



Cybersecurity & Information Systems  
Information Analysis Center



# CSIAC TECHNICAL INQUIRY (TI) RESPONSE REPORT

## Current Landscape and Technologies of Binary Code Scanning Tools

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### TI Research

A chief service of the U.S. Department of Defense's Information Analysis Centers is free technical inquiry (TI) research limited to four research hours per inquiry. This TI response report summarizes the research findings of one such inquiry. Given the limited duration of the research effort, this report is not intended to be a deep, comprehensive analysis but rather a curated compilation of relevant information to give the reader/inquirer a "head start" or direction for continued research.

## Abstract

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This technical inquiry report provides information on the current landscape and technologies used to scan firmware samples for detection of cybervulnerabilities. The aim of this research is to identify and describe what binary code scanning (also called binary code analysis [BCA]) tools exist to scan firmware samples for the detection of cybervulnerabilities. The Cybersecurity & Information Systems Information Analysis Center subject matter experts researched online sources, open-source documents, and published articles on the topic. A wide range of open source and commercially available tools for performing BCA was found. This report includes details on the usage of BCA tools and a brief description of 12 tools identified, as well as resources for comparing BCA tools.

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## 1.0 TI Request

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### 1.1 Inquiry

What tools exist for detecting cybervulnerabilities in firmware samples? In addition, what binary code scanning (also called binary code analysis [BCA]) tools exist to scan firmware samples for the detection of cyber vulnerabilities? The National Institute of Science and Technology Software Quality Group maintains a list of a few such tools, but there are likely others. The inquirer is seeking to identify a pool of binary code scanner tools that can be used to scan a set of 10–15 firmware samples to identify potential cybervulnerabilities.

### 1.2 Description

The purpose of this TI request is to identify and describe binary code scanner tools that can be used to detect cybervulnerabilities within firmware samples. Both open-source and commercially available tools were researched, and 12 tools were identified. Binary analysis solutions are critical for identifying open-source components, security vulnerabilities, license obligations, and additional sensitive information that could lead to a breach.

## 2.0 TI Response

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### 2.1 Introduction

BCA, also referred to as binary analysis or code review, is a form of static analysis that does threat assessment and vulnerability testing at the binary code level. This analysis looks at the raw binaries that compose a complete application, which is especially helpful when there is no access to the source code. Static binary code scanners are used like source code security analyzers [1]. However, they detect vulnerabilities through disassembly and pattern recognition [2]. One advantage that binary code scanners have over source code scanners is the ability to look at the compiled result and factor in any vulnerabilities created by the compiler itself. Furthermore, library function code or other code delivered only as a binary can be examined [3].

### 2.2 Binary Code Scanners

Finding commercially available binary code scanners that strictly fit into the definition of this class of tool was challenging. The following list includes tools that assist in performing binary analysis and service providers that perform binary analysis. Binary analysis tools are typically used for binary analysis, malware analysis, and reverse engineering. Users for these tools include malware analysts and security professionals.

- Interactive Disassembler (IDA) Pro [4]:

IDA Pro as a disassembler is capable of creating maps of their execution to show the binary instructions that are actually executed by the processor in a symbolic representation (assembly language). Advanced techniques have been implemented into IDA Pro so that it can generate assembly language source code from machine-executable code and make this complex code more human-readable.

- Binary Analysis Platform (BAP) [5]:

The main purpose of BAP is to provide a toolkit for program analysis. This platform comes as a complete package with a set of tools, libraries, and related plugins. There are bindings available for C, Python, and Rust.

- Binary Ninja [6]:

Binary Ninja is an interactive decompiler, disassembler, debugger, and binary analysis platform built by reverse engineers, for reverse engineers. Developed with a focus on delivering a high-quality [application programming interface] API for automation and a clean and usable [graphical user interface] GUI, Binary Ninja is in active use by malware analysts, vulnerability researchers, and software developers worldwide. Decompile software built for many common architectures on Windows, macOS, and Linux for a single price, or try out our limited (but free!) Cloud version.

- Ghidra [7]:

A software reverse engineering (SRE) suite of tools developed by [the National Security Agency's] NSA's Research Directorate in support of the cybersecurity mission.

- Manticore (Dynamic Binary Analysis Tool) [8]

Manticore is a so-called symbolic execution tool to perform a binary analysis. It supports Linux [executable and linkable format] ELF binaries and Ethereum smart contracts. The tool helps with researching binaries and their behavior. This might be useful to learn how malware works and troubleshooting.

- CodeSonar [9]:

CodeSonar is a static code analysis solution that helps you find and understand quality and security defects in your source code or binaries. CodeSonar makes it easy to integrate Static application security testing (SAST) into your development process with support for over 100 compilers and compiler versions, numerous integrations to popular development tools and [integrated development environments] IDEs, and whole-program analysis that finds issues other tools miss.

- OllyDbg [10, 11]:

OllyDbg is a 32-bit debugging tool used to analyze binary code. Its popularity is tied to the fact that people can do so despite not having access to the source code. OllyDbg can be used to evaluate and debug malware. OllyDbg is a popular debugger due to its ease of use and being freeware [10].

- x64dbg [12]:

x64dbg is a debugging software that can debug x64 and x32 applications.

- Radare [13]:

Radare is the highly featured reverse engineering framework.

- Black Duck Binary Analysis [14]:

Black Duck® Binary Analysis gives you visibility into open source and third-party dependencies that have been compiled into executables, libraries, containers, and firmware. You can analyze individual files using



an intuitive user interface or Black Duck multifactor open source detection, which automates the scanning of binary artifacts.

- Fortify [15]:

OpenText™ Fortify™ Static Code Analyzer pinpoints the root cause of security vulnerabilities in the source code, prioritizes the most serious issues, and provides detailed guidance on how to fix them. Plus, centralized software security management helps developers resolve issues in less time.

- Contrast Security Contrast Scan [16]:

Contrast Scan provides static code scanning with 30+ languages and frameworks supported. In some cases, runtime security with [interactive application security testing] IAST needs to be supplemented with static scanning to meet the needs of your internal controls or potentially cover some legacy application code. Contrast Scan meets those needs to make code security testing as routine as a code commit while focusing on the most imperative vulnerabilities to deliver fast, accurate, and actionable results.

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## Biography

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