WanaCrypt0r 2.0 勒索蠕虫样本逆向分析

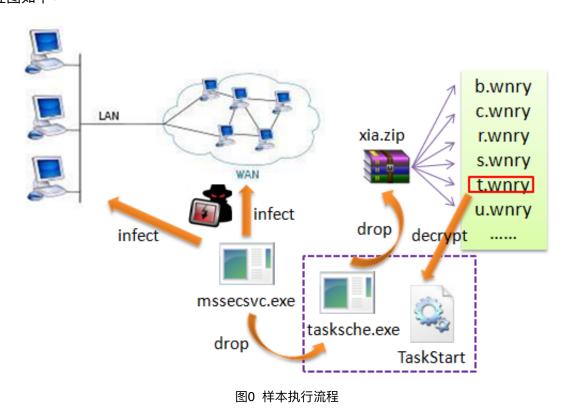
xd0ol1(知道创宇404实验室)

0 引子

单就勒索软件而言,我们早已不陌生了,但此次出现的WanaCrypt0r 2.0却带着点新意,它借助MS17-010漏洞实现了蠕虫化,因此能很方便的进行传播,本文我们将通过具体样本的逆向来还原其主要过程。另外,希望我们能善待技术,多用在有意义的事上:P

1 概述

总体来说,WanaCrypt0r样本的分析点比较好切入,但若要完全理清还是有难度的,当然,逆向主要还是得靠耐心。本文主要针对以下3部分内容展开讨论: 1)释放tasksche.exe与蠕虫感染; 2)释放各类资源与文件加密模块的载入; 3)文件的加密。具体流程图如下:



接着我们就来详细看一下。

2 样本分析

基本信息

• SHA256: 24d004a104d4d54034dbcffc2a4b19a11f39008a575aa614ea04703480b1022c

文件名: mssecsvc.exe大小: 3,723,264 字节

此样本我们可到这里获取。

2.1 释放tasksche.exe与蠕虫感染

首先,样本会判断 hxxp://www[.]iuqerfsodp9ifjaposdfjhgosurijfaewrwergwea[.]com 这个URL能否访问,只有连接失败才会继续后面的操作,不过分析发现样本运行时并未作自校验,因此可对该字符串或相应跳转指令进行更改。

而后,程序会判断是释放tasksche.exe文件还是进行蠕虫感染,由于最初此程序尚未被注册成服务,即参数个数小于2,因此会执行创建mssecsvc2.0服务以及释放tasksche.exe的分支,在创建完服务后将会以参数"-m security"来启动,此时参数个数大于等于2,程序进入蠕虫功能的分支:

```
if ( *(_DWORD *)_p__argc() >= 2 )
  v1 = OpenSCManagerA(0, 0, 0xF003Fu);
  02 = 01;
  if ( v1 )
    v3 = OpenServiceA(v1, ServiceName, OxFO1FFu);
    04 = 03:
    if ( U3 )
    {
      sub_407FA0(v3, 60);
      CloseServiceHandle(v4);
    CloseServiceHandle(v2);
  }
  ServiceStartTable.lpServiceName = ServiceName;// "mssecsvc2.0"
  ServiceStartTable.lpServiceProc = (LPSERVICE_MAIN_FUNCTIONA)StartWorm;
  v6 = 0;
  u7 = 0:
  result = StartServiceCtrlDispatcherA(&ServiceStartTable);
}
else
{
  result = sub_407F20();
                                               // create service and drop tasksche.exe
}
```

图1 判断不同的处理分支

1) 我们来看下sub_407F20()函数对应的分支,其中,创建及启动服务的代码片段如下:

```
v0 = OpenSCManagerA(0, 0, 0xF003Fu);
v1 = v0;
if ( v0 )
{
    v2 = CreateServiceA(v0, ServiceName, DisplayName, 0xF01FFu, 0x10u, 2u,
    v3 = v2;
    if ( v2 )
    {
        StartServiceA(v2, 0, 0);
        CloseServiceHandle(v3);
    }
    CloseServiceHandle(v1);
    result = 0;
}
```

图2 创建及启动服务

而在释放tasksche.exe文件前需要获取所用到的API函数地址:

```
68 A4134300
              PUSH 24d004a1.004313A4
                                                  ProcNameOrOrdinal = "CreateProcessA
56
                                                 hModule = 77C0F931
             PUSH ESI
FFD7
                  EDI
             PUSH 24d004a1.00431398
68 98134300
                                                 ProcNameOrOrdinal = "CreateFileA"
             PUSH ESI
                                                 hModule = 77C0F931
56
             MOU DWORD PTR DS:[0x431478], EAX
A3 78144300
               ALL EDI
FFD7
68 8C134300
             PUSH 24d004a1.0043138C
                                                 ProcNameOrOrdinal = "WriteFile"
56
             PUSH ESI
                                                 hModule = 77C0F931
             MOU DWORD PTR DS:[0x431458], EAX
A3 58144300
FFD7
              CALL EDI
             PUSH 24d004a1.00431380
68 80134300
                                                 ProcNameOrOrdinal = "CloseHandle"
             PUSH ESI
56
                                                 hModule = 7700F931
A3 60144300
             MOU DWORD PTR DS:[0x431460], EAX
FFD7
              CALL EDI
```

图3 动态获取API函数地址

具体的数据保存在resource中,程序会借助FindResourceA和LoadResource函数来得到资源,相关内容被写入到 tasksche.exe文件中,其属性为系统文件。再接着,程序通过CreateProcessA函数来创建tasksche进程,关于此进程的详细分析我们将在之后展开:

0012FCAC|| FileName = "C:\WINDOWS\tasksche.exe"

```
40000000
         Access = GENERIC_WRITE
00000000
         ShareMode = 0
00000000
         pSecurity = NULL
000000002
         Mode = CREATE_ALWAYS
000000004
         Attributes = SYSTEM
00000000
         -hTemplateFile = NULL
         0012FCAC
         CommandLine = "C:\WINDOWS\tasksche.exe /i"
00000000
         pProcessSecurity = NULL
00000000
         pThreadSecurity = NULL
         InheritHandles = FALSE
00000000
08000000
         CreationFlags = CREATE_NO_WINDOW
00000000
         pEnvironment = NULL
00000000
         CurrentDir = NULL
0012FC68
         pStartupInfo = 0012FC68
0012FC58
         -pProcessInfo = 0012FC58
```

图4 释放tasksche.exe文件并创建相应进程

2) 我们再来看下蠕虫功能的分支,相关的函数调用流程如下,它借助的是MS17-010漏洞,即前段时间泄漏的EternalBlue工具,在此过程中会同时对存在漏洞的外网主机和内网主机进行扫描感染:

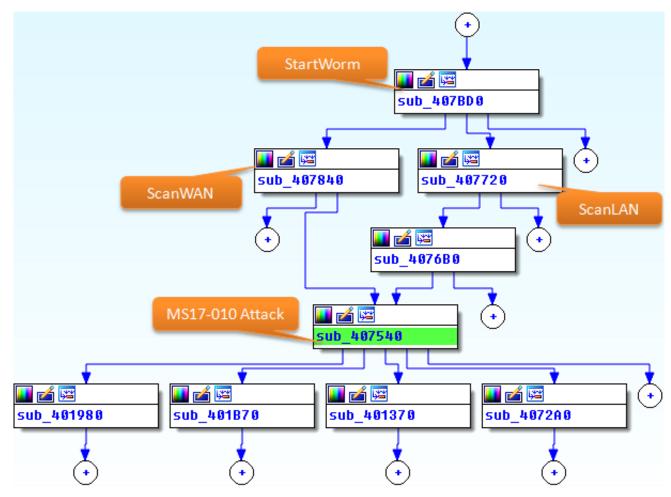


图5 蠕虫功能的函数调用流程

其中,程序通过GetPerAdapterInfo函数来获取内网的IP段信息:

而对于要扫描的外网IP则是随机生成的:

```
v8 = RandNum(v7);
v7 = (void *)255;
v6 = v8 % 255;
}
while ( v8 % 255 == 127 || v6 >= 224 );
if ( v18 && a1 < 32 )
{
    v9 = RandNum(v7);
    v7 = (void *)255;
    v19 = v9 % 255;
}
v10 = RandNum(v7) % 255u;
v11 = RandNum((void *)255);
sprintf(&Dest, aD_D_D_D, v6, v19, v10, v11 % 255);// '%d.%d.%d.%d'v12 = inet_addr(&Dest);
if ( sub_407480(v12) > 0 )
```

图7 随机生成扫描的外网IP

最终,程序会向存在漏洞的主机发起payload攻击,此漏洞所用到的端口为445:

```
v1 = inet_ntoa(in);
strncpy(&Dest, v1, 0x10u);
if ( sub 401980(&Dest, 445u) )
 v2 = 0;
 do
    Sleep(@xBB8u);
    if ( sub 401B70(&Dest, 1, 445u) )
     break;
    Sleep(@xBB8u);
    sub_401370(&Dest, 445u);
    ++v2;
  }
  while ( v2 < 5 );
Sleep(@xBB8u);
if ( sub_401B70(&Dest, 1, 445u) )
  sub 4072A0(&Dest, 1, 445u);
```

图8 向漏洞主机发起payload攻击

攻击时发送的数据包内容如下,这里我们只截取了一部分:

```
0042E544 00 00 00 85 FF 53 4D 42 72 00 00 00 00 18 53 C0
                                                     .....SMBr.....S.
......
                                                      ..@..b..PC *NETWO
0042E564 00 00 40 00 00 62 00 02 50 43 20 4E 45 54 57 4F
0042E574 52 4B 20 50 52 4F 47 52 41 4D 20 31 2E 30 00 02
                                                      RK PROGRAM *1.0..
0042E584 4C 41 4E 4D 41 4E 31 2E 30 00 02 57 69 6E 64 6F
                                                      LANMAN1.0..Windo
0042E594 77 73 20 66 6F 72 20 57 6F 72 6B 67 72 6F 75 70
                                                     ws for Workgroup
0042E5A4 73 20 33 2E 31 61 00 02 4C 4D 31 2E 32 58 30 30
                                                     s 43.1a..LM1.2X00
0042E5B4 32 00 02 4C 41 4E 4D 41 4E 32 2E 31 00 02 4E 54
                                                      2..LANMAN2.1..NT
0042E5C4 20 4C 4D 20 30 2E 31 32
                               00 00 00 00 00 00 08
                                                      •LM •0.12.....
0042E5D4 FF 53 4D 42 73 00 00 00
                               00 18 07 C0 00 00 00 00
                                                      .SMBs.....
0042E5E4 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
                               00 00 FF FE 00 00 40 00
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 01
0042E604 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 D4
                               00 00 00 4B 00 00 00 00
                                                      . . . . . . . . . . . . . K . . . . .
0042E614 00 00 57 00 69 00 6E 00
                               64 00 6F 00 77 00 73 00
                                                      ..W.i.n.d.o.w.s.
```

图9 发送的SMB数据包内容

2.2 释放各类资源与文件加密模块的载入

由前面的分析可知,样本通过CreateProcessA函数创建了tasksche进程,其中参数为"/i",下面我们接此继续往后分析。这

里的执行命令为"C:\WINDOWS\tasksche.exe /i",因此会进行服务的创建并通过cmd命令来启动服务,在这之前需要将对应文件拷贝到"C:\Intel\opahvgrgcdx358"目录,当然,不同的分析环境可能会不一样:

```
pFilenameInPath = NULL
00401F8A
             6A 00
00401F8C
                                                               Path = 00000024
             50
                           PUSH EAX
00401F8D
             68 08020000
                           PUSH 0x208
                                                               MaxPathSize = 208 (520.)
                                                               FileName = "tasksche.exe"
             68 D8F44000
                           PUSH tasksche.0040F4D8
00401F92
00401F97
             FF15 84804000
                           CALL DWORD PTR DS:[<&KERNEL32.Get
             8D85 F8FDFFFI LEA EAX, [LOCAL.130]
00401F9D
00401FA3
                           PUSH EAX
             E8 3FFDFFFF
                            ALL tasksche.00401CE8
ИИ4И1 FA4
00401FA9
                           POP ECX
                                                               0012FF20
             59
00401FAA
             5F
                           POP EDI
                                                               0012FF20
00401FAB
             85CØ
                           TEST EAX, EAX
Stack address=0012F624, (ASCII "C:\Intel\opahvgrgcdx358\tasksche.exe")
EAX=000000024
```

```
DS:[00408000]=77E071E9 (advapi32.CreateServiceA)
          00176030
0012F1C8
0012F1CC
          0040F8AC
                    ServiceName = "opahvgrgcdx358"
                     DisplayName = "opahvgrgcdx358"
0012F1D0
          0040F8AC
0012F1D4
          000F01FF
                     DesiredAccess = SERVICE_ALL_ACCESS
                     ServiceType = SERVICE_WIN32_OWN_PROCESS
0012F1D8
          00000010
          000000002
                     StartType = SERVICE_AUTO_START
0012F1DC
                     ErrorControl = SERVICE_ERROR_NORMAL
0012F1E0
          00000001
0012F1E4
          0012F208
                     BinaryPathName = "cmd.exe /c "C:\Intel\opahvgrgcdx358\tasksche.exe"
0012F1E8
          00000000
                     LoadOrderGroup = NULL
                     pTagId = NULL
0012F1EC
          00000000
          00000000
                     pDependencies = NULL
0012F1F0
0012F1F4
          00000000
                     ServiceStartName = NULL
0012F1F8
          00000000
                    LPassword = NULL
          0040F4D8 ASCII "tasksche.exe"
0012F1FC
```

图10 拷贝tasksche.exe文件并创建相关服务

通过cmd.exe启动的进程将创建 | HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\WanaCrypt0r | 注册表项,wd对应内容表示当前的执行文件路径:



图11 创建注册表项

而后就开始释放各类资源,同样用到FindResourceA和LoadResource函数进行处理。事实上,在弄清此过程后我们是可以手动来提取的,直接用二进制编辑器打开tasksche.exe,拷贝偏移0x000100f0开始的0x00349635字节数据,另存为zip文件即可,其解压密码为"WNcry@2ol7"。

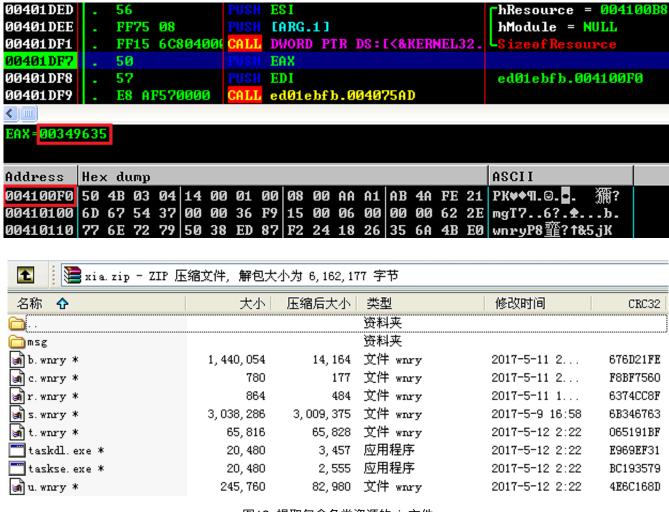


图12 提取包含各类资源的zip文件

我们继续,程序之后会从3个比特币钱包中随机选一个写入释放的c.wnry文件:

图13 向c.wnry文件写入比特币钱包地址

再接着会将释放文件所在的文件夹属性设置为隐藏,且任何用户都可访问:

```
ehx
                         ; lpExitCode
push
                         ; dwMilliseconds
push
        offset CommandLine ; "attrib +h ."
push
        sub_401064
call
push
        ebx
                         ; lpExitCode
push
                         ; dwMilliseconds
        offset alcacls GrantEv ; "icacls . /grant Everyone:F /T /C /Q"
push
call
        sub 401064
```

图14 设置释放资源所在的文件夹属性

这之后,我们来看下文件加密模块的载入,此DLL模块是加密之后保存在t.wnry文件中的(事实上此文件正是由后面所述的文件加密过程得到的),因此程序最开始会对该文件进行解析:

```
Offset
                            3
                              - 4
                                 5 6 7
                                            8
                                               9
                                                  Α
                                                    В
                                                       C
       00000000
                  57 41 4E 41 43 52 59 21
                                           00 01 00 00 1E 38 22
                                                                    WANACRY!
       00000010
                 FD E6 7F OC 5D E7
                                    7E 3E
                                           28 A7 AF FD 2A 50 64 49
                                                                    ýæ ]ç~>(§<sup>™</sup>ý*PdI
       00000020
                 66 C6 B6 27 17 6D 3E D2
                                           FF 1C 32 CB 8C 3O 88 60
                                                                    fƶ' m>Òÿ 2ËŒO^`
       00000030
                 70 F6 EA E9 99 81 5E 15
                                          FE 03 23 49 7C BB CE 3C
                                                                    pöêé™O^ þ #I|»Î<
                                                                   îWàBÜ=<sup>™</sup>., M zxF
       00000040
                 EE 57 EO 42 DC 3D AF A8
                                           82 B8 4D 01 05 7A 78 46
                 70 OE A8 DD E5 30 65 B5
                                                                    p "ÝåOeµ±ñPî ""
       000000050
                                           B1 F1 50 EE 10 1D B3 22
       00000060
                 B5 DD E8 D3 6E
                                                       13 42 DD C9
                                                                    μÝèÓnhB)>«ö BÝÉ
                                    encrypted key
       00000070
                  7D DE 5B 64 24
                                                       10 E2 16 38
                                                                    }Þ[d$¬>□``Ž·, â 8
                 B6 O3 F6 90 D1 68 24 IF C7 D3 E9 E3 53 EC 77 2B
                                                                    ¶ ö□Ñk$ ÇÓéãSìw+
       00000080
       00000090
                 81 OA 98 B3 FF 4E DA D7
                                           A8 8D B6 A3 70 2F 93 90
                                                                    □ ~°ÿNÚ×"□¶£p/~□
                                                                    óY LC⋅â ìŒÚ,ä9L°
       OAOOOOOO
                 F3 59 19 4C 43 B7 E2 OD
                                           EC 8C DA 82 E4 39 4C BO
                                                                    \!u ÎÅ?hH"Ñ‱<d^₩
                 5C 21 75 1E CE C5 3F 68
       000000ВО
                                           48 22 D1 89 3C 64 88 BC
       000000CO
                  64 53 25 41 OD 1B A4 18
                                           OB B3 8D 49 75 EF B5 D3
                                                                    dS%A ¤ ³□IuïµÓ
       000000D0
                 OA 6E 45 69 37 49 93 83
                                           9E 80 02 38 E9 56 BC F6
                                                                     nEi7I~fž€ 8éV4ö
       000000E0
                 3A 46 F3 CB 1F AC 2D 07
                                           91 F2 A1 2C A4 E0 1D E7
                                                                    :FóË ¬− 'ò¡,¤à ç
       000000F0
                 ED 90 02 D8 AA 87 5C 19
                                           97 AD D1 B2 7D C9 OC 60
                                                                    í□ ز‡\ --Ѳ}É `
       00000100
                 31 3F A7 93 6D F1 15 35
                                           67 AE 49 27 04 00 00 00
                                                                    1?§~mñ 5q®I'
                                                                            □îØ Šqå
                 00 00 01 00 00 00 00 00 8F EE D8 08 1C 8A 71 E5
       00000110
                                                                    ~\ Ž9`ò□Út°ÌÌË a
       00000120
                 98 5C 17 8E 39 60 F2 8D
                                           DA 74 BA CC CC CB 09 61
                                                                    Ù⊣%lèÂ-Ñ(|×8ýLÍ
       00000130
                 D9 AC BE CC E8 C2 96 D1
                                           28 7C D7 38 FD 4C CD 07
                                                                    ~í67ögjrS |ÆeþÍ
       00000140
                 94 ED 36 37 Fd
                                                       65 FE CD 03
                                    encrypted dll
       00000150
                 66 F5 46 69 9Q
                                                       12 92 72 F9
                                                                    főFi□š
                                                                            ⅓\Ÿ′rù
                 6B BO 21 64 EA D1 FC EE
                                                                    k°!dêÑüîÙ′ö8Ť'q
       00000160
                                           D9 B4 FO 38 C5 A4 27 67
       00000170 31 79 2B FB DF 27 FF 69 31 74 B3 4C E4 3E AF 75 1y+ûß'ÿi1t°Lä> u
if ( xReadFile(v5, &Buf1, 8, &v18, 0) )
                                          // parse t.wnry, get encrypted dll
  if ( !memcmp(&Buf1, aWanacry, 8u) )
                                         // "WANACRY!", 8 bytes
    if ( xReadFile(v5, &Size, 4, &v18, 0) )// 4 bytes
      if ( Size == 256 )
        if ( xReadFile(v5, *((_DWORD *)v3 + 306), 256, &v18, 0) )// 256 bytes
          if ( xReadFile(v5, &v8, 4, &v18, 0) )// 4 bytes
            if ( xReadFile(v5, &dwBytes, 8, &v18, 0) )// 8 bytes
              if ( dwBytes <= 0x6400000 )
                if ( sub 4019E1((int)v3 + 4, *((void **)v3 + 306), Size, &Dst, (int)&v15) )
                {
                                       图15 解析t.wnry文件
```

被加密的256字节数据解密后得到16字节的key:

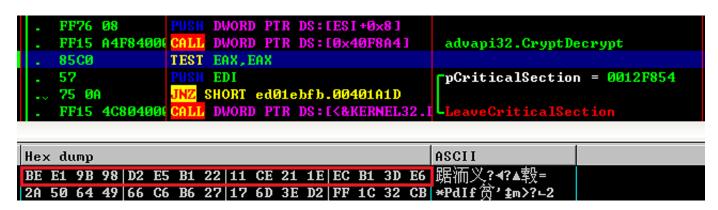


图16 解密得到16字节的key

```
ed01ebfb.00403A77
004016C0
                                                        //dll decrypt
            8B45 ØC
                            EAX, DWORD PTR SS:[EBP+0xC]
004016C5
            8B8D CCFDFFFI MOU ECX, DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-0x234
004016C8
                         MOU DWORD PTR DS:[EAX], ECX
004016CE
            8908
00403A77=ed01ebfb.00403A77
                                                      ASCII
Address | Hex dump
0017EC00 4D 5A 90 00 03 00 00 00 04 00 00 00 FF FF 00 00
                                                       MZ?♥...♦...
?......
0017EC20 00 00 00
                 00
                    00 00 00
                            00 00 00 00 00
                                           00 00 00 00
0017EC30 00 00 00
                                  00 00 00 F8 00
                 00
                    00 00 00
                            00 00
                                                00 00
0017EC40 0E 1F BA
                 ØE
                    00 B4 09
                            CD 21
                                  B8 01 4C CD 21
                                                 54 68
                                                       //w?.???L?Th
0017EC50 69 73 20
                 70
                    72 6F 67
                            72
                               61
                                  6D 20 63
                                           61 6E
                                                 6E 6F
                                                       is program canno
0017EC60 74 20 62
                 65
                    20
                      72 75 6E 20 69 6E 20
                                           44 4F
                                                 53 20
                                                       t be run in DOS
0017EC70 6D 6F 64 65 2E 0D 0D 0A 24 00 00 00
                                           00 00 00 00
                                                      mode....$.....
0017EC80 13 4D 6A 26 57 2C 04 75 57 2C 04 75 57 2C 04 75 !!Mj&W, ♦uW, ♦uW, ♦u
```

图17 对加密的DLL数据进行解密

解密后的DLL模块会被加载到进程中,进程空间的申请操作是通过VirtualAlloc函数来实现的:

```
USH DWORD PTR SS:[ESP+0×10]
                                                            Protect = PAGE_READONLY | PAGE
FF7424 10
FF7424 10
              PUSH DWORD PTR SS:[ESP+0×10]
                                                            AllocationType = PAGE_READONLY
             PUSH DWORD PTR SS:[ESP+0x10]
FF7424 10
                                                            Size = 4022EE (4203246.)
             PUSH DWORD PTR SS:[ESP+0x10]
                                                            Address = ed01ebfb.004022EE
FF7424 10
                   DWORD PTR DS:[<&KERNEL32.VirtualAlloc>
FF15 9080400( CALL
                                                            -VirtualAlloc
C3
                   Address = 10000000
0012F7A4
0012F7A8
          00010000
                   Size = 10000 (65536.)
0012F7AC
          00003000
                    AllocationType = MEM_COMMIT!MEM_RESERVE
0012F7B0
          00000004
                   LProtect = PAGE_READWRITE
0012F7B4
          004022EE RETURN to ed01ebfb.004022EE
```

图18 通过VirtualAlloc函数申请内存空间

待处理完DLL各个节区的信息,该文件加密模块就被正式载入到了当前进程中,程序将跳转到此模块导出的TaskStart接口处去执行文件加密相关的内容:

00402145		68 E8F44000	PUSH ed01ebfb.0040F4E8	ASCII "TaskStart"
0040214A		50	PUSH EAX	
0040214B		E8 D4070000	CALL ed01ebfb.00402924	
00402150		59	POP ECX	ed01ebfb.0040F4E8
00402151		3BC3	CMP EAX, EBX	
00402153		59	POP ECX	ed01ebfb.0040F4E8
00402154		74 04	JE SHORT ed01ebfb.0040215A	
00402156		53	PUSH EBX	
00402157		53	PUSH EBX	
00402158		FFD0	CALL EAX	//goto TaskStart entry
0040215A	>	8D8D 1CF9FFF	LEA ECX,[LOCAL.441]	

图19 跳转到文件加密模块的处理入口

2.3 文件的加密

接下来我们看下文件加密的关键过程,首先会通过CreateMutexA函数创建互斥变量,避免同时运行多个实例。

图20 创建互斥变量

此外,加密用到的CryptAPI除了通过导入表获取外,还会借助LoadLibraryA函数和GetProcAddress函数来动态的获取:

```
MOV EDI,DWORD PTR DS:[0x10007104]
                                                       kerne132.GetProcAddress
                PUSH 0x1000D1F8
68 F8D10010
                                                       ASCII "CryptAcquireContextA'
56
               PUSH ESI
                                                       advapi32.77DA0000
FFD7
                    EDI
                PUSH 0x1000D1E8
                                                       ASCII "CryptImportKey"
68 E8D10010
                                                       advapi32.77DA0000
56
                PUSH ESI
                MOU DWORD PTR DS:[0x1000D93C], EAX
                                                       advapi32.77DA0000
A3 3CD90010
FFD7
                     EDI
                PUSH 0x1000D1D8
68 D8D10010
                                                       ASCII "CryptDestroyKey"
                PUSH ESI
                                                       advapi32.77DA0000
56
A3 40D90010
                MOU DWORD PTR DS:[0x1000D940], EAX
                                                       advapi32.77DA0000
FFD7
                     EDI
                PUSH 0x1000D1C8
                                                       ASCII "CryptEncrypt"
68 C8D10010
                PUSH ESI
                                                       advapi32.77DA0000
56
                MOU DWORD PTR DS:[0x1000D944], EAX
A3 44D90010
                                                       advapi32.77DA0000
FFD7
                     EDI
                PUSH 0x1000D1B8
68 B8D10010
                                                       ASCII "CryptDecrypt"
                PUSH ESI
56
                                                       advapi32.77DA0000
                MOU DWORD PTR DS:[0x1000D948], EAX
A3 48D90010
                                                       advapi32.77DA0000
                  L EDI
FFD7
                PUSH 0x1000D1AC
68 ACD10010
                                                       ASCII "CryptGenKey"
                PUSH ESI
                                                       advapi32.77DA0000
```

图21 动态获取CryptAPI函数

然后会创建00000000.pky和00000000.eky这两个文件,程序将通过CryptGenKey函数为每个用户生成独立的RSA公私钥对,并将其中的公钥写入00000000.pky文件,而私钥则会由内置的RSA公钥加密后写入00000000.eky文件。

图22 创建00000000.pky和00000000.eky文件

我们可以在dump出的加密模块中找到内置的RSA公钥,注意这里有两组:

```
.... RSR1 ...
....u.L;.F.,*...
1000CF60 5D CO CD 6D DA D7 D4 92
                             1E 13 82 34 6A 70 8D 8F
                                                   ]..m.....4jp..
                                                   |...U...'..A..∎.
                             27 B2 9E 41 AC 90 80 91
1000CF70
        7C F7 04 92 55 7F F1 A2
                                                   ....{.+....+Q....
       18 93 C2 B1 7B AD 2B F3 FF AF DB 2B 51 BE 1D A3
1000CF80
                                                   '..W.Z....[.
1000CF90
        27 E3 A7 57 08 5A BE C1
                             1D F6 04 F8 1C BE 5B B1
                                                   q....u.p..p$1.ct
1000CFA0
        67 FB E4 C8 DA 75 00 70
                             B1 17 70 24 6C 09 63 74
1000CFB0
        AC 4B 0A 1D 71 AE 7F AE
                             65 B8 C5 86 79 C5 7E 9F
                                                   .K..q...e...y.~.
1000CFC0
        98 60 4C 52 B9 29 62 CB
                             23 29 ED 31 91 74 7B 7B
                                                   .`LR.)b.#).1.t{{
                             7A 40 DA F2 61 4D 94 A5
                                                   .&..}g..z@..aM..
1000CFD0
        OB 26 1B F2 7D 67 BF DA
1000CFE0
        7D AD 59 6B AD 9E A3 3A
                             39 C6 5B 6E 9F D2 BB 36
                                                   }.Yk...:9.[n...6
                                                  ...e.,0....(..
1000CFF0
        B5 F5 D2 65 F5 2C 30 D8
                             C1 17 BD AF 28 00 96 20
1000D000 46 A7 2D 62 03 0C D7 D0
                             75 A0 0B 07 EA D4 1F CA
                                                  F.-b....u.....
1000D010 E8 D9 4E DB 38 F2 26 75
                             CB 12 A6 88 70 9B E1 EA
                                                  ..N.8.&u....p...
1000D020 32 DC F8 71 72 50 41 E6
                             17 81 68 27 42 8E DF E5
                                                  2..qrPA...h'B...
1000D030 DE A1 72 D9 3B FB E5 9D
                             30 11 69 92 CD 60 2B E2 ..r.;...0.i..`+.
                                                   .F<(...0J.....
1000D040 D5 46 3C 28 CF 9D 30 4A F7 AD B9 FB 0F 91 FE 2E
1000D060 00 08 00 00 01 00 01 00 43 2B 4D 2B 04 9C 0A D9 ........C+M+....
```

图23 程序内置的RSA公钥

接着程序将通过目录遍历来获取要加密的具体文件,我们可在FindFirstFileW和FindNextFileW函数上下断来进行跟踪,其中不会对如下目录进行遍历:

```
1000CDF4 5C 00 4C 00 6F 00 63 00 61 00 6C 00 20 00 53 00
                                                          \Local S
1000CE04 65 00 74 00 74 00 69 00 6E 00 67 00 73 00 5C 00
                                                         ettings\
1000CE14 54 00 65 00 6D 00 70 00 00 00 00 00 5C 00 41 00
                                                         Temp.. √A
1000CE24 70 00 70 00 44 00 61 00 74 00 61 00 5C 00 4C 00
                                                         ppData\L
1000CE34 6F 00 63 00 61 00 6C 00 5C 00 54 00 65 00 6D 00
                                                         ocal\Tem
1000CE44 70 00 00 00
                     5C 00 50 00 72 00 6F 00 67 00 72 00
                                                         p. Progr
1000CE54 61 00 6D 00 20 00 46 00 69 00 6C 00 65 00 73 00
                                                         am Files
1000CE64 20 00 28 00
                     78 00 38 00 36 00 29 00 00 00 00 00
                                                          (x86)..
1000CE74 5C 00 50 00
                     72 00 6F 00 67 00 72 00 61 00 6D 00
                                                         Program
1000CE84 20 00 46 00 69 00 6C 00 65 00 73 00 00 00 00 00
                                                          Files..
1000CE94 5C 00 57 00 49 00 4E 00 44 00 4F 00 57 00 53 00
                                                          WINDOWS
1000CEA4 00 00 00 00 5C 00 50 00 72 00 6F 00 67 00 72 00
                                                         .. Progr
1000CEB4 61 00 6D 00 44 00 61 00 74 00 61 00 00 00 00 00
                                                         amData..
1000CEC4 5C 00 49 00 6E 00 74 00 65 00 6C 00 00 00 00 00 \Intel.
```

图24 不加密的文件路径

同时,程序所用到的那些资源文件也不会被加密,且加密仅针对特定的文件类型,如下列出了部分符合条件的后缀名:

```
1000CB0C 00 00 00 00 2E 00 63 00 73 00 76 00 00 00 00 00
                                                          ...csv..
1000CB1C 2E 00 74 00 78 00 74 00 00 00 00 00 2E 00 76 00
                                                          .txt...v
1000CB2C 73 00 64 00 78 00 00 00 2E 00 76 00 73 00 64 00
                                                         sdx..vsd
1000CB3C 00 00 00 00 2E 00 65 00 6D 00 6C 00 00 00 00 00
                                                         ...eml..
1000CB4C 2E 00 6D 00 73 00 67 00 00 00 00 00 2E 00 6F
                                                      00
                                                          .msg...o
1000CB5C 73 00 74 00 00 00 00 00 2E 00 70 00 73 00 74
                                                      00
                                                         st...pst
1000CB6C 00 00 00 00 2E 00 70 00 70 00 74 00 78 00 00
                                                      00
                                                          ...pptx.
1000CB7C 2E 00 70 00 70 00 74 00 00 00 00 00 2E 00 78 00
                                                          .ppt...x
1000CB8C 6C 00 73 00 78 00 00 00 2E 00 78 00 6C 00 73 00
                                                         lsx..xls
1000CB9C 00 00 00 00 2E 00 64 00 6F 00 63 00 78 00 00 00
```

图25 加密的文件类型

当程序遍历完某个目录后,将对那些需要被加密的文件进行处理,首先会通过CryptGenRandom函数为当前要加密的文件随机生成128位的AES密钥,然后对其进行密钥扩展并清空所占内存,此AES密钥将被00000000.pky文件中保存的RSA公钥加密后保存到相应加密文件的首部:

```
1000442C
                                                          rsaenh.68031980
1000442D
           50
                               EAX
           FF15 2C700010
1000442E
                               DWORD PTR DS:[0x1000702C] advapi32.CryptGenRandom
10004434
           C2 0800
                           RETN 0x8
10004437
                                                          ASCII
Address
         Hex dump
0012D5CC 24 8E CB 54|14 00 77 E1|8C C4 85 3B|8E 5B 5A F4 $噴T¶.w釋膮;產Z
0012D5DC D0 EC 12 00|00 00 00 00|08 00 0A 00|08 00 00 00
```

```
100043E4
           ба ии
100043E6
           52
                           PUSH EDX
                                DWORD PTR DS:[0x1000D9481 advapi32.CryptEncrypt
           FF15 48D90010
100043E7
100043ED
           85CØ
                           TEST EAX, EAX
                           PUSH ESI
100043EF
           56
                            JNZ SHORT 10004401
100043F0
           75 ØF
100043F2
           FF15 68700010
                            CALL DWORD PTR DS:[0x10007068] ntdll.RtlLeaveCriticalSection
```

图26 通过pky文件中的RSA公钥加密生成的AES密钥

再然后就是读取原文件数据,并通过AES加密后保存到相应加密文件中,处理完成后原文件将被删除:

图27 通过AES算法加密文件

我们来大致梳理下,此过程由RSA 2048+AES 128配合完成,程序将为每个用户生成独立的RSA公私钥,对应RSA公钥保存在pky文件中,而RSA私钥则由内置的RSA公钥加密后保存在eky文件中。文件数据的加密由AES算法实现,每个被加密文件会生成随机的AES密钥,并通过pky文件中的RSA公钥加密后保存到相应加密文件首部。若要对加密文件进行解密,则需要先解密首部的AES密钥,进而需要解密eky文件中的RSA私钥,因此需要用到程序作者持有的RSA私钥。另外,程序中内置了两组RSA公钥,部分文件会通过含有私钥的内置RSA公钥进行处理,这些文件是可以免费解密的。

最终, 待文件都加密完成后, 程序将会弹出勒索的窗口:



图28 弹出的勒索窗口

3 结语

理论上,需要付费的被加密文件是无法通过正常的解密流程进行还原的,但由于作者在设计时有些方面考虑的不完美,诸如公私钥的生成是在本地而非服务端等,从而可能通过一些方法进行绕过。当然,由于勒索软件在加密文件时一般都遵循特定的套路,作为防护方可考虑引入相应的程序行为检测,即主动防御,有点类似于针对特定漏洞的保护措施。

4 参考

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