

School of

Engineering and Computer Science

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Malware and Reverse Engineering

OllyDbg

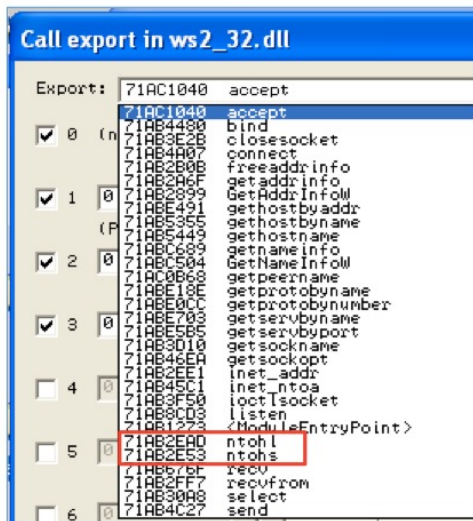
Chapter 9: “*Practical Malware Analysis: The Hands-on Guide to Dissecting Malicious Software*”, Michael Sikorski and Andrew Honig, 2012

History

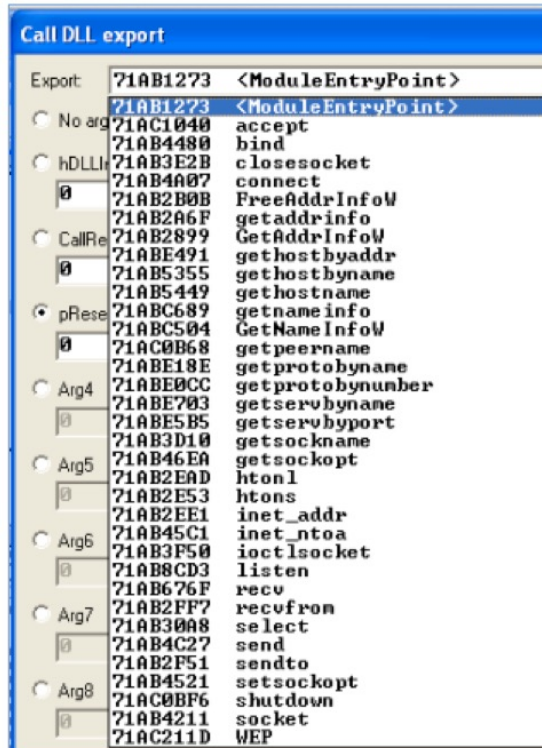
- OllyDbg was developed more than a decade ago
- First used to crack software and to develop exploits
- The OllyDbg 1.1 source code was purchased by Immunity and rebranded as Immunity Debugger
- The two products are very similar

Don't Use OllyDbg 2!

OllyDbg 1.10



OllyDbg 2.01



LOADING MALWARE



Ways to Debug Malware – *Load*

- You can load EXEs or DLLs directly into OllyDbg
- Opening and EXE
 - File, Open
 - Add command-line arguments if needed
 - OllyDbg will stop at the entry point, WinMain, if it can be determined
 - Otherwise it will break at the entry point defined in the PE Header
 - Configurable in Options, Debugging Options

Ways to Debug Malware (cont.) – *Attach*

- If the malware is already running, you can attach OllyDbg to the running process
- Attaching to a running process
 - File, Attach
 - OllyDbg breaks in and pauses the program and all threads
 - If you catch it in DLL, set a breakpoint on access to the entire code section to get to the interesting code

Reloading a File

- Ctrl+F2 reloads the current executable
- F2 sets a breakpoint

THE OLLYDBG INTERFACE



The OllyDbg Interface

The screenshot displays the OllyDbg interface for Lab09-01.exe. The main window is titled "OllyDbg - Lab09-01.exe - [CPU - main thread, module Lab09-01]". The menu bar includes File, View, Debug, Trace, Options, Windows, and Help. The toolbar contains various icons for navigation and execution.

The Disassembler view shows the following assembly code:

```
0040388E EB 02 JMP SHORT 00403892
00403890 33C0 XOR EAX,EAX
00403892 5F POP EDI
00403893 5E POP ESI
00403894 5B POP EBX
00403895 C3 RETN
00403896 55 PUSH EBP
00403897 8BEC MOV EBP,ESP
00403899 6A FF PUSH -1
0040389B 68 88B14000 PUSH OFFSET 0040B188
004038A0 68 AC644000 PUSH 004064AC
004038A5 64:R1 00000001 MOV EAX, DWORD PTR FS:[0]
004038A8 50 PUSH EAX
004038AC
004038B3
004038B6
004038B7
004038B8
004038B9
004038BC
004038C2
004038C4
004038C6
004038C8
004038CC SLEI 7F000001 HND EAX,000000FF
004038D4 8900 78EB4000 MOV DWORD PTR DS:[40EB78],ECX
```

The Registers (FPU) view shows the following values:

```
EAX 76F51142 kernel32.76F51142
ECX 00000000
EDX 00403896 Lab09-01.<ModuleEntryPoint>
EBX 7FFD5000
ESP 0012FF9C
EBP 0012FF94
ESI 00000000
EDI 00000000
EIP 00403896 Lab09-01.<ModuleEntryPoint>
C 0 ES 0023 32bit 0(FFFFFFFF)
P 1 CS 001B 32bit 0(FFFFFFFF)
A 0 SS 0023 32bit 0(FFFFFFFF)
Z 1 DS 0023 32bit 0(FFFFFFFF)
G 0 FS 003B 32bit 7FFDF000(FFF)
T 0 GS 0000 NULL
D 0
O 0 LastErr: 000036B7 ERROR_SXS_KEY_NOT_FOUND
EFL 00000246 (NO,NB,E,BE,NS,PE,GE,LE)
ST0 empty 0.0
ST1 empty 0.0
ST2 empty 0.0
ST3 empty 0.0
ST4 empty 0.0
ST5 empty 0.0
ST6 empty 0.0
ST7 empty 0.0
```

The Stack view shows the following data:

```
Address Hex dump ASCII
0040C000 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 EF 42 40 00 .....nB8.
0040C010 6C 5A 40 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 94 43 40 00 i2.....8C0.
0040C020 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
0040C030 43 6F 6E 66 69 67 75 72 61 74 69 6F 6E 00 00 00 Configuration...
0040C040 53 4F 46 54 57 41 52 45 5C 4D 69 63 72 6F 73 6F SOFTWARE\Microso...
0040C050 66 74 20 5C 53 50 53 00 5C 68 65 62 72 6E 65 6C 33 ft \XPS_Kernel3...
0040C060 32 2E ..... 10 00 00 00 .....
0040C070 20 4E ..... IA 00 00 00 .....
0040C080 47 4E ..... ? 00 00 00 .....
0040C090 60 2F ..... 19 4E 47 00 .....
0040C0A0 72 6C ..... 4 4F 57 4E .....
0040C0B0 4C 4F ..... 1 44 00 00 .....
0040C0C0 20 0E ..... 3 6D 64 2E .....
0040C0D0 65 7E ..... F 63 20 64 .....
0040C0E0 65 60 ..... IA 2F 2F 77 .....
0040C0F0 77 77 2E 70 72 61 63 74 59 63 61 6C 6D 61 6C 77 www.practicalmalw...
0040C100 61 72 65 61 61 6E 61 6C 79 73 69 73 2E 63 6F 6D 00 areanalysis.com.
0040C110 38 30 00 00 36 30 00 00 20 4D 61 6E 61 67 65 72 80..60.. Manager
0040C120 20 53 65 72 76 69 63 65 60 00 2E 65 70 65 Service.....exe
0040C130 00 00 00 00 2F 63 69 53 54 4E 4D 52 4F 4E 54 2E
```

The Memory dump view shows the following data:

```
Address Hex dump ASCII
0040C000 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 EF 42 40 00 .....nB8.
0040C010 6C 5A 40 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 94 43 40 00 i2.....8C0.
0040C020 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
0040C030 43 6F 6E 66 69 67 75 72 61 74 69 6F 6E 00 00 00 Configuration...
0040C040 53 4F 46 54 57 41 52 45 5C 4D 69 63 72 6F 73 6F SOFTWARE\Microso...
0040C050 66 74 20 5C 53 50 53 00 5C 68 65 62 72 6E 65 6C 33 ft \XPS_Kernel3...
0040C060 32 2E ..... 10 00 00 00 .....
0040C070 20 4E ..... IA 00 00 00 .....
0040C080 47 4E ..... ? 00 00 00 .....
0040C090 60 2F ..... 19 4E 47 00 .....
0040C0A0 72 6C ..... 4 4F 57 4E .....
0040C0B0 4C 4F ..... 1 44 00 00 .....
0040C0C0 20 0E ..... 3 6D 64 2E .....
0040C0D0 65 7E ..... F 63 20 64 .....
0040C0E0 65 60 ..... IA 2F 2F 77 .....
0040C0F0 77 77 2E 70 72 61 63 74 59 63 61 6C 6D 61 6C 77 www.practicalmalw...
0040C100 61 72 65 61 61 6E 61 6C 79 73 69 73 2E 63 6F 6D 00 areanalysis.com.
0040C110 38 30 00 00 36 30 00 00 20 4D 61 6E 61 67 65 72 80..60.. Manager
0040C120 20 53 65 72 76 69 63 65 60 00 2E 65 70 65 Service.....exe
0040C130 00 00 00 00 2F 63 69 53 54 4E 4D 52 4F 4E 54 2E
```

Modifying Data

- Disassembler window
 - Press **spacebar**
- Registers or Stack
 - **Right-click**, modify
- Memory dump
 - **Right-click**, Binary, Edit
 - Ctrl+G to go to a memory location
 - **Right-click** a memory address in another pane and click “Follow in dump”

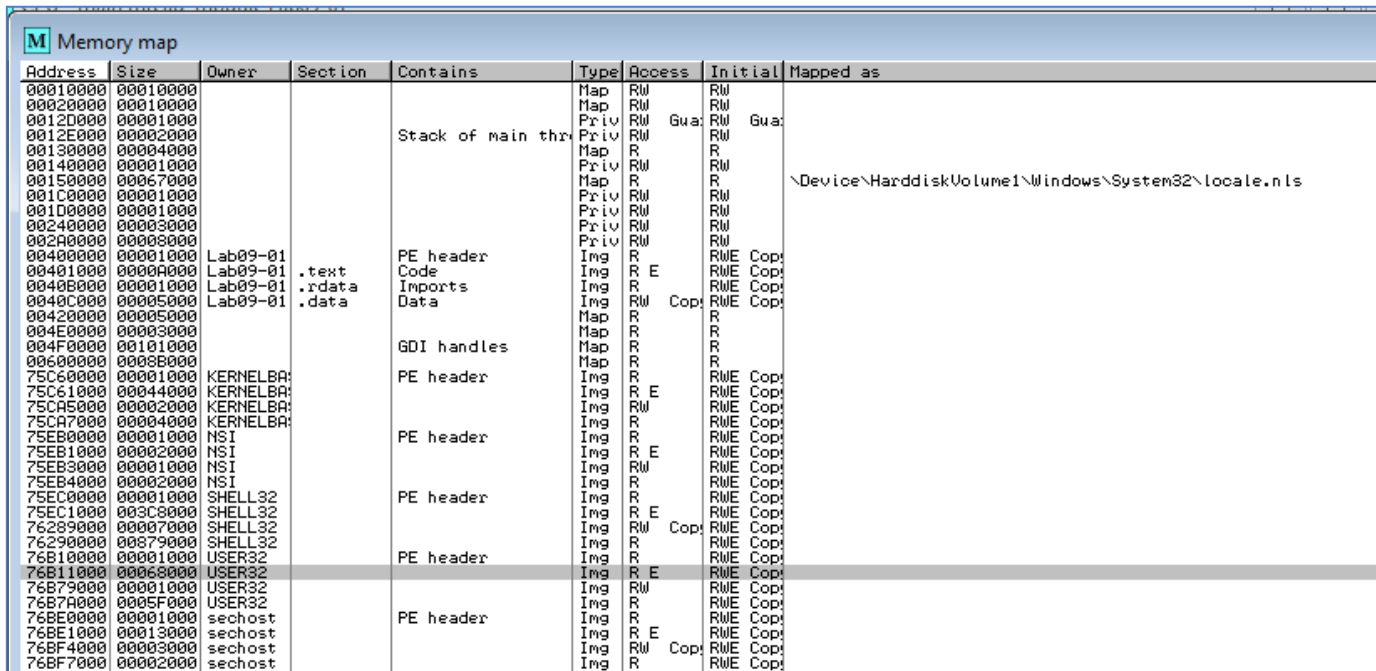
MEMORY MAP

View, Memory Map



Memory Map

- EXE and DLLs are identified
- **Double-click** any row to show a memory dump
- **Right-click**, View in Disassembler



Address	Size	Owner	Section	Contains	Type	Access	Initial	Mapped as
00010000	00010000				Map	RW	RW	
00020000	00010000				Map	RW	RW	
00120000	00001000				Priv	RW	Gua	Gua
0012E000	00002000			Stack of main thr	Priv	RW	RW	
00130000	00004000				Map	R	R	
00140000	00001000				Priv	RW	RW	
00150000	00007000				Map	R	R	
001C0000	00001000				Priv	RW	RW	\Device\HarddiskVolume1\Windows\System32\locale.nls
001D0000	00001000				Priv	RW	RW	
00240000	00003000				Priv	RW	RW	
002A0000	00008000				Priv	RW	RW	
00400000	00001000	Lab09-01		PE header	Img	R	RWE Cop	
00401000	0000A000	Lab09-01	.text	Code	Img	R E	RWE Cop	
0040B000	00001000	Lab09-01	.rdata	Imports	Img	R	RWE Cop	
0040C000	00005000	Lab09-01	.data	Data	Img	RW	Cop	RWE Cop
00420000	00005000				Map	R	R	
004E0000	00003000			GDI handles	Map	R	R	
004F0000	00101000				Map	R	R	
00600000	0000B000				Map	R	R	
75C60000	00001000	KERNELBA		PE header	Img	R	RWE Cop	
75C61000	00044000	KERNELBA			Img	R E	RWE Cop	
75CA5000	00002000	KERNELBA			Img	RW	RWE Cop	
75CA7000	00004000	KERNELBA			Img	R	RWE Cop	
75EB0000	00001000	NSI		PE header	Img	R	RWE Cop	
75EB1000	00002000	NSI			Img	R E	RWE Cop	
75EB3000	00001000	NSI			Img	RW	RWE Cop	
75EB4000	00002000	NSI			Img	R	RWE Cop	
75EC0000	00001000	SHELL32		PE header	Img	R	RWE Cop	
75EC1000	003C8000	SHELL32			Img	R E	RWE Cop	
76289000	00007000	SHELL32			Img	RW	Cop	RWE Cop
76290000	00879000	SHELL32			Img	R	RWE Cop	
76B10000	00001000	USER32		PE header	Img	R	RWE Cop	
76B11000	00008000	USER32			Img	R E	RWE Cop	
76B79000	00001000	USER32			Img	RW	RWE Cop	
76B7A000	0005F000	USER32			Img	R	RWE Cop	
76BE0000	00001000	sechost		PE header	Img	R	RWE Cop	
76BE1000	00013000	sechost			Img	R E	RWE Cop	
76BF4000	00003000	sechost			Img	RW	Cop	RWE Cop
76BF7000	00002000	sechost			Img	R	RWE Cop	

Rebasing

- Rebasing occurs when a module *is not loaded at its preferred base address*
- PE files have a preferred base address
 - The image base in the PE header
 - Usually, the file is loaded at that address
 - Most EXEs are designed to be loaded at 0x00400000
- EXEs that support *Address Space Layout Randomization* (ASLR) will often be relocated

DLL Rebasing

- DLLs are more commonly relocated
 - Because a single application may import many DLLs
 - **Windows DLLs** have different base addresses to avoid this
 - **Third-party DLLs** often have the same preferred base address

Absolute vs. Relative Addresses

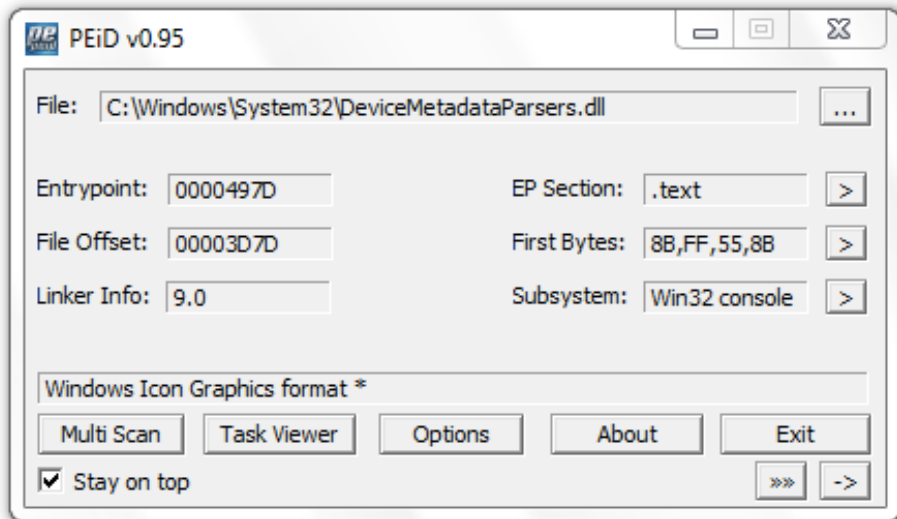
- The first 3 instructions will work fine if relocated because they use relative addresses
- The last one has an absolute address that will be wrong if the code is relocated

```
00401203      mov  eax, [ebp+var_8]
00401206      cmp  [ebp+var_4], 0
0040120a      jnz  loc_0040120
0040120c      1mov  eax, dword_40CF60
```

Fix-up Locations

- Most DLLS have a list of fix-up locations in the `.reloc` section of the PE header
 - These are instructions that must be changed when code is relocated
- DLLs are loaded after the EXE and in any order
- You cannot predict where DLLs will be located in memory if they are rebased
- Example `.reloc` section on next slide

Fix-up Locations (cont.)



Section Viewer

Name	V. Offset	V. Size	R. Offset	R. Size	Flags
.text	00001000	00004DE3	00000400	00004E00	60000020
.data	00006000	000003E4	00005200	00000200	C0000040
.rsrc	00007000	00000438	00005400	00000600	40000040
.reloc	00008000	00000518	00005A00	00000600	42000040

Close

DLL Reloading

- DLLS can have their `.reloc` removed
 - Such a DLL cannot be relocated
 - Must load at its preferred base address
- Relocating DLLs **is bad for performance**
 - Adds to load time
 - So good programmers specify non-default base addresses when compiling DLLs

Example of DLL Rebasing Olly Memory Map

- DLL-A and DLL-B prefer location 0x10000000

DLL-B is relocated into a different memory address from its requested location

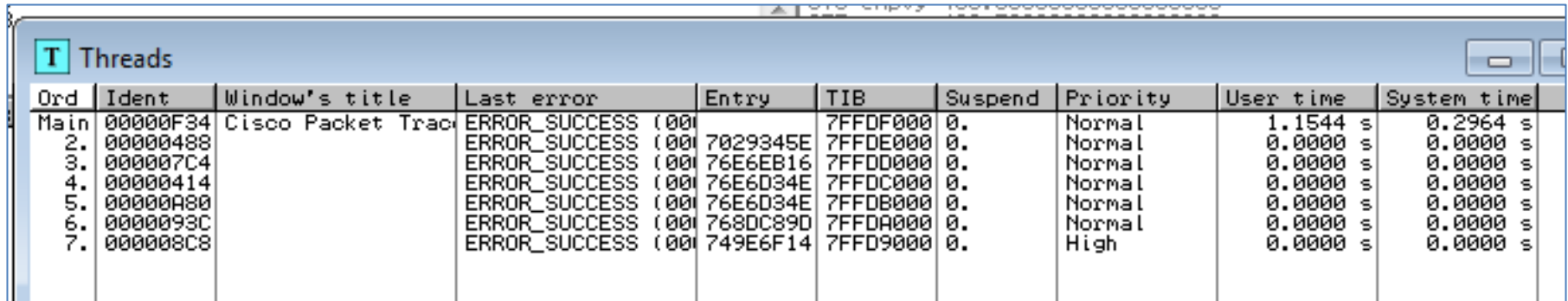
00340000	00001000	DLL-B		PE header	Imag	R	RWE
00341000	00009000	DLL-B	.text	code	Imag	R	RWE
0034A000	00002000	DLL-B	.rdata	imports,exp	Imag	R	RWE
0034C000	00003000	DLL-B	.data	data	Imag	R	RWE
0034F000	00001000	DLL-B	.rsrc	resources	Imag	R	RWE
00350000	00001000	DLL-B	.reloc	relocations	Imag	R	RWE
00400000	00001000	EXE-1		PE header	Imag	R	RWE
00401000	00010000	EXE-1	.textbss	code	Imag	R	RWE
00411000	00004000	EXE-1	.text	SFX	Imag	R	RWE
00415000	00002000	EXE-1	.rdata		Imag	R	RWE
00417000	00001000	EXE-1	.data	data	Imag	R	RWE
00418000	00001000	EXE-1	.idata	imports	Imag	R	RWE
00419000	00001000	EXE-1	.rsrc	resources	Imag	R	RWE
10000000	00001000	DLL-A		PE header	Imag	R	RWE
10001000	00009000	DLL-A	.text	code	Imag	R	RWE
1000A000	00002000	DLL-A	.rdata	imports,exp	Imag	R	RWE
1000C000	00003000	DLL-A	.data	data	Imag	R	RWE
1000F000	00001000	DLL-A	.rsrc	resources	Imag	R	RWE
10010000	00001000	DLL-A	.reloc	relocations	Imag	R	RWE

IDA Pro

- IDA Pro is not attached to a real running process
- **It doesn't know about rebasing**
- If you use OllyDbg and IDA Pro at the same time, you may get different results
 - To avoid this, use the “**Manual Load**” option in IDA Pro
 - Specify the virtual base address manually

Viewing Threads and Stacks

- View, Threads
- Right-click a thread to “Open in CPU”, kill it, etc.



The screenshot shows a window titled 'Threads' with a table of thread information. The table has columns for Ord, Ident, Window's title, Last error, Entry, TIB, Suspend, Priority, User time, and System time. The data rows show threads for 'Cisco Packet Tracer' with various error messages and system times.

Ord	Ident	Window's title	Last error	Entry	TIB	Suspend	Priority	User time	System time
Main	00000F34	Cisco Packet Trac	ERROR_SUCCESS (000		7FFDF000	0.	Normal	1.1544 s	0.2964 s
2.	00000488		ERROR_SUCCESS (000	7029345E	7FFDE000	0.	Normal	0.0000 s	0.0000 s
3.	000007C4		ERROR_SUCCESS (000	76E6EB16	7FFDD000	0.	Normal	0.0000 s	0.0000 s
4.	00000414		ERROR_SUCCESS (000	76E6D34E	7FFDC000	0.	Normal	0.0000 s	0.0000 s
5.	00000A80		ERROR_SUCCESS (000	76E6D34E	7FFDB000	0.	Normal	0.0000 s	0.0000 s
6.	0000093C		ERROR_SUCCESS (000	768DC89D	7FFDA000	0.	Normal	0.0000 s	0.0000 s
7.	000008C8		ERROR_SUCCESS (000	749E6F14	7FFD9000	0.	High	0.0000 s	0.0000 s

Each Thread Has its Own Stack

- Visible in Memory Map

M Memory map								
Address	Size	Owner	Section	Contains	Type	Access	Initial	
05050000	00800000				Priv	RW	RW	
05850000	00A80000				Priv	RW	RW	
06820000	003FC000				Map	R	R	
06D10000	00002000				Priv	RW	Guar	RW
06D1F000	00001000			Stack of thread 2. (00000488)	Priv	RW	RW	
06E10000	00002000				Priv	RW	Guar	RW
06E1F000	00001000			Stack of thread 3. (000007C4)	Priv	RW	RW	
06F10000	00BB0000				Priv	RW	RW	
07AD0000	006B5000				Priv	RW	RW	
08280000	00002000				Priv	RW	Guar	RW
0828F000	00001000			Stack of thread 4. (00000414)	Priv	RW	RW	
08380000	00002000				Priv	RW	Guar	RW
0838F000	00001000			Stack of thread 5. (00000A80)	Priv	RW	RW	
0848C000	00002000				Priv	RW	Guar	RW
0848E000	00002000			Stack of thread 6. (0000093C)	Priv	RW	RW	
08580000	00002000				Priv	RW	Guar	RW
0858F000	00001000			Stack of thread 7. (000008C8)	Priv	RW	RW	
08630000	00019000				Priv	RW	RW	
08670000	0021F000				Map	RW	RW	
088B0000	01C57000				Priv	RW	RW	
09510000	001F6000				Priv	RW	RW	






ASLR is Fading

- Address Space Layout Randomization
 - *“ASLR is fundamentally flawed in sandboxed environments such as JavaScript and future defenses **should not rely on** randomized virtual addresses as a building block.”*
- https://www.theregister.com/2021/02/26/chrome_aslr_bypass/

EXECUTING CODE



OllyDbg Code-Executing Options

Function	Menu	Hotkey	Button
Run/Play	Debug ▶ Run	F9	
Pause	Debug ▶ Pause	F12	
Run to selection	Breakpoint ▶ Run to Selection	F4	
Run until return	Debug ▶ Execute till Return	CTRL-F9	
Run until user code	Debug ▶ Execute till User Code	ALT-F9	
Single-step/step-into	Debug ▶ Step Into	F7	
Step-over	Debug ▶ Step Over	F8	

Run and Pause

- You could Run a program and click Pause when it's where you want it to be
- But that's sloppy and might leave you somewhere uninteresting, such as inside library code
- Setting breakpoints is much better

Run and Run to Selection

- **Run** is useful to resume execution after hitting a breakpoint
- **Run to Selection** will execute until just before the selected instruction is executed
 - If the selection is never executed, it will run indefinitely

Execute till Return

- Pauses execution until just before the current function is set to return
- Can be useful if you want to finish the current function and stop
- But if the function never ends, the program will continue to run indefinitely

Execute till User Code

- Useful if you get lost in library code during debugging
- Program will continue to run until it hit compiled malware code
 - Typically the `.text` section

Stepping Through Code

- **F7**—Single-step (also called step-into)
- **F8**—Step-over
 - Stepping-over means all the code is executed, but you don't see it happen
- Some malware is designed to fool you, by calling routines and never returning, so stepping over will miss the most important part

BREAKPOINTS



Types of Breakpoints

- **Software** breakpoints
- **Hardware** breakpoints
- **Conditional** breakpoints
- Breakpoints on **memory**

- **F2** – Add or remove a breakpoint

Viewing Active Breakpoints

- View, Breakpoints, or click **B** icon on toolbar

The screenshot shows the OllyDbg interface for PacketTracer5.exe. The CPU window displays disassembly for the main thread in module QtCore4. The instruction at address 670F6974 is highlighted in red, indicating it is the current instruction. The instruction is `MOV BYTE PTR SS:[ESP+16],1`. The registers window shows the state of various registers, including EAX, ECX, EDI, etc.

The Breakpoints window (labeled 'B') is open, showing a list of active INT3 breakpoints:

Address	Module	Status	Disassembly	Comment
670F696C	QtCore4	Active	PUSH EDX	
670F6974	QtCore4	Active	MOV BYTE PTR SS:[ESP+16],1	

OllyDbg Breakingpoint Options

Function	Right-click menu selection	Hotkey
Software breakpoint	Breakpoint ▶ Toggle	F2
Conditional breakpoint	Breakpoint ▶ Conditional	SHIFT-F2
Hardware breakpoint	Breakpoint ▶ Hardware, on Execution	
Memory breakpoint on access (read, write, or execute)	Breakpoint ▶ Memory, on Access	F2 (select memory)
Memory breakpoint on write	Breakpoint ▶ Memory, on Write	

Saving Breakpoints

- When you close OllyDbg, it saves your breakpoints
- If you open the same file again, the breakpoints are still available

Software Breakpoints

- Useful for string decoders
- Malware authors often obfuscate strings
 - With a **string decoder** that is called before each string is used

```
push offset "4NNpTNHLKIXoPm7iBhUAjvRKNaUVBlr"  
call String_Decoder  
...  
push offset "ugKLdNlLT6emldCeZi72mUjieuBqdfZ"  
call String_Decoder  
...
```

String Decoders

- Put a breakpoint at the end of the decoder routine
- The string becomes readable on the stack
Each time you press Play in OllyDbg, the program will execute and will break when a string is decoded for use
- This method will only reveal strings as they are used

Conditional Breakpoints

- Breaks only when a condition is true
- Ex: Poison Ivy backdoor
 - Poison Ivy allocates memory to house the shellcode it receives from Command and Control (C&C) servers
 - Most memory allocations are for other purposes and uninteresting
 - Set a conditional breakpoint at the **VirtualAlloc** function in **Kernel32.dll**

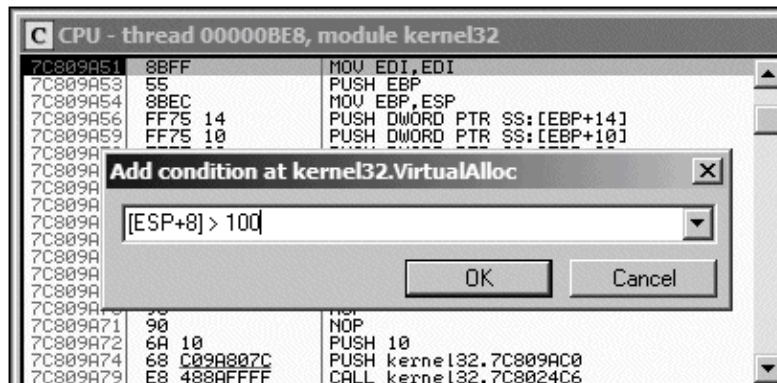
Normal Breakpoint

- Put a standard breakpoint at the start of the **VirtualAlloc** function
- Here's the stack when it hits, showing five items:
 - Return address
 - 4 parameters (Address, Size, AllocationType, Protect)

00C3FDB0	0095007C	CALL to VirtualAlloc from 00950079
00C3FDB4	00000000	Address = NULL
00C3FDB8	00000029	Size = 29 (41.)
00C3FDBC	00001000	AllocationType = MEM_COMMIT
00C3FDC0	00000040	Protect = PAGE_EXECUTE_READWRITE

Conditional Breakpoint

1. Right-click in the disassembler window on the first instruction of the function, and select **Breakpoint ► Conditional**. This brings up a dialog asking for the conditional expression.
2. Set the expression and click **OK**. In this example, use **[ESP+8]>100**.
3. Click **Play** and wait for the code to break.



Hardware Breakpoints

- Don't alter code, stack, or any target resource
- Don't slow down execution
- But you can only set 4 at a time
- Click **Breakpoint, “Hardware, on Execution”**
- You can set OllyDbg to use hardware breakpoints by default in Debugging Options
 - Useful if malware uses anti-debugging techniques

Memory Breakpoints

- Code breaks on access to specified memory location
- OllyDbg supports software and hardware memory breakpoints
- Can break on read, write, execute, or any access
- Right-click memory location, click **Breakpoint**, “**Memory, on Access**”

Memory Breakpoints (cont.)

- You can only set one memory breakpoint at a time
- OllyDbg implements memory breakpoints by changing the attributes of memory blocks
- This technique is not reliable and has considerable overhead
- Use memory breakpoints sparingly

When is a DLL Used?

1. Bring up the Memory Map window and right-click the DLL's `.text` section (the section that contains the program's executable code).
2. Select **Set Memory Breakpoint on Access**.
3. Press F9 or click the play button to resume execution.

The program should break when execution ends up in the DLL's `.text` section.

LOADING DLLS

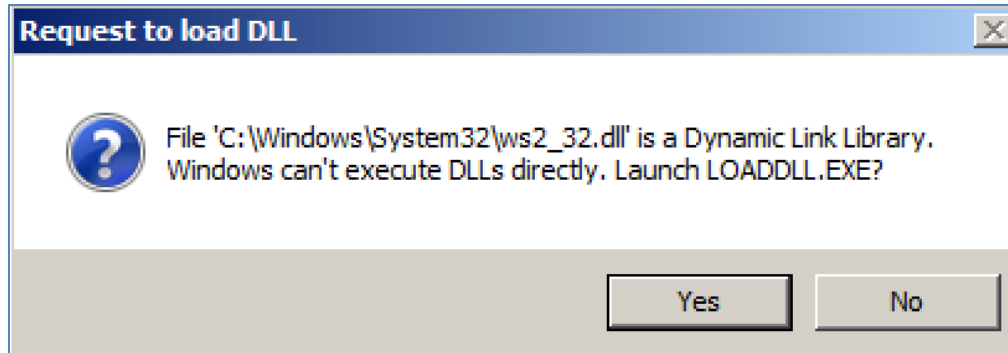


loaddll.exe

- DLLs cannot be executed directly
- OllyDbg uses a dummy **loaddll.exe** program to load them
- Breaks at the DLL entry point **DLLMain** once the DLL is loaded
- Press Play to run **DLLMain** and initialize the DLL for use

Demo

- Get OllyDbg 1.10, NOT 2.00 or 2.01
- Use Win 2016 Server, 64 bit
- In OllyDbg, open
`C:\Windows\SysWOW64\ws2_32.dll`
- Click **Yes** at this box



Demo: Calling DLL Exports

- Click **Debug, Call DLL Export** – it fails because DLLMain has not yet been run
- Reload the DLL (**Ctrl+F2**), click **Run** button once
- Click **Debug, Call DLL Export** – now it works

The screenshot shows the OllyDbg interface with the assembly window displaying the following code:

```
75BEC750 8BFF MOV EDI,EDI
75BEC752 55 PUSH EBP
75BEC753 8BEC MOV EBP,ESP
75BEC755 8B55 08 MOV EDX,DWORD PTR [EBP+8]
75BEC758 8BC2 MOV EAX,EDX
75BEC75A 8BCA MOV ECX,EDX
75BEC75C 25 00FF0000 AND EAX,0FF00
75BEC761 C1E1 10 SHL ECX,10
75BEC764 0BC1 OR EAX,ECX
75BEC766 8BCA MOV ECX,EDX
75BEC768 81E1 0000FF00 AND ECX,0FF0000
75BEC76E C1EA 10 SHR EDX,10
75BEC771 0BCA OR ECX,EDX
75BEC773 C1E0 08 SHL EAX,8
75BEC776 C1E9 08 SHR ECX,8
75BEC779 0BC1 OR EAX,ECX
75BEC77B 5D POP EBP
75BEC77C C2 0400 RETN 4
75BEC77F CC INT3
75BEC780 CC INT3
75BEC781 CC INT3
75BEC782 CC INT3
75BEC783 CC INT3
75BEC784 CC INT3
75BEC785 CC INT3
75BEC786 CC INT3
75BEC787 CC INT3
```

The 'Call export in ws2_32.dll' dialog box is open, showing the export 'ntohl' at address 75BEC750. The 'Value of registers' section shows the state before and after the call:

Register	Before call	After call
EAX	0	01007F00
ECX	0	00007F00
EDX	0	0000007F
EBX	0	00000000
ESI	0	00000000
EDI	0	00000000

The 'Done' button is highlighted in red, indicating the call was successful.

Demo: Running `ntohl`

- Converts a 32-bit number from network to host byte order
- Click argument 1, type in `7f000001`
 - 127.0.0.1 in “network” byte order
- Click “Follow in Disassembler” to see the code
- Click “Call” to run the function
- Answer in EAX

TRACING



Tracing

- Powerful debugging technique
- Records detailed execution information
- Types of Tracing
 - Standard Back Trace
 - Call Stack Trace
 - Run Trace

Tracing: *Standard Back Trace*

- You move through the disassembler with the **Step Into** and **Step Over** buttons
- OllyDbg is recording your movement
- Use minus (-) key on keyboard to see previous instructions
 - But you won't see previous register values
- Plus (+) key takes you forward
 - If you used **Step Over**, you **cannot** go back and decide to **Step Into**

Tracing: *Call Stack Trace*

- Views the execution path to a given function
- Click **View, Call Stack**
- Displays the sequence of calls to reach your current location

Demo from EasyCTF 2017

- Simple guessing game
- Wrong answer produces an insult

```
C:\Users\Administrator\Documents\easy\new>00000.exe
Launch codes?
1
I think my dog figured this out before you.
C:\Users\Administrator\Documents\easy\new>
```

Entire `main ()` in OllyDbg

```
OllyDbg - 00000.exe - [CPU - main thread, module 00000]
File View Debug Plugins Options Window Help
L E M T W H C / K B R ... S
00402006 68 5E304000 PUSH 00000.0040305E
00402008 FF15 44104000 CALL DWORD PTR DS:[&msvcrt.puts]
00402011 58 POP EAX
00402012 68 6C304000 PUSH 00000.0040306C
00402017 68 04304000 PUSH 00000.00403004
0040201C FF15 48104000 CALL DWORD PTR DS:[&msvcrt.scanf]
00402022 83C4 08 ADD ESP,8
00402025 A1 00304000 MOV EAX,DWORD PTR DS:[403000]
0040202A B9 EDA7A8A1 MOV ECX,A1A8A7ED
0040202F E8 CFFFFFFF CALL 00000.00402003
00402034 3B05 6C304000 CMP EAX,DWORD PTR DS:[40306C]
0040203A 75 1E JNZ SHORT 00000.0040205A
0040203C 8A0D 07304000 MOV CL,BYTE PTR DS:[403007]
00402042 D3F8 SAR EAX,CL
00402044 25 FF000000 AND EAX,0FF
00402049 50 PUSH EAX
0040204A 68 34304000 PUSH 00000.00403034
0040204F FF15 4C104000 CALL DWORD PTR DS:[&msvcrt.printf]
00402055 83C4 08 ADD ESP,8
00402058 EB 0C JMP SHORT 00000.00402066
0040205A 68 08304000 PUSH 00000.00403008
0040205F FF15 44104000 CALL DWORD PTR DS:[&msvcrt.puts]
00402065 58 POP EAX
00402066 C3 RETN
00402067 01C8 ADD EAX,ECX
00402069 C3 RETN

s = "Launch codes?"
puts
format = "%d"
scanf
<%c>
format = "Wow you got it. Here is the result: (%c)"
printf
s = "I think my dog figured this out before you."
puts
```

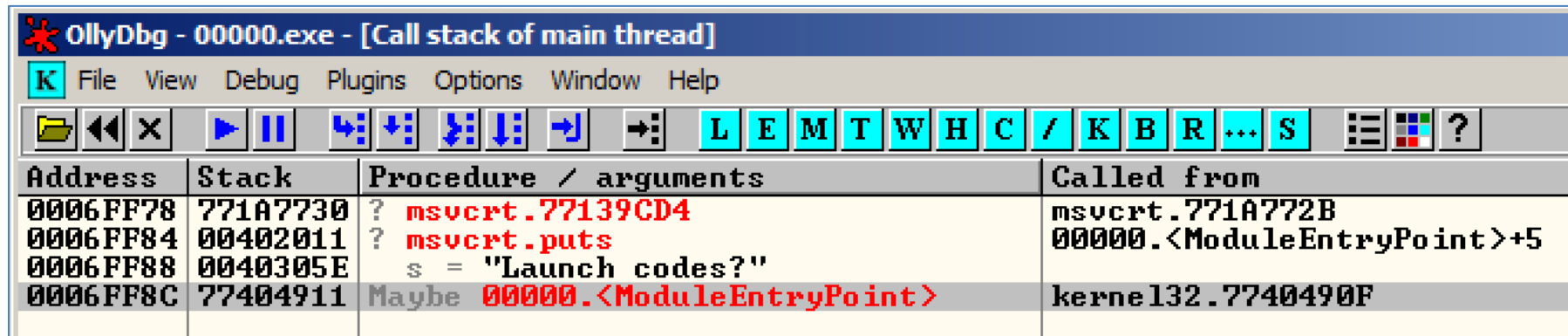
Step into puts

- Press **F7** twice
- Click **View, Call Stack**

Address	Stack	Procedure / arguments	Called from
0006FF84	00402011	? msvcrt.puts	00000.<ModuleEntryPoint>+5
0006FF88	0040305E	s = "Launch codes?"	
0006FF8C	77404911	Maybe 00000.<ModuleEntryPoint>	kernel32.7740490F

Step Into Again

- Click **View, CPU**
- Press **F7** three times
- Click **View, Call Stack**
- New function appears at top



OllyDbg - 00000.exe - [Call stack of main thread]

File View Debug Plugins Options Window Help

⏪ ⏩ ⏸ ⏴ ⏵ ⏶ ⏷ ⏸ ⏹ ⏺ ⏻ ⏼ ⏽ ⏾ ⏿ ⏸ ⏹ ⏺ ⏻ ⏼ ⏽ ⏾ ⏿ ⏸ ⏹ ⏺ ⏻ ⏼ ⏽ ⏾ ⏿

Address	Stack	Procedure / arguments	Called from
0006FF78	771A7730	? msvcrt.77139CD4	msvcrt.771A772B
0006FF84	00402011	? msvcrt.puts	000000.<ModuleEntryPoint>+5
0006FF88	0040305E	s = "Launch codes?"	
0006FF8C	77404911	Maybe 000000.<ModuleEntryPoint>	kernel32.7740490F

Return

- Click **View, CPU**
- Press **F7** 22 times, until the RETN and execute it
- Click **View, Call Stack**

Address	Stack	Procedure / arguments	Called from	Frame
0006FF84	00402011	? msvcrt.puts	00000.<ModuleEntryPoint>+5	0006FF80
0006FF88	0040305E	s = "Launch codes?"		
0006FF8C	77404911	Maybe 00000.<ModuleEntryPoint>	kernel32.7740490F	0006FF94

A Deeper Call Stack

OllyDbg - Lab09-01.exe

File View Debug Plugins Options Window Help

CPU - thread 00000F20, module CFGMGR32

Address	Stack	Procedure / arguments	Called from	Frame
0177F704	77AC43FC	Includes ntdll.KiFastSystemCallRet	ntdll.77AC43FA	0177F704
0177F708	75F50346	ntdll.ZwAlpcConnectPort	RPCRT4.75F50340	0177F708
0177F7D4	75F4F51E	RPCRT4.75F501D0	RPCRT4.75F4F519	0177F7D4
0177F804	75F4F3FE	RPCRT4.75F4F418	RPCRT4.75F4F3F9	0177F804
0177F838	75F3846D	RPCRT4.75F4F266	RPCRT4.75F38468	0177F838
0177F888	75F4BC18	Includes RPCRT4.75F3846D	RPCRT4.75F4BC18	0177F888
0177F8AC	75F49D6D	RPCRT4.I_RpcGetBufferWithObject	RPCRT4.75F49D68	0177F8AC
0177F8BC	75F4A041	RPCRT4.I_RpcGetBuffer	RPCRT4.75F4A03C	0177F8BC
0177F8CC	75FA5718	Includes RPCRT4.75F4A041	RPCRT4.75FA5712	0177F8CC
0177FCF0	75C960B6	? <JMP.&RPCRT4.NdrClientCall2>	CFGMGR32.75C960B1	0177FCF0
0177FD08	75C96055	CFGMGR32.75C9609D	CFGMGR32.75C96050	0177FD08
0177FD5C	762E0356	? CFGMGR32.CH_Get_Device_Interface_	SHELL32.762E0350	0177FD5C
0177FD98	762E02ED	SHELL32.762E0326	SHELL32.762E02E8	0177FD98
0177FD88	7709B6CF	Includes SHELL32.762E02ED	SHLWAPI.7709B6CD	0177FD88
0177FDB8	77AAB338	Includes SHLWAPI.7709B6CF	ntdll.77AAB335	0177FDB8

Process terminated, exit code 0

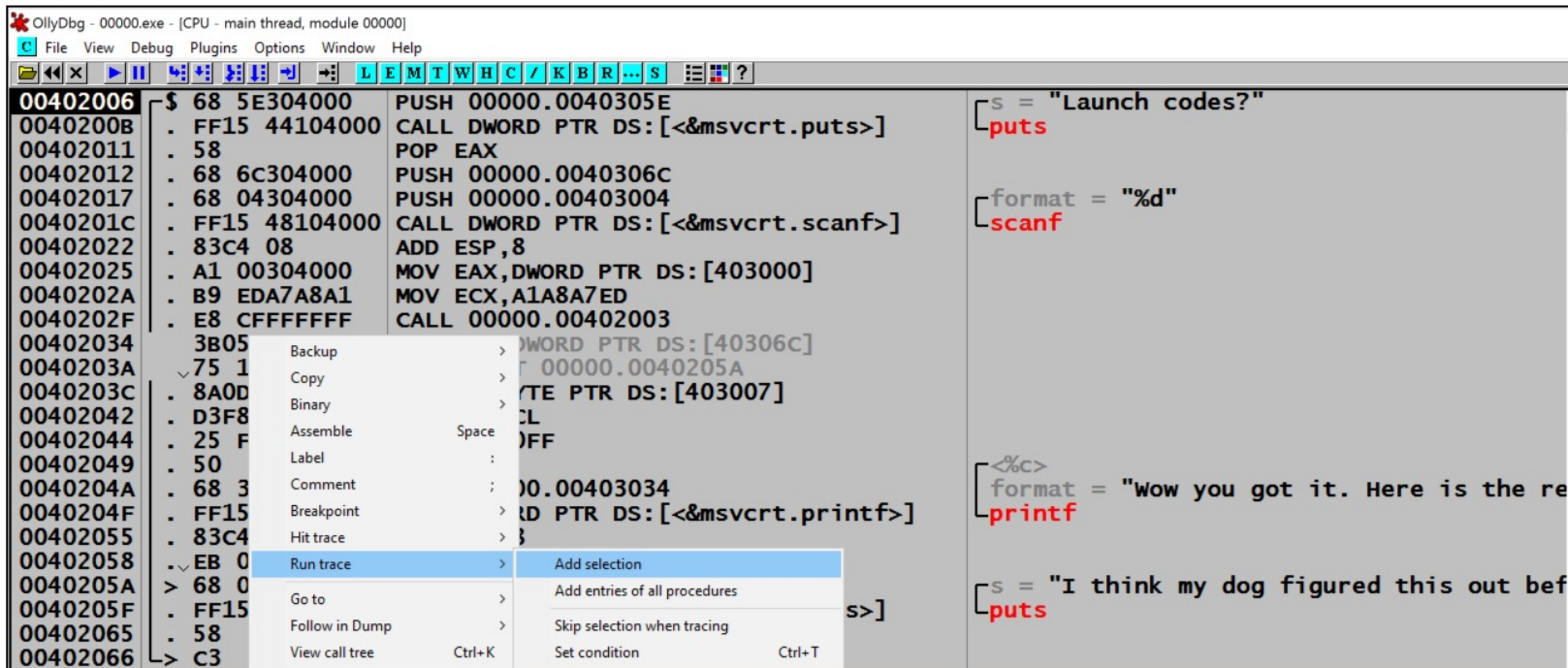
Terminated

Tracing: *Run Trace*

- Code runs, and OllyDbg saves every executed instruction and all changes to registers and flags
- Highlight code, right-click, **Run Trace, Add Selection**
- After code executes, **View, Run Trace**
 - To see instructions that were executed
 - + and - keys to step forward and backwards

Demo: Run Trace of 00000.exe

- Highlight code, right-click, Run Trace, Add Selection



The screenshot shows the OllyDbg interface for 00000.exe. The assembly list on the left contains the following instructions:

```
00402006 $ 68 5E304000 PUSH 0000.0040305E
0040200B . FF15 44104000 CALL DWORD PTR DS:[<&msvcrt.puts>]
00402011 . 58 POP EAX
00402012 . 68 6C304000 PUSH 0000.0040306C
00402017 . 68 04304000 PUSH 0000.00403004
0040201C . FF15 48104000 CALL DWORD PTR DS:[<&msvcrt scanf>]
00402022 . 83C4 08 ADD ESP,8
00402025 . A1 00304000 MOV EAX,DWORD PTR DS:[403000]
0040202A . B9 EDA7A8A1 MOV ECX,A1A8A7ED
0040202F . E8 CFFFFFFF CALL 0000.00402003
00402034 3B05 <WORD PTR DS:[40306C]
0040203A . 75 10 <0000.0040205A
0040203C . 8A0D <BYTE PTR DS:[403007]
00402042 . D3F8 <CL
00402044 . 25 F0 <OFF
00402049 . 50 <:
0040204A . 68 30 <00.00403034
0040204F . FF15 <D PTR DS:[<&msvcrt.printf>]
00402055 . 83C4 <:
00402058 . EB 00 <:
0040205A > 68 00 <:
0040205F . FF15 <:
00402065 . 58 <:
00402066 > C3 <:

A context menu is open over the instruction at 00402034. The menu items are: Backup, Copy, Binary, Assemble, Label, Comment, Breakpoint, Hit trace, Run trace, Go to, Follow in Dump, and View call tree. The 'Run trace' option is selected, and a sub-menu is open with 'Add selection' highlighted.
```

The right pane shows the following disassembled code:

```
[s = "Launch codes?"
puts

[format = "%d"
scanf

[<%c>
format = "wow you got it. Here is the re
printf

[s = "I think my dog figured this out bef
puts
```

Demo: Run Trace of 00000.exe (cont.)

- Run code
- Step back with - and forward with +

```
OllyDbg - 00000.exe - [CPU - Run trace 4, steps back, module 00000]
File View Debug Plugins Options Window Help
File View Debug Plugins Options Window Help
00402006 68 5E304000 PUSH 0000.0040305E
00402008 FF15 44104000 CALL DWORD PTR DS:[<&msvcrt.puts>]
00402011 58 POP EAX
00402012 68 6C304000 PUSH 0000.0040306C
00402017 68 04304000 PUSH 0000.00403004
0040201C FF15 48104000 CALL DWORD PTR DS:[<&msvcrt scanf>]
00402022 83C4 08 ADD ESP,8
00402025 A1 00304000 MOV EAX,DWORD PTR DS:[403000]
0040202A B9 EDA7A8A1 MOV ECX,A1A8A7ED
0040202F E8 CFFFFFFF CALL 0000.00402003
00402034 3B05 6C304000 CMP EAX,DWORD PTR DS:[40306C]
0040203A 75 1E JNZ SHORT 0000.0040205A
0040203C 8A0D 07304000 MOV CL,BYTE PTR DS:[403007]
00402042 D3F8 SAR EAX,CL
00402044 25 FF000000 AND EAX,0FF
00402049 50 PUSH EAX
0040204A 68 34304000 PUSH 0000.00403034
0040204F FF15 4C104000 CALL DWORD PTR DS:[<&msvcrt.printf>]
00402055 83C4 08 ADD ESP,8
00402058 EB 0C JMP SHORT 0000.00402066
0040205A 68 08304000 PUSH 0000.00403008
0040205F FF15 44104000 CALL DWORD PTR DS:[<&msvcrt.puts>]
00402065 58 POP EAX
00402066 C3 RETN
00402067 01C8 ADD EAX,ECX
00402069 C3 RETN

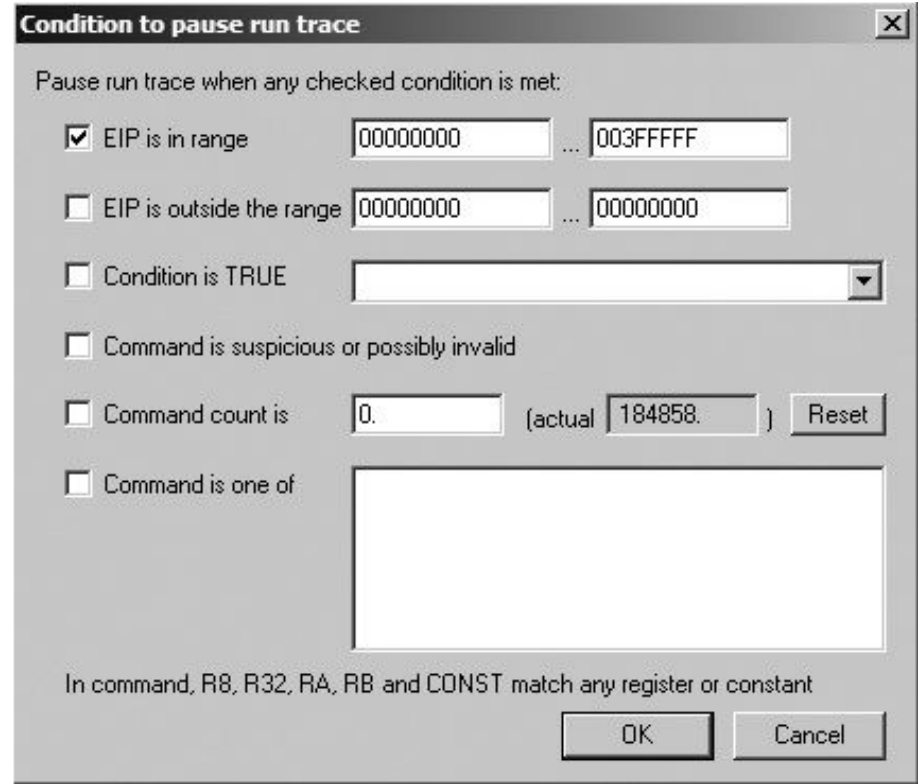
s = "Launch codes?"
puts
format = "%d"
scanf
<%c>
format = "Wow you got it. Here is the re
printf
s = "I think my dog figured this out bef
puts
```

Trace Into and Trace Over

- Buttons below “Options”
- Easier to use than Add Selection
- If you don't set breakpoints, OllyDbg will attempt to *trace the entire program*, which could take a long time and a lot of memory

Debug, Set Condition

- Traces until a condition hits
- This condition catches **Poison Ivy** shellcode, which places code in dynamically allocated memory below **0x400000**



EXCEPTION HANDLING



When an Exception Occurs

- OllyDbg will stop the program
- You have these options to pass the exception into the program:
 - **Shift+F7**: Step into exception
 - **Shift+F8**: Step over exception
 - **Shift+F9**: Run exception handler
- Often you just **ignore all exceptions** in malware analysis
 - We are not trying to fix problems in code

PATCHING



Binary Edit

The screenshot shows the OllyDbg interface with the assembly window open. The CPU register window on the right shows the EIP register at address 77AB4476. A context menu is open over the assembly code, with the 'Binary' option selected. The 'Binary' submenu is also open, showing options like 'Edit', 'Fill with 00's', 'Fill with NOPs', 'Binary copy', and 'Binary paste'. The assembly code is as follows:

Address	Hex	Assembly
77AB4440	8B5424 0C	MOV EDX, DWORD PTR SS:[ESP+C]
77AB4444	8B4C24 04	MOV ECX, DWORD PTR SS:[ESP+4]
77AB4448	85D2	TEST EDX, EDX
77AB444A	74 4F	JE SHORT ntdll.77AB449B
77AB444C	33C0	XOR EAX, EAX
77AB444E	8A4424 08	MOV AL, BYTE PTR SS:[ESP+8]
77AB4452	57	PUSH EDI
77AB4453	8BF9	MOV EDI, ECX
77AB4455	83FA 04	CMP EDX, 4
77AB4458	72 31	JB SHORT ntdll.77AB448B
77AB445A	F7D9	NEG ECX
77AB445C	83E1 03	AND ECX, 3
77AB445F	74 0C	JE SHORT ntdll.77AB446D
77AB4461	2BD1	SUB EDX, 1
77AB4463	8807	MOV BYTE PTR [ESI], AL
77AB4465	83C7 01	ADD EDI, 1
77AB4468	83E9 01	SUB ECX, 1
77AB446B	75 F6	JNZ SHORT ntdll.77AB4481
77AB446D	8BC8	MOV ECX, EAX
77AB446F	C1E0 08	SHL EAX, 8
77AB4472	03C1	ADD EAX, ECX
77AB4474	8BC8	MOV ECX, EAX
77AB4476	C1E0 10	SHL EAX, 10
77AB4479	03C1	ADD EAX, ECX
77AB447B	8BCA	MOV ECX, EAX
77AB447D	83E2 03	AND EDX, 3
77AB4480	C1E9 02	SHR ECX, 2
77AB4483	74 06	JE SHORT ntdll.77AB4491
77AB4485	F3:AB	REP STOSB
77AB4487	85D2	TEST EDX, EDX
77AB4489	74 0A	JE SHORT ntdll.77AB4497
77AB448B	8807	MOV BYTE PTR [ESI], AL
77AB448D	83C7 01	ADD EDI, 1

Fill

- Fill with 00
- Fill with NOP (0x90)
 - Used to skip instructions
 - e.g. to force a branch

Saving Patched Code

- Right-click disassembler window after patching
 - Copy To Executable, All Modifications, Save File
 - Copy All

- Right-click in new window
 - Save File

ANALYSING SHELLCODE

Undocumented technique



Easy Way to Analyse Shellcode

- Copy shellcode from a hex editor to clipboard
- Within memory map, select a region of type “Priv” (Private memory)
- Double-click rows in memory map to show a hex dump
 - Find a region of hundreds of consecutive zeroes
- Right-click chosen region in Memory Map, Set Access, Full Access (to clear NX bit)

Analysing Shellcode

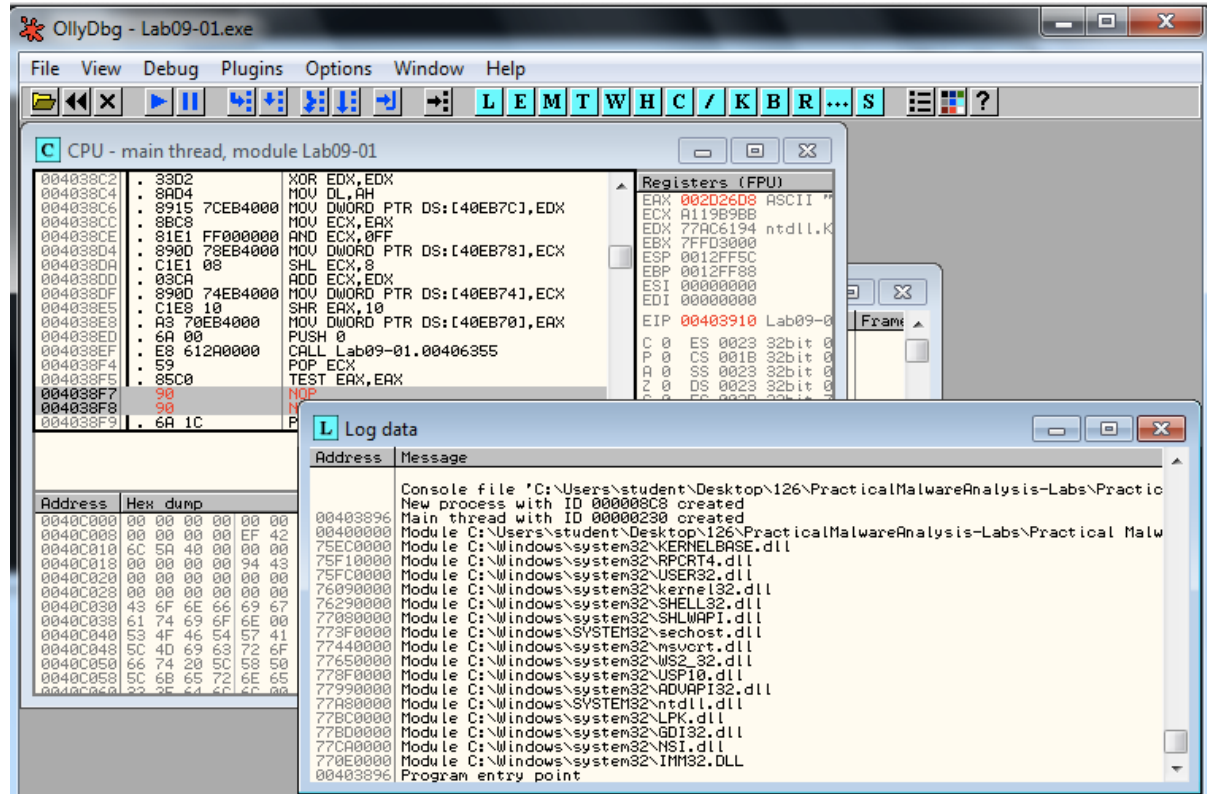
- Highlight a region of zeroes, Binary, Binary Paste
- Set **EIP** to location of shellcode
 - Right-click first instruction, **New Origin Here**

ASSISTANCE FEATURES

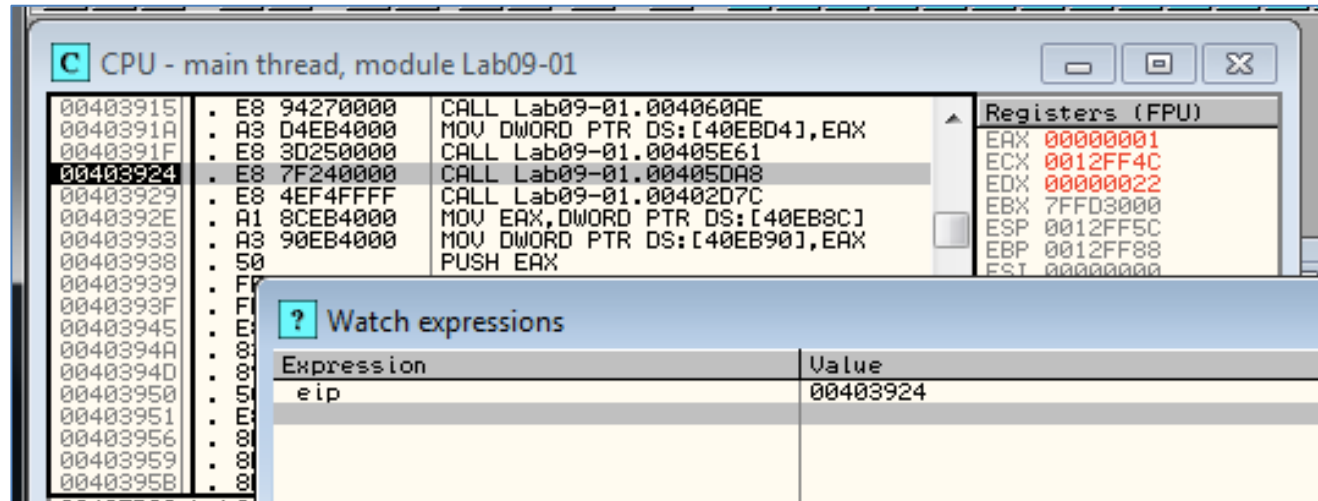


Log

- View, Log
 - Shows steps to reach here



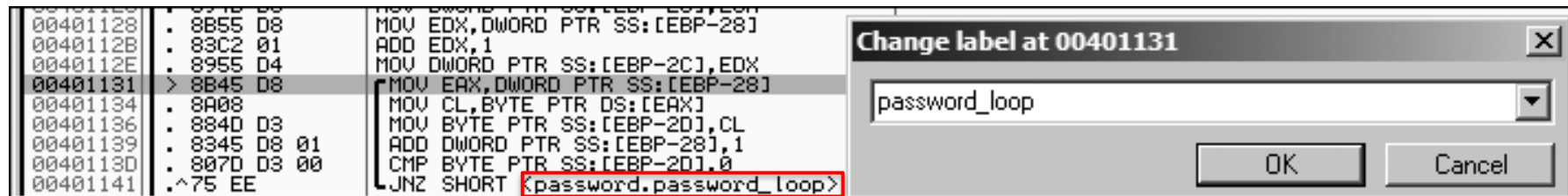
Watches Window



- View, Watches
 - Watch the value of an expression
 - Press **SPACEBAR** to set expression
 - OllyDbg Help, Contents
 - Instructions for Evaluation of Expressions

Labelling

- Label subroutines and loops
 - Right-click an address, Label



PLUG-INS



Recommended Plugins

- **OllyDump**
 - Dumps debugged process to a PE file
 - Used for *unpacking*
- **Hide Debugger**
 - Hides OllyDbg from *debugger detection*
- **Command Line**
 - Control OllyDbg from the command line
 - Simpler to just use WinDbg
- **Bookmarks**
 - Included by default in OllyDbg
 - Bookmarks memory locations

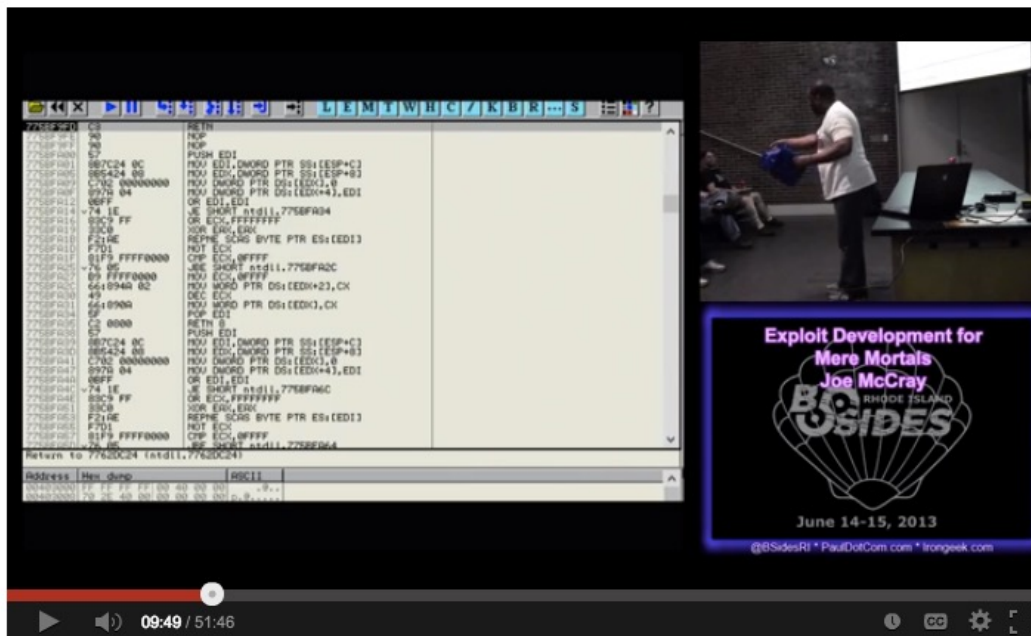
SCRIPTABLE DEBUGGING



Immunity Debugger (ImmDbg)

- Unlike OllyDbg, ImmDbg employs Python scripts and has an easy-to-use API
- Scripts are located in the **PyCommands** subdirectory under the install directory of ImmDbg
- Easy to create custom scripts for ImmDbg

Good Intro to OllyDbg



The image shows a video player interface. On the left, a debugger window (OllyDbg) displays assembly code for a function named 'C3'. The code includes instructions like 'NOP', 'PUSH EDI', 'MOV EDI, DWORD PTR DS:[ESP+C3]', 'MOV DWORD PTR DS:[EDI], 0', 'OR EDI, EDI', 'JG SHORT st011.7768F804', 'XOR EAX, EAX', 'REPE SCAS BYTE PTR ES:[EDI]', 'NOT ECX', 'CMP ECX, 0', 'JBE SHORT st011.7768F80C', 'MOV ECX, 0', 'MOV WORD PTR DS:[EDI+2], CX', 'DEC ECX', 'MOV WORD PTR DS:[EDI], CX', 'POP EDI', 'RETR 9', 'PUSH EDI', 'MOV EDI, DWORD PTR DS:[ESP+C3]', 'MOV EDI, DWORD PTR DS:[ESP+93]', 'MOV DWORD PTR DS:[EDI], 0', 'OR EDI, EDI', 'JG SHORT st011.7768F80C', 'XOR EAX, EAX', 'REPE SCAS BYTE PTR ES:[EDI]', 'NOT ECX', 'CMP ECX, 0', 'JBE SHORT st011.7768F804'. Below the code is a return instruction 'Return to 7762DC24 (at011.7762DC24)'. On the right, a presentation slide titled 'Exploit Development for Mere Mortals Joe McCray RHODE ISLAND BSIDES' is shown, dated 'June 14-15, 2013'. The slide also includes the text '@BSidesRI * PaulDotCom.com * frongeeek.com'. The video player controls at the bottom show a progress bar at 09:49 / 51:46.

BsidesRI 2013 1 4 Exploit Development for Mere Mortals Joe Mc...

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eNSWUAVxbzk>



END OF LECTURE. THANK YOU.