Back to the Whiteboard: a Principled Approach for the Assessment and Design of Memory Forensic Techniques

Fabio Pagani and Davide Balzarotti



Usenix Security '19











1

Extract the following information:

- List processes, kernel modules
- Open files, memory mappings, sockets..
- System information: routing table, kernel logs..

Extract the following information:

- List processes, kernel modules
- Open files, memory mappings, sockets..
- System information: routing table, kernel logs..

... and much more: Volatility (the most used memory forensic framework) has more than 100 plugins for Windows!



init_task



init_task



init_task





Forensic analyses are manually created by humans.



Forensic analyses are manually created by humans.

• Are there other techniques to list processes? Linux kernel 4.19: ~6000 structures with ~40000 fields



Forensic analyses are manually created by humans.

- Are there other techniques to list processes? Linux kernel 4.19: ~6000 structures with ~40000 fields
- How can we compare them?

Shortest one? Most stable across different kernels?



Build a graph of kernel structures



Build a graph of kernel structures



Define metrics to evaluate analyses



Build a graph of kernel structures



Define metrics to evaluate analyses



Study analyses as paths on the graph



```
worklist \leftarrow kernel global variables;
while worklist \neq \emptyset do
s \leftarrow worklist.pop();
```

 $new_structs \leftarrow Explore(s);$

worklist.push(new_structs);

end while

```
worklist \leftarrow kernel global variables;
while worklist \neq \emptyset do
```

```
s ← worklist.pop();
new_structs ← Explore(s);
worklist.push(new_structs);
```

end while

Challenge

Kernel "abstract data types"

Kernel Graph - ADT Challenge



Kernel Graph - ADT Challenge



Kernel Graph - ADT Challenge



Solved with a Clang plugin that analyzes the kernel AST

```
list_add(&p->tasks, &init_task.tasks);
list_add(&p->sibling, &p->children);
```

\downarrow

struct task_struct.tasks -> struct task_struct.tasks
struct task_struct.children -> struct.task_struct.siblings

The Graph



• 100k Structures (Nodes)

• 840k Pointers (Edges)

• Non-atomic memory acquisition (i.e. kernel driver)

- Non-atomic memory acquisition (i.e. kernel driver)
- Layout of kernel structures changes across different kernel versions and configurations

- Non-atomic memory acquisition (i.e. kernel driver)
- Layout of kernel structures changes across different kernel versions and configurations
- Attackers can modify kernel structures

- Atomicity
- Stability
- Consistency
- Generality
- Reliability

- Atomicity
- Stability
- Consistency
- Generality
- Reliability

Atomicity: distance in memory between two connected structures



Metrics

Stability: how long an edge remains stable in a running machine

• 25 snapshots at [0s, 1s, 5s, ..., 3h]



Metrics

Consistency: Atomicity + Stability



| Volatility Plugin | | |
|--|--|--|
| <pre>linux_arp linux_check_creds linux_check_modules linux_check_tty linux_find_file linux_ifconfig linux_lsmod linux_lsof linux_mount linux_pidhashtable linux_proc_maps linux_pslist</pre> | | |

| Volatility Plugin | # Nodes | |
|---------------------|------------|--|
| linux arp | 13 | |
| linux_check_creds | 248 | |
| linux_check_modules | 151 | |
| linux_check_tty | 13 | |
| linux_find_file | 14955 | |
| linux_ifconfig | 12 | |
| linux_lsmod | 12 | |
| linux_lsof | 821 | |
| linux_mount | 495 | |
| linux_pidhashtable | 469 | |
| linux_proc_maps | 4722 | |
| linux_pslist | 124 | |

96% of the nodes \rightarrow giant strongly connected component (contains on average 53% of total nodes)

| Volatility Plugin | # Nodes | Stability (s) | |
|---------------------|------------|------------------|--|
| linux arp | 13 | 12,000 | |
| linux_check_creds | 248 | 2 | |
| linux_check_modules | 151 | 700 | |
| linux_check_tty | 13 | 30 | |
| linux_find_file | 14955 | 0 | |
| linux_ifconfig | 12 | 12,000 | |
| linux_lsmod | 12 | 700 | |
| linux_lsof | 821 | 0 | |
| linux_mount | 495 | 10 | |
| linux_pidhashtable | 469 | 30 | |
| linux_proc_maps | 4722 | 0 | |
| linux_pslist | 124 | 30 | |

Stability: 3 paths never changed in over 3 hours 11 paths changed in less than 1 minute

| Volatility Plugin | # Nodes | Stability (s) | Consistency Fast Slow | |
|---------------------|------------|------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|
| linux arp | 13 | 12,000 | 1 | 1 |
| linux_check_creds | 248 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| linux_check_modules | 151 | 700 | 1 | 1 |
| linux_check_tty | 13 | 30 | 1 | 1 |
| linux_find_file | 14955 | 0 | × | × |
| linux_ifconfig | 12 | 12,000 | 1 | 1 |
| linux_lsmod | 12 | 700 | 1 | 1 |
| linux_lsof | 821 | 0 | × | × |
| linux_mount | 495 | 10 | 1 | × |
| linux_pidhashtable | 469 | 30 | 1 | × |
| linux_proc_maps | 4722 | 0 | × | × |
| linux_pslist | 124 | 30 | 1 | \checkmark |

Consistency: 5 inconsistent plugins when fast acquisition 7 inconsistent plugins when slow acquisition Much harder than expected!

- Hundreds of millions of paths when considering the shortest paths from every root node to every task_struct
- Not every path represent an heuristics, because heuristics must be generated by an *algorithm*

Much harder than expected!

- Hundreds of millions of paths when considering the shortest paths from every root node to every task_struct
- Not every path represent an heuristics, because heuristics must be generated by an *algorithm*
- To limit the path explosion problem:
 - Removed every root node that is not connected to every task_struct
 - Remove edges used by known techniques (i.e. **tasks** field)
 - Remove similar edges (parallel edges with same weights)
 - Merge similar paths into *templates* (struct type + remove adjacent same type nodes)

Resulted in 4000 path templates!

| Category | Root Node | # Nodes | # task_struct | Stability | Generality | Consistency |
|-----------|---------------|------------|------------------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| cgroup | css_set_table | 172 | 156 | 10.00 | 29/85 | × |
| | cgrp_dfl_root | 186 | 156 | 10.00 | 29/85 | ✓ |
| memory/fs | dentry_hash | 58383 | 23 | 0.00 | 36/85 | × |
| | inode_hash | 14999 | 23 | 1.00 | 36/85 | × |
| workers | wq_workqueues | 427 | 69 | 200.00 | 39/85 | ✓ |

All implemented as Volatility plugins!

Forensics analyses can be extracted and evaluated in a principled way!

Forensics analyses can be extracted and evaluated in a principled way!

- Kernel graph to model kernel structures
- Set of metrics to capture memory forensics aspects
- Experiments to study current and future techniques

Our framework enables more future research!

https://github.com/pagabuc/kernographer

Questions?

Twitter: @pagabuc Email: pagani@eurecom.fr

Examples

```
struct hlist_head [128] - struct css_set - struct
task_struct
```

struct hlist_bl_head *- struct dentry - struct inode struct vm_area_struct - struct mm_struct - struct
task_struct