Armored Malware

Headache for malware analyst

Definition

- A malware designed to be very difficult to reverse engineer and analyse.
- A malware that contains a variety of mechanisms specifically coded to make its detection and decryption very difficult.
- Mostly this technique are deal with reverse engineer when reversing malware.
- Basic static and dynamic analysis doesn’t need this topic.

Why armor?

- Fooling anti-virus software
- Fooling malware analyst
  - Make it confuse, complicated, difficult to analyse

Armored Malware

Armor Features

- Encryption
- Packer
- Cryptor
- Protector
- Compression
- Obfuscation
- Anti Debugging
- Anti Patching
- Anti Tracing
- Anti Unpacking
- Anti Vmware
- Password protected
- Many more…

Packers

- Origins
  - Compression
    - Save space
    - Bandwitdth reduction
- Malware use
  - Bypass AV signatures, avoid detection
  - Prevent reverse engineering

Packers

- UPack
- Mew
- UPX
- Packman
- EZIP
- PE-PaCK
- FSG
- Dropper
- Cexe
- PE Diminisher
- PECrypt32
- PESpin
- NSPack
- PEBundle
- PECompact
- Many more…

Side effects of Packing

- No strings
- Few imports result
  - Kernel32.dll
    - LoadLibrary
    - GetProcAddress
    - VirtualAlloc
    - VirtualFree
- High entropy sections
  - Marked as code / executable
  - Large difference in Virtual size of section vs. real size.
- Fewer sections

Side effects - Imports

- Packed

RVA	Name
0101AE3Ch	kernel32.dll

RVA	Hint	Name
0101AE00h	0000h	LoadLibraryA
0101AE04h	0000h	GetProcAddress
0101AE08h	0000h	VirtualAlloc
0101AE0Ch	0000h	VirtualFree

- Unpacked

RVA	Name
01007AACh	comdlg32.dll
01007AFAh	SHELL32.dll
01007B3Ah	WINSPOOL.DRV
01007B5Eh	COMCTL32.dll
01007C76h	msvcrt.dll
01007D08h	ADVAPI32.dll
010080ECh	KERNEL32.dll
0100825Eh	GDI32.dll
0100873Ch	USER32.dll

RVA	Hint	Name
010012C4h	000Fh	PageSetupDlgW
010012C8h	0006h	FindTextW
010012CCh	0012h	PrintDlgExW
010012D0h	0003h	ChooseFontW
010012D4h	0008h	GetFileTitleW
010012D8h	000Ah	GetOpenFileNameW
010012DCh	0015h	ReplaceTextW
010012E0h	0004h	CommDlgExtendedError
010012E4h	000Ch	GetSaveFileNameW

Side effects of Packing – Section Size and Entropy

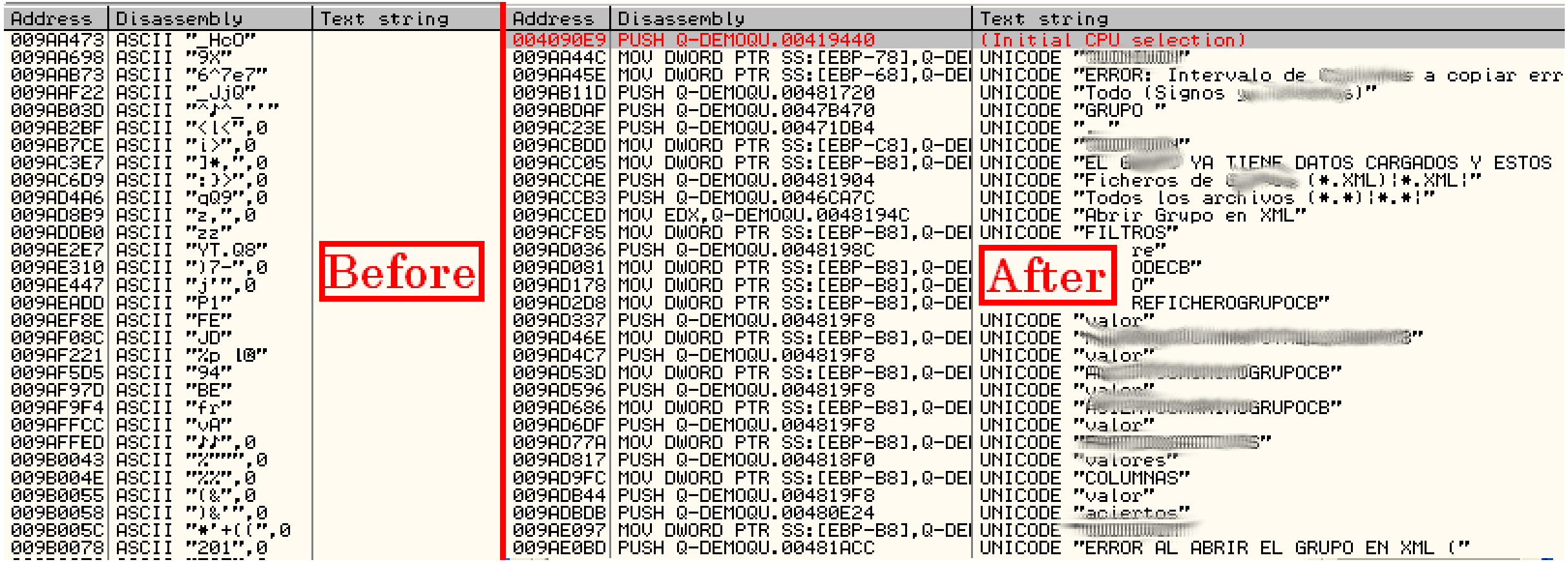
- Packed

Name	Virtual Size	Virtual Address	Size of Raw Data	Pointer to Raw Data	Characteristics	Pointing Directories
.text	00013000h	01001000h	00004200h	00000400h	E0000060h	
.rsrc	00008000h	01014000h	00007C00h	00004600h	E0000020h	Import Table; Resource Table

- Unpacked

Name	Virtual Size	Virtual Address	Size of Raw Data	Pointer to Raw Data	Characteristics	Pointing Directories
.text	00007748h	01001000h	00007800h	00000400h	60000020h	Import Table; Debug Data; Load Config...
.data	00001BA8h	01009000h	00000800h	00007C00h	C0000040h	
.rsrc	00008958h	0100B000h	00008A00h	00008400h	40000040h	Resource Table

Strings on Packed binary



Identify packed program

- The program has few imports, and particularly if the only imports are LoadLibrary and GetProcAddress .
- When the program is opened in IDA Pro, only a small amount of code is recognized by the automatic analysis.
- When the program is opened in OllyDbg, there is a warning that the program may be packed.
- The program shows section names that indicate a particular packer (such as UPX0).
- The program has abnormal section sizes, such as a .text section with a Size of Raw Data of 0 and Virtual Size of nonzero.

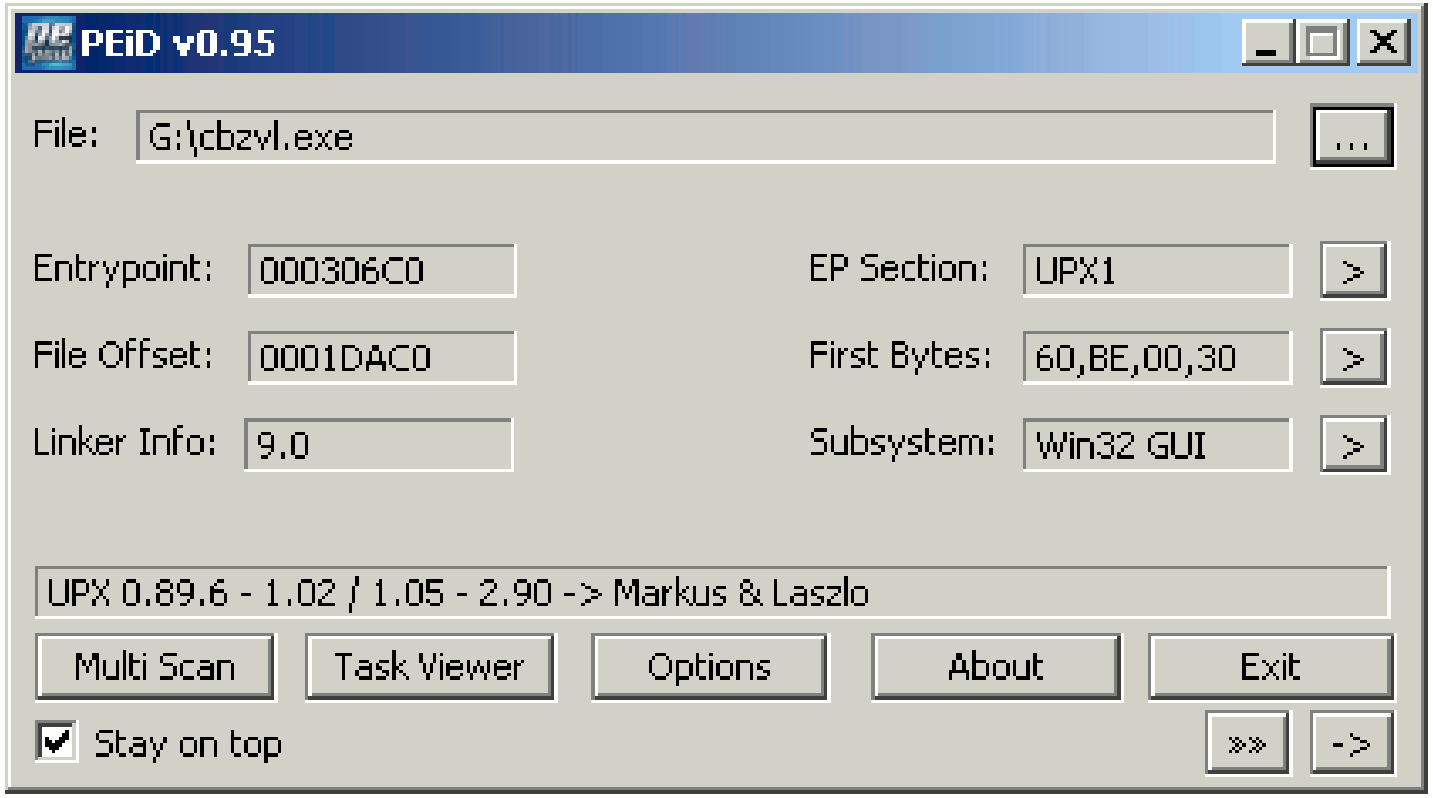
Packer detection tool

- Tools like
  - PEiD
  - ExeInfo PE
  - DiE

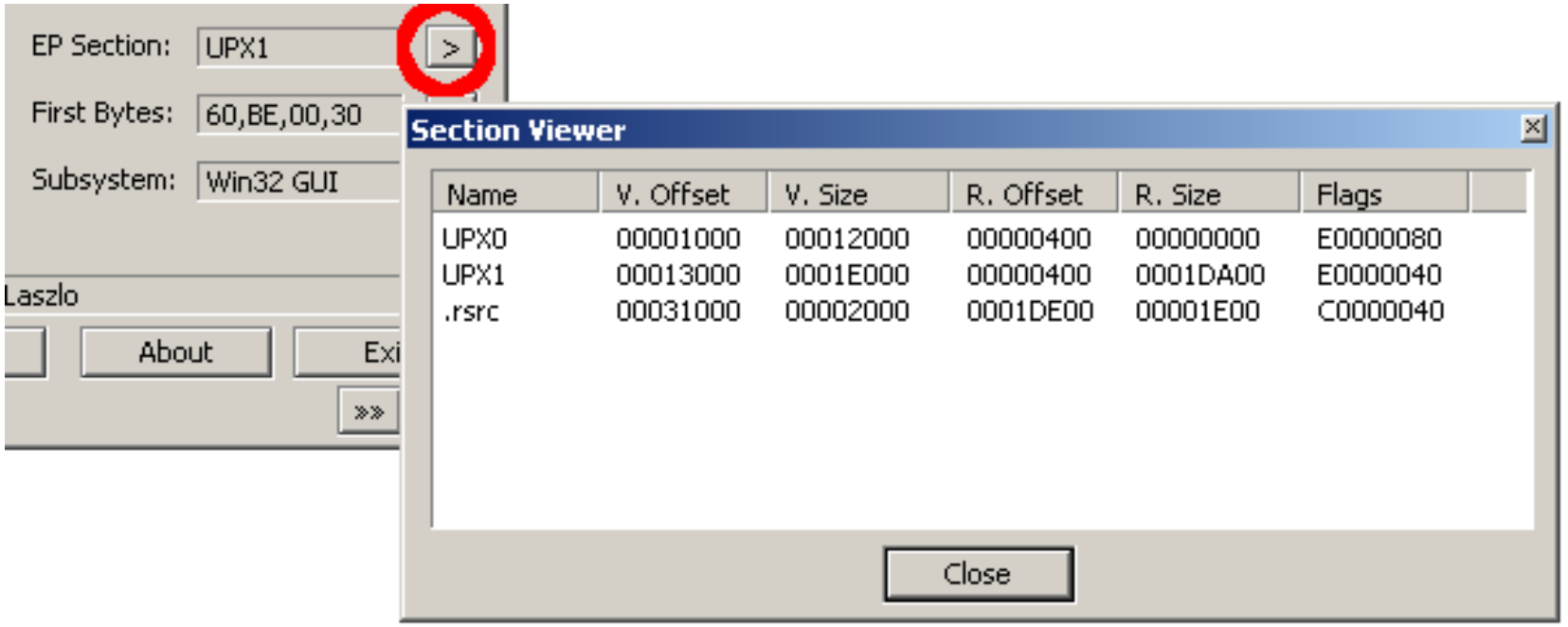
PEiD

- PEiD detects most common packers, cryptors and compilers for PE files.
- It can currently detect more than 470 different signatures in PE files.

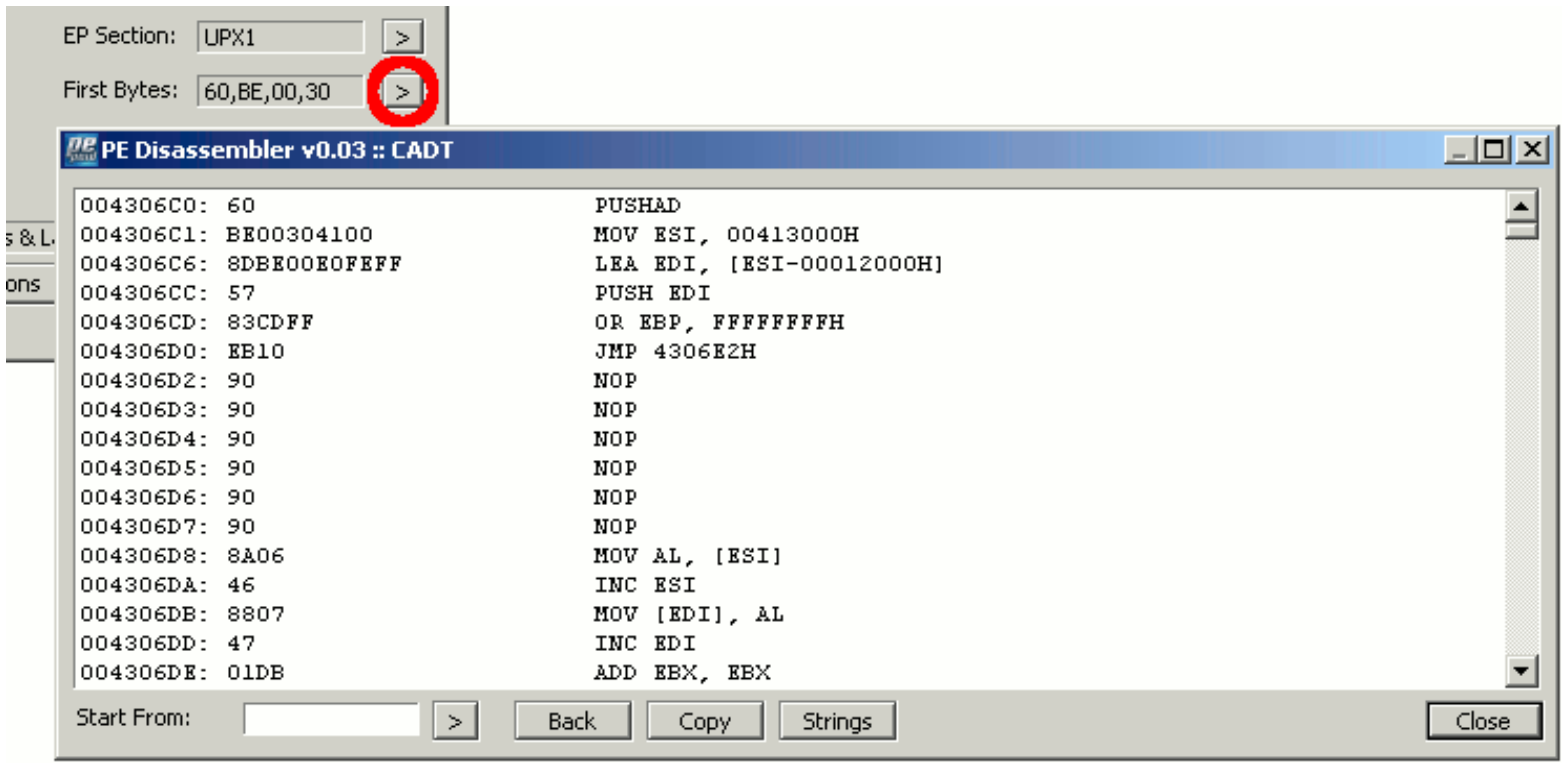
Main interface of PEiD



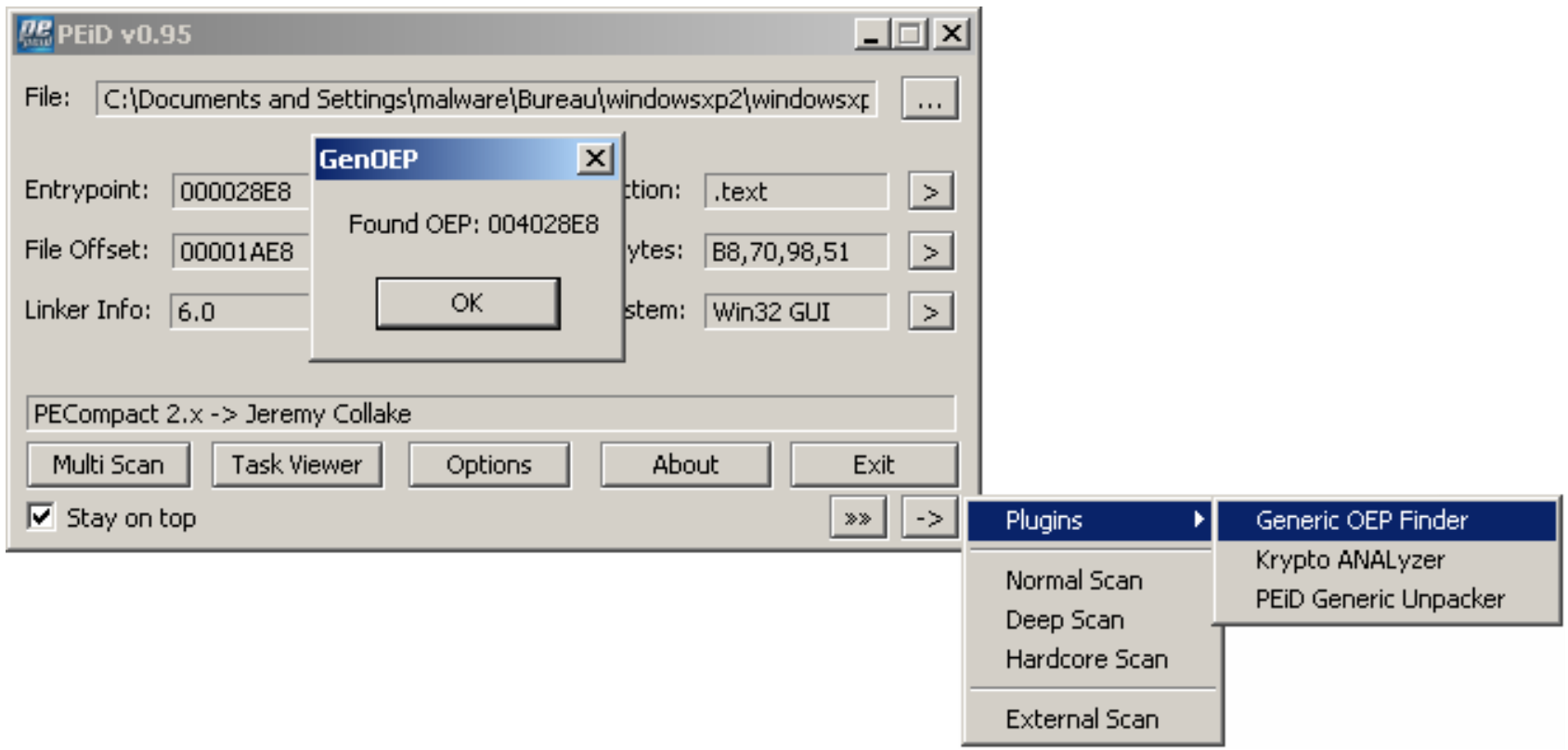
PEiD section viewer



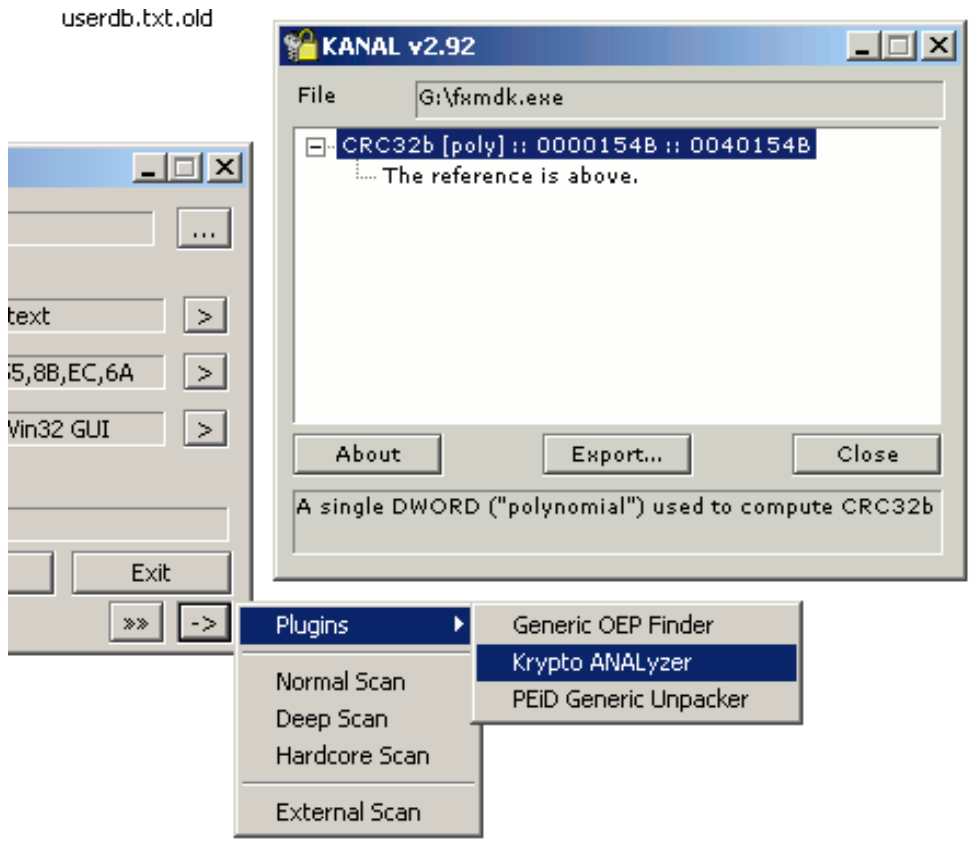
PE disassembler



Generic OEP Finder



Krypto Analyzer

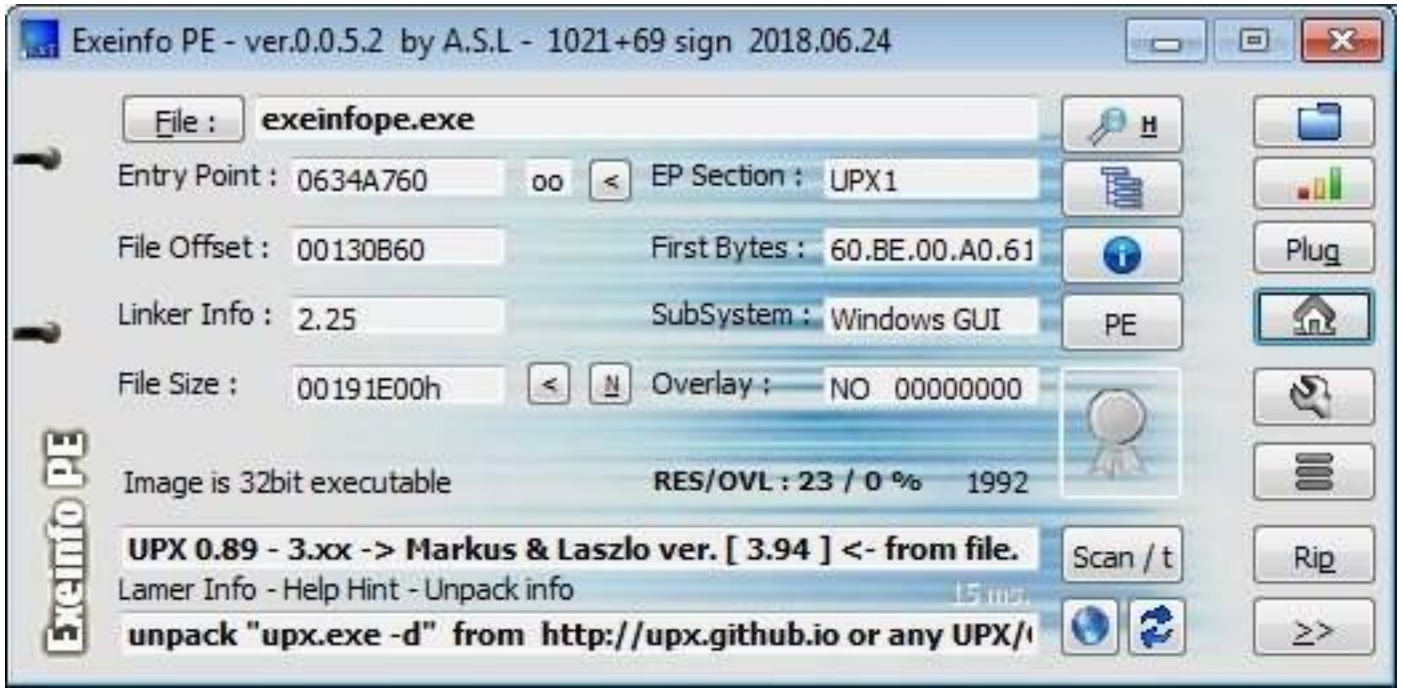


Detect with Exeinfo PE

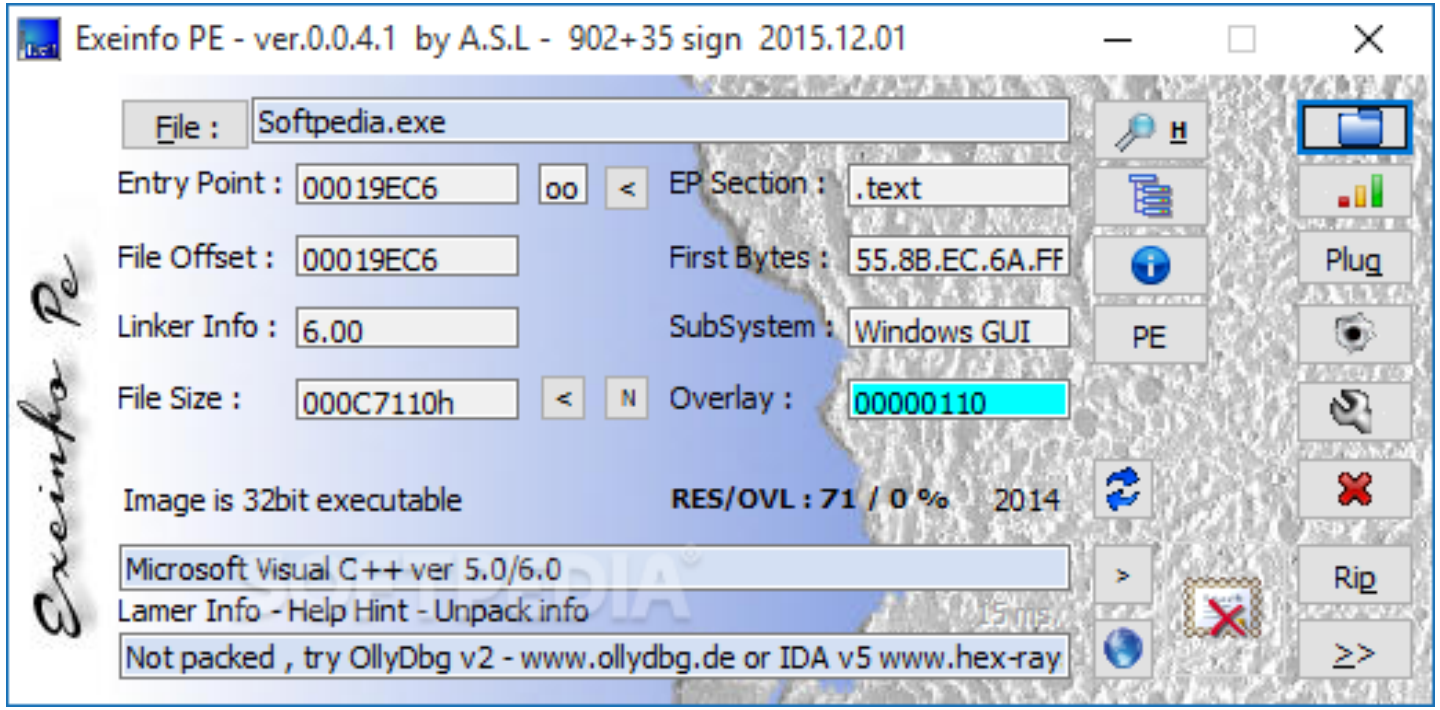
Exeinfo PE

- A program that lets you verify .exe files and check out all their properties.
- Another piece of info provided is the exact size and the point of entry.
- PE checker for packers, exe protectors, packer detector with solve hint for unpack

Detect packed binary and unpack info



Not packed binary in Exeinfo PE

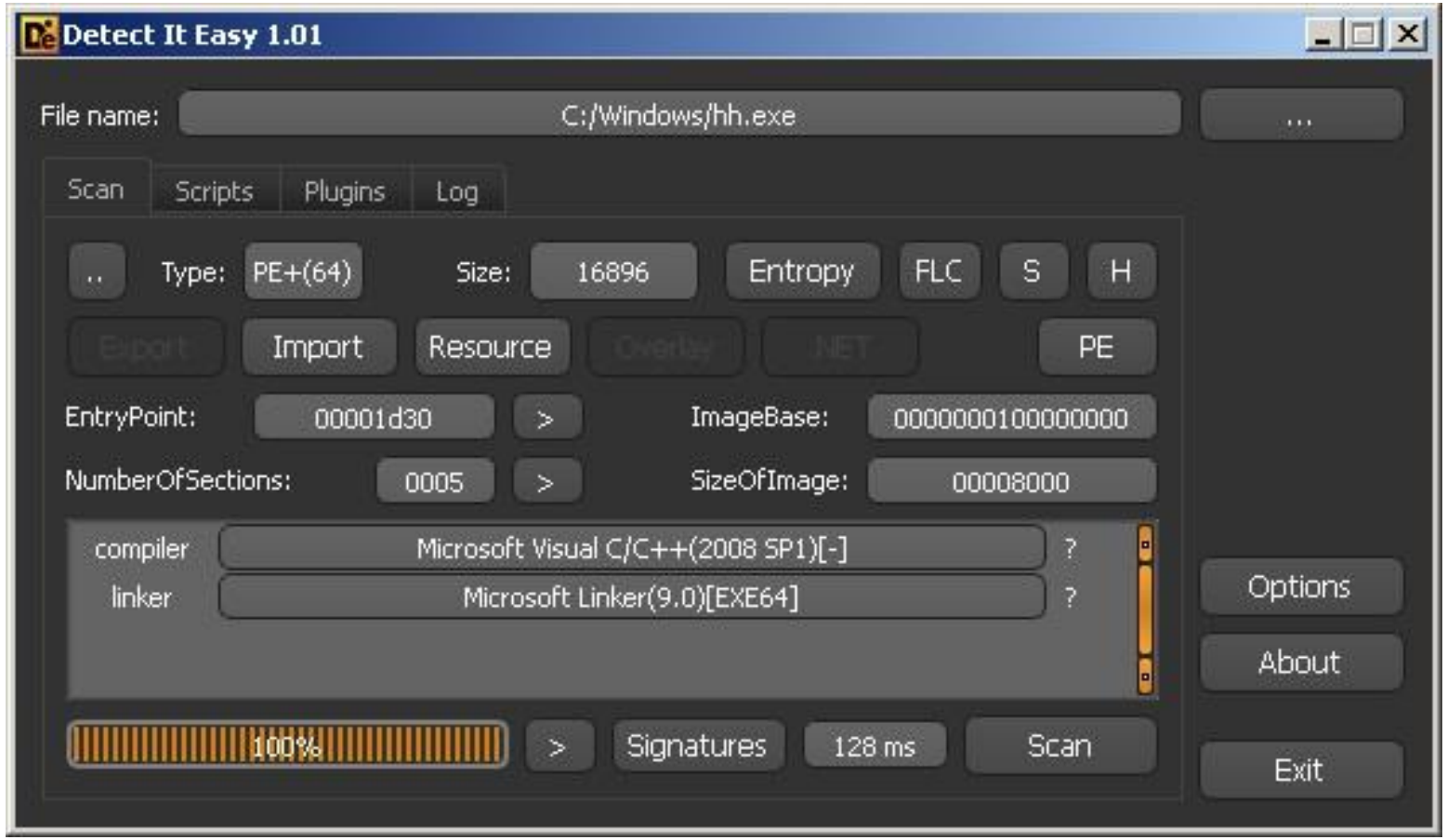


Detect using Detect it Easy (DiE)

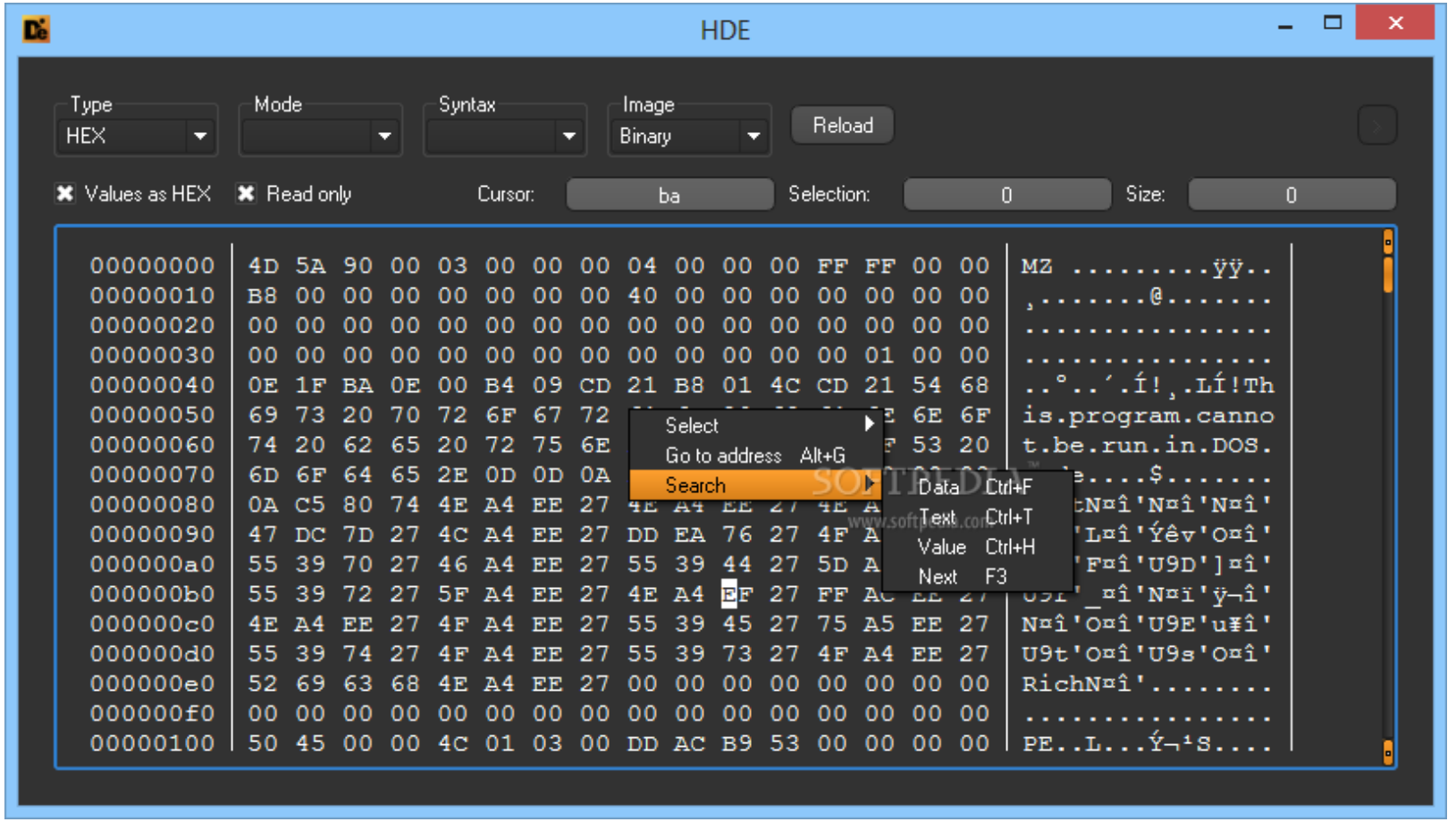
DiE

- A program to determining types of files.
- An application that has been built as a packer identifier in order to help define a file type.
- Easily identify over 200 file types from their contents.

DiE interface



Hex viewer in DiE



Unpacking

- Automated
  - Easy
  - NSPack, UPack, and UPX
- Manual
  - Hard
  - Themida, ASPack, many more..

UPX

- Let’s try pack and unpack a binary with a common packer named UPX.

Malwares author ‘s advances techniques

Anti-disassembly

- Uses specially crafted code or data in a program to cause disassembly analysis tools to produce an incorrect program listing.
- Malware authors use anti-disassembly techniques to delay or prevent analysis of malicious code.
- Expert malware reverse engineer are required.
- Preventing certain automated analysis techniques.

Anti Debugging

- Popular anti-cracking and anti-reverse engineering protection techniques
- Malware authors know that malware analysts use debuggers to figure out how malware operates.
- The main goal of various anti-reverse engineering techniques is simply to complicate the process as much as possible.
- **IsDebuggerPresent**
- **PEB (Process Environment Block)**
- **NtGlobalFlag**
- **Many more…**

IsDebuggerPresent

- Simplest anti-debugging method is calling the IsDebuggerPresent function.
- This function detects if the calling process is being debugged by a user-mode debugger.

IsDebuggerPresent

```
int main()
{
  if (IsDebuggerPresent())
  {
    std::cout << "Stop debugging program!" << std::endl;
    exit(-1);
  }
  return 0;
}
```

Anti VM

- Malware authors sometimes use anti-virtual machine (anti-VM) techniques to thwart attempts at analysis.
- The malware attempts to detect whether it is being run inside a virtual machine.
- If a virtual machine is detected, it can act differently or simply not run.

Anti VM (cont.)

- Anti-VM techniques are most commonly found in malware that is widely deployed, such as bots, scareware, and spyware mostly
- Because honeypots often use virtual machines and because this malware typically targets the average user's machine, which is unlikely to be running a virtual machine

Conclusion

- This chapter covered a large number of strategies for dealing with packed software.
- Now we know how hard to be a malware analyst.

To master this

- Student need to have knowledge in Portable Executable concept
- Reverse engineering
- Do some research