

DEPIIMPACT: Back-Propagating System Dependency Impact for Attack Investigation



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<https://github.com/usenixsub/DeplImpact>

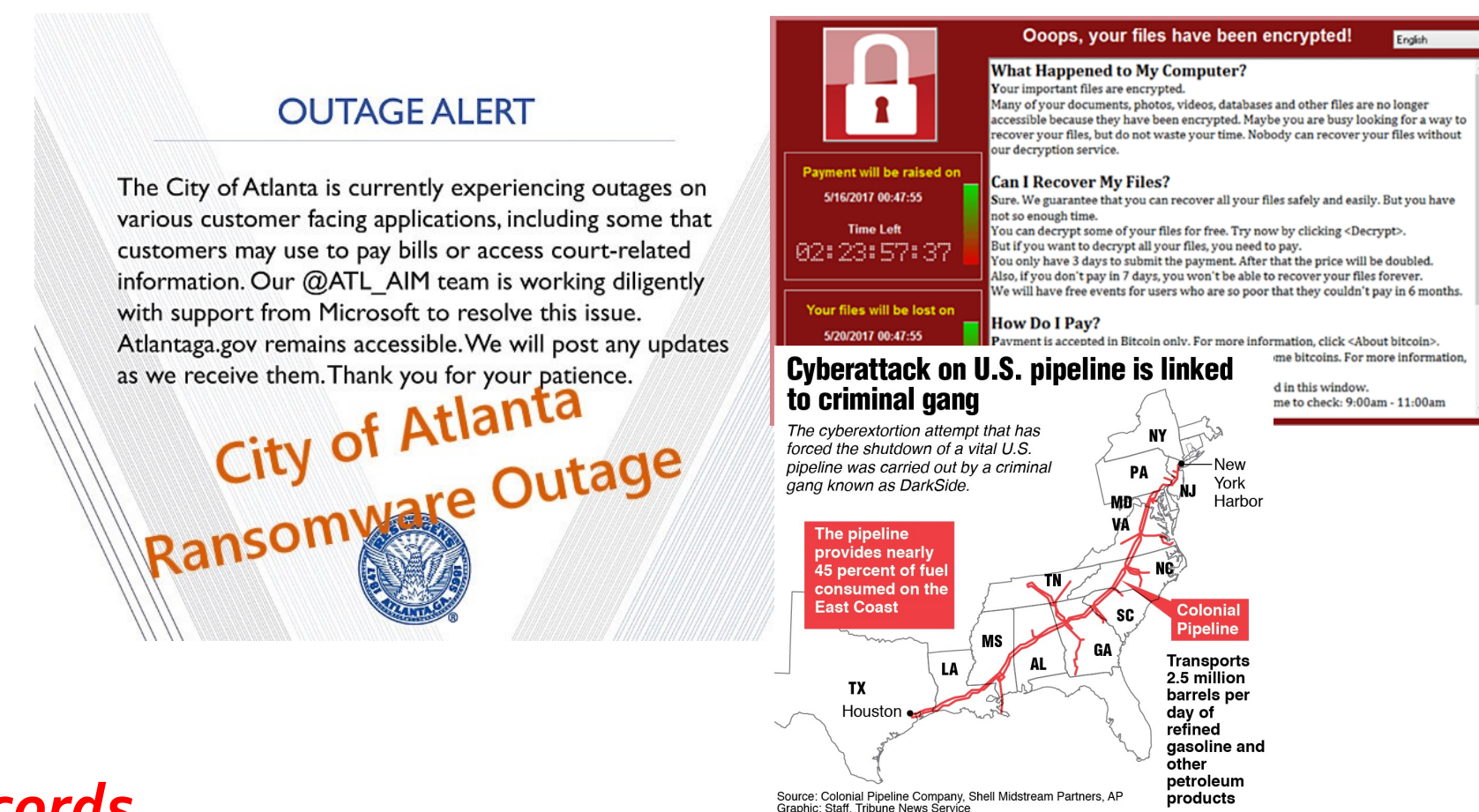
Impact of Advanced Cyber Attacks



800 publicized breaches that leak 169 million personal records

Intrusive multi-step attacks (e.g., APT)

- Advanced: sophisticated techniques, e.g., exploiting multiple vulnerabilities
- Persistent: adversaries are continuously monitoring and stealing data from the target
- Threat: strong economical or political motives



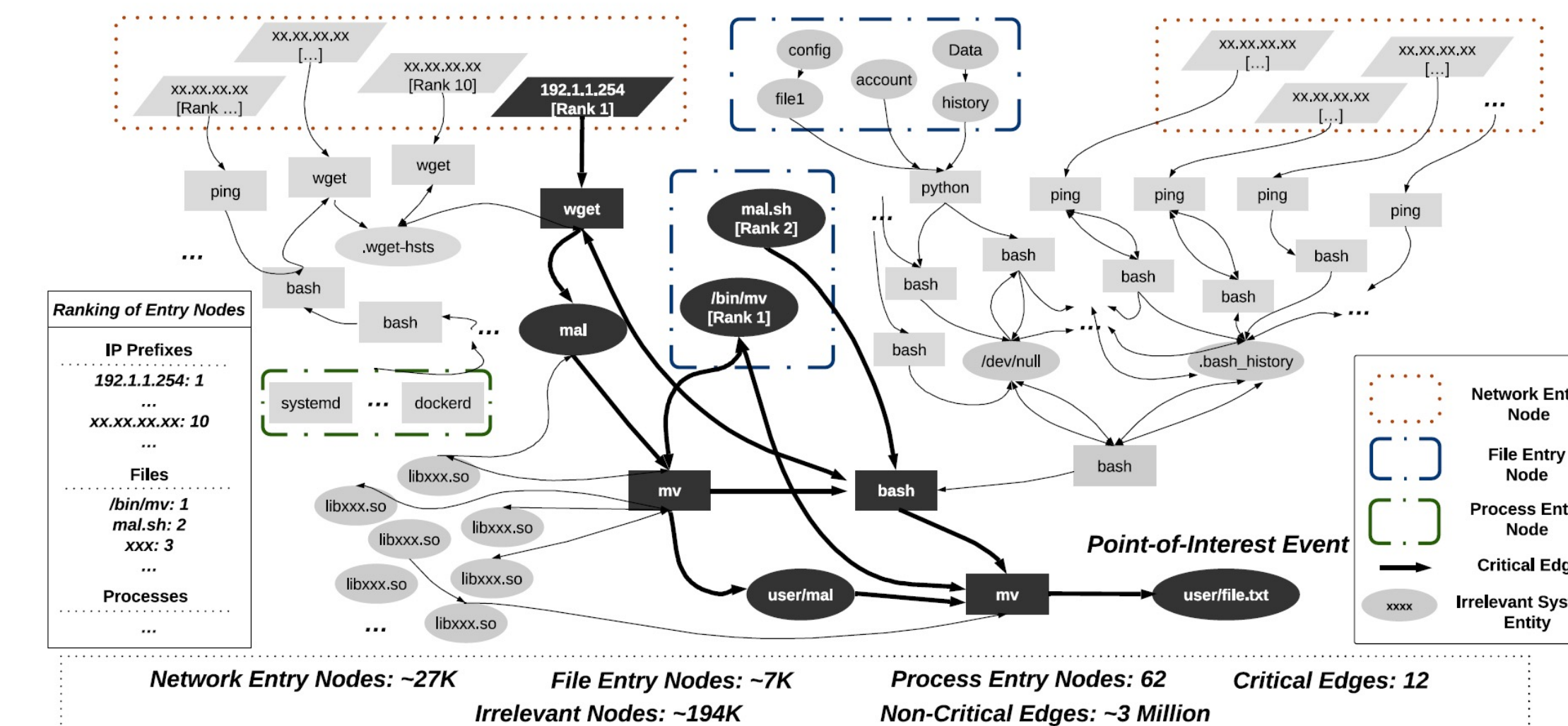
Ransomware Attack on oil infrastructure



Effectively Detecting APT Attacks

Ubiquitous system monitoring

- Recording system behaviors from kernel as system events (<subject, operation, object>, e.g., `proc p read file f`)
- Visualizing system events as a dependency graph

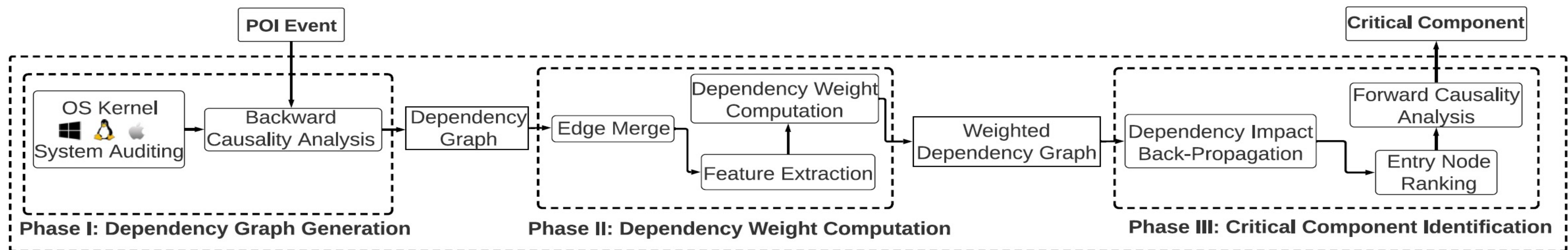


Approach: identifying critical edges and attack entries in large dependency graph

Challenges: the daunting number of POI-irrelevant edge and node in the dependency graph

- How to reduce the size of dependency graph effectively? => POI-relevant critical components
- How to support the analysis of diverse attacks? => dependency weight computation
- How to avoid the rely on heuristic rules? => dependency impact back propagation and entry node ranking

DeplImpact System Architecture



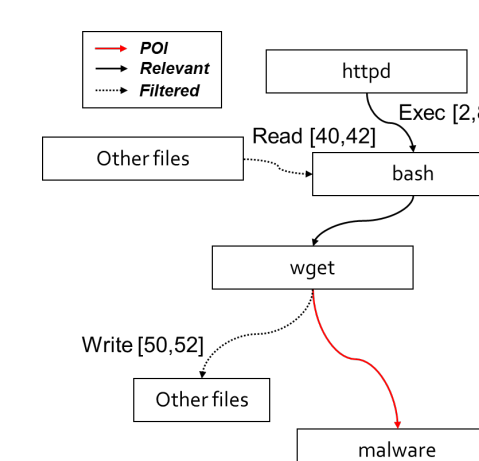
Dependency Graph Generation

In Phase I, DEPIIMPACT leverages system monitoring to collect auditing logs of system activities and applies causality analysis on the collected logs to generate a dependency graph based on the given POI events.

Representative system call processed

Event Category	Relevant System Call
Process/File	read, write, readv, writev
Process/Process	execve, fork, clone
Process/Network	read, write, sendto, recvfrom, recvmsg

Backward causality analysis



Dependency Weight Computation

In Phase II, DEPIIMPACT merges the parallel edges between two nodes and computes the weights using three types of features.

Feature Extraction:

- Data flow Relevance: Edges that have similar data flow amount as the data size of POI event are more likely to be relevant.
- Temporal Relevance: Edges that occurred at relatively the same time are more likely to be relevant.
- Concentration Ratio: Higher weights are given to the node that can be reached from multiple backward directions.

Dependency Weight Computation:

- Edge clustering -> critical and non-critical
- Linear Discriminant Analysis -> the optimal feature projection

Critical Component Identification

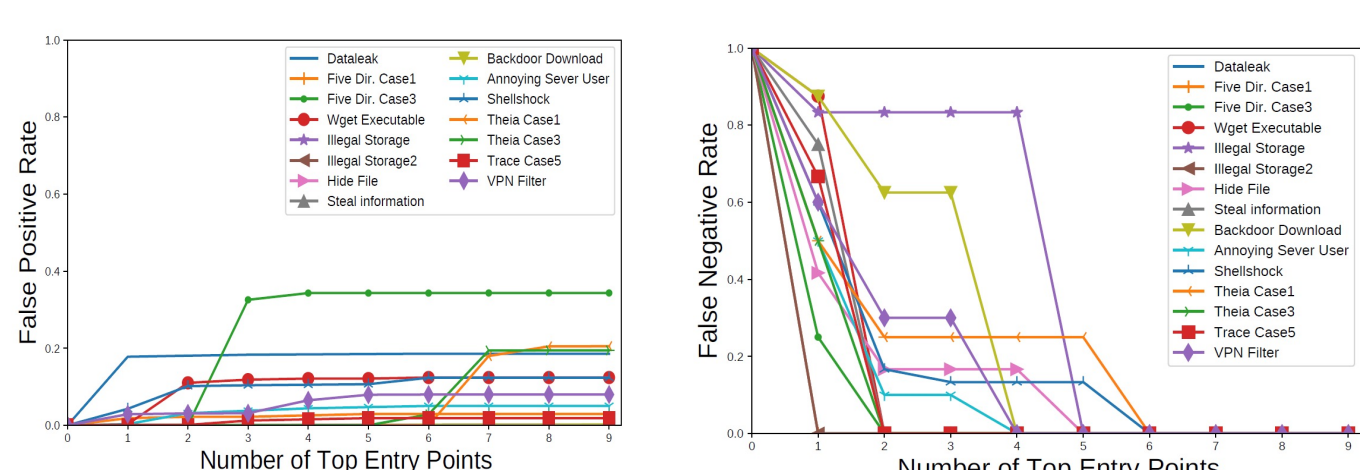
In Phase III, DEPIIMPACT propagates the dependency impact from the POI event to the entry nodes based on the dependency weights. DEPIIMPACT then ranks entry nodes based on the dependency impacts and performs forward analysis from the top-ranked entry nodes to identify the critical component from the dependency graph.

- Dependency Impact back propagation
- Entry node ranking
- Critical components identification

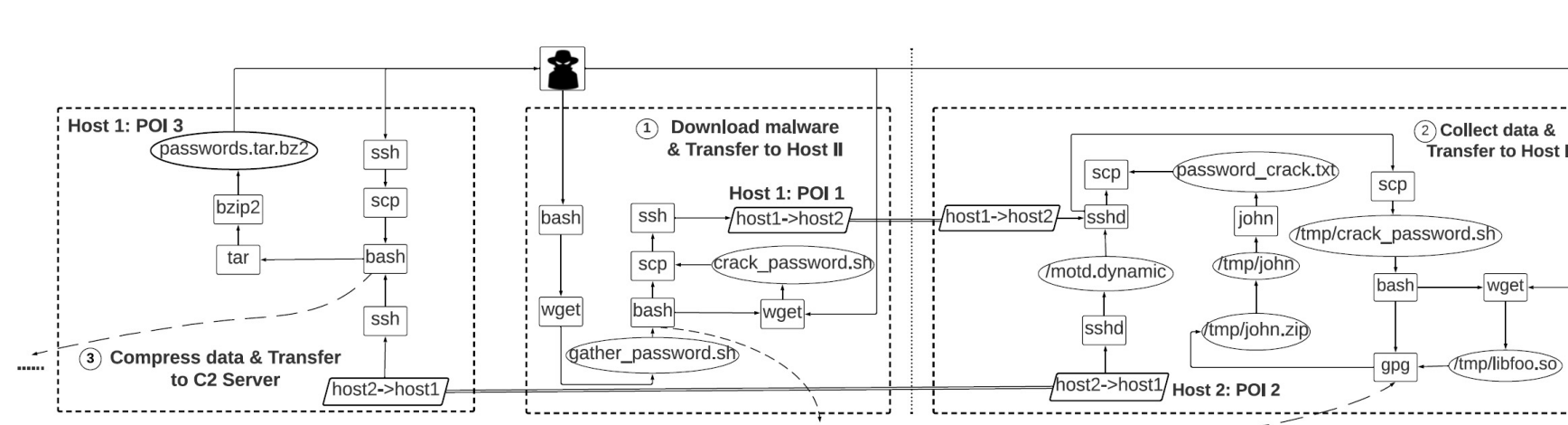
Real-World Evaluation

Evaluations on attack cases constructed on known exploits and DARPA Transparent Computing program

- How effective is DEPIIMPACT in revealing attack? => at least 72X times smaller than the second-best result
- How many top-ranked entry nodes should be used for revealing attack sequences? => 2~6 top-ranked entry nodes
- How effective is DEPIIMPACT in revealing attack entries? => consistently ranks the attack entries at the top (average rank 2.46)



Impacts of number of top entry nodes on FNR and FPR



Critical component generated by DEPIIMPACT for the attack shellshock

Real World Impact

- DEPIIMPACT is accepted by the USENIX Security 2022.
- We publish the source code of DEPIIMPACT, and several research groups showed their interests in using DeplImpact.

DeplImpact



Pengcheng Fang*, Peng Gao*, Changlin Liu, Erman Ayday, Kangkook Jee, Ting Wang, Yanfang (Fanny) Ye, Zhuotao Liu, and Xusheng Xiao Back-Propagating System Dependency Impact for Attack Investigation In Proceedings of the USENIX Security Symposium (USENIX Security 2022), Boston, MA, USA, Aug 2022.



The 5th NSF Secure and Trustworthy Cyberspace Principal Investigator Meeting
June 1-2, 2022 | Arlington, Virginia