

Ch 2: Basic Static Analysis

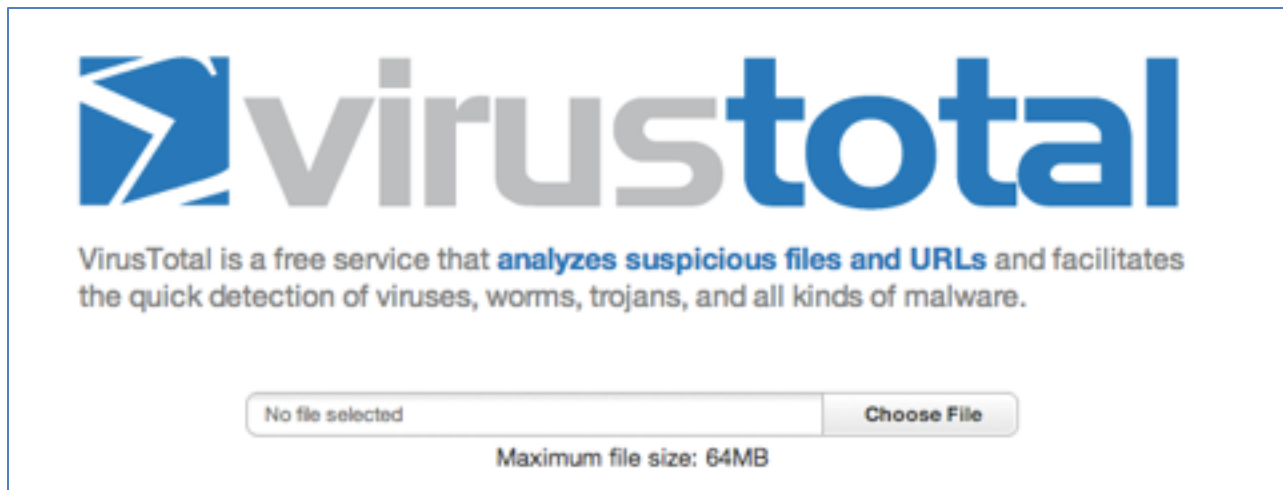
Techniques

- Antivirus scanning
- Hashes
- A file's strings, functions, and headers

Antivirus Scanning

Only a First Step

- Malware can easily change its signature and fool the antivirus
- VirusTotal is convenient, but using it may alert attackers that they've been caught
 - Link Ch 2a



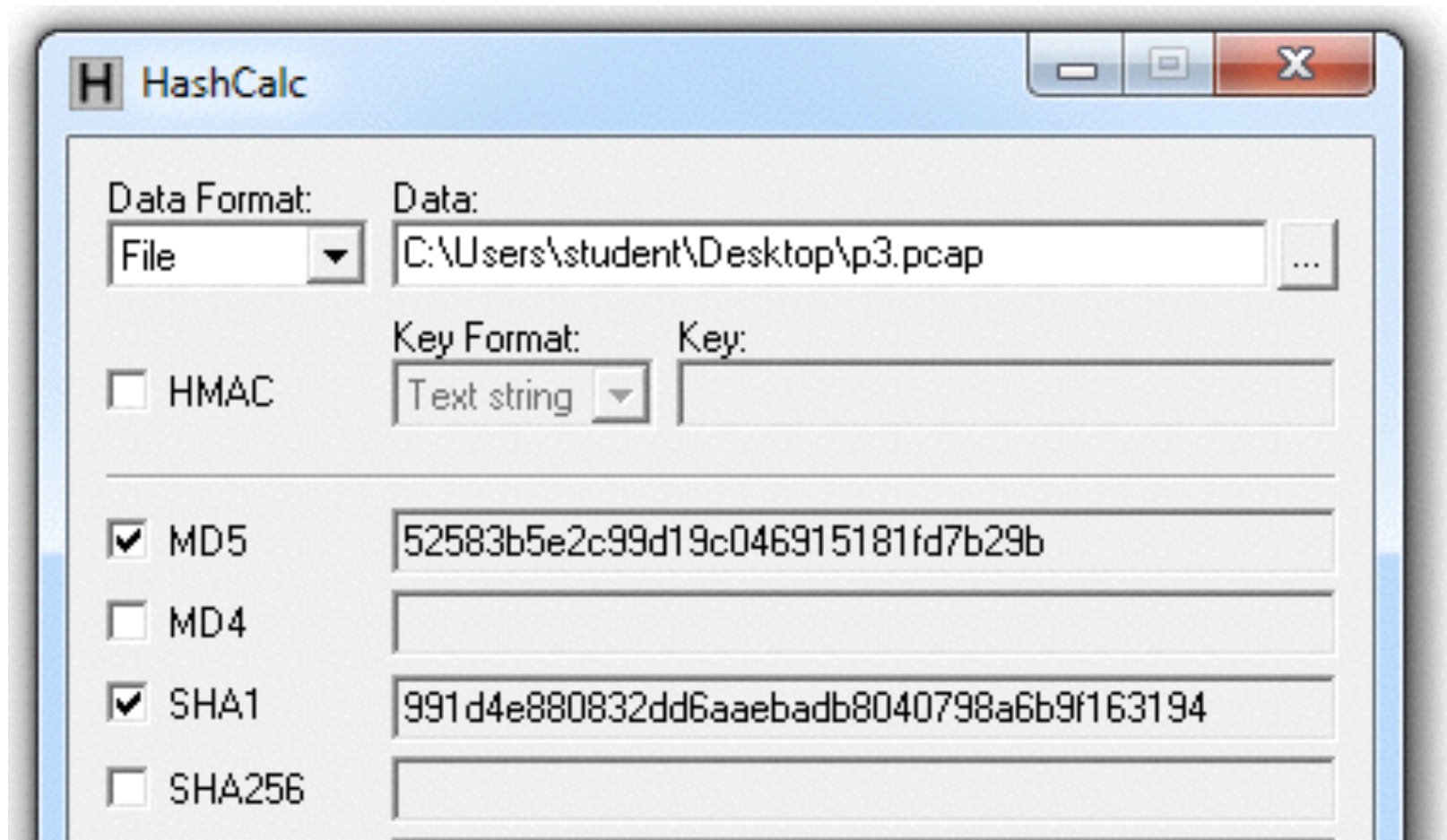
Hashing

A fingerprint for malware

Hashes

- MD5 or SHA-1
- Condenses a file of any size down to a fixed-length fingerprint
- Uniquely identifies a file well in practice
 - There are MD5 collisions but they are not common
 - Collision: two different files with the same hash

HashCalc



The screenshot shows the HashCalc application window. The title bar reads 'H HashCalc'. The interface includes a 'Data Format' dropdown set to 'File' and a 'Data' text field containing the file path 'C:\Users\student\Desktop\p3.pcap'. Below these are checkboxes for 'HMAC' (unchecked) and 'Key Format' (set to 'Text string'). A list of hash algorithms is shown on the left: MD5 (checked), MD4 (unchecked), SHA1 (checked), and SHA256 (unchecked). To the right of each algorithm is a text field displaying the corresponding hash value. The MD5 hash is '52583b5e2c99d19c046915181fd7b29b' and the SHA1 hash is '991d4e880832dd6aaebadb8040798a6b9f163194'.

Algorithm	Hash Value
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MD5	52583b5e2c99d19c046915181fd7b29b
<input type="checkbox"/> MD4	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SHA1	991d4e880832dd6aaebadb8040798a6b9f163194
<input type="checkbox"/> SHA256	

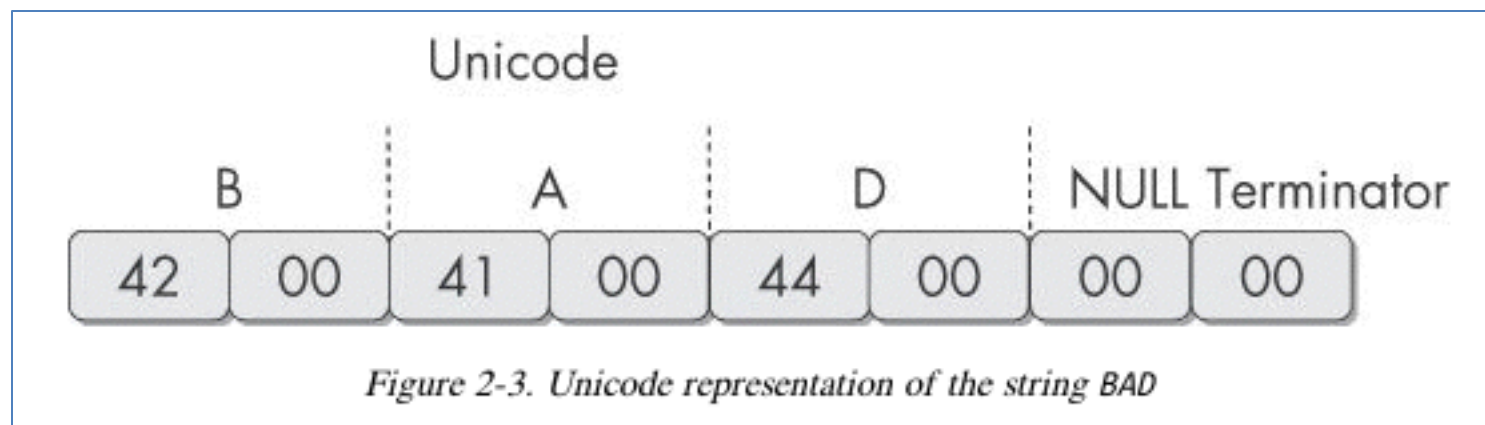
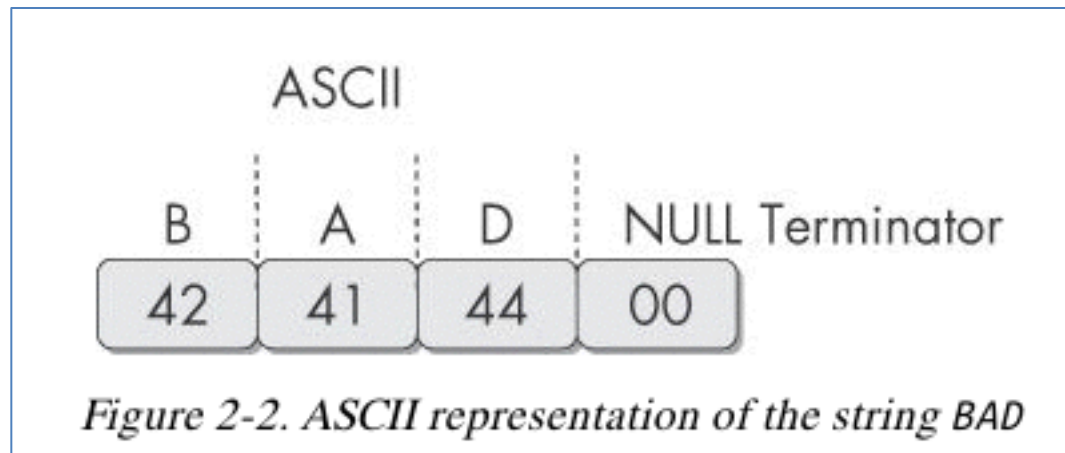
Hash Uses

- Label a malware file
- Share the hash with other analysts to identify malware
- Search the hash online to see if someone else has already identified the file

Finding Strings

Strings

- Any sequence of printable characters is a **string**
- Strings are terminated by a **null** (0x00)
- ASCII characters are 8 bits long
 - Now called ANSI
- Unicode characters are 16 bits long
 - Microsoft calls them "wide characters"



The strings Command

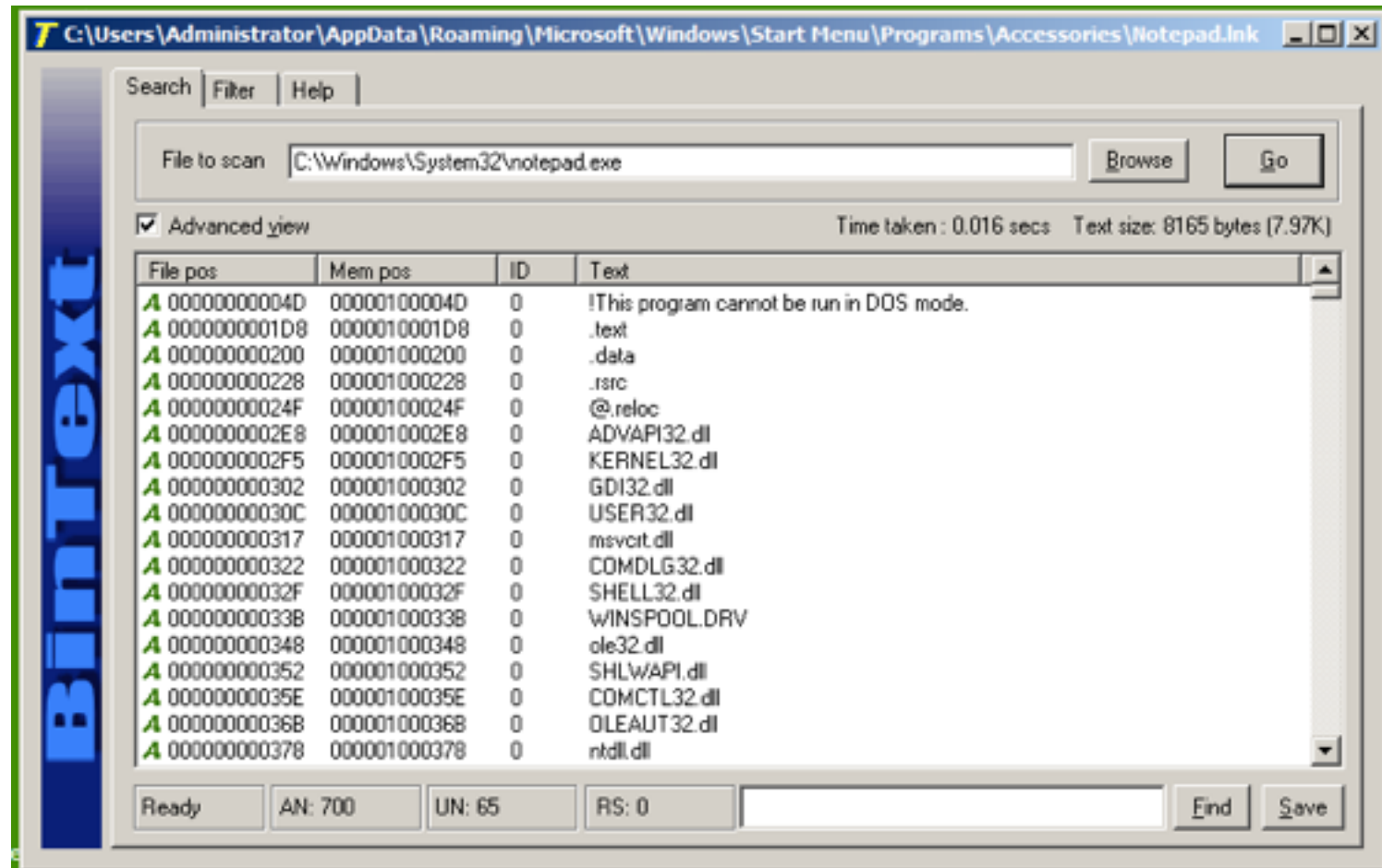
- Native in Linux, also available for Windows
- Finds all strings in a file 3 or more characters long

The strings Command

- Bold items can be ignored
- GetLayout and SetLayout are Windows functions
- **GDI32.DLL** is a Dynamic Link Library

```
C:>strings bp6.ex_  
VP3  
VW3  
t$@  
D$4  
99.124.22.1 4  
e-@  
GetLayout 1  
GDI32.DLL 3  
SetLayout 2  
M}C  
Mail system DLL is invalid.!Send Mail failed to  
send message. 5
```

BinText

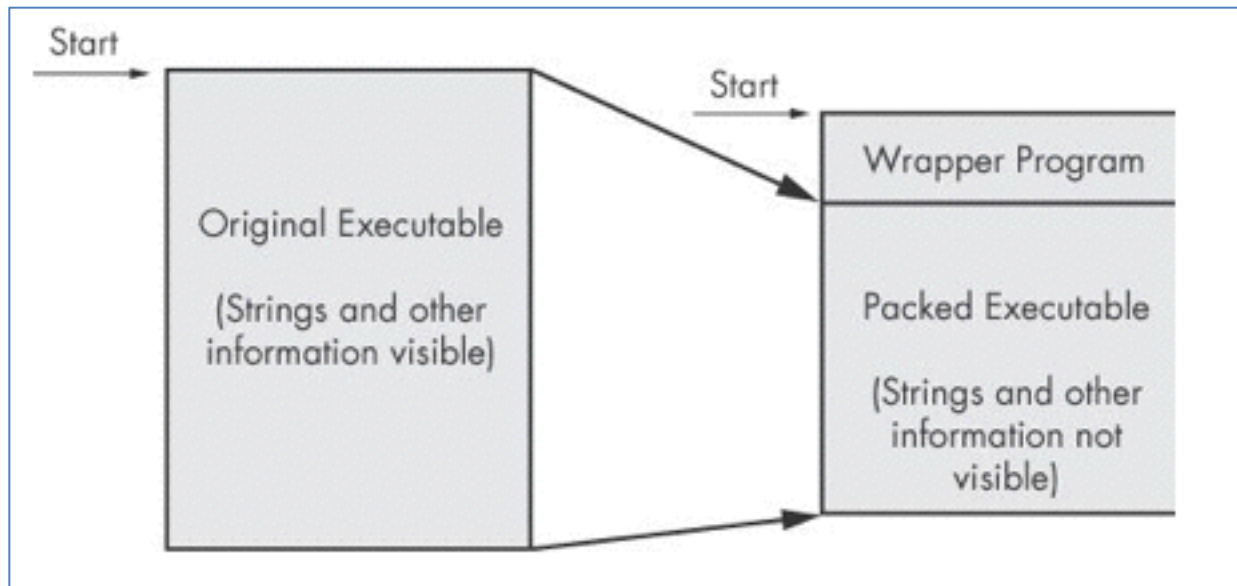


- Link Ch 2i

Packed and Obfuscated Malware

Packing Files

- The code is compressed, like Zip file
- This makes the strings and instructions unreadable
- All you'll see is the **wrapper** - small code that unpacks the file when it is run



Detecting Packers with PEiD

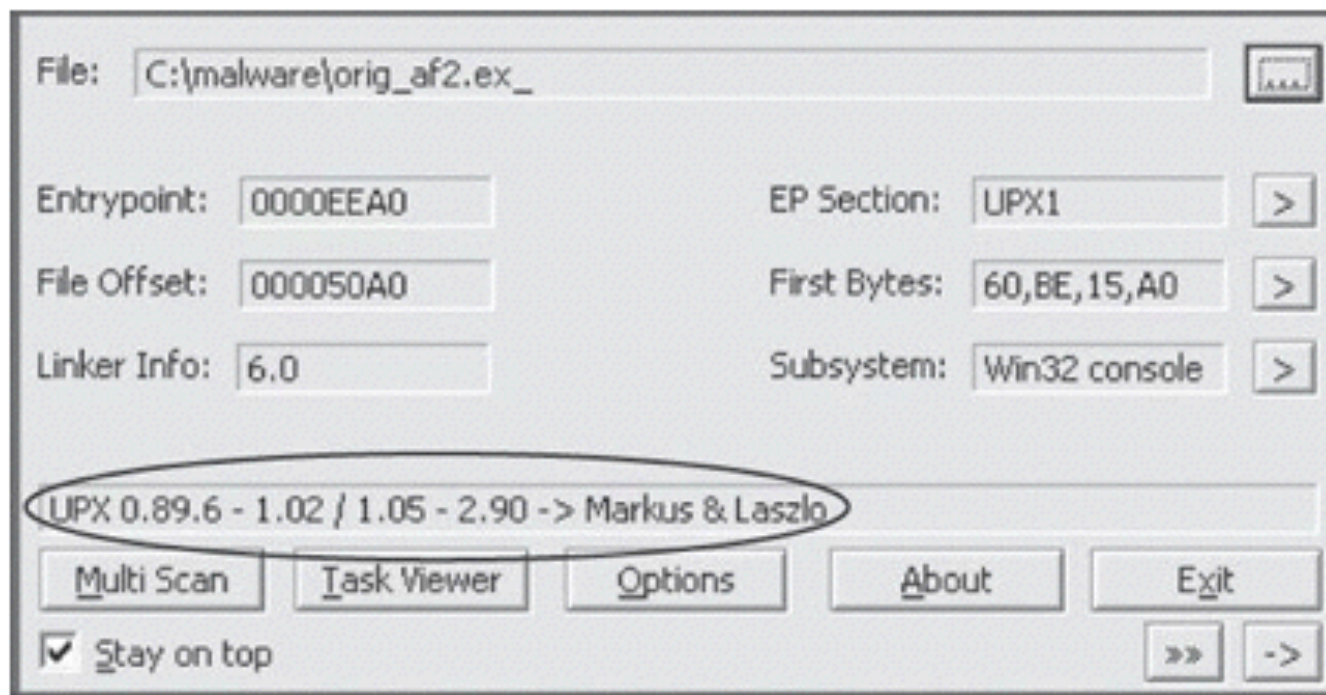


Figure 2-5. The PEiD program

Demo: UPX

```
root@kali: ~/126
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
root@kali:~/126# cat chatty.c
#include <stdio.h>
main()
{
char name[10];
printf("This program contains readable strings\n");
printf("Enter your name: ");
scanf("%s", name);
printf("Hello %s\n", name);
}

root@kali:~/126# gcc -static chatty.c -o chatty
root@kali:~/126# upx -o chatty-packed chatty
Ultimate Packer for eXecutables
Copyright (C) 1996 - 2011
UPX 3.08 Markus Oberhumer, Laszlo Molnar & John Reiser Dec 12th 2011

File size      Ratio      Format      Name
-----
592800 -> 272588 45.98% linux/elf386 chatty-packed

Packed 1 file.
root@kali:~/126# ls -l
total 852
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 592800 Aug 16 20:34 chatty
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 174 Aug 16 20:27 chatty.c
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 272588 Aug 16 20:34 chatty-packed
```

Packing Obfuscates Strings

```
root@kali:~/126# strings chatty | wc
1962    4498    33817
root@kali:~/126# strings chatty-packed | wc
3950    4290    23623
root@kali:~/126#
```

NOTE

Many PEiD plug-ins will run the malware executable without warning! (See [Chapter 3](#) to learn how to set up a safe environment for running malware.) Also, like all programs, especially those used for malware analysis, PEiD can be subject to vulnerabilities. For example, PEiD version 0.92 contained a buffer overflow that allowed an attacker to execute arbitrary code. This would have allowed a clever malware writer to write a program to exploit the malware analyst's machine. Be sure to use the latest version of PEiD.

Portable Executable File Format

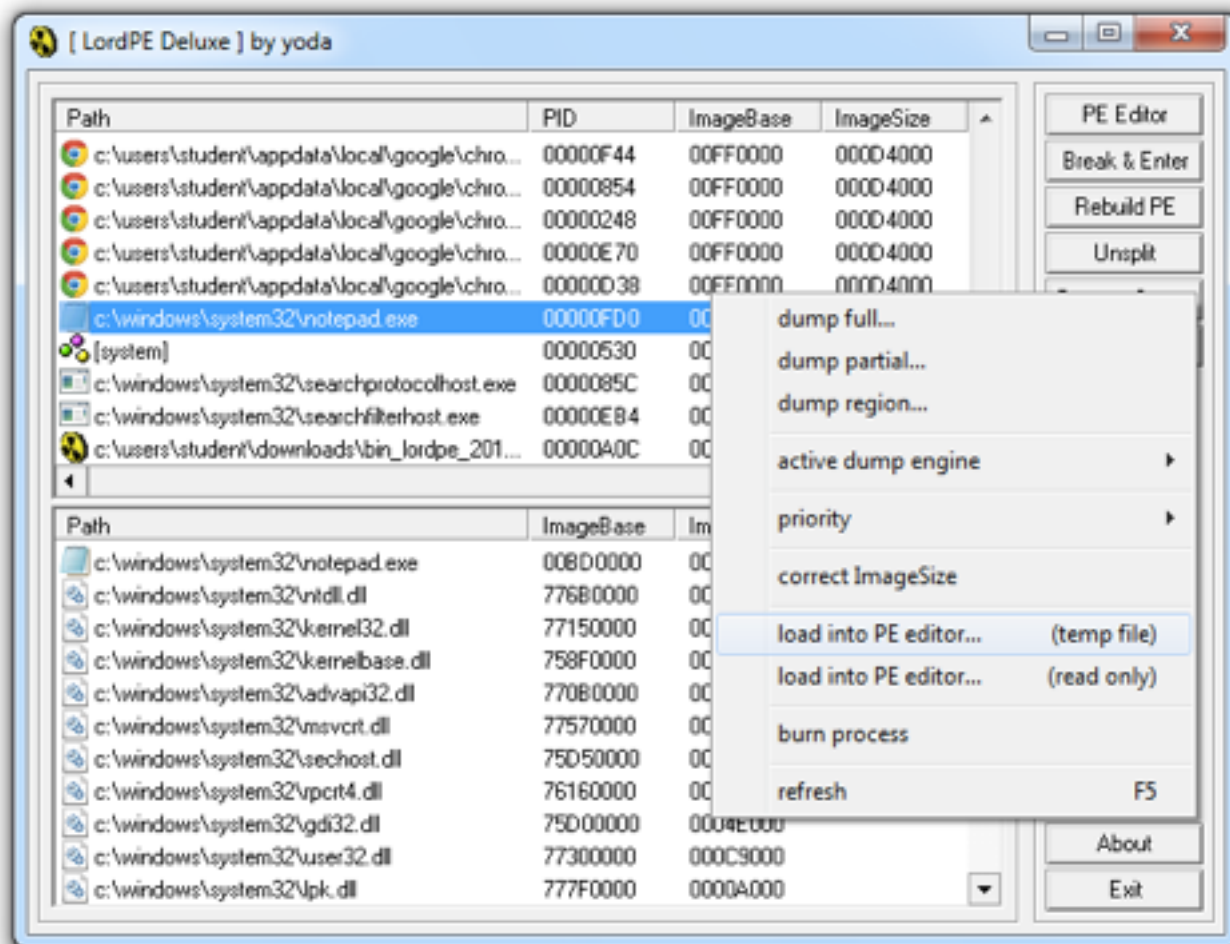
PE Files

- Used by Windows executable files, object code, and DLLs
- A data structure that contains the information necessary for Windows to load the file
- Almost every file executed on Windows is in PE format

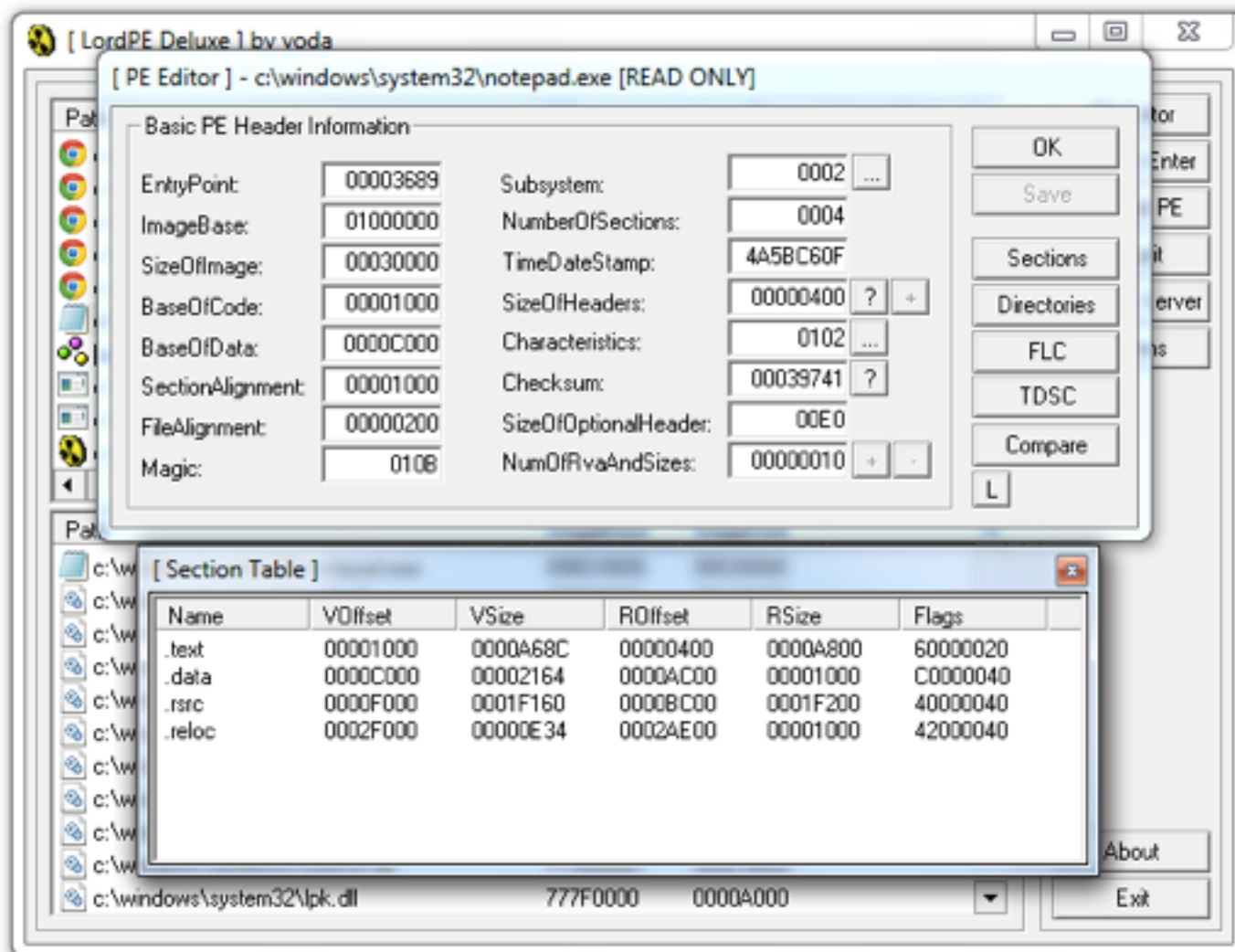
PE Header

- Information about the code
- Type of application
- Required library functions
- Space requirements

LordPE Demo



Main Sections



There are a lot more sections

- But the main ones are enough for now
- Link Ch 2c

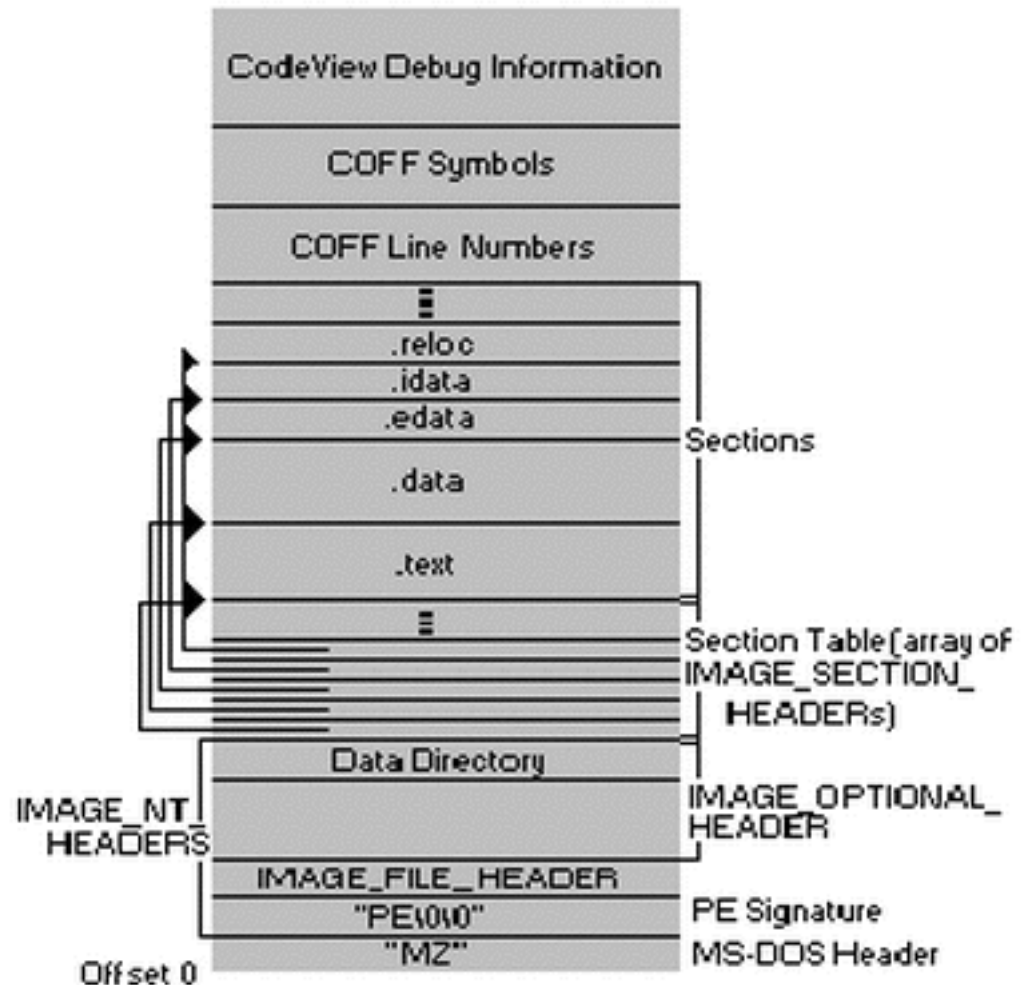


Figure 1. The PE file format

Linked Libraries and Functions

Imports

- Functions used by a program that are stored in a different program, such as library
- Connected to the main EXE by **Linking**
- Can be linked three ways
 - **Statically**
 - **At Runtime**
 - **Dynamically**

Static Linking

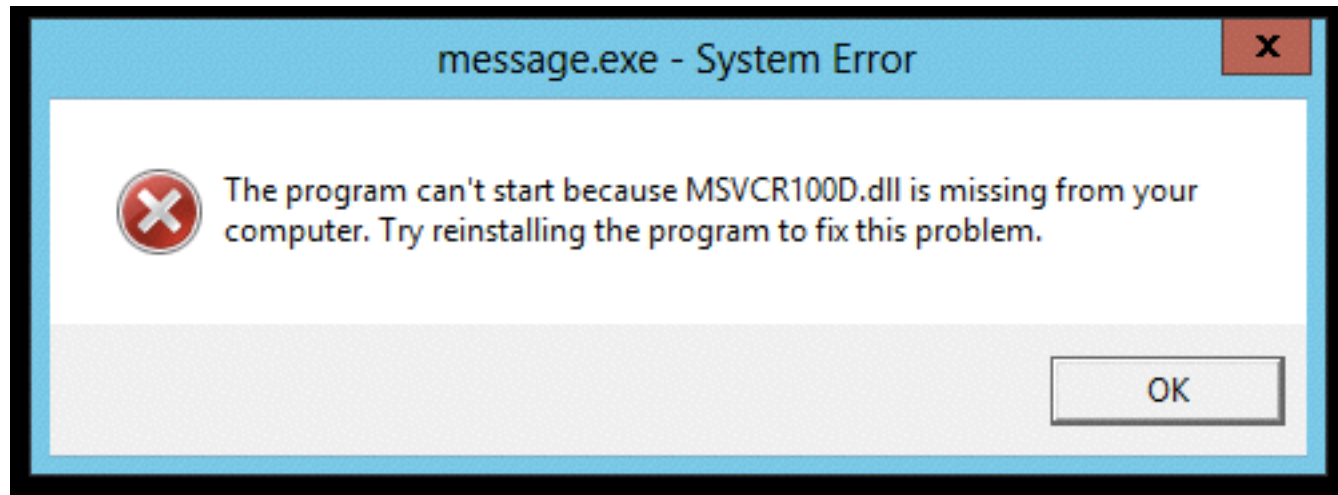
- Rarely used for Windows executables
- Common in Unix and Linux
- All code from the library is copied into the executable
- Makes executable large in size

Runtime Linking

- Unpopular in friendly programs
- Common in malware, especially packed or obfuscated malware
- Connect to libraries only when needed, not when the program starts
- Most commonly done with the **LoadLibrary** and **GetProcAddress** functions

Dynamic Linking

- Most common method
- Host OS searches for necessary libraries when the program is loaded



Clues in Libraries

- The PE header lists every library and function that will be loaded
- Their names can reveal what the program does
- **URLDownloadToFile** indicates that the program downloads something