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恶意代码分析与防治技术

第4章 虚拟机技术

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南开大学 网络空间安全学院

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Outline

- The Structure of a Virtual Machine
- Create a Virtual Machine
- Use a Virtual Machine
- The Risks





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The Structure of a Virtual Machine



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- **Fresh** malware can be full of surprises.





Dynamic Analysis

- Running malware deliberately, while monitoring the results
- Requires a **safe environment**
 - Quickly spread to other machines on the network
 - Air gap – no connection to Internet or other PC
 - Very difficult to remove





Physical Machines

- Disadvantages
 - **No Internet** connection, so parts of the malware may not work
 - Can be **difficult to remove** malware, so re-imaging the machine will be necessary





Virtual Machines

- The most common method
 - completely isolated
- This protects the host machine from the malware
 - Except for a few very rare cases of malware that escape the virtual machine and infect the host

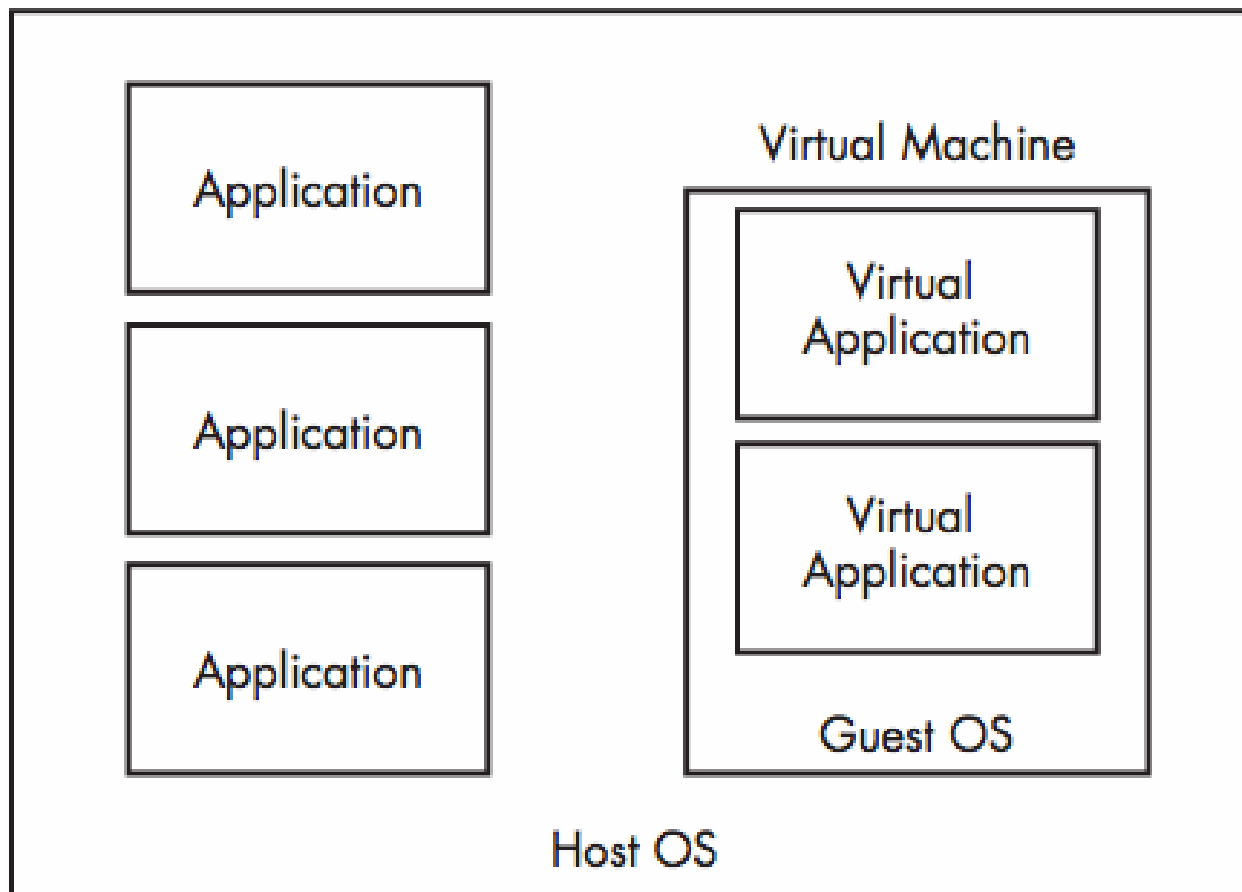




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VM Structure

Physical Machine





VMware Player

- **Free** but limited
- Cannot take snapshots
- Cannot clone or copy VM
- VMware Workstation or Fusion is a better choice, but they cost money
- VirtualBox, Hyper-V, Parallels, or Xen.





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Create a Virtual Machine



Configurations

- Disk
 - enough to store the guest OS and tools for malware analysis
 - 20 GB hard drive
 - Resizable





Configuration

- OS
 - **Windows XP** is still the most popular OS (Surprisingly)
 - The malware we are analyzing targets Windows XP, as most malware does
 - New programs are compatible to older system
 - We focus our explorations on Windows XP





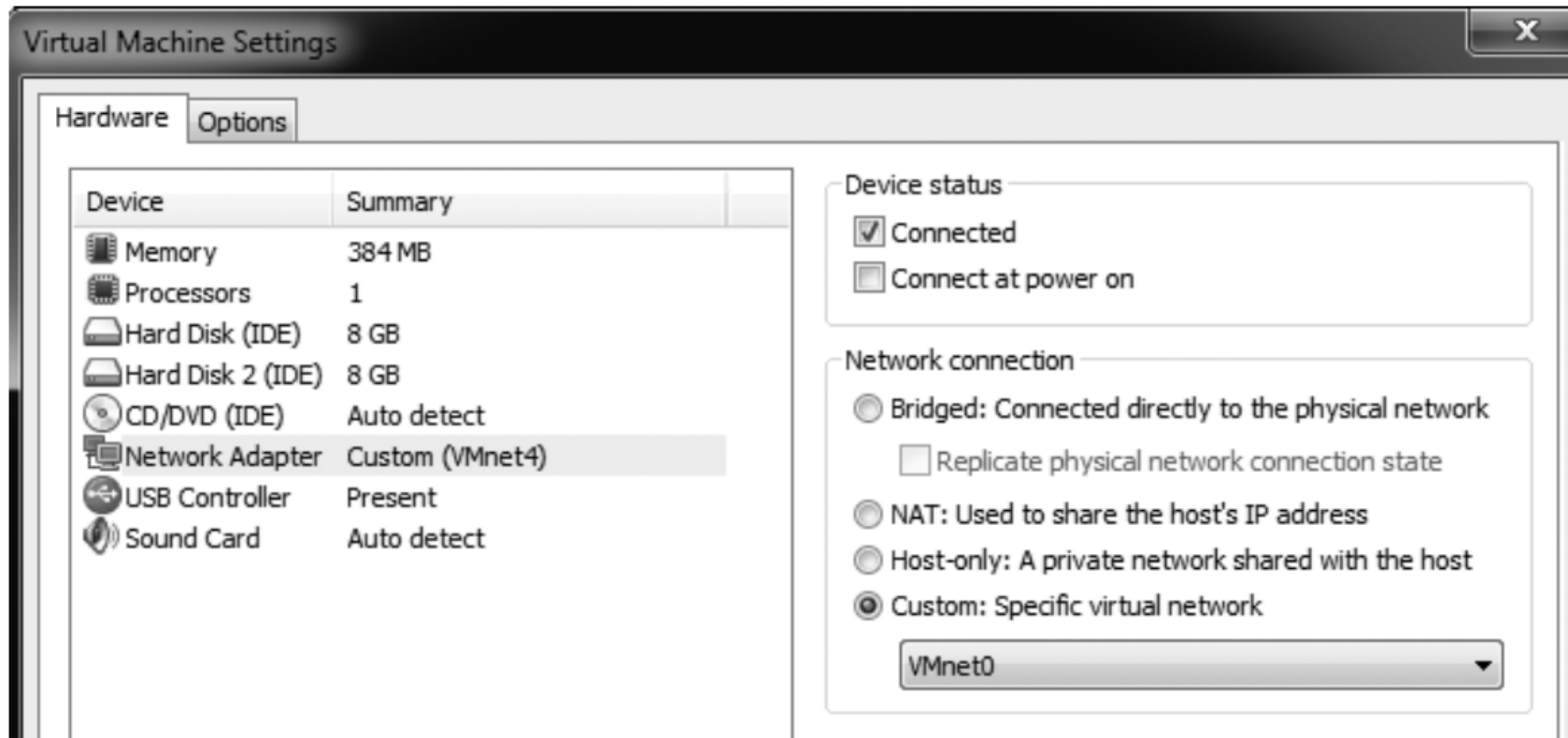
Configuration

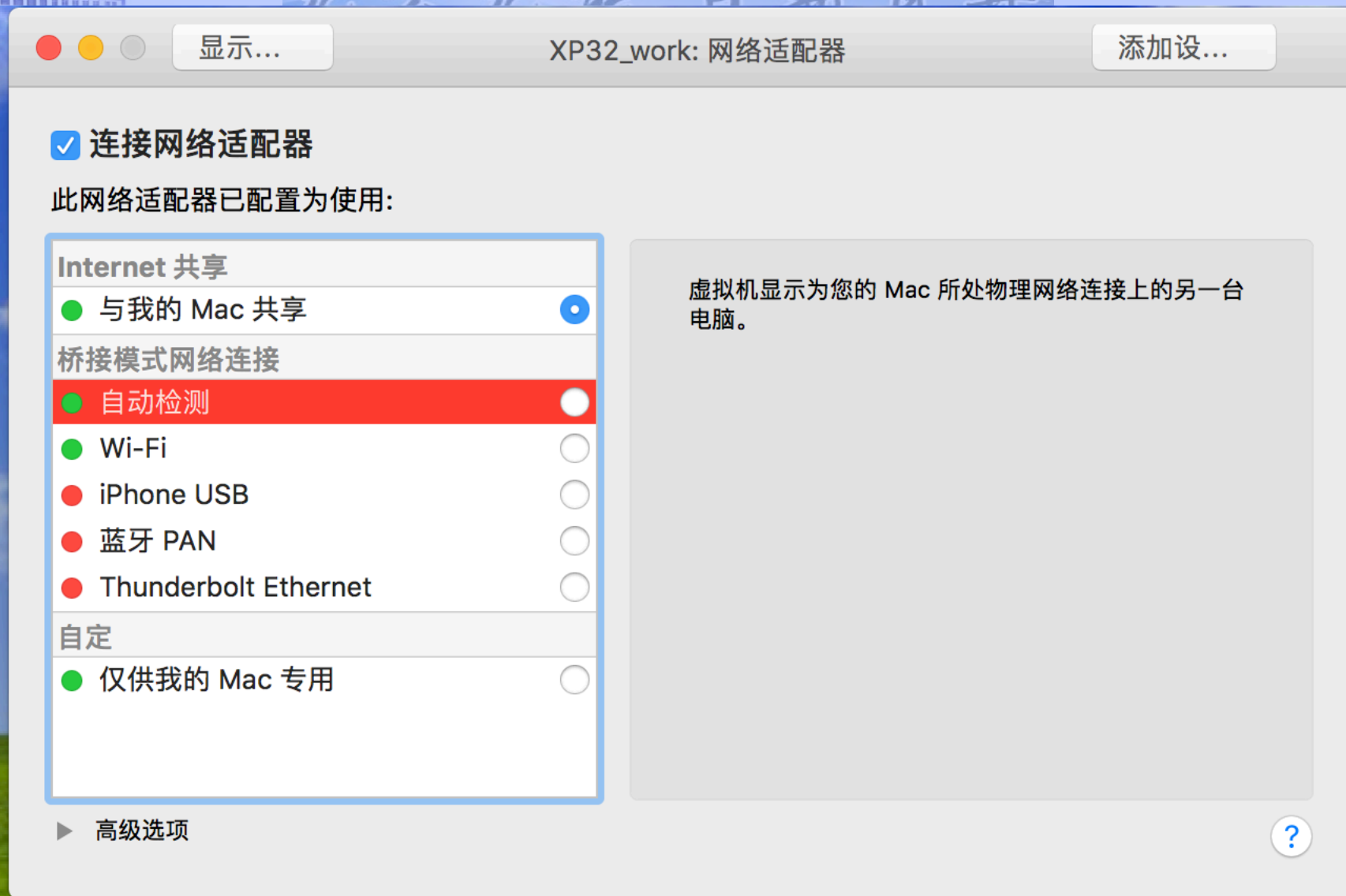
- Application
 - VMware tools
 - tools for malware analysis
 - IDA Pro
 - Ollydbg
 - ...
 - Appendix B
 - tools.pediy.com



Configuring VMware

- We can disable networking by disconnecting the virtual network adapter







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Use a Virtual Machine



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Connecting Malware to the Internet

- For a more realistic analysis
- **Risks:** propagation, DDoS, Spam,...
- **Pre-analysis:** what might do when connected





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Connecting Malware to the Internet

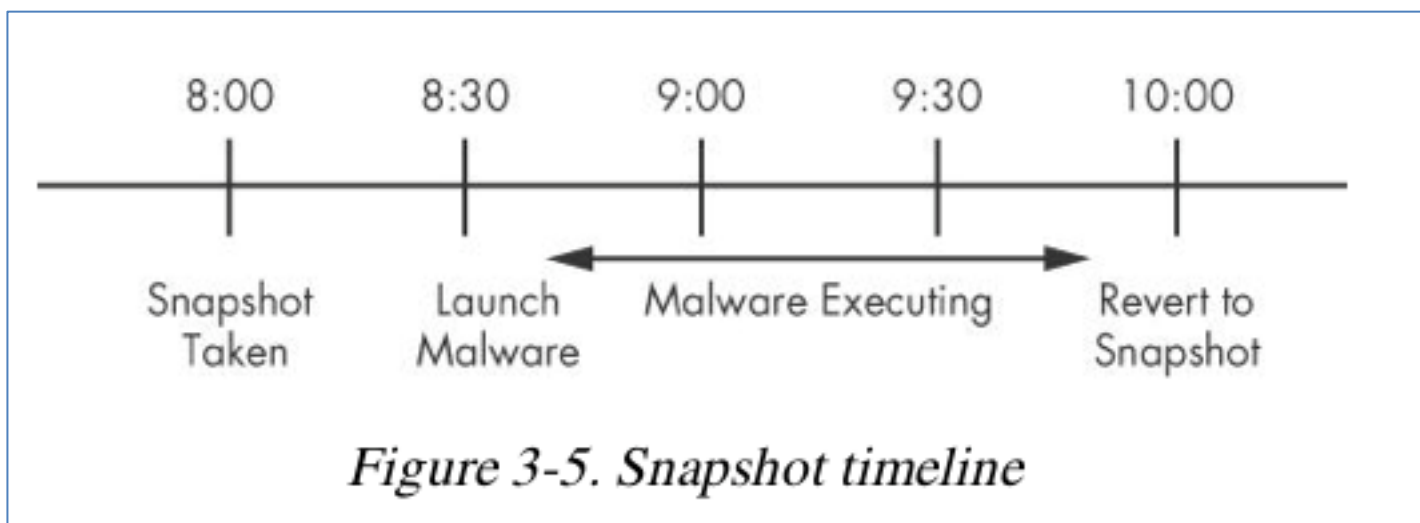
- **NAT** mode lets VMs see each other and the Internet, but puts a virtual router between the VM and the LAN
- **Bridged** networking connects the VM directly to the LAN
- Can allow malware to do some harm or spread – **controversial**
- You would send spam or participate in a DDoS attack





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Snapshots





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Transfer File

- VMware **drag-and-drop** feature
 - from host OS to guest OS
 - from guest OS to host OS
- **Shared folder**
 - accessible from both the host and guest OS





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The Risks



Risks of Using VMware for Malware Analysis

- Malware may **detect** that it is in a VM and run differently
 - Chapter 17: anti-VMware techniques
- VMware has **bugs**: malware may crash or exploit it
 - drag-and-drop vuln
 - fully patched
- Malware may **spread** or affect the host – don't use a sensitive host machine





Virtual Machine Escape

- Breaking out of VM
 - CVE-2007-1744 Directory traversal vulnerability in shared folders feature for VMware
 - CVE-2008-0923 Directory traversal vulnerability in shared folders feature for VMware
 - CVE-2009-1244 Cloudburst: VM display function in VMware
 - CVE-2012-0217 The x86-64 kernel system-call functionality in Xen 4.1.2 and earlier
 - CVE-2014-0983 Oracle VirtualBox 3D acceleration multiple memory corruption
 - CVE-2015-3456 VENOM: buffer-overflow in QEMU's virtual floppy disk controller





Conclusion

Analyzing malware using VMware

1. Start with a **clean snapshot** with no malware running on it.
2. **Transfer** the malware to the virtual machine.
3. Conduct your **analysis** on the virtual machine.
4. Take your **notes, screenshots, and data** from the virtual machine and transfer it to the physical machine.
5. **Revert** the virtual machine to the clean snapshot.



Discussion

- Malware authors thought **only analysts** would be running the malware in a virtual machine.
 - VM is becoming more and more common
 - **valuable victim** ?
- Will anti-VM techniques probably become even **less common**?



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