SecuML: Machine Learning for Computer Security Experts

Anaël Bonneton

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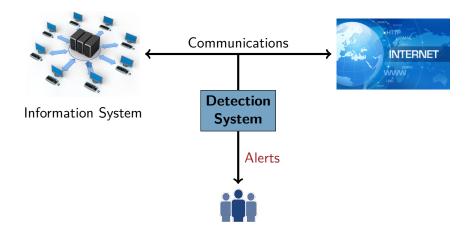


ANSSI, ENS Paris, INRIA

PyParis 2017



Intrusion Detection System





Traditional Detection Methods

Signatures: Precise detection rules built by security experts

- ✓ Low false alert rate
- ✓ Alerts easy to interprete
- X Not robust to attack variations, to new attacks



Traditional Detection Methods

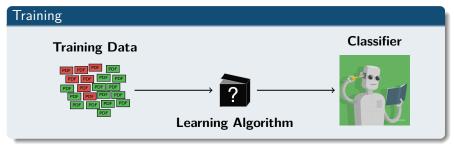
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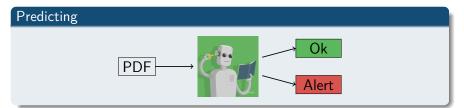
- ✓ Low false alert rate
- ✓ Alerts easy to interprete
- Not robust to attack variations, to new attacks

Machine Learning!



Supervised Detection Model







Computer Security Specificities

Non Machine Learning Experts

- ► Machine Learning pipeline
- Machine Learning jargon



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Lack of training data

- Few public labelled datasets
- No crowdsourcing



Computer Security Specificities

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- Machine Learning jargon

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Need for interpretation

- ▶ How does the detection model work?
- ▶ Why an alert has been raised ?



Applying Machine Learning

- X Deep Learning Frameworks
 - X TensorFlow
 - Microsoft Cognitive Toolkit
 - X Paddle



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X Deep Learning Frameworks

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Cloud Solutions

- Google Cloud ML
- Microsoft Azure
- X Amazon Machine Learning



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X Deep Learning Frameworks

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Cloud Solutions

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Machine Learning Libraries

- ✓ scikit-learn
- X Mahout, Weka, Vowpal Wabbit



SecuML: Beyound scikit-learn

Scikit-learn

- ► Classification, clustering, dimension reduction, etc.
- Scaling, grid search, cross validation, etc.



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Scikit-learn

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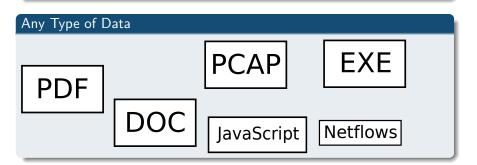
SecuML

- Automation of the Machine Learning pipeline
- Interactive labelling to acquire training data at low cost
- Graphical User Interface



Machine Learning for Computer Security Experts

- Algorithms (scikit-learn, metric-learn, active learning)
- Web user interface (flask server)



SecuML - Input Data

features.csv

```
id,f0,f1,f2,f3,f4,...
0,1,3,0,0,0,...
1,1,4,5,4,1,...
2,1,4,32,13,0,...
3,1,3,0,0,0,...
4,1,3,0,0,0,...
5,1,3,0,0,0,...
6,1,6,7,6,0,...
7.1.3.0.0.0....
8.1.3.0.0.0...
```

true_labels.csv

```
id, label, family
0,M,CVE-2017-30-10
1,M,CVE-2017-30-10
2,B,slides
3,M,CVE-2016-0945
4,M,CVE-2016-0945
5,B,user manual
6,B,user manual
7,B,technical report
8,B,technical report
```

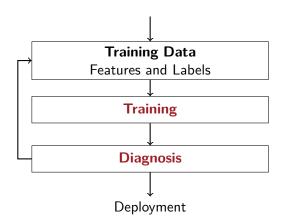


- Set up a Detection Model
- 2 Acquire a Representative Training Dataset at Low Cost

Set up a Detection Model



Set up a Detection Model



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Automation of the Machine Learning Pipeline

Training Pipeline

- Scaling
- Cross validation to select the hyperparameters



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Training Pipeline

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Validation of a Detection Model

Training

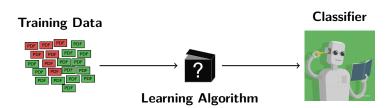
Validation

90% *Data*

10% *Data*



Trust in the Detection Model



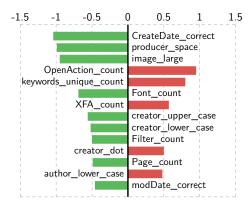
Understanding the Classifier

- ► How does the detection model work?
- ▶ Why an alert has been raised ?



Trust in the Detection Model

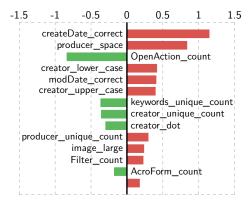
How does the detection model work?





Trust in the Detection Model

Why an alert has been raised?



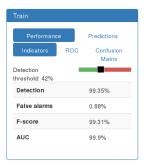


Demo

./SecuML_classification LogisticRegression PDF contagio







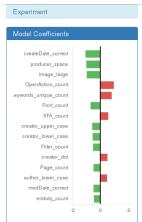




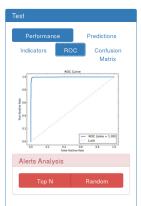




































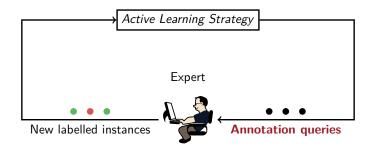
Acquire a Representative Training Dataset at Low Cost



Security experts = expensive resources



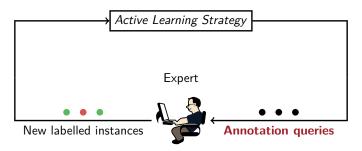
Active Learning Strategy



Which instances should be annotated? Which instances are the most informative?



Reducing the number of annotations is not enough!



- ► Low expert waiting time
- ► Feedback: "Your annotations are useful!"
- User interface for annotating

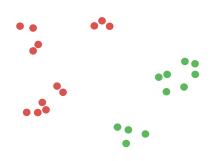


A whole annotation system

- Active learning strategy
- Feedback to the expert
- User interface for annotating

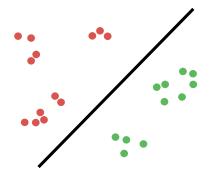


Annotations Queries



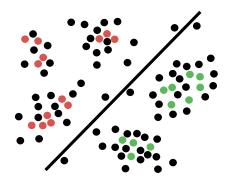


Annotations Queries





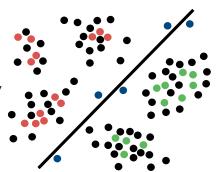
Annotations Queries





Annotations Queries

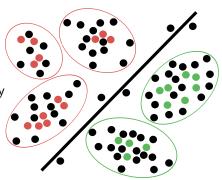
Close to the decision boundary





Annotations Queries

► Close to the decision boundary

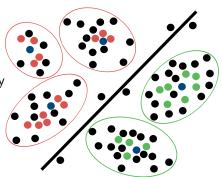


Clusters = User-defined Families



Annotations Queries

- Close to the decision boundary
- Center of the clusters

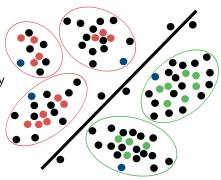


Clusters = User-defined Families



Annotations Queries

- Close to the decision boundary
- Center of the clusters
- Edge of the clusters



Clusters = User-defined Families

Will be published at RAID 2017.

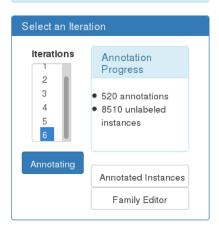


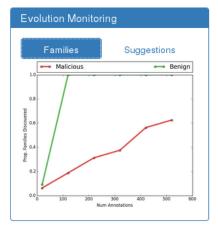
Demo

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Experiment









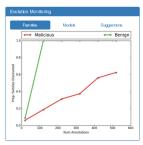












startire (_count	
keywords_unique_count	
OpenAction_count	
producer_lower_case	
obj_length_min	
size	
XFA_count	
in_obj_rato	
1fe_dot	
creator_unique_count	
producer_dot	
tfe_digit	
Image_large	_
out_of_obj_mto	
createDate_correct	•

Performance		Predictions
Indicators	ROC	Confusion Matrix
etection threshold: 50%		
Detection		100.0%
False alarms		0.0%
F-score		100.0%
AUC		100.0%

Performance		Predictions
Indicators	ROC	Confusion Matrix
etection threshold: 50%		
Indicator	Mean	Std
Detection	98.36%	0.0208
False alarms	1.78%	0.0068
F-score	97.56%	0.0163
AUC	99.43%	0.0045

Performance		Predictions
Indicators	ROC	Confusion Matrix
etection threshold: 50%		
Detection		97.27%
False alarms		1.26%
F-score		92.36%
AUC		98.93%

SecuML



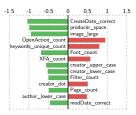
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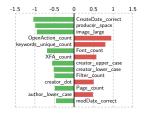
► GUI to launch the experiments



- GUI to launch the experiments
- Interpretation of more complex models



- GUI to launch the experiments
- Interpretation of more complex models



► Automatic feature extraction





Algorithms and Corresponding Interfaces!

Detection Models

- Logistic regression, SVM, Naive Bayes, ...
- Performance, interpretation

Interactive Machine Learning

- Active learning, Rare category detection
- Annotations, feedback



Algorithms and Corresponding Interfaces!

Clustering

- K-means, Gaussian Mixtures, ...
- Instances in each cluster

Projection

- ► PCA, RCA, LDA, LMNN, ..
- Projection on two components



https://github.com/ANSSI-FR/SecuML

Only for Computer Security experts?

- Model interpretation
- Interactive labelling
- Data visualization with projections
- Clustering display



SecuML is available online!

https://github.com/ANSSI-FR/SecuML

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