软件安全与漏洞分析

3.4 返回导向编程的发展 (3)

Previously in Software Security

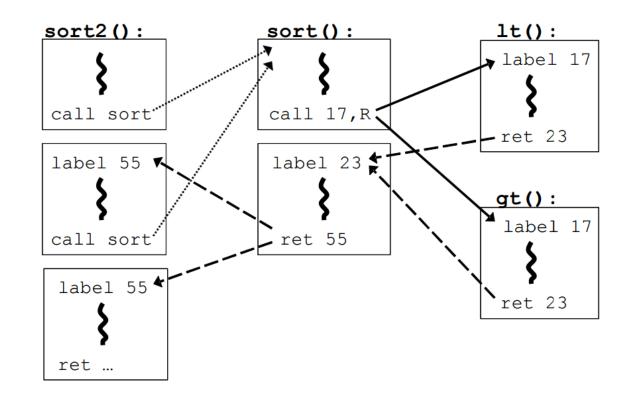
- □ 控制流完整性保护 (CFI) 及其几种主要实现思路
 - 基本思想
 - · 实用(粗粒度)的CFI
 - ·基于动态优化的CFI
 - 利用硬件特性和虚拟化技术的CFI

返回导向编程的发展(3)

- □ 本节主题 CFI的弱点及绕过
 - 。CFI的根本性弱点
 - 针对CFI的改进型返回导向编程编码方法
 - 返回导向编程的变种:数据导向编程

回顾:控制流完整性保护

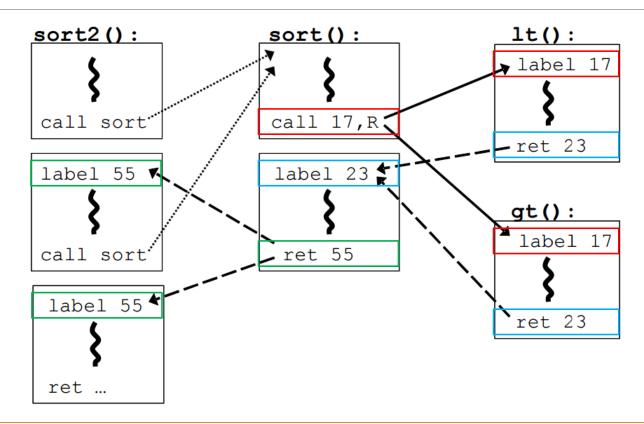
```
bool lt(int x, int y) {
   return x < y;
bool gt(int x, int y) {
   return x > y;
sort2(int a[], int b[], int len)
{
    sort( a, len, lt );
   sort( b, len, gt );
```



回顾: 控制流完整性保护

- □ 通过预设的运行时校验,确保程序执行与预先定义的控制流图严格吻合
- □ 对程序中的每个间接控制转移,CFI需要指出其合法跳转目标的范围
- □ 需要兼顾执行开销问题
- □ 一些实现只面向对象程序的自身代码,另一些则面向进程空间内的所有代码

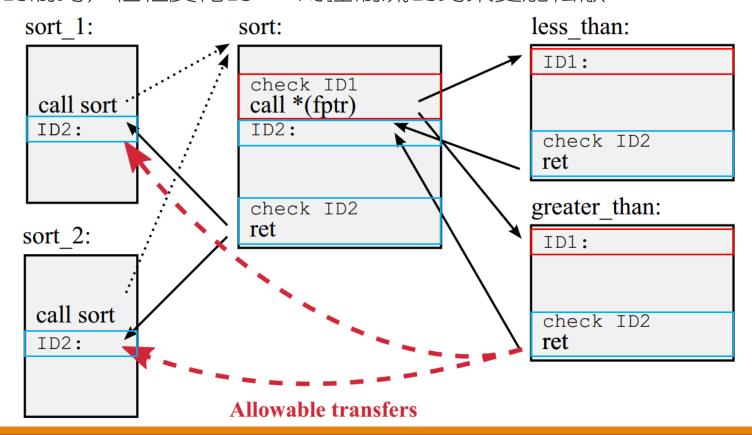
控制流完整性保护的根本性弱点



即使是在静态分析中,间接控制转移的合法跳转目标也既不是唯一的、也不是排他的

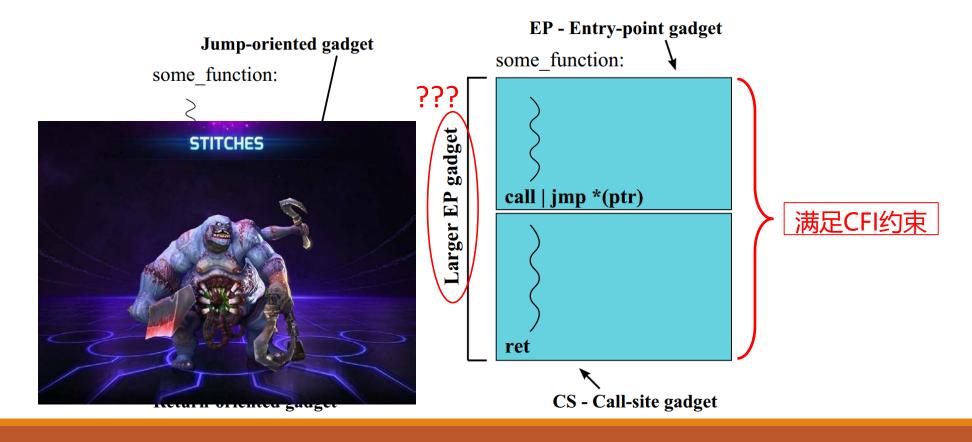
控制流完整性保护的根本性弱点

□ 受到性能的制约,粗粒度化的CFI对控制流的约束更加松散

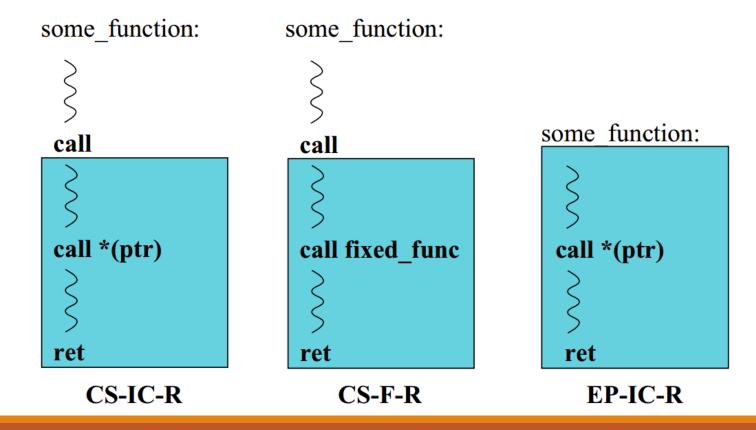


- □ CFI的弱点为返回导向编程提供了新类型的gadget来源
 - gadget的位置满足粗粒度CFI的约束规则
 - · 新约束条件下的gadgets仍然有可能形成具备图灵完整性的攻击载荷
 - ·副作用: gadget为了满足CFI约束而不可避免地增大了(无论是字节数还是指令数)

□ 返回导向编程改进型1:利用以函数入□和函数调用点为起始的gadget

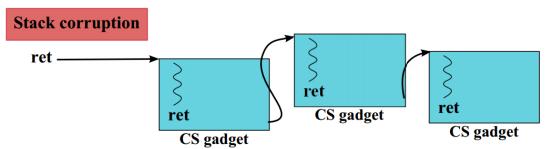


□ 利用改进型的gadget实现为ROP服务的函数调用

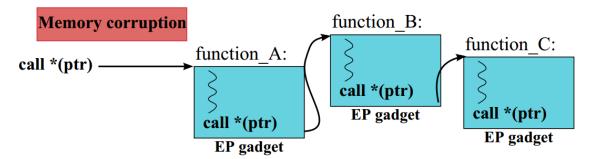


□ 改进型gadget之间的链接形式

(a) CS-gadget linking

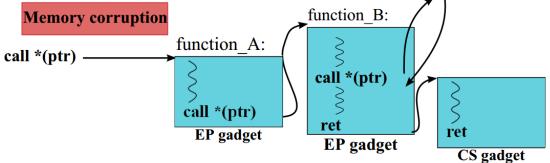


(b) EP-gadget linking

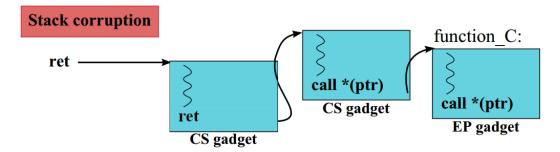


(c) Moving from EP- to CS-gadget linking

function_F() should only be called by certain functions, **not** function_A(), otherwise it results in a stack corruption



(d) Moving from CS- to EP-gadget linking



- □ 参考文献: Göktas E, Athanasopoulos E, Bos H, et al. Out of control: Overcoming control-flow integrity[C]//Security and Privacy (SP), 2014 IEEE Symposium on. IEEE, 2014: 575-589.
- □ 扩展阅读: 改进型ROP对粗粒度CFI方案CCFIR的概念验证攻击
 - · 查阅论文附录所列出的改进型gadget, 并在相应库文件中寻找它们的位置
 - 自学论文第IV章中所给出的攻击案例,思考攻击载荷如何利用附录中的gadget (即,在实现其功能的同时,避免其副作用)

- □ 返回导向编程改进型2:图灵完全的改进型gadget集对抗现存最严格的CFI实践
- □ 主要依据:实用型的CFI总体上采用了以下一些(或其中的一部分)防御策略
 - 制定针对间接控制转移指令的约束规则
 - 基于行为的启发式规则
 - 有条件的检查时机

Control-Flow Integrity (CFI) Policies	CFIFO	COIS Abs	311 ROPecker	POPCII	Land (201	2.1 (29) Combined Policy
CFI_{RET} : destination has to be call-preceded CFI_{RET} : destination can be taken from a code pointer	√ √	✓ X	0	✓ X	✓ X	✓ X
CFI_{JMP} : destination has to be call-preceded CFI_{JMP} : destination can be taken from a code pointer	✓ ✓	0	0	0	0	✓ ✓
CFI_{CALL} : destination can be taken from an exported symbol CFI_{CALL} : destination can be taken from a code pointer	✓ ✓	0	0	0	0	√ √
CFI_{HEU} : allow only s consecutive short sequences, CFI_{HEU} : where $short$ is defined as n instructions	0	s <= 7 $n <= 20$	s <= 10 $n <= 6$	0	0	s <= 7 $n <= 20$
CFI_{TOC} : check at every indirect branch CFI_{TOC} : check at critical API functions or system calls CFI_{TOC} : check when leaving sliding code window	✓ ○	✓✓	○ ✓ ✓	✓✓	✓✓	Always observed

- □ 改进型gadget的类型 (来源为kernel32.dll)
 - · 具有call指令前缀的gadget (主要)
 - call-ret配对的gadget组合
 - "

 ∀nop" gadget
- □ 主要意义
 - 方案1没有回答的问题:绕过CFI是否将导致返回导向编程的功能性有所缺损?
 - 方案2给出了答案: 不会

□ 寄存器装载用gadget

Register	Call-Preceded Sequence (ending in ret)		
EBP	pop ebp		
ESI	pop esi; pop ebp		
EDI	pop edi; leave		
ECX	pop ecx; leave		
EBX	pop edi; pop esi; pop ebx; pop ebp		
EAX	mov eax,edi; pop edi; leave		
EDX	mov eax,[ebp-8]; mov edx,[ebp-4];		
	pop edi; leave		

□ 内存读写/算术逻辑运算/控制转移用gadget

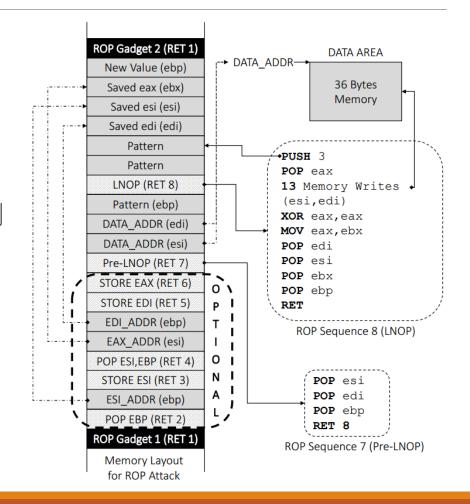
		Type	Can-Preceded Sequence
Type	Call-Preceded Sequence (ending in ret)		(ending in ret)
LOAD (eax)	mov eax, [ebp+8]; pop ebp	unconditional branch 1	leave
STORE (eax)	<pre>mov [esi],eax; xor eax,eax;</pre>	unconditional branch 2	add esp,0Ch; pop ebp
	pop esi; pop ebp	conditional LOAD(eax)	neg eax; sbb eax,eax;
STORE (esi)	mov [ebp-20h],esi		and eax, [ebp-4]; leave
STORE (edi)	mov [ebp-20h],edi		,
ADD/SUB	sub eax,esi; pop esi; pop ebp		
XOR	<pre>xor eax,edi; pop edi; pop esi;</pre>		
	pop ebp		

Tron

Coll Proceeded Seguence

call-ret配对的gadget组合 LEA eax, [ebp-34h] PUSH eax ◆····· ROP Gadget 3 (RET 3) $ADDR \rightarrow$ **CALL** esi **ROP Gadget 2 (RET 2)** RET ◀ Alloc Mem. ROP Sequence 2 (Call-Ret-Pair) ADDR + 34h&VirtualAlloc RET **ROP Gadget 1 (RET 1) POP** esi VirtualAlloc() **POP** ebp Memory Layout for RET Call-Ret-Pair Gadget **ROP Sequence 1**

- □ "\text{\text{\text{nop}}" gadget}
 - 动机: 启发式规则不允许过多短指令组连续执行
 - · 构造:含有>20条指令(但执行效果相当于nop)
 - 用途: 间歇地布置于攻击载荷中, 骗过启发式规则



- □ 参考文献: Davi L, Sadeghi A R, Lehmann D, et al. Stitching the Gadgets: On the Ineffectiveness of Coarse-Grained Control-Flow Integrity Protection[C]//USENIX Security. 2014, 14.
- □ 扩展阅读:查阅论文附录所列出的"长nop"gadget的具体实现
- □ 作业:将上述"长nop"gadget实现中的每条汇编指令翻译成对应的二进制串
 - 要求: 查手册, 手动做 (是的, 我知道有这种自动译码器)

- □ 回顾Return-to-Libc攻击
 - 篡改返回地址指向指定函数入口
 - 通过溢出伪造输入参数等栈数据结构
 - 诱使函数在执行中使用伪造的参数数据, 实现恶意目的
- □ 从Return-to-Libc攻击可以看出:数据污染可以成为代码重用类攻击的重要成分

```
struct server{ int *cur_max, total, typ;} *srv;
2 int connect_limit = MAXCONN; int *size, *type;
3 char buf[MAXLEN];
  size = &buf[8]; type = &buf[12];
  . . .
 while(connect_limit--) {
   if(*type == NONE ) break;
   if (*type == STREAM) // condition
       *size = *(srv->cur_max); // dereference
10
11
   else {
       srv->typ = *type; // assignment
     srv->total += *size; // addition
14
    } ... (following code skipped) ...
15 }
```

FTP server



list updating

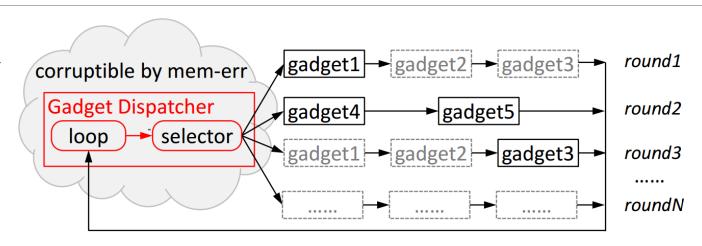
	stack growth				
stack layout	buf[]	type	size	connect_limit	srv
malicious input for	"AAAAAA"	р	q	0x100	n-8
one round	"AAAAAA"	m	р	0x100	р

Overflow	Executed Instr. (Code 2)	Simulated Instr. (Code 3)	
type ← p	if(*type == NONE) break;	if(list == NULL) break;	
size \leftarrow q	srv->typ = *type;	srv = list;	
$srv \leftarrow n-8$	srv->total += *size;	list->prop += addend;	
type ← m	if(*type == NONE) break;	if(list == NULL) break;	
size \leftarrow p	if(*type == STREAM)	if(list == STREAM)	
$srv \leftarrow p$	$*size = *(srv->cur_max);$	list = list->next;	
$p-\delta$	p – &list q – &addend m – &STREAM n – &srv		

- □特点
 - 通过污染数据(特别是指针)改变被重用代码的实际语义
 - · 借助循环不断注入新的攻击载荷, 使得被重用代码的实际执行效果随之改变
- □ 因此,数据导向编程所重用的代码资源主要来自串操作(或同类执行行为)

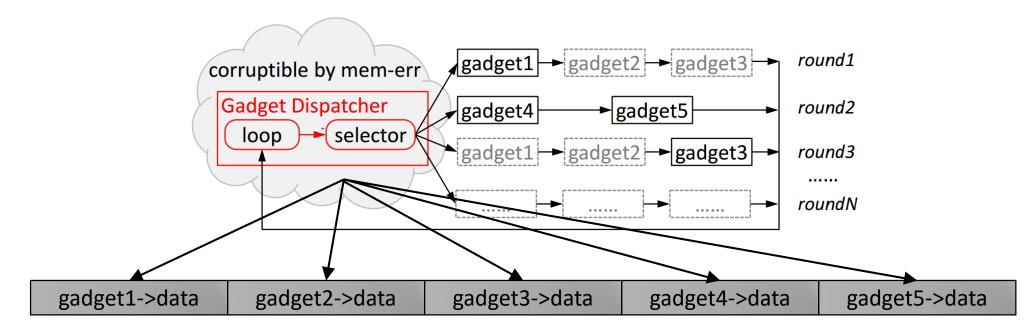
C Code	<pre>srv->total += *size;</pre>
ASM Code	1 mov (%esi), %ebx //load micro-op 2 mov 0x4(%edi), %eax //load micro-op 3 add %ebx, %eax //addition 4 mov %eax, 0x4(%edi) //store micro-op
C Code	srv->typ = *type;
ASM Code	<pre>1 mov (%esi), %ebx // load micro-op 2 mov %ebx, %eax // move 3 mov %eax, 0x8(%edi) // store micro-op</pre>

□ 数据导向编程的循环调度



- · 交互式攻击 允许攻击者在每轮循环中输入不同的载荷以激活不同的gadget
- 非交互式攻击 攻击者必须一次性输入整个攻击载荷

□ 非交互式攻击**需要额外的指令元素以支持虚拟的跳转操作**



□ 非交互式攻击需要额外的指令元素以支持虚拟的跳转操作

```
1  void cmd_loop(server_rec *server, conn_t *c) {
2   while (TRUE) {
3     pr_netio_telnet_gets(buf, ..);
4     cmd = make_ftp_cmd(buf, ...);
5     pr_cmd_dispatch(cmd); // dispatcher
6   }
7  }
8  char *pr_netio_telnet_gets(char * buf, ...) {
9   while(*pbuf->current!='\n' && toread>0)
10     *buf++ = *pbuf->current+#;
11 }
```

□ 数据导向编程同样也是图灵完全的

- □ 参考文献: Hu H, Shinde S, Adrian S, et al. Data-oriented programming: On the expressiveness of non-control data attacks[C]//Security and Privacy (SP), 2016 IEEE Symposium on. IEEE, 2016: 969-986.
- □ 扩展阅读:学习论文V-B章节中所描述的图灵完全的DOP攻击实例

What's next?

- □ ASLR (已经广泛应用的粗粒度型/更复杂的细粒度型)
- □ 令ASLR无效化的ROP攻击: just-in-time代码重用