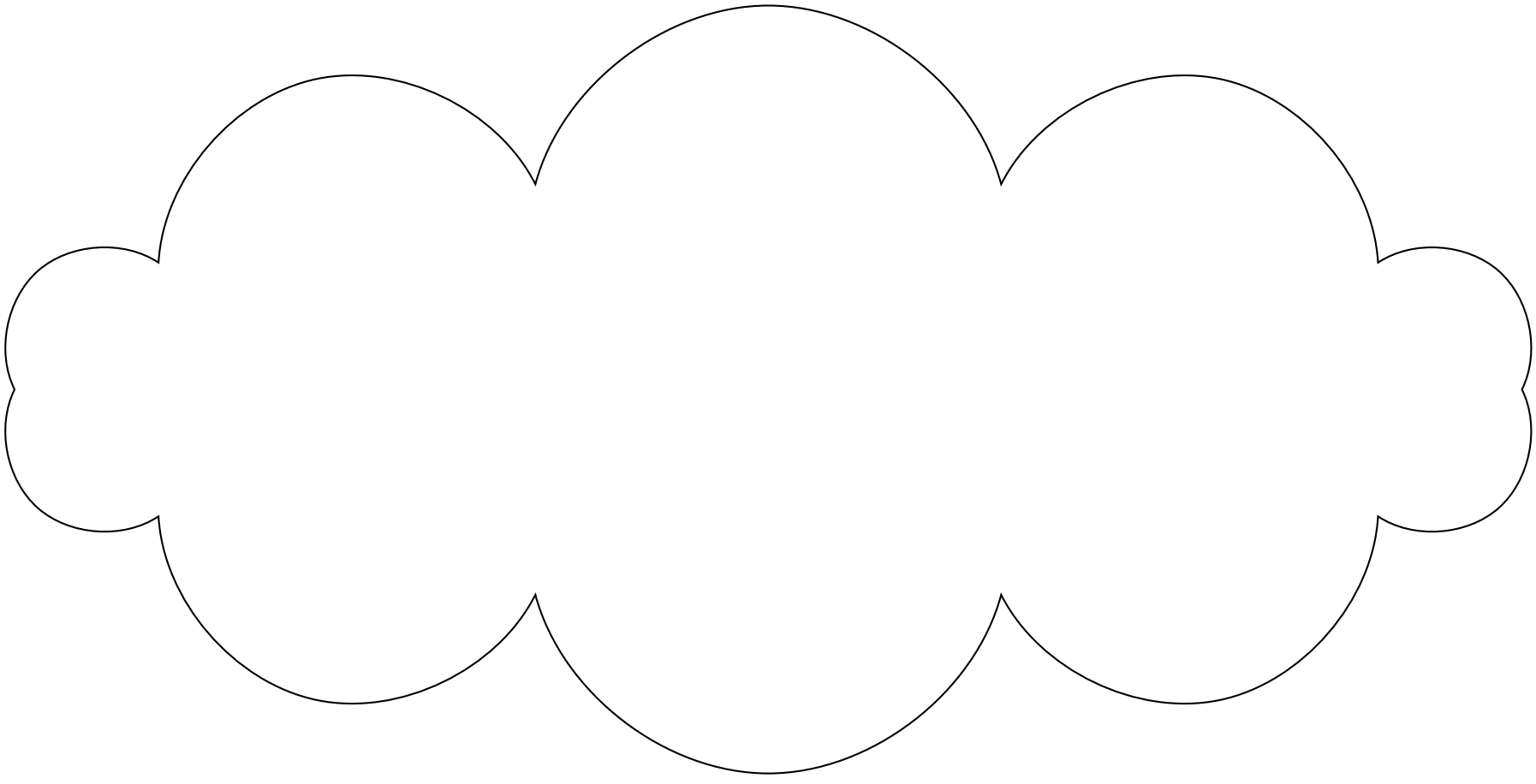
SEVerity: Code Injection Attacks against Encrypted Virtual Machines

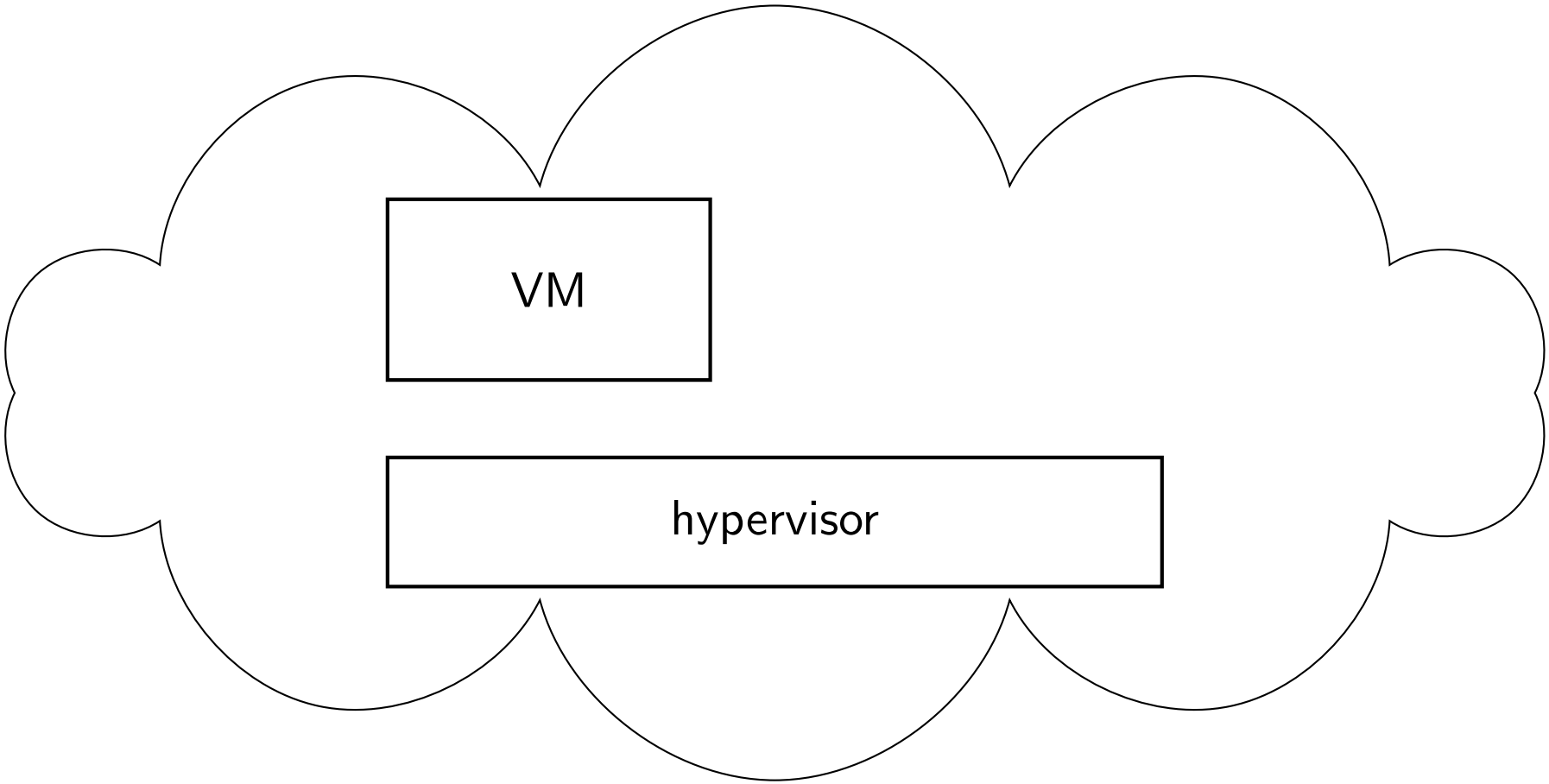
Mathias Morbitzer, Sergej Proskurin, Martin Radev, Marko Dorfhuber and Erick Quintanar Salas, 27th May 2021

Fraunhofer AISEC

AMD SEV



AMD SEV



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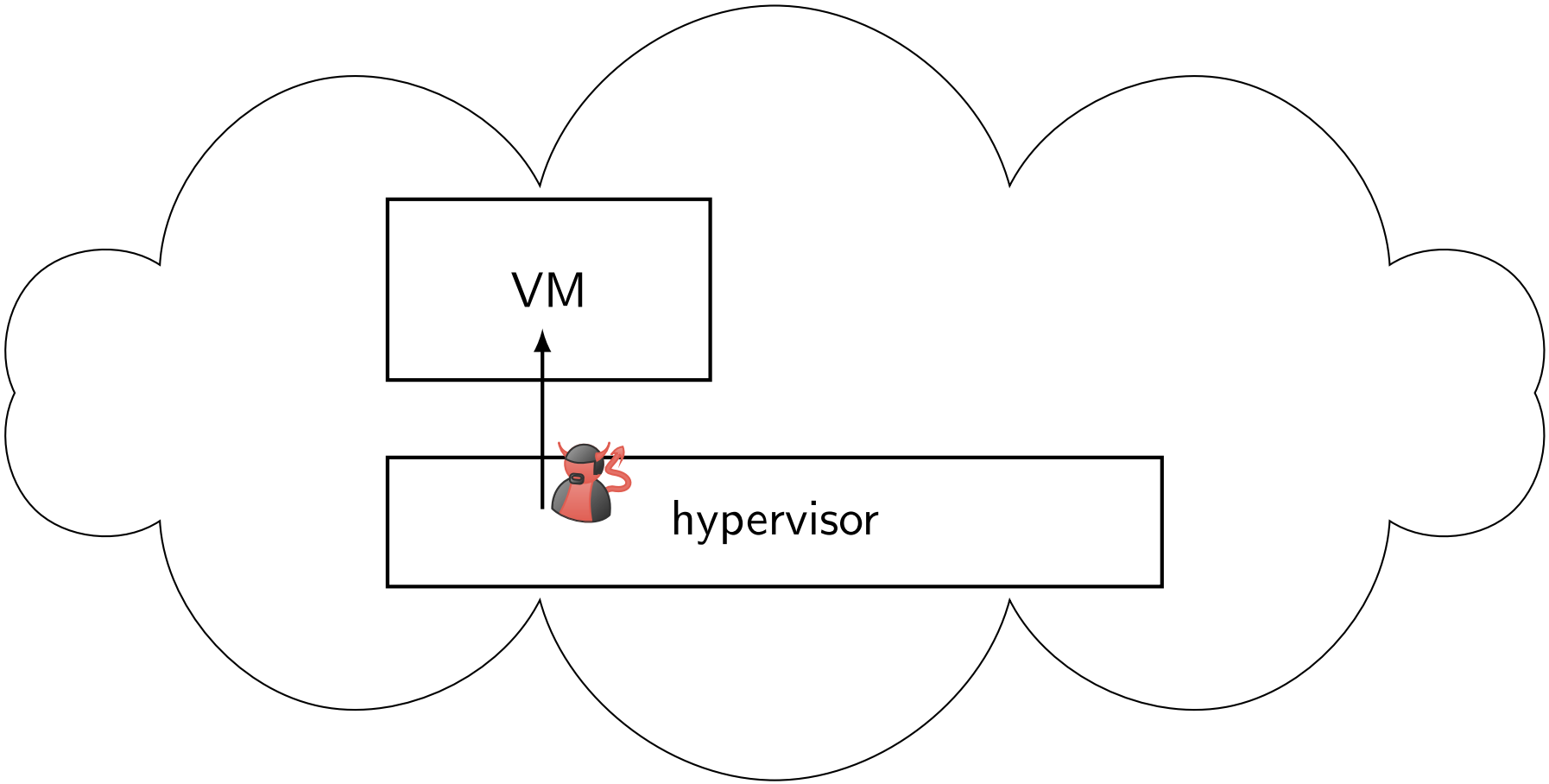

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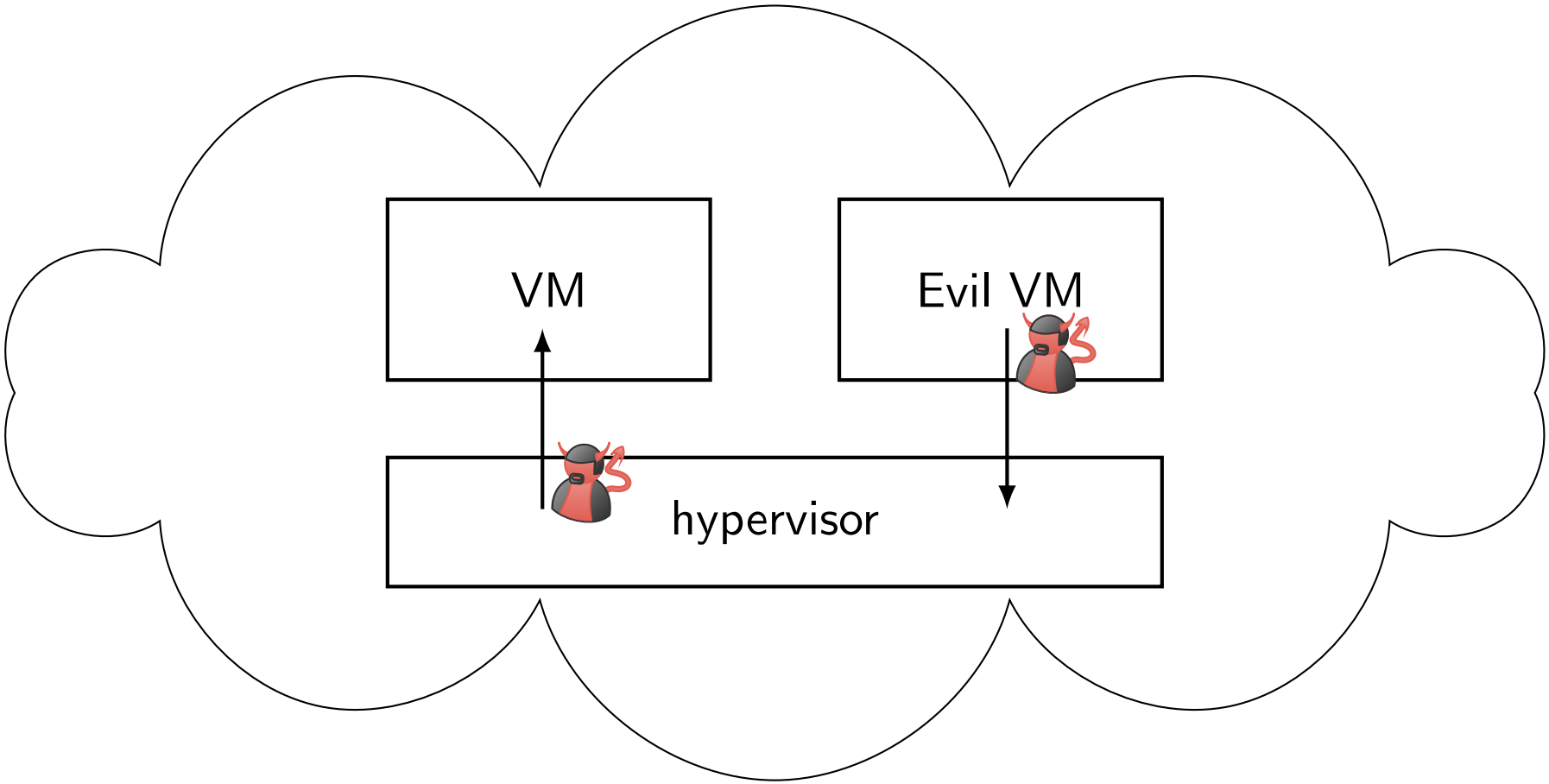

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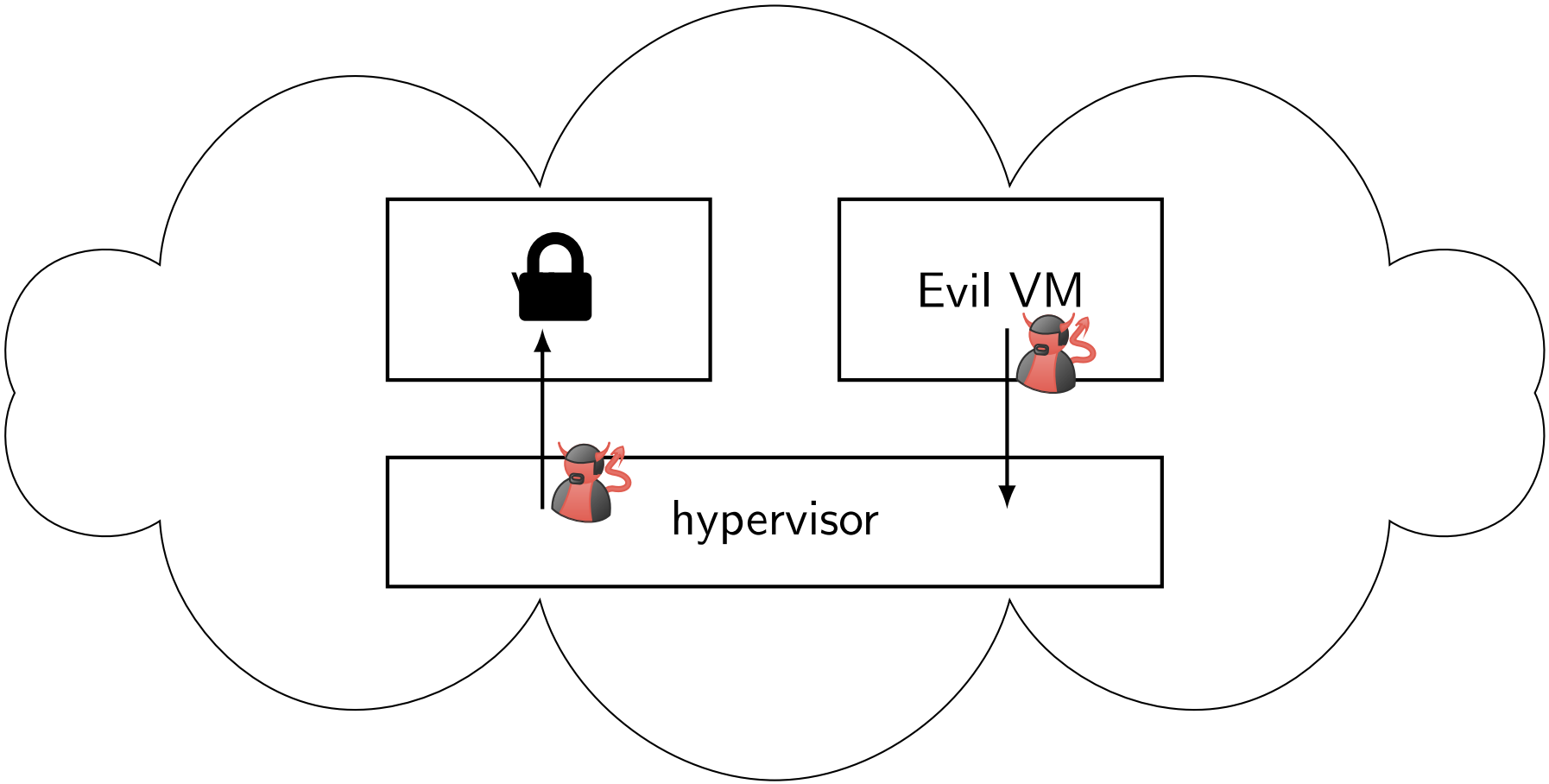

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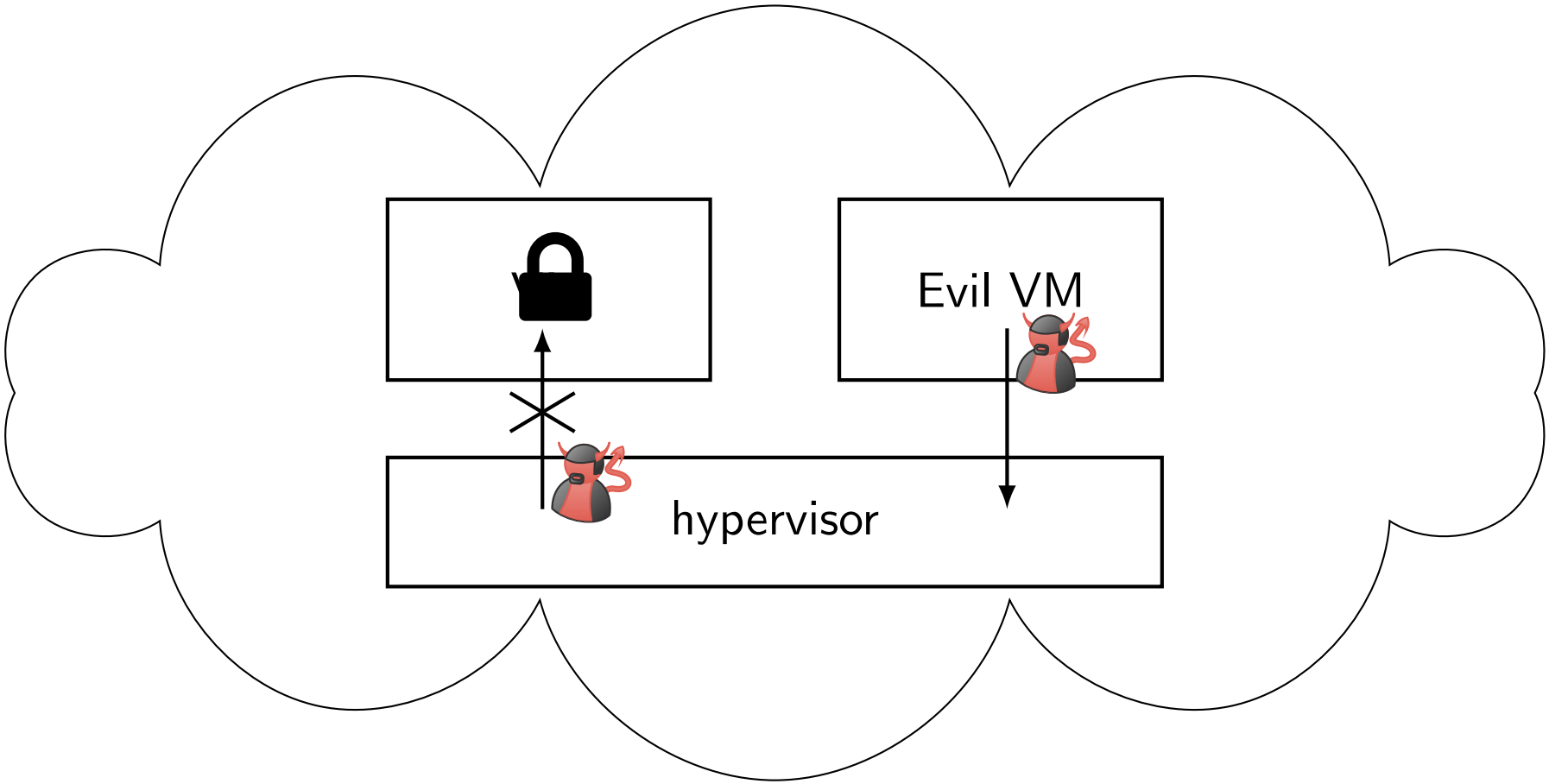

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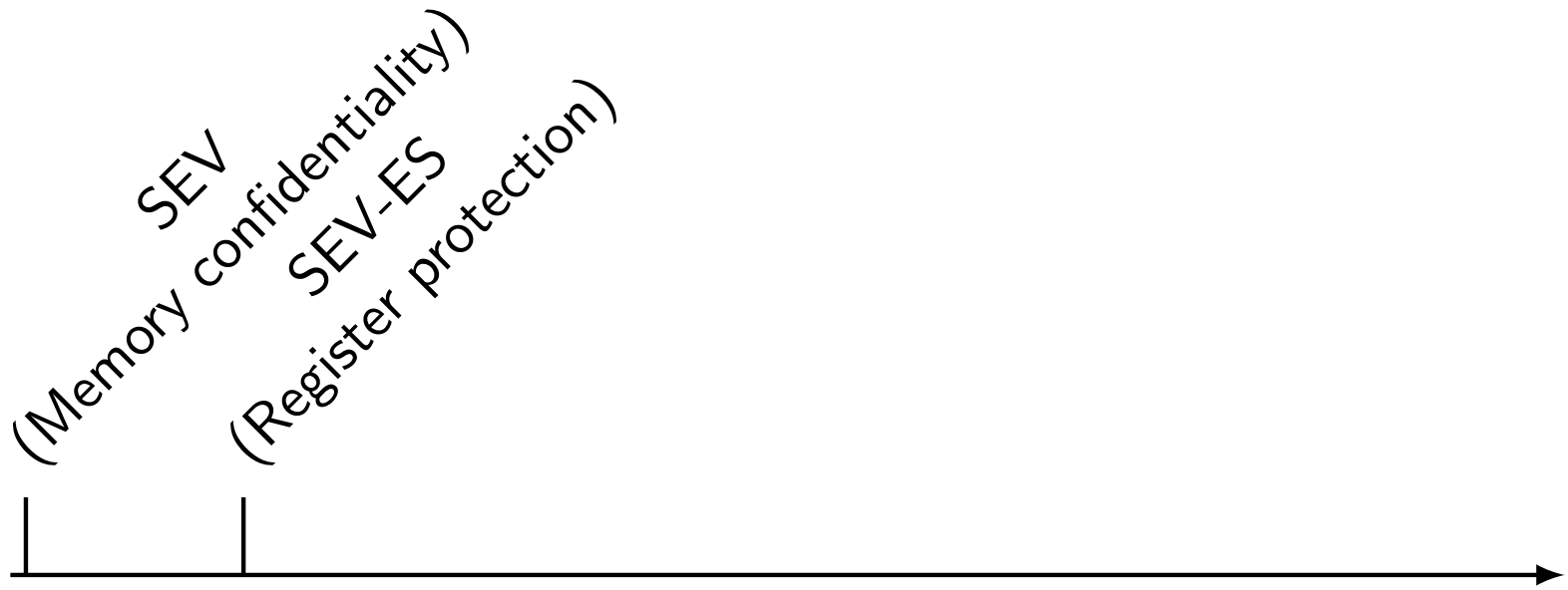

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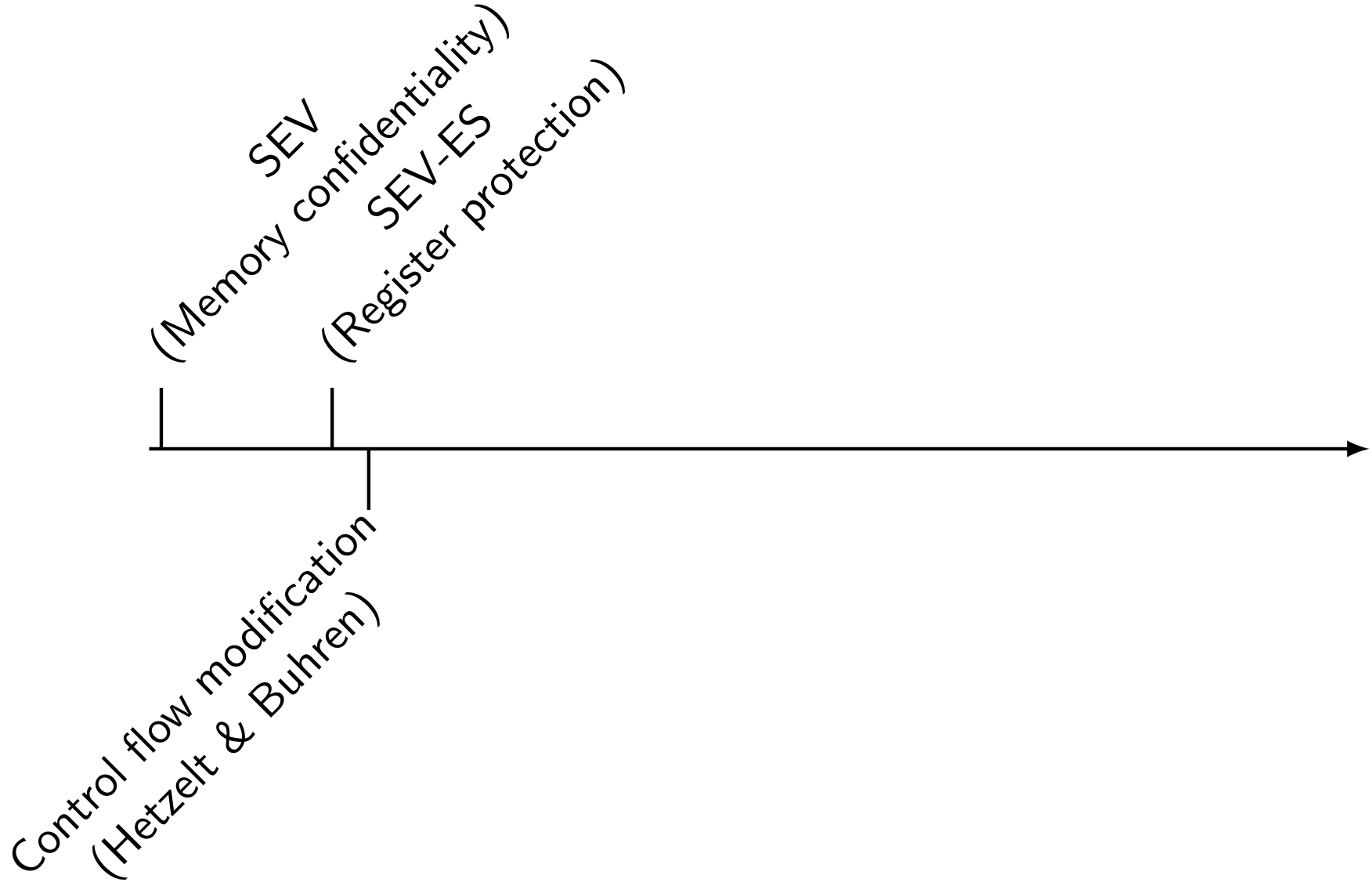

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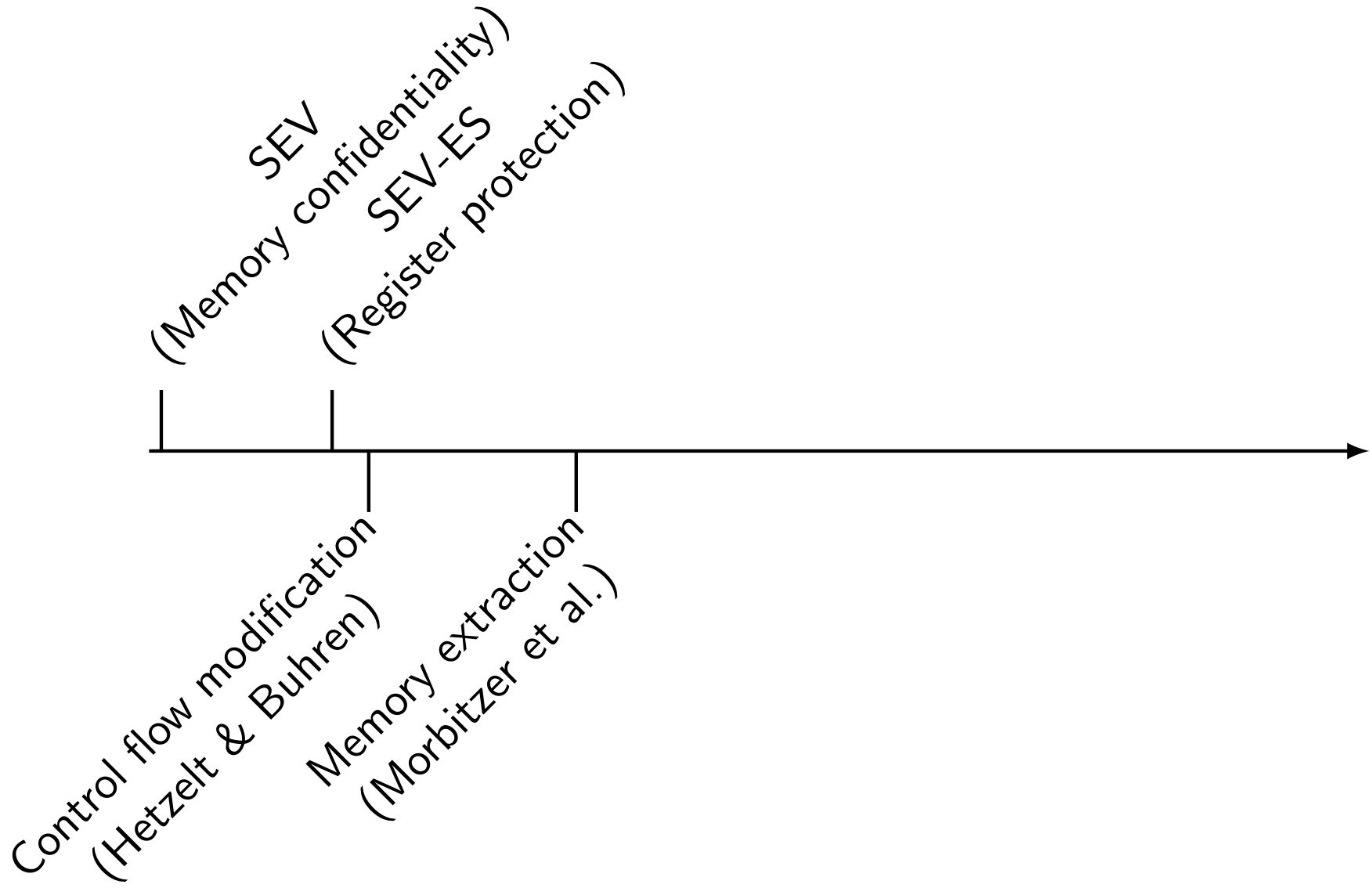

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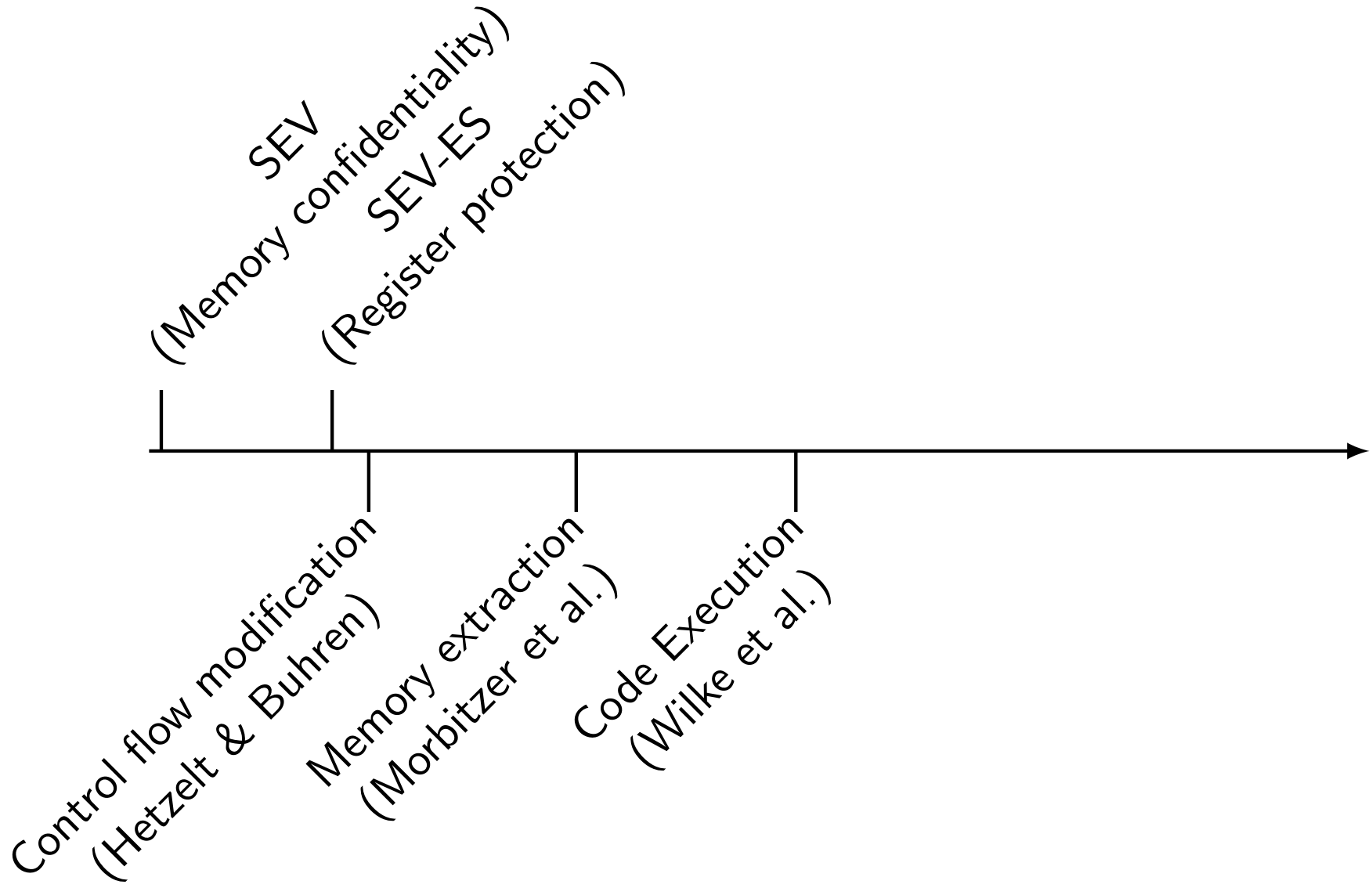

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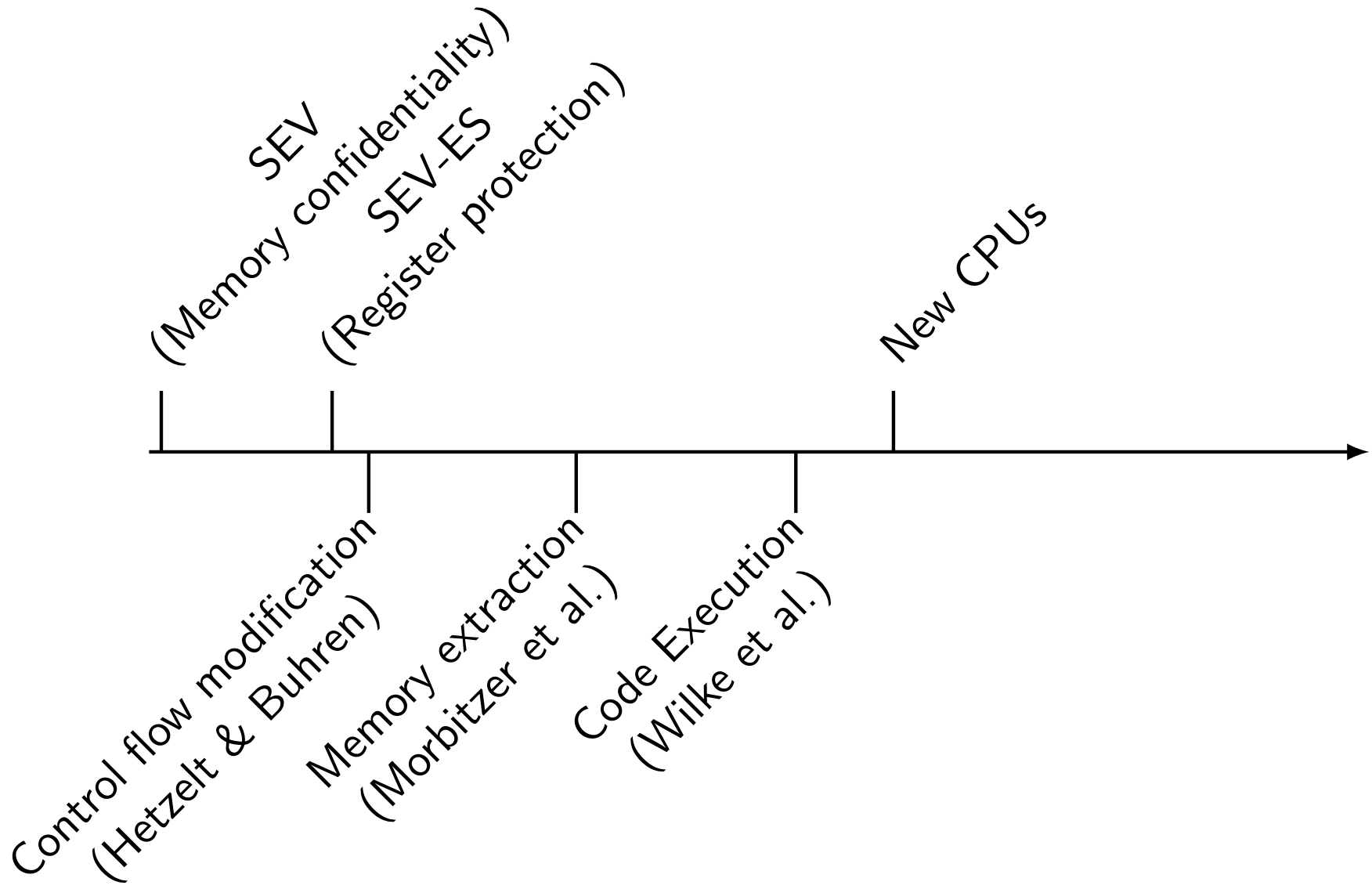

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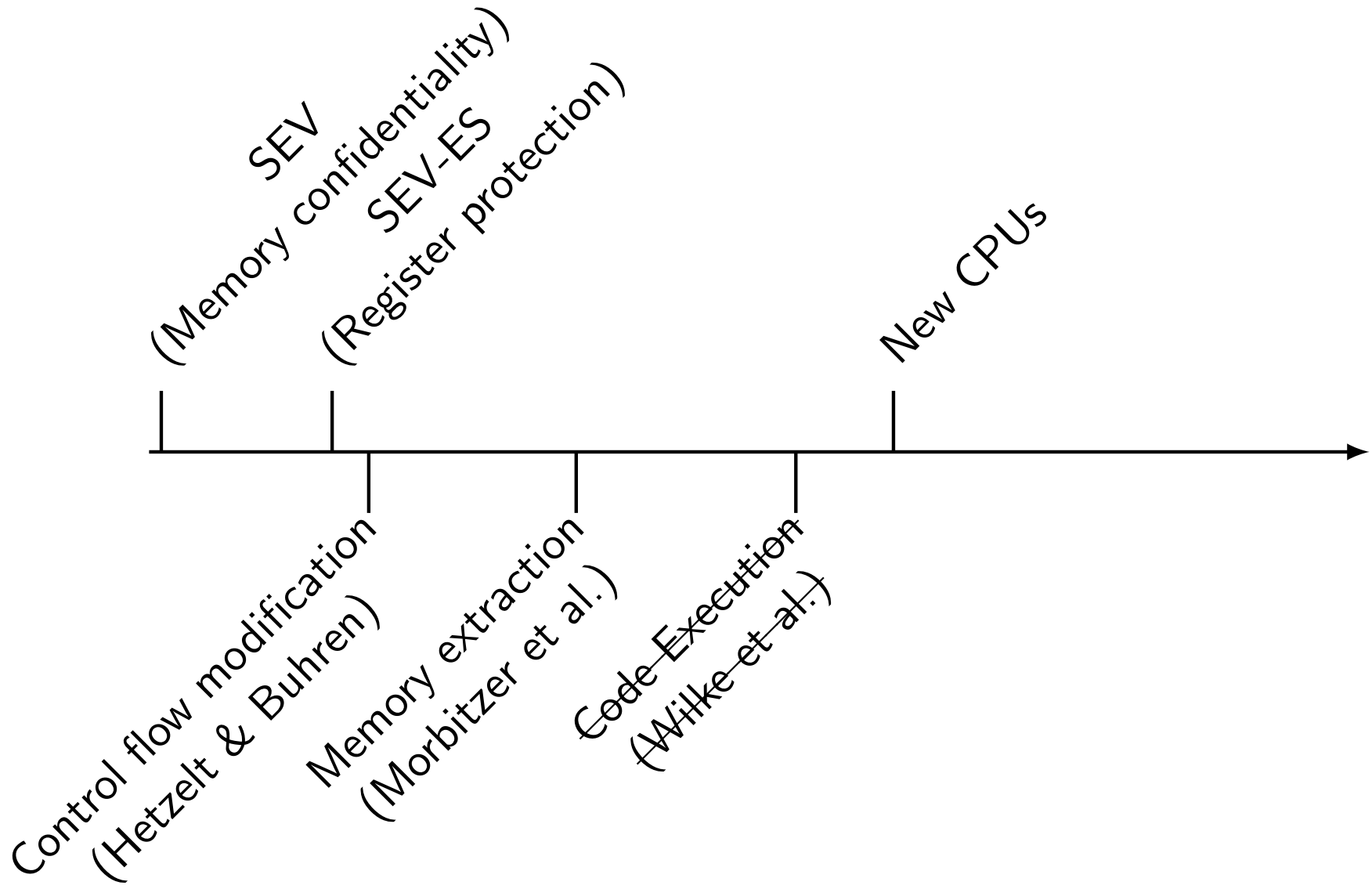

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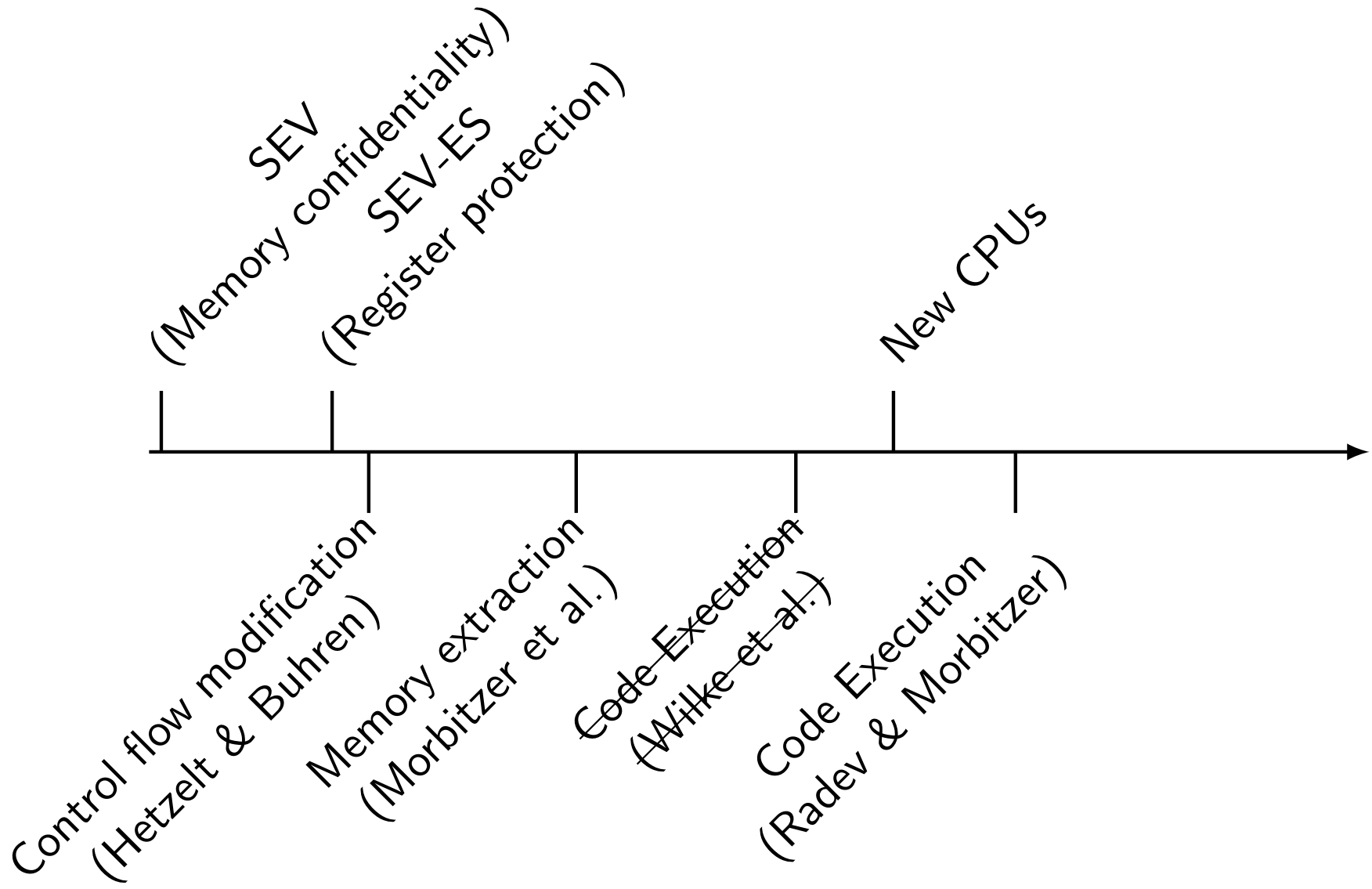

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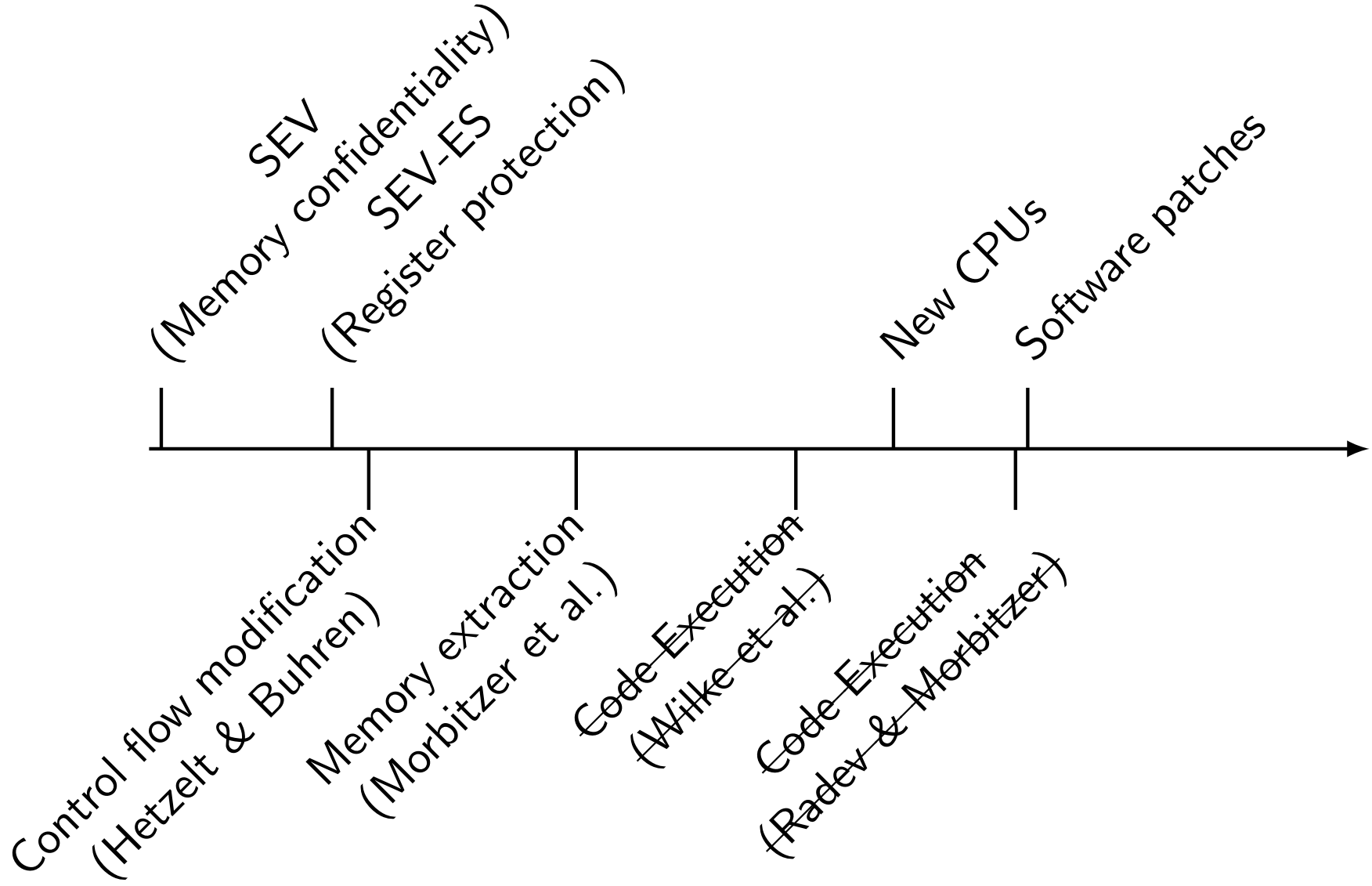

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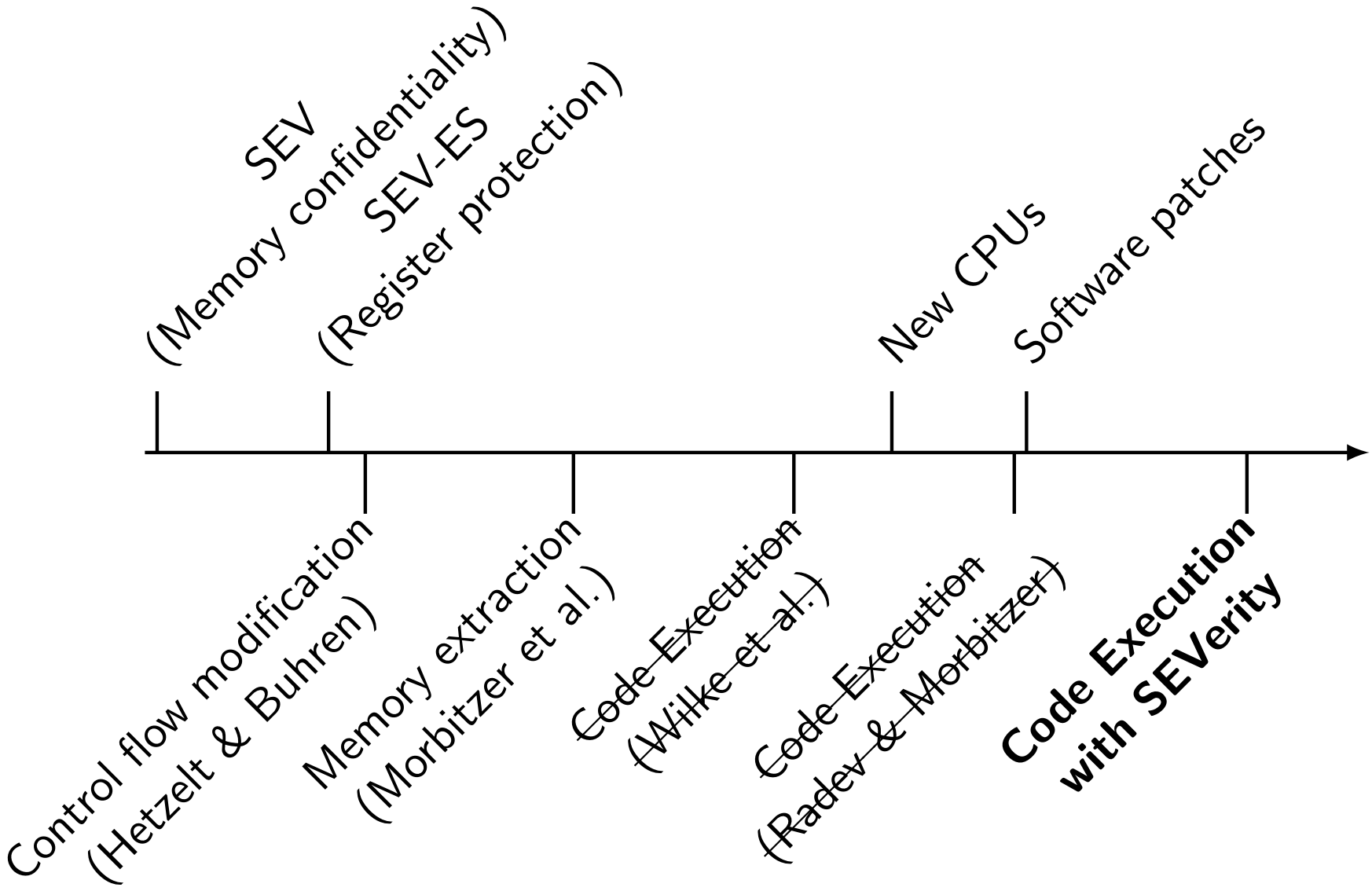
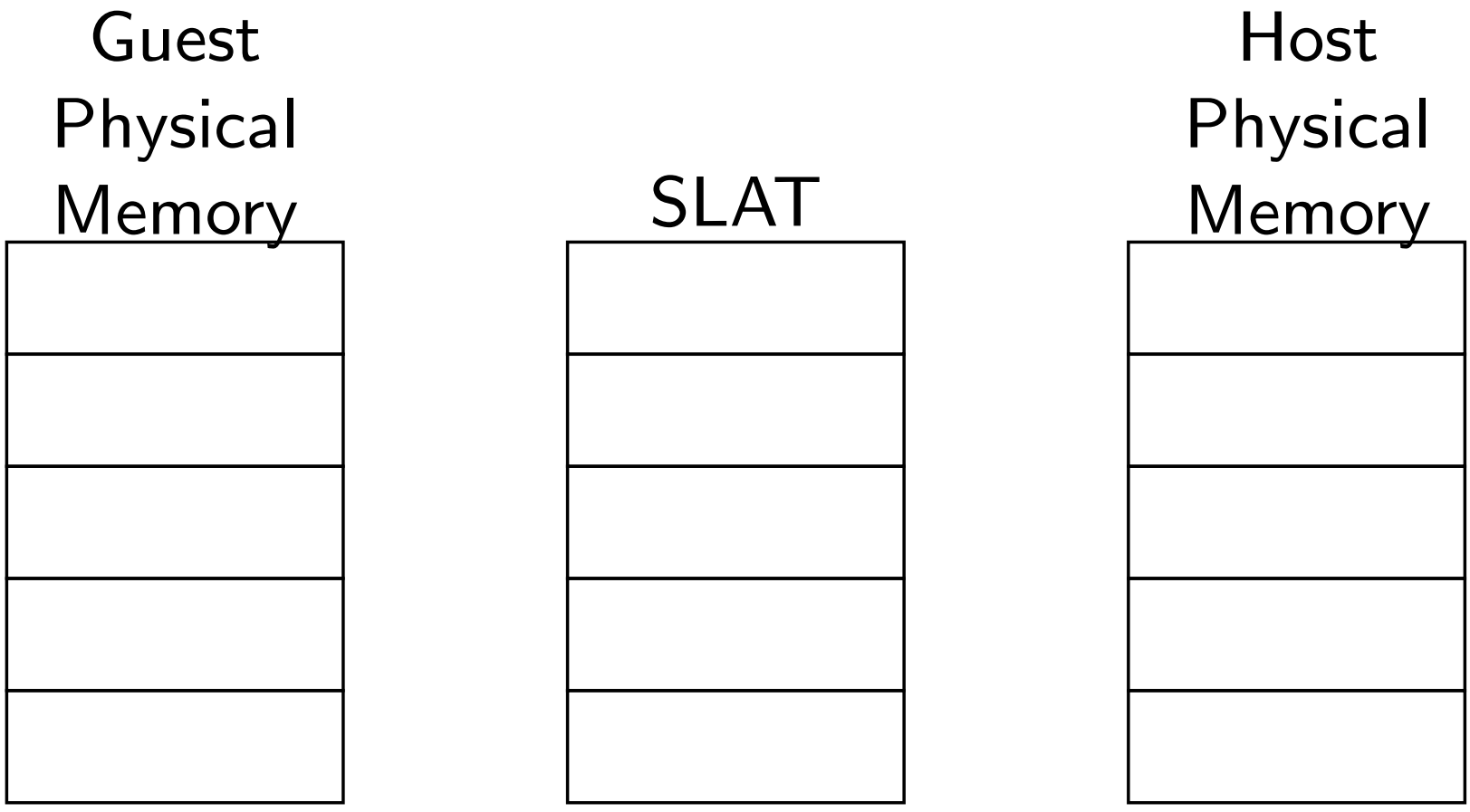


Attack Overview



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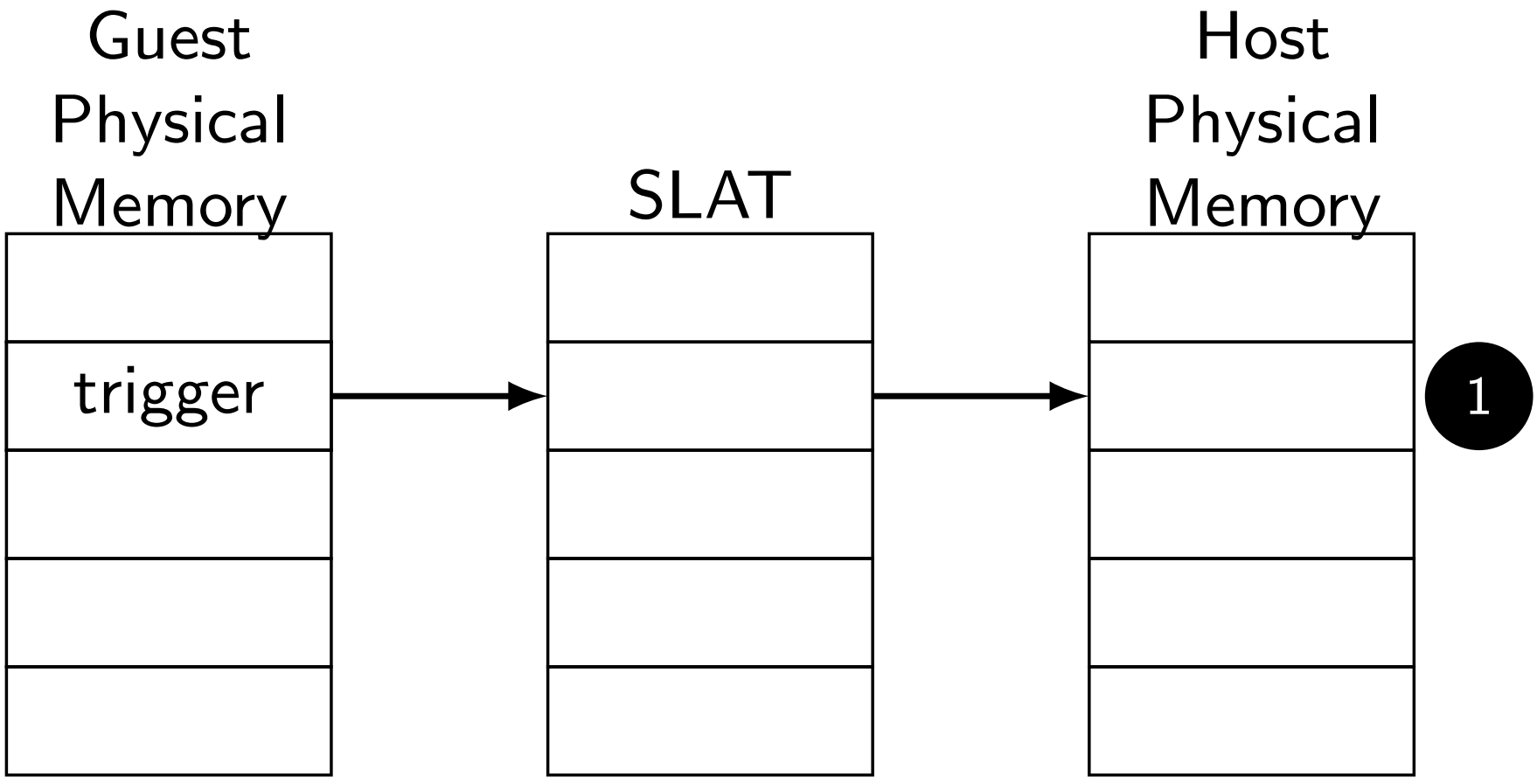

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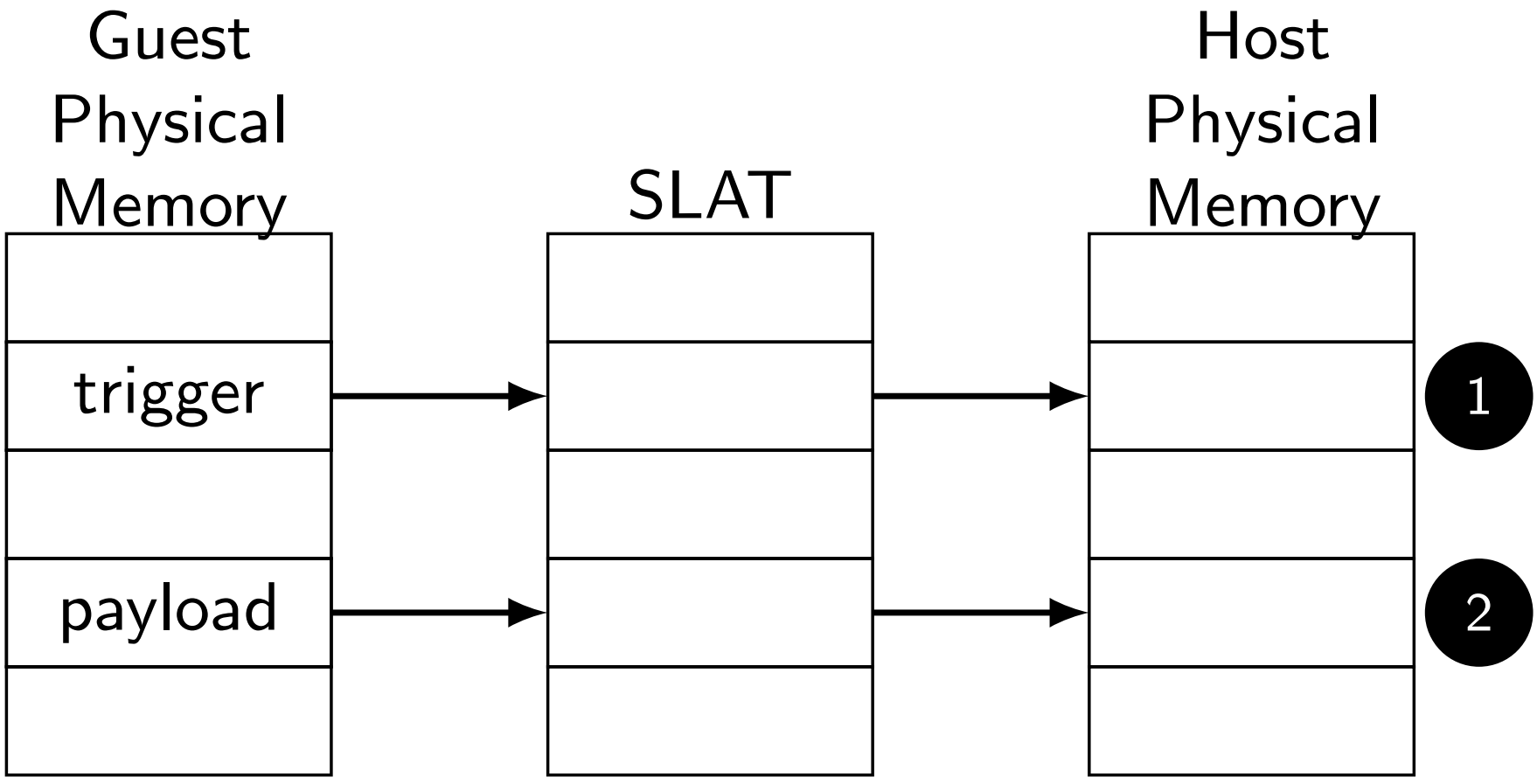

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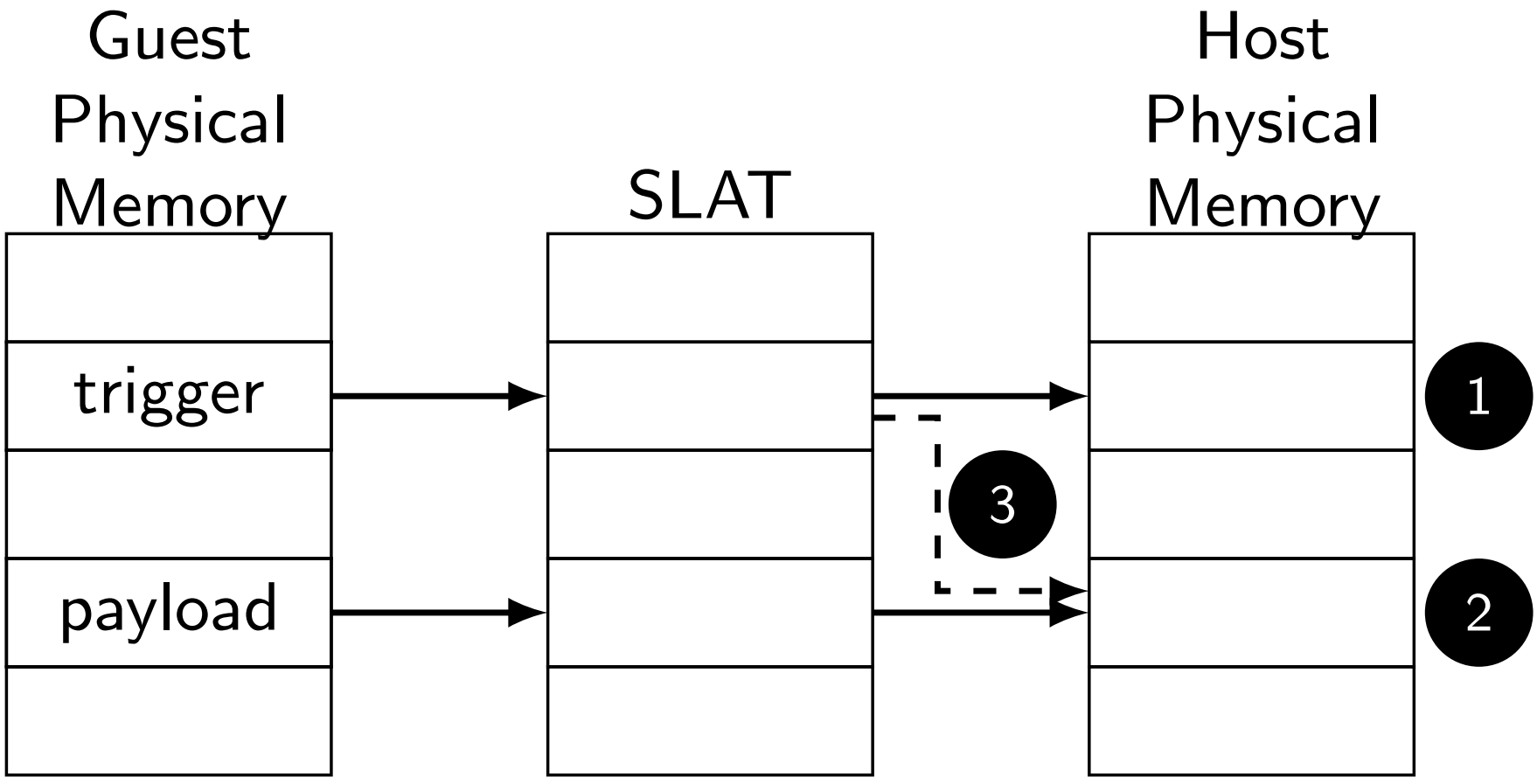

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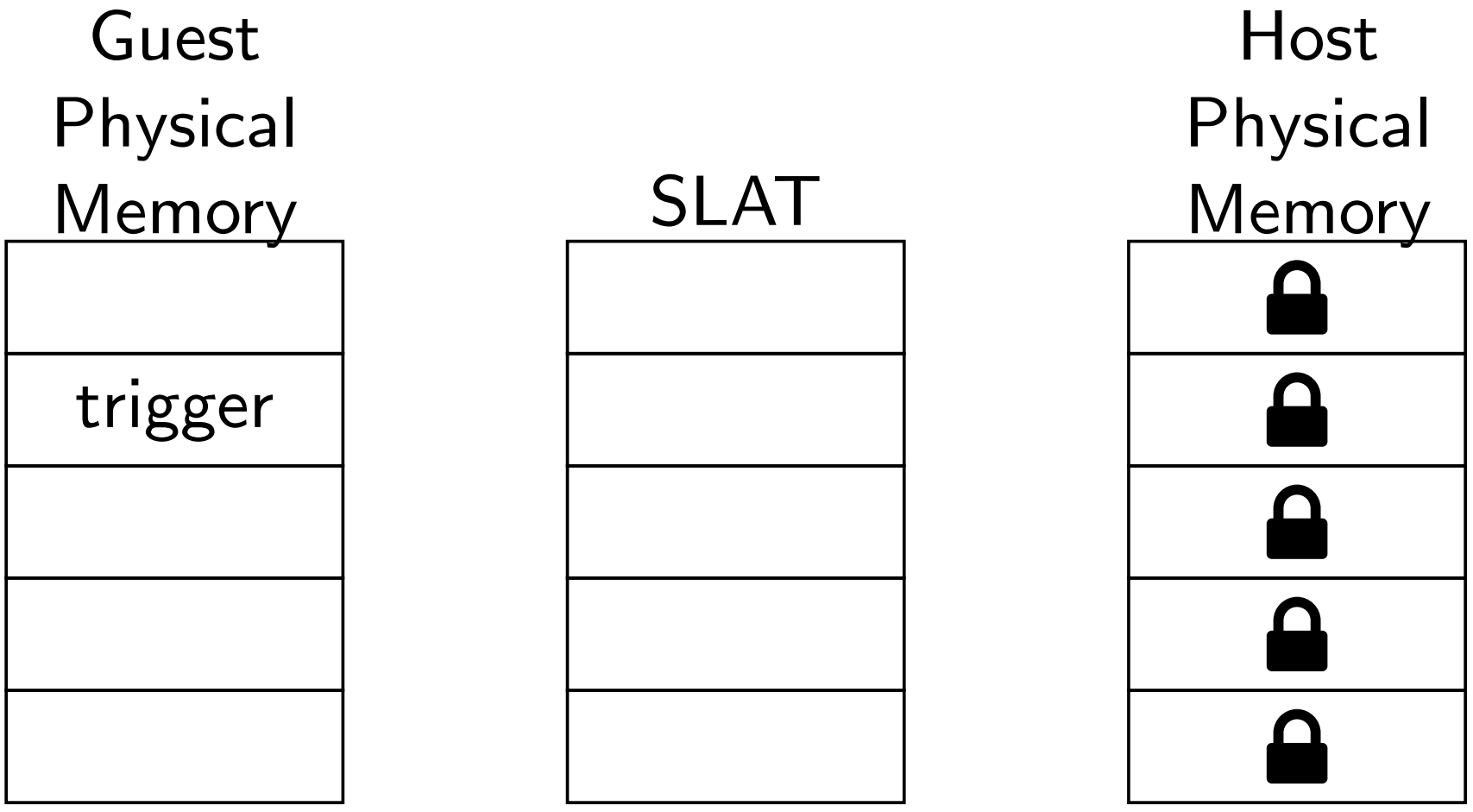
- KASLR randomizes the kernel's offset in the VM's virtual and physical memory
- Three methods to determine KASLR offset

❶ Identifying the trigger: probing NMI handler



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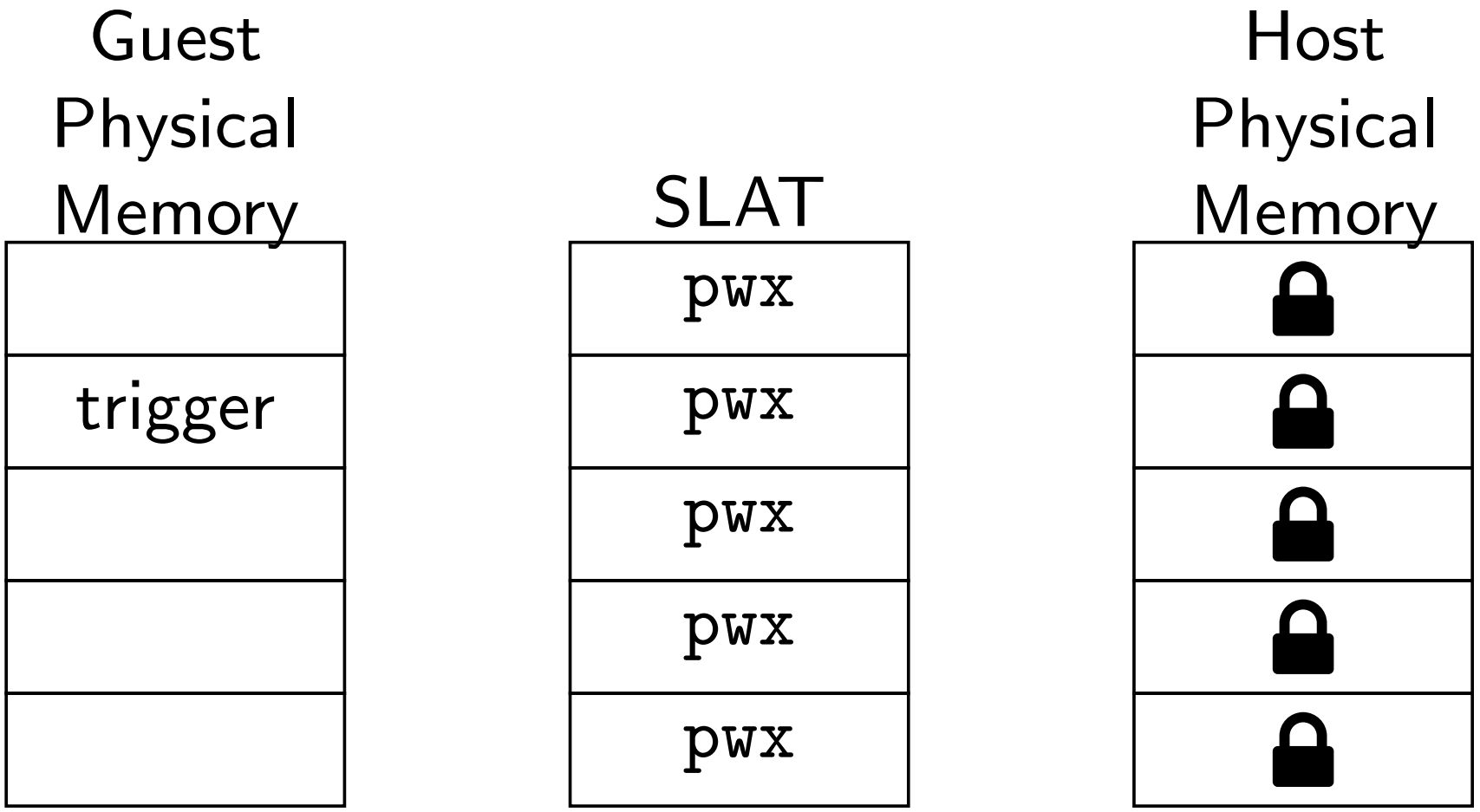

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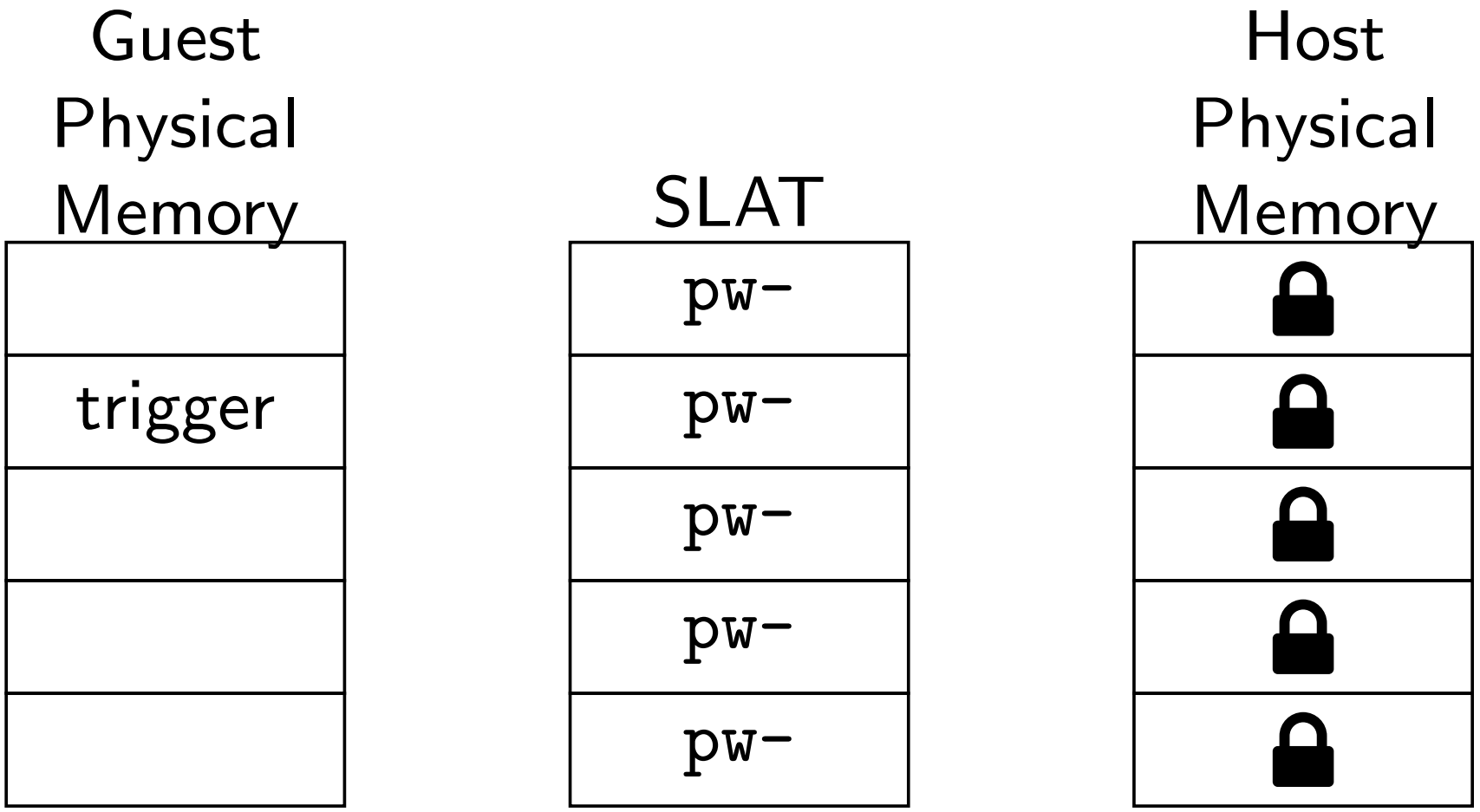

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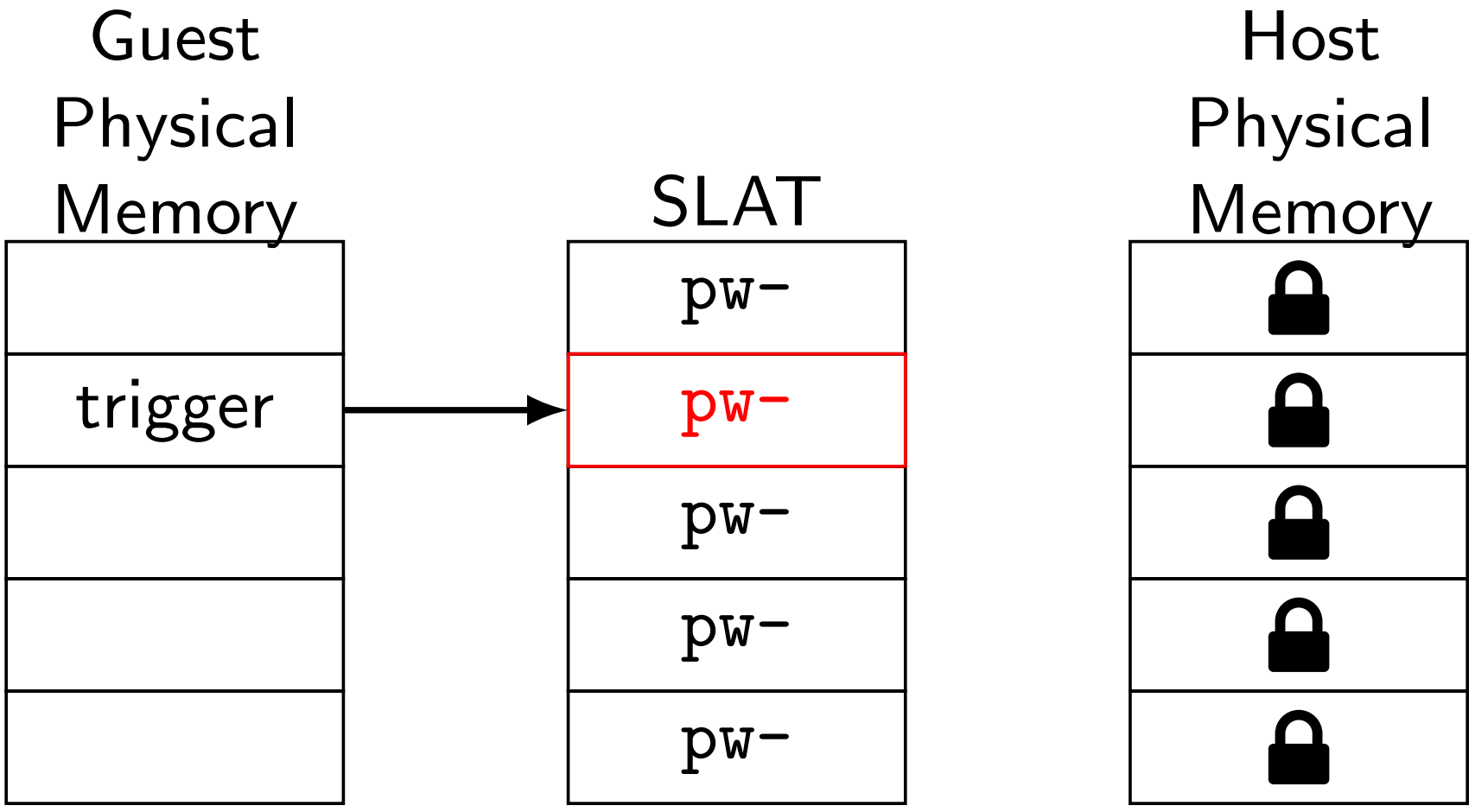

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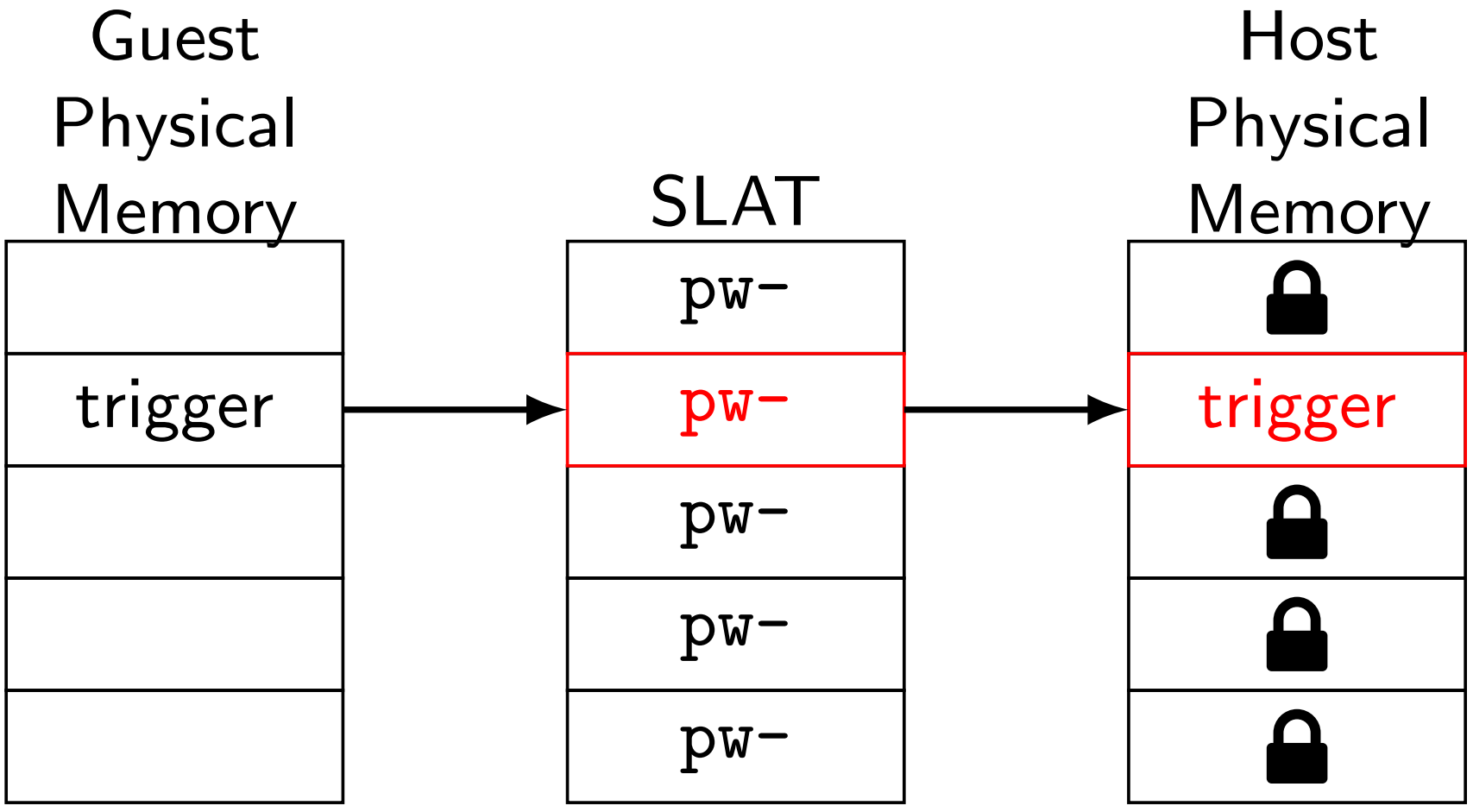

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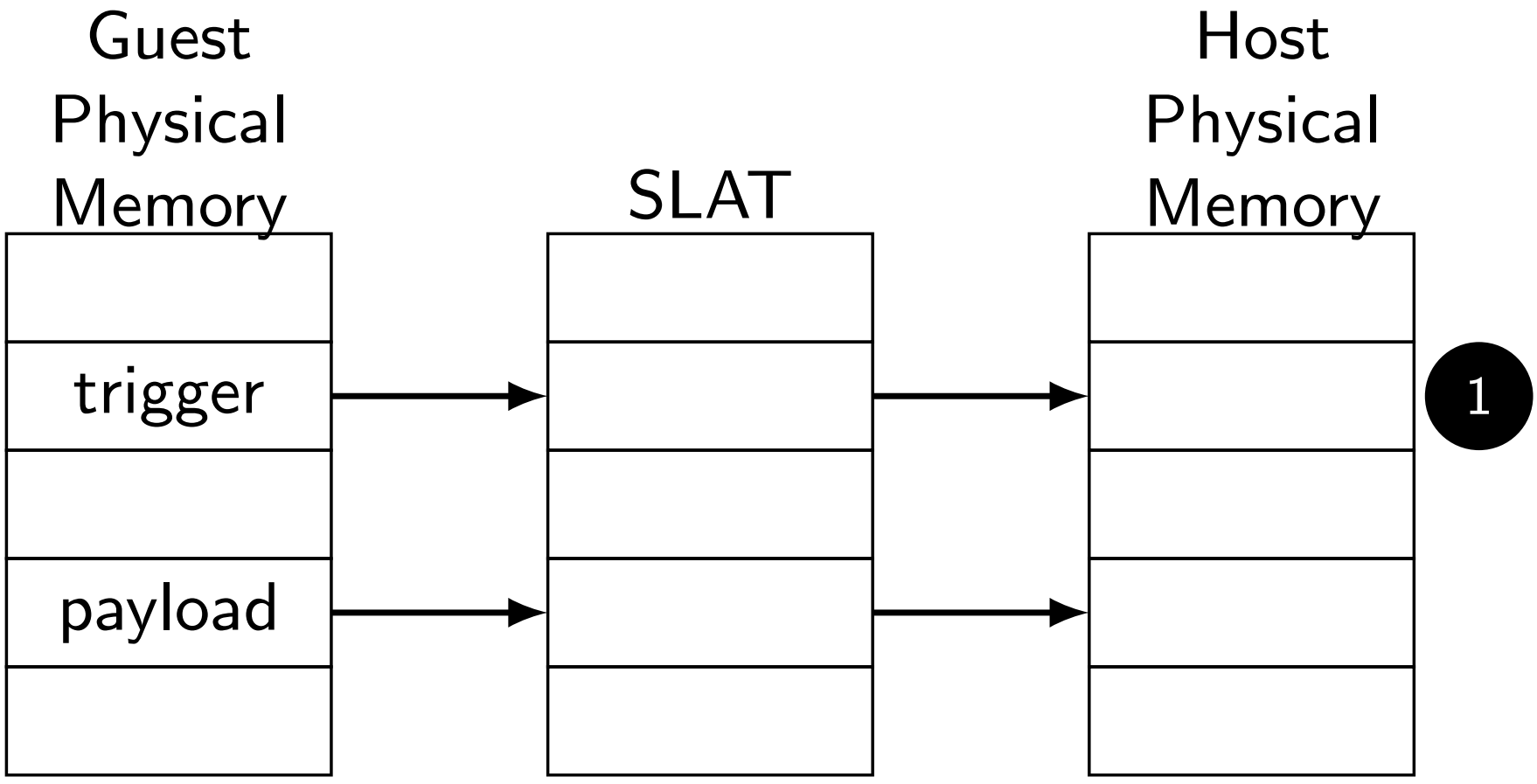
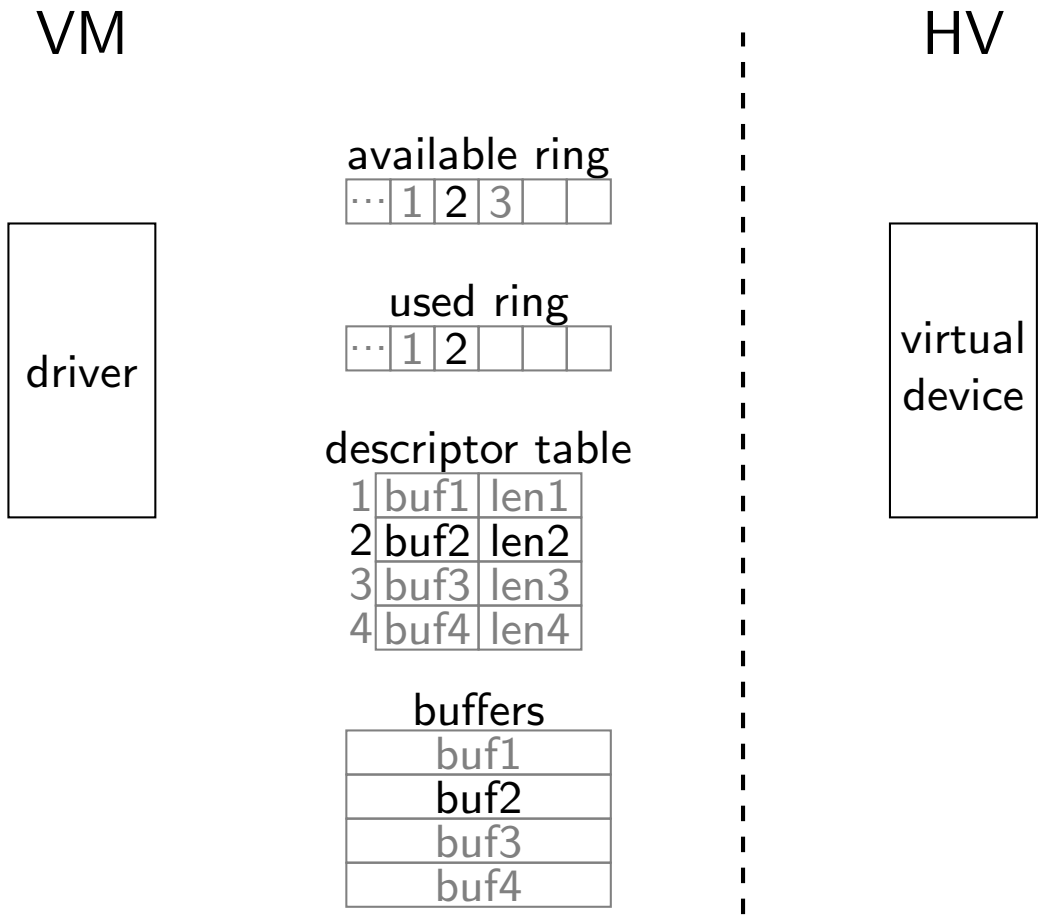


❷ Identifying the payload: virtio without SEV



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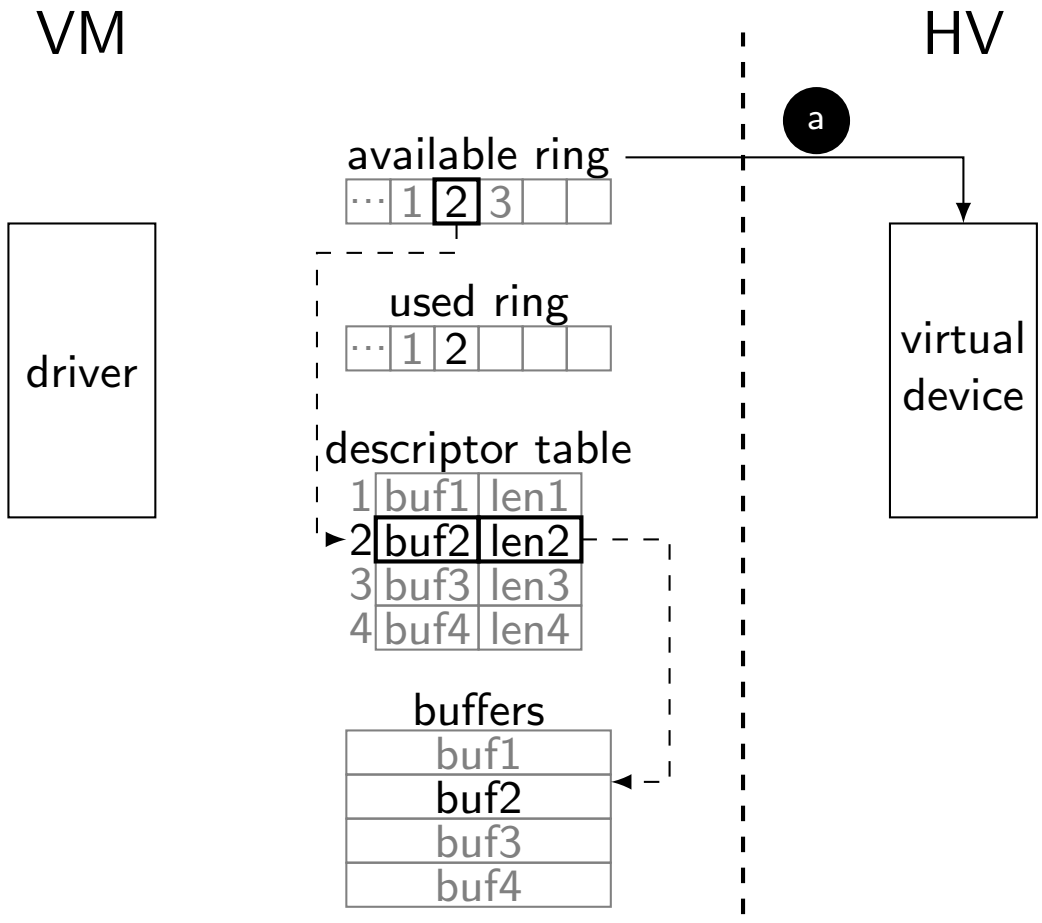

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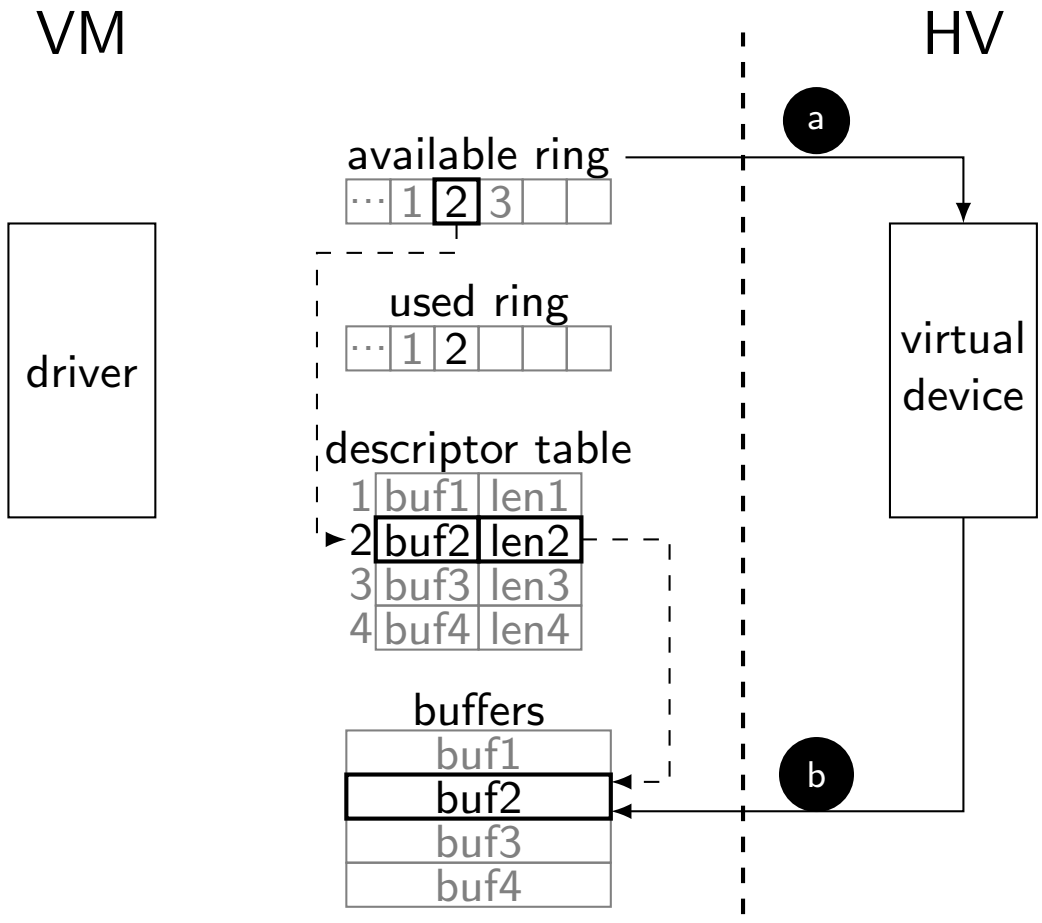

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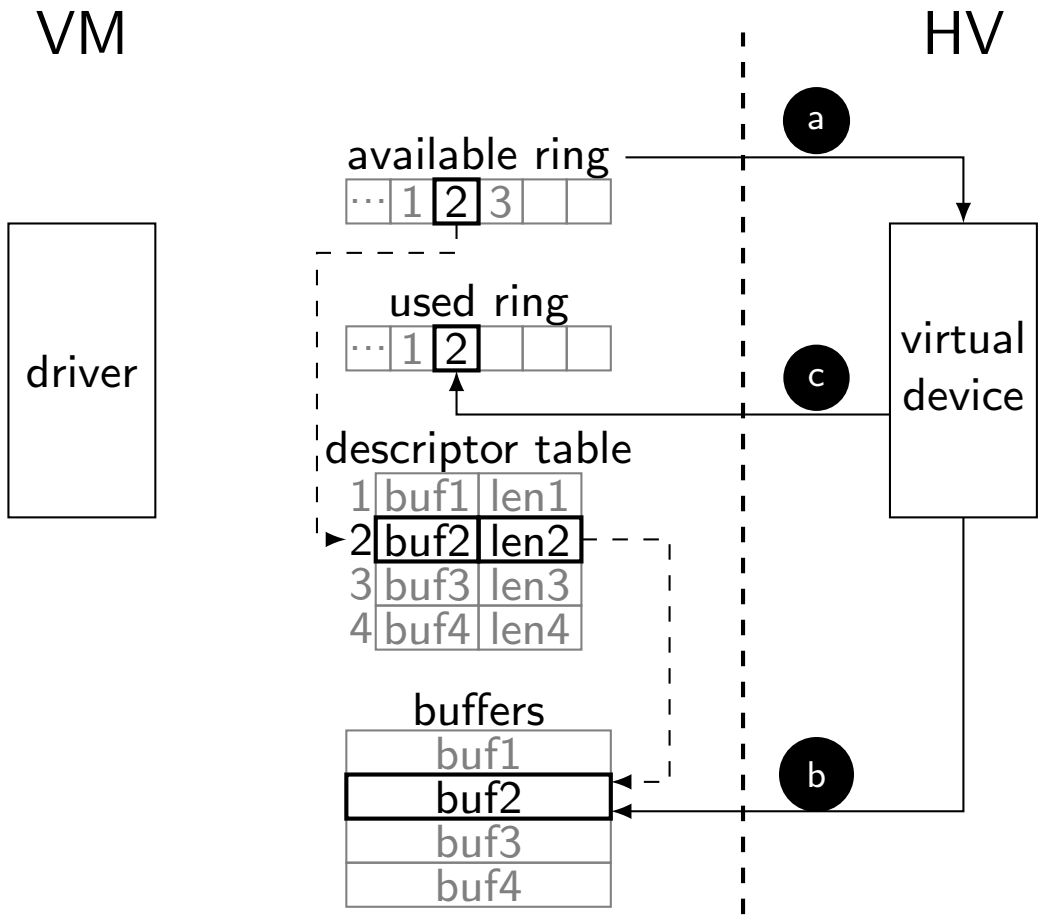

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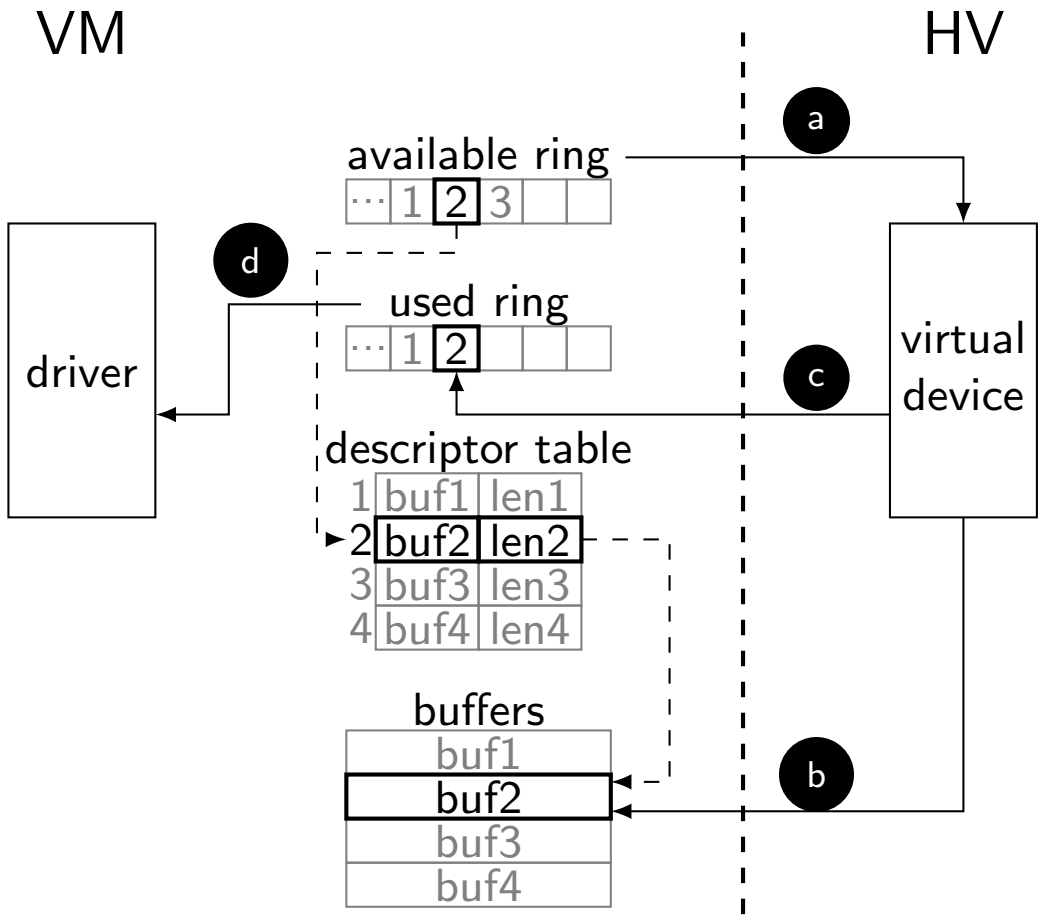

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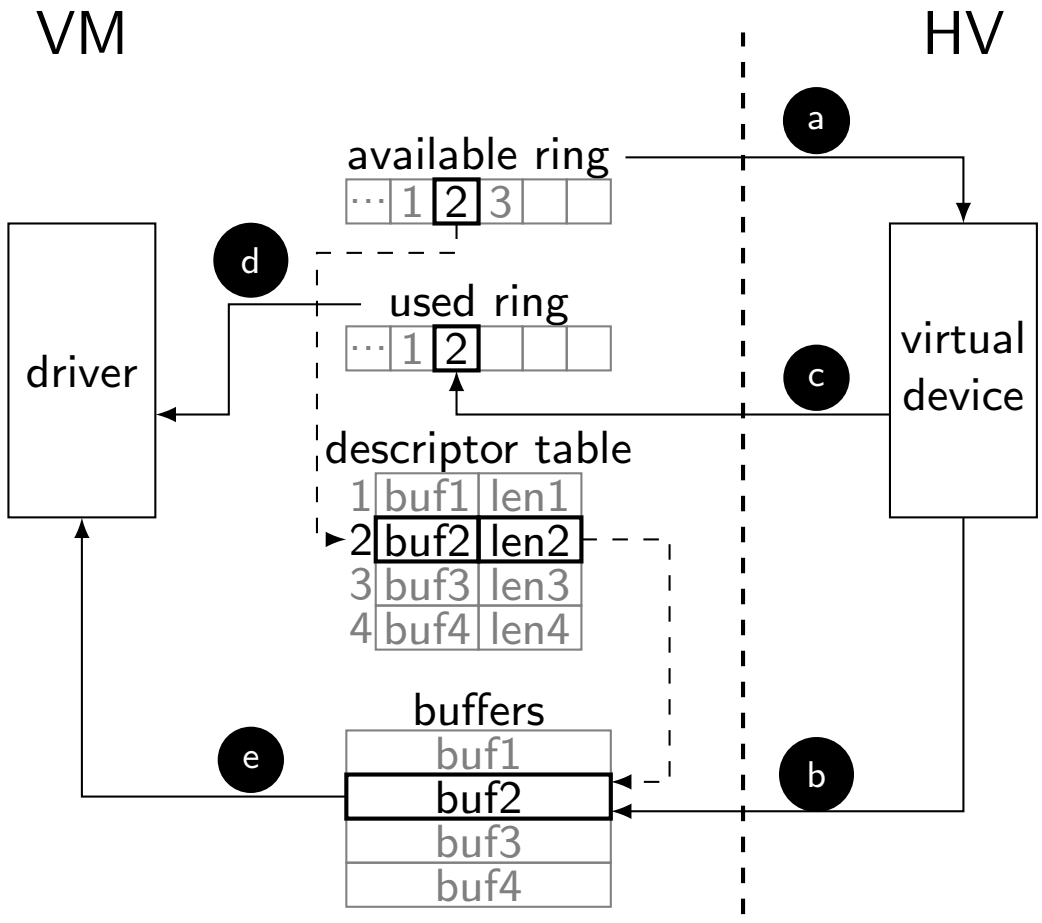

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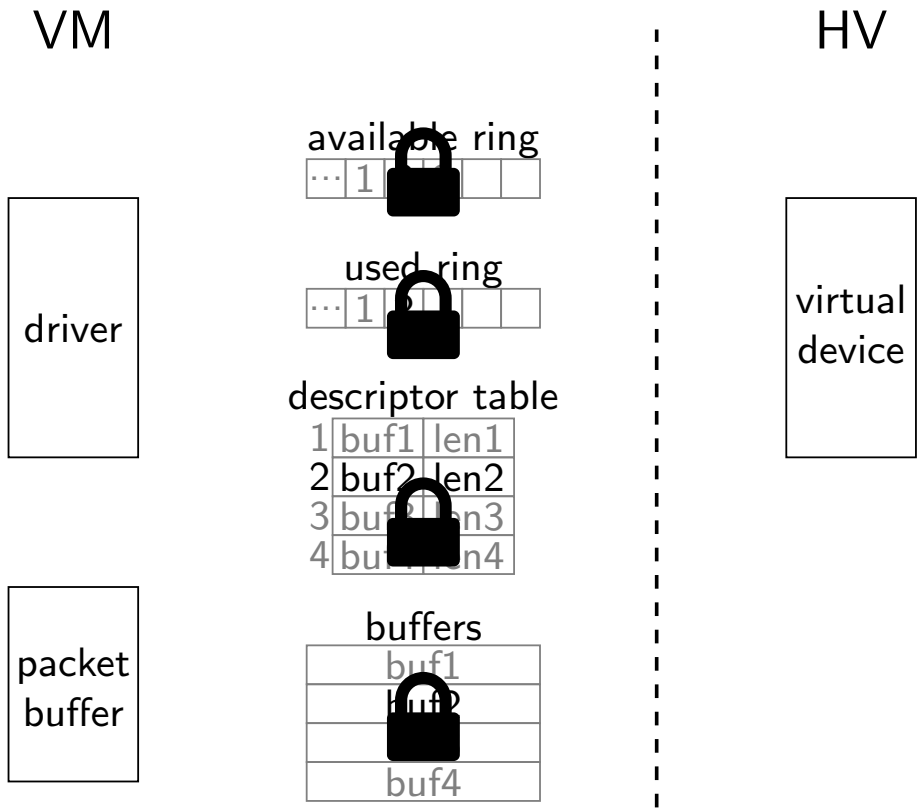

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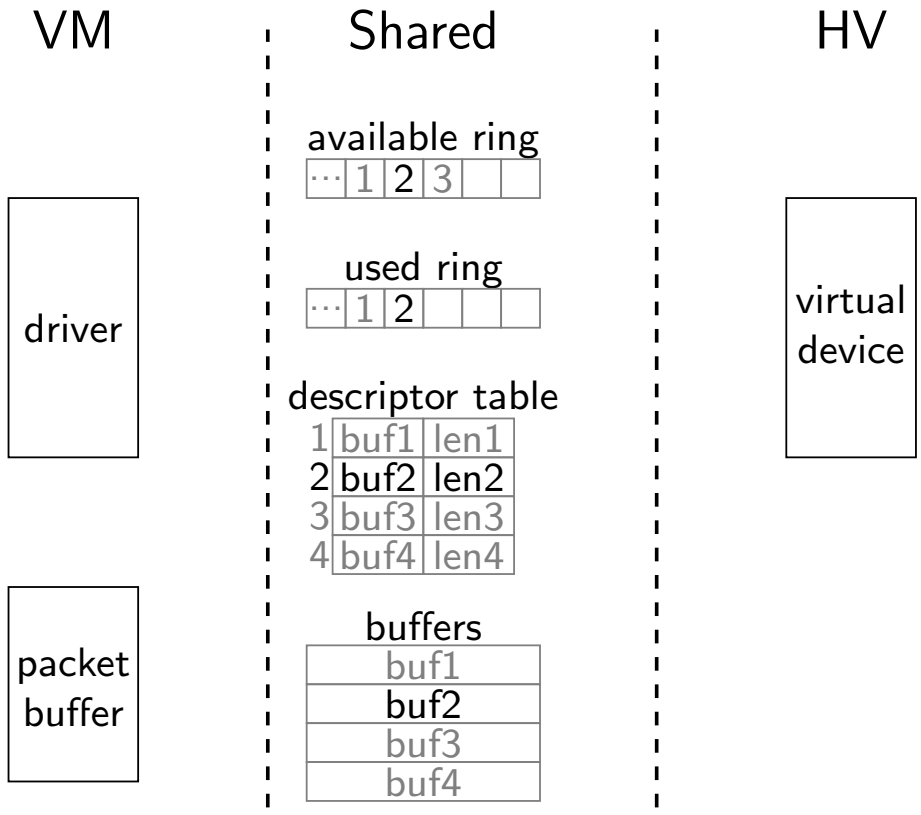

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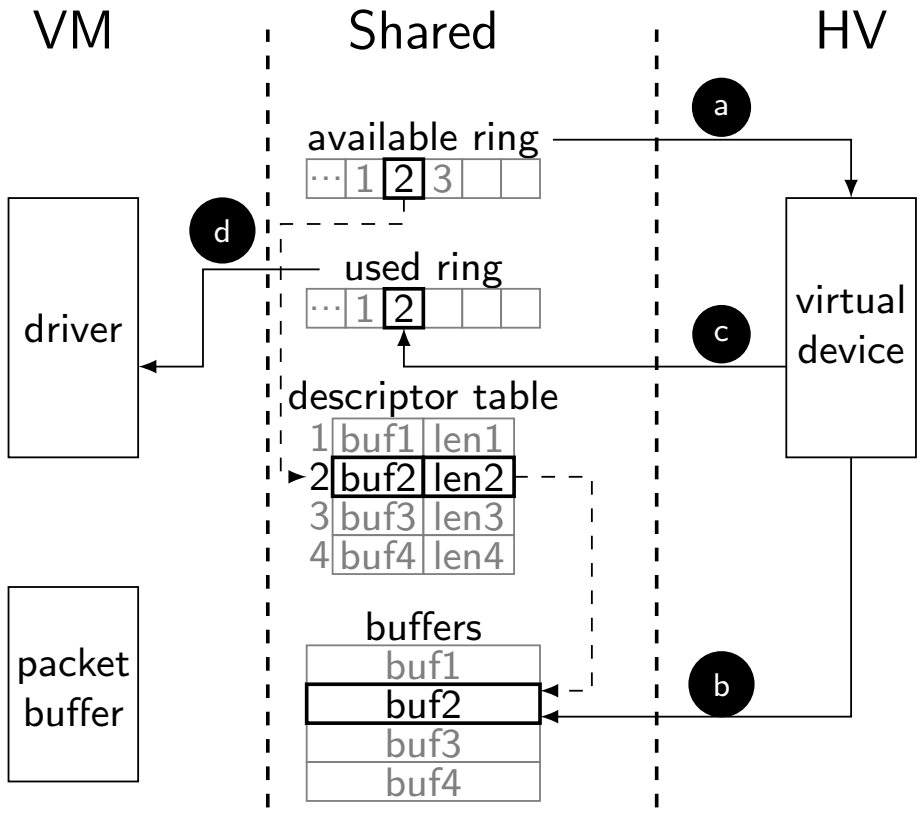

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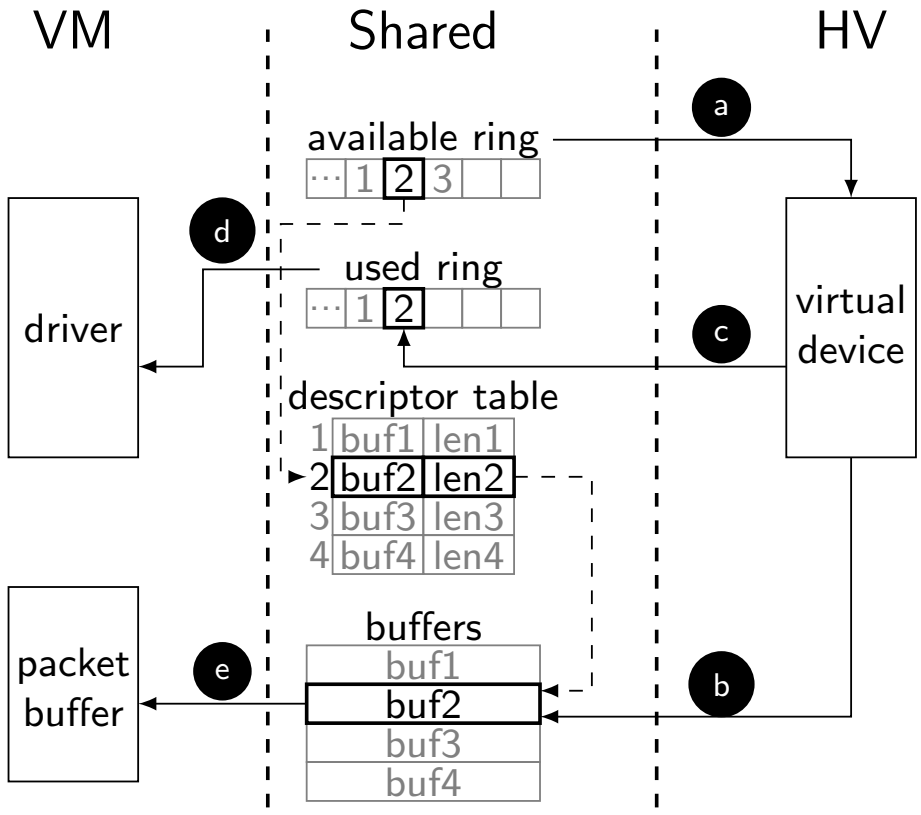

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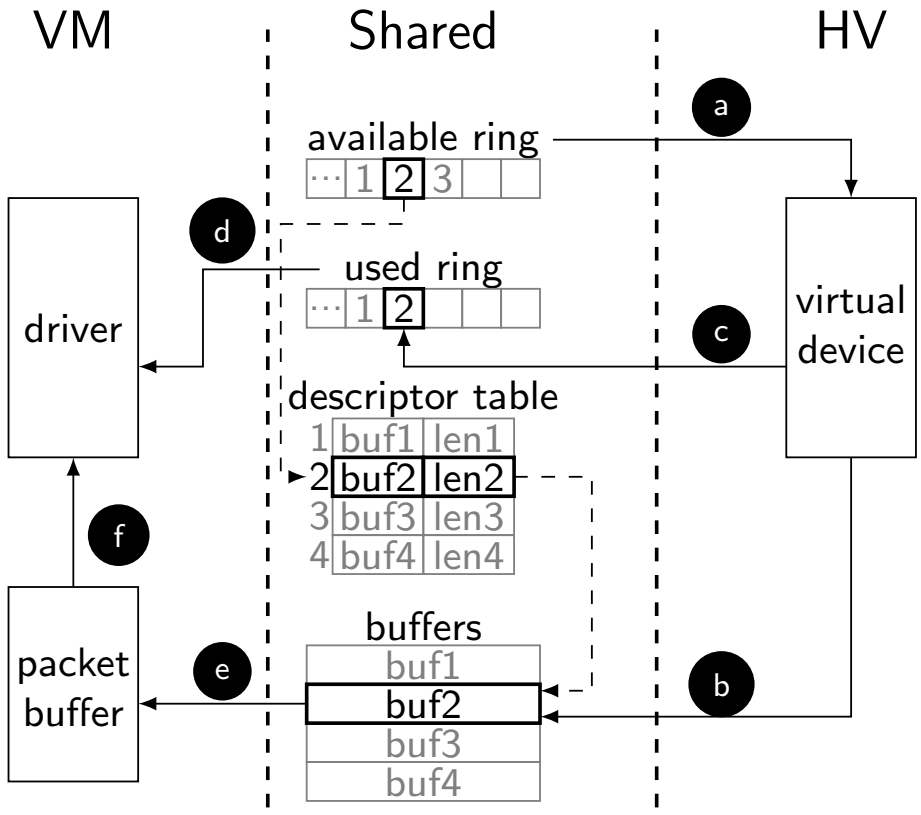

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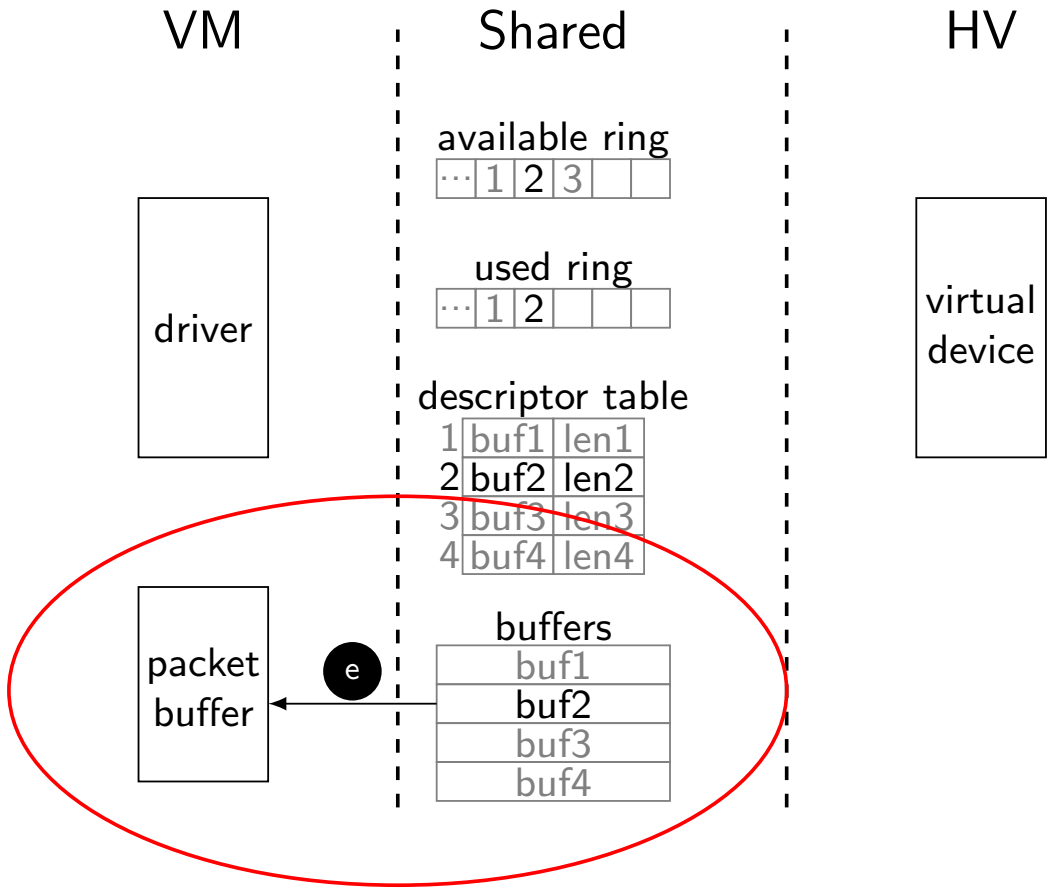

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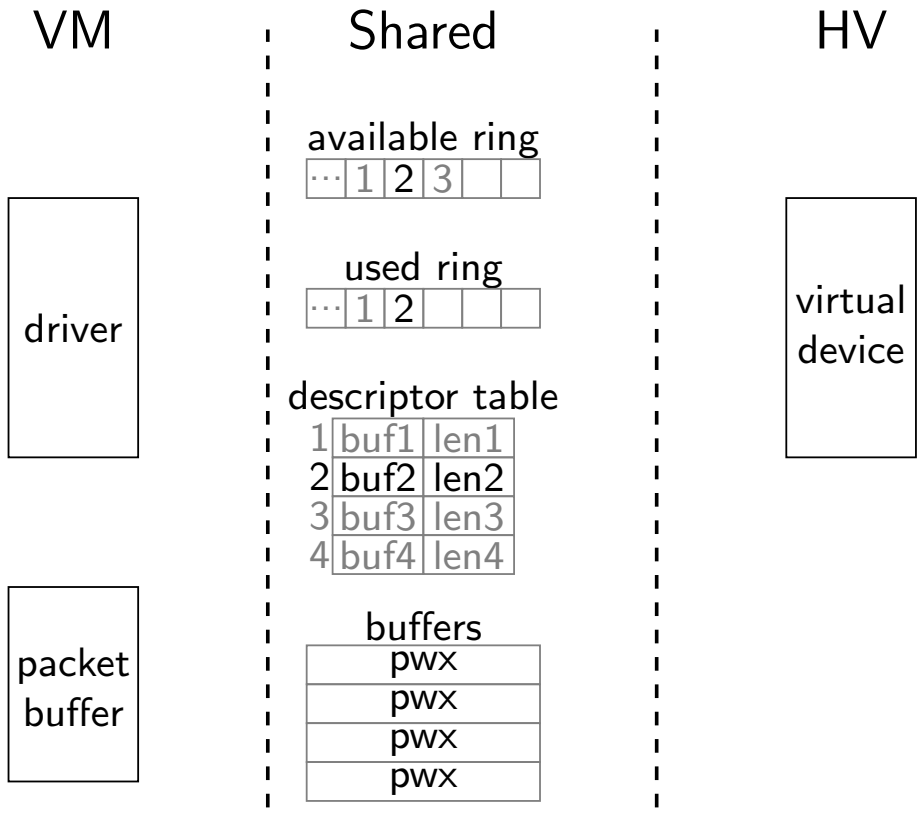

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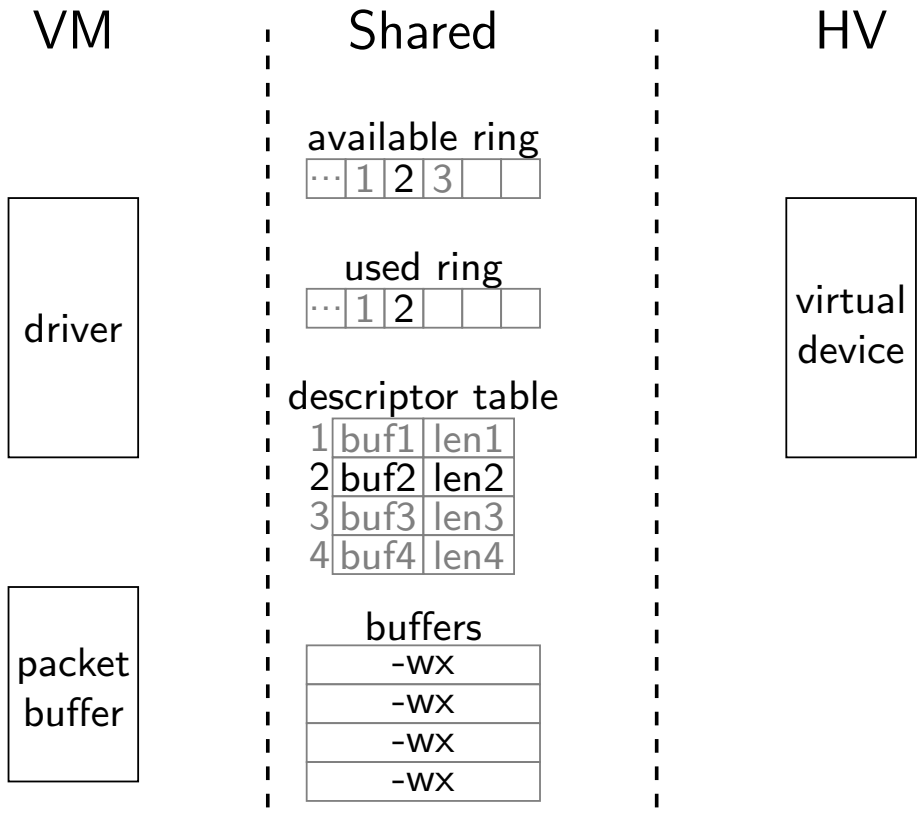

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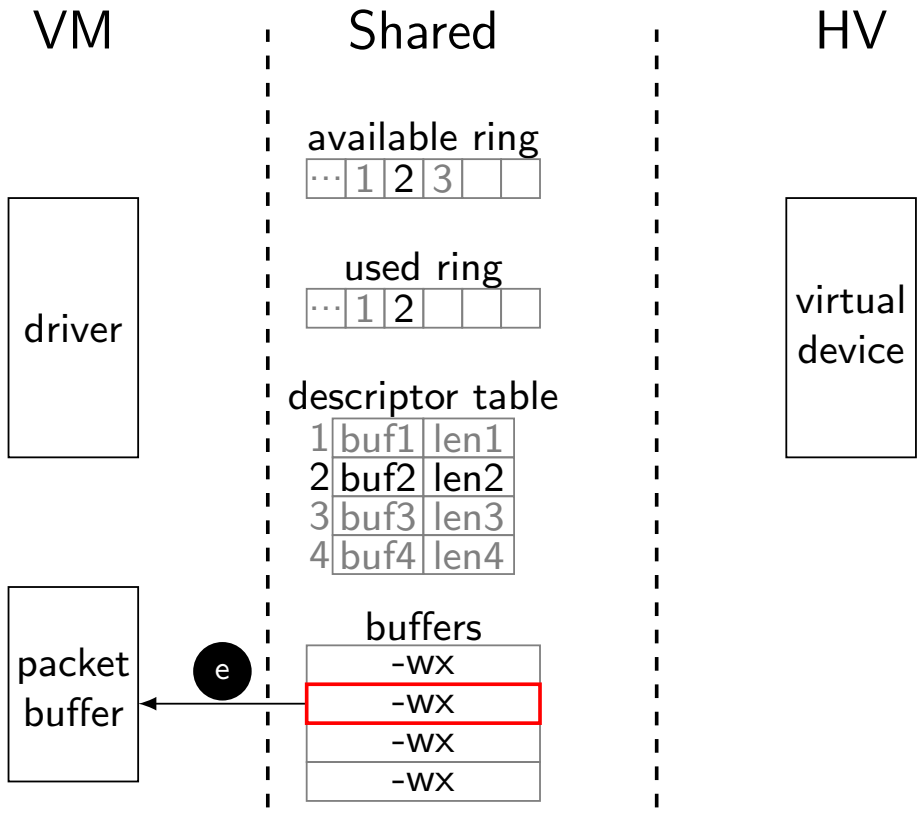

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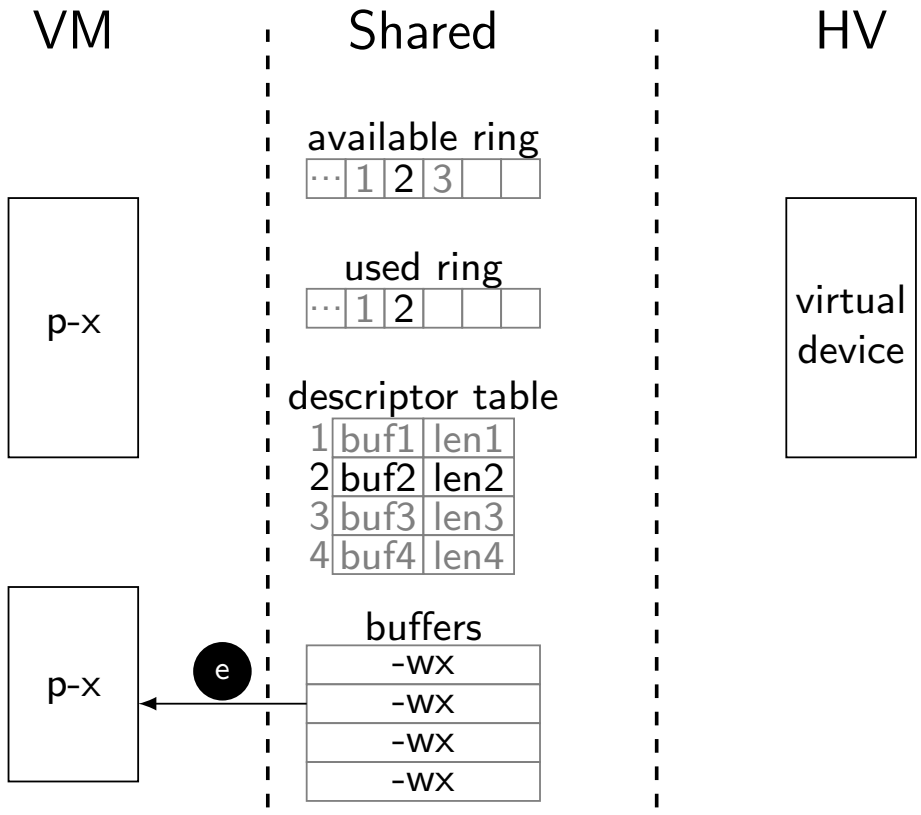

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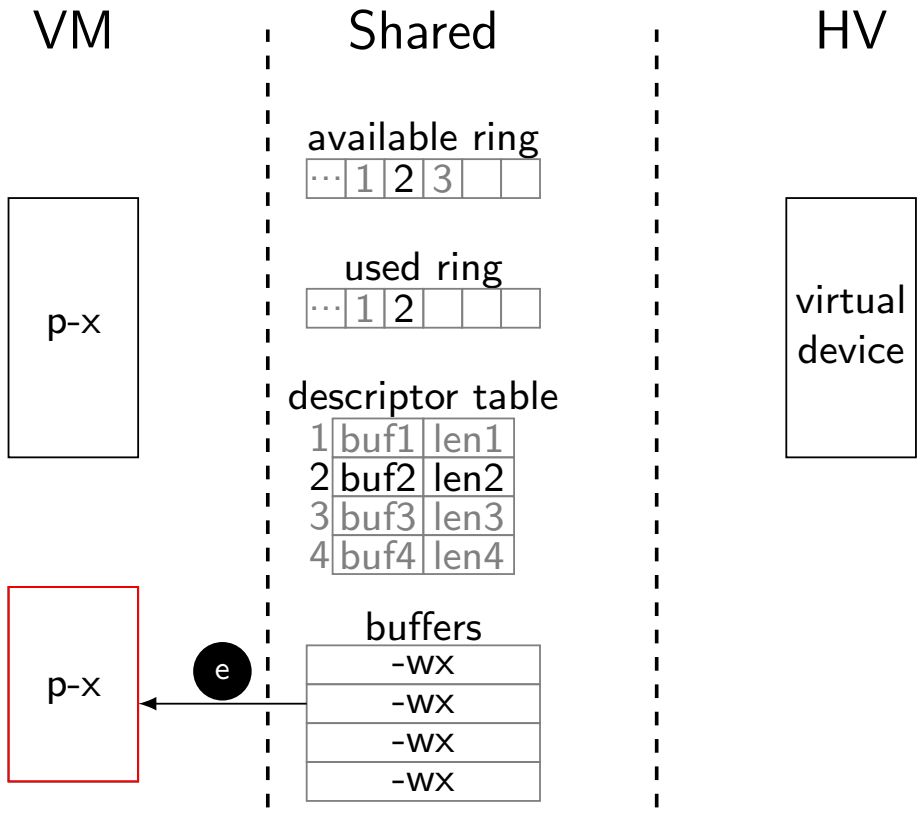

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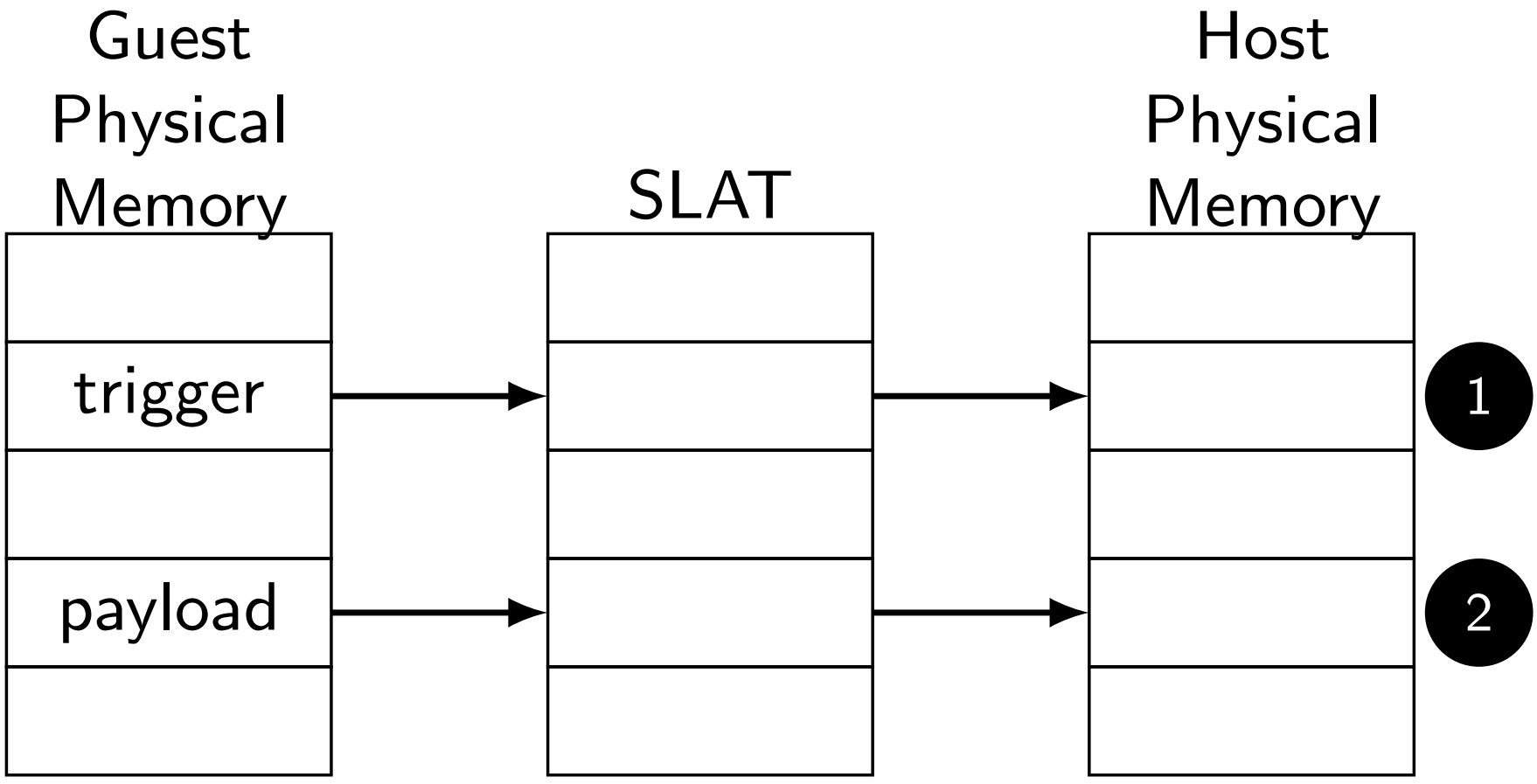
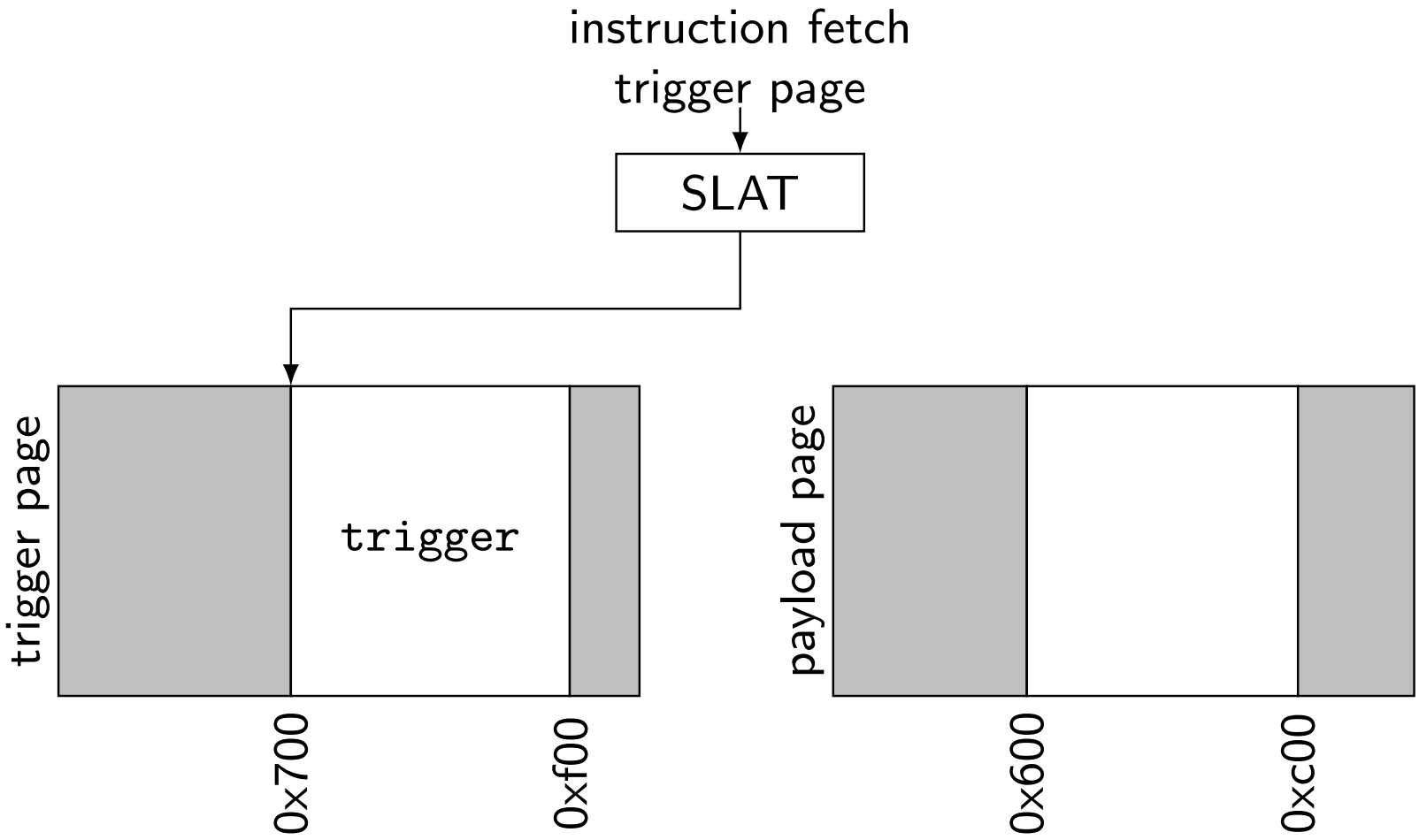


❸ Remapping



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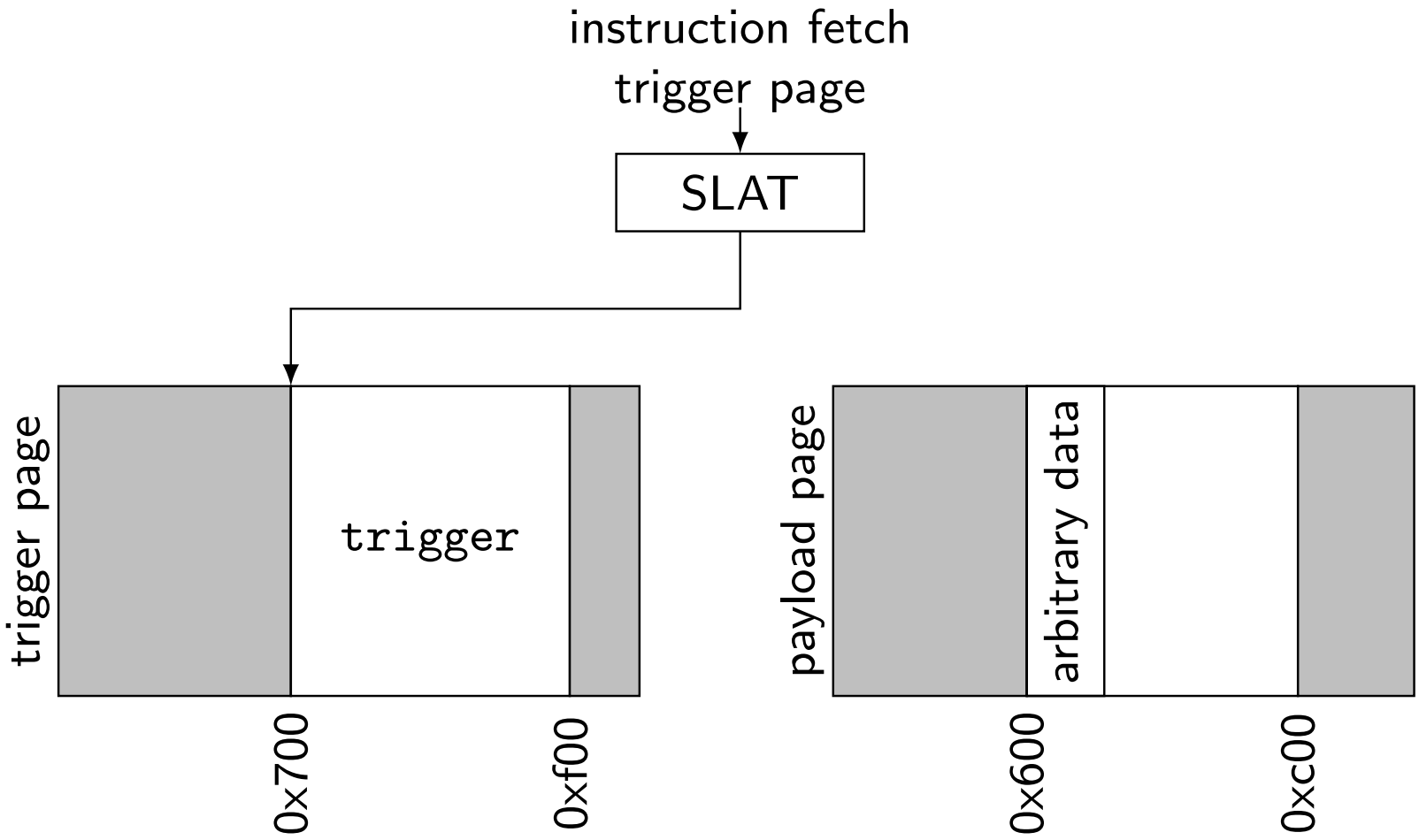

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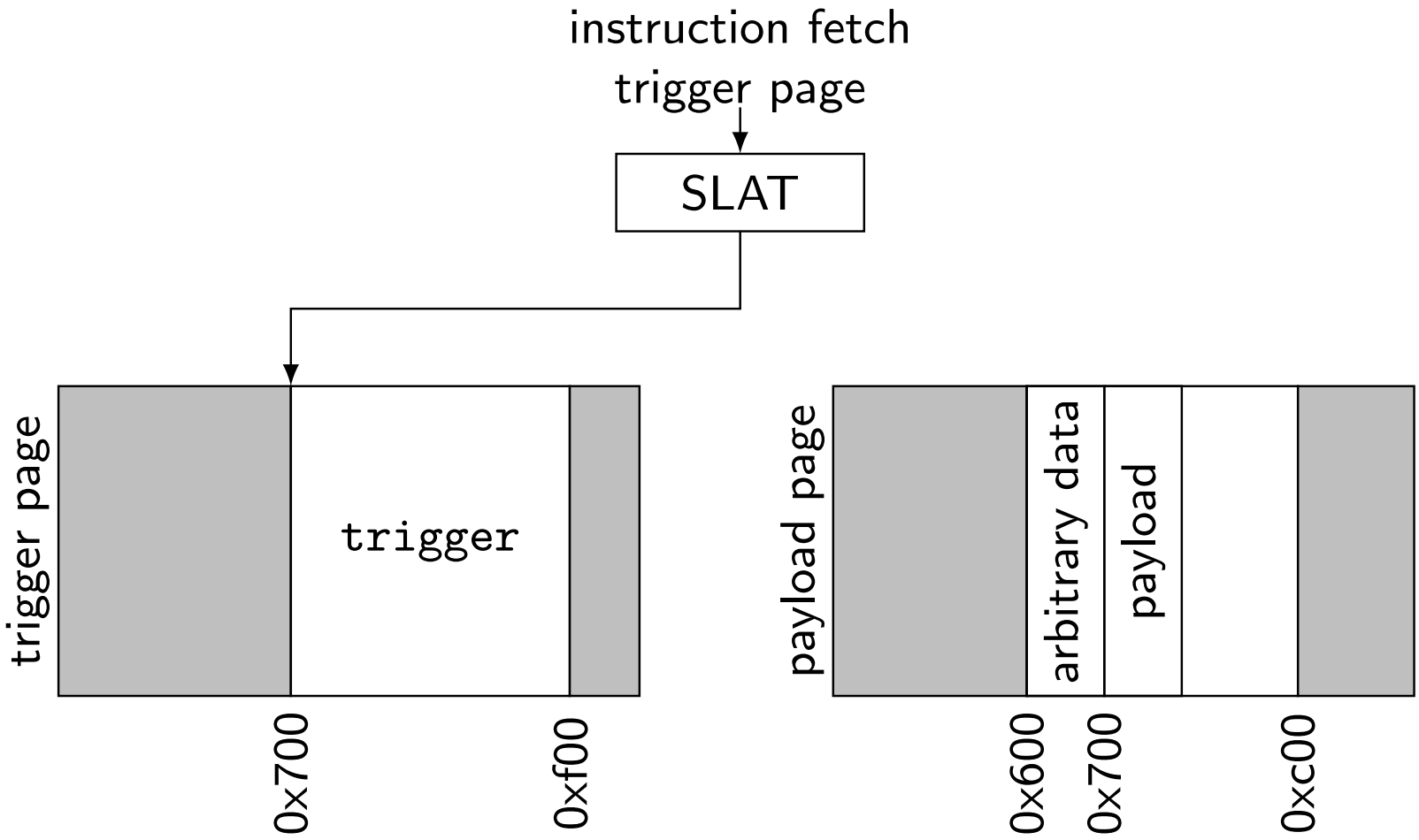

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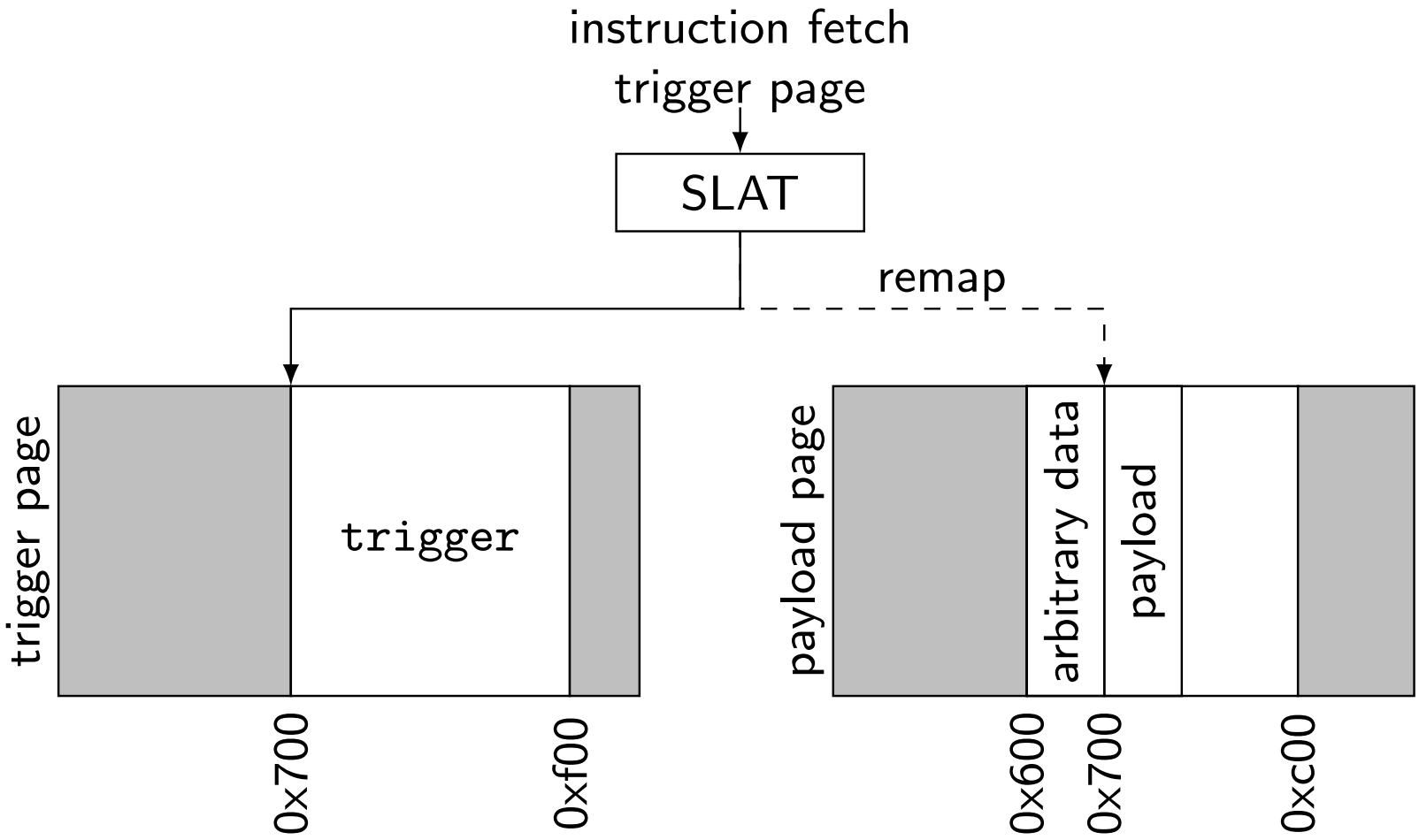

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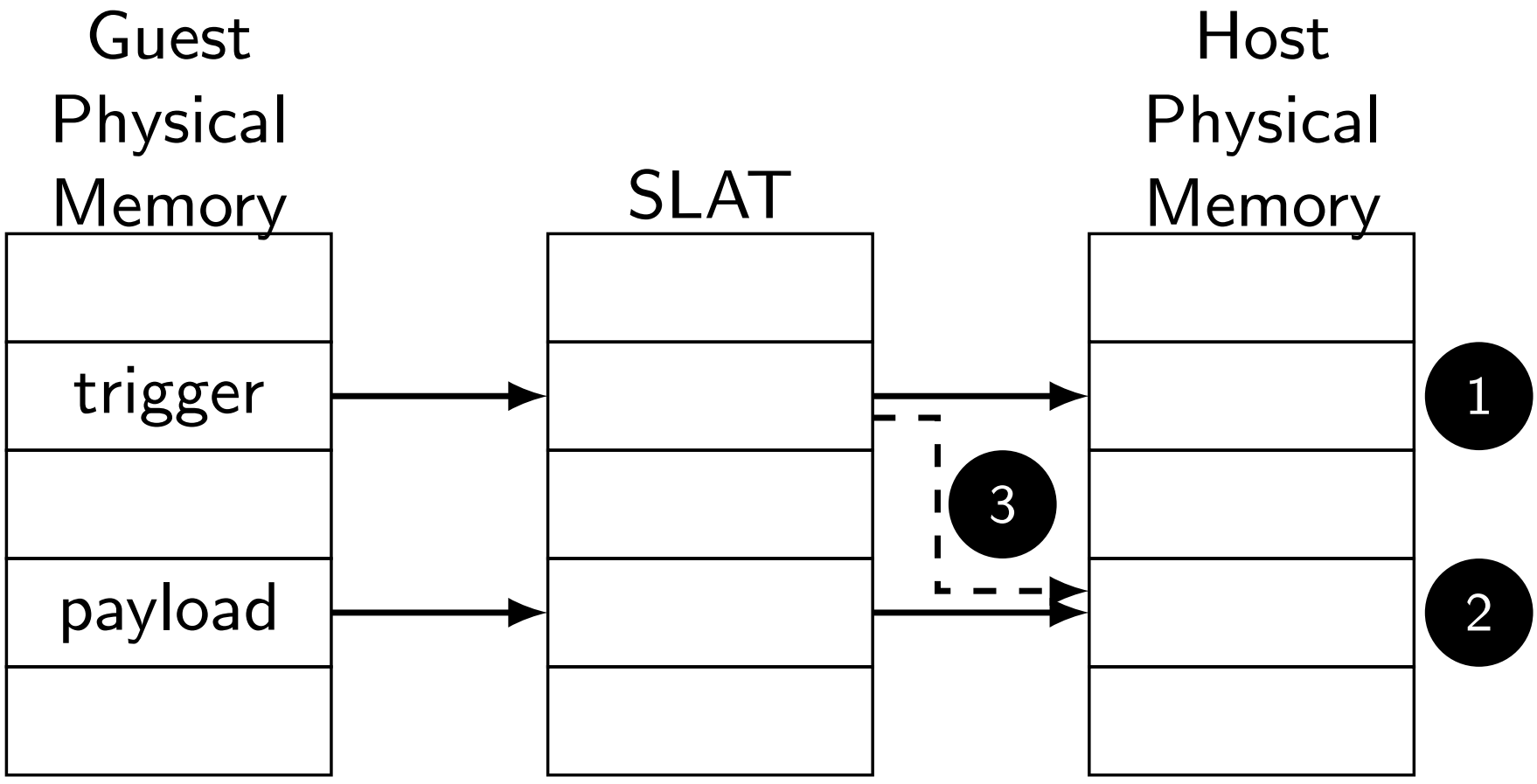

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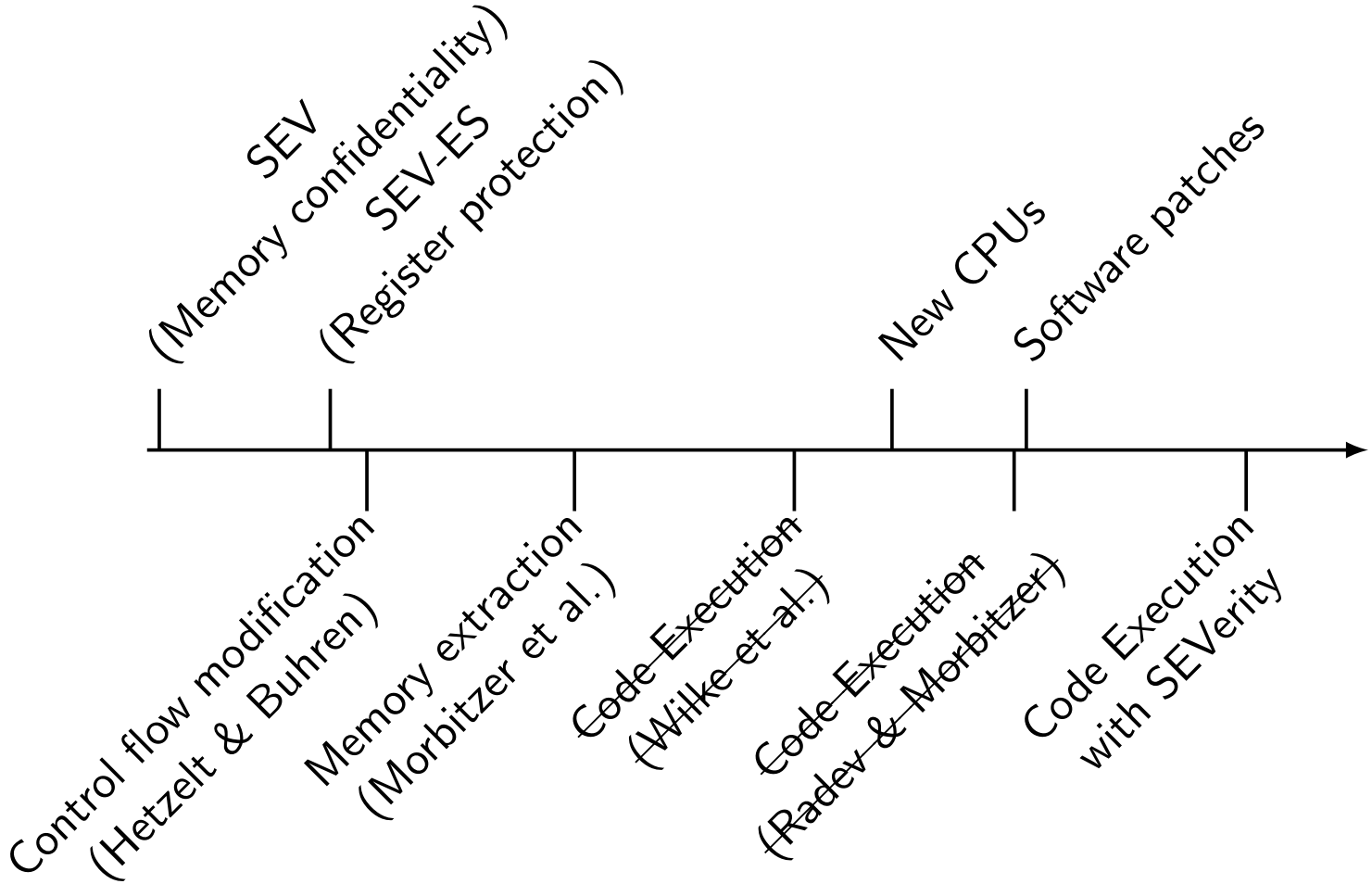

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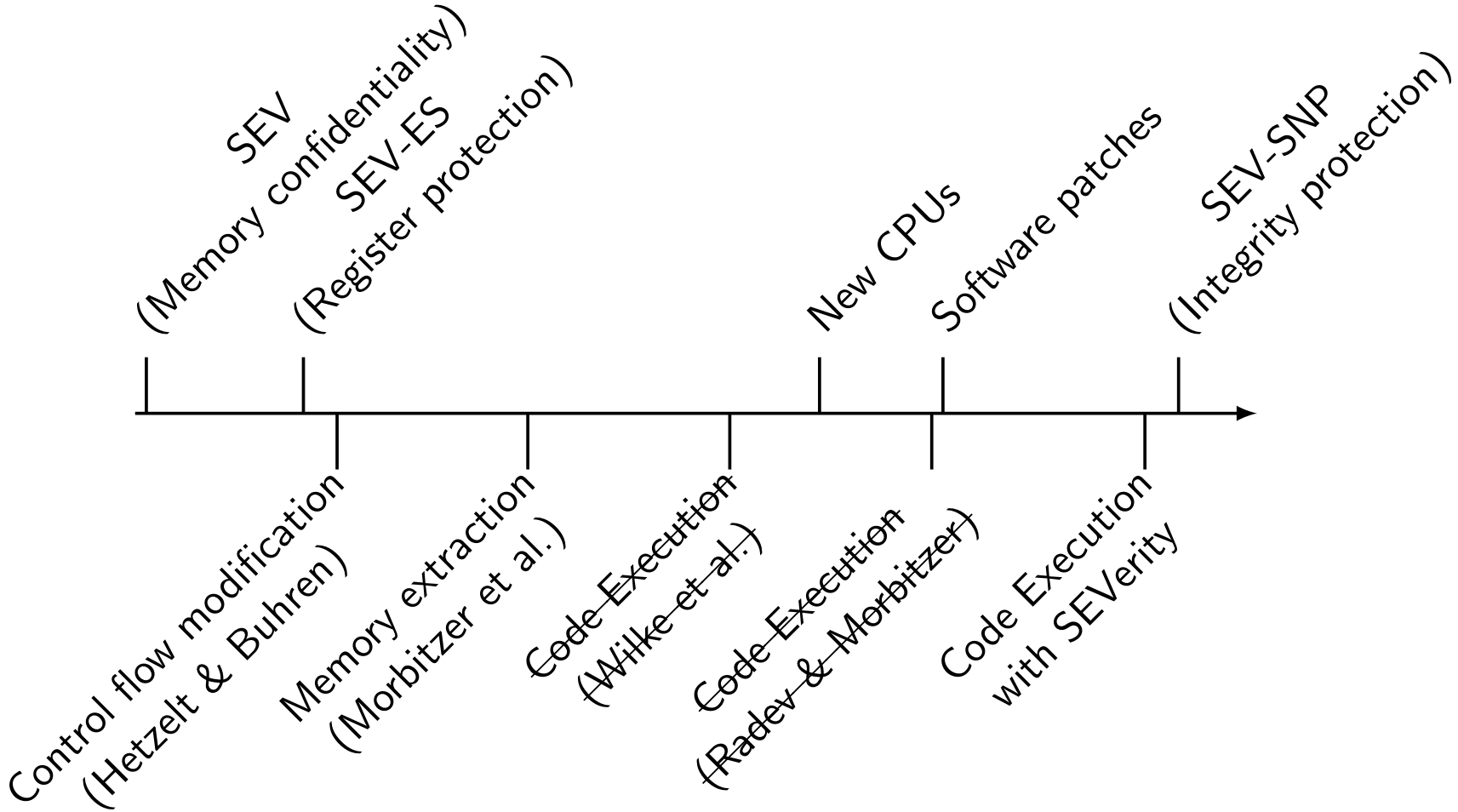

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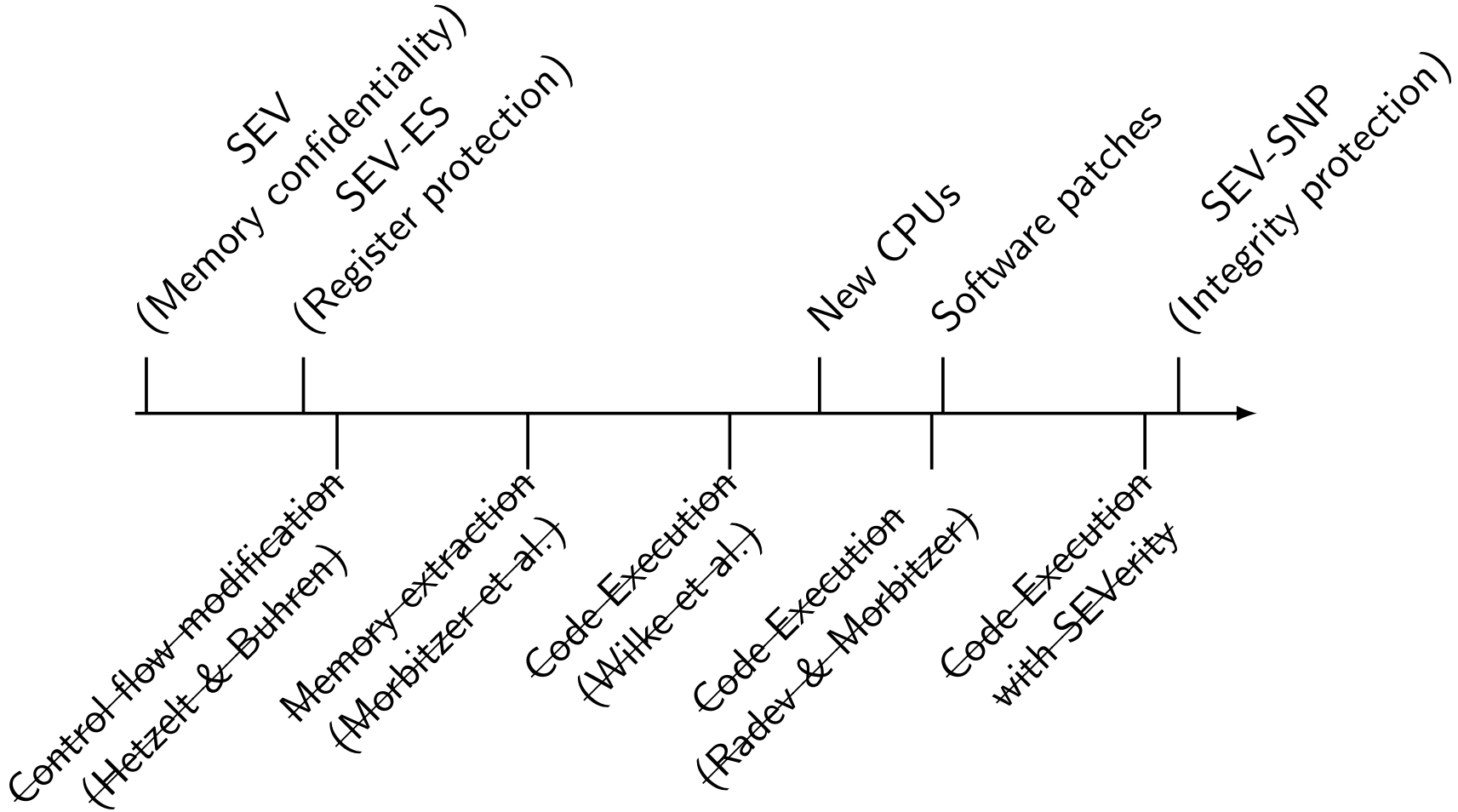
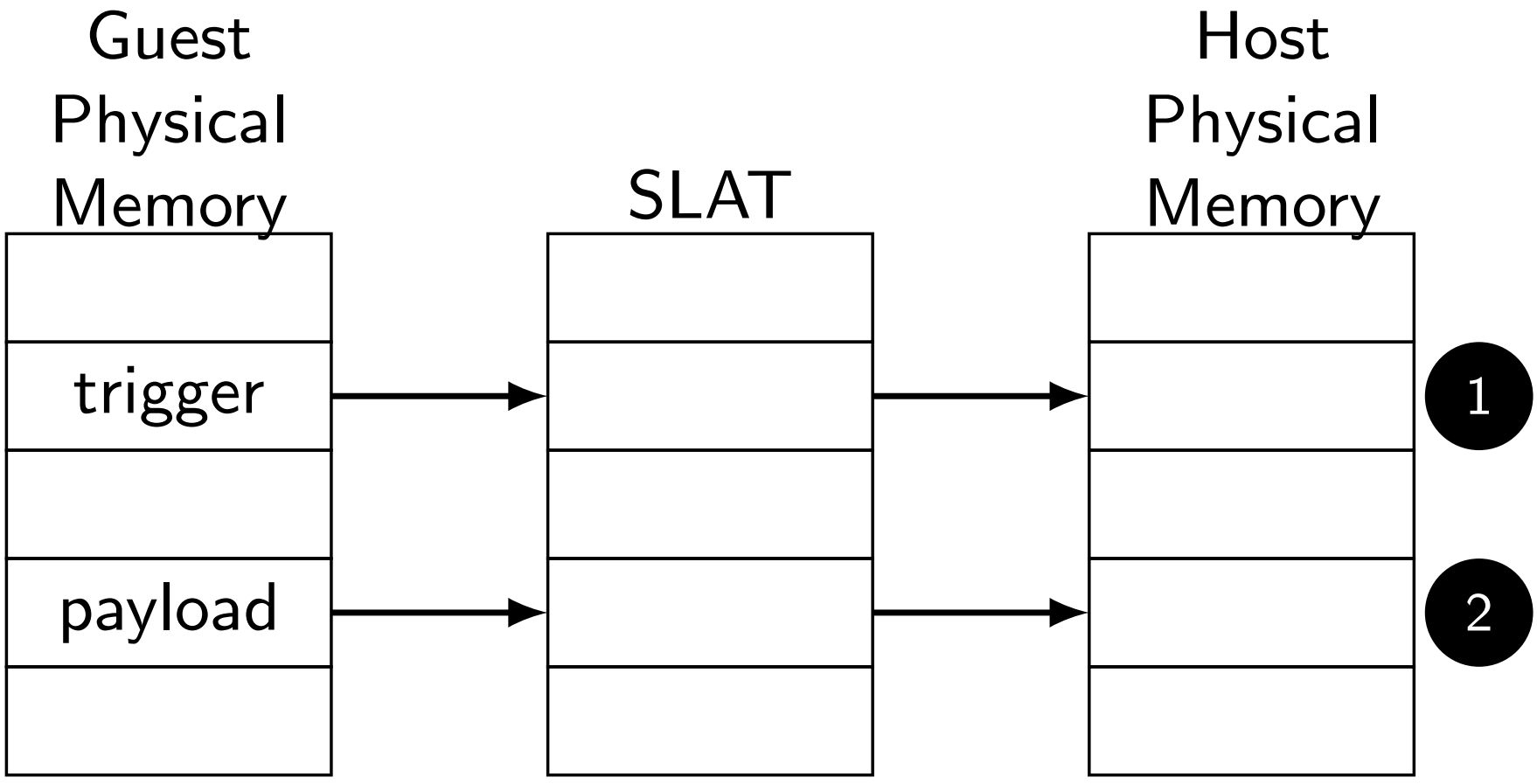


Attack overview with SEV-SNP



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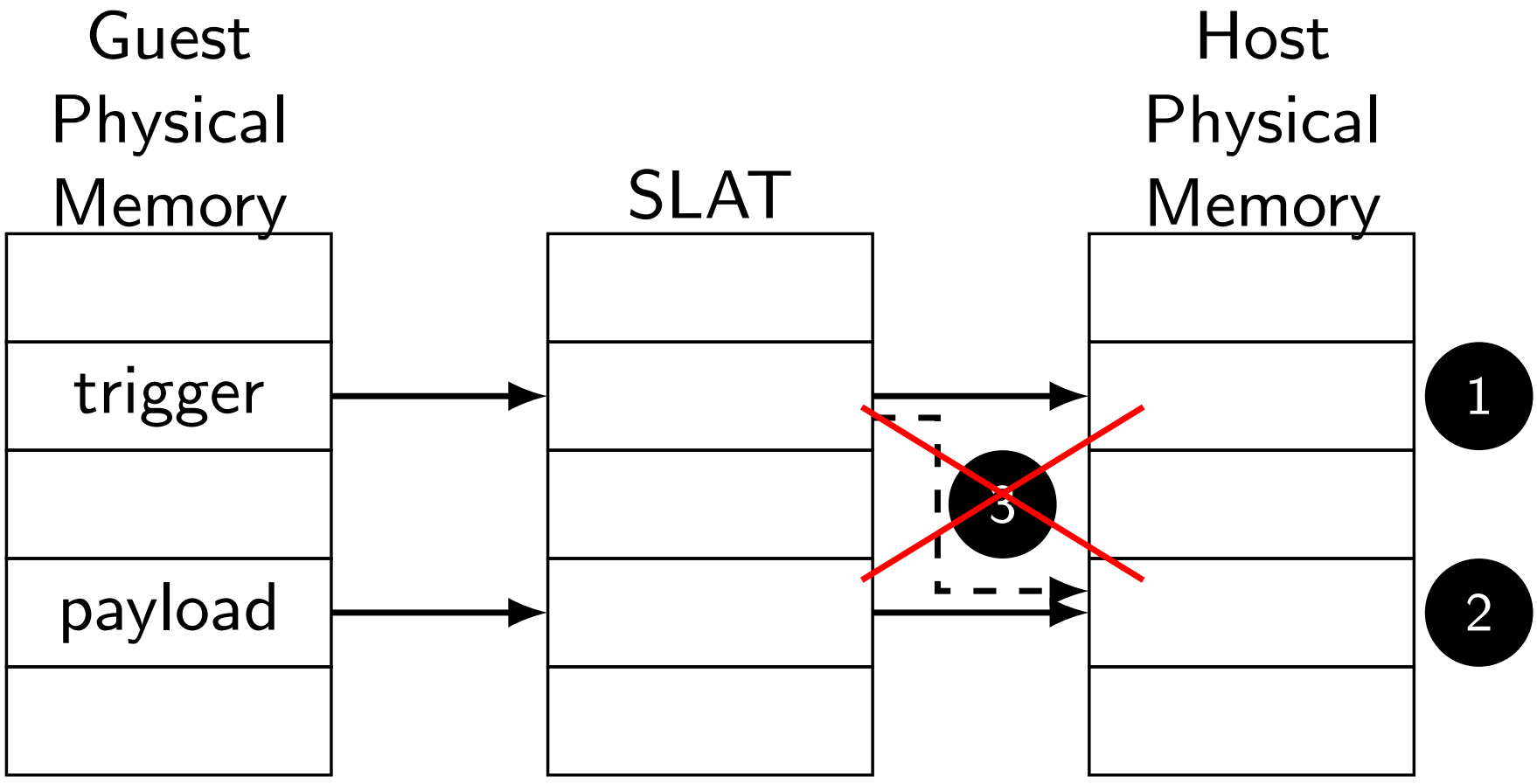

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  - SEV-SNP capable CPUs available since Q1 2021

Conclusion

- SEVerity allows to execute arbitrary code in SEV-protected VMs
  $\rightarrow$ Using page tracking and SLAT remapping
- PoC uses Linux & virtio
  $\rightarrow$ but general concept applies to all guest OS
- SEV and SEV-ES are vulnerable to various attacks
- SEV-SNP adds integrity protection
  - SEV-SNP capable CPUs available since Q1 2021
  - First software patches also available

Questions?

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