

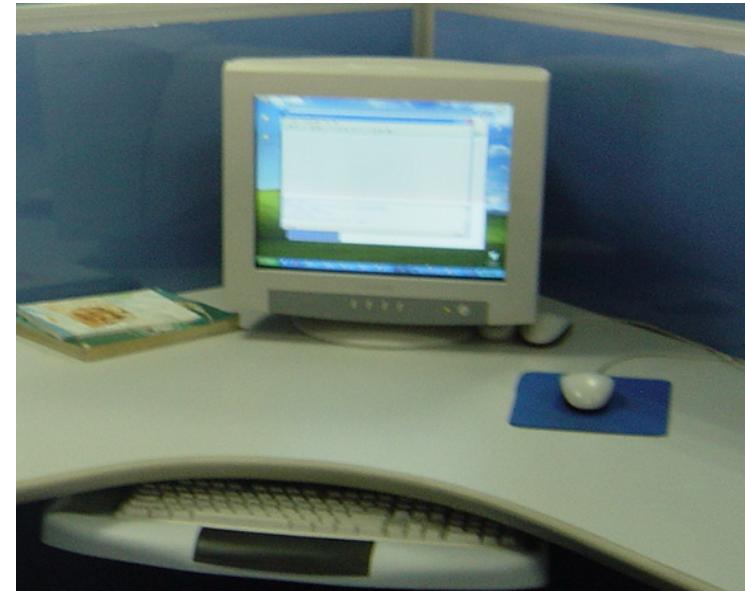


AI Based Antivirus: Detecting Android Malware Variants With a Deep Learning System

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@thomaslwang

About me

- My first (boring) job was a virus analyst in 2004.
- I had a dream...



Virus Analysis VS Image Recognition

```

<service android:name="lv.xpwhma.lqda"></service>
<activity android:theme="@android:0103000F" android:name="nckrf.das.umt.jq"></ac
<activity android:theme="@android:0103000F" android:name="ntxrwg.jenu.gb" andrc
<service android:name="ntxnvg.jenu.kzmwu"></service>
<receiver android:name="fkc.vxfkc.vx.kjc"></receiver>

```

The screenshot shows a debugger interface with several tabs at the top: tofficinus.class, u6aqj.class, sukavonuw.class, and sICvxi.class. Below these tabs, there's a package declaration for com.fev.shadow.fight. The code includes imports for java.lang.reflect.Constructor and System.loadLibrary("SNupZxvoe"). It defines two static methods, a and b, which call native methods like YTMjSoPn, effSBWGGYo, ftrjGsFVO, phKDdOsCE, and qbvAfMnJy. The assembly code for method b is highlighted with a red box and shown below:

```

a = aa.b(cx.b("104 48 119 57 66 88 85 120 101 88 115 61 "));
b = aa.b(cx.b("86 75 108 100 102 119 86 77 108 77 89 61 "));
c = aa.b(cx.b("50 55 52 54 116 101 53 75 49 81 111 61 "));
d = aa.b(cx.b("115 86 97 69 101 71 79 55 115 69 85 61 "));
e = aa.b(cx.b("76 71 102 120 117 107 122 115 105 72 77 61 "));
f = aa.b(cx.b("80 55 122 50 73 79 38 77 71 85 61 "));
g = aa.b(cx.b("104 48 119 57 66 88 85 120 101 88 115 61 "));
h = aa.b(cx.b("79 108 49 118 88 57 49 66 79 102 78 56 69 114 66 51 85 74 109 81 11
i = aa.b(cx.b("79 108 49 118 88 57 49 66 79 102 78 56 69 114 66 51 85 74 109 81 11
j = aa.b(cx.b("86 113 88 83 87 113 76 101 106 66 72 74 85 85 75 73 50 109 70 112 11
k = aa.b(cx.b("86 113 88 83 87 113 76 101 106 66 72 74 85 85 75 73 50 109 70 112 11
l = aa.b(cx.b("50 103 87 67 118 78 115 114 80 117 76 117 49 81 103 53 122 47 89 10
m = aa.b(cx.b("87 51 107 101 112 110 120 75 122 120 88 76 47 47 49 53 83 116 116 5

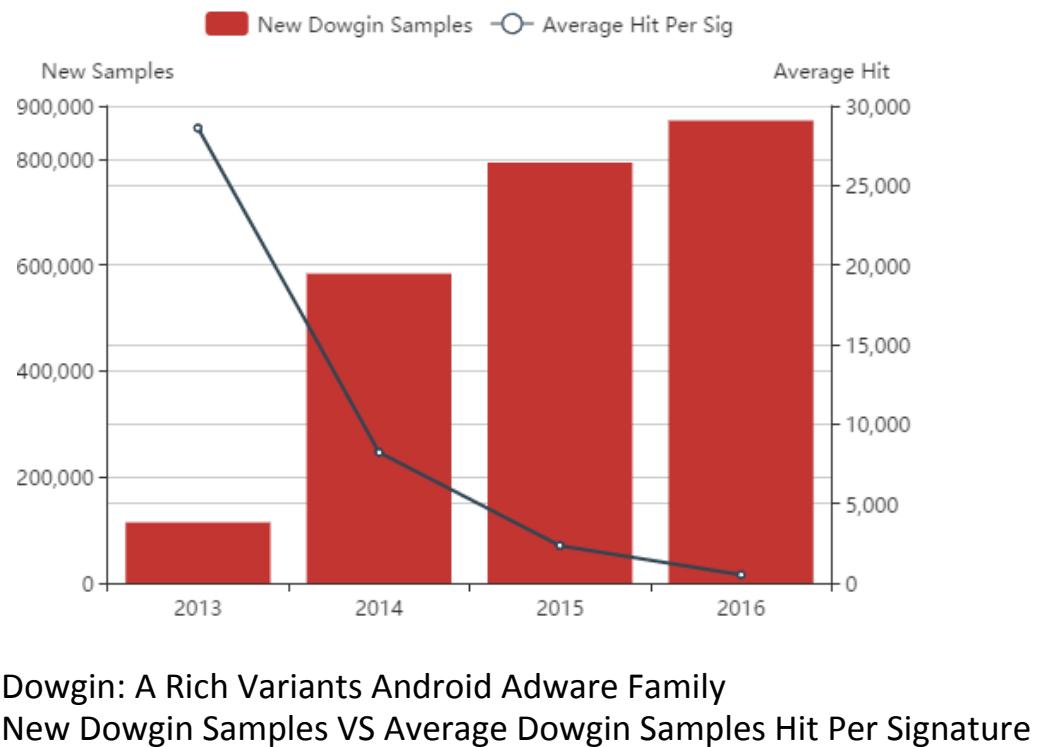
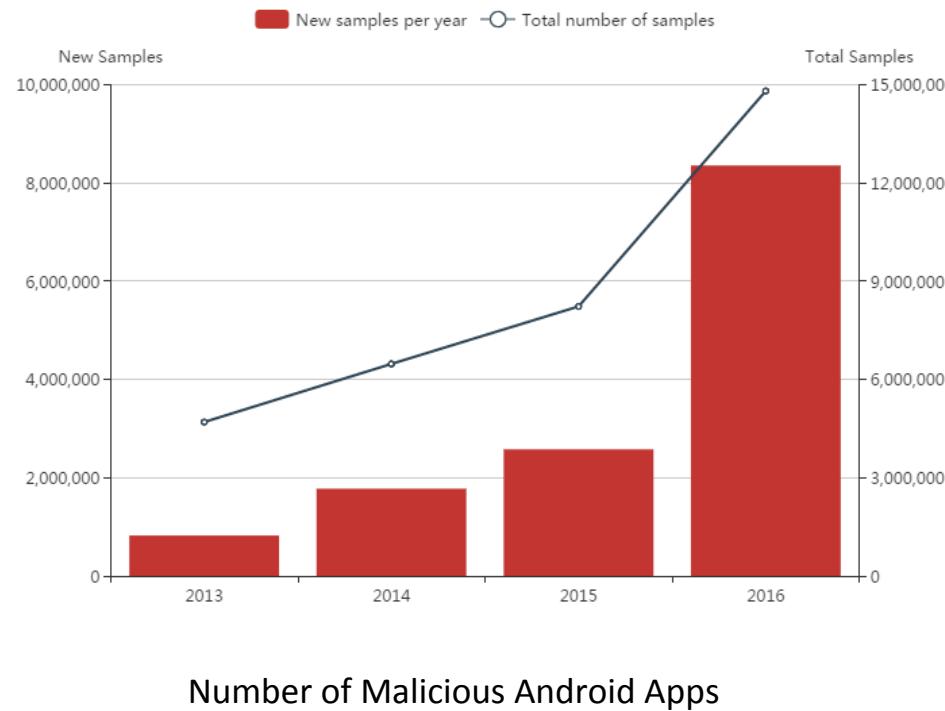
```



Image Provided by the MNIST handwritten database

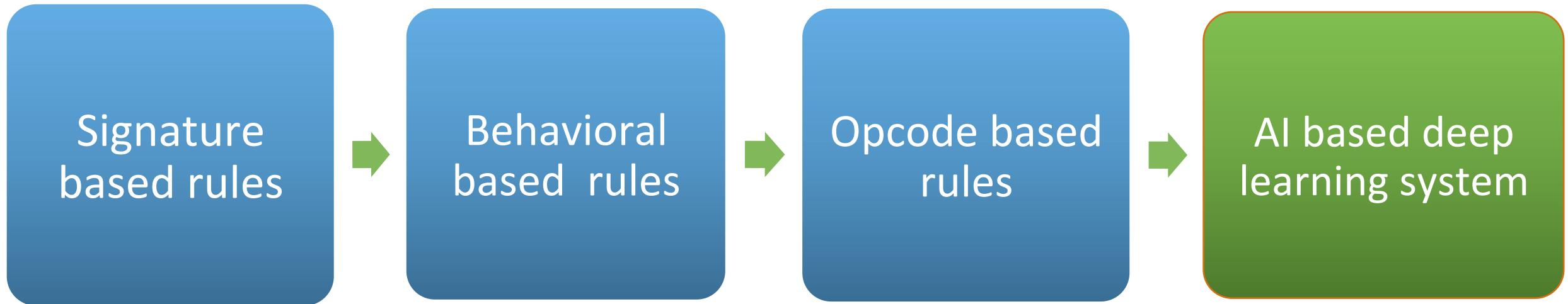
Experienced virus analyst sometimes is doing **image recognition!**

Sample increase VS signature efficiency decrease

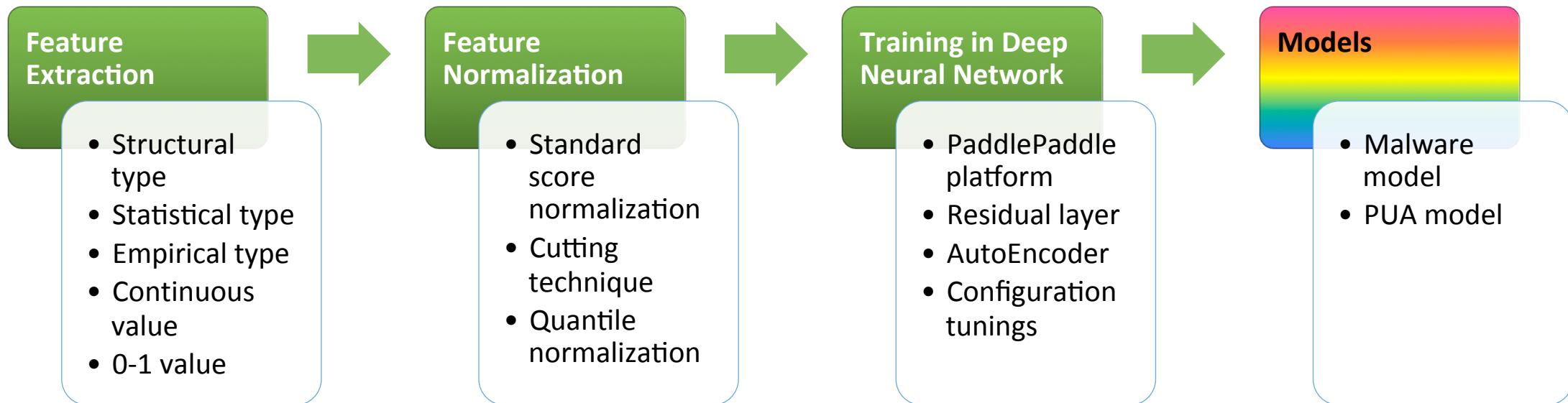


Malicious apps, Dowgin samples and Dowgin signatures are counted from our database.

Our evolution

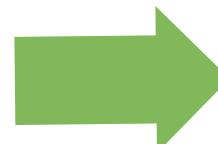
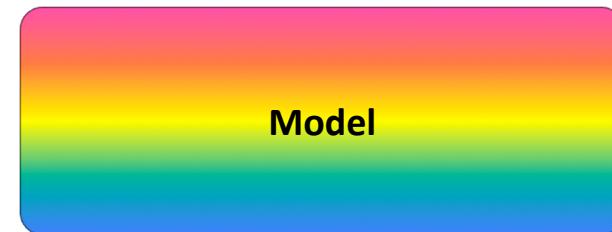
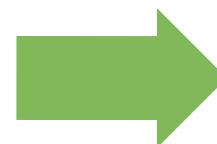


Training



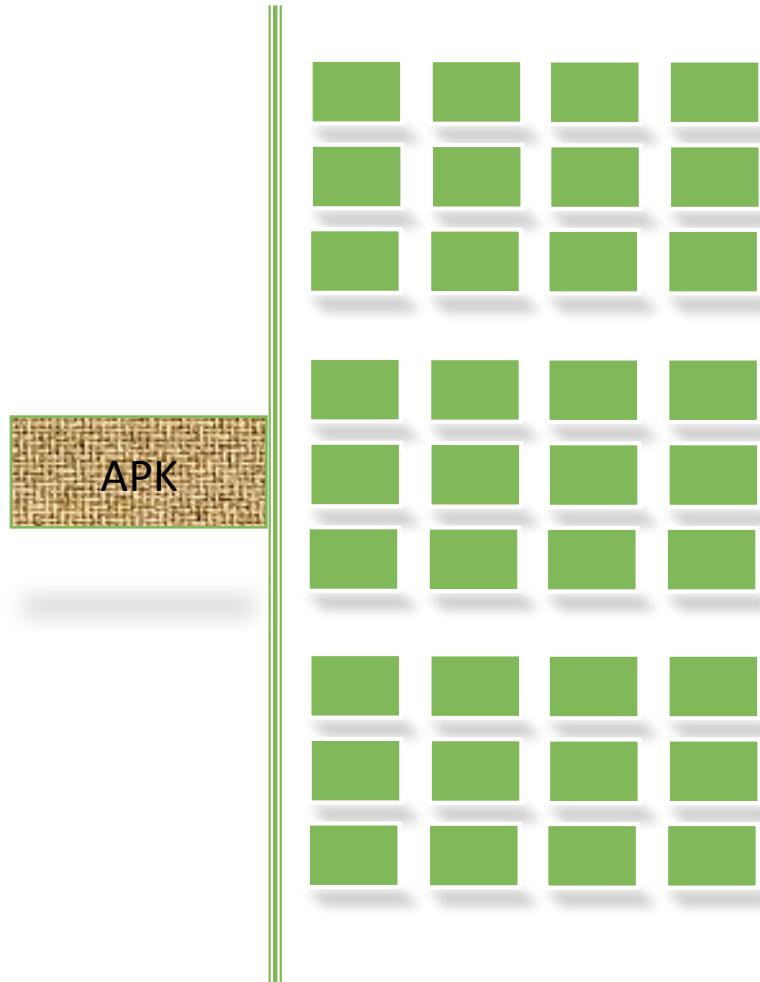
Prediction

Input APK features

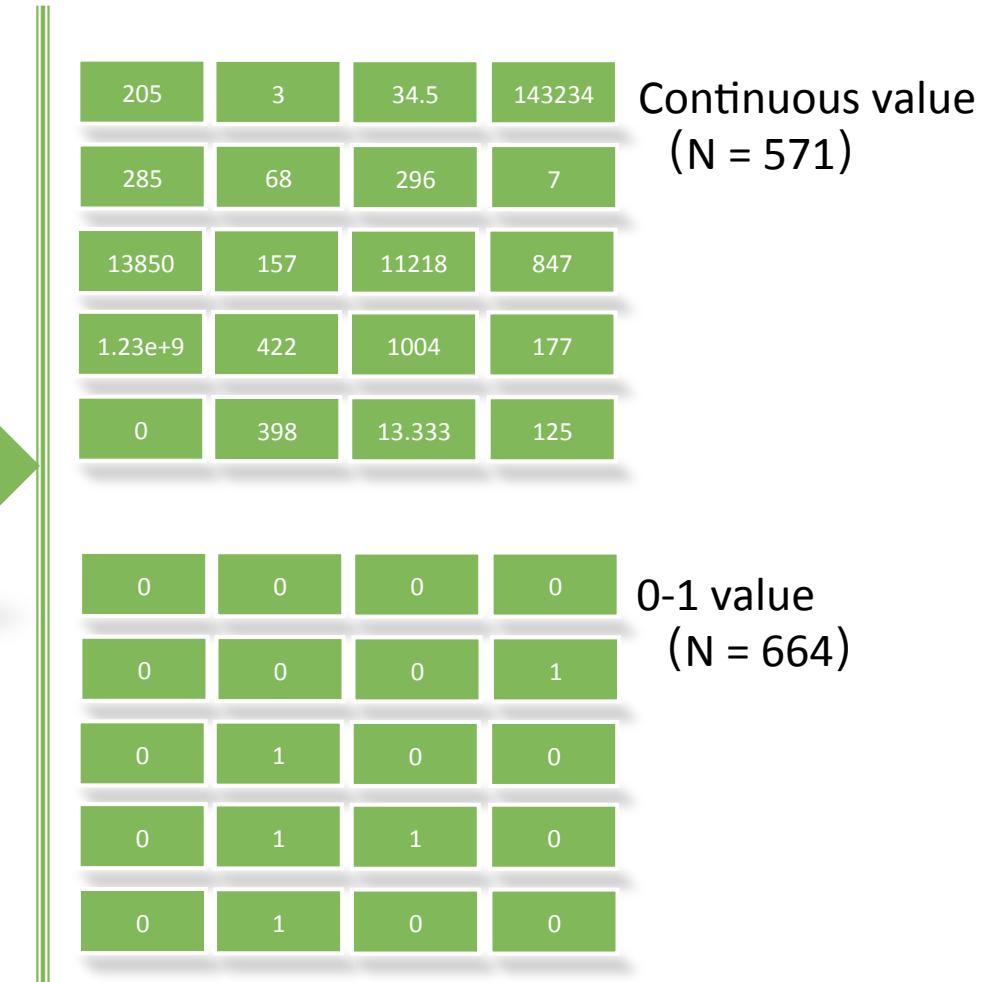


Output

Feature extraction



Numericalization($N = 1235$)



205	3	34.5	143234
285	68	296	7
13850	157	11218	847
1.23e+9	422	1004	177
0	398	13.333	125
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1
0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0
0	1	0	0

Continuous value ($N = 571$)

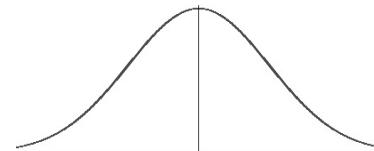
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1
0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0
0	1	0	0

0-1 value ($N = 664$)

Feature normalization

To make features more discriminative
Precision increased by 9%

Continuous value

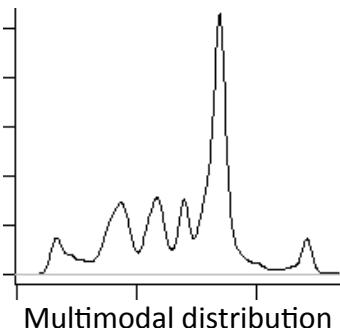


Gaussian distribution

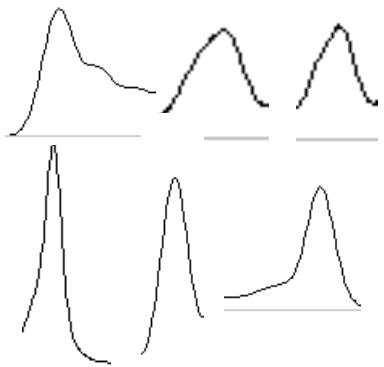
$$z = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}$$



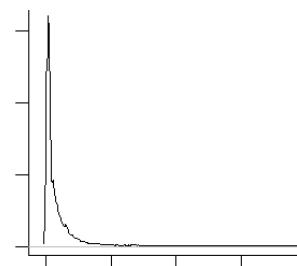
Cutting technique



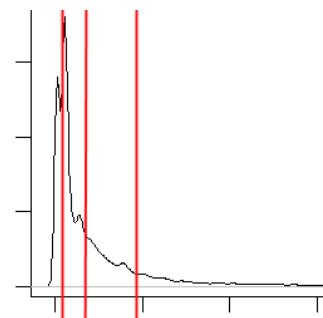
Cutting technique



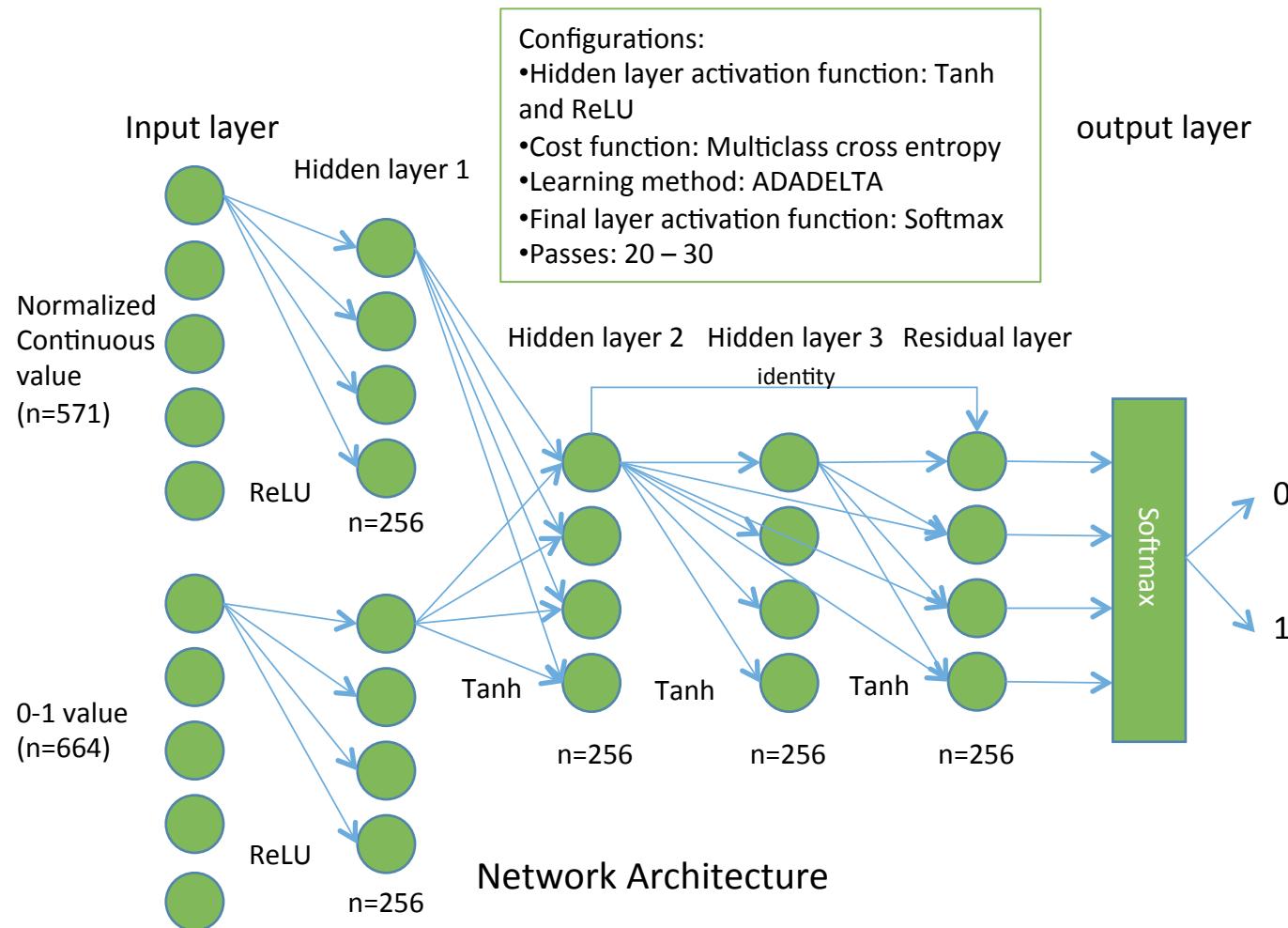
[-1, 1]



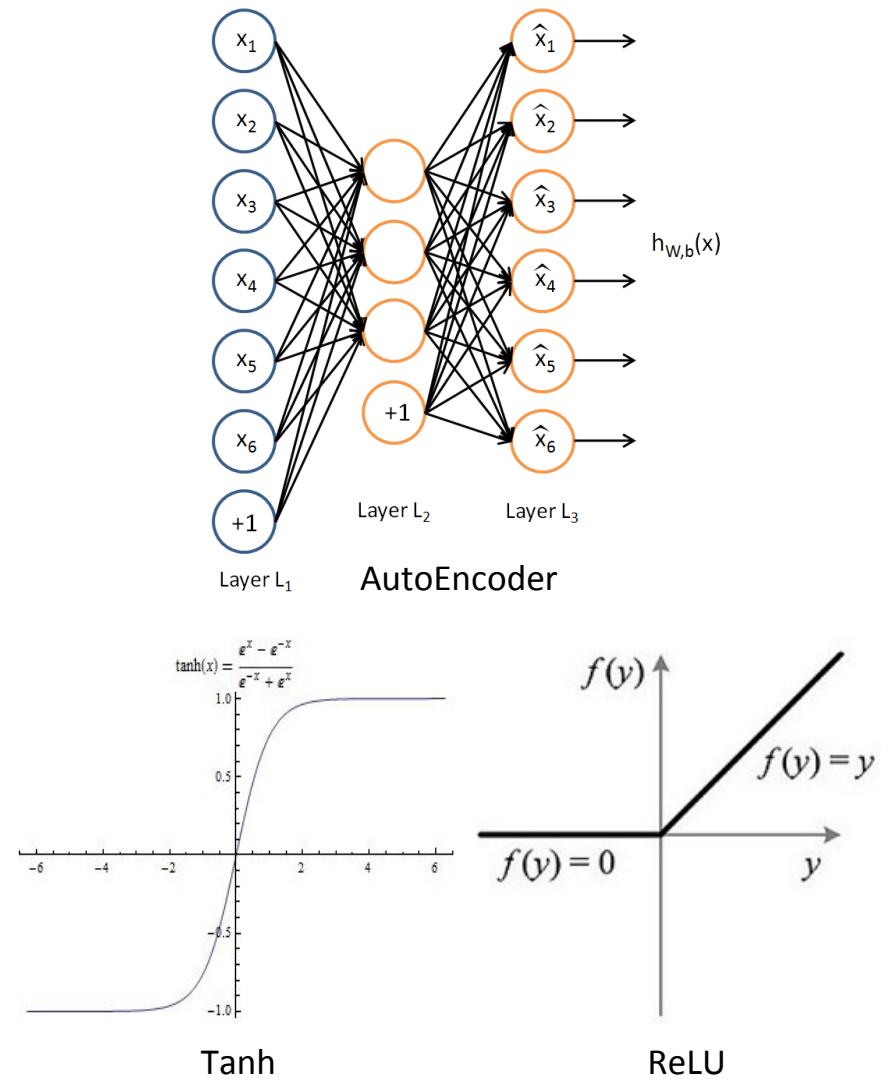
Quantile normalization



Training in deep neural network

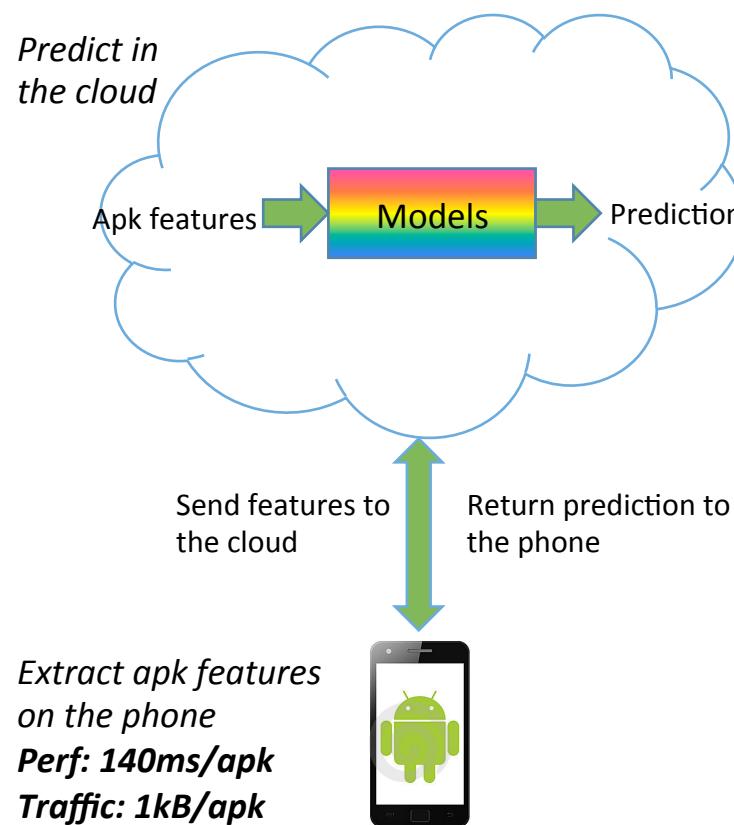


Trained on PaddlePaddle platform with 15M+ samples

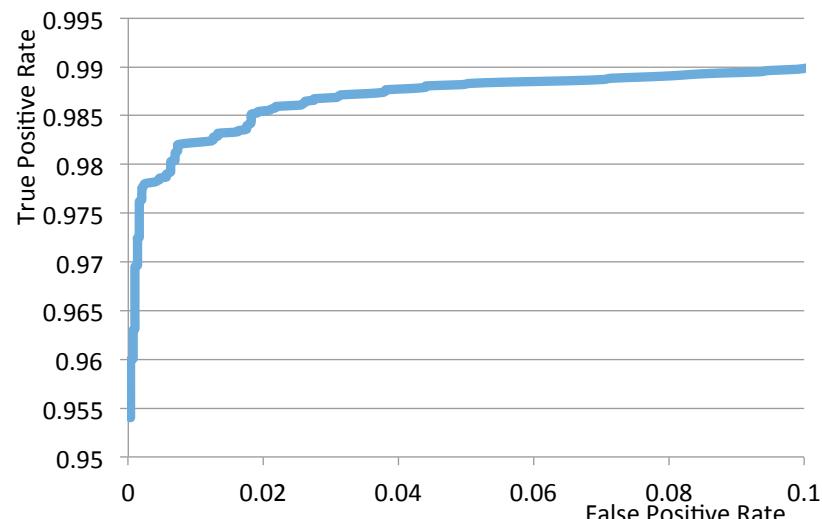


Prediction & Evaluation

Production deployment



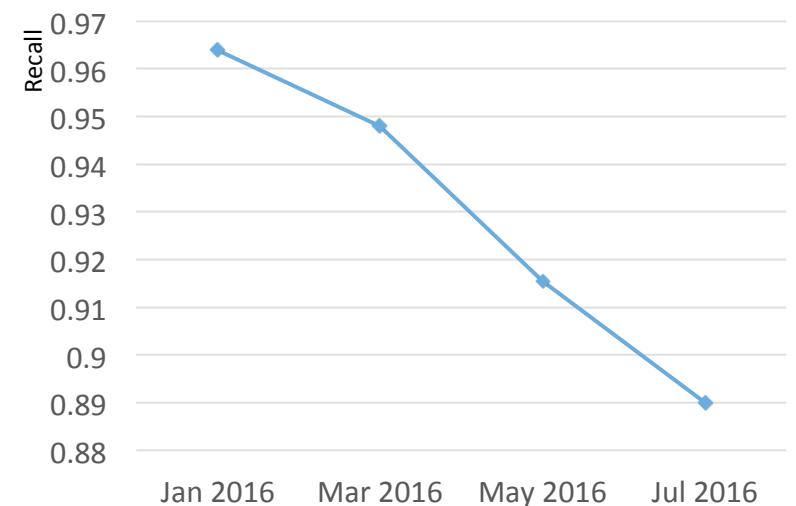
Detection performance



Detection performance as ROC curve

ROC curve is test against AV-TEST July's samples:
7613 Android malware, 3020 legitimate Android
apps, total 10633.

Model lifetime



The lifetime of model trained on Jan 2016

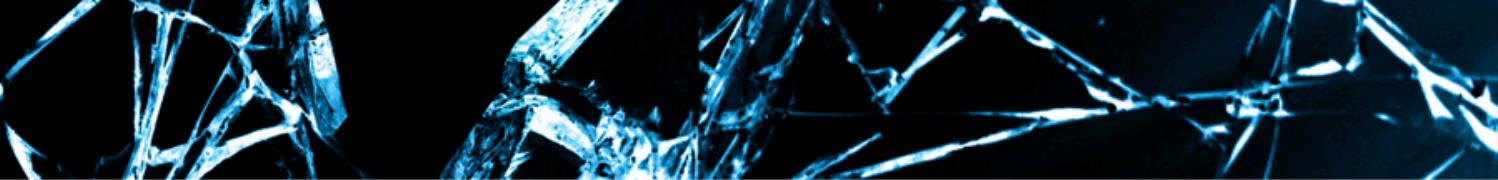
The model is trained on Jan 2016 and tested
against AV-TEST Jan, Mar, May and July's
samples. Recall rate dropped by 7.6% in 6
months.

Limitations

- Can't provide explanations for its detection results
- Can't understand code meaning.
- Build on static analysis and lack of dynamic inspection.
- Can't self learning, need continuous training with labeled data.

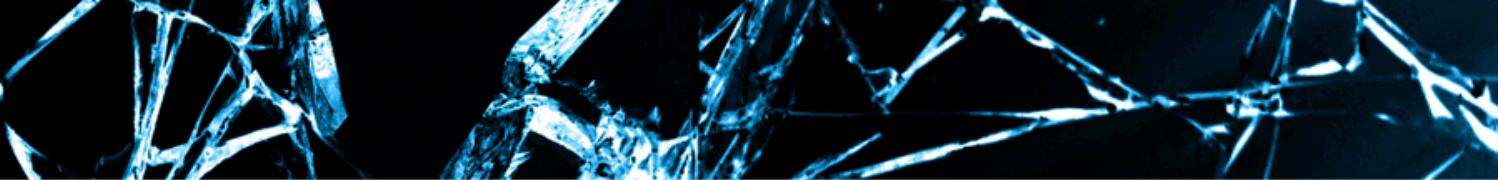
Advantages

- More difficult to evade
- Fixed-size



Conclusion

- Feature extraction is the key step
 - Virus analyst experience can help to find valuable features.
 - AutoEncoder neural network can be used to extract the most valuable features from a large number of features.
- This system is designed to detect Android malware, but these methods can also be used in detecting malware in other platforms.
- Our system learns in image recognition way. It's effective only in detecting malware variants.



Thank you

- Welcome contact me
 - Twitter: @thomaslwang
 - Email: thomas.l.wang@gmail.com
- Welcome cooperation and partnership with us
- Acknowledgement
 - Baidu IDL: Lyv Qin, Xiao Zhou, Jie Zhou, Errui Ding, Yuanqing Lin, Andrew Ng
 - Partner: Liuping Hou, Jinke Liu, Zhijun Jia, Yanyan Ji
 - PaddlePaddle platform <http://paddlepaddle.org>