

FAuST: Striking a Bargain between Forensic Auditing's Security and Throughput

Muhammad Adil Inam, Akul Goyal, **Jason Liu**, Jaron Mink, Noor
Michael, Sneha Gaur, Adam Bates, Wajih Ul Hassan

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December 9, 2022

Logs are Critical but Expensive

- High-profile APT attacks last for years [1]

[1] <https://orangematter.solarwinds.com/2021/01/11/new-findings-from-our-investigation-of-sunburst/>

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[4] Shiqing Ma et al., USENIX ATC '18

[5] Kyu Hyung Lee et al., CCS '13

[6] <https://www.techtarget.com/searchsecurity/feature/Splunk-Enterprise-Security-Product-overview>

Logs are Critical but Expensive

- High-profile APT attacks last for years [1]

September 2019
Earliest code
evidence of attack

December 2020
SolarWinds attack
detected

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- Most organizations store logs for a few months [2,3]



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Logs are Critical but Expensive

- High-profile APT attacks last for years [1]
- Most organizations store logs for a few months [2,3]
- Each machine can generate 400-1200 GB per year [4,5]
- Log analysis often costs at least \$1500 per GB [6]



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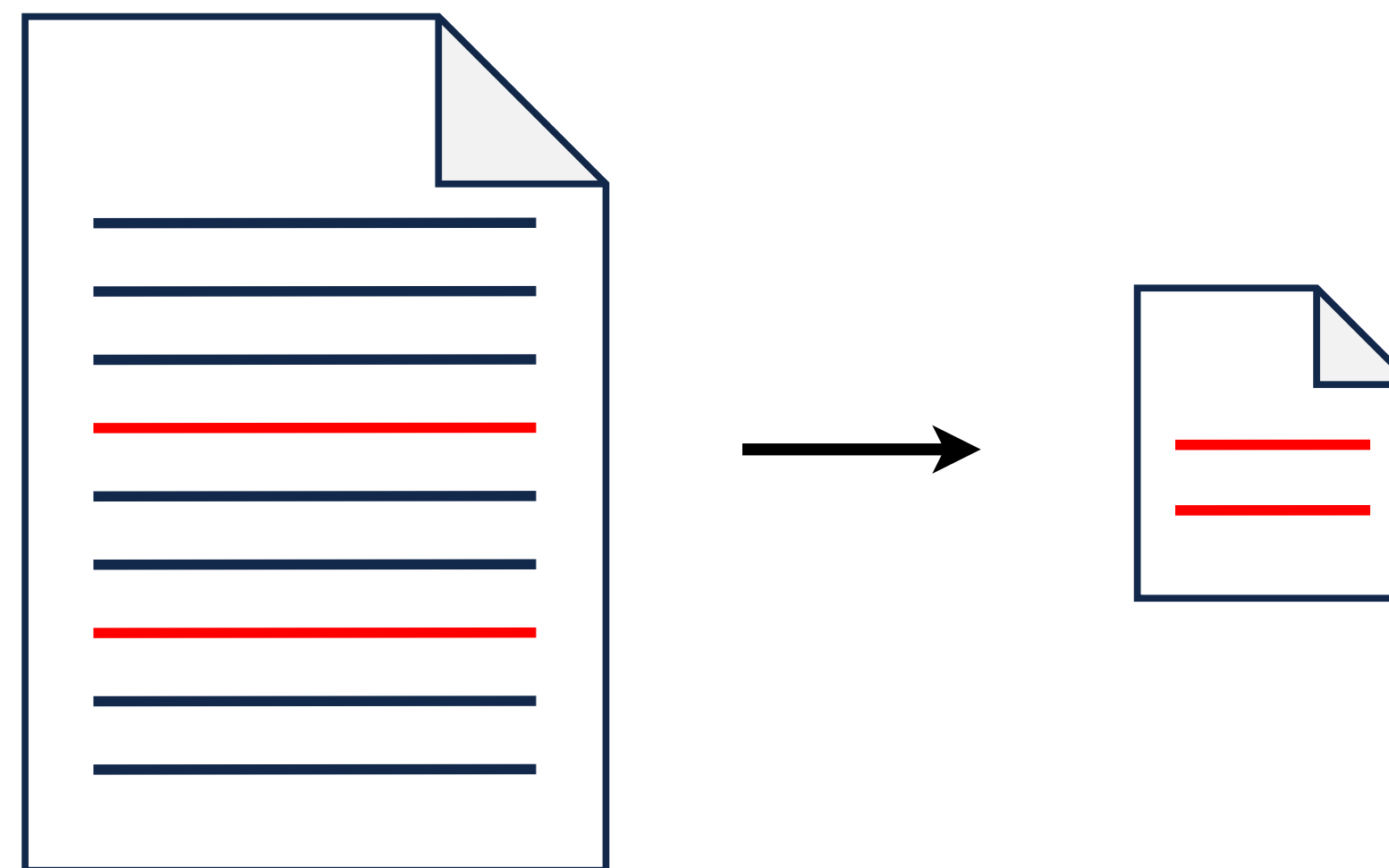
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Keeping only Important Logs

- Data compression only gets so far [1]
- Investigation tools need to be able to search for key events
- Researchers instead leverage data provenance to reduce logs



[1] <https://www.elastic.co/blog/filebeat-modules-access-logs-and-elasticsearch-storage-requirements>

Background: Data Provenance

- Provenance graphs allow us to reason about causality relationships

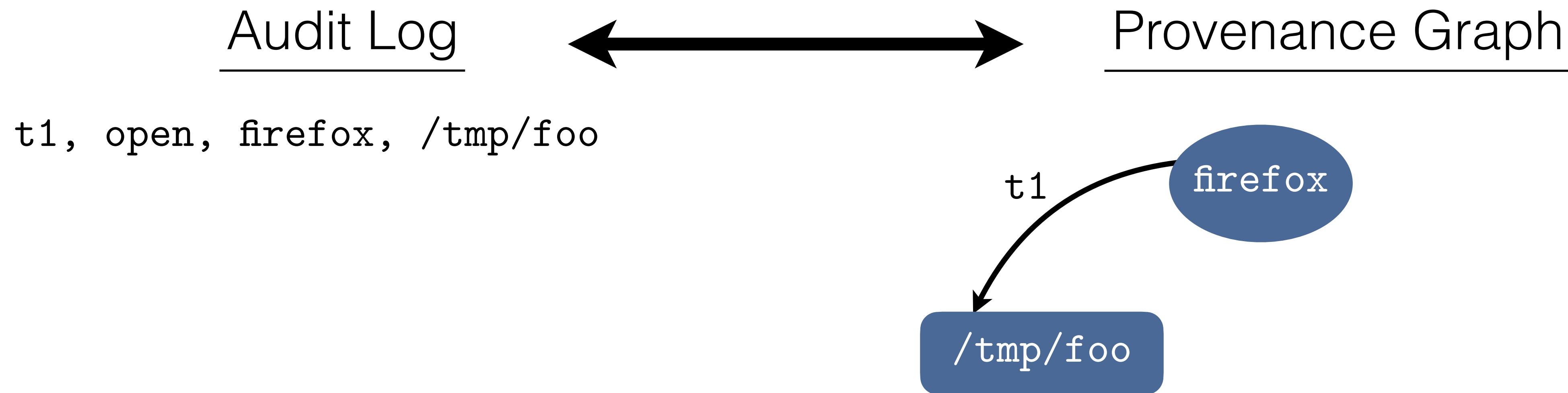
Audit Log



Provenance Graph

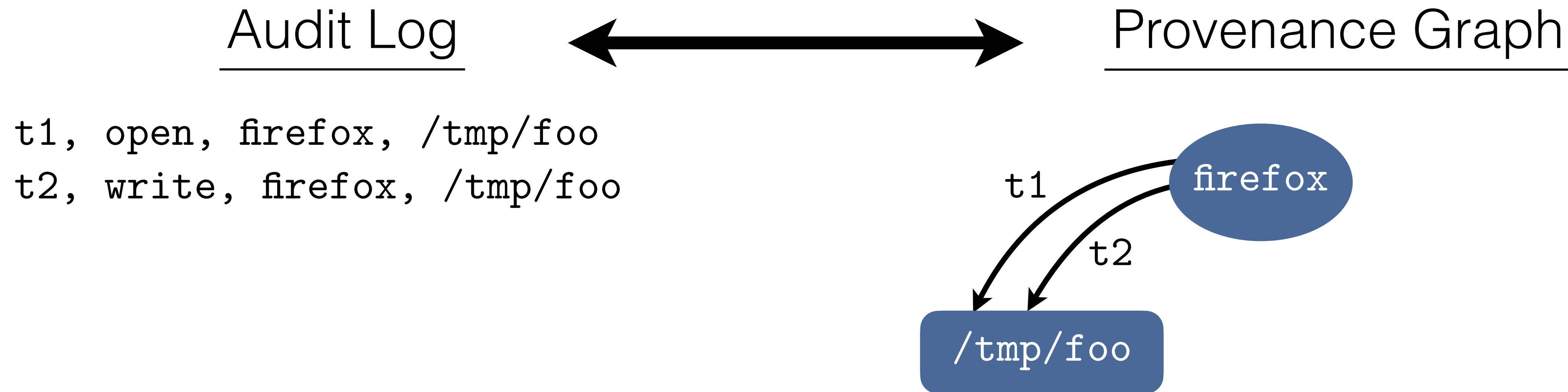
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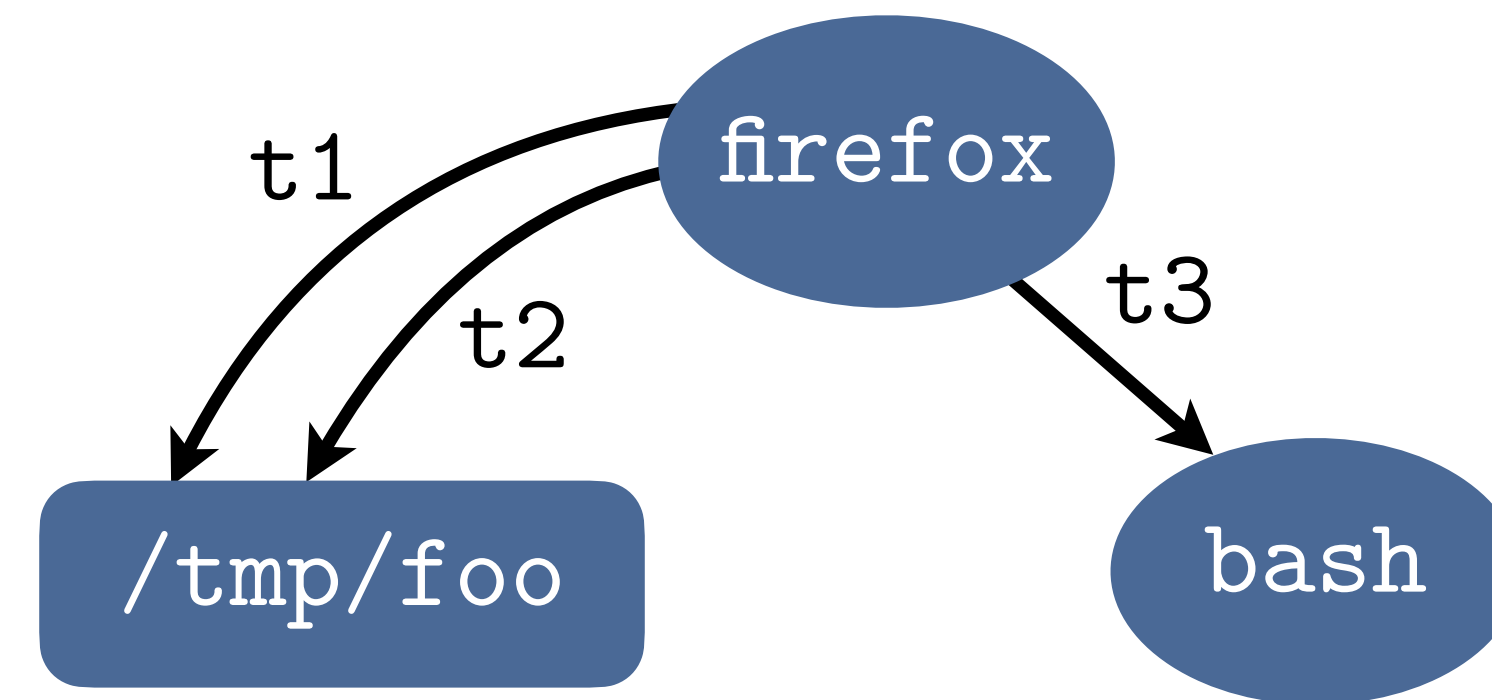
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Audit Log

t1, open, firefox, /tmp/foo
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Provenance Graph



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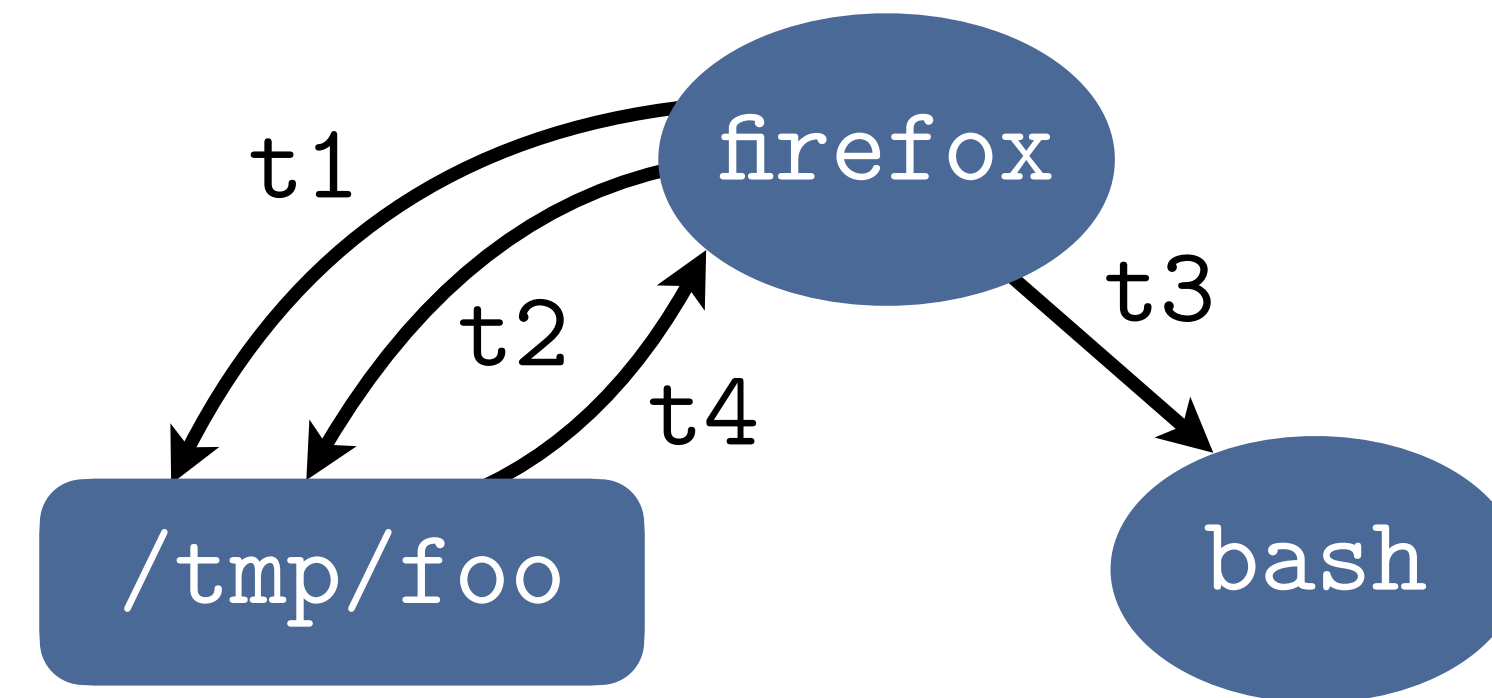
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Provenance Graph



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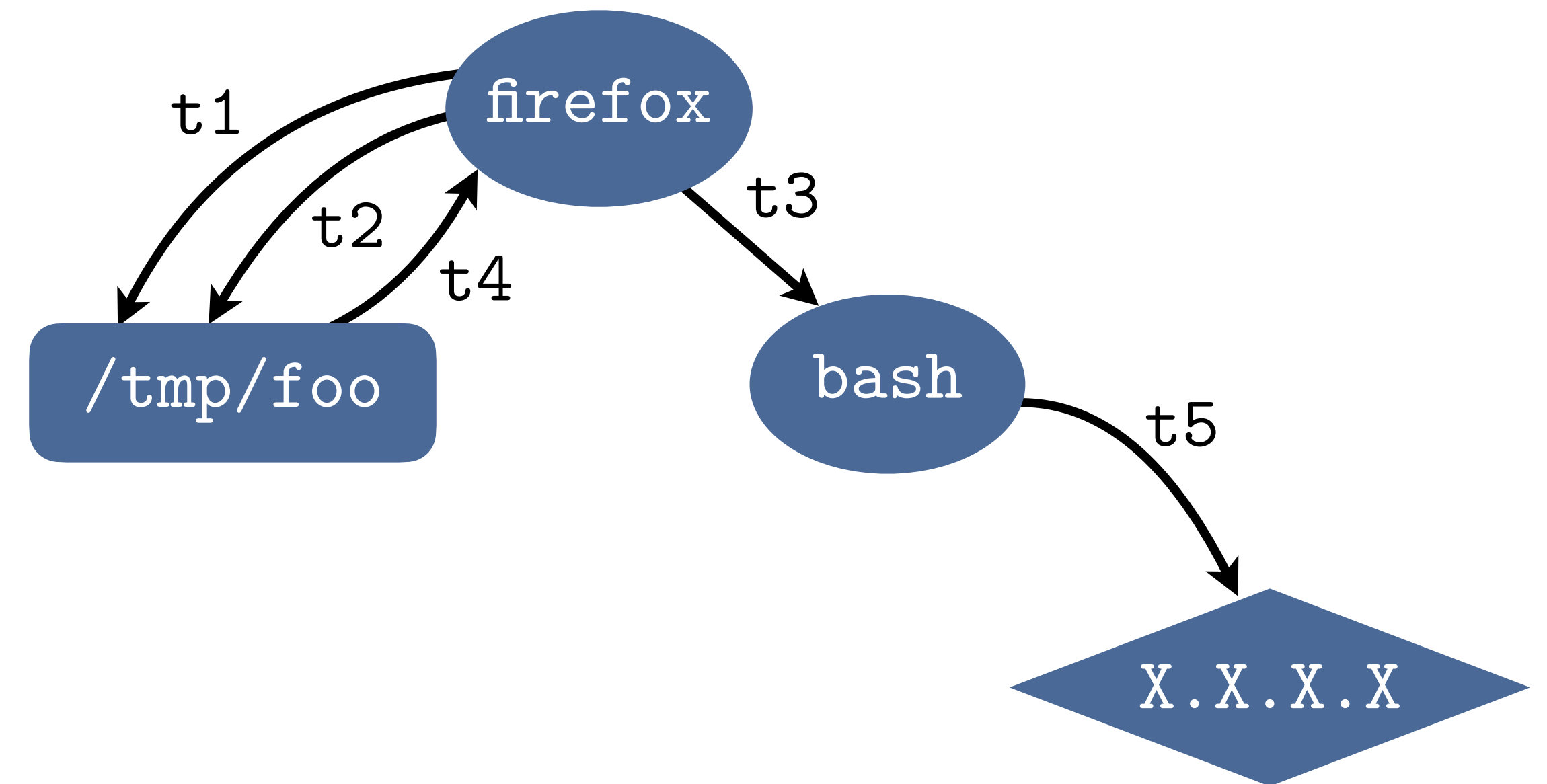
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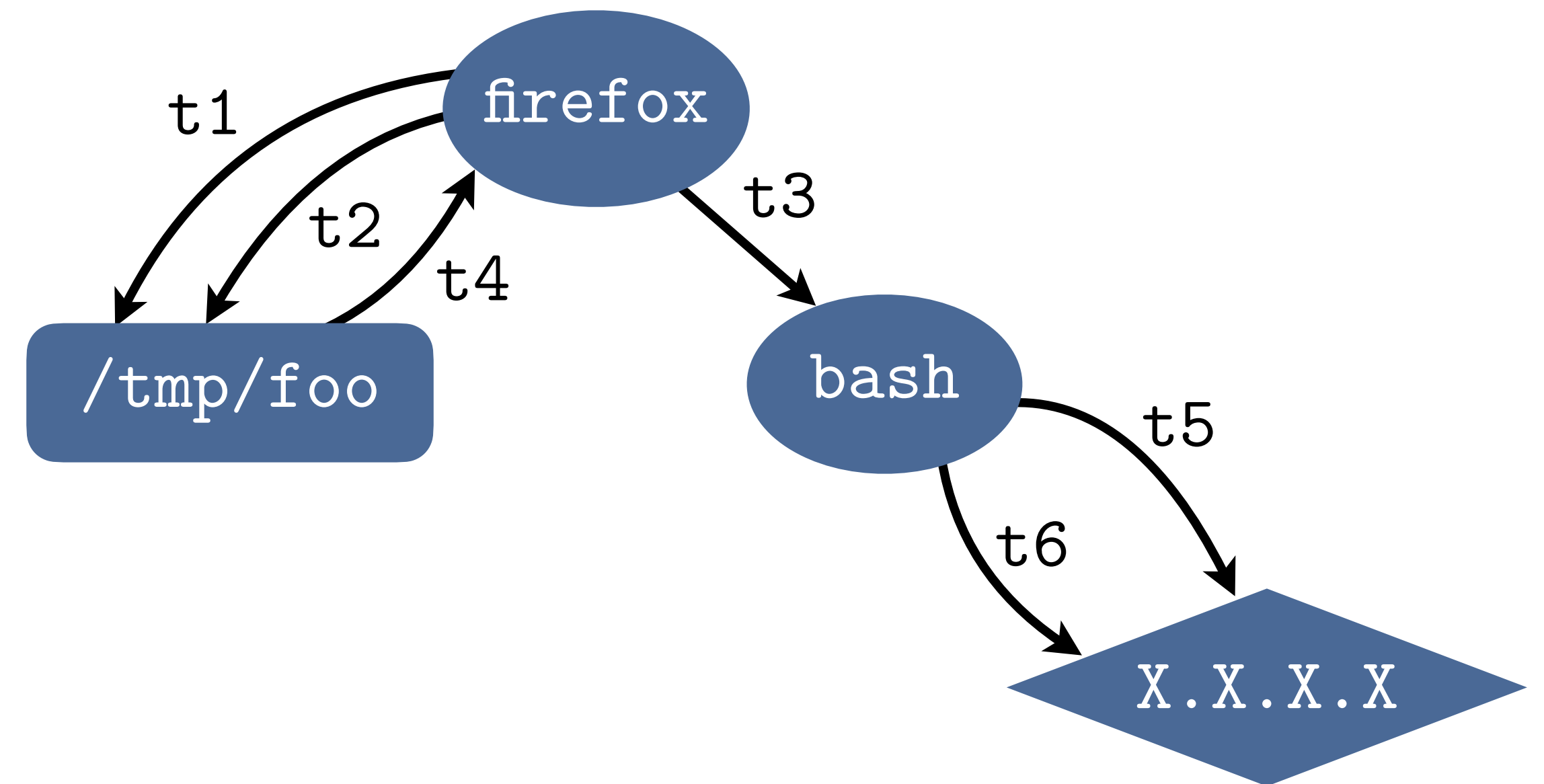
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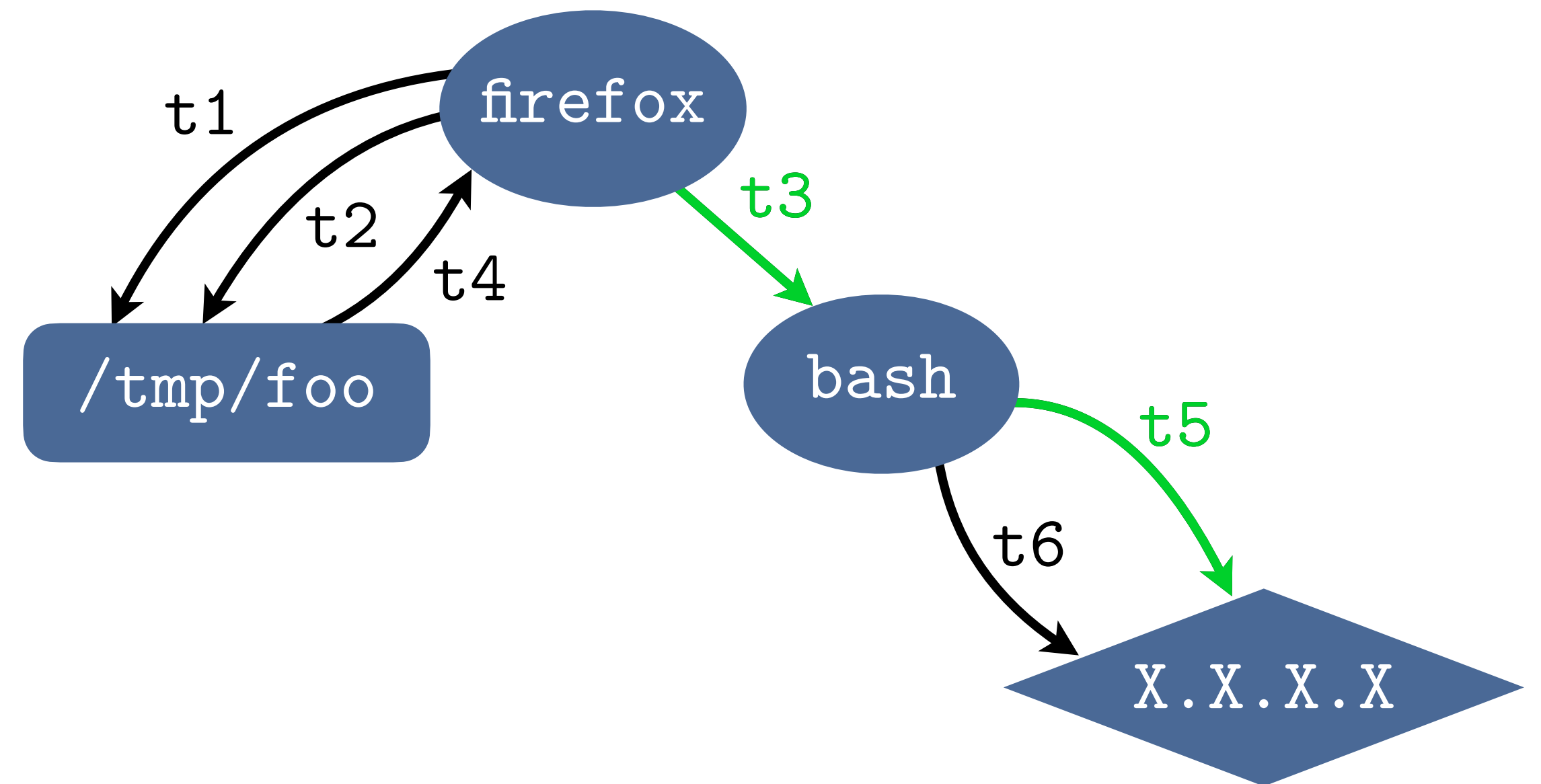
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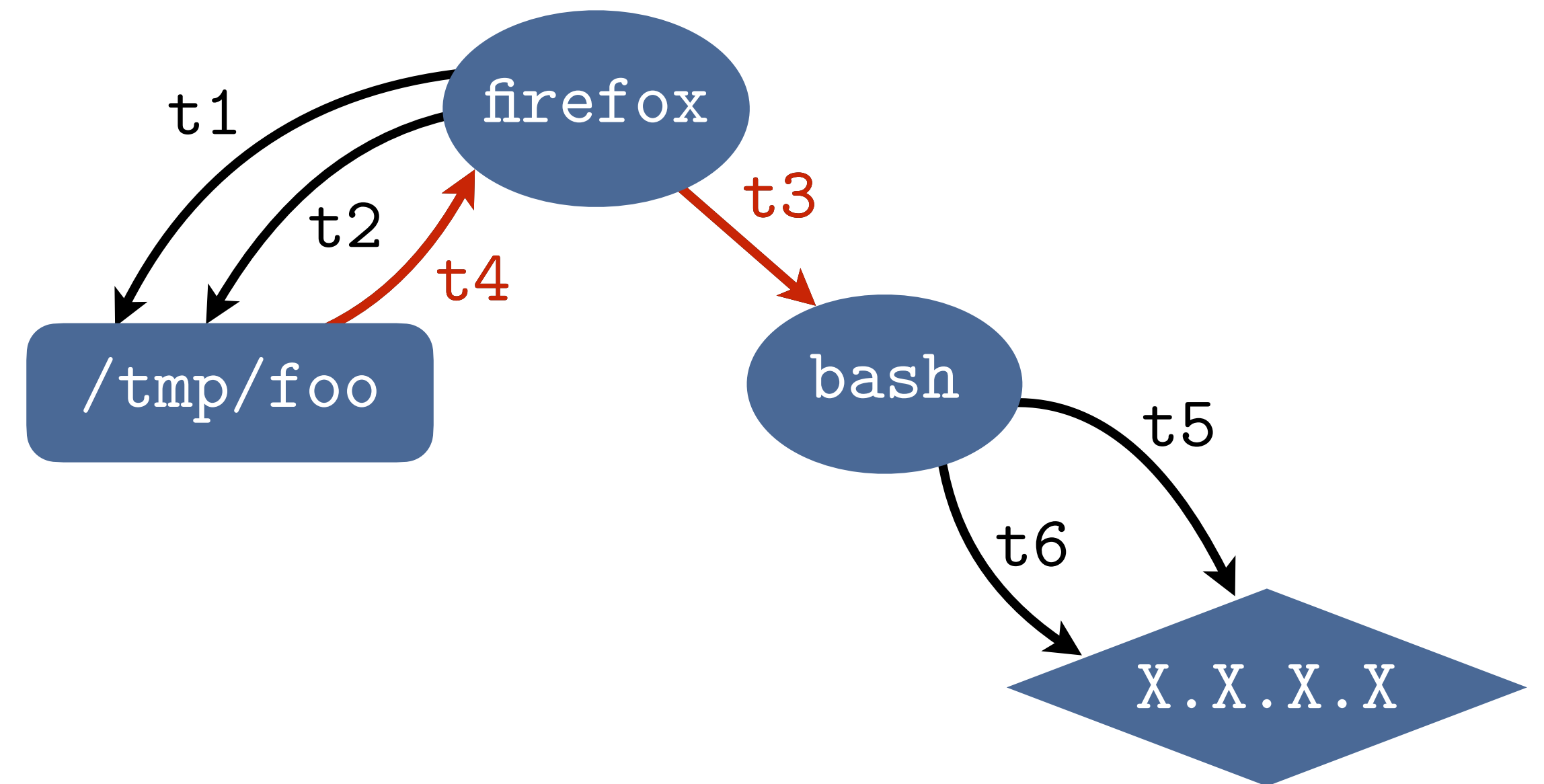
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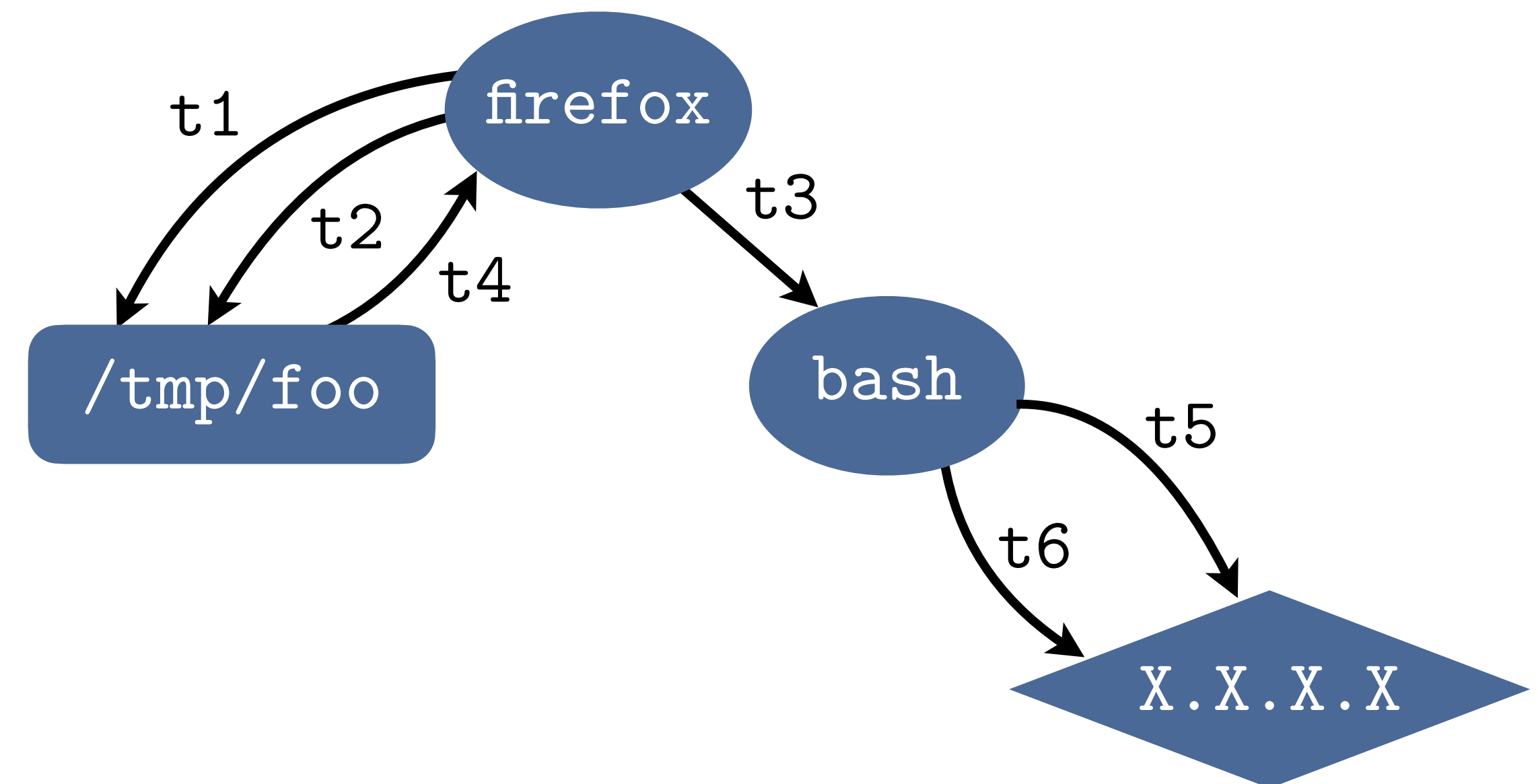
Provenance Graph



Reduction Techniques

- LogGC: remove temporary file I/O that cannot affect other parts of the graph [1]
- Claimed ~93-97% reduction
- CPR: remove parallel edges that do not add any new causal information [2]
- Claimed ~56% reduction, and that it can be combined with LogGC

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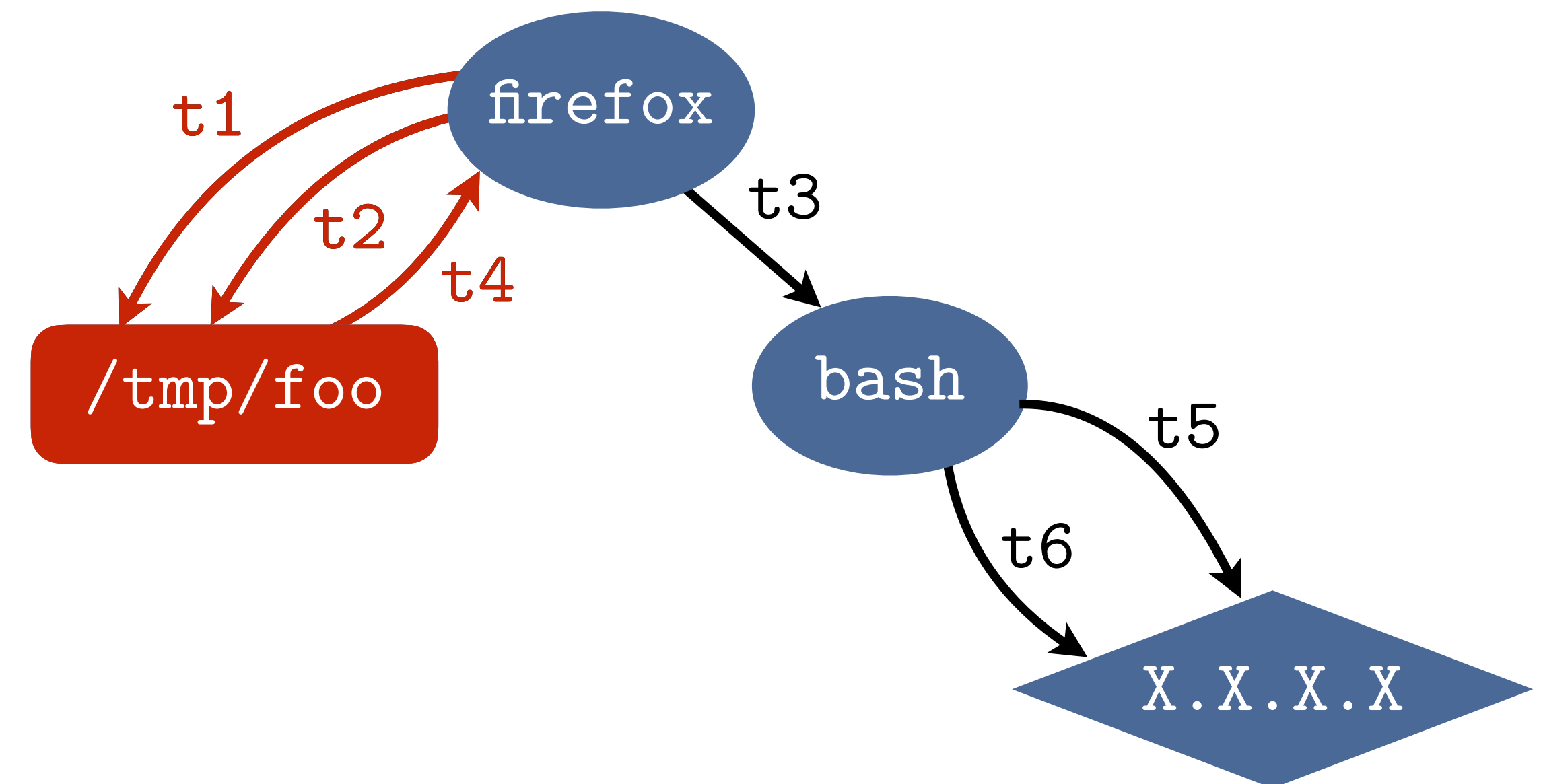


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t7, close, firefox, /tmp/foo
t8, unlink, firefox, /tmp/foo
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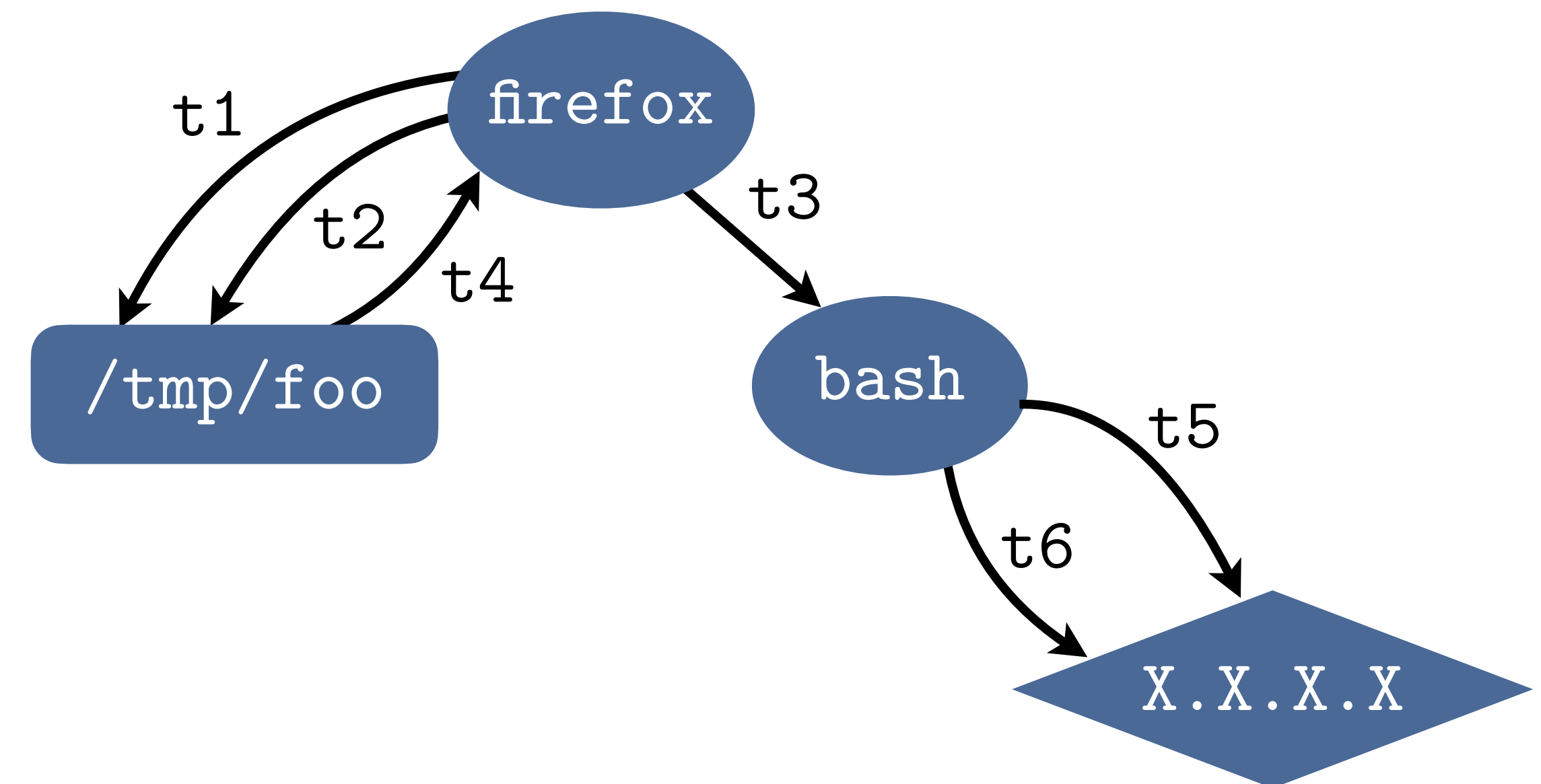


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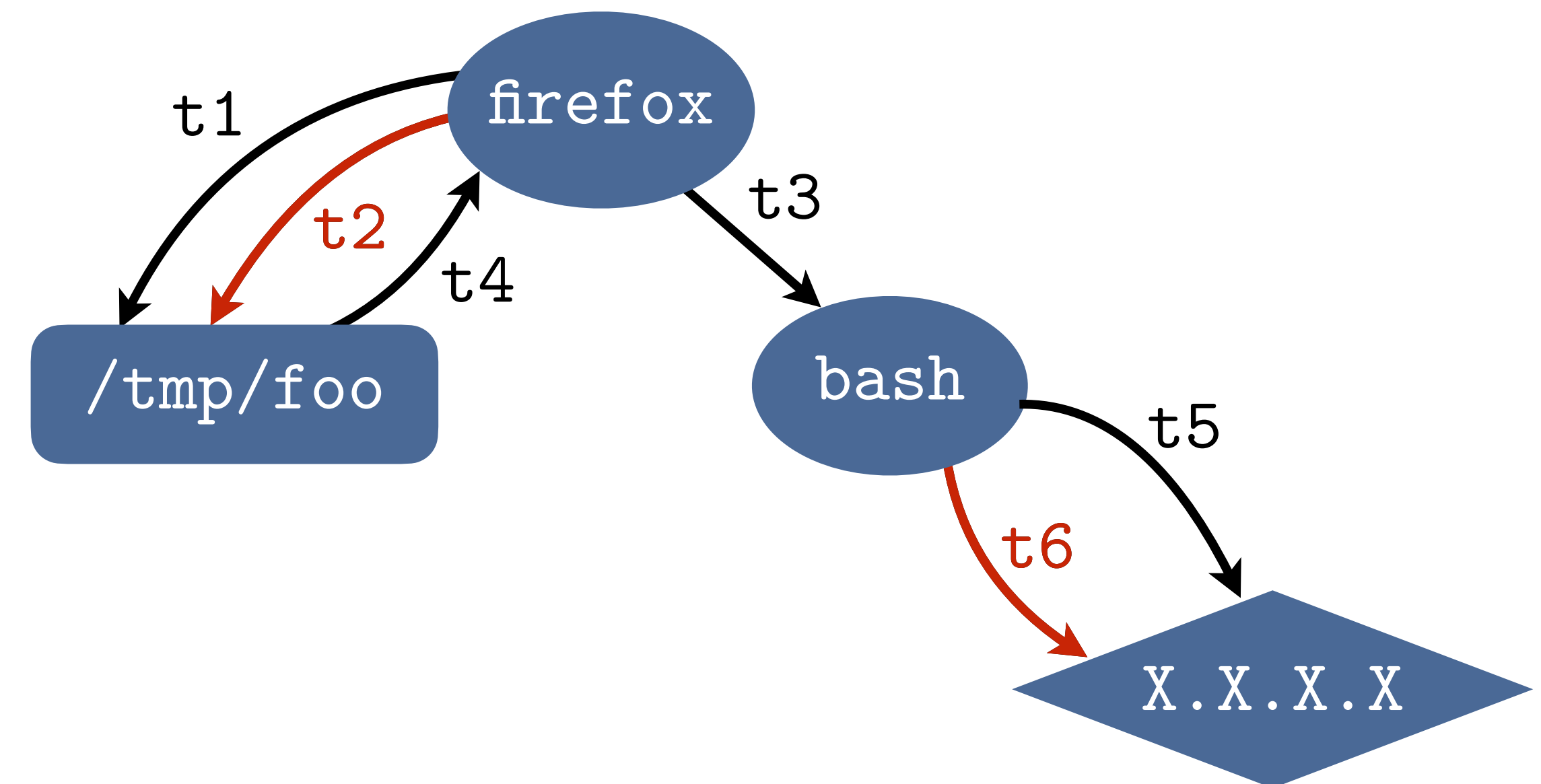
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Comparing Reduction Techniques

- To what degree are different techniques actually orthogonal?

■ LogGC

■ CPR

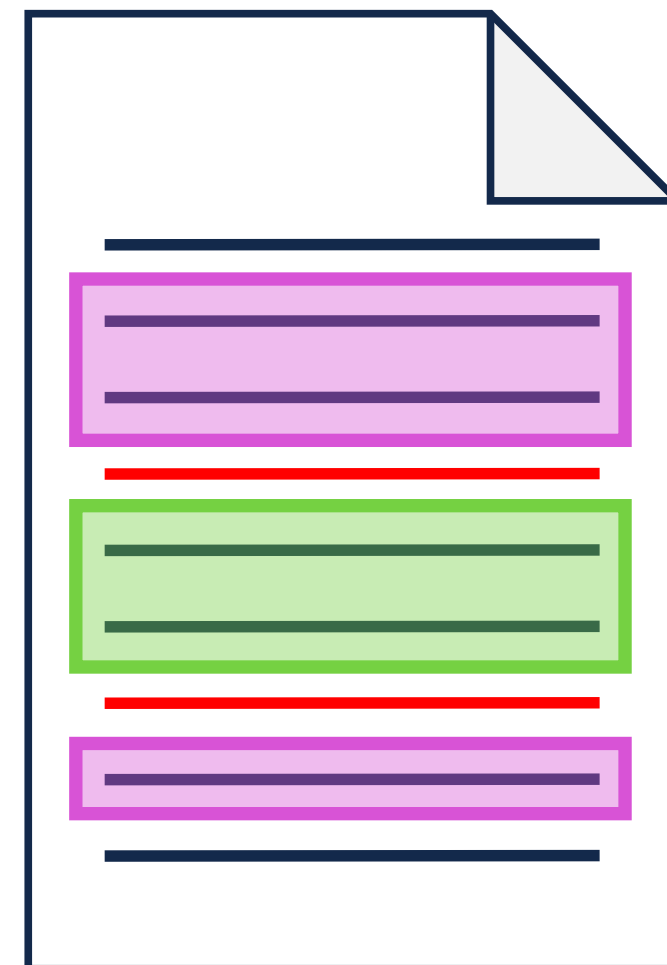
- Particular log datasets may be better suited to certain techniques
 - Is ~95% reduction for LogGC and ~56% for CPR a fair comparison?

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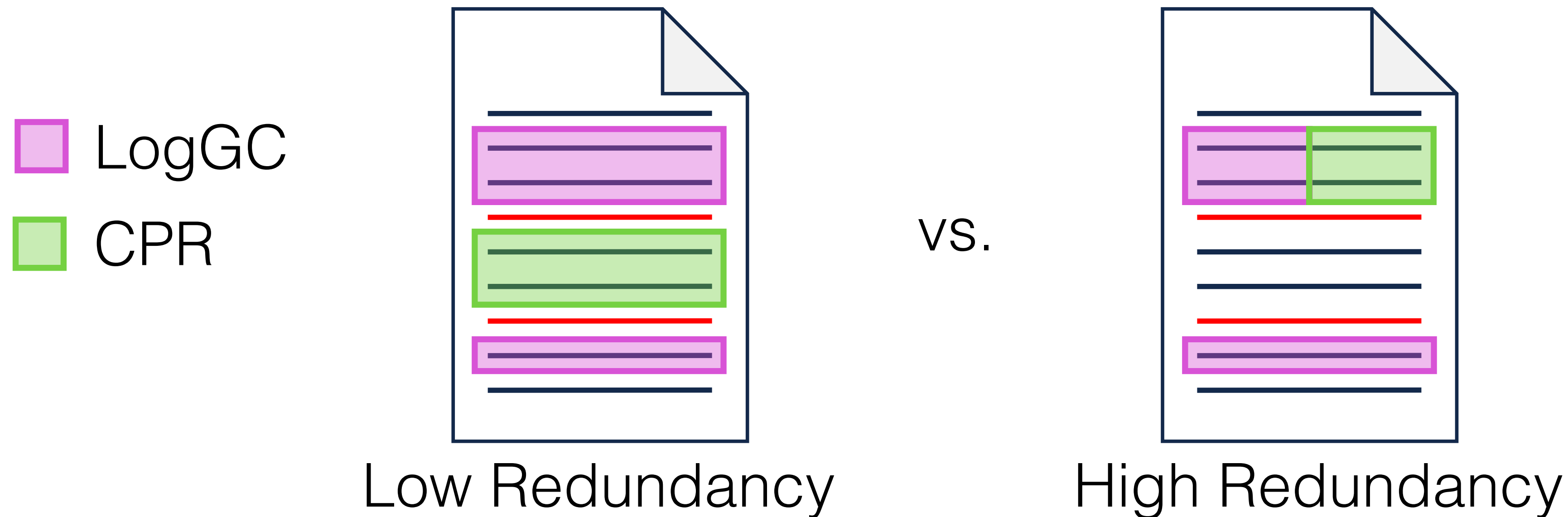


Low Redundancy

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FAuST: Transparent & Modular Reduction

- **Implement reduction techniques in an extensible modular framework**
- **Combine multiple reduction techniques simultaneously**
- **Evaluate and compare reduction performance and throughput for any combination**

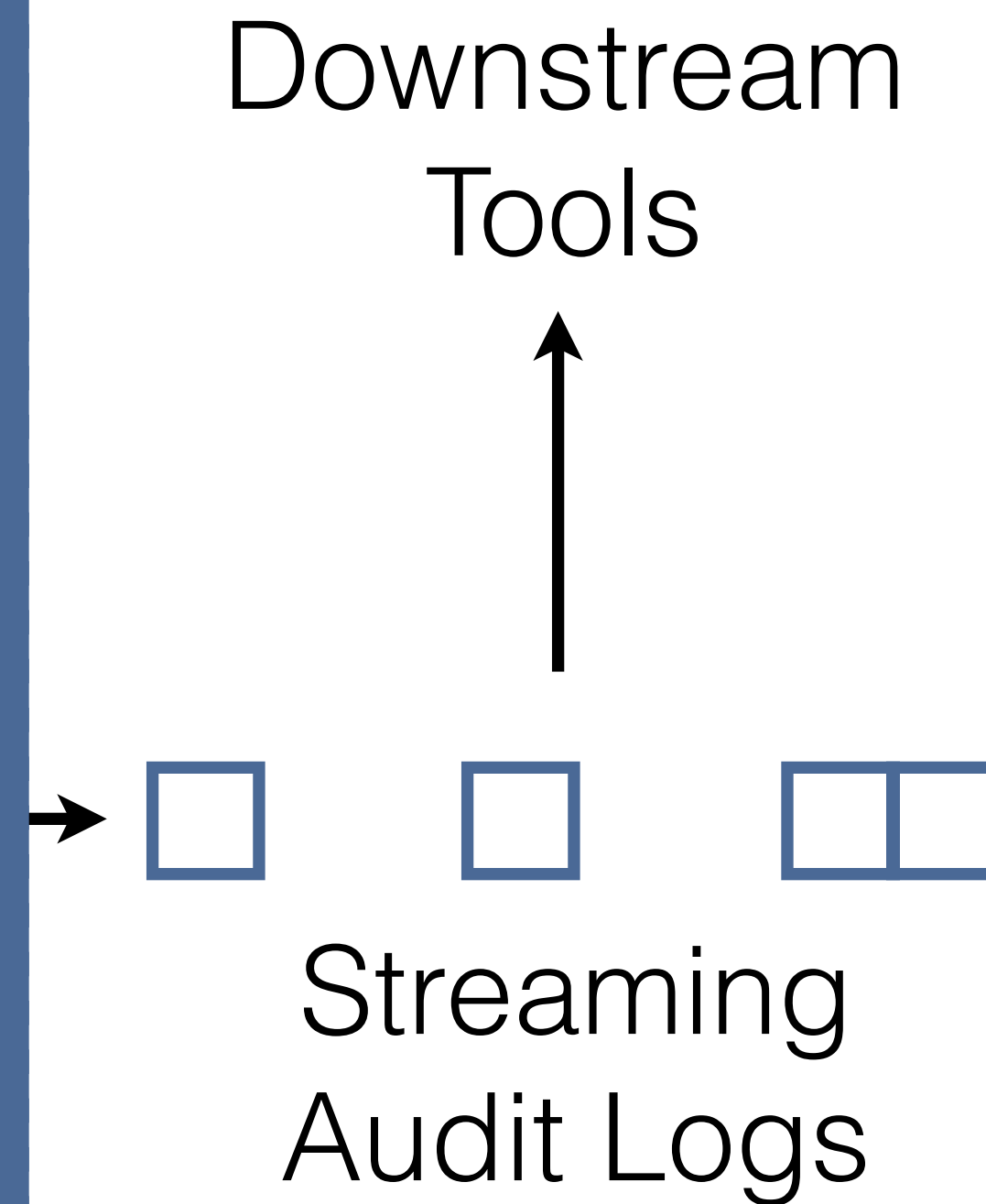
FAuST Design Overview



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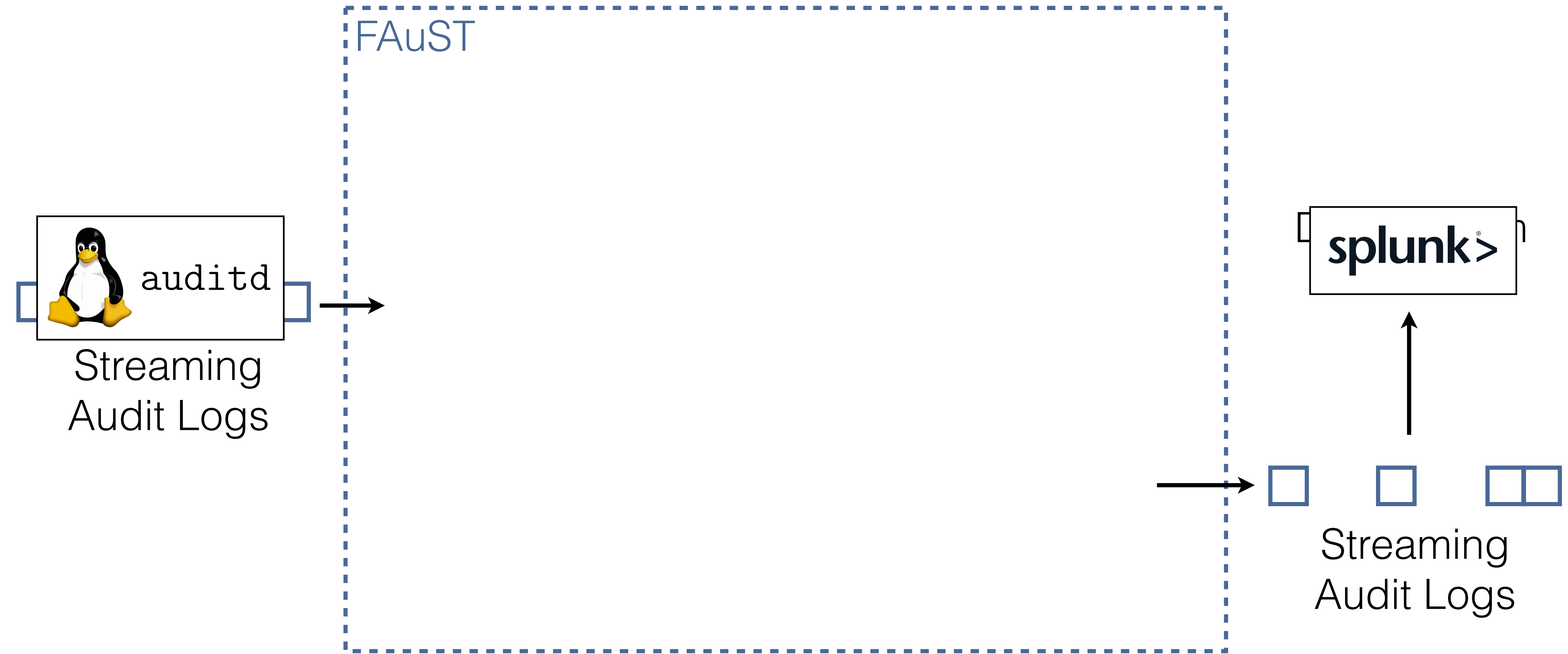
FAuST



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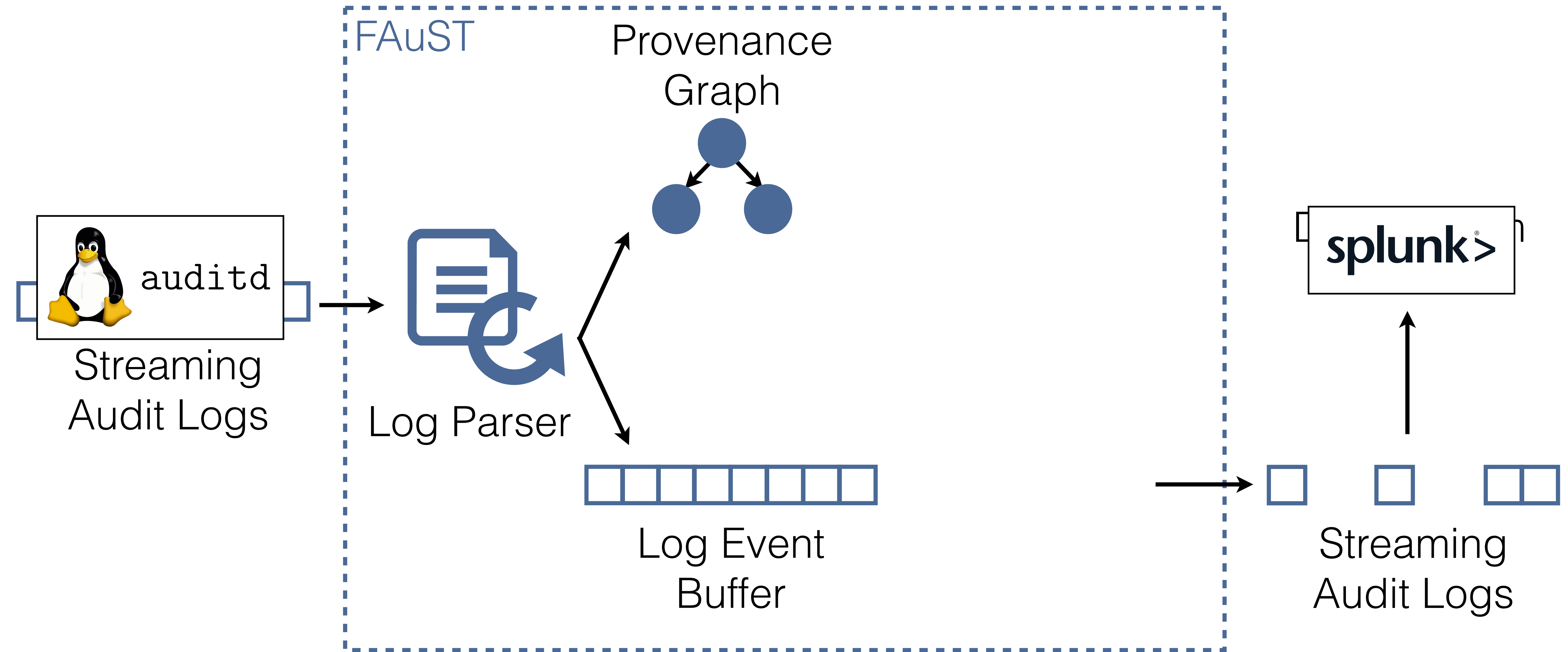
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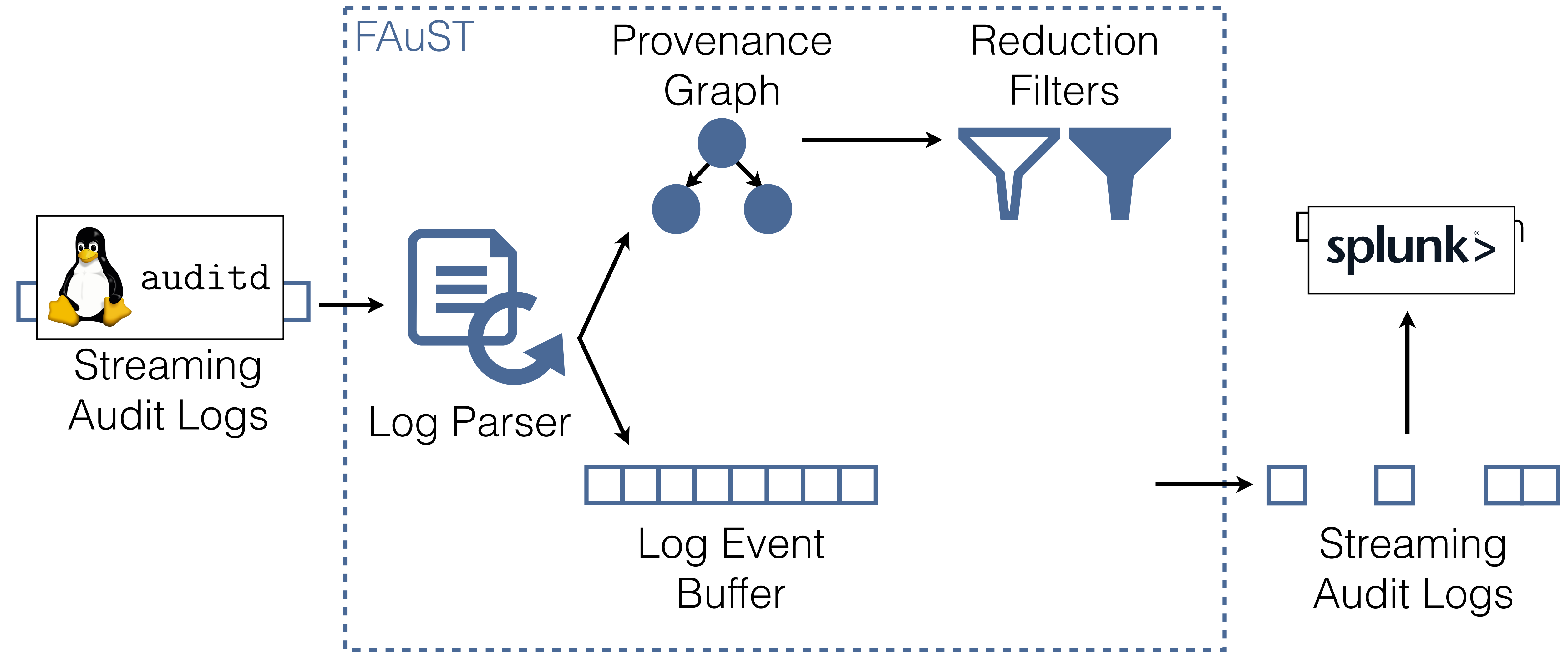
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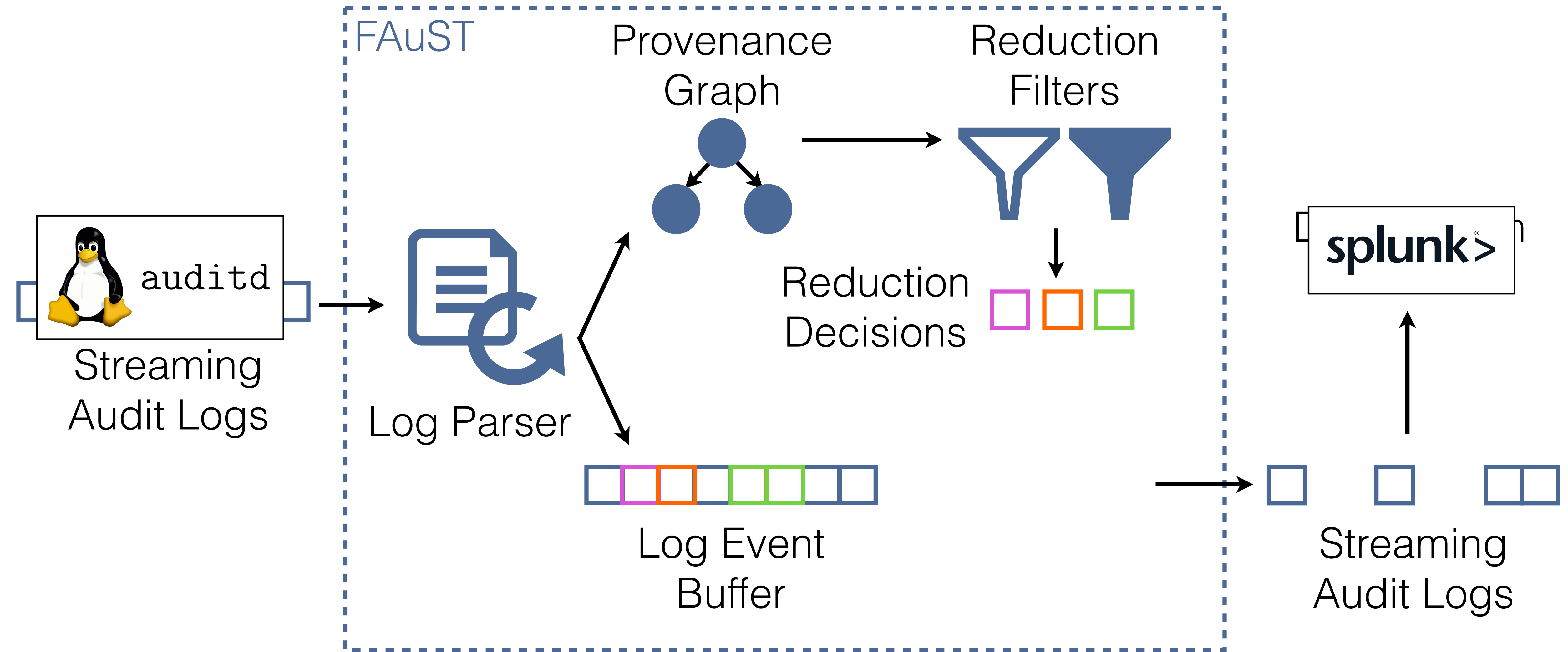
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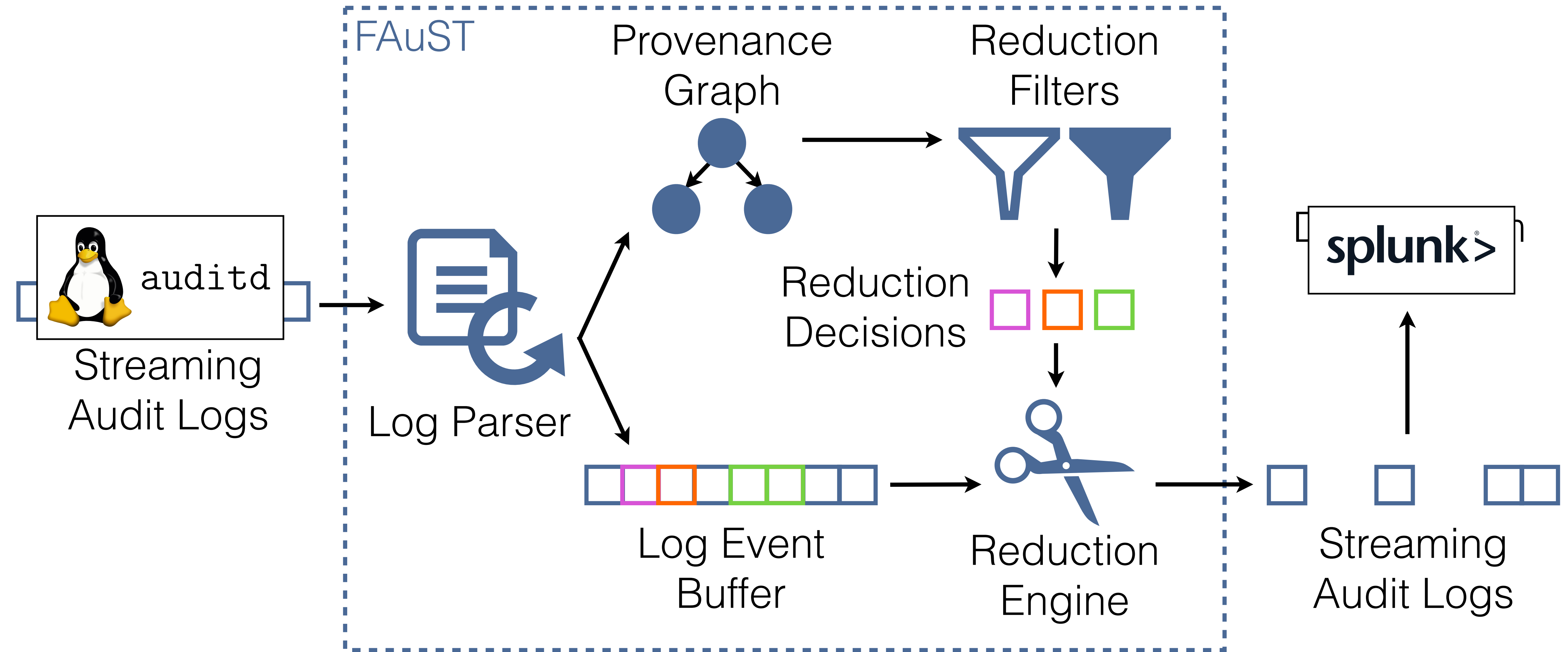
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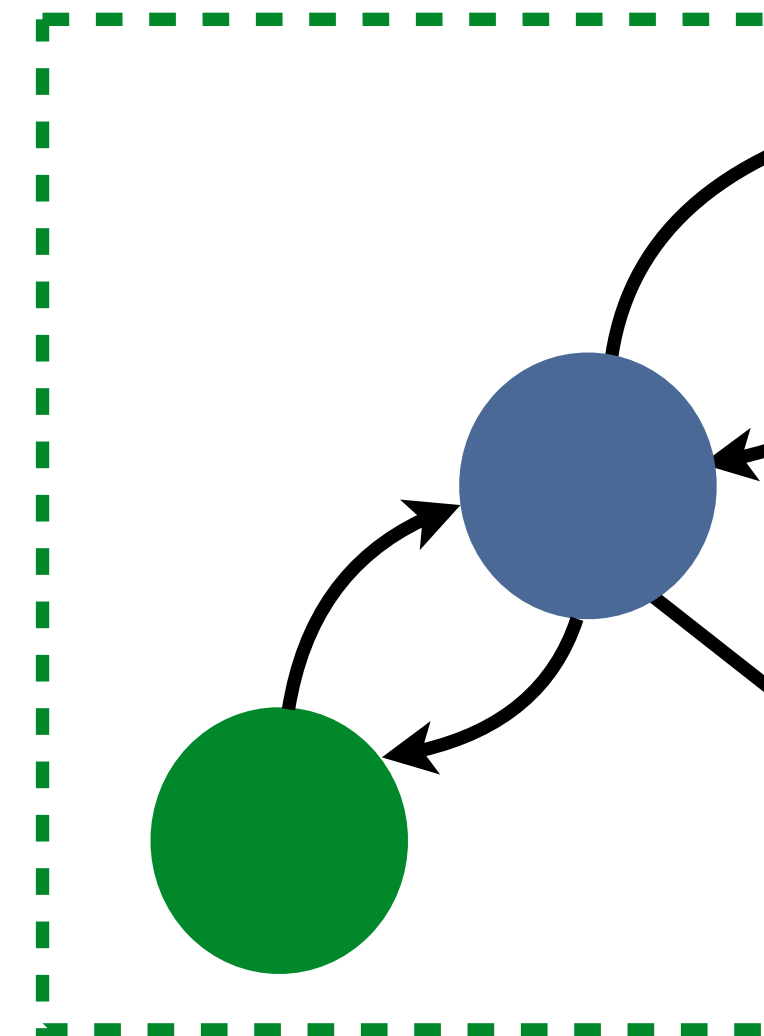


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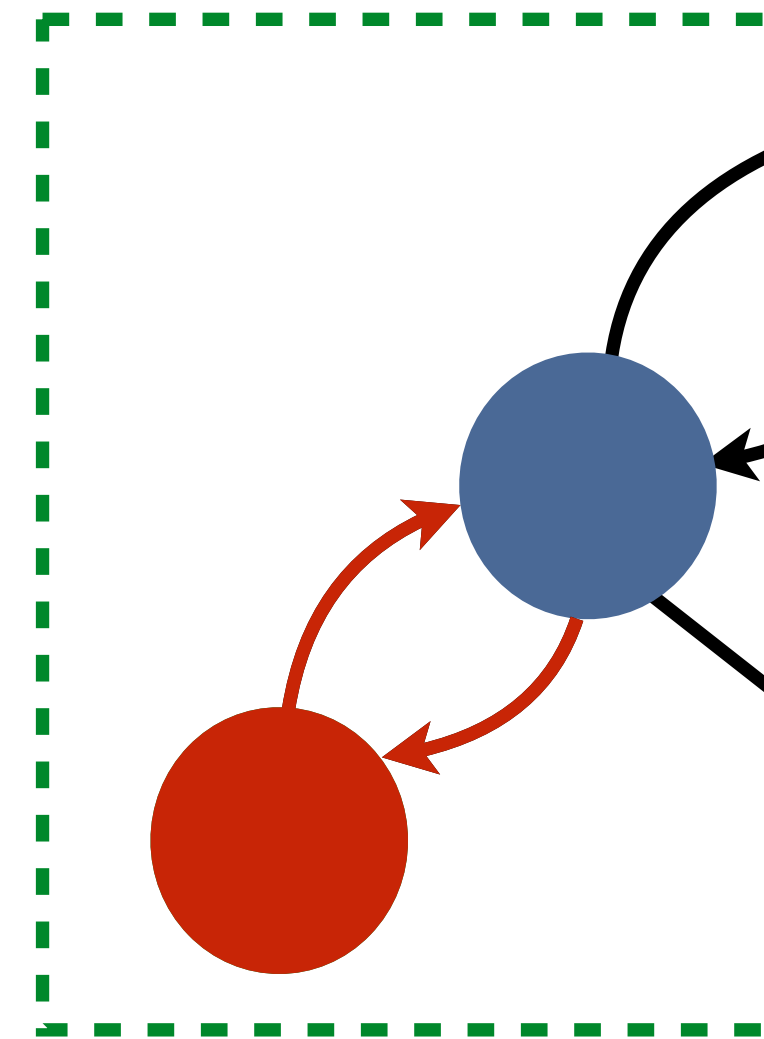
Local and Batch Filters

- Local techniques: analyze subgraphs in response to certain events
- Global techniques: analyze entire graph in offline setting



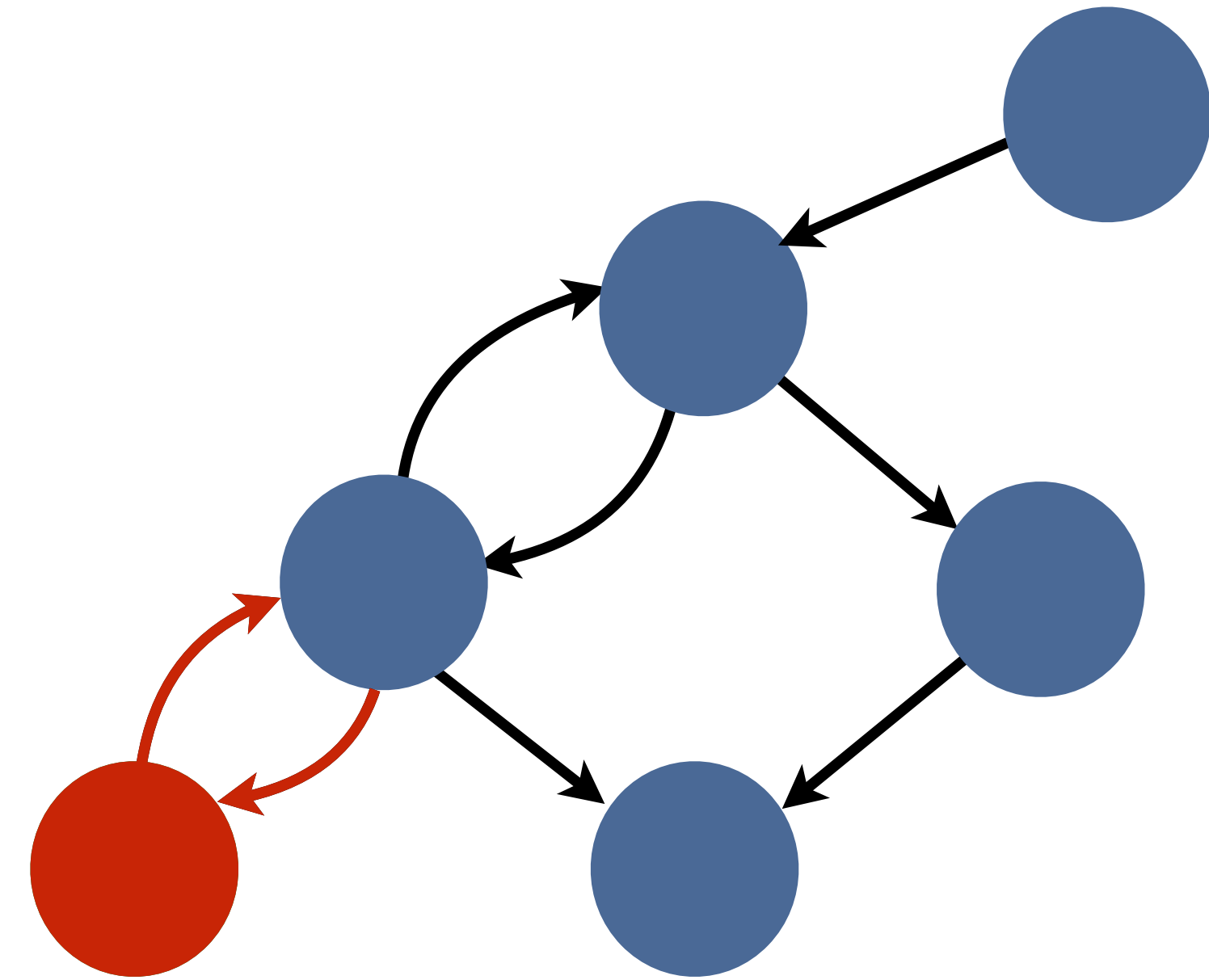
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Local and Batch Filters

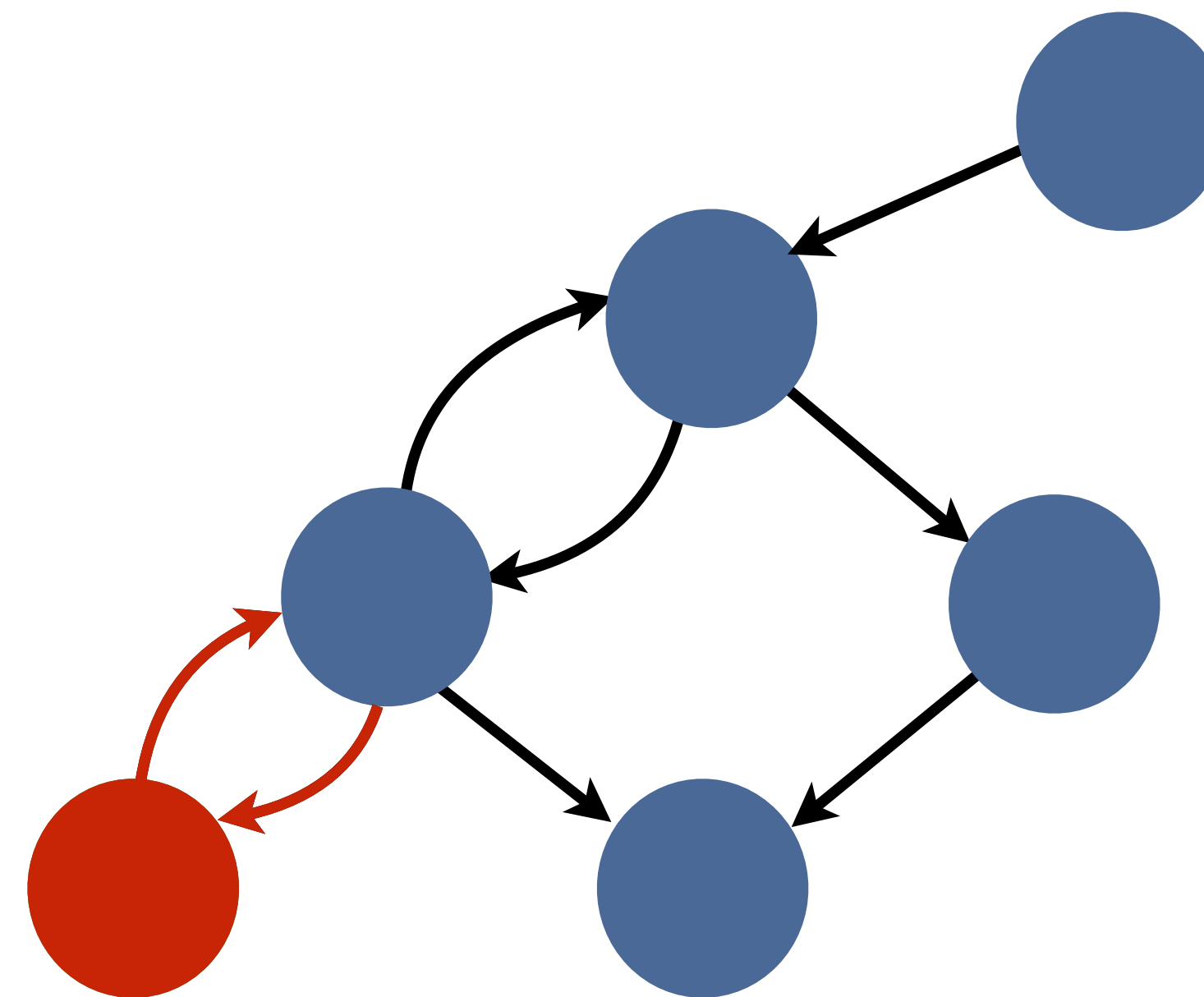
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Local and Batch Filters

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Local	Batch
LogGC Kyu Hyung Lee et al. CCS '13	NodeMerge Yutao Tang et al. CCS '18
CPR and PCAR Zhang Xu et al. CCS '16	F- and S-DPR Md Nahid Hossain et al. USENIX Security '18
	Winnower Wajih Ul Hassan et al. NDSS '18
	LogApprox Noor Michael et al. ACSAC '20

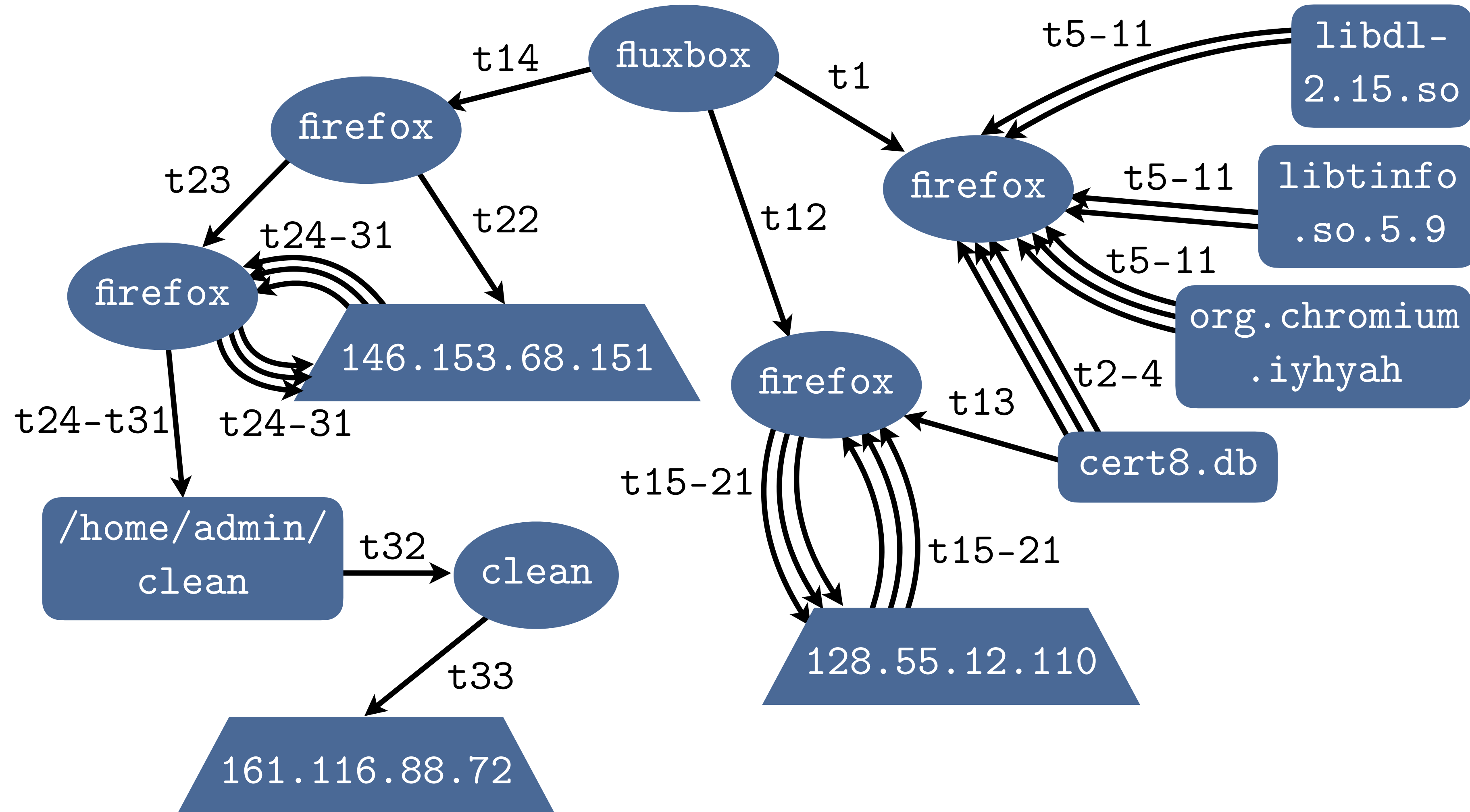


Reduction Filters: CPR

CPR

```

t1, clone, ...
t2, read, ...
...
t4, read, ...
t5, read, ...
...
t11, read, ...
t12, clone, ...
t13, read, ...
t14, clone, ...
t15, send, ...
...
t21, recv, ...
t22, connect, ...
t23, clone, ...
t24, send, ...
...
t30, recv, ...
t31, write, ...
t32, exec, ...
t33, connect, ...
    
```



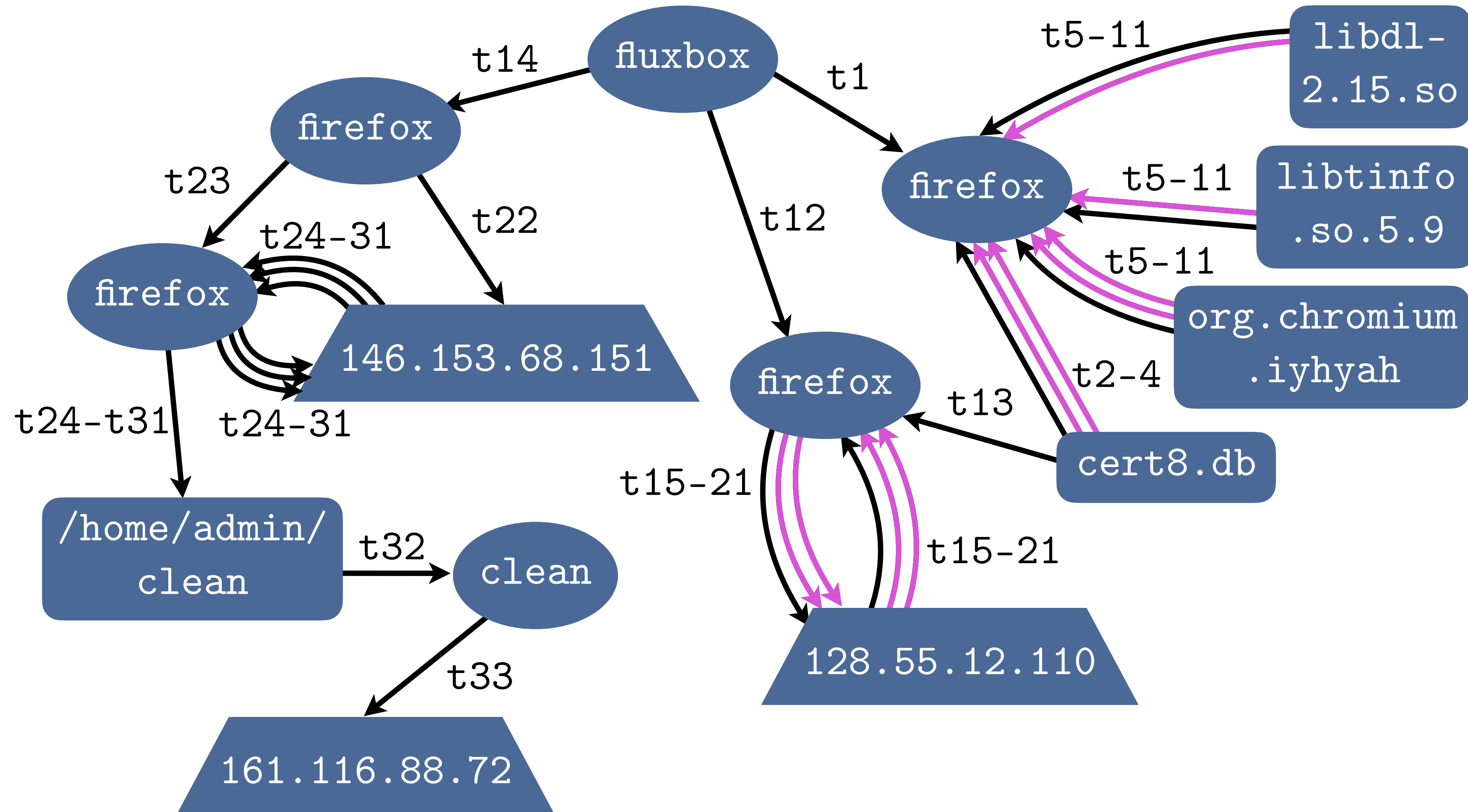
Zhang Xu et al., CCS '16

Reduction Filters: CPR

CPR

```

t1, clone, ...
t2, read, ...
* ...
* t4, read, ...
t5, read, ...
* ...
* t11, read, ...
t12, clone, ...
t13, read, ...
t14, clone, ...
t15, send, ...
* ...
* t21, recv, ...
t22, connect, ...
t23, clone, ...
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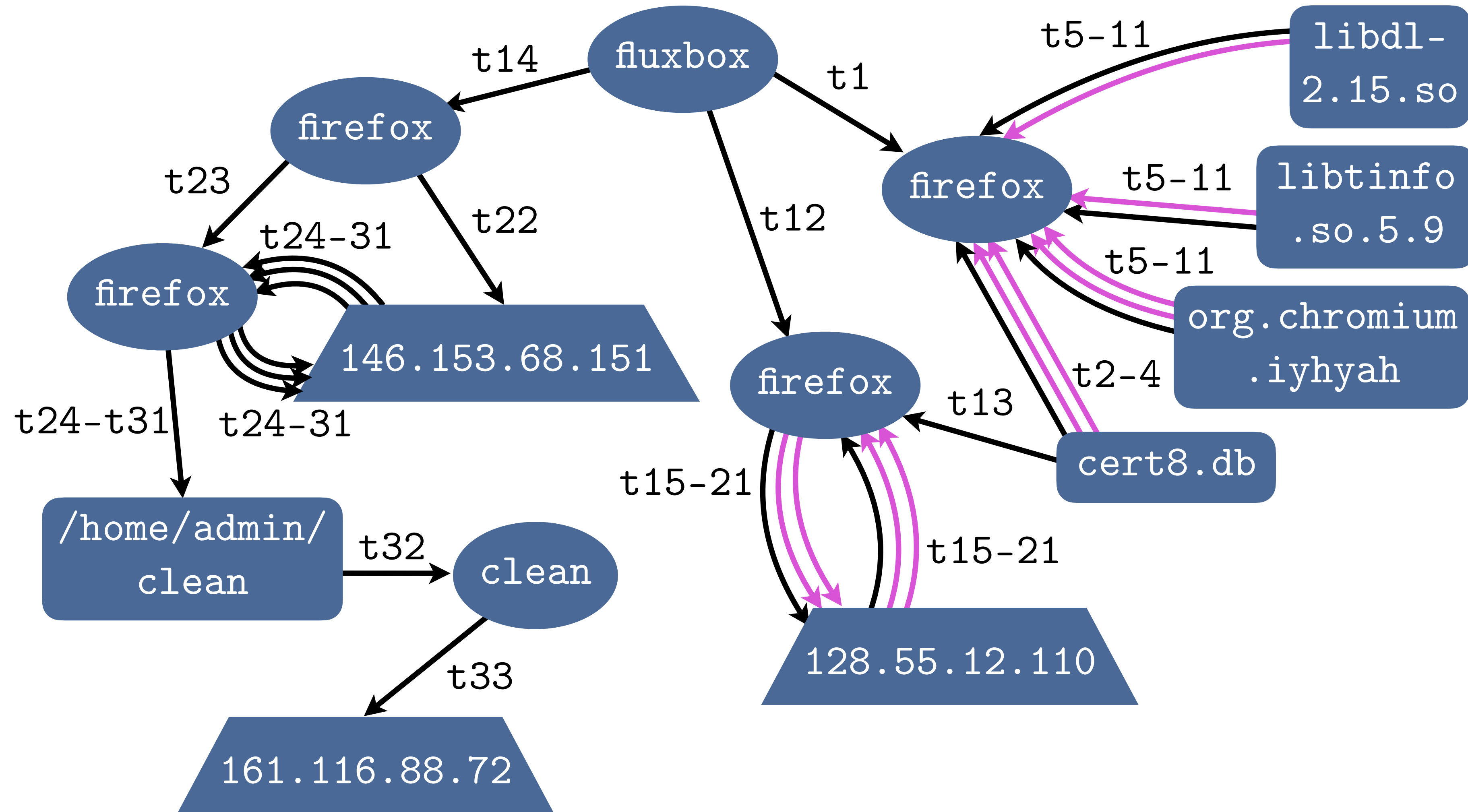
Reduction Filters: NodeMerge

CPR

NodeMerge

```

t1, clone, ...
t2, read, ...
* ...
* t4, read, ...
t5, read, ...
* ...
* t11, read, ...
t12, clone, ...
t13, read, ...
t14, clone, ...
t15, send, ...
* ...
* t21, recv, ...
t22, connect, ...
t23, clone, ...
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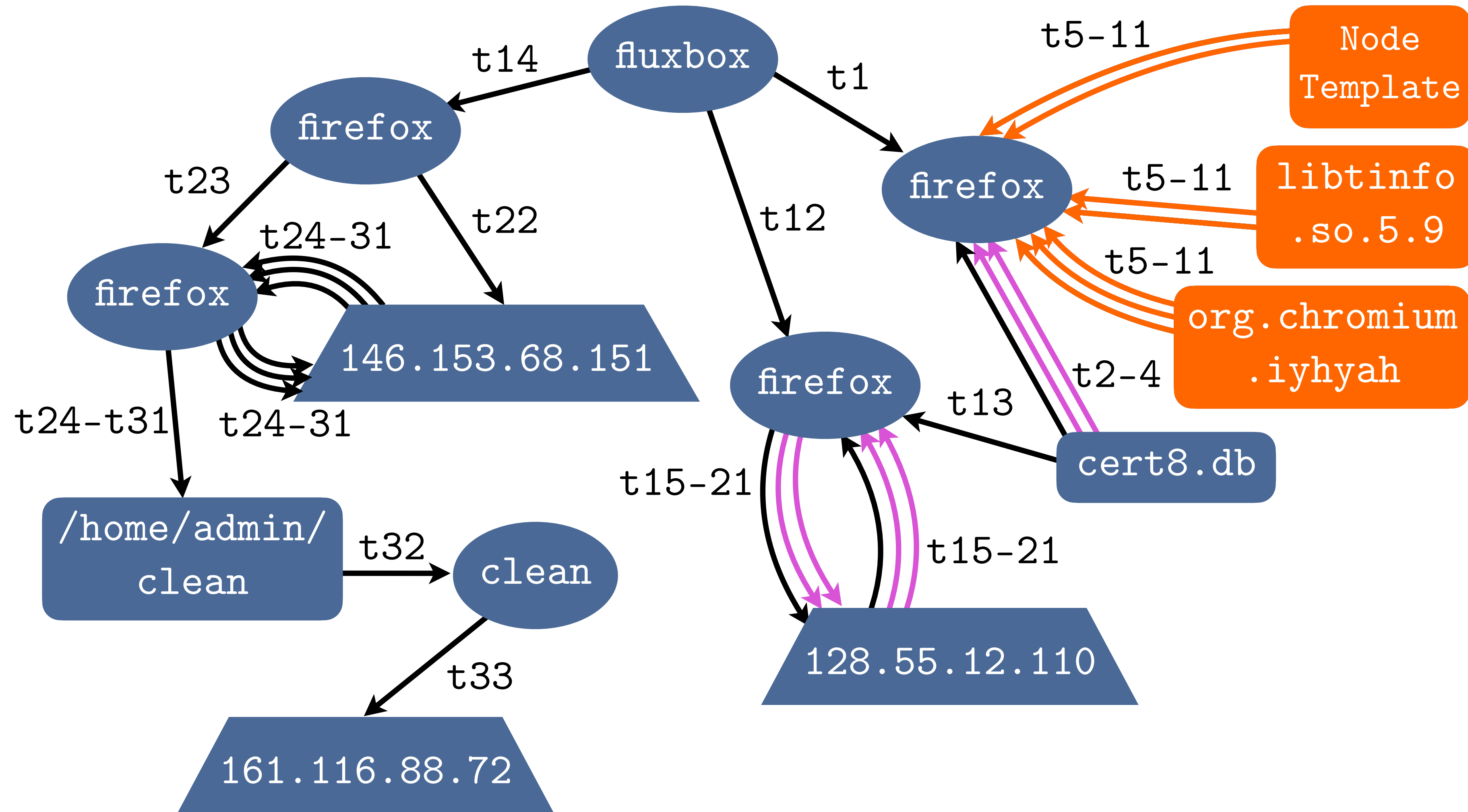
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CPR

NodeMerge

```

t1, clone, ...
t2, read, ...
* ...
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* t5, read, ...
* * ...
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t12, clone, ...
t13, read, ...
t14, clone, ...
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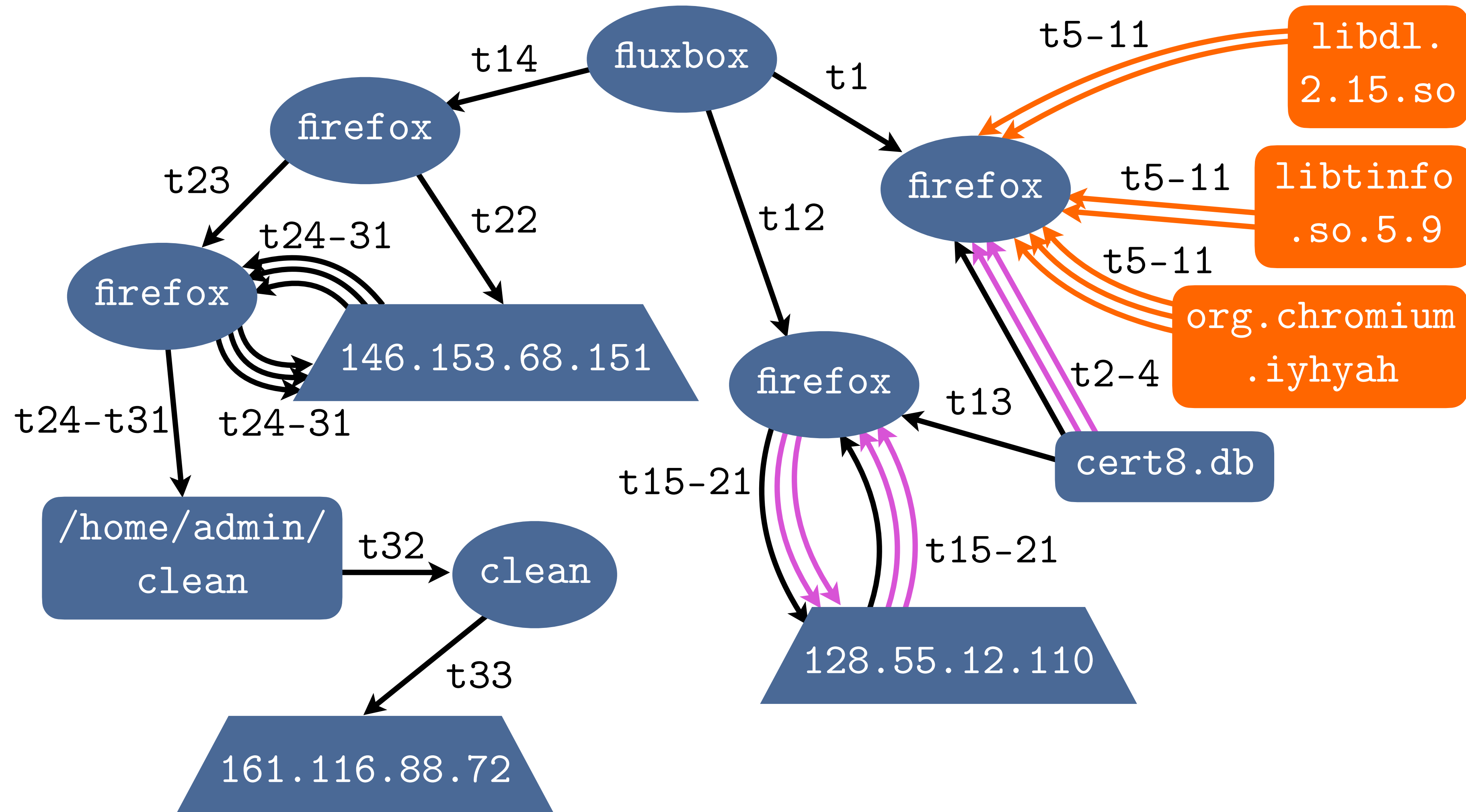
Reduction Filters: S-DPR

CPR

NodeMerge

S-DPR

- t1, clone, ...
- t2, read, ...
- * ...
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- * t5, read, ...
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Md Nahid Hossain et al., USENIX Security '18

Reduction Filters: S-DPR

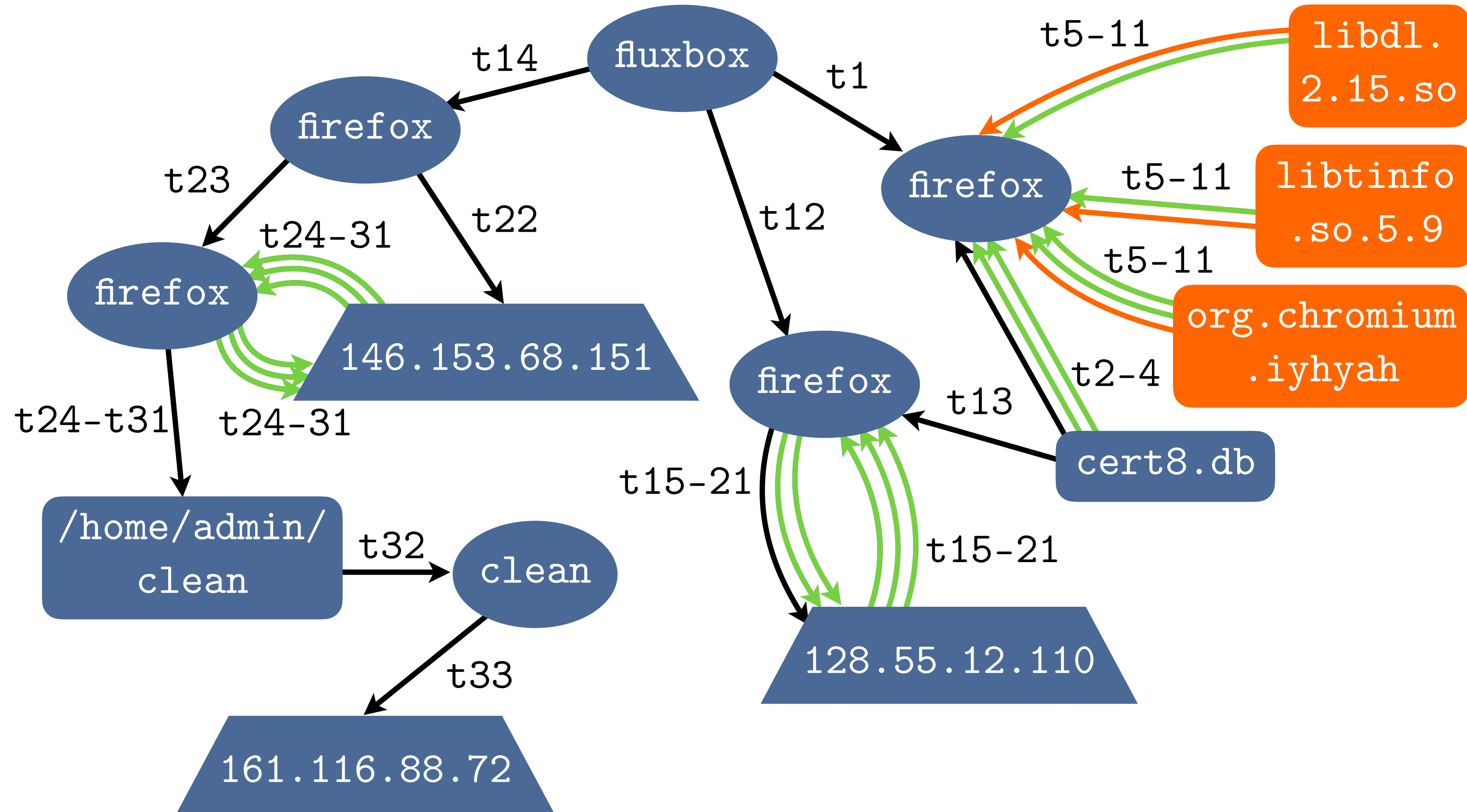
CPR

NodeMerge

S-DPR

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t2, read, ...
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Final Reduction

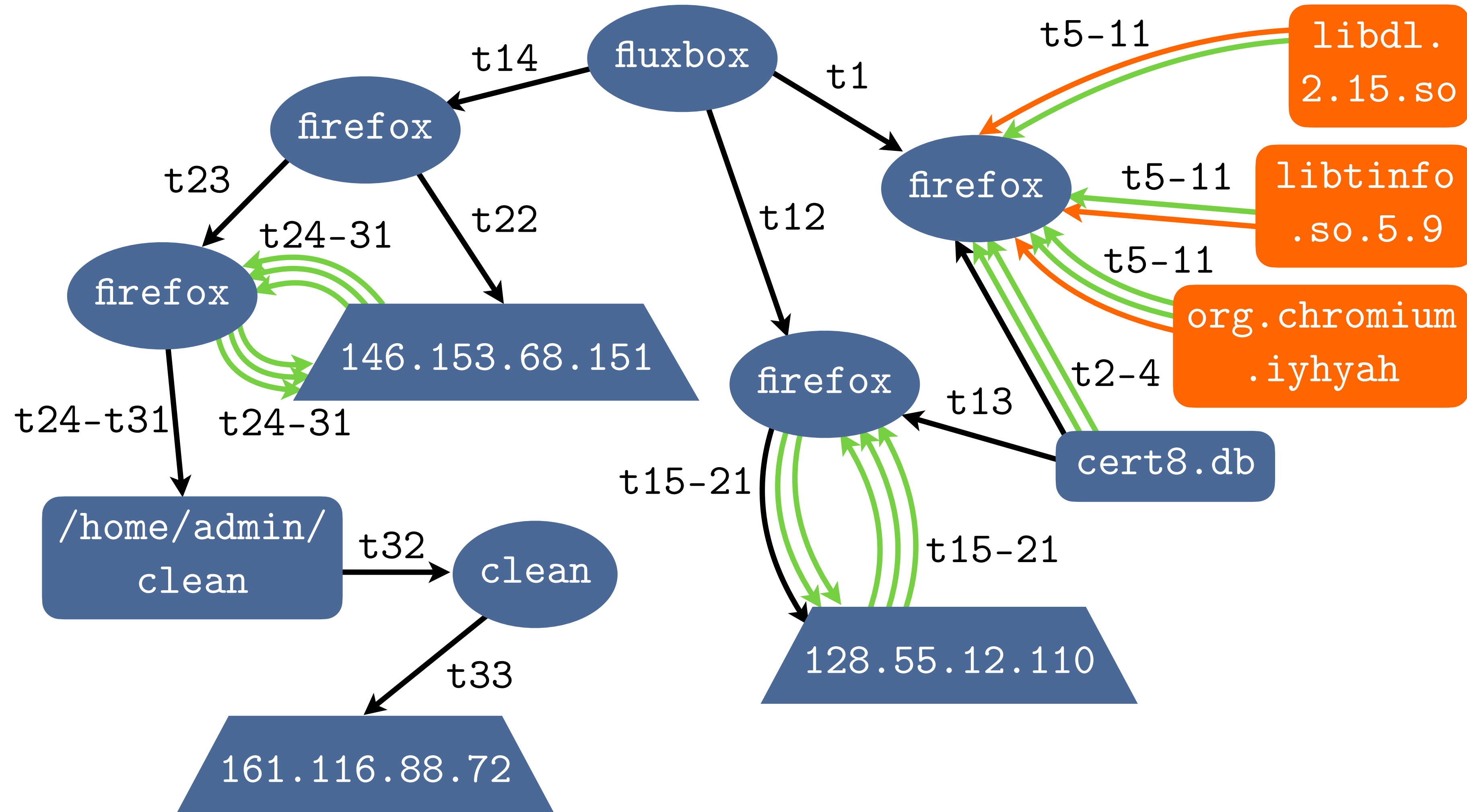
CPR

NodeMerge

S-DPR

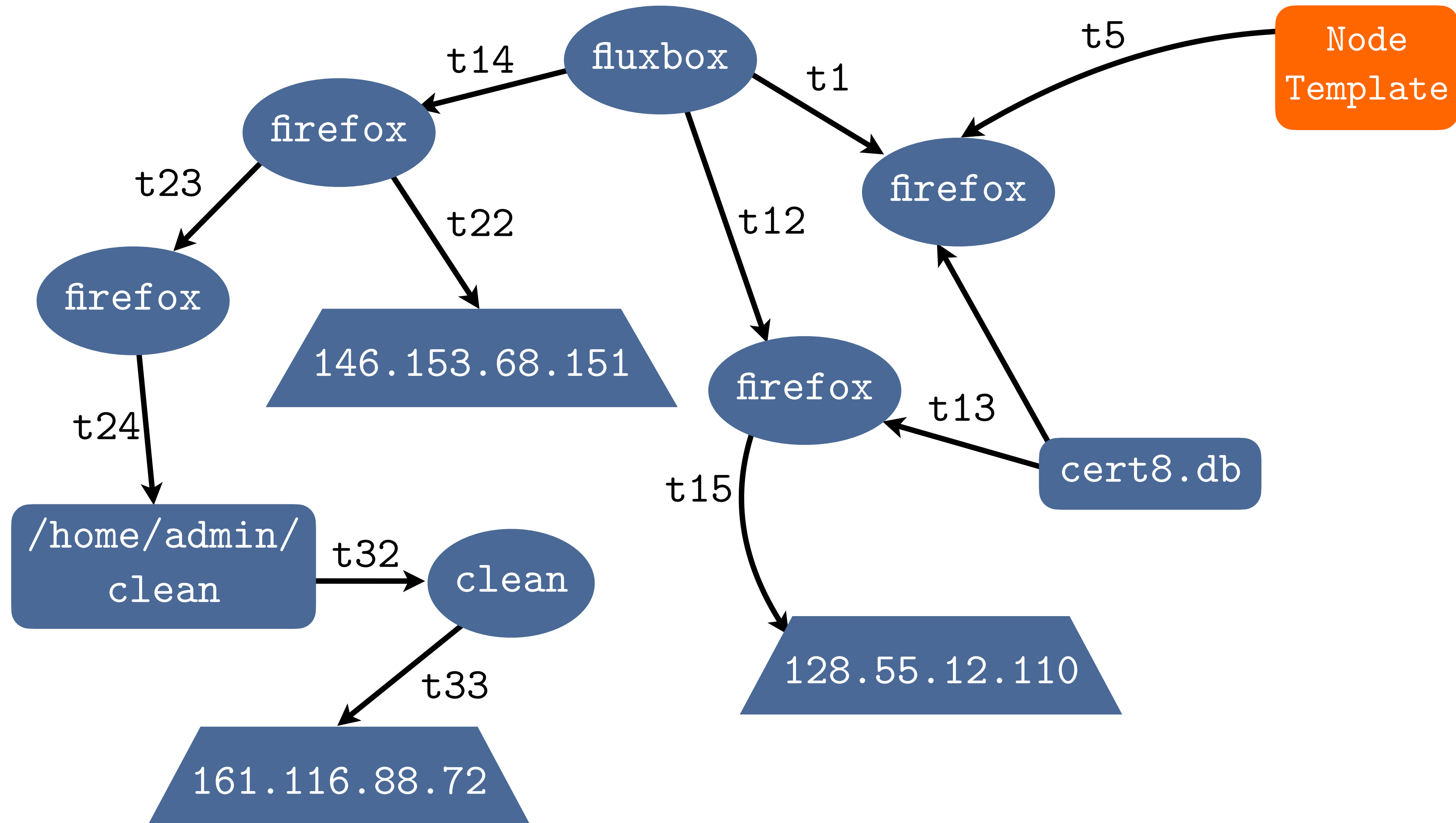
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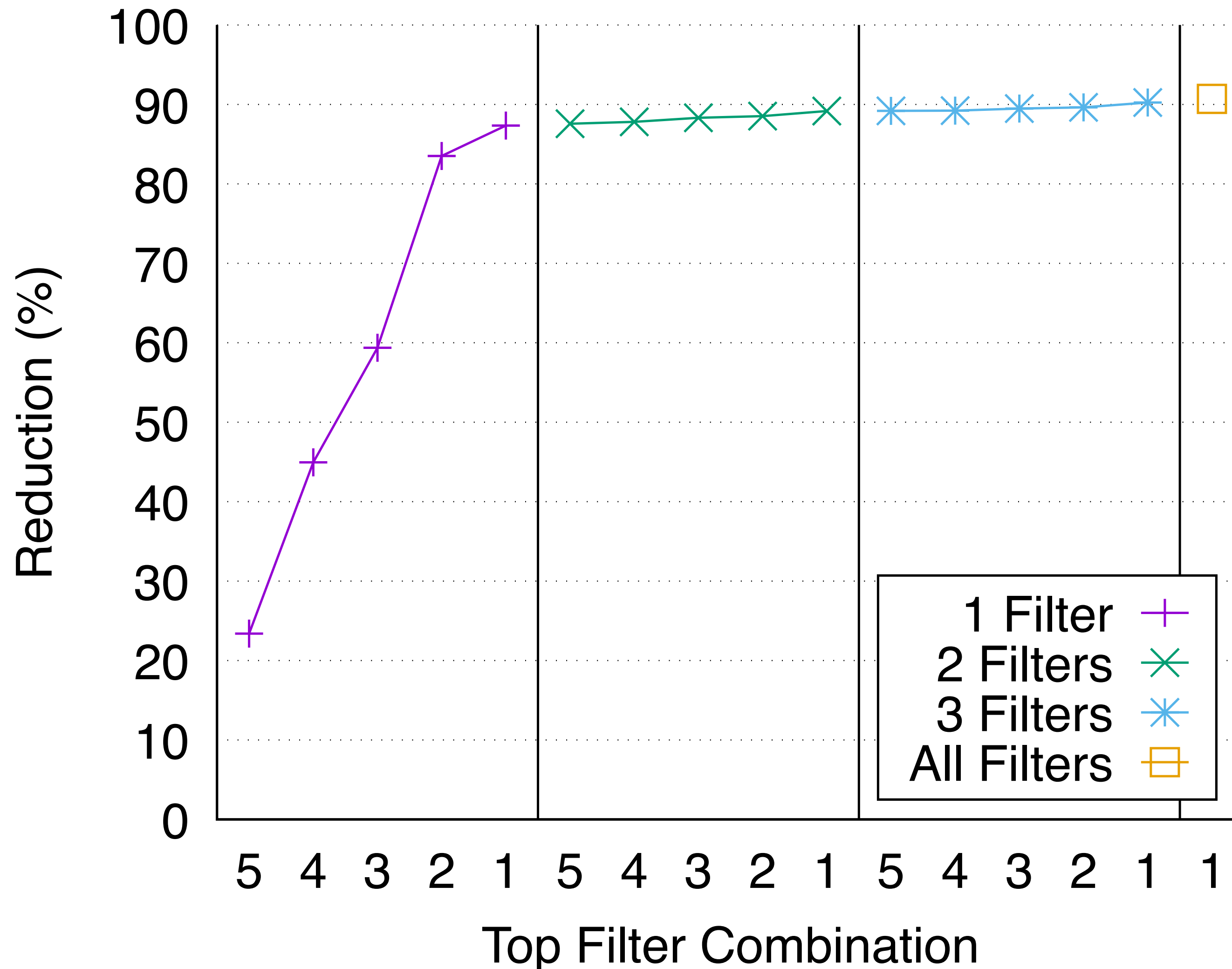


Final Reduction

t1, clone, ...
t2, read, ...
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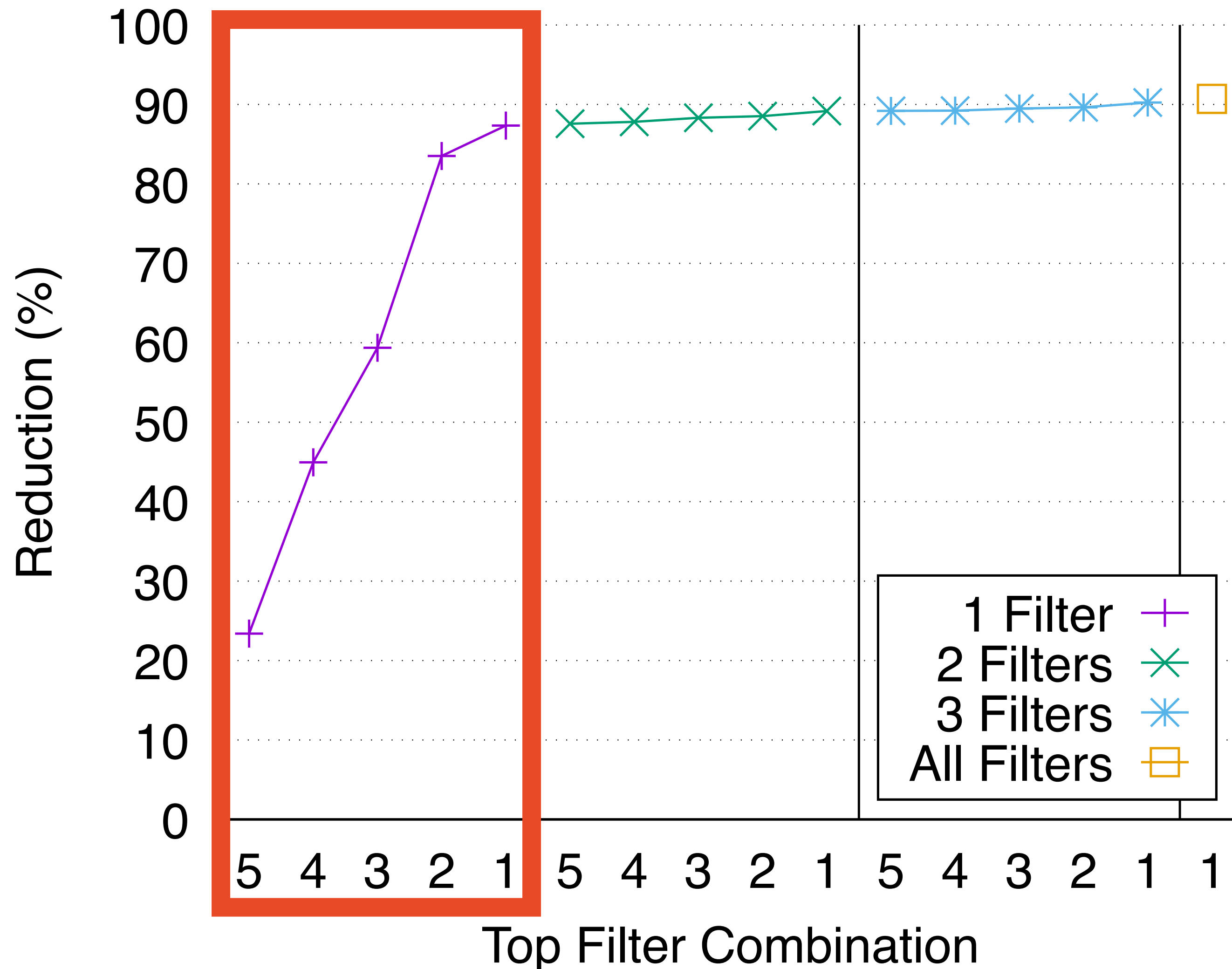


Reduction Evaluation



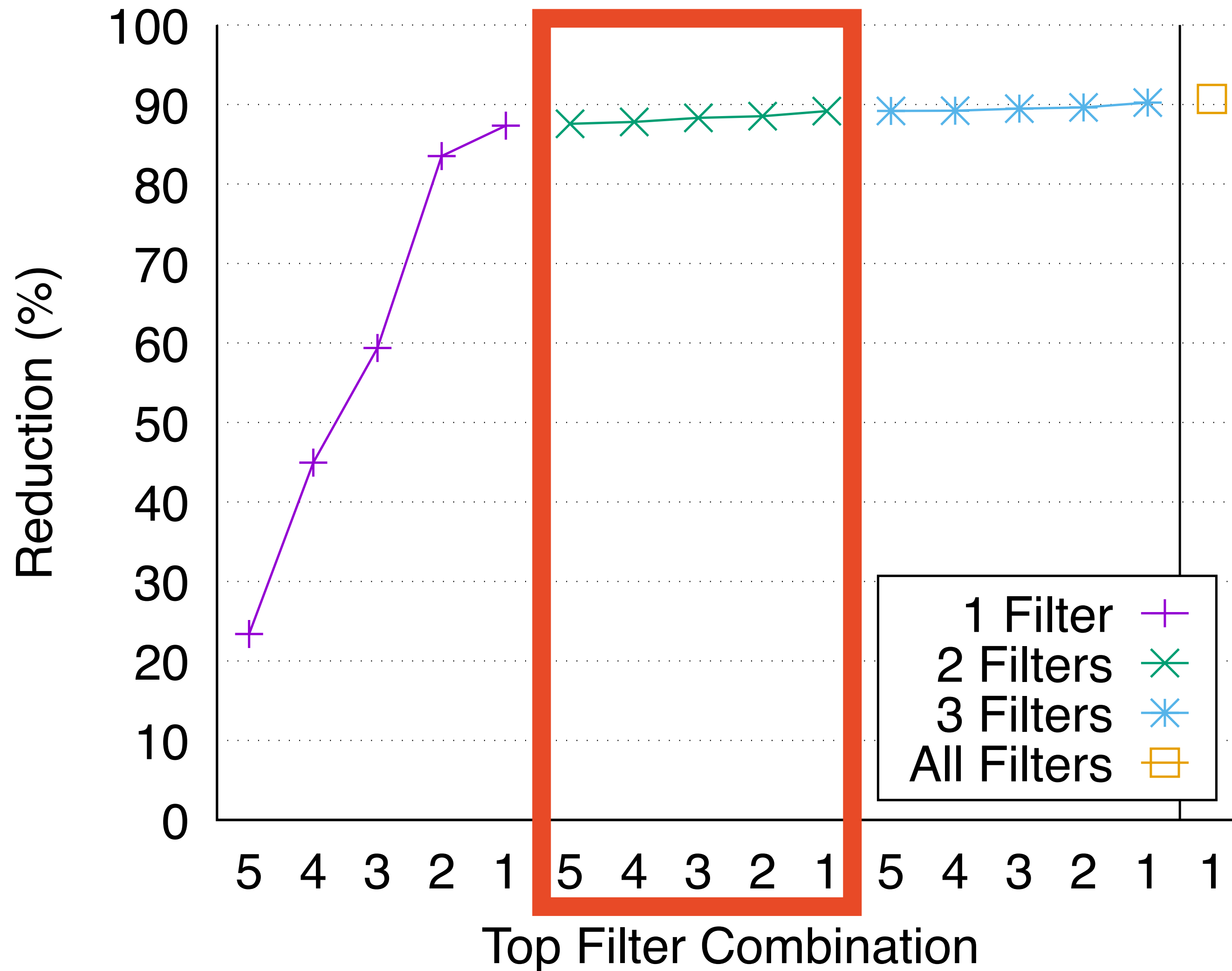
- Diminishing returns for increasing number of filters
- 2-3 filters is generally a decent tradeoff of reduction to performance

Reduction Evaluation



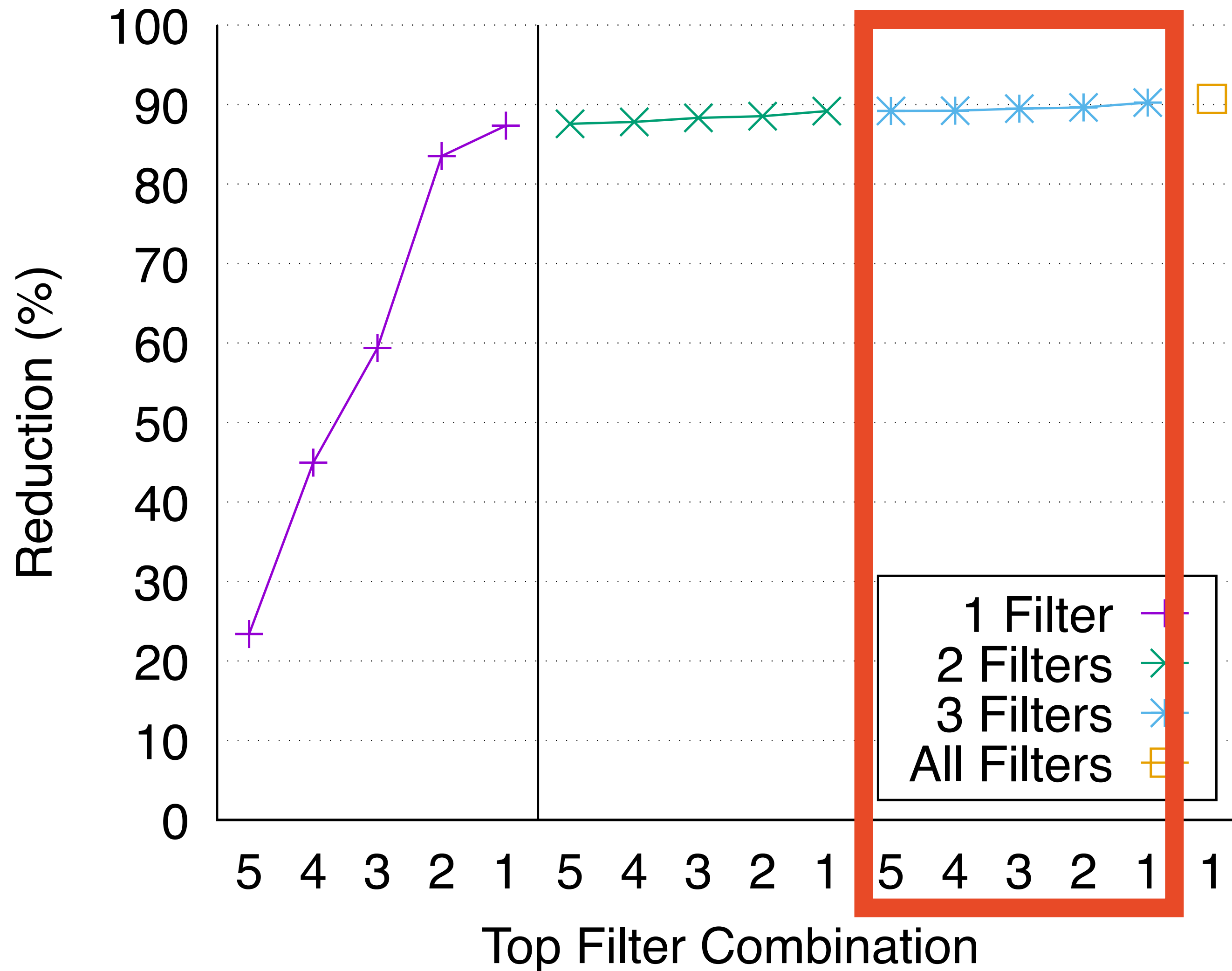
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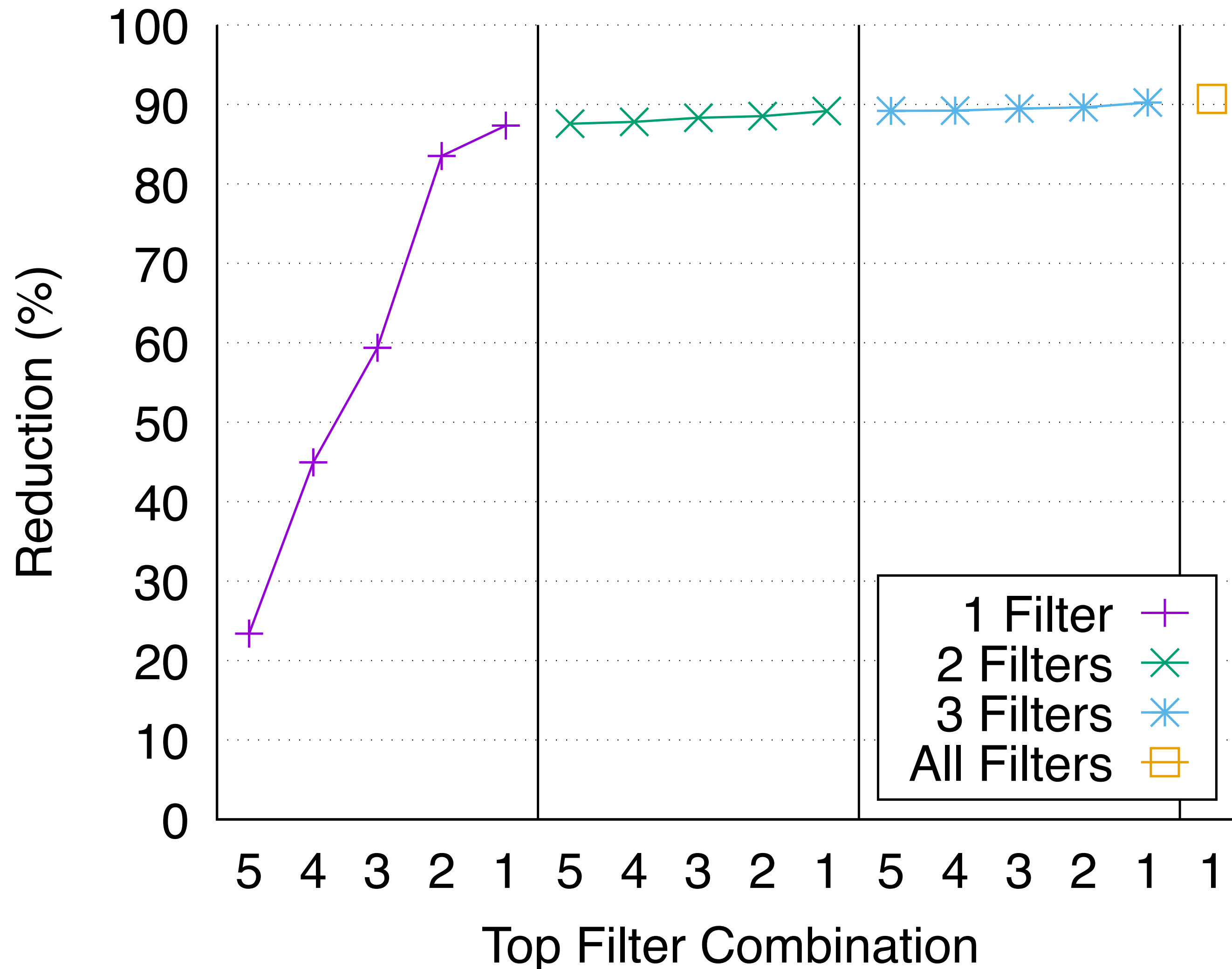
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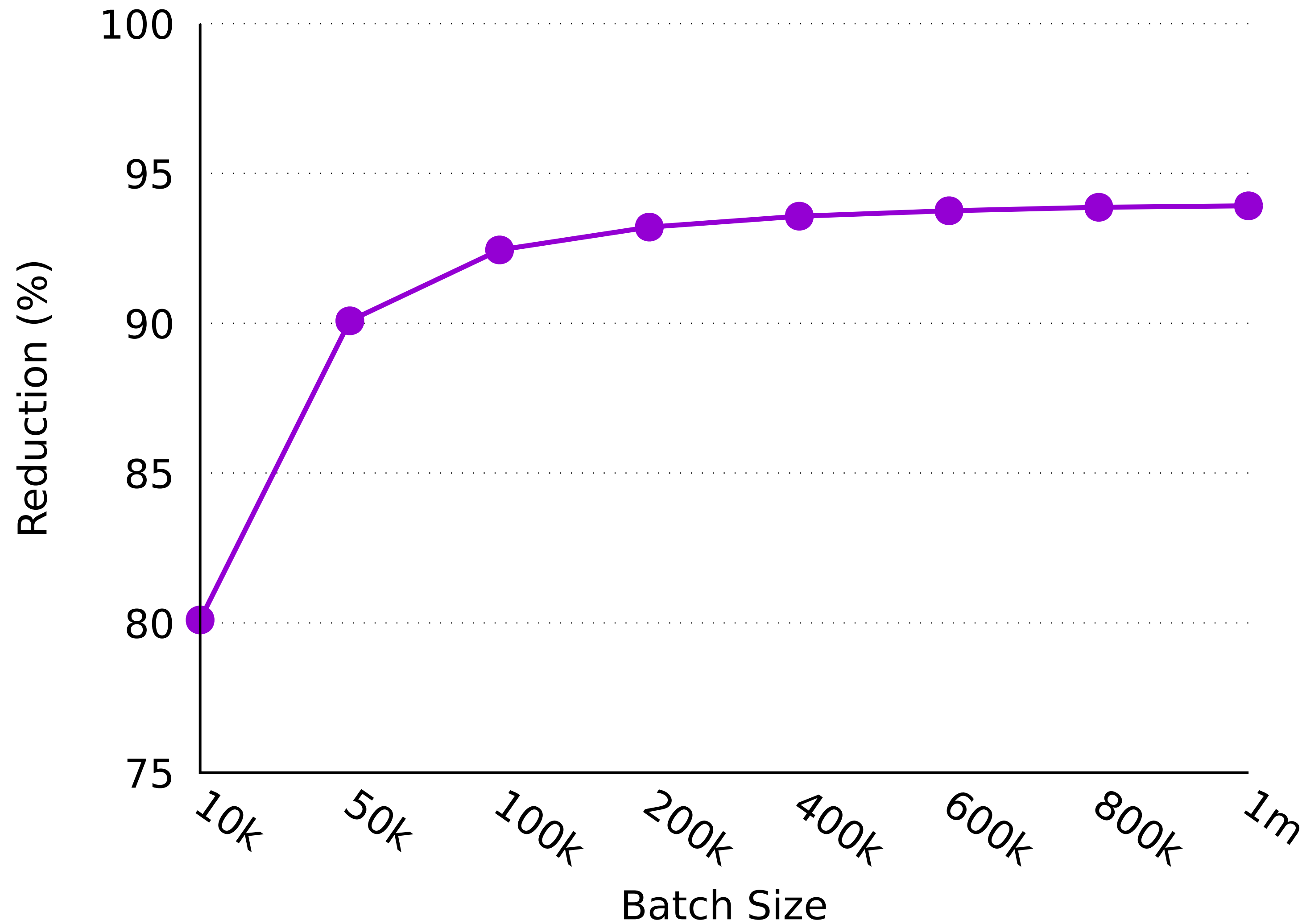
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- 2-3 filters is generally a decent tradeoff of reduction to performance

Reduction Evaluation



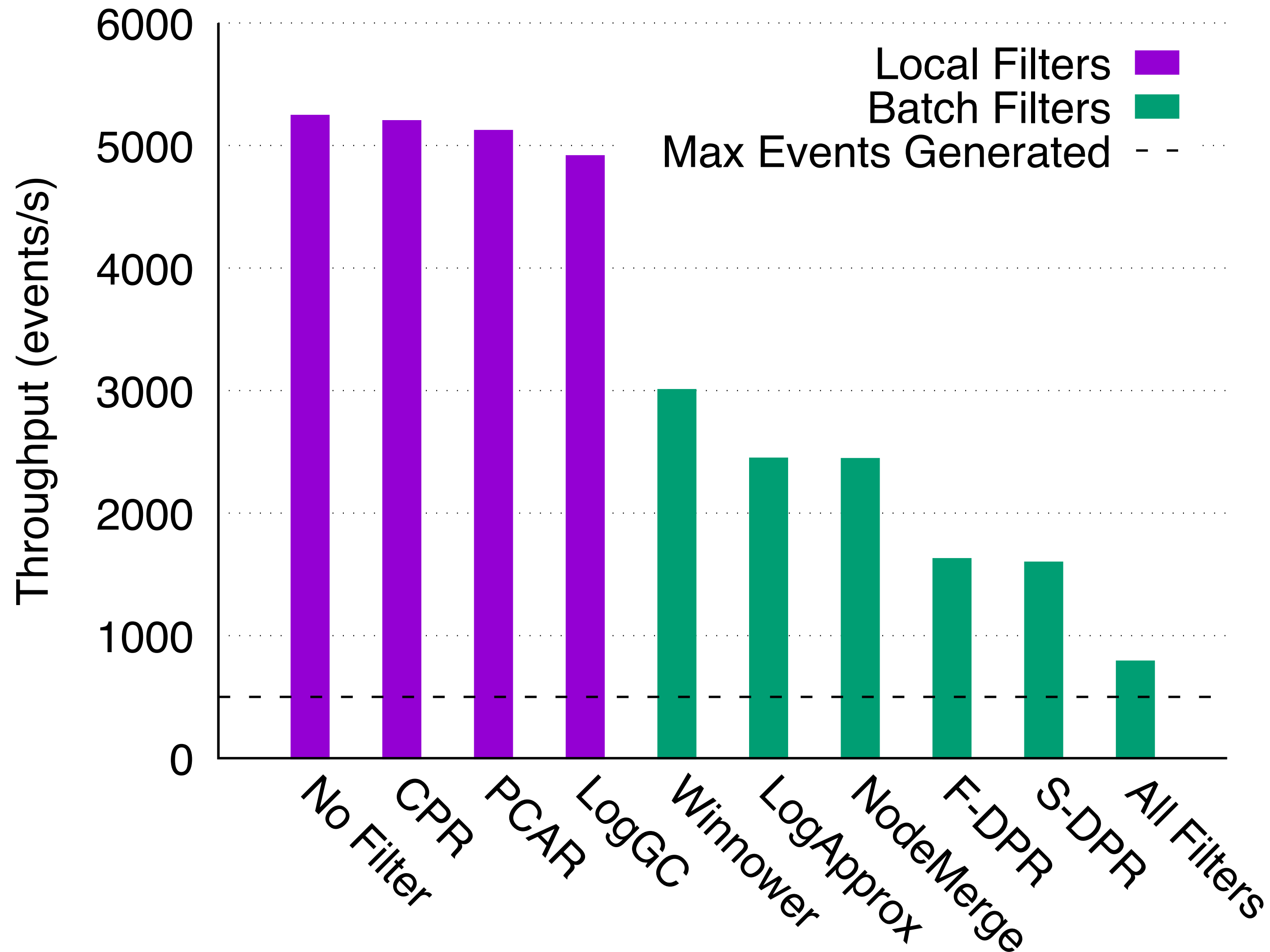
- Diminishing returns for increasing number of filters
- 2-3 filters is generally a decent tradeoff of reduction to performance

Performance Evaluation



Reduction performance largely levels off by 100k logs per batch

Performance Evaluation



Local filters have much higher throughput than batch filters

Conclusion

- FAuST: easily implement and evaluate log reduction techniques
- Available open-source at <https://bitbucket.org/sts-lab/faust>
- Transparent log reduction tool for any log analysis project or workflow
- Easy baseline comparison with 8 existing techniques for new reductions
- We use FAuST to enable our SoK on log reduction techniques [1]

Muhammad Adil Inam <mainam2@illinois.edu>

Jason Liu <jdliu2@illinois.edu>

[1] Muhammad Adil Inam et al., IEEE SP'23

