

# Address Space Layout Randomization (ASLR) Effective or Not?

Radu-Constantin Onuțu

University of Bucharest

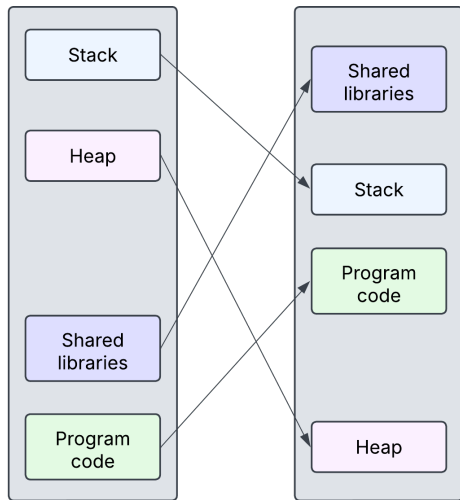
- **Reference:** Hovav Shacham, Matthew Page, Ben Pfaff, Eu-Jin Goh, Nagendra Modadugu, and Dan Boneh. On the effectiveness of address-space randomization. In *Proceedings of the 11th ACM conference on Computer and communications security*, pages 298–307, 2004.
- What is ASLR and why is it important?
- Is ASLR an effective security measure?

- **Reference:** Hovav Shacham, Matthew Page, Ben Pfaff, Eu-Jin Goh, Nagendra Modadugu, and Dan Boneh. On the effectiveness of address-space randomization. In *Proceedings of the 11th ACM conference on Computer and communications security*, pages 298–307, 2004.
- What is ASLR and why is it important?
- Is ASLR an effective security measure?

- **Reference:** Hovav Shacham, Matthew Page, Ben Pfaff, Eu-Jin Goh, Nagendra Modadugu, and Dan Boneh. On the effectiveness of address-space randomization. In *Proceedings of the 11th ACM conference on Computer and communications security*, pages 298–307, 2004.
- What is ASLR and why is it important?
- Is ASLR an effective security measure?

# What is ASLR?

- ASLR is a security technique that aims to prevent memory corruption attacks by randomizing the locations of key memory regions.



# Why is ASLR important?

- ASLR ensures that the likelihood of attack through buffer overflows and finding the space address of applications become more difficult.

```
radu@DESKTOP-0SLLE3M:~$ cat main.c
#include <stdio.h>

int main() {
    int var = 0;
    printf("Address of var: %p\n", &var);
    return 0;
}
radu@DESKTOP-0SLLE3M:~$ ./main
Address of var: 0x7ffce238b7f4
radu@DESKTOP-0SLLE3M:~$ ./main
Address of var: 0x7ffd0f641ed4
```

# Shacham *et al.*'s Study

- Studied ASLR on PaX ASLR Linux.
- Targeted Apache web server using a buffer overflow

## Results:

- ASLR is weak on 32-bit systems due to low entropy (only 16 bits for randomization i.e.:  $2^{16} = 65.536$  probes).
- Brute-force attack bypassed ASLR in 216 seconds on average.

# Shacham *et al.*'s Study

- Studied ASLR on PaX ASLR Linux.
- Targeted Apache web server using a buffer overflow

Results:

- ASLR is weak on 32-bit systems due to low entropy (only 16 bits for randomization i.e.:  $2^{16} = 65.536$  probes).
- Brute-force attack bypassed ASLR in 216 seconds on average.



# Results of the study

Time to bypass ASLR:

<b>Average</b>	<b>Min</b>	<b>Max</b>
216s	29s	810s

Traffic generated:

<b>Average</b>	<b>Max</b>
6.4 MB	12.8 MB

# Limitations of "Watchers"

In the paper, the authors talk about a crash detection system called a "watcher".

- If the *watcher* alerts an administrator then the administrator cannot react in time (diagnose the network traffic, assess the severity and take corrective measures in only 216 seconds).
- If the *watcher* shuts down the daemon while waiting for intervention this could introduce a risk for denial-of-service attacks.

# Total cost of one hour of downtime

Patterson, David A. "A Simple Way to Estimate the Cost of Downtime."  
LISA. Vol. 2. 2002.

Method	Dictionary
Brokerage operations	\$6,450,000
Credit card authorization	\$2,600,000
Ebay	\$225,000
Amazon.com	\$180,000
Package shipping services	\$150,000
Home shopping channel	\$113,000
Catalog sales center	\$90,000
Airline reservation center	\$89,000
Cellular service activation	\$41,000
On-line network fees	\$25,000
ATM service fees	\$14,000

Is ASLR an effective security measure?

- ASLR alone is **not** good enough since on its own. It fails against brute-force attacks (on 32-bit architectures).
- Its effectiveness improves on 64-bit architectures and when combined with other defense measures (stack canaries,  $W \oplus X$ , etc.).

Thank You!