

# Simple Static Analysis

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# Helpful basic static analysis tools in Flare-VM

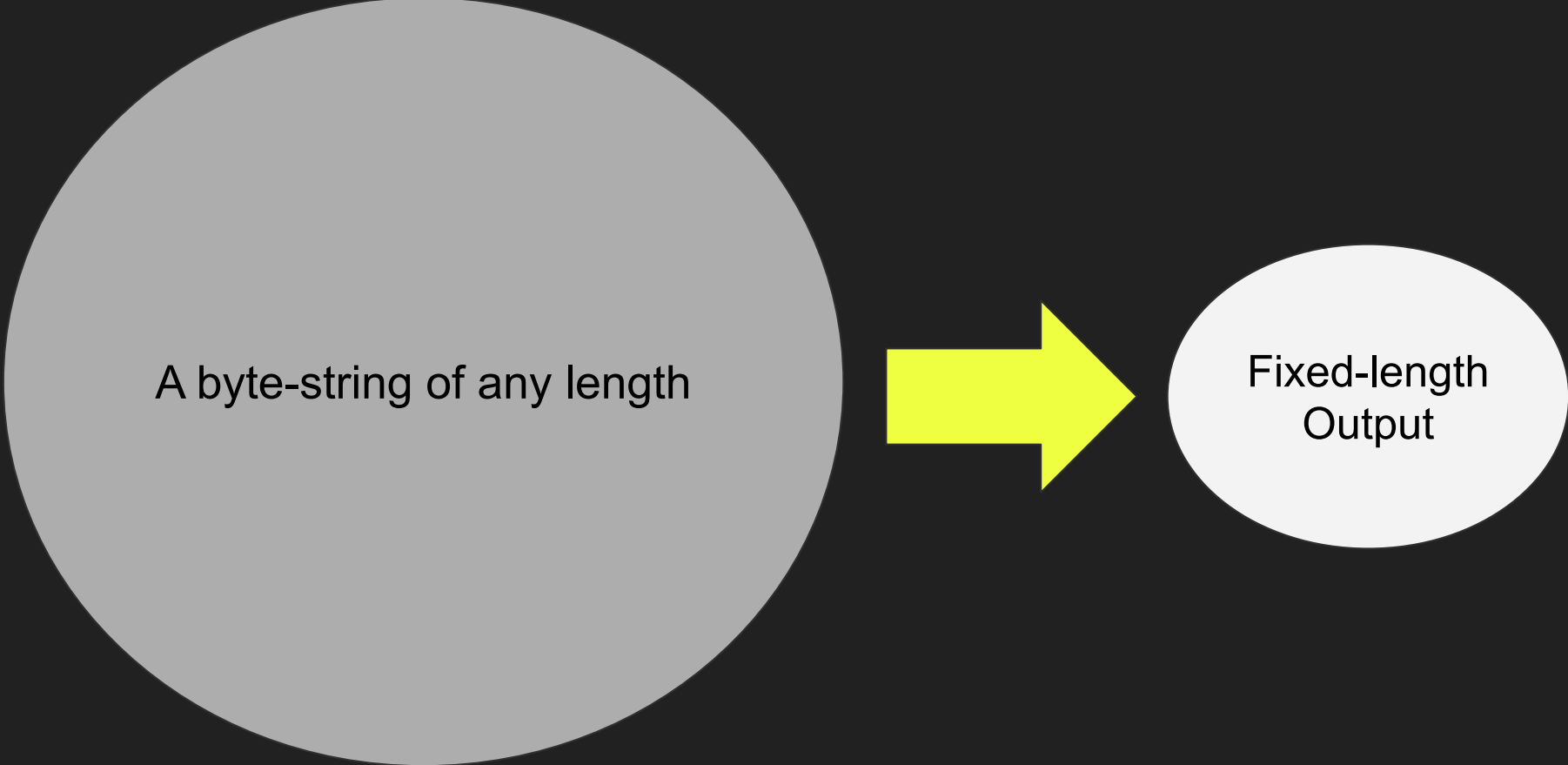
Strings (FLOSS)

PEViewer

DependencyWalker

7Zip

# Hash Functions



A diagram illustrating the process of a hash function. It features a large light gray circle on the left, a yellow arrow pointing to the right, and a smaller white circle on the right. The large circle contains the text 'A byte-string of any length'. The white circle contains the text 'Fixed-length Output'.

A byte-string of any length

Fixed-length  
Output

# Notable Hash Functions

MD5 - Collisions relatively easy to find

SHA-1 - Collision found by Google

SHA-256 - No known attacks, vulnerable to length extension attacks

SHA-3 - No known attacks, sponge construction prevents length extension attacks

# Hashing a file in Flare-VM: CFFViewer

Open a file in CFFViewer

Find the MD5 and SHA-1 hashes

# Strings (FLOSS)

Strings programs run through a file and extract any C-strings (optionally including unicode strings) of at least N characters long

You get to choose N, and the default is usually ~4

The linux utility is called strings, in flare-VM there is a similar tool called FLOSS

Run it from CMD or PS

# FLOSS does more

FLOSS not only extracts static strings, but also looks for common patterns by which strings are built at runtime

It looks in 4 places:

- Static strings in the binary

- Strings built on the stack

- “Tight” strings built on the stack

- Encoded strings with a built-in decoder

# Dependency Walker (Built into CFFViewer)

Shows which DLL libraries are loaded

Combined with strings (FLOSS), you can get a good idea of what functions are imported.

Libraries and their functions can be looked up on MSDN for clues about what they do.



# Activity 1

Looking at the malware from this week's assignment

# Checking for external information without sharing the sample

If you share a hash, you don't leak secrets.

If you find it in the database, someone else has seen it too

Sometimes they have already done the reverse engineering work :)

# Potential References to Look up Hashes

VirusTotal

Hybrid-Analysis

All would love an upload of the actual file, but remember Op-Sec before you share. They sell/give access to samples.

Two groups of people use these services:

- malware authors who wonder if their malware has been caught
- reverse engineers who are looking for information on binaries.

# Web Anonymity

If you need to look up a hash on one of these services anonymously for Op-Sec reasons, consider using TAILS

<https://tails.net/>

TAILS routes all traffic through TOR (The Onion Router) so these repos won't know who is talking to them (as long as you don't sign in!)

Government-level adversaries *may* still observe you by running their own TOR nodes and/or running supply chain attacks on the TAILS OS.

<https://coveryourtracks.eff.org/>

# YARA - Yet Another Recursive Algorithm

A tool to scan files and compare them to known malware patterns.

<https://github.com/virustotal/yara>

# Creating Yara Rules

<https://yara.readthedocs.io/en/stable/>

```
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
}
```

# False Positives and False Negatives in Malware Detection

**False positive:** benign programs are detected as malware because the rules are too broad

**False negative:** malware is missed because the rules weren't general enough

Rules that are very specific may miss new versions of the same malware

## Activity 2:

Creating YARA Rules from simple static analysis information