

# Detección de Ransomware mediante IA



Dr. Moisés Salinas Rosales  
msalinasr@ipn.mx



Instituto Politécnico Nacional  
"La Técnica al Servicio de la Patria"



Centro de Investigación  
en Computación  
Instituto Politécnico Nacional



CISEG Lab

Laboratorio de Ciberseguridad  
del Centro de Investigación en  
Computación del IPN

# Agenda

- ¿Qué es el ransomware?
- ¿Por qué es un problema tan presente?
- Impacto de un ataque de ransomware
- Ciclo de vida del ransomware
- Gestión de incidentes de ransomware
- Medidas preventivas: detección temprana
- Detección por análisis de actividad de red: Caso de estudio Windows/WannaCry
- Detección por llamadas al sistema: Caso de estudio en Android/
- Conclusiones



# ¿Qué es el ransomware?

- El ransomware es un tipo de software malicioso el cual tiene como principal objetivo el **bloquear el acceso a la información o sistemas de cómputo**, la mayoría de las veces a través del uso de técnicas de cifrado de información, y demandando el pago de un *rescate* al propietario de la información a cambio de que ésta sea liberada.



# Impacto de un ataque de ransomware

Hoy en día el ransomware afecta a organizaciones de todos los sectores, generando efectos negativos muy variados, que van desde la pérdida de información, hasta afectaciones económicas e incluso pérdida de vidas.

**SECURITYWEEK**  
CYBERSECURITY NEWS, INSIGHTS & ANALYSIS

CYBERCRIME

## German Hospital Hacked, Patient Taken to Another City Dies

German authorities said Thursday that what appears to have been a misdirected hacker attack caused the failure of IT systems at a major hospital in Duesseldorf, and a woman who needed urgent admission died after she had to be taken to another city for treatment.

By Associated Press  
September 17, 2020

German authorities said Thursday that what appears to have been a misdirected hacker attack caused the failure of IT systems at a major hospital in Duesseldorf, and a woman who needed urgent admission died after she had to be taken to another city for treatment.

The Duesseldorf University Clinic's systems have been disrupted since last Thursday. The hospital said investigators have found that the source of the problem was a hacker attack on a weak spot in "widely used commercial add-on software," which it didn't identify.

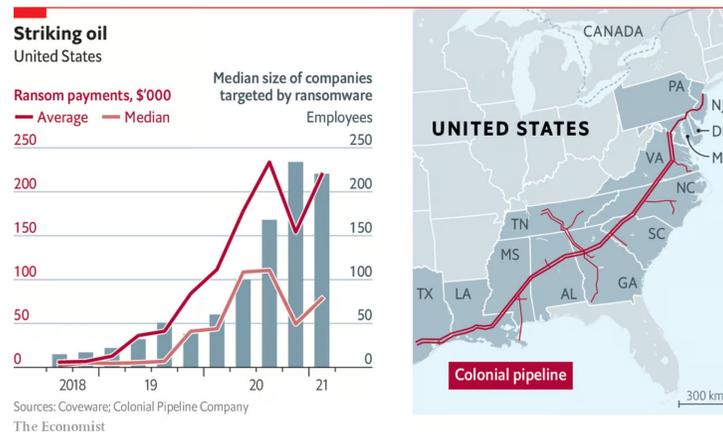
As a consequence, systems gradually crashed and the hospital wasn't able to access data; emergency patients were taken elsewhere and operations postponed.

The hospital said that that "there was no concrete ransom demand." It added that there are no indications that data is irretrievably lost and that its IT systems are being gradually restarted.

Graphic detail | Daily chart

## Ransomware attacks like the one that hit Colonial Pipeline are increasingly common

The groups behind such attacks are targeting bigger organisations and demanding heftier payouts



THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

SIGN IN SUBSCRIBE

## A Hospital Hit by Hackers, a Baby in Distress: The Case of the First Alleged Ransomware Death

A lawsuit says computer outages from a cyberattack led staff to miss troubling signs, resulting in the baby's death, allegations the hospital denies

A Springhill Medical Center delivery room following a 2015 remodel. FRANK MODARELLI/ENVISIA360

By Kevin Poulsen Follow, Robert McMillan Follow and Melanie Evans Follow  
Sept 30, 2021 9:36 am ET

SHARE TEXT 277 RESPONSES

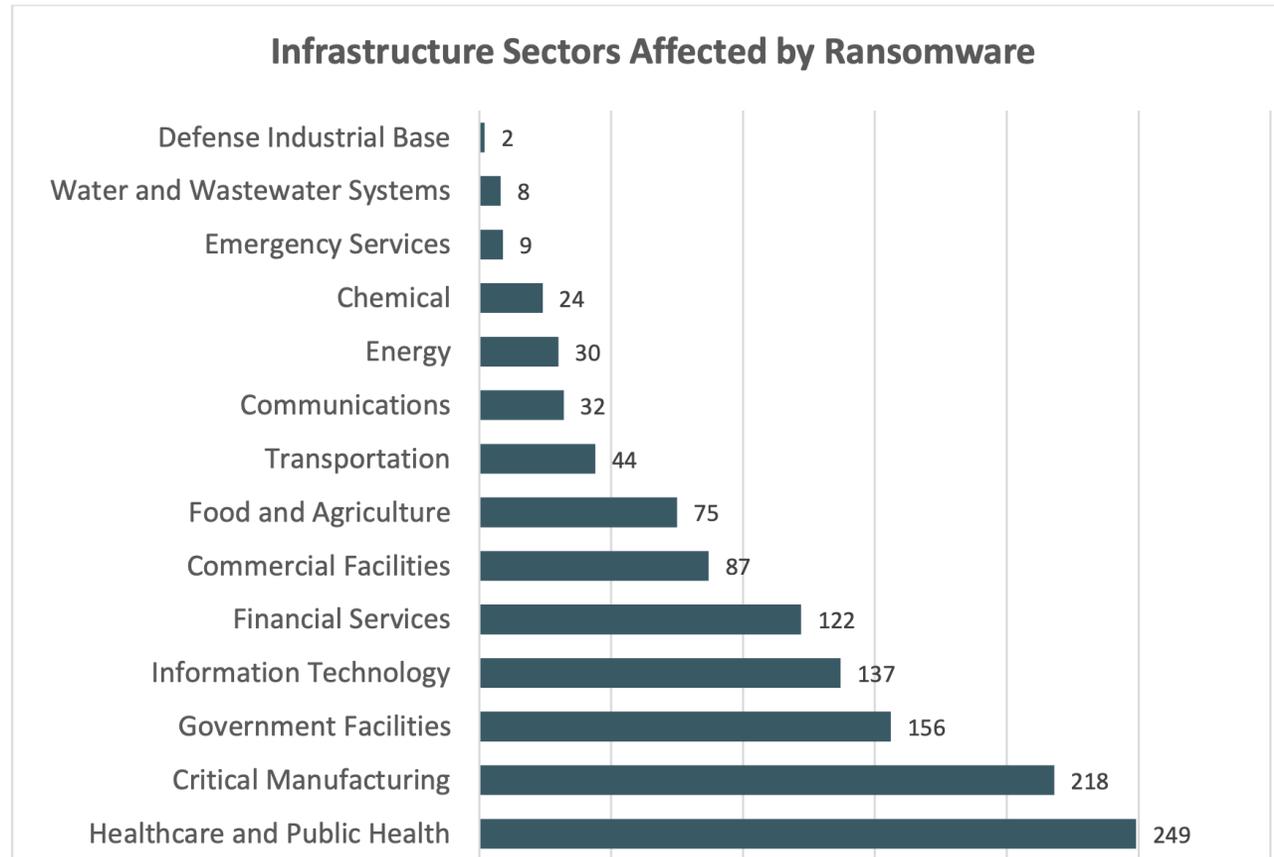
Listen to article (2 minutes) Explore Audio Center

When Teiranni Kidd walked into Springhill Medical Center on July 16, 2019, to have her baby, she had no idea the Alabama hospital was deep in the midst of a ransomware attack.

For nearly eight days, computers had been disabled on every floor. A real-time



# ¿Qué sectores son los más afectados hoy en día?



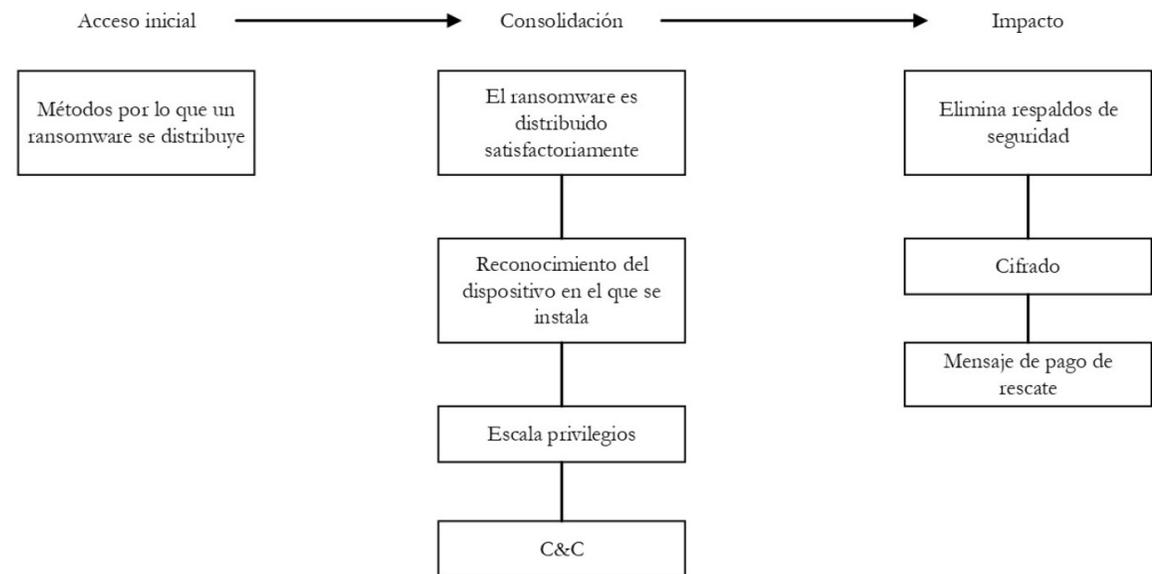
Tomado de: Internet Crime Complaint Center (IC3) Reporte 2023



# El ciclo de vida del ransomware

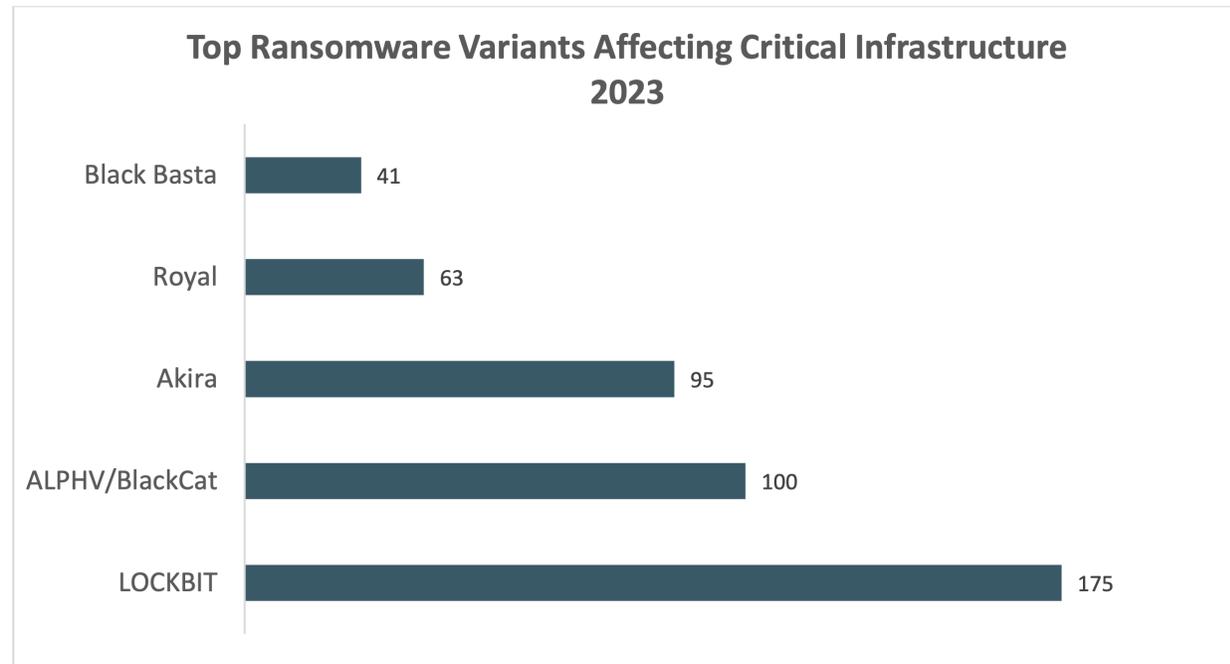
El ransomware se caracteriza por tener un comportamiento muy específico que puede ser asociado a un ciclo de vida:

- Acceso
- Compromiso
- Descarga/Movimiento latera
- Suscripción al C&C
- Exfiltración de datos
- Cifrado de datos
- Solicitud de pago de rescate



# Familias de ransomware

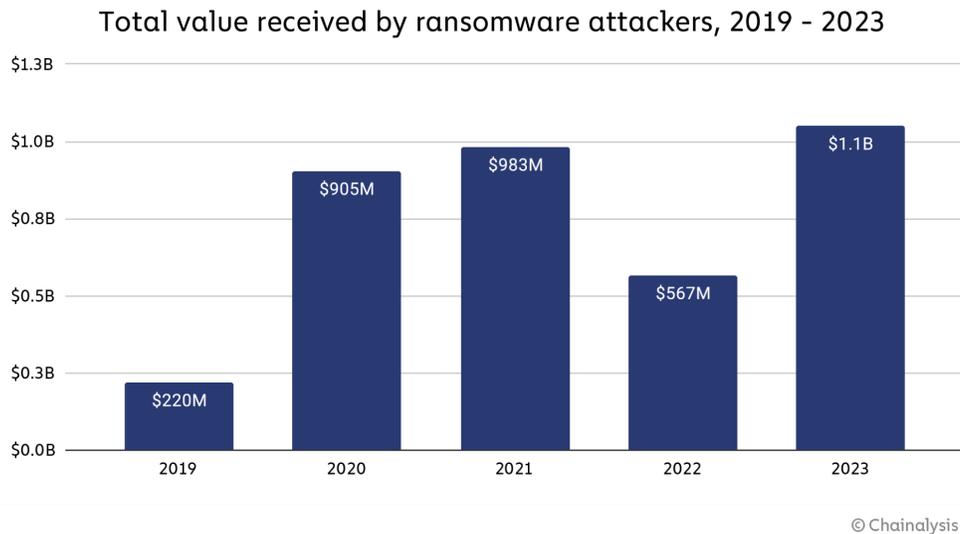
Si bien existe una gran variedad de ejemplares de ransomware, este puede clasificarse en torno a familias, las cuales definen un conjunto de características comunes.



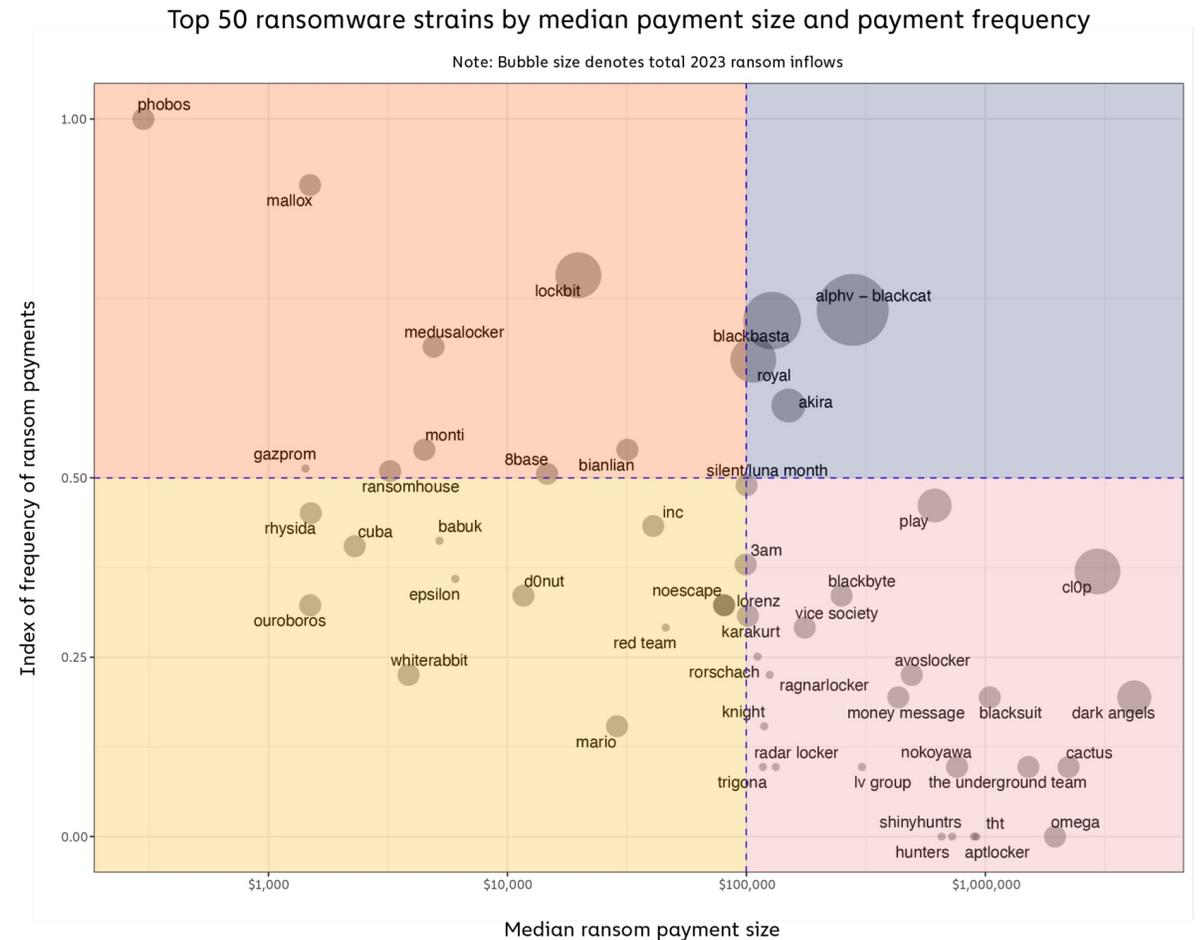
Tomado de: Internet Crime Complaint Center (IC3) Reporte 2023



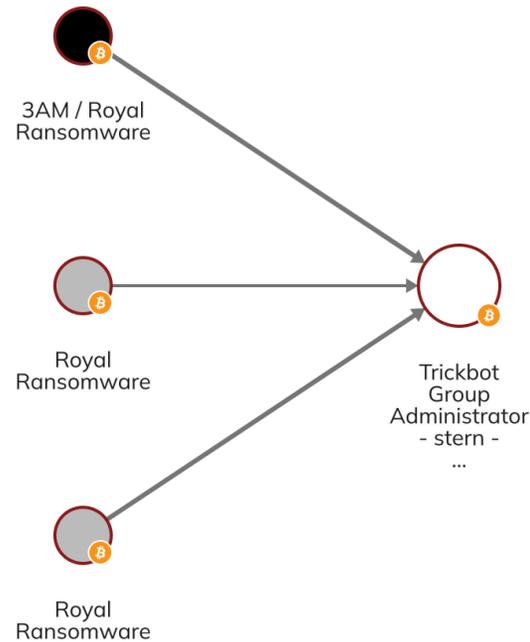
# ¿Qué impulsa la propagación de ataques de ransomware?



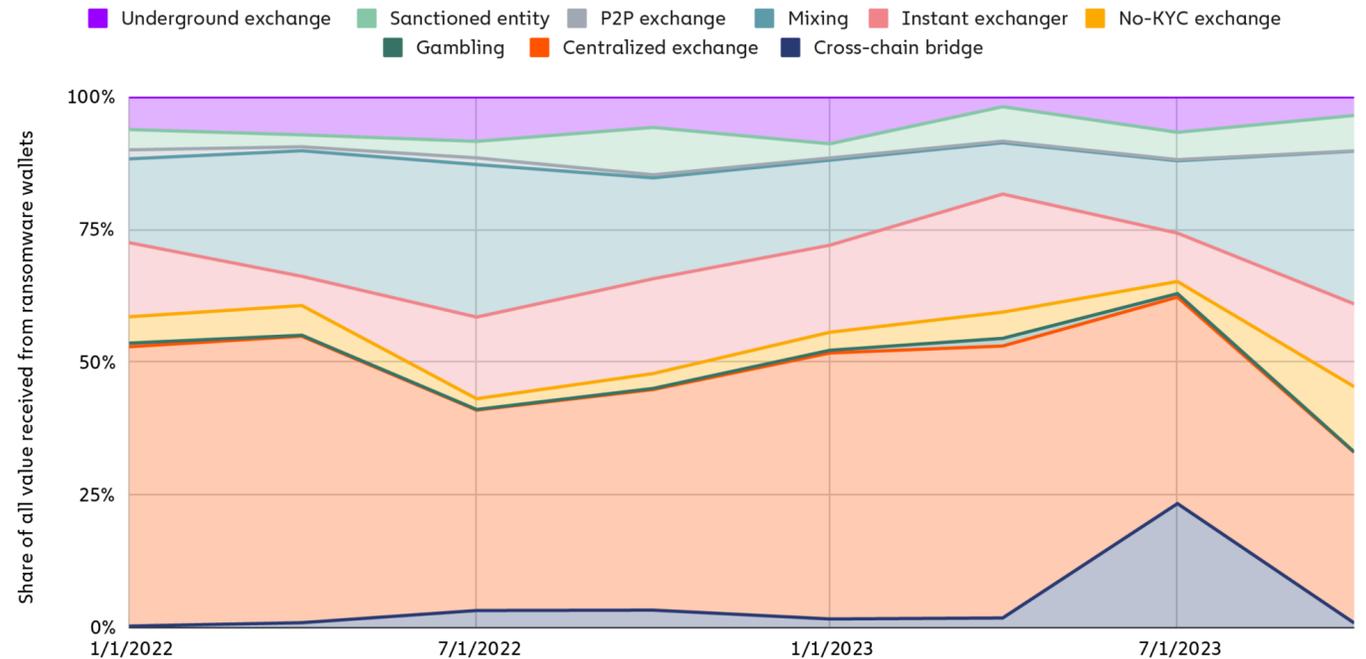
Tomado de: Ransomware Payments Exceed \$1 Billion in 2023, Hitting Record High After 2022 Decline  
FEBRUARY 7, 2024 | BY CHAINALYSIS



# ¿A dónde van los pagos?



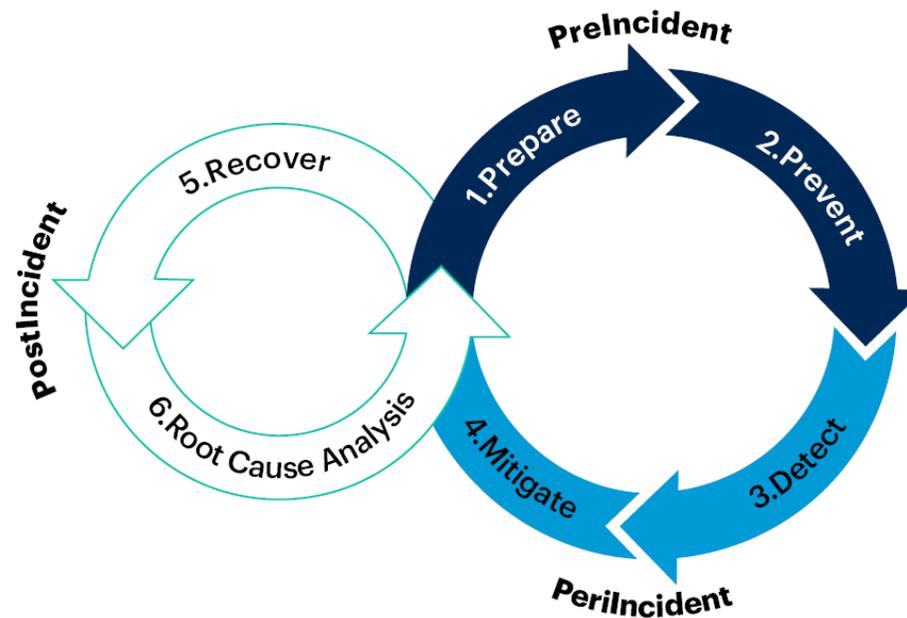
Destination of funds sent from ransomware wallets, 2022-2023



Tomado de: Ransomware Payments Exceed \$1 Billion in 2023, Hitting Record High After 2022 Decline  
FEBRUARY 7, 2024 | BY CHAINALYSIS

# Ciclo de vida de defensa ante ransomware

## Ransomware Defense Life Cycle



The defense life cycle is a continuous process of **Preparation, Prevention, Detection and Mitigating Attacks**. When a ransomware attack is successful, the **Recovery** and **Root Cause Analysis** phases are triggered.

Source: Gartner  
735746\_C

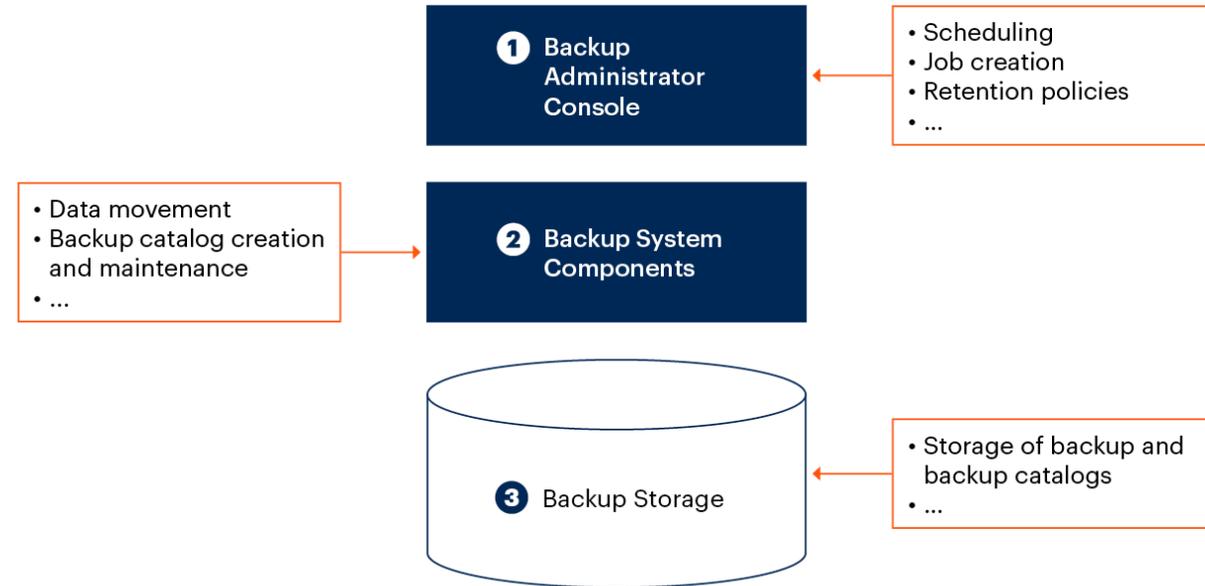


Gartner.

# Medidas preventivas: protección de respaldos

Ante un ataque de ransomware, los respaldos se

## Backup System Weak Points



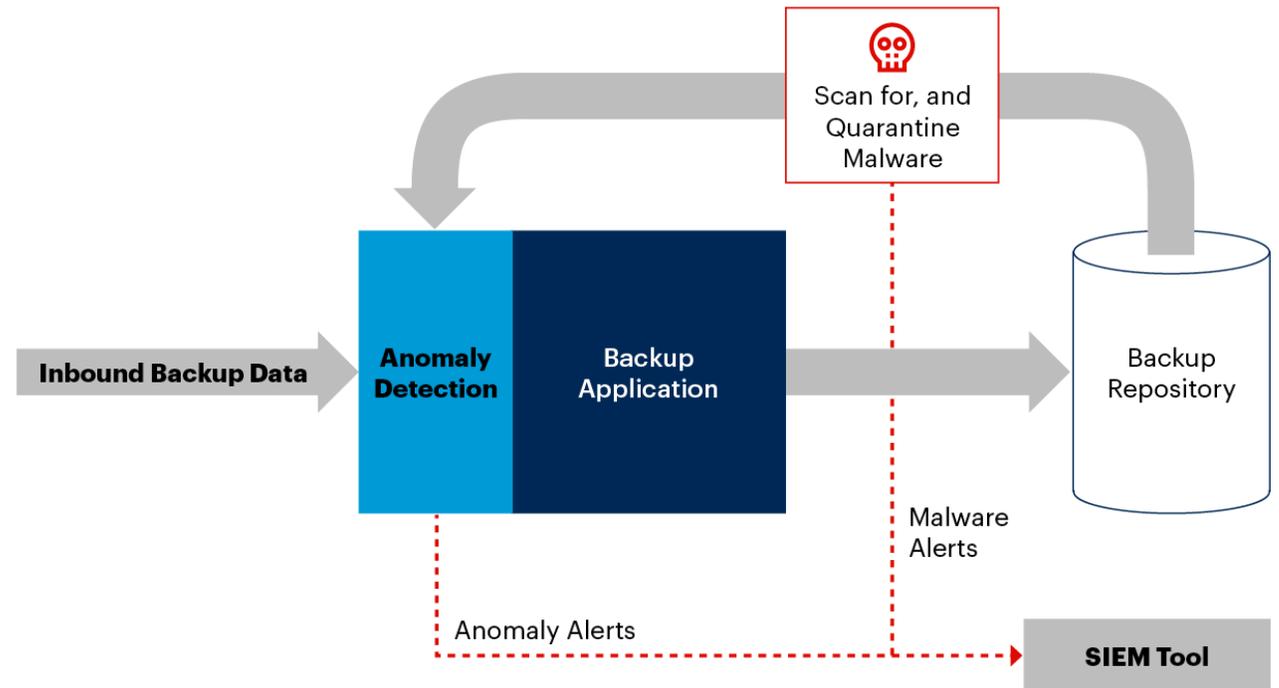
Source: Gartner  
779970\_C



# Medidas preventivas: detección temprana

Si bien entendemos que hay una alta exposición ante un ataque de ransomware, en el caso de un ataque, la clave es la detección temprana para contener su avance dentro de una organización.

## Early Detection of Ransomware Attacks



Source: Gartner  
779970\_C



# Detección por análisis de actividad de red: Caso de estudio Windows/WannaCry

- Este caso de estudio se centró en analizar el comportamiento de muestras de la familia WannaCry dentro de un entorno de red SMB (Windows+Samba)
- Este proyecto se desarrolló como la tesis de maestría "Ransomware Detection Mechanism Based on a Remote Service Architecture" por Arturo Hernández Balderas @ CIC-IPN

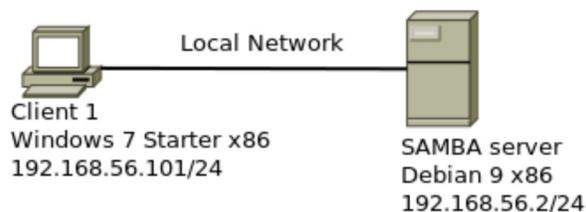


FIGURE 4.1: RDM Network topology

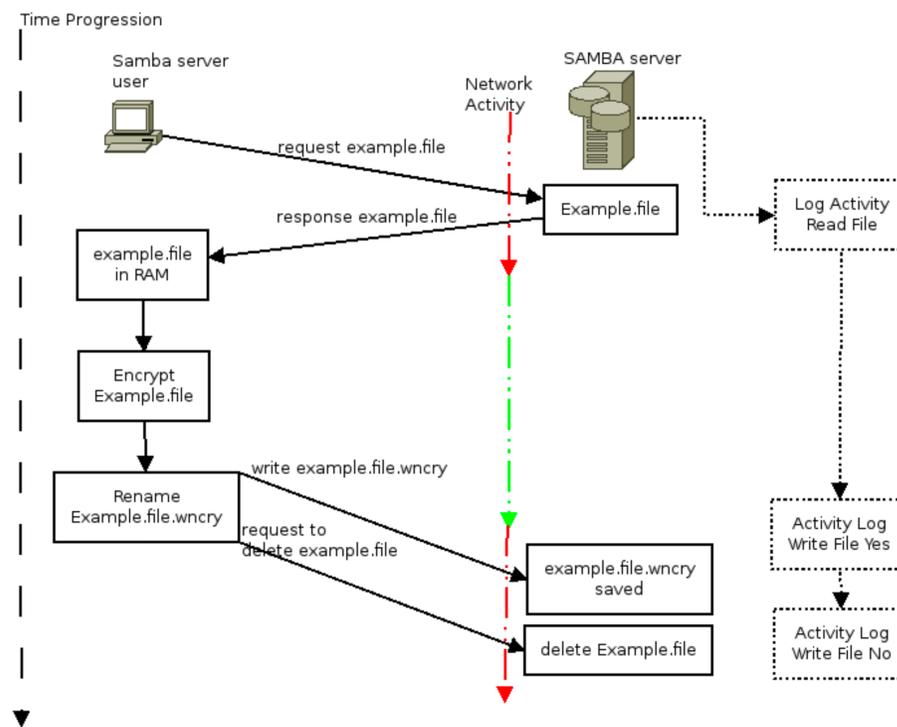


FIGURE 4.2: Crypto-Ransomware General Behavior with SAMBA



# Estrategia de análisis: Desarrollo de plataforma Advanced Test Execution Engine (ATEM)

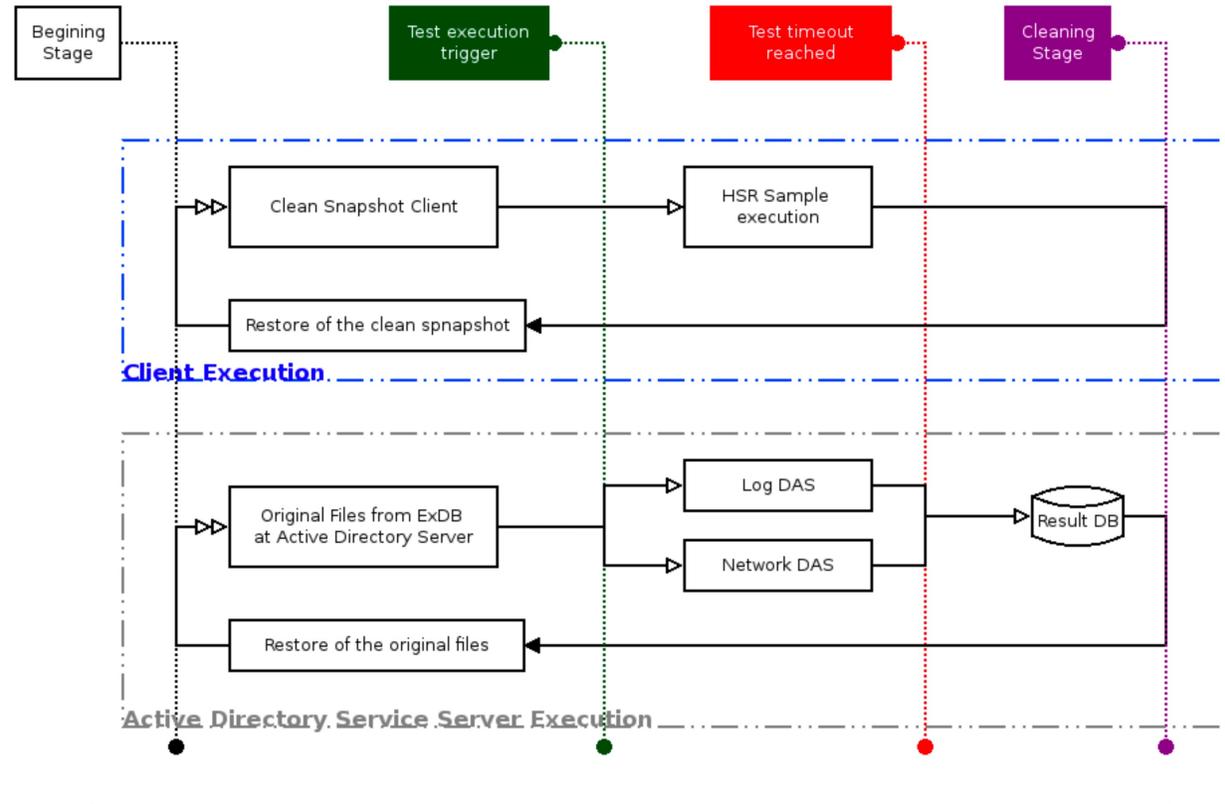


FIGURE 4.3: Advanced Test Execution Engine (ATEM)



# Advanced Test Execution Engine (ATEM)

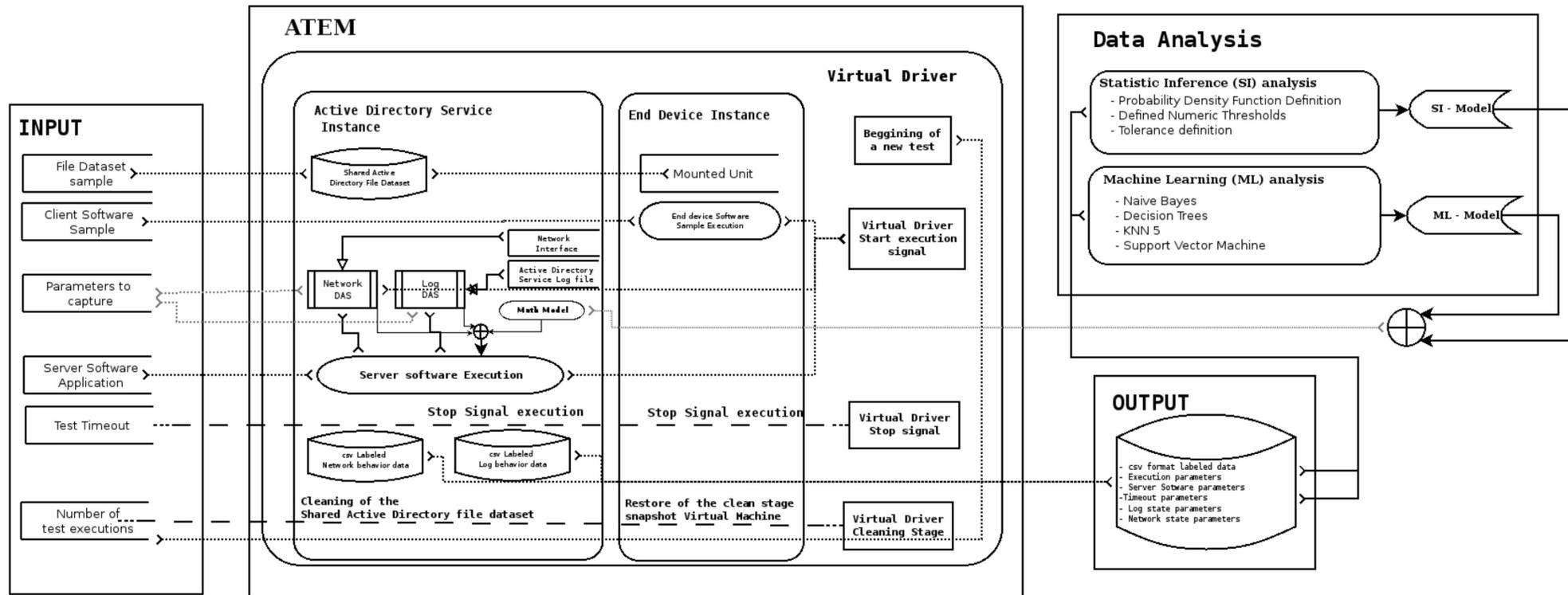


FIGURE 4.4: General Integration Architecture of ATEM



# Selección de características: Log SMB y conexiones de red

```
1 09:53:13.871923 IP 192.168.56.101.40896 > 192.168.56.2.445: Flags [R.],  
    seq 1991156305, ack 496351864, win 237, length 0  
2 09:53:13.871966 IP 192.168.56.101.40902 > 192.168.56.2.445: Flags [R.],  
    seq 672902731, ack 182024749, win 237, length 0  
3 09:53:13.871997 IP 192.168.56.101.40898 > 192.168.56.2.445: Flags [R.],  
    seq 652154560, ack 1518566147, win 237, length 0  
4 09:53:13.872031 IP 192.168.56.101.40904 > 192.168.56.2.445: Flags [R.],  
    seq 1706645214, ack 3328629495, win 237, length 0  
5 09:53:13.872065 IP 192.168.56.101.40906 > 192.168.56.2.445: Flags [R.],  
    seq 226177709, ack 166581114, win 237, length 0
```

LISTING 4.2: tcpdump raw output

idPrueba	time	IPSource	SourceP	IPDest	DestP	flags
WC09-6	09:53:13.871923	192.168.56.101	40896	192.168.56.2	445	[S]
WC09-6	09:53:13.871966	192.168.56.101	40902	192.168.56.2	445	[S.]
WC09-6	09:53:13.871997	192.168.56.101	49800	192.168.56.2	445	[.]
WC09-6	09:53:13.872031	192.168.56.101	40898	192.168.56.2	445	[P.]
WC09-6	09:53:13.872065	192.168.56.101	40906	192.168.56.2	445	[.]

TABLE 4.1: Parsed output of the network data with the N-DAS



# Parsing de el log de SMB

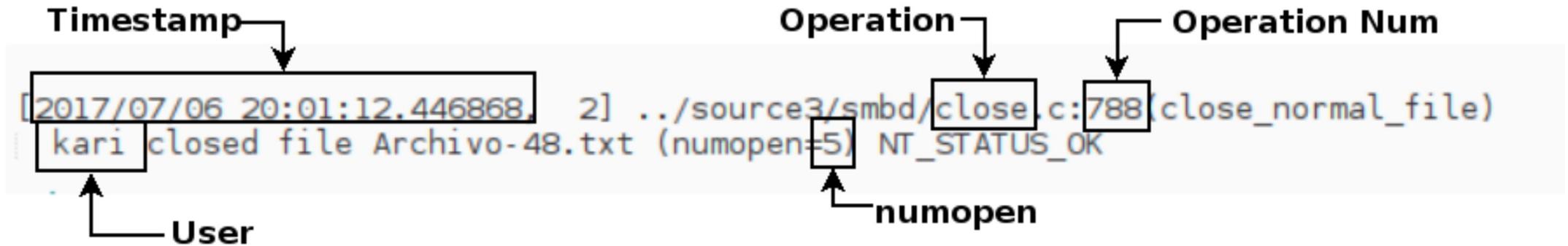


FIGURE 4.5: SAMBA Log Output



# Entorno de experimentación

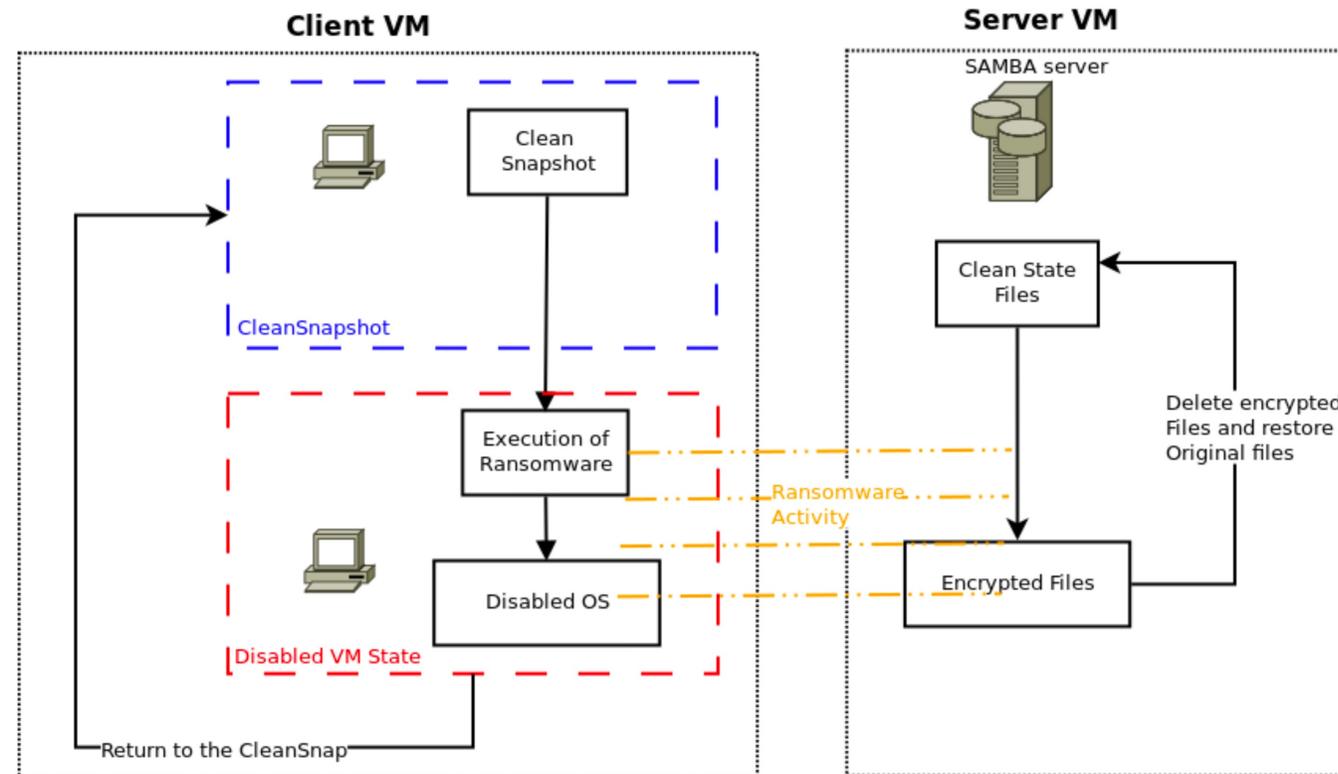


FIGURE 4.6: Automated VM execution diagram



# Comportamiento observado de puertos SMB abiertos concurrentes (numopen)

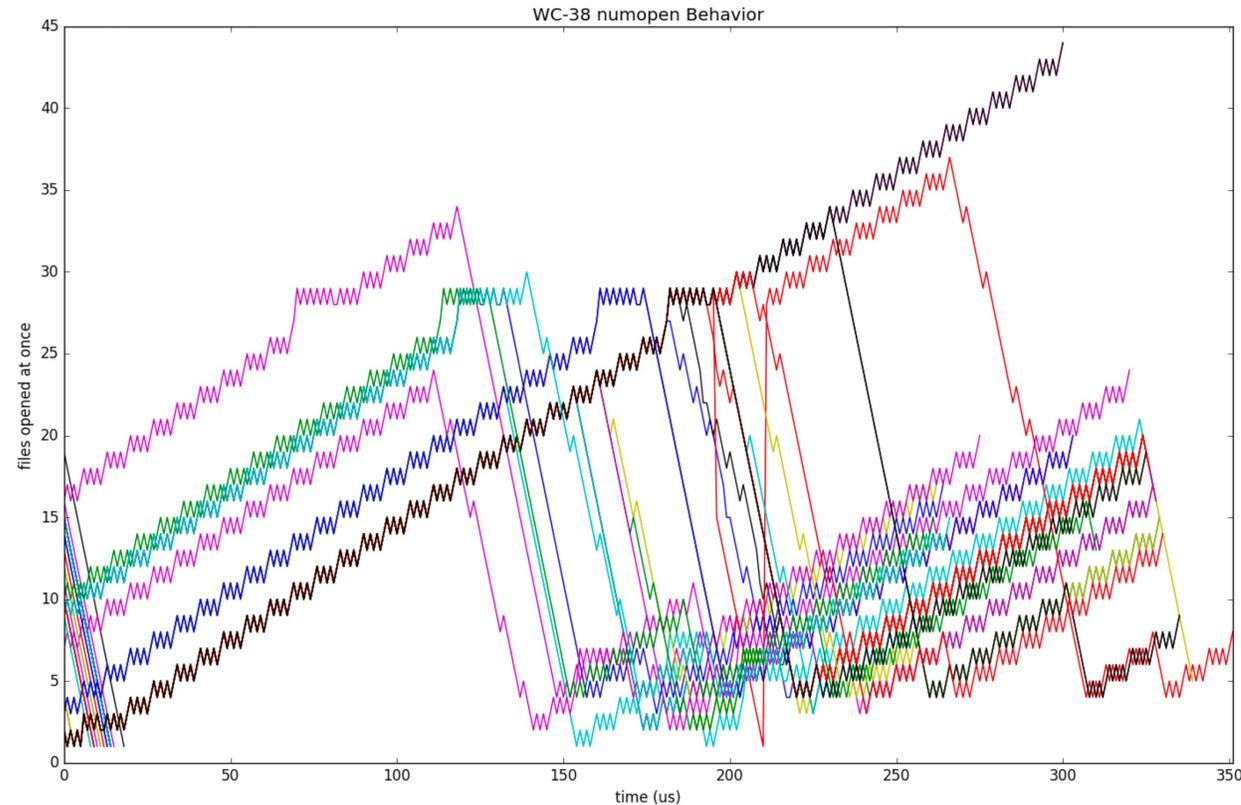


FIGURE 5.4: numopen analysis in WC38 ransomware labeled experiment



# Motor de detección por inferencia estadística

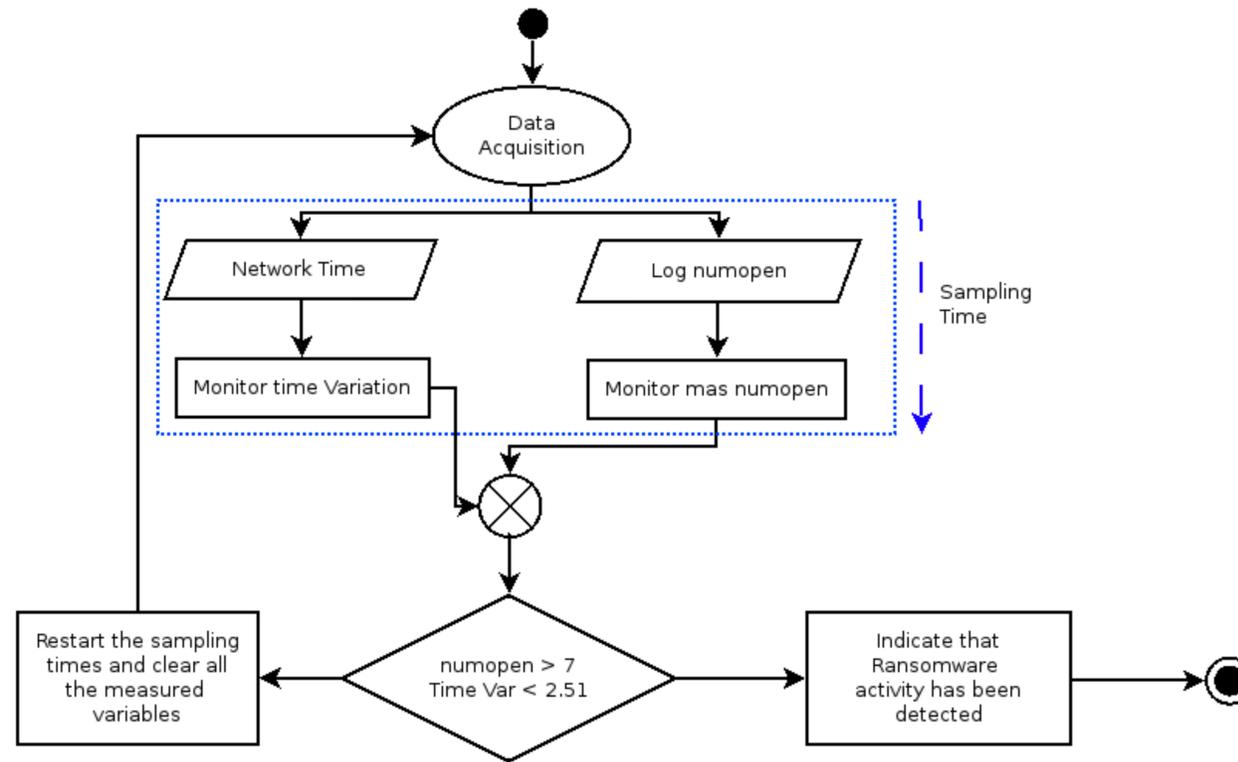


FIGURE 5.12: S.I.R.D.M. flow diagram



# Motor de detección por inferencia estadística

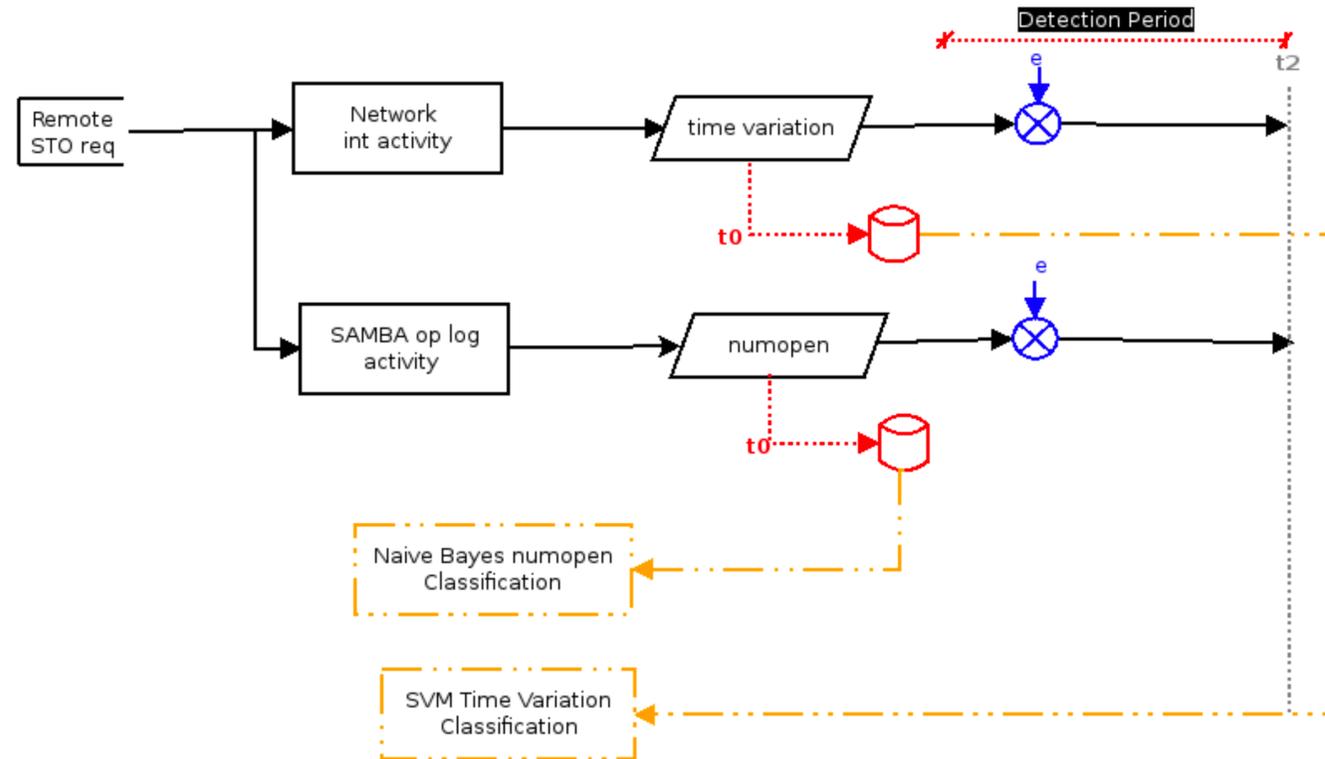
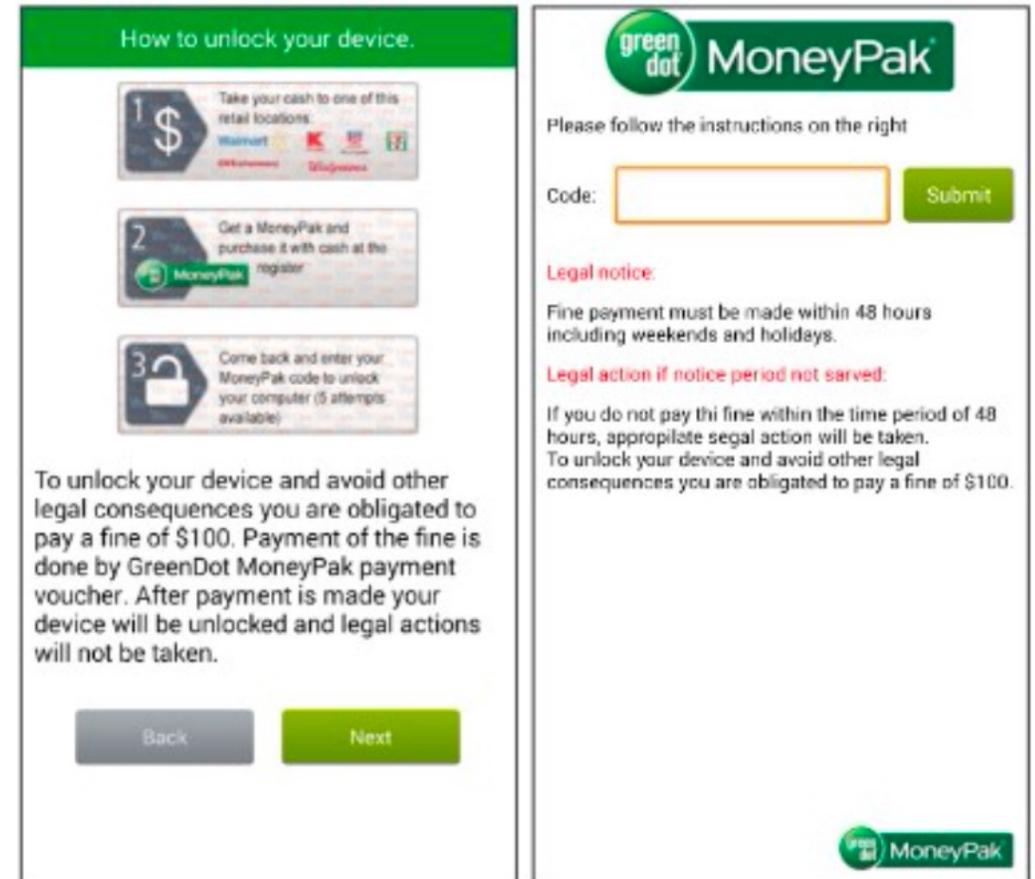


FIGURE 5.16: MLC-RDM implementation basic flowchart



# Detección por llamadas al sistema y permisos: Caso de estudio en Android/

- En este caso de estudio se analizó el comportamiento del ransomware dentro del entorno de dispositivos móviles Android, tomando como base las llamadas al API de Android por el malware.
- Este proyecto se desarrolló como el Trabajo Terminal “Modelo para detección de ransomware en Android con el uso de sistemas inmunes artificiales” por Valeria Rosas Zuñiga @UPIITA-IPN



The image shows a two-page ransomware payment interface. The left page, titled "How to unlock your device.", provides a three-step guide: 1. Take cash to a retail location (listing Walmart, Kroger, and Safeway); 2. Get a MoneyPak and purchase it with cash at the register; 3. Come back and enter the MoneyPak code to unlock the computer (5 attempts available). Below the steps, a warning states: "To unlock your device and avoid other legal consequences you are obligated to pay a fine of \$100. Payment of the fine is done by GreenDot MoneyPak payment voucher. After payment is made your device will be unlocked and legal actions will not be taken." At the bottom are "Back" and "Next" buttons.

The right page features the "green dot MoneyPak" logo and the instruction "Please follow the instructions on the right". It includes a "Code:" label, an empty input field, and a "Submit" button. A "Legal notice" section states: "Fine payment must be made within 48 hours including weekends and holidays." and "Legal action if notice period not served: If you do not pay this fine within the time period of 48 hours, appropriate legal action will be taken. To unlock your device and avoid other legal consequences you are obligated to pay a fine of \$100." The "green dot MoneyPak" logo is also present in the bottom right corner.



# Llamadas al sistema: CryptoAPI

Nombre de la API	Clases
<code>android.security.keystore</code>	<code>KeyGenParameterSpec</code> , <code>KeyProperties</code> , <code>KeyInfo</code>
<code>javax.crypto</code>	<code>KeyGenerator</code> , <code>Cipher</code> , <code>SecretKeyFactory</code>
<code>java.security</code>	<code>MessageDigest</code> , <code>Security</code> , <code>KeyStore</code>
<code>androidx.security.crypto</code>	<code>EncryptedFile</code> , <code>MasterKey</code> , <code>MasterKeyKt</code>
<code>javax.crypto.spec</code>	<code>DESKeySpec</code> , <code>DESedeKeySpec</code> , <code>SecretKeySpec</code>
<code>java.io</code>	<code>ByteArrayOutputStream</code> , <code>ByteArrayInputStream</code>

Tabla 3.1: APIs y algunas de las clases comunmente usadas para realizar operaciones criptográficas [7].



Figura 3.1: Arquitectura de Android. [1]



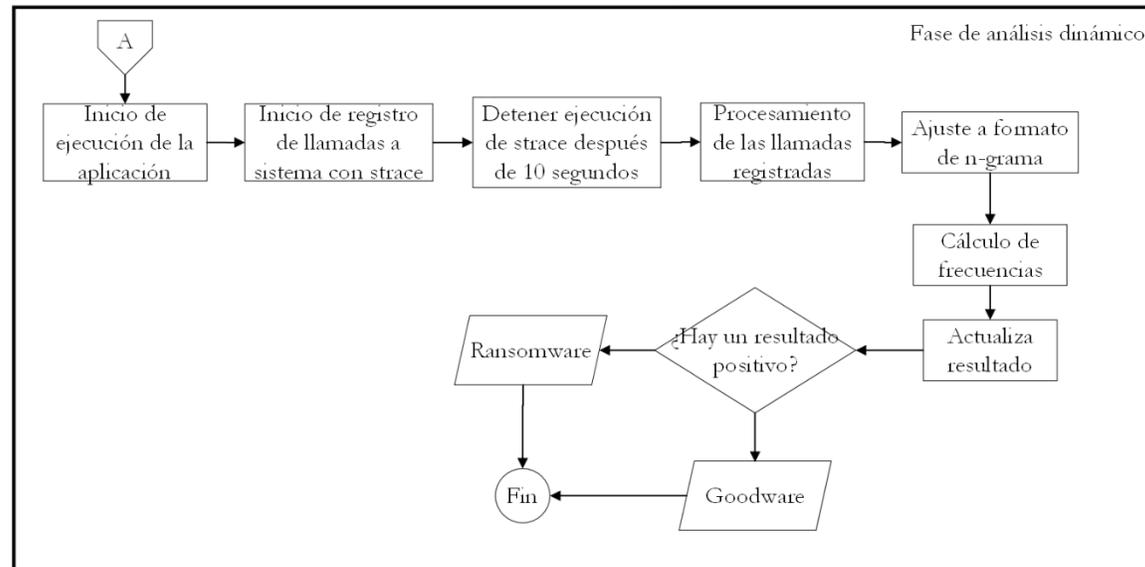
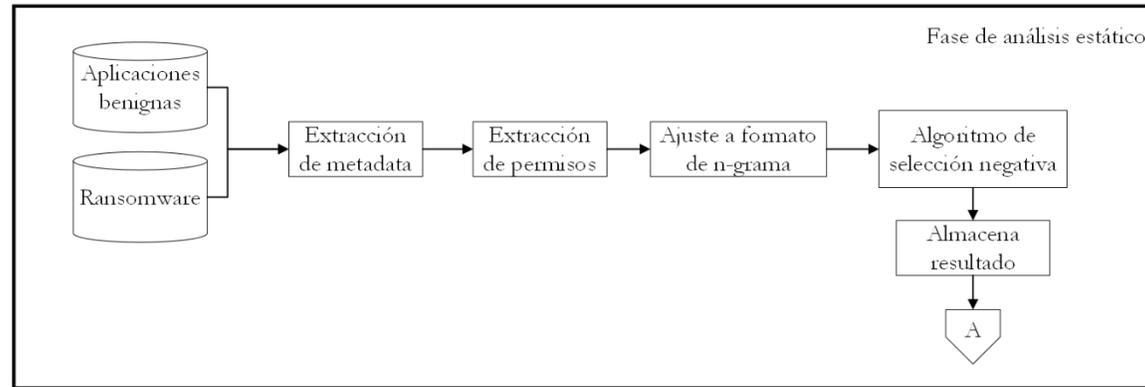
# Permisos del ransomware

Permiso	Descripción	Frecuencia
RECEIVE_BOOT_COMPLETED	Comprobar que el dispositivo fue encendido	2049
WAKE_LOCK	Mantiene la pantalla activa	1998
GET_TASKS	Recupera información sobre procesos en ejecución	1631
INTERNET	Abre sockets de red	1465
KILL_BACKGROUND_PROCESSES	Suele ser utilizado para detener el proceso de antivirus	1295
READ_PHONE_STATE	Lee el estado del teléfono	1200
ACCESS_NETWORK_STATE	Lee información de la red	1165
SYSTEM_ALERT_WINDOW	Crea ventanas que se superponen a otras aplicaciones	965
WRITE_EXTERNAL_STORAGE	Escribe al almacenamiento externo	796
DISABLE_KEY-GUARD	Deshabilita Keyguard	701

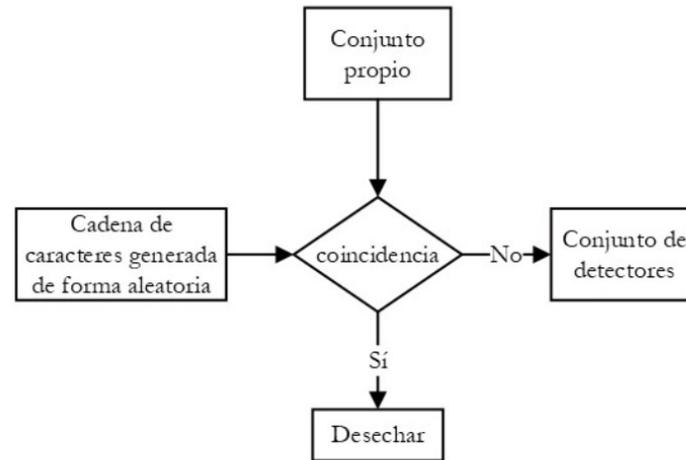
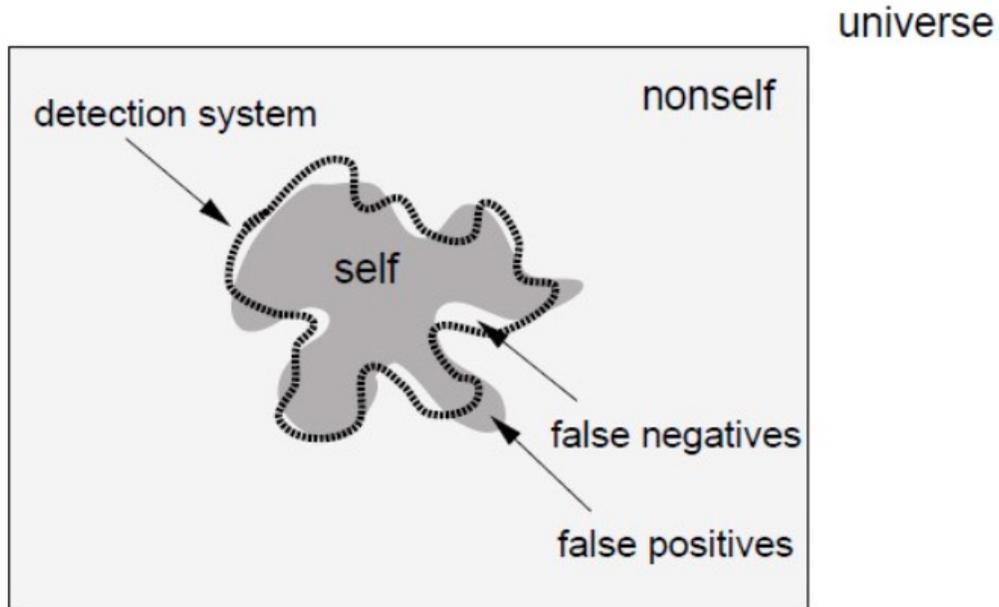
Tabla 3.2: Permisos comúnmente solicitados por un ransomware. Sharma et al. [8] realizaron el análisis de 2050 muestras de ransomware para definir la frecuencia con la que se solicitan los permisos listados.



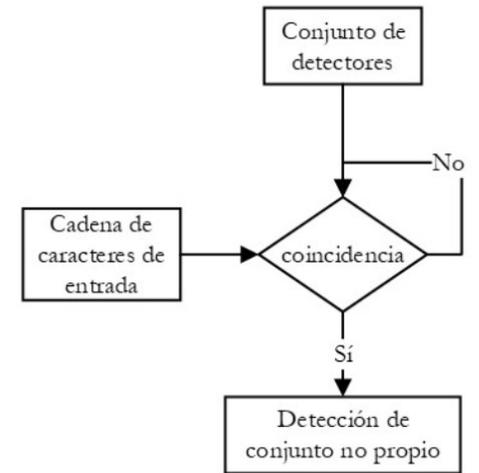
# Modelo de detección



# Sistema Inmune Artificial



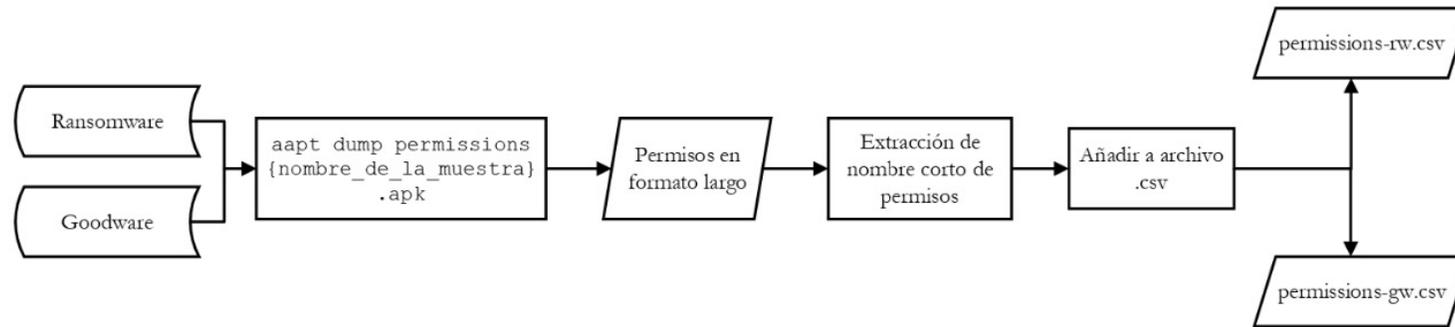
a. Fase de entrenamiento



b. Fase de pruebas



# Extracción de características



```
1 > aapt dump permissions sample0.apk
package: it.vetrya.deagostini
3 uses-permission: name='android.permission.INTERNET '
uses-permission: name='android.permission.READ_PHONE_STATE '
5 uses-permission: name='android.permission.WRITE_EXTERNAL_STORAGE '
uses-permission: name='android.permission.WAKE_LOCK '
7 uses-permission: name='android.permission.GET_ACCOUNTS '
uses-permission: name='com.google.android.c2dm.permission.RECEIVE '
9 uses-permission: name='android.permission.ACCESS_NETWORK_STATE '
uses-permission: name='android.permission.ACCESS_WIFI_STATE '
11 permission: it.vetrya.deagostini.gcm.permission.C2D_MESSAGE
uses-permission: name='it.vetrya.deagostini.gcm.permission.C2D_MESSAGE '
13 uses-permission: name='android.permission.RECORD_AUDIO '
```



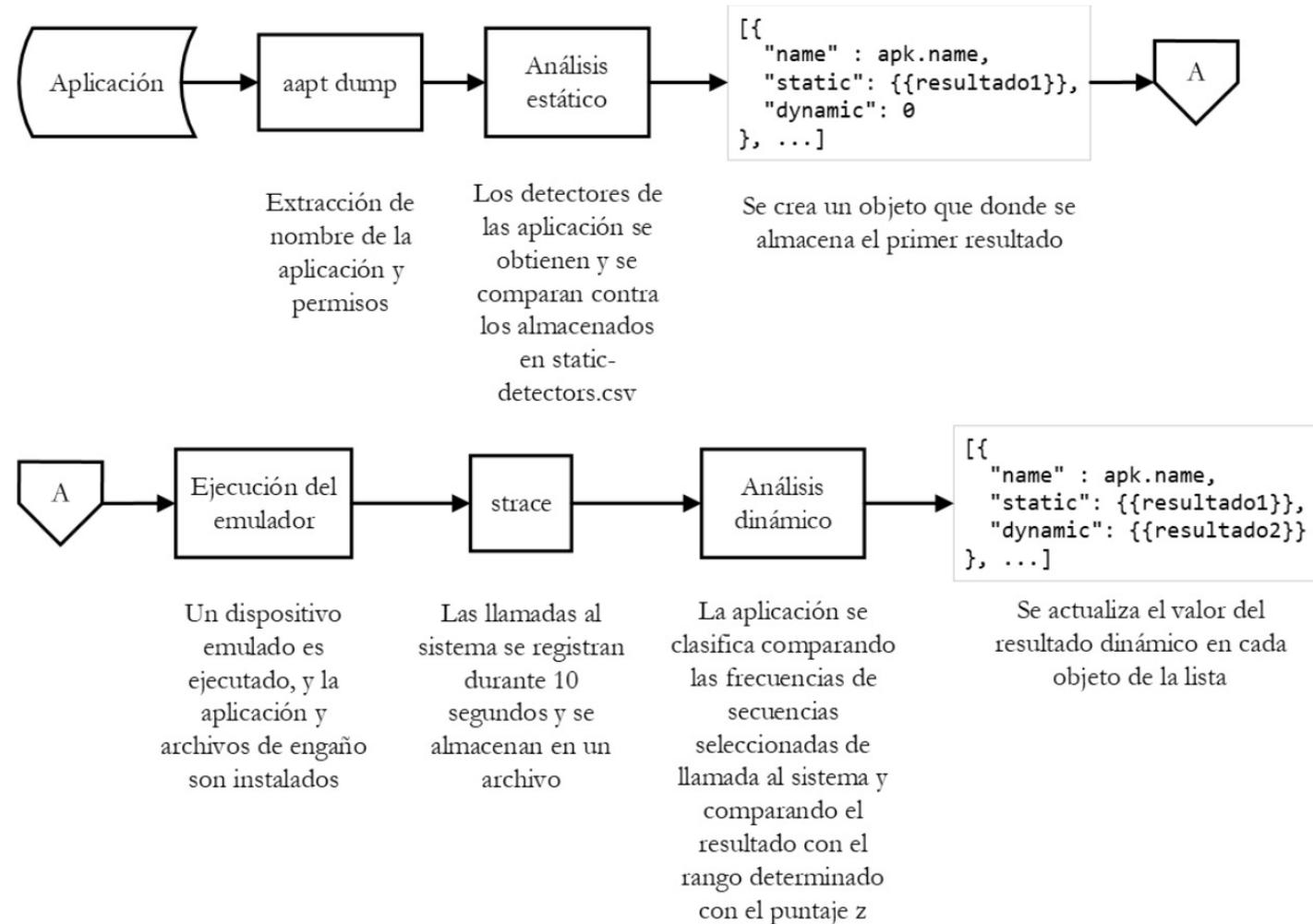
# Extracción de características

```
1  
adb shell "ps -e | grep com.android.chrome | tr -s [:space:] ' ' | cut -d ' ' -f2"  
adb shell "timeout 10 strace -p 6872 -o logs.txt"
```

Secuencia	n
write,munmap,munmap	3
dup,write	2
epoll_create1,write	2
dup,dup,write	3
read,read,madvise	3
write,read,write,write,write	5



# Modelo de detección híbrido



# Resultados análisis estático

Variable	Descripción
$r$	Cantidad de n-gramas. Es la cantidad de secuencias que son analizadas dada una lista de permisos correspondiente a una muestra individual. Si una muestra cuenta con 22 permisos, y $r = 3$ , solo 3 secuencias serán analizadas.
$t$	Cantidad de permisos más solicitados por un ransomware. Si se tiene un valor de $c = 15$ , solo 15 permisos se considerarán para la formación de los detectores.

$r$	$t$	Precisión	Exhaustividad	Exactitud
3	15	85.6%	90.29%	88.2%
5	15	85.6%	95.11%	90.60%
4	16	85.6%	92.04%	89.1%
5	17	85.6%	94.90%	90.5%
4	20	85.6%	91.25%	88.7%
5	20	85.6%	93.24%	89.7%
6	20	85.6%	93.65%	89.9%



# Resultados análisis dinámico

Variable	Descripción
$n$	Tamaño del n-grama.
$ci_u - ci_l$	Diferencia entre limite superior y límite inferior.
$z$	Valor del puntaje z dependiente del porcentaje de confianza.
<i>goodmatch</i>	Intervalo de coincidencias para las secuencias correspondientes a goodwill

$ci_u - ci_l$	$z$	<i>goodmatch</i>	$n$	Precisión	Exhaustividad	Exactitud
$\geq 5$	1.75	(30, 110)	6	85.6%	80.04%	82.13%
$> 4$	1.75	(30, 110)	6	85.6%	80.04%	82.13%
$> 3$	1.80	(20, 80)	6	81.33%	80.05%	80.53%
$> 4$	1.78	(10, 110)	6	70.13%	83.75%	78.26%
$> 5$	1.82	(30, 110)	6	69.6%	66.58%	67.33%
$\geq 5$	1.75	(25, 110)	6	81.33%	81.55%	81.46%
$> 2$	1.9	(30, 110)	6	78.4%	77.16%	77.60%
$\geq 5$	1.80	(30, 100)	6	85.33%	77.29%	80.13%
$\geq 5$	1.75	(30, 110)	3	62.93%	83.98%	75.46%
$\geq 3$	1.80	(30, 110)	3	31.46%	77.63%	61.19%
$\geq 5$	1.75	(30, 110)	5	70.93%	78.93%	76.0%



# Resultados análisis dinámico

$$precision = \frac{TP}{TP + FP}$$

$$recall = \frac{TP}{TP + FN}$$

$$accuracy = \frac{TP + TN}{TP + FP + FN + TN}$$

Precisión	Exhaustividad	Exactitud
99.77%	72.0%	80.0%



# Gracias

---

[ciseg@cic.ipn.mx](mailto:ciseg@cic.ipn.mx)

[www.ciseg.cic.ipn.mx](http://www.ciseg.cic.ipn.mx)



Instituto Politécnico Nacional  
"La Técnica al Servicio de la Patria"



Centro de Investigación  
en Computación  
Instituto Politécnico Nacional



CISEG Lab

Laboratorio de Ciberseguridad  
del Centro de Investigación en  
Computación del IPN