

Malware Obfuscation Techniques: A Brief Survey

Ilusun You

School of Information Science
Korean Bible University
Seoul, Republic of Korea
isyou@bible.ac.kr

Kangbin Yim

Dept. of Information Security Engineering
Soonchunhyang University
Asan, Republic of Korea
yim@sch.ac.kr

Abstract—As the obfuscation is widely used by malware writers to evade antivirus scanners, so it becomes important to analyze how this technique is applied to malwares. This paper explores the malware obfuscation techniques while reviewing the encrypted, oligomorphic, polymorphic and metamorphic malwares which are able to avoid detection. Moreover, we discuss the future trends on the malware obfuscation techniques.

Keywords—Malware, Obfuscation, Metamorphic, Polymorphic

I. INTRODUCTION

The obfuscation is a technique that makes programs harder to understand [1]. For such a purpose, it converts a program to a new different version while making them functionally equal to each other. Originally, this technology aimed at protecting the intellectual property of software developers, but it has been broadly used by malware authors to elude detection [2]-[6]. That is, in order to evade antivirus scanners, malwares evolve their body into new generations through the obfuscation technique. Clearly, it is important to analyze the obfuscation techniques to efficiently address malwares.

In this paper, we explore the malware obfuscation techniques. For this goal, we firstly overview the history of the malwares that have been developed to defeat signature-based antivirus scanners. Then, the malware obfuscation techniques are introduced with examples. The example code is extracted from Win95/Zmist and reversed on the debugger OllyDBG [6]. Also, we discuss the future trends on the malware obfuscation techniques while focusing on the web and smartphone malwares.

This paper is organized as follows. In section 2, we describe the encrypted, oligomorphic, polymorphic and metamorphic malwares. Section 3 explores the obfuscation techniques commonly used by polymorphic and metamorphic malwares, and then section 4 discusses the future trends. Finally, we conclude in section 5.

II. ENCRYPTED, OLIGOMORPHIC, POLYMORPHIC AND METAMORPHIC MALWARES

A. Encrypted Malware

The first approach to evade the signature based antivirus scanners is to use encryption [2]-[4]. In this approach, an encrypted malware is typically composed of the decryptor

and the encrypted main body. The decryptor recovers the main body whenever the infected file is run. For each infection, by using a different key, the malware makes the encrypted part unique, thus hiding its signature. However, the main problem of this approach is that the decryptor remains constant from generation to generation. That makes it possible for the antivirus scanners to detect this kind of malwares based on the descriptor's code pattern.

B. Oligomorphic and Polimorphic Malwares

In order to address the shortcoming of the encrypted malwares, malware authors devised technologies, through which malwares can mutate their decryptor from one generation to the next [2]-[4]. The first attempt was the oligomorphic malware capable of changing its decryptor slightly [2][4]. However, this malware can generate at most a few hundreds of different decryptors, thus still being able to be detected with signatures. For overcoming the limitation, the malware authors developed the polymorphic malware [2][4]. The polymorphic malware achieves to create countless number of distinct decryptors with the help of the obfuscation methods including dead-code insertion, register reassignment, and so forth [4]-[6]. Especially, due to the powerful toolkits such as “*The Mutation Engine (MtE)*” [2], it was a critical problem. The toolkits help the malware writers to easily convert their non-obfuscated malware into the polymorphic version. Even though the polymorphic malwares can effectively thwart the signature matching, their constant body, which appears after decryption, can be used as an important source for detection. In order to exploit this vulnerability, antivirus tools adopt the emulation technique [2][3]. Through this technique, the tools execute a malware in an emulator (called “*Sandbox*”) without resulting in any harm. Once the constant body is loaded into memory after decrypted, the conventional detection, *i.e.*, signature based, can be applied. In order to detect and prevent such emulation, the polymorphic malwares used the armoring technique [2]. However, as the antivirus scanners became matured, they were capable of addressing this technique, thus effectively defeating the polymorphic malwares.

C. Metamorphic Malware

The metamorphic malware was proposed as a novel approach beyond the oligomorphic and polimorphic ones [3]-[6]. Note that this malware makes best use of obfuscation techniques to evolve its body into new generations, which

look different but work essentially the same. For such an evolution, it should be able to recognize, parse and mutate its own body whenever it propagates. It is important that the metamorphic malware never reveals its constant body in memory due to not using encryption or packing. That makes it so difficult for the antivirus scanners to detect this malware.

III. OBFUSCATION TECHNIQUES

This section introduces the obfuscation techniques commonly used in the polymorphic and metamorphic malware.

A. Dead-Code Insertion

Dead-code insertion is a simple technique that adds some ineffective instructions to a program to change its appearance, but keep its behavior [1][4][6]. An example of such instructions is nop. Figures 1 and 2 show the original code is easily obfuscated through insertion of nop instructions. However, the signature based antivirus scanners can defeat this technique by just deleting the ineffective instructions prior to analysis. Consequently, in order to make detection more difficult, some code sequences were presented as illustrated in Figure 3.

```

00401005 8BF0      MOV ESI,EAX
00401007 3E:8A00   MOV AL,BYTE PTR DS:[EAX]
0040100A 84C0      TEST AL,AL
0040100C 74 46     JE SHORT Test.00401054
0040100E 53        PUSH EBX
0040100F 3E:8F05 74F940 POP DWORD PTR DS:[40F974]
00401016 D3DB      RCR EBX,CL
00401018 0FCB      BSWAP EBX
0040101A 68 56104000 PUSH Test.00401056
0040101F 5B        POP EBX
00401020 3E:8903   MOV DWORD PTR DS:[EBX],EAX
00401023 43        INC EBX
00401024 0FBDC2   BSR EAX,EDX
00401027 A9 46A978DC TEST EAX,DC78A946
0040102C 8BC2      MOV EAX,EDX
0040102E 52        PUSH EDX
0040102F B6 86     MOV DH,86
00401031 B3 27     MOV BL,27
00401033 B8 7CFAR17F MOV EAX,7FA1FA7C
00401035 EB 01     JMP SHORT Test.0040103B
0040103A 90        NOP
0040103B 0FBCC2   BSF EAX,EDX
0040103E 3E:C705 FC8841 MOV DWORD PTR DS:[4188FC],0
00401049 2D 210DE8B9 SUB EAX,B9E80D21
0040104E 69DA E577D49D IMUL EBX,EDX,90D477E5

```

Figure 1. A Sample Code

```

00401005 8BF0      MOV ESI,EAX
00401007 3E:8A00   MOV AL,BYTE PTR DS:[EAX]
0040100A 84C0      TEST AL,AL
0040100C 74 49     JE SHORT Test.00401057
0040100E 53        PUSH EBX
0040100F 3E:8F05 74F940 POP DWORD PTR DS:[40F974]
00401016 90        NOP
00401017 D3DB      RCR EBX,CL
00401019 0FCB      BSWAP EBX
0040101B 68 59104000 PUSH Test.00401059
00401020 5B        POP EBX
00401021 3E:8903   MOV DWORD PTR DS:[EBX],EAX
00401024 90        NOP
00401025 43        INC EBX
00401026 0FBDC2   BSR EAX,EDX
00401029 A9 46A978DC TEST EAX,DC78A946
0040102E 8BC2      MOV EAX,EDX
00401030 52        PUSH EDX
00401031 90        NOP
00401032 B6 86     MOV DH,86
00401034 B3 27     MOV BL,27
00401036 B8 7CFAR17F MOV EAX,7FA1FA7C
00401038 EB 01     JMP SHORT Test.0040103E
0040103D 90        NOP
0040103E 0FBCC2   BSF EAX,EDX
00401041 3E:C705 FC8841 MOV DWORD PTR DS:[4188FC],0
0040104C 2D 210DE8B9 SUB EAX,B9E80D21
00401051 69DA E577D49D IMUL EBX,EDX,90D477E5

```

Figure 2. Dead-Code Insertion
(The original code is shown in Figure 1)

```

00401005 8BF0      MOV ESI,EAX
00401007 3E:8A00   MOV AL,BYTE PTR DS:[EAX]
0040100A 84C0      TEST AL,AL
0040100C 74 4D     JE SHORT Test.0040105B
0040100E 53        PUSH EBX
0040100F 3E:8F05 74F940 POP DWORD PTR DS:[40F974]
00401016 D3DB      RCR EBX,CL
00401018 0FCB      BSWAP EBX
0040101A 68 5D104000 PUSH Test.0040105D
0040101F 5B        POP EBX
00401020 3E:8903   MOV DWORD PTR DS:[EBX],EAX
00401023 43        INC EBX
00401024 0FBDC2   BSR EAX,EDX
00401027 A9 46A978DC TEST EAX,DC78A946
0040102C 8BC2      MOV EAX,EDX
0040102E 90        NOP
0040102F 90        NOP
00401030 42        INC EDX
00401031 52        PUSH EDX
00401032 FE0C24   DEC BYTE PTR SS:[ESP]
00401035 40        DEC EDI
00401036 B6 86     MOV DH,86
00401038 B3 27     MOV BL,27
0040103A B8 7CFAR17F MOV EAX,7FA1FA7C
00401035 EB 01     JMP SHORT Test.00401042
00401042 90        NOP
00401043 0FBCC2   BSF EAX,EDX
00401045 3E:C705 FC8841 MOV DWORD PTR DS:[4188FC],0
00401050 2D 210DE8B9 SUB EAX,B9E80D21
00401055 69DA E577D49D IMUL EBX,EDX,90D477E5

```

Figure 3. Ineffective Code Sequences

B. Register Reassignment

Register reassignment is another simple technique that switches registers from generation to generation while keeping the program code and its behavior same [4][6]. Figure 4 describes how this technique is applied. In this example, the original code shown in Figure 1 is evolved by switching the registers. (used by Win95/Regswap virus [4])

```

00401005 8BF3      MOV ESI,EBX
00401007 3E:8A1B   MOV BL,BYTE PTR DS:[EBX]
0040100A 84DB      TEST BL,BL
0040100C 74 48     JE SHORT Test.00401056
0040100E 52        PUSH EDX
0040100F 3E:8F05 74F940 POP DWORD PTR DS:[40F974]
00401016 D3DA      RCR EDX,CL
00401018 0FCA      BSWAP EDX
0040101A 68 58104000 PUSH Test.00401058
0040101F 5A        POP EDX
00401020 3E:891A   MOV DWORD PTR DS:[EDX],EBX
00401023 42        INC EDX
00401024 0FBDD8   BSR EBX,EAX
00401027 F7C3 46A978DC TEST EBX,DC78A946
0040102D 8BD8      MOV EBX,EAX
0040102F 50        PUSH EAX
00401030 B4 86     MOV AH,86
00401032 B2 27     MOV BL,27
00401034 BB 7CFAR17F MOV EBX,7FA1FA7C
00401035 EB 01     JMP SHORT Test.0040103C
0040103B 90        NOP
0040103C 0FBDD8   BSF EBX,EAX
0040103F 3E:C705 FC8841 MOV DWORD PTR DS:[4188FC],0
0040104A 81EB 210DE8B9 SUB EBX,B9E80D21
00401050 69D0 E577D49D IMUL EDX,EAX,90D477E5

```

Figure 4. Register Reassignment
(The original code is shown in Figure 1 and registers EAX, EBX and EDX are reassigned to EBX, EDX and EAX respectively)

Note that the wildcard searching can make this technique useless.

C. Subroutine Reordering

Subroutine reordering obfuscates an original code by changing the order of its subroutines in a random way [4]. This technique can generate $n!$ different variants, where n is the number of subroutines. For example, Win32/Ghost had ten subroutines, leading to $10! = 3628800$ different generations [4].

D. Instruction Substitution

Instruction substitution evolves an original code by replacing some instructions with other equivalent ones [6].

For example, xor can be replaced with sub and mov can be replaced with push/pop as shown in Figure 5.

00401005	8BF0	MOV ESI, EAX
00401007	3E:8000	MOV AL, BYTE PTR DS:[EAX]
0040100A	0AC0	OR AL, AL
0040100C	74 46	JE SHORT Test.00401054
0040100E	53	PUSH EBX
0040100F	3E:8F05 74F940	POP DWORD PTR DS:[40F974]
00401016	D3DB	RCR EBX, CL
00401018	0FCB	BSWAP EBX
0040101A	68 56104000	PUSH Test.00401056
0040101F	5B	POP EBX
00401020	3E:8903	MOV DWORD PTR DS:[EBX], EAX
00401023	43	INC EBX
00401024	0FBC2	RSC EDX, EDX
00401027	0D 46A978DC	OR EAX, DC78A946
0040102C	8BC2	MOV EAX, EDX
0040102E	52	PUSH EDX
0040102F	B6 86	MOV DH, 86
00401031	B3 27	MOV BL, 27
00401033	B8 7CFAA17F	MOV EAX, 7FA1FA7C
00401038	EB 01	JMP SHORT Test.0040103B
0040103A	90	NOP
0040103B	0FBCC2	BSF EAX, EDX
0040103E	3E:C705 FC8841	MOV DWORD PTR DS:[4188FC], 0
00401049	2D 210DE8B9	SUB EAX, B9E80D21
0040104E	69DA E577D49D	IMUL EBX, EDX, 9DD477E5

Figure 5. Instruction Substitution
(The original code is shown in Figure 1)

Note that this technique can effectively change the code with a library of equivalent instructions.

E. Code Transposition

Code transposition reorders the sequence of the instructions of an original code without having any impact on its behavior [5]. There are two methods to achieve this technique.

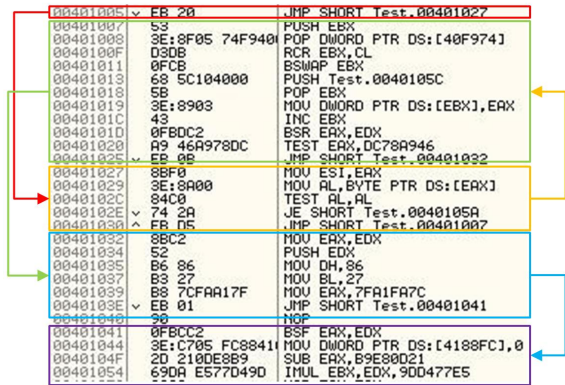


Figure 6. Code Transposition based on Unconditional Branches

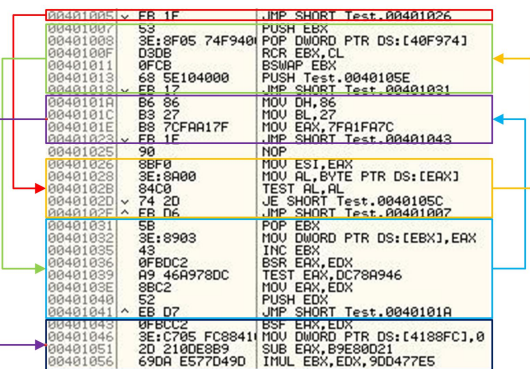


Figure 7. Code Transposition based on Independent Instructions

The first method, which is demonstrated in Figure 6, randomly shuffles the instructions, and then recovers the original execution order by inserting the unconditional branches or jumps. Clearly, it is not difficult to defeat this method because the original program can be easily restored by removing the unconditional branches or jumps. On the other hand, the second method creates new generations by choosing and reordering the independent instructions that have no impact on one another. Because it is a complex problem to find the independent instructions, this method is hard to implement, but can make the cost of detection high. Figure 7 shows an example of this method.

F. Code Integration

In code integration, introduced by the Win95/Zmist malware (called Zmist), a malware knits itself to the code of its target program [6]. In order to apply this technique, Zmist firstly decompile its target program into manageable objects, seamlessly adds itself between them, and reassembles the integrated code into a new generation. As one of the most sophisticated obfuscation techniques, code integration can make detection and recovery so difficult.

IV. FUTURE TRENDS

As shown in the advanced malwares such as Zmist, the malware obfuscation technologies have become sophisticated and complex. Clearly, such a tendency is expected to be retained based on the growth of the hardware and software technologies. Also, they will be revised to be suit for the popular infrastructures such as web and smartphone.

In this section, we describe the future trends in the malware obfuscation techniques while focusing on web and smartphone malwares.

A. Web Malware

Due to the abundance and popularity of web applications, web malwares have considerably increased, thus being the main security threats nowadays [7]. It is natural that the authors of web malwares apply the obfuscation technologies to make it so difficult for their malware to be analyzed. Note that web malwares are generally distributed by exploiting web browsers' vulnerabilities and malicious (or compromised) websites. Thus, the current obfuscation technologies will be revised for such exploitation and adapted to web environment. Especially, the obfuscation technologies for the malicious JavaScript will be continually presented and sophisticated because JavaScript is mainly used as a vehicle for malware distribution [7]. For example, a new web malware, called "JS_VIRTOOL", was recently found [8]-[10]. In order to make analysis difficult, the malware uses a code obfuscation method where the malware body for each infected page is encrypted with a unique secret key derived from that page's URL. Thus, it is impossible to

recover the encrypted malware body without knowing the original URL.

B. Smartphone Malware

Smartphones have gained considerable success, but been the most attractive target for malware writers [11]-[14]. Thus, it is not surprising that the smartphone malwares are being increased. For instance, recently, an iPhone malware named “Rickrolling” was found [13]. Once successfully infecting a device, the malware silently sends the device owner’s privacy information such as e-mail, contacts, SMSs, calendars, photos and so forth to its host machine.

It is obvious that the obfuscation technologies will be actively considered and applied for these malwares. We expect that in addition to just using the current obfuscation technologies, malware authors will develop new ones that are not only energy and resource efficient, but also appropriate for their target platform such as iPhone or Android.

C. Virtual Machine-based Malware

One of the most difficult issues to be solved by malware writers is to hide the behavior of the extractor and the plain body of the malwares after extraction. Instructions to be fetched for execution need to be loaded first in the primary memory as they are designed based on the Von Neumann architecture. This means that a thorough dynamic analysis on the dedicated memory region can give hints to understanding the body [18][19].

Emulating multiple personalized virtual processors has been considered as an ultimate solution to hiding a plain code body between small groups of researchers. For malwares in this approach, the code body is reprogrammed or recompiled into world-unique instructions prior to release. To understand the behavior of the body, analyzers need to understand the unknown architecture and accordant unknown code of the selected virtual processor and program.

This job requires too much overhead because the executing context of the native code in the emulator is really far from that of the original unknown code that the emulator interprets. Especially, the instruction sets can be selected randomly. Even though the analyzers completely understand the functionality of the code after several days or weeks, the code will be already updated for another unknown virtual processor. Several examples for the virtual machine obfuscation can be found in documents and practical applications recently [15]-[17].

V. CONCLUSIONS

In this paper, we briefly surveyed the malware obfuscation technologies such as dead-code insertion, register reassignment, subroutine reordering, instruction substitution, code transposition and code integration, which have been mainly used by polymorphic and metamorphic malwares to evade antivirus scanners. As a future trend, these obfuscation techniques will be more sophisticated and complex while being combined with one another. Especially,

these obfuscation techniques will be revised to be appropriate for the web and smartphone malwares.

REFERENCES

- [1] A. Balakrishnan and C. Schulze, “Code Obfuscation Literature Survey,” <http://pages.cs.wisc.edu/~arinib/writeup.pdf>, 2005.
- [2] M. Schiffman, “A Brief History of Malware Obfuscation: Part 1 of 2,” <http://blogs.cisco.com/security>, Feb. 2010.
- [3] M. Schiffman, “A Brief History of Malware Obfuscation: Part 2 of 2,” <http://blogs.cisco.com/security>, Feb. 2010.
- [4] W. Wong and M. Stamp, “Hunting for Metamorphic Engines,” *Journal in Computer Virology*, vol. 2, no. 3, pp. 211-229, Dec. 2006.
- [5] M. Christodorescu and S. Jha, “Static Analysis of Executables to Detect Malicious Patterns,” *Proceedings of the 12th conference on USENIX Security Symposium*, Vol. 1, pp. 169-186, Aug. 2003.
- [6] E. Konstantinou, “Metamorphic Virus: Analysis and Detection,” RHUL-MA-2008-02, Technical Report of University of London, Jan. 2008. <http://www.rhul.ac.uk/mathematics/techreports>
- [7] R. Chakraborty, “Increase in Web Malware Activity,” <http://maliciousbrains.blogspot.com/2009/11/increase-in-web-malware-activity.html>, Nov. 2009.
- [8] L. Constantin, “Web Malware Employs New Obfuscation Technique,” <http://news.softpedia.com/news/Web-Malware-Employs-New-Obfuscation-Technique-115349.shtml>, June 2009.
- [9] J. San Jose, “New Anti-analysis Technique for Script Malware,” <http://blog.trendmicro.com/new-anti-analysis-technique-for-script-malware/>, June 2010.
- [10] P. Likarish, E. Jung and I. Jo, “Obfuscated Malicious Javascript Detection using Classification Techniques,” *Proceedings of the 4th International Conference on Malicious and Unwanted Software*, pp. 47-54, Oct. 2009.
- [11] A. Schmidt et Al., “Smartphone Malware Evolution Revisited: Android Next Target?,” *Proceedings of Malware 2009*, Oct. 2009.
- [12] M. Hypponen, “Malware Goes Mobile,” *Scientific American*, pp. 70-77, Nov. 2006.
- [13] C. Foresman, “Truly malicious iPhone malware now out in the wild,” <http://arstechnica.com/apple/news/2009/11/truly-malicious-iphone-malware-now-out-in-the-wild.ars>, Nov. 2009.
- [14] T. Kessler, “Jailbreakers beware: iPhone malware evolves rapidly,” http://reviews.cnet.com/8301-13727_7-10395178-263.html, Nov. 2009.
- [15] Rolf Rolles, “Unpacking Virtualization Obfuscators,” *Proceedings of the 3rd USENIX Workshop On Offensive Technologies*, Aug. 2009.
- [16] Craig Smith, “Creating Code Obfuscation Virtual Machines,” *Tutorial in RECON08*
- [17] Jean Borello, Eric Filiol and Ludovic Me, “Are current antivirus programs able to detect complex metamorphic malware? An empirical evaluation,” *Proceedings of the 18th EICAR Annual Conference*, May 2009.
- [18] Min Gyung Kang, Pongsin Poosankam, and Heng Yin, “Renovo: A Hidden Code Extractor for packed Executables,” *Proceedings of WORM07*, Nov. 2007.
- [19] Kyungroul Lee, Ilun You and Kangbin Yim, “A Hint to the Analysis of the Packed Malicious Codes,” *Proceedings of the WISA2010*, Aug. 2010.