

```

29 L_004b: stloc.s V_4
30 L_004d: ldloc.3
31 L_004e: callvirt System.Void System.Diagnostics.Stopwatch::get_ElapsedMilliseconds()
32 L_0053: ldstr "Difference: "
33 L_0058: ldloc.3
34 L_0059: callvirt System.Int64 System.Diagnostics.Stopwatch::get_ElapsedMilliseconds()
35 L_005e: stloc.s V_10
36 L_0060: ldloc.s V_10
37 L_0062: call System.String System.Int64::ToString()
38 L_0067: call System.String System.String.Concat(System.String,System.String)
39 L_006c: call System.Void System.Console::WriteLine(System.String)
40 L_0071: ldloc.0
41 L_0072: ldloc.3
42 L_0073: callvirt System.Int64 System.Diagnostics.Stopwatch::get_ElapsedMilliseconds()
43 L_0078: stloc.s V_11
44 L_007a: ldloc.s V_11
45 L_007c: call System.String System.Int64::ToString()
46 L_0081: callvirt System.Void System.IO.TextWriter::WriteLine(System.String)
47 L_0086: ldloc.0
48 L_0087: callvirt System.Void System.IO.TextWriter::Close()
49 L_008c: ldstr "BeGood.BeAwesome.BeAFuxFinger!"
50 L_0091: stloc.s V_5
51 L_0093: call System.Text.Encoding System.Text.Encoding::get_ASCII()
52 L_0098: ldloc.s V_5
53 L_009a: callvirt System.Byte[] System.Text.Encoding::GetBytes(System.String)
54 L_009f: stloc.s V_6
55 L_00a1: ldloc.2
56 L_00a2: call System.Byte[] System.IO.File::ReadAllBytes(System.String)

```

RUHR-UNIVERSITÄT BOCHUM

Probfuscation: An Obfuscation Approach using Probabilistic Control Flows

SIG SIDAR DIMVA 2016

July 7, 2016

Andre Pawlowski, Moritz Contag, Thorsten Holz

```
void check_serial(string)
```

make calculations

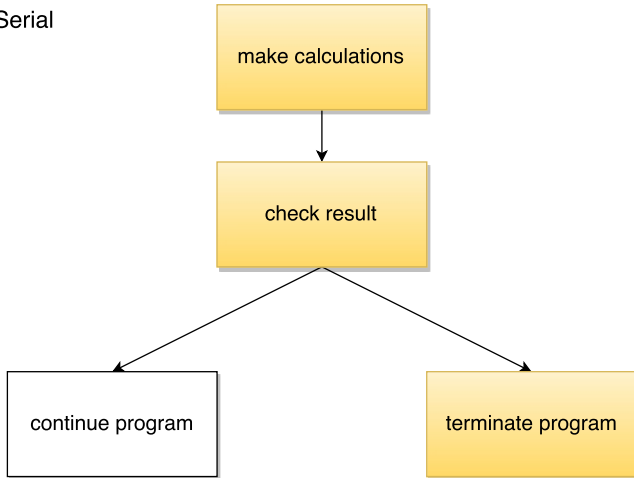
check result

continue program

terminate program

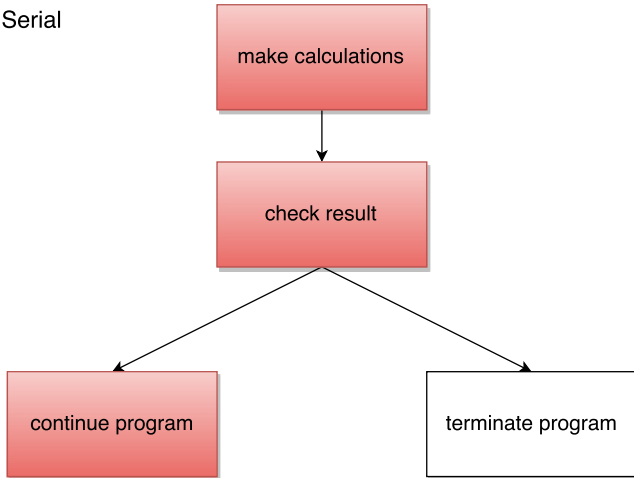
```
void check_serial(string)
```

Wrong Serial



```
void check_serial(string)
```

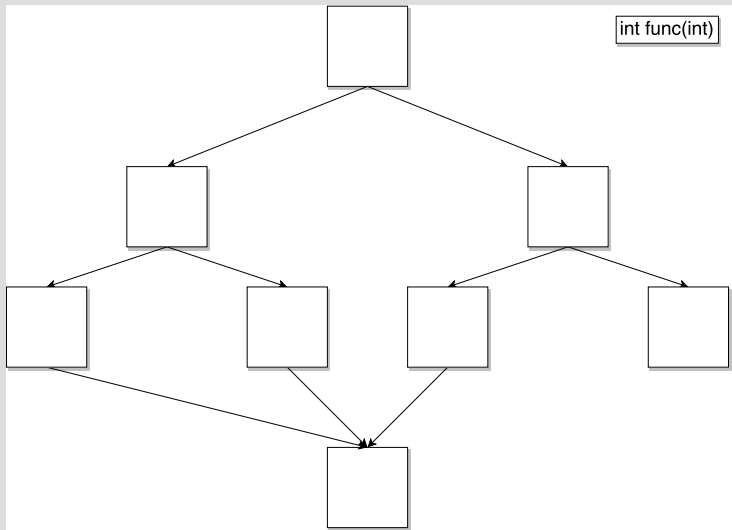
Correct Serial

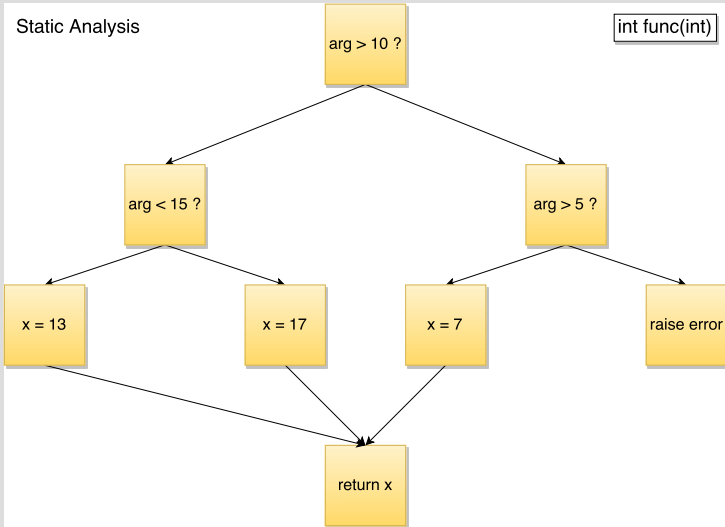


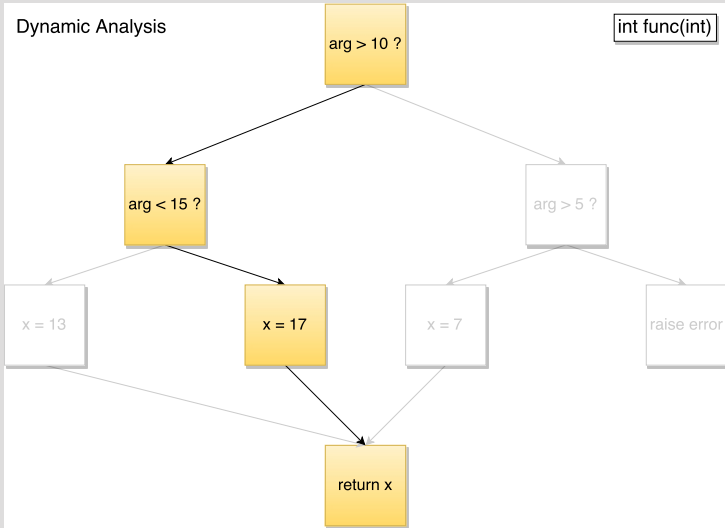
- Technique to make analysis of software harder
- Transforms program into hardly understandable code
- Use cases:
 - Protect intellectual property
 - Make analysis of Malware harder

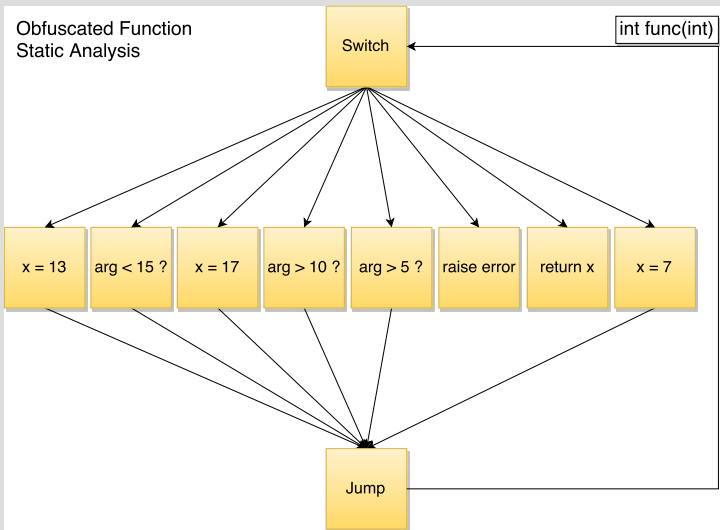
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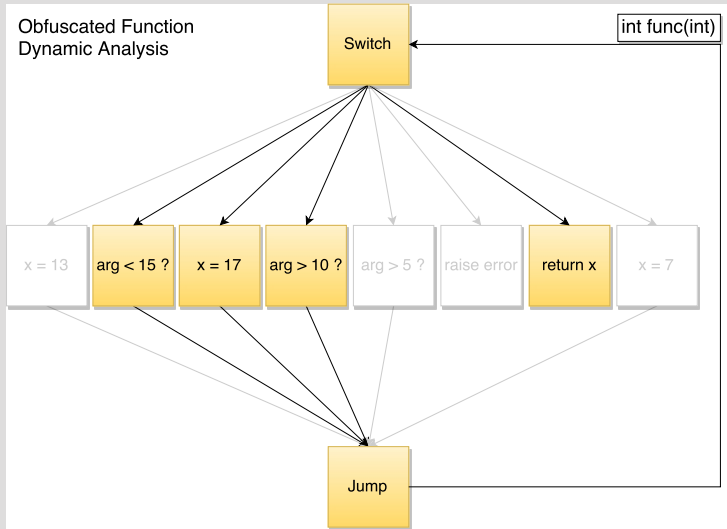


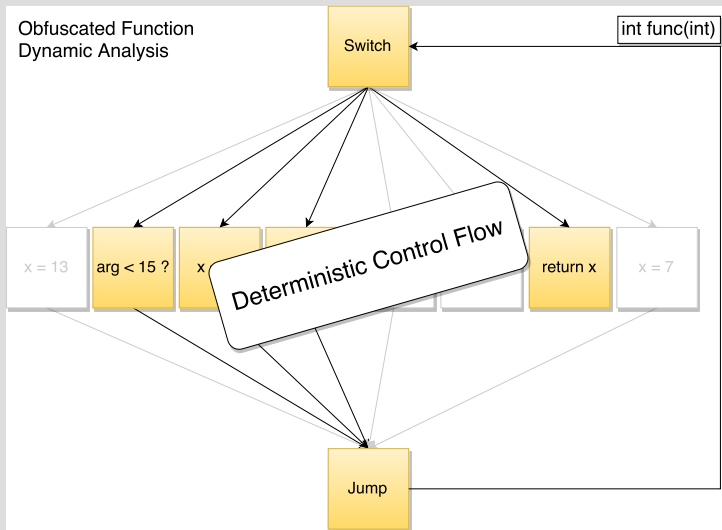




Introduction

Static vs. Dynamic Analysis





- State-of-the-art deobfuscation techniques use dynamic analysis

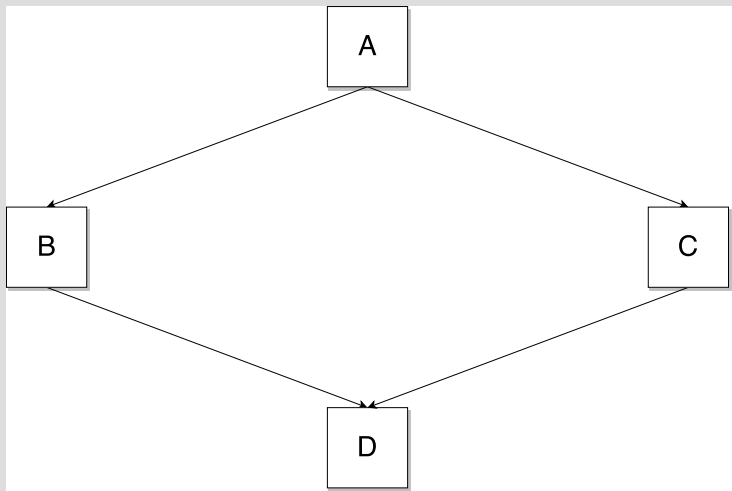
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 - Use multiple traces to tackle code coverage problem

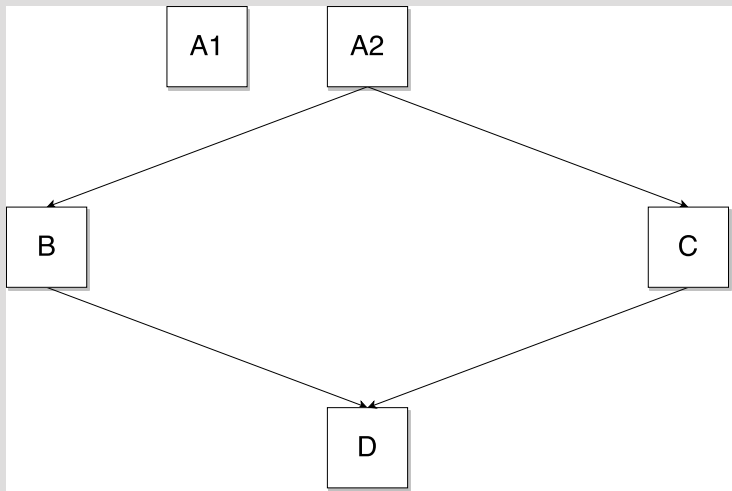
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 - Use multiple traces to tackle code coverage problem
- Existing obfuscation techniques do not change determinism of control flow

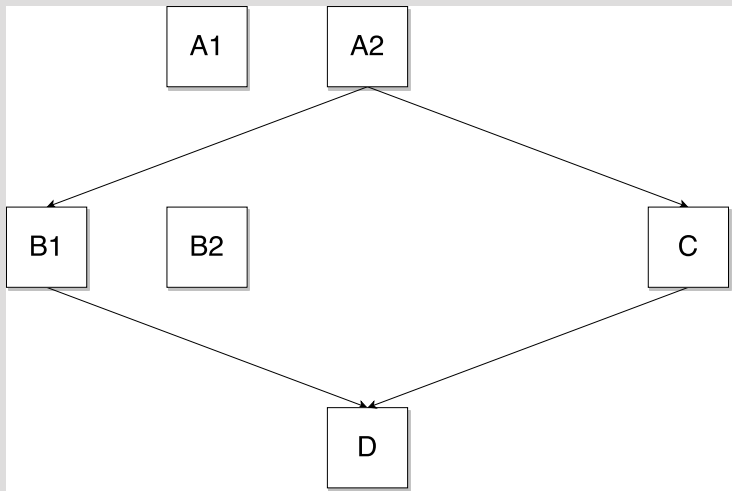
- State-of-the-art deobfuscation techniques use dynamic analysis
 - Use multiple traces to tackle code coverage problem
 - Existing obfuscation techniques do not change determinism of control flow
- ⇒ Idea: obfuscation focusing on dynamic analysis

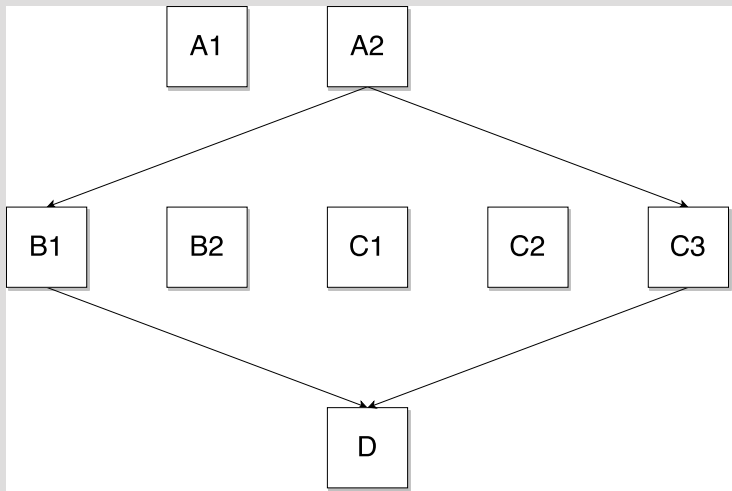
- 1 Introduction
- 2 **Approach**
- 3 Evaluation
- 4 Conclusion

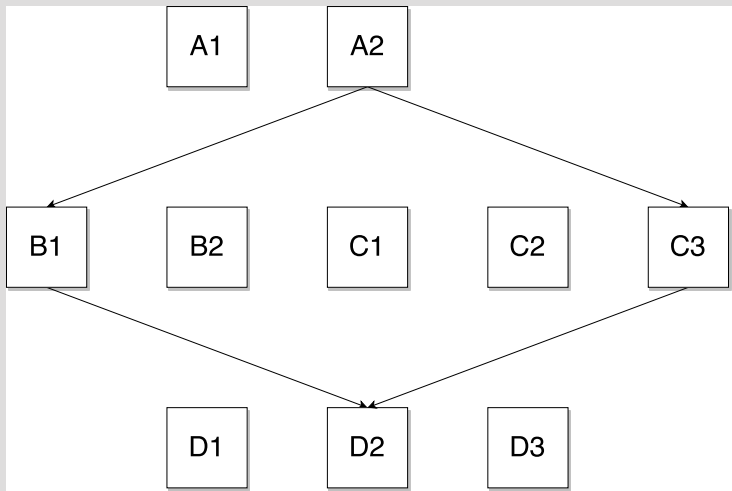
- Adding a probabilistic control flow
⇒ Same input values have different control flows

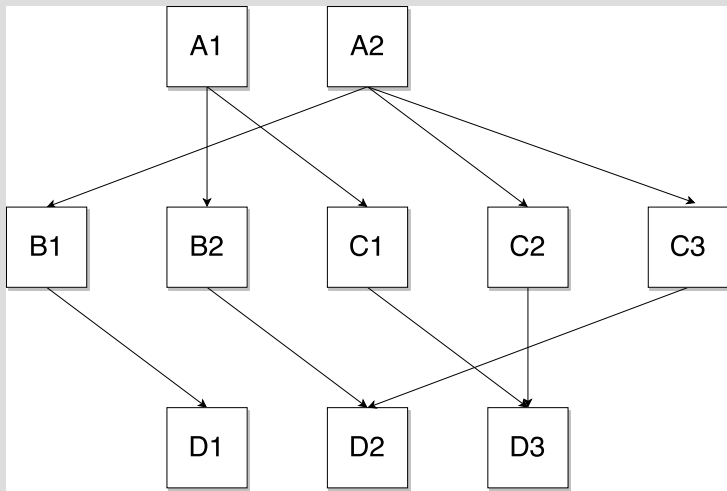


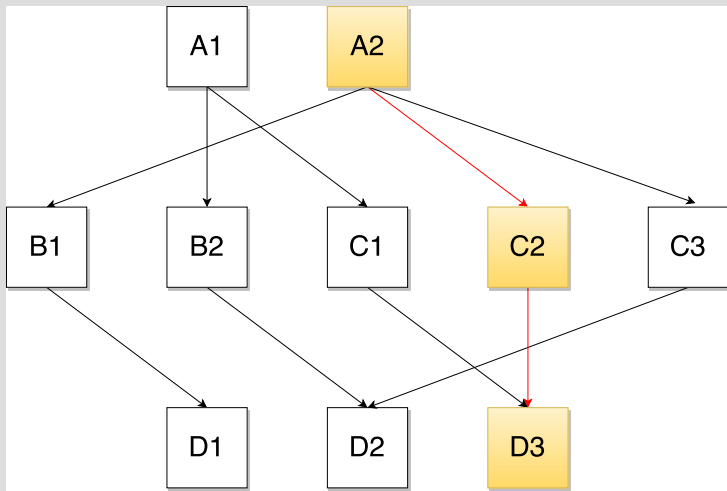


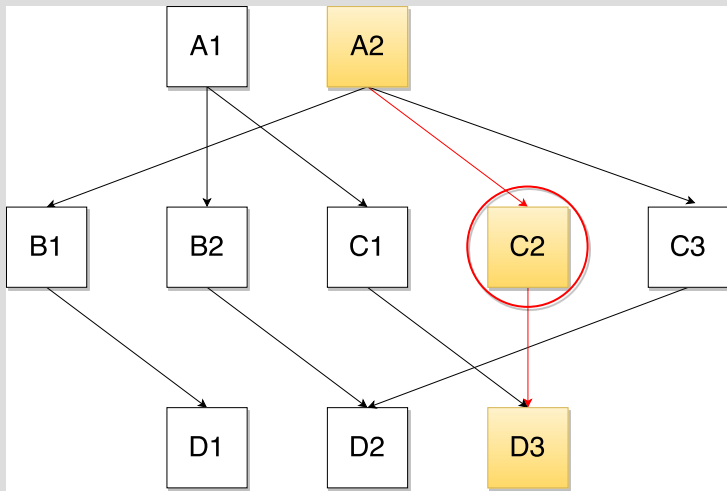


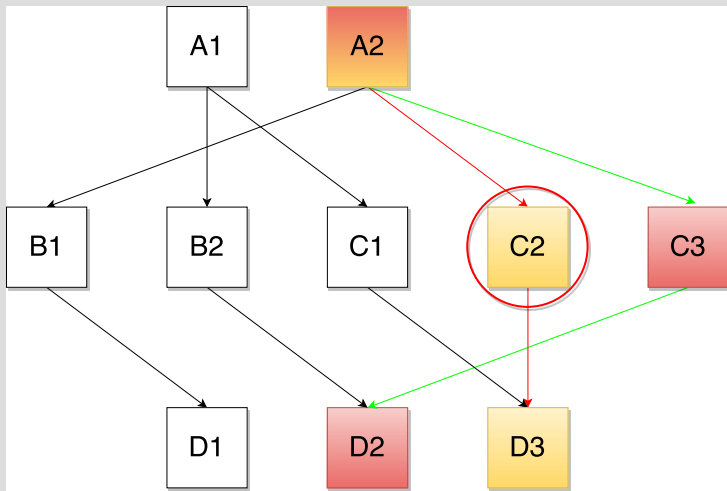












- Adding additional code that controls the control flow with the help of random values
- Adding an artificial graph structure into program
- Using pointer to graph structure to navigate control flow (aliasing)

⇒ Details are in the paper

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Approach

Probabilistic Control Flow

- Adding additional code that controls the control flow with the help of random values
- Adding an artificial graph structure into program
- Using pointer to graph structure to navigate control flow (aliasing)

⇒ Details are in the paper

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Approach
- 3 **Evaluation**
- 4 Conclusion

■ Aspects proposed by Collberg et al.

- 1 Cost
- 2 Resilience
- 3 Potency
- 4 Stealth

Cost

Overhead of time and space

Evaluation

Cost

Program	Size (kB)		Avg. Computation (ms)		Memory (kB)	
	Orig.	Obfu.	Orig.	Obfu.	Orig.	Obfu.
SHA-256	12.3	7,666.7	785	5658	1,480	28,852
MD5	13.8	7,068.2	302	491	1,480	28,880
RC4	9.2	7,058.4	1209	1842	1,488	28,828

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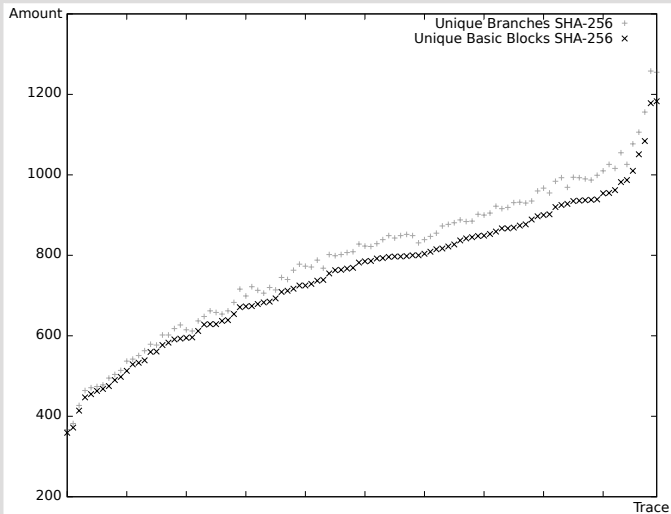
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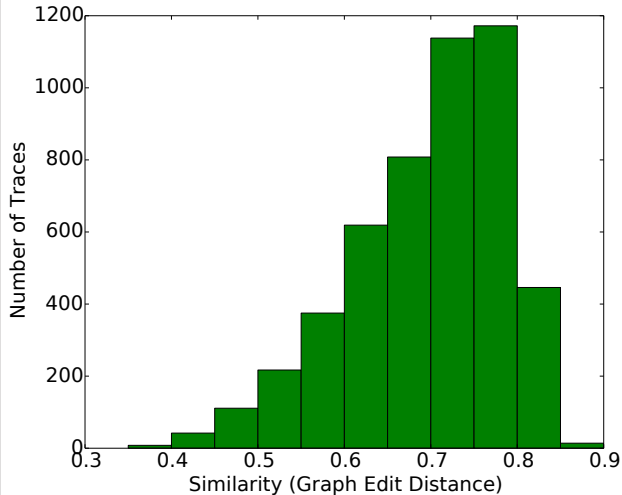
Cost

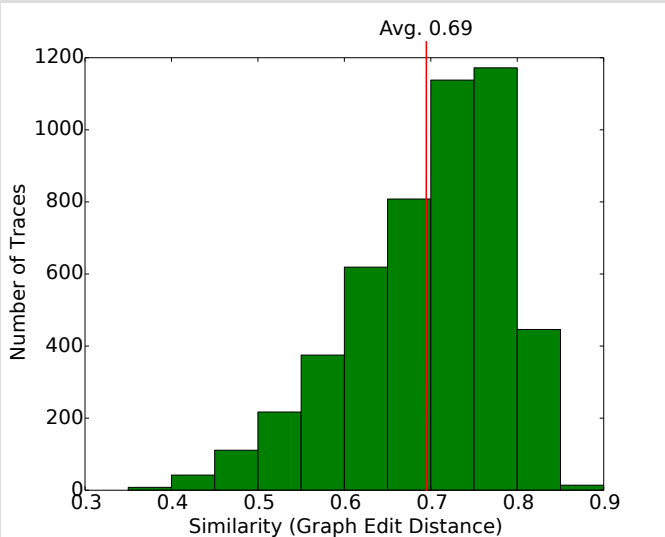
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Resilience

Resistance against deobfuscation attempts







Potency

Complexity after obfuscation process

ID	0	1	...	14	15	16	Total
avail	9	43	...	43	23	33	469
exec	1	20	...	130	2	128	572
unique	1	10	...	24	2	20	108
Util	100	50	...	55.8	100	60.6	71

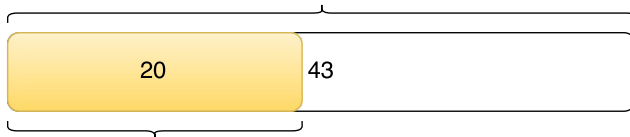
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Basic Blocks Available with Same Semantics

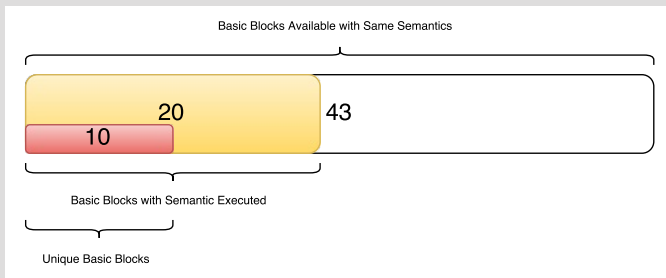
43

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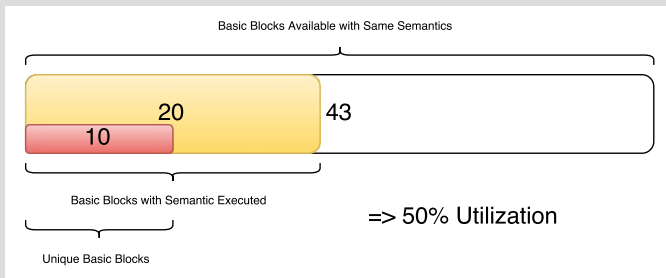
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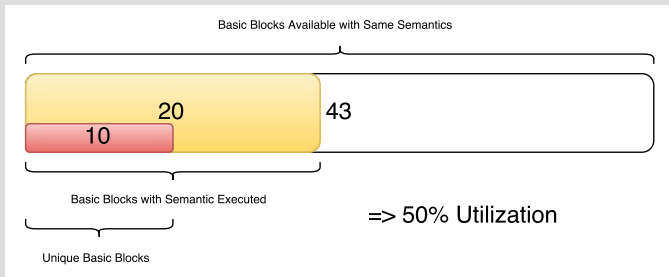
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Stealth

Obfuscation blends into original program

Evaluation

Stealth

- Not an objective of our approach
- Evaluated dynamic behavior of obfuscated program for completeness
- Control flow changes with each execution
⇒ Easy to detect by an adversary

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- Analysis working on a single execution trace
 - Still gets harder if a loop is involved
- Random numbers for probabilistic control flow
 - Values used to seed random number generator
 - Control flow deterministic when seed fixed

Conclusion

Discussion & Limitations

- Analysis working on a single execution trace
 - Still gets harder if a loop is involved
- Random numbers for probabilistic control flow
 - Values used to seed random number generator
 - Control flow deterministic when seed fixed

Conclusion

Results

- Proof-of-concept has significant performance and memory penalty
 - One has to weigh up constraints on time and space
- Obfuscated methods do not exhibit the same execution trace
 - Thwarting dynamic analysis
- Implementation of prototype obfuscator for .NET applications
 - <https://github.com/RUB-SysSec/Probfuscator>

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Thank you for your attention.
Any Questions?

Conclusion

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