

On Emulation-Based NIDS

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History of Exploitation

- 1972: first paper introducing buffer overflows.
- 1988: the Morris worm uses a buffer overflow on the “finger” service.
- 1990: Washburn designs the first polymorphic virus.
- 2004: the Sasser worm propagates by means of shellcode exploiting a buffer overflow on MS LSASS.
- 2008: the Conficker worm propagates by means of a fixed byte XORed (*polymorphic*) shellcode.
- **Exploits become more complex over time.**



**KEEP
CALM
AND
HACK THE
PLANET**

Shellcodes in Network Packets

- Everything evolves, shellcode makes no exception.
- In 1988 first shellcode used in Morris worm on a VAX system.
- In 2001 K2 introduces ADMmutate, a polymorphic engine to generate shellcodes.
- The ADMmutate primary goal was to evade an exploit signature.

Morris *finger* payload

```
pushl $68732f'/sh\0'  
pushl $6e69622f'/  
bin'  
movl sp, r10  
pushl $0  
pushl $0  
pushl r10  
pushl $3  
movl sp,ap  
chmk $3b
```

Signature Based IDS

- Simple Exploit Code:



- Detection based on:
 - Return Addresses
 - NOP Instructions¹
 - Shellcode signatures
 - Detecting polymorphic encoder signatures

1. Prabhu, Pratap, Yingbo Song, and Salvatore Stolfo. "Smashing the Stack with Hydra: The Many Heads of Advanced Polymorphic Shellcode." (2009).

Problems with Signature based intrusion detection

- Change a single byte of the payload to evade detection.
- Polymorphic shellcodes with custom encoders/decoders will evade detection.



- You must always update and maintain your signatures.

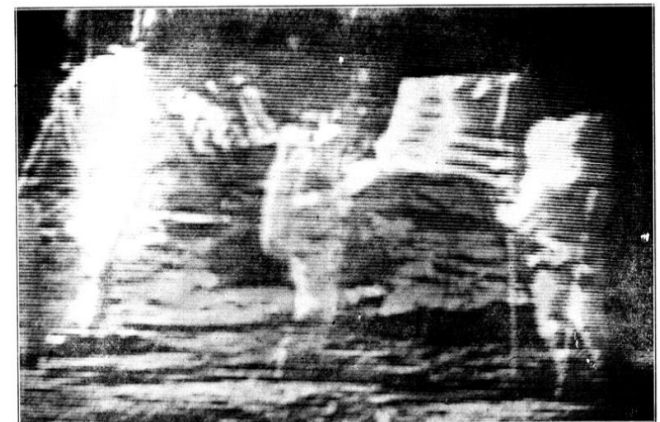
Emulation-Based NIDS, a Giant Leap

- Emulation-Based NIDSes emulate suspicious payloads.
- Meant to address the problem of **detecting polymorphic shellcodes**.
 - Detect polymorphic shellcodes regardless of which type of encoding technique is used.
 - Can detect 0-day shellcodes.
 - Do not rely on any specific vulnerability (signatures).
 - Use heuristics, a behavior blacklisting technique.



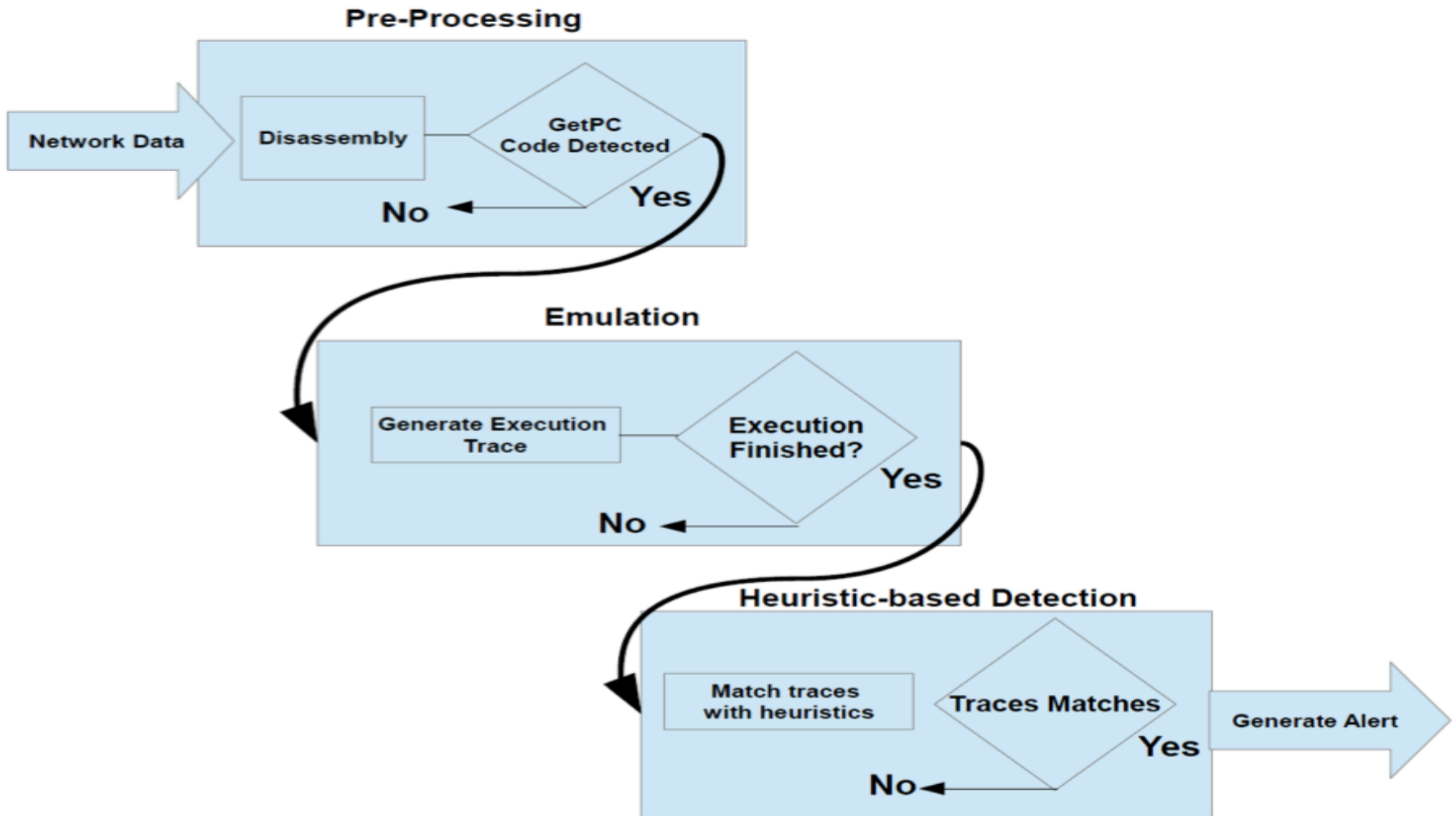
MEN WALK ON THE MOON

*'One Small Step for Man,
One Giant Leap for Mankind'*



NEWS photo by AP. Photograph taken off TV screen.
The first human beings on the surface of another sphere—the moon—raise the American flag in triumph.

How Emulation-Based NIDSes Work?



The emulation-based approach is widely adopted

SGNET



i-code



Amun



NEMU

dionaea catches bugs



Is the problem solved?

- We believe not and we prove it.
- Emulation-Based NIDSes introduce an advanced and more complicated detection technology.
- In this work we show how attackers leverage this complexity to evade detection.

Emulation-Based NIDS Limitations

	Implementation	Intrinsic
Pre-Processing	X	
Emulation	X	X
Heuristics	X	

- Tested two Emulation-Based NIDSes: **Nemu** and **Libemu**.
 - Nemu is the state of the art in emulation based network intrusion detection because of its broad range of heuristics.
 - Libemu is a simple shellcode detection engine (used in several Honeynet projects).

Intrinsic limitations

- Unavailable context data
 - Emulation-based NIDSes cannot have a complete memory image of all possible targets.
 - Context keying.
 - Non-self contained shellcodes.
- Execution threshold
 - The emulator needs to stop at some point, the attacker can wait.
- Cannot deal with fragmented shellcode
 - Send the shellcode payload in multiple (non-consecutive) fragments.

Intrinsic limitations results

- Context keying
 - Modified version of the Context CPUID Metasploit key generator stub.
 - **Not detected.**
- Non-self contained shellcodes:
 - Dynamically built the entire GetPC code and the shellcode decoder out of ROP gadgets.
 - **Not detected.**
- Execution Threshold
 - Built shellcodes with four types of time-intensive loops.
 - Nemu could **detect half** of the shellcodes (loops were not taking enough time).
 - Libemu could **not detect any**.

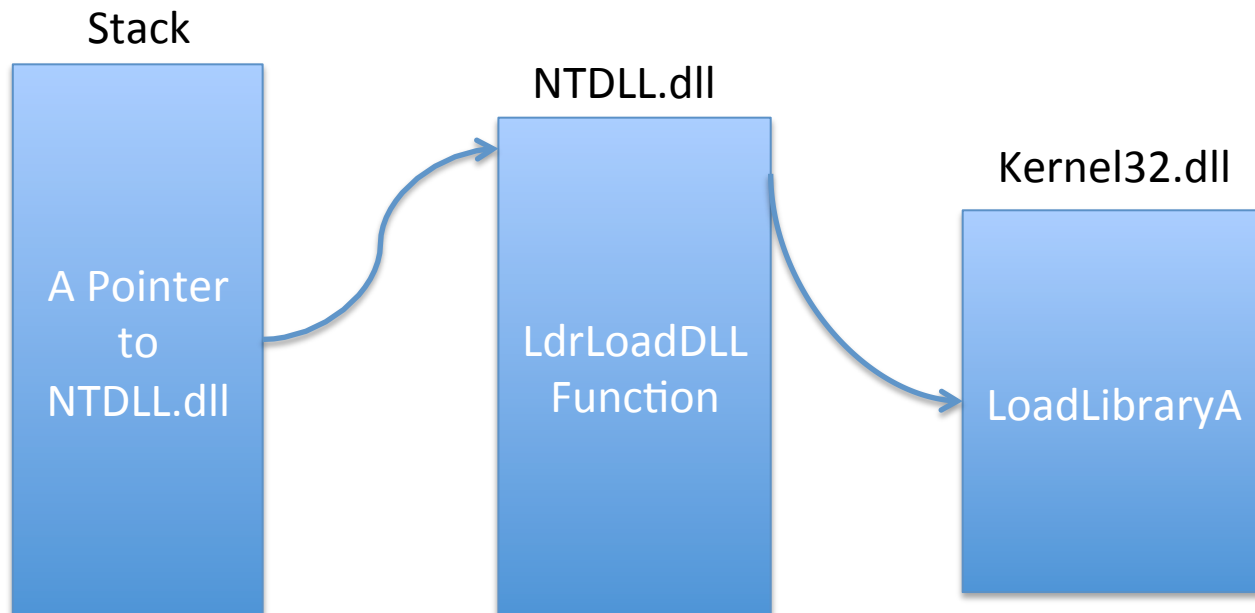
	Opaque loop	Intensive loop	Integrated loop	RDA
Nemu	9/9	9/9	0/9	0/9
Libemu	0/1	0/1	0/1	0/1

Implementation limitations

- Heuristics are kind of black listing
 - You have to list all possible shellcode behavior patterns, attackers can always find a missing one.
- Runtime difference (Emulator detection)
 - Shellcode can detect if it is being emulated.
- Unsupported instructions
- Detection relies on successful shellcode disassembly
 - Malware already applies anti-disassembly techniques to avoid analysis

Results of our implementation limitation tests

- Heuristics Detection
 - Five heuristics described. Two designed by us.
 - We could **bypass Libemu and Nemu** heuristics.
 - Example: bypassing the Nemu LoadLibraryA Kernel32.dll heuristic.



Results of our implementation limitation tests

- Emulator detection

- Built shellcode that stop execution if instructions are executed “too slowly”.

- **Not detected.**

Run time in milliseconds	Opaque Instructions	Intensive Loops	Integrated Loops	RDA
Nemu	6.8	9.08	37.81	52.90
Libemu	44.07	75.20	173.49	177.56
Native	0.148	2.10	0.30	0.68

- Unsupported Instructions

- Built shellcode using SSE, MMX, FPU and undocumented instructions in the decoder.
- Both Nemu and libemu **failed to detect** the shellcodes when we used FNSAVE ,MMX, SSE and undocumented instructions.

	FPU (FNSTENV)	FPU (FNSAVE)	MMX	SSE	OBSOL
Nemu	9/9	0/9	0/9	0/9	0/9
Libemu	1/1	0/1	0/1	0/1	0/1

Results of our implementation limitation tests

- Anti-disassembly
 - Built shellcode using 4 different types of instruction patterns to fool the disassembler.
 - Libemu could detect 2 types out of 4.
 - Nemu could detect most anti-disassembly techniques.

	Garbage Byte	Flow Redirect	Push/Pop Math	Code Transposition
Nemu	9/9	9/9	8/9	8/9
Libemu	0/1	1/1	0/1	1/1

Conclusion

- Emulation based Network Intrusion Detection System is a great step forward but still there are problems:
 - Unfortunately, there seems to be **no (easy) solution** for some of those problems.
 - Most of the **evasion techniques are easy to implement.**
 - Some of them are **already in use** by some malware.
- At least implementation limitations should get fixed.
 - We fully disclosed the evasions we used with people who created the emulation based NIDSes.

Questions?

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