



Your new Threat Hunting tool for Linux

GitHub / Twitter: 0xrawsec

Repository: <https://github.com/0xrawsec/kunai>

Who is in front of you ?

First Name: Quentin **Last Name:** JEROME **Age:** last_year + 1

Job: Freelance Security Consultant/Researcher working in Luxembourg

- › **Background:** doing Incident Response, digital forensics, threat hunting on endpoints, detection engineering ...
- › **Now:** Open-Source developer mainly in Rust, Go, C, Python. At the origin of several projects: Gene, WHIDS, golang-evtx, golang-misp, golang-etw ...

I tend to speak only at local conferences: MISP/CTI Summit, Hack.lu ... maybe I should try to export myself out of Luxembourg !

The Context

The story of creating a new monitoring tool for Linux

Why this project ?

Because I told you so last year !

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What's next ?

Short term: getting some traction

- › Finalize release 😊
- › Publish HowTos (open to suggestions)
- › Publish blog posts / articles
- › Make some use cases with malware samples

Long term: continue developing this project and others (always open source)

- › I'd like to have time to port it to other OS -> more work since Sysmon is not portable
 1. Linux based
 2. Darwin based
- › Write more plugins

At that moment I said: "I want to see what I can do in terms of Linux monitoring"

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More seriously !

Sysmon is a really nice tool and I waited a long time after the Linux version ... but I was also a bit disappointed when it went out !

› My personal opinions:

- XML config ... really !
- Events in XML ... 2nd really !
- Developed in C++ (or how to make nobody contribute to your project)
- Same events on Windows and on Linux ! How is that even possible ?
 - Windows and Linux are two different OS
 - Some events or parts of events don't make sense at all on Linux
- Almost no activity on the repo between 2022 and 2023 (main dev of first release left MS just after initial release)

Maybe what I accepted on Windows I don't on Linux ?

(Do you think I should see someone ?)

End of 2022: YOLO !

Instead of waiting, why not implementing my own concept of what “Sysmon for Linux” should be?

Objectives:

- › Taking all the good ideas in Sysmon
 - Not too raw
 - Not too refined
- › Provide relevant events for threat hunting and detection
- › Something simple
- › Documented
- › Open-Source: people can understand and modify

Some questions though !

- › How to do it ?
 - Kernel module
 - eBPF
- › In which language ?
 - C, C++, Go, Rust ...



Answering the questions

Which technology ?

- › After some research writing a kernel module does not seem to be a good idea ! Since a little while a lot of efforts are made in Linux kernel to develop eBPF
- › eBPF : Bytecode executed in a VM on Kernel side. Exactly meant for that purpose

Which language to write userland and kernel code ?

- › C: unleash the full power of eBPF but it will be hard to make the userland part (security, libraries ...)
- › C++: probably the same as C but worst to write
- › Rust: nice libraries allowing to write eBPF code directly in Rust are being developed
- › Go: does not compile to eBPF bytecode ! eBPF programs need to be written in another language. Only the loader can be in Go. I know Go but I don't want to juggle between two languages.

Decision is taken: let's write that stuff in Rust !

Other issues arise ...

- › I don't know how to write Rust !
- › eBPF ... what's that ?
- › Linux kernel ... don't know more

Sounds like we have a roadmap

1. Learn Rust
2. Learn about eBPF
3. Kernel ... let's learn on the field !



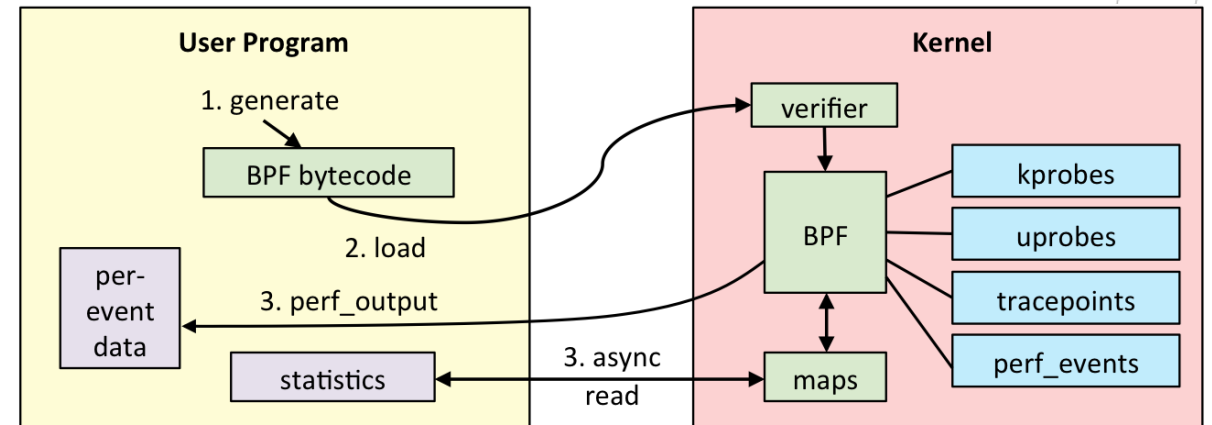
Interlude

I can now explain how eBPF works

C, C++, Rust compile down to eBPF bytecode

eBPF bytecode:

1. Is verified (side effects checking)
 - Number of instructions is limited
 - Checks kernel read/write
 - Checks null pointers
2. Can be attached at different places:
 - Syscalls (tracepoints)
 - Kernel functions (kprobes)
 - Sockets
 - Network Interfaces
 - ...
3. Executed in Kernel inside a VM (in theory we cannot escape)
4. Communicates with userland via shared memory using different structures



Source: https://www.brendangregg.com/eBPF/linux_ebpf_internals.png

eBPF: for the non technical people **RawSec**



Seven Months Have Passed

First Kunai Release in June

Finally something to throw

Taking all the good of Sysmon:

- › Task/process UUID
 - Used to track activity across events
- › File hashes:
 - File executed
 - Mmapped shared objects

And even more:

- › Events in JSON
- › Tasks' ancestors (until init)
- › Script execution and their interpreter
- › BPF/eBPF programs being loaded
- › Data sent over the network and estimate data entropy

Find all details: <https://why.kunai.rocks>

What makes Kunai special

Implementation wise:

- › Events arrive sorted in chronological order
 - Not always the case with other tools (at least from the exp I have with Sysmon on Windows)
- › Built-in “on host” correlation
 - Always more performant, accurate and easier to do as early as possible
- › Activity deep down to containers

Documentation/support wise:

- › It is actually documented and documentation will be maintained
- › There is a chat to share experience, ideas and frustrations
- › I am there to listen to users and develop new features/events
- › I would really like to build an open community of users around this project so that we can all improve Linux threat detection

On host correlation

```
{
  "data": {
    "command_line": "curl --dns-servers 8.8.8.8 http://why.kunai.rocks",
    "exe": "/usr/bin/curl",
    "query": "why.kunai.rocks",
    "proto": "udp",
    "response": "0xrawsec.github.io",
    "dns_server": {
      "ip": "192.168.1.1",
      "port": 53,
      "public": false
    }
  },
  "info": {
    "host": {
      "hostname": "bionic-container",
      "container": "docker"
    },
    "event": {
      "source": "kunai",
      "id": 61,
      "name": "dns_query",
      "uuid": "24981eed-63a6-9c38-b048-2c3ef6995aa8",
      "batch": 275
    },
    "task": {
      "name": "curl",

```

DNS query comes first, right ?

```
"data": {
  "command_line": "curl --dns-servers 8.8.8.8 http://why.kunai.rocks",
  "exe": "/usr/bin/curl",
  "dst": {
    "hostname": "0xrawsec.github.io",
    "ip": "185.199.110.153",
    "port": 80,
    "public": true,
    "is_v6": false
  },
  "connected": true
},
"info": {
  "host": {
    "hostname": "bionic-container",
    "container": "docker"
  },
  "event": {
    "source": "kunai",
    "id": 60,
    "name": "connect",
    "uuid": "2ba54779-6eca-4d05-4335-177c59e8f90e",
    "batch": 275
  },
  "task": {
    "name": "curl",

```

connect() syscall connects to an IP
not a domain !

We get info from the DNS query and
push the information back to the
connect event

Container monitoring

You: Not a big deal ...
containers are just tasks
running in namespaces!

Me: True, though when it
comes down to hash files some
tricks need to be found.

You: Why ?

Me: Accessing files inside a
container (from outside)
requires a bit of extra work.

```
{
  "data": {
    "command_line": "curl --dns-servers 8.8.8.8 http://why.kunai.rocks",
    "exe": "/usr/bin/curl",
    "mapped": {
      "file": "/usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libcurl.so.4.7.0",
      "md5": "8783a265d71c88abdf9a6f17e3d4cb25",
      "sha1": "cfdc790a5e329dad5338cc78d1e0fc5bae067a56",
      "sha256": "136b92aff68a4ee039bae8ea1aedb5c0357fc0cbf0a6a1780cf7f15340801623",
      "sha512": "c834f9f54caeb835048fbf9ee528d61cda1fa93c0d7d06ca99ece47f2bbce54b8d18b00d059179b265ef95a60e22456dd4cd48ab6a46f739a18c11e7edd448ff",
      "size": 677656
    }
  },
  "info": {
    "host": {
      "hostname": "bionic-container",
      "container": "docker"
    },
    "event": {
      "source": "kunai",
      "id": 41,
      "name": "mmap_exec",
      "uuid": "3b2b5fa1-3c94-5ebc-1266-8bb534a4a6de",
      "batch": 11
    },
    "task": {
      "name": "curl",
      "pid": 2015943
    }
  }
}
```

The file you see above does not
exist outside of the container
(where kunai is running)

A rocky road toward a first release

- › Before feeling comfortable writing Rust -> 1 month
- › Writing eBPF programs in Rust
 - Initially used RedBPF (<https://github.com/foniod/redbpf>) framework
 - When I developed 80% of the project I moved everything to Aya (<https://github.com/aya-rs>) -> another 1.5 month
- › I wanted to use features (i.e. BPF CO-RE) not officially supported by Aya
 - Contributed to bpf-linker (eBPF object file linker)
 - A lot of time spent on reading code, testing, bug tracking/reporting in the following projects:
 - bpf-linker
 - LLVM (the compiler infrastructure)
 - Aya
- › A lot of time spent trying to make the eBPF verifier happy (this guy is pretty picky ...)

Conclusion: developing eBPF is not easy !

The future of this project

Still a lot to do:

- › Migrate to latest version of Aya / Rust
- › Support more containers type
- › Enhance CI/CD with event testing
- › Improving user experience
 - Advanced configuration / event filtering
- › Maintenance
 - Compatibility with new kernels
- › R&D
 - Developing new probes (waiting for your ideas)
 - Running Kunai on phones -> building phoneypots ?



Advertisement Time

For Aya (Rust library for eBPF):

- › The community is great and always there to help
- › Very rigorous development
- › They are always happy to receive contributions
- › If you are considering developing eBPF based project, you should seriously take a look at it!

For Kunai: I know (sometimes) corporations/institutions don't like when things are free



- › Support contract
- › Trainings
- › Feature development
- › Develop all your eBPF dreams

Thank you all !

Special thanks to @alessandro and @vadorovsky and everyone else making Aya such a great project

Thanks to @adulau, @gallypette and CIRCL staff to always support my craziest ideas

Contact via Twitter/Mastodon/Github @0xrawsec

Feel free to open issues, ask questions, give feedbacks/suggestions ...

References:

Kunai: <https://github.com/0xrawsec/kunai>

Aya: <https://github.com/aya-rs>

eBPF: <https://docs.kernel.org/bpf/index.html>

Questions / Comments

If the presentation was not technical enough, let's chat together afterwards!