Beyond Virtual Machines: Dynamic Control-Flow Integrity

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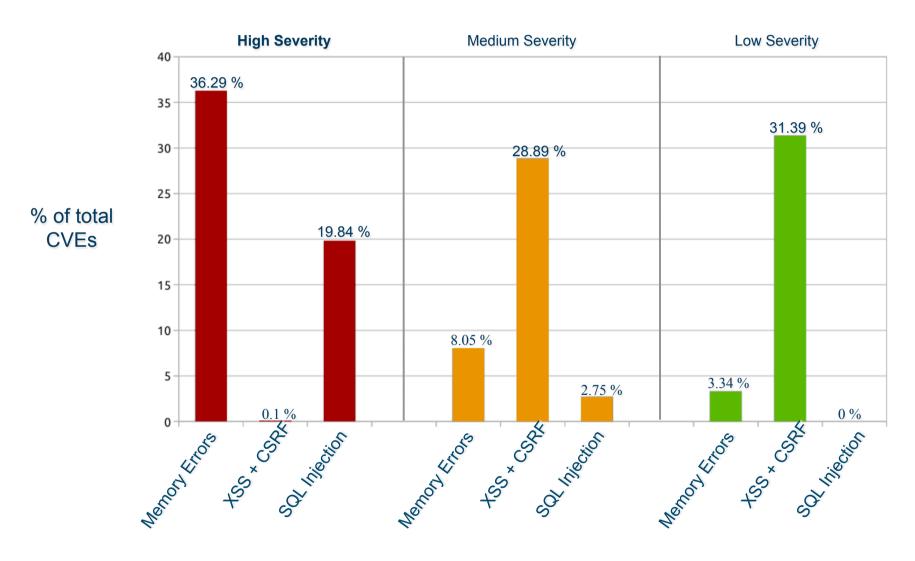


Memory errors

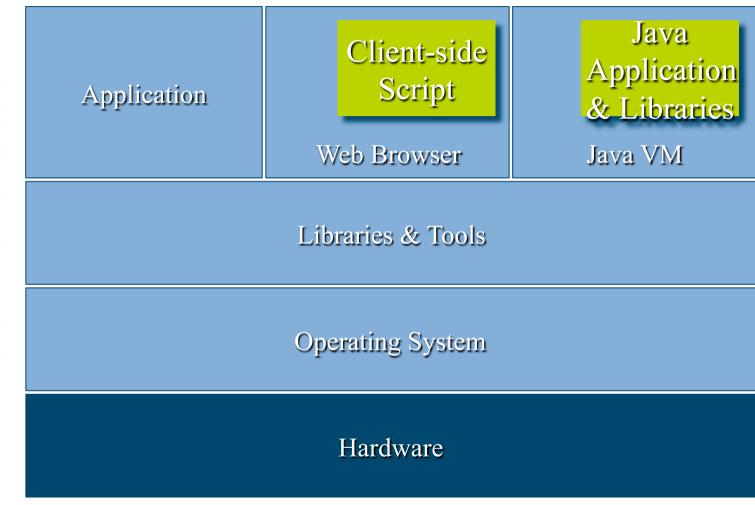
- "Unsafe" languages like C/C++ are still very popular
 - Prediction: C/C++ will be with us for a long time
 - Yes, there are alternatives sometimes
- Unsafe: modification of arbitrary memory location
- Memory error: any corruption

- Memory errors can lead to serious security vulnerabilities
 - Worst case: attackers gain arbitrary code execution capabilities

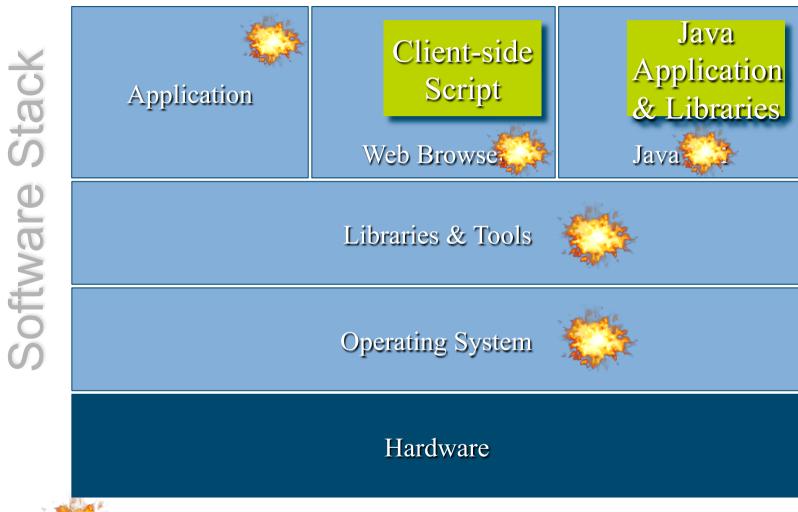
Common vulnerabilities and exposures (CVE)



Modern software stack



Modern software stack



Potentially prone to memory errors

Safe languages (VM based)

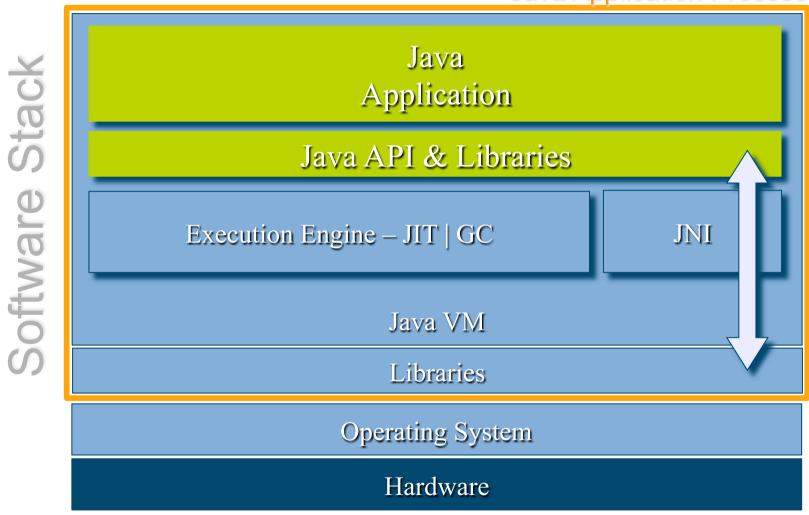
- Just use a type-safe & memory-safe language ?
 - But language VM
 - May be implemented in an unsafe language
 - May use or provide interface to unsafe libraries
 - Memory errors are still an issue

Safe languages (VM based)

- Just use a type-safe & memory-safe language ?
 - But language VM
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 - May use or provide interface to unsafe libraries
 - Memory errors are still an issue
- Attacker may exploit memory errors
 - In the VM
 - In unsafe libraries used by VM or application

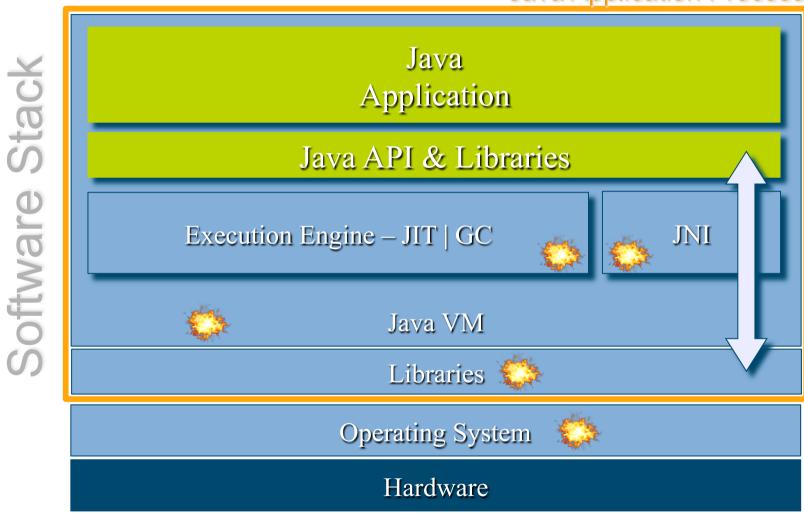
Java VM written in C/C++

Java Application Process



Java VM written in C/C++

Java Application Process



Potentially prone to memory errors

Attacking safe language VMs

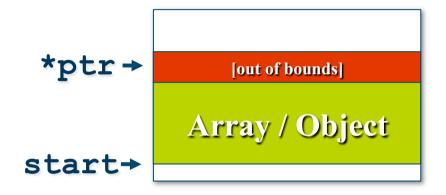
- Example: Java VM
 - CVE-2013-1491
 - Targetted Oracle Java SE 7 / 6 / 5
 - Memory error in OpenType fonts handling within native layer of JRE
 - Leveraged to arbitrary code excecution
 - Completely bypassed DEP & ASLR

"Unsafe" languages

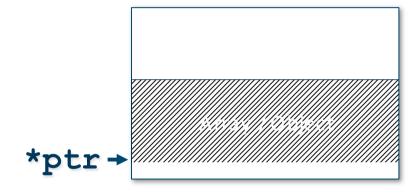
- Allow low-level access to memory
 - Typed pointers & pointer arithmetic
 - No automatic bounds checking or index checking
- Weakly enforced typing
 - Cast (almost) anything to pointers
- Explicit memory management
 - Like malloc() & free() in C

Types of memory errors

Spatial error



Temporal error



De-reference pointer that is out of bounds

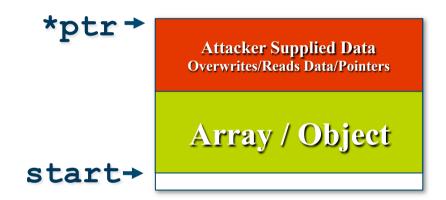
Read or Write operation

De-reference pointer to freed memory

Read operation

Exploiting memory errors

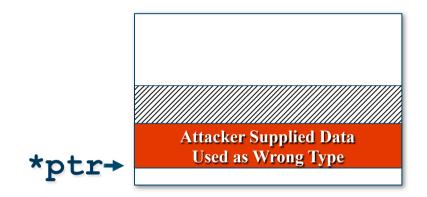
Spatial error



Overwrite data or pointers

Used or de-referenced later

Temporal error



Make application allocate memory in the freed area

Used as old type

Attackers use memory errors to

Overwrite data or pointers

Function pointers, sensitive data, index values, etc.

Mislead information

E.g., corrupt a length field

Construct attacker primitives

- Write primitive (write any value to arbitrary address)
- Read primitive (read from any address)

Attack types

Code corruption attack

Control-flow hijack attack

- Data-only attack
- Information leak

Attack types

Code corruption attack

Control-flow hijack attack

Data-only attack

Information leak

Control-flow hijack attacks

Most powerful attack

Hijack control-flow

- To attacker-supplied arbitrary machine code
- To existing code (code-reuse attack)

Corrupt code pointers

 Return addresses, function pointers, vtable entries, exception handlers, jmp_bufs

Concluding remarks

- Safe-language VMs a big step towards trustworthy computing platform
- Safe-language VMs not an island unsafe languages remain important
 - Attackers find exploits
 - "Benefit": attack when application assumes safety
- Control-flow integrity protects program execution paths
 - Static CFI elegant but not practical
- Dynamic CFI offers chance to block wide avenue
 - More work needed
 - Implementation
 - Evaluation models

Thank you for your attention



