

Bridging the Semantic Gap Through Static Code Analysis

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Outline

1 Motivation

- Introducing InSight
- Why debugging symbols are insufficient

2 Static Code Analysis

- Step 1: Points-to Analysis
- Step 2: Establishing Used-as Relations

3 Implementation

4 Conclusion

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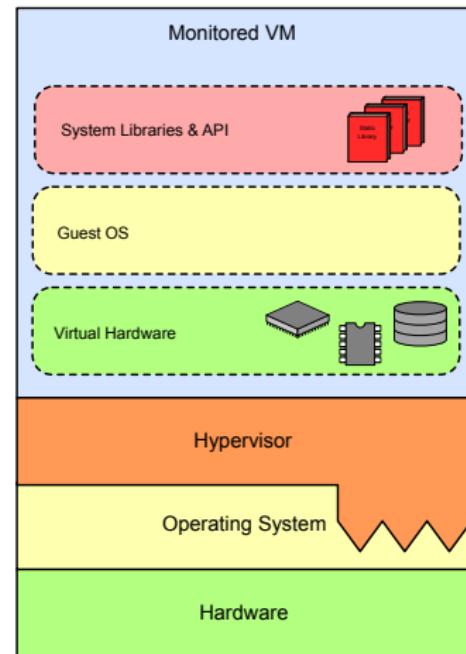
3 Implementation

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Virtual Machine Introspection (VMI)

[Garfinkel and Rosenblum(2003)]

VMI describes the act of **examining**, **monitoring** and **manipulating** a virtual machine from the **vantage point** of a **hypervisor**.



Semantic Gap [Chen and Noble(2001)]

Bridging the Gap: Out-of-Band Delivery

Common Approach: utilize kernel debugging symbols

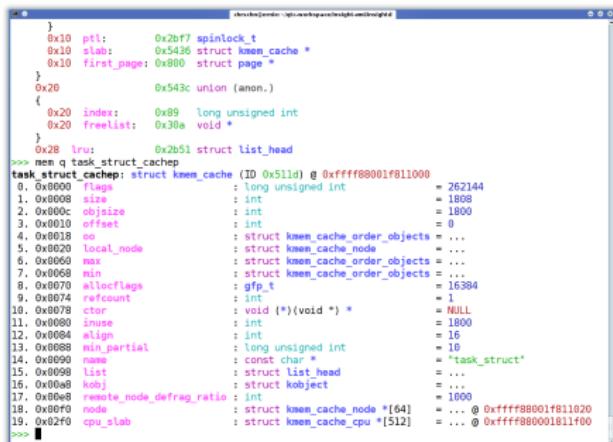
- Use symbols for:
 - Layout and size of kernel data structures
 - Virtual address of global variables and functions
 - Emulate virtual-to-physical address translation in software
- ⇒ Complex engineering task

Introducing InSight

[Schneider et al.(2011)]

Features:

- Stand-alone VMI tool to bridge the semantic gap
- Uses **debugging symbols** as foundation
- Shell-like interface for interactive inspection
- JavaScript engine for automated analysis
- Works for x86 32 bit (w/ PAE) and **64 bit Linux** guests
- Supports **any hypervisor** providing guest memory access



The screenshot shows a window titled "InSight (x86_64-Debian-6.0.5-LTS-20110101)" displaying memory dump and assembly code. The assembly code is:

```
    }  
    0x10    ptl:     0x2bf7 spinlock_t  
    0x10    slab:    0x5436 struct kmem_cache *  
    0x10    first_page: 0x800 struct page *  
}  
0x20          0x543c union (anon.)  
{  
    0x20    index:   0x89 long unsigned int  
    0x20    freelist: 0x30a void *  
}  
0x28    lru:      0x2b51 struct list_head  
proc_start+0x14: struct _struct_cachep  
task_struct+0x14: struct kmem_cache {ID 0x511d @ 0xfffff80001f811000  
0. 0x0000 flags:           : long unsigned int      = 262144  
1. 0x0000 size:            : int                 = 1808  
2. 0x0000 objsize:         : int                 = 1800  
3. 0x0010 offset:          : int                 = 0  
4. 0x0018 ee:              : struct kmem_cache_order_objects = ...  
5. 0x0020 local_node:      : struct kmem_cache_node = ...  
6. 0x0060 max:             : struct kmem_cache_order_objects = ...  
7. 0x0060 min:             : struct kmem_cache_order_objects = ...  
8. 0x0060 allocflags:      : gfp_t               = 0x5384  
9. 0x0074 cfcnt:           : int                 = 1  
10. 0x0074 ctor:            : void (*) (void *)      = NULL  
11. 0x0080 inuse:           : int                 = 1800  
12. 0x0084 align:           : int                 = 16  
13. 0x0084 min_partial:    : long unsigned int      = 10  
14. 0x0090 name:            : const char *        = "task_struct"  
15. 0x0098 list:             : struct list_head = ...  
16. 0x00a8 kobj:            : struct kobject = ...  
17. 0x00b8 requeue_node_defrag_ratio: : int      = 1000  
18. 0x00f0 node:             : struct kmem_cache_node *[64] = ... @ 0xfffff80001f811020  
19. 0x02f0 cpu_slab:         : struct kmem_cache_cpu *[512] = ... @ 0xfffff80001811f00  
proc_start+0x14:
```

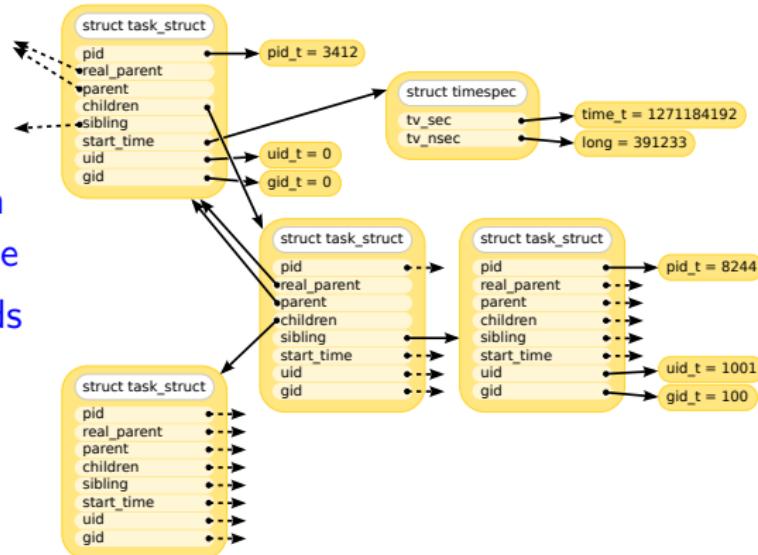
Introducing InSight (cont.)

[Schneider et al.(2011)]

Functionality so far

- Read objects from **known locations** with **known type**
- Follow **typed pointer fields** to further objects

But...



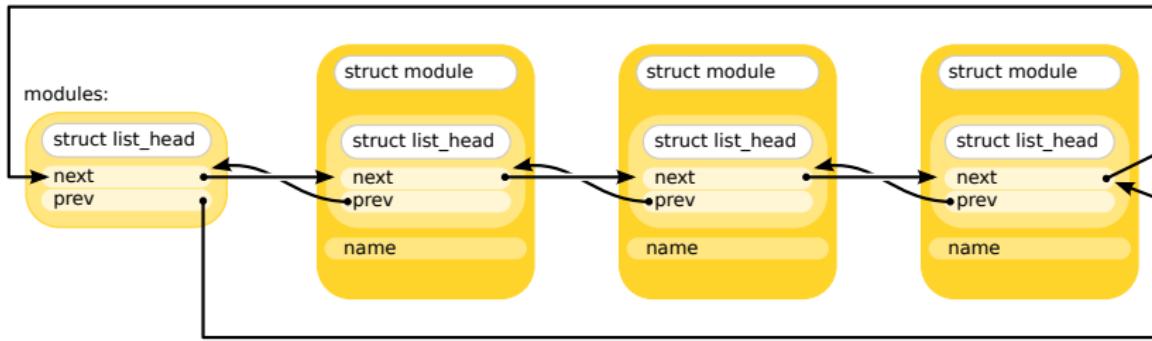
Why debugging symbols are insufficient

```
1  struct list_head {
2      struct list_head *next, *prev;
3  };
4
5  struct module {
6      struct list_head list;
7      char name[60];
8      /* ... */
9  };
10
11 struct list_head modules;
12
13 struct module* find_module(const char *name)
14 {
15     struct module *mod;
16     list_for_each_entry(mod, &modules, list)
17     {
18         if (strcmp(mod->name, name) == 0)
19             return mod;
20     }
21     return NULL;
22 }
```

Why debugging symbols are insufficient (cont.)

```
1  struct module* find_module(const char * name)
2  {
3      struct module * mod;
4      /* Original code: list_for_each_entry(mod, &modules, list) */
5      for (mod = ({{
6          const typeof(((typeof(*mod) *) 0)->list) * __mptr = ((&modules)->next);
7          (typeof(*mod) *) ((char *) __mptr - __builtin_offsetof(typeof(*mod), list));
8      });
9          __builtin_prefetch(mod->list.next), &mod->list != (&modules);
10         mod = ({{
11             const typeof(((typeof(*mod) *) 0)->list) * __mptr = (mod->list.next);
12             (typeof(*mod) *) ((char *) __mptr - __builtin_offsetof(typeof(*mod), list));
13         }}));
14     {
15         if (strcmp(mod->name, name) == 0)
16             return mod;
17     }
18     return ((void *) 0);
19 }
```

Why debugging symbols are insufficient (cont.)



Example: lsmod in JavaScript

Manually apply expert knowledge

```
1 function lsmod()
2 {
3     // type of variable "modules" is list_head
4     var head = new Instance("modules");
5     var m = head.next;
6     m.ChangeType("module");
7     // offset for address correction
8     var offset = m.MemberOffset("list");
9     m.AddToAddress(-offset);
10    // correct head as well for loop termination
11    head.AddToAddress(-offset);
12    // iterate over all modules
13    do {
14        print(m.name + " " + m.args);
15        m = m.list.next;
16        m.ChangeType("module");
17        m.AddToAddress(-offset);
18    } while (m && m.Address() != head.Address());
19 }
```

Summary

Problems

Runtime **pointer** and **type manipulations** are not reflected in the debugging symbols:

- type casts from `void*` pointers
- type casts from integer types
- pointer arithmetic
- variable length arrays

Possible solution

Static **analysis** of the kernel's **source code** to detect such runtime operations and augment the debugging symbols

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Static Code Analysis

Questions our code analysis can answer:

- ① Is a global variable or structure field **used as** a type that differs from its declaration?
- ② How to **transform** a source value (field/variable) to derive the next object's address?

Our approach:

- **Type centric** analysis
- Captures arbitrary **pointer arithmetic**
- **Over-approximation** of possible pointer types
→ Increase object coverage at cost of type uncertainty

We call this the **used-as analysis**.

Used-As Analysis

Prerequisites:

- Kernel debugging symbols
- Pre-processed source code

```
1 struct module* find_module(const char * name)
2 {
3     struct module * mod;
4     /* Original code: list_for_each_entry(mod, &modules, list) */
5     for (mod = {};
6         const typeof(((typeof(*mod) *) 0)->list) * __mptr = ((&modules)->next);
7         (typeof(*mod) *) (char *)__mptr = __mptr - __builtin_offsetof(typeof(*mod), list));
8     );
9     __builtin_prefetch(mod->list.next), &mod->list != (&modules);
10    mod = ({
11        const typeof(((typeof(*mod) *) 0)->list) * __mptr = (mod->list.next);
12        (typeof(*mod) *) (char *)__mptr = __mptr - __builtin_offsetof(typeof(*mod), list));
13    }));
14    {
15        if (strcmp(mod->name, name) == 0)
16            return mod;
17    }
18    return ((void *) 0);
19 }
```

Involves two steps:

① Points-To Analysis

- Detects memory aliasing between symbols (variables/pointers)
- Reveals **indirect type usages** through local (pointer) variables

② Establishing used-as relations

- Find type usages contradicting their declaration
→ **type casts**
- Record how value is transformed to target address
→ **pointer arithmetic**

Step 1: Points-to Analysis

Characteristics:

- structure/union field sensitive
- intra-procedural
- control-flow insensitive
- works on complete C expressions:

```
x = y + 8 * sizeof(int);
```

```
z = x & ~0xFF;
```

$$z \mapsto \{(y + 8 \cdot \text{sizeof}(int)) \& \sim 0xFF\}$$

Result: transitive closure of points-to map

Step 2: Establishing Used-as Relations

Find used-as relations for

- global variables of pointer or integer type
- structure/union fields of pointer or integer type

Analysis overview:

- ① Examine type usages under consideration of points-to map in
 - assignment statements
 - initializers
 - pointer dereferences after type casts
 - function parameters
 - return statements
- ② Find mismatching source and target type
- ③ Identify corresponding context structure/union
- ④ Link alternative type along with arithmetic expression
 - to global variable or
 - to field of context structure/union

Step 2: Establishing Used-as Relations

Type usages

```
1 struct A { int value; struct A *next; };
2 struct B { void *data; }
3
4 struct A* func1(struct A *a) { return a; }
5
6 struct A* func2()
7 {
8     struct B b;
9     struct A a = { 0, b.data };           // initializer (struct)
10    struct A *pa = b.data;              // initializer (variable)
11    pa = b.data;                      // assignment
12    a = *((struct A*)b.data);         // dereference (*)
13    ((struct A*)b.data)->value++;   // dereference (->)
14    pa = func1(b.data);              // function parameter
15    return b.data;                   // return statement
16 }
```

Result: Field 'data' of **struct B** having type **void*** is used as **struct A*** with expression **(struct B).data**.

Step 2: Establishing Used-as Relations

Achieving type context sensitivity

Problem

- Used-as relations are often **unique to their context** (embedding) type
- Propagating such relations to other contexts would increase ambiguity

Solution

- Copy embedded structures/unions uniquely for embedding type**
- Record used-as relations for this copy's members

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Extension of InSight for Used-as Analysis

Required extensions:

- **Consolidation** of types from debugging symbols
- **Parser for C** with GCC extensions
- **Semantic analyzer** for “type flow” within statements and expressions
- **Evaluator for C expressions**, including many GCC builtins

Results of Used-As Analysis

Experiments with Debian 6.0, AMD64, Kernel 2.6.32

- Analysis required < 20 min. for 20 mio. LoC (584 MB)
- 11,382 unique types in total

Used-as relations in...

- 233 of 23,949 global variables
- 225 of 3,012 unique struct/union types
- 812 struct/union unique types with 908 members
 - 541 `struct list_head`
 - 18 `struct hlist_head`
 - 15 `struct rb_root`
 - 7 `struct device`

Example: lsmod in JavaScript

Manually apply expert knowledge

```
1 function lsmod()
2 {
3     // type of variable "modules" is list_head
4     var head = new Instance("modules");
5     var m = head.next;
6     m.ChangeType("module");
7     // offset for address correction
8     var offset = m.MemberOffset("list");
9     m.AddToAddress(-offset);
10    // correct head as well for loop termination
11    head.AddToAddress(-offset);
12    // iterate over all modules
13    do {
14        print(m.name + " " + m.args);
15        m = m.list.next;
16        m.ChangeType("module");
17        m.AddToAddress(-offset);
18    } while (m && m.Address() != head.Address());
19 }
```

Example: lsmod in JavaScript

Automatic application of used-as relations

```
1 function lsmod()
2 {
3     // type of variable "modules" is list_head
4     var head = new Instance("modules");
5     // iterate over all modules
6     var m = head.next;
7     while (m.MemberAddress("list") != head.Address()) {
8         print(m.name + " " + m.args);
9         m = m.list.next;
10    }
11 }
```

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Conclusion

- Used-as analysis captures type usages contradicting declared type
- Extracts arithmetic expression to retrieve target object address
- Extension of InSight mimics dynamic pointer manipulations through kernel
- Highly advanced approach for recreation of kernel state from hypervisor's perspective

Project Information

insight-vmi - A semantic bridge for virtual machine introspection and forensic applications - Google Project Hosting

Project Home Downloads Wiki Issues Source

This tool is developed by Christian Schneider, Christian Schuster as part of their research at the Technical University of München. It is open source and can be pulled from the GitHub repository. This tool provides a semantic bridge for virtual machine introspection and how this can be used in novel ways to improve current intrusion detection methods.

Features

insight is a tool for helping the security app in the field of virtual machine introspection (VMI) and digital forensics. It operates either on memory dump files or in conjunction with any hypervisor that provides access to the physical memory of a guest VM. Insight is written in Java and is designed to be portable to the Cloud. Currently, the tool is able to analyze memory dumps from various virtual machines and how this can be used in novel ways to improve current intrusion detection methods.

Example

The following example illustrates how the `JavaScript` can be used to interact with the kernel objects of an analyzed system in an easy and intuitive way. It starts by requesting an instance of the global variable `task_struct`. This variable is of type `struct task_struct` and contains pointers to other kernel objects. Then, it iterates over all processes in the system and prints their process ID as well as the memory dump for each. Finally, it prints a list of running processes.

```
// Get instance of global variable "task_struct"
var task = new Instance("task_struct");
// Iterate over all members of "task_struct"
for (var i = 0; i < members.length; i++) {
    for (var j = 0; j < members[i].members.length; j++) {
        print(members[i].members[j]);
    }
}
// Print a list of running processes
var proc = new Instance("process_struct");
do {
    print(proc.pid + " - " + proc.comm);
} while (proc.address != proc.nextAddress);
```

Further Reading

The following pages are a recommended reading with more information about Insight, how to set it up and use it.

Released under GPLv2 license:

<https://code.google.com/p/insight-vmi/>

References

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