

# 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
    - Bandwidth 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	RVA	Hint	Name
0101AE3Ch	kernel32.dll	0101AE00h	0000h	LoadLibraryA
		0101AE04h	0000h	GetProcAddress
		0101AE08h	0000h	VirtualAlloc
		0101AE0Ch	0000h	VirtualFree

- Unpacked







RVA	Name	RVA	Hint	Name
01007AACh	comdlg32.dll	010012C4h	000Fh	PageSetupDlgW
01007AFAh	SHELL32.dll	010012C8h	0006h	FindTextW
01007B3Ah	WINSPOOL.DRV	010012CCh	0012h	PrintDlgExW
01007B5Eh	COMCTL32.dll	010012D0h	0003h	ChooseFontW
01007C76h	msvcrt.dll	010012D4h	0008h	GetFileTitleW
01007D08h	ADVAPI32.dll	010012D8h	000Ah	GetOpenFileNameW
010080ECh	KERNEL32.dll	010012DCh	0015h	ReplaceTextW
0100825Eh	GDI32.dll	010012E0h	0004h	CommDlgExtendedError
0100873Ch	USER32.dll	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

Address	Disassembly	Text string	Address	Disassembly	Text string
009AA473	ASCII	"_Hc0"	004090E9	PUSH Q-DEMOQU.00419440	(Initial CPU selection)
009AA698	ASCII	"9x"	009AA44C	MOV DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-78],Q-DEI	UNICODE "XXXXXXXXXX"
009AAB73	ASCII	"6^7e7"	009AA45E	MOV DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-68],Q-DEI	UNICODE "ERROR: Intervalo de Copiados a copiar err
009AAF22	ASCII	"_Jj0"	009AB11D	PUSH Q-DEMOQU.00481720	UNICODE "Todo (Signos XXXXXXXX)"
009AB03D	ASCII	"^j^' '"	009ABDAF	PUSH Q-DEMOQU.0047B470	UNICODE "GRUPO "
009AB2BF	ASCII	"<l<"	009AC23E	PUSH Q-DEMOQU.00471DB4	UNICODE " "
009AB7CE	ASCII	"i>"	009ACBDD	MOV DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-C8],Q-DEI	UNICODE "XXXXXXXXXX"
009AC3E7	ASCII	"l*,",0	009ACC05	MOV DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-B8],Q-DEI	UNICODE "EL G YA TIENE DATOS CARGADOS Y ESTOS
009AC6D9	ASCII	":j>",0	009ACCAE	PUSH Q-DEMOQU.00481904	UNICODE "Ficheros de ( (*.XML) *.XML!"
009AD4A6	ASCII	"qQ9",0	009ACCB3	PUSH Q-DEMOQU.0046CA7C	UNICODE "Todos los archivos (*.*) *.*)"
009AD8B9	ASCII	"z,",0	009ACCE0	MOV EDX,Q-DEMOQU.0048194C	UNICODE "Abrir Grupo en XML"
009ADD0B0	ASCII	"zz"	009ACF85	MOV DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-B8],Q-DEI	UNICODE "FILTROS"
009AE2E7	ASCII	"YT.Q8"	009AD036	PUSH Q-DEMOQU.0048198C	re"
009AE310	ASCII	")7-",0	009AD081	MOV DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-B8],Q-DEI	ODECE"
009AE447	ASCII	"j'",0	009AD178	MOV DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-B8],Q-DEI	0"
009AEADD	ASCII	"P1"	009AD2D8	MOV DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-B8],Q-DEI	REFICHEROGRUPOCB"
009AEF8E	ASCII	"FE"	009AD337	PUSH Q-DEMOQU.004819F8	UNICODE "valor"
009AF08C	ASCII	"JD"	009AD46E	MOV DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-B8],Q-DEI	UNICODE "XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX3"
009AF221	ASCII	"%p l0"	009AD4C7	PUSH Q-DEMOQU.004819F8	UNICODE "valor"
009AF5D5	ASCII	"94"	009AD53D	MOV DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-B8],Q-DEI	UNICODE "AXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXGRUPOCB"
009AF97D	ASCII	"BE"	009AD596	PUSH Q-DEMOQU.004819F8	UNICODE "valor"
009AF9F4	ASCII	"fr"	009AD686	MOV DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-B8],Q-DEI	UNICODE "AXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXGRUPOCB"
009AFFCC	ASCII	"vA"	009AD6DF	PUSH Q-DEMOQU.004819F8	UNICODE "valor"
009AFFED	ASCII	"jj",0	009AD77A	MOV DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-B8],Q-DEI	UNICODE "XXXXXXXXXXXXX"
009B0043	ASCII	"%'",0	009AD817	PUSH Q-DEMOQU.004818F0	UNICODE "valores"
009B004E	ASCII	"%Z",0	009AD9FC	MOV DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-B8],Q-DEI	UNICODE "COLUMNAS"
009B0055	ASCII	"(&",0	009ADB44	PUSH Q-DEMOQU.004819F8	UNICODE "valor"
009B0058	ASCII	")&",0	009ADB0B	PUSH Q-DEMOQU.00480E24	UNICODE "acientos"
009B005C	ASCII	"*'+((",0	009AE097	MOV DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-B8],Q-DEI	UNICODE "XXXXXXXXXX"
009B0078	ASCII	"201",0	009AE0BD	PUSH Q-DEMOQU.00481ACC	UNICODE "ERROR AL ABRIR EL GRUPO EN XML ("

Before

After

# 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

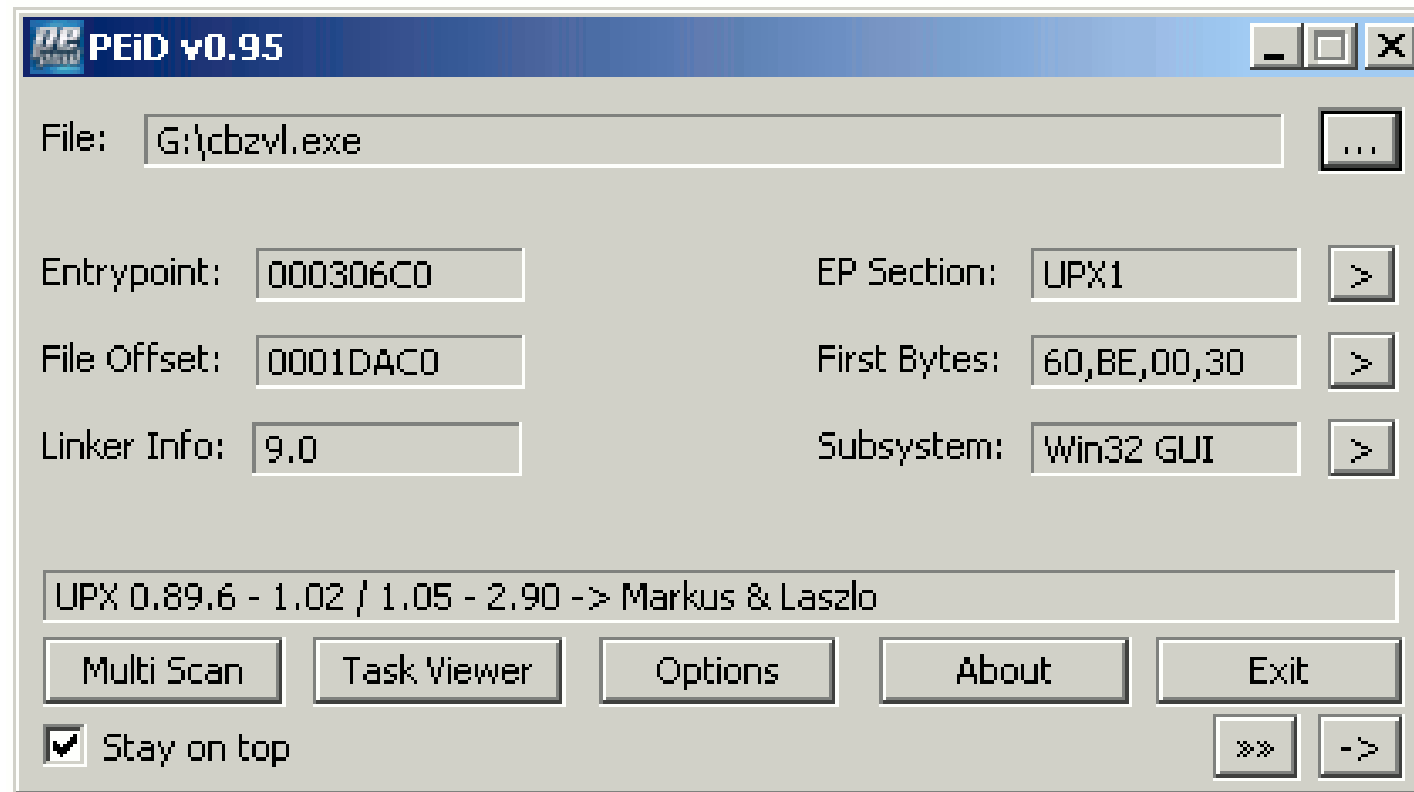
- Tools like
  - PEiD
  - ExeInfo PE
  - DiE



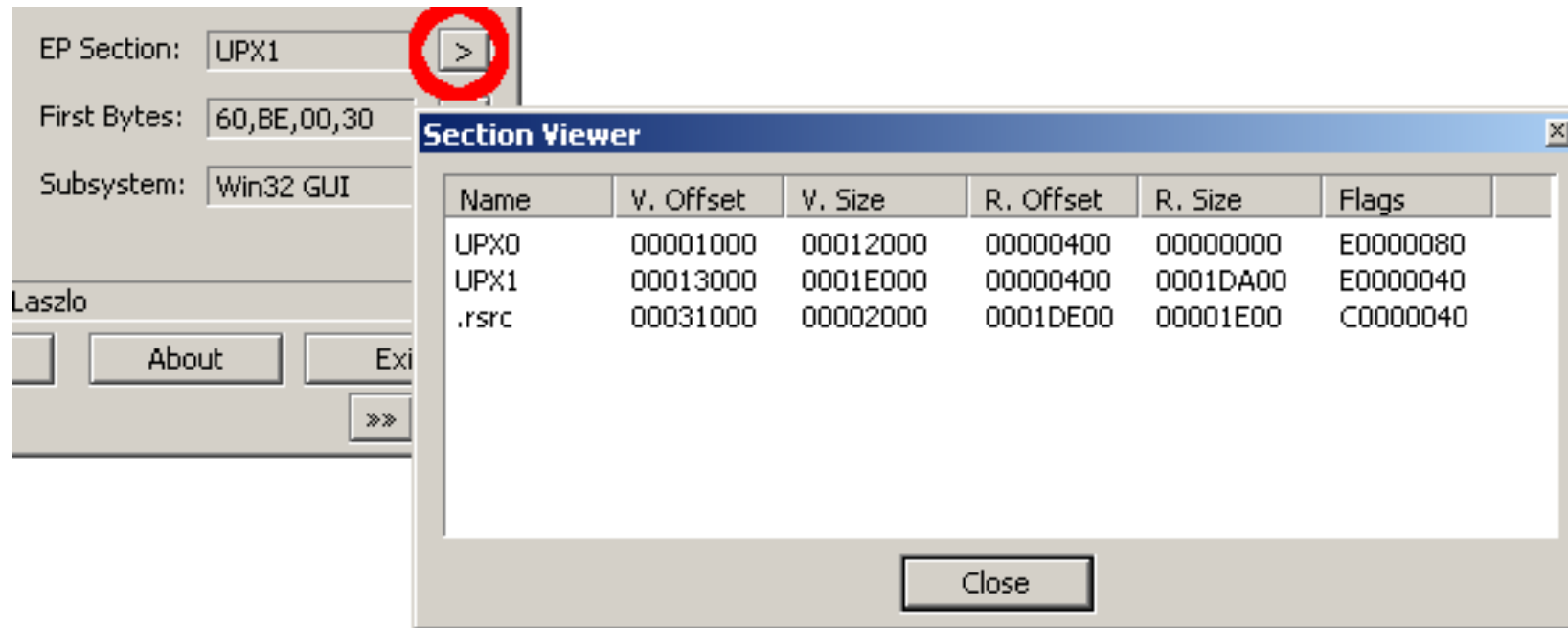
# PEiD

- 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

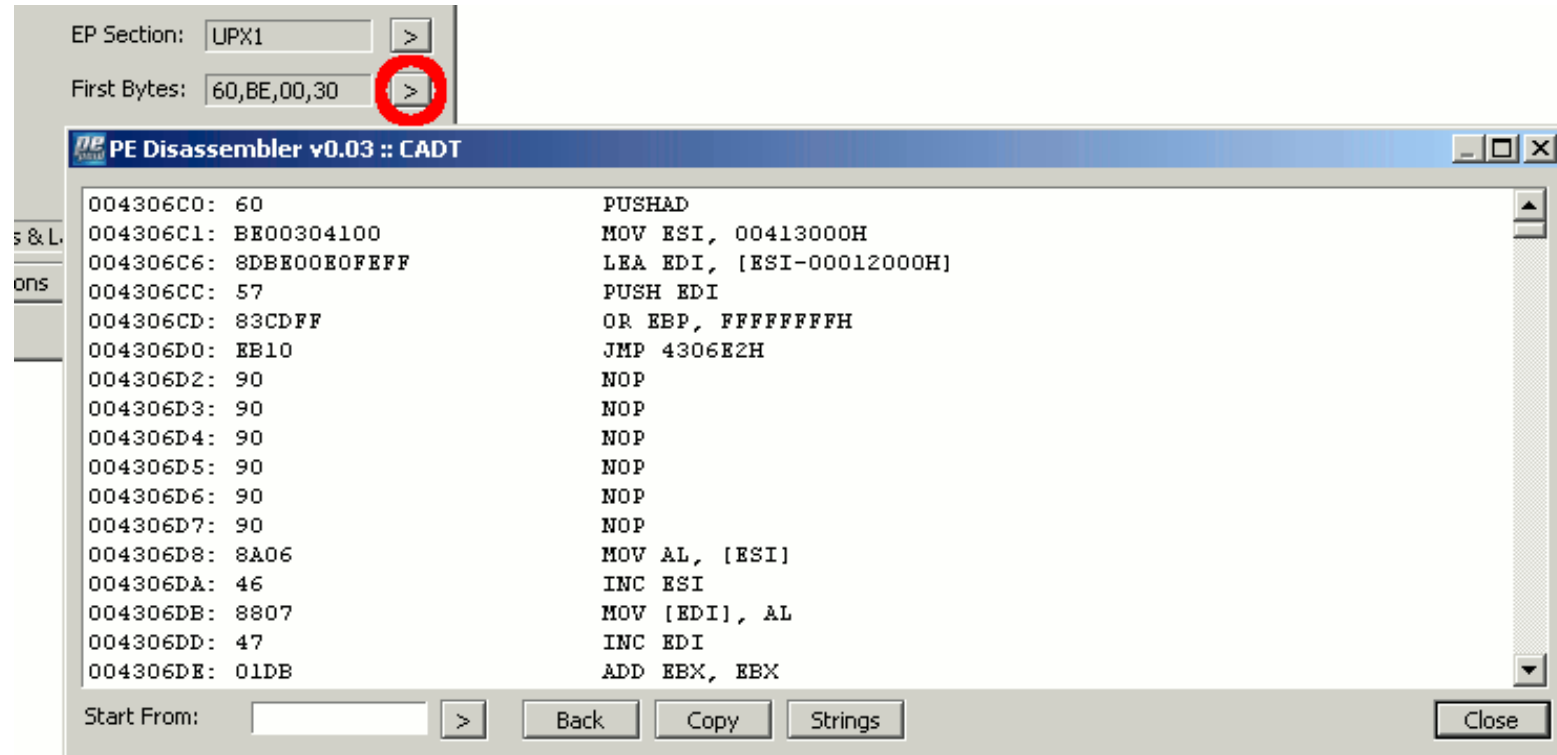


# PEiD section viewer

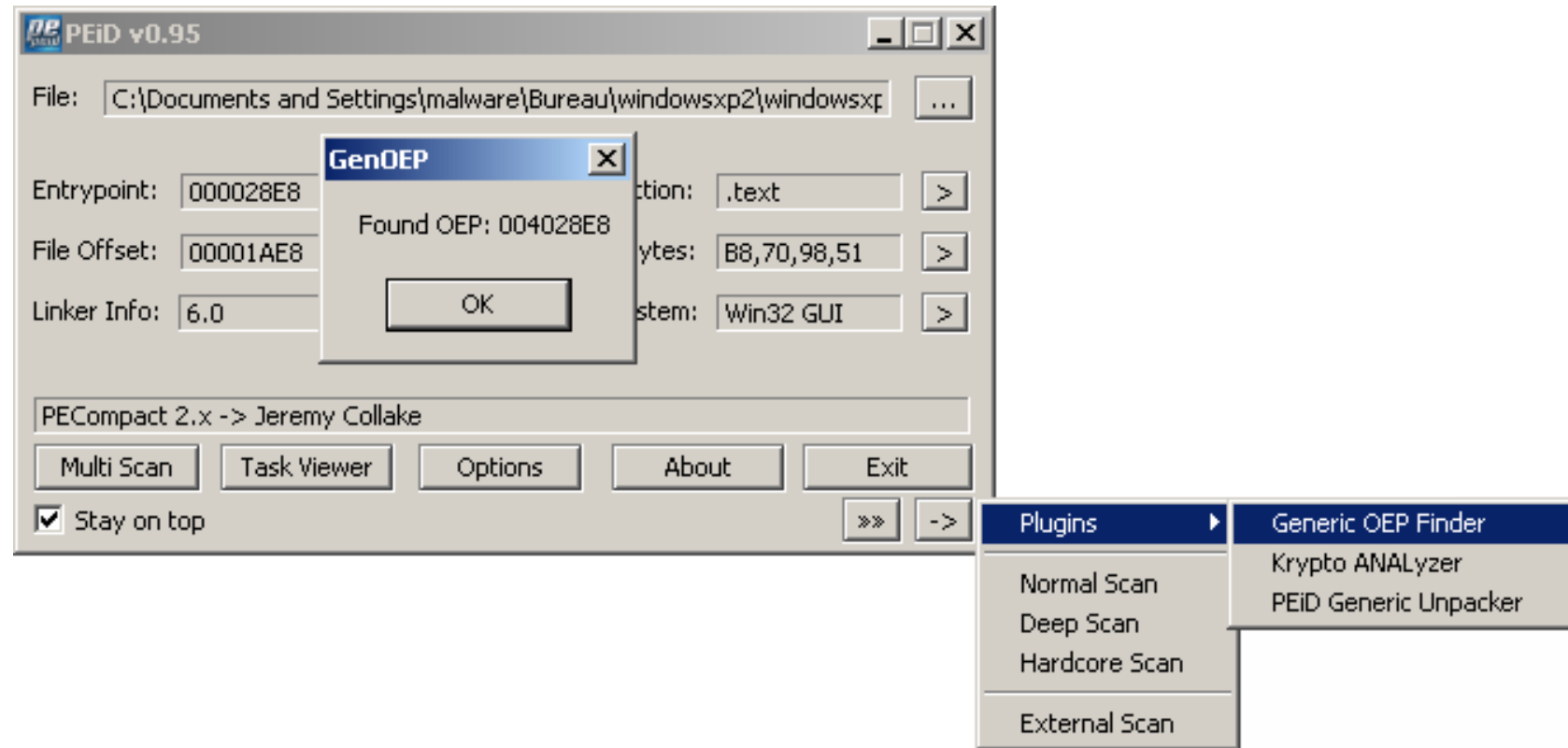




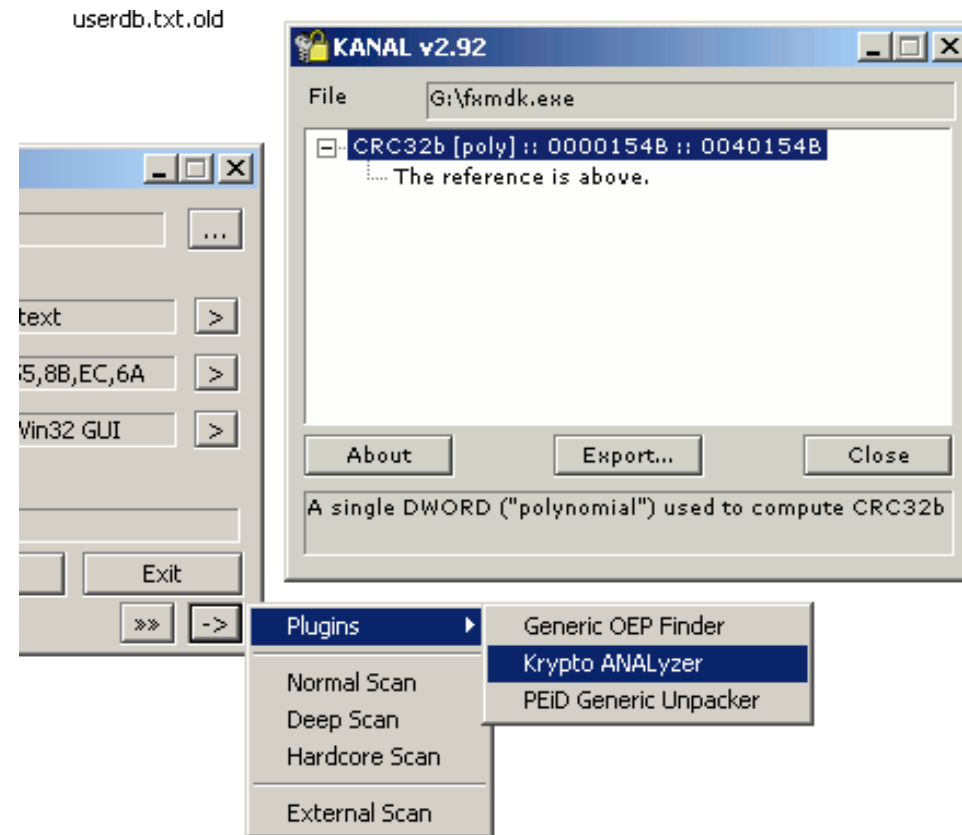
# PE disassembler



# Generic OEP Finder



# Krypto Analyzer



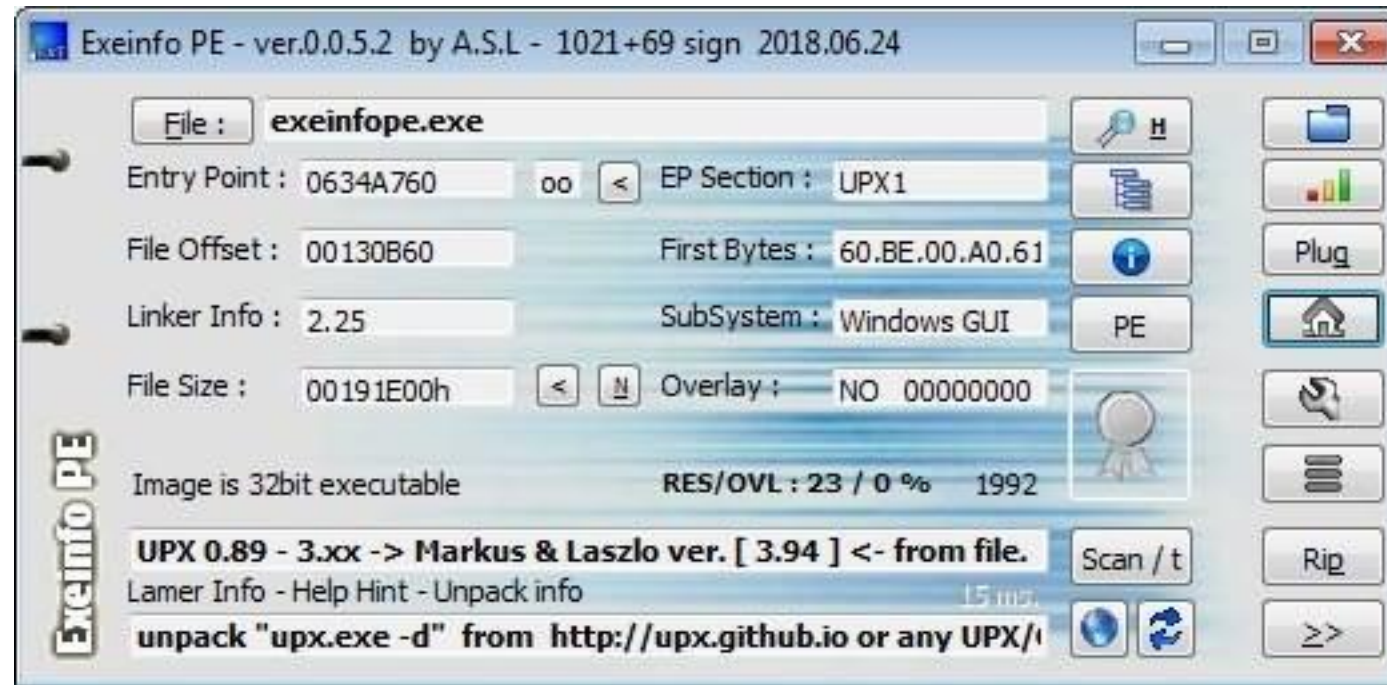
# Detect with Exeinfo PE



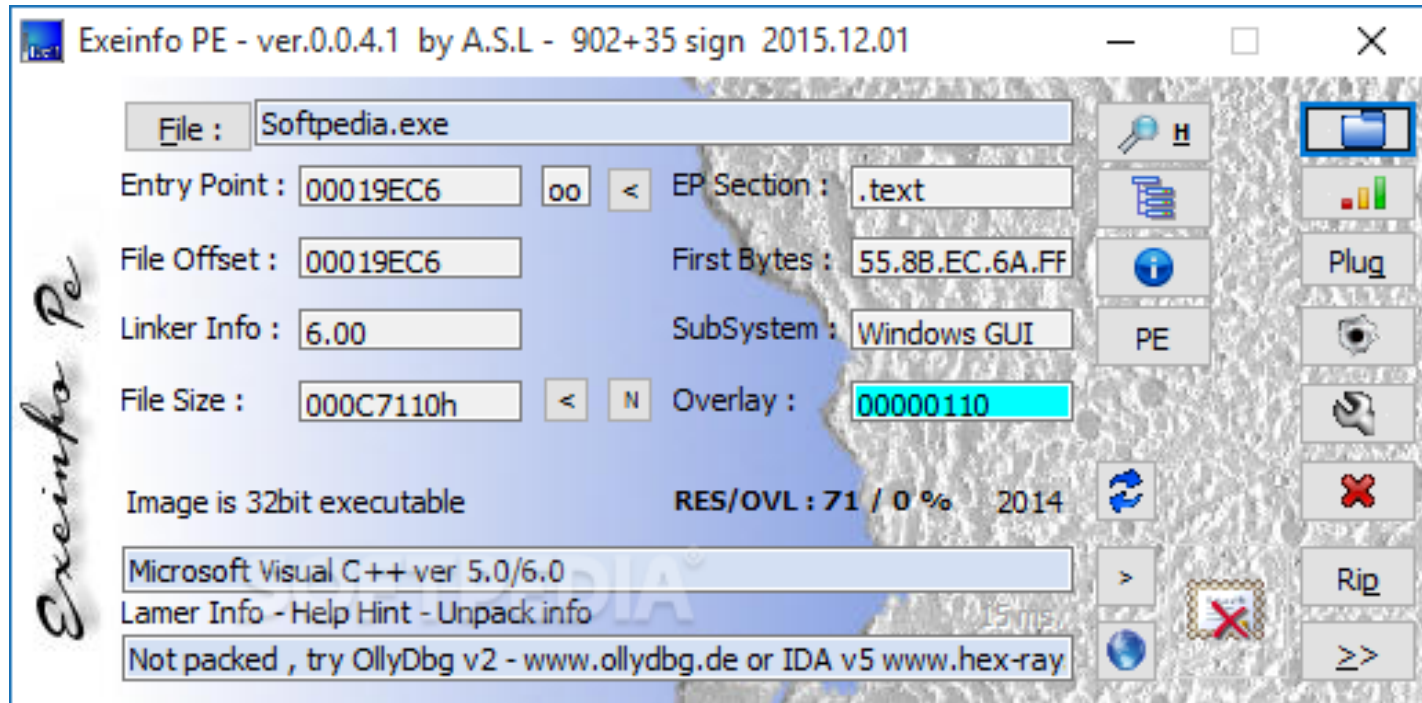
# Exeinfo PE

- 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)**

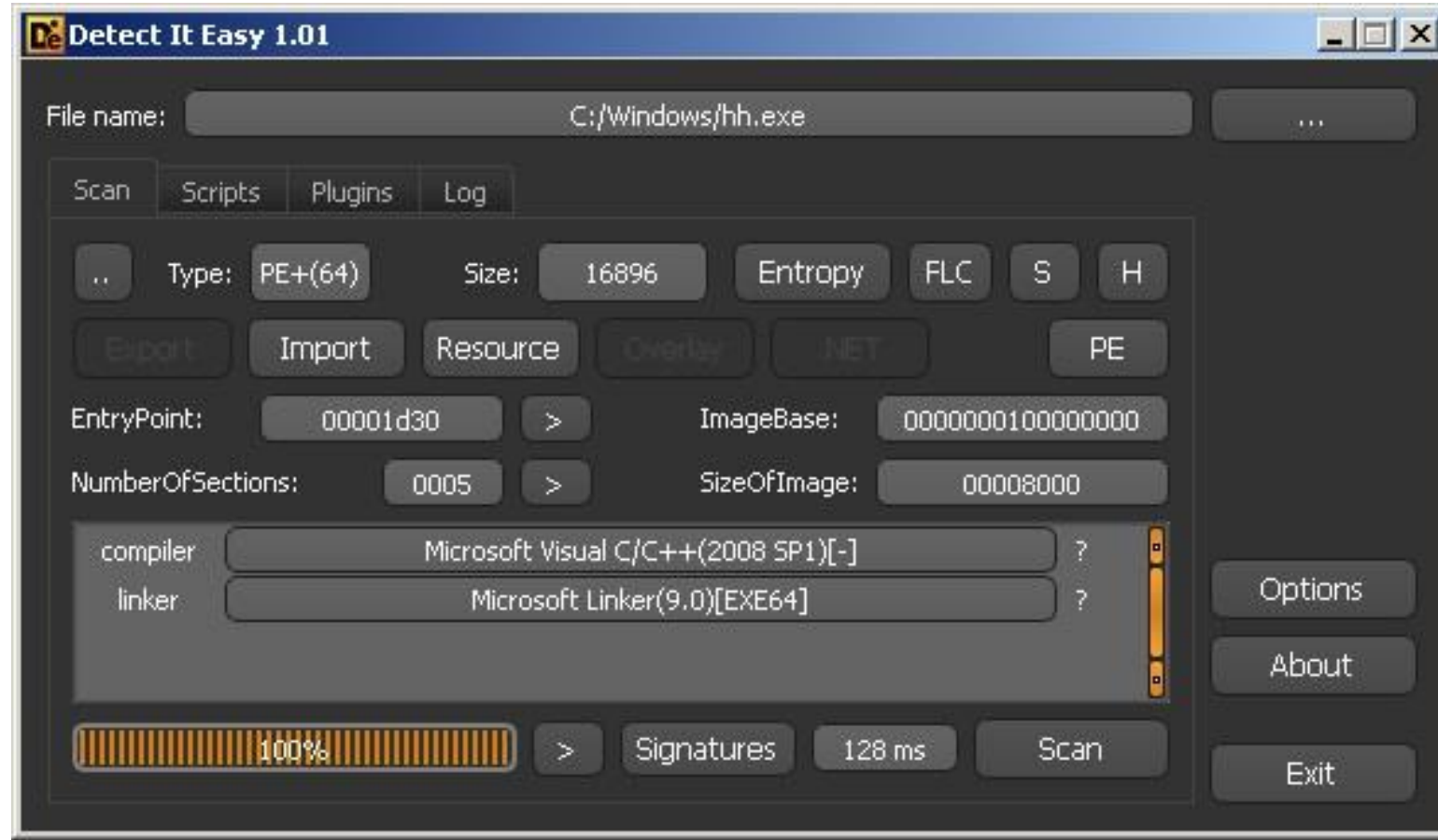




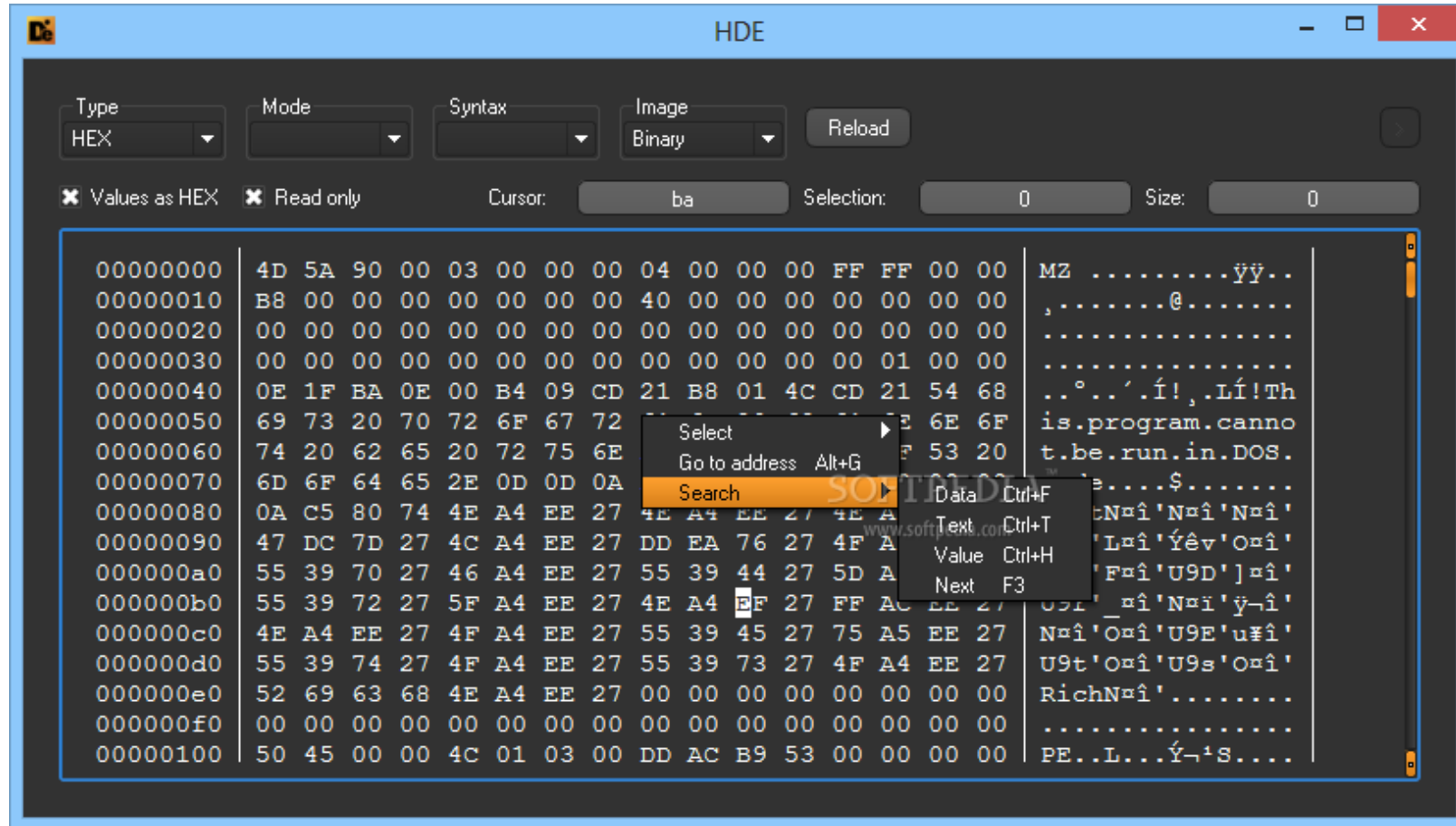
# DiE

- 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