Automatic Malware Signature Generation and Classification

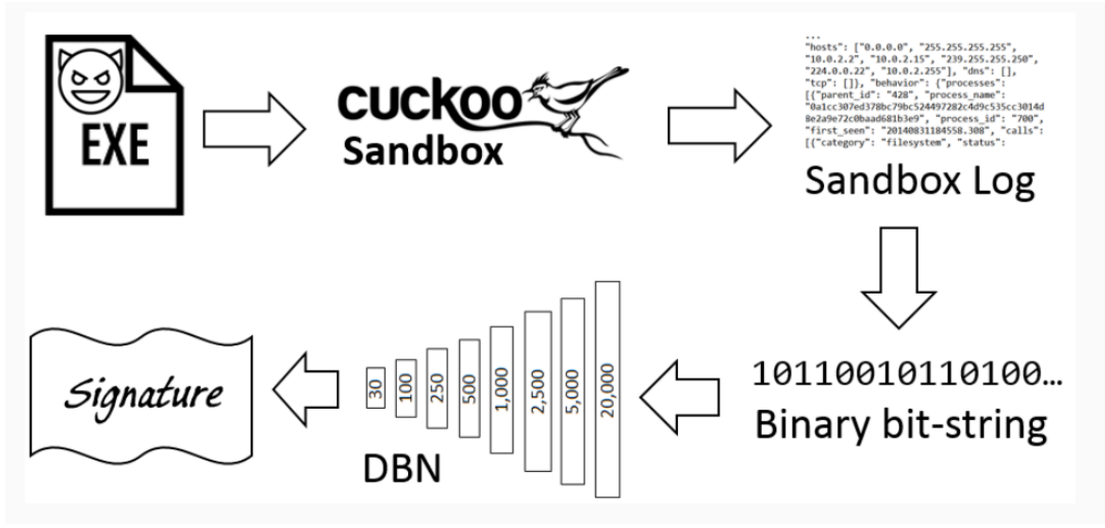
edited by GC

General Malware Detection Drawback

- Spend long time to analyze - manual analysis and handcrafted signature
- Easy to evade - just need a little modify can be undetected by anti-virus.

Is it possible to generate a signature for a program that represents its behavior, and is invariant to small scale changes?

Signature Generation Method



- Use sandbox to record the malware behavior.
- Convert the log of the malware into a 20000-dim vector.
- Use auto-encoder to convert the previous vector into 30-dim.
- The 30-dim vector is the signature of the malware.

Record malware behavior

- Which API functions have been called
- Files created or deleted
- IP addresses, URLs and ports accessed
- Registry keys written

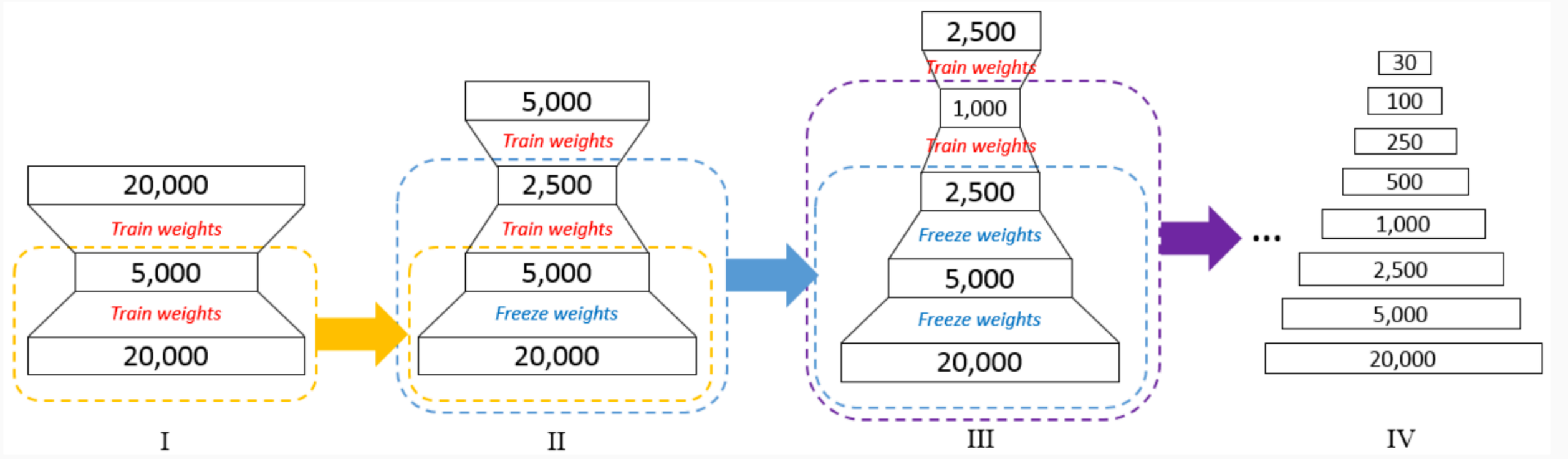
Convert log to 20000-dim vector

- A method of natural language processing called unigram extraction is used to the whole dataset
- After extraction, remove unigrams which appear in all data
- Select the top 20000 highest frequency unigrams
- Convert each data to 20000-sized bit string by checking whether these 20000 unigrams is in it

Use DBN transfer vector to 30-dim

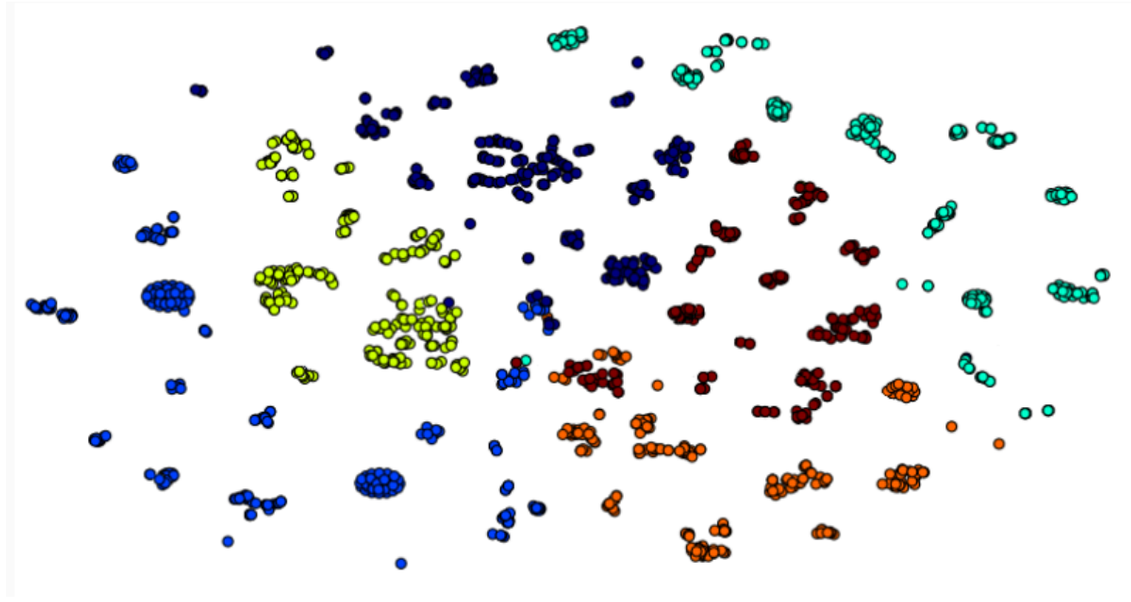
- In this case, DBN is implemented by deep stacked autoencoder with denoising
- The DBN input size is 20000 and output size is 30
- The output is called the signature of this malware

DBN training detail



batch size: 20 noise ratio: 0.2% 1000 training epochs

Classification



- Due to malware source code leaked, some version of one malware might have part of another one's code

- Use Kaspersky classify result as tag to train an SVM classifier

Conclusion

- They got 98.6% accuracy on test data, which is a relatively improvement to regular detection.