

SoK: Introspections on Trust and the Semantic Gap

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- 1. Background
- 2. Bridge semantic gap
- 3. Design choices
- 4. Attacks and defense
- 5. Bridge semantic gap, again
- 6. Future work & Conclusion

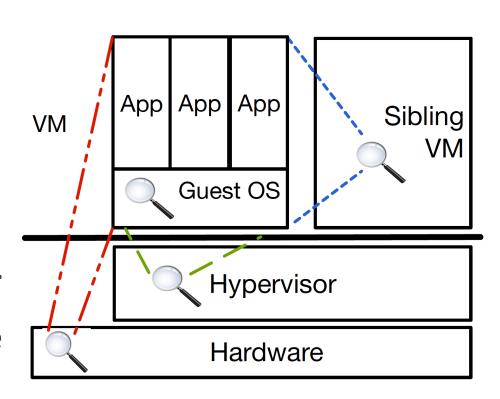


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VMI

- Virtual Machine Introspection
 - Memory, disk, network traffic
 - Smaller TCB and less CVEs
- A monitor tracks the behavior of guest OS.
 - Hypervisor, sibling VM, guest OS, hardware





Semantic Gap

The gap between high-level expressions and hardware-level

abstractions.



```
0x00000001
0x00000000
0x77CD8000
0xFFFFFC9
0x00000002
0x00400100
0x00000000
0x77CD6C90
0x7FFFFFC
0x77CD6C90
0x7FFFFFC
0x00000000
0x00000000
0x00000000
0x7FFFFFC
0x00000000
0x00000000
0x00000000
0x7FFFFFC
0x00000000
0x00000000
0x7FFFFFC
0x00000000
0x7FFFFFC
0x7TCD6C90
0x7FFFFFC
0x7TCD6C90
0x7FFFFFC
0x7TCD6C90
```



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Bridging the gap

Learning and reconstruction

Code implanting

Process Outgrafting



Learning and reconstruction

- Learning phase
 - Generate data structure signature

- Search phase
 - Identify the instance of data structure in memory



Hand-craft data structure signature

Based on expert knowledge of the internal workings of an OS.

Example: find "init_task", then go through the linked list.

Disadvantage: Inflexible



Source code analysis

Based on analysis of source code.

 Leverage static analysis to generate a graph of kernel data structures.

Challenge: Invalid pointer, object pools.



Dynamic learning

Based on dynamic analysis of an OS instance.

 Training on a trusted OS instance by manipulate a data structure of interest.

Robust signature.



Search phase

- Linearly Scanning
 - Access more memory
 - Immune to broken pointers
- Pointer traversing
 - Traverse less total memory
 - Suffer from cyclic and invalid pointers
- Large overhead leads to low frequency.



Code implanting

- Implanting the monitor code into guest OS.
 - Implant process
 - Implant function

Challenge: Integrity of implanted code and guest kernel.



Process outgrafting

Monitor a untrusted VM from another sibling trusted VM.

• The trusted VM has some visibility into the kernel memory of untrusted VM.

Using existing code and read-only heap



Kernel executable integrity

W XOR X mechanism

Whitelist

Control Flow Integrity(CFI)

Protect object hooks



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Prevention & detection

- Detection
 - Identify violation of security policy
 - Issue: recovery

- Prevention
 - Detection and interposition
 - Issue: performance overhead



Asynchronous & synchronous

- Synchronous
 - Prevention system, high overhead
- Asynchronous
 - Introspect into a snapshot of memory
- Trade-offs across performance & risk
- Assumption: Knowing all hook location, object slab



Snapshotting & Snooping

- Snapshotting
 - Use PCI device to take RAM snapshots
 - Together with value of CPU register
 - SMM-based solution
 - Suffer from DOS attack



Snapshotting & Snooping

- Snooping
 - Lightweight hardware
 - Monitor writes to sensitive code region and detect updates to memory from malicious device or driver by DMA
 - Use snapshotting device to check data structure invariants or code integrity
 - Do not use commodity hardware and only focused on detection



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KOH

- Kernel Object Hooking(KOH)
 - Modify function pointers in kernel text or data section
 - Example: override readdir()
- Text section hook
 - W XOR X mechanism
- Data section hook
 - Move hooks or whitelist
- Assumption: benign kernel, ability of administrator



DKOM

- Dynamic Kernel Object Manipulation(DKOM)
 - Modify kernel heap
 - Example: remove process from double linked list
- Detect data structure invariant violation asynchronously
- Assumption
 - Have found all security-relevant data structures
 - These structures all have invariants
 - Detector will win the race



DKSM

- Direct Kernel Structure Manipulation(DKSM)
 - Change interpretation of data structure
 - Different interpretation between training and classification

Precluded by a generous threat model



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Semantic gap

Weak semantic gap

- An solved engineering challenge
- Assume guest OS is benign during training and won't have different behavior under monitoring

Strong semantic gap

- An open security problem
- Do not make any assumption about the guest OS



Semantic gap

- Paraverification
 - Light modification to guest OS
 - guest OS provide evidence of its action is correct
- Hardware support
 - Hardware-assisted memory isolation, like SGX
- Reconstruction from untrusted sources
 - Incrementally training
 - Inconsistency detection



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Future work

- Scalability
 - Overhead not acceptable in multi-VM system
 - Balance of overhead and risk

- Privacy
 - evaluate risks of new side channels



Conclusion

 Researches should be refocused on removing the assumptions of a guest OS to reduce the TCB

 Future solutions should pay more attention to scalability and privacy concerns



Reference

•Jain B, Baig M B, Zhang D, et al. Sok: Introspections on trust and the semantic gap[C]//Security and Privacy (SP), 2014 IEEE Symposium on. IEEE, 2014: 605-620.



Thank you!