Malware Classification

Andrea Mambretti

mbr@ccs.neu.edu

CS 7775

Problem?

- Hundreds of malware samples discovered every day
- Reverse engineering not always possible
- Manual categorization is
 - Time consuming
 - Expensive
 - Subject to human mistakes



Malware

- Software that is intended to damage or disable computers nuter systems
- Divided in families (e.g Zeus ິ
- Each family control sentralized, updated versi
- Famil ເວເເcs

IDEAS?

Yeah...what about the data though?

- Good malware collections are hard to find
- Encryption and packing do not help in the task
- Virus Total and similar?
 - Hard to distinguish new and old samples
 - Miss-classification can affect the ground truth





Microsoft Malware Classification Challenge

```
00401010 B9 25 2B 56 00 FF 25 80 23 41 00 90 90 90 90 90
          9 Families
                                                                         00401020 68 30 10 40 00 E8 70 03 01 00
                                                                         00401030 B9 25 2B 56 00 FF 25 74 23 41 00 90 90
                 Ramnit
                                                                         00401040 E8 0B 00 00 00 E9 16 00 00 00 90 90 90 90 90 90
                                                                         00401050 B9 24 2B 56 00 FF 25 78 23 41 00 90 90 90 90 90
                 Lollipop
                                                                         00401060 68 70 10 40 00 E8 30 03 01 00 59 C3 90 90 90 90
                                                                         00401070 B9 24 2B 56 00 FF 25 7C 23 41 00 90 90 90 90 90
                 Kelihos ver3
                                                                         00401080 B0 9F C2 04 00 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90
                                                                         00401090 83 05 C4 24 56 00 20 8B 15 A4 24 56 00 85
text:00401050
text:00401050
text:00401050
text:00401050
                                                          sub 401050
                                                                                                ; CODE XREF: .text:00401040p
                                                                         proc near
text:00401050 B9 24 2B 56 00
                                                                                ecx, offset unk 562B24
text:00401055 FF 25 78 23 41 00
                                                                                 ds:??0 Winit@std@@QAE@XZ ; std:: Winit:: Winit(void)
text:00401055
                                                          sub 401050
                                                                         endp
text:00401055
text:00401055
text:0040105B 90 90 90 90 90
                                                                         align 10h
text:00401060
text:00401060
                                                                                                : CODE XREF: .text:00401045i
text:00401060 68 70 10 40 00
                                                                                 offset loc 401070
                                                                         push
text:00401065 E8 30 03 01 00
                                                                         call
                                                                                 atexit
text:0040106A 59
                                                                         pop
text:0040106B C3
text:0040106B
text:0040106C 90 90 90 90
                                                                         align 10h
text:00401070
          IDA PIO GISASSEITINICA
                                                                         004011B0 00 00 A3 E4 23 56 00 EB 0B 29 35 84 24 56 00 BF
```

00401000 E8 0B 00 00 00 E9 16 00 00 00 90 90 90 90 90 90

Have we got features?

- Size of the bytes file
- Strings within the file
- Number of Basic Block
- Sections (e.g. .text, .idata, .rdata)
- # of calls
- # of mov
- # of jmps (e.g. jge, jmp, je etc.)
- # of pop
- # of push
- # of xor
- # of sub
- # of add

Dynamic features non-available due to missing PE header

Multi-class classifiers

Support Vector Machines

Total features vector of

410318 elements

- Random Forest

Number of samples of

10868 elements

Neural Networks

SVM Results

Best configuration found {'kernel': 'rbf', 'C': 100, 'gamma': 0.0001}

Test size 33%

Train size 66%

	procipion	rocol1	fl ccoro	cupport
	precision	recati	f1-score	support
1	0.98	0.99	0.98	518
2	1.00	1.00	1.00	844
3	1.00	1.00	1.00	956
4	0.90	0.98	0.94	145
5	1.00	0.87	0.93	15
6	0.98	0.99	0.98	248
7	1.00	0.97	0.99	139
8	0.98	0.96	0.97	400
9	0.99	1.00	1.00	322
avg / total	0.99	0.99	0.99	3587

Random Forest Results

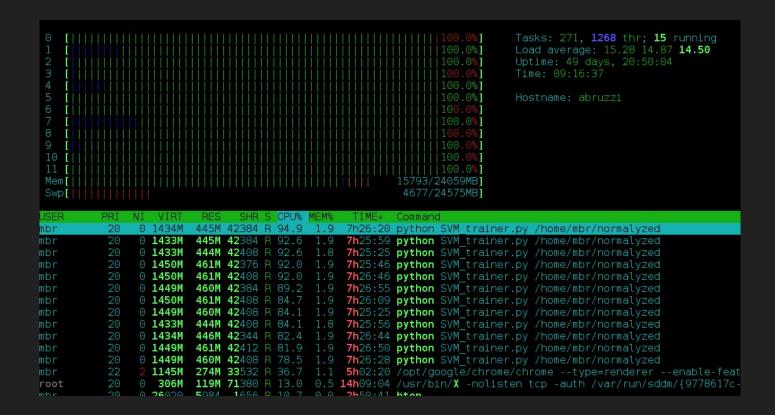
Best configuration found {'bootstrap': False, 'min_samples_leaf': 1, 'min_samples_split': 2, 'criterion': 'gini', 'max_features': 3, 'max_depth': None}

Test size 33%

Train size 66%

	precision	rocall	f1-score	cupport
	precision	recatt	11-50016	support
1	0.93	0.98	0.96	518
2	0.99	0.99	0.99	844
3	1.00	0.99	1.00	956
4	0.90	0.98	0.94	145
5	0.90	0.60	0.72	15
6	1.00	0.99	0.99	248
7	0.98	0.96	0.97	139
8	0.98	0.92	0.95	400
9	0.99	1.00	0.99	322
avg / total	0.98	0.98	0.98	3587

Neural Network Results



Related Works

- Learning and Classification of Malware Behaviour (DIMVA 2008)
 - ~10K samples, SVM, 14 Families, Dynamic features
- Lines of malicious code: Insights into the Malicious Software Industry (ACSAC
 12)
 - 11 Families, Dynamic features, Dormant Functionalities
- Say no to overfitting (winner of Microsoft competition)
 - Semi-supervised learning, n-grams, bytes visualization

Conclusion

- So far the best algorithm is SVM for this kind of classification
 - If it will ever terminate we will see if NN are better in this setting

The feature selection seems reflect real characteristics of the malware families

Acknowledge to sklearn, my SSD disk and multiprocessing :)

The end...questions?

