

Leveraging eBPF to Uncover the Characteristics of Shadow Attack

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Abstract

In the realm of cybersecurity, shadow attacks represent a significant challenge, as they bypass traditional spec-based detection methods through multi-process obfuscation. This paper presents a novel method for countering these threats by leveraging Extended Berkeley Packet Filter (eBPF) technology to uncover correlations between shadow processes in real-time.

We propose and discuss a detailed implementation of a system that utilizes eBPF to swiftly identify interactions between shadow processes, enabling the detection of shadow attacks with greater efficiency. Our approach enhances the ability to recognize malicious patterns by examining process executions and system calls, offering a robust method to distinguish between benign and nefarious activities.

While the implementation is still being finalized and experiments have yet to be conducted, our proposed solution demonstrates the potential of eBPF in identifying advanced malware threats. This work contributes significantly to the field of cybersecurity by laying the groundwork for future experiments and analysis to validate this innovative approach.

1 Introduction

In the contemporary digital landscape, the sophistication of malware, particularly in its ability to evade detection and analysis, poses a significant challenge to cybersecurity efforts. Among these evasive tactics, shadow attacks [1], which cleverly distribute malicious activities across multiple processes, stand out as particularly insidious. These attacks exploit the inherent complexity of operating systems, mimicking benign multi-process behavior to obfuscate their malicious intent. Traditional detection mechanisms, reliant on static and dynamic analysis techniques, often fall short in identifying these

distributed threats, necessitating the exploration of more advanced methodologies.

In the contemporary digital realm, the sophistication of malware in its evasion of detection and analysis presents a considerable obstacle to cybersecurity endeavors. Among the various strategies employed, shadow attacks [1], are noteworthy for their adept distribution of malicious actions across multiple processes. Exploiting the intricate nature of operating systems, these attacks mimic benign behavior involving multiple processes to conceal their malevolent intentions. Conventional detection methods, which rely on both static and dynamic analysis approaches, often prove inadequate in detecting these dispersed threats, thus necessitating the exploration of more sophisticated methodologies.

This paper presents a novel strategy for addressing the challenge presented by shadow assaults using the Extended Berkeley Packet Filter (eBPF). eBPF, a technology enabling the secure implementation of customized code within the Linux kernel without altering kernel source code or loading kernel modules, provides a robust mechanism for monitoring and tracing system-level activities. Our study utilizes eBPF to scrutinize the relationships between function invocations, thus unveiling the operational sequences of processes implicated in shadow assaults. Through the depiction of these sequences, our objective is to expose the covert activities of evasive malicious software, yielding perspectives that might facilitate the development of more efficient detection and alleviation approaches.

We focus on the potential of eBPF to provide granular visibility into the behavior of systems at runtime, enabling the identification of the complex orchestration of processes characteristic of shadow attacks. Through the detailed analysis of function call chains, we can trace the flow of execution within malicious processes, identifying their strategies and

mechanisms. This approach not only enhances our understanding of how such attacks are constructed and executed but also opens new avenues for developing countermeasures that can detect and neutralize these threats more efficiently.

By utilizing eBPF for the analysis of the complexities involved in process execution and interactions within the realm of shadow attacks, it is posited that our study will present a new viewpoint to the domain of cybersecurity. The utilization of eBPF's functionalities is showcased as a means to enhance our comprehension of malevolent process execution, providing a potentially effective approach to combating elusive malware. The objective of this research endeavor is to enhance the repertoire of tools available to the cybersecurity community in response to the perpetually changing landscape of malware risks, thereby ensuring a more resilient digital environment for all stakeholders.

Our investigation into the utilization of eBPF to combat shadow attacks not only emphasizes the flexibility and intricacy of contemporary malicious software but also stresses the importance of pioneering detection and examination methodologies. Delving into the functionalities and utilizations of eBPF lays the foundation for forthcoming exploration and enhancement in the field of cybersecurity, aiming to establish advanced defenses against the crafty and evasive characteristics of malware incursions.

2 Background

2.1 Shadow Attack [1]

Shadow Attack is one of the techniques used by malware writers to evade behavior-based detection systems, orchestrating multiple processes to stealthily carry out malicious activities.

Such detectors typically rely on comparing system call graph within a process under scrutiny with pre-defined malware specifications established on specific sequences or graphs of system calls [2]. For example, the malware specification of download-and-execute is expressed as follows [1]:

$$\text{recv} \wedge \text{open} \rightarrow \text{write} \rightarrow \text{exec} \quad (1)$$

, where $s_1 \wedge s_2$ denotes both of two system calls s_1, s_2

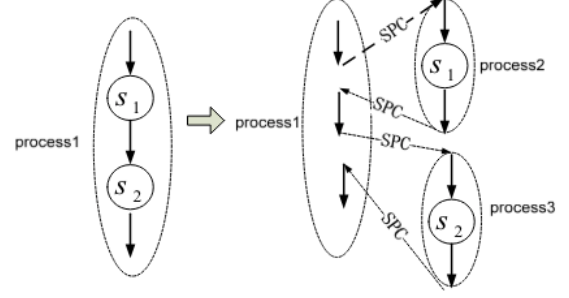


Fig. 1: Illustration of Shadow Attacks [1]

are executed and $s_1 \rightarrow s_2$ denotes s_1 is followed by s_2 .

So more specifically, the goal of Shadow Attack is to bypass dynamic malware detection based on the analysis of system call graphs by exporting any critical system call included in malware specifications to other collaborating processes, which is called shadow processes. We call the Communication shadow processes do with each other as Shadow Process Communication (SPC). The concept of Shadow Attack is illustrated in Fig. 1.

Shadow attacks can be categorized into in-host, remote-network-coordinated, and hybrid. In in-host shadow attacks, all shadow processes are executed on the same host and SPCs are conducted through unix domain socket or stream pipe, while remote-network-coordinated shadow attacks involve multiple remote hosts that are connected through network sockets. Prototype implementation is made by the authors only for in-host shadow attacks.

One countermeasure is extracting correlation between processes and reconstructing the original system call graph, but the authors conducted an evaluation experiment following this approach, whose result suggested that solution would encounter challenges of high overhead.

2.2 eBPF

2.2.1 Berkeley Packet Filter

Steven and Van [3] proposed the BSD Packet Filter architecture in 1993 for efficient packet capture on Unix-based operating systems. In the following, we refer to Berkeley Packet Filter as "BPF." At the time of paper publication, packet capture involved copying all packets acquired in the kernel

- Tracing: An event for detecting kernel function calls and passing tracepoints.
- LSM: An event for applying security policies using the Linux Security Module.

When such events occur, the eBPF program executes the processing corresponding to the Program Type. For example, a program hooked to an XDP event can decide whether to accept or drop a packet.

2.2.5 eBPF Verifier

The eBPF verifier is a program that takes eBPF programs converted to bytecode as input and verifies that they can be executed safely on the kernel. The bytecode is loaded into the kernel via the `bpf()` system call (shown as "Syscall" in Fig. 3), but the program will not run unless it passes verification by the verifier. Specifically, it checks for things like avoiding memory access violations, ensuring the program exits normally, and that the program is not granted unnecessary privileges.

In this way, the eBPF verifier enhances security by imposing restrictions on eBPF programs. Since the verifier plays a crucial role in eBPF, research has been conducted to mathematically verify the logic of the verifier [7].

2.2.6 JIT Compilation

The eBPF bytecode that passes the verifier is converted by a JIT compiler into machine code that directly runs on the target CPU. This optimizes the execution speed, allowing it to operate as efficiently as the kernel and kernel modules directly compiled from source code [6].

3 Related Work

3.1 Malware Analysis

Malware analysis is a critical aspect of cybersecurity, enabling the identification and mitigation of malicious software threats. Analysis techniques can be roughly categorized into two classes: static and dynamic.

3.1.1 Static Analysis

Static analysis involves examining the structure and content of a suspected malicious file without executing it. Static analysis are often conducted as a preliminary step to grasp the general characteristics

of the malware before more sophisticated analysis techniques are applied [8].

Signature matching is a common technique that compares the "signature", characteristics of a file against a database of malware such as VirusTotal [9]. The characteristics include file size, hash values, and byte sequences. Although this method has been a staple in malware detection, it is limited by its inability to detect only known malware.

Disassemble and decompile is another static analysis technique that involves converting the binary code of a malware into a human-readable format. From the decompiled code, analysts might be able to identify the malware's functionality and behavior as well as finding interesting strings like URLs, IP addresses, and encryption keys.

3.1.2 Dynamic Analysis [10]

Dynamic analysis entails examining the behavior of malware by executing it in a controlled environment. This approach enables analysts to witness the interactions between the malware and the system, providing insights into its true intentions and capabilities.

Function call analysis is a method that focuses on tracking functions issued by the malware and the parameters passed to them. One way to archive this is by code injection, in which analyzing code is hooked into a specific function call and various information is collected and notified when the function is called. Carsten et al. [11] created an automated malware analysis system that injects DLLs within CWSandbox, letting analysts monitor system calls.

Data flow tracking is another approach that tracks the flow of data through the malware, and data tainting is an established technique in this area. It involves marking (or "tainting") specific data components and then monitoring how this tainted data propagates through the system. Data tainting could be utilized in static analysis, but due to some evasion strategies like encryption and obfuscation it has endured challenges in practice [12]. SELECTIVE-TAINT [13] was invented to address performance overhead issue by employing static binary rewriting to selectively instrument only instructions related to taint analysis.

3.2 Kernel Modules

Kernel modules are a mechanism that allows for the extension of kernel functions without modifying the kernel’s source code by loading object files during the execution of the Linux kernel. Kernel modules are not subject to constraints like the eBPF verifier, thus offering a high degree of program freedom. However, since kernel modules are executed with the same privileges as the kernel, it is necessary to develop carefully to avoid embedding vulnerabilities [14].

As Mayer et al. [15] point out, avoiding the creation of kernel modules can be considered an advantage of eBPF.

4 Proposed Method

Existing specification-based malware detectors can be utilized if we extract the correlation between shadow processes efficiently, because with that correlation we are able to reconstruct the original system call graph from system call sequences of shadow processes. In this section, we propose the design of a system method to extract the correlation.

4.1 Problem Scope

We focus on only shadow attacks that performs Inter-Process Communication, or IPC, via unix domain socket.

[1] showed prototype implementation of a compiler that takes existing malware as input and outputs the executable of malware of shadow-attack version. Therefore, it is reasonable to infer that shadow attacks based on IPC through unix domain socket are highly feasible, and they should be considered as a significant threat.

4.2 Key Concepts (tentative)

As mentioned before, shadow attacks are the strategy where malware exports its critical system calls to shadow processes and hyde its malicious behavior. [1] listed examples of system calls that are critical for malware’s intent, shown in Table 1.

Among these system calls, file-related and network-related system calls handle file descriptors: `open` and `socket` create a new file descriptor, while others access the file tied to the file descriptor or perform network communication. So shadow pro-

cesses need to transfer file descriptors to each other to perform the file-related and network-related system calls. This concept is shown in Fig. 4. To our best knowledge, file descriptor transfer through unix domain socket is a technology that, although not uncommon in cloud-native environments [16,17], is relatively rare in traditional Linux server environments (that would be because the technology introduces unnecessary complexity and overhead in the system). This situation makes the file descriptor transfer a unique characteristic of shadow attacks.

4.3 Design Overview

The overview of proposed method is shown in Fig. 5. Our system consists of the three components: the eBPF program, the eBPF map, and the user space program. Each of them are described in detail in the following subsections.

4.3.1 Details of eBPF Program

We use `fentry/fexit` [5], eBPF features that were introduced in kernel version 5.5, to efficiently attach the eBPF program to the entry of exit point of specific system calls.

In this system the eBPF program is attached to the file-related system calls such as `open` or `read`, and gets the value of file descriptor passed to the system call as an argument. It retrieves the pointer of `task_struct` [19] of the process that issued the system call, and dereferences it to read the file descriptor array in a way that meets the demand of eBPF verifier. Using this array, it reads the pointer to the open file object (named `struct file` [20] internally) corresponding to the specified file descriptor.

Then the program populates the eBPF map with the entry of data structure that contains `pid` (process id), `ppid` (parent pid), an integer that indicates which system call was issued, and the pointer value to the file structure.

4.3.2 Details of eBPF Map: Ring Buffer

eBPF map is a data structure that allows data sharing between user space and kernel space, and we select ring buffer as the type of eBPF map for this system because read from user space and write from kernel space happen at the same rate.

As described in the previous subsection, the eBPF

Table 1: Examples of critical system calls. This table is reconstructed from [1] by the author from.

Function Category	System Call
File I/O operation	open, read, write
Network	socket, connect, recv, send, read, write
Process management	exec, execl

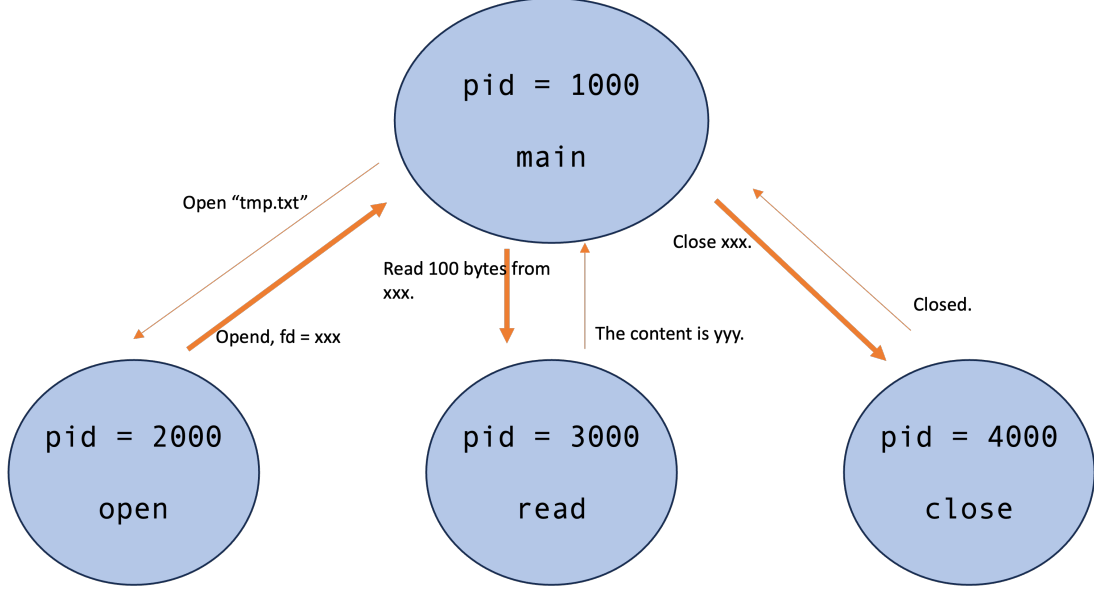


Fig. 4: Illustration of the concept of file descriptor transfer between shadow processes. The main process requests the shadow process to execute system calls, along with the required arguments. The thick arrows indicate the transfer of file descriptors over the control messages exchanged through IPC.

program populates the ring buffer every time the file-related system call is issued.

4.3.3 Details of User Space Program

It needs to be noticed that some implementation details remain to be finalized, which could lead to further refinements in the future.

The user space program stores which process accesses a specific open file object (or `struct file`) as a key-value pair in a hash table, and infers that there is a correlation between the processes A and B if both of them access the same object. The `task_structs` of different processes have open file objects separately even if they are opening the same file. However, when the file objects are shared between the processes explicitly via unix domain socket, or when they are in parent-child relationship, the open file objects are shared. Since the program knows whether

given two processes are in parent-child relationship or not by checking pid and ppid, it can infer that the processes are transferring file descriptors through unix domain socket, and thus they are shadow processes if they access the same open file object and they are independent processes.

5 Experiment To Be Conducted

The experiment described in this section are still in the conceptual stage, but are planned to be conducted after the detail of implementation is fixed.

5.1 Performance Comparison with with User Space Implementation

It could be achieved without inspecting kernel space to extract the correlation between processes. For example, one solution was proposed in [1] that tracks changes to file descriptors in `/proc/fd` are

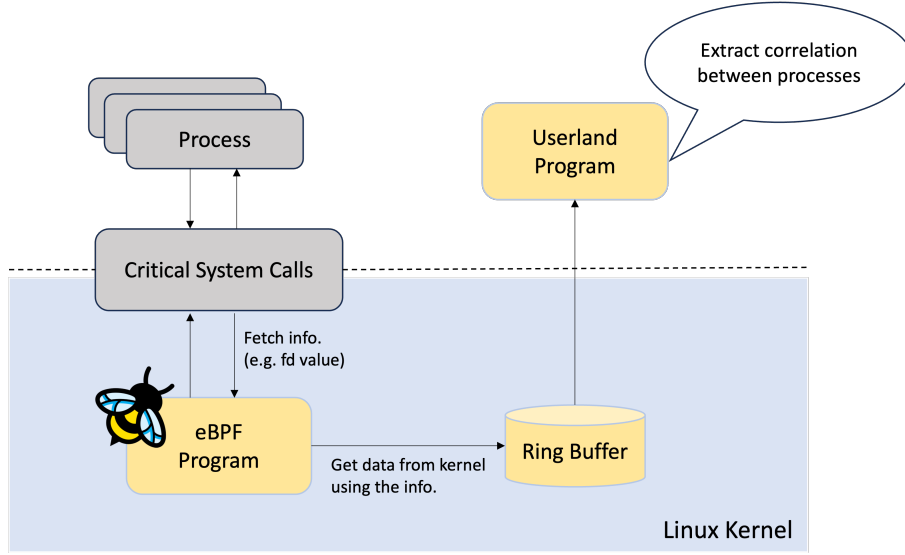


Fig. 5: Overview of the proposed method. Our research is not affiliated with or otherwise sponsored by eBPF Foundation [18].

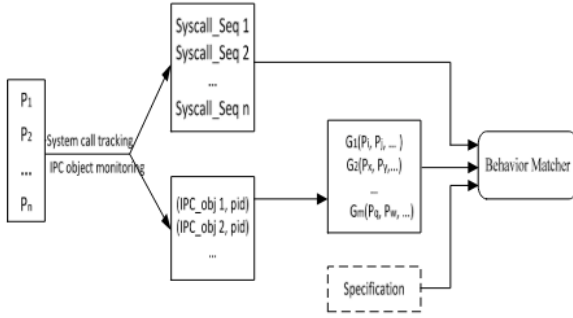


Fig. 6: Illustration of architecture of the countermeasure to shadow attacks proposed in [1].

recorded and subsequently analyzed every time a system call related to pipe, socket or file IO operation is executed as shown in Fig. 6. It should provide some insight about the efficiency of our method to compare the performance of it with that of user space implementations.

We expect that our method will be more efficient than the user space implementations in the following reasons:

- User space approach should confront the large overhead of copying data from kernel space to user space [1, 21], but in our system that overhead will be mitigated with the efficient data sharing mechanism of eBPF maps.

- eBPF can filter out unnecessary information within kernel space before passing it to user space.

5.1.1 Feasibility of Our Method

We need to evaluate how accurately our method can detect the correlation between processes while keeping false positive rate low.

For this purpose samples of shadow attack malware have to be prepared. In addition to that, preparing specification malware detectors is required as the scope of this research is to efficiently extract the correlation between processes.

6 Conclusion

In this paper, we highlighted the existence of shadow attacks, which pose a significant threat by evading existing specification-based detectors. To counter these attacks, we proposed a method leveraging eBPF to rapidly detect correlations between shadow processes and discussed the detailed implementation of this approach.

Moving forward, our primary attention will be directed towards completing the implementation specifics and carrying out the scheduled experiments to authenticate our methodology in real-life situations.

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