

GESTIÓN DE INCIDENTES DE SEGURIDAD EN LA PROTECCIÓN DE DATOS PERSONALES

Detección de Ransomware con Seguridad Cognitiva

Ph.D(c) Juan Herrera Silva

23-11-2021

☑ **Consultor Experto en Ciberseguridad – CEO en Level Technology**

Responsable líder de servicios de Auditoría Informática y Consultoría en Ciberseguridad, Seguridad de la Información, Ethical Hacking, Gestión de TI y Riesgos Tecnológicos.



- Tiene 25 años de experiencia en Auditoría Informática y Seguridad de la Información, en importantes empresas nacionales y multinacionales de los sectores bancario, manufacturero, comercial, seguros, servicios y tecnología. Es CISO en una importante financiera y CISO Asesor de Ciberseguridad y Seguridad de la Información en varias empresas locales.
- Actualmente está culminando el **Doctorado en “Seguridad Informática”** en la EPN-FIS.
- Obtuvo en el 2020 el **Certified Data Privacy Solutions Engineer, CDPSE** (ISACA), Certificación Scrum Foundation Professional SFPC, Certificados AWS Security Fundamentals, AWS Cloud Audit, AWS Security – Identify and Compliance.
- Es MSc. en Ingeniería Eléctrica con mención en Conectividad y Redes de Telecomunicaciones. Posee un Diplomado Superior en Plataformas Operativas para Internetworking. Es Ingeniero de Sistemas graduado en la Escuela Politécnica Nacional.
- Ha liderado varios proyectos exitosos de SGSI con ISO 27001, BCP con ISO 22301, Auditorías especializadas de Seguridad Informática, Ethical Hacking y Evaluación de Riesgo Tecnológico en importantes instituciones financieras, seguros y comerciales.
- Posee Certificación como Auditor Líder en Sistemas de Gestión de Seguridad ISO 27001, Certificación COBIT 5 Foundation, Certificación en Ciberseguridad Fundamentos (CSXF).
- Obtuvo en el 2006 el Certified Information System Auditor, CISA y en el 2011 el Certified Risk Information System and Control, CRISC, dados por ISACA Internacional.
- Formación especializada en BIG DATA, Machine Learning, PMP y en Pruebas de Calidad de Software (ISTQB).
- Es especialista en gestión y seguridades de plataformas tecnológicas y Ethical Hacking.
- **Profesor Principal a Tiempo Parcial de la Facultad de Sistemas - Escuela Politécnica Nacional** de las Cátedras CISA y CISM desde 2010. Profesor invitado a cursos especializados de Auditoría Informática y Seguridad de la Información en varias universidades del país.
- Ex-Presidente y miembro fundador del Capítulo Quito, Ecuador - Information Systems Audit and Control Association (ISACA) y es Microsoft Certified Systems Administrator en ambientes de Redes Windows Server 2008, MCSA.

Detección de Ransomware con Seguridad Cognitiva

Agenda:

1. Introducción
2. Familias y evolución
3. Estadísticas
4. Trabajo de Investigación Doctoral
 - Tipos de Análisis de Ransomware
 - Sandboxing
 - Hipótesis
 - Comportamiento.
 - Modelos para prevención
 - Hacia dónde vamos?



1. INTRODUCCIÓN AL RANSOMWARE

Concepto sobre ransomware

El ransomware se puede definir como un tipo de software malicioso o malware. El ransomware (secuestro de información) es el término genérico para referirse a todo tipo de software malicioso que le exige al usuario del equipo el pago de un rescate. Al concretar la infección puede bloquear el acceso al equipo o bien cifrar archivos para dejarlos inaccesibles.



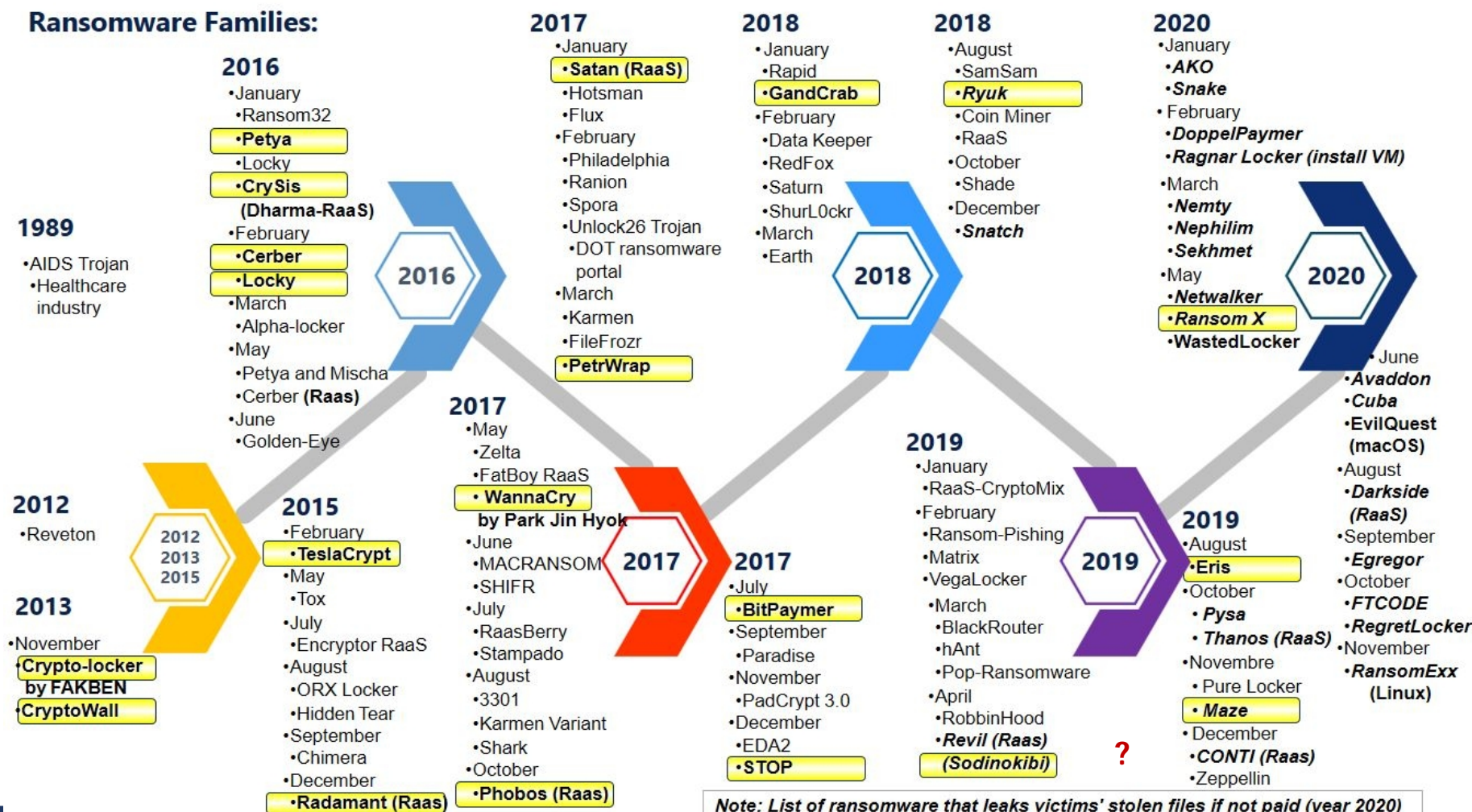
Historia del ransomware

Hace unos pocos años, todo cambió. Bitcoin se expandió y se hizo popular entre los ciberdelincuentes. La moneda cifrada es, simultáneamente, un activo digital y un sistema de pago imposible de rastrear o regular. Por supuesto, a los delincuentes les resultó útil. Además, se cambió a una nueva estrategia: en lugar de bloquear el acceso a los navegadores y a los sistemas operativos, comenzaron a cifrar los archivos de los discos duros de las víctimas.



En el año 2018 y 2019 existen ataques de Ransomware incluso a Sistemas Industriales (SCADA) para empresas de Agua Potable en USA.

2. FAMILIAS Y EVOLUCIÓN DE RANSOMWARE



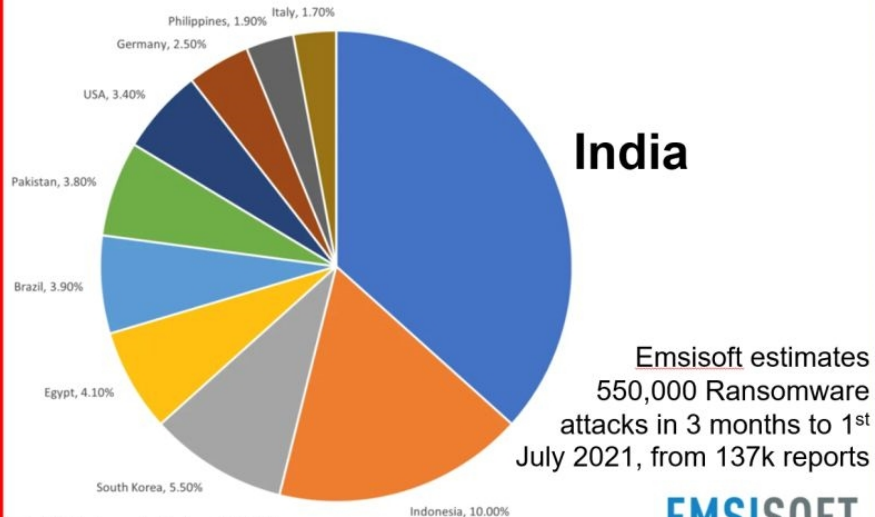
Elaborado por: Ph.D (c) Juan Herrera



3. Ransomware: Estadísticas

Ransom attacks by Country

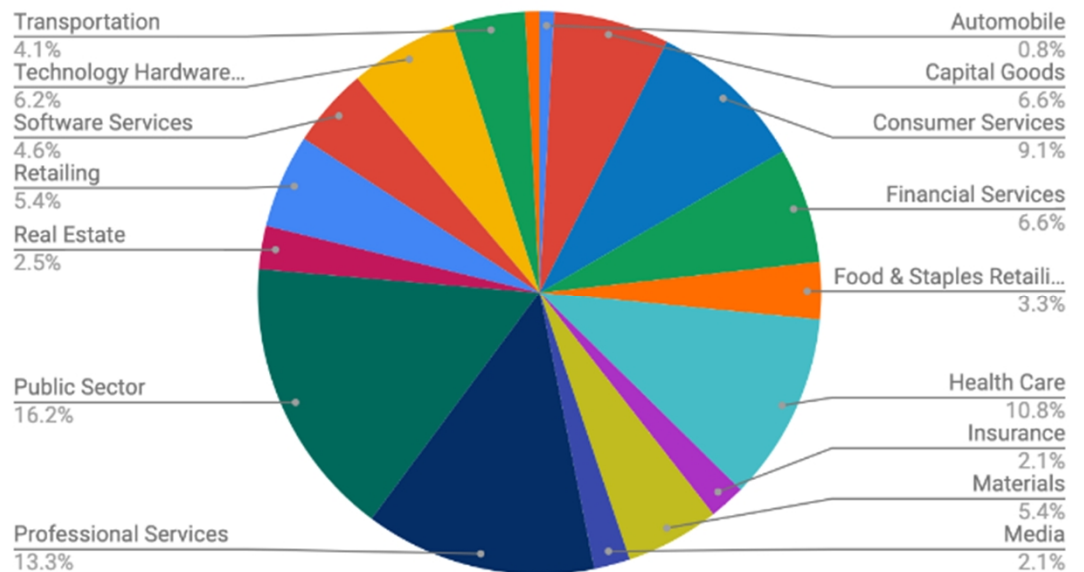
India leads Global Top 10 for firms hacked in Q2 '21



Published July 2021

EMSIISOFT

Common Industries Targeted by Ransomware Q2 2021

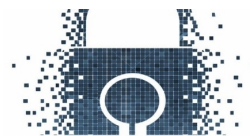
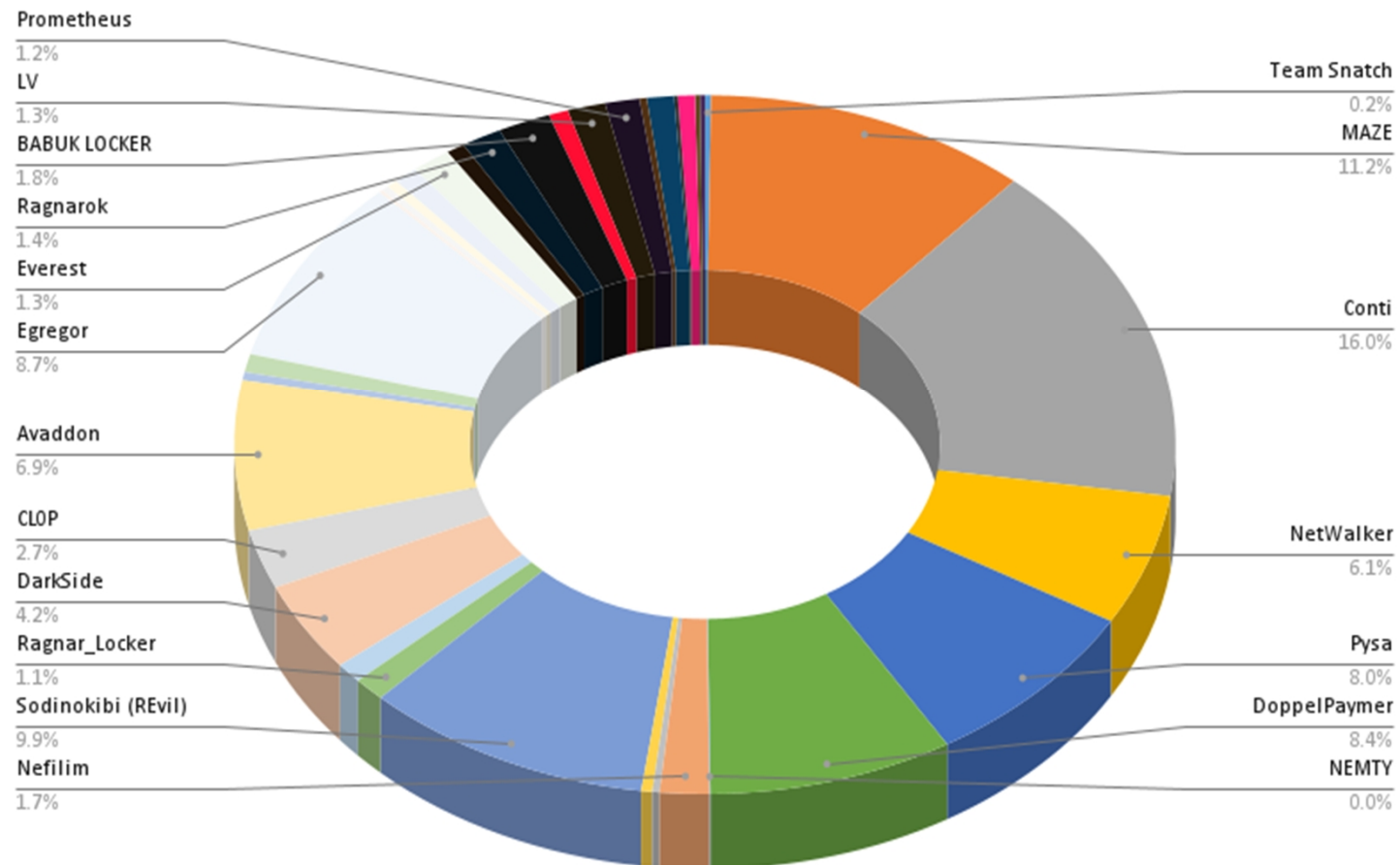


COVEWARE



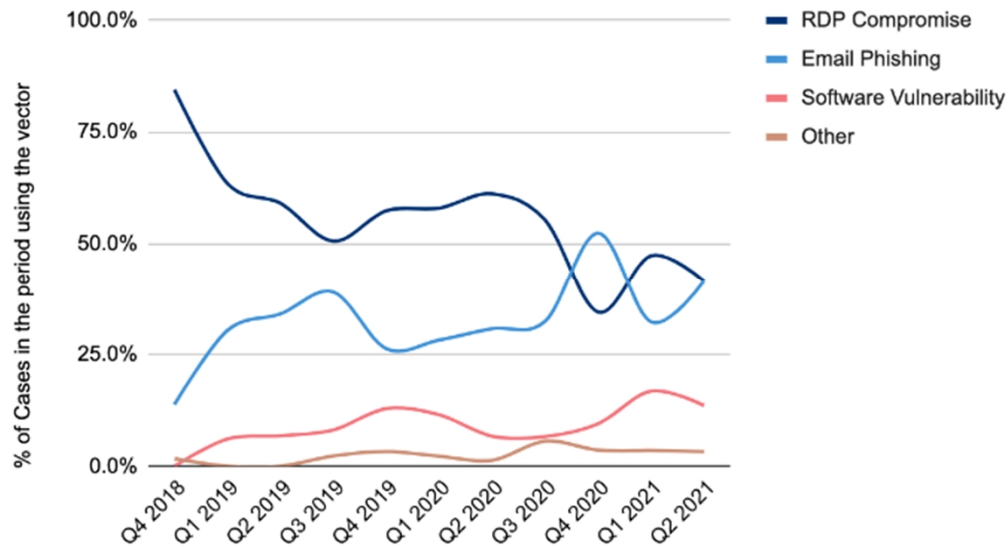
3. Ransomware: Estadísticas

Ransomware Victims

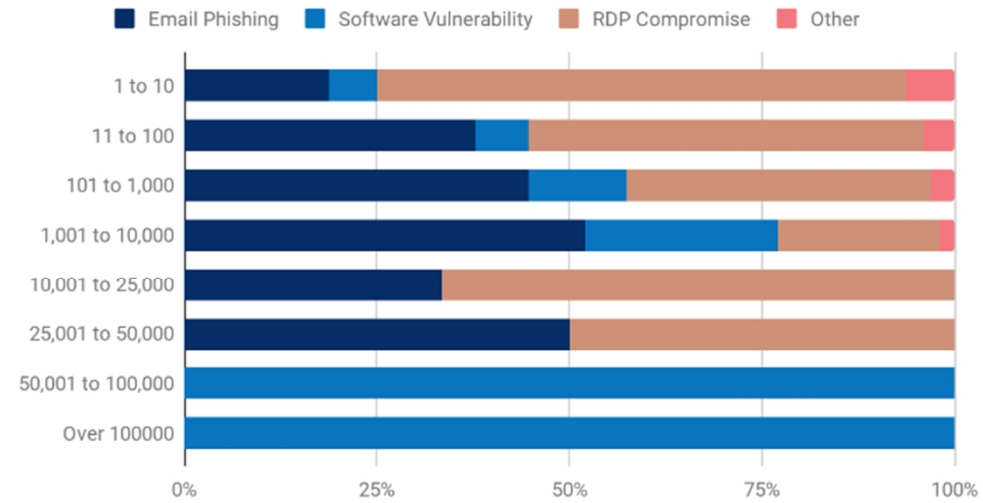


3. Ransomware: Estadísticas

Ransomware Attack Vectors

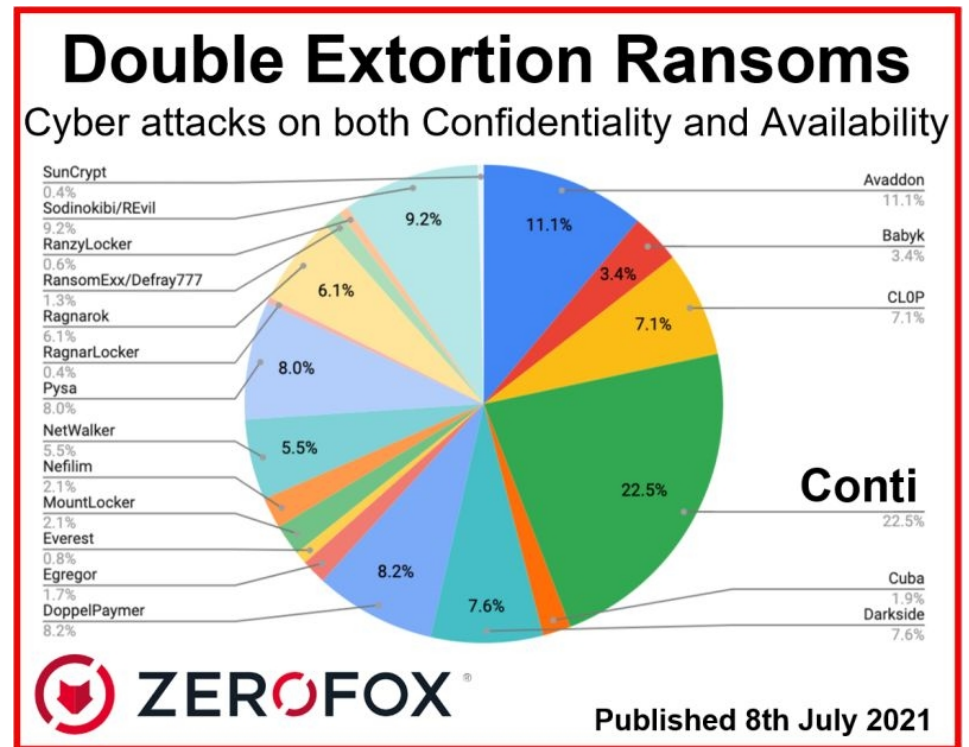
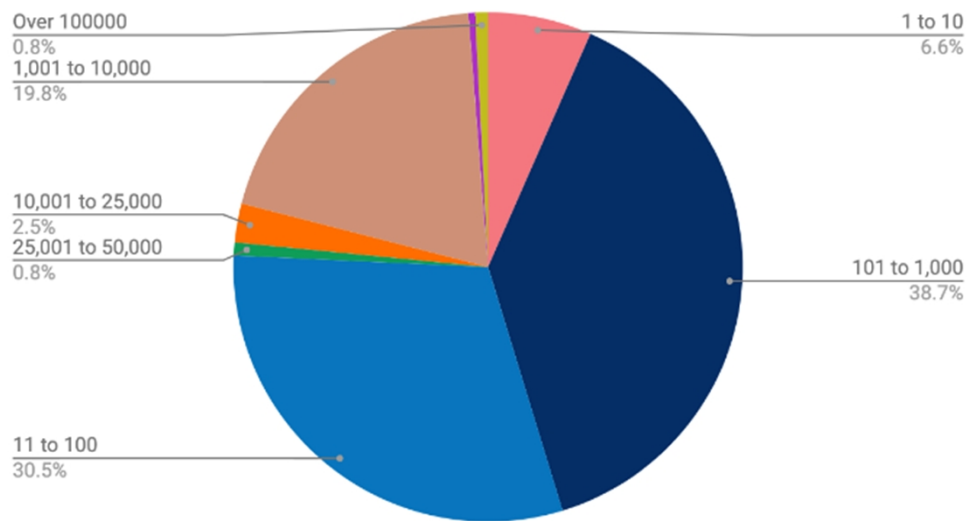


Attack Vector by Company Size

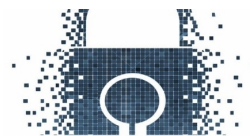
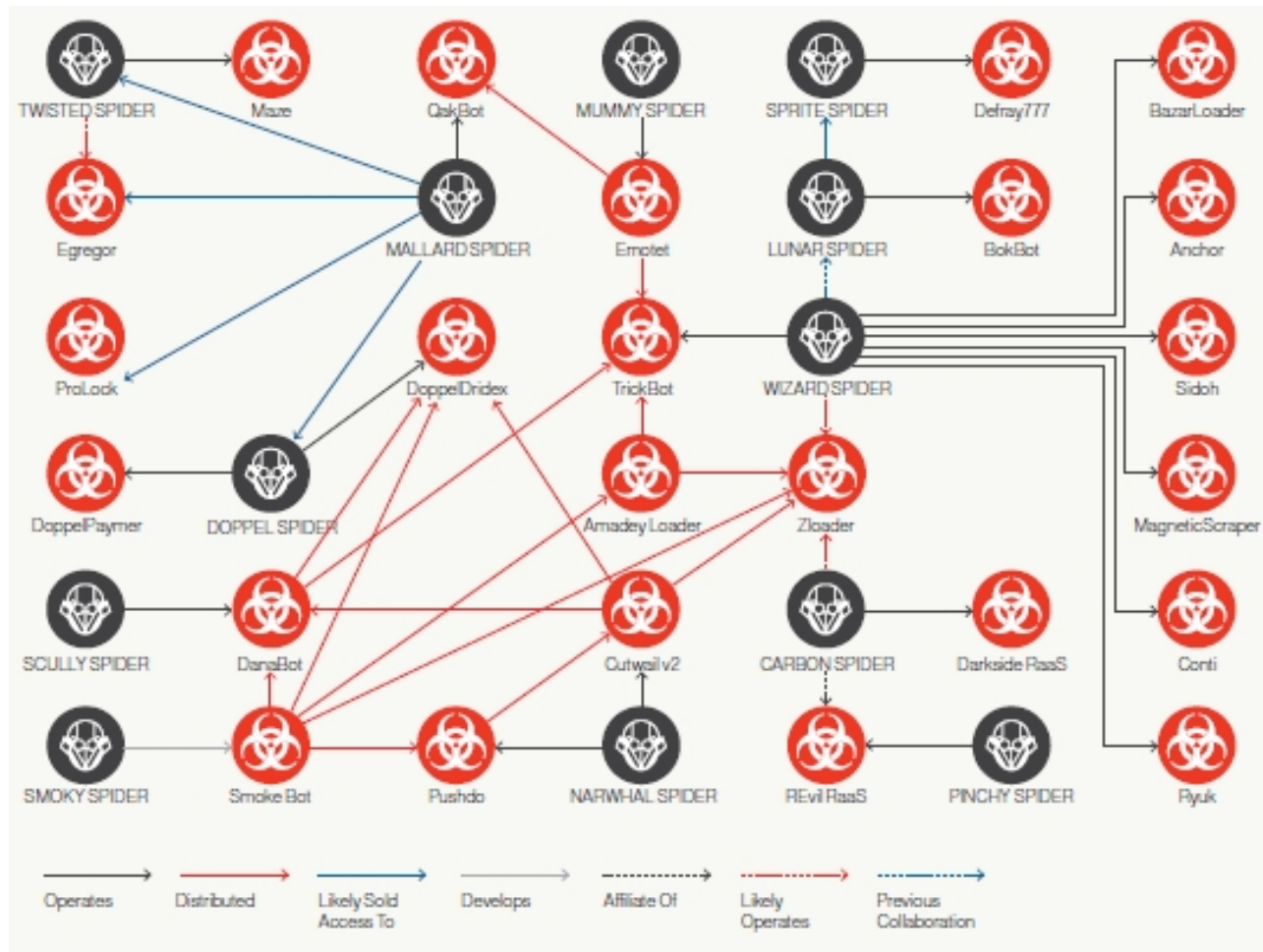


3. Ransomware: Estadísticas y Evolución

Distribution by Company Size (Employee Count)



Observed eCrime Relationships in 2020



Phishing the Most Common Cause of Ransom Attacks

Leading causes of ransomware attacks reported by managed service providers in 2020



Based on a survey of 1,000+ managed service providers conducted in August 2020. Respondents were asked to pick three answers.

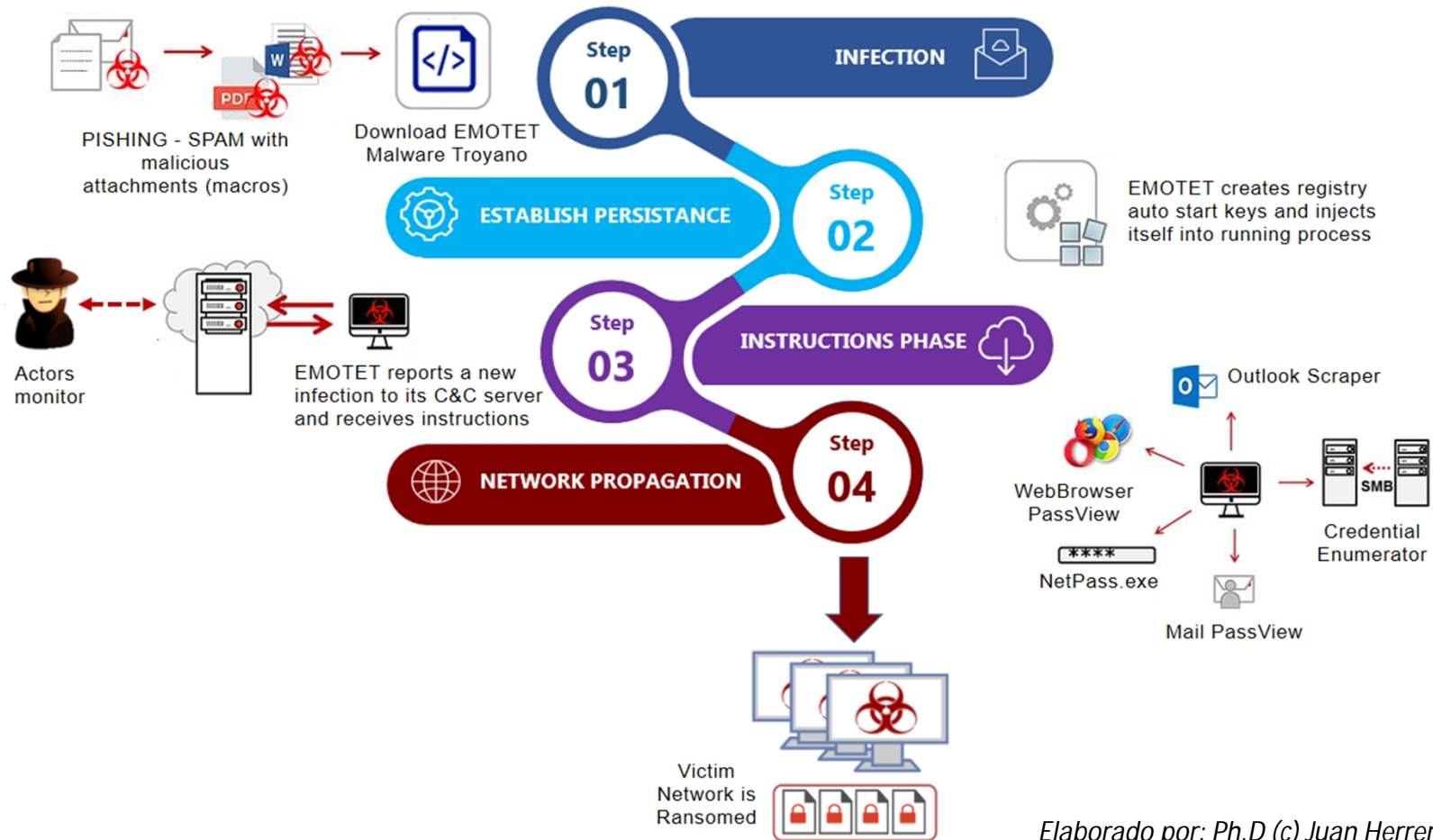
Source: Datto



statista



Ransomware by EMOTET Botnet Infection:



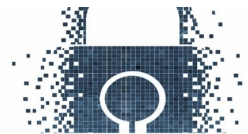
Elaborado por: Ph.D (c) Juan Herrera





TRABAJO DE INVESTIGACIÓN DOCTORAL

AECI



Técnicas y herramientas para el análisis de Ransomware

TIPOS DE ANÁLISIS DE RANSOMWARE

Análisis estático: En este análisis, el comportamiento del ransomware se examina estadísticamente mediante el estudio de su interacción con el entorno, los datos capturados, los archivos manipulados, las interrupciones de la red y puertos, y las actividades operativas, entre otras.

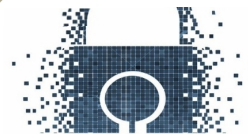


Análisis dinámico: Se lleva a cabo a través de un proceso de ingeniería inversa, donde el código malicioso del software se decodifica, examina, analiza y descompila. En este análisis, se emplean varias herramientas, como los depuradores, que analizan el código de software equivalente, y descompiladores, que convierten el ransomware en su código binario equivalente.

HERRAMIENTAS PARA EL ANÁLISIS

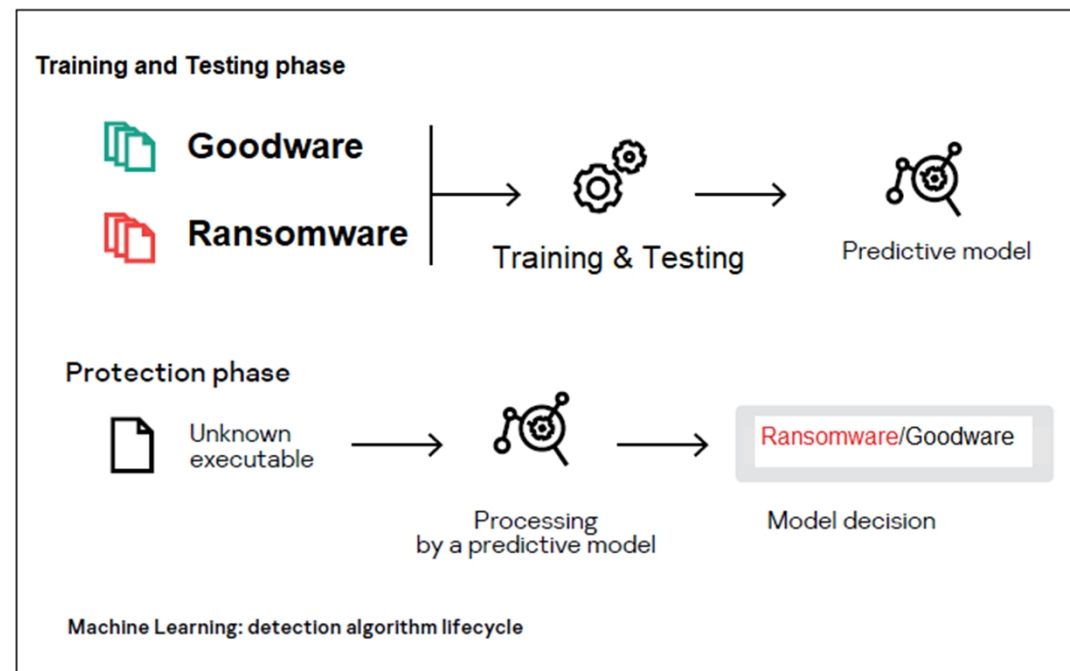
Sandboxing: Es la práctica de engañar a una aplicación o programa para que piense que se está ejecutando en una computadora normal y observar el comportamiento. A menudo se usa para ejecutar código no probado, o programas no confiables de terceros no verificados, proveedores, usuarios no confiables y sitios web que no son de confianza

Cuckoo Sandbox: Sistema de análisis de malware. Significa que se puede lanzar cualquier archivo sospechoso en él y en cuestión de segundos Cuckoo va a entregar algunos resultados detallados que describen lo sucedido dentro de un entorno aislado



1. Research Hypothesis

Is it possible to build a dataset containing goodware and typical ransomware samples that allow building machine learning models that achieve early detection of this threat to minimize the damage it can cause?



2. MITRE ATT&CK Matrix for Ransomware

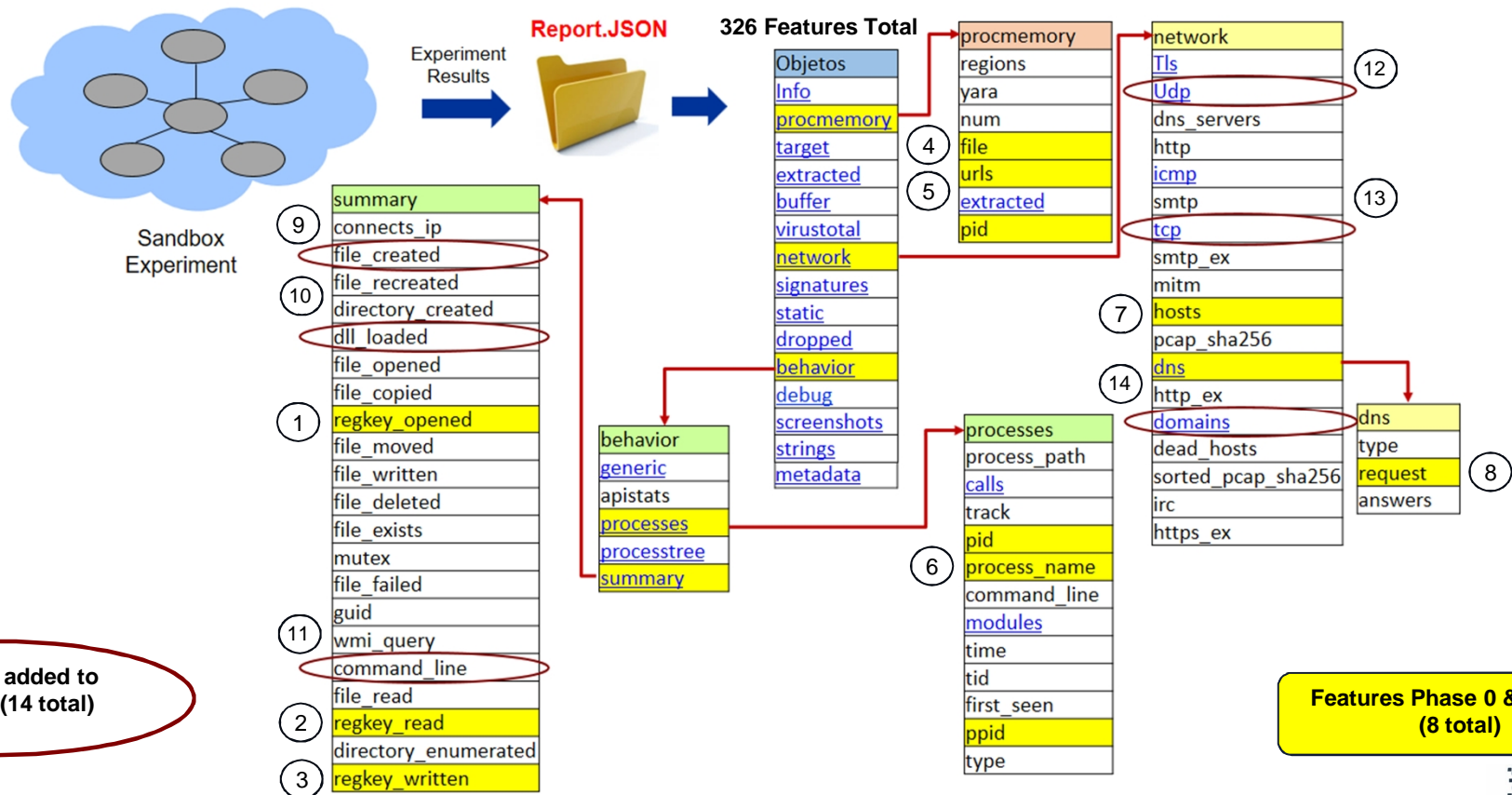
| Initial Access | Execution | Persistence | Privilege Escalation | Defense Evasion | Credential Access | Discovery | Lateral Movement | Collection | Command and Control | Exfiltration | Impact |
|---|--|--|---|---|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| Drive-by Compromise (T1189) | User Execution (T1204) | Registry Run Keys / Startup Folder (T1060) | Valid Accounts (T1078) | Disabling Security Tools (T1089) | Brute Force (T1110) | Network Service Scanning (T1046) | Remote Desktop Protocol (T1076) | Data from Local System (T1005) | Remote Access Tools (T1219) | Transfer Data to Cloud Account (T1537) | Data Encrypted for Impact (T1486) |
| External Remote Services (T1153) | PowerShell (T1086) | External Remote Services (T1153) | Exploitation for Privilege Escalation (T1068) | Group Policy Modification (T1484) | Credential Dumping (T1003) | Network Share Discovery (T1155) | Windows Admin Shares (T1077) | Data from Network Shared Drive (T1039) | Remote File Copy (T1105) | Exfiltration Over Other Network Medium (T1011) | Inhibit System Recovery (T1490) |
| Spearphishing Attachment (T1193) | Command-Line Interface (T1059) | Create Account (T1156) | | Redundant Access (T1108) | Credentials in files (T1081) | Remote System Discovery (T1018) | Windows Remote Management (T1028) | | Multi-hop Proxy (T1188) | Data Encrypted (T1022) | Resource Hijacking (T1496) |
| Spearphishing Link (T1192) | Scripting (T1064) | Scheduled Task (T1053) | | Masquerading (T1036) | Credentials from Web Browsers (T1503) | System Information Discovery (T1082) | | | | Exfiltration Over Command and Control Channel (T1041) | |
| Valid Accounts (T1078) | Windows Management Instrumentation (T1047) | Valid Accounts (T1078) | | Bypass User Account Control (T1088) | | Permission Groups Discovery (T1069) | | | | | |
| Supply Chain Compromise (T1195) | Exploitation for Client Execution (T1203) | New Service (T1050) | | NTFS File Attributes (T1096) | | Password Policy Discovery (T1201) | | | | | |
| Trusted Relationship (T1199) | Msihta (Mshta) | Modify Existing Service (T1031) | | Obfuscated Files or Information (T1027) | | Domain Trust Discovery (T1482) | | | | | |
| Exploit Public-Facing Application (T1190) | Scheduled Task (T1053) | WMI Event Subscription (T1084) | | Deobfuscate/Decode Files or Information (T1140) | | Network Configuration (T1016) | | | | | |
| | | | | File and Directory Permissions Modification (T1222) | | | | | | | |
| | | | | File Deletion (T1107) | | | | | | | |

Ref: Ransomware 2020 Analysis, Group-IB

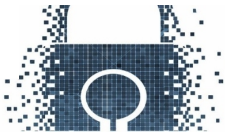
ATT related to Dataset features of Phase 2



3. Test setting - Features analyzed for the Dataset



Elaborado por: Ph.D (c) Juan Herrera



3.1 Procmemory, Network and Behavior objects

| Object | Description | Feature | Explanation | Observation |
|------------|--|---------------|---|--|
| PROCMEMORY | It allows the creation of memory dumps for each analyzed process (before they finish or before the analysis ends). | File | File created as a memory dump | Feature chosen because the file runs in memory. Phase 0 and 1. |
| | | Urls | Urls generated during the execution of memory processes | Feature chosen because it stores in memory a list of urls that can be filtered to blacklists. Phase 0 and 1. |
| | | pid | Process identifier | Feature chosen because it identifies the generated file (File). Phase 0 and 1. |
| NETWORK | Includes information on the network infrastructure used during the analyses. | hosts | hosts involved in the analysis. Help create blacklists | Feature chosen because of the communication that exists with a malicious host. You can create blacklists. Phase 0 and 1. |
| | | <u>dns</u> | DNS servers involved in the analysis | Feature chosen due to communication with external domain servers. DNS sub-characteristics (request). Phase 0 and 1. |
| | | <u>domain</u> | Domains involved in communication | Feature chosen due to communication with other domains. DOMAIN sub-characteristics. Phase 2. |
| | | <u>tcp</u> | network analysis of the tcp protocol | Feature chosen due to the use of communication via tcp protocol. TCP sub-characteristics. Phase 2. |
| | | <u>udp</u> | network analysis of the udp protocol | Characteristic chosen due to the use of communication via udp protocol. Sub characteristics UDP. Phase 2. |

Report.JSON



| Object | Description | Feature | Explanation | Observation |
|----------|---|-----------|---|---|
| BEHAVIOR | It allows to see the behavior of ransomware, that is, to see the processes that the ransomware performs, libraries to which it makes calls, registry keys that affect | Processes | Processes carried out by the device | Feature chosen because processes modify the infected system. Selected sub-characteristics Processes (ppid, pid and process_name). Phase 0 and 1. |
| | | Summary | Summary of files, log keys, directories and commands involved during the execution of processes | Feature chosen because it contains parameters that affect infected systems. The sub-characteristics summary (regKeys) has been chosen. Phase 0, 1 and 2. Also, the sub-characteristics (file_created, dll_loaded, and command_line) have been chosen. Phase 2 |



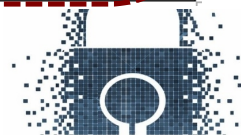
3.2 Test setting – Obtained a balanced Dataset

| OBJECT | FEATURE | CRITERION |
|------------|----------------|--|
| Behavior | regkey_opened | Feature taken because of the changes they make in the OS Part of Phase 1. |
| Behavior | regkey_read | Feature taken because of the changes they make in the OS Part of Phase 1& 2 |
| Behavior | regkey_written | Feature taken because of the changes they make in the OS Part of Phase 1. |
| Behavior | processes | Feature taken because of the processes running on the OS Part of Phase 1. |
| Procmemory | files | Feature taken because of files created by memory processes. Part of Phase 1. |
| Procmemory | urls | Feature taken due to urls created by memory processes. Part of Phase 1. |

(n)

Selected features to Predictive Models

| OBJECT | FEATURE | CRITERION |
|----------|--------------|---|
| Network | hosts | Feature taken due to communication of hosts involved. Part of Phase 1. |
| Network | request | A feature took due to communication to domain servers (requests). Part of Phase 1. |
| Behavior | file_created | A feature took because of the files that are created by the artifact in the OS Part of Phase 2 |
| Behavior | dll_loaded | Characteristic took because of the dlls that load the artifact during its execution. Part of Phase 2. |
| Behavior | command_line | A feature taken because of the commands the artifact uses. Part of Phase 2. |
| Network | domains | A feature took because of domains involved in communication. Part of Phase 2. |
| Network | tcp | A feature taken due to network analysis of the tcp protocol. Part of Phase 2. |
| Network | udp | A feature taken due to network analysis of udp protocol. Part of Phase 2. |



3.3 Test setting - Artifacts for Dataset

| ID | NAME | SHA1 | MD5 | TIPO | FAMILY | EXPERIMENTS |
|----|----------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---|--------|-------------|
| 1 | 7-ZipPortable_9.20_Rev_2.paf.exe | 35bcca0e8b907386ca4c7536dc55913e3c71b220 | 7fa4441c55a838e0691328cebde21802 | PE32 executable (GUI) Intel 80386, for MS Windo | G | 20 |
| 2 | AdbeRdr11008_es_ES.exe | aa08e431163c6129697d0aae7f4f9915bc90b2ba | 3472d1522f9568534a9116400af1a1be | PE32 executable (GUI) Intel 80386, for MS Windo | G | 10 |
| 3 | AcroRdrDC1901220036_es_ES.exe | ad998431b1ec06b2ea2087e3a2ebc65a6d23ba9e | 153311a588cbbc6f45ea4401bf081fec | PE32 executable (GUI) Intel 80386, for MS Windo | G | 10 |
| 4 | cerber.exe | c69a0f6c6f809c01db92ca658fcf1b643391a2b7 | 8b6bc16fd137c09a08b02bbe1bb7d670 | PE32 executable (GUI) Intel 80386, for MS Windo | E | 20 |
| 5 | chrome.exe | 04ca28f529aae1db4be4cfb4c601f57c7d08f997 | da2965d0020f4156141c783ebcd64f0f | PE32 executable (GUI) Intel 80386, for MS Windo | G | 20 |
| 6 | cryptolocker.exe | 65559245709fe98052eb284577f1fd61c01ad20d | 04fb36199787f2e3e2135611a38321eb | PE32 executable (GUI) Intel 80386, for MS Windo | E | 20 |
| 7 | cryptowall.bin | ca963033b9a285b8cd0044df38146a932c838071 | 47363b94cee907e2b8926c1be61150c7 | PE32 executable (GUI) Intel 80386, for MS Windo | E | 20 |
| 8 | dllhost.exe | ab0af67fd000646ed231ee421e5c71798d0d86a0 | 0f886de058726bb6323bfd98773fad26 | PE32 executable (GUI) Intel 80386, for MS Windo | G | 10 |
| 9 | dllhost.exe | ace762c51db1908c858c898d7e0f9b36f788d2d9 | a63dc5c2ea944e6657203e0c8edeaf61 | PE32 executable (GUI) Intel 80386, for MS Windo | G | 10 |
| 10 | explorer.exe | 78f905f135771dec9646f6f753195adf5e7bf7c9 | 7522f548a84abad8fa516de5ab3931ef | PE32 executable (GUI) Intel 80386, for MS Windo | G | 10 |
| 11 | explorer.exe | 84123a3decdaa217e3588a1de59fe6cee1998004 | 38ae1b3c38faef56fe4907922f0385ba | PE32+ executable (GUI) x86-64, for MS Windows | G | 10 |
| 12 | firefox.exe | efe760ee6f516adb01e3092e78bda904df908b56 | 9adcb5abe8bb7e1a9355632817d23f43 | PE32 executable (GUI) Intel 80386, for MS Windo | G | 20 |
| 13 | locky | b606aaa402bfe4a15ef80165e964d384f25564e4 | b06d9dd17c69ed2ae75d9e40b2631b42 | PE32 executable (GUI) Intel 80386, for MS Windo | E | 20 |
| 14 | Petrwrap.exe | 34f917aaba5684fbe56d3c57d48ef2a1aa7cf06d | 71b6a493388e7d0b40c83ce903bc6b04 | PE32 executable (DLL) (console) Intel 80386, for | L | 20 |
| 15 | petya.bin | d1c62ac62e68875085b62fa651fb17d4d7313887 | a92f13f3a1b3b39833d3cc336301b713 | PE32 executable (GUI) Intel 80386, for MS Windo | L | 20 |
| 16 | radamant.ViR | 05ae9c76f8f85ad2247c06d26a88bbcbff4d62e | 6152709e741c4d5a5d793d35817b4c3d | PE32 executable (GUI) Intel 80386 (stripped to ex | E | 20 |
| 17 | satana.bin | 5b063298bbd1670b4d39e1baef67f854b8dcba9d | 46bfd4f1d581d7c0121d2b19a005d3df | PE32 executable (GUI) Intel 80386, for MS Windo | L | 20 |
| 18 | services.exe | 7cf0d257861a23191a9d482a51783593d6a64f74 | d658a8c2fc7b2ad53d1259741a09ee04 | PE32 executable (GUI) Intel 80386, for MS Windo | G | 10 |
| 19 | services.exe | ff658a36899e43fec3966d608b4aa4472de7a378 | 71c85477df9347fe8e7bc55768473fca | PE32+ executable (GUI) x86-64, for MS Windows | G | 10 |
| 20 | svchost.exe | 1aae36311da414c8fd5b32956aaed1d82237ab08 | 4f2340f0bd5b6365c38e74dd391919a8 | PE32 executable (GUI) Intel 80386, for MS Windo | G | 10 |
| 21 | svchost.exe | 4af001b3c3816b860660cf2de2c0fd3c1dfb4878 | 54a47f6b5e09a77e61649109c6a08866 | PE32 executable (GUI) Intel 80386, for MS Windo | G | 10 |
| 22 | teslacrypt | 51b4ef5dc9d26b7a26e214cee90598631e2eaa67 | 6e080aa085293bb9fbdcc9015337d309 | PE32 executable (GUI) Intel 80386 (stripped to ex | E | 20 |
| 23 | wannacry.exe | 5ff465afaabcbf0150d1a3ab2c2e74f3a4426467 | 84c82835a5d21bbcf75a61706d8ab549 | PE32 executable (GUI) Intel 80386, for MS Windo | E | 20 |
| 24 | WinRAR.EXE | 0d95c17831e9cd4d0d7efb9efa866437eed186fd | b78d7b5d2fcbe1171a3500cc2176f9c9 | PE32 executable (GUI) Intel 80386, for MS Windo | G | 20 |
| | | | | | TOTAL | 380 |

Artifacts Directory:

<https://github.com/ytisf/theZoo/tree/master/malwares/Binaries>

<https://www.exefiles.com/en/>

FAMILY:

G: Goodware / E: Encryptor / L: Locker

4. Results (Dataset & Features Selection)

Best Features

Phase 2

| ID | FEATURES |
|------|--|
| 5F1 | (regkey_read, udp, file_created), dll_loaded, comand_line, domain, tcp |
| 4F1 | (regkey_read, udp, file_created), command_line, domain, tcp |
| 4F2 | (regkey_read, udp, file_created), dll_loaded, command_line, domain |
| 4F3 | (regkey_read, udp, file_created), dll_loaded, command_line, tcp |
| 4F4 | (regkey_read, udp, file_created), dll_loaded, domain, tcp |
| 4F5 | dll_loaded, comand_line, domain, tcp |
| 3F1 | (regkey_read, udp, file_created), comand_line, domain |
| 3F2 | (regkey_read, udp, file_created), comand_line, tcp |
| 3F3 | (regkey_read, udp, file_created), dll_loaded, comand_line |
| 3F4 | (regkey_read, udp, file_created), dll_loaded, domain |
| 3F5 | (regkey_read, udp, file_created), dll_loaded, tcp |
| 3F6 | (regkey_read, udp, file_created), domain, tcp |
| 3F7 | comand_line, domain, tcp |
| 3F8 | dll_loaded, comand_line, domain |
| 3F9 | dll_loaded, comand_line, tcp |
| 3F10 | dll_loaded, domain, tcp |
| 2F1 | (regkey_read, udp, file_created), comand_line |
| 2F2 | (regkey_read, udp, file_created), dll_loaded |
| 2F3 | (regkey_read, udp, file_created), domain |
| 2F4 | (regkey_read, udp, file_created), tcp |
| 2F5 | comand_line, domain |
| 2F6 | comand_line, tcp |
| 2F7 | dll_loaded, comand_line |
| 2F8 | dll_loaded, domain |
| 2F9 | dll_loaded, tcp |
| 2F10 | domain, tcp |
| 1F1 | (regkey_read, udp, file_created) |
| 1F2 | comand_line |
| 1F3 | dll_loaded |
| 1F4 | domain |
| 1F5 | tcp |

See MITRE ATT&CK Matrix - Dataset features of Phase 2



4. Results (Dataset) – Performance Models

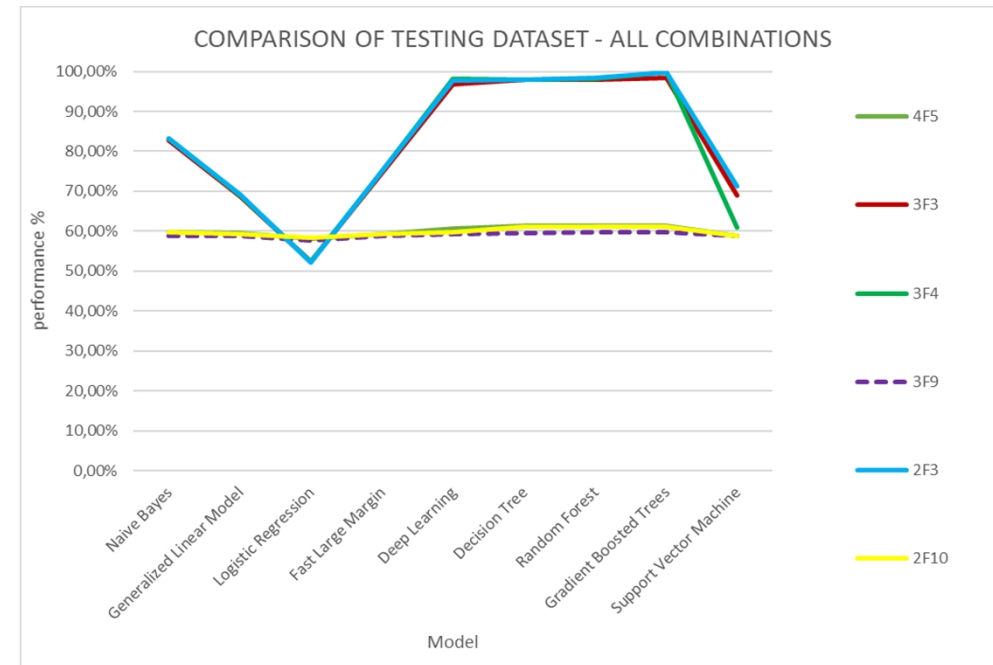
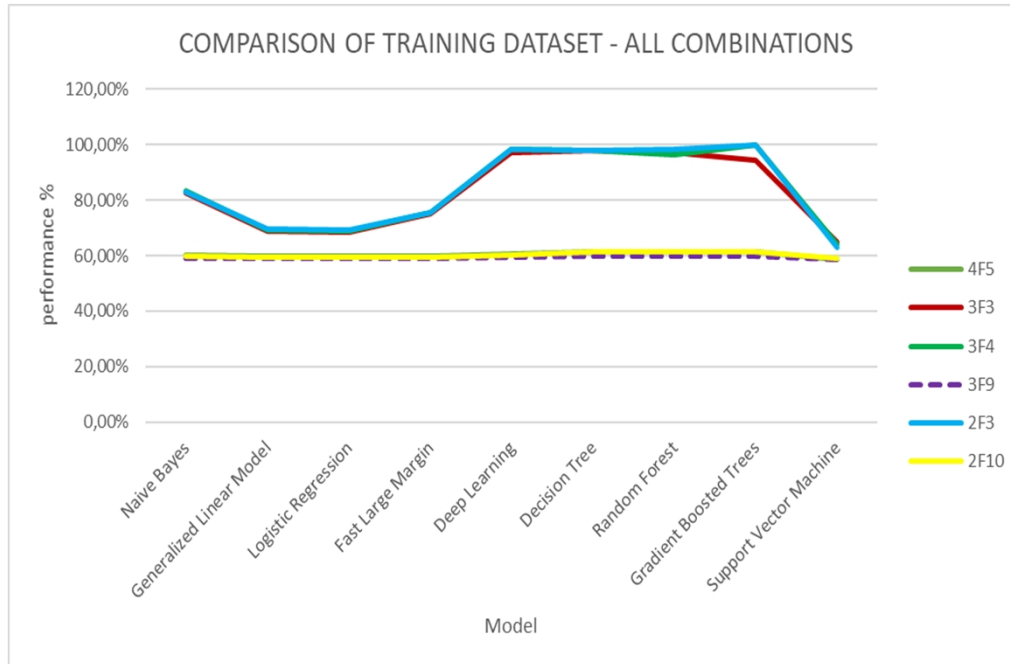
Best
Results
→
Phase 2

| CHARACTERISTICS | ALGORITHM / MODEL | Accuracy training | Precision training | Recall training | Classification Error training | Accuracy testing | Precision testing | Recall testing | Classification Error testing |
|---|------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------------------|
| (regkey_read, udp, file_created), comand_line, domain | Gradient Boosted Trees | 99,72% | 99,82% | 98,48% | 0,28% | 99,67% | 99,81% | 98,11% | 0,33% |
| (regkey_read, udp, file_created), comand_line, tcp | Gradient Boosted Trees | 98,48% | 99,12% | 97,37% | 1,52% | 98,38% | 99,10% | 96,94% | 1,62% |
| (regkey_read, udp, file_created), dll_loaded, comand_line | Gradient Boosted Trees | 94,48% | 99,12% | 97,38% | 1,52% | 98,38% | 99,10% | 96,94% | 1,62% |
| (regkey_read, udp, file_created), dll_loaded, domain | Gradient Boosted Trees | 99,73% | 99,82% | 98,48% | 0,27% | 99,67% | 99,81% | 98,11% | 0,33% |
| (regkey_read, udp, file_created), dll_loaded, tcp | Gradient Boosted Trees | 98,48% | 99,13% | 97,38% | 1,52% | 98,38% | 99,10% | 96,94% | 1,62% |
| (regkey_read, udp, file_created), domain, tcp | Gradient Boosted Trees | 99,72% | 99,80% | 98,48% | 0,28% | 99,68% | 99,81% | 98,11% | 0,32% |
| comand_line, domain, tcp | Random Forest | 61,35% | 86,24% | 36,54% | 38,65% | 61,14% | 86,63% | 36,72% | 38,86% |
| dll_loaded, comand_line, domain | Random Forest | 61,39% | 86,69% | 36,23% | 38,61% | 61,17% | 83,23% | 36,39% | 38,83% |
| dll_loaded, comand_line, tcp | Random Forest | 59,85% | 86,10% | 35,21% | 40,15% | 59,64% | 86,42% | 35,23% | 40,36% |
| dll_loaded, domain, tcp | Random Forest | 61,52% | 86,81% | 36,73% | 38,48% | 61,30% | 86,67% | 36,86% | 38,70% |

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{True positive rate (TPR)} &= \frac{TP}{TP + FN} \\
 \text{False positive rate (FPR)} &= \frac{FP}{FP + TN} \\
 \text{Precision} &= \frac{TP}{TP + FP} \\
 \text{Recall} &= \frac{TP}{TP + FN} \\
 \text{F-measure} &= \frac{2 * \text{Precision} * \text{Recall}}{\text{Precision} + \text{Recall}} \\
 \text{Accuracy} &= \frac{TP + TN}{TP + TN + FP + FN}
 \end{aligned}$$



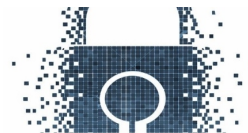
4. Results (Dataset & Models)



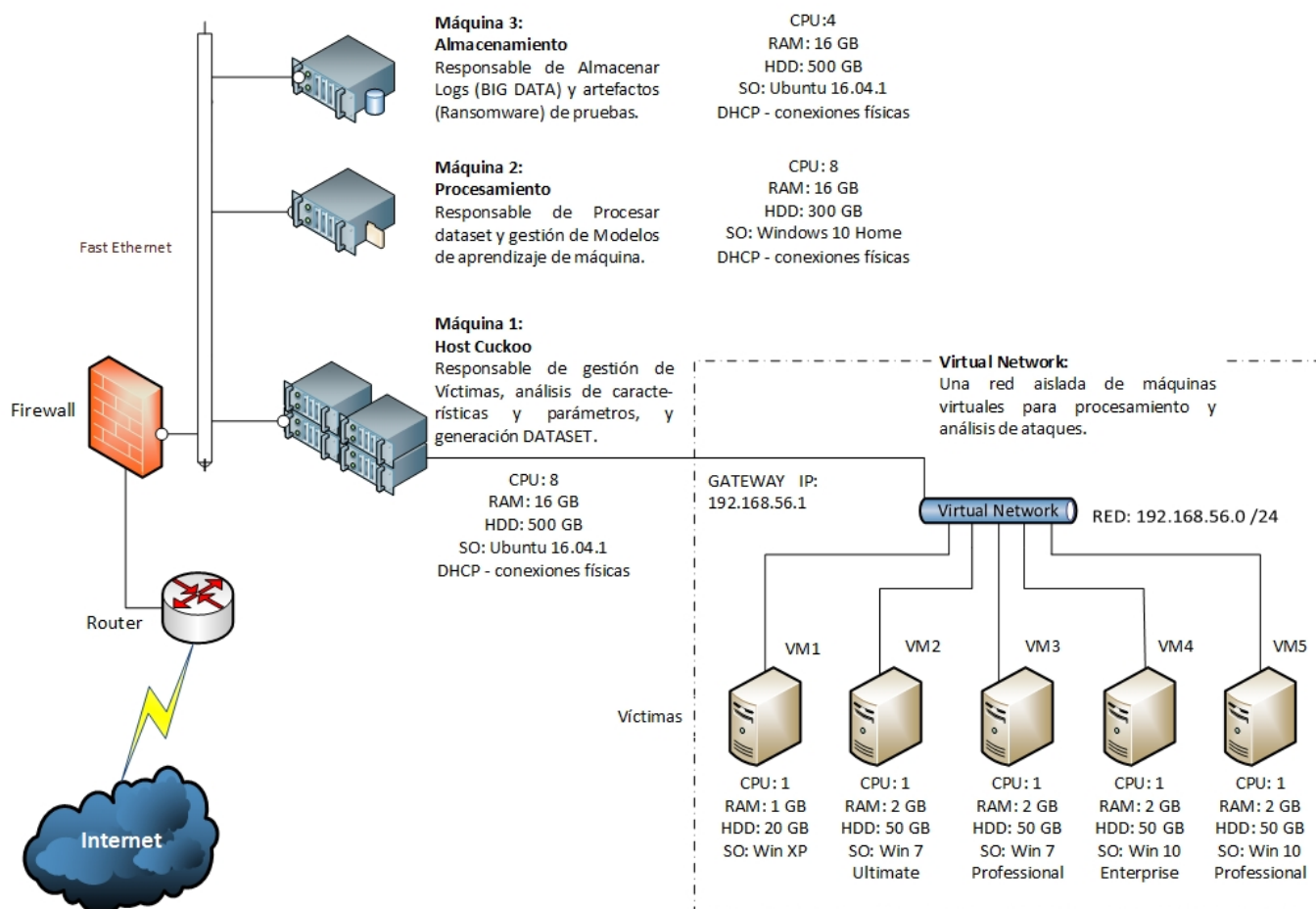


¿HACIA DÓNDE VAMOS?

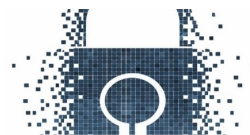
(Mejores Modelos
de Prevención)



Nuevo ambiente de Experimentación para Dataset



Elaborado por: Ph.D (c) Juan Herrera



Nuevos artefactos para Experimentación Dataset

| ID | ARTEFACTO | FAMILIA | TIEMPO DE EXPERIMENTACIÓN USADO POR ARTEFACTO | OBSERVACIONES |
|----|---|-----------|---|--|
| 1 | Zip | Goodware | 8863 | Artefacto Goodware seleccionado debido a su comportamiento de encriptación y cifrado de archivos |
| 2 | Administrador de tareas (Taskmgr) | Goodware | 15092 | Artefacto Goodware seleccionado debido al acceso que tiene a procesos y tareas de sistema |
| 3 | API WINDOWS SECURITY CRYPTOGRAPHY (cipher) | Goodware | 18455 | Artefacto Goodware seleccionado debido a que realiza cifrado de archivos del sistema operativo |
| 4 | API WINDOWS SYSTEM INFORMATION REGISTRY (regedit) | Goodware | 18075 | Artefacto Goodware seleccionado debido a que interactúa con las claves de registro |
| 5 | API WINDOWS VOLUME MANAGEMENT (diskpart) | Goodware | 20973 | Artefacto Goodware seleccionado debido a su acceso a volúmenes y particiones |
| 6 | Bitlocker | Goodware | 8625 | Artefacto Goodware seleccionado debido a que cifra discos y/o carpetas que se deseen |
| 7 | BitPaymer | Encryptor | 8852 | |
| 8 | Cerber | Encryptor | 45937 | |
| 9 | cmd | Goodware | 42852 | Artefacto Goodware seleccionado debido a que dentro de este se pueden ejecutar scripts o comandos |
| 10 | Cryptolocker | Encryptor | 50959 | |
| 11 | Cryptowall | Encryptor | 51367 | |
| 12 | Crysis | Encryptor | 69458 | |
| 13 | dllhost | Goodware | 43604 | Artefacto Goodware seleccionado debido a su acceso al manejo de dlls durante diferentes etapas de uso de software. (ejecución, instalación, etc) |
| 14 | Eris | Encryptor | 57963 | |
| 15 | Escritorio Remoto de Windows | Goodware | 21389 | Artefacto Goodware seleccionado debido a la interacción de control que se puede tener con permisos otorgados sobre este |
| 16 | GandCrab | Encryptor | 51564 | |
| 17 | gpg | Goodware | 54911 | Artefacto Goodware seleccionado debido a que se realiza cifrados de llaves públicas y privadas |
| 18 | IPScan | Goodware | 56128 | Artefacto seleccionado debido a a que permite realizar escaneo de direcciones IP en distintos ambientes |
| 19 | Locky | Encryptor | 50926 | |
| 20 | Maze | Encryptor | 56764 | |



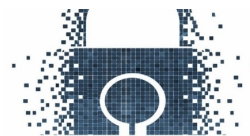
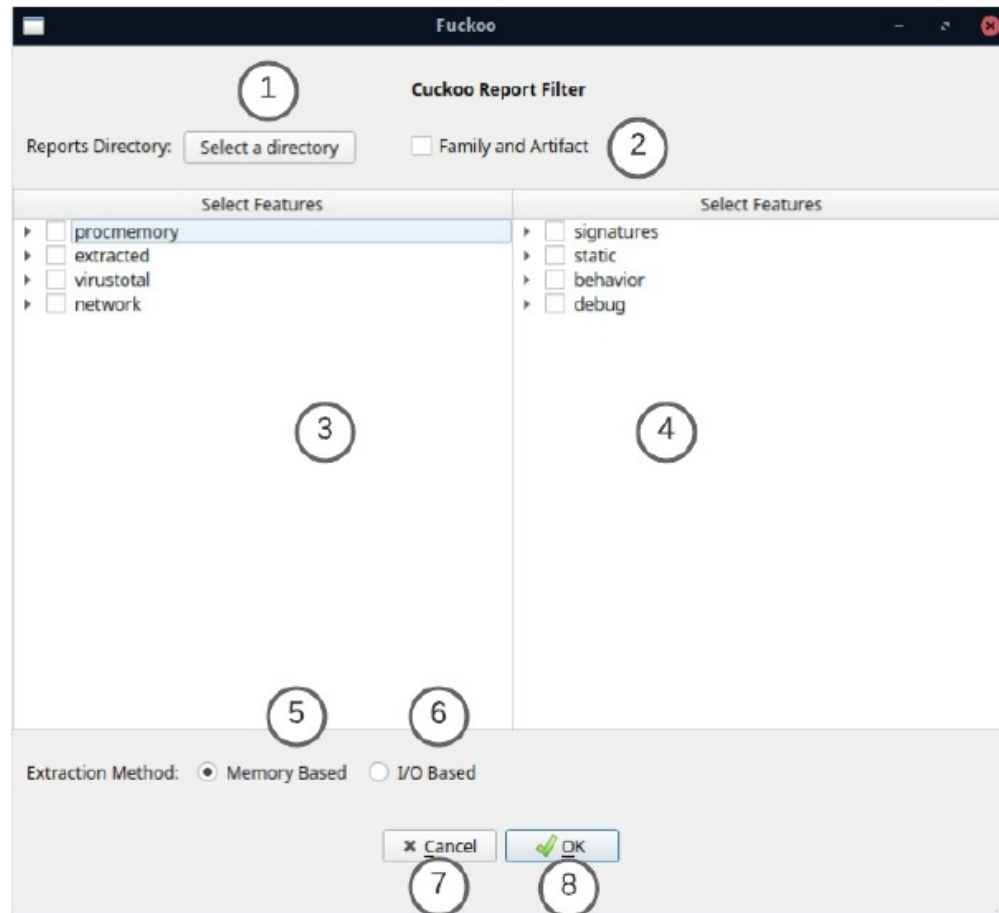
Nuevos artefactos para Experimentación Dataset

| ID | ARTEFACTO | FAMILIA | TIEMPO DE EXPERIMENTACIÓN USADO POR ARTEFACTO | OBSERVACIONES |
|----|------------------------------|-----------|---|--|
| 21 | Microsoft SQL Server Compact | Goodware | 52251 | Artefacto seleccionado debido a que a su uso para gestión de bases de datos |
| 22 | Nmap | Goodware | 45927 | Artefacto Goodware seleccionado debido a que permite realizar escaneos de distintos parametros tales como puertos abiertos, direcciones ip entre otros |
| 23 | Petrwrap | Locker | 47404 | |
| 24 | Petya | Locker | 49640 | |
| 25 | Phobos | Encryptor | 75790 | |
| 26 | Radamant | Encryptor | 55138 | |
| 27 | RansomX | Encryptor | 58813 | |
| 28 | Ryuk | Locker | 64178 | |
| 29 | Satana | Locker | 56424 | |
| 30 | services | Goodware | 53248 | Artefacto Goodware seleccionado debido a sus interacción con servicios del sistema operativo |
| 31 | Sodinokibi | Encryptor | 57347 | |
| 32 | STOP | Encryptor | 55898 | |
| 33 | svchost | Goodware | 49379 | Artefacto Goodware seleccionado debido a que comprueba el sistema operativo y en la mayor parte de ocasiones es la principal víctima de ataques de malware |
| 34 | Team Viewer | Goodware | 55569 | Artefacto Goodware seleccionado debido a su interacción de control remoto |
| 35 | Teslacrypt | Encryptor | 59166 | |
| 36 | VNC | Goodware | 47870 | Artefacto Goodware seleccionado debido a su interacción de control remoto |
| 37 | WannaCry | Encryptor | 67171 | |
| 38 | WhatsAppWeb | Goodware | 34800 | Artefacto Goodware seleccionado debido a que usa cifrado en el envío y recepción de mensajes |
| 39 | Winrar | Goodware | 53783 | Artefacto Goodware seleccionado debido a que usa encriptación y cifrado de archivos y/o carpetas |
| 40 | Wireshark | Goodware | 43594 | Artefacto Goodware seleccionado debido a que permite obtener información importante a través de la red mediante archivos pcap |
| | | | 1836147 | TIEMPO TOTAL EN SEGUNDOS |
| | | | 510,04 | TIEMPO TOTAL EN HORAS |
| | | | 21,25 | TIEMPO TOTAL EN DÍAS |

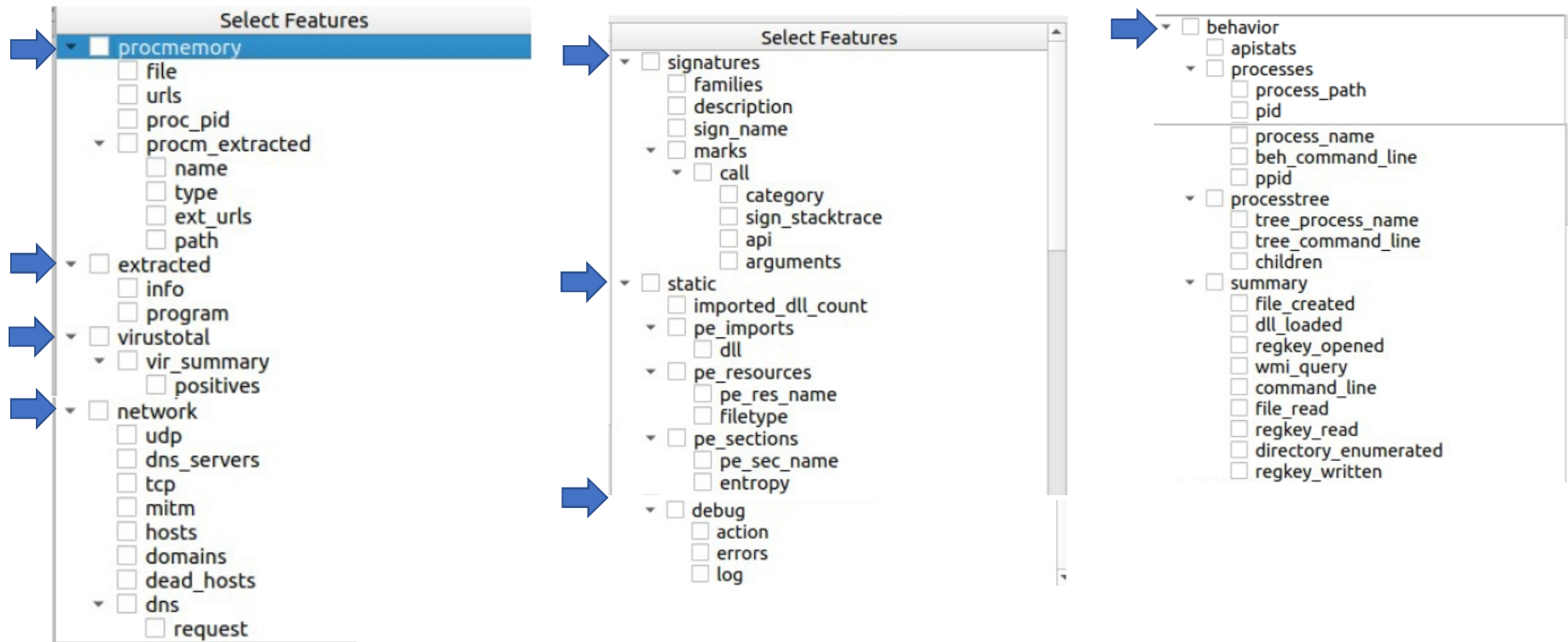
2.000 Experimentos



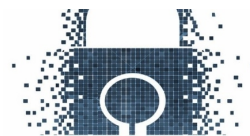
Generación Automática de Dataset para Modelamiento



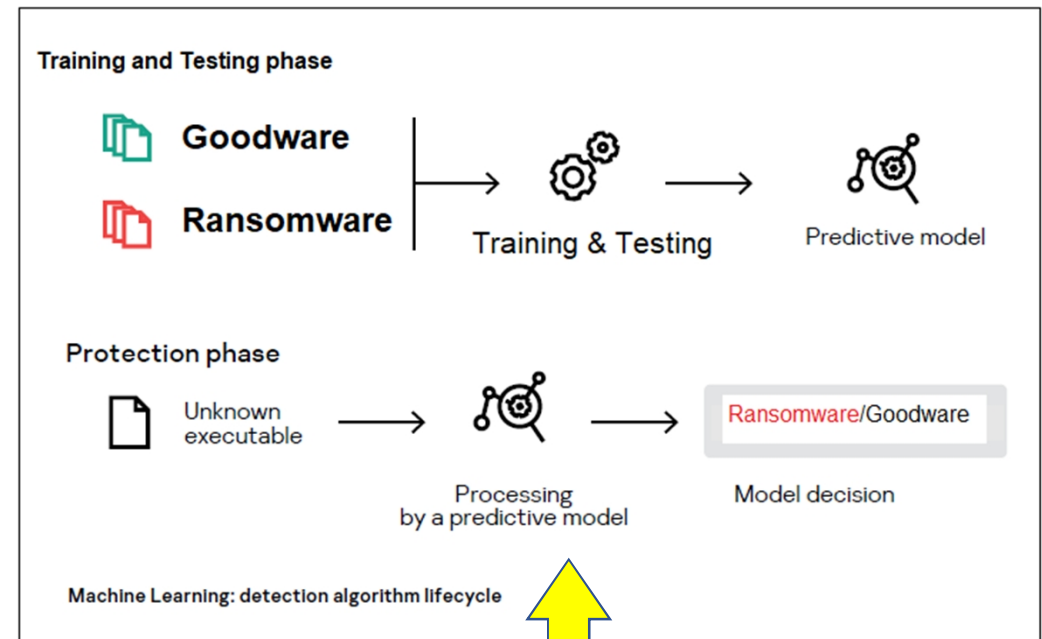
Generación Automática de Dataset para Modelamiento



Selección de hasta 50 Características de cada archivo .JSON



Nuevos Modelos en Experimentación (Aprendizaje y Testing)





Detección de Ransomware con Seguridad Cognitiva

Gracias por su Atención.

Preguntas?

mail: juan.herrera@leveltech.com.ec
www.leveltech.com.ec

AECI

