AYA

Easy development of eBPF programs in Rust.



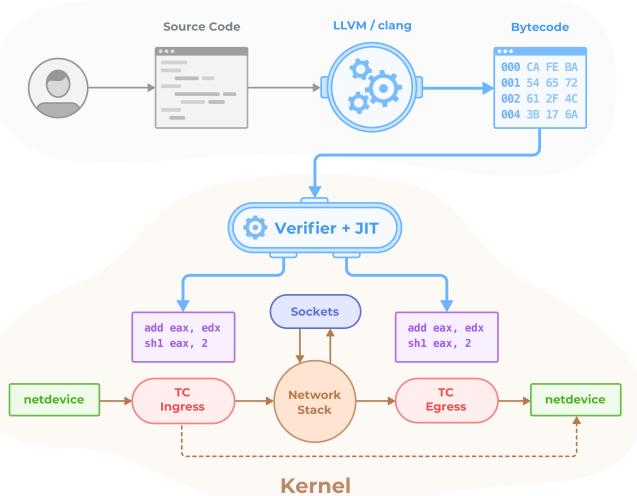
ABOUT ME

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- vadorovsky @ Github, Discord, Matrix etc.
- Software Engineer @ Deepfence Inc
- Rustacean with Go, C and Python background

WHAT IS EBPF?

- Technology which runs sandboxed programs in an operating system kernel.
- Event-driven, triggered by events in the kernel, receiving pointers to kernel or userspace memory.
- No need to modify kernel code or load kernel modules. eBPF programs can be just loaded and run.

Userspace



WHAT EVENTS?

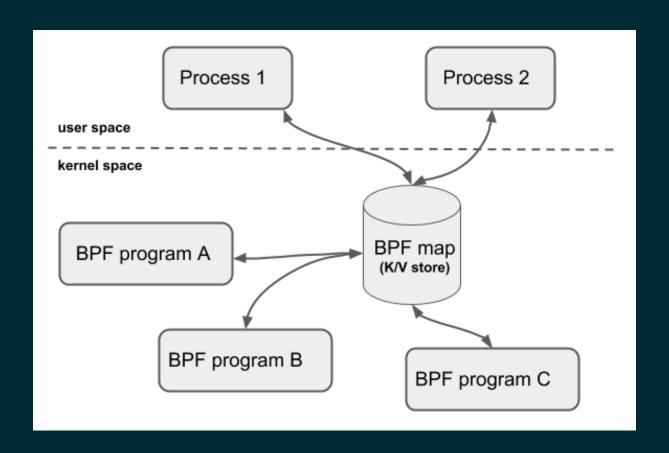
- kernel function calls
 - or tracepoints
- userspace function calls
- network packets
- messages on sockets
- actions which trigger LSM hooks
 - filesystem operations
 - allocating and freeing processes
 - changing the user identity

BPF PROGRAM TYPES

- For each type of events there is a separate type of program.
- Examples:
 - KProbe (or FEntry) for kernel function tracing
 - UProbe for userspace function tracing
 - Classifier for network packet inspection (sk_buff)
 - XDP for network packet inspection (raw packet on NIC)
 - LSM for security policies
- Each type has its own requirement of kernel version.

BPF MAPS

- Storage for sharing data between eBPF programs (in kernel) and userspace.
- Different types:
 - hash maps
 - arrays
 - perf buffers (buffers for pushing events to userspace)
- Can be available in BPFFS (/sys/fs/bpf)



LIFETIME OF A BPF PROGRAM

- BPF programs have links they are attached to events.
- By default, links are dropped when the Bpf object in the userspace project is dropped.
- You can detach the links earlier if you want.
- TODO: support link persistence by pinning in BPFFS (it's possible in libbpf)

EXAMPLES OF BPF PROJECTS

- Cilium CNI plugin, Kubernetes networking, service mesh
- Katran L4 load balancer
- Tracee application tracing tool
- Falco security monitoring for containers

EBPF PROJECT LAYOUT

- userspace program: loading eBPF programs to the kernel
- eBPF programs: running in the kernel and reacting to events

"OFFICIAL" WAYS TO USE EBPF

- bpftrace: very easy, own scripting language
- libbpf: umm... not easy at all (everything in C)
- libbpf-rs: easier (eBPF programs in C, userspace program in Rust)
- bcc: easier (eBPF programs in C,)

WHAT'S SO HARD ABOUT LIBBPF?

- Everything written in C.
- Official docs are limited. Fragmented information in multiple websites and blogs.
- Necessity to create custom Makefile, write boilerplate code.
- There is a bootstrap repo, but it requires a lot of manual tweaking.
- No logging. You can use bpf_printk, but you shouldn't. Logging is usually implemented from scratch in each project.

WHY AYA?

- Everything in Rust, also eBPF programs!
- rustup, rustc and cargo is all you need. No additional libs or tools.
- One central book/documentation.
- Template ready to use with cargo generate.

WHY RUST?

- Using language features like Result, Option.
- Static linking and portable binaries.
- You can keep both eBPF and userspace part in one language.
 - And share the structures.

MEMORY SAFETY?

- Actually... Rust memory model doesn't matter that much on eBPF part.
- eBPF has access to kernel and userspace memory via pointers, which are unsafe.
- Memory safety relies more on the eBPF verifier in the kernel rather than Rust compiler.

HOW TO START WITH AYA?

rustup toolchain install nightly --component rust-src cargo install bpf-linker cargo install cargo-generate

STARTING A NEW PROJECT

cargo generate https://github.com/aya-rs/aya-template

RUNNING THE PROJECT

cargo xtask run

Only building:

cargo xtask build-ebpf cargo build



Talk is cheap. Show me the code.

— Linus Torvalds —

AZ QUOTES

THANK YOU

- Documentation
- Github
- Discord