



MOAT: Towards Safe BPF Kernel Extention

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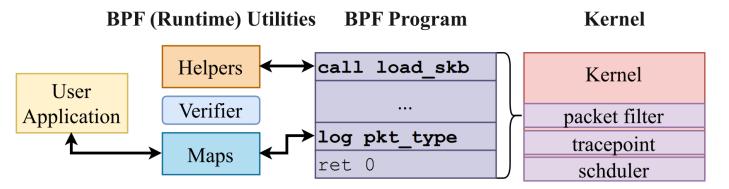


Background

What is (e)BPF?

Extended Berkeley Packet Filter:

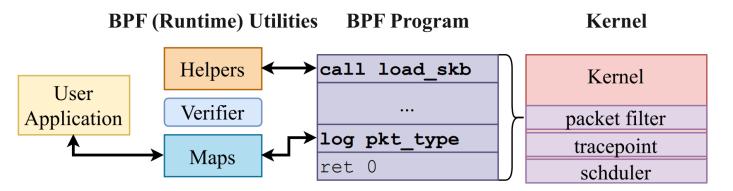
• Kernel Virtual Machine



What is (e)BPF?

Extended Berkeley Packet Filter:

• Kernel Virtual Machine



- Extended from classic BPF (cBPF), introduced to Linux in 2014.
- Packet Filter Tracing/Network/Security...

• Fast: Run in JITed native code.

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- **Portable**: Stable kernel API (named helpers).
- **Robust**: Does NOT crash your kernel; eBPF is statically checked by a *verifier*.

Verifier: Do not load it, or your kernel will go kaboom!

Sounds good, but?

BPF security is a concern.(26 arbitrary R/W CVEs).

Because...

CVE ID

2016-2383, 2017-16995, 2017-16996, 2017-17852, 2017-17853, 2017-17854, 2017-17855, 2017-17856, 2017-17857, 2017-17862, 2017-17863, 2017-17864, 2018-18445, 2020-8835, 2020-27194, 2021-34866, 2021-3489, 2021-3490, 2021-20268, 2021-3444,2021-33200, 2021-45402, 2022-2785, 2022-23222, 2023-39191, 2023-2163

BPF CVEs

Sounds good, but?

BPF memory safety is a concern.

Because...

• Static analysis is **hard**.

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2016-2383, 2017-16995, 2017-16996, 2017-17852, 2017-17853, 2017-17854, 2017-17855, 2017-17856, 2017-17857, 2017-17862, 2017-17863, 2017-17864, 2018-18445, 2020-8835, 2020-27194, 2021-34866, 2021-3489, 2021-3490, 2021-20268, 2021-3444,2021-33200, 2021-45402, 2022-2785, 2022-23222, 2023-39191, 2023-2163

BPF CVEs

Sounds good, but?

BPF memory safety is a concern.

Because...

- Static analysis is **hard**.
- BPF is **rapidly** developed.

CVE ID

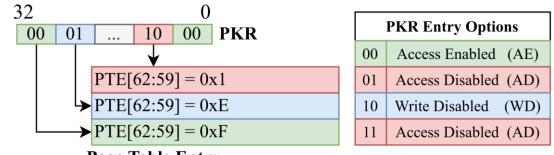
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BPF CVEs

We therefore propose MOAT.

MOAT uses hardware features (e.g., MPK) to isolate BPF programs. And... resolves a set of challenges, like limited MPK and BPF API security.

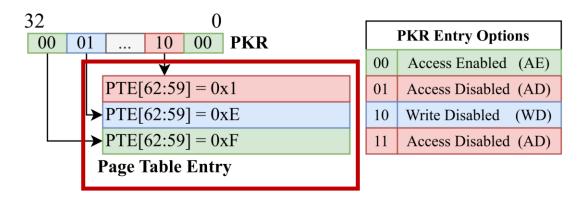
Wait..., what is Intel MPK?



Page Table Entry

Wait..., what is Intel MPK?

• Add a **4-bit tag** to PTEs (16 tags).



Wait..., what is Intel MPK?

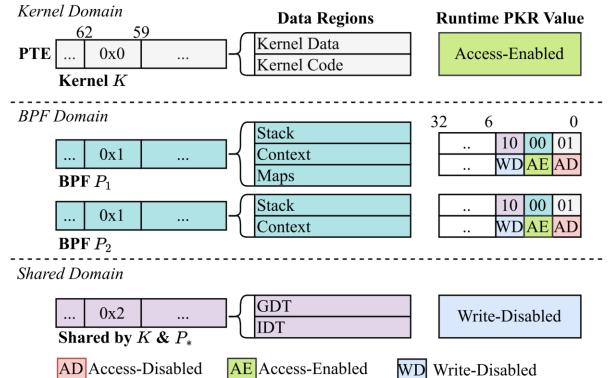
- Add a 4-bit tag to PTEs (16 tags).
- **Toggle PTEs** with the same tag.

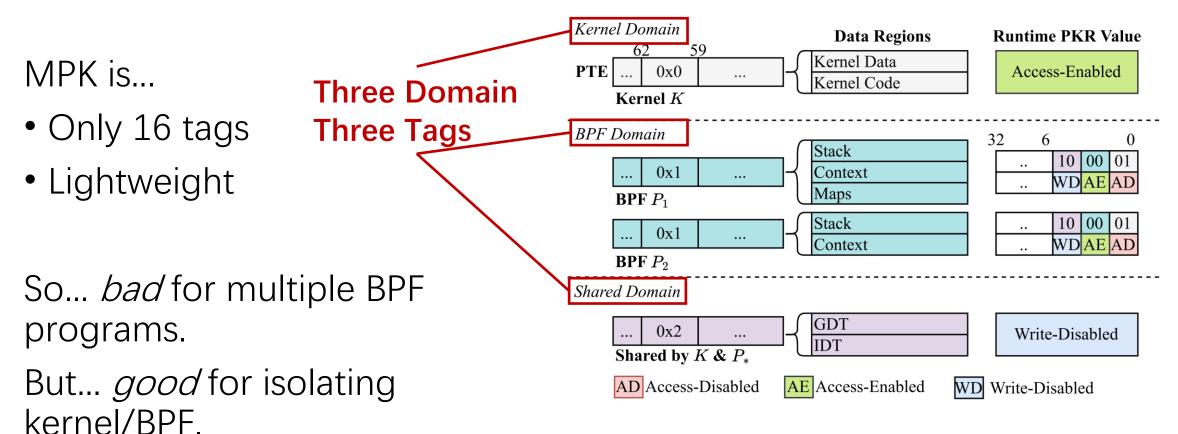
32 0 **PKR Entry Options** 00 **PKR** 00 01 10 ... Access Enabled (AE) 00 PTE[62:59] = 0x1Access Disabled (AD) 01 → PTE[62:59] = 0xE10 Write Disabled (WD) \rightarrow PTE[62:59] = 0xF Access Disabled (AD) 11 **Page Table Entry**

Method

MPK is...

- Only 16 tags
- Lightweight
- So... *insufficient* for multiple BPF programs.
- But... *abundant* for isolating kernel/BPF.

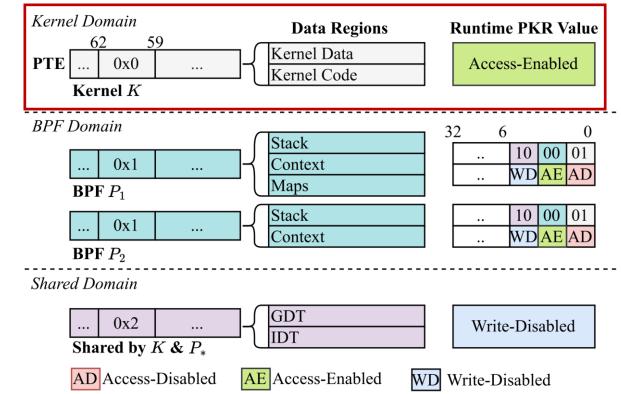




MPK is...

Kernel Stuff

- Only 16 tags
- Lightweight
- So... *bad* for multiple BPF programs.
- But... *good* for isolating kernel/BPF.



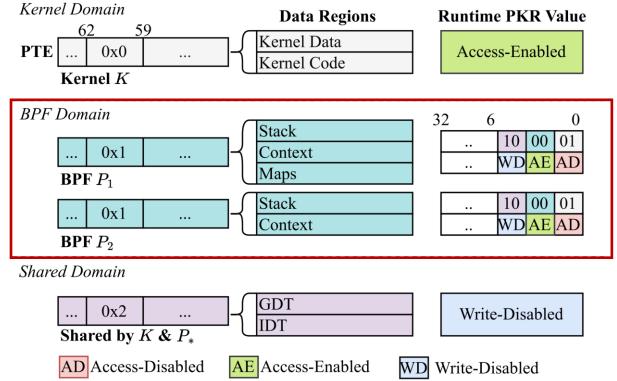
MPK is...

- Only 16 tags
- Lightweight

Constrain ALL BPF programs

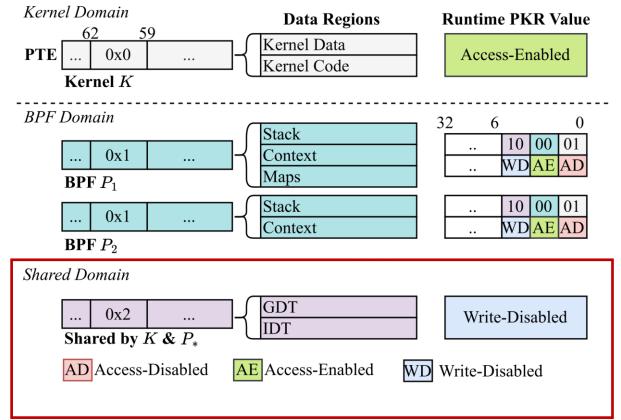
So... *bad* for multiple BPF programs.

But... *good* for isolating kernel/BPF.



MPK is...

- Only 16 tags
- Lightweight
- So... *bad* for multiple BPF programs.
- But... *good* for isolating kernel/BPF.



Things both BPF & Kernel need

Problem:

Bad BPFs attack the good ones.

	1			
Kernel Memory	1	Unmapped	₩	BPF P_2
Kernel Memory	1	BPF P_1	−⊙ →	Unmapped
Kernel Memory	 	BPF P_1		BPF P_2
Kernel Domain	BPI	F Domain		

Problem:

Bad BPFs attack the good ones.

Solution: MOAT isolates them by address spaces.

	1			
Kernel Memory		Unmapped	← ()	BPF P_2
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Issue: Slow TLB flushes

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Kernel Memory	1	Unmapped	←⊙	BPF P_2
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	I			
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Problem:

Bad BPFs attack the good ones.

Solution: MOAT isolates them by address spaces.

Kernel MemoryUnmapped \bigcirc BPF P_2 Kernel MemoryBPF P_1 \bigcirc UnmappedKernel MemoryBPF P_1 BPF P_2 Kernel DomainBPF Domain

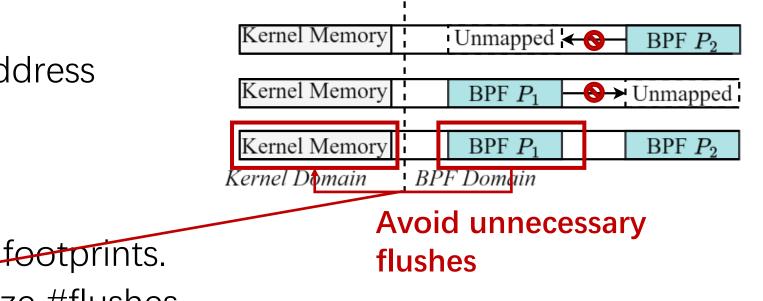
TLB flush is slow?

- Constant kernel mapping
- We use PCID to minimize #flushes.

Problem:

Bad BPFs attack the good ones.

MOAT isolates them by address spaces.



TLB flush is slow?

- BPF has small memory footprints.
- We use **PCID** to minimize #flushes.

Kernel API Security

BPF is isolated, but it might still access kernel via its API (BPF Helpers)

MOAT does...

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MOAT does...

• Isolate **easy-to-exploit** structures from helpers.

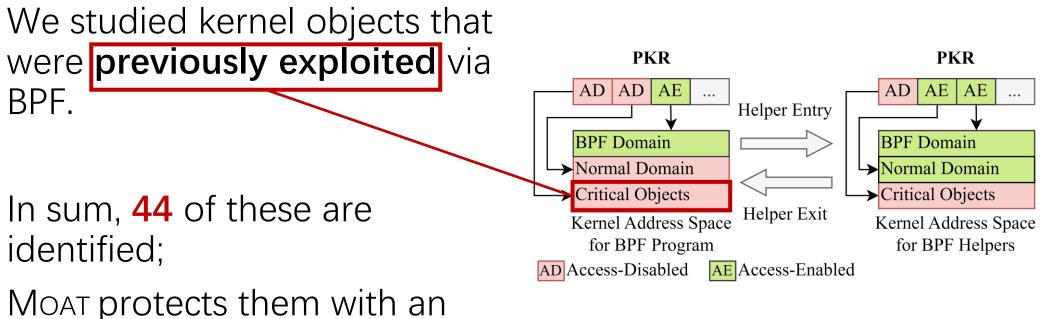
Kernel API Security

BPF is isolated, but it might still access kernel via its API (BPF Helpers)

MOAT does...

- Isolate **easy-to-exploit** structures from helpers.
- Check parameters against verified bounds.

Critical Object Protection



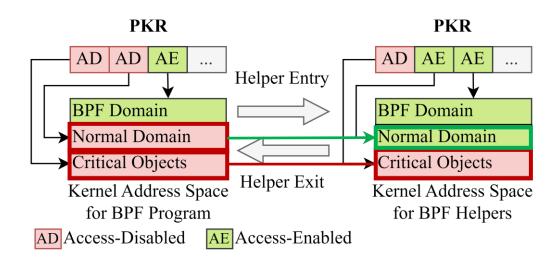
extra MPK tag.

Critical Object Protection

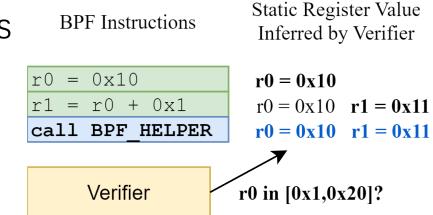
We studied kernel objects that were **previously exploited** via BPF.

In sum, **44** of these are identified;

MOAT protects them with an extra MPK tag.



MOAT uses the verifier's bounds to double-check the helper's arguments.



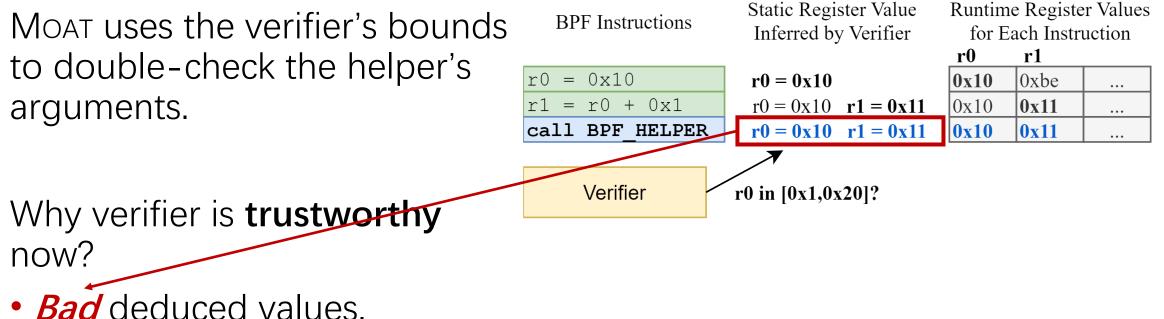
Runtime Register Values
for Each Instructionr0r10x100xbe0x100x11

• • •

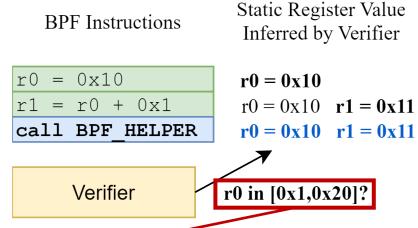
0x11

0x10

Why verifier is **trustworthy** now?



MOAT uses the verifier's bounds to double-check the helper's arguments.



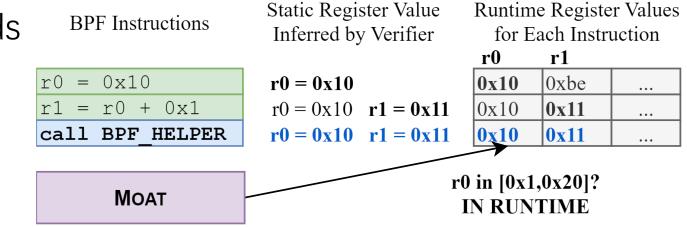
Runtime Register Values for Each Instruction r0 r1 0xbe **0x10** ••• **0x11** 0x10 • • • **0x11 0x10**

• • •

Why verifier is **trustworthy** now?

- Bad deduced values.
- Good bounds for helpers.

MOAT uses the verifier's bounds to double-check the helper's arguments **in runtime**.



Evaluation

We verified that MOAT mitigates all 26 BPF CVEs within MOAT's scope

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2016-2383, 2017-16995, 2017-16996, 2017-17852, 2017-17853, 2017-17854, 2017-17855, 2017-17856, 2017-17857, 2017-17862, 2017-17863, 2017-17864, 2018-18445, 2020-8835, 2020-27194, 2021-23866, 2021-3489, 2021-3490, 2021-20268, 2021-3444, 2021-33200, 2021-45402, 2022-2785, 2022-23222, 2023-39191, 2023-2163

Now, let's go through one in detail.

• L3: verifier deduces **r5**

r5 = <bad addr=""></bad>
$r6 = 0 \times 60000002$
if (r5>=r6 r5<=0) // R&V:0x1<=r5<=0x60000001
exit(1)
r5 = r5 0 // R:r5= <bad addr=""> V: r5=0x1</bad>
*(ptr+r5)=0xbad // PKS violation

R: Runtime Value V: Verifier Deduced Value

We verified that MOAT mitigates all **26** memory-related BPF CVEs

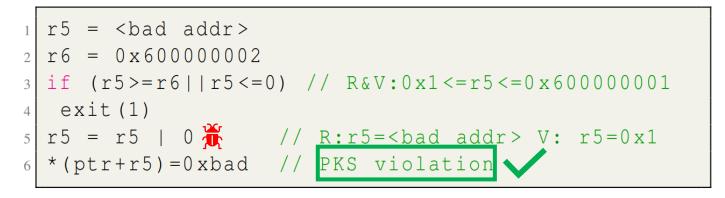
- L5: **OR32** performed a wrong truncation
- r5 is mis-deduced to 0x1

```
1 r5 = <bad addr>
2 r6 = 0x60000002
3 if (r5>=r6||r5<=0) // R&V:0x1<=r5<=0x600000001
4 exit(1)
5 r5 = r5 | 0 % // R:r5=<bad addr> V: r5=0x1
6 *(ptr+r5)=0xbad // PKS violation
```

R: Runtime Value V: Verifier Deduced Value

We verified that MOAT mitigates all **26** memory-related BPF CVEs

• MOAT saves the day!



R: Runtime Value V: Verifier Deduced Value

In sum...

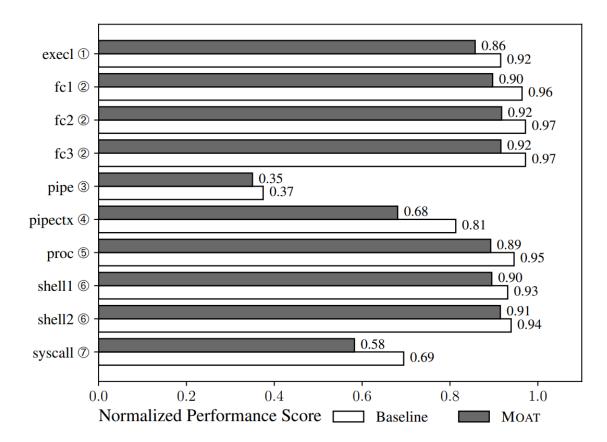
- Network filtering: <2%.
- System profiling: <13%.
- **Throughput (TPPS)** drop trim flow all byte pkt 587.22 594.39 594.67 594.26 594.74 594.39 Baseline (99.70%)(99.73%)(99.66%) (99.73%) (99.68%) (98.47%) 593.10 594.31 594.43 594.69 593.10 575.33 ΜΟΑΤ (96.48%) (99.46%)(99.66%)(99.68%)(99.73%) (99.46%)

Throughput (TPPS)	xdp1	xdp2	adj	rxq1	rxq2
Baseline	560.58	557.78	531.11	528.36	530.52
Dasenne	(99.84%)	(99.34%)	(99.66%)	(99.15%)	(99.55%)
Моат	560.15	557.76	530.65	527.57	527.66
	(99.76%)	(99.33%)	(99.58%)	(99.00%)	(99.05%)

• Seccomp (cBPF): **<3%**

In sum...

- Network filtering: <2%.
- System profiling: <13%.
- Seccomp (cBPF): **<3%**



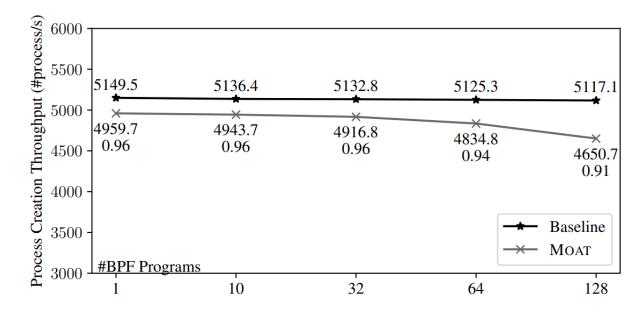
In sum...

- Network filtering: <2%. **Throughout** (Treq/s) 1 worker 2 worker **3 worker** Vanilla 148.1 (100%) 179.5 (100%) 165.2 (100%) ± 12.81 ± 8.35 ± 4.72 (no seccomp-BPF) 147.2 (99.4%) 171.3 (95.4%) 160.5 (97.2%) • System profiling: <13%. Baseline ± 5.28 ± 9.56 ± 8.08 166.3 (92.6%) 158.0 (95.6%) 142.3 (96.1%) MOAT ± 8.77 ± 6.70 ± 4.48
- Seccomp (cBPF): <3%

Comparing with SFI-based SandBPF

Test #Conn	XDP				Socket Filter			
(req./s)	Base	Moat	Rel.	Ref.	Base	Moat	Rel.	Ref.
Apache 20	34,303	33,689	2%	0%	40,666	40,286	1%	4%
Apache 100	31,929	30,726	4%	8%	37,998	36,546	4%	4%
Apache 200	27,751	26,657	4%	5%	32,652	31,344	4%	3%
Apache 500	24,786	24,439	1%	7%	30,262	29,423	3%	7%
Apache 1000	24,597	24,470	1%	6%	29,545	28,961	2%	7%
Nginx 20	22,688	21,892	3%	7%	23,359	23,530	0%	10%
Nginx 100	21,492	20,689	4%	7%	22,870	22,482	2%	8%
Nginx 200	19,972	19,216	4%	6%	21,562	20,984	3%	8%
Nginx 500	18,470	17,814	4%	6%	19,421	18,713	4%	7%
Nginx 1000	17,024	16,735	2%	3%	17,392	17,098	2%	6%

1->128 BPF programs at the same time



Takeaways.

- BPF is powerful but its **security** is a concern.
- BPF security can benefit from hardware features.
- MOAT protection is multi-folded.
 (Software + Hardware & Memory + API)

My Wife (Yuqi Qian) & Me (Hongyi Lu)



Thank You!

My Homepage



Email Me

Project Site

