

ATLAS: A Sequence-based Learning Approach for Attack Investigation

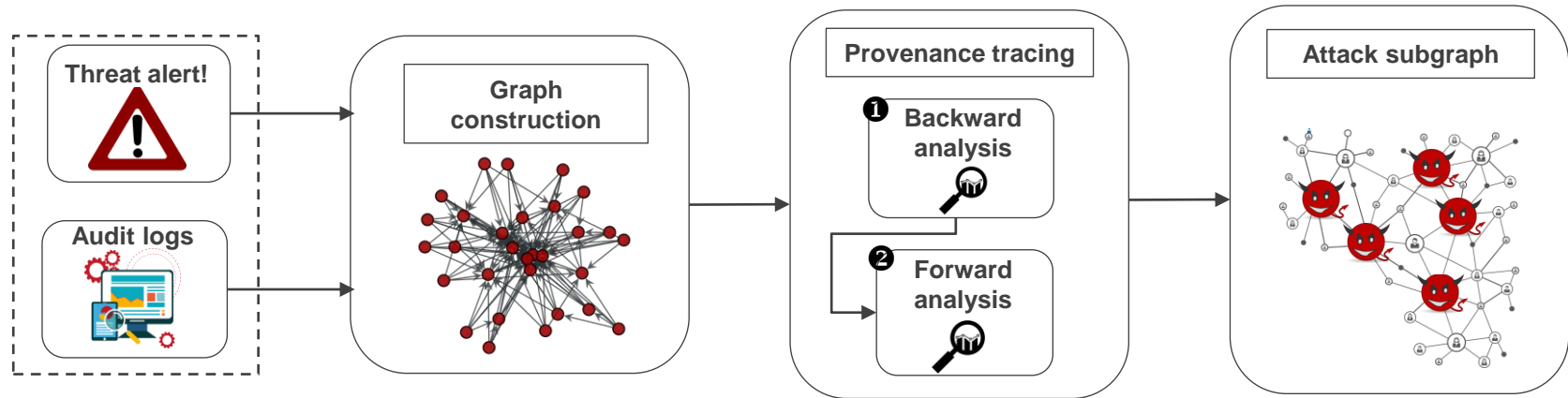
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Workflow of Attack Incident Investigation

- Data provenance tracing
 - Audit logs are represented as *data provenance graph* where:
 - *Nodes* represent system entities (e.g., files, connections and processes)
 - *Edges* represent system events (i.e., calls) such as: read, write or connect
 - *Backward tracing*: Identify attack root cause
 - *Forward tracing*: Identify attack effects/damages



Attack Investigation Challenges

- Failing to address these challenges lead to attack investigation false positives and false negatives

1

“Finding needle in a haystack”

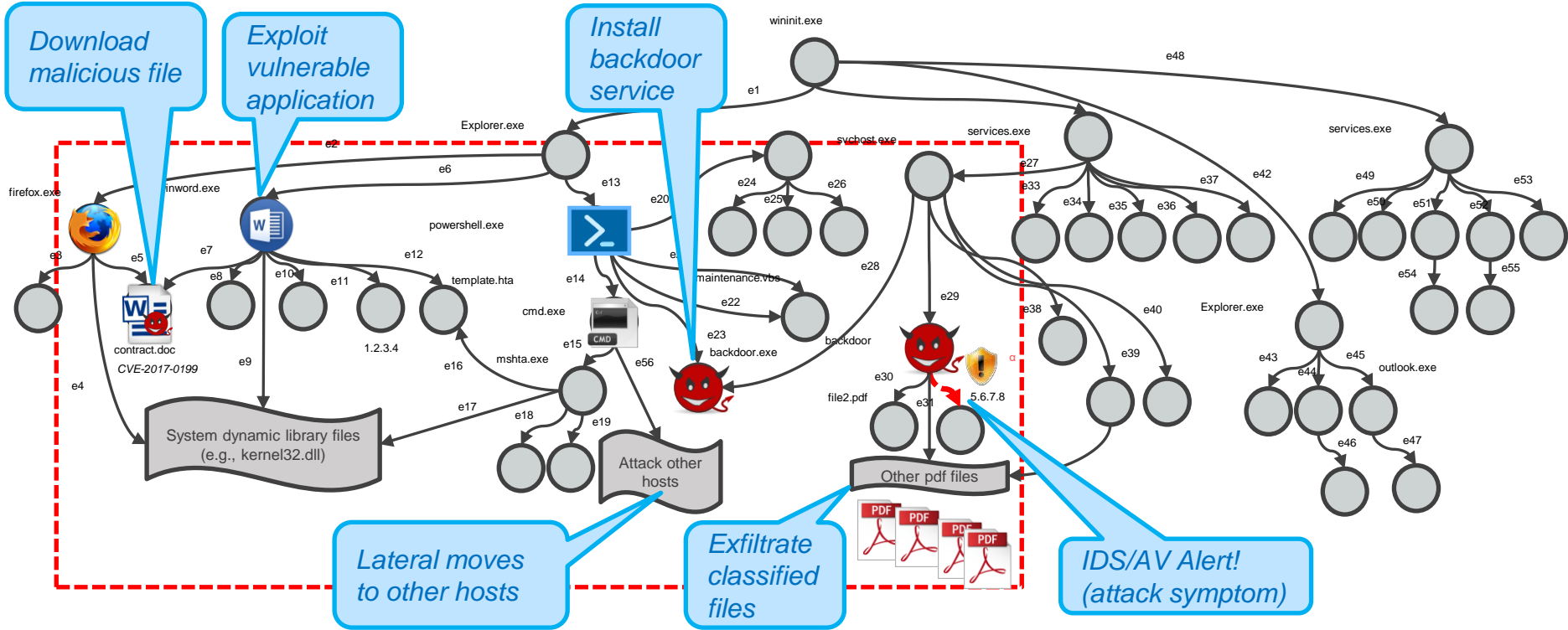
Only small number of events are relevant to an attack

2

“Connecting the dots”

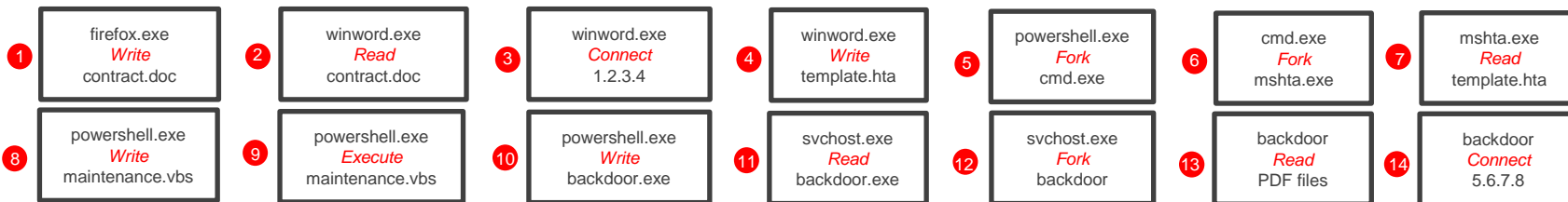
Construct end-to-end attack story out of attack-related logs, sometimes across multiple hosts

Motivating Example

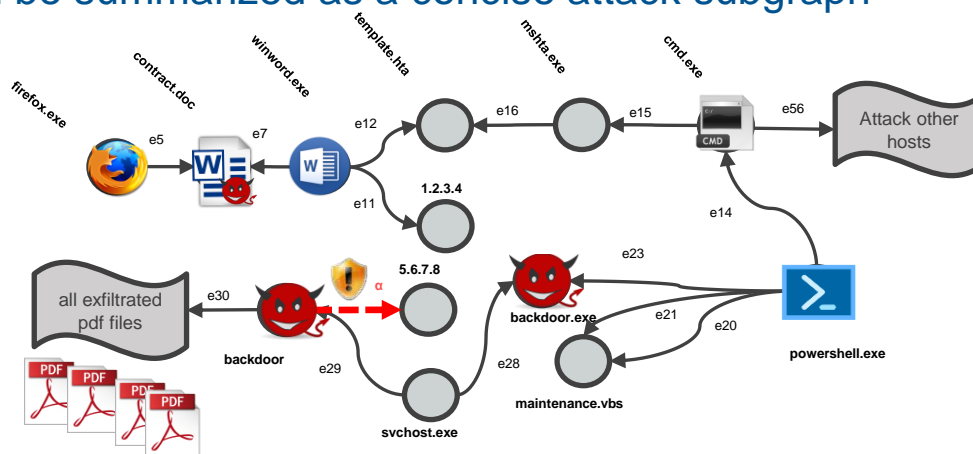


Observation

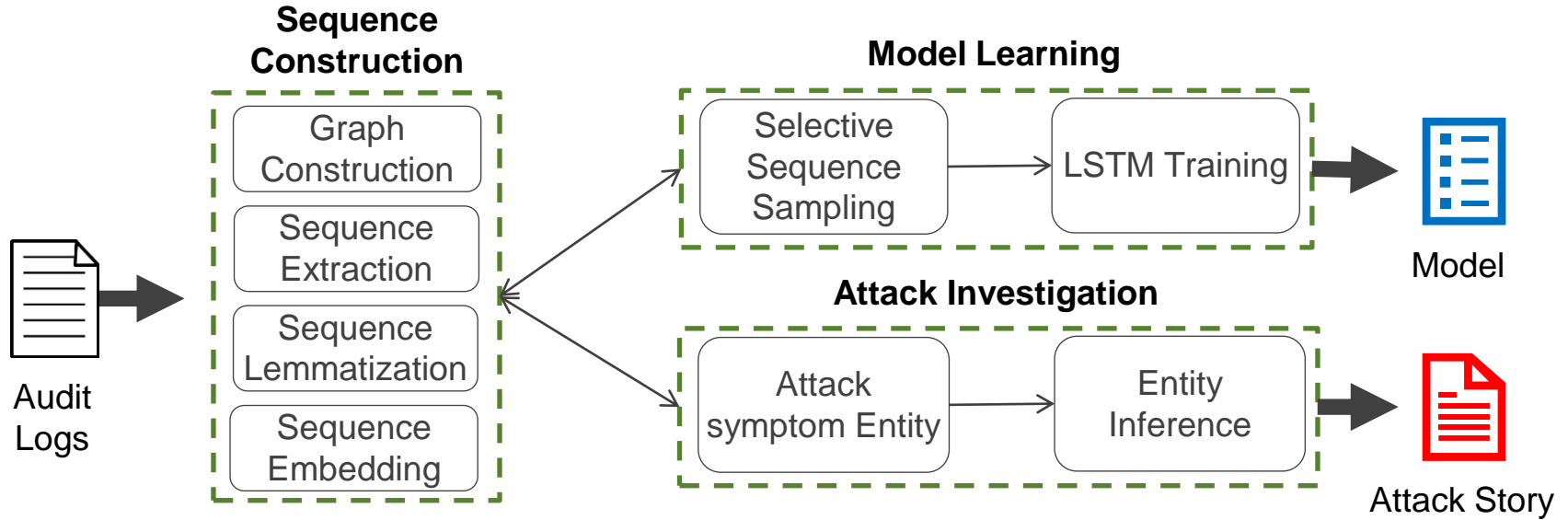
- Attack steps can be summarized as a temporal sequence of words



- Attack steps can be summarized as a concise attack subgraph

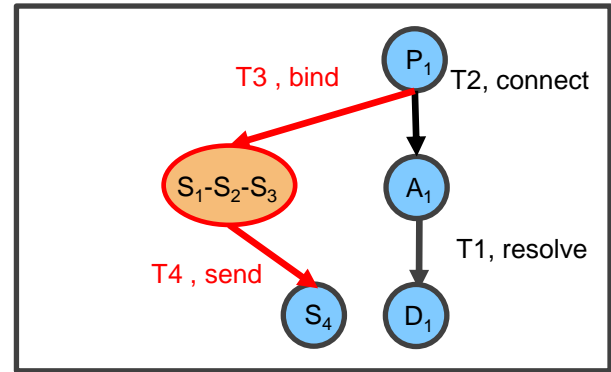
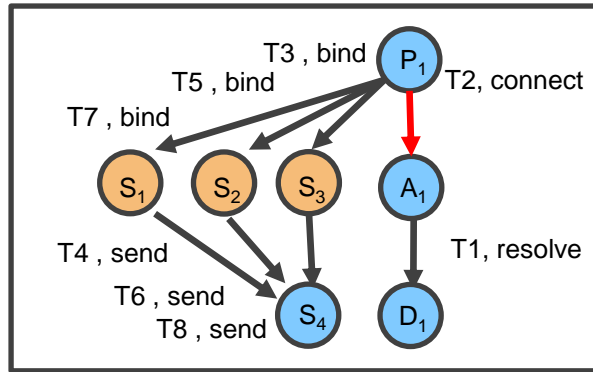
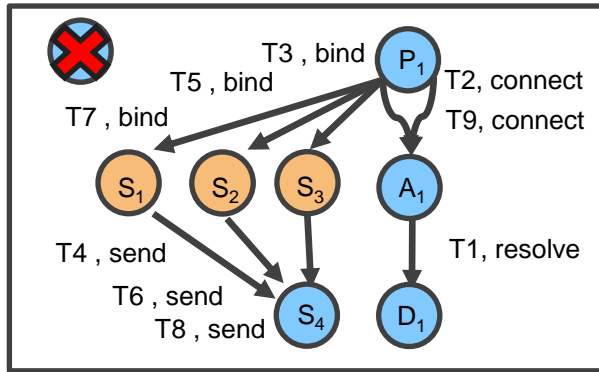


ATLAS Design



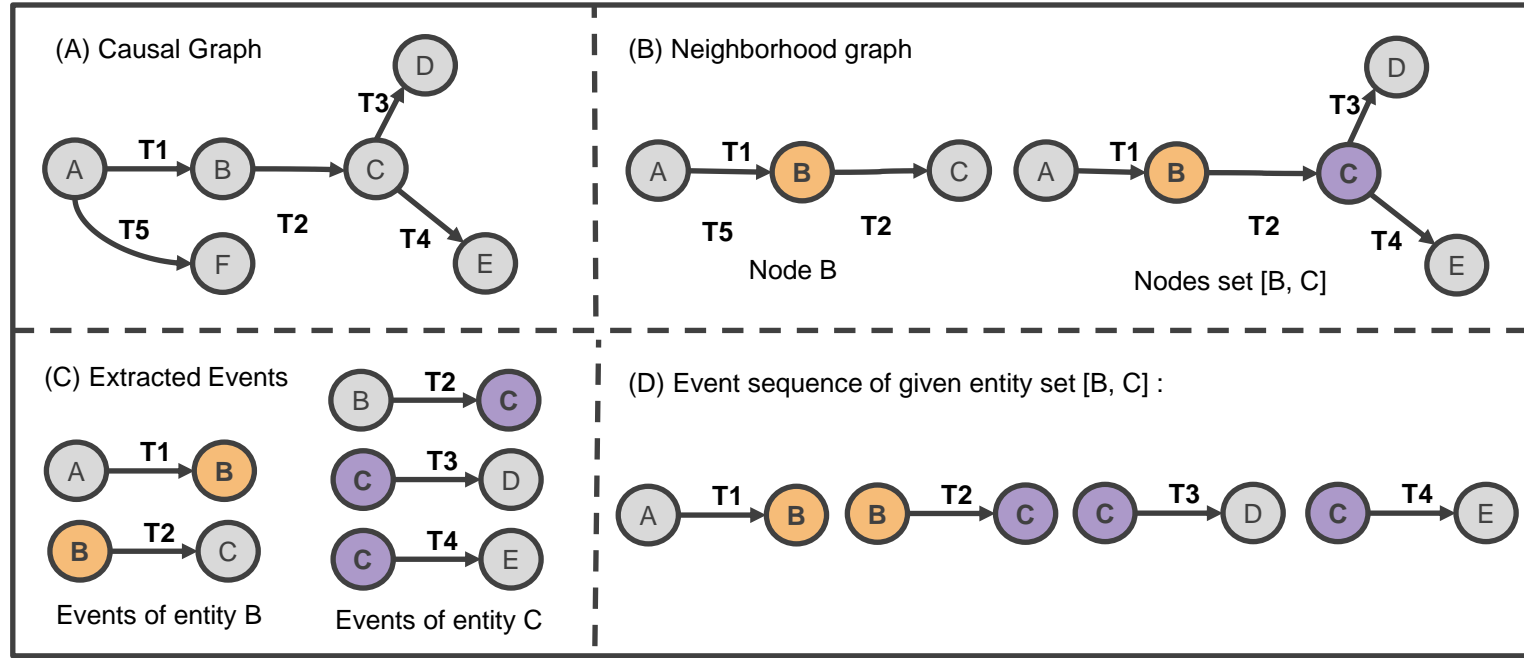
Causal Graph Construction

- Transforming audit logs into a platform-independent graph
- Reducing logs complexity
 - Eliminate non-reachable nodes and edges from the start node
 - Keep only first occurrence of an action (e.g., read or write) with earliest timestamp
 - Combine certain nodes and edges if they refer to the same type of events



Sequence Extraction

- Sequence extraction in *model learning* and *attack investigation*



Sequence Lemmatization

- Lemmatization transforms sequences to a generalized text representing sequence patterns for semantic interpretation

Firefox.exe_123 \Rightarrow *program_process*

Type	Vocabulary
Process	system_process, lib_process, programs_process, user_process
File	system_file, lib_file, programs_file, user_file, combined_files
Network	ip_address, domain, url, connection, session
Actions	read, write, delete, execute, invoke, fork, request, refer, bind receive, send, connect, ip_connect, session_connect, resolve

Selective Sequence Sampling

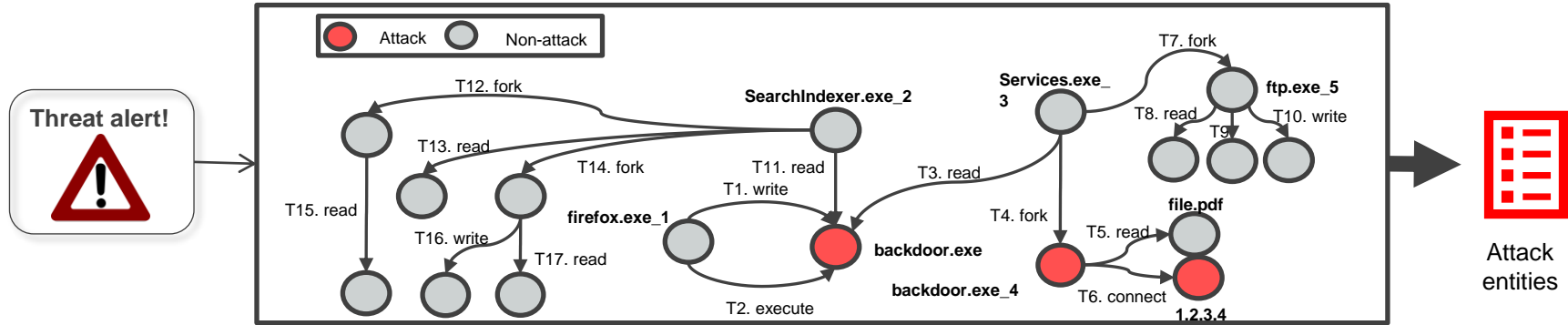
- Imbalanced attack and non-attack sequences
 - Leading to bias or underfitting
- To balance training datasets
 - **Undersamples** non-attack sequences using *Levenshtein* distance
 - **Oversamples** attack sequences by random mutation

Sequence Embedding and Model Learning

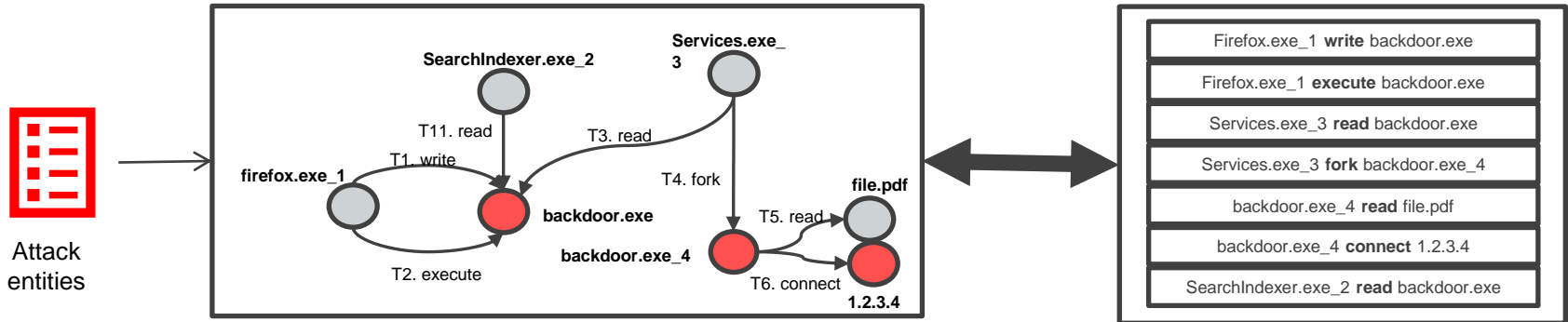
- Word embedding
 - Transforms lemmatized sequences to numerical vectors
 - Improves classifier's semantic interpretation of sequence patterns
- Long Short-term Memory (LSTM)
 - A subtype of Recurrent Neural Network (RNN)

Attack Story Recovery

- Attack investigation



- Story recovery



Evaluation

- Attack datasets
 - 6 multi-host and 4 single-host attack scenarios
 - Based on real-world APT attack campaigns
 - Different vulnerabilities (i.e., CVE) and attack payloads

Attack ID	APT Campaign	CVE
S-1	Web compromise	2015-5122
S-2	Malvertising dominate	2015-3105
S-3	Pony campaign	2017-11882
S-4	Web compromise	2017-0199
M-1	Gov. phishing	2015-5122
M-2	Malvertising dominate	2015-5119
M-3	Monero miner	2015-3105
M-4	Web compromise	2018-8174
M-5	Pony campaign	2017-0199
M-6	Spam campaign	2017-11882

Type	Attack	Non-attack
Entity	28	20K
Event	17K	275K
Sequence	61	20K

Evaluation

- Attack investigation results

Attack ID	Symptom Entity	Entity-based Result		Event-based Result	
		Precision %	Recall %	Precision %	Recall %
S-1	Malicious host	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
S-2	Leaked file	85.71%	100.00%	99.98%	100.00%
S-3	Malicious host	100.00%	92.31%	100.00%	99.81%
S-4	Leaked file	80.77%	100.00%	99.75%	100.00%
M-1	Leaked file	90.32%	100.00%	99.96%	100.00%
M-2	Leaked file	87.80%	100.00%	99.86%	100.00%
M-3	Malicious file	97.22%	97.22%	99.97%	100.00%
M-4	Malicious file	100.00%	85.71%	100.00%	99.09%
M-5	Malicious host	83.33%	100.00%	99.98%	100.00%
M-6	Malicious host	85.42%	97.62%	99.98%	99.99%
Average	-	91.06%	97.29%	99.88%	99.89%

Conclusion

- Framework for attack investigation and story recovery
 - Unmodified system and software audit logs
 - Model and identify high-level patterns using a sequence-based analysis
 - A novel combination
 - Causality analysis
 - Natural language processing
 - Machine learning techniques
 - Evaluation results over 10 real-world APT attack scenarios
 - Recovered attack story with both high precision and efficiency

Thank you! Questions?

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ATLAS source code and attack datasets
<https://github.com/purseclab/ATLAS>

Acknowledgments

ONR, Sandia National Labs, Cisco

