Antivirus Evasion Techniques

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Motivation

Abstract

Antivirus detection and evasion has been a back and forth battle between attacker and defenders. This project outlines the evasion techniques in practice by the malicious actors to bypass antivirus for carrying the attack successfully. Many modern antivirus developers are crafting their defenses using the traditional mechanisms and also attackers on the other hand are developing evasion methodology by learning the defensive systems. The project merely focuses on the effectiveness of evasion tools relative to different defenders. Also we will be taking both offensive and defensive approach in research as well as results from both angles.

Keywords: antiviruses, evasion tools, kali linux/windows, malicious payloads, OS vulnerabilities, http server, Apache,

- 1. P. Casey, M. Topor, E. Hennessy, S. Alrabaee, M. Aloqaily and A. Boukerche, "Applied Comparative Evaluation of the Metasploit Evasion Module," *2019 IEEE Symposium on Computers and Communications (ISCC)*, Barcelona, Spain, 2019, pp. 1-6, doi: 10.1109/ISCC47284.2019.8969663.
- 2. F. A. Garba, K. I. Kunya, S. A. Ibrahim, A. B. Isa, K. M. Muhammad and N. N. Wali, "Evaluating the State of the Art Antivirus Evasion Tools on Windows and Android Platform," 2019 2nd International Conference of the IEEE Nigeria Computer Chapter (NigeriaComputConf), Zaria, Nigeria, 2019, pp. 1-4, doi: 10.1109/NigeriaComputConf45974.2019.8949637.

Objectives

- create malicious payloads and inject it to victim's machine
- bypass the anti-virus software in defending machine
- deploy all possible evasion techniques (encryption, encoding, polymorphism, generating backdoor, manual binary editing, shellcode to windows executable conversion etc.) [1] [2]
- determine the effectiveness of each tool and defense
- comparative analysis of tools and anti-viruses

Implementation

Virtualbox - on windows 10 host machine, 64 bit processor, 16Gb RAM, intel core i7

Offensive -

- we have set up an attacking machine Kali Linux 2019, 4Mb memory
- Http server Apache 2.4.35 Debian (on Kali platform), to transfer files from one machine to another.
- However we could have used solid media for transfering files more conveniently but for the learning purposes the above method was suitable.
- Installed tools creating malicious payloads and bypassing anti-viruses
- Hyperion 2.2, PeCloak.py, Veil Framework 3.0, FAT RAT, Phantom-Evasion, Binary-editing technique

Hyperion 2.2 - runtime encrypter for 32/64 bit portable executables by nullsecurity.net (access: https://github.com/nullsecuritynet/tools/raw/master/binary/hyperion/release/Hyperion-1.2.zip.

peCloak.py - avoids signature-based detection, it is been employed encoding with the constraints of the use only add ,sub ,XOR instructions and dynamic constructions of the encoding order. The number of instructions, the order and the modifiers are all chosen pseudo randomly to increase variation.

Veil Evasion 3.0 - generates random and unique payloads for payloads. The ability to make random changes to the payload is similar to polymorphic malwares that changes as it moves from host to host.

The Fat Rat- Easy tool to generate backdoor and easy tool to post exploitation attack like browser attack and etc, compiles a malware with popular payload, then the compiled malware can be execute on windows, android, mac, malware created with this tool have an ability to bypass most Antivirus softwares. (clone https://github.com/Screetsec/TheFatRat.gi

Manual Binary editing [1] - identify the signature that is causing the binary to be flagged and change that portion without having to recompile the entire executable.

Manual Binary Editing

- Can be used to bypass the antivirus
- This can be achieved by finding the antivirus signature on the malware
- Once the signature it's found a few bytes can be altered
- Can be facilitated by splittin the payload into smaller segments
- Not as effective most antivirus today used more advance scanning methods.

Binary Editing Static Analysis & Dynamic Analysis

- In Dynamic Analysis we analyze the malware by executing it
- In Static Analysis we analyze the malware without execution
- We use both approaches for our experiment focusing more on Static Analysis
- With this method we are able to examine the binary to make an educated guess on which byte to modify

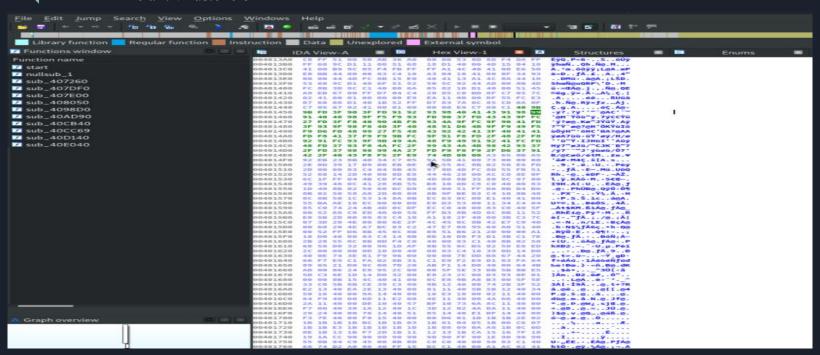
- Next we dissected the payload
- Payload size 505kb
- The malware was split into smaller segments of 20kb

- That gave us 51 files to examined
- These file were again uploaded to windows 7

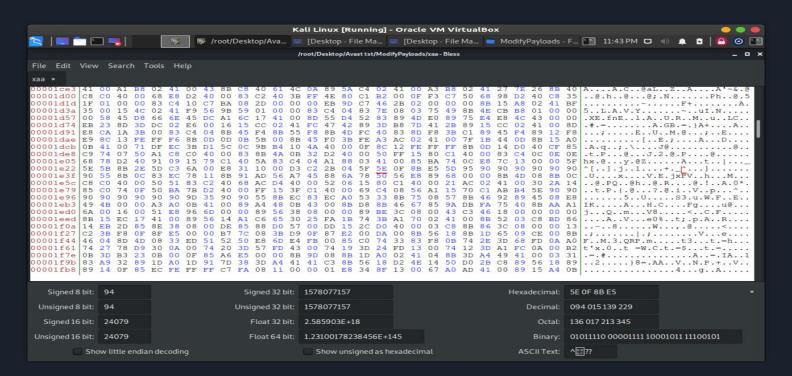
- We needed to figure out which of the files were matching Bitdefender's signatures.
- So we scanned the folder containing all the split files with Bitdefender
- This time the antivirus it detected 4 files

GNU nano 4.9.2	capturedSegments.txt	Modified	
kaa			
kab			
kac Kax			

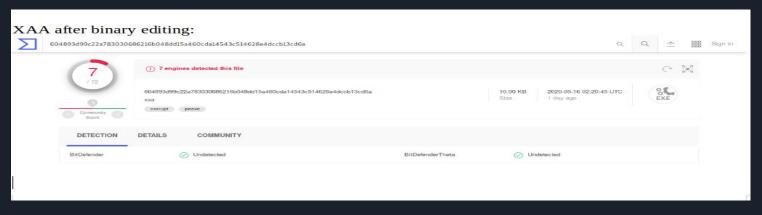
- With that information we knew then where to look
- Each one of these files was then uploaded to IDA and Bless Hex Editor
- File antivirus.exe on IDA

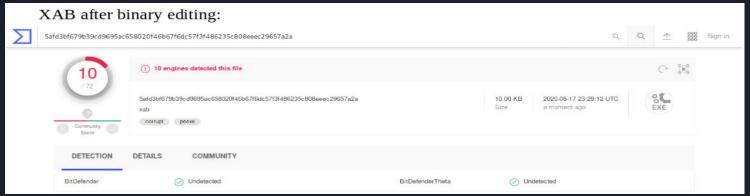


File: xaa Bless Hex Editor



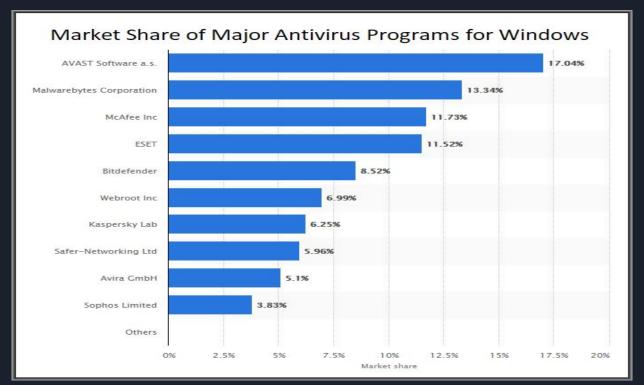
- The next steps were extremely challenging
- In the editor we got the address at the left, hex at the middle, ascii characters at the right.
- We took it very slow look for patterns that made sense to us
- We then replaced capital letter with lower case
- We then test for detection
- A lot of trial and error
- Until the antivirus gave us a negative detection





Defensive-

- Defending machine Windows 10 64bit,
- Antivirus software from different vendors on virtual machine



➤ Fig 1 Since there are a number of softwares available. Using this statistics,, we chose four Anti-virus products on the basis of market share and secondly the ranking for the protection that provides.

Based on the above information and online sources we used the below anti-viruses on windows machine to test our payloads.

- Avast Free AntiVirus
- McAfee Total Protection
- Avira AntiVirus Pro
- Norton Security
- Windows Defender

For comparative analysis, we have applied a strategy to score the tools on the basis of their functionality. Lets say payload generated through Hyperion 2.2, bypasses the Avast free AntiVirus scores 1 otherwise 0.

We created few samples using the evasion tool from defensive part and tested them against all selected antiviruses.

For the evaluation test of Veil Evasion Framework 3.0, we selected two custom payloads and two predefined payloads, the two custom payloads were a reverse_tcp meterpreter and a reverse_tcp shell both encoded with Shikata.

veil_cp1 - windows reverse_tcp meterpreter with Shikata encoding

veil cp2 - windows reverse tcp shell with Shikata encoding

veil_p1 - windows reverse_tcp (predefined payload1)

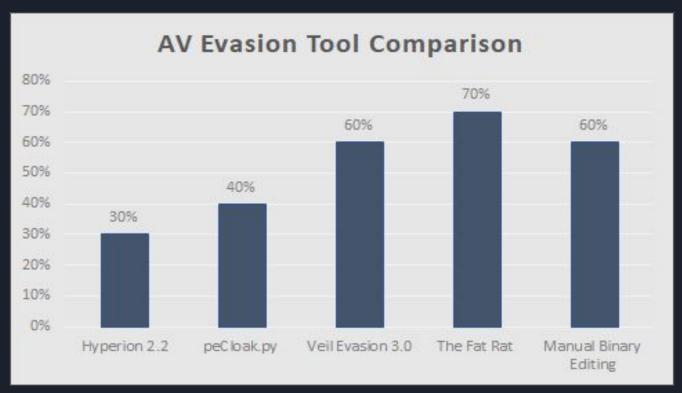
veil_p2 - windows reverse_tcp (predefined payload2)

Veil EV sample	veil_cp1	veil_cp2	veil_p1	Veil_p2	1
Avast Free	1	1	0	0	t
McAfee	1	1	0	0	·
Avira Antivirus	1	1	0	0	1
Norton Security	0	0	0	0	ł
Windows Defender	1	1	0	0	1

Table 1 -As shown in the table, the best effort for the veil evasion is with custom payloads which bypassed 4 out of 5 Anti-viruses.

Outcomes

The graph is constructed using the evasion ratio (AVs evaded/total number of selected evasion tools)



Conclusion

The evaluation revealed that the AV evasion task is not impossible mission. Actually is easy enough to bypass enough of the most known AV software products of the market. The are enough evasion tools that efficiently are completing their task.

As concern the technical aspect of this, most of the tools employing code caving and encryption techniques, in order to bypass signature based detection. In addition, the use of iterations is the easiest way to evade sandboxing and heuristic detection.

AVRanking with respect to the tools we used

- 1. Norton Security
- 2. Avast Free software
- 3. McAfee Total Protection
- 4. Avira Antivirus Pro

REFERENCES

- 1. P. Casey, M. Topor, E. Hennessy, S. Alrabaee, M. Aloqaily and A. Boukerche, "Applied Comparative Evaluation of the Metasploit Evasion Module," *2019 IEEE Symposium on Computers and Communications (ISCC)*, Barcelona, Spain, 2019, pp. 1-6, doi: 10.1109/ISCC47284.2019.8969663.
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