

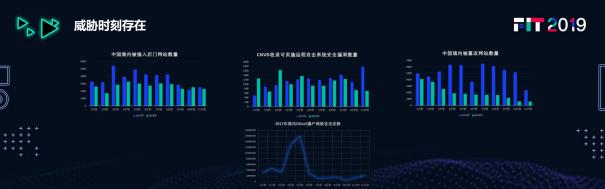


AI安全实践:探索图模型异常检测

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攻击 VS 保护



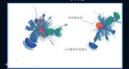






图结构可视化

DDoS攻击



POSTECH可视化DDoS攻击

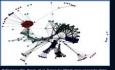


Reference: Le, Do Quoc, et al. "Traffic dispersion graph based anomaly detection."

Proceedings of the Second Symposium on Information and Communication Technology

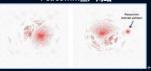
ACM, 2011.

Russia's APT28攻击



Reference: Pei, Kexin, et al. "Hercule: Attack story reconstruction via community discovery on correlated log graph." Proceedings of the 32Nd Annual Conference on Computer Security Applications. ACM, 2016.

Peacomm僵尸网络



Reference: 정태열, Le Quoc Do, et al. "A Graph-based Detection of Anomalous Network Traffic."



Return F End function

图构建

收集候选主机 N 分钟内告警数据 Auterts 和相应的其他设备告警数据 Auter Function FIND CANDIDATES(Autor, Actor, alert window N) Delinitialize an empty set of (unique) candidates For a∈A_{stets} do ⇒ Mine candidates from alert data append(C, aurte) append(C, a_{defe}) End for > Initialize a map from candidates to event lists For c∈C do > Get last N minutes of other matching candidate $E[c] \leftarrow \{a | a \in A_{other}, c_{timestamp} - a_{timestamp} \le N, a_{oclp} = c \lor a_{dellp} = c\}$ End for

MIRA 2. KURN-MIXISTRI

```
Function MAKE CRAPH(eyest list E)
                                                 > Man attributes to vertices
```

** AlerT 16783422.345663: syslog, vsftpD, coNneCTioN AttEmpT 2018 Nov 29 15:06:33 (host) 10.0.81.56 -> /var/log/vsftpd.log Rule: (level 2) > 'FTP session opened.' Src IP: 10.0.81.16 Thurs Nov 29 10:07:46 2018 [pid 16349]

11/29-10:22:19.403921 [**] [1:2011487:2] ET POLICY Suspicious inbound to PostgreSQL port 5432 [**] [Potentially Bad Traffic] [Priority: 2] {TCP} 10.0.81.16:38989 -> 10.0.81.73:3512



























特征抽取:图节点角色模型

异常检测:时序动态角色模型、多目标回归模型

告警真实度预测:随<u>机森林</u>





从多个设备告警日志中,抽取关联信息单元,构成告警**关联图**。根据图方法中的计算指标,对原始告警依赖图做递归特征提取,生

成*特征矩阵。*依据前置的*角色度量属性,*对特征矩阵做*非负矩阵分解,*计算每个节点各角色概率分布信息。生成各节点**角色分布图**

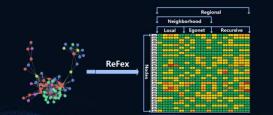








◆ Recursive Feature eXtraction(ReFeX)由Henderson等人在2011年提出用于对图节点进行递归特征提取,是一种结构图特征提取算法

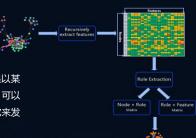






RolX (Role eXtraction)

Henderson等人在2012年提出。RolX的核心思想:如果以某 种线性形式(例如一个矩阵)收集关于一个图形的数据,可以 使用矩阵分解方法来找到数据中的结构,并且可能使用它来发 现图本身中的相应结构







图节点角色模型-效果呈现





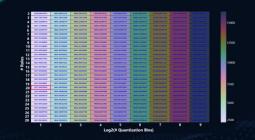
☞ 数据集

Karate Club network,美国一所大学中空手道俱乐部34名成员间的社会关系









- ◆ 计算角色数量Roles和描述长度(bits)b的描述代价L
- ◆ 当Roles=20 , b=1时 , min(L)=1827.00079958



图节点角色模型-效果呈现





- ◆ 构建20个role的各角色含义
- ◆ 度量值为['betweenness', 'closeness', 'degree', 'diversity', 'eccentricity', 'pagerank', 'personalized_pagerank', 'strength']



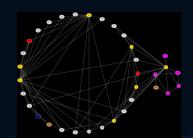
图节点角色模型-效果呈现





- ◆ 根据Rolx算法计算结果,标注出 个节点所属角色分布
- ◆ 本数据中共有节点34个

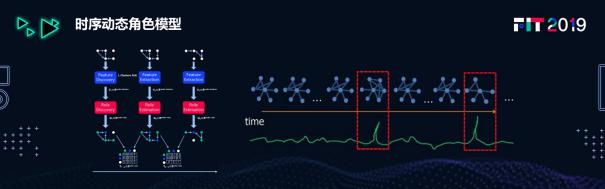






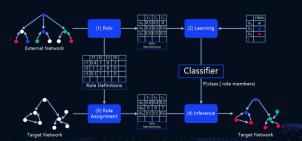
















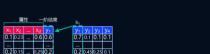
























2 0 1 9



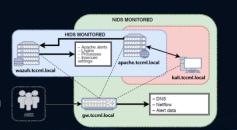


攻击场景模拟

7 2 0 1 9

✓ wazuh.tccml.localwazuh主节点,存储NSM数据

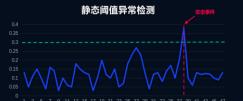
gw.tccml.local网关、外部网络入口。 已安装Suricata提供NIDS告警、dns和 netflow数据

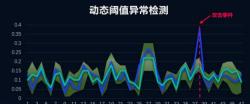


- ★ kali.tccml.local攻击者,内置kali linux
- apache.tccml.local apache web、wordpress、 wazuh-agent















问题:各检测设备告警数量巨大,多设备检测融合分析

手段: ReFeX、 RoIX、时序动态角色模型、多目标回归模型

结果:模拟实验,验证方法可行

