## **Hi-Res: Precise Exploit Detection using Object-Granular Memory Monitoring**

Ziyang Yang **Rice University** ziyang.yang@rice.edu

Saumya Solanki Serenitix saum@serenitix.io

Scott Rixner Rice University rixner@rice.edu

Nathan Dautenhahn Dartmouth College nathan.d.dautenhahn@dartmouth.edu

#### Presented by Nathan Dautenhahn

### Problem: Exploits violate gaps to find unintended \*weird machines\*

- Programmer specifies what they think is right
- But may miss some dynamic context leading to weirdness
- Exploits operate within legal kernel operations
- They violate assumptions: scope, lifecycle, access context
- Kernel lacks runtime enforcement of object semantics

#### Gap: detection is low-resolution and bypassable

- Detection systems develop models from events
- Typically, low-level or opaque, lacking context
- Lacks visibility into the \*weird machine\* layers
- Leads to mimicry

# Hypothesis: weirdness is weird and should be visible with the right context

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#### If it's used as a duck, it's a duck. If it quacks like a duck, it's a duck.



## Solution: lift opaque, low-level traces into behavioral grammars

- scopes as types
- call stack
- Programmable: dynamic contexts can be selectively explored
- violations

• Object-Sensitive: Hi-Res tracks memory at object granularity using lexical

Context-Sensitive: Accesses lifted into tuples: syscall, access IP, alloc IP,

Behavioral Grammars: Valid programs = stable grammar; exploits =

## Design: Trace Lifting Pipeline

- Instrument allocation and memory access 1.
- 2. Maintain address-to-object map
- 3. Capture syscall, call stack, context per access
- 4. Construct tuple space for fingerprinting
- 5.

Develop grammars out of behavioral patterns for both benign and exploit

## Challenges: Semantic Inference Without Labels or **Ground Truth and Efficient**

- Memory is semantically opaque
- Semantics must be inferred, not declared
- Kernel instrumentation must be efficient and selective
- Detection must be general and interpretable

### Results: CVEs are easy to see with object granular access grammars

- 5 kernel exploits, 20 normal workloads
- Exploit traces show sparse, irregular fingerprints
- Hi-Res separates classes with no false positives

nkdir CVE-2021-31440 1.00 0.90 CVE-2021-3490 1.00 CVE-2022-0185 1.00 0.04 0.80 0.01 CVE-2022-0847 1.00 0.04 0.21 0.00 0.00 0.01 0.21 0.00 0.05 0.02 0.10 CVE-2022-2639 1.00 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.00 0.00apt 1.00  $.00\,0.00\,0.01\,0.88\,0.01\,0.08\,0.03\,0.14\,0.10\,0.01\,0.00\,0.11\,0.03\,0.13\,0.14\,0.07\,0.04$ 35 0.04 0.00 0.02 0.02 0.01 0.02 0.00 0.62 0.08 0.02 0.02 0.01 0.03 0.01 0.14 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.29 0.00 0.01 0.02 0.01 0.03 0.00 0.04 0.02 0.02 0.03 hdparm 1.00 mkdir .01 0.02 0.02 0.12 0.06 0.01 0.36 0.02 0.02 mv 1.00 netper **1.00** 0.00 0.00 0.01 0.00 0.13 0.01 0.00 0.04 0.08 0.02 0.02 0.01 0.03 0.01 0.13 0.07 0.02 0.01 0.01 0.00 0.04 tar -czv 1.00 0.01 0.05 0.02 0.02 traceroute 1.00 0.02 0.01 0.10 wget 1.00 0.03 0.03 whereis 1.00 0.01 whoami 1.00

(i) (syscall, *access\_ip*, *alloc\_ip*, callstack)



- Hi-Res defines a runtime language over memory use
- It surfaces violations as syntactic outliers
- Not anomaly detection semantic enforcement

## LangSec Perspective

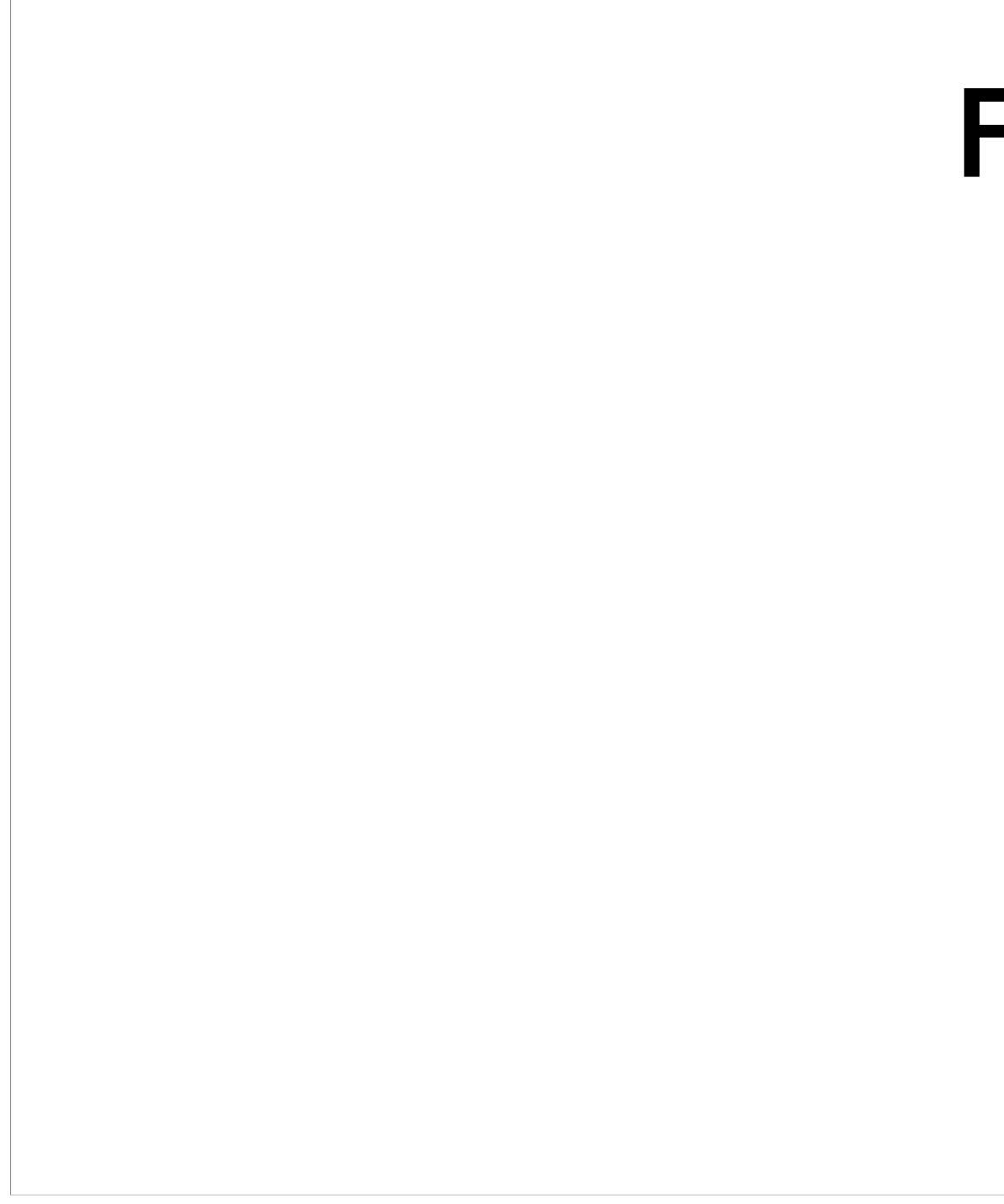
## Takeaways

- via object-granular memory monitoring
- A method for lifting low-level memory traces into structured **behavioral grammars**, enabling detection of semantic violations without requiring labeled training data
- that avoids global kernel instrumentation overhead
- and not terrible overhead in identifying exploit behavior

• **Hi-Res**, a programmable in-kernel framework for detecting kernel exploits

• A lightweight, page-table-based mechanism for per-process monitoring

An empirical evaluation demonstrating great potential for prece, general,



## Fini!