STOP DOING MEMORY SAFETY RESEARCH

- BOUNDS WERE NEVER MEANT TO BE CHECKED
- YEARS OF PAPERS yet NO REAL-WORLD ADOPTION for BOUNDS CHECKERS
- Wanted to PREVENT DANGLING POINTERS ? We had a tool for that: It was called DON'T FREE YOUR MEMORY
- "Yes please give me PERLBENCH COMPATIBILITY Please give me "CAPABILITIES" - Statements dreamed up by evil wizards

LOOK at what PHD STUDENTS have been demanding your Respect for all this time, with all the CPU BENCHMARKS we built for them (This is REAL RESEARCH done by REAL ACADEMICS):





DistriN=t

Not Quite Write: On the Effectiveness of Store-Only Bounds Checking

Adriaan Jacobs, Stijn Volckaert





Microsoft: 70 percent of all security bugs are memory safety issues

Percentage of memory safety issues has been hovering at 70 percent for the past 12 years.

2021 in Memory Unsafety - Apple's Operating Systems

"Memory unsafety continues to dominate the total percentage of security bugs on Apple's platforms."



AMERICA'S CYBER DEFENSE AGENCY

The Urgent Need for Memory Safety in Software Products



Chrome: 70% of all security bugs are memory safety issues

Google software engineers are looking into ways of eliminating memory management-related bugs from Chrome.

Why Haven't We **Solved This Problem** Yet?

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Why Haven't We Solved This Problem Yet?

- *Very* frequent checks
- Intrusive instrumentation
- Hard-to-generalize hardware acceleration
- Compatibility with arcane programming practices



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Partial Bounds Checking

Prioritize Security-Critical Code/Data

De-prioritize Costly Checks



E.g., DataShield (AsiaCCS'17), OAT (S&P'20)





Store-Only Bounds Checking

- Invalid writes are necessary for many attacks
 Except pure information disclosure, e.g., Heartbleed
- Memory writes occur far less frequently than reads



"Store-only checking [...] is sufficient to prevent all memory corruption-based security vulnerabilities."

- Nagarakatte et al.

Writes 19,8% Reads 80,2%

Distribution of memory accesses in SPEC CPU2017

How to recover intended referent during
dereference?void* ptr = malloc(...);
intended referentIdea #1 (pointer-based)Idea #2 (object-based)*ptr = ...;Idea #1 (pointer-based)Idea #2 (object-based)*ptr = ...;Propagate it with the
pointer!Don't lose it in the
first place??*ptr = ...;Associate each pointer
with a reference to the
intended referentConstrain pointer
arithmetic so pointers
never escape their
intended referent*ptr = ...;



How to recover intended referent during dereference?				
Idea #1 (pointer-based)	Idea #2 (object-based)			
Propagate it with the pointer!	Don't lose it in the first place??			
Associate each pointer with a reference to the intended referent	Constrain pointer arithmetic so pointers never escape their intended referent			



How to recover intended referent during dereference? Idea #1 (pointer-based) Idea #2 (object-based)

Propagate it with the pointer!

Associate each pointer

with a reference to the

intended referent

Constrain pointer arithmetic so pointers never escape their intended referent

Don't lose it in the

first place??





How to recover intended referent during dereference?

Don't lose it in the first place??

Associate each pointer with a reference to the intended referent

pointer!

Constrain pointer arithmetic so pointers never escape their intended referent



How to recover intended referent during dereference?

Idea #1 (pointer-based) Idea #2 (object-based) Propagate it with the pointer!

Associate each pointer with a reference to the intended referent

Don't lose it in the first place??

Constrain pointer arithmetic so pointers never escape their intended referent



```
ptr += offset;
if (ptr < base || ptr > bound)
       exit();
```



How to recover intended referent during dereference?

Idea #1 (pointer-based) Propagate it with the

pointer!

Associate each pointer with a reference to the intended referent Constrain pointer arithmetic so pointers never escape their intended referent

Idea #2 (object-based)

Don't lose it in the

first place??





Store-Only Bounds Checking

- + referent = *lookup_for(&user_ages[i]);
 int* user_age = user_ages[i];
- + assert_valid(user_age, referent);
 *user_age = input();

isAdmin#referent			
bool* isAdmin			
email#referent			
"attacker@ protonmail .com"			
ua2#referent			
user_ages[2]			
ua1#referent			
user_ages[1]			
ua0#referent			
user_ages[0]			





This Is Not a Design or Implementation Issue

Property	SoftBound [75]	FRAMER [78]	PACMem [63]	Intel MPX [81]
Hardware	None	None	Commodity	Commodity
Туре	Pointer-based	Object-based	Pointer-based	Pointer-based
Per-Pointer Metadata	Disjoint	In-pointer	In-pointer	Disjoint
Per-Object Metadata	None	Inline	Disjoint	None
Pointer Reuse			 ✓ 	
Pointer Crafting	×			
Illegitimate Targets	×	×	×	

Who Needs Invalid Writes?

Arbitrary Code Execution

```
func = array[i];
func(args);
```



"Store-only checking provides much better safety than controlflow integrity with similar performance overheads."

- Nagarakatte et al.



Who Needs Invalid Writes?

Arbitrary Code Execution

```
func = array[i];
func(args);
```

Memory "Corruption"

```
int adminLvl = dangling_ptr->lvl;
if (adminLvl > 2)
    system("/bin/bash");
globalAdminLvl = adminLvl;
```

Discovery through invalid reads
 Crafting in accessible locations



Real-World Feasibility Study on 1,000 GitHub repos



Recap: Why Store-Only Bounds Checking Fails





Looking Ahead: Promising Bounds Checking Trend

- Some pointer bits must typically be **immutable** to prevent bypass
 - "Relative" overwrites via pointer arithmetic: $ptr_A = ptr_B + (ptr_A - ptr_B)$
- OGs: constrain pointer arithmetic

offset &= MASK; ptr += offset;



Looking Ahead: Promising Bounds Checking Trend

- Some pointer bits must typically be **immutable** to prevent bypass
 - "Relative" overwrites via pointer arithmetic: $ptr_A = ptr_B + (ptr_A - ptr_B)$
- New Age: cryptographic immutability

- offset &= MASK; ptr += offset;





Breaching Pointer Confidentiality

- Lack of pointer arithmetic constraints introduces *implicit* pointer secrecy requirement
- Breached by store-only bounds checkers











Breaching Pointer Confidentiality





But I Still Want Store-Only Protection!

- WIT (S&P'08) computes intended referents *statically*
- Store-only **testing/fuzzing** is still fine!
- Watch out for bounds checking optimizations, selective bounds checking,



EPISODE MDCCCLXXXVIII



. . .

Not Quite Write: On the Effectiveness of Store-Only Bounds Checking

Adriaan Jacobs DistriNet, KU Leuven Stijn Volckaert DistriNet, KU Leuven

Check out the experiments!



Questions?

Read the paper!



