

## **Basic Static Techniques**

CYBR473 - Malware and Reverse Engineering (2024/T1)

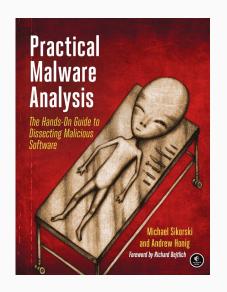
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# **Reading Material**

#### ► Part I: Basic Analysis

▷ Ch.1: Basic Static Techniques "Practical Malware Analysis: The Hands-on Guide to Dissecting Malicious Software", Michael Sikorski and Andrew Honig, 2012



## **Table of contents**

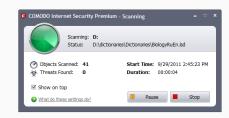
1. Antivirus Scanning

Hashing

- 2. Finding Strings
- 3. Packed and Obfuscated Malware
- 4. Portable Executable (PE) File Format
- Linked Libraries and FunctionsDependency Walker
- 6. The PE File Headers and Sections

# **Basic Static Techniques**

# Antivirus scanning



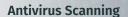


A file's strings, functions, and headers

Hashes



# **Antivirus Scanning**



2 2 2 3 2 3 3 2 3 3 7 3

Executable (PE) File Format)

line Libraries and Functions

Headers and Sections

# **Antivirus Scanning: Only a First Step**

Malware can easily change its signature and fool the antivirus.

**VirusTotal** is convenient, but using it may alert attackers that they've been caught.



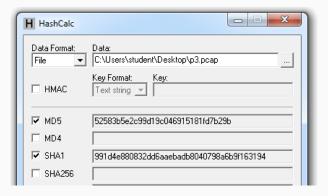
#### **Hashes**

MD5 or SHA-1 (or SHA-2).

Condenses a file of any size down to a fixed-length fingerprint.

Uniquely identifies a file well in practice.

There are MD5 collisions but they are not common (Collision: two different files with the same hash).



6

#### **Hash Uses**

Label a malware file.

Share the hash with other analysts to identify malware.

Search the hash online to see if someone else has already identified the file.

7

# **Finding Strings**

**Jus Scanning** 

## **Finding Strings**

Pages and Obfuscated Malware

Executable (PE) File Format)

Link Libraries and Functions

he Do File Headers and Sections

# **Strings**

Any sequence of printable characters is a **string**. Strings are terminated by a **null** (0x00).

#### ASCII characters are 8 bits long

· also called ANSI

#### Unicode characters are longer

 Microsoft uses UTF-16 and calls them "wide characters"

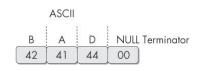


Figure 2-2. ASCII representation of the string BAD

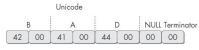


Figure 2-3. Unicode representation of the string BAD

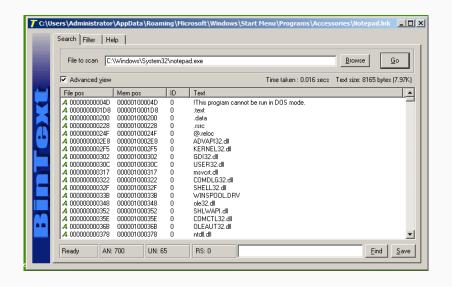
## The **strings** Command

The **strings** Command: Native in Linux, also available for Windows.

Finds all strings in a file 3 or more characters long. E.g.:

- · Bold items can be ignored
- GetLayout and SetLayout are Windows functions
- · GDI32.DLL is a Dynamic Link Library

#### BinText



# **Packed and Obfuscated Malware**

Ani gives Scanning

Strings

**Packed and Obfuscated Malware** 

Executable (PE) File Format)

Light Libraries and Functions

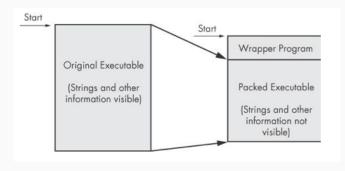
Headers and Sections

# **Packing Files**

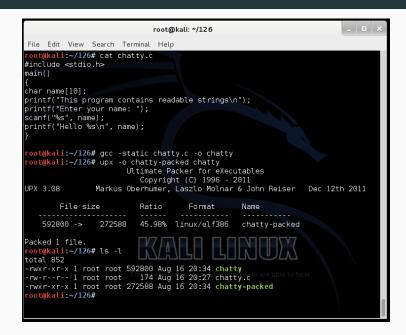
The code is compressed, like a Zip file.

This makes the strings and instructions unreadable.

All you'll see is the **wrapper** – small code that unpacks the file when it is run.



#### UPX - "the Ultimate Packer for executables"



# **Detecting Packers with PEID**

File: C:\m	alware\orig_af2.ex_			لمما
Entrypoint:	0000EEA0	EP Section:	UPX1	>
File Offset:	000050A0	First Bytes:	60,BE,15,A0	>
Linker Info:	6.0	Subsystem:	Win32 console	>
UPX 0.89.6 Multi Scan	- 1.02 / 1.05 - 2.90 -	> Markus & Laszlo  Options Ab	out E <u>x</u>	it
Stay on	top		>>	->

Figure 2-5. The PEiD program

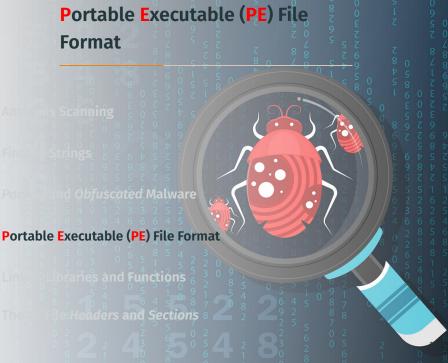
Many **PEiD** plug-ins will **run** the malware executable without warning!

You need to set up a safe environment for running malware (next week)

Like all programs, especially those used for malware analysis, *PEiD* can be subject to vulnerabilities.

 PEiD version 0.92 contains a buffer overflow that allowed an attacker to execute arbitrary code. This would have allowed a clever malware writer to write a program to exploit the malware analyst's machine.

Be sure to use the latest version of PEiD.



#### **PE Files**

#### **PE Files:**

 A data structure that contains the information necessary for Windows to load the file.

Used by Windows executable files, object code, and DLLs.

Almost every file executed on Windows is in PE format.

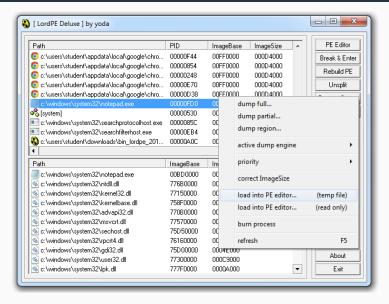
#### **PE Header**

#### PE Header:

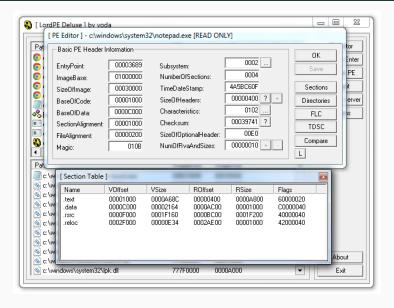
- Information about the code
- · Type of application
- · Required library functions
- · Space requirements



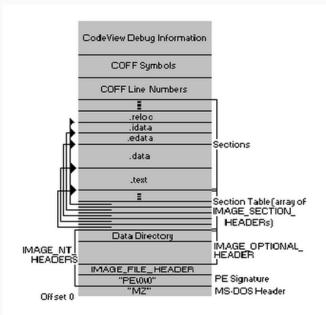
#### **LordPE Demo**



#### **LordPE Demo: Main Sections**



#### There are a lot more sections



# **Linked Libraries and Functions**



# **Imports**

# **Imports:**

 Functions used by a program that are stored in a different program, such as library.

Connected to the main EXE by **Linking**Can be linked three ways:

- Statically
- At Runtime
- Dynamically

# **Static Linking**

# **Static Linking:**

- Rarely used for Windows executables.
- Common in Unix and Linux.
- All code from the library is copied into the executable.
- · Makes executable large in size.

# **Runtime Linking**

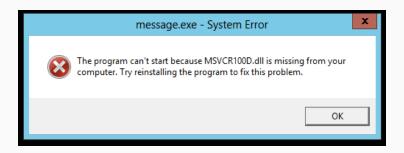
# **Runtime Linking:**

- Unpopular in friendly programs.
- Common in malware, especially packed or obfuscated malware.
- Connect to libraries only when needed, not when the program starts.
- Most commonly done with the LoadLibrary and GetProcAddress functions.

# **Dynamic Linking**

# **Dynamic Linking:**

- · Most common method.
- Host OS searches for necessary libraries when the program is loaded.



## **Clues in Libraries**

The PE header lists every library and function that will be loaded

They can reveal what the program does

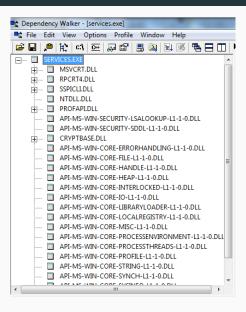
e.g.: URLDownloadToFile indicates that the program downloads something

# Dependency Walker

# Dependency Walker: Shows Dynamically Linked Functions

- Normal programs have many DLLs.
- Malware often has very few DLLs.

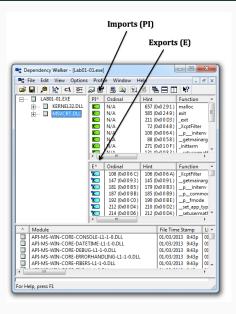
## Dependency Walker example: Services.exe



## Dependency Walker example: Services.ex\_ (malware)



## **Imports & Exports in Dependency Walker**



## **Common DLLs**

Table 2-1. Common DLLs

DLL	Description	
Kernel32.dll	This is a very common DLL that contains core functionality, such as access and manipulation of memory, files, and hardware.	
Advapi32.dll	This DLL provides access to advanced core Windows components such as the Service Manager and Registry.	
User32.dll	This DLL contains all the user-interface components, such as buttons, scroll bars, and components for controlling and responding to user actions.	
Gdi32.dll	This DLL contains functions for displaying and manipulating graphics.	
Ntdll.dll	This DLL is the interface to the Windows kernel. Executables generally do not import this file directly, although it is always imported indirectly by <i>Kernel32.dll</i> . If an executable imports this file, it means that the author intended to use functionality not normally available to Windows programs.	

# **Common DLLs (cont.)**

NtdII.dII	This DLL is the interface to the Windows kernel. Executables generally do not import this file directly, although it is always imported indirectly by <i>Kernel32.dll</i> . If an executable imports this file, it means that the author intended to use functionality not normally available to Windows programs. Some tasks, such as hiding functionality or manipulating processes, will use this interface.	
WSock32.dll and Ws2_32.dll		
Wininet.dll	This DLL contains higher-level networking functions that implement protocols such as FTP, HTTP, and NTP.	

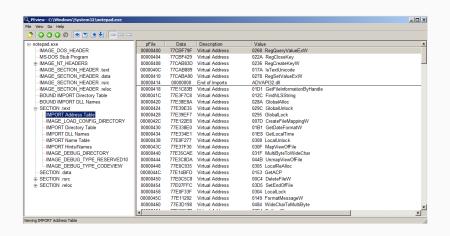
#### **Exports**

DLLs **export** functions

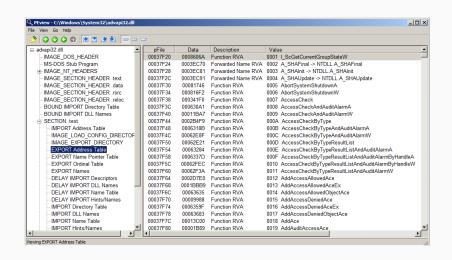
EXEs **import** functions

Both exports and imports are listed in the PE header

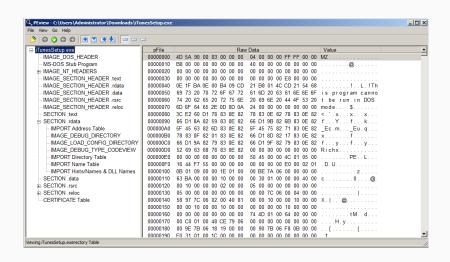
#### Notepad.exe



### Advapi32.dll



### iTunesSetup.exe



### **Example:** Keylogger

Imports **User32.dll** and uses the function **SetWindowsHookEx**, which is a popular way keyloggers receive keyboard inputs.

It exports LowLevelKeyboardProc and LowLevelMouseProc to send the data elsewhere.

It uses RegisterHotKey to define a special keystroke like Ctrl+Shift+P to harvest the collected data.

### E.g.: A Packed Program

Very few functions.

All you see is the unpacker.

Table 2-3. DLLs and Functions Imported from PackedProgram.exe

Tackedi logiani.exe		
Kernel32.dll	User32.dll	
GetModuleHandleA	MessageBoxA	
LoadLibraryA		
GetProcAddress		
ExitProcess		
VirtualAlloc		
VirtualFree		

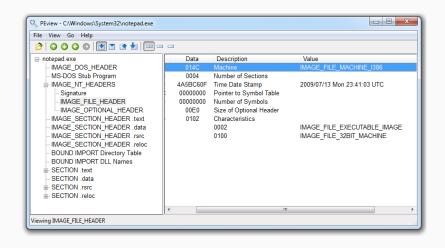
# The PE File Headers and Sections



## **Important PE Sections**

- .text instructions for the CPU to execute
- .rdata imports & exports
- .data global data
- .rsrc strings, icons, images, menus

#### **PEView**



## Time Date Stamp

Shows when this executable was compiled.

Older programs are more likely to be known to antivirus software.

But sometimes the date is wrong.

- All Delphi programs show June 19, 1992.
- · Date can also be faked.

### IMAGE\_SECTION\_HEADER

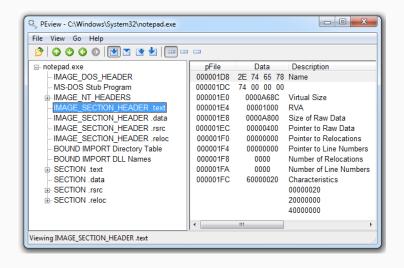
Virtual Size - RAM

Size of Raw Data - DISK

For .text section, normally equal, or nearly equal.

Packed executables show Virtual Size much larger than Size of Raw Data for .text section

#### **Not Packed**



## Section Information for PackedProgram.exe

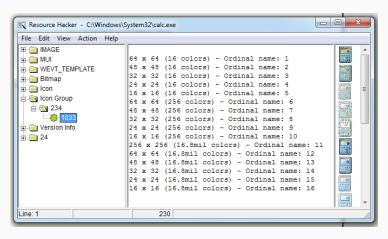
Table 2-6. Section Information for PackedProgram.exe

Name	Virtual size	Size of raw data
.text	A000	0000
.data	3000	0000
.rdata	4000	0000
.rsrc	19000	3400
Dijfpds	20000	0000
.sdfuok	34000	3313F
Kijijl	1000	0200

#### Resource Hacker

Lets you browse the **.rsrc** section.

· Strings, icons, and menus



Next: Malware Analysis in Virtual Machines