Massive macOS malware samples faster and more efficiently.

Malware authors have embraced the idea of distributing huge binaries in part as a tactic for defense evasion, with them. The performance problems associated with file scanning are historically one of the most oft-cited reasons for the evolution of behavioral approaches in malware detection. Solutions like SentinelOne can thus detect and kill malware regardless of how it is packaged or how large the file is. One of the key benefits of behavioral detection is that it examines the file's content prior to execution. A behavioral approach allows a solution to avoid scanning large amounts of files or files of large sizes and instead determines whether an execution process is involved in malicious activity. The inherent in relying solely on file scanning have been well understood by vendors such as SentinelOne and were part of the reasons for the adoption of behavioral approaches.

Fortunately, there are solutions to the problem of massive binaries both for detection and analysis. The problems undetected. Threat actors have even been known to bloat files with junk code precisely to defeat file size limits of the operating system. In today's computer environments, however, storage, bandwidth and processor power are rarely in short supply, and as a result both legitimate programs and malware have increased greatly in size.

Large binaries present malware analysts with a number of challenges. In this section, we will briefly describe a useful approach to solving these challenges. The analysis of large binaries involves several techniques. Radare2 is a popular tool for reverse engineering and analysis. It offers the alias radare2. In this example we create a radare2 session.

```bash
radare2
```

Switches, obtain a list of possible TTPs and their offsets for further investigation.

```
radare2 -s
```

Malware analysts often need to search for large samples in public repositories. How Widespread are Large macOS Malware Binaries? Analysis?

Why Are Threat Actors Turning to Supersized Binaries?

There are a number of reasons why threat actors may choose to distribute malware in oversized binaries. Some large malware samples are now so common they are hardly worthy of mention, some recent examples are presented above. As we shall see in the next section, in some cases threat actors may simply bloat files with junk code to defeat file size limits.

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