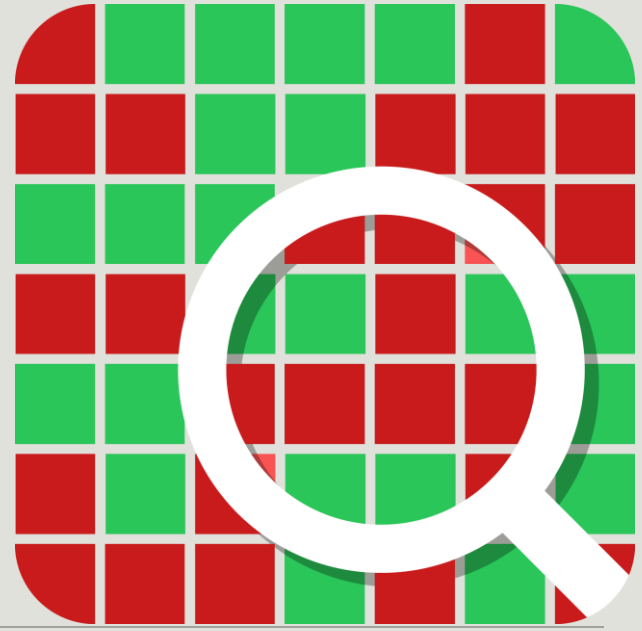
PE-sieve



AN OPENSOURCE SCANNER FOR HUNTING AND UNPACKING MALWARE

#whoami

HASHEREZADE.NET

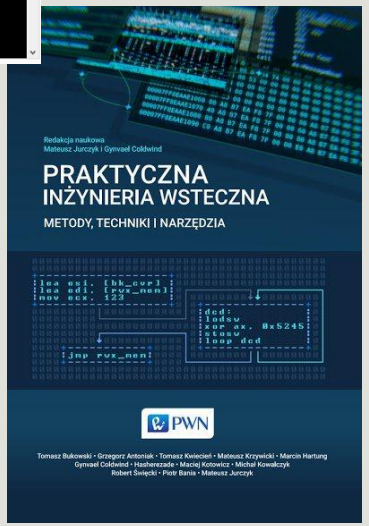
Malwarebytes

- Malware intelligence Analyst, technical blogger at Malwarebytes

- open source & free software developer (PE-bear, PE-sieve, and many others)

- writer/solver of crackmes
- wrote some ransomware decryptors
- makes videos related to malware analysis

- wrote a chapter to a book about RE



agenda

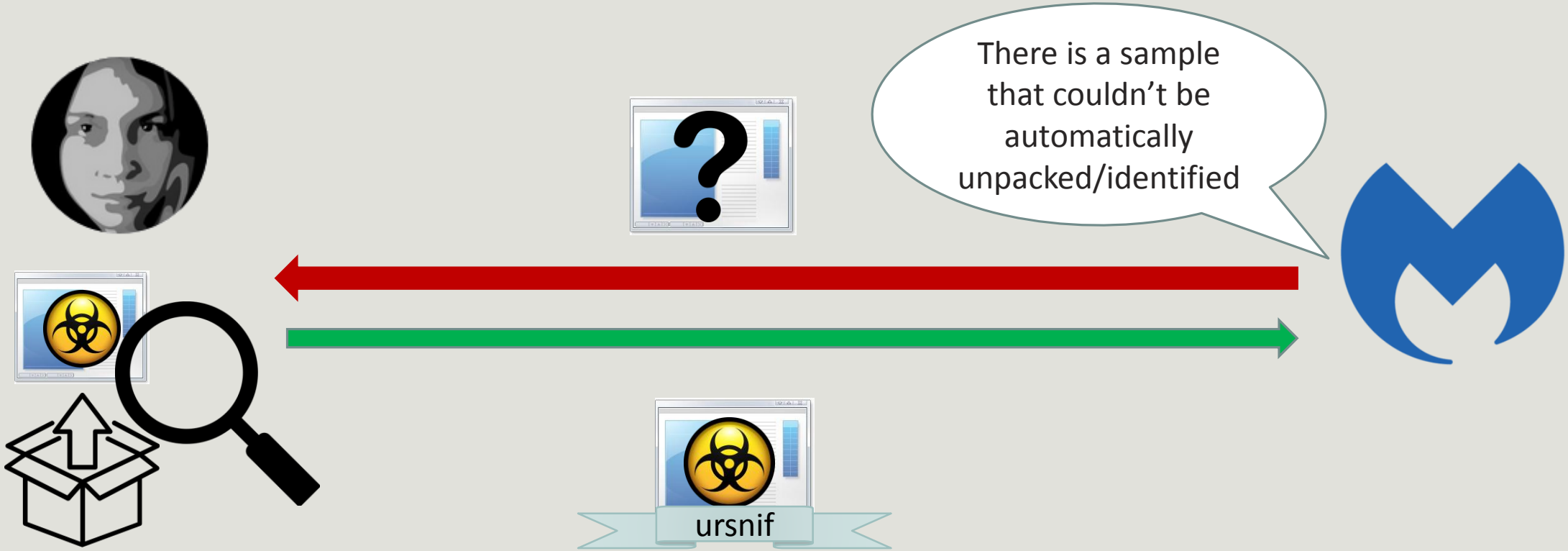
1. PE-sieve – brief history
2. Capabilities & usecases
3. Various approaches to finding code implants
4. PE-sieve implementation details

PE-sieve – brief history

HOW IT ALL STARTED AND WHERE WE ARE TODAY

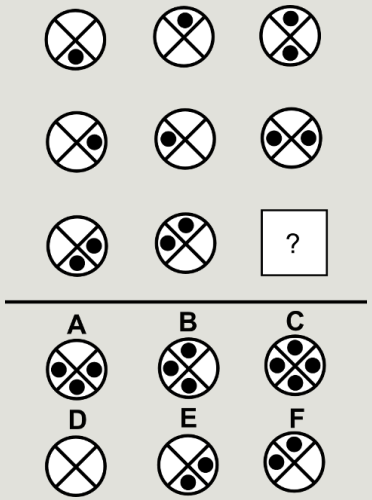
Why I made PE-sieve?

Part of my work is about unpacking unidentified samples...



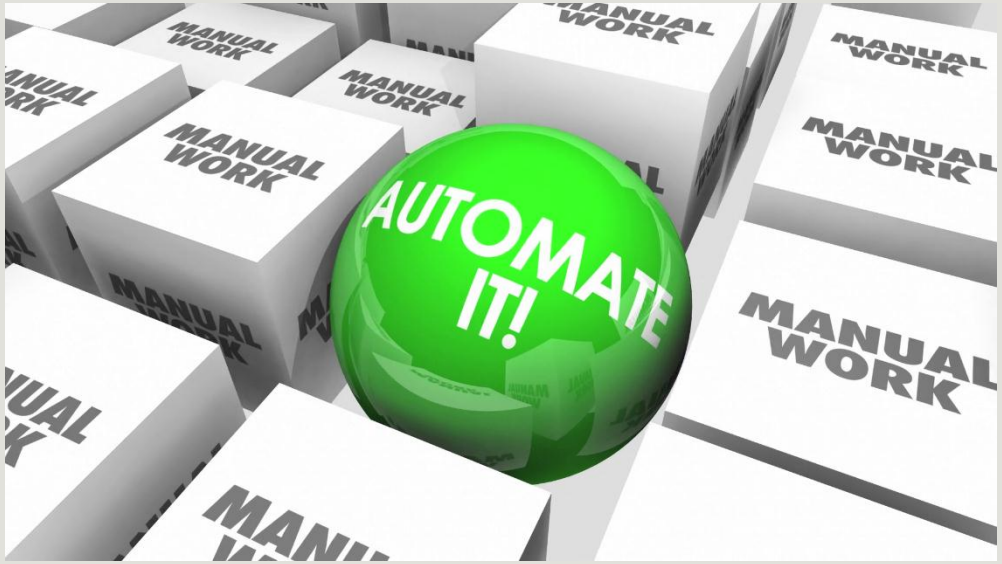
Why I made PE-sieve?

- When I started, I used to unpack samples manually
- Over the years, I learned a lot about how the malware unpacks itself in the memory, and saw the patterns



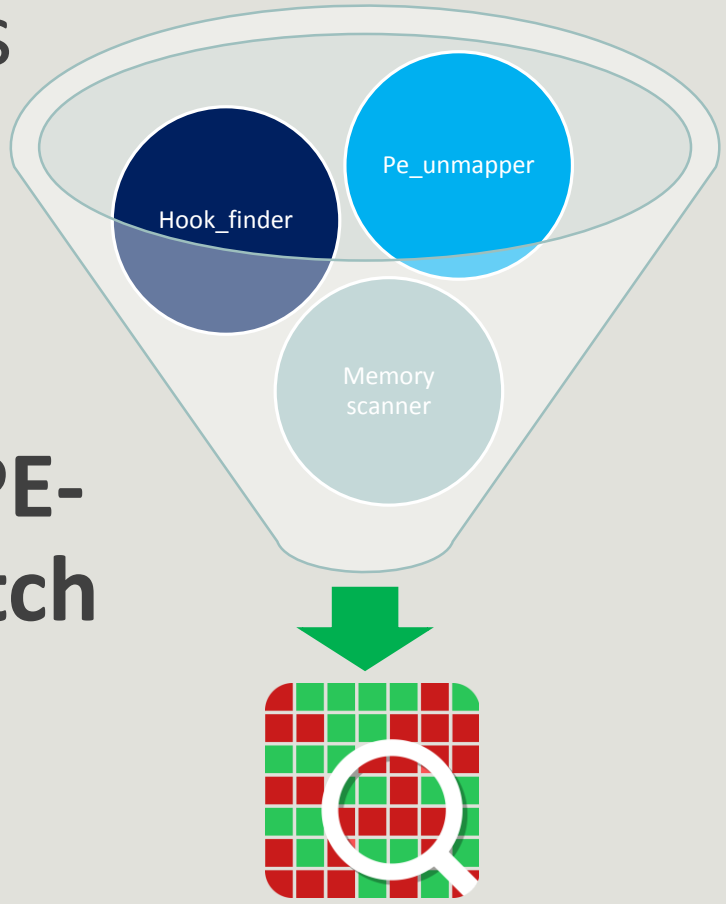
Why I made PE-sieve?

- I am originaly a programmer, so I put my experience into action by automating daily tasks



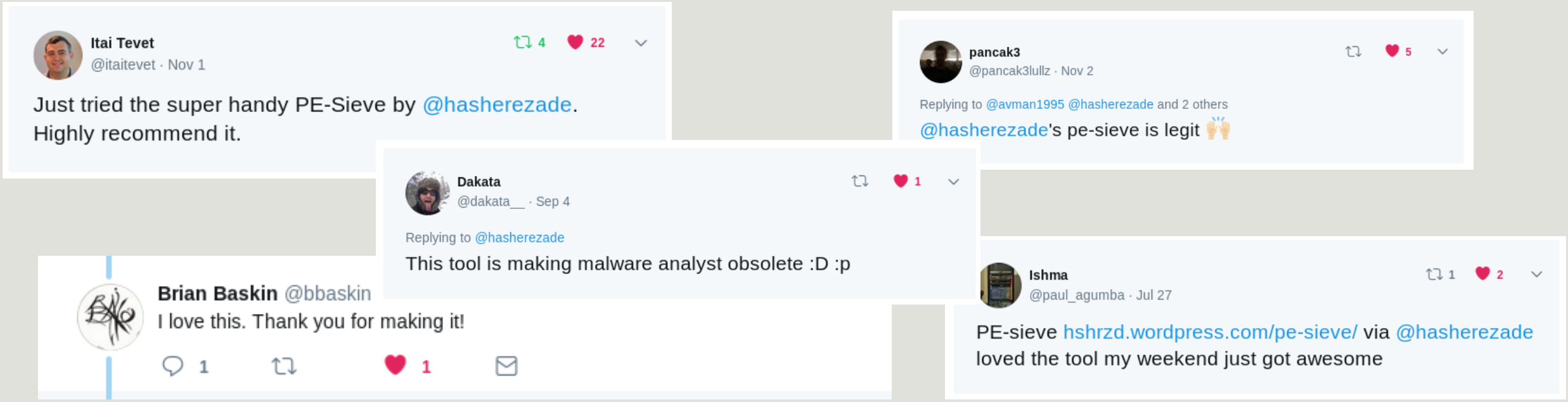
Why I made PE-sieve?

- I collected many small, simple tools for particular tasks (i.e. pe_unmapper, hook_finder)
- Around Christmas 2017 I combined them, creating the first version of **PE-sieve:** a **dynamic unpacker and patch finder**



Why I made PE-sieve?

- I use it every day, and keep improving it
- Other malware researchers also liked it...

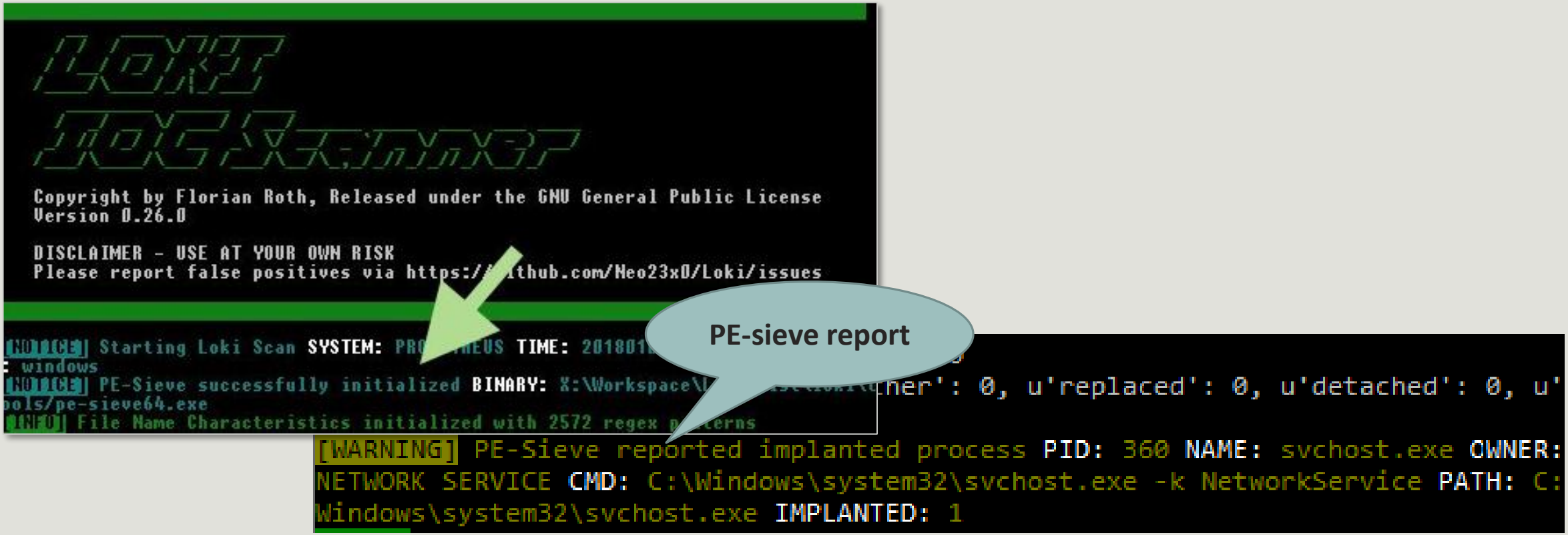


PE-sieve in other projects

- PE-sieve is a light-weight component
- Can be used as a standalone application, or as DLL
- Became a base for my other projects:
  - Hollows Hunter (https://github.com/hasherezade/hollows_hunter)
  - MalUnpack (https://github.com/hasherezade/mal_unpack)

PE-sieve in other projects

- Adapted in **LOKI** scanner (https://github.com/Neo23x0/Loki)



PE-sieve in other projects

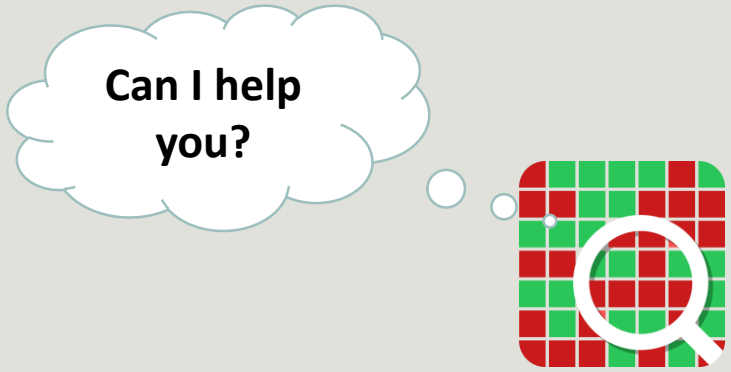
- Adapted in **tknk_scanner** (https://github.com/nao-sec/tknk_scanner)

PE-sieve stole my job...

- We save a lot of time from manual sample unpacking:
  - Almost all the dumped samples allow for a **malware family identification**
  - **Majority** of the dumped payloads are suitable for **dynamic analysis** of the next stage
    - (minority doesn't run properly and still needs manual unpacking)

Beyond unpacking...

- **finding** what the **implanted code** is
- **reconstructing** the corrupt parts of the payload
- converting PE into a **raw format**
- pointing out where the **hooks/patches** are installed



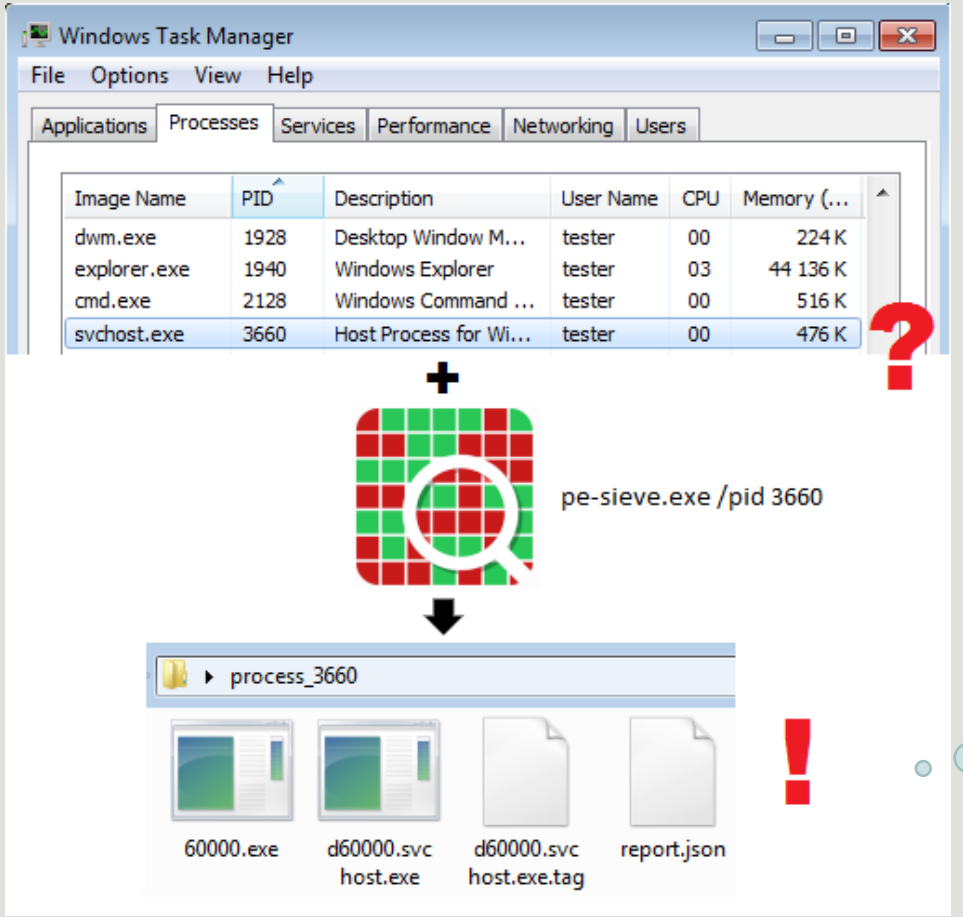
Capabilities & usecases

WHAT PROBLEMS CAN IT SOLVE?

PE-sieve: capabilities

- Works on a **live system**
- Focus: speed and simplicity of use
- **Passive scan**, not hooking any APIs
- Can be used post-infection
- **Generates material** ready to be analyzed: not only detection, but precise details
- Free & open source: https://github.com/hasherezade/pe-sieve https://github.com/hasherezade/hollows_hunter

PE-sieve: capabilities



Suspected...

Detected!

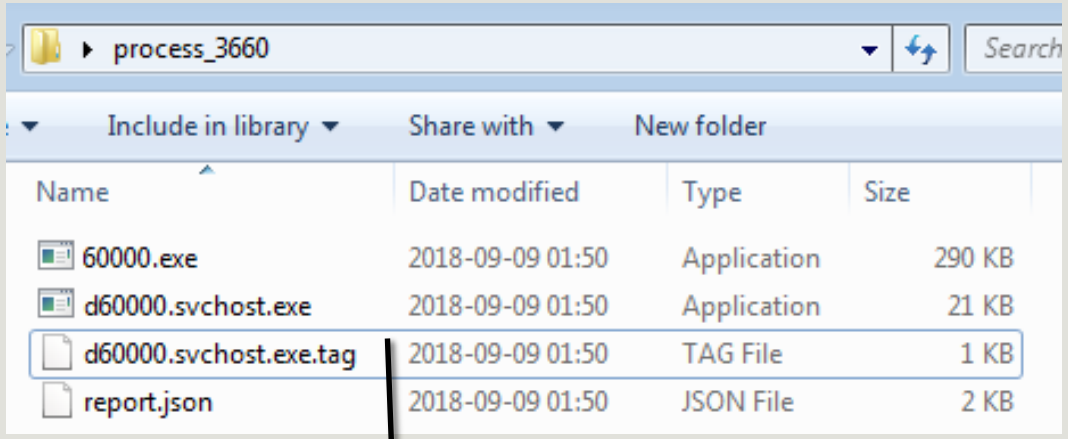
What does PE-sieve detect?

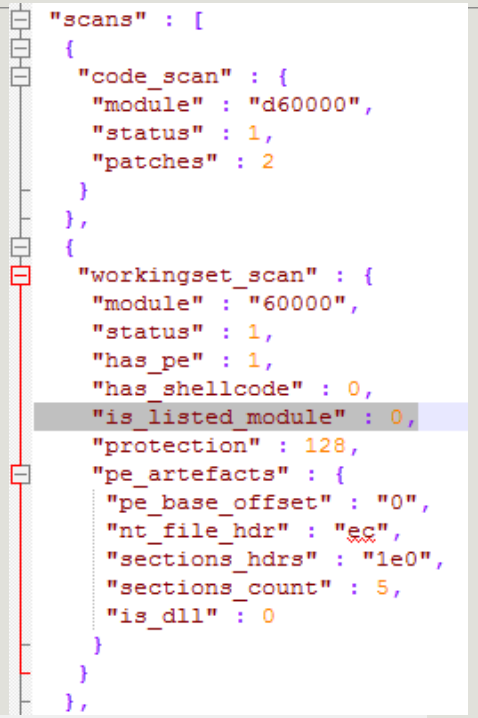
- Inline hooks
- Packed and self-modifying PE files
- Replaced processes: i.e. Process Hollowing, Process Doppelgänging
- Manually loaded PE-files (Reflective DLL Injection and others)
- Shellcodes

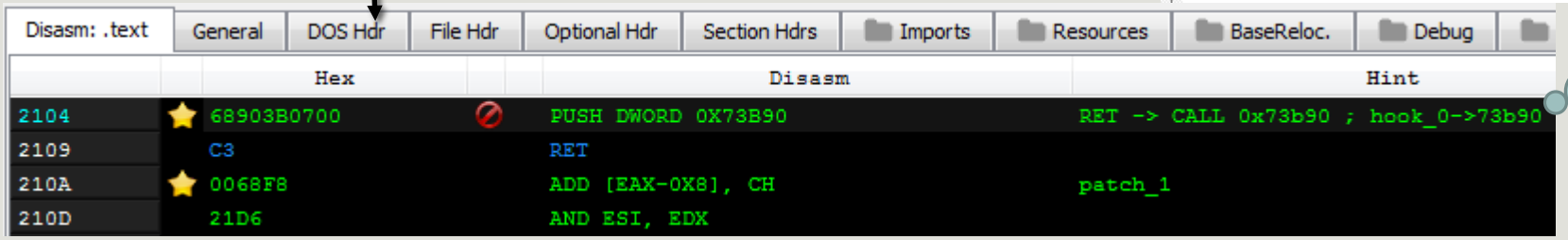
What PE-sieve is NOT?

- Not an automated anti-malware scanner
  - It **collects raw material** and some indicators
  - but does **not do automated classification**
  - it is conceptually similar to GMER
- Not a tool for analyzing memory dumps and process post-mortem analysis (try Volatility+plugins instead)

Dumping modified and implanted modules



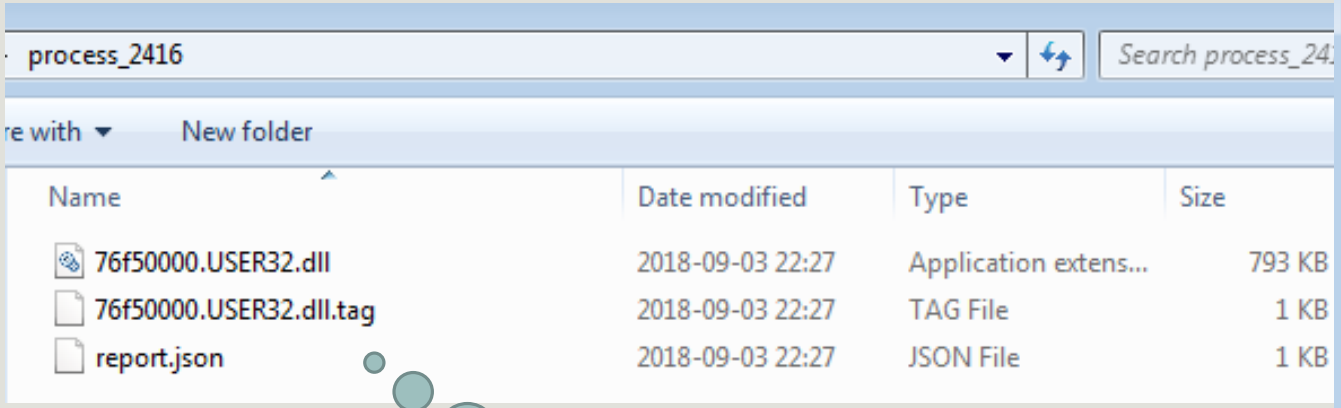




Entry Point of svchost is patched to redirect to the implant

Inline hooking detection

Test case: a crackme with inline hooks



The hooked/patched module is automatically dumped

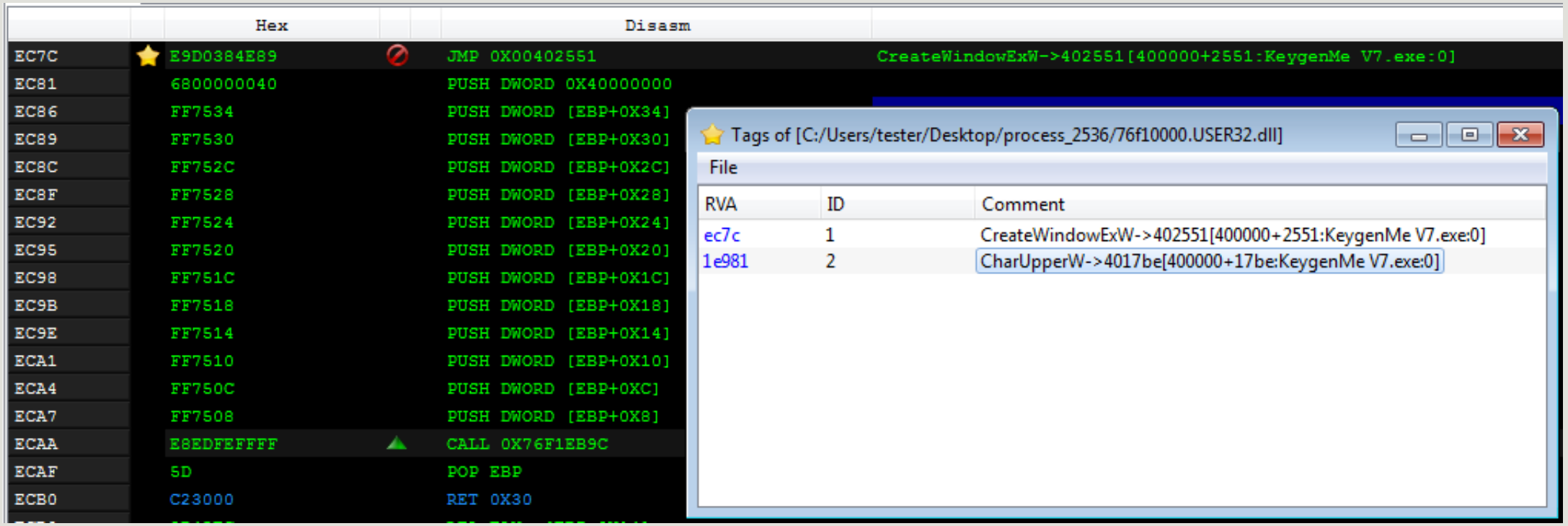
report.json

```
{
 "pid" : 2416,
 "main_image_path" : "C:\\Users\\tester\\Desktop\\KeygenMe V7.exe",
 "scanned" :
 {
  "total" : 21,
  "skipped" : 0,
  "modified" :
  {
   "total" : 1,
   "hooked" : 1,
   "replaced" : 0,
   "detached" : 0,
   "implanted" : 0,
   "other" : 0
  },
  "errors" : 0
 },
 "scans" : [
  {
   "code_scan" : {
    "module" : "76f50000",
    "status" : 1,
    "patches" : 2
   }
  }
 ]
}
```

Report about patches

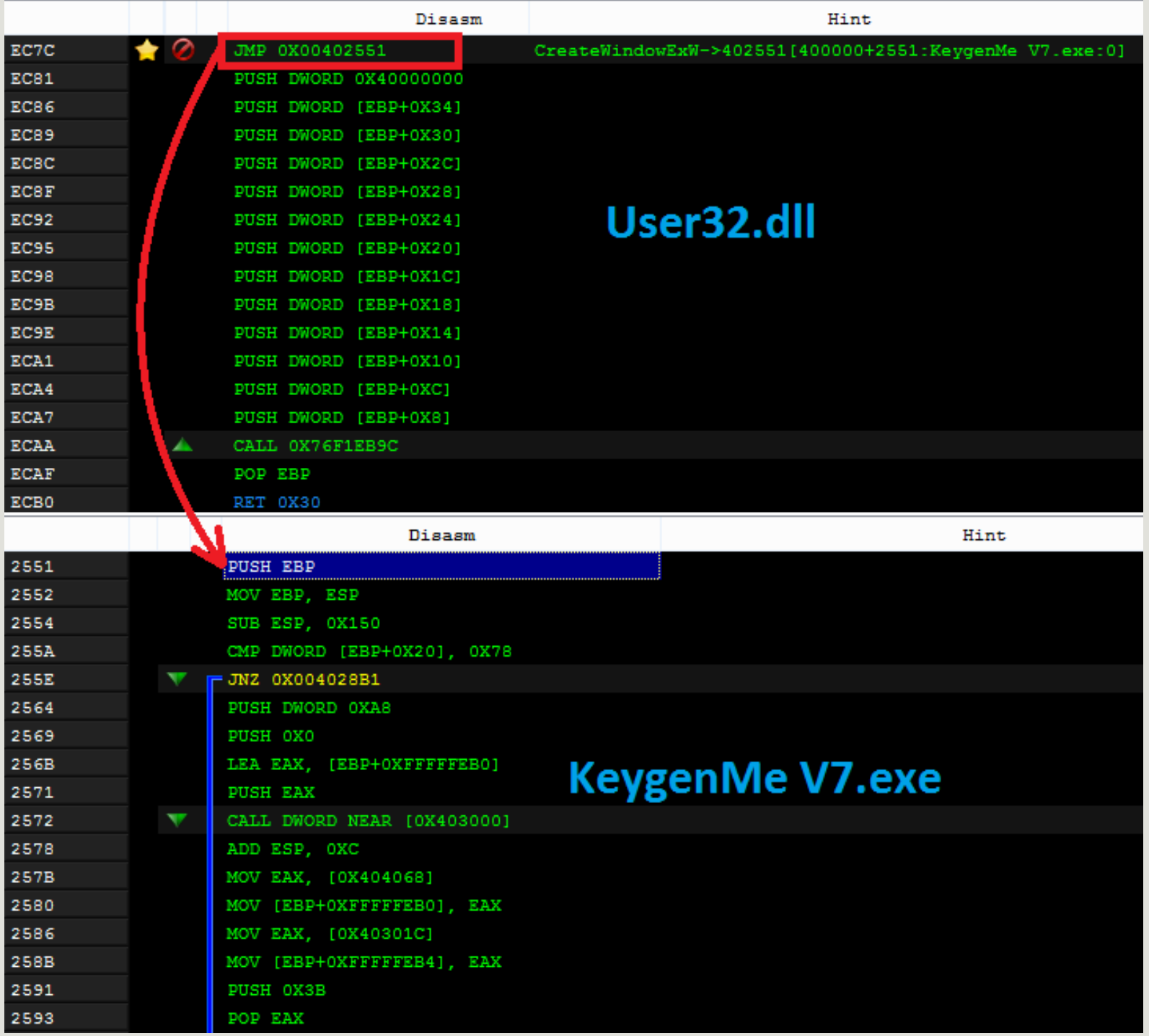
Inline hooking detection

- The TAG file, along with the dumped module, can be loaded to PE-bear or IDA and further analyzed

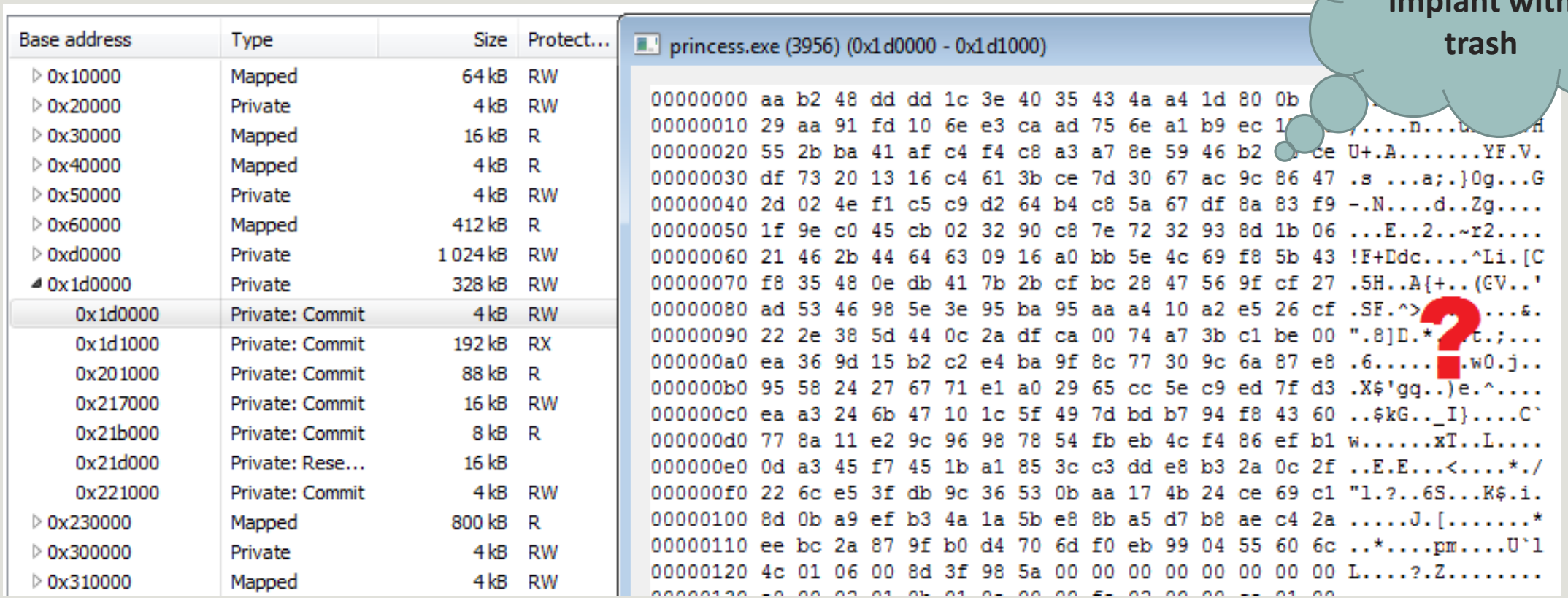


Inline hooking detection

Generated tags allow viewing the patches in their original context, and analyzing with typical tools



Detecting partially erased headers



Base address	Type	Size	Protect...
0x10000	Mapped	64 kB	RW
0x20000	Private	4 kB	RW
0x30000	Mapped	16 kB	R
0x40000	Mapped	4 kB	R
0x50000	Private	4 kB	RW
0x60000	Mapped	412 kB	R
0xd0000	Private	1 024 kB	RW
0x1d0000	Private	328 kB	RW
0x1d0000	Private: Commit	4 kB	RW
0x1d1000	Private: Commit	192 kB	RX
0x201000	Private: Commit	88 kB	R
0x217000	Private: Commit	16 kB	RW
0x21b000	Private: Commit	8 kB	R
0x21d000	Private: Rese...	16 kB	
0x221000	Private: Commit	4 kB	RW
0x230000	Mapped	800 kB	R
0x300000	Private	4 kB	RW
0x310000	Mapped	4 kB	RW

Princess Locker overwrites headers of the implant with trash

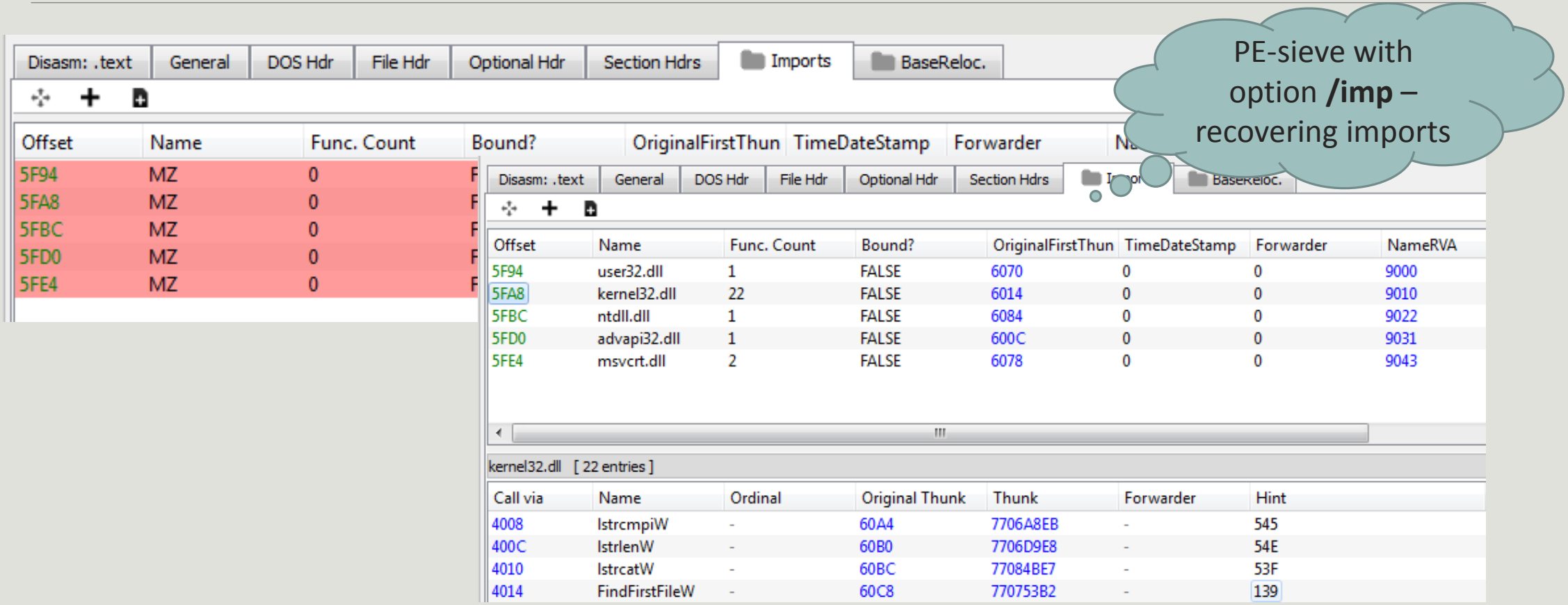
Detecting partially erased headers


```
21    "workingset_scan" : {
22     "module" : "1d0000",
23     "status" : 1,
24     "has_pe" : 1,
25     "has_shellcode" : 0,
26     "is_listed_module" : 0,
27     "protection" : 32,
28     "pe_artefacts" : {
29      "pe_base_offset" : "0",
30      "nt_file_hdr" : "120",
31      "sections_hdrs" : "214",
32      "sections_count" : 6,
33      "is_dll" : 0
34     }
```


PE-sieve is still able to detect the remainings of the header and reconstruct the full PE

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dFJcGYUFB0s

Reconstructing erased imports



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YJjm5yT1rdM

Use-Cases

- Unpacking malware (selected sample), examining a single process: PE-sieve
- Scanning a full system to detect hidden implants: HollowsHunter
- Unpacking a big set of samples: MalUnpack (https://youtu.be/hoyHz9qSCY8)

Demo #1

PE-sieve vs Process Doppelgänging

https://youtu.be/4Brqslk3ni4

Demo #2

PE-sieve vs Finfisher variant

https://youtu.be/cQ-51Wn_Kco

Various approaches of finding code implants

SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES WITH OTHER TOOLS

Code implants

- Malicious and non-malicious purposes:
  - Micro-patching applications without recompiling code
  - Packed executables
  - Self-modifying code
  - Hooking: userland rootkits, data interception, sandboxes

Infecting a running process

- Malware impersonates processes to run under their cover
- Examples of the techniques:
  - Process Hollowing (RunPE)
  - Manual PE loading (various variants, including Reflective DLL injection)
  - Process Doppelgänging
  - Combinations of multiple techniques (i.e. Transacted Hollowing)

Approach #1: monitoring and blocking API calls

- Many AV products monitor called APIs to prevent installing malicious implants

Approach #1: monitoring and blocking API calls

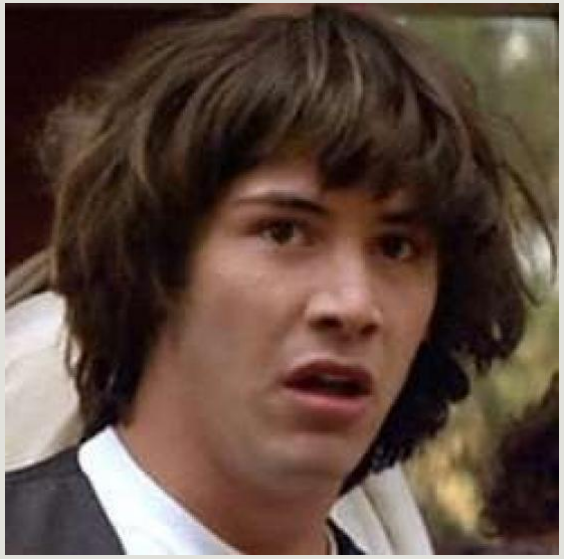
- Malware authors/offensive researchers try to evade it by finding uncommon APIs that can be used to make injection.

Some newer examples:

- AtomBombing technique
- Process Doppelgänging

Approach #1: monitoring and blocking API calls

- What if some unknown API was used for injection?
- What if we want to scan a system post-factum?
- How to detect and implant without knowing how it was injected?



Approach #2: search implants post-infection

- Some applications use another approach:
  - search implants in the memory post-infection
- Examples:
  - MalFind (a Volatility plugin)
  - RunPE detector
  - **PE-sieve**

PE-sieve – implementation details

OVERVIEW OF THE THE CODE & USED APPROACHES

Just follow the artefacts...

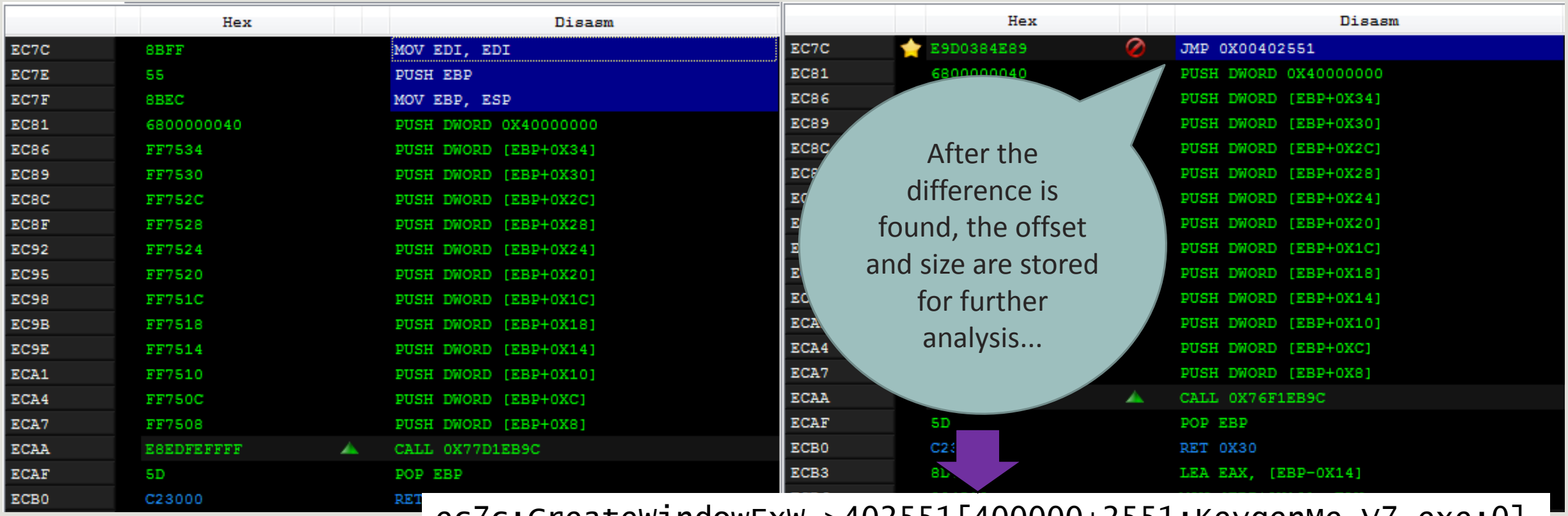
- No impersonation technique is perfect: they all leave some suspicious artefacts
- See what was modified, see how the code area was mapped...

Detection: inline hooking, self-modifying code

- **Code scan**
  - Load the PE from the disk that corresponds to the module within the process
  - Detect all the sections containing code
  - Transform both sections into the same format (relocate to the same base, remove IAT, etc.)
  - Compare

Code scan

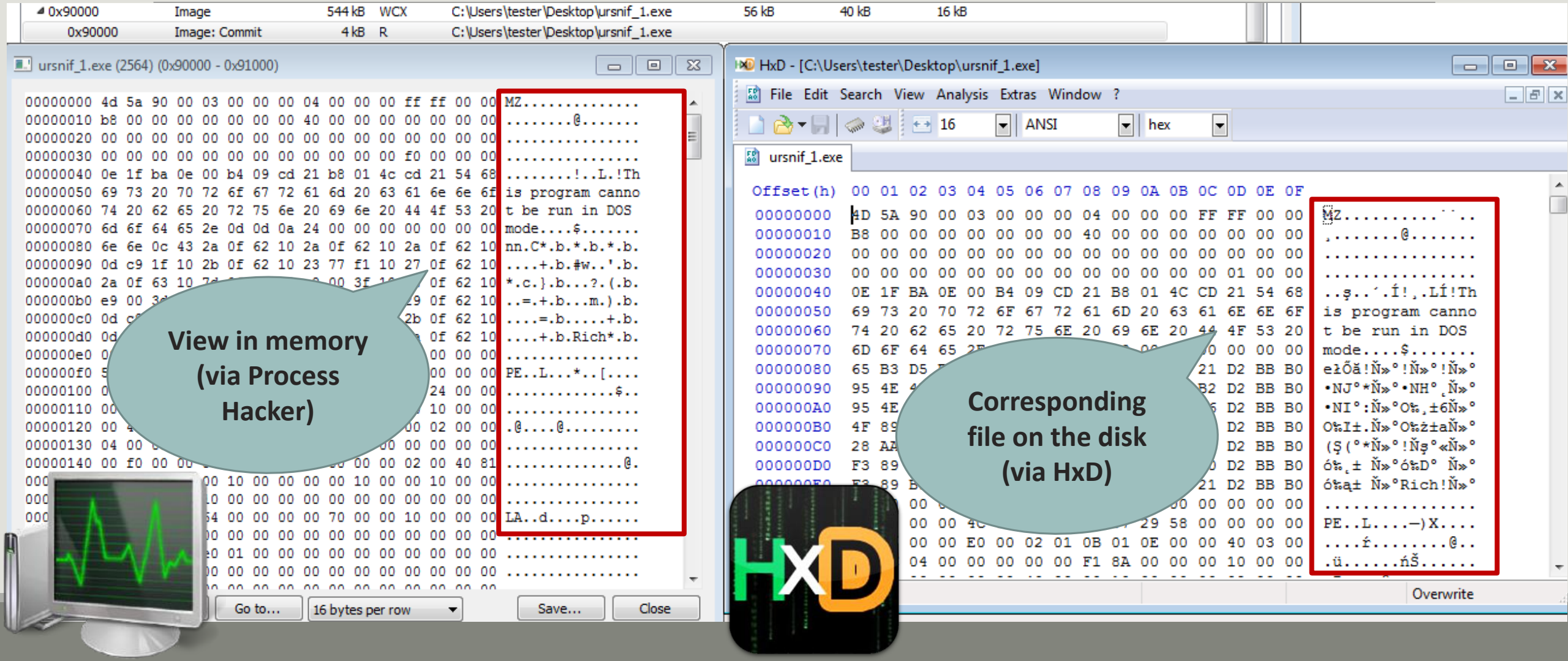
- **Normalize and compare...**



Detection: impersonated process

- **Headers scan**
  - Load the PE from the disk that corresponds to the module within the process
  - Are their headers matching?
- When it works?
  - For all the techniques that rely on connecting the implanted PE to the PEB
  - Covers Process Hollowing, Process Doppelgänging...

Headers scan



Detection: manually mapped PE

- **Working Set scan**
  - Search executable memory pages that are not a part of any module
  - Suspicious mapping type? Other indicators?
  - Are they part of a PE file? Detection of PE headers /artefacts

#1: Find the odd thing...

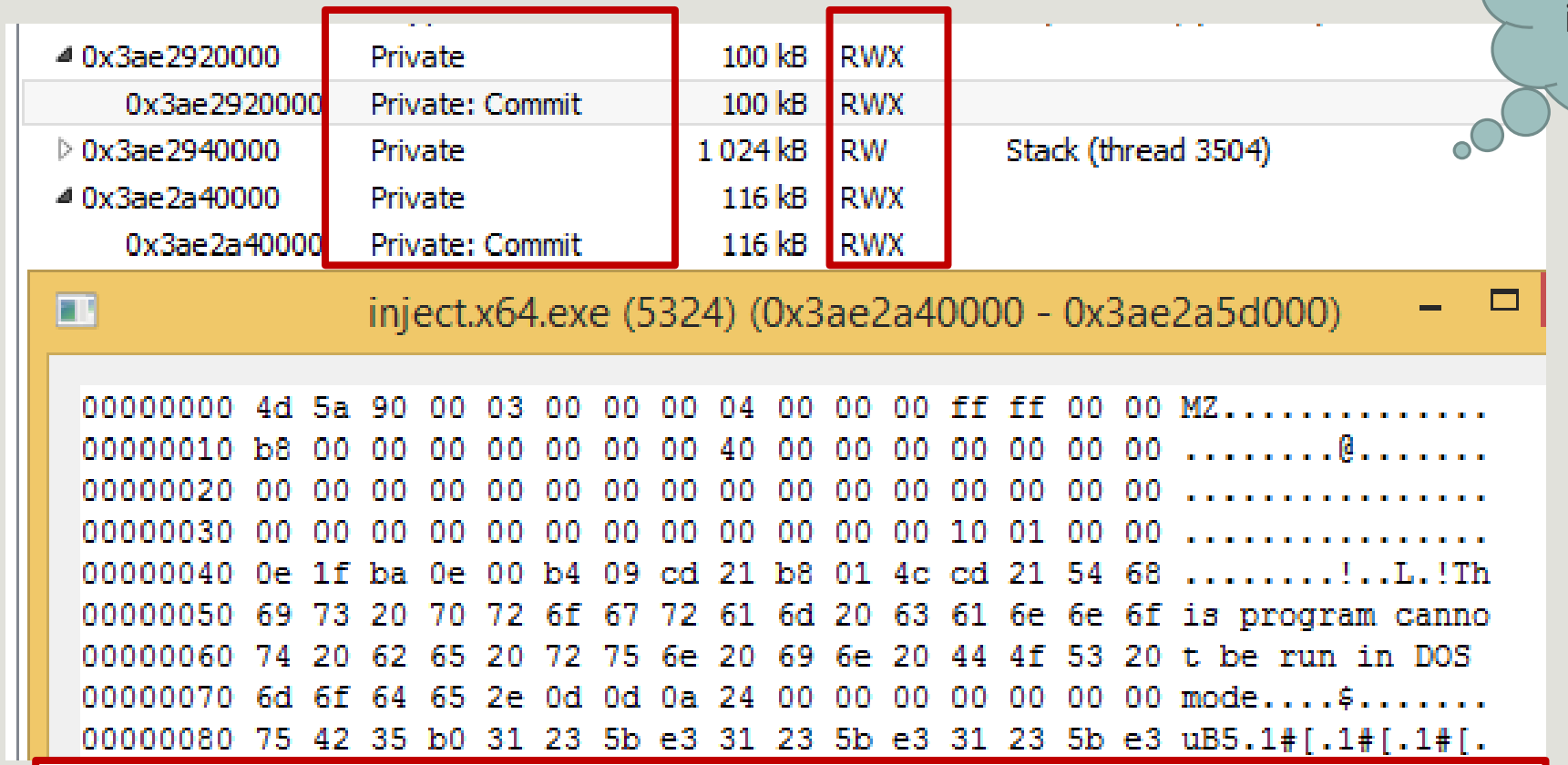
0x3ae2920000	Private	100 kB	RWX	
0x3ae2920000	Private: Commit	100 kB	RWX	
0x3ae2940000	Private	1 024 kB	RW	Stack (thread 3504)
0x3ae2a40000	Private	116 kB	RWX	
0x3ae2a40000	Private: Commit	116 kB	RWX	

inject.x64.exe (5324) (0x3ae2a40000 - 0x3ae2a5d000)

```
00000000 4d 5a 90 00 03 00 00 00 04 00 00 00 ff ff 00 00 MZ..............
00000010 b8 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 40 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ........@.......
00000020 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ................
00000030 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 10 01 00 00 ................
00000040 0e 1f ba 0e 00 b4 09 cd 21 b8 01 4c cd 21 54 68 ........!..L.!Th
00050 69 73 20 70 72 6f 67 72 61 6d 20 63 61 6e 6e 6f is program canno
00060 74 20 62 65 20 72 75 6e 20 69 6e 20 44 4f 53 20 t be run in DOS
00070 6d 6f 64 65 2e 0d 0d 0a 24 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 mode....$.......
00080 75 42 35 b0 31 23 5b e3 31 23 5b e3 31 23 5b e3 uB5.1#[.1#[.1#[.
```

#1: Find the odd thing...

Reflective DLL injection



[-] PE in MEM_PRIVATE (vs typical: MEM_IMAGE)
[-] RWX – very unusual protection

#2: Find the odd thing...

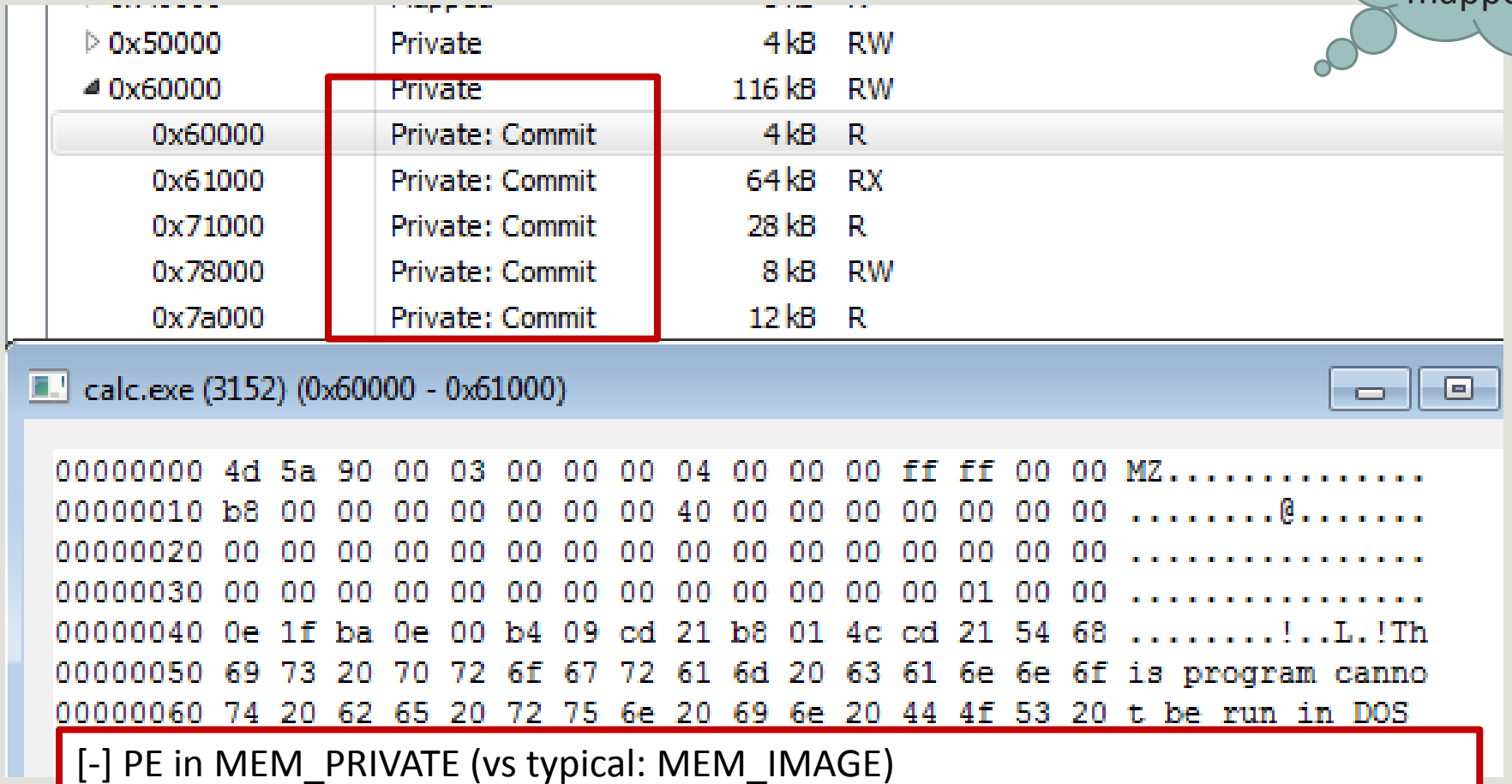
0x50000	Private	4 kB	RW
0x60000	Private	116 kB	RW
0x60000	Private: Commit	4 kB	R
0x61000	Private: Commit	64 kB	RX
0x71000	Private: Commit	28 kB	R
0x78000	Private: Commit	8 kB	RW
0x7a000	Private: Commit	12 kB	R

calc.exe (3152) (0x60000 - 0x61000)

```
00000000 4d 5a 90 00 03 00 00 00 04 00 00 00 ff ff 00 00 MZ..............
00000010 b8 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 40 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ........@.......
00000020 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ................
00000030 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 ................
00000040 0e 1f ba 0e 00 b4 09 cd 21 b8 01 4c cd 21 54 68 ........!..L.!Th
00000050 69 73 20 70 72 6f 67 72 61 6d 20 63 61 6e 6e 6f is program canno
00000060 74 20 62 65 20 72 75 6e 20 69 6e 20 44 4f 53 20 t be run in DOS
00000070 6d 6f 64 65 2e 0d 0d 0a 24 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 mode....$.......
```

#2: Find the odd thing...

Process Hollowing or manually mapped PE



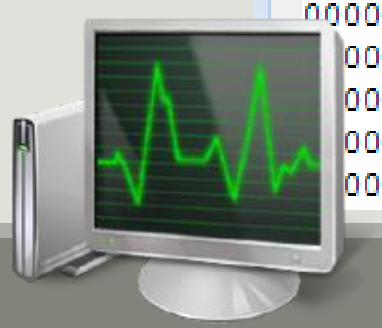
[-] PE in MEM_PRIVATE (vs typical: MEM_IMAGE)

#3: Find the odd thing...

0x50000	Private	4 kB	RW
0x60000	Mapped	316 kB	WCX
0x60000	Mapped: Commit	108 kB	WCX
0x7b000	Mapped: Commit	4 kB	RWX
0x7c000	Mapped: Commit	136 kB	WCX
0x9e000	Mapped: Commit	4 kB	RWX
0x9f000	Mapped: Commit	36 kB	WCX
0xa8000	Mapped: Commit	12 kB	RWX
0xab000	Mapped: Commit	16 kB	WCX

svchost.exe (1320) (0x60000 - 0x7b000)

```
00000000 4d 5a 90 00 03 00 00 00 04 00 00 00 ff ff 00 00 MZ..............
00000010 b8 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 40 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ........@.......
00000020 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ................
00000030 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 e8 00 00 00 ................
00000040 0e 1f ba 0e 00 b4 09 cd 21 b8 01 4c cd 21 54 68 ........!..L.!Th
000050 69 73 20 70 72 6f 67 72 61 6d 20 63 61 6e 6e 6f is program canno
000060 74 20 62 65 20 72 75 6e 20 69 6e 20 44 4f 53 20 t be run in DOS
000070 6d 6f 64 65 2e 0d 0d 0a 24 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 mode....$.......
000080 52 0a 18 a3 16 6b 76 f0 16 6b 76 f0 16 6b 76 f0 R....kv..kv..kv.
```



#3: Find the odd thing...

Kronos Loader

0x50000	Private	4 kB	RW
0x60000	Mapped	316 kB	WCX
0x60000	Mapped: Commit	108 kB	WCX
0x7b000	Mapped: Commit	4 kB	RWX
0x7c000	Mapped: Commit	136 kB	WCX
0x9e000	Mapped: Commit	4 kB	RWX
0x9f000	Mapped: Commit	36 kB	WCX
0xa8000	Mapped: Commit	12 kB	RWX
0xab000	Mapped: Commit	16 kB	WCX

svchost.exe (1320) (0x60000 - 0x7b000)

```
00000000 4d 5a 90 00 03 00 00 00 04 00 00 00 ff ff 00 00 MZ..............
00000010 b8 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 40 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ........@.......
00000020 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ................
00000030 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 e8 00 00 00 ................
00000040 0e 1f ba 0e 00 b4 09 cd 21 b8 01 4c cd 21 54 68 ........!..L.!Th
00000050 69 73 20 70 72 6f 67 72 61 6d 20 63 61 6e 6e 6f is program canno
00000060 74 20 62 65 20 72 75 6e 20 69 6e 20 44 4f 53 20 t be run in DOS
```

[-] PE in MEM_MAPPED (vs typical: MEM_IMAGE)

#4: Find the odd thing...

▷ 0x1fc0000	Private	1 024 kB	RW	Stack (thread 2328)
◢ 0x10000000	Image	20 kB	WCX	
0x10000000	Image: Commit	4 kB	R	
0x10001000	Image: Commit	4 kB	RX	
0x10002000	Image: Commit	4 kB	R	
0x10003000	Image: Commit	4 kB	WC	
0x10004000	Image: Commit	4 kB	R	
▷ 0x740e0000	Image	76 kB	WCX	C:\Windows\System32\dwmapi.dll
▷ 0x74870000	Image	256 kB	WCX	C:\Windows\System32\uxtheme.dll

baretail.exe (2236) (0x10000000 - 0x10001000)

```
00000000 4d 5a 90 00 03 00 00 00 04 00 00 00 ff ff 00 00 MZ..............
00000010 b8 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 40 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ........@.......
00000020 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ................
00000030 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 b0 00 00 00 ................
00000040 0e 1f ba 0e 00 b4 09 cd 21 b8 01 4c cd 21 54 68 ........!..L.!Th
00000050 69 73 20 70 72 6f 67 72 61 6d 20 63 61 6e 6e 6f is program canno
0000060 74 20 62 65 20 72 75 6e 20 69 6e 20 44 4f 53 20 t be run in DOS
0000070 6d 6f 64 65 2e 0d 0d 0a 24 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 mode....$.......
0000080 dd 38 55 de 99 59 3b 8d 99 59 3b 8d 99 59 3b 8d .8U..Y;..Y;..Y;.
0000090 65 79 29 8d 98 59 3b 8d 17 46 28 8d 9f 59 3b 8d ey)..Y;..F(..Y;.
00000a0 52 69 63 68 99 59 3b 8d 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 Rich.Y;.........
00000b0 50 45 00 00 4c 01 04 00 52 e2 5a 41 00 00 00 00 PE..L...R.ZA....
```

#4: Find the odd thing...

Process Doppelganging

▷ 0x1fc0000	Private	1 024 kB	RW	Stack (thread 2328)
◢ 0x10000000	Image	20 kB	WCX	
0x10000000	Image: Commit	4 kB	R	
0x10001000	Image: Commit	4 kB	RX	
0x10002000	Image: Commit	4 kB	R	
0x10003000	Image: Commit	4 kB	WC	
0x10004000	Image: Commit	4 kB	R	
▷ 0x740e0000	Image	76 kB	WCX	C:\Windows\System32\dwmapi.dll
▷ 0x74870000	Image	256 kB	WCX	C:\Windows\System32\uxtheme.dll

baretail.exe (2236) (0x10000000 - 0x10001000)

```
00000000 4d 5a 90 00 03 00 00 00 04 00 00 00 ff ff 00 00 MZ..............
00000010 b8 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 40 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ........@.......
00000020 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ................
00000030 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 b0 00 00 00 ................
00000040 0e 1f ba 0e 00 b4 09 cd 21 b8 01 4c cd 21 54 68 ........!..L.!Th
00000050 69 73 20 70 72 6f 67 72 61 6d 20 63 61 6e 6e 6f is program canno
00000060 74 20 62 65 20 72 75 6e 20 69 6e 20 44 4f 53 20 t be run in DOS
00000070 6d 6f 64 65 2e 0d 0d 0a 24 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 mode....$.......
00000080 dd 38 55 de 99 59 3b 8d 99 59 3b 8d 99 59 3b 8d .8U..Y;..Y;..Y;.
```

[+] MEM_IMAGE -> OK
[-] PE Image has no path!

Summary

PE-sieve: current status

- Detecting anomalies
- Dumping payloads from memory
- Reconstructing corrupt payloads
- Read more:
  - https://github.com/hasherezade/pe-sieve/wiki

PE-sieve - TODO

- IAT/EAT hooking detection
- Classic DLL injection detection
- Whitelisting known hooks
- Bugs? Ideas?
  - https://github.com/hasherezade/pe-sieve/issues

Thank you!

Rate the talk:
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