NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY KARNATAKA
Department of Computer Science and Engineering

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN ANTI-VIRUS TECHNOLOGY

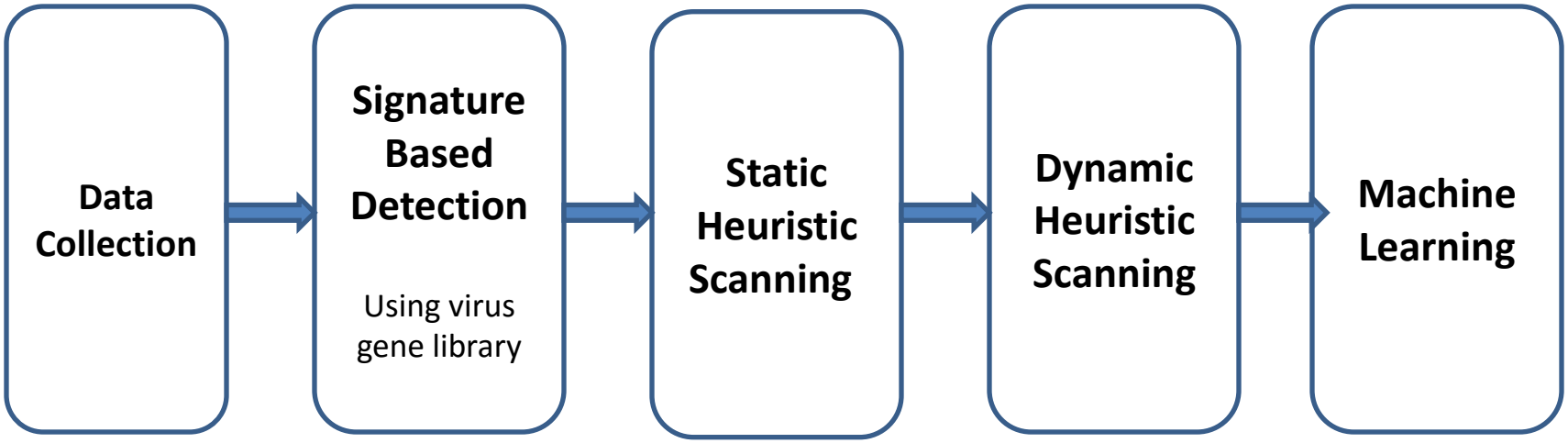
Guide : Mr K Vinay Kumar

By: Team 09UG19
Madhuri Shanbhogue (09CO47)
Adarsh Pradhan JMT (09CO04)
M C Harshavardhana (09CO45)

PROBLEM DEFINITION AND OBJECTIVE

- Problem Definition: Currently used AI techniques detect large number of false positives

- Objective: Reduce the number of false positives using Learning techniques.

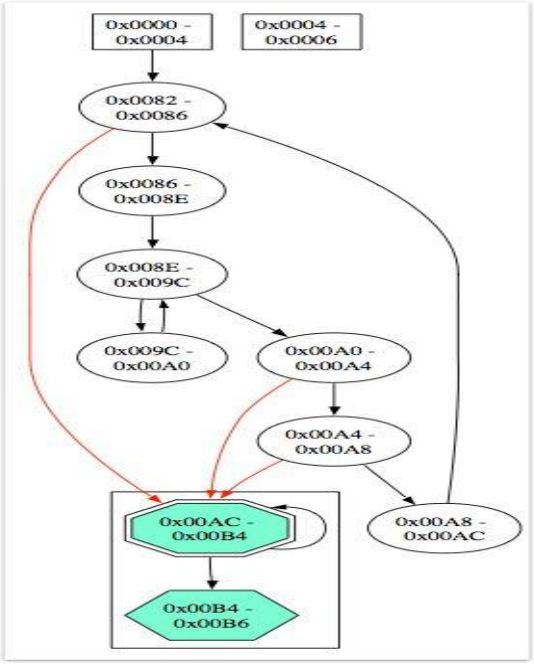


SIGNATURE BASED DETECTION

- Use of virus gene library
- 3,00,000 signatures
- Advantages
  - Fast
  - Available signatures
- Disadvantages
  - Cannot detect viruses without signatures

STATIC HEURISTIC SCANNING

- Search for behavior by static code analysis
- Challenges
  - Metamorphic (Obfuscation)
  - Polymorphic (Encryption)
- Obfuscation types
  - Register reassignment
  - Dead Code Insertion
  - Code Transposition
  - Code Substitution
- Obfuscation Handling
  - Regular Expression
  - Control Flow Graph
- Advantages
  - Not computation intensive



Code snippet

```
E800 0000 00(90)*
5B(90)* 8D4B
42(90)* 51(90)*
50(90)* 50(90)*
0F01 4C24 FE(90)*
5B(90)* 83C3 C(90)*
FA(90)*8B2B
```

DYNAMIC HEURISTIC SCANNING

- Decision parameters
  - System calls
  - Unusual destination
  - Analysis of file types and file system
  - Analysis of memory usage – buffer overflow analysis, system registery
  - Access of executables, mutex
  - Access of disk
  - Replication
  - Attempts to hide other files
  - Attempts to terminate programs
  - Attempts to open other executables.

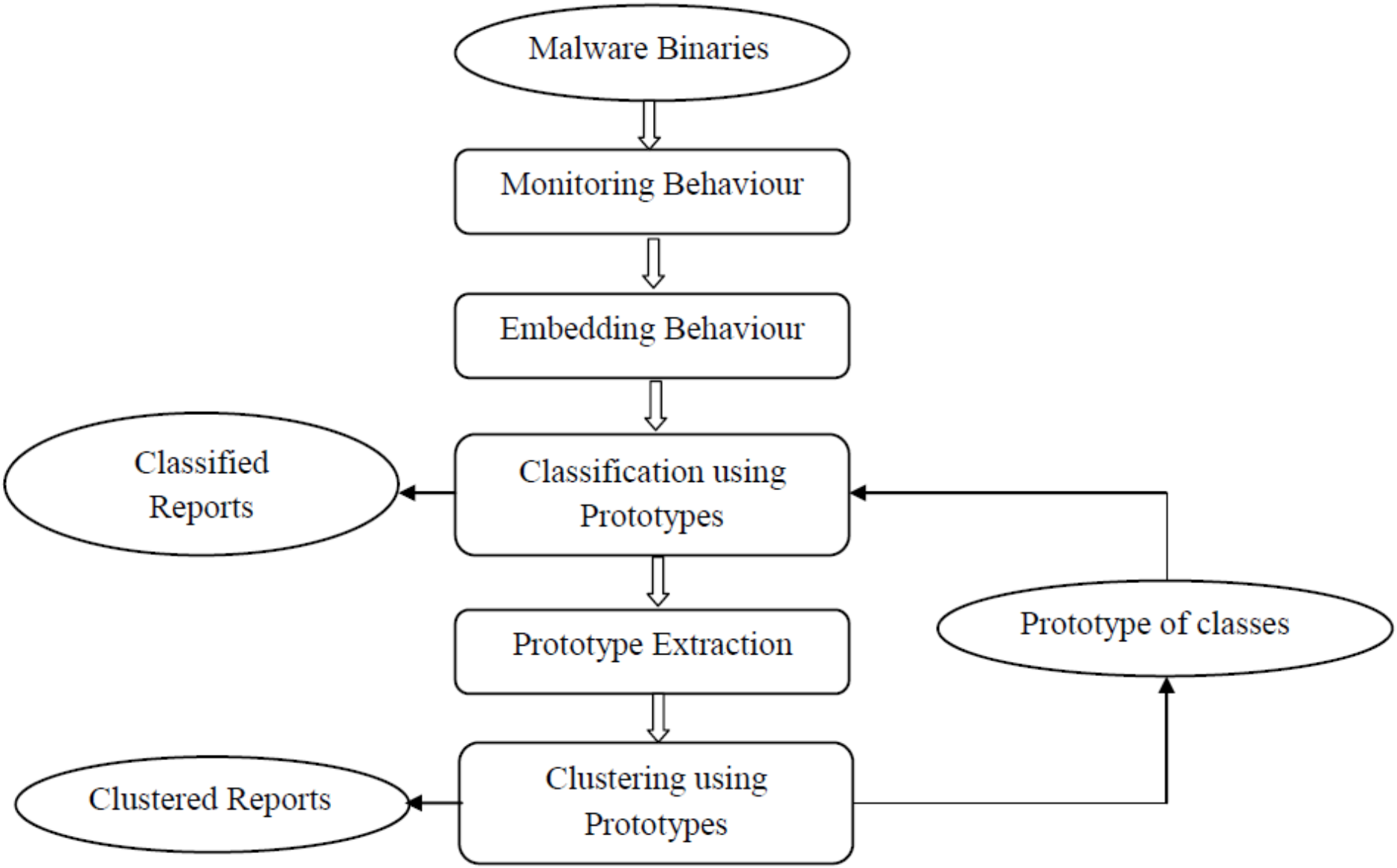
DYNAMIC HEURISTIC SCANNING

- Implementation Details
  - Sandbox Environment
  - Reports of malware binaries

- Advantages
  - Can detect encrypted viruses
  - Sandboxing helps in CPU emulation without affecting the system

- Disadvantages
  - CPU Emulation is expensive

MACHINE LEARNING



MACHINE LEARNING

- Prototype Extraction – Gonzalez algorithm – O (kn)
  - K – number of prototypes, n – number of reports
- Clustering using prototypes
  - Complete linkage - O(k^2 log k + n)

  v/s
  - hierarchical clustering - O(n^2 log n)
  - Speed-up factor of square root n/k
- Classification
  - Clustered malware classes used for training and learning behavior
  - O (kn)
- Incremental analysis
  - Better than batch analysis
  - Uses prototypes stored from previous runs
  - O(nm + k^2 log k)
    - M – number of prototypes from previous run

RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

	Signature Matching	Static Heuristic Scanning	Dynamic Heuristic Scanning	Artificial Learning
Detection of known virus	✓	✓	✓	✓
Detection of unknown viruses	Fails when signature is unavailable	✓	✓	**62%**
Robustness	Fails when signature is unavailable	✓	✓✓	✓
False positives	No false positives	✓	✓	Reduces false positives
High speed detection	✓✓	✓	Requires CPU emulation	Learning algorithms consume time
Detect metamorphic/ oligomorphic viruses	Fails since virus encrypts itself	✓	✓✓	Efficient only after detection by heuristic scanning
Obfuscation	Fails since virus obfuscates itself	✓	✓✓	After heuristic scanning

RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

Technique	F-measure
Clustering using Prototype	0.950
Classification using Prototype	0.981
Classification using SVM and XML	0.807

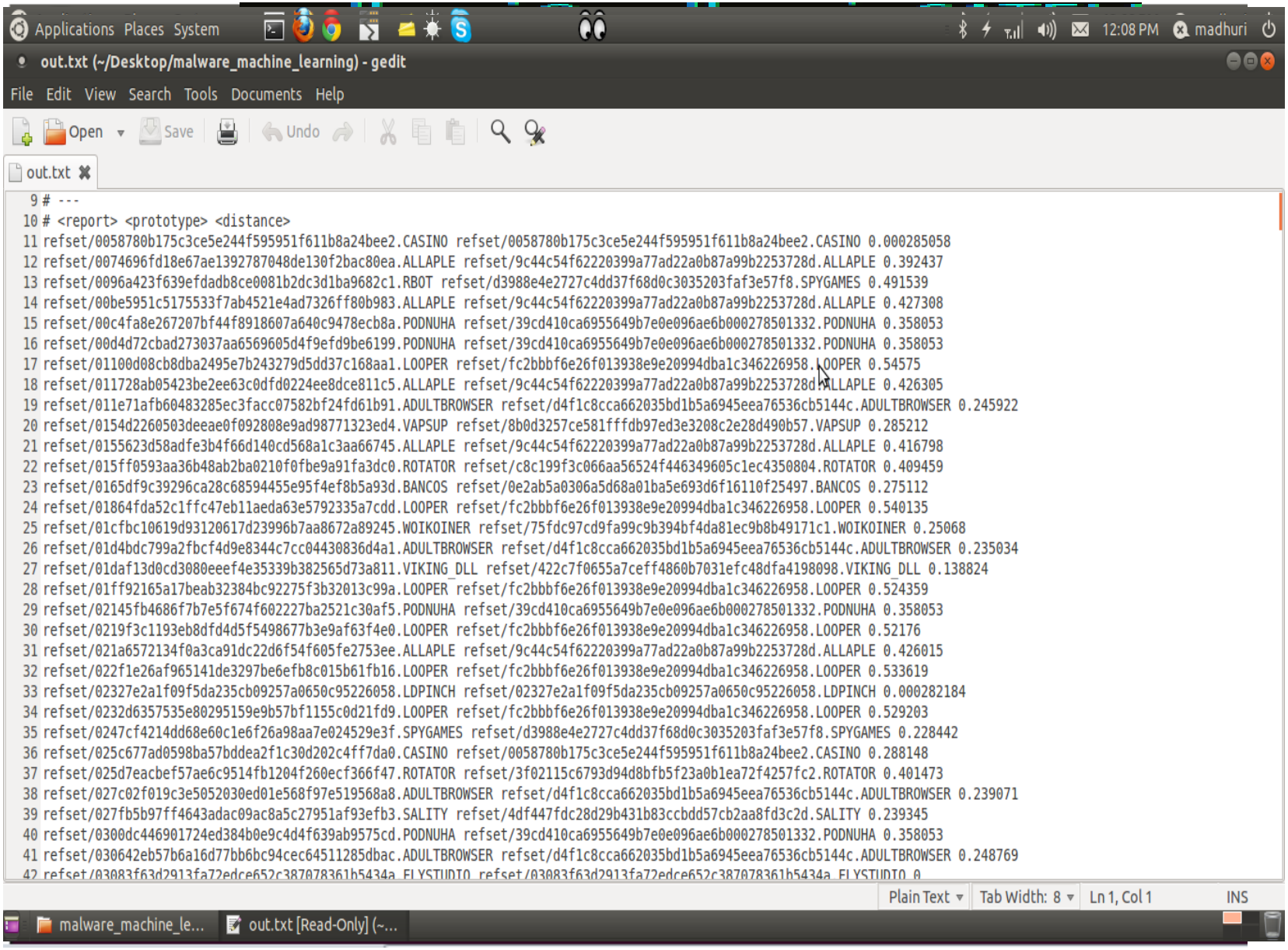
$$\text{Precision} = \frac{tp}{tp + fp}$$

$$\text{Recall} = \frac{tp}{tp + fn}$$

$$F = 2 \cdot \frac{\text{precision} \cdot \text{recall}}{\text{precision} + \text{recall}}$$

- Precision - how well individual clusters agree with malware classes
- Recall - extent to which classes are scattered across clusters
- Inverse relation between Precision and Recall
- F-measure – Combines Precision and Recall
  - 1 => perfect classification
  - 0 => completely incorrect classification

SCREENSHOTS



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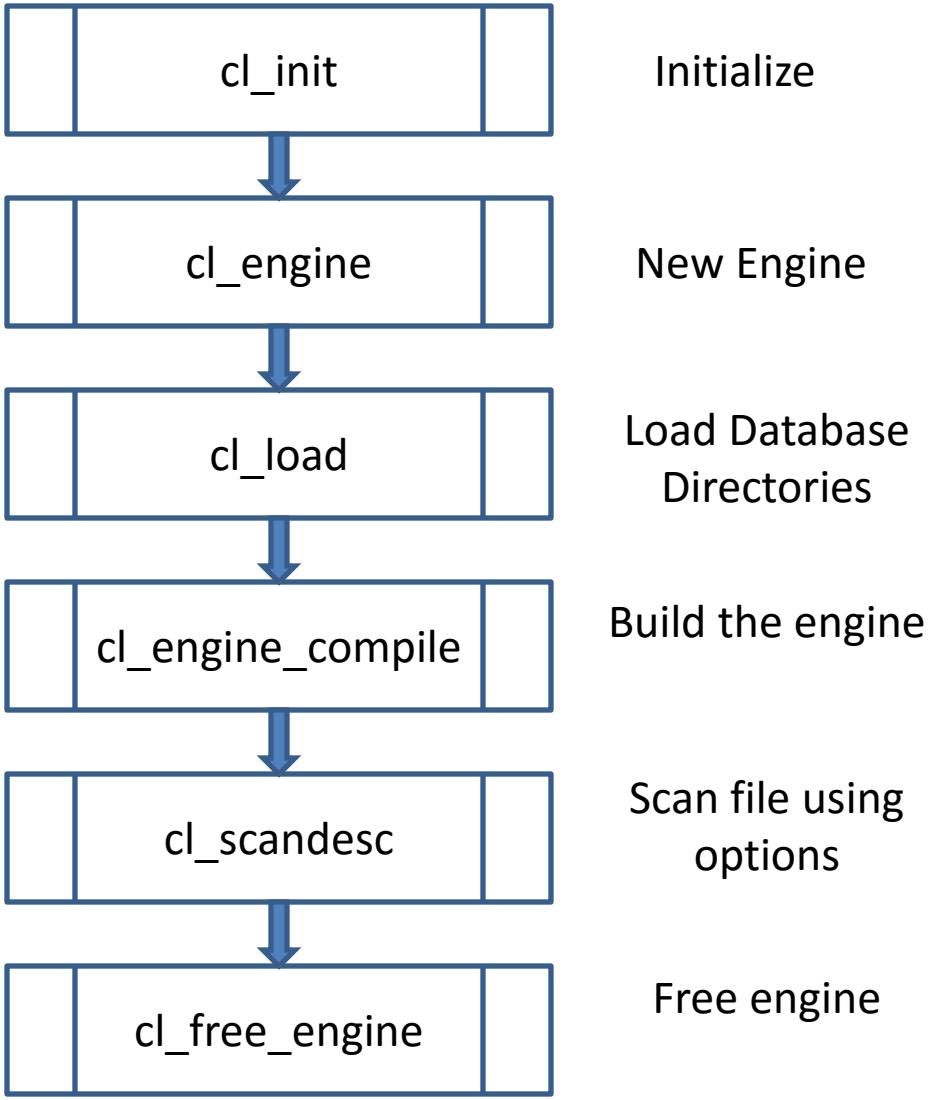
Appendix 1 - Implementation of Signature Based Detection

- Use of ClamAV engine
- Provides an API – libClamAV
- Provides an in-memory database of signatures
- Provides regular updates to two database files
  - main.cvd
  - daily.cvd

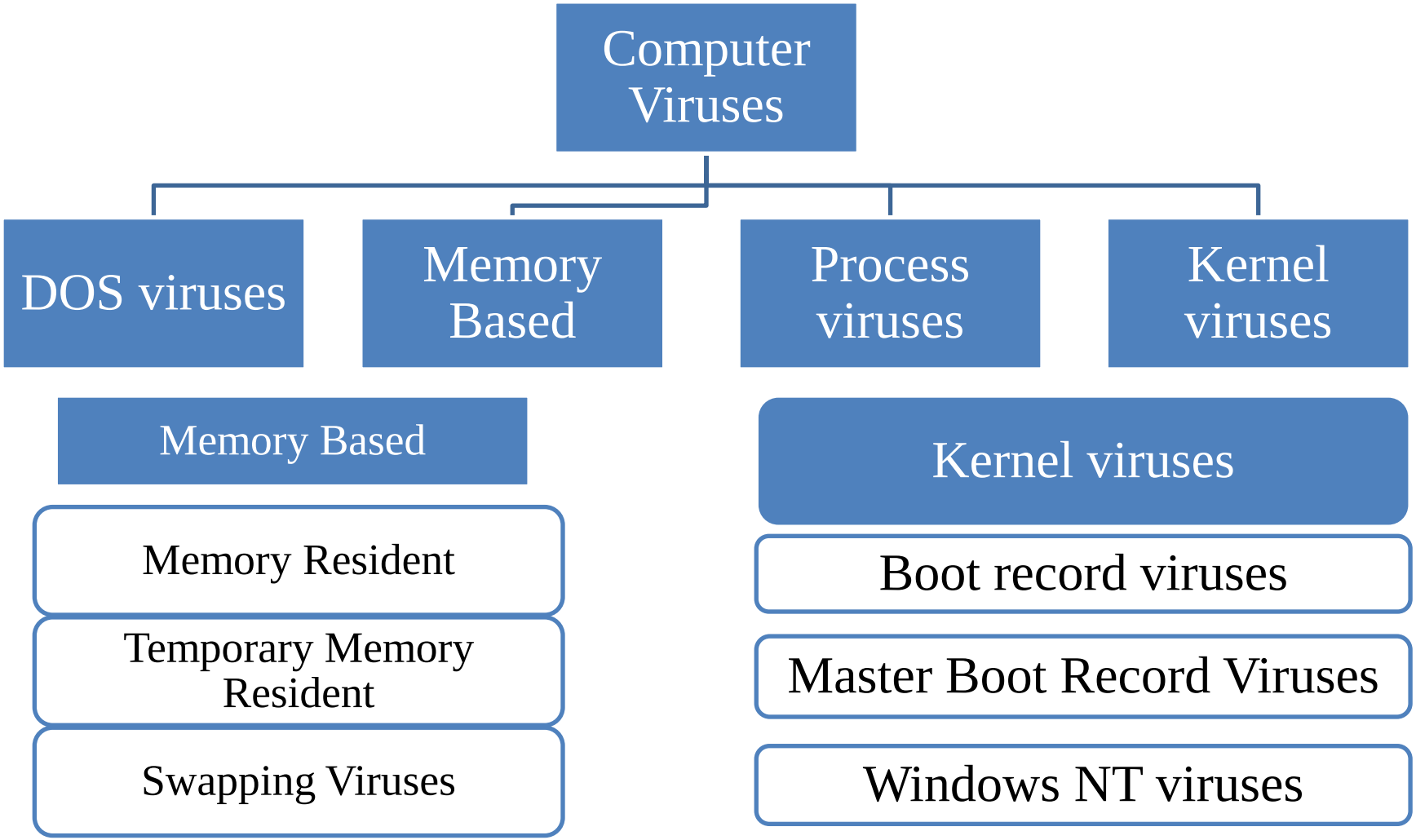


Appendix 2 - DEPENDENCY BASED CLASSIFICATION

Computer Viruses

- **Computer Architecture Dependency**
- **CPU Dependency**
- **Operating System Dependency**
- **File format Dependency**
- **Date and Time Dependency**
- **Multipartite viruses**

Appendix 3 - BEHAVIOR BASED CLASSIFICATION



Appendix 4 - HEURISTIC SCANNING PARAMETERS

- Output using sample data
- Unusual destination
- File types and File System
- Memory Usage – Buffer overflow analysis, system registry
- Access of executables
- Access of disk
- Replication
- Attempts to hide other files
- Source code content matched using wild card characters

Appendix 5 - IMPLEMENTATION OF HEURISTIC SCANNING