



# Hyperscan, Turbo Network Security via SW Algorithm







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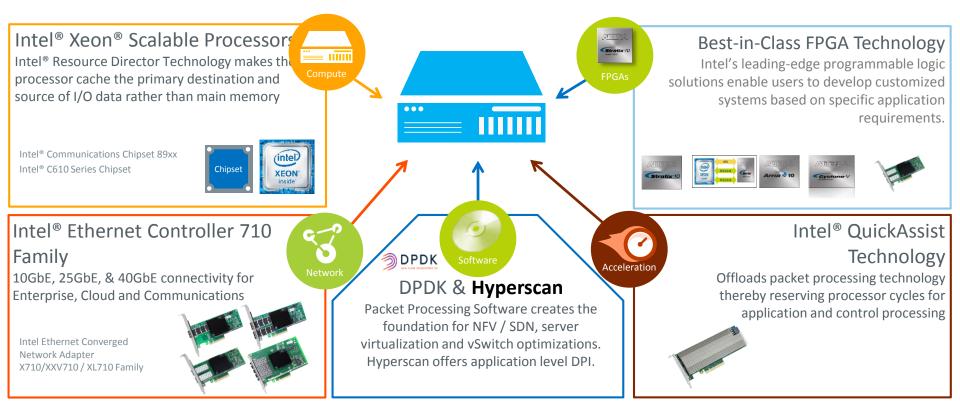






- Hyperscan Overview
- Hyperscan Internals
- Hyperscan Future
- Case study: Snort and Suricata integrations

### Intel Ingredients for Workload Optimization





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## HYPERSCAN OVERVIEW



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#### Hyperscan Overview



- Hyperscan is a regular expression matching library
  - Released by Intel under a 3-clause BSD license (permissive open source)
  - Available at <u>https://www.hyperscan.io/</u>
  - Software-only, IA specific (requires SSSE3 as a baseline!)
  - Multiple pattern matching and streaming (definitions to follow)
- Customers:
  - 40+ commercial customers including Tier 1 networking vendors
  - Widely used in network security solutions including WAF, IDS/IPS, etc.
  - One of the best algorithms available, and it is free

### **Regular Expressions**



A few samples just so we know what we're talking about

- /abc.\*def/s-"abc followed by def"
- /\s+/s "one or more white space characters"
- /foo[^\n] {400,600}bar/s-"foo followed by 400 to 600 characters that aren't a newline, followed by bar"
- /[^a]...[^e]...[^i]...[^o]...[^u]/s "something that isn't a 'a', followed by three characters, followed by something that isn't a 'e', followed by three characters, followed by something that isn't a 'i', etc.

The libpcre library is our standard; we use this for a semantic basis for fuzzing in automated testing

Hyperscan use case: anywhere from 1 to tens of thousands of these

Replace PCRE with Hyperscan for Performance needs. Please find how-to on DPDK wechat blogs.





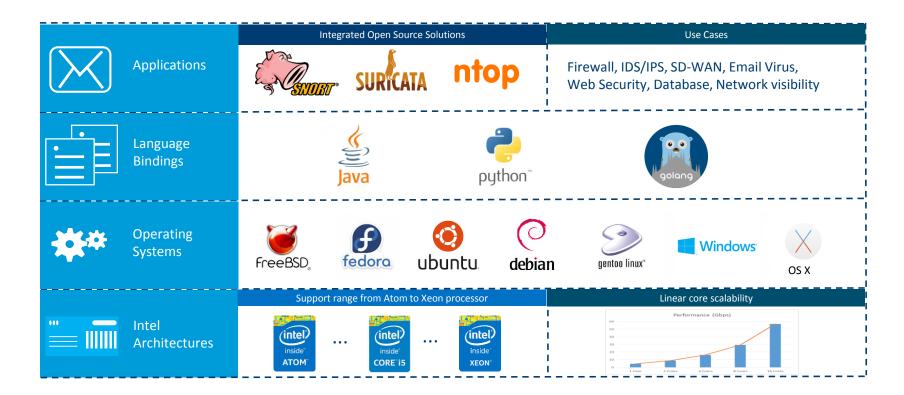
Not just raw matching speed... we also focus on:

- Streaming and non-streaming ("block mode") performance
- Small writes (64 byte packets == ~12 byte scanning payloads, pattern matching on individual fields – e.g. "User Agent")
- Performance under high match rates (1 match per byte)
- Scaling to multiple cores/threads (goal is close to linear)
- Pattern compile time (goal: keep under 10s, 1s for moderate pattern set sizes)
- Bytecode size, stream state size, scratch space size



#### **Software Consumption**





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#### Get Started: Mode Selection



- Block Mode
  - All data to scan is obtained in a block before scanning
- Vectoring Mode
  - All data to scan is obtained and scattered into a set of blocks before scanning
- Streaming Mode
  - Not all data is obtained before scanning, instead the data is present on a stream of sequential writes
  - Can't hold on to old data! Old stream writes are gone
  - Streaming requires only a small, fixed amount of stream state (can throw away old writes)
  - Streaming works without compromise (no fixed size windows, no limited number of writes)
  - Identical semantics regardless of stream write grouping

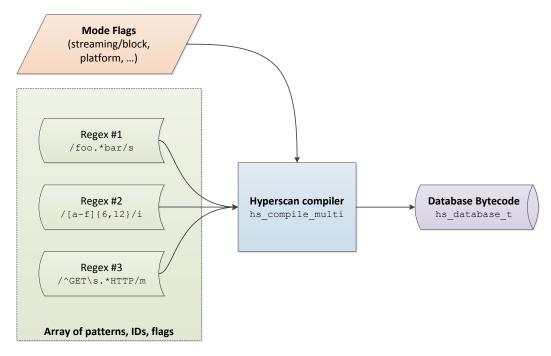


### Hyperscan Operation: Compile Time

- Take an input set of patterns
- Compile to a 'bytecode' (optimizing as we go)
- Compiler:
  - C++ implementation (C API)
  - Dynamic memory allocations
  - Unpredictable compile times
  - "Bad news in advance": Unsupported patterns, large bytecode, large stream state



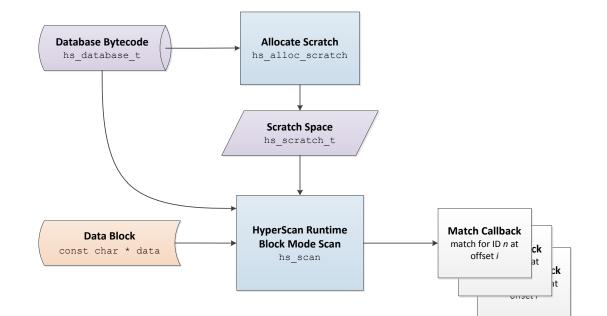




#### Hyperscan Operation: Run-time



- Run-time components:
  - Scratch space (working memory) read/write
  - Compiled bytecode read only
  - Input data
- Matches returned via callback
- Only predictable memory allocations (nothing dynamic)
- Runtime in C only



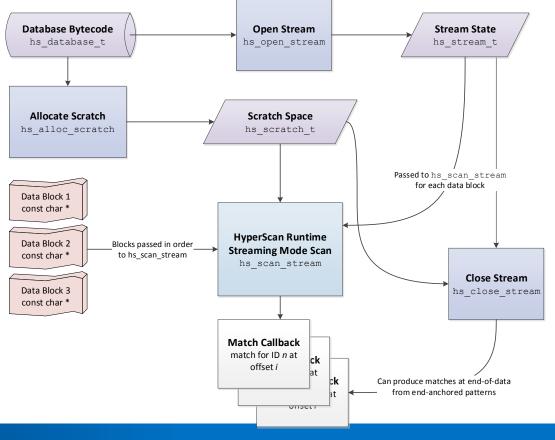


### Hyperscan Operation: Run-time (streaming)



 As per block mode, but we must maintain stream state

- Open, write, close operations
- Also various shortcuts (reset a stream)



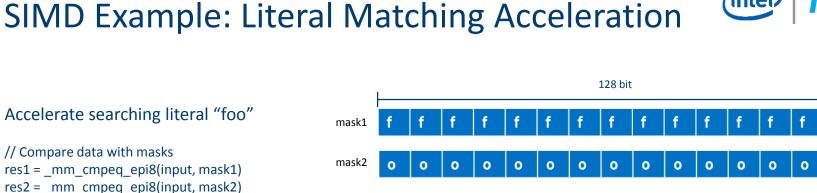


## **HYPERSCAN** internals



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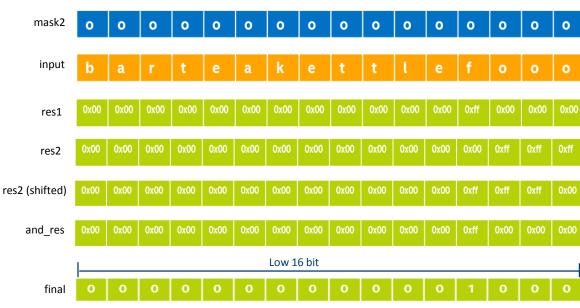
// Shift result2 right by 1 byte \_mm\_srli\_si128(res2, 1)

// Compare data with masks

// And result1 and result2 and res = mm and si128(res1, res2)

// move mask to get bit representation final = mm movemask epi8(and res)

// Get trailing number of zeros pos = builtin ctz32(final);





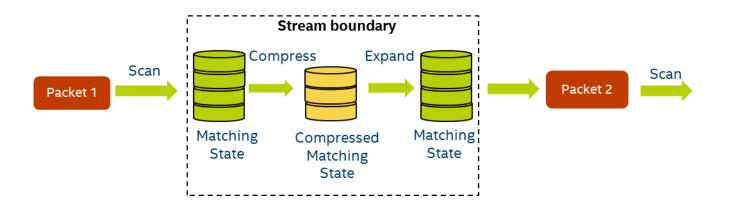
#### **Stream State Compression**



Best-effort stream state compression

- New feature to reduce the memory footprint for streaming mode
- Allow stream state compression and decompression at stream boundaries
- New APIs: hs\_compress\_stream() for compression

hs\_expand\_stream() for decompression





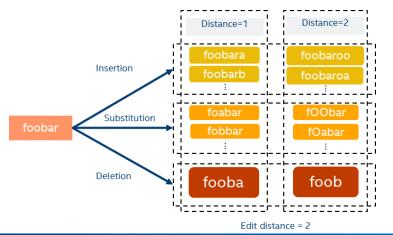


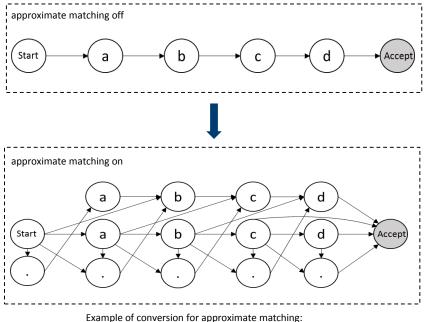
### **Approximate Matching**

#### Levenshtein distance

 Allow the user to request all matches that are a given edit distance from an exact match for a pattern.

e.g. Pattern /foo(bar)+/ within edit distance 2. It matches when scanned against foobar, foob0r, fobar, fooba, f0obar, and anything else that lies within edit distance 2 for the original pattern (foobar in this case).



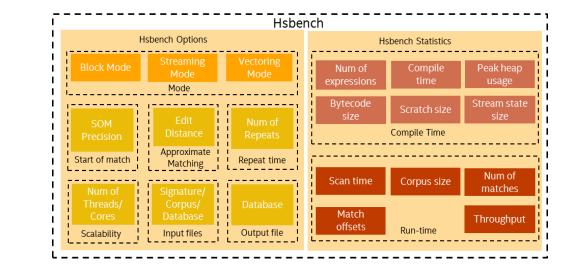


Pattern://abcd/ Edit distance = 1

### Hsbench, Hyperscan Performance utility



- A new standard Hyperscan benchmarking tool Hsbench
  - Provide an easy way to measure Hyperscan's performance for a particular set of patterns and corpus of data to be scanned.
  - Sample pattern-sets and corpora are available at <u>https://01.org/downloads/sample-data-hyperscan-hsbench-performance-measurement</u>



\$ bin/hsbench -e snort literals -c hsbench-alexa200.db -N Signatures: snort literals Hyperscan info: Version: 4.7.0 Features: AVX2 Mode: BLOCK Expression count: 3,116 Bytecode size: 923,384 bytes Database CRC: 0x911ecd2f Scratch size: 5.545 bytes Compile time: 0.115 seconds Peak heap usage: 195,702,784 bytes

Time spent scanning:	6.716 seconds
Corpus size:	177,087,567 bytes (130,957 blocks)
Matches per iteration:	637,380 (3.686 matches/kilobyte)
Overall block rate:	389,958.01 blocks/sec
Mean throughput (overall):	4,218.59 Mbit/sec
Max throughput (per core):	4,630.85 Mbit/sec

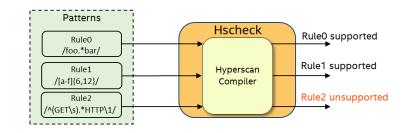


### Hscheck and Hscollider



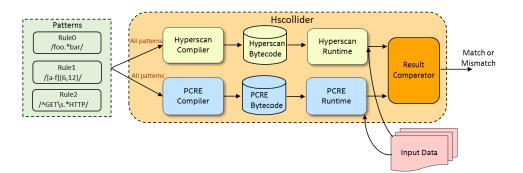
#### Hscheck

 Allow the user to quickly check whether Hyperscan supports a group of patterns.



#### Hscollider

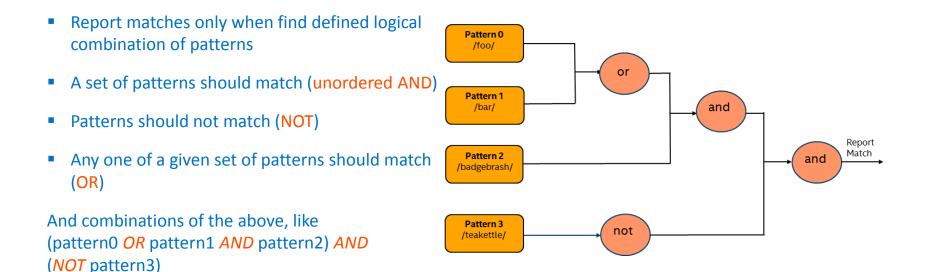
 Provide a way to verify Hyperscan's matching behavior against PCRE.







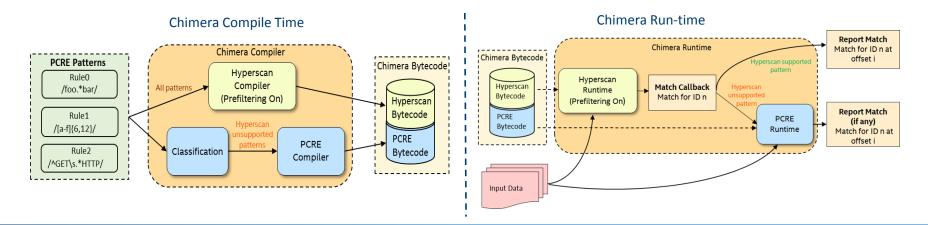
## Logical combination of patterns (In Developme.



### Chimera (In Development)



- Chimera: a hybrid of libpcre and Hyperscan
  - Support full libpcre syntax
  - Support multiple pattern matching at best effort
  - Take advantage of performance benefits of Hyperscan





## HYPERSCAN FUTURE



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### Future Roadmap



Hyperscan4.7 (Shipped)	Hyperscan4.8 (In development)	Hyperscan4.9 (in planning)	Hyperscan5.0 (Directional)
<ul> <li>Hscheck</li> <li>Hscollider</li> <li>Hsdump</li> <li>Bug fix for C++, fat runtime Init as share lib</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Logical Combination</li> <li>Chimera</li> <li>DFA Wide State</li> <li>Windows Support</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>WAF - ModSecurity/Hyperscan Support.</li> <li>WAF - Naxsi/Hyperscan Support</li> <li>Multi-Top DFA</li> <li>AVX512 / vBMI</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>ACL Matcher</li> <li>AVX512</li> <li>vBMI</li> </ul>
nDPI/Hy	perscan Integration	New DPI/Hyperscan Solution Reference	
Security Analytic in Container, Cloud Native. DPDK & FD.io Integration			
Q1'18	Q2'18	Q3'18 Q4'18	2019

\* Hyperscan is supported by Fedora/Debian/Ubuntu/Gentoo/Arch Linux, FreeBSD, Homebrew(macOS), VMWARE environment already

\* Hyperscan is supported in all Intel Platform from ATOM to Xeon Scalable Family, in both Virtualized & Container Environment



# CASE STUDY: SNORT AND SURICATA OPEN SOURCE IDS/IPS



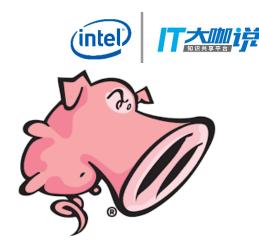
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### **Snort Status**

Two integrations: integration into Snort 2.9 series and Snort 3 aka Snort++

- Snort 2.9 integration (Intel)
  - Uses Hyperscan as multiple literal matcher aka "MPSE"
  - Uses Hyperscan as single literal matcher (!!)
  - Uses Hyperscan as regex matcher
  - Not upstreamed we ship patch
- Snort 3 integration (Cisco)
  - Experimental allows explicit regular expressions in the 'multiple matcher'





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#### **Detection Engine Integration**



Multiple literal matching code snippet:

```
typedef struct _HyperscanContext {
    hs_scratch_t *scratch;
} HyperscanContext;
```

```
typedef struct _HyperscanPm {
    hs_database_t *db;
    HyperscanContext *ctx;
    HyperscanPattern *patterns;
```

```
} HyperscanPm;
```

...

typedef struct HyperscanCallbackContext\_ {
 const HyperscanPm \*pm;
 void \*data;
 int (\*match)(void \*id, ...);
 int num\_matches;
} HyperscanCallbackContext;

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#### **Detection Engine Integration**



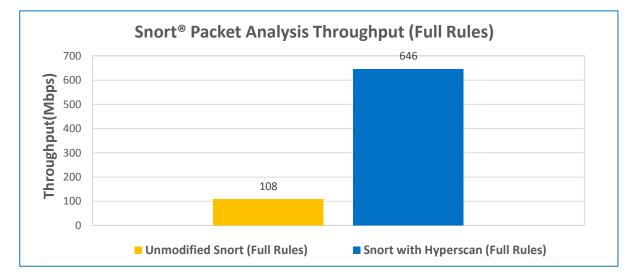
 int HyperscanSearch(HyperscanPm \*pm, ...) {
 HyperscanCallbackContext ctx;
 hs\_scan(pm->db, (const char \*)t, tlen, 0,
 pm->ctx->scratch, onMatch, &ctx);
 return ctx.num\_matches;

contentScratch = NULL;

void HyperscanFree(HyperscanPm \*pm) {
 hs\_free\_database(pm->db);

#### **Snort Performance**





Network Based/ 1C1T/ HTTP Enterprise PCAP/ 8683 Patterns Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU E5-2658 v4 @ 2.30GHz

> Observation: Snort with Hyperscan shows **~6x** performance over Unmodified Snort **1/3** of memory footprint



#### Suricata Status

Integrated into Suricata mainline release

- Integrates into multiple literal matcher (MPM) ~1000 literals (scanned at around 14Gbps in isolation)
- Integrates as a single literal matcher
- Default option on supported platforms

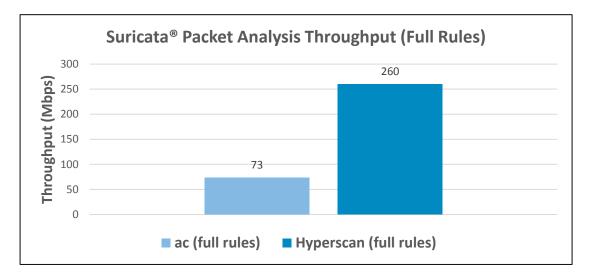






#### Suricata Performance





Network Based/ 1C1T/ HTTP Enterprise PCAP/ 13438 Signatures Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU E5-2695 v4 @ 2.10GHz

*Observation*: Suricata with Hyperscan shows **~3x** performance over Suricata with Aho-Corasick.





## CONCLUSIONS AND CALL TO ACTION



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#### Conclusion



- Solid and mature (used in large number of commercial deployments)
- Delivers substantial speedups to open source IPS/IDS systems
- Still a WIP in many senses

Intel contacts for further support

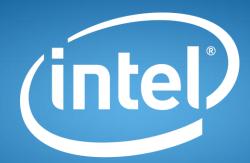
Heqing.zhu@intel.com

Xiang.w.wang@intel.com

Jerry.zhang@intel.com







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