
DATA – Differential Address Trace Analysis: Finding Address-based Side-Channels in Binaries

Samuel Weiser*, Andreas Zankl*, Raphael Spreitzer*,
Katja Miller*, Stefan Mangard*, and Georg Sigl*

August 16th 2018 – 27th USENIX Security Symposium



Motivation

Side-channel Leakage



What is Address Leakage?

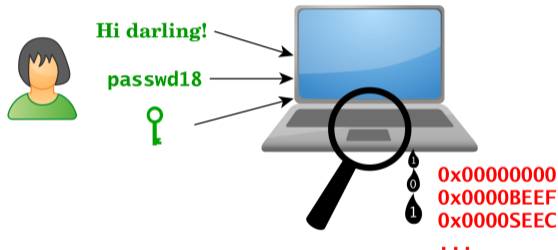
Motivation

Address Leakage

Secret information “somehow” leaked through **Memory access pattern**

Data leakage

```
1 int T[] =  
2   {3, 0, 1, 2};  
3  
4 a = T[sec];
```



Control-flow leakage

```
1 if (sec)  
2   left();  
3 else  
4   right();
```

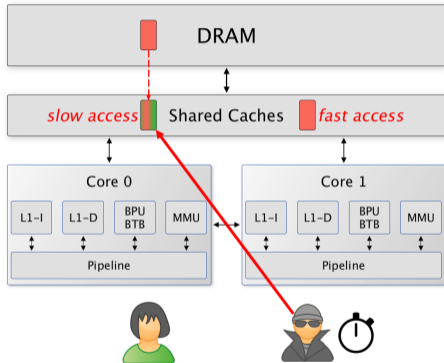
Secret-dependency

Motivation

Address Leakage

Data leakage

```
1 int T[] =  
2   {3, 0, 1, 2};  
3  
4 a = T[sec];
```



Control-flow leakage

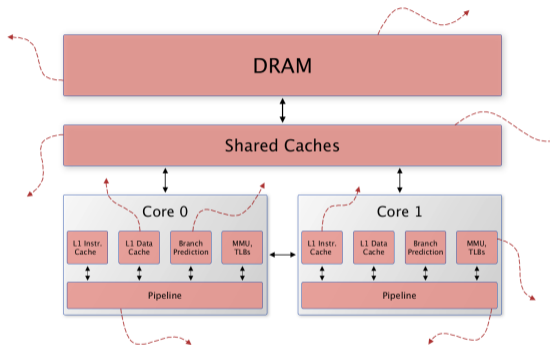
```
1 if (sec)  
2   left();  
3 else  
4   right();
```

Motivation

Address Leakage

Data leakage

```
1 int T[] =  
2   {3, 0, 1, 2};  
3  
4 a = T[sec];
```



Control-flow leakage

```
1 if (sec)  
2   left();  
3 else  
4   right();
```

Capture all such attacks by **Address leakage**

Our Objective:

Analyze program
Find many address leaks
Be efficient

Methodology

Static analysis

- Symbolic execution
- Upper leakage bound (zero false negatives)
- Problems:
 - Imprecision (false positives)
 - Interpreted code
 - Performance

Dynamic analysis

- Concrete execution
- Real leaks (zero false positives)
- Problem
 - Coverage (false negatives)

DATA – Differential Address-Trace Analysis

DATA

Our Contribution

1. Approach

- User specifies what is secret
- Tool finds secret-dependent address leaks
- Tool analyzes severity of leaks

2. Accuracy

- Data and control-flow leaks
- Low false positives & negatives
- Non-determinism

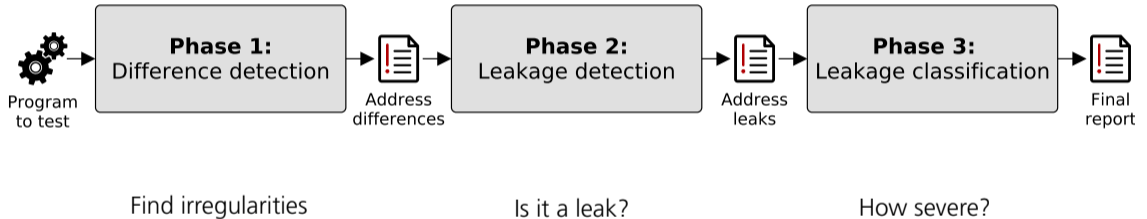
3. Practicality

- Fully automated
- Fast and openly available
- Found and fixed critical vulnerabilities in OpenSSL
- Analyzed interpreted code (PyCrypto)



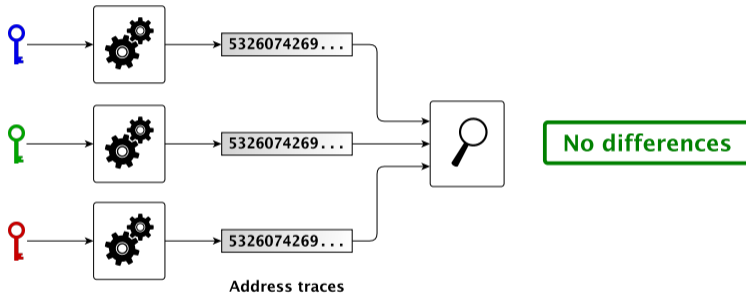
DATA

Overview



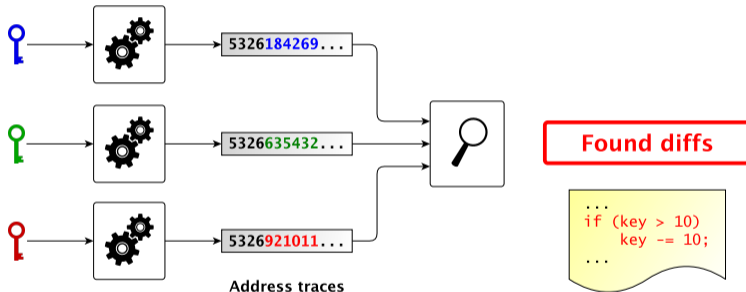
DATA

Phase 1: Difference Detection



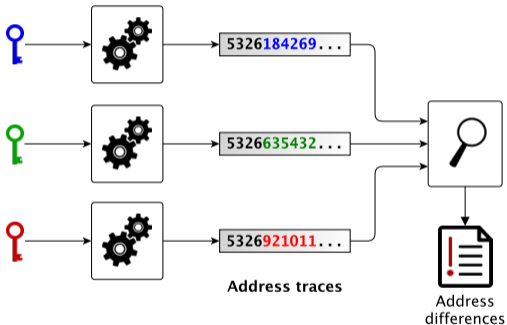
DATA

Phase 1: Difference Detection



DATA

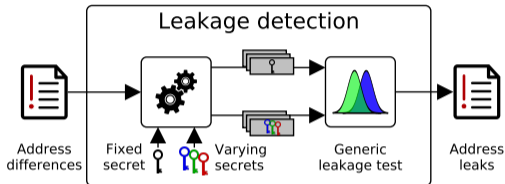
Phase 1: Difference Detection



- Reduce false negatives
- Binary instrumentation
- Capture all address leakage
- Sequential trace comparison
- Trace re-alignment on CF-leaks

DATA

Phase 2: Leakage Detection



Trace recording

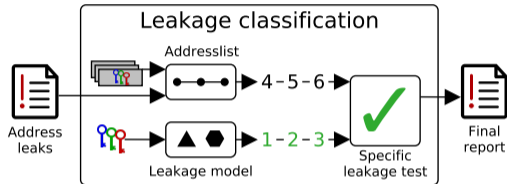
- Only instrument code with address differences
- Execute with fixed and varying input set
- Record short traces for each input set

Generic leakage test

- Build address distributions
- If not similar \Rightarrow **leak!**
- Accumulate in leak report

DATA

Phase 3: Leakage Classification



Preparation

- Collect list of addresses per leak
- Leakage model: property or part of secret inputs
- Build pairs: Addresslist \leftrightarrow LeakageModel(inputs)

Specific leakage test

- Test pairs for (non-)linear relations
- If related: **model** \Rightarrow **info loss**
- Accumulate in final report

Practical Results

Confirmed Known Leaks

- Symmetric ciphers – lookup tables
- AES bit-sliced – key schedule
- ECDSA – wNAF point multiplication

Found New Leaks

- DSA – bypass constant-time mod. inv.
- RSA – bypass constant-time mod. exp.
- AES-NI & PEM keys – hex parsing

Performance: <4 CPU hours, <4.5GB RAM, <1GB storage

Conclusion

Conclusion

Takeaways

- **DATA - Differential Address Trace Analysis**

- Any address-based leaks caches, DRAM, etc.
- Low false positives/negatives guarantees/strategies
- Severity leakage models

- **Benefits for developers**

- Automated easy to use/no annotations
- Efficient interpreters, commodity hardware
- Practical new vulnerabilities in OpenSSL

- **Work in progress:** GUI, improved performance, your ideas...

<https://github.com/Fraunhofer-AISEC/DATA>