

Robin Marsollier
CONIX CyberSecurity

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CERT-Conix tools: Machoke and BTG

Who am I?

Robin Marsollier

Twitter: [@rbnctl](#)

robin.marsollier@conix.fr

CERT-Conix

Machoke: CFG-based malware classification

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BTG: OSINT tool

Machoke: CFG-based malware classification

- 1 fuzzy hash

CERT-Conix tools: Machoke and BTG

Machoke: definitions

- 1 fuzzy hash
- 2 CFG : control flow graph

CERT-Conix tools: Machoke and BTG

Machoke: definitions

- 1 fuzzy hash
- 2 CFG : control flow graph
- 3 clusterisation

CERT-Conix tools: Machoke and BTG

Machoke: CFG-based classification

- 1 Apparently used by AV
- 2 Used by academics
- 3 Used by other actors

CERT-Conix tools: Machoke and BTG

Machoke: CFG-based classification

- 1 Apparently used by AV
- 2 Used by academics
- 3 Used by other actors
- 4 few public implementations ...

CERT-Conix tools: Machoke and BTG

Machoke: Objectives

- 1 Get something better than md5/sha* (resistant to small changes inside samples notably, etc.)
- 2 A fuzzy hash better than good old ssdeep
- 3 Get a small and independent tool easy to use and deploy at large
- 4 Let other tools do the clustering

CERT-Conix tools: Machoke and BTG

Machoke: Machoc

- 1 Designed by ANSSI, published with Polichombr (<https://github.com/ANSSI-FR/polichombr>)
- 2 CFG-based fuzzy hash
- 3 2 implementations: Ruby/miasm || Python/IDAPython (Machoc lost in lots of ruby/python/whatever code)

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Machoke: Naming



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Machoke: Core

- 1 Radare2 + r2pipe
- 2 Python

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Machoke: algorithm

```
[0x660] ;[gb]
;-- main:
(fcn) main 54
main ();
; var int local_14h @ rbp-0x14
; var int local_4h @ rbp-0x4
; CALL XREF from 0x000006a6 (sym.function1)
; DATA XREF from 0x0000054d (entry0)
push rbp
mov rbp, rsp
sub rsp, 0x20
mov dword [local_14h], edi
mov dword [local_4h], 0
mov dword [local_4h], 0
jmp 0x689;[ga]
```

v

```
0x689 ;[ga]
; JMP XREF from 0x00000679 (main)
; [0x4:4]=0x10102
cmp dword [local_4h], 4
jle 0x67b;[gd]
```

t f

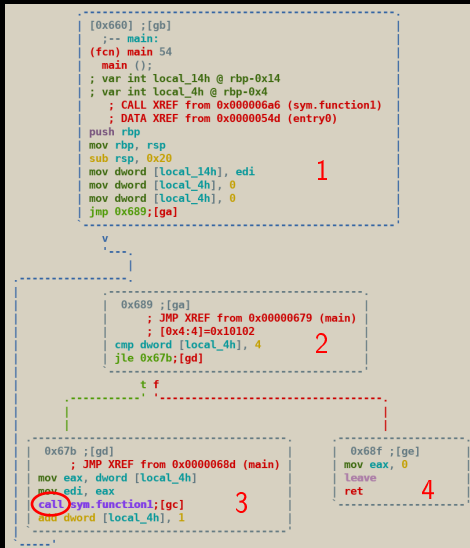
```
0x67b ;[gd]
; JMP XREF from 0x0000068d (main)
mov eax, dword [local_4h]
mov edi, eax
call sym.function1;[gc]
add dword [local_4h], 1
```

```
0x68f ;[ge]
mov eax, 0
leave
ret
```

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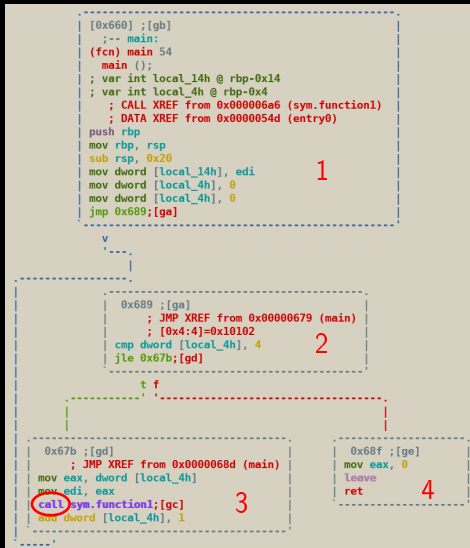
Machoke: algorithm

1 Blocks and call labelling



CERT-Conix tools: Machoke and BTG

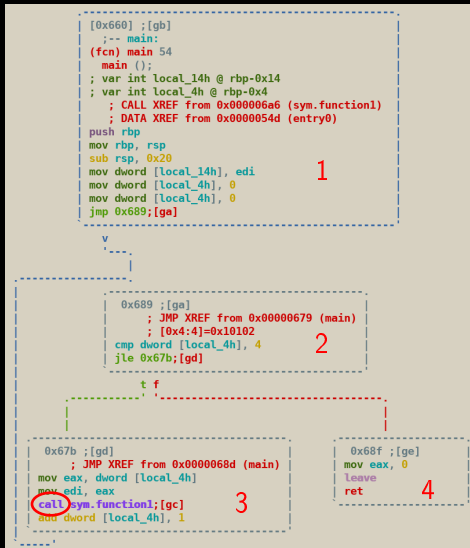
Machoke: algorithm



- 1 Blocks and call labelling
- 2 Translate to text: 1:2;

CERT-Conix tools: Machoke and BTG

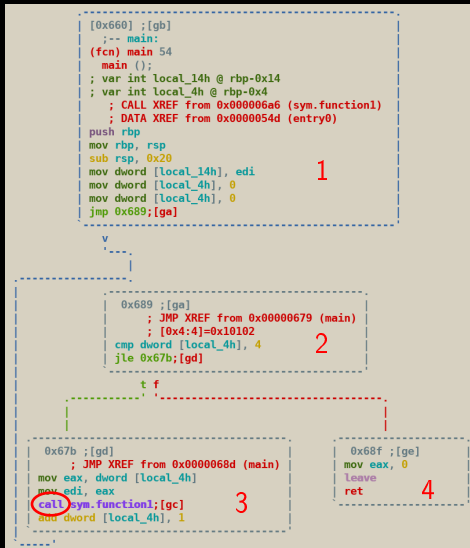
Machoke: algorithm



- 1 Blocks and call labelling
- 2 Translate to text: 1:2;2:3,4;

CERT-Conix tools: Machoke and BTG

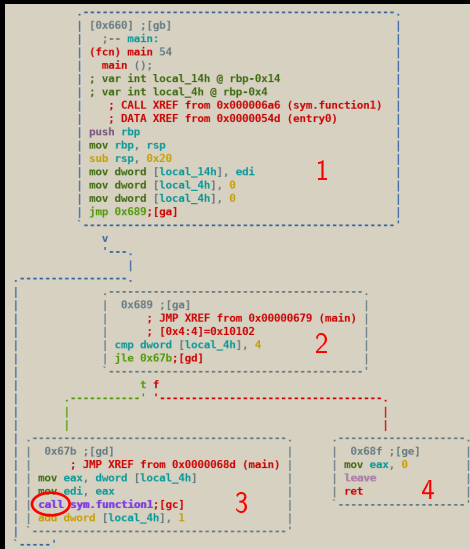
Machoke: algorithm



- 1 Blocks and call labelling
- 2 Translate to text:
1:2;2:3,4;3:c,2;

CERT-Conix tools: Machoke and BTG

Machoke: algorithm



1 Blocks and call labelling

2 Translate to text:
1:2;2:3,4;3:c,2;4;

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Machoke: r2 commands used

- 1 aa
- 2 ilj
- 3 aflj
- 4 agj

Analysis on a (small) collection of 21915 samples:

- 1 21915 unique MD5/SHA256 (as expected)

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- 2 10691 unique ssdeep

Analysis on a (small) collection of 21915 samples:

- 1 21915 unique MD5/SHA256 (as expected)
- 2 10691 unique ssdeep
- 3 Only 4674 unique machoke hashes

Demonstration

BTG: OSINT tool

CERT-Conix tools: Machoke and BTG

BTG: typical qualification workflow

The SOC/CERT analyst stumbles upon an suspicious domain/IP
(our observables) and then :

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- 1 Go on VT and search for the observables
- 2 Go on MalwareShare and search for the observables

CERT-Conix tools: Machoke and BTG

BTG: typical qualification workflow

The SOC/CERT analyst stumbles upon an suspicious domain/IP (our observables) and then :

- 1 Go on VT and search for the observables
- 2 Go on MalwareShare and search for the observables
- 3 Go on MISP and search for the observables
- 4 Go on Cuckoo and search for the observables

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- 1 Go on VT and search for the observables
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- 4 Go on Cuckoo and search for the observables
- 5 Go on PassiveTotal and search for the observables
- 6 Go on OTX and search for the observables
- 7 Go on some malware trackers and search for the observables

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So many sources of informations.

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BTG: purposes

Help the analyst to get to the websites that contains info/intel about this observable quickly.

- 1 Ergonomy (less output is better)
- 2 Give the right informations to the analyst

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BTG: invocation

1 python3 BTG.py [your observable]

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BTG: invocation

- 1 `python3 BTG.py [your observable]`
- 2 `python3 BTG.py [your observables]`

CERT-Conix tools: Machoke and BTG

BTG: invocation

- 1 `python3 BTG.py [your observable]`
- 2 `python3 BTG.py [your observables]`
- 3 `python3 BTG.py [name of file containing your observables]`

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BTG: output formating

[OSINT Source][Status]{Observable} Link to the ressource

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[OSINT Source][Status]{Observable} Link to the ressource

Example :

[malwareteks][FOUND]{m|314.com} <http://hosts-file.malwareteks.com/hosts.txt>

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BTG

- 1 python3
- 2 25 modules for 25 OSINT services
- 3 actively used and maintained @ Conix
- 4 observables handled: URL, MD5, SHA1, SHA256, SHA512, IPv4, IPv6, domain

Demonstration

Github Conix-security :

- 1 <https://github.com/conix-security/machoke>
- 2 <https://github.com/conix-security/BTG>

Q/A

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