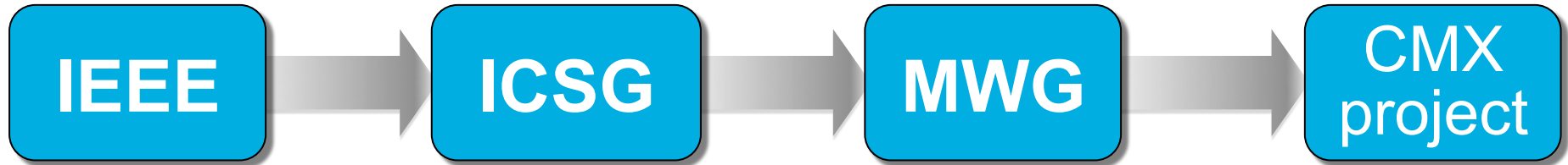


CMX: IEEE Clean File Metadata Exchange

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Mark Kennedy, Symantec

Who We Represent



- ❑ IEEE Industry Connections Security Group (ICSG)
 - Many security companies take part

- ❑ ICSG has multiple Working Groups
 - Malware Working Group (MWG) is one of them

- ❑ Clean Metadata eXchange (CMX) system is the child of ICSG MWG

Background

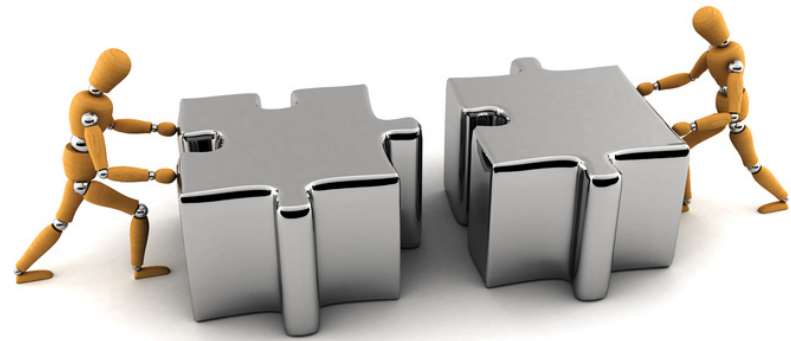
- ❑ Malware problem is constantly growing
 - Quantity and complexity
 - Evasion Techniques
 - Size and High-level language use

- ❑ Better heuristics are needed
 - To detect 0-day threats

- ❑ False Positives
 - Heuristics can lead to more false positives (FPs)
 - If there are too many FPs the solution will be turned off



Issues with Whitelists



- ❑ Difficult to collect
 - Trusted sources can be compromised
 - Some sources may be operated by malware authors

- ❑ Delay between discovery and whitelist updating

- ❑ Certain programs are intrinsically variable (.NET with JIT)

- ❑ Whitelists are black or white classification
 - There are shades of grey
 - Some legit software can be misused (e.g. remote access tools)
 - Trusted software might contain hidden functionality (“Easter Egg”)

Current Approaches

- ❑ On-machine whitelists (existed for years)
- ❑ Cloud whitelists (relatively new)
- ❑ CMX helps this tremendously
 - Currently, vendors must each seek out clean files
 - Some 3rd parties work with multiple vendors – leading to extra work
- ❑ CMX provides a single point of contact
 - Simplifies exchange for both vendors and 3rd parties



The CMX System

- Provide timely information about clean files
 - Currently Windows files: PE/DLL executables (e.g. inside CAB, MSI)
 - Only files for public release

- What metadata is gathered?
 - Hashes (MD5, SHA-1, SHA-256)
 - SHA-512 and SHA-3 can also be considered
 - Filename: the name as it will appear once installed
 - Path: the path where the file will appear once installed, using CSIDL normalized paths
 - Signature information: if the file is digitally signed, information about the signing certificate
 - File version information: the various fields from the file version record



Example XML

```
<cleanMetaData xmlns="http://xml/metadatasSharing.xsd" xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/
XMLSchema-instance" xsi:schemaLocation="http://xml/metadatasSharing.xsd file:metadatasSharing.xsd"
version="1.2">
  <company>TrustedSource</company>
  <author>ZIP 1</author>
  <comment>Test MMDEF v1.2 file generated using genMMDEF</comment>
  <timestamp>2011-08-19T13:50:21.721000</timestamp>

  <objects>
  <file id="4edc50d3a427566d6390ca76f389be80">
    <md5>4edc50d3a427566d6390ca76f389be80</md5>
    <sha1>9cb1bd5dc93124f526a1033b1b3f37cc0224a77e</sha1>
    <sha256>e942d28c0e835b8384752731f1b430cb3fbd571381666ded7637a2db47fafcc0</sha256>
    <sha512>3ceb1bd07af9e470ff453ef3dd4b97f9228856cb78eb5cddb7b81796b4b830368e3ed2f0c6a9ce930
09397e8158c68dba67e398f58df87137d8872cb0bb3b53b</sha512>
    <size>3412856</size>
    <crc32>1119775926</crc32>
    <filename>procexp.exe</filename>
    <filenameWithinInstaller>procexp.exe</filenameWithinInstaller>
    <MIMEType>application/octet-stream</MIMEType>
  </file>

  <softwarePackage id="procexp">
    <vendor>Sysinternals</vendor>
    <product>Process Explorer</product>
    <version>14.11</version>
    <language>English</language>
  </softwarePackage>
  . . .
```

Why We Don't Share Files

- ❑ Key difference between clean files and malicious files: **Copyright**
 - It is illegal to share many clean files
 - Sharing metadata solves this problem

- ❑ Privacy
 - Large companies like to keep their internal apps internal

- ❑ Space and Bandwidth
 - Most cloud systems do not require the file
 - Hashes are sufficient



How the System Works



- ❑ Two types of users: Providers and Consumers
- ❑ Providers create the metadata and submit it to CMX
 - Use existing IEEE metadata XML format
 - Python scripts assist in the extraction and formatting of the metadata
- ❑ Consumers pull the data and use them in their ecosystem
 - Trust level can be assigned to each data provider
- ❑ Interfaces to pull the most recent data (UI and command-line tools)
 - Keeps track of data downloaded, can give latest data
 - Offline archive for older data

Access to the System

- Requires a login be created
- Requires one or more public certs be registered to that user
 - Private certs are used to sign the content as it is created
 - Public cert is used to authenticate the data on the CMX backend.
- Public cert is provided along with the content for Consumer validation.

Types of Providers

- Direct content creators
 - Two types: Invited and Self-registered
 - Invited is for large companies
 - Self-registered are for companies with a Class 3 code signing certificate
 - Submit data for the files they create

- 3rd Part Provider
 - Must be approved
 - Provide metadata for others' files

Current Status

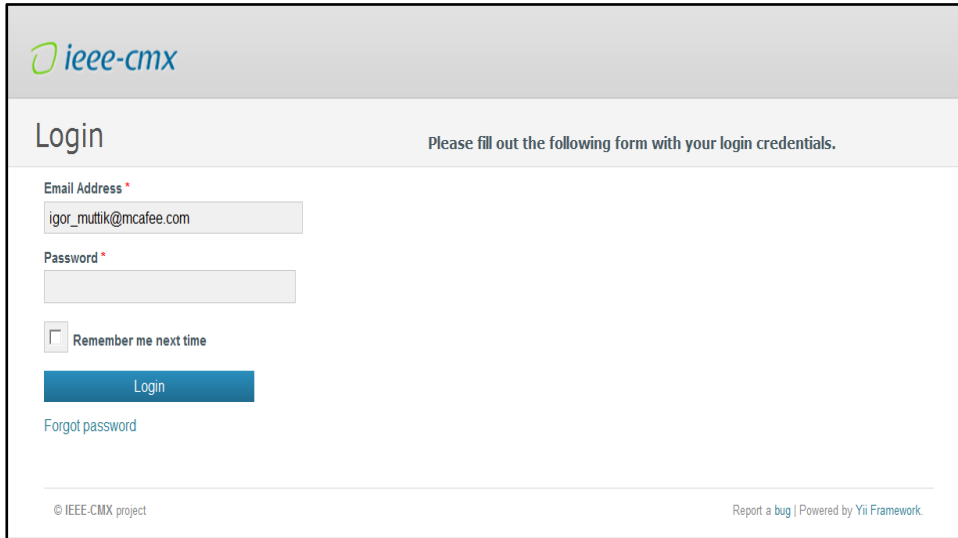
The system is now fully operational and hosted on servers owned by Avira in Germany (<https://ieee-cmx.avira.com>)

CMX is somewhat similar to the MUTE system, which was implemented by Avira to share malicious URLs

CMX required several modifications (including specific metadata extractors implemented currently in Python), but it is largely based on MUTE



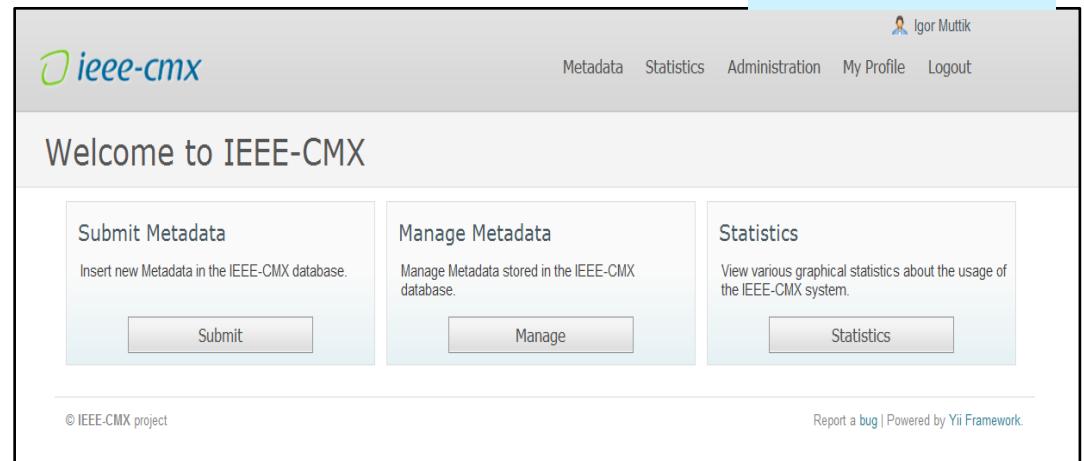
Screenshots (1)



The screenshot shows the IEEE-CMX login interface. At the top left is the IEEE-CMX logo. The main heading is "Login" with a sub-instruction: "Please fill out the following form with your login credentials." Below this are two input fields: "Email Address" containing "igor_multik@mcafee.com" and "Password". A "Remember me next time" checkbox is present and unchecked. A blue "Login" button is below the fields, with a "Forgot password" link underneath. The footer contains "© IEEE-CMX project" and "Report a bug | Powered by Yii Framework".

Login Screen


Main menu





The screenshot shows the IEEE-CMX main menu. At the top left is the IEEE-CMX logo. On the top right, the user "Igor Multik" is logged in, with a navigation menu containing "Metadata", "Statistics", "Administration", "My Profile", and "Logout". The main heading is "Welcome to IEEE-CMX". Below this are three main action cards: "Submit Metadata" (with a "Submit" button), "Manage Metadata" (with a "Manage" button), and "Statistics" (with a "Statistics" button). Each card includes a brief description of the action. The footer contains "© IEEE-CMX project" and "Report a bug | Powered by Yii Framework".


Screenshot (2)


IEEE-CMX Downloads


IEEE-CMX Guide  A short instruction how to use the IEEE-CMX web application. [Download the IEEE-CMX guide](#)


IEEE-CMX API Guide  A short instruction how to use the IEEE-CMX API. [Download the API guide](#)

C++ API Client Guide  A short instruction how to use the C++ Client. [Download the C++ API guide](#)

IEEE-CMX C++ Client - for Windows  A sample client for IEEE-CMX, written in C++ compiled for Windows. [Download Client](#)

IEEE-CMX C++ Client - for Macintosh  A sample client for IEEE-CMX, written in C++ compiled for Macintosh. [Download Client](#)

IEEE-CMX C++ Client - for UNIX/LINUX  A sample client for IEEE-CMX, written in C++ compiled for UNIX/LINUX. [Download Client](#)

IEEE-CMX Python Client  Client for IEEE-CMX to generate and submit the Metadata written in Python [Download Client](#)

Downloads (documentation, tools and examples)

Screenshot (3)

ieeee-cmx Igor Muttik

Metadata Statistics Administration My Profile Logout

Manage Metadata Metadata Archives

[Submit metadata](#)

Displaying 1-10 of 58 results.

Id	Company Name	User	Submitted on	
<input type="text" value="67"/>			<input type="text"/>	
71	Avira	Marius Barbulescu	2013-04-15 15:00:13	
70	Avira	Marius Barbulescu	2013-04-15 15:00:11	
69	Avira	Marius Barbulescu	2013-04-15 11:00:14	
68	Avira	Marius Barbulescu	2013-04-15 11:00:12	
67	Avira	Marius Barbulescu	2013-04-15 07:00:11	
66	Avira	Marius Barbulescu	2013-04-15 03:00:07	
65	Avira	Marius Barbulescu	2013-04-14 23:00:15	
64	Avira	Marius Barbulescu	2013-04-14 19:00:06	
63	Avira	Marius Barbulescu	2013-04-14 15:00:16	
62	Avira	Marius Barbulescu	2013-04-14 11:00:08	

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Metadata Web page (also accessible from cmd-line and/or APIs)

Revocation

- Sometimes providers make a mistake
- More common with 3rd party providers
- Will go out at regular CMX content
 - Special tag will flag this as revocation
- As with all CMX data, the consumers decide what to do with the data

Takeaways



- ❑ If you are a software producer
 - You will benefit from being a provider
 - Benefit: reduced FP rates from AV products

- ❑ If you are an enterprise administrator
 - You will benefit from being a provider
 - Benefit: you do not have to send actual software

- ❑ If you are a security/AV company
 - You may become a consumer
 - Benefit: reduces support costs due to lower FP rate

Acknowledgements

We are extremely grateful to the Avira team for their efforts in implementing the CMX system and hosting it on their servers.

Special thanks go to Philipp Wolf and Thomas Wegele, who organized the development, coded the system and provided documentation.

Danke