

Packers vs. Compressors

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Goals and Motivations

Obfuscation is a great advantage to malware authors

Packers are inherently versatile

STEEL_CORGI

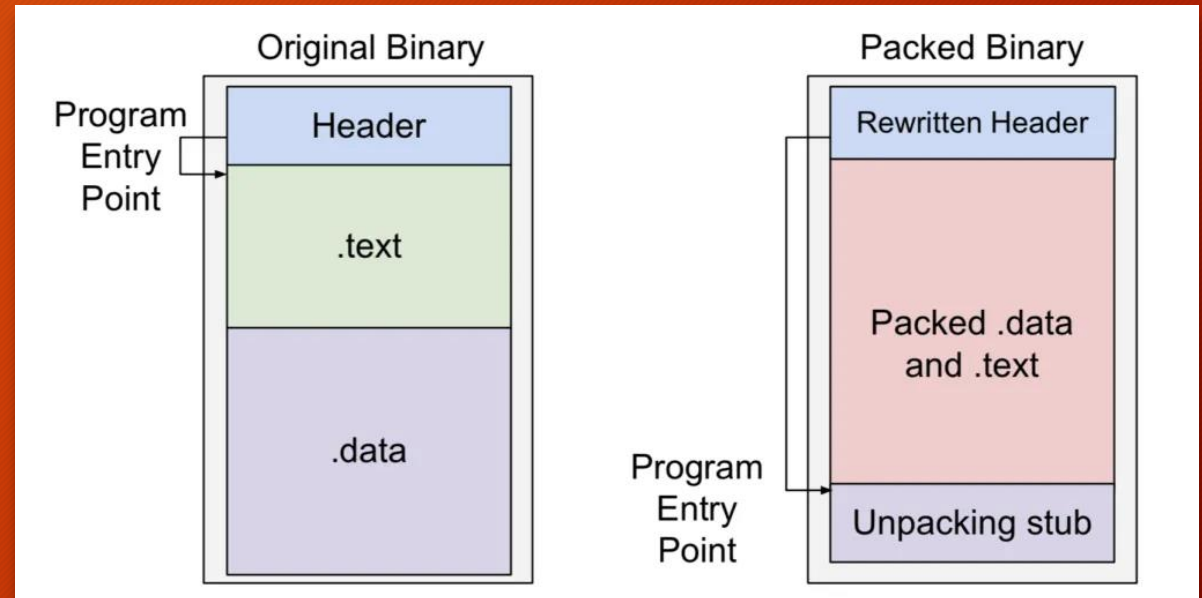
Compare the algorithms of packers and compression tools

Challenges of packers

	Compression effectiveness	Decompressor size	Decompressor speed
Packers	Binary includes unpacking stub	Must be small - binary includes unpacking stub	Must be simple/fast - unpacking happens at runtime and adds to the program execution time
Compression tools	Decompression program is external to binary	Not much of a concern	Much less concern - decompression is offline, before program execution

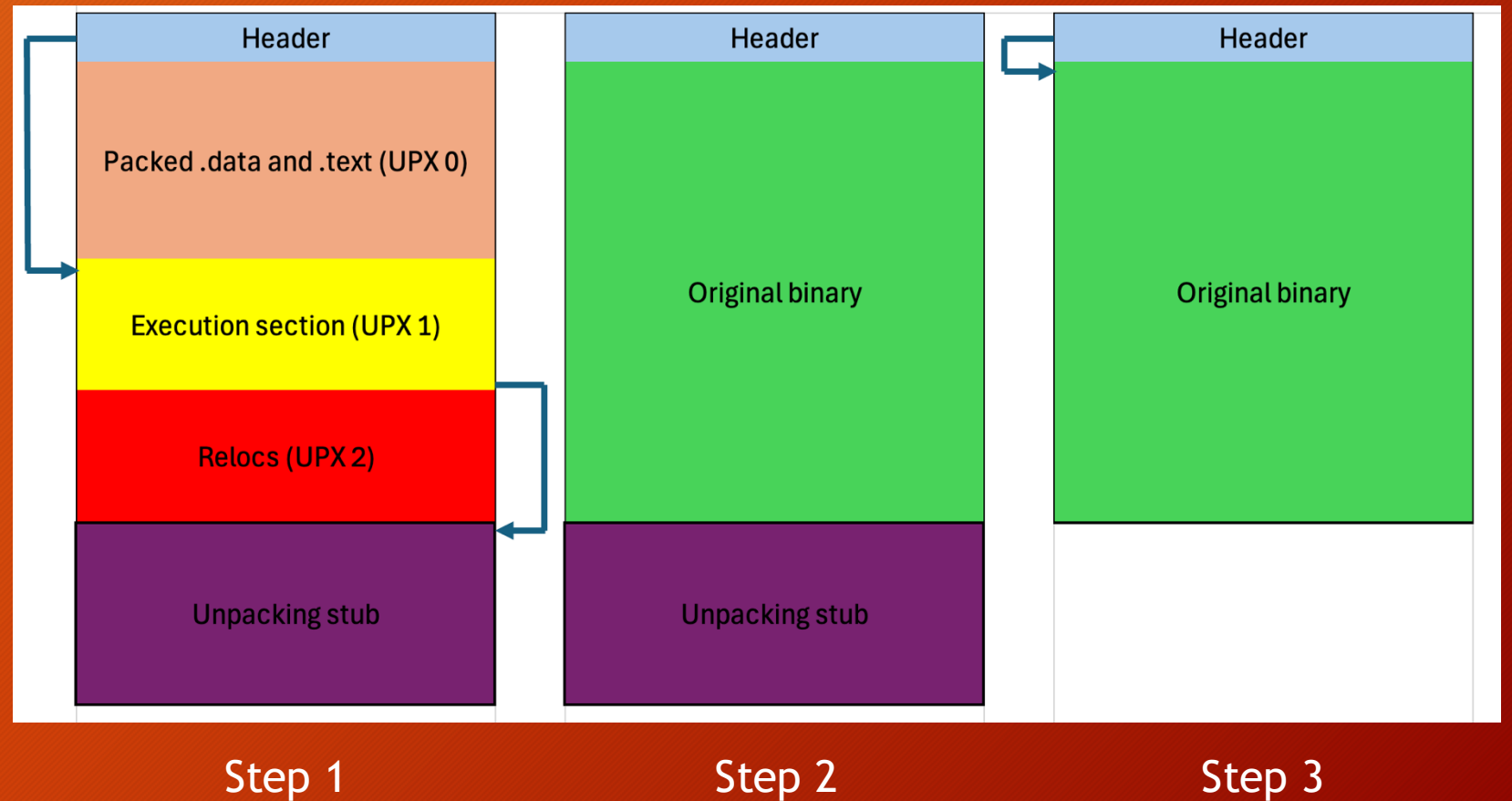
About Packers

- Unique compression technique
- Decrease binary size
- Obfuscation
 - Malware
 - Protecting intellectual property
- Popular packers:
 - UPX
 - Themida
 - ASPack
 - Etc.



UPX

- 3 Sections
 - Unpacking stub
 - Compressed code
 - Relocatable code
- Code re-writing



Strace

[illegible]

```
(kali@kali)~/Documents/Departmental_Honors/packers_time/605.mcf_build[  
$ strace ./mcf_s  
execve("./mcf_s", ["/mcf_s"], 0x7fff1b4dd4b0 /* 58 vars */) = 0  
brk(NULL) = 0x55e5f632b000  
mmap(NULL, 8192, PROT_READ|PROT_WRITE, MAP_PRIVATE|MAP_ANONYMOUS, -1, 0) = 0x7fc0227c8000  
access("/etc/ld.so.preload", R_OK) = -1 ENOENT (No such file or directory)  
openat(AT_FDCWD, "/etc/ld.so.cache", O_RDONLY|O_CLOEXEC) = 3  
fstat(3, {st_mode=S_IFREG|0644, st_size=100578, ...}) = 0  
mmap(NULL, 100578, PROT_READ, MAP_PRIVATE, 3, 0) = 0x7fc0227af000  
close(3) = 0  
openat(AT_FDCWD, "/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libc.so.6", O_RDONLY|O_CLOEXEC) = 3  
read(3, "\177ELF\2\1\1\3\0\0\0\0\0\0\0\0\0\0\3\0>\0\1\0\0\0000\237\2\0\0\0\0\0" ..., 832) = 832  
pread64(3, "\6\0\0\0\4\0\0\0\0\0\0\0\0\0\0\0\0\0\0\0\0\0\0\0\0\0\0\0\0\0\0\0\0\0" ..., 784, 64) = 784  
fstat(3, {st_mode=S_IFREG|0755, st_size=2003408, ...}) = 0  
pread64(3, "\6\0\0\0\4\0\0\0\0\0\0\0\0\0\0\0\0\0\0\0\0\0\0\0\0\0\0\0\0\0\0\0\0\0" ..., 784, 64) = 784  
mmap(NULL, 2055640, PROT_READ, MAP_PRIVATE|MAP_DENYWRITE, 3, 0) = 0x7fc0225b9000  
mmap(0x7fc0225e1000, 1462272, PROT_READ|PROT_EXEC, MAP_PRIVATE|MAP_FIXED|MAP_DENYWRITE, 3, 0x28000) = 0x7fc0225e1000  
mmap(0x7fc022746000, 352256, PROT_READ, MAP_PRIVATE|MAP_FIXED|MAP_DENYWRITE, 3, 0x18d000) = 0x7fc022746000  
mmap(0x7fc02279c000, 24576, PROT_READ|PROT_WRITE, MAP_PRIVATE|MAP_FIXED|MAP_DENYWRITE, 3, 0x1e2000) = 0x7fc02279c000  
mmap(0x7fc0227a2000, 52696, PROT_READ|PROT_WRITE, MAP_PRIVATE|MAP_FIXED|MAP_ANONYMOUS, -1, 0) = 0x7fc0227a2000  
close(3) = 0  
mmap(NULL, 12288, PROT_READ|PROT_WRITE, MAP_PRIVATE|MAP_ANONYMOUS, -1, 0) = 0x7fc0225b6000  
arch_prctl(ARCH_SET_FS, 0x7fc0225b6740) = 0  
set_tid_address(0x7fc0225b6a10) = 4733  
set_robust_list(0x7fc0225b6a20, 24) = 0  
rseq(0x7fc0225b7060, 0x20, 0, 0x53053053) = 0  
mprotect(0x7fc02279c000, 16384, PROT_READ) = 0  
mprotect(0x55e5bc047000, 4096, PROT_READ) = 0  
mprotect(0x7fc022803000, 8192, PROT_READ) = 0  
prlimit64(0, RLIMIT_STACK, NULL, {rlim_cur=8192*1024, rlim_max=RLIM64_INFINITY}) = 0  
munmap(0x7fc0227af000, 100578) = 0  
fstat(1, {st_mode=S_IFCHR|0600, st_rdev=makedev(0x88, 0), ...}) = 0  
getrandom("\xc4\xc77\x26\x08\xc8\x5f\xe8\x04", 8, GRND_NONBLOCK) = 8  
brk(NULL) = 0x55e5f632b000  
brk(0x55e5f634c000) = 0x55e5f634c000  
write(1, "TIME is not set\n", 16)TIME is not set  
) = 16  
exit_group(-1) = ?  
+++ exited with 255 +++
```

Strace (cont.)

- System calls made by the unpacking stub
- Opens itself
- Many memory mappings
- Ends with a memory unmapping

```
[kali@kali]~[/Documents/Departmental_Honors/packers_tine/605.mcf_build]
$ strace ./mcf_s.upx
execve("./mcf_s.upx", [ "./mcf_s.upx" ], 0x7fffc279f220 /* 58 vars */) = 0
open("/proc/self/exe", O_RDONLY) = 3
mmap(NULL, 3117, PROT_READ|PROT_WRITE, MAP_PRIVATE|MAP_ANONYMOUS, -1, 0) = 0x7f07332cd000
mprotect(0x7f07332cd000, 3117, PROT_READ|PROT_EXEC) = 0
readlink("/proc/self/exe", "/home/kali/Documents/Departmenta" ..., 4095) = 77
mmap(0x7f07332d4000, 41912, PROT_NONE, MAP_PRIVATE|MAP_FIXED|MAP_ANONYMOUS, -1, 0) = 0x7f07332d4000
mmap(0x7f07332d4000, 2736, PROT_READ|PROT_WRITE, MAP_PRIVATE|MAP_FIXED|MAP_ANONYMOUS, -1, 0) = 0x7f07332d4000
mprotect(0x7f07332d4000, 2736, PROT_READ) = 0
mmap(0x7f07332d5000, 25889, PROT_READ|PROT_WRITE, MAP_PRIVATE|MAP_FIXED|MAP_ANONYMOUS, -1, 0x1000) = 0x7f07332d5000
mprotect(0x7f07332d5000, 25889, PROT_READ|PROT_EXEC) = 0
mmap(0x7f07332dc000, 3732, PROT_READ|PROT_WRITE, MAP_PRIVATE|MAP_FIXED|MAP_ANONYMOUS, -1, 0x8000) = 0x7f07332dc000
mprotect(0x7f07332dc000, 3732, PROT_READ) = 0
mmap(0x7f07332dd000, 4264, PROT_READ|PROT_WRITE, MAP_PRIVATE|MAP_FIXED|MAP_ANONYMOUS, -1, 0x9000) = 0x7f07332dd000
mprotect(0x7f07332dd000, 4264, PROT_READ|PROT_WRITE) = 0
open("/lib64/ld-linux-x86-64.so.2", O_RDONLY) = 4
read(4, "\177ELF\2\1\1\3\0\0\0\0\0\0\0\3\0\0\0\1\0\0\0\273\1\0\0\0\0" ..., 1024) = 1024
mmap(NULL, 225280, PROT_NONE, MAP_PRIVATE|MAP_ANONYMOUS, -1, 0) = 0x7f0733296000
mmap(0x7f0733296000, 3336, PROT_READ, MAP_PRIVATE|MAP_FIXED, 4, 0) = 0x7f0733296000
mmap(0x7f0733297000, 159505, PROT_READ|PROT_EXEC, MAP_PRIVATE|MAP_FIXED, 4, 0x1000) = 0x7f0733297000
mmap(0x7f07332be000, 42268, PROT_READ, MAP_PRIVATE|MAP_FIXED, 4, 0x28000) = 0x7f07332be000
mmap(0x7f07332c9000, 12548, PROT_READ|PROT_WRITE, MAP_PRIVATE|MAP_FIXED, 4, 0x33000) = 0x7f07332c9000
close(4) = 0
brk(0x7f07332df000) = 0x55555c2d9000
munmap(0x7f07332df000, 20429) = 0
mmap(NULL, 4096, PROT_READ, MAP_PRIVATE, 3, 0) = 0x7f07332e3000
close(3) = 0
munmap(0x7f07332cd000, 3117) = 0
```


Compression Algorithms

- DEFLATE
 - Lossless data compression file format used by ZIP to pack files
 - LZ77
 - Lossless sliding window compression method
 - Huffman Coding
 - Bit-code representation of symbols
 - Most frequent symbols receive smallest bit-code representation
 - Complex combination of the two

Packing Algorithms

- UCL
 - Algorithm used by UPX to pack executables
 - Evolved from LZ77 and other variants of the Lempel-Ziv algorithm
 - LZO = Lempel-Ziv-Oberhumer
 - Named after one of the creators of UPX
 - Open-source re-implementation of some NRV (not really vanished) compression algorithms
 - Shares similarities to LZO
 - Block compressor
 - Improvements on Lempel-Ziv:
 - Greedy parsing
 - Fixed-size blocks
 - No memory for decompression
 - Decompression fits within less than 200 bytes

Research Questions

- How effective are packers in reducing binary size?
- What is the size of the UPX unpacking stub?
- What is the size comparison of unpacked and packed binaries?
- How effective are packers in reducing binary size, compared to compression tools?
- Is unpacking faster compared to decompression?

Methodology

- Size
 - Compressed/packed multiple binaries
 - Evaluated the resulting sizes
- Speed
 - Primarily unpacking/decompression time(s)
 - return 0 as the first line in main
 - Environment variable check
 - hyperfine - a tool for measuring the average execution time for multiple runs of a program

Results

Size

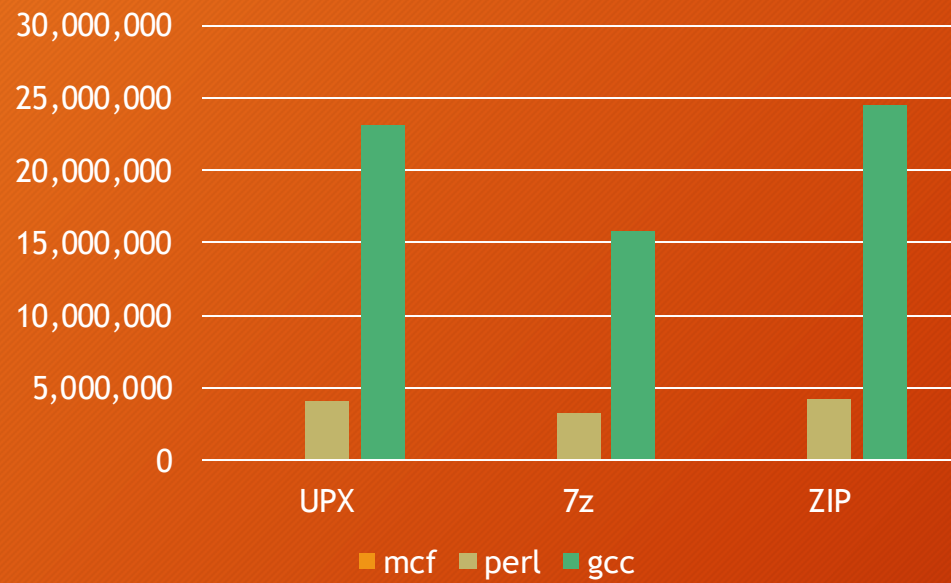
	UPX	7z	ZIP
hello	15,952		
mcf	65,024	51,652	62,876
perl	4,123,040	3,222,591	4,233,593
gcc	23,062,492	15,844,883	24,450,841

Speed

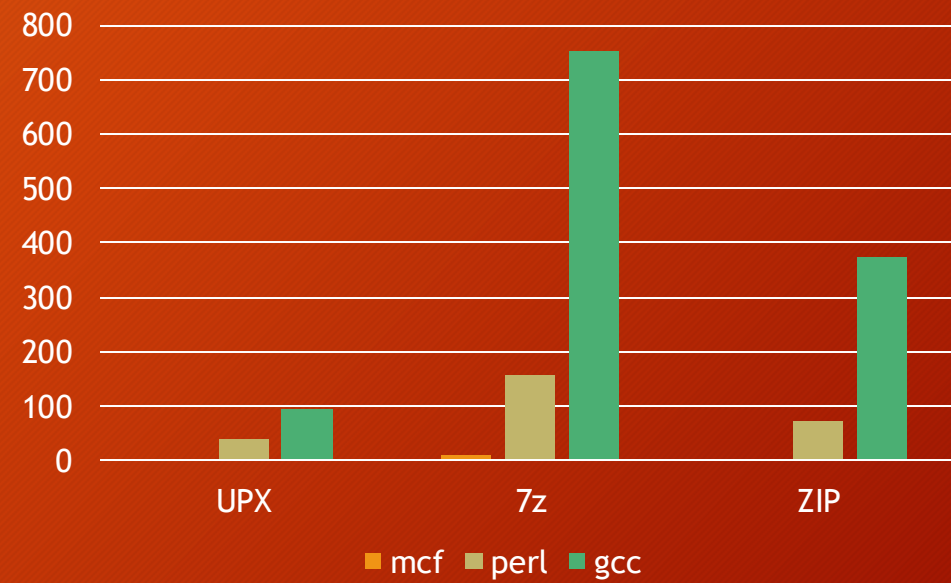
	UPX	7z	ZIP
hello	660.4 μ s		
mcf	1.9 ms	8.0 ms	2.7 ms
perl	38.1 ms	157.8 ms	72.1 ms
gcc	94.8 ms	751.8 ms	374.2 ms

Graphs

Size



Speed



Conclusion

- UPX is best at decompression speed on large binaries
 - Sacrifices size for speed
 - Size is comparable to ZIP, but 7z beats both
 - Uses similar algorithm to ZIP
 - Algorithms provide the efficiency
 - Simplistic and refined method of unpacking

Limitations and Future Work

- Analysis of Windows binaries
- Improvements to UPX
 - Less syscalls
 - More efficient memory management
- Analysis and comparison of more packers
 - Different packing goals
 - Mostly Windows tools
 - Payment required
 - Not open-source

Related Work

- <https://dl.acm.org/doi/full/10.1145/3530810>
 - Malware perspective
 - Different packing techniques
- <https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/10538977>
 - Unpacking process
 - Distinguish between different packers
- <https://www.usenix.org/system/files/usenixsecurity23-cheng-binlin.pdf>
 - Control flow