

# ***Open Source Similarity Digests DFRWS August 2016***

*Jonathan Oliver*

# ***Notes on this class***

- Discuss how Similarity Digests work
  - Ssdeep
  - TLSH
  - Sdhash
  - Nilsimsa
- Have practice using them
- Cover important cases

The notes include slides labeled FULL DETAILS – we will not go over these in the class

## **Acknowledgement:**

Work done with Scott Forman, Chun Cheng, Yanggui Chen & Vic Hargrave  
Also thanks to Jennifer Rihn for notes on the class

# ***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 and Locality Sensitive Hashes (LSH) have the property that a small change to the file being hashed results in a small change to the hash
  - You can measure the similarity between 2 files by comparing their digests

# *Similarity Digests*

- Similar files / images / documents
  - Spam / attachments
  - Malware families
- Does not solve
  - Packing issues
  - Encryption
  - Compression (zip files, jpg, gif, etc)
  - Encoding
- Use Security / Forensic knowledge to extract the required content
  - Then use Similarity Digests

# *Similarity Digests*

## 4 pieces of open source software

1. Ssdeep is the Industry standard (in Virus Total and NIST)
2. TLSH is Trend Micro's LSH
  - Less vulnerable to attack
  - Enables fast search
3. Sdhash
  - Literature says the Sdhash is better than Ssdeep
4. Nilsimsa
  - Proposed for spam signatures

# ***Licenses***

1. Ssdeep    GPL
2. TLSH     Apache
3. Sdhash   Apache
4. Nilsimsa   Various

The Apache license – an important detail.  
Variants must include NOTICE.txt

# NOTICE.txt

```
=====
== NOTICE file for use with the Apache License, Version 2.0,      ==
== in this case for the Trend Locality Sensitive Hash distribution. ==
=====
```

Trend Locality Sensitive Hash (TLSH)

Copyright 2010-2016 Trend Micro

This product includes software developed at  
Trend Micro (<http://www.trendmicro.com/>)

Refer to the following publications for more information:

Jonathan Oliver, Chun Cheng and Yanggui Chen,

"TLSH - A Locality Sensitive Hash"

4th Cybercrime and Trustworthy Computing Workshop, Sydney, November 2013

[https://github.com/trendmicro/tlsh/blob/master/TLSH\\_CTC\\_final.pdf](https://github.com/trendmicro/tlsh/blob/master/TLSH_CTC_final.pdf)

Jonathan Oliver, Scott Forman and Chun Cheng,

"Using Randomization to Attack Similarity Digests"

Applications and Techniques in Information Security. Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2014. 199-210.

[https://github.com/trendmicro/tlsh/blob/master/Attacking\\_LSH\\_and\\_Sim\\_Dig.pdf](https://github.com/trendmicro/tlsh/blob/master/Attacking_LSH_and_Sim_Dig.pdf)

# Log into AWS

If you use Cygwin

(1) Put `instance1.pem` into some folder `sim_digest`

(2) In shell / Cygwin

```
$ cd sim_digest
```

```
$ ssh -i instance1.pem ec2-user@ec2-a-b-c-d-201.ap-  
southeast-2.compute.amazonaws.com
```

Where `a-b-c-d` is replaced with your allocated IP #

Do not use `."` use `"-"` in between the numbers

(3) In AWS

```
$ ./alloc.sh YOUR_NAME
```

```
$ cd Similarity_Digest_YOUR_NAME
```



## Exercise 1A: Calculating Digests

### chp1.txt – Chapter 1 of Pride and Prejudice

It is a truth universally acknowledged, that a single man in possession of a good fortune, must be in want of a wife.

..

When she was discontented, she fancied herself nervous.  
The business of her life was to get her daughters married; its solace was visiting and news.

```
$ cd Exercise1
```

```
$ ./exercise1A.sh
```

# Exercise 1B: Comparing Files

## chp1.txt – Chapter 1 of Pride and Prejudice

It is a truth universally acknowledged, that a single man in possession of a good fortune, must be in want of a wife.

..

When she was discontented, she fancied herself nervous.

The business of her life was to get her daughters married; its solace was visiting and news.

## chp1-.txt - Chapter 1 of Pride and Prejudice with last line removed

It is a truth universally acknowledged, that a single man in possession of a good fortune, must be in want of a wife.

..

When she was discontented, she fancied herself nervous.

## Exercise 1B: Comparing Files

```
$ ./exerciselB.sh
```

```
../bin/tlsh -f chp1.txt -c chp1-.txt
```

```
17 chp1.txt
```

```
../bin/sdhash -g chp1.txt chp1-.txt
```

```
chp1.txt|chp1-.txt|100
```

```
../bin/ssdeep -d -l chp1.txt chp1-.txt
```

```
chp1-.txt matches chp1.txt (100)
```

```
../bin/nilsimsa_ut -v1 -f chp1.txt -c chp1-.txt
```

```
254 chp1.txt
```

## Exercise 1B: Comparing Files

```
$ ./exerciselB.sh random.txt
```

```
../bin/tlsh -f chp1.txt -c random.txt
```

```
324 chp1.txt
```

```
../bin/sdhash -t -l -g chp1.txt random.txt  
chp1.txt|random.txt|000
```

```
../bin/ssdeep -a -d -l chp1.txt random.txt  
random.txt matches chp1.txt (0)
```

```
../bin/nilsimsa_ut -v1 -f chp1.txt -c random.txt  
130 chp1.txt
```

## ***Score Ranges***

TLSH: distance score

0	perfect match
1 .. 100	near perfect (1) to weak match (100)
2000	very distant files

Ssdeep: similar score

Sdhash: similarity score

0	no match
1 .. 99	match
100	perfect match

Nilsimsa: similarity score

0	perfect disagreement
128	no similarity
256	perfect match

## Exercise 1C

Copy chp1.txt to 1c.txt

```
$ cp chp1.txt 1c.txt
```

Do a small change to 1c.txt

```
$ vi 1c.txt
```

(if you do not like vi – then use nano)

```
$ ./exercise1B.sh 1c.txt
```

Exercise: Modify 1c.txt so that

TLSH(chp1.txt, 1c.txt) = 1 or 2

Ssdeep(chp1.txt, 1c.txt) = 99 or 100

Sdhash(chp1.txt, 1c.txt) = 99 or 100

Nilsimsa(chp1.txt, 1c.txt) = 255 or 256

## ***Exercise 1D***

Simple transforms

What will some standard transformations do?

sort

fmt

rot13 a->n b->o c->p ... z->m

lowercase A->a B->b ...

\$ ./exercise1D.sh

## ***Exercise 1E***

Simple encodings

Encode a file and a close variant.

File1    =>    base64            file1.base64

File1+   =>    base64           file1+.base64

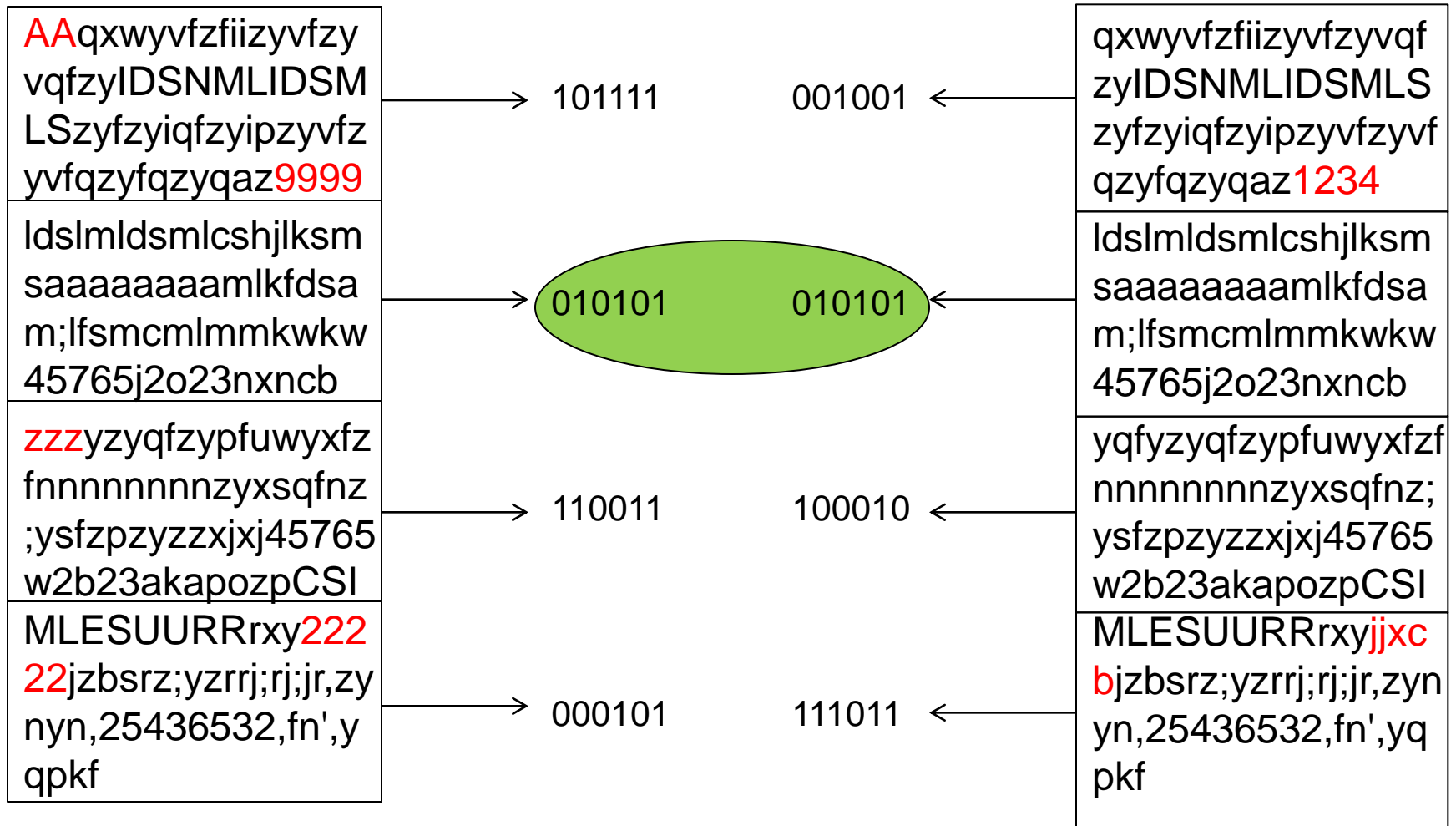
\$ ./exercise1E.sh



# *How do they work?*

	Context Triggered Piecewise Hashing	Feature Extraction	Locality Sensitive Hashes
Example	Ssdeep	Sdhash	Nilsimsa, TLSH
Creating the digest	<p>Cut up a file into segments Create a checksum for each segment</p> <p>The digest is the concatenation of the checksums</p>	<p>Extract relatively long features (64 bytes) which are “interesting”</p> <p>The digest is the encoded features</p>	<p>Extract many very small features (3 bytes) Put the features into a histogram</p> <p>The digest is the encoded histogram</p>
Matching Digests	If enough checksums match – then the files match	If enough encoded features match – then the files match	Score the distance between the histograms

# Ssdeep



# Locality Sensitive Hashes (Nilsimsa, TLSH)

AAqxwyvfzfiizyvfzy  
vqfzyIDSNMLIDSM  
LSzyfzyiqfzyipzyvfz  
yvfqzyfqzyqaz9999  
ldslmldsmcshjlksm  
saaaaaaaaamlkfdsa  
m;lfsmcmlmmkwkw  
45765j2o23nxncb  
zzzyzyqfzypfuwyxfz  
fnfnfnfnfnfnzyxsqfnz  
;ysfzpyzzxjxj45765  
w2b23akapozpCSl  
MLESUURRrxy222  
22jzbsrz;yzrrj;rj;jr,zy  
nyn,25436532,fn',y  
qpkf

Bucket 56

Bucket 89

qxwyvfzfiizyvfzyvqf  
zyIDSNMLIDSMLS  
zyfzyiqfzyipzyvfzyvf  
qzyfqzyqaz1234  
ldslmldsmcshjlksm  
saaaaaaaaamlkfdsa  
m;lfsmcmlmmkwkw  
45765j2o23nxncb  
yqfzyzyqfzypfuwyxfz  
nnnnnnnnnzyxsqfnz;  
ysfzpyzzxjxj45765  
w2b23akapozpCSl  
MLESUURRrxyjjxc  
bjzbsrz;yzrrj;rj;jr,zyn  
yn,25436532,fn',yq  
pkf

Bucket 56

Bucket 89

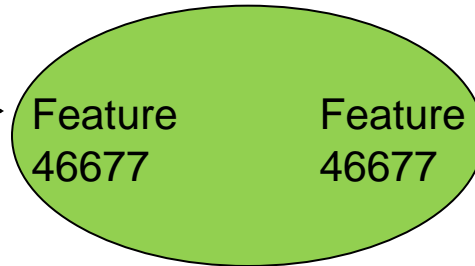
# Sdhash (feature extraction)

AAqxwyvfzfiizyvfzy  
vqfzyIDSNMLIDSM  
LSzyfzyiqfzyipzyvfz  
yvfqzyfqzyqaz9999

Idslmldsmldcshjlksm  
saaaaaaaaamlkfdsa  
m;lfsmcmlmmkwkw  
45765j2o23nxncb

zzzyzyqfzypfuwyxfz  
fnnnnnnnnnzyxsqfnz  
;ysfzpyzzxjxj45765  
w2b23akapozpCSI  
MLESUURRrxy222

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



qxwyvfzfiizyvfzyvqf  
zyIDSNMLIDSMLS  
zyfzyiqfzyipzyvfzyvf  
qzyfqzyqaz1234

Idslmldsmldcshjlksm  
saaaaaaaaamlkfdsa  
m;lfsmcmlmmkwkw  
45765j2o23nxncb

yqfzyzyqfzypfuwyxfz  
nnnnnnnnnnzyxsqfnz;  
ysfzpyzzxjxj45765  
w2b23akapozpCSI  
MLESUURRrxyjjxc

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

Feature  
78902

Feature  
92376

# ***Processing Directories***

We have set up for you 8 commands

Lists the digests for a directory of files

nil\_list DIR

tlsh\_list DIR

ssdeep\_list DIR

sdhash\_list DIR

Does a scoring comparison for every pair of files in a directory

nil\_score DIR

tlsh\_score DIR

ssdeep\_score DIR

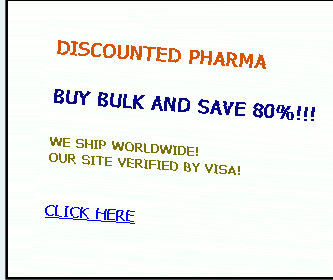

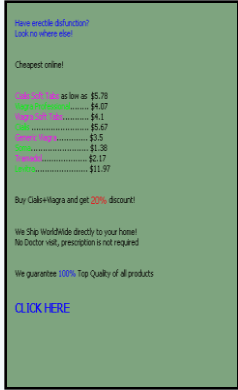
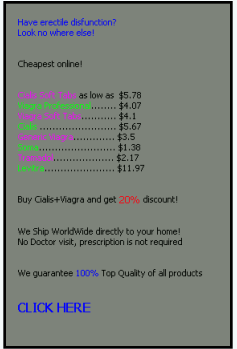
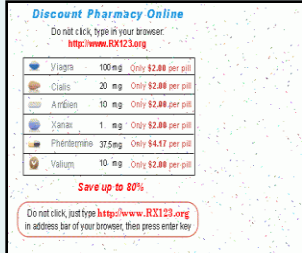

sdhash\_score DIR

# ***Processing Directories***

```
alias nil_list="/home/ec2-user/bin/nilsimsa_ut -v1 -r"  
alias tlsh_list="/home/ec2-user/bin/tlsh -r"  
alias ssdeep_list="/home/ec2-user/bin/ssdeep -r -l"  
alias sdhash_list="/home/ec2-user/bin/sdhash -r"
```

```
alias nil_score="/home/ec2-user/bin/nilsimsa_ut -xref -v1 -r"  
alias tlsh_score="/home/ec2-user/bin/tlsh -xref -r"  
alias ssdeep_score="/home/ec2-user/bin/ssdeep -r -l -d -a"  
alias sdhash_score="/home/ec2-user/bin/sdhash -r -g -t -999"
```

# Working with Image Files

Folder Name	Manipulation	Image 1	Image 2
Angled	Image rotation		
Pharmacy erectile dysfunction	Changing image height and width; Changing background colour		
Pharmacy_Move	Changing image height and width; Adding dots, and dashes.		



# Working with Image Files

Exercise2/Images\_sorted\_1000/Pharmacy\_cialis\_softtabs



0e6f3429\_0.gif



0f05d804\_0.gif



03303bb4\_0.gif



084a03d7\_0.gif



01047e2a\_0.gif



# ***Exercise 2A***

## ***Working with Image Files***

```
$ cd Exercise2
```

Use the commands

```
nil_list, tlsh_list, ssdeep_list, sdhash_list
```

```
nil_score, tlsh_score, ssdeep_score, sdhash_score
```

to inspect the digests and similarity scores of

```
Images_sorted_1000/Pharmacy_cialis_softtabs
```

```
$ tlsh_list      Images_sorted_1000/Pharmacy_cialis_softtabs
```

```
$ tlsh_score     Images_sorted_1000/Pharmacy_cialis_softtabs
```

Can the digests determine that the images are similar?

# ***Limitation of Similarity Digests***

Similarity Digests cannot identify files as being similar if they are

- Encrypted
- Compressed
- Packed malware
- Encoded
- ...

You have to unpack, un-compress or decrypt first.

What do we need to do with gif, jpeg files?

## ***Exercise 2B***

### ***Working with Image Files***

Each of the image files has been converted (using CxImage library) to a .bmp file (a image bitmap – identical to the in memory representation of images)

.bmp files can be compared

Use \*\_list, \*\_score commands to inspect the digests and similarity scores of  
Images\_sorted\_1000/Pharmacy\_cialis\_softtabs\_bmp

```
$ cd Exercise2
$ ssdeep_list    Images_sorted_1000/Pharmacy_cialis_softtabs_bmp
$ ssdeep_score  Images_sorted_1000/Pharmacy_cialis_softtabs_bmp
```

# Exercise 2B

## Working with Image Files

Select a folder of images.

Which method(s) works on that folder?

Which method(s) fails on that folder?

If you are having problems with sdhash - you might have to

```
$ export LC_ALL="en_US.UTF-8"
```

A.Angled\_bmp/

B.Pharmacy\_erecstile\_dys\_bmp/

C.Pharmacy\_Move\_2col\_bmp/

```
$ cd Exercise2
```

```
$ tlsh_score      Images_sorted_1000/Angled_bmp
```

```
$ ssdeep_score    Images_sorted_1000/Angled_bmp
```

```
$ sdhash_score     Images_sorted_1000/Angled_bmp
```

## ***Exercise 2C***

### ***Working with Image Files***

Use the digests to work out what type of images are in  
Random\_Images/

```
$ cd Exercise2
```

```
$ ./exercise2C.sh
```

ssdeep

Usage: ssdeep [-m file] [FILES]

-m - Match FILES against known hashes in file

tlsh

Usage: tlsh -l listdigests -c file

# ***Exercise 2C (cont)***

## ***Working with Image Files***

Need a hint?

```
$ cd Exercise2  
$ cp ../Answers/answer2C.sh .  
$ ./answer2C.sh | less
```

# ***Collisions / False Positive Matches***

## **Collision**

When 2 distinct files have the same digest or hash

## **False Positive Match**

When the score is a match, but we consider

file1      not similar to      file2

$\text{Ssdeep}(\text{file1}, \text{file2}) > 0$

$\text{Sdhash}(\text{file1}, \text{file2}) > 0$

$\text{TLSH}(\text{file1}, \text{file2}) \leq 100$

$\text{Nilsimsa}(\text{file1}, \text{file2}) \geq 220$

# ***Collisions / False Positive Matches***

## **Exercise 2D**

Do any of the methods suffer from collisions in the collection of image files?

Find one.

## **Exercise 2E**

Do any of the methods suffer from false positive matches in the collection of image files?

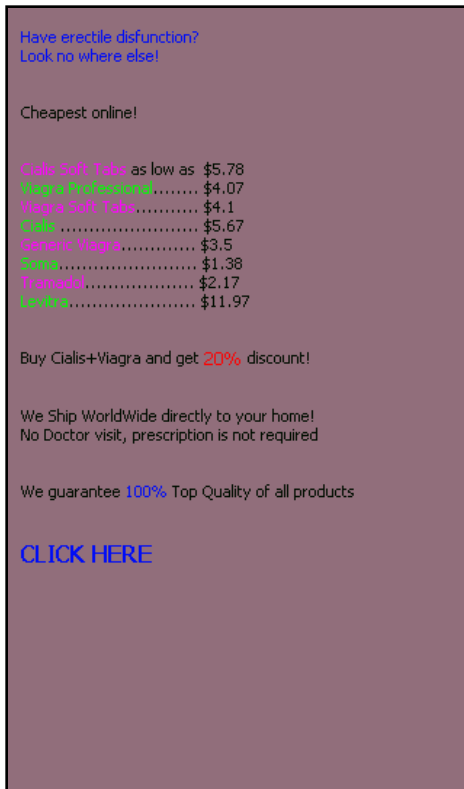
Find one.



# Exercise 2D

## Nilsimsa Collision

```
0000000000040002000020000000000000000000000900000000000400000000200800000
Images_sorted_1000/Pharmacy_Move_bmp/01aa7260_0.bmp
00000000000400020000200000000000000000000090000000000040000000200800000
Images_sorted_1000/Pharmacy_erectile_dys_bmp/05f66a41_0.bmp
```



# Exercise 2E

## TLSH False Positives

```
../bin/tlsh
```

```
-c Images_sorted_1000/Pharmacy_Viagra_Pro_bmp/01b2bb87_0.bmp
```

```
-f Images_sorted_1000/Pharmacy_power_pack_bmp/01a07331_0.bmp
```

```
78 Images_sorted_1000/Pharmacy_power_pack_bmp/01a07331_0.bmp
```

**CIALIS + VIAGRA POWER PACK**  
Get double effect and SAVE YOUR MONEY!

5 + 5 pills - \$69.95

10 + 10 pills - \$129.95

20 + 20 pills - \$249.95 + free shipping

50 + 50 pills - \$599.95 + free shipping

[CLICK HERE TO ORDER NOW!](#)

**VIAGRA PRO**

ORE THAN VIAGRA!

Formulated to:

Increase Sex Drive

Boost Sexual Performance

Fuller, Harder Erections

Increase Stamina, Endurance

Quicker Recharges

MEDICALLY APPROVED!

[CLICK HERE TO ORDER](#)

# Comparison on Image files



<u>Folder Name</u>	<u>Number images</u>	<u>TLSH (100)</u>	<u>Sdhash(1)</u>	<u>Ssdeep(1)</u>	<u>Nilsimsa (240 / 256)</u>
Angled	20	80.0%	3.7%	0.0%	100.0%
International Greek	3	33.3%	33.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Lotto	11	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Pharmacy cialis softtabs	5	100.0%	100.0%	10.0%	100.0%
Pharmacy erectile dys	147	22.1%	22.6%	9.6%	94.7%
Pharmacy legal RX	22	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	64.9%
Pharmacy_Move_2col	22	90.5%	100.0%	10.8%	100.0%
Pharmacy_Move	63	12.1%	11.2%	1.0%	61.2%
Pharmacy_Move_browser	10	64.4%	62.2%	4.4%	64.4%
Pharmacy_Move_browser_pikkie	6	100.0%	100.0%	6.7%	100.0%
Pharmacy picture	8	57.1%	3.6%	7.1%	57.1%

# Comparison on Image files



<u>Folder Name</u>	<u>Number images</u>	<u>TLSH (100)</u>	<u>Sdhash(1)</u>	<u>Ssdeep(1)</u>	<u>Nilsimsa (240 / 256)</u>
Pharmacy pop a pill	5	80.0%	100.0%	60.0%	100.0%
Pharmacy power pack	41	47.8%	47.8%	20.7%	55.9%
Pharmacy research	3	0.0%	33.3%	33.3%	100.0%
Pharmacy Viagra Pro	11	32.7%	38.2%	29.1%	54.5%
Pharmacy Viagra Pro2	7	42.9%	42.9%	42.9%	42.9%
Software OEM	6	66.7%	66.7%	66.7%	66.7%
Software SOBAKA	11	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
StockSpam CYTV	105	1.7%	1.4%	0.0%	27.3%
StockSpam EXVG	389	1.2%	2.8%	0.6%	100.0%
False Positives	911	0.007%	0.0%	0.0%	4.6%

# ***Working with Executable Files***

```
$ cd Exercise3/  
$ ./exe_match.sh
```

Start with default thresholds:

- TLSH  $\leq 100$
- Sdhash  $\geq 1$
- Ssdeep  $\geq 1$

## **Exercise 3A**

For each method, find a better threshold for a match

# ***Working with Executable Files***

In the paper, I suggest for executable files:

- TLSH  $\leq 52$

Near 52:

- about half the pairs are related,
- about half the pairs are unrelated

- Sdhash  $\geq 13$

Near 13:

- about half the pairs are related,
- about half the pairs are unrelated

- Ssdeep  $\geq 1$  (unclear what is happening between 1 -25)

# ***Working with Executable Files***

## **Exercise 3B**

```
$ cd Exercise3  
$ ./exercise3B.sh
```

There are groups of similar looking executables.

Some groups include

debconf-\*

dpkg-\*

gnome-\*

How effective are the methods at identifying these groups?

# ***Working with Executable Files***

## **Exercise 3C**

There are some unexpected matches.

For example, are the executable pairs

uniq wc

du diff

similar?

If so, why?

If not, why not?



# ***Evaluation: Random Changes***

- 500 lines of Pride and Prejudice
- 200 different version – each more different than the previous
- Random changes
  - i. inserting a new word
  - ii. deleting an existing word
  - iii. swapping two words
  - iv. substituting a word for another word
  - v. replacing 10 occurrences of a character for another character
  - vi. deleting 10 occurrences of a character

# Exercise 4A

pp.0 is the first 500 lines of Pride and Prejudice

```
$ cd Exercise4
```

```
$ ./pp.sh
```

starting file:      pp\_changes/pp.0

Iteratively makes 500 random changes creating files

pp\_changes/pp.1001

pp\_changes/pp.1500

## Exercise 4A

pp.0reason gives an explanation of each change

- SWAP-line 251-252 and line 451-452
- DELETE-word 'much' [pos=3882,len=4]
- SUBST-word 'when' [pos=6811,len=4] for 'him' [pos=10012,len=4]

pp.txt gives the score for each iteration compared to the original file

tlsh,sdhash,ssdeep

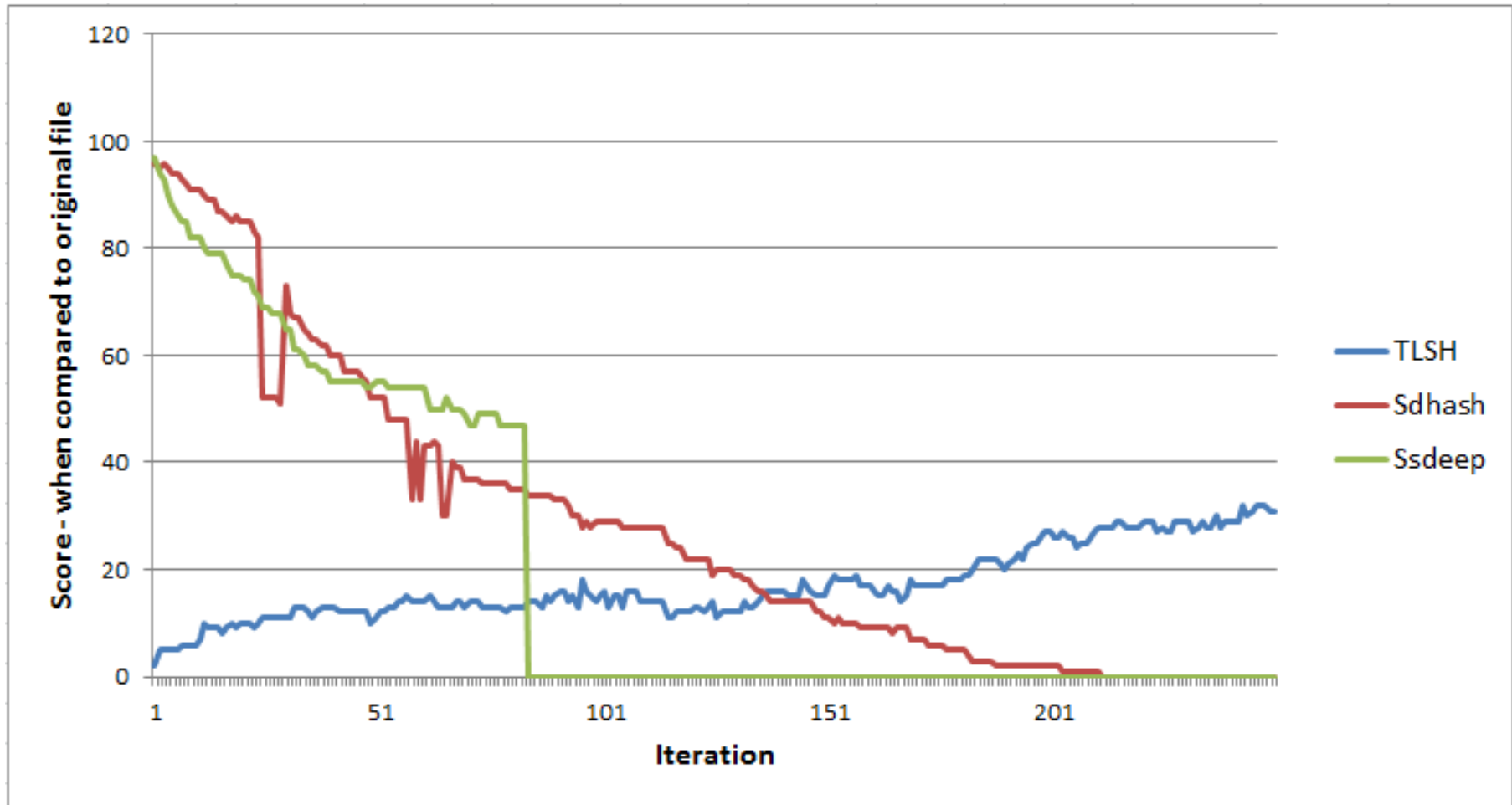
2,096,97

5,095,94

5,096,93

At which iteration does TLSH, Sdhash and Ssdeep break?

# Exercise 4A: 500 lines of P&P



## Exercise 4A: 500 lines of P&P

- First 500 lines after 200<sup>th</sup> iteration

"I hope Mr. Bingley will like it, Lizzy."

Author: Jane Austen

Date: August 26, 2008 [EBook #1342]

Release Date: June, 1998

[Last updated: October 12, 2012]

Language: English

\*\*\* START OF THIS PROJECT GUTENBERG EBOOK PRIDE AND PREJUDICE \*\*\*

- Ssdeep has failed at iteration 84
- Sdhash has failed at iteration 212

## Exercise 4B

Copy pp.0 to pp.4B

Modify pp.4B so that

- `Ssdeep(pp.0, pp.4B) = 0`
- `Sdhash(pp.0, pp.4B) = 0`
- `TLSH(pp.0, pp.4B) > 100`

```
$ cd Exercise4
```

```
$ mkdir 4B
```

```
$ cp pp_changes/pp.0 4B
```

```
$ cp pp_changes/pp.0 4B/pp.4B
```

```
$ vi 4B/pp.4B
```

```
$ tlsh_score 4B
```

```
$ sdhash_score 4B
```

```
$ ssdeep_score 4B
```

## Exercise 4C

Create a version of pp.0 which

- Cannot be detected by the similarity digests
- A human reader would not notice the difference

Copy pp.0 to pp.4C

Modify pp.4C so that

- `Ssdeep(pp.0, pp.4C) = 0`
- `Sdhash(pp.0, pp.4C) = 0`
- `TLSH(pp.0, pp.4C) > 100`
- The text is easily readable by a person
- `$ diff -w 4C/pp.0 4C/pp.4C`
  - Produces no output

```
$ cd Exercise4
$ mkdir 4C
$ cp pp_changes/pp.0 4C
$ cp pp_changes/pp.0 4C/pp.4C
$ vi 4C/pp.4C
$ tlsh_score 4C
```

At this point you have “broken” the digests

# Conclusions

- Similarity Digests are a great starting place for quickly finding similar content
  - Might want / need to adapt approaches
  - Similarity digests are a general tool. For specific applications (images) consider specific solutions
- Need to consider thresholds for these hashes
  - Each application may needs its own threshold
- When considering you problem / your application
  - An adversary may be deliberately morphing / obfuscating the file / content
  - Consider attacking your own application
- The different Similarity Digests have different strengths
  - Complex applications may require hybrid approaches



# Papers

## **Introduction to TLSH**

Oliver, J., Cheng, C., Chen, Y.: TLSH - A Locality Sensitive Hash. 4th Cybercrime and Trustworthy Computing Workshop, Sydney, November 2013

[https://github.com/trendmicro/tlsh/blob/master/TLSH\\_CTC\\_final.pdf](https://github.com/trendmicro/tlsh/blob/master/TLSH_CTC_final.pdf)

## **Vulnerability Paper**

Oliver, J., Forman, S., and Cheng, C.: Using Randomization to Attack Similarity Digests. ATIS 2014, November, 2014, pages 199-210.

[https://github.com/trendmicro/tlsh/blob/master/Attacking\\_LSH\\_and\\_Sim\\_Dig.pdf](https://github.com/trendmicro/tlsh/blob/master/Attacking_LSH_and_Sim_Dig.pdf)

## **Open sources on Github**

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

# Papers

## **SdHash**

"Data fingerprinting with similarity digests"

Vassil Roussev

Sixth IFIP WG 11.9 International Conference on Digital Forensics, Hong Kong, China,  
January 4-6, 2010

<http://roussev.net/pdf/2010-IFIP--sdhash-design.pdf>

## **Ssdeep**

"Identifying almost identical files using context triggered piecewise hashing"

Jesse Kornblum

Journal Digital Investigation: The International Journal of Digital Forensics & Incident  
Response archive

Volume 3, September, 2006 Pages 91-97

<http://dfrws.org/2006/proceedings/12-Kornblum.pdf>

Source code for SSDEEP: <http://ssdeep.sourceforge.net/>

# ***Papers (cont.)***

## **Nilsimsa**

Source code for Nilsimsa <http://ixazon.dynip.com/~cmeclax/nilsimsa.html>

"An open digest-based technique for spam detection"

E. Damiani<sup>1</sup>, S. De Capitani di Vimercati<sup>1</sup>, S. Paraboschi<sup>2</sup>, P. Samarati

Proceedings of the 2004 international workshop on security in parallel and distributed systems. 2004.

<http://spdp.di.unimi.it/papers/pdcs04.pdf>

## **Comparison Paper**

"An evaluation of forensic similarity hashes"

Vassil Roussev

Journal Digital Investigation: The International Journal of Digital Forensics & Incident Response archive

Volume 8, August, 2011

Pages S34-S41

# ***End Session***

Thank you

# ***FULL DETAILS***

## ***Ssdeep***

1. Use a rolling hash to split the document into segments,
2. Produce a 6 bit value for each segment by hashing the segment,
3. Concatenate the base64 encoded 6 bit values from step (2) to form the output signature.

$\text{Similarity}(\text{digest1}, \text{digest2}) = 100 - \text{edit distance}(\text{digest1 and digest2})$

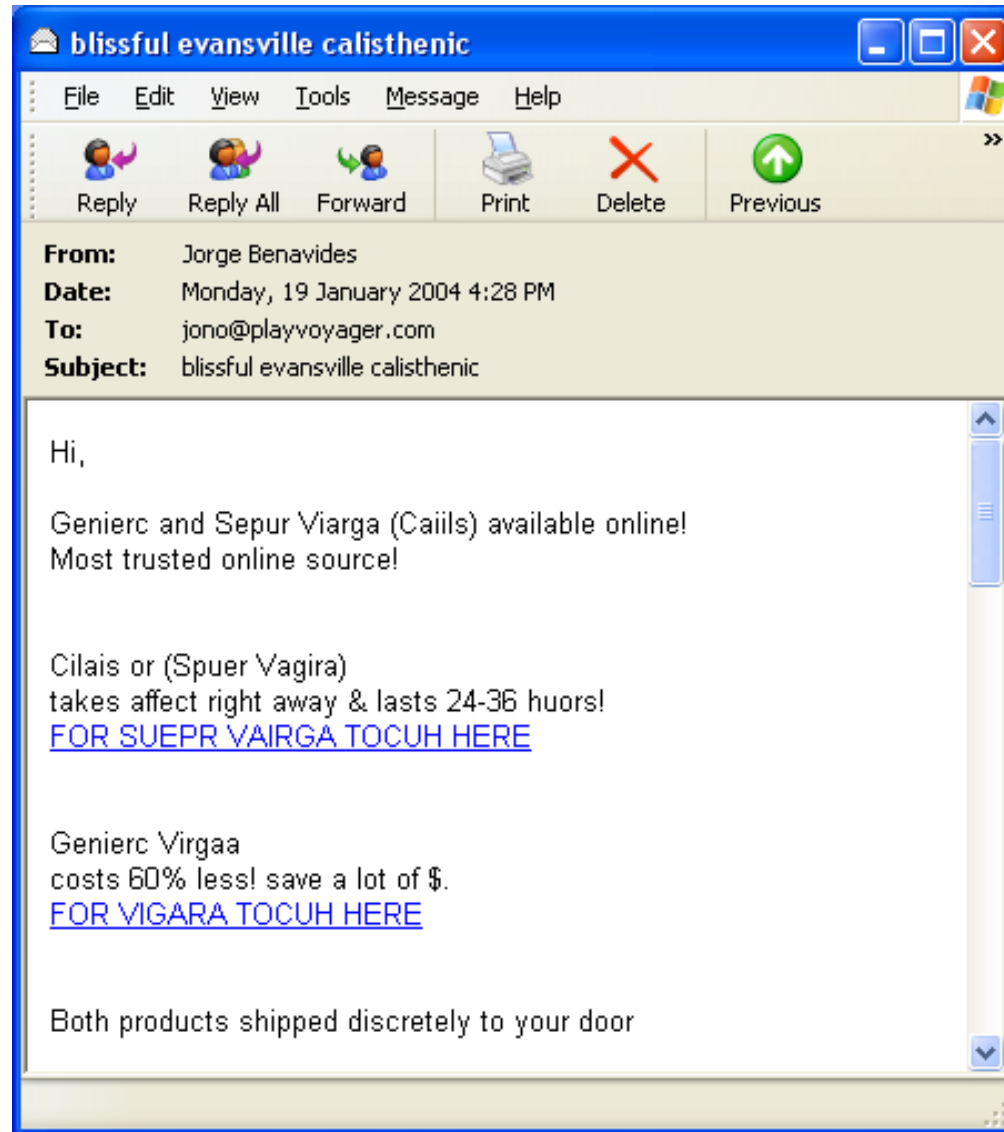
Calculate the probability of the two strings being aligned using Lloyd Allison's Dynamic Programming Algorithm (DPA)

Ref: Dynamic Programming Algorithm for Sequence Alignment

<http://www.csse.monash.edu.au/~lloyd/tildeStrings/Notes/DPA/>

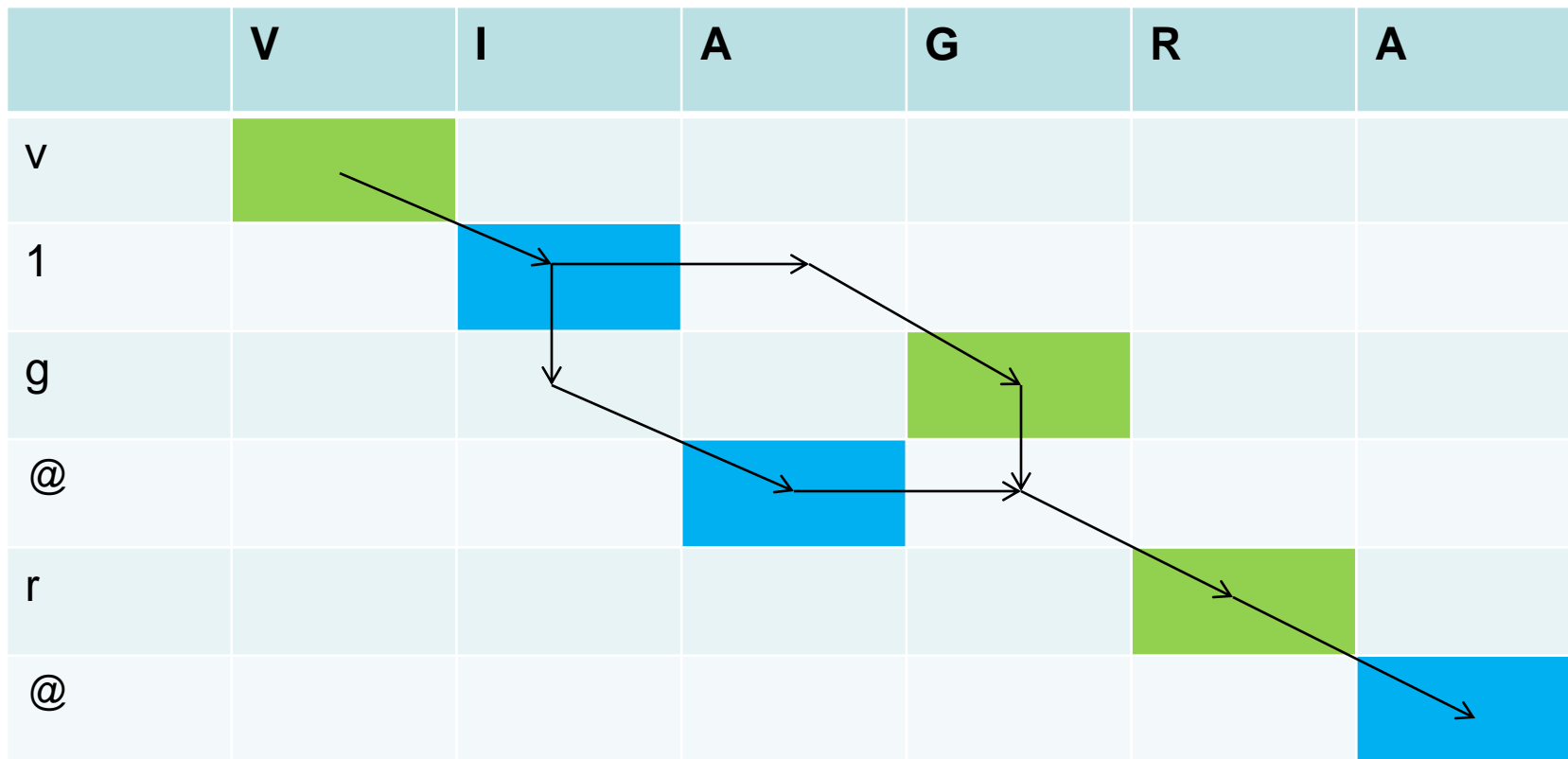
# ***FULL DETAILS***

## ***Motivation for Using Edit Distance***



# FULL DETAILS

## Calculating Edit Distance



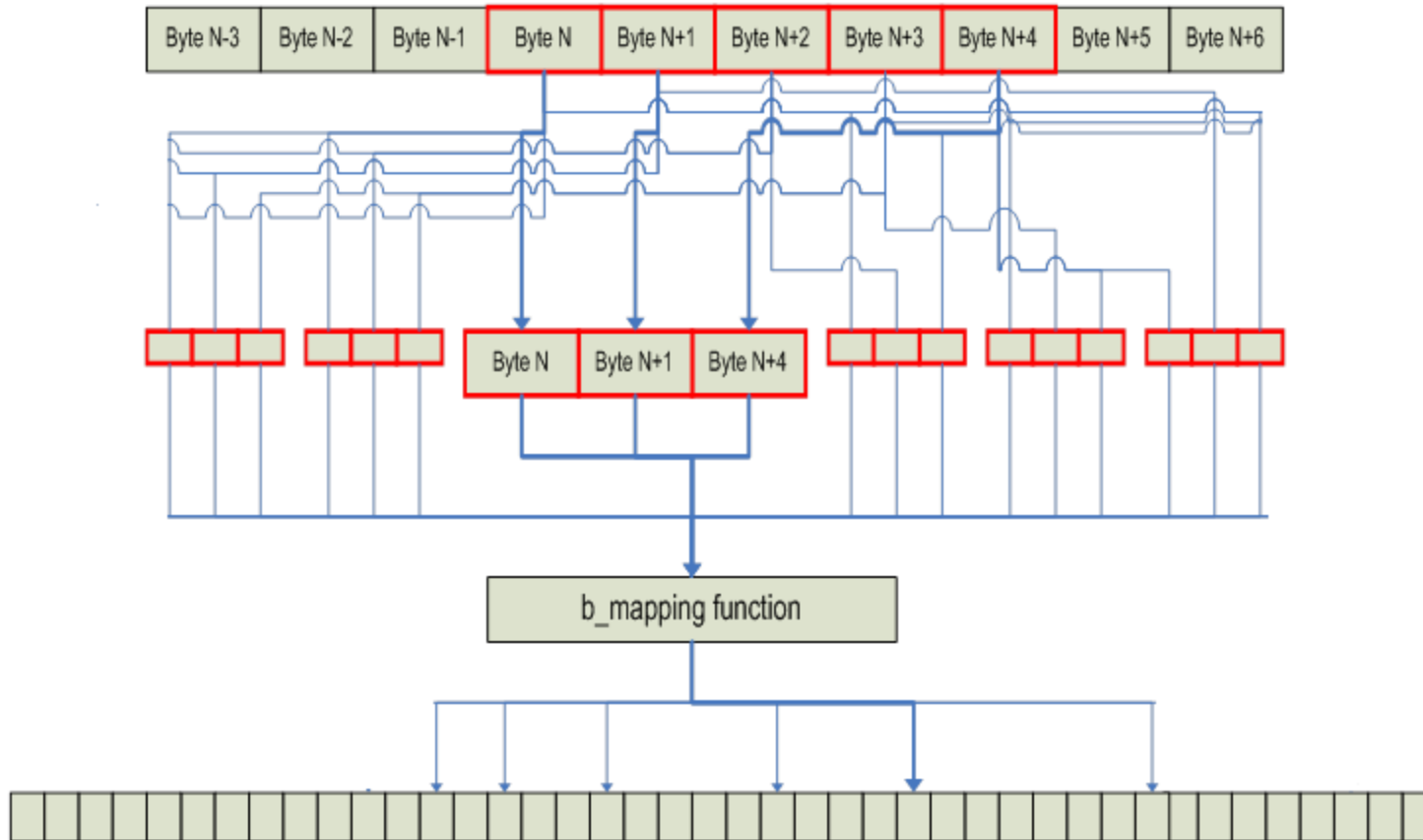
Ref: "Using Lexographical Distancing to Block Spam" Jonathan Oliver, MIT Spam Conference 2005.

# Deeper Explanation of How TLSH works



# FULL DETAILS

## Algorithm to determine TLSH



Each sliding window contains 5 bytes

Those 5 bytes form trigrams

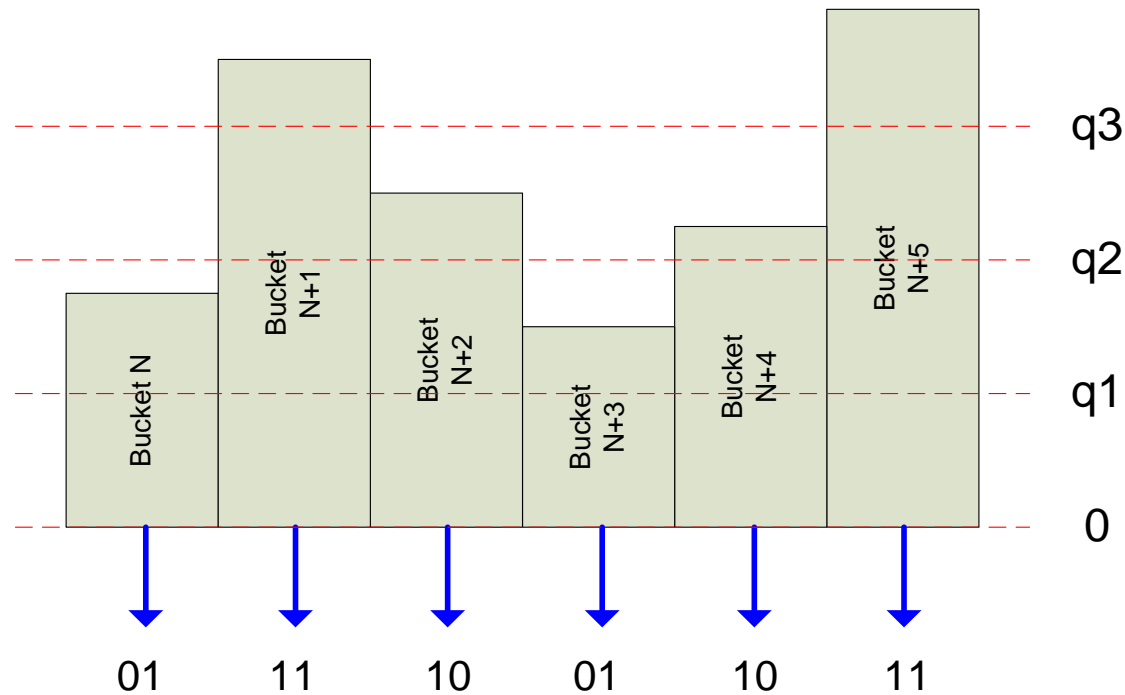
b\_mapping function maps each trigram into one of the buckets

For each mapping, increase the bucket count by 1

# FULL DETAILS

## Algorithm to determine TLSH

- TLSH uses a 4-way to reflect the differences between different histograms
- The q2 point is at the median bucket count
- The q1 and q3 are the lower and higher quartiles respectively



Trend Micro TLSH documentation

# ***FULL DETAILS***

## ***The Distance Function***

- To calculate the TLSH distance score we iterate through the buckets, scoring the distance between each bucket value
- For digest1 and digest2 we have bucket values in the range 0 .. 3

```
dist = 0
for each bucket i
    diff = abs(digest1[i] - digest2[i])
    if (diff == 3)           dist += 6
    else if (diff == 2)     dist += 2
    else if (diff == 1)     dist += 1
end for
return(dist)
```

# How *EXACTLY* does *TLSH* work?

- Login to AWS

```
$ cd Similarity_Digests_YOURNAME
```

```
$ ./bin/tlsh_unittest_verbose -f Exercise1/chp1.txt |  
less
```

# How *EXACTLY* does *TLSH* work?

Chp1.txt

It is a truth universally acknowledged, that a single man in possession

Append BF BB EF to first window

Append BF BB to second window

WINDOW	A	B	C	D	E
	I	t		i	s

WIN1 E D C

WIN2 E D B

WIN3 E C B

WIN4 E C A

WIN5 E D A

WIN6 E B A

# How *EXACTLY* does *TLSH* work?

- low quartile=90
- median=103
- high quartile=118
  
- bucket[0]=87                   => Emit 00
- bucket[1]=138               => Emit 11           1100 = C
- bucket[2]=100               => Emit 01
- bucket[3]=148               => Emit 11           1101 = D
- bucket[4]=109               => Emit 10
- bucket[5]=103               => Emit 01           1010 = 6
- bucket[6]=98                => Emit 01
- bucket[7]=110               => Emit 10           1001 = 9

Header

C991C7 1FA380036685B052B9761E3E17F706C1381764C635981FA12A3332EAAC6F96DC

# *Experiments*

# Experiments

- Mismatch file set
  - 109 binary malware files (different malware families)
  - 290 randomly constructed HTML fragments
  - 100 pieces of random text from dictionary (no overlap)
  - 79 distinct text files about different topics
- Match file set
  - 3 malware families 20 files each family
- Random created 15 variants of each of the 79 distinct text files
  - 8766 matched file comparisons
  - 55822 different file comparisons



# Experiments

TLSH			Nilsimsa			Sdhash			Ssdeep		
Score	FP rate	Detect	Score	FP rate	Detect	Score	FP rate	Detect	Score	FP rate	Detect
< 300	79.30%	98.8%	> 120	99.86%	100.0%	> 0	0.04711%	37.1%	> 0	0.09966%	31.2%
< 250	69.06%	98.8%	> 130	99.20%	100.0%	> 5	0.02718%	36.6%	> 5	0.09785%	31.2%
< 200	50.10%	98.8%	> 140	98.11%	100.0%	> 10	0.02174%	36.1%	> 10	0.09603%	31.2%
< 150	24.33%	98.1%	> 150	96.98%	100.0%	> 20	0.01812%	35.4%	> 20	0.09422%	31.2%
< 100	6.43%	94.5%	> 160	94.26%	100.0%	> 30	0.01268%	34.4%	> 30	0.05617%	30.9%
< 90	4.49%	92.3%	> 170	89.52%	100.0%	> 40	0.00544%	32.7%	> 40	0.01812%	29.3%
< 80	2.93%	89.0%	> 180	81.38%	100.0%	> 50	0.00362%	29.7%	> 50	0.00362%	27.3%
< 70	1.84%	83.6%	> 190	69.69%	99.7%	> 60	0.00362%	26.0%	> 60	0.00362%	25.9%
< 60	1.09%	76.0%	> 200	54.45%	98.8%	> 70	0.00181%	18.8%	> 70	0.00181%	23.1%
< 50	0.52%	65.3%	> 210	36.73%	96.4%	> 80	0.00181%	12.4%	> 80	0.00000%	16.2%
< 40	0.07%	49.6%	> 220	18.29%	91.9%	> 90	0.00181%	4.6%	> 90	0.00000%	8.8%
< 30	0.00181%	32.2%	> 230	5.52%	72.0%	> 99	0.00000%	1.0%	> 99	0.00000%	3.5%
< 20	0.00181%	17.3%	> 240	1.26%	35.2%						
< 10	0.00181%	6.4%	> 250	0.49%	9.5%						