

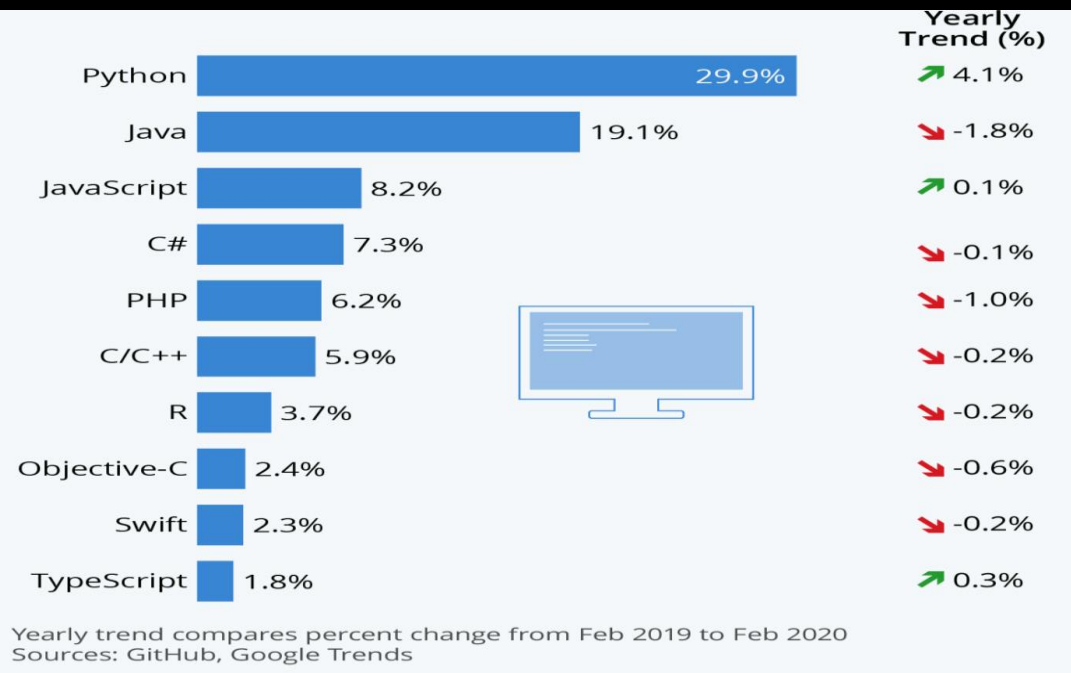
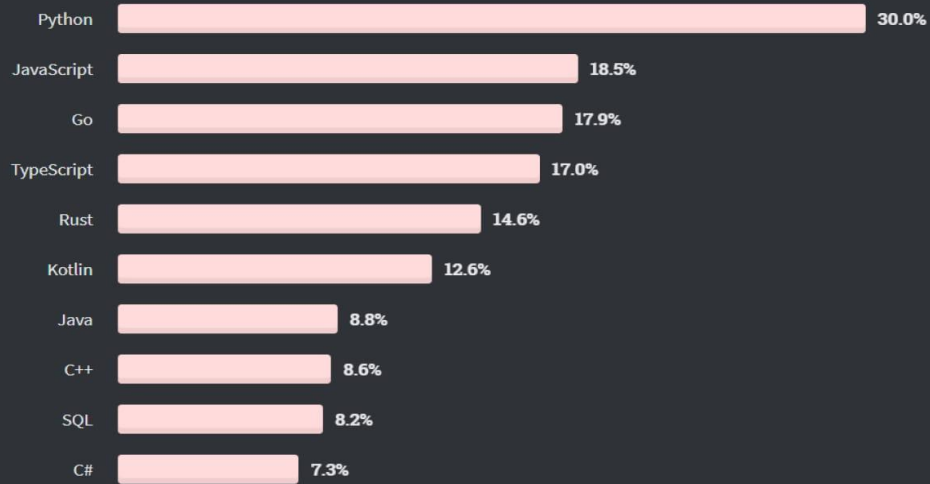
dMVX: Secure and Efficient Multi-Variant Execution in a Distributed Setting

Alexios Voulimeneas, Dokyung Song, Per Larsen, Michael Franz, Stijn Volckaert

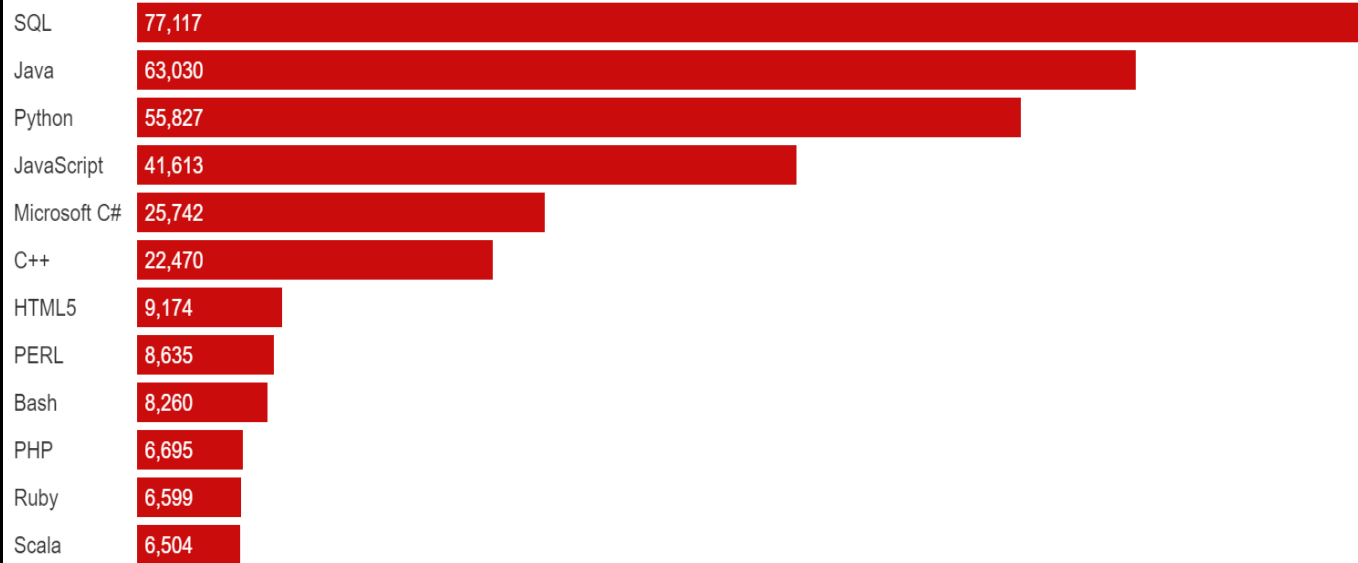
KU LEUVEN



The most wanted top programming languages



Most Popular Programming Languages, by Job Posting, Jan 2021



Chromium Project Finds 70% of Its Serious Security Bugs Are Memory Safety Problems

slashdot.org 2020-05-24

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.

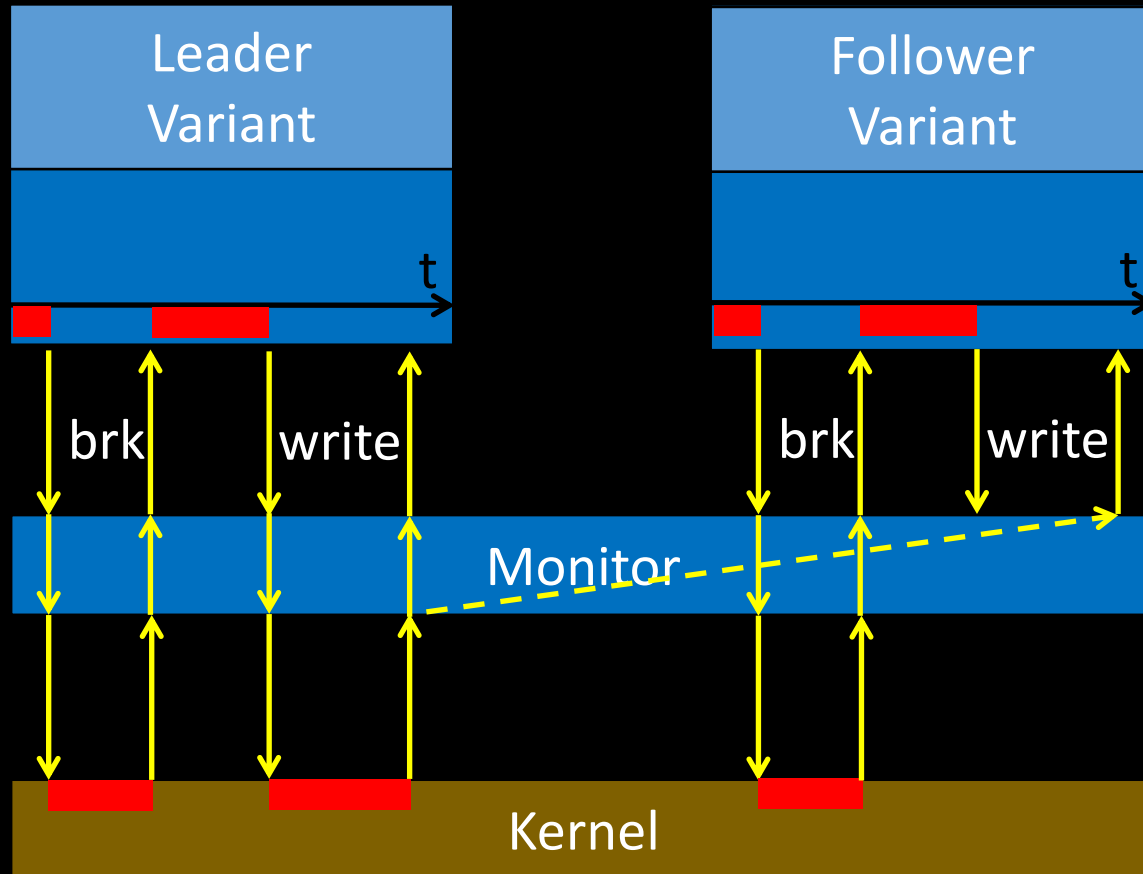


By [Catalin Cimpanu](#) for [Zero Day](#) | February 11, 2019 -- 15:48 GMT (07:48 PST) | Topic: [Security](#)

Solutions

- Memory-Safe Programming Languages (e.g. Rust)
- Mitigations:
 - Integrity Enforcement (e.g. CFI)
 - Software Diversity (e.g. ASLR)
- Multi-Variant eXecution (MVX)

Multi-Variant eXecution (MVX)



In a nutshell:

- Run multiple diversified program variants in lockstep on identical inputs
- Suspend them at every system call
- Compare system call numbers/arguments
- Replicate I/O results

MVX Systems Security (1)

- ✓ Protection against attacks that rely on knowledge of absolute addresses
- ✓ Protection against attacks that attempt to acquire knowledge through information leakage

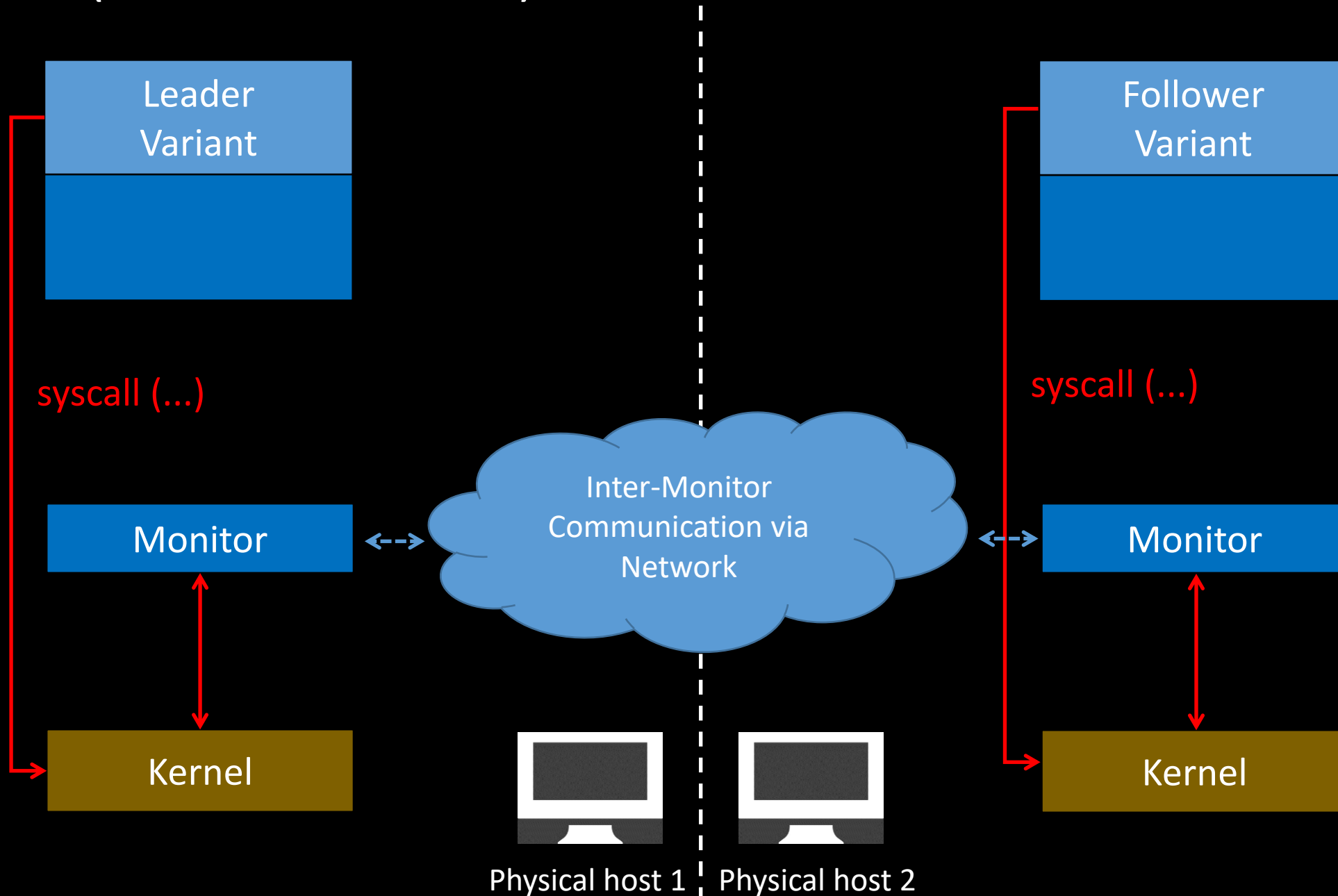
MVX Systems Security (2)

- ✗ Vulnerable to attacks that use relative memory locations
- ✗ Data-only attacks are still possible



Observation: Diversity is limited to what a single platform can offer.

DMON (DIMVA 2020)



Distributed Heterogeneous N-Variant Execution

- Variants run on different physical machines
- Leverage ISA and ABI heterogeneity to increase diversity

Additional Diversity

ISA-Heterogeneity

- Machine instructions
- Endianness
- Register set
- Pointer width
- Available system calls



ABI-Heterogeneity

- Size of primitive data types
- Structs layout
 - Packing
 - Alignment
 - Padding
- Constants
 - System call numbers
 - Flags and modes
- Calling conventions

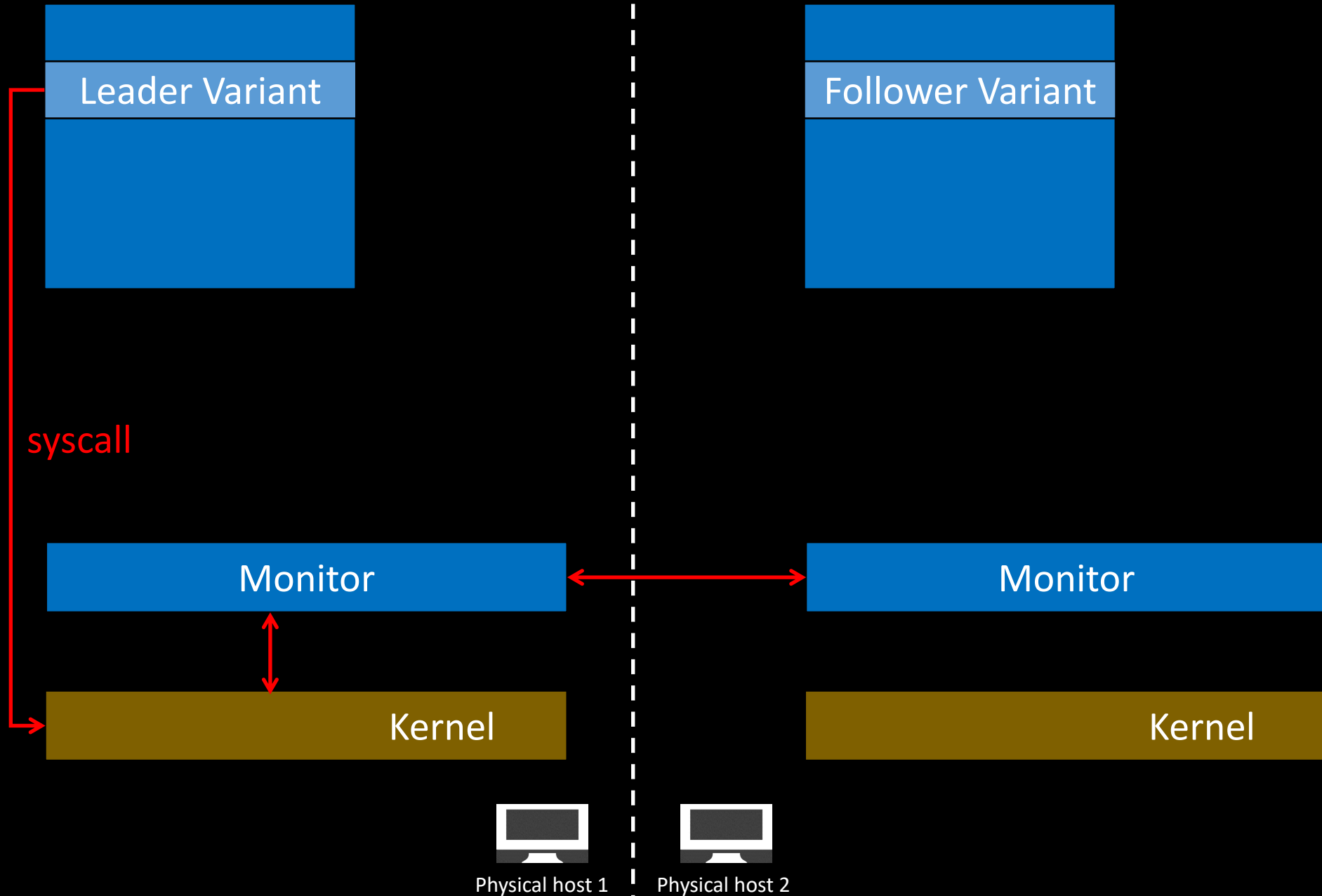
Performance (?)

**System Call
Interception**

**Monitoring and
Replication**



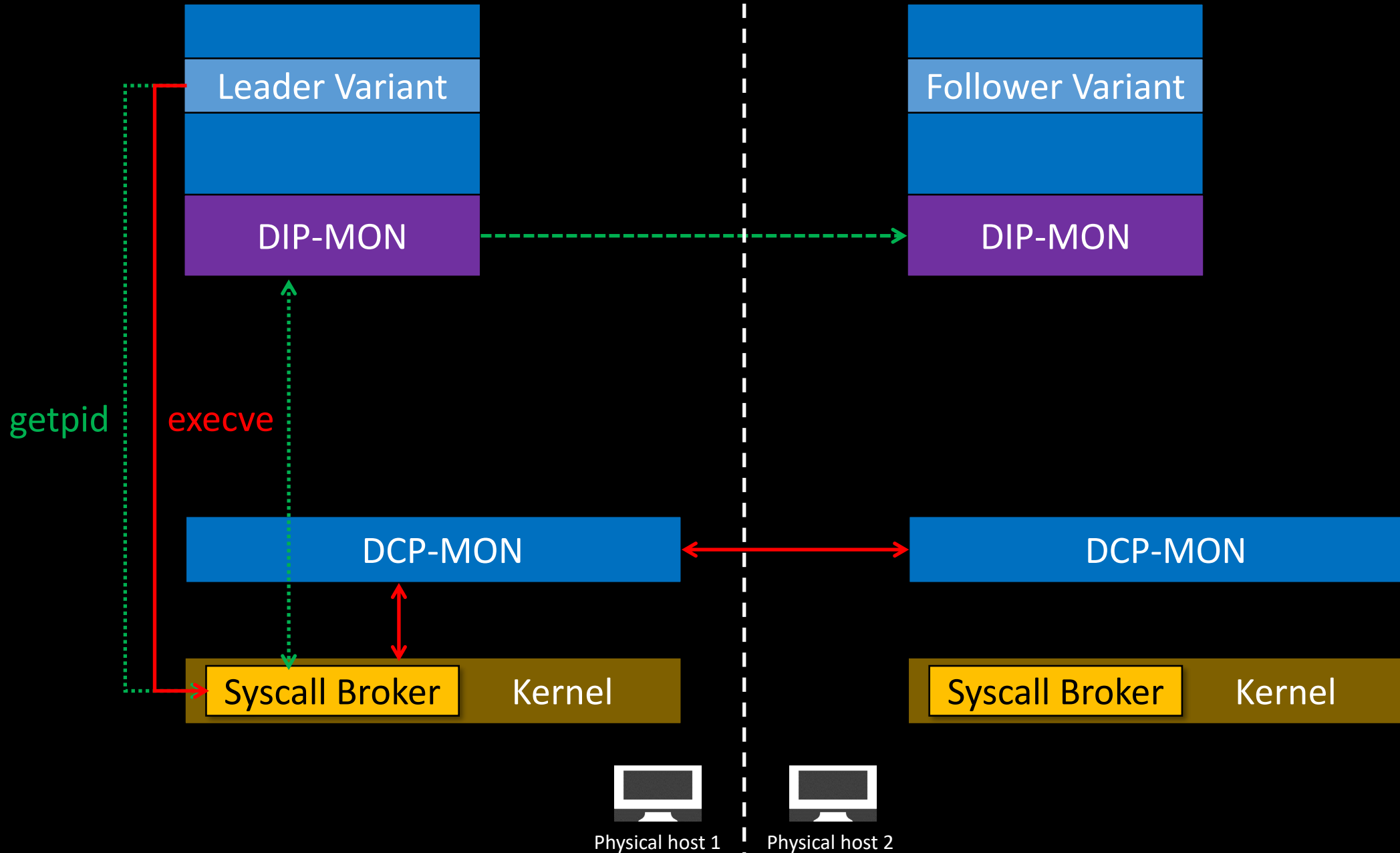
DMON (DIMVA 2020)



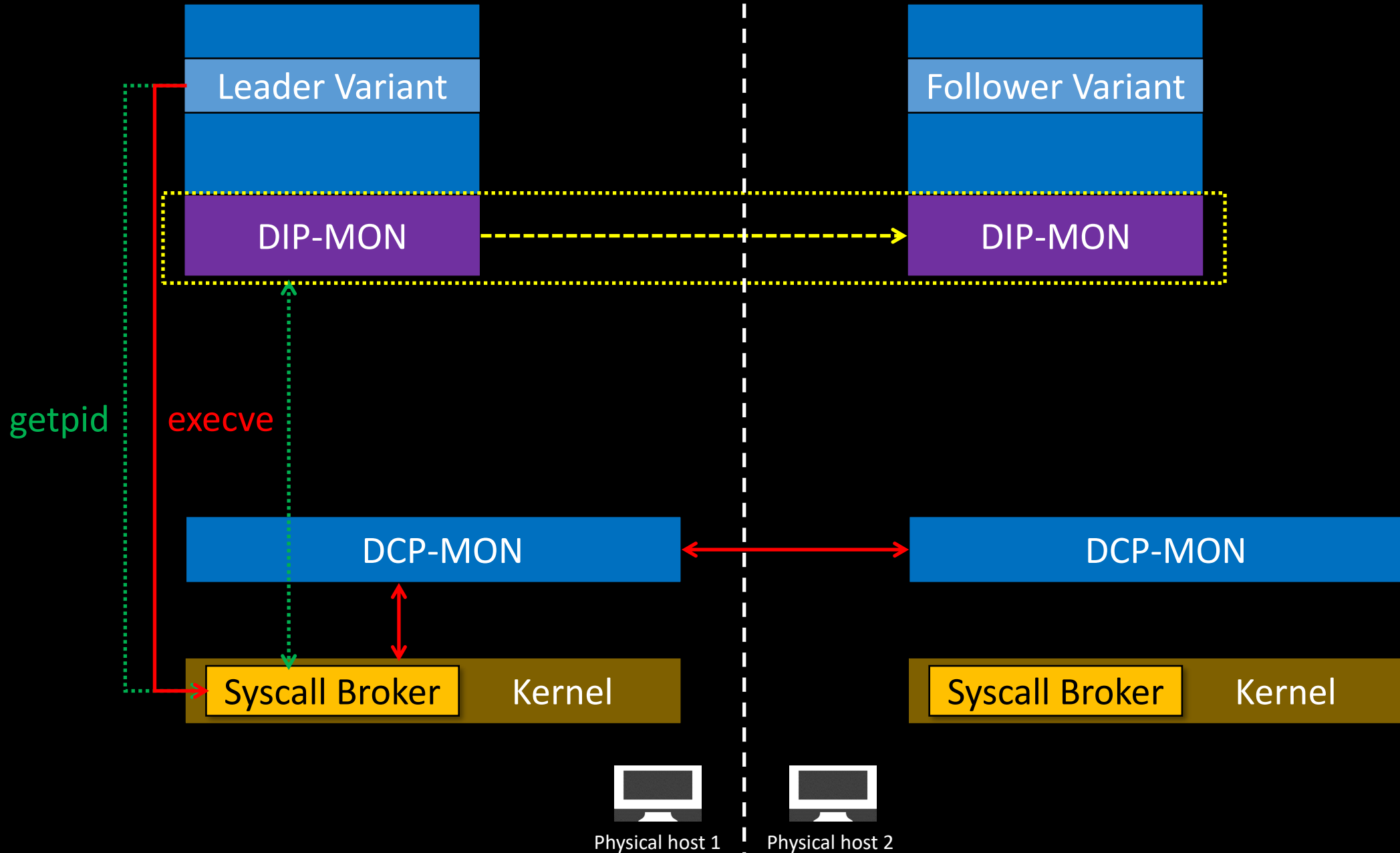
ReMon (ATC 2016)

- Hybrid MVX design
 - Cross-process monitor (CP-MON)
 - In-process monitor (IP-MON)
- Classification of system calls
- CP-MON handles security-sensitive system calls (e.g. execve)
- IP-MON handles non-sensitive system calls (e.g., getpid)

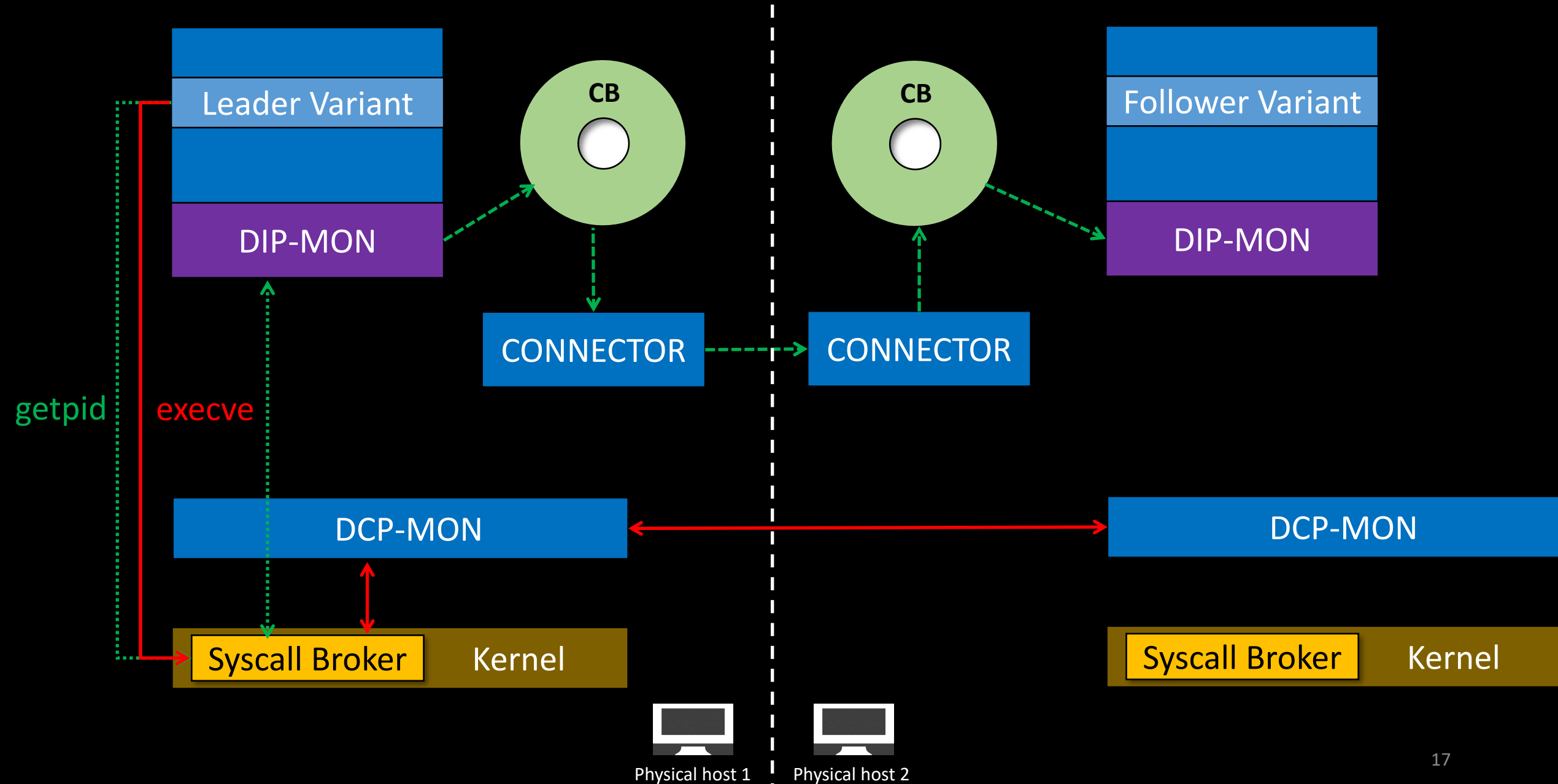
Distributed Hybrid Design



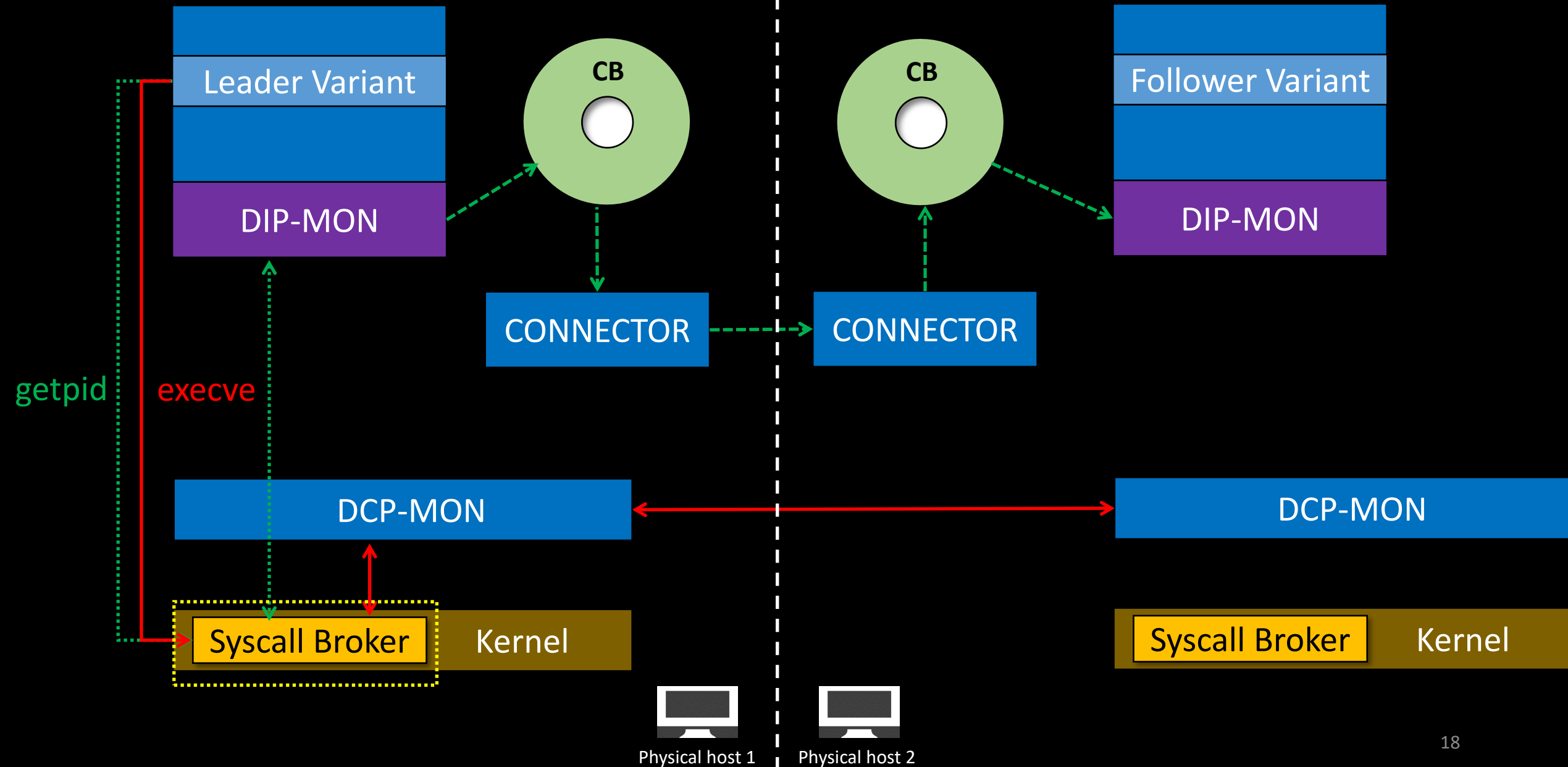
Distributed Hybrid Design



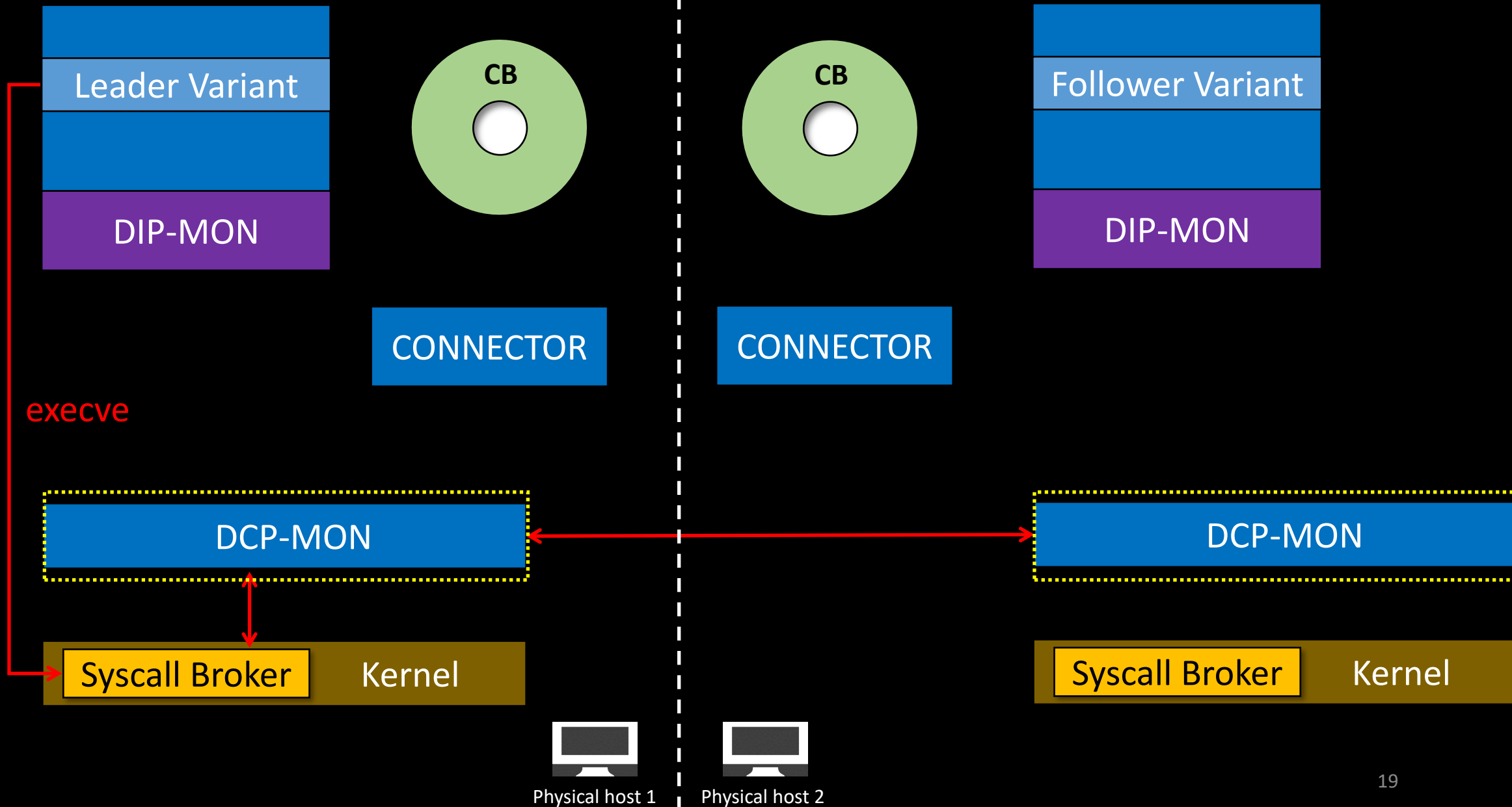
dMVX Design



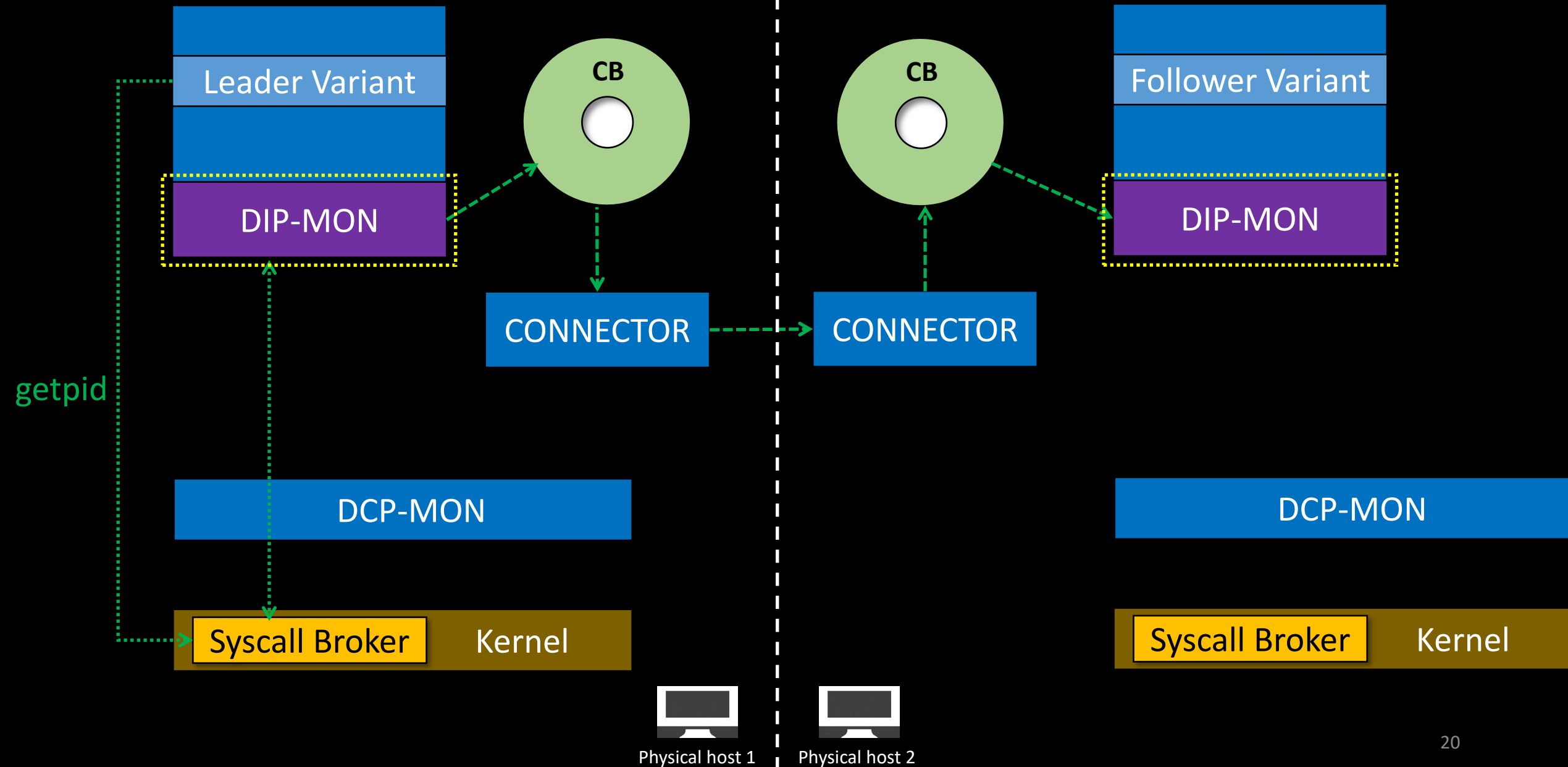
Core Components



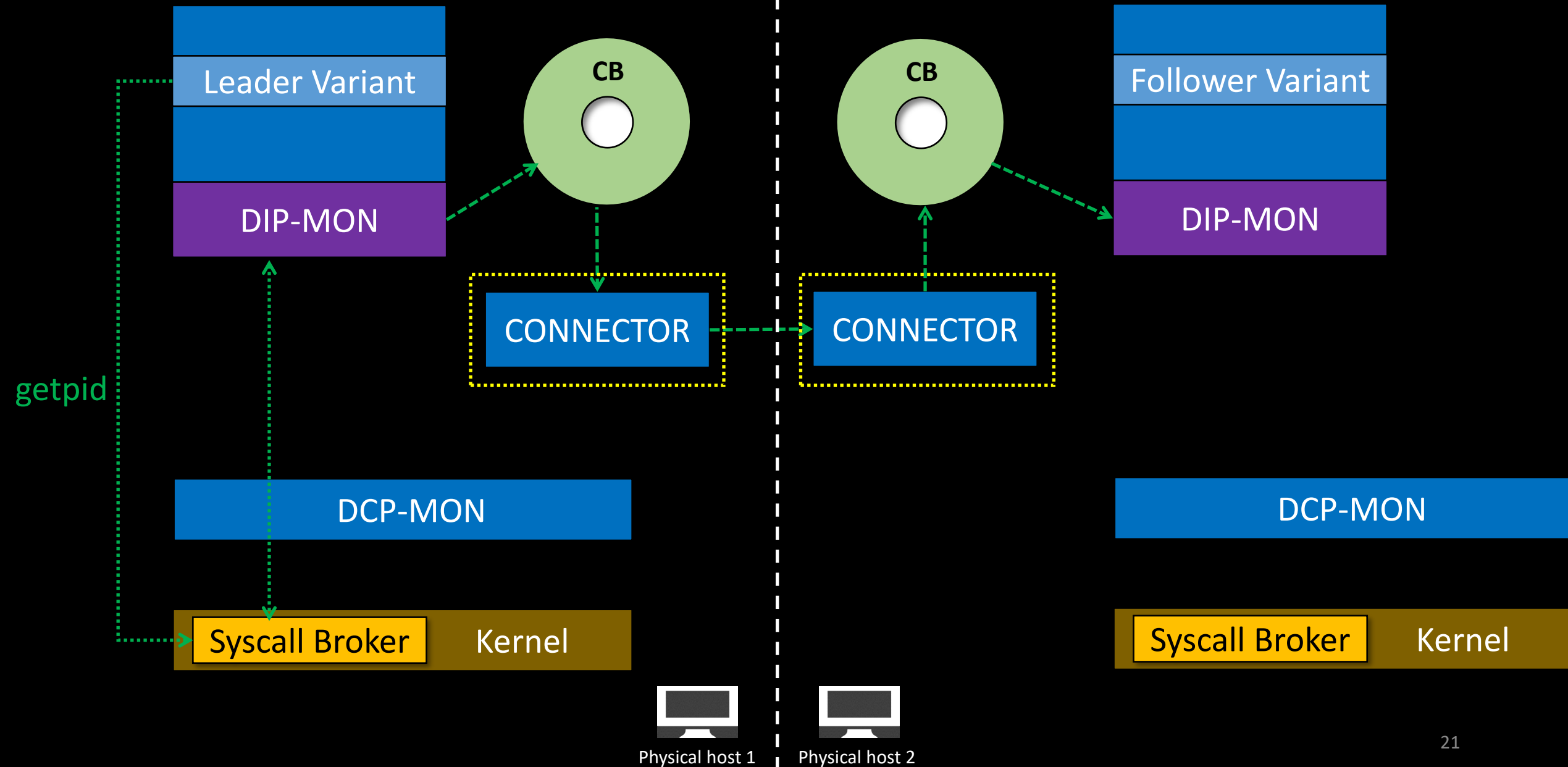
Core Components



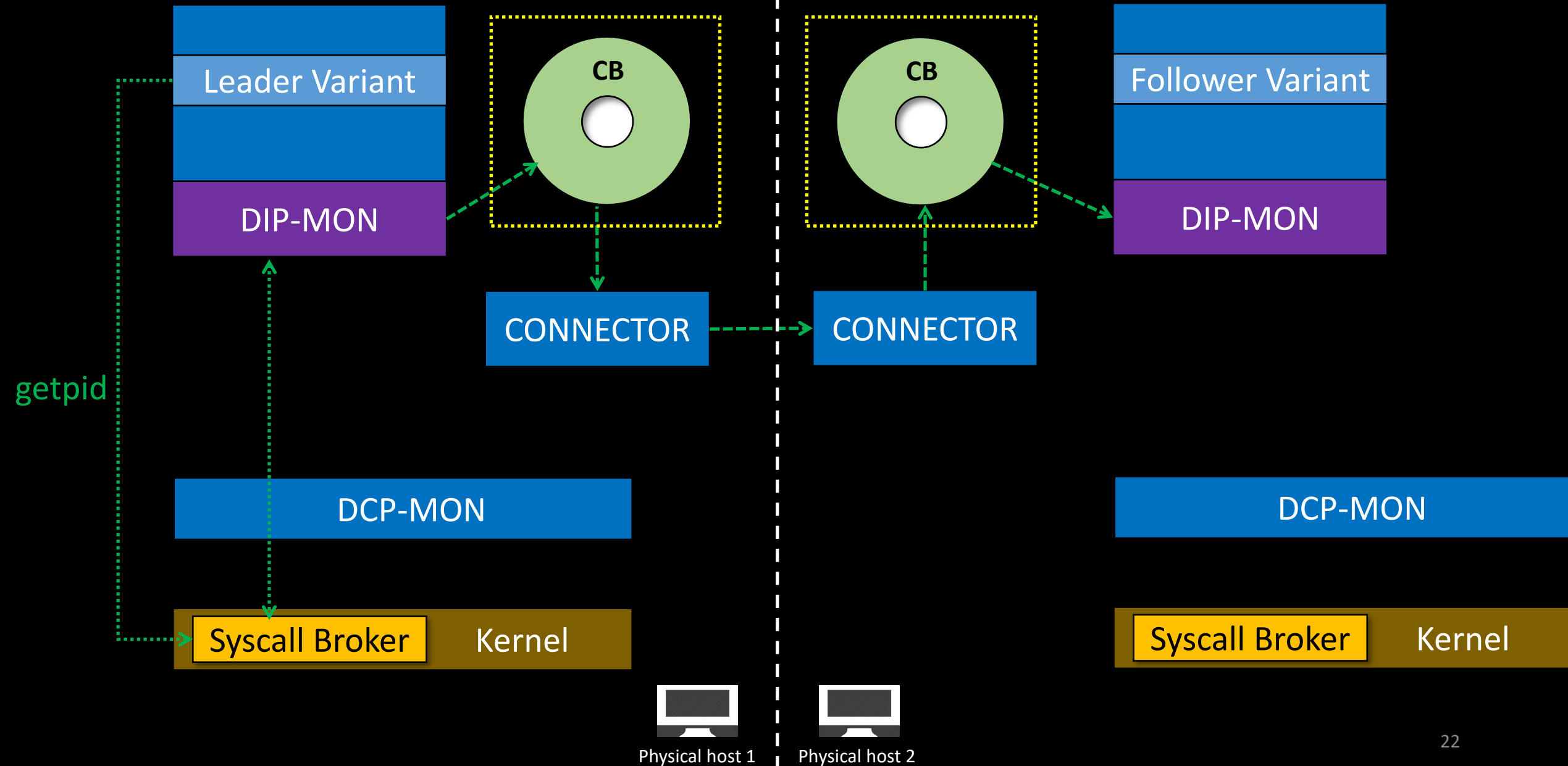
Core Components



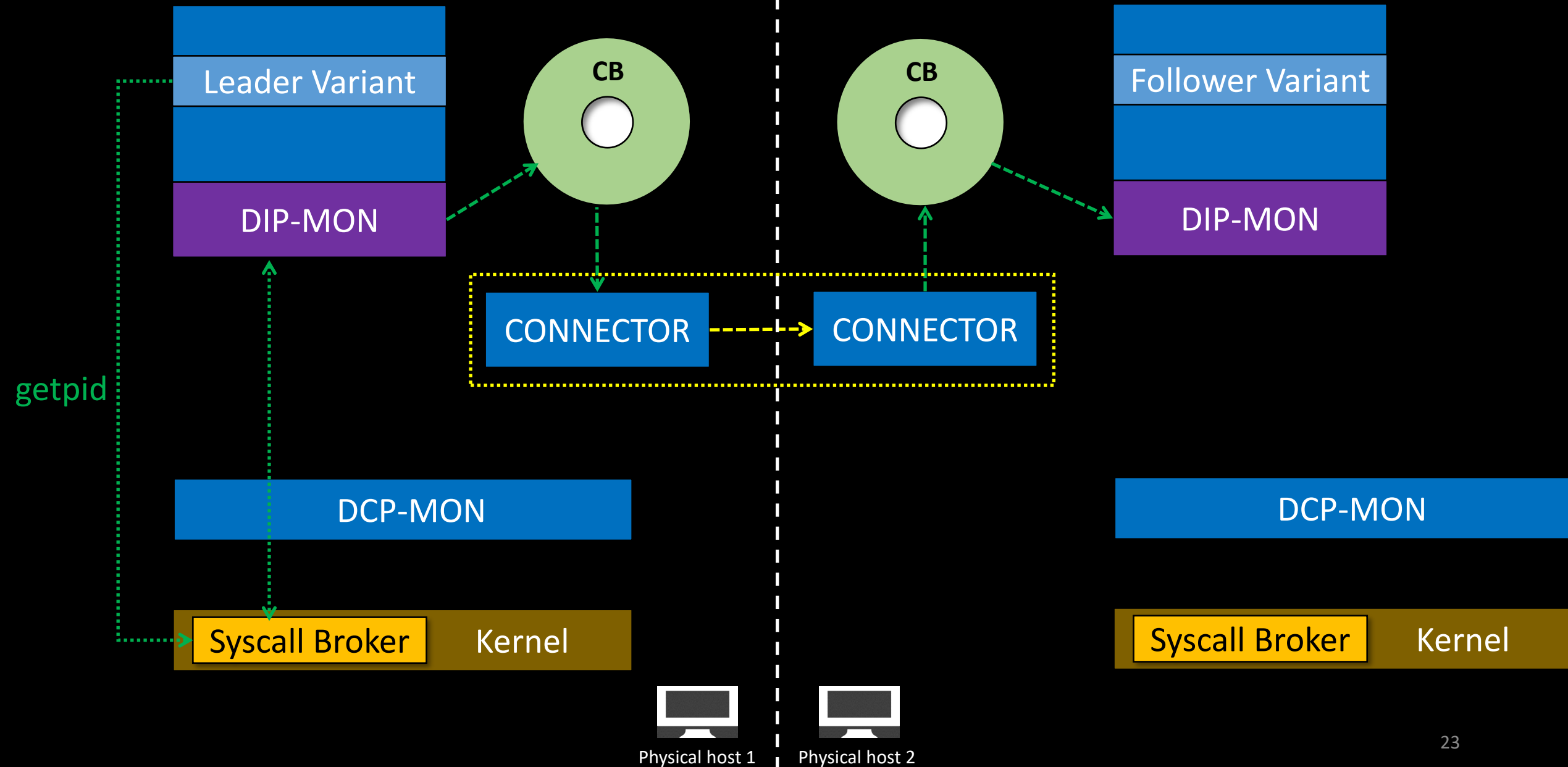
Core Components



Core Components

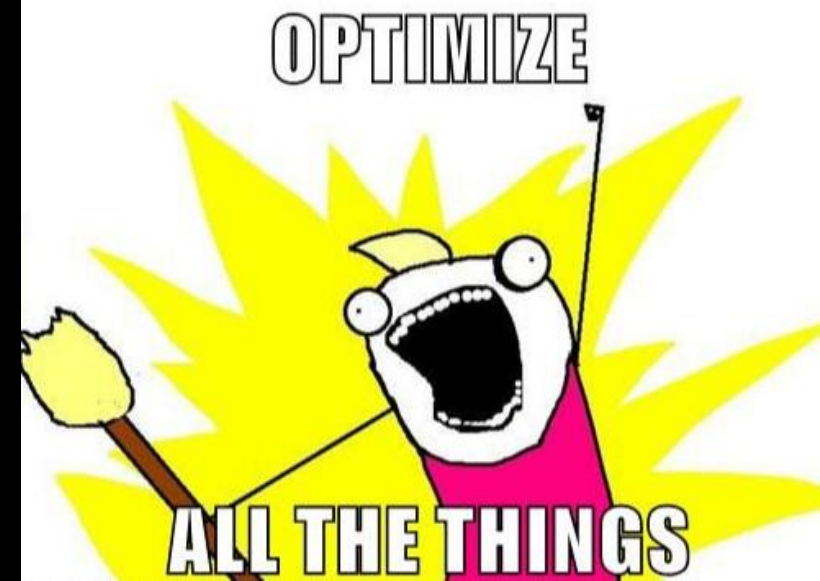


Core Components

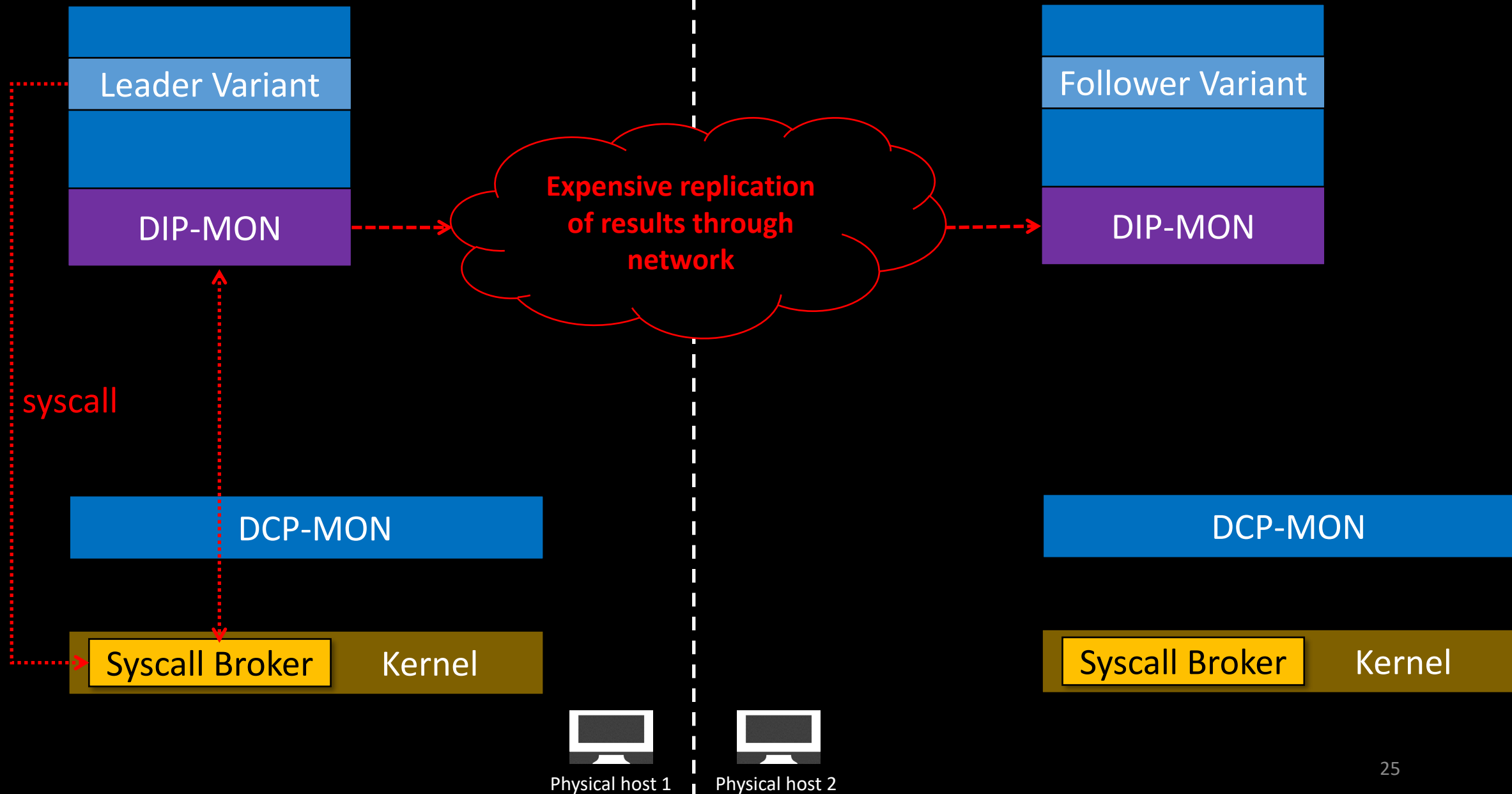


Additional Optimizations

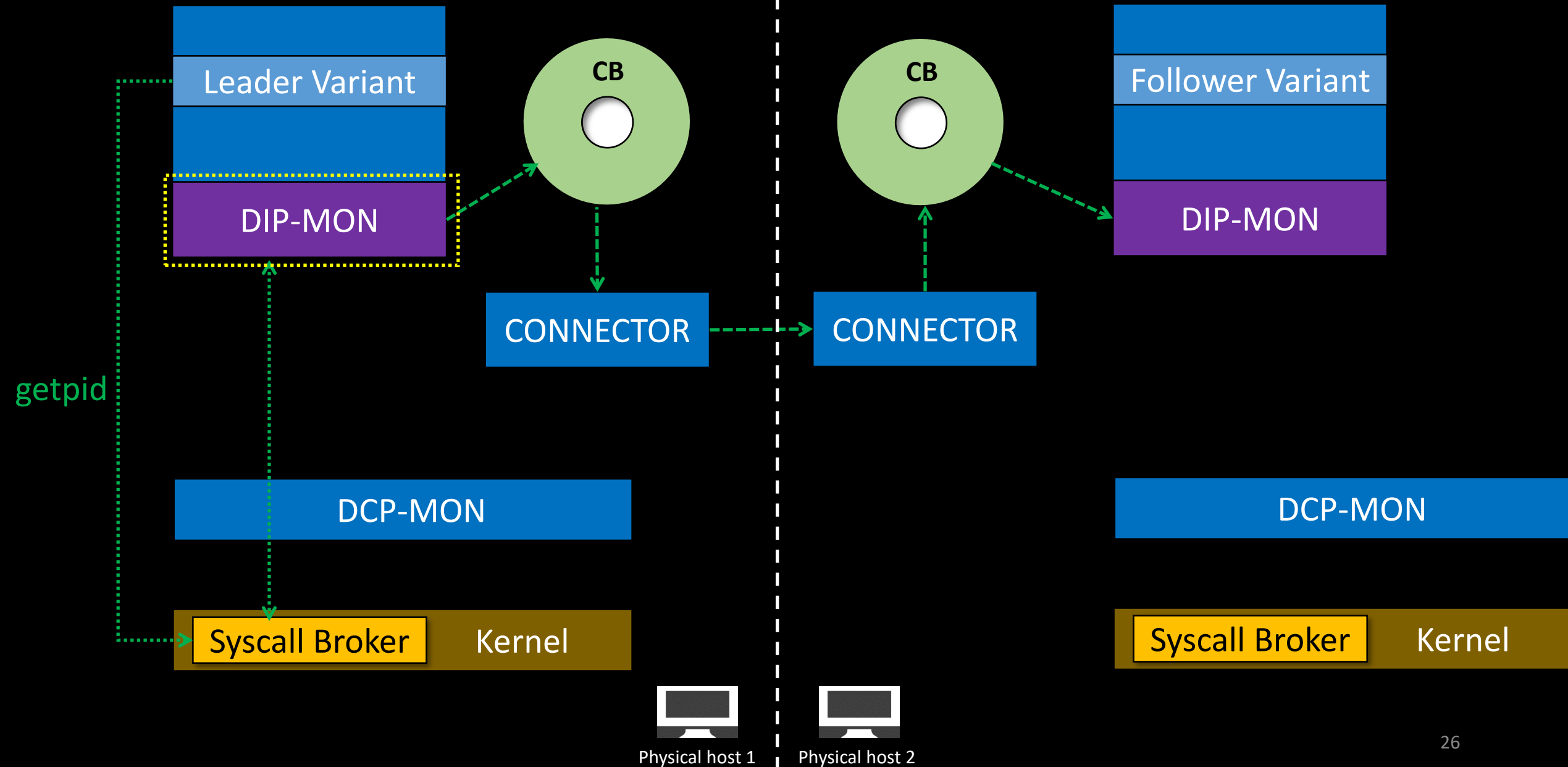
- Replication is *still* expensive
- Asynchronous replication
- Avoid replication when possible



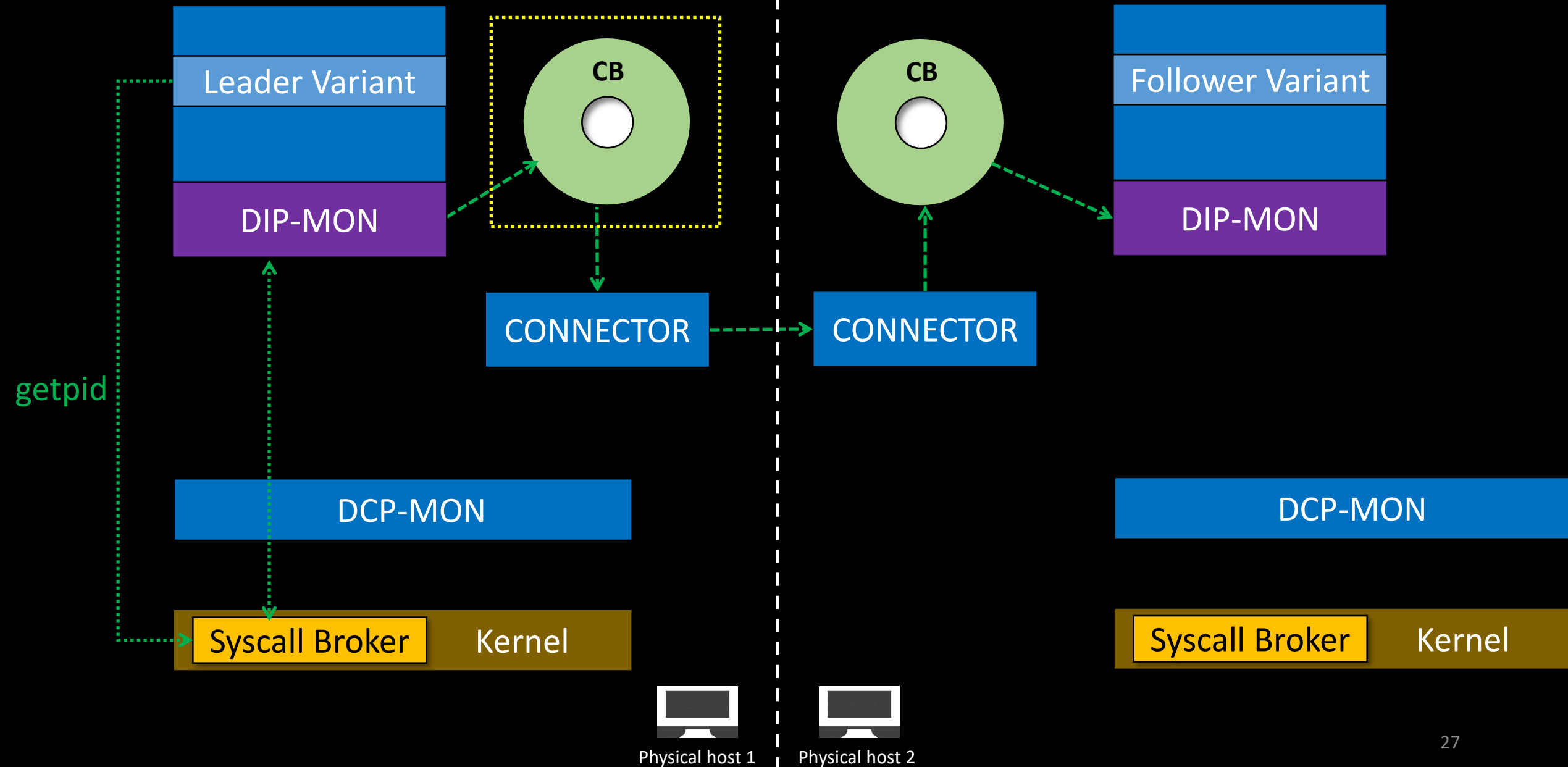
Replication



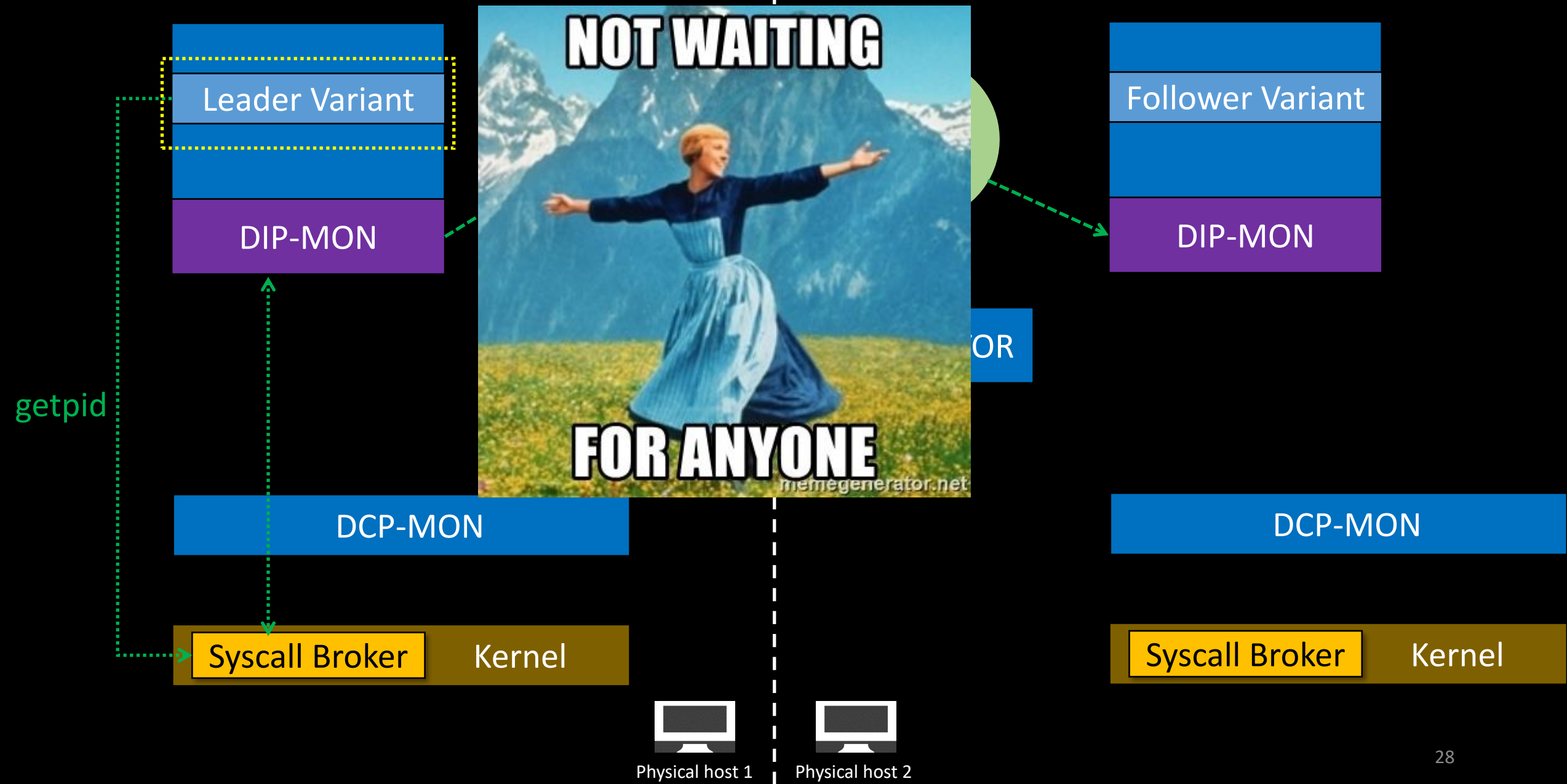
Asynchronous Replication



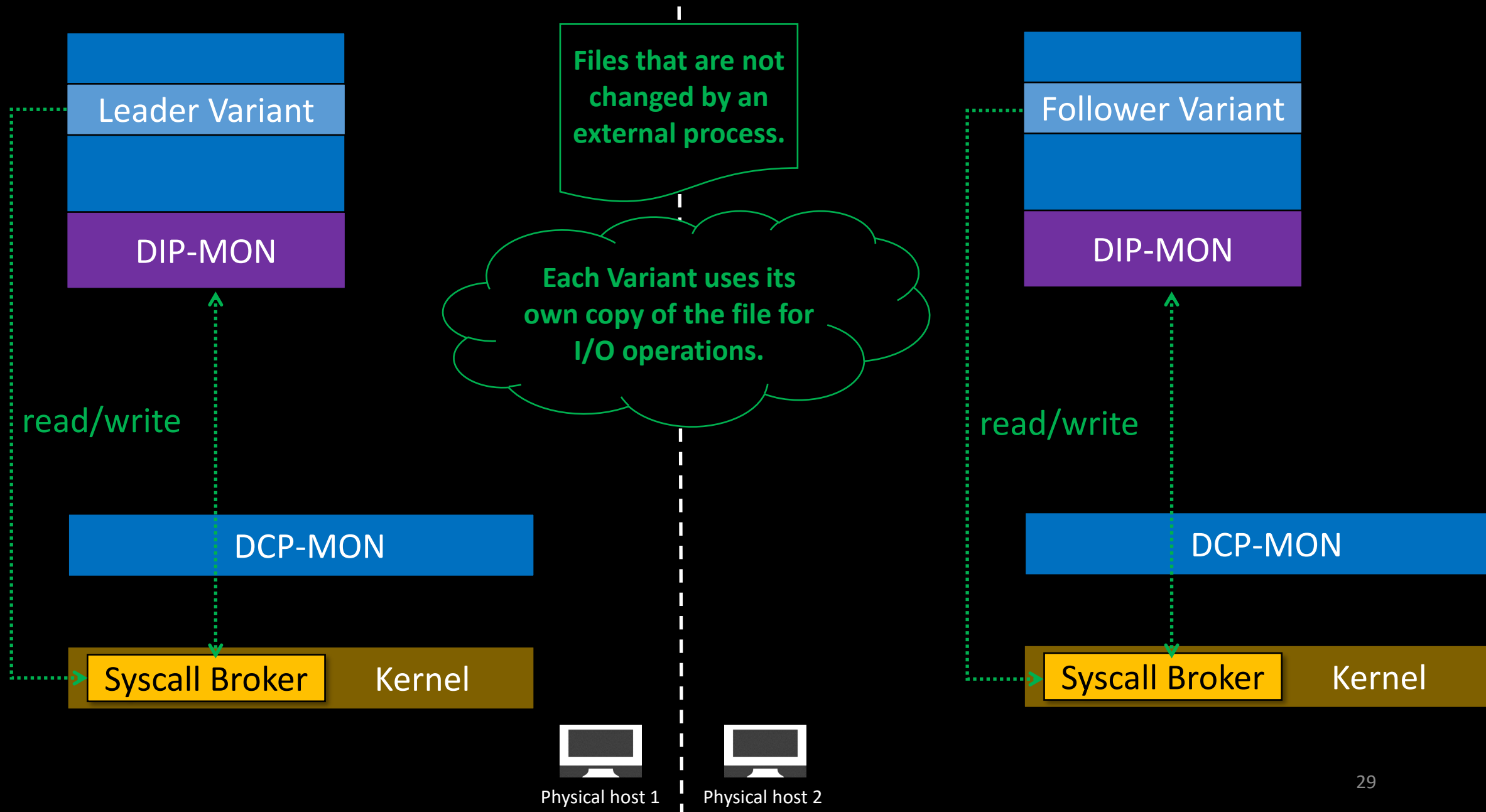
Asynchronous Replication



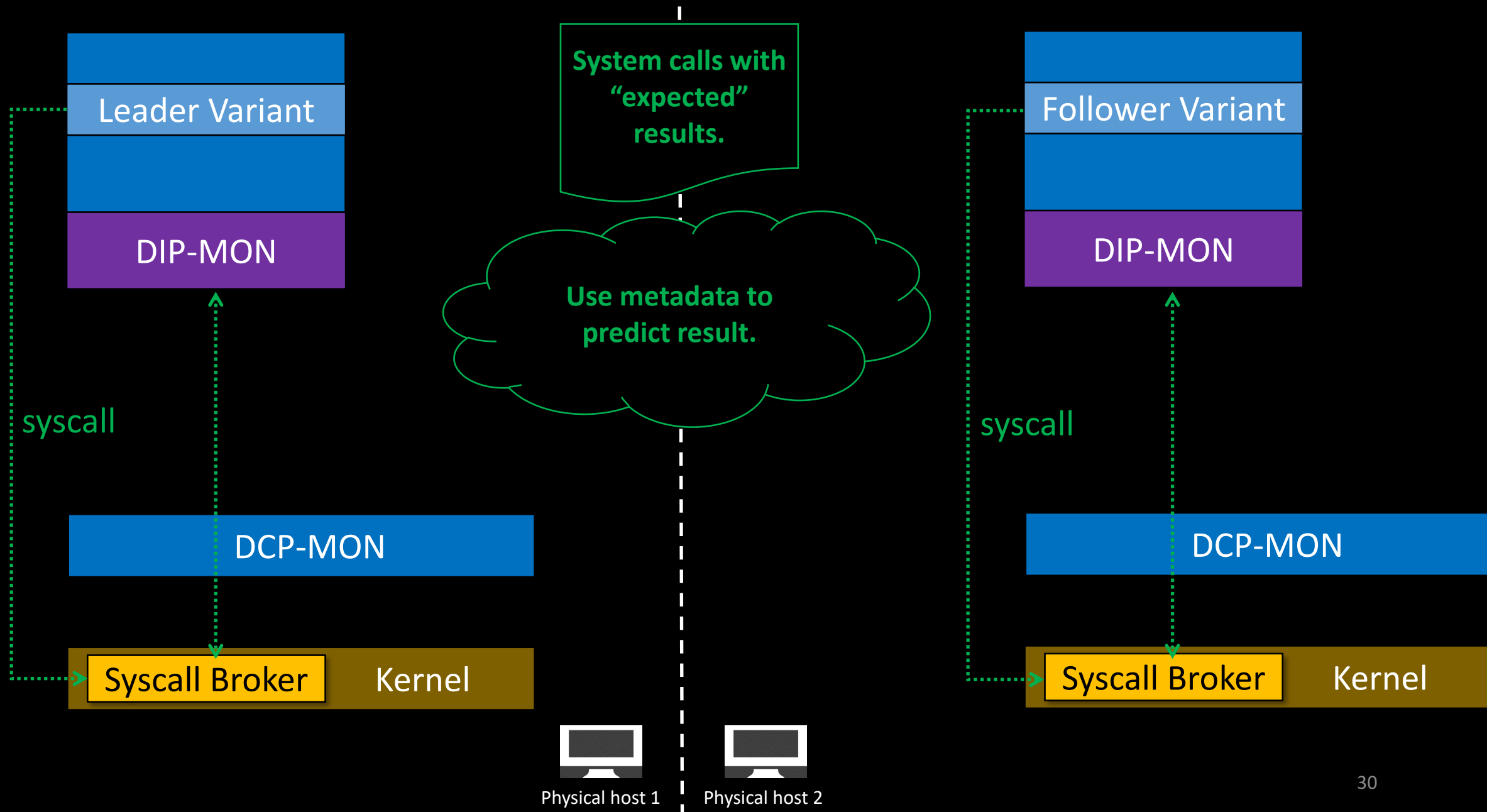
Asynchronous Replication



Selective Replication (1)



Selective Replication (2)



Security of dMVX

- Security-sensitive system calls are always monitored
- CONNECTOR is a separate process
- Information hiding to protect the in-process monitors and sensitive values

Case Studies

Benchmark	DMON	dMVX
READ	37.04×	6.78×
GETCWD	39.39×	2.79×
SCHED_YIELD	37.90×	2.87×
Lighttpd	5.43×	3.1%

Case Studies

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Conclusion

- dMVX: new distributed hybrid MVX design
 - Low system call interception cost
 - Avoid monitoring and replication when possible
 - Provide similar security guarantees with other distributed MVX systems
- Evaluation
 - Microbenchmarks
 - Lighttpd



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