

February 28, 2024

Phoenix: Surviving Unpatched Vulnerabilities via Accurate and Efficient Filtering of Syscall Sequences

Hugo Kermabon-Bobinac*

Yosr Jarraya†, Lingyu Wang*, Suryadipta Majumdar*, Makan Pourzandi†

*Concordia University, Montreal, Canada

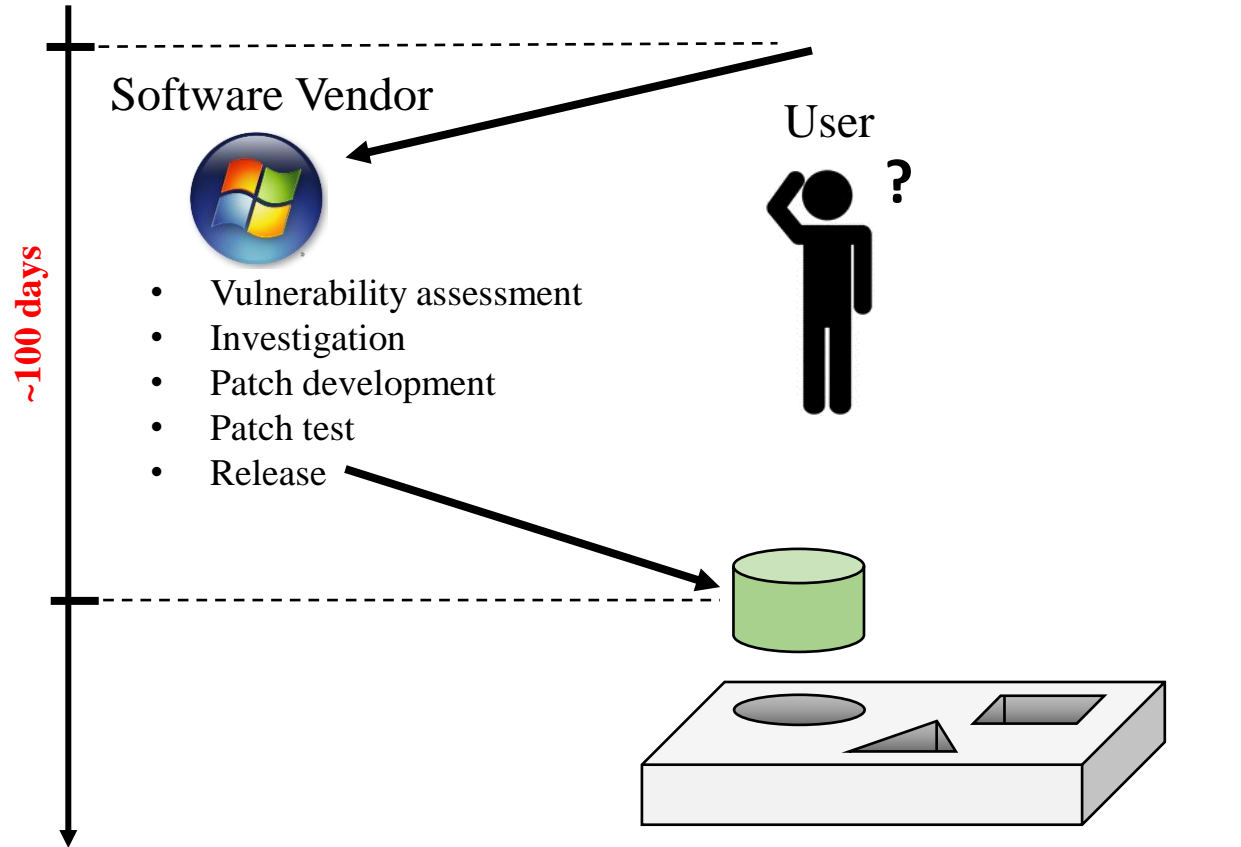
†Ericsson Security Research, Canada



- **Intro**
 - Motivation
 - Related Work
- **Methodology**
 - Key Ideas & Overview
 - Malicious Sequence Identification
 - Dynamic Runtime Protection
- **Implementation**
- **Experimental Results**
 - Security
 - Performance
 - Provenance Analysis
- **Conclusion**

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Current approach to security patching



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IT WORLD CANADA TECH NEWS ▾ CIO RESOURCES ▾ EVENTS ▾ VIDEOS ▾ PODCASTS ▾ ENGAGE ▾

SECURITY

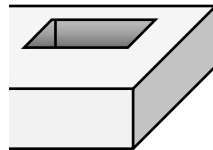
Canadian websites temporarily shut down as world scrambles to mitigate or patch Log4Shell vulnerability

HOWARD SOLOMON

DECEMBER 13, 2021

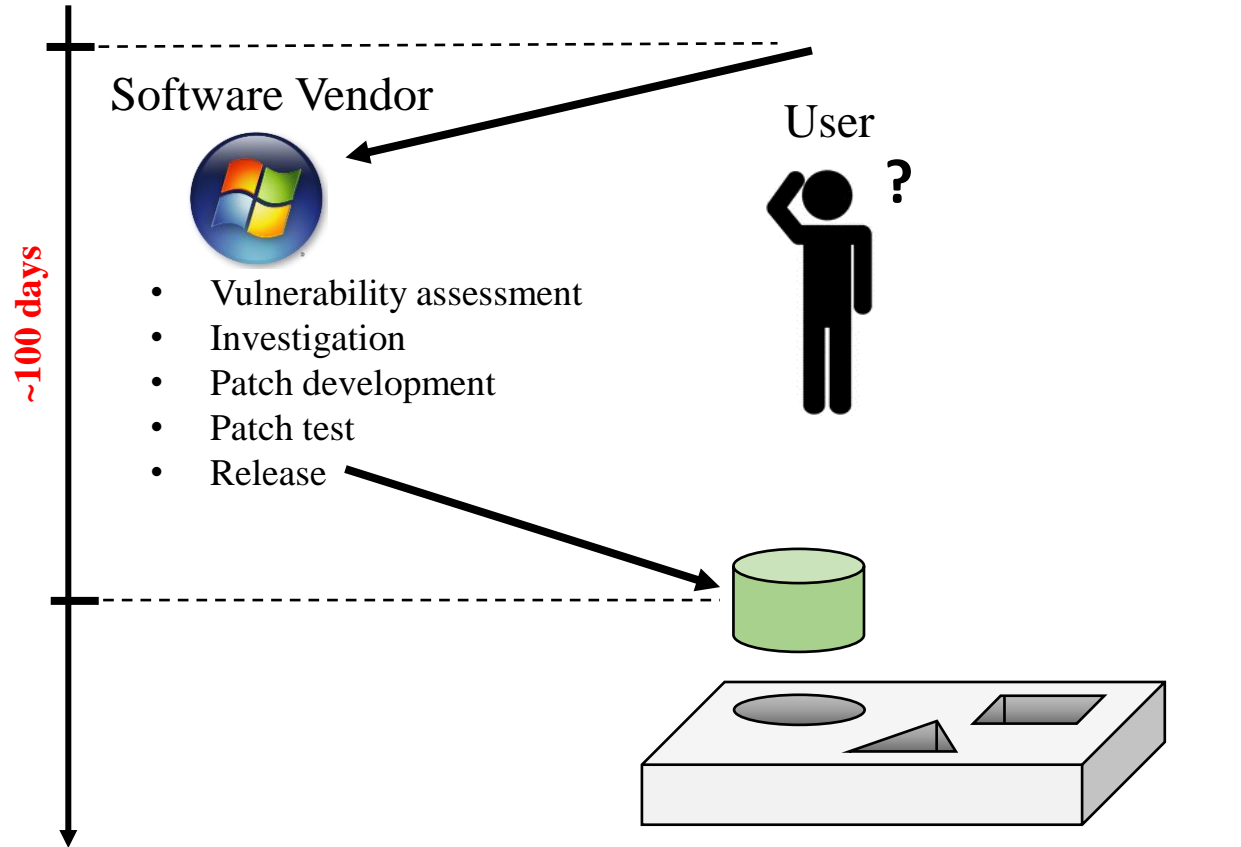


Source: WhatWin | Getty Images

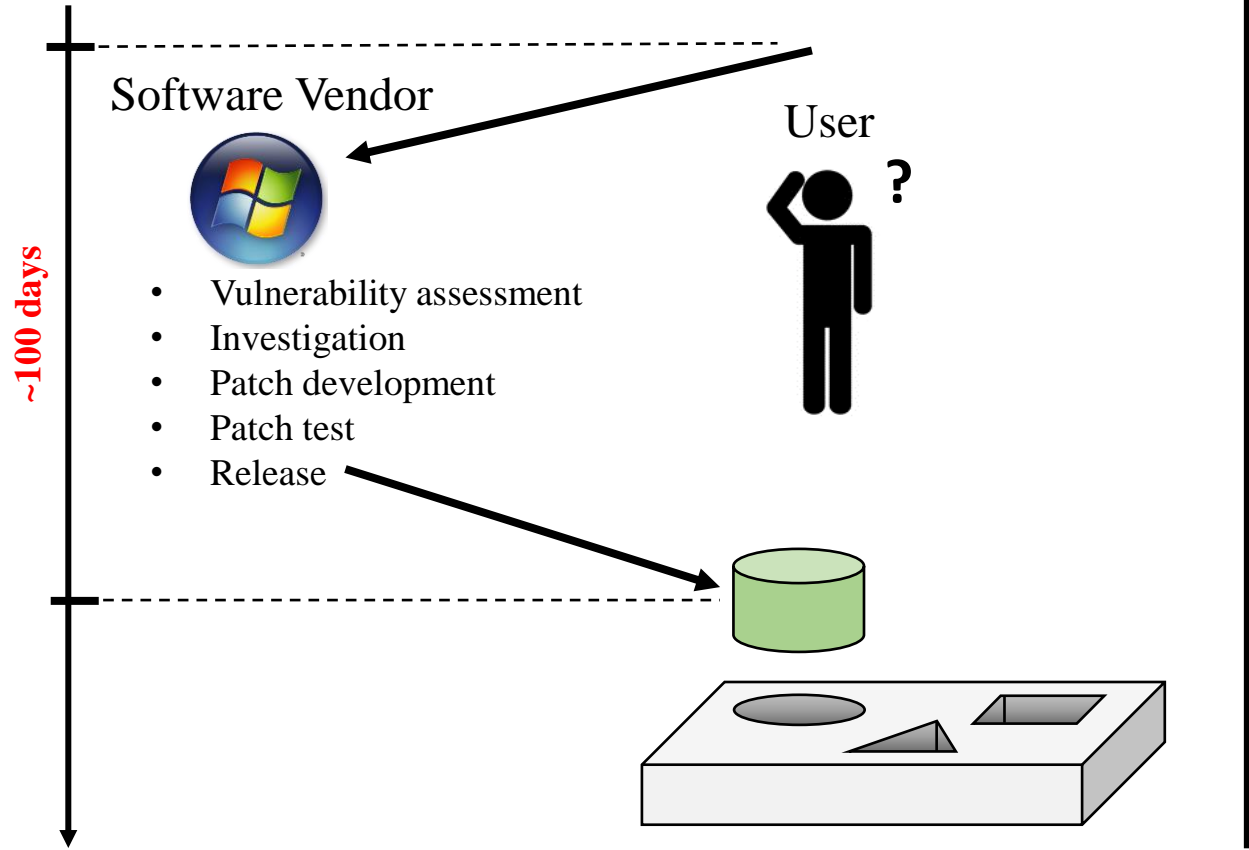


~100 days

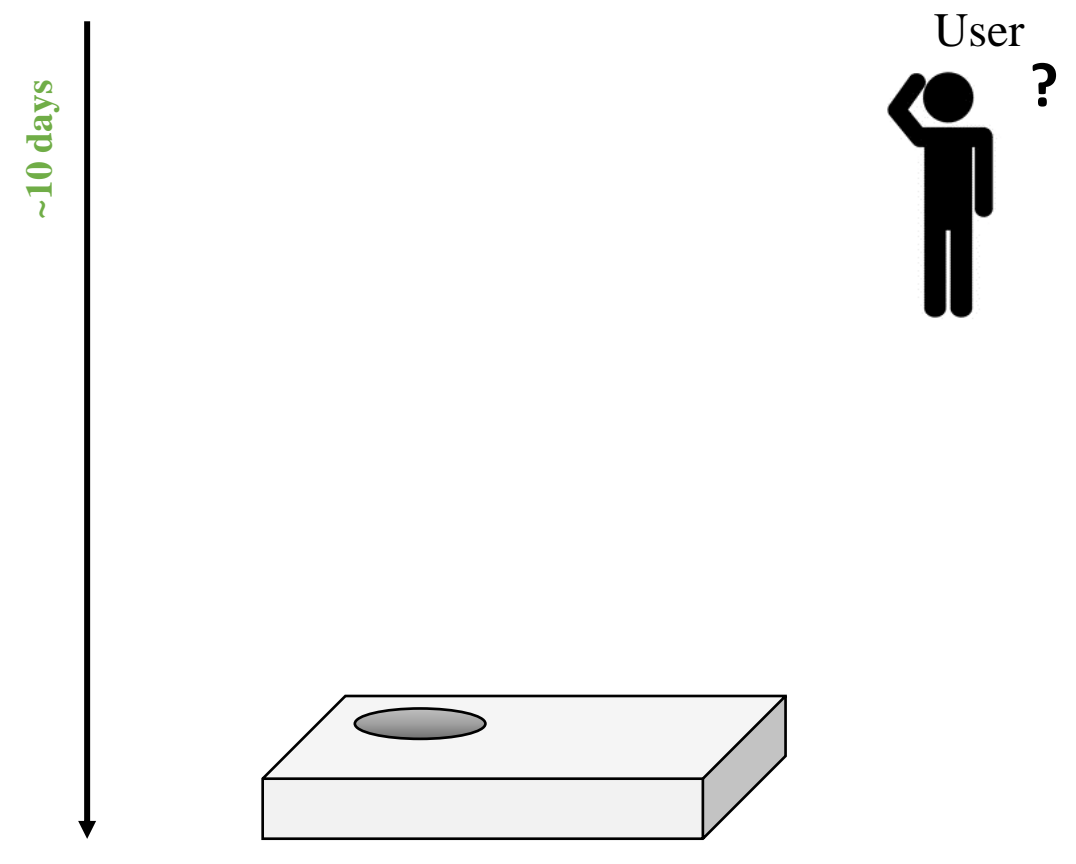
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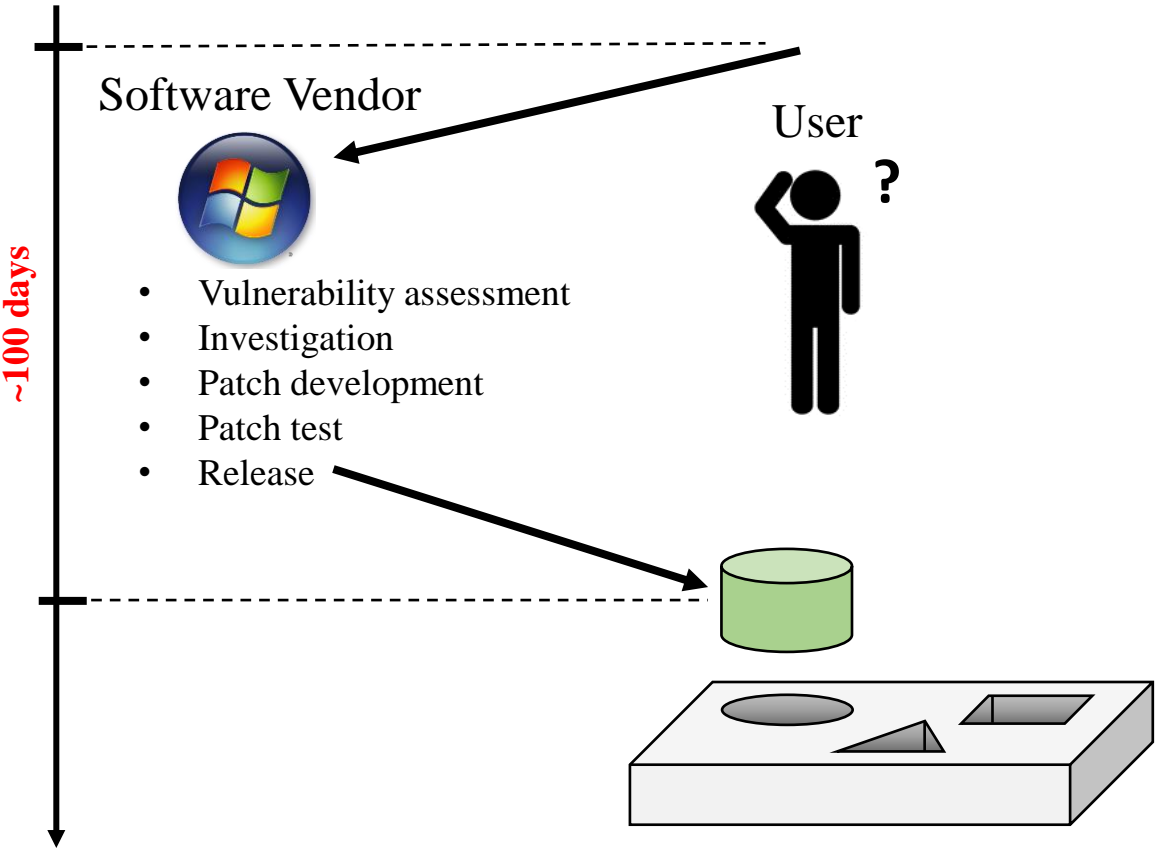
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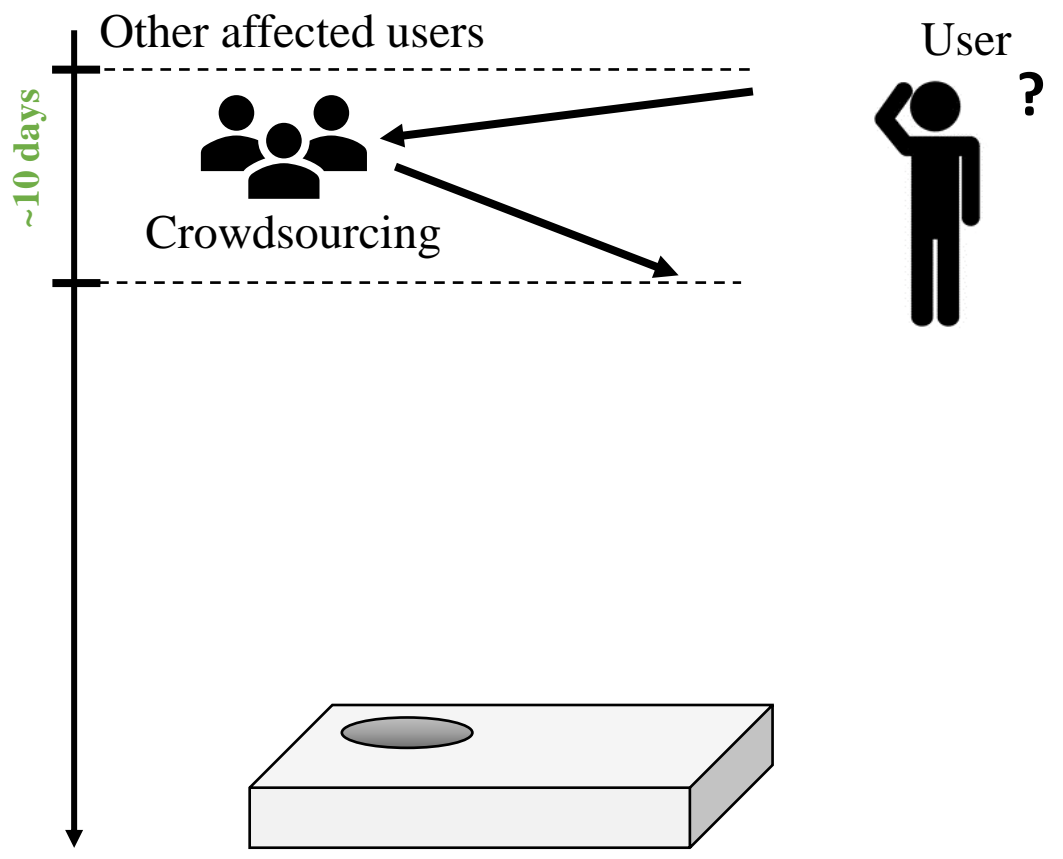
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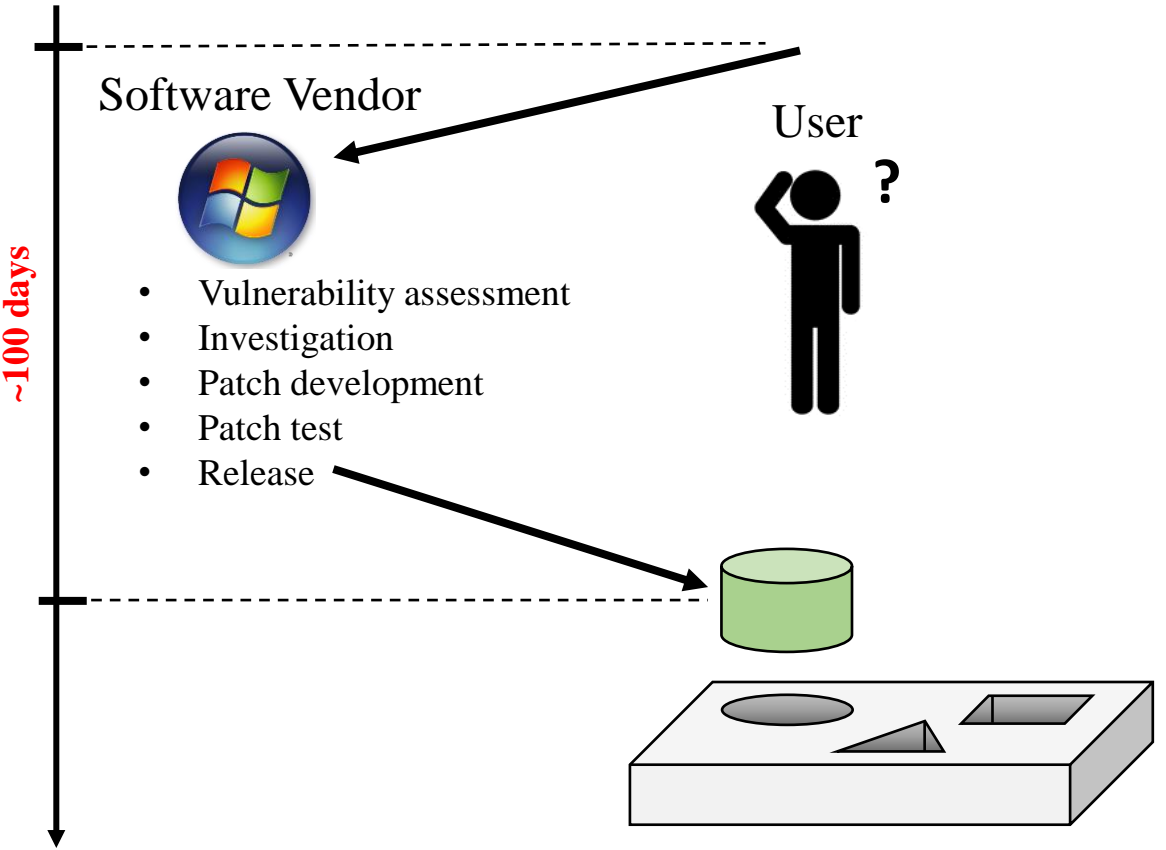
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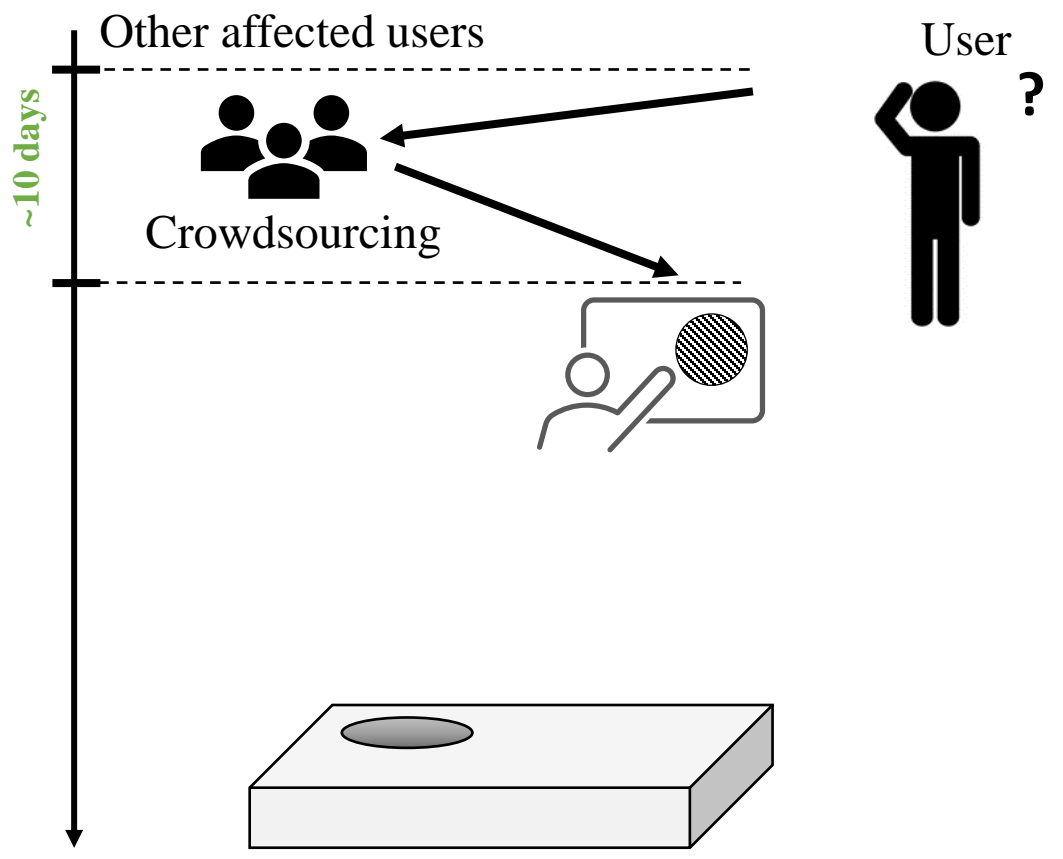
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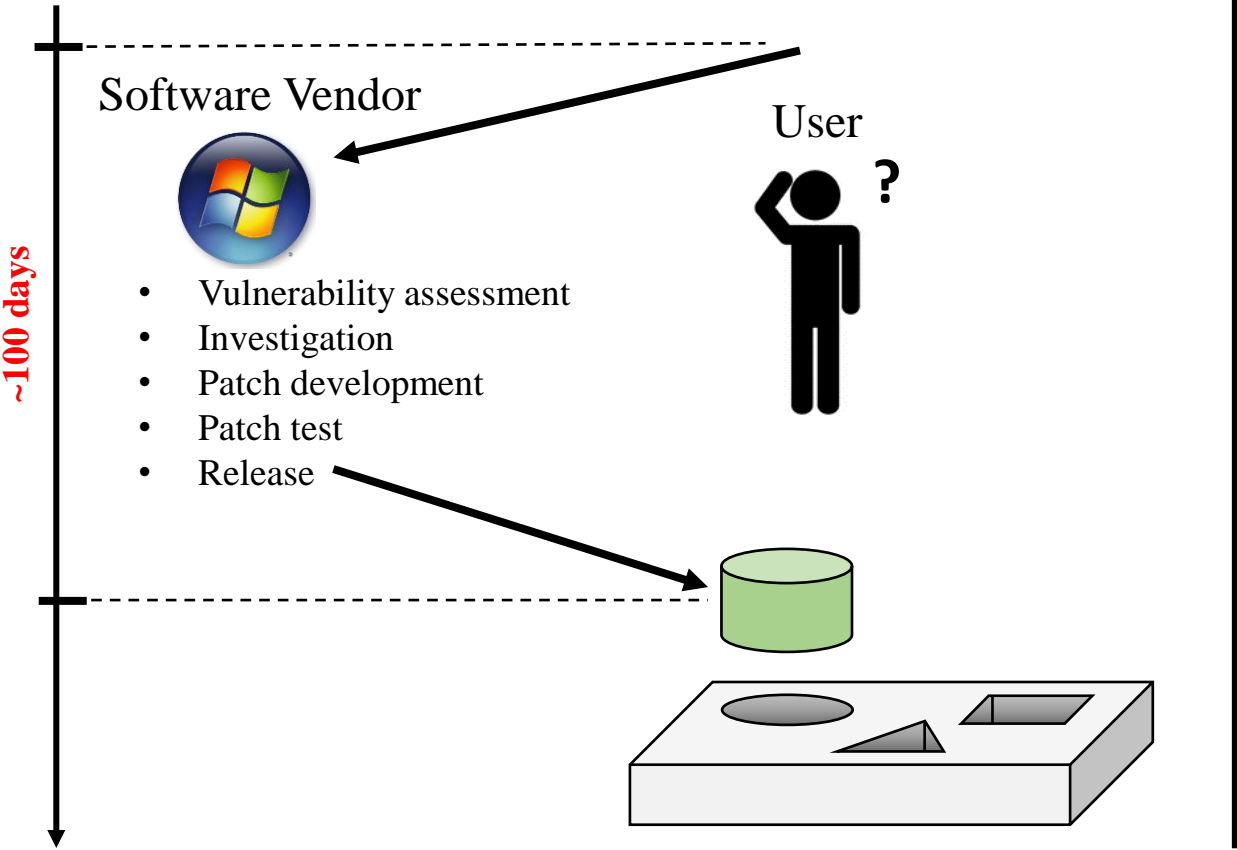
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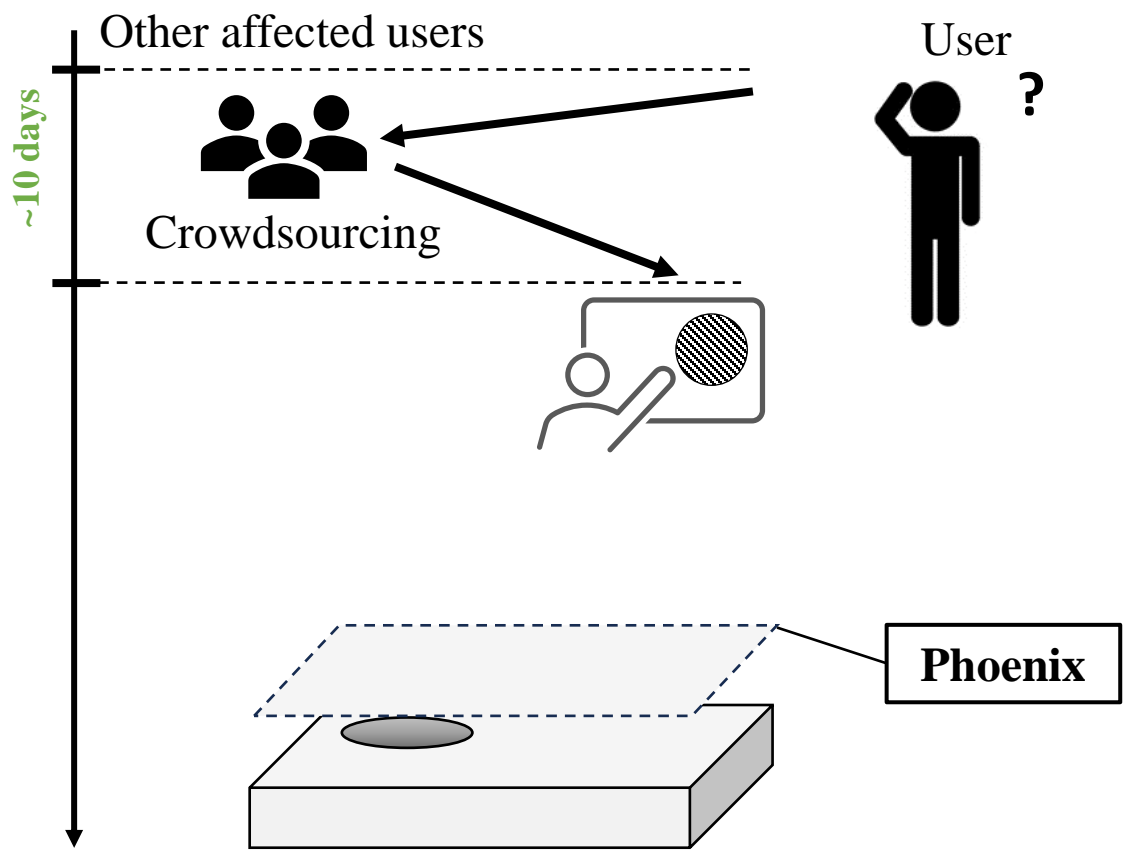
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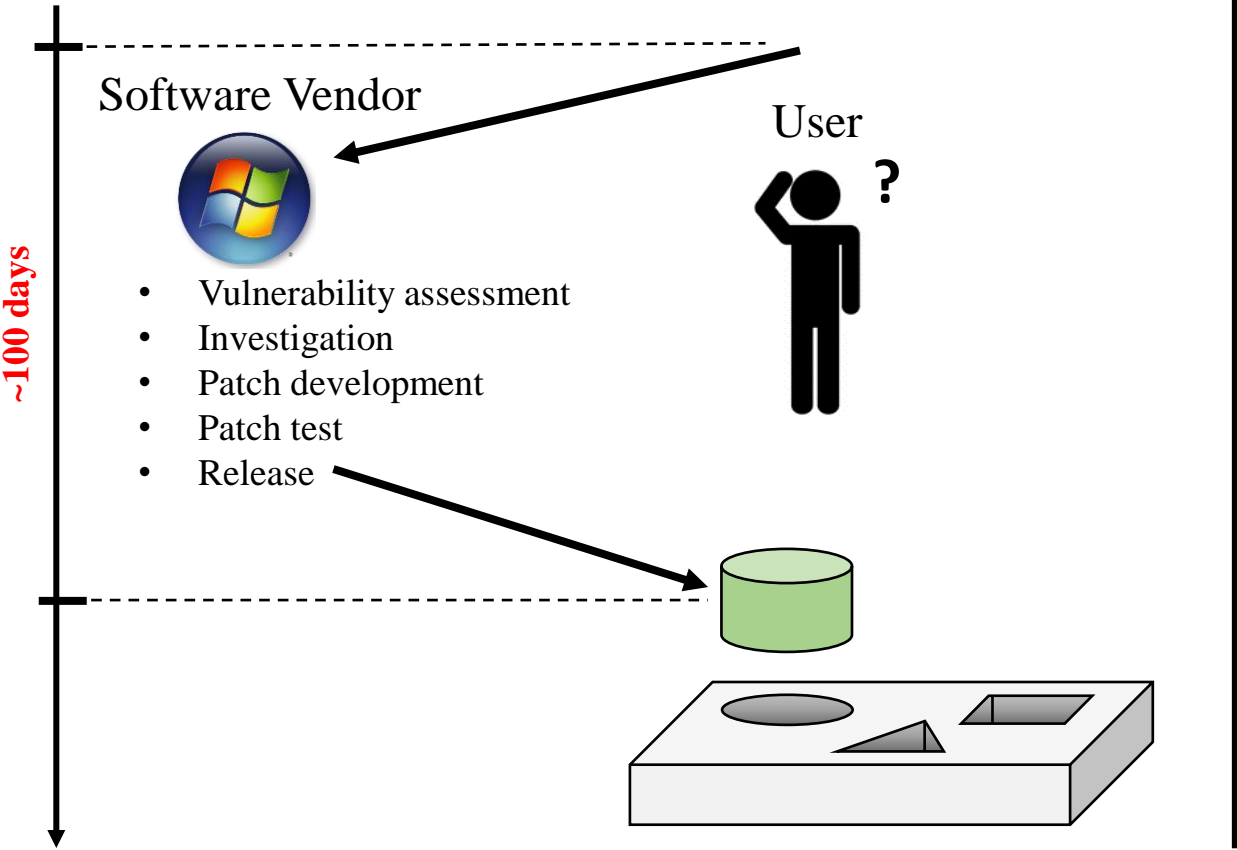
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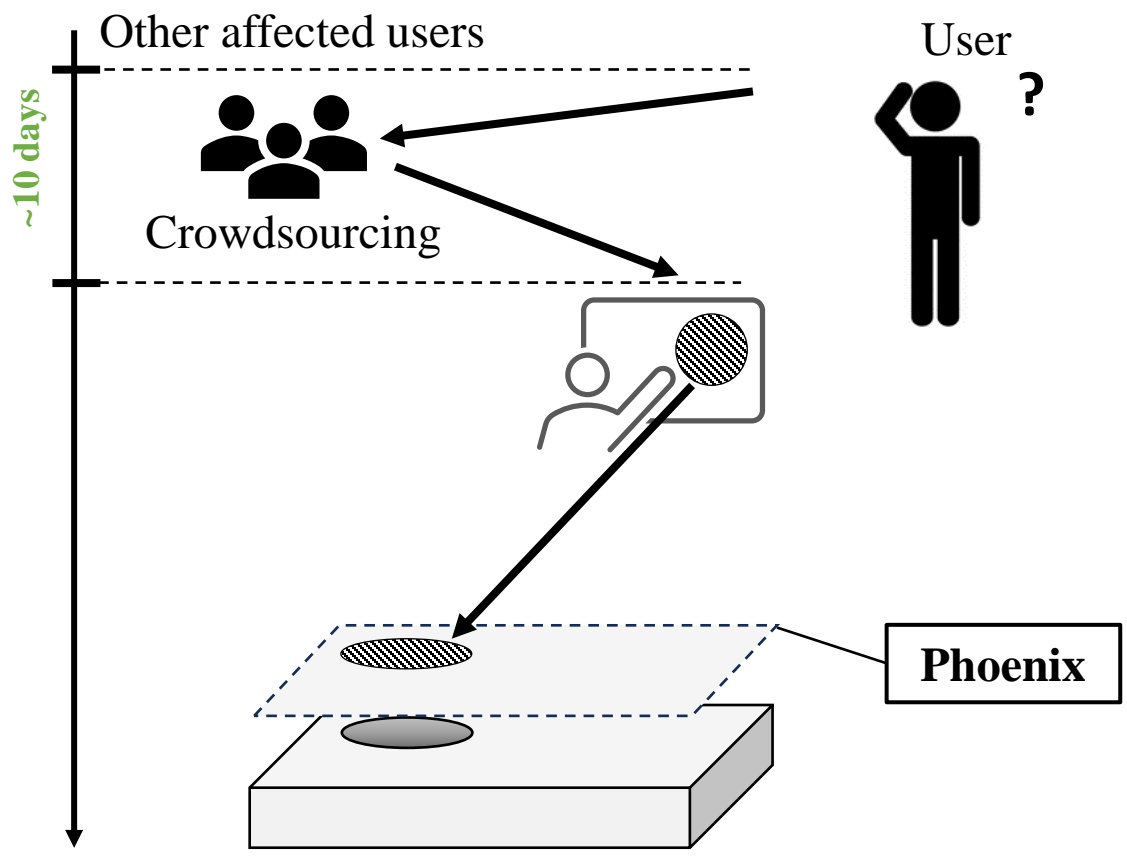
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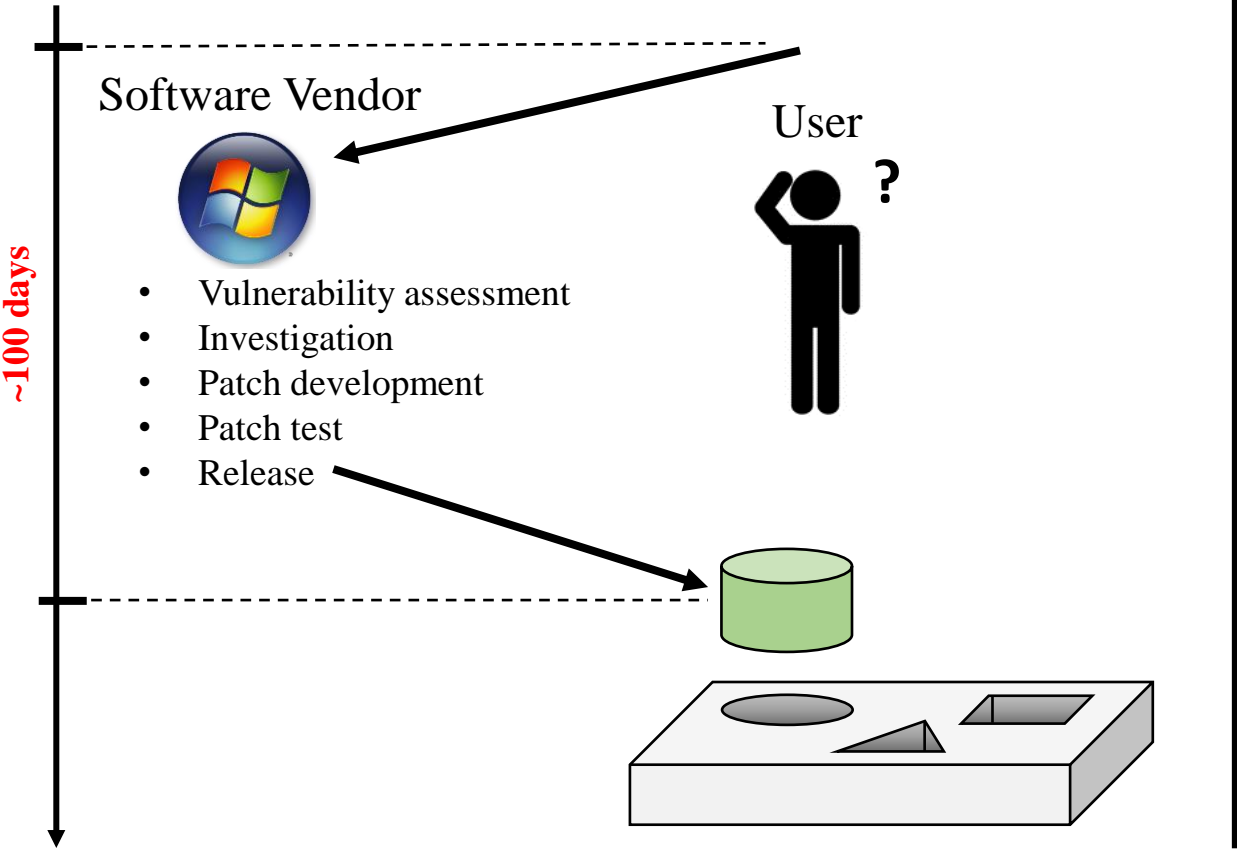
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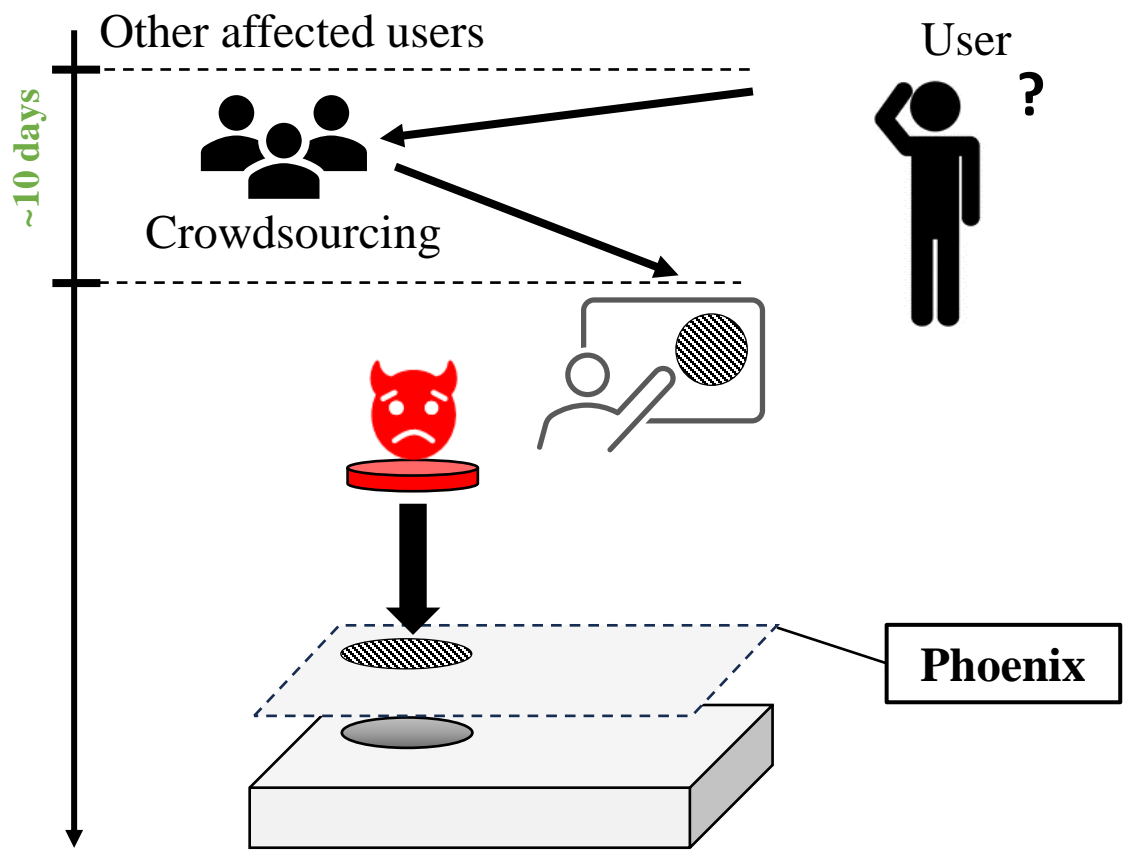
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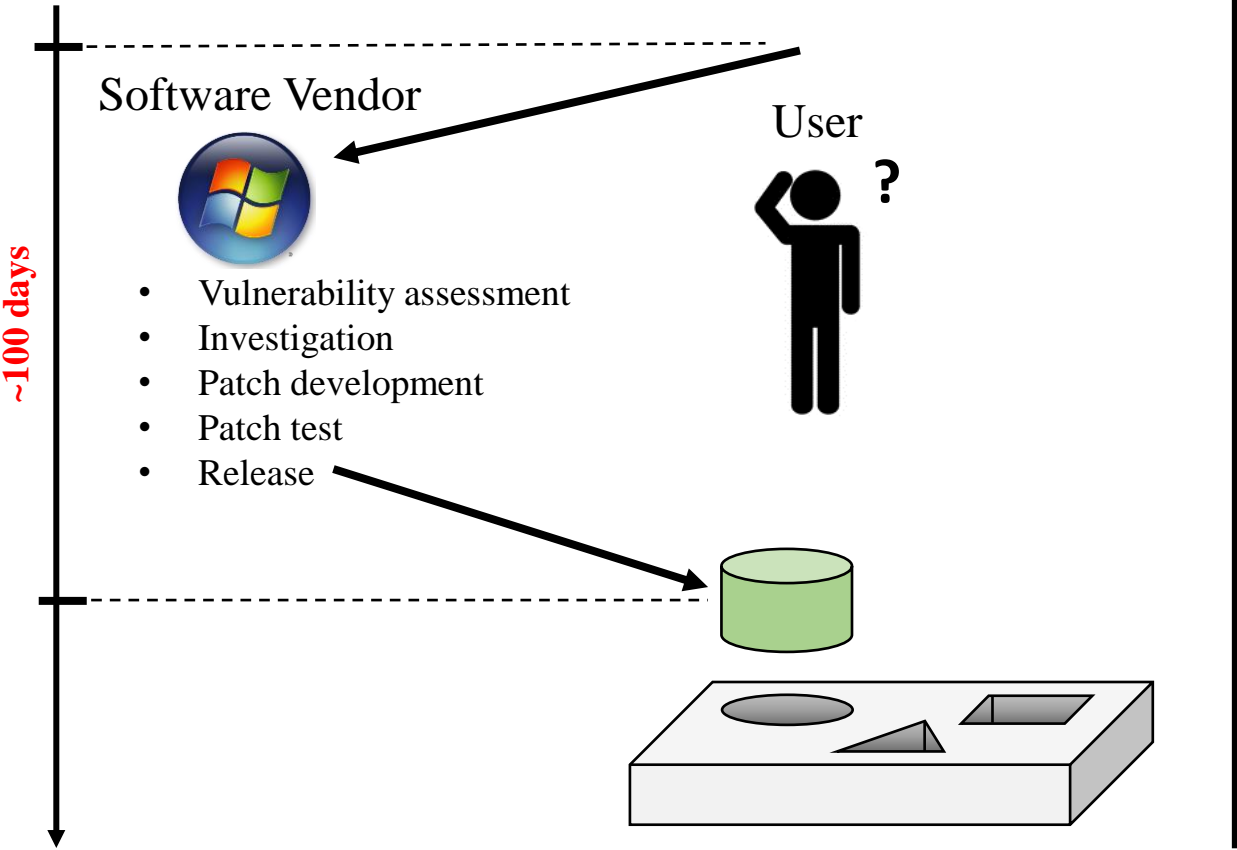
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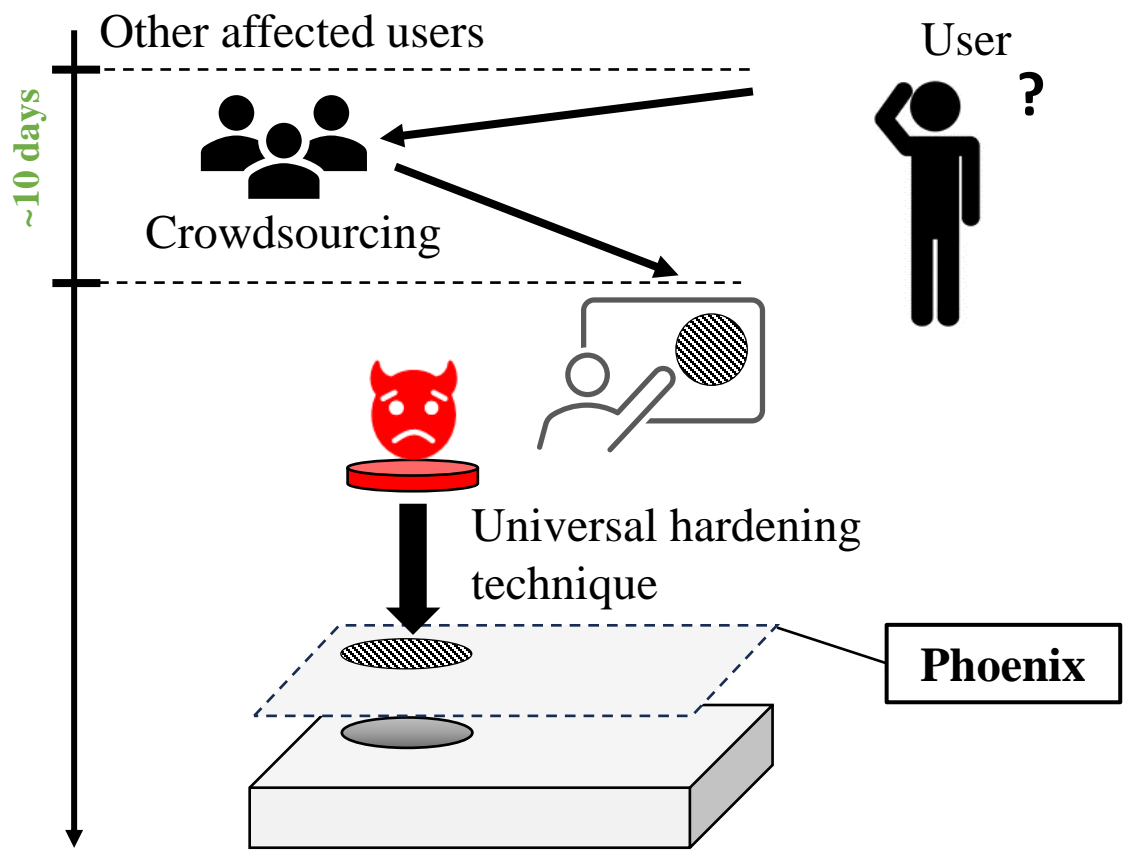
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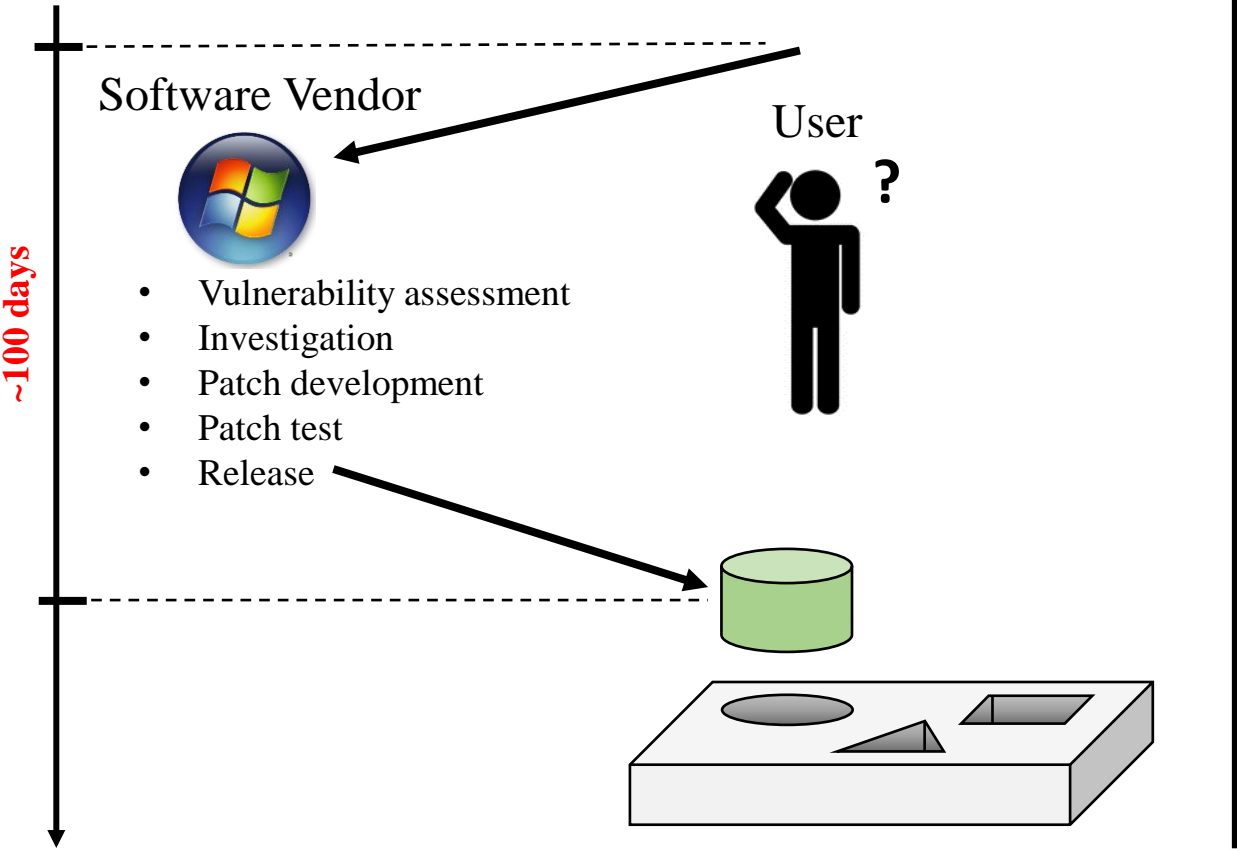
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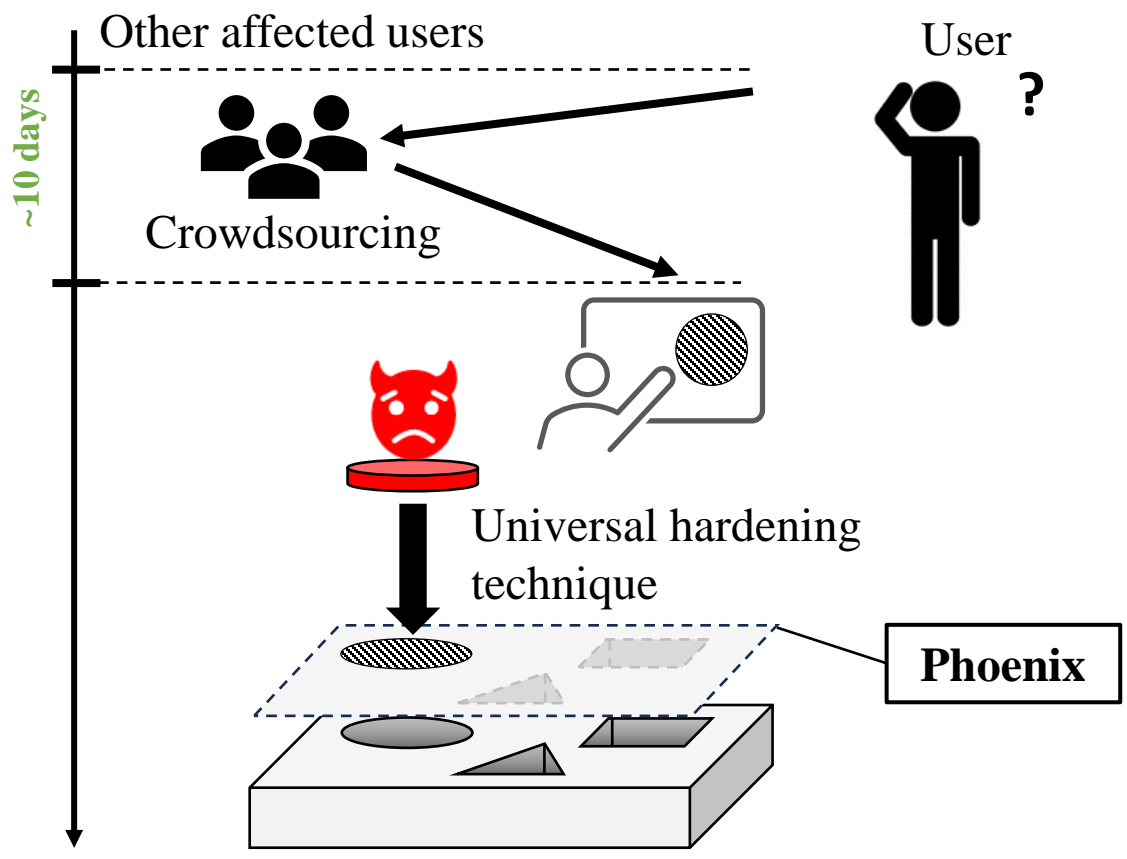
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Our approach to security patching



Forensic Analysis and Attack Detection

Existing works

CLARION

Provenance graph
collection for containers

Atlas/RapSheet

Provenance graph
analysis

Falco

Attack detection
and alert

Limitations

- Manual inspection and enforcement

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Container Hardening

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Container Hardening

Existing works

Confine/SysFilter/C2C

Static system call
filtering

SPEAKER

Phase-split filtering

Seccomp

System call
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Ptrace

Process
observation

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“Can we bridge the gap?”

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Dig to the root cause ...



Proactive Forensics

“Can we bridge the gap?”

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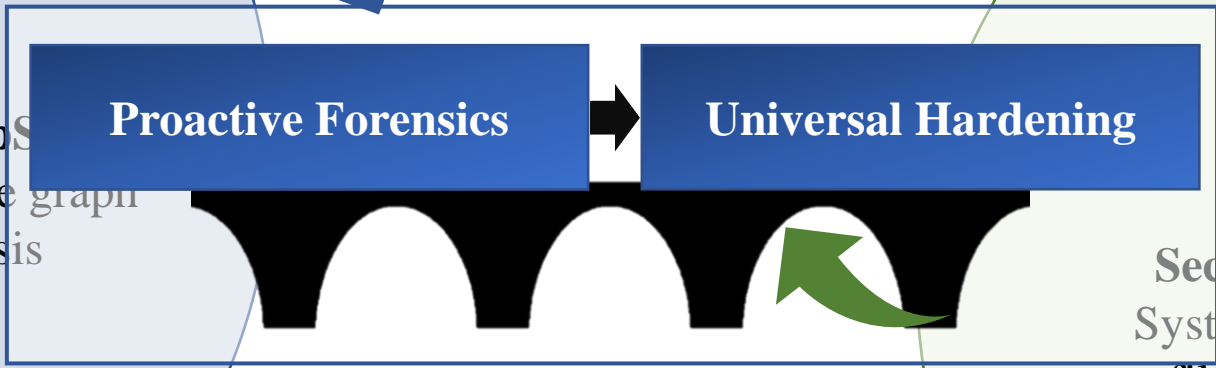
Attack detection and alert

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Dig to the root cause ...

Phoenix



... and fix it

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Limitations in Existing Solutions

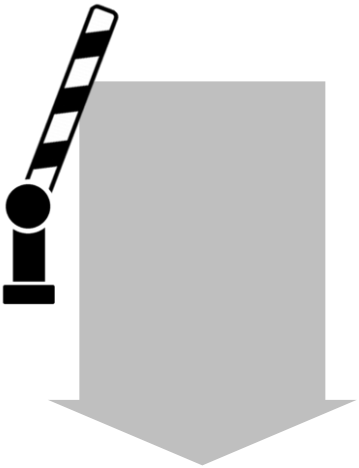
Limitations in Existing Solutions

Insecure

Block syscalls
unused by the
container



Seccomp



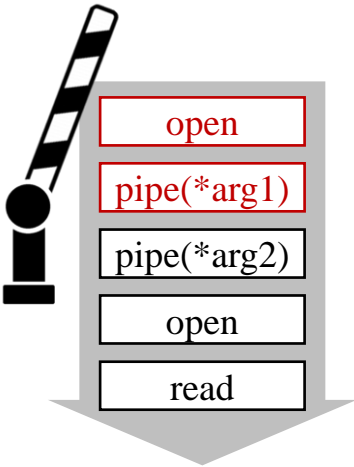
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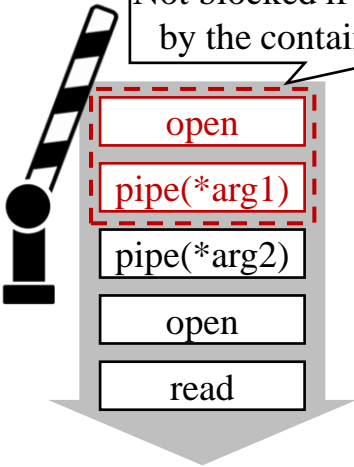
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Seccomp

Insecure

Not blocked if used
by the container



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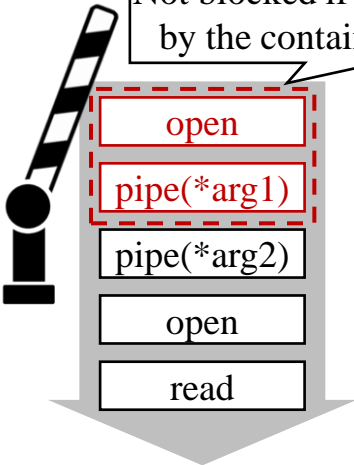
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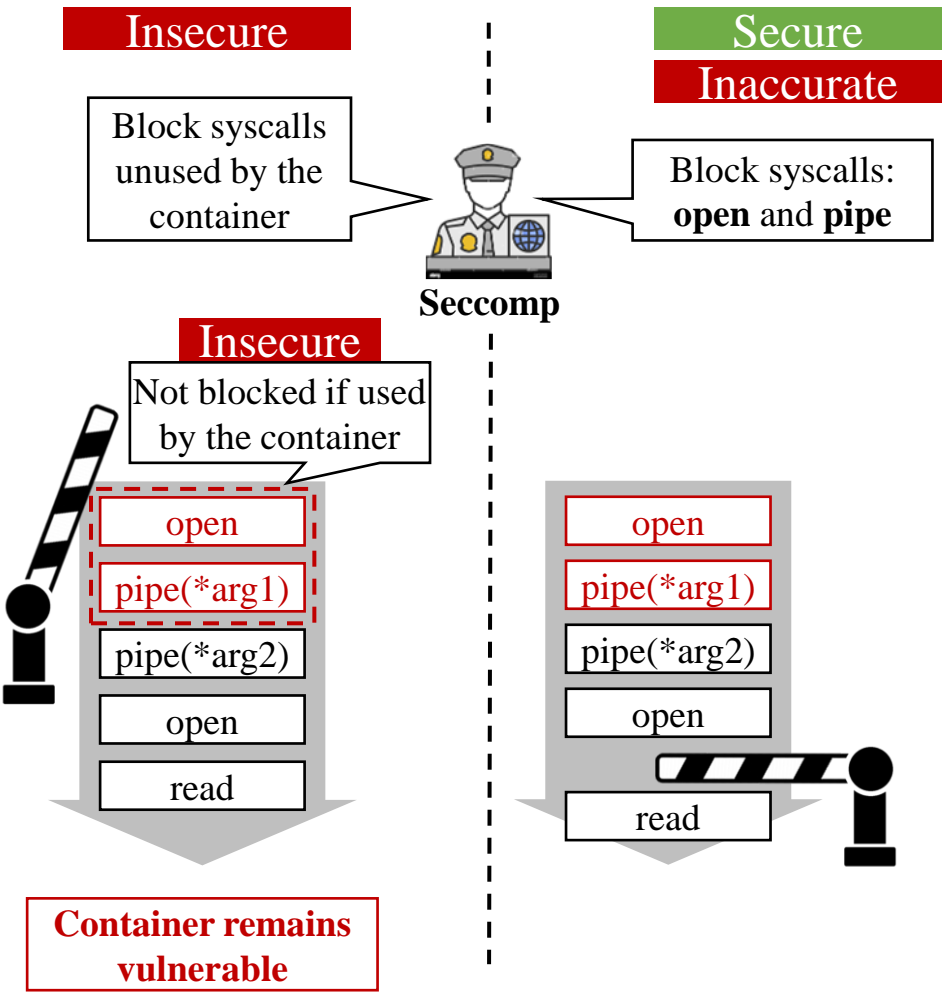
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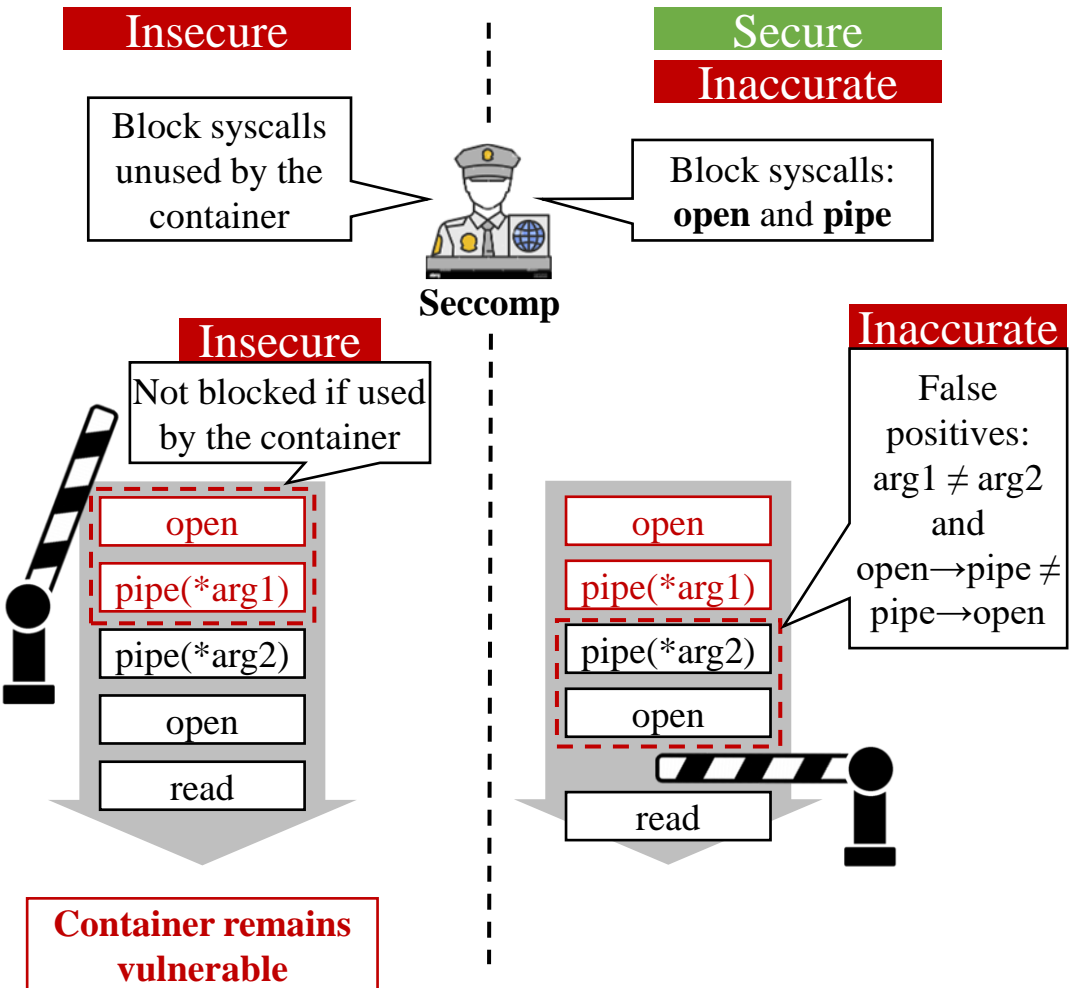


**Container remains
vulnerable**

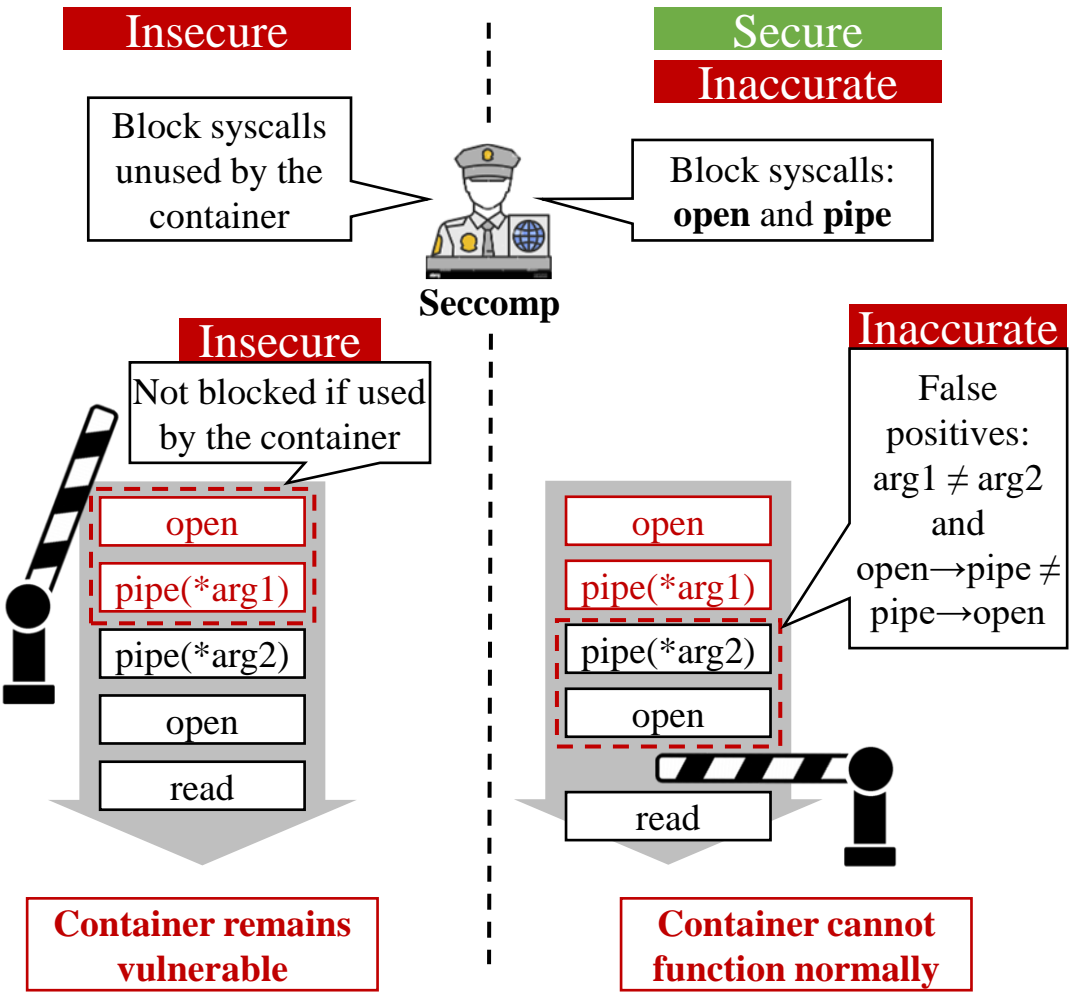
Limitations in Existing Solutions



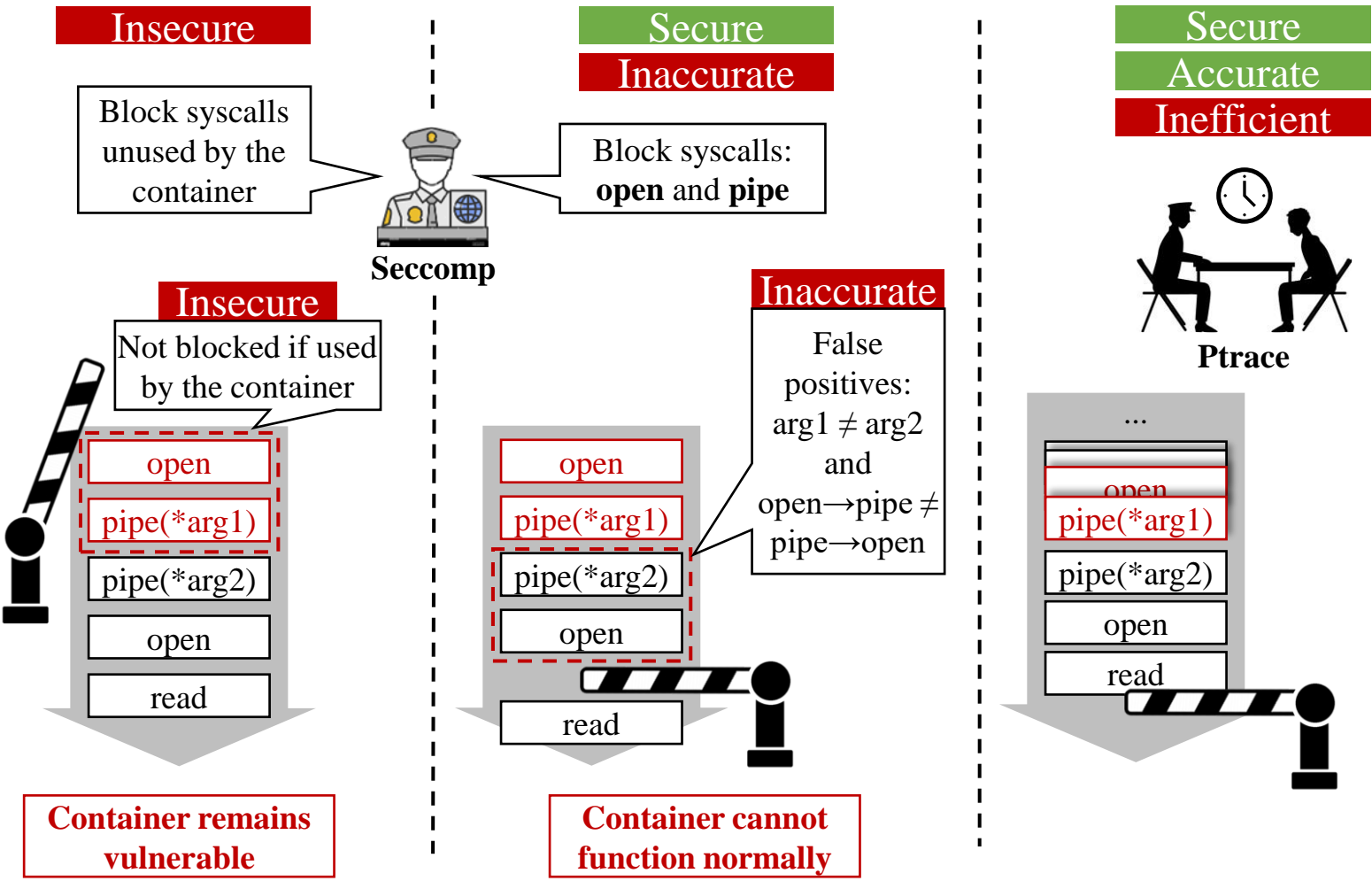
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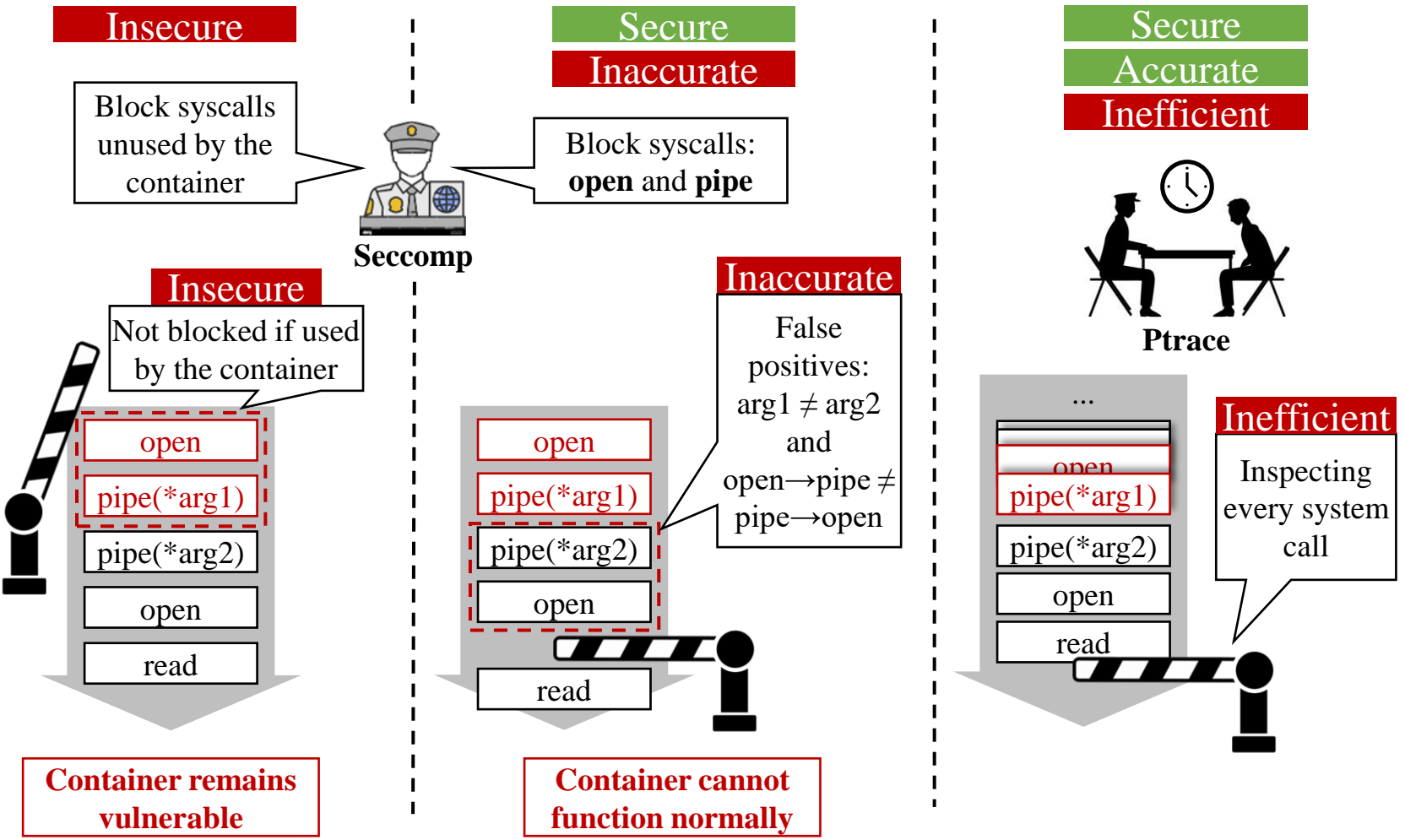
Limitations in Existing Solutions



Limitations in Existing Solutions



Limitations in Existing Solutions



Limitations in Existing Solutions

Insecure

Block syscalls unused by the container



Seccomp

Secure

Inaccurate

Block syscalls: **open** and **pipe**

Insecure

Not blocked if used by the container

Inaccurate

False positives:
arg1 ≠ arg2
and
open → pipe ≠
pipe → open

Secure

Accurate

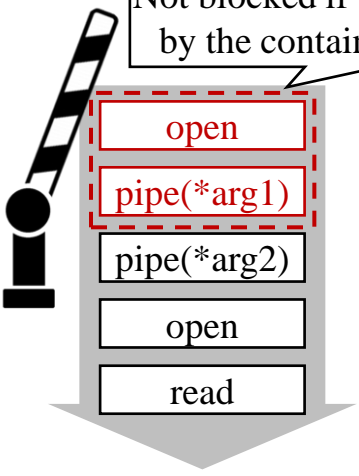
Inefficient



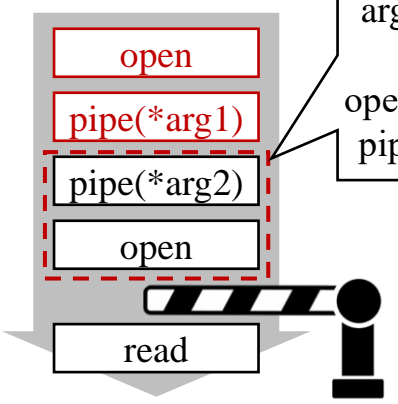
Ptrace

Inefficient

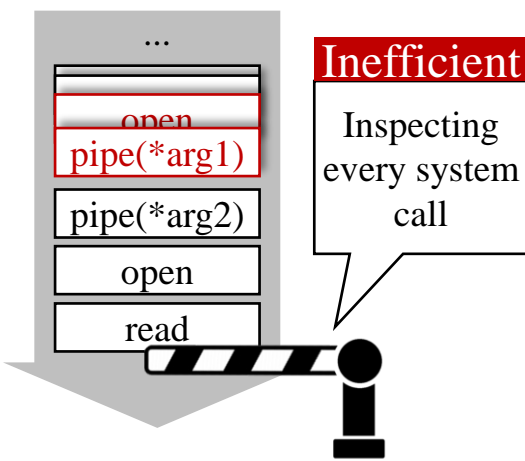
Inspecting every system call



Container remains vulnerable



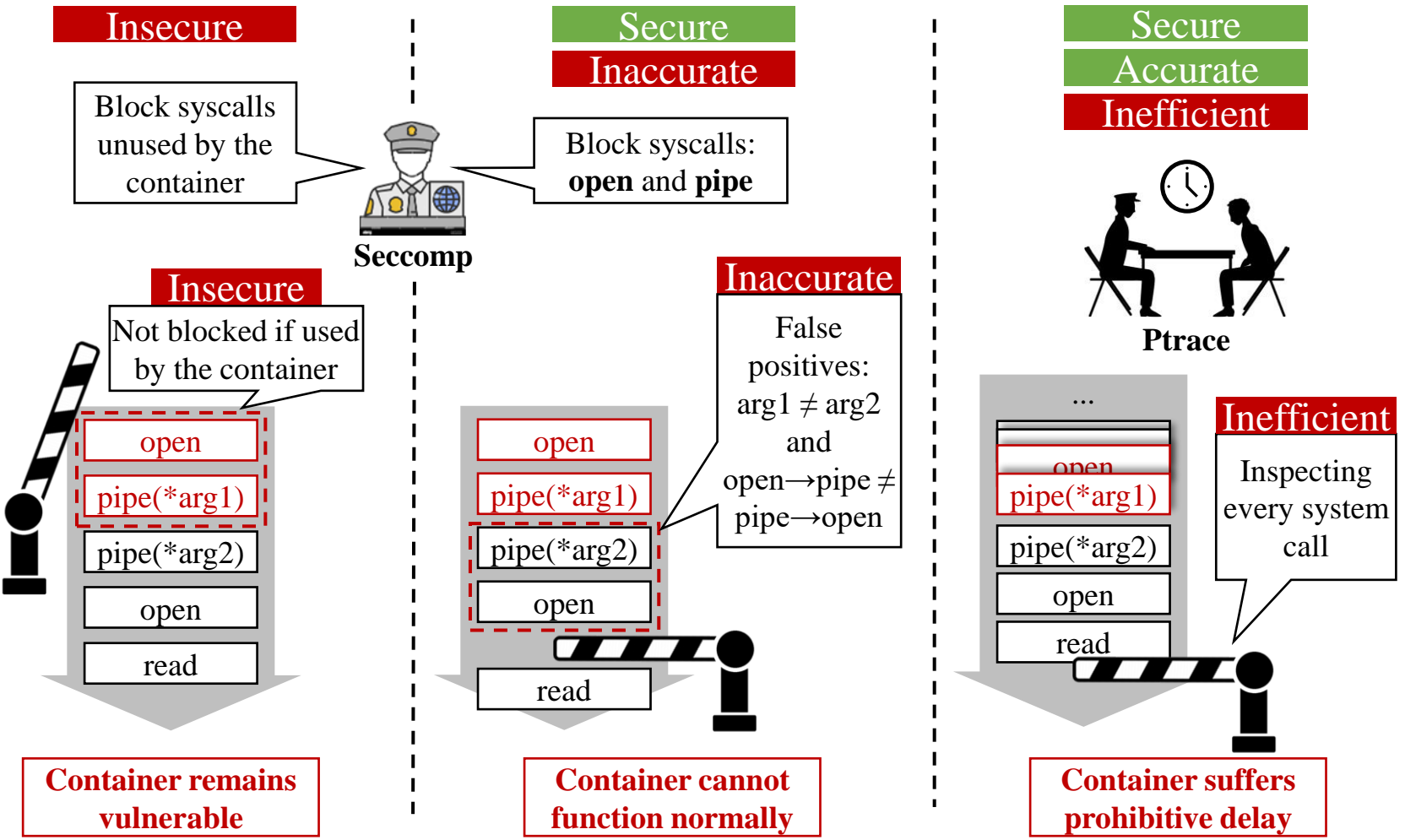
Container cannot function normally



Container suffers prohibitive delay

Key Ideas

Limitations in Existing Solutions

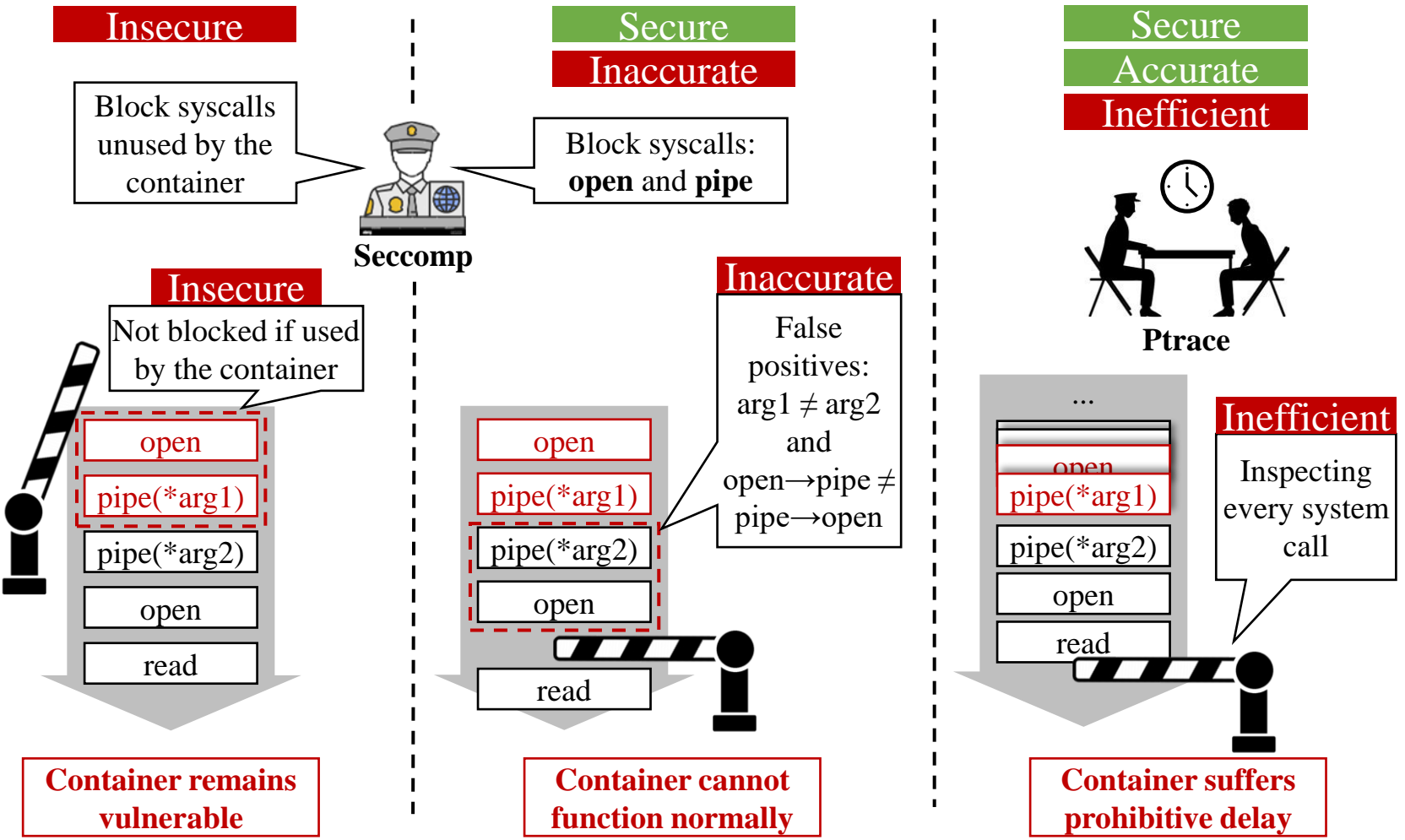


Our Solution: *Phoenix*



Key Ideas

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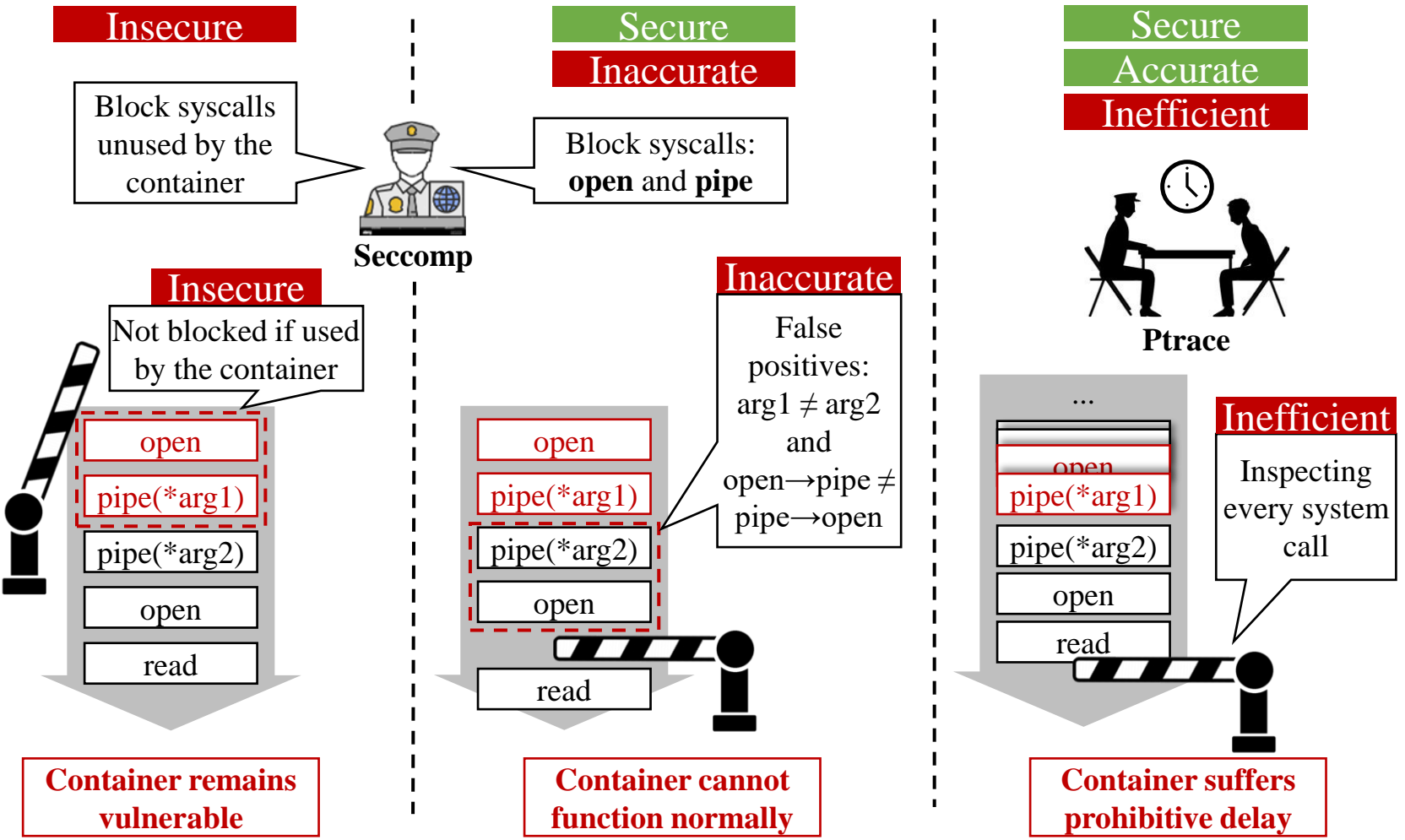


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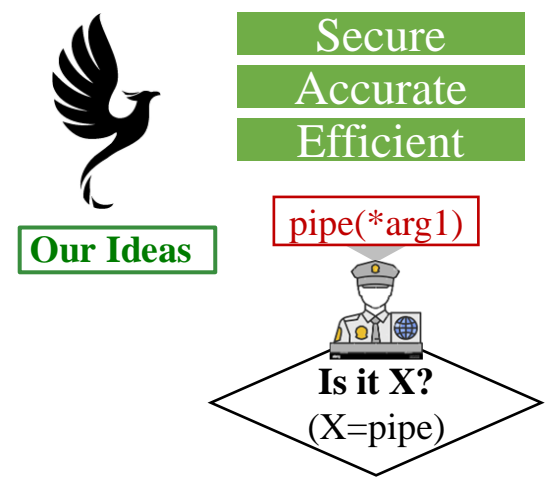


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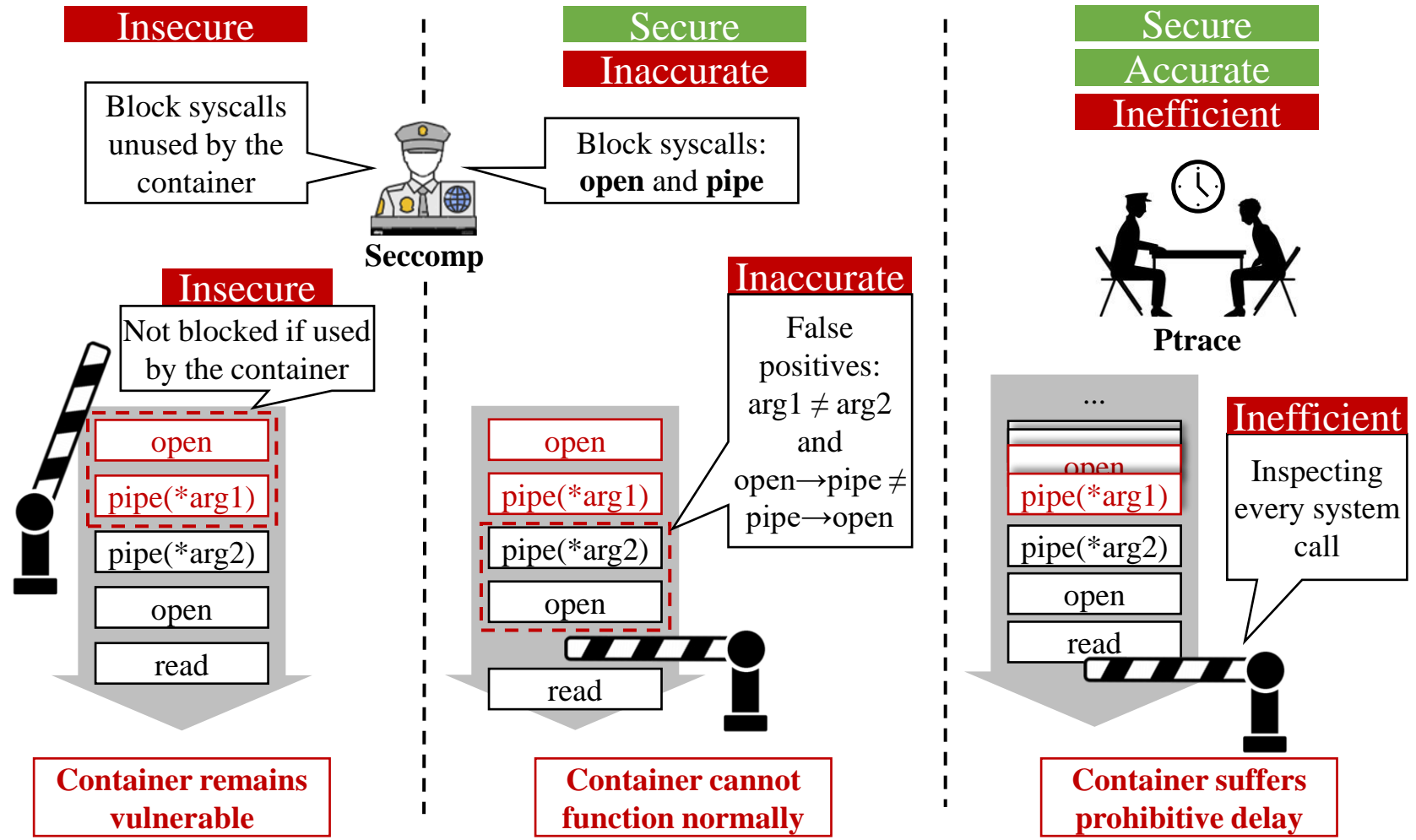
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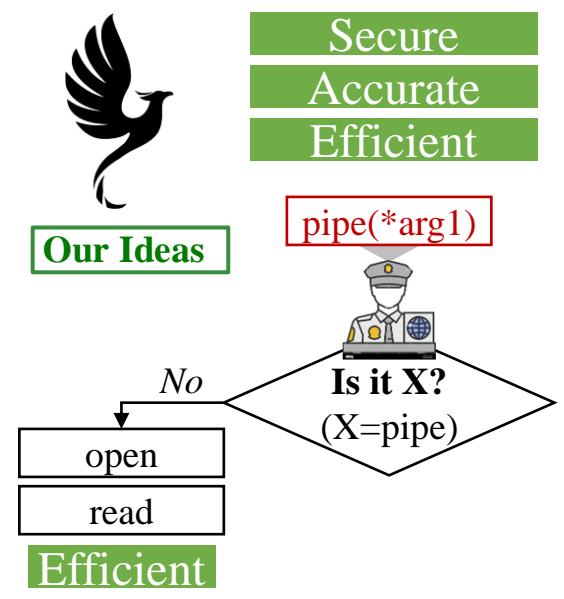
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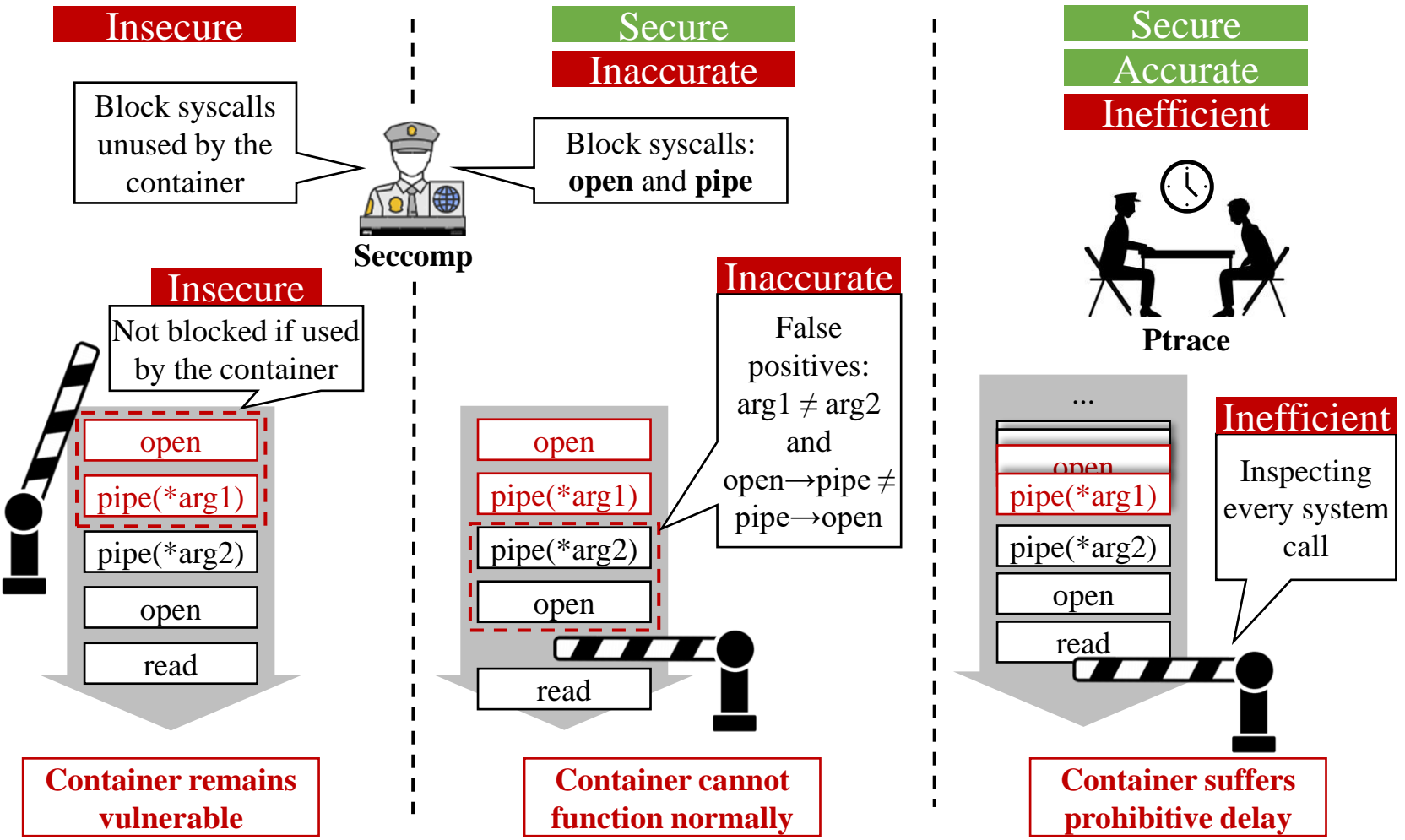


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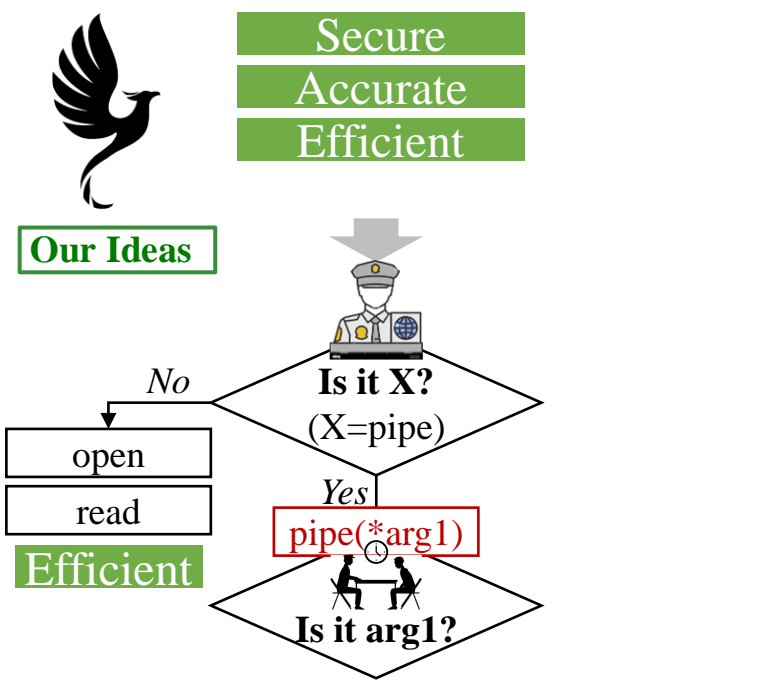


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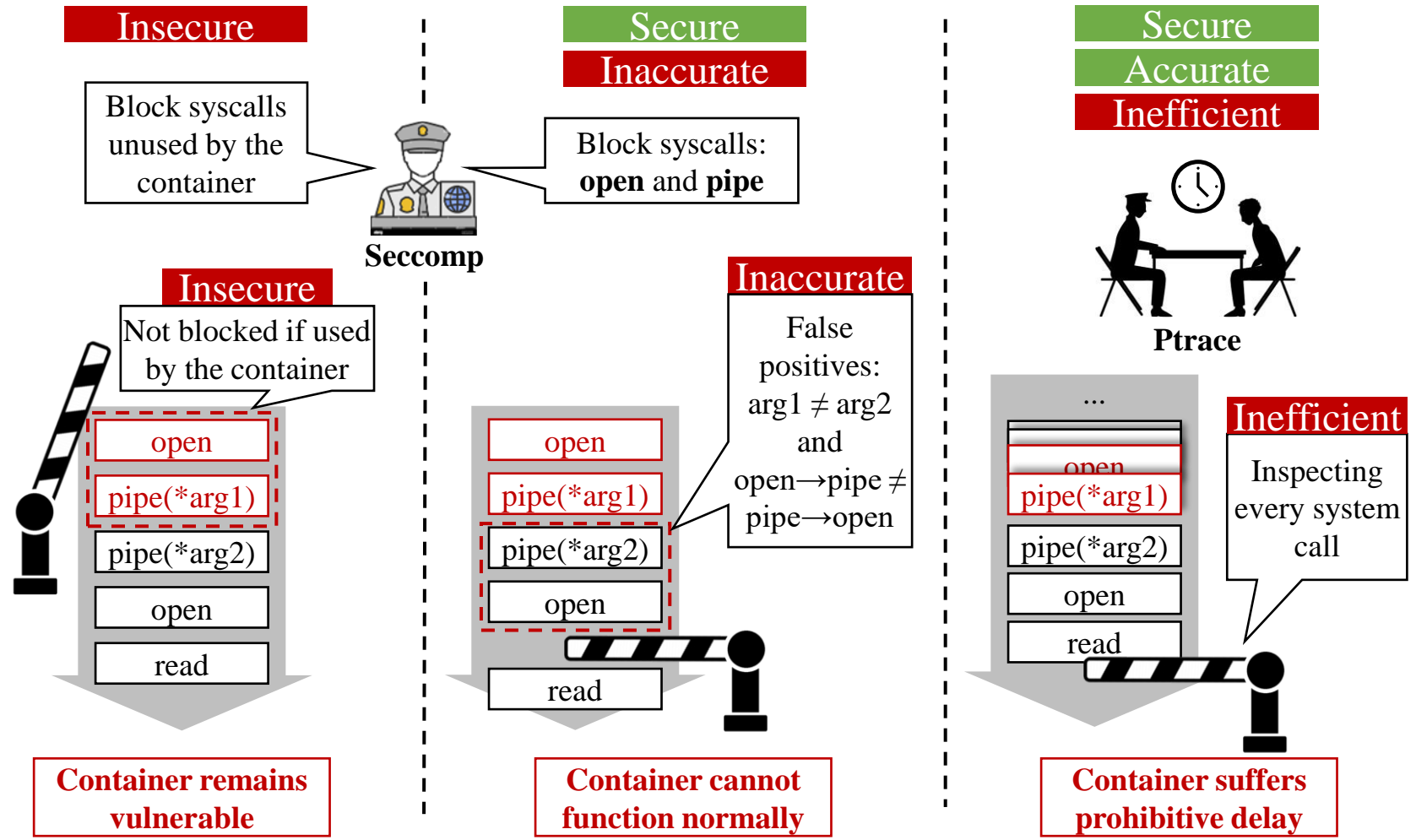
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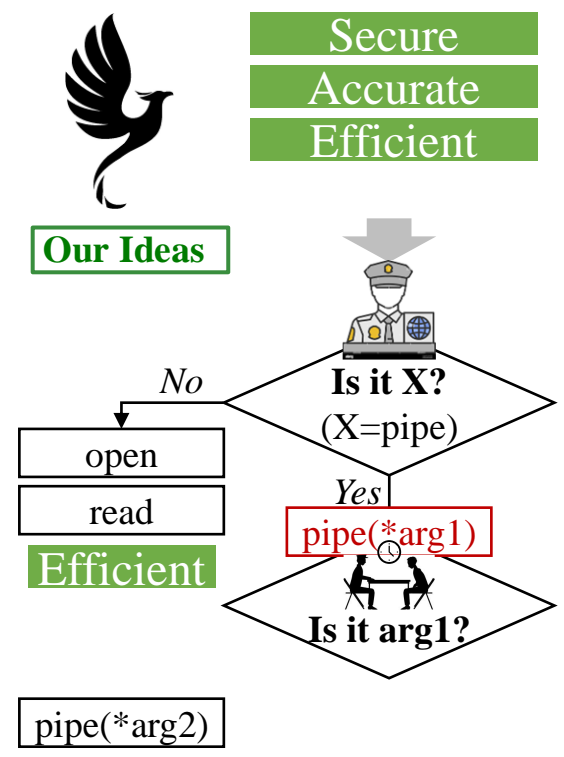
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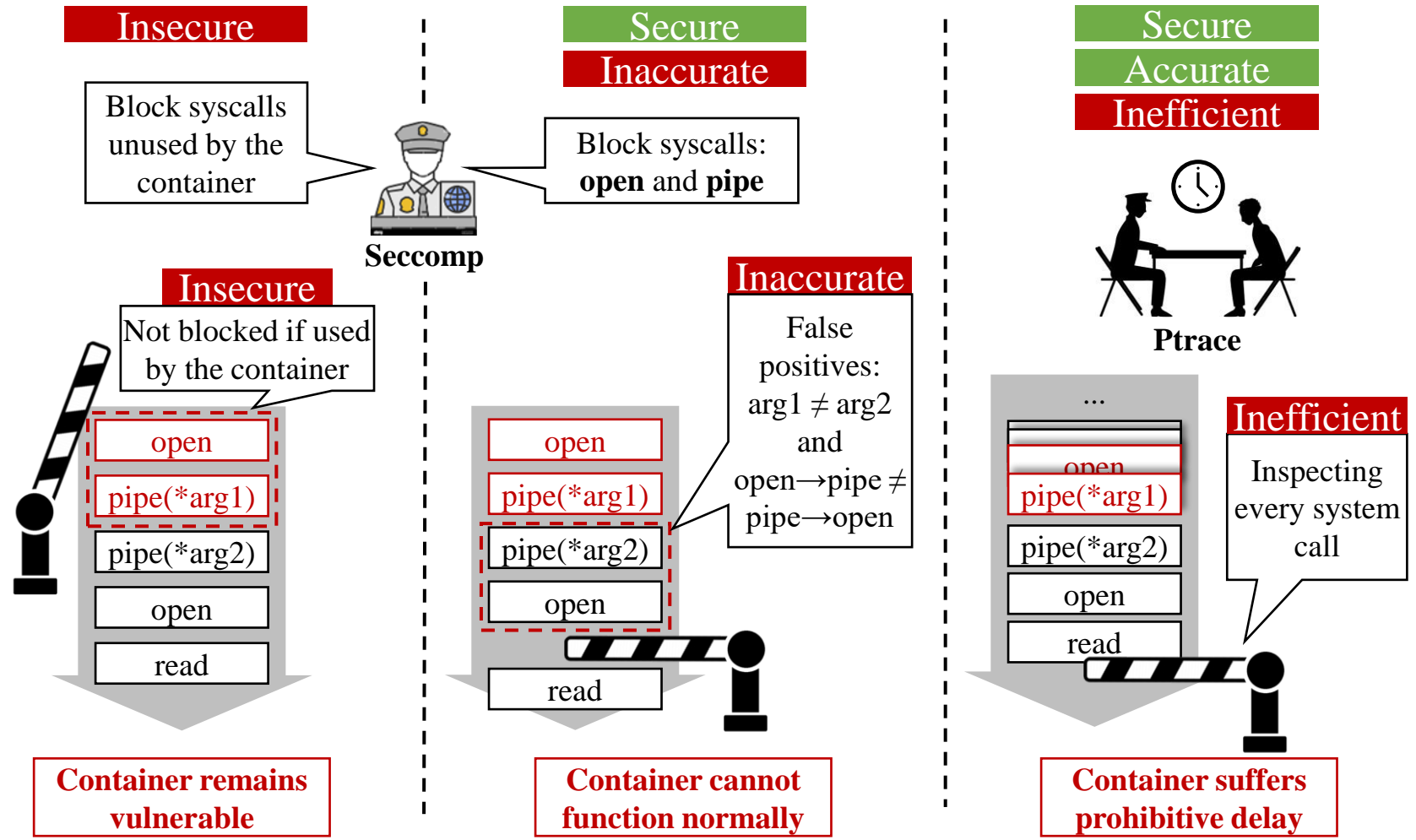
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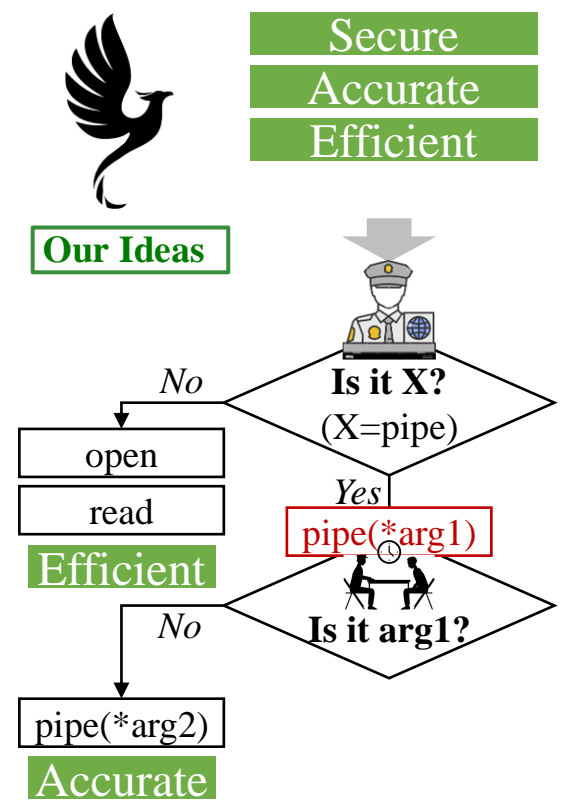
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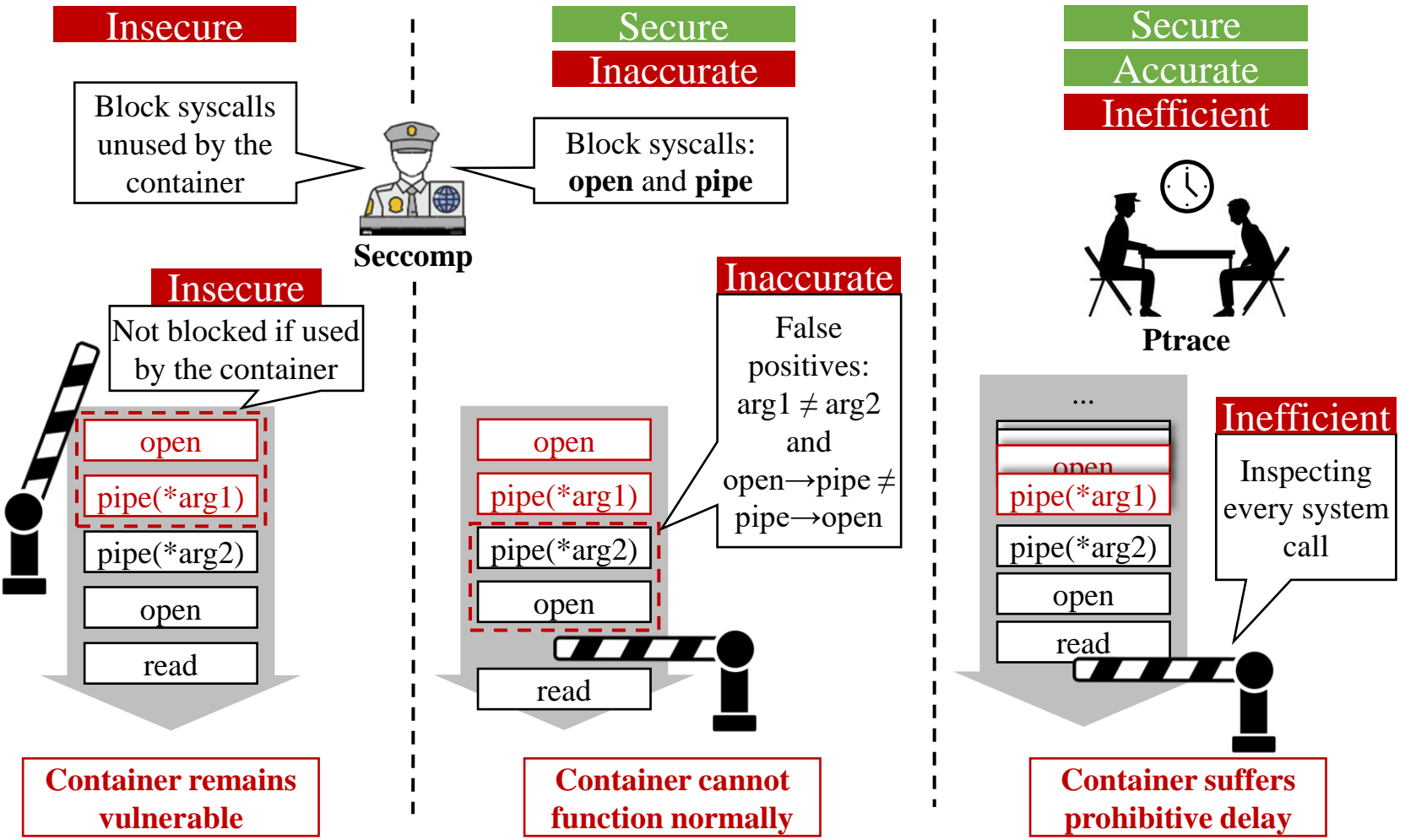


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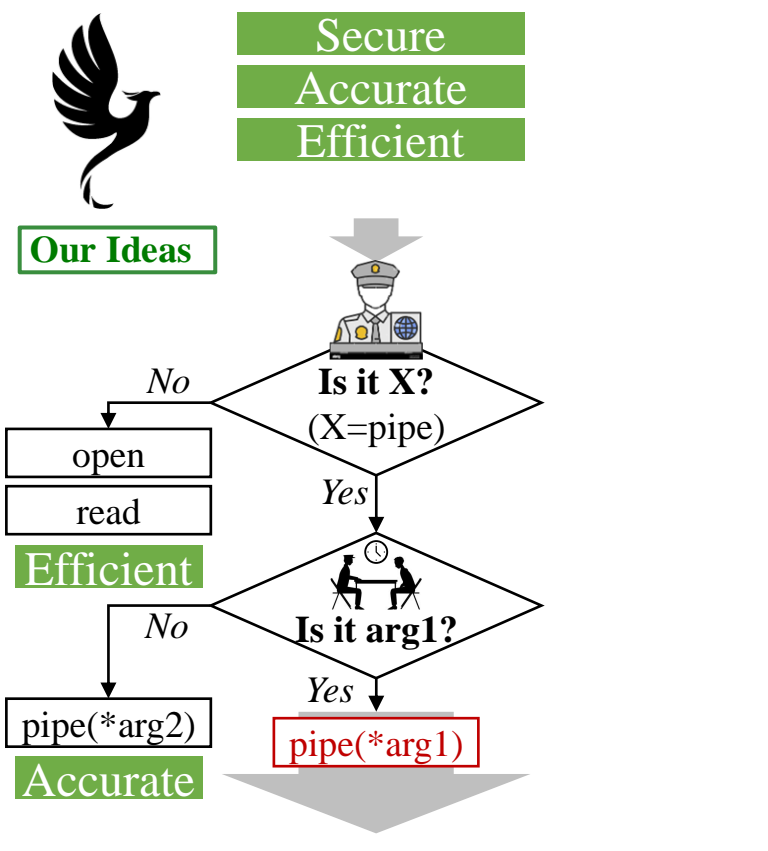


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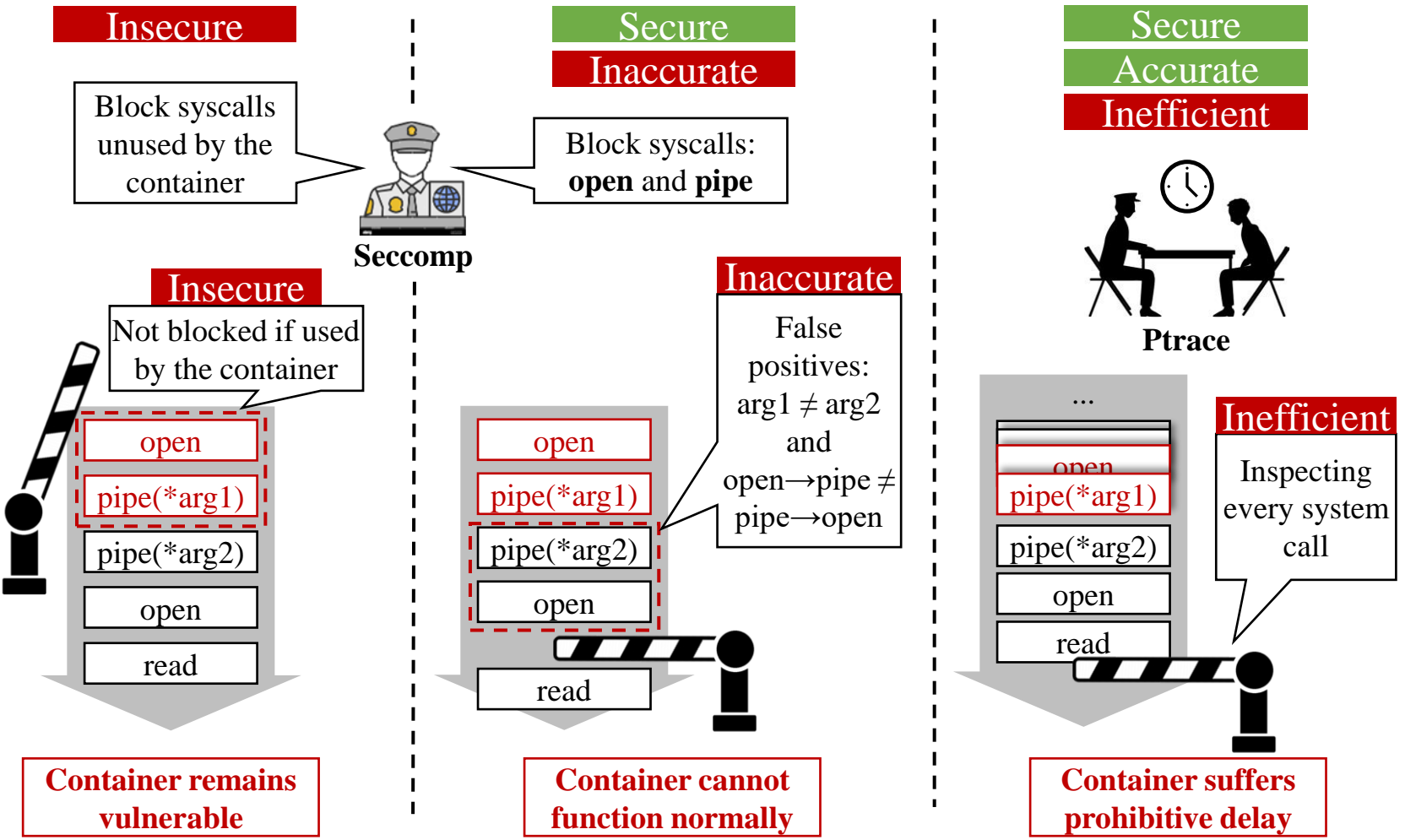


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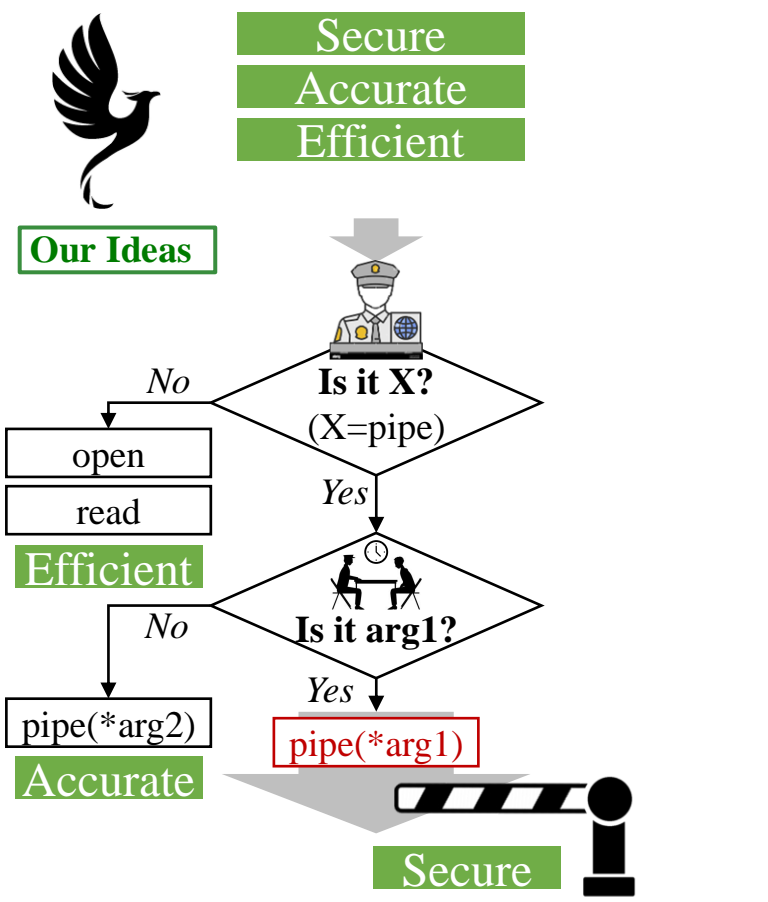


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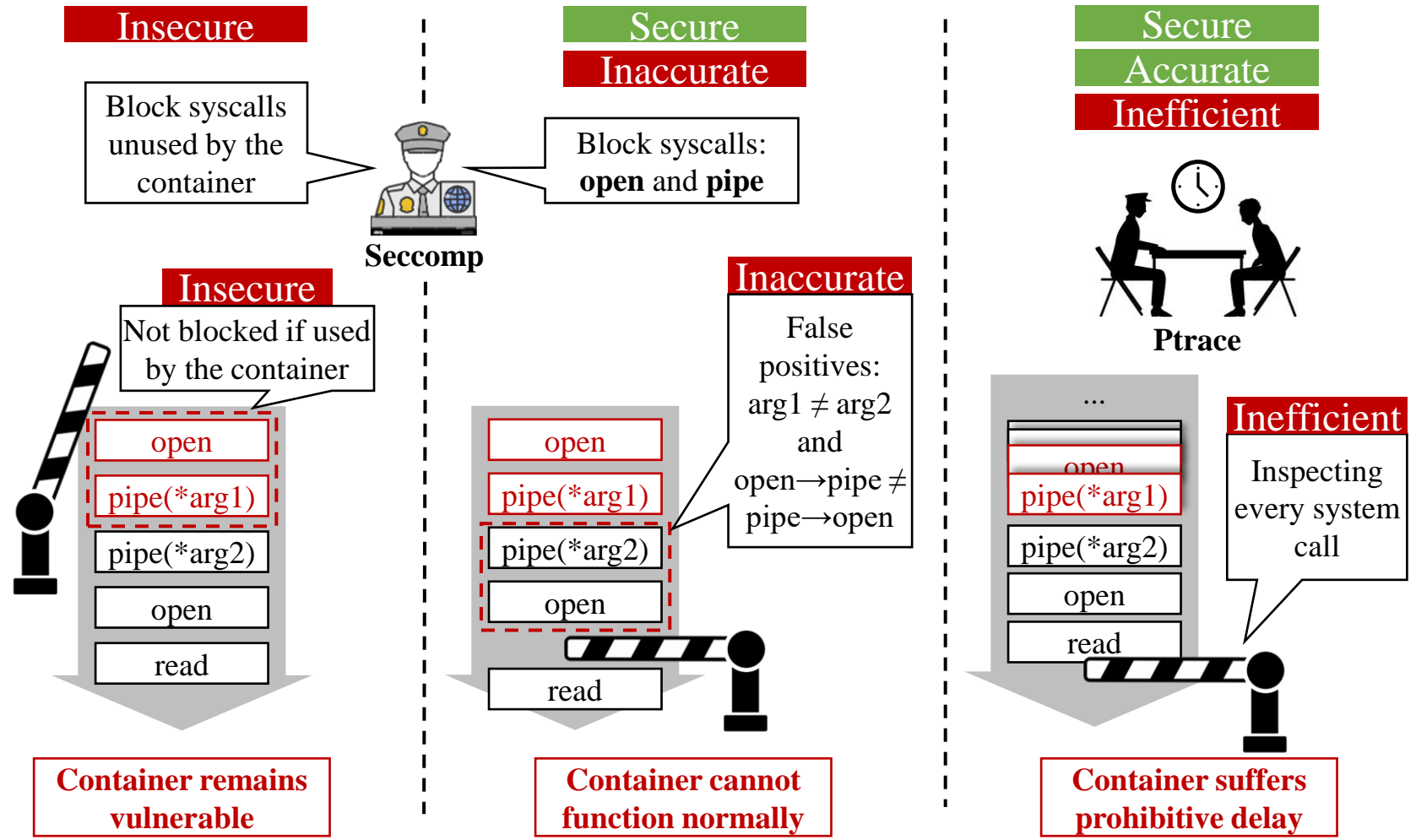
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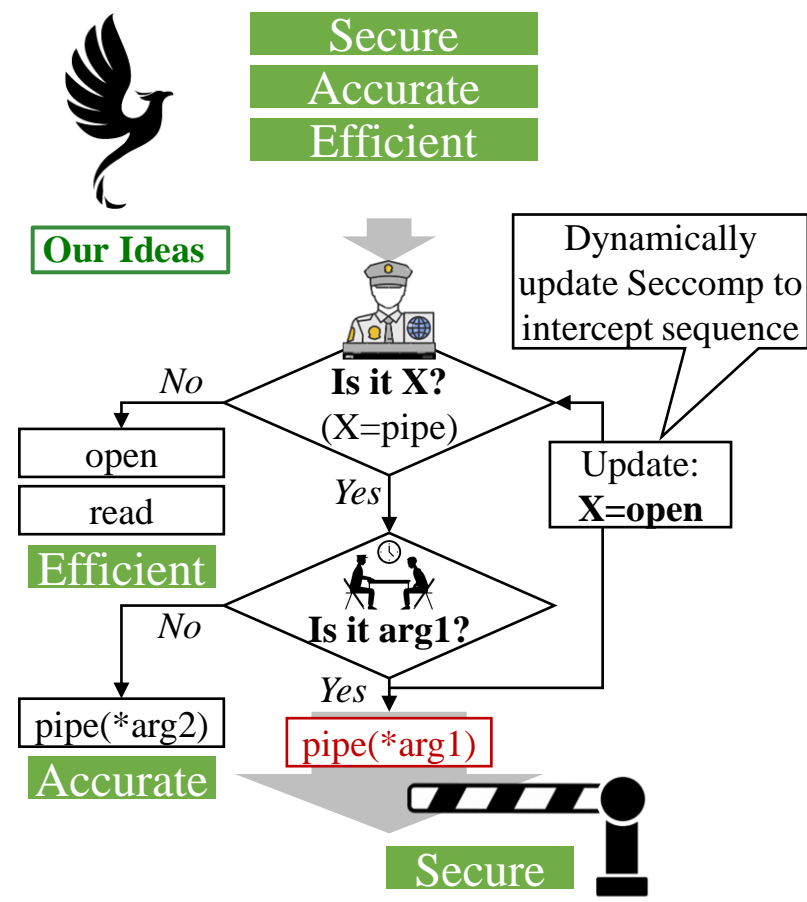
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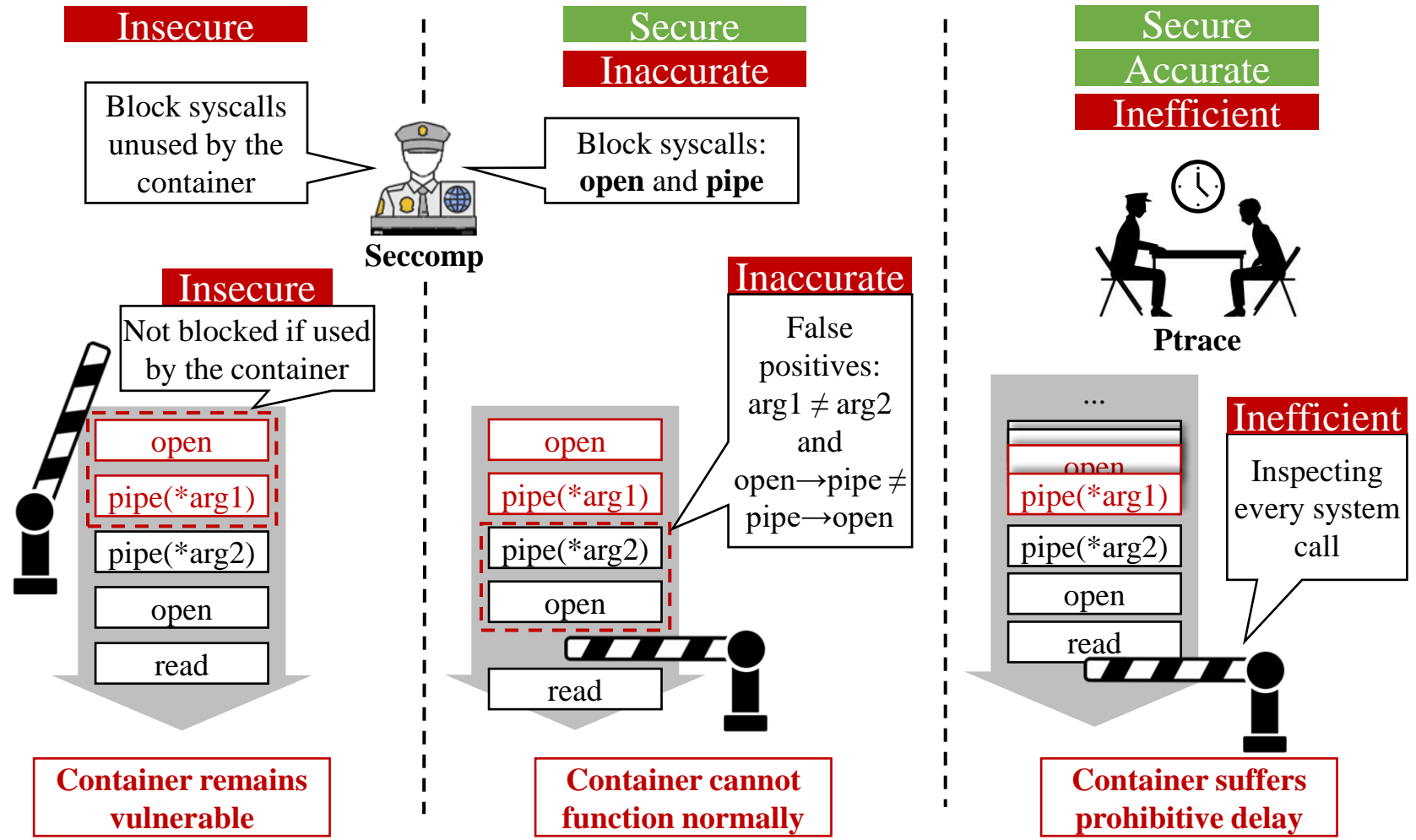
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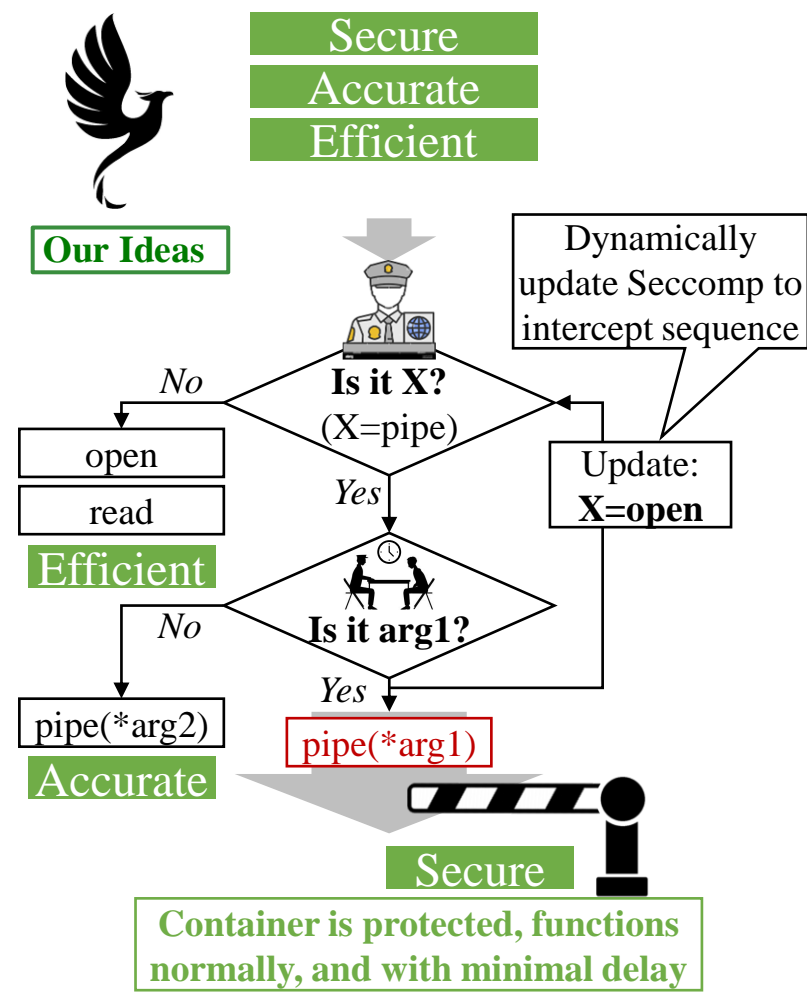
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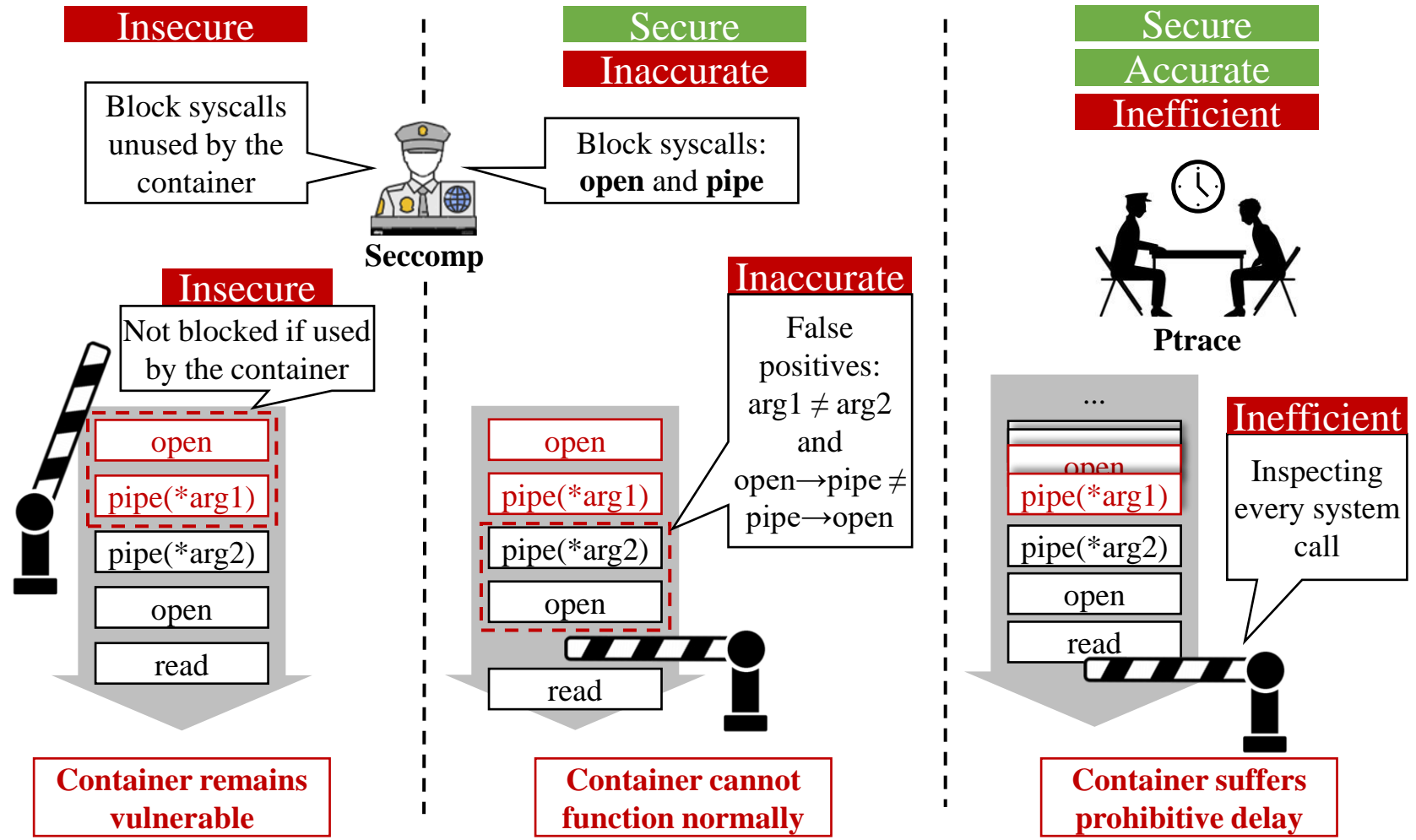
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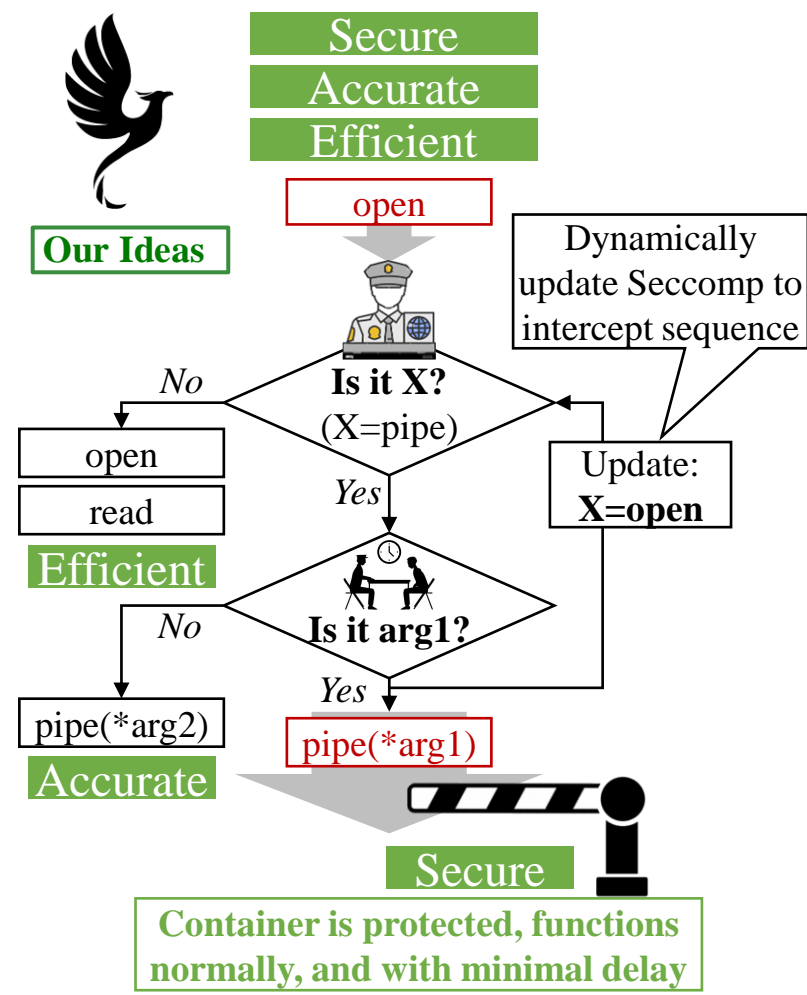
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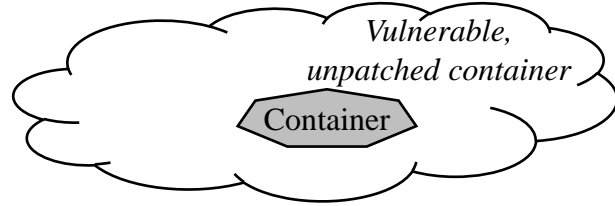


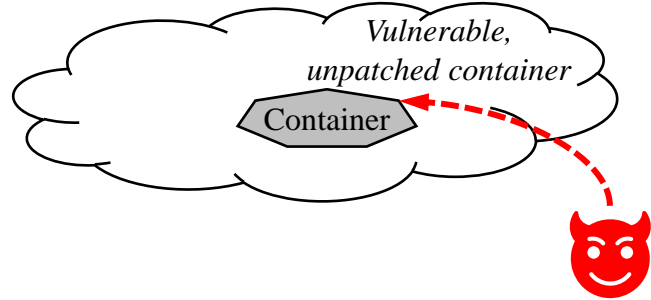
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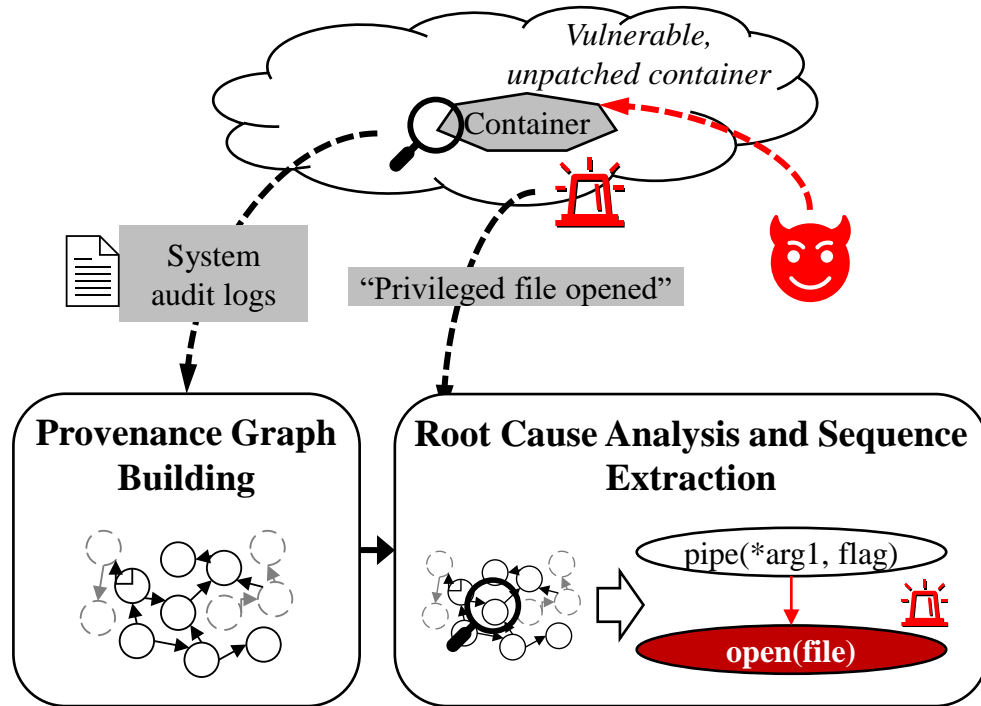


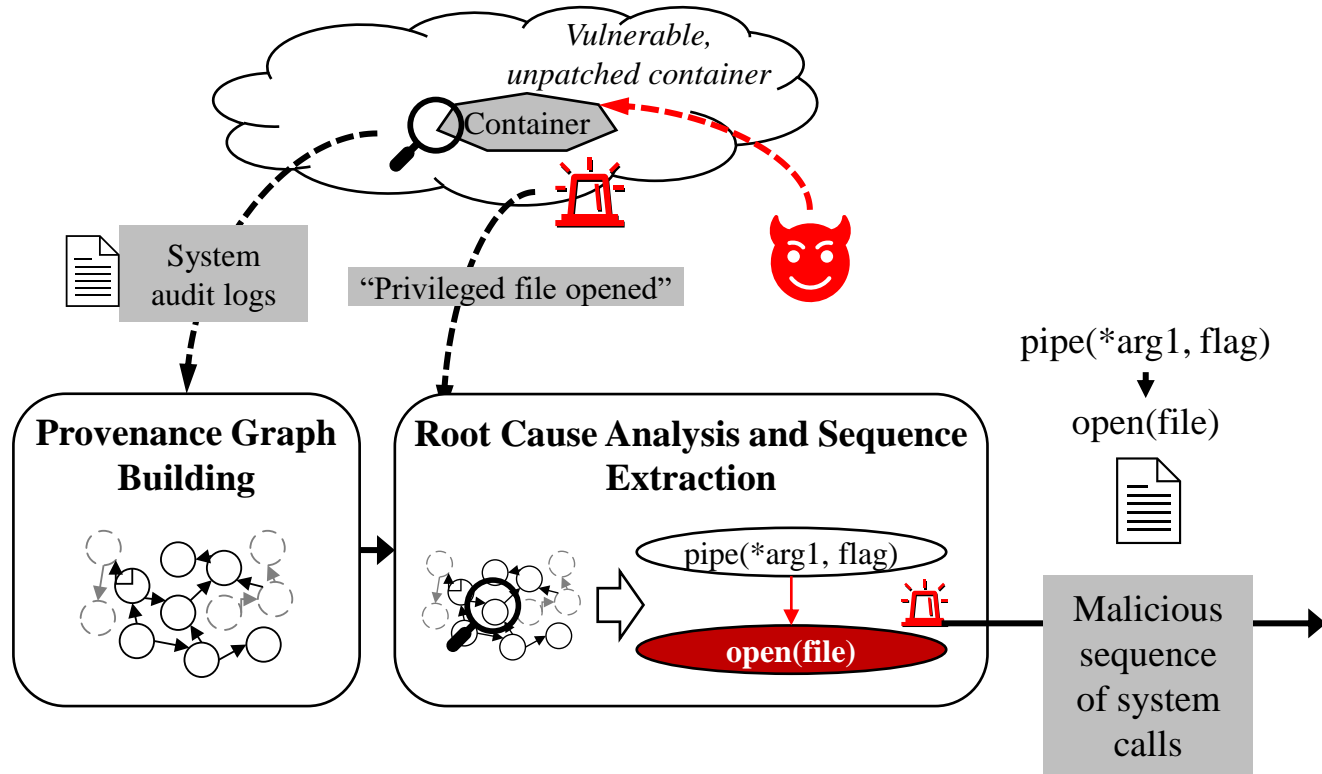
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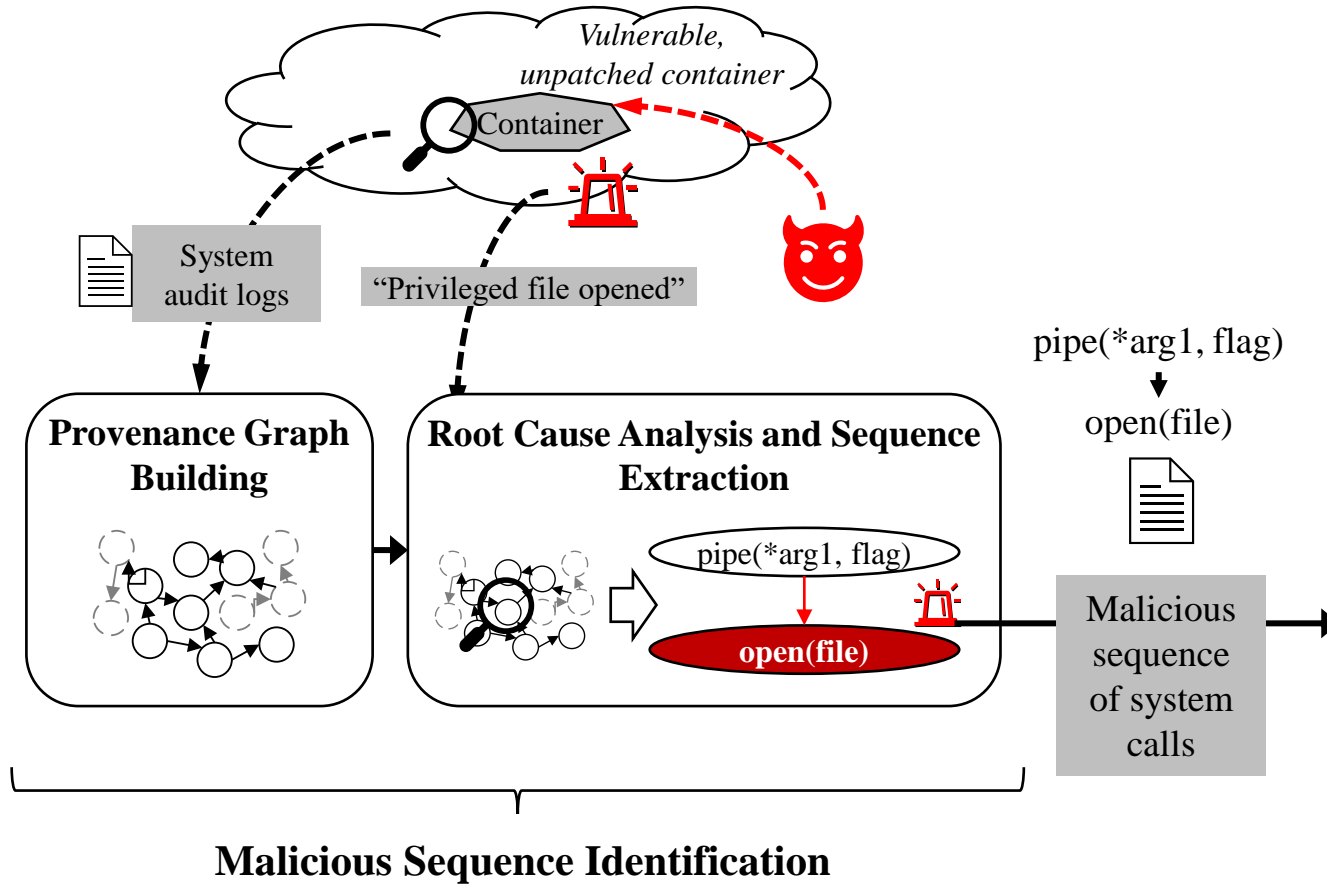


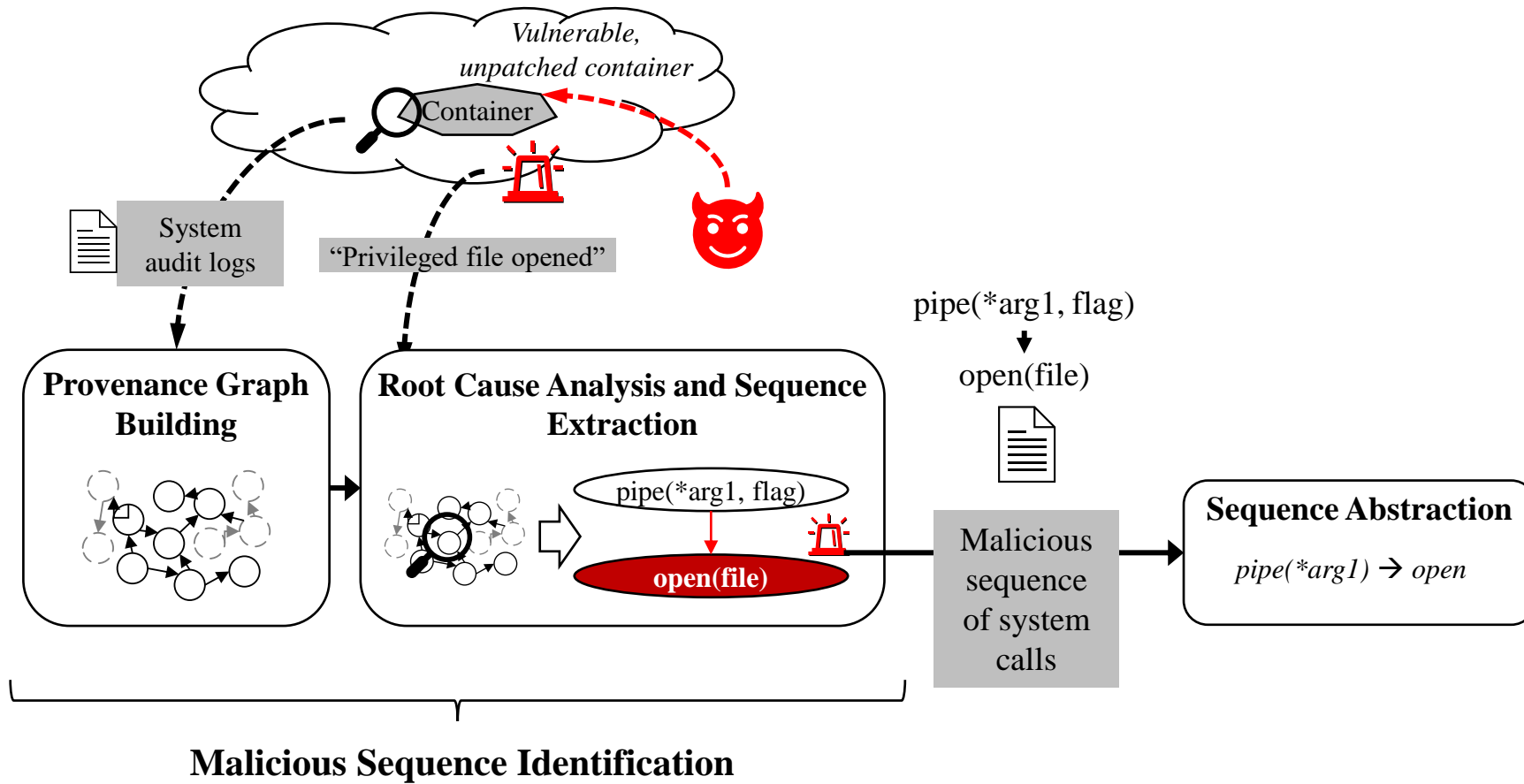


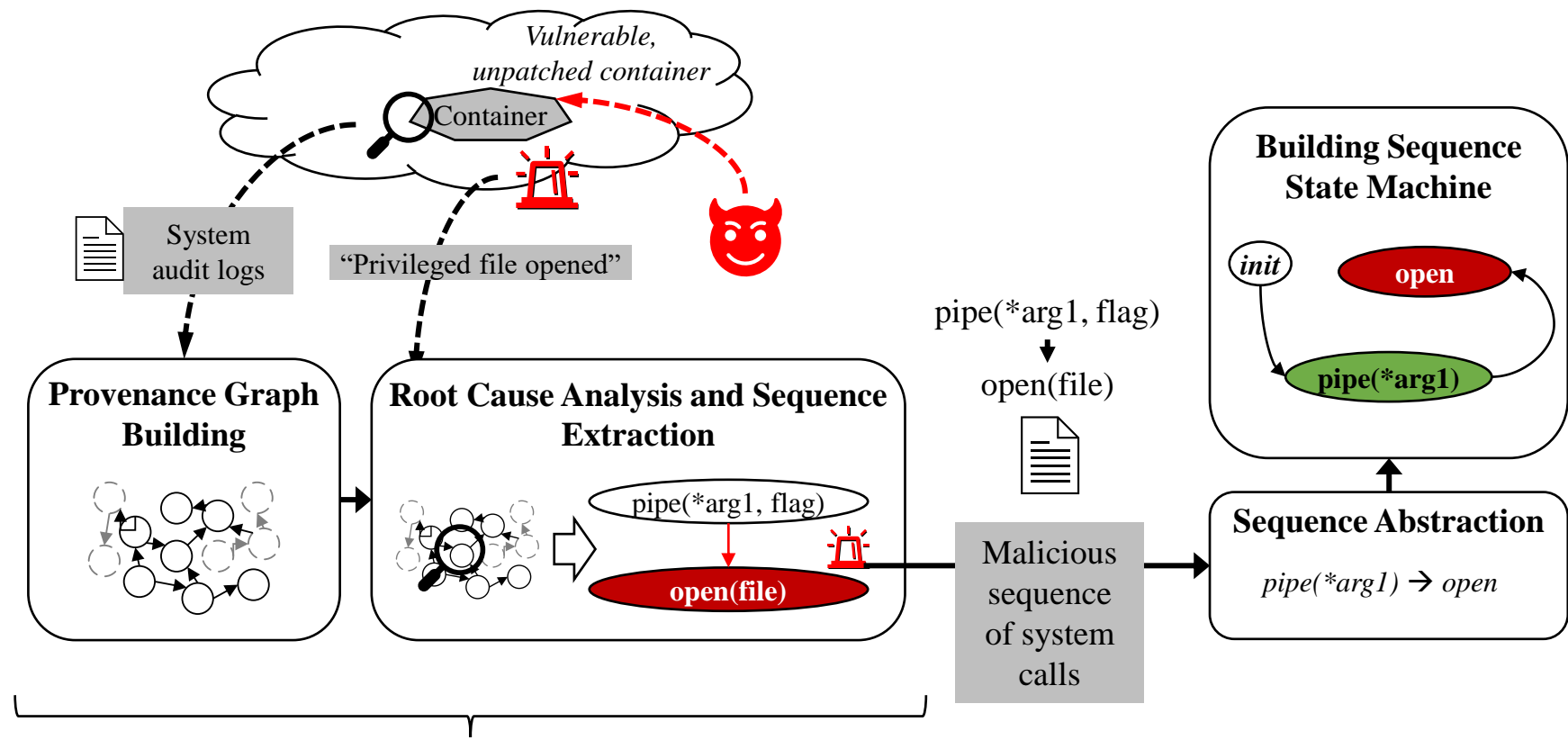


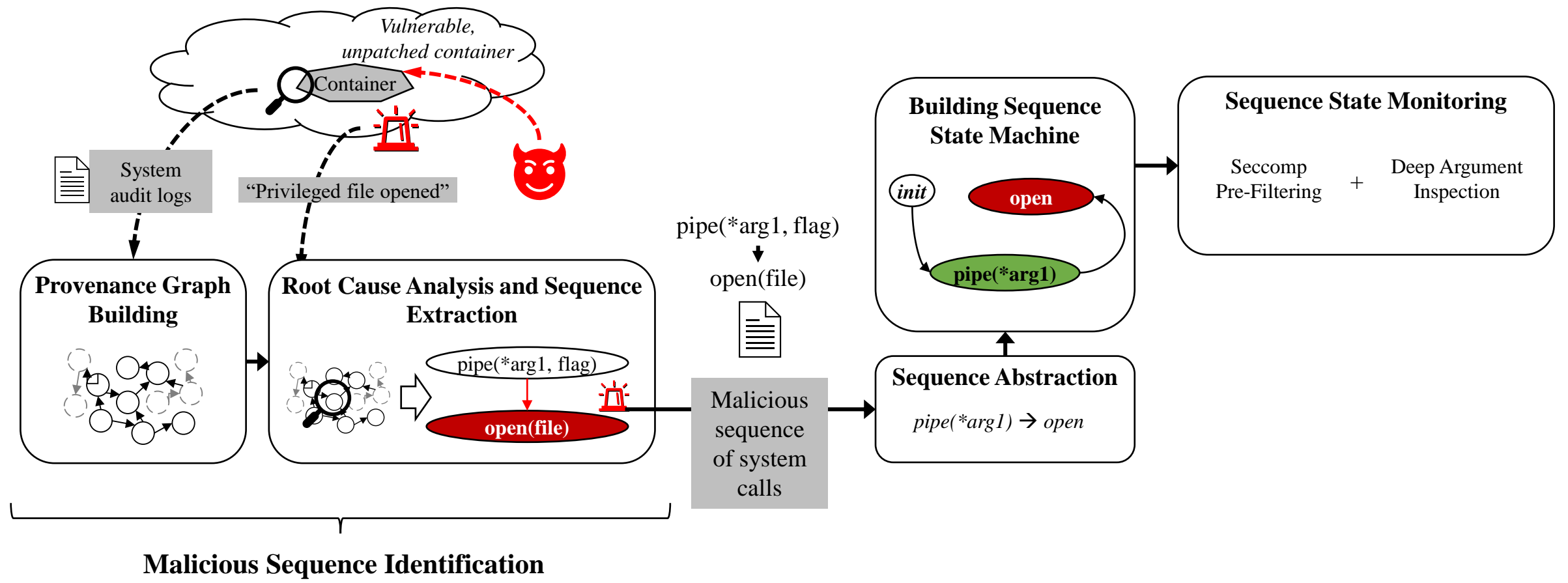


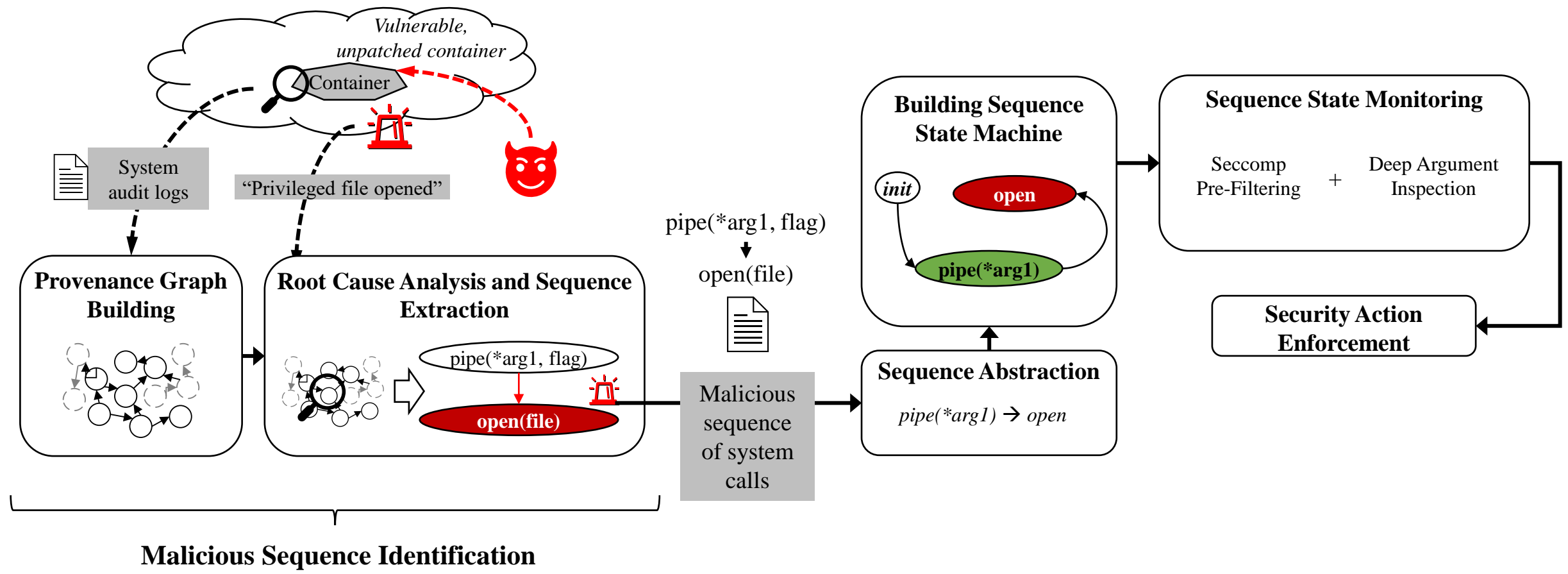


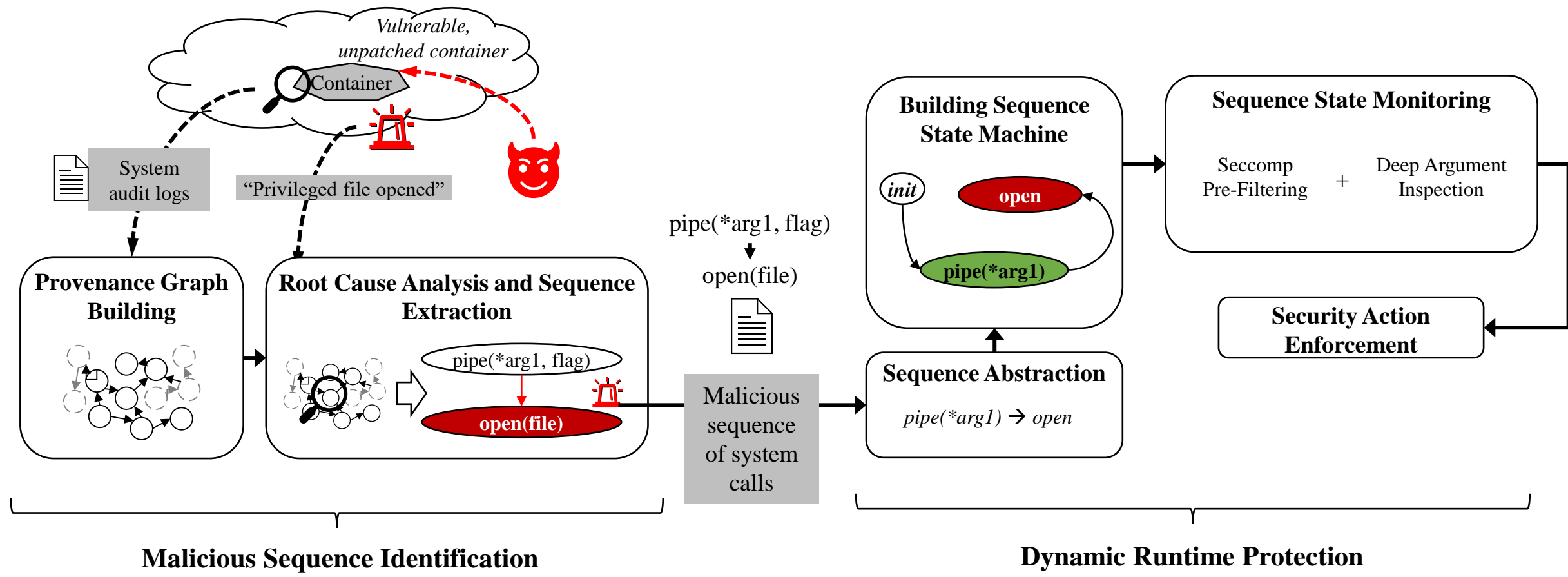


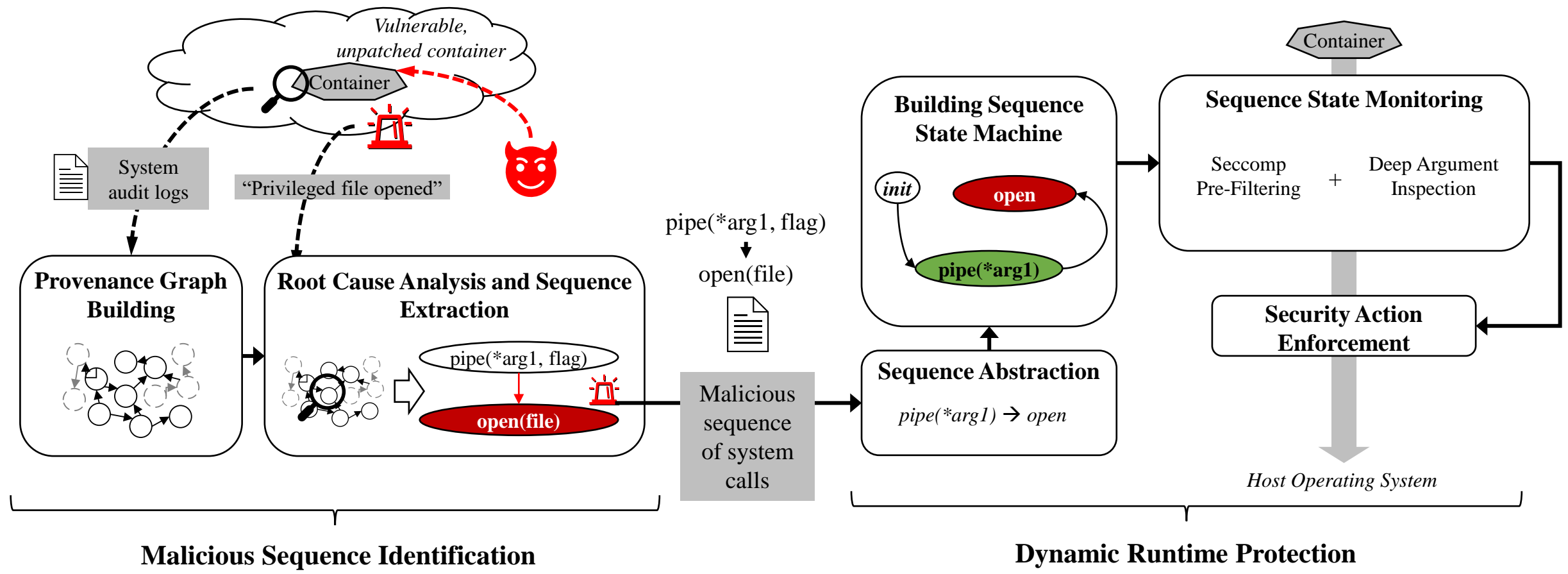


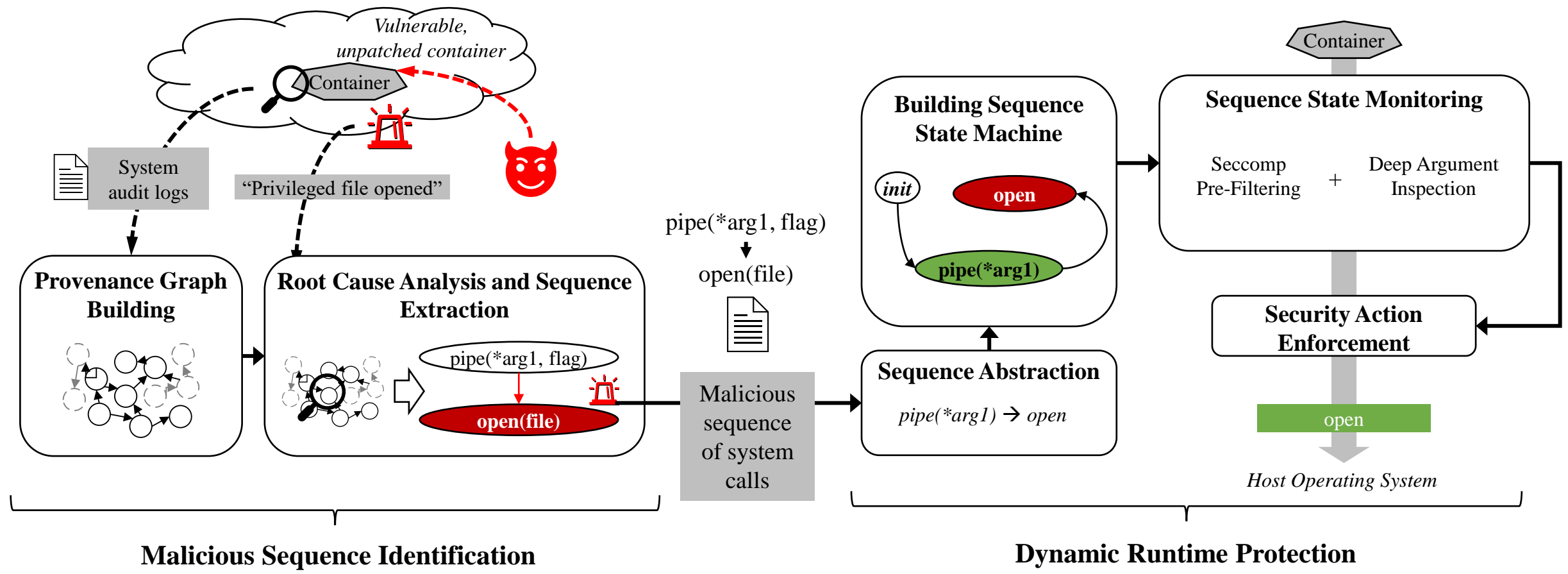


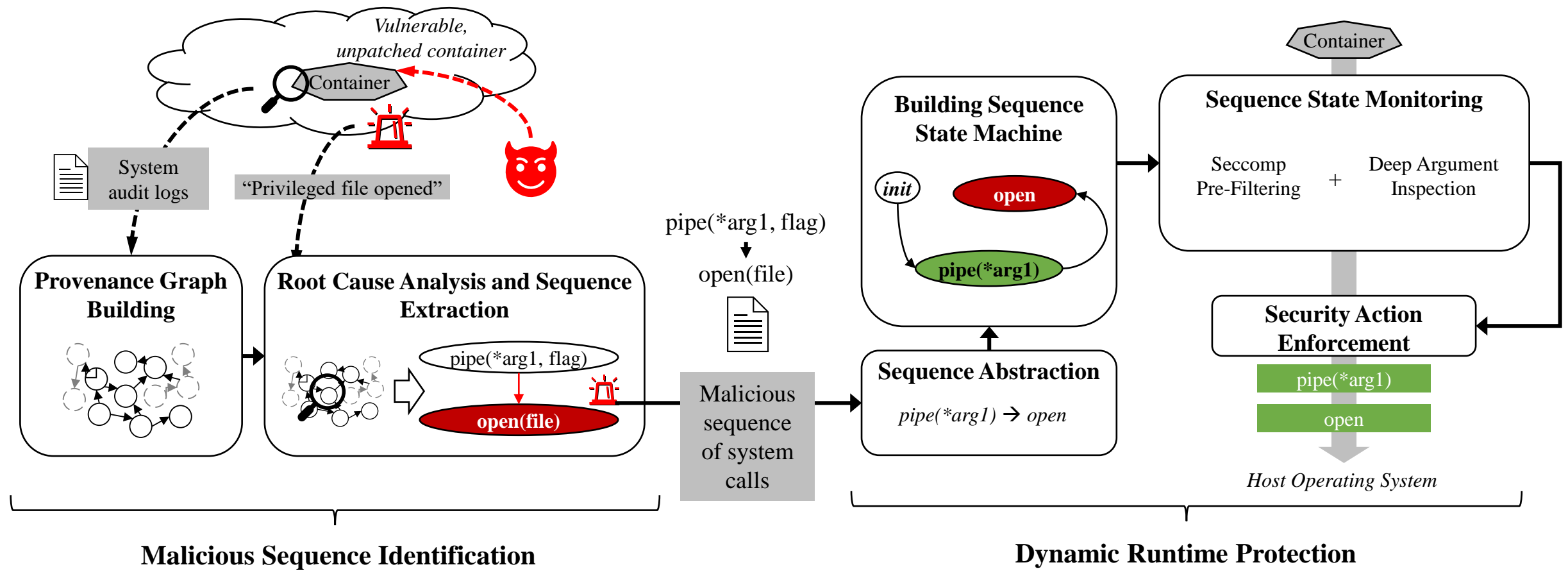


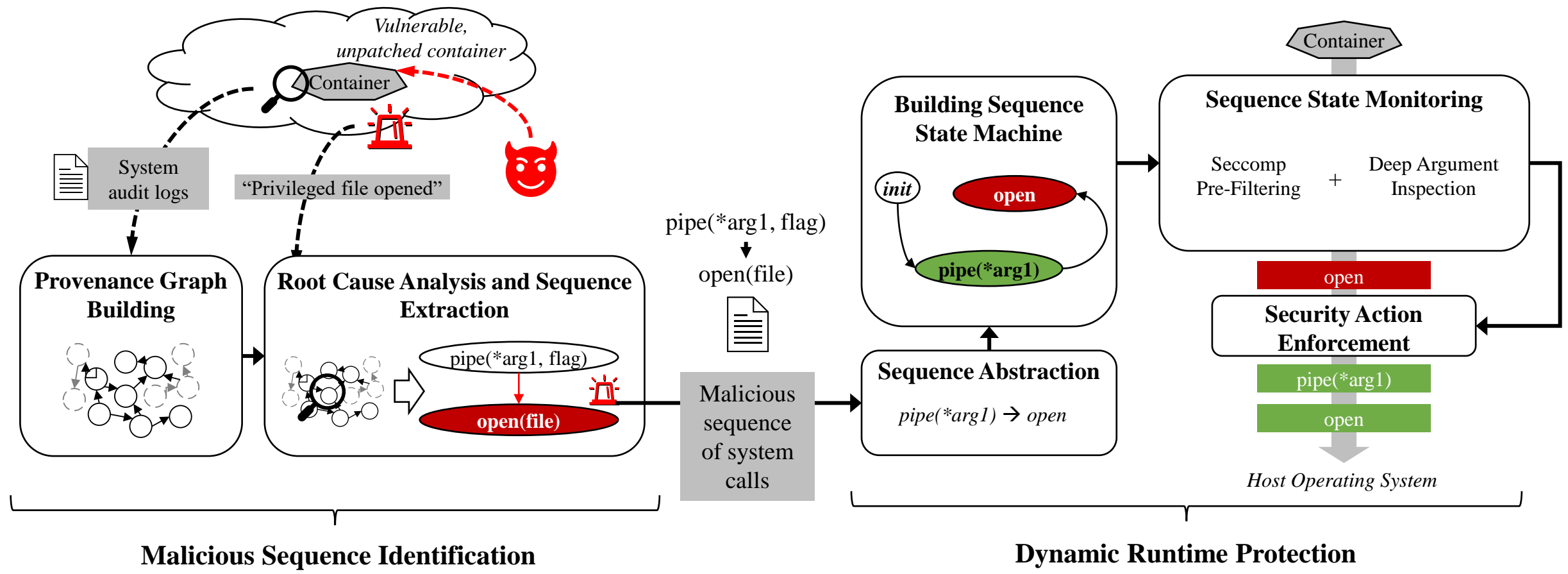


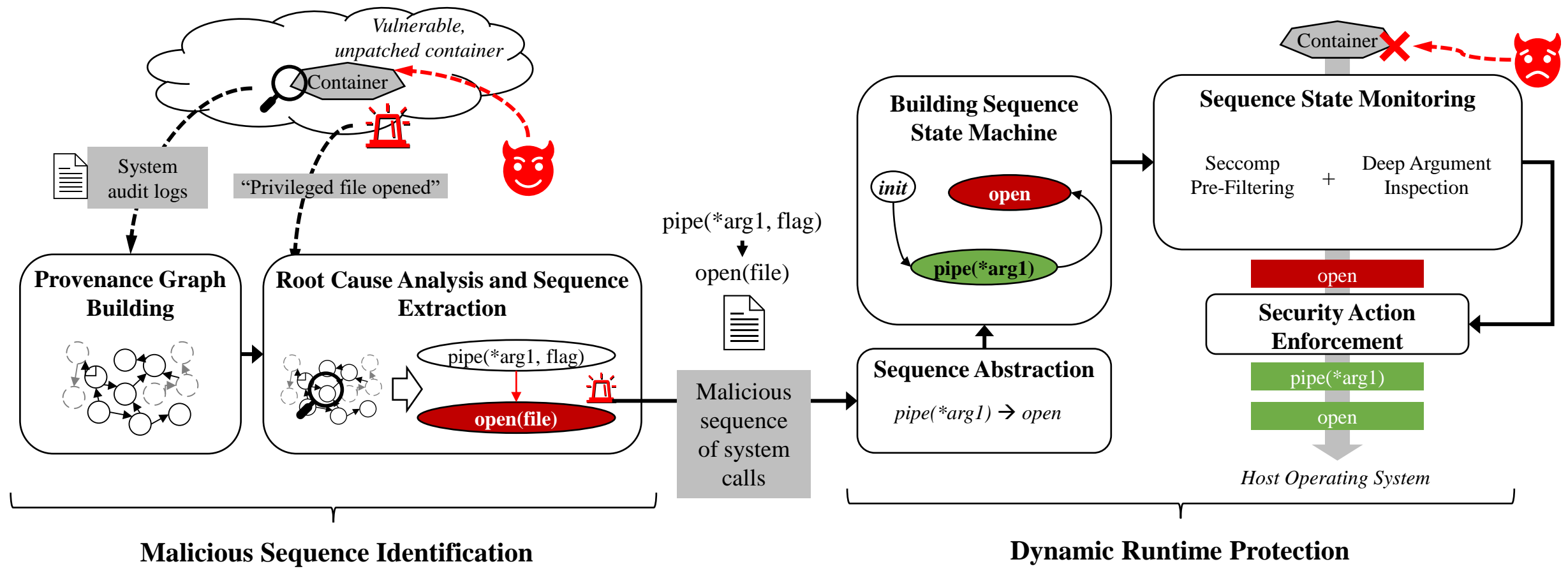


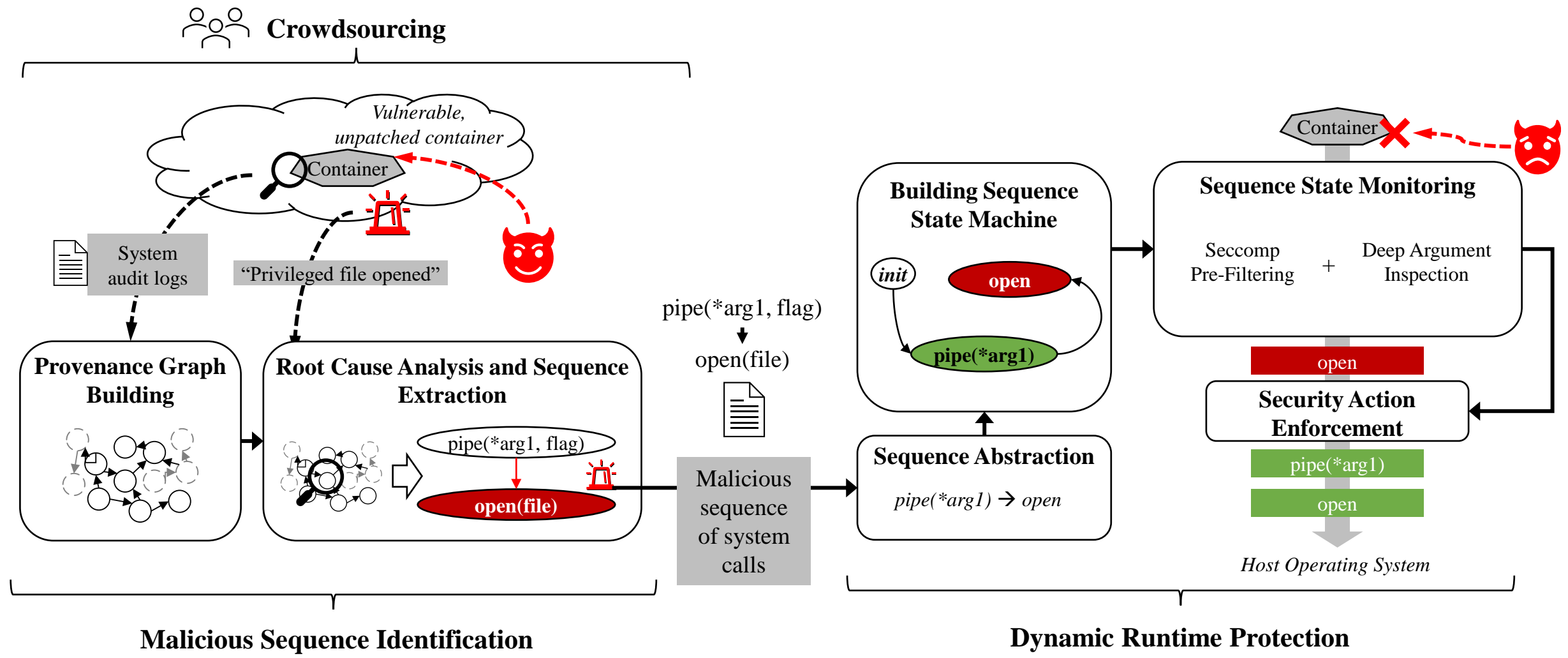






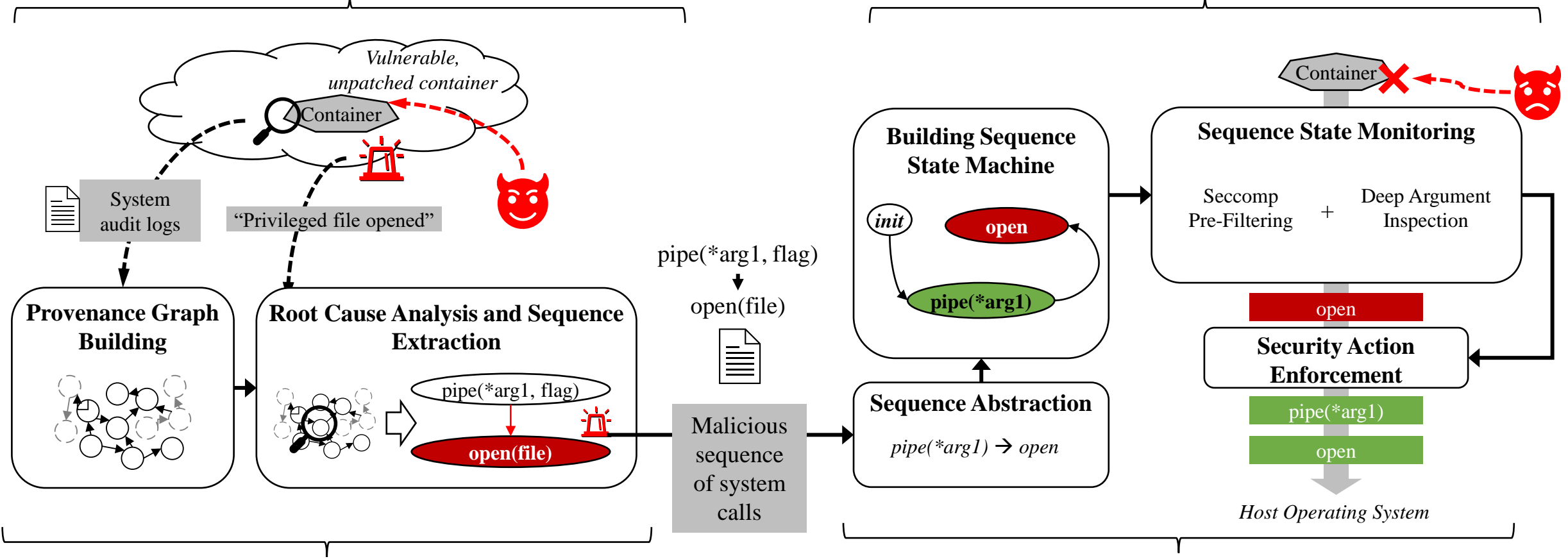






 **Crowdsourcing**

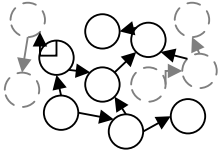
 **Every Affected User**



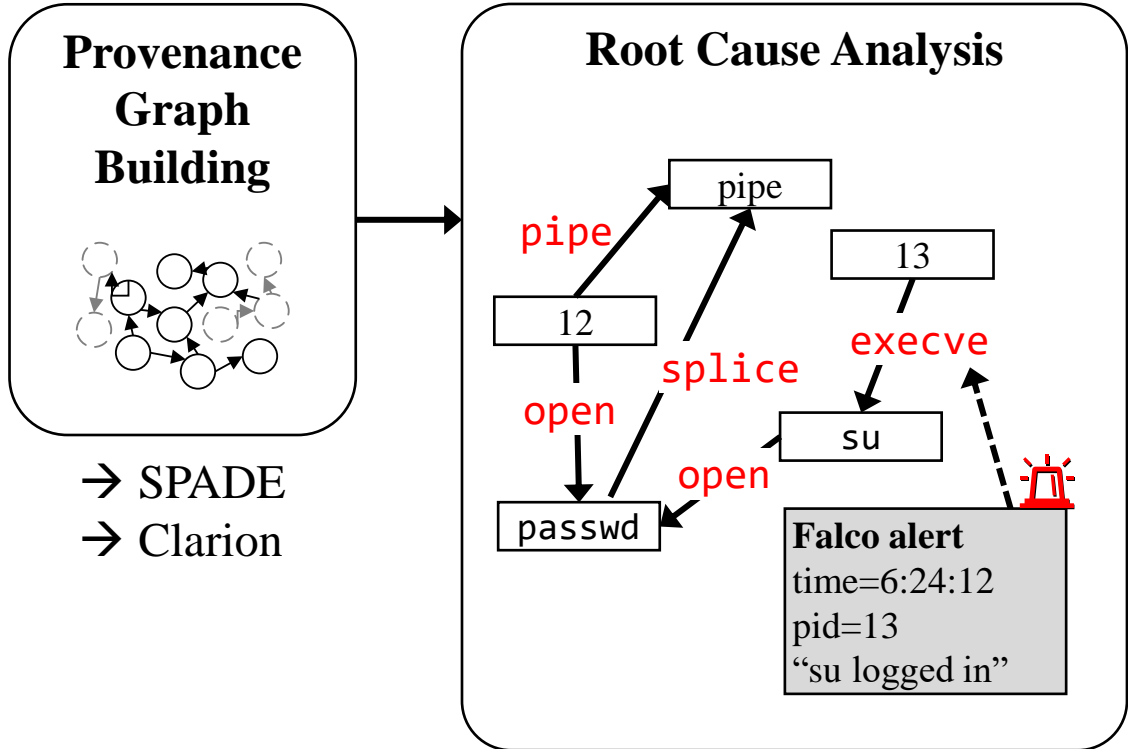
Malicious Sequence Identification

Dynamic Runtime Protection

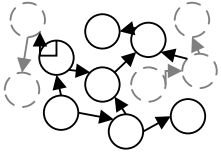
**Provenance
Graph
Building**



- SPADE
- Clarion

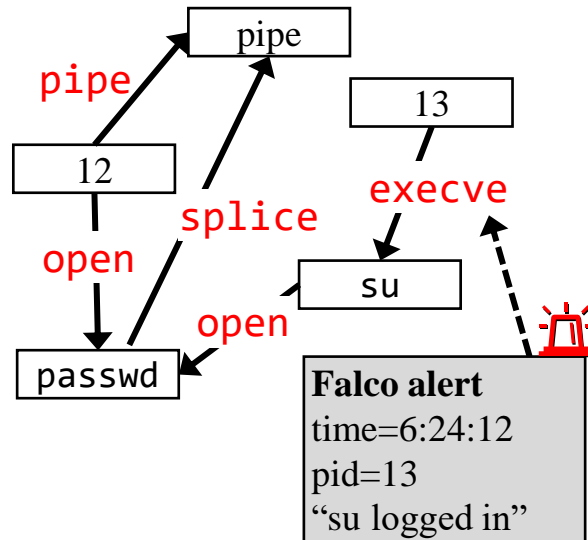


Provenance Graph Building



→ SPADE
→ Clarion

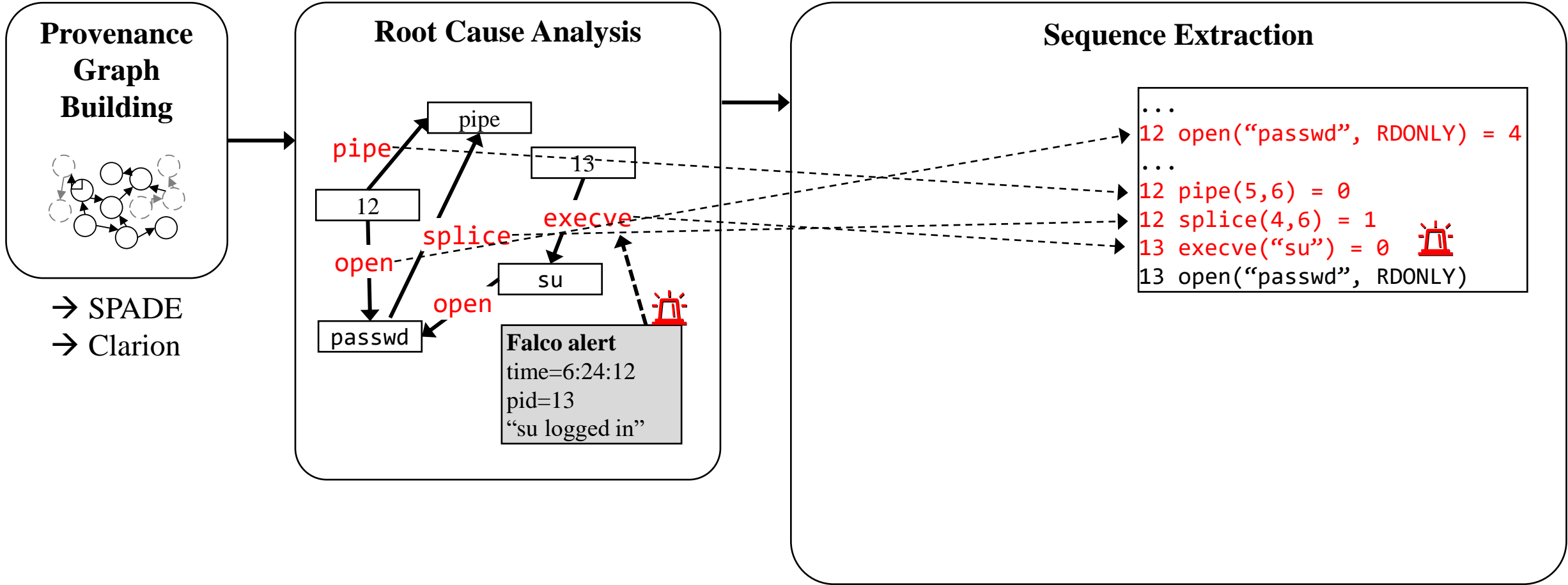
Root Cause Analysis

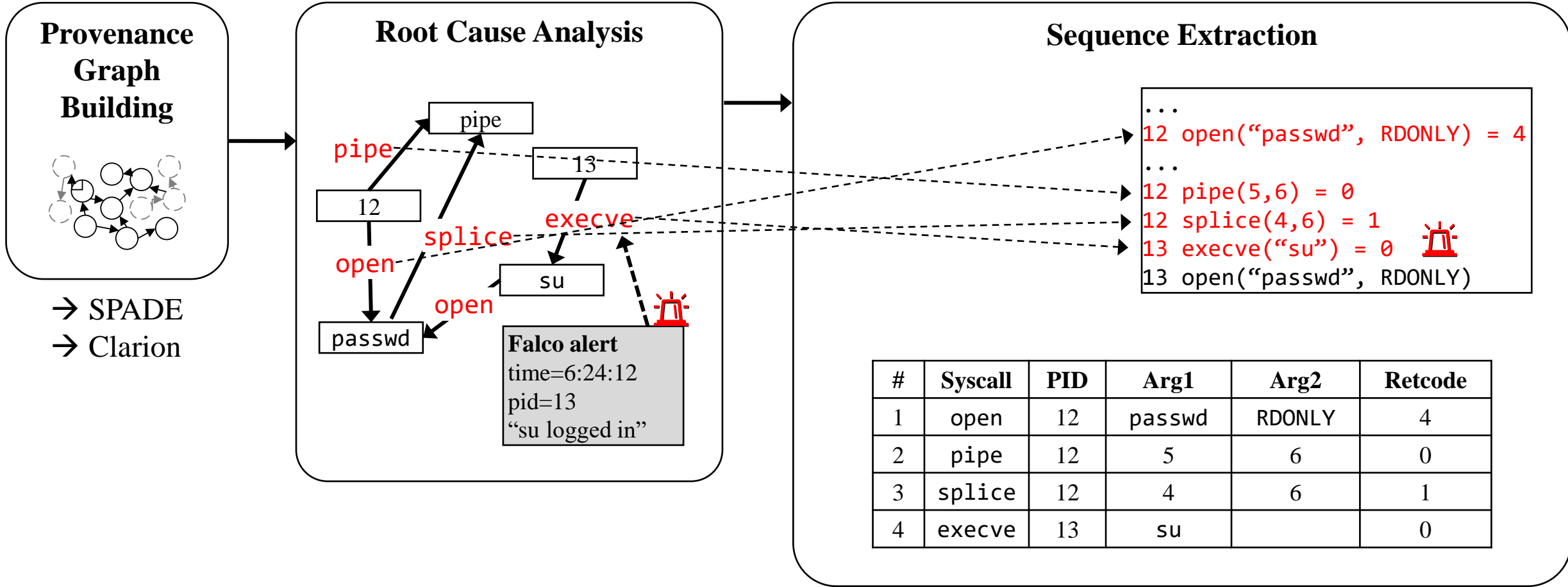


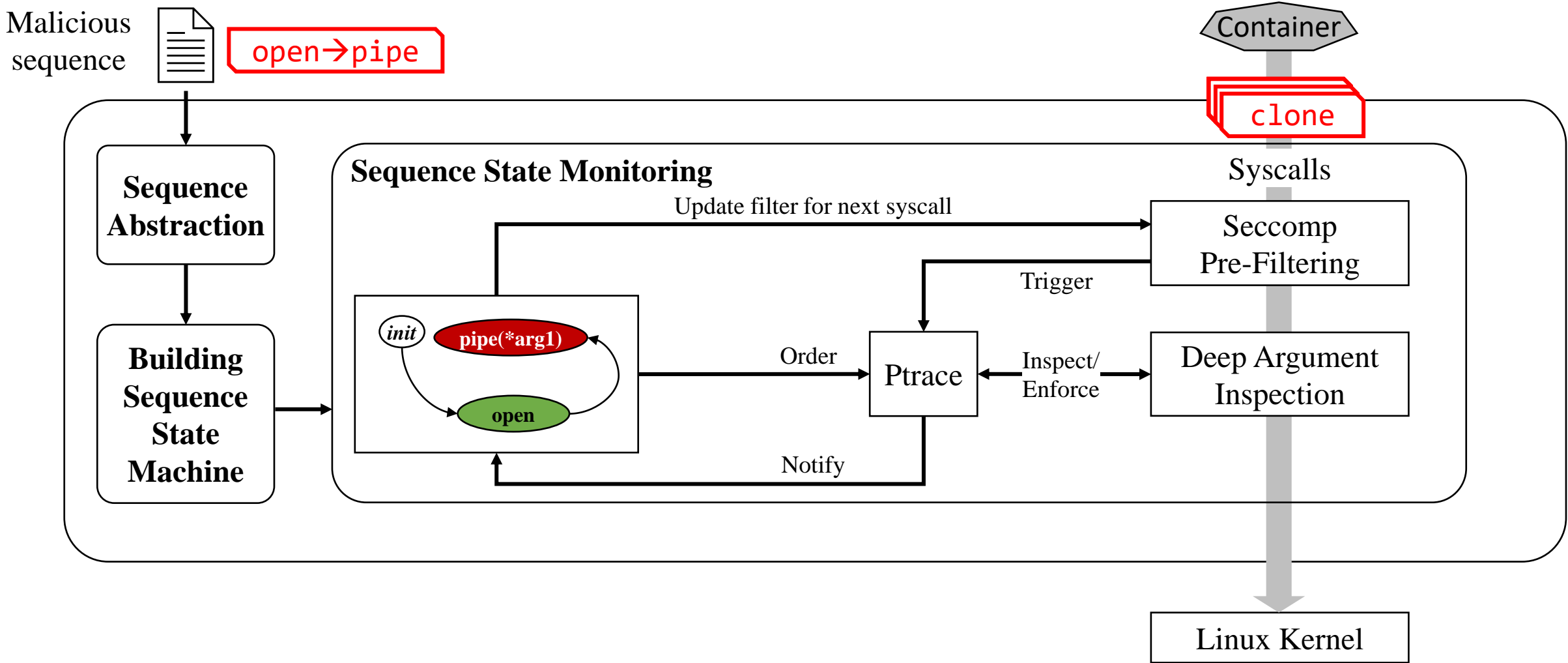
Sequence Extraction

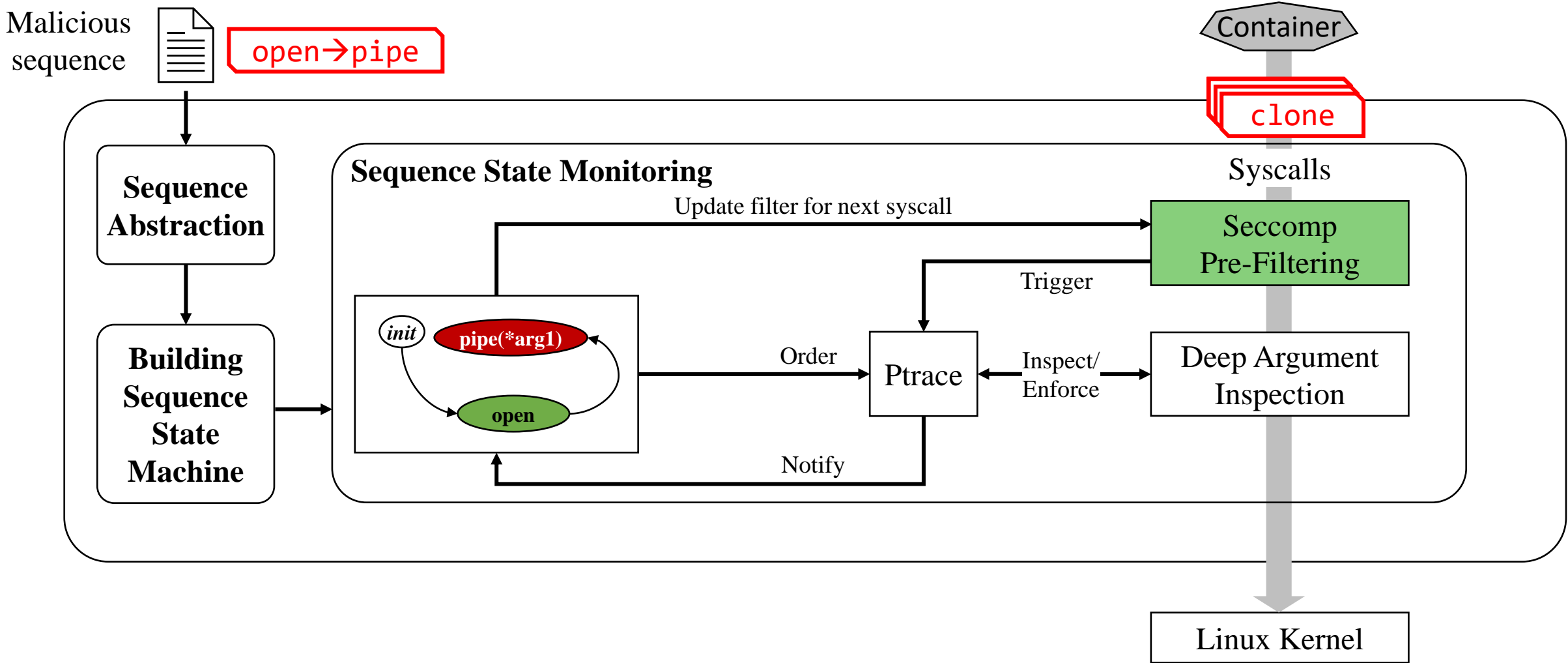
```

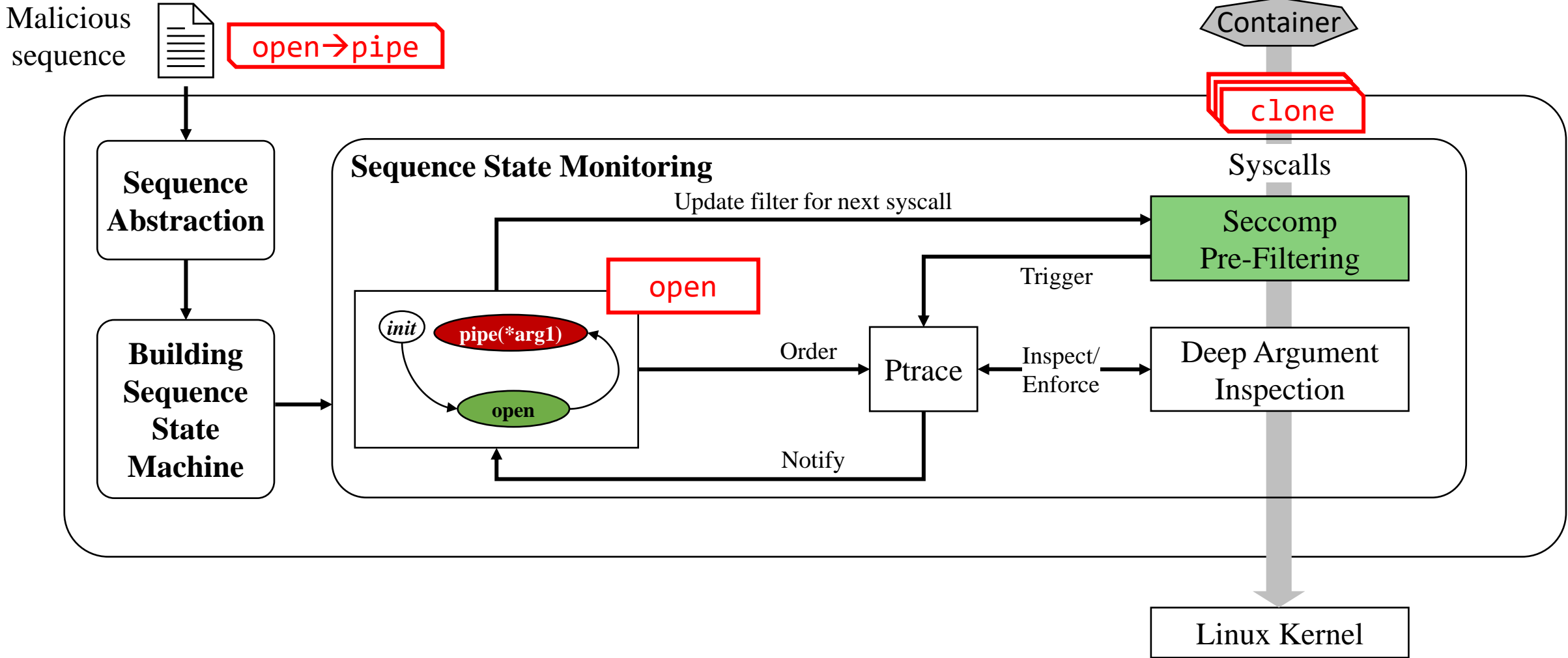
...
12 open("passwd", RDONLY) = 4
...
12 pipe(5,6) = 0
12 splice(4,6) = 1
13 execve("su") = 0 🚨
13 open("passwd", RDONLY)
  
```

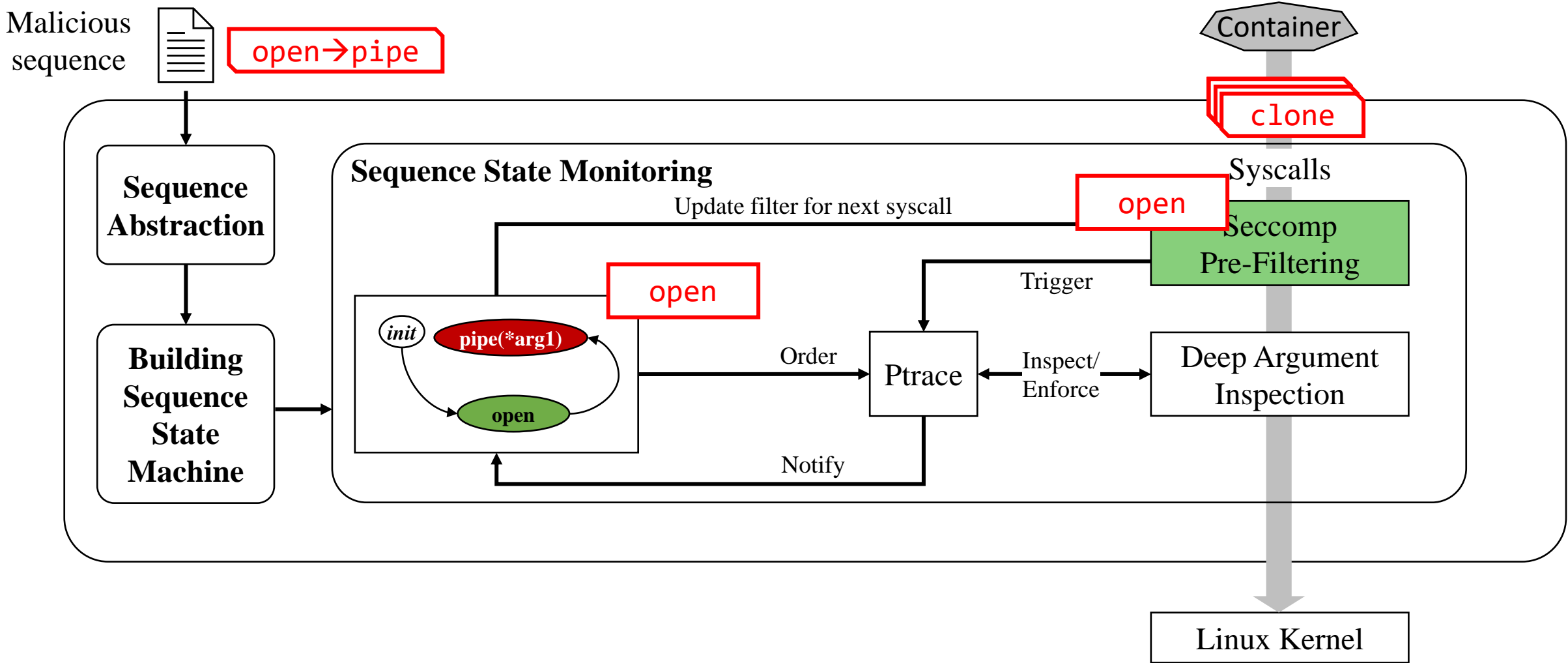


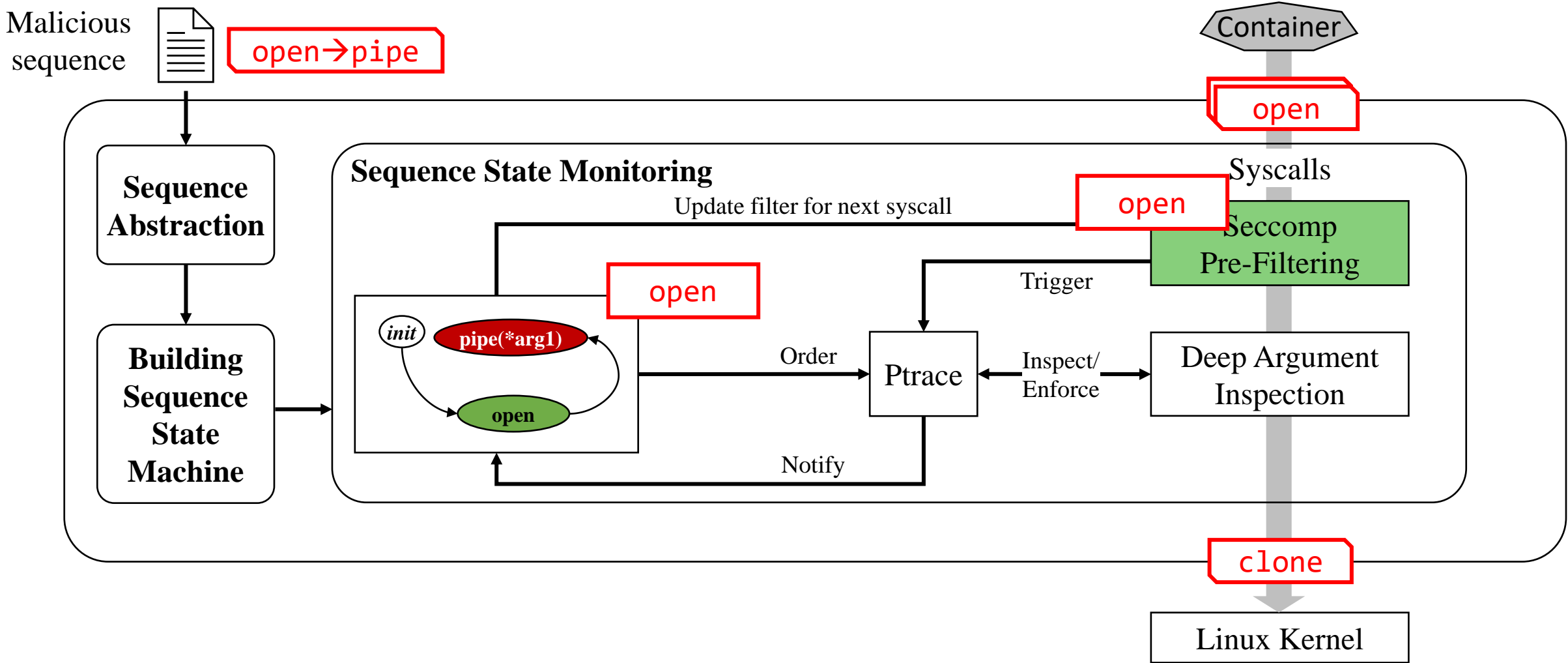


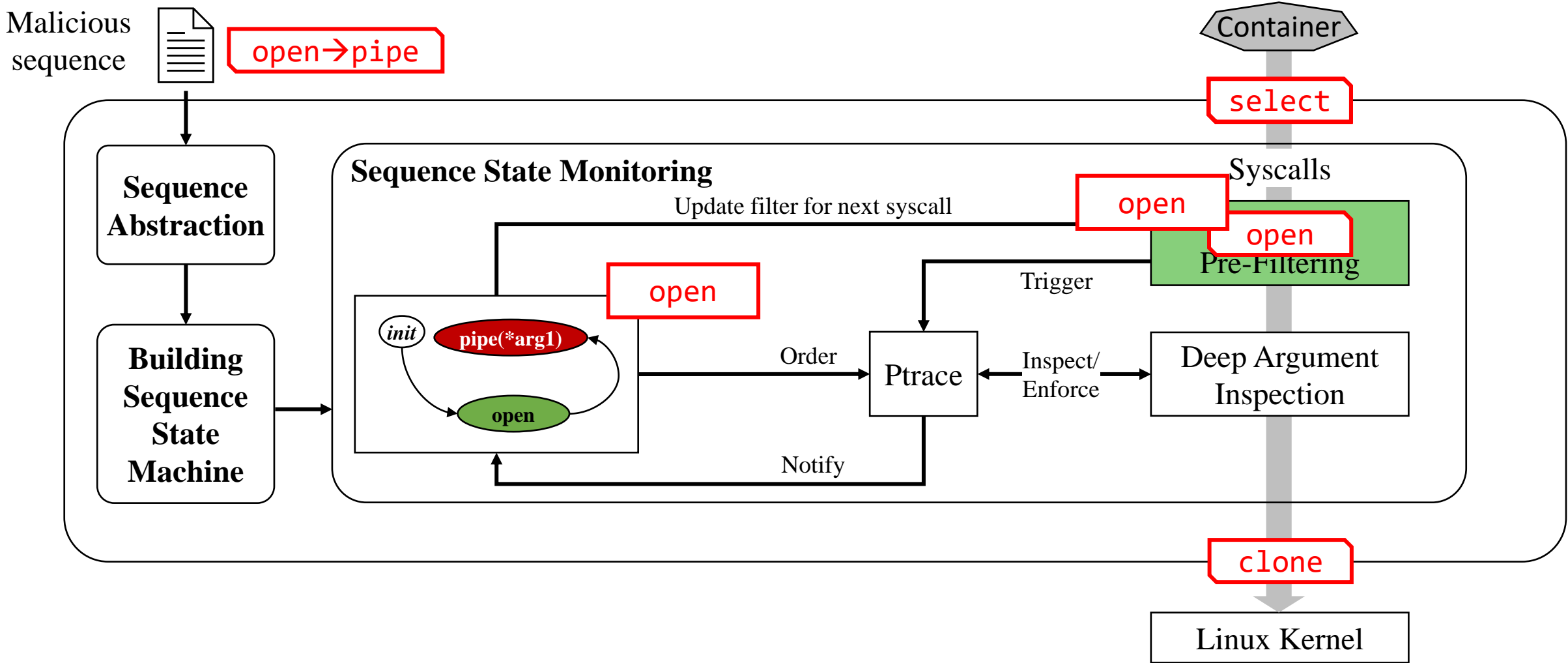


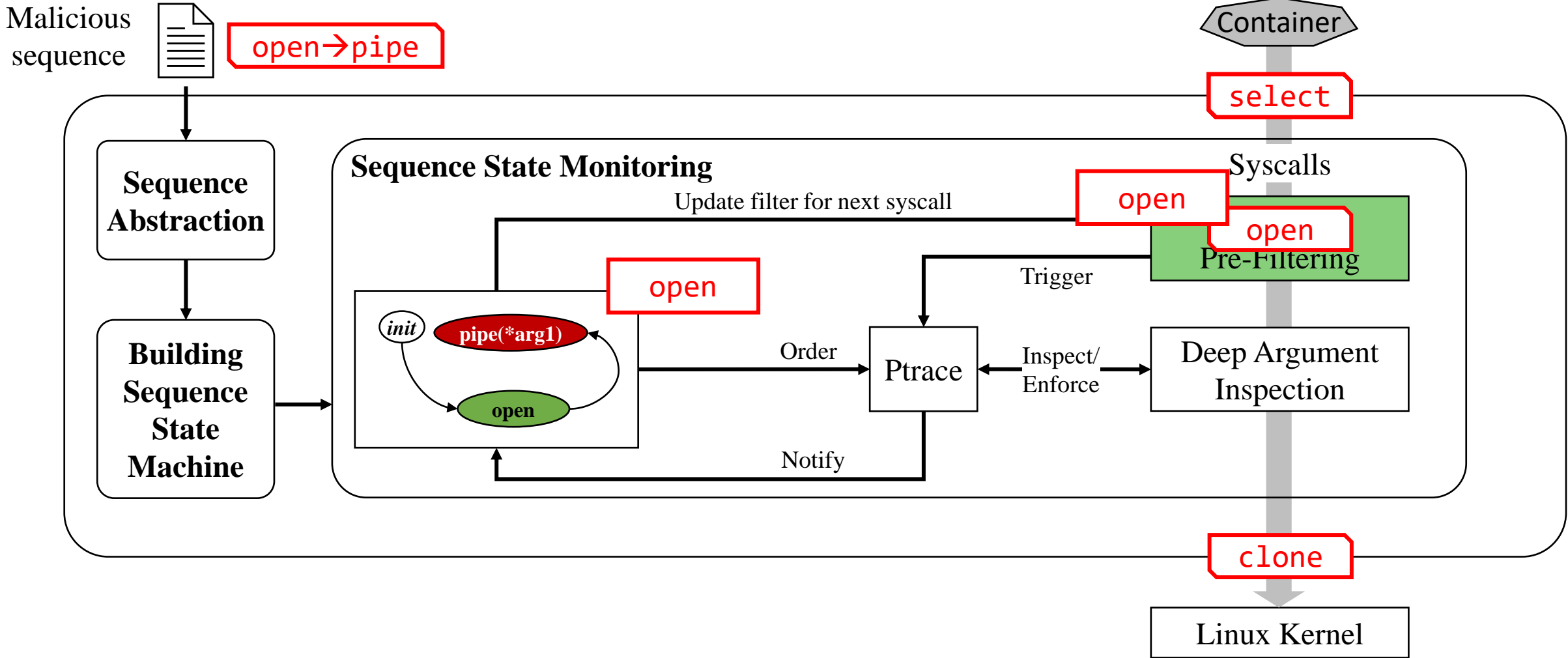


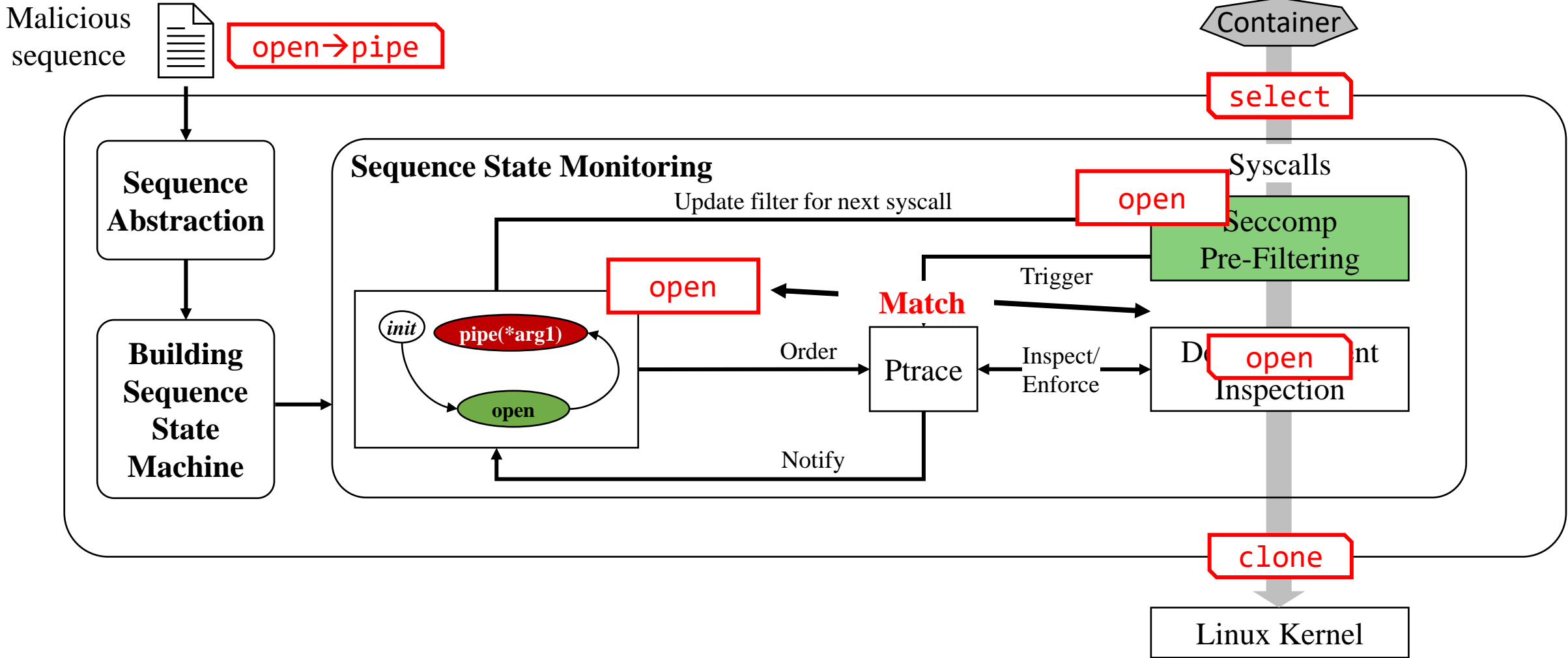


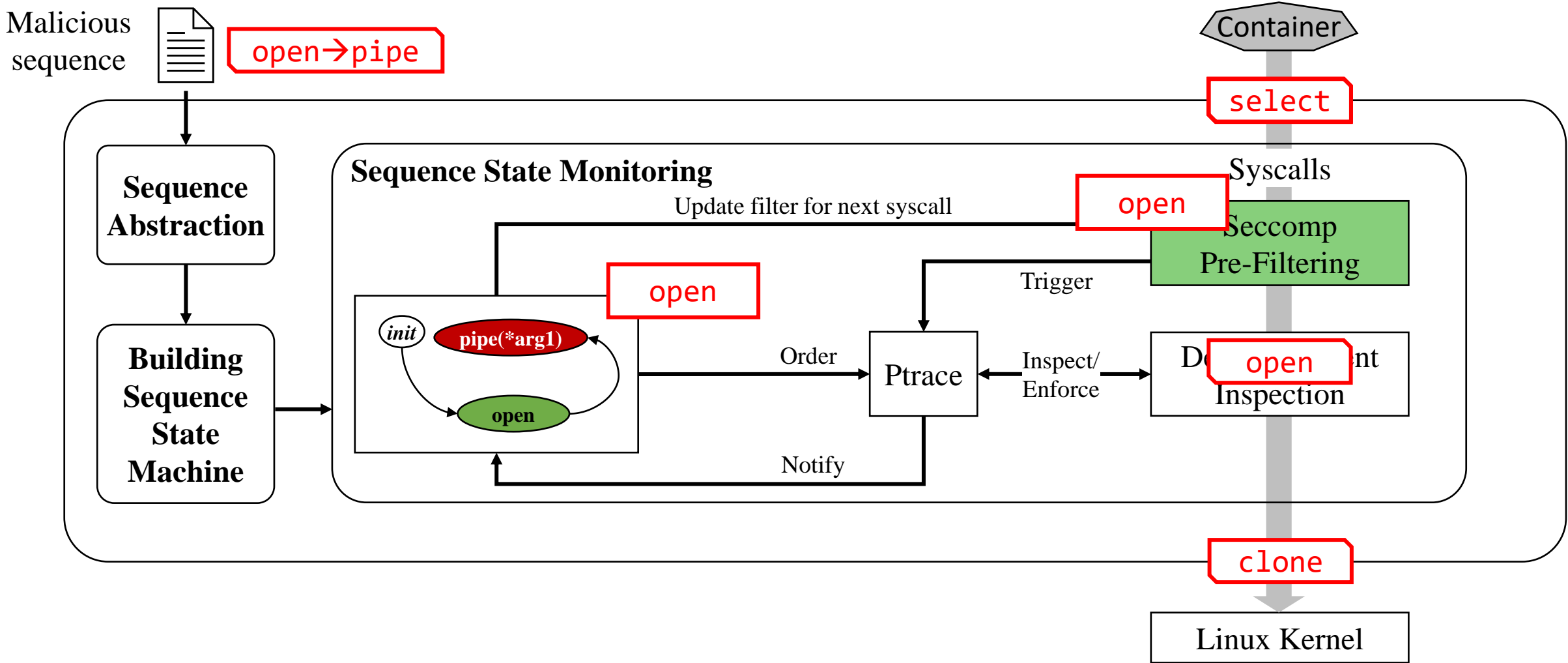


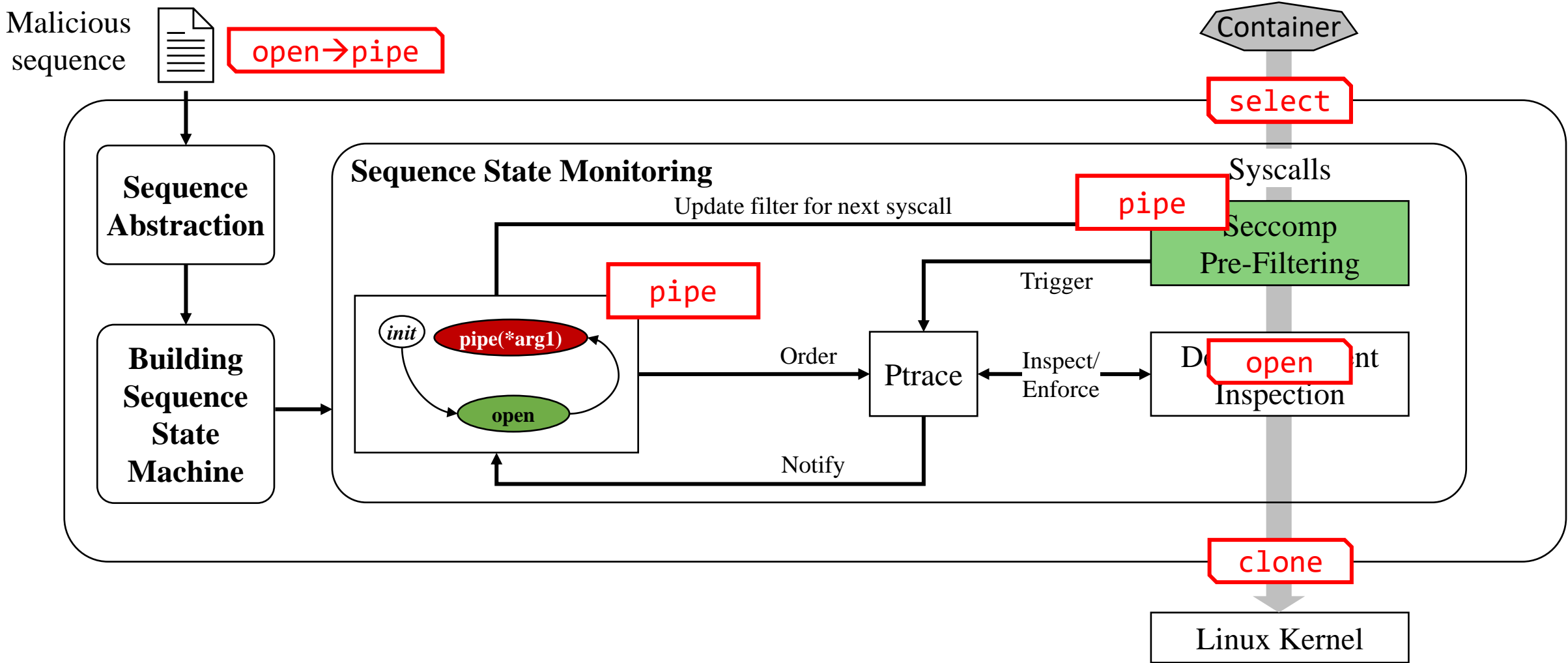


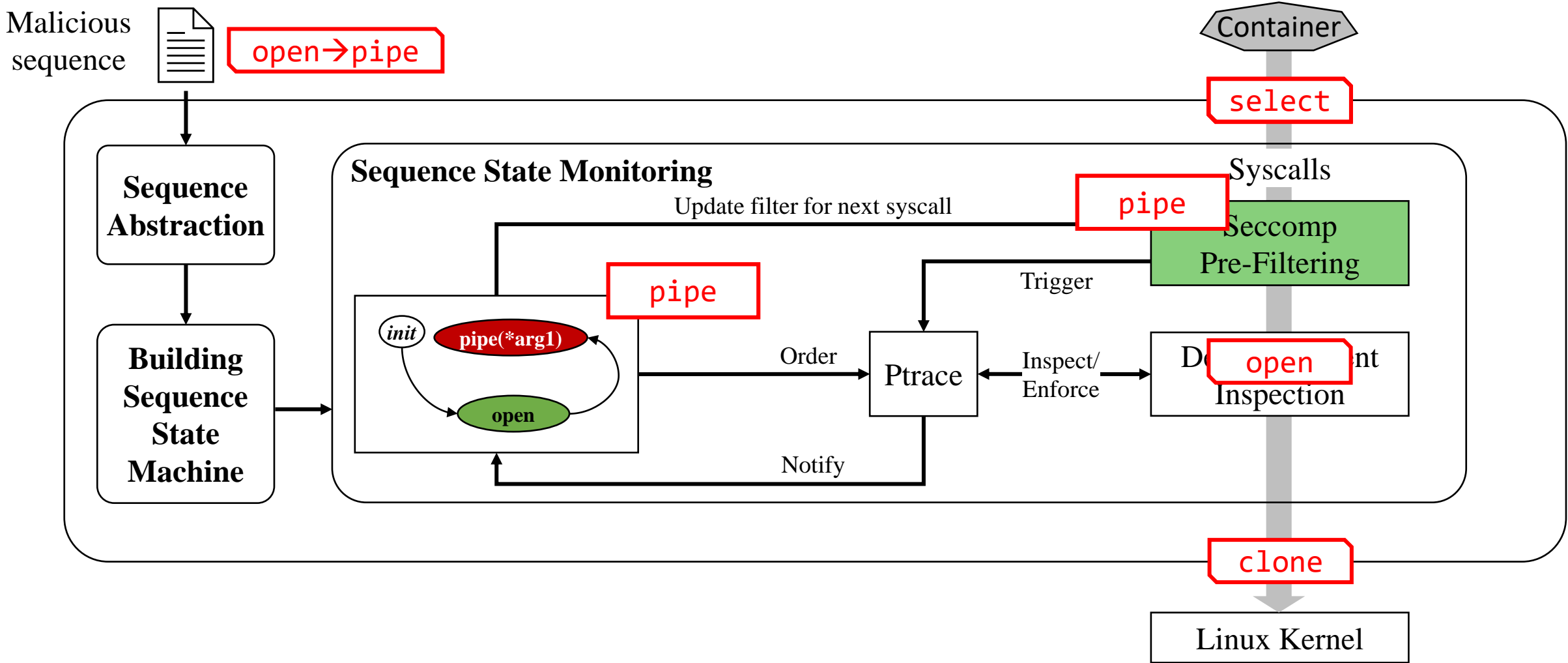


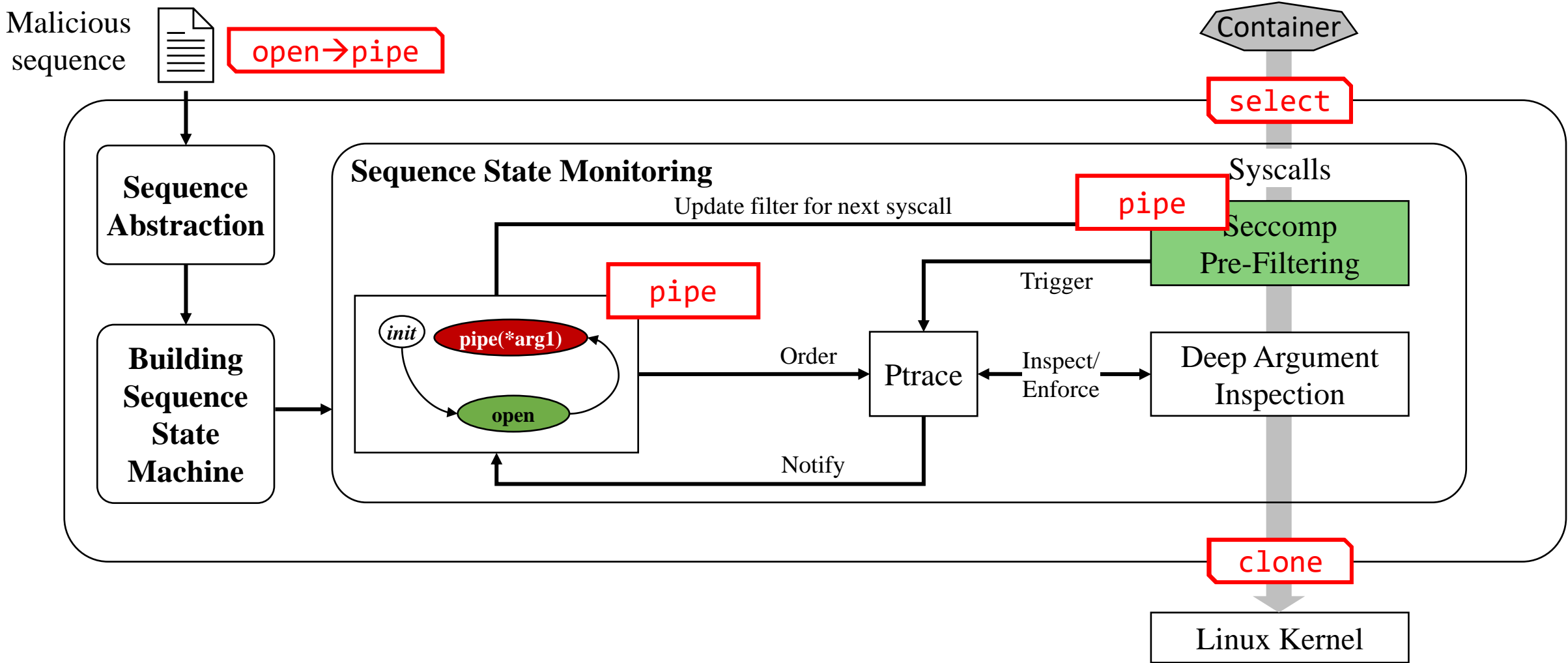


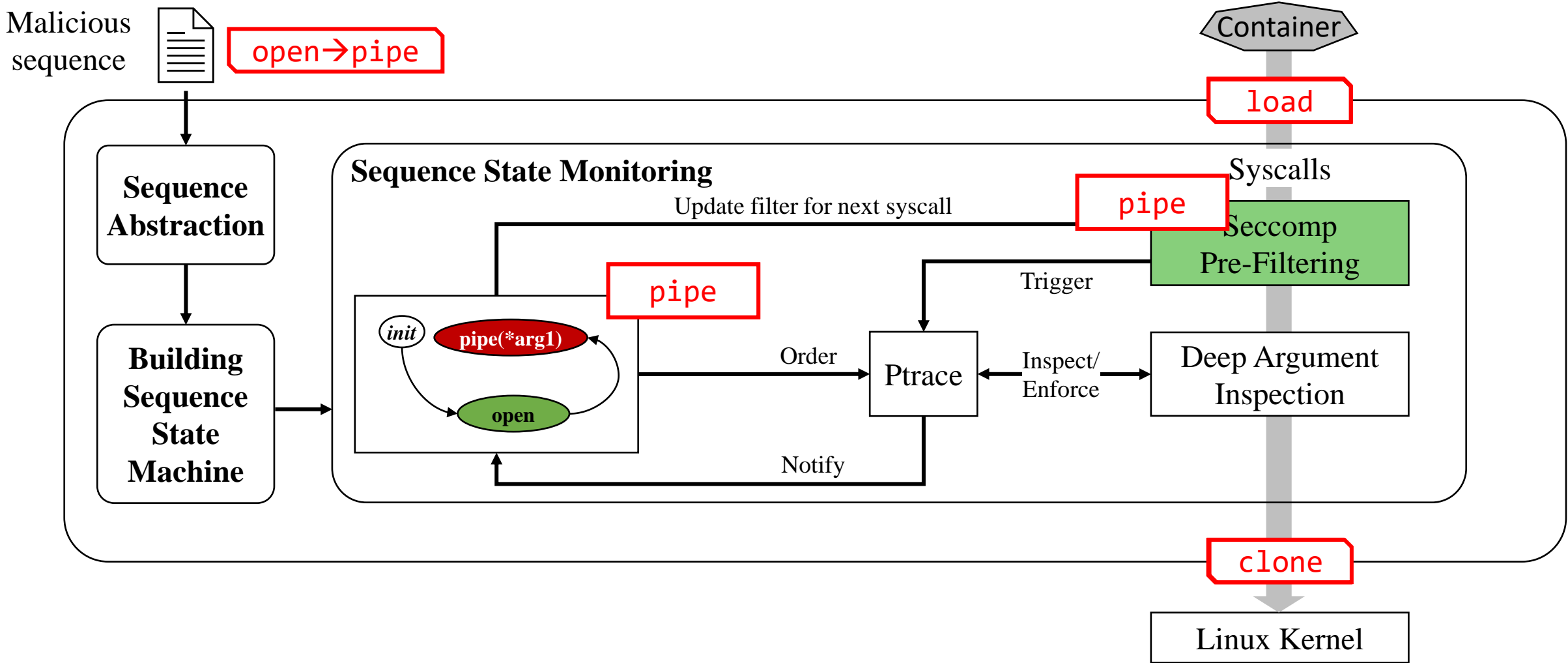


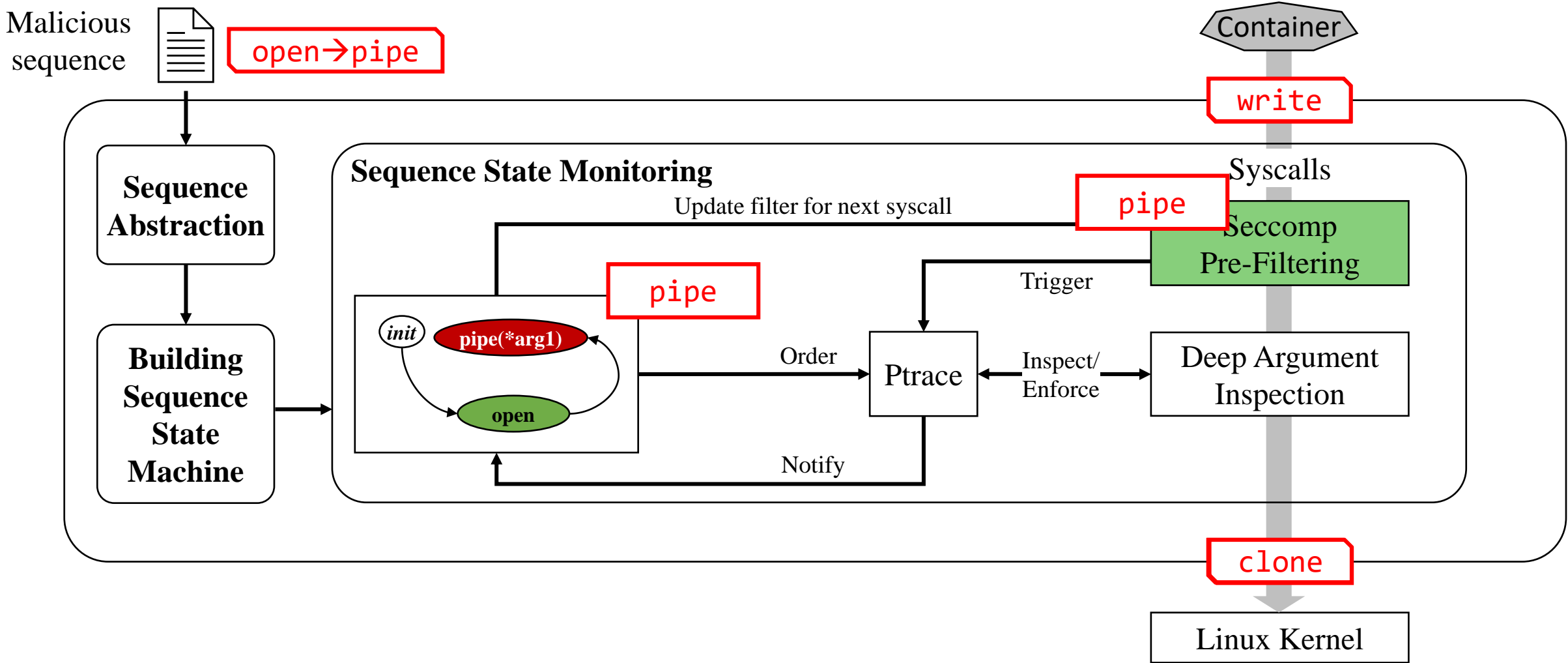


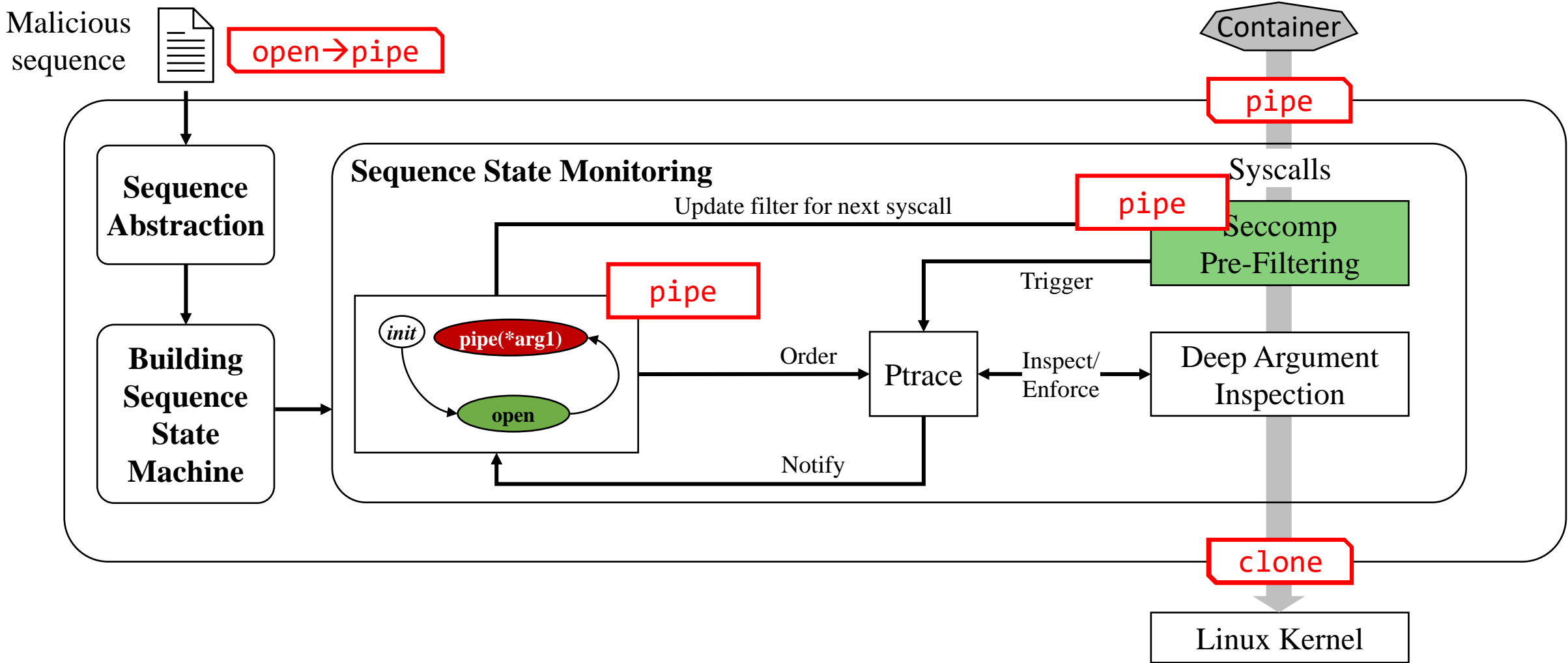


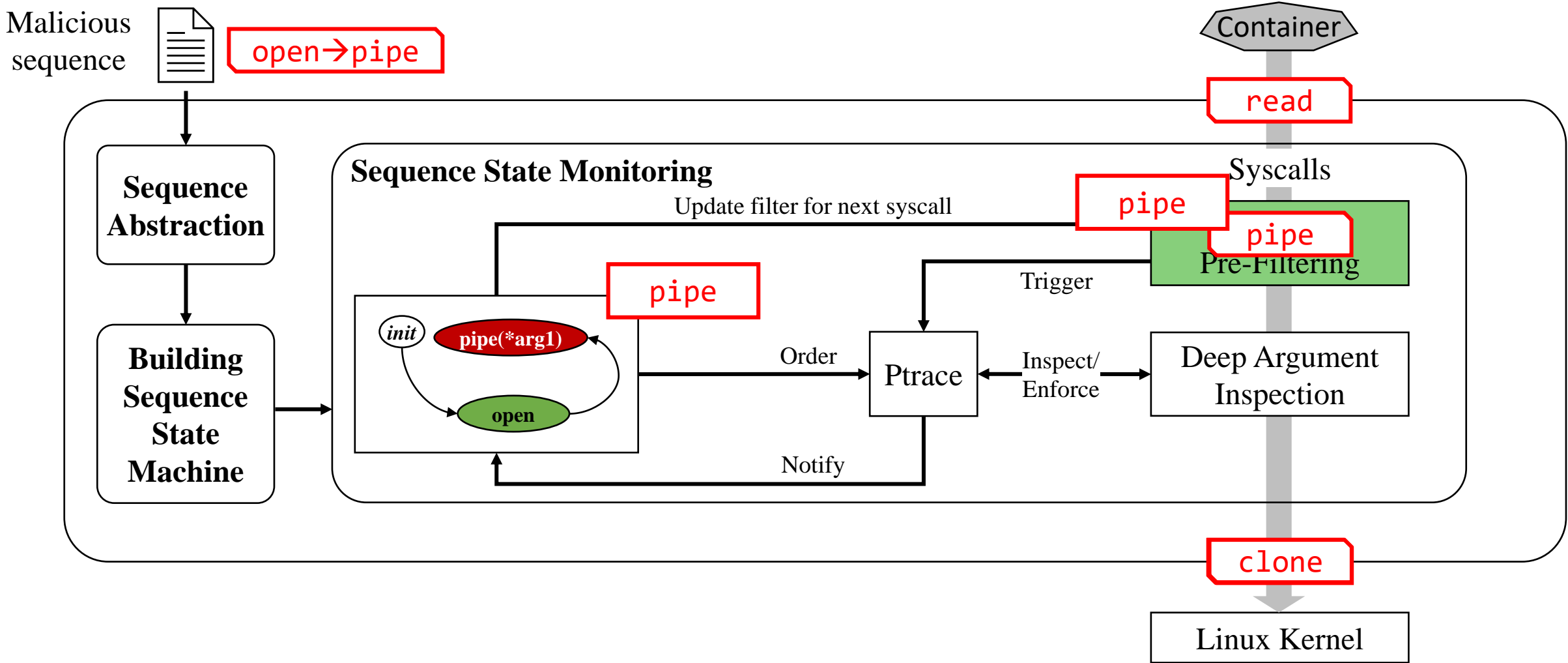


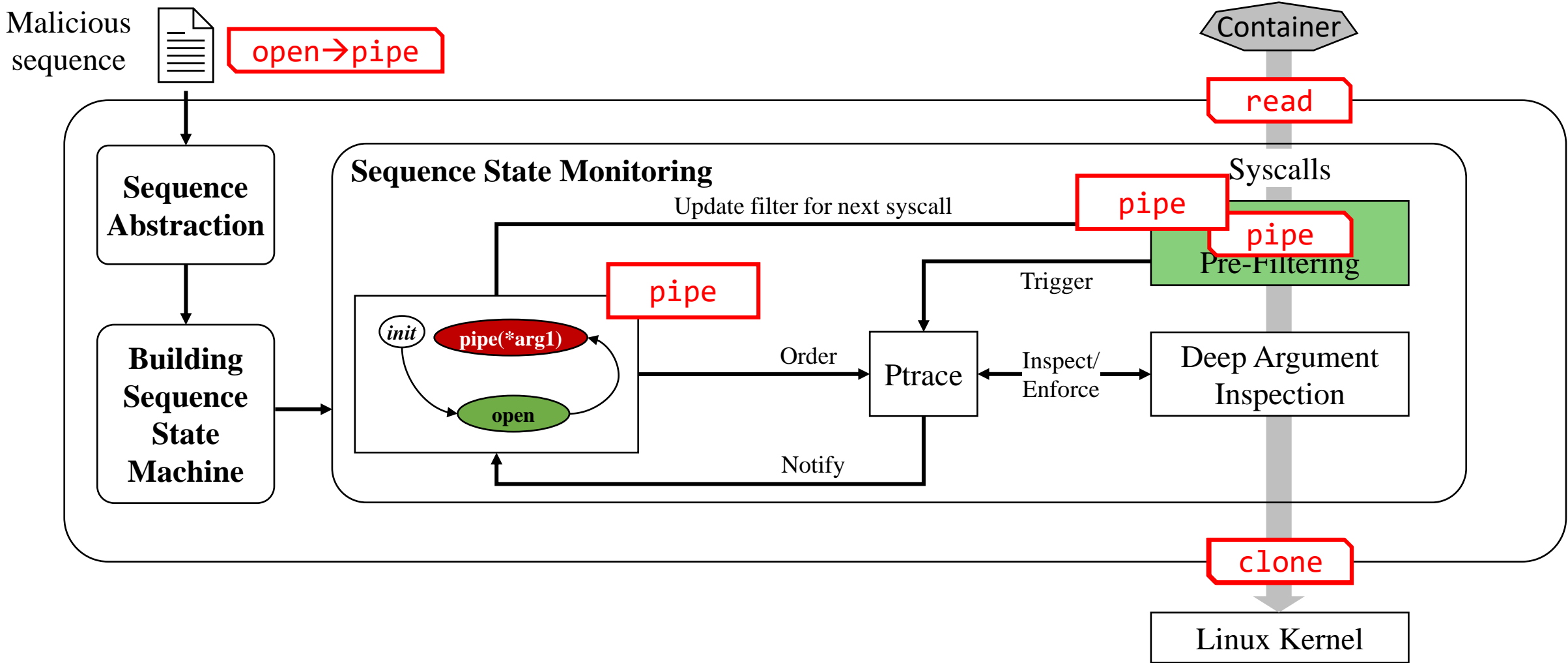


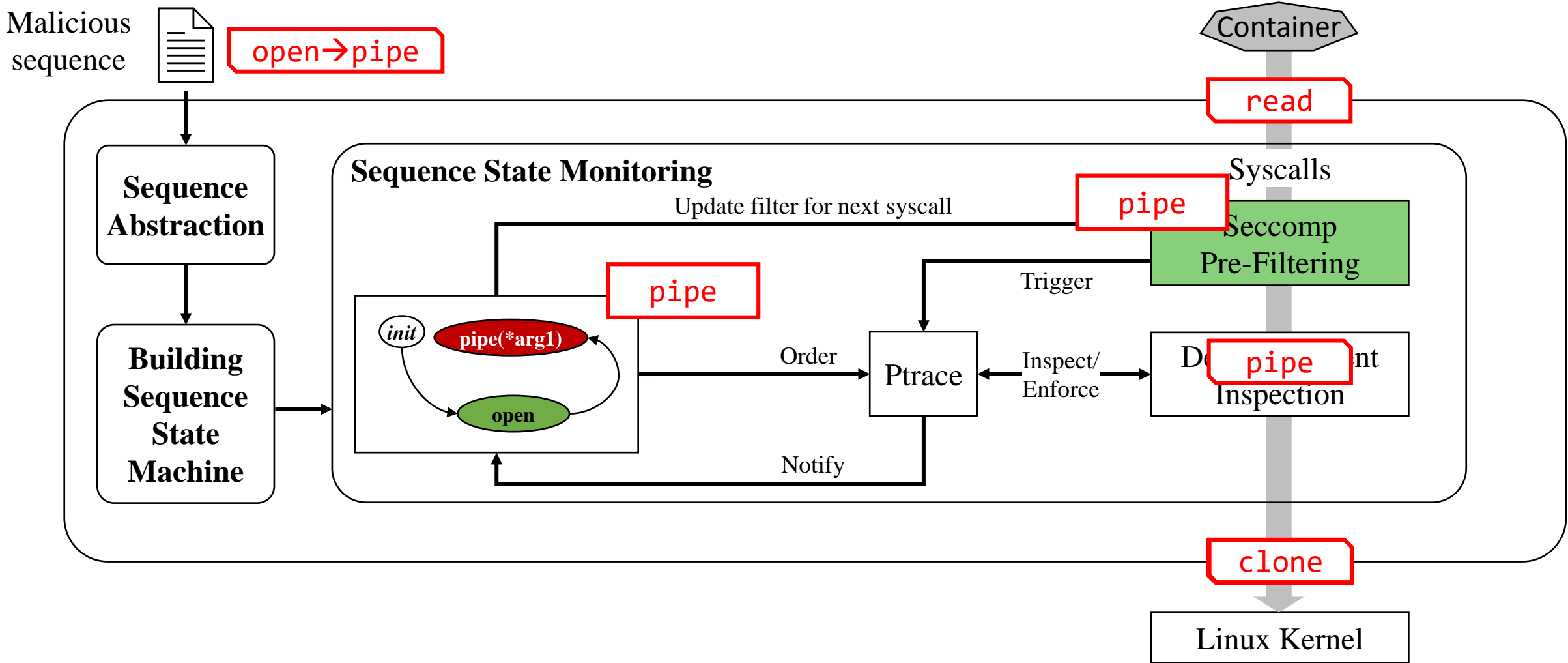


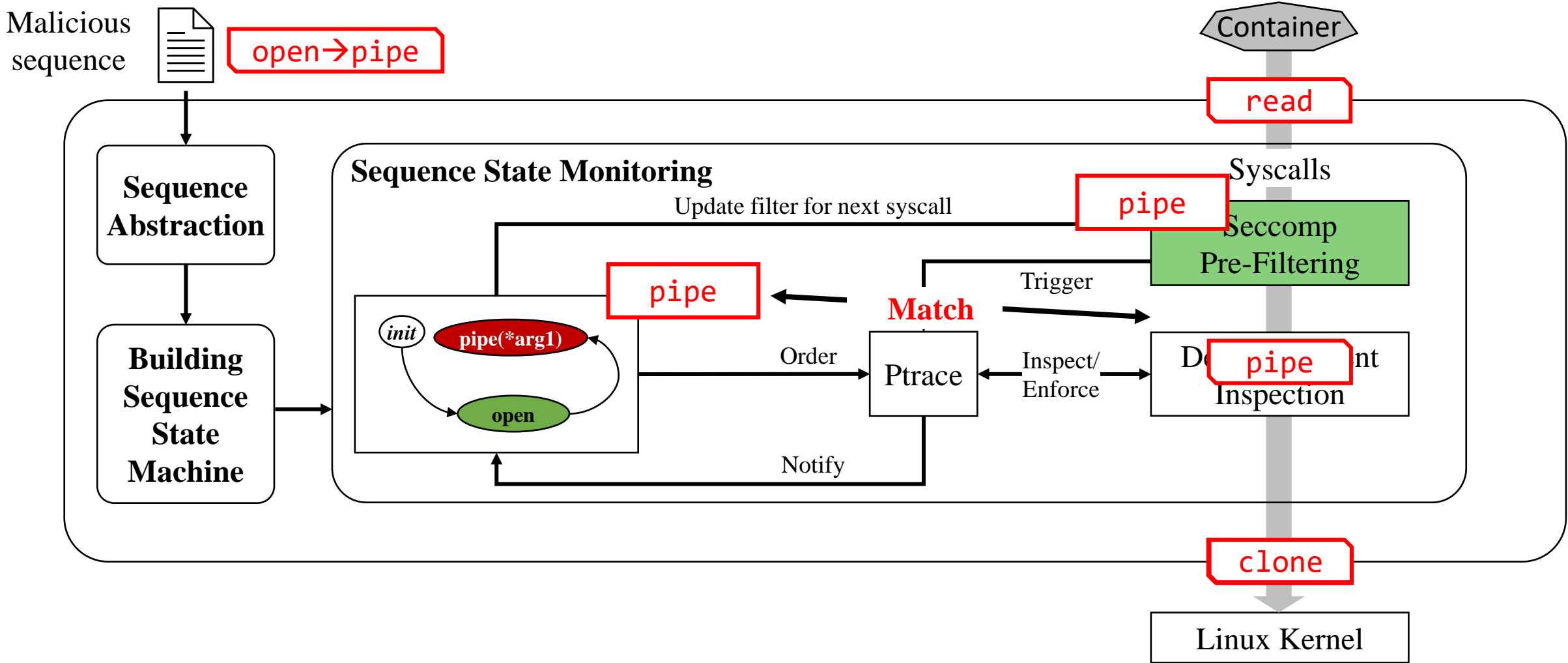


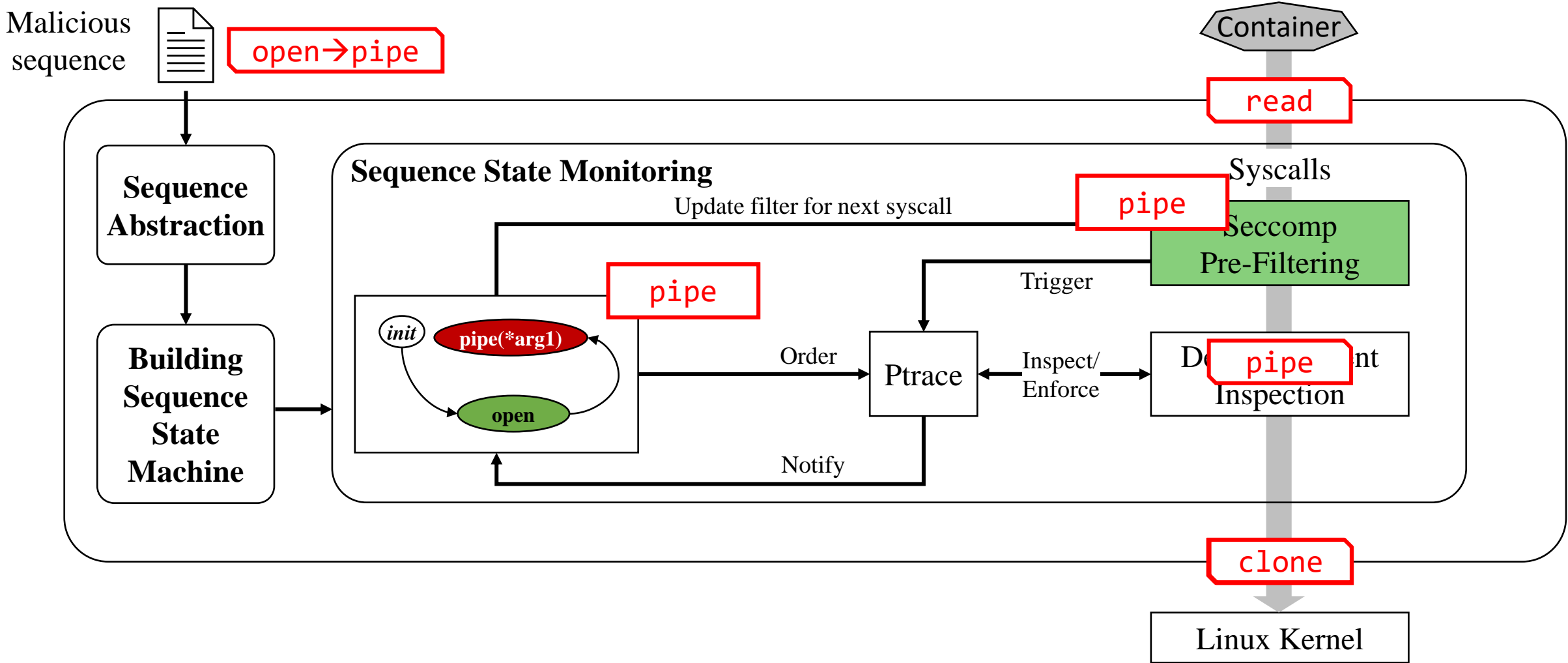


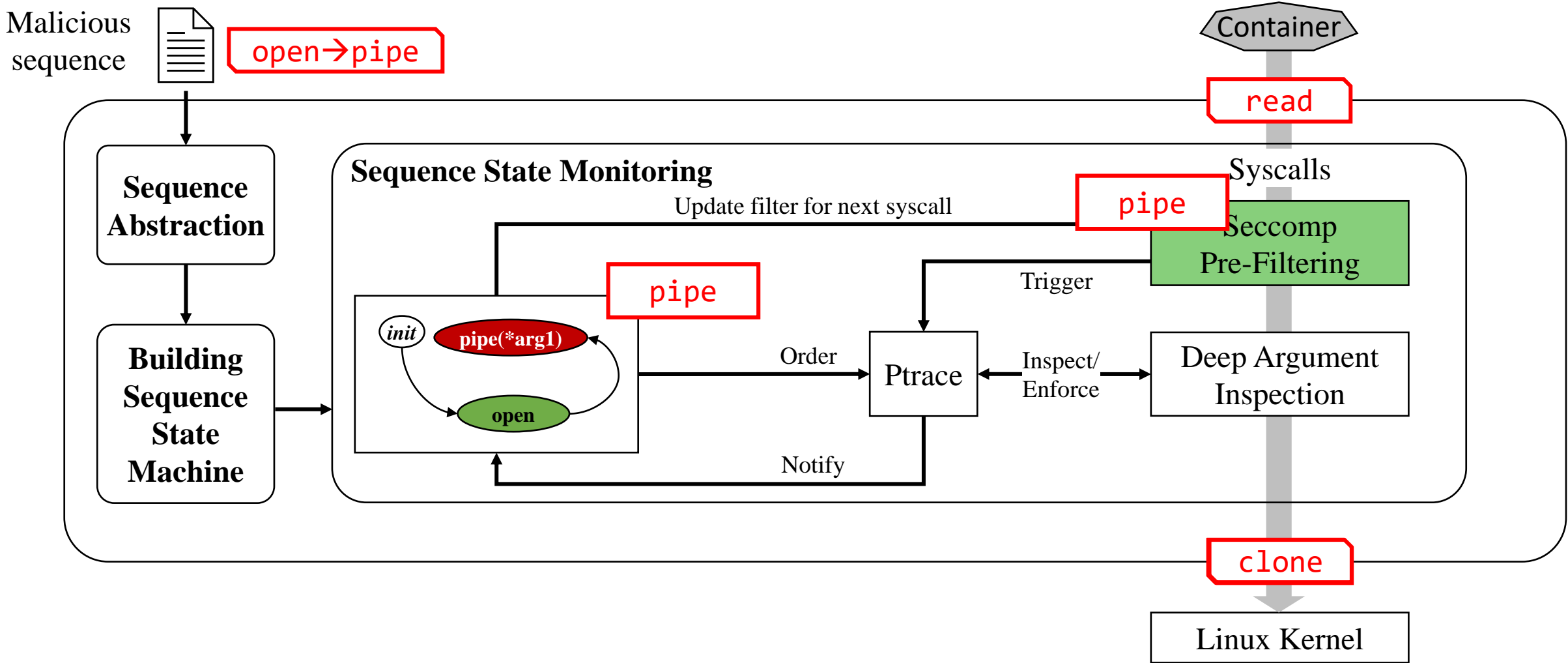






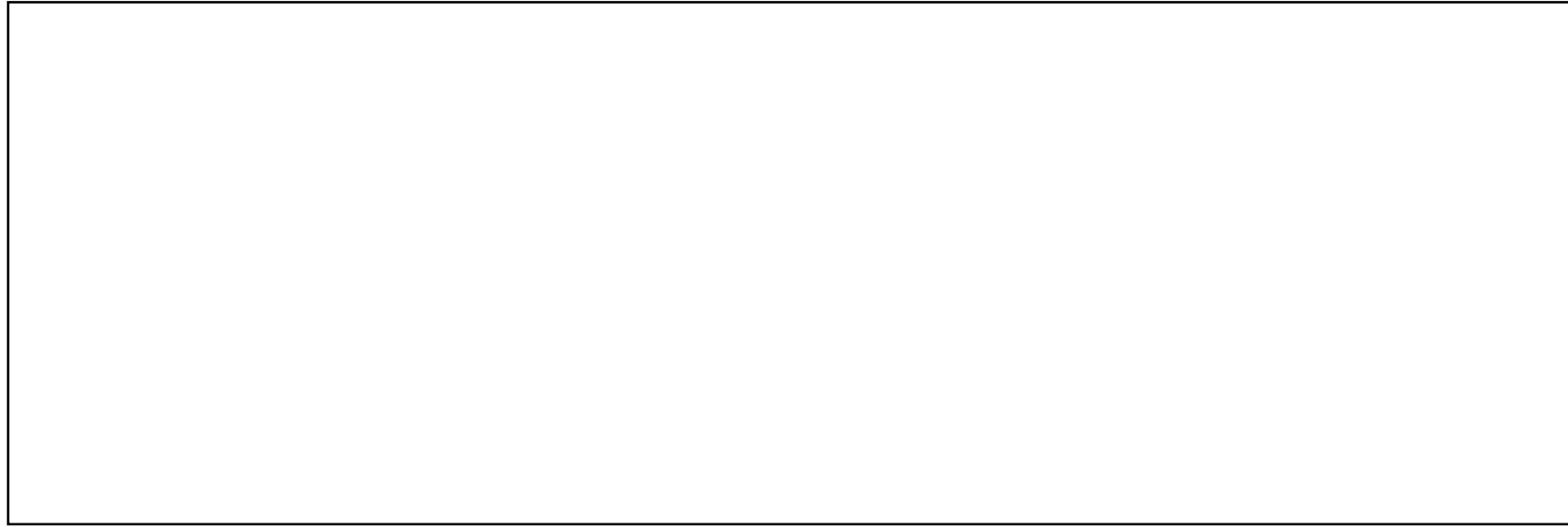
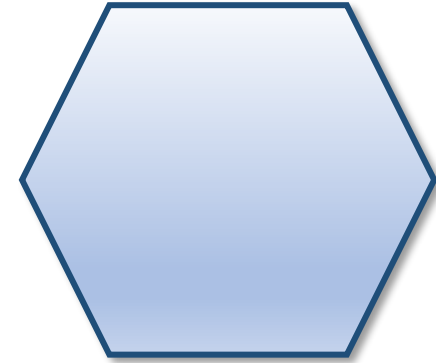






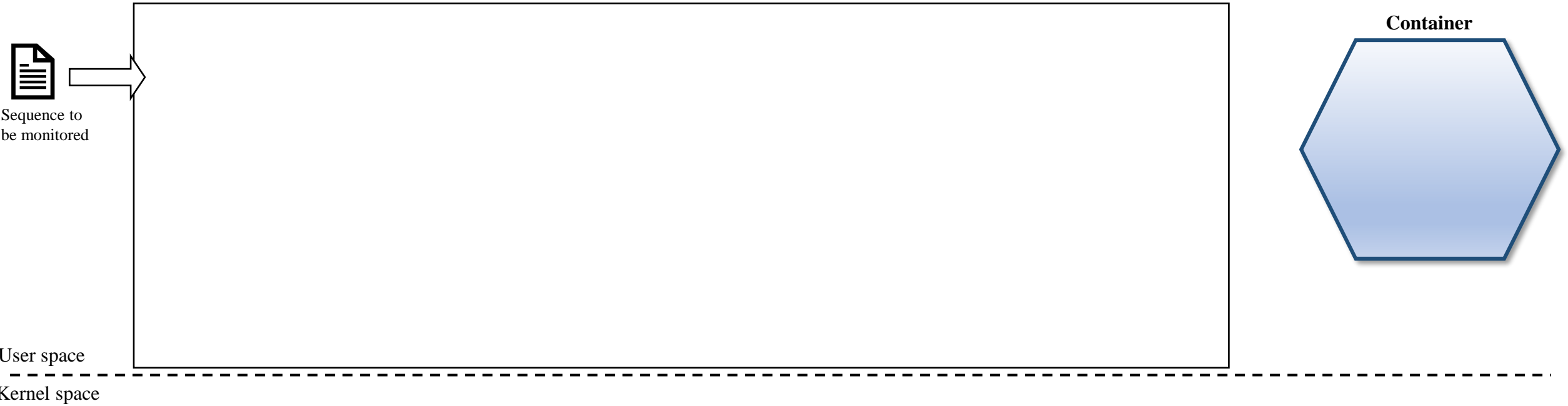
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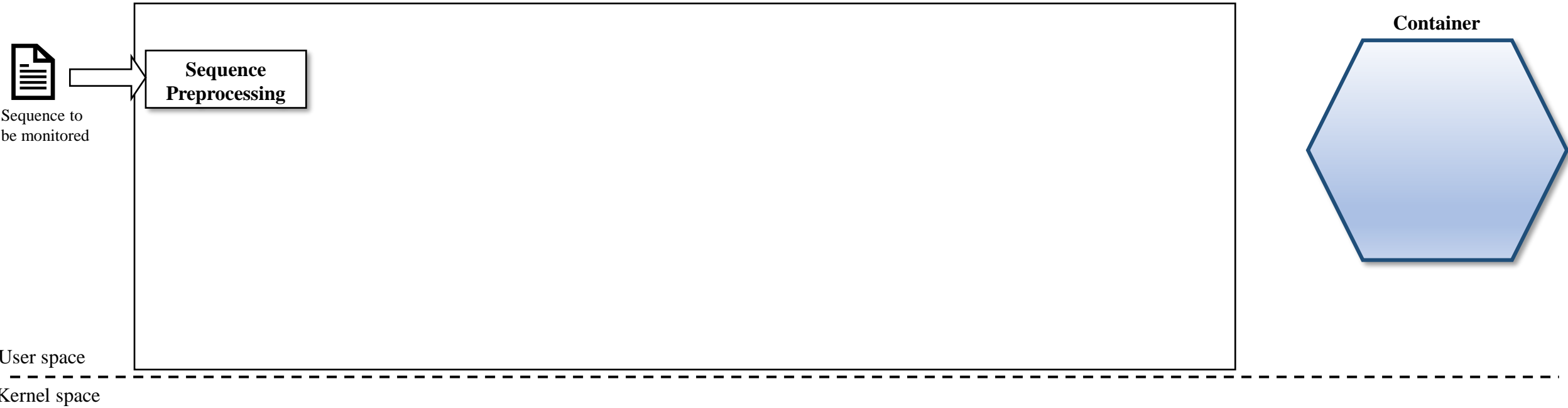
Container

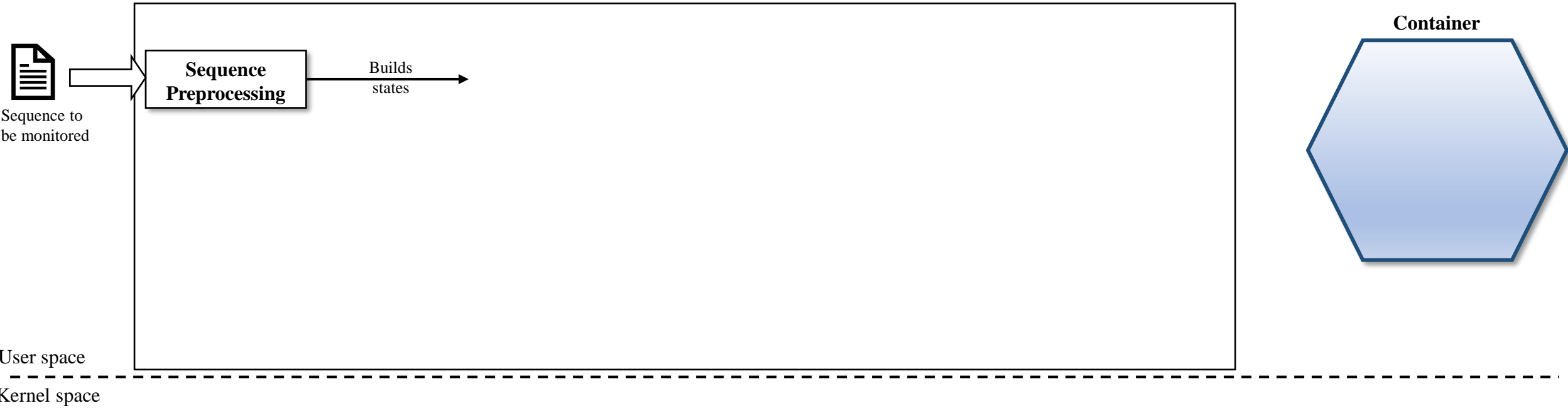


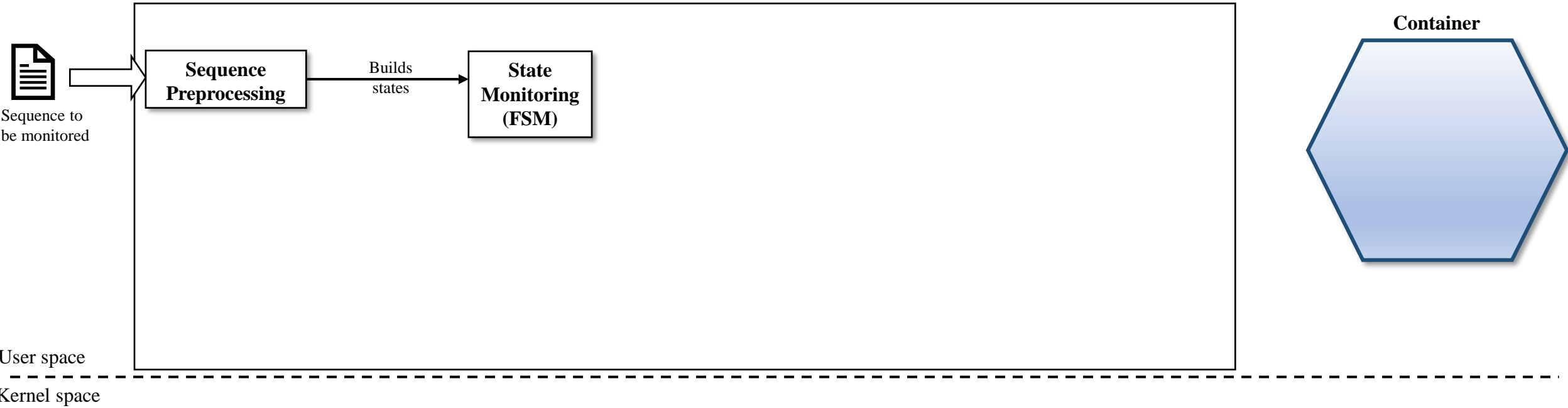
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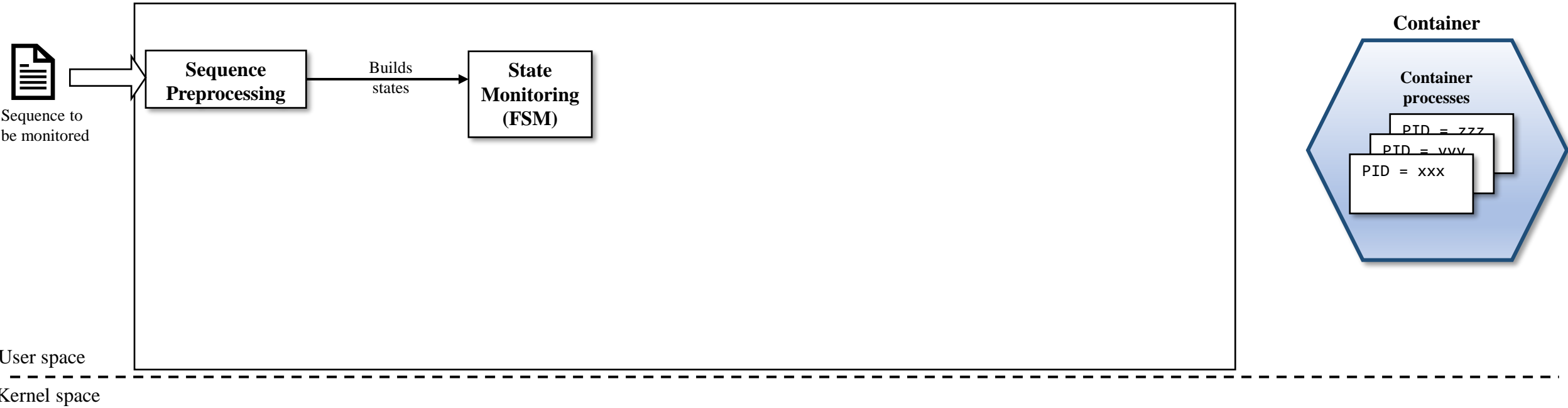
Kernel space

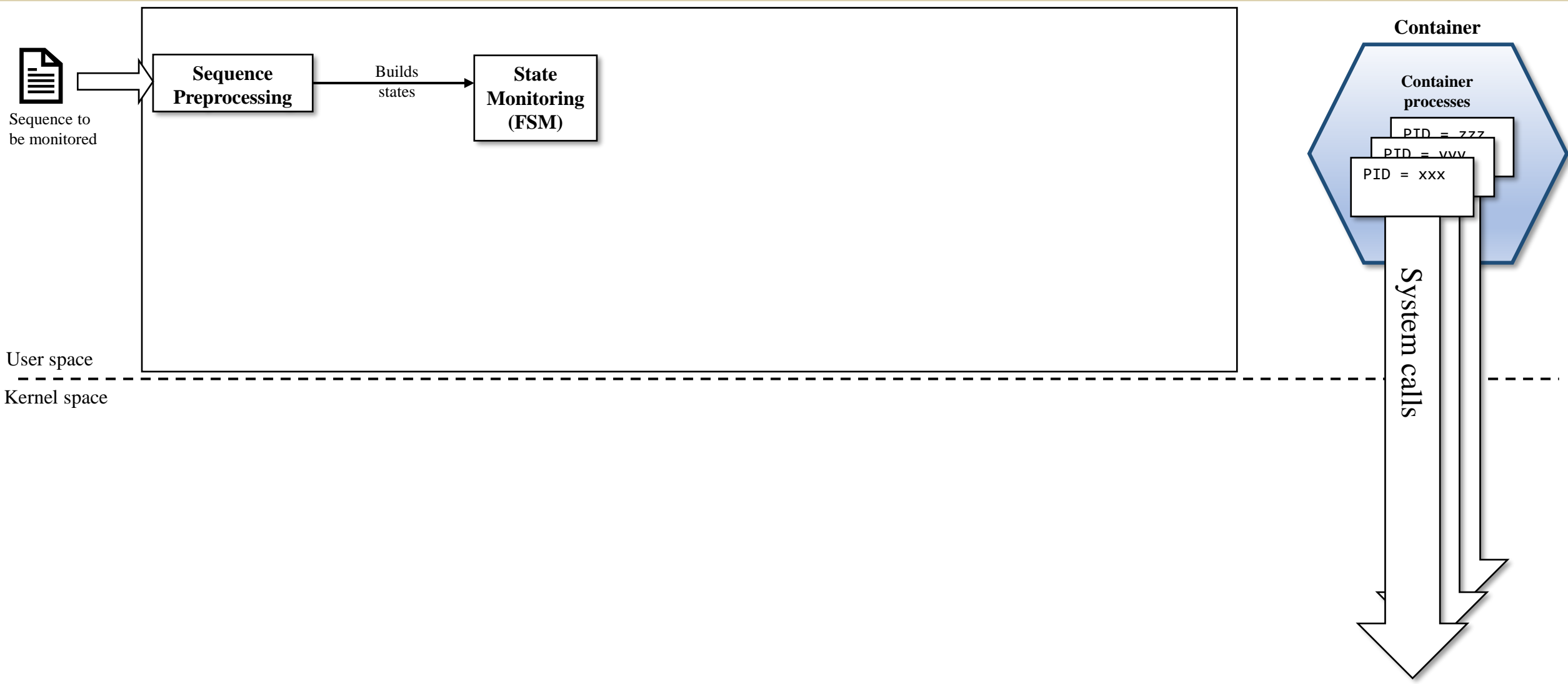


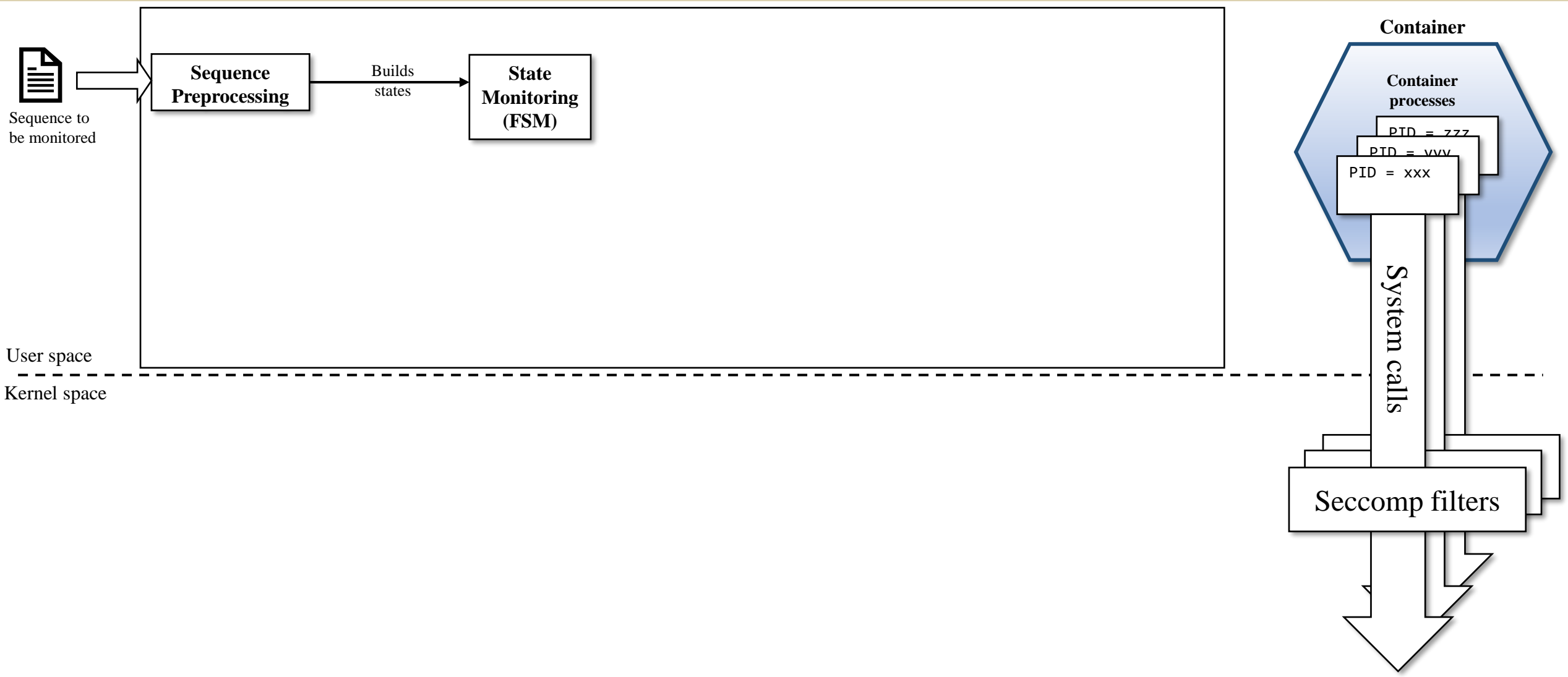


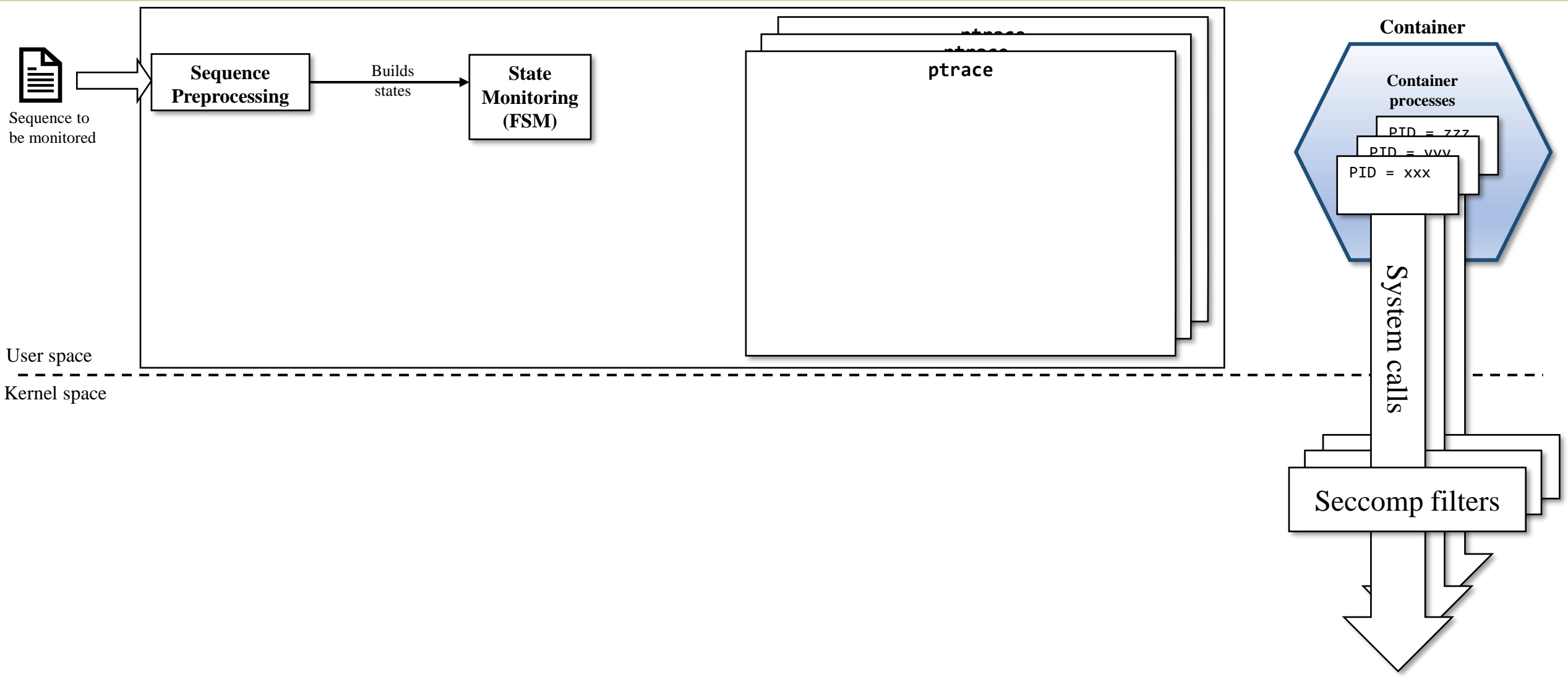


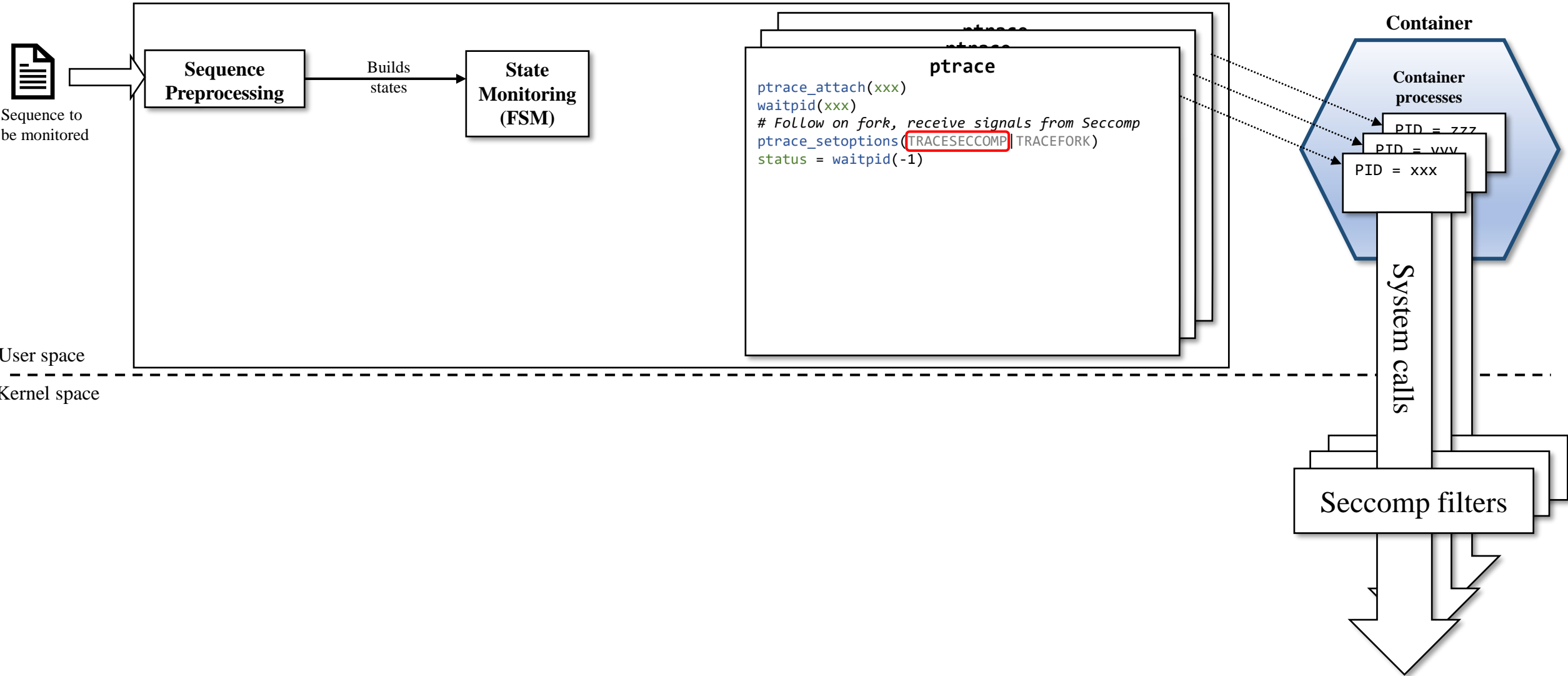




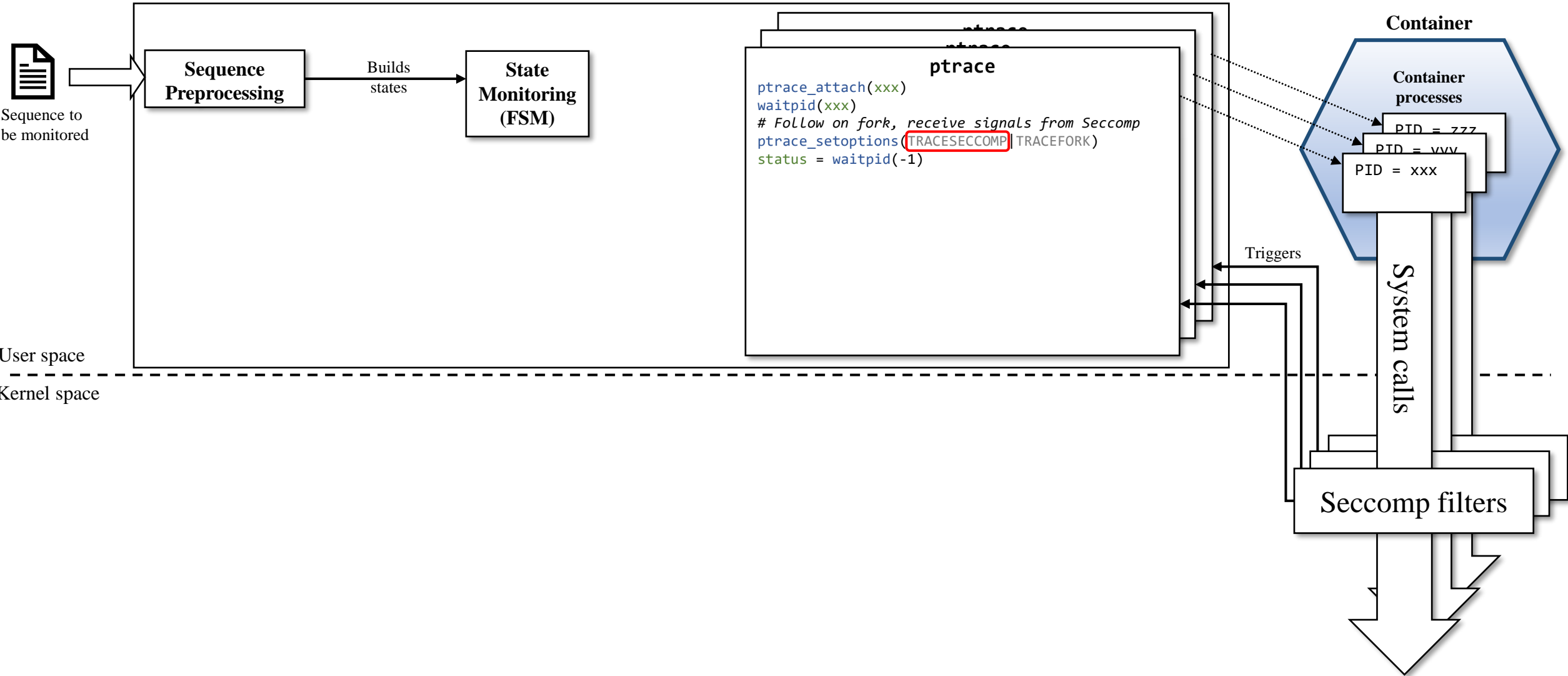


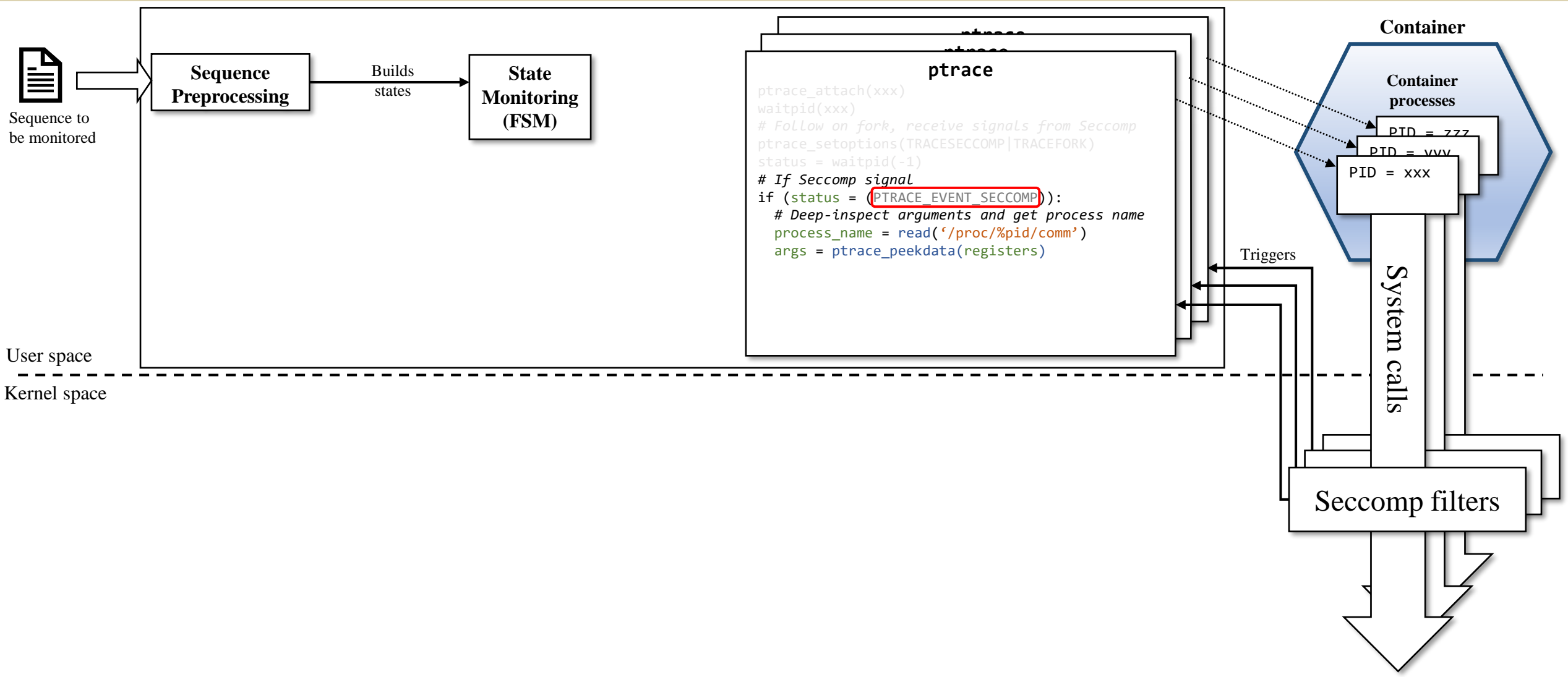


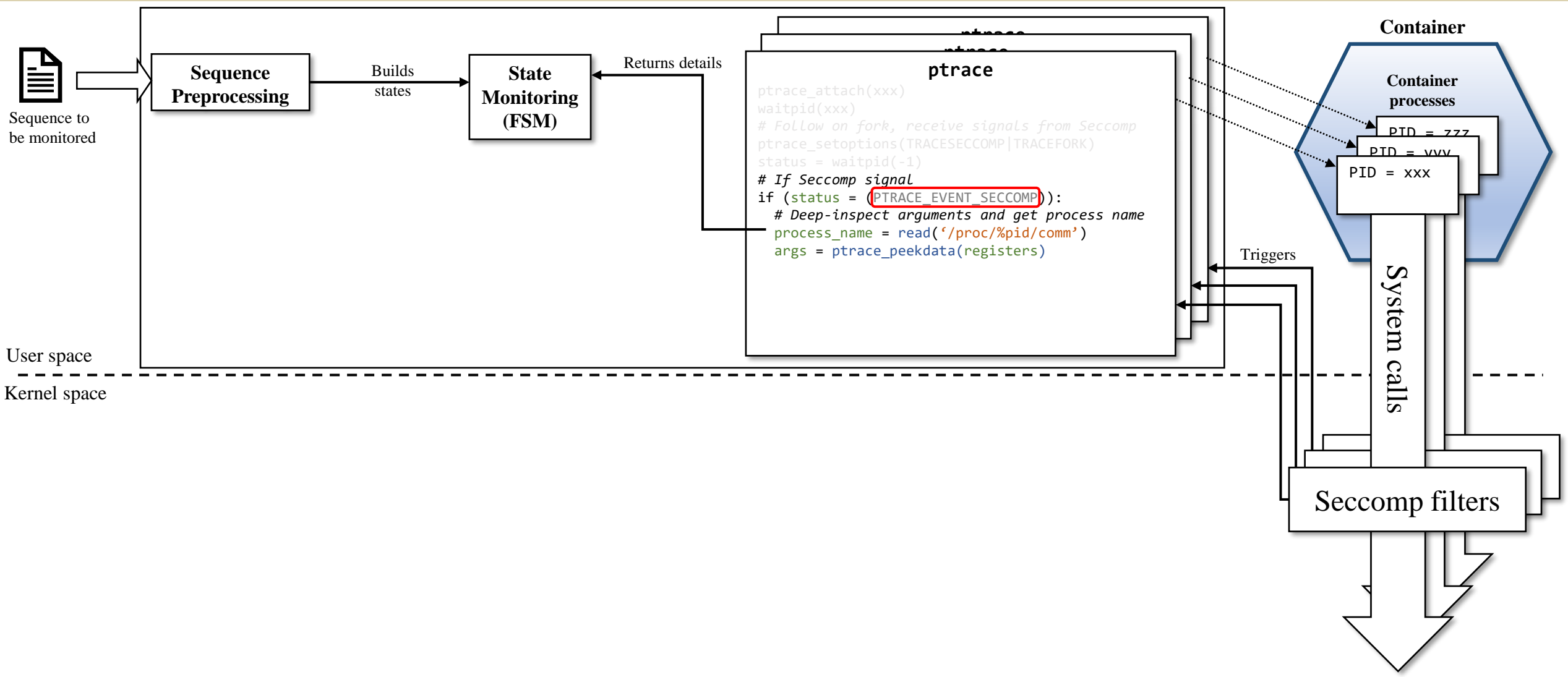


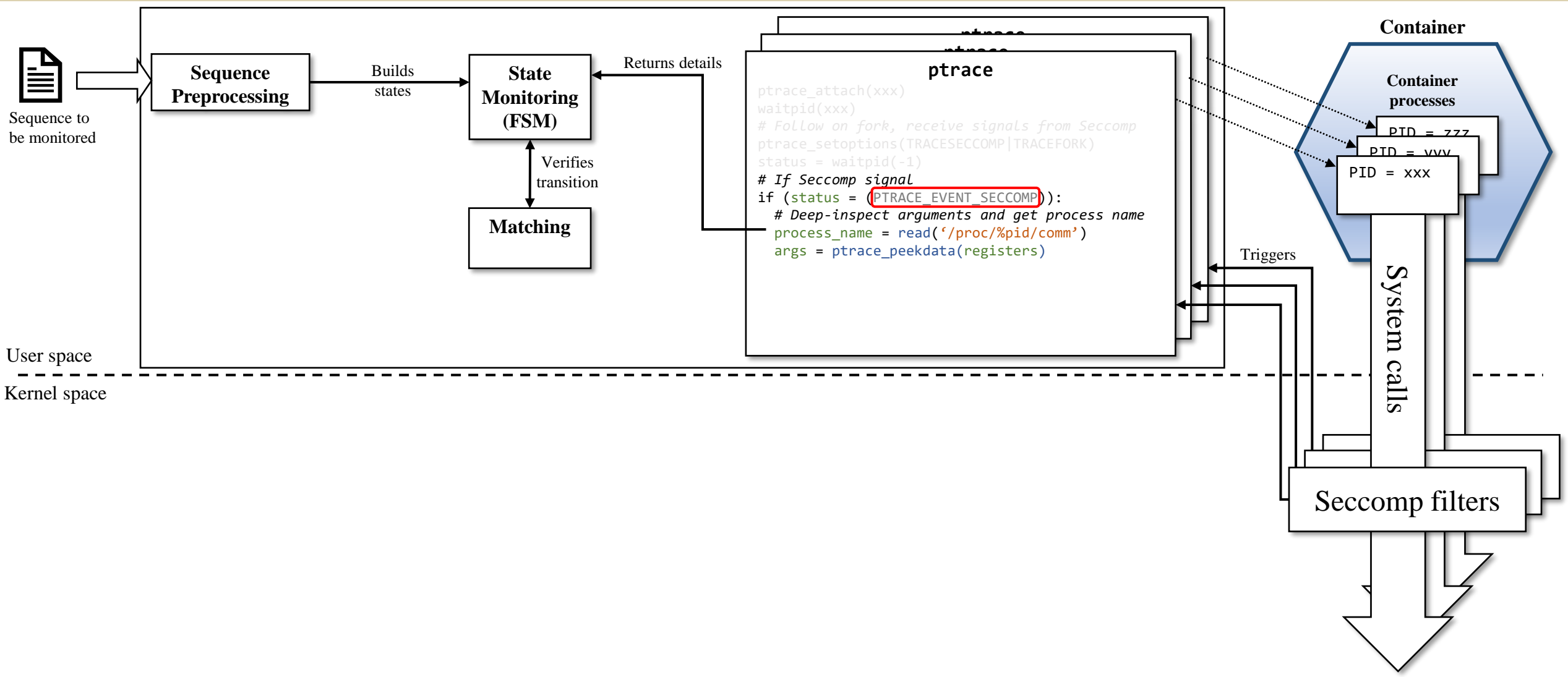


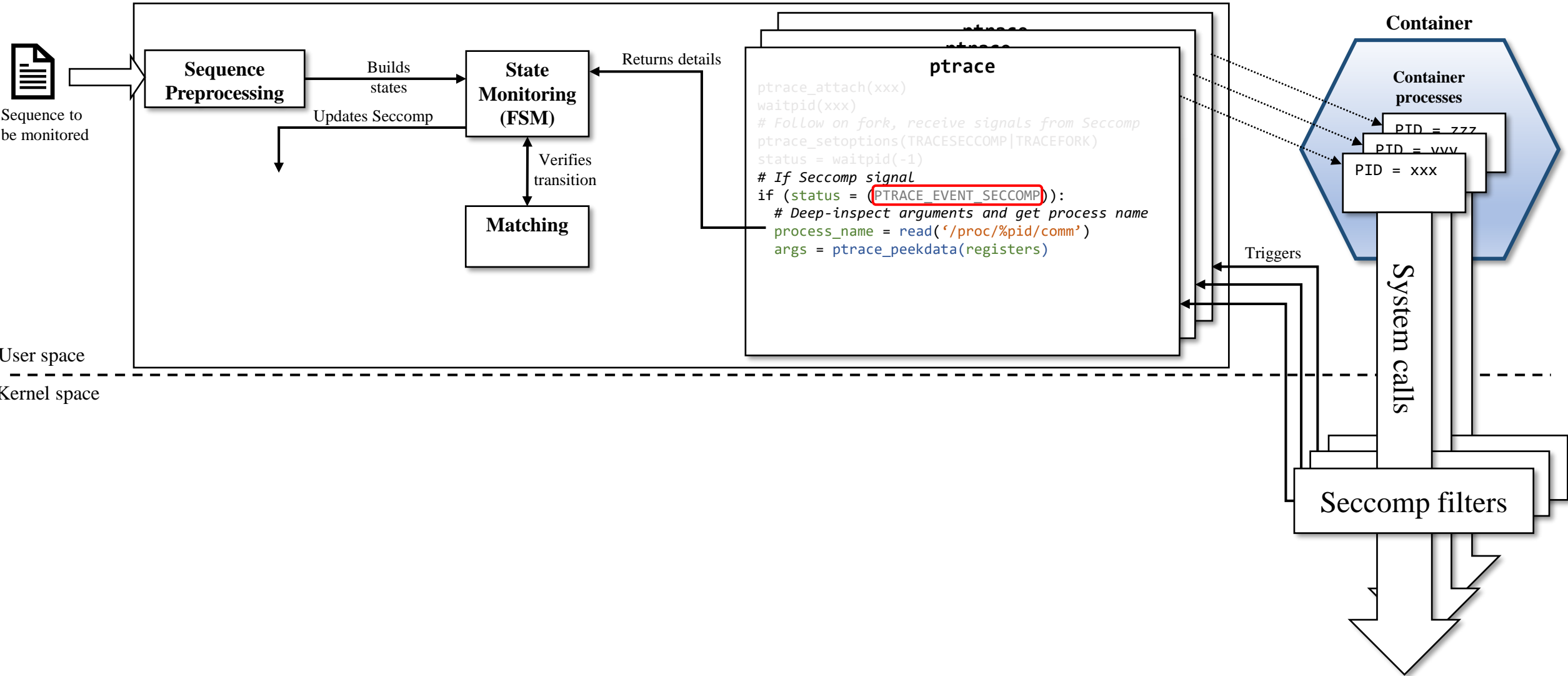
Implementation of Phoenix's Dynamic Runtime Protection

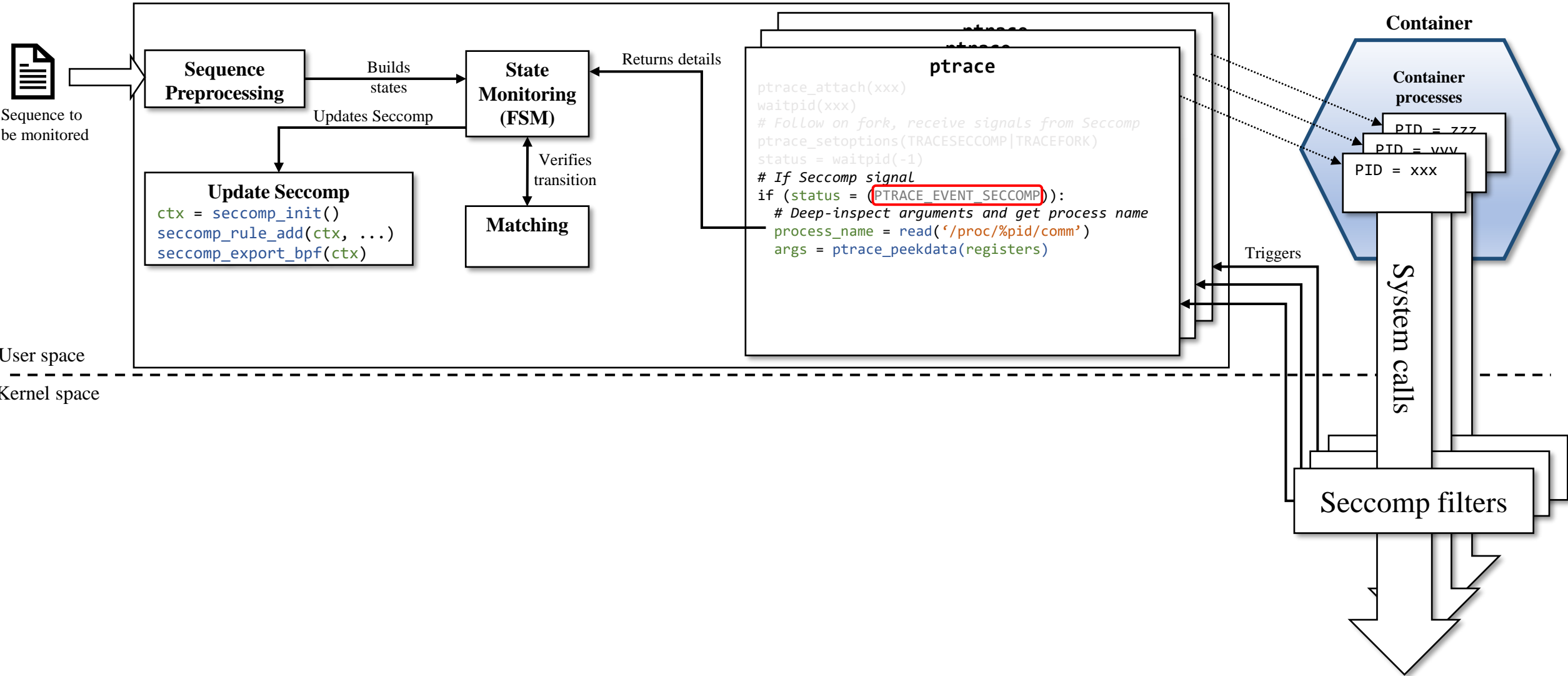


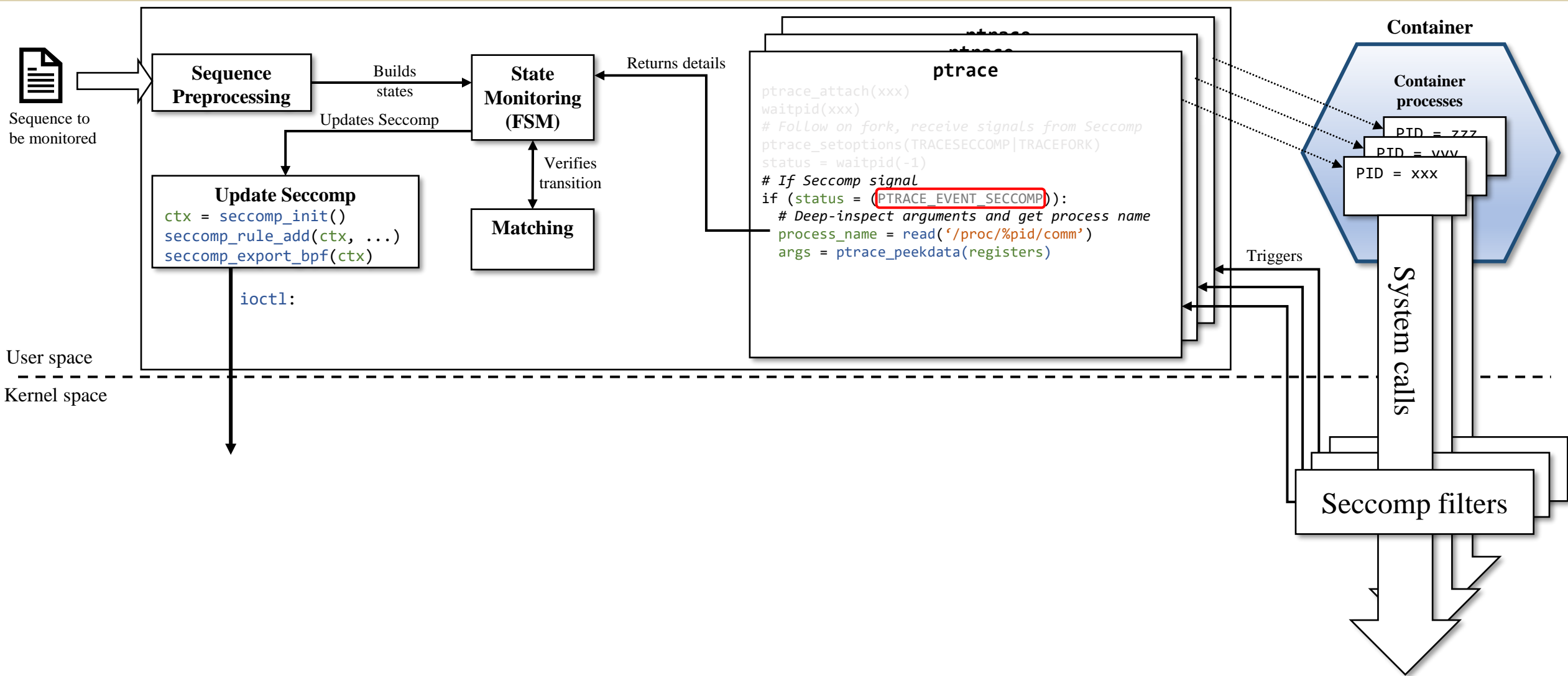


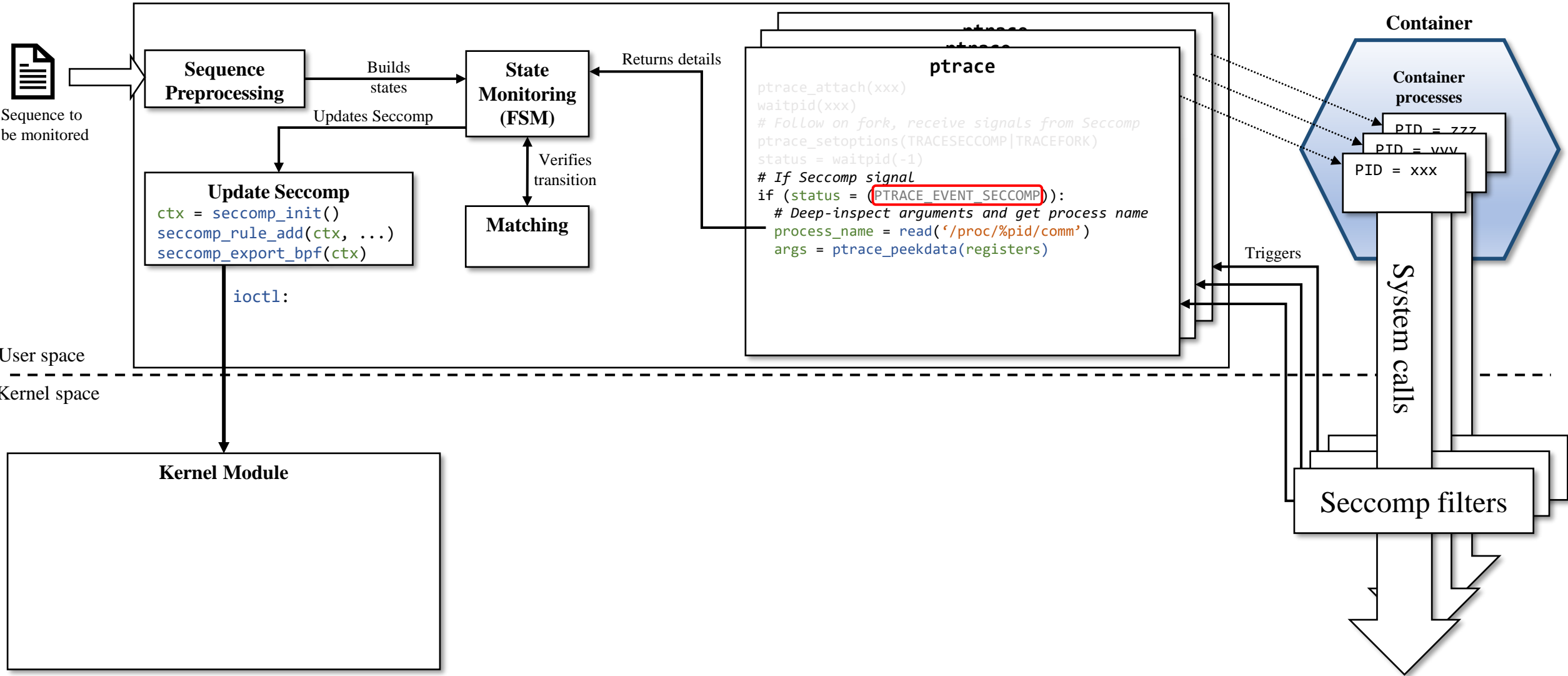


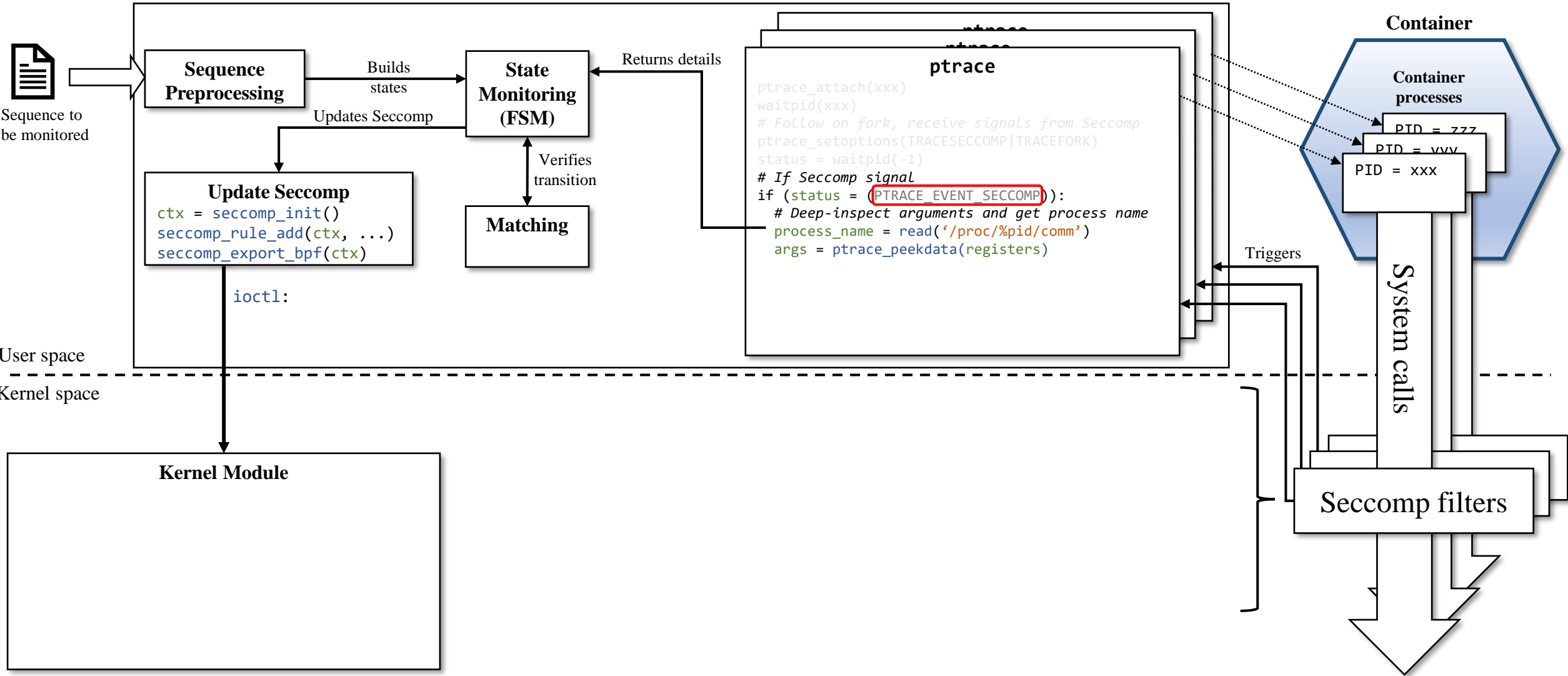


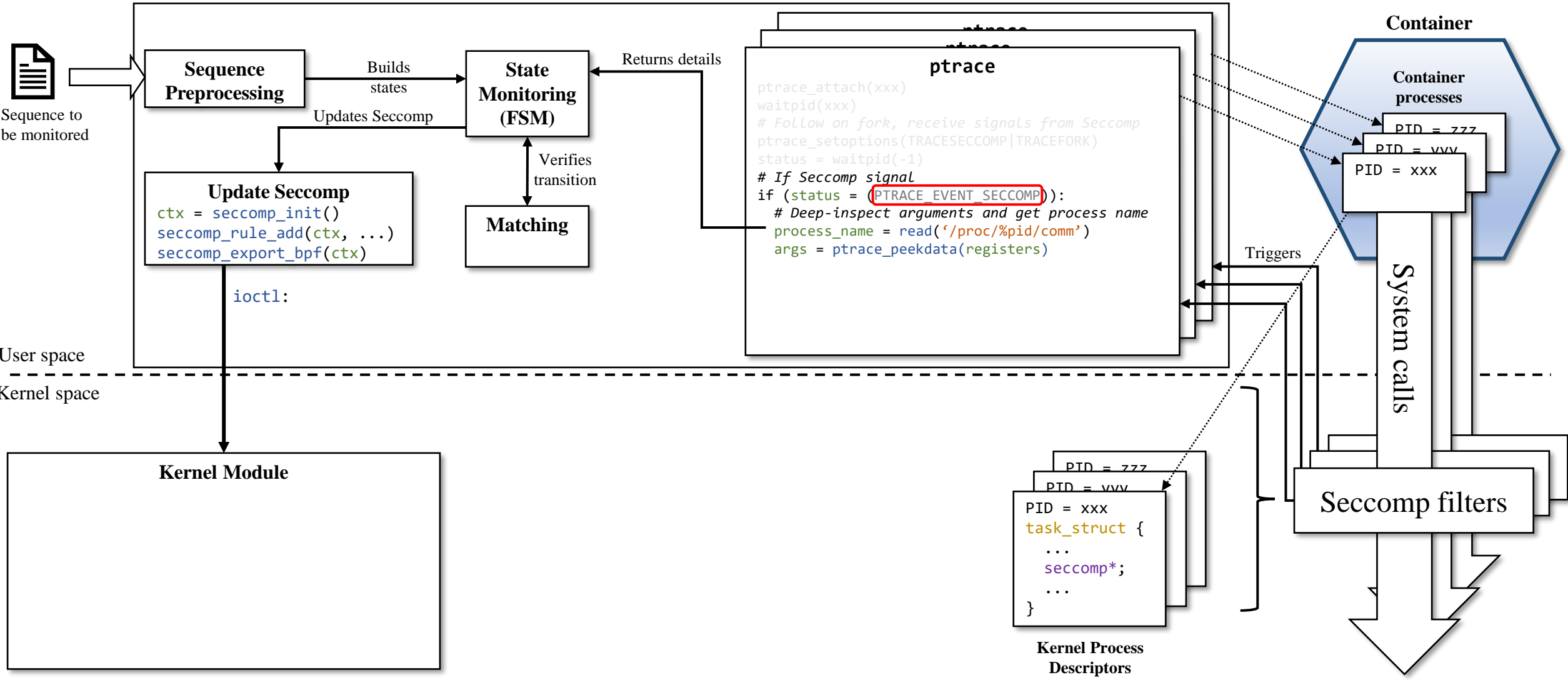


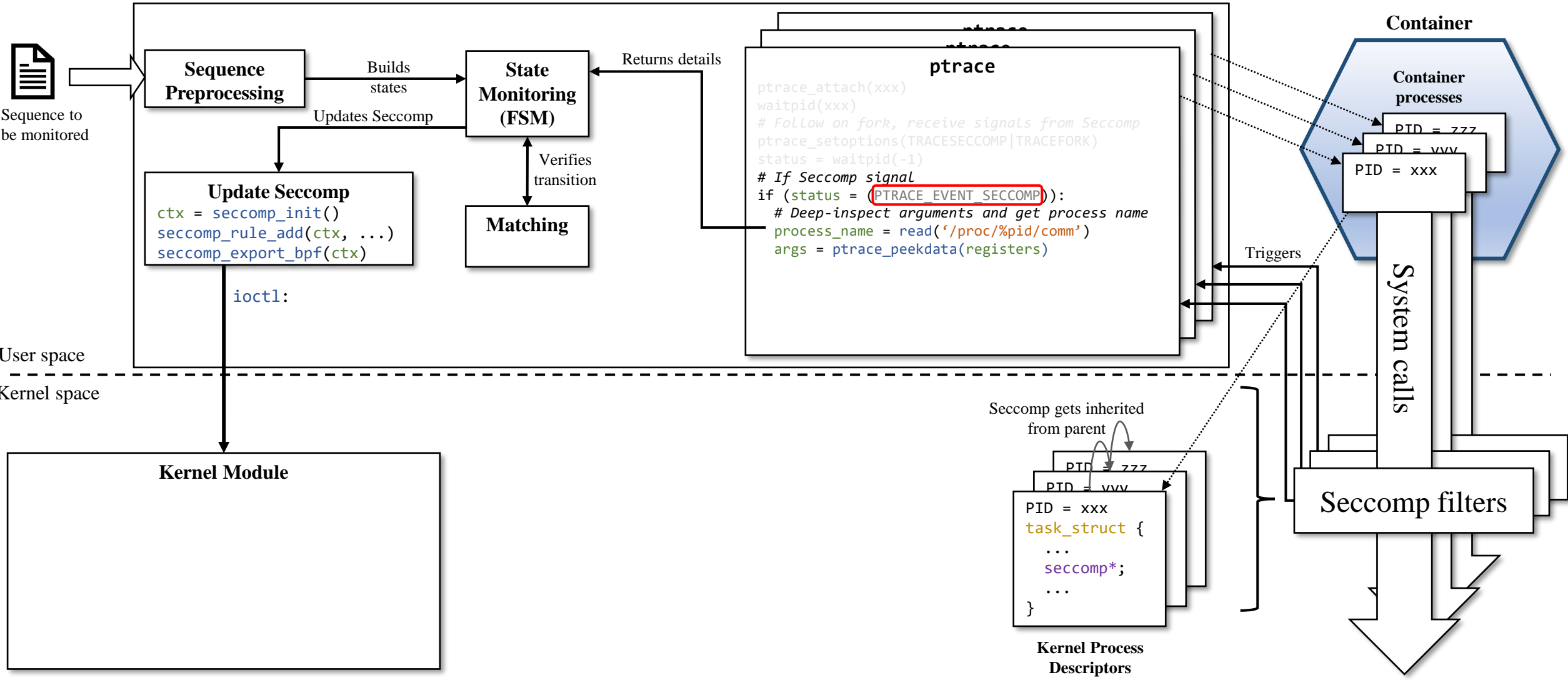


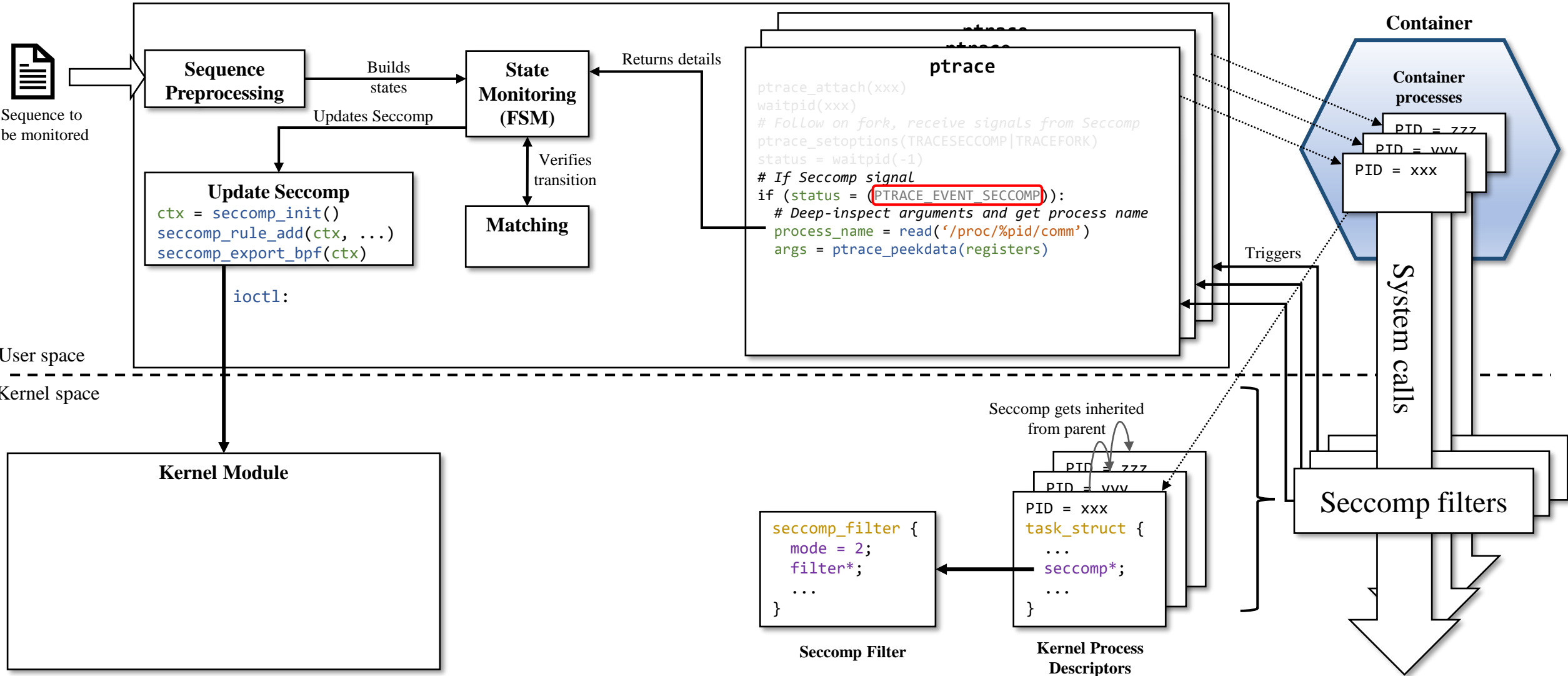


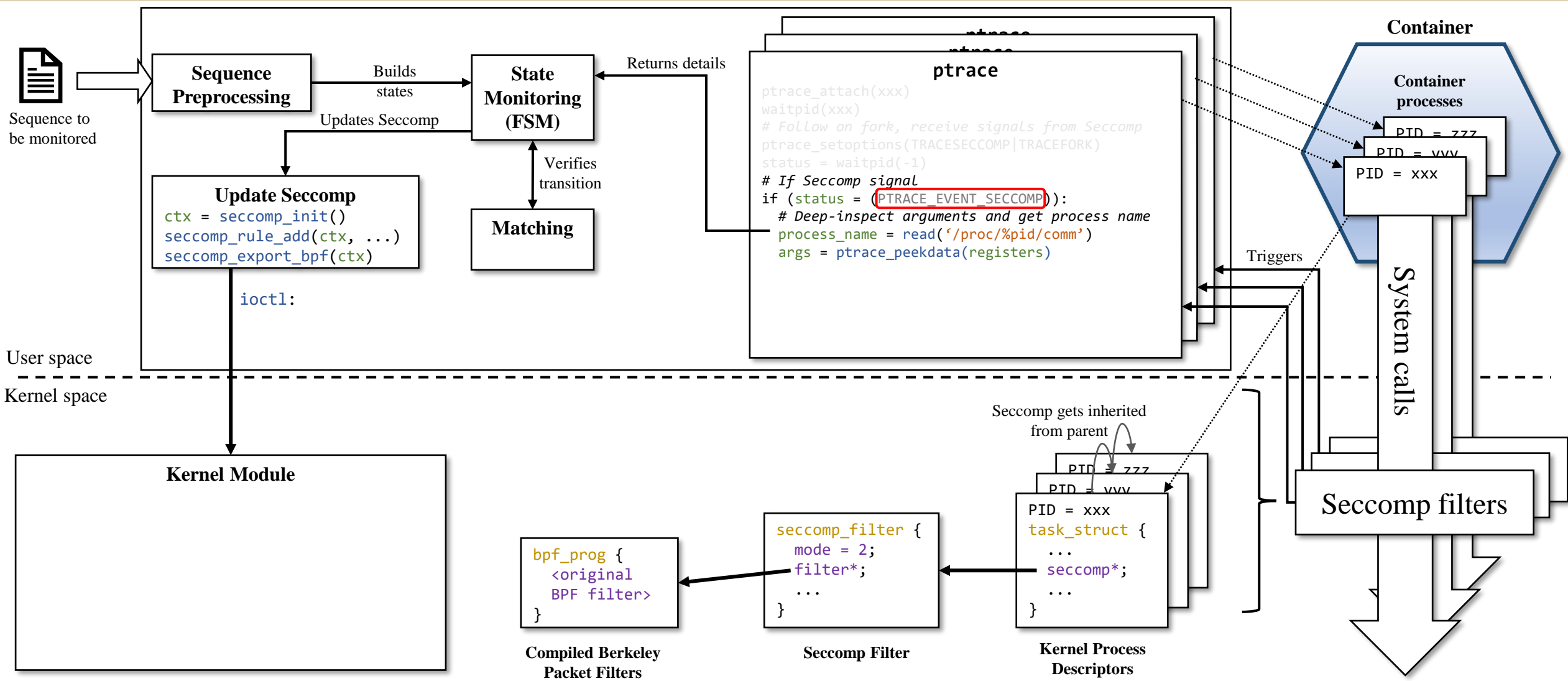


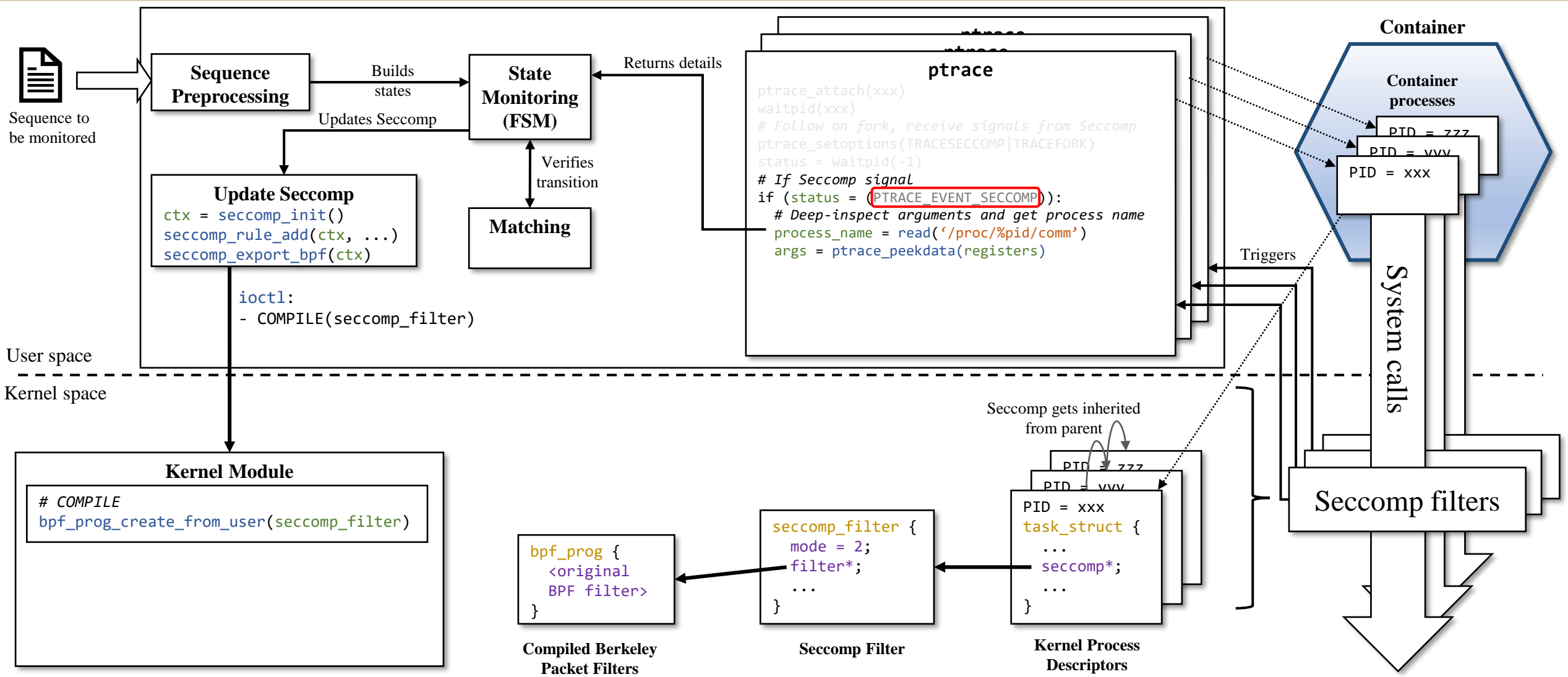


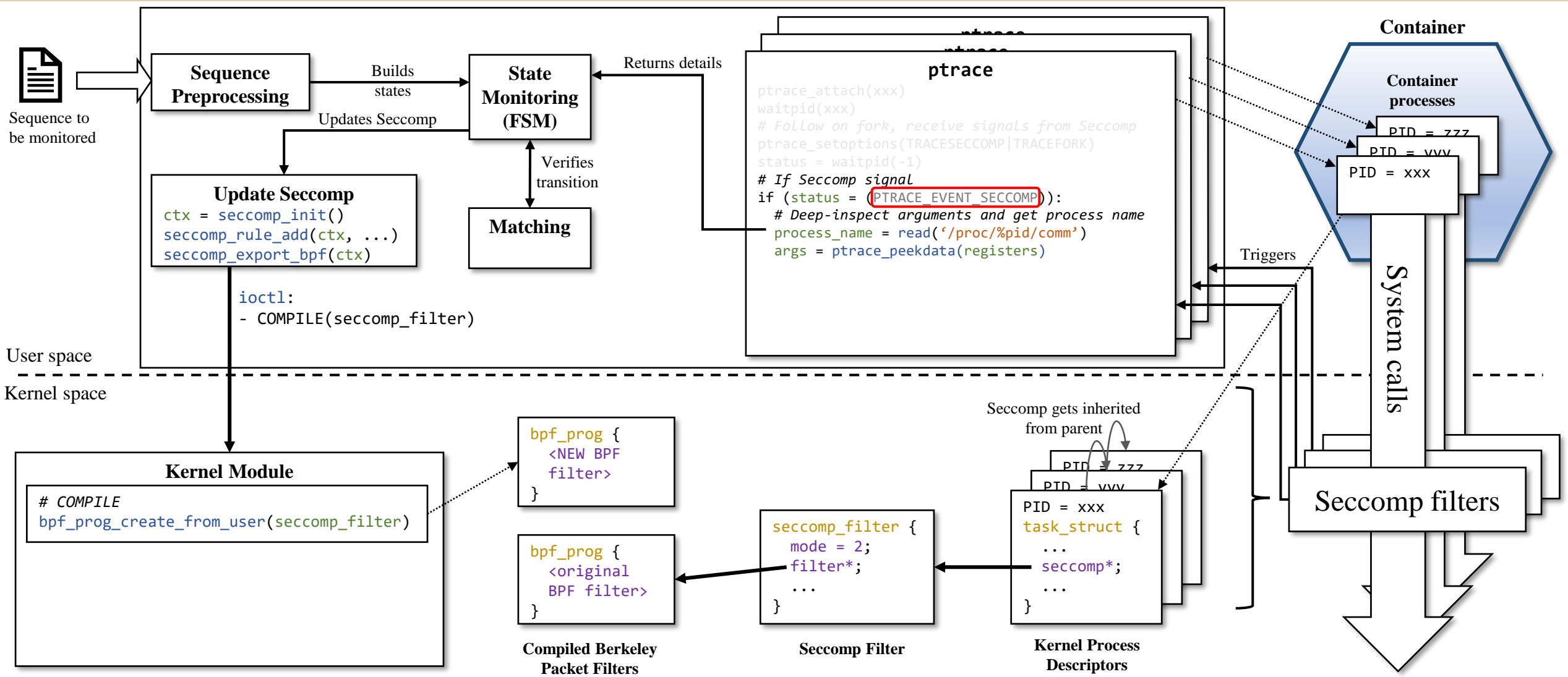


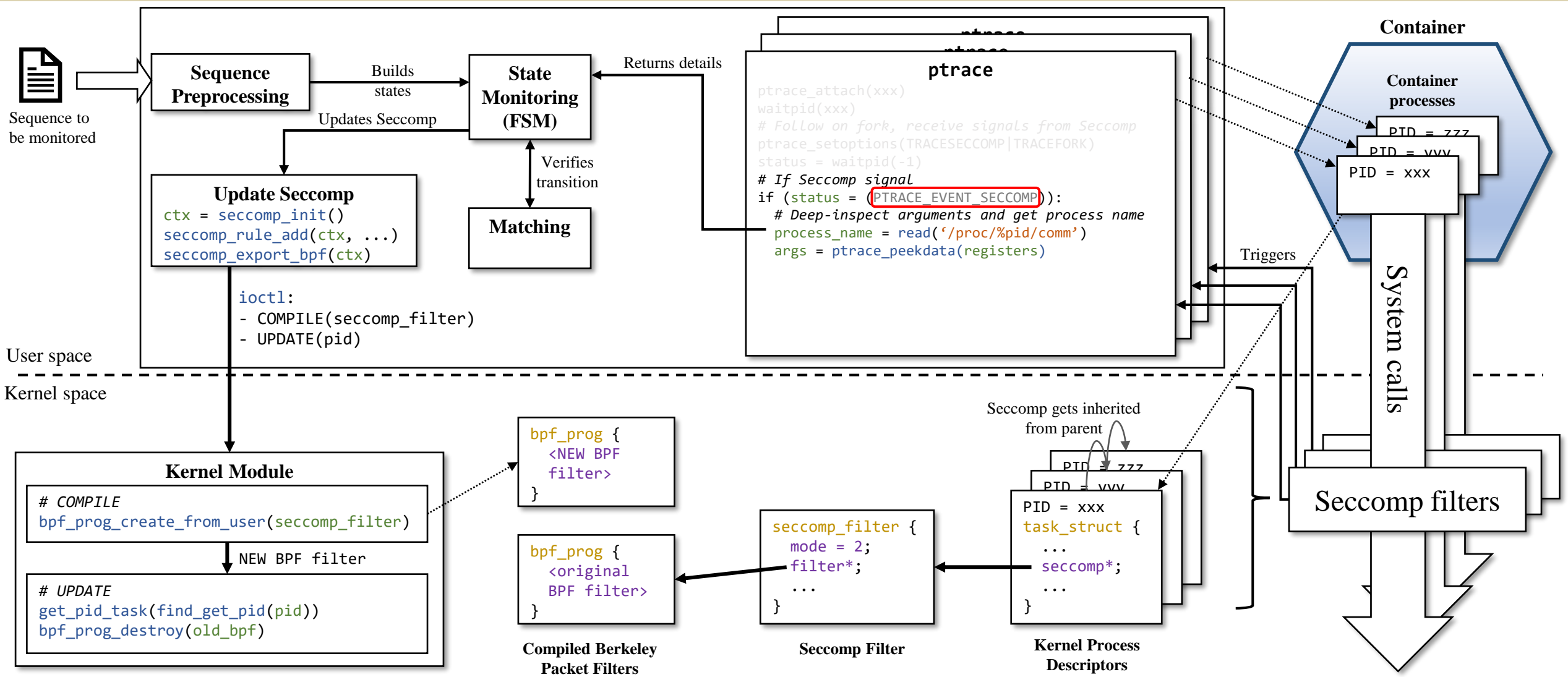


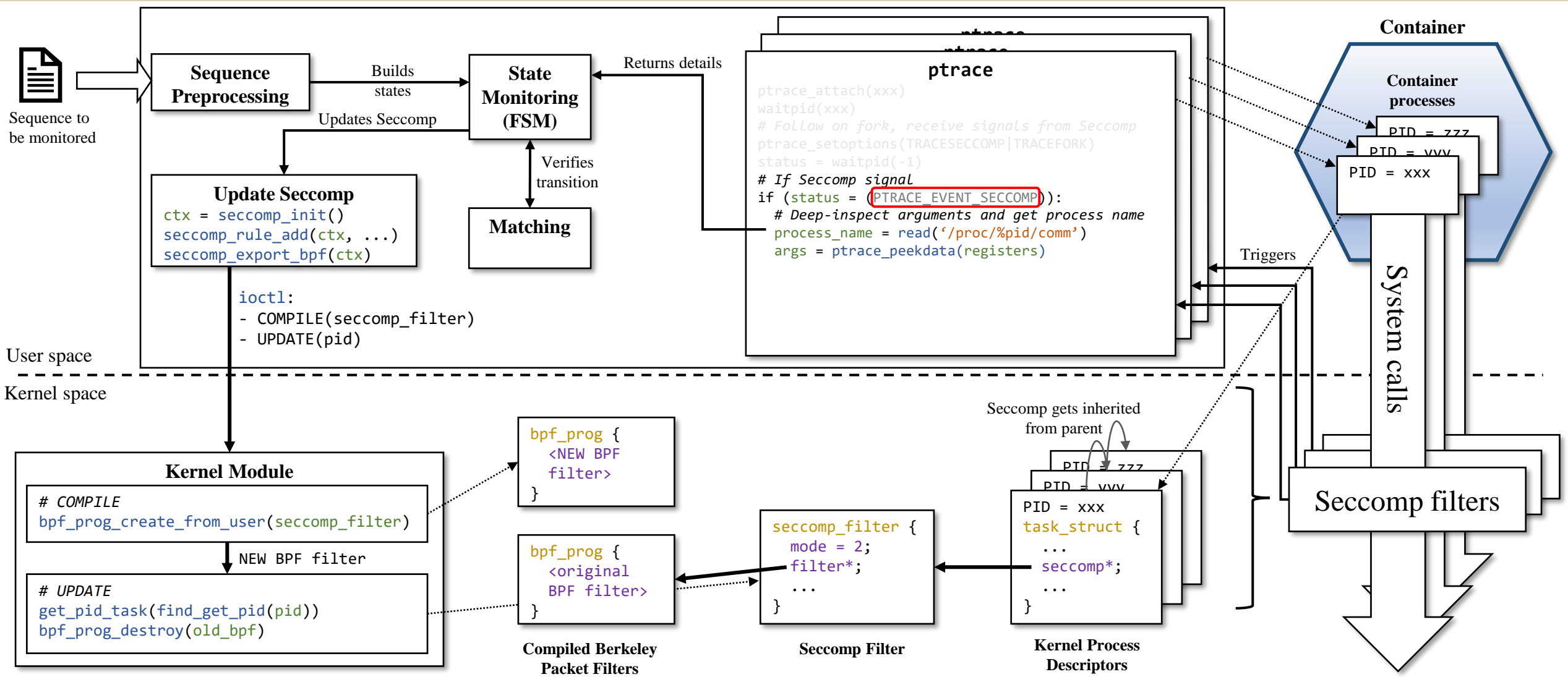


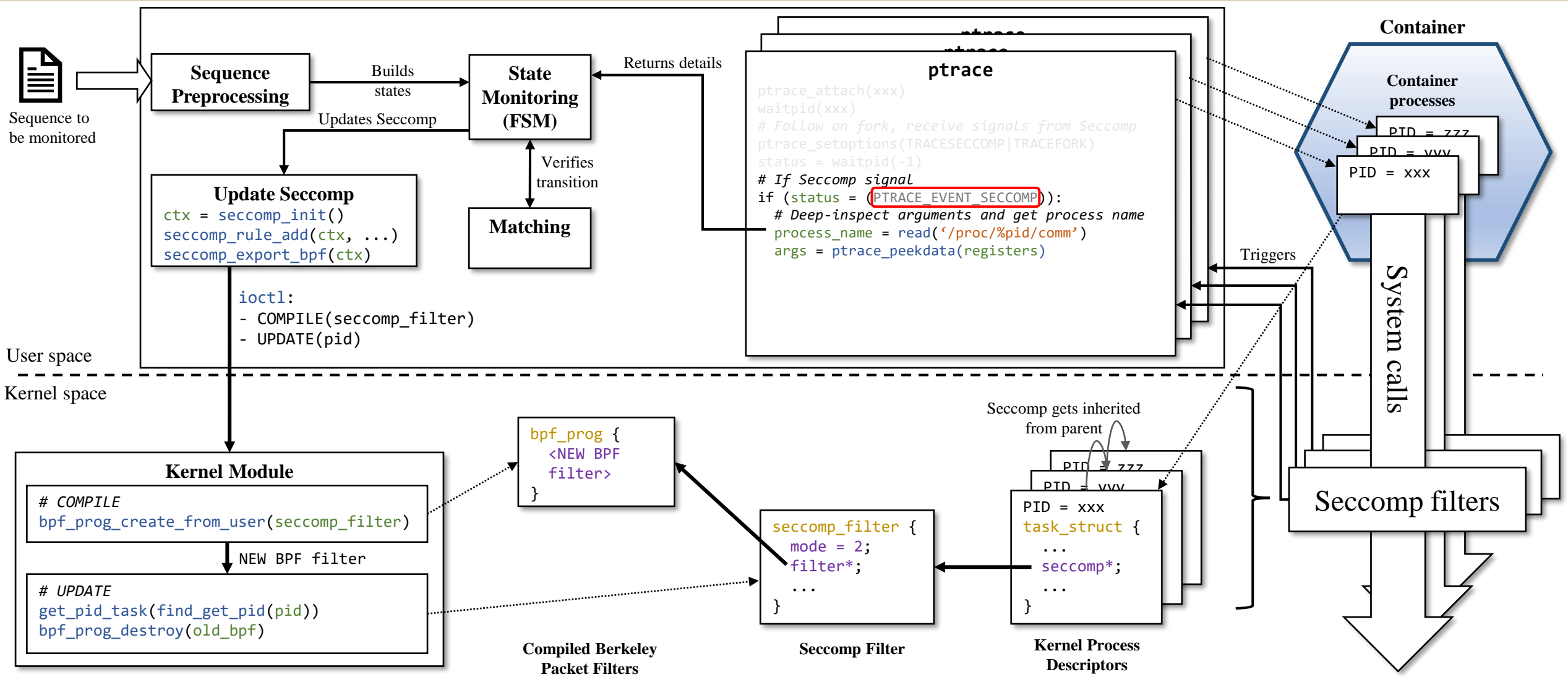


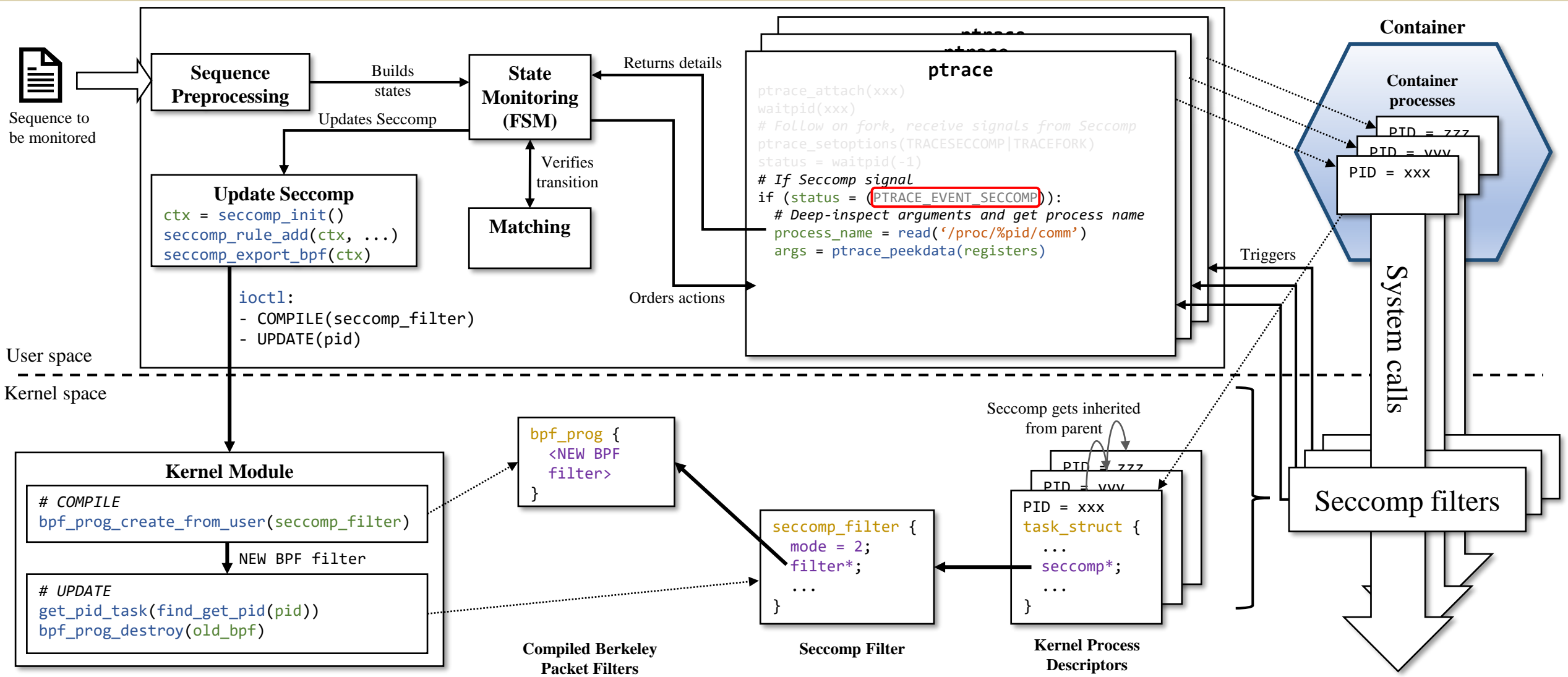


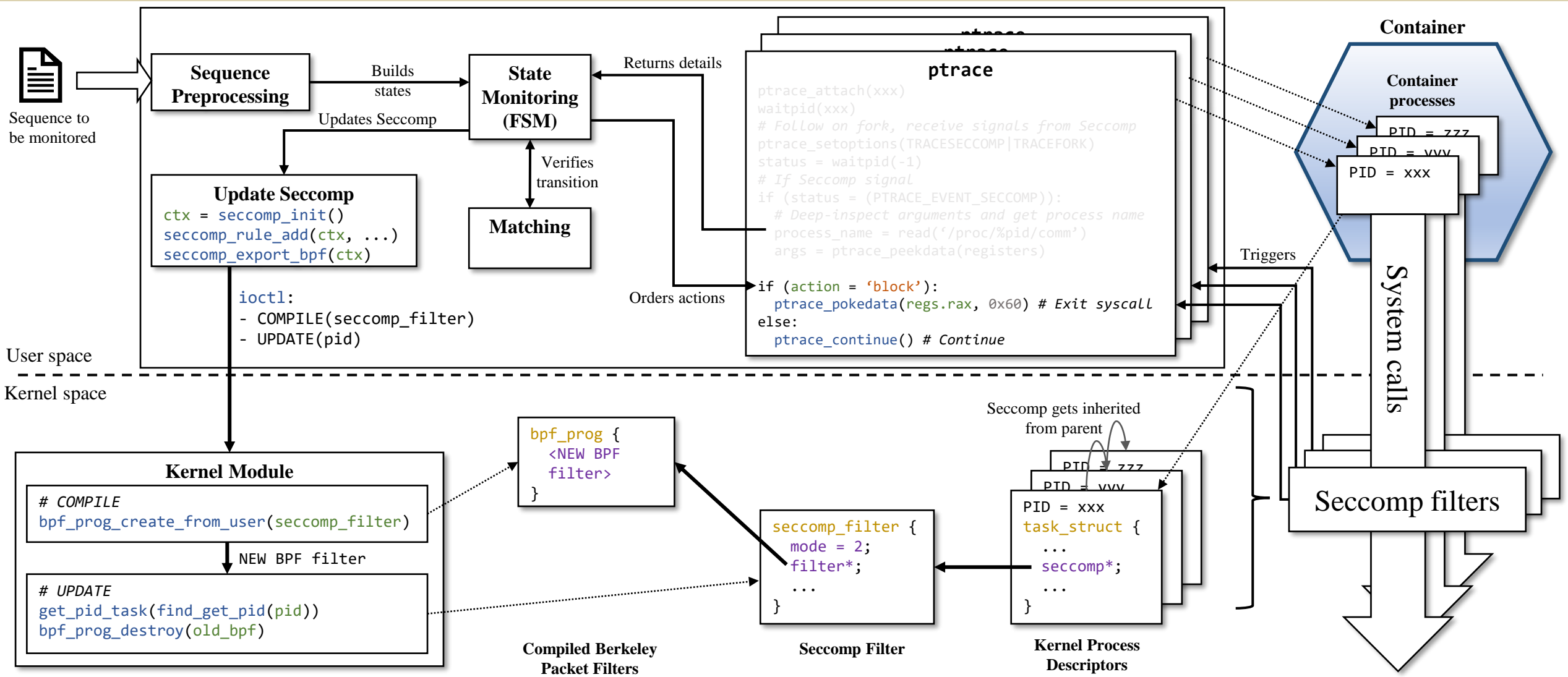












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	Severity	Application									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2017-18344	2.1	--p	csp	csp	csp	csp	csp	csp	csp	-sp	csp
2017-5123	4.6	--p	--p	csp	--p	c-p	--p	--p	c-p	-sp	c-p
2019-5489	5.5	--p	csp	csp	csp	c-p	csp	c-p	-sp	--p	csp
2022-1015	6.6	--p	csp	csp	csp	csp	csp	csp	csp	--p	csp
2017-17053	6.9	-sp	csp	csp	csp	csp	csp	csp	csp	--p	csp
2022-0492*	6.9	-sp	-sp	csp	csp	-sp	-sp	csp	csp	-sp	-sp
2022-2602	7.0	--p	csp	csp	-sp	-sp	csp	csp	csp	-sp	-sp
2017-11176	7.2	--p	csp	csp	csp	csp	csp	csp	csp	-sp	csp
2018-14634	7.2	--p	--p	--p	--p	--p	--p	--p	--p	-sp	--p
2021-3347	7.2	-sp	--p	csp	--p	c-p	--p	csp	-sp	-sp	-sp
2021-4154	7.2	-sp	-sp	c-p	-sp	csp	-sp	-sp	csp	-sp	csp
2022-0847	7.2	--p	c-p	-sp	--p	-sp	--p	-sp	-sp	-sp	-sp
2016-9793	7.8	-sp	csp	csp	csp	--p	csp	csp	csp	-sp	csp
2017-6074	7.8	-sp	csp	csp	-sp	--p	csp	csp	-sp	-sp	-sp
2017-7308	7.8	-sp	-sp	-sp	-sp	-sp	-sp	-sp	--p	-sp	-sp
2022-0995	7.8	-sp	csp	csp	csp	c-p	csp	csp	csp	-sp	csp
2022-2588	7.8	--p	csp	csp	csp	csp	csp	csp	csp	-sp	csp
2022-2639	7.8	--p	csp	csp	csp	csp	csp	csp	csp	-sp	csp
2023-0386	7.8	--p	-sp	-sp	-sp	-sp	-sp	csp	--p	-sp	-sp
2023-32233	7.8	-sp	csp	csp	-sp	csp	csp	csp	csp	-sp	csp

1: CRIU[†], 2: Django, 3: Httpd, 4: Nginx, 5: Postgres, 6: Python, 7: Redis, 8: Tomcat, 9: Wine[†], 10: Wordpress.

c: blocked by Confine [24], s: blocked by Sysfilter [11], p: blocked by Phoenix, -: not blocked.

*blocked by default Seccomp filter [67], [†]Confine not tested (not a container).

TABLE I: Comparison of the effectiveness of Confine [24], Sysfilter [11], and Phoenix for blocking 20 CVEs without affecting the normal operation of 10 popular applications.

Solution	Vulnerability learned	Same vulnerability exploit (TP)	Modified vulnerability exploit (TP)	Normal behavior (FP)
VtPath	2023-32233	100%	15%	0%
	2017-6074	100%	17%	0%
	2022-0847	100%	63%	0%
	2021-4154	100%	64%	0%
Mutz et al.	2023-0386	100%	94%	0.01%
	2023-32233	0.57%	0.42%	0%
	2017-6074	1.83%	1.22%	0%
	2022-0847	7.59%	3.80%	0%
PoLPer	2021-4154	7.89%	7.16%	0%
	2023-0386	1.34%	1.29%	0%
	2023-32233	100% (2/2)	0% (0/2)	0% (0/2)
	2017-6074	0* %	0* %	0* %
Phoenix	2022-0847	0* %	0* %	0* %
	2021-4154	0* %	0* %	0* %
	2023-0386	100% (3/3)	33% (1/3)	0% (0/3)
	2023-32233	100%	100%	0%
Phoenix	2017-6074	100%	100%	0%
	2022-0847	100%	100%	0%
	2021-4154	100%	100%	0%
	2023-0386	100%	100%	0%

*: exploit does not invoke *setuid* calls

TABLE III: Comparison of Phoenix with existing stateful solutions for blocking vulnerabilities (blacklisting)

CVE	Severity	Application									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2017-18344	2.1	--p	csp	csp	csp	csp	csp	csp	csp	-sp	csp
2017-5123	4.6	--p	--p	csp	--p	c-p	--p	--p	c-p	-sp	c-p
2019-5489	5.5	--p	csp	csp	csp	c-p	csp	c-p	-sp	--p	csp
2022-1015	6.6	--p	csp	csp	csp	csp	csp	csp	csp	--p	csp
2017-17053	6.9	-sp	csp	csp	csp	csp	csp	csp	csp	--p	csp
2022-0492*	6.9	-sp	-sp	csp	csp	-sp	-sp	csp	csp	-sp	-sp
2022-2602	7.0	--p	csp	csp	-sp	-sp	csp	csp	csp	-sp	-sp
2022-2566	7.6	--p	csp	csp	csp	csp	csp	csp	csp	-sp	csp
2022-2639	7.8	--p	csp	csp	csp	csp	csp	csp	csp	-sp	csp
2023-0386	7.8	--p	-sp	-sp	-sp	-sp	-sp	csp	--p	-sp	-sp
2023-32233	7.8	-sp	csp	csp	-sp	csp	csp	csp	csp	-sp	csp

Phoenix shows superior effectiveness for blocking vulnerabilities thanks to its capability of considering sequences

1: CRIU[†], 2: Django, 3: Httpd, 4: Nginx, 5: Postgres, 6: Python, 7: Redis, 8: Tomcat, 9: Wine[†], 10: Wordpress.
 c: blocked by Confine [24], s: blocked by Sysfilter [11], p: blocked by Phoenix, -: not blocked.
 *blocked by default Seccomp filter [67], [†]Confine not tested (not a container).

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	2017-6074	100%	17%	0%
	2022-0847	100%	63%	0%
	2021-4154	100%	64%	0%
	2023-0386	100%	94%	0.01%
Mutz et al.	2023-32233	0.57%	0.42%	0%
	2017-6074	1.83%	1.22%	0%
	2022-0847	7.59%	3.80%	0%
	2021-4154	7.89%	7.16%	0%
	2023-0386	1.34%	1.29%	0%
PoLPer	2023-32233	100% (2/2)	0% (0/2)	0% (0/2)
	2017-6074	0* %	0* %	0* %
	2022-0847	0* %	0* %	0* %
	2021-4154	0* %	0* %	0* %
	2023-0386	100% (3/3)	33% (1/3)	0% (0/3)
Phoenix	2023-32233	100%	100%	0%
	2017-6074	100%	100%	0%
	2022-0847	100%	100%	0%
	2021-4154	100%	100%	0%
	2023-0386	100%	100%	0%

*: exploit does not invoke *setuid* calls

TABLE III: Comparison of Phoenix with existing stateful solutions for blocking vulnerabilities (blacklisting)

CVE	Severity	Application									
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2017-18344	2.1	--p	csp	csp	csp	csp	csp	csp	csp	-sp	csp
2017-5123	4.6	--p	--p	csp	--p	c-p	--p	--p	c-p	-sp	c-p
2019-5489	5.5	--p	csp	csp	csp	c-p	csp	c-p	-sp	--p	csp
2022-1015	6.6	--p	csp	csp	csp	csp	csp	csp	csp	--p	csp
2017-17053	6.9	-sp	csp	csp	csp	csp	csp	csp	csp	--p	csp
2022-0492*	6.9	-sp	-sp	csp	csp	-sp	-sp	csp	csp	-sp	-sp
2022-2602	7.0	--p	csp	csp	-sp	-sp	csp	csp	csp	-sp	-sp
2022-2566	7.6	--p	csp	csp	csp	csp	csp	csp	csp	-sp	csp
2022-2639	7.8	--p	csp	csp	csp	csp	csp	csp	csp	-sp	csp
2023-0386	7.8	--p	-sp	-sp	-sp	-sp	-sp	csp	--p	-sp	-sp
2023-32233	7.8	-sp	csp	csp	-sp	csp	csp	csp	csp	-sp	csp

1: CRIU[†], 2: Django, 3: Httpd, 4: Nginx, 5: Postgres, 6: Python, 7: Redis, 8: Tomcat, 9: Wine[†], 10: Wordpress.
c: blocked by Confine [24], s: blocked by Sysfilter [11], p: blocked by Phoenix, -: not blocked.
*blocked by default Seccomp filter [67], [†]Confine not tested (not a container).

TABLE I: Comparison of the effectiveness of Confine [24], Sysfilter [11], and Phoenix for blocking 20 CVEs without affecting the normal operation of 10 popular applications.

Phoenix shows superior effectiveness for blocking vulnerabilities thanks to its capability of considering sequences

	Vulnerability learned	Same vulnerability exploit (TP)	Modified vulnerability exploit (TP)	Normal behavior (FP)
VtPath	2023-32233	100%	15%	0%
	2017-6074	100%	17%	0%
	2022-0847	100%	63%	0%
	2021-4154	100%	64%	0%
	2023-0386	100%	94%	0.01%
Phoenix	2023-0386	100% (3/3)	55% (1/3)	0% (0/3)
	2023-32233	100%	100%	0%
	2017-6074	100%	100%	0%
	2022-0847	100%	100%	0%
	2021-4154	100%	100%	0%
	2023-0386	100%	100%	0%

*: exploit does not invoke *setuid* calls

TABLE III: Comparison of Phoenix with existing stateful solutions for blocking vulnerabilities (blacklisting)

Existing solutions cannot detect slight variation of an attack, while Phoenix can accurately block vulnerabilities without false positives

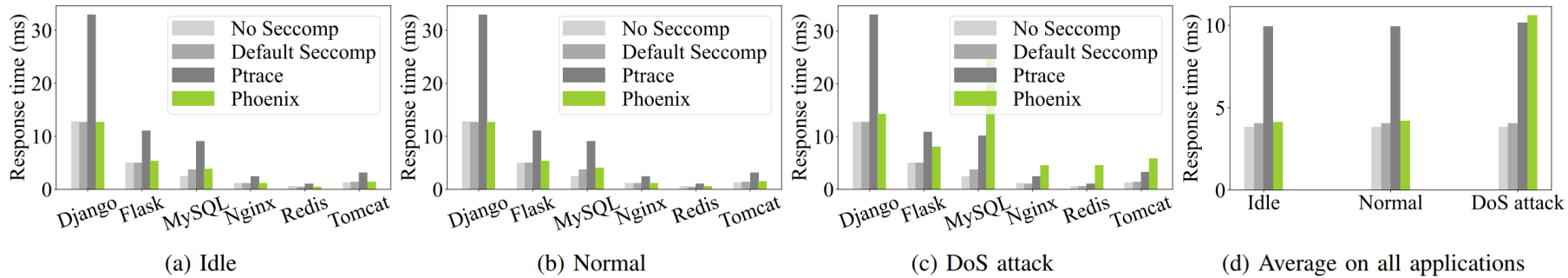


Fig. 12: Overhead of different solutions in terms of response time on various container applications

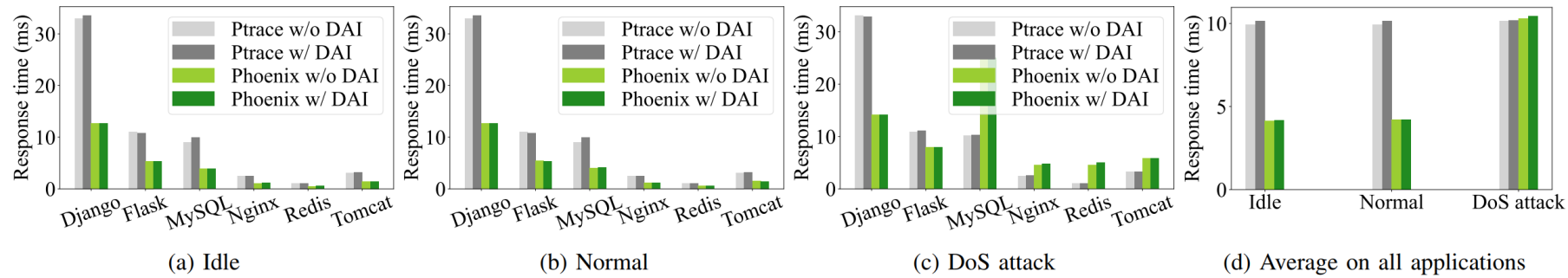


Fig. 14: Overhead of DAI on various container applications

	App.		Solution	
	CPU (%)	Mem. (MB)	CPU (%)	Mem. (MB)
No Seccomp	5.01	58.01	N/A	N/A
Default Seccomp	5.03	58.01	N/A*	N/A*
Ptrace	(idle) 4.98	57.75	5.18	0.58
	(normal) 5.02	57.90	5.18	0.57
	(DoS) 5.01	57.82	5.24	0.59
Phoenix	(idle) 4.97	57.73	0.03	0.63
	(normal) 5.02	57.82	0.1	0.64
	(DoS) 5.01	57.71	6.82	0.66

*: not collected as Seccomp does not execute in a separate kernel thread

TABLE VI: Average CPU and memory consumption of the application and the solutions (Seccomp, Ptrace, and Phoenix)

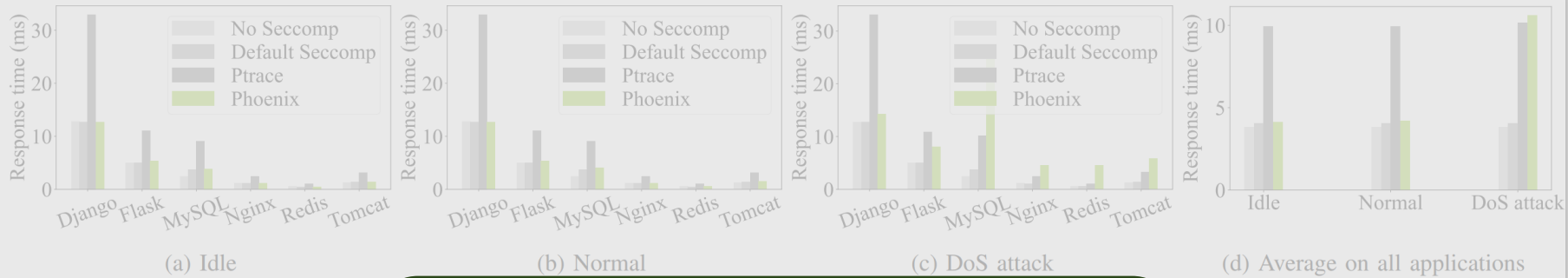


Fig. 12: Overhead

Phoenix incurs almost no overhead compared to the default security mechanism for containers, even when employing deep argument inspection

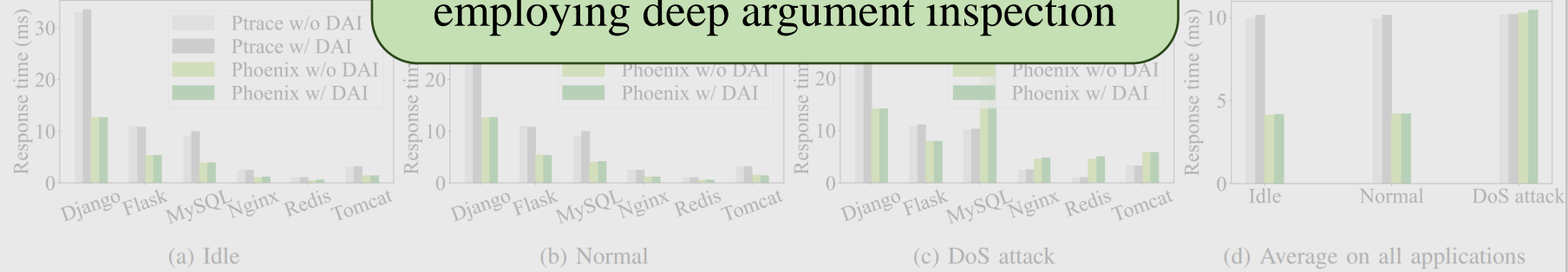
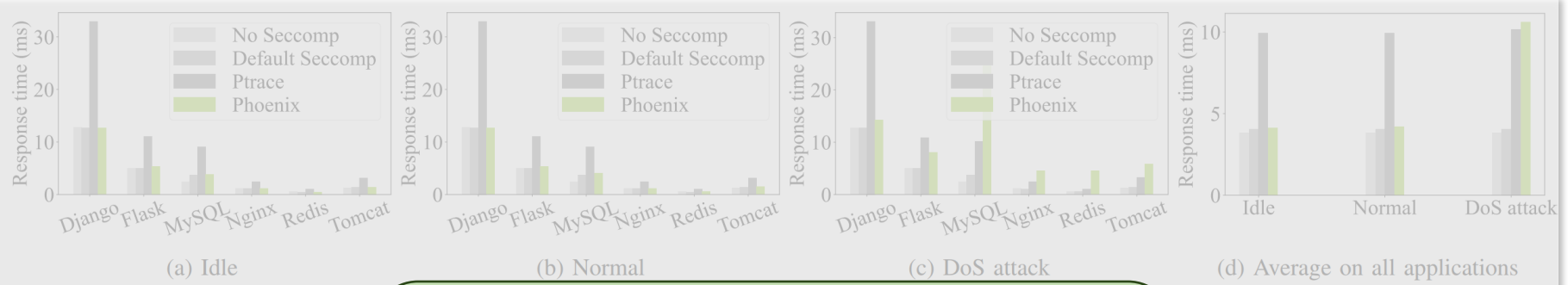


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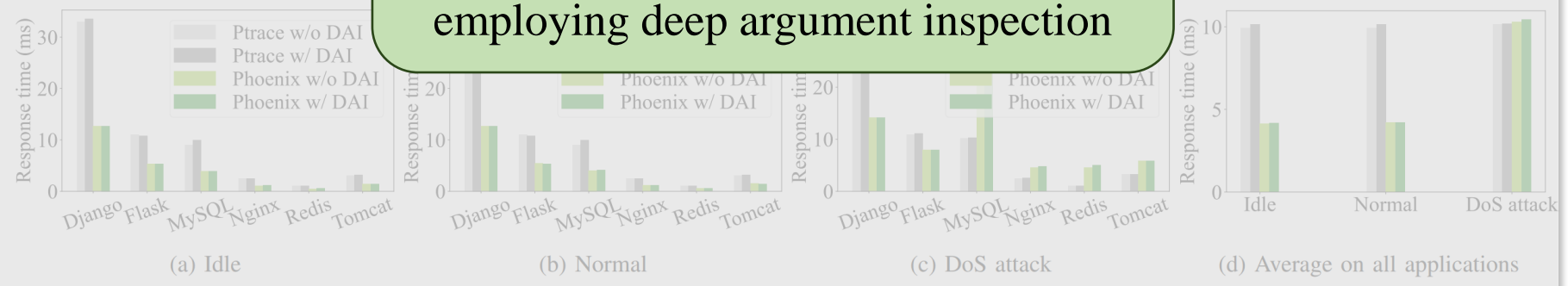
(a) Idle

(b) Normal

(c) DoS attack

(d) Average on all applications

Fig. 12: Overhead of security mechanisms on various container applications



(a) Idle

(b) Normal

(c) DoS attack

(d) Average on all applications

Fig. 14: Overhead of DAI on various container applications

Phoenix incurs almost no overhead compared to the default security mechanism for containers, even when employing deep argument inspection

	App.		Solution	
	CPU (%)	Mem. (MB)	CPU (%)	Mem. (MB)
No Seccomp	5.01	58.01	N/A	N/A
Default Seccomp	5.03	58.01	N/A*	N/A*

*: in a TA mem. overhead of the application and the solutions (Seccomp, Ptrace, and Phoenix)

Less than 0.1% CPU overhead against more than 5% for the same level of protection using Ptrace

	2017-6074			2021-4154			2022-0847			2023-0386			2023-32233		
	<i>Size</i>	<i>FP</i>	<i>FN</i>	<i>Size</i>	<i>FP</i>	<i>FN</i>	<i>Size</i>	<i>FP</i>	<i>FN</i>	<i>Size</i>	<i>FP</i>	<i>FN</i>	<i>Size</i>	<i>FP</i>	<i>FN</i>
S/A/S	329	323	0	457	453	0	80	72	0	>18k>18k	0	>7k	>7k	0	
Nimos	4	4	6	3	2	3	4	1	5	4	4	8	4	3	5
Madani	3	0	0	3	3	4	3	2	7	3	1	5	4	3	5
CLARION	310	304	0	>1k	>1k	0	777	769	0	>29k>29k	0	>4k	>4k	0	
DepImpact	25	16	0	N/A			44	33	0	149	117	0	N/A		
Phoenix	6	0	0	4	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0

TABLE VII: Comparison of system calls identified using Phoenix and existing solutions (S/A/S: Strace/Auditd/Sysdig)

	2021-4154				2022-0847				2023-0386				2023-32233			
	<i>T1</i>	<i>Size</i>	<i>T2</i>	<i>TP</i>	<i>T1</i>	<i>Size</i>	<i>T2</i>	<i>TP</i>	<i>T1</i>	<i>Size</i>	<i>T2</i>	<i>TP</i>	<i>T1</i>	<i>Size</i>	<i>T2</i>	<i>TP</i>
#1	22'	249	2'	13/13	9'	62	1'	12/12	21'	233	4'	10/12	23'	128	3'	17/17
#2	24'	154	2'	11/13	34'	218	3'	11/12	8'	203	4'	10/12	10'	232	3'	15/17
#3	25'	250	4'	13/13	18'	63	1'	9/12	12'	495	6'	4/12	11'	182	2'	17/17
#4	15'	187	4'	12/13	25'	413	5'	5/12	14'	376	3'	2/12	17'	92	2'	11/17
#5	11'	169	3'	12/13	12'	498	6'	9/12	18'	162	2'	10/12	5'	62	1'	1/17
#6	14'	413	7'	11/13	24'	245	2'	8/12	7'	634	6'	10/12	9'	585	5'	17/17
#7	18'	278	5'	13/13	29'	376	5'	12/12	30'	491	6'	10/12	18'	258	3'	17/17
Avg.	18'	243	4'	12/13	22'	268	3'	9/12	16'	370	4'	8/12	13'	220	3'	14/17

T1: time taken by a user to identify candidate sequences (subgraph)

T2: time taken by an expert to extract sequence from the user's result

Original graph sizes: 1.7k, 227k, 123k, 4k

TABLE VIII: Results of a user study on the usability of Phoenix approach for identifying malicious sequences of system calls

Phoenix helps to identify meaningful sequences of system calls without false positives or false negatives

	2021-4154				2022-0847				2023-0386				2023-32233			
	T1	Size	T2	TP	T1	Size	T2	TP	T1	Size	T2	TP	T1	Size	T2	TP
#1	22'	249	2'	13/13	9'	62	1'	12/12	21'	233	4'	10/12	23'	128	3'	17/17
#2	24'	154	2'	11/13	34'	218	3'	11/12	8'	203	4'	10/12	10'	232	3'	15/17
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#4	15'	187	4'	12/13	25'	413	5'	5/12	14'	376	3'	2/12	17'	92	2'	11/17
#5	11'	169	3'	12/13	12'	498	6'	9/12	18'	162	2'	10/12	5'	62	1'	1/17
#6	14'	413	7'	11/13	24'	245	2'	8/12	7'	634	6'	10/12	9'	585	5'	17/17
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T1: time taken by a user to identify candidate sequences (subgraph)
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TABLE VIII: Results of a user study on the usability of Phoenix approach for identifying malicious sequences of system calls

	2017-6074	2021-4154	2022-0847	2023-0386	2023-32233	
	Size	FP	FN	Size	FP	FN
S/A/S						0
Nimos						5
Madani						5
CLARIC						0
DepImp						
Phoenix						0

TABLE VIII: Results of a user study on the usability of Phoenix and existing solutions (S/A/S: Strace/Auditd/Sysdig)

Phoenix helps to identify meaningful sequences of system calls without false positives or false negatives

	2021-4154				2022-0847				2023-0386				2023-32233			
	T1	Size	T2	TP	T1	Size	T2	TP	T1	Size	T2	TP	T1	Size	T2	TP
#1	22'	249	2'	13/13	9'	62	1'	12/12	21'	233	4'	10/12	23'	128	3'	17/17
#2	24'	154	2'	11/13	34'	218	3'	11/12	8'	203	4'	10/12	10'	232	3'	15/17
#3	25'															17/17
#4	1'															1/17
#5	1'															1/17
#6	1'															7/17
#7	1'															7/17
Avg.	1'															4/17

T1: time to identify malicious sequences
T2: time to identify benign sequences
Original graph sizes: 1.7k, 227k, 123k, 4k

TABLE VIII: Results of a user study on the usability of Phoenix approach for identifying malicious sequences of system calls

Using Phoenix, users took less than 30 minutes to identify an attack in large provenance graph (up to 227k nodes)

- Intro
 - Motivation
 - Related Work
- Methodology
 - Key Ideas & Overview
 - Malicious Sequence Identification
 - Dynamic Runtime Protection
- Implementation
- Experimental Results
 - Security
 - Performance
 - Provenance Analysis
- **Conclusion**

- Phoenix for preventing exploit of unpatched vulnerabilities.
- Accurately and efficiently blocking a syscall sequence by combining **Seccomp** and **Ptrace**.
- Malicious sequence identification using provenance analysis.
- Evaluated on real-world CVEs, negligible delay, high efficiency.



Thank you!

Question Time

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