## 4th Lab: Disassembly And IDAPro

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## 1. Process monitor:

Here, my team started to capture events :

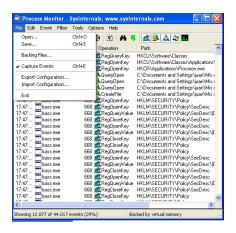


Figura 1: Event Capture

then, we stop capturing events.:

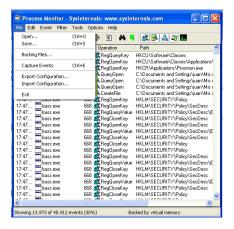


Figura 2: Stop Capturing events

then, my team proceed to clean the dispay :



Figura 3: Cleaning Display

after this, my teem proceed to take the snapchot of the machine before infecting it :



Figura 4: Snapchot of the machine before running the malware

At this point, we are able to review the events that redbear is running:

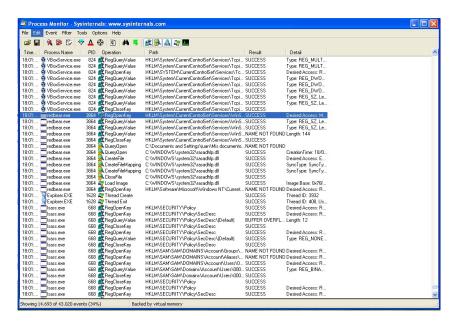


Figura 5: Events that Redbear is running

We can apreciete the keys and memory spaces where redbear is taking access, also, the .dll files he's calling and the files he is creating. we can check which of those process where correctly runned by the malware and which of those failed in the execution. also, we can see information about the keys that the malware is changing, this can be usefull because then we will use this for go deeper in te behavior of the malware.

Filters are usefull because somethimes computers are running a lot of process that they need for mantain the computer working , as we can see in figure 5 , there are several processes that the machine is running , but there are many process that we dont want to see, such as Virtual Box processes. Filters allow to:

- focus in the process what we want to see
- $\blacksquare$  search for processes that can be usefull to understand the malware
- $\blacksquare$  search for specified actions

image of filters applied:

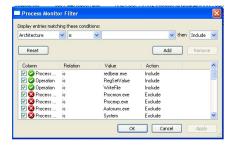


Figura 6: Filters applied

now, with filters, processes window looks like this: looking at the specific processes in process monitor, we can see that redbear created a key

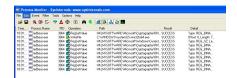


Figura 7: Processes filtered

called videodriver . this key initialize the process of.

Now, we can appreciate that the size of redbear is 7kB, also, the space of the file that was created is also 7kB, that is supicious because it can mean that the file is exactly the same:

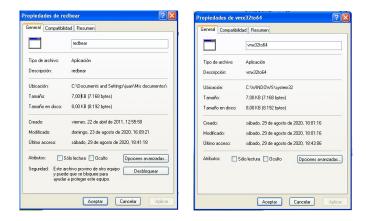


Figura 8: Sizes of both executables

for checking is the file is the same, we are going to check de hash, there are many hashing algorithm but we are going to use MD5.

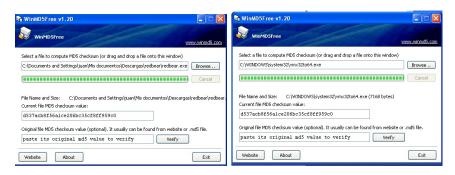


Figura 9: Hashes MD5 of both files

As we can see they are the same file !: O , it means the program cloned itself to another path to hide from the owner of the machine.

this was our reaction when we saw that the hashes were the same : ¿Its a Colission?

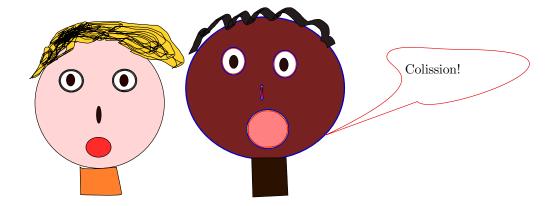


Figura 10: reaction

## 2. Process explorer

We proceed to exectute process explorer : in the lower part of the window we can apreciate

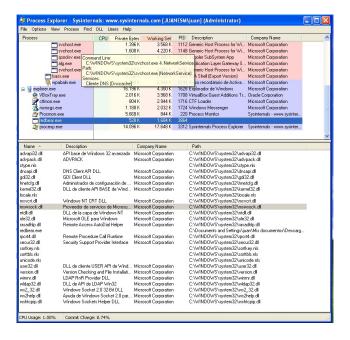


Figura 11: Process explorer execution

the .dlls that the process is using. among them we can find libraries like :

- advapi32
- $\blacksquare$  kernel32

- user32
- secure32

now proceed to check the metadata of the file: this can be interesting because we can see information about the file, such as the date when it was created and the type of binary it is.

the "verify" button works when you want to check that the signatures inside the file are

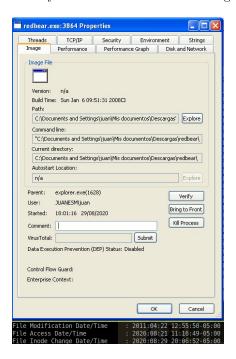


Figura 12: Metadata

valid.

The strings in disk are the same that the strings in execution:

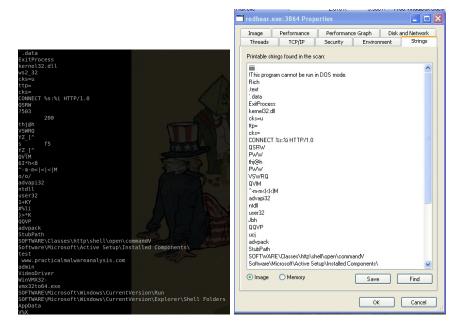


Figura 13: Strings

handles:



Figura 14: Handles

Mutant referst that is a modification of the original malware, with different hash.

## 2.1. ws2\_32.dll and wshtcpip.dll libraries

library ws2\_32.dll works for networking processes, but it also works for exhausting processes, processes that overcharge processors and make the machine slower. wshtcpip library works for networking processes, is the library that handle tcp connections, as we know that redbear is a trojan, this library is the one that is going to send the conection to an attacker-host machine.

WSock32.dll and These are networking DLLs. A program that accesses either of these most likely connects to a network or performs network-related tasks.

Figura 15: Libs