

Why Protection against Viruses, Bots, and Worms is so hard

Malware seen as Mobile Agents

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Table of Contents

1 Foundations

Agents and Multi Agent Systems
Agents and Malware

2 Security in MAS

Desirable Properties
Protecting the Platform
Protecting the Agent

3 Conclusion



Table of Contents

- 1 Foundations
 - Agents and Multi Agent Systems
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Agents

What is an Agent?

- Modeling Paradigm
 - Software Engineering (unlike e.g. objects, ...)
 - Artificial Intelligence



Agents

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Important Properties

- Encapsulation and Modularization
- Reactivity
- Proactivity
- Autonomy
- Mobility (not generally required)

Agents (cont'd)

Definition

- Subject to quite a bit of debate
 - Social Behavior
 - Ability to Adapt
 - Goal Orientation
 - ...
- Key properties are safe to assume



Particularly Suited for

- Distributed and Concurrent Systems
- Systems across Multiple Administrative Domains



Agents (cont'd)

Colloquially Speaking

- Program/Code and Data
- Travel between Platforms
- Run on different Platforms



Examples

- “Shopping Agent”
 - “Find (buy) a blue Bicycle for not more than EUR 500.”
 - Inquires at several platforms
 - Finds best solution
 - Possibly purchases a bike on behalf of owner/user



Distinction from Mobile Code

Examples for Mobile Code

- JAVA applets
- ActiveX controls
- ...

Mobile Code lacks

- Autonomy
- Proactivity
- Goal Orientation



Platforms

What is a Platform?

- Runtime Environment for Agents
- Responsible Protection of Agents
- Services for Interaction (communication, directory services, ...)
- Transportation of Agents between Platforms

Colloquially Speaking

- Application on a Computer



Multi Agent Systems – MAS

What is a MAS?

- Technically
 - n with $n > 0$ Platforms
 - m with $m > 0$ Agents
 - Infrastructure/Policies
- Service Point of View
 - Shopping Platform
 - Database Querying
 - Research
 - ...
- Multi Agent Application
 - ...



Multi Agent Application?

Agent Orientation as Modeling Paradigm

- Comparable to Object Orientation
- AO development environments readily available
- AO application doesn't have to show agents on the outside



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Malware

Definition (Wikipedia)

Malware is software designed to infiltrate or damage a computer system without the owner's informed consent. ... [The term designates] a variety of forms of hostile, intrusive, or annoying software or program code.

Taxonomy

- Species
 - Virus
 - Bot
 - Worm
 - ...
- Distinction blurry



Malware (cont'd)

Properties

- Provision of “Services”
 - Spying
 - Attacking
 - Back Doors
 - ...
- Reactivity
- Proactivity
- Autonomy
- Mobility
- Self Replication
- Adaption



Malware (cont'd)

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Comparison

Malware?

- Comparison Malware \Leftrightarrow Agents holds

Platforms?

- Infected Computers provide for Runtime Environment
- Other services implemented by Malware directly
- Comparison for Infected Computers \Leftrightarrow Platforms holds

MAS?

- Less interesting (1 malware is enough to control 1 computer)
- Holds, too.



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Security

Conventional Aspects / Definition

- Confidentiality
- Integrity
- Availability



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Shortcomings

- Every System is Special
- Definition has to be adapted
- What about (for example)
 - Identity
 - Trust
 - ...



Desirable Security Properties in MAS

Security for Agents?

- Communication
 - Integrity
 - Confidentiality
 - Availability
 - Non-Repudiation
 - ...
- Mobility
- Agent Execution

Different Points of View

- Protection of Platforms
- Protection of Agents



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Approaches to Protection

Briefly

- Reference Monitor
 - Security Kernel
 - Sandbox
- Signed Code
- Path Histories
- State Appraisal
- Proof Carrying Code



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⇒ Not the focus of this presentation



State Appraisal

Description

- Assurance to Platform that Agent will not reach certain states
- Appraisal functions become part of Agent's code
- State Space Explosion
- Requires Prediction of all (harmful) States



Proof Carrying Code

Description

- Executor (e. g. Platform) can check Program/Code (e. g. Agent)
- Dynamic Approach
- Code comes with Proof not to violate Policy
- Generation of Proof difficult
- Validation of Proof easy
- Does not solely rely on States



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Approaches to Protection

Overview

- Trusted Hardware
- Policies
- Logging
- Cooperation
- Cryptography
- Code Obfuscation



Trusted Hardware

Description

- Probably best Protection Possible
- Hardware can be tampered with, too
 - Power Supply, Voltage
 - Timing
 - Information Leaking
 - ...

Trusted Computing

- Needs Trusted Hardware
- Other Issues (e. g. DRM)



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Policies

Description

- Recommended for any Setup
- Regulatory Approach
- “Prohibit” Malicious Activity
- Enough for certain Scenarios

Problematic

- Enforcement of Policies
 - Prevention of Violations
 - Sanctions after Violations
- Employ together with Logging



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Logging

Description

- Keep a History of Actions
- Possibly with Signatures
 - Platforms
 - Agents
- Useful in conjunction with Policies

Problematic

- Logging alone does not prevent most Incidents
- Sanctioning is supported



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Cooperation

Description

- Distribution of Information or Functionality
- Simply Redundancy



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Description

- Distribution of Information or Functionality
- Simply Redundancy

⇒ Redundancy often at least implicitly present



Cryptography

Main Question

- Cryptography on Untrusted Platform

Overview

- Partial Results Encapsulation
- Computing with Encrypted Functions
- Undetachable Signatures
- Environmental Key Generation
- Secure Communication



Cryptography (cont'd)

Partial Results Encapsulation

- Secure Data Storage for Agent
- Several Approaches in Literature
- Encrypt Data with Public Key (e. g. owner's)
- Useful for collecting data from several Platforms
- Agent cannot use Data
- Current Platform sees Data
- Signatures can be problematic



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Partial Results Encapsulation

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⇒ Applicable to Malware



Cryptography (cont'd)

Computing with Encrypted Functions

- $f()$: Function to be run by Agent
- $enc()$: Function to encrypt (hide) Information from Platform
- $g = f \circ enc$: Function executed on Platform
- Platform knows: $g()$, might also know $enc()$
- Platform cannot compute $f(x)$, only $g(x) = enc(f(x))$
- $enc()$ not easy to find
- $f(x)$ might be needed by Agent
- Denial of Service, Replay Attacks



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Cryptography (cont'd)

Undetachable Signatures

- Application of Computing with Encrypted Functions
- $f()$: Agent's Signature Function
- $enc()$: Also includes Agent's Constraints
- x : Contract to be signed
- $g(x) = enc(f(x))$: Agent's Signature of Contract
- $enc()$ restricts what can be signed



Cryptography (cont'd)

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Cryptography (cont'd)

Environmental Key Generation

- Unlock Code (or Data) based on Condition in the Environment
- Condition Encoded Using Hash Functions
- Code available in clear just before Execution



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Cryptography (cont'd)

Secure Communication

- Securing Command and Control Channels inside Network
- Hiding Contents from Platform not possible
- Undetachable Signatures applicable



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Code Obfuscation

Description

- Perfect Obfuscation = Perfect Information Hiding
- Obfuscation \neq Encryption
- Perfect Obfuscation impossible
- Current Quality of Obfuscation
 - leaking of “negligibly small” amount of information
 - polynomial time



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Conclusion

Summing up

- Advanced Protection Possible for Malware
- Perfect Protection Impossible
- Some Measures Used already

Not to forget

- Turing and the Entscheidungsproblem
- Current Malware already “successful”
- Complexity of Current Setups makes for good Hiding Spots



Remains ...

- Thanks for your Attention!



Remains ...

- Thanks for your Attention!
- Questions?

