

# Cross-Container Linux Page Cache Attacks

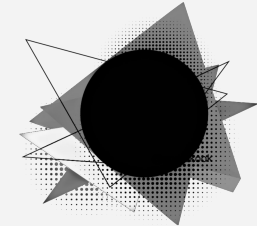
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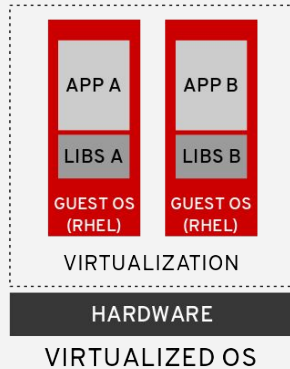
# Container-based Virtualization

1. Package software with all its dependencies
2. Maximize performance
  - Save on boot time, memory usage, amount of storage, etc.
  - Make orchestration easier (service scaling, migration, etc.)

How do containers share storage?

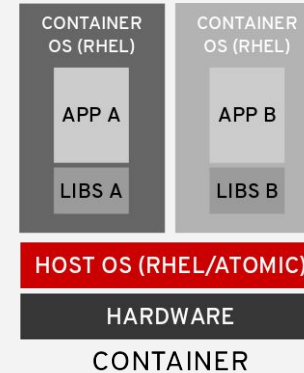


Mainly using layered (CoW) file systems.



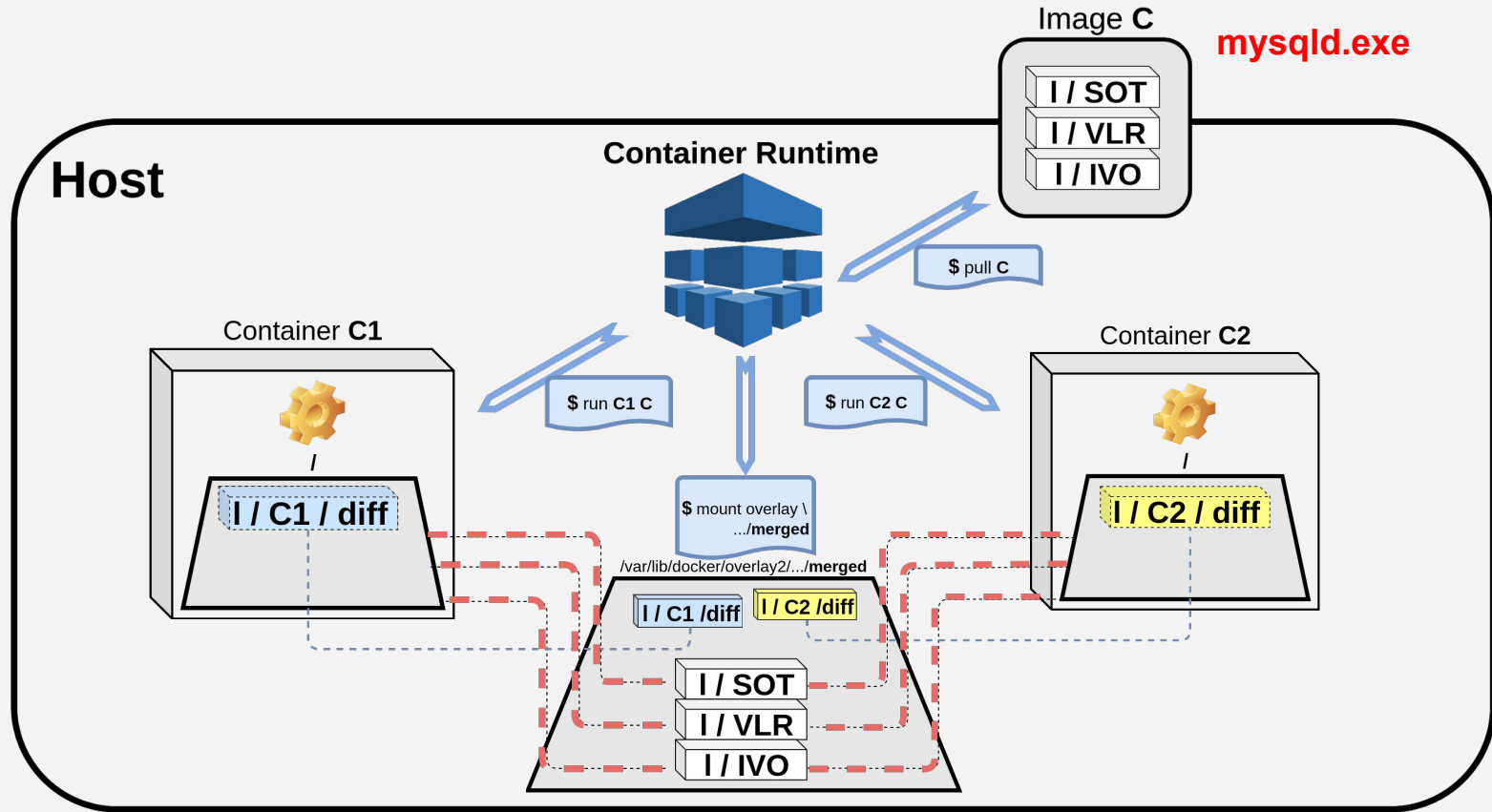
- **Multiple** OS kernel instances
- **Multiple instances** of shared libraries
- Share hardware but **NOT OS**
- Isolate (mainly) on **hypervisor** and **hardware** levels

- **Single** OS kernel
- (potentially) **Single** instance of shared libraries
- Share OS **AND** hardware
- Isolate (mainly) on **OS** level



<https://www.redhat.com/en/blog/virtual-machines-or-containers-maybe-both>

# CoW FS (e.g., **overlays**) as Root FS



# Containers Reuse The Page Cache For Shared Files

1. Page Cache is indexed using **inode** objects
2. Both containers point to the same **inode**, despite using different mount targets

**C1\$ ls -i /.../overlay2/abc/merged/mysqlid**  
**2497575**

**C2\$ ls -i /.../overlay2/1b3/merged/mysqlid**  
**2497575**

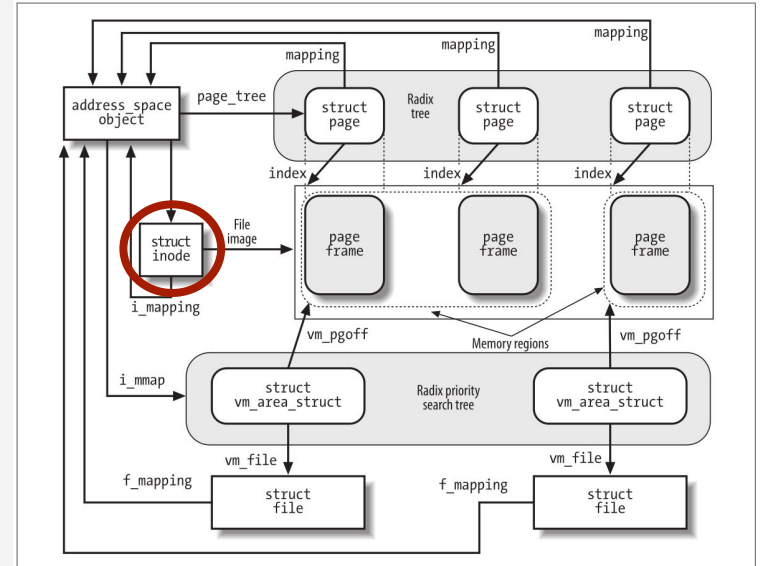
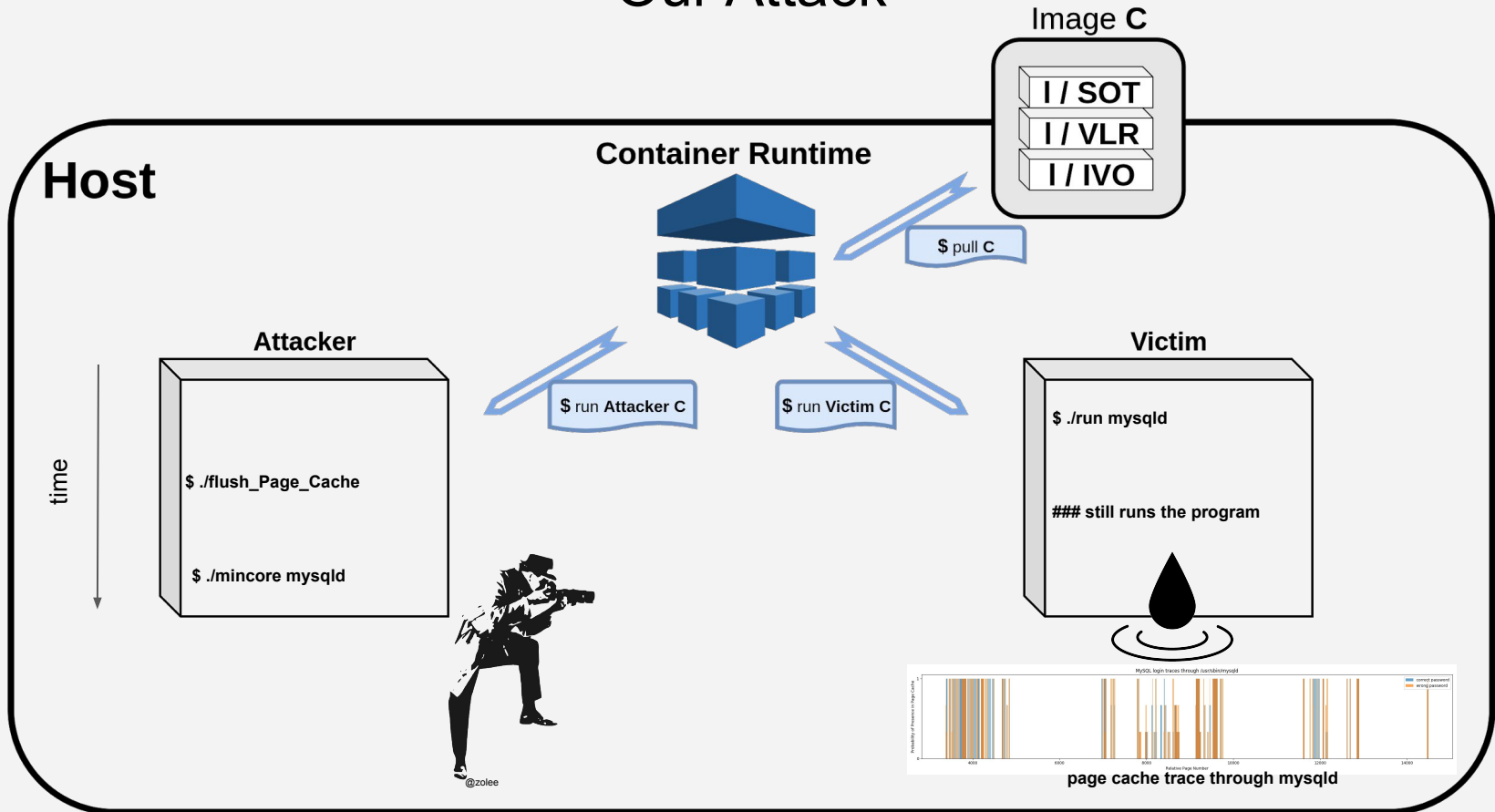


Figure 16-2. Data structures for file memory mapping

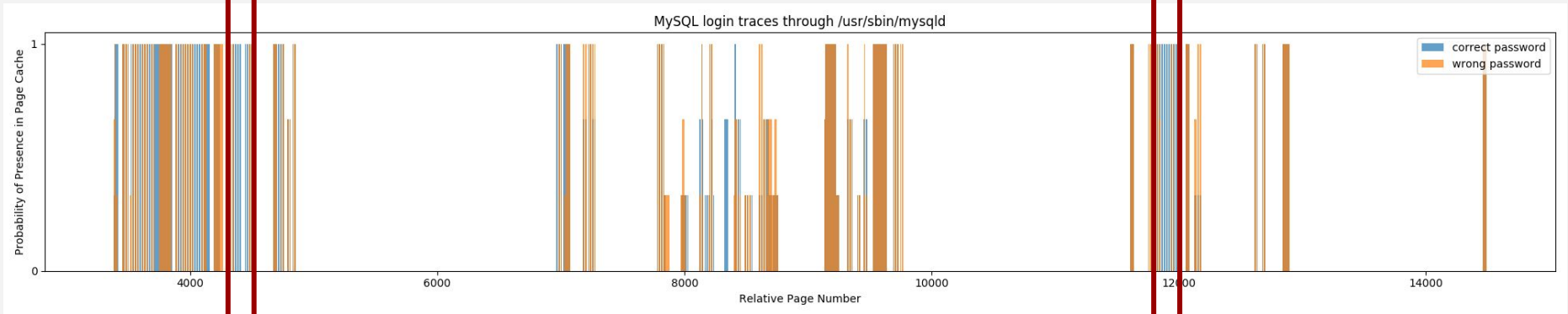
“Understanding the Linux Kernel”, Bovet & Cesati

# Our Attack



# What Traces Look Like?

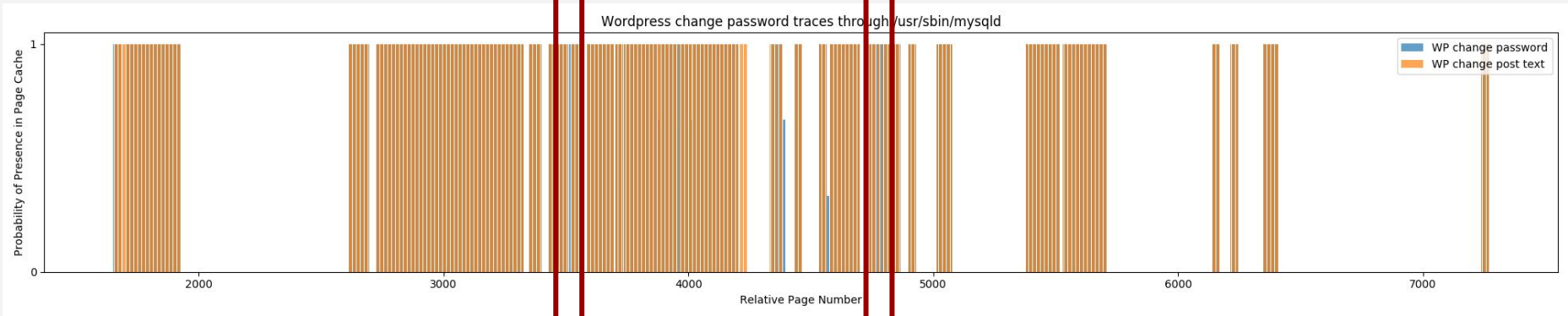
MySQL login with the correct password **VS** MySQL failed login due to wrong password



***many*** different pages in the page cache

# What Traces Look Like?

Wordpress user changes password **VS** Wordpress user updates content of a post



only **a few** different pages

Thank you!