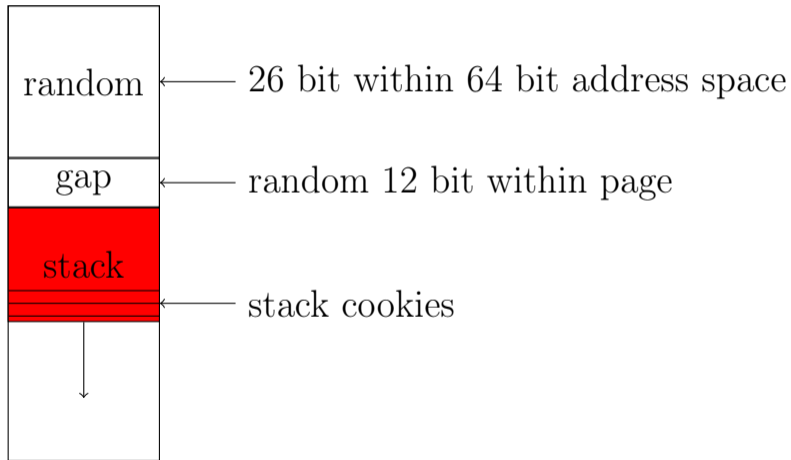


OpenBSD Security Mitigations

Stack Overflow

1. random gap
2. non executable
3. stack protector
4. retguard
5. immutable
6. random location

Stack Layout



Heap Overflow

- `malloc(3)` options
- guard page
- random chunk order
- canaries
- meta data `mprotect(2)` and `mimmutable(2)`

Heap Use-After-Free

- unmap freed
- junk at alloc
- junk at free
- SSH use-after-free
- limit chunk reuse

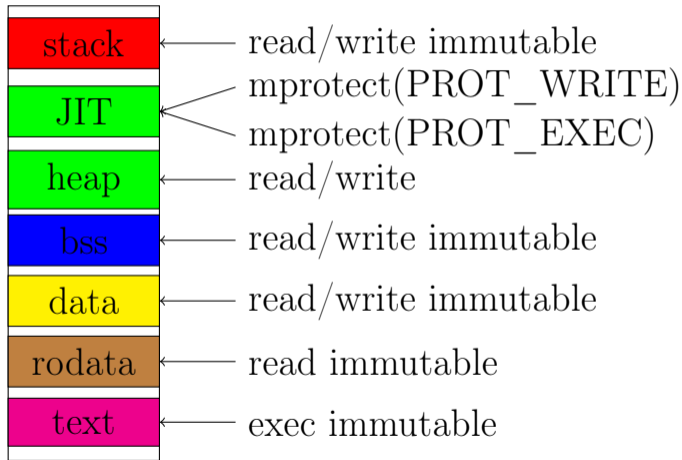
Return Oriented Programming

- map stack
- retguard
- avoid 0xc3 due to %rbx
- fork+exec
- sigreturn(2) cookie
- setjmp(3), longjmp(3) cookie
- ARM BTI & Intel IBT endbr64
- random relinking

Mapping Protection

- `mprotect(2)`
 - `W^X`
 - `xonly`
- `mimmutable(2)`
- `mmap(2)`
 - `MAP_STACK`
 - `MAP_CONCEAL`

Address Space Protection



Hardware xonly

- arm64, riscv64 have RWX
- new amd64 have PKU

Opportunistic xonly

```
addr = mmap(NULL, 4096, PROT_NONE,  
            MAP_PRIVATE | MAP_ANON, -1, 0);  
mprotect(addr, 4096, PROT_READ);  
printf("%p: %08x\n", addr, *(int *)addr);  
mprotect(addr, 4096, PROT_EXEC);  
printf("%p: %08x\n", addr, *(int *)addr);
```

```
0x73d15433000: 00000000
```

```
0x73d15433000: 00000000
```

Trap xonly

```
addr = mmap(NULL, 4096, PROT_NONE,  
            MAP_PRIVATE | MAP_ANON, -1, 0);  
mprotect(addr, 4096, PROT_READ);  
mprotect(addr, 4096, PROT_EXEC);  
printf("%p: %08x\n", addr, *(int *)addr);
```

Segmentation fault (core dumped)

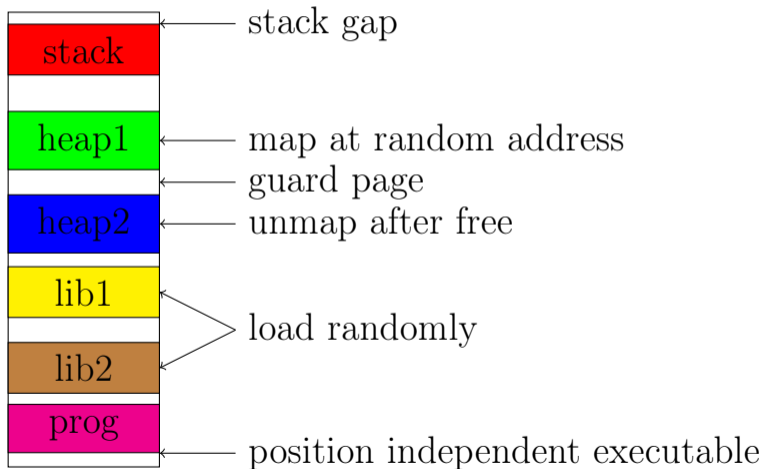
Random Everywhere

- `arc4random(3)`
- `arc4random_uniform(3)`
- `srand_deterministic(seed)`
- `getentropy(2)`
- ELF header `.openbsd.randomdata`
- boot `/etc/random.seed`

Address Space Layout Randomization

1. shared library mapping
2. heap `mmap(2)`
3. stack gap
4. PIE program text
5. relink `libc`
6. relink `sshd(8)`

Address Space Layout



Process Mapping

sleep 1 & procmap \$!

- Start End random
- `rwXseIpc` xonly, stack, system call entry, immutable
 - `--x-eIp+` text
 - `r-----Ip+` read only
 - `rw----Ip-` data
 - `rw-----p-` heap
 - `rw-S-Ip-` stack

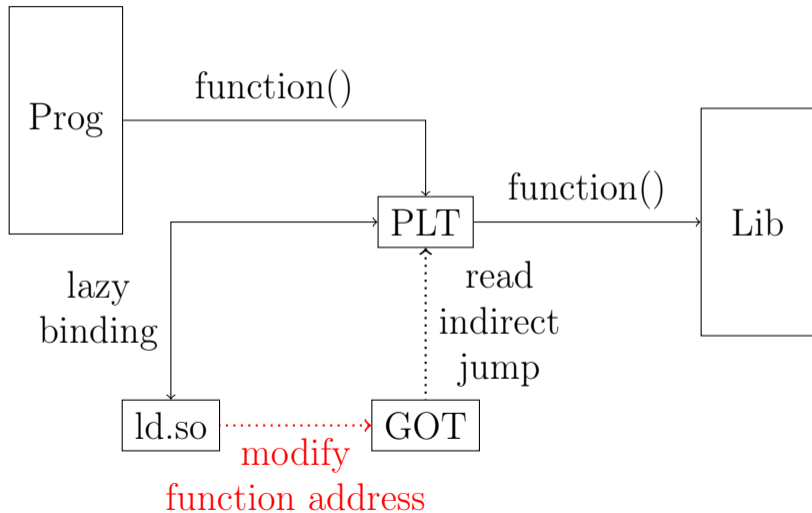
Kernel Exec

- check `argc > 0`
- random stack
- random signal cookie
- exec pledge
- `setuid` open `stdin`, `stdout`, `stderr`

Dynamic Loader

- init random `getentropy(2)`
- fix permissions `mimutable(2)`
- random layout `mmap(2)`
- syscall area `msyscall(2)`
- exec area `pinsyscall(2)`
- lazy-binding `kbind(2)`

Lazy Binding kbind(2)



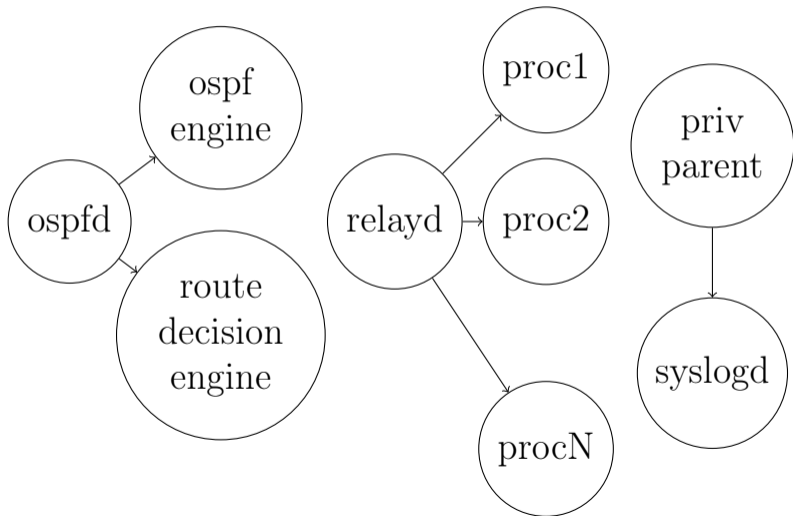
Pledge and Unveil

- `ps -ax -o stat | grep p` \Rightarrow 86% pledged
- `ps -ax -o stat | grep U` \Rightarrow 39% unveiled
- easy to use
- structures design securely
- daily violation mail
- `lastcomm(1)`, `acct(5)`, `accton(8)`

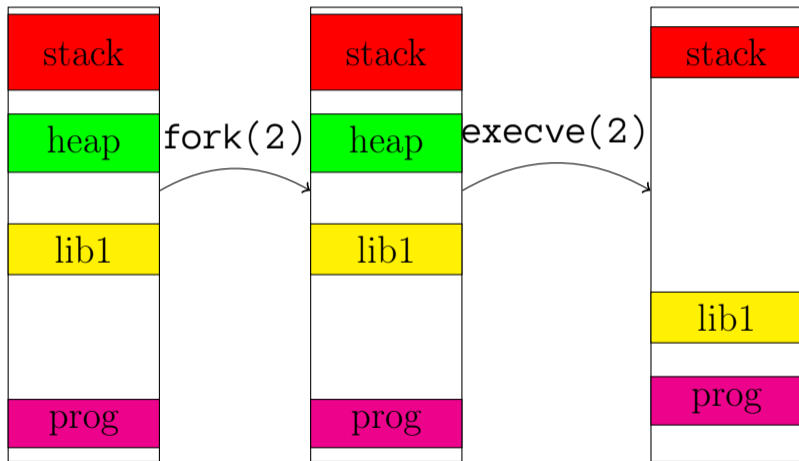
Privilege Separation in Processes

- identify isolated tasks with high risk
- `socketpair(2)`
- `fork(2)`
- `chroot(2)`
- `setuid(2)`
- `pledge(2)`
- `imsg_init(3)`
- file descriptor passing

Programs with Privsep



fork+exec



API Changes

- `strncpy(3)`, `strlcat(3)`
- `reallocarray(3)`
- `explicit_bzero(3)`
- `freezero(3)`
- `malloc_conceal(3)`
- `printf(3)` without `%n`

File Descriptors

- `getdtablecount(2)`
- `sendsyslog(2)`
- `socket(2)` type `SOCK_DNS`

Ports Pain

- BTI and IBT
- xonly
- map stack
- W^X
- otto@ malloc

Default and Force

- control: kernel, libc, base
- adapt: ports
- last resort: mount and program flags
 - mount -o wxallowed
 - ld -z wxneeded
 - ld -z nobtcfi
 - NOT execstack, force-bti, force-ibt

SSH Agent Library Exploit

`dlopen(3)` 4 libraries:

- ELF header executable stack
- init signal handler SIGSEGV
- ELF flag NODELETE
- on load segmentation fault

Not Yet

- ARM pointer authentication
- shadow stack
- remove `syscall(2)`

Conclusion

- powerful combination
- cheap and effective
- always on
- works with ports

Questions

?