

Threat Intelligence: Spectre and Meltdown

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Summary

Windows, Linux and MacOS have all received critical security updates that affect how virtual memory is handled due to architectural design flaws that proof of concept code has demonstrated as the tale of dual threats, called Spectre and Meltdown. Both threats break the glass ceiling and the isolation between applications by reading privileged memory and taking advantage of data cache timing vulnerabilities and have the potential of virtual memory reads across boundaries in unknown contexts.

So far, there are three known variants of the issue affecting processors by Intel, AMD and ARM

- Variant 1: bounds check bypass (CVE-2017-5753)
- Variant 2: branch target injection (CVE-2017-5715)
- Variant 3: rogue data cache load (CVE-2017-5754)

Overview

Key Findings

- Variant 1: Proof of Concept code running in userspace can perform arbitrary reads in a region of kernel memory enabling the processor to begin executing instructions long before the branches true execution path is known. To be able to actually use this behavior for an attack, an attacker needs to be able to cause the execution of such a vulnerable code pattern in the targeted context with an out-of-bounds index.
- Variant 2: When running with root privileges inside a KVM guest OS created using virt-manager on specific versions of distribution kernels, Proof of Concept code can read host kernel memory at a rate of around 1500 bytes/second making it possible for code in separate security contexts to influence each other's branch prediction.
- Variant 3: Proof of Concept code attempts to read kernel memory from userspace without misdirecting the control flow of kernel code by using the code pattern that was used for the previous variants, but in userspace.

Mitigation

1. Identify all dev, test and production resources running affected systems and patch accordingly from trusted vendor sites in alignment with organizational update policies.
2. Continue vigilant security monitoring of known and emerging exploits with updated SIEM analytics.
3. Leverage targeted Cyber Threat Intelligence for organizational environments.

NOTES: Official infos/security advisories of involved/affected companies

Intel [Security Advisory](#) / [Newsroom](#)

ARM [Security Update](#)

AMD [Security Information](#)

Microsoft [Security Guidance](#) / [Information regarding anti-virus software](#) / [Azure Blog](#)

Amazon [Security Bulletin](#)

Google [Project Zero Blog](#) / [Need to know](#)

Mozilla [Security Blog](#)

Red Hat [Vulnerability Response](#)

Debian [Security Tracker](#)

Ubuntu [Knowledge Base](#)

SUSE [Vulnerability Response](#)

LLVM [Spectre \(Variant #2\) Patch](#)

CERT [Vulnerability Note](#)

MITRE [CVE-2017-5715](#) / [CVE-2017-5753](#) / [CVE-2017-5754](#)

VMWare [Security Advisory](#)

Citrix [Security Bulletin](#)

Further Reading

<https://googleprojectzero.blogspot.com/2018/01/reading-privileged-memory-with-side.html>

<https://meltdownattack.com/>

<https://meltdownattack.com/meltdown.pdf>

<https://spectreattack.com/spectre.pdf>