Surreptitious Communication

CS 161 - Computer Security Profs. Vern Paxson & David Wagner

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April 26, 2010

Steganography

- Transmitting hidden messages using a known communication channel
 - Or hiding extra data inside known storage
- Goal: Sneak past a reference monitor ("warden")
- Examples?
 - Zillions: tattooed heads of slaves, least-significant bits of image pixels, extra tags in HTML documents, ...
 - All that's necessary is agreement between writer of message & reader of message
- Security?
 - Brittle: relies on *security-by-obscurity*
 - Warden can extract/block messages if they know the trick

Covert Channels

- Communication between two parties that uses a hidden (secret) channel
- Goal: evade reference monitor inspection entirely
 - Warden doesn't even realize communication is possible
- Example: suppose (unprivileged) process A wants to send 128 bits of secret data to (unprivileged) process B ...
 - But can't use pipes, sockets, signals, or shared memory; and can only read files, can't write them

Covert Channels, con't

- Method #1: A syslog's data, B reads via /var/log/...
- Method #2: select 128 files in advance. A opens for read only those corresponding to 1-bit's in secret.

– **B** recovers bit values by inspecting access times on files

- Method #3: divide A's running time up into 128 slots. A either runs CPU-bound - or idle - in a slot depending on corresponding bit in the secret. B monitors A's CPU usage.
- Method #4: Suppose A can run 128 times. Each time it either exits after 2 seconds (0 bit) or after 30 seconds (1 bit).
- Method #5: ...
 - There are zillions of Method #5's!

Covert Channels, con't

- Defenses?
- As with steganography, #1 challenge is identifying the mechanisms
- Some mechanisms can be very hard to completely remove
 - E.g., duration of program execution
- Fundamental issue is the covert channel's capacity
 - Bits (or bit-rate) that adversary can obtain using it
- Crucial for defenders to consider their threat model

Side Channels

- Inferring information meant to be hidden / private by exploiting how system is structured
 - Note: unlike for steganography & covert channels, here we do *not* assume a cooperating sender / receiver
- Can be difficult to recognize because often system builders "abstract away" seemingly irrelevant elements of system structure
- Side channels can arise from physical structure ...



Side Channels

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 - Note: unlike for steganography & covert channels, here we do not assume a cooperating sender / receiver
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- Side channel can arise from physical structure ...
 - ... or higher-layer abstractions

```
/* Returns true if the password from the
 * user, 'p', matches the correct master
 * password. */
bool check password(char *p)
{
    static char *master_pw = "T0p$eCRET";
    int i;
    for(i=0; p[i] && master_pw[i]; ++i)
         if(p[i] != master pw[i])
              return FALSE;
    /* Ensure both strings are same len. */
    return p[i] == master pw[i];
```

}

Inferring Password via Side Channel

 Suppose the attacker's code can call check_password many times (but not millions)

- But attacker can't breakpoint or inspect the code

- How could the attacker infer the master password using side channel information?
- Consider layout of **p** in memory:

```
...
if(check_password(p))
BINGO();
```

wildGUe\$s

Spread p across different memory pages:



If master password doesn't start with 'w', then loop exits on first iteration (i=0):

If it *does* start with 'w', then loop proceeds to next iteration, generating a page fault that the caller can observe

T0p\$eCRET ?

Ajunk	No page fault
Bjunk	No page fault
•••	
Tjunk	Page fault!



```
bool check_password2(char *p)
{
     static char *master pw = "T0p$eCRET";
     int i;
     bool is_correct = TRUE;
    for(i=0; p[i] && master pw[i]; ++i)
          if(p[i] != master_pw[i])
               is correct = FALSE;
     if(p[i] != master_pw[i])
          is correct = FALSE;
     return is correct;
}
              Note: still leaks length of master password
```

Side Channels in Web Surfing

- Suppose Alice is surfing the web and all of her traffic is encrypted
- Eve can observe the presence of Alice's packets but can't read their contents or destination
- How can Eve deduce that Alice is visiting FoxNews (say)?



Done

General Media Feeds Permissions Security	000	Page Info – http://www.foxnews.com/			
		General Media Feeds Permissions Security			

Address	Size	毘
http://www.foxnews.com/ucat/images/255017_laundry90.jpg	10.9 KB	0
http://www.foxnews.com/i/90x70_us.jpg	9.76 KB	
http://www.foxnews.com/i/90x70_world.jpg	7.77 KB	
http://www.foxnews.com/i/90x70_politics.jpg	6.2 KB	
http://a57.foxnews.com/static/managed/img/Entertainment/2010/90/70/What-Makes-a-Bombshell.jpg	8.54 KB	
http://video.foxnews.com/thumbnails/042310/90/70/ASL-033110HEALTHFNEFACEVEINS-1FEFRC0A_FNC_042310	7.88 KB	
http://a57.foxnews.com/static/managed/img/Leisure/2009/90/70/vw400.jpg	7.51 KB	m
http://a57.foxnews.com/static/managed/img/Scitech/90/70/Asphalt%20Volcanoes%20in%20Pacific.jpg	6.76 KB	Ψ
http://a57.foxnews.com/static/managed/img/Opinion/90/70/Hendricks_ChristinaR307.jpg	7.72 KB	
http://www.foxnews.com/i/new/fncshed-bg.gif	0.46 KB	
http://www.foxnews.com/images/374022/1_51_90_oreilly_new.jpg	3.81 KB	
http://www.foxnews.com/images/604051/0_51_90_042310_han_newt.jpg	16.53 KB	
http://www.foxnews.com/images/604009/0_51_90_042310_greta_palin.jpg	6.56 KB	
http://www.foxnews.com/images/545380/0_51_90_baier_new.jpg	4.03 KB	
http://www.foxnews.com/images/604066/0_51_90_beck_regulations.jpg	3.6 KB	×.
http://www.foxnews.com/images/604065/0_51_042310_90_yw_porn.jpg	14.5 KB	۳

Location: http://www.foxnews.com/i/new/right-head_bg.gif

Eve "fingerprints" web sites based on the specific sizes of the items used to build them

Side Channels in Web Surfing

- Suppose Alice is surfing the web and all of her traffic is encrypted
- Eve can observe the presence of Alice's packets but can't read their contents or destination
- How can Eve deduce that Alice is visiting FoxNews (say)?
- What about inferring what terms Alice is searching on?

8 × s	Q		si Q	
ns RSS	southwest ai Suggest	ns PS	sierra at ta Sugges	- 1
S	sfgate	p3 103.	singapore airlines	
S	skype		sierra trading post	F
S	safeway		sidereel	
S	sears		simon monjack	
S	super bowl 2010		silverlight	
S	san jose mercury news	;	sirius	
S	sports authority		silver legacy reno	
S	starbucks		sidestep	
S	speed test		six flags	



8	side	Q	
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	sidebar oak	land	
	sidekick		
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	sideways		
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102 chars.

136 chars.

8	•	d	Q
ans	RSS	dictionary	Suggest
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		disneyland	
		dominos	
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		doppelganger	· .
		daylight savin	gs time
	_	direct tv	



125 chars.

101 chars.





107 chars.

102 chars.

8	f	Q
ns RS	facebook	Suggest
.ps 105	facebook login	
	fandango	
	firefox	
	food network	
	fedex	
	fafsa	
	fox news	
	frys	
	forever 21	

Exploiting Side Channels For Stealth Scanning

- Can attacker using system A scan the server of victim V to see what services V runs ...
- ... without V being able to learn A's IP address?
- Seems impossible: how can A receive the results of probes A sends to V, unless probes include A's IP address for V's replies?

IP Header Side Channel





UI Side Channel Snooping

 Scenario: Ann the Attacker works in a building across the street from Victor the Victim. Late one night Ann can see Victor hard at work in his office, but can't see his CRT display, just the glow of it on his face.



 How might Ann snoop on what Victor's display is showing?



CRT display is made up of an array of phosphor pixels









(a) Emission decay of a single pixel ($f_p = 36$ MHz)





Photomultiplier + high-precision timing + deconvolution to remove noise

CAN YOU **READ THIS?** This image was captured with the help of a light sensor from the high-frequency fluctuations in the light emitted by a cathode-ray tube computer monitor which I picked up as a diffuse reflection from a nearby wall.

Markus Kuhn, University of Cambridge, Computer Laboratory, 2001