# Talos

# **BASS** Automated AUTOMATED SIGNATURE SYNTHESIZER Signature Synthesizer

Jonas Zaddach @jzaddach Mariano Graziano @emd3l

# INTRODUCTION



Mariano Graziano

Jonas Zaddach



#### Security Researchers in

# CISCO >TALOS > Clamero



# LET'S TALK ABOUT THE THREAT LANDSCAPE

### THREAT LANDSCAPE

215 348 318 348 6.5 2.15 1999 - S 210 \*\*\*\* \*\*\* 



# 1.5 MILLION Malware Samples DAILY

## AV PIPELINE OVERVIEW



# MALWARE DETECTION CHALLENGE





≈ 9,500 Signatures
DAILY

→ Huge number of signatures
 → Pattern-based signatures can reduce resource
 footprint compared to hash-based signatures



 $\overline{\mathbf{T}}$ 

X

AUTOMATED SIGNATURE SYNTHESIZER



### BASS OVERVIEW



# CLUSTERING

- Clustering is NOT a part of BASS!
- Several cluster sources feed BASS
  - Sandbox Indicator of Compromise (IoC) clustering
  - Structural hashing
  - Spam campaign dataset



# UNPACKING & INSPECTION

- Extract all content ClamAV can extract
  - ZIP archives
  - Email attachments
  - Packed executables
  - Nested documents: e.g., PE file inside a Word document

#### - ...

- Gather information about file content
  - File size
  - Mime type/Magic string
  - ...

# FILTERING

- Reject clusters with wrong file types
  - In the near future BASS will handle any executable file type handled by the disassembler (IDA Pro)
  - Currently limited to PE executables
- Clean outliers with wrong file types from clusters





### SIGNATURE GENERATION



# DISASSEMBLING

- Export disassembly database
- Currently uses IDA Pro as a disassembler
  - Others are possible in the future







# FINDING COMMON CODE

- Use binary diffing to identify similar functions across binaries
- Build similarity graph between functions and extract largest connected subgraph









# FINDING COMMON CODE

- Test found function against a database of whitelisted functions
  - Kam1n0, a database for binary code clone search, contains functions of whitelisted samples
  - If a found function is whitelisted, take the next-best subgraph









 Use k-LCS algorithm to find a longest common subsequence

> DIFFERENCE BETWEEN LONGEST COMMON SUBSTRING AND LONGEST COMMON SUBSEQUENCE

LONGEST COMMON SUBSTRING	LONGEST COMMON SUBSEQUENCE
ABBACABACCBCA ACBCBACCACB BACCABBBBBBAC	ABBACABACCBCA ACBCBACCACB BACCABBBBBBBAC
-> BACC substring appears verbatim in all strings	-> ABBAC subsequence appears in the same order in all strings, other characters can be inserted between

LCS

• Implemented Hamming-kLCS described by C. Blichmann [1]

- Hamming distance between all strings is computed
- 2-LCS algorithm (Hirschberg algorithm) is applied to strings with lowest distance
- Resulting LCS is kept  $\rightarrow$  Rinse and repeat

ABBACABACCBCA

ACBCBACCACB

BACCABBBBBBAC

- Hamming distance between all strings is computed
- 2-LCS algorithm (Hirschberg algorithm) is applied to strings with lowest distance
- Resulting LCS is kept  $\rightarrow$  Rinse and repeat





- Hamming distance between all strings is computed
- 2-LCS algorithm (Hirschberg algorithm) is applied to strings with lowest distance
- Resulting LCS is kept  $\rightarrow$  Rinse and repeat

<u>ABBACABACCBCA</u> <u>ACBCBACCACB</u> ABBACCB

BACCABBBBBBAC

- Hamming distance between all strings is computed
- 2-LCS algorithm (Hirschberg algorithm) is applied to strings with lowest distance
- Resulting LCS is kept  $\rightarrow$  Rinse and repeat

ABBACCB

BACCABBBBBBAC

- Hamming distance between all strings is computed
- 2-LCS algorithm (Hirschberg algorithm) is applied to strings with lowest distance
- Resulting LCS is kept  $\rightarrow$  Rinse and repeat





# GENERATING A SIGNATURE

- Create ClamAV signature
  - Find possible "gaps" in result sequence
  - Delete single characters
- Find a common name
  - Use AvClass to label cluster

**SIGNATURE:** Win.Trojan.Example:0:\*cafebabe\*dead\*beef

#### **ORIGINAL FILES:**

ca fe ba be 31 de ad 35 37 be ef 38 |....1..57..8|
 31 ca fe ba be de ad be ef 35 38 37 |1.....587|
 30 ca fe ba be 31 de ad 37 be ef 38 |0....1..7..8|







# VALIDATION

- False Positive testing
  - Against a set of known clean binaries
- Manual validation by Analyst
  - Assisted by CASC plugin [4]
  - Matched binary parts are highlighted in IDA Pro





## **TECHNICAL IMPLEMENTATION**





۲

MA

\*

•

X

# CONCLUSION

۲

MA

\*

**A** 

# LIMITATIONS

- Only works for executables
- Does not work well for
  - File infectors (Small, varying snippets of malicious code)
  - Backdoors (Clean functions mixed with malicious ones)
- Alpha stage

# CONCLUSION

- Presented automated signature generation system for executables
- Implemented research ideas not available as code
   VxClass from Zynamics
- Code will be available open-source
  - For others to try, improve and comment on



# Talos

 $\overline{\mathbf{A}}$ 

talosintel.com
 blogs.cisco.com/talos
 atalossecurity

()

# RESOURCES

- 1. "Automatisierte Signaturgenerierung für Malware-Stämme", Christian Blichmann https://static.googleusercontent.com/media/www.zynamics.com/en//downloads/blichmann-christian-diplomarbeit--final.pdf
- 2. "AVClass: A Tool for Massive Malware Labeling", Sebastian et al., https://software.imdea.org/~juanca/papers/avclass\_raid16.pdf
- 3. *"Kam1n0: MapReduce-based Assembly Clone Search for Reverse Engineering*", Ding et al., <u>http://www.kdd.org/kdd2016/papers/files/adp0461-dingAdoi.pdf</u>
- 4. CASC IDA Pro plugin, <u>https://github.com/Cisco-Talos/CASC</u>
- 5. VxClass Automated classification of malware and trojans into families https://www.zynamics.com/vxclass.html