



# CPS Software Security Analysis and Enhancement: A Case Study

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# DARPA Hacks GM's OnStar To Remote Control A Chevrolet Impala (Feb 2015)

Charlie Miller

Chris Valasek



- \* Dial into the OnStar system (locally), and feed it with malicious packets (containing code), and take control of the car
- \* <http://www.cbsnews.com/news/darpa-dan-kaufman-internet-security-60-minutes/>

# Hackers Remotely “Kill” a Jeep on the Highway (July 2015)

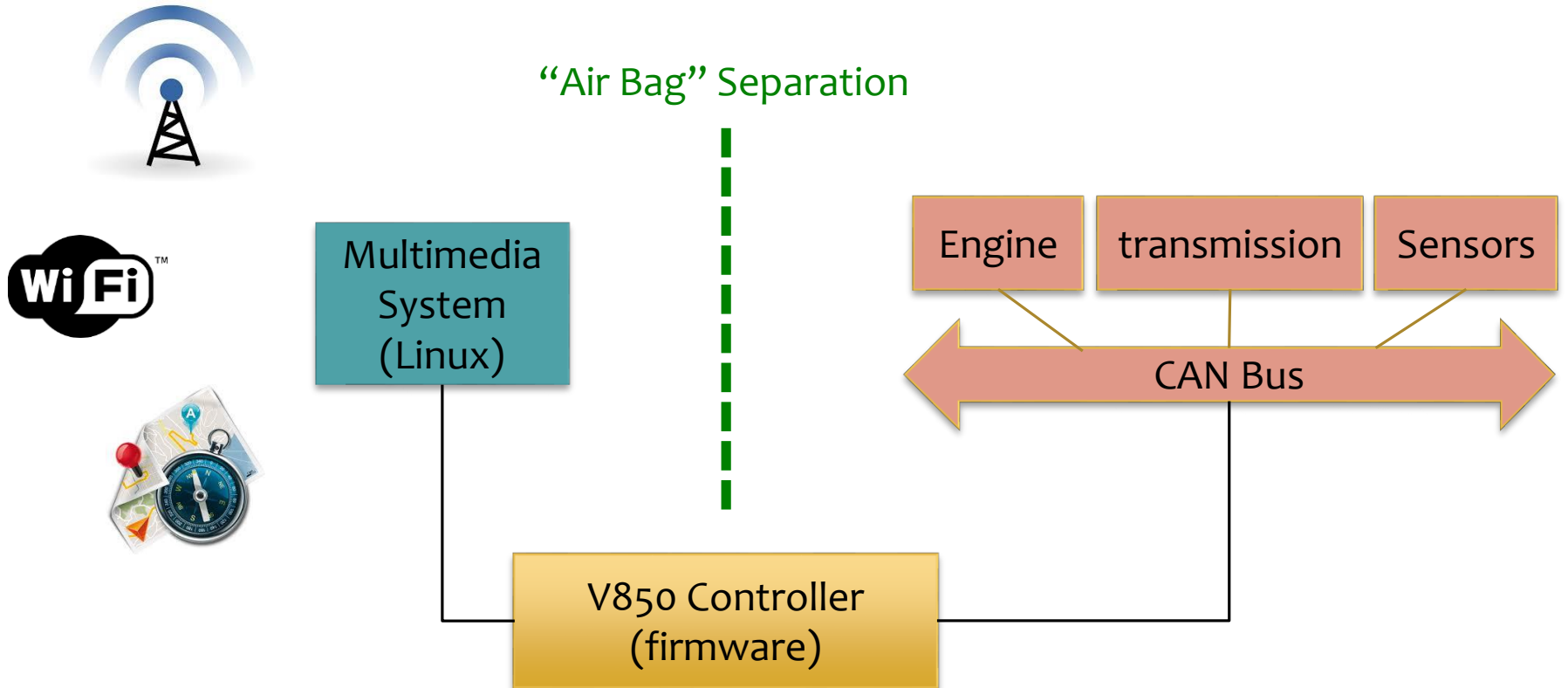
Charlie Miller

Chris Valasek

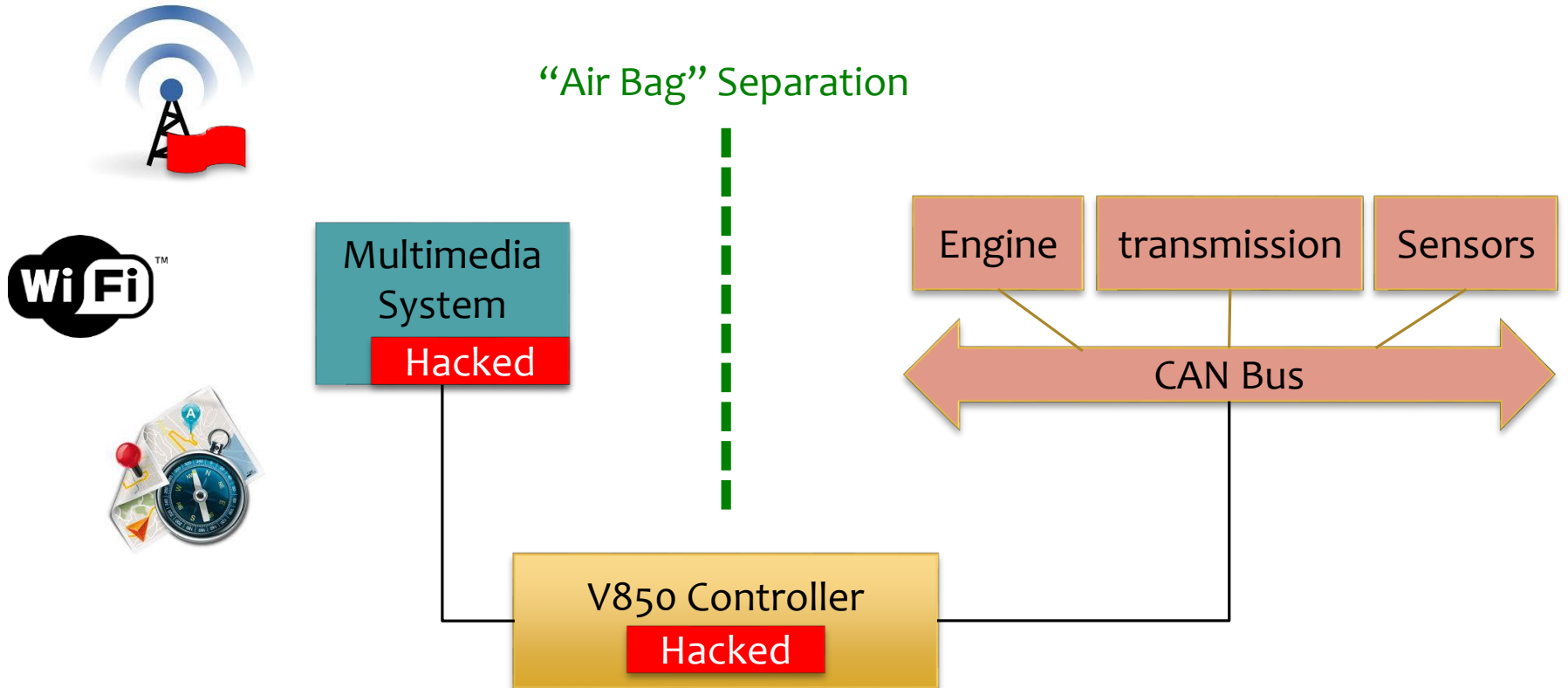


- \* Remotely control a jeep on the highway, at a speed of 70mph
  - \* radio, music player, display
  - \* horn, windshield wipers, brakes, seat belt, wheel steering
- \* <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MKoSrxBC1xs>

# Under the hood: Chrysler Jeep



# Under the hood: Chrysler Jeep



# Outline

- Motivation
- **Root Cause Analysis**
- Case Study
- Program Hardening

# The Key



Multimedia  
System

Hacked

- \* Malicious input
- \* Software vulnerability
- \* Exploit and take control

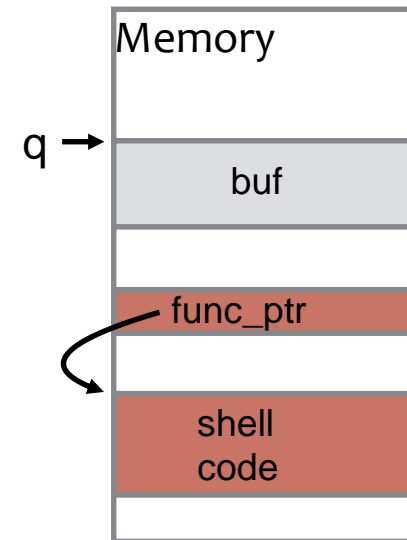
# How to take control? Control-Flow Hijack Attack

```
int buf[100];  
int *q = buf + input;  
*q = input2;
```



```
...  
(*func_ptr());
```

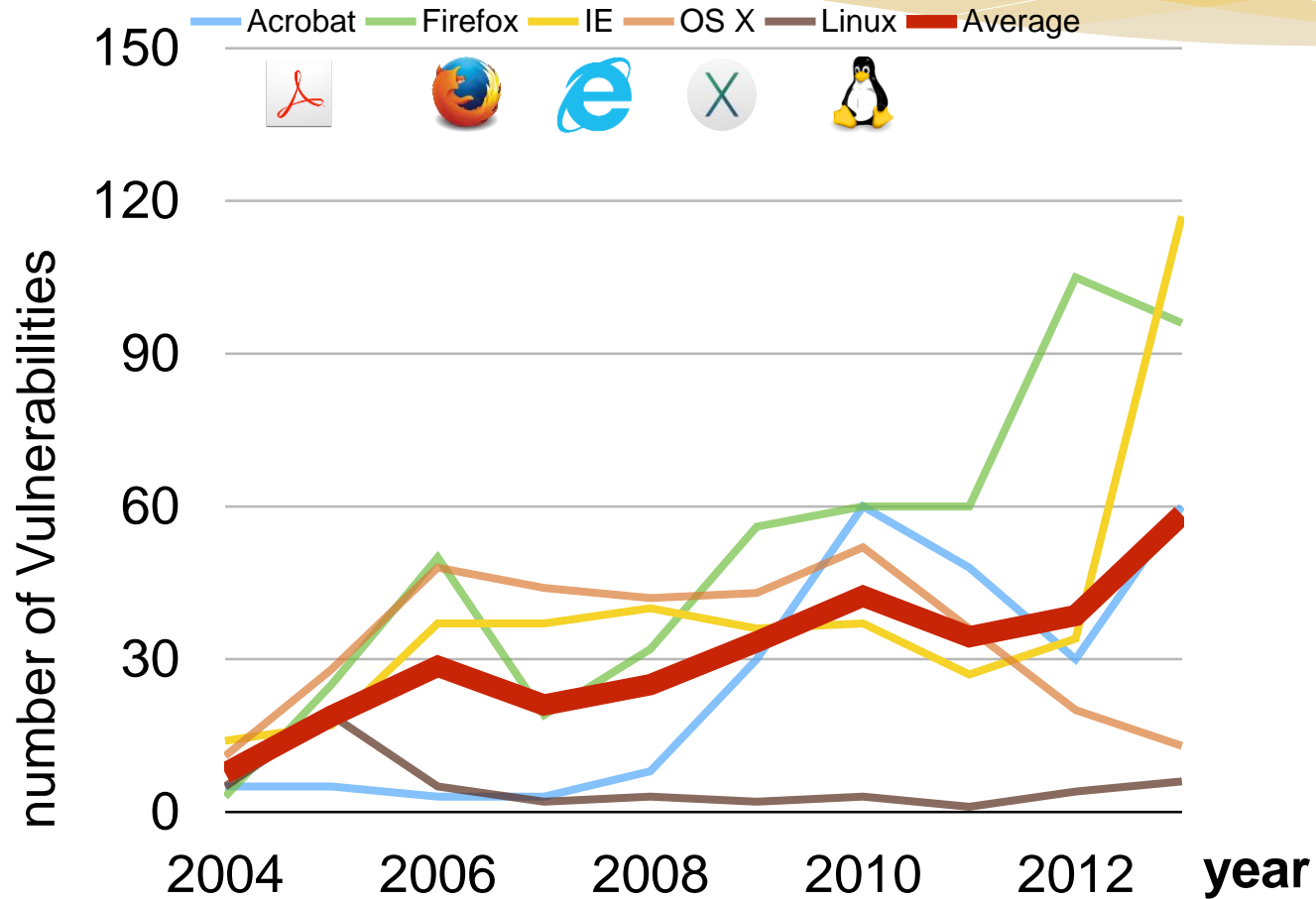
***execute arbitrary code!***



It started 50 years ago...



# Top Vulnerabilities in CVE Database (Control-Flow Hijack)



# Can we eliminate vulnerabilities?

- \* Many attack vectors
  - \* Attackers can feed inputs to software in many ways
- \* Vulnerabilities are inevitable
  - \* program complexity and programmer errors
  - \* vulnerability detection is undecidable

# Outline

- Motivation
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- **Case Study: OpenDavinci**
- Program Hardening

# OpenDavinci

- \* What is it?
  - \* A realtime-capable software development and runtime environment for CPS.
- \* Use cases



UC Berkeley's AGV

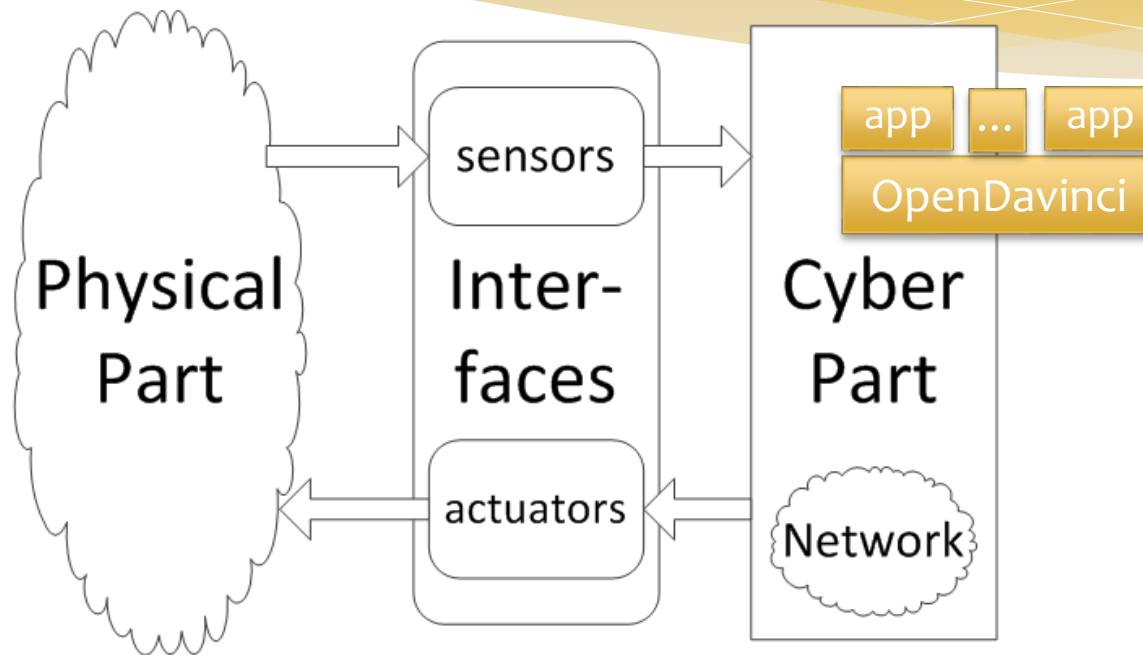


CaroCup miniature competition 2013 & 2014



Univ. of Arizona's AGV

# Attack Vector Analysis



- \* Sensor input
  - \* fake sensor, replaced sensor, man-in-the-middle
- \* Network input
  - \* fake CPS nodes, replaced nodes, man-in-the-middle

# Vulnerability Analysis: Methods

- \* Static analysis
  - \* *syntactic* analysis: pattern matching
  - \* *semantic* analysis: data-flow & control-flow analysis etc.
- \* Dynamic analysis
  - \* smart fuzzing: feed programs with **crafted** inputs
- \* Symbolic execution
  - \* mark program inputs as symbol, execute the program on symbol values, and check for candidate vulnerabilities

# Syntactic Static Analysis (on OpenDavinci)

## \* FlawFinder

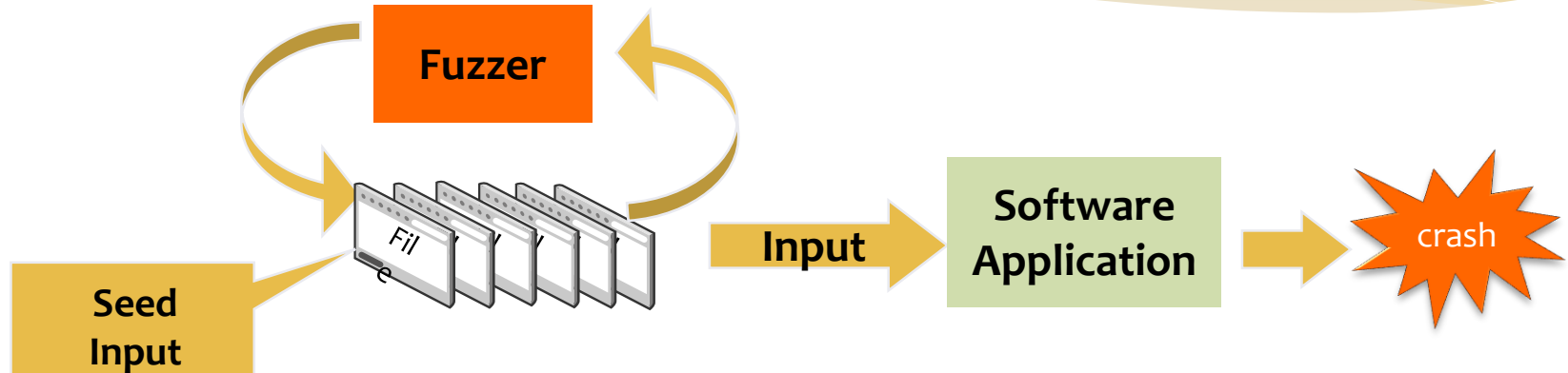
Risk Level	# Warnings
5	5
4	65
3	42
2	384
1	2255

## \* RATS

Risk Level	# Warnings
High	162
Medium	697

- \* All high risk warnings are false positives, confirmed manually.
- \* **Syntactic** static analysis is not sufficient to find real vulnerabilities.

# Smart Fuzzing: Method (on OpenDavinci)



- \* Basic fuzzing strategy
  - \* random mutate some bytes of the seed inputs
  - \* special values (e.g., max, min, 0, 1, etc.)
- \* Smart Fuzzing
  - \* we extend the popular fuzzer AFL
  - \* monitor the execution of inputs, record the traversed code block information
  - \* filter inputs that trigger new blocks, and mutate them, to explore as many program paths as possible

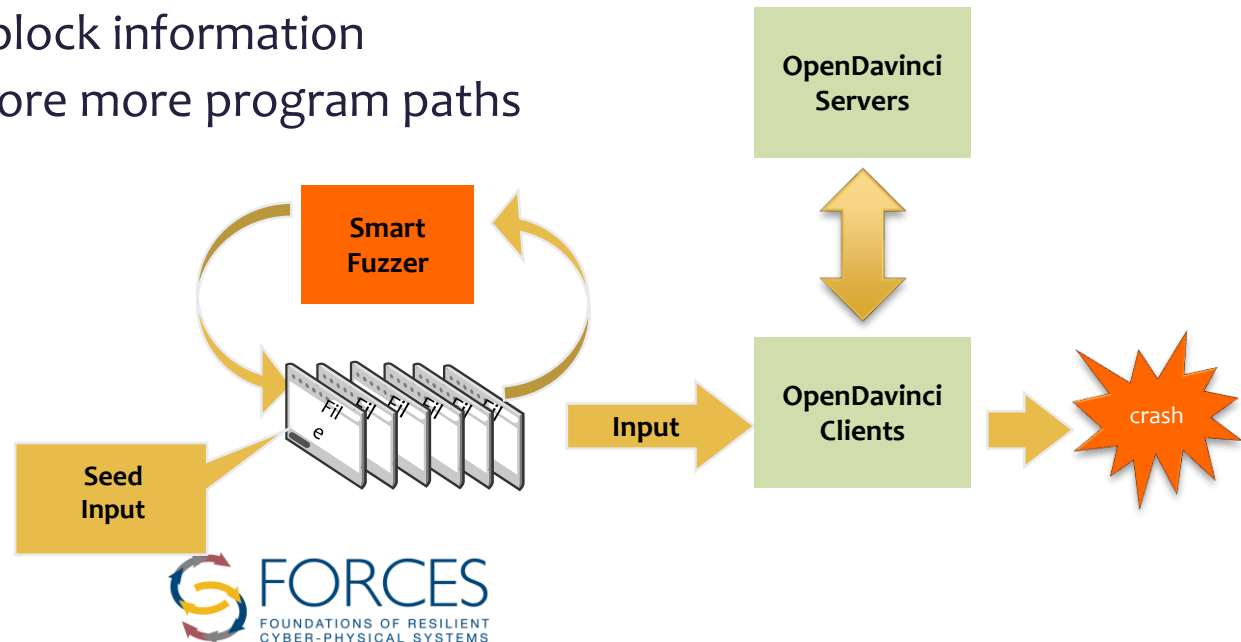


# Smart Fuzzing: Test-flow (on OpenDavinci)

- \* Compile OpenDavinci
  - \* instrument runtime monitoring code



- \* Test OpenDavinci (distributed)
  - \* collect runtime code block information
  - \* mutate inputs to explore more program paths



# Smart Fuzzing: Results (on OpenDavinci)

- \* Target app: **odrecintegrity**

Metrics	Value
run time	25 hours
total execs	11.5M times
total crashes	238K
unique crashes	<b>31</b>

- \* All the crash samples can trigger the program to crash
  - \* i.e., vulnerabilities exist
- \* Work-in-progress:
  - \* verify whether these vulnerabilities are exploitable

# Smart Fuzzing: Results (on OpenDavinci)

- \* Target app: **odsplrit**

Metrics	Value
run time	25 days
total execs	2.21M times
total crashes	2.16M
unique crashes	<b>5000+</b>

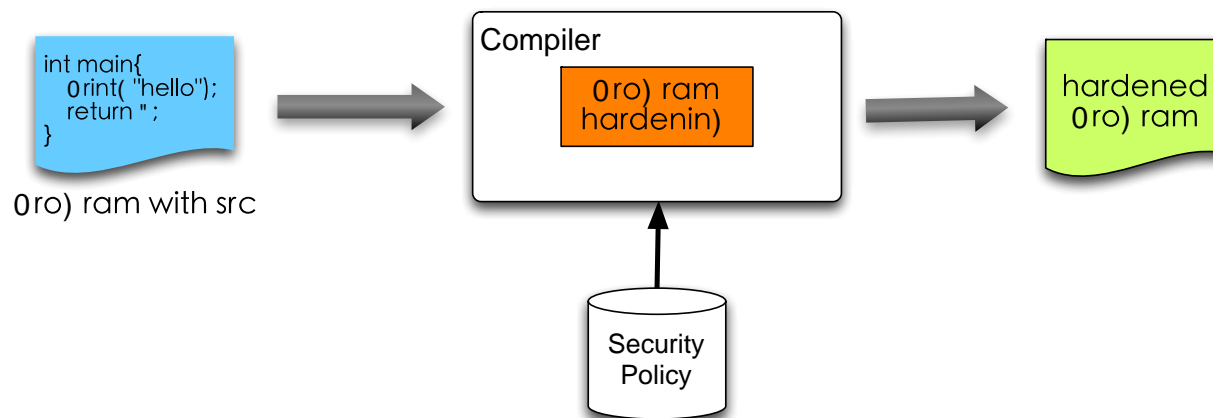
- \* Work-in-progress:
  - \* filter out crashes that are not real bugs

# Outline

- Motivation
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- Case Study: OpenDavinci
- **Program Hardening**

# Question & Solution

- \* The question: *how to protect vulnerable programs?*
  - \* too many attack vectors to stop
  - \* vulnerability detection is undecidable
- \* The solution: *proactive program hardening*



# Our Security Policy

## Control-flow hijack

```
int *q = buf + input;  
*q = input2;  
...  
(*func_ptr)();
```

## Code Pointer integrity

Enforce the control-flow targets to be **intact**.

# Code Pointer Integrity

- Separate **sensitive pointers** and **regular data**

*Sensitive pointers =*

*code pointers + **indirect pointers to sensitive pointers***

- Enforce **sensitive pointers** accesses to be **safe**

*Separation + **runtime checks***

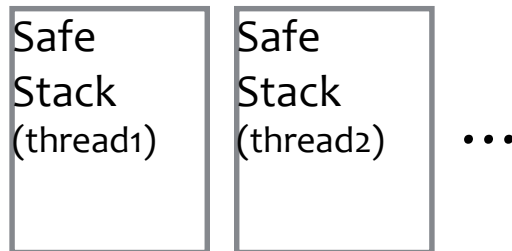
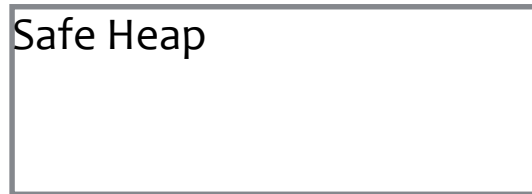
- Keep **regular data** accesses **intact** (fast)

*Instruction-level safe region isolation*

# Guaranteed Protection (CPI): Memory Layout

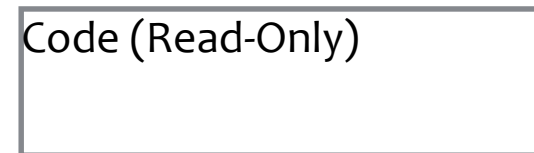
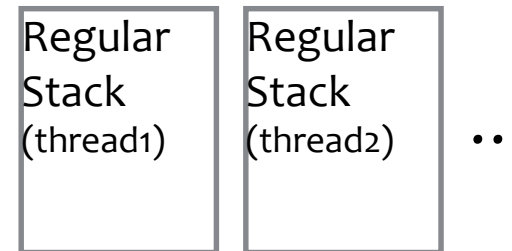
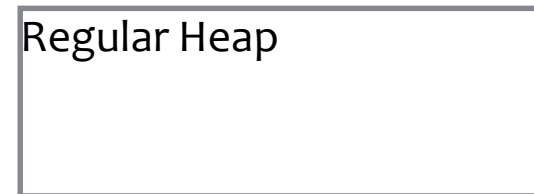
Accesses  
are safe

**Safe memory**  
(sensitive pointers and metadata)



Accesses  
are fast

**Regular memory**  
(non-sensitive data)



Instruction-level isolation



# Full OS Distribution

- \* Hardened the entire FreeBSD distribution...
- \* ... and more than 100 packages



FreeBSD  
hardened



OpenSSL



PostgreSQL



Apache

# Harden OpenDavinci with CPI

- \* Compilation time evaluation

- \* the extra program hardening process takes a negligible time.

Time	Original compilation	CPI compilation
real	18m 45.762s	18m 50.381s
user	10m 1.032s	10m 2.336s
sys	0m 56.844s	0m 55.536s

- \* File size evaluation

- \* all 30 hardened programs have the same size as non-hardened ones

- \* Work-in-progress

- \* performance evaluation (no sufficient benchmarks)
- \* security evaluation (no usable exploits)

# Conclusion

- \* Vulnerabilities are inevitable in software, including CPS software, making them vulnerable to attacks.
- \* We analyzed a CPS software OpenDavinci, and found more than 30 crashes (i.e., vulnerabilities) in it.
- \* We proposed a lightweight program hardening solution CPI, able to protect vulnerable programs from being attacked.
- \* We hardened OpenDavinci with CPI, and evaluated its overhead.



# Thanks!

## Q&A

