

eBPF, I thought we were friends !

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About us

- Cloud Workload Security Team
- Leverage eBPF to detect attacks at runtime
- Integrated in the Datadog Agent



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Agenda

- Introduction to eBPF
- Abusing eBPF to build a rootkit
 - Obfuscation
 - Persistent access
 - Command and Control
 - Data exfiltration
 - Network discovery
 - RASP evasion
- Detection and mitigation strategies

Introduction to eBPF

Introduction to eBPF

What is eBPF ?

- Extended Berkeley Packet Filter
- Sandboxed programs in the Linux kernel
- Initially designed for fast packet processing
- Use cases:
 - Kernel performance tracing
 - Network security and observability
 - Runtime security
 - etc



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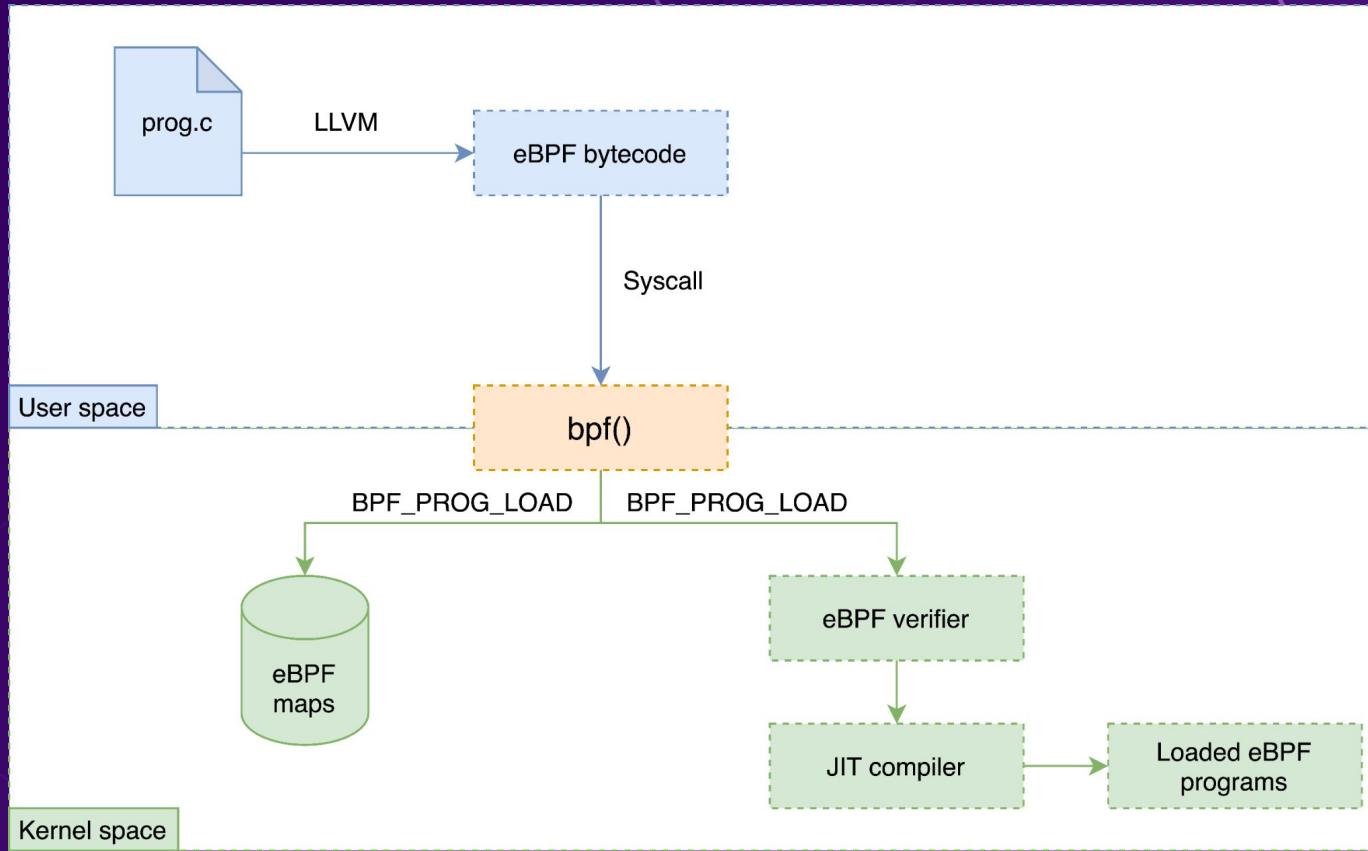
Tracee



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Introduction to eBPF

Step 1: Loading eBPF programs



Introduction to eBPF

Step 2: Attaching eBPF programs

- Defines how a program should be triggered
- ~ 30 program types (Kernel 5.13+)
- Depends on the program type
 - BPF_PROG_TYPE_KPROBE
 - BPF_PROG_TYPE_TRACEPOINT
 - BPF_PROG_TYPE_SCHED_CLS
 - BPF_PROG_TYPE_XDP
 - etc
- Programs of different types can share the same eBPF maps

“perf_event_open” syscall

Dedicated Netlink command

Introduction to eBPF

eBPF internals: the verifier

The eBPF verifier ensures that eBPF programs will finish and won't crash.



- Directed Acyclic Graph
- No unchecked dereferences
- No unreachable code
- Limited stack size (512 bytes)
- Program size limit (1 million on 5.2+ kernels)
- Bounded loops (5.2+ kernels)
- ... and cryptic output ...

Introduction to eBPF

eBPF internals: eBPF helpers

- Context helpers
 - bpf_get_current_task
 - bpf_get_current_pid_tgid
 - bpf_ktime_get_ns
 - etc
- Map helpers
 - bpf_map_lookup_elem
 - bpf_map_delete_elem
 - etc
- Program type specific helpers
 - bpf_xdp_adjust_tail
 - bpf_csum_diff
 - bpf_l3_csum_replace
 - etc
- Memory related helpers
 - bpf_probe_read
 - bpf_probe_write_user
 - etc

... ~160 helpers (kernel 5.13+)

Abusing eBPF to build a rootkit

Abusing eBPF to build a rootkit

Why ?

- Cannot crash the host
- Minimal performance impact
- Fun technical challenge
- A growing number of vendors use eBPF
- eBPF “safety” should not blind Security Administrators



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cilium

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Abusing eBPF to build a rootkit

Goals

- Trade off between latest BPF features / availability
=> Latest Ubuntu LTS, RHEL/CentOS
- KRSI and helpers such bpf_dpath may help

Abusing eBPF to build a rootkit

Obfuscation

- Hide the rootkit process
 - eBPF programs are attached to a running process
Our userspace rootkit has to stay resident
 - Detection through syscalls that accept pids as arguments : kill, waitpid, pidfd_open, ...
- Hide our BPF components:
 - programs
 - maps

Abusing eBPF to build a rootkit

Program obfuscation

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Demo

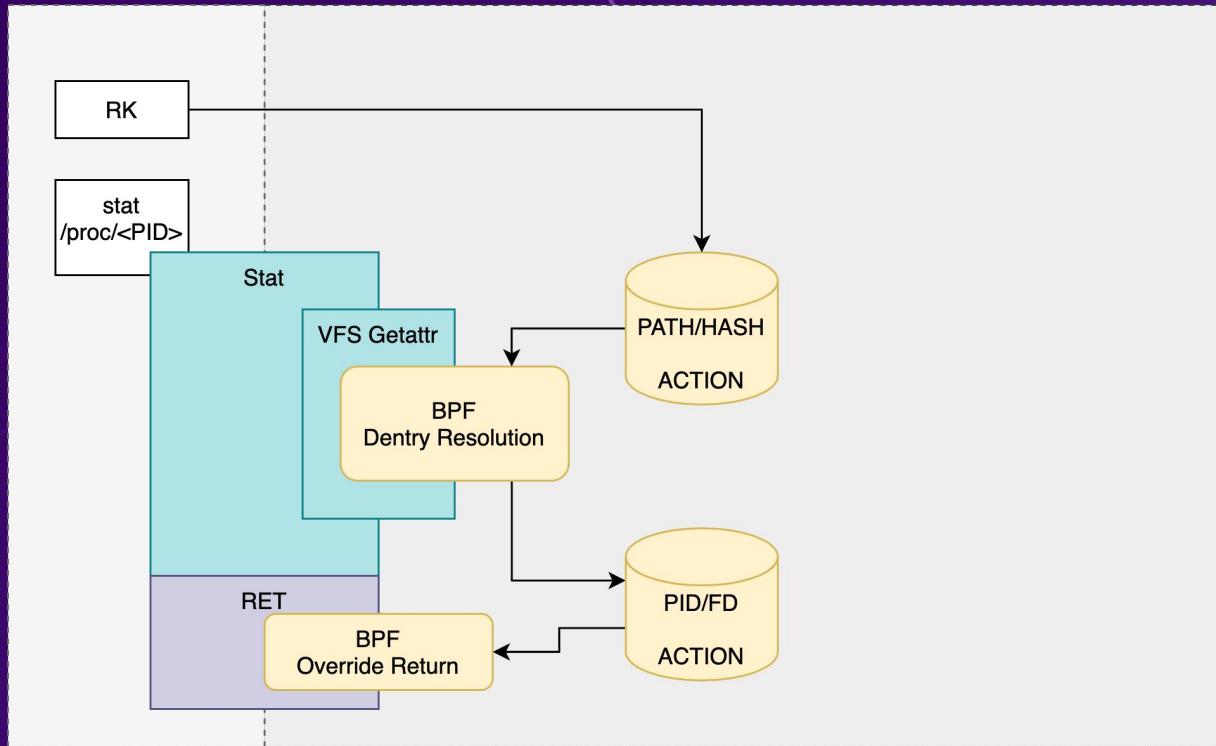
Abusing eBPF to build a rootkit

Program obfuscation - Techniques

- `bpf_probe_write_user`
 - Corrupt syscall output
 - Minor and major page faults
- `bpf_override_return`
 - Block syscall
 - Alter syscall return value
 - But syscall was really executed by the kernel !

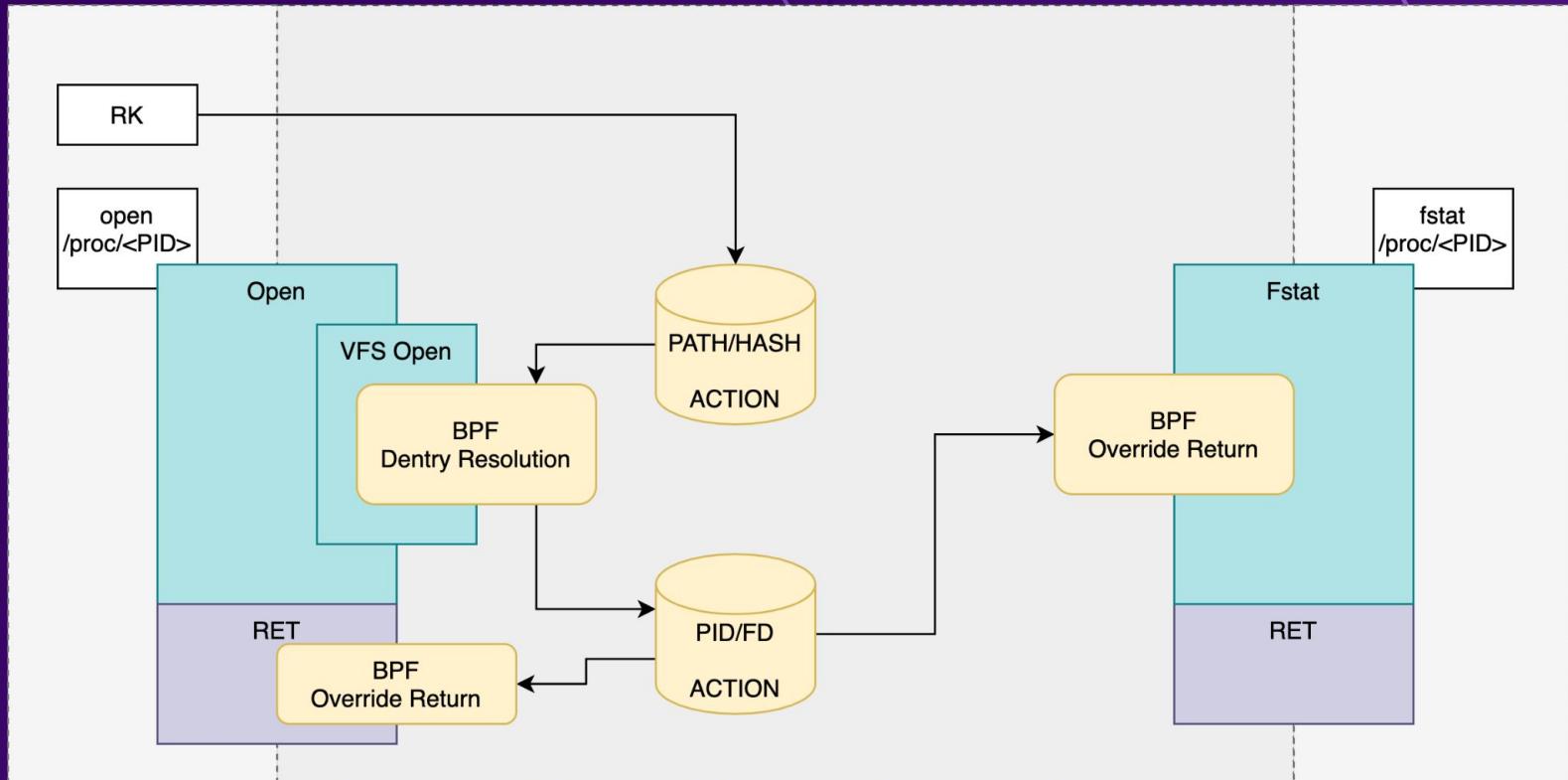
Abusing eBPF to build a rootkit

File obfuscation - stat /proc/<rootkit-pid>/cmdline (1)



Abusing eBPF to build a rootkit

Program obfuscation - stat /proc/<rootkit-pid>/exe (2)



Abusing eBPF to build a rootkit

Program obfuscation

- Block signals
 - Hook on the kill syscall entry
 - Override the return value with ESRCH
- Block kernel modules

Abusing eBPF to build a rootkit

BPF program obfuscation

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Demo

Abusing eBPF to build a rootkit

BPF program obfuscation

- bpf syscall
 - Programs:
 - BPF_PROG_GET_NEXT_ID
 - BPF_PROG_GET_FD_BY_ID
 - Maps:
 - BPF_MAP_GET_NEXT_ID
 - BPF_MAP_GET_FD_BY_ID
 - Hook on new prog / map to get the allocated ID
- Hook on read syscall and override the content

Abusing eBPF to build a rootkit

BPF program obfuscation

- bpf_probe_write_user
 - message in kernel ring buffer

“...is installing a program with bpf_probe_write_user helper that may corrupt user memory!”
 - dmesg
 - journalctl -f
 - syscall syslog

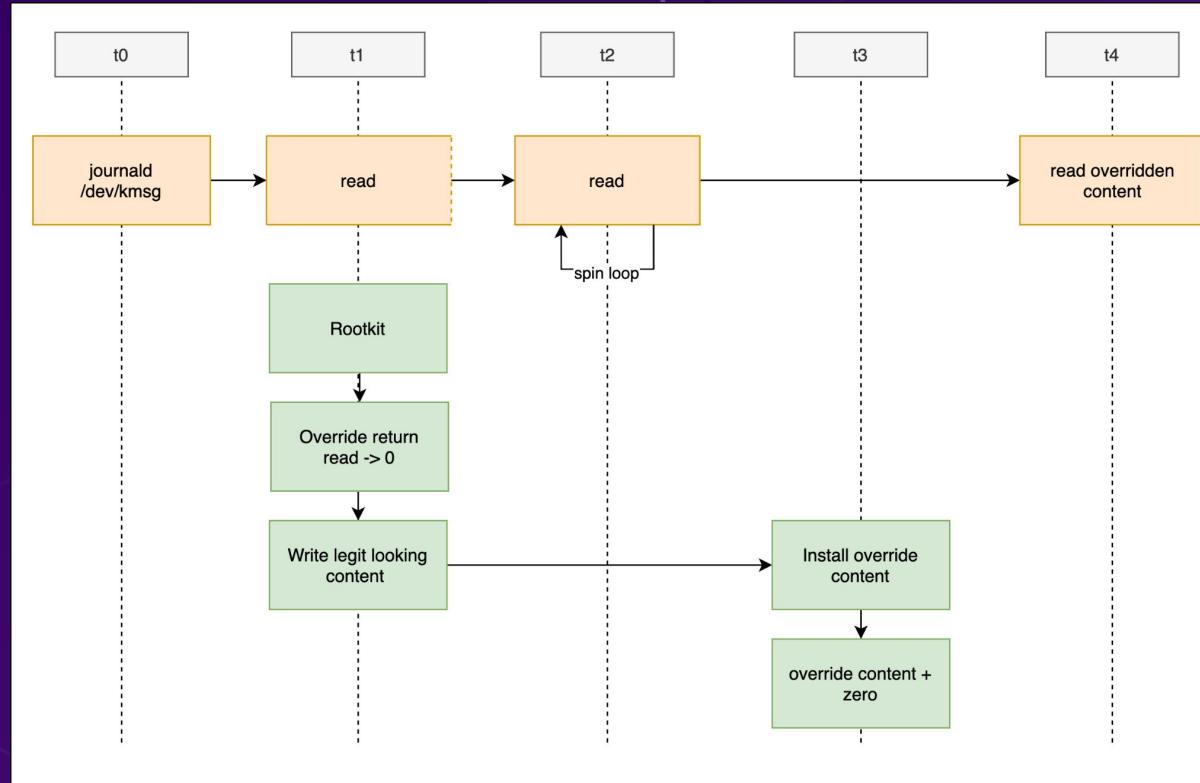
Abusing eBPF to build a rootkit

BPF program obfuscation

Demo

Abusing eBPF to build a rootkit

BPF program obfuscation



Abusing eBPF to build a rootkit

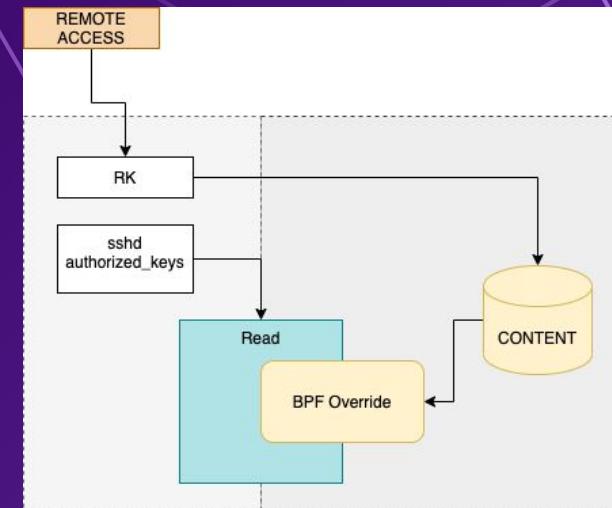
Persistent access

- Self copy
 - Generate random name
 - Copy into /etc/rcS.d
 - Hide file
- Override content of sensitive files
 - SSH authorized_keys
 - passwd
 - crontab

Abusing eBPF to build a rootkit

Persistent access - ssh/authorized_keys

- Append our ssh keys to authorized_keys files
- Only for sshd
- Available through the command and control...



Abusing eBPF to build a rootkit

Persistent access - ssh/authorized_keys

Demo

Abusing eBPF to build a rootkit

Persistent access - uprobe

- eBPF on exported user space functions
- Alter a userspace daemon to introduce a backdoor
- Compared to ptrace
 - Works on all instances of the program
 - Safer
 - Easier to write

Abusing eBPF to build a rootkit

Persistent access - postgresql

Demo

Abusing eBPF to build a rootkit

Persistent access - postgresql

```
int md5_crypt_verify( const char *role, const char *shadow_pass, const char *client_pass,
                      const char *md5_salt, int md5_salt_len, char **logdetail )
```

- **md5_salt**
shadow_pass MD5(role + password)
client_pass MD5(shadow_pass + md5_salt)

challenge sent when user connects
stored in database
sent by the client
- ```
new_md5_hash = bpf_map_lookup_elem(&postgres_roles, &creds.role);

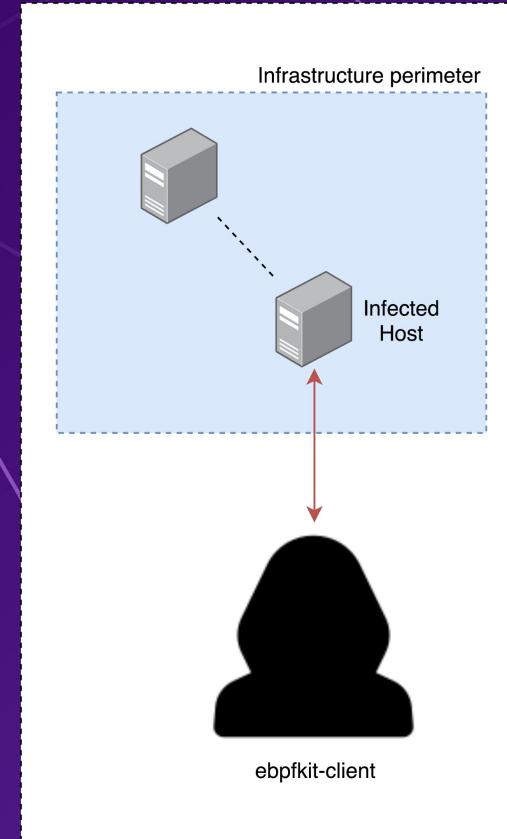
if (new_md5_hash == NULL) return 0;
```

```
// copy db password onto the user input
bpf_probe_write_user(shadow_pass, &new_md5_hash->md5, MD5_LEN);
```

# Abusing eBPF to build a rootkit

Command and control: introduction

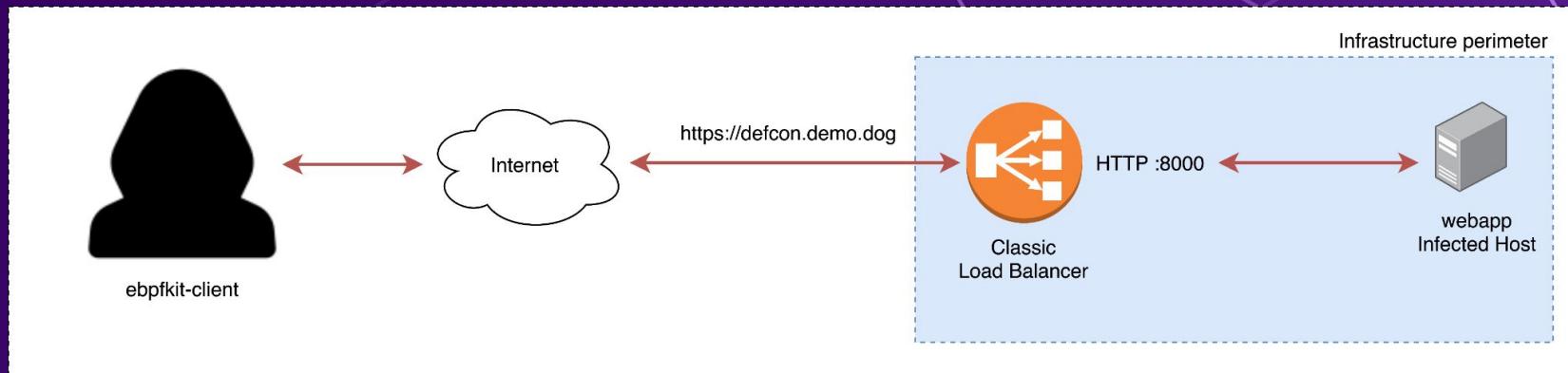
- Requirements
  - Send commands to the rootkit
  - Exfiltrate data
  - Get remote access to infected hosts
- eBPF related challenges
  - Can't initiate a connection
  - Can't open a port
- ... but we can hijack an existing connection !



# Abusing eBPF to build a rootkit

Command and control: introduction

- Setup
  - Simple webapp with AWS Classic Load Balancer
  - TLS resolution at the Load Balancer level
- Goal: Implement C&C by hijacking the network traffic to the webapp



# Abusing eBPF to build a rootkit

Command and control: choosing a program type

## BPF\_PROG\_TYPE\_XDP

- Deep Packet Inspection
- Ingress only
- Can be offloaded to the NIC / driver
- Can drop, allow, modify and retransmit packets
- Usually used for DDOS mitigation

## BPF\_PROG\_TYPE\_SCHED\_CLS

- Deep Packet Inspection
- Egress and Ingress
- Attached to a network interface
- Can drop, allow and modify packets
- Often used to monitor & secure network access at the container / pod level on k8s

# Abusing eBPF to build a rootkit

Command and control: choosing a program type

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Network packets can be hidden from the Kernel entirely !

# Abusing eBPF to build a rootkit

Command and control: choosing a program type

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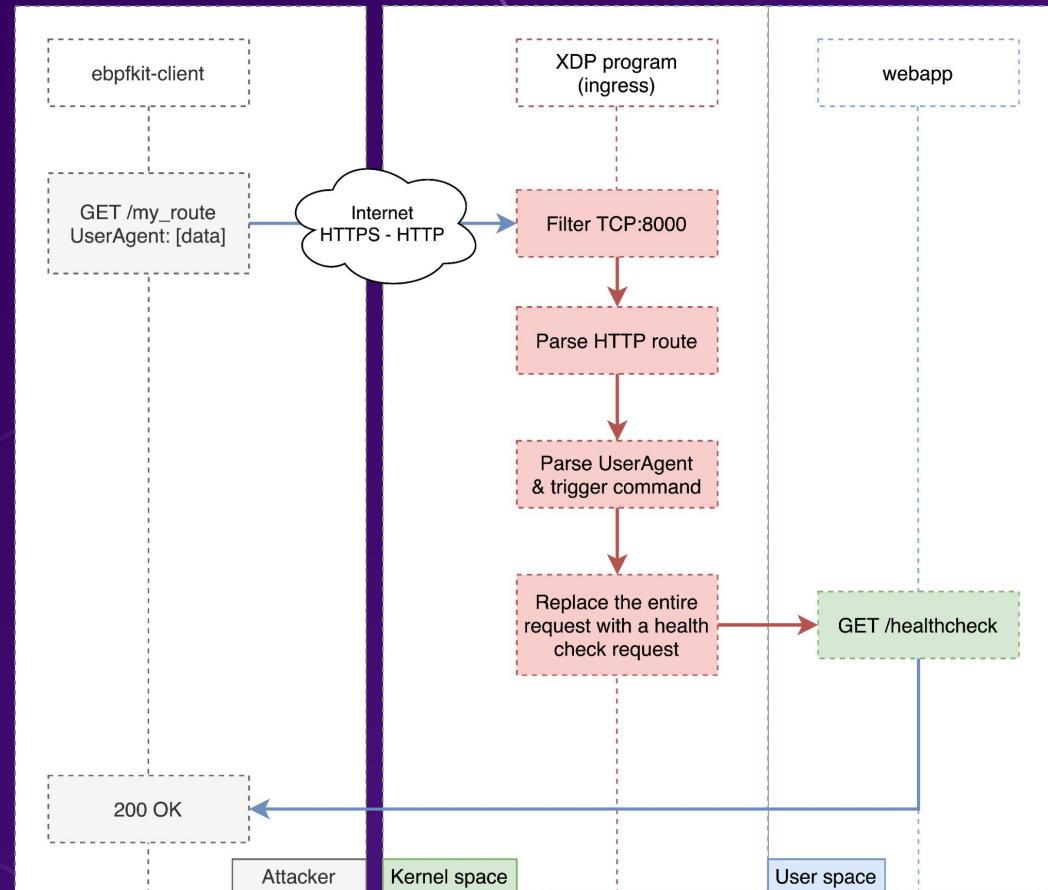
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Network packets can be hidden from the Kernel entirely !

Data can be exfiltrated with an eBPF TC classifier !

# Abusing eBPF to build a rootkit

Command and control: hijacking HTTP requests



# Abusing eBPF to build a rootkit

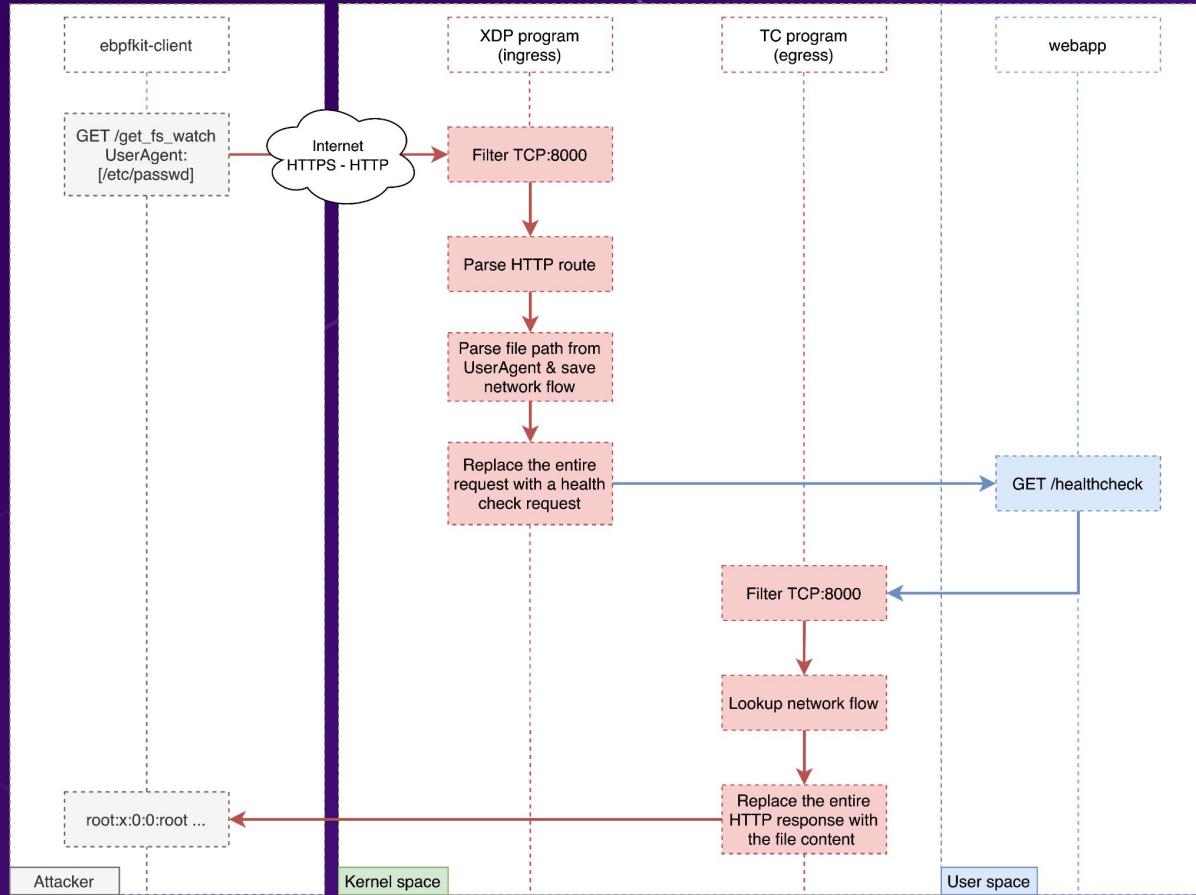
Command and control: hijacking HTTP requests

## Demo

*Sending Postgres credentials over C&C*

# Abusing eBPF to build a rootkit

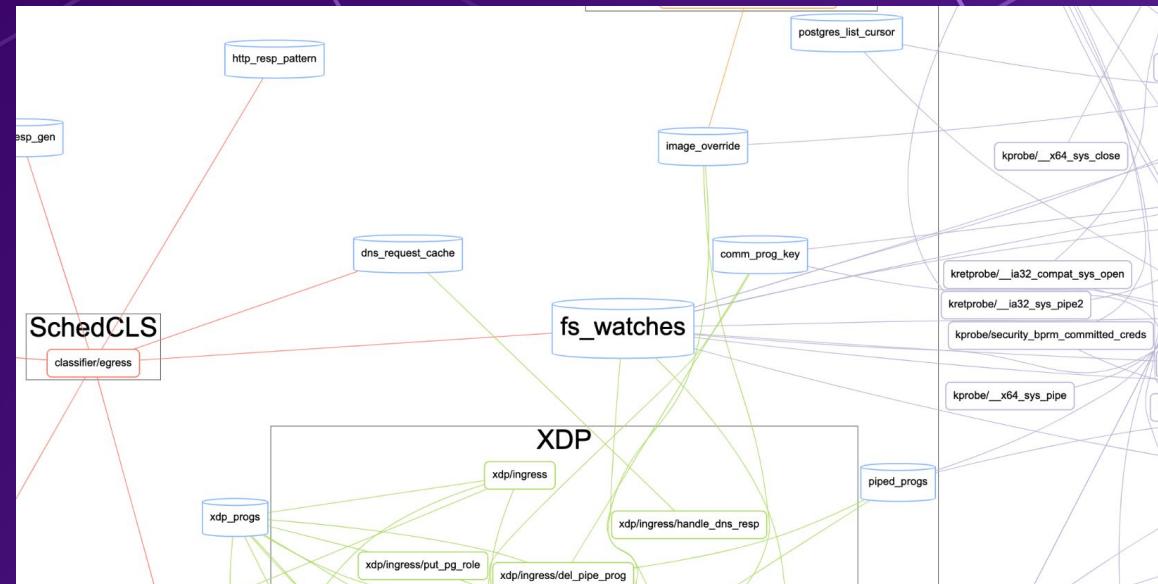
Data exfiltration



# Abusing eBPF to build a rootkit

## Data exfiltration

- Multiple program types can share data through eBPF maps
- Anything accessible to an eBPF program can be exfiltrated:
  - File content
  - Environment variables
  - Database dumps
  - In-memory data
  - etc



# Abusing eBPF to build a rootkit

Data exfiltration

## Demo

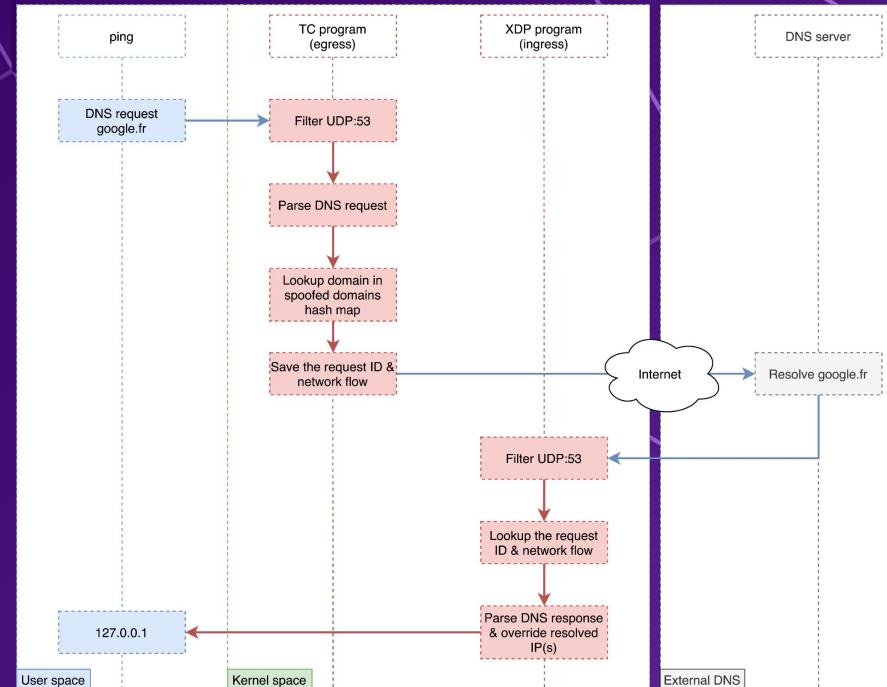
*Exfiltration over HTTPS*

*Postgres credentials & /etc/passwd*

# Abusing eBPF to build a rootkit

## DNS spoofing

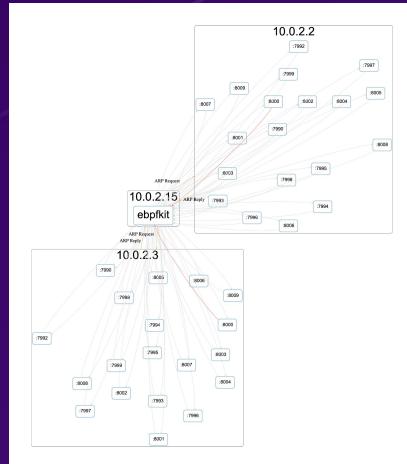
The same technique applies to any unencrypted network protocol ...



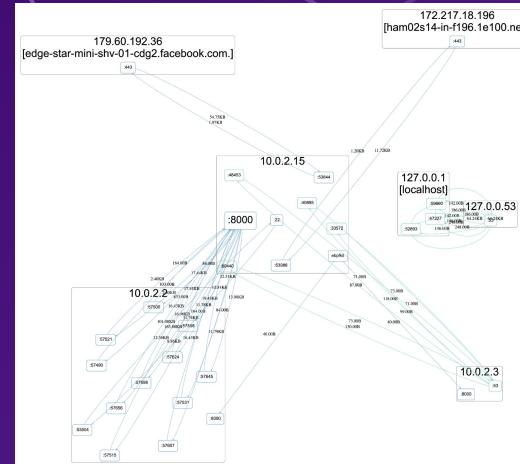
# Abusing eBPF to build a rootkit

## Network discovery

- Discover machines and services on the network
- 2 methods
- Activated through Command and Control



*Active network discovery*

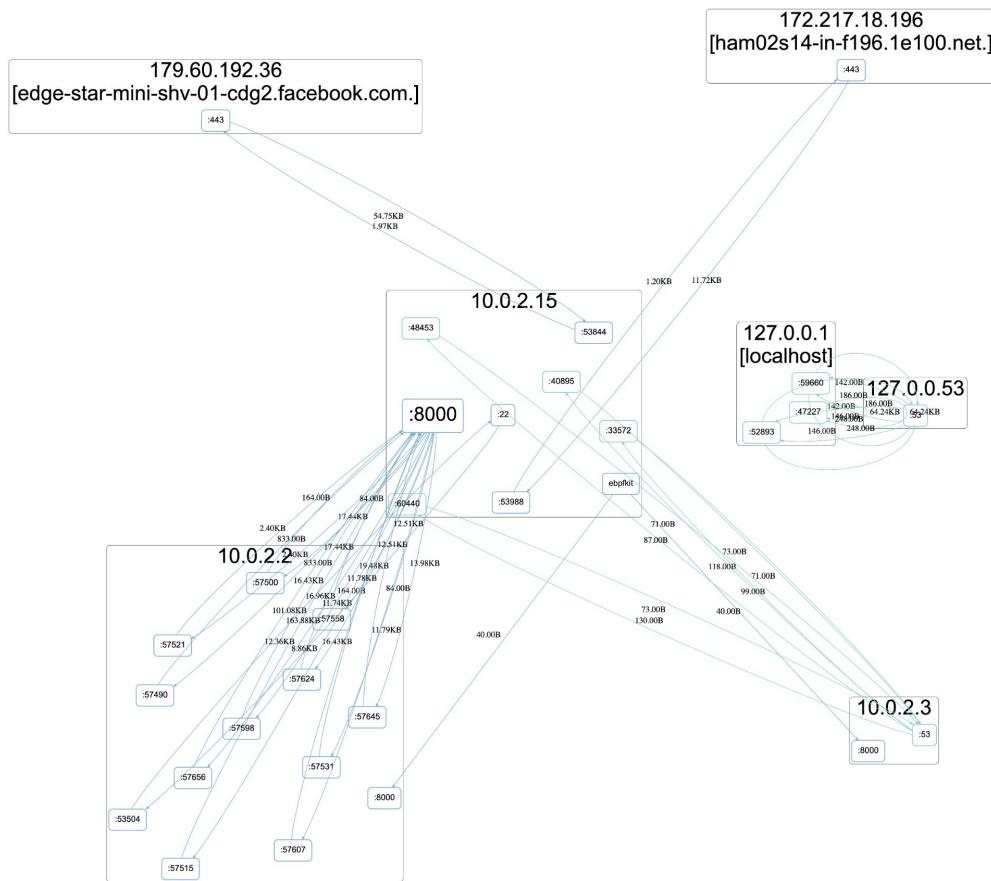


*Passive network discovery*

# Abusing eBPF to build a rootkit

## Network discovery: passive method

- Listen for egress and ingress traffic
  - TC & XDP
  - Discover existing network connections
  - TCP & UDP traffic (IPv4)
  - No traffic is generated
  - Doesn't work for services which the host is not communicating with



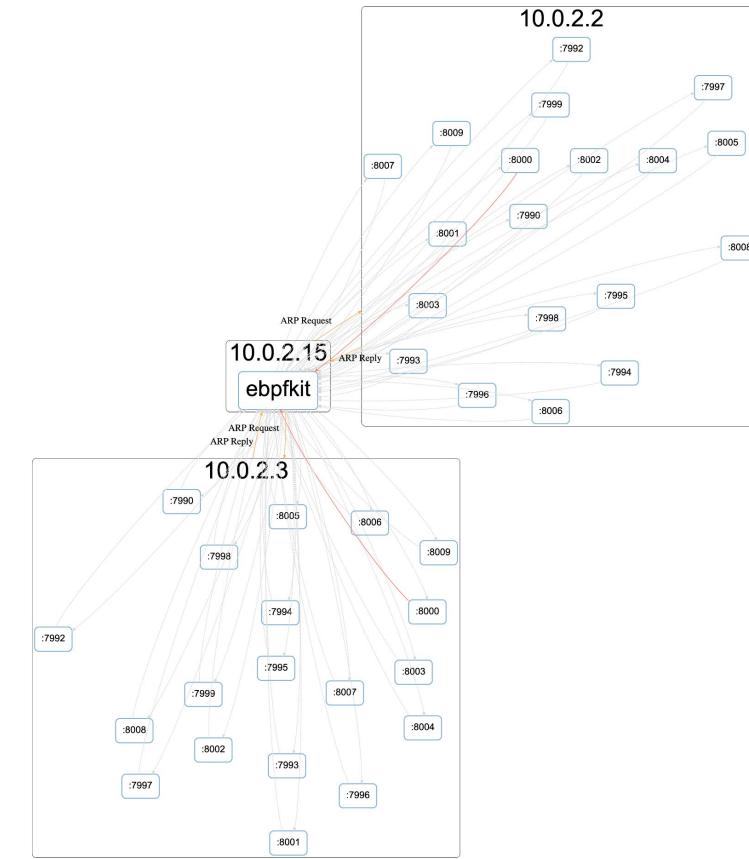
## *Passive network discovery*

# Abusing eBPF to build a rootkit

Network discovery: active method

- ARP scanner & SYN scanner
- XDP only
- Discover hosts and services which the host doesn't necessarily talk to

⇒ XDP can't generate packets, so we had to figure out how to make hundreds of SYN requests ...

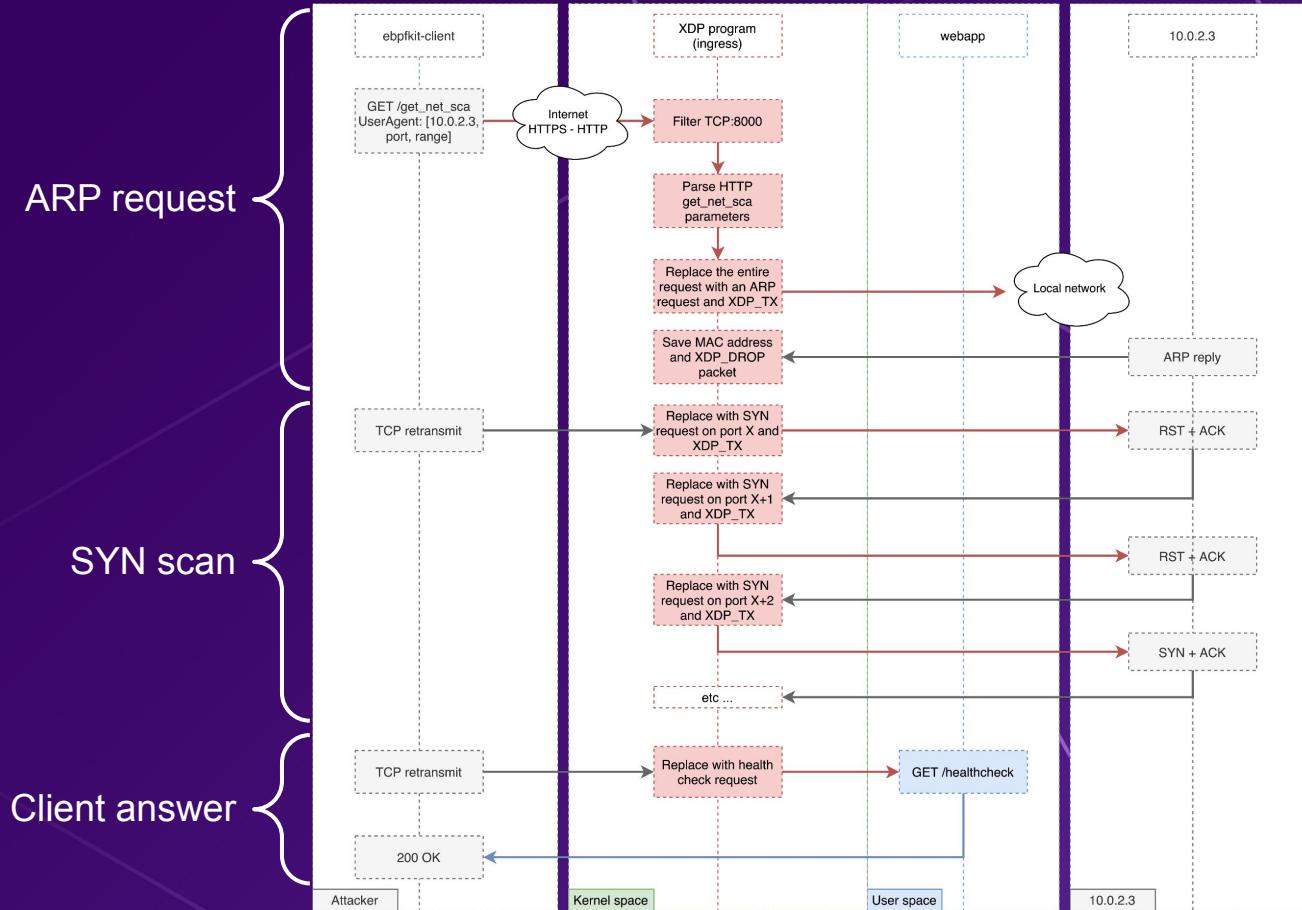


*Active network discovery*

Defcon 2021

# Abusing eBPF to build a rootkit

Network discovery: active method



# Abusing eBPF to build a rootkit

Network discovery: active method

## Demo

*Active network discovery*

# Abusing eBPF to build a rootkit

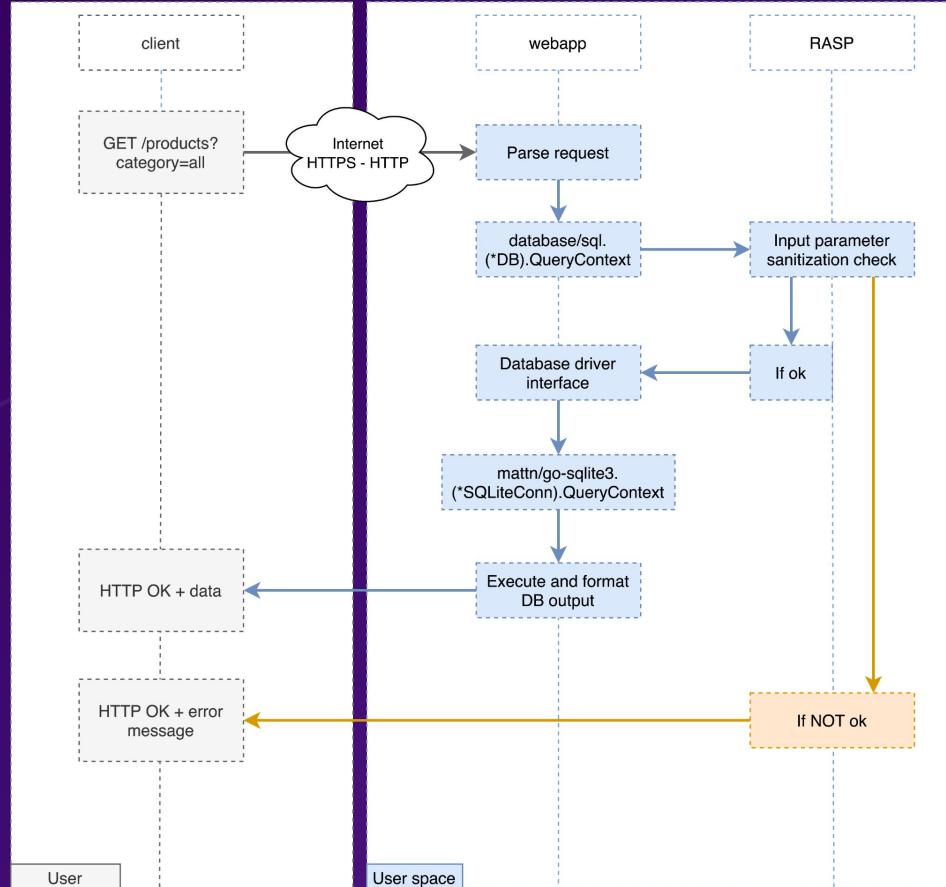
## RASP evasion

- Runtime Application Self-Protection (RASP)
- Advanced input monitoring tool
- Textbook example: SQL injection
  - Hook HTTP server library functions
  - Hook SQL library functions
  - Check if user controlled parameters are properly sanitized before executing a query

A RASP relies on the assumption that the application runtime has not been compromised

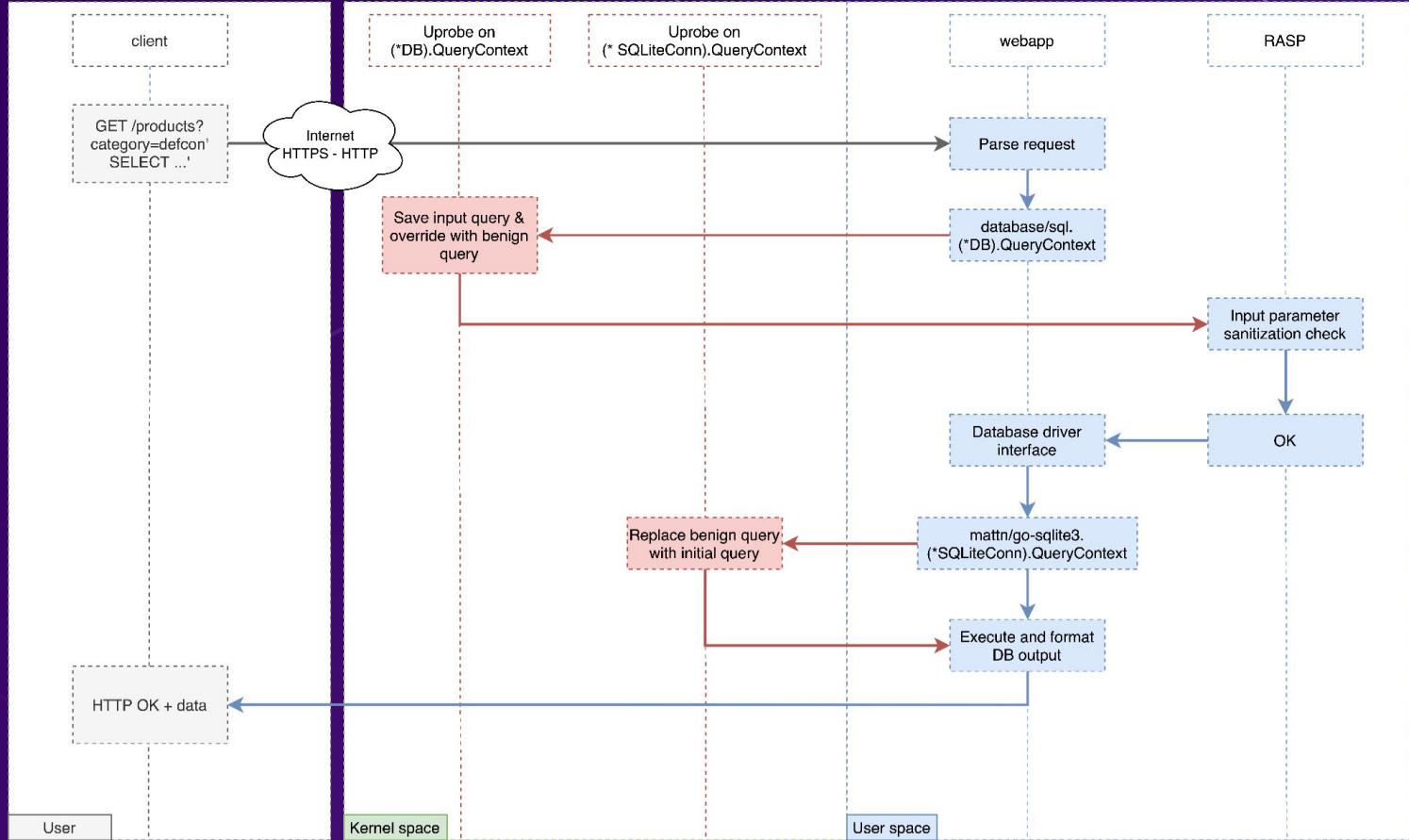
# Abusing eBPF to build a rootkit

RASP evasion: SQL injection with a golang application



# Abusing eBPF to build a rootkit

RASP evasion: SQL injection with a golang application



# Abusing eBPF to build a rootkit

RASP evasion: SQL injection with a golang application

## Demo

*Bypass SQL injection protection*

# Detection and mitigation

# Detection and mitigation

Step 1: assessing an eBPF based third party vendor

- Audit & assessment
  - Ask to see the code ! (GPL)
  - Look for sensitive eBPF patterns:
    - program types
    - eBPF helpers
    - cross program types communication
- Useful tool: “ebpfkit-monitor”
  - parses ELF files and extract eBPF related information
  - <https://github.com/Gui774ume/ebpfkit-monitor>

# Detection and mitigation

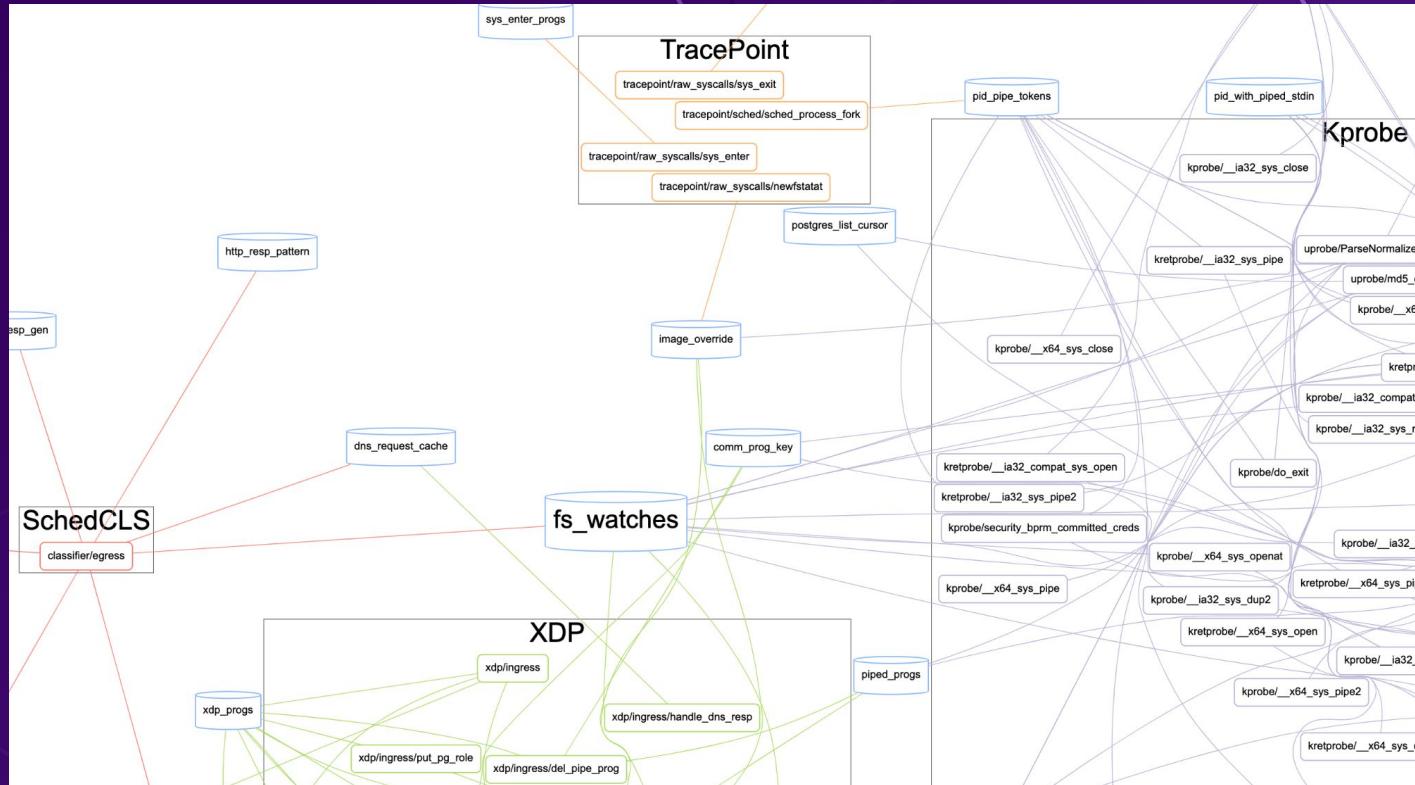
Step 1: assessing an eBPF based third party vendor

```
vagrant@ubuntu-focal:~$ ebpfkit-monitor -a ~/go/src/github.com/Gui774ume/ebpfkit/ebpf/bin/probe.o prog --helper FnProbeWriteUser
trace_md5_crypt_verify
 SectionName: uprobe/md5_crypt_verify
 Type: Kprobe
 InstructionsCount: 1454
 AttachType: 0
 License: GPL
 KernelVersion: 328823
 ByteOrder: LittleEndian
 Helpers:
 - FnGetPrandomU32: 4
 - FnProbeRead: 1
 - FnProbeWriteUser: 1
 - FnProbeReadStr: 2
 - FnMapLookupElem: 9
 - FnMapUpdateElem: 2
 Maps:
 - postgres_roles: 1
 - postgres_cache: 1
 - postgres_list_cursor: 1
 - dedicated_watch_keys: 1
 - fs_watches: 5
 - fs_watch_gen: 2
```

“ebpfkit-monitor” can list eBPF programs with sensitive eBPF helpers

## Detection and mitigation

## Step 1: assessing an eBPF based third party vendor



“ebpfkit-monitor” shows suspicious cross program types communications



# Detection and mitigation

## Step 2: runtime mitigation

- Monitor accesses to the “bpf” syscall
  - Keep an audit trail
  - “ebpfkit-monitor” can help !
- Protect accesses to the “bpf” syscall:
  - Block bpf syscalls from unknown processes
  - Reject programs with sensitive eBPF helpers or patterns
  - Sign your eBPF programs (<https://lwn.net/Articles/853489>)
  - “ebpfkit-monitor” can help !
- Prevent unencrypted network communications even within your internal network

# Detection and mitigation

## Step 3: Detection & Investigation

- It is technically possible to write a perfect eBPF rootkit \*
- But:
  - look for actions that a rootkit would have to block / lie about to protect itself
  - (if you can) load a kernel module to list eBPF programs
  - (if you can) load eBPF programs to detect abnormal kernel behaviors
  - monitor network traffic anomalies at the infrastructure level
- Disclaimer: our rootkit is far from perfect !



\* with enough time, motivation, insanity, and absolute hatred for life.

# Thanks !

“ebpfkit” source code: <https://github.com/Gui774ume/ebpfkit>

“ebpfkit-monitor” source code: <https://github.com/Gui774ume/ebpfkit-monitor>



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