

# RAIN: Refinable Attack Investigation with On-demand Inter-process Information Flow Tracking

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*CCS'17*

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# Severe data breaches

*Sony Cyberattack  
Swiftly Greeted*



A Hollywood billboard for the studio canceled its theatrical release.

*Facebook Security Breach Exposes  
Accounts of 50 Million Users*

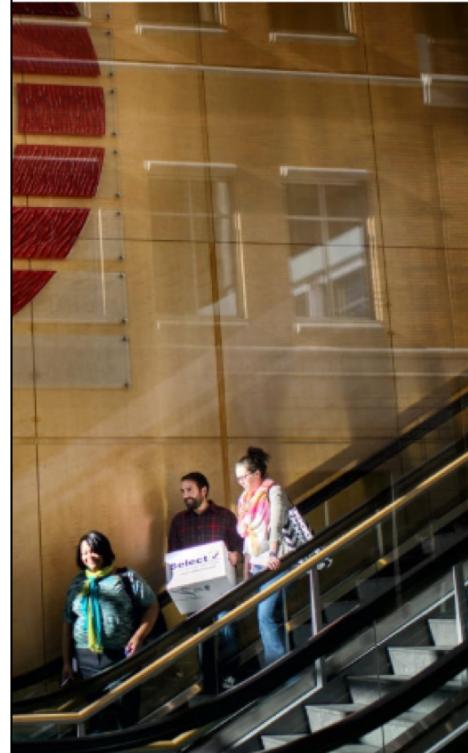


One of the challenges for Facebook's chief executive Mark Zuckerberg is convincing users that the company handles their data responsibly.

Josh Edelson/Agence France-Presse — Getty Images

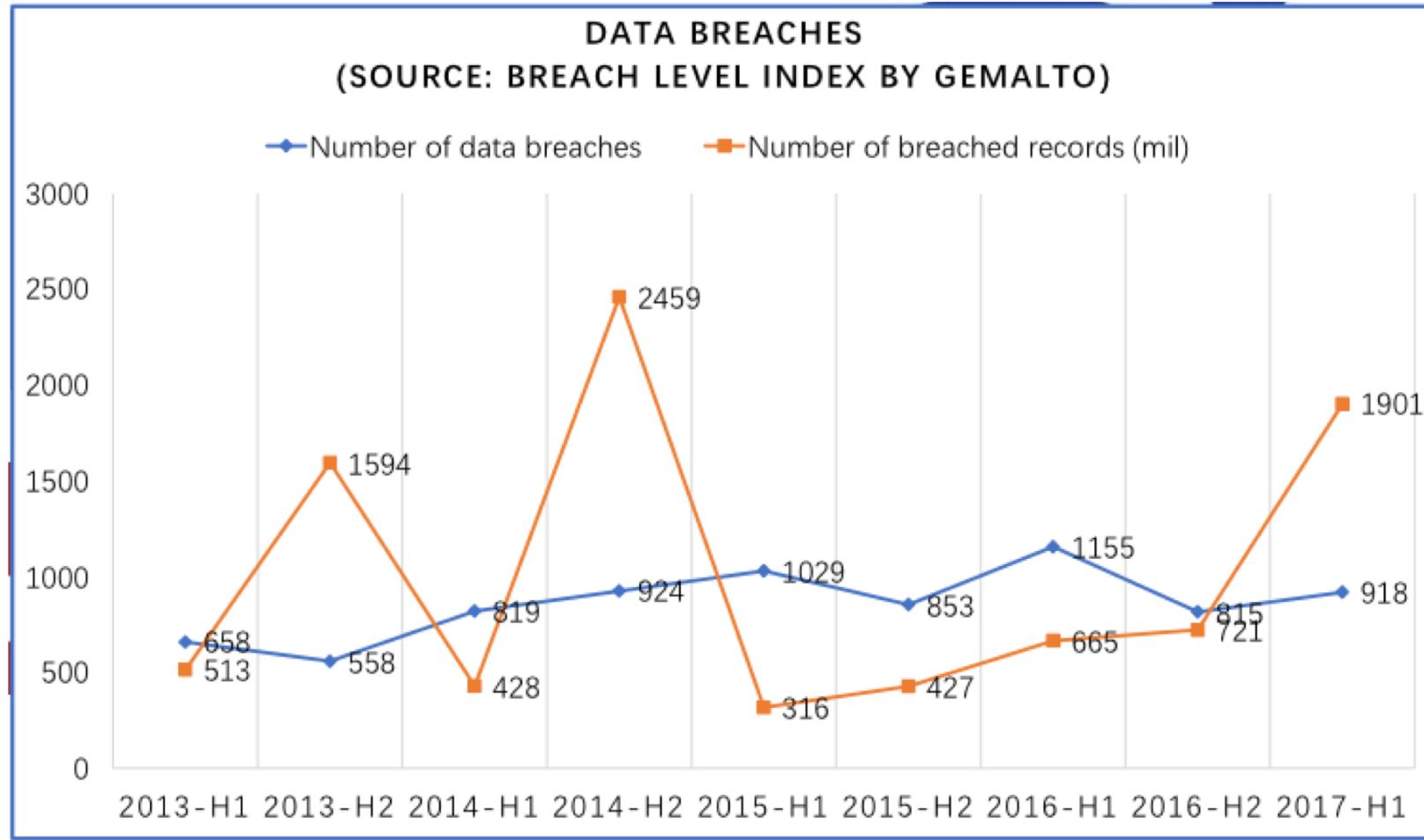
By Mike Isaac and Sheera Frenkel

*ion to 47  
h Settlement*



by the company ended an investigation promised in 2013.

# Consistent data breaches



# Solutions ?

- ▶ Determine the root cause of a breach?
- ▶ Determine the impacts of an exploit on the system?

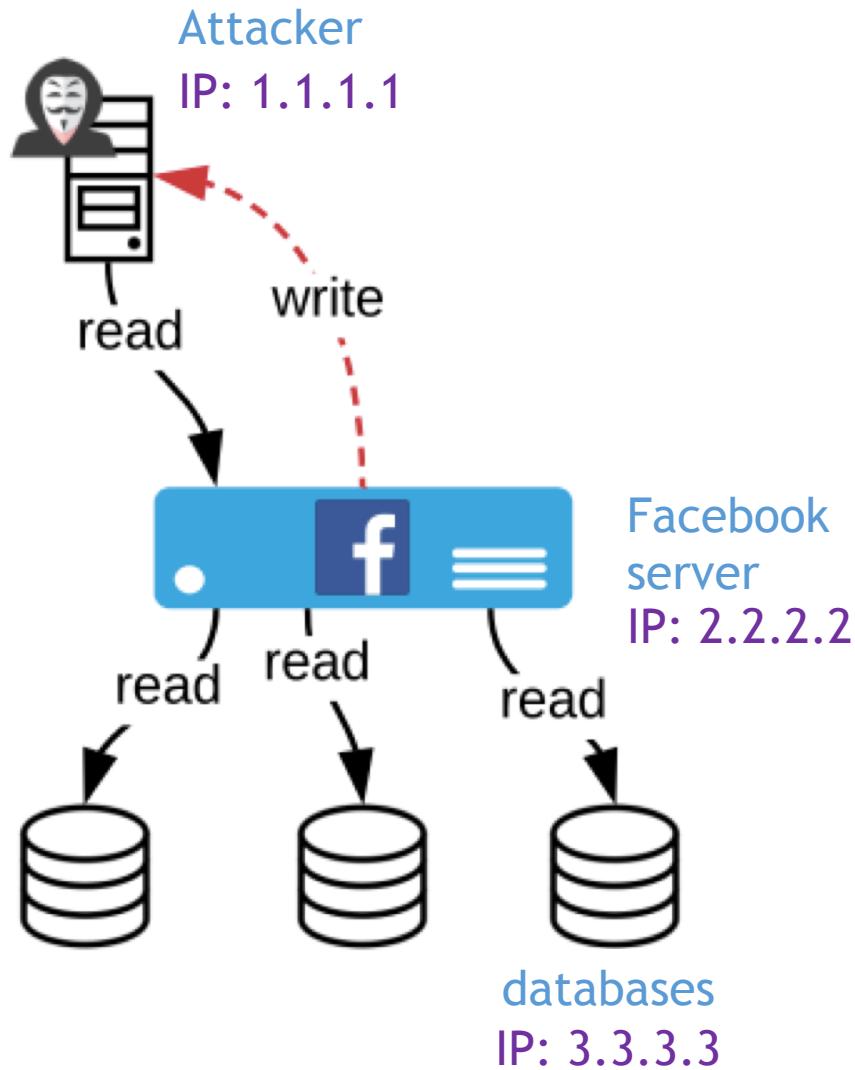
## Provenance

“A ***complete description*** of agents (users, groups) controlling activities (processes) ***interacting*** with controlled data types during system execution”

## DIFT (Dynamic Information Flow Tracking)

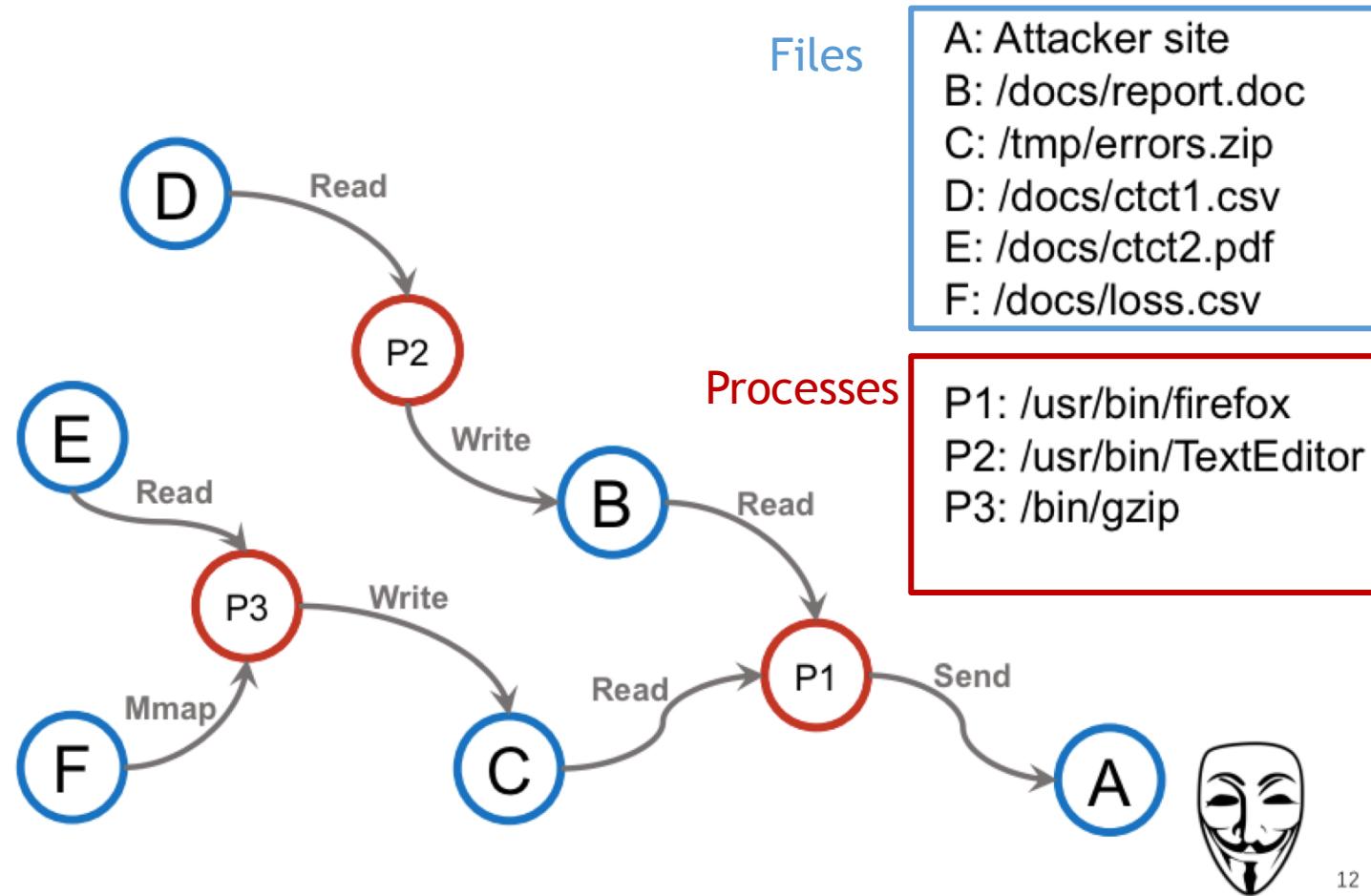
# Provenance Examples

Network level



# Provenance Examples

Operating system level



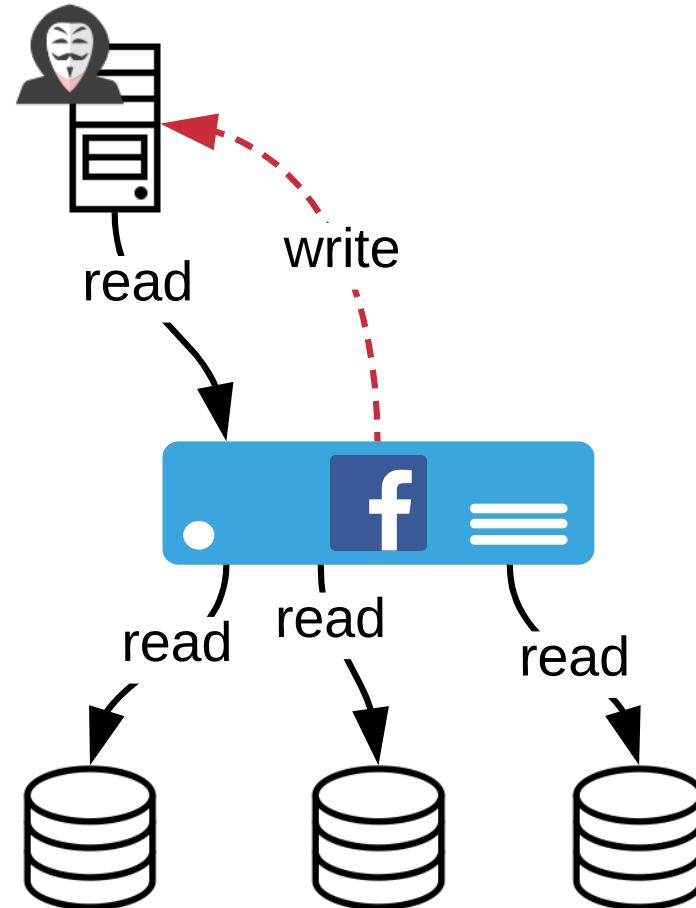
# Provenance Graphs

## (1) Track and log system information

- Through *system calls*
  - e.g. read, write

## (2) A given *point of interest*

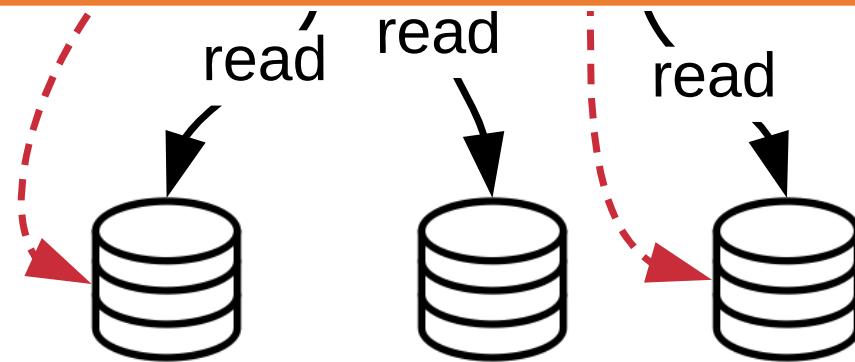
- Determine **root cause**
  - Backward traversal
- Determine **impact** on the system
  - Forward traversal



# Provenance Graphs: Challenges



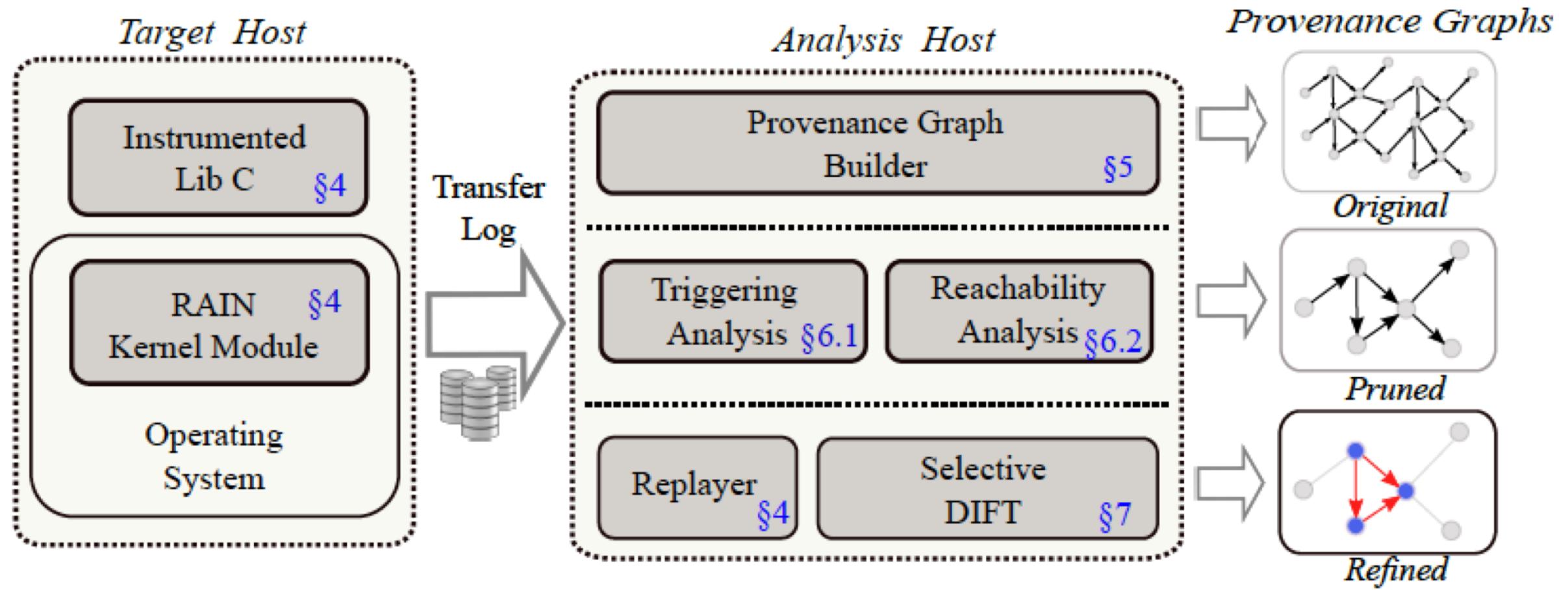
“Dependency Explosion”



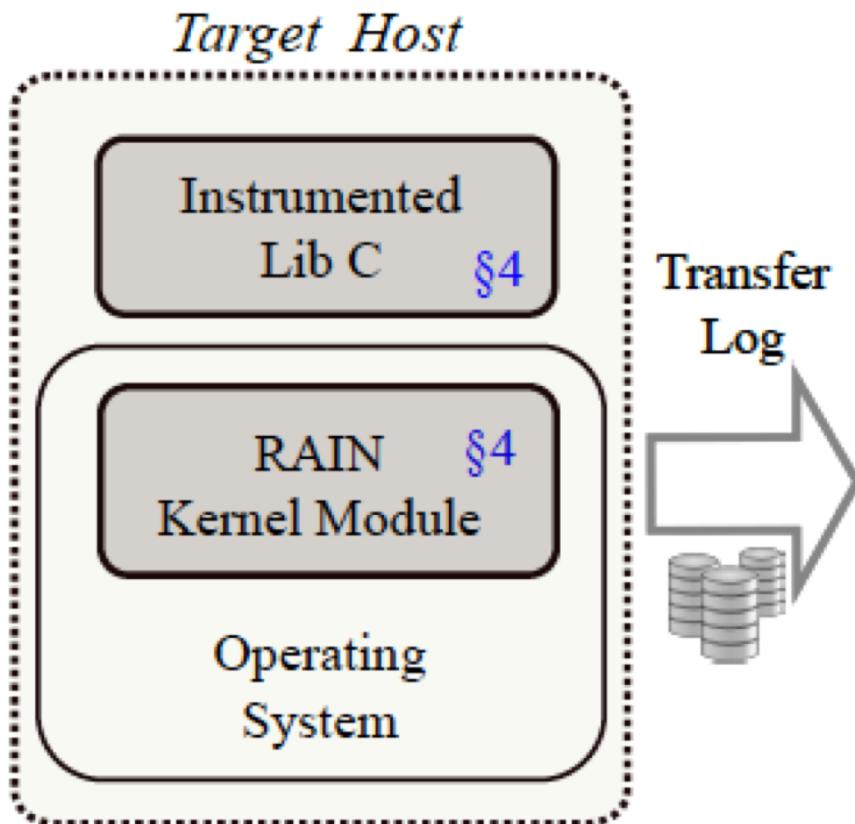
# RAIN: Refinable Attack INvestigation

- ▶ Good runtime performance
- ▶ Reduce performance hit
- ▶ Improve granularity

# High Level Overview

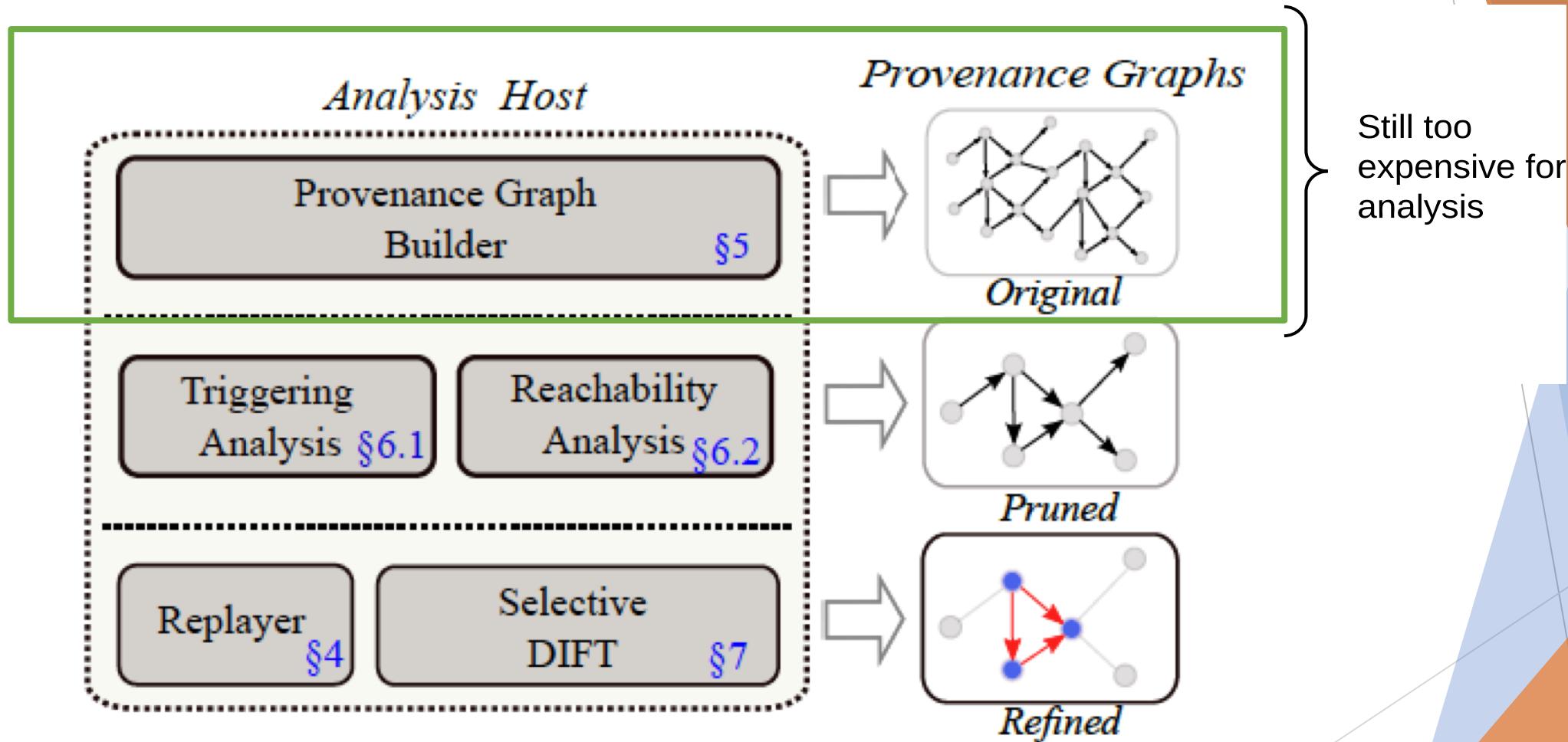


# Log File Generation

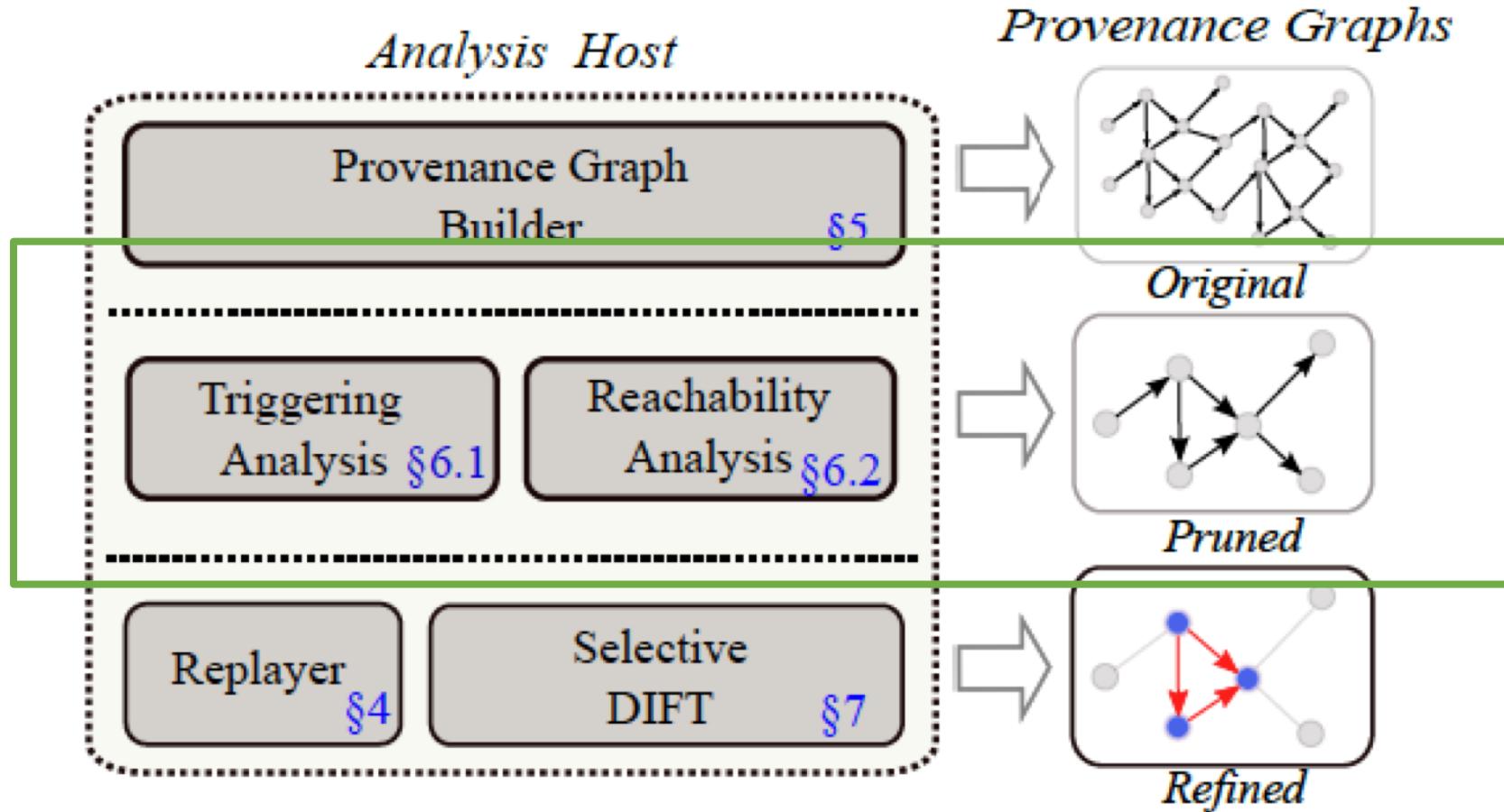


- ▶ Capture system calls,
  - ▶ read, write, open, send, recv, connect
  - ▶ their arguments, and return values
- ▶ Record IPC communications
- ▶ Cached file and network I/O
- ▶ Thread information
  - ▶ pthread in libc

# Graph Builder



# Graph Pruning



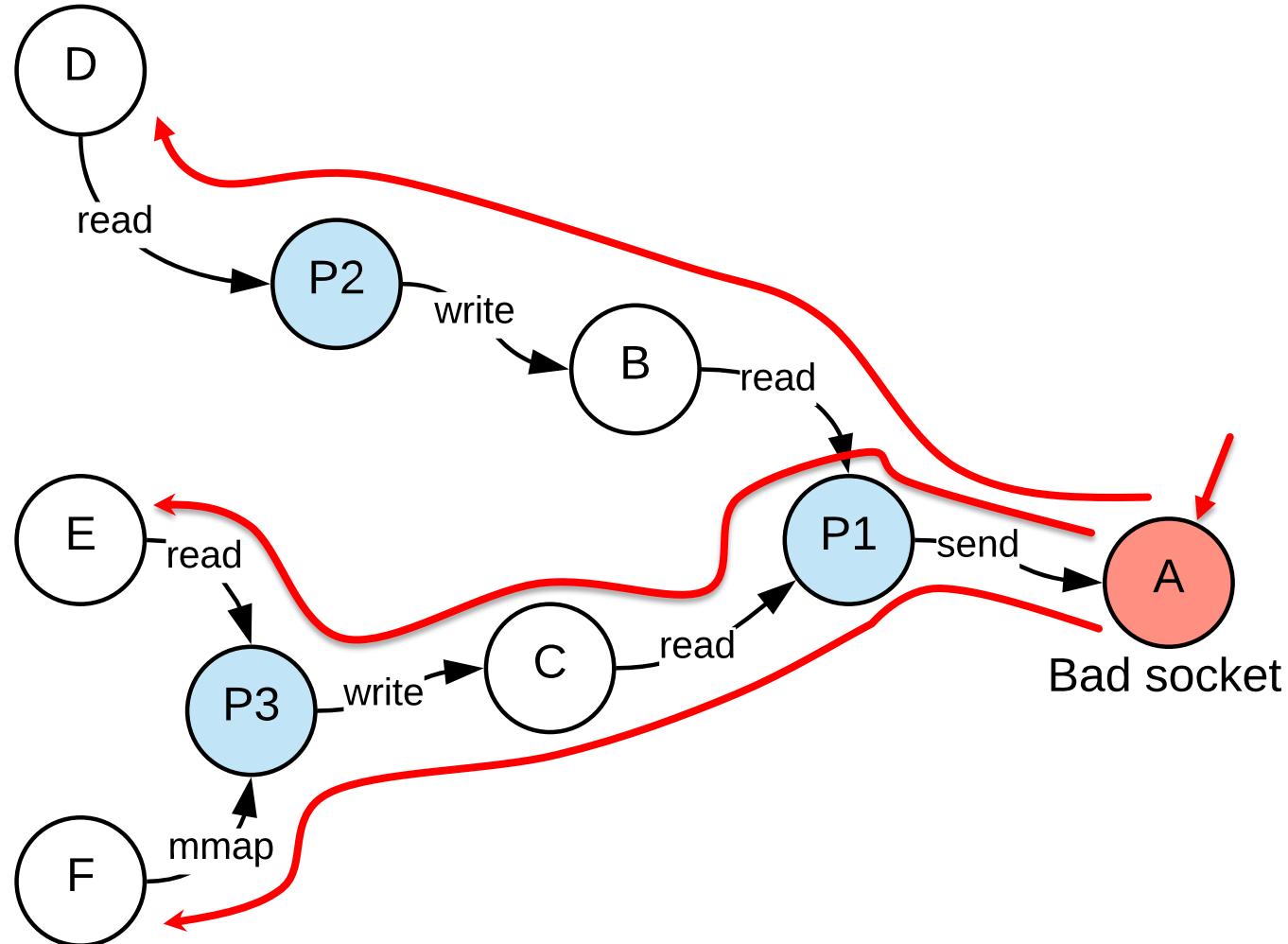
# Pruning I: Triggering points

- ▶ limit the size of the graph to the most interesting nodes
- ▶ Three **criterion** for starting the analysis
  - ▶ *External signals*: tips from other sources, CVEs, responsible disclosures, etc.
  - ▶ *Security policy*: violations to a certain policy are interesting points for looking into
  - ▶ *Customized comparisons*: compare hashes of downloaded files

# Pruning II: Reachability Analysis

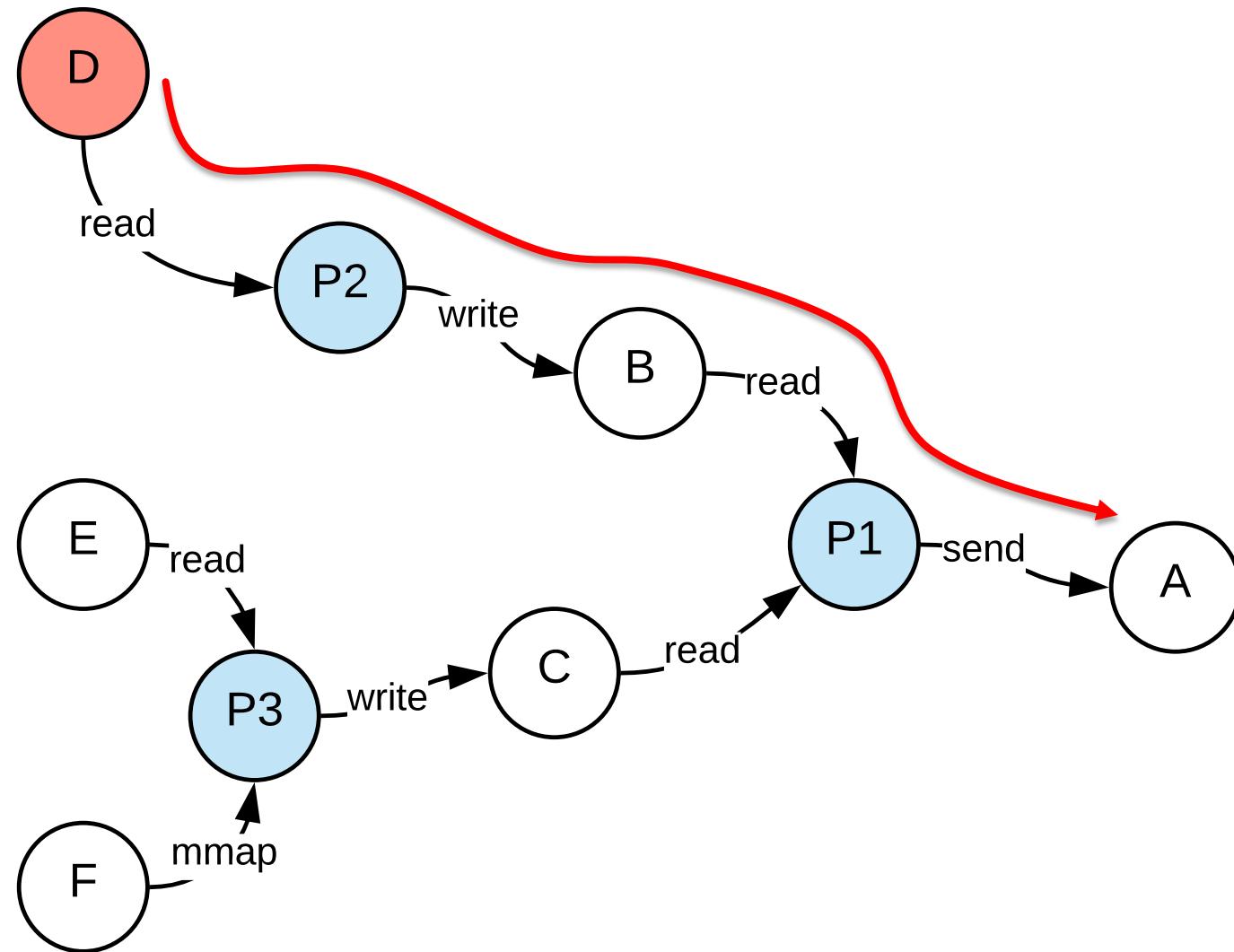
- ▶ Starting from trigger points (points of interest)
  - ▶ Determine the next set of interesting points
- ▶ Forward reachability
- ▶ Backward reachability
- ▶ Point-to-point: Forward & Backward
- ▶ **Heuristic interference analysis**

# Backward Reachability Analysis



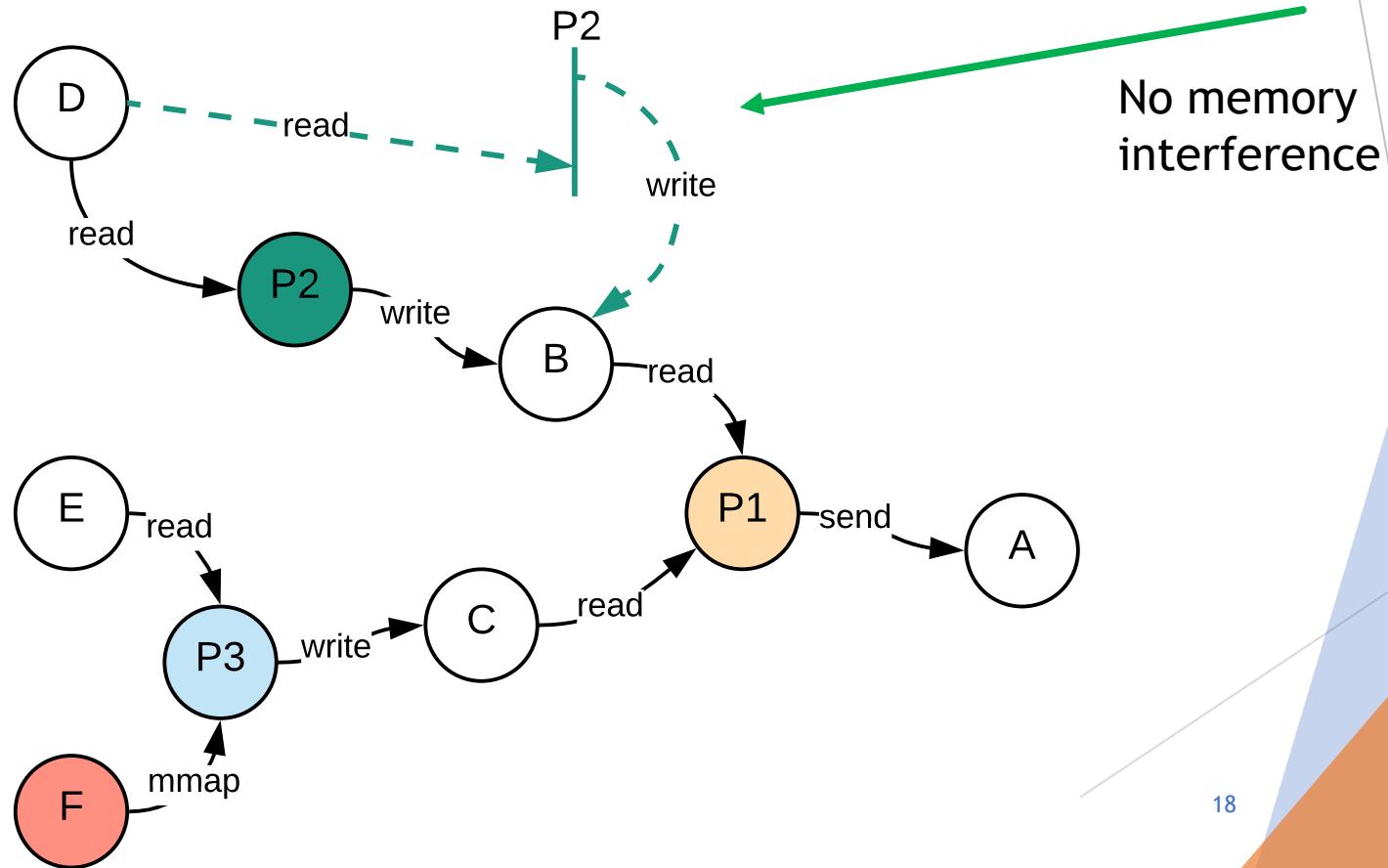
# Forward Reachability Analysis

Bad File

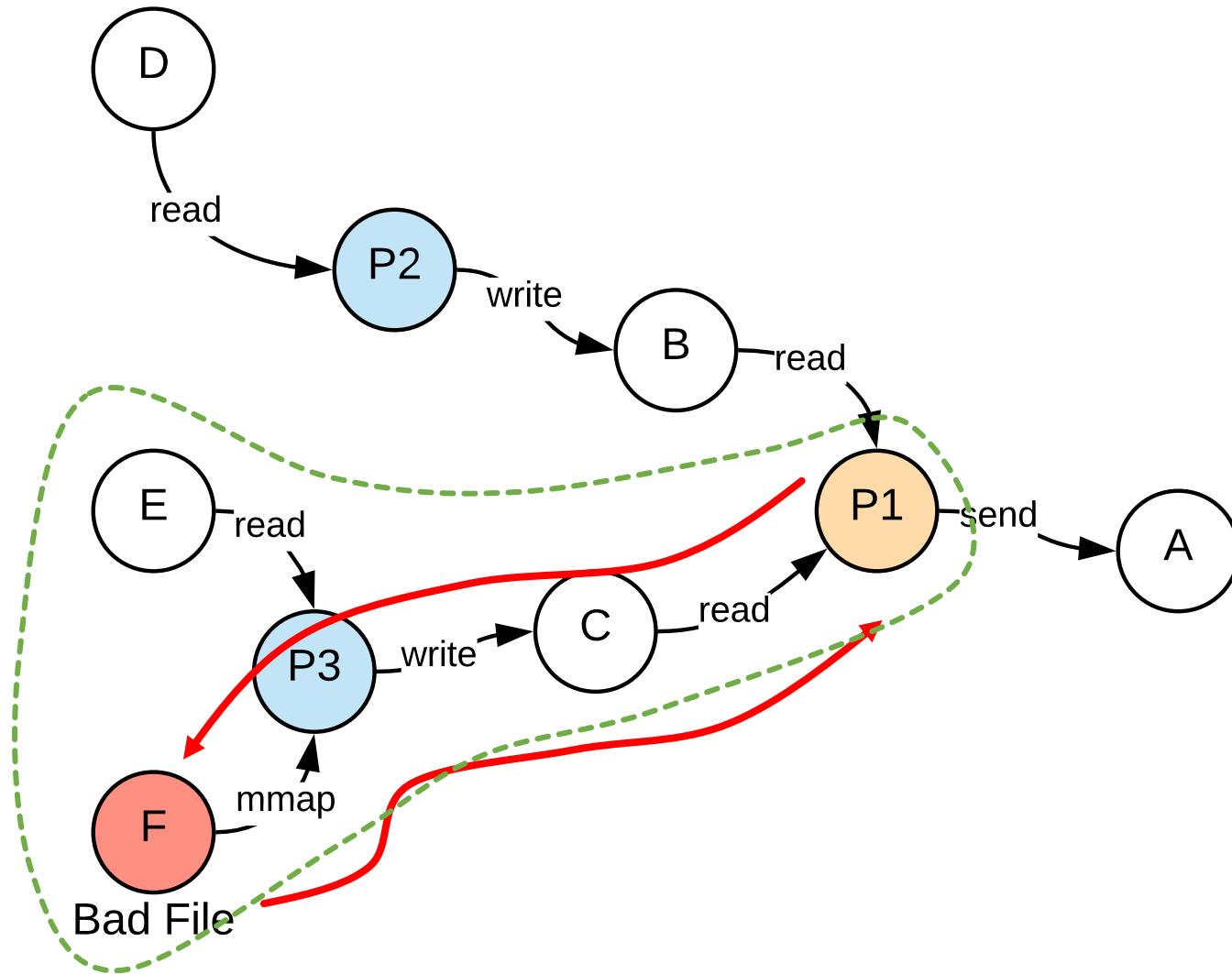


# Interference Pruning

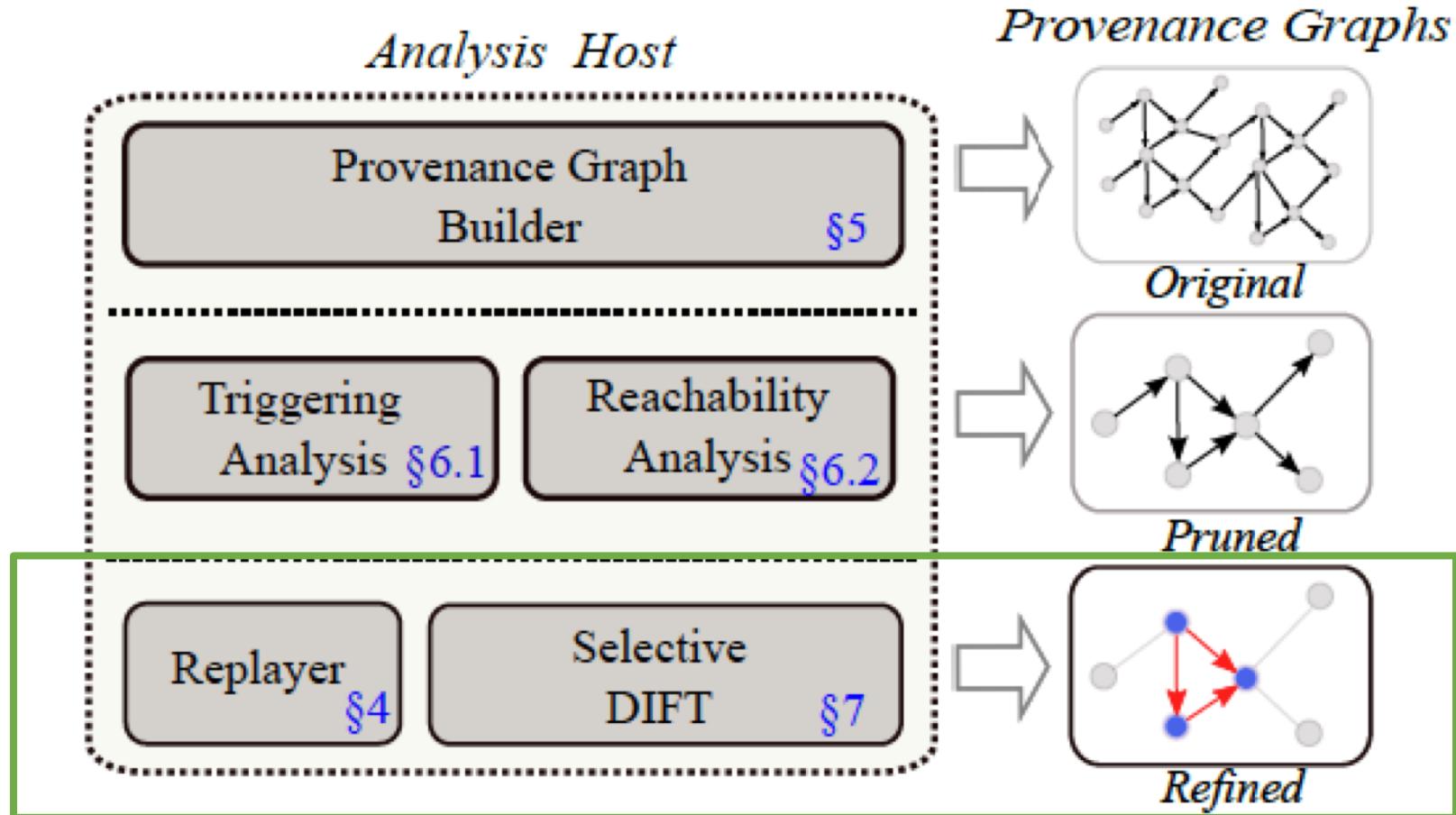
- ▶ Track *read-after-writes* using syscall timestamps
  - ▶ Remove false dependencies



# P2P Reachability



# Graph Refining

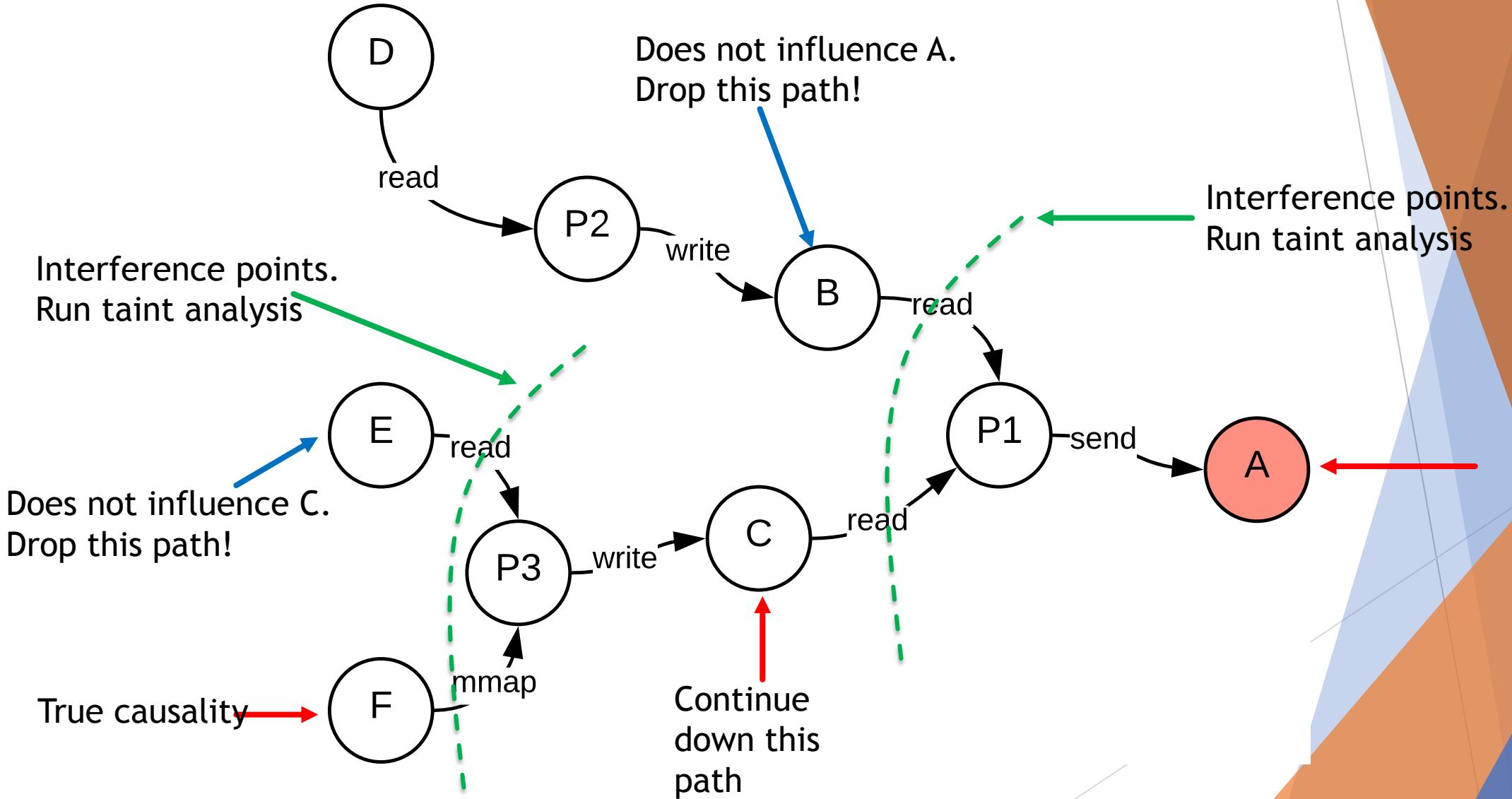


# Selective DIFT

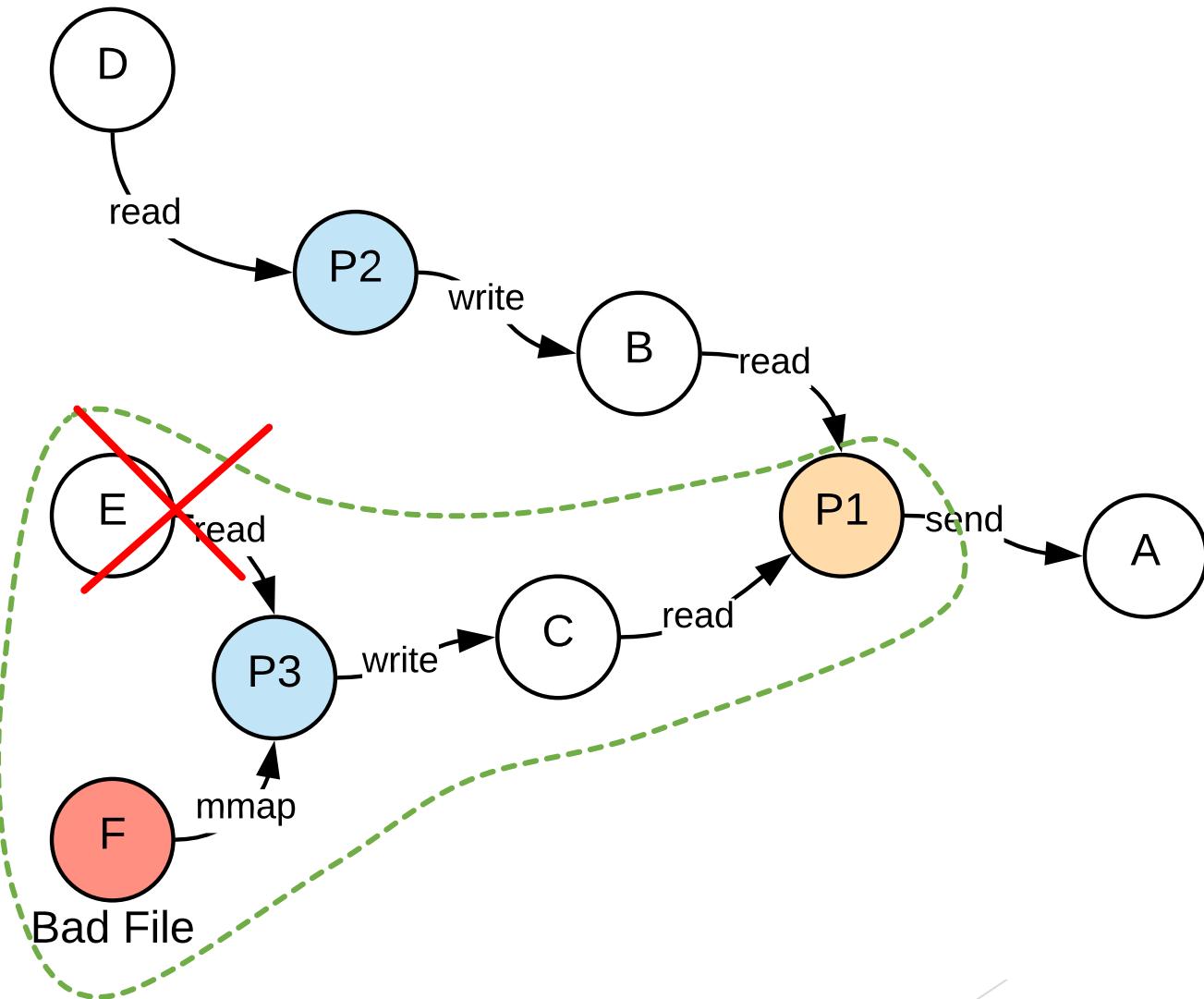
- ▶ Use the outcomes of the reachability analysis and trigger points
  - ▶ Start from interference points
- ▶ Refinement for
  - ▶ downstream causality,
  - ▶ upstream causality,
  - ▶ and point to point causality
- ▶ Run taint analysis for different processes independently
  - ▶ Cache results for improved performance

Q: Any  
apparent  
issues here?

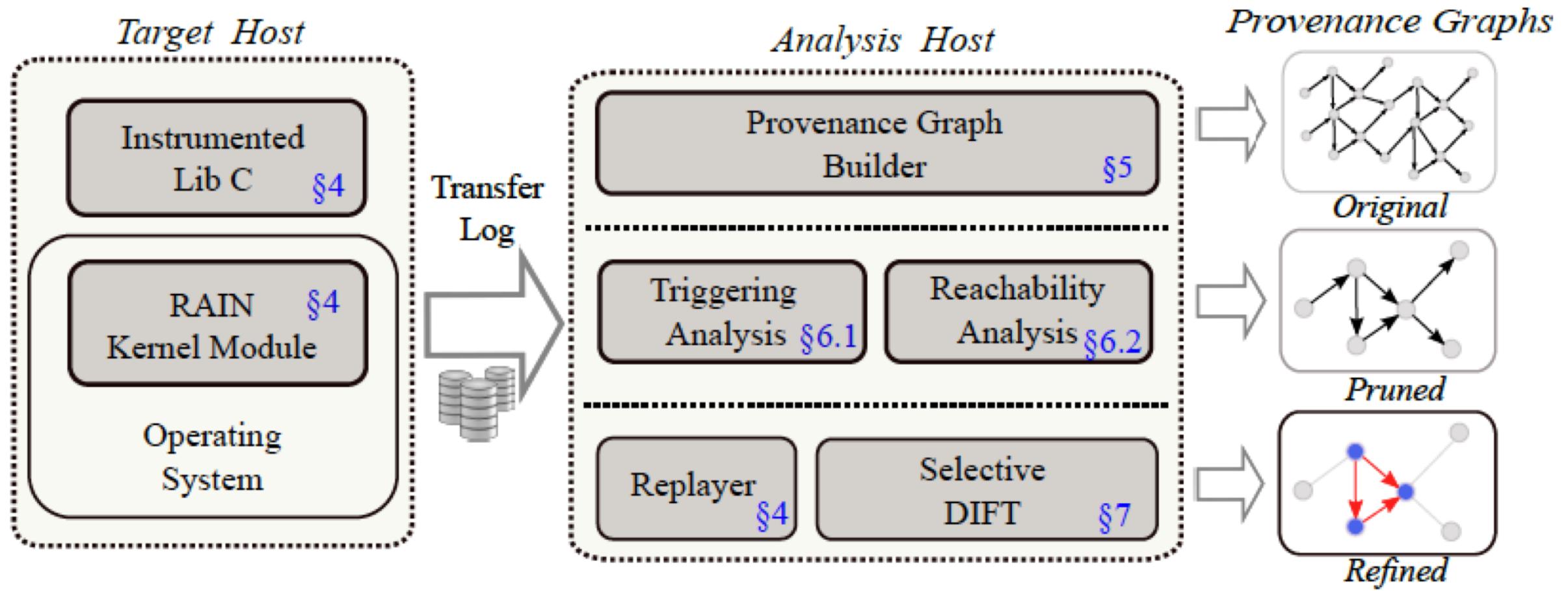
# DIFT: Upstream Refinement



# P2P Refinement



# High Level Overview



# Results

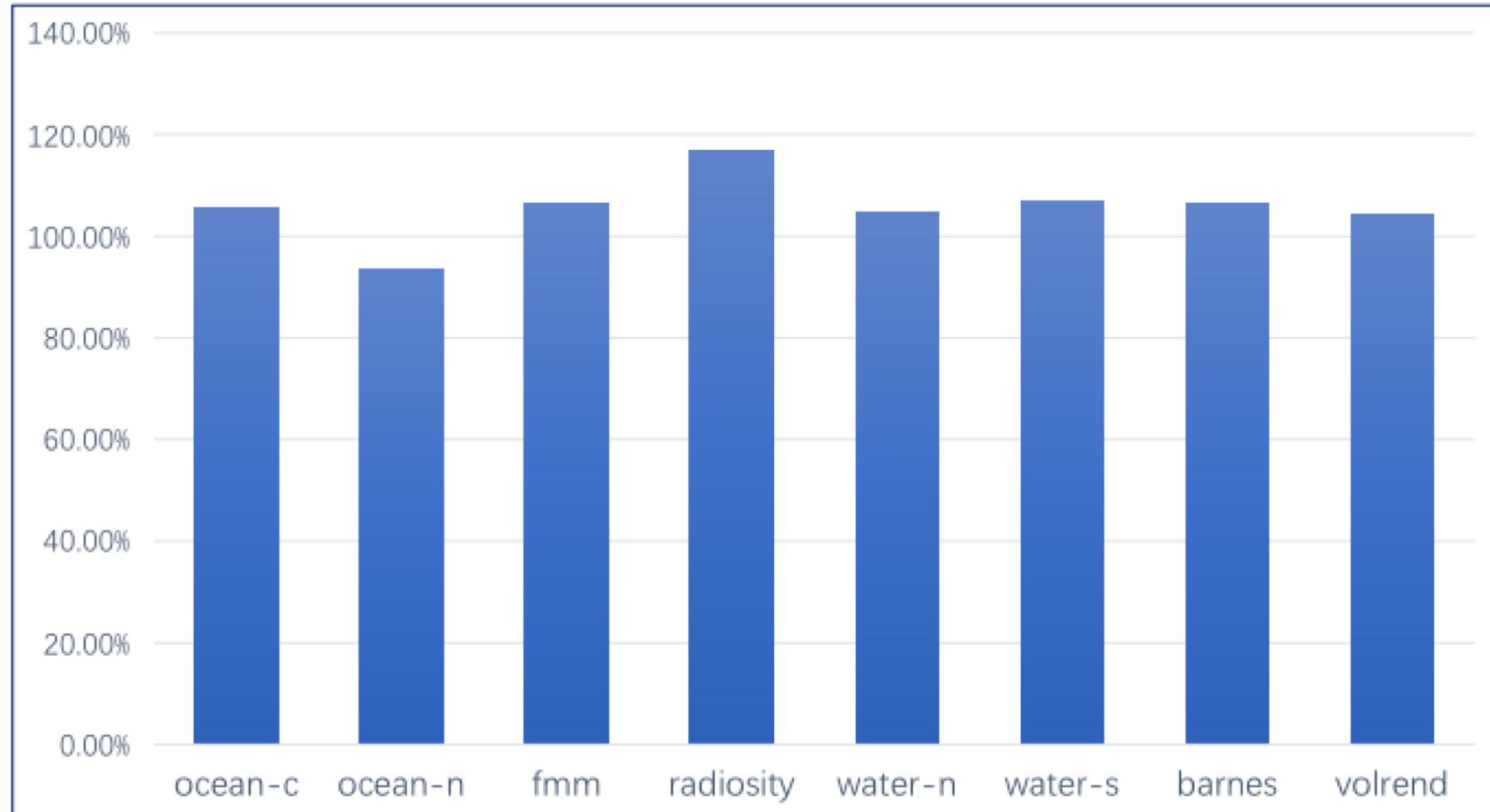
Analysis Stages		Coarse Level Pruning			Fine Level Refinement				False Positive Rate		
Items		Nodes/Edges		Prune%	Nodes/Edges		Paths		Coarse%	Fine%	REDUC%
Attacks	Analysis	ProvGraph	SPS		Result	Added%	SPS	Result	Added%		
<b>MotivExp</b> (3h02m)	A(O-Up)		3,024/26,749	15.4%/19.7%	342/2,621	11.3%/9.8%	-	-	-	67.0%	0.0%
	A(O-Dn)	19,634/135,474	1,822/13,981	9.3%/10.3%	46/336	2.5%/2.4%	-	-	-	55.6%	0.0%
	A(O-O)		389/733	1.9%/0.5%	98/222	25.2%/20.2%	51	19	37.3%	69.1%	0.0%
<b>NetRecon</b> (2h38m)	A(O-Up)		2,394/17,691	18.5%/20.5%	198/210	8.3%/11.9%	-	-	-	70.3%	23.4%
	A(P-Dn)	12,892/86,376	1,234/8,880	9.6%/10.3%	86/799	7.7%/9.0%	-	-	-	84.7%	13.0%
	A(O-O)		147/287	1.1%/0.3%	34/66	23.2%/23.0%	12	4	33.3%	66.6%	0.0%
<b>ScreenGrab</b> (1h13m)	A(P-Up)		1,348/9,189	18.4%/19.8%	156/952	8.2%/7.9%	-	-	-	90.5%	0.0%
	A(O-Dn)	7,327/46,367	895/4,877	12.2%/10.5%	72/351	8.1%/7.2%	-	-	-	82.1%	0.0%
	A(O-O)		21/30	0.28%/0.07%	5/4	23.8%/13.3%	9	5	55.5%	77.4%	0.0%
<b>CameraGrab</b> (39m)	A(P-Up)		1,603/11,102	30.2%/33.2%	96/477	6.0%/4.3%	-	-	-	32.0%	0.0%
	A(O-Dn)	5,308/33,440	589/3,317	11.0%/9.9%	59/70	10.5%/2.1%	-	-	-	29.8%	0.0%
	A(O-P)		101/268	1.9%/0.8%	24/59	24.1%/22.0%	9	7	77.7%	44.2%	0.0%
<b>AudioGrab</b> (30m)	A(O-Up)		992/6,846	20.2%/20.5%	49/232	4.9%/3.4%	-	-	-	39.7%	0.0%
	A(P-Dn)	4,909/33,382	415/3,394	8.5%/10.1%	31/161	7.4%/4.7%	-	-	-	48.2%	0.0%
	A(P-P)		230/1,392	4.7%/4.2%	84/519	36.5%/37.3%	22	18	81.8%	29.3%	0.0%

# Runtime overhead: 3.22% SPEC CPU2006

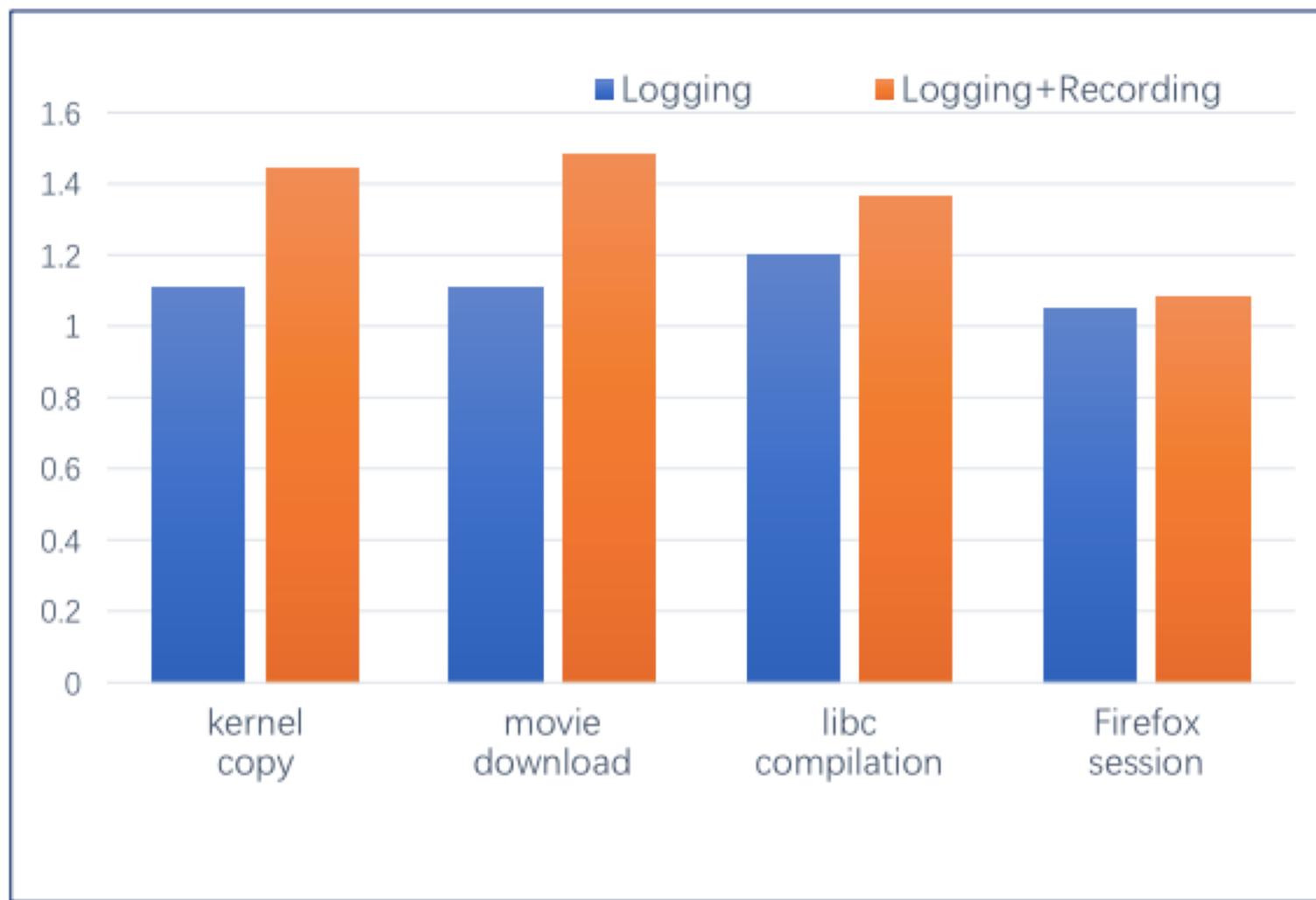


# Multi-thread runtime overhead: 5.35%

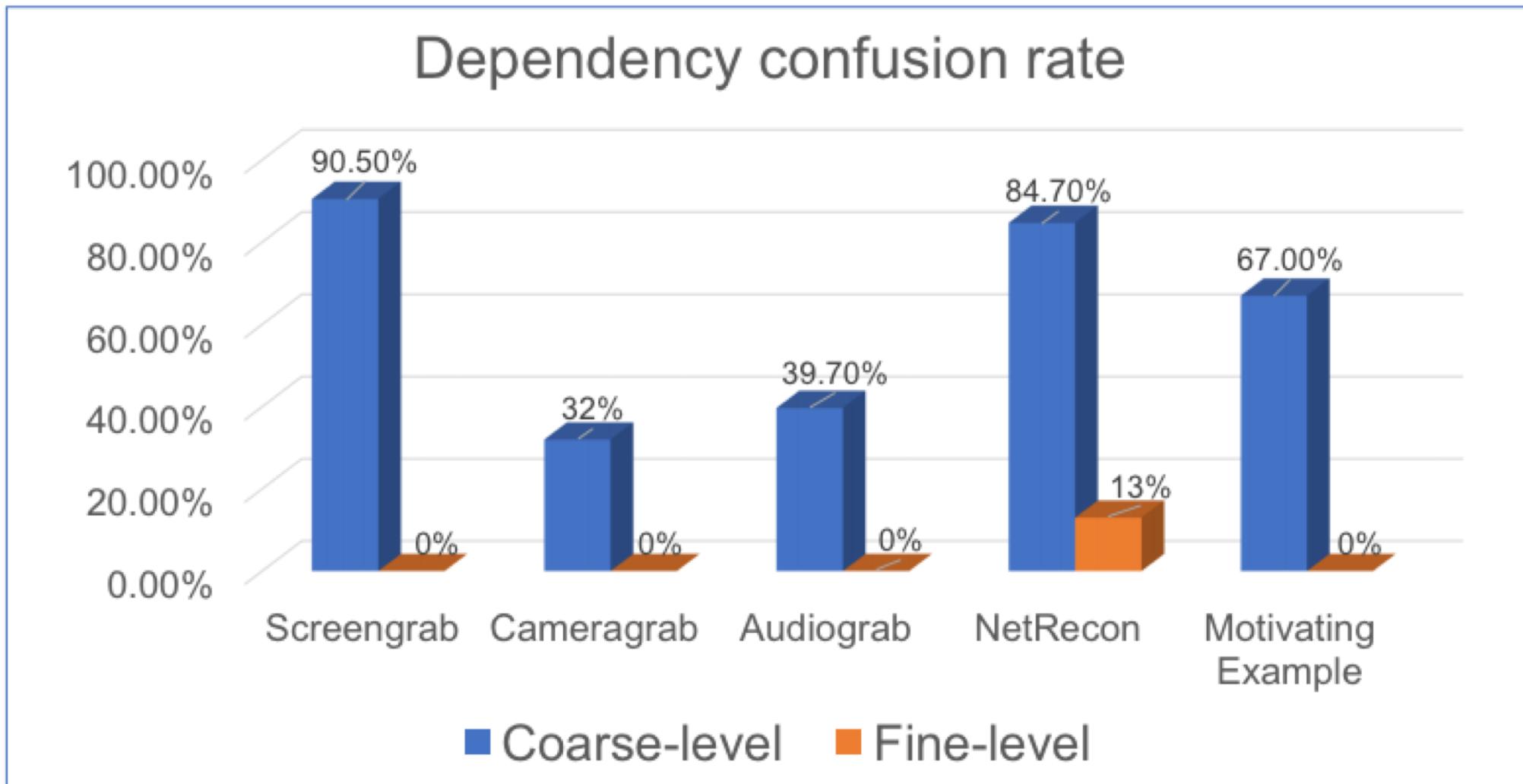
## SPLASH-3



# IO intensive application: less than 50%

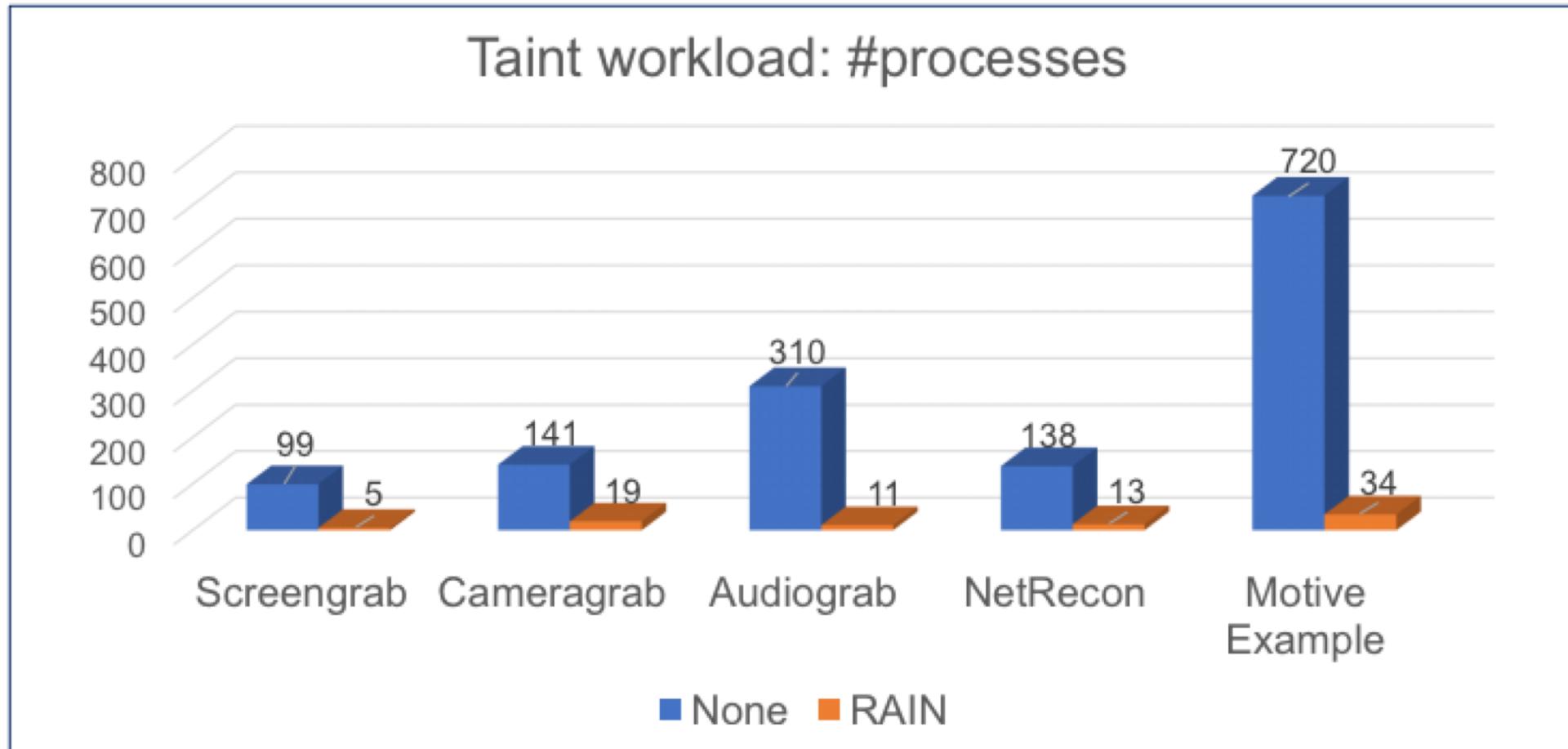


# High analysis accuracy

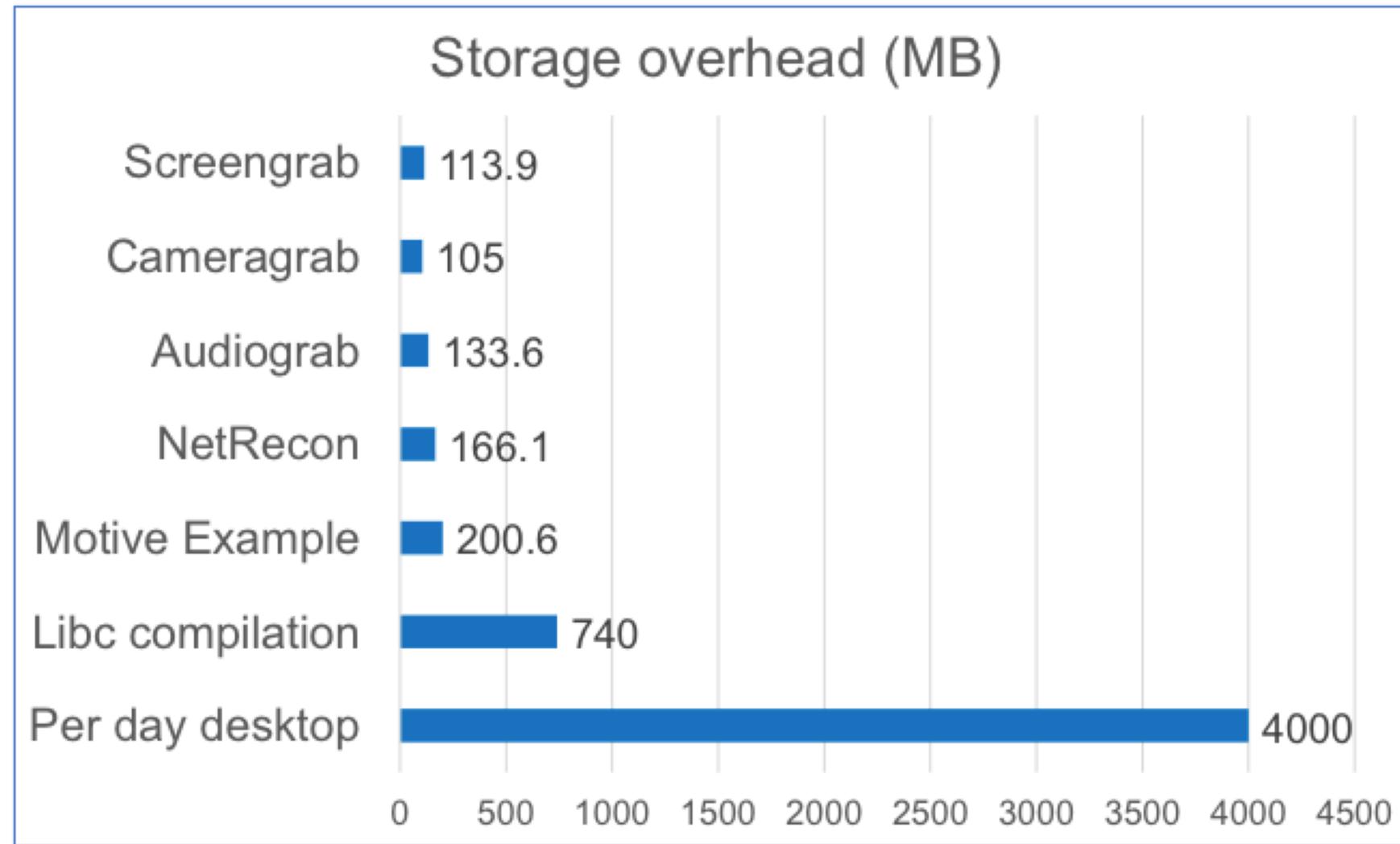


Scenarios from red team exercise of DARPA Transparent Computing program

# Pruning effectiveness: ~94.2% reduction



# Storage cost: ~4GB per day (1.5TB per year)



# Thoughts for AI researchers

- ▶ Graph pruning in this work
  - ▶ Rule-based
- ▶ Can we use machine learning to trim graphs?