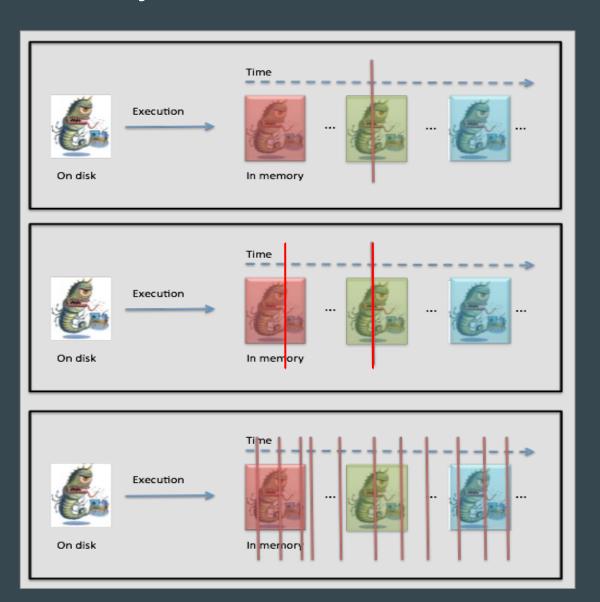
### Memory Based Dynamic Malware Analysis

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Bern University of Applied Sciences

# Memory forensics



Investigation

State Diffing

Memory tracing

### Memory tracing

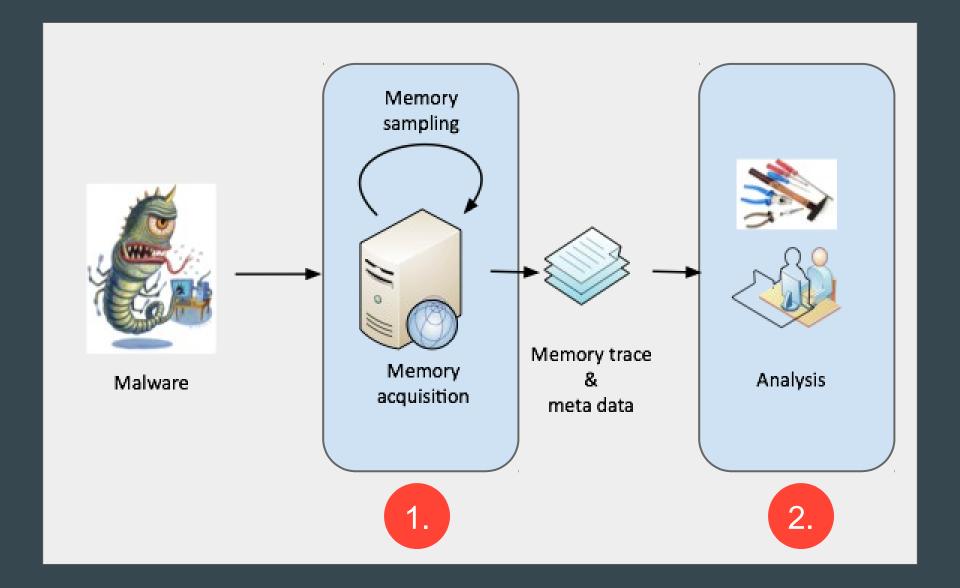
• Comprehensive capture of *full system behavior*, based on memory introspection

May capture transient memory contents (i.e., short lived data & code)

Hard to evade, reconstruction of system states from memory

Novel techniques and algorithms to conduct dynamic malware analysis

# System perspective



### Memory acquisition

- Based on virtual machine introspection, e.g. hook KVM core functionalities
- Trigger a new snapshot on certain guest events, e.g. system calls
- Good performance, e.g. 100 snaps/sec while having an interactive VM
- Operating system independence and stealth

## Analysis

Bridge the semantic gap

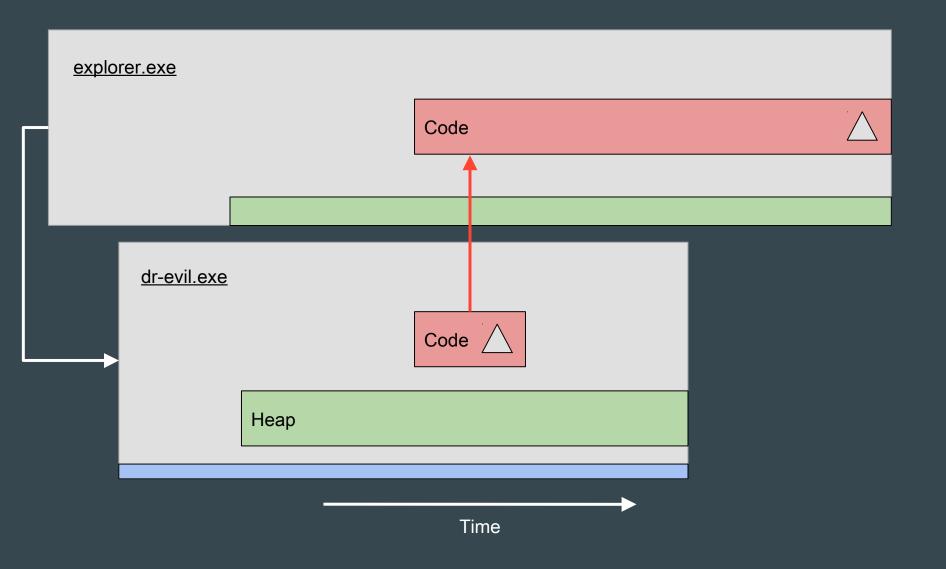
- Type 1: Data structure diffing
- Type 2: Content inspection
- Type 3: Temporal content inspection

# Type 1: Data structure diffing - Code injections

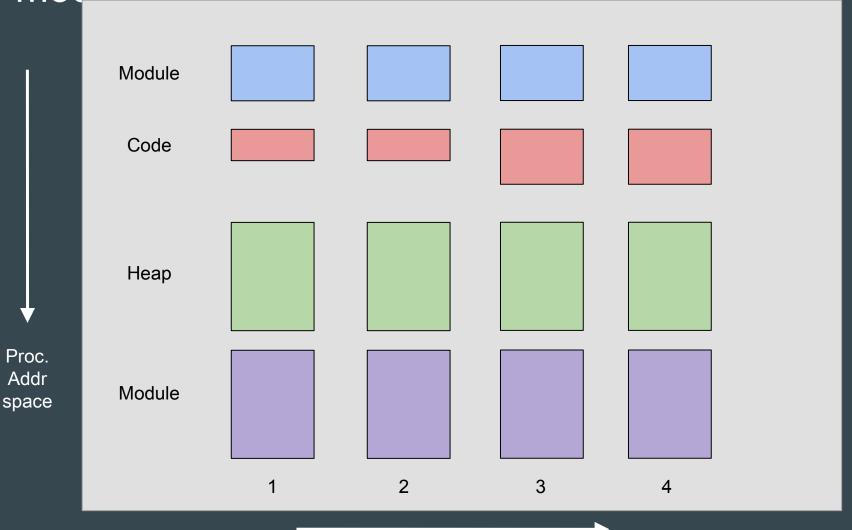
explorer.ex	<u>ke</u>					
			Code			
		Неар				
Module						
				<b>—</b>		

Time

# Type 2: Content inspection - Code injection behavior



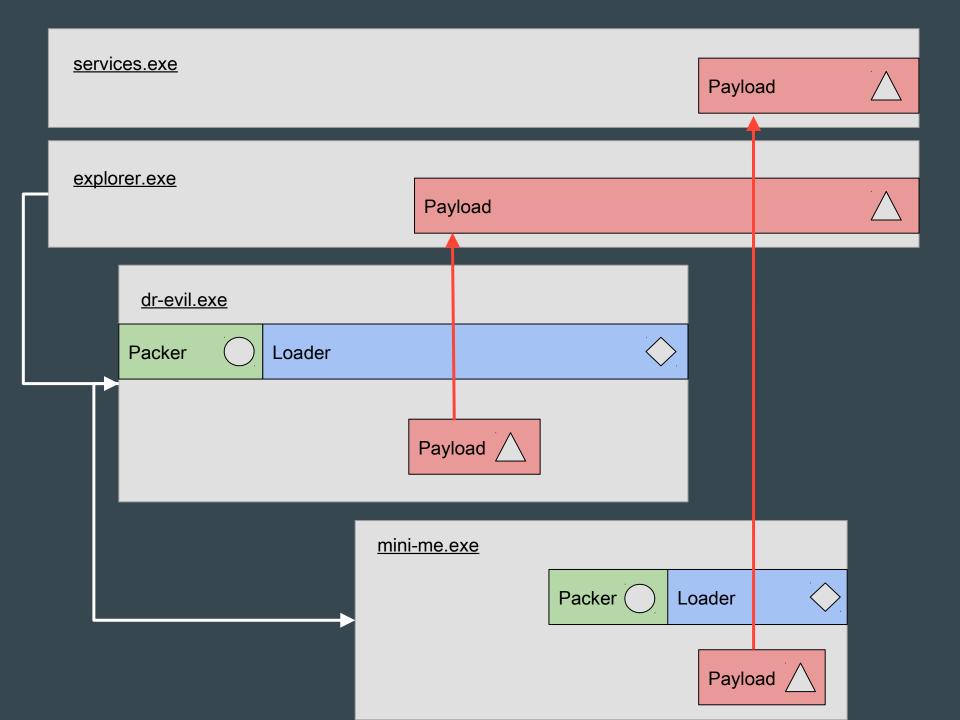
# Type 3: Temporal content inspection - Self-modifying code

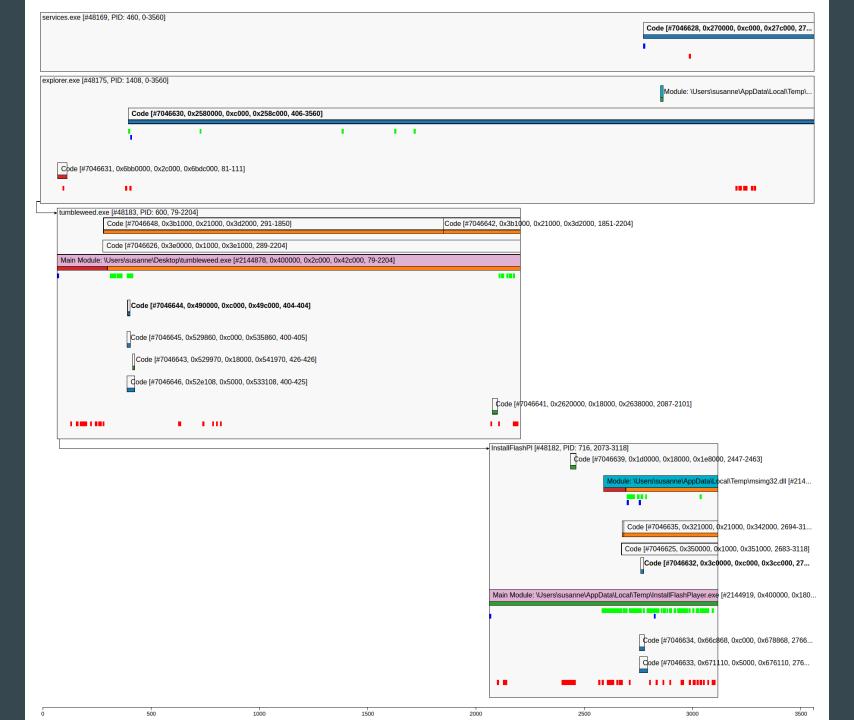


Time

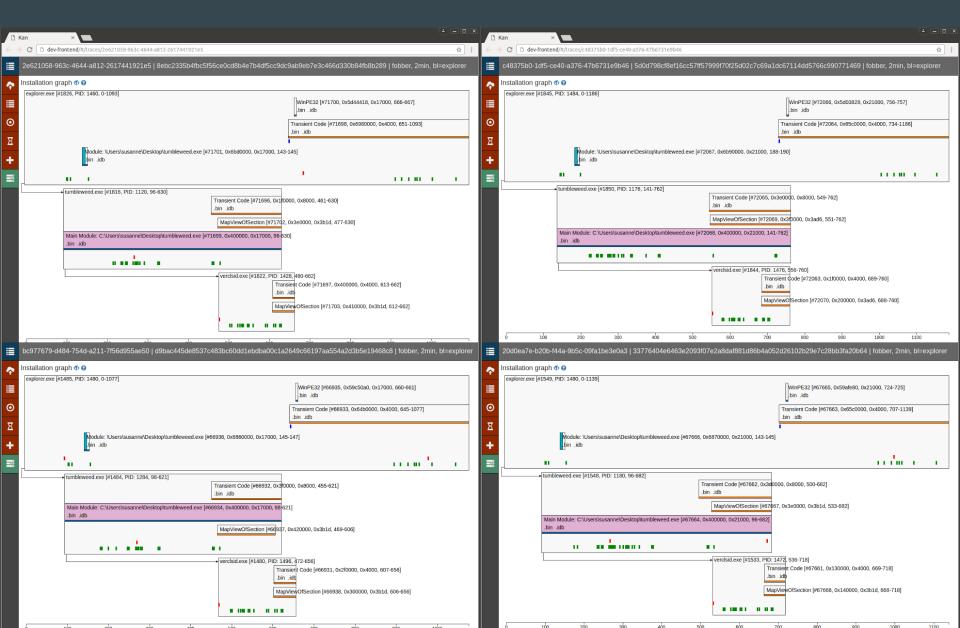
### Type 1-3: Detecting code phases

- Characterize code phases: packer, loader, payload, etc. based on their lifetime in memory
- Detection of points in time where code is stable
- Remove redundancies through pattern matching

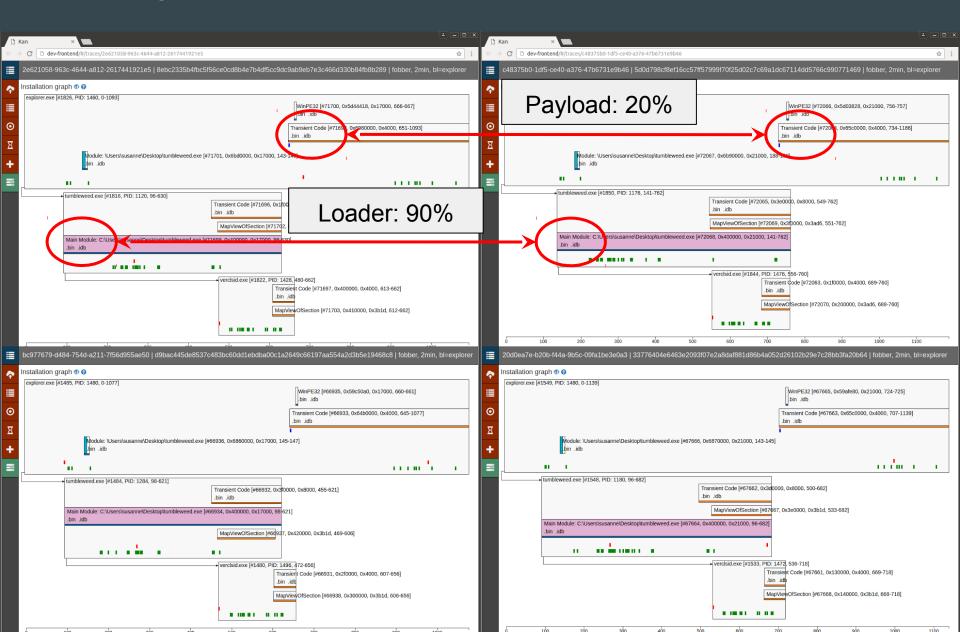




# Finding correlations between samples



## Finding correlations between samples



#### Conclusion

- Novel memory acquisition technique
- Memory inspection based analysis
- Automate some aspects of reverse engineering
- Provide entry points for further analysis
- Delivers relevant artifacts for malware correlations

### Questions?

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