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# Malware Analysis

## Chapter 0: Malware Analysis Primer

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updated on 5<sup>th</sup> Sep. 2021

College of Cyber Science  
Nankai University  
2021/2022

# 计算机病毒及其防治技术

- 学分： 3
- 教学：
  - 2021-2022学年第一学期（1-17周）
  - 星期一 8： 00-9： 40 ， 津南**公教楼**A区114
- 实验：
  - 2021-2022学年第一学期（3-17周）
  - 星期一 12： 00-13： 40， 津南**实验楼**A区210

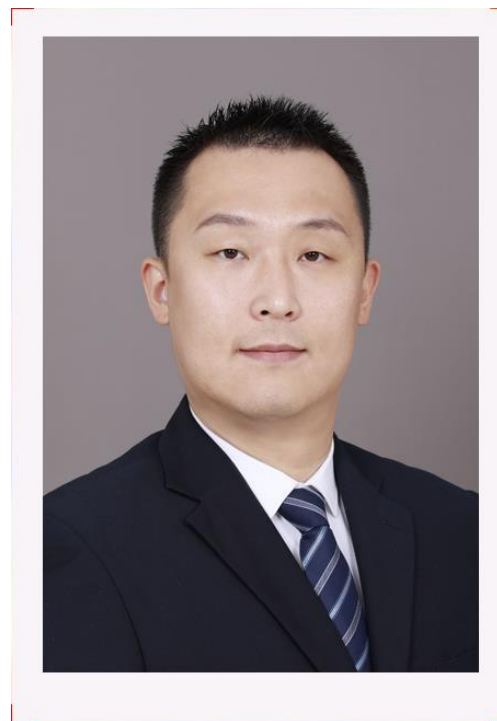




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# 计算机病毒及其防治技术

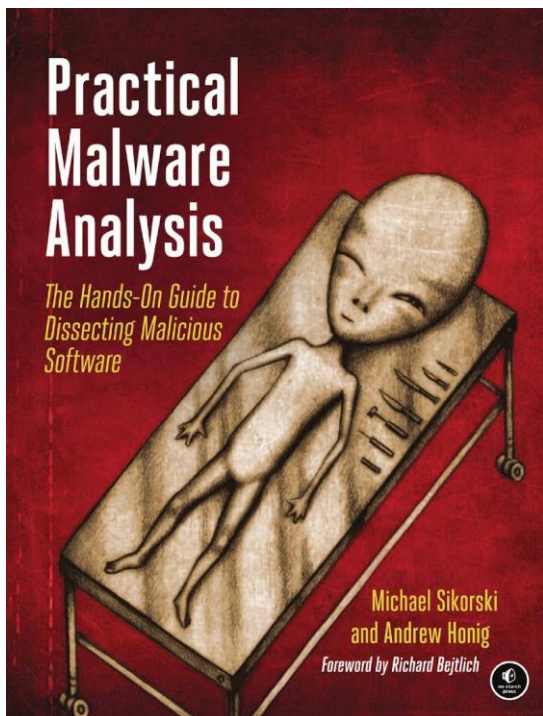
- 授课教师：王志
  - 办公室：网安学院605
  - 邮箱：[zwang@nankai.edu.cn](mailto:zwang@nankai.edu.cn)



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# Textbook

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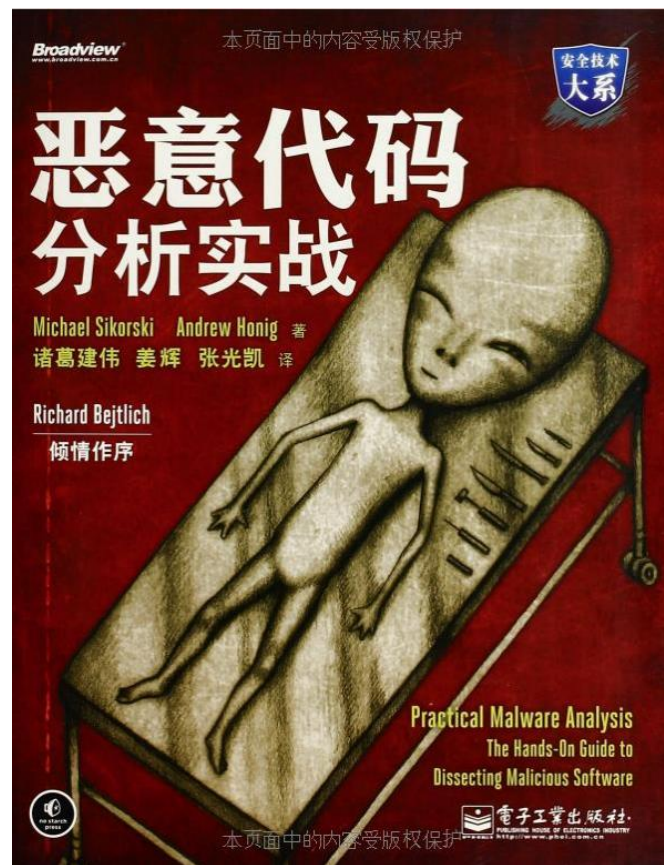


- Practical Malware Analysis: The Hands-On Guide to Dissecting Malicious Software
  - Michael Sikorski and Andrew Honig



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# 恶意代码分析实战



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# 课程教材和拓展阅读资料

- 逆向工程核心原理，【韩】李承远 著，武传海 译，人民邮电出版社；
- 加密与解密，段钢 编著，电子工业出版社；
- Intel汇编语言程序设计，Assembly Language for Intel-Based Computers (Fifth Edition)，【美】Kip R. Irvine著，温玉杰、梅广宇、罗云彬等译，电子工业出版社；



# 课程教材和拓展阅读资料

- **Practical Reverse Engineering**, Bruce Dang, Alexandre Gazet and Elias Bachaalany, Wiley;
- **IDA Pro 权威指南（第二版）**，【美】Chris Eagle 著，石华耀、段桂菊 译，人民邮电出版社
- **有趣的二进制**，【日】爱甲健二 著，周自恒 译，人民邮电出版社



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## 计算机病毒分析（慕课）

2021秋

开课时间: 2021-08-09 至2022-01-16

20914人已报名



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加入学习

## 课程介绍

计算机病毒分析课程是信息安全专业的一门基础课程。通过课程学习，学生将深入了解操作系统的内部工作机制，进行计算机病毒的逆向分析，剖析病毒的内部逻辑和恶意行为，为进一步从事信息安全相关的工作打下坚实基础。

# 计算机病毒分析



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# 学堂在线 (xuetangx.com)

- (2021秋) 计算机病毒分析 (慕课)
  - 课前预习视频
  - 课后讨论
  - 课后练习题
  - 实验报告提交





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# Contents

- PART1: Basic Analysis
  - Chapter1: Basic Static Analysis
  - Chapter2: Malware Analysis in Virtual Machines
  - Chapter3: Basic Dynamic Analysis
  - ++ Yara



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# Contents

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- PART 2: Advanced Static Analysis
  - Chapter 4: A Crash Course in x86 Disassembly
  - Chapter 5: IDA Pro
  - Chapter 6: Recognizing C Code Constructs in Assembly
  - Chapter 7: Analyzing Malicious Windows Programs
  - ++ IDA Python





# Contents

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- PART 3: Advanced Dynamic Analysis
  - Chapter 8: Debugging
  - Chapter 9: OllyDbg
  - Chapter 10: Kernel Debugging with WinDbg
  - + Cuckoo





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# Contents

- PART 4: Malware Functionality
  - Chapter 11: Malware Behavior
  - Chapter 12: Covert Malware Launching
  - Chapter 13: Data Encoding
  - Chapter 14: Malware-Focused Network Signature
  - ++ Machine Learning Techniques







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# Chapter 0

- The goals of malware analysis
- Malware analysis techniques
- Types of Malware
- General rules for malware analysis



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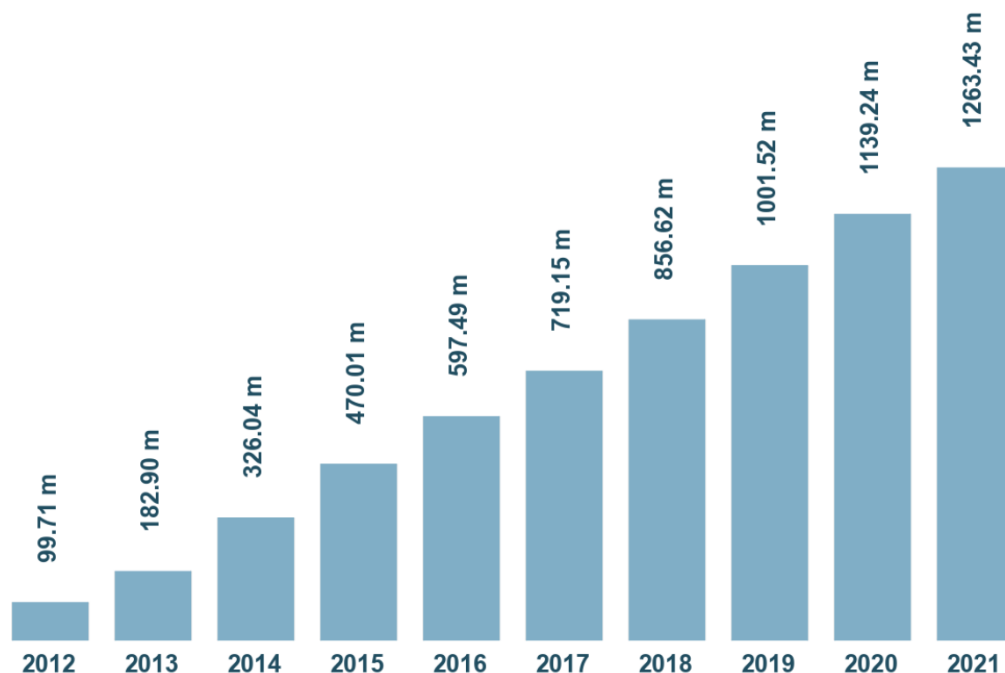
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# The Goals of Malware Analysis

# AVTEST Total Malware

Total malware



Last update: September 03, 2021

Copyright © AV-TEST GmbH, [www.av-test.org](http://www.av-test.org)

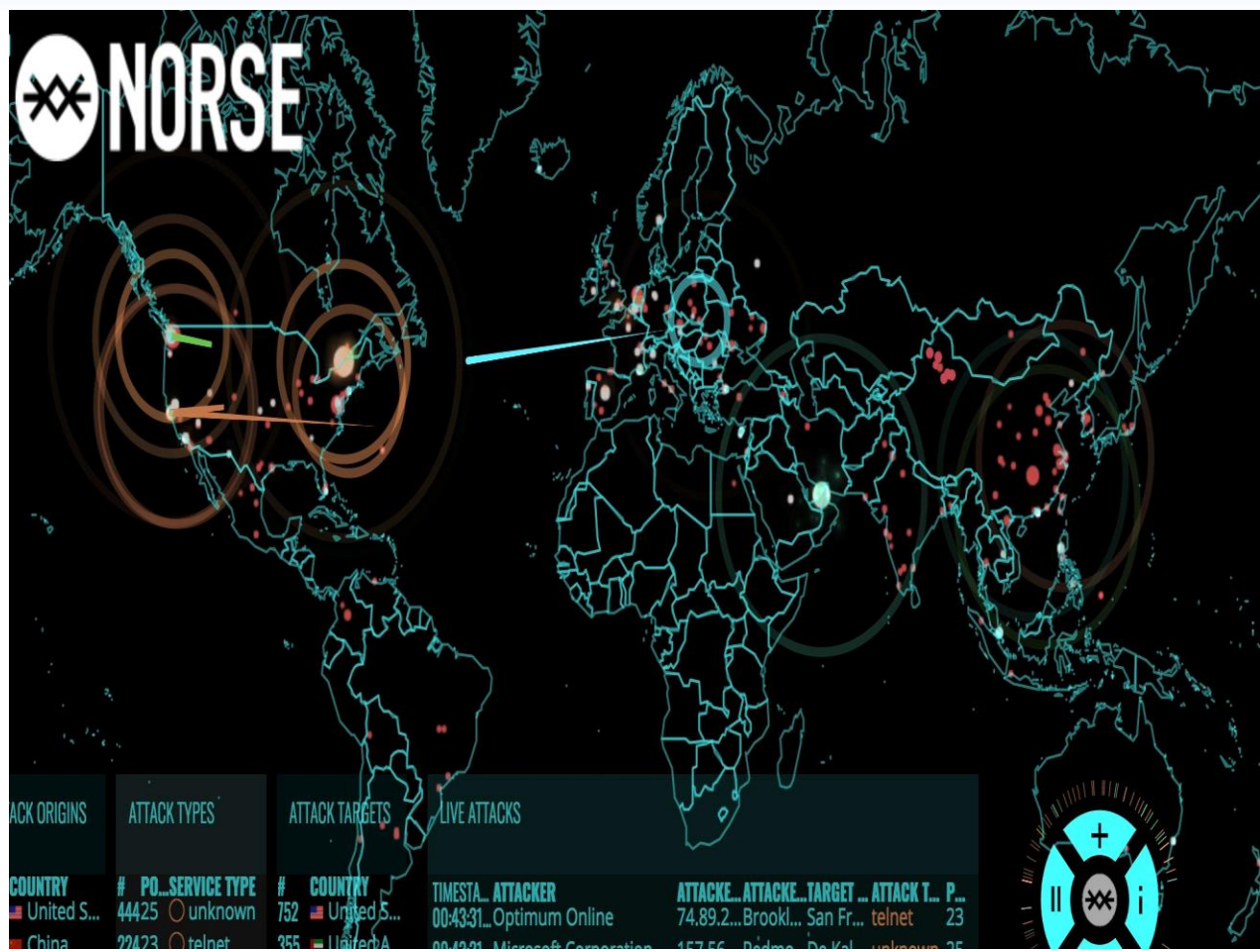
Every day, over  
**350,000** new  
malware and  
potentially  
unwanted  
applications.



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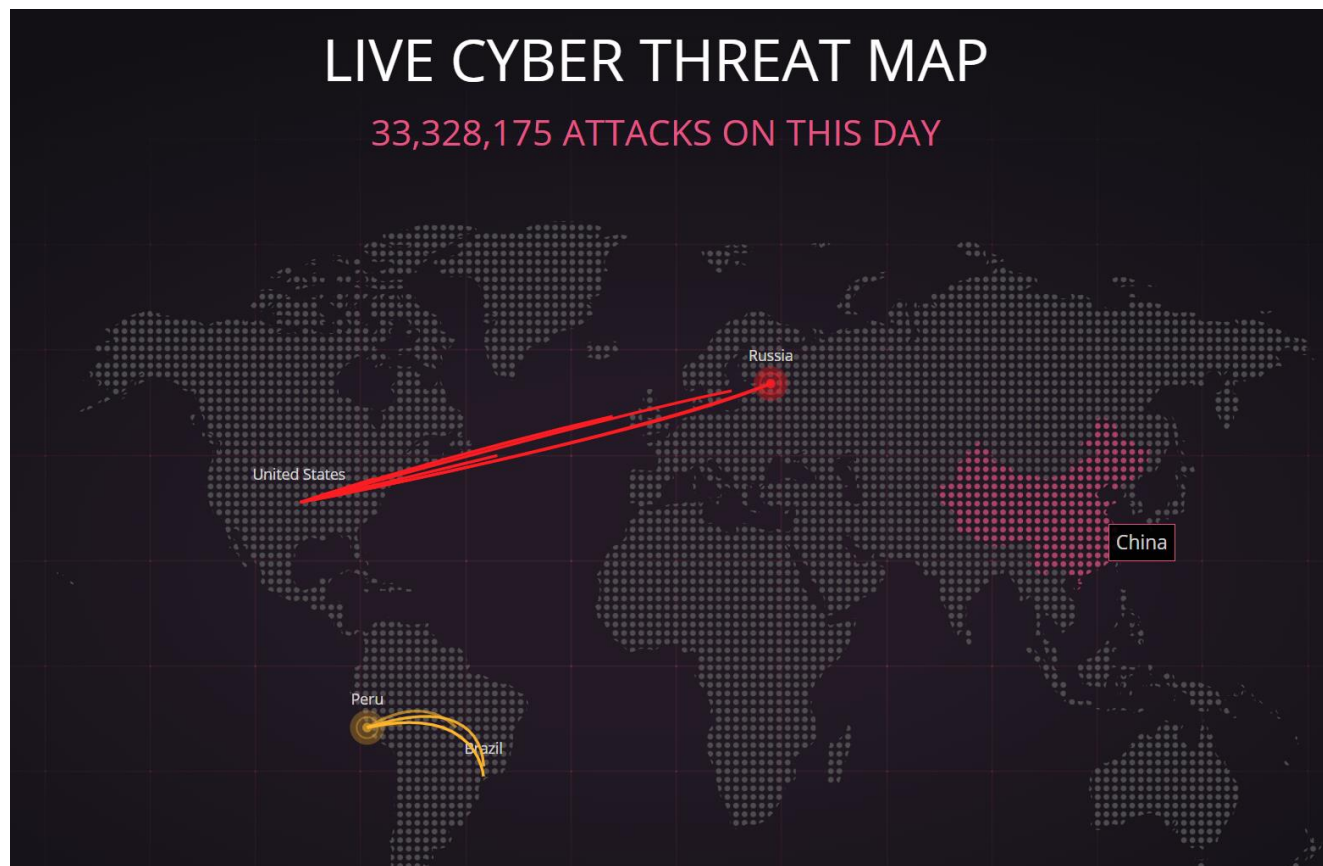
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<https://threatmap.checkpoint.com/>



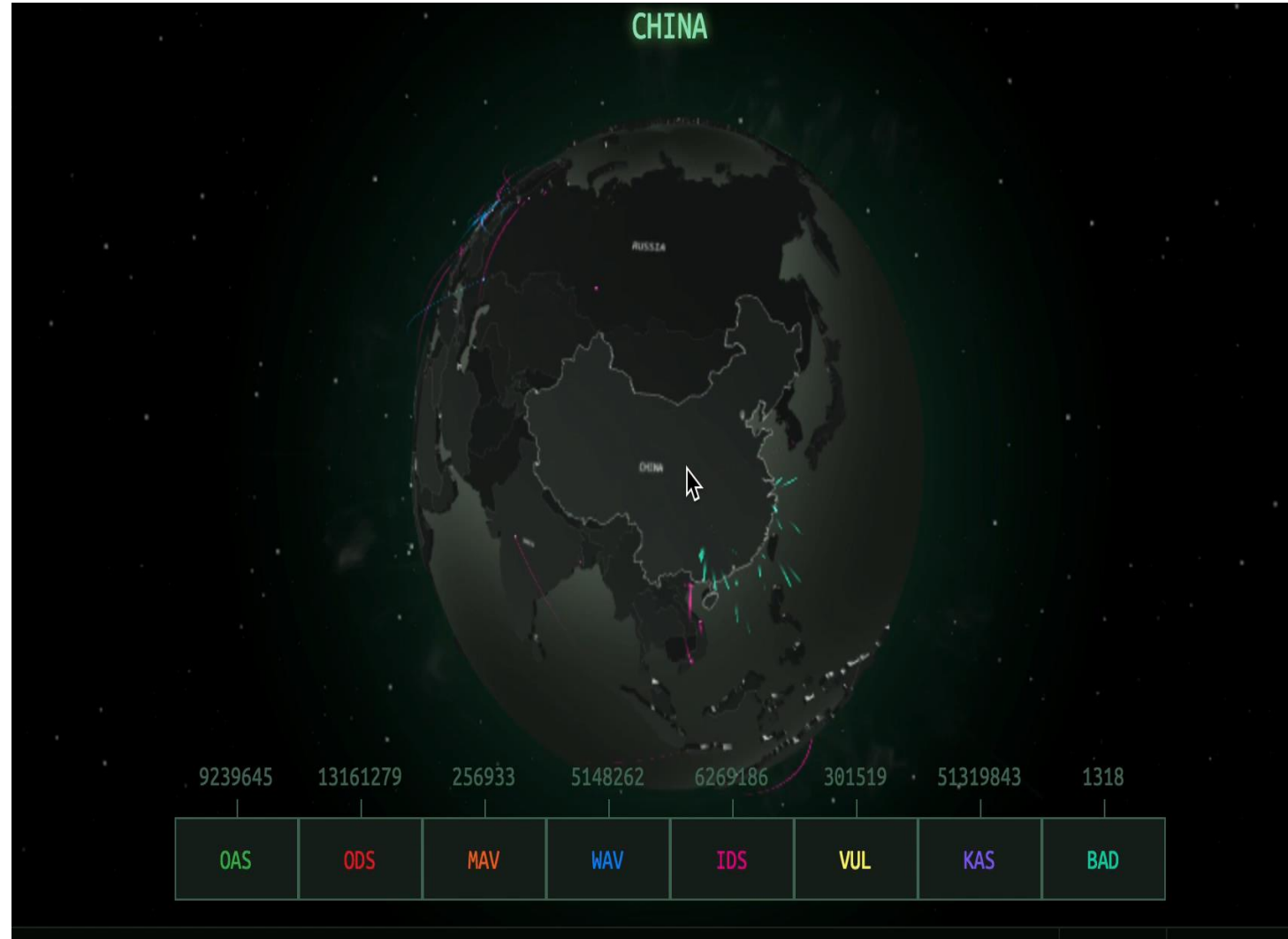
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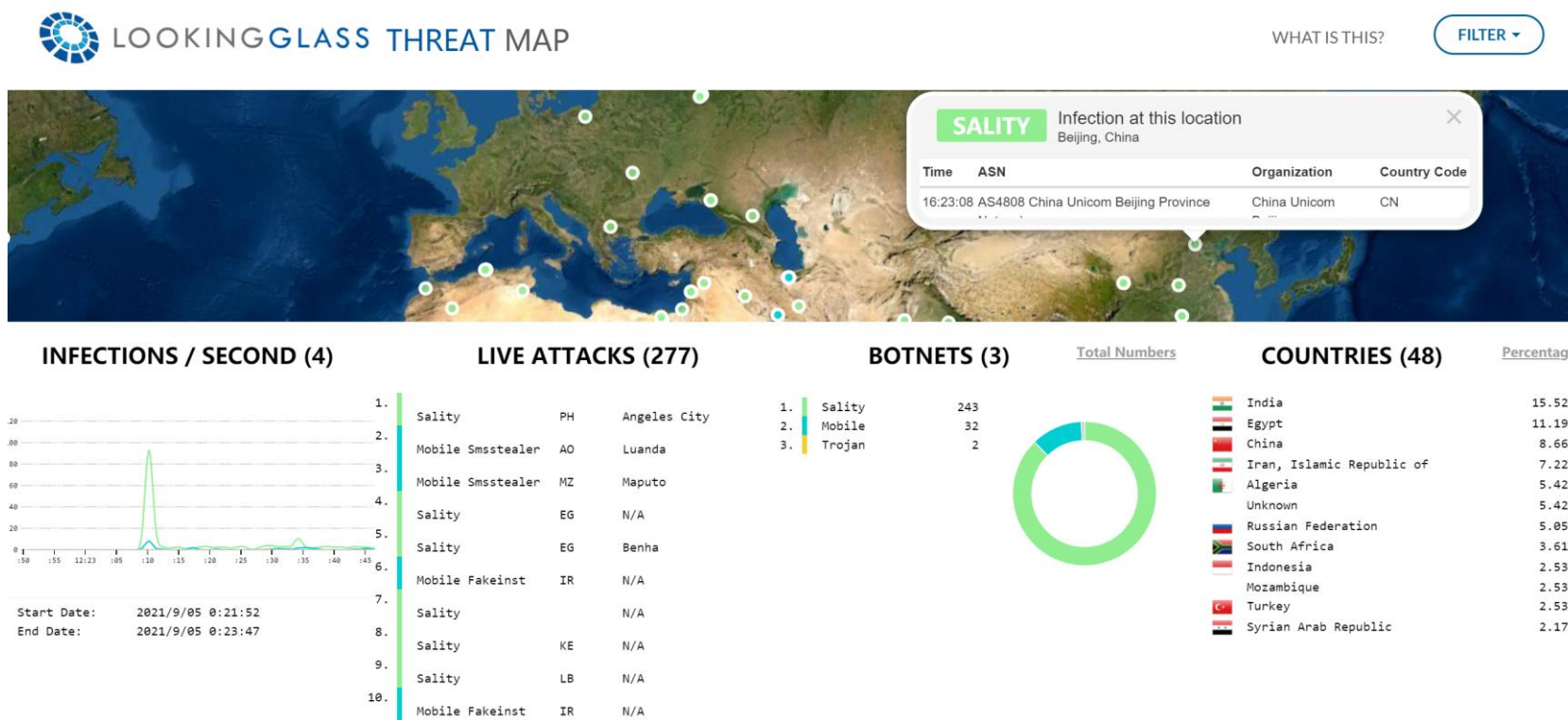
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<https://cybermap.kaspersky.com/>



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<https://map.lookingglasscyber.com/>



下面哪些系统或设备可能被计算机病毒感染？

- ☒ A 计算机、智能手机
- ☒ B 打印机、网络路由器
- ☒ C 摄像头、智能家居设备
- ☒ D 智能汽车、智能电网、智慧城市

提交





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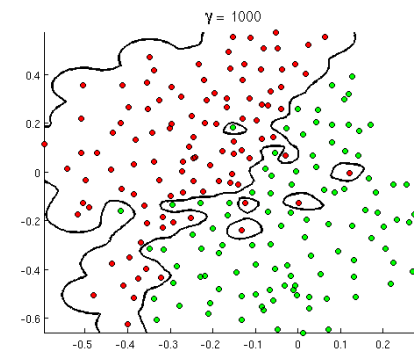
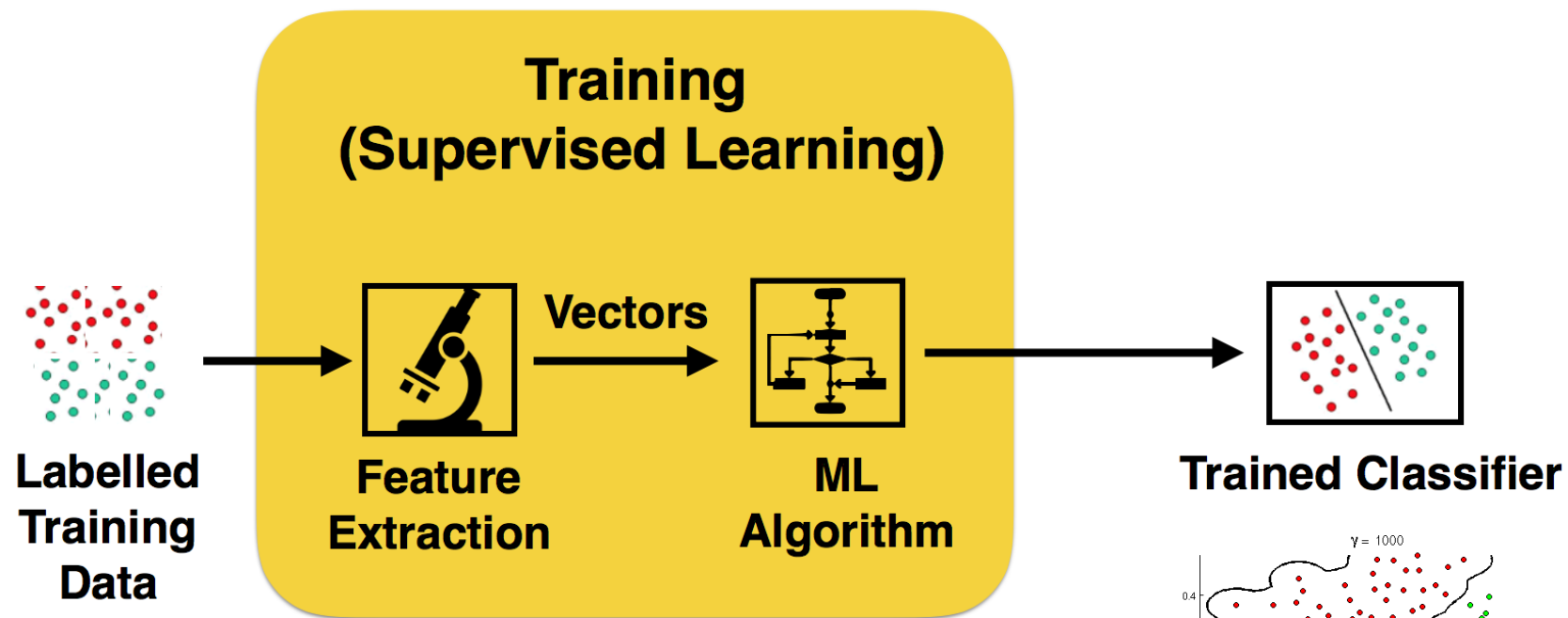
# Malware Used as a Cyber Weapon Against Critical Infrastructure





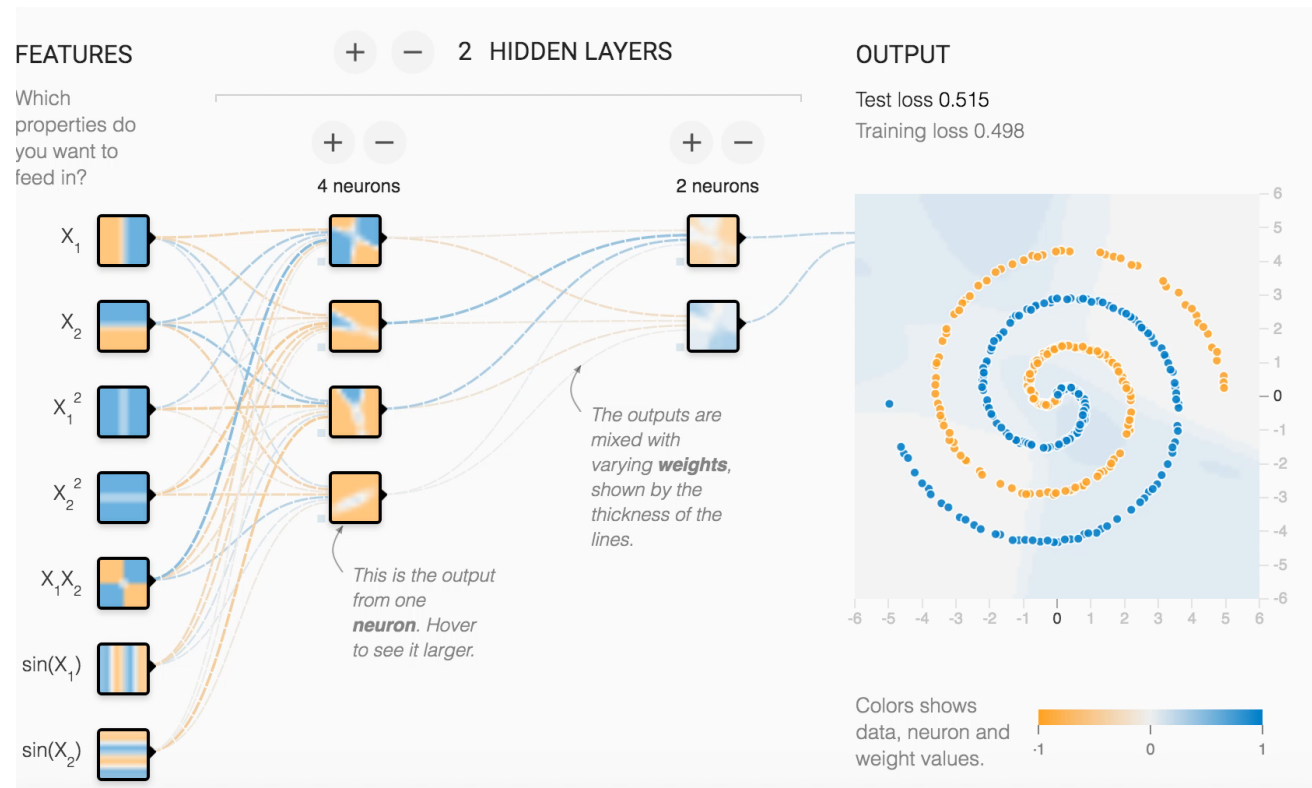


# Machine Learning






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# Machine Learning and Detection Models

 **Microsoft**

## Microsoft Malware Classification Challenge (BIG 2015)

Classify malware into families based on file content and characteristics

\$16,000 · 377 teams · 2 years ago

OverviewDataDiscussionLeaderboardMore

Submit Predictions

Public LeaderboardPrivate Leaderboard

The private leaderboard is calculated with approximately 70% of the test data. This competition has completed. This leaderboard reflects the final standings.

Refresh

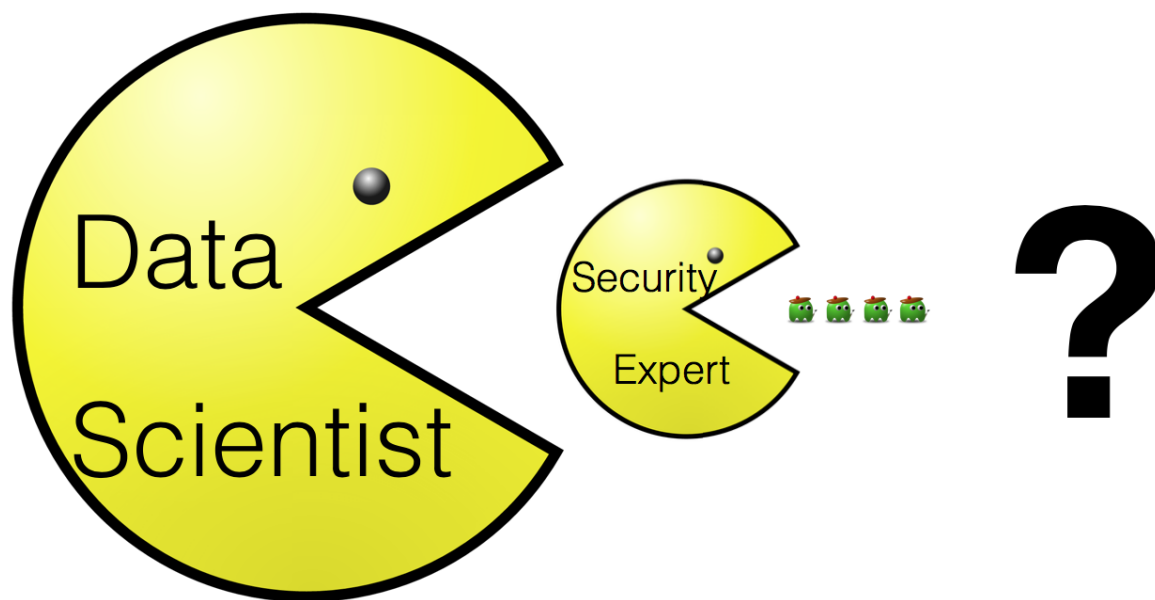
#	△1w	Team Name <span>★ in the money</span>	Kernel	Team Members	Score <span>?</span>	Entries	Last
1	▲ 5	★ say NOOOOO to overfittttting		<div>Multiclass Loss (Deprecated)</div>		268	2y
2	▲ 7	★ Marios & Gert		<div></div>	0.0032405...	80	2y





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# Machine Learning is Eating the World



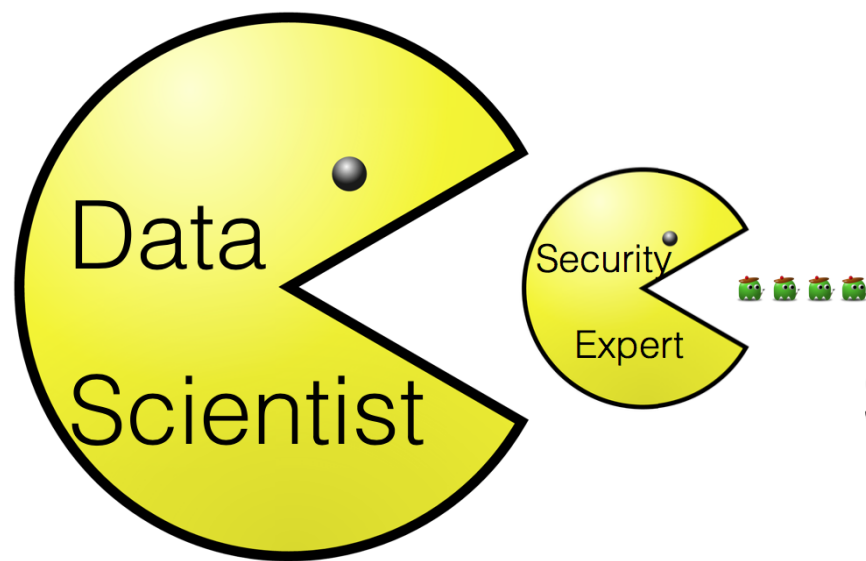
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ML is not a panacea

Machine Learning is Eating the World



**No!**  
**Security is different.**



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# 恶意代码与人工智能系统的博弈

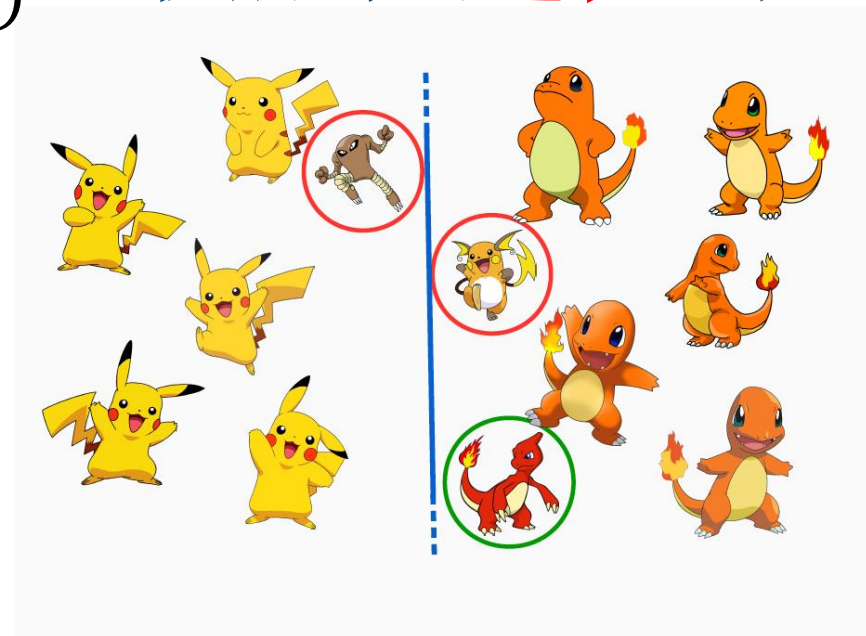
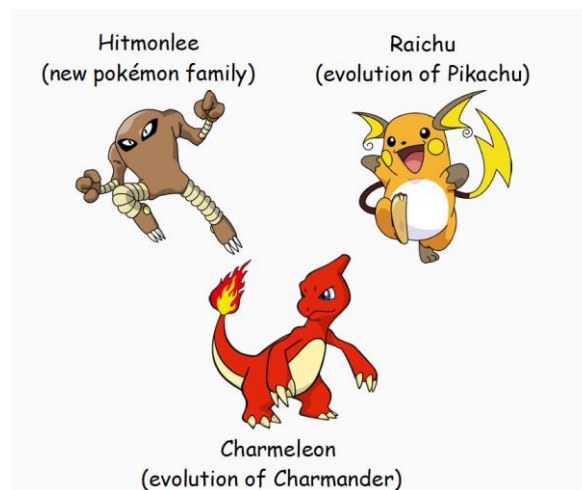
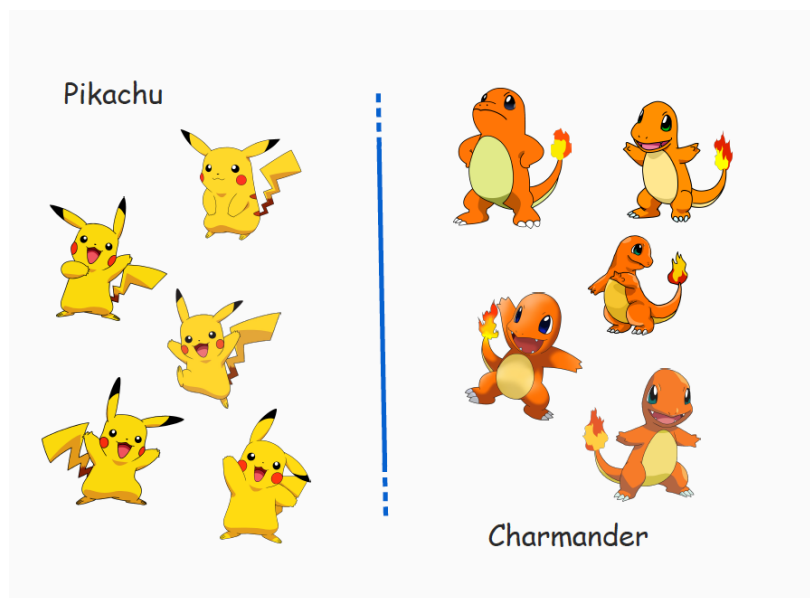
机器学习的前提假设是数据分布具有**稳定性**

Concept Drift

(概念漂移)

$$\exists x: p_{t_0}(x, y) \neq p_{t_1}(x, y)$$

机器学习加快了计算机病毒的**进化**过程





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# 100% security is not exist



- Polymorphic and Metamorphic
- Mimicry Attack
- Gradient Descent Attack
- Poisoning Attack



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# The Goals of Malware Analysis

- Exactly **what** happened
- Ensure you've located all **infected machines** and files
- **Dissect** the suspect files
- Find **signatures** for detection
- Build detection **models** based on machine learning
- How to **measure** and **contain** the damage



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# Dissecting

- Dissecting malware to understand
  - **How** it works
  - **How** to identify it
  - **How** to defeat or eliminate it
- A critical part of incident response





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# Signatures

- **Host-based signatures**
  - Identify files or registry keys on a victim computer that indicate an infection
  - Focus on what the malware did to the system, not the malware itself
    - Different from antivirus signatures
- **Network signatures**
  - Detect malware by analyzing network traffic
  - More effective when made using malware analysis







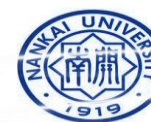
# Yara引擎

```
rule silent_banker : banker
{
    meta:
        description = "This is just an example"
        threat_level = 3
        in_the_wild = true

    strings:
        $a = {6A 40 68 00 30 00 00 6A 14 8D 91}
        $b = {8D 4D B0 2B C1 83 C0 27 99 6A 4E 59 F7 F9}
        $c = "UVODFRYSIHLNWPEJXQZAKCBGMT"

    condition:
        $a or $b or $c
}
```

Identify and  
classify  
malware  
families based  
on textual or  
binary patterns





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# Malware Analysis Techniques



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# Malware Analysis Technique

	Static Analysis	Dynamic Analysis
<b>Basic Analysis</b>	Basic Static	Basic Dynamic
<b>Advanced Analysis</b>	Advanced Static	Advanced Dynamic





# Static vs. Dynamic Analysis

- **Static** Analysis
  - Examines malware without running it
  - Tools: VirusTotal, strings, a disassembler like IDA Pro
- **Dynamic** Analysis
  - Run the malware and monitor its effect
  - Use a virtual machine and take snapshots
  - Tools: RegShot, Process Monitor, Process Hacker, CaptureBAT
  - RAM Analysis: Mandant Redline and Volatility





# Basic Analysis

- **Basic static** analysis
  - View malware without looking at instructions
  - Tools: VirusTotal, strings
  - Quick and easy but fails for advanced malware and can miss important behavior
- **Basic dynamic** analysis
  - Easy but requires a safe test environment
  - Not effective on all malware







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# Advanced Analysis

- **Advanced static** analysis
  - Reverse-engineering with a disassembler
  - Complex, requires understanding of assembly code, constructs, OS concepts
- **Advanced Dynamic** Analysis
  - Run code in a debugger
  - Examines internal state of a running malicious executable





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# Types of Malware



# Types of Malware

- **Backdoor**
  - Allows attacker to control the system
- **Botnet**
  - All infected computers receive instructions from the same Command-and-Control (C&C) server
- **Downloader**
  - Malicious code that exists only to download other malicious code
  - Used when attacker first gains access





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# Types of Malware

- **Information-stealing malware**
  - Sniffers, keyloggers, password hash grabbers
- **Launcher**
  - Malicious program used to launch other malicious programs
  - Often uses nontraditional techniques to ensure stealth or greater access to a system
- **Rootkit**
  - Malware that conceals the existence of other code
  - Usually paired with a backdoor



# Types of Malware

- Scareware
  - Frightens user into buying something

## Fake FBI warning tricks man into surrendering himself for possession of child porn

29 Jul, 2013 | by Nishtha Kanal



3



0



3



Share

Secure Your Application Today!



Learn more

Here's a weird one. We've heard of viruses and malware bringing harm to computers but in a rare instance, a "ransomware" has brought a positive outcome. A man in the US turned himself in to the police after a pop-up caused by a ransomware informed him that child porn had been identified on his machine.

Jay Matthew Riley, a 21-year-old from Virginia was browsing the Internet, when a pop-up containing an "FBI warning" informed him that it had detected child pornography on his machine. The message went on to tell Riley to pay up a fine online or face the consequences.







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# Types of Malware

- **Spam**-sending malware
  - Attacker rents machine to spammers
- **Worms** or **viruses**
  - Malicious code that can copy itself and infect additional computers
- **Ransomware**
  - encrypt victim's data as hostage
  - ask for ransom to recover the data



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# Types of Malware

- Backdoor: remote access
- Botnet: a army
- Downloader: install other malware
- Lancher: run other malware
- Rootkit: conceal malware
- Worm or Virus: recruit new machines
- Trojan or Ransomware: make money





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# Mass vs. Targeted Malware

- **Mass malware**
  - Intended to infect as many machines as possible
  - Most common type
- **Targeted malware (APT)**
  - Tailored to a specific target
  - Very difficult to detect, prevent, and remove
  - Requires advanced analysis
  - Ex: Stuxnet





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# General Rules for Malware Analysis



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# General Rules for Malware Analysis

- **Don't Get Caught in Details**
  - You don't need to understand 100% of the code
  - Focus on key features
- **Try Several Tools**
  - If one tool fails, try another
  - Don't get stuck on a hard issue, move along
- **Malware authors are constantly raising the bar**
  - cat-and-mouse game



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# General Rules

- If anything is certain, it is that change is certain. The world we are planning for today will not exist in this form tomorrow.

-- Philip Crosby



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