# An Empirical Study of Real-world Polymorphic Code Injection Attacks

Michalis Polychronakis, Kostas G. Anagnostakis, Evangelos P.Markatos

Published in 2<sup>nd</sup> USENIX Workshop on Large-Scale Exploits and Emergent Threats (LEET '09), 2009.

Presented by Zhen Li

#### Introduction

• The article was contributed after analysis more than 1.2 million shellcode attacks by using network-level emulation, detected over more than 20 months.

• The article focus on the analysis of the structure and operation of the attack code.

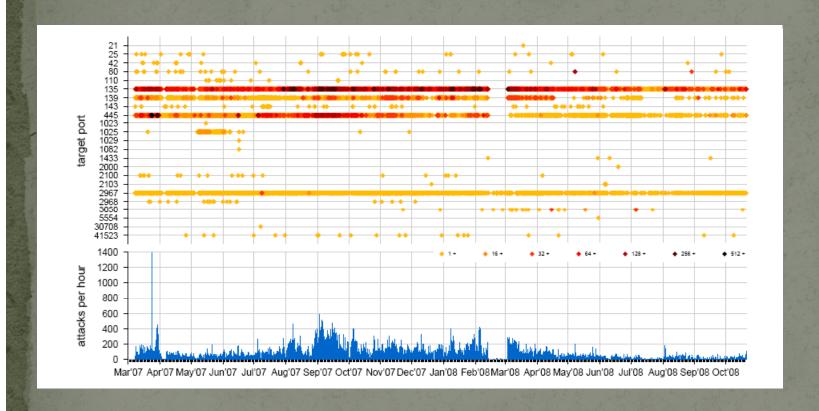
 And overall attack activity in relation to the targeted services

## Appreciative comment

- Well explain attack activity relate to targeted services by using figures.
- Colorful
- Nice pattern structure

• Authors has very good analysis skill.

### Appreciative comment



Using color to represent number of attacks, and Highlight most frequency attacked ports

135,139,445,2976 were highly exploited in the wild

#### Critical comment

- "We should note that for all captured attacks, nemu was able to successfully decrypt the original shellcode, while so far has resulted to <u>zero false positives."</u>
- Zero false positives only mentioned once in whole article
- Less definition of zero false positives.
- What is that mean?

### Critical comment

		Actual condition	
		Infected	Not infected
Test result	Test shows "infected"	True Positive	False Positive (i.e. infection reported but not present) <b>Type I error</b>
	Test shows "not infected"	False Negative (i.e. infection not detected) <b>Type II error</b>	True Negative

From Wikipedia

Zero false positive means: does not make a mistake, all shell codes captured are truly shell code.



• Are the zero false positive important? Does detector have to care about that?