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Kumar

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(54) **RUNTIME RISK DETECTION BASED ON USER, APPLICATION, AND SYSTEM ACTION SEQUENCE CORRELATION**

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G06F 17/30 (2006.01)
G06F 21/57 (2013.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC ***G06F 21/577*** (2013.01)
USPC **726/1**; 726/3; 726/6; 709/223

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USPC 726/1–10; 709/223
See application file for complete search history.

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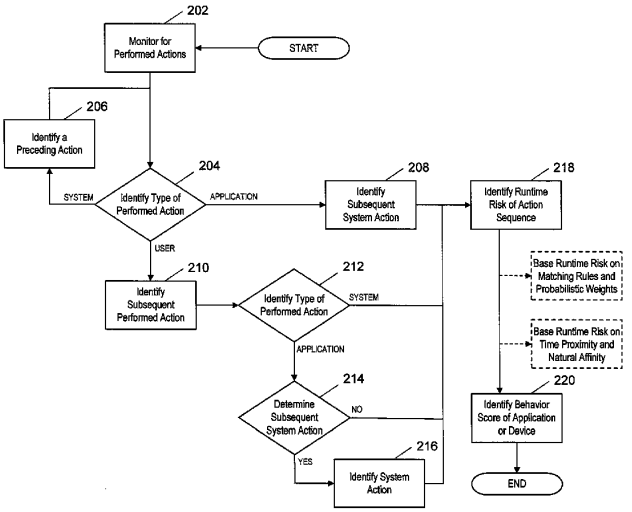
(57) **ABSTRACT**

A method for assessing runtime risk for an application or device includes: storing, in a rules database, a plurality of rules, wherein each rule identifies an action sequence; storing, in a policy database, a plurality of assessment policies, wherein each assessment policy includes at least one rule of the plurality of rules; identifying, using at least one assessment policy, a runtime risk for an application or device, wherein the identified runtime risk identifies and predicts a specific type of threat; and identifying, by a processing device, a behavior score for the application or device based on the identified runtime risk, wherein the action sequence is a sequence of at least two performed actions, and each performed action is at least one of: a user action, an application action, and a system action.

24 Claims, 4 Drawing Sheets



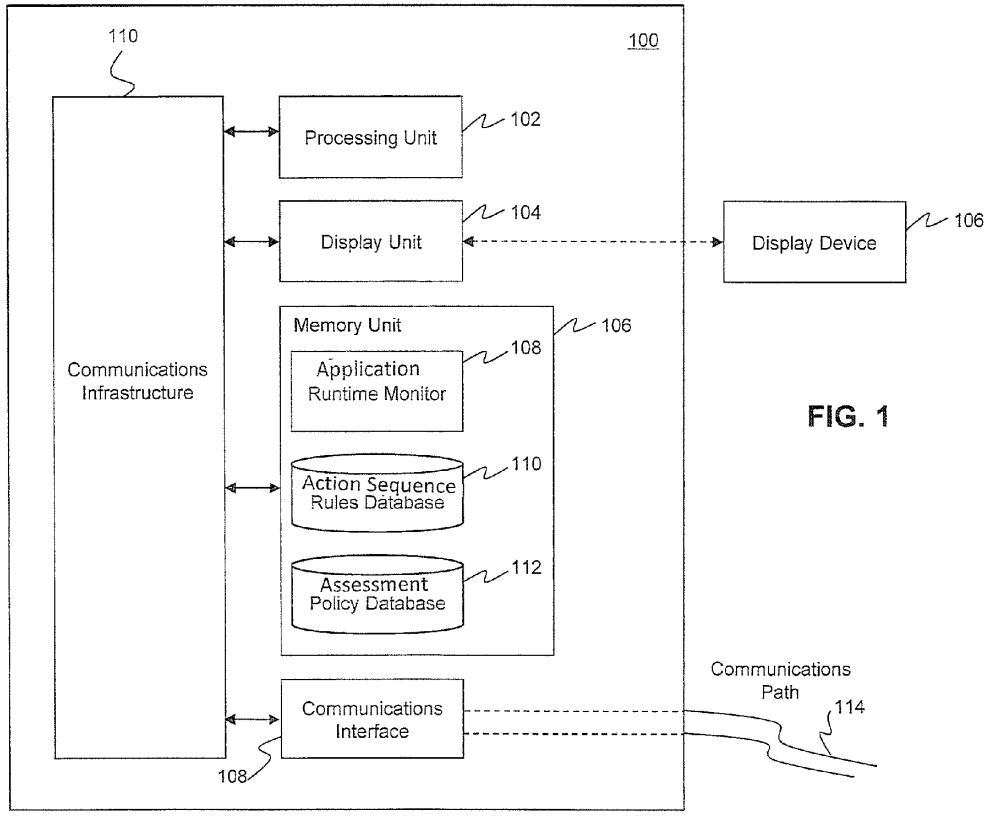

110
100
Processing Unit
102
Display Unit
104
Display Device
106
Memory Unit
106
Application
Runtime Monitor
108
Communications
Infrastructure
Action Sequence
Rules Database
110
Assessment
Policy Database
112
Communications
Path
114
Communications
Interface
108

FIG. 1

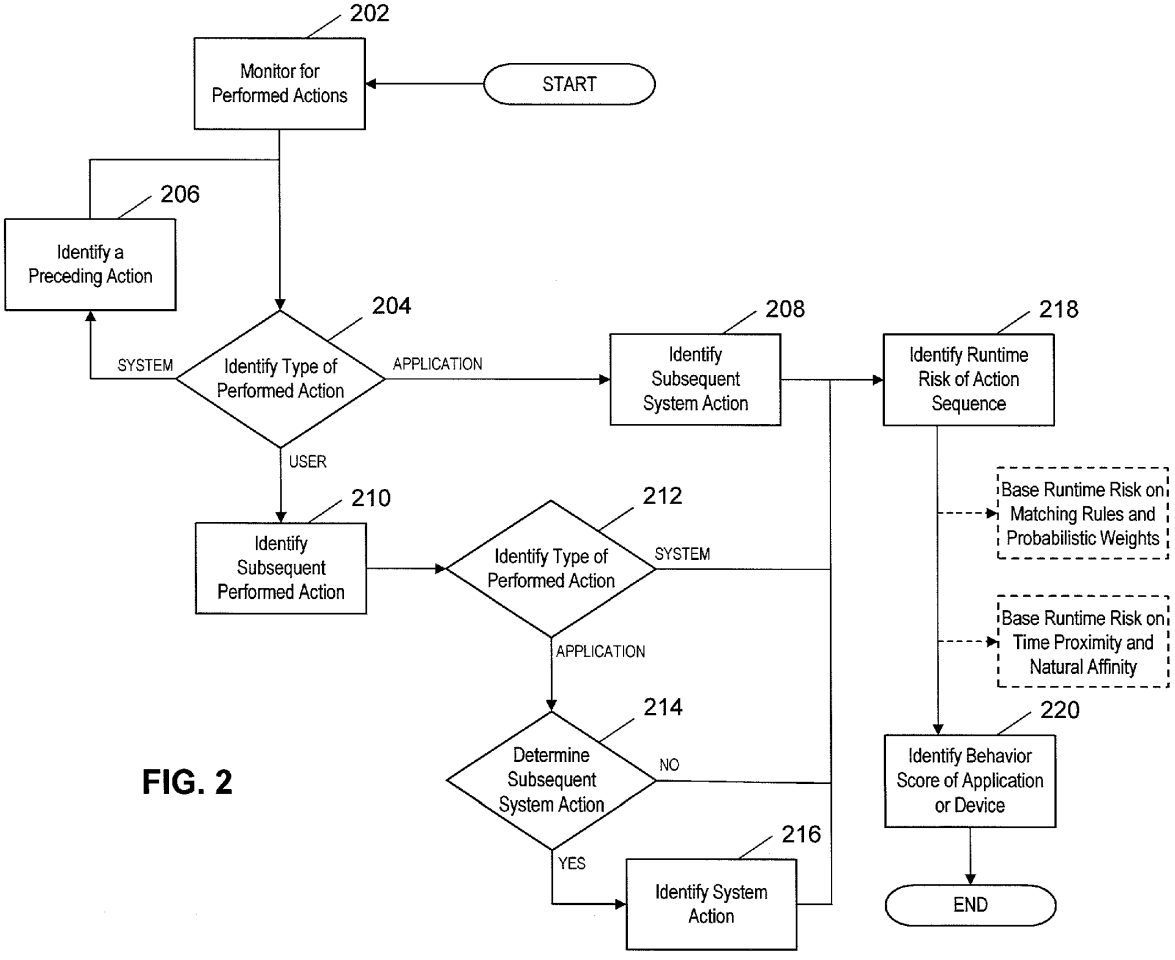

202
Monitor for Performed Actions
START
206
Identify a Preceding Action
204
Identify Type of Performed Action
SYSTEM
APPLICATION
USER
208
Identify Subsequent System Action
218
Identify Runtime Risk of Action Sequence
Base Runtime Risk on Matching Rules and Probabilistic Weights
Base Runtime Risk on Time Proximity and Natural Affinity
210
Identify Subsequent Performed Action
212
Identify Type of Performed Action
SYSTEM
APPLICATION
214
Determine Subsequent System Action
NO
YES
216
Identify System Action
220
Identify Behavior Score of Application or Device
END

FIG. 2

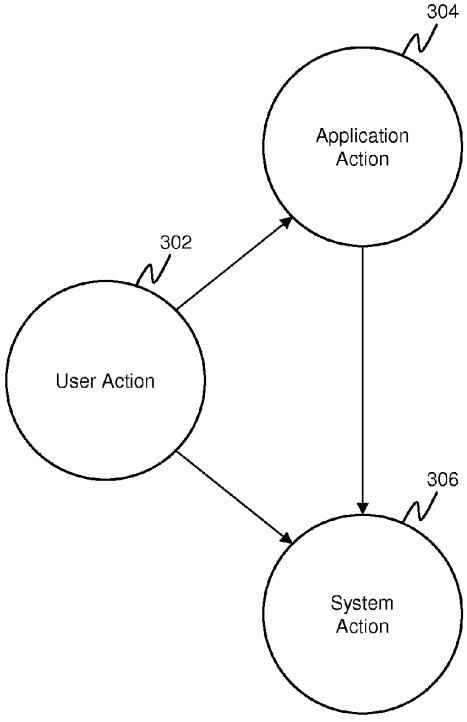

304
Application Action
302
User Action
306
System Action

FIG. 3A

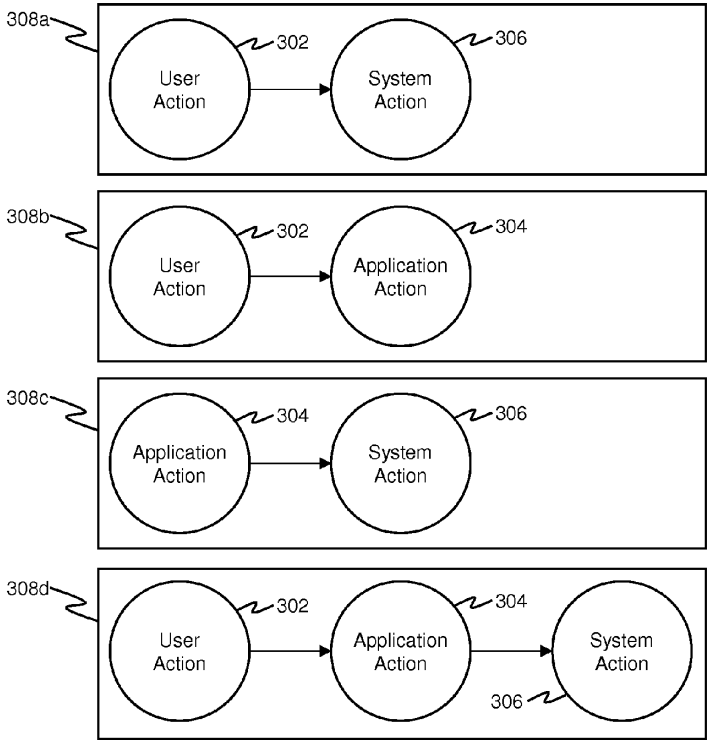

308a
User Action
302
System Action
306
308b
User Action
302
Application Action
304
308c
Application Action
304
System Action
306
308d
User Action
302
Application Action
304
System Action
306

FIG. 3B

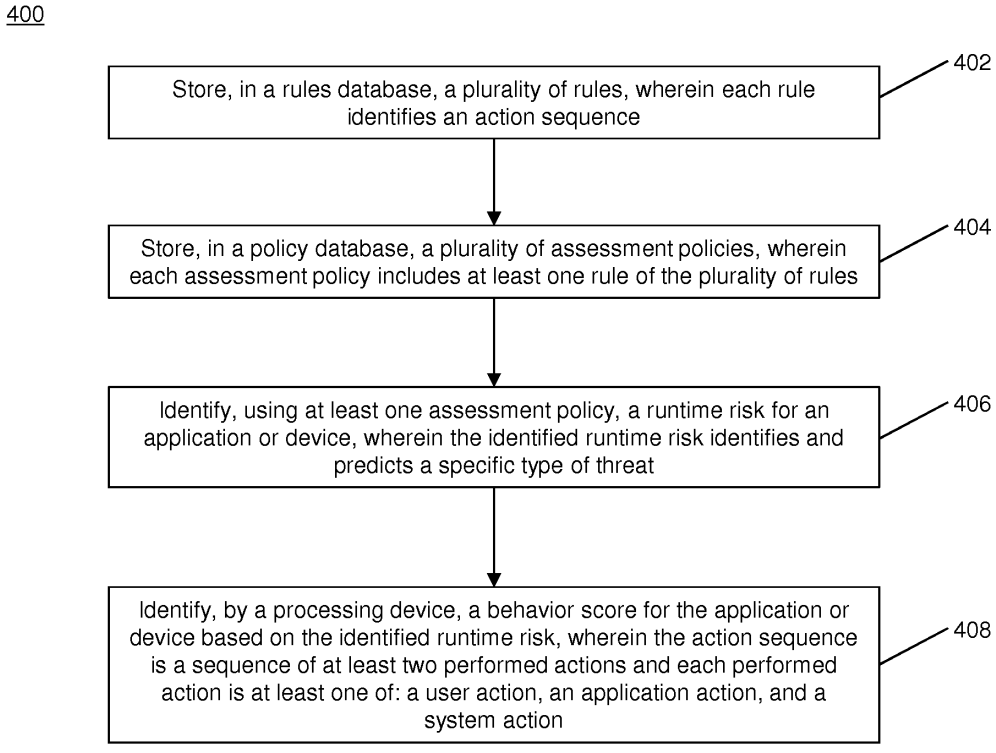

400
Store, in a rules database, a plurality of rules, wherein each rule identifies an action sequence
402
Store, in a policy database, a plurality of assessment policies, wherein each assessment policy includes at least one rule of the plurality of rules
404
Identify, using at least one assessment policy, a runtime risk for an application or device, wherein the identified runtime risk identifies and predicts a specific type of threat
406
Identify, by a processing device, a behavior score for the application or device based on the identified runtime risk, wherein the action sequence is a sequence of at least two performed actions and each performed action is at least one of: a user action, an application action, and a system action
408

FIG. 4

RUNTIME RISK DETECTION BASED ON USER, APPLICATION, AND SYSTEM ACTION SEQUENCE CORRELATION

FIELD

The present disclosure relates to cognitive behavior recognition, specifically assessing the runtime risk of an application or device in a computer system using cognitive behavior recognition.

BACKGROUND

With the prevalence of computers and other computing systems in the daily lives of both companies and individuals, computer and cyber security has become increasingly important. A variety of programs and approaches have been developed to provide security and protect end users from harmful threats. Such programs that have been developed include antivirus programs, firewalls, and intrusion detection/prevention systems (IDSs/IPSs). These programs can be beneficial in protecting a computing system and its end user from a number of threats.

However, as technology in the computing devices themselves is developing, so is the technology behind the threats against those same computing device. Emerging cyber threats, commonly referred to as advanced persistent threats (APT), often remain undetected using traditional security programs and approaches. As a result, many harmful threats and infections can attack a system that includes these security programs unbeknownst to the user and system operator, which could have devastating results. For example, it can place companies at risk for the theft of proprietary information, such as confidential information, trade secrets, etc., and individuals at risk for identify theft.

Thus, there is a need for a technical solution to properly detect and prevent attacks by advanced persistent threats undetected using traditional security programs and approaches.

SUMMARY

The present disclosure provides a description of a system and method for the assessing of a runtime risk of an application or device.

A method for assessing runtime risk for an application or device includes: storing, in a rules database, a plurality of rules, wherein each rule identifies an action sequence; storing, in a policy database, a plurality of assessment policies, wherein each assessment policy includes at least one rule of the plurality of rules; identifying, using at least one assessment policy, a runtime risk for an application or device, wherein the identified runtime risk identifies and predicts a specific type of threat; and identifying, by a processing device, a behavior score for the application or device based on the identified runtime risk, wherein the action sequence is a sequence of at least two performed actions, and each performed action is at least one of: a user action, an application action, and a system action.

A system for assessing runtime risk for an application or device includes a rules database, a policy database, and a processing device. The rules database is configured to store a plurality of rules, wherein each rule identifies an action sequence. The policy database is configured to store a plurality of assessment policies, wherein each assessment policy includes at least one rule of the plurality of rules. The processing device is configured to identify, using at least one assessment policy, a runtime risk for an application or device, wherein the identified runtime risk identifies and predicts a specific type of threat, and identify a behavior score for the application or device based on the identified runtime risk, wherein the action sequence is a sequence of at least two performed actions, and each performed action is at least one of: a user action, an application action, and a system action.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING FIGURES

The scope of the present disclosure is best understood from the following detailed description of exemplary embodiments when read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings. Included in the drawings are the following figures:

FIG. **1** is a high level architecture illustrating a system for assessing the runtime risk for an application or device in accordance with exemplary embodiments.

FIG. **2** is a flow diagram illustrating a method for identifying an action sequence and assessing a runtime risk and subsequent behavior score based on the identified action sequence in accordance with exemplary embodiments.

FIGS. **3**A and **3**B are a diagram illustrating performed actions and action sequences identified using the method of FIG. **2** in accordance with exemplary embodiments.

FIG. **4** is a flow diagram illustrating a method for creating a transaction record in accordance with exemplary embodiments.

Further areas of applicability of the present disclosure will become apparent from the detailed description provided hereinafter. It should be understood that the detailed description of exemplary embodiments are intended for illustration purposes only and are, therefore, not intended to necessarily limit the scope of the disclosure.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

System for Assessing Runtime Risk for an Application or Device

FIG. **1** is a high level architecture illustrating a computing system **100** configured to assess the runtime risk of an application or device and identify a behavior score based on the assessed runtime risk. It will be apparent to persons having skill in the relevant art that methods and processes disclosed herein may be implemented in the computing system **100** using hardware, software, firmware, non-transitory computer readable media having instructions stored therein, or a combination thereof, and may be implemented in more than one computing systems or other processing systems. It will be further apparent to persons having skill in the relevant art that the configuration of the computing system **100** as illustrated in FIG. **1** is provided as an illustration, and other configurations and systems for performing the functions disclosed may be suitable.

The computing system **100** may include a processing unit **102**. The processing unit **102** may include a single processor or a plurality of processor, each of which may include one or more processor cores. The processing unit **102** may be a general purpose processing unit or a special purpose processing unit, such as a general purpose processing unit programmed for performing a specific purpose, such as the identification of the runtime risk of an application or program. The processing unit **102** may be configured to connect to a communications infrastructure **110** for communication with additional components of the computing system **100**.

The communications infrastructure **110** may be a bus, message queue, network, multi-core message-passing scheme, a

combination thereof, or any other suitable type or configuration of communications infrastructure as will be apparent to persons having skill in the relevant art. The computing system **100** may further include a display unit **104**. The display unit **104** may be configured to control a display device **106**, which may be connected to the computing system **100** physically (e.g., via a cable, such as a VGA, DVI, or HDMI cable) or wirelessly (e.g., via Bluetooth, etc.). The display unit **104** may be a video card, video adapter, graphics card, display card, graphics board, display adapter, graphics adapter, video controller, graphics controller, etc. and may be integrated into the computing system **100** or may be removable.

The display device **106** may be configured to display information (e.g., data, graphics, output from an application program, etc.) transmitted to the display device **106** via the display unit **104**. Suitable types of display devices for use as the display device **106** will be apparent to persons having skill in the relevant art and may include a liquid crystal display (LCD), light-emitting diode (LED) display, thin film transistor (TFT) LCD, capacitive touch display, etc.

The computing system **100** may further include a memory unit **106**. The memory unit **106** may be any type of memory suitable for the storage of data and performing of the functions disclosed herein, such as a hard disk drive, floppy disk drive, magnetic tape drive, optical disk drive, solid state drive, or other non-transitory computer readable medium. In some embodiments, the memory unit **106** may be removable storage (e.g., flash memory, a compact disc, digital versatile disc, Blu-ray disc, etc.) or a combination of non-removable and removable storage. In one embodiment, the memory unit **106** may be external to the computing system **100** and accessed via a network by a communications interface **108**, discussed in more detail below, such as cloud storage. The memory unit **106** may include random access memory (RAM), read-only memory (ROM), or a combination thereof. Suitable types and configurations of the memory unit **106** will be apparent to persons having skill in the relevant art.

The memory unit **106** may include at least a runtime monitor **108**, a rules database **110**, and a policy database **112**. The memory unit **106** may include additional data, applications, programs, etc. as will be apparent to persons having skill in the relevant art, such as an operating system, drivers for components of the system **100**, etc. The runtime monitor **108** may be an application program stored on the memory unit **106** including program code executable by the processing unit **102**, configured to assess the runtime risk of an application (e.g., stored in the memory unit **106** and executed by the processing unit **102**) or device (e.g., connected to the computing system **100** externally (e.g., via the communications interface **108**) or internally (e.g., via the communications infrastructure **110**), as discussed in more detail below. In some embodiments, the runtime monitor **108** may be further configured to identify a behavior score for an action sequence of at least two performed actions executed by (e.g., by components or programs included in) the computing system **100**.

The runtime monitor **108** may be configured to perform additional functions in the computing system **100**, such as those described in U.S. Pat. No. 8,372,441, filed as U.S. application Ser. No. 13/399,065, entitled "System and Method for Application Attestation," filed on Feb. 17, 2012; U.S. application Ser. No. 13/559,707, entitled "Systems and Methods for Orchestrating Runtime Operational Integrity" and filed on Jul. 27, 2012; U.S. application Ser. No. 13/559,766, entitled "Systems and Methods for Threat Identification and Remediation" and filed on Jul. 27, 2012; U.S. application Ser. No. 13/559,665, entitled "Systems and Methods for Providing Mobile Security Based on Dynamic Attestation" and filed on Jul. 27, 2012; U.S. application Ser. No. 13/559,692, entitled "Systems and Methods for Using Reputation Scores in Network Services and Transactions to Calculate Security Risks to Computer Systems and Platforms" and filed on Jul. 27, 2012; and U.S. application Ser. No. 13/559,732, entitled "Systems and Methods for Network Flow Remediation Based on Risk Correlation" and filed on Jul. 27, 2012, which are herein incorporated by reference in their entirety. Additional functions that may be performed by the runtime monitor **108** will be apparent to persons having skill in the relevant art.

The rules database **110** may be configured to store a plurality of rules, wherein each rule identifies an action sequence. An action sequence, discussed in more detail below, may include a sequence of at least two performed actions, wherein the performed actions may be one of a user action, an application action, and a system action. The policy database **112** may be configured to store a plurality of assessment policies, wherein each assessment policy includes at least one rule of the plurality of rules stored in the rules database **112**. The runtime monitor **108** may be configured to identify the runtime risk of the application or device using at least one of the assessment policies stored in the policy database **112** based on, for example, matching rules and probabilistic weights and scores. Methods for identifying runtime risk using an assessment policy comprised of one or more rules is discussed in more detail below.

The rules database **110** and the policy database **112** may be configured in any type of suitable database configuration, such as a relational database, a structured query language (SQL) database, a distributed database, an object database, etc. Suitable configurations and database storage types will be apparent to persons having skill in the relevant art. The databases may each be a single database, or may comprise multiple databases which may be interfaced together, such as physically (e.g., internally via the communications infrastructure **110** or externally via the communications interface **108**) or wirelessly (e.g., via Bluetooth), and may include one or more databases included within the computing system **100** and one or more databases external to the computing system **100**, such as an external hard disk drive or storage accessed via a network (e.g., in the cloud).

The communications interface **108** may be configured to allow software and data to be transmitted between the computing system **100** and external networks and devices. The communications interface **108** may be a modem, network interface card (e.g., an Ethernet card), a communications port, a Personal Computer Memory Card International Association (PCMCIA) card, or other type of communications interface suitable for performing the functions disclosed herein as will be apparent to persons having skill in the relevant art. Software and data transmitted to or from the computing system **100** may be in the form of signals, which may be electronic, electromagnetic, optical, etc. The signals may travel via a communications path **114**, which may be configured to carry the signals physically or wirelessly via a network. For example, the communications path **114** may carry signals from the communications interface **108** to a network such as a local area network (LAN), a wide area network (WAN), a wireless network (e.g., WiFi), a mobile communication network, a satellite network, the Internet, fiber optic, coaxial cable, infrared, radio frequency (RF), or any combination thereof. Other suitable network types and configurations will be apparent to persons having skill in the relevant art.

The communications interface **108** may be further configured to connect the computing system **100** with a plurality of input devices, which may enable a user of the computing

system **100** to control the system. In some instances, the communications interface **108** may include multiple interfaces or connections, for connecting to a variety of external devices or networks. For example, the communications interface **108** may include a plurality of universal serial bus (USB) connectors, an Ethernet connector, audio connectors, video connectors, etc. Suitable types of input devices that may be used with the computing system **100** for providing input will be apparent to persons having skill in the relevant art and may include a keyboard, mouse, touch screen, tablet, click wheel, trackball, microphone, camera, etc.

Method for Identifying Runtime Risk and Behavior Score for an Application or Device

FIG. **2** is a flow diagram illustrating a method for identifying an action sequence of actions performed in the computing system **100** and identifying the corresponding runtime risk and a behavior score for an application or device involved in the action sequence. It will be apparent to persons having skill in the relevant art that the action sequences identified using the method illustrated in FIG. **2** are provided as means of illustration only and are not exhaustive as to action sequences that may be suitable for use in identifying the runtime risk of an application or device by the runtime monitor **108** of the computing system **100**.

In step **202**, the runtime monitor **108** may monitor the computing system **100** for performed actions, which may include user actions, application actions, and system actions, each of which are discussed in more detail below with respect to FIG. **3**. Once an action is detected by the runtime monitor **108**, in step **204** the runtime monitor may (e.g., via the processing unit **102**) identify the type of action performed. If the type of action performed is a system action, then, in step **206**, the runtime monitor **108** may attempt to identify an action preceding the system action. Then, the process may return to step **204** to identify the type of action of the preceding action, such that an action sequence including only system actions may not be used to identify a runtime risk of an application or device, as no action involving the application or device may be performed.

If the identified action is an application action, then, in step **208**, the runtime monitor **108** may monitor for a subsequent system action, which may be identified by the processing unit **102**. The application action followed by the system action may be an action sequence, as discussed in more detail below, which may be used to identify the runtime risk of an application or device (e.g., whose application action caused the system action to occur) at step **218**, also discussed in more detail below. If the action identified at step **204** is a user action, then the runtime monitor **108** may monitor for any type of subsequent action, which may be identified by the processing unit **102** in step **210**. At step **212**, the processing unit **102** may identify if the subsequent performed action is a system action or an application action.

If the action is identified in step **212** as being a system action, then the user action followed by the system action may be identified as an action sequence suitable for identifying the runtime risk of an application or device (e.g., which, when triggered by the user action, caused the system action to occur). If the action identified in step **212** is an application action, then, at step **213**, the runtime monitor **108** may monitor for, and the processing unit **102** may identify, a subsequent system action. If no subsequent system action is identified, then the user action followed by the application action may be identified as a suitable action sequence. If, on the other hand, a subsequent system action occurs, then, in step **216**, the processing unit **102** may identify the system action that occurred, which may identify a user action followed by an application action and a subsequent system action as a suitable action sequence.

In step **218**, the processing unit **102** (e.g., executing the application program of the runtime monitor **108**), may identify the runtime risk of the application or device based on the identified action sequence. The runtime risk may identify and/or predict a specific type of threat caused by the application or device. For example, a runtime risk may identify a physical damage threat, accidental threat, deliberate threat, a threat of technical failure, a compromise of function or information, a combination thereof, etc. In some instances, multiple runtime risks may be identified corresponding to multiple types of threats. The runtime risk may be identified using at least one assessment policy stored in the policy database **112**. Each assessment policy may comprise one or more rules stored in the rules database **110** and may identify the runtime risk based on matching rules and probabilistic weights and scores. Types and values of probabilistic weights and scores that may be used by an assessment policy for identifying the runtime risk of an application or device will be apparent to persons having skill in the relevant art.

The rules stored in the rules database **110** may each identify an action sequence. For example, one or more rules in the rules database **110** may identify an action sequence including a user action followed by a system action. Additional types of action sequences that may be identified by a corresponding rule in the rules database **110** will be apparent to persons having skill in the relevant art and are discussed in more detail below with respect to FIG. **3**. The identification of the runtime risk of an action sequence is also discussed in more detail below with respect to FIG. **3**.

In step **220**, the runtime monitor **108** may identify a behavior score of the application or device, which may be based on the identified runtime risk of the application or device. The behavior score may be a number or other value (e.g., a rating) that may indicate the risk or threat of the application or device to the computing system **100** or other device (e.g., a network connected to the computing system **100** via the communications interface **108**, etc.). In some embodiments, the behavior score may indicate the risk or threat of the specific identified action sequence involving the application or device. In other embodiments, the behavior score may indicate the risk or threat of the application or device as a whole to the computing system **100** or other device.

Action Sequences

FIG. **3** is an illustration of the performed actions and exemplary action sequences that may be used by the computing system **100** and in the method illustrated in FIG. **2** for assessing the runtime risk of an application or device.

The runtime monitor **108** of the computing system **100** may monitor for actions performed in/by the computing system **100**. The performed actions monitored by the runtime monitor **108** and identified by the processing unit **102** may include a user action **302**, an application action **304**, and a system action **306**. The user action **302** may be any form of explicit input from a user of the computing system **100**. For example, the user action may include a program launch, keyboard input, click of a mouse, touch input on a touch screen, moving of a mouse, scrolling or clicking on a click wheel, voice command into a microphone, gestures into a device configured to read human gestures, etc.

The application action **304** may be any activity performed by the application (e.g., stored in the memory unit **106** and executed by the processing unit **102**) initiated programmatically by a task in execution of the computing system **100**. In an exemplary embodiment, the application performing the

application action **304** may be the application for which the runtime risk is identified or an application controlled by or configured to control the device for which the runtime risk is identified. The application action **304** may include, for example, a start type (e.g., console, service, parent process, script), first time execution, fork process (e.g., child process creation), code injection methods, keyboard capture methods, screen capture methods, dynamic code blocks, open data documents, automatic or self-termination, abnormal terminations (e.g., exception conditions), multiple restarts, opening of device(s) (e.g., the device for which the runtime risk is identified), process enumeration, cryptography, communication protocols, performance metrics, etc. as will be apparent to persons having skill in the relevant art.

The system action **306** may be any operation performed by the computing system **100** (e.g., by one or more components included in the computing system **100**) on behalf or, or as a consequence of, an application or user action that changes the state of the computing system. The system action **306** may include, for example, system file creation, system folder modification, registry modifications or additions, application setting modifications, driver install or uninstall (e.g., system files), network activity, execution from temporary system folders, alternate data streams (ADS), environmental aspects (e.g., debugger presence, virtual environments, system boot times/sequences), etc.

The runtime monitor **108** may be configured to identify (e.g., using the method illustrated in FIG. **2** and discussed above), an action sequence **308** used to identify the runtime risk of an application or device. The action sequence **308** may include at least two performed actions, and may indicate a set of actions performed in the computing system **100**. For example, the action sequence **308***a* may include a user action **302** followed by a system action **306**. In some embodiments, the runtime monitor **108** may identify the time at which each performed action occurs. For example, for the action sequence **308***a*, the runtime monitor **108** may identify the user action **302** occurring at a time T_u and the system action **306** occurring at time T_s where $T_s>T_u$ such that the user action **302** was performed first and the system action **306** performed second.

Additional action sequences **308** that may be identified by the runtime monitor **108** and used to identify the runtime risk of an application or device may include action sequences **308***b*, **308***c*, and **308***d*. Action sequence **308***b* may include a user action **302** followed by an application action **304**. Action sequence **308***c* may include an application action **304** followed by a system action **306**. Action sequence **308***d* may include three preformed actions, such as a user action **302** followed by an application **304**, which is further followed by the system action **306**. In such an action sequence, the runtime monitor **108** may identify that the user action **302** occurred at time T_u, the application action **304** at time T_a, and the system action **306** at time T_s, where $T_s>T_a>T_u$. Additional action sequences that may be identified by the runtime monitor will be apparent to persons having skill in the relevant art.

The runtime monitor **108** may be further configured to identify the authenticity of the action sequence **308**, such that an authentic action sequence may indicate that there is a forensic chain of events or a natural progression between the performed actions. In such an instance, authenticating action sequences may enable the runtime monitor **108** to not consider action sequences that are purely circumstantial (e.g., where an application action **304** or system action **306** is not a result of the user action **302**). This may result in more accurate scoring of behaviors and runtime risk, and also result in more efficient identification of runtime risks and behavior scores due to less processing required. The runtime monitor **108** may authenticate an action sequence based on a plurality of factors, which may include at least one of: ordered sequences, unordered sequences, proximity analysis, outliers, probabilistic weights and scores, and probable action inferences based on an application's competency detected at runtime or based on a static and/or dynamic analysis of associated binaries, and any other suitable factors that will be apparent by persons having skill in the relevant art.

The runtime monitor **108** may authenticate an action sequence **308** and determine the runtime risk using at least one assessment policy, which in turn includes at least one rule of the plurality of rules, based on the time proximity (e.g., as included in the action sequence) and natural affinity that may be logically inferred between the performed actions in the action sequence **308**. For example, the modification of a file or a registry key value for the computing system **100** upon the opening of a document (e.g., PDF, Excel, PowerPoint, Word, etc.) attached to an e-mail without any user intervention may not be a natural progression for an action sequence, and may therefore indicate a significant runtime risk.

Action sequences of actions performed in the computing system **100** may include, for example, a process chain (e.g., a launch sequence), an execution profile (e.g., performance metrics), an explicit user action (e.g., opening of a web link, opening of an e-mail attachment, insertion of a device), inactivity of a user, creation of a system file, modification of a system file, system application program interface (API) invocations, device access or operations (e.g., camera, microphone, card readers, universal serial bus drives, etc.), information access (e.g., contact list, global positioning system location, security settings, etc.), network activity, etc. The runtime monitor **108** may identify an action sequence **308** as normal, abnormal, or an outlier, based on the factors, policies, and rules as discussed above.

For example, a user may install an application (e.g., the user action **302**), which may, as part of its installation, cause the processing unit **102** (e.g., the application action **304**) to modify the registry (e.g., the system action **306**). In such an instance, the runtime monitor **108** may identify the action sequence as being a normal sequence, and may identify the action sequence and/or the application as having a minimal runtime risk and assign a corresponding behavior score. In another example, a user may insert a removable media into the computing system **100** (e.g., the user action **302**), which may, automatically and transparent to the user, cause the processing unit **102** (e.g., the application action **304**) to delete system files and registry keys (e.g., the system action **306**). The runtime monitor **108** may identify such an action sequence as abnormal and may identify the device (e.g., the removable media) as having a significant runtime risk. Action sequences that may be considered normal, abnormal, or an outlier may vary from computing system to computing system and situation to situation as will be apparent to persons having skill in the relevant art.

Exemplary Method for Assessing Runtime Risk for an Application or Device

FIG. **4** illustrates an exemplary method **400** for the assessing of the runtime risk for an application or device in the computing system **100**.

In step **402**, a plurality of rules may be stored in a rules database (e.g., the rules database **110**), wherein each rule identifies an action sequence. The action sequence may be a sequence of at least two performed actions, wherein each performed action is at least one of: a user action (e.g., the user action **302**), an application action (e.g., the application action **304**), and a system action (e.g., the system action **306**). In step

404, a plurality of assessment policies may be stored in a policy database (e.g., the policy database 112), wherein each assessment policy includes at least one rule of the plurality of rules.

In step 406, a runtime risk for an application or device may be identified using at least one assessment policy, wherein the identified runtime risk identifies and predicts a specific type of threat. In one embodiment, the runtime risk may be identified based on matching rules and probabilistic weights and scores. In some embodiments, the runtime risk may be identified based on time proximity of the at least two performed actions of the action sequence and natural affinity inferred between the at least two performed actions. In step 408, a behavior score for the application or device may be identified, by a processing device (e.g., the processing unit 102) based on the identified runtime risk.

The user action 302 may be any form of explicit input from a user of the computing system 100. The application action 304 may be any activity performed by the application initiated programmatically by a task in execution of the computing system 100. The system action 306 may be any operation performed by the computing system 100 on behalf or, or as a consequence of, a user action 302 or application action 304 that changes the state of the computing system 100.

In one embodiment, the method 400 may further include assessing, by the processing device 102, that the at least two performed actions of the action sequence describe a forensic chain of events based on a plurality of factors, wherein the plurality of factors include at least one of: ordered sequences, unordered sequences, proximity analysis, outliers, probabilistic weights and scores, and probable action inferences based on an application's competency.

In some embodiments, the at least two performed actions may include a first action performed at a first time and a second action performed at a second time. In a further embodiment, the second time may occur after the first time (e.g., such that the first action is performed prior to the second action). In an even further embodiment, the first action may be a user action 302 and the second action may be a system action 306. In an alternative further embodiment, the first action may be a user action 302 and the second action may be an application action 304. In yet another alternative embodiment, the first action may be an application action 304 and the second action may be a system action 306. In one embodiment, the action sequence may include three performed actions including a user action 302, an application action 304, and a system action 306, where the application action 304 is performed temporally after the user action 302 and the system action 306 is performed temporally after the application action 304.

Techniques consistent with the present disclosure provide, among other features, a system and method for the assessment of the runtime risk of an application or device. While various exemplary embodiments of the disclosed system and method have been described above it should be understood that they have been presented for purposes of example only, not limitations. It is not exhaustive and does not limit the disclosure to the precise form disclosed. Modifications and variations are possible in light of the above teachings or may be acquired from practicing of the disclosure, without departing from the breadth or scope.

What is claimed is:

1. A method for assessing runtime risk for an application program that executes on a device, comprising:

storing, in a rules database, a plurality of rules, wherein each rule identifies an action sequence;

storing, in a policy database, a plurality of assessment policies, wherein each assessment policy includes at least one rule of the plurality of rules;

identifying, using at least one assessment policy, a runtime risk for an application program that executes on a device, wherein the identified runtime risk indicates a risk or threat of the identified action sequence of the application; and

identifying, by a runtime monitor including a processing device, a behavior score for the application program that executes on the device based on the identified runtime risk, wherein

the action sequence is a sequence of at least two performed actions, and

each performed action is at least one of: a user action, an application action, and a system action.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the user action is any form of explicit input from a user of a computing system.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein the application action is any activity performed by the application initiated programmatically by a task in execution of a computing system.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein the system action is any operation performed by a computing system on behalf of, or as a consequence of, a user action or application action that changes the state of the computing system.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein a first action of the at least two performed actions is performed at a first time, and the second action of the at least two performed actions is performed at a second time.

6. The method of claim 5, wherein

the first action is a user action,

the second action is a system action, and

the second time occurs after the first time.

7. The method of claim 5, wherein

the first action is a user action,

the second action is an application action, and

the second time occurs after the first time.

8. The method of claim 5, wherein

the first action is an application action,

the second action is a system action, and

the second time occurs after the first time.

9. The method of claim 1, wherein

the action sequence includes three performed actions,

a first action of the three performed actions is a user action,

a second action of the three performed actions is an application action,

a third action of the three performed actions is a system action,

the second action is performed temporally after the first action, and

the third action is performed temporally after the second action.

10. The method of claim 1, wherein the runtime risk is identified based on matching rules and probabilistic weights and scores of performed actions on the device.

11. The method of claim 1, wherein the runtime risk is identified based on time proximity of the at least two performed actions of the action sequence and natural affinity inferred between the at least two performed actions.

12. The method of claim 1, further comprising:

assessing, by the processing device, that the at least two performed actions of the action sequence describe a forensic chain of events based on a plurality of factors,

wherein the plurality of factors includes at least one of: ordered sequences, unordered sequences, proximity analysis, outliers, probabilistic weights and scores, and probable action inferences based on an application's competency.

13. A system for assessing runtime risk for an application program that executes on a device, comprising:

a rules database storing a plurality of rules, wherein each rule identifies an action sequence;

a policy database storing a plurality of assessment policies, wherein each assessment policy includes at least one rule of the plurality of rules; and

a runtime monitor including a processing device

identifying, using at least one assessment policy, a runtime risk for an application program that executes on a device, wherein the identified runtime risk indicates a risk or threat of the identified action sequence of the application, and

identifying a behavior score for the application program that executes on the device based on the identified runtime risk, wherein

the action sequence is a sequence of at least two performed actions, and

each performed action is at least one of: a user action, an application action, and a system action.

14. The system of claim **13**, wherein the user action is any form of explicit input from a user of a computing system.

15. The system of claim **13**, wherein the application action is any activity performed by the application initiated programmatically by a task in execution of a computing system.

16. The system of claim **13**, wherein the system action is any operation performed by a computing system on behalf of, or as a consequence of, a user action or application action that changes the state of the computing system.

17. The system of claim **13**, wherein a first action of the at least two performed actions is performed at a first time, and the second action of the at least two performed actions is performed at a second time.

18. The system of claim **17**, wherein

the first action is a user action,

the second action is a system action, and

the second time occurs after the first time.

19. The system of claim **17**, wherein

the first action is a user action,

the second action is an application action, and

the second time occurs after the first time.

20. The system of claim **17**, wherein

the first action is an application action,

the second action is a system action, and

the second time occurs after the first time.

21. The system of claim **13**, wherein

the action sequence includes three performed actions,

a first action of the three performed actions is a user action,

a second action of the three performed actions is an application action,

a third action of the three performed actions is a system action,

the second action is performed temporally after the first action, and

the third action is performed temporally after the second action.

22. The system of claim **13**, wherein the runtime risk is identified based on matching rules and probabilistic weights and scores of performed actions on the device.

23. The system of claim **13**, wherein the runtime risk is identified based on time proximity of the at least two performed actions of the action sequence and natural affinity inferred between the at least two performed actions.

24. The system of claim **13**, wherein

the processing device assesses that the at least two performed actions of the action sequence describe a forensic chain of events based on a plurality of factors, and

the plurality of factors includes at least one of: ordered sequences, unordered sequences, proximity analysis, outliers, probabilistic weights and scores, and probable action inferences based on an application's competency.

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