

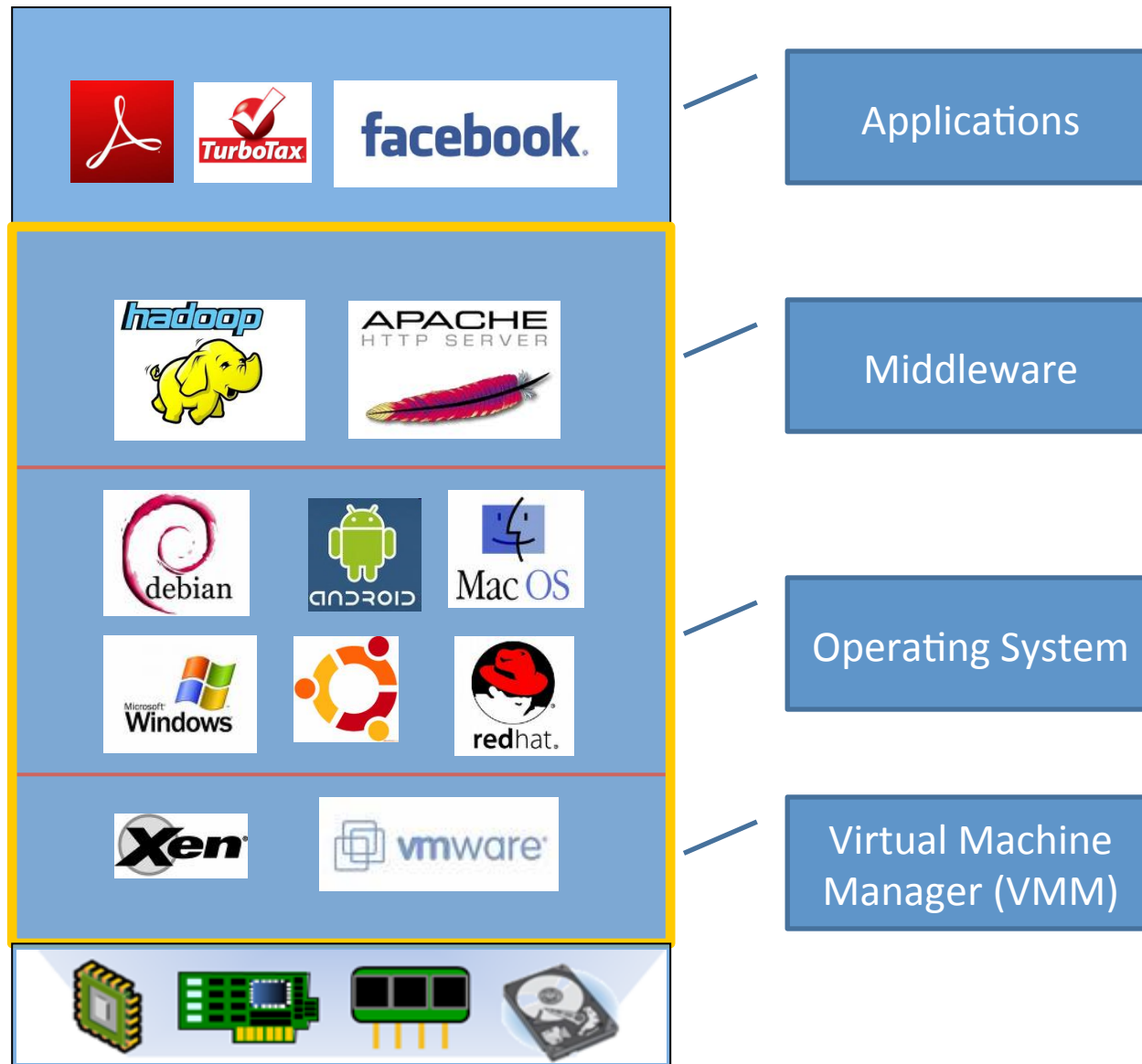
Cyber Experimentation of the Future (CEF)

Panel Discussion

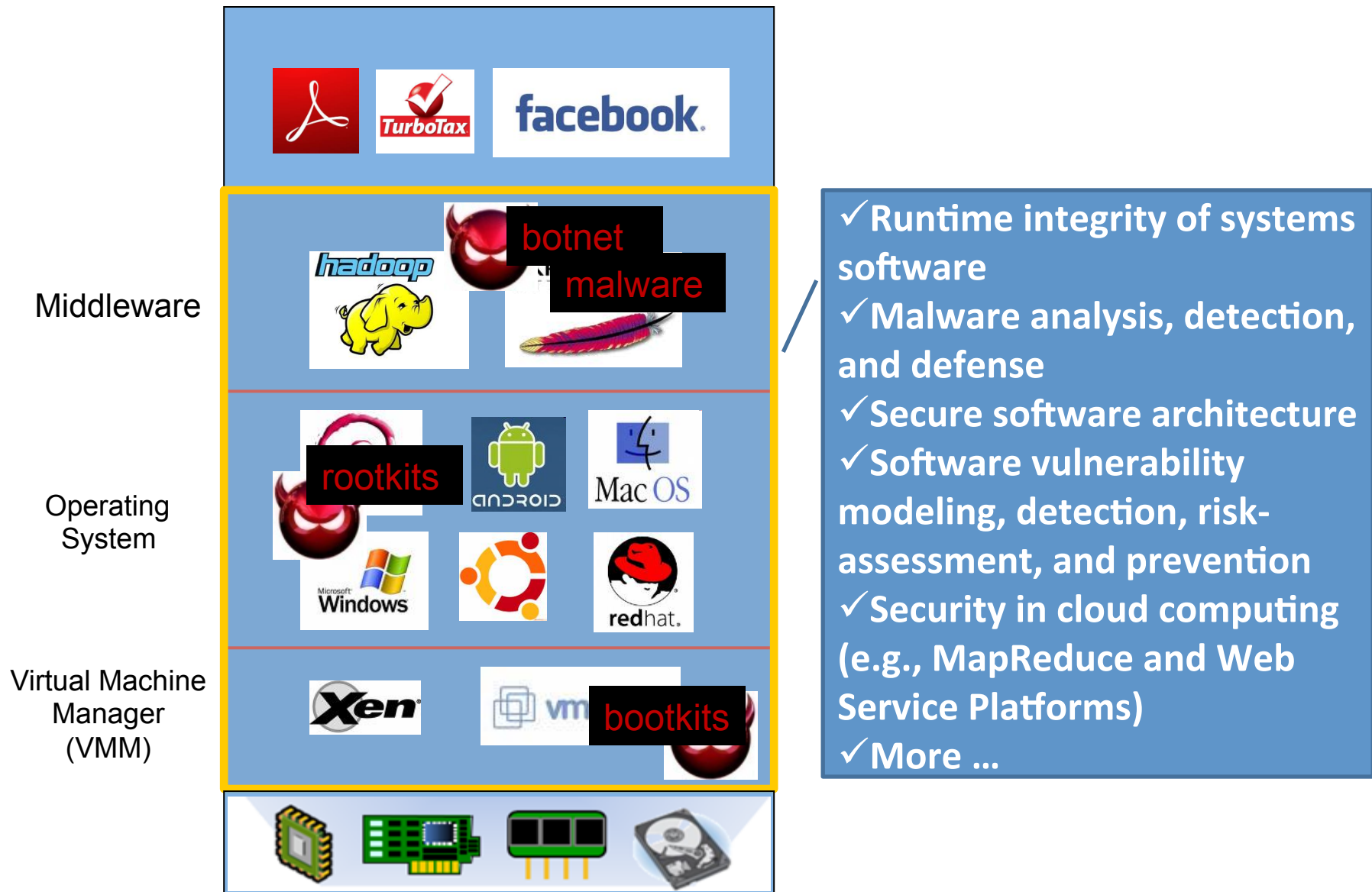
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(ACSAC), December 10th, 2015

Systems Software

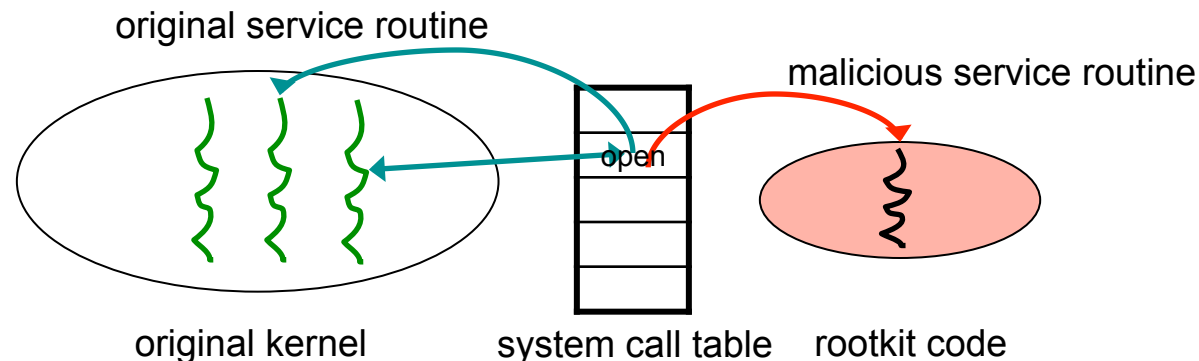


My Research on Systems Software Security



Integrity-Based Stealthy Rootkit Detection

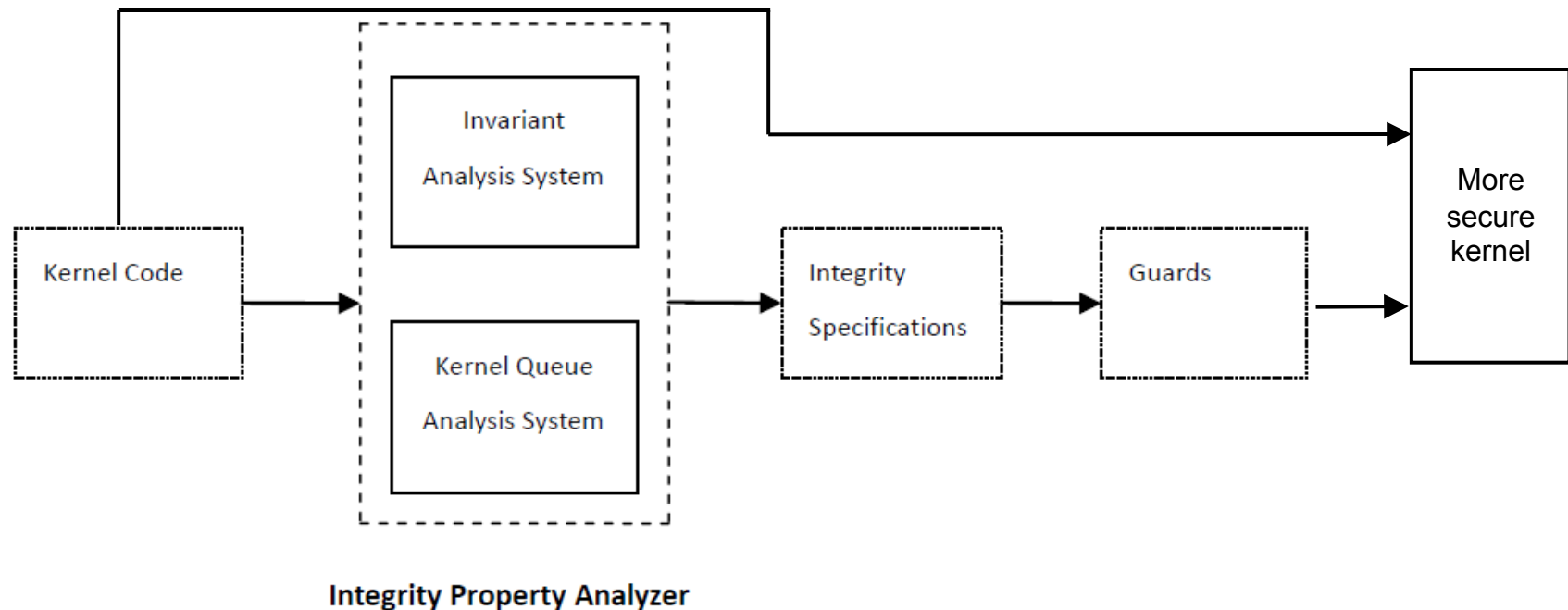
- Hypothesis: a rootkit has to violate the **integrity** of the victim OS to some extent
 - E.g., a rootkit tampers with the system call table to hide its files from user-space security tools



By knowing that the system call table loses integrity, we can infer that something is wrong!

Representative System Overview

- Integrity-based defense system
 - Derive the specifications for certain integrity properties: e.g., data invariants
 - Retrofit monitors or guards to improve the runtime integrity



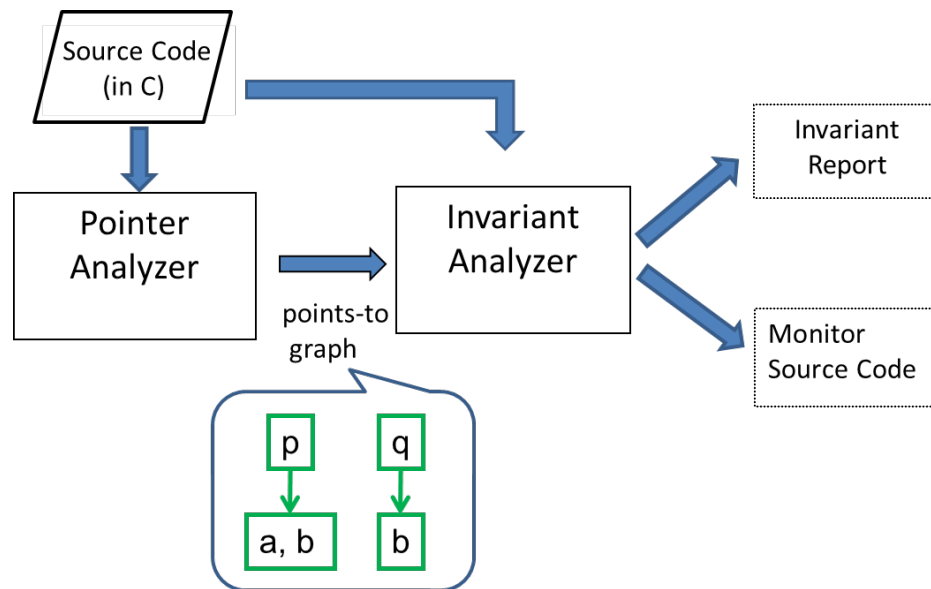
Data Invariant Based Detection

[Computers & Security, Vol. 43, June 2014]

- Data invariants
 - Constant invariant (e.g., $b == 10$)
 - Membership invariant (e.g., $a \in \{0, 2, 3\}$)
 - Bound invariant, e.g., $(a \geq 0) \ \& \ (a \leq 3)$
 - Non-zero invariant (e.g., $b \neq 0$)

How to evaluate the effectiveness of the detection, given that points-to analysis is undecidable?

- False positives
- False negatives



Test Cases Used in Experimental Evaluation

- Benign test cases for Linux

<i>Test program</i>	<i>Description</i>
ltp	Linux Test Project: more than 700 test cases for the Linux kernel and more than 60 test cases for the network stack
Iperf	A network testing tool that measures the throughput of a network, thus exercising the network subsystem of the kernel
Andrew benchmark	A file system benchmark
Miscellaneous	Kernel compilation, ssh, scp, common commands

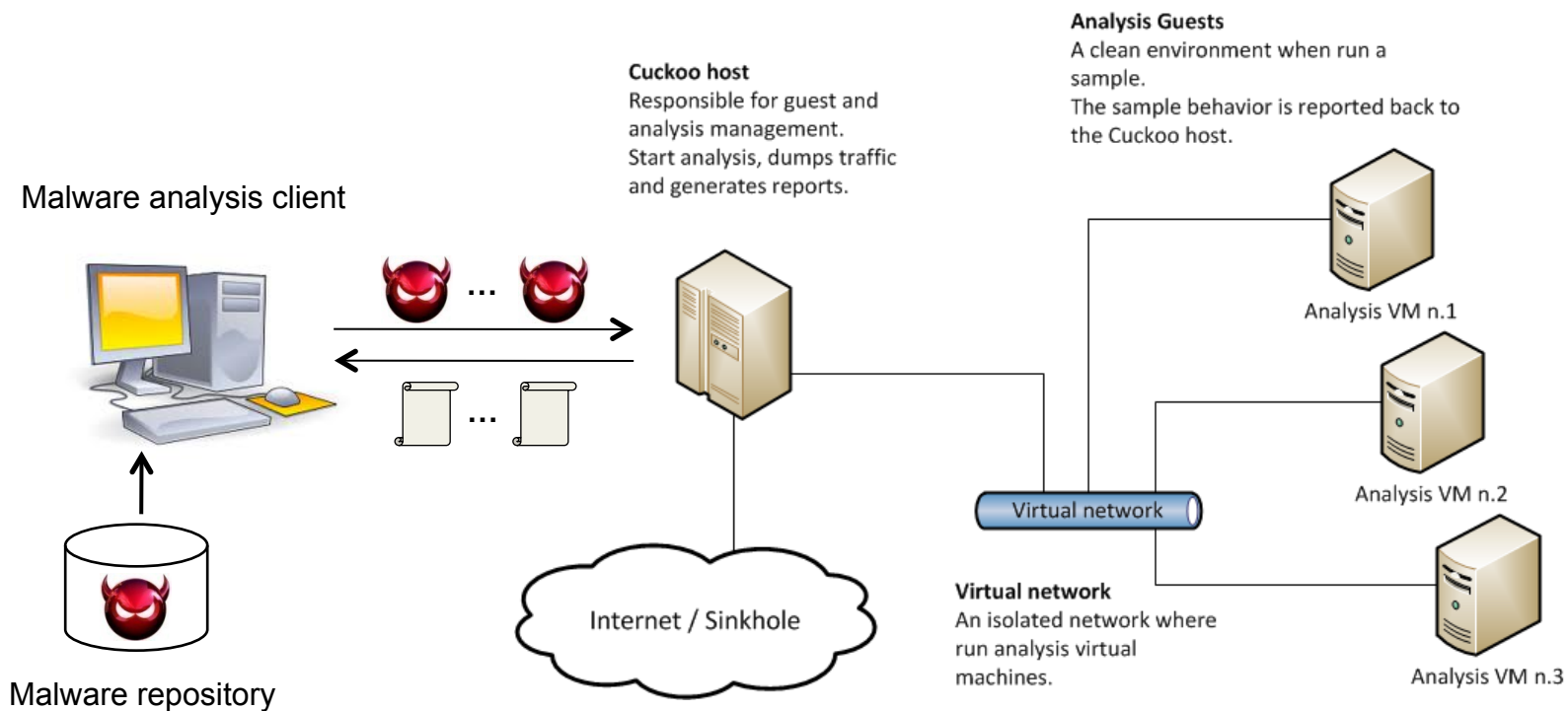
- Malicious test cases: real-world and synthetic rootkits

Experimental Evaluation of Accuracy

- False positive: one out of 141,280 (Linux), one out of 100,822 (WRK)
- False negative: successfully detect 10 real-world rootkit for Linux, 9 real-world and one synthetic kernel malware for WRK

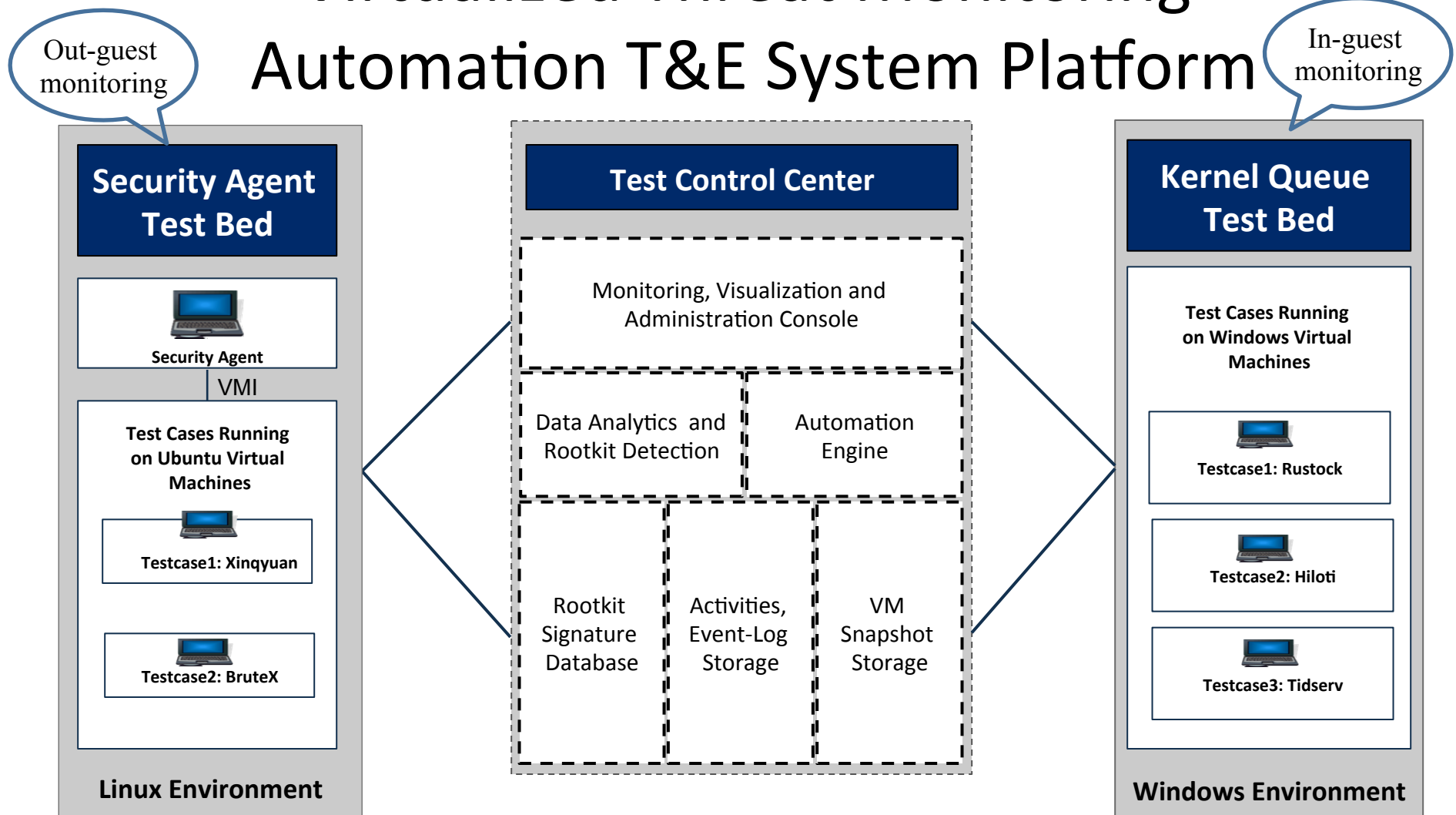
Kernel	Name	Violated Invariants
Linux kernel	Real-world Rootkits	
	Adore 0.42	sys_call_table[2,4,5,6,18,37,39,84,106,107,120,141,195,196,220]
	Adore 0.53	sys_call_table[1,2,6,26,37,39,120,141,220]
	All-root	sys_call_table[24]
	Kbdv2	sys_call_table[24,106]
	Kbdv3	sys_call_table[30,199]
	Modhide	sys_call_table[5]
	Phide	sys_call_table[2,37,141]
	Rial	sys_call_table[3,5,6,141,167]
	Rkit 1.01	sys_call_table[23]
WRK	Suckit 2	sys_call_table[59]
	Real-world Malware Samples	
	Alureon	KiServiceTable[185]
	Bot Mailer 2	IDT[0] , IDT[1] , ..., IDT[255]
	Cutwail	KiServiceTable[x], where x=68,75,77,126,256
	Haxdoor	KiServiceTable[x], where x=49,50,128,134,151,181
	Rustock.A	IDT[0] , IDT[1] , ..., IDT[255]
	Rushtock.B	IDT[0] , IDT[1] , ..., IDT[255]
	Storm	KiServiceTable[77], KiServiceTable[151]
	TDL	KiServiceTable[185]
	Trojan.Mssync	KiServiceTable[x], where x=39,43,75,77,122,125,151,181
	Proof-of-Concept Malware Sample	
	Crash Kernel	$0 \leq \text{ExpPoolScanCount} \leq 31$

An Example Large-Scale Malware Behavior Analysis Experiment



- Utilize a virtualized environment (VMWare) to minimize the risk of malware propagation and ease the experimental environment setup (VM snapshots)
- Utilize the Cuckoo sandbox to capture malware's behavior (system calls, files, etc)
- Utilize a home-grown tool to monitor malware's kernel-level activities
- 63,200 malware samples automatically executed and analyzed
- Took weeks to finish

Virtualized Threat Monitoring Automation T&E System Platform



- Focus is on the test and evaluation (T&E) technology that is capable of planning, deploying, monitoring, execution, visualization & automation of threats in virtualized environment

My Perspective

- The role of experimental science and research infrastructure in the cybersecurity space
 - To evaluate a solution
 - Metrics hard to precisely quantify, e.g., this solution improves the security, by how much?
 - To verify a hypothesis
 - E.g., malware often uses mutex as infection markers
 - To understand a threat yet unknown

Future Infrastructure Needs

- Automated planning and deployment tools
- Workload generators (at given rate, pattern, etc)
- Monitoring (measurement) tools
 - Whole-system emulators
 - Instrumentation tools (custom features not provided by the original program)
 - Network monitoring tools (such as Wireshark)
- Experiment control tools
 - start/stop/abort/pause/resume/update
- Result analysis tools
 - Log parsing, data analysis, taint tracking, threat ontology

Thank You!

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Research Topic: Result Integrity of MapReduce Computation on Public Cloud

