

Current Status of the CARO Malware Naming Scheme

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The Malware Naming Mess

- Glut
 - 250,000+ malware programs and rising
 - 5,000 new malware programs per month
- Lack of Time and Other Resources
 - We're overloaded
 - Levels of (in)competence
 - Changing names is expensive
- Lack of a Common Virus Naming Standard
 - Sensible, Understandable, Usable

The Naming Mess - Continued

- Lack of Reliable Means for Automatic Malware Identification
 - MyDoom.BQ or MyDoom.ED?
 - Some tools exist:
 - F-VBACRC
 - SCIRD
 - PE-Info
 - Reference collection
 - Maintenance
 - Access

The Naming Mess - Continued

- Lack of Reliable Means for Automatic Malware Classification
 - MIRA
 - No such tool for binary viruses
 - And what about the packers?
- Inability to Enforce a Particular Naming Scheme
 - CARO is not an enforcement body
 - Willingness to do the job doesn't imply competence

Alternate Naming Schemes

- Geographic Naming
 - impractical, leads to confusion
- Naming after the Infective Length
 - Sometimes it is variable
 - Sometimes it is meaningless
 - Different viruses can have the same length
- Descriptive Naming
 - Some malware doesn't do anything visible
 - Different malware can have the same effects
 - The description is subjective
 - Requires time-consuming analysis

Alternate Naming Schemes - Cont.

- Naming after Some Text Found in the Virus
 - Not always present
 - Sometimes libelous and/or obscene
 - Boosts the malware author's ego
- Bezrukov's Naming Scheme
 - RCE-1800A, BP-EB
 - Difficult to remember
 - Different viruses can have similar names

Alternate Naming Schemes - Cont.

- Numeric Naming
 - Pretty much meaningless
 - Similar malware has very different names
 - Difficult to remember
- Enter the CARO Naming Scheme

History of the CARO Malware Naming Scheme

- Created in 1991 by Alan, Fridrik & Vess
- Malware grouped in families by code similarity
- Updated in 2002 and re-described by Nick
- Now and forever

`http://www.people.frisk-
software.com/~bontchev/papers/naming.html`

The CARO Malware Naming Scheme

- General Format

[<type>://][<platform>/]<family>[.<group>]
[.<length>].<variant>[<modifiers>]
[!<comment>]

- The full names are unique

- Only <family> and <variant> are mandatory

The CARO Naming Scheme - Cont.

- Malware Type
 - virus - recursive self-replication
 - dropper - drops malware
 - intended - wannabe virus
 - trojan - pretends to be benign but is malicious
 - pws - steals passwords
 - dialer - intercepts maliciously DUN connections
 - backdoor - provides unauthorized access
 - exploit - demonstrates security flaws (use CAN/CVE)
 - tool - including virus creation kits
 - garbage - self-explanatory

The CARO Naming Scheme - Cont.

- Platform
 - Short and long forms
 - Environment - not file type
 - See list
 - DOS is default
 - Multi-platform malware
 - virus://{W97M,X97M}/Foo.A
 - virus://O97M/Foo.A
 - virus://Multi/Foo.A
 - W97M/Foo.A & X97M/Foo.A

The CARO Naming Scheme - Cont.

- Family
 - General Format
 - charset [**A-Za-z0-9_-**]
 - Use “_And_” and “_Pct_” instead of ‘&’ and ‘%’
 - Use “_” instead of space
 - case insensitive
 - up to 20 characters
 - Rules for Constructing Proper Family Names

Constructing Proper Family Names - Don'ts

- No company names, brand names, people's names
- No existing family, unless appropriate
- No new family, unless necessary
- No obscenities
- Don't assume
- No numeric families
- No generic words

Constructing Proper Family Names - Do's

- Avoid the malware author's suggestion
- Avoid the file name
- Avoid the activation date
- Avoid geographic names
- If multiple acceptable names exist, select the one most commonly used already

Special Family Names

- HLLC - High Level Language Companion
- HLLO - High Level Language Overwriter
- HLLP - High Level Language Parasitic
- SillyB - Silly Boot Sector Virus
- SillyC - Silly COM-file infector
- SillyCE - Silly COM & EXE infector
- SillyCER - Memory-resident SillyCE

Special Family Names - Cont.

- SillyCR - Memory-resident SillyC
- SillyE - Silly EXE-file infector
- SillyER - Memory-resident SillyE
- SillyOR - Memory-resident overwriter
- SillyP - Silly MBR infector
- Trivial - Silly overwriter
- _<Number> - awaiting proper naming

Malware Relationship

- If packed or encrypted - unpack and decrypt
- Ignore non-code
- Fundamental differences - different families
- IF Related (A, B) THEN A and B are in the same family
- IF Related (A, X) AND Related (B, X) THEN A, B and X are in the same family
- IFF (A' and B' are in the same family) AND Related (A, A') AND Related (B, B') THEN A and B belong to the same family

Related (X, Y)

- $\text{Related}(X, Y) ::=$
Average ($\text{Substrings}(X, Y, N) / (\text{Length}(Y) - N + 1)$,
 $\text{Substrings}(Y, X, N) / (\text{Length}(X) - N + 1)) > L$;
- *Substrings* (u, v, t) is the number of all substrings of u of length t found within v
- L is $\approx 0.5-0.6$

The CARO Naming Scheme - Cont.

- Group
 - Like a sub-family
 - Constructed the same way
 - Mainly for historical purposes; avoid
- Length
 - Number
 - No longer significant
 - Use only when meaningful

The CARO Naming Scheme - Cont.

- Variant
 - Variant Naming
 - A, B, ... Z, AA, AB, ... AZ, BA, BB, ... BZ, CA, CB, ... CZ, ... ZZ, AAA, AAB, ... ZZZ, AAAA, ... etc.
 - In order of discovery - *not* in order of creation
 - Variant Reporting
 - Only when properly identified
 - Fuzzy variant reporting - Foo.{A-C,E}
 - Devolutions
 - Numbers appended to the variant name
 - Only for macro viruses
 - Report only when properly identified

The CARO Naming Scheme - Cont.

- Modifiers
 - General Format
 - $[<locale>][\{@<at_modifier>\}]$
 - Locale
 - Only for macro malware
 - Only the required Locale - not the supported one
 - English is the default
 - Platform major locales - not country or language
 - See list
 - Multiple locales

The CARO Naming Scheme - Cont.

- Modifiers - continued
 - At Modifiers
 - Specify important properties - e.g., @mm
 - Use only if the property is really present
 - See list (exp, i, irc, m, mm, p2p, s)
 - List multiple in alphabetical order
- Comment
 - free text devoid of white space

The CARO Naming Scheme - Cont.

- Conclusion
- Questions?

The Problems of the CME Initiative

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The Problems

- CAN/CVE - 73% of the vulnerabilities in the SANS @RISK bulletin have no CAN/CVE numbers
- Zotob.E has 2 different CME numbers, according to Symantec's site
- Two-hours timeout doesn't solve anything. What if the same malware is submitted again the next month?

The Problems - Continued

- What does MS03-039 do?
 - Hint: "No Blasters!"
- A scanner that doesn't identify exactly can report a CME number for the wrong threat
- Who is going to assert that something is a threat?
- How will names be changed or revoked if a mistake occurs?
- How are cross-references going to be made?
(AV testing)

What will happen

- Viruses will appear without CME numbers
- CME numbers will appear without viruses
- The CME numbers will be late (overload)
- The same virus will get multiple CME IDs
- Different AV products will report different CME numbers for the same virus
- Nobody will remember which is the CME-*nnn* virus

What will happen - Continued

- Everybody will claim to be using CME
 - MITRE will slap itself on the back
 - The Anti-Virus industry will slap itself on the back
 - US government bureaucracy will increase
 - But that will happen anyway
 - Confusion will increase
- = The users will lose

What is needed

- Exact identification
 - Manual and competent malware analysis
 - Competent collection maintainers
 - Competent Anti-Virus testers
 - Lots of the above
- = A **very** good Anti-Virus company
– and not an outsourced one
- But that ain't gonna happen

Conclusion

- It's not going to work
- But everybody will be claiming that it is
 - In other words - another WildList problem
- The users will be left bewildered
- In other words - the same old story
- Questions?