# MalPaCA: Malware behaviour analysis using machine learning

Which clustering algorithm has the best performance in terms of network behaviour discovery?

Hugo de Heer - h.j.deheer@student.tudelft.nl Supervisors: Azqa Nadeem and Sicco Verwer

### 1. Background

MalPaCA is created to automate malware capability assessment by clustering the temporal behaviour in malware's network traces.



Figure 1: Pipeline of MalPaCA.

# 2. Methodology

Comparative analysis of the following clustering algorithms:

- HDBScan (baseline)
- OPTICS
- Hierarchical Agglomerative Clustering
- K-medoids

Aposemat IoT-23 labelled dataset was used. Metrics used to analyse cluster results:



## 3. Experimental setup

All algorithms tested on 2 configurations: a: with metric = 'precomputed' flag (baseline) b: <u>no</u> metric = 'precomputed' flag





#### 4a. Results

Cluster configurations	clusters	sErr	cpErr	cmpErr	nEr	ccErr	totErr
HDBScan a	58	0.311	0.094	0.081	0.125	0.770	1.381
HDBScan $b$	33	0.249	0.179	0.110	0.051	0.483	1.072
OPTICS a	20	0.424	0.161	0.171	0.418	0.378	1.553
OPTICS b	13	0.273	0.340	0.254	0.198	0.330	1.395
AHC a	35	0.221	0.172	0.080	0.000	0.475	0.950
AHC b	13	0.328	0.316	0.429	0.000	0.308	1.381
Kmed a	10	0.516	0.435	0.629	0.000	0.458	2.038
Kmed b	54	0.274	0.169	0.075	0.000	0.717	1.245

Figure 3: Metric scores of configurations a and b for every clustering algorithm included in the comparative analysis.

- *cmpErr* = Cluster malicious purity error • nErr = Noise error
- *ccErr* = Cluster completeness error

• *sErr* = Silhouette score error

• *cpErr* = Cluster purity error



**TU**Delft

Figure 4: Clustering results of HDBScan *a* and Agglomerative Hierarchical Clustering a.

#### 5. Conclusion and future work

- Agglomerative Hierarchical Clustering (AHC) scored best with a total error of 0.950.
- AHC achieves higher cluster separation and cohesion whilst not having a noise cluster, unlike the baseline HDBScan.

Future work:

- Label 'Benign' connections in a more specific way
- Test MalPaCA on more labelled datasets to prevent overfitting.
- Possible use of clustering error score from temporal heatmaps as unlabelled substitute for *cmpErr*.