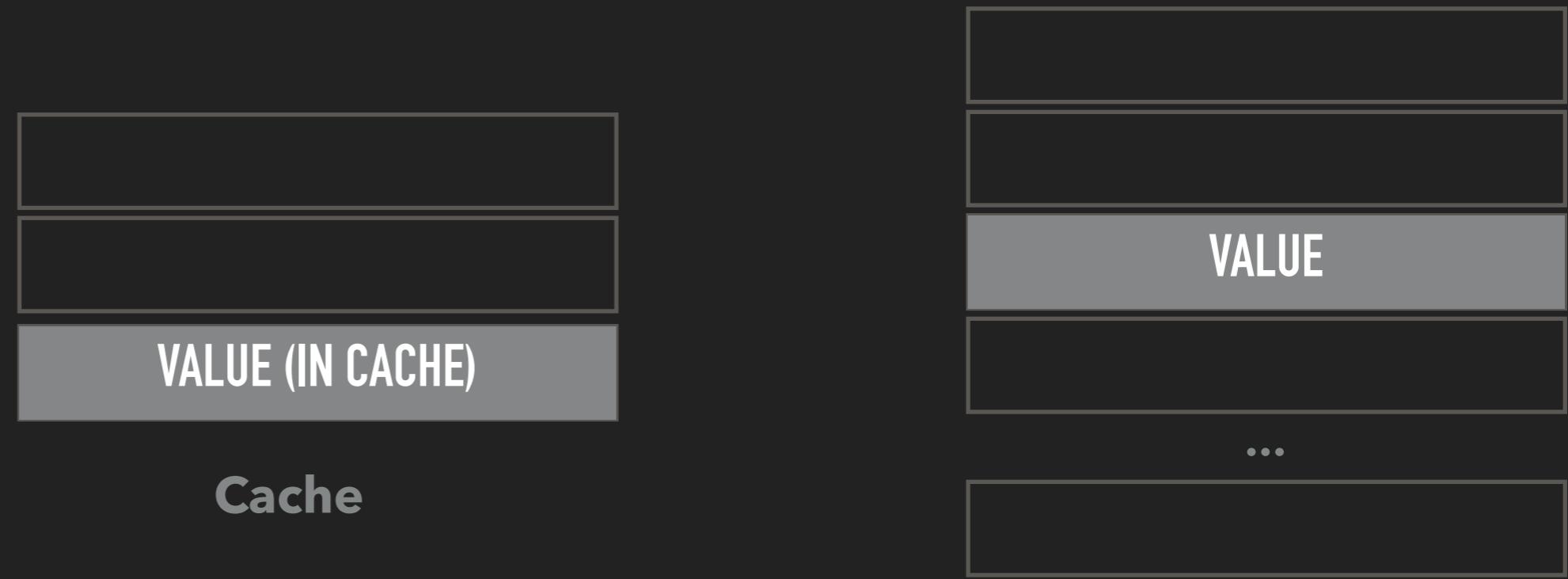
- ▶ Reading one byte stalls the CPU for hundreds of  $\mu$ OPs
- ▶ CPU caches considerably speed this up
- ▶ E.g. reading cached takes 3ns, reading uncached 103ns

The cache speeds up "*what is the value at address X?*". This is called "*(address) X is cached*"

# MELTDOWN: STASHING AWAY - SIDECHANNEL



CPU core



- ▶ Reading one byte stalls the CPU for hundreds of µOPs
- ▶ CPU caches considerably speed this up
- ▶ E.g. reading cached takes 3ns, reading uncached 103ns

The cache speeds up “*what is the value at address X?*”. This is called “*(address) X is cached*”

## MELTDOWN: STASHING AWAY - SIDECHANNEL



- ▶ Reading one byte stalls the CPU for hundreds of µOPs
- ▶ CPU caches considerably speed this up
- ▶ E.g. reading cached takes 3ns, reading uncached 103ns

The cache speeds up "*what is the value at address X?*". This is called "*(address) X is cached*"

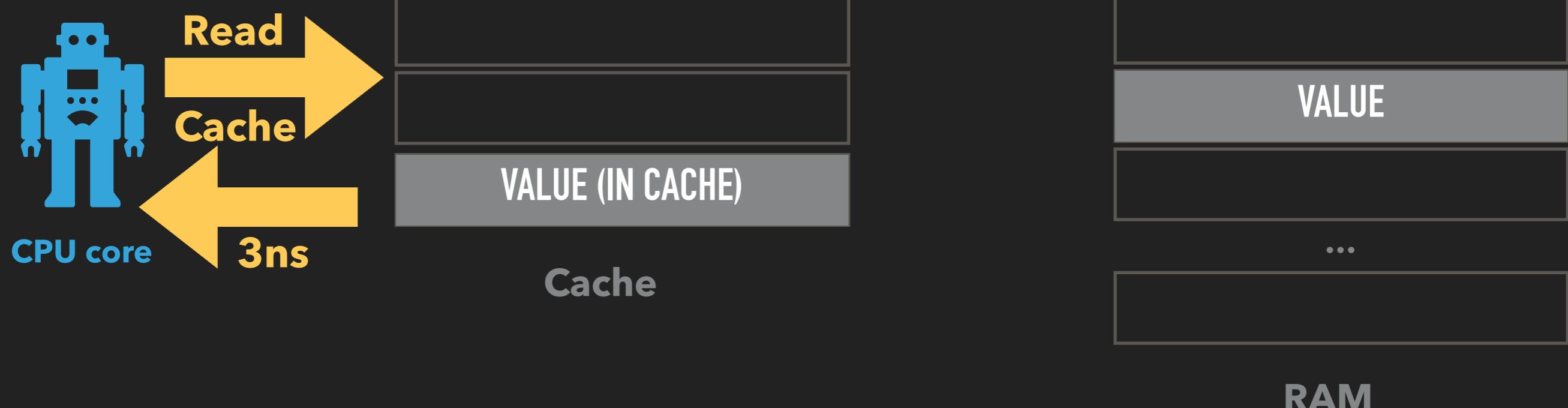
## MELTDOWN: STASHING AWAY - SIDECHANNEL



- ▶ Reading one byte stalls the CPU for hundreds of  $\mu$ OPs
- ▶ CPU caches considerably speed this up
- ▶ E.g. reading cached takes 3ns, reading uncached 103ns

The cache speeds up "*what is the value at address X?*". This is called "*(address) X is cached*"

## MELTDOWN: STASHING AWAY - SIDECHANNEL



- ▶ Reading one byte stalls the CPU for hundreds of  $\mu$ OPs
- ▶ CPU caches considerably speed this up
- ▶ E.g. reading cached takes 3ns, reading uncached 103ns

The cache speeds up “*what is the value at address X?*”. This is called “*(address) X is cached*”

## “READ” INSTRUCTION

For a CPU the “READ value from memory at 4711” instruction looks like this ( $\mu$ OPs):

1. Check that program may read from address
2. Store the value at address in register<sup>1</sup>

If 1 fails the program is aborted.

This can be handled by the program.

<sup>1</sup> Register: The CPUs scratchpad

## “READ” INSTRUCTION

For a CPU the “READ value from memory at 4711” instruction looks like this ( $\mu$ OPs):

1. Check that program may read from address
2. Store the value at address in register<sup>1</sup>

If 1 fails the program is aborted.

This can be handled by the program.

In our burger example:

1. Customer orders a burger
2. Customer has not enough money
3. Customer does not get his burger

<sup>1</sup> Register: The CPUs scratchpad

## MELTDOWN: READING FORBIDDEN DATA



Meltdown basically works like this:

- READ secret from forbidden address
- 1. Check that program may read from address
- 2. Store the read value in register
- Stash away secret
- 1 *Magic*
- Retrieve secret (*later*)

μOPs: 1 2 1

## MELTDOWN: READING FORBIDDEN DATA



μOPs ordered by *instruction*

1 Check access

2 Read into register

1 *Magic*

μOPs ordered by *execution*

2 Read into register

1 *Magic*

1 Check access

The re-ordering on the right happens, when the “forbidden data” is already cached (because cache access is so fast)

## MELTDOWN: READING FORBIDDEN DATA



μOPs ordered by *instruction*

1 Check access

2 Read into register

1 *Magic*

μOPs ordered by *execution*

2 Read into register

1 *Magic*

1 Check access

The re-ordering on the right happens, when the “forbidden data” is already cached (because cache access is so fast)

Reordering is not a problem because the CPU will ensure that  is only seen *iff*  succeeds.

## MELTDOWN: READING FORBIDDEN DATA



μOPs ordered by *instruction*

1 Check access

2 Read into register

1 Magic

μOPs ordered by *execution*

2 Read into register

1 Magic

1 Check access

The re-ordering on the right happens, when the “forbidden data” is already cached (because cache access is so fast)

Reordering is not a problem because the CPU will ensure that   is only seen *iff*   succeeds.

Unless   is able to hide the secret in such a way that the attacker can find it later.

## MELTDOWN: READING FORBIDDEN DATA



μOPs ordered by *instruction*

1 Check access

2 Read into register

1 Magic

μOPs ordered by *execution*

2 Read into register

1 Magic

1 Check access

The re-ordering on the right happens, when the “forbidden data” is already cached (because cache access is so fast)

Reordering is not a problem because that   is only seen *iff*   succeeds.

Unless   is able to hide the secret, the attacker can find it later.

In our burger example:

1. Customer orders a burger
2. Customer gets his burger
3. Customer has not enough money
4. Customer runs away with burger

# MELTDOWN



For Meltdown two actors are needed

The a **spy** and a **collector**.

110011010      The **spy** will “steal” the secret and stash it away.  
010111010

111100100      The CPU will kill him for accessing the secret  
000101101  
100110010      information.

Spy

110011010  
010111010  
111100100  
000101101  
100110010

Collector

The **collector** will find the stashed away secret.

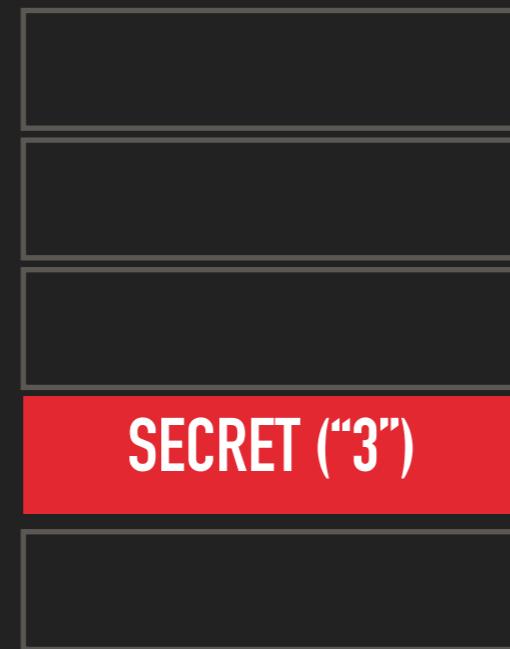
## MELTDOWN: THE ATTACK

110011010  
010111010  
111100100  
000101101  
100110010

**Spy**

110011010  
010111010  
111100100  
000101101  
100110010

**Collector**



## MELTDOWN: THE ATTACK

110011010  
010111010  
111100100  
000101101  
100110010

**Spy**

110011010  
010111010  
111100100  
000101101  
100110010

**Collector**



- ▶ Meltdown needs some preconditions



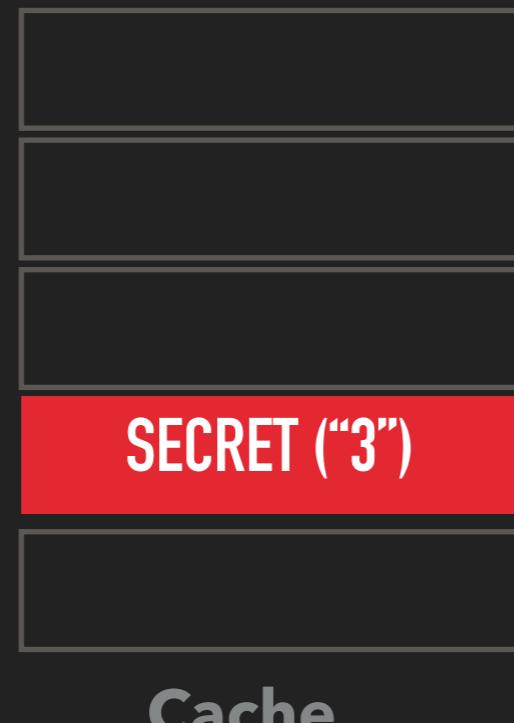
## MELTDOWN: THE ATTACK

110011010  
010111010  
111100100  
000101101  
100110010

**Spy**

110011010  
010111010  
111100100  
000101101  
100110010

**Collector**



grey box:  
memory block  
tested by **Collector**



- ▶ Meltdown needs some preconditions

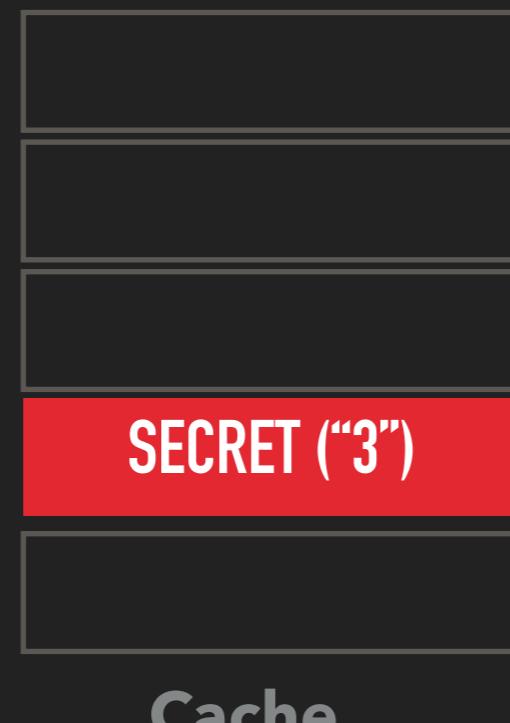
## MELTDOWN: THE ATTACK

110011010  
010111010  
111100100  
000101101  
100110010

Spy

110011010  
010111010  
111100100  
000101101  
100110010

Collector



grey box:  
memory block  
tested by **Collector**



- ▶ Meltdown needs some preconditions
- ▶ The **secret** is in the cache (value: 3)



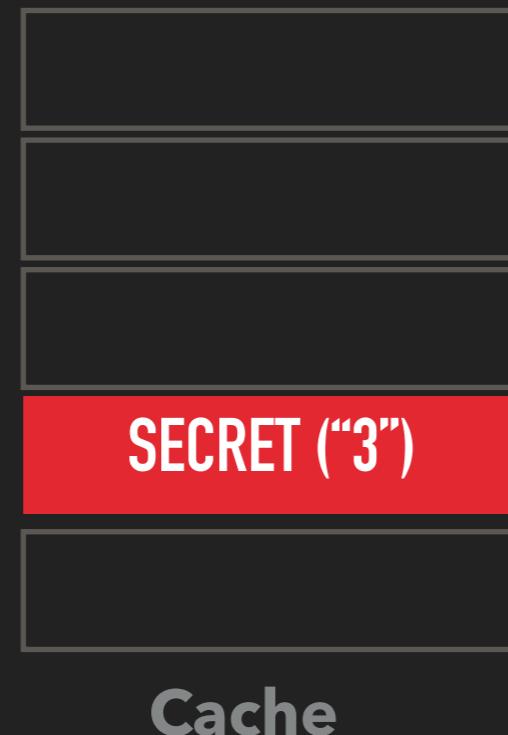
## MELTDOWN: THE ATTACK

110011010  
010111010  
111100100  
000101101  
100110010

**Spy**

110011010  
010111010  
111100100  
000101101  
100110010

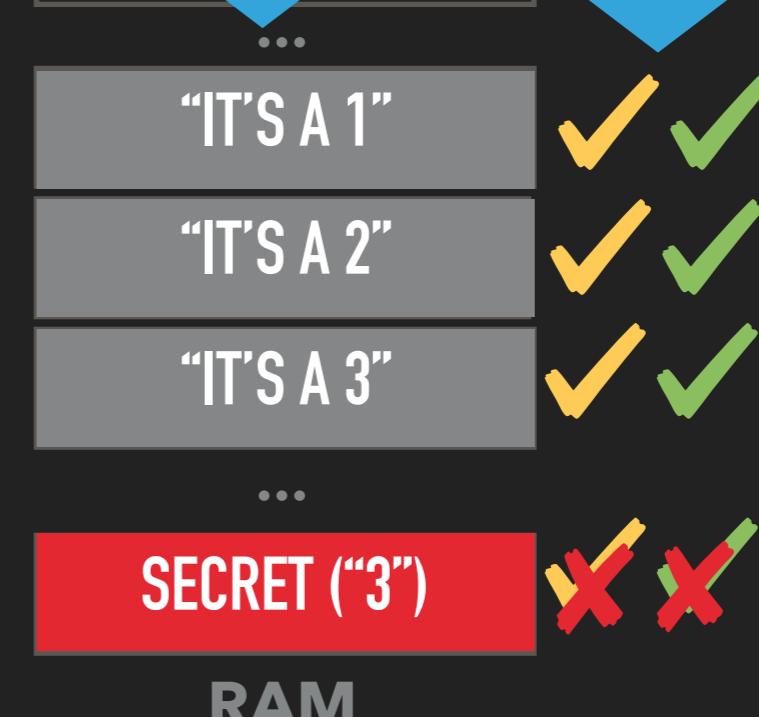
**Collector**



grey box:  
memory block  
tested by **Collector**



allowed to  
read?



- ▶ Meltdown needs some preconditions
- ▶ The **secret** is in the cache (value: 3)
- ▶ Both **Spy** and **Collector** can read grey memory blocks

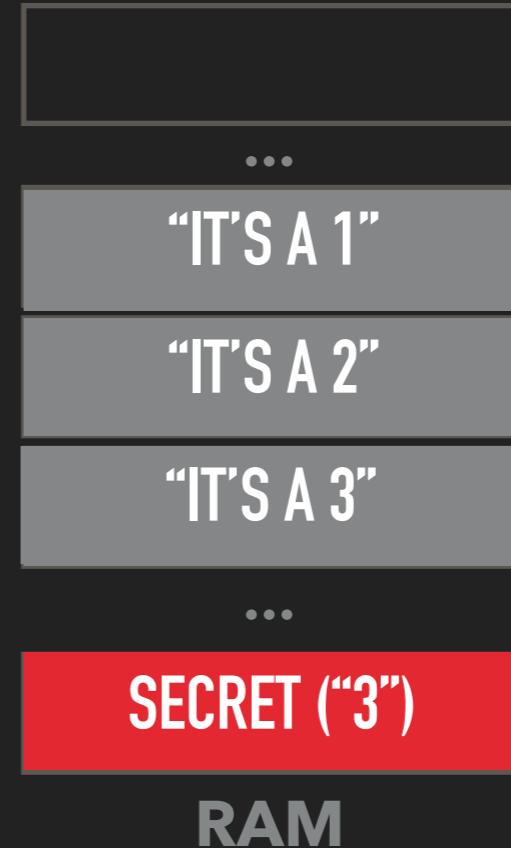
## MELTDOWN: THE ATTACK

110011010  
010111010  
111100100  
000101101  
100110010

**Spy**

110011010  
010111010  
111100100  
000101101  
100110010

**Collector**





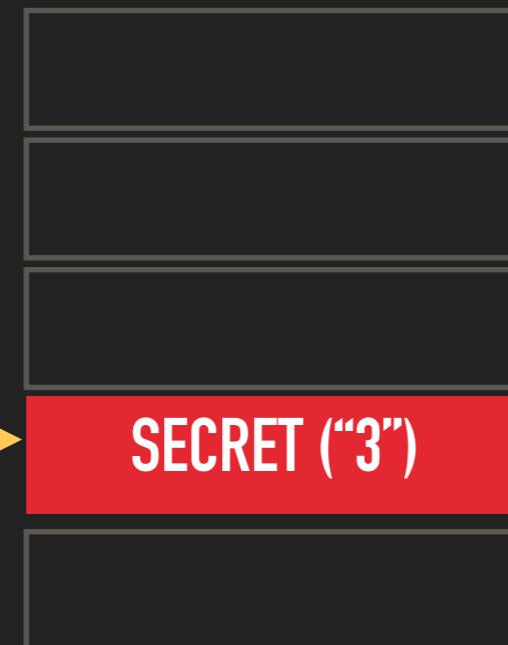
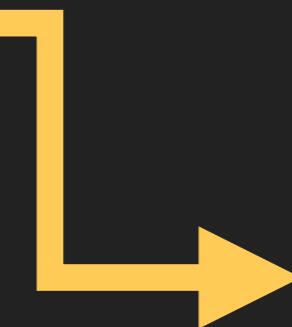
## MELTDOWN: THE ATTACK

110011010  
010111010  
111100100  
000101101  
100110010

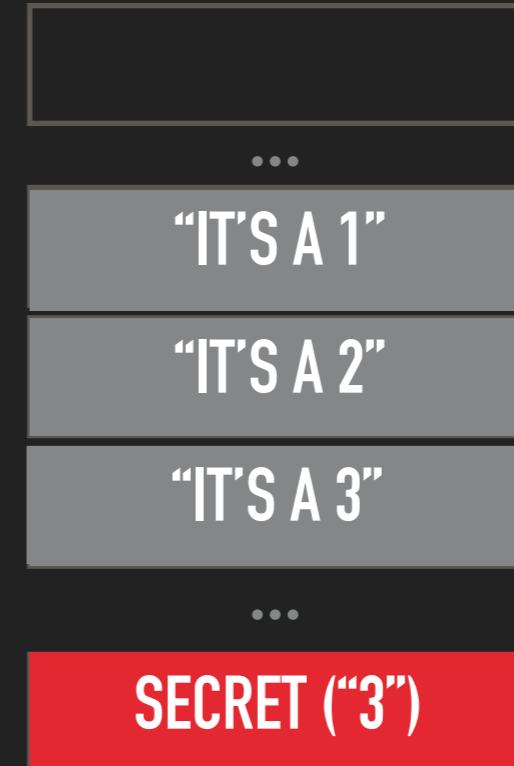
Spy

110011010  
010111010  
111100100  
000101101  
100110010

Collector



Cache



RAM

- 2 1. Spy will read the **secret**

## MELTDOWN: THE ATTACK

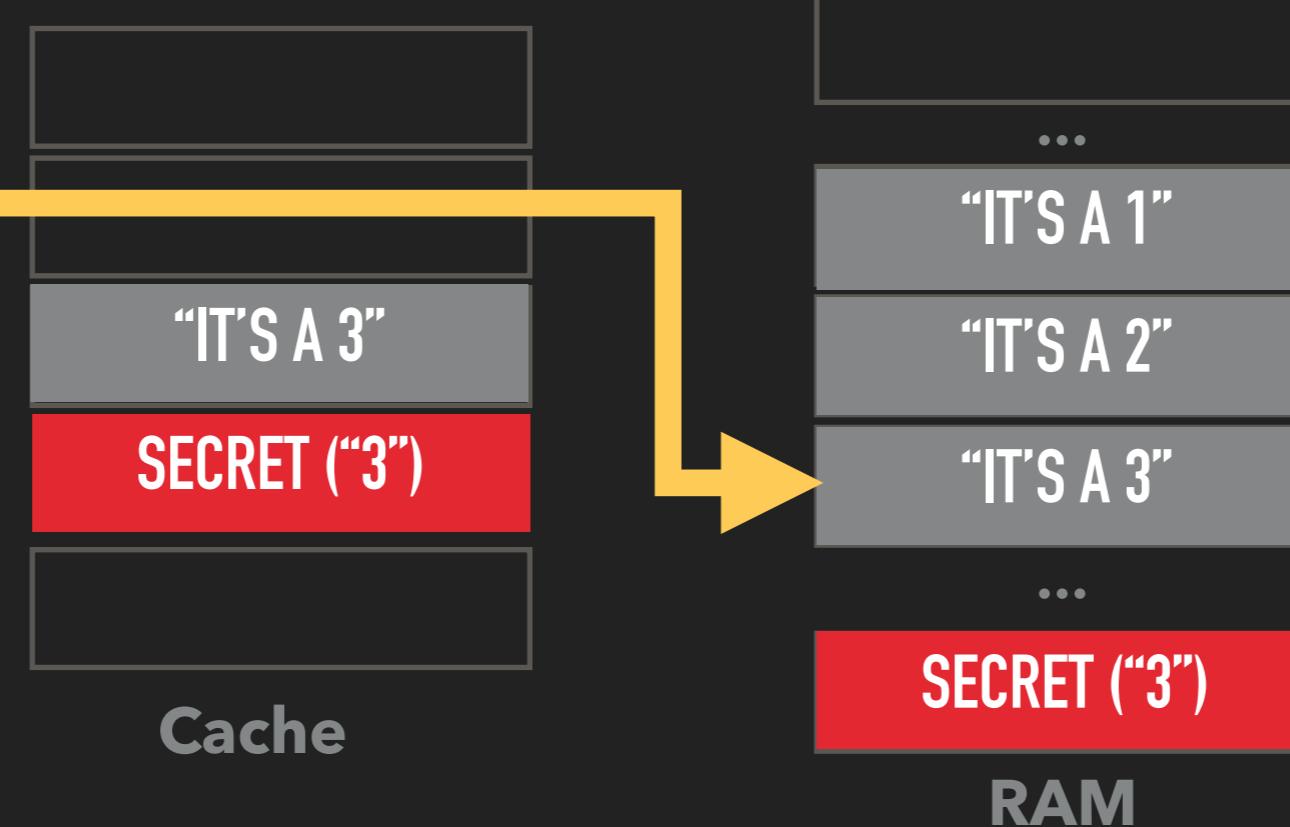


110011010  
010111010  
111100100  
000101101  
100110010

Spy

110011010  
010111010  
111100100  
000101101  
100110010

Collector



- 2 1. Spy will read the **secret**
2. Depending on the **value**, Spy will cache a grey block<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Actually Spy will cache the address of block #3 and Collector will read the blocks addresses

## MELTDOWN: THE ATTACK

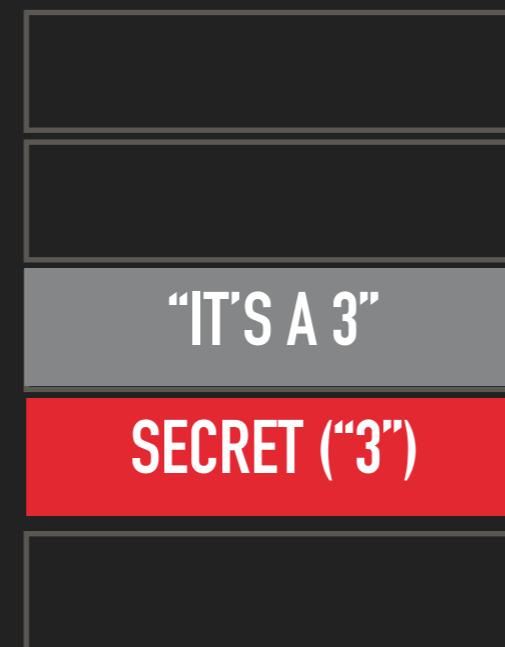


110011010  
010111010  
111100100  
00101101  
100110010

**Spy**

110011010  
010111010  
111100100  
000101101  
100110010

**Collector**



- 2 1. **Spy** will read the **secret**
- 2 2. Depending on the **value**, **Spy** will cache a grey block<sup>1</sup>
- 1 3. CPU detects **Spys** access validation and terminates **Spy**

<sup>1</sup> Actually Spy will cache the address of block #3 and Collector will read the blocks addresses

## MELTDOWN: THE ATTACK

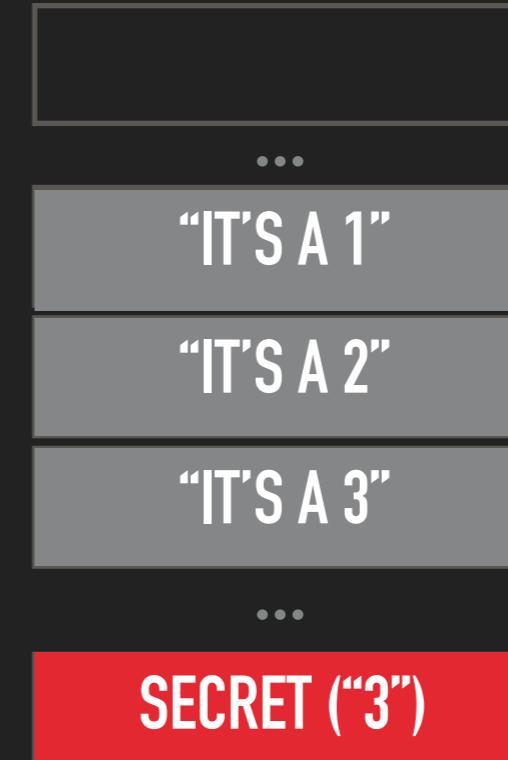
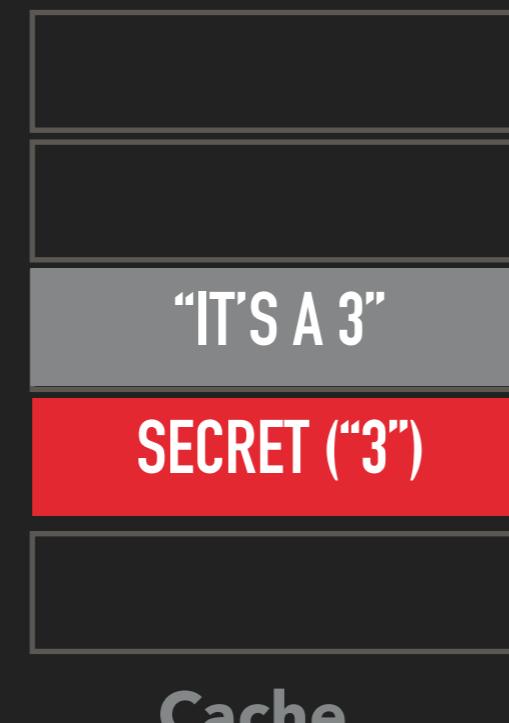


110011010  
010111010  
111100100  
00101101  
100110010

**Spy**

110011010  
010111010  
111100100  
000101101  
100110010

**Collector**

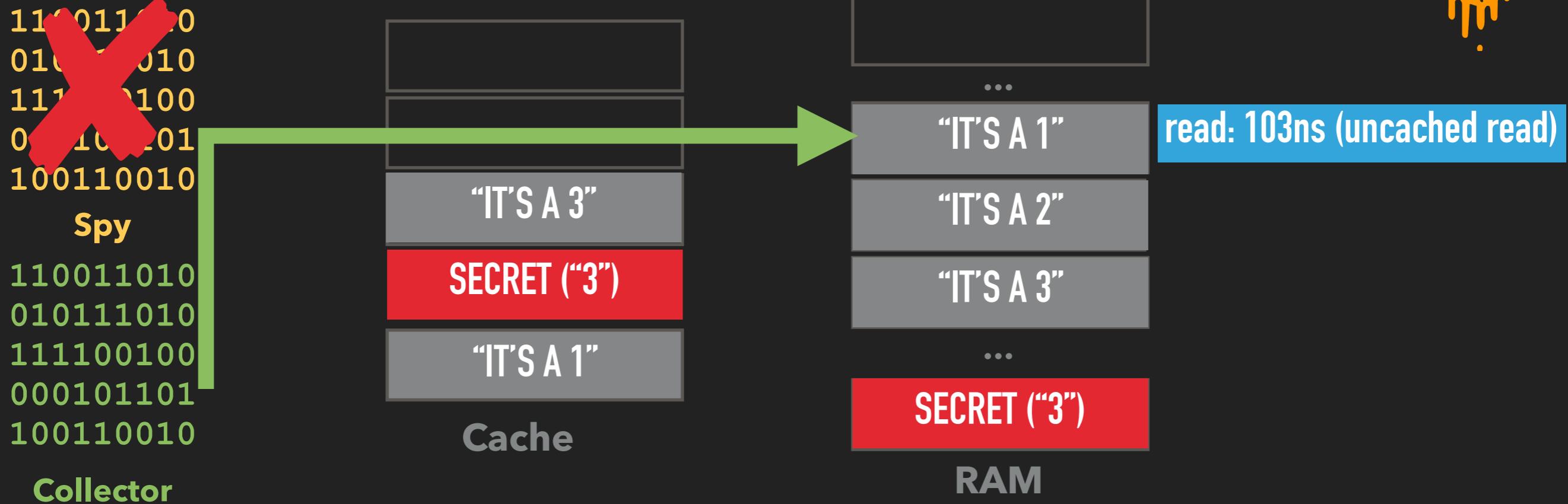


- 2 1. **Spy** will read the **secret**
- 2 2. Depending on the **value**, **Spy** will cache a grey block<sup>1</sup>
- 1 3. CPU detects **Spys** access validation and terminates **Spy**
4. **Collector** now reads all grey blocks and stops the time

<sup>1</sup> Actually Spy will cache the address of block #3 and Collector will read the blocks addresses



## MELTDOWN: THE ATTACK



- 2 1. **Spy** will read the **secret**
- 2 2. Depending on the **value**, **Spy** will cache a grey block<sup>1</sup>
- 1 3. CPU detects **Spys** access validation and terminates **Spy**
4. **Collector** now reads all grey blocks and stops the time

<sup>1</sup> Actually Spy will cache the address of block #3 and Collector will read the blocks addresses



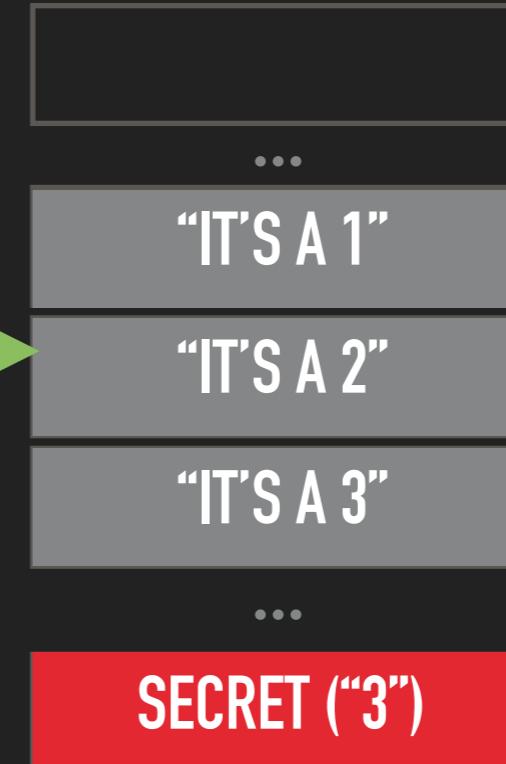
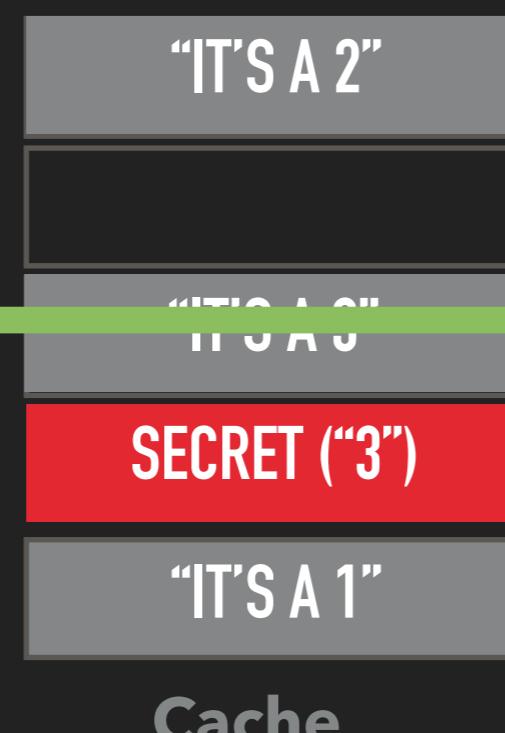
## MELTDOWN: THE ATTACK

110011010  
010111010  
111100100  
00101101  
100110010

**Spy**

110011010  
010111010  
111100100  
000101101  
100110010

**Collector**

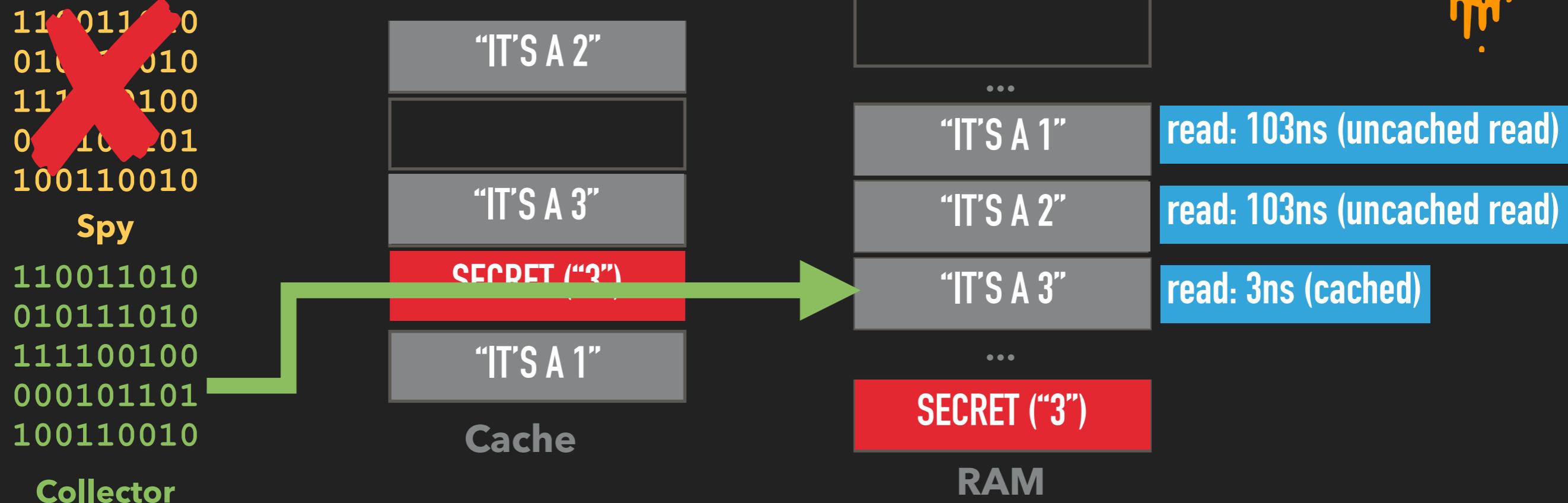


read: 103ns (uncached read)  
read: 103ns (uncached read)

- 2 1. **Spy** will read the **secret**
- 2 2. Depending on the **value**, **Spy** will cache a grey block<sup>1</sup>
- 1 3. CPU detects **Spys** access validation and terminates **Spy**
4. **Collector** now reads all grey blocks and stops the time

<sup>1</sup> Actually Spy will cache the address of block #3 and Collector will read the blocks addresses

## MELTDOWN: THE ATTACK



2 1. **Spy** will read the **secret**

2 2. Depending on the **value**, **Spy** will cache a grey block<sup>1</sup>

1 3. CPU detects **Spys** access validation and terminates **Spy**

4. **Collector** now reads all grey blocks and stops the time

<sup>1</sup> Actually Spy will cache the address of block #3 and Collector will read the blocks addresses

## MELTDOWN: THE ATTACK

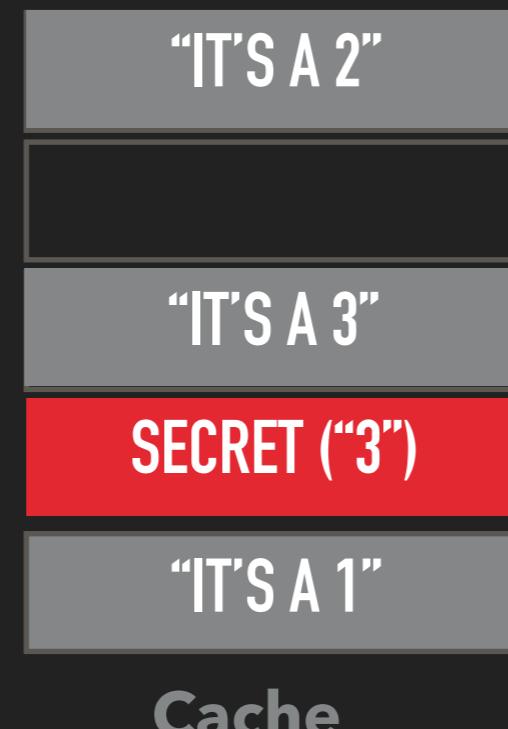


110011010  
010111010  
111100100  
00101101  
100110010

Spy

110011010  
010111010  
111100100  
000101101  
100110010

Collector



read: 103ns (uncached read)  
read: 103ns (uncached read)  
read: 3ns (cached)

- 2 1. Spy will read the **secret**
- 2 2. Depending on the **value**, Spy will cache a grey block<sup>1</sup>
- 1 3. CPU detects **Spys** access validation and terminates **Spy**
4. **Collector** now reads all grey blocks and stops the time
1. Block "It's a 3" will be the block read the fastest

<sup>1</sup> Actually Spy will cache the address of block #3 and Collector will read the blocks addresses



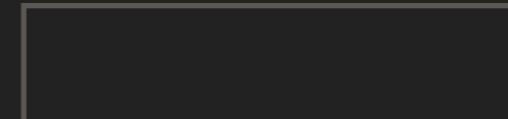
## MELTDOWN: THE ATTACK

110011010  
010111010  
111100100  
00101101  
100110010

**Spy**

110011010  
010111010  
111100100  
000101101  
100110010

**Collector**



...



...



**RAM**

read: 103ns (uncached read)

read: 103ns (uncached read)

read: 3ns (cached)

2 1. **Spy** will read the **secret**

2 Depending on the **value**, **Spy** will cache a grey block<sup>1</sup>

1 3. CPU detects **Spys** access validation and terminates **Spy**

4. **Collector** now reads all grey blocks and stops the time

1. Block "It's a 3" will be the block read the fastest

<sup>1</sup> Actually Spy will cache the address of block #3 and Collector will read the blocks addresses

# MELTDOWN

Meltdown exploits two properties of modern CPUs

- ▶ Out of order *speculative* execution of OPs and  $\mu$ OPs
- ▶ Timing side channels for *speculatively executed* OPs

This allows an attacker to

- ▶ Read all memory mapped<sup>1</sup> in a process
- ▶ This often includes all other processes memory
- ▶ This does NOT allow reading “outside of a VM”

<sup>1</sup> Virtual vs. physical memory is a subject for another time





SPECULATIVE  
EXECUTION

---

**SPECTRE**

# Q & A



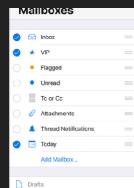
[https://github.com/neuhalje/presentation\\_meltdown\\_spectre](https://github.com/neuhalje/presentation_meltdown_spectre)



BOTH THE MELTDOWN AND SPECTRE LOGO ARE FREE TO USE, RIGHTS WAIVED  
VIA [CCO](#). LOGOS ARE DESIGNED BY [NATASCHA EIBL](#).  
[HTTPS://SPECTREATTACK.COM/](https://spectreattack.com/)



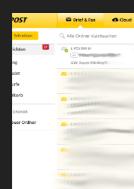
CANDY CRUSH LOGO FROM THE APP STORE © KING  
[HTTPS://DISCOVER.KING.COM/ABOUT/](https://discover.king.com/about/)



APPLE MAIL SCREENSHOT © APPLE  
[HTTPS://SUPPORT.APPLE.COM/EN-GB/HT207213](https://support.apple.com/en-gb/ht207213)



SCREENSHOT © BUNDESNACHRICHTENDIENST  
[HTTPS://WWW.BND.BUND.DE/EN/\\_HOME/HOME\\_NODE.HTML](https://www.bnd.bund.de/en/_home/home_node.html)



SCREENSHOT E-POST  
[HTTPS://PORTAL.E-POST.DE](https://portal.e-post.de)

# ASSETS