



## Introduction

- Classifying PDF files: malicious and benign
- ML: supervised binary classification
- Malware analysis: static keyword-based
- Benchmark: Contagio dataset
- Evasion attacks and countermeasures

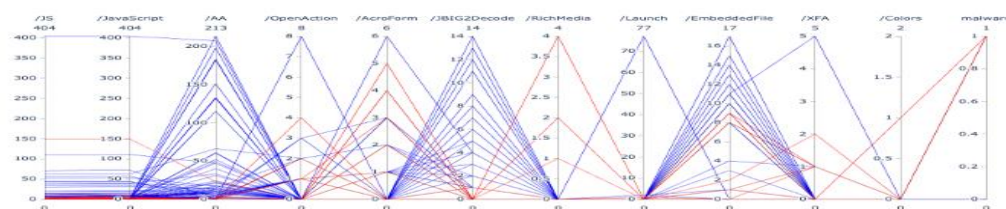
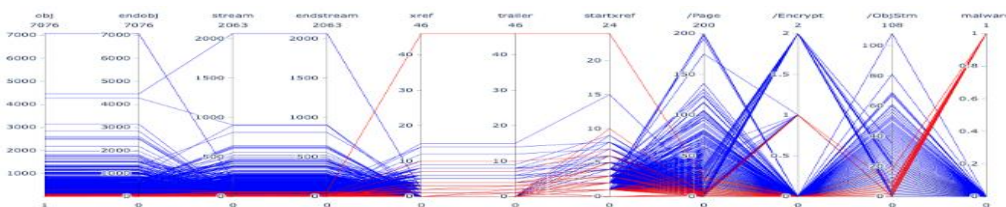
## Contagio Benchmark

- 11100 Malicious and 9109 Benign PDFs
- Broadly adopted dataset

## The PDFiD Tool

- Features vector: 21 keywords extracted
- Discriminative features for malware analysis

## Features analysis

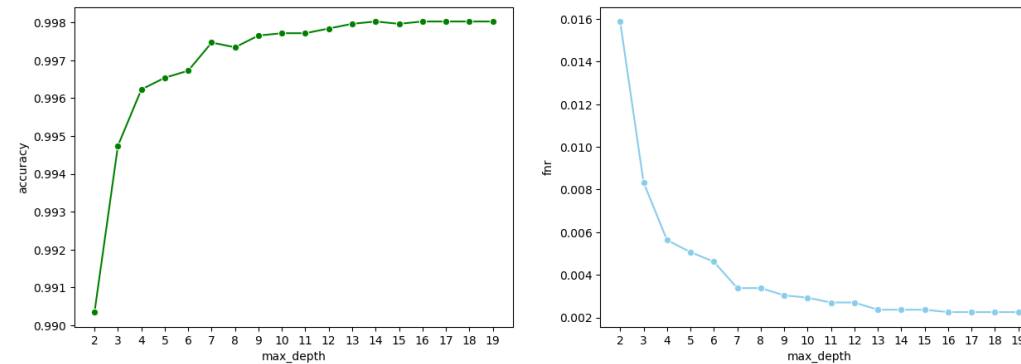


## Model validation and metrics

- Accuracy and FNR (malicious PDFs classified benign)
- Static Train and Test split, k-fold Cross-Validation on Train

```
PDFiD 0.2.1 CLEAN_PDF_9000_f
PDF Header: %PDF-1.4
obj 23
endobj 23
stream 6
endstream 6
xref 2
trailer 2
startxref 2
/Page 4
/Encrypt 0
/ObjStm 0
/JS 0
/JavaScript 0
/AA 0
/OpenAction 0
/AcroForm 0
/JBIG2Decode 0
/RichMedia 0
/Launch 0
/EmbeddedFile 0
/XFA 0
/Colors > 2^24 0
```

## Model's Accuracy and False Negative Rate

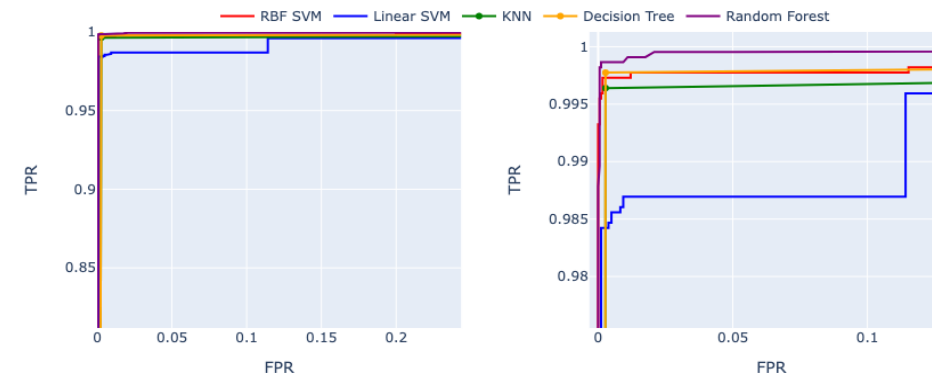


Performances achieved by the Random Forests (100 trees) on Training

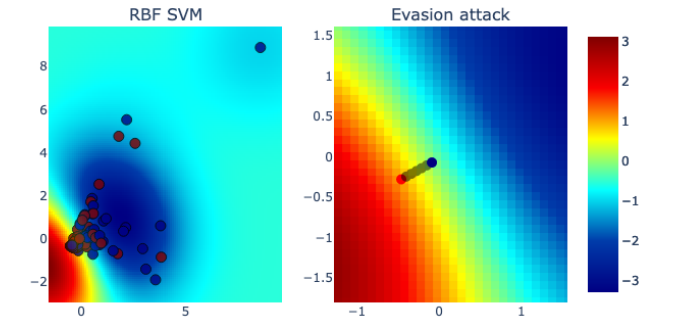
Model	Hyperparameters	Accuracy (%)	FNR (%)
Random Forests	depth=16	99.90	0.13
Decision Trees	depth=15	99.75	0.22
RBF SVM	C=5.56 $\gamma=0.11$	99.73	0.36
Linear SVM	C=6.67	99.06	1.58
KNN	k=1	99.68	0.36

Results on the Test set

## ROC curves

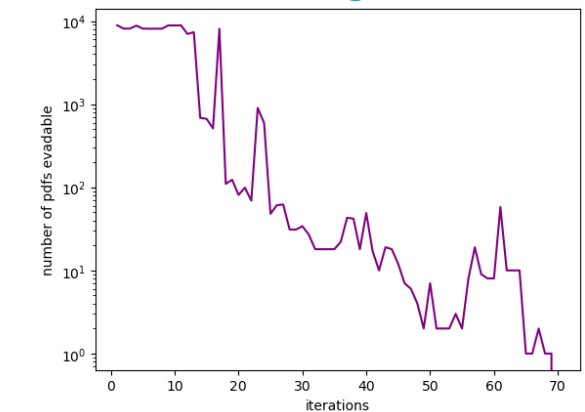


## Evasion attack on RBF SVM



Gradient Descent based evasion attack on RBF SVM

## Adversarial Learning on Decision Trees



Adversarial Learning against evasion attack of the Decision Trees

