

Rendezvous: Making Randomization Effective on MCUs

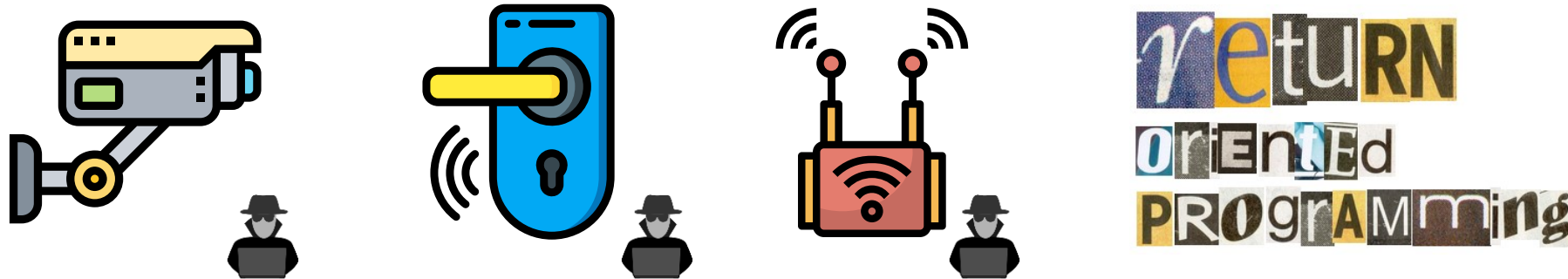
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Embedded Systems are Everywhere



Small, resource-constrained microcontrollers (MCUs)

- Limited memory (KBs to MBs)
- No virtual memory and MMU
- Running memory-unsafe C code
- Execute in privileged mode

Vulnerabilities => control-flow hijacking attacks (e.g., ROP)

=> entire system controlled

Prior Solutions & Limitations

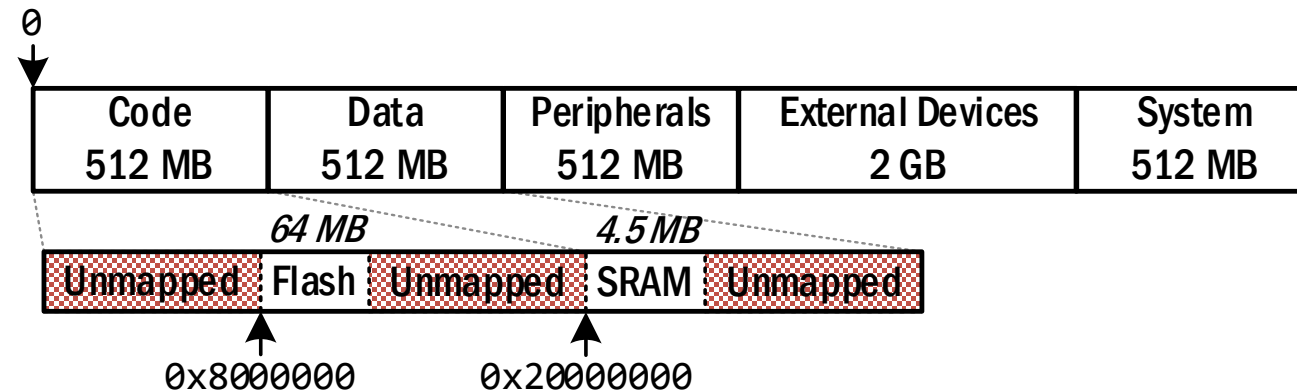
Control-flow integrity (CFI)

- Still susceptible to advanced attacks^[CFBending@UsenixSec'15, CtrlJujutsu@CCS'15]
- High overhead (8.1% - 513%)^[CaRE@RAID'17, μ RAI@NDSS'20, Silhouette@UsenixSec'20]

Prior Solutions & Limitations

Randomization + execute-only memory (XOM)

- Limited address space => cannot withstand brute force attacks
- Defeated by control data disclosure & spraying attacks



Our PoC breached an MCU
with large memory size
within an hour!

Our Solution: Rendezvous

Holistic diversification-based control-flow hijacking defense for MCUs

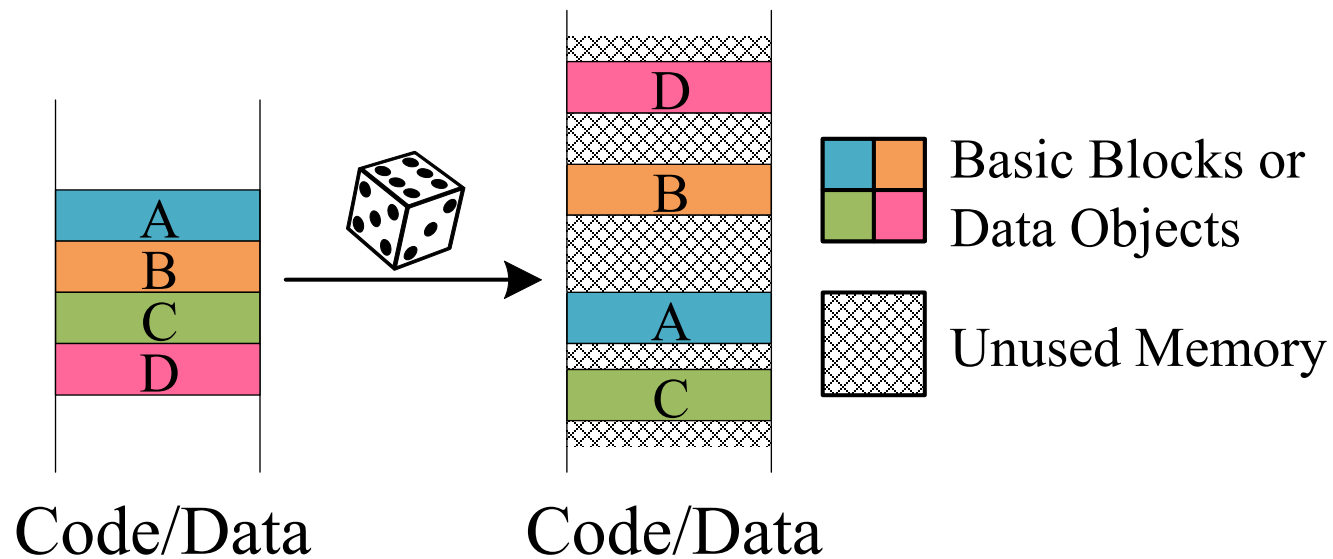
- Targets popular ARMv7-M & ARMv8-M
- Based on randomization + XOM
- Protect in-memory control data from leakage & tampering
- Improve limited entropy against brute force & spraying attacks

Outline

- Design & Implementation
 - Randomization + XOM
 - Control Data Protection
 - Entropy Improvement
- Security Evaluation
- Performance Evaluation
- Summary

Randomization + XOM

- Compile-time code/data layout randomization^[EPOXY@Oakland'17]
 - Fill unused code memory w/ trap instructions (udf on ARM)



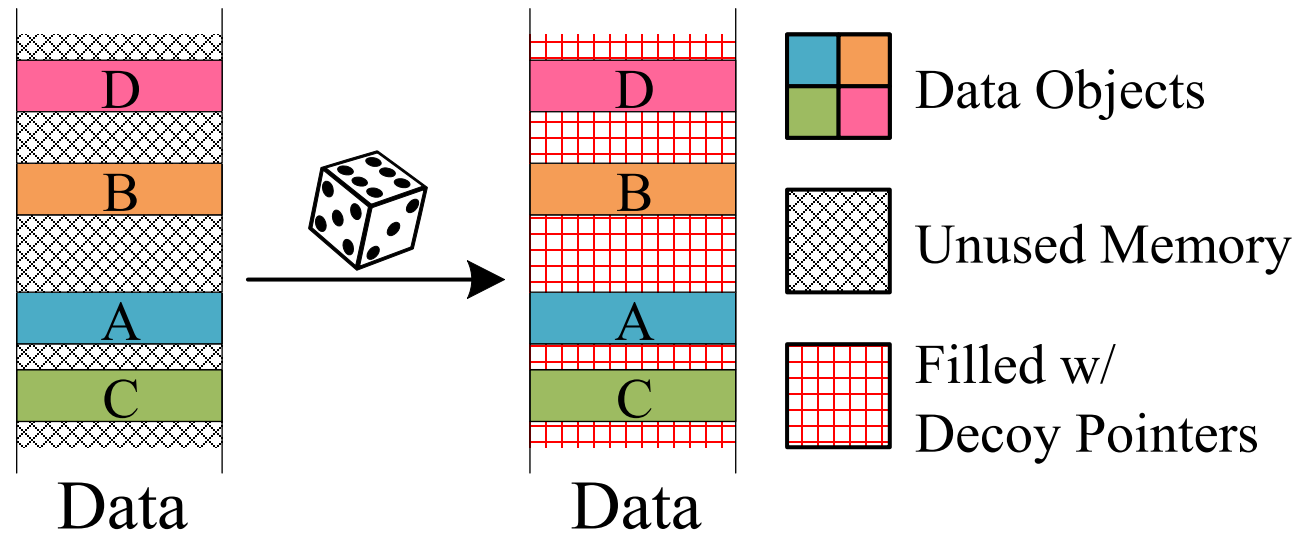
- PicoXOM^[SecDev'20]: efficient XOM using ARM's MPU & DWT

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Decoy Pointers

- Pointers to *randomly selected trap instructions*
- Key insight: real control data unidentifiable when camouflaged among numerous decoy pointers



```
.text
0x80000000: udf.w #0
0x80000004: udf.w #0
...
0x80001000: udf.w #0

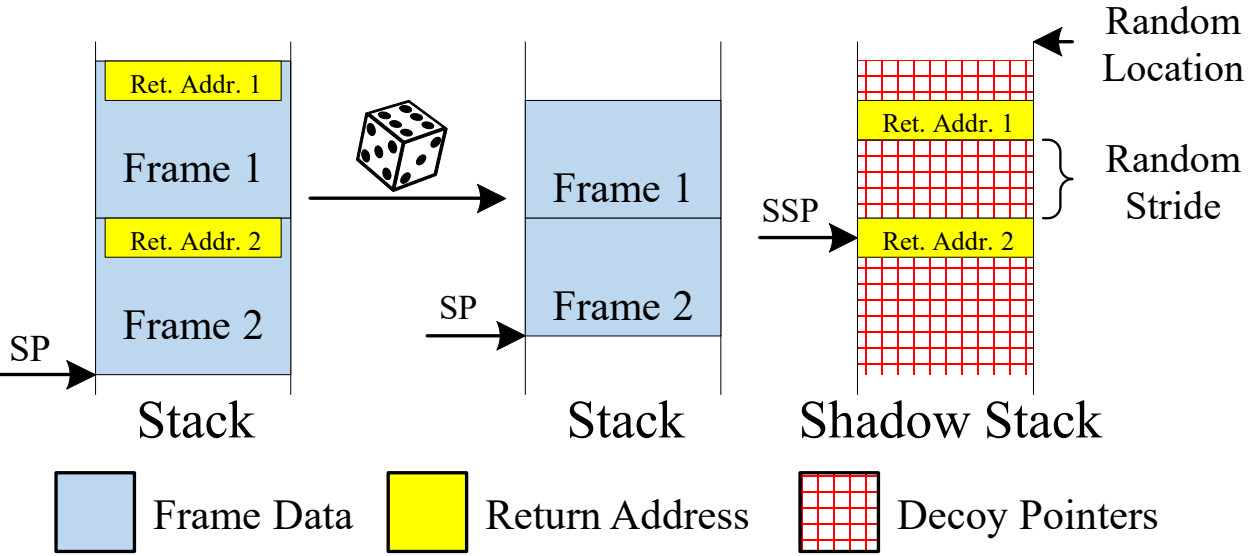
.data
.long 0x80000085
.long 0x80000039
.long 0x800000f1
```

Red dashed arrows point from the `0x80000004` and `0x80001000` instructions in the `.text` section to the `0x80000085` and `0x800000f1` values in the `.data` section, respectively.

Example of decoy pointers

Diversified Shadow Stack

- Random location in .data section
- Filled w/ decoy pointers
- Random strides between return addresses



```

push {r4, lr}
...
pop {r4, pc}

```

→

```

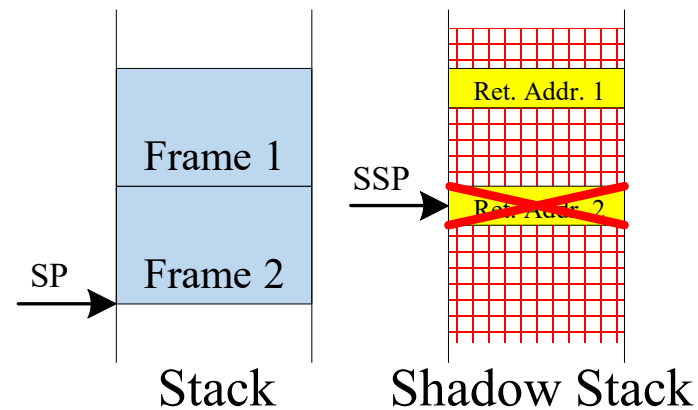
str lr, [r8], #32
add r8, r8, r9
push {r4}
...
pop {r4}
sub r8, r8, r9
ldr pc, [r8, #-32]!

```

Example of diversified shadow stack transformation w/ r8 as SSP, dynamic stride in r9, and static stride of 32

Return Address Nullification

- Nullify stale return address w/ decoy pointer before returning



```
str lr, [r8], #32
add r8, r8, r9
push {r4}
...
pop {r4}
sub r8, r8, r9
ldr pc, [r8, #-32]!
```

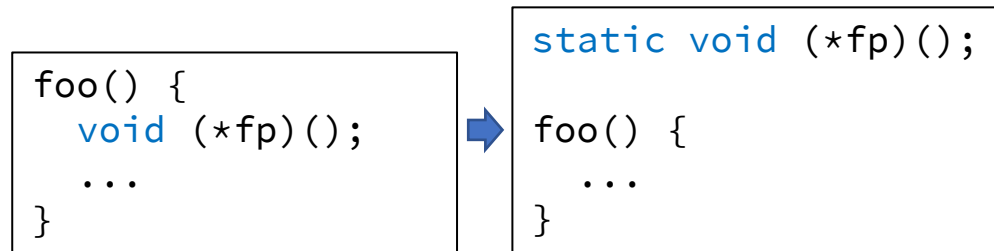
→

```
str lr, [r8], #32
add r8, r8, r9
push {r4}
...
pop {r4}
sub r8, r8, r9
ldr lr, [r8, #-32]!
movw ip, #decoy-lo16
movt ip, #decoy-hi16
str ip, [r8]
bx lr
```

Example of return address nullification transformation

Local-to-Global Variable Promotion

- Promote local function pointers to globals in `.data` section



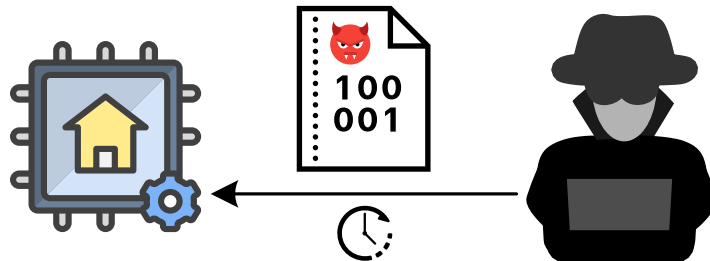
Example of local-to-global variable promotion transformation

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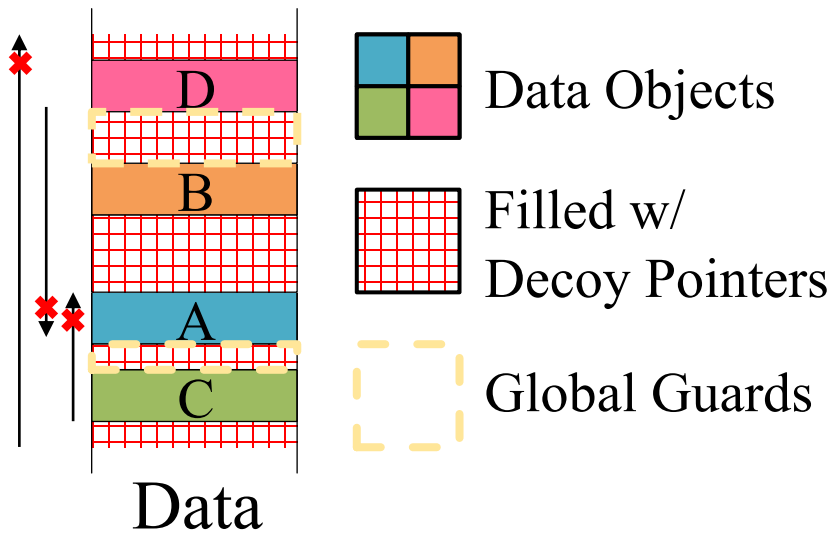
Delayed Reboot

- Make each successive reboot caused by a trap take longer
- For i -th reboot, delay D_i increases as i increases until a threshold
- Artificially reduce # of attack attempts in a give time period
- Exchange availability for security



Global Guards

- Adaptation of guard memory
- Set random pieces of unused memory in `.data` section as read-only
- Mitigate control data spraying attacks



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Security Evaluation

Statistical modeling

- Brute force return-into-libc attacks w/ control data disclosure
- Calculate entropy & expected time to resist the attacks w/ equations
- On 3 different-sized MCUs
- **Rendezvous is able to resist the attacks**

Exploit analysis

- PoC exploit
- Real-world CVE exploit based on CVE-2021-27421
- **Rendezvous withstood persistent attacks for longer than 3 days**

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Experimental Setup

Hardware

- NXP MIMXRT685-EVK board
- ARM Cortex-M33 processor @ 300 MHz
- 4.5 MB SRAM & 64 MB flash memory
- TRNG & SD card slot



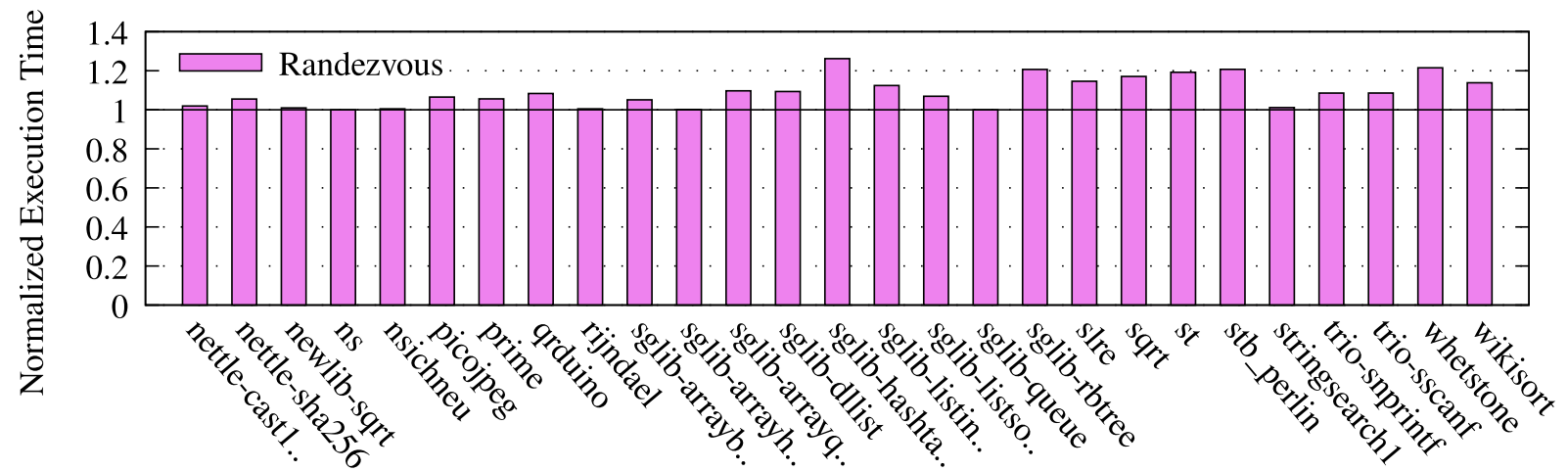
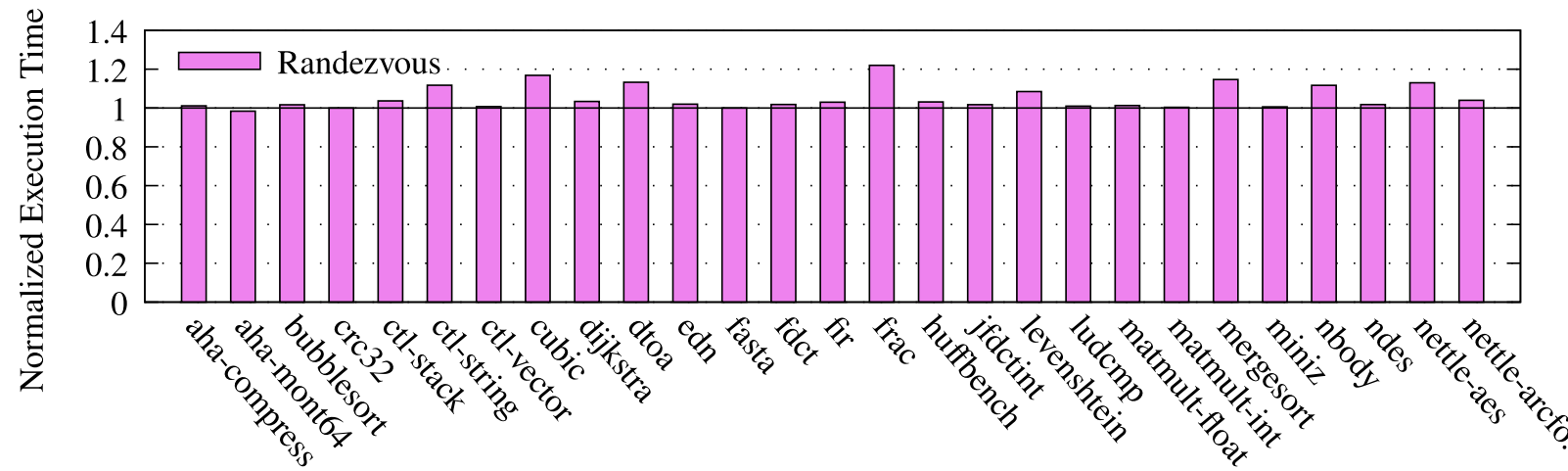
Benchmarks & applications

- BEEBS
- CoreMark-Pro
- MbedTLS-Benchmark
- PinLock
- FatFs-SD

Configurations

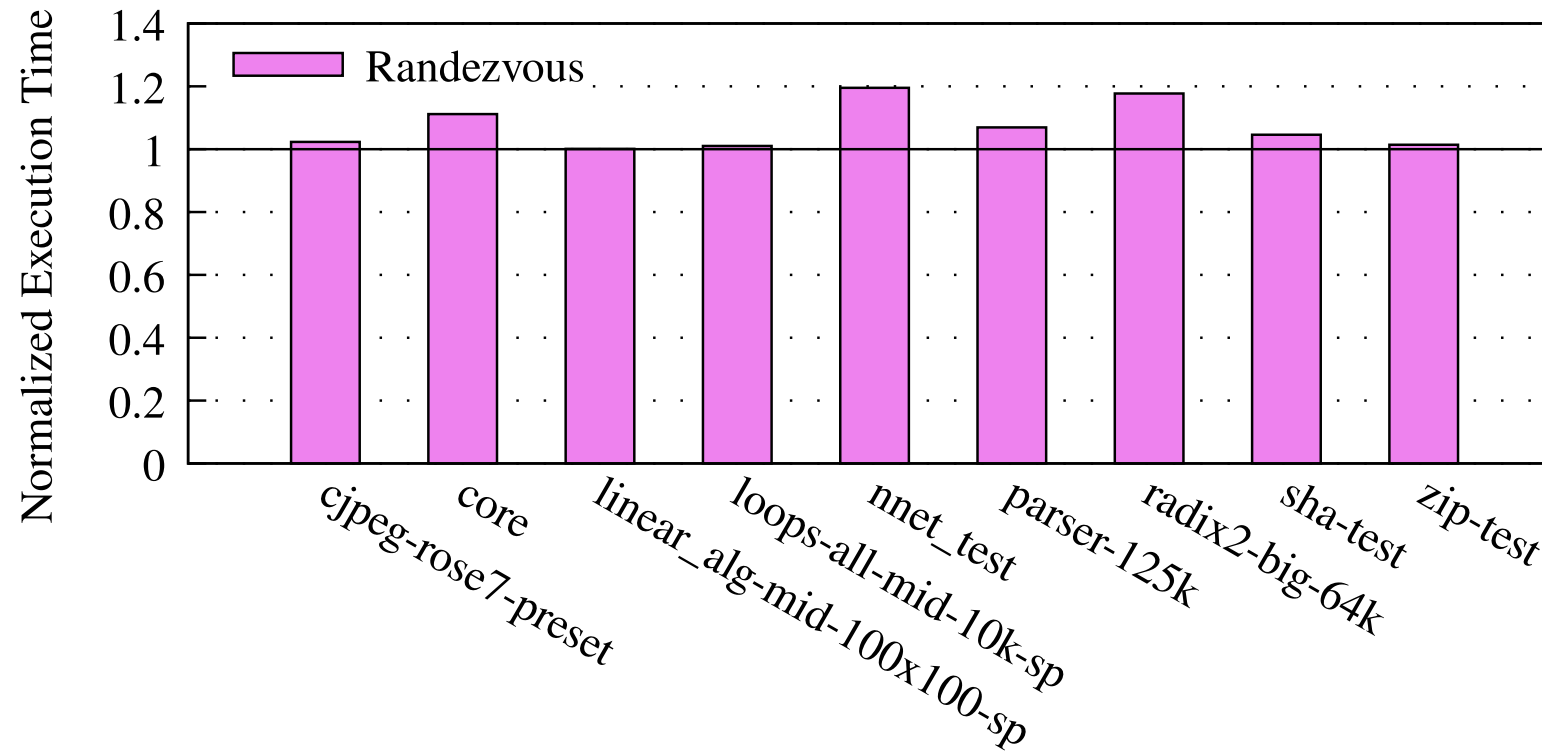
- Baseline: LLVM/Clang 11.0.1 -Os -flto
- Rendezvous: Baseline + all Rendezvous features w/ all seeds set to zero

BEEBS Execution Time (Lower is Better)



6.9% overhead

CoreMark-Pro Execution Time (Lower is Better)



7.0% overhead

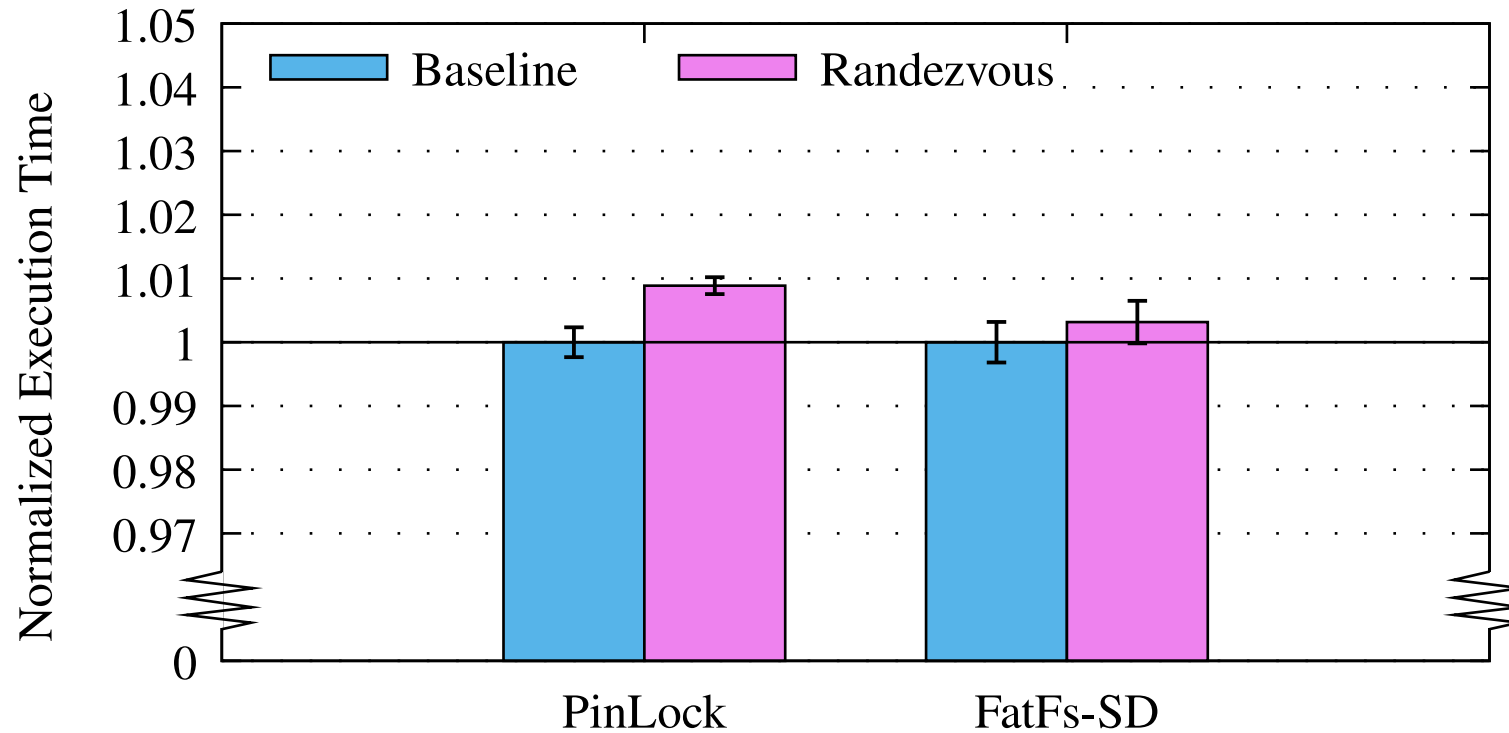
MbedTLS-Benchmark Latency & Throughput

Latency of 21 Cryptographic Algorithms (Lower is Better)	Rendezvous (x)
Min	1.009
Max	1.145
Geomean	1.055

Throughput of 37 Cryptographic Algorithms (Higher is Better)	Rendezvous (x)
Min	0.873
Max	1.011
Geomean	0.955

~5% overhead

Application Execution Time (Lower is Better)

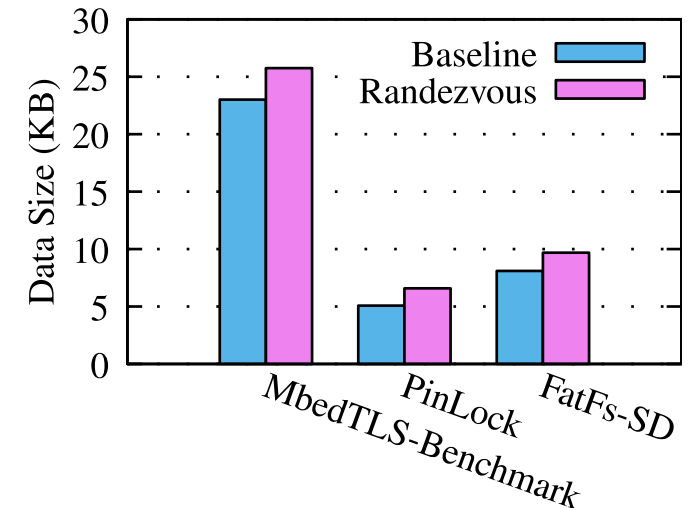
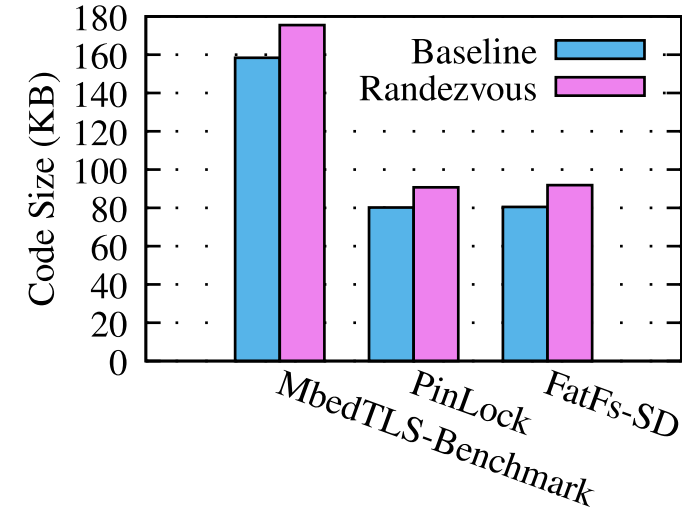


0.6% overhead

Memory Usage (Lower is Better)

BEEBS	Baseline Code (byte)	Baseline Data (x)	Rendezvous Code (x)	Rendezvous Data (x)
Min	60,474	70,212	1.133	1.079
Max	75,260	85,278	1.162	1.318
Geomean	—	—	1.158	1.212

CoreMark-Pro	Baseline Code (byte)	Baseline Data (byte)	Rendezvous Code (x)	Rendezvous Data (x)
Min	72,852	5,887	1.128	1.001
Max	104,978	1,383,731	1.151	3.855
Geomean	—	—	1.142	1.275




15.4% code size overhead
22.0% data size overhead

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Summary

- Rendezvous: randomization-based control-flow hijacking defense for ARM MCUs
- Resist control data disclosure & aid MCUs' entropy w/ low costs
- Open source at  <https://github.com/URSec/Rendezvous>

- Artifact evaluated

