

恶意代码分析与防治技术

第3章 Yara检测引擎

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本章知识点

- ●Yara引擎
- ●Yara引擎安装
- ●Yara规则
- ●Yara字符串
- ●Yara条件表达式





1. Yara引擎



Yara引擎

- Yara 是VirusTotal发布的一个开源恶意代码查杀引擎
 - ●识别恶意代码
 - 分类恶意代码
- ●Yara 引擎是跨平台的,可在 Windows、Linux 和 Mac OS X 上运行。





Yara引擎

- ●Yara 本身不提供杀毒功能
 - •没有特征库
 - ●需要编写Yara规则,以此来识别和分类恶意软件或者程序。





Yara规则

- Yara规则是由一系列字符串和一个布尔型表达式构成
- ●支持与或非等多种条件



```
rule silent_banker : banker
    meta:
        description = "This is just an example"
    strings:
        a = \{6A \ 40 \ 68 \ 00 \ 30 \ 00 \ 00 \ 6A \ 14 \ 8D \ 91\}
        $b = {8D 4D B0 2B C1 83 C0 27 99 6A 4E 59 F7 F9}
        $c = "UVODFRYSIHLNWPEJXQZAKCBGMT"
    condition:
        $a or $b or $c
```





2. Yara引擎的安装



Yara引擎

- ●Yara引擎的github地址:
 - <u>https://github.com/VirusTotal/yara/releases</u>
- ●Yara引擎文档说明:
 - <u>https://yara.readthedocs.io/en/stable</u>





Who is using Yara?

- ActiveCanopy
- Adlice
- AlienVault
- Avast
- BAE Systems
- Bayshore Networks, Inc.
- BinaryAlert
- Blueliv
- Cisco Talos Intelligence Group
- Claroty
- Cloudina Security
- Cofense
- Conix
- CounterCraft
- Cuckoo Sandbox
- Cyber Triage
- Cybereason
- Digita Security
- Dragos Platform
- Dtex Systems

- ESET
- ESTsecurity
- Fidelis XPS
- FireEye, Inc.
- Forcepoint
- Fox-IT
- FSF
- Guidance Software
- Heroku
- Hornetsecurity
- ICS Defense
- InQuest
- Joe Security
- Kaspersky Lab
- KnowBe4
- Koodous
- Laika BOSS
- Lastline, Inc.
- libquestfs
- LimaCharlie
- Malpedia
- Malwation

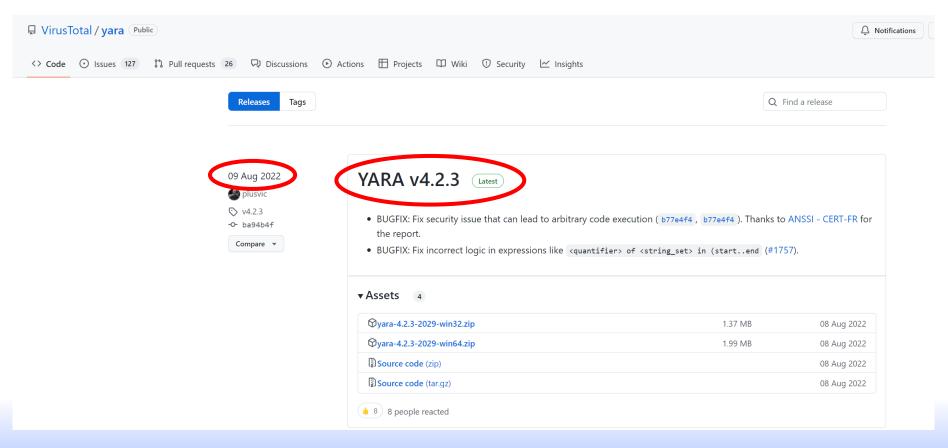
- McAfee Advanced Threat Defense
- Metaflows
- NBS System
- Nextron Systems
- Nozomi Networks
- osquery
- Payload Security
- PhishMe
- Picus Security
- Radare2
- Raytheon Cyber Products, Inc.
- RedSocks Security
- ReversingLabs
- RSA ECAT
- Scanii
- SecondWrite
- SonicWall
- SpamStopsHere
- Spyre
- stoQ
- SumoLogic
- Tanium

- Tenable Network Security
- The DigiTrust Group
- ThreatConnect
- ThreatStream, Inc.
- Thug
- Threat.Zone
- TouchWeb
- Trend Micro
- Uptycs Inc
- VirusTotal Intelligence
- VMRay
- Volexity
- We Watch Your Website
- x64dbg
- YALIH





Windows安装Yara引擎







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下载Yara引擎安装包

▼ Assets 4

⊘ yara-4.2.3-2029-win32.zip	1.37 MB	08 Aug 2022
⊘ yara-4.2.3-2029-win64.zip	1.99 MB	08 Aug 2022
Source code (zip)		08 Aug 2022
Source code (tar.gz)		08 Aug 2022





Yara 引擎

kisz > 桌面 > yara-4.2.3-2029-win64			
名称	修改日期	类型	大小
yara64.exe	2022/8/8 19:51	应用程序	2,164 KB
yarac64.exe	2022/8/8 19:51	应用程序	2,115 KB





Windows安装Yara引擎

```
PS C:\Users\nkisz\Desktop\yara-4.2.3-2029-win64> .\yara64.exe --help
YARA 4.2.3, the pattern matching swiss army knife.
Usage: yara [OPTION]... [NAMESPACE:]RULES_FILE... FILE | DIR | PID
Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options too.
                                           path to a file with the atom quality table
       --atom-quality-table=FILE
      --compiled-rules
                                           load compiled rules
                                           print only number of matches
       --count
                                           define external variable
       --define=VAR=VALUE
       --fail-on-warnings
                                           fail on warnings
       --fast-scan
                                           fast matching mode
       --help
                                           show this help and exit
                                           print only rules named IDENTIFIER
       --identifier=IDENTIFIER
                                           set maximum chunk size while reading process memory (default=1073741824)
       --max-process-memory-chunk=NUMBER
       --max-rules=NUMBER
                                           abort scanning after matching a NUMBER of rules
       --max-strings-per-rule=NUMBER
                                           set maximum number of strings per rule (default=10000)
       --module-data=MODULE=FILE
                                           pass FILE's content as extra data to MODULE
                                           print only not satisfied rules (negate)
       --negate
       --no-follow-symlinks
                                           do not follow symlinks when scanning
       --no-warnings
                                           disable warnings
       --print-meta
                                           print metadata
       --print-module-data
                                           print module data
       --print-namespace
                                           print rules' namespace
       --print-stats
  -S,
                                           print rules' statistics
       --print-strings
                                           print matching strings
       --print-string-length
                                           print length of matched strings
       --print-tags
                                           print tags
                                           recursively search directories
      --recursive
       --scan-list
                                           scan files listed in FILE, one per line
       --skip-larger=NUMBER
                                           skip files larger than the given size when scanning a directory
       --stack-size=SLOTS
                                           set maximum stack size (default=16384)
       --tag=TAG
                                           print only rules tagged as TAG
       --threads=NUMBER
                                           use the specified NUMBER of threads to scan a directory
       --timeout=SECONDS
                                           abort scanning after the given number of SECONDS
       --version
                                           show version information
```

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安装yara-python

- ●直接编写python程序来调用Yara引擎
- pip自动安装
 - pip install yara-python





运行Yara引擎

```
C:\Users\nkamg\Desktop\yara-v4.1.2-1693-win64>echo rule dummy { condition: true } > my_first_rule C:\Users\nkamg\Desktop\yara-v4.1.2-1693-win64>yara64 my_first_rule my_first_rule dummy my_first_rule
```





3. Yara规则



规则开始的关键字

rule dummy

Yara规则

规则标识符Identifier,第一个字符不能是数字,长度不超过128字符,区分大小写

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condition:

false

J

Yara规则类似于C语言,每个规则都以关键字"rule"开头



Yara规则中的关键字

all	and	any	ascii	at	base64	base64wi de	condition
contains	entrypoint	false	filesize	for	fullword	global	import
in	include	int16	int16be	int32	int32be	int8	int8be
matches	meta	nocase	not	of	or	private	rule
strings	them	true	uint16	uint16be	uint32	uint32be	uint8
uint8be	wide	xor				UN	

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```
rule silent banker: banker tag字段
       规则名
meta:
                       描述信息
    description = "This is just an example"
strings:
       规则字段
    $a = {6A 40 68 00 30 00 00 6A 14 8D 91}
    $b = {8D 4D B0 2B C1 83 C0 27 99 6A 4E 59 F7 F9}
    $c = "UVODFRYSIHLNWPEJXQZAKCBGMT"
condition:
    $a or $b or $c 条件判断字段
```

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注释

- ●可以像编写C语言一样,在Yara规则中添加注释:
 - •// 单行注释
 - ●/* 多行注释 */





4. Yara字符串



字符串

- Yara中有三种类型的字符串:
 - ●十六进制串:定义原始字节序列 \$a = {6A 40 68 00 30 00 00 6A 14 8D 91}
 - ●文本字符串:定义可读文本的部分 "UVODFRYSIHLNWPEJXQZAKCBGMT"
 - ●正则表达式: 定义可读文本的部分





通配符

```
rule WildcardExample
strings: //使用 '?' 作为通配符
    hex_string = \{ 00 \ 11 \ ?? \ 33 \ 4? \ 55 \}
condition:
    $hex string
```





跳转

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```
rule JumpExample
strings:
//使用'[]'作为跳转,与任何长度为0-2字节的内容匹配
     hex string1 = \{ 00 \ 11 \ [2] \ 44 \ 55 \}
     hex string2 = \{ 00 \ 11 \ [0-2] \ 44 \ 55 \}
     //该写法与string1作用完全相同
     hex string3 = \{ 00 \ 11 \ ?? \ ?? \ 44 \ 55 \}
condition:
     $hex string1 and $hex string2
```



正则表达式

```
rule AlternativesExample1
strings:
     $hex string = { 00 11 ( 22 | 33 44 ) 55 }
/* 匹配 00 11 22 55 或者 00 11 33 44 55 */
condition:
     $hex_string
```





正则表达式

```
rule AlternativesExample2
strings:
     $\text{hex string} = \{ 00 11 ( 33 44 | 55 | 66 ?? 88 ) 99 \}
condition:
     $hex string
```





文本字符串-转义符

●\"双引号

•\\ 反斜杠

•\t 制表符

•\n 换行符

•\xdd 十六进制的任何字节





修饰符

• nocase: 不区分大小写

wide: 匹配2字节的宽字符

•ascii: 匹配1字节的ascii字符

exor: 匹配异或后的字符串

• fullword: 匹配完整单词

private: 定义私有字符串





文本字符串

• 不区分大小写

```
$text string = "foobar" nocase
```

●匹配宽字符串

```
$wide_string = "Borland" wide
```

●同时匹配2种类型的字符串

\$wide_and_ascii_string = "Borland" wide ascii





文本字符串

- 匹配所有可能的异或后字符串\$xor_string = "This program cannot" xor
- 匹配所有可能的异或后wide和ascii字符串\$xor_string = "This program cannot" xor wide ascii
- ●限定异或范围

 $xor_string = "This program cannot" <math>xor(0x01-0xff)$





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文本字符串

●全词匹配

\$wide_string = "domain" fullword

匹西:www.domain.com, www.my-domain.com

不匹配:www.mydomain.com

●私有字符串:正常匹配规则,不会在输出中显示

\$text_string = "foobar" private





5. Yara条件表达式



正则表达式-元字符(metacharacters)

	Quote the next metacharacter
^	Match the beginning of the file
\$	Match the end of the file
	Alternation
	Grouping
	Bracketed character class





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数量匹配

*	Match 0 or more times
+	Match 1 or more times
?	Match 0 or 1 times
{n}	Match exactly n times
{n,}	Match at least n times
{,m}	Match at most m times
{n,m}	Match n to m times





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字符类型定义

\ W	Match a <i>word</i> character (alphanumeric plus "_")			
$\setminus \mathbf{W}$	Match a <i>non-word</i> character			
\s	Match a whitespace character			
\ S	Match a non-whitespace character			
\d	Match a decimal digit character			
\D	Match a non-digit character			147
] 阎	大	3

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条件表达式

- ●布尔表达式
- ●布尔操作符: and、or、not
- ●关系操作符: >=、<=、<、>==、! =
- ●位操作符: &、 |、 <<、 >>、 ^





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Counting strings

strings:

a = "dummy1"

b = "dummy2"

condition:

//a字符串出现6次,b字符串大于10次

$$\#a == 6 \text{ and } \#b > 10$$





@ 获取字符串出现位置

- ●可以使用@a[*i*],获取字符串\$a在文件或内存中,第*i*次出现的偏移或虚拟地址。
- 索引从1开始,不是从0开始。如果*i*大于字符串出现的次数,结果为NaN(not a number 非数值)。





! 获取字符串长度

- ●可以使用!a[*i*],获取字符串\$a在文件或内存中,第*i*次出现时的字符串长度。
- ●索引同@一样都是从1开始,不是从0开始。
- ●!a 是!a[1]的简写。





at 指定字符串匹配的位置

•at 匹配字符串在文件或内存中的偏移

strings:

a = "dummy1"

b = "dummy2"

condition: //a和b字符串出现在文件或内存的100和200偏移处

\$a at 100 and \$b at 200





in 指定字符串匹配的范围

• in 在文件或内存的某个地址范围内匹配字符串 strings:

a = "dummy1"

b = "dummy2"

condition:

\$a in (0..100) and \$b in (100..filesize)





filesize 文件大小匹配

●filesize匹配文件大小

condition:

//filesize只在文件时才有用,对进程无效

//KB MB后缀只能与十进制大小一起使用

filesize > 200KB





entrypoint 入口点匹配

●匹配PE或ELF文件入口点(高版本使用PE模块的pe.entry point代替)

strings:

 $a = \{ E8 00 00 00 00 \}$

condition:

\$a at entrypoint





entrypoint

```
strings:
```

```
$a = { 9C 50 66 A1 ?? ?? ?? 00 66 A9 ?? ?? 58
```

OF 85 }

condition:

\$a in (entrypoint..entrypoint + 10)





读文件或内存数据

- ●intxxx读取小端有符号整数
- int8(<offset or virtual address>)
- int16(<offset or virtual address>)
- int32(<offset or virtual address>)





读文件或内存数据

- ●uintxxx读取小端无符号整数
- •uint8(<offset or virtual address>)
- •uint16(<offset or virtual address>)
- •uint32(<offset or virtual address>)





读文件或内存数据

- ●intxxxbe读取大端有符号整数
- int8be(<offset or virtual address>)
- int16be(<offset or virtual address>)
- int32be(<offset or virtual address>)





读内存或文件数据

- •uintxxxbe读取大端无符号整数
- •uint8be(<offset or virtual address>)
- •uint16be(<offset or virtual address>)
- •uint32be(<offset or virtual address>)





IsPE

```
rule IsPE
condition:
      //判断是否PE文件
      uint16(0) == 0x5A4D and // "MZ" 头
      \frac{\text{uint32}(\text{uint32}(0x3C))}{\text{vint32}(0x3C)} == 0x00004550 // "PE" 头
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```



of 匹配部分字符串

• 匹配多个字符串中的某几个

strings:

a = "dummy1"

b = "dummy2"

c = "dummy3"

condition: //3个字符串只需匹配任意2个

2 of (\$a, \$b, \$c)





for 多字符串匹配

- for AAA of BBB : (CCC)
- 在BBB字符串集合中,至少有AAA个字符串,满足了 CCC的条件表达式,才算匹配成功。

for 1 of (\$a,\$b,\$c):(#>3)

//至少1个字符串在文件或内存中出现的次数大于3





any、all、them 多字符串匹配

- 在条件表达式中,可以使用\$依次代替字符串集合中的每一个字符串,#表示字符串的出现次数
- for 1 of (\$a, \$b, \$c) : (\$ at entrypoint)
- for any of (\$a, \$b, \$c) : (\$ at entrypoint)
- for all of them : (# > 3)





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for-in 多字符串匹配

- for AAA BBB in (CCC) : (DDD)
- ●作用与for of类似,增加了下标变量与下标范围

```
for all i in (1, 2, 3): (@a[i] + 10 == @b[i])
```





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引用其它规则

strings:

\$a = "dummy2"

condition:

\$a and IsPE





全局规则

●全局规则(global rule)可以在匹配其他规则前优先筛 选

```
global rule SizeLimit
{
```

condition:

filesize < 2MB

比如在匹配目标文件之前需要先筛选出小于 2MB的文件,再匹配其它规则。





私有规则

●私有规则(private rule)避免规则匹配结果的混乱, YARA不会输出任何匹配到的私有规则信息。

```
private rule PrivateRuleExample
```

{

• • •





导入模块

• import导入模块,可以使用第三方模块导出的变量或函数

```
import "pe"
```

import "cuckoo"

pe. entry_point == 0x1000

cuckoo. http_request(/someregexp/)





外部变量

- ●外部变量允许使用YARA -d命令时指定一个自定义数据
- ●该数据可以是整数、字符串、布尔变量





文件包含

- ●include包含其它规则文件的内容到当前文件中
- ●相对路径
 - •include "./includes/other.yar"
 - include "../includes/other.yar"
- ●全路径
 - include "/home/plusvic/yara/includes/other.yar"





实验课

- ●对Lab1的样本编写Yara检测规则,并进行测试。
- 在雨课堂上提交实验报告。
- ●加分项: 讨论如何编写更加快速的yara规则?





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