

# Evading Provenance-Based ML Detectors with Adversarial System Actions

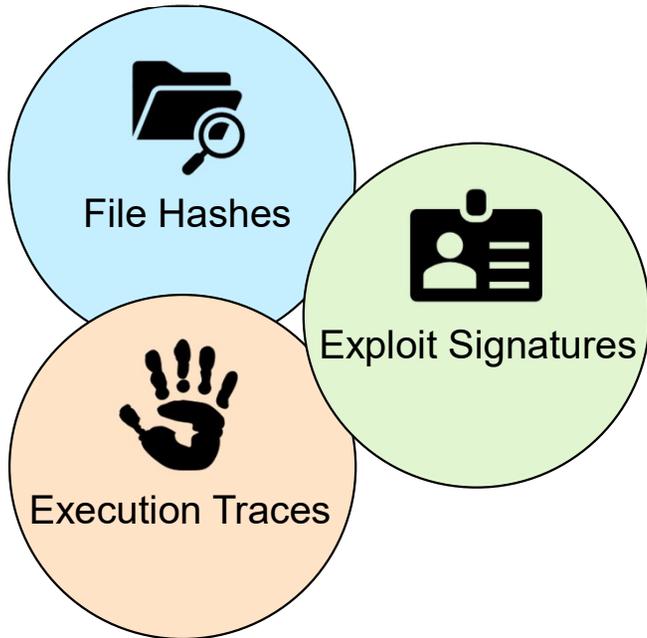
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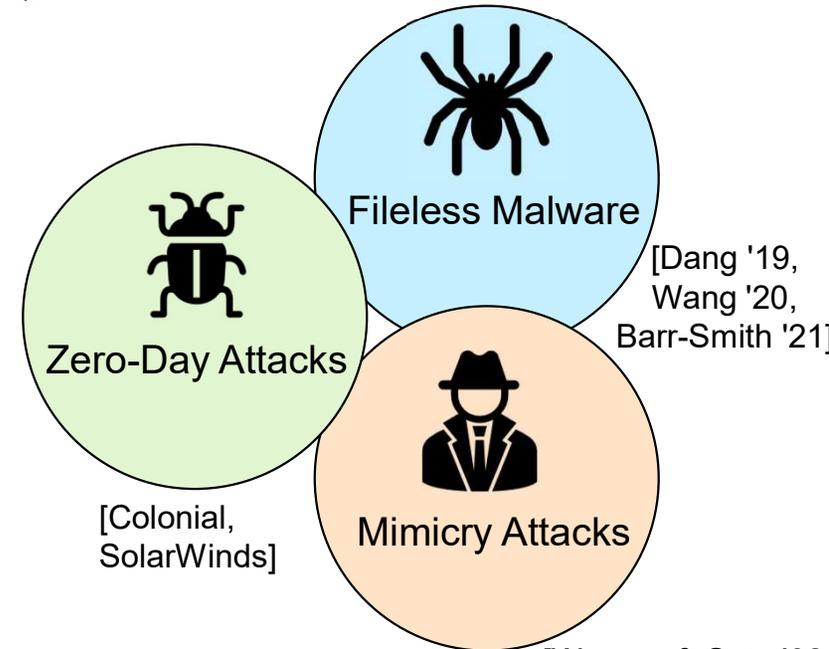
USENIX Security 2023

# Stealthy Attacks against Static Host Defenses

 Traditional Host *Intrusion Detection System (IDS)* detects **static artifacts**



 Adversaries evade detection with **stealthy techniques**

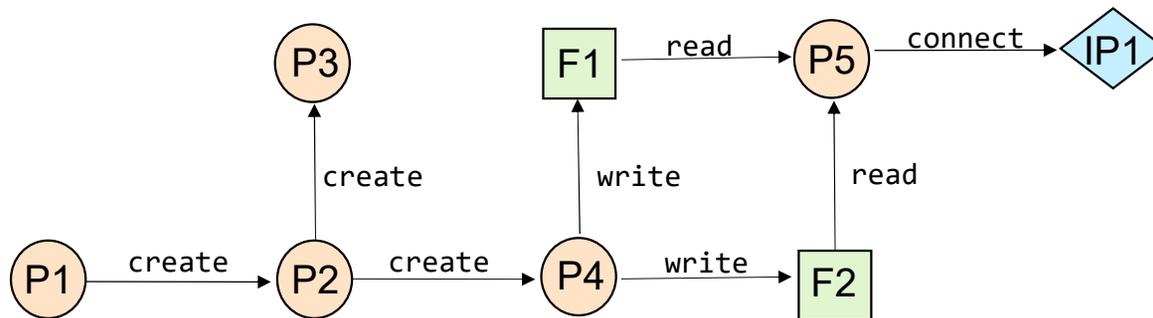


**Traditional static IDS cannot detect stealthy attacks**

[Wagner & Soto '02, Tan & Maxion '03]

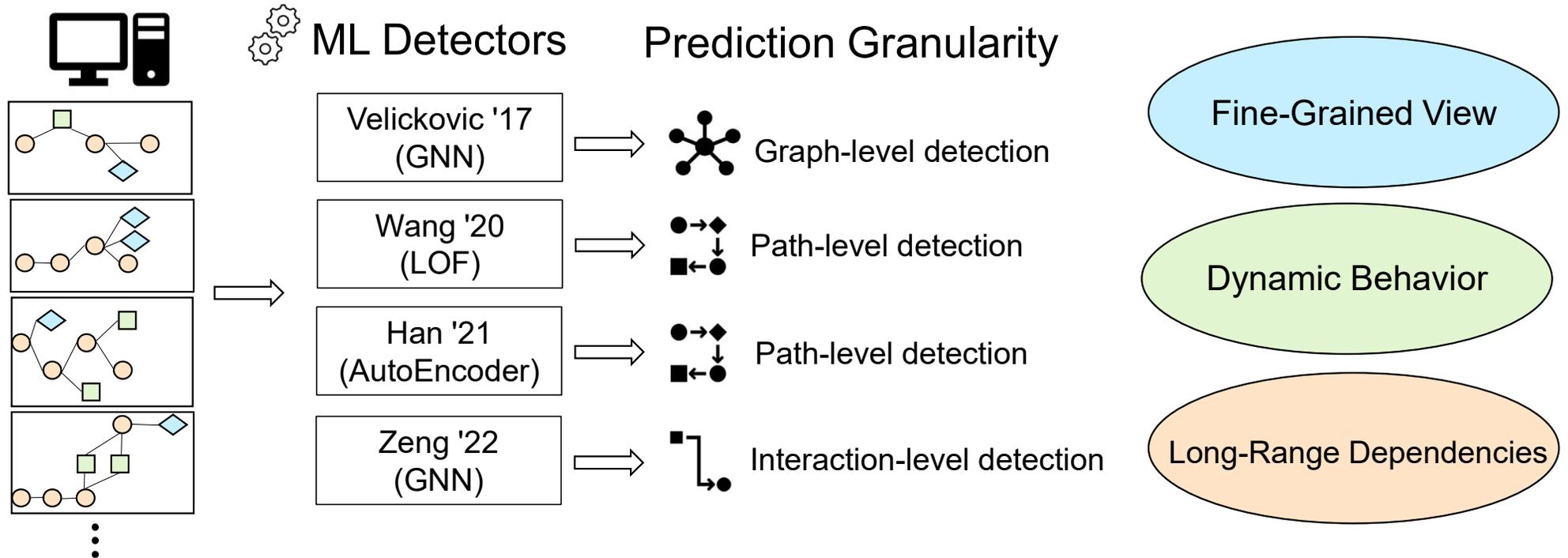
# Dynamic Defense against Stealthy Attacks

- **System Provenance** championed as a *host-based* dynamic defense
  - Influential works [Hassan '19, Wang '20, Han '21]
- System Provenance *causally* connects system resources
  - Captures *dynamic* control and data dependencies



**How can system Provenance help detect stealthy attacks?**

# Provenance-Based IDS



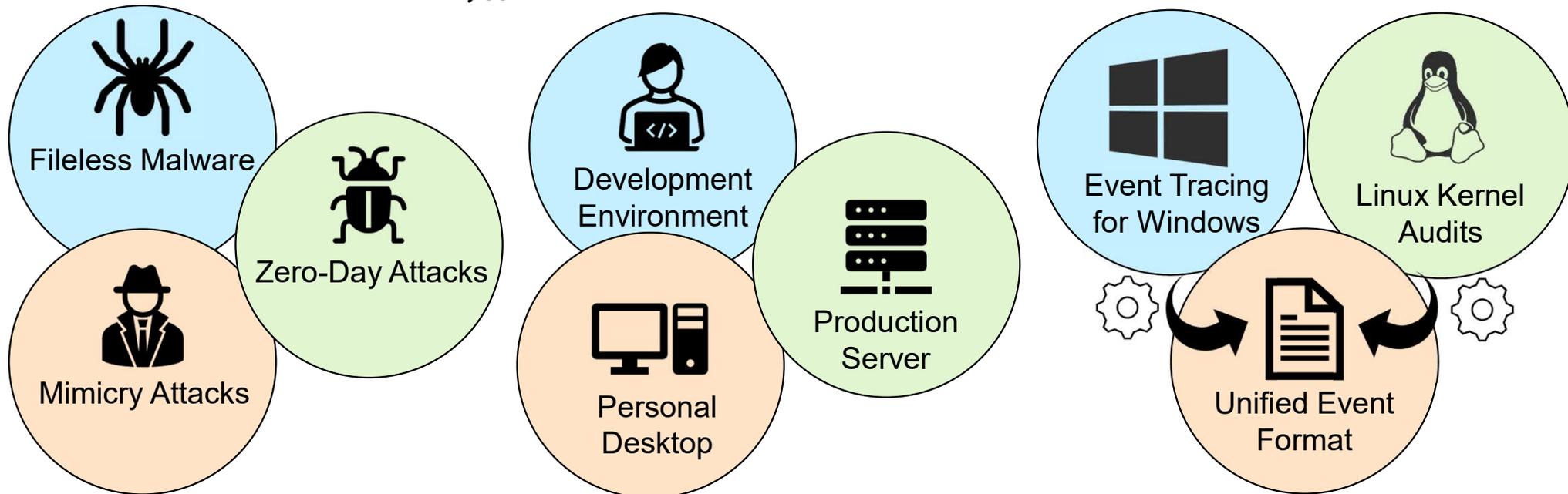
**Why are Provenance-based IDS gaining popularity?**

# Popularity of Provenance-Based IDS

 Provenance captures **runtime behaviors**

 ML models are **fine-tuned** for different environments

 Event collection frameworks provide **platform independence**



**However, Provenance-based IDS are not yet mature.**

# Primary Roadblock to Provenance-Based IDS Adoption



**Trust** in Provenance-based IDS has **not been established**



**Robustness** against dedicated adversaries has **not been verified**



**Adversarial validation** is an established way to **prove robustness**

# Adversarial Validation in Provenance-Based IDS



Generic adversarial techniques fail

- Heterogenous graphs with node/edge attributes



Problem space feasibility is critical for validation

- Only real-world attacks can invalidate defenses



Provenance mimicry attacks exist [Goyal '23], *however*

- **Require adding >15,000 events**
- **Require knowledge of the defense model architecture**
- **Unlikely to be effective against event-level detectors**

# Contributions



Evasive attack framework

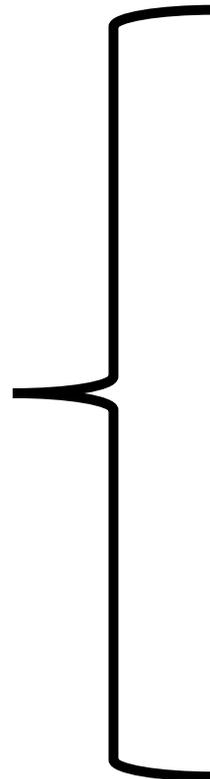
-  Public data only
-  Public data + model queries
-  Private data + model weights

-  **Data-guided attack search**  
pinpoints modification targets

-   Graph detectors
-  Path detectors
-  Interaction detectors

-   Domain filter rules verify **problem space feasibility**

# ProvNinja: Evasive Attack Framework



Identify Conspicuous Events



Replace with Common Events

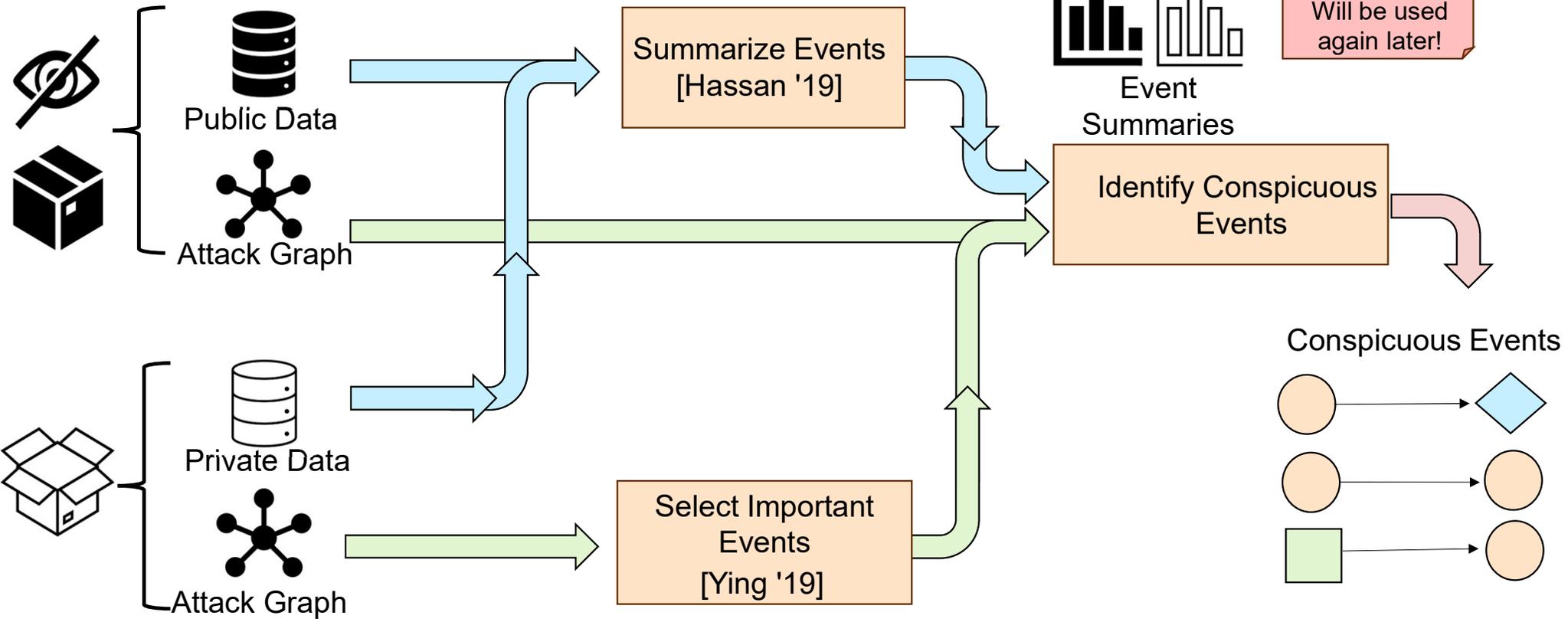


Camouflage Processes



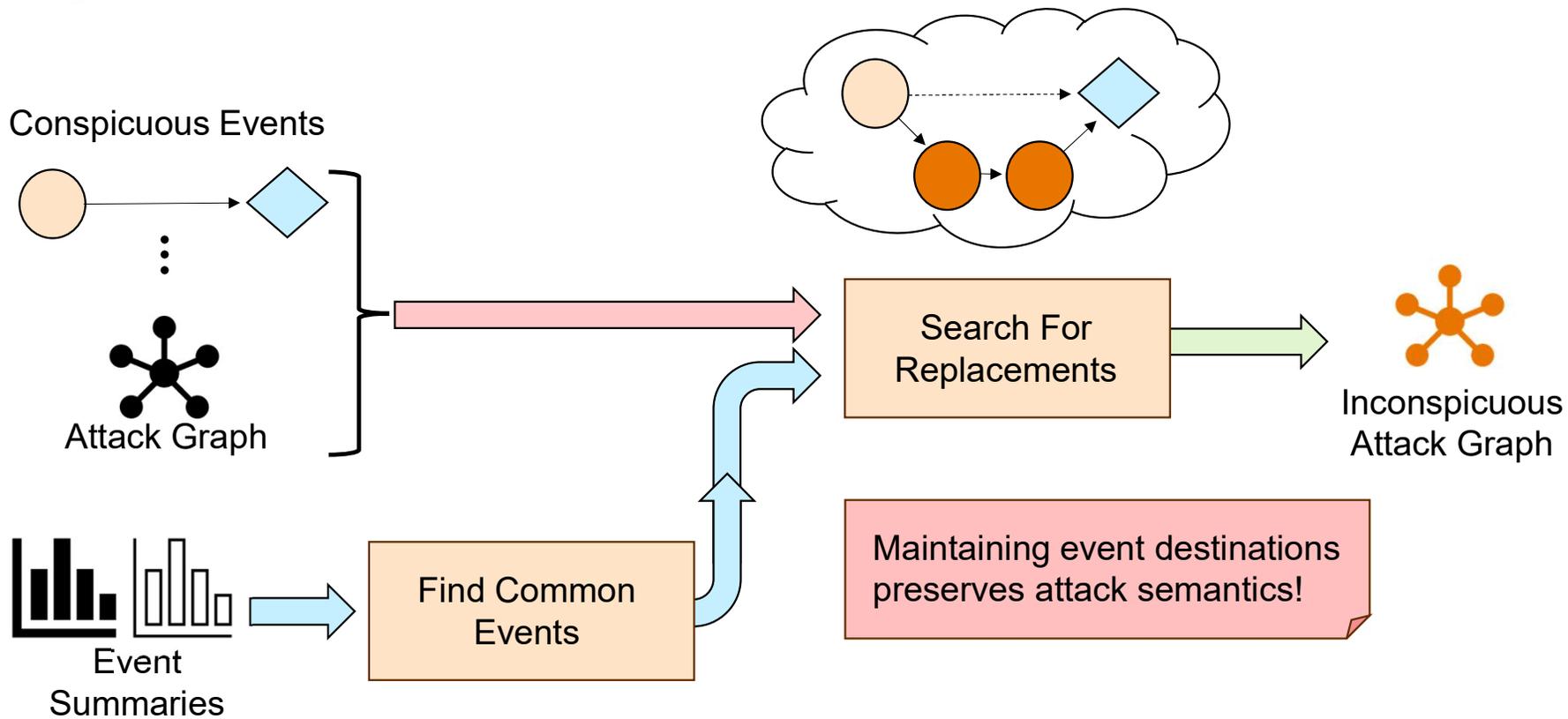
Realize the Evasion

# Identify Conspicuous Events



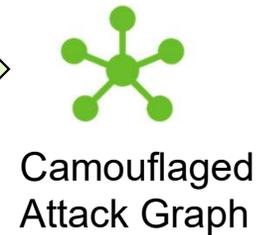
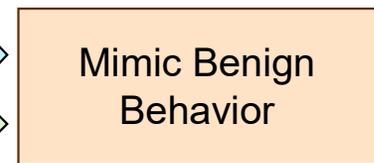
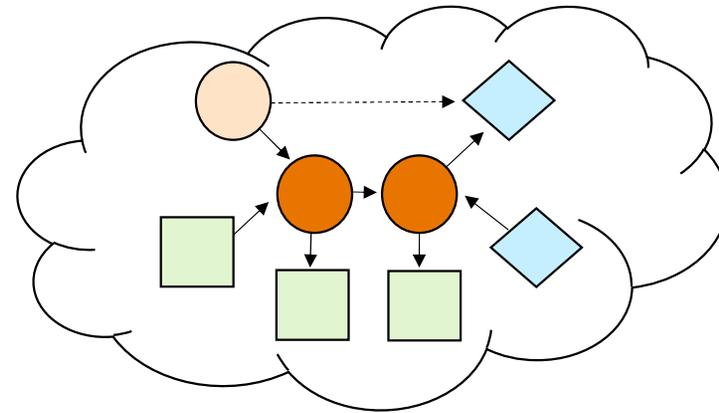
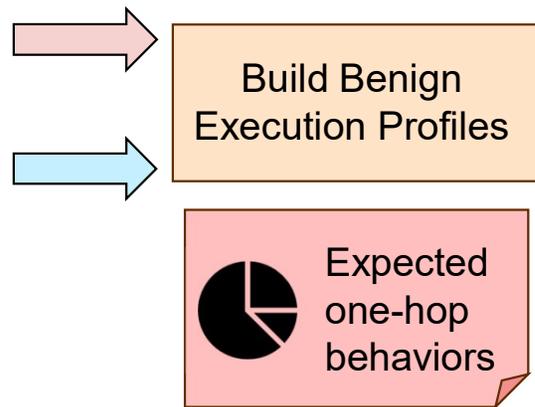


# Replace with Common Events





# Camouflage Processes





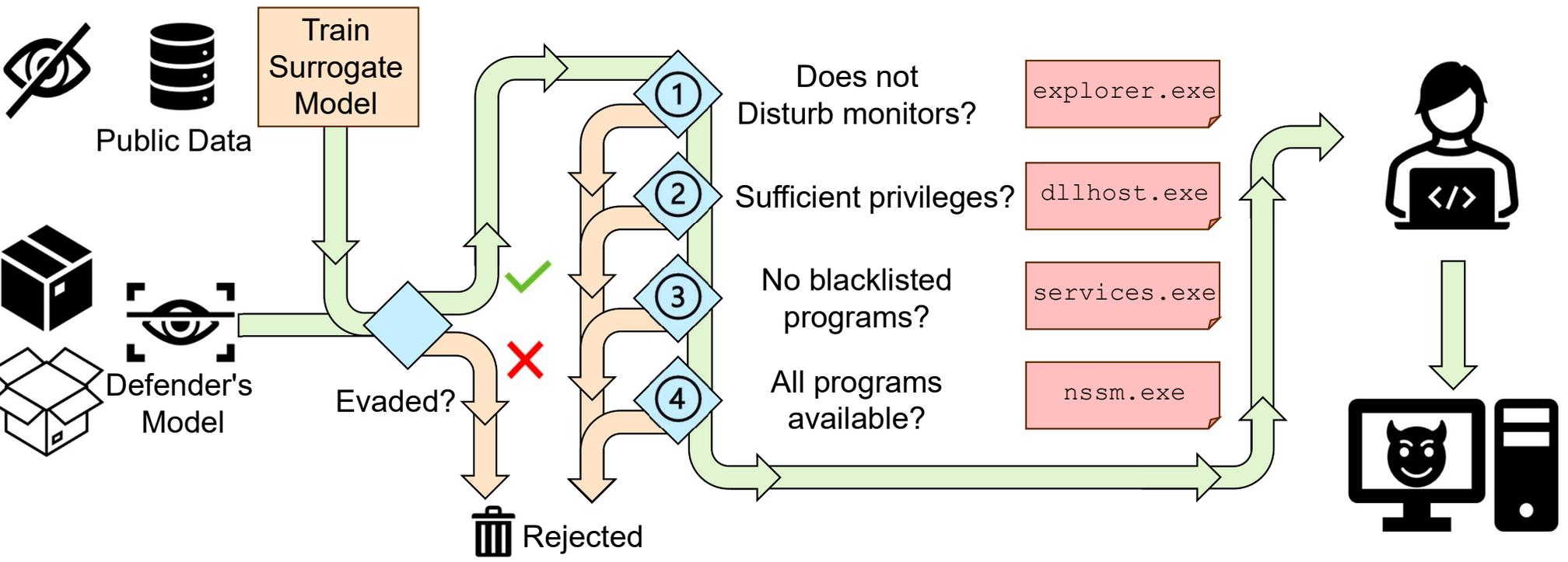
# Realize the Evasion



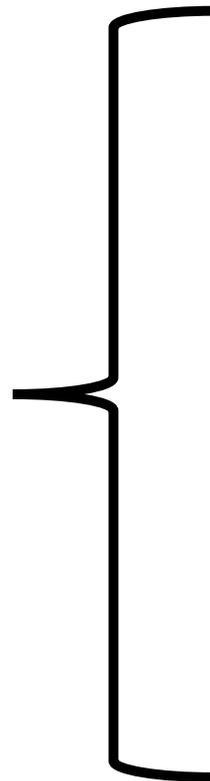
## Feature Space Validation

## Problem Space Validation

## Implementation



# Evaluation



Datasets



Experimental Setup



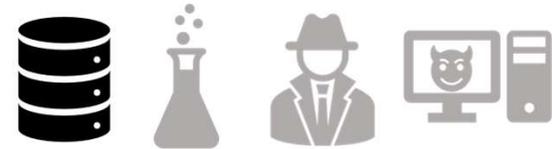
Evasion Evaluation



Realizability Evaluation



# Datasets



## Benign Datasets

## Malicious Datasets



(public)



In-House  
(private)



Scripted

Real Users



8 Hosts

86 Hosts



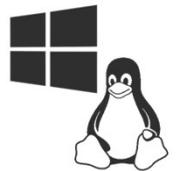
12 Days

13 Months



Enterprise

1,779 Graphs



Supply Chain

1,091 Graphs



Fileless Malware  
[Barr-Smith '21]

1,206 Graphs





# Experimental Setup



## Threat Models



Blind: Public data only



Black-box: Public data + model queries



White-box: Private data + model weights

## Provenance-based IDS



[Veličković '17]



[Wang '20, Han '21]



[Zeng '22]

## Dataset Allocation

Public

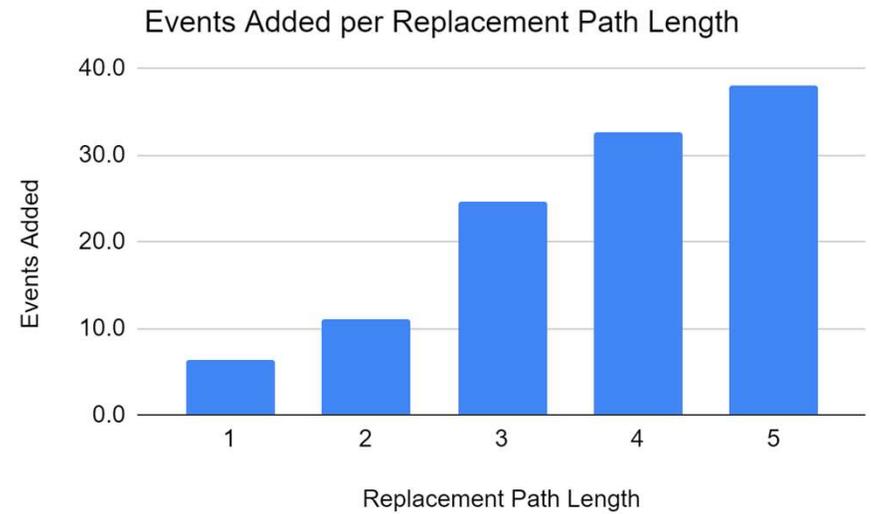
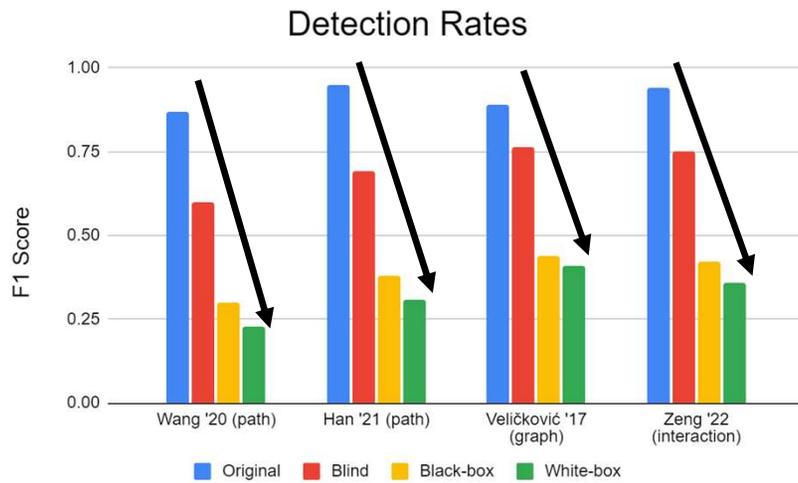


Private





# Evasion Evaluation

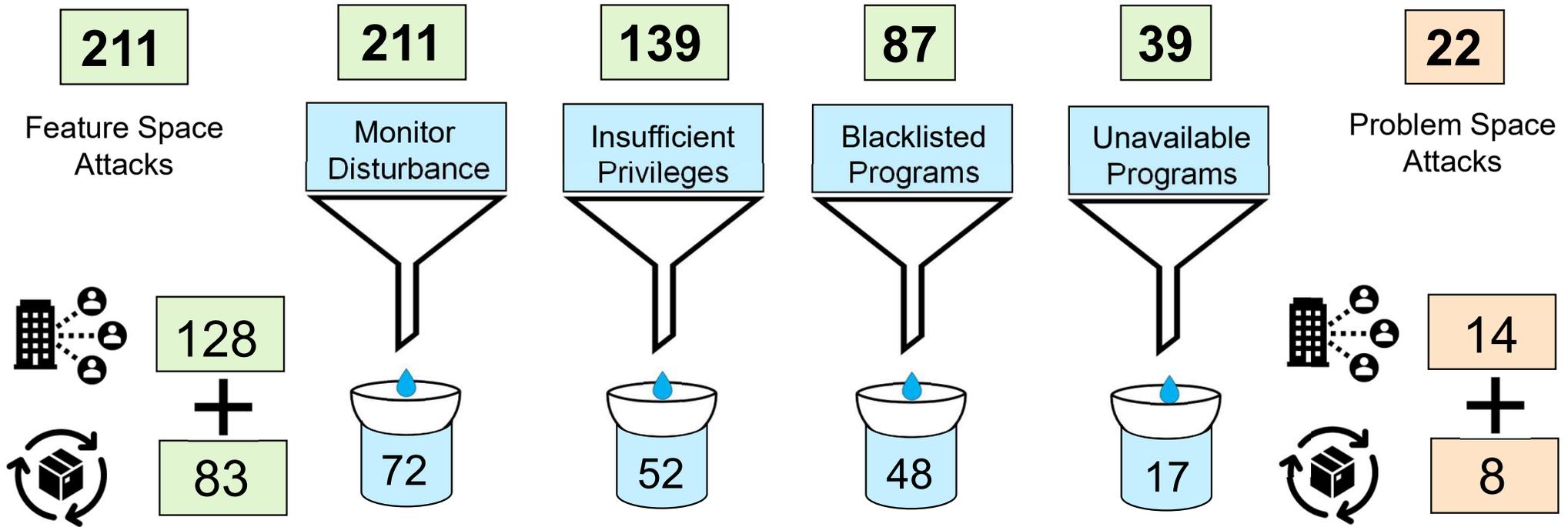
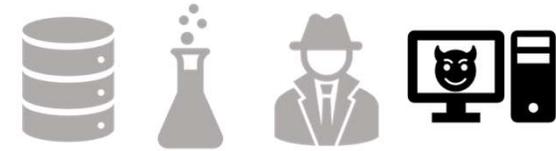


Reduces detection rates against SOTA Provenance-based IDS

Scales to threat model

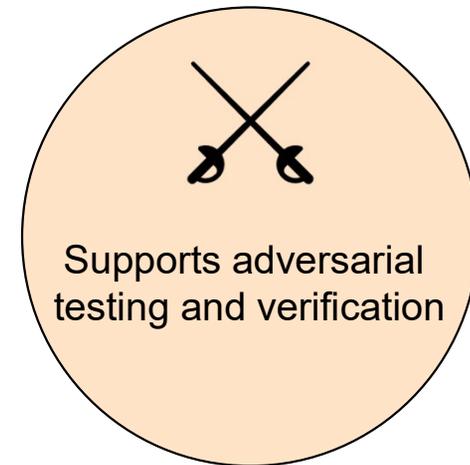
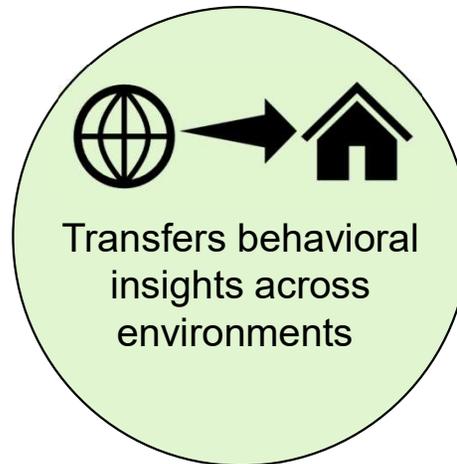
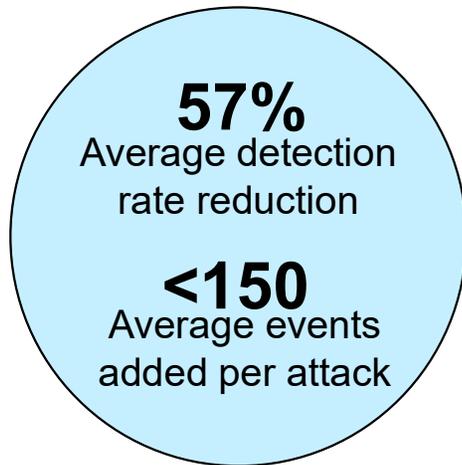
Each replacement adds fewer than 40 events

# Attack Realizability



# Conclusion

ProvNinja **systematically challenges** Provenance-based IDS



Inspiring the development of **robust** IDS with **realistic** adversarial examples

# THANK YOU

Please forward any questions, comments and future collaboration opportunities to  
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