SoftMark: Software Watermarking via a Binary Function Relocation

ACSAC 2021

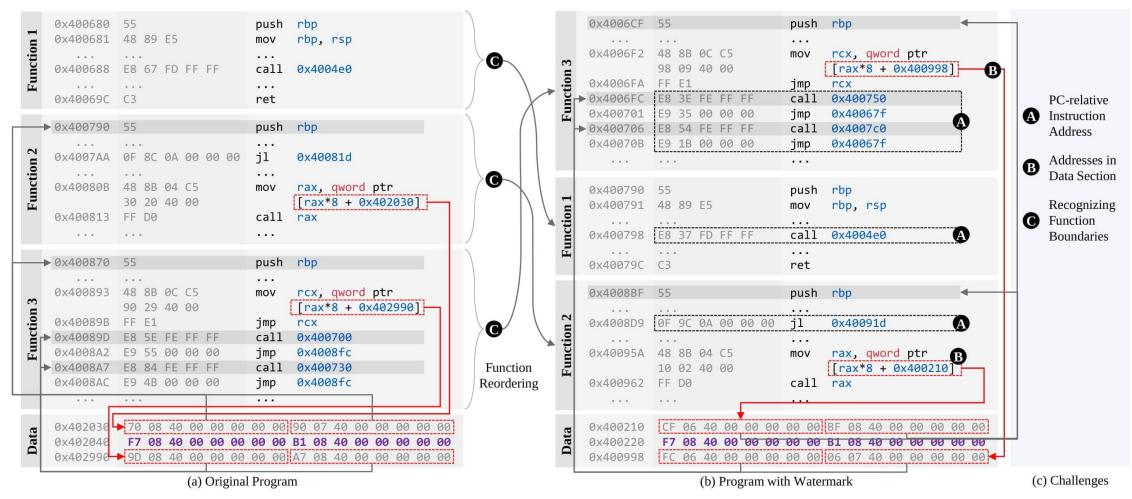
<u>Honggoo Kang</u>, Yonghwi Kwon, Sangjin Lee, and Hyungjoon Koo



Software Watermarking

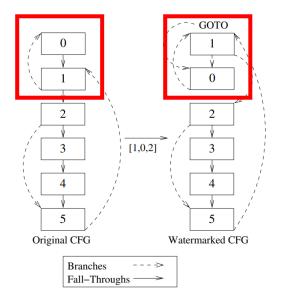
- Providing a digital fingerprint
 - Inserts certain information that represents its owner or distributor
 - Offers the traceability
- Difference with code-signing?
 - Code-signing focuses on preventing unauthorized modification
 - Better to use *both* code-signing and software watermarking
- Impossible to prevent all viable attacks, but a watermarking scheme should sufficiently discourage attackers

Motivation



Prior Attempts

- Reordering-based Approach
 - Reordering basic blocks, safe operands of mathematical equations
- Limitations
 - Perceptive
 - Inserting GOTO statements → easily detectable
 - Forgeable
 - Rearranging a structure can be accomplished easily
 - Fragile
 - Not resilient to arbitrary modifications at the instruction level

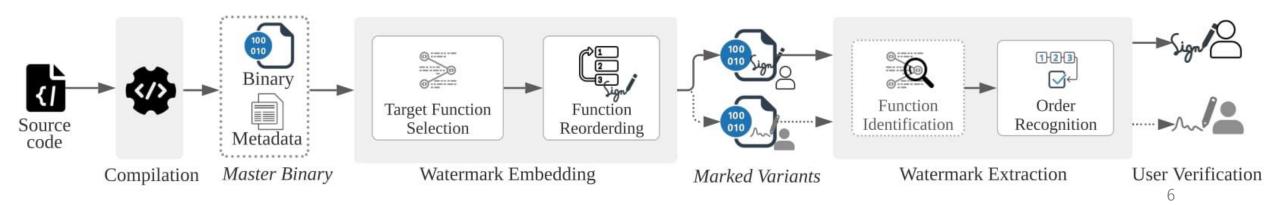


Advantages over Prior Attempts

- Introducing no supplementary structure
 - No size overhead, negligible performance overhead
 - Gives a lower chance for attackers to recognize the presence of a watermark with statistical analysis or inference
- Can reach up to an increasingly large number of encodings
 - Depends on the number of reorderable functions

Overview

- SoftMark
 - A software watermarking system that leverages a function relocation
 - The order of functions implicitly encodes a hidden identifier
- Process
 - Generating a master binary → Embedding a watermark & Recording a ledger
 - \rightarrow Extracting a watermark from variant with a ledger \rightarrow Verifying an associated user



Reliable Binary Instrumentation

- CCR(Compiler-assisted Code Randomization) (Koo, Hyungjoon et al., In 2018 IEEE S&P)
 - A reliable binary rewriter that leverages the metadata to generate variants
 - A modified compiler toolchain(LLVM and gold linker) produces transformationassisting metadata including function boundaries, fixup locations, and jump table information
 - A set of metadata can be embedded into executables
 - → Leverage CCR for reliable watermark embedding & extracting at the binary level

Strategies on SoftMark

• One to one mapping (order, value)

Function Order	$F_1 - F_3 - F_2$	$F_2 - F_1 - F_3$	$F_2 - F_3 - F_1$	$F_3 - F_1 - F_2$
Watermark Value	002	012	10_{2}	11_{2}

• Stirling's formula:

 $\log_2(n!) \approx \log_2(\sqrt{2\pi n}(\frac{n}{e})^n)$ where n > 0

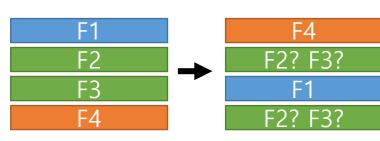
Functions	Representable bits	Bits	Required functions
10	21	64	21
20	61	128	35
30	107	192	47
50	214	256	58
100	524	512	99
300	2041	1024	171
500	3767	2048	301
1000	8529	4096	537

Higher capacity

Drogram		SoftMa	RK	Davidson-Myh	rvold
Program Name	Size (KB)	Functions	Bits	Basic Blocks	Bits
400.perlbench	1,423	895	7,491	683	5,451
403.gcc	3,728	2,206	21,326	534	4,073
433.milc	148	88	446	20	61
445.gobmk	3,923	857	7,119	135	765
456.hmmer	339	237	1,532	46	191
458.sjeng	156	78	382	74	357
464.h264ref	685	259	1,708	160	945
482.sphinx3	210	155	909	20	61
addr2line	1,180	704	5,649	142	815
ar	1,213	739	5,982	142	815
bfdtest 1	1,165	686	5,479	142	815
cxxfilt	1,179	705	5,659	142	815
nm-new	1,195	721	5,810	142	815
objcopy	1,410	867	7,217	181	1,101
objdump	2,474	988	8,409	186	1,139
ranlib	1,213	739	5,982	142	815
size	1,180	708	5,687	142	815
strings	1,180	705	5,659	142	815
strip-new	1,410	867	7,217	181	1,101
ctags	1,495	1,150	10,039	178	1,078
lighttpd	195	136	772	85	426
vsftpd	118	143	822	87	439
pscp	713	664	5,273	99	518
psftp	722	671	5,338	99	518
puttygen	391	328	2,273	144	829
cgtest	405	335	2,332	141	808 8

Strategies on SoftMark (2)

- Unique function candidates
 - Do not use indistinguishable functions in watermark embedding



(To prevent ambiguous watermarks at extracting)

- Desirable function set
 - Prefer a function that has a trampoline containing code pointers

(To give more challenge to an attacker)

- Non-candidate functions
 - Randomly scatter all other functions

(To increase a resiliency against collusive attacks)

Strategies on SoftMark (3)

- Ledger (Bookkeeper)
 - Holds the <u>list of functions</u> and <u>their locations</u>, the <u>property of each function</u> (index, indirect call invocation), and the <u>pattern of basic blocks</u>
 - Basic block recognition with patterns:
 - Regular expression of byte values (Quick search)

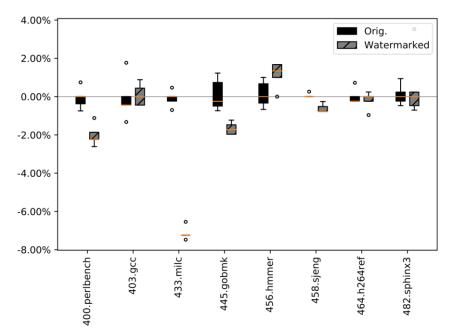
Index, Basic block patterns ex) FUNC#1 ['5bc30f1f4000', '5389fbb8[0-9a-f]{8}b9[0-9a-f]{8}']

• Sequence of opcode mnemonics and sizes after disassembly (Deep investigation)

Index, Basic block patterns ex) FUNC#1 ['(push, 1)(push, 1)(sub, 7)(jnz, 6)', ...]

Evaluation

- Size overheads = None
 - No additional structure
- Performance overheads
 - Less than 1.1%



Program Name	O/H
400.perlbench	-1.9%
403.gcc	0.1%
433.milc	-7.2%
445.gobmk	-1.7%
456.hmmer	1.1%
458.sjeng	0.6%
464.h264ref	0.2%
482.sphinx3	0.5%

Evaluation (2)

• Pre-analysis time

- Examines the property of a function
- Longer than embedding, extracting time
 - One-time process for each program
- Deep investigation
 - Takes longer time than a quick search

	Quick search					D	eep	inve	stiga	ation	1 I		
Program	Tim	e with a	a regula	r expre	ession (sec)		Time w	vith a dis	assembl	y (sec)		
Name	Pre- Anal.	Em.	Ex. W1	Ex. W2	Ex. W3	Avg.	Pre- Anal.	Em.	Ex. W1	Ex W2	Ex. W3	Avg.	
400.perlbench	60	15	2.1	1.6	1.8	1.8	27,426	16	3,372	309	1,432	1,704	
403.gcc	346	101	6.5	5.8	4.2	5.5	200,270	101	2,471	2,445	2,125	2,347	
433.milc	2.2	0.8	0.3	-	-	0.3	12	0.8	6.8	-	-	6.8	
445.gobmk	51	34	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.8	6,282	34	352	139	133	208	
456.hmmer	5.9	1.7	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.7	437	1.7	38	57	46	47	
458.sjeng	2.3	0.9	0.6	-	-	0.6	25	0.9	20	-	-	20	
464.h264ref	13	3.5	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1,358	3.5	94	75	64	78	
482.sphinx3	3.4	1.5	0.3	0.4	-	0.3	102	1.5	15	16	-	15	
addr2line	39	11	0.7	0.9	2.2	1.3	13,534	11	804	630	846	760	
ar	40	11	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.9	14,982	12	797	812	782	797	
bfdtest1	39	10	0.8	0.6	1.9	1.1	11,459	11	645	662	646	651	
cxxfilt	39	12	0.7	0.9	2.1	1.2	13,045	12	735	653	865	751	
nm-new	40	11	1.1	0.6	1.1	0.9	12,760	12	699	639	640	659	
objcopy	58	14	3.6	4.0	1.1	2.9	28,679	15	822	1,044	987	951	
objdump	87	23	4.3	0.9	4.5	3.2	37,856	23	901	1,521	1,243	1,222	
ranlib	40	11	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.9	12,949	12	365	494	457	439	
size	40	11	0.9	0.5	1.7	1.0	11,450	11	632	664	631	642	
strings	39	11	0.8	0.6	2.2	1.2	13,972	11	701	656	669	675	
strip-new	64	15	3.6	4.1	1.1	2.9	25,440	15	1,124	1,131	1,096	1,117	
ctags	19	19	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.9	26,012	20	539	455	322	439	
lighttpd	1.4	1.2	0.5	0.1	-	0.3	89	1.2	12	20	-	16	
vsftpd	1.3	1.1	0.2	0.1	-	0.2	69	1.1	4.1	5.3	-	4.7	
pscp	15	4.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	2,304	4.3	116	138	149	134	
psftp	15	4.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	2,319	4.3	117	142	153	137	
puttygen	2.4	2.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	555	2.8	41	50	29	40	
cgtest	6.4	1.8	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.4	310	1.9	35	46	32	38	

Evaluation (3)

- May be susceptible to a distortion attack (semantic preserving code transformation)
- Robust to operand distortion
- Function Relocation
 - Significant challenges to adversaries in practice (Function boundary detection on a stripped binary)

	stripped binary							
Program	Precision	Recall	F1 Score					
400.perlbench	0.828	0.611	0.703					
403.gcc	0.804	0.576	0.671					
433.milc	0.859	0.653	0.742					
445.gobmk	0.830	0.245	0.379					
456.hmmer	0.880	0.505	0.642					
458.sjeng	0.777	0.626	0.693					
464.h264ref	0.856	0.693	0.755					
482.sphinx3	0.843	0.594	0.697					
addr2line	0.827	0.401	0.540					
ar	0.832	0.414	0.553					
bfdtest1	0.816	0.396	0.533					
cxxfilt	0.836	0.406	0.547					
nm-new	0.843	0.421	0.562					
оЬјсору	0.826	0.464	0.594					
objdump	0.818	0.475	0.601					
ranlib	0.798	0.400	0.533					
size	0.840	0.406	0.547					
strings	0.803	0.393	0.527					
strip-new	0.831	0.470	0.600					
ctags	0.845	0.576	0.685					
lighttpd	0.799	0.735	0.766					
vsftpd	0.854	0.791	0.821					
pscp	0.802	0.621	0.700					
psftp	0.791	0.622	0.697					
puttygen	0.780	0.515	0.620					
cgtest	0.789	0.524	0.630					

What we have not talked about

- Current limitations of SoftMark
 - Binary packing: unpack required
 - Semantic-preserving code transformation
 - Opcode distraction may lower a survival rate
- Collision with a function relocation
- Constraints on function relocation with CCR
- Capacity of other existing techniques



Conclusions

- Stealthier and robust watermark scheme
- Negligible performance overhead
- Reasonable capacity
- Practical and efficient in watermark embedding and extracting



Thank you



SUNG KYUN KWAN

Honggoo Kang

Ph.D student in Korea University

honggoonin@korea.ac.kr