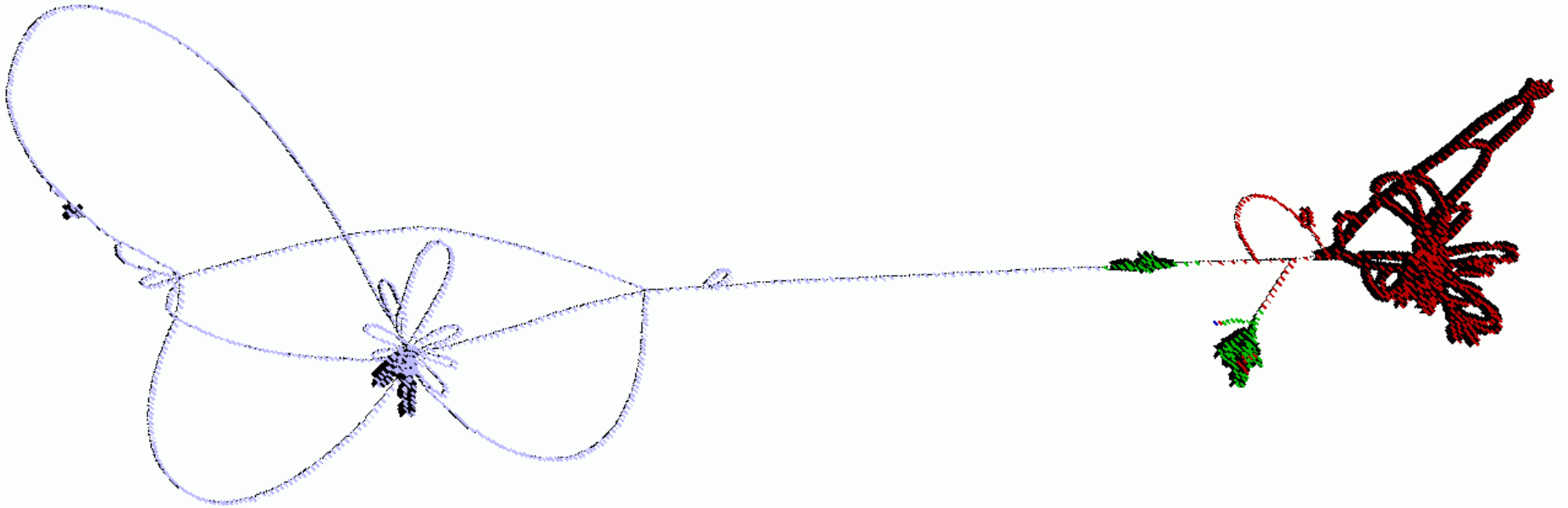


Visualizing Compiled Executables for Malware Analysis



Daniel Quist
Lorie Liebrock

New Mexico Tech
Los Alamos National Laboratory

Overview

Explanation of Problem

Overview of Reverse Engineering Process

Related Work

Visualization for Reverse Engineering

VERA Architecture

Case Study: Mebroot

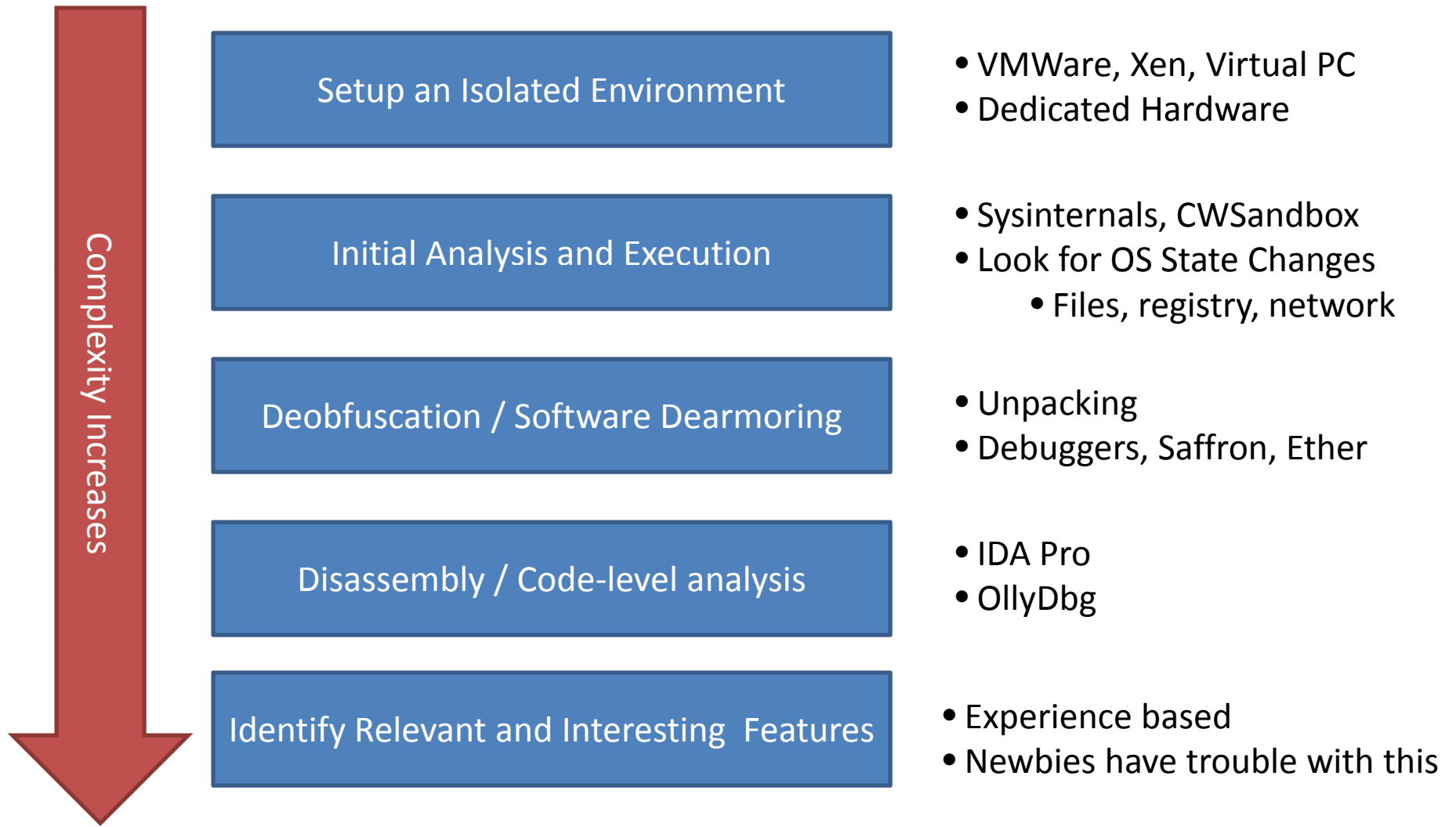
User Study

Contributions

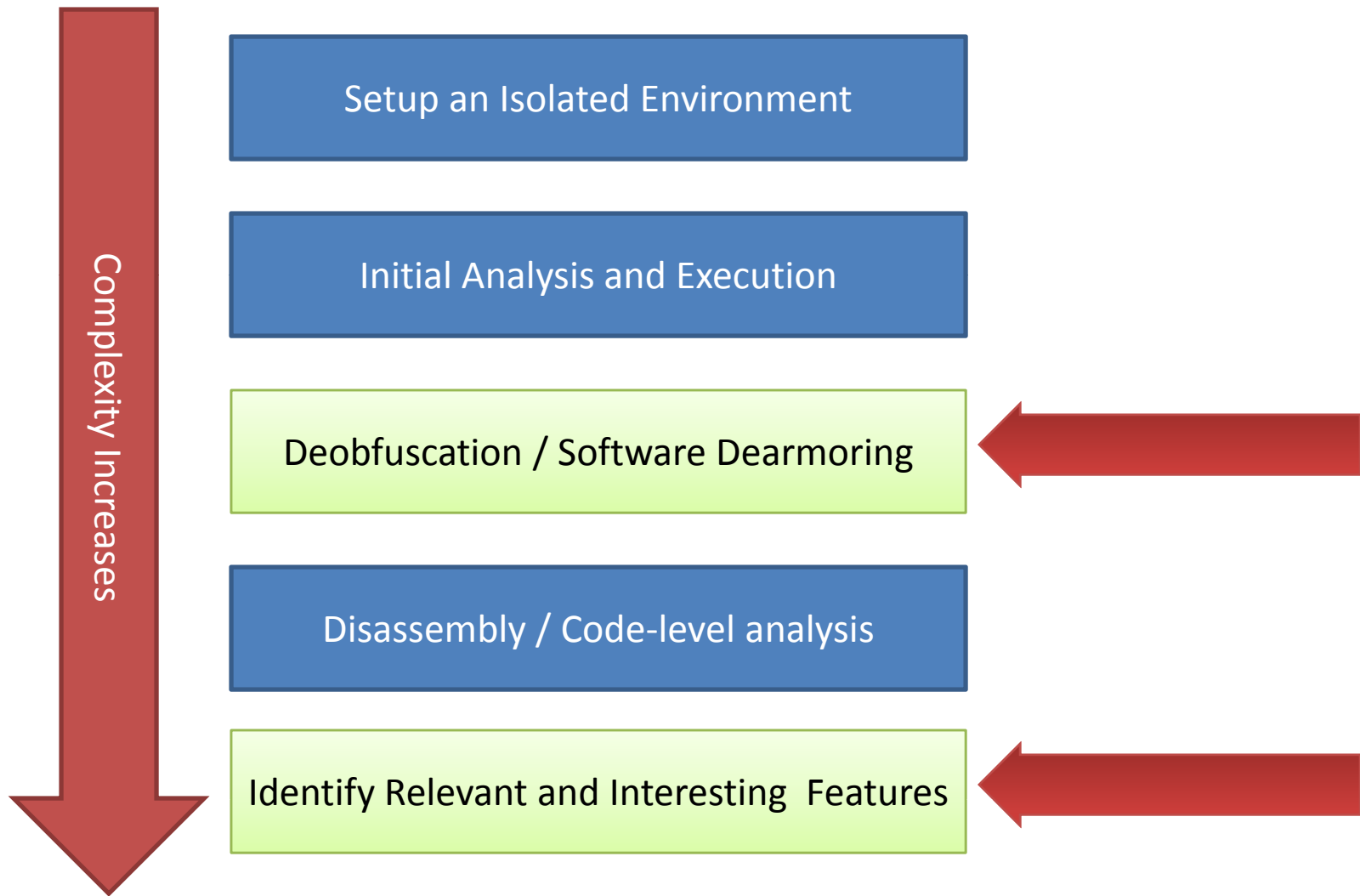
Explanation of Problem

- Reverse engineering is a difficult and esoteric skill to learn
- Most new reversers struggle with understanding overall structure
- Knowing where to start is the most difficult task

Reverse Engineering Process



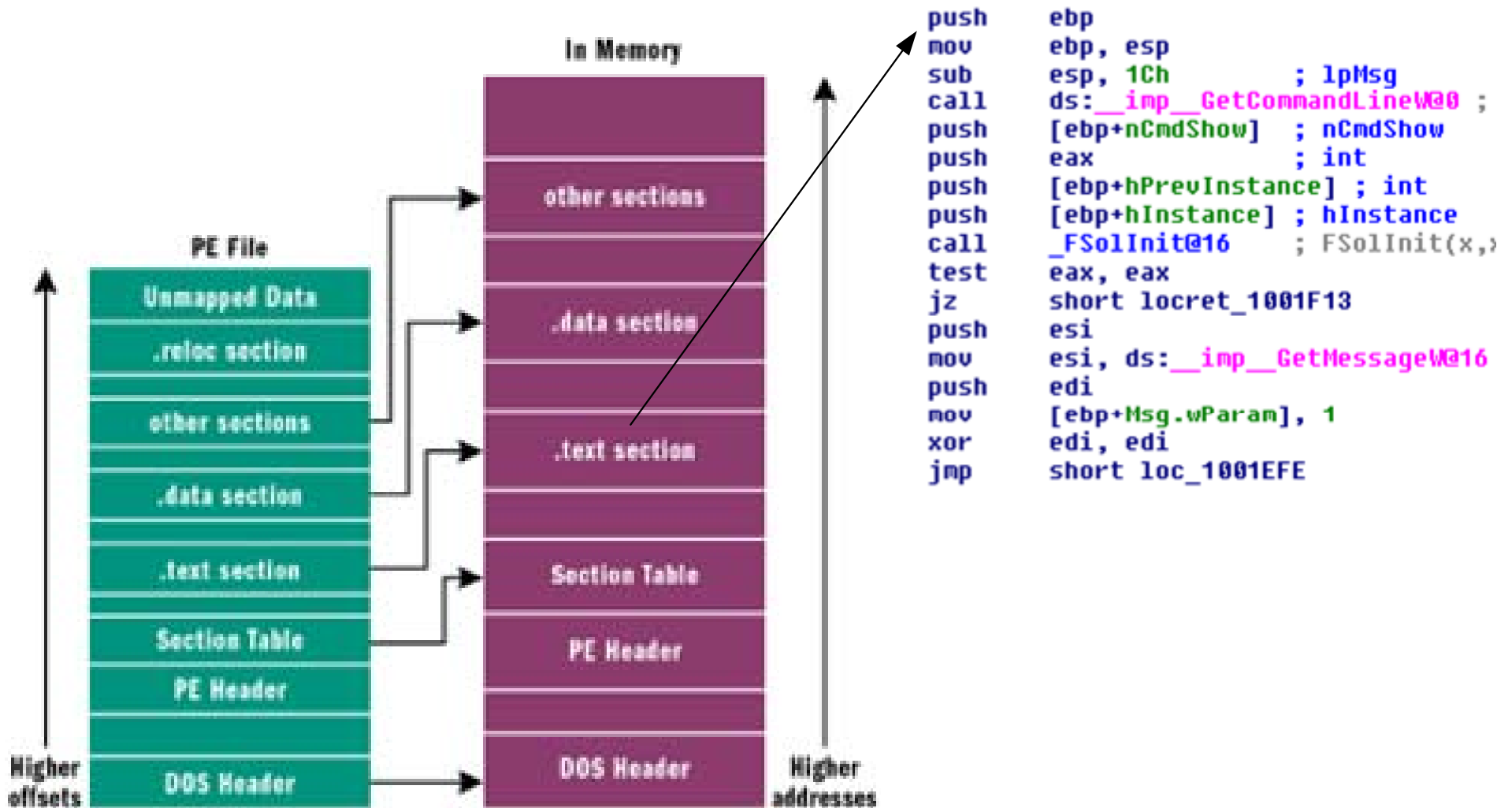
Addressing the Situation



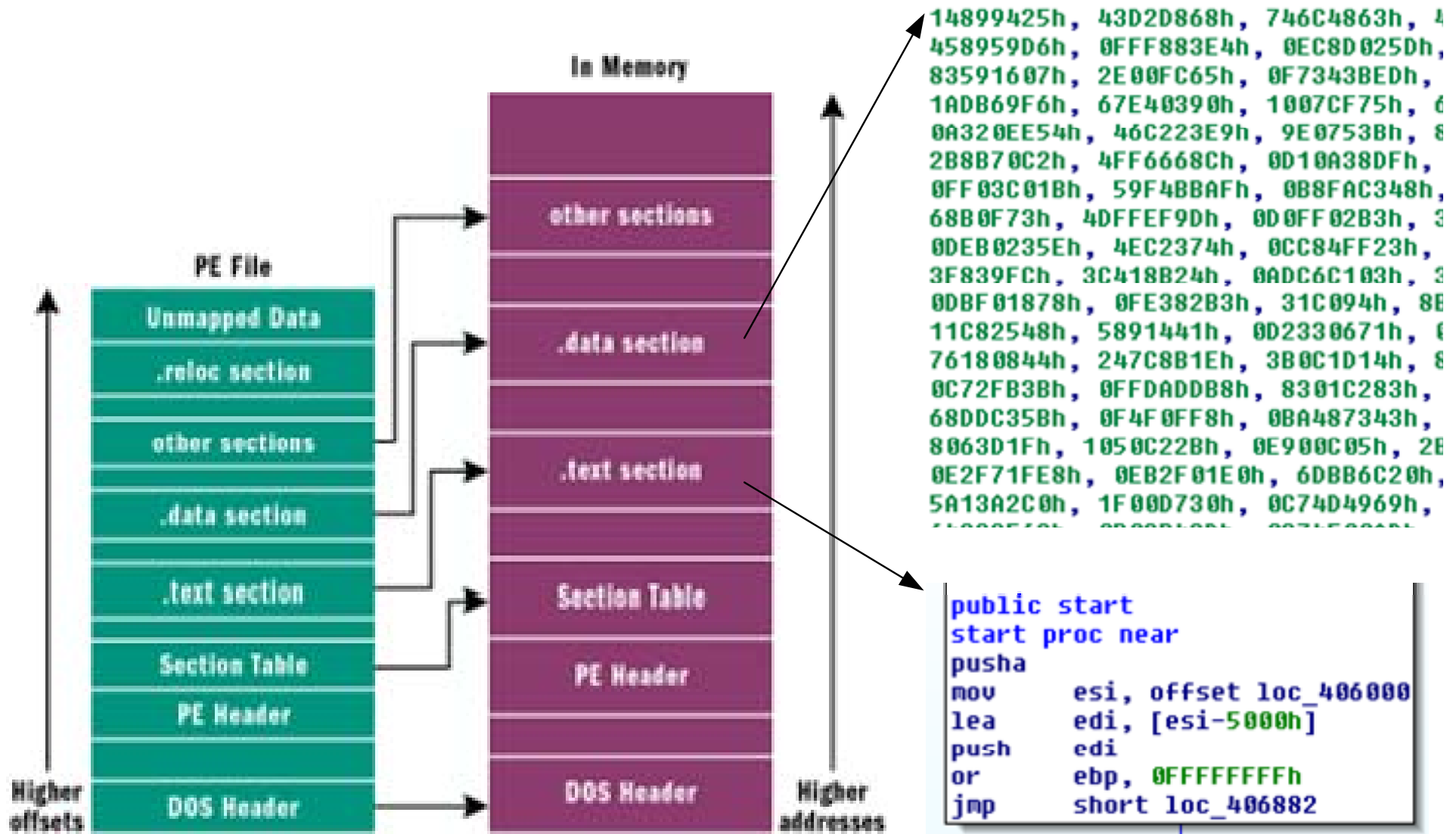
Packing and Encryption

- Self-modifying code
 - Small decoder stub
 - Decompress the main executable
 - Restore imports
- Play “tricks” with the executable
 - OS Loader is inherently lazy (efficient)
 - Hide the imports
 - Obscure relocations
 - Use bogus values for various unimportant fields

Normal PE File

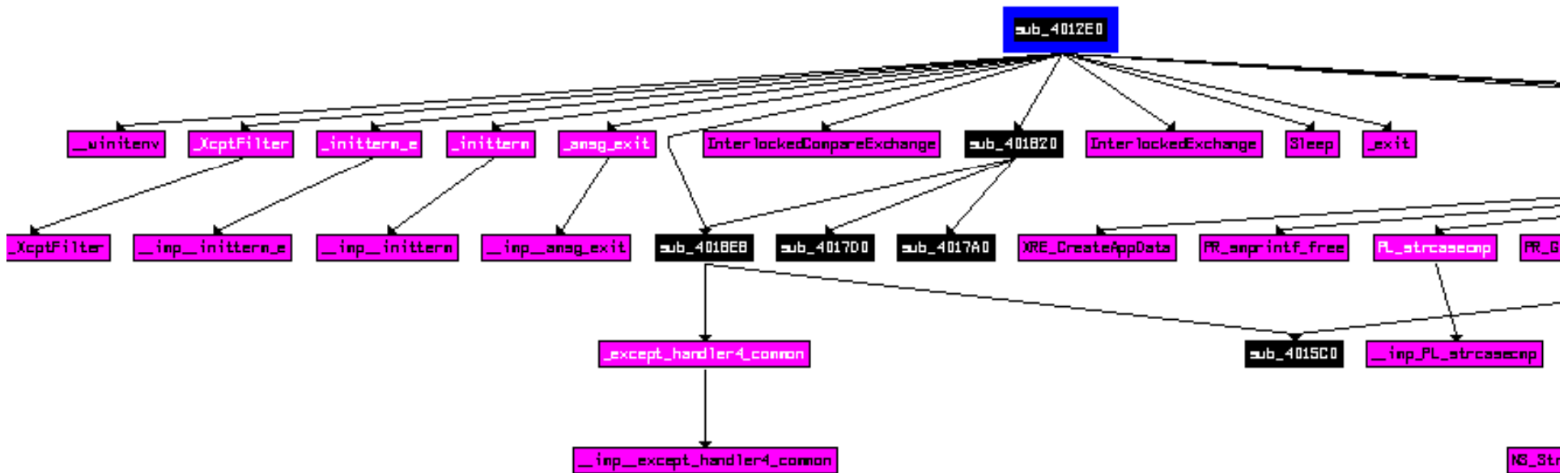


Packed PE File



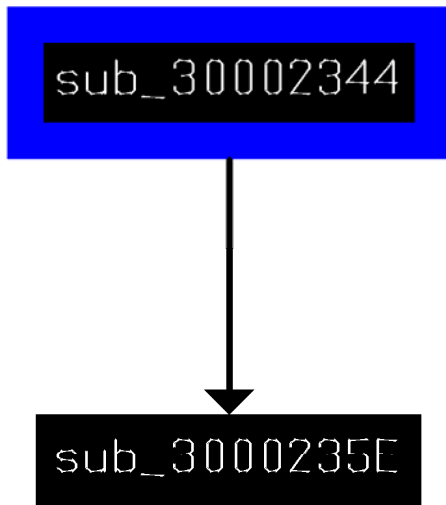
Related Work

IDA Pro - Graphing Crossreferences



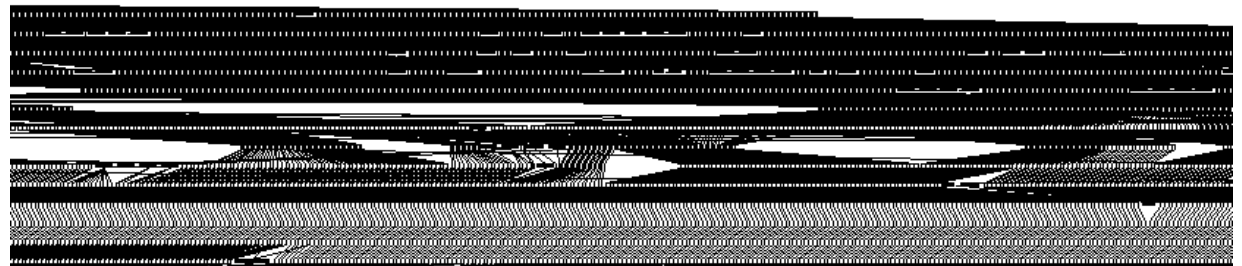
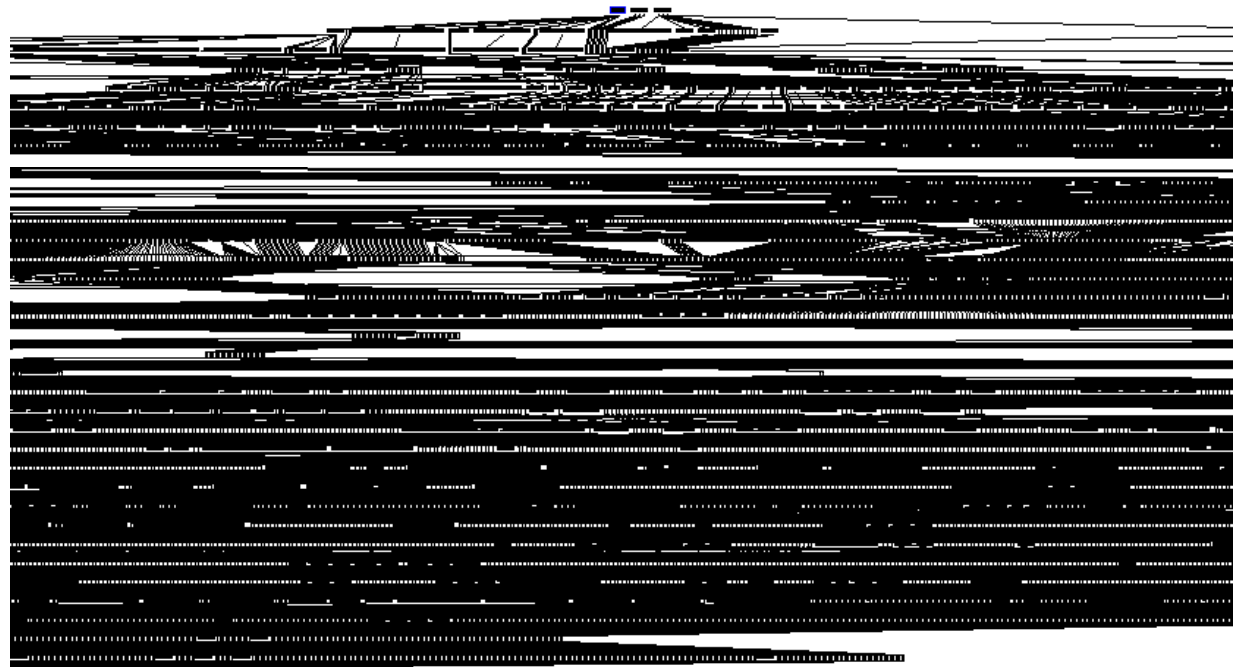
- Illustrates Relationship of Function Calls
- Magenta represents imported API calls
- Black represents module subroutines

IDA Pro – Visualization Problems



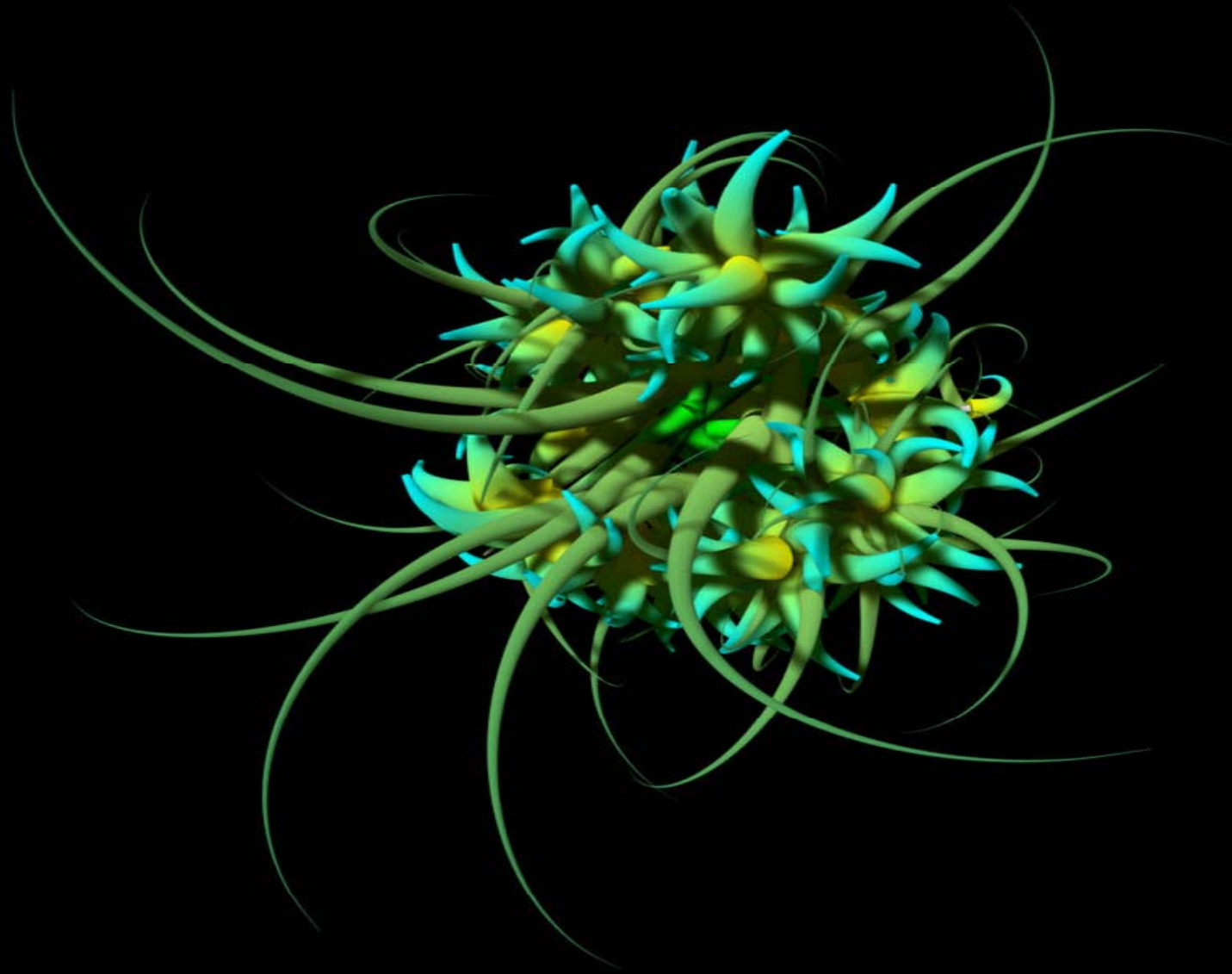
Firefox Initialization

- Some graphs are useless
- Some graphs are too complex
- No indication of heavily executed portions
- Obfuscated code is gibberish



idag.exe (IDA Pro) overview

Alex Dragulescu – MyDoom Visualization



Visualization for Reverse Engineering

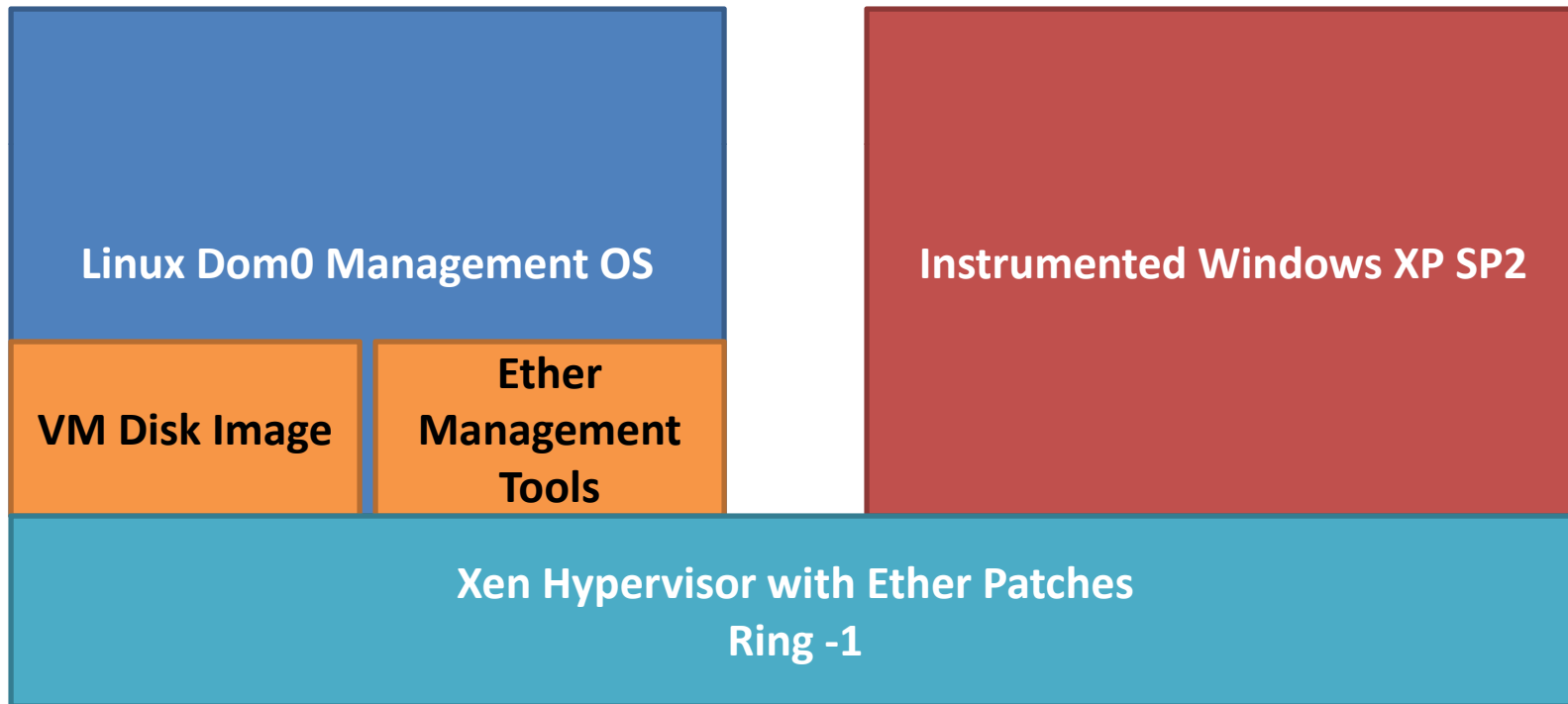
- Identify major program functional areas
 - Initialization
 - Main loops
 - Communications / organizational structure
- Deobfuscation / dearmoring
 - Identify packing loops
 - Find self-modifying code
- Take “intuition” out of the reversing process

Enabling Technology: Ether

- Patches to the Xen Hypervisor
- Instruments a Windows system
- Base modules available
 - Instruction tracing
 - API tracing
 - Unpacking
- “Ether: Malware Analysis via Hardware Virtualization Extensions”
Dinaburg, Royal, Sharif, Lee

ACM CCS 2008

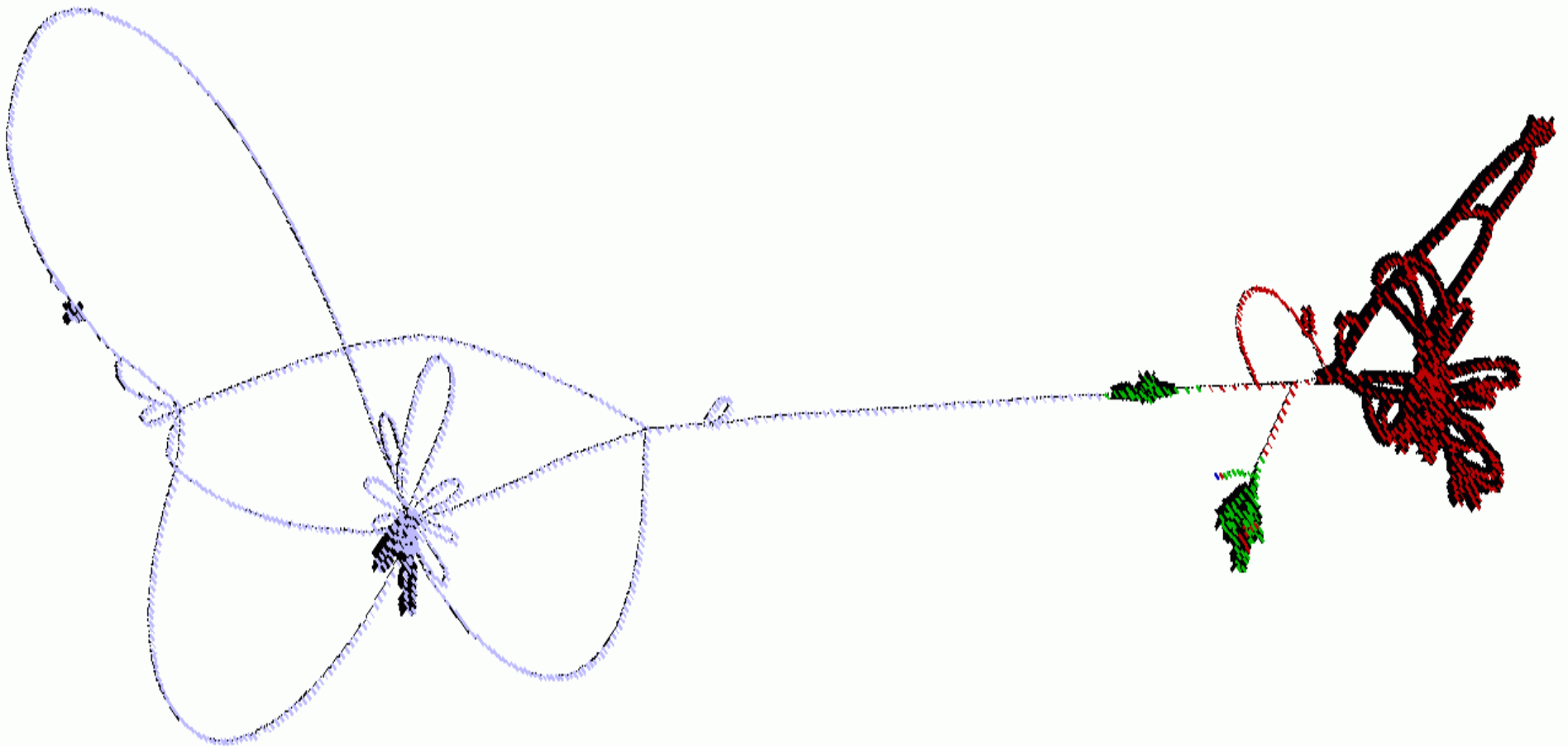
Ether System Architecture



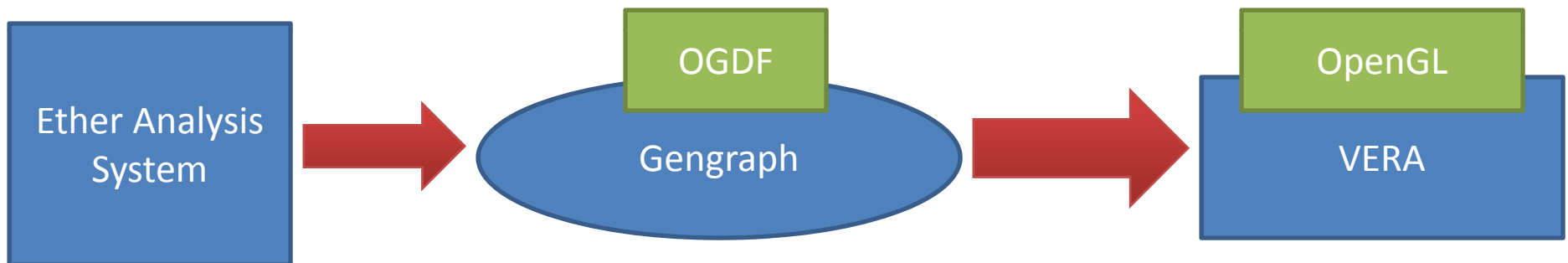
Visualizing Executables for Reversing and Analysis

- OpenGL rendering of dynamic program execution
- Vertices represent addresses
- Edges represent execution from one address to another
- Thicker edges represent multiple executions
- Colors to help identify type of code

Graph Preview



VERA Architecture

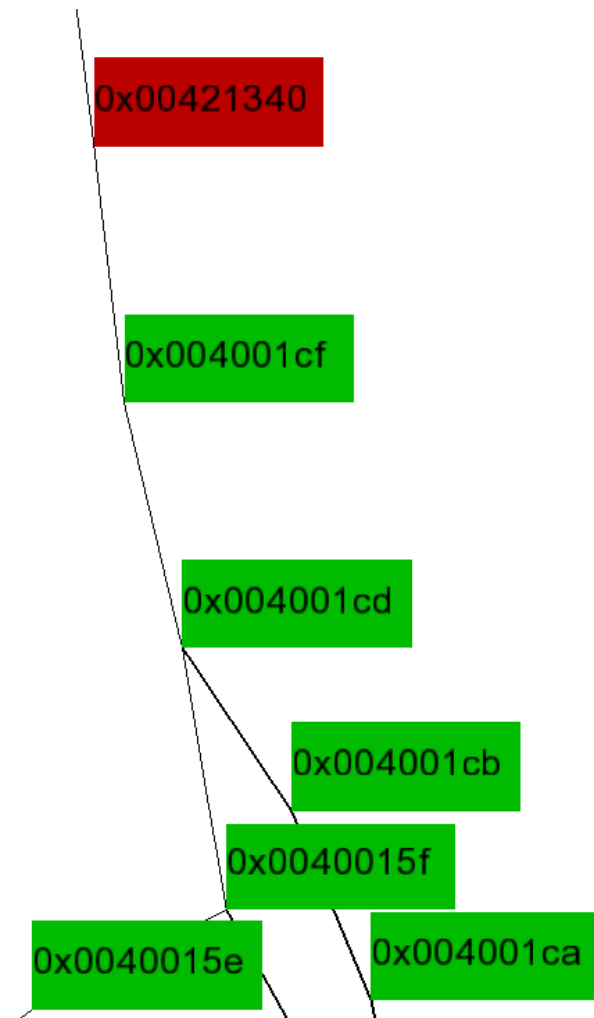


Open Graph Display Framework

- Handles all layout and arrangement of the graphs
- Similar to Graphviz
- Works with large datasets

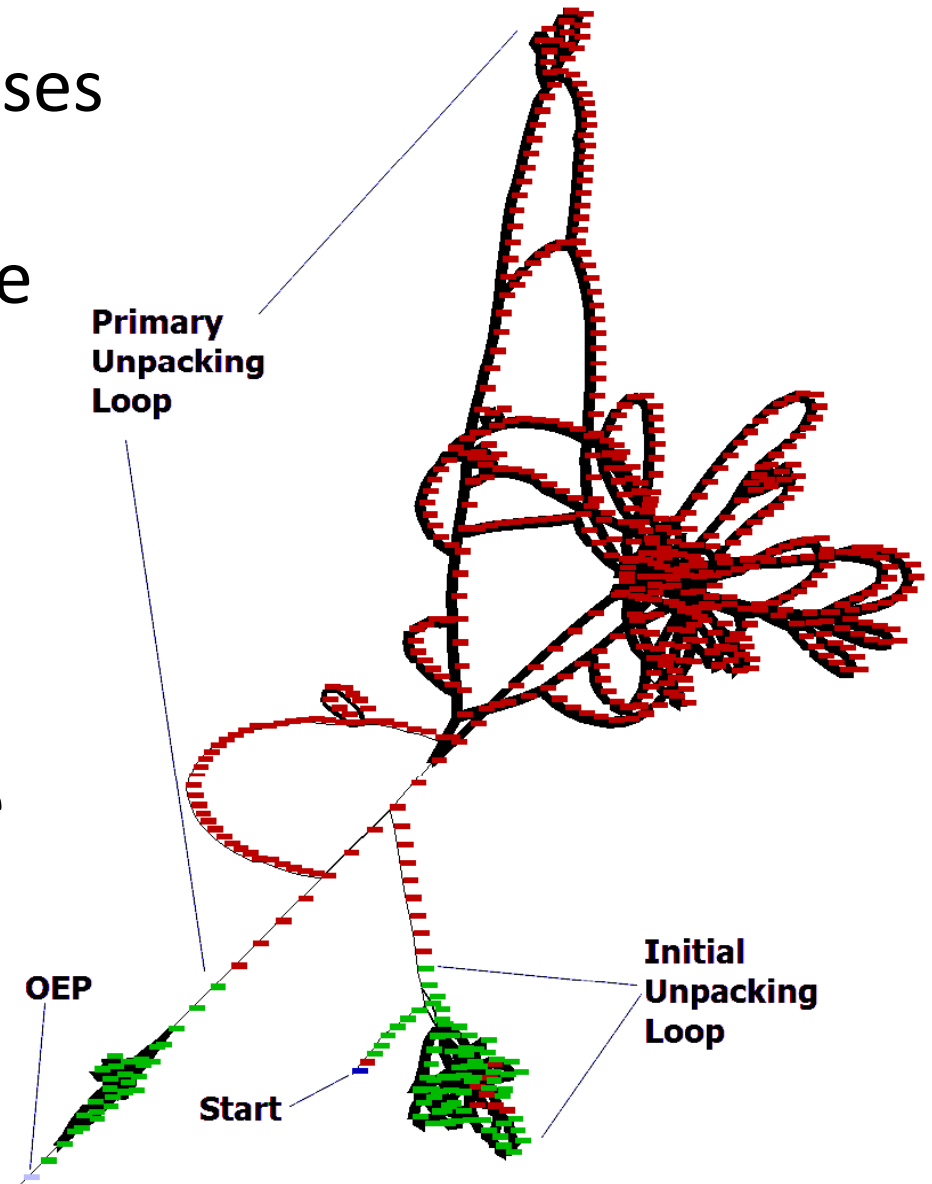
Vertices (Addresses)

- Basic blocks
 - Fundamental small grouping of code
 - Reduces data size
 - Useful for large commercial programs
- Instructions
 - Useful for small programs
 - Greater aesthetic value
 - Larger datasets can produce useless graphs









Edges (Transition)

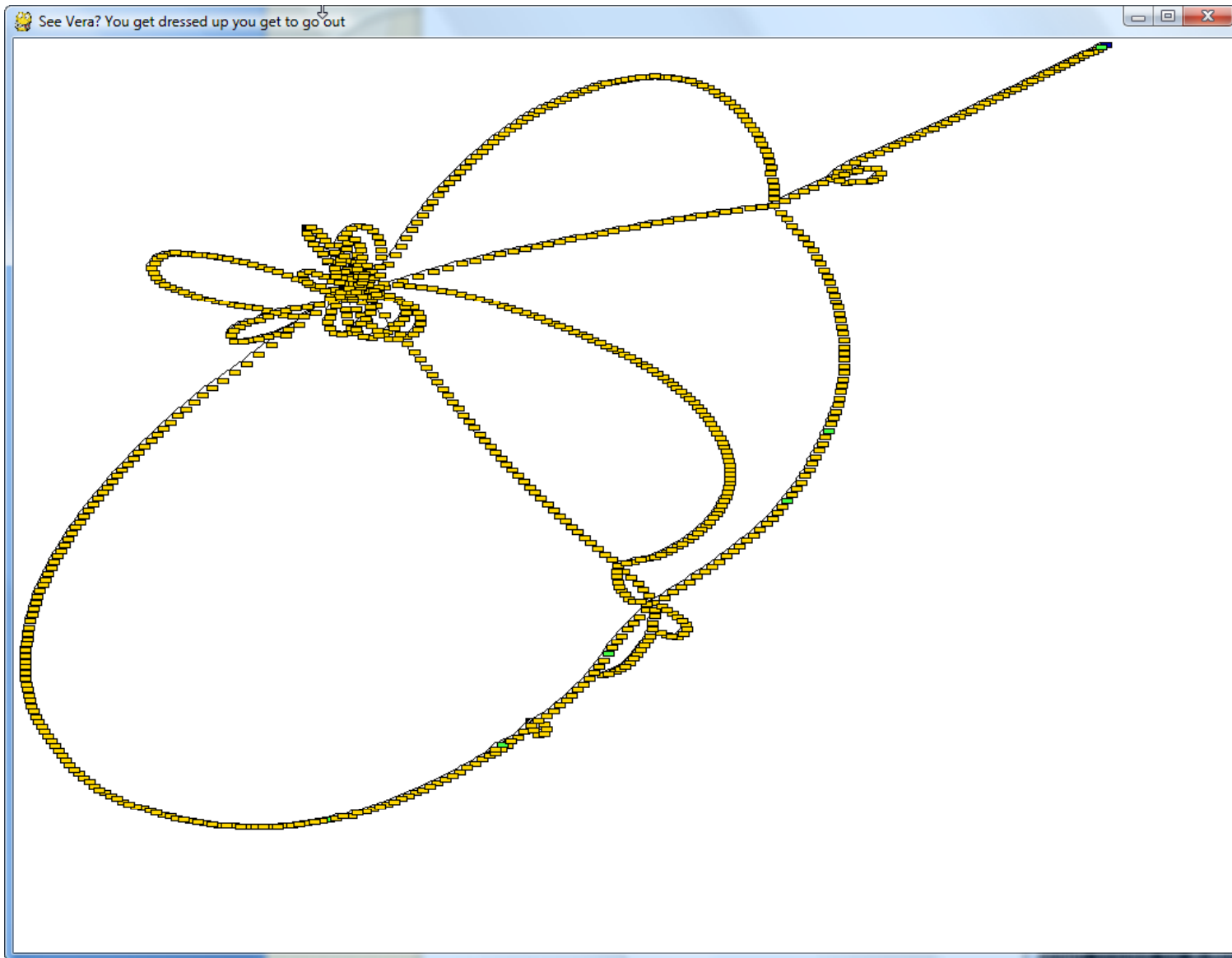
- Transitions between addresses
- Thicker lines represent more executions
 - Easy identification of loops
 - Find heavy concentration of execution
- Multiple edges from a node represent decision point



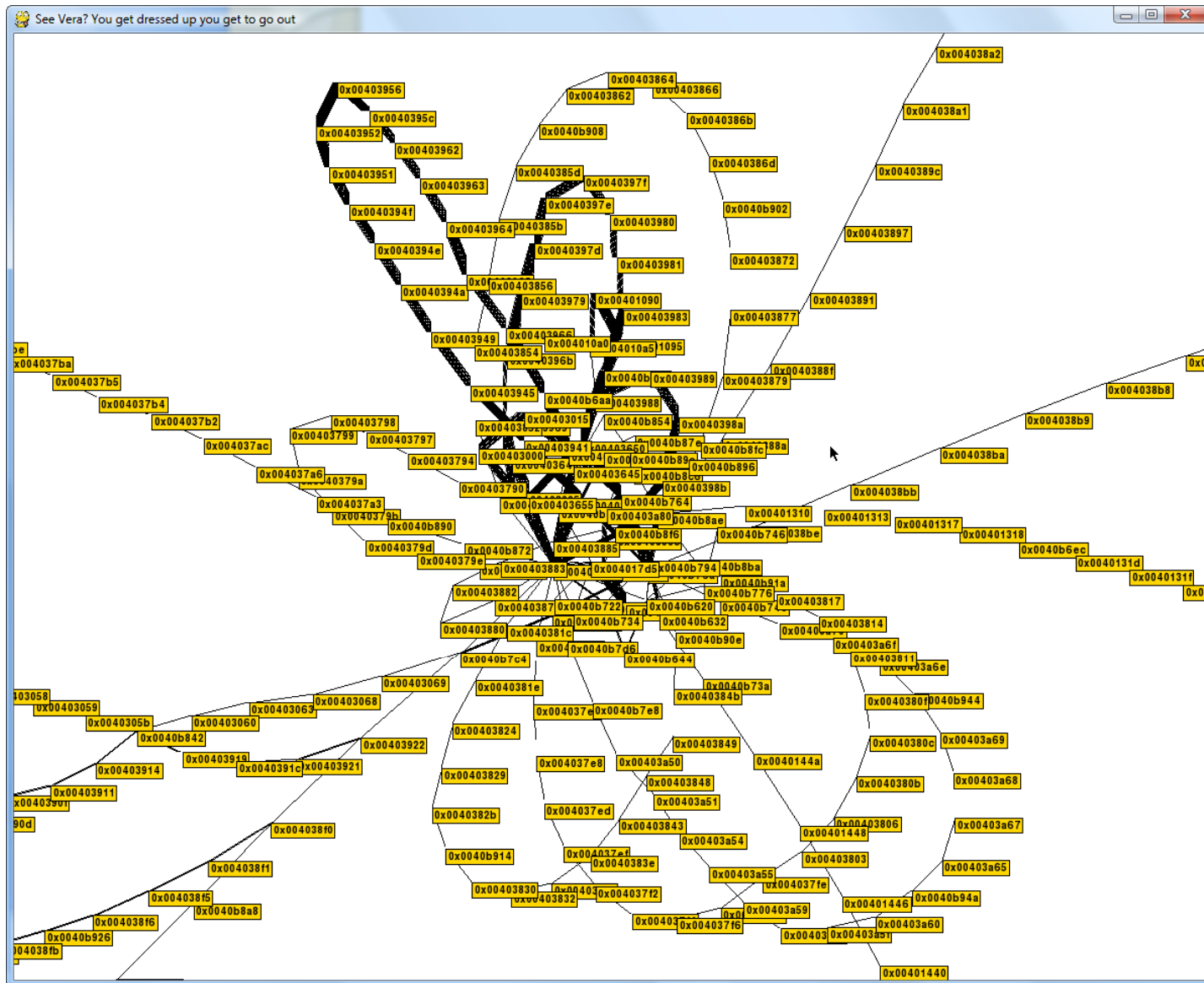
Colors

-  **Yellow** – Normal uncompressed low-entropy section data
-  **Dark Green** – Section not present in the packed version
-  **Light Purple** – SizeOfRawData = 0
-  **Dark Red** – High Entropy
-  **Light Red** – Instructions not in the packed exe
-  **Lime Green** – Operands don't match

Netbull Virus (Not Packed)



Netbull Zoomed View



UPX

Color Key:

Normal

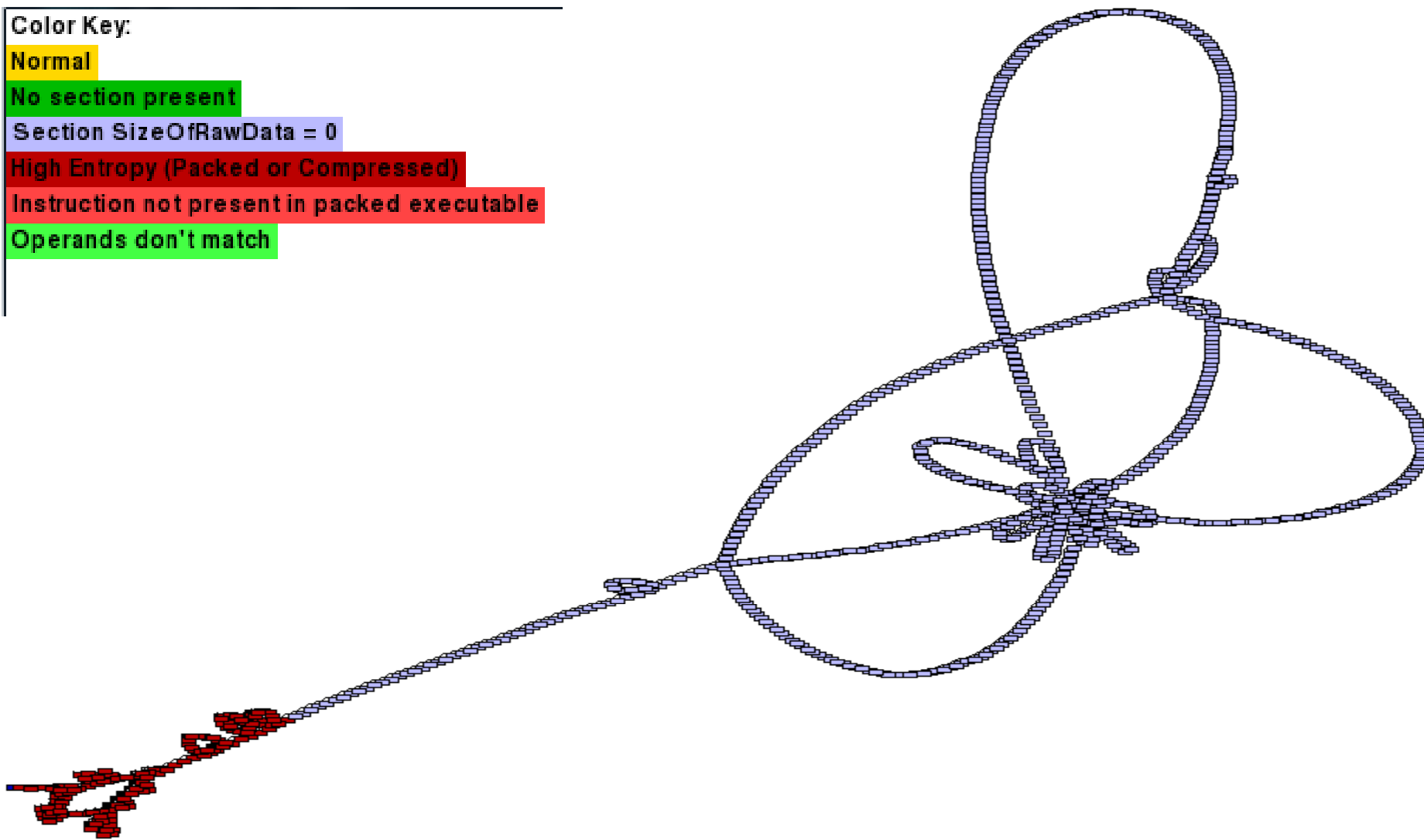
No section present

Section SizeOfRawData = 0

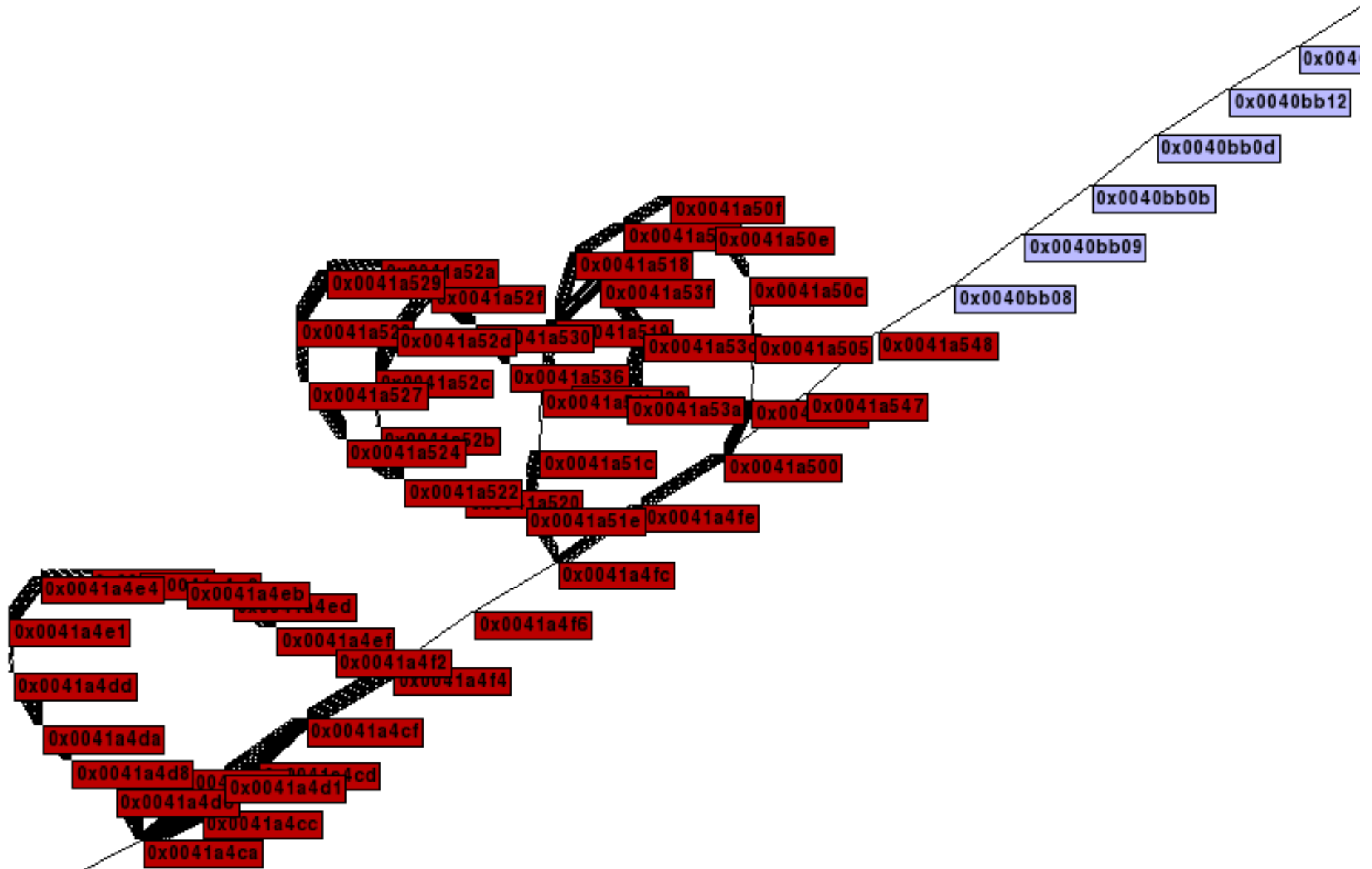
High Entropy (Packed or Compressed)

Instruction not present in packed executable

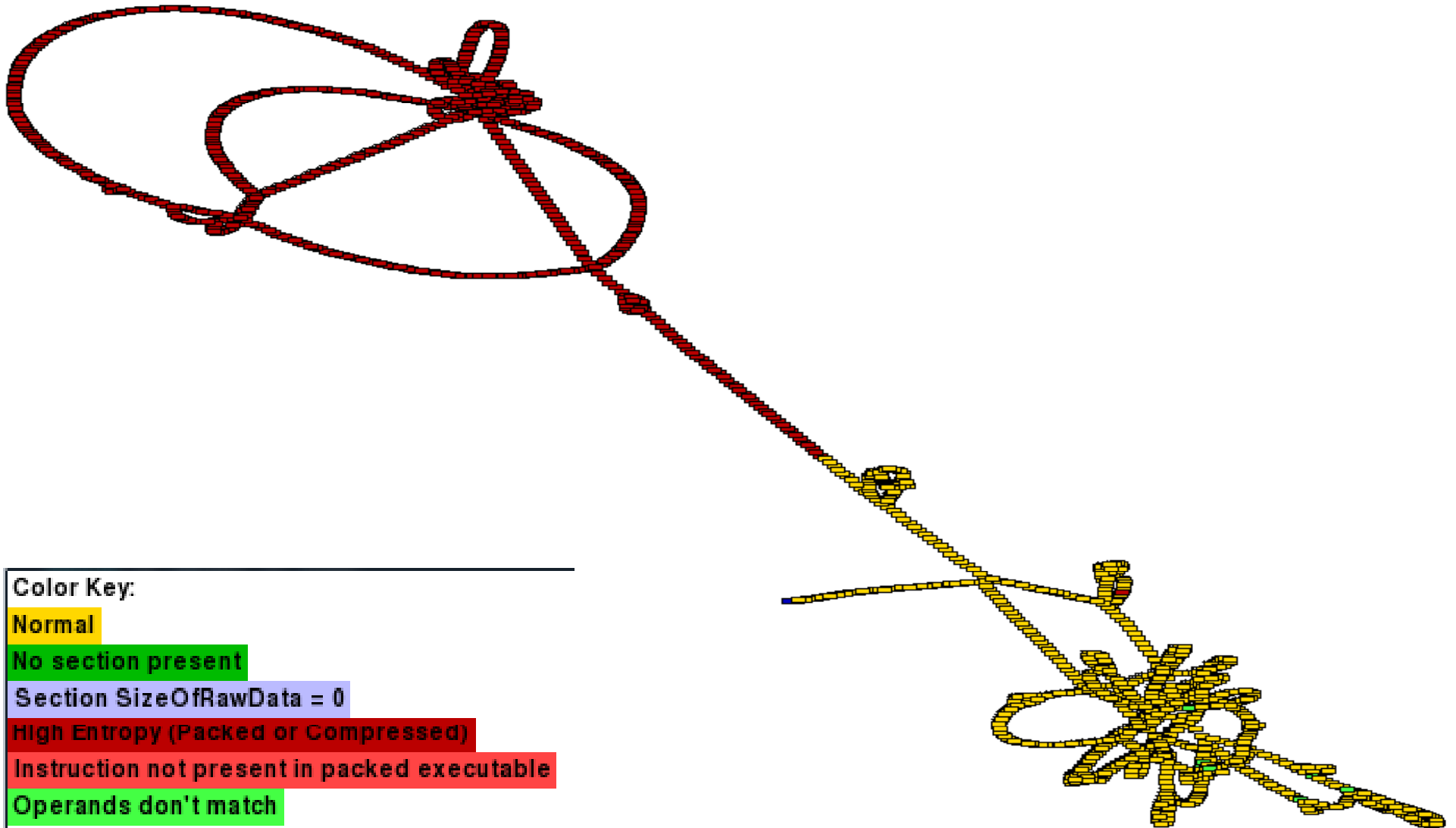
Operands don't match



UPX - OEP



ASPack



Color Key:

Normal

No section present

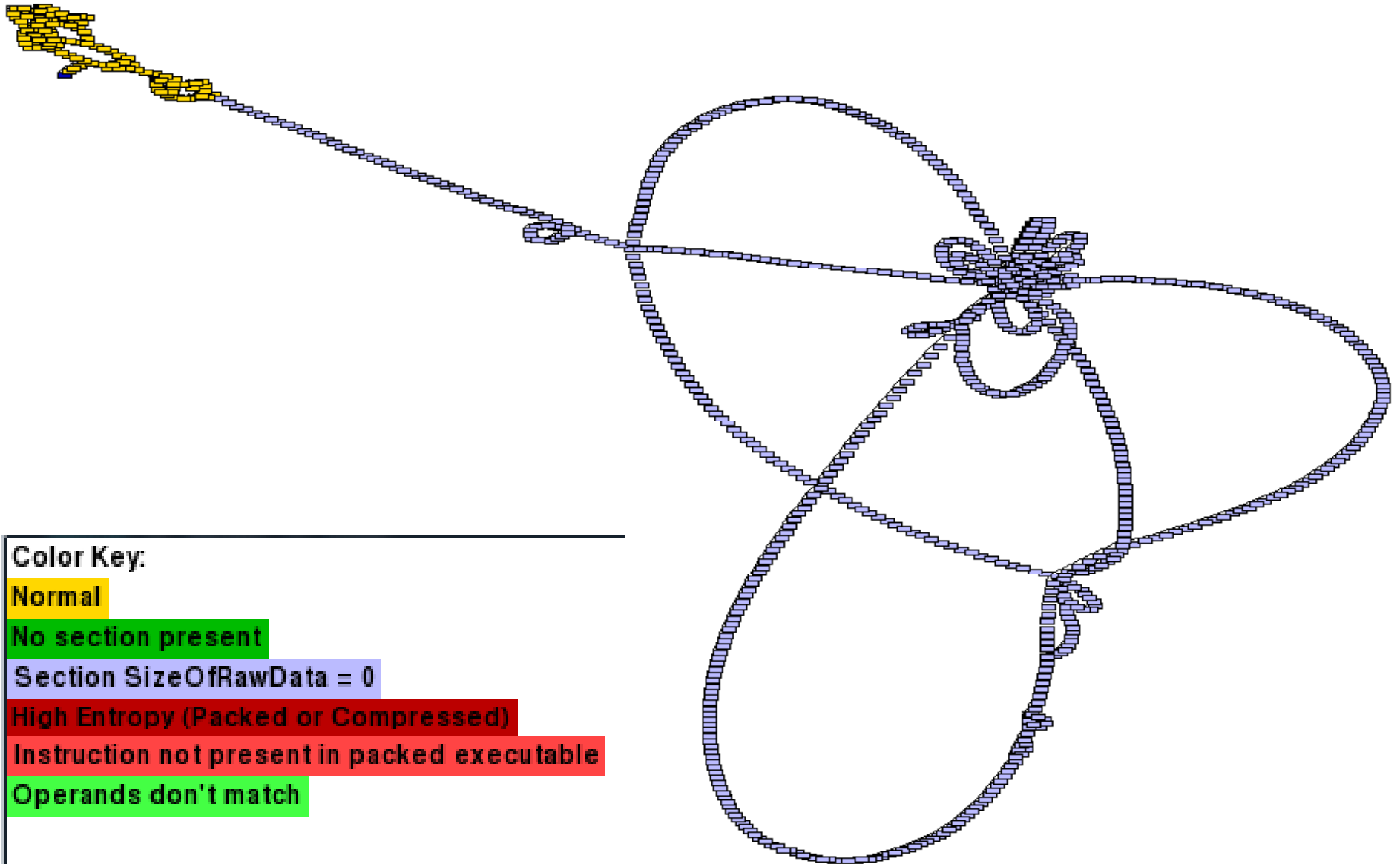
Section SizeOfRawData = 0

High Entropy (Packed or Compressed)

Instruction not present in packed executable

Operands don't match

FSG



Color Key:

Normal

No section present

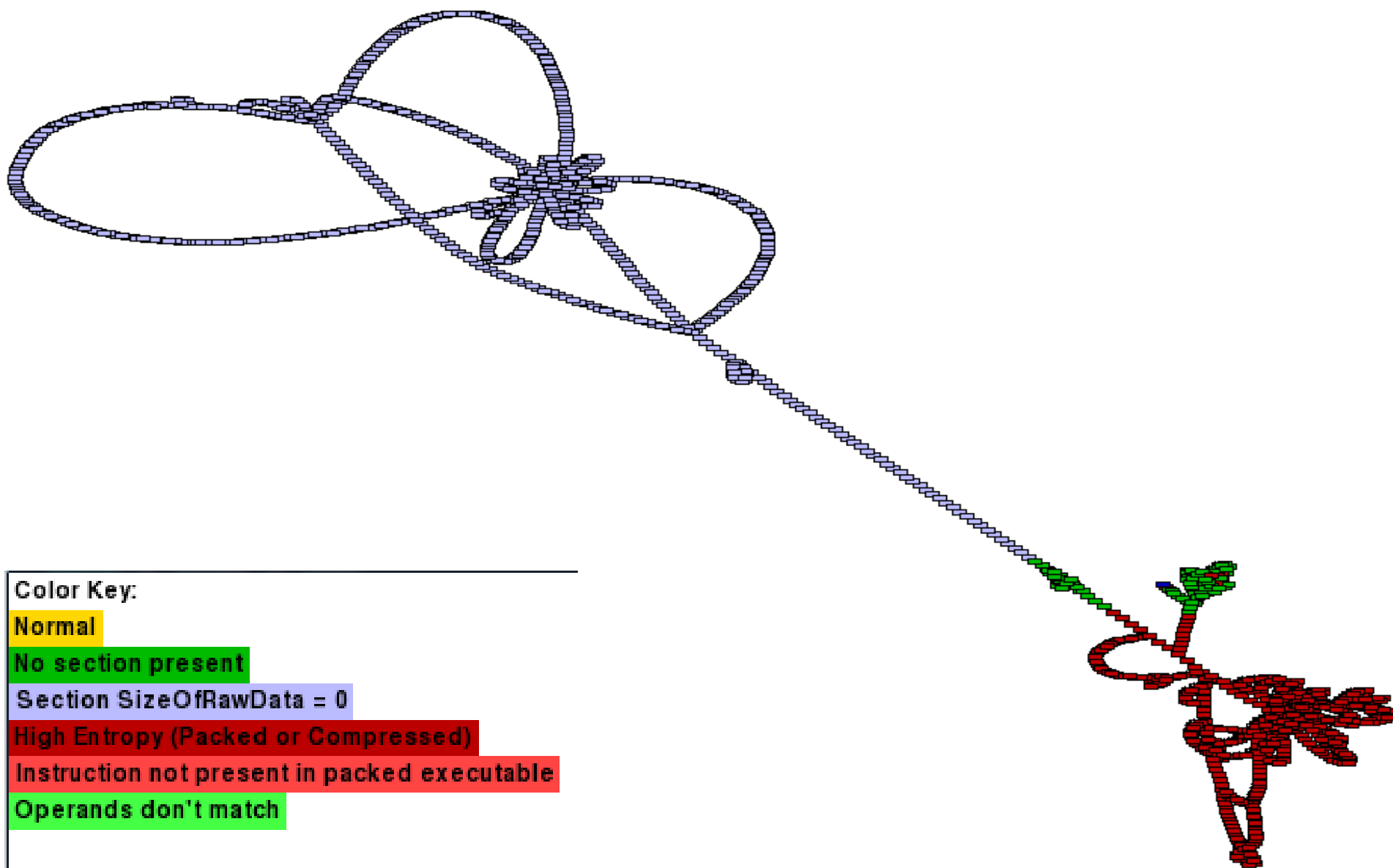
Section SizeOfRawData = 0

High Entropy (Packed or Compressed)

Instruction not present in packed executable

Operands don't match

MEW



Color Key:

Normal

No section present

Section SizeOfRawData = 0

High Entropy (Packed or Compressed)

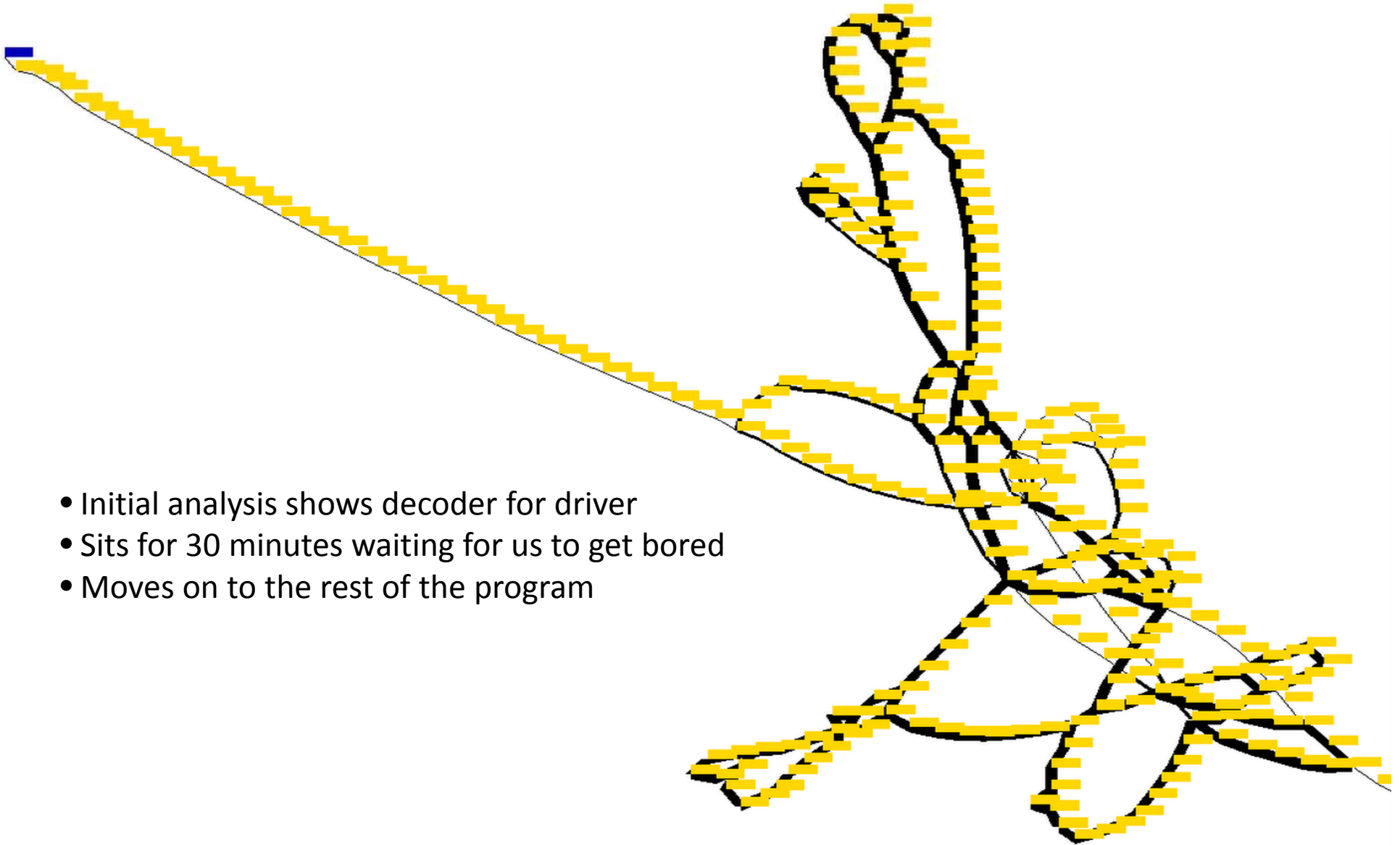
Instruction not present in packed executable

Operands don't match

Case Study: Mebroot

- Took latest Mebroot sample from Offensive Computing collection
- Analyzed inside of VERA
- Seemed to be idling for long periods of time
- Actually executed based on network traffic
- Hybrid user mode / kernel malware

Mebroot – Initial Busy Loop

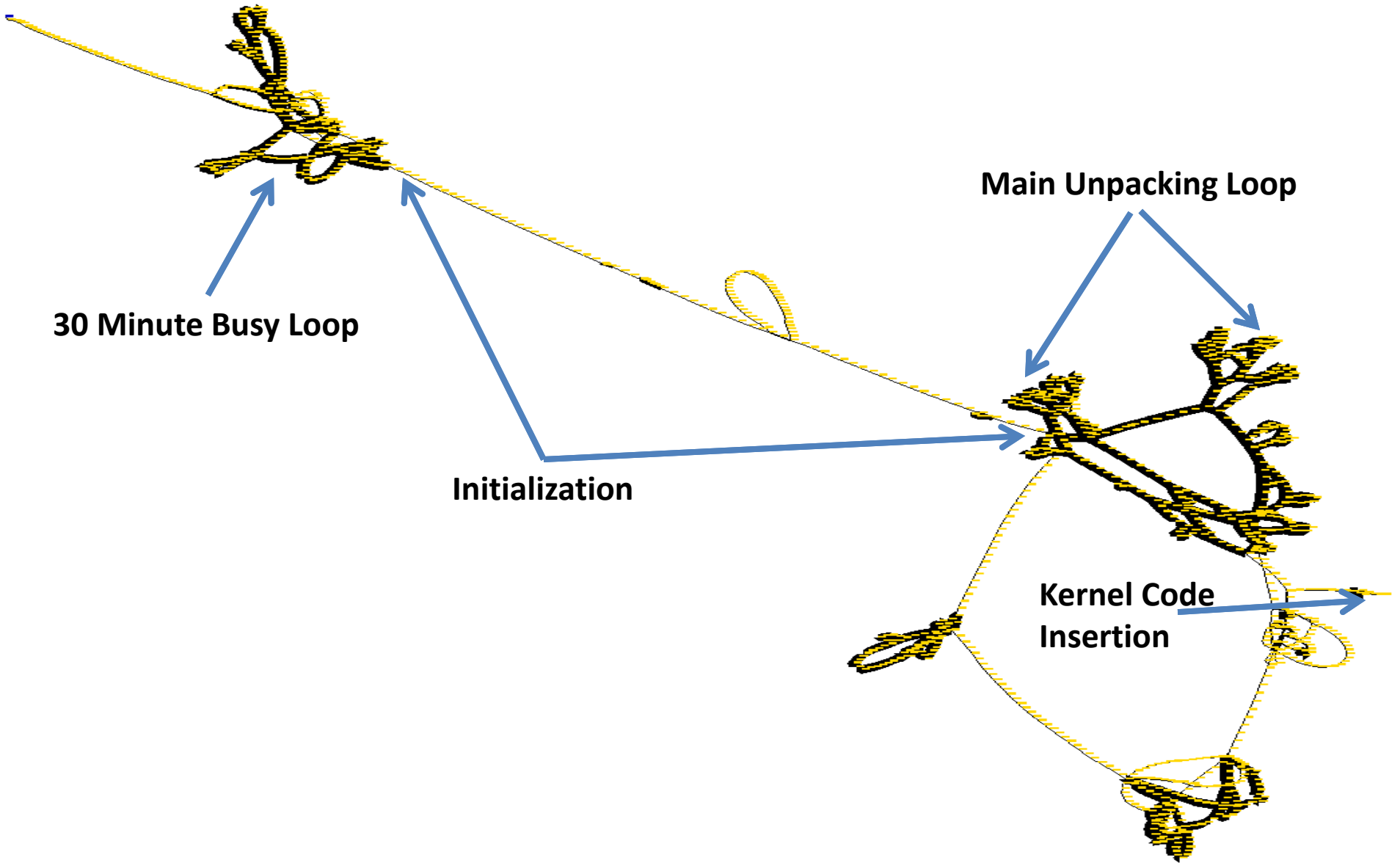


- Initial analysis shows decoder for driver
- Sits for 30 minutes waiting for us to get bored
- Moves on to the rest of the program

Mebroot – After Busy Loop



Mebroot – Entire View



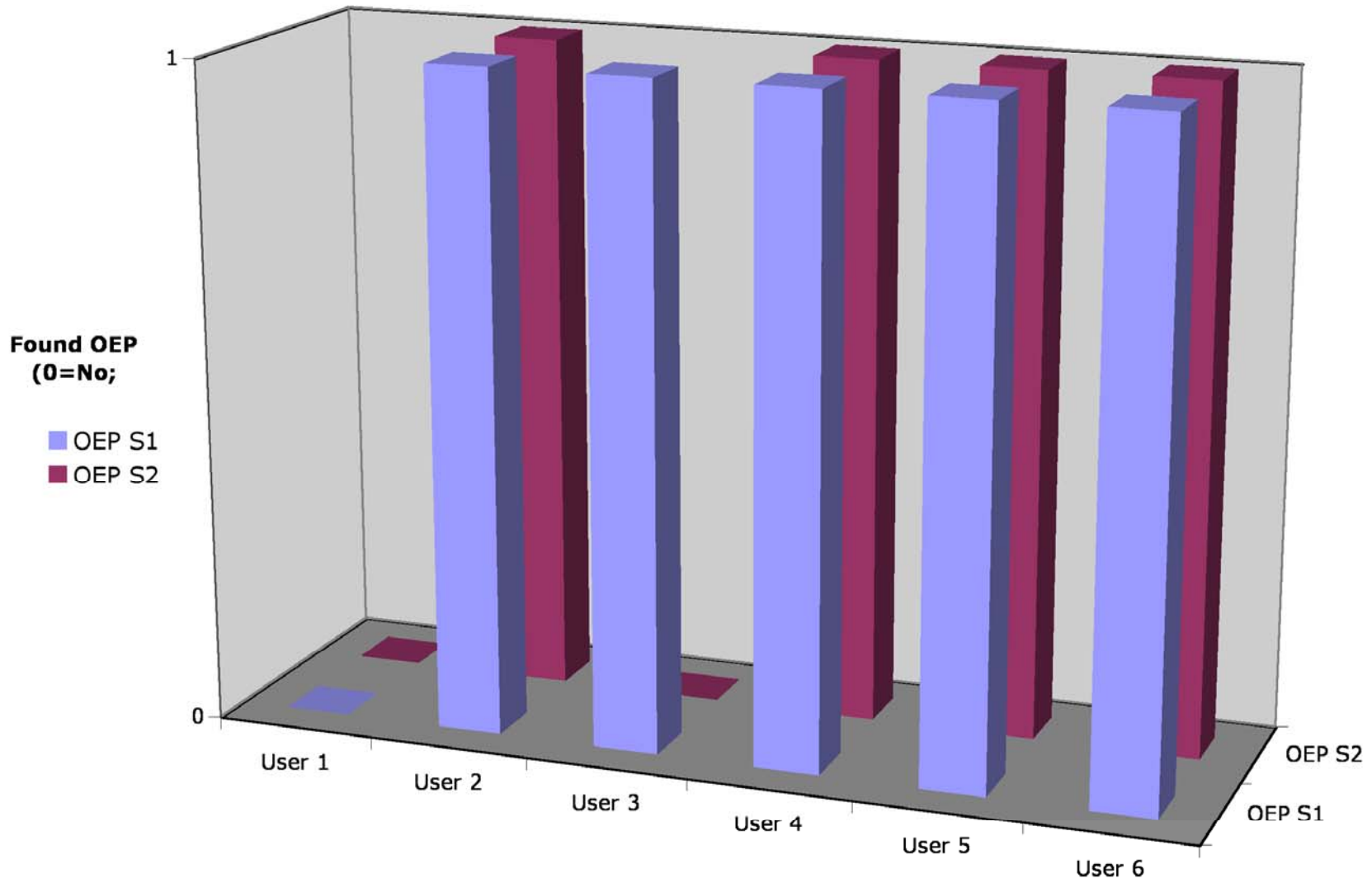
User Study

- Students had just completed week long reverse engineering course
- Analyzed two packed samples of the Netbull Virus with UPX and MEW
- Asked to perform a series of tasks based on the typical reverse engineering process
- Asked about efficacy of visualization tool

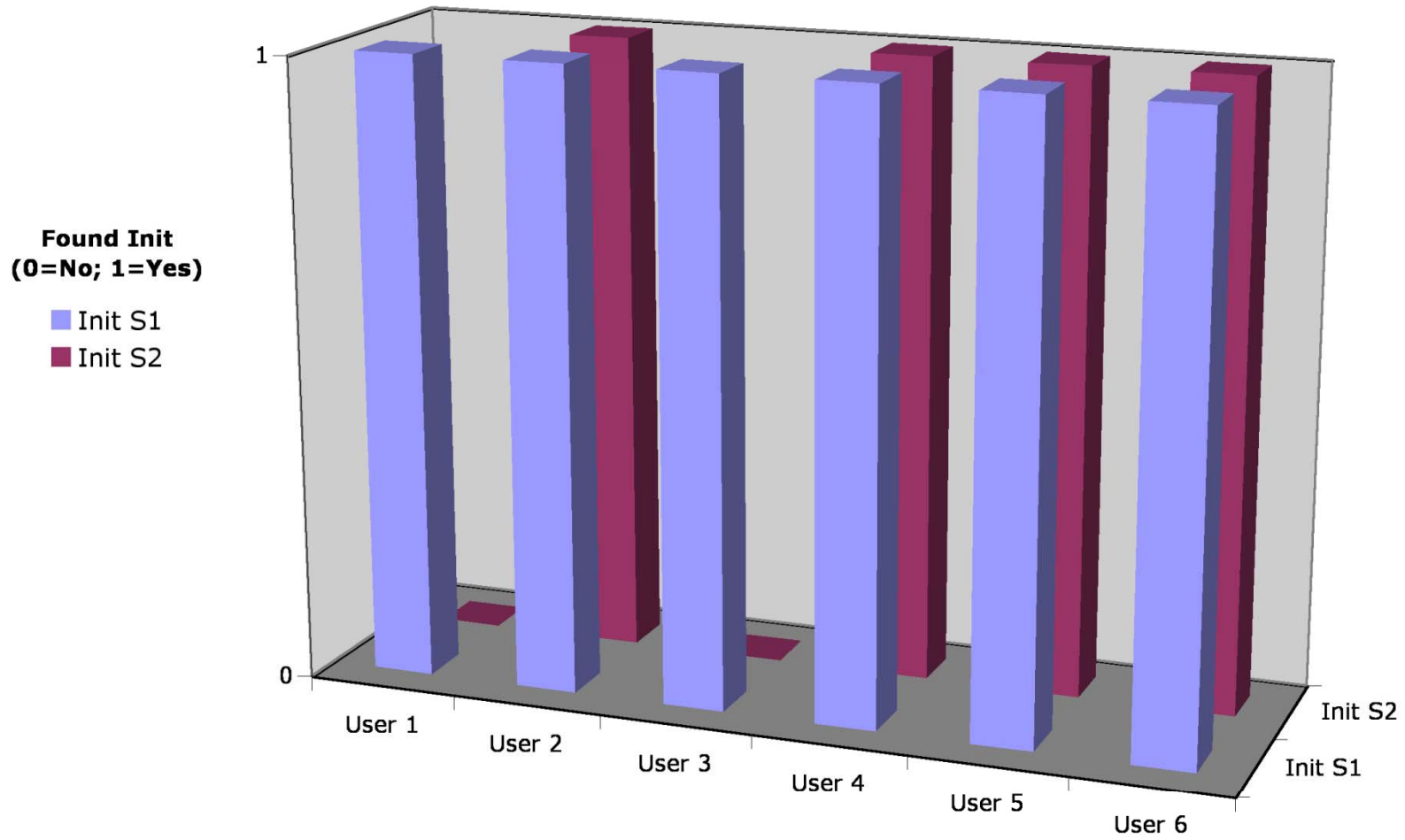
User Study: Tasks Performed

- Find the original entry point (OEP) of the packed samples
- Execute the program to look for any identifying output
- Identify portions of the executable:
 - Packer code
 - Initialization
 - Main loops

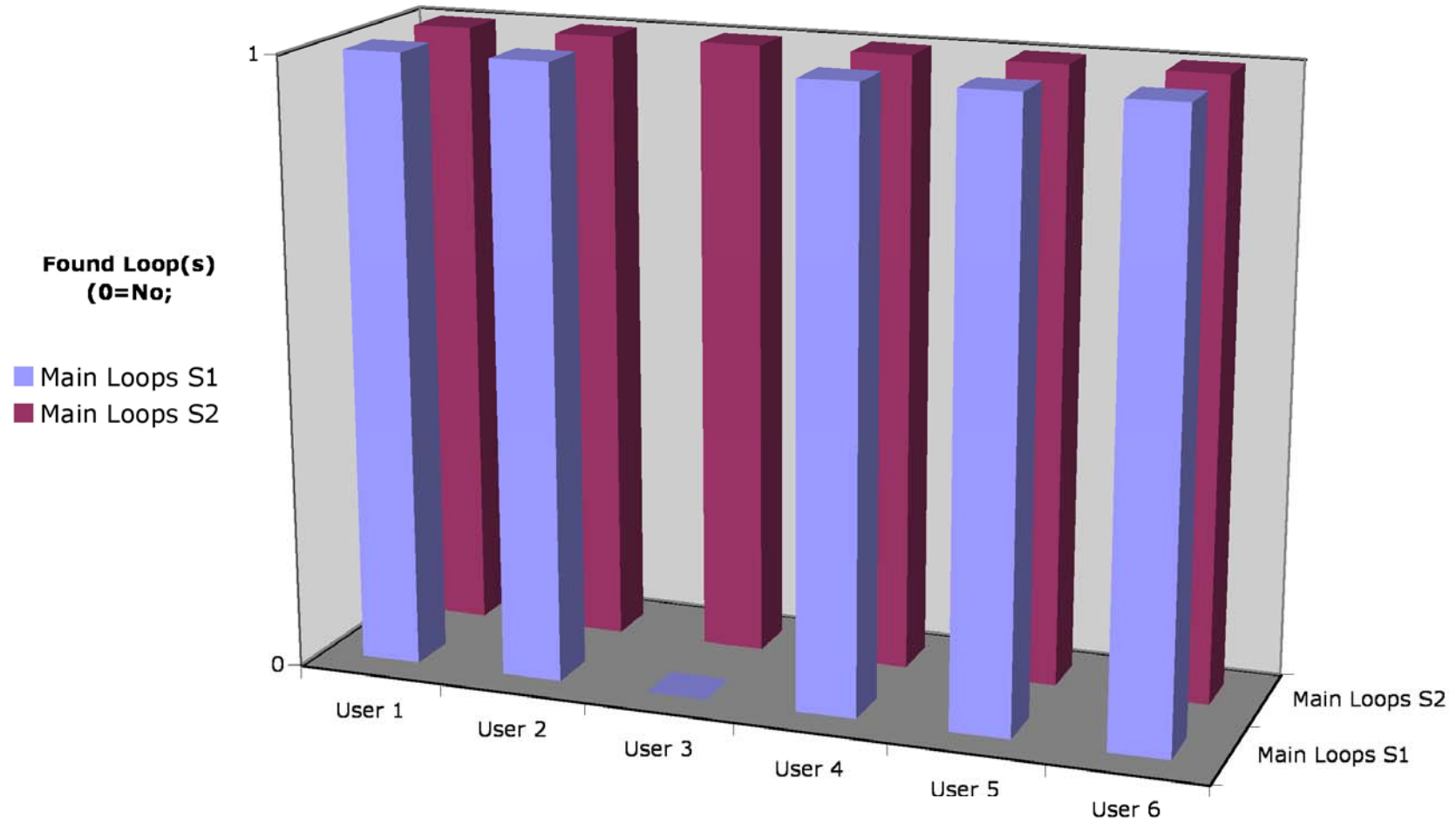
Original Entry Point Recognition



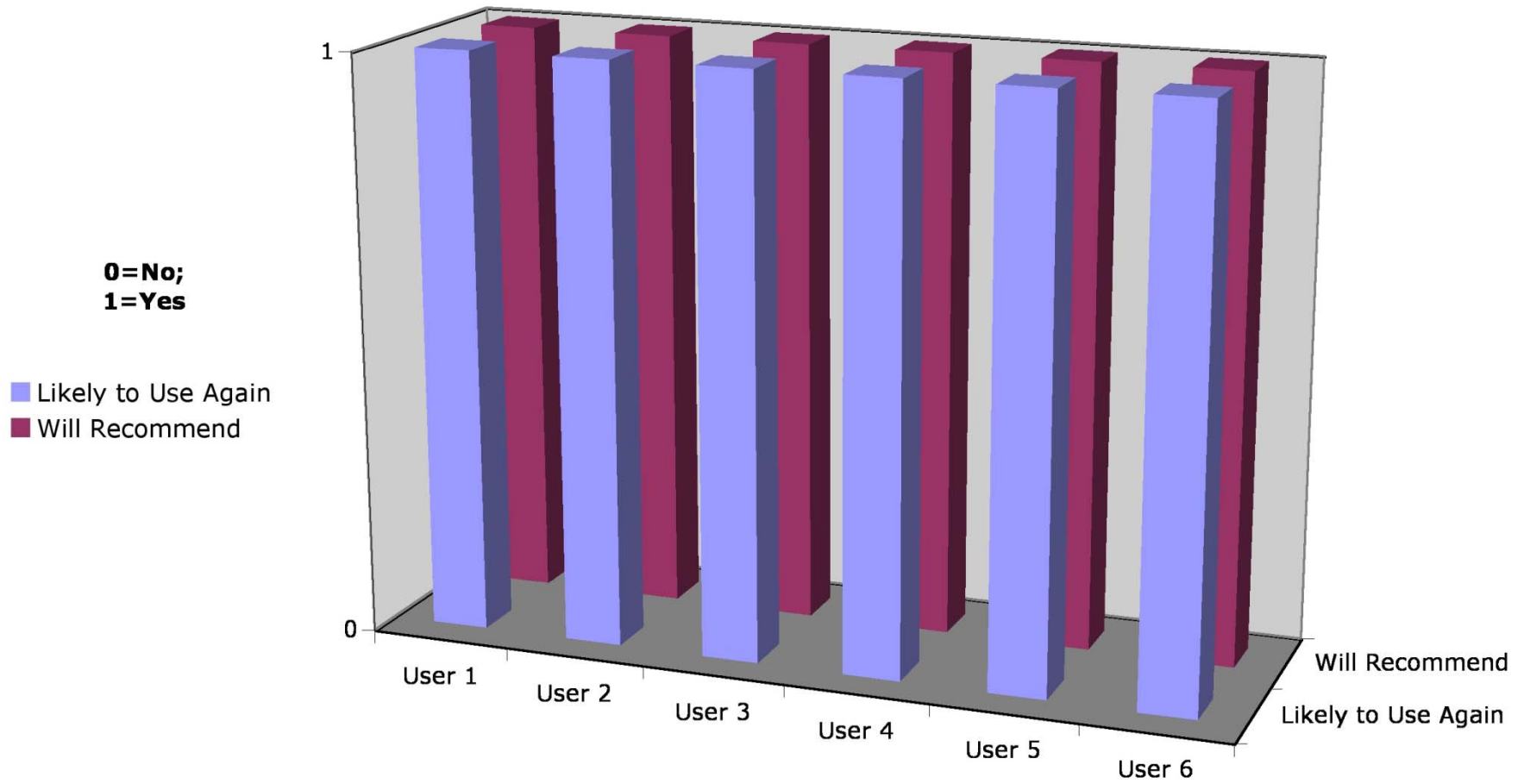
Initialization Recognition



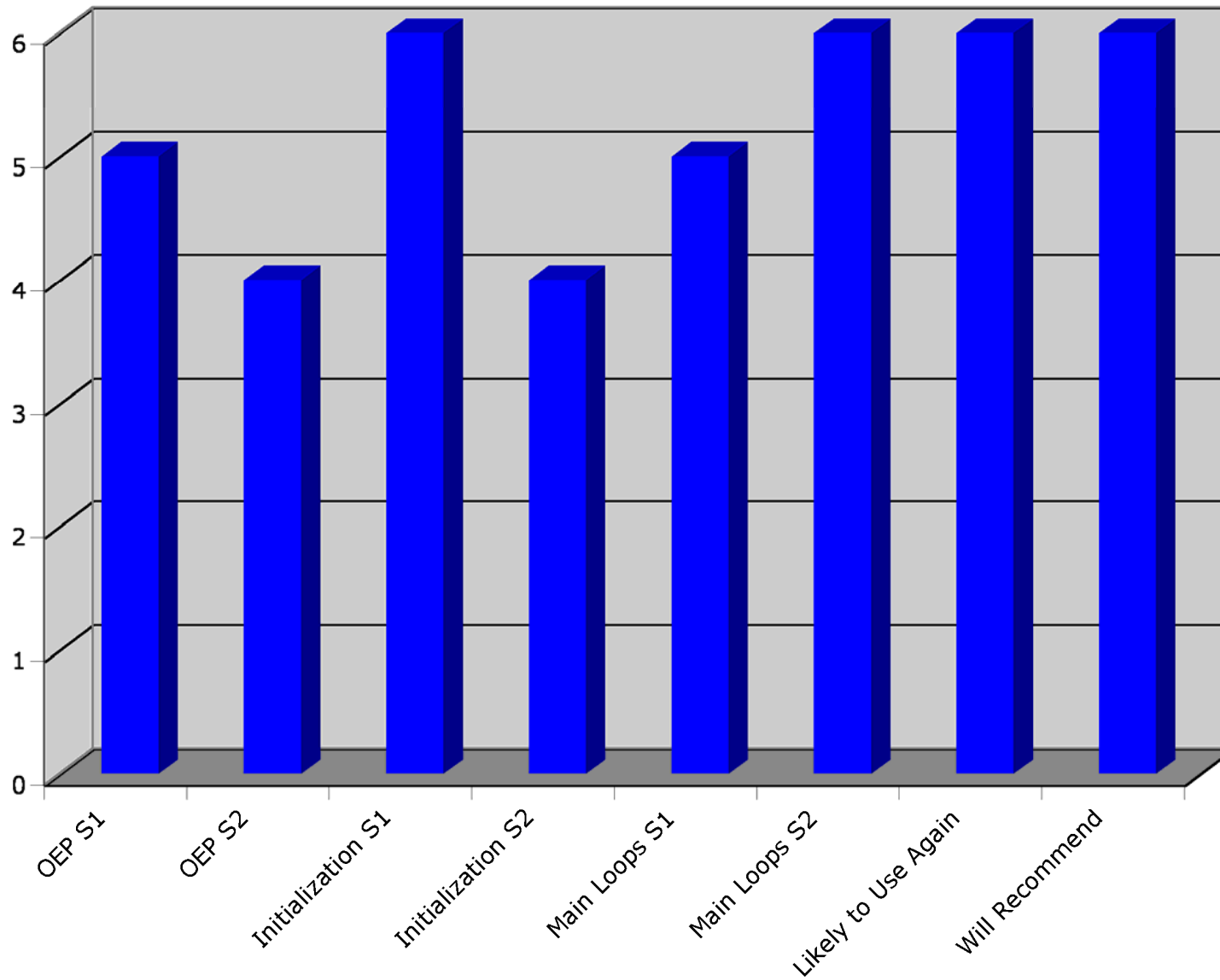
Main Loop(s) Recognition



Overall Evaluation



Results of User Study



Selected Comments

- “Wonderful way to visualize analysis and to better focus on areas of interest”
- “Fantastic tool. This has the potential to significantly reduce analysis time.”
- “It rocks. Release ASAP.”

Recommendations for improvement

- Need better way to identify beginning and end of loops
- Many loops overlap and become convoluted
- Be able to enter memory address and see basic blocks that match

Future Work

- General GUI / bug fixes
- Highlight temporal nature of execution
- Memory access visualization
- System call integration
- Function boundaries
- Interactivity with unpacking process

Conclusion

- Overall process for analyzing and reverse engineering malware is shortened
- Program phases readily identified
- Integration with existing tools
- Preliminary user study shows tool holds promise for speeding up reverse engineering

Questions?

- Source, tools, and latest slides can be found at:

<http://www.offensivecomputing.net>

- If you use the tool, please give feedback
- Contact info: dquist@nmt.edu