

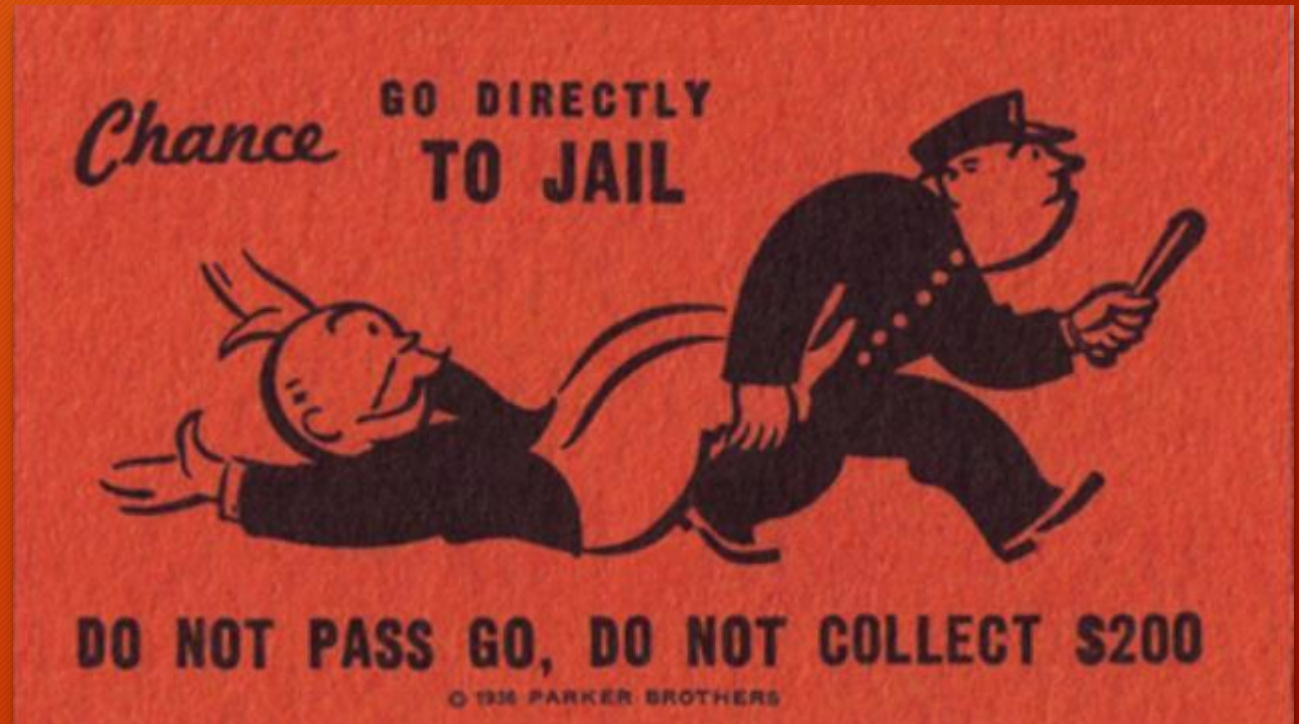


Malware Data Science

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Disclaimer: Patents & Copyright

- Reverse Engineering patented or copyrighted software is illegal in the United States and EU
- Also some of this information may be a little outdated, incomplete, or just wrong, etc.
- If you break something, don't blame me, you guys know the drill
- So don't try this at home, yet...



Why Malware Data Science...?



Security Professionals - MA helps supplement and at times automate vulnerability detection and identification of exploits



Incident Response - Gain insight into methodologies used by attackers and understand how malicious code operates to develop solutions/patches.



AV supplement - Anti-Virus Detection cannot always keep up with malware development trends, Data Science and Reverse Engineering can help

Security and Malware Analysis

- MA and MDS can be used to gather information, identify exploits, patch vulnerability and mitigate damage potential and impact, as well as visual trends and relationships
- How can Python help?
 - Scripts for Reverse Engineering:
 - Python modules for NSA's Ghidra RE Software
 - https://github.com/NationalSecurityAgency/ghidra/tree/master/Ghidra/Features/Python/ghidra_scripts
 - Python Integration for Hex-Rays' IDA PRO RE Software
 - <https://github.com/idapython/src>
 - Static Analysis
 - Dynamic Analysis
 - Visualizing trends and behaviors
- Automation tools
 - Capstone
 - Data Science w/ Python + Jupyter

Static Analysis

- Static Analysis aims to gather useful statistics and identifying information about the binary without triggering it to run.
- Extracting Binary metadata for Triage
- File Structure/Resource Allocation
- Identify allocation tables (IATs)
- Some sites will do static analysis for you:
 - Malwr.com
 - Submit file, returns info, similar to metadata websites



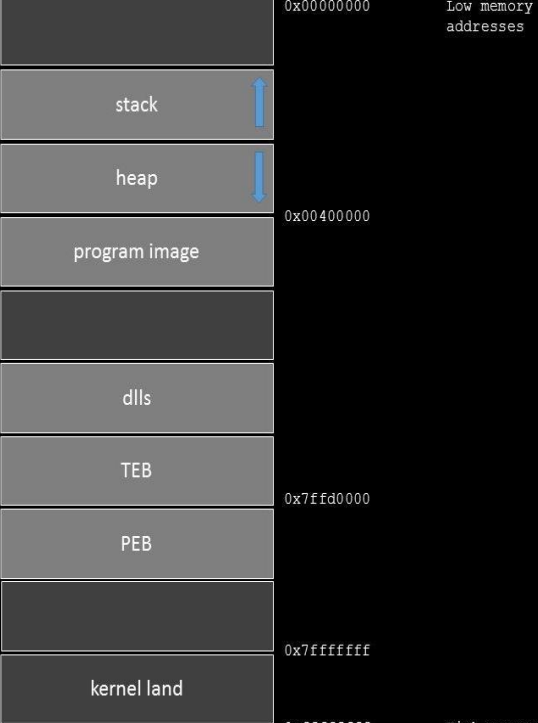
Back to Basics: Assembly

• Most Commonly Used Assembly Instructions:

- CALL
- MOV
- ADD
- JMP
- CMP

• Step Into vs Step Over

	[ASM]	[Win32 memory map]		
	MOV : Move (copy)		0x00000000	Low memory addresses
: top of stack	XCHG : Exchange			
: frame pointer	PUSH : Push onto stack			
: source	POP : Pop from stack			
: destination	ADD : Add			
	SUB : Subtract			
	DIV : Divide			
	IDIV : Signed integer divide			
	MUL : Multiply			
	IMUL : Signed integer multiply			
: argument 1	INC : Increment			
: argument 3	DEC : Decrement			
11 : for	SAL : Shift left		0x00400000	
	SAR : Shift right			
: Must be preserved	ROL : Rotate left			
: Must be preserved	ROR : Rotate right			
	NOT : Invert each bit			
	AND : Logical and			
	OR : Logical or			
	XOR : Logical exclusive or			
	SHL : Shift logical left			
	SHR : Shift logical right			
	NOP : No operation (0x90)			
	INT : Interrupt			
	CALL : Call subroutine			
	JMP : Jump			
	JE : Jump if equal			
	JZ : Jump if zero			
: Jump to previous position	JCXZ : Jump if CX zero			
: Jump by name	JNE : Jump if not equal			
: xref	JNZ : Jump if not zero			
	JECXZ : Jump if ECX zero			
	RET : Return from subroutine			
	JA : Jump if above			
0 : Next data	JAE : Jump if above or equal			
1 : Next immediate value	JB : Jump if below			
T : Next text	JBE : Jump if below or equal			
3 : Next sequence of bytes	JNA : Jump if not above			
	JNAE : Jump if not above or equal			
	JNB : Jump if not below			
	JNBE : Jump if not below or equal			
F12 : Function calls	JC : Jump if carry	[Python]		
	JNC : Jump if no carry	>>> a="A"		
+F3 : Functions	JG : Jump if greater	>>> print ord(a)		
+F7 : Segments	JGE : Jump if greater or equal	65		
	JL : Jump if less	>>> print hex(ord(a))		
	JLE : Jump if less or equal	0x41		
	JNG : Jump if not greater			
F2 : Stop process	JNGE : Jump if not greater or equal	>>> b=0x42		
: Step over	JNL : Jump if not less	>>> print str(b)		
Alt+B: List breakpoints	JNLE : Jump if not less or equal	66		
	JO : Jump if overflow	>>> print chr(b)		
	JNO : Jump if no overflow	B		
	JS : Jump if sign (= negative)			
	JNS : Jump if no sign (= positive)	>>> c="\x41"		
: Data		>>> print c		
: Rename				
: Enter repeatable comment	[IDA Pro plugins]	A		
: Edit function	IDA Scope	>>> print ord(c)		
: Declare function type	Diaphora	65		
+F2 : Run script	IDA Tool Bag			
	IDA Signsrch	>>> c="\x90"		
		>>> print c		
: run	[WinDBG plugin]			
: Step over	pykd			
: Pause				
: Open CPU window		>>> import sys		
: Open log window		>>> sys.stdout.write(c)		
: Open option window				
		>>> int("\0x100", 16)		
		256		

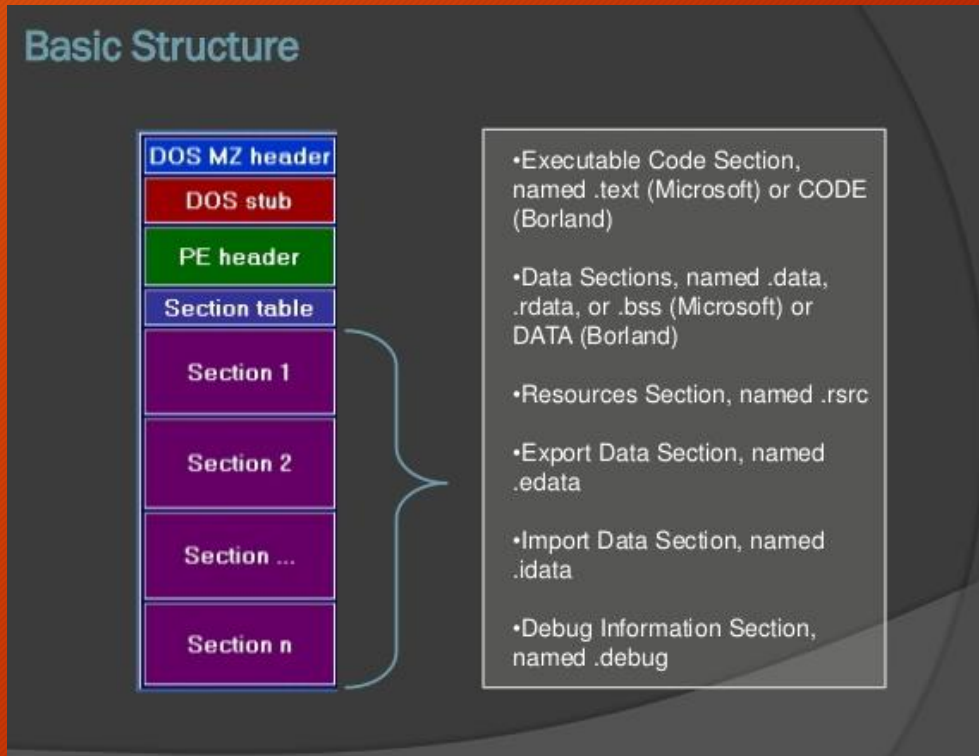


stack	↑	0x00000000	Low memory addresses
heap	↓		
program image		0x00400000	
dlls			
TEB			
PEB		0x7ffd0000	
kernel land		0x7fffffff	
		0xffffffff	High memory addresses

```
[ Python ]
>>> a="A"
>>> print ord(a)
65
>>> print hex(ord(a))
0x41
>>> print chr(ord(d)^ord(x))
A
def rol32(num, count):
    num1 = (num << count) & 0xFFFFFFFF
    num2 = (num >> (0x20-count)) & 0xFFFFFFFF
    return num1 | num2
def ror32(num, count):
    num1 = (num >> count) & 0xFFFFFFFF
    num2 = (num << (0x20-count)) & 0xFFFFFFFF
    return num1 | num2
def ror8(num, count):
    num1 = (num >> count) & 0xFF
    num2 = (num << (0x08 - count)) & 0xFF
    return num1 | num2
def rol8(num, count):
    num1 = (num << count) & 0xFF
    num2 = (num >> (0x08 - count)) & 0xFF
    return num1 | num2
def shl(dest, count):
    return hex(dest << count)
```

The PE Header

- The PE format is the structure of a Windows program file
 - .exe, .dll, .sys extension
- By knowing your file structure you can begin to extrapolate a lot of useful information
- Section Headers
 - .text, .idata - IAT, dynamically linked library imports
 - Data Sections
 - .rsrc, .data, .rdata



Dynamic Analysis

- The goal of Dynamic Analysis is to measure the malware's different features and behaviors.

Exploit Techniques to watch for:

- 'Code Obfuscation' - encryption, scrambling, goal is to waste as much time as possible. Use lots of jumps to lead them down rabbit holes, dead end etc
- 'Packing' - compression for purposes of hiding code inside other program files.
- 'Evasion' - Counter to fully Automated Analysis workflows, temporary dormant state, avoid detection
- Virtual Machines, Isolation, Backups

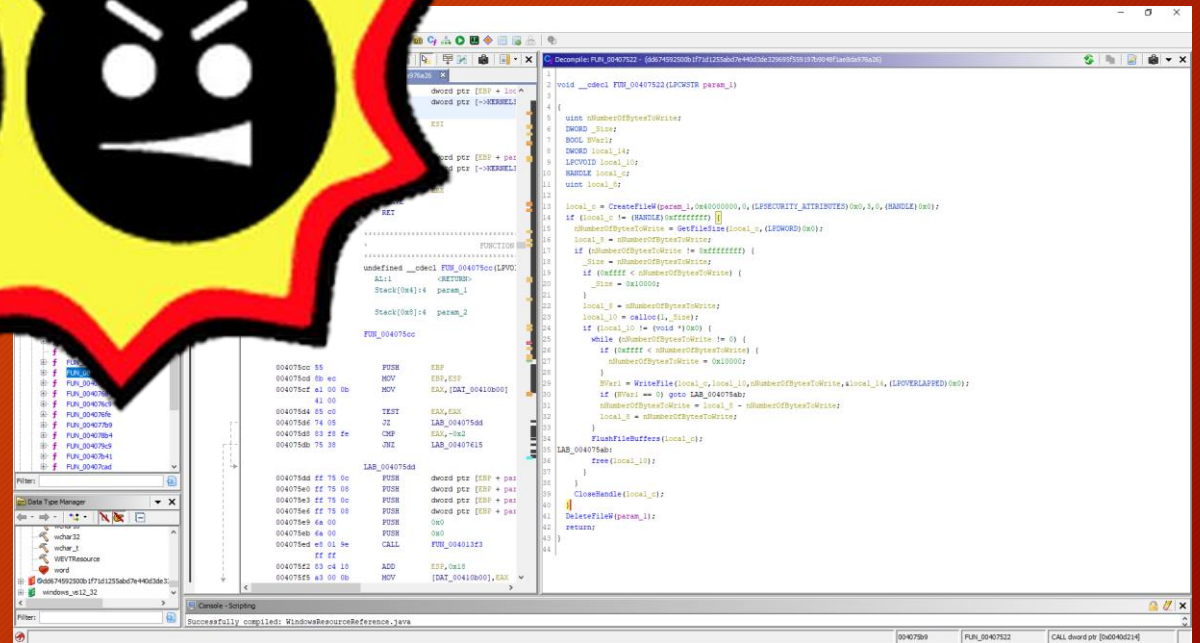
A close-up photograph of a snake's head, showing its scales and eye. The image is overlaid with a semi-transparent orange filter. The snake's head is positioned on the left side of the frame, with its eye looking towards the viewer. The scales are detailed and textured. The background is a solid orange color.

Python

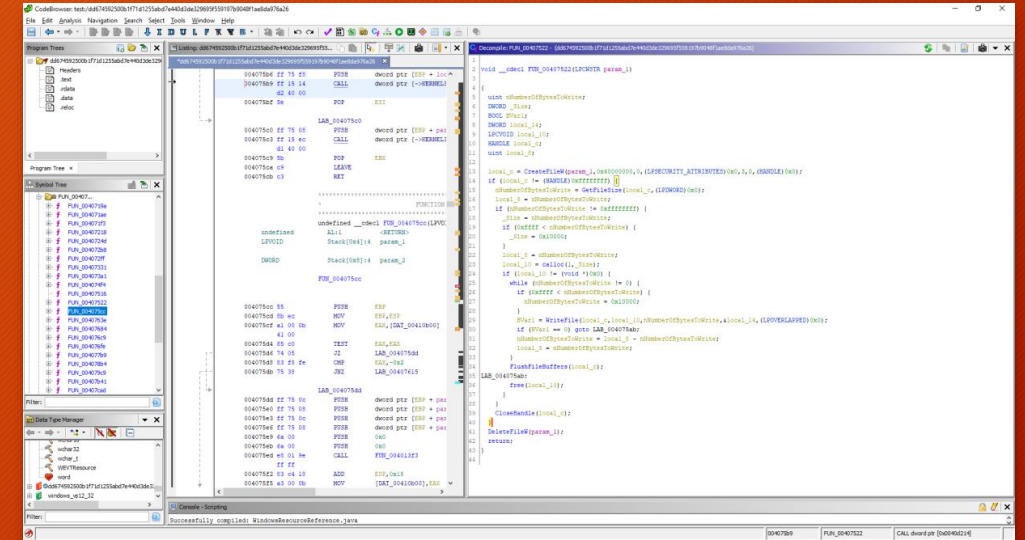
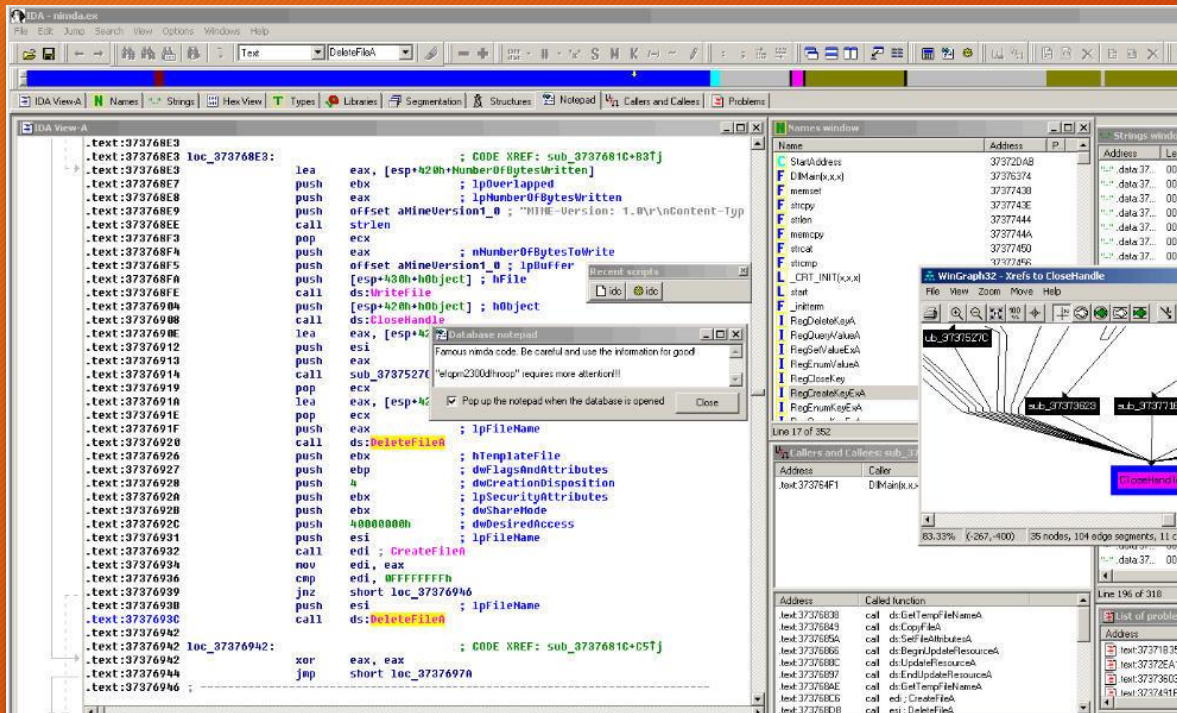
Python can be used to perform Static and Dynamic Analysis, as well as identify trends and patterns

Lab Environment Tips

- VirtualBox + Snapshots
- Dedicated Malware Analysis VMs
 - <https://malwareunicorn.org/works-hops/re101.html#0Backups>, and More Backups
- Useful Sites
 - Free Comprehensive Text Book pdf
 - <https://beginners.re/RE4B-EN.pdf>
 - CookooSandBox.org
 - Reversinghero.com
 - AnubisISEclab.org
 - www.malwr.com
 - www.virustotal.com
 - Flare-on Challenge:
 - www.flare-on.com



Disassembler



MALWARE ANALYSIS



GHIDRA

Quick Demo

Jupyter-Notebook

IDA Free

Ghidra