

Classifications de programmes malicieux et non-malicieux à partir de propriétés binaires

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1 Présentation du jeu de données

Nos données proviennent de la base de données UCI[1]. Cette base de données a été obtenue à partir de l'étude de 373 programmes informatiques malicieux et non-malicieux selon le processus expliqué dans un article de recherche en 2007 [2].

2 Conclusion

The results taking into account imperfect spatial resolution and energy losses slightly deteriorate the reachable values of $m_{\beta\beta}$ for the LiquidO project. Nonetheless, these results are promising and more sophisticated e^-/γ discrimination could allow to improve these results. For example the use of a simulation including the scintillation photons collected by the SiPMs could allow a better e^-/γ discrimination by taking into account the timing of the hits and a better characterization of the barycenter of energy deposits. One has still to be careful with the possible effects from optics and electronics as well as other possible backgrounds.

Références

- [1] Dua Dheeru and Efi Karra Taniskidou. UCI machine learning repository. <http://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml>, 2017.
- [2] Mehedy Masud, Latifur Khan, and Bhavani Thuraisingham. A hybrid model to detect malicious executables. pages 1443–1448, 06 2007.