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UNIVERSITÄT DUISBURG ESSEN

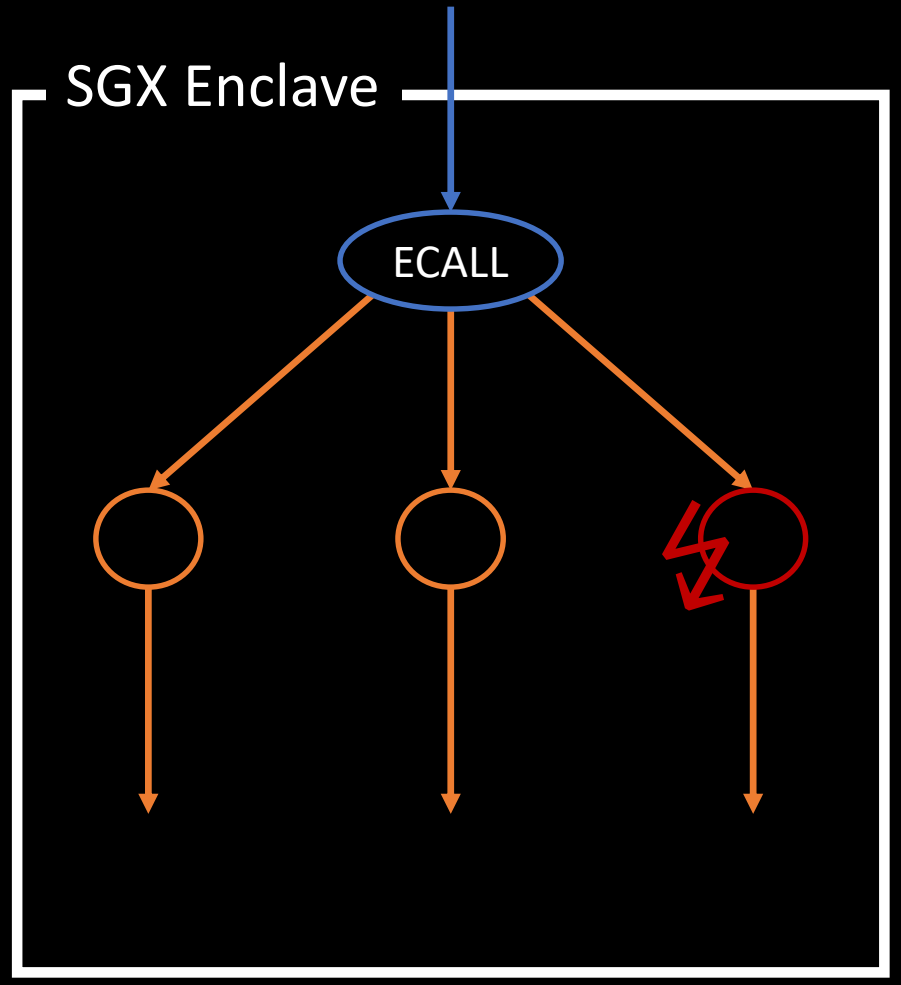
Open-Minded

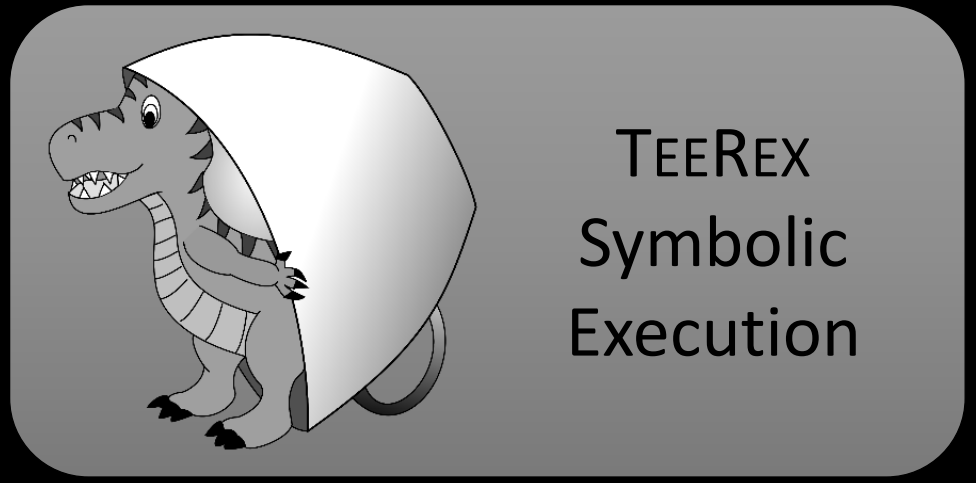
TeeRex: Discovery and Exploitation of Memory Corruption Vulnerabilities in SGX Enclaves

Tobias Cloosters, Michael Rodler, Lucas Davi

Secure Software Systems
University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany

Find memory corruption vulnerabilities specific to SGX enclaves





Successfully exploited:

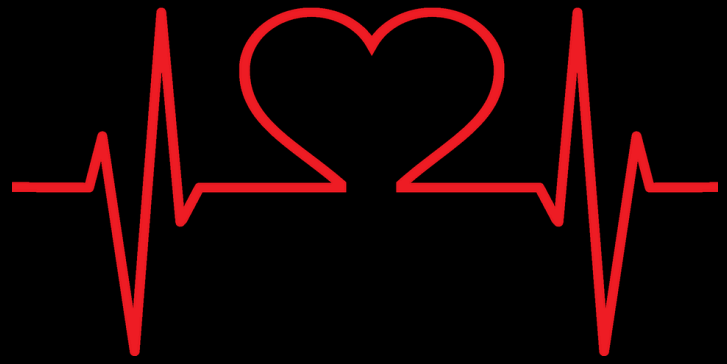
- Code from Intel, Baidu/Apache, WolfSSL
- Fingerprint Drivers
  - Synaptics (Lenovo/HP): CVE-2019-18619
  - Goodix (Dell): CVE-2020-11667

Motivation: Why SGX?

- How to reliably protect sensitive data and code from disclosure and modification?

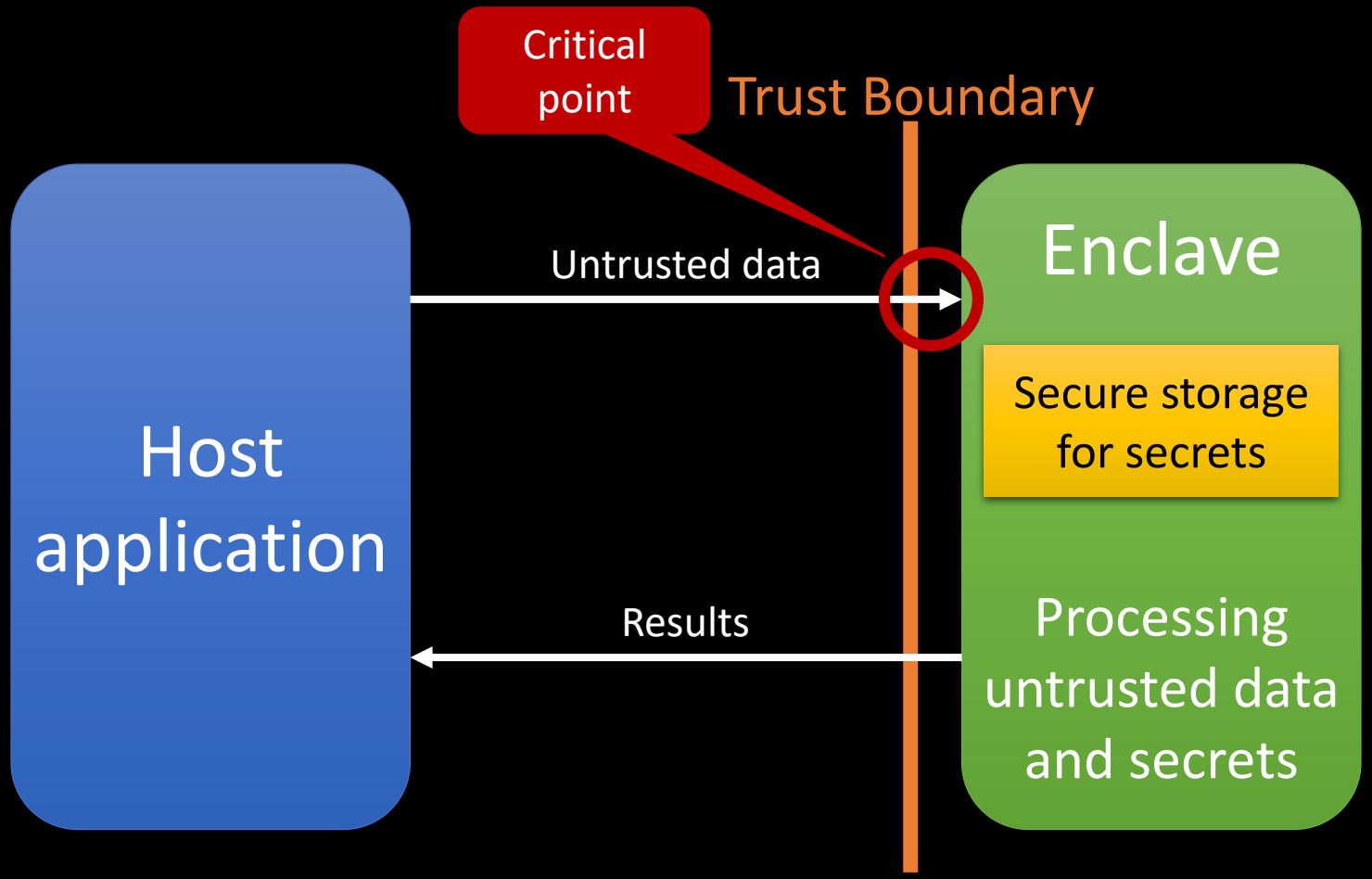
Passwords

Intellectual Property

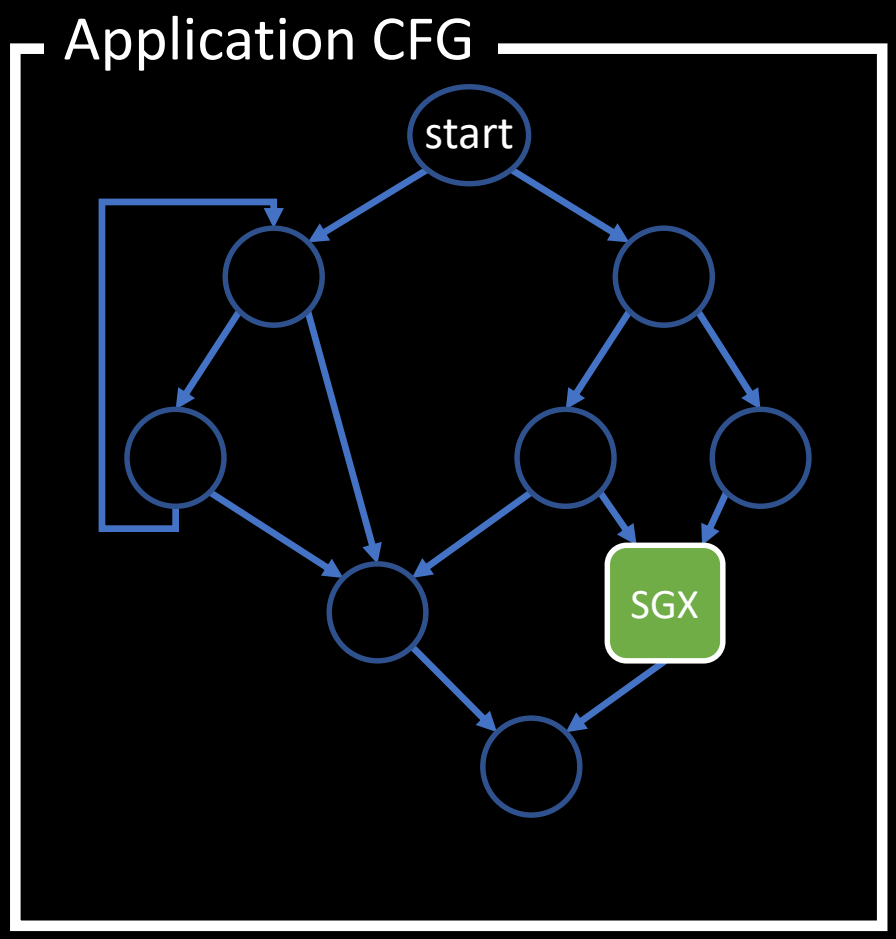


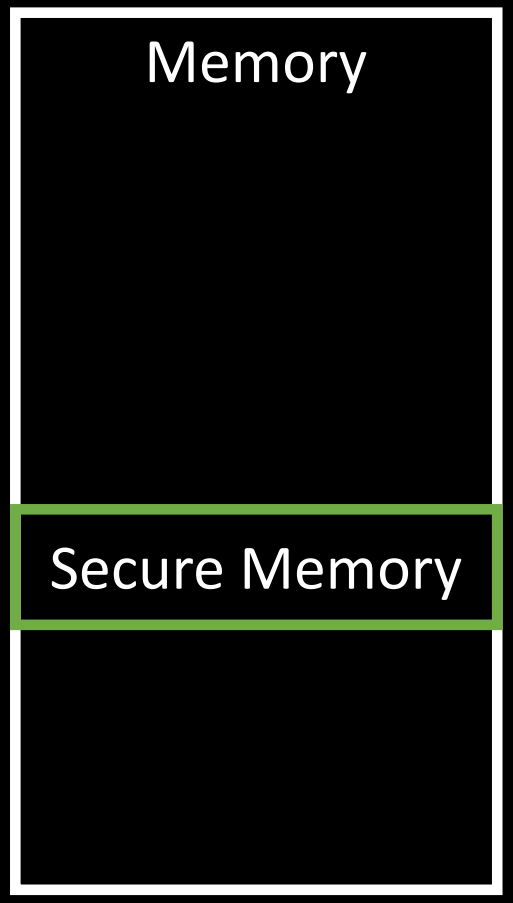
Medical records

System Model of SGX

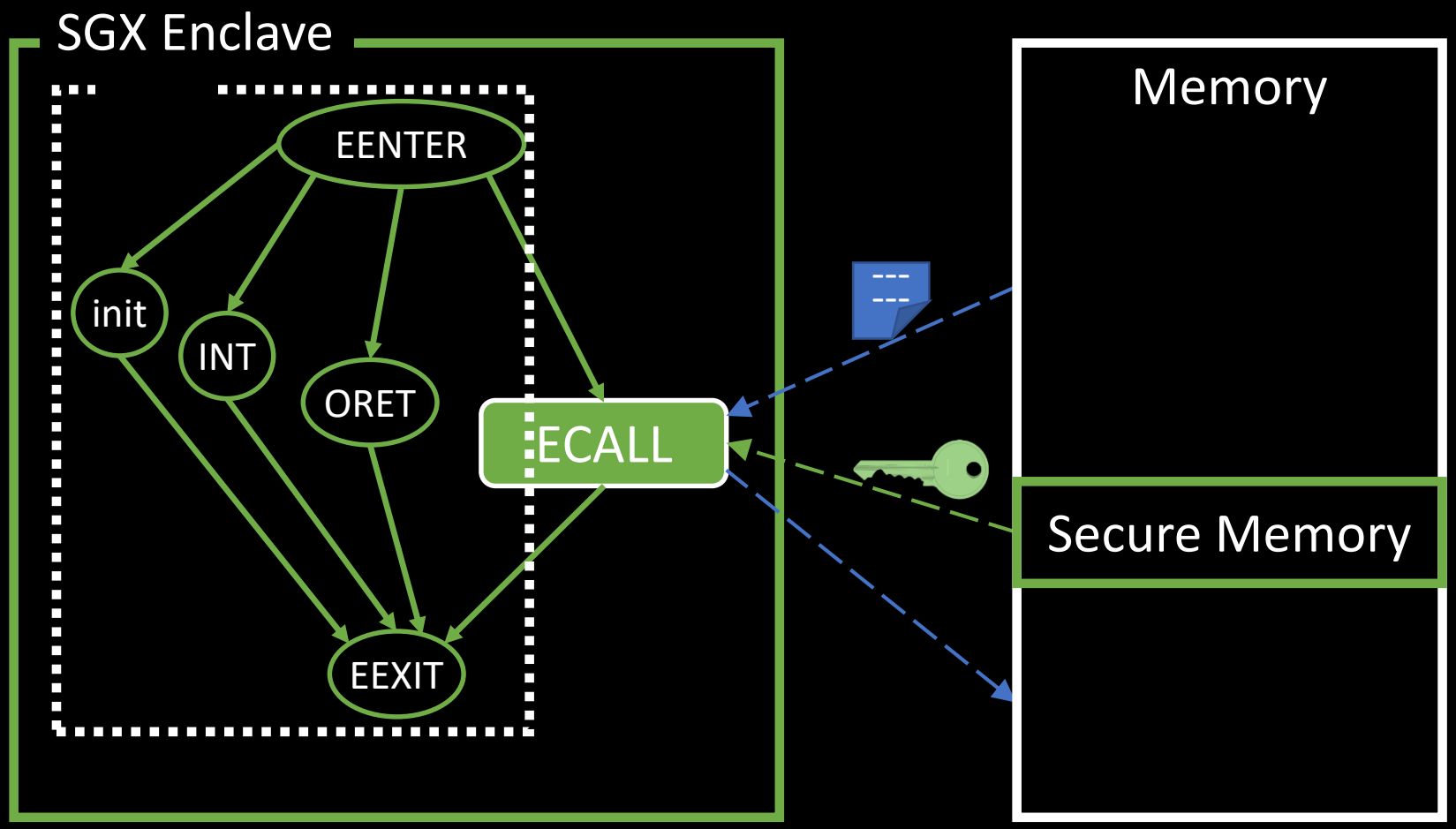


SGX – Application Layout

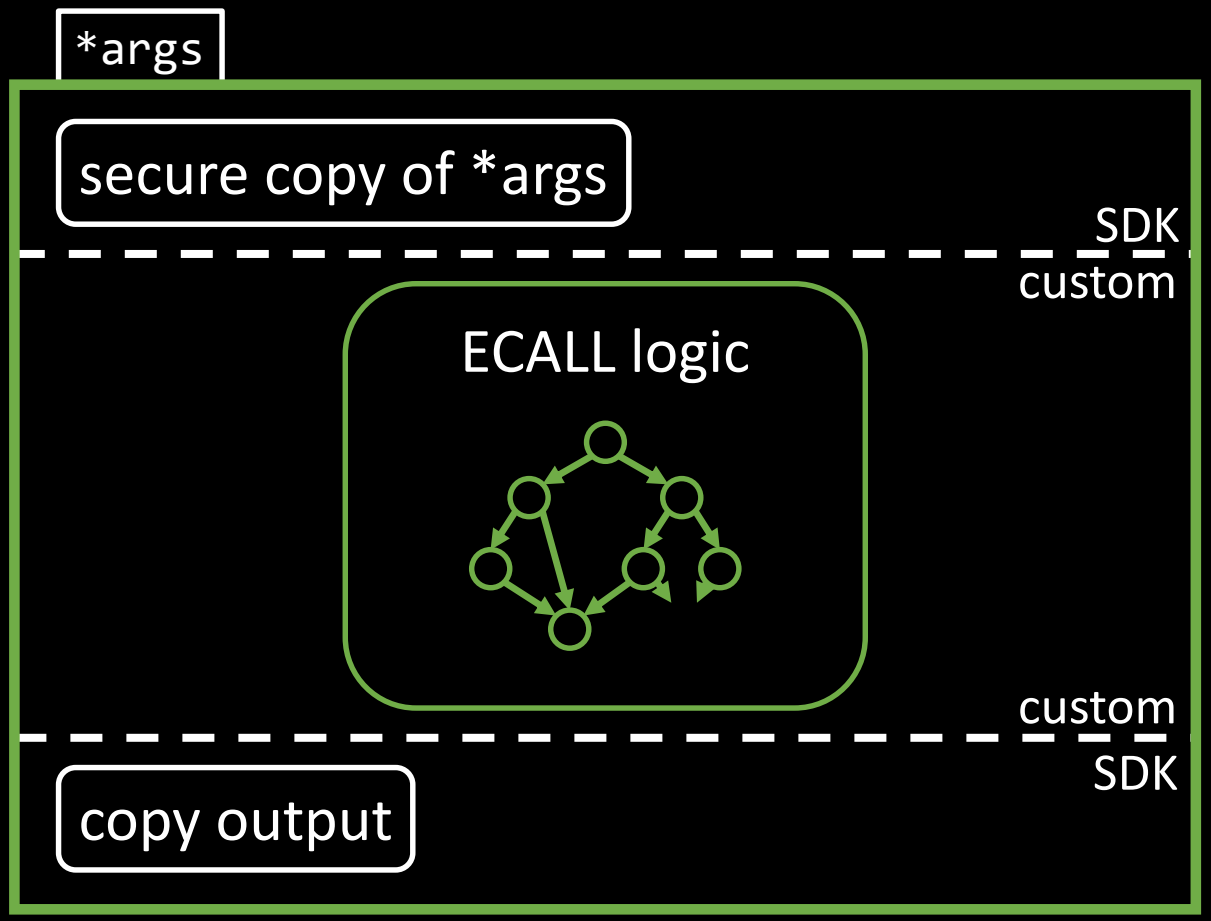




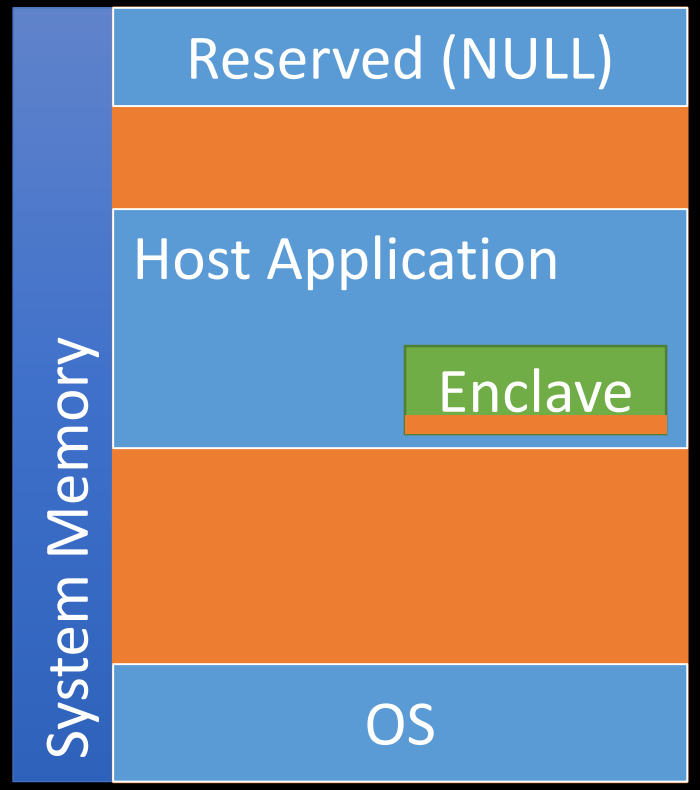
SGX – Trusted Runtime



SGX – ECALL

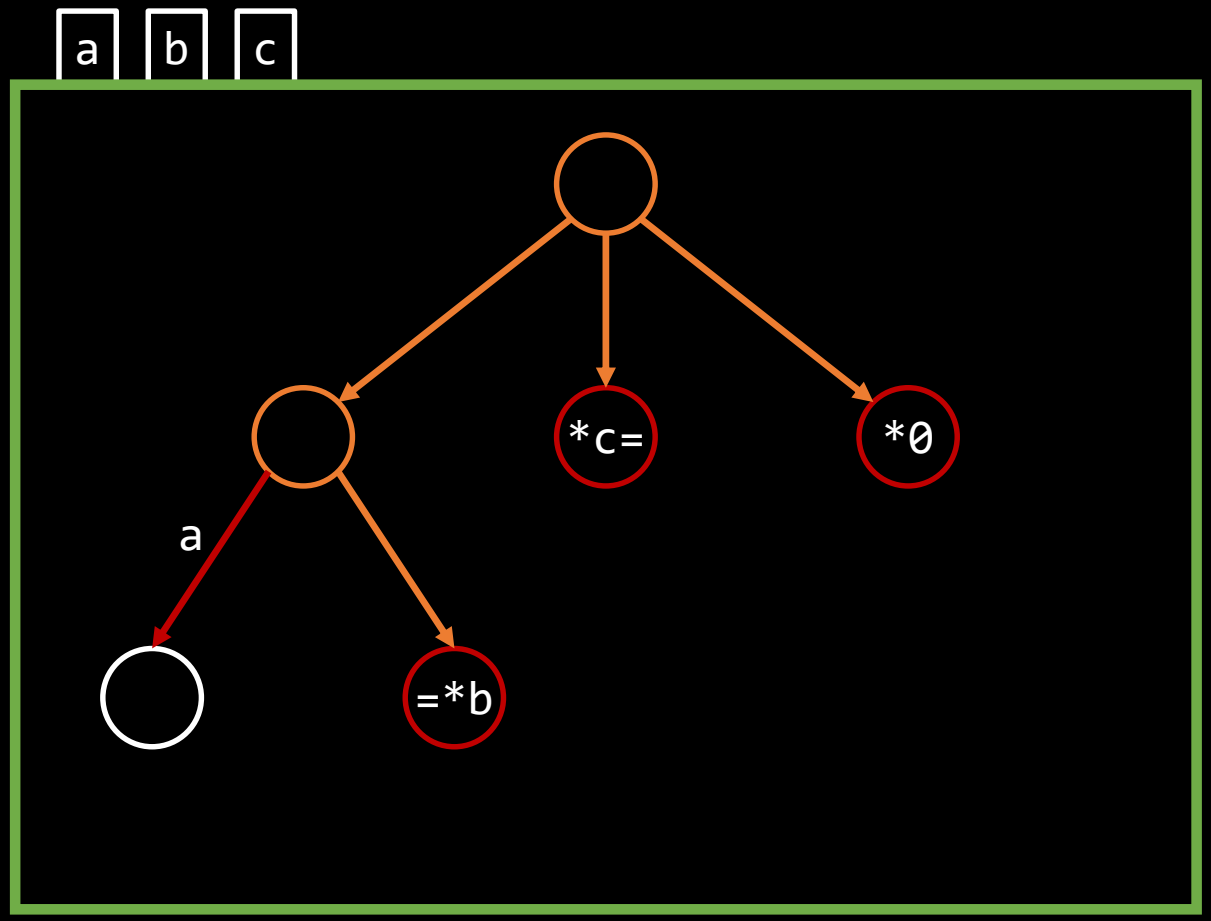

*args
secure copy of *args
SDK
custom
ECALL logic
custom
SDK
copy output

Large attack surface



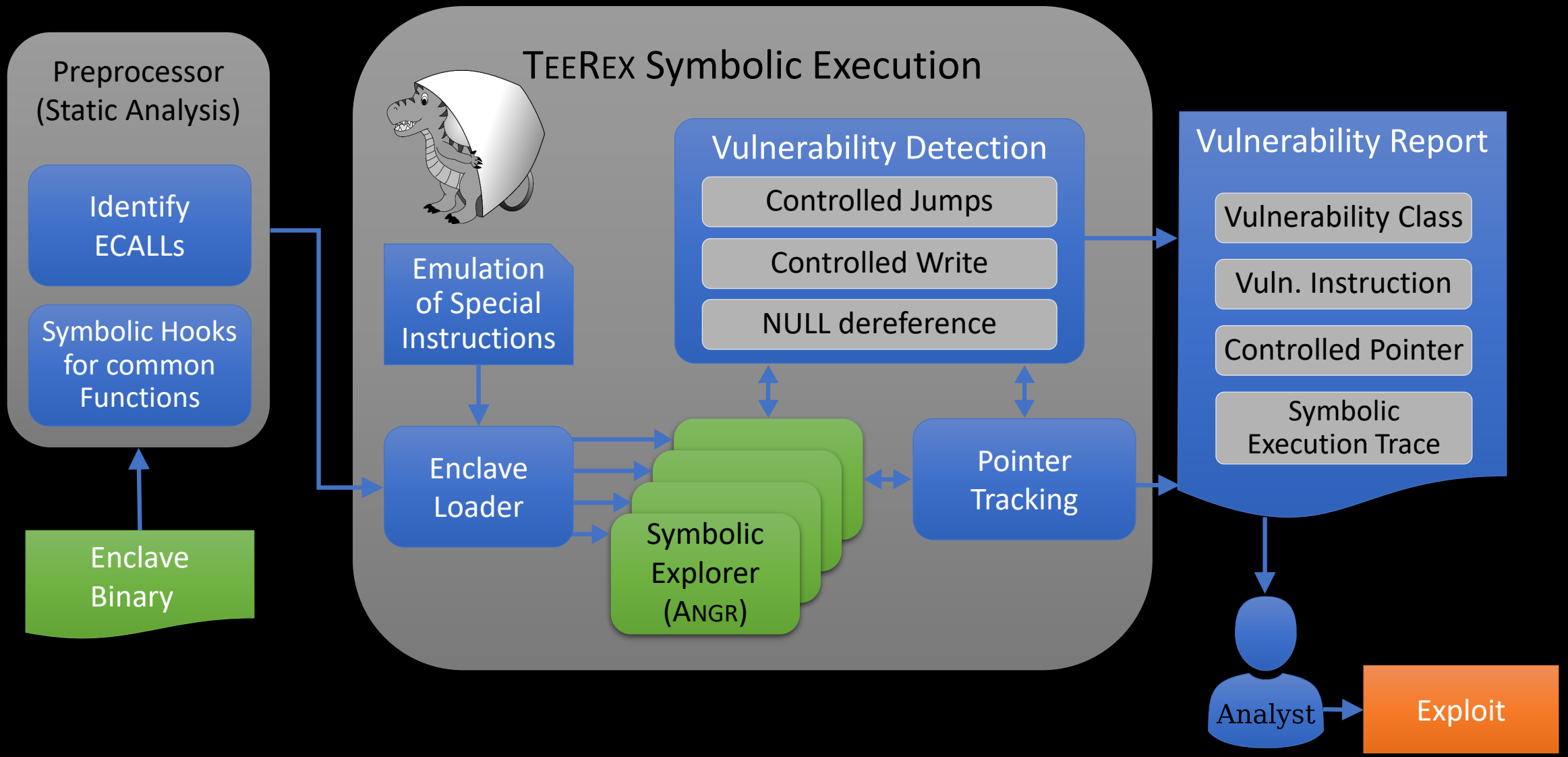
- Trust input data: exploitable
- Trust system calls: exploitable
- Use NULL-pointer: exploitable
- One corruptible byte: exploitable
- Trust pointers to enclave memory: exploitable

Symbolic Execution Vulnerability Detection



- Controlled Jump
- Controlled Memory Access
- NULL-pointer Dereference

TeeRex Architecture

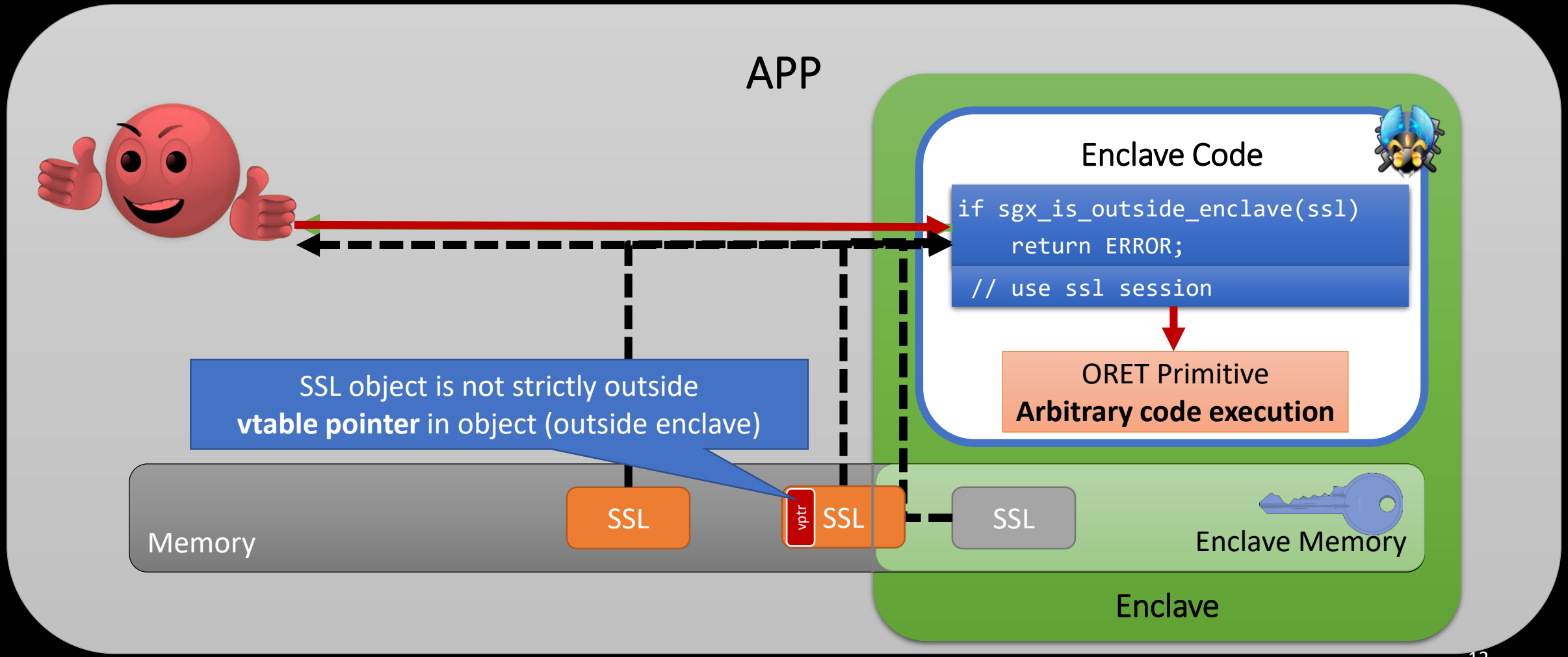


Exploits in Public Enclaves found with TeeRex

	Project	Exploit	Fixed	Source Code	Target
	**Intel** SGX GMP Example	✓	✓	✓	Linux amd64
	**Baidu** Rust SGX SDK “tlsclient”	✓	✓	✓	Linux amd64
	TaLoS	✓	Not planned	✓	Linux amd64
	**WolfSSL** Example Enclave	✓	✓	✓	Linux amd64
	Synaptics Fingerprint Driver	✓	✓	×	Windows amd64 CVE-2019-18619
	Goodix Fingerprint Driver	✓	✓	×	Windows amd64 CVE-2020-11667
	SignalApp Contact Discovery	×	-	✓	Linux amd64

 Exploit Source Code: https://github.com/uni-due-syssec/teerex-exploits

Baidu/Apache Rust SDK: tlsclient Pointers to overlapping memory



Limited Exploit Primitives

```
int global_mem = 0;
int* global_addr;
```

```
void arbitrary_write(int* a, int b)
{
    *a = b;
}
```

```
void no_user_input()
{
    global_mem = 42;
}
```

Controlled Address

```
void limited_value(int* a)
{
OR: *a = 42;
    *a = global_mem;
}
```

```
void limited_size(int* a, char b)
{
    *(char*)a = b;
}
```

Controlled Value

```
void fixed_address(int b)
{
    global_mem = b;
}
```

```
void limited_address(int b)
{
    *global_addr = b;
}
```

Exploiting using Multiple Limited Primitives:

- `ecall_process` trusts `data`
  - In secure memory
  - Never leaves enclave
  - NULL checked
- Attacker can corrupt `data`
  - `ecall_vuln` writes a small constant to an unchecked address
  - Changing one byte moves `data` to unsecure memory
- Combined the attacker can execute arbitrary code

```
Obj* data;

void ecall_ini
  data = new O
}

void ecall_process(int arg) {
  if (data)
    data->foo(arg);
}

void ecall_vul
  if (...)
    p->return_value = ERROR;
}
```

Corrupted to point outside enclave memory

Enclave loads code pointer from host-memory

Store byte `ERROR = -5` at return_value

Conclusions

- Enclave boundary is a highly critical attack surface
- Current development practices do not consider such vulnerabilities
  - Increase awareness
  - Automatic analysis tools needed
- TeeRex can automatically detect vulnerabilities!

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