Extensible Virtual Call Integrity

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Supported Data Structure: Virtual Table/ Virtual Pointer

VPointer: the pointer points to VTable



The process of selecting which implementation of a polymorphic operation (method or function) to call at run time



Sleep

Dog VTable • VPointer: the pointer Dog::Speak() Class Dog Speak VPointer Sleep points to VTable Dog::Sleep() • VTable: the mapping Puppy VTable Class Puppy Speak VPointer Puppy::Speak() from name to method

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Memory Error => VCall Hijiack 🗸

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Research Solution: Virtual Control Flow Integrity(VCFI)

The goal of VCFI: check the validity of each virtual call's target

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The Virtual Control Flow Integrity can be defined as: c.vcall(...); $c.vptr \in Allow_C?$

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VCFI is a multi-trading defense: Accurate, efficient, extensible, secure, etc.

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- * Type-based policy
- * High overhead



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- * LTO required
- * Extensible when cross-dso but slow



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Existing works: either inefficient or limited in extensibility



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- Existing works: either inefficient or limited in extensibility
- ⊙ None of them are widely deployed in real applications

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 checking whether c.vptr is in c.allowset

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Approximate Membership Query Filter (AMQ-Filter) is the space-efficient probabilistic data structure that supports approximate membership queries.

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Approximate Membership Query Filter (AMQ-Filter) is the space-efficient probabilistic data structure that supports approximate membership queries.

Then, Why not use AMQ-Filter to implement VCFI?

Bloom Filter

• Bloom Filter is the most well-known AMQ Filter

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Membership Checking Policies: $B[hash_1(x)] \neq 0 \land \cdots \land B[hash_k(x)] \neq 0$



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Membership Checking Policies: $B[hash_1(x)] \neq 0 \land \dots \land B[hash_k(x)] \neq 0$ Only { all `1` hits in 3 tests } indicates the Valid VCall. { any `0` miss in 3 tests } indicates the Invalid VCall.



EVCFI Overview



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Static – LLVM Pass: static allowset analysis

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Static – LLVM Pass: static allowset analysis Dynamic – Runtime: updating allowset dynamically

- movabs \$SALT,%rdi # Load 64-bit SALT 1
- imul %rax,%rdi # Multiply 2

3

- xor %esi,%esi # Zero accumulator
- crc32q %rdi,%rsi # CRC32 4

Bloom Filter Lookup

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Bloom Filter Lookup

Salted Hash Function

 $hash(salt, vptr) = crc32(salt \times vptr)$

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```
mov (%rdi),%rax
                        # Load vptr
1
                        # Hash into %rsi
   . . .
2
   movabs $BLOOM, %rdx # Load Bloom base
3
   testb $0,(%rdx,%rsi)
4
   jnz .LOK
                        # Entry non-zero?
5
   ud2
                        # Invalid vptr
6
    .LOK:
7
                        # Repeat for k > 1
    . . .
8
                        # Setup parameters
    . . .
9
   callg *INDEX(%rax)
                        # Call virtualFn()
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           VCALL Hardening
```

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Efficiency: only 8*k instructions to complete vcall hardening

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V OF IS	Static	Dynamic	non-LTO	Ad Hoc	astar	omnetpp	\mathbf{x} alanc		
Baseline	0	0	1	×	0%	0%	0%		
MCFI	٢	٩	1	×	35.7%	40.8%	53.6%		
VTV	Ð	Ð	1	×	7.4%	4%	55.1%		
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LLVM	•	-	X	X	-0.2%	2.5%	2.9%		
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- VCFI Policies
 - MCFI: weakest type-based CFI-policy

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- VTV: it does not detect the derived class attacks
- LLVM: it requires global class hierarchy statically

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• VCFI Features

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- Ad Hoc: e.g., supporting foreign language interfaces

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VCFI Static Overhead LLVM does not support dynamic cases

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 - VTV/ShrinkWrap xalanc: high overhead
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 - LTO requisite: LLVM, LLVM-xDSO
 - High overhead: MCFI, VTV, Shrinkwrap

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eVCFI is the first VCFI that achieves efficiency and extensibility

• FireFox – highly modular application

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 - 5000+ virtual tables

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• With high efficiency, eVCFI only incurs 1.01% slowdown

Summary

- We propose a novel Extensible-VCFI (EVCFI)
 - The first AMQ-based VCFI
- EVCFI is efficient, extensible, and secure
- EVCFI can support the Firefox, one real-world

challenging application for extensibility, which has not been supported by existing VCFIs

Thanks