

Protect the System Call, Protect (most of) the World with **BASTION**

Christopher Jelesnianski, Mohannad Ismail, Yeongjin Jang*,
Dan Williams, Changwoo Min

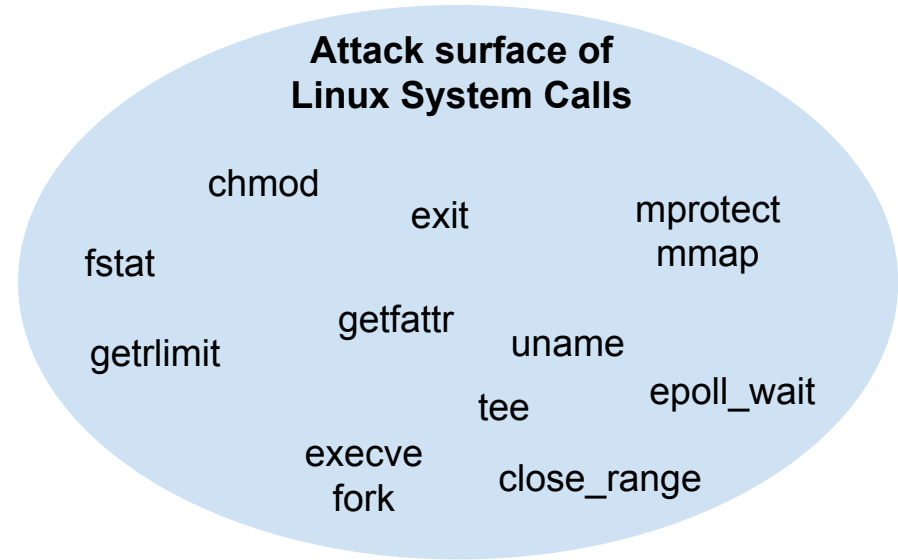
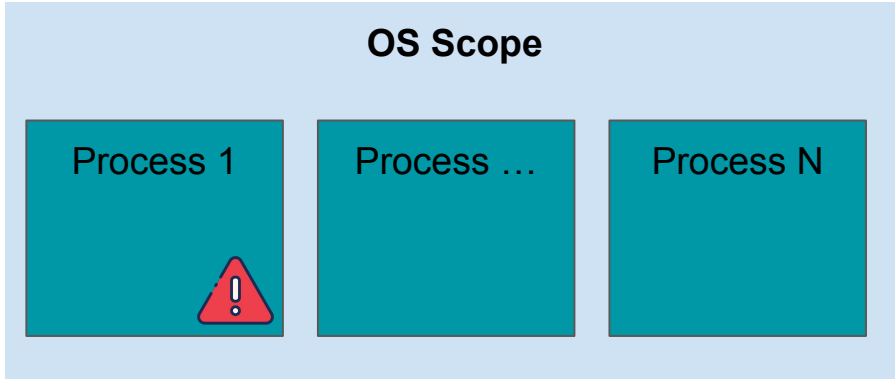


Takeaway

- System Calls are important
 - **Core API interface** between *processes* and the *Operating System*
 - **Prevalent medium** for code reuse to compromise entire system from a vulnerable application
- Minimal guarding of System Calls
 - Linux **seccomp**
 - Eliminating surface area instead of eliminating abuse
 - **Coarse-grained** defenses
- **System Call Integrity**: A targeted methodology to shore up system call defenses
 - **Protection of the system**, *not protection of the application*
 - Fine-grained & specialized protection that is efficient *and* strong

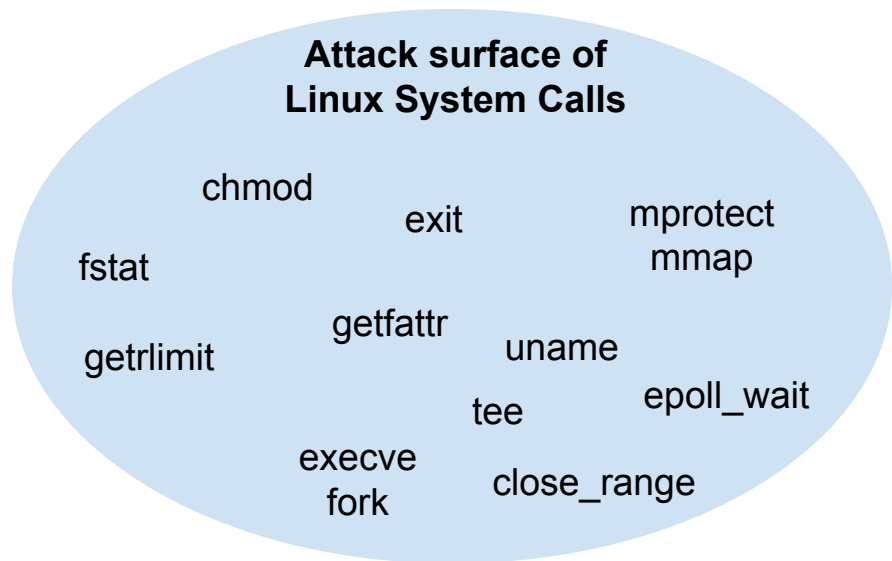
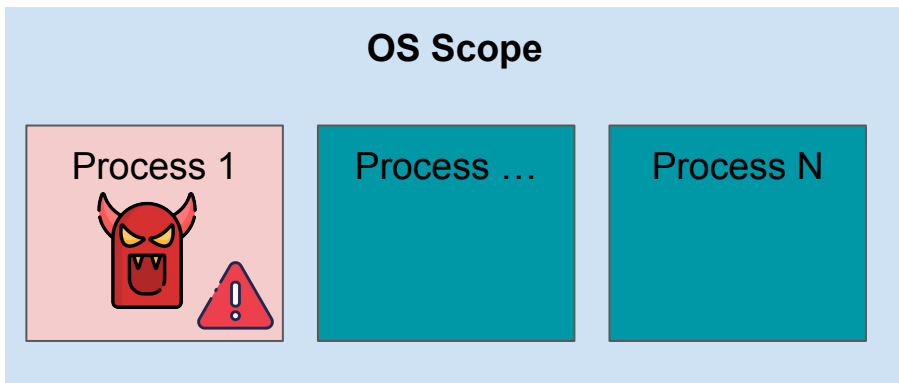
Medium for Critical Attacks

- Many **code re-use attacks end-goal** require leveraging a system call
 - Memory vulnerabilities continue to persist
 - Attacker *intermediate* steps may cause undefined behavior in application
 - But, cannot leave application process scope **without system call**
- Majority system calls are **non-security sensitive**



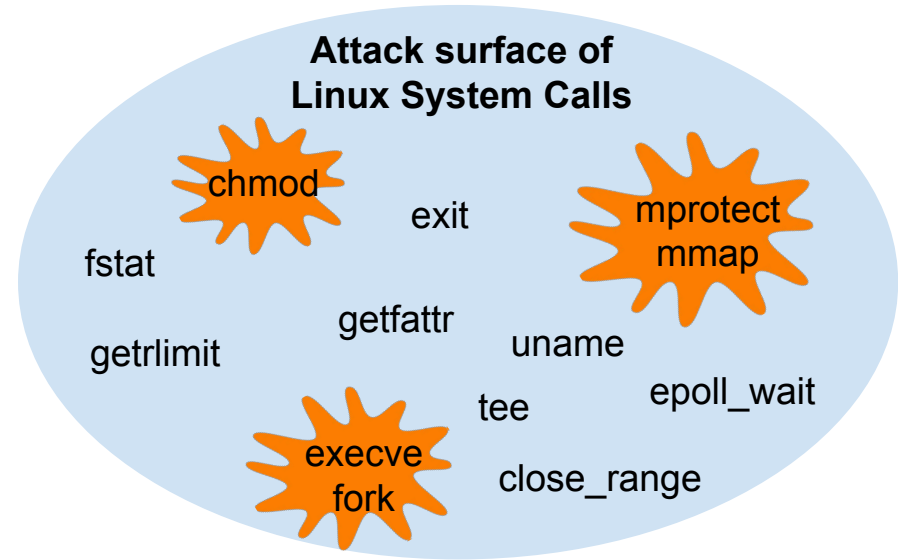
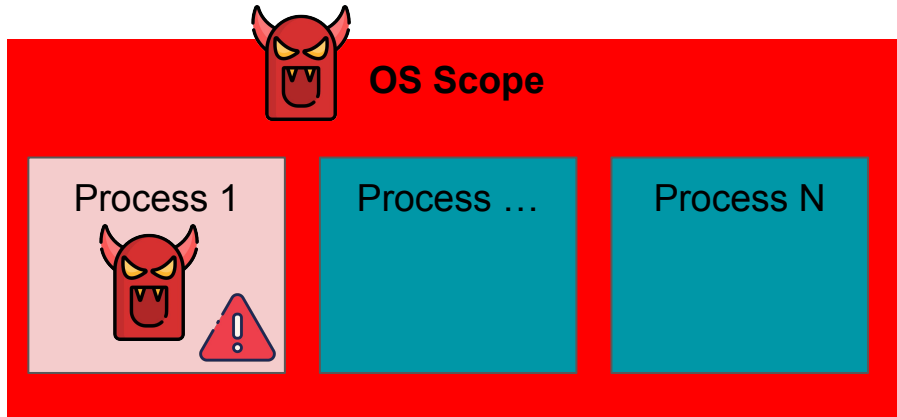
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System Call Defenses *(and why they don't do enough)*

Defenses

- Linux `seccomp`
 - *Linux deployed coarse-grained allowlist/denylist*
- Automated System Call Filtering
 - *sysfilter: Automated system call filtering for commodity software [RAID'20]*
- Refined Whitelisting
 - *Temporal System Call Specialization [USENIX Sec'20]*

Bottom Line


- Coarse-grained filtering is not sufficient
- System calls cannot be disabled because of **core process necessity**
 - Coincidentally are **targeted for attacker abuse**
 - e.g., `execve`, `mmap`, `mprotect`
- Instead of finding system call minimal set, ***find meaningful context surrounding system calls!***

Our Work: Introduction of **System Call Integrity**



```
execve( ctx->path, ctx->argv, ctx->envp );
```

Our Work: Introduction of **System Call Integrity**

- System Call Integrity
 - Comprised of **three contexts** 
 - Based on attacker pattern insight


Attacker Pattern Insight:

1. How are system calls invoked?
2. How are system calls reached?
3. What is passed to system calls?



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Call-Type Context

Is this system call allowed to be called indirectly?

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Attacker Pattern Insight:

1. How are system calls **invoked**?
2. How are system calls **reached**?
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Call-Type Context

Is this system call allowed to be called indirectly or at all?

Control-Flow Context

Does the live stack trace match expected program control-flow?



1 `execve(ctx->path, ctx->argv, ctx->envp);`

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Call-Type Context

Is this system call allowed to be called indirectly?

Control-Flow Context

Does the live stack trace match expected program control-flow?

Argument Integrity Context

Are any arguments corrupted?



```
execve( 1 ctx->path, 3 ctx->argv, ctx->envp );
```

System Call Integrity - 1 - Call Type Context



Guarantee: Only permitted system calls are allowed to be called in their expected manner

- Assigned Per-System-Call
- 3 Types

Example

```
1 void foo ( int f0 ){
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3     int flags = MAP_ANON|MAP_SHARED;
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**Directly
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traditional
direct call

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System Call	Call Type
mmap	Directly-Callable
mprotect	Not-Callable

*Applicable to
All System Calls*



Not-Callable

Sensitive System Calls Only



**Directly
Callable**

traditional
direct call



Indirectly-Callable

code pointers



Sensitive system call use is **sparse**
& rarely invoked **indirectly**.

System Call Integrity - 2 - Control Flow Context



Guarantee: A sensitive system call is reached and invoked only through legitimate control-flow paths during runtime



Example

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Valid Control Flow
<code>bar < foo</code>
<code>mmap < bar</code>
...

 Call chains of sensitive system calls are usually **short!**

System Call Integrity - 3 - Argument Integrity Context



Guarantee: A sensitive system call can only use valid arguments when being invoked

- **Even if** attackers have access to memory corruption vulnerabilities

Argument Type Coverage

- Constants
- Global Variables
- Local Variables
- Caller Parameters

Example

```
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```

constant global variable local variable caller parameter

★ Call depth to set system call arguments is fairly shallow – within the same function or only a few functions away.

BASTION Overview - System Call Integrity in Practice

BASTION Compiler

- Static analysis
- Record metadata
- Sensitive variable instrumentation



BASTION Runtime Monitor

- Separate process
- Leverage context metadata
- Dynamic context checking



User Application

Operating System

Every **Sensitive System Call** intercepted by BASTION



BASTION Compiler - Argument Integrity Context

Procedure

- Instrumented as inline assembly
- Use variable **use-def chains** derived from LLVM IR
- **Static and dynamic** variable support

Instrumentation

```
1 void foo ( int f0 ){
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6
7     bar( x1, flags );
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9 }
10 void bar ( char* b1, int b2 ){
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12     int prots = PROT_READ|PROT_WRITE;
13
14
15
16
17
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```


BASTION Compiler - Argument Integrity Context

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Instrumentation

`ctx_write_mem()`

- Added at each argument `write` operation

```
1 void foo ( int f0 ){
2
3
4   int flags = MAP_ANON|MAP_SHARED; ←
5   ctx_write_mem(&flags, sizeof(int));
6
7   bar( x1, flags ); ←
8   ...
9 }
10 void bar ( char* b1, int b2 ){ ←
11   ctx_write_mem(&b2, sizeof(int));
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16
17
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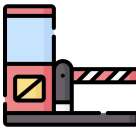
- Added at each argument `write` operation

ctx_bind_mem()/ctx_bind_const()

- Stages expected values for performing runtime checking

```
1 void foo ( int f0 ){
2
3
4     int flags = MAP_ANON|MAP_SHARED;
5     ctx_write_mem(&flags, sizeof(int));
6     ctx_bind_mem_2 (&flags);
7     bar( x1, flags );
8     ...
9 }
10 void bar ( char* b1, int b2 ){
11     ctx_write_mem(&b2, sizeof(int));
12     int prots = PROT_READ|PROT_WRITE;
13     ctx_write_mem(&prots, sizeof(int));
14
15     ctx_bind_const_1(NULL);
16     ctx_bind_mem_2 (&gshm->size);
17     ctx_bind_mem_3 (&prots);
18     ctx_bind_mem_4 (&b2);
19     ctx_bind_const_5(-1);
20     ctx_bind_const_6(0);
21     mmap( NULL, gshm->size, prots, b2, -1, 0 );
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}
```

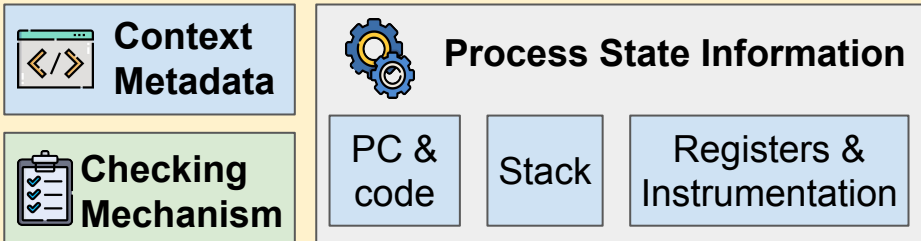
BASTION Design - Monitor Component



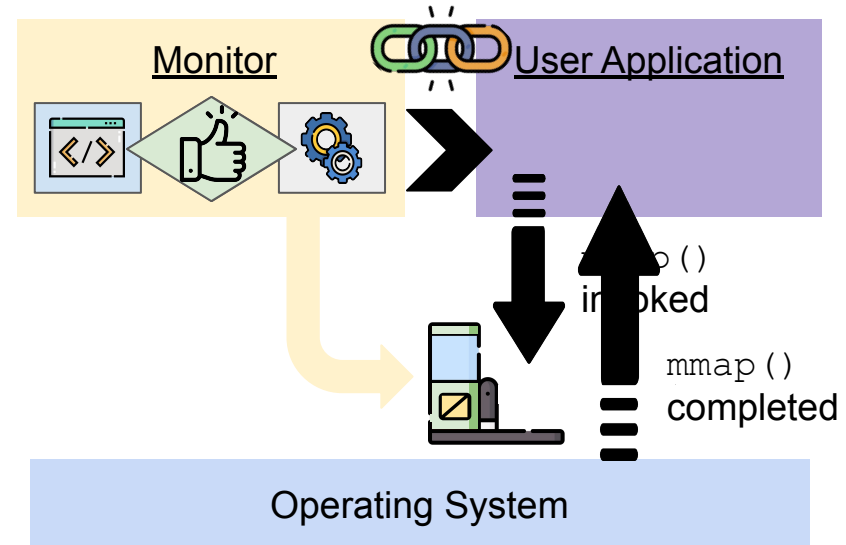
Monitor Goals:

- Act as liaison between application and OS
 - Safeguard system calls from arbitrary use!
- Separate process
 - Isolates BASTION from untrusted application!
 - Attacker cannot bypass/disable BASTION hooks
- Only check contexts when system call invoked
 - Minimize interference for max performance!

BASTION Runtime Monitor



Runtime Monitor Procedure



BASTION Prototype Implementation



LLVM

Compiler Infrastructure

- BASTION Compiler
 - LLVM 10.0.0
 - ~4K LoC
- BASTION Library API
 - ~700 LoC
- BASTION Monitor
 - ~8K LoC
 - seccomp-BPF
 - ptrace
- System



Security-Sensitive System Calls (20)



Arbitrary Code Execution

`execve, execveat, fork, vfork, clone, ptrace`

Memory Permission Changes

`mprotect, mmap, mremap, remap_file_pages`

Privilege Escalation

`chmod, setuid, setgid, setreuid`

Networking Reconfiguration

`socket, bind, connect, listen, accept, accept4`

BASTION Evaluation

Evaluation Summary

- Performance: System-call & I/O Intensive Applications
 - **NGINX** - Most widely deployed web server
 - **SQLite** - Database Engine
 - **vsFTPd** - FTP server
- Security: **32 Attack Study**: ROP payloads, real-world CVEs, & synthesized attacks

Evaluation Questions



Performance

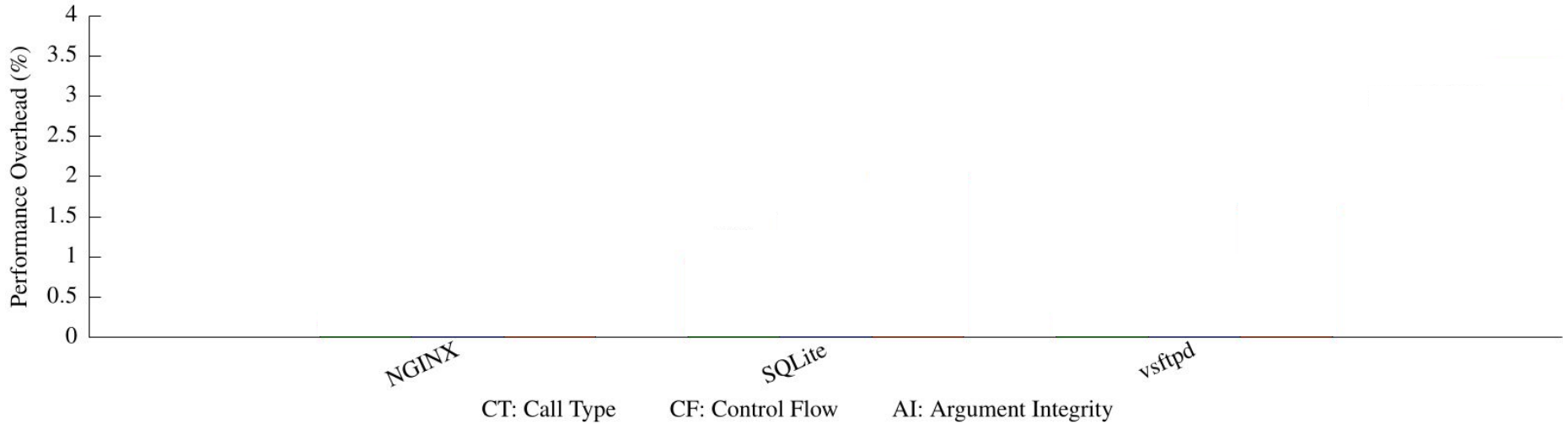
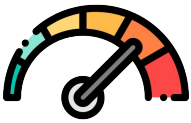
- 1) What is each context's performance impact?
- 2) How much overall performance overhead does BASTION impose?



Security

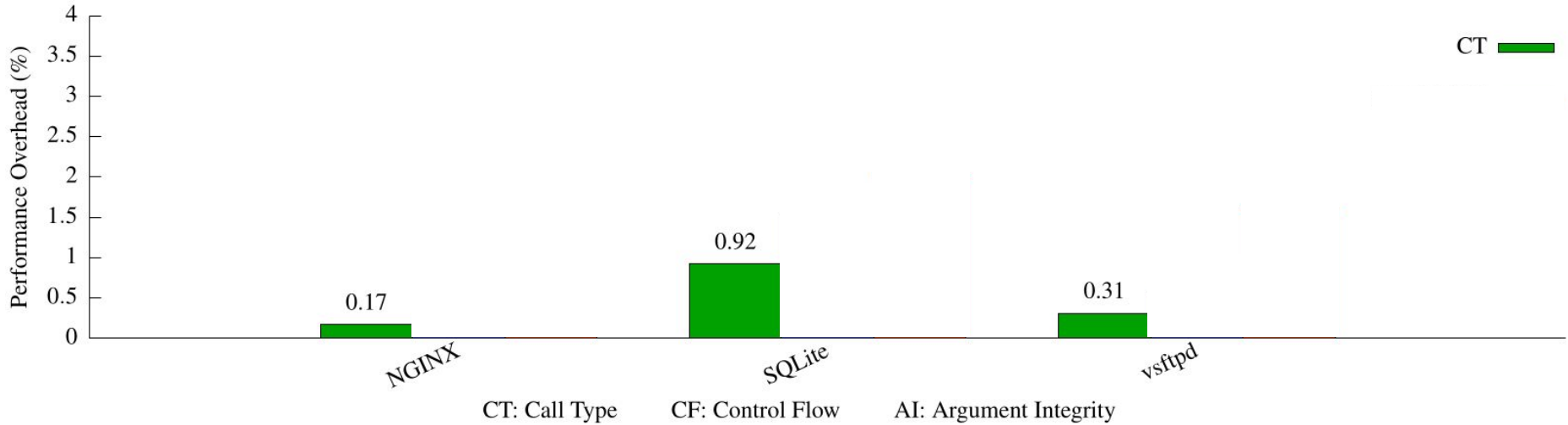
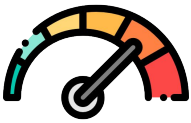
- 1) How secure is BASTION?
- 2) How does BASTION defend against different attack strategies?
- 3) How does BASTION compare to other security archetypes?

BASTION Performance



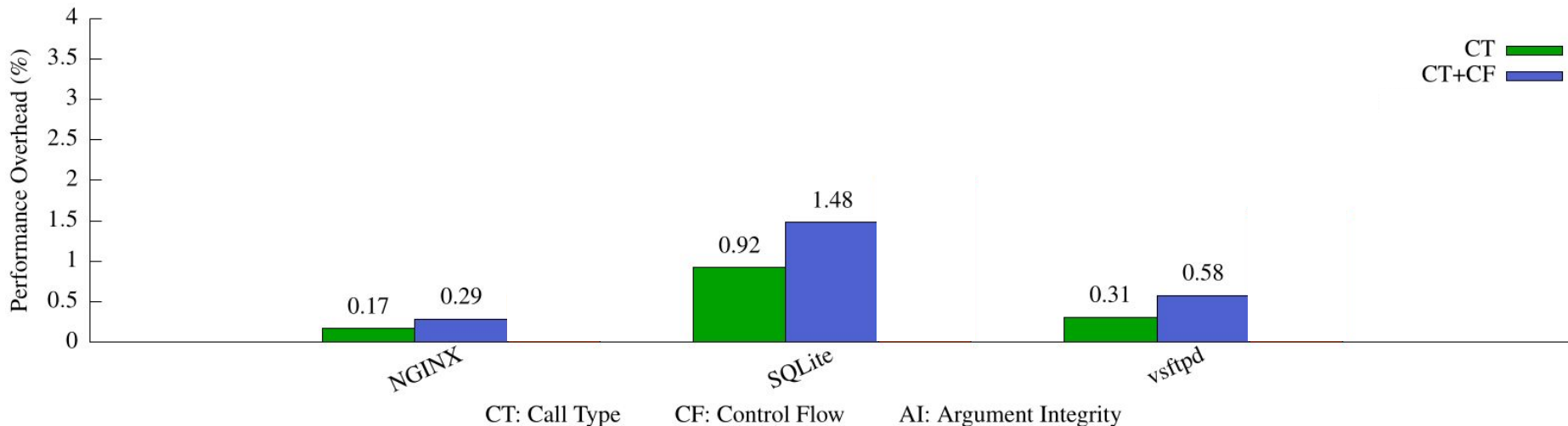
- **Argument Integrity** Context is BASTION's **most expensive** context to deploy
- BASTION **overall performance overhead** is **low** (<2.01%)

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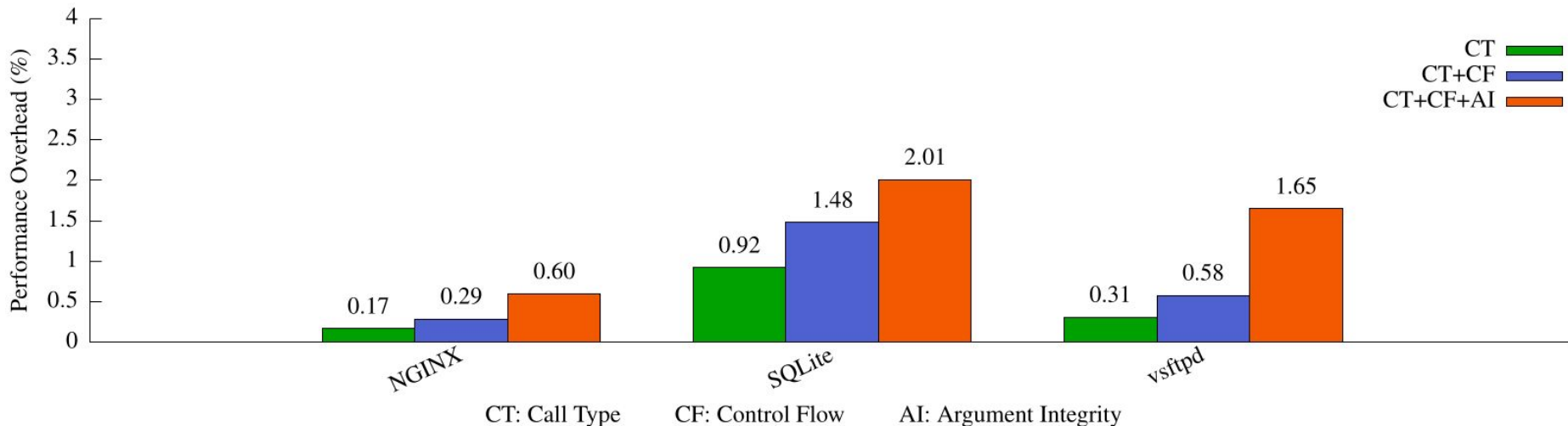
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BASTION Security Analysis



Violated System Call Integrity Context

<u>Attack Category</u>	Call Type	Control Flow	Argument Integrity
Return-Oriented Programming (18) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stack pivot gives away ROP chain 			
Direct System Call Manipulation (9) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Naive attacks corrupting function pointers 			
Indirect System Call Manipulation (5) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advanced attacks mimic valid program behavior All attacks attempt to corrupt arguments 			
NEWTON CPI Attack [SIGSAC'17]			
AOCR Apache Attack [NDSS'17]			
AOCR NGINX Attack 2 [NDSS'17]			
COOP [S&P'15]			
Control Jujutsu [CCS'15]			

Conclusion

System Calls are an attacker gateway

- Coarse-grained filtering is not enough
- System call protection needs to be fine grained to be effective

System Call Integrity

- System Call Integrity hardens system calls by applying three specialized contexts
- Specialized coverage minimizes CPU interference while maximizing security around system calls

Looking Towards the Future

- BASTION can be a stepping stone to enable configurable system call protection
- BASTION can be expanded to add future contexts to protect against yet unknown system call threats
- BASTION can be used as starting framework to protect against other system call threats

EXTRA SLIDES

BASTION System Call Statistics



- Some system calls are called more than others (e.g., `accept4` vs `connect`)
- System calls have **sparse** callsites
- System calls **very rarely** invoked indirectly
- **Constant arguments** are common

Application	NGINX	SQLite	vsftpd
Total # application callsites	7,017	12,253	4,695
Total # arbitrary direct callsites	6,692	12,026	4,688
Total # arbitrary in-direct callsites	325	227	7
Total # sensitive callsites	26	13	12
Total # sensitive system calls called indirectly	0	0	0
<code>ctx_write_mem()</code>	5,226	1,337	204
<code>ctx_bind_mem()</code>	43	18	33
<code>ctx_bind_const()</code>	18	13	9
Total instrumentation sites	5,287	1,368	246

Application	NGINX (32 workers)	SQLite	vsFTPd
<code>execve</code>	0	0	0
<code>execveat</code>	0	0	0
<code>fork</code>	0	0	0
<code>vfork</code>	0	0	0
<code>clone</code>	96	48	36
<code>ptrace</code>	0	0	0
<code>mprotect</code>	334	501	7
<code>mmap</code>	534	42	33
<code>mremap</code>	0	0	0
<code>remap_file_pages</code>	0	0	0
<code>chmod</code>	0	0	0
<code>setuid</code>	32	0	12
<code>setgid</code>	32	0	12
<code>setreuid</code>	0	0	0
<code>socket</code>	32	1	85
<code>connect</code>	32	0	8
<code>bind</code>	1	1	77
<code>listen</code>	2	1	77
<code>accept</code>	0	11	87
<code>accept4</code>	5,665	0	0
Total BASTION monitor hook	6,713	557	433

Other Considerations

Attacks able to bypass BASTION?

- (subset of) **Data-only attacks**
- In practice, will be difficult to overcome BASTION constraints
 - most information can be deduced from static analysis

Deploying BASTION to real-world (2 main challenges)

- performance overhead - fine-grained defenses do constant checks to minimize deviation from correct control flow

Comparison to CFI

- Call Type + Control Flow Context are **NOT equivalent to CFI**
- Call Type is **NOT per callsite**
- Control Flow is not application wide (only covers paths that eventually lead to system calls)

Effectiveness of BASTION under arbitrary memory corruption

- info gained from static analysis significantly raises security
- attacker would need to accurately recreate a fake version of all 3 contexts
- In practice this would require MANY read/write operations to match constraints all the while STILL obeying all static constraints deduced from BASTION analysis

Other Considerations 2

Selection of “Sensitive System Calls”

- Targets system calls enabling common attacker strategies *aimed at escaping the scope of the victim application and reaching the underlying system*
 - arbitrary code execution
 - memory permission changes
 - privilege escalation
 - network reconfiguration
- We investigated open/write system call - this imposed significant performance overhead
 - We confirmed that overhead comes from fetching process state

Other competitors - Saffire (EuroS&P'20)

- Explore fine-grained syscall filtering (of arguments)
- BASTION is more secure as Saffire is a userspace solution (**works inside scope of vulnerable application**) and **relies on fine-grained CFI** to be in place to ensure their defense is not skipped
- BASTION is faster than Saffire since the **true performance cost** for them is: **CFI checking + Saffire checking**

Selection of benchmarks

- Did not look at compute bound benchmarks because these **very rarely** used security-sensitive system calls
- Further, all compute benchmarks **only used syscalls for initialization** of datasets and importing libraries. very very rarely during computation phase

BASTION System Call Statistics 2

- Even in the case of File system system calls, there was great contrast of call count (e.g., `open` (light use) vs `write` (heavy use) use in webserver)
- Heavy system call invocation bottlenecked BASTION at context switching (userspace/kernelspace)
- Would be resolved if BASTION was implemented directly in kernel (module)

BASTION Configuration	Runtime & % Overhead Added Per Checkpoint		
	NGINX	SQLite	vsftpd
BASTION + file system syscalls (seccomp hook only)	110.41 (0.15%)	36,993.27 (0.29%)	10.76 (0.08%)
BASTION + file system syscalls (fetch process state)	4.56 (95.88%)	7,461.18 (79.89%)	10.95 (1.85%)
BASTION + file system syscalls (full context checking)	3.65 (96.70%)	7,419.50 (80.00%)	11.01 (2.41%)