Remote Memory-Deduplication Attacks

Martin Schwarzl, Erik Kraft, Moritz Lipp, Daniel Gruss

Graz University of Technology

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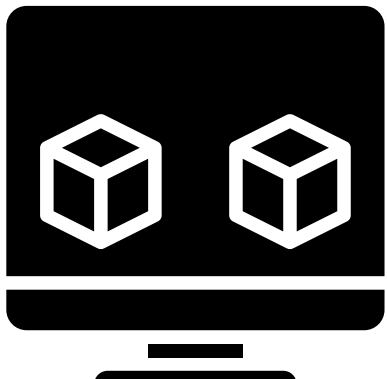
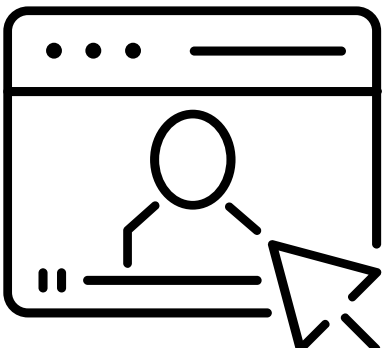
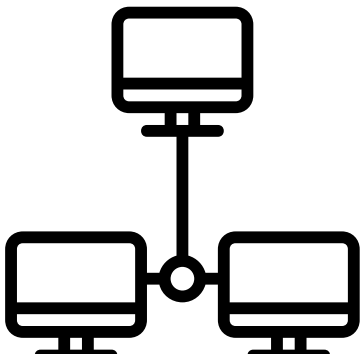
- Providers try to isolate tenants
- Need to consider side-channel attacks in both soft- and hardware
- Network throughput is increasing







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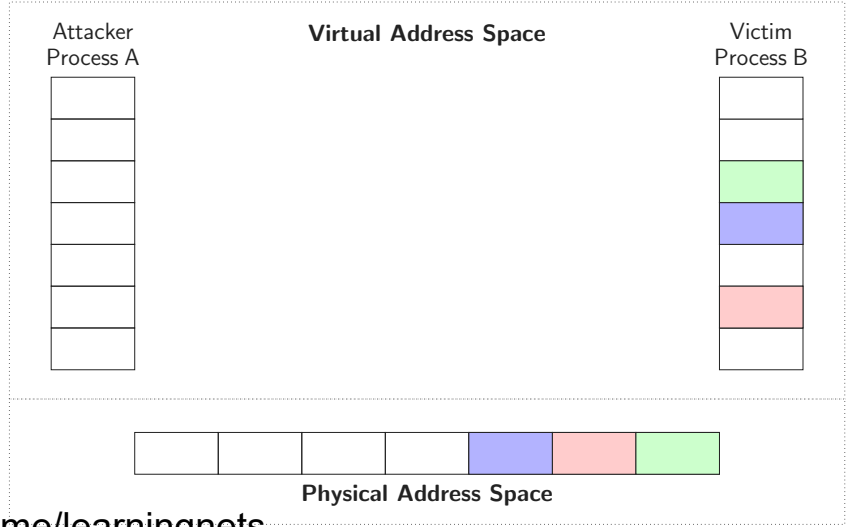
- Memory deduplication got re-enabled on Windows and Linux
- Is used in virtual machines in the cloud
- Current active mitigations try to prevent cross-security-domain attacks
- Can memory deduplication attacks be performed on the same security domain across the internet?

Memory Deduplication



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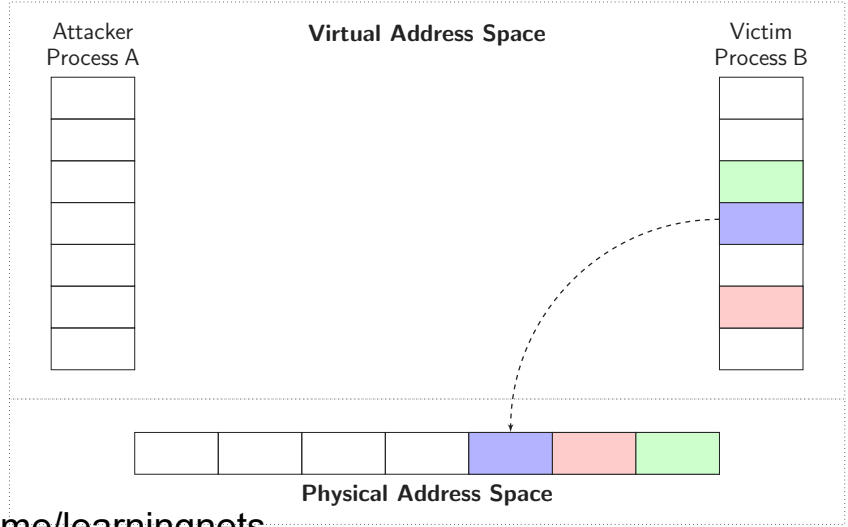

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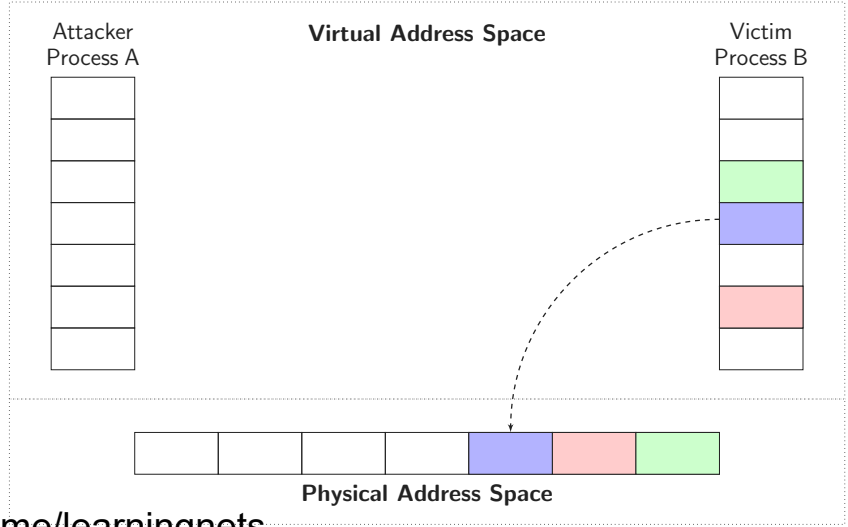

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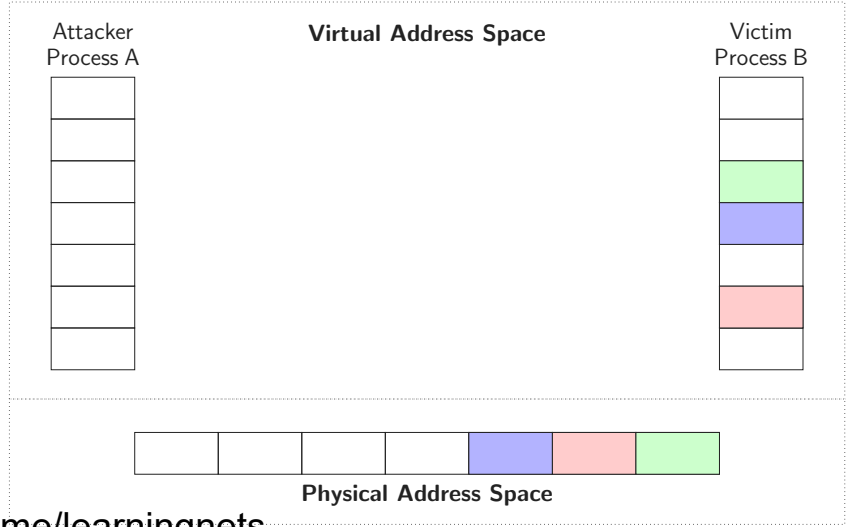

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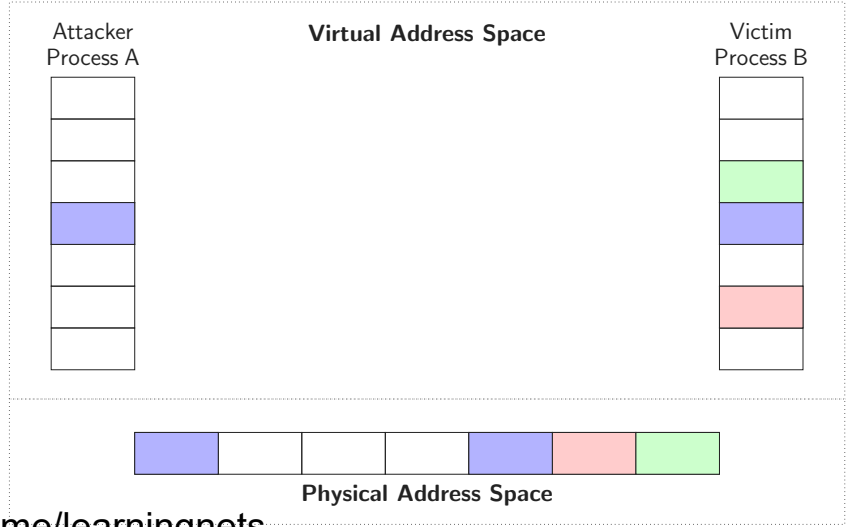

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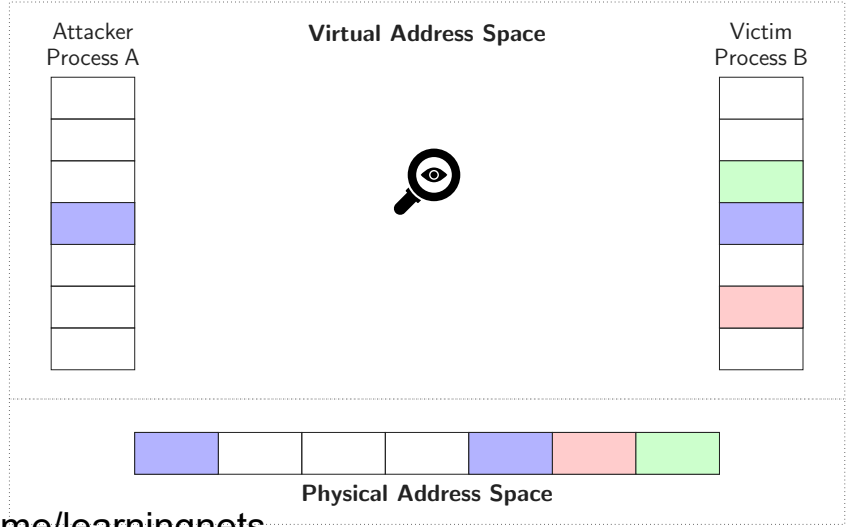

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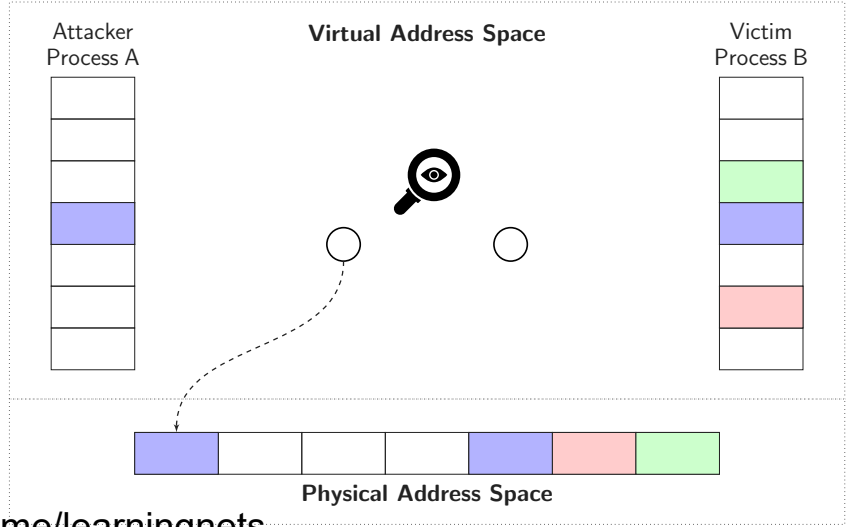

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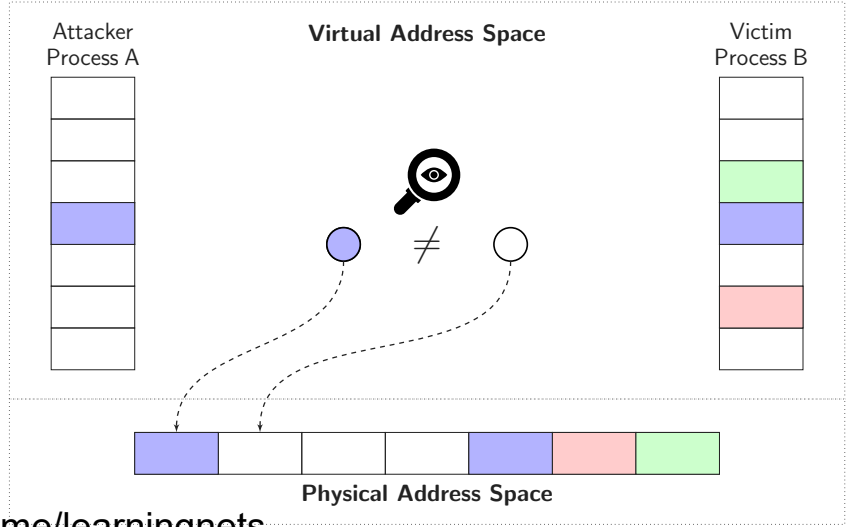

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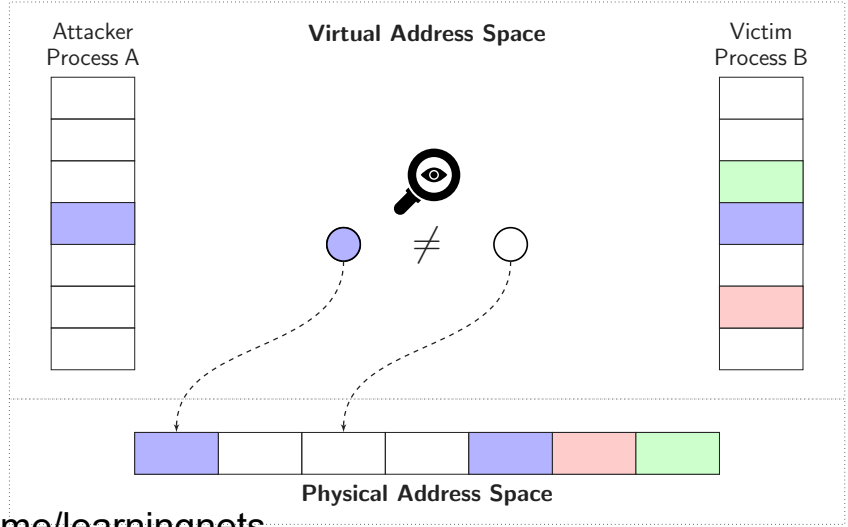

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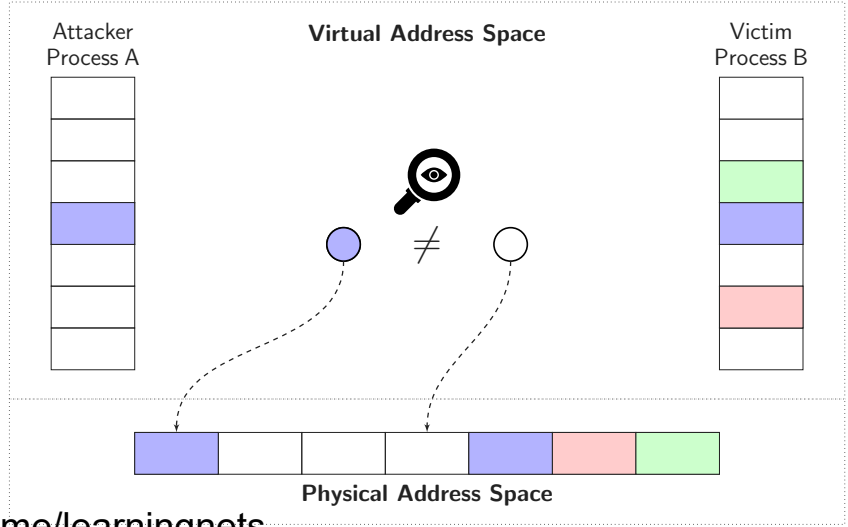

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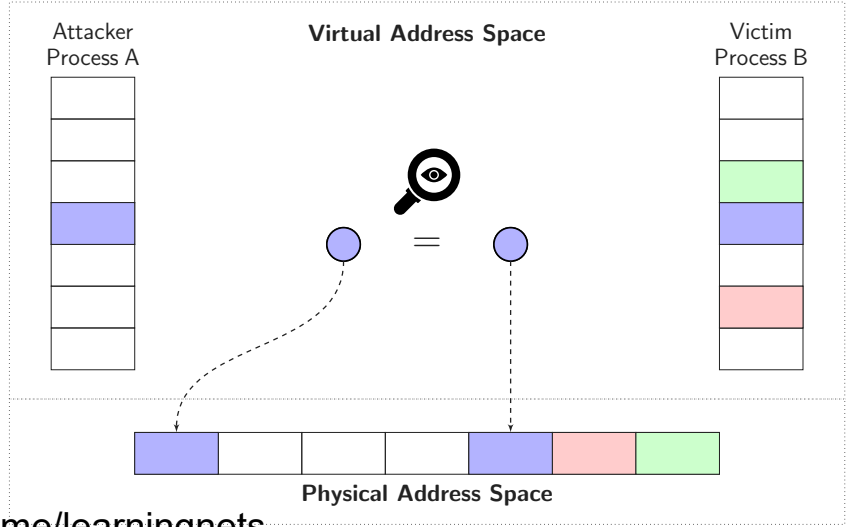

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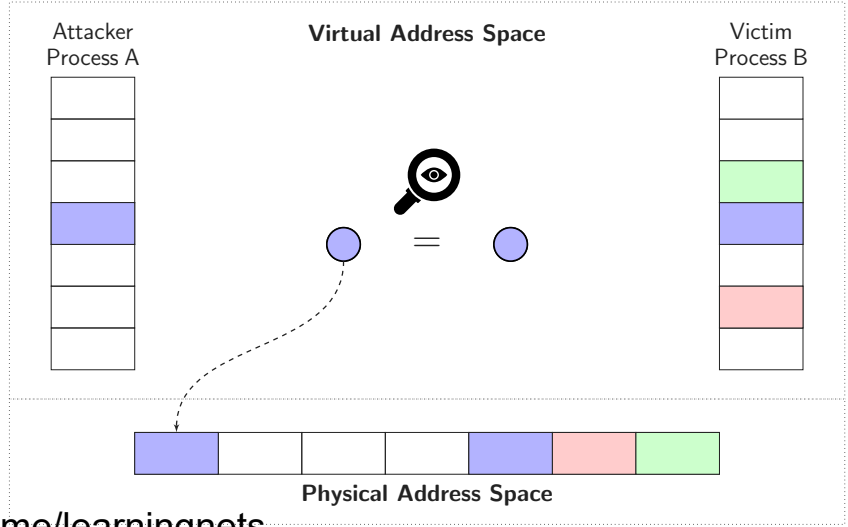

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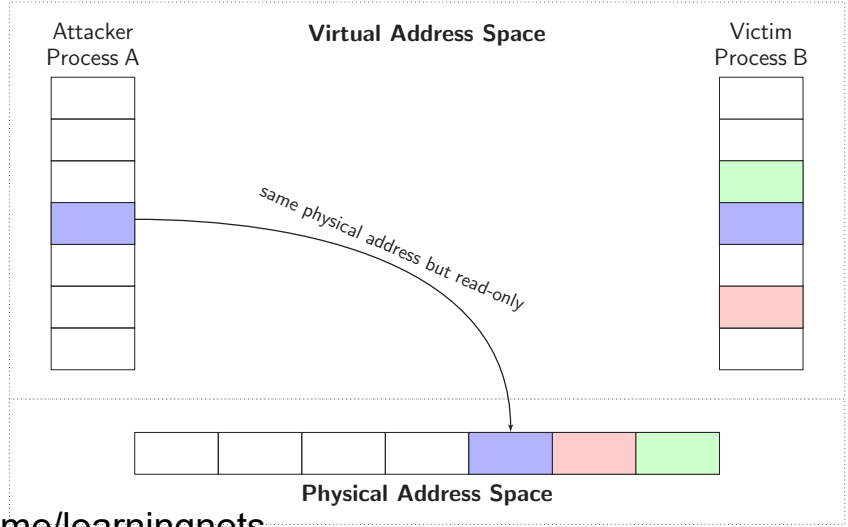

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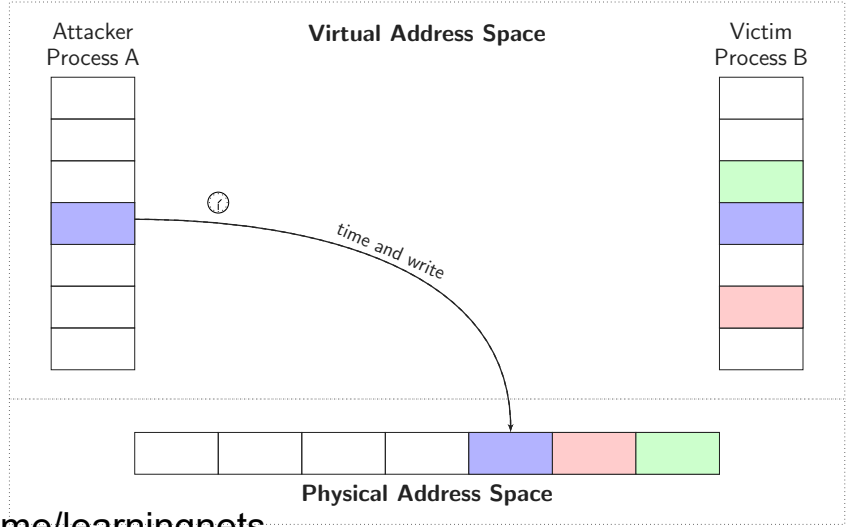

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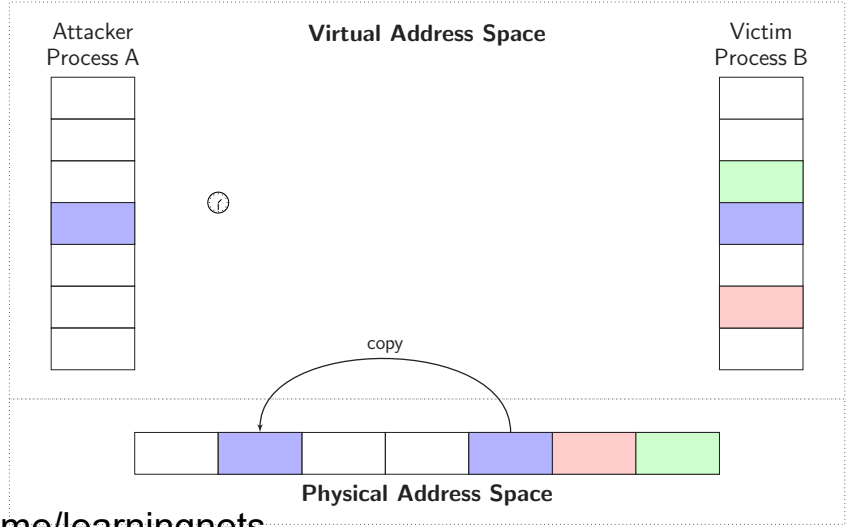

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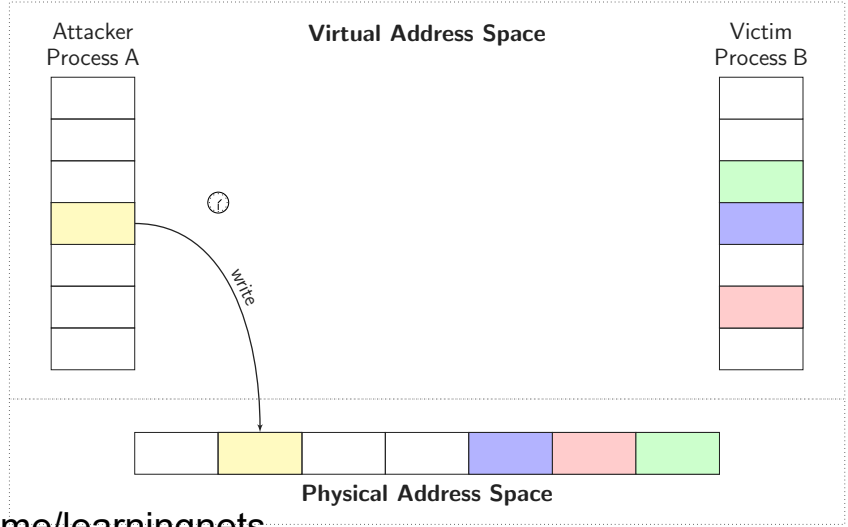

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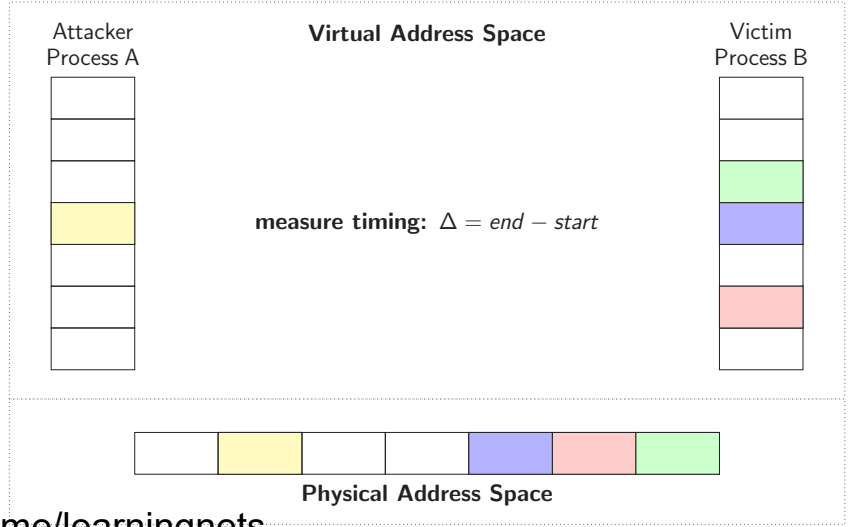
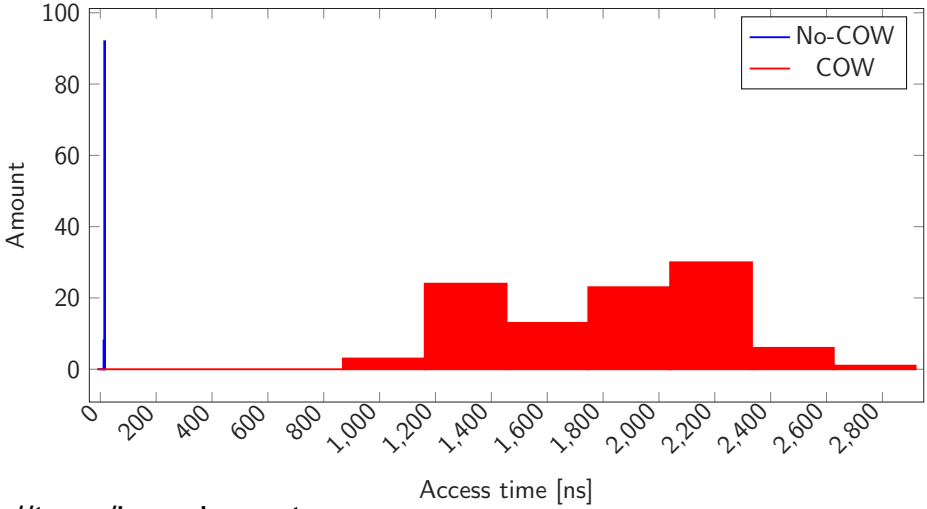
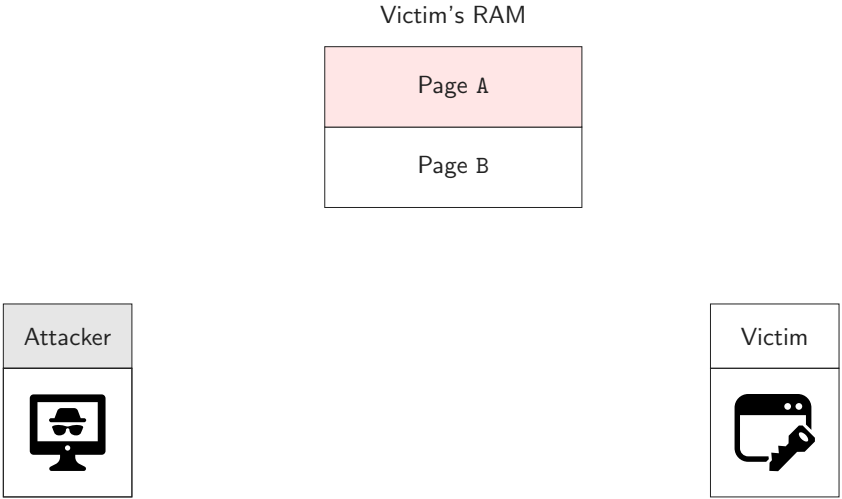


Timing Difference of COW-PF vs. Non-COW



Attack Idea



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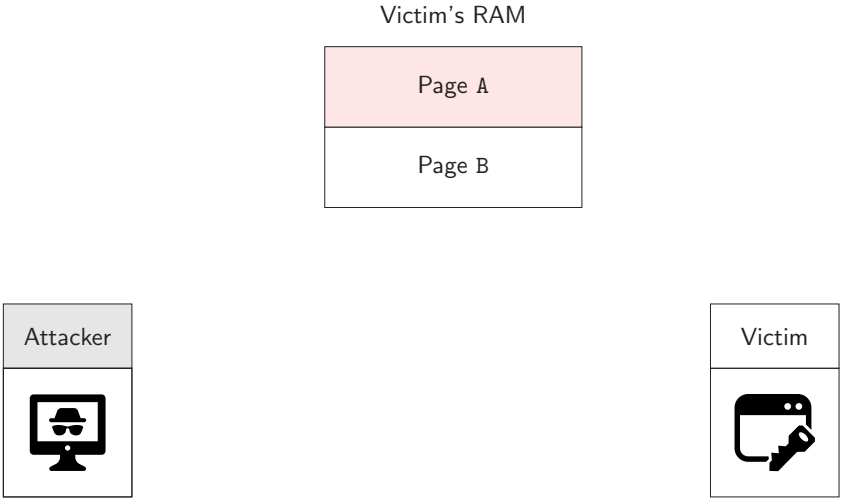

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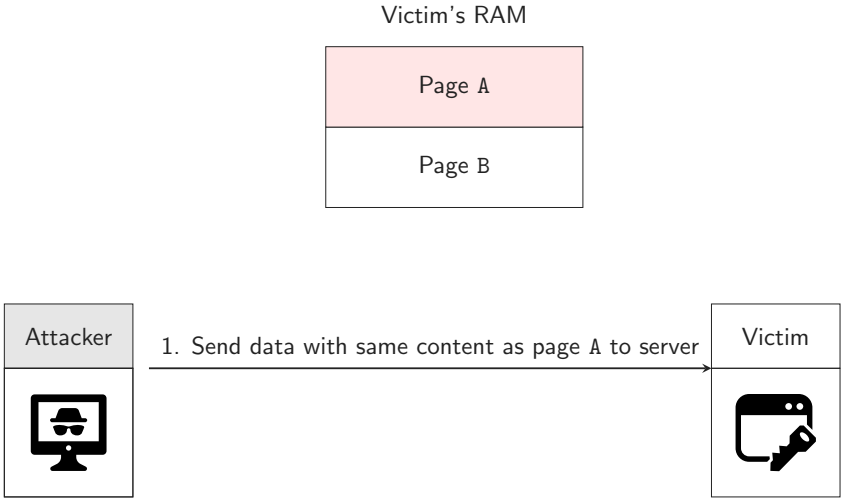

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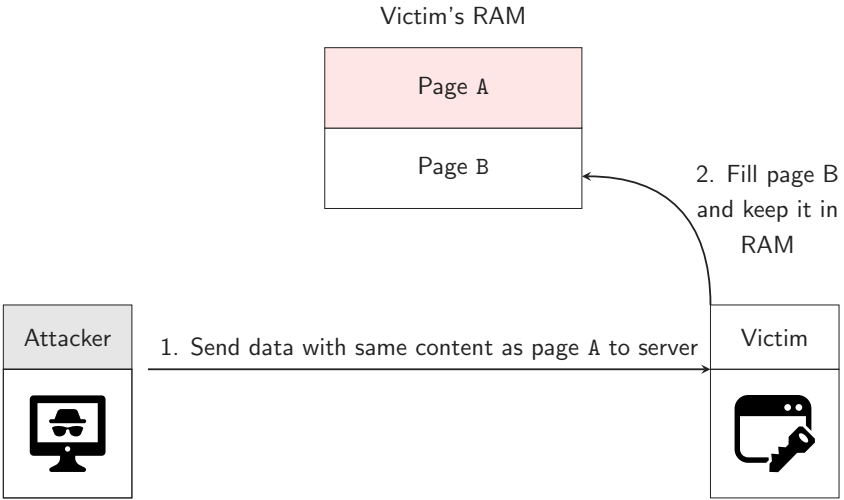

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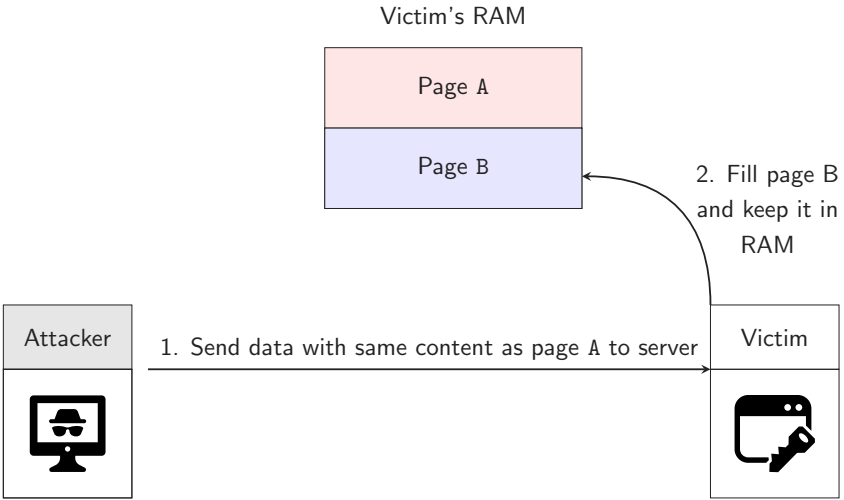

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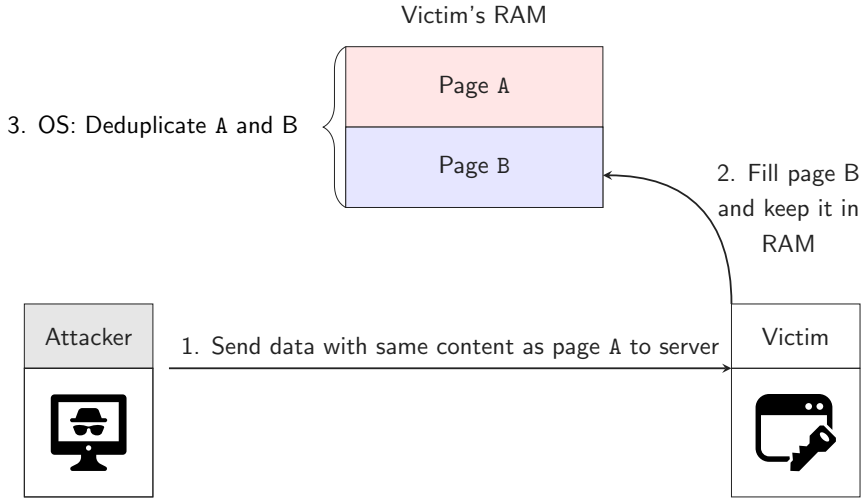

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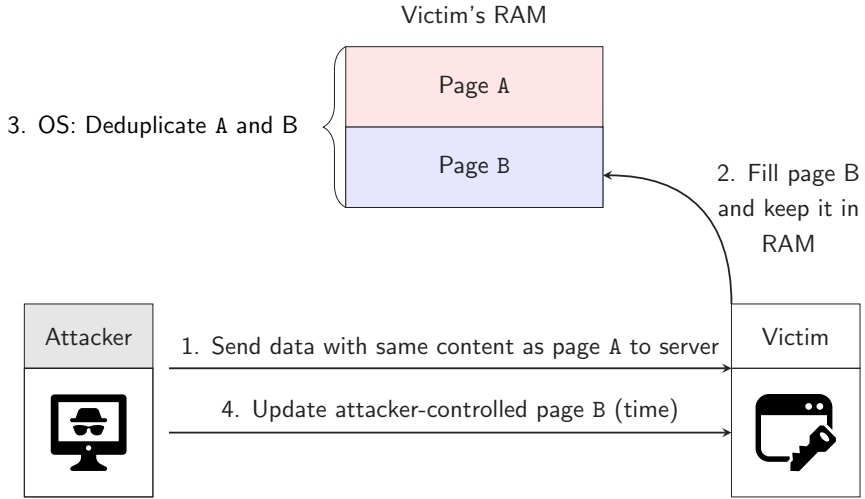

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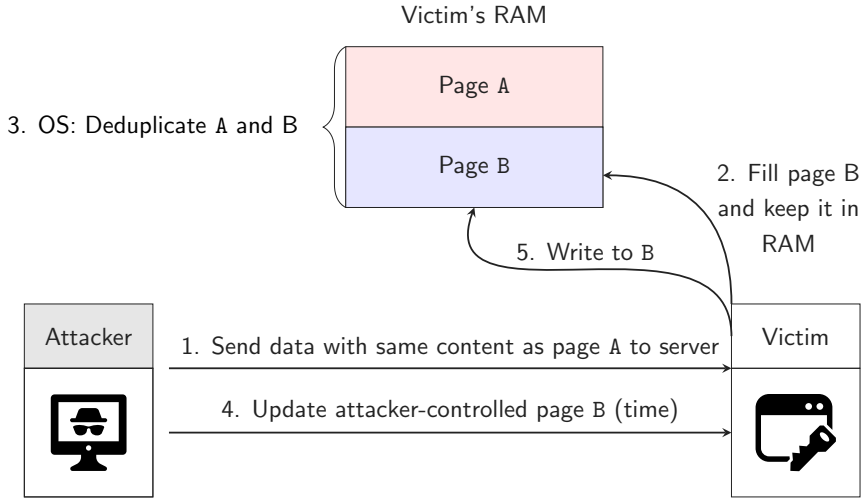

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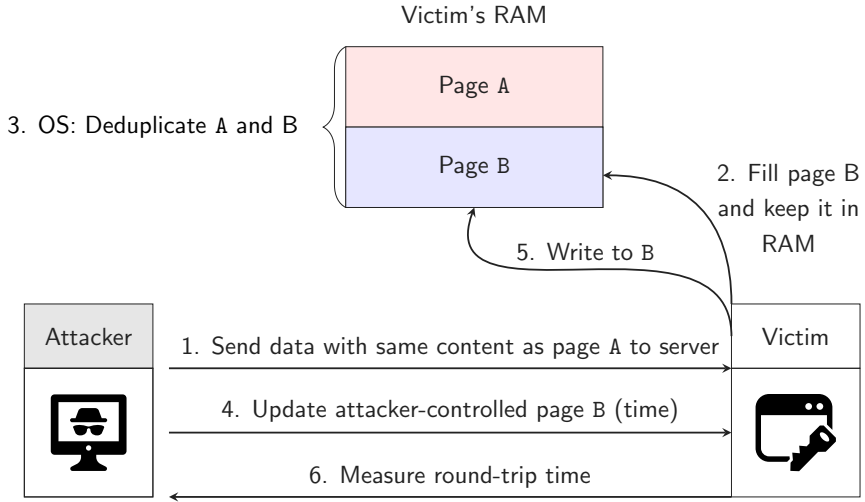

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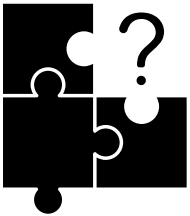

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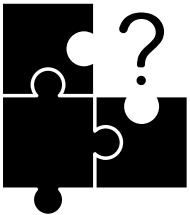

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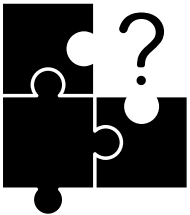

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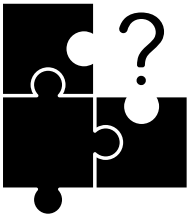
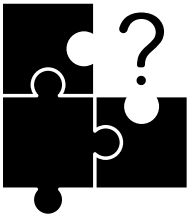


- Remote Server 14 hops → high-latency
- KVM with Ubuntu VM
- Nginx with PHP, Memcached and MySQL installed
- Use pyshark to capture web requests

Remote Covert Channel



- Use amplification across the internet

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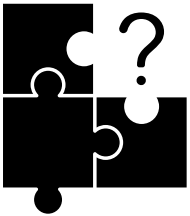

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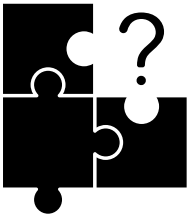
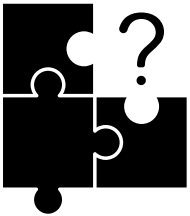


- Use amplification across the internet
- Transmit multiple bits at once
- Use asyncio
- Covert channel across internet is 34.41 B/h

Attacks	Location	Environment	Local	Type	Attack Type	Performance
Suzaki	Co-located	Cross-VM	Yes	Native	Fingerprinting	-
Owens	Co-located	Cross-VM	Yes	Native	Fingerprinting	-
Gruss	Remote	Browser/Cross-VM	Yes	JS	Fingerprinting	-
Barresi	Remote	Cross-VM	Yes	Native	ASLR break	8.7 days
Bosman	Remote	Browser	Yes	JS	Bytewise leakage, ASLR break, Rowhammer	2.75 h
Lindemann	Co-located	Cross-VM	Yes	Native	Fingerprinting	1.8 h
Kim	Co-located	Cross-VM	Yes	Native	KASLR break	12 min
Our work	Remote	**Internet/LAN**	**No**	**None**	Bytewise leakage, KASLR break, Fingerprinting	1.5 B/h (LAN) / 4 min / 166.51 s

Challenges



- C1: Remotely amplify latencies for non-repeatable events.

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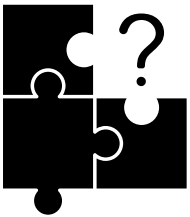

- C1: Remotely amplify latencies for non-repeatable events.
- C2: Trigger and observe COW-pagefaults in a victim domain that shares no memory with any attacker domain.

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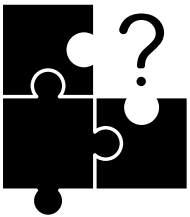
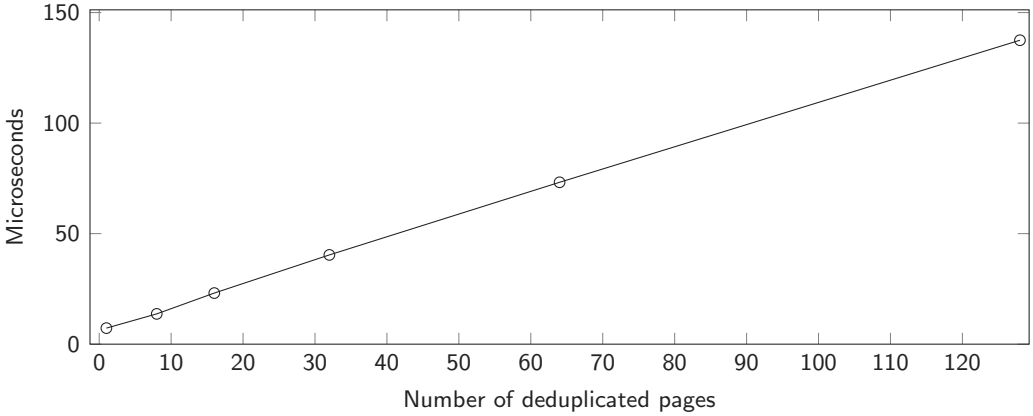
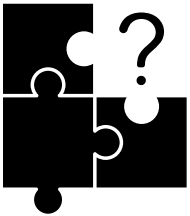


- C1: Remotely amplify latencies for non-repeatable events.
- C2: Trigger and observe COW-pagefaults in a victim domain that shares no memory with any attacker domain.
- C3: Find remote request paths that do not only keep attacker-controlled data in memory but also provide the attacker with control over alignment and in-memory representation.

C1: Amplification



C2: Trigger-COW pagefaults without shared memory



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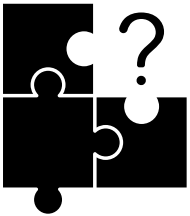

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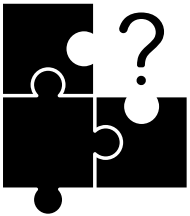

- A web application provides a file-upload
- Data is cached in RAM e.g., Memcached
- The attacker can update/overwrite the uploaded data → trigger pagefaults

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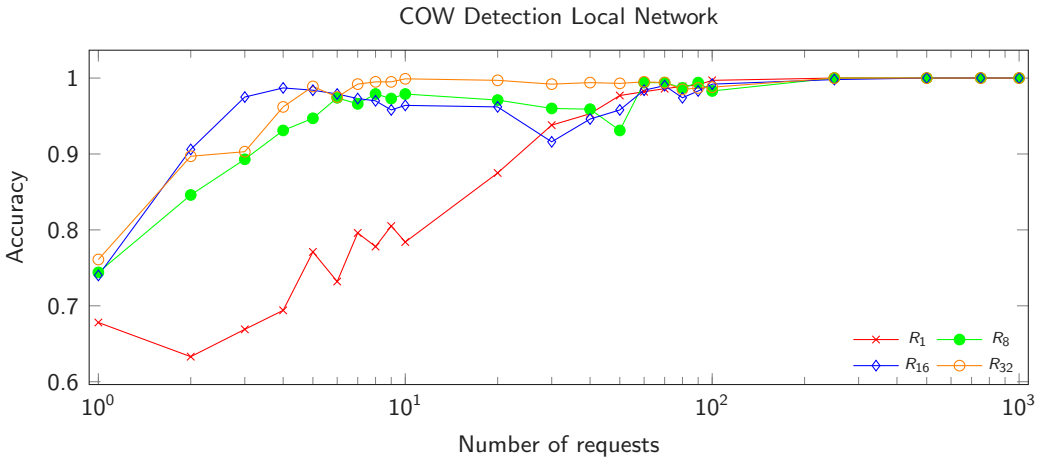
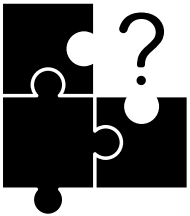


C2: Fingerprint a system library



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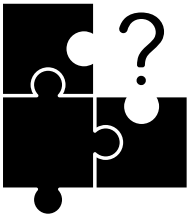

- Fingerprint a system by uploading memory
- Use Memcached to store and replace

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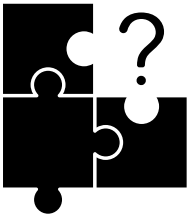

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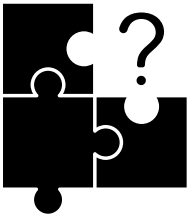

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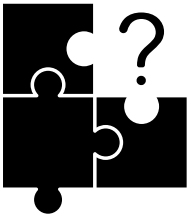
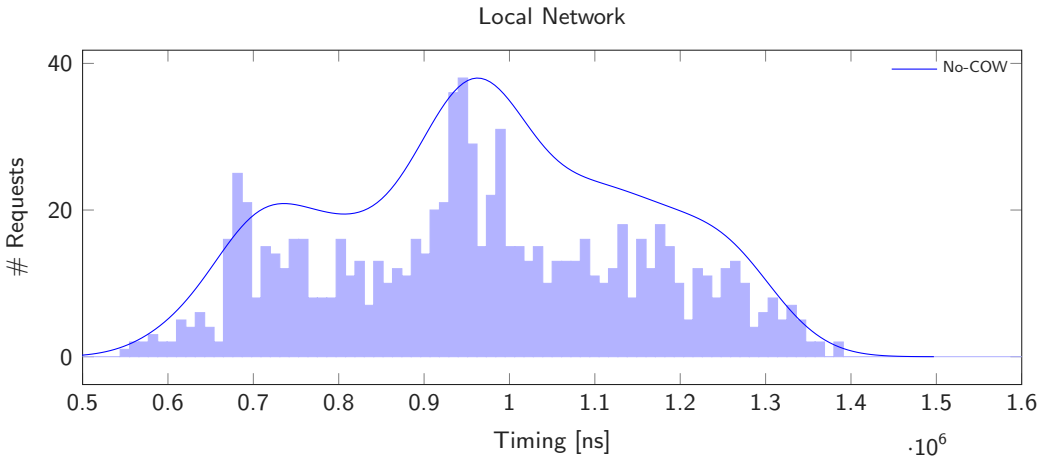


- Fingerprint a system by uploading memory
- Use Memcached to store and replace
- Page-alignment unknown therefore we guess all possible offsets
- Race with other users via re-allocation on free-list
- If re-assigned overwrite page and trigger COW-pagefault

C2: Fingerprinting (LAN)



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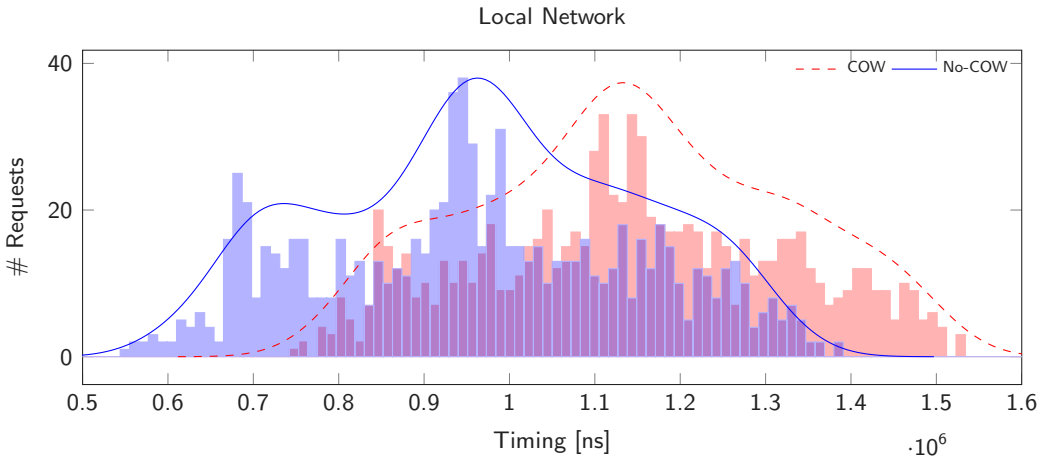
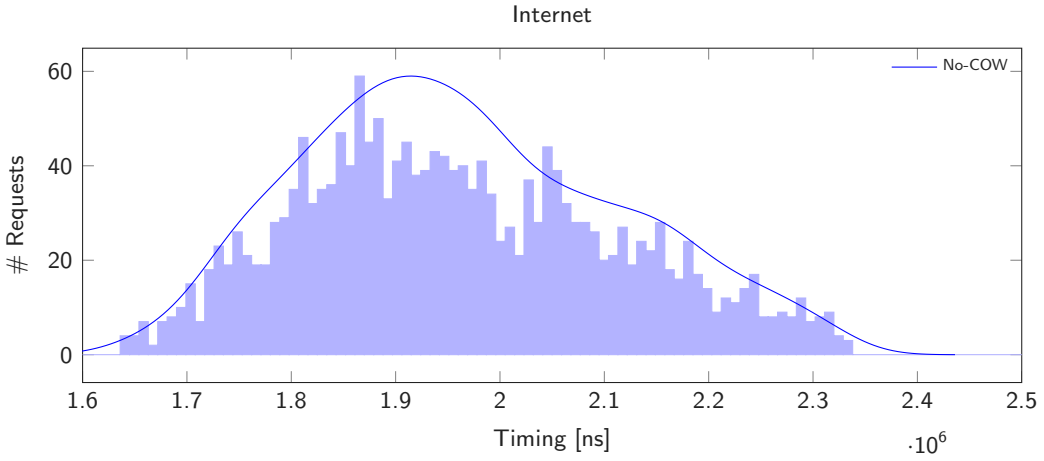


C2: Fingerprinting (Internet)



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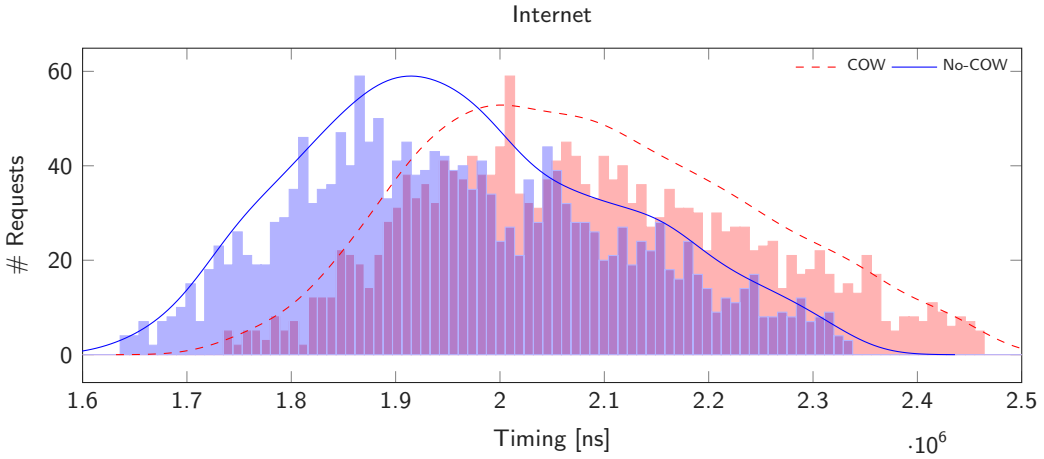
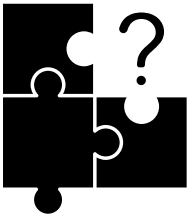


C2: Break KASLR



- Break KASLR in remote VMs

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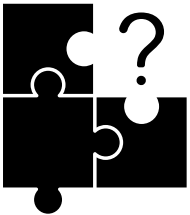

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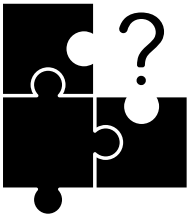

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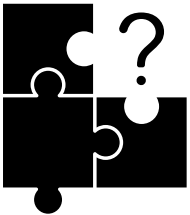
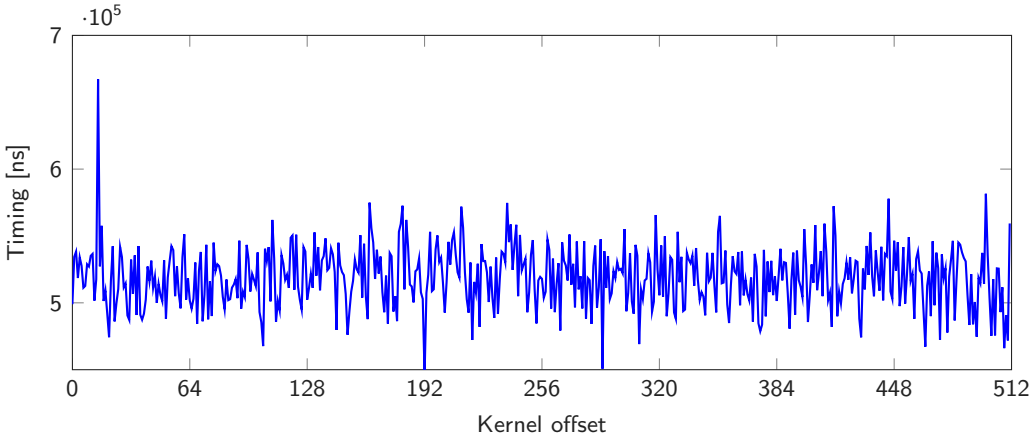
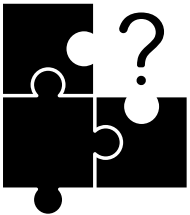


- Break KASLR in remote VMs
- Sample low-entropy pages offline pointing to kernel text
- Try all 512 different offsets
- Attacker uploads blob and triggers pagefaults

Break KASLR



C3: Control over alignment and in-memory representation



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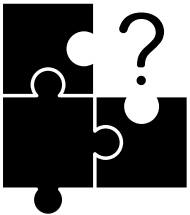

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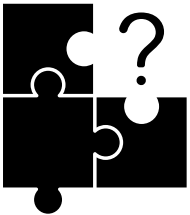
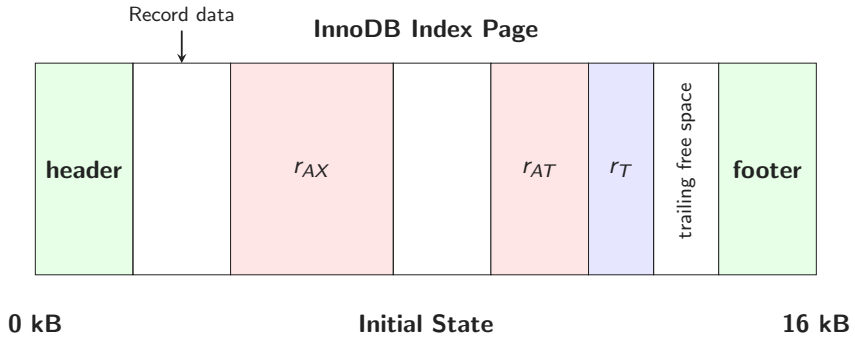
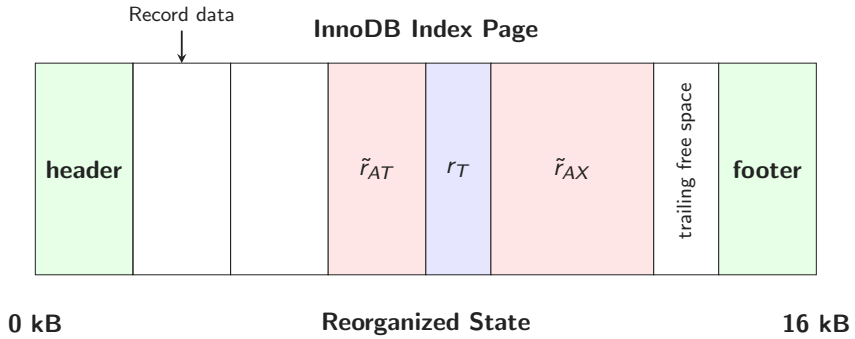


- InnoDB is a memory cache for DBMS (e.g., MySQL/MariaDB)
- Reorganization optimization in index page enables bytewise leakage
- Use Memcached as leakage primitive to leak InnoDB records

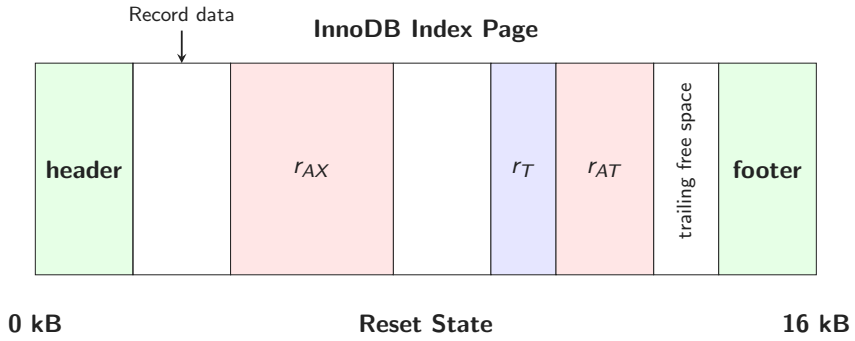
Inno-DB record



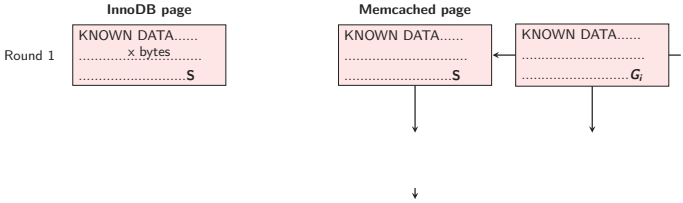
Inno-DB Reorganization



Inno-DB Reset



Inno-DB Leaking



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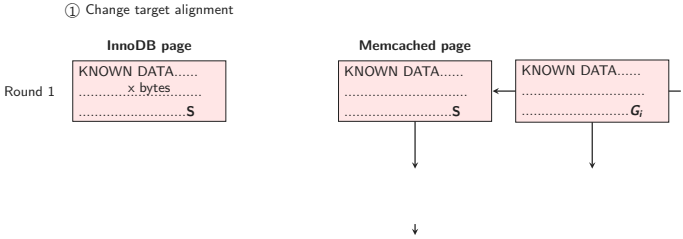

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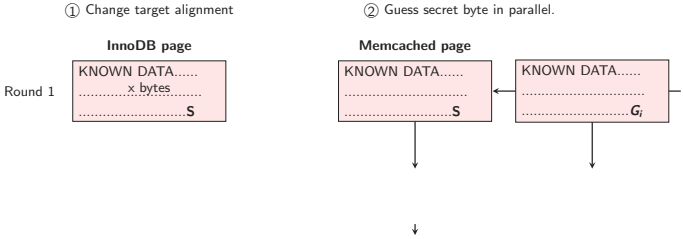

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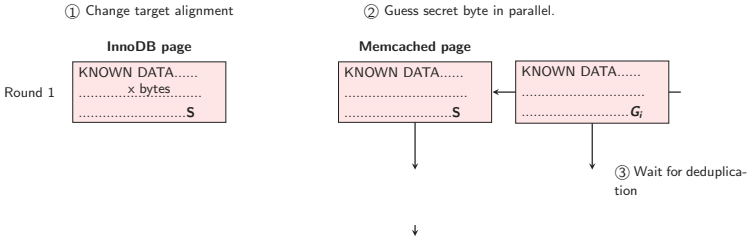

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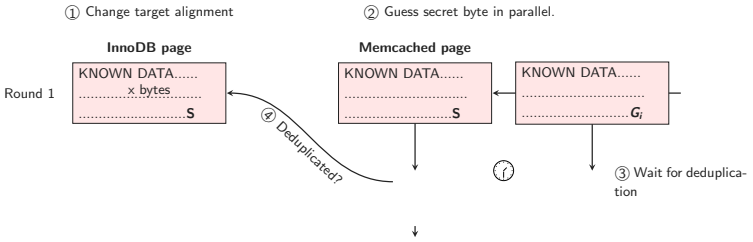

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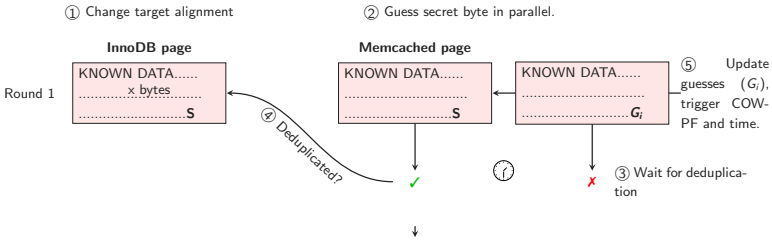

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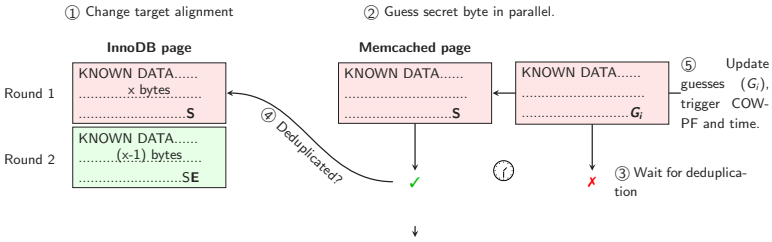

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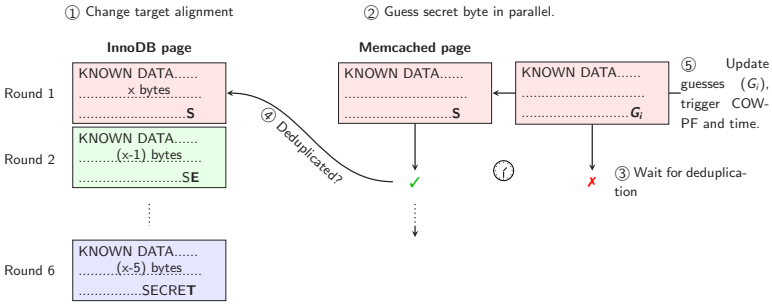

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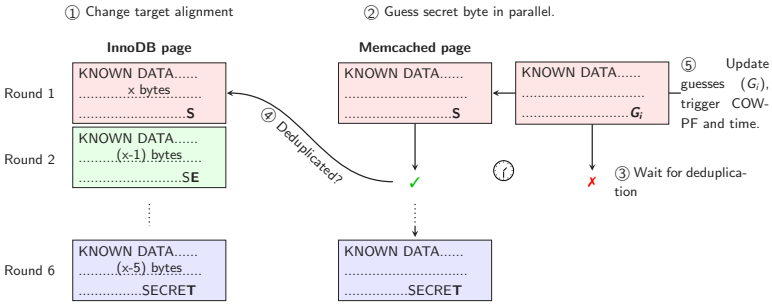

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Amplification via Memcached

InnoDB page

Memcached page

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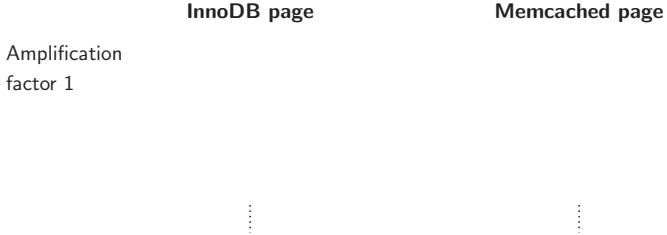
① Change target alignment



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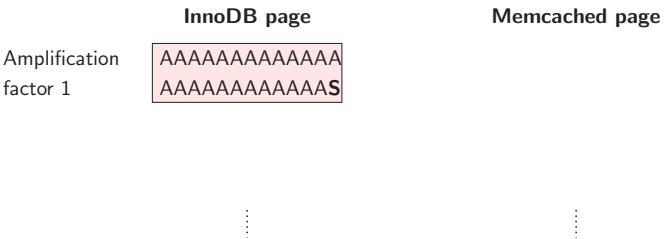

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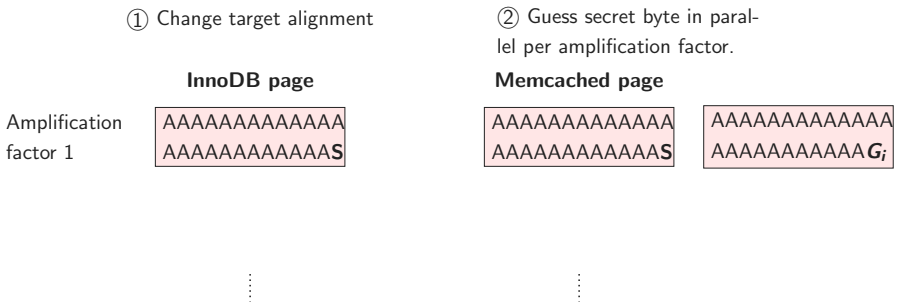

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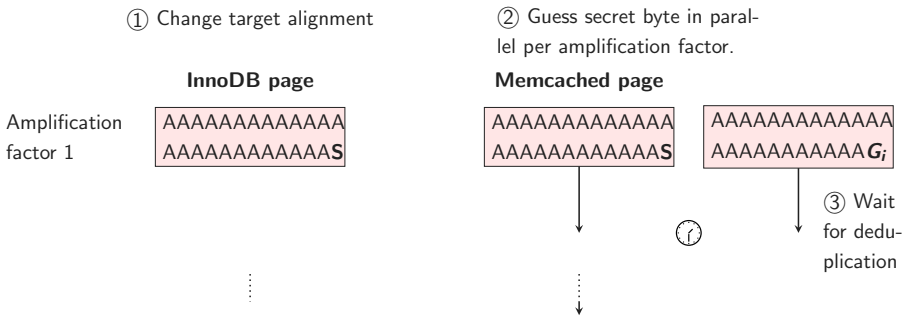

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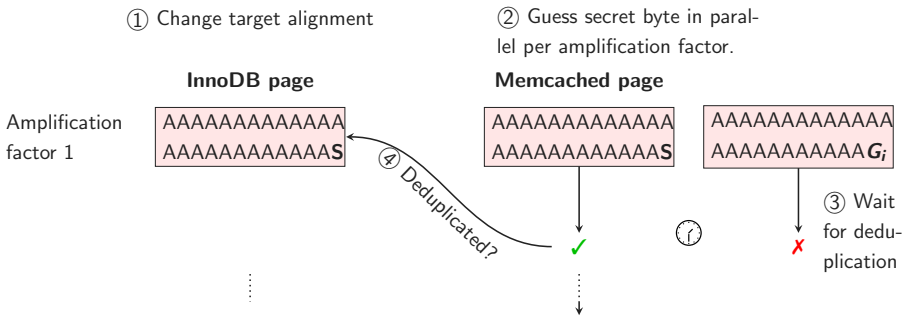

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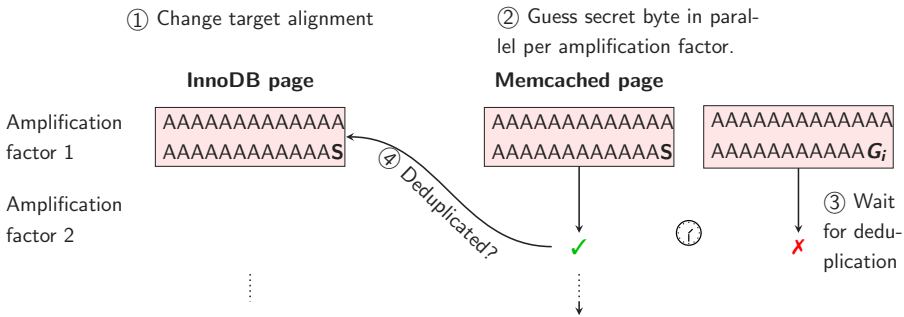

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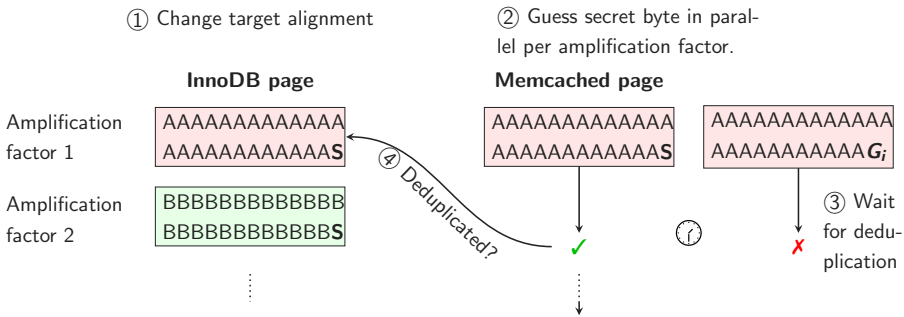

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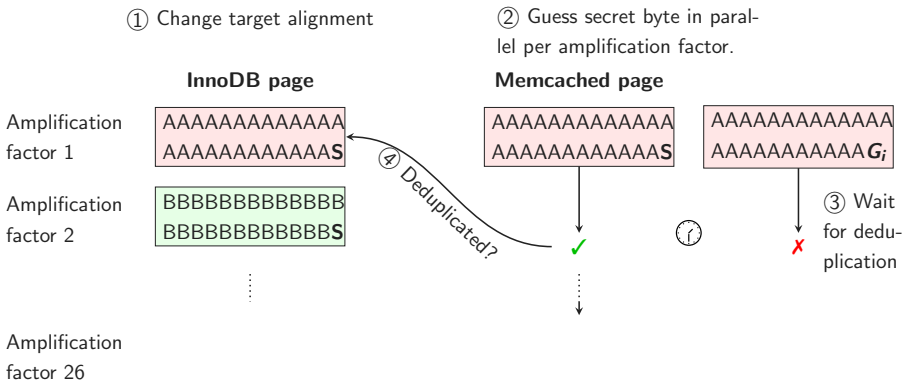

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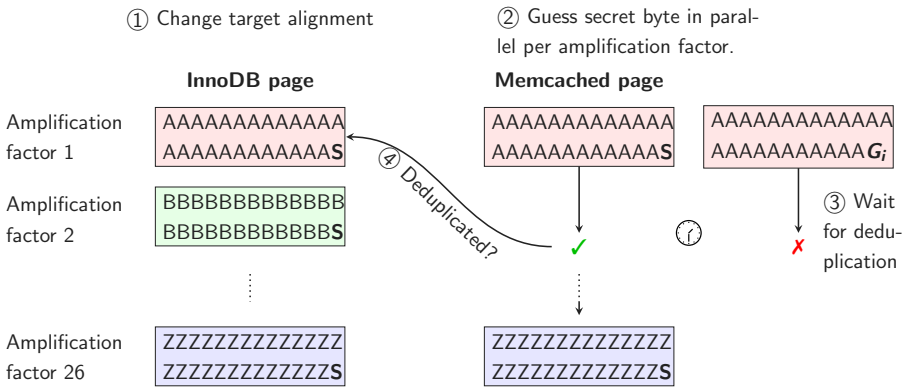

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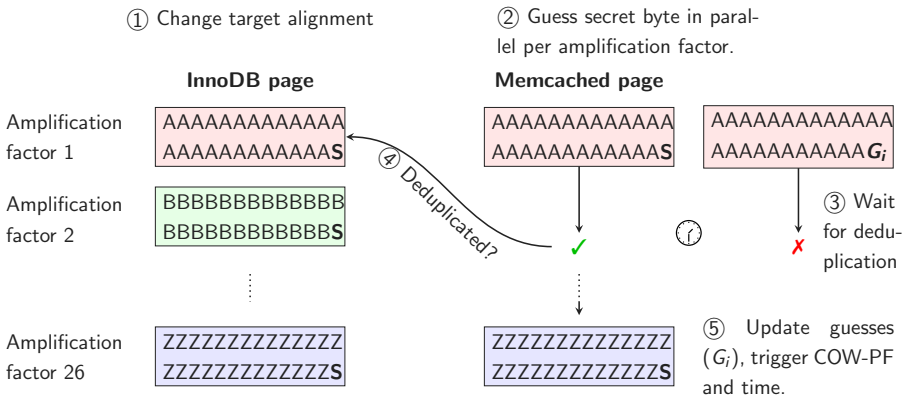

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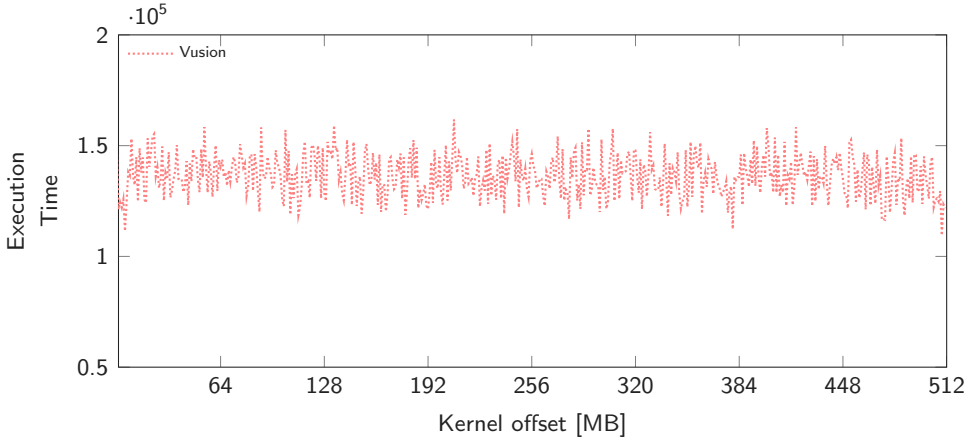
VUsion



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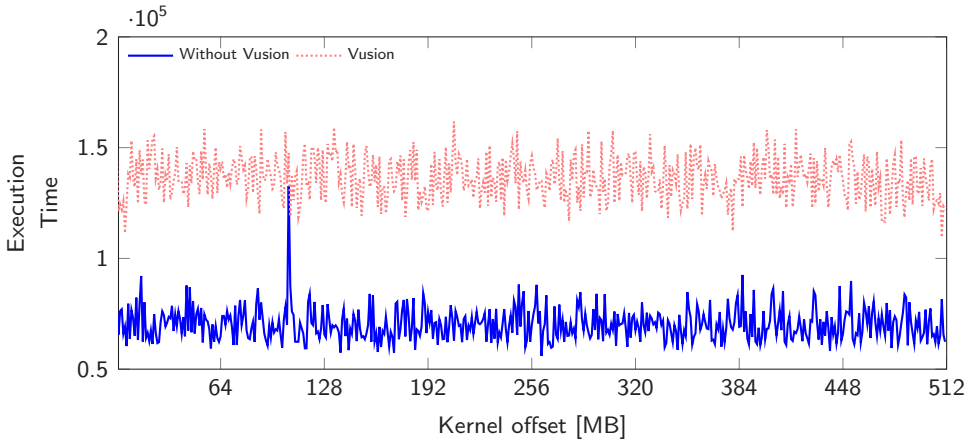

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- Leak database records via InnoDB reorganization
- Red Hat developed a probabilistic mitigation as opt-in for Linux kernel

Remote Memory-Deduplication Attacks

Martin Schwarzl, Erik Kraft, Moritz Lipp, Daniel Gruss

Graz University of Technology