Towards a Trustworthy and Resilient Machine Learning Classifier

A Case Study of Ransomware Detector Creation

Evan Yang; Ravi Sahita

Intel Lab/SPR

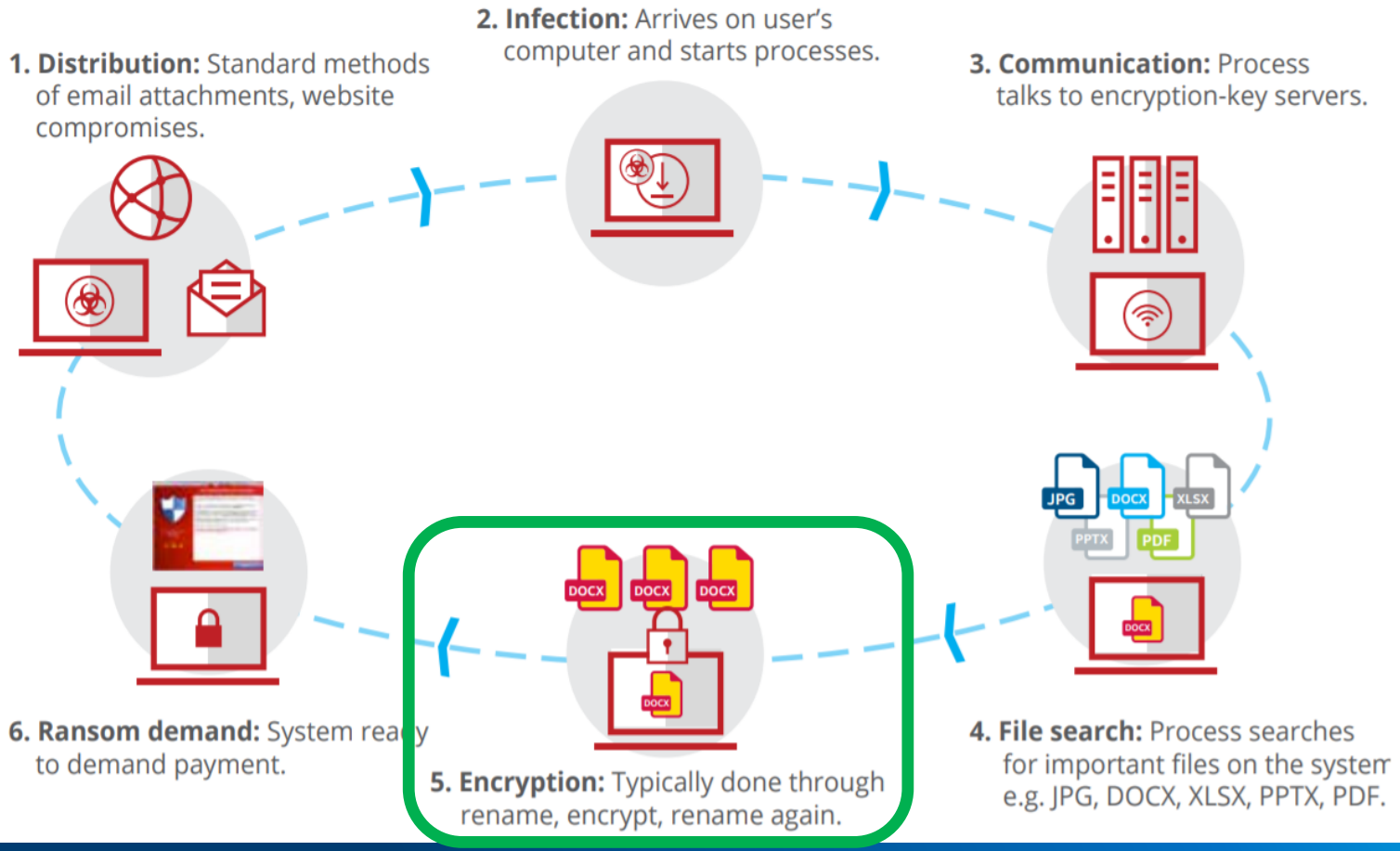
Outline

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

Background (Al-rimy, B. et al. 2018)

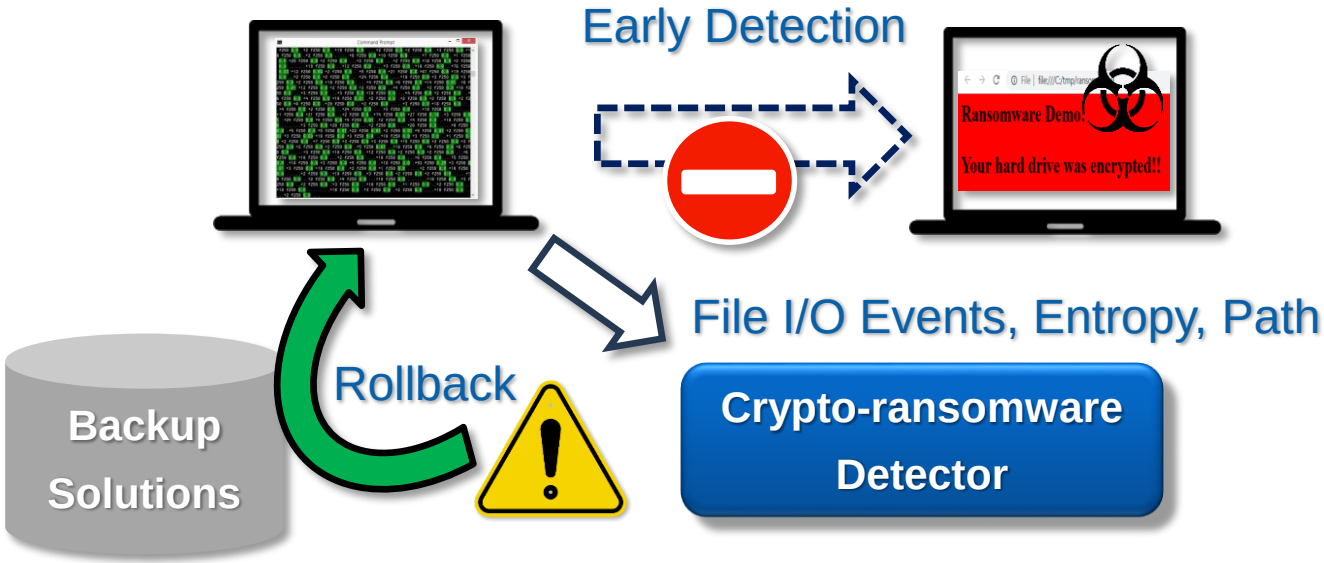
- Ransomware is a category of malware which hijacks victim's data or machine and demands monetary returns
- Taxonomy:
  - Locker-ransomware: hijack resources without encryption
  - Crypto-ransomware: encrypt files
- The damage done by crypto-ransomware is **irreversible** in most cases due to the use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

Typical Steps of Ransomware (McAfee 2017)



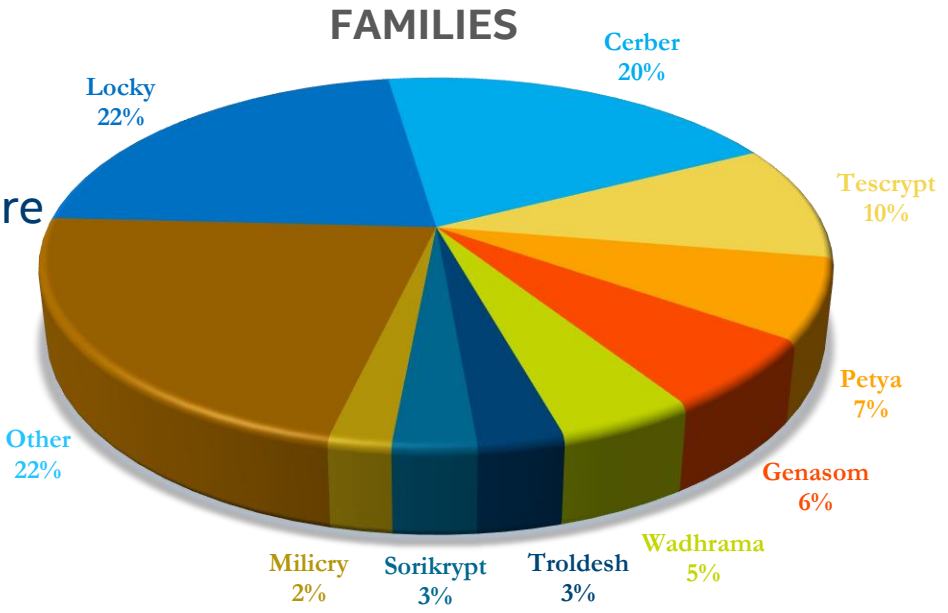
Purpose of Detector:

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



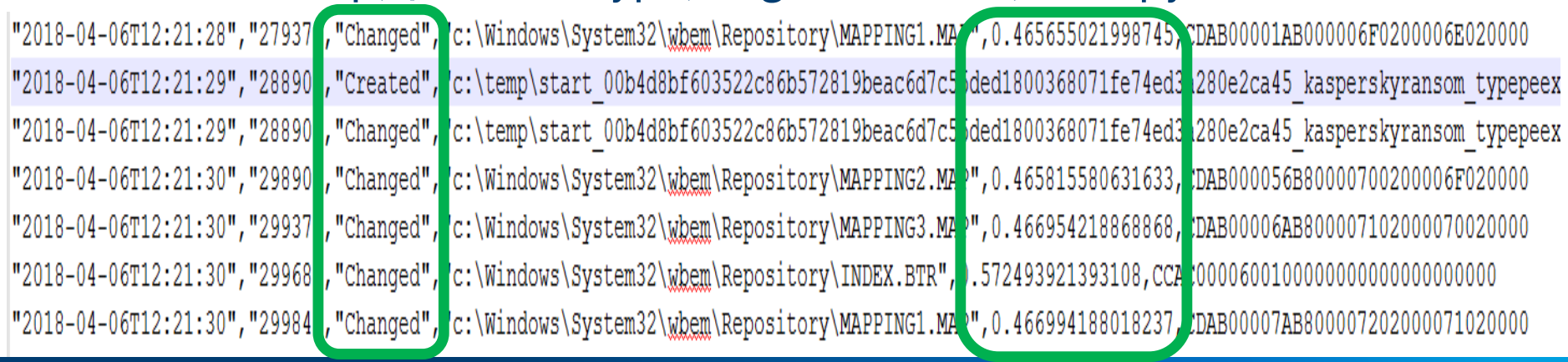
Ransomware Dataset

- 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

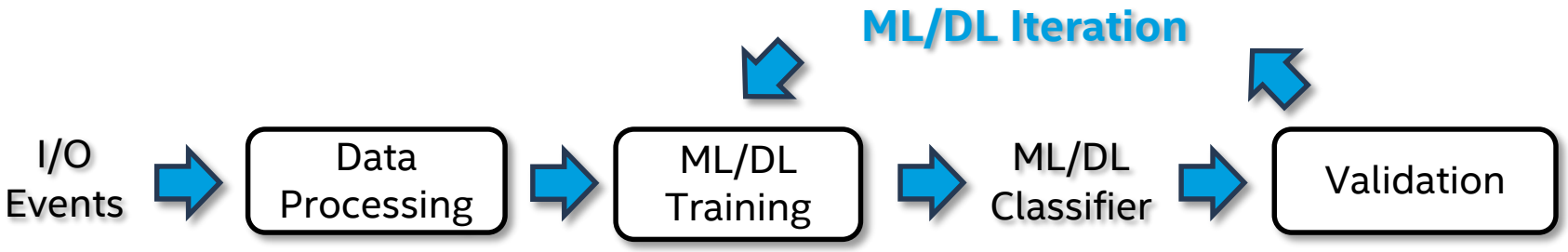
- Collected by POC Windows application
  - Based on **`C#.Net`** framework, **`FileSystemWatcher`** (FSW)
  - Entropy of target files calculated by normalized Shannon entropy
- Sample data:
  - Time stamp, I/O event type, target filename, entropy etc.



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



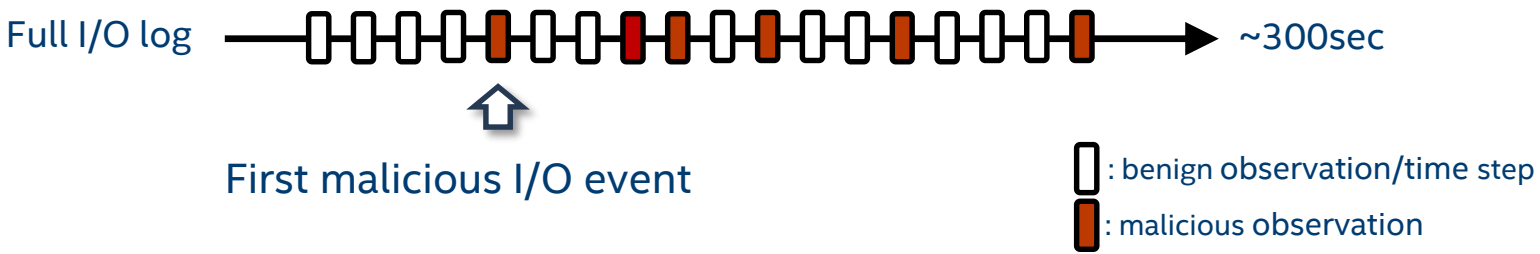
Model	N–gram	Accuracy	FPR	Dist. Features
Linear SVM	1 & 2	98.31%	2.89%	90
LSTM	n/a	98.67%	1.38%	9

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

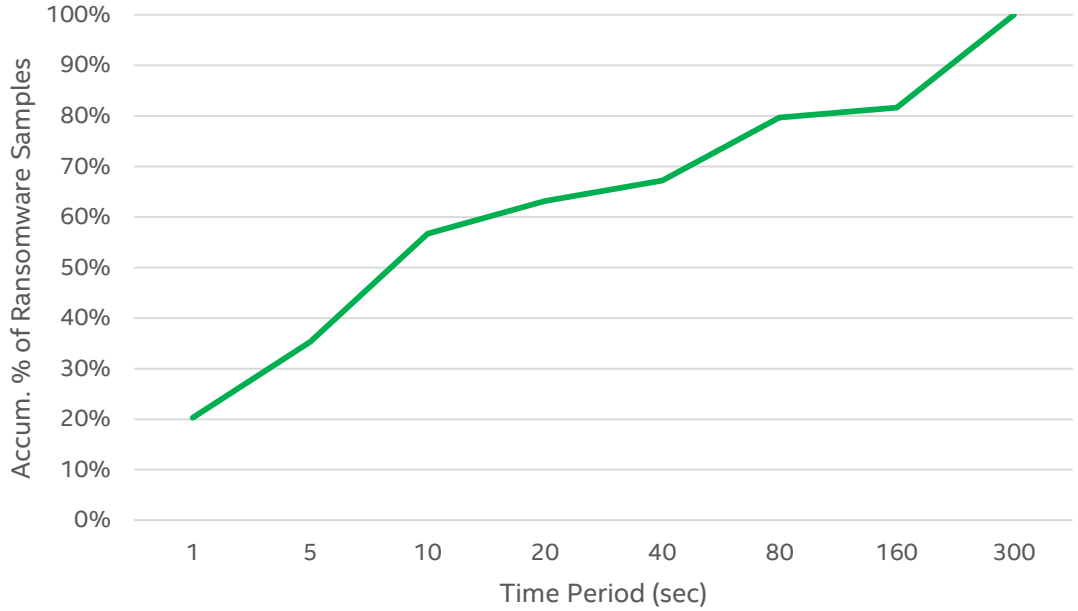
1. Early Detection Issue

- 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



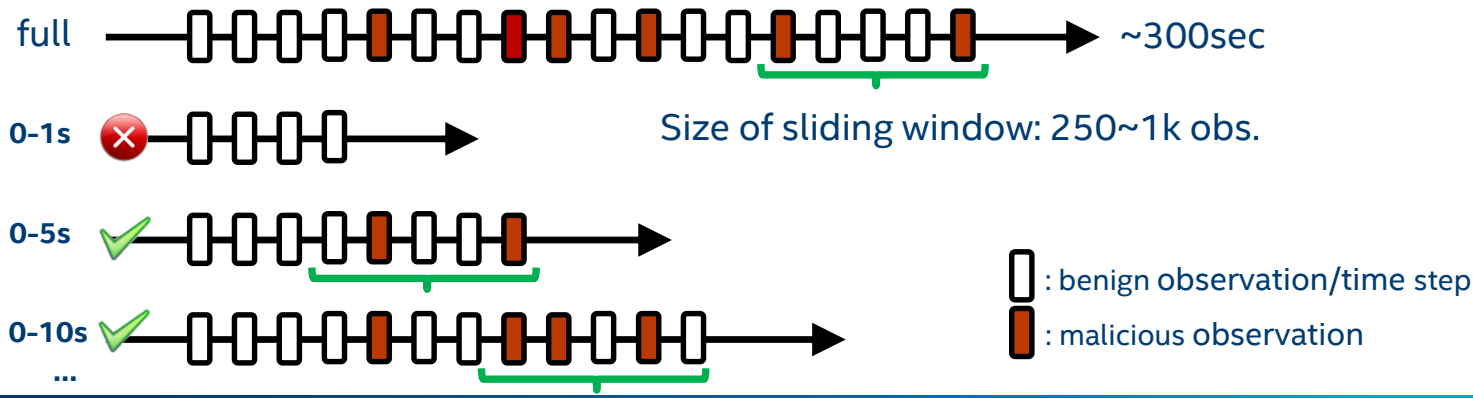
Starting Time of Malicious Activities

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

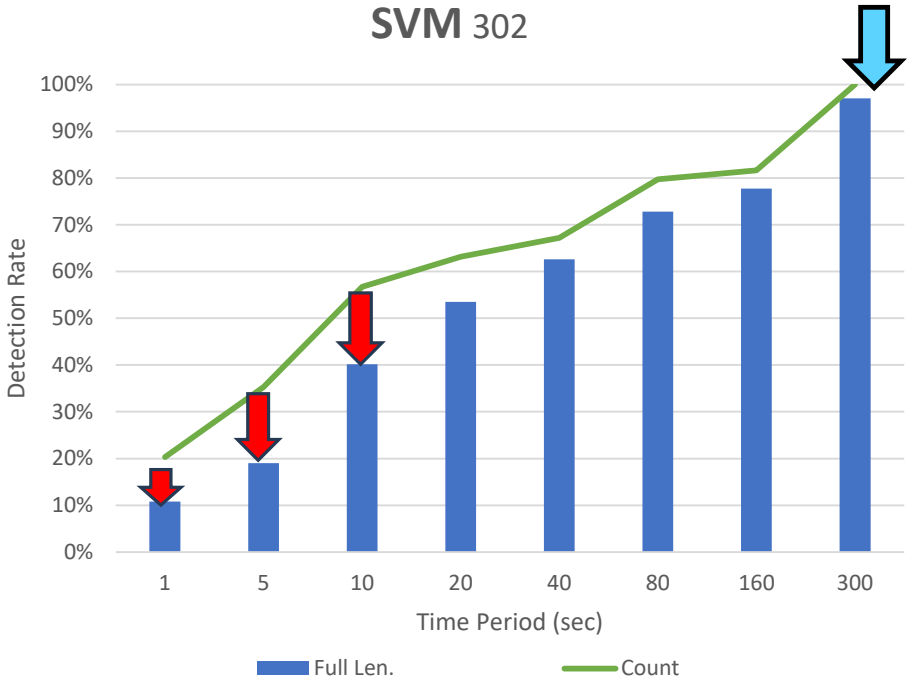


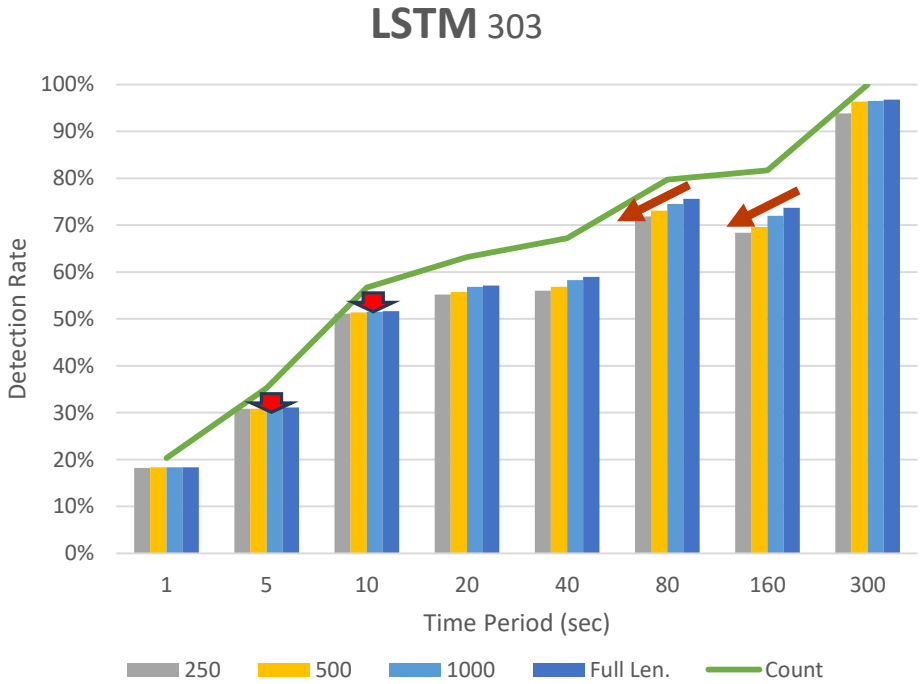
Early Detection and Sliding Window Testing

- 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



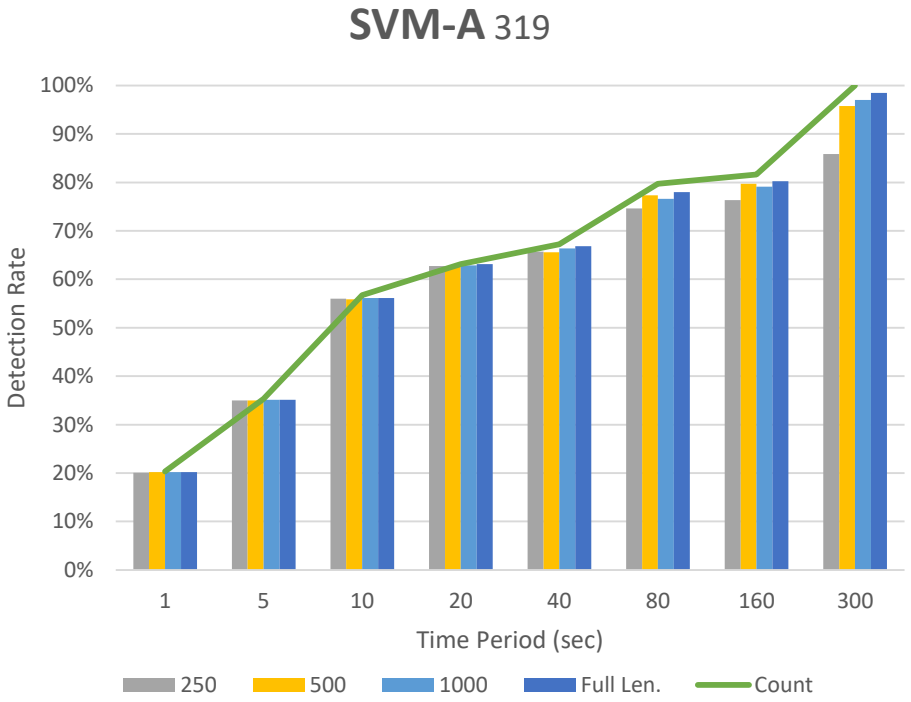


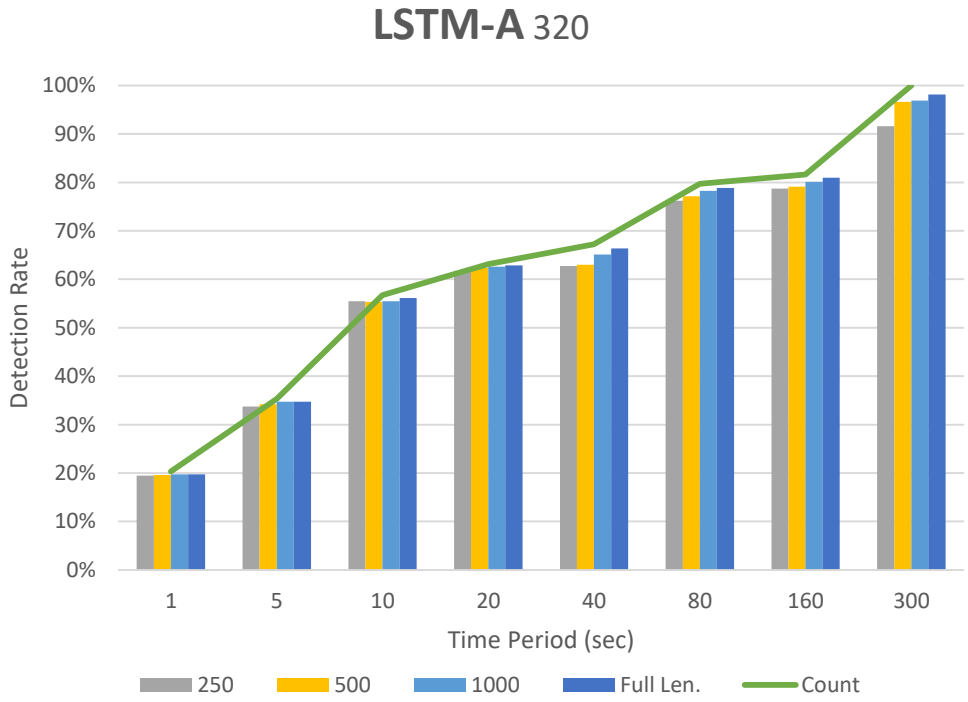
Data Augmentation

- 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





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

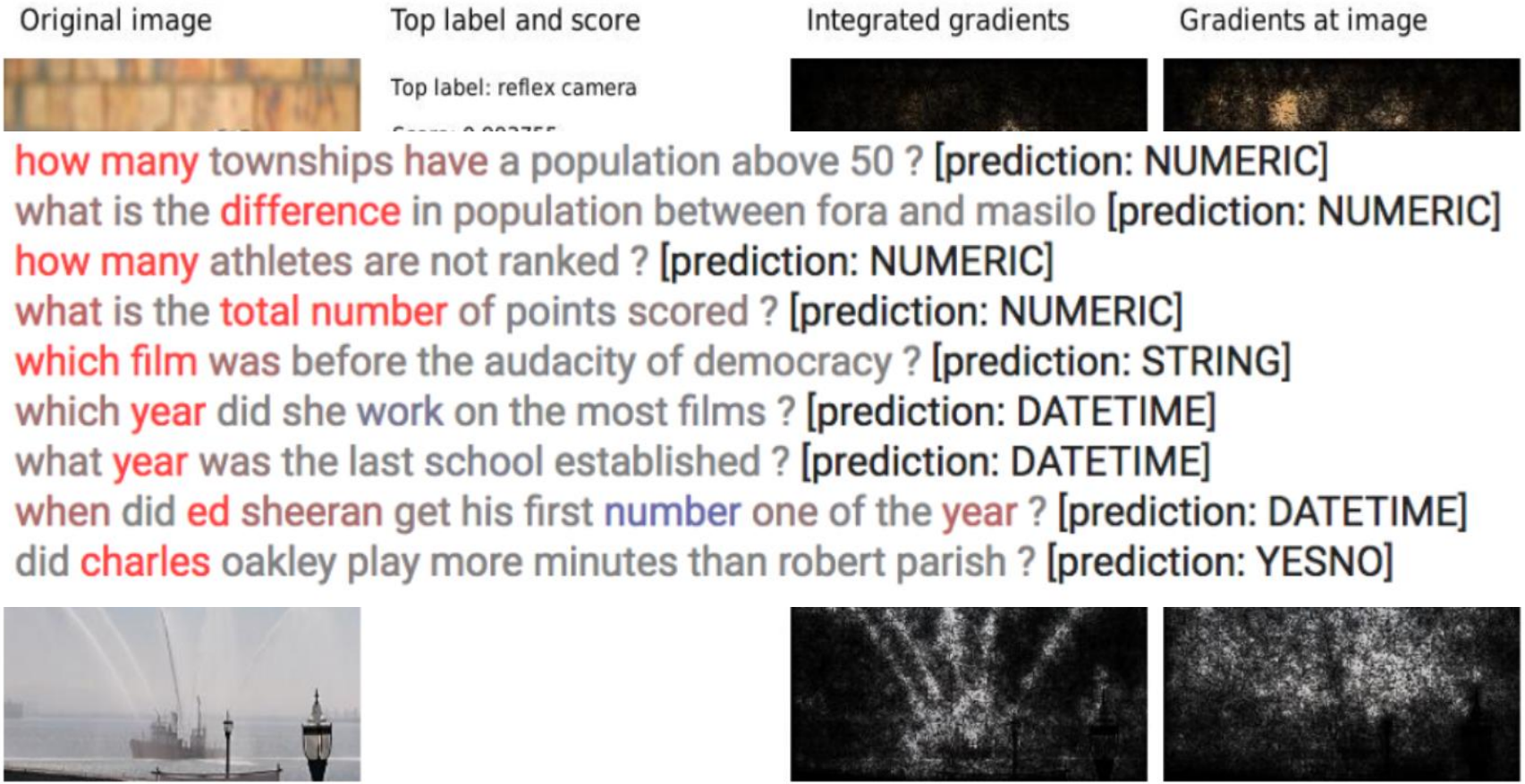
- Lower FPR with flag added

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?



Explanation of LSTM Models

- Feature attribution plot of ransomware:

Adversarial Research

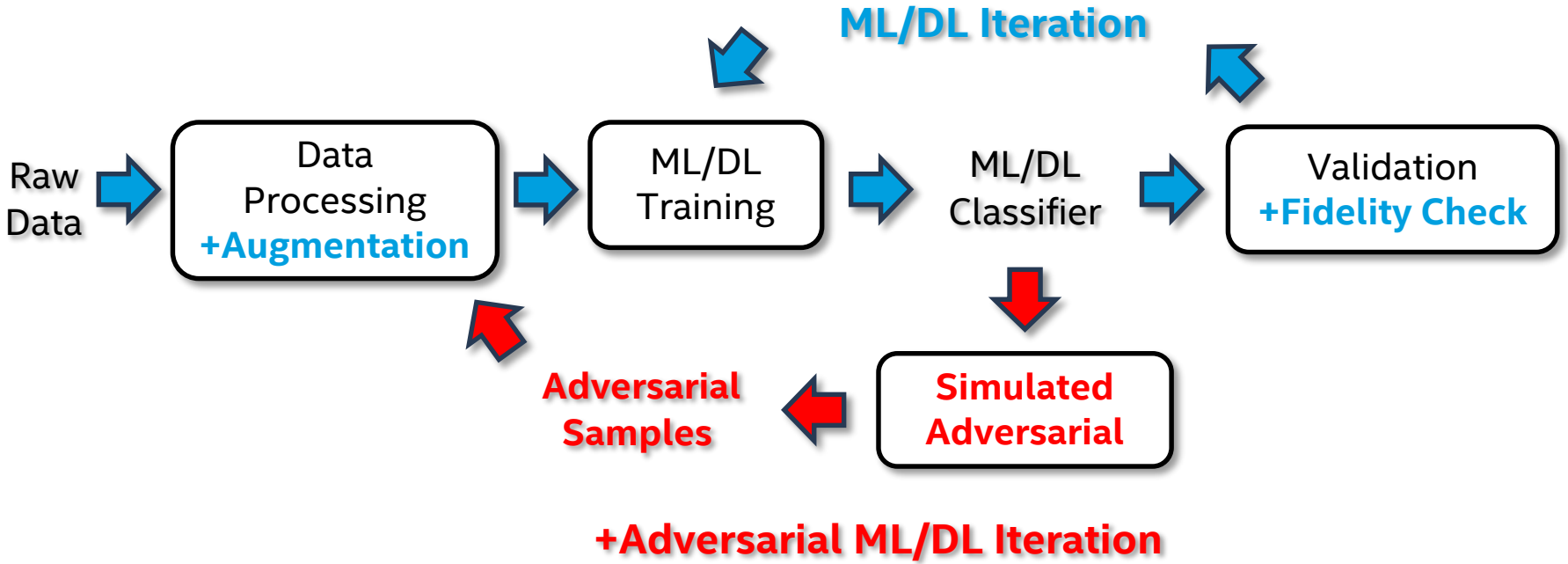
- A *simulated* ransomware, the *Red* team, was developed in C#
  - Rename, encrypt and delete files etc.
  - Evasive tricks to probe the detector (grey box attack):
    - Behavior temporal changes: e.g. slowdown the malicious activities
    - Encryption changes: e.g. insert dummy data to lower the file 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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