



Unveiling Malicious Behavior in Unknown Binaries

Tim Blazytko

-  @mr_phrazer
-  synthesis.to
-  tim@blazytko.to

About Tim

- Chief Scientist, co-founder of emproof
- designs software protections for embedded devices
- trainer for (de)obfuscation and reverse engineering techniques



Setting the Scene

- ?
- Unknown Binary
- ☠
- Malicious?
-
- Strategies & Heuristics

 Unknown Binary



Malicious?

Where to start?



Common Approaches

Signature Checks

```
$ yara rules.yar unknown_binary
```

```
escalate_priv  
screenshot  
win_registry  
win_token  
win_files_operation  
CRC32_poly_Constant  
RIPEMD160_Constants  
SHA1_Constants  
Codoso_3  
IsPE32  
IsWindowsGUI  
IsPacked  
HasOverlay  
HasDebugData  
HasRichSignature
```

```
$ yara rules.yar unknown_binary
```

```
escalate_priv  
screenshot  
win_registry  
win_token  
win_files_operation  
CRC32 poly Constant
```

pre-defined signatures

```
Codoso_3  
IsPE32  
IsWindowsGUI  
IsPacked  
HasOverlay  
HasDebugData  
HasRichSignature
```

```
$ yara rules.yar unknown_binary
```

```
escalate_priv  
Screenshot  
win_registry  
win_token  
win_files_operation  
CRC32_poly_Constant  
RIPEMD160_Constants  
SHA1_Constants  
Codoso_3  
IsPE32  
IsWindowsGUI  
IsPacked  
HasOverlay  
HasDebugData  
HasRichSignature
```

```
$ yara rules.yar unknown_binary
```

```
escalate_priv  
Screenshot  
win_registry  
win_token  
win_files_operation  
CRC32 poly Constant
```

potential screen capture

```
Codoso_3  
IsPE32  
IsWindowsGUI  
IsPacked  
HasOverlay  
HasDebugData  
HasRichSignature
```

```
$ yara rules.yar unknown_binary
```

```
escalate_priv  
screenshot  
win_registry  
win_token  
win_files_operation  
CRC32_poly_Constant  
RIPEMD160_Constants  
SHA1_Constants  
Codoso_3  
IsPE32  
IsWindowsGUI  
IsPacked  
HasOverlay  
HasDebugData  
HasRichSignature
```

```
$ yara rules.yar unknown_binary
```

```
escalate_priv  
screenshot  
win_registry  
win_token  
win_files_operation  
CRC32 poly Constant
```

cryptographic algorithms

```
Codoso_3  
IsPE32  
IsWindowsGUI  
IsPacked  
HasOverlay  
HasDebugData  
HasRichSignature
```

```
$ yara rules.yar unknown_binary
```

```
escalate_priv  
screenshot  
win_registry  
win_token  
win_files_operation  
CRC32_poly_Constant  
RIPEMD160_Constants  
SHA1_Constants  
Codoso_3  
IsPE32  
IsWindowsGUI  
IsPacked  
HasOverlay  
HasDebugData  
HasRichSignature
```

```
$ yara rules.yar unknown_binary
```

```
escalate_priv  
screenshot  
win_registry  
win_token  
win_files_operation  
CRC32_poly Constant
```

packed/encrypted sections

```
Codoso_3  
IsPE32  
IsWindowsGUI  
IsPacked  
HasOverlay  
HasDebugData  
HasRichSignature
```

Suspicious Strings

```
$ strings unknown_file

XPlugKeyLogger.cpp
XPlugProcess.cpp
XPlugRegedit.cpp
XPlugScreen.cpp
XPlugShell.cpp
XPlugSQL.cpp
XPlugTelnet.cpp
/update?id=%8.8x
POST
HttpOpenRequestA
HttpSendRequestExA
```

```
$ strings unknown_file

XPlugKeyLogger.cpp
XPlugProcess.cpp
XPlugRegedit.cpp
XPlugScreen.cpp
XPlugShell.cpp
XPlugSQL.cpp
XPlugTelnet.cpp
/update?id=%8.8x
POST
HttpOpenRequestA
HttpSendRequestExA
```

```
$ strings unknown_file
```

XPlugKeyLogger.cpp
XPlugProcess.cpp
XPlugRegedit.cpp
XPlugScreen.cpp

malicious functionalities

XPlugTelnet.cpp
/update?id=%8.8x
POST
HttpOpenRequestA
HttpSendRequestExA

```
$ strings unknown_file
```

XPlugKeyLogger.cpp

XPlugProcess.cpp

XPlugRegedit.cpp

XPlugScreen.cpp

XPlugShell.cpp

XPlugSQL.cpp

XPlugTelnet.cpp

/update?id=%8.8x

POST

HttpOpenRequestA

HttpSendRequestExA

```
$ strings unknown_file
```

XPlugKeyLogger.cpp

XPlugProcess.cpp

XPlugRegedit.cpp

XPlugScreen.cpp

network communication

XPlugTelnet.cpp

/update?id=%8.8x

POST

HttpOpenRequestA

HttpSendRequestExA

Suspicious API Functions

```
$ objdump -p unknown_binary
```

DLL Name: **USER32.dll**

Hint/Ord Name

317 GetKeyState

263 GetAsyncKeyState

DLL Name: **KERNEL32.dll**

Hint/Ord Name

313 FindFirstFileW

325 FindNextFileW

1317 WriteFile

1326 WriteProcessMemory

```
$ objdump -p unknown_binary
```

DLL Name: **USER32.dll**

Hint/Ord Name

317 GetKeyState

263 GetAsyncKeyState

imported system APIs

Hint/Ord Name

313 FindFirstFileW

325 FindNextFileW

1317 WriteFile

1326 WriteProcessMemory

```
$ objdump -p unknown_binary
```

DLL Name: USER32.dll

Hint/Ord Name

317 GetKeyState

263 GetAsyncKeyState

DLL Name: KERNEL32.dll

Hint/Ord Name

313 FindFirstFileW

325 FindNextFileW

1317 WriteFile

1326 WriteProcessMemory

```
$ objdump -p unknown_binary
```

DLL Name: USER32.dll

Hint/Ord Name

317 GetKeyState

263 GetAsyncKeyState

keylogging functionality

Hint/Ord Name

313 FindFirstFileW

325 FindNextFileW

1317 WriteFile

1326 WriteProcessMemory

```
$ objdump -p unknown_binary
```

DLL Name: USER32.dll

Hint/Ord Name

317 GetKeyState

263 GetAsyncKeyState

DLL Name: KERNEL32.dll

Hint/Ord Name

313 FindFirstFileW

325 FindNextFileW

1317 WriteFile

1326 WriteProcessMemory

```
$ objdump -p unknown_binary
```

DLL Name: USER32.dll

Hint/Ord Name

317 GetKeyState

263 GetAsyncKeyState

file traversal & modification

Hint/Ord Name

313 FindFirstFileW

325 FindNextFileW

1317 WriteFile

1326 WriteProcessMemory

```
$ objdump -p unknown_binary
```

DLL Name: USER32.dll

Hint/Ord Name

317 GetKeyState

263 GetAsyncKeyState

DLL Name: KERNEL32.dll

Hint/Ord Name

313 FindFirstFileW

325 FindNextFileW

1317 WriteFile

1326 WriteProcessMemory

```
$ objdump -p unknown_binary
```

DLL Name: USER32.dll

Hint/Ord Name

317 GetKeyState

263 GetAsyncKeyState

process injection

Hint/Ord Name

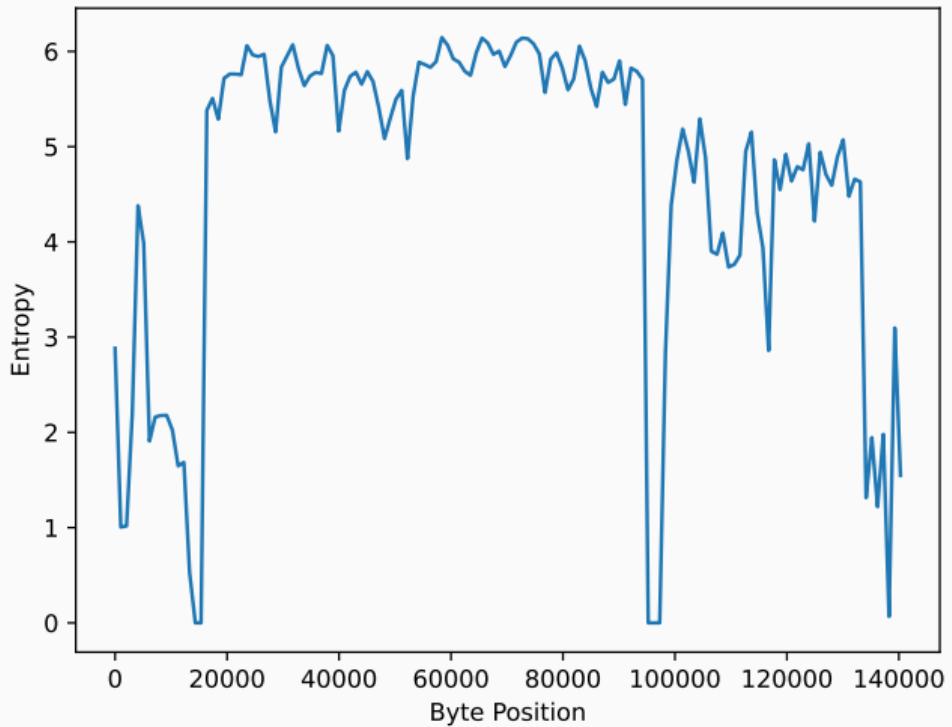
313 FindFirstFileW

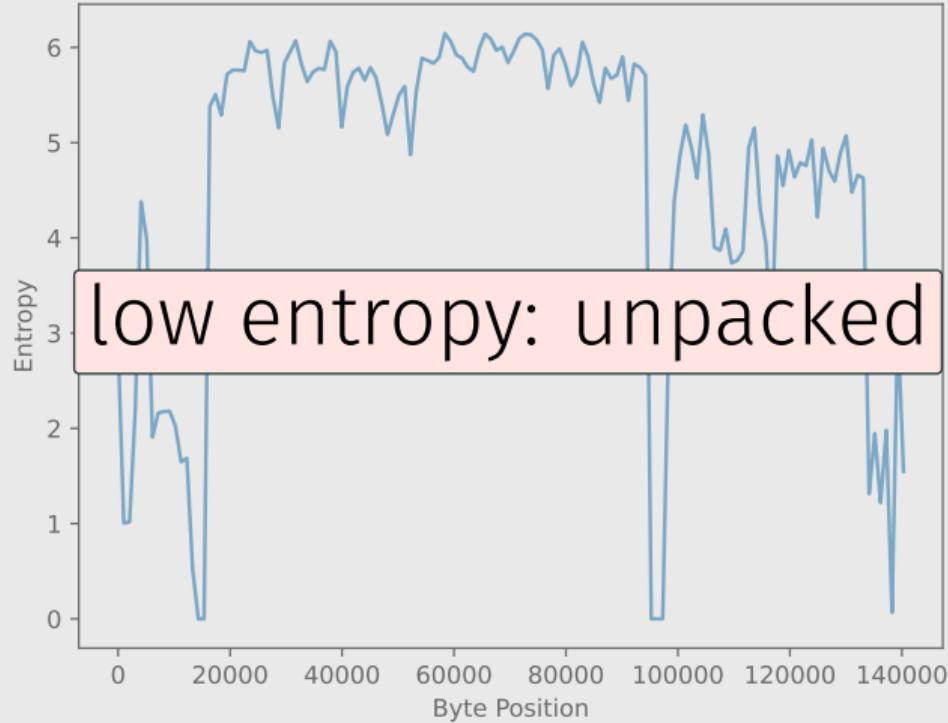
325 FindNextFileW

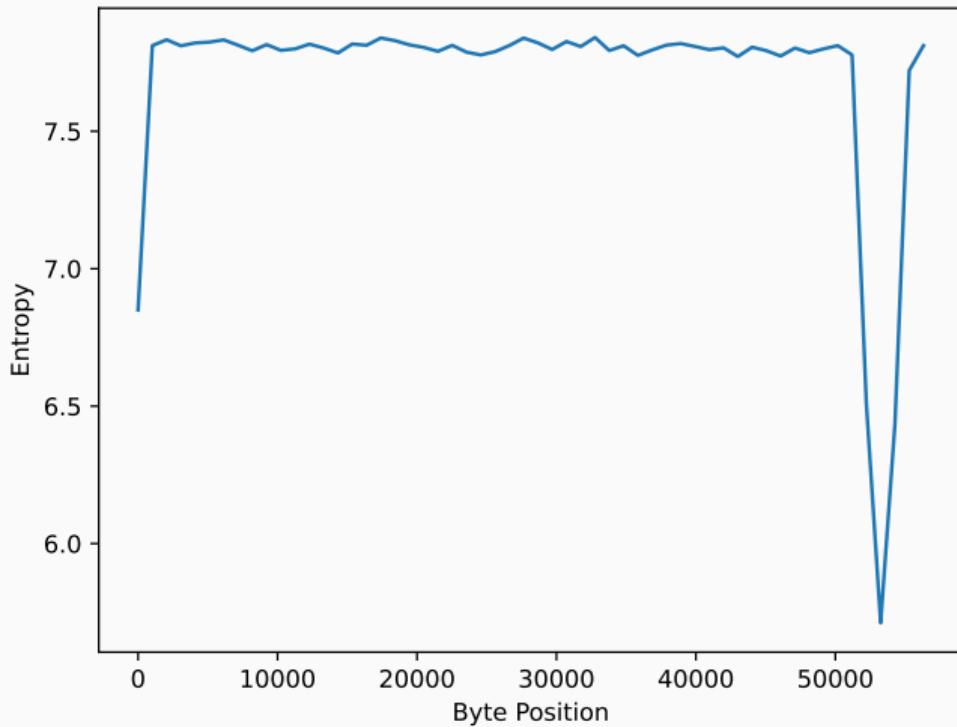
1317 WriteFile

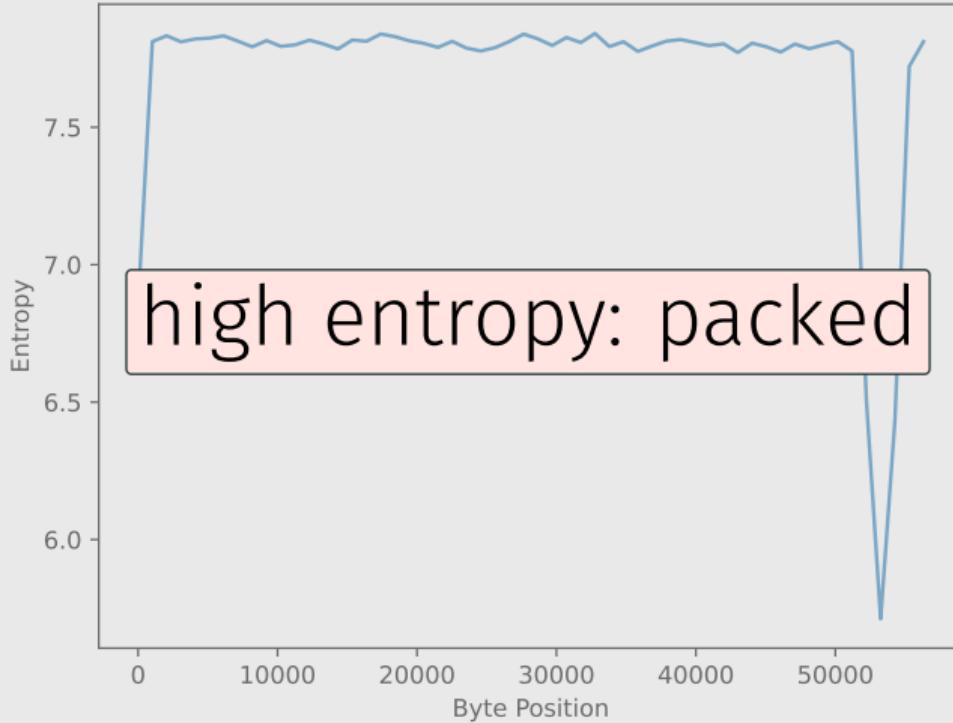
1326 WriteProcessMemory

Entropy Analysis











Recap

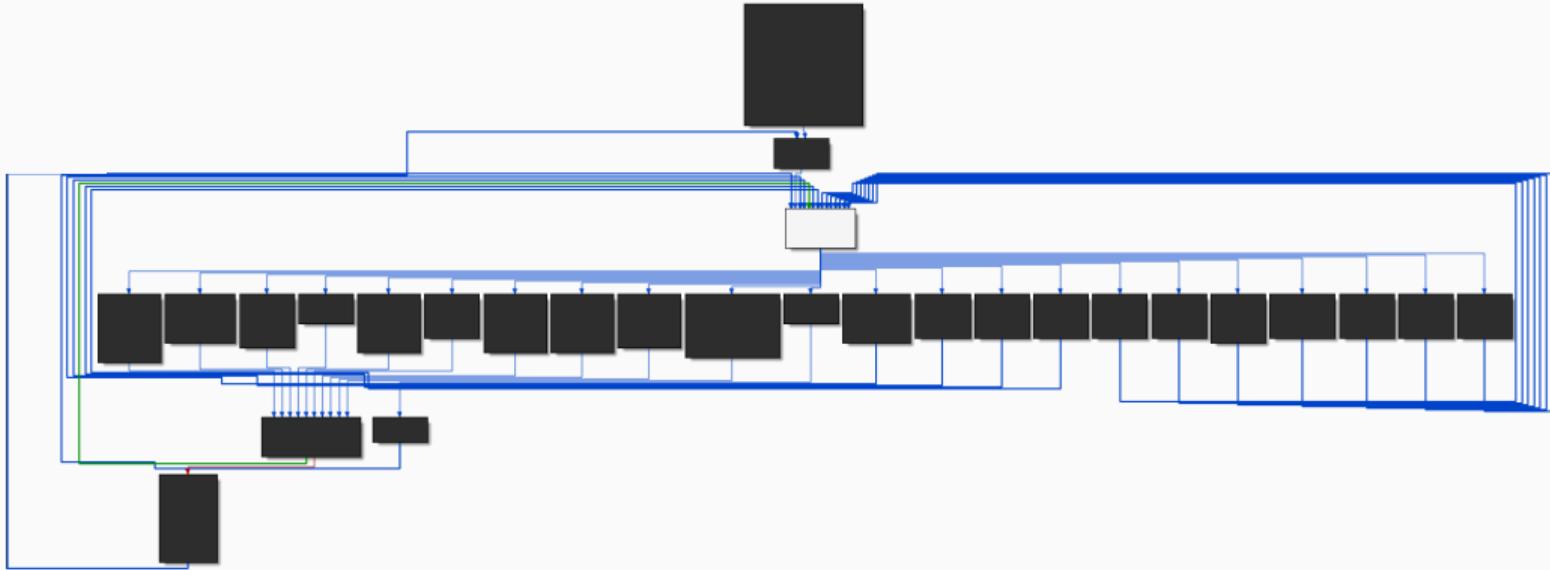
Signatures—Strings—API—Entropy

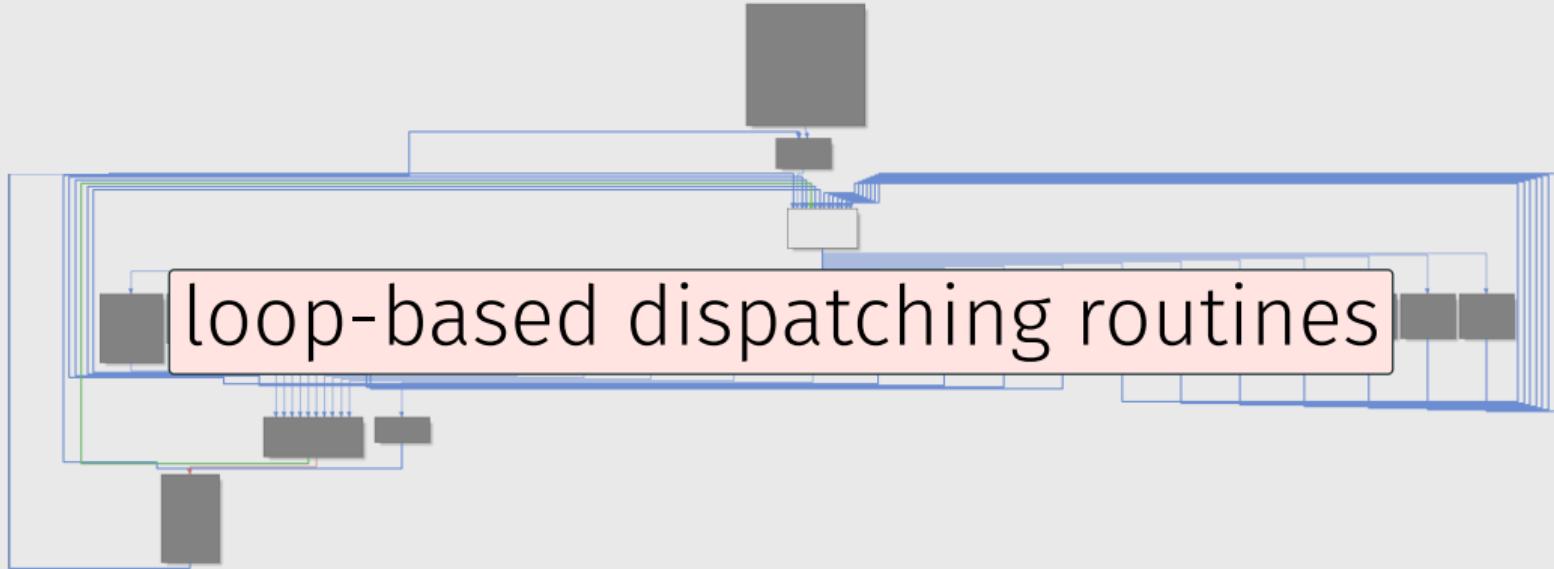


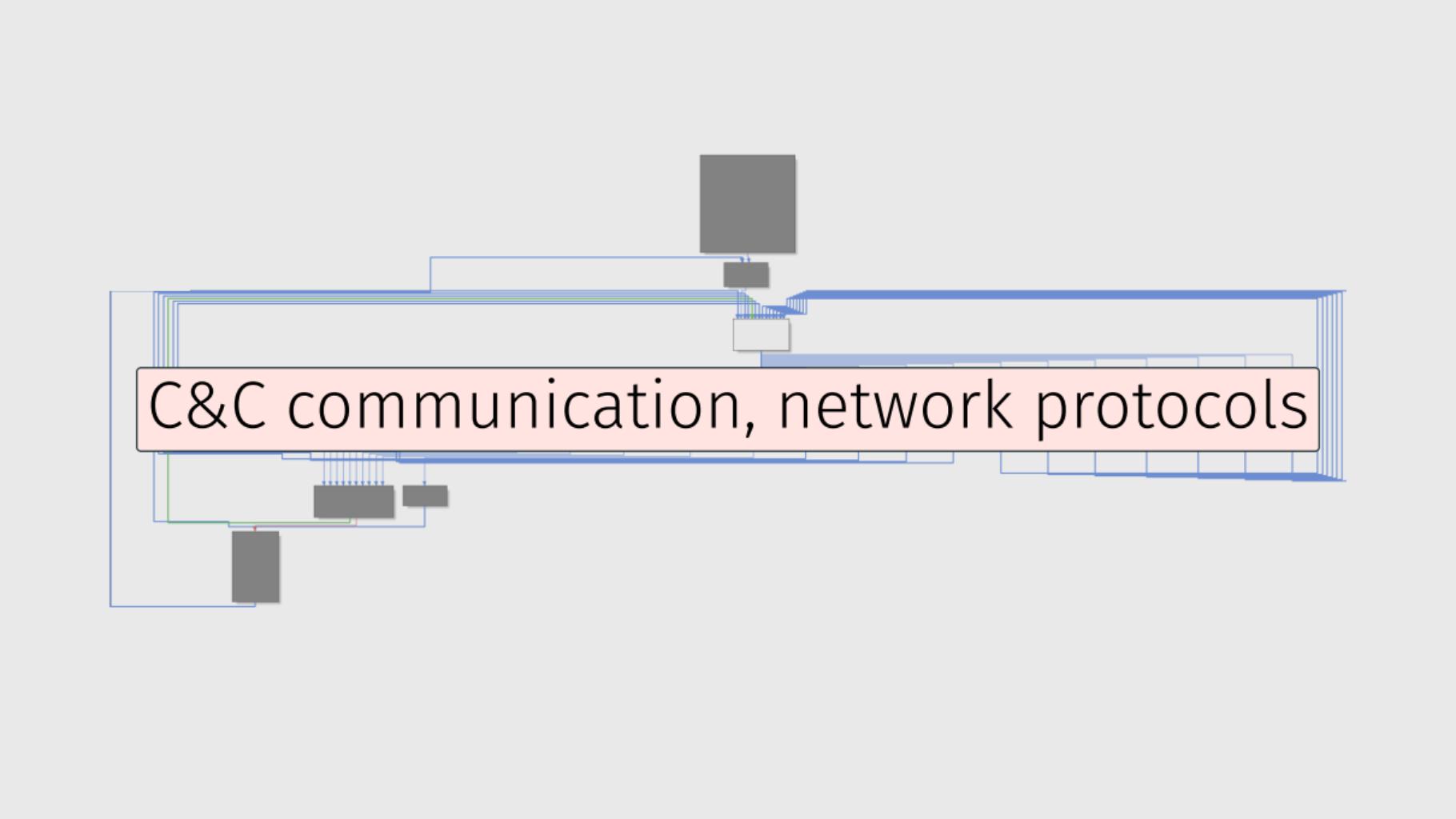
Need to Dive Deeper

→ Manual Reverse Engineering
(Guided by Heuristics)

Identification of State Machines







C&C communication, network protocols

Frequently Called Functions

call Functions which are often called by other functions

XOR DDoS (Statically-linked)

free	293
memcpy	191
strlen	184
memset	174
<u>__libc_malloc</u>	151
<u>__lll_unlock_wake_private</u>	148
<u>__lll_lock_wait_private</u>	122
<u>ptmalloc_init</u>	114
<u>__strtol_internal</u>	99
strcmp	93

XOR DDoS (Statically-linked)

free	293
memcpy	191
strlen	184
memset	174
libc_malloc	151
__tcc_clock_wait_private	122
ptmalloc_init	114
__strtol_internal	99
strcmp	93

frequently called API functions

crc32	1253
LoadLibraryA	1253
__seterrormode	320

crc32	1253
LoadLibraryA	1253

hash-based import hiding

XOR Decryption Loops

```
void xor_decrypt(char *input, int length) {
    for (int i = 0; i < length; i++) {
        input[i] = input[i] ^ 0xde;
    }
}
```

```
void xor_decrypt(char *input, int length) {  
    for (int i = 0; i < length; i++) {  
        // XOR operation  
    }  
}
```

XOR operation with a constant in a loop

```
void xor_decrypt(char *input, int length) {  
    for (int i = 0; i < length; i++) {  
        . . .  
    }  
}
```

string decryption and code unpacking

RC4 Crypto Algorithm

Most-widely used cryptographic
algorithm in malware

How to identify?

```
// Key Scheduling Algorithm (KSA)
void ksa(uint8_t *key, uint8_t *S, int key_length);

// RC4 Encryption/Decryption Function
void rc4(uint8_t *key, int key_length, uint8_t *input, uint8_t *output,
         int data_length);

// Key Scheduling Algorithm (KSA)
void ksa(uint8_t *key, uint8_t *S, int key_length) {
    for(int i = 0; i < 256; ++i) {
        ...
    }

    int j = 0;
    for(int i = 0; i < 256; ++i) {
        ...
    }
}
```

```
// Key Scheduling Algorithm (KSA)
void ksa(uint8_t *key, uint8_t *S, int key_length);

// RC4 Encryption/Decryption Function
void rc4(uint8_t *key, int key_length, uint8_t *input, uint8_t *output,
         int data_length);

// Key Scheduling Algorithm (KSA)
void ksa(uint8_t *key, uint8_t *S, int key_length) {
    for(int i = 0; i < key_length; i++) {
        ...
    }

    int j = 0;
    for(int i = 0; i < 256; ++i) {
        ...
    }
}
```

two algorithms: KSA and PRGA

```
// Key Scheduling Algorithm (KSA)
void ksa(uint8_t *key, uint8_t *S, int key_length);

// RC4 Encryption/Decryption Function
void rc4(uint8_t *key, int key_length, uint8_t *input, uint8_t *output,
         int data_length);

// Key Scheduling Algorithm (KSA)
void ksa(uint8_t *key, uint8_t *S, int key_length) {
    for(int i = 0; i < 256; ++i) {
        ...
    }

    int j = 0;
    for(int i = 0; i < 256; ++i) {
        ...
    }
}
```

```
// Key Scheduling Algorithm (KSA)
void ksa(uint8_t *key, uint8_t *S, int key_length);

// RC4 Encryption/Decryption Function
void rc4(uint8_t *key, int key_length, uint8_t *input, uint8_t *output,
         int data_length);

// Key Scheduling Algorithm (KSA)
void ksa(uint8_t *key, uint8_t *S, int key_length) {
```

KSA: Function with two loops and constant 256

```
}
```



```
int j = 0;
for(int i = 0; i < 256; ++i) {
    ...
}
```

```
// Key Scheduling Algorithm (KSA)
void ksa(uint8_t *key, uint8_t *S, int key_length);

// RC4 Encryption/Decryption Function
void rc4(uint8_t *key, int key_length, uint8_t *input, uint8_t *output,
         int data_length);
```

```
// Key Scheduling Algorithm (KSA)
void ksa(uint8_t *key, uint8_t *S, int key_length) {
```

string decryption, domain generation

```
    int j = 0;
    for(int i = 0; i < 256; ++i) {
        ...
    }
}
```

 Recap

State Machines—API—XOR—RC4

Conclusion

Takeaways

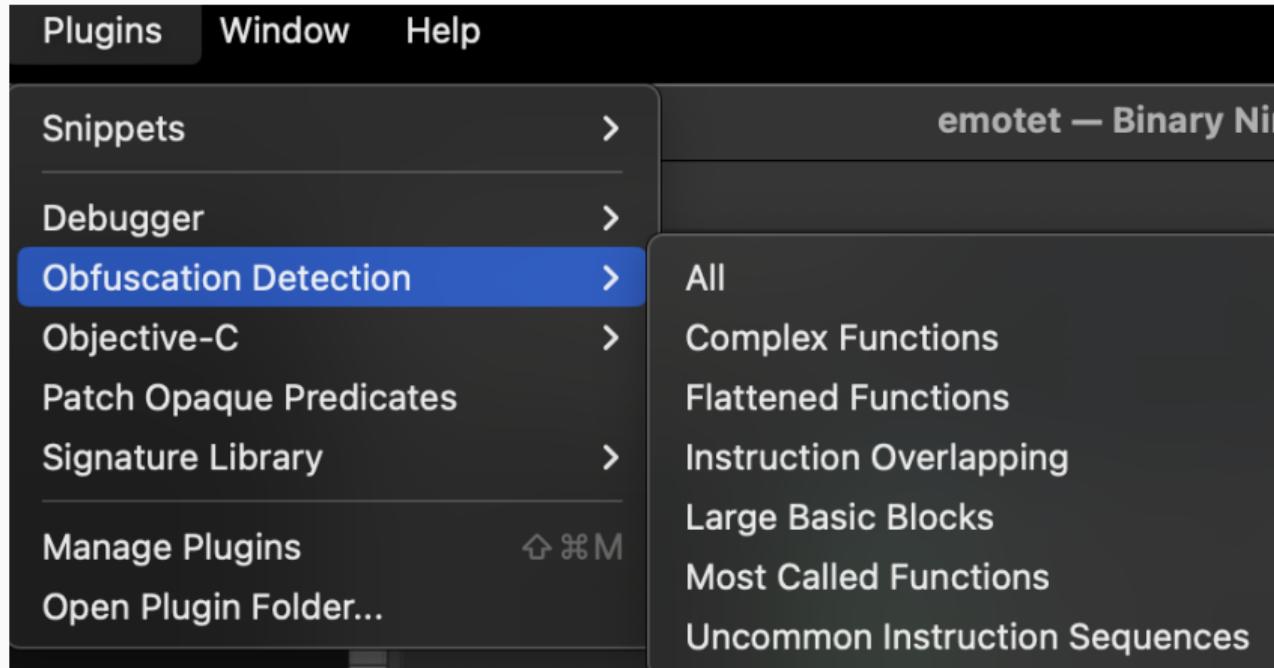
1. binaries from unknown sources cannot be trusted
2. common analysis techniques provide first insights
3. guided manual analysis can confirm initial indicators

Takeaways

1. binaries from unknown sources cannot be trusted
2. common analysis techniques provide first insights
3. guided manual analysis can confirm initial indicators

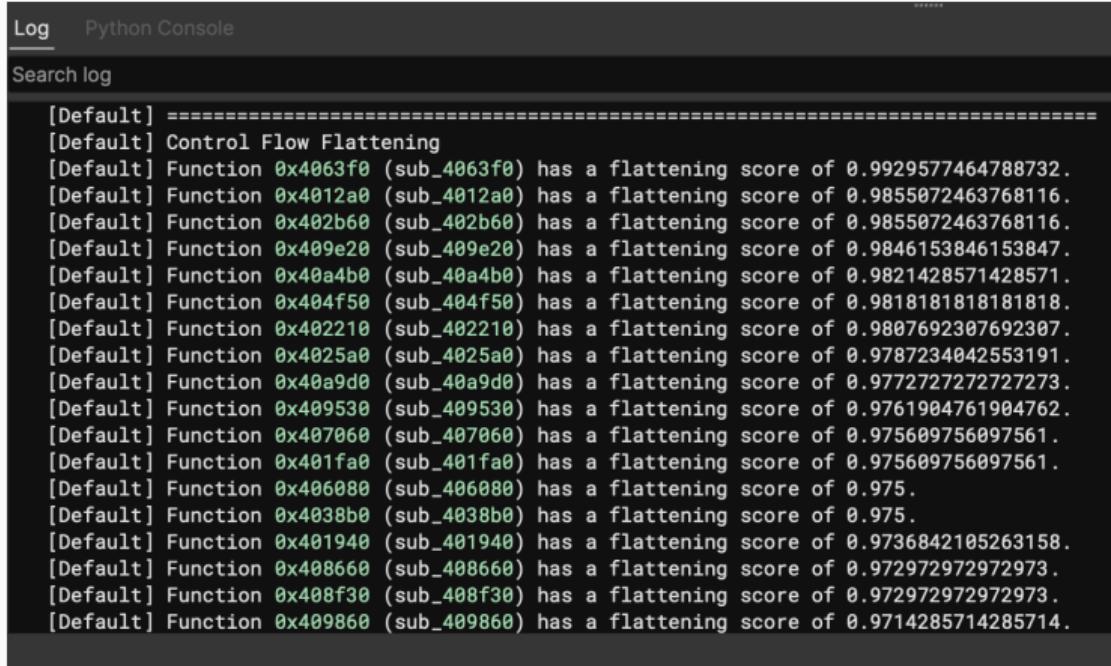
Supported analysis is crucial to detect potential malicious behavior in unknown binaries.

Binary Ninja Plugin



https://github.com/mrphrazer/obfuscation_detection

Binary Ninja Plugin



The screenshot shows the Binary Ninja Python Console tab. The console window has a dark background with light-colored text. At the top, there are tabs for "Log" and "Python Console". Below the tabs is a search bar labeled "Search log". The main area contains a large block of log messages. The messages are all of type "[Default]" and are related to "Control Flow Flattening". Each message provides a function address (e.g., 0x4063f0, 0x4012a0, etc.) and its flattening score. The scores are all very close to 1.0, ranging from 0.9736842105263158 to 0.9929577464788732.

```
[Default] =====
[Default] Control Flow Flattening
[Default] Function 0x4063f0 (sub_4063f0) has a flattening score of 0.9929577464788732.
[Default] Function 0x4012a0 (sub_4012a0) has a flattening score of 0.9855072463768116.
[Default] Function 0x402b60 (sub_402b60) has a flattening score of 0.9855072463768116.
[Default] Function 0x409e20 (sub_409e20) has a flattening score of 0.9846153846153847.
[Default] Function 0x40a4b0 (sub_40a4b0) has a flattening score of 0.9821428571428571.
[Default] Function 0x404f50 (sub_404f50) has a flattening score of 0.9818181818181818.
[Default] Function 0x402210 (sub_402210) has a flattening score of 0.9807692307692307.
[Default] Function 0x4025a0 (sub_4025a0) has a flattening score of 0.9787234042553191.
[Default] Function 0x40a9d0 (sub_40a9d0) has a flattening score of 0.9772727272727273.
[Default] Function 0x409530 (sub_409530) has a flattening score of 0.9761904761904762.
[Default] Function 0x407060 (sub_407060) has a flattening score of 0.975609756097561.
[Default] Function 0x401fa0 (sub_401fa0) has a flattening score of 0.975609756097561.
[Default] Function 0x406080 (sub_406080) has a flattening score of 0.975.
[Default] Function 0x4038b0 (sub_4038b0) has a flattening score of 0.975.
[Default] Function 0x401940 (sub_401940) has a flattening score of 0.9736842105263158.
[Default] Function 0x408660 (sub_408660) has a flattening score of 0.972972972972973.
[Default] Function 0x408f30 (sub_408f30) has a flattening score of 0.972972972972973.
[Default] Function 0x409860 (sub_409860) has a flattening score of 0.9714285714285714.
```

https://github.com/mrphrazer/obfuscation_detection

Plugin Manager

Obfuscation Detection 1.7

Tim Blazytko | community | GPL-2.0 | ★ 351 | Last Update: 2023-03-14

Category: **helper**

Automatically detect obfuscated code and other interesting code constructs

[Description](#) [License](#)

Obfuscation Detection (v1.7)

Author: Tim Blazytko

Automatically detect obfuscated code and other interesting code constructs

Description:

Obfuscation Detection is a Binary Ninja plugin to detect obfuscated code and interesting code constructs (e.g., state machines) in binaries. Given a binary, the plugin eases analysis by identifying code locations which might be worth a closer look during reverse engineering.

Based on various heuristics, the plugin pinpoints functions that contain complex or uncommon code constructs. Such code constructs may implement

- obfuscated code
- state machines and protocols
- C&C server communication
- string decryption routines
- cryptographic algorithms

The following blog posts provide more information about the underlying heuristics and demonstrate their use cases:

- [Automated Detection of Control-flow Flattening](#)
- [Automated Detection of Obfuscated Code](#)
- [Statistical Analysis to Detect Uncommon Code](#)

Some example use cases can be found in [examples](#).

Core Features

[Install](#)

Summary

- common approaches to identify malicious behavior in unknown binaries
- manual reverse engineering to dive deeper
- heuristics to guide manual approaches

https://github.com/mrphrazer/obfuscation_detection/

Tim Blazytko



@mr_phrazer



synthesis.to



tim@blazytko.to

References

- “Automated Detection of Obfuscated Code” by Tim Blazytko
https://synthesis.to/2021/08/10/obfuscation_detection.html
- “Automated Detection of Control-flow Flattening” by Tim Blazytko
https://synthesis.to/2021/03/03/flattening_detection.html
- “Statistical Analysis to Detect Uncommon Code” by Tim Blazytko
https://synthesis.to/2023/01/26/uncommon_instruction_sequences.html
- “Identification of API Functions in Binaries” by Tim Blazytko
https://synthesis.to/2023/08/02/api_functions.html