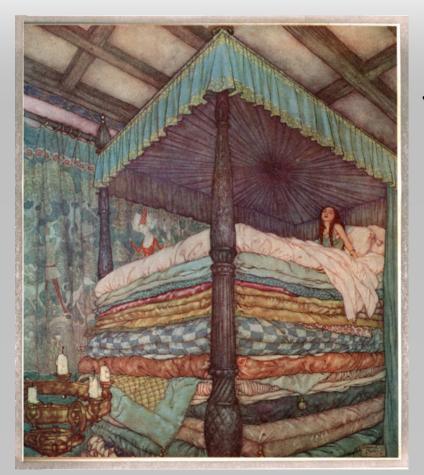
Architectural Attacks and their Mitigation by Binary Transformation Eran Tromer, MIT

Joint work with

Thomas Ristenpart Hovav Shacham Stefan Savage (attacks)



and

Saman Amarasinghe

Austin Chu

Ronald Rivest

Qin Zhao

(mitigation)

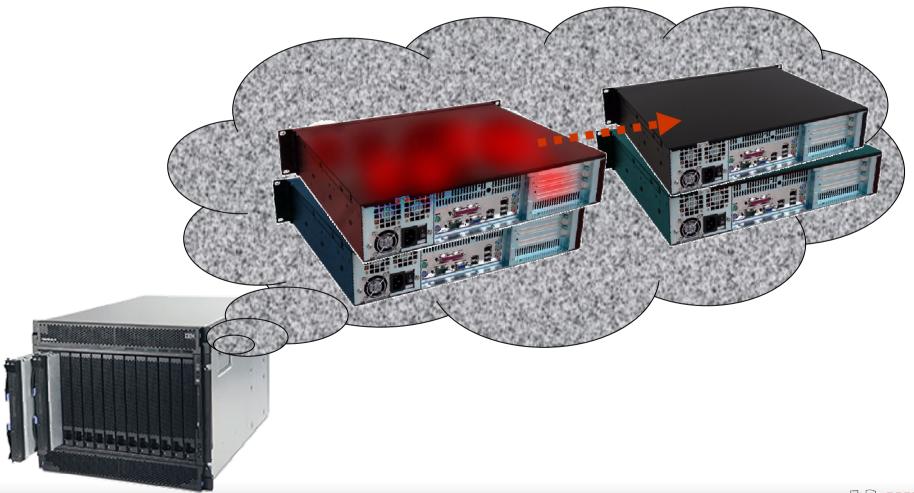




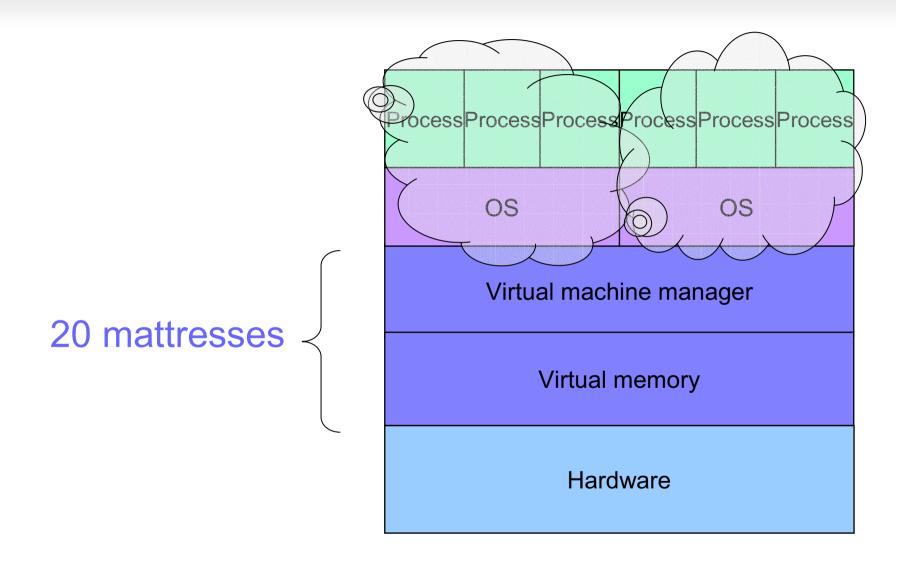
October 13 2009

Security of virtualization in cloud computing

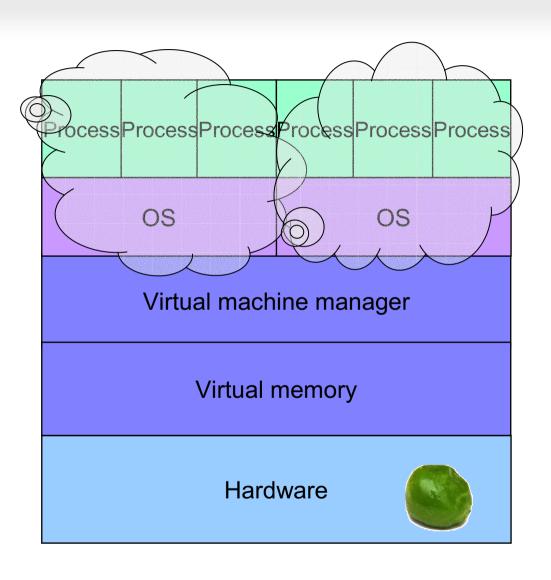
What if someone running on the shared hardware is malicious?



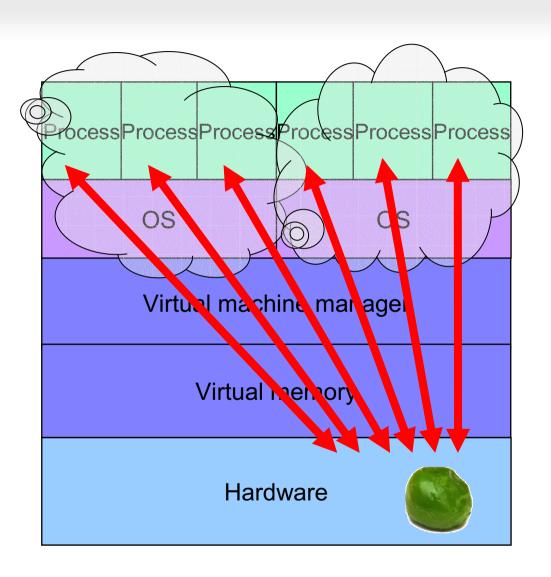
Virtualization



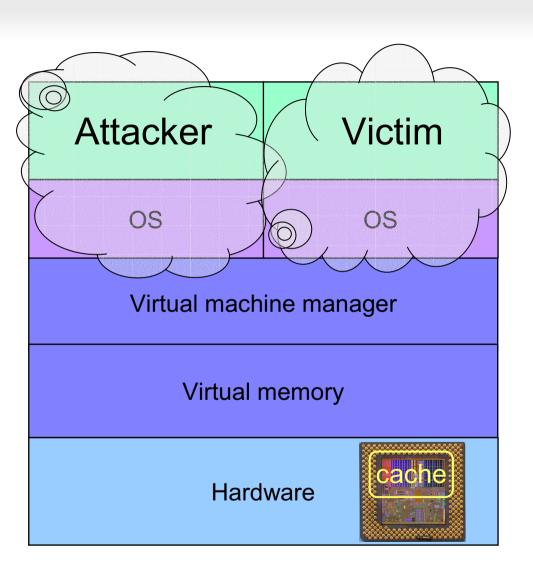




 Contention for shared hardware resources

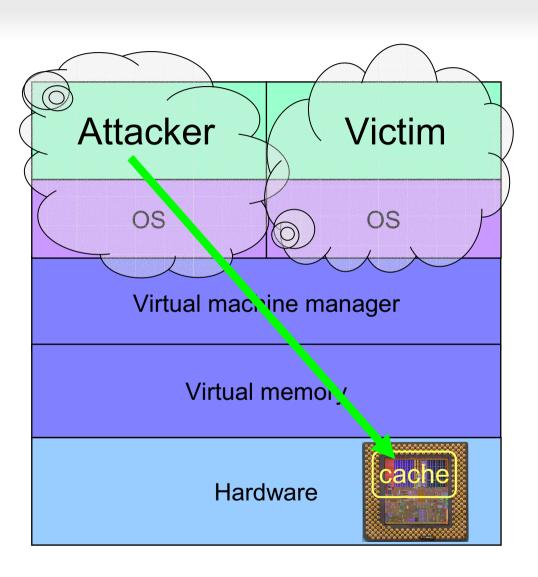


- Contention for shared hardware resources
- Example: contention for CPU data cache



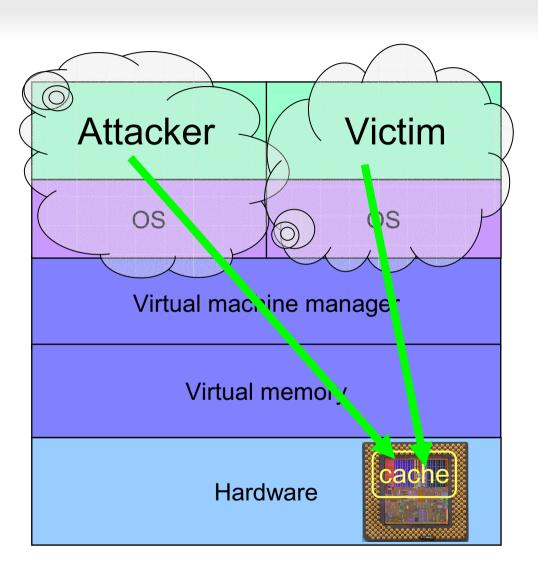


- Contention for shared hardware resources
- Example: contention for CPU data cache



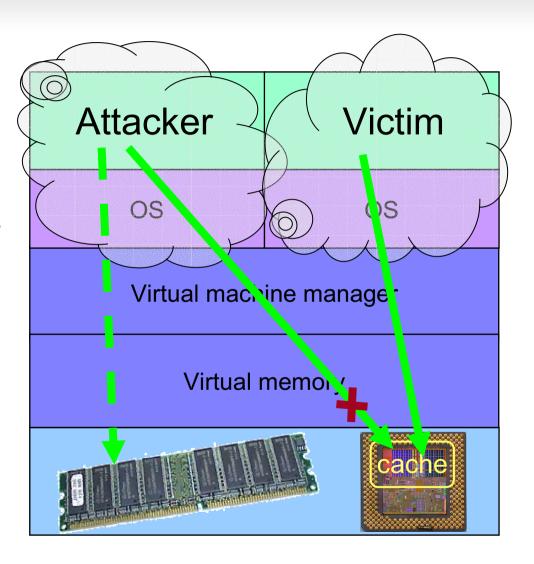


- Contention for shared hardware resources
- Example: contention for CPU data cache





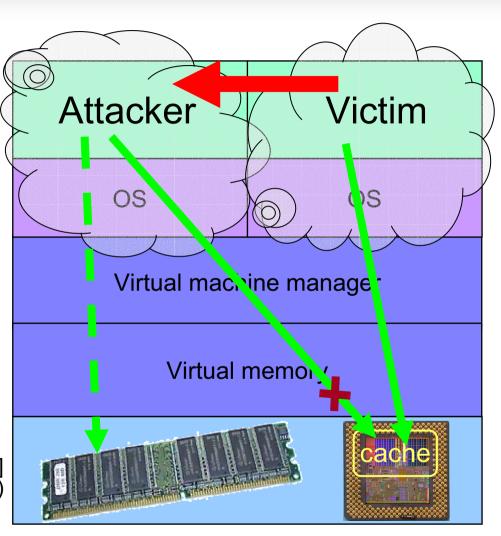
- Contention for shared hardware resources
- Example: contention for CPU data cache leaks memory access patterns (timing + address)





- Contention for shared hardware resources
- Example: contention for CPU data cache leaks memory access patterns (timing + address)
- This is sensitive information!
- Example: Steal encryption keys in 65ms from OS kernel

[Osvik Shamir Tromer 05] (non-virtualized process vs. kernel)

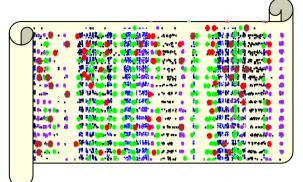


Hey, You, Get Off of My Cloud! Exploring Information Leakage in Third-Party Compute Clouds

[Ristenpart Tromer Shacham Savage 09]

Demonstrated, using Amazon EC2 as a study case:

- Cloud cartography
 Mapping the structure of the "cloud" and locating a target on the map.
- Placement vulnerabilities
 An attacker can place his VM on the same physical machine as a target VM (40% success for a few dollars).
- Cross-VM exfiltration
 Once VMs are co-resident, information can be exfiltrated across VM boundary.
 - → covert channels
 - → keystroke timing eavesdropping
 - → password theft [Song Wagner Tian 01]

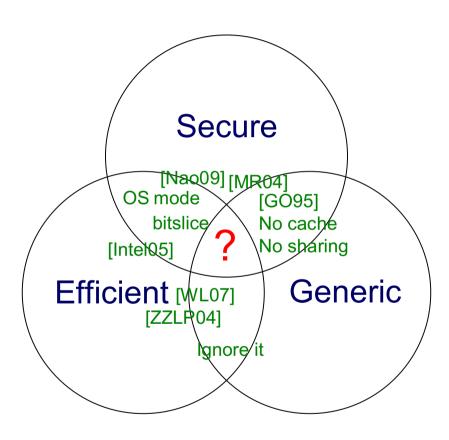






All via standard customer capabilities, using our own VMs to simulate targets. We believe these vulnerabilities are general and apply to most vendors.

Countermeasures?



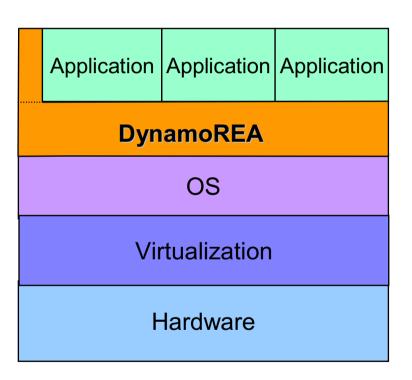
Approach: **Dynamic binary rewriting**

Transform x86 instructions on-the-fly to eliminate information flow through architectural effects.

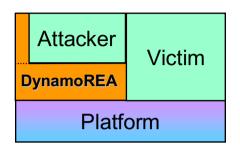
Supports common apps on COTS platforms (Linux x86).

Tool: VMware's DynamoRIO. Observe and modify:

- instructions
- memory management
- I/O
- system calls

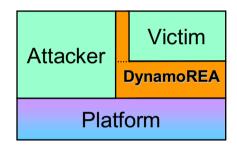


DynamoREA transformations



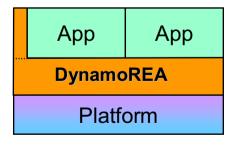
Example:

Degrade observation of timing



Example:

Inject noise/delays to hide leakage signal



General:

Make execution a deterministic function of what the process knows anyway

- → indistinguishable from a leak-free system
- → attacker learns nothing

DynamoREA

- Goal: Securely run existing apps on leaky platforms.
- Methodology:
 - Secure by default.
 - Optimize handling of common cases for efficiency.
- <u>Currently</u>: Proof-of-concept prototype. Keep posted!

