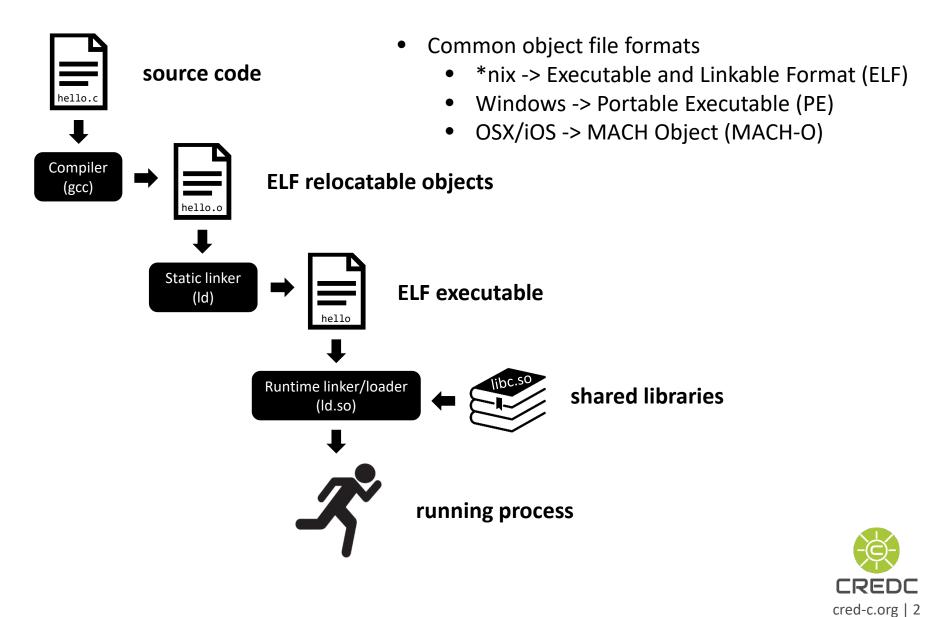
Mitigating and Preventing Vulnerabilities with ELFbac

Ira Ray Jenkins, Dartmouth College



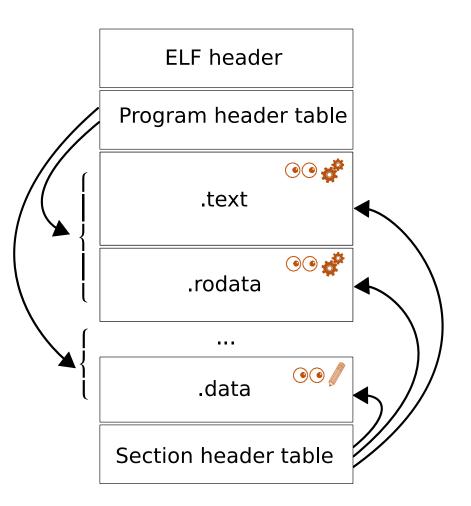
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Code to Process



Sections & Segments

- Executable and Linkable Format (ELF) files contain the code and data for a given executable, as well as metadata necessary for the creation of a process address space.
- Sections contain the code and data of a program.
 - Each section defines semantically distinct units of code and data
- Segments are groupings of sections.
 - Segments are loaded at runtime into the process address space
 - Segments define the permissions of memory sections

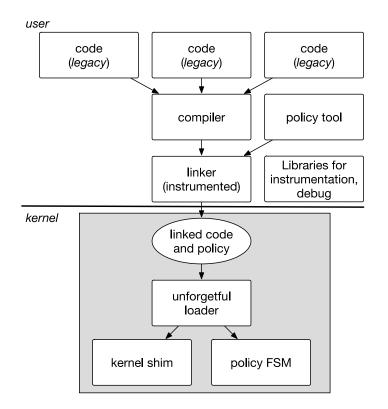


Programmer intent is discarded in the packing of sections into segments!



ELF-Based Access Control

- Goal: Reclaim the programmer intent discarded by a "forgetful" loader
- Code is annotated, compiled, and linked with ELFbac policy
- An "unforgetful", ELFbac-aware, loader builds the process address space with the policy, creating the desired isolation
- An ELFbac-aware kernel enforces the policy during runtime

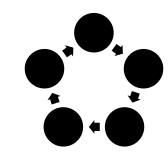




ELFbac Policy Creation

- Policy is as a Finite State Machine.
 - States define a particular abstract phase of program execution driven by a given section of code, e.g., input parsing, network code, or cryptographic code
 - Transitions between states are achieved via memory accesses ("data transitions") and function calls ("call transitions")
- ELFbac policy is defined via linker scripts in simple JSON.
 - Defining custom sections, their access controls, and any intersectional relationships
 - Semantic policies, e.g., "input data can only be read by parsing functions"
- Code is annotated to use the policy via compiler pragmas:

```
• __attribute__ ((section (". inputs"))) int debug_flag = 0;
```



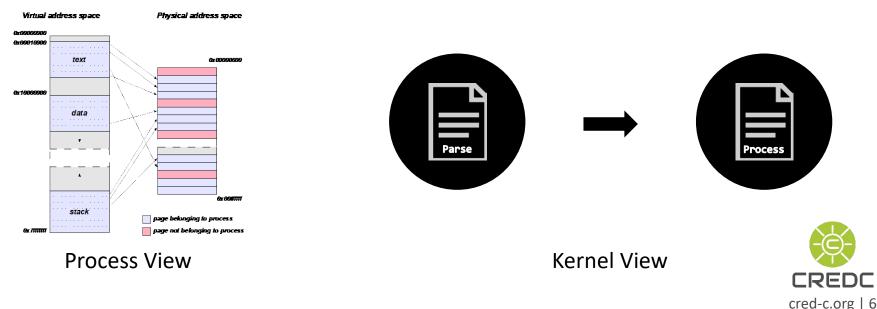
"name": "Parse", "sections" : [{ "name": "inputs", "description": "*(. .data.secret) ", "flags": rw }

```
"call_transitions": [ {
"from": "Parse",
"to": "Calculate",
"address": "GoToCalculate()" }]
```



ELFbac Policy Enforcement

- Replaces the kernel's view of a process' virtual memory context with a diversified collection of "shadow" contexts, each representing a single policy state.
 - Each shadow context only maps those regions of memory that can be accessed in the current state according to the policy.
 - Achieved through Page Tables and Virtual Memory mappings.
- Policy violations (unintended memory accesses or function calls) are trapped, leading to error handling code or ultimately a segmentation fault.



OpenSSH is Ubiquitous



Used to securely connect to and manage remote devices



OFENSSE ALL THE THINGS

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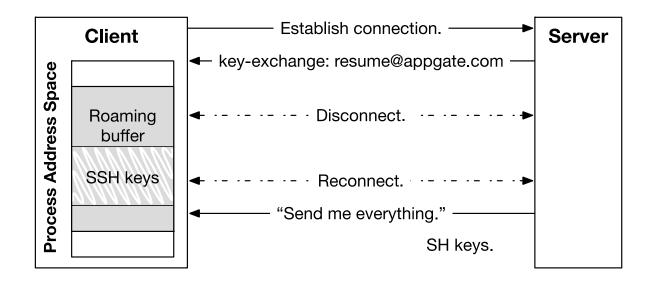
SHODAN

Maps

Exploits

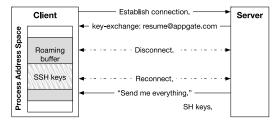
Roaming in OpenSSH

- In version 5.4, released in 2010, the OpenSSH client introduced an experimental and undocumented "roaming" feature.
- The purpose of roaming was to allow the resumption of suspended sessions, e.g., in the case of unexpected network termination.
- In 2016, CVE-2016-0777 disclosed an information leak present in the implementation of OpenSSH's roaming feature.

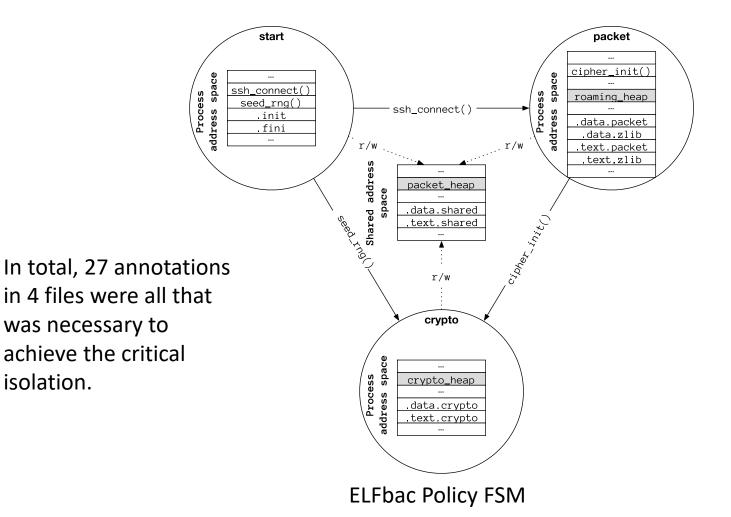




Mitigating the Roaming Bug

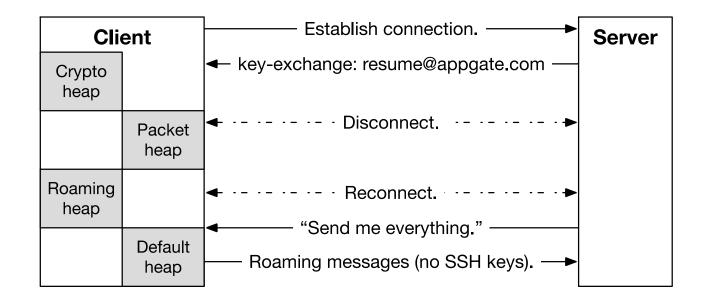


• Goal: Use ELFbac to isolate the memory regions used to store cryptographic keys and the roaming buffer.

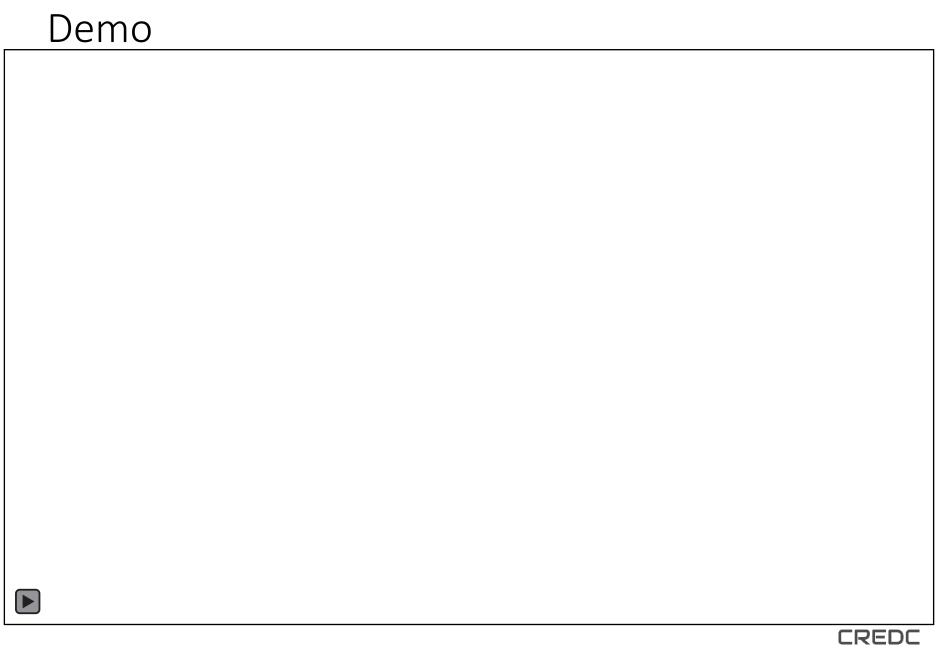




Execution with Mitigation







Conclusions

- Programmer intent is a crucial part of software security
- ELFbac allows a programmer to codify intent into enforceable policy
- Were ELFbac to have been used in OpenSSH, this bug would never have occurred
- ELFbac is as flexible and robust as a software's modularity
 - More modular -> more easily isolated

Future Work

- Policy creation relies largely on codebase familiarity and intuition...
- Performance can be a problem...
- Multiple policies in a single executable...
- Where does ELFbac fit with the IoT and ICS...
- Mitigating Spectre...?



Thanks!





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References

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