Tutorial Setup

- Interactive Session
  - Temporary shell account provided
  - Environment setup to use DyninstAPI
  - Feel free to experiment
- SSH Terminal Client
  - Login Information provided on handout
  - No SSH Terminal?
    - Google Putty
- Not a Demo
  - Got a question? Ask it.

Shell Environment

- Home Directory
  - Hello World (hello.c)
  - Quicksort (qsort.c)
  - Sample mutator (watcher.cxx)
  - Sample mutatee (caller.c)

- Shell Environment
  - LD_LIBRARY_PATH includes Dyninst libraries
  - PATH includes parseThat

Pre-Built Mutator

- parseThat
  - General tool for parsing and instrumentation
  - User-controlled depth of parsing
    - Module
    - Function
    - Control-Flow Graph
  - User-controlled depth of instrumentation
    - Function entry/exit
    - Basic blocks
    - Memory reads/writes

Basic ParseThat (Parsing)

- Parsing depth control flag (-p)
  - Module (-p0)
  - Function (-p1)
  - Control-Flow Graph (-p2)
- Depth flag is not absolute
  - Deeper parsing will occur on-demand if needed

```
$ parseThat -p2 -v hello
[ Processing hello ] ===================================
Creating new BPatch object... done.
…
```

  - Add the -v flag to see additional information

Dyninst

Basic ParseThat (Instrumentation)

- Default instrumentation
  - Mutatee allocates heap memory for counter
  - Increment new memory at specific locations
- Instrumentation control flag (-i)
  - Function entry (-i1)
  - Function exit (-i2)
  - Basic block (-i3)
  - Memory read instruction (-i4)
  - Memory write instruction (-i5)
- Event report flag (-s)
  - Instrument the mutatee to print

Intermediate ParseThat

- Call tracing (-T)
  - Print a message at function entry points
  - Use integer argument to limit output
    - `-T=10` only prints last 10 function calls

```
$ parseThat –i1 -T qsort 20
[ Processing qsort ] ==================================
Creating new BPatch object... done.
…
```

- Useful for retrieving final call path of crashing programs

Dyninst

Advanced ParseThat

- Additional features
  - Attach to running program
  - Write instrumented binary to disk
  - Selective instrumentation
    - Use regular expressions to choose functions
  - Load your own instrumentation library
    - Shared libraries loaded
  - Track memory/cpu resource usage
    - Used for our nightly tests

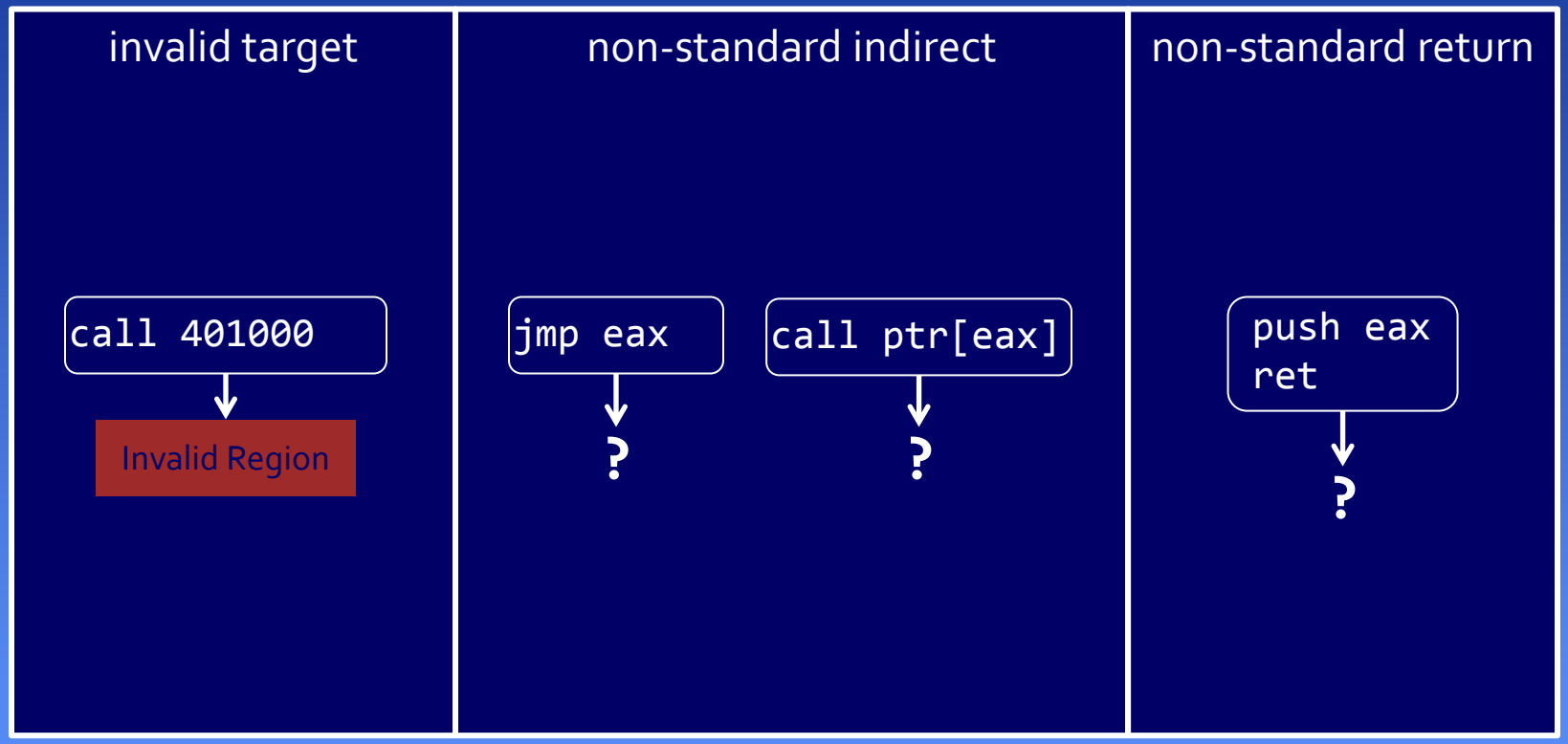
Analysis of Malicious Software

Why malware?

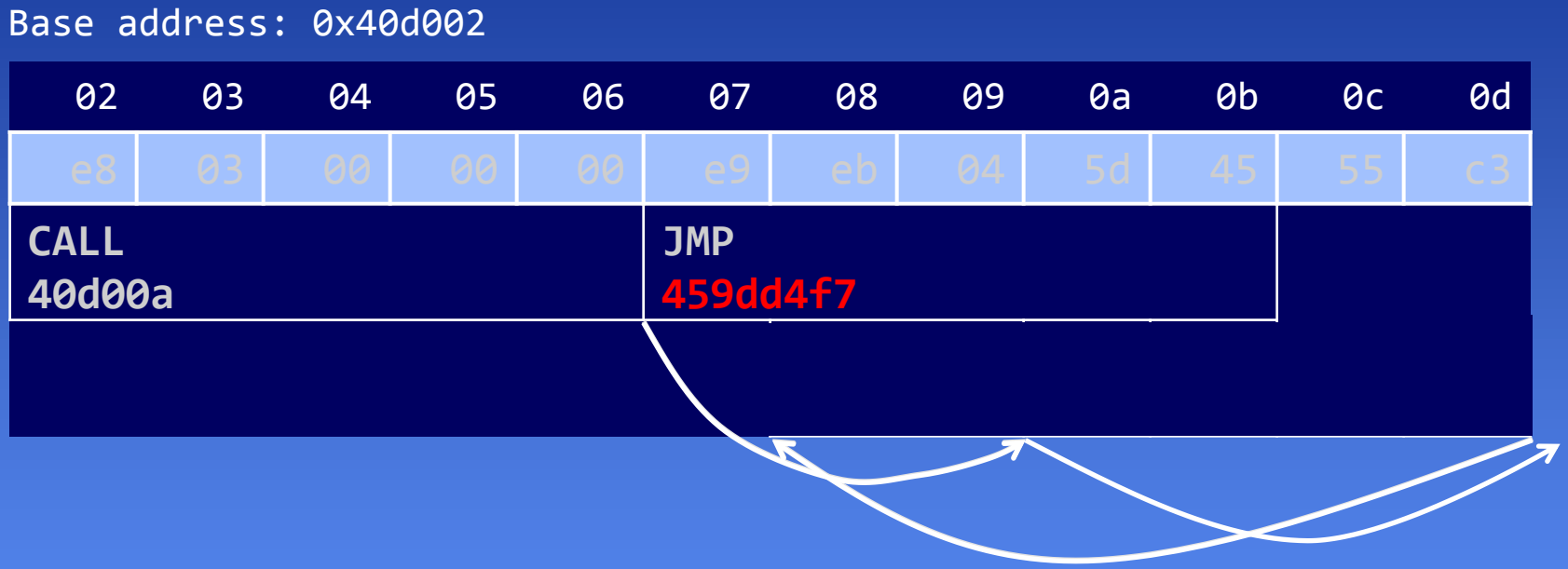
- Malware attacks cost billions of dollars annually[1][2]
- 28 days on average to resolve a cybercrime[2]
- 90% of malware resists analysis[3]

[1] Computer Economics. 2007 [2] Norton. 2010 [3] McAfee. 2008

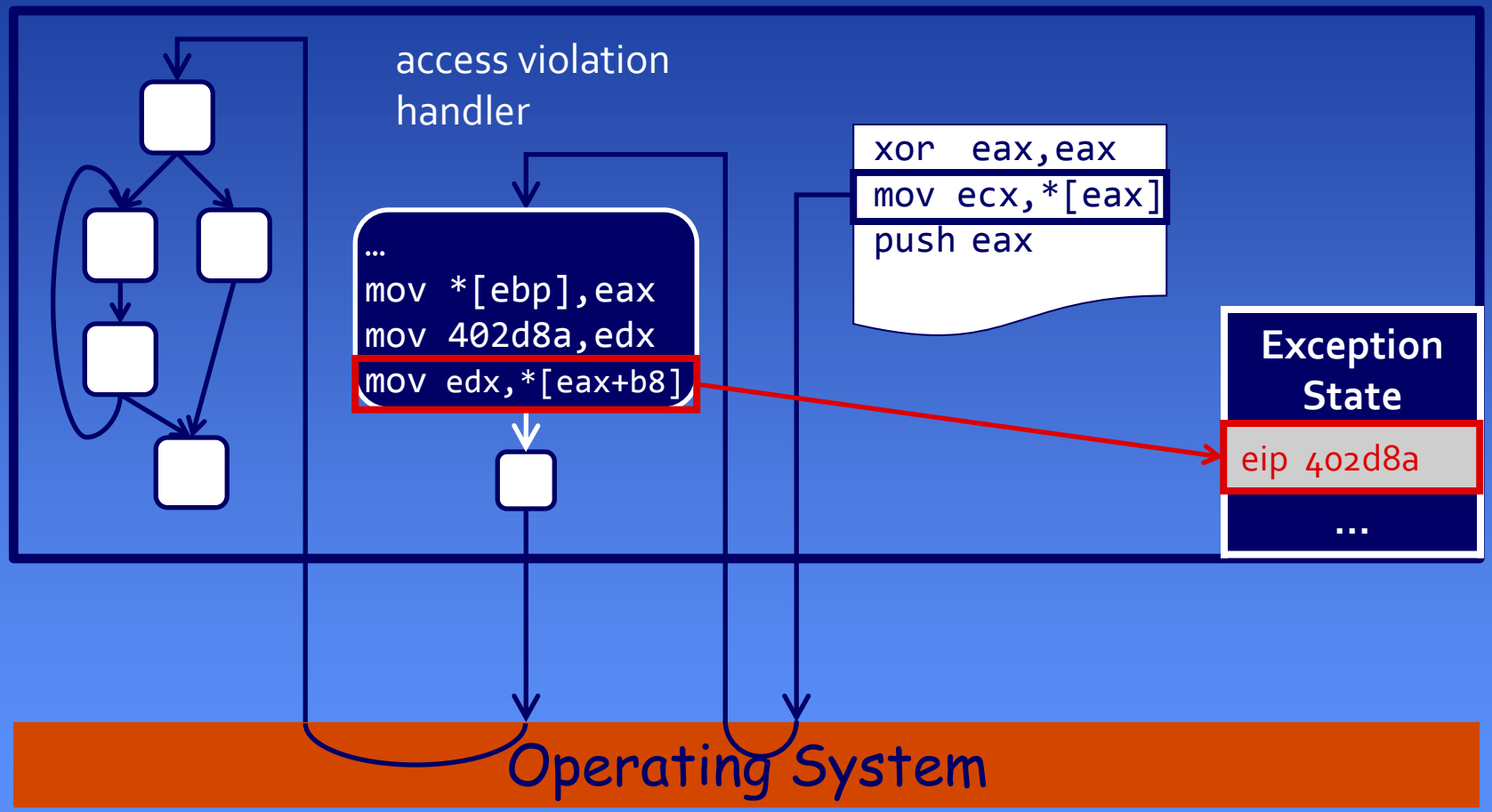
Unresolvable Control-Flow



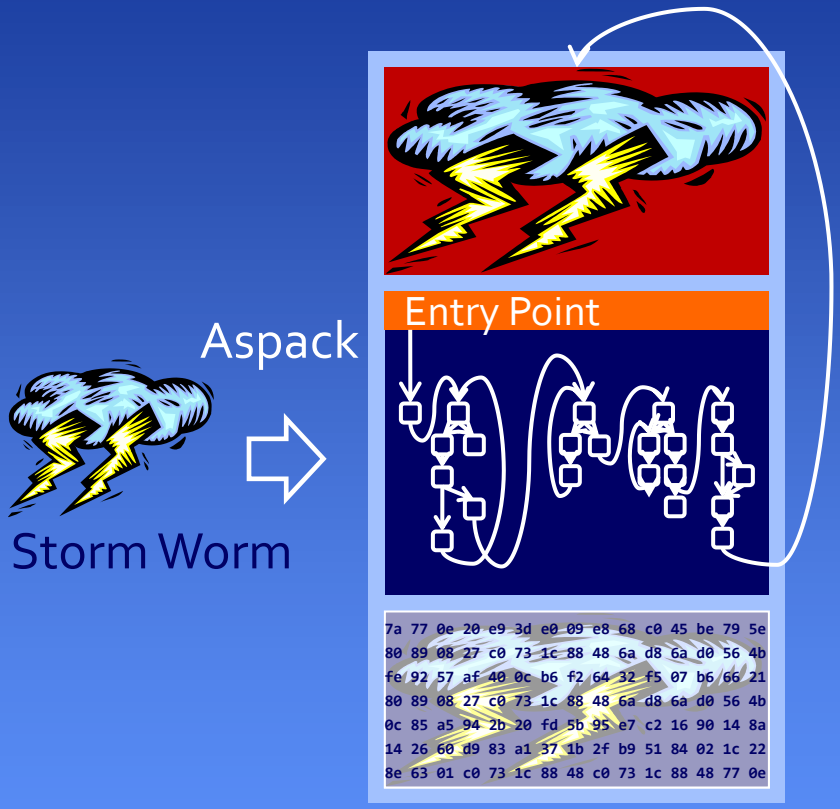
Call-Stack Tampering



Exception-based Control-Flow



Code Packing



Slides adapted from
Kevin Roundy <roundy@cs.wisc.edu>

University of Maryland

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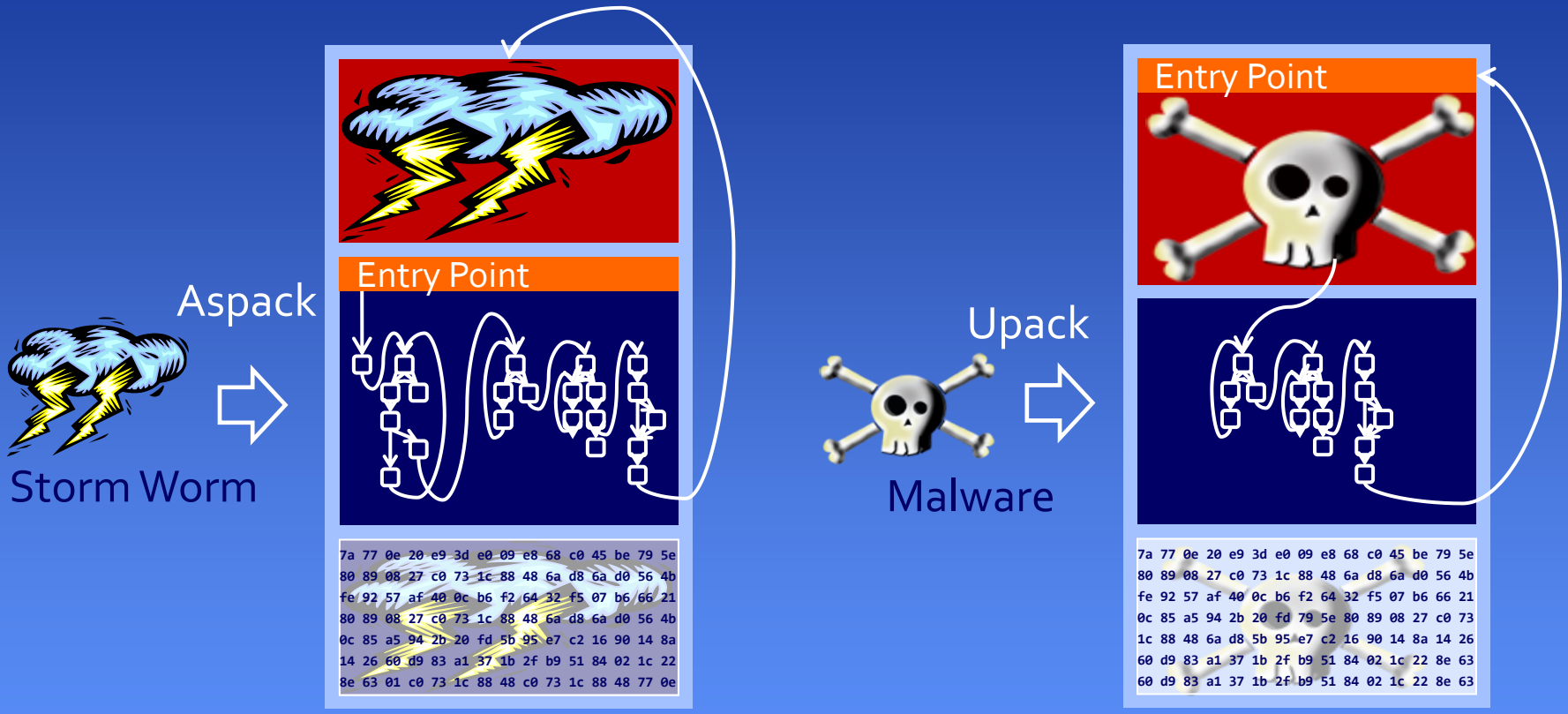
Code Overwriting



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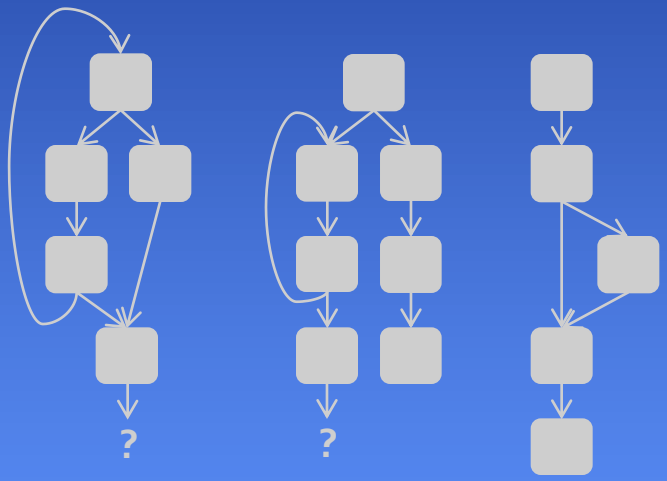
Static Analysis Only

Parse from known entry points

Show analysis to user, who instruments based on analysis

Execute



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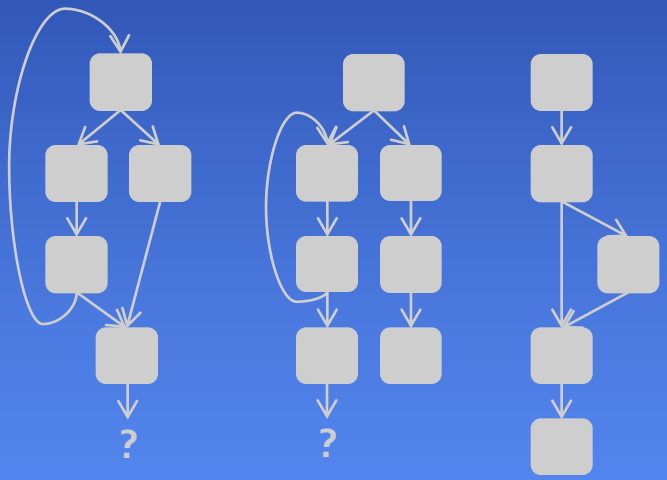
Static/Dynamic Hybrid Analysis

- Parse from known entry points
- Show analysis to user, who instruments based on analysis
- Insert run-time interception mechanisms
- Execute/Resume
  - obfuscation-resolving instrumentation
  - code overwrite detector
  - exception interceptor



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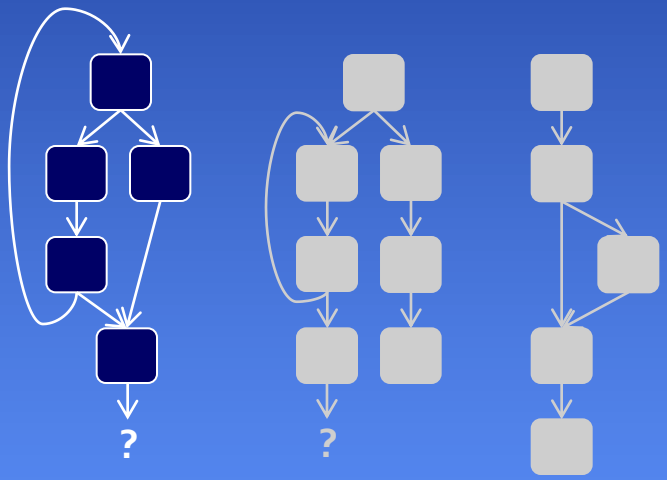

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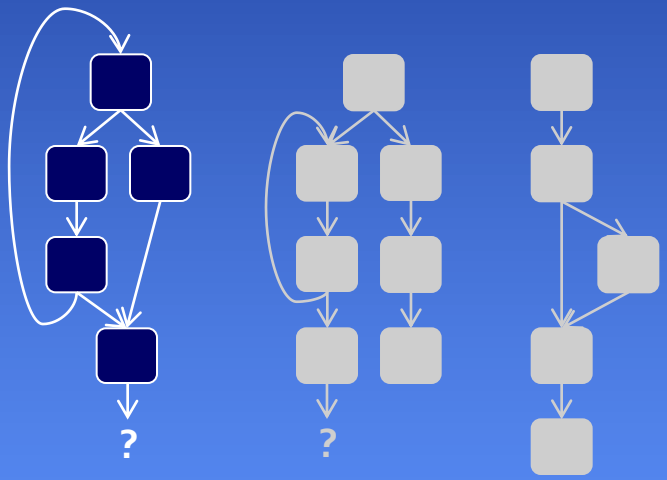

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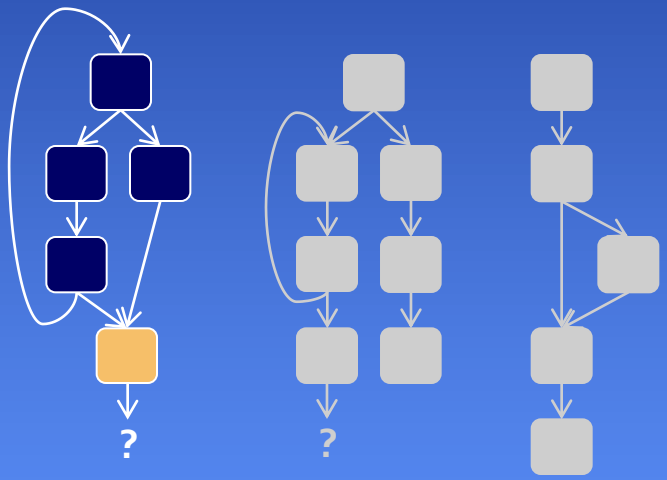

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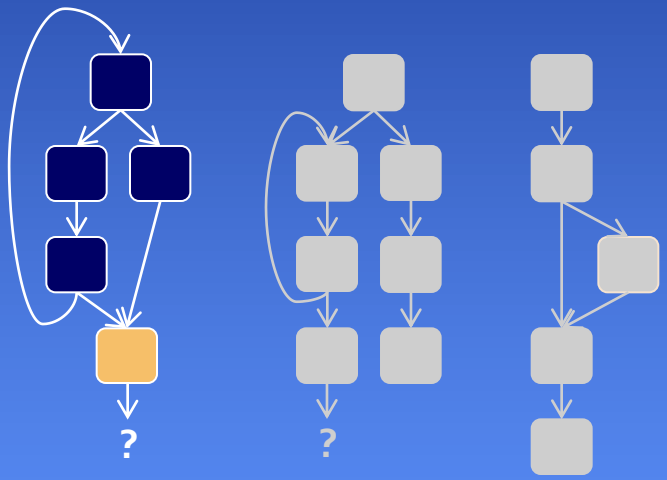

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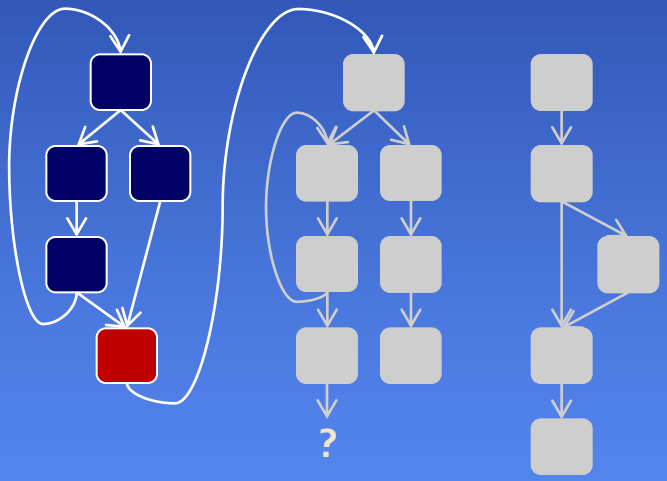

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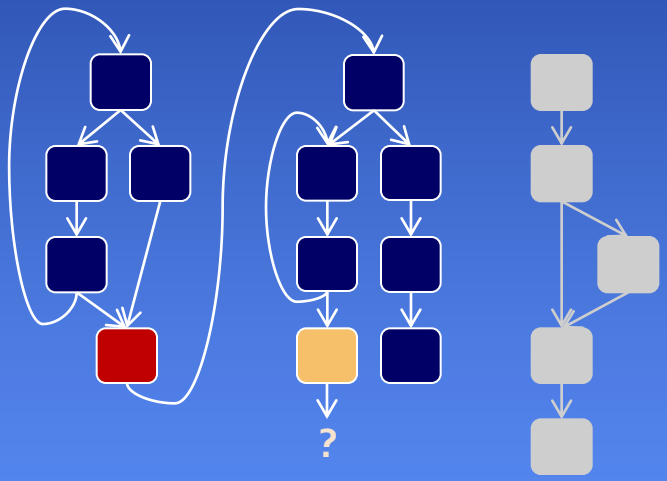

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Dyninst

Our Simple Malware Mutator

- Dyninst provides the functionality
  - Kevin Roundy
  - Beyond the scope of this tutorial
- Unresolvable control-flow watcher
  - Statically analyze binary for the following:
    - Function entry points
    - Dynamic call points
  - Maintain a set of function entry addresses
  - Pause mutatee at dynamic call points mid-run
    - Check target address against function entry
    - If invalid, kill the mutatee