



TOWARDS A TRUSTWORTHY AND RESILIENT MACHINE LEARNING CLASSIFIER

A CASE STUDY OF RANSOMWARE DETECTOR CREATION

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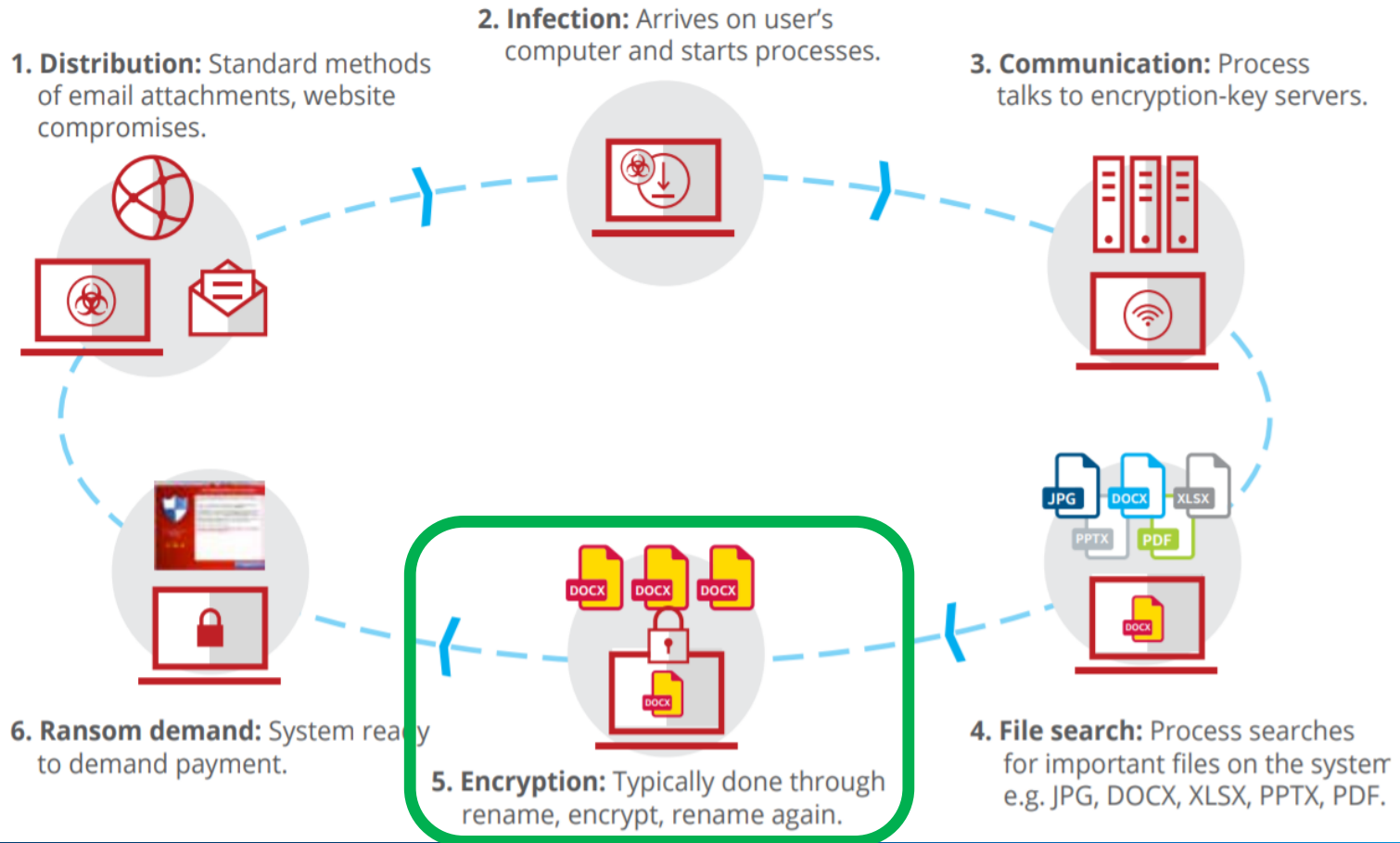
Outline

- Background
- Issues of Classifier
- Model Fidelity
- Adversarial Research
- Conclusion

Background [\(Al-rimy, B. et al. 2018\)](#)

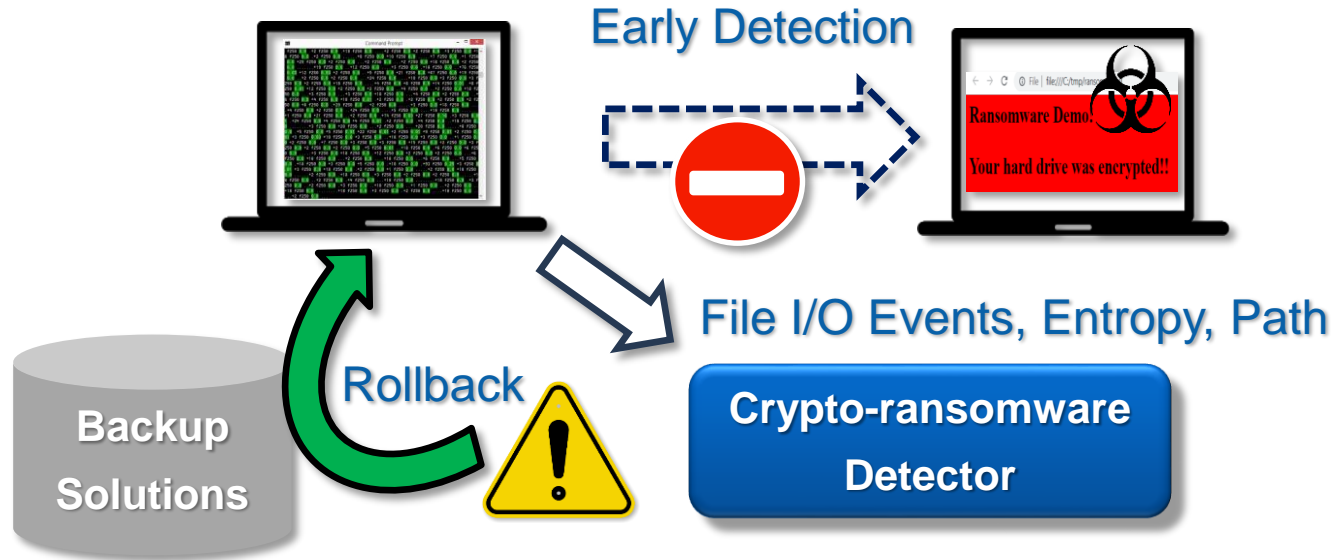
- Ransomware is a category of malware which hijacks victim's data or machine and demands monetary returns
- Taxonomy:
 - Locker-ransomware: hijack resources without encryption
 - Crypto-ransomware: encrypt files
- The damage done by crypto-ransomware is **irreversible** in most cases due to the use of cryptography

Typical Steps of Ransomware (McAfee 2017)



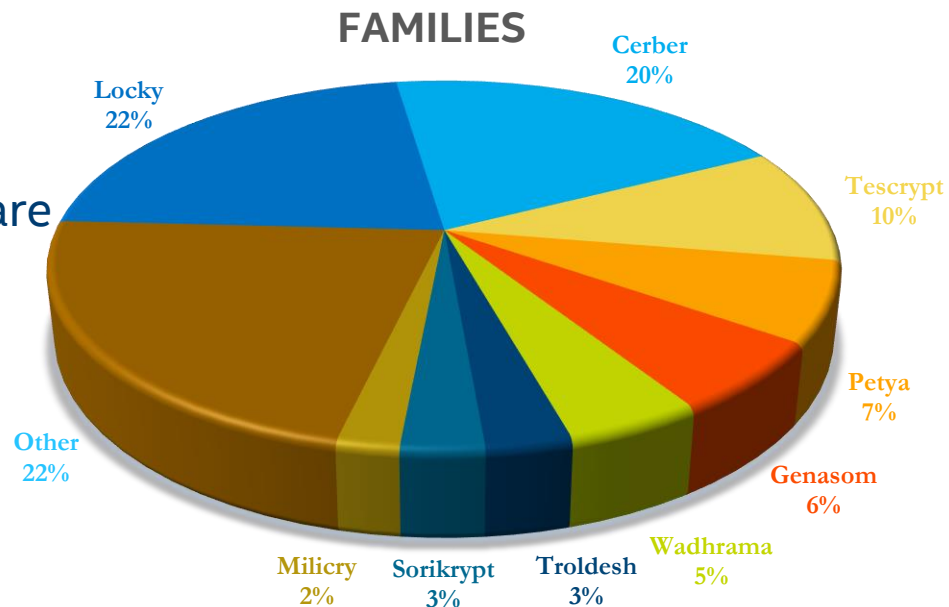
Purpose of Detector:

- Find crypto-ransomware early by its behavior when AV missed it



Ransomware Dataset

- From VirusTotal
 - Downloaded total ~22k ransomware by Microsoft and Kaspersky's labels
 - ~5min execution for each sample
 - In bare-metal sandbox system with anti-evasion mechanism
- Decoy files to identify crypto-ransomware
- Total ~4.4k active samples:



Behavior Data – File Input/Output Events

- Collected by POC Windows application
 - Based on C# .Net framework, `FileSystemWatcher` (FSW)
 - Entropy of target files calculated by normalized Shannon entropy
- Sample data:
 - Time stamp, I/O event type, target filename, entropy etc.

```
"2018-04-06T12:21:28", "27937", "Changed", "c:\Windows\System32\wbem\Repository\MAPPING1.MAP", 0.465655021998745, CDAB00001AB000006F0200006E020000  
"2018-04-06T12:21:29", "28890", "Created", "c:\temp\start_00b4d8bf603522c86b572819beac6d7c56ded1800368071fe74ed31280e2ca45_kasperskyransom_typepeex  
"2018-04-06T12:21:29", "28890", "Changed", "c:\temp\start_00b4d8bf603522c86b572819beac6d7c56ded1800368071fe74ed31280e2ca45_kasperskyransom_typepeex  
"2018-04-06T12:21:30", "29890", "Changed", "c:\Windows\System32\wbem\Repository\MAPPING2.MAP", 0.465815580631633, CDAB000056B80000700200006F020000  
"2018-04-06T12:21:30", "29937", "Changed", "c:\Windows\System32\wbem\Repository\MAPPING3.MAP", 0.466954218868868, CDAB00006AB800007102000070020000  
"2018-04-06T12:21:30", "29968", "Changed", "c:\Windows\System32\wbem\Repository\INDEX.BTR", 0.572493921393108, CCA00006001000000000000000000000  
"2018-04-06T12:21:30", "29984", "Changed", "c:\Windows\System32\wbem\Repository\MAPPING1.MAP", 0.466994188018237, CDAB00007AB800007202000071020000
```

Machine Learning Analysis

- ~3.7k ransomware and similar amount of benign data (~100 applications). 80/20 split for training/testing dataset
- Featuring by event type with bucketed entropy (-, 0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8, 0.9)
 - Categorize into distinct features
- ML Algorithms for supervised learning:
 - Long-Short Term Memory (LSTM), Recurrent Neural Networks
 - Linear Support Vector Machine (SVM) with bag of N-gram, N=1 & 2

ML Pipeline & Outcome of Supervised Learning



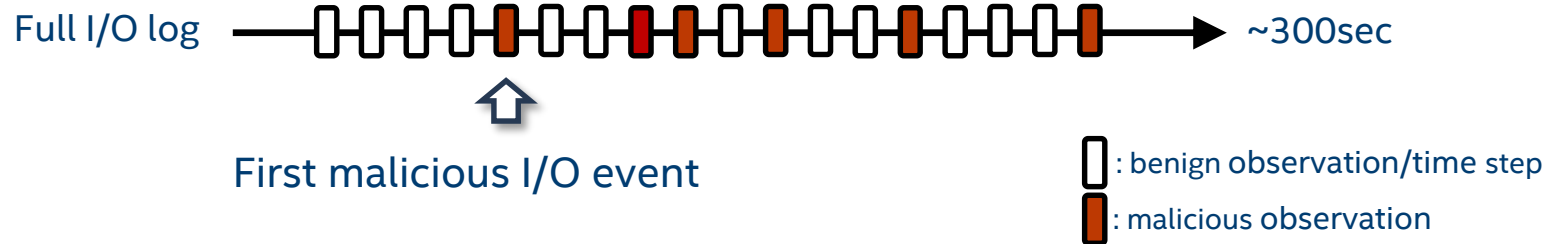
Model	N-gram	Accuracy	FPR	Dist. Features
Linear SVM	1 & 2	98.31%	2.89%	90
LSTM	n/a	98.67%	1.38%	9

Online Detector

- A POC program utilized the ML classifier
 - Sample the I/O event stream by a sliding window
 - Real-time inference: small footprint and run fast
- Issues found after deployment:
 1. False alarms from some applications
 2. Size of sliding window affects the detection rate
 3. Cannot find ransomware early

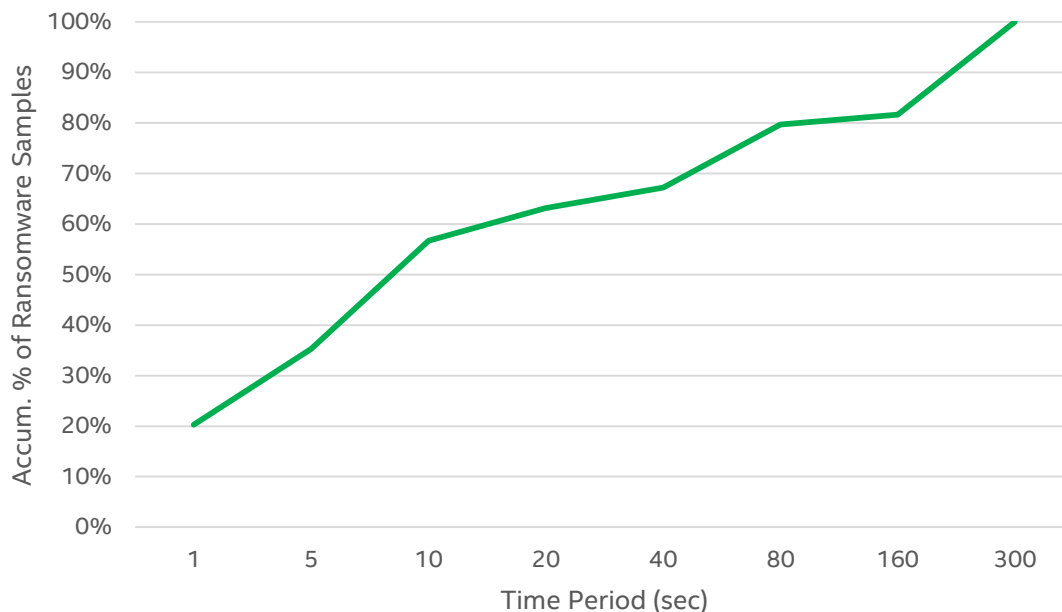
1. Early Detection Issue

- Early detection is important
 - No practical value if can't detect encryption early
- When will the ransomware start doing encryption?
 - Identify the starting time by the decoy file



Starting Time of Malicious Activities

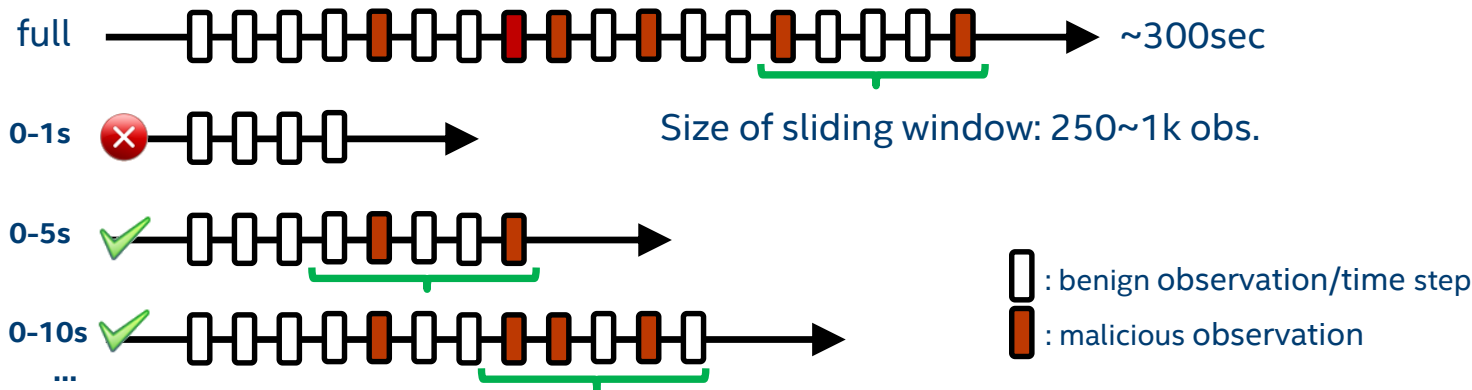
- Ransomware may not show malicious activities at the beginning of execution



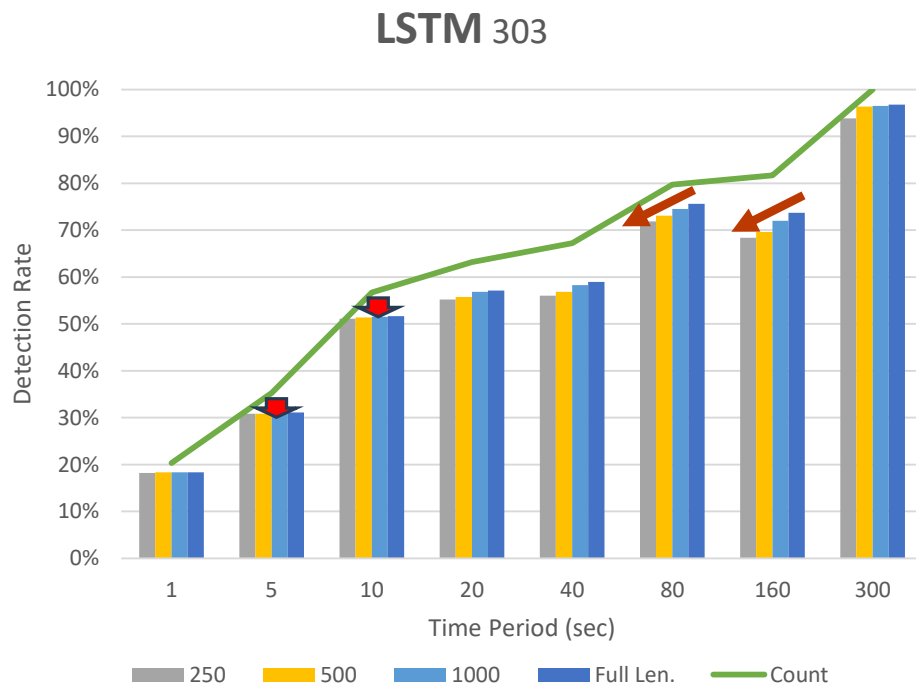
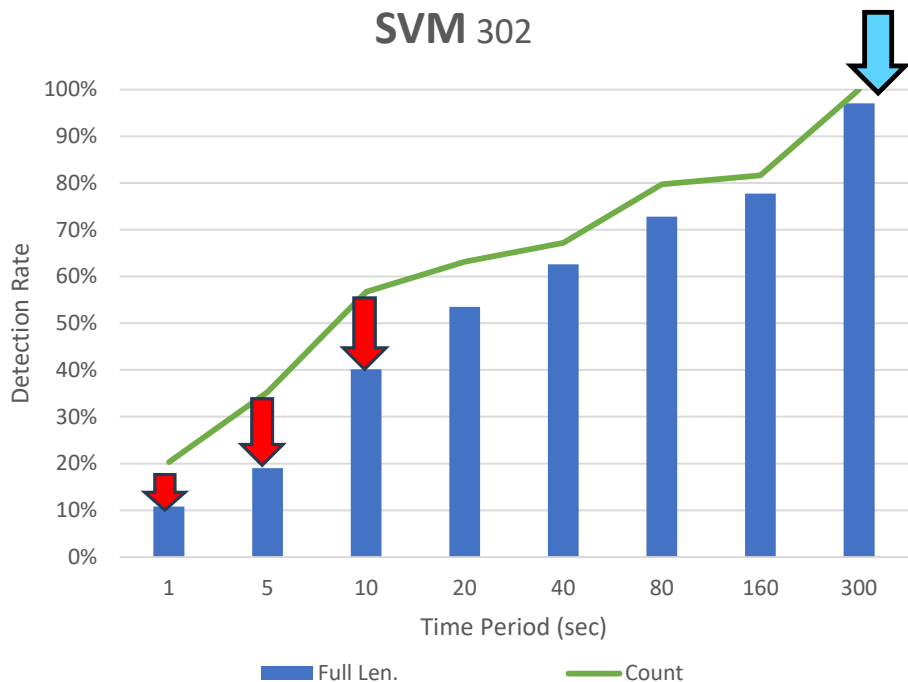
Early Detection and Sliding Window Testing

- Prepare samples to measure the performance
 - From ~700 unseen *out-of-sample* ransomware logs
- Extract early-stage data from each logs by
 - different time periods
 - different sliding windows

- Example:



Detection Rate of Early-stage and Sliding-window



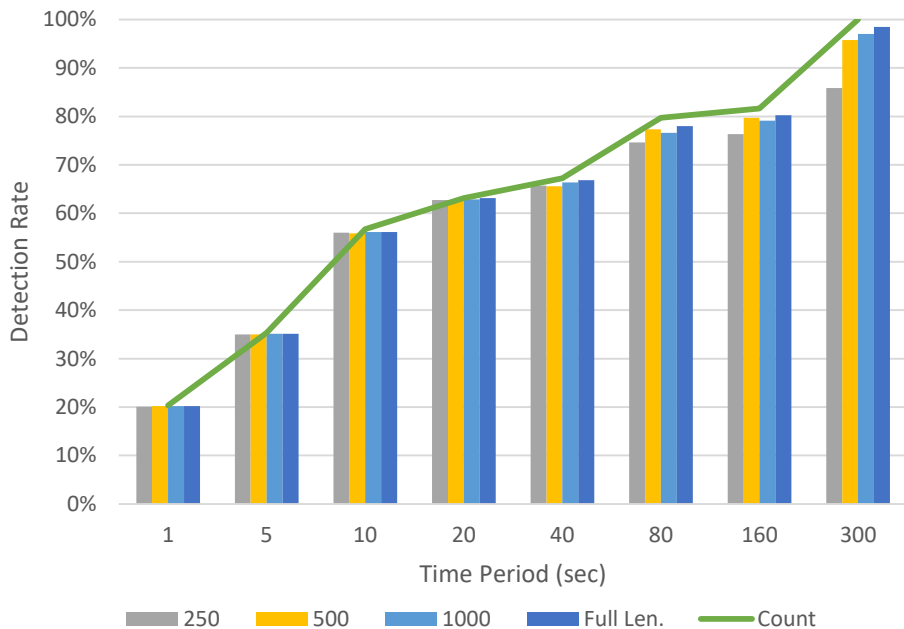
Data Augmentation

- Synthesize samples from existing dataset for a re-train
 - Early-stage samples
 - Sliding-window samples
 - Exclude samples without malicious events
- “Augmented” dataset count: 17.2k ransomware (80/20 split)

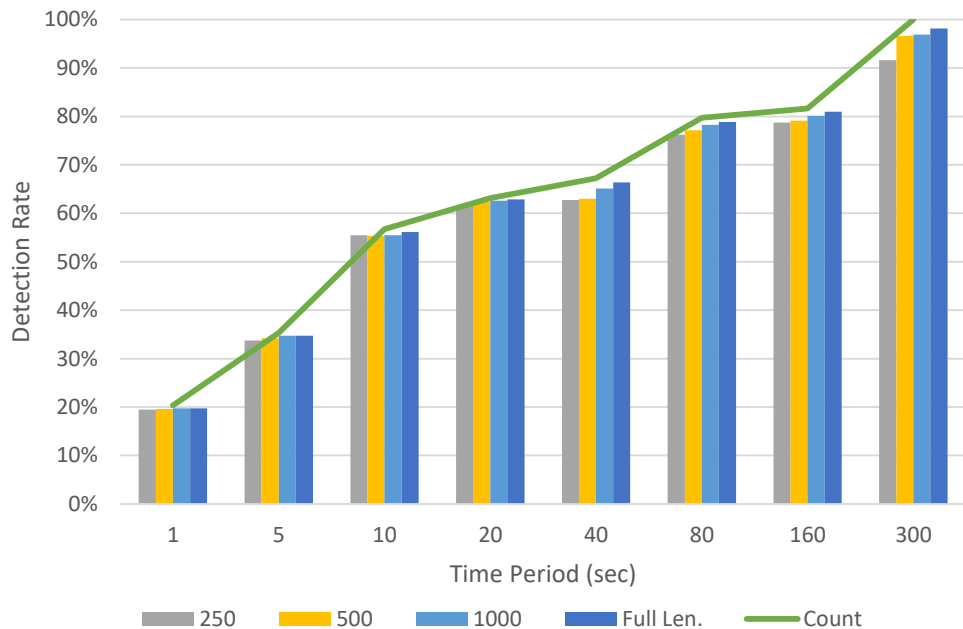
Model	N-gram	Accuracy	FPR	Dist. Feature
Linear SVM	1 & 2	99.13%	1.21%	90
LSTM	n/a	99.47%	0.60%	9

Detection Rate by Augmented Classifier

SVM-A 319



LSTM-A 320



3. False Positive Issue

- Some benign-ware has similar ransomware behaviors
 - Delete or rename many files, change files with high entropy
- **Solution:** Add a new dimension to feature
 - Path: system vs. non-system folders
 - **System path list:** `c:\Windows`, `c:\ProgramData`, `c:\Program Files`, `c:\Progra~`, `c:\AppData`, `\Downloads\`, `\Downlo~`, `c:\Config.msi`

Results with Path Flag

- Lower FPR with flag added

Model	N-gram	Accuracy	FPR	Dist. Features
Linear SVM	1 & 2	99.00%	1.34%	90
Linear SVM (+ path)	1 & 2	99.53%	0.54%	339
LSTM	-	98.26%	3.82%	9
LSTM (+ path)	-	98.35%	1.80%	18

- 22k out-of-sample clean execution log:
 - FPR down from 0.18% to 0.00% for SVM (40->0/22,174)
 - FPR down from 0.09% to 0.04% for LSTM (21->9/22,174)

Model Fidelity by Integrated Gradients [Sundararajan M et al '17](#)

- Attribution: which feature/time step contribute the most?

Original image



Top label and score

Top label: reflex camera

Score: 0.99375

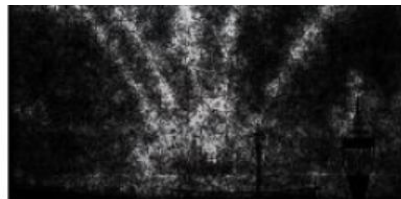
Integrated gradients



Gradients at image

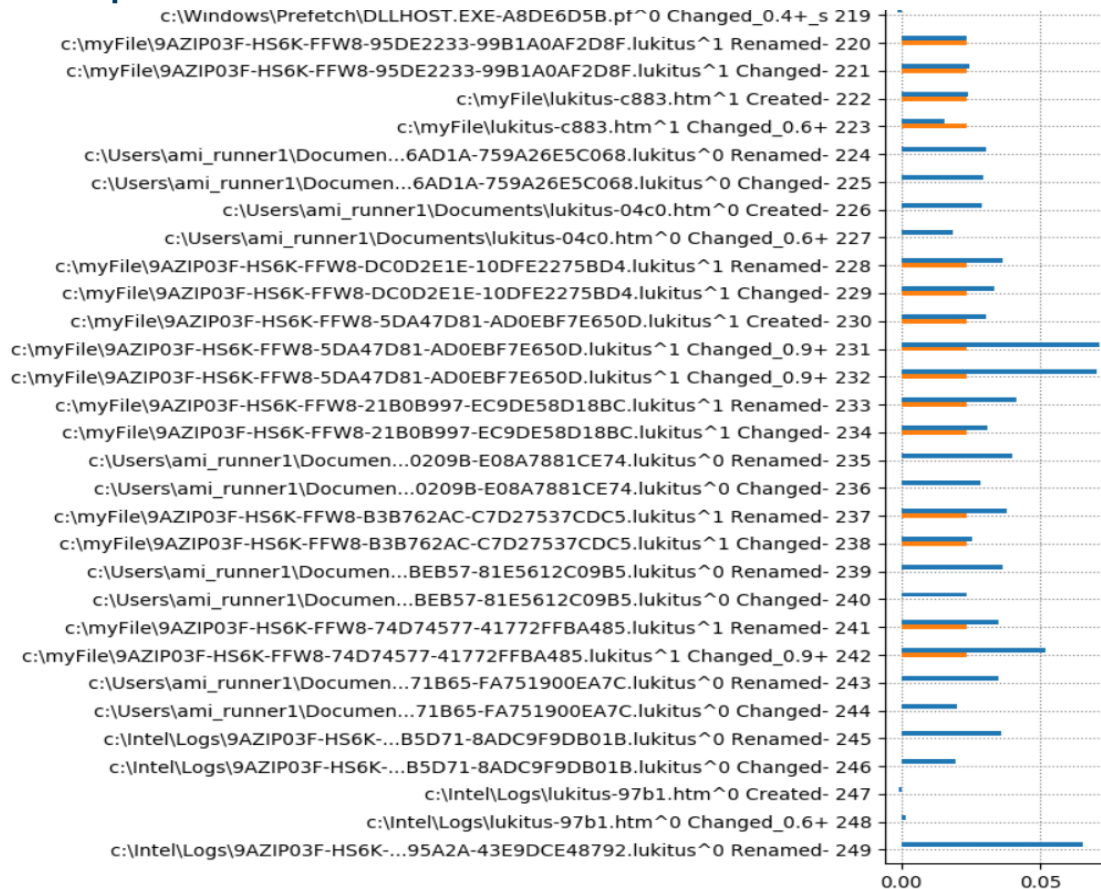


how many townships have a population above 50 ? [prediction: NUMERIC]
what is the difference in population between fora and masilo [prediction: NUMERIC]
how many athletes are not ranked ? [prediction: NUMERIC]
what is the total number of points scored ? [prediction: NUMERIC]
which film was before the audacity of democracy ? [prediction: STRING]
which year did she work on the most films ? [prediction: DATETIME]
what year was the last school established ? [prediction: DATETIME]
when did ed sheeran get his first number one of the year ? [prediction: DATETIME]
did charles oakley play more minutes than robert parish ? [prediction: YESNO]



Explanation of LSTM Models

- Feature attribution plot of ransomware:



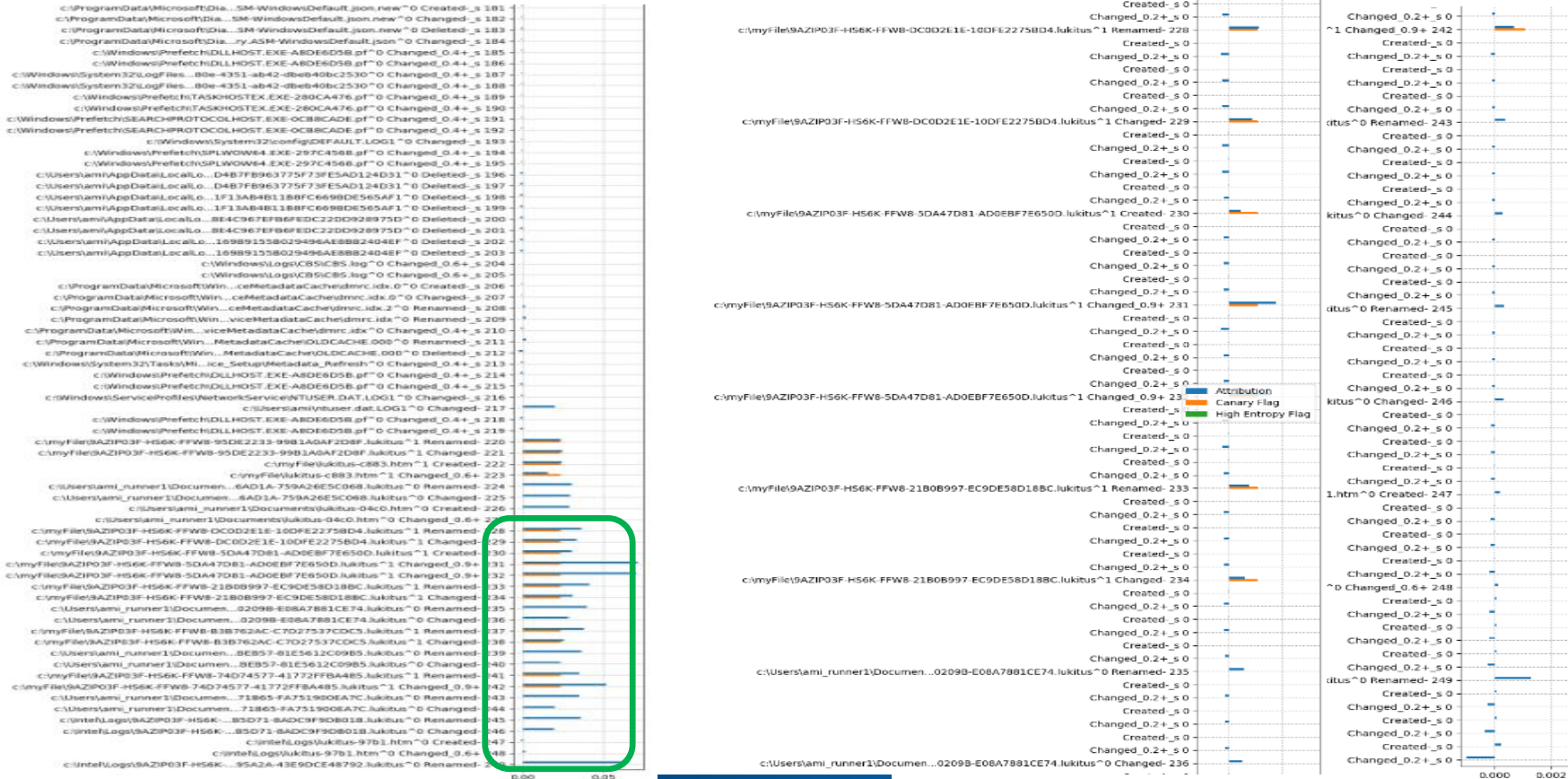
Adversarial Research

- A *simulated* ransomware, the *Red* team, was developed in C#
 - Rename, encrypt and delete files etc.
 - Evasive tricks to probe the detector (grey box attack):
 - Behavior temporal changes: e.g. slowdown the malicious activities
 - Encryption changes: e.g. insert dummy data to lower the file entropy
 - It's not difficult to evade our ML detector
- Improve model's resiliency by:
 - Discover weakness by the Red team with various conditions
 - Re-train model by the false negatives samples

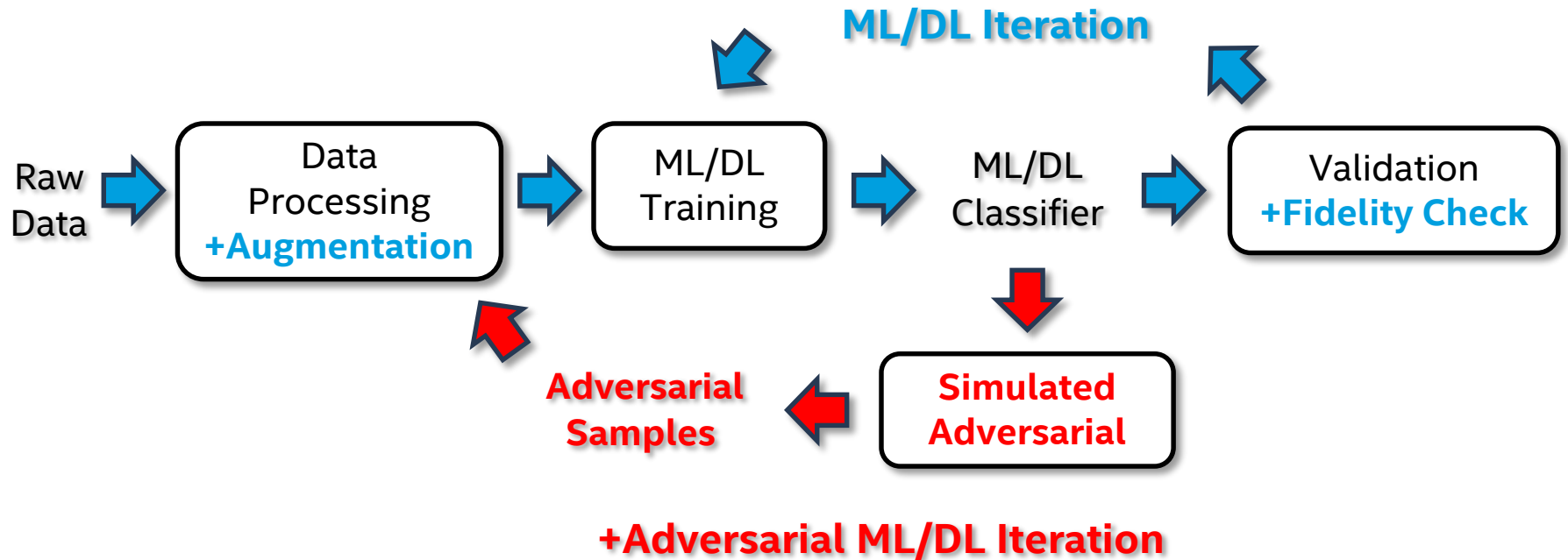
Probing LSTM Models – by Event Insertion

Original Sample, +, 0.96

Insert 7 benign events, -, 0.01



Conclusion: ML Pipeline +++



Our Team Members and Projects

- Erdem Aktas; Li Chen; Anindya Paul
- MLsploit: a platform for ML model comparison and sample sharing for adversarial research
 - github.com/mlsploit
 - github.com/intel/Resilient-ML-Research-Platform



THANK YOU !

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