

# When Malware Is Packing Heat

Davide Balzarotti and Giovanni Vigna



USENIX Enigma 2018



**Packing** 



**Packing** 



Researchers often have a limited understanding of the complexity of runtime packers



# Researchers often have a limited understanding of the complexity of runtime packers



AV software often mis-classify benign packed samples as malicious



Researchers often have a limited understanding of the complexity of runtime packers



AV software often mis-classify benign packed samples as malicious



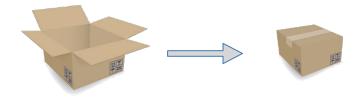
We all love ML, but in the presence of packing it just learns the wrong thing

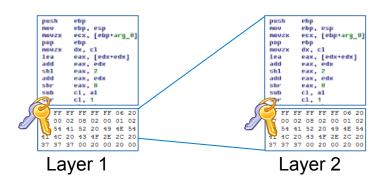


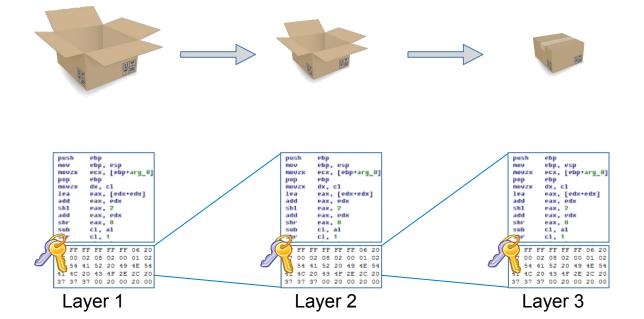


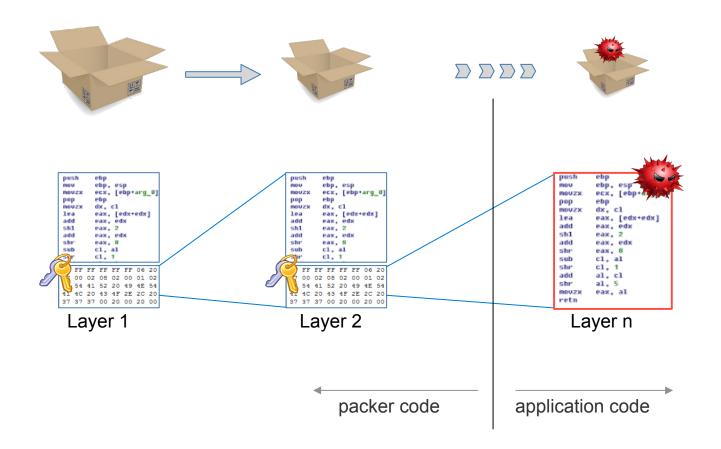


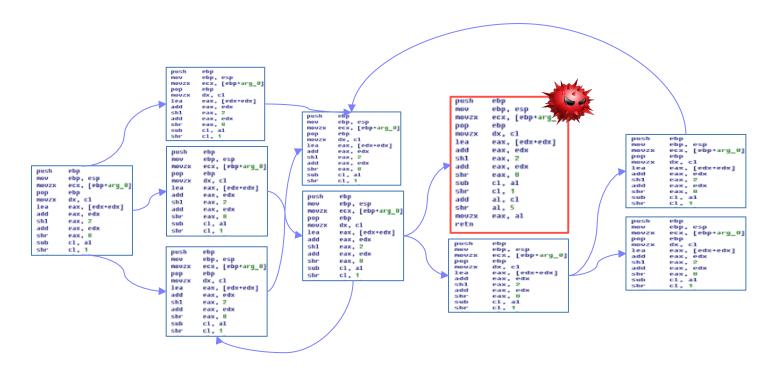
Layer 1



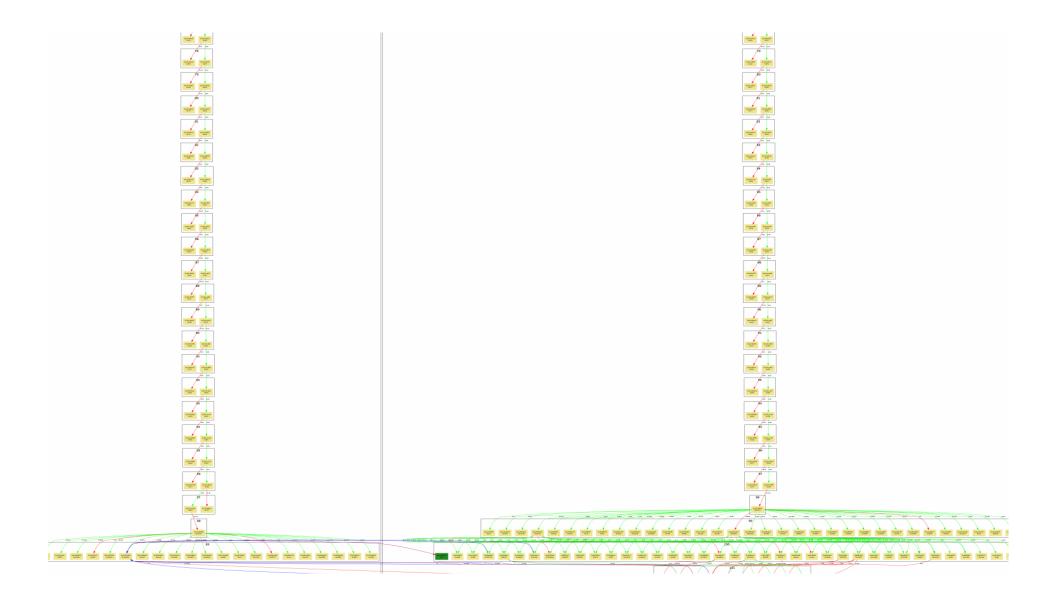








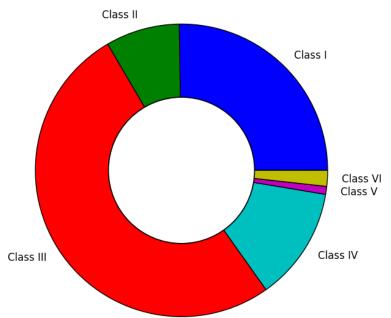




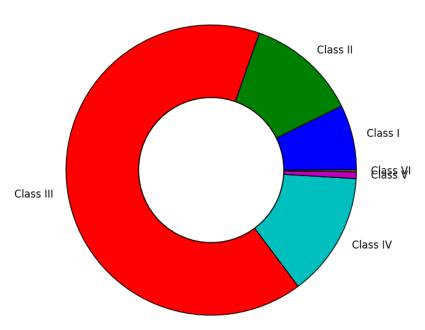
## **Complexity Classes**

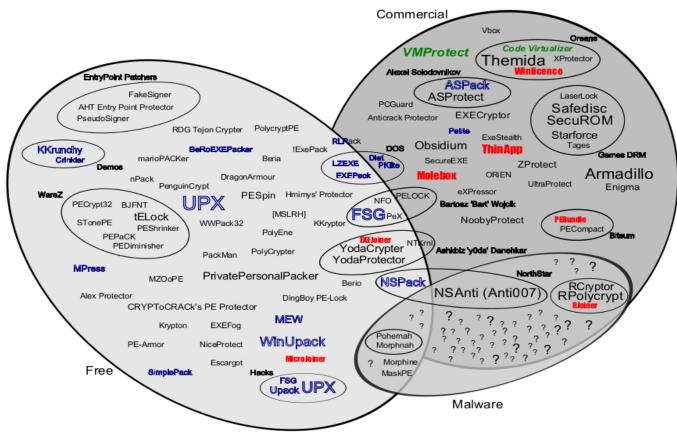
[Class I]	a single unpacking routine is executed before transferring the control to the unpacked program
[Class II]	multiple unpacking layers are executed sequentially and lead to the original code at the end
[Class III]	intermediate layers are executed in loops
[Class IV]	the packer code is interleaved with the execution of the unpacked program
[Class V]	pieces of the original program are unpacked on-demand
[Class VI]	only a single fragment of the original program (as little as a single instruction) is unpacked in memory at any moment in time

#### Off-The-Shelf Packers



#### **Custom Malware Packers**





Ange Albertini 2009-2010 Creative Commons Attribution http://corkami.blogspot.com

#### Why Does Packing Matter?

- Dynamic analysis techniques (e.g., sandboxes) have been introduced to deal with packing...
- ...but static analysis techniques are more efficient!

#### An Experiment

- Benign programs from Windows OSs (XP, Vista, 7, NT)
  - 7983 samples
- Packed with 4 different packers
  - 16663 samples
- Submitted to VirusTotal
  - Looking for 10+ detections
- See: <a href="http://sarvamblog.blogspot.com/2013/05/nearly-70-of-packed-windows-system.html">http://sarvamblog.blogspot.com/2013/05/nearly-70-of-packed-windows-system.html</a>

#### Results

UPX: 0% False Positives



BEP: 72.78% False Positives



NsPack: 98.72% False Positives



Upack: 99.88% False Positives



# Packing = Malware?

False Positives



Dataset Pollution



#### How Did We Get Here?

- Machine Learning has been increasingly used to perform malware detection
- The misclassification of packed binaries is the result of learning the wrong thing...
- Let's take a step back!

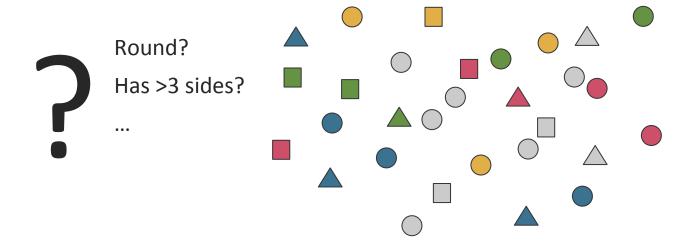
#### What Is Machine Learning?

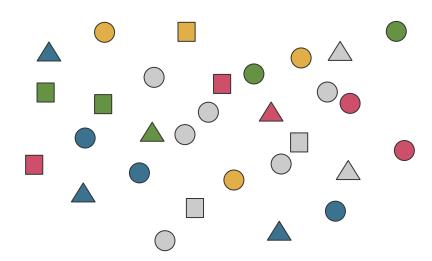
 "Machine learning explores the study and construction of algorithms that can learn from and perform predictive analysis on data"

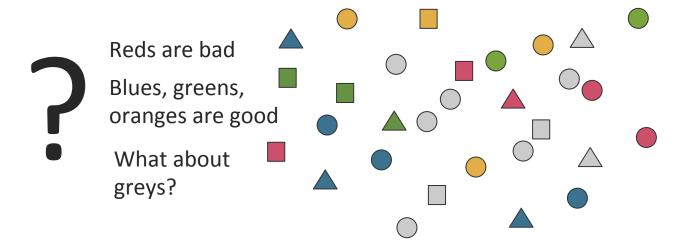
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Machine\_learning

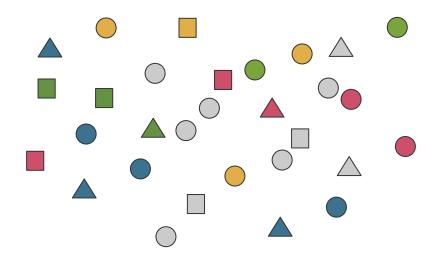
# Why Machine Learning?

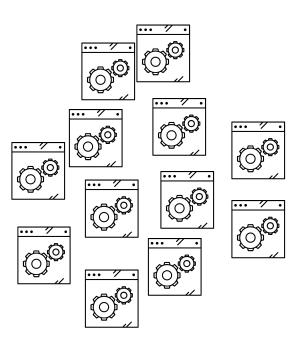
- Supports data analysis
- Supports characterization
- Supports classification

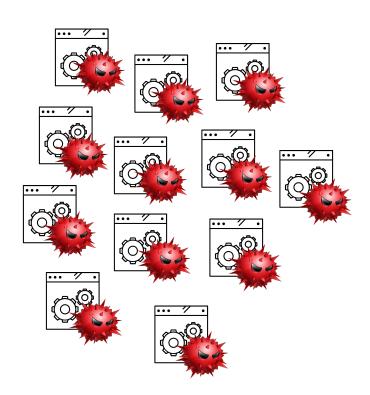


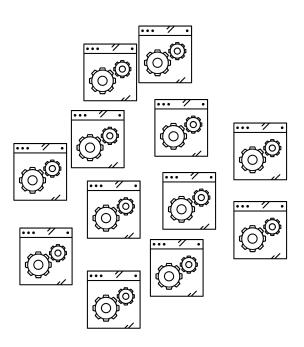


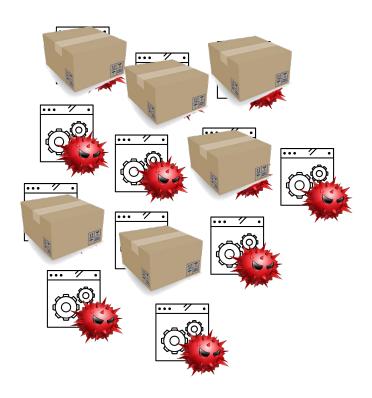


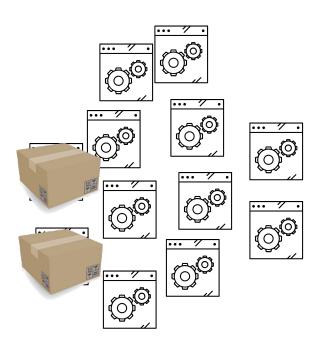


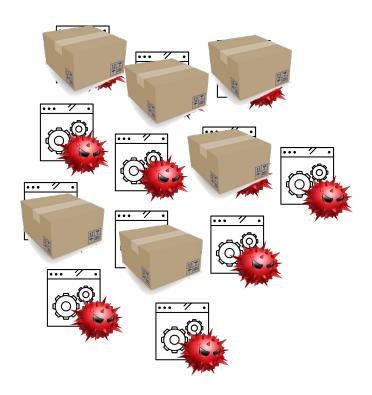


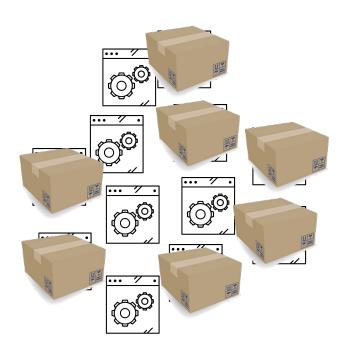


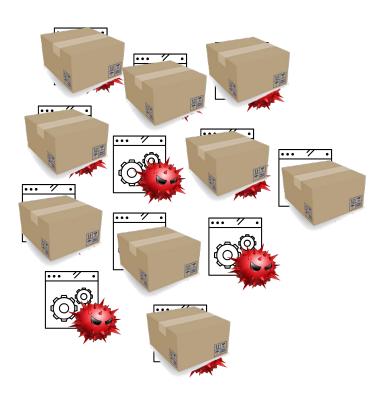






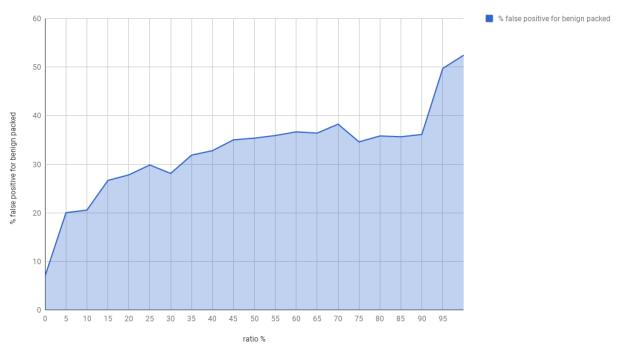






## **Another Experiment**

% false positives for benign packed samples

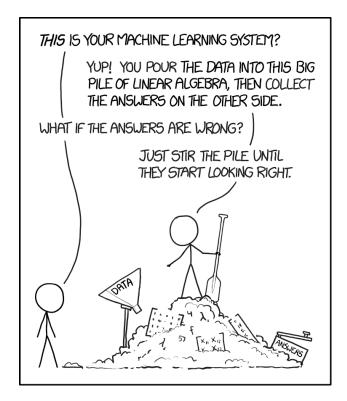


Insight: When most of malware is packed, packing is what is actually learned

#### Conclusions

- Applying machine learning to packed malware might lead to the detection of packing (and not the detection of malicious behavior) resulting in false positives
  - De-sensitization caused by false positives
  - Pollution of datasets
- Sophisticated dynamic unpacking and analysis is necessary

#### Questions?



process by Roman from the Noun Project Machine learning picture: https://xkcd.com/1838/