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Assignment 3

MALWARE REVERSE ENGINEERING

What Is Reverse Engineering Malware?

Reverse engineering malware is the process of analyzing malware to understand its functionality and purpose. This process can determine how to remove the malware from a system or create defenses against it.

Reverse engineering malware is challenging, as malware is often designed to be difficult to analyze. Typically, a malware reverse engineering program would be necessary to become proficient at it. Threat actors may use obfuscation techniques, encryption, and other tricks to make the programs more complex. In addition, malware authors may change the code frequently to make it harder to reverse engineer.

Malware used: Zeus Variant Panda

The original Zeus banking trojan's source code was leaked in 2011 and since then several independent threat actors have used the source code as a basis for new variants of the malware. One of the most prolific and advanced of these variants is the Zeus.Panda banking trojan which we will analyze in this white paper. Zeus.Panda targets Windows operating systems from WinXP through Windows 10 and is typically spread through phishing mail campaigns, but proliferation through drive-by exploits has been seen.

Tools Required

- Oracle VM Virtualbox For safe Sandbox Environment
- Regshot what registry malware changes
- InetSim Faking Sane Network Environment
- Procmon Clear all events, filter on malware executable name, Run Malware, Analyze Capture Logs
- Radare2 Static Analysis (Hashing, String matching, File Information, Imports)
- VirusTotal For matching hashes of Malware

Malware Behavior

The most common ways Zeus infects compromised machines are:

- Drive-by-downloads: Zeus operators compromise legitimate websites, and leverage browser and operating system vulnerabilities to install the Zeus malware when users access the site.
- Spam messages: Zeus spreads via phishing emails and malicious social media campaigns. Because the malware has the ability to gain illicit access to credentials, it can be used to infiltrate social media accounts on compromised machines and use them to publish phishing messages. This is one of the factors that allowed Zeus to spread fast and infect millions of devices around the world.

Since Zeus is available as open-source malware, its effects can vary widely. Historically, it's had two consistent roles:

- Steal sensitive information: Zeus is known as a banking Trojan, but it can steal anything
 its operator wants it to steal: system information, stored passwords, online account
 credentials, and more.
- 2. Build a botnet: Zeus maintains contact with its operator through a command-and-control (C&C) server so that it can remotely receive additional instructions. The operator can hijack the victim's computer and install more malware.

Zeus originally stole passwords via Internet Explorer's Password Store feature: Zeus simply helped itself to any passwords stored in the browser. If Zeus detected that the victim was visiting a banking site, it would use keylogging or form-grabbing methods from within the browser to capture usernames and passwords.

Keylogging records your keystrokes as you type, while form-grabbing captures content you enter into website form fields before the info is sent to a website's server. That way, Zeus's creators never had to overcome the security features on the banking sites themselves. Zeus can also intercept legitimate websites and add additional forms to provide the operators with even more personal information.

Detection / Identification of Malware Using Basic Static Analysis

1. **Hashing:** It is used for identifying unique malware. The malicious software is run through a hashing program that produces a unique hash that identifies that malware. Hashes of the current file are:

MD5

Packed: e005c4009c22e0f73fcdaeba99bd0075 Unpacked: 655f65b1b08621dfcb2603b59fca05bc

SHA1

Packed: 6f5c186baa0d69799c250769052236b8bcfb13a1 Unpacked: 88782d3b74067d405e56f0a5e9b92e3fdb77dcd8

SHA256

Packed:

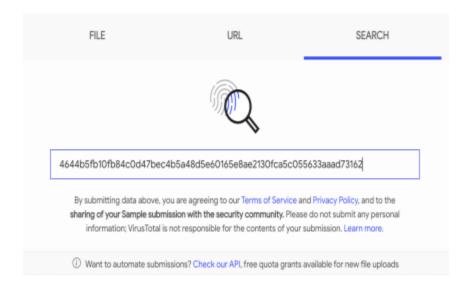
d037723b90acb9d5a283d54b833e171e913f6fa7f44dd6d996d0cecae9595d0b Unpacked:

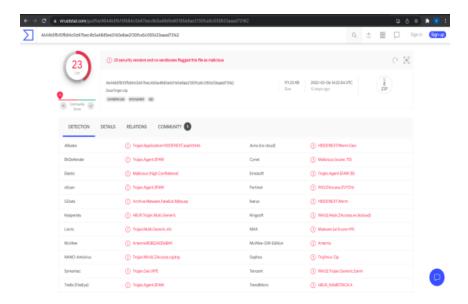
bd956b2e81731874995b9b92e20f75dbf67ac5f12f9daa194525e1b673c7f83c

2. **Antivirus scanning:** For performing static analysis, the malicious files are scanned using anti-virus but one AV solution cannot detect all malware pieces. Hence, it is important to scan the file using different AV products. VirusTotal is an online platform for scanning files using different AV solutions. The file can be directly uploaded or one can type the md5 hash of that file as given below:



Analyze suspicious files, domains, IPs and URLs to detect malware and other breaches, automatically share them with the security community





23 AV engines could detect the ZeusTrojan virus.

String Matching: A string in a program is a sequence of characters. A program
contains strings if it prints a message, connects to a URL, or copies a file to a
specific location.

Dynamic Analysis

• File System Changes: Panda tries to find a directory underneath %APPDATA%\Roaming that is empty. Panda ended up in %APPDATA%\Roaming\Sun\Java. In the directory, Panda creates four files with random file extensions.

Files created- Desktop (create shortcut).exe (malware executable), Control Panel.cyd, Desktop.ysq, and Notepad.kix.

 Registry Changes: Aside from writing some files to disk, Panda also uses some registry keys to store data. All the registry keys used by Panda are located in the HKCU\Software\Microsoft key.

The names of the keys are- Ivoc (regDynamicConfig), Kounhu (regLocalConfig), and Useglugy (regLocalSettings). Additionally, Panda creates a new entry within the HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run registry key

Removal

If your computer becomes infected, the best way to remove Zeus Trojan malware is to use a Trojan removal tool. Download the anti-malware software, and then clear out the Trojan infection like you would remove a computer virus.

- 1. Download strong antivirus software from a reputable provider.
- 2. After installation, restart your computer in Safe Mode to prevent any malware from connecting to the internet.
- 3. Scan your computer for malware with your newly installed antivirus software to detect Trojans or any other malware.
- 4. If any malware is found, follow the instructions to remove it.