

## Research Questions

Are system RNGs secure from catastrophic reset vulnerabilities on virtual machines?

Answer: **NO**

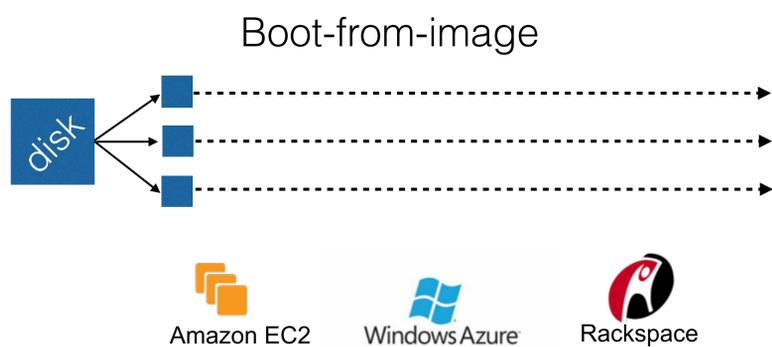
Do virtual environments provide system RNGs with entropy-rich inputs?

Answer: **YES**

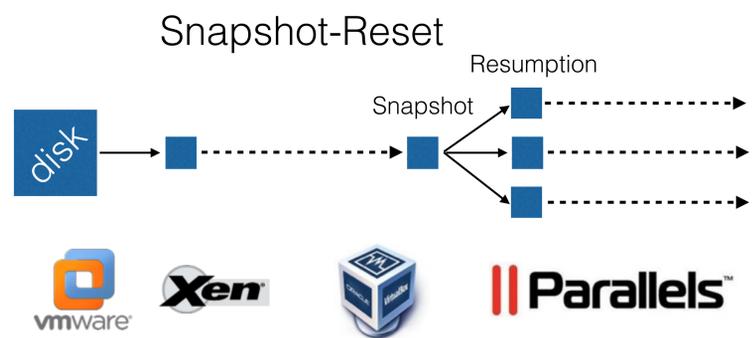
## Background

- **Folklore**  
Significant speculation existed on system RNGs in virtual environments [GR05] [SBW09] [RY10], but no measurements had been performed.
- **Reset Security**  
[RY10] showed that reset vulnerabilities exist in Firefox and Apache, but speculated that system RNGs may be more secure.
- **Entropy Estimation**  
Measuring entropy in input sources from an adversary's point of view is critical to determining the security of an RNG. [MWKSS13] provides the only other method known to-date.

## Common Cases in Virtual Environments



Boot-from-image is the default use case in IaaS clouds. [SBW09] claimed that starting from the same image would lead to predictable outputs — which is not correct.



Local VMs support full-memory snapshots which are saved to a file. They can be reused multiple times, but stateful system RNGs may produce repeated output on each resumption.

## Reset Vulnerabilities

### What is a reset vulnerability?

If a snapshot is used multiple times, a stateful system RNG may produce repeated outputs.

### Which systems are vulnerable?



#### Microsoft Windows 7

rand\_s, CryptGenRandom, RngCryptoServices

Linux /dev/(u)random



FreeBSD /dev/random

### What's the impact?

Any applications relying on random numbers from system RNGs for security are at risk.

As a proof-of-concept, we've generated identical RSA private keys with OpenSSL after resumption.

## Whirlwind RNG



- **Reset Security**  
Whirlwind RNG has reset-security “baked-into” its design. It uses environmental data during output generation to prevent repeat outputs and has a fast entropy pool that recovers quickly upon reset.
- **Cryptographically Sound**  
The Linux (legacy) RNG is an ad-hoc design. FreeBSD's Yarrow uses a periodically keyed AES generator. Whirlwind uses SHA-512 hash function to guarantee forward and backward secrecy.

## References

- [GR05] Garfinkel, Rosenblum. When Virtual is Harder than Real. HOTOS 2005.  
 [RY10] Ristenpart, Yilek. When Good Randomness Goes Bad. NDSS 2010.  
 [SBW09] Becher, Stamos, Wilcox. Cloud Computing Models and Vulnerabilities. BlackHat 2009.  
 [MWKSS13] Mowery, Wei, Kohlbrenner, Swanson, Shacham. Welcome to the Entropics. IEEE S+P 2013.