

ATTACKING AND SECURING LEAKY SYSTEMS AT THE HARDWARE-SOFTWARE BOUNDARY

JONAS JUFFINGER

ASSESSORS:
DANIEL GRUSS
ONUR MUTLU

7. JULY 2025

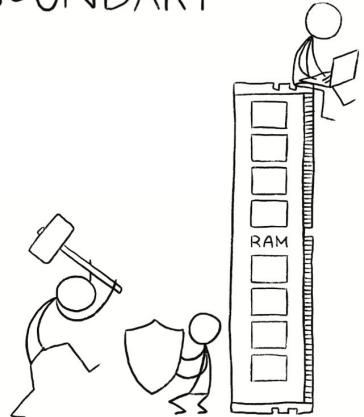
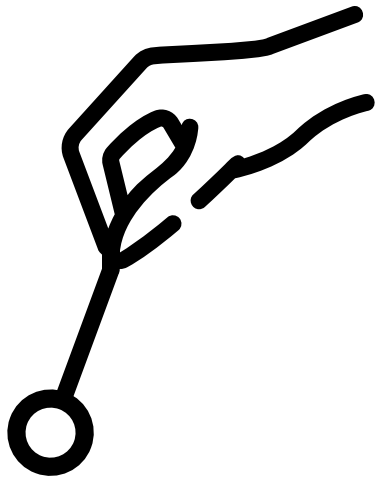
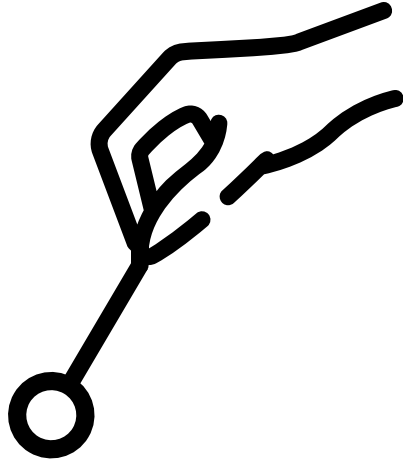
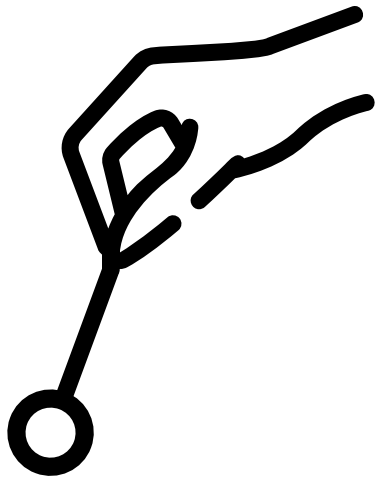
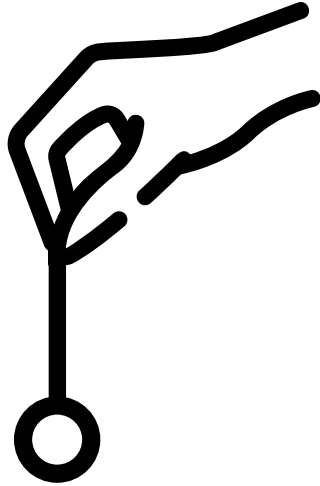


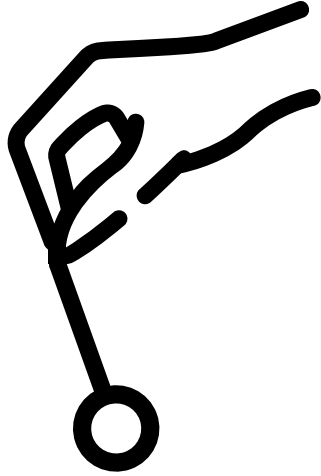
Image in a world **without** software vulnerabilities.

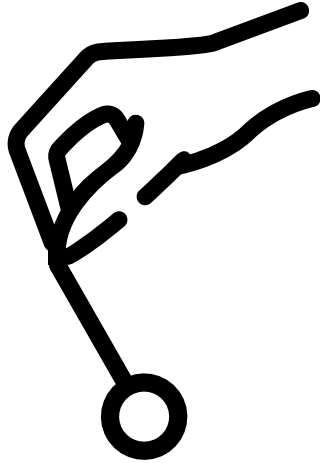












Critical vulnerability CVE-2025-32463 in sudo jeopardizes Linux systems

Posted on 2025-07-02 by guenni



[[German](#)] The sudo command in Linux allows local privilege escalation due to a vulnerability CVE-2025-32463 classified as critical. The background is an improper handling of `/etc/nsswitch.conf`, so that root privileges are obtained.

I came across the topic once through a comment by German blog reader Norddeutsch in my other IT blog, as well as through a tweet. I'm dragging the details here into the post, as I clean up the discussion area cyclically. Norddeutsch wrote;

*Linux user expects urgent updates from the sudo package. **Priority high**, remote possible. This for various distributions and branches.*

Critical vulnerability CVE-2025-32463 in sudo jeopardizes Linux systems

Posted on 2025-07-02 by German



[[German](#)] The sudo command in Linux allows local privilege escalation due to a vulnerability CVE-2025-32463 classified as critical. The background is an improper handling of /etc/nsswitch.conf, so that root privileges are obtained.

I came across the topic once through a comment by German blog reader Norddeutsch in my other IT blog, as well as through a tweet. I'm dragging the details here into the post, as I clean up the discussion area cyclically. Norddeutsch wrote;

*Linux now expects urgent updates from the sudo package. **Priority high**, remote possible. This for various distributions and branches.*



The Pirate Bay

[Search Torrents](#) | [Browse Torrents](#) | [Recent Torrents](#) | [Top 100](#)

☒ All ☐ Audio ☐ Video ☐ Applications ☐ Games ☐ Porn ☐ Other

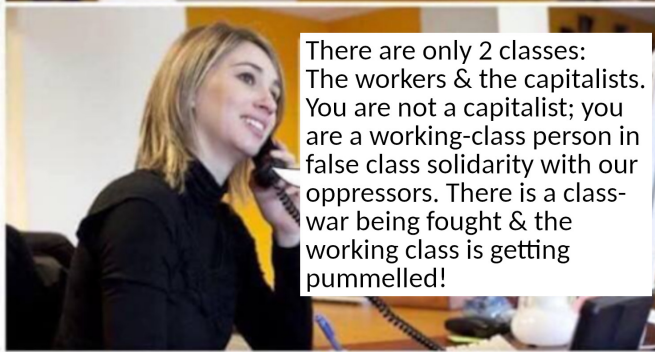
>pirate a game

>cmd.exe opens and closes in a blink of an eye





Hi!
I'd like a
wake up call.



There are only 2 classes:
The workers & the capitalists.
You are not a capitalist; you
are a working-class person in
false class solidarity with our
oppressors. There is a class-
war being fought & the
working class is getting
pummelled!

There are more issues still **unresolved**.

Phishing

Graham Smith | Mar 18, 2023 | 2 min read

How a CEO lost €42 million and his job after a cyber-attack

← Previous



Next →

Let's look at one of the most notorious cyber-attacks of all time. The 2016 phishing email was sent to aerospace manufacturer FACC. We'll explore how it all went down, the impact on the company, and what happened to the people involved.

The attack was a whale-phishing email scam known as a 'fake president' attack. In a phishing scam, hackers send numerous generic emails to random individuals hoping to trick them into

From: Stefan Mangard <gunthjerom01@gmail.com>

Sent: Tuesday, June 3, 2025 8:00 AM

To: Jonas Juffinger

Subject: Assistance Required

Good morning,

Are you familiar with gift cards? I need you to get some for me from any nearby store, there are some prospects I need to send them to but I'm currently out of town and few stores here don't stock them. Let me know if you can get them right now so I can tell you how many I would need and what amount. I'll refund you

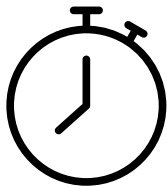
Software runs on **hardware**

Software runs on **hardware**
... which can be **leaky**.

Hardware can be leaky

isec.tugraz.at ■

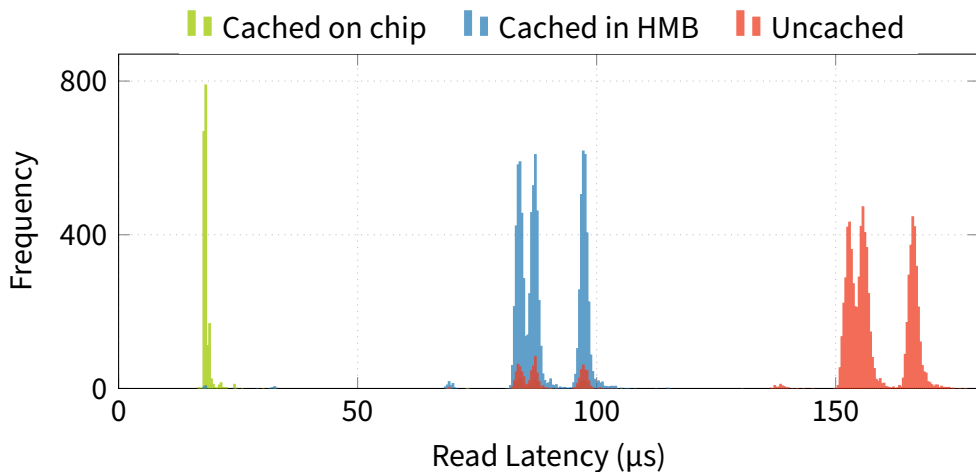
Hardware can be leaky



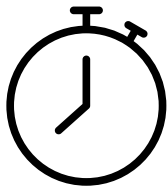
Side Channels

I WONDER WHAT THE CODE IS...



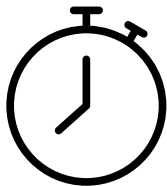


Hardware can be leaky



Side Channels

Hardware can be leaky

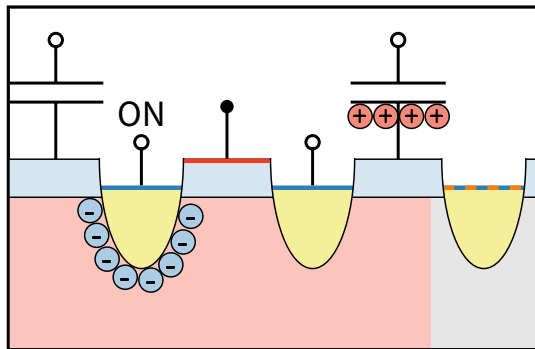


Side Channels

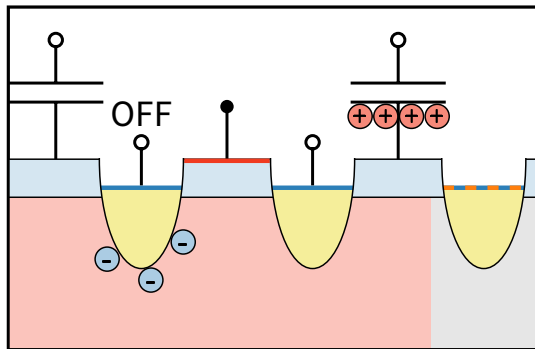


Rowhammer

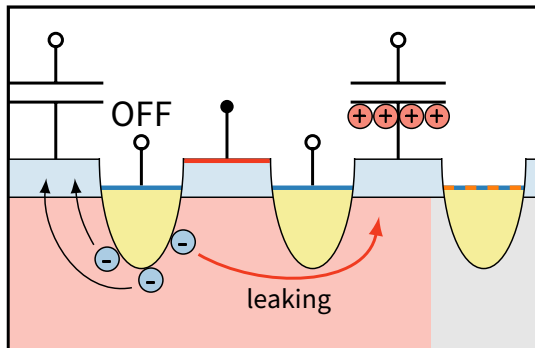
Rowhammer



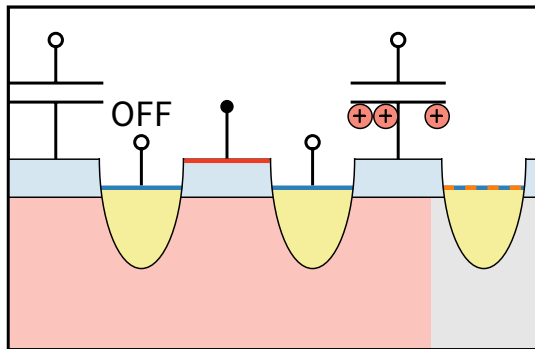
Rowhammer



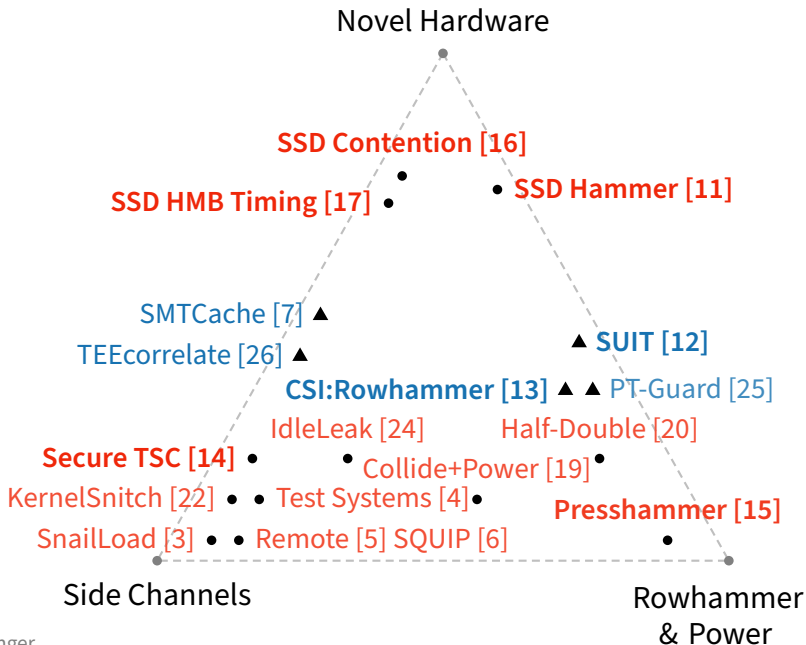
Rowhammer

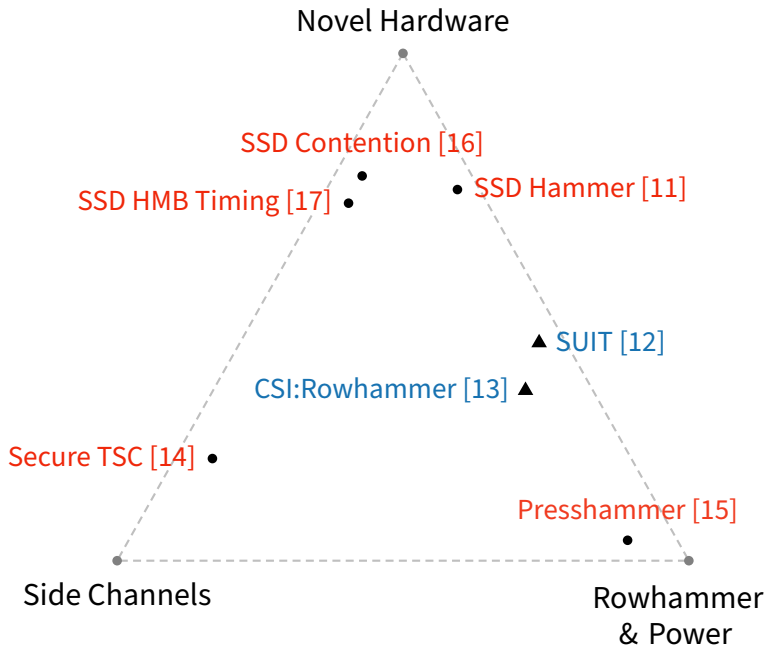


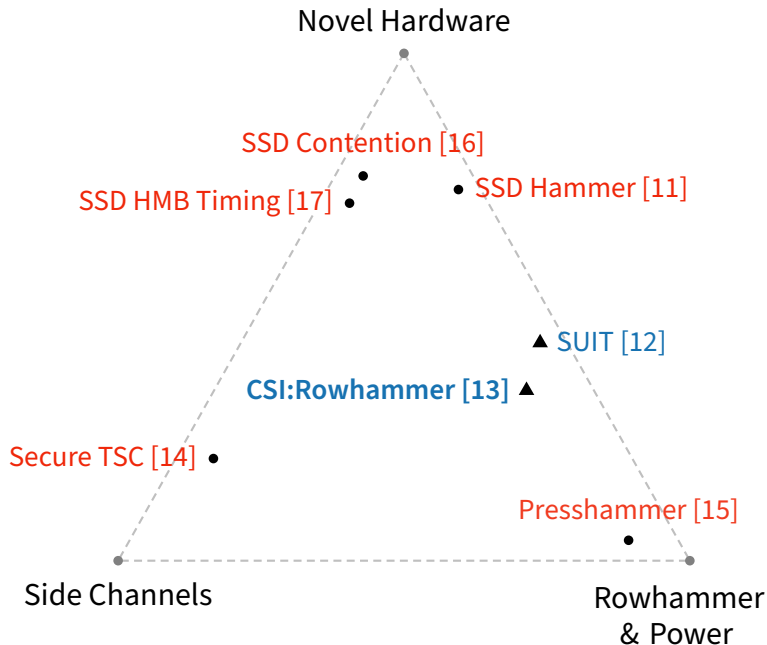
Rowhammer

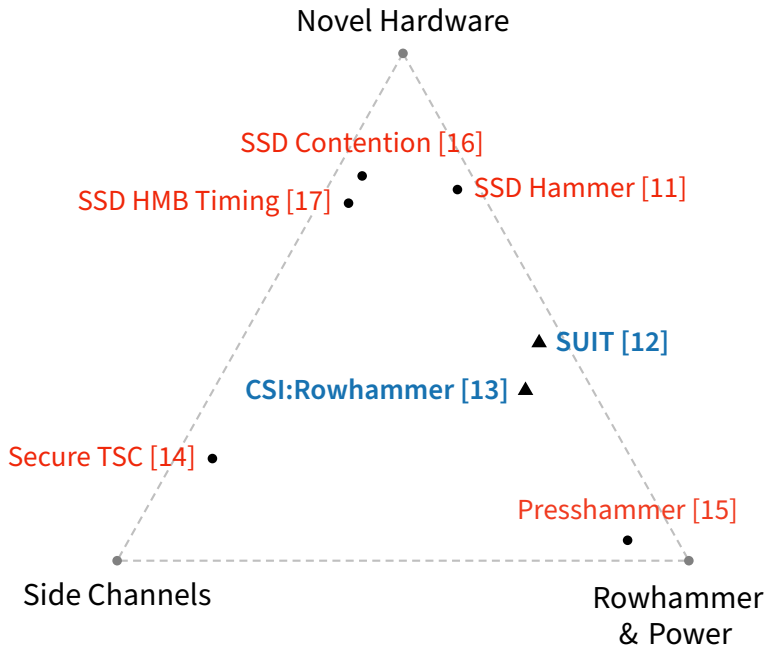


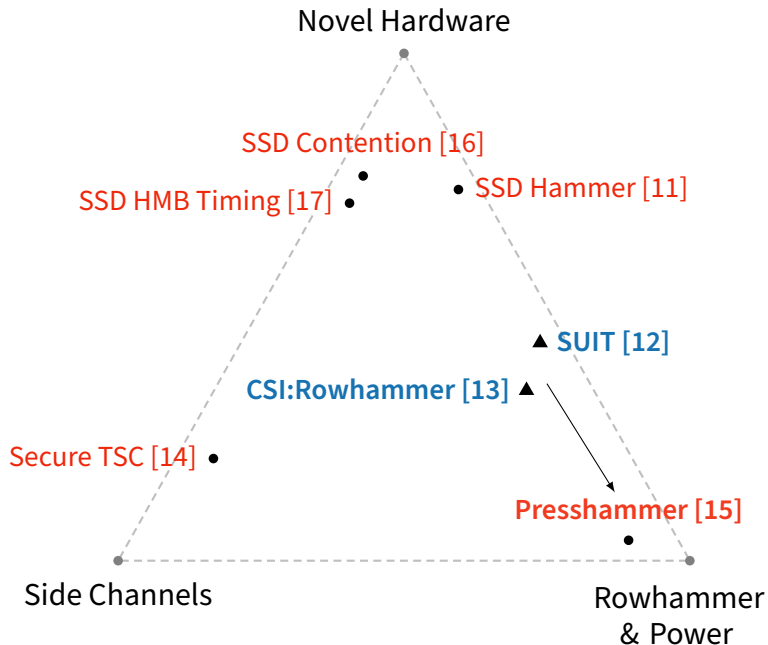
Contributions

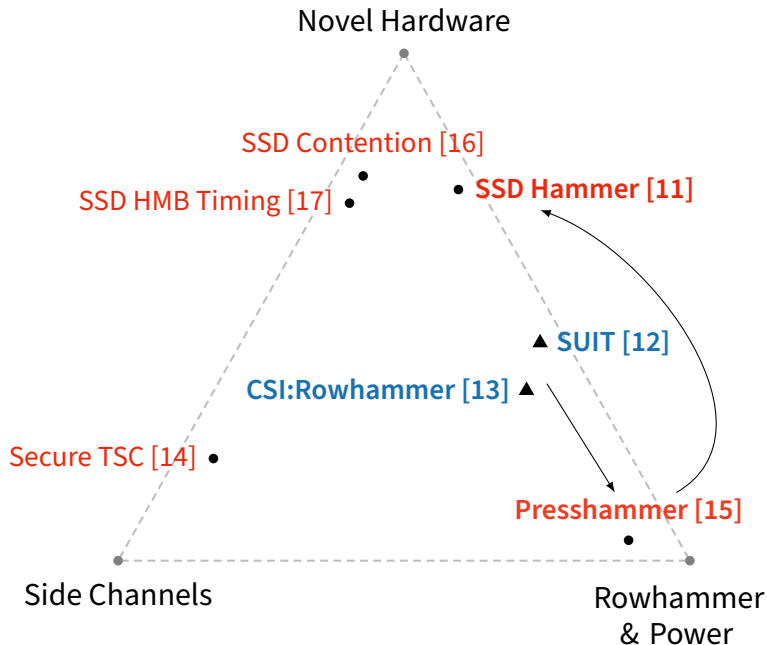


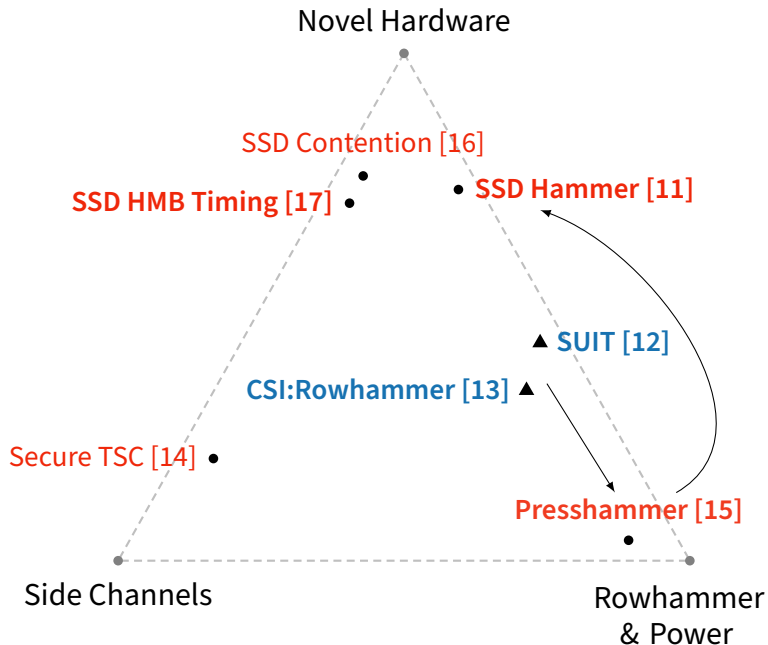


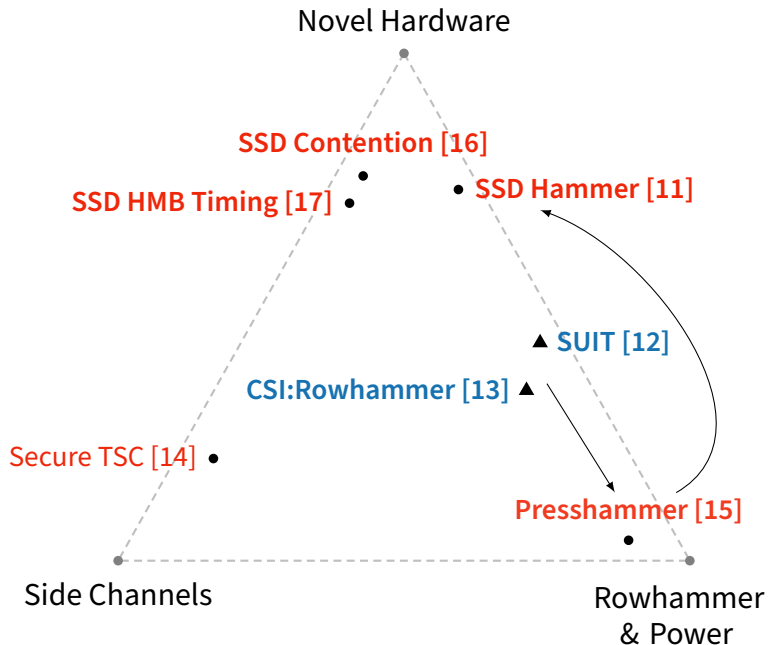


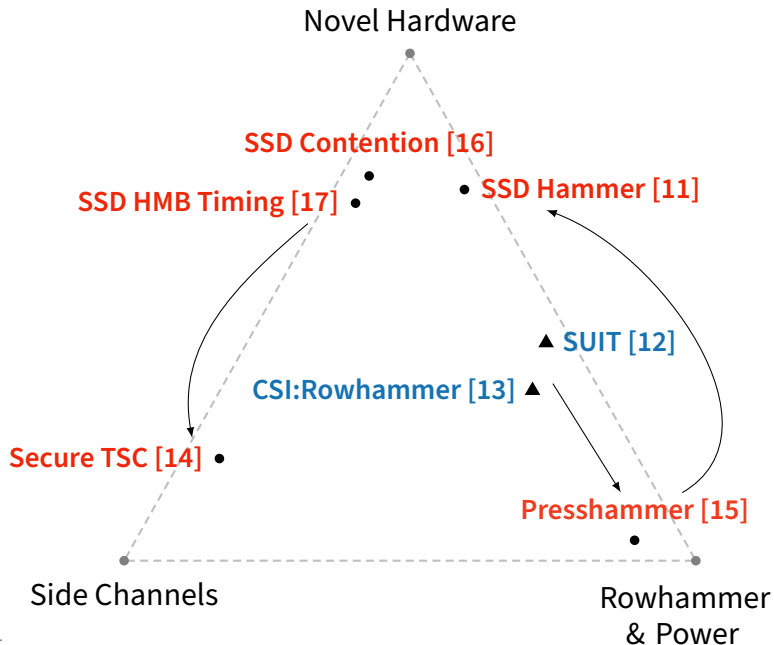












CSI:Rowhammer

Cryptographic Security and Integrity against Rowhammer

Jonas Juffinger, Lukas Lamster, Andreas Kogler, Maria Eichlseder,
Moritz Lipp, and Daniel Gruss

S&P, 2023

The Problem with Rowhammer Defenses



- Focusing on **characteristics**





- Focusing on **characteristics**
- Which later turn out to be **incomplete**



- Focusing on **characteristics**
- Which later turn out to be **incomplete**
 - Bit flips are infrequent - ECC, Refresh Rate



- Focusing on **characteristics**
- Which later turn out to be **incomplete**
 - ~~Bit flips are infrequent – ECC, Refresh Rate [18]~~



- Focusing on **characteristics**
- Which later turn out to be **incomplete**
 - ~~Bit flips are infrequent - ECC, Refresh Rate [18]~~
 - Detectable with performance counters - ANVIL



- Focusing on **characteristics**
- Which later turn out to be **incomplete**
 - ~~Bit flips are infrequent – ECC, Refresh Rate [18]~~
 - ~~Detectable with performance counters – ANVIL [8]~~



- Focusing on **characteristics**
- Which later turn out to be **incomplete**
 - ~~Bit flips are infrequent – ECC, Refresh Rate [18]~~
 - ~~Detectable with performance counters – ANVIL [8]~~
 - Can simply be mitigated by detecting victims - TRR



- Focusing on **characteristics**
- Which later turn out to be **incomplete**
 - ~~Bit flips are infrequent – ECC, Refresh Rate [18]~~
 - ~~Detectable with performance counters – ANVIL [8]~~
 - ~~Can simply be mitigated by detecting victims – TRR [2, 10, 9]~~



- Focusing on **characteristics**
- Which later turn out to be **incomplete**
 - ~~Bit flips are infrequent – ECC, Refresh Rate [18]~~
 - ~~Detectable with performance counters – ANVIL [8]~~
 - ~~Can simply be mitigated by detecting victims – TRR [2, 10, 9]~~
 - Hammer distance is 1 - TRR, ZebRAM, B-CATT



- Focusing on **characteristics**
- Which later turn out to be **incomplete**
 - ~~Bit flips are infrequent – ECC, Refresh Rate [18]~~
 - ~~Detectable with performance counters – ANVIL [8]~~
 - ~~Can simply be mitigated by detecting victims – TRR [2, 10, 9]~~
 - ~~Hammer distance is 1 – TRR, ZebRAM, B-CATT [20]~~

Detect all data integrity violations.

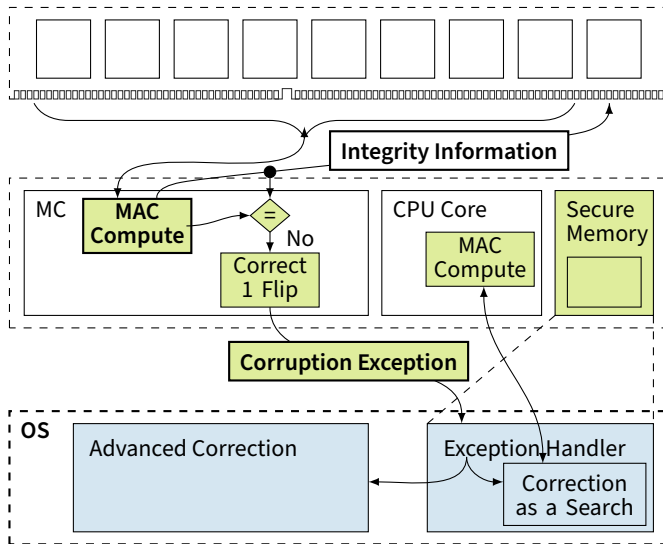
Detect **all** data integrity violations.

Best effort data correction.

Best effort data correction.

Every attack becomes DoS in the **worst** case.

CSI:Rowhammer – Overview



CSI:Rowhammer – Data Correction

isec.tugraz.at ■

MACs **cannot** correct bit flips.

- Brute force search with **approximate equality**





- Brute force search with **approximate equality**
- OS has some **knowledge** about the corrupted data

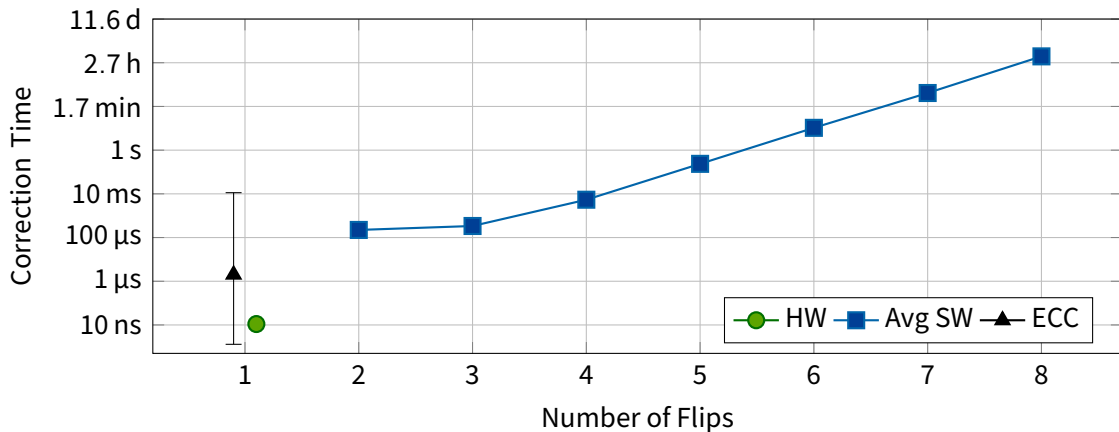


- Brute force search with **approximate equality**
- OS has some **knowledge** about the corrupted data
- **Reload** disk backed data instead of correcting

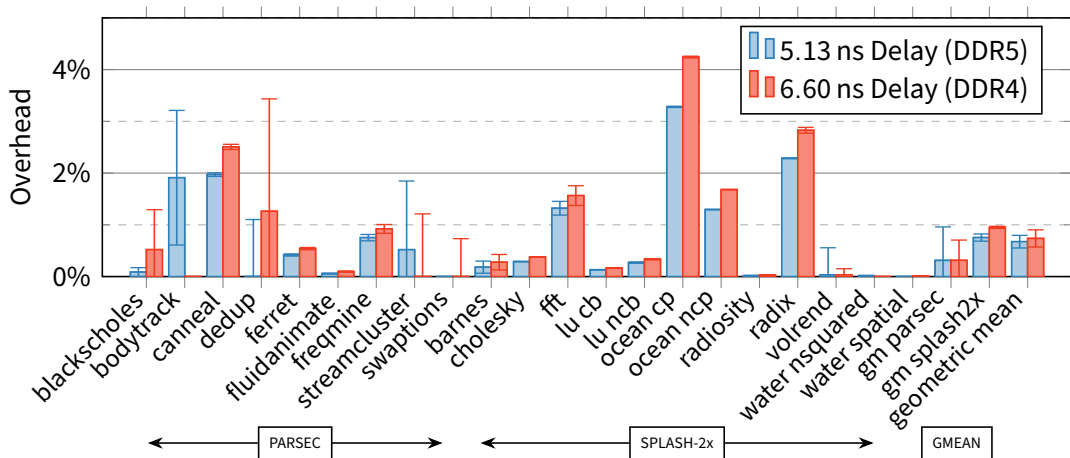


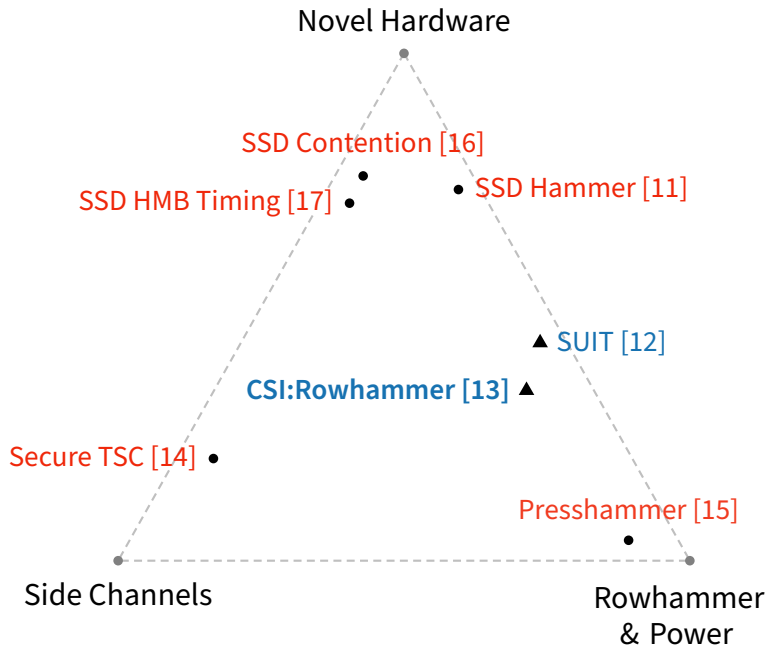
- Brute force search with **approximate equality**
- OS has some **knowledge** about the corrupted data
- **Reload** disk backed data instead of correcting
- **Recompute** data (page tables)

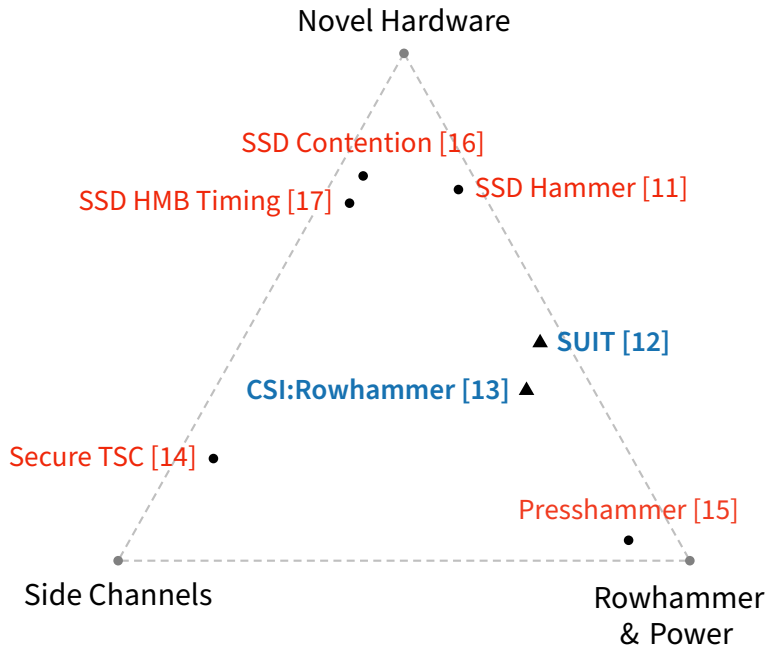
CSI:Rowhammer – Correction Time



CSI:Rowhammer – Performance Overhead







SUIT

Secure Undervolting with Instruction Traps

Jonas Juffinger, Stepan Kalinin, Daniel Gruss, Frank Mueller

ASPLOS, 2024



Decreases Power
Consumption



Decreases Power
Consumption



Increases
Performance

Performance Improvement and Power Savings

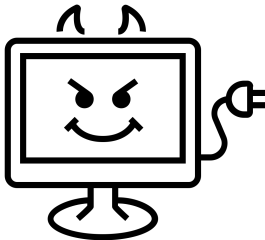
CPU	V_{off}	Performance	Power	Frequency	Efficiency
i5-1035G1	−70 mV	+6.0 %	−0.1 %	+8.5 %	+6.1 %
	−97 mV	+7.9 %	−0.5 %	+12 %	+8.4 %
i9-9900K	−70 mV	+2.2 %	−7.2 %	+2.6 %	+10 %
	−97 mV	+3.8 %	−16 %	+3.3 %	+23 %
7700X	−70 mV	+1.4 %	−9.8 %	+1.8 %	+12 %
	−97 mV	+1.9 %	−15 %	+1.8 %	+20 %

The Problem with CPU Undervolting



Cause Reliability Issues

The Problem with CPU Undervolting



Cause **Security** Issues

An infinite loop...

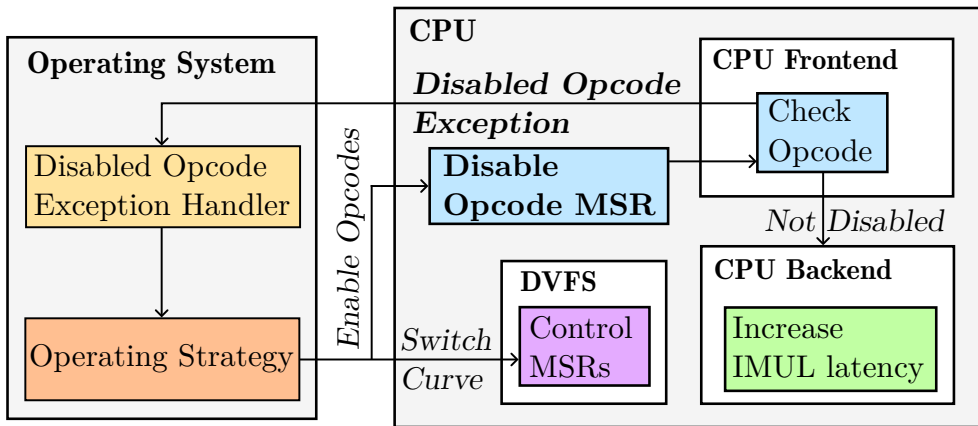
```
uint64_t multiplier = 0x1276af93a60d1cb7;
uint64_t var = 0x1313f7d45dd0339a * multiplier;

while (var == 0x1313f7d45dd0339a * multiplier)
{
    var = 0x1313f7d45dd0339a;
    var *= multiplier;
}

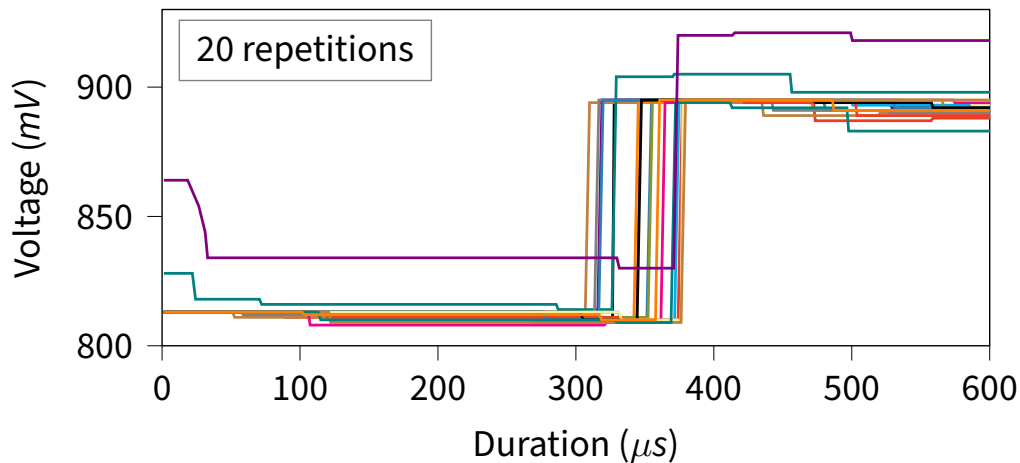
printf("loop exited!\n");
```

[23]

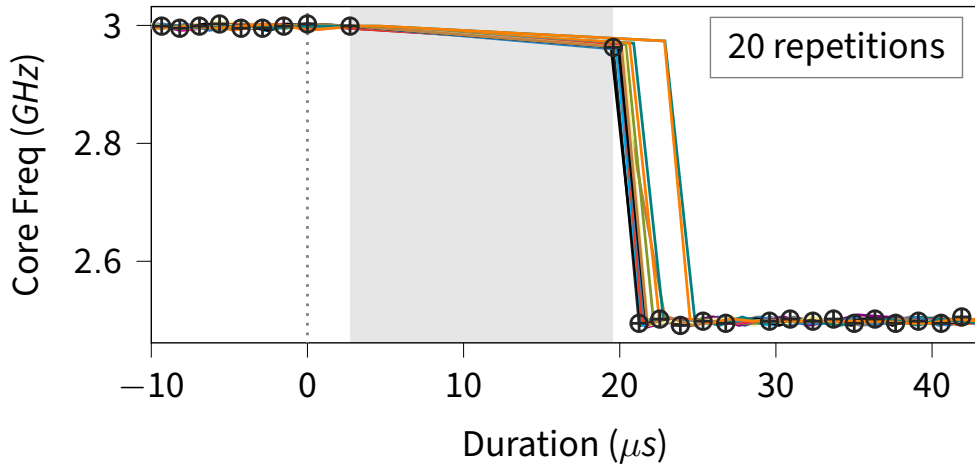
Disable potentially faulting instruction while
undervolting.



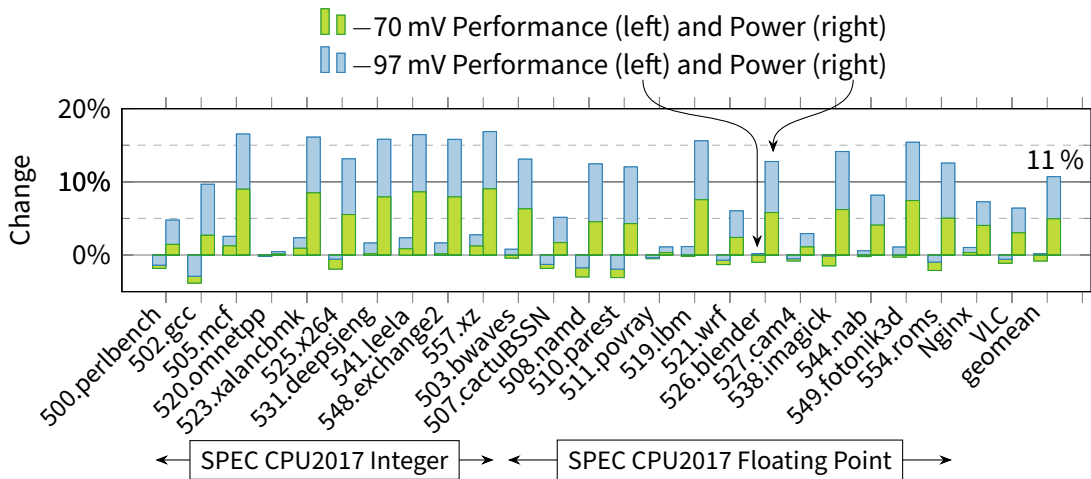
Voltage Change Delay

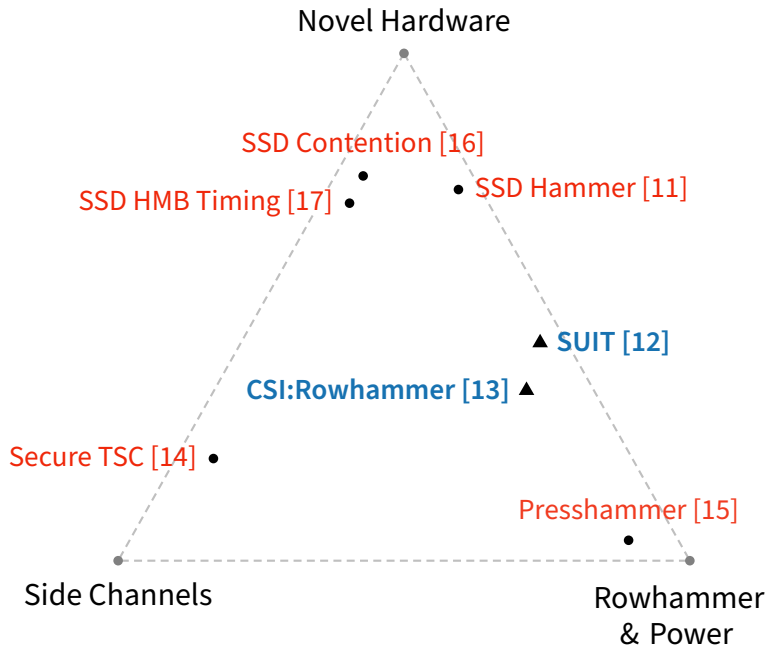


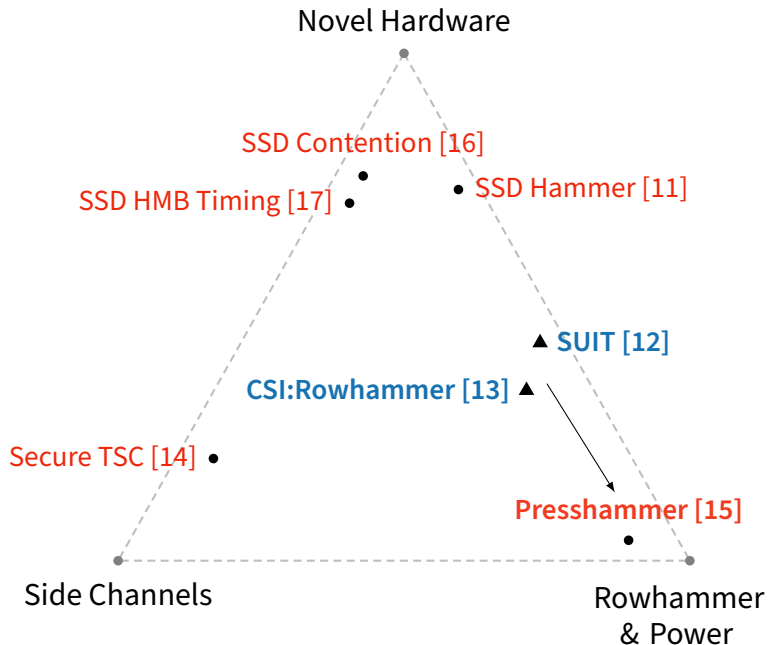
Frequency Change Delay



SUIT – Results







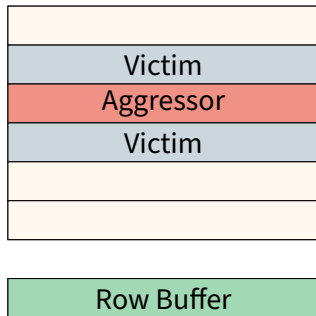
Presshammer

Rowhammer and Rowpress without Physical Address Information

Jonas Juffinger, Sudheendra Raghav Neela, Martin Heckel, Lukas Schwarz,
Florian Adamsky, Daniel Gruss

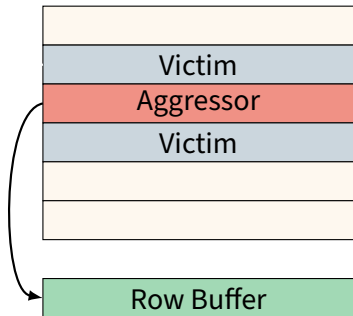
DIMVA, 2024

Single-Sided RowPress [21]



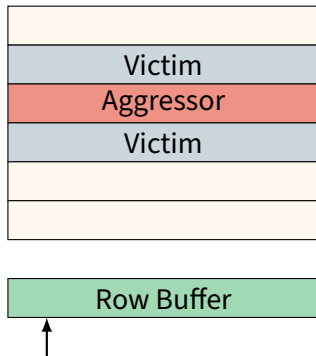
Keep **one** row open as long as possible.

Single-Sided RowPress [21]



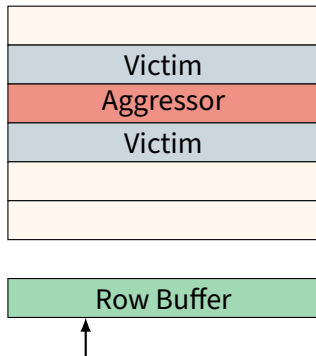
Keep **one** row open as long as possible.

Single-Sided RowPress [21]



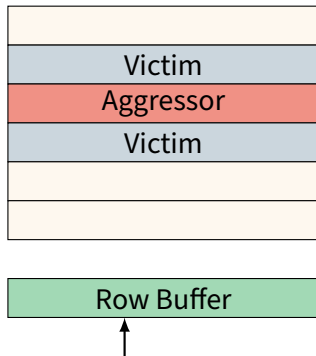
Keep **one** row open as long as possible.

Single-Sided RowPress [21]



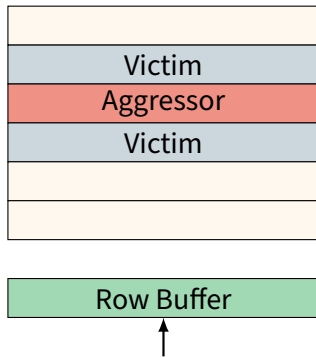
Keep **one** row open as long as possible.

Single-Sided RowPress [21]



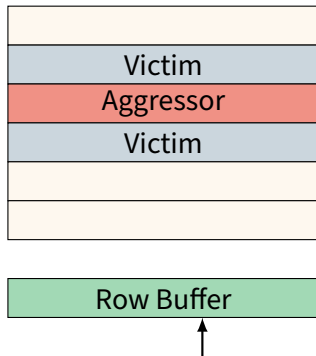
Keep **one** row open as long as possible.

Single-Sided RowPress [21]



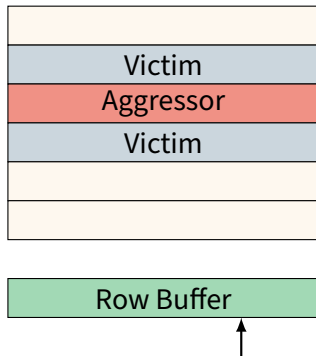
Keep **one** row open as long as possible.

Single-Sided RowPress [21]



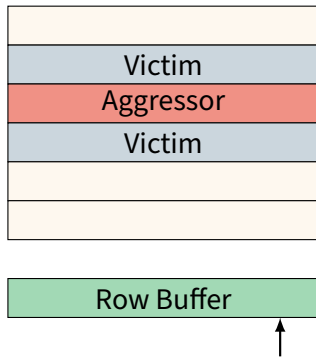
Keep **one** row open as long as possible.

Single-Sided RowPress [21]



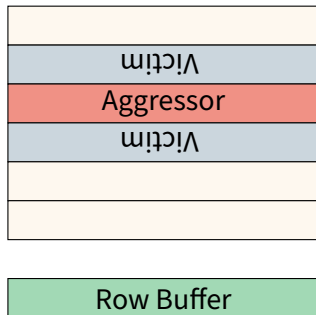
Keep **one** row open as long as possible.

Single-Sided RowPress [21]



Keep **one** row open as long as possible.

Single-Sided RowPress [21]



Keep **one** row open as long as possible.

Another Flip...

Wait...

There is this paper from 2018...

Another Flip in the Wall of Rowhammer Defenses

Daniel Gruss¹, Moritz Lipp¹, Michael Schwarz¹, Daniel Genkin²,
Jonas Juffinger¹, Sioli O'Connell³, Wolfgang Schoechl¹, and Yuval Yarom^{3,4}

¹ Graz University of Technology

² University of Pennsylvania and University of Maryland

³ University of Adelaide

⁴ Data61

Abstract—The Rowhammer bug allows unauthorized modification of bits in DRAM cells from unprivileged software, enabling powerful privilege-escalation attacks. Sophisticated Rowhammer countermeasures have been presented, aiming at mitigating the Rowhammer bug or its exploitation. However, the state of the art provides insufficient insight on the completeness of these defenses.

In this paper, we present novel Rowhammer attack and exploitation primitives, showing that even a combination of all defenses is ineffective. Our new attack technique, *one-location hammering*, breaks previous assumptions on requirements for triggering the Rowhammer bug, i.e., we do not hammer multiple DRAM rows but only keep one DRAM row constantly open. Our new exploitation technique, *opcode flipping*, bypasses recent isolation mechanisms by flipping bits in a predictable and targeted way in userspace binaries. We replace conspicuous and memory-exhausting spraying and grooming techniques with a novel reliable technique called *memory waylaying*. Memory

Software-based mitigations, which can be implemented on commodity systems, have also been proposed. These include ad-hoc defense techniques such as doubling the RAM refresh rates [44], removing unprivileged access to the `pagemap` interface [45, 62, 65], and prohibiting the `clflush` instruction [65]. However, recent works have already bypassed these countermeasures [6, 24, 68]. Other ad-hoc attempts, such as disabling page deduplication by default [52, 60], only prevent specific Rowhammer attacks exploiting these features [11, 59], but not all Rowhammer attacks.

The research community proposed sophisticated defenses which seemingly have solved the Rowhammer problem. Based on the underlying primitives of these defenses, we introduce a new systematic categorization into five defense classes:

Is One-Location Rowhammer = RowPress?

Presshammer – Experiment

isec.tugraz.at ■

Rowhammer and Rowpress are caused by different physical effects

Rowhammer and Rowpress are caused by different physical effects



Different weak cells i.e. bit flip locations

Rowhammer and Rowpress are caused by different physical effects



Different weak cells i.e. bit flip locations



Bit flip locations of One-Location Rowhammer = Rowpress?

Rowhammer and Rowpress are caused by different physical effects

Different weak cells i.e. bit flip locations

Bit flip locations of One-Location Rowhammer = Rowpress?

YES

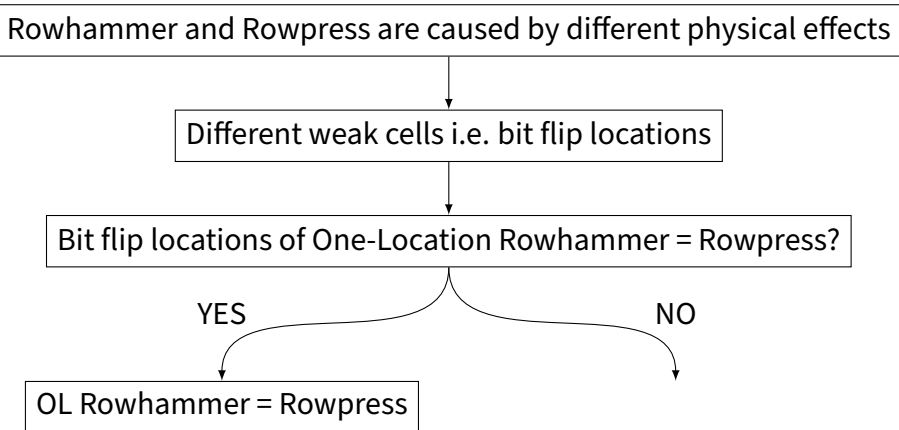
Rowhammer and Rowpress are caused by different physical effects

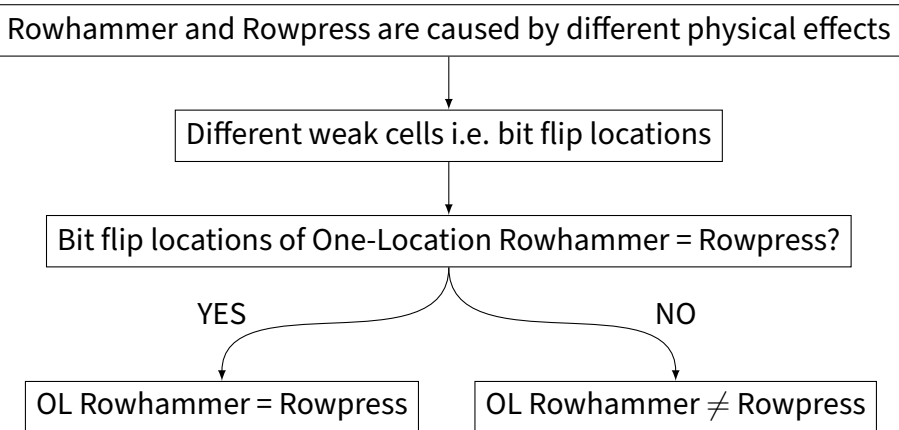
Different weak cells i.e. bit flip locations

Bit flip locations of One-Location Rowhammer = Rowpress?

YES

OL Rowhammer = Rowpress



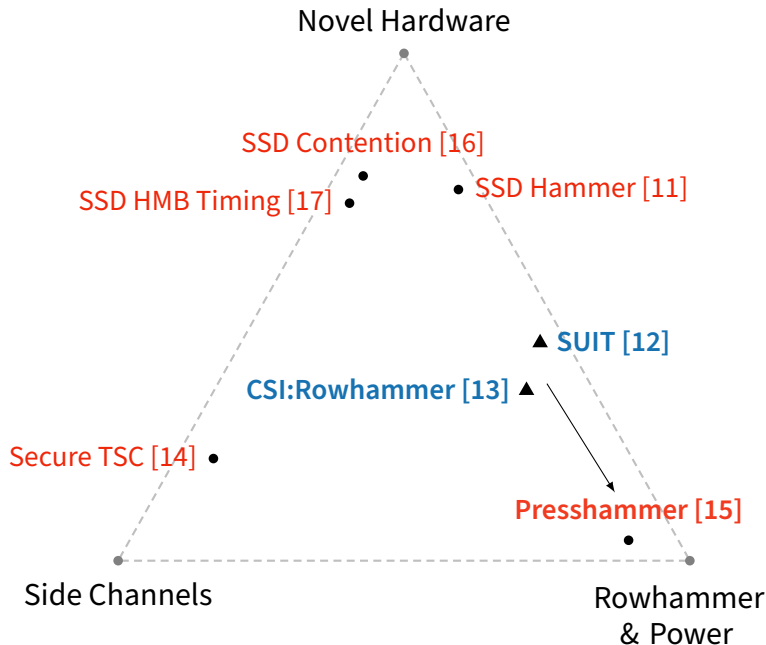


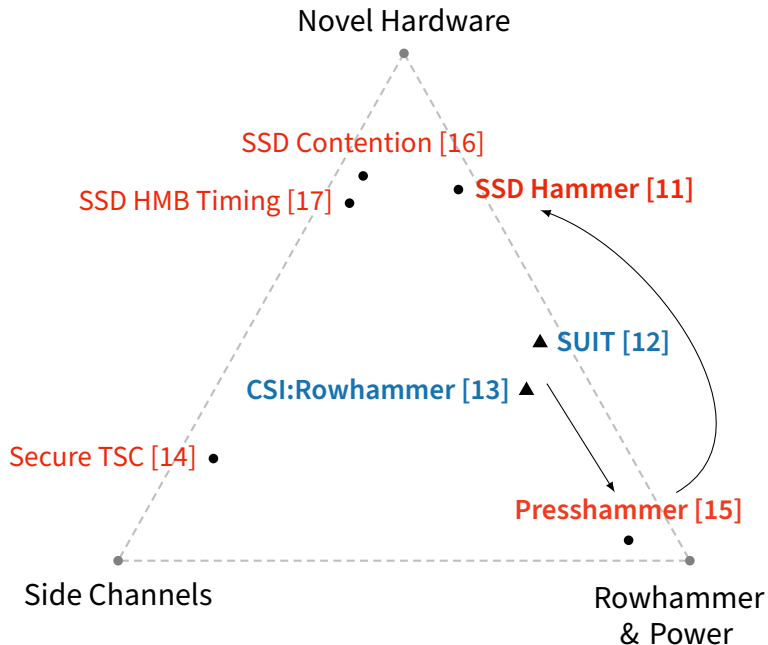
Presshammer – The Matrix

	RH		RP	
	DS	OL	DS	OL
Rowhammer (RH)	double sided (DS)			
	one location (OL)			
Rowpress (RP)	double sided (DS)			
	one location (OL)			

Presshammer – The Matrix ... Is Inconclusive

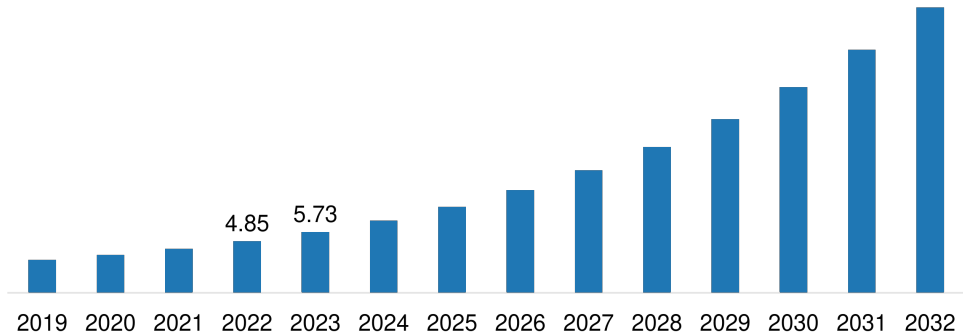
		RH		RP	
		DS	OL	DS	OL
Rowhammer (RH)	double sided (DS)	100	56.5	13.7	1.0
	one location (OL)	61.8	100	14.5	1.1
Rowpress (RP)	double sided (DS)	98.1	95.3	100	1.0
	one location (OL)	96.3	98.8	81.4	100





Research on solid state drives is **sparse**.

North America Solid State Drive Market Size, 2019-2032 (USD Billion)



www.fortunebusinessinsights.com [1]

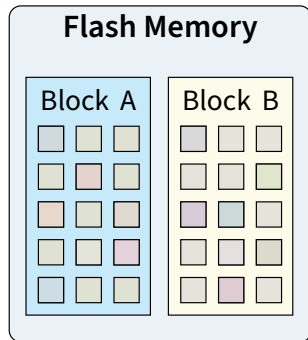
An Analysis of HMB-based SSD Rowhammer

Jonas Juffinger

uASC, 2025

SSD Background

Flash Translation Layer (FTL)

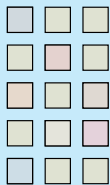


Flash Translation Layer (FTL)

Host OS

Flash Memory

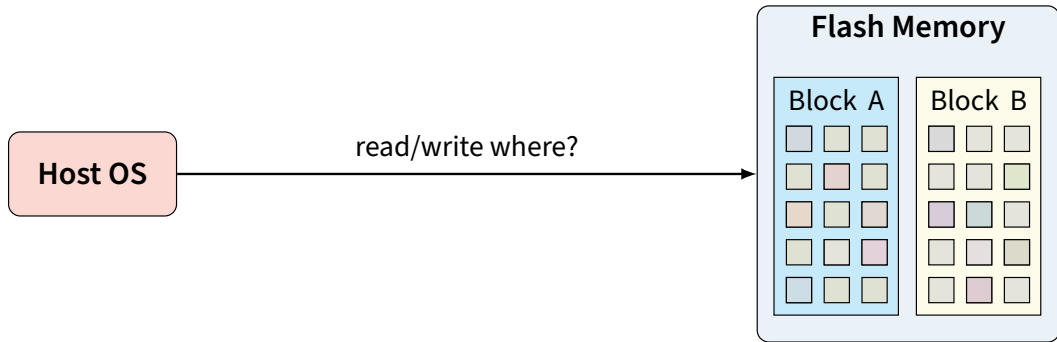
Block A



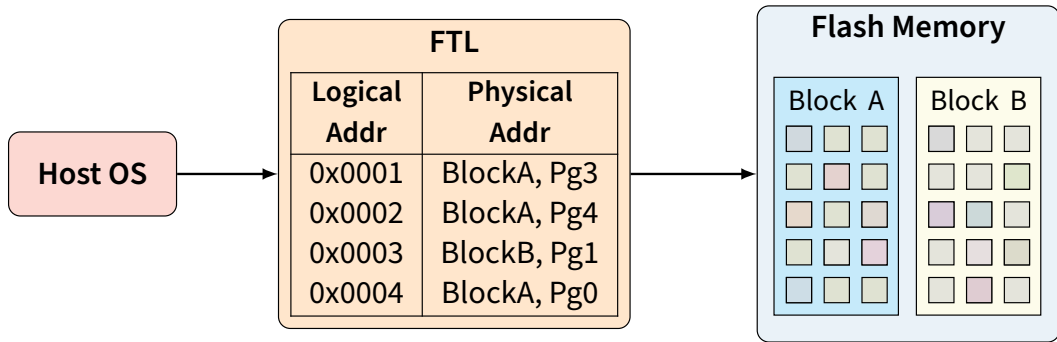
Block B



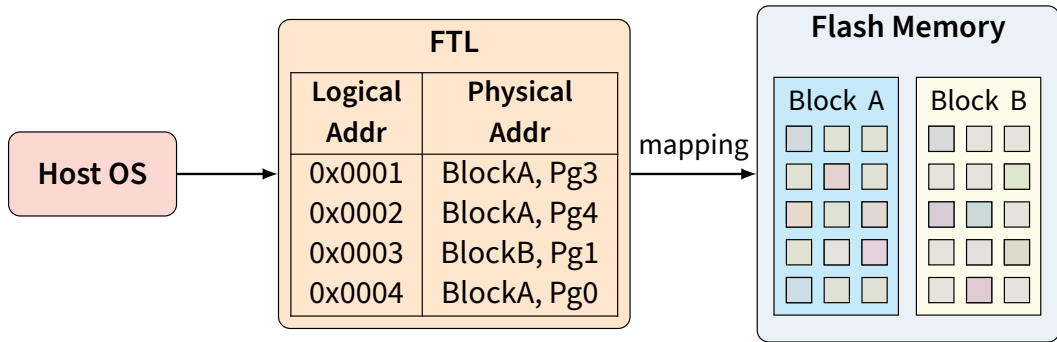
Flash Translation Layer (FTL)



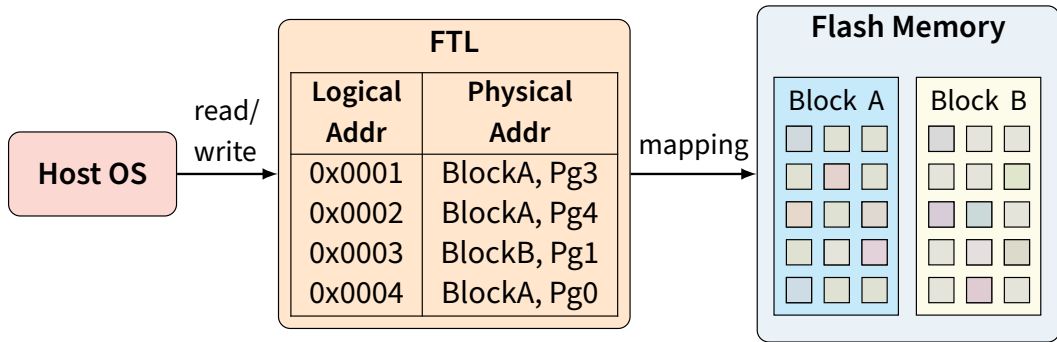
Flash Translation Layer (FTL)



Flash Translation Layer (FTL)



Flash Translation Layer (FTL)



Flash Translation Layer (FTL)

FTL	
Logical Addr	Physical Addr
0x0001	BlockA, Pg3
0x0002	BlockA, Pg4
0x0003	BlockB, Pg1
0x0004	BlockA, Pg0

FTL	
Logical Addr	Physical Addr
0x0001	BlockA, Pg3
0x0002	BlockA, Pg4
0x0003	BlockB, Pg1
0x0004	BlockA, Pg0

 Required on each access

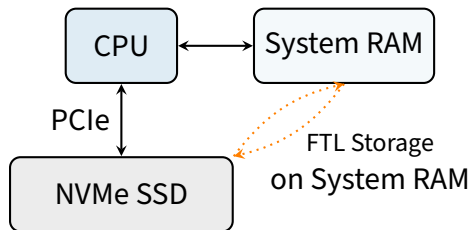
FTL	
Logical Addr	Physical Addr
0x0001	BlockA, Pg3
0x0002	BlockA, Pg4
0x0003	BlockB, Pg1
0x0004	BlockA, Pg0

- ❗ Required on each access
- ➖ Stored in flash memory

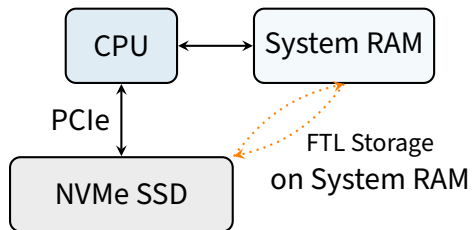
FTL	
Logical Addr	Physical Addr
0x0001	BlockA, Pg3
0x0002	BlockA, Pg4
0x0003	BlockB, Pg1
0x0004	BlockA, Pg0

-  Required on each access
-  Stored in flash memory
-  Cache

Host-Memory Buffer (HMB)

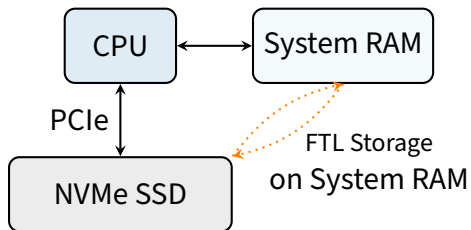


Host-Memory Buffer (HMB)



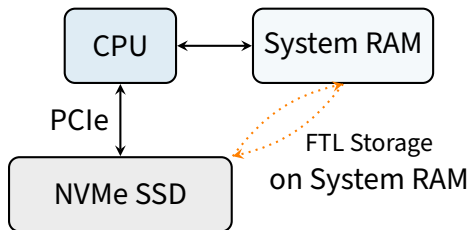
- Request memory from OS

Host-Memory Buffer (HMB)



- Request memory from OS
- Exclusive DMA access

Host-Memory Buffer (HMB)

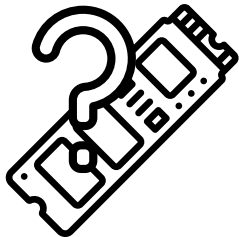


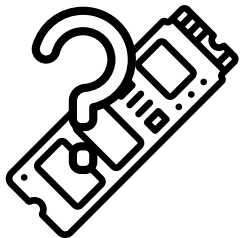
- Request memory from OS
- Exclusive DMA access
- Usage is undocumented

The SSD Uses the Main DRAM.

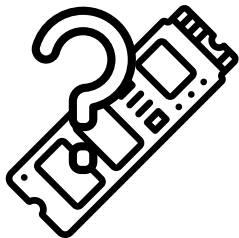
What About Rowhammer?

Research Questions





❓ What happens if bits flip in the HMB?



- ? What happens if bits flip in the HMB?
- ? Can we make the SSD hammer the HMB?

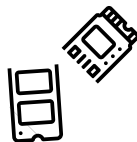
Bit Flips in The HMB



All SSDs Freeze



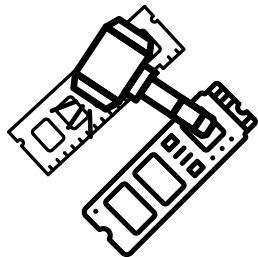
All SSDs Freeze

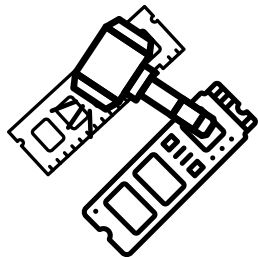


One SSD Broke

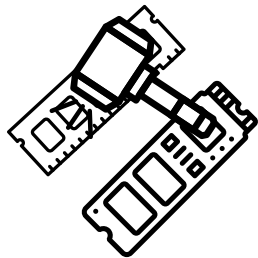
Can an SSD **Hammer** the Main Memory?

HMB Rowhammer



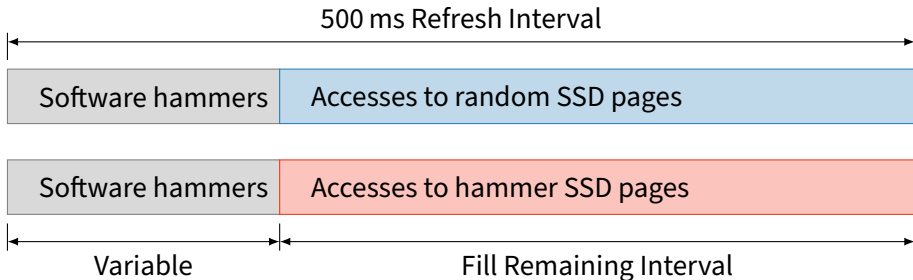


- Generate **high frequency** HMB accesses

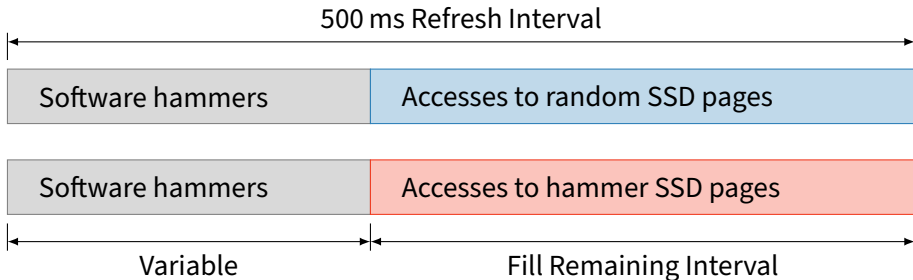


- Generate **high frequency** HMB accesses
- $78000 \text{ IOPS} \cdot 64 \text{ ms} = 4992 \text{ Hammer Accesses}$

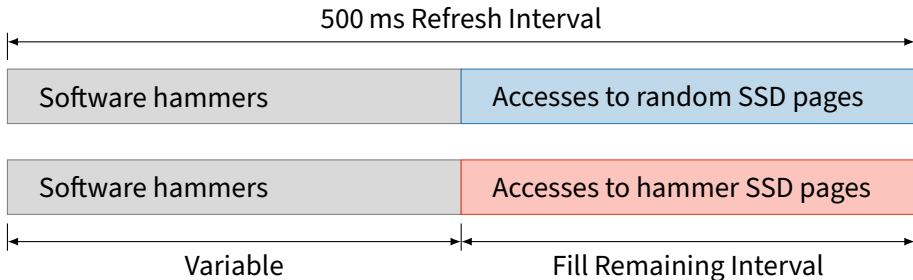
When combining them with DRAM access from software



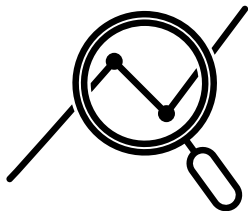
When combining them with DRAM access from software

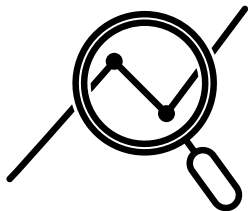


When combining them with DRAM access from software

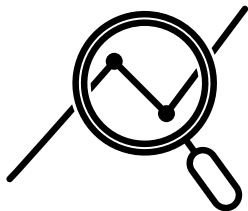


Combined Rowhammer – Results

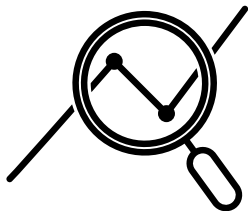




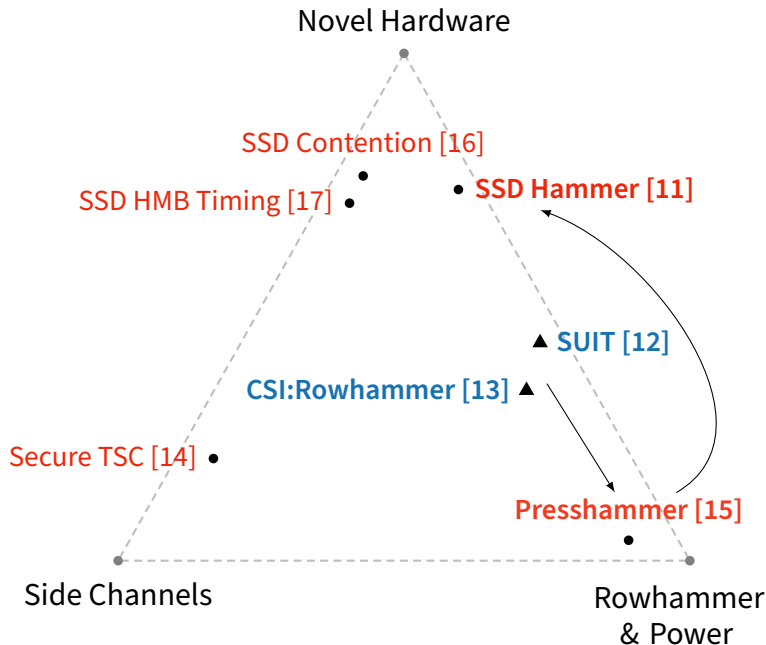
- 9 555 bit flips with random SSD accesses

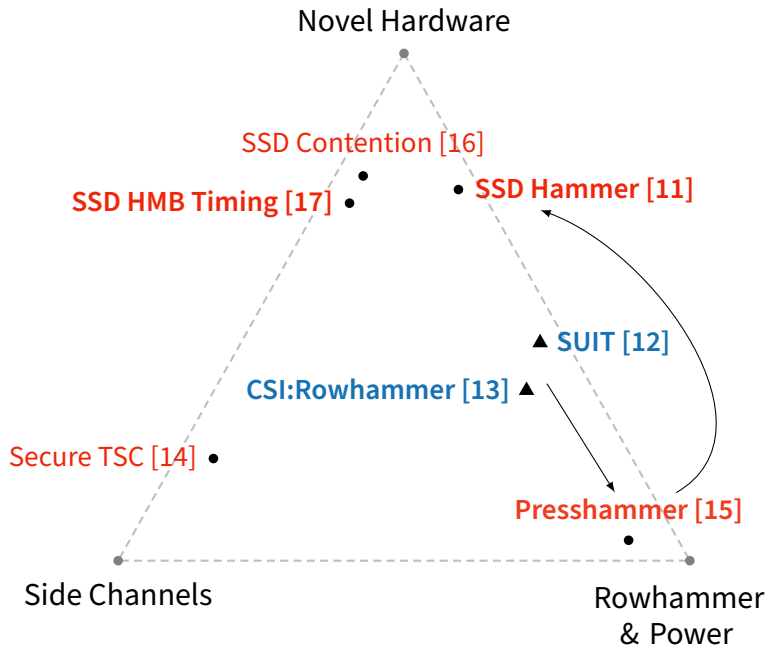


- 9 555 bit flips with random SSD accesses
- 9 877 bit flips with hammer SSD accesses



- 9 555 bit flips with random SSD accesses
- 9 877 bit flips with hammer SSD accesses
- +3.4 %





The HMB Timing Side Channel:

Exploiting the SSD's Host Memory Buffer

Jonas Juffinger, Hannes Weissteiner, Thomas Steinbauer, Daniel Gruss

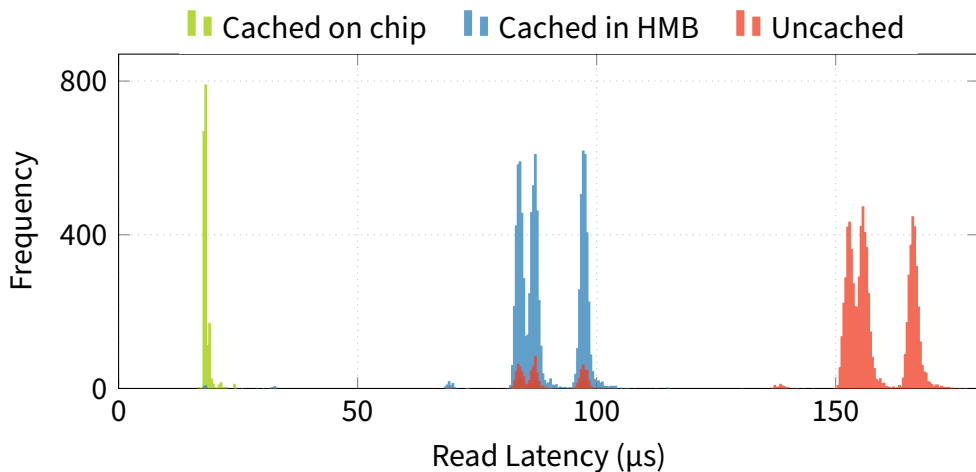
DIMVA, 2025

The HMB is a **cache**

The HMB is a **cache** → Is there a **timing side channel**?

Yes!

The HMB Timing Side Channel



Detect if an SSD page was recently accessed.

HMB Timing Side Channel – Cache Eviction





- ≈ 11 ms on the Lexar NM790



- ≈ 11 ms on the Lexar NM790
- ≈ 22 ms on the Samsung 990 EVO



- ≈ 11 ms on the Lexar NM790
- ≈ 22 ms on the Samsung 990 EVO
- Faster than page cache eviction (>150 ms)

HMB Timing Side Channel – Covert Channels





- Up to 8.8 kbit/s between processes

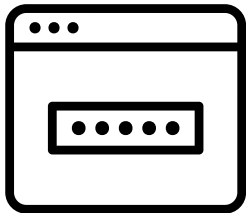


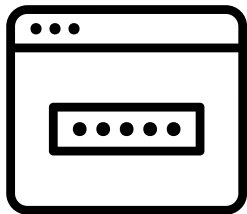
- Up to 8.8 kbit/s between processes
- Between virtual machines



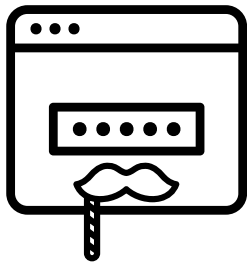
- Up to 8.8 kbit/s between processes
- Between virtual machines
- Over the network by exploiting nginx as a confused deputy

HMB Timing Side Channel – UI Redress Attack

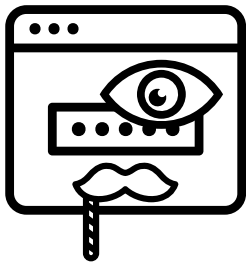




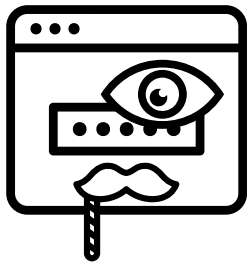
- Revive mitigated page cache attacks



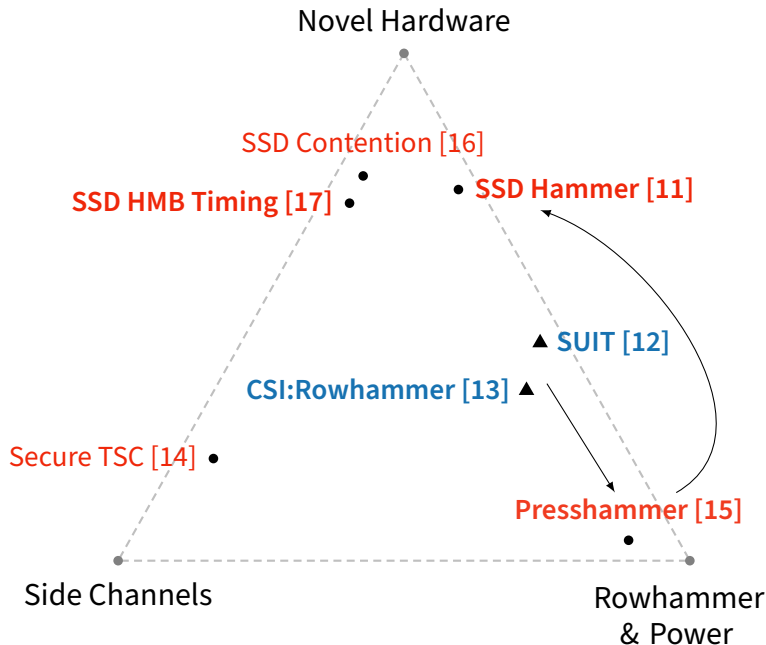
- Revive mitigated page cache attacks
- Detect when a program is started

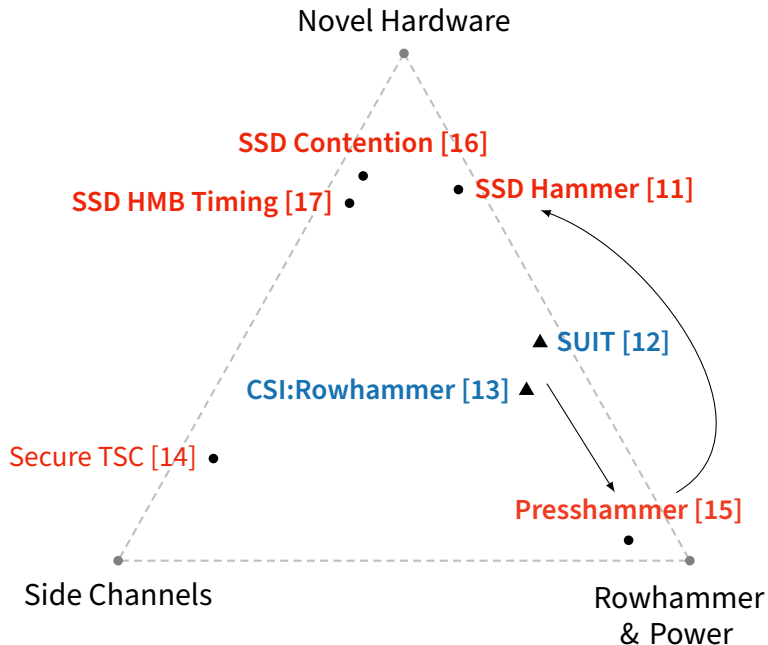


- Revive mitigated page cache attacks
- Detect when a program is started
- Draw fake window above



- Revive mitigated page cache attacks
- Detect when a program is started
- Draw fake window above
- Steal password





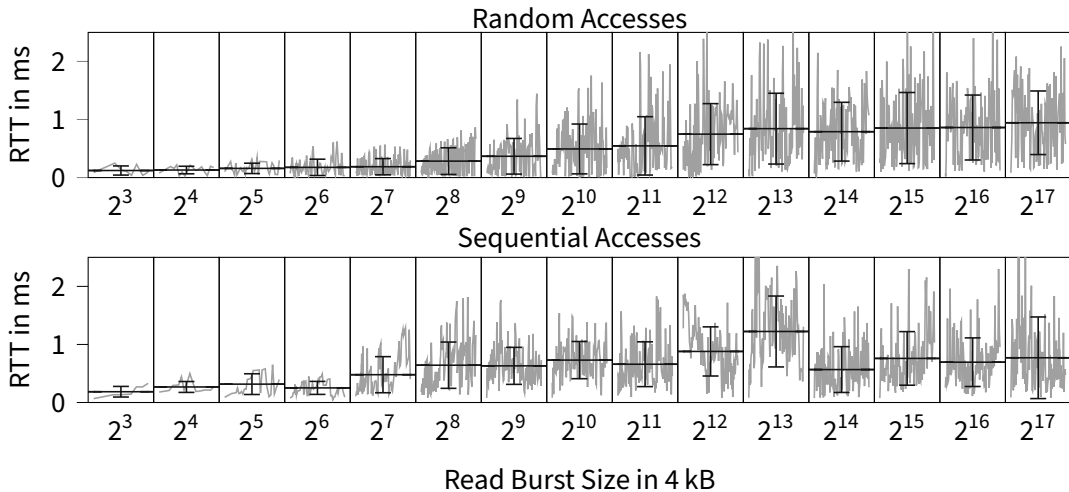
Secret Spilling Drive:

Leaking User Behavior through SSD Contention

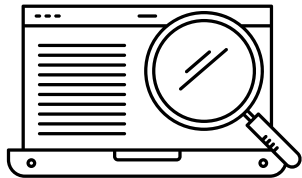
Jonas Juffinger, Fabian Rauscher, Giuseppe La Manna, Daniel Gruss

NDSS, 2025

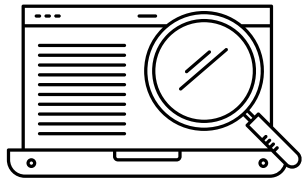
What about SSD contention?



SSD	Model Name	Size	DRAM Cache	PCIe
$\mathcal{A}$	Samsung 980 Pro	256 GB	512 MB LPDDR4	4.0
$\mathcal{B}$	Samsung 980	1 TB	64 MB HMB	3.0
$\mathcal{C}$	Samsung 970 Evo	1 TB	–	3.0
$\mathcal{D}$	Samsung MZVL21T0HCLR-00BL7	1 TB	1 GB LPDDR4	4.0
$\mathcal{E}$	Samsung 970 Evo Plus	2 TB	–	3.0
$\mathcal{F}$	Crucial P5	1 TB	512 MB LPDDR4	4.0
$\mathcal{G}$	Crucial P5 Plus	500 GB	1 GB LPDDR4	4.0
$\mathcal{H}$	Kingston SA2000M81000G	1 TB	1 GB DDR3L	3.0
$\mathcal{I}$	Toshiba KXG6AZNV1T02	1 TB	–	3.0
$\mathcal{J}$	ADATA XPG Gammix S50 Lite	512 GB	512 MB DDR4	4.0
$\mathcal{K}$	Gigabyte Aorus Gen4	500 GB	512 MB DDR4	4.0
$\mathcal{L}$	Western Digital Blue SN550	1 TB	64 MB HMB	3.0

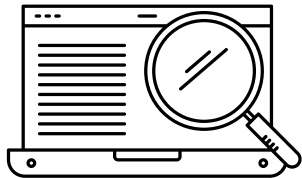


Identify websites currently opened on the same machine.



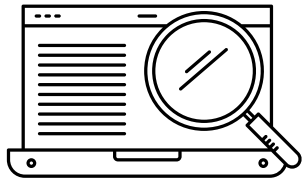
Identify websites currently opened on the same machine.

- Web browsers cache assets on the disk



Identify websites currently opened on the same machine.

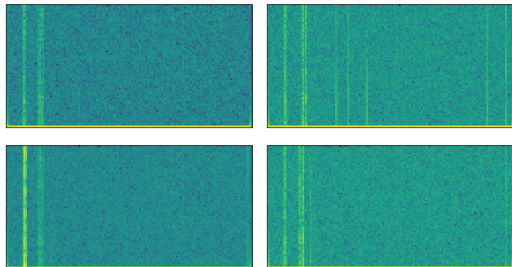
- Web browsers cache assets on the disk
- They are read from the disk on each load



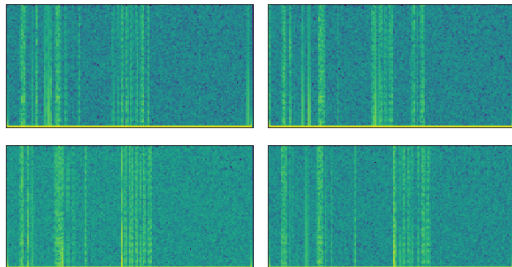
Identify websites currently opened on the same machine.

- Web browsers cache assets on the disk
- They are read from the disk on each load
- Create a unique fingerprint

Website Spectrograms

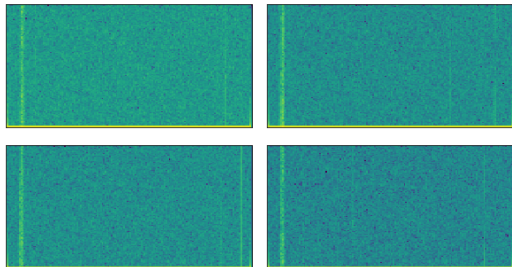


(a) google.com

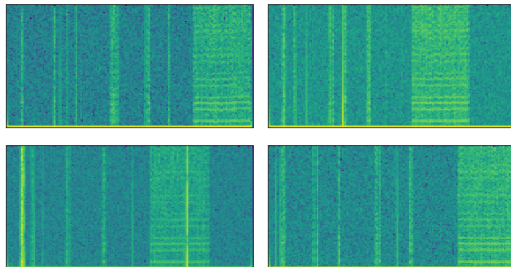


(b) youtube.com

Website Spectrograms

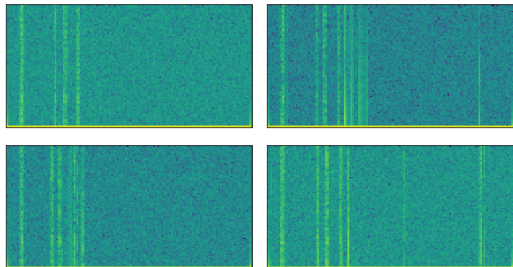


(c) facebook.com

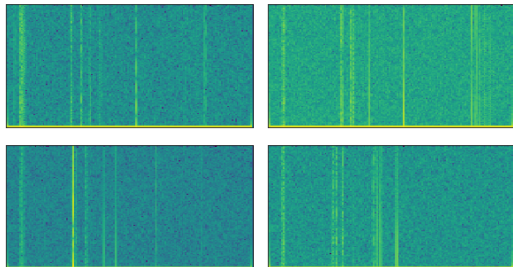


(d) qq.com

Website Spectrograms

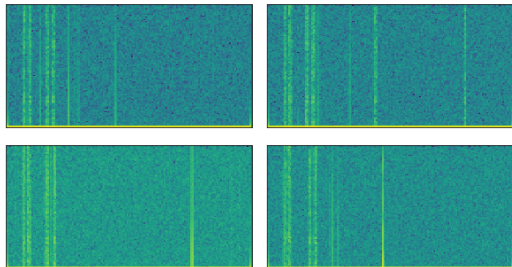


(e) xhamster.com

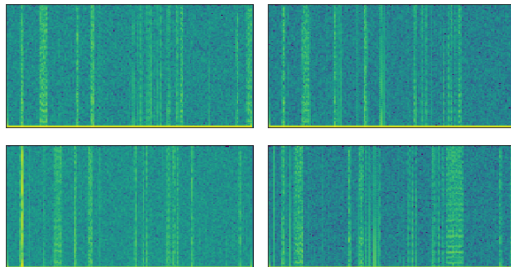


(f) imdb.com

Website Spectrograms

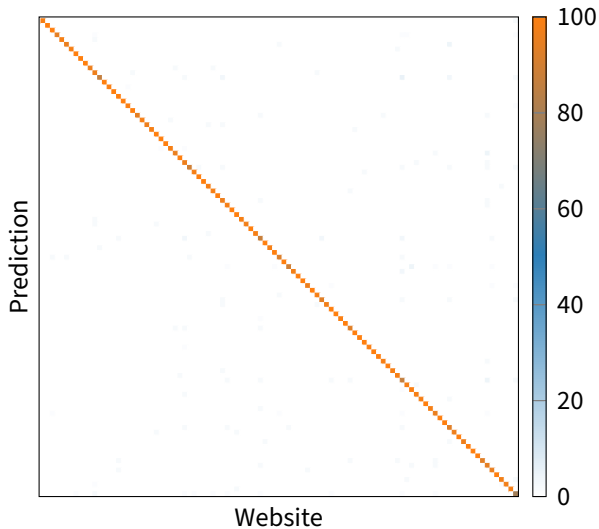


(g) force.com



(h) dropbox.com

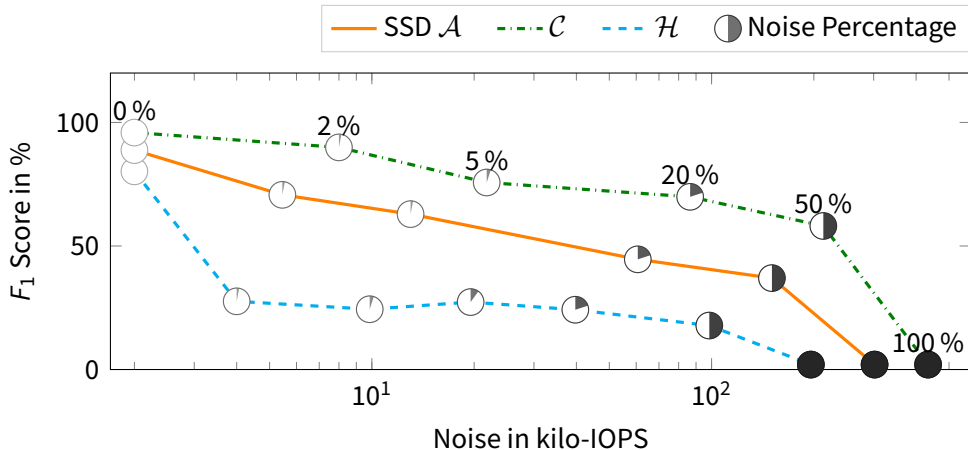
Website Fingerprinting - Results

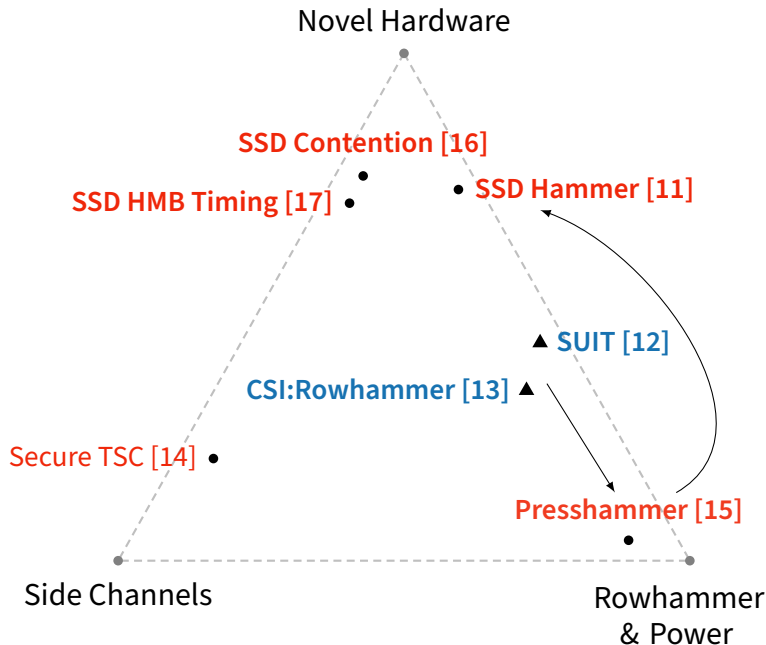


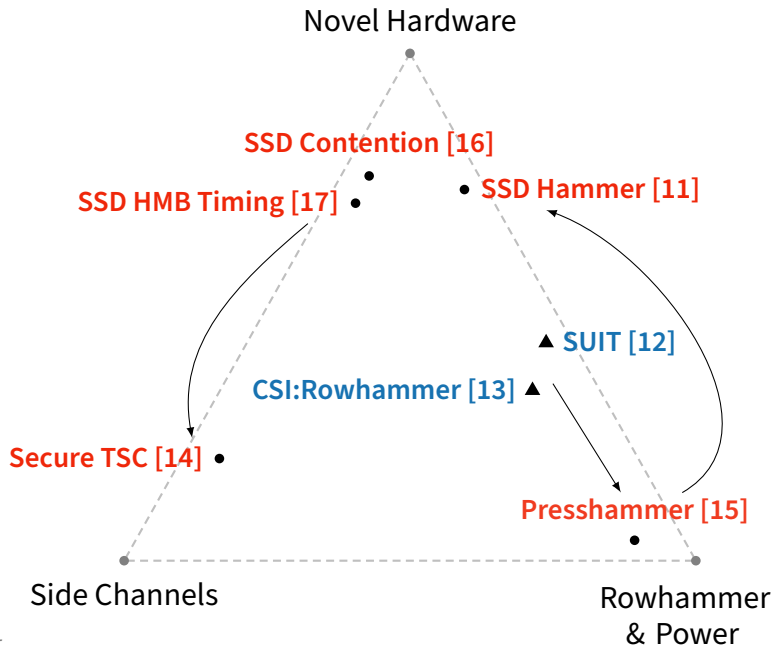
100 Websites + Open World Dataset

SSD	DRAM Cache	PCIe	Accuracy ↓
Crucial P5	✓	4.0	97.0 %
Gigabyte Aorus Gen4	✓	4.0	97.0 %
Samsung 970 Evo Plus	✗	3.0	96.6 %
...			
ADATA XPG Gammix S50 Lite	✓	4.0	88.7 %
Kingston SA2000M81000G	✓	3.0	80.2 %

Noise Impact





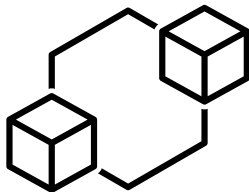


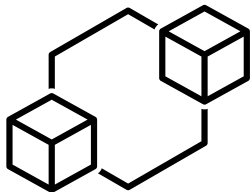
Not So Secure TSC

Jonas Juffinger, Sudheendra Raghav Neela, Daniel Gruss

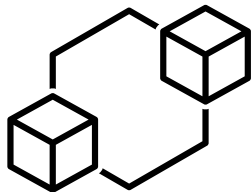
ACNS, 2025

Virtual Machine Co-Location

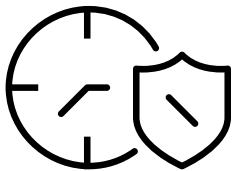


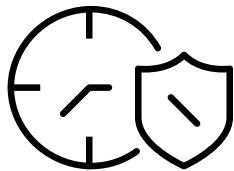


- Two virtual machines on same physical machine

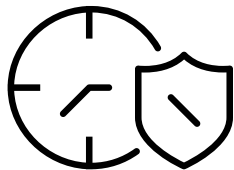


- Two virtual machines on same physical machine
- Required many for side-channel attacks





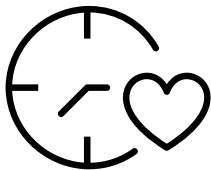
- Trusted time stamp counter

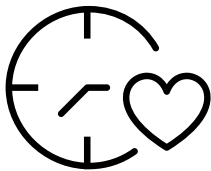


- Trusted time stamp counter
- Cannot be manipulate by host

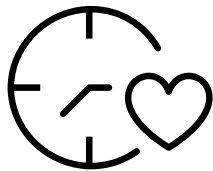
Secure TSC values **leaks** the boot time.

Same boot time → **Same** machine.

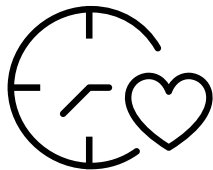




- Central service collects Secure TSC values



- Central service collects Secure TSC values
- Finds co-located virtual machines



- Central service collects Secure TSC values
- Finds co-located virtual machines
- **In less than 130 ms**

Conclusions

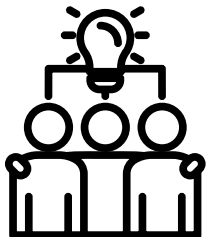
Rowhammer **Needs Principled** Mitigations.

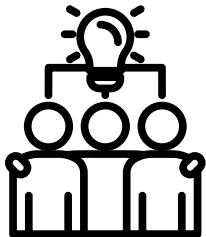
Principled Mitigations Can Be **Inexpensive**

Principled Mitigations Can Be **Inexpensive**
... and even **increase** efficiency.

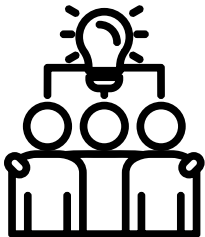
Not considering side channels in the design phase
leaves new hardware **vulnerable**.

My PhD Journey

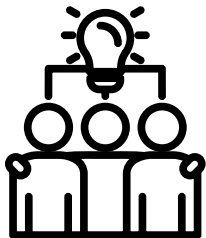




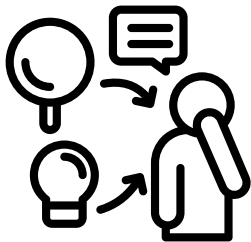
- Took almost exactly 4 years

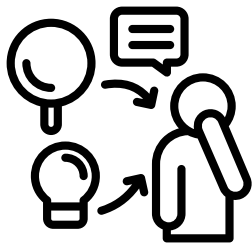


- Took almost exactly 4 years
- Traveled to 15 conferences in 7 countries

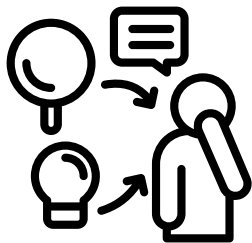


- Took almost exactly 4 years
- Traveled to 15 conferences in 7 countries
- Met many amazing people





- 19 peer-reviewed publications



- 19 peer-reviewed publications
- 9 at A* conferences





- Information Security Practicals



- Information Security Practicals
- Cloud Operating Systems



- Information Security Practicals
- Cloud Operating Systems
- Side-Channel Security



- Information Security Practicals
- Cloud Operating Systems
- Side-Channel Security
- 14 conference talks



- Information Security Practicals
- Cloud Operating Systems
- Side-Channel Security

- 14 conference talks
- 1 sitcom



Any Questions?



- [1] Fortune Business Insights. **Solid State Drive Market Size, Share & Industry Trends Analysis.** 2025. URL:
<https://www.fortunebusinessinsights.com/solid-state-drive-market-109839>.
- [2] P. Frigo, E. Vannacci, H. Hassan, V. van der Veen, O. Mutlu, C. Giuffrida, H. Bos, and K. Razavi. **TRRespass: Exploiting the Many Sides of Target Row Refresh.** S&P. 2020.
- [3] S. Gast, R. Czerny, J. Juffinger, F. Rauscher, S. Franza, and D. Gruss. **SnailLoad: Exploiting Remote Network Latency Measurements without JavaScript.** USENIX Security. 2024.
- [4] S. Gast, S. D. Felix, A. Steinmaurer, J. Juffinger, and D. Gruss. **Real-World Study of the Security of Educational Test Systems.** Workshop on Operating Systems and Virtualization Security. 2025.
- [5] S. Gast, J. Juffinger, L. Maar, C. Royer, A. Kogler, and D. Gruss. **Remote Scheduler Contention Attacks.** FC. 2024.
- [6] S. Gast, J. Juffinger, M. Schwarzl, G. Saileshwar, A. Kogler, S. Franza, M. Köstl, and D. Gruss. **SQUIP: Exploiting the Scheduler Queue Contention Side Channel.** S&P. 2023.

- [7] L. Giner, R. Czerny, S. Lammer, A. Giner, P. Gollob, J. Juffinger, and D. Gruss. **Fast and Efficient Secure L1 Caches for SMT**. ARES. 2025.
- [8] D. Gruss, M. Lipp, M. Schwarz, D. Genkin, J. Juffinger, S. O'Connell, W. Schoechl, and Y. Yarom. **Another Flip in the Wall of Rowhammer Defenses**. S&P. 2018.
- [9] P. Jattke, M. Marazzi, F. Solt, M. Wipfli, and S. G. K. Razavi. **MCSEE: Evaluating Advanced Rowhammer Attacks and Defenses via Automated DRAM Traffic Analysis**. Usenix Security. 2025.
- [10] P. Jattke, V. van der Veen, P. Frigo, S. Gunter, and K. Razavi. **BLACKSMITH: Rowhammering in the Frequency Domain**. S&P. 2021.
- [11] J. Juffinger. **An Analysis of HMB-based SSD Rowhammer**. uASC. 2025.
- [12] J. Juffinger, S. Kalinin, D. Gruss, and F. Mueller. **SUIT: Secure Undervolting with Instruction Traps**. ASPLOS. 2024.
- [13] J. Juffinger, L. Lamster, A. Kogler, M. Eichlseder, M. Lipp, and D. Gruss. **CSI: Rowhammer - Cryptographic Security and Integrity against Rowhammer**. S&P. 2023.

- [14] J. Juffinger, S. R. Neela, and D. Gruss. **Not So Secure TSC**. ACNS. 2025.
- [15] J. Juffinger, S. R. Neela, M. Heckel, L. Schwarz, F. Adamsky, and D. Gruss. **Presshammer: Rowhammer and Rowpress without Physical Address Information**. DIMVA. 2024.
- [16] J. Juffinger, F. Rauscher, G. La Manna, and D. Gruss. **Secret Spilling Drive: Leaking User Behavior through SSD Contention**. NDSS. 2025.
- [17] J. Juffinger, H. Weissteiner, T. Steinbauer, and D. Gruss. **The HMB Timing Side Channel: Exploiting the SSD's Host Memory Buffer**. DIMVA. 2025.
- [18] Y. Kim, R. Daly, J. Kim, C. Fallin, J. H. Lee, D. Lee, C. Wilkerson, K. Lai, and O. Mutlu. **Flipping Bits in Memory Without Accessing Them: An Experimental Study of DRAM Disturbance Errors**. ISCA. 2014.
- [19] A. Kogler, J. Juffinger, L. Giner, L. Gerlach, M. Schwarzl, M. Schwarz, D. Gruss, and S. Mangard. **Collide+Power: Leaking Inaccessible Data with Software-based Power Side Channels**. USENIX Security. 2023.

- [20] A. Kogler, J. Juffinger, S. Qazi, Y. Kim, M. Lipp, N. Boichat, E. Shiu, M. Nissler, and D. Gruss. **Half-Double: Hammering From the Next Row Over.** *USENIX Security*. 2022.
- [21] H. Luo, A. Olgun, A. G. Yağlıkçı, Y. C. Tuğrul, S. Rhyner, M. B. Cavlak, J. Lindegger, M. Sadrosadati, and O. Mutlu. **RowPress: Amplifying Read Disturbance in Modern DRAM Chips.** *ISCA*. 2023.
- [22] L. Maar, J. Juffinger, T. Steinbauer, D. Gruss, and S. Mangard. **KernelSnitch: Side-Channel Attacks on Kernel Data Structures.** *NDSS*. 2025.
- [23] K. Murdock, D. Oswald, F. D. Garcia, J. Van Bulck, D. Gruss, and F. Piessens. **Plundervolt: Software-based Fault Injection Attacks against Intel SGX.** *S&P*. 2020.
- [24] F. Rauscher, A. Kogler, J. Juffinger, and D. Gruss. **IdleLeak: Exploiting Idle State Side Effects for Information Leakage.** *NDSS*. 2024.
- [25] A. Saxena, G. Saileshwar, J. Juffinger, A. Kogler, D. Gruss, and M. Qureshi. **PT-Guard: Integrity-Protected Page Tables to Defend Against Breakthrough Rowhammer Attacks.** *DSN*. 2023.

- [26] H. Weissteiner, F. Rauscher, R. L. Schröder, J. Juffinger, S. Gast, J. Wichelmann, T. Eisenbarth, and D. Gruss. **TEEcorrelate: An Information-Preserving Defense against Performance Counter Attacks on TEEs**. USENIX Security. 2025.