## PANDA: Platform for Architecture-Neutral Dynamic Analysis



### https://github.com/moyix/panda

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## Who Am I?

- Assistant Professor at NYU School of Engineering
- PhD at Georgia Tech under Wenke Lee
- Things I've done that you may know: Volatility, pdbparse, creddump, PANDA

## What is This Talk

- An introduction to PANDA: a Platform for Architecture-Neutral Dynamic Analysis
- A demonstration of interesting projects we've used PANDA for
- A transparent attempt to inspire people to collaborate and do something interesting with PANDA!

## PANDA: Built for Dynamic Analysis

- Based on QEMU 1.0.1 whole-system emulator
- Deterministic record/replay
- Translation from binary to LLVM for all QEMU architectures (extended from S2E code)
- Android (ARM) emulation support
- Plugin architecture easy to extend to new analyses















# Record / Replay



Time

## Reproducibility via Replay

- Software execution is ephemeral
  - Environment may change
  - Timings may change
- Shareable replays make dynamic analyses repeatable and reproducible

## www.rrshare.org

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☆

This site stores recordings made with the <u>PANDA dynamic analysis platform</u>. To find out more about PANDA's record/replay features, you can peruse the <u>documentation</u>. After downloading, the .rr files can be extracted using <u>scripts/rrunpack.py</u> in the PANDA distribution.

#### Upload a new record/replay log

Name	Summary	Download	Size	Instructions
cve-2012-4792-exploit	Exploitation of cve-2012-4792	rrlogs/cve-2012-4792- exploit.rr	130.1 MB	968.8 million
<u>cve-2012-4792-crash</u>	Crashing instance of cve-2012-4792	<u>rrlogs/cve-2012-4792-</u> <u>crash.rr</u>	129.9 MB	608.8 million
cve-2011-1255-exploit	Exploitation of cve-2011-1255	rrlogs/cve-2011-1255- exploit.rr	126.6 MB	2.1 billion
<u>cve-2011-1255-crash</u>	Crashing instance of cve-2011-1255	rrlogs/cve-2011-1255- crash.rr	127.1 MB	1.4 billion
<u>cve-2014-1776-crash</u>	Crashing instance of cve-2014-1776	rrlogs/cve-2014-1776- crash.rr	155.9 MB	1.2 billion
dia2dump	Parsing a PDB with dia2dump	rrlogs/dia2dump.rr	190.8 MB	5.4 billion
line2	Sending an IM using LINE for Android	rrlogs/line2.rr	64.6 MB	10.4 billion
win7 64bit install STOP D1	Failure during boot to install CD of Win7 64bit. DRIVER_IRQL_NOT_LESS_OR_EQUAL	rrlogs/win7 64 install fail.rr	203.3 MB	5.3 billion
carberp2	Running custom RU_Az build of the Carberp malware	rrlogs/carberp2.rr	91.9 MB	2.9 billion
	Running custom Full build of the Carbern			

# Log Size

Replay	Instructions	nstructions Log Size	
freebsdboot	ebsdboot 9.3 billion		17
spotify	12 billion	229 MB	52
haikuurl	8.6 billion	119 MB	72
carberp1	9.1 billion	43 MB	212
win7iessl	8.6 billion	9.4 MB	915
Starcraft	60 million	1.8 MB	33



- Record / replay critical:
  - Heavy analyses don't disrupt execution
  - Analyses don't have to worry about memory layout changing between runs

# Plugin Architecture

- Extend PANDA by writing plugins
- Implement functions that take action at various *instrumentation points*
- Can also instrument generated code in LLVM mode
- Plugin-plugin interaction: compose simple tools for complex functionality



### Execution

#### PANDA\_CB\_BEFORE\_BLOCK\_TRANSLATE



Basic Block

### Execution

#### PANDA\_CB\_BEFORE\_BLOCK\_TRANSLATE



Basic Block

### Execution

#### PANDA\_CB\_BEFORE\_BLOCK\_TRANSLATE











## LLVM Translation

0x8260a634:	push	esp
0x8260a635:	push	ebp
0x8260a636:	push	ebx
0x8260a637:	push	esi
0x8260a638:	push	edi
0x8260a639:	sub	esp,0x54
0x8260a63c:	mo∨	ebp,esp
0x8260a63e:	mo∨	DWORD PTR [ebp+0x44],eax
0x8260a641:	mo∨	DWORD PTR [ebp+0x40],ecx
0x8260a644:	mo∨	DWORD PTR [ebp+0x3c],edx
0x8260a647:	test	DWORD PTR $[ebp+0x70], 0x20000$
0x8260a64e:	jne	0x8260a60c

## LLVM Translation

movi\_i64 tmp4,\$0x8260a634 st\_i64 tmp4, env, \$0x80 ---- 0x8260a634 movi\_i64 tmp12,\$0x8260a634 st\_i64 tmp12,env,\$0xdae0 ld\_i64 tmp12,env,\$0xdad0 movi\_i64 tmp13,\$0x1 add\_i64 tmp12,tmp12,tmp13 st\_i64 tmp12,env,\$0xdad0 mov\_i64 tmp0,rsp mov\_i64 tmp2,rsp movi\_i64 tmp12,\$0xffffffffffffff add\_i64 tmp2,tmp2,tmp12 movi\_i64 tmp12,\$0xfffffff and\_i64 tmp2,tmp2,tmp12

## LLVM Translation

define private i64 @tcg-llvm-tb-0-8260a634(i64\*) {
entry:

%1 = getelementptr i64\* %0, i32 0
%env\_v = load i64\* %1
%2 = add i64 %env\_v, 128
%3 = inttoptr i64 %2 to i64\*
store i64 2187372084, i64\* %3
store volatile i64 2, i64\* inttoptr
 (i64 29543856 to i64\*)

store volatile i64 2187372084, i64\* inttoptr

(i64 29543864 to i64\*)
%4 = add i64 %env\_v, 56032
%5 = inttoptr i64 %4 to i64\*
store i64 2187372084, i64\* %5
%6 = add i64 %env\_v, 56016

## Android Emulation

- Supports Android 2.x 4.x
- Can make phone calls, send SMS, run native apps
- Record/replay
- Introspection into Android apps (Dalvik-level) for Android 2.3 (from DroidScope)
- System-level introspection supported on all Android versions

logger: created 256K log 'log\_events' logger: created 64K log 'log\_radio' Netfilter messages via NETLINK v0.30. nf conntrack version 0.5.0 (13312 buckets, 53248 max) CONFIG\_NF\_CT\_ACCT is deprecated and will be removed soon. P nf conntrack.acct=1 kernel paramater, acct=1 nf conntrack me sysctl net.netfilter.nf conntrack acct=l to enable it. ctnetlink v0.93: registering with nfnetlink. NF\_TPROXY: Transparent proxy support initialized, version 4 NF\_TPROXY: Copyright (c) 2006-2007 BalaBit IT Ltd. xt\_time: kernel timezone is -8008 ip\_tables: (C) 2000-2006 Netfilter Core Team tables: (C) 2002 David S. Miller cubic registered NET: Registered protocol family 10 ip6\_tables: (C) 2000-2006 Netfilter Core Team IPv6 over IPv4 tunneling driver NET: Registered protocol family 17 NET: Registered protocol family 15 RPC: Registered udp transport module. RPC: Registered top transport module. VLAN Support v1.8 Ben Greear <greearb@candelatech.com All bugs added by David S. Miller <davem@redhat.com> VFP support v0.3: implementor 41 architecture 3 part 40 var: goldfish\_rtc goldfish\_rtc: setting system clock to 2014-06-2 Freeing init memory: 124K mmc0: new SDHC card at address e118 mmcblk0: mmc0:e118 SU02G 4.00 GiB mmcblk0: unknown partition table init: cannot open '/initlogo.rle' yaffs: dev is 32505856 name is "mtdblock0" yaffs: passed flags yaffs: Attempting MTD mount on 31.0, "mtdblock0" yaffs read super: isCheckpointed 0 save exit: isCheckpointed 0 yaffs: dev is 32505857 name is "mtdblock1" yaffs: passed flags " yaffs: Attempting MTD mount on 31.1, "mtdblock1" yaffs read super: isCheckpointed 0 yaffs: dev is 32505858 name is "mtdblock2" yaffs: passed flags vaffs: Attempting MTD mount on 31.2, "mtdblock2" yaffs\_read\_super: isCheckpointed 0 cannot find '/system/etc/install-recovery.sh', disabl init: eth0: link up shell@android:/ \$ warning: `rild' uses 32-bit capabilities request\_suspend\_state: wakeup (3->0) at 19726020528 (2014-00 init: sys prop: permission denied uid:1003 name:service.bo



# Mining Memory Accesses

- <u>Goal</u>: Find places in system where data of interest (e.g., ssh passphrase) is handled
- Idea: watch every memory access in the system and look for patterns
- Call these points of interest which we can hook
   *tap points*

More details: *Tappan Zee (North) Bridge: Mining Memory Accesses for Introspection*. B. Dolan-Gavitt, T. Leek, J. Hodosh, W. Lee. ACM CCS. Berlin, Germany, November 2013.

# TZB Implementation

- Track calling context with *callstack* plugin
- At every memory access
   (PANDA\_CB\_PHYS\_MEM\_READ/WRITE)
   Get (caller, program counter, address space) –
   i.e., tap point
- Analyze data flowing through tap point (e.g., string matching with *stringsearch* plugin)

Tap

## Content

### Read Write

00646	517	0064A423	Kernel	0064A423	push	ebx
00646	517	0064A424	Kernel	0064A424	push	[ebp+var 28]
00646	517	0064A427	Kernel	0064A427	push	esi
00646	517	0064A428	Kernel	0064A428	call	memcpy
				_memcpy:		
				[]		
				00430E08	shr	ecx, 2
				00430E0B	and	edx, 3
				00430E0E	cmp	ecx, 8
				00430E11	jb	short loc_430E3C
0064A	42D	00430E13	Kernel	00430E13	rep movs	sd
0064A	42D	00430E15	Kernel	00430E15	jmp	off 430F2C[edx*4]

Code

Tap

## Content

Read

Write

**00FFABED** 

00646517	0064A423	Kernel	0064A423	push	ebx
00646517	0064A424	Kernel	0064A424	push	[ebp+var_28]
00646517	0064A427	Kernel	0064A427	push	esi
00646517	0064A428	Kernel	0064A428	call	_memcpy
			_memcpy:		
			[•••]		
			00430E08	shr	ecx, 2
			00430E0B	and	edx, 3
			00430E0E	cmp	ecx, 8
			00430E11	jb	short loc_430E3C
0064A42D	00430E13	Kernel	00430E13	rep movs	sd
0064A42D	00430E15	Kernel	00430E15	jmp	off_430F2C[edx*4]

Code

ent	Тар			
Write	Iap	Code		
00FFABED	00646517 0064A423 Kernel	0064A423 push ebx		
00123456	00646517 0064A424 Kernel	0064A424		
	00646517 0064A427 Kernel	0064A427 push esi		
	00646517 0064A428 Kernel	0064A428 call _memcpy		
		_memcpy:		
		[•••]		
		00430E08 shr ecx, 2		
		00430E0B and edx, 3		
		00430E0E  cmp ecx, 8		
		00430E11 jb short loc_430E3C		
	0064A42D 00430E13 Kernel	00430E13 rep movsd		
	0064A42D 00430E15 Kernel	00430E15 jmp off_430F2C[edx*4		
	ent Write Orffabed Oddadadad	ent Write DOFFABED 00123456 00646517 0064A423 Kernel 00646517 0064A424 Kernel 00646517 0064A427 Kernel 00646517 0064A428 Kernel		

Content						
Read	d Write		ap			Lode
	00FFABED	00646517 006	54A423 Kernel	0064A423	push	ebx
00123456	00123456	00646517 006	54A424 Kernel	0064A424	push	[ebp+var_28]
	00ABCDEF	00646517 006	54A427 Kernel	0064A427	push	esi
		00646517 006	54A428 Kernel	0064A428	call	_memcpy
				_memcpy:		
				[]		
				00430E08	$\mathtt{shr}$	ecx, 2
				00430E0B	and	edx, 3
				00430E0E	cmp	ecx, 8
				00430E11	jb	short loc_430E3C
		0064A42D 004	30E13 Kernel	00430E13	rep	movsd
		0064A42D 004	30E15 Kernel	00430E15	jmp	off_430F2C[edx*4]

Content		Tab			
Read	Write	Iap	Code		
	00FFABED	00646517 0064A423 Kernel	0064A423 push	ebx	
00123456	00123456	00646517 0064A424 Kernel	0064A424 push	[ebp+var_28]	
	0064A42D	00646517 0064A427 Kernel	0064A427 push 0064A428 call	memcpy	
			_memcpy: [] 00430E08 shr 00430E0B and 00430E0E cmp 00430E11 jb	ecx, 2 edx, 3 ecx, 8 short loc_430E3C	
		0064A42D 00430E13 Kernel	00430E13 rep mov	rsd	
		0064A42D 00430E15 Kernel	00430E15 jmp	off_430F2C[edx*4]	
Content		ent	Tab		
---------	------	--	--	---	--
Read		Write	Iap	Code	
0012	3456	00FFABED 00123456 00ABCDEF 0064A42D	00646517 0064A423 Kernel 00646517 0064A424 Kernel 00646517 0064A427 Kernel 00646517 0064A428 Kernel	0064A423 push ebx 0064A424 push [ebp+var_28] 0064A427 push esi 0064A428 call _memcpy	
				_memcpy: [] 00430E08 shr ecx, 2 00430E0B and edx, 3 00430E0E cmp ecx, 8 00430E11 jb short loc_430E3C	
\Dev	\D	ev	0064A42D 00430E13 Kernel	00430E13 rep movsd 00430E15 jmp off 430E2CLedx*41	

Content		Tap		
Read	Write	Iap		ode
00123456	00FFABED 00123456 00ABCDEF	00646517 0064A423 Kernel 00646517 0064A424 Kernel 00646517 0064A427 Kernel	0064A423 push 0064A424 push 0064A427 push	ebx [ebp+var_28] esi
	0064A42D	00646517 0064A428 Kernel	0064A428 call	_memcpy
			_memcpy:	
			00430E08 shr	ecx, 2
			00430E0B and	edx, 3
			00430E0E cmp	ecx, 8
			00430E11 jb	short loc_430E3C
evice\	\Device\	0064A42D 00430E13 Kernel	00430E13 rep mov	vsd
		0064A42D 00430E15 Kernel	00430E15 jmp	off 430F2C[edx*4]

D

Content		Тар		
Read	Write	Iap	C	ode
00123456	00FFABED 00123456	00646517 0064A423 Kernel 00646517 0064A424 Kernel	0064A423 push 0064A424 push	ebx [ebp+var_28]
	00ABCDEF 0064A42D	00646517 0064A427 Kernel 00646517 0064A428 Kernel	0064A427 push 0064A428 call	esi _memcpy
			_memcpy: [•••]	
			00430E08 shr 00430E0B and	ecx, 2 edx, 3
			00430E0E cmp 00430E11 jb	ecx, 8 short loc_430E3C
evice\Hard	\Device\Hard	0064A42D 00430E13 Kernel	00430E13 rep mo	vsd
		UU04A4ZD UU4SUEIS Kernei	UU4SUEIS JMP	OII 430FZC/edx^4

D

Content		Тар		
Read	Write	Iap		ode
00123456	00FFABED 00123456 00ABCDEF 0064A42D	00646517 0064A423 Kernel 00646517 0064A424 Kernel 00646517 0064A427 Kernel 00646517 0064A428 Kernel	0064A423 push 0064A424 push 0064A427 push 0064A428 call	ebx [ebp+var_28] esi _memcpy
			_memcpy: [] 00430E08 shr 00430E0B and 00430E0E cmp 00430E11 jb	ecx, 2 edx, 3 ecx, 8 short loc_430E3C
evice\Harddisk	\Device\Harddisk	0064A42D 00430E13 Kernel 0064A42D 00430E15 Kernel	00430E13 rep mov 00430E15 jmp	vsd off 430F2C[edx*4]

\D

Content		Tap		
Read	Write	Iap	Code	
00123456	00FFABED 00123456 00ABCDEF 0064A42D	00646517 0064A423 Kernel 00646517 0064A424 Kernel 00646517 0064A427 Kernel 00646517 0064A428 Kernel	0064A423 push ebx 0064A424 push [ebp+var_28] 0064A427 push esi 0064A428 call _memcpy	
			_memcpy: [] 00430E08 shr ecx, 2 00430E0B and edx, 3 00430E0E cmp ecx, 8 00430E11 jb short loc_430E3C	
evice\Harddisk 00430F3C	\Device\Harddisk	0064A42D 00430E13 Kernel 0064A42D 00430E15 Kernel	00430E13 rep movsd 00430E15 jmp off_430F2C[edx*4]	

\D

# Dynamic Taint Analysis

- Follows data flow between *taint source* and *sink*
- Implemented in PANDA as an LLVM pass
  - Allows taint tracking on *all* platforms
  - Can use clang to produce LLVM bitcode for QEMU's C functions and track taint through

More details: *Architecture-Independent Dynamic Information Flow Tracking*. R. Whelan, T. Leek, D. Kaeli. Compiler Construction (CC), Rome, Italy, March 2013.

### LLVM Taint2 Instrumentation



# Other Notable Plugins

- scissors: extracts out a subset of a replay log
- replaymovie: takes frame buffer snapshots during replay and creates a movie
- syscalls2: provides callbacks for Linux & Windows system calls and their arguments
- osi: OS introspection for Windows 7 & Linux
- file\_taint, tstringsearch: taint labeling based on file contents or in-memory string matches

### Case Studies

- Reverse engineering the Starcraft CD key check
- Breaking Spotify DRM
- Understanding a vulnerability in Internet Explorer
- Full-trace malware analysis sandbox
- Automated bug injection

### Starcraft CD Key

🝯 StarCraft - B	rood War	X
	STARERAFT <sup>®</sup>	
	stall StarCraft	
Ś	StarCraft X	
	The CD-Key entered in the StarCraft field was invalid. Please make sure that it was typed in correctly.	
	OK	

# Creating a Keygen

- Simple approach:
  - Find the key validation code
  - Extract it so you can run it millions of times
  - Feed it random keys until you get a valid one
  - Works when the key space is *dense* many valid keys relative to total keys

### Starcraft RE

• Use TZB to search for code that uses CD key:

 Caller 5
 Caller 4
 Caller 3
 Caller 2
 Caller 1
 PC
 CR3

 0045c252
 00428867
 004286ff
 0044c951
 06cba000
 1

 0045c252
 004286ff
 0047d949
 0047d4cb
 06cba000
 1

 [...]
 [...]
 [...]
 [...]
 [...]
 [...]

- Or, taint key and measure computation done on tainted data
  - i.e.: a = b + c
     tcn(a) = max(tcn(a), tcn(b)) + 1

### Taint Compute Number



### Starcraft Tainted Computation



### Key Load

	.text:0047D4A0 loc_47D4A0:		; CODE XREF: unpack_key+53ţj
21	.text:0047D4A0	xor	edx, edx
•	.text:0047D4A2	lea	eax, [esi+7B5h]
•	.text:0047D4A8	mov	ecx, 34h
•	.text:0047D4AD	div	ecx
	.text:0047D4AF	mov	esi, 34h
11	.text:0047D4B4	mov	ebp, 5
11	.text:0047D4B9	mov	ecx, edx
11	.text:0047D4BB	xor	edx, edx
11	.text:0047D4BD	lea	eax, [ecx+7B5h]
11	.text:0047D4C3	di∪	esi
11	.text:0047D4C5	mov	esi, edx
11	.text:0047D4C7	mov	edx, [esp+10h+arg_0]
11	.text: <mark>0047D4CB</mark>	movzx	eax, byte ptr [edi+edx]
11	.text:0047D4CF	movzx	eax, ds:byte_51EA70[eax]
11	.text:0047D4D6	cdq	
11	.text:0047D4D7	idi∪	ebp
11	.text:0047D4D9	inc	edi
11	.text:0047D4DA	cmp	edi, 1Ah
11	.text:0047D4DD	mov	[ecx+ebx], al
11	.text:0047D4E0	mov	[esi+ebx], dl
12	.text:0047D4E3	jb	short loc_47D4A0
•	.text:0047D4E5	рор	edi
•	.text:0047D4E6	рор	esi
•	.text:0047D4E7	рор	ebp
•	.text:0047D4E8	рор	ebx
•	.text:0047D4E9	retn	
_	Ltoyt.00/70/E9 uppook kou	ondn	

### Key Validation

.text:0044C82C	lea e	ecx, [esp+104h+var_EC]
.text:0044C830	push e	ecx ; int
.text:0044C831	push e	ədi ; key
.text:0044C832	mov [	[esp+10Ch+var_EC], ebx
.text:0044C836	call (	<pre>decrypt_key ; decrypt_key(k(@9cb68c) = N68KTDHEKMHEV89N74GKEDNYKD,</pre>
.text:0044C83B	mov e	edx, [esp+10Ch+var_EC]
.text:0044C83F	add e	esp, 10h
.text:0044C842	push e	edx
.text:0044C843	mov e	ecx, esi
.text:0044C845	call t	test_key
.text:0044C84A	test a	al, al
. text:0044C84C	jnz 1	loc_44C94C ; jumptable 0044C6EA default case
. text:0044C852	cmp c	dword ptr [esi+70h], 4

# Key Comparison

	.text:0044C120	key procn	ear;	CODE XREF:	sub_44C6B0+11B <b>↓</b> p
	.text:0044C120		;	sub_44C6B0 <sup>.</sup>	+195 <b>↓</b> p
	.text:0044C120				
	.text:0044C120 arg_0	= dwor	d ptr 4		
	.text:0044C120				
•	.text:0044C120	mov	edx, [ <mark>ecx</mark> +68h]		
•	.text:0044C123	mov	eax, [ <mark>ecx</mark> +64h]		
•	.text:0044C126	cmp	eax, edx		
•	.text:0044C128	jz	short loc_44C13B		
•	.text:0044C12A	mov	<mark>ecx</mark> , [esp+arg_0]		
•	.text:0044C12E	mov	edi, edi		
	.text:0044C130				
	.text:0044C130 loc_4	4C130:	;	CODE XREF:	test_key+19 <b>↓</b> j
<b>†</b>	.text:0044C130	cmp	[eax], <mark>e</mark> cx		
	.text:0044C132	jz	short loc_44C13B		
: *	.text:0044C134	add	eax, 4		
. •	.text:0044C137	cmp	eax, edx		
ч <b>г</b>	.text:0044C139	jnz	short loc_44C130		
	.text:0044C13B				
	.text:0044C13B loc_4	4C13B:	;	CODE XREF:	test_key+8†j
	.text:0044C13B		;	_test_key+12	2 <b>1</b> j
- ••	.text:0044C13B	xor	<mark>ecx</mark> , <mark>ecx</mark>		
. •	.text:0044C13D	cmp	eax, edx		
•	.text:0044C13F	setnz	<mark>cl</mark>		
•	.text:0044C142	mov	al, <mark>cl</mark>		
•	.text:0044C144	retn	4		
	.text:0044C144 test_	key endp			

#### **Key Valid Test**

.text:0044C130: cmp [eax], ecx

#### Panda Plugin

```
bool translate_callback(CPUState *env, target_ulong pc) {
    return env->cr[3] == 0x06cba000 && pc == 0x0044C130;
}
```

```
int exec_callback(CPUState *env, target_ulong pc) {
    printf("Inside test_key: \n");
```

```
target_ulong x = 0;
panda_virtual_memory_rw(env, EAX, (uint8_t *)&x, 4, 0);
printf(" Expected=" TARGET_FMT_lx " calculated="
    TARGET_FMT_lx "\n", x, ECX);
return 1;
```

#### Output

}

```
Inside test_key:
   Expected=00000017 calculated=000006e1
```

# Breaking Spotify DRM

- DRM has a strong "signature"
  - High entropy, high randomness ( $\chi^2$ ) input
  - **High** entropy, **low** randomness ( $\chi^2$ ) output



• We can look for functions that match this description

From: Steal This Movie - Automatically Bypassing DRM Protection in Streaming Media Services by Wang et al., USENIX Security 2013









# Extracting Audio

- Ok, so we find the function that decrypts DRM
- Now what?
- Write a plugin that waits until that function is called and then saves its output
  - Left as an exercise for the reader...

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### Future Work

- It is interesting that DRM decryption has a strong "dynamic signature"
- Are there other kinds of functions that can be identified by statistical properties of their inputs and outputs? Or intermediate states?
  - Compression / decompression
  - Cryptographic hash functions
  - Numerical computation?

### IE Vulnerability

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### IE Vulnerability

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Done	Internet   Protected Mode: On	• • • 100% •
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# Determining Root Cause

- We want to understand what caused the crash
- Can get bounds on the crash for use with scissors with two search strings in TZB:
  - "<html"
  - "has stopped working"
- Once found, can extract HTML for diagnosis

# HTML Trigger

<hr/>
<hr/>
HTML XMLNS:t="urn:schemas-microsoft-com:time">

- <?IMPORT namespace="t"
- implementation="#default#time2">

<body>

```
<div id="x" contenteditable="true">
```

HELLOWORLD

<t:TRANSITIONFILTER></t:TRANSITIONFILTER>

<script>

```
document.getElementById("x").innerHTML = "";
```

CollectGarbage();

window.onclick;

```
document.location.reload();
```

- </script>
- </div>
- </body>
- </HTML>

- Watch mallocs/frees and keep a map of allocated intervals
- Look for accesses to freed intervals
- Note: not necessarily complete!



- Watch mallocs/frees and keep a map of allocated intervals
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- Watch mallocs/frees and keep a map of allocated intervals
- Look for accesses to freed intervals
- Note: not necessarily complete!



- Watch mallocs/frees and keep a map of allocated intervals
- Look for accesses to freed intervals
- Note: not necessarily complete!


# Use After Free Results

• UAF detector finds exactly one match:

USE AFTER FREE READ @ {3f98b320, 5556f0}! PC 6dc996f5

- Pinpoints exact location in code where dangling pointer is used
- Bug is CVE-2012-4792
- Could easily be extended for vulnerability *discovery* as well – see, e.g. Undangle by Caballero et al.

## Censorship Blacklist Extraction

- LINE is a Japanese-made IM app for Android with ~560M users worldwide
- Found by CitizenLab to censor some words for Chinese users
- We want to find out which ones







# LINE Methodology

- Very simple strategy: use TZB to find usage of strings likely to be in "bad words" list:
  - 法轮 (Falun)
  - 天安门 (Tiananmen)
- Dump out the other data accessed at that same program point to get the full list

## Censorship Blacklist (sample)

	共党	彭博	政变
98964	共匪	天朝	周斌
FLG GCD	共贼	兲朝	祖茔
GFW	胡温	屠城	共C档
18大	江派	屠杀	08宪章
38军	江系	团派	89事件
八九	江贼	退党	艾未未
半羽	近平	汪洋	薄瓜瓜
鲍彤	九评	瘟神	薄熙来
暴政	军警	晓波	曹建明
柴玲	六四	学潮	曾庆红
赤匪	马凯	学运	陈光诚
	民运	余杰	大纪元

For translations & context see <u>https://china-chats.net/</u>

# Future Work

- What if we don't have a good idea of what words may be blacklisted?
- Instead, we may be able to use taint analysis combined with dynamic slicing
- Use taint analysis to find areas where user's typed input is compared against some value
- Then use dynamic slicing to trace the compared value back to its source

```
def censor_message():
    user_msg = input()
    blacklist = open('blacklist.txt').readlines()
    for word in blacklist:
        if user_msg == word:
            return "Censored"
    return user_msg
```

def censor\_message():
 user\_msg = input()
 blacklist = open('blacklist.txt').readlines()
 for word in blacklist:
 if user\_msg == word:
 return "Censored"
 return user\_msg



```
Look at data on the
other side of the
censor_message():
user_msg = input()
blacklist = open('black(ist.txt').readlines()
for word in blacklist:
    if user_msg == word:
        return "Censored"
return user_msg
```

```
Follow data back
    to its origin

def censor_message():
    user_msg = input()
    blacklist = open('blacklist.txt').readlines()
    for word in blacklist:
        if user_msg == word:
            return "Censored"
    return user_msg
```

## Applications Beyond Censorship

<b>_+</b>	\$	<b>.</b>	\$
ha, that's awesome			bwahahahahahaha 😭
Michael • Wed, 10:03 PM			41 mins
bwahahahahaha 31 m el isn't on Hangouts right now. He'	ha () nins		woot woot!! woot!! Happy Birthday!!
ages later			3 mins
	122102210221022100		
woo	ot	Michael isn't on H messages later	angouts right now. He'll see your
	ot ot!! ot!!	Michael isn't on H messages later	angouts right now. He'll see your woohoo!!
	ot ot!! ot!! ow	Michael isn't on H messages later	angouts right now. He'll see your woohoo!!
work work work work work work work work	ot ot!! ot!! ow low	Michael isn't on Homessages later	angouts right now. He'll see your woohoo!! Now

## MalRec: A Malware Recording Platform

- Based on PANDA dynamic analysis platform
- Simple agentless setup:
  - Malware loaded via CD image
  - Started by sending keystrokes to VM
  - No in-guest monitoring utilities (reports can be generated from replays)



# GUI Actuation

### GUI View

ommand Prompt [	•	[
		2

#### ;tem32≻

i File	Windows Task M e Options Vie	lanager w Help			
A¢	oplications Proces	sses Services	9 Perf	formance Net	tworking Users
	Image Name	User Name	CPU	Memory (	Description
	cmd.exe	gemu	00	472 K	Windows
	conhost.exe	qemu	00	776 K	Console
	csrss.exe		00	1,076 K	
	dwm.exe	qemu	00	928 K	Desktop
	explorer.exe	qemu	02	14,328 K	Windows
	ielowutil.exe	qemu	00	1,680 K	Internet L
	jusched.exe	qemu	00	2,300 K	Java Upd
	taskhost.exe	qemu	00	1,428 K	Host Proc
	taskmgr.exe	qemu	09	1,404 K	Windows
	winlogon.exe		00	1,256 K	
	Processes from all users				
Proc	cesses: 33	CPU Usage: 1	7%	Physica	I Memory: 30%

### Volatility View (wintree)

#### ./vol.py -f mem.dd --profile=Win7SP1x86 wintree

.Windows Task Manager (visible) taskmgr.exe:1516 -

- ..Users taskmgr.exe:1516 -
- ...&Send Message... (visible) taskmgr.exe:1516 6.0.7601.17514!Button
- ...&Logoff (visible) taskmgr.exe:1516 6.0.7601.17514!Button
- ...&Disconnect (visible) taskmgr.exe:1516 6.0.7601.17514!Button
- ...Users (visible) taskmgr.exe:1516 6.0.7601.17514!SysListView32
- ....#70038 (visible) taskmgr.exe:1516 6.0.7601.17514!SysHeader32
- ..Networking taskmgr.exe:1516 -

...#40156 (visible) taskmgr.exe:1516 6.0.7601.17514!ScrollBar

- ... No Active Network Adapters Found. (visible) taskmgr.exe:1516 6.0.7601.
- ...Totals (visible) taskmgr.exe:1516 6.0.7601.17514!SysListView32
- ....#201a8 (visible) taskmgr.exe:1516 6.0.7601.17514!SysHeader32
- ..Performance taskmgr.exe:1516 -
- ...&Resource Monitor... (visible) taskmgr.exe:1516 6.0.7601.17514!Button
- ...Kernel Memory (MB) (visible) taskmgr.exe:1516 DavesFrameClass
- ... Physical Memory (MB) (visible) taskmgr.exe:1516 DavesFrameClass
- ..Tab1 (visible) taskmgr.exe:1516 6.0.7601.17514!SysTabControl32
- ...#50162 taskmgr.exe:1516 6.0.7601.17514!msctls\_updown32
- .. Processes (visible) taskmgr.exe:1516 -
- ...&End Process (visible) taskmgr.exe:1516 6.0.7601.17514!Button
- ...&Show processes from all users (visible) taskmgr.exe:1516 6.0.7601.175
- ...Processes (visible) taskmgr.exe:1516 6.0.7601.17514!SysListView32
- ....#801a4 (visible) taskmgr.exe:1516 6.0.7601.17514!SysHeader32



# GUI Actuation

### GUI View

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	ommand Prompt	_

#### ;tem32≻

i Fi	Windows Task M ile Options Vi	Manager ew Help			- • •
P	Applications Proc	esses Service	s Per	formance Ne	tworking Users
	Image Name	User Name	CPU	Memory (	Description
	cmd.exe	gemu	00	472 K	Windows
	conhost.exe	qemu	00	776 K	Console
	csrss.exe		00	1,076 K	
	dwm.exe	gemu	00	928 K	Desktop
	explorer.exe	qemu	02	14,328 K	Windows
	ielowutil.exe	qemu	00	1,680 K	Internet L
	jusched.exe	qemu	00	2,300 K	Java Upd
	taskhost.exe	qemu	00	1,428 K	Host Proc
	taskmgr.exe	qemu	09	1,404 K	Windows
	winlogon.exe		00	1,256 K	
	(B) channel			(	EndDrama
	1 2 now proce	sses from all us	ers	l	End Process
Pr	Processes: 33 CPU Usage: 17% Physical Memory: 30%				

### Volatility View (wintree)

#### ./vol.py -f mem.dd --profile=Win7SP1x86 wintree

.Windows Task Manager (visible) taskmgr.exe:1516 -

- ..Users taskmgr.exe:1516 -
- ...&Send Message... (visible) taskmgr.exe:1516 6.0.7601.17514!Button
- ...&Logoff (visible) taskmgr.exe:1516 6.0.7601.17514!Button
- ...&Disconnect (visible) taskmgr.exe:1516 6.0.7601.17514!Button
- ...Users (visible) taskmgr.exe:1516 6.0.7601.17514!SysListView32
- ....#70038 (visible) taskmgr.exe:1516 6.0.7601.17514!SysHeader32
- ..Networking taskmgr.exe:1516 -

...#40156 (visible) taskmgr.exe:1516 6.0.7601.17514!ScrollBar

- ... No Active Network Adapters Found. (visible) taskmgr.exe:1516 6.0.7601.
- ...Totals (visible) taskmgr.exe:1516 6.0.7601.17514!SysListView32
- ....#201a8 (visible) taskmgr.exe:1516 6.0.7601.17514!SysHeader32
- ...Performance taskmgr.exe:1516 -
- ...&Resource Monitor... (visible) taskmgr.exe:1516 6.0.7601.17514!Button
- ...Kernel Memory (MB) (visible) taskmgr.exe:1516 DavesFrameClass
- ... Physical Memory (MB) (visible) taskmgr.exe:1516 DavesFrameClass
- ..Tab1 (visible) taskmgr.exe:1516 6.0.7601.17514!SysTabControl32
- ...#50162 taskmgr.exe:1516 6.0.7601.17514!msctls\_updown32
- .. Processes (visible) taskmgr.exe:1516 -
- ...&End Process (visible) taskmgr.exe:1516 6.0.7601.17514!Button ...&Show processes from all users (visible) taskmgr.exe:1516 6.0.7601.175 ...Processes (visible) taskmgr.exe:1516 6.0.7601.17514!SysListView32 ....#801a4 (visible) taskmgr.exe:1516 6.0.7601.17514!SysHeader32



### Replay Subsumes Other Artifacts







Adobe Reader XI



Windows 7 Build 7601 This copy of Windows is not genuine

- 🌜 🔚 🏲

8:46 PM

11/24/2014

2







Adobe Reader XI



Windows 7 Build 7601 This copy of Windows is not genuine

- 🌜 🔚 🏲

8:46 PM

11/24/2014

2



## Stats

- 50,176 traces available for download
- More than 1 quadrillion instructions' worth of execution
- Each trace has:
  - VirusTotal report (JSON)
  - Full record/replay log
  - Movie (originally 5 seconds, now 25s)
  - PCAP of network traffic

# Log Size (redux)

- In the case of malware we can get additional savings: all recordings start from same snapshot
  - So, just save a diff of the snapshot for each new recording
- 24,189 full system executions
  - Before snapshot optimization: 2.4 terabytes
  - After: 387GB
- 1147.5 instructions/byte (!)

# Open Data

- Full dataset available via HTTP, BitTorrent
  - <u>http://moyix.blogspot.com/</u>
- Also as individual files at:
  - <u>http://panda.gtisc.gatech.edu/malrec/</u>

UUID

C panda.gtisc.gatech.edu/malrec/

4fc89505-75a0-4734-ac6d-1ebbdca28caa a64339ce-5fcb-415e-99f4-aa639c635805 9a5cfaee-a478-444f-8dca-7f401f8f0df5 e2152d26-73ff-4953-907d-8d6e9e32a4f3 bc2581aa-85e8-4012-9e27-c728a00f3ff8 3be52156-4f93-4a37-9af1-d1d45b526825 f8b6036a-40d8-486b-af0c-8ec2840960f4 f2d1662f-1079-4f45-b542-8b1cf8fdb1a9 5d5eb4f6-13b0-44ed-bfd6-73b5aa0d284f a6d2a1e0-027c-4f80-90c6-9e9f84de53da d4ec17b9-90ec-4e96-b40b-f6e77f5ca1a7 781b95ff-943f-4590-877e-442d31991320 537a5f48-7233-4996-af8e-20e3df1e99aa f481da2e-5ca1-4e60-a7d9-45a3a410f758 f2298ba9-af24-473b-b14e-b564445741c8 f220daf4-eaff-4626-b935-6938e5fd5c2f b437845a-6c4e-48c2-b1cf-db8e18e369df 9f5b9ff9-957f-4b4d-8c50-6f028ab134e2 0d8cf2c9-b9c0-468b-8b55-9a9c2f7b0459 8cba72d5-9f8d-446d-a9fe-7abf85d025fc 464d62fe-20e9-43a7-afb1-ae730e571163 813e63fc-43aa-498a-8af2-d8088384b874 ce28db56-a5d3-4a28-ba69-3f603192e3ce 974dbfac-4017-441e-8471-f84c81c7a818 7c8801fc-c29f-49c5-8412-dce75dea3fa0 e5f6f3d3-29e4-42fd-9011-522054fee9f3 9fc52909-6fa1-468f-b5dc-280b7d0c2e17 407

#### Filename

02b955cf0d29e46502cb5dafd4244082.exe 02b955cf0d29e46502cb5dafd4244082 00b68dc33cd0a7122ffc8f1a237528c7.exe 00b68dc33cd0a7122ffc8f1a237528c7 92b72e3a-917c-4792-91aa-1d9950739d99 005de27b207285e70dea705feff8a4e7.exe 005de27b207285e70dea705feff8a4e7 03627679800f9540633a0a338e2d1930.exe 03627679800f9540633a0a338e2d1930 02b9a077e3c373089f0624a8bb66ec8d.exe 02b9a077e3c373089f0624a8bb66ec8d 03d33743572fa24494582f24137e0d89.exe 03d33743572fa24494582f24137e0d89 03d78a0f036ea665b8147a584584b179.exe 03d78a0f036ea665b8147a584584b179 079e0f2a6d817d8c88b1587f352d7cd0.exe 079e0f2a6d817d8c88b1587f352d7cd0 0995d976f26730007596d14fcce219a0.exe 0995d976f26730007596d14fcce219a0 0c5fd363447293ac308e8079d532192c.exe 0c5fd363447293ac308e8079d532192c 0e1d93833d3909e454b79c9ccf82c698.exe 0e1d93833d3909e454b79c9ccf82c698 0f3f08e54ac62879b8ac4873e4be58e9.exe 0f3f08e54ac62879b8ac4873e4be58e9 0c413017-1c47-4d48-b90e-5d21e5407b52 101357b66a53eb86cab6c69fc48df3b7.exe 101357b66a53eb86cab6c69fc48df3b7 60a022d2-2287-4814-8d0d-676e215c0db1 10146d57a77bd3008e7f789b2a1b2540.exe 10146d57a77bd3008e7f789b2a1b2540 8edbd0f0-9d0f-41d9-9148-bc92966e949b 12b5501c2f30e8c3b7a8475da1c8e05e.exe 12b5501c2f30e8c3b7a8475da1c8e05e 11b64c44a79fc463d1c46c9faf1856ca.exe 11225eec69d383c79fb6d4bff180ca7d.exe 17af4487d844314a20f03c866d3d5fa2.exe 257db161cbcf9d820b00c51b6d7d18e7.exe 257db161cbcf9d820b00c51b6d7d18e7 1e888f5b607899b50c09f1840b474d0c.exe 1e888f5b607899b50c09f1840b474d0c 1c012c325a06e52b1e56b1a3420620e2.exe 1c012c325a06e52b1e56b1a3420620e2 267c351d05b28db0c06620536bf4f010.exe 267c351d05b28db0c06620536bf4f010 26e7f238b29cdc9c9ca06b35332f0c77.exe 29cc460c9fa5c6b7edea77eaf91102c9.exe 289510340cc1396f995bf20ee4ea9bb3.exe 29dc3212b5fae469ecffa8ed1a1a1599.exe 2b4c8a076d21ccaf82e6e60b05d9f033.exe 3b5c8f00989260c51395cd0d09aa0cb1.exe 2db49478ce69cb1beaa3e96471cdf4e2.exe 3ba61a3efa0227bd4d7e0a3e2d6e415c.exe 5bc23607-cc4c-468c-b25c-3351920bb6ba 3d3f5e93b5386db5fdc8e637a5ed0480.exe 765101-06-61

MD5 PCAP RR Log 005b80688b590435b7aab13342a00c6e.exe 005b80688b590435b7aab13342a00c6e pcap rrlog rrlog pcap pcap rrlog rrlog pcap 11b64c44a79fc463d1c46c9faf1856ca rrlog pcap 11225eec69d383c79fb6d4bff180ca7d pcap rrlog 17af4487d844314a20f03c866d3d5fa2 rrlog pcap rrlog pcap rrlog pcap rrlog pcap rrlog pcap 26e7f238b29cdc9c9ca06b35332f0c77 rrlog pcap 29cc460c9fa5c6b7edea77eaf91102c9 rrlog pcap 289510340cc1396f995bf20ee4ea9bb3 rrlog pcap 29dc3212b5fae469ecffa8ed1a1a1599 rrlog pcap 2b4c8a076d21ccaf82e6e60b05d9f033 rrlog pcap 3b5c8f00989260c51395cd0d09aa0cb1 rrlog pcap 2db49478ce69cb1beaa3e96471cdf4e2 rrlog pcap 3ba61a3efa0227bd4d7e0a3e2d6e415c rrlog pcap 3d3f5e93b5386db5fdc8e637a5ed0480 rrlog pcap - FD2 C7 CE 121-26-F1

2014-12-08 01:32:51.913522107 +0000 2014-12-08 01:36:18.581528091 +0000 2014-12-08 01:32:58.649522302 +0000 2014-12-08 01:33:11.061522661 +0000 2014-12-08 01:36:51.157529034 +0000 2014-12-08 01:36:04.829527693 +0000 2014-12-08 01:32:47.105521968 +0000 2014-12-08 01:36:24.365528258 +0000 2014-12-08 01:40:47.225535869 +0000 2014-12-08 01:40:24.841535221 +0000 2014-12-08 01:40:09.885534788 +0000 2014-12-08 01:40:10.293534800 +0000 2014-12-08 01:43:53.813541271 +0000 2014-12-08 01:42:42.201539198 +0000 2014-12-08 01:42:54.657539558 +0000 2014-12-08 01:57:43.441565292 +0000 2014-12-08 01:57:39.601565180 +0000 2014-12-08 01:57:41.937565248 +0000 2014-12-08 01:57:43.593565296 +0000 2014-12-08 02:03:16.933574947 +0000 2014-12-08 02:04:05.617576357 +0000 2014-12-08 02:03:25.617575199 +0000 2014-12-08 02:03:42.361575683 +0000 2014-12-08 02:08:39.733584293 +0000 2014-12-08 02:08:59.489584865 +0000 2014-12-08 02:09:10.321585179 +0000 2014-12-08 02:09:11.157585203 +0000 2014-12-08 02:14:00.745593588 +0000 2014-12-08 02:14:06.501593754 +0000 2014-12-08 02:14:05.069593713 +0000 2014-12-08 02:14:19.137594120 +0000 2014-12-08 02:19:19.849602827 +0000 12 00 02 10 20 127(02204

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23

Added

## MalRec Limitations

- Analysis time is fixed (10 minutes)
- Only one path through malware
- PANDA is based on QEMU 1.0.1 & nonvirtualized – very detectable
- Currently do not accept submissions from the public

# Future Work

- Extract interesting data from these traces
  - Printable strings passing through memory
  - Instruction mnemonic histograms
- Go big on our big data
  - Visualization
  - Machine learning
  - Searching / information retrieval

LAVA: Large-Scale Automated Vulnerability Addition

### Thesis

Major problem in computer science: programs just don't have enough bugs LAVA: Large-Scale Automated Vulnerability Addition

### Thesis

Major problem in computer science: programs just don't have enough bugs

## Jedi Truth



What I told you was true... from a certain point of view

LAVA: Large-Scale Automated Vulnerability Addition

### Thesis

We don't know where the bugs are in programs or how they are distributed.

# Debugging the Bug Finders

- Many companies have products that claim to find bugs in programs
- Lack of ground truth makes it very difficult to evaluate these claims made
- If Coverity finds 22 bugs in my program, is that good or bad?
- Do these tools work?



# Debugging the Bug Finders

- Existing corpora are fixed size and static it's easy for vendors to optimize to the benchmark
- Instead we would like to automatically create corpora!
- Take an existing program and *automatically* add new bugs into it
- Now we can measure how many of our bugs they find, giving some indication of their performance

## Goals

- We want to produce bugs that are:
  - Plentiful (can put 1000s into a program easily)
  - Distributed throughout the program
  - Come with a triggering input
  - Only manifest for a tiny fraction of inputs

# Sounds Simple... But Not

- Why not just change all the strncpys to strcpys?
  - Turns out this breaks most programs for *every* input – trivial to find the bugs
  - We won't know how to trigger the bugs hard to prove they're "real" and security-relevant
  - This applies to most local, random mutations

# Our Approach

- We want to find parts of the program's input data that are:
  - **Dead:** not currently used much in the program (i.e., we can set to arbitrary values)
  - **Uncomplicated:** not altered very much (i.e., we can predict their value throughout the program's lifetime)
  - Available in some program variables
- If we can find these, we will be able to add code to the program that uses such data to trigger a bug
# New Measures

- How do we find out what data is dead and uncomplicated?
- Two new taint-based measures:
  - *Liveness*: a count of how many times some input byte is used to decide a branch
  - *Taint compute number*: a measure of how much computation been done on some data

# Approach



# LAVA Bug Example

- PANDA taint analysis shows that bytes 0-3 of buf on line 115 of src/encoding.c is attacker-controlled (dead & uncomplicated)
- From PANDA we also see that in readcdf.c line 365 there is a read from a pointer – if we modify the pointer value we will likely cause a bug in the program



# LAVA Bug Example

```
// encoding.c:
} else if
  (({int rv =
        looks_extended(buf, nbytes, *ubuf, ulen);
        if (buf) {
            int lava = 0;
            lava |= ((unsigned char *)buf)[0];
            lava |= ((unsigned char *)buf)[1] << 8;
            lava |= ((unsigned char *)buf)[2] << 16;
            lava |= ((unsigned char *)buf)[3] << 24;
            lava_set(lava);
        }; rv; })) {
</pre>
```

```
// readcdf.c:
if (cdf_read_header
    ((&info) + (lava_get()) *
        (0x6c617661 == (lava_get()) || 0x6176616c == (lava_get())),
        &h) == -1)
```

### Results: Specific Value

Drogram	Total Bugs	Unique Bugs Found				
Program		FUZZER	SES	Combined		
uniq	28	7	0	7		
base64	44	7	9	14		
md5sum	57	2	0	2		
who	2136	0	18	18		
Total	2265	16	27	41		

#### Only 2% of injected bugs found

Tool		Bug Type							
		Range							
	$2^0$	$  2^7$	$  2^{14}$	$2^{21}$	$2^{28}$	KT			
FUZZE	R 0	0	9%	79%	75%	20%			
SES	8%	0	9%	21%	0	10%			

# Conclusion

- PANDA is a mature platform capable of many interesting dynamic analyses
- Many projects not mentioned here:
  - Transparent SSL/TLS interception by reading out keys from memory
  - Offline provenance tracing ("how was this document derived?")
  - Live visualizations of memory accesses

# Credits

- PANDA devs
  - Tim Leek (MIT Lincoln Lab)
  - Patrick Hulin (MIT Lincoln Lab)
  - Josh Hodosh (MIT Lincoln Lab)
  - Ryan Whelan (MIT Lincoln Lab)
- Contributors
  - Manolis Stamatogiannakis (VU University Amsterdam)
  - Federico Scrinzi (EIT ICTLabs Master School / Google)
  - Evan Downing (Georgia Tech)

## Contact

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- Join the mailing list: panda-users@mit.edu
- IRC Channel: #panda-re on Freenode
- Contribute code:
   <u>https://github.com/moyix/panda</u>