

# Efficient Malware Analysis Using Metric Embeddings

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Staff Data Scientist

# About This Project

## Authors + Affiliations

- A collaboration between Mandiant Inc. and UMD Laboratory for Physical Sciences (LPS).
- Began during a Mandiant internship (2020); later sponsored by LPS.
- Current Affiliations:
  - Mandiant: Ethan Rudd, David Krisiloff
  - Booz Allen Hamilton: Edward Raff
  - LPS: James Holt
  - University of Florida: Daniel Olszewski

# Motivation

ML Malware Analysis: Existing and Idealized Solutions



# Motivation

## Issues with Existing Solutions

Commercial ML Malware Analysis Solutions

Idealized Generic Embeddings

Our Approach: Metric Learning

- Lots of industry focus on detection.
- Numerous other ML malware analysis use-cases
  - Classification, information retrieval, and analysis contextualization.
- Issues with training task-specific representations:
  - Time + resource intensive
  - Limited number of labeled samples
  - Model update + storage complexity

### a) Malware Family

Shlayer    ZeuS    Agent Tesla

### b) Attribute tags

Downloader    Ransomware    Spyware

### c) ATT&CK TTP Summarization

Initial Access    Execution    Defense Evasion

### d) Exploited Vulnerability Analysis

CVE-2022-0010    CVE-2021-0002    CVE-2022-0067

### e) Authorship Attribution

APT-12    APT-33    APT-42

Examples of additional malware analysis use cases and labeling.

# Motivation

## ML Malware Analysis: Existing and Idealized Solutions

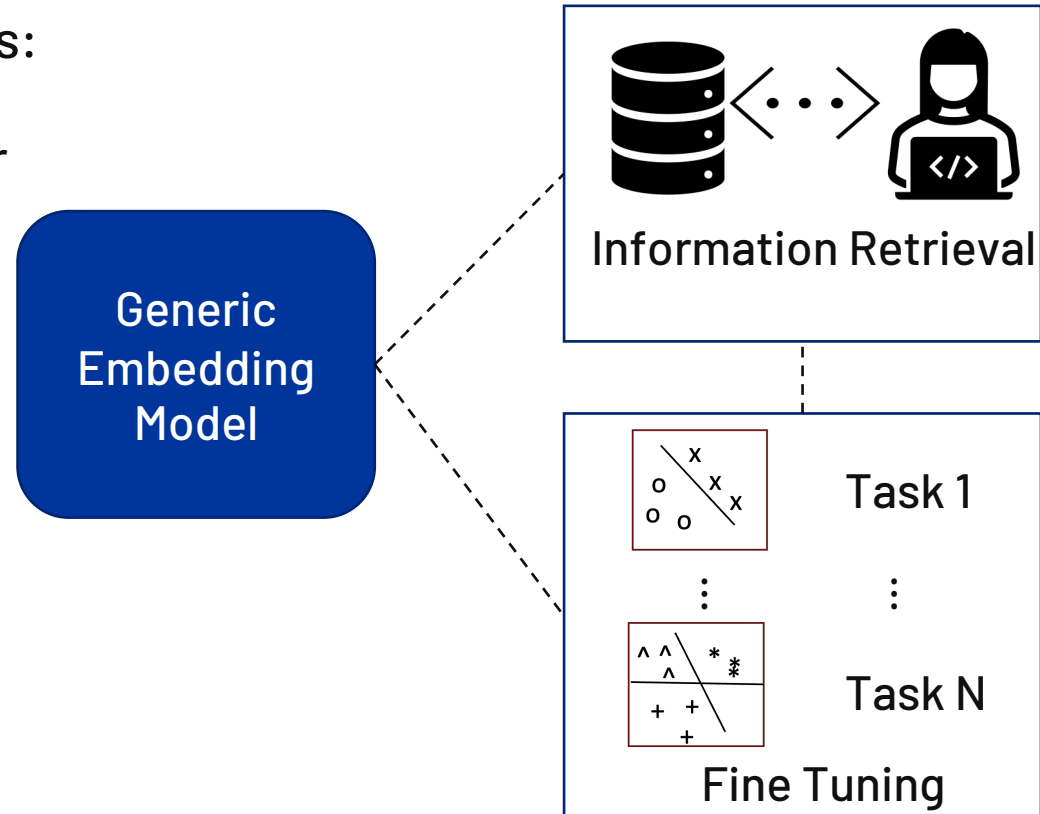
Commercial ML Malware Analysis Solutions

Idealized Generic Embeddings

Our Approach: Metric Learning

Learn a base model with the following attributes:

- Incorporate contextual/semantic data useful for multiple problem scenarios
- Transferable to different analysis tasks with minimal additional telemetry/labeling
- Low-dimensional output representation
  - portability
  - transfer training efficiency
  - Indexing and information retrieval support



# Motivation

## ML Malware Analysis: Existing and Idealized Solutions

Commercial ML Malware Analysis Solutions

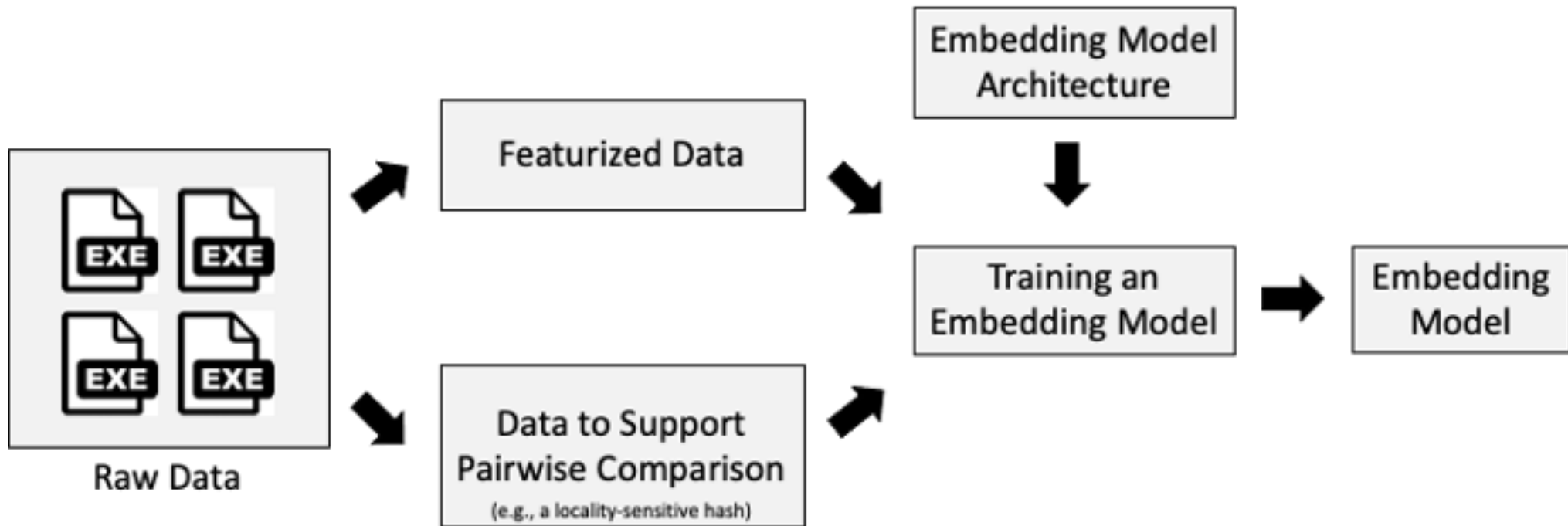
Idealized Generic Embeddings

Our Approach: Metric Learning

- Use **metric learning** to arrive at a generic representation where neighboring samples are contextually and semantically similar
- Incorporate enrichment from multiple data sources to arrive at a generic embedding space
  - No assumption about downstream task labels a priori
- Use the learnt embedding for multiple downstream tasks, e.g.:
  - Fine-tuning novel classifiers
  - Retrieval via some distance measure
- Disclaimer: we make no strict metric assumption

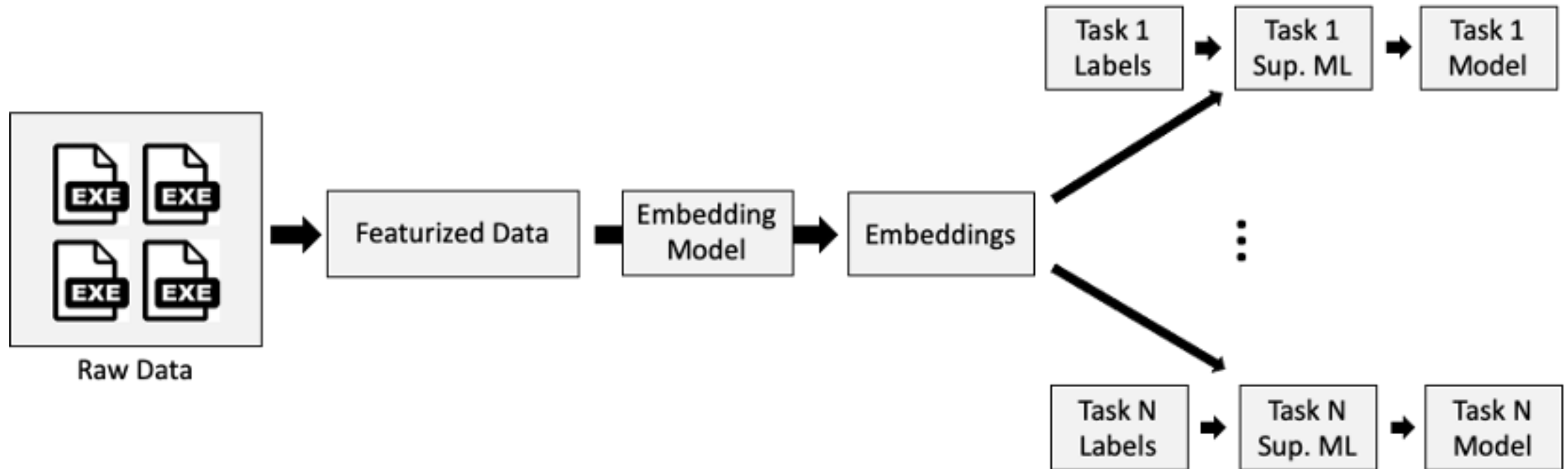
# System Design

## Upstream Training



# System Design

## Downstream Use





# Defining Similarity

## CAPA: Malware Capabilities Analysis

### Mandiant's CAPA Project:

- Open source tool released by Mandiant's FLARE team
- Utilizes a variety of disassembly rules/heuristics to output capabilities and MITRE ATT&CK tactics utilized by different executable formats
  - Current support for PE, ELF, .NET, and shellcode files

Repository: <https://github.com/mandiant/capa>

Blog Post: <https://www.mandiant.com/resources/capa-automatically-identify-malware-capabilities>



# Defining Similarity

## Example CAPA Output

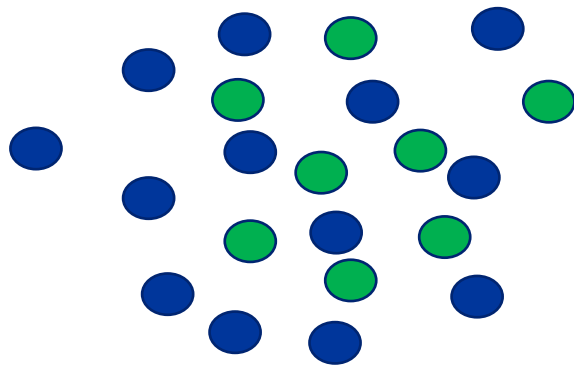
```
$ capa Lab01-01.dll_
```

```
+-----+-----+
| md5          | 290934c61de9176ad682ffdd65f0a669 |
| path        | Lab01-01.dll_                    |
+-----+-----+
```

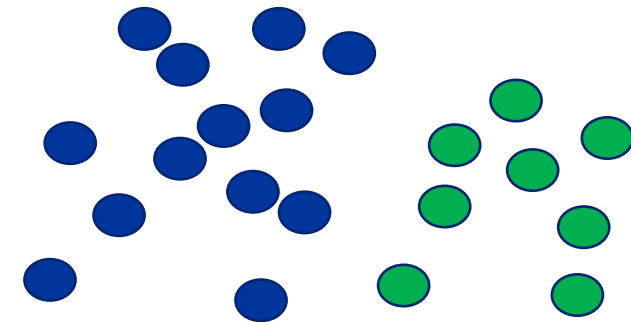
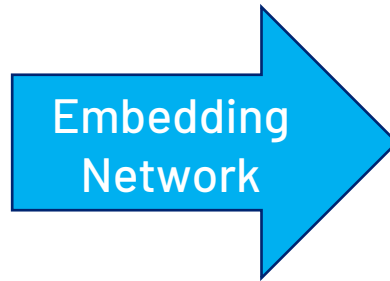
```
+-----+-----+
| CAPABILITY                                     | NAMESPACE |
+-----+-----+
| receive data                                  | communication |
| send data                                     | communication |
| initialize Winsock library                   | communication/socket |
| receive data on socket                       | communication/socket/receive |
| send data on socket                          | communication/socket/send |
| connect TCP socket                           | communication/socket/tcp |
| create TCP socket                            | communication/socket/tcp |
| act as TCP client                            | communication/tcp/client |
| check mutex                                  | host-interaction/mutex |
| create mutex                                 | host-interaction/mutex |
| resolve DNS                                  | host-interaction/network/dns/resolve |
| create process                               | host-interaction/process/create |
+-----+-----+
```

# Metric Embeddings

Intuition



Input Space



Embedding Space

# Enriching Metric Embeddings w/ CAPA Outputs

## Enrichment Approach 1: Contrastive Loss

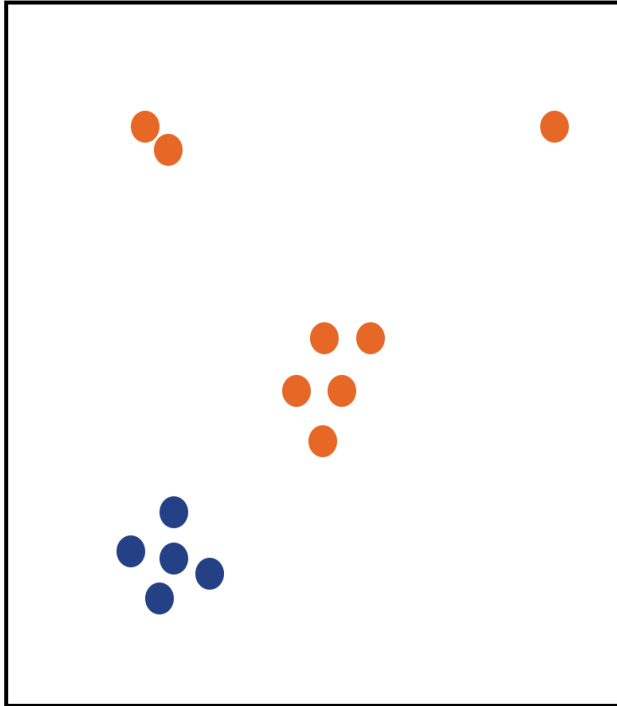
- Contrastive loss idea:
  - Push together / pull apart pairs of positively / negatively associated samples

$$L_{contrastive} = [d_p - m_{pos}]_+ + [m_{neg} - d_n]_+$$

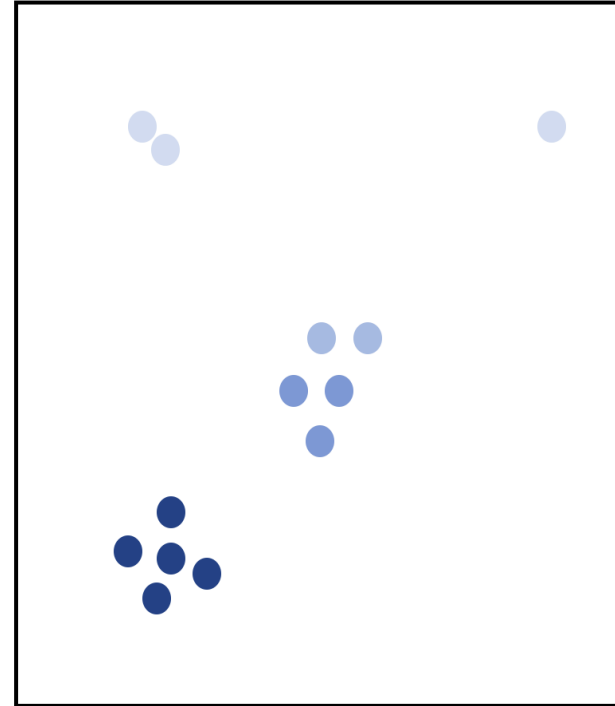
- CAPA Enrichment
  - Form distinct CAPA clusters
  - apply contrastive loss on an in vs. out of cluster basis
- Issue: does not incorporate notion of inter-cluster “similarity”
  - i.e., some clusters are more similar than others

# Enriching Metric Embeddings w/ CAPA Outputs

Coarse Enrichment vs. Fine-Grained Enrichment



Coarse Approach: Contrastive Learning



Fine-Grained Approach: ?

# Enriching Metric Embeddings w/ CAPA Outputs

## Enrichment Approach 2: Spearman Rank Loss

- Utilizes recent research on teaching neural nets differentiable sorting/ranking

Blondel, Mathieu, et al. "Fast differentiable sorting and ranking." *International Conference on Machine Learning*. PMLR, 2020.

URL: <http://proceedings.mlr.press/v119/blondel20a/blondel20a.pdf>

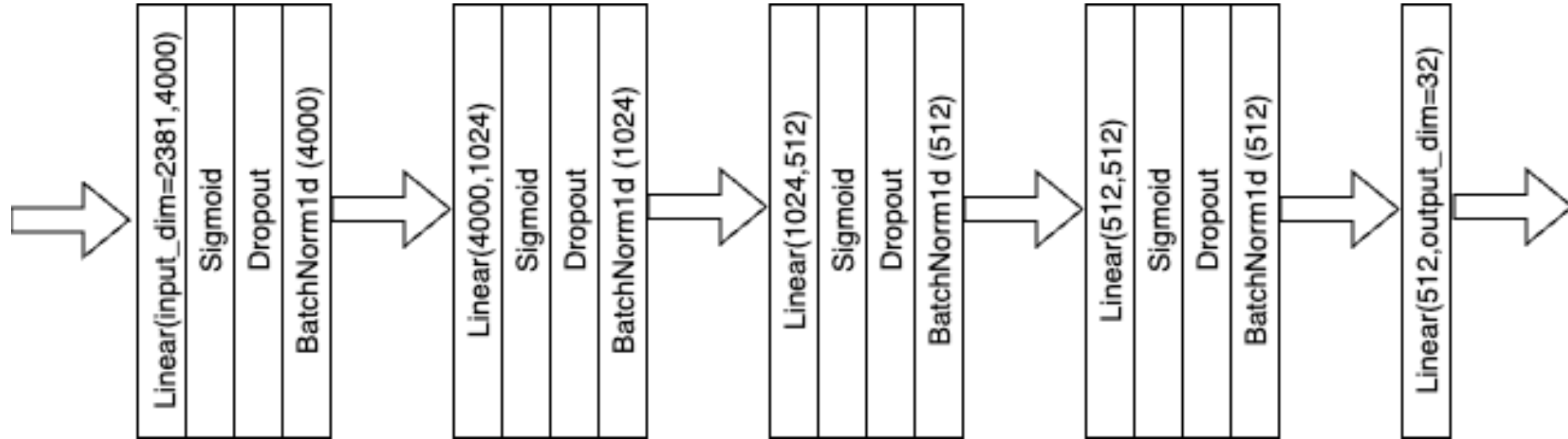
- Loss Function: Spearman's Rank Correlation Coefficient

$$r = 1 - \frac{6 \sum (R(X_i) - R(Y_i))^2}{n(n^2 - 1)}$$

- Aims to measure the degree to which similarity ranks predicted by the network differ from the ground truth
- CAPA Enrichment
  - Ground truth established via Jaccard similarity of CAPA capabilities

# Base Architecture

## Embedding Network



# Experimental Evaluation

## Experimental Protocols

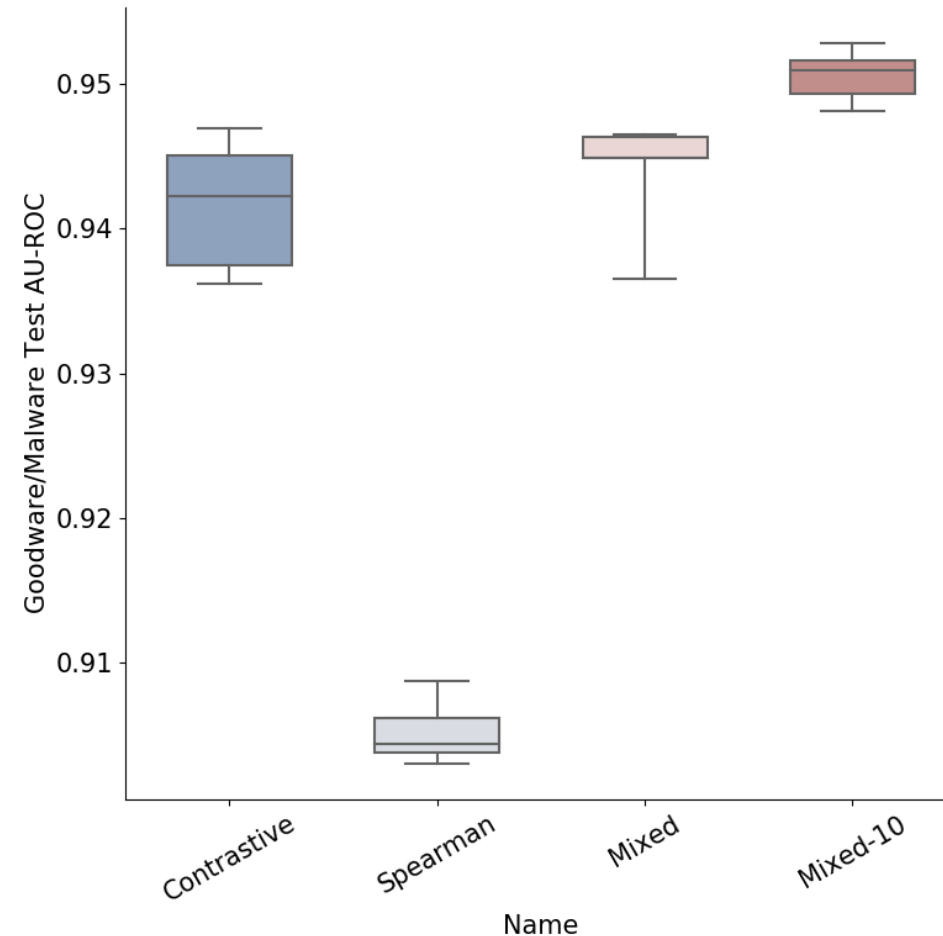
- Metric embeddings derived using CAPA v1 telemetry for the training partition of the EMBER dataset.
- Fine tuning was performed over extracted embeddings under five different experimental regimes.
  
- Fine Tuning on EMBER 2018
  - 1) Fine Tune on EMBER 2018 Train; Test EMBER 2018 (Malicious/Benign)
  - 2) Fine Tune on EMBER 2018 Train; Test EMBER 2018 (Malware Family)
  - 3) Fine Tune on EMBER 2018 Train; Test SOREL-20M (Malicious/Benign)
  
- Fine Tuning on SOREL-20M
  - 4) Fine Tune on SOREL-20M Train; Test SOREL-20M (Malicious/Benign)
  - 5) Fine Tune on SOREL-20M Train; Test SOREL-20M (Semantic Attribute Tags)



# Experimental Evaluation

Experiment 1: EMBER Fine Tune; EMBER Eval (Malicious/Benign)

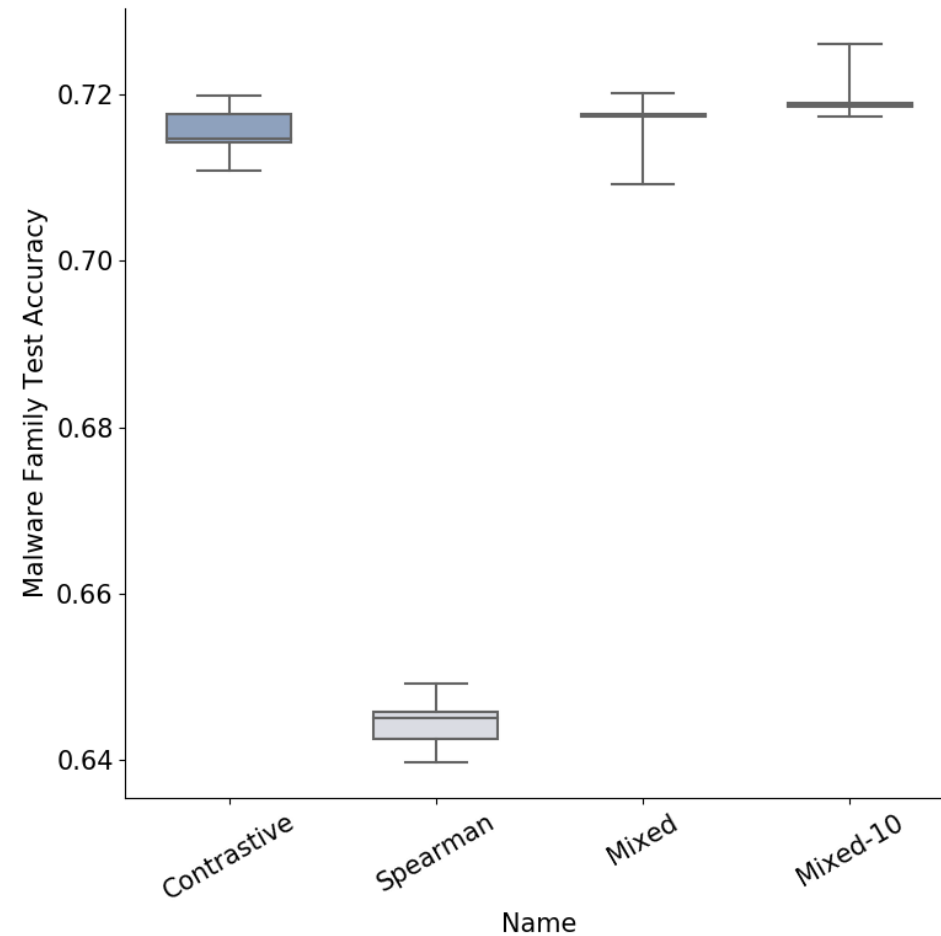
- Mixed Spearman + Contrastive Loss outperforms other metric learning loss functions
- Underperforms “baseline” (~0.995 AUC)



# Experimental Evaluation

## Experiment 2: EMBER Fine Tune; EMBER Eval (Malware Family)

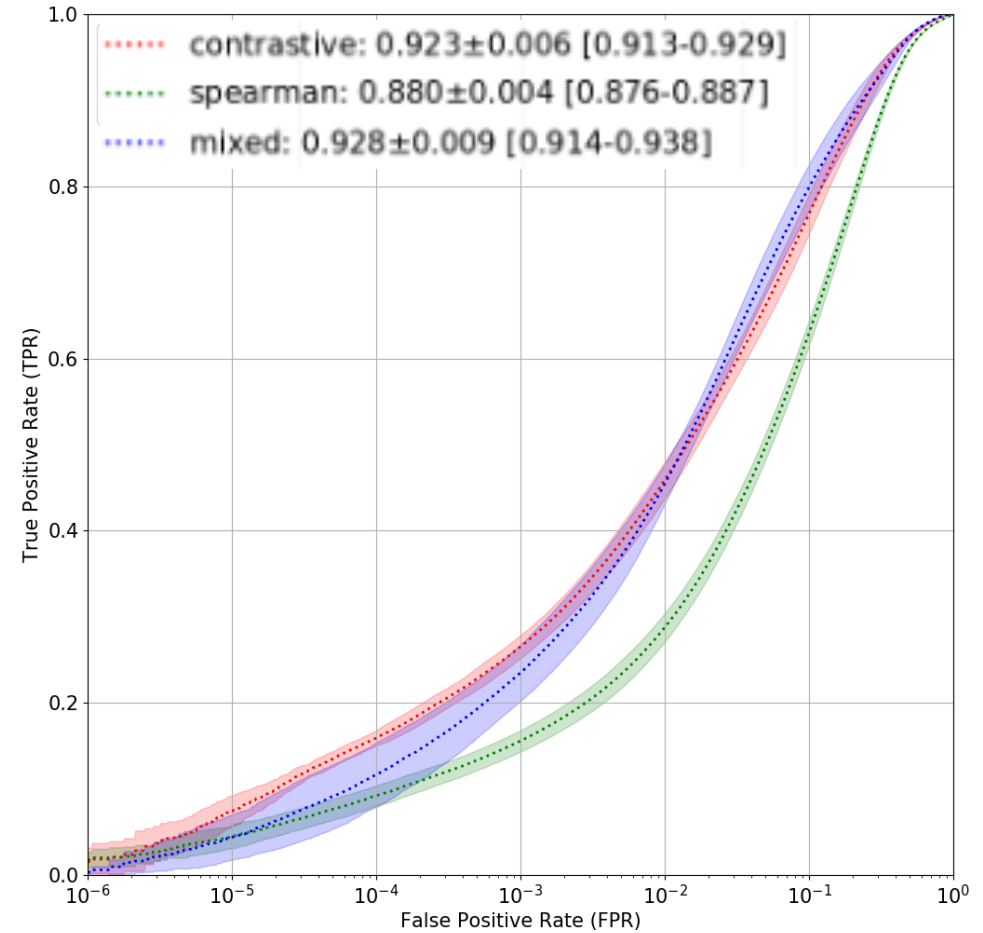
- Consistent order w/ results from malicious/benign tasks
- Within striking distance of “baseline” (73.3% Accuracy)



# Experimental Evaluation

## Experiment 3: EMBER Fine Tune SOREL-20M Eval (Malicious/Benign)

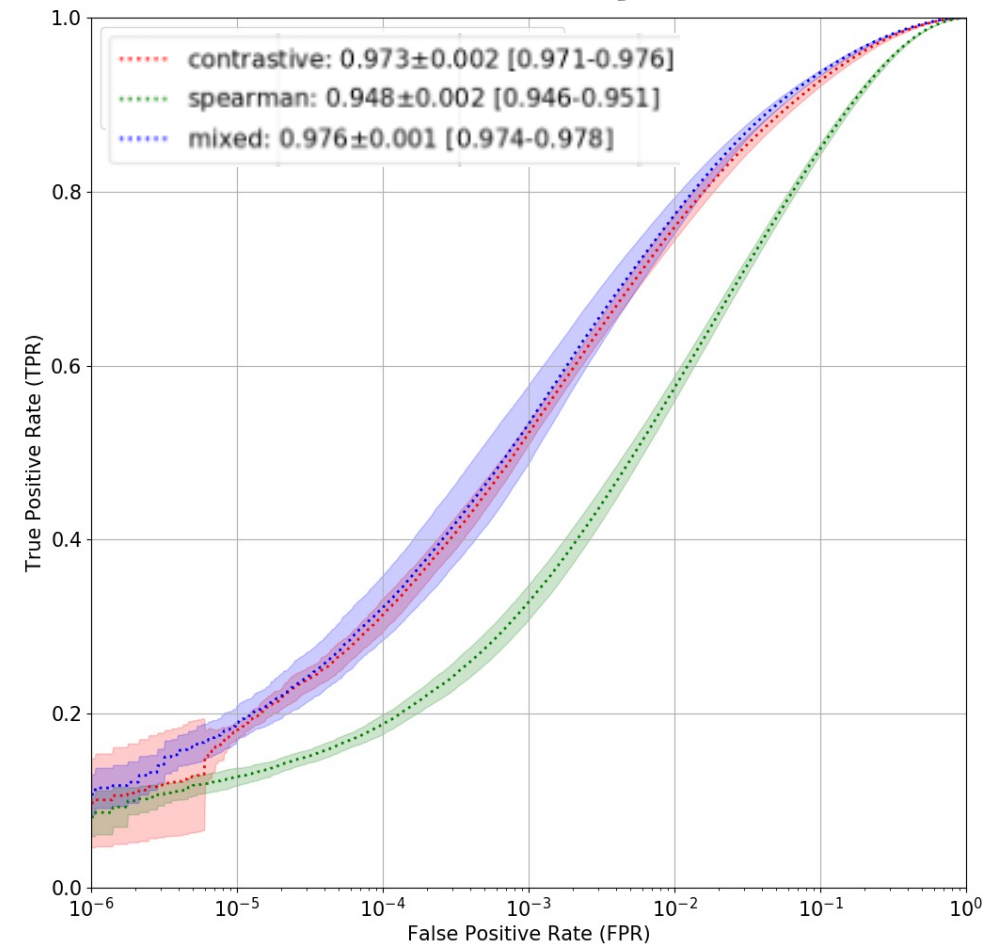
- No direct training on SOREL
- Again, consistent ordering w.r.t. loss combinations
- Performance degradation



# Experimental Evaluation

Experiment 4: Transfer SOREL-20M; Eval SOREL-20M (Malicious/Benign)

- Results are again consistent in ordering w/ prior experimentation
- SOREL-20M lightGBM benchmark:  $0.981 \pm 0.002$



# Experimental Evaluation

## Experiment 5: Transfer SOREL-20M; Eval SOREL-20M (Semantic Tags)

- Utilized lightGBM classifier trained on embeddings
- Similar trend on loss magnitudes

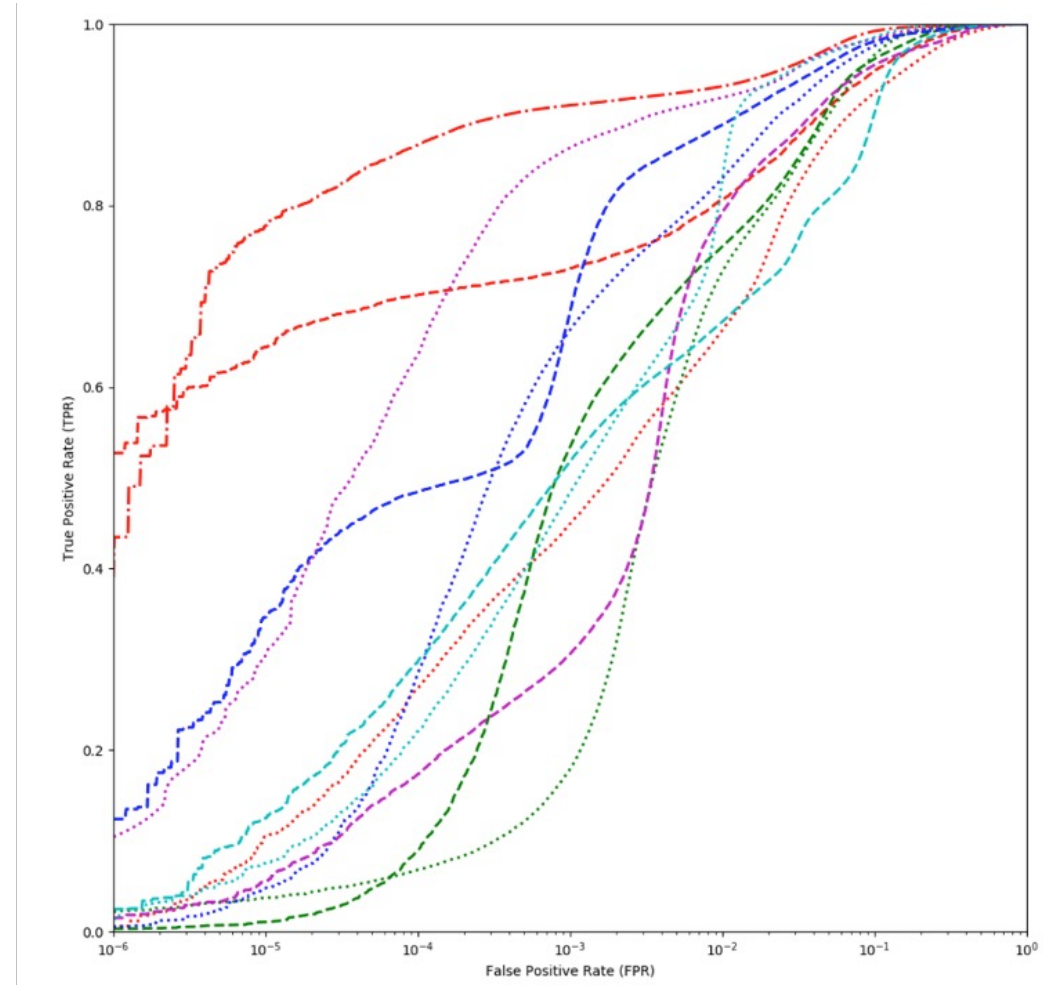
	Contrastive	Spearman	Mixed-10
Adware	<b>0.917 ± 0.005</b>	0.883 ± 0.005	<b>0.917 ± 0.002</b>
Crypto Miner	<b>0.976 ± 0.004</b>	0.962 ± 0.001	<b>0.976 ± 0.003</b>
Downloader	0.832 ± 0.007	0.798 ± 0.005	<b>0.835 ± 0.004</b>
Dropper	0.819 ± 0.009	0.773 ± 0.005	<b>0.824 ± 0.011</b>
File Infector	0.878 ± 0.003	0.834 ± 0.005	<b>0.885 ± 0.007</b>
Flooder	<b>0.982 ± 0.006</b>	0.981 ± 0.003	0.979 ± 0.003
Installer	0.957 ± 0.003	0.929 ± 0.002	<b>0.962 ± 0.002</b>
Packed	<b>0.783 ± 0.003</b>	0.742 ± 0.004	0.779 ± 0.013
Ransomware	0.977 ± 0.003	0.959 ± 0.002	<b>0.978 ± 0.003</b>
Spyware	<b>0.848 ± 0.010</b>	0.776 ± 0.003	0.846 ± 0.014
Worm	<b>0.877 ± 0.014</b>	0.804 ± 0.014	<b>0.877 ± 0.014</b>

SOREL Semantic Tagging AU-ROCs

# Experimental Evaluation

Comparison to SOREL-20M FFNN (multi-objective)(Semantic Tags)

- lightGBM transfer under-perform multi-objective network



# Conclusions

## Takeaways and Directions for Future Work

- Introduced two approaches to enriching metric embeddings with CAPA data: fine-grained (Spearman) and coarse (contrastive)
- Consistent with multi-objective literature, combining approaches and balancing loss magnitude improved performance
- Storage savings comparison
  - SOREL-20M Features ~172 GB; SOREL-20M embeddings ~2.1 GB
  - Allows for rapid iteration/testing in resource-constrained scenarios
- Could further improve performance by incorporating other label info
  - E.g., Malicious/Benign, Attribute Tags, ATT&CK Tactics, etc.
- Future work
  - resiliency of metric embedding approaches to concept drift
  - embeddings on other data -- beyond malware

Thank You