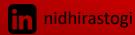


Pen Test HackFest & Cyber Ranges Summit Live Online

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Summit: Jun 4-5 | Training: Jun 8-13

sans.org/hackfest

Automated detection of software vulnerabilities using Deep learning

What is this talk about

- Find Software vulnerabilities using Deep Learning
 - both for profit and pleasure!
- Run through the end-2-end process
- Access to github code
 - try it out for yourself

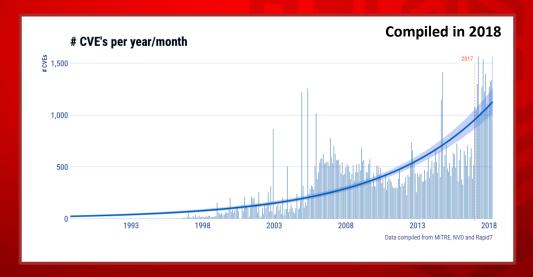
Software Vulnerability Detection

- Vulnerabilities pose serious risks of exploit
 - System compromise
 - Information leaks
 - DoS

Software Vulnerability Detection

Increasing number of software vulnerabilities

CVE count increasing every year



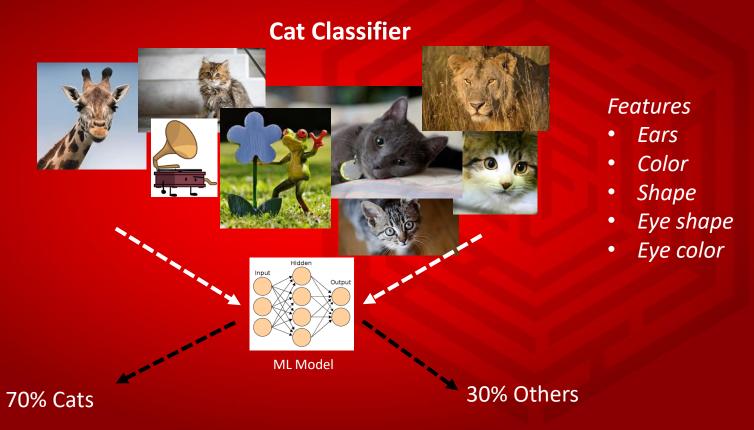
#SANSHackFest

Machine Learning approaches

(+)detect vulnerabilities using patterns learned from analyst-defined feature representations of vulnerabilities

- (-) Security experts have to define vulnerability features
 - function length, nesting depth, string entropy, n-grams and suffix trees, etc.

Machine Learning approaches



Machine Learning approaches

(+)detect vulnerabilities using patterns learned from analyst-defined feature representations of vulnerabilities

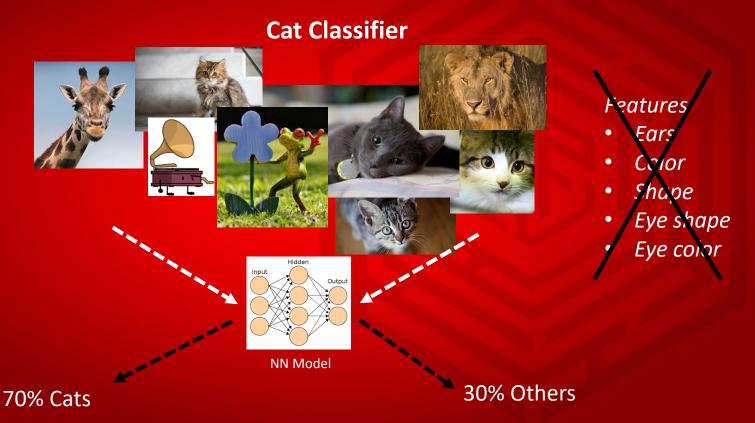
- (-)Security experts have to define vulnerability features
 - Human labor intensive
 - High False negative rates

Deep Learning based approaches

- Automatic Discovery of Features
 - Not deciding what features should be selected for the deep learning model

Alleviate human expert involvement

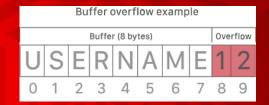
Deep Learning Approaches



Goal: Automatically detect software vulnerabilities using Deep Learning

Specifically...

- Detect buffer overflows
- resource management errors



Deep Learning Model (BLSTM) based on VulDeePecker*

DL Modeling entails...

1. Preparing the Data

2. Choosing the Neural Network

3. Running the model

4. Analyzing Results

Data Preparation...

- 1. Preparing software programs for DL model
 - Identifying level of granularity of the code or the model
 - Location can be identified in the program

ing the Data

2. Choosing NN

3. Running the model

Data Preparation...

- 1. Preparing software programs for DL model
 - Identifying level of granularity of the code or the model
 - Location can be identified in the program
- 2. Convert Programs to Code Gadget lines of code semantically related to each other Can be vectorized as i/p to NN model

1. Preparing the Data

2. Choosing NN

3. Running the mode

4. Analyzing Result

Neural Network Model

Bidirectional LSTM Model, because...

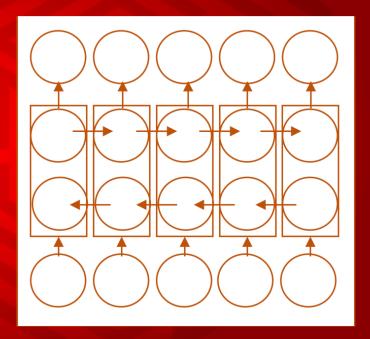
- Supervised Model
- used where the learning problem is sequential
- you feed the learning algorithm with the original data
 - once from beginning to the end AND
 - once from end to beginning
- Training: Randomly choose 80% of programs
- Testing: Rest of the 20% programs



bilstm rnn model

bilstm has two networks:

- 1. Past information in forward direction
- 2. Future in the reverse direction



ing the Data

2. Choosing NN

3. Running the

Running bilstm rnn model

- 1. Input -> Code gadgets
- 2. Model bilstm
- 3. Output -> 1(vulnerable) / 0 (not vulnerable)

1. Preparing the Data

2. Choosing NN

3. Running the model

4. Analyzing Results

Analyzing Results

- 1. Confusion Matrix TP, FP, TN, FN
- 2. Accuracy, Precision, Recall
- 3. RoC, AUC

$$Precision = \frac{TP}{TP+FP} = \frac{100}{100+700} = 0.125$$

		Predicted / Classified		
		- (Negative)	+ (Positive)	
True	- (Negative)	True Negative (TN) 9,000	False Positive (FP) 700	Overall True Negative: 9,700
	+ (Positive)	False Negative (FN) 200	True Positive (TP) 100	Overall True Positive: 300
		Overall Predicted Negative: 9,100	Overall Predicted Positive: 900	

$$Accuracy = \frac{True}{True + False} = \frac{TP + TN}{TP + TN + FP + FN} = \frac{100 + 9,000}{100 + 9,000 + 700 + 200} = \frac{9,100}{10,000} = 0.91$$

$$Recall(TruePositiveRate) = \frac{TP}{TP+FN} = \frac{100}{100+200} \approx 0.333$$

$$F1 = 2 * \frac{Recall*Precision}{Recall+Precision} = 2 * \frac{0.333*0.125}{0.333+0.125} \approx 0.182$$



Preparing the data (input)

- 2 datasets are available (extracted from NVD)
 - Buffer Error Vulnerability (CWE-119)
 - 520 Open source software programs
 - 8,122 test cases
 - Resource Management Vulnerability (CWE-399)
 - 320 Open Source Software Programs
 - 1,729 test cases

Prepare the Environment (macOS)

- 1. pip install pandas gensim keras tensorflow sklearn
- 2. Install git
- 3. Run the following command in terminal:

git clone https://github.com/nidhirastogi/Deep-Learning-Based-System-for-Automatic-Detection-of-Software-Vulnerabilities.git

4. Extract the 2 Datasets: cwe119 and cwe399

Generating code gadgets

```
1 CVE-2010-1444/vlc media player 1.1.0 CVE-2010-1444 zipstream.c cfunc 449
ZIP FILENAME LEN, NULL, 0, NULL, 0)
char *psz fileName = calloc( ZIP FILENAME LEN, 1 );
if( unzGetCurrentFileInfo( file, p fileInfo, psz fileName,
vlc array append( p filenames, strdup( psz fileName ) );
free( psz fileName );
2 CVE-2010-1444/vlc_media_player_1.1.0_CVE-2010-1444_zipstream.c cppfunc 449
char *psz fileName = calloc( ZIP FILENAME LEN, 1 );
ZIP FILENAME LEN, NULL, 0, NULL, 0)
if( unzGetCurrentFileInfo( file, p fileInfo, psz fileName,
vlc array append( p filenames, strdup( psz fileName ) );
free( psz fileName );
3 CVE-2011-2896/cups 1.4.2 CVE-2011-2896 image-gif.c inputfunc 100
fread(buf, 13, 1, fp);
img->xsize = (buf[7] << 8) | buf[6];
img \rightarrow vsize = (buf[9] << 8) | buf[8];
ncolors = 2 << (buf[10] \& 0x07);
if (buf[10] & GIF COLORMAP)
if (gif read cmap(fp, ncolors, cmap, &gray))
switch (getc(fp))
fclose(fp):
buf[0] = getc(fp);
if (buf[0] == 0xf9)
gif get block(fp, buf);
fread(buf, 9, 1, fp);
if (buf[8] & GIF COLORMAP)
ncolors = 2 << (buf[8] & 0x07);
if (gif read cmap(fp, ncolors, cmap, &gray))
img->xsize = (buf[5] << 8) | buf[4];
img->vsize = (buf[7] << 8) | buf[6];
if (img->xsize == 0 || img->ysize == 0)
img->xsize, img->ysize);
fprintf(stderr, "DEBUG: Bad GIF image dimensions: %dx%d\n",
fclose(fp);
i = gif read image(fp, img, cmap, buf[8] & GIF INTERLACE);
int interlace):
i = gif read image(fp, img, cmap, buf[8] & GIF INTERLACE);
static int
               gif read cmap(FILE *fp, int ncolors, gif cmap t cmap,
fclose(fp);
```

```
some gadgets - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
4 CVE-2013-1706/Firefox 22.0b6 CVE 2013 1706 toolkit components maintenanceservice workmonitor.cpp cppfunc 111
WCHAR installDir[MAX PATH + 1] = {L'\0'};
if (!GetInstallationDir(argc, argv, installDir)) {
GetInstallationDir(int argcTmp, LPWSTR *argvTmp, WCHAR aResultDir[MAX PATH + 1])
wcsncpv(aResultDir, argvTmp[2], MAX PATH);
WCHAR* backSlash = wcsrchr(aResultDir, L'\\'):
5 CVE-2013-1732/Firefox 20.0.1 CVE 2013 1732 layout generic nsBlockFrame.cpp cfunc 196
DumpStyleGeneaology(nsIFrame* aFrame, const char* gap)
nsFrame::ListTag(stdout, aFrame);
nsStyleContext* sc = aFrame->GetStyleContext();
printf("%p ", sc);
psc = sc->GetParent();
sc = psc;
printf("%p ", sc);
```

Training the model

python vuldeepecker_train.py /dataset/cwe119.txt

```
Using TensorFlow backend.
Found 2697 forward slices and 37056 backward slices
Training model...
Processing gadgets... 39753
WARNING:tensorflow:From C:\Users\ETsukerman\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python37\lib\site-packages\tensorflow\python\framework\op def library.py:263: colocate with (from tensorflow.python.framework.ops) is
recated and will be removed in a future version.
Instructions for updating:
Colocations handled automatically by placer.
WARNING:tensorflow:From C:\Users\ETsukerman\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python37\lib\site-packages\keras\backend\tensorflow backend.py:3445; calling dropout (from tensorflow.python.ops.nn ops) with keep prob
s deprecated and will be removed in a future version.
Instructions for updating:
Please use `rate` instead of `keep prob`. Rate should be set to `rate = 1 - keep prob`.
WARNING:tensorflow:From C:\Users\ETsukerman\AppData\Local\Programs\Pvthon\Pvthon37\lib\site-packages\tensorflow\pvthon\ops\math ops.pv:3066: to int32 (from tensorflow.pvthon.ops.math ops) is deprecated and will
be removed in a future version.
Instructions for updating:
Use tf.cast instead.
Fnoch 1/4
2019-05-09 12:09:31.071435: I tensorflow/core/platform/cpu feature guard.cc:141] Your CPU supports instructions that this Tensorflow binary was not compiled to use: AVX2
16704/16704 [==========================] - 54s 3ms/step - loss: 0.6001 - acc: 0.6640
Epoch 2/4
Epoch 3/4
Epoch 4/4
Accuracy is... 0.77083333333333334
False positive rate is... 0.3309386973180077
False negative rate is... 0.12739463601532566
True positive rate is... 0.8726053639846744
Precision is... 0.7250298448070036
E1 ccope ic 0 7020017297524451
```

Model Prediction

gadgets.txt cwe119 cgd model.h5

 python vuldeepecker_predict.py cwe119 cwe119_cgd_gadget_vectors.pkl

```
Using TensorFlow backend.
Found 0 forward slices and 2 backward slices

Training model...
Processing gadgets... 2

MARNING:tensorflow:From C:\Users\ETsukerman\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python37\lib\site-packages\tensorflow\python\framework\op_def_library.py:263: colocate_with (from tensorflow.python.framework.ops) is deprecated and will be removed in a future version.

Instructions for updating:
Colocations handled automatically by placer.

MARNING:tensorflow:From C:\Users\ETsukerman\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python37\lib\site-packages\keras\backend\tensorflow_backend.py:3445: calling dropout (from tensorflow.python.ops.nn_ops) with keep_prob is deprecated and will be removed in a future version.

Instructions for updating:
Please use `rate` instead of `keep_prob`. Rate should be set to `rate = 1 - keep_prob`.
2019-05-09 12:21:57.663411: I tensorflow/core/platform/cpu_feature_guard.cc:141] Your CPU supports instructions that this TensorFlow binary was not compiled to use: AVX2

[[1. 0.]
[1. 0.]
```



