

Malware Analysis and Creation of a Detection Application

BSc(Hons) Applied Computer Science

Introduction

This project focuses on malware analysis to evaluate whether programs exhibit dangerous features, leading into the development of a Windows desktop application to detect such malware programs.

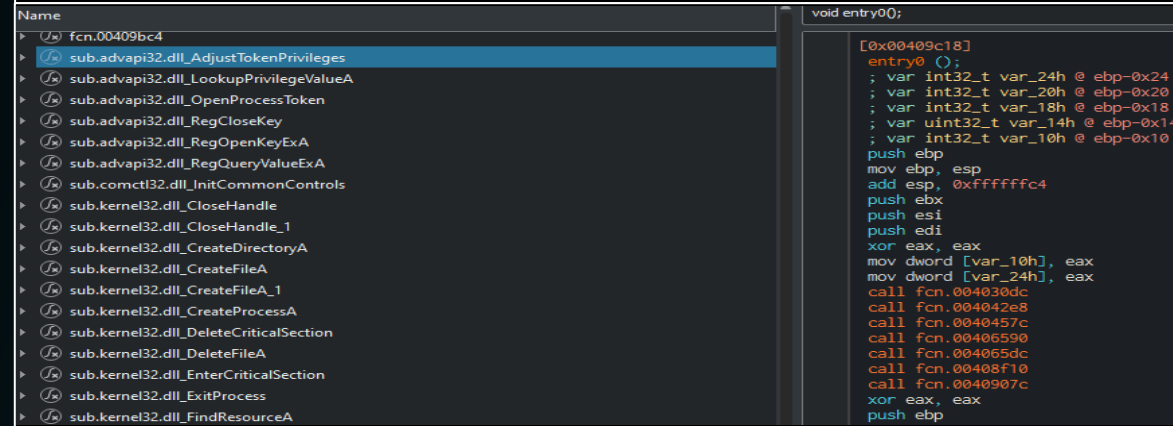
Methodology

The methodology consists of defining the project scope and objectives, collecting a malware sample, performing static and dynamic analysis, identifying malware features, developing OOAD models and implementing the detection application using an iterative waterfall approach

Projected Outcomes

1. Successful collection and analysis of a malware sample.
2. Identification of common and unique features of the malware.
3. Creation of an easy-to-use desktop application for detecting malware on Windows machines.

Figure 1 – Static Analysis



The screenshot shows a static analysis tool interface. On the left, a list of functions is displayed, including `fcn.00409bc4`, `sub.advapi32.dll_AdjustTokenPrivileges`, `sub.advapi32.dll_LookupPrivilegeValueA`, `sub.advapi32.dll_OpenProcessToken`, `sub.advapi32.dll_RegCloseKey`, `sub.advapi32.dll_RegOpenKeyExA`, `sub.advapi32.dll_RegQueryValueExA`, `sub.comctl32.dll_InitCommonControls`, `sub.kernel32.dll_CloseHandle`, `sub.kernel32.dll_CloseHandle_1`, `sub.kernel32.dll_CreateDirectoryA`, `sub.kernel32.dll_CreateFileA`, `sub.kernel32.dll_CreateFileA_1`, `sub.kernel32.dll_CreateProcessA`, `sub.kernel32.dll_DeleteCriticalSection`, `sub.kernel32.dll_DeleteFileA`, `sub.kernel32.dll_EnterCriticalSection`, `sub.kernel32.dll_ExitProcess`, and `sub.kernel32.dll_FindResourceA`. On the right, assembly code is shown, starting with `void entry00;` and `[0x00409c18]`, followed by instructions like `entry0 0;`, `var int32_t var_24h @ ebp-0x24`, `var int32_t var_20h @ ebp-0x20`, `var int32_t var_18h @ ebp-0x18`, `var uint32_t var_14h @ ebp-0x14`, `var int32_t var_10h @ ebp-0x10`, `push ebp`, `mov ebp, esp`, `add esp, 0xfffffc4`, `push ebx`, `push esi`, `push edi`, `xor eax, eax`, `mov dword [var_10h], eax`, `mov dword [var_24h], eax`, `call fcn.004030dc`, `call fcn.004042e8`, `call fcn.0040457c`, `call fcn.00406590`, `call fcn.004065dc`, `call fcn.00408f10`, `call fcn.0040907c`, `xor eax, eax`, and `push ebp`.

Figure 2 – Dynamic Analysis

Time ...	Process Name	PID	Operation	Path	Result	Detail
7:34:2...	utilitie.exe	6644	Process Start		SUCCESS	Parent PID: 4360, ...
7:34:2...	utilitie.exe	6644	Thread Create		SUCCESS	Thread ID: 4000
7:34:2...	utilitie.exe	6644	Load Image	C:\Users\Antonio\Desktop\utilitie.exe	SUCCESS	Image Base: 0x400...
7:34:2...	utilitie.exe	6644	Load Image	C:\Windows\System32\ntdll.dll	SUCCESS	Image Base: 0x77f...
7:34:2...	utilitie.exe	6644	Load Image	C:\Windows\SysWOW64\ntdll.dll	SUCCESS	Image Base: 0x773...
7:34:2...	utilitie.exe	6644	CreateFile	C:\Windows\Prefetch\UTILITIE.EXE-F...	NAME NOT FOUND	Desired Access: G...
7:34:2...	utilitie.exe	6644	RegOpenKey	HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Contr...	REPARSE	Desired Access: Q...
7:34:2...	utilitie.exe	6644	RegOpenKey	HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Contr...	SUCCESS	Desired Access: Q...
7:34:2...	utilitie.exe	6644	RegQueryValue	HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Contr...	NAME NOT FOUND	Length: 80
7:34:2...	utilitie.exe	6644	RegCloseKey	HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Contr...	SUCCESS	
7:34:2...	utilitie.exe	6644	RegOpenKey	HKLM\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Con...	REPARSE	Desired Access: Q...
7:34:2...	utilitie.exe	6644	RegOpenKey	HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Contr...	NAME NOT FOUND	Desired Access: Q...
7:34:2...	utilitie.exe	6644	RegOpenKey	HKLM\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Con...	REPARSE	Desired Access: Q...
7:34:2...	utilitie.exe	6644	RegOpenKey	HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Contr...	SUCCESS	Desired Access: Q...
7:34:2...	utilitie.exe	6644	RegQueryValue	HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Contr...	NAME NOT FOUND	Length: 24
7:34:2...	utilitie.exe	6644	RegCloseKey	HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Contr...	SUCCESS	

Figure 3 – App Search for Malware

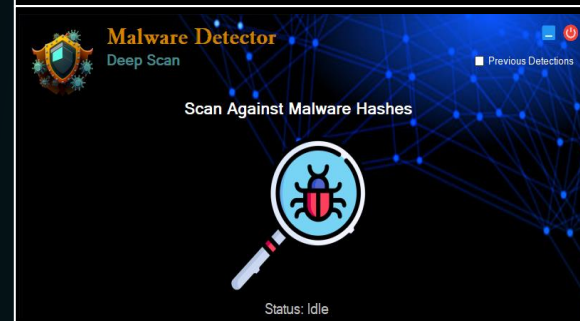


Figure 4 – App Malware Detected



Preliminary Results

1. A single malware sample (Utilitie.exe) was collected and analysed.
2. Static analysis shown in figure 1 revealed obfuscation techniques and functionalities (d0x, 2021) of the identified trojan.
3. Dynamic analysis displayed in figure 2 showed that the sample had behaviour patterns consistent with findings in static analysis.
4. OOAD models were developed to guide the implementation of the detection application.
5. The detection application seen in figures 3 and 4 was implemented, and preliminary testing showed promising results in terms of detecting malware based on their signatures.

References

d0x, M., 2021. MalAPI.io. [online] Malapi.io. Available at: <<https://malapi.io/>> [Accessed 11 March 2023].