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PREDICTING EXPLOITABILITY - FORECASTS FOR VULNERABILITY MANAGEMENT



#RSAC

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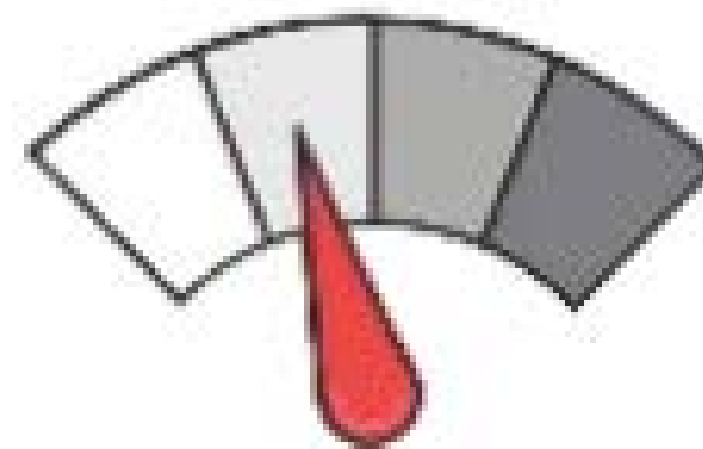
**“Prediction is very difficult, especially
about the future.”**

-Niels Bohr

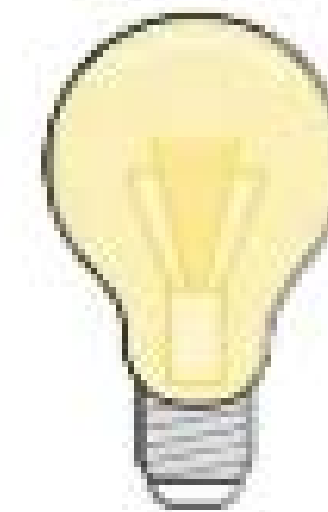
3 Types of Data-Driven



Retrospective
analysis and
reporting



Here-and-now
real-time processing
and dashboards



Predictions
to enable smart
applications



**Too many vulnerabilities.
How do we derive **risk** from
vulnerability in a data-driven
manner?**



- 1. RETROSPECTIVE**
- 2. REAL-TIME**
- 3. PREDICTIVE**



1. RETROSPECTIVE
2. REAL-TIME
3. PREDICTIVE

Retrospective Model: CVSS



Analyst Input

Temporal Score Estimation

Vulnerability Management Programs Augmenting Data

Current CVSS Score Distribution For All Vulnerabilities

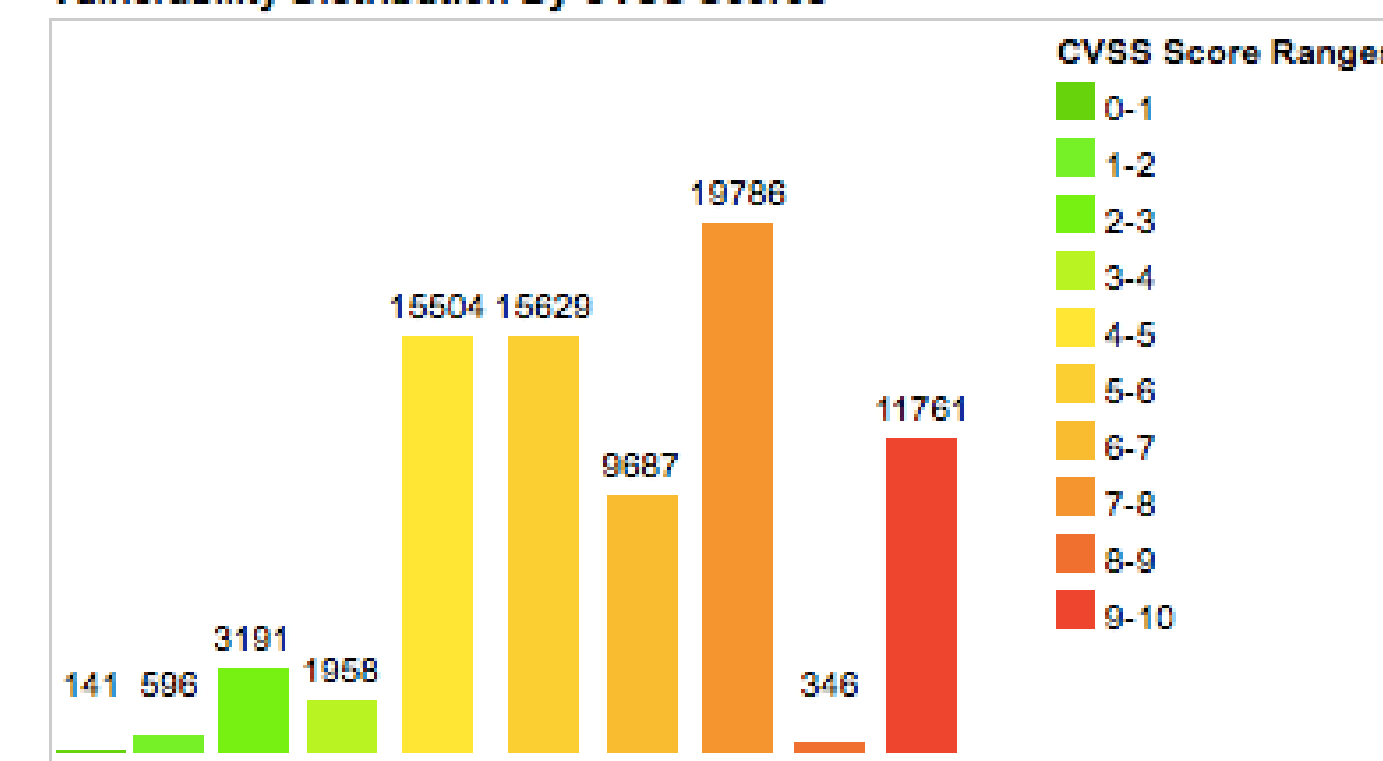
Vulnerability Researchers

Distribution of all vulnerabilities by CVSS Scores

CVSS Score	Number Of Vulnerabilities	Percentage
0-1	141	0.20
1-2	596	0.80
2-3	3191	4.10
3-4	1958	2.50
4-5	15504	19.70
5-6	15629	19.90
6-7	9687	12.30
7-8	19786	25.20
8-9	346	0.40
9-10	11761	15.00
Total	78599	

Weighted Average CVSS Score: **6.8**

Vulnerability Distribution By CVSS Scores





- 1. RETROSPECTIVE**
- 2. REAL-TIME**
- 3. PREDICTIVE**



Vulnerability Scans (Qualys, Rapid7, Nessus, etc):

- 7,000,000 Assets (desktops, servers, urls, ips, macaddresses)
- 1,400,000,000 Vulnerabilities (unique asset/CVE pairs)

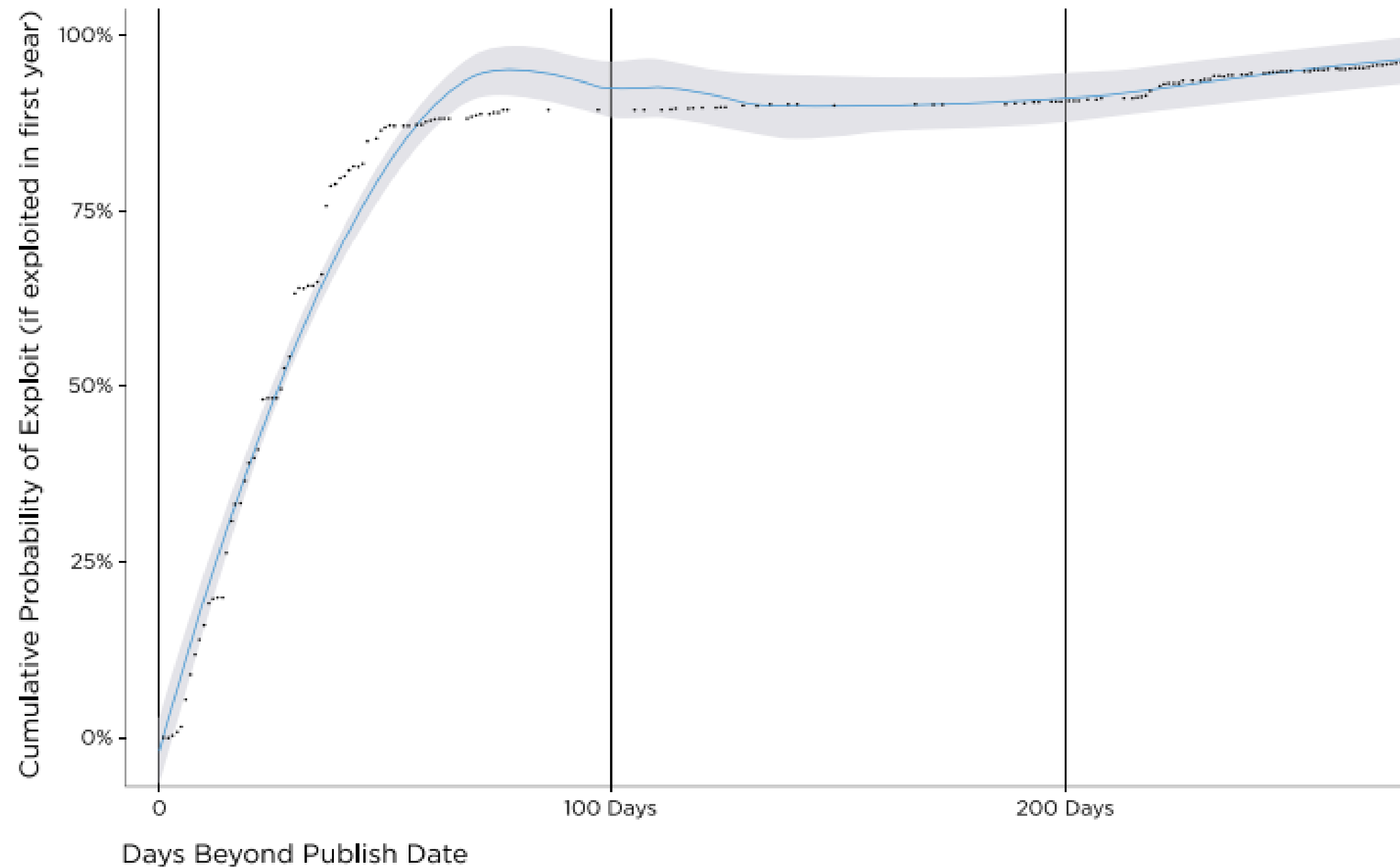
Exploit Events - Successful Exploitations

- ReversingLabs' backend metadata
 - Hashes for each CVE
 - Number of found pieces of malware corresponding to each hash
- Alienvault Backdoor
- “attempted exploits” correlated with open vulnerabilities

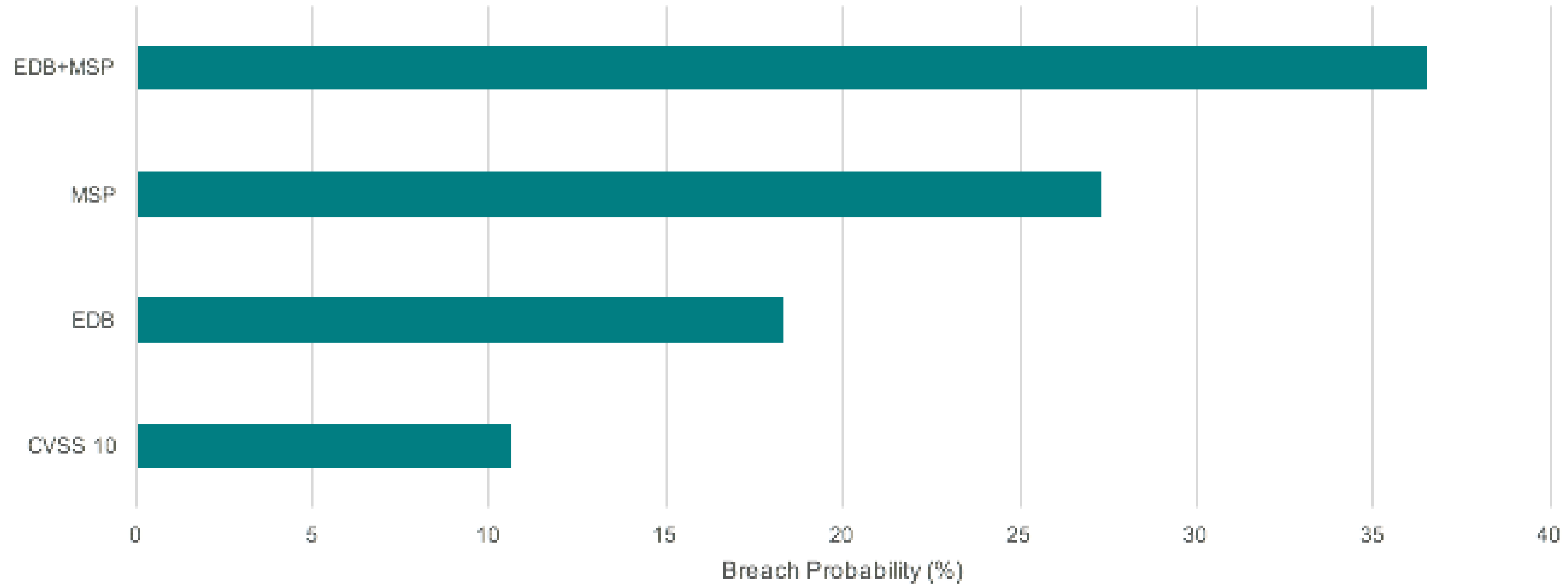
Attackers Are Fast



Cumulative Probability of Exploitation



Positive Predictive Value of Remediating:





**Q: “Of my current vulnerabilities,
which ones should I remediate?”**

A: Old ones with stable, weaponized exploits

**Q: “A new vulnerability was just released.
Do we scramble?”**

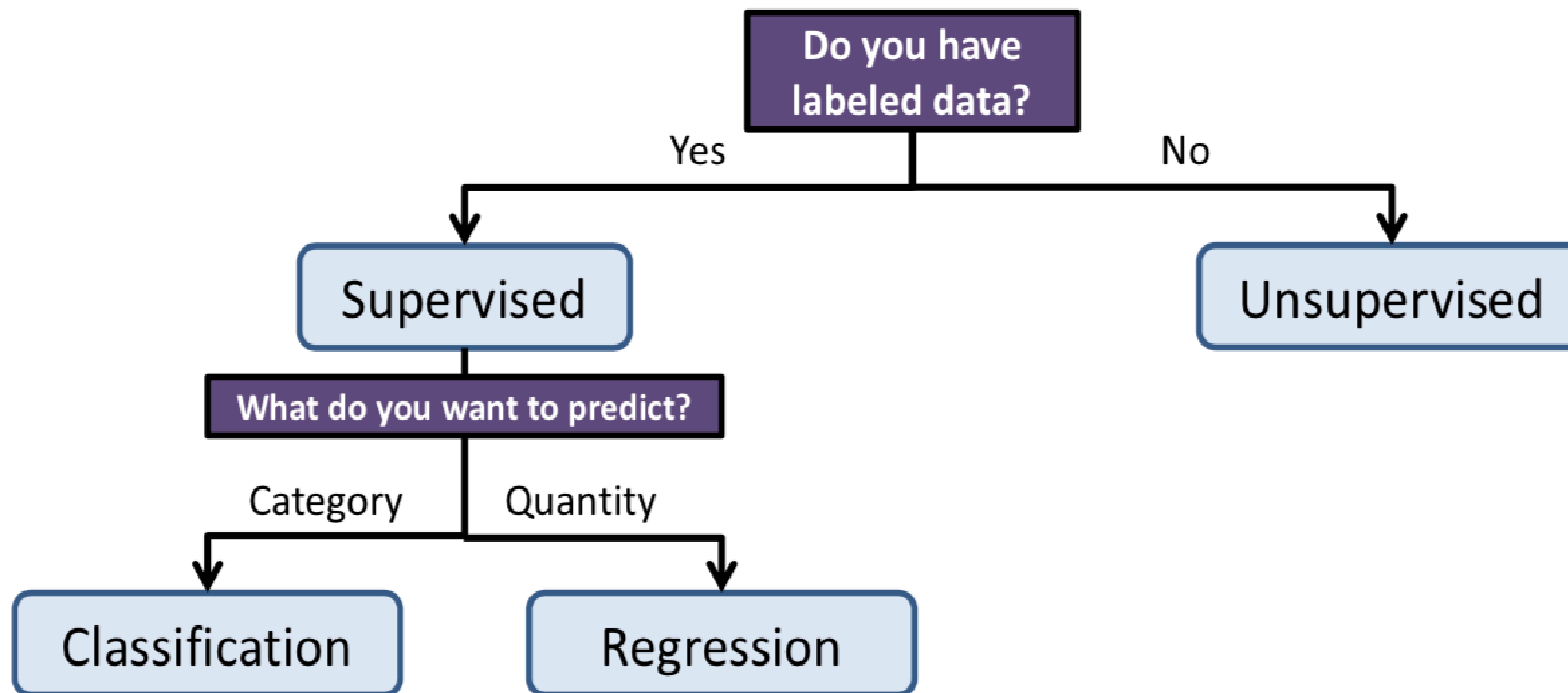
A:





1. RETROSPECTIVE
2. REAL-TIME
3. PREDICTIVE

Learning Machine Learning



Classification!



VS

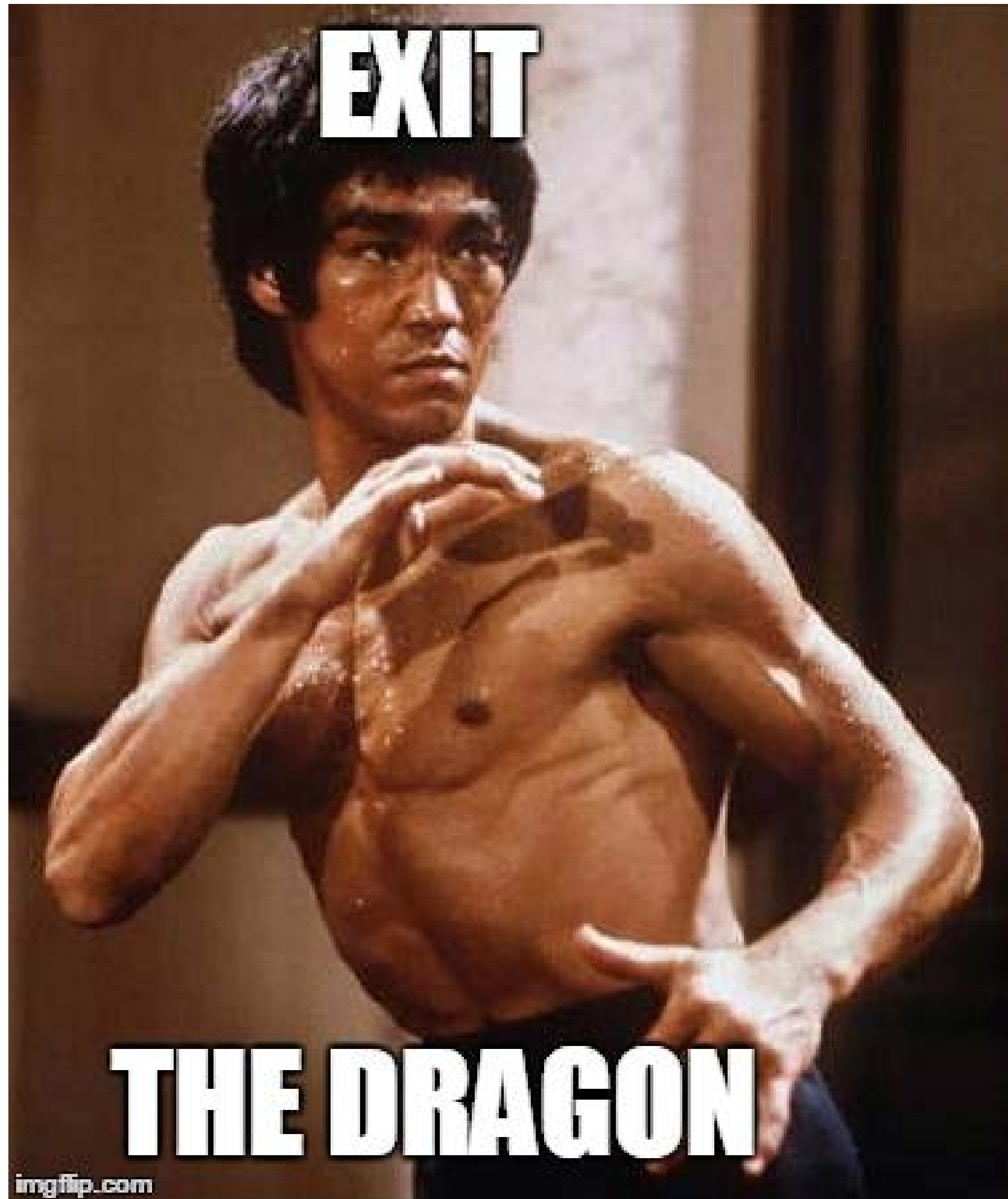




- **Classification:** output is qualitative
- prediction:

“Will this vulnerability have an exploit written for it?”
(== cause more risk *later*)

Enter: AWS ML



The Data



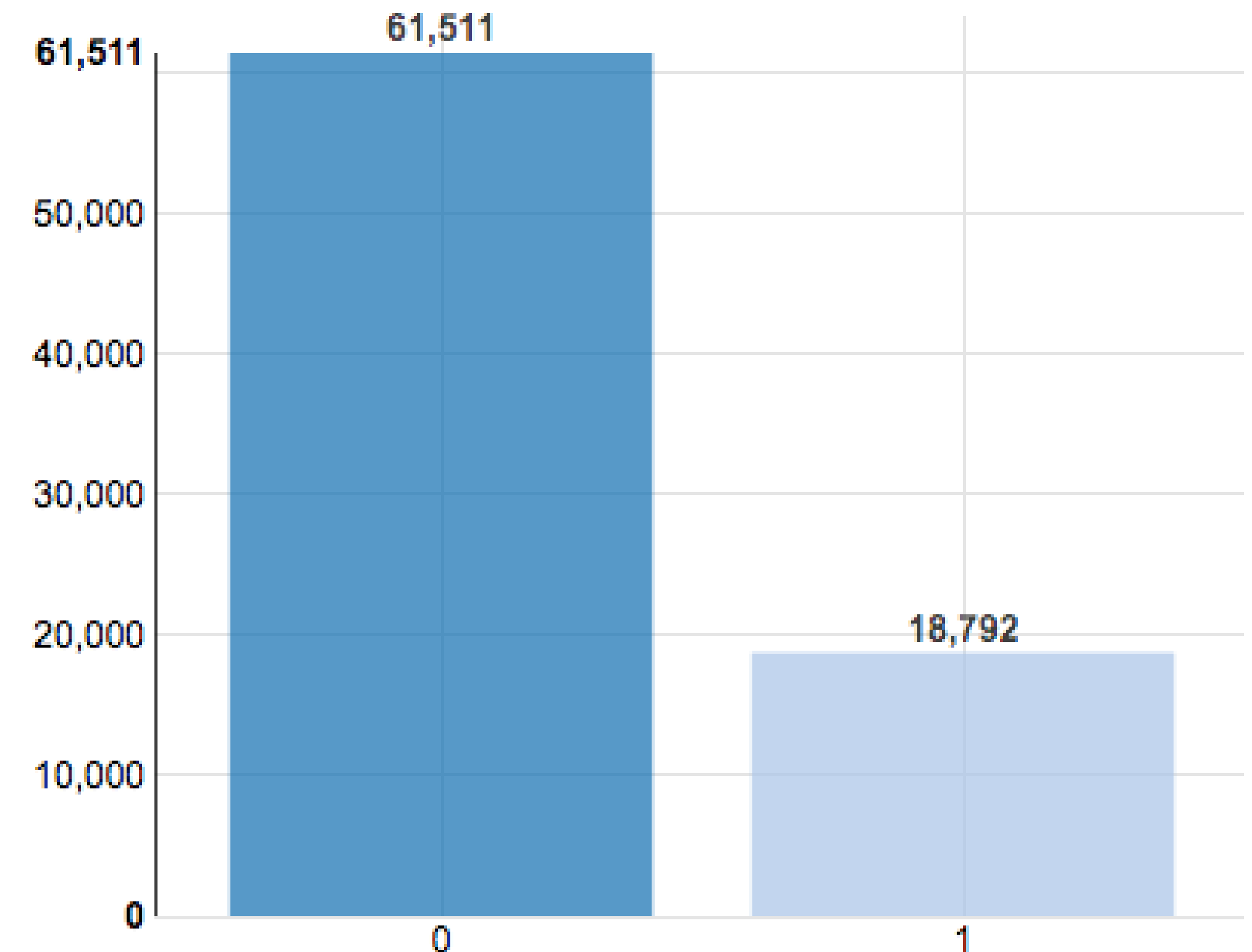
All CVE. Described By:

1. National Vulnerability Database
2. Common Platform Enumeration
3. Occurrences in Kenna Scan Data

Labelled as Exploit Available/Not:

1. Exploit DB
2. Metasploit
3. D2 Elliot/Canvas
4. Blackhat Exploit Kits

N = 81303



All Models:



70% Training, 30% Evaluation Split

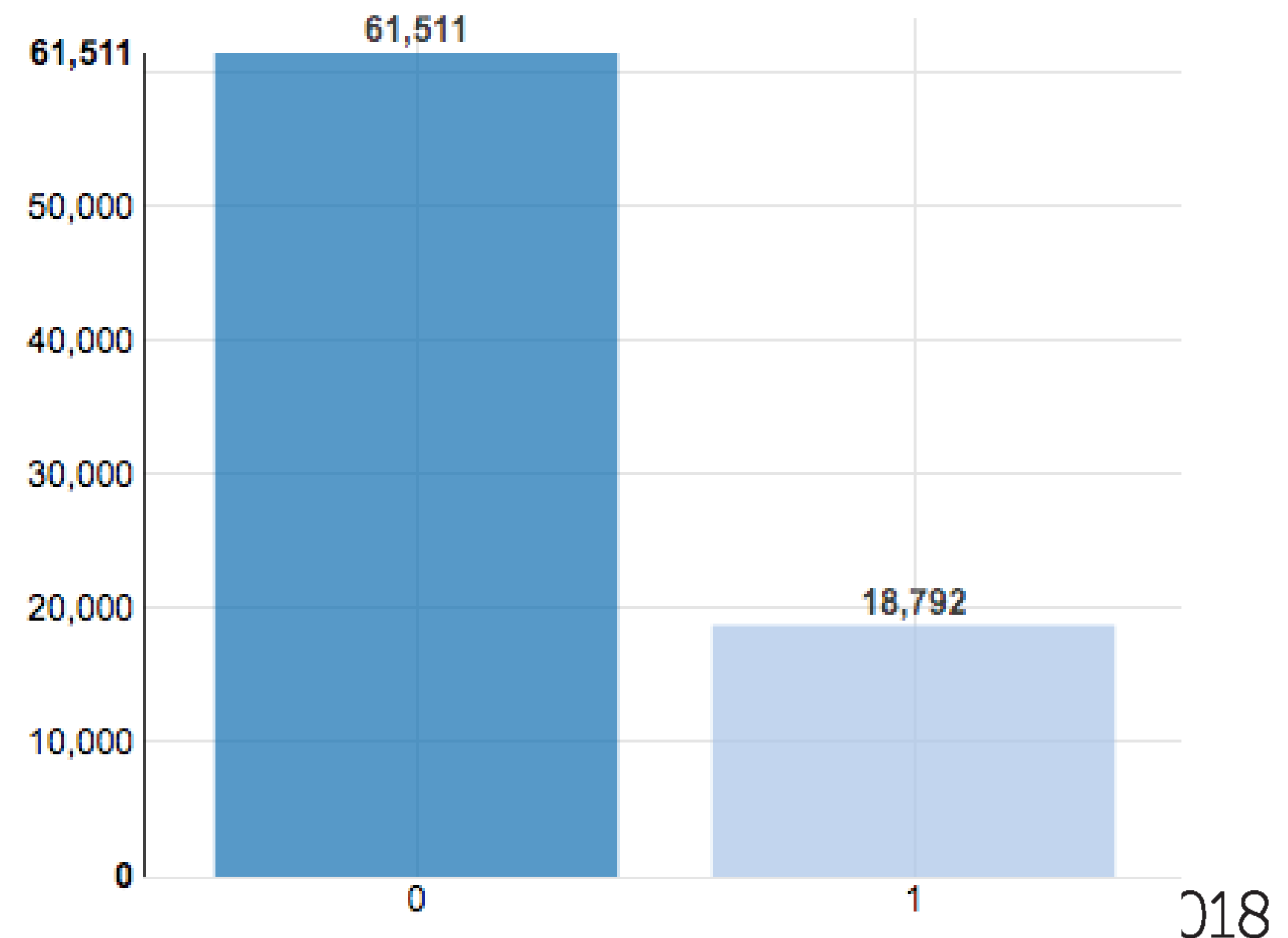
L2 regularizer

1 gb

100 passes over the data

**Receiver operating
characteristics for comparisons**

N = 81303



Predictive - The Expectations



Distribution is not uniform. 77% of dataset is not exploited

1. Accuracy of 77% would be bad

Precision matters more than Recall

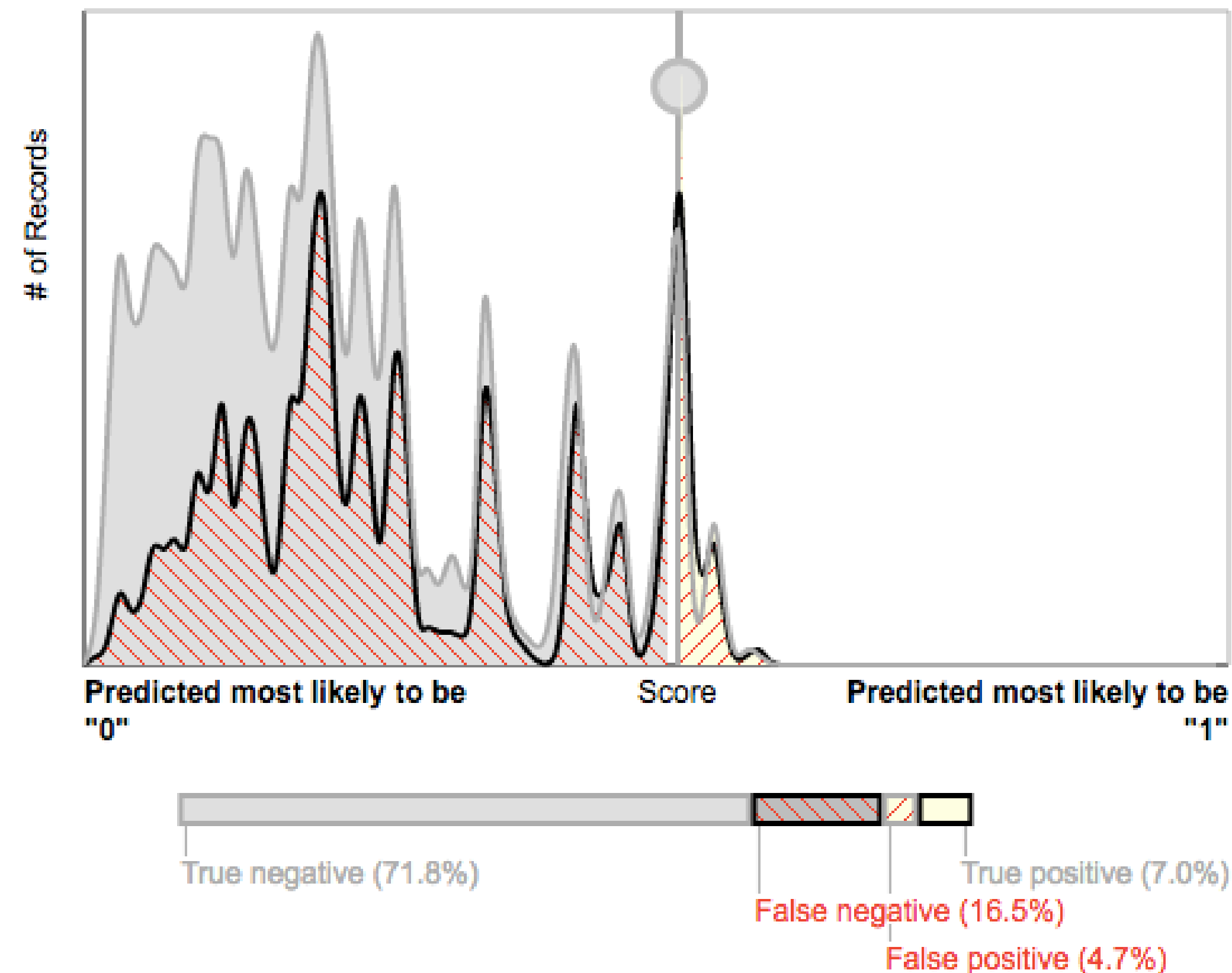
1. No one would use this model absent actual exploit available data.
2. False Negatives matter less than false positives - wasted effort

**We are not modeling when something will be exploited, just IF
Could be tomorrow or in 6 months. Re-run the model every day**

Model 1: Baseline



- CVSS Base
- CVSS Temporal
- Remote Code Execution
- Availability
- Integrity
- Confidentiality
- Authentication
- Access Complexity
- Access Vector
- Publication Date



- **79% are correct**
1,699 true positive
17,517 true negative

- **21% are errors**
1,153 false positive
4,020 false negative

- 12% of the records are predicted as "1"
- 88% of the records are predicted as "0"

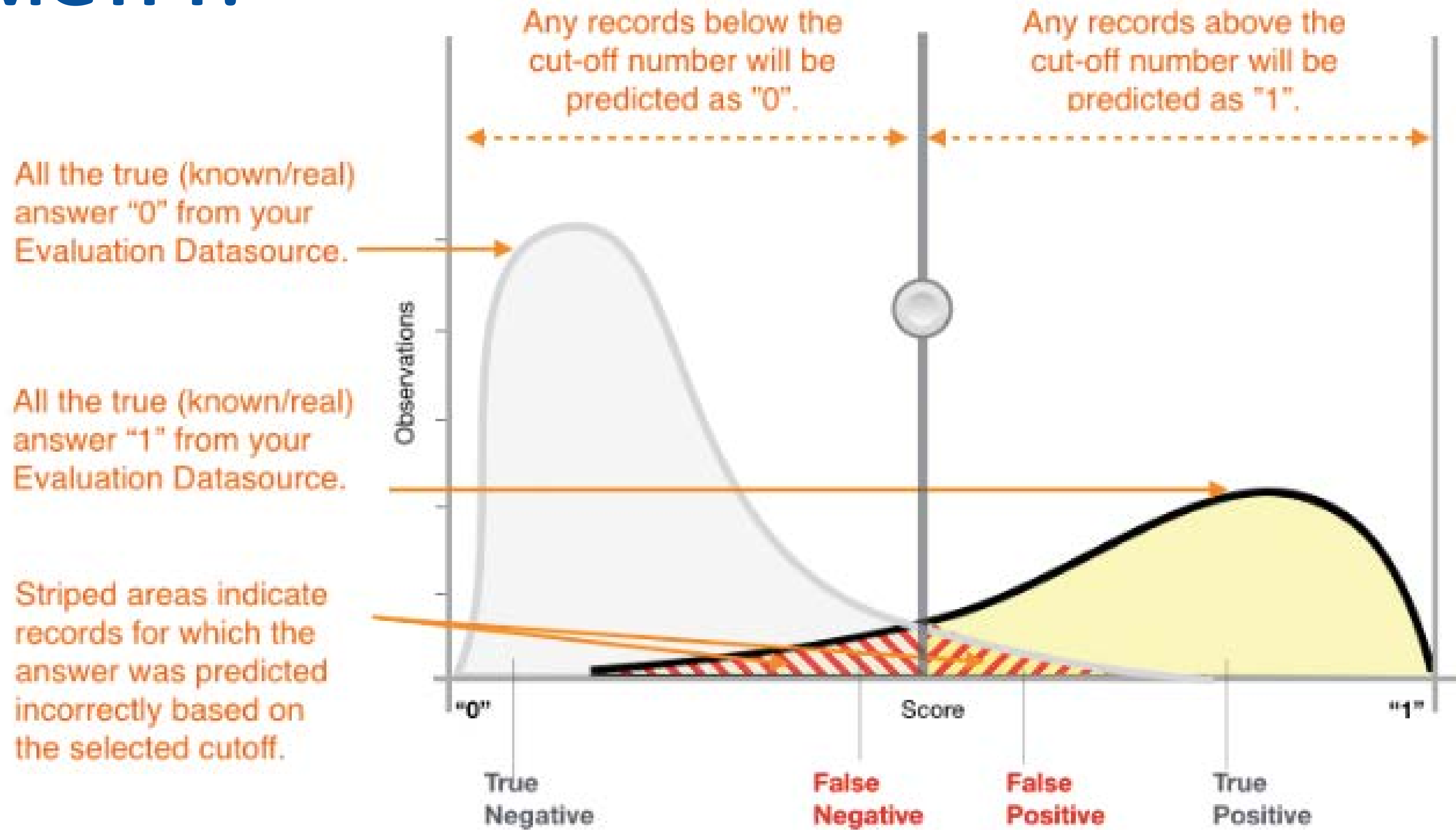
False positive rate **0.0618**

Precision **0.5957**

Recall **0.2971**

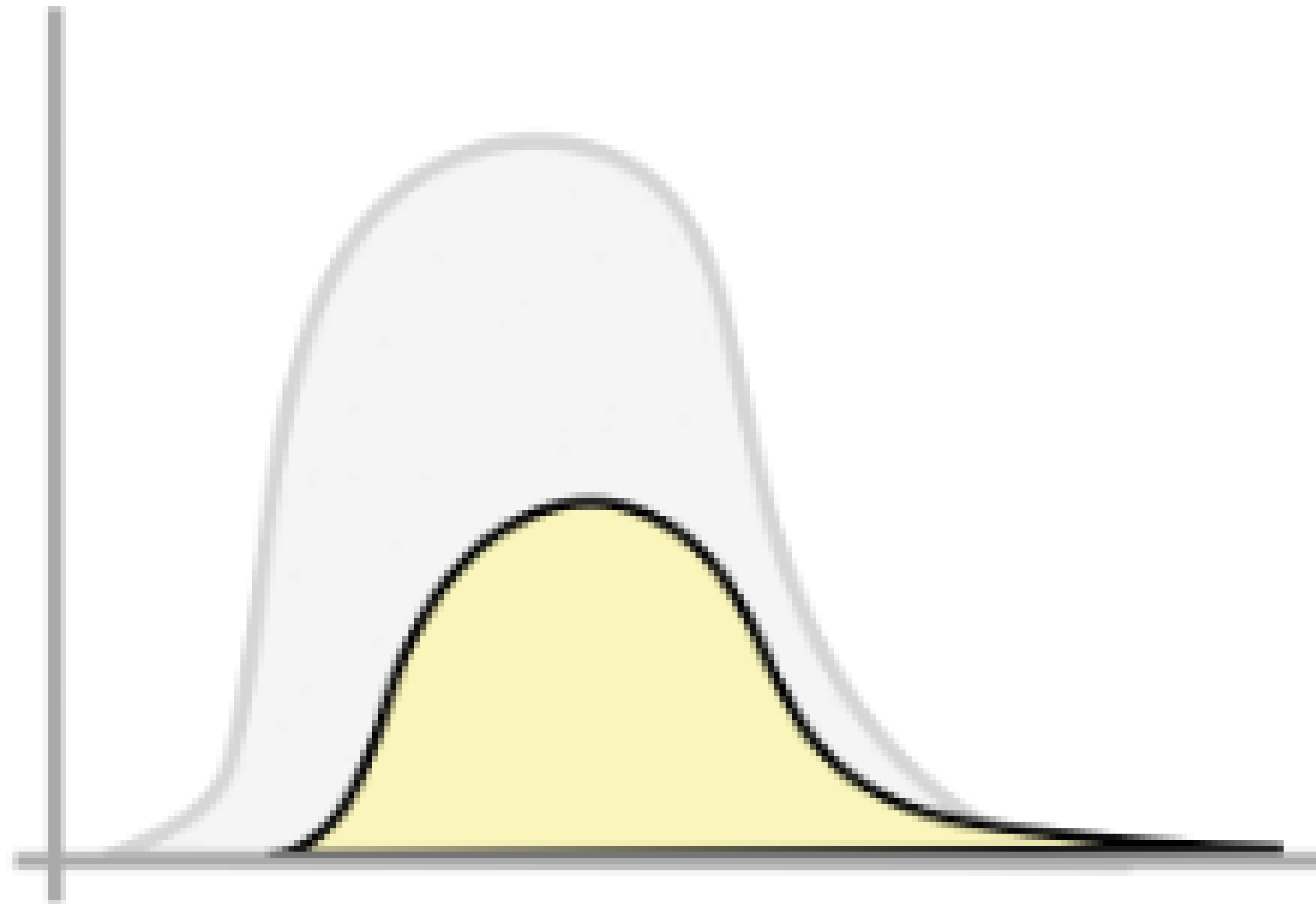
Accuracy **0.7879**

LMGTFY:

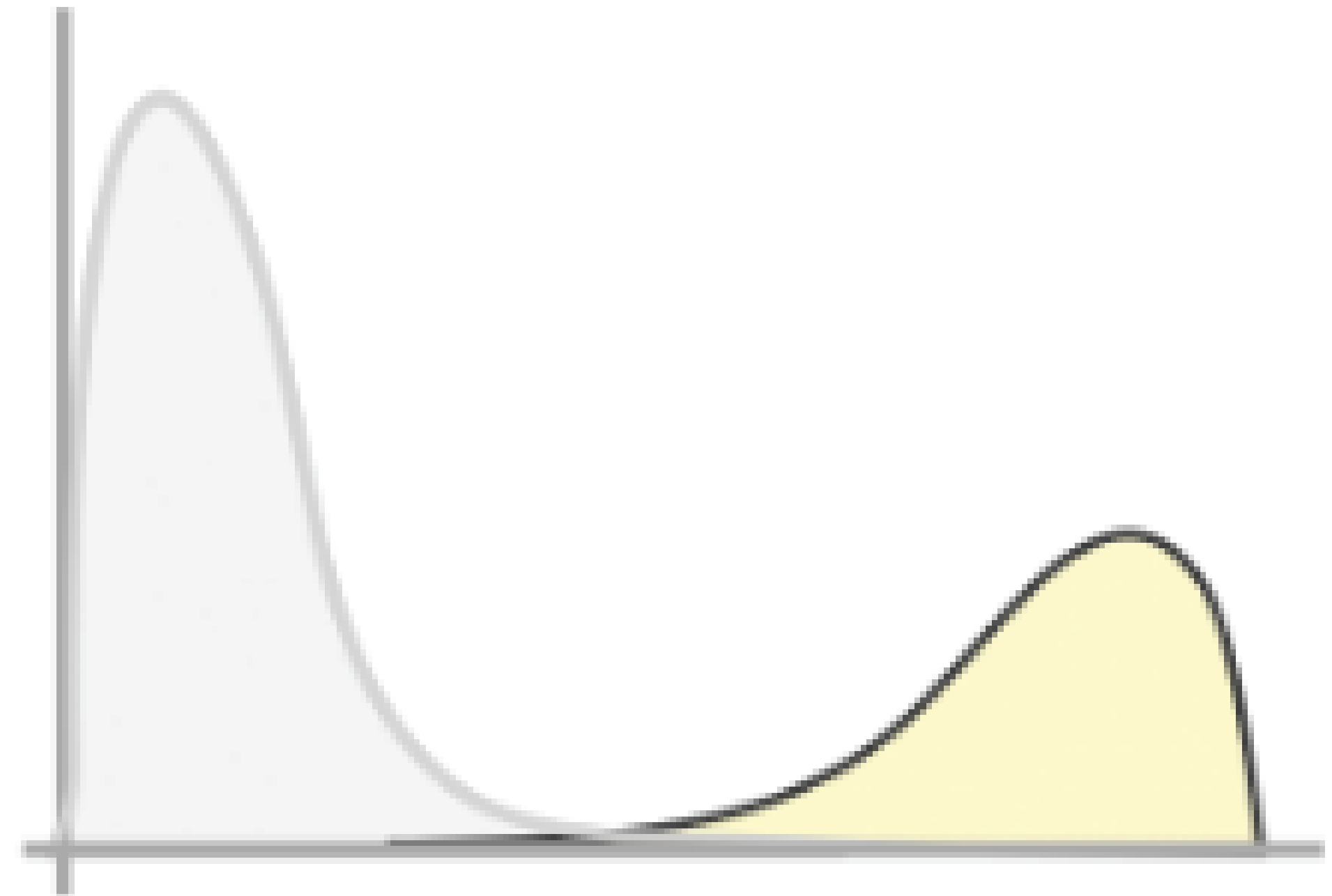


Moar Simple?

Sample Bad Chart

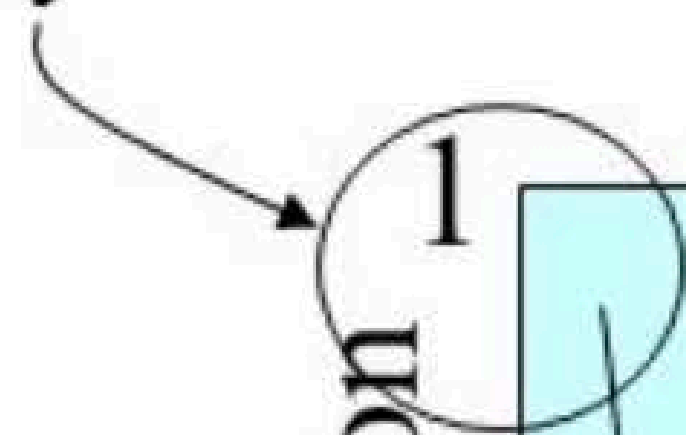


Sample Good Chart

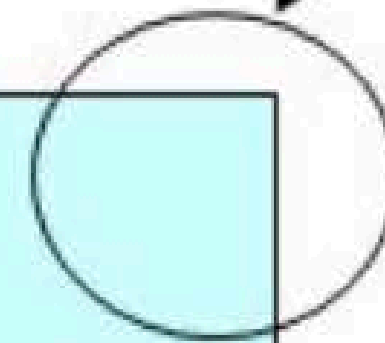


Measuring Performance

Returns relevant documents but misses many useful ones too



The ideal



Precision

0

Recall

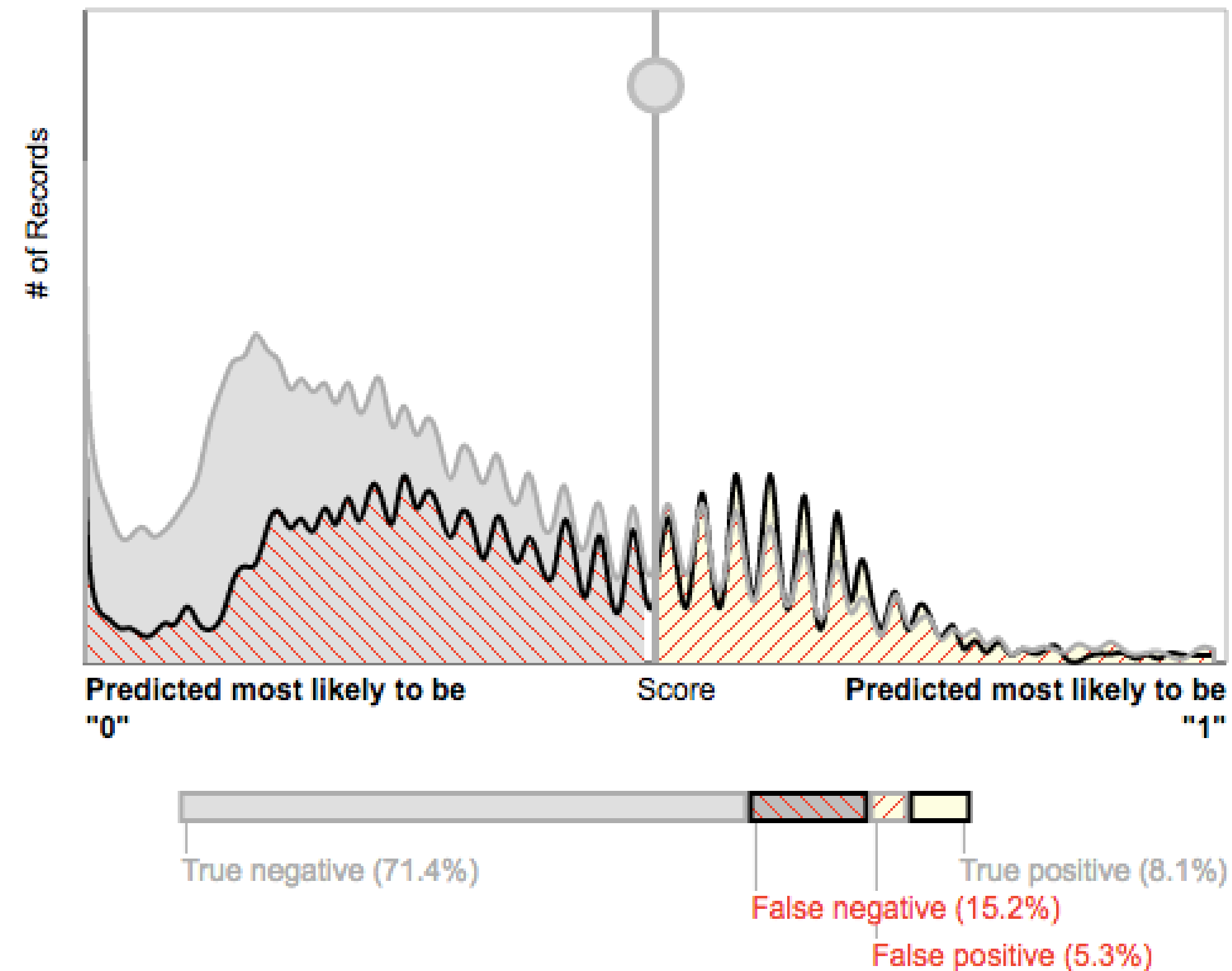
1

Returns most relevant documents but includes lots of junk

Model 2: Patches



- CVSS Base
- CVSS Temporal
- Remote Code Execution
- Availability
- Integrity
- Confidentiality
- Authentication
- Access Complexity
- Access Vector
- Publication Date
- Patch Exists**



- **79% are correct**
1,965 true positive
17,294 true negative

- **21% are errors**
1,280 false positive
3,687 false negative

- 13% of the records are predicted as "1"
- 87% of the records are predicted as "0"

False positive rate **0.0689**

Precision **0.6055**

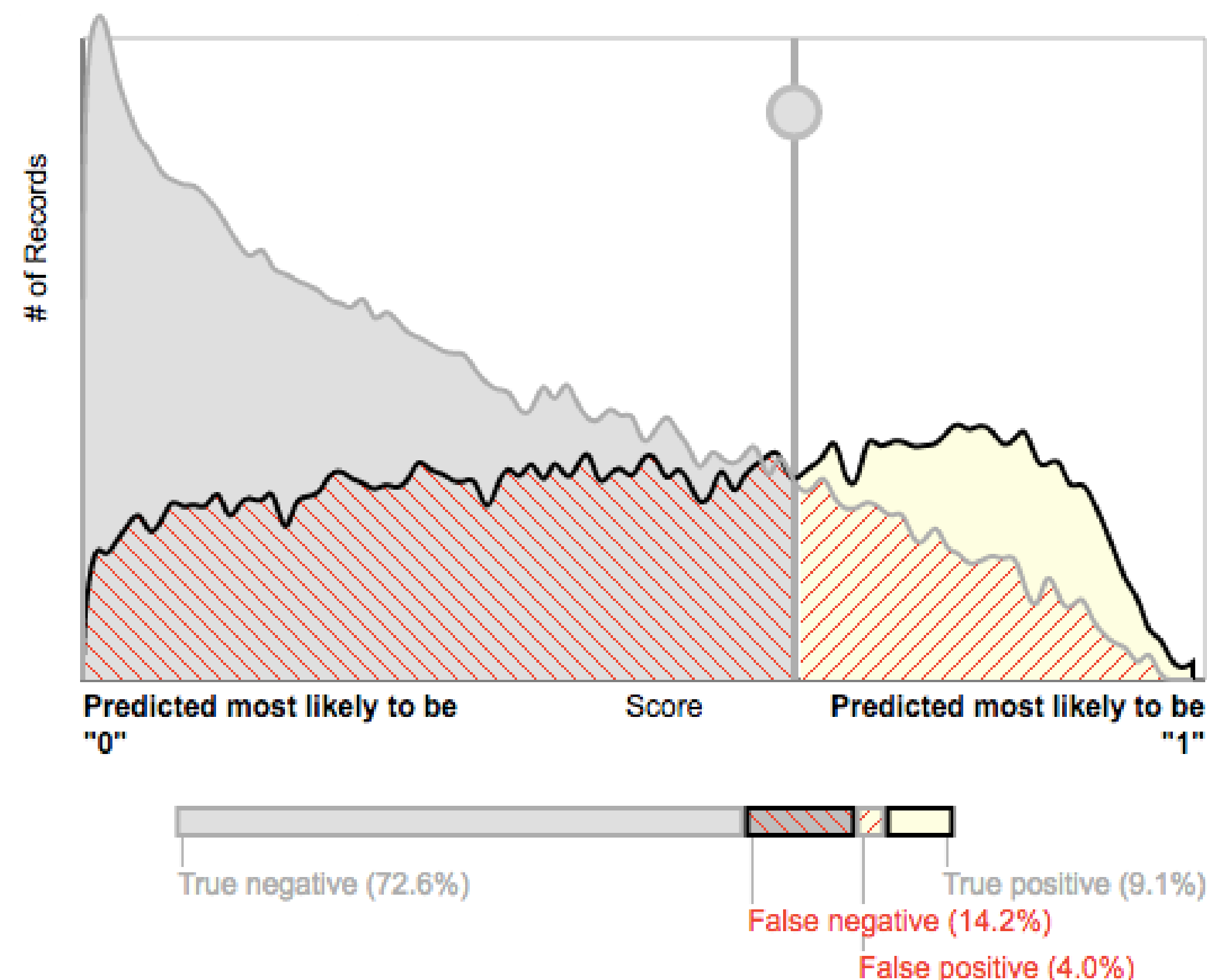
Recall **0.3477**

Accuracy **0.795**

Model 3: Affected Software



- CVSS Base
- CVSS Temporal
- Remote Code Execution
- Availability
- Integrity
- Confidentiality
- Authentication
- Access Complexity
- Access Vector
- Publication Date
- Patch Exists
- Vendors**
- Products**



- **82% are correct**
2,209 true positive
17,595 true negative

- **18% are errors**
979 false positive
3,443 false negative

- 13% of the records are predicted as "1"
- 87% of the records are predicted as "0"

False positive rate **0.0527**

Precision **0.6929**

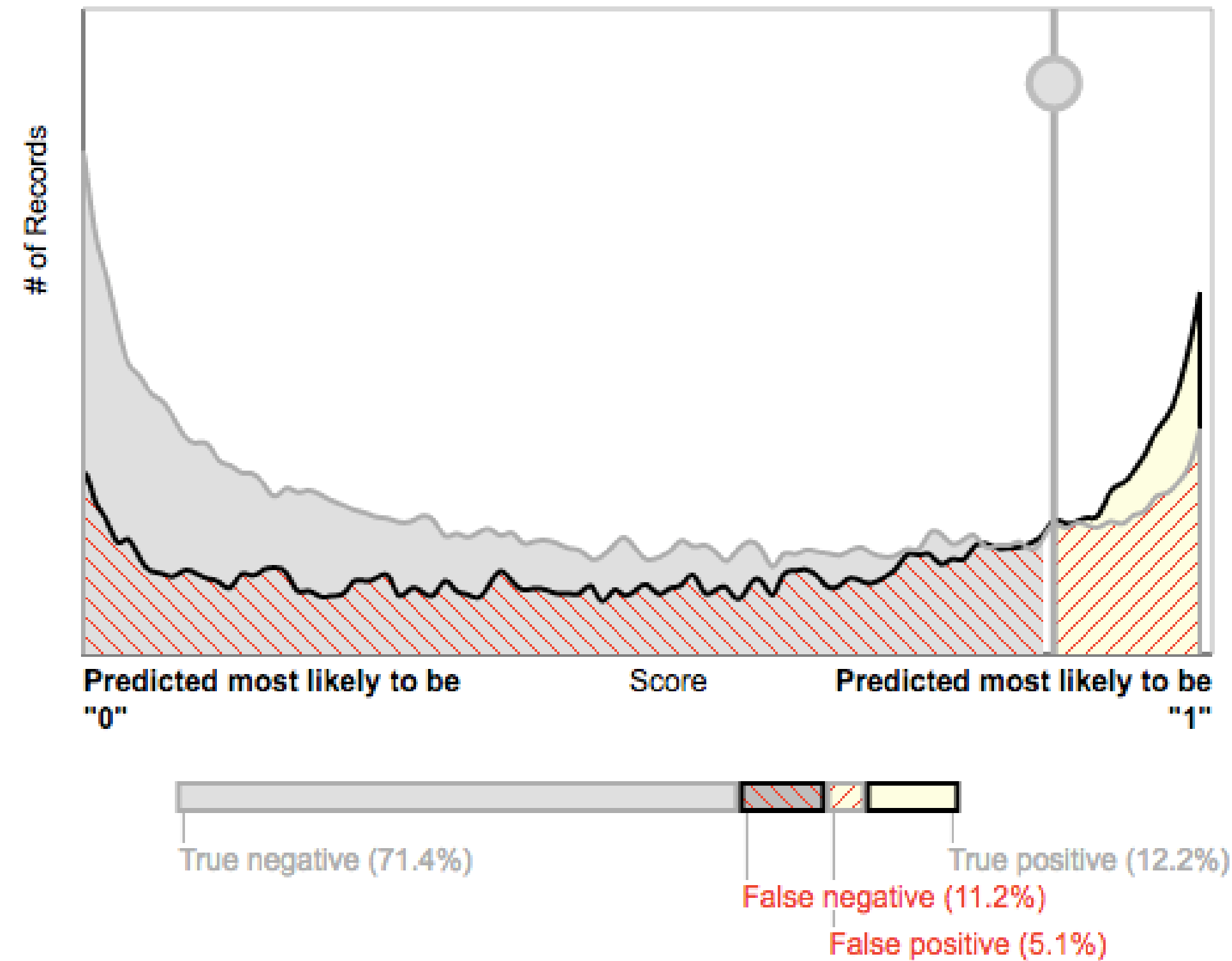
Recall **0.3908**

Accuracy **0.8175**

Model 4: Words!



- CVSS Base
- CVSS Temporal
- Remote Code Execution
- Availability
- Integrity
- Confidentiality
- Authentication
- Access Complexity
- Access Vector
- Publication Date
- Patch Exists
- Vendors
- Products
- Description, Ngrams 1-5



- **84% are correct**
2,983 true positive
17,418 true negative
- **16% are errors**
1,252 false positive
2,736 false negative

- 17% of the records are predicted as "1"
- 83% of the records are predicted as "0"

False positive rate **0.0671**

Precision **0.7044**

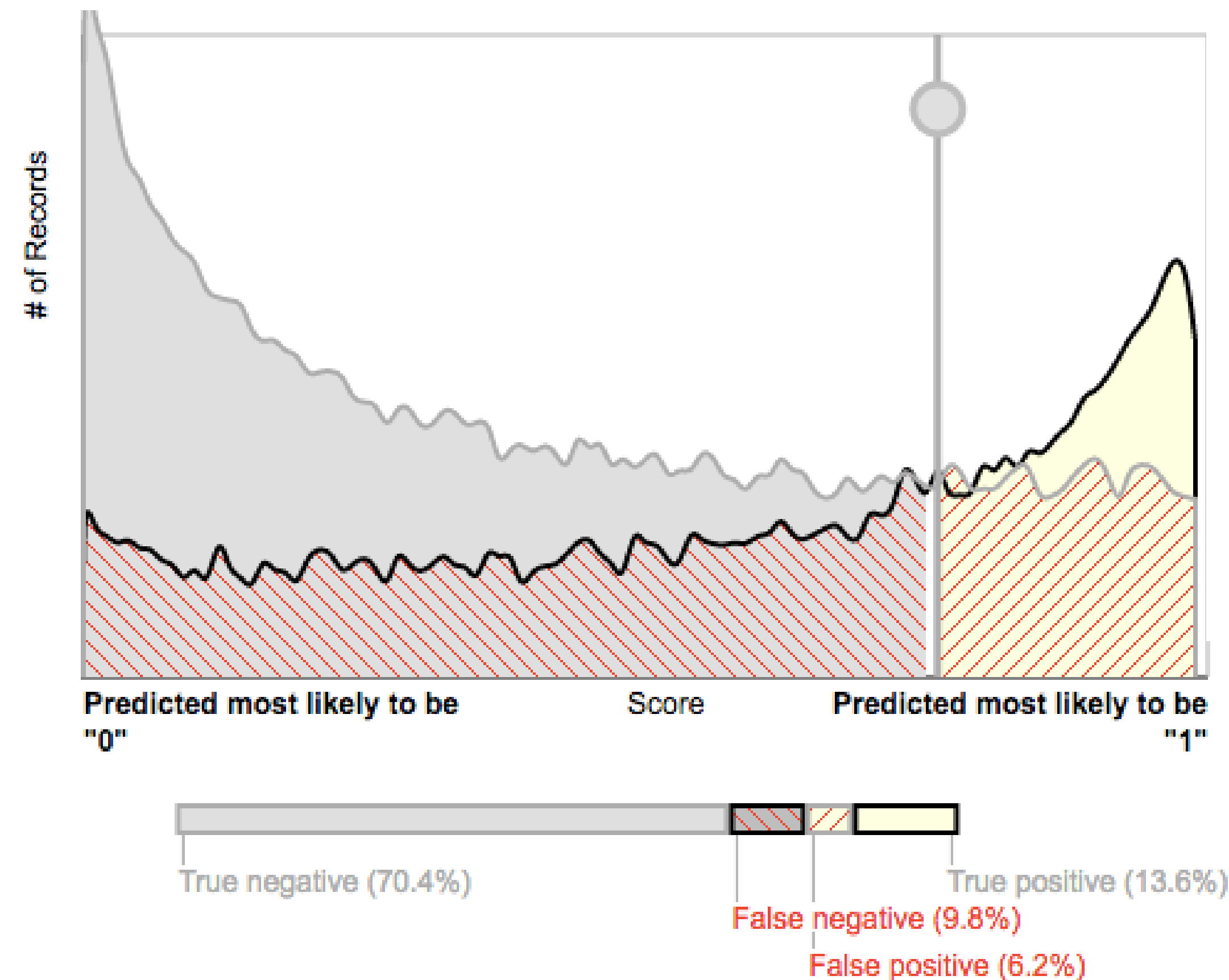
Recall **0.5216**

Accuracy **0.8365**

Model 5: Vulnerability Prevalence



- CVSS Base
- CVSS Temporal
- Remote Code Execution
- Availability
- Integrity
- Confidentiality
- Authentication
- Access Complexity
- Access Vector
- Publication Date
- Patch Exists
- Vendors
- Products
- Description, Ngrams 1-5
- Vulnerability Prevalence**
- Number of References**



- **84% are correct**
3,318 true positive
17,169 true negative
- **16% are errors**
1,501 false positive
2,401 false negative
- 20% of the records are predicted as "1"
- 80% of the records are predicted as "0"

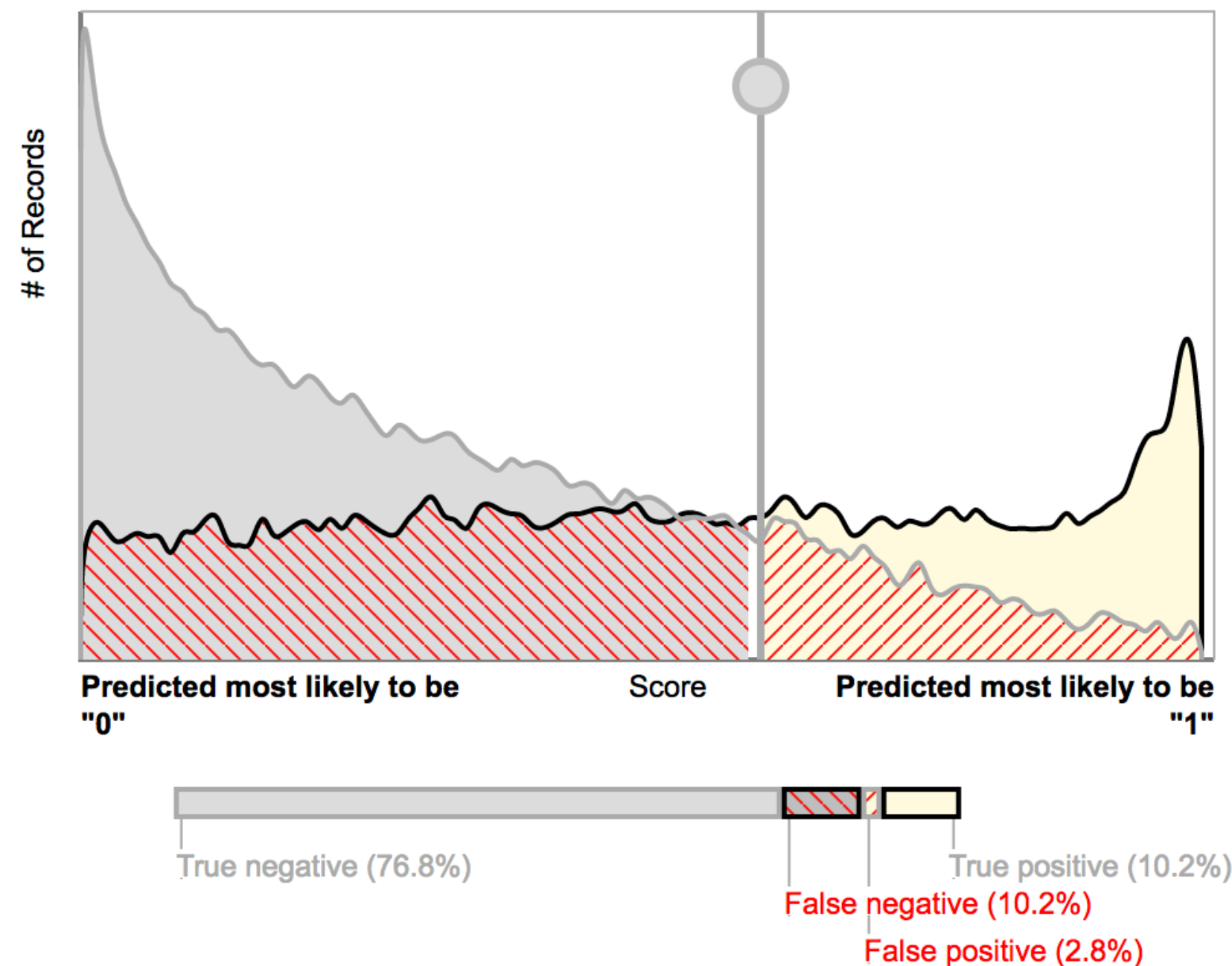
False positive rate **0.0804**

Precision **0.6885**

Recall **0.5802**

Accuracy **0.84**

Model 6: "Somewhat Likely"



Disable real time predictions to update the threshold.

Trade-off based on score threshold

[Reset score threshold \(0.6\)](#)

- **87% are correct**
2,868 true positive
21,646 true negative
- **13% are errors**
795 false positive
2,878 false negative

- 13% of the records are predicted as "1"
- 87% of the records are predicted as "0"

[Save score threshold at 0.60](#)

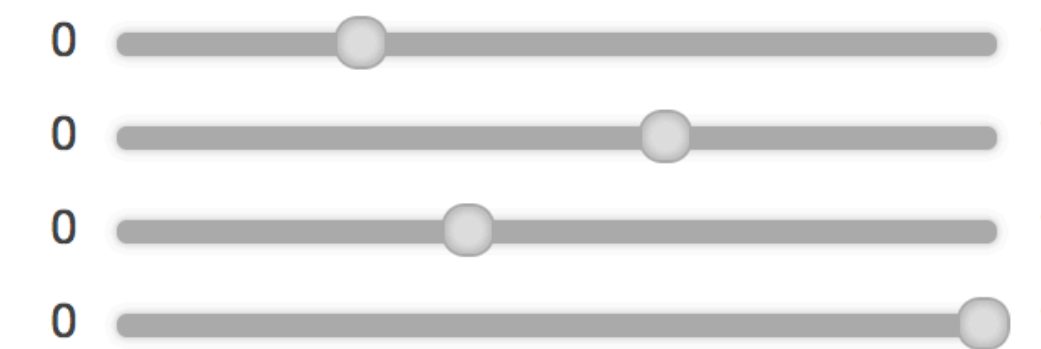
▼ Advanced metrics

False positive rate **0.0354**

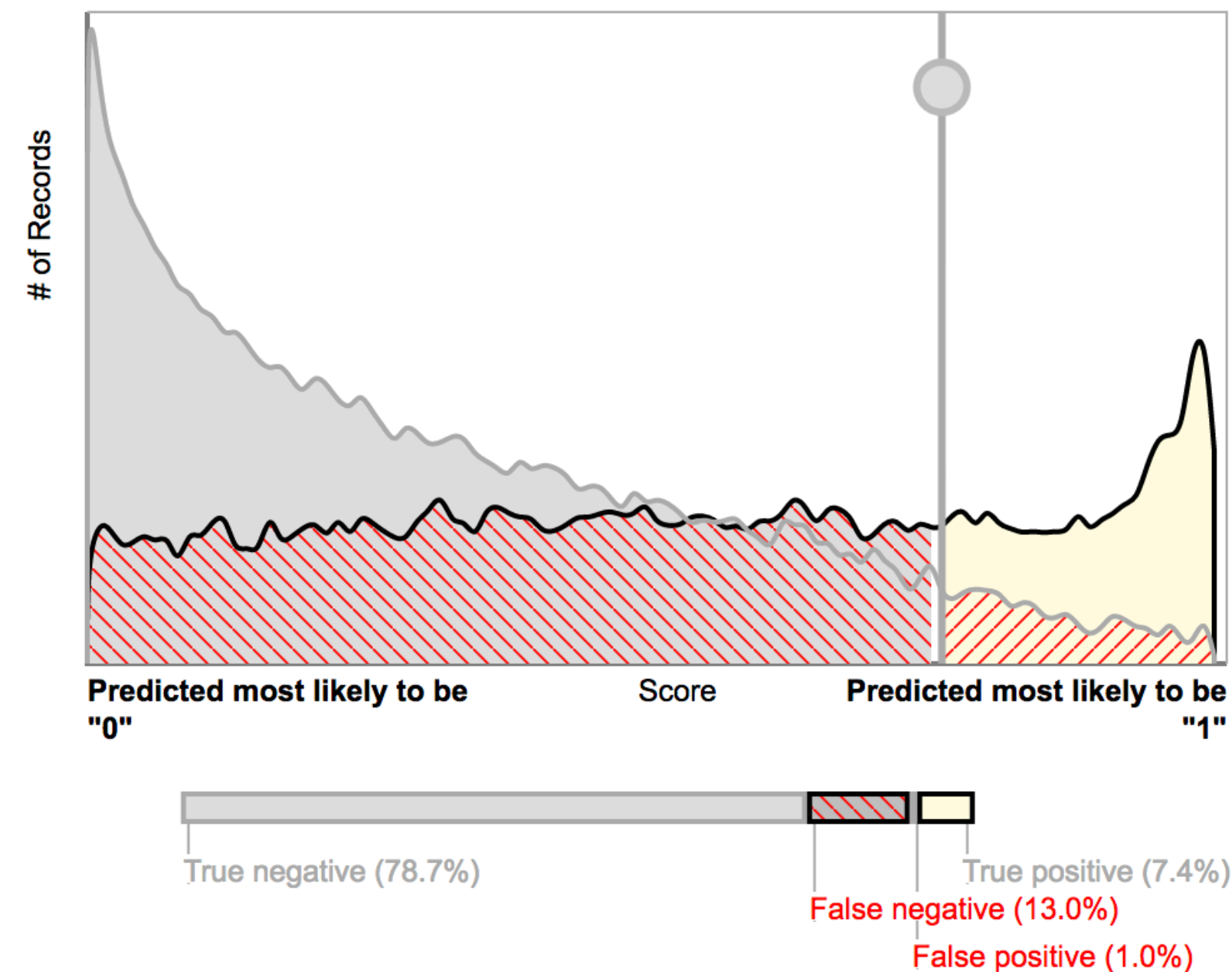
Precision **0.783**

Recall **0.4991**

Accuracy **0.8697**



Model 6: "Highly Likely"



Disable real time predictions to update the threshold.

Trade-off based on score threshold

[Reset score threshold \(0.6\)](#)

- **86% are correct**
2,093 true positive
22,172 true negative
- **14% are errors**
269 false positive
3,653 false negative

- 8% of the records are predicted as "1"
- 92% of the records are predicted as "0"

[Save score threshold at 0.75](#)

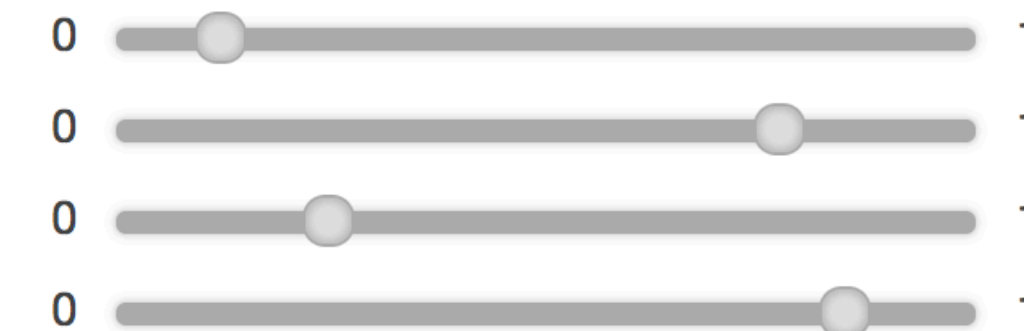
▼ Advanced metrics

False positive rate **0.012**

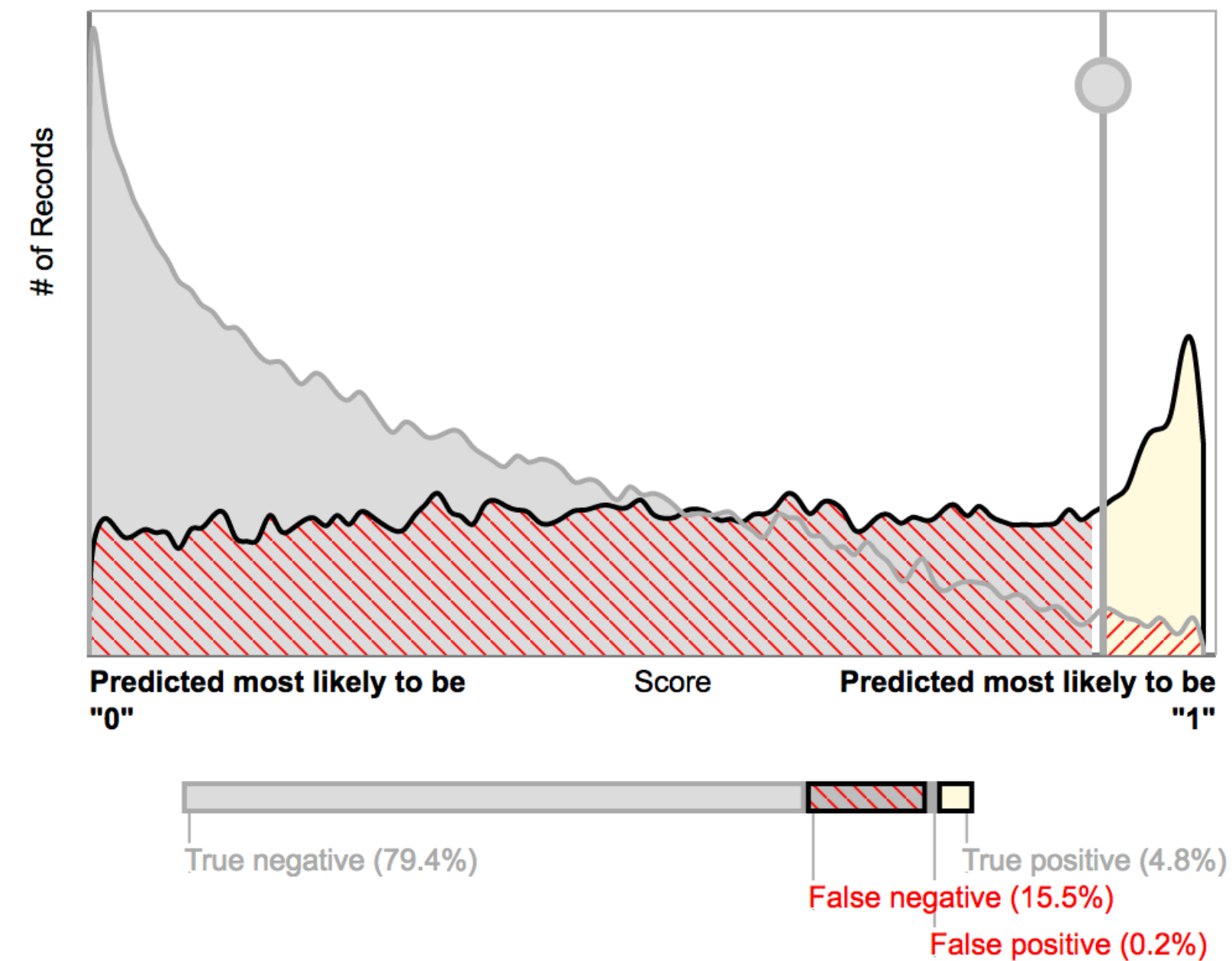
Precision **0.8861**

Recall **0.3643**

Accuracy **0.8609**



Model 6: "Most Likely"



Disable real time predictions to update the threshold.

Trade-off based on score threshold

[Reset score threshold \(0.6\)](#)

- **84% are correct**
1,363 true positive
22,372 true negative
- **16% are errors**
69 false positive
4,383 false negative

- 5% of the records are predicted as "1"
- 95% of the records are predicted as "0"

[Save score threshold at 0.90](#)

▼ Advanced metrics

False positive rate **0.0031**

0 1

Precision **0.9518**

0 1

Recall **0.2372**

0 1

Accuracy **0.8421**

0 1

Future Work



-Track Predictions
vs. Real Exploits

-Integrate 20+
BlackHat Exploit
Kits - FP
reduction?

-Find better vulnerability
descriptions - mine
advisories for content?
FN reduction?

-Attempt Models
by Vendor

**-Predict Breaches,
not Exploits**

PROBLEM



**Too many vulnerabilities.
How do we derive **risk** from
vulnerability in a data-driven
manner?**

SOLUTION



1. Gather data about **known successful attack paths**
2. Issue forecasts where data is lacking in order to **predict new exploits**
3. Gather **MORE** data about **known successful attack paths**

Takeaways



- 1. Simple, Power Questions make Machine Learning Useful in Security**
- 2. When Risk is Rare, Precision is Difficult**
- 3. When Precision is Difficult, Be Smart about Tradeoffs**

Machine Learning = ROBOT Unicorns + Rainbows



The Takeaway



"ANYONE CAN ~~COOK!~~"

Machine Learn!

Putting It All Together

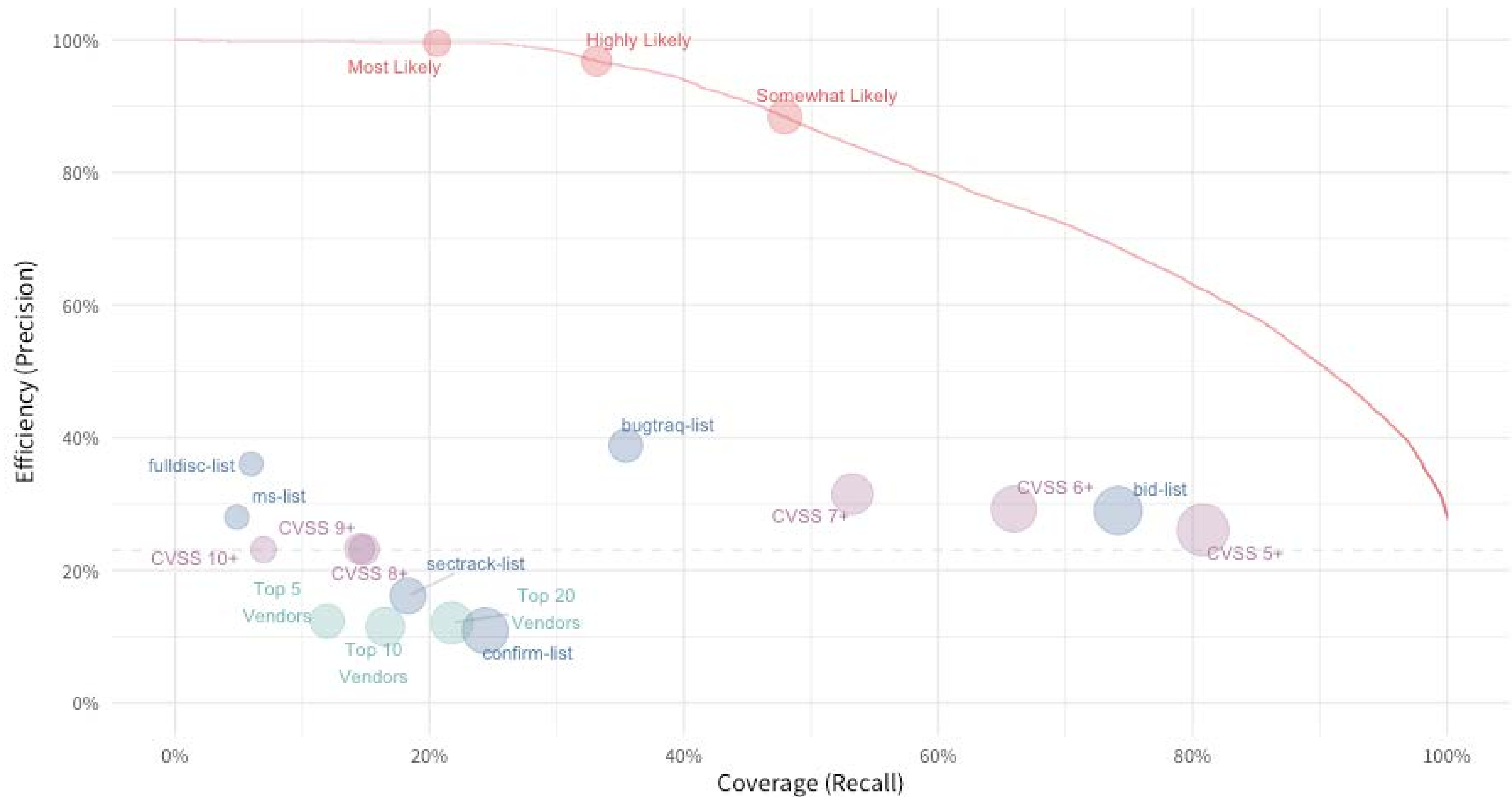


Thank You for
waking up so
early for this!

@mroytman

www.kennasecurity.com

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Source: Kenna / Cyentia