

# Not-So-Random Numbers in Virtualized Linux and the Whirlwind RNG

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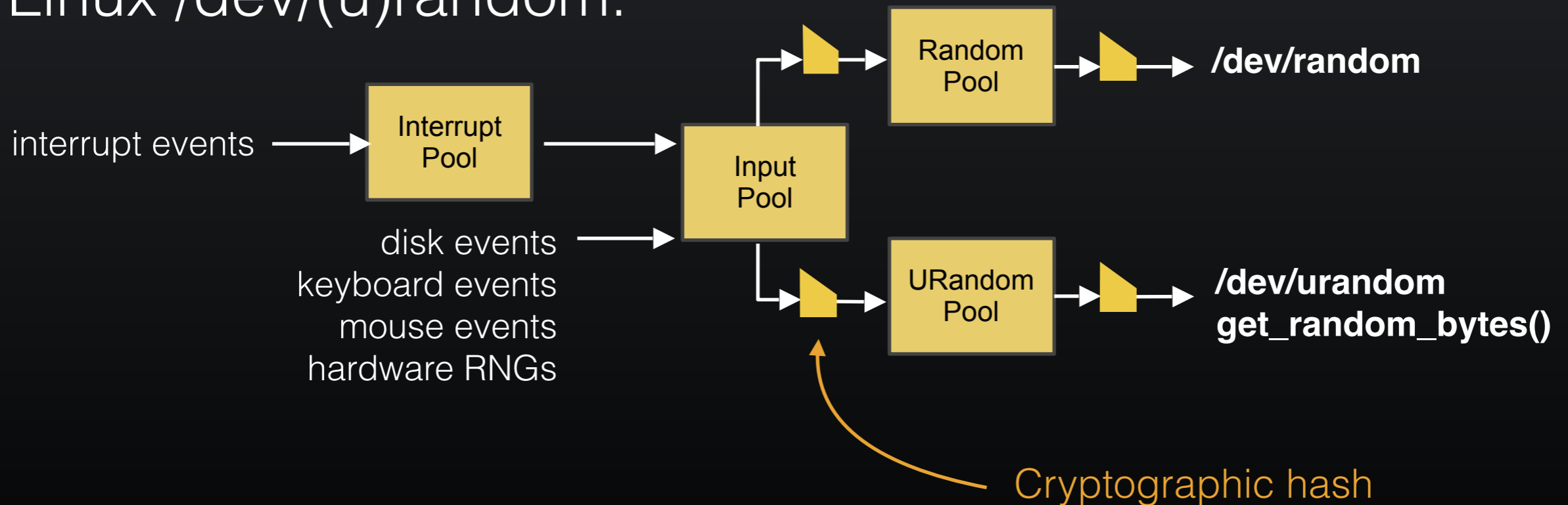
# Random Number Generators



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Linux /dev/(u)random:



# Random Number Generators



## Previous Analyses (mostly showing failures)

Cryptanalysis of Windows RNG [DGP07]

Linux RNG [GPR08]

Factorable RSA Keys [HDWH12]

Linux RNG Revisited [LRSV12]

/dev/random not Robust [DPRVW13]

Taiwan National IDs [BCCCHLS13]

# RNGs in Virtualized Environments

1. Desktop virtualization, data center virtualization, and cloud computing are increasingly popular
2. RNGs designed without virtualization in mind (1990s)

Are system RNGs secure in virtualized environments?



Amazon EC2

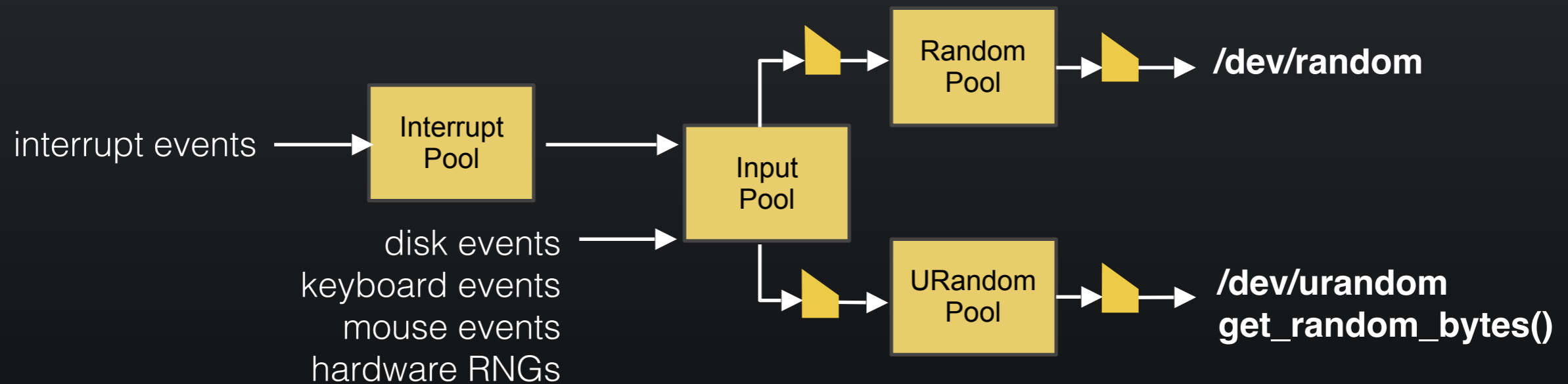


Rackspace



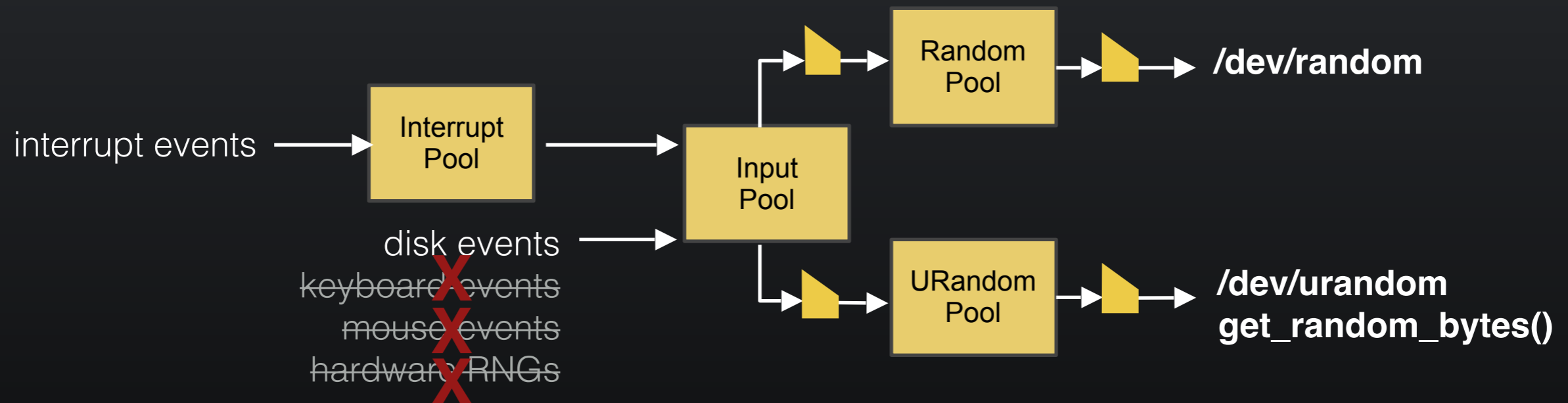
Microsoft Azure

# RNGs in Virtualized Environments



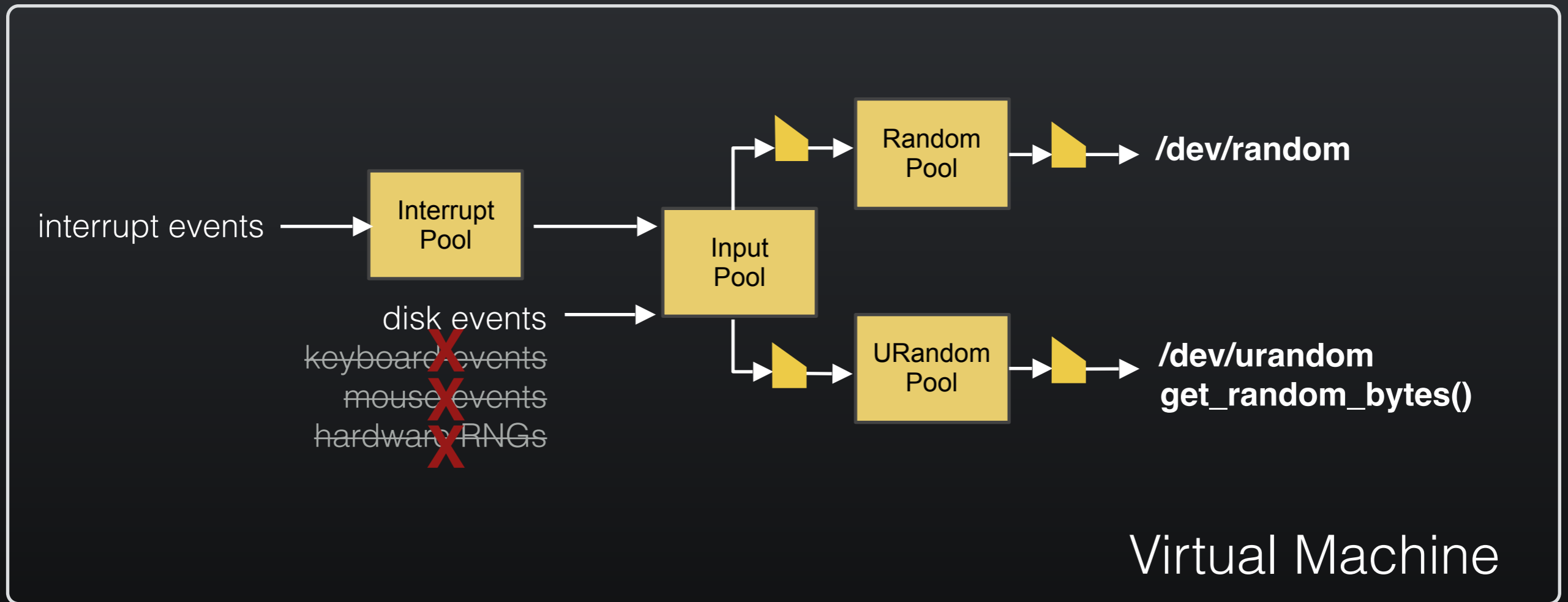
Virtual Machine

# RNGs in Virtualized Environments



Virtual Machine

# RNGs in Virtualized Environments



Folklore concerns regarding security:

1. Do full-memory snapshots cause problems for system RNGS?  
[Garfinkel, Rosenblum 05] [Ristenpart, Yilek 10]
2. Are input sources entropy-poor inside a virtual machine?  
[Stamos, Becherer, Wilcox 09]



# Our Contributions

- First study of system RNGs in modern virtualized settings



- Snapshots cause problems? → YES

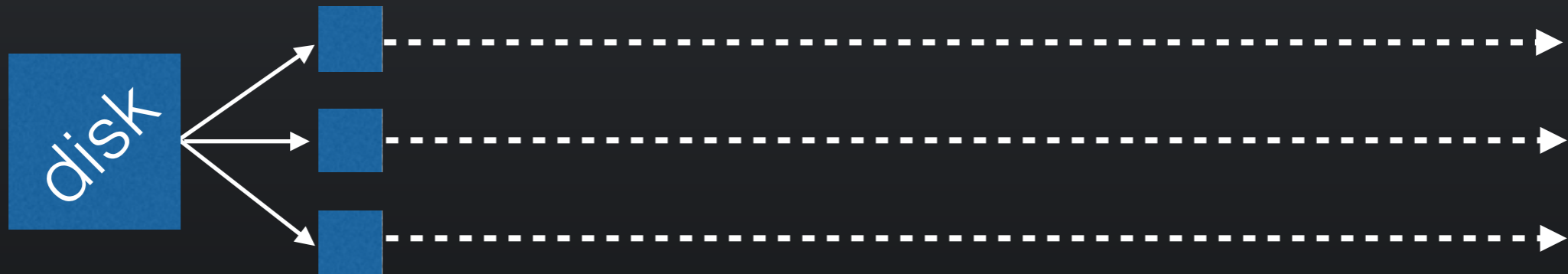
Bad RSA keys from OpenSSL

- Entropy-poor inputs? → NO

- New clean-slate RNG design → Whirlwind

# VM Use Cases

## Boot-from-image



Amazon EC2

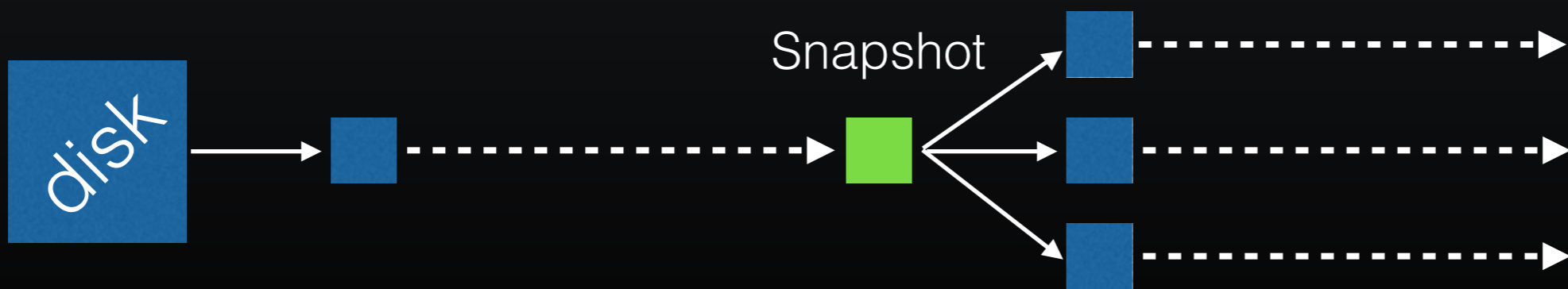


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Microsoft Azure

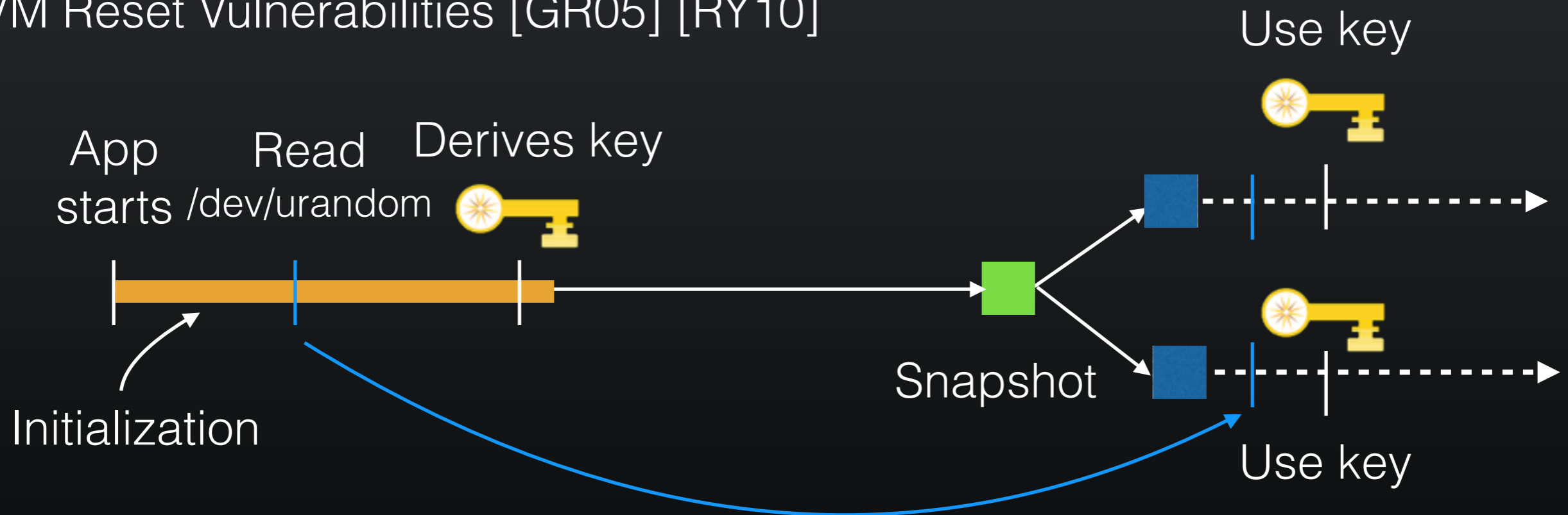
## Snapshot-Reset



Resumption

# Security Problems with VM Resets

VM Reset Vulnerabilities [GR05] [RY10]



**[RY10] Suggested countermeasure:**

Narrow gap between deriving and using random numbers

Are system RNGs reset secure?

# Linux RNG *Not* Reset Secure



**RNG**

`/dev/urandom`

## One of our experiments:

- Boot VM in Xen, idle for 5 minutes
- Start measurement process, capture snapshot
- Resume from snapshot,  
read 512-bits from `/dev/urandom` every 500 us

Repeat for 8 distinct snapshots

Do 20 resumptions/snapshot

# /dev/urandom outputs after resumption

21B8BEE4  
9D27FB83  
6CD124A6  
E8734F71  
111D337C  
1E6DD331  
8CC97112  
2A2FA7DB  
DBBF058C  
26C334E7  
F17D2D20  
CC10232E

...

Reset 1

21B8BEE4  
9D27FB83  
6CD124A6  
E8734F71  
111D337C  
1E6DD331  
8CC97112  
2A2FA7DB  
DBBF058C  
26C334E7  
F17D2D20  
CC10232E

...

Reset 2

21B8BEE4  
9D27FB83  
6CD124A6  
E8734F71  
111D337C  
1E6DD331  
8CC97112  
2A2FA7DB  
DBBF058C  
26C334E7  
45C78AE0  
E678DBB2

...

Reset 3

# /dev/urandom outputs after resumption

Linux RNG is ***not*** reset secure:  
7/8 snapshots produce mostly identical outputs

1E6DD331

8CC97112

2A2FA7DB

DBBF058C

26C334E7

F17D2D20

CC10232E

...

Reset 1

1E6DD331

8CC97112

2A2FA7DB

DBBF058C

26C334E7

F17D2D20

CC10232E

...

Reset 2

1E6DD331

8CC97112

2A2FA7DB

DBBF058C

26C334E7

45C78AE0

E678DBB2

...

Reset 3

# Reset insecurity and applications

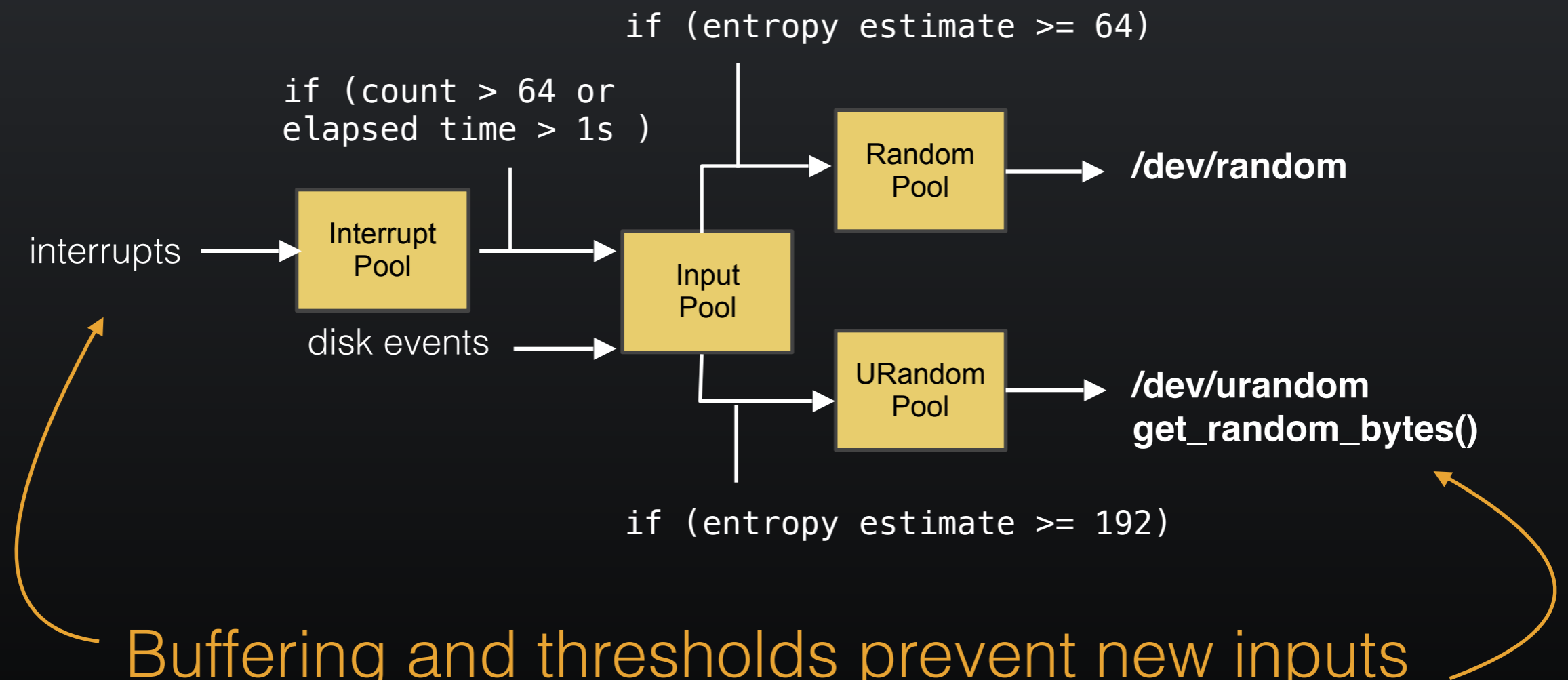
Generate RSA key on resumption:

```
openssl genrsa
```

30 snapshots; 2 resets/snapshot (ASLR Off)

- 27 trials produced **identical** private keys
- 3 trials produced unique private keys

# Why does this happen?

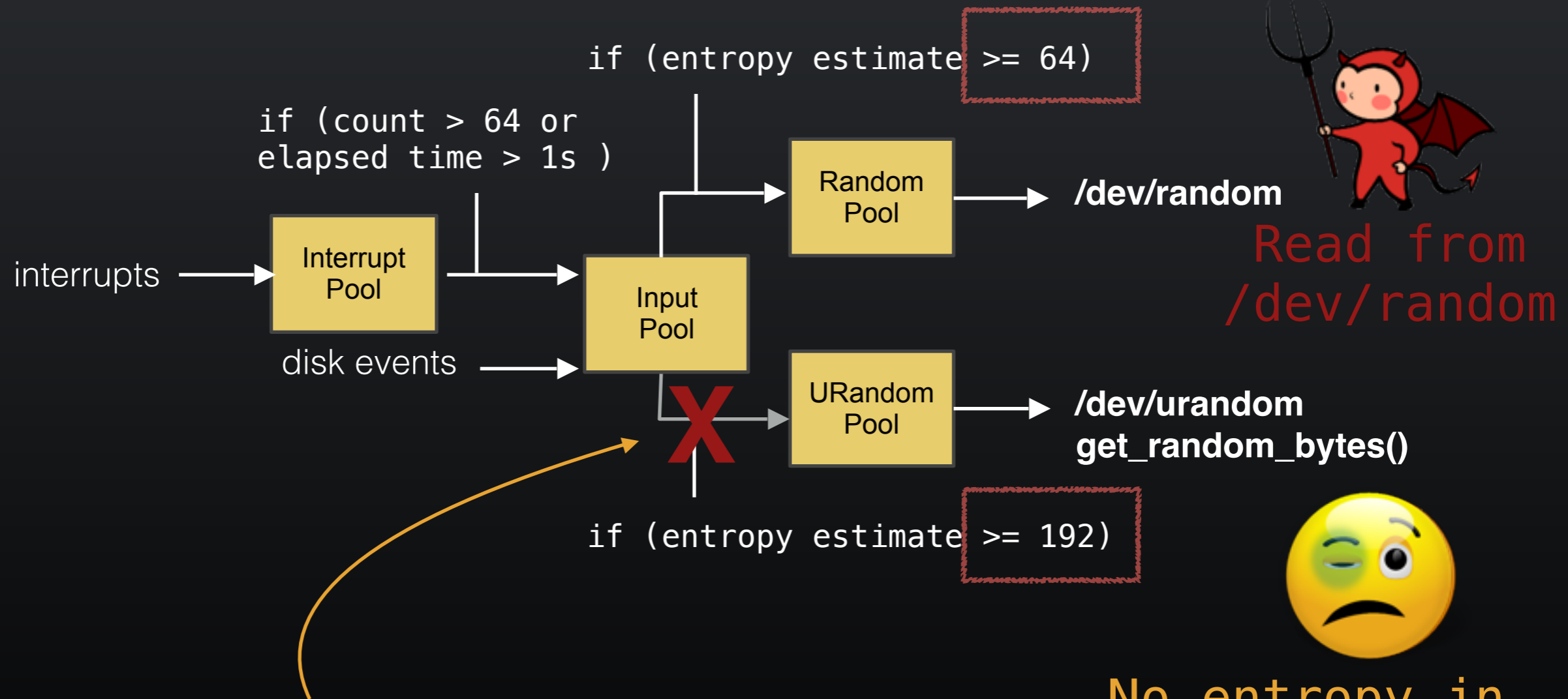


Buffering and thresholds prevent new inputs from impacting outputs

Linux /dev/(u)random



# An even more extreme case: Entropy Starvation Attack



Prevents new inputs from **ever** reaching /dev/urandom

# Reset Vulnerabilities Effect Other Platforms



## FreeBSD

/dev/random produces **identical** output stream  
Up to 100 seconds after resumption



## Microsoft Windows 7

Produces **repeated** outputs indefinitely

rand\_s (stdlib)

CryptGenRandom (Win32)

RngCryptoServices (.NET)

# Reset vulnerabilities summary


Using snapshots can compromise security of applications relying on system RNGs

Many different VM platforms / operating systems




Infrastructure-as-a-service providers don't yet support full-memory snapshots, but could in the future.

# Our Contributions

- First study of system RNGs in modern virtualized settings
- Snapshots cause problems? → **YES** ← 
- Entropy-poor inputs?
- New clean-slate RNG design — Whirlwind

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# Estimating Input Entropy

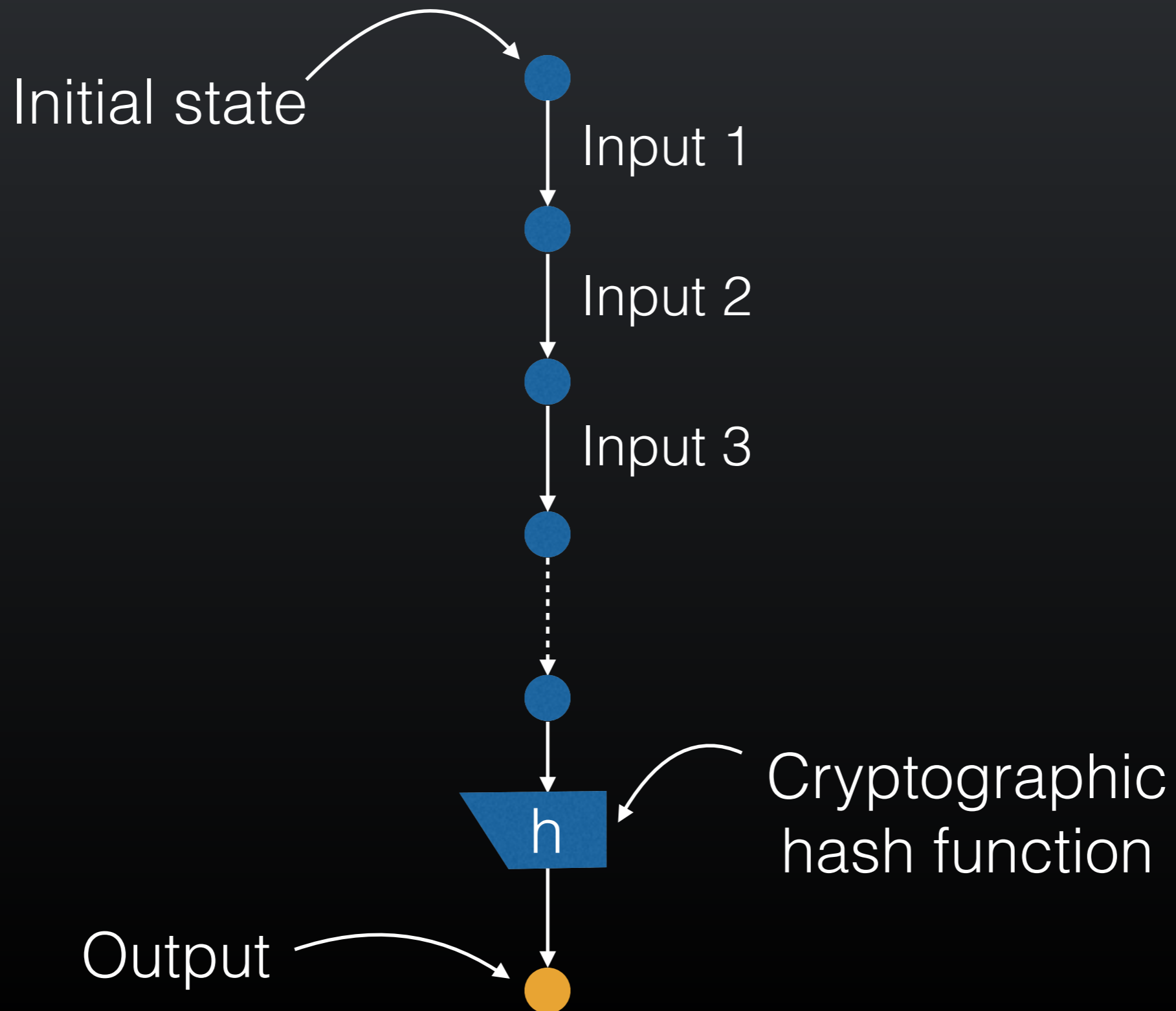
- Instrumented Linux RNG
- Collected all inputs, outputs on boot
- Gathered data from: native, Xen, VMware, and EC2
- Statistical hypothesis testing to estimate entropy of each input
- Use input entropy to estimate security of each output



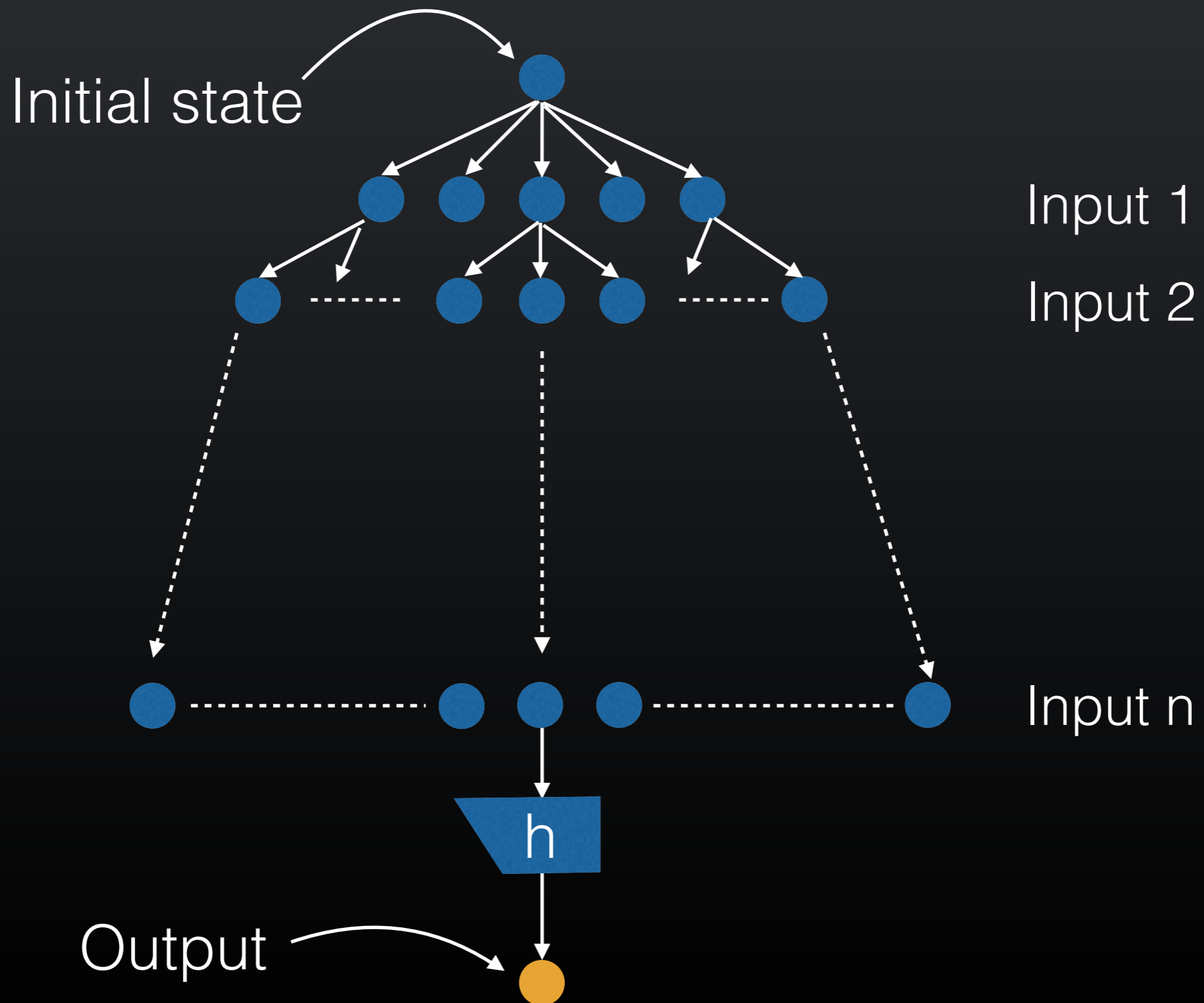
**RNG**  
/dev/(u)random



# RNG Operation

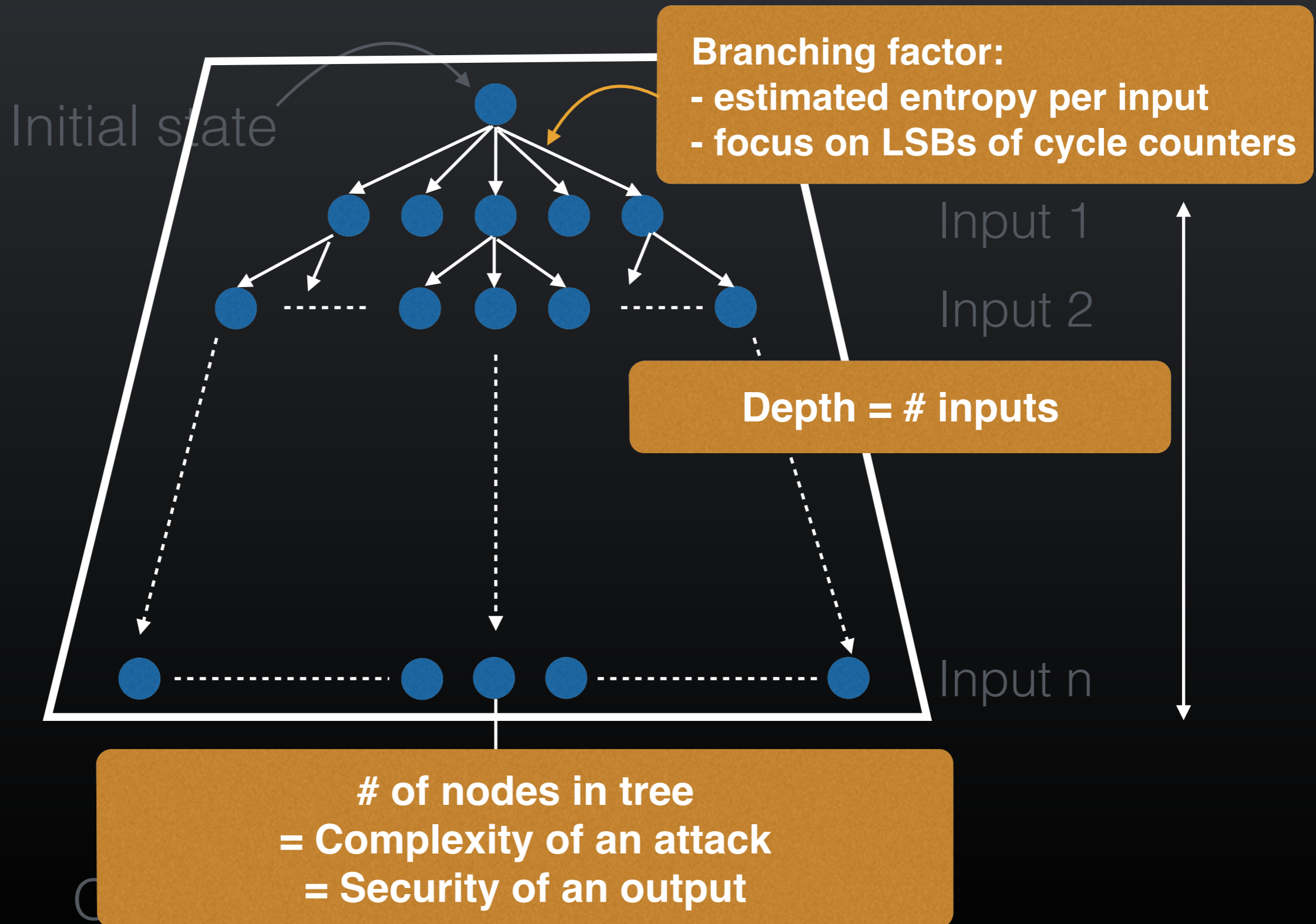


# Attacker's View






# Attacker's View



# Results: Boot Security


No inputs before first output:  
constant value



Output #	Native	Xen	VMware	EC2
1	0	0	0	0
2	129	129	784	134
15	129	1024	1024	1024

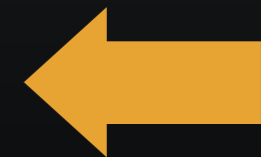
Search space ( $\log_2$ ) required of adversary for outputs of Linux /dev/(u)random during boot

# Our Contributions

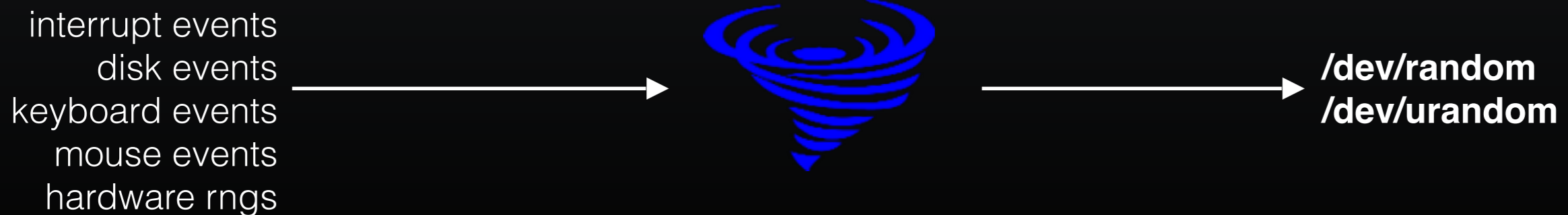
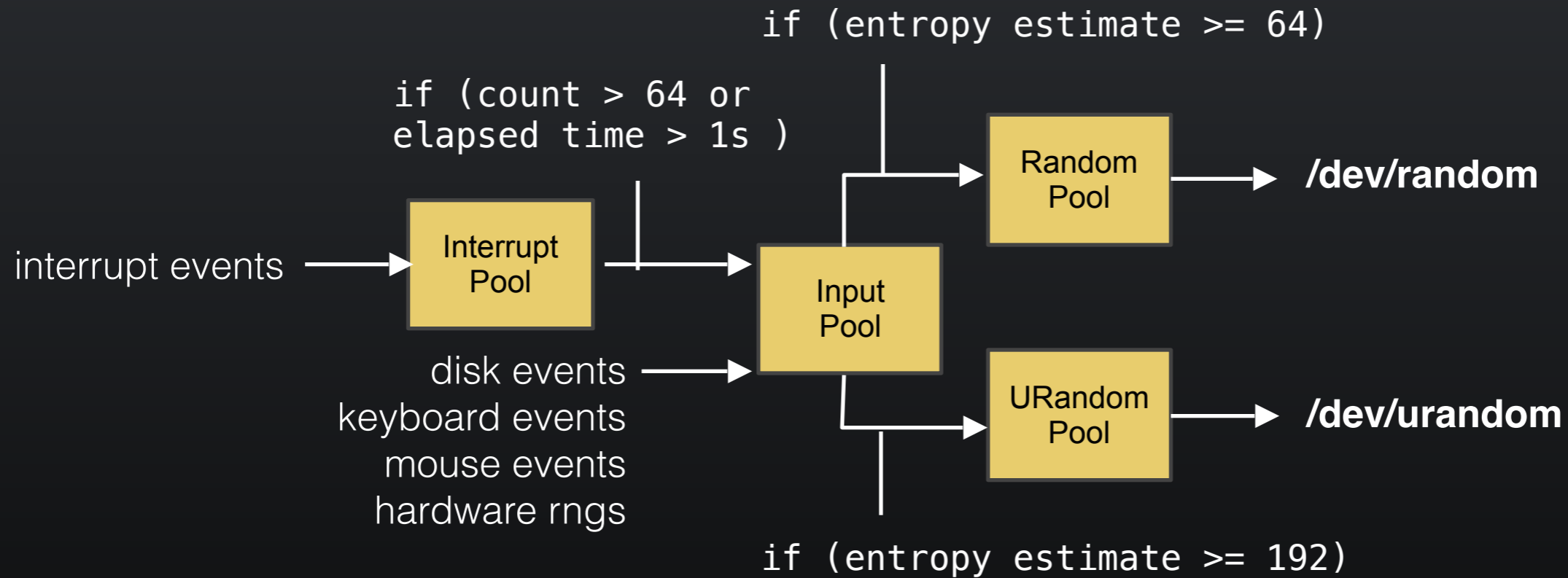
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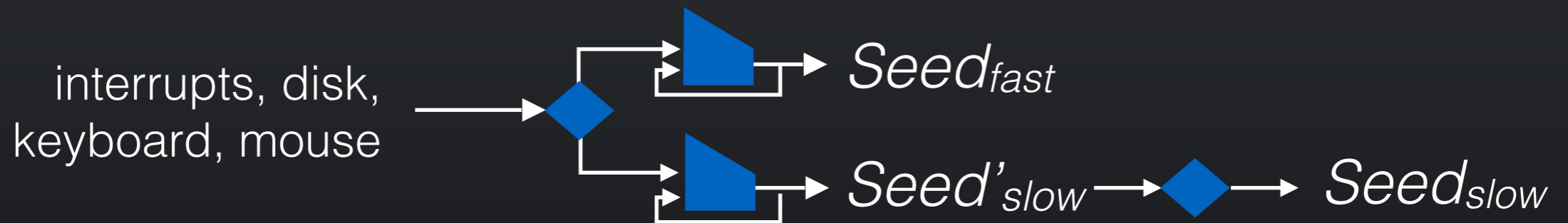
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# Same interfaces - new design



# Whirlwind RNG Design



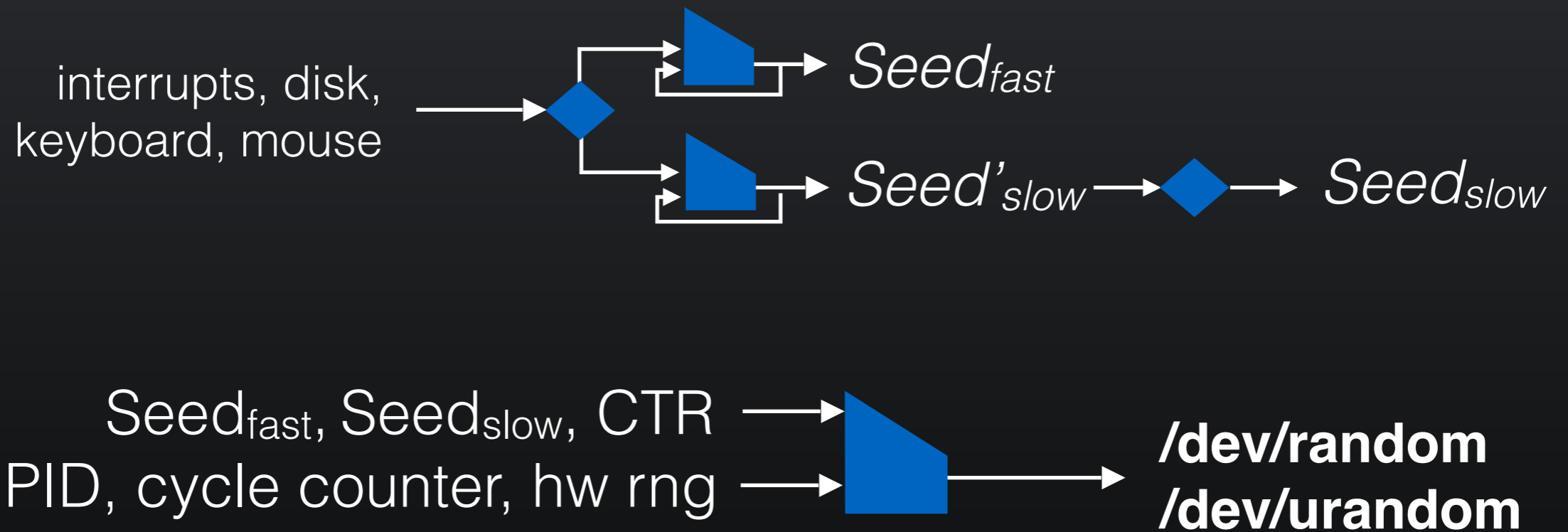
Online hashing input process [DPRVW13]

Two-state structure (fast-slow) borrowed from Yarrow (FreeBSD) [SF99]

Seed<sub>fast</sub> ensures secure state change *rapidly*

Seed<sub>slow</sub> prevents checkpoint (aka tracking) attacks [SF99]

# Whirlwind RNG Design



**On boot:** securely initialize RNG with large number of inputs

**On snapshot resumption:** inject randomness from Xen hypervisor

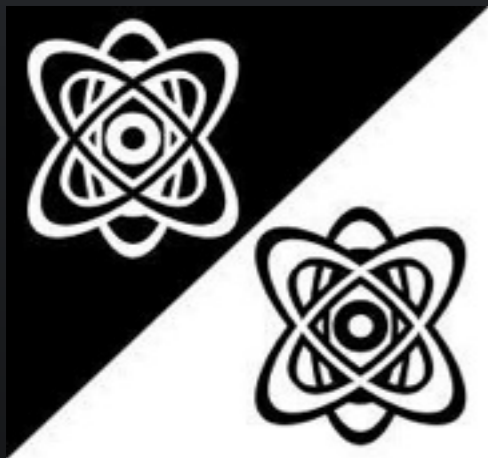
# Whirlwind RNG



1. Drop-in replacement for legacy Linux RNG
2. Simple
3. Cryptographically sound
4. First output is not predictable
5. Reset security *by design*



# Conclusions



- Linux, FreeBSD, and Windows are **vulnerable** on snapshot resumption
- First output of Linux `/dev/(u)random` on boot is a constant value
- Virtual settings have **sufficient** entropy
- Whirlwind RNG gives **reset security** by design

**More information:**

*<http://pages.cs.wisc.edu/~ace/>*