# 数据中心网络——实验手册3: eBPF Packet教程

### 基于eBPF的防火墙

本文将介绍如何使用eBPF进行网络数据包的解析和处理。我们将实现一个简单的防火墙,屏蔽来自特定IP地址的数据包。

### 一、实验环境

- VMware Workstation Pro
- Ubuntu 22.04

本次实验的相关依赖*应当*与Ubuntu版本无关,但仅保证Ubuntu 22.04可以正常执行,如果遇到问题可以联系助教。

### 二、准备工作

1. 安装相关依赖

在终端执行以下命令:

sudo apt install clang llvm libelf-dev libbpf-dev libpcap-dev gcc-multilib build-essential linux-tools-\$(uname -r)

### 三、实验介绍

1. 实验简述

上上周我们利用内核模块实现了一个简单的防火墙,本次实验中,我们会利用eBPF来实现相同的目标,包括:

- 。 基于eBPF/TC, 屏蔽由223.5.5.5发送的数据包
- 。 基于eBPF/XDP, 屏蔽由223.5.5.5发送的数据包
- 2. 实验思路

与内核模块的实验类似,eBPF下的思路如下:

- 1. 分析与网络数据相关的xdp\_md或\_sk\_buff结构体
- 2. 判断相应结构体数据是否满足需求,并返回对应的响应参数

### 四、开始实验

#### 1. 解析器函数parser

在内核模块中,我们使用了内核提供的ip\_hdr()函数来对sk\_buff结构体进行解析,同时取出IP报文的头部。

但在eBPF中,由于eBPF虚拟机的存在以及内核安全性的要求等,我们没有办法直接调用ip\_hdr()函数来提取IP头部,如果强行使用,可以正常编译,但在尝试加载时会报错:

幸运的是,XDP项目在其教程xdp-tutorial中提供了一个现成的parser库parsing\_helper.c,我们可以直接调用。

我们以IP头部的解析器parse\_iphdr为例来简要介绍:

```
/* Header cursor to keep track of current parsing position */
struct hdr_cursor {
    void *pos;
};
static __always_inline int parse_iphdr(struct hdr_cursor *nh,
                   void *data_end,
                   struct iphdr **iphdr)
{
    struct iphdr *iph = nh->pos;
    int hdrsize;
    if (iph + 1 > data_end)
        return -1;
    hdrsize = iph->ihl * 4;
    /* Sanity check packet field is valid */
    if(hdrsize < sizeof(*iph))</pre>
        return -1;
    /* Variable-length IPv4 header, need to use byte-based arithmetic */
    if (nh->pos + hdrsize > data_end)
        return -1;
    nh->pos += hdrsize;
    *iphdr = iph;
    return iph->protocol;
}
```

该函数的输入为三个指针,nh为一个结构体hdr\_cursor的指针,该结构体中的pos对象用于追踪在xdp\_md或\_\_sk\_buff结构体中当前解析的位置,data\_end是指向xdp\_md或\_\_sk\_buff结构体的尾部的指针,iphdr指针指向解析后的IP头部。

#### 具体步骤如下:

1. 首先,检查nh->pos是否指向一个有效的IP报文头部,如果不是,返回-1。 这里利用了C语言的一个语法糖,结构体+1代表指针向后移动一整个结构体。如果此时的指针位置 大于data end则意味着中间不存在IP头部,返回-1。

- 2. 然后, 计算IP报文头部的大小, 因为它可能有可选字段。大小等于iph->ihl乘以四, 其中iph->ihl表示报文头部的长度(以32位为单位)。
  - 接着,检查nh->pos加上报文头部的大小是否超过了data\_end,如果是,则意味着不存在有效的IP头部,返回-1。
- 3. 最后,将nh->pos向后移动报文头部的大小,将iph赋值给\*iphdr,返回iph->protocol表示IP报文的协议字段。

下一节中我们将介绍对应的eBPF程序如何调用这个解析函数。

#### 2. 核心代码编写

本节主要以TC为例,并在注释中给出XDP的实现。

```
/* A eBPF/TC firewall to block packets from 223.5.5.5 */
int droppacket(struct __sk_buff *skb){ // XDP: int droppacket(struct xdp_md
*ctx){
    void *data_end = (void *)(long)skb->data_end;
    void *data = (void *)(long)skb->data;
    /* For XDP, just replace skb with ctx */
    struct hdr_cursor nh;
    struct ethhdr *eth;
    int eth_type;
    int ip_type;
    struct iphdr *iphdr;
    /* These keep track of the next header type and iterator pointer */
    nh.pos = data;
    /* Parse Ethernet */
    eth_type = parse_ethhdr(&nh, data_end, &eth);
    if (eth type != bpf htons(ETH P IP))
    return TC ACT OK; // XDP: return XDP PASS;
    /* Parse IP headers */
    ip type = parse iphdr(&nh, data end, &iphdr);
    if (ip type == -1)
    return TC_ACT_OK;
    if(iphdr->saddr == 0x050505DF){ // 223.5.5.5's hex, Big-endian mode.
        // drop the packet
        return TC ACT SHOT; // XDP: return XDP DROP;
        }
   return TC_ACT_OK;
}
```

在该代码中,我们通过nh结构体中的pos对象跟踪网络数据处理位置,并依次调用以太网帧、IP报文的解析器,并根据结果返回响应。如果某个包从223.5.5.5发来,就丢弃它,反之让其通过。 完整代码见本文末尾。

3. 编译与加载

在编写代码完成后,我们需要将其编译成为可以加载至系统内核的eBPF对象文件,并在终端中执行相关命令进行加载。

1. 编译

在终端中执行如下命令进行编译:

```
clang -02 -target bpf -c tc.c -o tc.o
```

2. TC程序的加载与卸载

加载:

# 网卡接口需要自行通过ip a命令查看

sudo tc qdisc add dev ens33 clsact
sudo tc filter add dev ens33 ingress bpf direct-action obj tc.o sec tc

#### 卸载:

sudo tc qdisc del dev ens33 clsact

3. XDP程序的加载与卸载

加载:

# 网卡接口需要自行通过ip a命令查看 sudo ip link set dev ens33 xdp obj xdp.o sec xdp

#### 卸载:

sudo ip link set dev ens33 xdp off

## 五、实验结果

两个实验的结果是一致的,在此只展示eBPF/TC的结果:

### 六、参考资料及建议

### 七、新尝试

之前的内核模块课上的额外实验中,我们对ICMP协议以及本机发出的目标为223.5.5.5数据包进行了屏蔽,在eBPF下我们同样也可以做到这件事,只需要修改iph->saddr为iph->daddr即可。需要注意的是,对于流出方向的数据包,只有eBPF/TC可以进行相关的操作,XDP做不到。

而本周的新尝试是,实现一个针对特定端口的防火墙。 例如,ssh服务的端口号是22,且使用TCP协议。我们的目标是屏蔽一切目标端口为22的TCP报文。

#### 提示

- 1. 协议的判断可以通过判断iph->protocol是否为IPPROTO\_TCP实现,记得首先#include <linux/in.h>。
- 2. 先利用parse\_tcphdr()函数解析TCP头部后再进行端口判断,该函数定义在parsing\_helpers.h头文件中,返回值为int类型,值为TCP头部中储存的TCP头部长度。
- 3. 端口由tcphdr结构体的dest或source对象决定,本次只需要针对流入流量处理即可,所以选择dest对象,即指向本机的目标端口。具体用法为tcphdr->dest。另外,端口号为大段顺序的16位整数,22对应的大段十六进制端口号为0x1600。
- 4. 使用XDP或TC均可。

### 八、代码附录

1.tc.c

```
/* SPDX-License-Identifier: GPL-2.0 */
#include <linux/bpf.h>
#include <linux/pkt cls.h>
#include "bpf/bpf_helpers.h"
#include "bpf/bpf endian.h"
#include "parsing_helpers.h"
SEC("tc")
int droppacket(struct sk buff *skb){
    void *data end = (void *)(long)skb->data end;
    void *data = (void *)(long)skb->data;
    struct hdr cursor nh;
    struct ethhdr *eth;
    int eth_type;
    int ip_type;
    struct iphdr *iphdr;
    /* These keep track of the next header type and iterator pointer */
    nh.pos = data;
    /* Parse Ethernet */
```

#### 2. xdp.c

```
/* SPDX-License-Identifier: GPL-2.0 */
#include <linux/bpf.h>
#include "bpf/bpf_helpers.h"
#include "bpf/bpf_endian.h"
#include "parsing_helpers.h"
SEC("xdp")
int droppacket(struct xdp_md *ctx){
    void *data_end = (void *)(long)ctx->data_end;
    void *data = (void *)(long)ctx->data;
    struct hdr cursor nh;
    struct ethhdr *eth;
    int eth_type;
    int ip_type;
    struct iphdr *iphdr;
    /* These keep track of the next header type and iterator pointer */
    nh.pos = data;
    /* Parse Ethernet */
    eth_type = parse_ethhdr(&nh, data_end, &eth);
    if (eth_type != bpf_htons(ETH_P_IP)) return XDP_PASS;
    /* Parse IP/IPv6 headers */
    ip_type = parse_iphdr(&nh, data_end, &iphdr);
    if (ip_type == -1) return XDP_PASS;
    if (iphdr->saddr == 0x050505DF){ // 223.5.5.5's hex, Big-endian mode.
        // drop the packet
        return XDP_DROP;
    }
    return XDP_PASS;
}
char _license[] SEC("license") = "GPL";
```

#### 3. parsing\_helpers.h

需要放在与tc.c、xdp.c相同的目录下

该文件包括了以太网、IPv4/v6、TCP/UDP、ICMP、VLAN tag以及VXLAN等协议的解析器

```
/* SPDX-License-Identifier: (GPL-2.0-or-later OR BSD-2-clause) */
/*
* This file contains parsing functions that are used in the packetXX XDP
* programs. The functions are marked as __always_inline, and fully defined
* this header file to be included in the BPF program.
* Each helper parses a packet header, including doing bounds checking, and
* returns the type of its contents if successful, and -1 otherwise.
* For Ethernet and IP headers, the content type is the type of the payload
* (h_proto for Ethernet, nexthdr for IPv6), for ICMP it is the ICMP type
field.
* All return values are in host byte order.
* The versions of the functions included here are slightly expanded versions
of
* the functions in the packet01 lesson. For instance, the Ethernet header
* parsing has support for parsing VLAN tags.
#ifndef __PARSING_HELPERS_H
#define __PARSING_HELPERS_H
#include <stddef.h>
#include <linux/if ether.h>
#include <linux/if packet.h>
#include <linux/ip.h>
#include <linux/ipv6.h>
#include <linux/icmp.h>
#include <linux/icmpv6.h>
#include <linux/udp.h>
#include <linux/tcp.h>
/* Header cursor to keep track of current parsing position */
struct hdr_cursor {
    void *pos;
};
/*
   struct vlan_hdr - vlan header
    @h vlan TCI: priority and VLAN ID
   @h_vlan_encapsulated_proto: packet type ID or len
*/
struct vlan hdr {
    __be16 h_vlan_TCI;
```

```
__be16 h_vlan_encapsulated_proto;
};
/* VXLAN protocol (RFC 7348) header:
* |R|R|R|R|I|R|R|R Reserved
VXLAN Network Identifier (VNI) | Reserved
* I = VXLAN Network Identifier (VNI) present.
*/
struct vxlanhdr {
  __be32 vx_flags;
   __be32 vx_vni;
};
* Struct icmphdr common represents the common part of the icmphdr and
icmp6hdr
* structures.
struct icmphdr_common {
   __u8
           type;
   __u8
           code;
   __sum16 cksum;
};
/* Allow users of header file to redefine VLAN max depth */
#ifndef VLAN MAX DEPTH
#define VLAN MAX DEPTH 2
#endif
/* Struct for collecting VLANs after parsing via parse ethhdr vlan */
struct collect_vlans {
   __u16 id[VLAN_MAX_DEPTH];
};
static __always_inline int proto_is_vlan(__u16 h_proto)
   return !!(h proto == bpf htons(ETH P 8021Q) ||
     h_proto == bpf_htons(ETH_P_8021AD));
}
/* Notice, parse_ethhdr() will skip VLAN tags, by advancing nh->pos and
returns
* next header EtherType, BUT the ethhdr pointer supplied still points to the
* Ethernet header. Thus, caller can look at eth->h_proto to see if this was
* VLAN tagged packet.
static __always_inline int parse_ethhdr_vlan(struct hdr_cursor *nh,
                   void *data end,
```

```
struct ethhdr **ethhdr,
                        struct collect_vlans *vlans)
{
    struct ethhdr *eth = nh->pos;
    int hdrsize = sizeof(*eth);
    struct vlan hdr *vlh;
    __u16 h_proto;
   int i;
    /* Byte-count bounds check; check if current pointer + size of header
    * is after data_end.
    */
    if (nh->pos + hdrsize > data_end)
        return -1;
    nh->pos += hdrsize;
    *ethhdr = eth;
    vlh = nh->pos;
    h_proto = eth->h_proto;
    /* Use loop unrolling to avoid the verifier restriction on loops;
    * support up to VLAN_MAX_DEPTH layers of VLAN encapsulation.
    */
   #pragma unroll
   for (i = 0; i < VLAN_MAX_DEPTH; i++) {
        if (!proto_is_vlan(h_proto))
            break;
        if (vlh + 1 > data_end)
            break;
        h_proto = vlh->h_vlan_encapsulated_proto;
        if (vlans) /* collect VLAN ids */
            vlans->id[i] =
                (bpf_ntohs(vlh->h_vlan_TCI) & VLAN_VID_MASK);
        vlh++;
    }
    nh->pos = vlh;
    return h proto; /* network-byte-order */
}
static always inline int parse ethhdr(struct hdr cursor *nh,
                    void *data end,
                    struct ethhdr **ethhdr)
{
    /* Expect compiler removes the code that collects VLAN ids */
    return parse_ethhdr_vlan(nh, data_end, ethhdr, NULL);
}
static __always_inline int parse_ip6hdr(struct hdr_cursor *nh,
                    void *data_end,
                    struct ipv6hdr **ip6hdr)
```

```
struct ipv6hdr *ip6h = nh->pos;
    /* Pointer-arithmetic bounds check; pointer +1 points to after end of
    * thing being pointed to. We will be using this style in the remainder
    * of the tutorial.
    if (ip6h + 1 > data_end)
        return -1;
    nh->pos = ip6h + 1;
    *ip6hdr = ip6h;
    return ip6h->nexthdr;
}
static __always_inline int parse_iphdr(struct hdr_cursor *nh,
                    void *data end,
                    struct iphdr **iphdr)
{
    struct iphdr *iph = nh->pos;
    int hdrsize;
    if (iph + 1 > data_end)
        return -1;
    hdrsize = iph->ihl * 4;
    /* Sanity check packet field is valid */
    if(hdrsize < sizeof(*iph))</pre>
        return -1;
    /* Variable-length IPv4 header, need to use byte-based arithmetic */
    if (nh->pos + hdrsize > data_end)
        return -1;
    nh->pos += hdrsize;
    *iphdr = iph;
    return iph->protocol;
}
static __always_inline int parse_icmp6hdr(struct hdr_cursor *nh,
                    void *data_end,
                    struct icmp6hdr **icmp6hdr)
{
    struct icmp6hdr *icmp6h = nh->pos;
    if (icmp6h + 1 > data_end)
        return -1;
    nh->pos = icmp6h + 1;
    *icmp6hdr = icmp6h;
    return icmp6h->icmp6 type;
```

```
static __always_inline int parse_icmphdr(struct hdr_cursor *nh,
                  void *data_end,
                  struct icmphdr **icmphdr)
{
   struct icmphdr *icmph = nh->pos;
   if (icmph + 1 > data_end)
       return -1;
   nh->pos = icmph + 1;
   *icmphdr = icmph;
   return icmph->type;
}
static __always_inline int parse_icmphdr_common(struct hdr_cursor *nh,
                      void *data_end,
                      struct icmphdr_common **icmphdr)
{
   struct icmphdr_common *h = nh->pos;
   if (h + 1 > data_end)
       return -1;
   nh->pos = h + 1;
   *icmphdr = h;
   return h->type;
}
* parse_vxlanhdr: parse the vxlan header and return the VNI of the udp
payload
*/
static __always_inline int parse_vxlanhdr(struct hdr_cursor *nh,
                  void *data end,
                  struct vxlanhdr **vxlanhdr)
{
   // int len;
   struct vxlanhdr *h = nh->pos;
   if (h + 1 > data end)
       return -1;
   nh \rightarrow pos = h + 1;
   *vxlanhdr = h;
   // if ((h->vx_flags &
// return -1;
   return h->vx_vni;
```

```
* parse_udphdr: parse the udp header and return the length of the udp
payload
*/
static __always_inline int parse_udphdr(struct hdr_cursor *nh,
                     void *data_end,
                     struct udphdr **udphdr)
{
    int len;
    struct udphdr *h = nh->pos;
    if (h + 1 > data_end)
        return -1;
    nh \rightarrow pos = h + 1;
    *udphdr = h;
    len = bpf_ntohs(h->len) - sizeof(struct udphdr);
    if (len < 0)
        return -1;
    return len;
}
* parse_tcphdr: parse and return the length of the tcp header
static __always_inline int parse_tcphdr(struct hdr_cursor *nh,
                     void *data end,
                     struct tcphdr **tcphdr)
{
    int len;
    struct tcphdr *h = nh->pos;
    if (h + 1 > data\_end)
        return -1;
    len = h \rightarrow doff * 4;
    /* Sanity check packet field is valid */
    if(len < sizeof(*h))</pre>
        return -1;
    /* Variable-length TCP header, need to use byte-based arithmetic */
    if (nh->pos + len > data_end)
        return -1;
    nh->pos += len;
    *tcphdr = h;
    return len;
}
```

#endif /\* \_\_PARSING\_HELPERS\_H \*/