SBA Research

Observing the Clouds

Container Defenses for Embedded Systems using eBPF



Observing the Clouds Container Defenses for Embedded Systems using eBPF

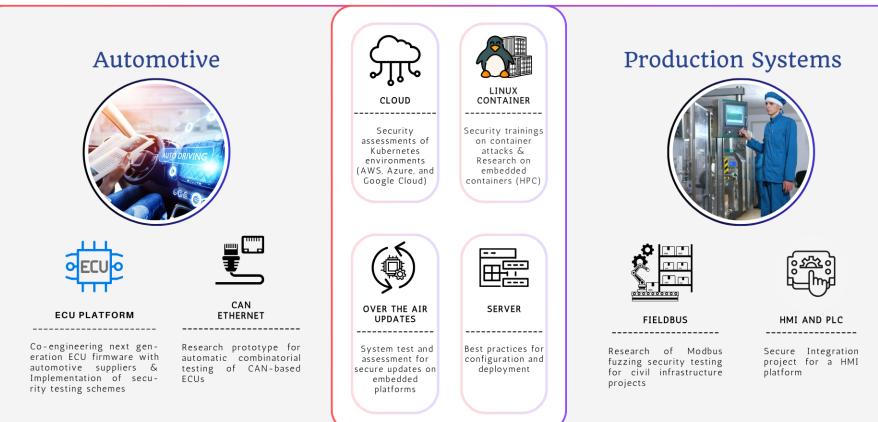


container d

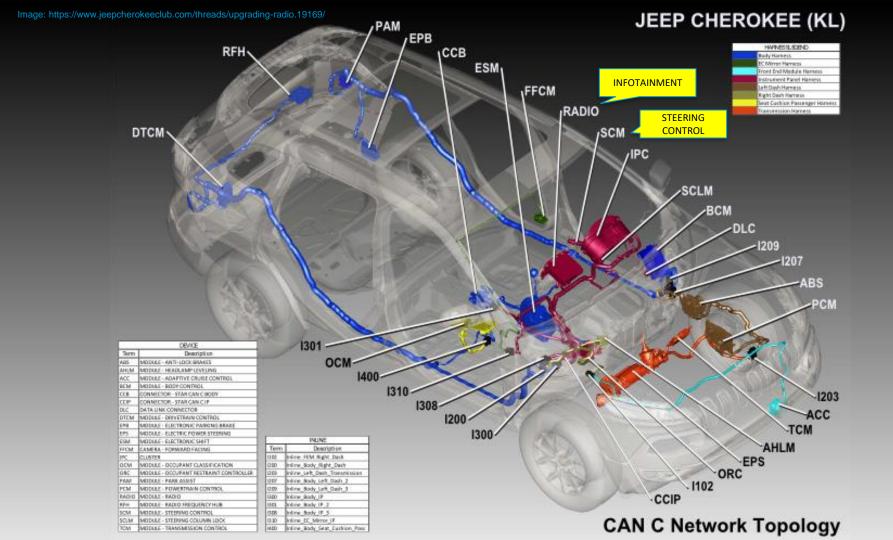


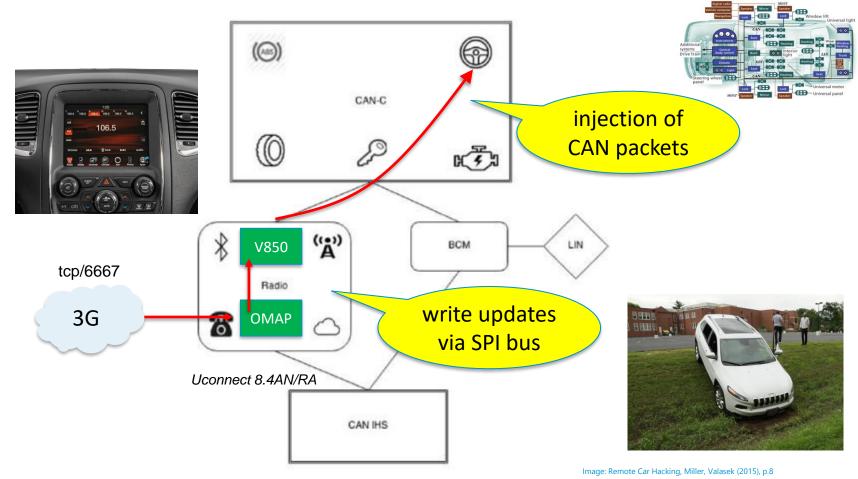
Oleksandr P, https://www.pexels.com/video/a-beautiful-view-of-sunset-1893623/

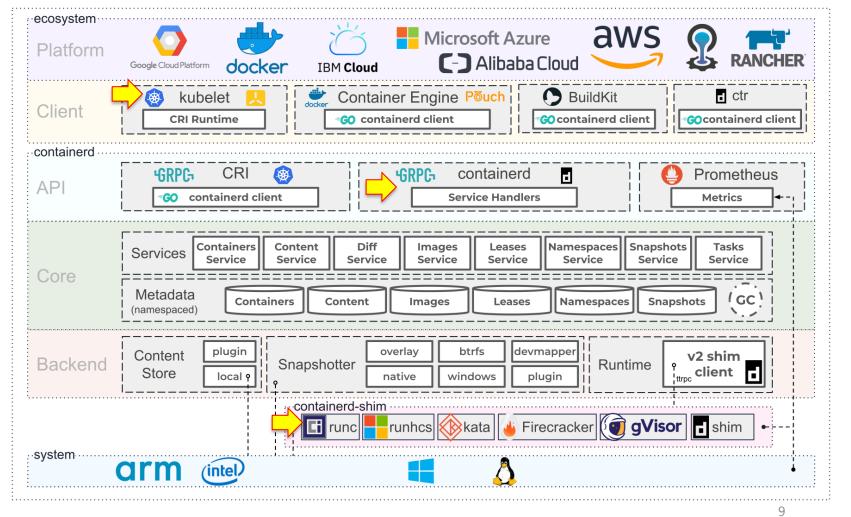
Cloud Technologies in Cyber Physical Systems







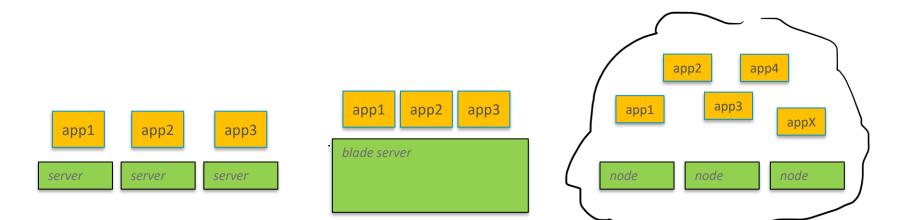




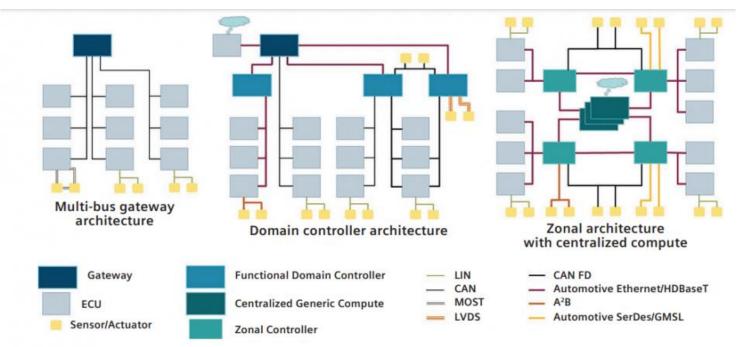
Containers isolate all the things



Shared hosting-dedicated hosting-cloud hosting

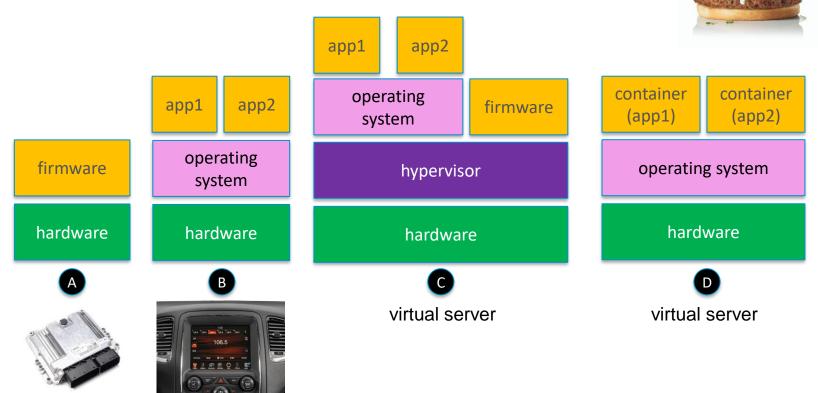


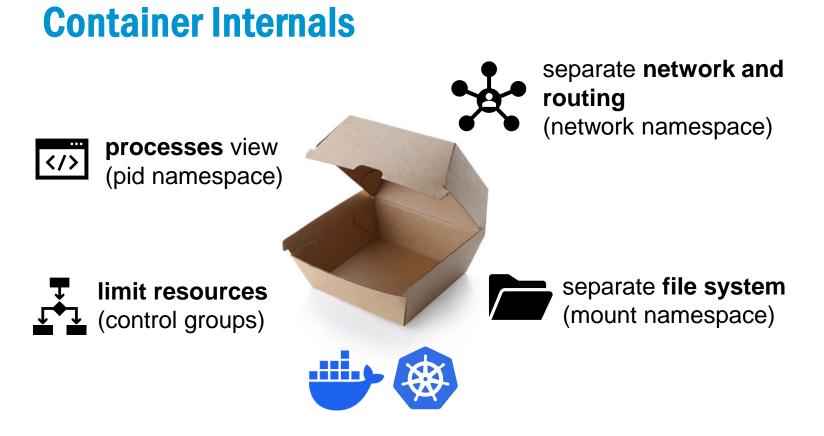
E/E Architectures in Transition



https://www.techdesignforums.com/blog/2021/11/17/balancing-the-requirements-of-e-e-architectures-for-automotive-design/

Container, VM, Hypervisor, Process, ...





Capabilities

"Starting with kernel 2.2, Linux divides the privileges traditionally associated with superuser into distinct units, known as capabilities, which can be independently enabled and disabled."

http://man7.org/linux/man-pages/man7/capabilities.7.html

- Break down root into (32) smaller pieces.
- Ability to acquire or drop capabilities at runtime

CAP_CHOWN CAP_DAC_OVERRIDE CAP_MKNOD CAP_NET_ADMIN CAP_NET_BIND_SERVICE CAP_NET_RAW CAP_SYS_ADMIN CAP_SYS_BOOT CAP_SYS_CHROOT (...)

root@d0ac6a80c675:/# capsh --print

Current: cap_chown,cap_dac_override,cap_fowner,cap_fsetid,cap_kill,cap_setgid,cap_setuid,cap_setpcap,cap_net_bind_service, cap_net_raw,cap_sys_chroot,cap_mknod,cap_audit_write,cap_setfcap=ep Bounding set =cap_chown,cap_dac_override,cap_fowner,cap_fsetid,cap_kill,cap_setgid,cap_setuid,cap_setpcap,cap_net_bind_ser vice,cap_net_raw,cap_sys_chroot,cap_mknod,cap_audit_write,cap_setfcap Ambient set = Current IAB: !cap_dac_read_search,!cap_linux_immutable,!cap_net_broadcast,!cap_net_admin,!cap_ipc_lock,!cap_ipc_owner,!cap _sys_module,!cap_sys_rawio,!cap_sys_ptrace,!cap_sys_pacct,!cap_sys_admin,!cap_sys_boot,!cap_sys_nice,!cap_sys_resource,!ca p_sys_time,!cap_sys_tty_config,!cap_lease,!cap_audit_control,!cap_mac_override,!cap_mac_admin,!cap_syslog,!cap_wake_alarm, !cap_block_suspend,!cap_audit_read,!cap_perfmon,!cap_bpf,!cap_checkpoint_restore Securebits: 00/0×0/1'b0 (no-new-privs=0) secure-no-suid-fixup: no (unlocked) secure-no-suid-fixup: no (unlocked) secure-no-ambient-raise: no (unlocked) uid=0(root) euid=0(root)

```
container × host × kali@kali:~/ebpf/spyspi × kali@kali:~/dbus ×

(kali@kali)-[~/dbus]
$ cat Dockerfile

FROM debian:bookworm-slim

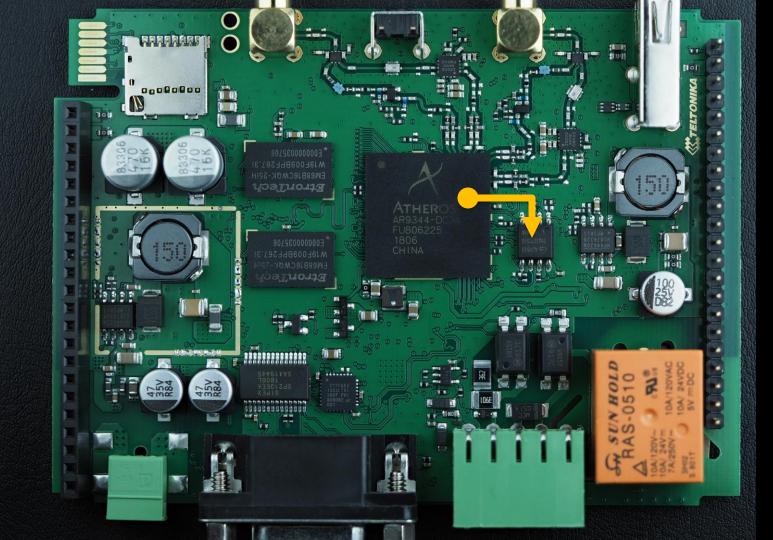
RUN apt-get update -y 66 apt-get install -y python3-gi libgirepository1.0-dev dbus python3-dbus
RUN apt-get install -y can-utils
ADD service.py /app/service.py
COPY dbus-system.conf /etc/dbus-1/system.conf
RUN apt-get install -y procps iproute2 libcap2 iputils-ping curl
COPY start.sh /usr/local/bin
RUN chmod +x /usr/local/bin/start.sh
#CMD python3 /app/service.py
```

```
ENTRYPOINT ["/bin/bash", "/usr/local/bin/start.sh"]
```

```
[<mark>kali⊛kali</mark>)-[~/dbus]
```

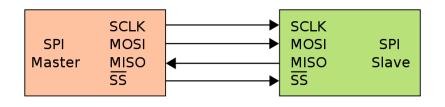
Demo: create a container with runc

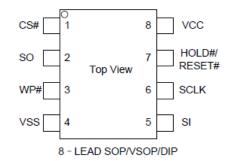
Securing the Bus everybody listens



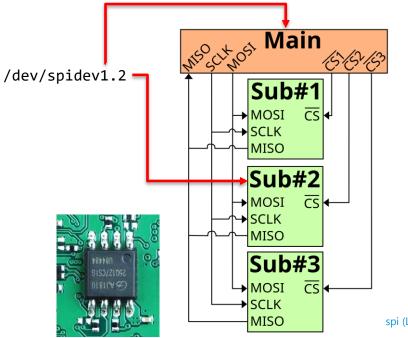
Example: Flash chip with SPI

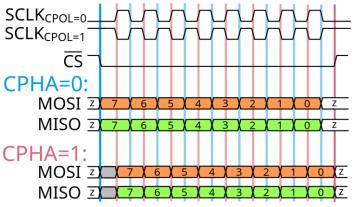






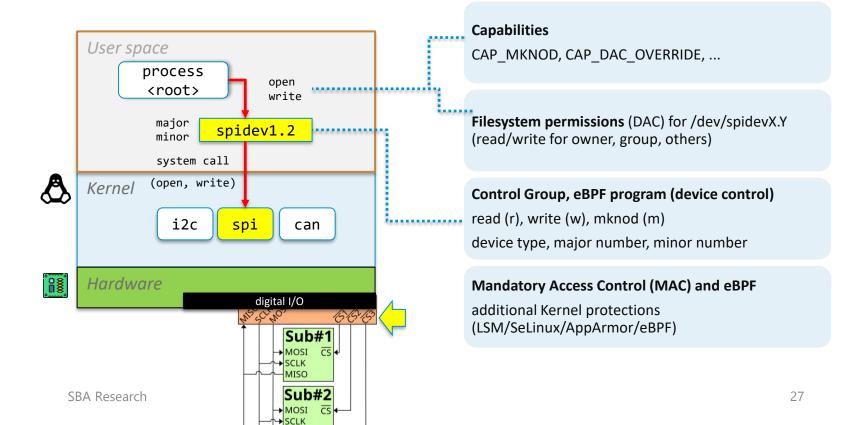
SPI topology and signals

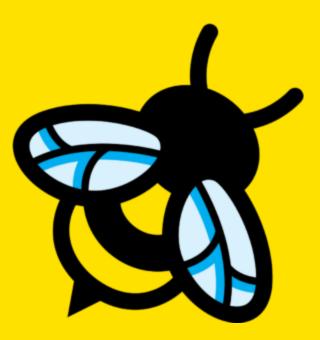




Images: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Serial_Peripheral_Interface spi (Linux Kernel): https://www.kernel.org/doc/Documentation/spi/spi-summary Spidev: https://www.kernel.org/doc/Documentation/spi/spidev Python Library (py-spidev): https://pypi.org/project/spidev/

Container Security Mechanisms



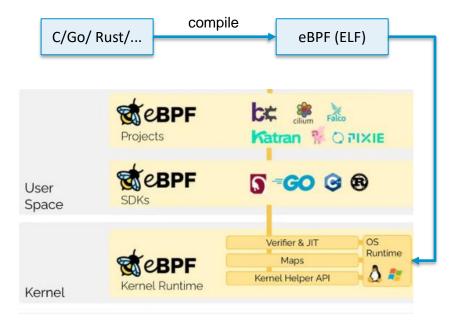


eBPF recap on one slide

eBPF code runs in a virutal machine in the Kernel.

The code contains functions that can be attached to a trigger (e.g. syscall, trace event, network).

- 1. load BPF code into the Kernel
- 2. attach function
- 3. Kernel runs the program if a **trigger** is hit
- 4. The eBPF program can produce **data** and store it in maps/queues
- 5. **consume** data from userspace



Trace points and Probes

		sk_skb					
BPF_PROG_TYPE_SK_SKB	BPF_SK_SKB_STREAM_PARSER	sk_skb/stream_parser					
	BPF_SK_SKB_STREAM_VERDICT	<pre>sk_skb/stream_verdict</pre>					
BPF_PROG_TYPE_SOCKET_FILTER		socket					
BPF_PROG_TYPE_SOCK_OPS	BPF_CGROUP_SOCK_OPS	sockops					
BPF_PROG_TYPE_STRUCT_OPS		struct_ops+					
BPF_PROG_TYPE_SYSCALL		syscall					
		tp+ [9]					
BPF_PROG_TYPE_TRACEPOINT		tracepoint+ [9]					
		fmod_ret+[1]					
BPF_PROG_TYPE_TRACING	BPF_MODIFY_RETURN	fmod_ret.s+[1]					
		fentry+ [1]					
	BPF_TRACE_FENTRY	fentry.s+[1] fexit+[1]					
	BPF_TRACE_FEXIT	fexit.s+[1]					
		iter+ [10]					
	BPF_TRACE_ITER	iter.s+[10]					
	BPF_TRACE_RAW_TP	tp_btf+ [1]					
		xdp.frags/cpumap					
	BPF_XDP_CPUMAP	xdp/cpumap					
		xdp.frags/devmap					
BPF_PROG_TYPE_XDP	BPF_XDP_DEVMAP	xdp/devmap					
		xdp.frags					
	BPF_XDP	xdp					

- kprobes (scoped to a cgroup)
- cgroup/dev
- perf events
- syscall
- socket buffer (SK SKB)
- XDP
- tracepoints
- raw_tracepoints

• (...)

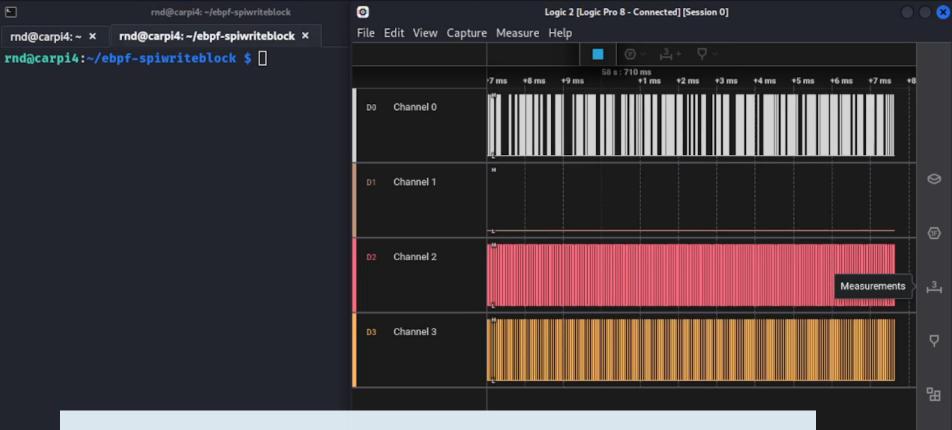
https://docs.kernel.org/bpf/libbpf/program_types.html

Demo: Control Group in Systemd

container ×	host ×	
root@crun:/	#	

```
container × host ×
(kali@kali)-[~]
bpftool cgroup detach /sys/fs/cgroup/user.slice/user-1000.slice/telematics_container id 604
Error: too few parameters for cgroup detach
[mail: [~]
bpftool cgroup detach /sys/fs/cgroup/user.slice/user-1000.slice/telematics_container id 604
[mail: [~]
└_$ bpftool cgroup
Error: 'cgroup' needs at least 1 arguments, 0 found
(kali@kali)-[~]
$ bpftool
Usage: bpftool [OPTIONS] OBJECT { COMMAND | help }
      bpftool batch file FILE
      bpftool version
      OBJECT := { prog | map | link | cgroup | perf | net | feature | btf | gen | struct_ops | iter }
      OPTIONS := { {-j | json} [{-p | pretty}] | {-d | debug} |
                   {-V⊢version} }
(kali@kali)-[~]
bpftool cgroup detach /sys/fs/cgroup/user.slice/user-1000.slice/telematics_container device id 604
```

	🌛 📫 🕒] 🗸 📘 1 2 3 4 🗍 🗖	E. 1		🗖 (genmon)XXX 🌗	۰	đ	1:52	۵	е —
				container						0 0 8
container ×	host ×	kali@kali:~/ebpf/spyspi >	٢							
root@crun:~	#									

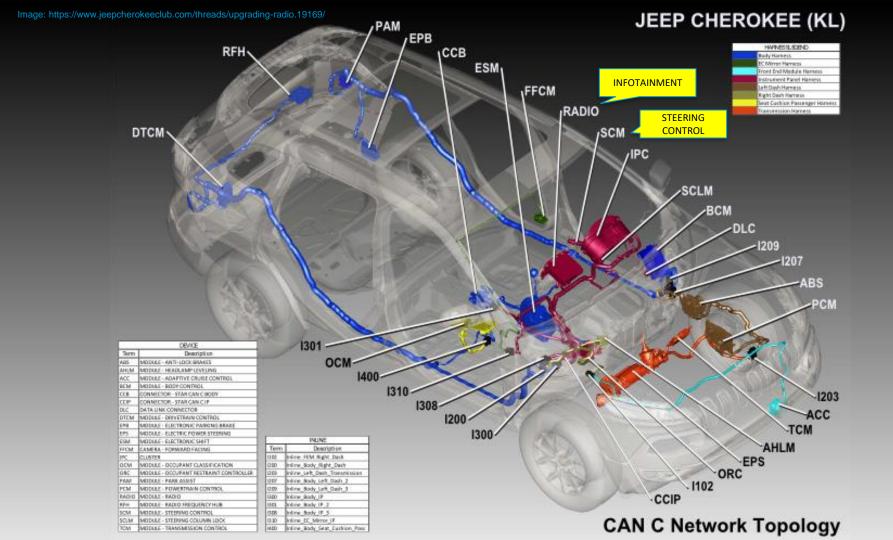


demo: block spi with eBPF

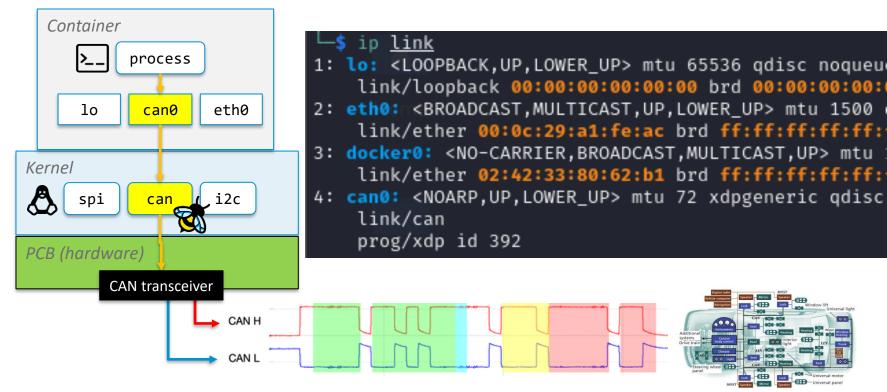
SBA Research

-/

eBPF for in-vehicle networks you CAN



eBPF for CAN networks (Linux)



		kali@kali: ~/ebpf-can/can-xdp-	id-filter	kali@kali: ~/ebpf-can/can-xdp-id-filter	
File Actions	Edit View	Help		File Actions Edit View Help	
can0 123	[8]	5A ØB 78 77 11 C	4 C5 16	kali@kafilter × kali@kafilter × kali@kafilter × kali@kafilter × kali@kafilt	ter ×
can0 123	[6]	1D 63 A1 26 53 E		<pre>bpf_printk(10 %x %d = %d , can_id, can_id, ret);</pre>	
can0 123	[6]	24 36 F5 27 94 F		if(ret < D)	
can0 123	[8]	2A 81 AD 46 E5 C		return XDP_DROP;	
can0 123	[8]	2D 5F A7 34 BD 8		bpf_probe_read_kernel(&can_data, ∎, frame→data);	
can0 123	[7]	F3 C9 7F 31 39 F		<pre>bpf_probe_read_kernel(&value, sizeof(u32), ret); switch(value) {</pre>	
can0 123	[8]	3F 9A D8 52 E4 C		case 0: // XDP_ABORTED	
can0 123	[8]	B3 D5 36 78 EA 9		case 1: // XDP_DROP	
can0 123	[8]	DD 19 54 20 E6 3		<pre>case 2: // XDP_DROP return XDP_DROP;</pre>	
can0 123 can0 123	[8] [8]	19 CA DC 42 F7 9 32 86 EE 55 51 A		case 3: // XDP_GASS	
can0 123 can0 123	[8]	98 7D 9F 7F 6F 0		case 4: // XDP_TX case 5: // XDP REDIRECT	
can0 123	[1]	6E	0 46 50	return XDP_PASS;	
can0 123	[5]	26 F7 47 49 BE		<pre>case 6: // LEN if(check_dlc(frame→can_dlc))</pre>	
can0 123	[8]	42 61 5F 24 EB 2	3 95 79	{	
can0 123	[8]	D9 28 79 3D DE E		<pre>return XDP_PASS; } else {</pre>	
can0 123	[1]	D5 20 77 30 02 2	0 14 20	return XDP_DROP;	
can0 123	[5]	2F 90 63 66 D0		}	
can0 123	[8]	D7 1D 54 65 AD 7	7 78 16	break; case 7: // CRC	
can0 123	[6]	F6 74 31 17 C7 4		if(check_crc(can_data))	
can0 123	[8]	D3 74 71 54 F9 C		{ return XDP_PASS;	
can0 123	[8]	C1 38 77 28 91 4	5 E3 2E	} else {	
can0 122	[8]	02 E7 28 2C 00 E	B C1 05	return XDP_DROP;	
can0 123		D7		default:	
can0	emo	: eBPF on	XDP fo	or CAN – trace and filter	
can0					
can0 123	[8]	BB CA E5 6E 17 E		// default block	
can0 123	[6]	51 7B 3E 6B 46 7	В	return XDP_DROP;	
	SBA F	Research		89,17-24	97%

Offensive eBPF the Kernel turns against you!





Cross Container Attacks: The Bewildered eBPF on Clouds

Yi He and Roland Guo, Tsinghua University and BNRist; Yunlong Xing, George Mason University; Xijia Che, Tsinghua University and BNRist; Kun Sun, George Mason University; Zhuotao Liu, Ke Xu, and Qi Li, Tsinghua University

https://www.usenix.org/conference/usenixsecurity23/presentation/he

This paper is included in the Proceedings of the 32nd USENIX Security Symposium.

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> Open access to the Proceedings of the 32nd USENIX Security Symposium is sponsored by USENIX.

Warping Reality

Creating and countering the next generation of Linux rootkits using eBPF

Pat Hogan @PathToFile

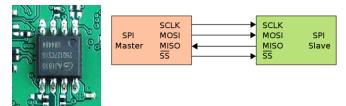
DEFCON 29

42

<pre>(kali@kali)-[~/ebpf/ebpf-rootkit] </pre>	kali@kali:	~/kitt/to	oyota/toy	othack	×	ka	li@ka	ali: ~,	/kitt/	'toyota/toyotha
└─\$ <u>sudo</u> bash <u>tc_load.sh</u>	vcan0		[8]	00 00	00	00	00	00	BØ	7E
<pre>(kali@ kali)-[~/ebpf/ebpf-rootkit]</pre>	vcan0		[8]	00 00	00	00	00	00	BØ	7E
s vi root.bpf.c	vcan0		[8]	00 00	00	00	00	00	BØ	7E
	vcan0		[8]	00 00	00	00	00	00	B0	7E
<pre>(kali@ kali)-[~/ebpf/ebpf-rootkit]</pre>	vcan0		[8]	00 00	00	00	00	00	BØ	7E
sudo bash tc_load.sh	vcan0		[8]	00 00	00	00	00	00	BØ	7E
	vcan0		[8]	00 00	00	00	00	00	BØ	7E
	vcan0		[8]	00 00	00	00	00	00	BØ	7E
	vcan0		[8]	00 00	00	00	00	00	BØ	7E
	vcan0		[8]	00 00	00	00			BØ	
	vcan0		[8]	00 00	00	00	00	00	BØ	7E
	vcan0		[8]	00 00					BØ	
	vcan0		[8]	00 00					BØ	
	vcan0		[8]	00 00				00	BØ	
	vcan0		[8]	00 00	00	00	00	00	B0	7E
	vcan0		[8]	00 00					BØ	
	vcan0		[8]	00 00				00	BØ	
	vcan0		[8]	00 00					BØ	
	vcan0		[8]	00 00				00	B0	
	vcan0		[8]	00 00				00	B0	
	vcan0		[8]	00 00					BØ	
	vcan0		[8]	00 00				00	BØ	
	vcan0	264	[8]	00 00	00	0.0	00		BØ	
	vcan0						0.0			
Demo: eBPF rootkit to manipulate C	AN traf	fic					0.0	00	B0	
Donior obri rootaat to manipalato o	100-0-0000000		[0]						BØ	
	vcan0	204	[8]	00 00				00	BØ	
	vcan0		[8]	00 00				00	BØ	
	vcan0		[8]	00 00	00	00	00	00	80	/E



Conclusion



Lessons learned from the Clouds

- **software-defined protections**: code instead of dedicated devices.
- **flexible architecture**: development at runtime without starting from scratch.
- **mutation and fast evolution**: rolling updates are key to react to attack patterns.

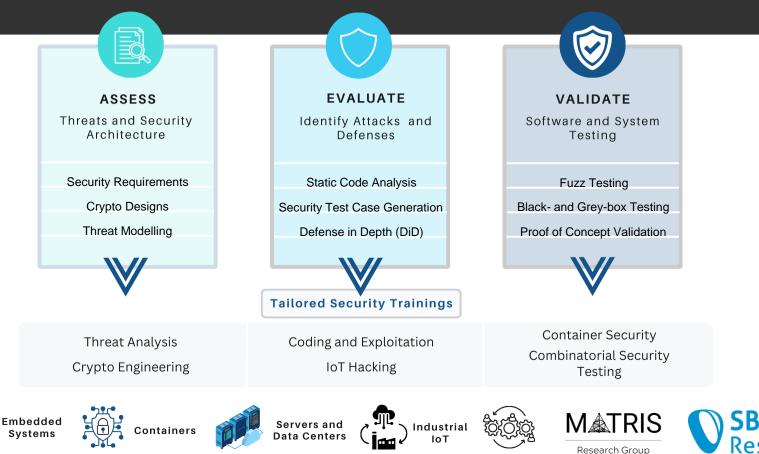
You don't know how the next attack will be!

Limitations and further research



- induced latency: does the eBPF code induce unwanted side effects for real-time applications?
- **E/E architecture**: does the benefit of softwaredefined belance the cost to create this infrastructure?
- **maintainability**: who defines the rules?
- **observability and action**: who reacts how?

Applied Research and Consulting



SBA Meetup // ASRG Vienna // eBPF Vienna // embedded Austria



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