

Ransom Access Memories: Achieving Practical Ransomware Protection in Cloud with DeftPunk

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ALIBABA GROUP

Content

01 **Ransomware 101**

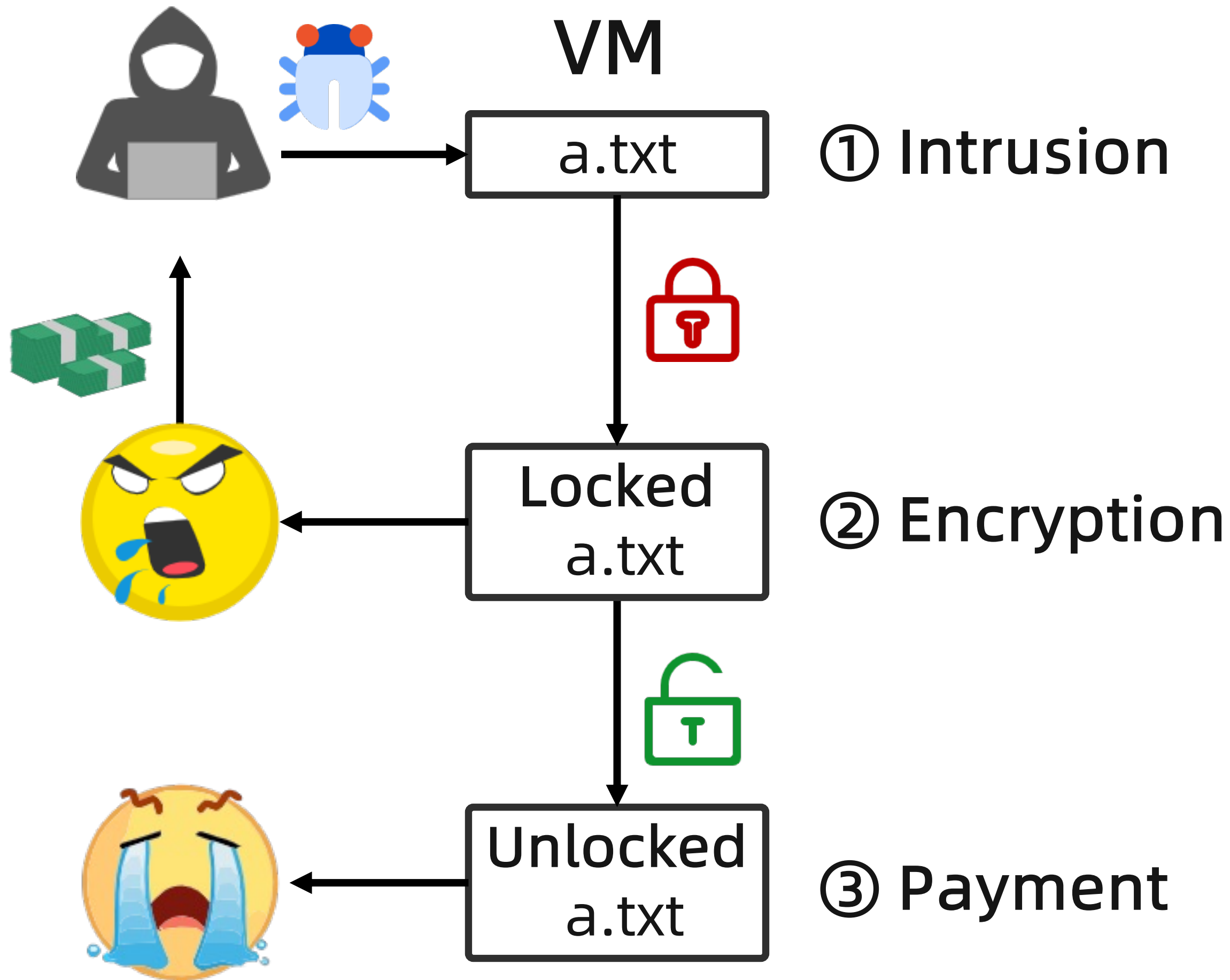
02 **Common Protections**

03 **DeftPunk**

04 **Evaluation**

05 **Discussion**

Ransomware Procedure



38%

Ransom incidents



90%

Ransom money



1,000+ attacks in 2022 Q3

118% increase

Ransomware is rampant in cloud!

Content

01 Ransomware 101

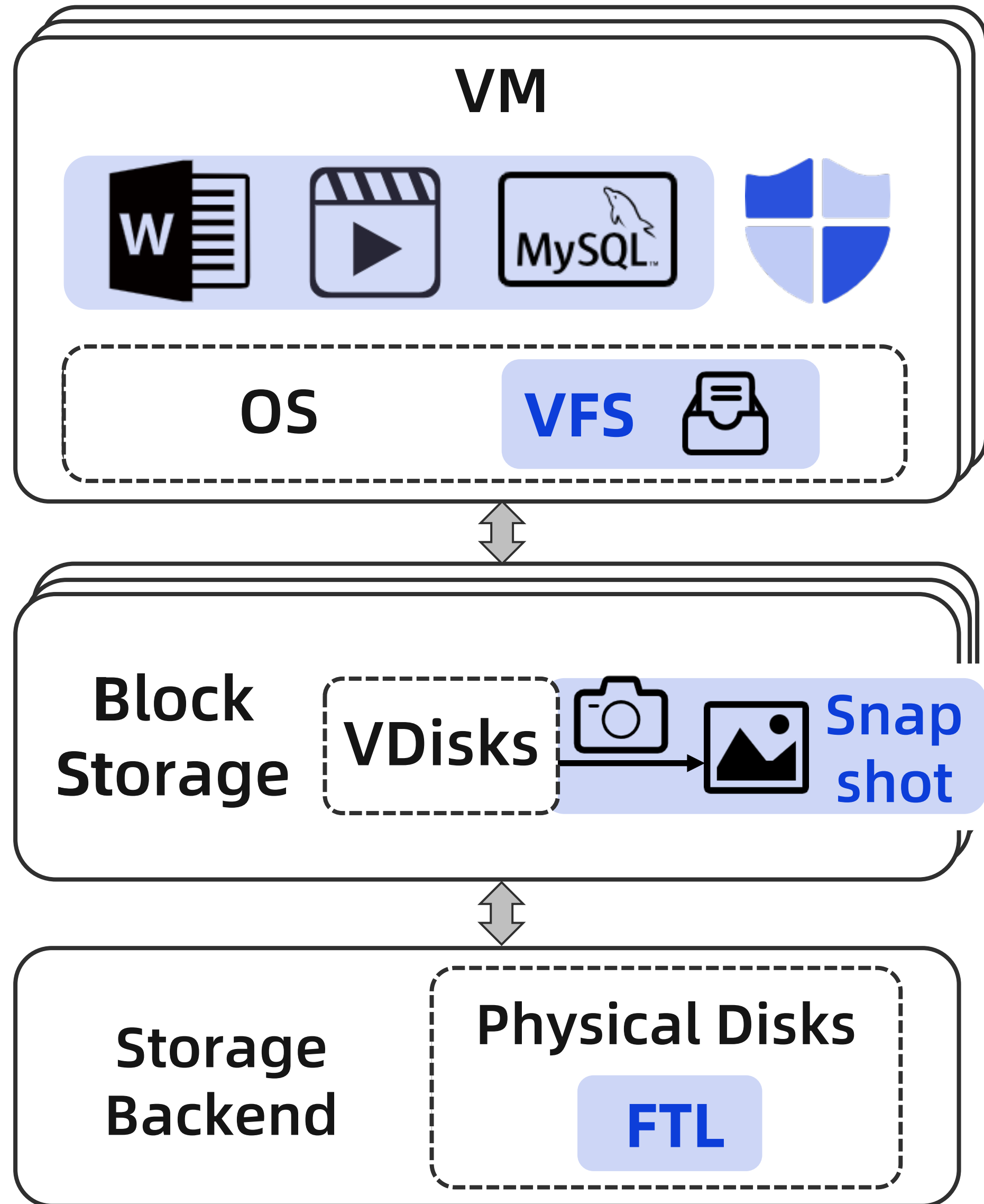
02 Common Protections

03 DeftPunk

04 Evaluation

05 Discussion

Common Protections



User awareness

Anti-virus softwares

OS protection

UNVEIL@Security'16

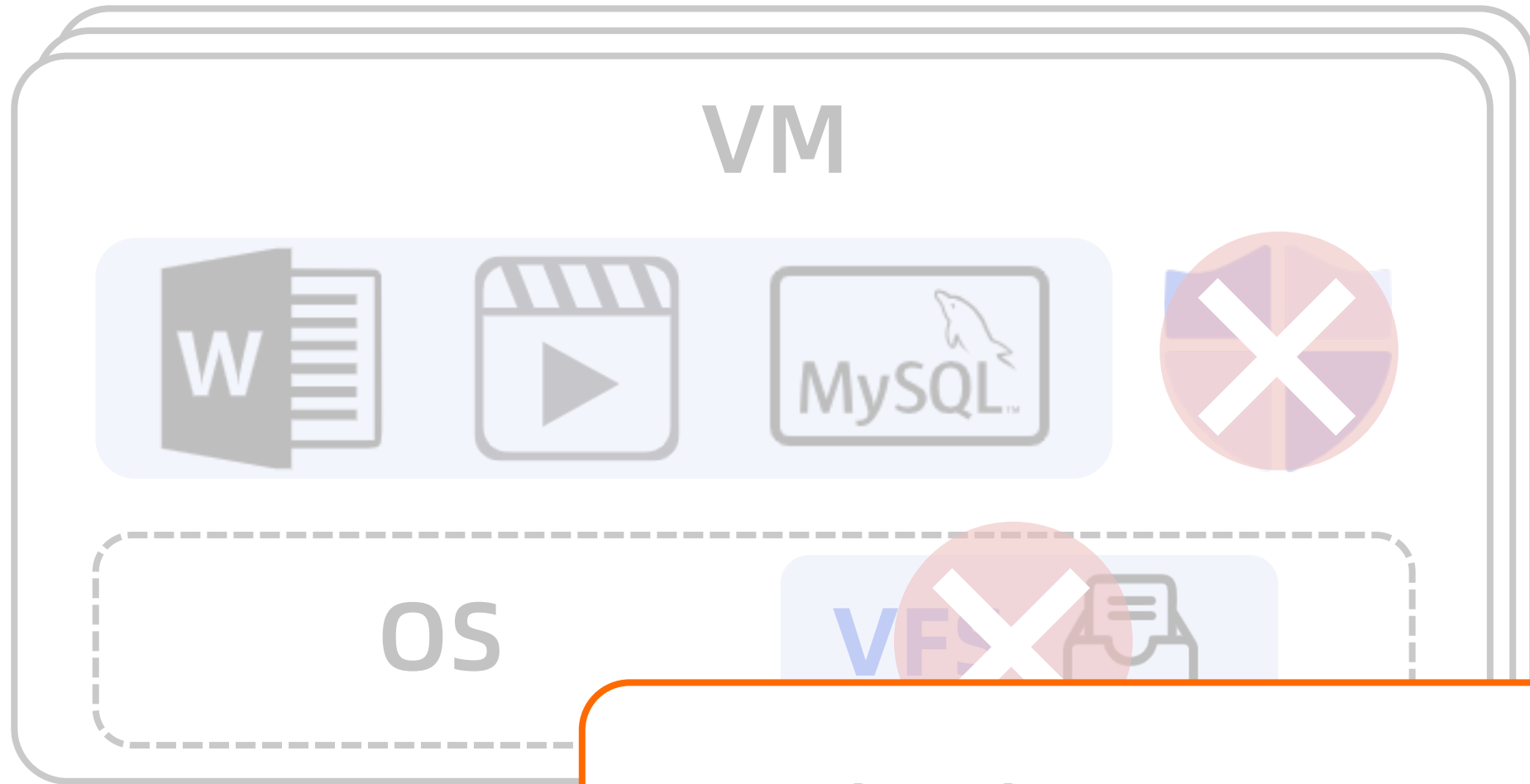
Scheduled snapshot

Alibaba Cloud, AWS,
Azure etc.

Hardware protection

FlashGuard@CCS'17
RSSD@ASPLOS'22

Not Working in Cloud



User-awareness

Phishing Weak Pwd.
Outdated Soft.

Unpatched
Official OS

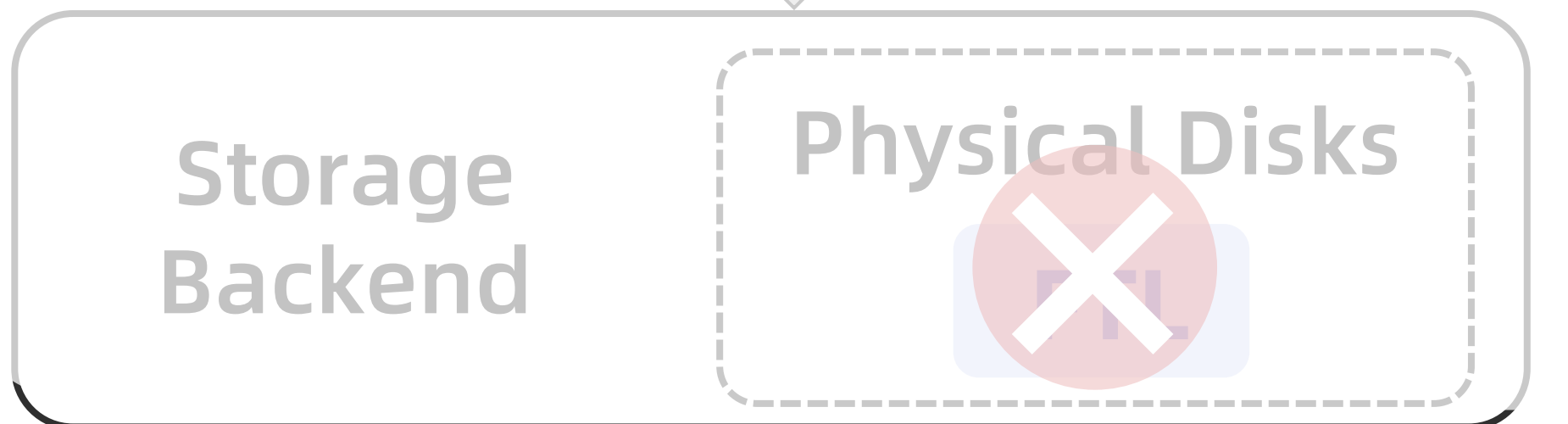
Existing tools are inapplicable for cloud!



Scheduled snapshot

Costly

Data Loss



Hardware protection

coming soon

Content

01

Ransomware 101

02

Common Protections

03

DeftPunk

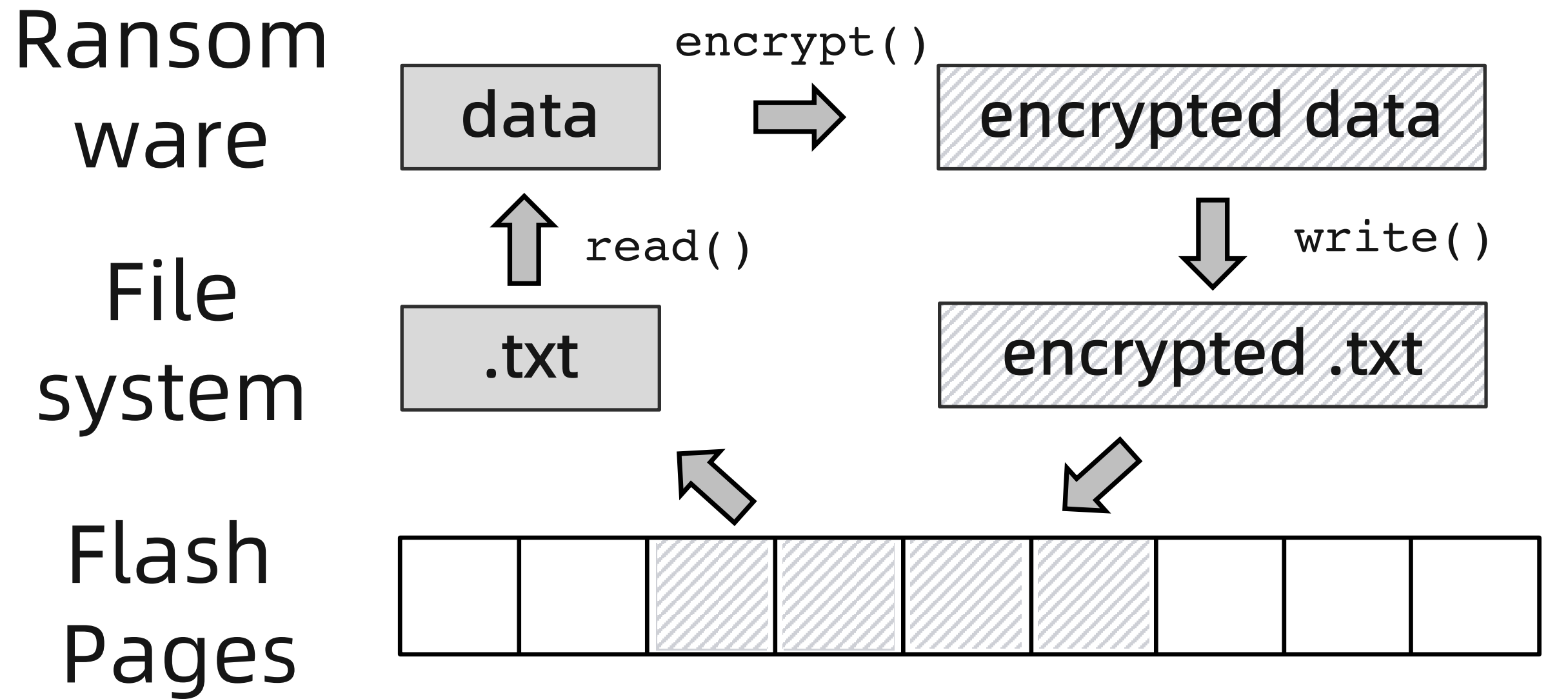
04

Evaluation

05

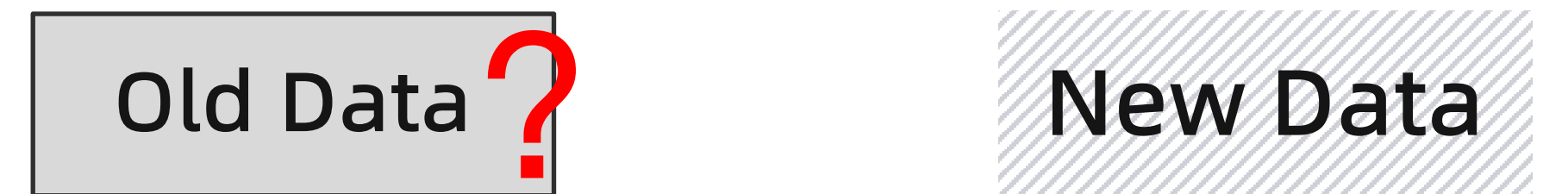
Discussion

A New Hope



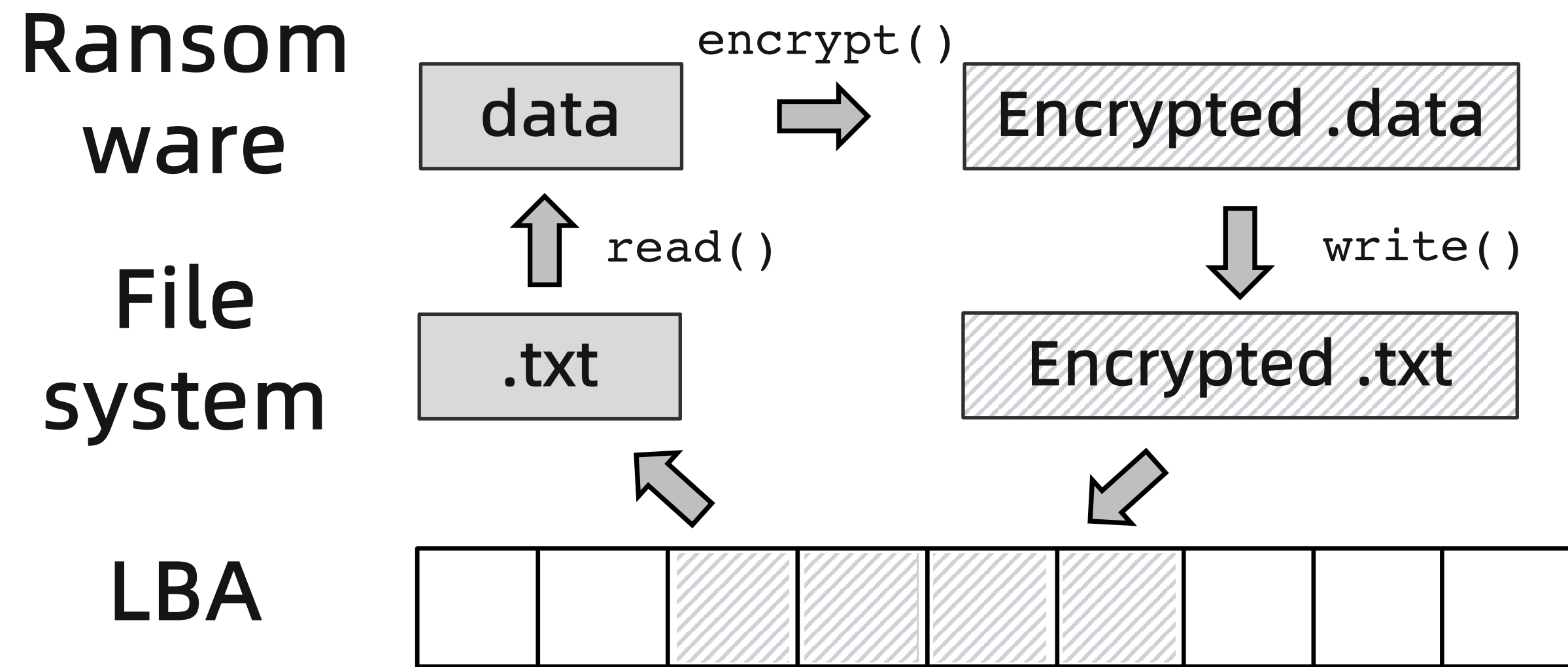
Physical Disk **FTL**

IO Patterns in Flash Pages



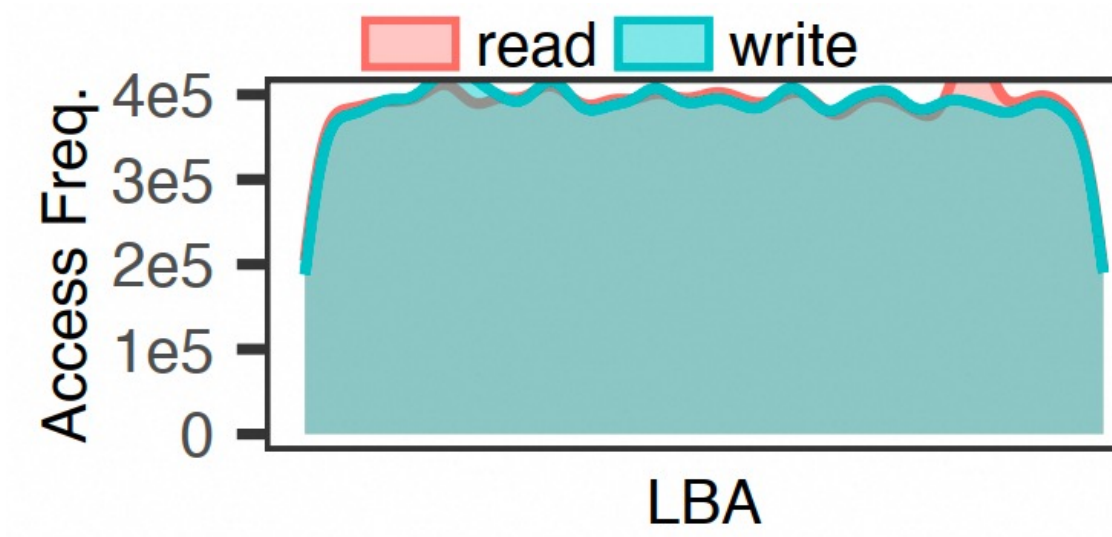
Old data NOT reclaimed immediately

Opportunity: Part I

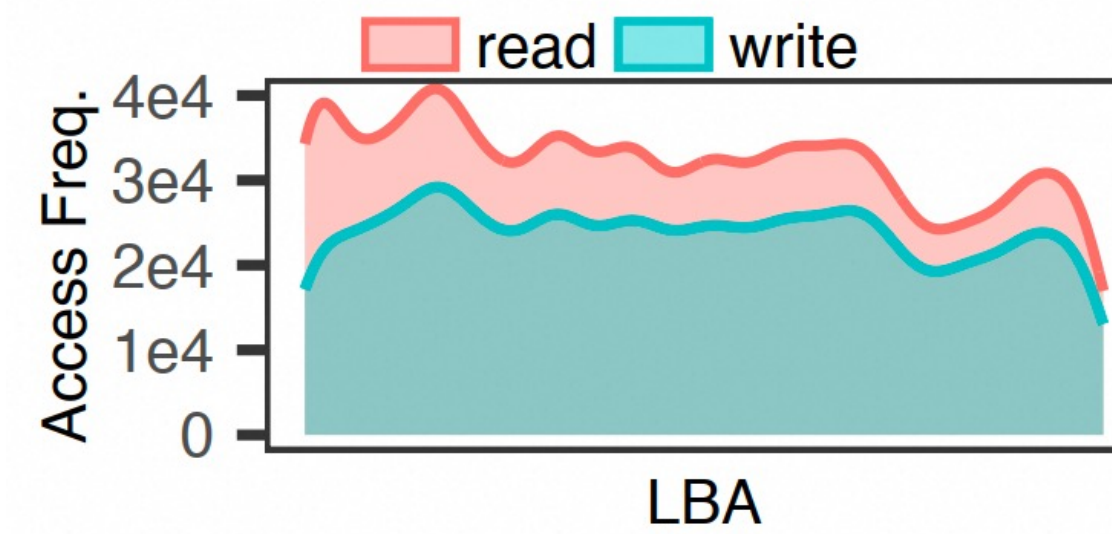


Distinct access patterns on LBA

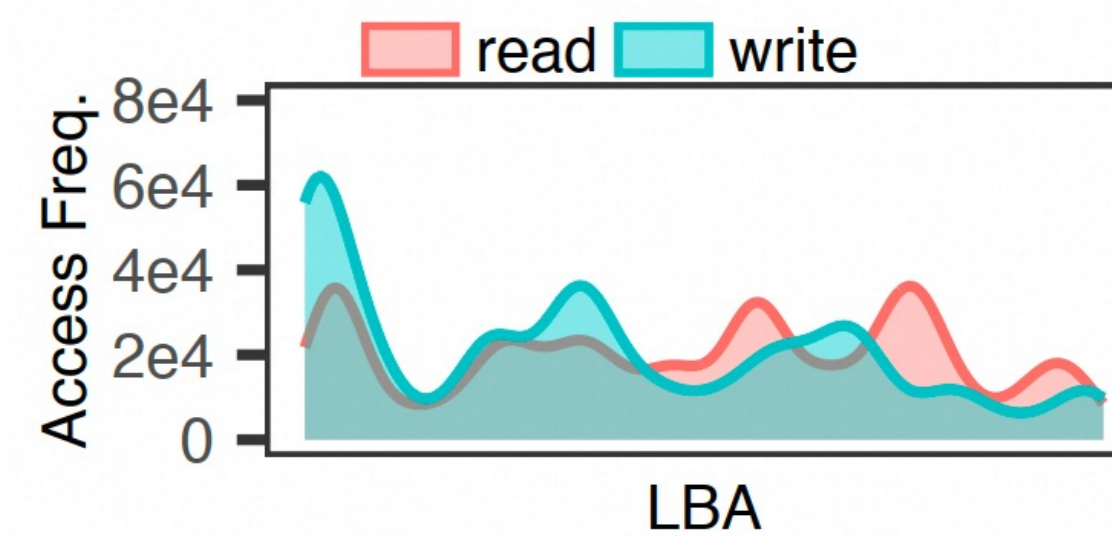
Ransomware workload



Mallox

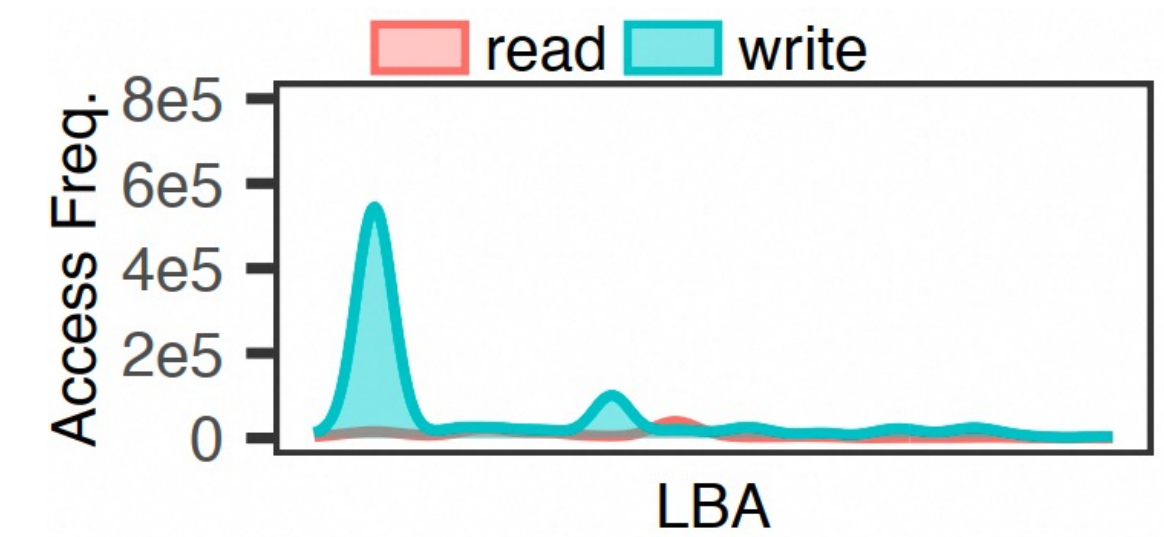


BeijingCrypt

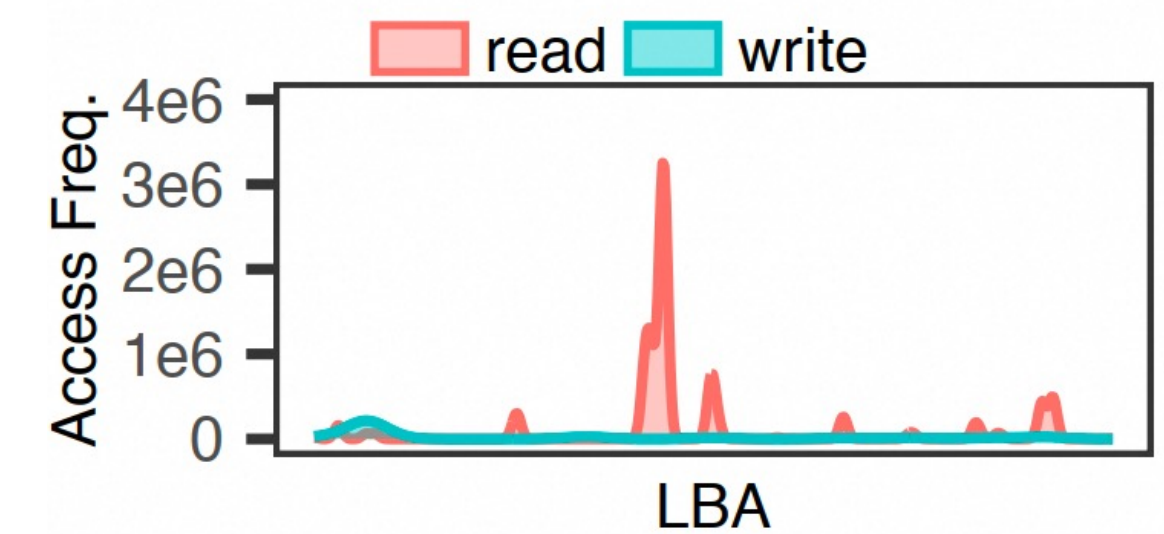


Phobos

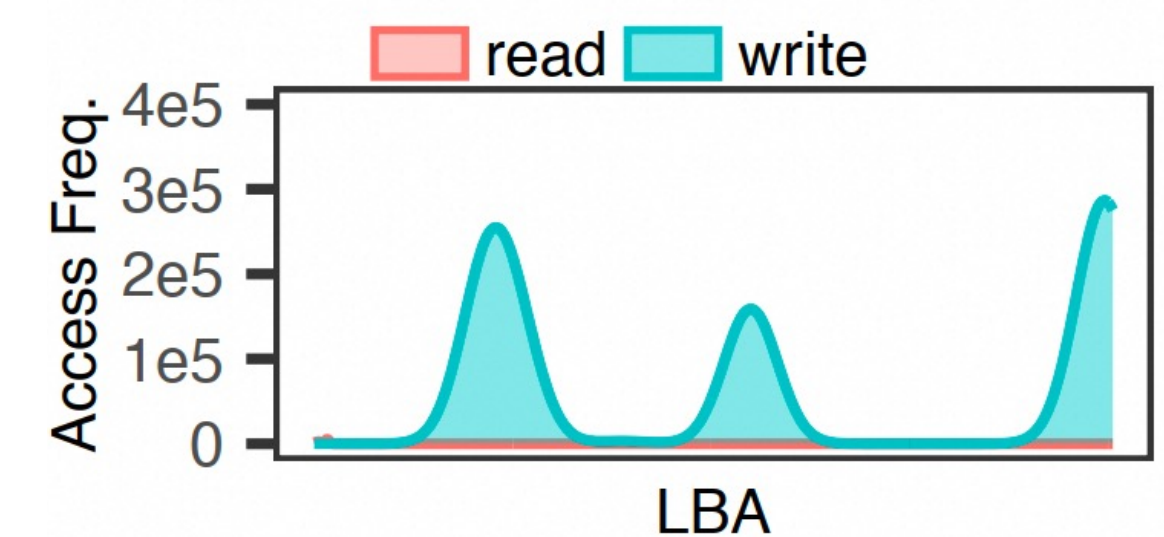
Normal workload



MsSQL

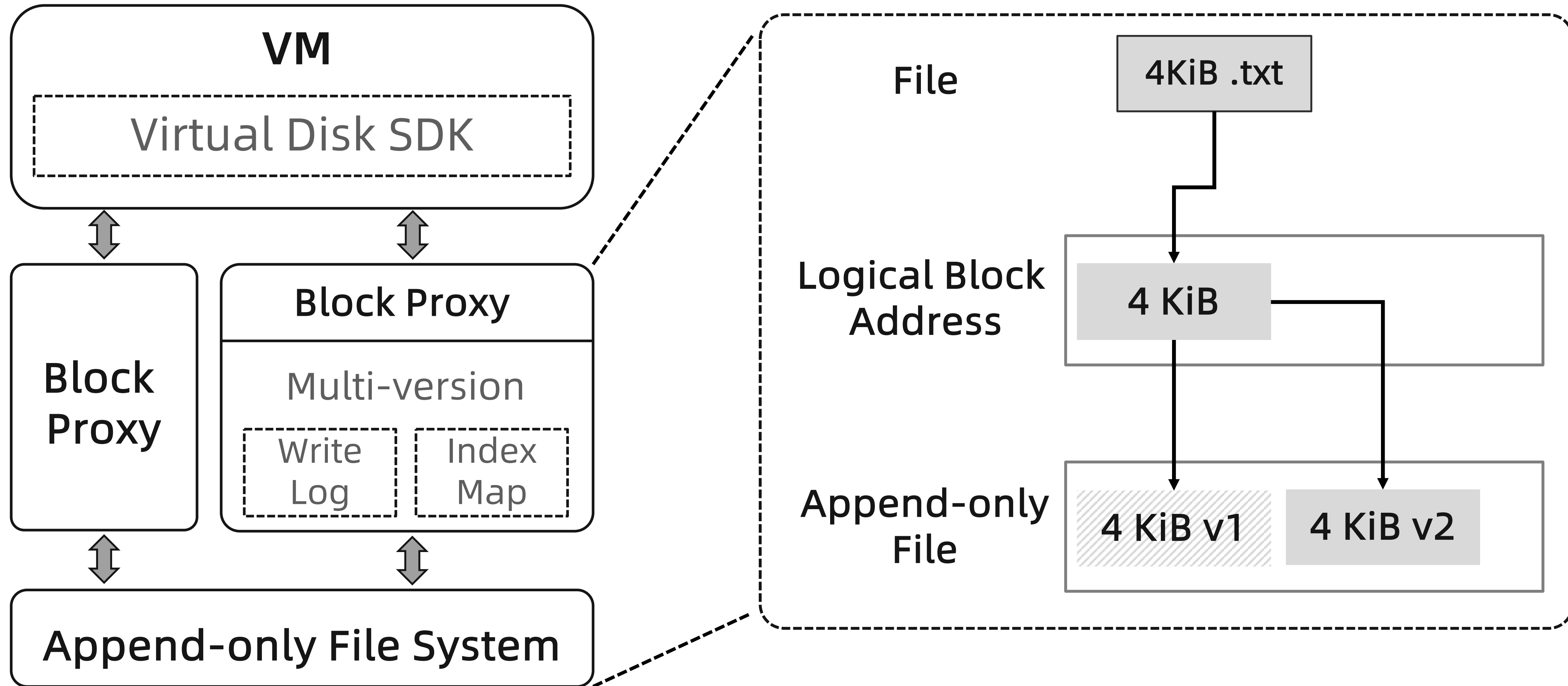


Prometheus



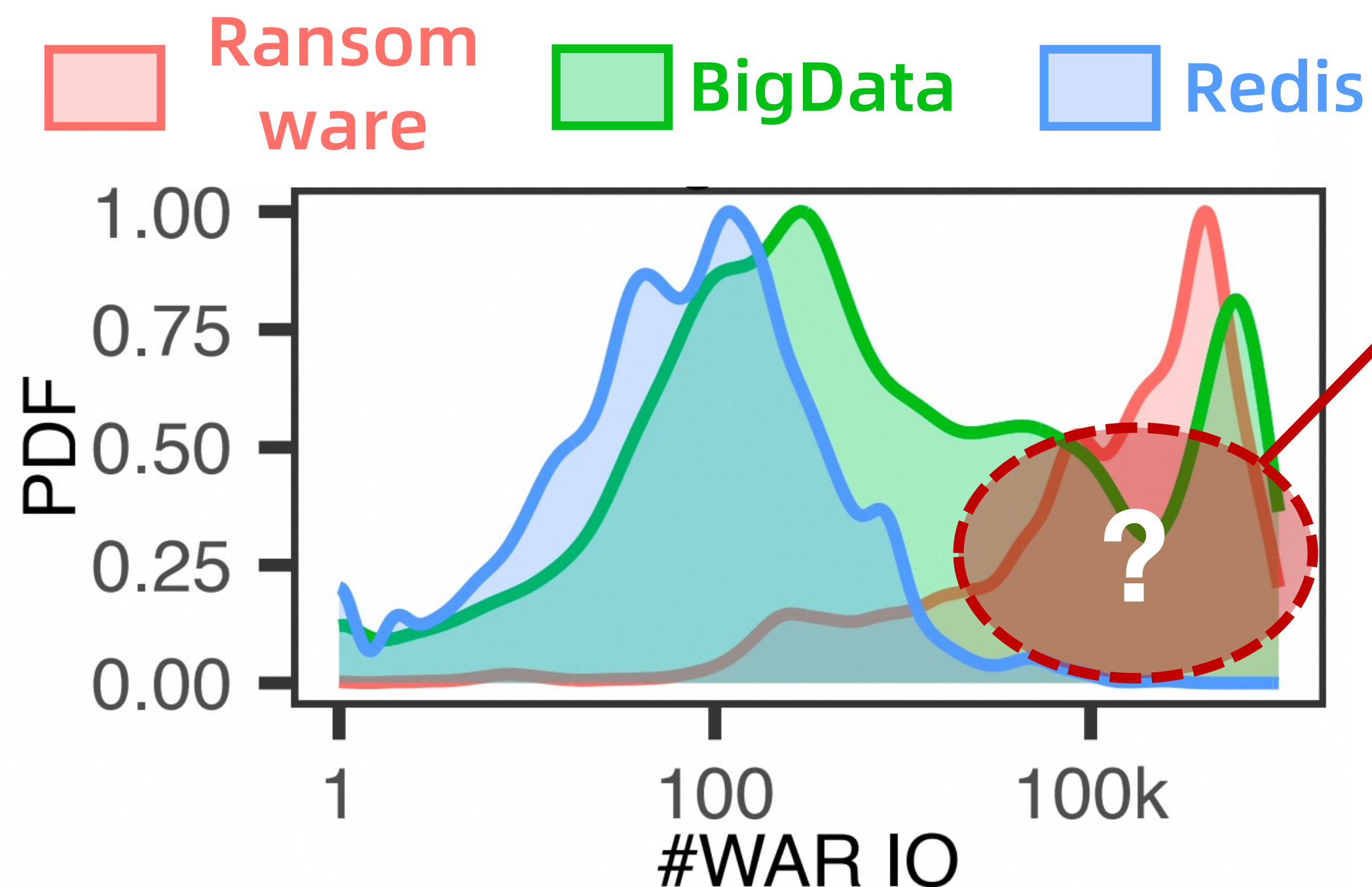
WebApp

Opportunity: Part II



EBS is multi-version by nature!

Challenge 1



**False positive & False negative
Under Simple Features**

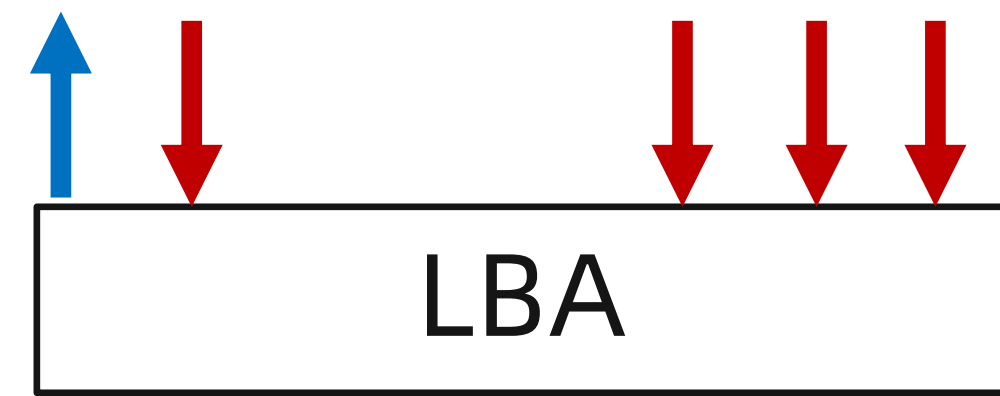
1. Limited SSD on chip resources
2. Various cloud workload

Existing features are insufficient!

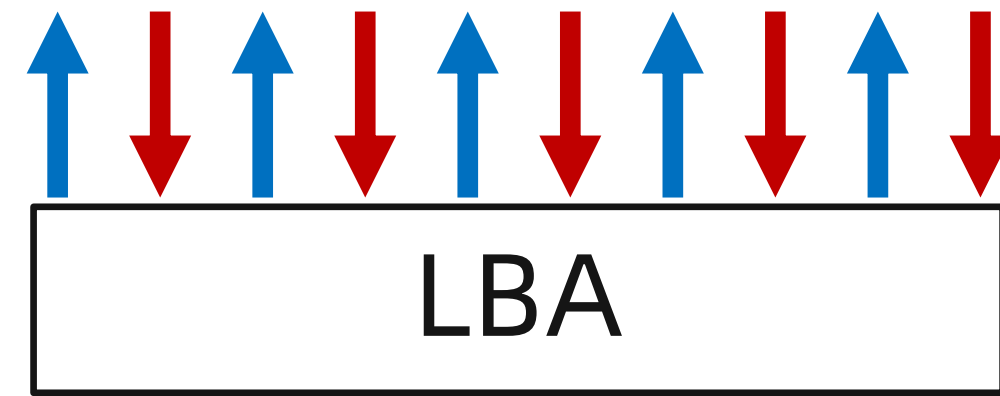
Key Tech 1: Feature Engineering

For Challenge 1

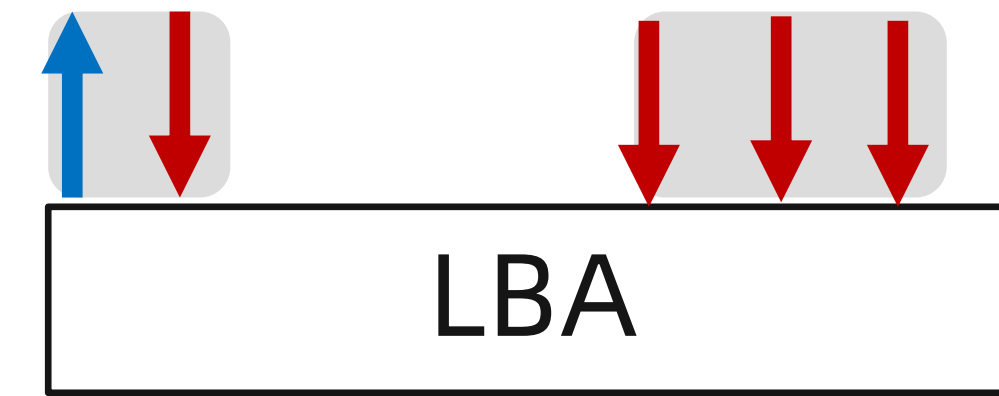
↑ read() ↓ write()



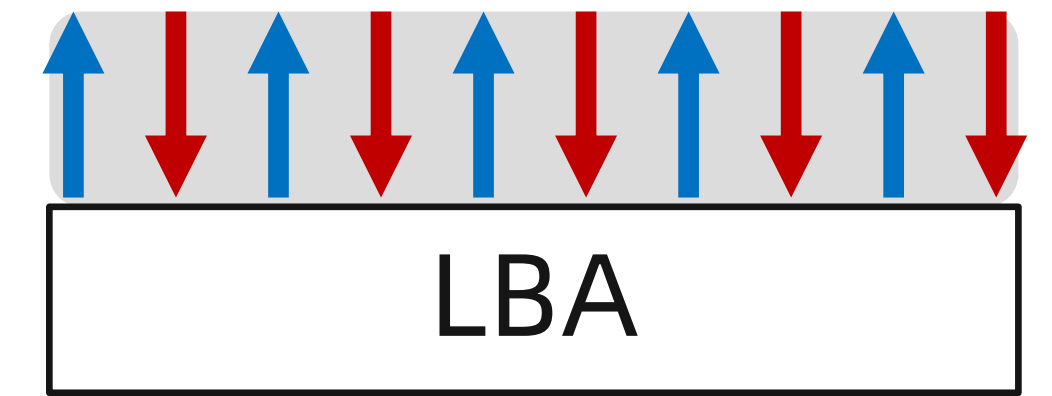
Normal



Ransomware



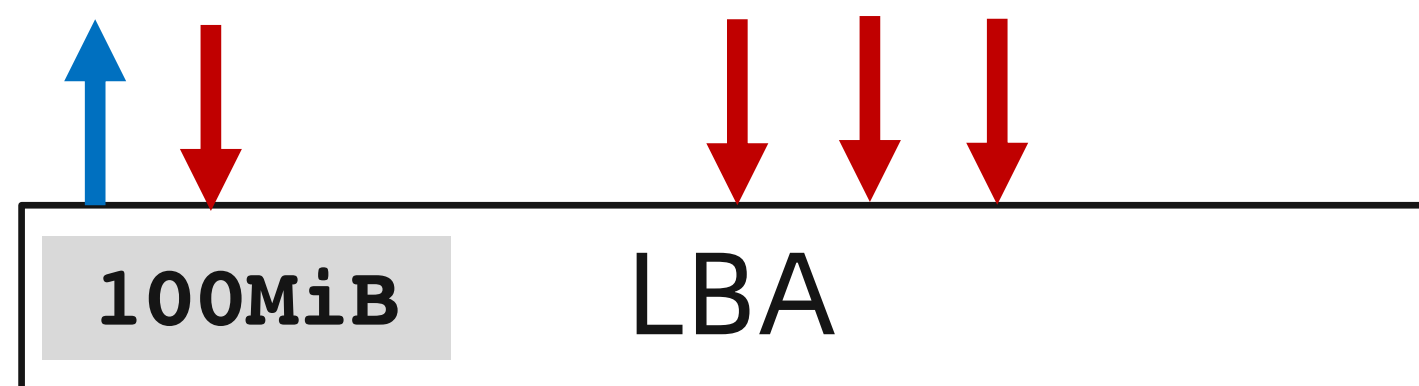
Normal



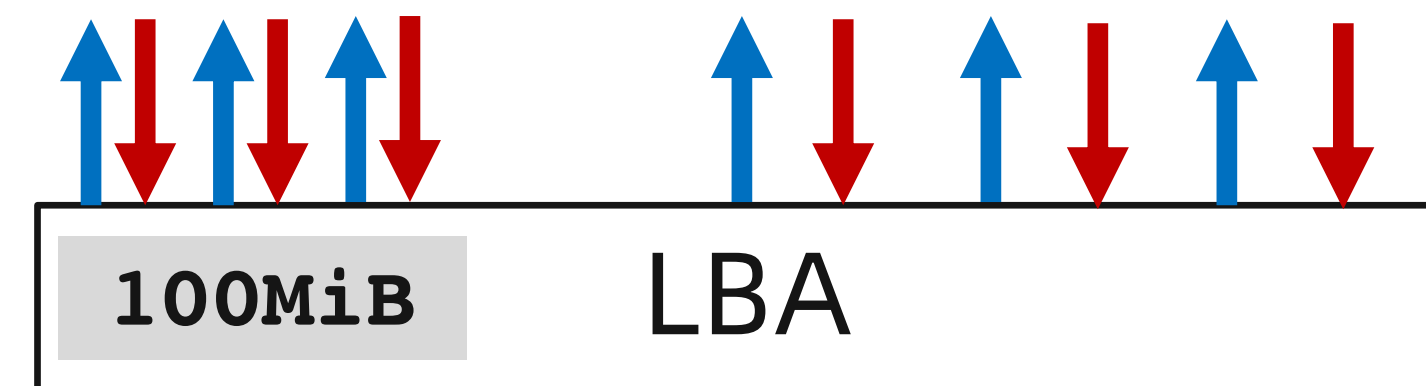
Ransomware

Pattern 1: Equivalent read and write

Pattern 2: Larger working set size



Normal

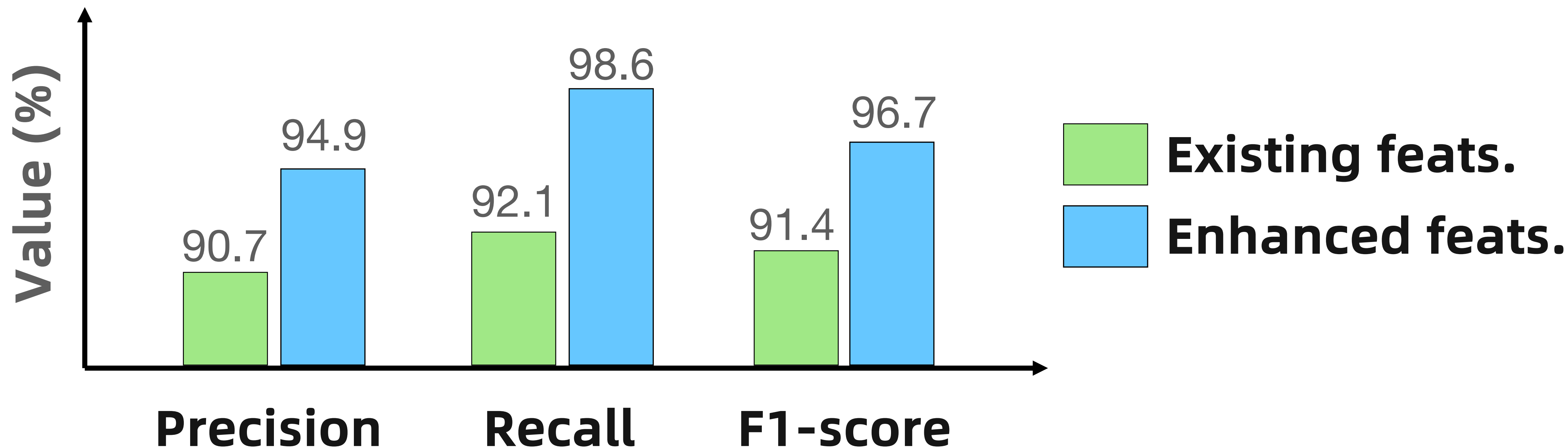


Ransomware

Pattern 3: WAR IO on the LBA head region

Three unique IO patterns from real-world ransomware trace

Challenge 2

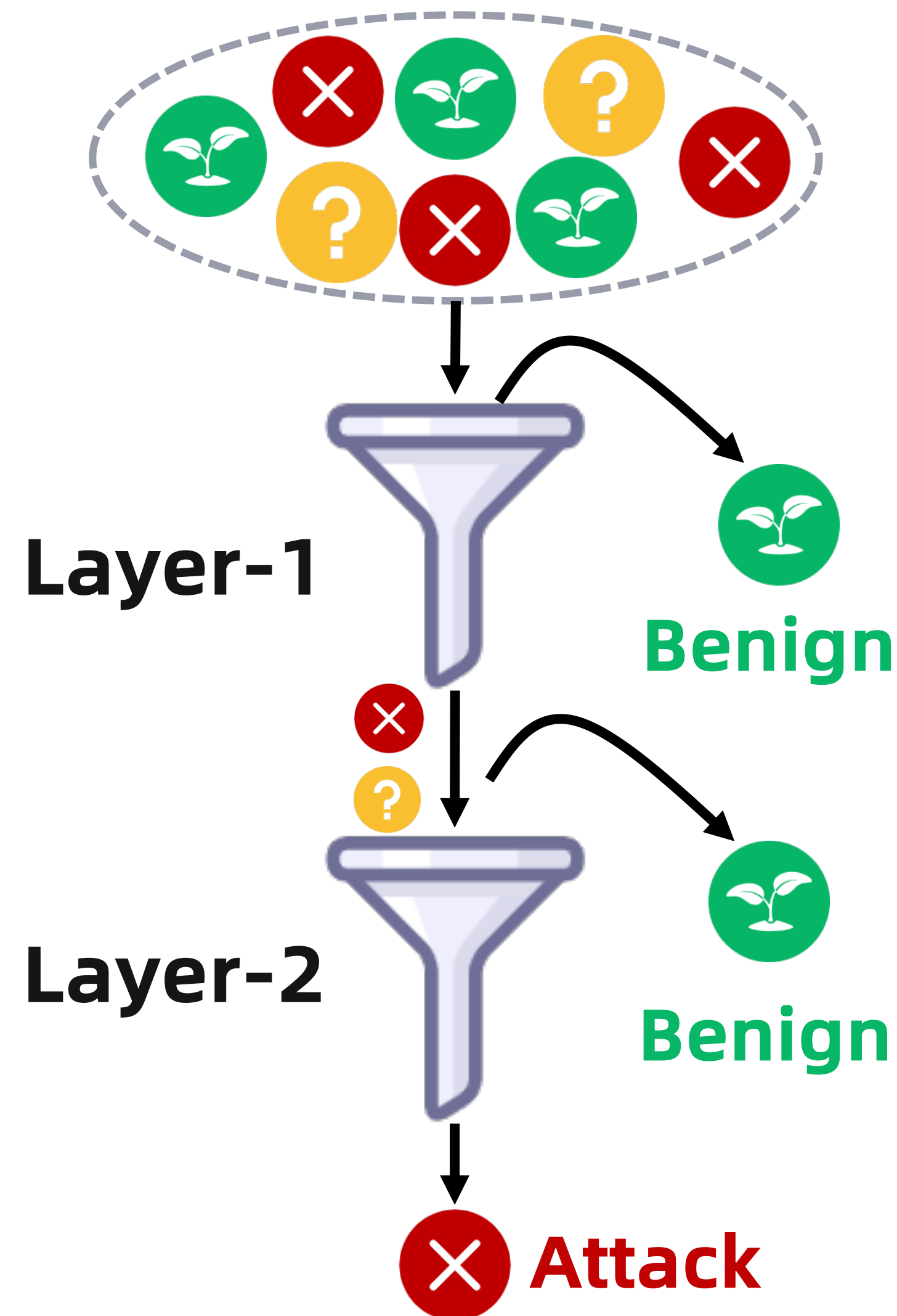


Need additional 20% machines for feature calculation

Accurate but not efficient!

Key Tech 2: Casading Two-layer Model

For Challenge 2



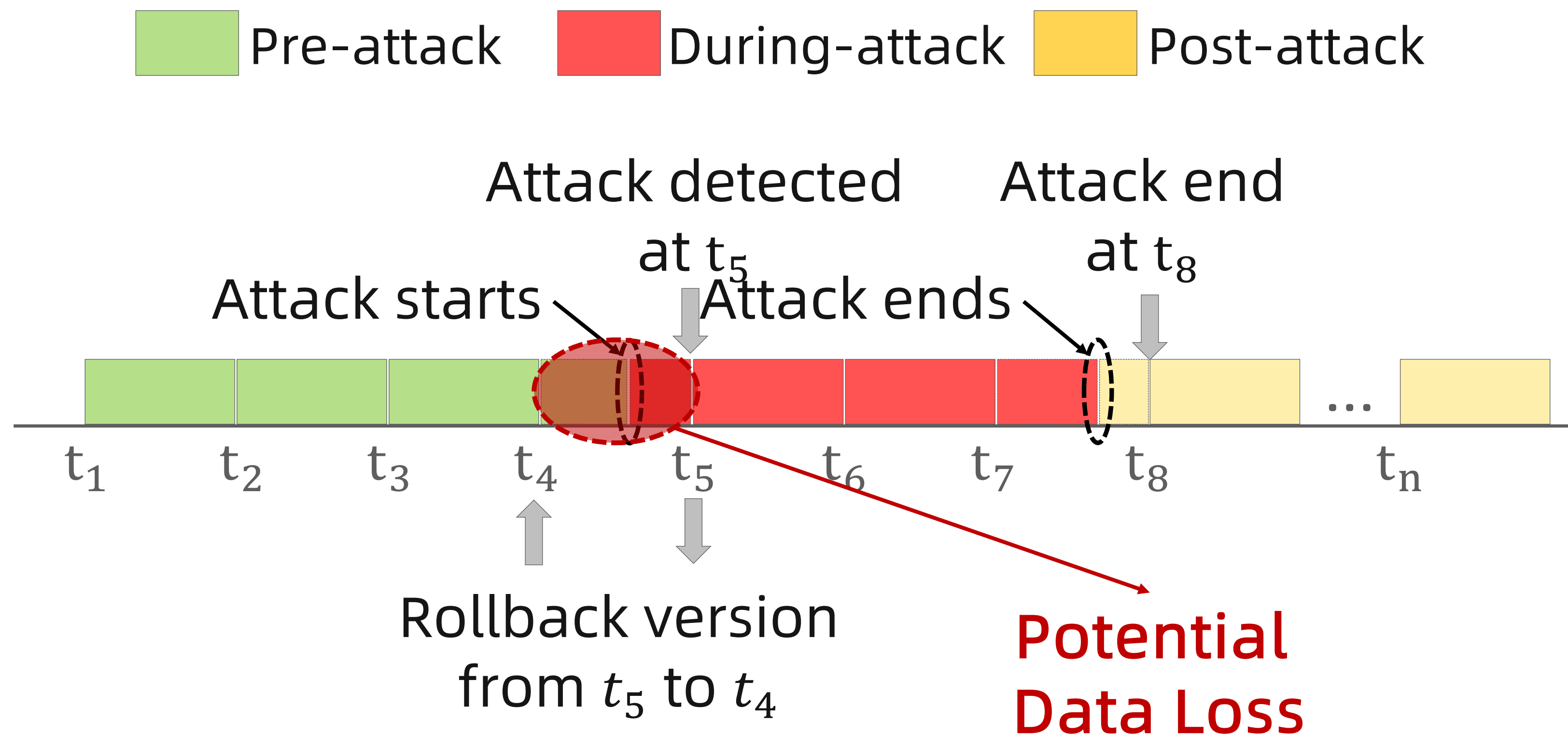
Layer-1: Fast Filtering

$O(1)$ Features + Decision Tree

Layer-2: Accurate Check

$O(\text{Log}N)$ Features + XGBoost

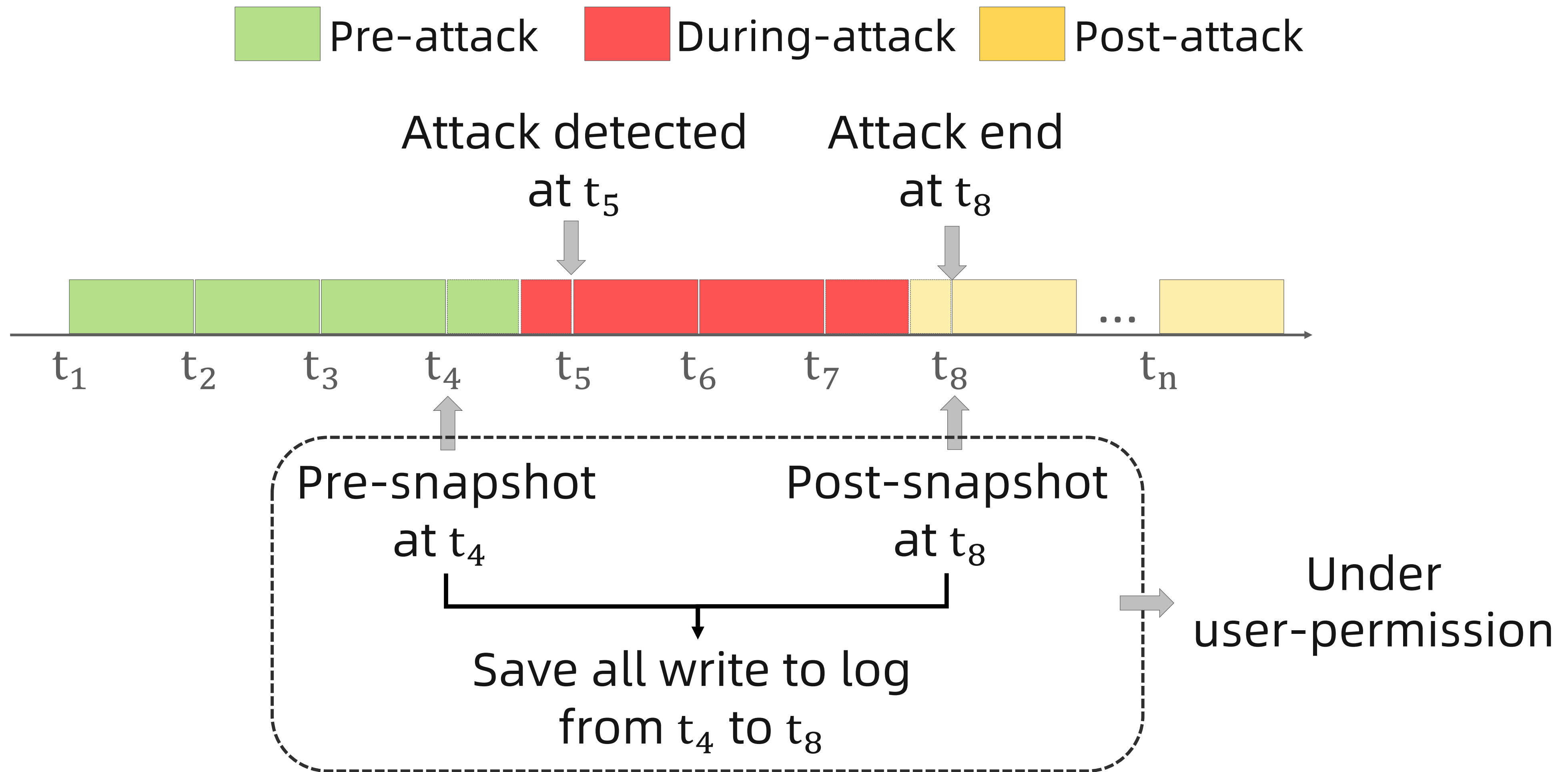
Challenge 3



Normal IO could be lost due to direct rollback!

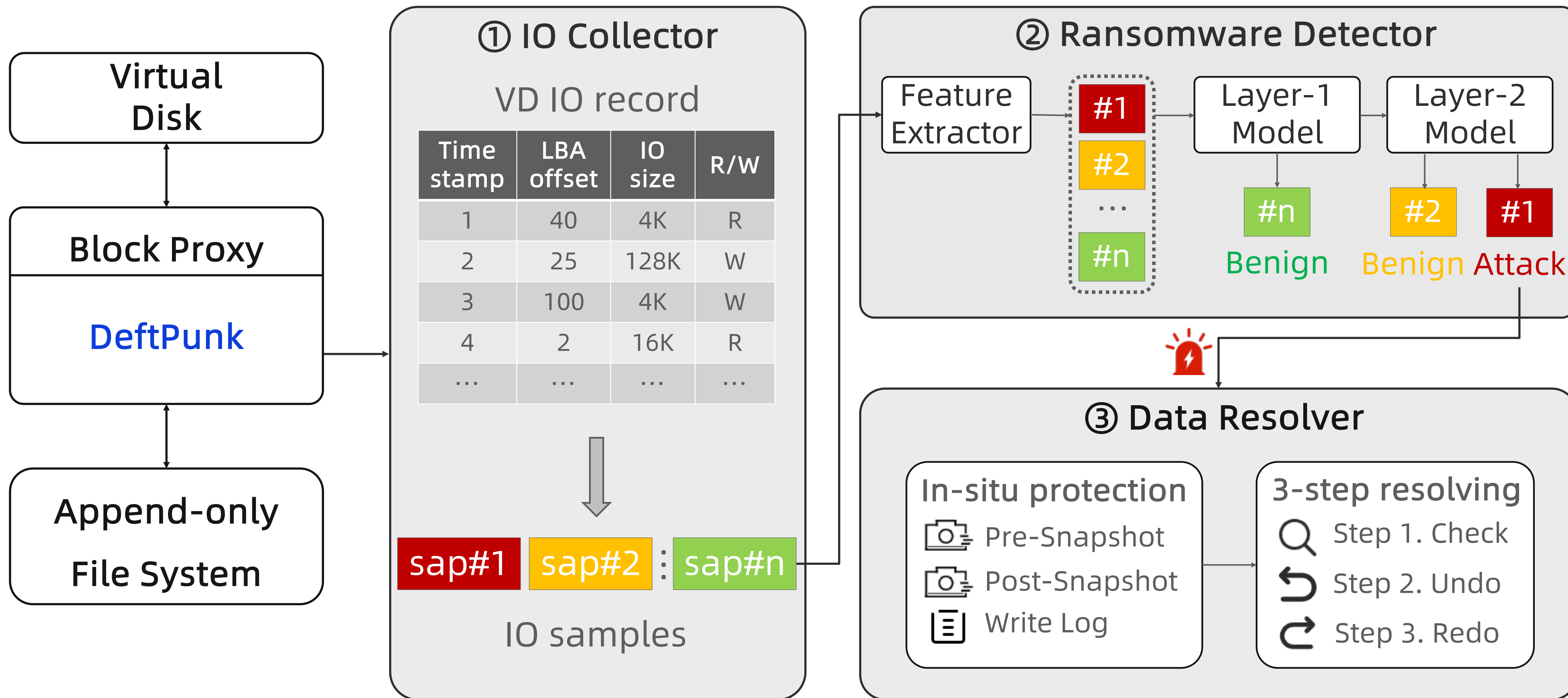
Key Tech 3: Data Recovery

For Challenge 3



Pre and post-snapshot ensure zero data loss!

DeftPunk - Put All Together



Content

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DeftPunk

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Evaluation Setup

Platform

- For 30K VDs cluster
- 7 vCPUs with 2.7 GHz
- 32 GiB Memory

Normal Trace

16 types of cloud application



Ransomware Trace

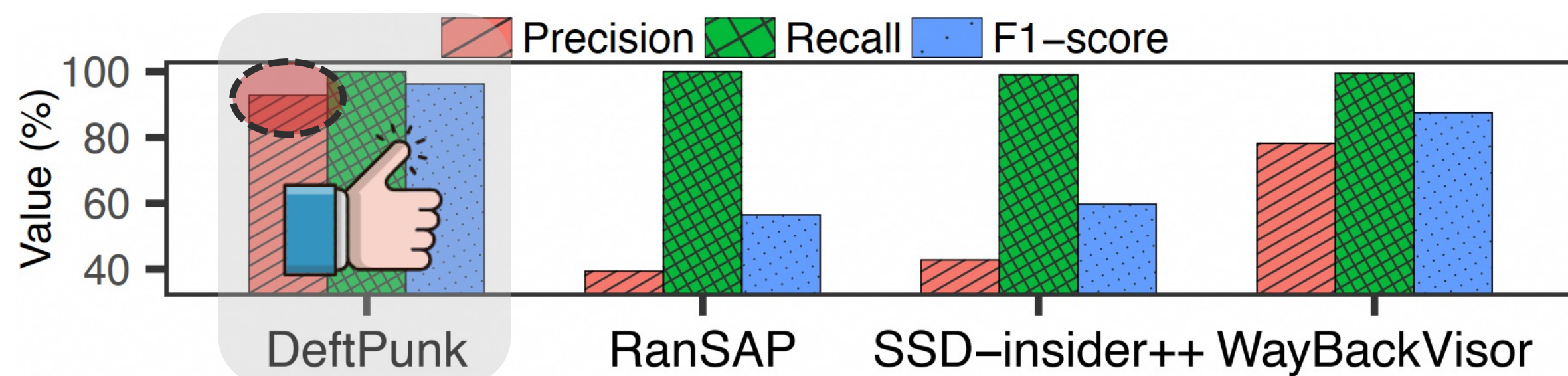
13 ransom families × 6 OSes × 5 APPs = 390 setups

loki
Sodinokibi
babuk
phobos
.....

WinServer
CentOS
.....

MySQL
ZIP CRYPT
Massive IO
.....

Experiment Results

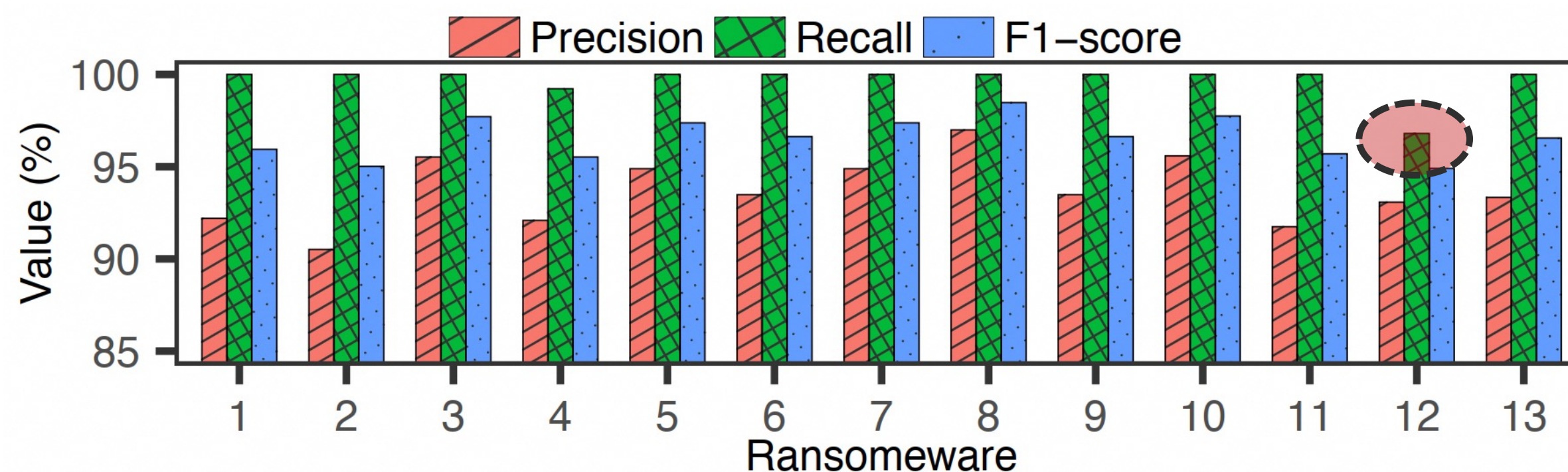


Overall performance

≈ 100% Recall and 98% Precision

False positive

- Encryption, format conversion
- Detect-notify-rollback



Zero-shot performance

Accurate detection of unseen attack

False negative

- Low recall of Babuk
- Do not encrypt txt files

More evaluations in the paper (ablation study, runtime overhead, etc)

Content

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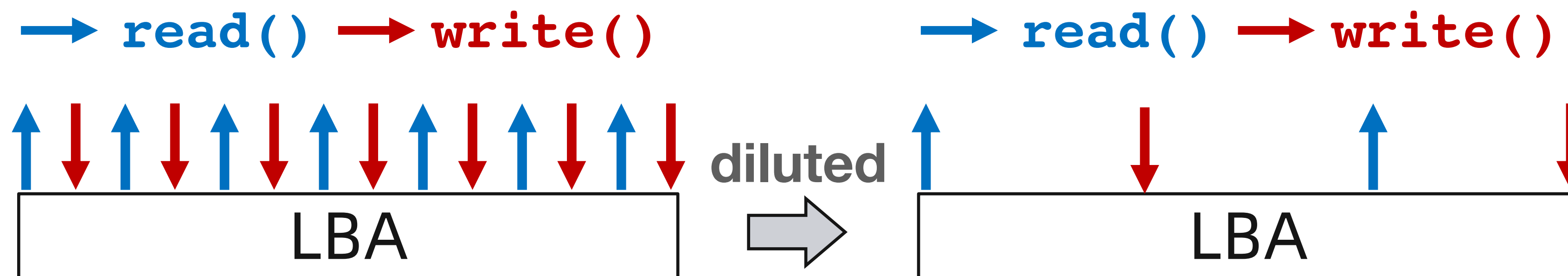
03 DeftPunk

04 Evaluation

05 Discussion

Call For Attention

- New Trend



WannaCry, CPU utilization < 25%, throughput < 10%

- Other Attacks

- Directly destroy data
- Create after delete



DeftPunk
dataset

<https://tianchi.aliyun.com/dataset/177511>

Never-ending arms race!

THANKS

Q&A

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