



Air
Land
Sea
Space
Cyberspace

Innovation. In all domains.

Document Detection, Profiling and Analysis

Matt Richard

Who Am I?

- RayCERT Malware Research
- 11+ Years Incident Response, Malware Analysis
- Co-author - “Cyberfraud Tactics, Techniques and Procedures”
- CISSP, GCIA, GCIH, GCFA, GREM

Thanks

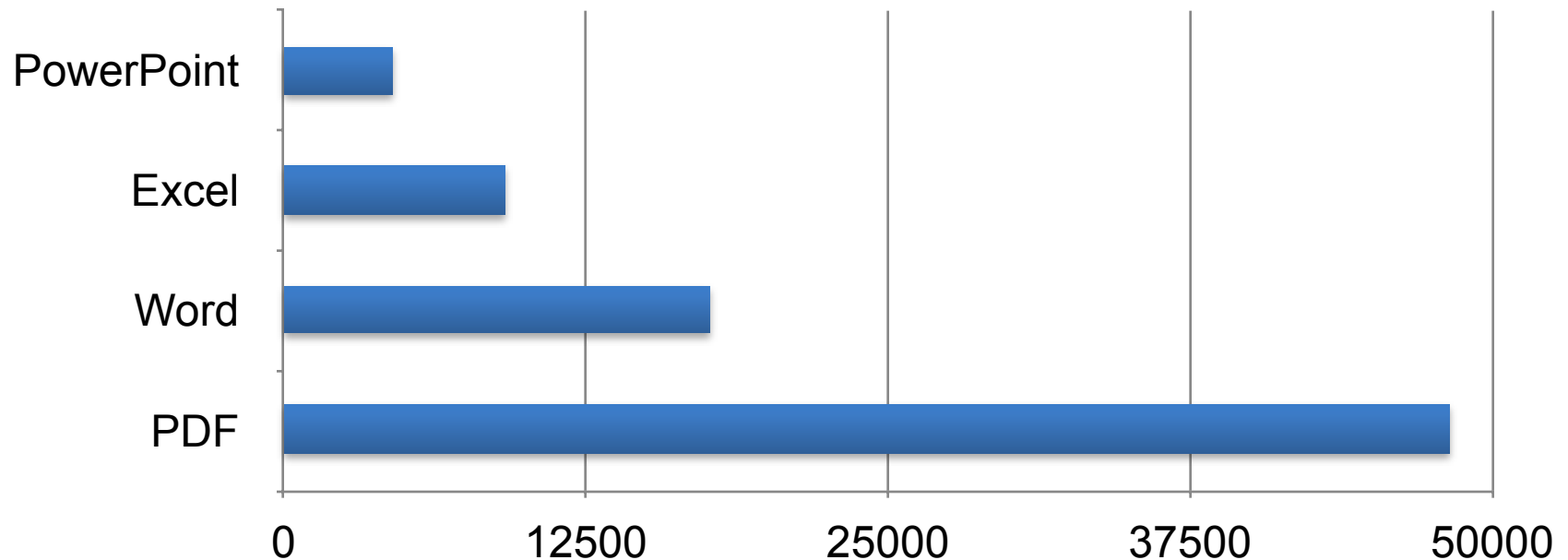
Bruce Dang - Microsoft

Michael Hale Ligh — MNIN Security, iDefense

Steve Adair — NASA / Shadowserver

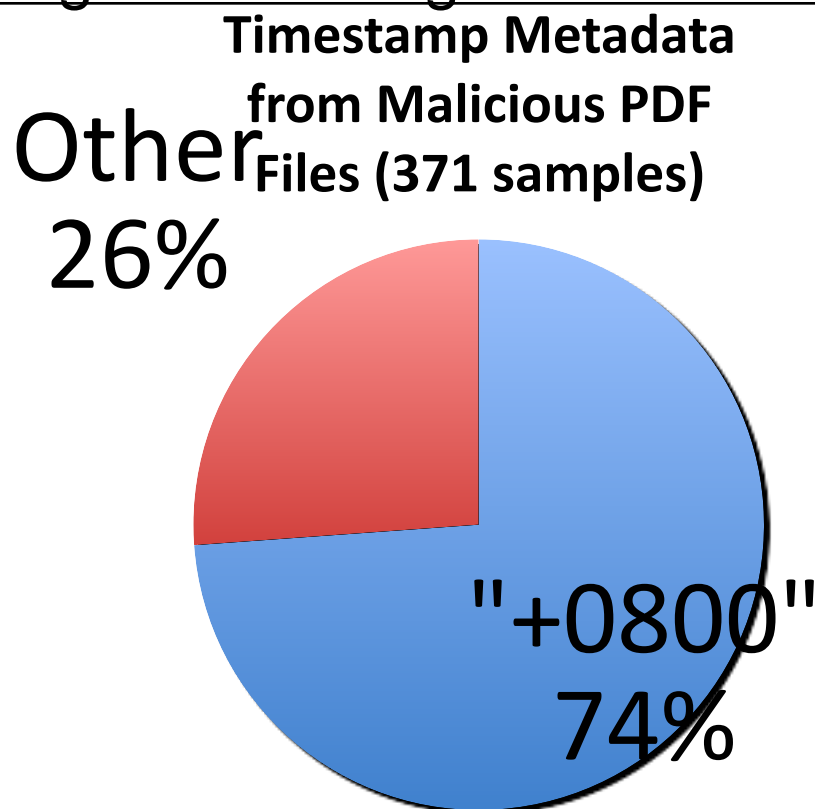
Andre Ludwig - ShadowServer

Document Samples (4/09 - 12/09)



Goals

- Find known and unknown attacks in document formats
- Leverage laziness / ignorance of adversary
- Create pragmatic strategies for detection



What We Will Cover

- Free / open source tools
- Shellcode
- Office and PDF Analysis
- Writing Tools and Signatures
- Interesting data points

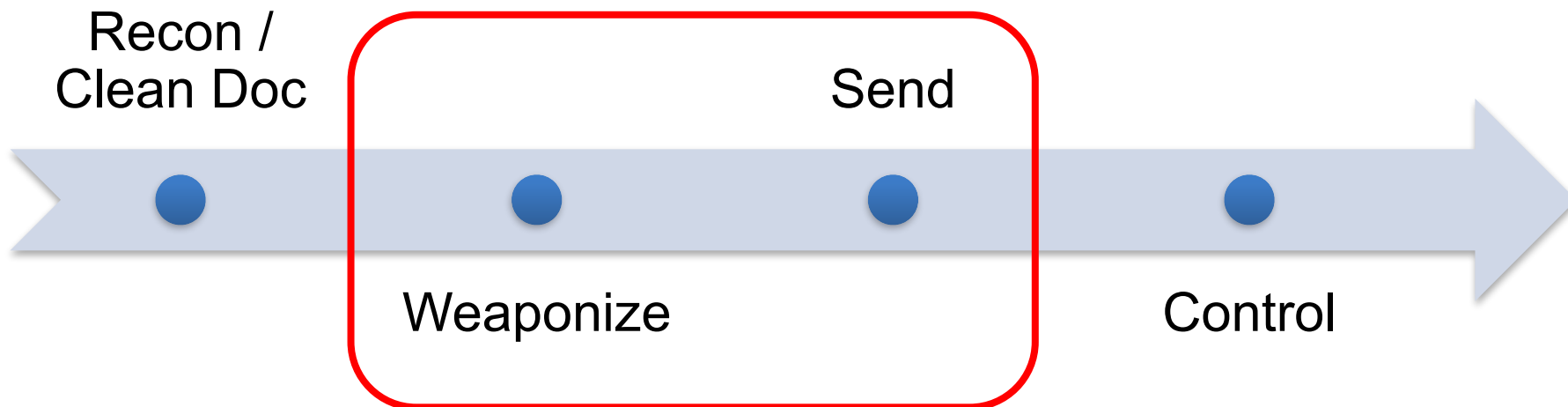
2009 Perspective

In 2009 there were **4** major **Adobe 0-days** that impacted our community. The average time from first use to patch was **36 days**. Most organizations take about 21 days to test and deploy an Adobe patch to 95% of their systems.

For **228 days** in 2009 we faced a critical threat from PDF files.

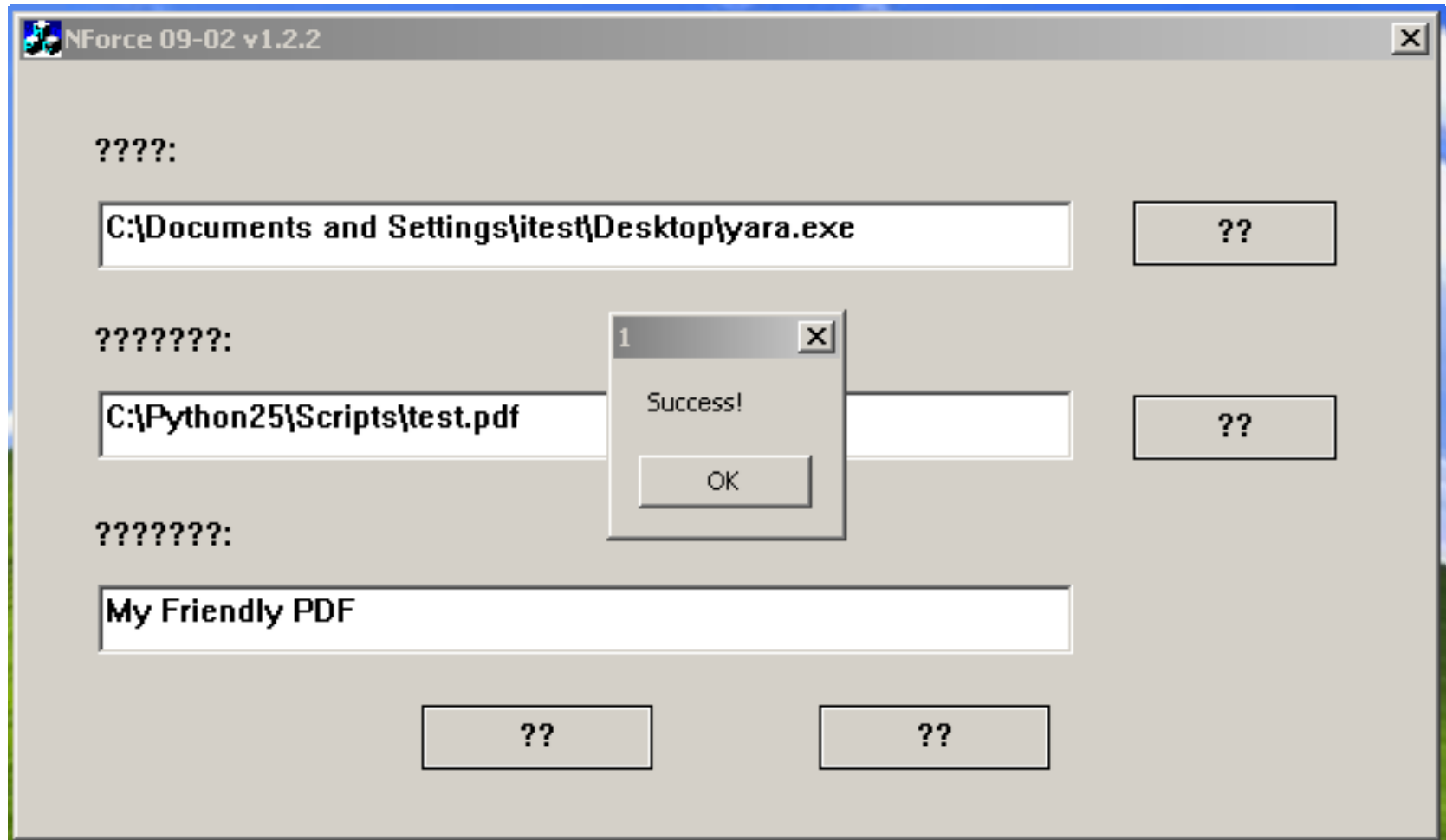
4 out of 6 Adobe exploits used in 2009 were not in the JavaScript Engine

Targeted Attack Cycle



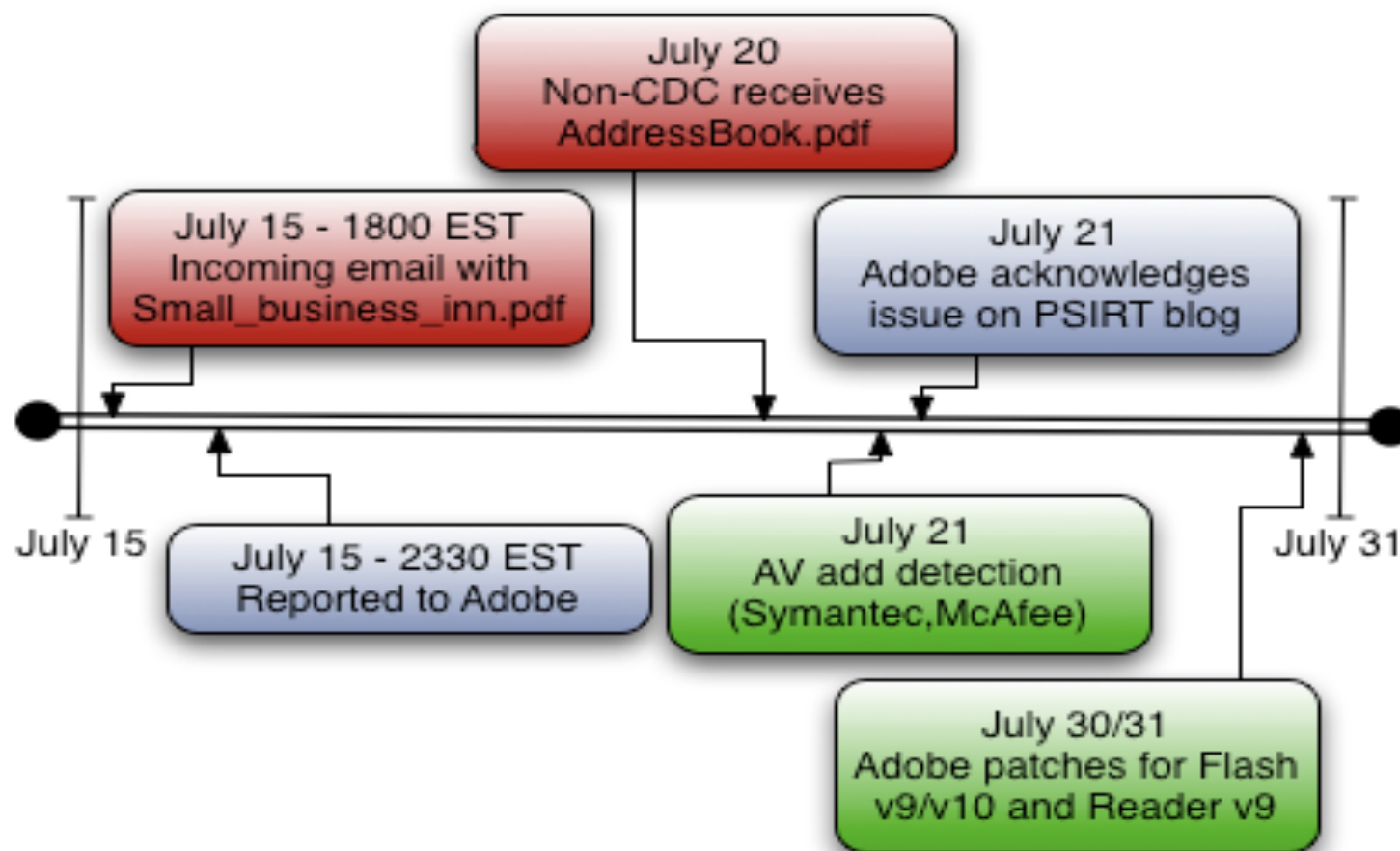
Earliest Reliable Detection

JBIG2 Weaponizer



The Payoff

- 0-day is detectable
- Roll-Your-Own-AV is effective



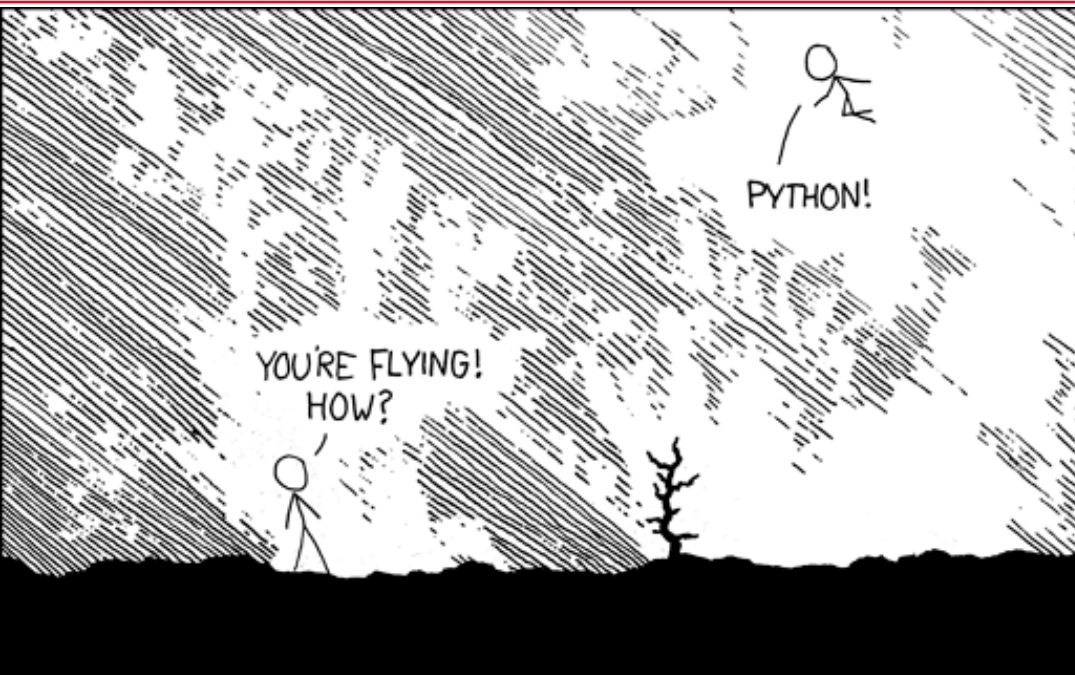
Tools

Tools

- Profiling, Analysis and Detection is free

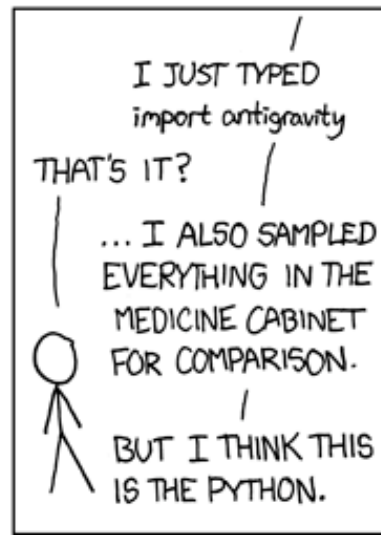
**yara-project***YARA: A malware identification and classification tool*

Python Magic



```
import find0day
```

```
if find0day.search(file):  
    print "found 0day"  
else:  
    print "file is safe"
```



Tools - Officemalscanner

```
+-----+
|           OfficeMalScanner v0.43           |
| Frank Boldewin / www.reconstructor.org    |
+-----+
Usage:
-----
OfficeMalScanner <PPT, DOC or XLS file> <scan | info> <brute> <debug>

Options:
  scan - scan for several shellcode heuristics and encrypted PE-Files
  info - dumps OLE structures, offsets+length and saves found VB-Macro code

Switches: (only enabled if option "scan" was selected)
  brute - enables the "brute force mode" to find encrypted stuff
  debug - prints out disassembly resp hexoutput if a heuristic was found

Examples:
  OfficeMalScanner evil.ppt scan brute debug
  OfficeMalScanner evil.ppt scan
  OfficeMalScanner evil.ppt info

Malicious index rating:
  Executables: 4
  Code       : 3
  STRINGS    : 2
  OLE        : 1
```

OfficeMalScanner - Example

```
[*] SCAN mode selected
[*] Opening file 42edbf03e81ef0552cc7392572e4e260
[*] Filesize is 19456 (0x4c00) Bytes
[*] Valid file format found.
[*] Scanning now...
```

```
FS:[30h] (Method 1) signature found at offset: 0x3341
PUSH DWORD[]/CALL[] signature found at offset: 0x3628
PUSH DWORD[]/CALL[] signature found at offset: 0x36ab
PUSH DWORD[]/CALL[] signature found at offset: 0x36de
PUSH DWORD[]/CALL[] signature found at offset: 0x36ed
```

```
Brute-forcing for encrypted PE- and embedded OLE-files now...
```

```
Bruting XOR Key: 0xff
```

```
Bruting ADD Key: 0xff
```

```
Analysis finished!
```

```
-----
42edbf03e81ef0552cc7392572e4e260 seems to be malicious! Malicious Index = 27
-----
```

Tools - Yara

- <http://code.google.com/p/yara-project/>
- Classification
- Windows/*NIX
- No data transforms
- Non-linear scan times
- Simple and correlated rules
 - Ascii, binary, regex, wildcards

Yara Rule Example

```
Rule PDF_Flash_Exploit
{
  strings:
    $a = "%PDF-1."
    $j = "(pop\\056swf)"
    $k = "(pushpro\\056swf)"
    $b = "(
           a.swf)"

  condition:
    ($a at 0) and ($j or $k or $b)
}
```


Yara From the Command Line

```
matt@localhost]$ yara /data/av_db/docfiles.yara .
```

shellcode_xor_decode	4bd027d8a3100bce64888821bf24a33f
xor_exe_headers	4bd027d8a3100bce64888821bf24a33f
shellcode_lodsb_xor_stosb	9071fd54405db266c1b81df262ac8e83
EXP_shellcode_ecx_getip	9071fd54405db266c1b81df262ac8e83
xor_exe_headers	9071fd54405db266c1b81df262ac8e83

Yara from Python

```
>>> data = open('2009072202.pdf', 'rb').read()
>>> import yara

>>> rules = yara.compile('/data/av/rules.yara')

>>> rules.match(data=data)
[HIGH_EXE_Payloads]
```

Tools - ClamAV

- Deep Scanning
 - PDF / OLE / ZIP / Packers
- Fast and Predictable
- Simple signatures
 - `shellcode_xor:0:*:33c966b9????80340a??e2faeb`
- Windows/*NIX
- Easy unpacker / inflate



ClamAV – Things you can do NOW

- Scan inside RFC822 email messages
- Scan all files on a desktop (relatively) quickly
- Scan most content ripped straight from TCP streams
- Use a lot of signatures
- Use it on mail gateways, pcap, desktops

ClamAV – Limitations

- Match on more than one signature
- Conditional Scoring
- Poor scanning inside Flate streams in PDF
- 72k lines of Attack Surface

Useful Custom Tools

- PDF Parser / Scanner
- Signature Generator
- Disassembler
- Payload extraction
- String conversions
 - ROR / ROL / XOR
 - Base64 / asciihex

Analyzing Shellcode

Tools – Custom Disassembler

- Command line disassembler
 - Disassemble from specific offset using Pydasm
 - Pydasm / libdasm - <http://code.google.com/p/libdasm/>

```
print "Disasm %d bytes starting from %d\n" % (len(data), sys.argv[1], offset)

while offset < len(data):
    i = pydasm.get_instruction(data[offset:], pydasm.MODE_32)
    if not i:
        break
    print "%08X - %-30s\t%s" % (
        offset,
        get_instruction_string(i,pydasm.FORMAT_INTEL, 0)),
        binascii.hexlify(data[offset:offset+i.length]))
    offset += i.length
```


Custom Disassembler Example

Offset

Mask

```
[matt@]$ python disasm.py sample 00004e23 ror 4
```

```
Disasm 114688 bytes from sample starting from 0x4e23
```

```
00004E23 - push ebx
```

```
00004E24 - push esi
```

```
00004E25 - push edi
```

```
53
```

```
56
```

```
57
```

Mnemonic

Opcode

Analyzing Shellcode

- Shellcode's Agenda
 - Find itself in memory
 - Resolve function pointers
 - Find its file / payload
 - Decode stages / payloads
 - Execute Trojan / clean document

- Our Agenda
 - High fidelity indicators
 - Markers, patterns, algorithms

Analyzing Shellcode – Decoders

LODSB / ROR / XOR / STOSB

000018D8	- lodsb	ac
000018DE	- ror al,0x6	c0c806
000018E6	- xor al,b1	32c3
000018E8	- stosb	aa
000018E9	- dec ecx	49
000018EA	- jz 0x19	7417

XOR LOOP

000036C6	- cmp eax,0x0	83f800
000036C9	- jz 0xffffffffef	74ed
000036CB	- xor eax,0xbcbafcfa	35fafcbabc
000036D0	- mov [edi],eax	8907
000036D2	- jmp 0xfffffffffe6	ebe4

LODSB / ROL / STOSB

00000801	- lodsb	ac
00000802	- rol al,0x4	c0c004
00000805	- stosb	aa
00000806	- dec ecx	49
00000807	- jnz 0xfffffffffa	75f8

Analyzing Shellcode – Decode Stages

- Interesting samples generally have 2+ stages

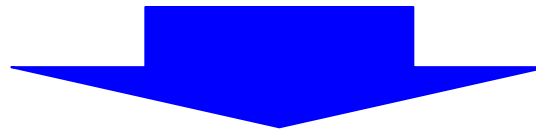
STAGE 1

000007EF - inc eax	40
000007F0 - dec eax	48
000007F1 - nop	90
000007F2 - mov ecx,0x1d4	b9d4010000
000007F7 - jmp 0x12	eb10
000007F9 - pop edx	5a
000007FA - dec edx	4a
000007FB - xor ecx,ecx	33c9
000007FD - mov cx,0x1c9	66b9c901
00000801 - xor byte [edx+ecx],0x99	80340a99
00000805 - loop 0xffffffffc	e2fa
00000807 - jmp 0x7	eb05
00000809 - call 0xfffffffff0	e8ebffffff

Len of stage 2

Stage 2
Decoder

JMP
CALL
POP



STAGE 2

0000080B - push bp	66666655
0000080F - mov ebp,esp	8bec
00000811 - sub esp,0x8c	81ec8c000000
00000817 - push ebx	53
00000818 - push esi	56
00000819 - push edi	57

Malicious Office Documents

Office Vulnerabilities

Bulletin	Date	Vulnerability	CVE
MS06-027	June 2006	Word Malformed Object Pointer Vulnerability	CVE-2006-2492
MS06-028	June 2006	PowerPoint Remote Code Execution Using a Malformed Record Vulnerability	CVE-2006-0022
MS06-037	July 2006	Excel File Rebuilding Overflow	CVE-2006-2388
MS06-048	August 2006	PowerPoint Mso.dll Vulnerability	CVE-2006-3590
MS06-060	October 2006	Word Mail Merge Vulnerability	CVE-2006-3651
MS07-014	February 2007	Word Malformed Data Structures Vulnerability	CVE-2006-6456
MS07-015	February 2007	Excel Malformed Record Vulnerability	CVE-2007-0671
MS07-025	May 2007	Drawing Object Vulnerability	CVE-2007-1747
MS08-014	March 2008	Macro Validation Vulnerability	CVE-2008-0081
MS09-009	April 2009	Excel Memory Corruption Vulnerability	CVE-2009-0238
MS09-017	May 2009	PowerPoint Memory Corruption Vulnerability	CVE-2009-0556

Source: Microsoft Security Intelligence Report Volume 7 (January 2009 – July 2009)

<http://www.microsoft.com/downloads/details.aspx?FamilyID=037f3771-330e-4457-a52c-5b085dc0a4cd&displaylang=en>

Office Exploit Structure

- Everything included
- Permutations
 - Clean document
 - Trojan payload
 - Shellcode
 - Obfuscations

OLESS Header

Office Records

Shellcode

```
jmp 0xffffffff4  
jmp 0x3  
call 0x830e8b63  
mov byte [ebx+ecx*4], 0xfe  
mov ebx, [esi+ecx]
```

More Office Records

XOR Encoded Payloads

ED	FA	30	A0	A3	A0	A0	A0	A4	A0	A0	A0	5F	5F	A0	A0	18	A0	A0	A0
A0	A0	A0	A0	E0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0
A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0
70	A0	A0	A0	AE	BF	1A	AE	A0	14	A9	6D	81	18	A1	EC	6D	81	F4	C8
C9	D3	00	D0	D2	CF	C7	D2	C1	CD	00	C3	C1	CE	CE	CF	D4	00	C2	C5
00	D2	D5	CE	00	C9	CE	00	E4	EF	F3	00	CD	CF	C4	C5	8E	AD	AD	AA
04	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	F2	7B	82	C8	B6	1A	EC	90	B6	1A	EC	90

XOR Encoded Clean Document

ED	FA	30	A0	A3	A0	A0	A0	A4	A0	A0	A0	5F	5F	A0	A0	18	A0	A0	A0
A0	A0	A0	A0	E0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0
A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0
70	A0	A0	A0	AE	BF	1A	AE	A0	14	A9	6D	81	18	A1	EC	6D	81	F4	C8
C9	D3	00	D0	D2	CF	C7	D2	C1	CD	00	C3	C1	CE	CE	CF	D4	00	C2	C5
00	D2	D5	CE	00	C9	CE	00	E4	EF	F3	00	CD	CF	C4	C5	8E	AD	AD	AA
04	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	F2	7B	82	C8	B6	1A	EC	90	B6	1A	EC	90

Summary / Metadata

Office – Finding Shellcode

- Signatures
- Brute Force
 - Disassembly
 - Signatures
- Challenges
 - Multi-stage SC
 - Novel heapsprays
 - OLE Streams

OLESS Header

Office Records

Shellcode

```
imp 0xffffffff4  
imp 0x3  
call 0x830e8b63  
mov byte [ ebx+ecx*4 ], 0xfe  
mov ebx, [esi+ecx]
```

More Office Records

XOR Encoded Payloads

ED	FA	30	A0	A3	A0	A0	A0	A4	A0	A0	A0	5F	5F	A0	A0	18	A0	A0	A0
A0	A0	A0	A0	E0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0
A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0
70	A0	A0	A0	AE	BF	1A	AE	A0	14	A9	6D	81	18	A1	EC	6D	81	F4	C8
C9	D3	00	D0	D2	CF	C7	D2	C1	CD	00	C3	C1	CE	CE	CF	D4	00	C2	C5
00	D2	D5	CE	00	C9	CE	00	E4	EF	F3	00	CD	CF	C4	C5	8E	AD	AD	AA
04	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	F2	7B	02	C8	B6	1A	EC	90	B6	1A	EC	90



XOR Encoded Clean Document







ED	FA	30	A0	A3	A0	A0	A0	A4	A0	A0	A0	5F	5F	A0	A0	18	A0	A0	A0
A0	A0	A0	A0	E0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0
A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0
70	A0	A0	A0	AE	BF	1A	AE	A0	14	A9	6D	81	18	A1	EC	6D	81	F4	C8
C9	D3	00	D0	D2	CF	C7	D2	C1	CD	00	C3	C1	CE	CE	CF	D4	00	C2	C5
00	D2	D5	CE	00	C9	CE	00	E4	EF	F3	00	CD	CF	C4	C5	8E	AD	AD	AA
04	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	F2	7B	02	C8	B6	1A	EC	90	B6	1A	EC	90

Summary / Metadata

PPT Case Study – Malicious PPT

- 40+ Samples since July 20
- Average 1 AV detection

 <http://www.virustotal.com/compacto.html> 

File Welcome_to_Canada.ppt received on 2009.08.25 14:09:29 (UTC)

Antivirus	Version	Last Update	Result
VBA32	3.12.10.10	2009.08.25	suspected of Exploit.Signature

Additional information

File size: 1575940 bytes

MD5 : 1d65f1be33c9d72030508c3df24ec780

SHA1 : ffb74971f459713717433a91dfbf888f0ad278db

SHA256: 2ce516c14b8d9e8ea414d65d565f0bdde6937a6c00ba711cdfffa5fb768f4f2a

TrID : File type identification
Microsoft PowerPoint document (79.7%)
Generic OLE2 / Multistream Compound File (20.2%)

ssdeep: 24576:tzo69c3cn/Q4/luadE40BSQifE5sa0/EJLUKFQ8htzQ0lFqiQIYgDhY+4gBt6zCh:BoWJQM9HASFQeEy8Q83n1FU1gb62h

PEiD : -

RDS : NSRL Reference Data Set
-

PPT Case Study – Double Click

The screenshot shows a Microsoft PowerPoint window with a slide titled "Canada's Beauty" featuring a background image of a grassy field. A network packet capture window is overlaid on the slide, displaying a list of network packets. The packets are numbered 1 through 7 in the left margin of the capture window. The packets show a sequence of events: a SYN packet, a SYN-ACK packet, an ACK packet, an HTTP GET request for a specific image, an ACK packet, a 403 Forbidden response, a FIN packet, an RST packet, and two DNS queries/responses.

Source	Destination	Protocol	Info
192.168.72.200	192.168.72.1	TCP	1054 > 3128 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460
192.168.72.1	192.168.72.200	TCP	3128 > 1054 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=5840 Len=0 MSS=1460
192.168.72.200	192.168.72.1	TCP	1054 > 3128 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=64240 Len=0
192.168.72.200	192.168.72.1	HTTP	GET http://mywebpage.3322.org/newTroy.jpg HTTP/1.0
192.168.72.1	192.168.72.200	TCP	3128 > 1054 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=257 Win=6432 Len=0
192.168.72.1	192.168.72.200	TCP	[TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
192.168.72.1	192.168.72.200	HTTP	HTTP/1.0 403 Forbidden (text/html)
192.168.72.1	192.168.72.200	TCP	3128 > 1054 [FIN, ACK] Seq=2070 Ack=257 Win=6432 Len=0
192.168.72.200	192.168.72.1	TCP	1054 > 3128 [ACK] Seq=257 Ack=2071 Win=64240 Len=0
192.168.72.200	192.168.72.1	TCP	1054 > 3128 [RST, ACK] Seq=257 Ack=2071 Win=0 Len=0
192.168.72.200	192.168.72.1	DNS	Standard query A vanguard.bounceme.net
192.168.72.1	192.168.72.200	DNS	Standard query response A 209.227.39.13

The PowerPoint interface includes a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Insert, Format, Tools, Slide Show, Window, Help), a toolbar, and a slide navigation pane on the left. The slide is titled "Canada's Beauty" and features a background image of a grassy field. A network packet capture window is overlaid on the slide, displaying a list of network packets. The packets are numbered 1 through 7 in the left margin of the capture window. The packets show a sequence of events: a SYN packet, a SYN-ACK packet, an ACK packet, an HTTP GET request for a specific image, an ACK packet, a 403 Forbidden response, a FIN packet, an RST packet, and two DNS queries/responses. The status bar at the bottom indicates "Slide 1 of 19" and "Default Design".

PPT Case Study – Officemalscanner

```
[matt@localhost]$ wine OfficeMalScanner.exe 1d65f1be33c9d72030508c3df24ec780 scan brute
```

```
+-----+  
|           OfficeMalScanner v0.43           |  
| Frank Boldewin / www.reconstructor.org    |  
+-----+
```

```
[*] SCAN mode selected  
[*] Opening file 1d65f1be33c9d72030508c3df24ec780  
[*] Filesize is 1575940 (0x180c04) Bytes  
[*] Valid file format found.  
[*] Scanning now...
```

Brute-forcing for encrypted PE- and embedded OLE-files now...

XOR encrypted embedded OLE signature found at offset: 0x17000 - encryption KEY: 0x7f

XOR encrypted MZ/PE signature found at offset: 0x5400 - encryption KEY: 0x7f

XOR encrypted MZ/PE signature found at offset: 0x17fa00 - encryption KEY: 0x7f

Analysis finished!

```
-----  
1d65f1be33c9d72030508c3df24ec780 seems to be malicious! Malicious Index = 09  
-----
```

PPT Case Study – Using Yara

```
[matt@localhost]$ yara -s docfiles.yara 1d65f1be33c9d72030508c3df24ec780
```

```
EXPERIMENTAL_shellcode_lodsb_xor_stosb_decode  
000018EC: EB EA FC 33 C9 EB 01  
000018DE: C0 C8 06 75 03 74 01 E8 32 C3 AA 49
```

```
EXPIREMENTAL_max_getip
```

```
rule shellcode_lodsb_xor_stosb_decode  
{  
  strings:  
    $a = { c0 c8 06 75 03 74 01 ?? 32 c3 aa 49 }  
    $b = { eb ea fc 33 c9 eb 01 }  
  condition:  
    any of them  
}
```

PPT Case Study – Disassembler Tricks

```

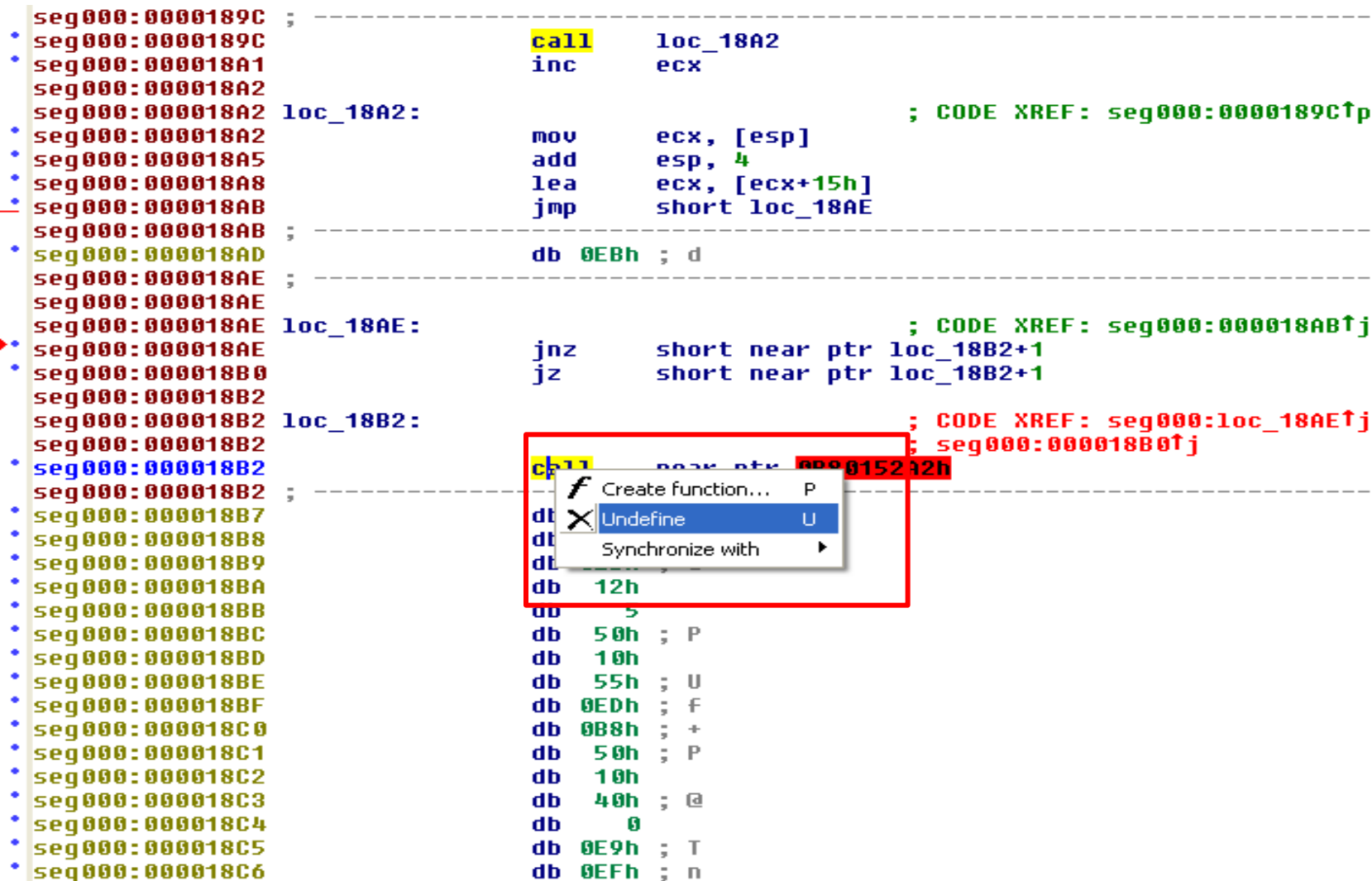
seg000:0000189C ; -----
* seg000:0000189C      call    loc_18A2
* seg000:000018A1      inc     ecx
seg000:000018A2
seg000:000018A2 loc_18A2:      ; CODE XREF: seg000:0000189C↑p
* seg000:000018A2      mov     ecx, [esp]
* seg000:000018A5      add     esp, 4
* seg000:000018A8      lea     ecx, [ecx+15h]
* seg000:000018AB      jmp     short loc_18AE
seg000:000018AB ; -----
* seg000:000018AD      db     0EBh ; d
seg000:000018AE ; -----
seg000:000018AE
seg000:000018AE loc_18AE:      ; CODE XREF: seg000:000018AB↑j
* seg000:000018AE      jnz     short near ptr loc_18B2+1
* seg000:000018B0      jz      short near ptr loc_18B2+1
seg000:000018B2
seg000:000018B2 loc_18B2:      ; CODE XREF: seg000:loc_18AE↑j
* seg000:000018B2      ; seg000:000018B0↑j
* seg000:000018B2      call    near ptr 0B80152A2h
seg000:000018B2 ; -----
* seg000:000018B7      db     0
* seg000:000018B8      db     0
* seg000:000018B9      db     0EBh ; d
* seg000:000018BA      db     12h
* seg000:000018BB      db     5
* seg000:000018BC      db     50h ; P
* seg000:000018BD      db     10h
* seg000:000018BE      db     55h ; U
* seg000:000018BF      db     0EDh ; f
* seg000:000018C0      db     0B8h ; +
* seg000:000018C1      db     50h ; P
* seg000:000018C2      db     10h
* seg000:000018C3      db     40h ; @
* seg000:000018C4      db     0
* seg000:000018C5      db     0E9h ; T
* seg000:000018C6      db     0EFh ; n

```

Bogus CALL

PPT Case Study – Cleaning

```
seg000:0000189C ; -----
* seg000:0000189C      call     loc_18A2
* seg000:000018A1      inc      ecx
seg000:000018A2
seg000:000018A2 loc_18A2:      ; CODE XREF: seg000:0000189C↑p
* seg000:000018A2      mov      ecx, [esp]
* seg000:000018A5      add      esp, 4
* seg000:000018A8      lea      ecx, [ecx+15h]
* seg000:000018AB      jmp      short loc_18AE
seg000:000018AB ; -----
* seg000:000018AD      db      0EBh ; d
seg000:000018AE ; -----
seg000:000018AE loc_18AE:      ; CODE XREF: seg000:000018AB↑j
* seg000:000018AE      jnz      short near ptr loc_18B2+1
* seg000:000018B0      jz       short near ptr loc_18B2+1
seg000:000018B2
seg000:000018B2 loc_18B2:      ; CODE XREF: seg000:loc_18AE↑j
* seg000:000018B2      ; seg000:000018B0↑j
* seg000:000018B2      call     near ptr 00001520
seg000:000018B2 ; -----
* seg000:000018B7      dt
* seg000:000018B8      dt
* seg000:000018B9      dt
* seg000:000018BA      db      12h
* seg000:000018BB      db
* seg000:000018BC      db      50h ; P
* seg000:000018BD      db      10h
* seg000:000018BE      db      55h ; U
* seg000:000018BF      db      0EDh ; f
* seg000:000018C0      db      0B8h ; +
* seg000:000018C1      db      50h ; P
* seg000:000018C2      db      10h
* seg000:000018C3      db      40h ; @
* seg000:000018C4      db      0
* seg000:000018C5      db      0E9h ; T
* seg000:000018C6      db      0EFh ; n
```



PPT Case Study – Cleaned Up

```

seg000:000018CD ; -----
* seg000:000018CD      pop     esi
* seg000:000018CE      mov     ecx, [esi]
* seg000:000018D0      add     esi, 4
* seg000:000018D3      mov     edi, esi
* seg000:000018D5      mov     ebx, [esi+ecx]
seg000:000018D8
seg000:000018D8 loc_18D8:                                ; CODE XREF:
seg000:000018D8      lodsb
seg000:000018D9      jnz     short loc_18DE
seg000:000018DB      jz      short loc_18DE
seg000:000018DB ; -----
* seg000:000018DD      db 0E8h ; F
seg000:000018DE ; -----
seg000:000018DE
seg000:000018DE loc_18DE:                                ; CODE XREF: seg000:000018D9↑j
seg000:000018DE ; seg000:000018DB↑j
seg000:000018DE      ror     al, 6
seg000:000018E1      jnz     short loc_18E6
seg000:000018E3      jz      short loc_18E6
seg000:000018E3 ; -----
* seg000:000018E5      db 0E8h ; F
seg000:000018E6 ; -----
seg000:000018E6
seg000:000018E6 loc_18E6:                                ; CODE XREF: seg000:000018E1↑j
seg000:000018E6 ; seg000:000018E3↑j
seg000:000018E6      xor     al, bl
seg000:000018E8      stosb
seg000:000018E9      dec     ecx
seg000:000018EA      jz      short loc_1903
seg000:000018EC      jmp     short loc_18D8
seg000:000018EE ; -----

```

Now correctly defined as ROR loop

PPT Case Study – Writing Signatures

000018C5 - jmp 0xffffffff4	e9effffffff
000018CA - jmp 0x3	eb01
000018CC - call 0x830e8b63	e85e8b0e83
000018D1 - mov byte [ebx+ecx*4],0xfe	c6048bfe
000018D5 - mov ebx,[esi+ecx]	8b1c0e
000018D8 - lodsb	ac
000018D9 - jnz 0x5	7503
000018DB - jz 0x3	7401
000018DD - call 0x7506c8c5	e8c0c80675
000018E2 - add esi,[ecx+eax-0x18]	037401e8
000018E6 - xor al,bl	32c3
000018E8 - stosb	aa
000018E9 - dec ecx	49
000018EA - jz 0x19	7417
000018EC - jmp 0xfffffffffec	ebea

```

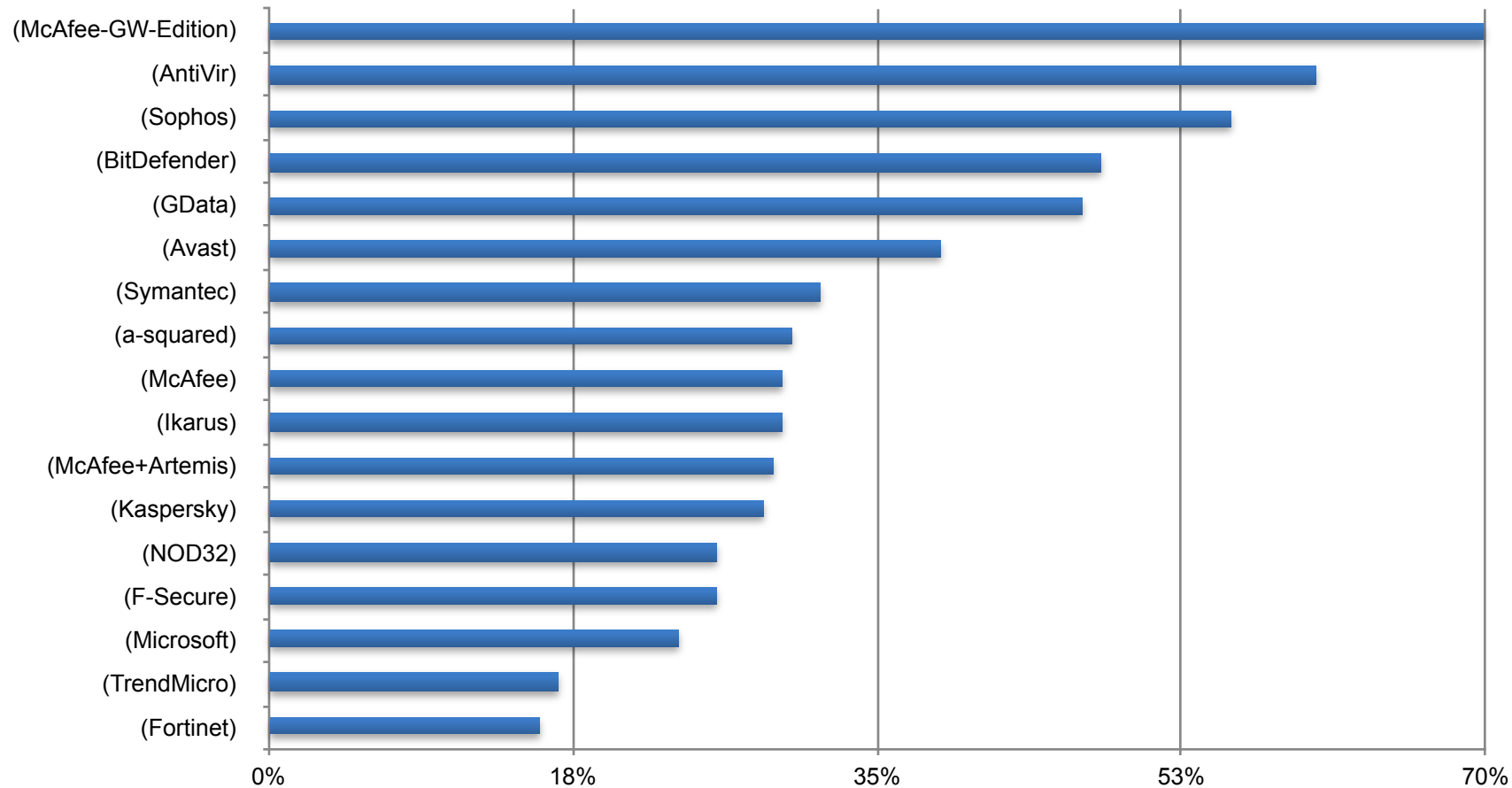
Rule shellcode_lodsb_xor_stosb_decode
{
  strings:
    $c = { ac [0-9] c0c8?? [0-9] 32c3 [0-9] aa49 }
    $a = { c0c80675037401e832c3aa49 }
    $b = { ebeafc33c9eb01 }
  condition:
    any of them
}

```


Malicious PDF's

Analyzing Malicious PDF

AV Detection of Malicious PDF Documents



Common PDF Exploits

CVE	Name	Known First Use	Discovered	Patched
CVE-2009-0658	JBIG2*	1/15/2009	2/13/2009	3/24/2009
CVE-2009-1862	SWF*	7/15/2009	7/15/2009	7/31/2009
CVE-2009-3459	Colors*	9/23/2009	10/1/2009	10/13/2009
CVE-2009-2990	U3D*	11/2/2009	11/17/2009	10/13/2009
CVE-2009-4324	media.newPlayer()*	11/30/2009	12/14/2009	1/12/2009
CVE-2010-0188	libTiff*	2/15/2010	2/15/2010	2/23/2010
2009-0927	getIcon() (JS)	4/9/2009	4/9/2009	3/24/2009
2009-1492	getAnnots() (JS)	6/4/2009	6/4/2009	5/12/2009
2007-5659	collectEmailInfo() (JS)	1/1/2008	2/6/2008	2/7/2008
2008-2992	Util.printf() (JS)	11/5/2008	11/5/2008	11/4/2008

* First used in targeted email attacks

Analyzing Malicious PDFs

- Looking For
 - Metadata
 - Encoded Javascript or other shellcode
 - Specific tags such as JBIG2Decode, JS, RichMedia
 - Embedded payloads

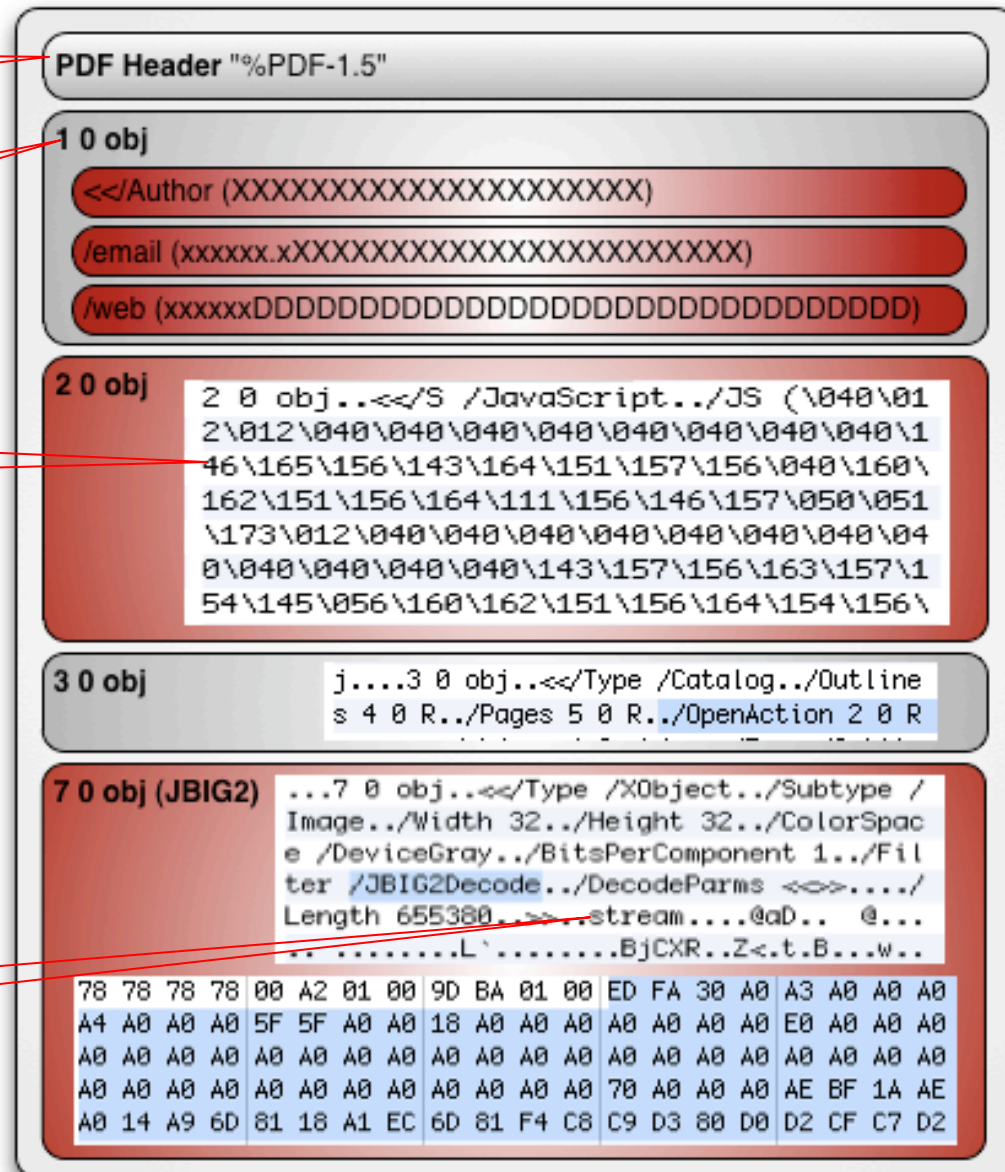
- Tools
 - Zlib
 - Metadata extraction
 - Javascript engine
 - Payload extraction

PDF Header

Object Tag

Content

Streams



Analyzing JS PDF Exploits

- 1) Scan PDF
- 2) Extract Javascript
- 3) De-obfuscate Javascript
- 4) Find Exploit or Heapspray
- 5) Isolate Shellcode
- 6) Analyze Stage 1 Shellcode
- 7) Decode Stage 2 Shellcode
- 8) Find Payload Decoder
- 9) Create Detection

Analyzing JS PDF Exploits – Step 1

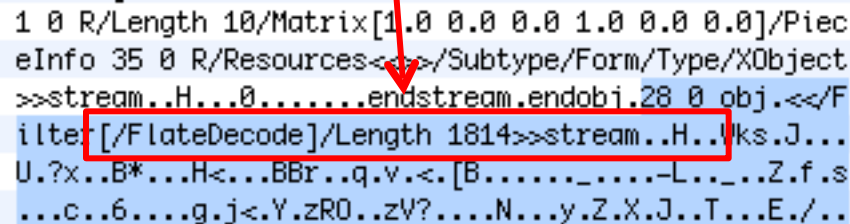
- Scan PDF
 - Parse objects

```
[+] Scanning 9dbb43291bf4565d72a7669ec563dbba - 178204 bytes
    [+] Found PDF header '%PDF-1.6'
[+] Found 15 objects
    [+] Flate obj 29 of len 54
    [+] Flate obj 41 of len 84
    [+] Found /Lang metadata 'zh-cn' in obj 23
    [+] found names tag in obj 23 xrefs obj
        [+] Found /LastModified metadata 'D:20090831101048+08'00'' in obj 24
    [+] Flate obj 26 of len 194
    [+] Flate obj 27 of len 10
    [+] Flate obj 28 of len 1814
    [+] Object Flate 28 - js_eval
    [+] Flate obj 1 of len 85
    [+] Object 2 - Found F.Zh executable signature
        [+] Found /CreationDate metadata 'D:20090831101127+08'00'' in obj 2
        [+] Found /ModDate metadata 'D:20080910214416' in obj 2
    [+] Flate obj 2 of len 169743
        [+] zlib could not decompress blob in 2
    [+] Flate obj 4 of len 298
    [+] Flate obj 5 of len 140
    [+] Flate obj 6 of len 57
```

Analyzing JS PDF Exploits – Step 2

▪ Get JavaScript

```
if "/FlateDecode" in obj:
    header = re.compile("^(.+?/Length\s{1,}(\d{1,10}).*)stream\s{0,}(.+?)endstream",
re.S|re.M)
    m = header.search(obj)
    strlen = int(m.group(2))
    head = m.group(1)
    stream = m.group(3)
    if not js: print "\t[+] Flate obj %s of len %s" % (num, m.group(2))
    # attempt to decompress flate section
    blob = zlib.decompress(stream[:strlen])
```



```
1 0 R/Length 10/Matrix[1.0 0.0 0.0 1.0 0.0 0.0]/Piec
eInfo 35 0 R/Resources<<>/Subtype/Form/Type/XObject
>>stream..H...0.....endstream.endobj.28 0 obj.<</F
ilter[/FlateDecode]/Length 1814>>stream..H...ks.J...
U.?x..B*...H<...BBR..q.v.<.[B.....-L...Z.f.s
...c..6....g.j<.Y.zR0..zV?...N...y.Z.X.J..T...E./..
```

Change eval to
print

```
eval(function(p,a,c,k,e,d){e=function(c){return(c<a?"":e(parseInt(c/a)))+(c=c%a)>35?
String.fromCharCode(c+29):c.toString(36)};if(!''.replace(/^/,String))
{while(c--)d[e(c)]=k[c]||e(c);k=[function(e){return d[e]};e=function(){return'\
w+'};c=1;};while(c--)if(k[c])p=p.replace(new RegExp('\b'+e(c)+'\b','g'),k[c]);return p;}
('3i 1t(){v=W("%1%1");F
1U=W("%2P%2z%2y%2x%2A%2D%2C%2B%2s%2r%2q%2t%2w%2v%2u%2N%w%2M%2L%2O%2R%2Q%1o%r%2G%8%2%1c%2%1v
%A%H%1k%2%5%6%4%n%3%4%9%1y%D%2F%2E%1o%1u%8%b%2%5%6%d%y%3%4%9%A
```


- # Shellcode buffer

Exploit function

```
eval(re+"(buffer+' N.bundle');") } spary();
```

Analyzing JS PDF Exploits – Step 4

- Extract Shellcode

```
s = "%u24EB%u335B%u66C9%uC181%u0273%uF38B%uC033%u238A  
%uEC80%uC041%u04E4%u438A%u2C01%u0241%u88E0%u4326%u4643%uE8E2%  
u05EB%uD7E8%uFFFF%u49FF%u4F4C%u494D%u4F42%u414D%u4141%u4144%u  
4141%u4F41%u4549%u4145%u4143%u4141%u4941%u454A%u4646%u4650%u4  
64F%u464E%u4D4C"  
  
from binascii import unhexlify  
s = s.split("%u")[1:]  
out = ''  
for c in s:  
    out += unhexlify(c[2:4]) + unhexlify(c[0:2])  
  
print out
```

Analyzing JS PDF Exploits – Step 5

▪ Disassemble Stage 1

```
Disassemble shellcode to determine function
Disasm 1297 bytes from shell2.asm starting from 0

00000000 - jmp 0x26          eb24
00000002 - pop ebx           5b
00000003 - xor ecx,ecx       33c9
00000005 - add cx,0x273      6681c1/302
0000000A - mov esi,ebx       8bf3
0000000C - xor eax,eax       33c0
0000000E - mov ah,[ebx]      8a23
00000010 - sub ah,0x41       80ec41
00000013 - shl ah,0x4        c0e404
00000016 - mov al,[ebx+0x1]  8a4301
00000019 - sub al,0x41       2c41
0000001B - add ah,al         02e0
0000001D - mov [esi],ah      8826
0000001F - inc ebx           43
00000020 - inc ebx           43
00000021 - inc esi           46
00000022 - loop 0xffffffffea e2e8
00000024 - jmp 0x7           eb05
00000026 - call 0xffffffffdc e8d7ffffff
```

Length of Stage 2

Char 1 – $0x41 * 16$
+ Char 2 – $0x41$

Analyzing JS PDF Exploits – Step 6

- Decode Stage 2

```
s =  
"ILOMIBOMAAADAAAAOIEEACAAAAIJEFPEPPHFPEGIDDMKFLOINMABAAAAIJEF  
OMPPHFPEGIEPADMHLPOIMMABAAAAIJEFOIPPHFPEGIKFBHAAHMOILMABAAAAI  
JEFOEPPHFPEGIKNJLHNNPOIKMABAAAAIJEFOAPPHFPEGIKMAINKHGOIJMABAA  
AAIJEFNMPPHFPEGIBGGFPKBAOIIMABAAAAIJEFNIPPHFPEGIBPHJAKOIOIHMA  
BAAAAIJEFNEPPHFPEGIPLJHPNAPPOIGM"  
  
x = 0  
out = ''  
while x < len(s):  
    a = (ord(s[x]) - 0x41) * 16 + (ord(s[x+1]) - 0x41)  
    out += chr(a)  
    x += 2  
  
print out
```

Analyzing JS PDF Exploits – Step 6

- How does the shellcode know where to start decoding?
- Find Decoder - XOR / ROL / ROR reg16/32, const

00000121 - mov eax,[ebp-0x58]	8b45a8
00000124 - inc eax	40
00000125 - cmp dword [eax],0x685a2e46	8138462e5a68
0000012B - jnz 0xffffffff9	75f7
0000012D - cmp dword [eax+0x4],0x19810623	81780423068119
00000134 - jnz 0xffffffff0	75ee

Payload Marker

0000019D - pusha	60
0000019E - lodsd	ad
0000019F - cmp eax,0x0	83f800
000001A2 - jz 0x7	7405
000001A4 - xor eax,0xdadcdadc	35dcdadcdca
000001A9 - stosd	ab
000001AA - dec ecx	49
000001AB - dec ecx	49
000001AC - dec ecx	49
000001AD - loop 0xffffffff1	e2ef

Skip NULL 0x00000000

Decode remainder

Analyzing JS PDF Exploits – Step 7

- Write signatures
- Metadata
 - “/Lang(zh-cn)/MarkInfo”
 - Combination of +0800 and Javascript
- Payload
 - ‘!This program’ xor ‘0xdadc’
 - { FB88B2B5A9FCAAAE5BBA8BD }
 - Marker string
 - { 46 2E 5A 68 23 06 81 19 }
 - ‘F.Zh....’
- Advanced
 - ClamAV can scan inside flate streams
 - “eval(function(p,a,c,k,e,d)”

Case Study - 0-day Jul 2009

- Adobe > v9 include Flash
- Flash is a programming language
 - Perfect for implementing heap sprays
- PDF loads heapspray SWF
- PDF loads exploit SWF
- Payload at fixed offset
- Two payloads
- First payload launches clean PDF
- Second payload installs backdoor



Detection Strategies

- /Lang Metadata
- Exploit SWF
- Embedded Flash
- Shellcode in PDF
- Embedded XOR'd executables
 - MZ header xor 0xa0, 0x97 are popular



JBIG2 0-day

- First JBIG2 1/15/2009
 - Unique metadata
 - JS Ocal Encoding
 - 1 or 2 Payloads
 - XOR 0xa0 / 0x97

[illegible]

Payload Extractors

- Payload Signatures
- Payload Heuristics
- Extracting payloads
- Decoder signatures

Common Encoders

- Single byte XOR
- Decrementing XOR
- XOR with 2, 3 and 4 byte values
- Incrementing XOR w/ ROR 3
- RIEW
- F.Zh

Payload Decoders - Single byte XOR

- Many samples use single byte XOR
 - MZ format has static features
 - Embedded PDF structures are static
- 255 possible outputs

MZ ^ 0xa0a0

78	78	78	78	00	A2	01	00	9D	BA	01	00	ED	FA	30	A0	A3	A0	A0	A0
A4	A0	A0	A0	5F	5F	A0	A0	18	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	E0	A0	A0	A0
A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0
A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	70	A0	A0	A0	AE	BF	1A	AE
A0	14	A9	6D	81	18	A1	EC	6D	81	F4	C8	C9	D3	80	D0	D2	CF	C7	D2

Payload Decoders - Single byte XOR

- Yara / ClamAV signatures for 0x01 – 0xff
- Generate signatures using a script

```
import binascii

def xor_string(s1, key):
    out = ''
    for c in s1:
        out += chr(ord(c) ^ key)
    return out

mz_head = "This program "

print "rule xor_headers\n{\nstrings:\n"
for key in range(1,255):
    print "\t%d = { %s }" % (key,
        binascii.hexlify(xor_string(mz_head,key)))

print "conditions:\n\tany of them\n\n"
```

```
rule HIGH_xor_exe_headers
{
Strings:
$1 = { 556968722171736e6673606c21 }
$2 = { 566a6b712272706d6570636f22 }
$3 = { 576b6a702373716c6471626e23 }
$4 = { 506c6d772474766b6376656924 }
$5 = { 516d6c762575776a6277646825 }
$6 = { 526e6f75267674696174676b26 }
$7 = { 536f6e74277775686075666a27 }
$8 = { 5c60617b28787a676f7a696528 }
$9 = { 5d61607a29797b666e7b686429 }
$10 = { 5e6263792a7a78656d786b672a }
$11 = { 5f6362782b7b79646c796a662b }
```

Yara	Sophos	McAfee	Fortinet	Symantec
437	250	153	116	110

Payload Decoders – Decrementing XOR

- Payload XOR'd with 0xff 0xfe 0xfd 0xfc . . .
- Notably, NULL in MZ look like “zyxwvutsrqponmlki.....”

```
loc_1 = data.find("zyxwvutsrqponmlkjihg")
if loc_1 >= 0:
    print "Found possible reverse xor at %d" % loc_1

    xor_start = ord('z')
    print "%d %d" % (loc_1, xor_start)

    out = ''
    xor = (xor_start + loc_1) % 256
    print "starting key is %d" % xor
    for c in data:
        out += chr(ord(c) ^ xor)
        xor -= 1
        if xor < 0: xor = 255
```

Yara	Sophos	McAfee	Fortinet	Symantec
721	437	331	201	201

Payload Decoders - riew

Second Stage Shellcode decodes payload, original xor 4

```

00004F31 - mov eax,[ebp-0x4]          8b45fc
00004F34 - mov ecx,[eax+0x50]         8b4850
00004F37 - mov [ebp-0x14],ecx         894dec
00004F3A - mov ecx,[ebp-0x14]         8b4dec
00004F3D - mov esi,[ebp-0x8]          8b75f8
00004F40 - mov al,[esi]               8a06
00004F42 - xor al,cl                   32c1
00004F44 - mov [esi],al               8806
00004F46 - inc esi                     46
00004F47 - dec ecx                     49
00004F48 - jnz 0xffffffff             75f6
00004F4A - mov dword [ebp-0x14],0x0   c745cc00000000
00004F51 - jmp 0xb                     eb09
00004F53 - mov edx,[ebp-0x14]         8b55ec
00004F56 - add edx,0x8                 83c208
00004F59 - mov [ebp-0x14],edx         8955ec
00004F5C - mov eax,[ebp-0x4]          8b45fc
00004F5F - mov ecx,[ebp-0x14]         8b4dec
00004F62 - cmp ecx,[eax+0x50]         3b4850
00004F65 - jnl 0x19                    7d17
00004F67 - mov edx,[ebp-0x8]          8b55f8
00004F6A - add edx,[ebp-0x14]         0355ec
00004F6D - mov eax,[edx]              8b02
00004F6F - xor eax,0x7765972          3572696577
00004F74 - mov ecx,[ebp-0x8]          8b4df8
00004F77 - add ecx,[ebp-0x14]         034dec
00004F7A - mov [ecx],eax              8901
00004F7C - jmp 0xffffffffd7           ebd5

```

XOR each byte with cl
Decrementing ecx

XOR alternating DWORD
0x7765972 – 'riew'

Payload Encoders - riew

- Writing a signature
 - Second stage, rol 4 our signature
 - Specific but detects this shellcode
 - String “35 72 69 65 77 8b ?? ?? 03 4d ?? 89”

```
00004F6F - xor  eax,0x77656972
00004F74 - mov  ecx,[ebp-0x8]
00004F77 - add  ecx,[ebp-0x14]
00004F7A - mov  [ecx],eax
```

3572696577
8b4df8
034dec
8901

- Rol 4 string for signature
“5327965677b8????30d4??98”
- Hint: ROL-4 swaps bytes

Payload Encoders - riew

- Using specific shellcode signature

```
rule EXPERIMENTAL_rol_riew_xor_shellcode
{
  strings:
    $a = { 53 27 96 56 77 b8 ?? ?? 30 d4 ?? 98 }
    $b = { 35 72 69 65 77 8b ?? ?? 03 4d ?? 89 }
  condition:
    any of them
}
```

Yara	McAfee	Sohpos	Fortinet	Microsoft
194	187	130	155	171

Payload Encoders – F.Zh 0xdadcddadc

- Decode using reversed shellcode

```
# try f.zh method
fzh_string = "F.Zh\x23\x06\x81\x19"
offset = data.find(fzh_string)
if offset >= 0:
    filelen = struct.unpack('I', data[offset+8:offset+12])[0]
    print "decoding f.zh len %d" % filelen
    key = 0xdadcddadc
    out = ''
    x = 0
    while x < filelen:
        a = struct.unpack('I', data[offset+12+x:offset+12+x+4])[0]
        if a == 0:
            out += '\x00\x00\x00\x00'
        else:
            out += struct.pack('I', a ^ key)
        x += 4
    dump_data(sys.argv[1]+'f.zh', out)
```

Payload Encoders – 0xbabcfafe

- Harder to find the start of the payload

```
# try 0xbabcfafe method
babc_string = "\xb7\xa6\x2a"
offset = data.find(babc_string)
if offset >= 0:
    print "decoding 0xbabcfafe at 0x%04X" % offset
    key = 0xbcbafe
    out = ''
    x = 0
    while offset + x <= (len(data) - 4):
        a = struct.unpack('I', data[offset+x:offset+x+4])[0]
        if a == 0:
            out += '\x00\x00\x00\x00'
        else:
            out += struct.pack('I', a ^ key)
        x += 4
    dump_data(sys.argv[1]+'.babc', out)
```

Payload Encoders - PdPD

- Marker String – “50 64 50 44 ef fe ea ae”

```
effe_string = xor_string('ZM\x00\x90', 0x0d)
offset = data.find(effe_string)
if offset >= 0:
    print "decoding 0x0d0d0d at 0x%04X" % offset
    key = 0x0d0d0d0d
    out = ''
    x = 0
    while (offset + x <= (len(data) - 4)):
        a = struct.unpack('I', data[offset+x:offset+x+4])[0]
        b = struct.pack('I', a ^ key)
        if x < 0x200:
            out += b[1] + b[0] + b[3] + b[2]
        else:
            out += b
        x += 4

    dump_data(sys.argv[1]+'.'0d0d', out)
```

Fresh off the Press

- cpyy / 4h PDF

000000BB - mov bl,0xe9	b3e9
000000BD - mov dl,0xc7	b2c7
000000BF - lodsb	ac
000000C0 - xor al,bl	32c3
000000C2 - xor al,dl	32c2
000000C4 - stosb	aa
000000C5 - dec bl	fecb
000000C7 - dec dl	feca
000000C9 - loop 0xfffffffff6	e2f4

- $2^8 * 2^8$ possible combinations (2^{16})
- Net result = 128 byte key
- That seems like a lot of signatures

Possible Strategies

- Focus on the existing key

```

00002c40 2e 2e 22 22 26 26 22 22 3e 3e 22 22 26 26 22 22 |..""&&">>"&&"|
00002c50 2e 2e 22 22 26 26 22 22 de de e2 e2 e6 e6 e2 e2 |..""&&".....|
00002c60 ee ee e2 e2 e6 e6 e2 e2 fe fe e2 e2 e6 e6 e2 e2 |.....|
00002c70 ee ee e2 e2 e6 e6 e2 e2 de de 22 22 26 26 22 22 |.....""&&"|
00002c80 2e 2e 22 22 26 26 22 22 3e 3e 22 22 26 26 22 22 |..""&&">>"&&"|
00002c90 2e 2e 22 22 26 26 22 22 5e 5e 62 62 66 66 62 62 |..""&&"^^bbffbb|
00002ca0 6e 6e 62 62 66 66 62 62 7e 7e 62 62 66 66 62 62 |nnbbffbb~~bbffbb|
00002cb0 6e 6e 62 62 66 66 62 62 5e 5e 22 22 26 26 22 22 |nnbbffbb^^""&&"|

```

- This algorithm produces a lot of smaller keys that repeat
- 8 bytes - 6,626
- 16 bytes – 10,306
- 32 bytes – 14,082
- 128 bytes – 16,258

Good Signatures

PDF Document ID's

Yara

```
rule pdf_meta_doc_id_2010_0188
{
  strings:
    $a = "2390d98e-7d70-4b70-bd3a-7bb7df72dff0"
  condition:
    $a
}
```

ClamAV

```
cve_2010_0188_docid-
plain:0:*:32333930643938652d376437302d346237302d626433612d3762623764663732646
66630
```

Good Signatures

Exploits (using text strings)

Yara

```
rule pdf_topmostform_cve_2010_0188
{
    strings: $a = "<</V () /Kids [3 0 R] /T (topmostSubform[0]) >>"
condition:
    any of them
}
```

ClamAV

```
cve_2010_0188_topmostform-
plain:0:*:3c3c2f56202829202f4b696473205b33203020525d202f542028746f706d6f73745
37562666f726d5b305d29203e3e
```


Good Signatures

Payload Markers (F.Zh)

Yara

```
rule shellcode_fzh_marker
{
  strings:
    $string = { 46 2E 5A 68 23 06 81 19 }
  condition:
    $string
}
```

ClamAV

```
Fzh_payload_marker:0:*:462e5a6823068119
```

Good Signatures

Shellcode

Yara

```
rule shellcode_jump0x12_entry
{
  strings:
    $a = { eb 12 ?? 33 c0 5a b0 ff 49 30 04 0a fe c8 85 c9 75 }
  condition:
    $a
}
```

ClamAV

```
Shellcode_jump12:0:*:eb12??33c05ab0ff4930040afec885c975
```

Good Signatures

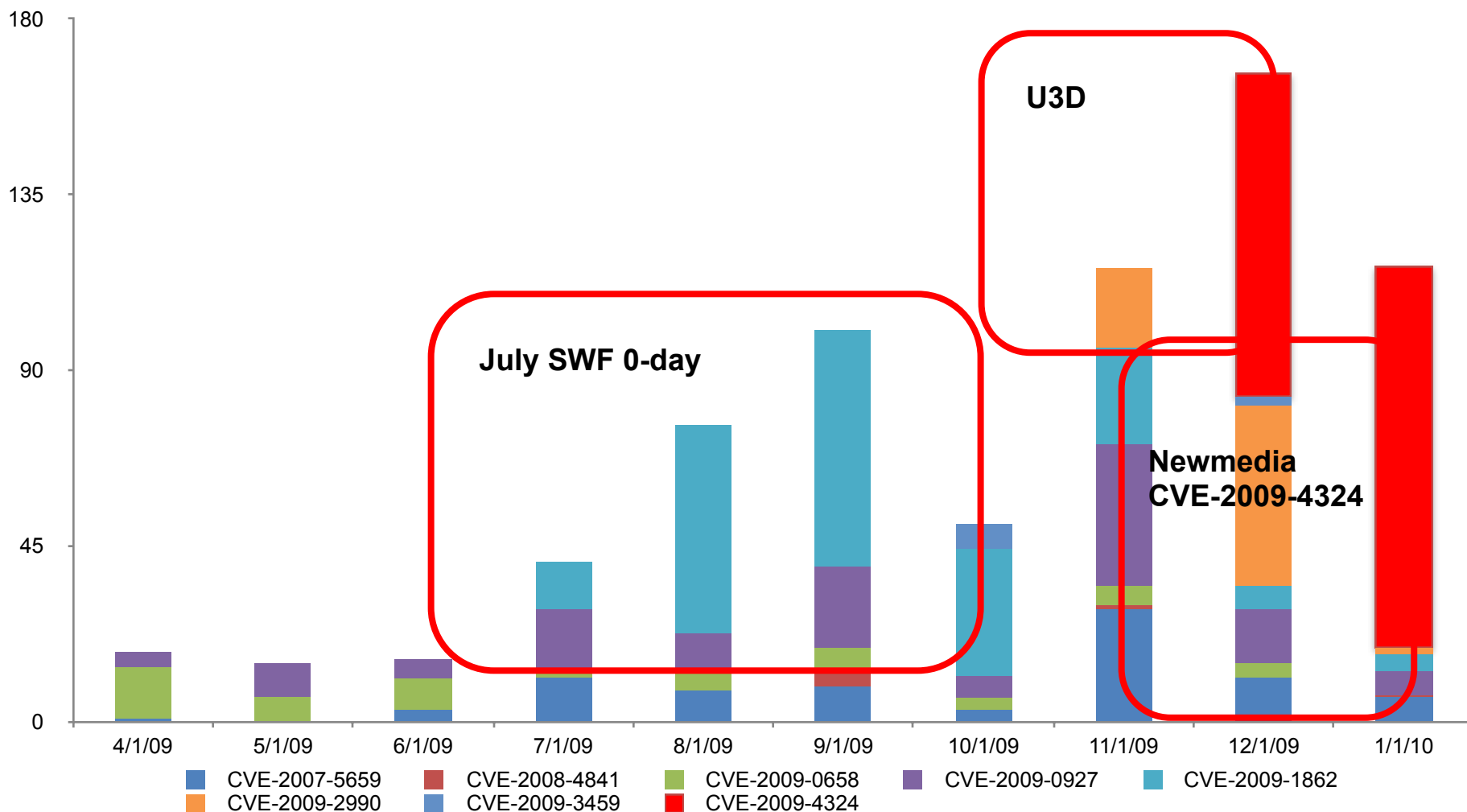
Shellcode













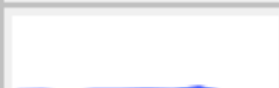
Yara








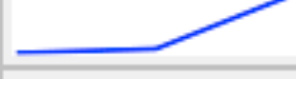
```
rule shellcode_jump_call_pop
{
  strings:
    $eb_call_pop = { EB [0-12] 33 [0-60] EB ?? E8 ?? FF FF FF }
    $a = { eb [0-12] 5a [0-60] eb [1-4] e8 ?? ff ff ff }
  condition:
    any of them
}
```

Interesting “Stuff”

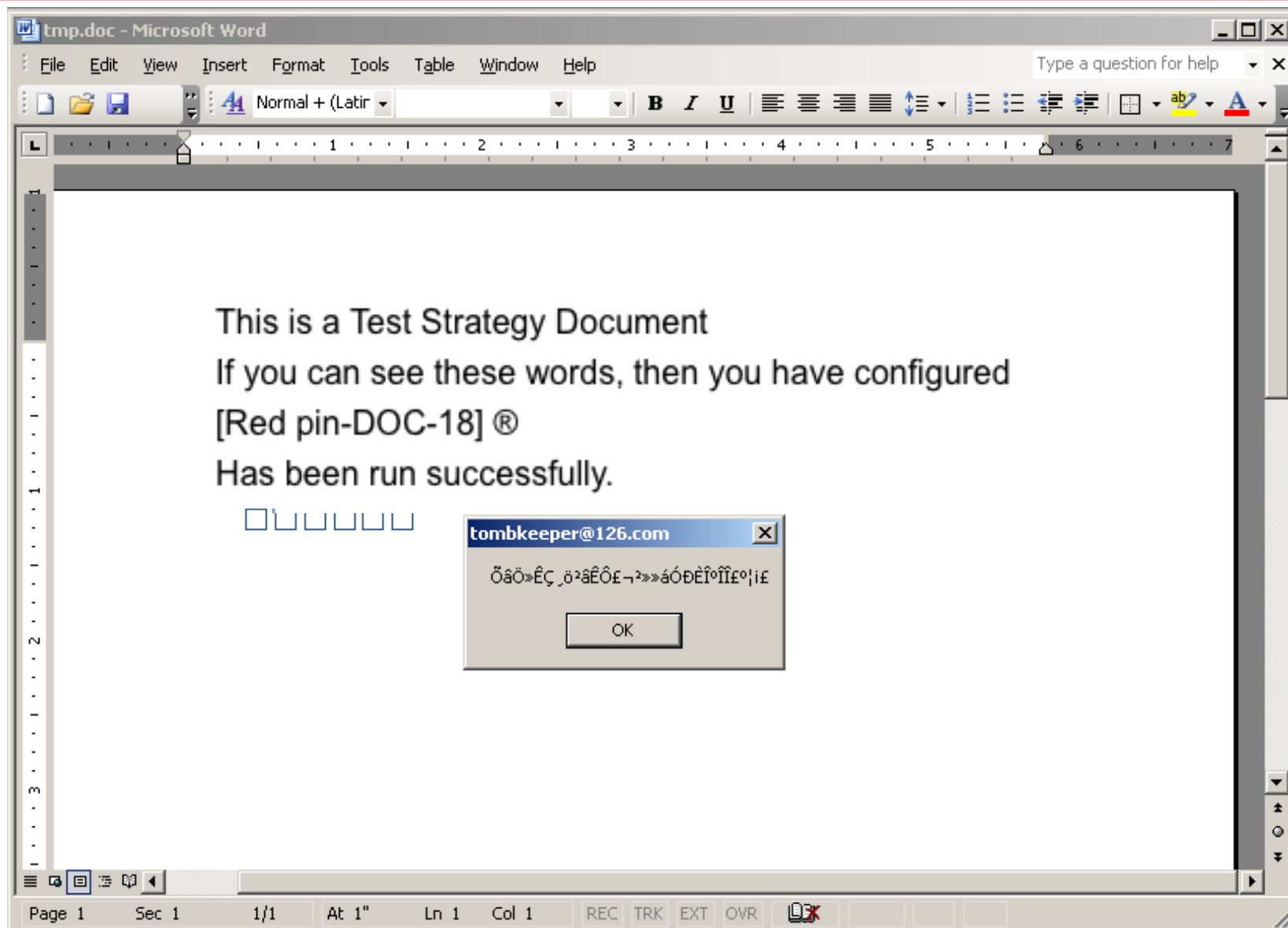
PDF Exploits by Month



Trend	Trojan	Hits
	PIVY	205
	Owpq4.cgi	150
	Hongzinst	123
	DNS-Calculator	112
	Comment	86
	tombkeeper	81
	SB-PHP	79
	AWS	71
	benign	69
	AES	62
	WUMSVC	53
	Unknown	48
	DPD	36

Trend	Exploit	Hits
	CVE-2010-0188 (LibTiff)	515
	CVE-2009-0658 (JBIG2)	351
	CVE-2009-4324 (newMedia)	325
	CVE-2009-1862 (Flash)	308
	CVE-2009-0927 (getIcon)	186
	CVE-2007-5659 (collectEmailInfo)	118
	CVE-2009-2990 (U3D)	105
	PDF_Launch (Launch)	83

Secrets of the Tomb



Race to Zero

receive	filetype	filename	count(detection.id)
2009-08-06	Microsoft Office Document	tRt.doc	8
2009-08-06	Microsoft Office Document	tRt.doc	8
2009-08-06	Microsoft Office Document	rtm.doc	5
2009-08-17	Microsoft Office Document	tlu.doc	2
2009-08-17	Microsoft Office Document	tlu.doc	2
2009-08-17	Microsoft Office Document	tlu.doc	2
2009-08-17	Microsoft Office Document	tlu.doc	2
2009-08-17	Microsoft Office Document	tlu.doc	2
2009-08-17	Microsoft Office Document	RESA.doc	2
2009-08-21	Microsoft Office Document	asdfasdf.rtf	0



Thanksgiving Day Race (MS08-042)

MD5	Date	Filename	AV Detects
d2294035b7695a2d3d11b58fad5fd63c	2009-11-26	msy.doc	10
2ab52413498249d86a113f21b437d64b	2009-11-26	tre.doc	10
012ba097a65f28d001b269042d89b61e	2009-11-26	msy.doc	10
3d773cc80face9faec19fa976a8e246b	2009-11-26	ysam.doc	10
d34329c9196a1f8dc4d1b66fff1fdde8	2009-11-26	msy.doc	10
9e20b33d3ded53facdc4201b87e00e64	2009-11-26	sya.doc	9
df4206df8ebfdbb7bfe59ec0b2dd0afa	2009-11-26	Dta.doc	9
2f0cafaea19b9c5b1a64e356ff067bb7	2009-11-26	wert.doc	8
357997a1a5b36a1671b99e8c1dc92b26	2009-11-26	popu.doc	3
8040b9be48dfe500c7ef4e722fae3a60	2009-11-26	hgfe.doc	3
acc5499de073fd88cbe7a9b4b14c49ad	2009-11-26	mtt.doc	3
bf49791717854f07d4b77d1324235962	2009-11-26	rtuu.doc	3
9014961f4fb4cbb78f5fe51e9053afc4	2009-11-26	htrer.doc	3

Tomb Technique

Shellcode

```
jz 0x3  
jnz 0x1  
call 0xXXXXXX
```

Yara Rule

```
rule shellcode_7503  
{  
  strings:  
    $a = { 75 03 74 01 e8 }  
  condition:  
    $a  
}
```

An “Interesting” Case

Source	Destination	Protocol	Info
192.168.72.200	192.168.72.1	TCP	1054 > 3128 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460
192.168.72.1	192.168.72.200	TCP	3128 > 1054 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=5840 Len=0 MSS=1460
192.168.72.200	192.168.72.1	TCP	1054 > 3128 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=64240 Len=0
192.168.72.200	192.168.72.1	HTTP	GET http://mywebpage.3322.org/newTroy.jpg HTTP/1.0
192.168.72.1	192.168.72.200	TCP	3128 > 1054 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=257 Win=6432 Len=0
192.168.72.1	192.168.72.200	TCP	[TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
192.168.72.1	192.168.72.200	HTTP	HTTP/1.0 403 Forbidden (text/html)
192.168.72.1	192.168.72.200	TCP	3128 > 1054 [FIN, ACK] Seq=2070 Ack=257 Win=6432 Len=0
192.168.72.200	192.168.72.1	TCP	1054 > 3128 [ACK] Seq=257 Ack=2071 Win=64240 Len=0
192.168.72.200	192.168.72.1	TCP	1054 > 3128 [RST, ACK] Seq=257 Ack=2071 Win=0 Len=0
192.168.72.200	192.168.72.1	DNS	Standard query A vanguard.bounceme.net
192.168.72.1	192.168.72.200	DNS	Standard query response A 209.227.39.13

- Mix of PPT and PDF (43 PPT – 15 PDF)
 - “CoreST Inc” metadata
- Low detection (0-4 AV vendors)
- DDNS
- Update check – ‘newTroy.jpg’ (sometimes)
- C2 Traffic – “http://domain/random.(mp3|rar|gif|etc)
- Primary user of Tombkeeper kits

4h Malware PDF's March 2009

JBIG2 PoC Posted to Milworm 2/23/2009

```
[+] Scanning 2009-41414141.pdf - 78587 bytes
  [+] Found PDF header '%PDF-1.4'
[+] Found 54 objects
  [+] Object 48 - jbig2decode
  [+] Object 7 - jbig2decode
  [+] Object 14 - jbig2decode
  [+] Object 21 - jbig2decode
  [+] Object 28 - jbig2decode
  [+] Object 35 - jbig2decode
  [+] Found metadata in obj 37
    <</Producer(Image to PDF Converter \(http://www.imagepdf.com\))/Creator(Image to PDF
    Converter, Build: Jul 14 2008)/CreationDate(D:20060618121119+05'-1800')/
    ModDate(D:20060618121119+05'-1800')
  [+] Found metadata in obj 38
  [+] Found metadata in obj 37
    <</CreationDate(D:20060618121119+05'-1800')/Creator(Image to PDF Converter,
    Build: Jul 14 2008)/ModDate(D:20090223191454+05'30')/Producer(Image to PDF Converter
    \(http://www.imagepdf.com\))
  [+] Found Javascript tag in obj 49
  [+] Found Javascript tag in obj 51
  [+] Object Flate 52 - js_var
  [+] Object Flate 52 - js_unescape
```

Time zone of Bangalore India

4h Malware PDF's March 2009

[+] Scanning 2009-41414141.pdf - 78587 bytes

[+] Found PDF header '%PDF-1.4'

[+] Object Global - found possible MZ with key 139 at 92712

[+] Object Global - found possible MZ with key 244 at 84792

[+] Found 54 objects

[+] Object 48 - jbig2decode

<snip>

[+] Found metadata in obj 37

<</CreationDate(D:20060618121119+05'-

Text(D:20060618121119+05'-1800')/Creator(Image to PDF Converter, Build: Jul 14 2008)/

Producer(Image to PDF Converter \(\http://www.imagepdf.com\))//

ModDate(D:20090301110659+08'00')

[+] Found Javascript tag in obj 49

[+] Found Javascript tag in obj 51

[+] Object Flate 52 - js_var

[+] Object Flate 52 - js_unescape

[+] Found Javascript tag in obj 51

[+] Object Flate 58 - js_appver

[+] Object Flate 58 - js_unescape

[+] Found metadata in obj 2

/Title(\(Attachment.txt - \\\274\\\307\\\312\\\302\\\261\\\276\\))

/Creator(PScript5.dll Version 5.2.2)

/Author(Administrator)

Executable payloads added

ModDate changes to +0800

Identical to Milw0rm sample

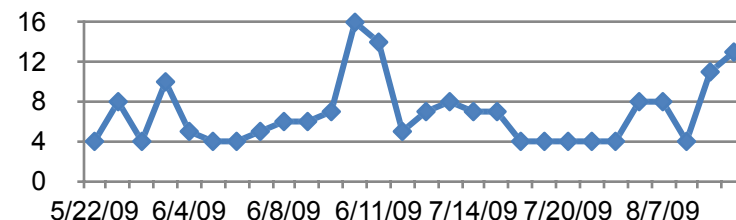
New JS with improved heapspray

Additional metadata

PDF Kits – oldlamp MetaData

- Author metadata 'oldlamp'
- JBIG2 CVE-2009-0658
- Welcome to "The Circle"

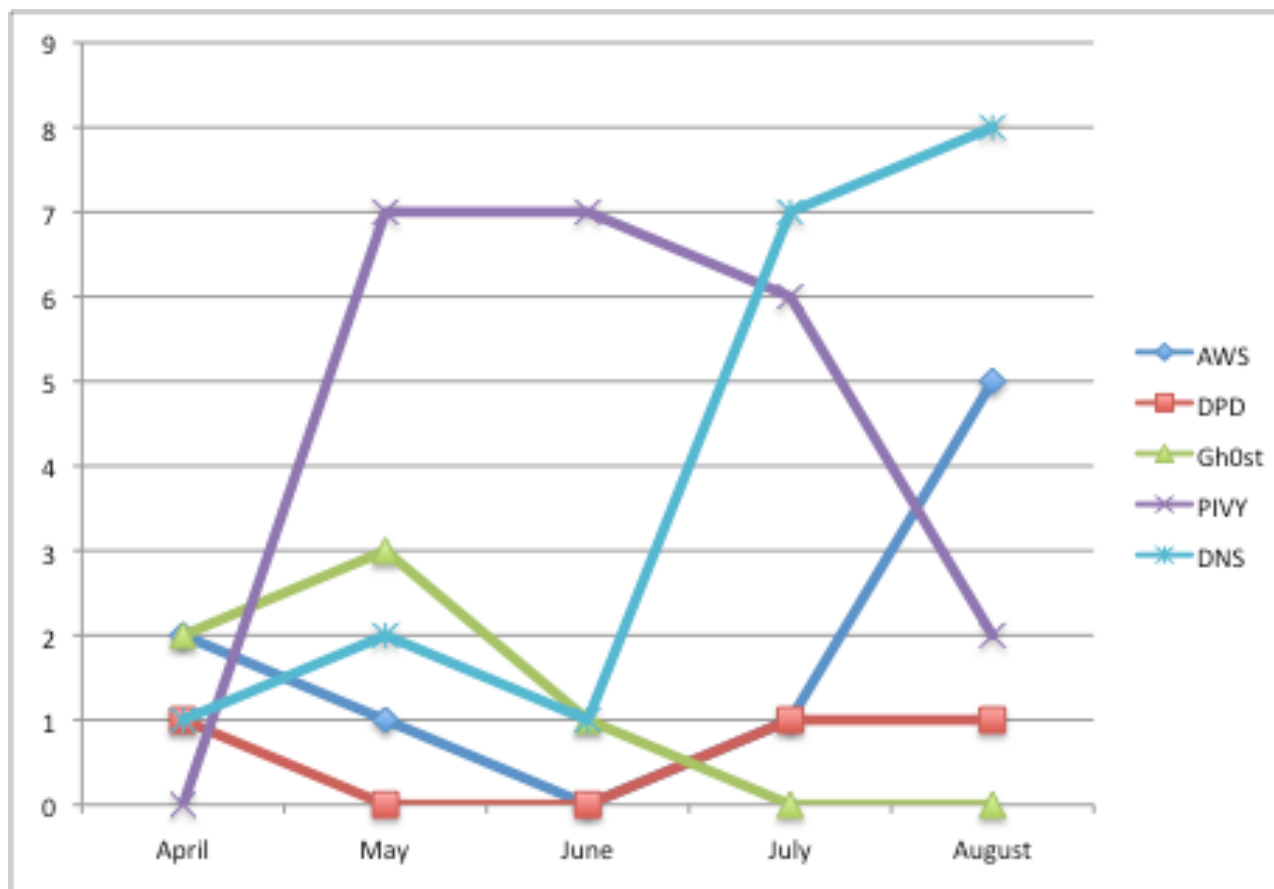
oldlamp AV Detection



Received Date	Filename	Trojan
2009-05-27	Sverker John Olof.pdf	PIVY
2009-05-27	girl.pdf	PIVY
2009-06-04	1.pdf	Backdoor-DPD
2009-06-08	Sweden.pdf	gh0stnet
2009-06-09	H1N1.pdf	PIVY
2009-06-11	AdjustmentPlan.pdf	Comment
2009-06-11	Exhibition-Invitat	gh0stnet
2009-06-11	DRAFTPROGRAMME.pdf	gh0stnet
2009-06-12	clinical_managementH1N1	Backdoor-DPD
2009-06-19	FINAL Joint Statement ASEM Energy Ministerial Brussels 2009.pdf	gh0stnet
2009-07-15	Clerics_stand_up_for_rights_of_Uy	Gh0st
2009-08-07	SILLION.pdf	DPD
2009-08-18	Gabriel_Garcia_Marquez.pdf	PIVY

PDF Kits – F.Zh Shellcode

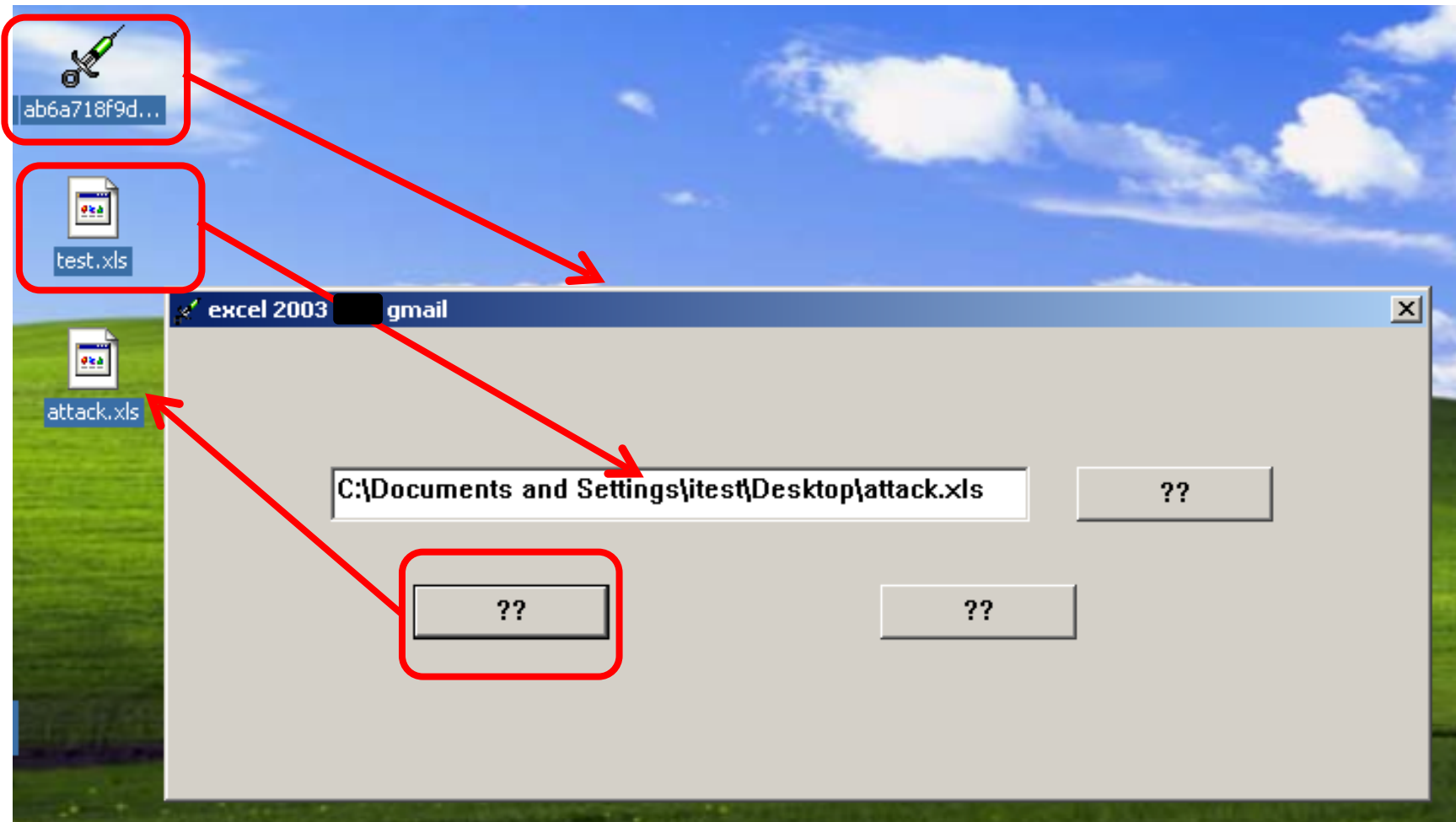
- Shellcode uses “F.Zh” as a marker for payload
- Variety of PDF exploits
- “The Circle”



CVE-2009-2990 (The Circle)

trojan	receive	filename
test_3322	2009-11-02	_____ .pdf
test_3322	2009-11-19	_____ .pdf_
DNS	2009-11-25	DLA_Program_Rps0918.pdf
AWS	2009-11-25	20091125.pdf
Unknown	2009-11-25	US_s_dalliance_in_Beijing_is_shor
japan	2009-11-27	21__No60__ .pdf
Unknown	2009-11-27	20091126.pdf
AWS	2009-11-27	_____ .pd
DPD	2009-11-30	new_contact_list.pdf
AWS	2009-12-01	_____
AWS	2009-12-01	_____091130.pdf
DNS	2009-12-01	Health_Reform_Letter.pdf
DPD	2009-12-01	123-pdf_80-913.pdf
DPD	2009-12-01	JIAMD_Summit_2010.pdf
AWS	2009-12-02	981201.pdf
AWS	2009-12-02	haha.pdf
hostname-443	2009-12-03	1d24c5d0ba66be69adc1451cc117c2ba
DNS	2009-12-03	_____ .pdf
AWS	2009-12-04	_____ .pdf
DNS	2009-12-05	12-03-2009.pdf
benign	2009-12-07	123.pdf
DNS	2009-12-07	Remarks.pdf
DNS	2009-12-07	Obama_is_coming_to_Copenhagen_wit
AES	2009-12-07	The_Real_Risk_of_Nuclear_Power.pd

More Kits



Kits are Everywhere

- “riew”, “PdPD” and “F.Zh” appear mainly in +0800 and MC SYSTEM
 - 219 / 279 ‘riew’ samples (78% “MC SYSTEM”)
 - 240 / 262 ‘F.Zh’ samples (92% “+08’00”)
 - 146 / 179 ‘PdPD’ sample (82% “+08’00”)
- Multiple shellcodes, same payload decoder
- Multiple exploits

CVE-2009-4324 (December 0-day)

```

+-----+-----+-----+
| trojan      | receive    | filename   |
+-----+-----+-----+
<snip>
| ARG1        | 2009-12-15 | agenda_2010.pdf |
| 4h          | 2009-12-17 | GIFIIIQuestionsandAnswers1.pdf |
| 4h          | 2009-12-17 | merry.pdf |
| 4h          | 2009-12-18 | save-the-date-flyer.pdf |
| benign      | 2009-12-18 | 111111.pdf |
| sb.php      | 2009-12-18 | Alistair_D_B_Cook.pdf |
| benign      | 2009-12-18 | sss |
| benign      | 2009-12-19 | s.pdf |
| AWS         | 2009-12-19 | _____pdf |
| p2pcmd      | 2009-12-19 | 2.pdf |
| GETKYS      | 2009-12-19 | sample4vt.pdf |
| 4h          | 2009-12-19 | Christmas_Carols.pdf |
| PIVY        | 2009-12-21 | jsf_issue_brief_final.pdf |
| sb.php      | 2009-12-21 | Christmas.pdf |
| SB-PHP      | 2009-12-21 | test.pdf |
| SB-PHP      | 2009-12-21 | _____pdf |
| SB-PHP      | 2009-12-21 | _____pdf |
| GETKYS      | 2009-12-21 | Federal_Tax_Law_Changes_for_2010_ |
<snip>

```

Comment Trends

- Spot the command??

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN">
<html><!-- InstanceBegin template="/Templates/banner.dwt" codeOutsideHTMLOutsideHTMLIsLocked="
codeOutsideHTMLOutsideHTMLIsLocked="false" -->
<head>
<!-- InstanceBeginEditable name="doctitle" -->
<!---->
<title>Keena.Thomas Communications, LLC</title>
<!-- InstanceEndEditable --><meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; cha
<script language="JavaScript" type="text/JavaScript">
<!--
function MM_preloadImages() { //v3.0
    var d=document; if(d.images){ if(!d.MM_p) d.MM_p=new Array();
        var i,j=d.MM_p.length,a=MM_preloadImages.arguments; for(i=0; i<a.length; i++)
            if (a[i].indexOf("#")!=0){ d.MM_p[j]=new Image; d.MM_p[j++].src=a[i];}}
}
```

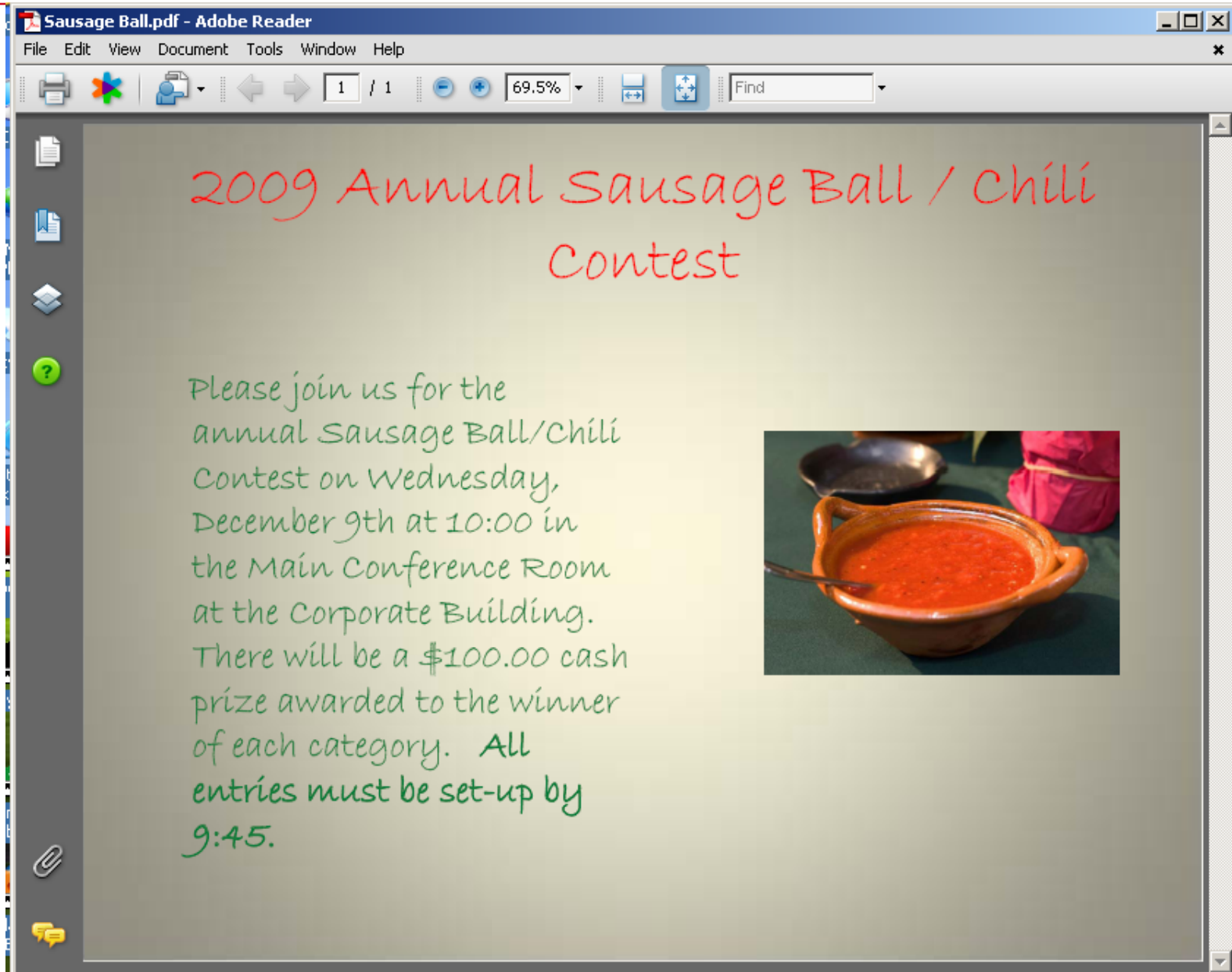
Conclusion – Must Have Signatures

- F.Zh (PDF)
- PdPD (PDF)
- riew (Office)
- 0xbabcfafe (Office)
- reverse XOR (PDF + Office)
- XOR 1-255 (PDF + Office)
- Swap XOR Exe Headers

To-do List

- Download yara, pydasm, clamav and officemalscanner
- Write some rules and play with some tools
 - Matthew.richard@raytheon.com, PGP preferred
- Scan your past, present and future PDF and Office files
- Attack weaponization and delivery

Lunch



Questions?

How can I get the tools?

How do I get the data?

If it's so easy why doesn't everyone do it?

matthew.richard@raytheon.com