Sheridan College

Course	INFO43921 Malicious Code Design and Defense
Activity Title	**Static and Dynamic Analysis**
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Lab performed on (Date):	March 1, 2023

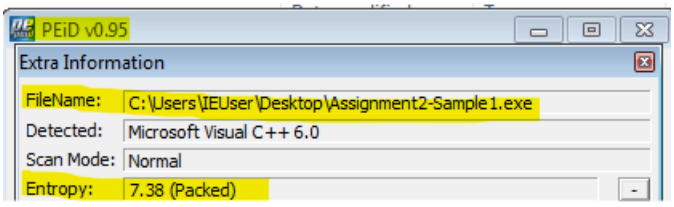
Objectives

- To utilize tools that analyze malware statically and dynamically
- Be able to determine a malwares type, format, packed or unpacked, entropy, etc.
- Be able to use API Miner and observer what kind of API calls were made during execution (Log observations)
- Be able to explain the type of family, attributes and artifacts of the malware
- Be able to dynamically observe the strings of the malware
- Use tools such as ProcMon to observer changes within the system

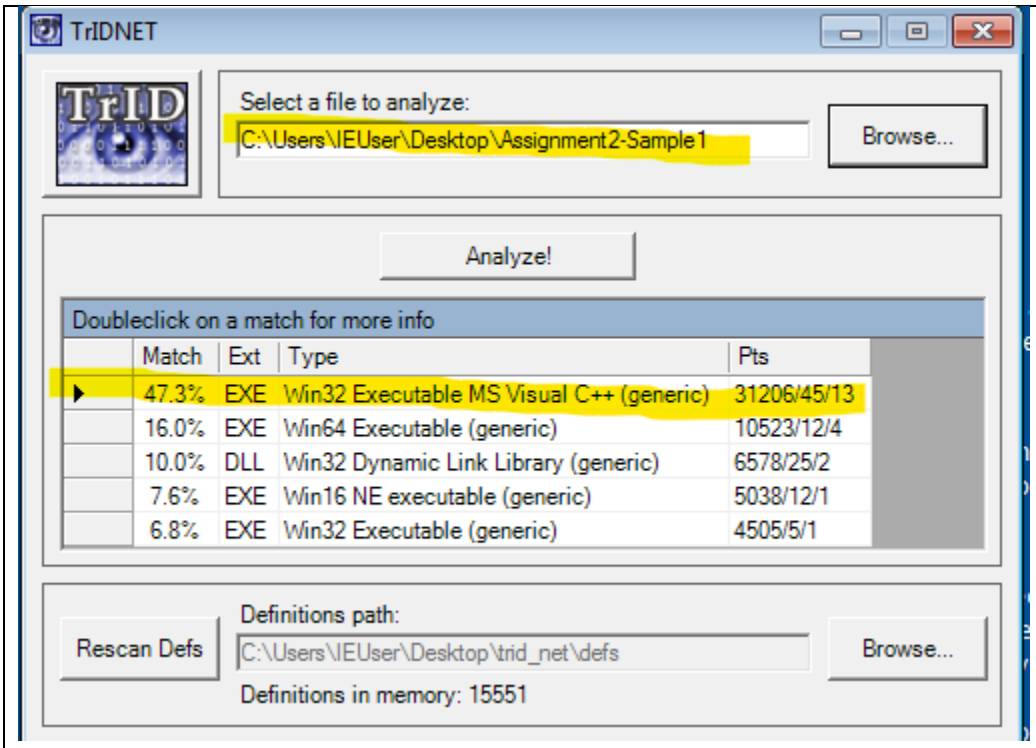
Output Section for Sample #1

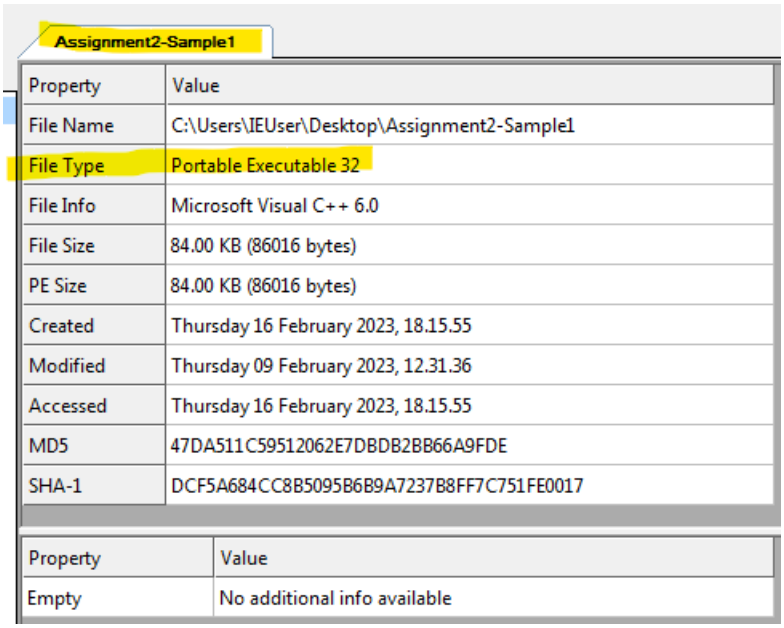
Output#1: Static Analysis

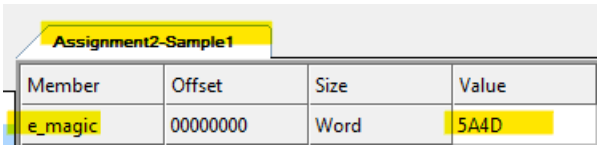
Entropy: To determine the entropy of sample #1, we use PEiD and we conclude that it came up to 7.38.



File Type/Format: To find this out, we use TrID to scan it. After scanning, we find out that it is a Windows 32 executable as shown below. To double check its legitimacy, we also use CFF Explorer and check the magic bytes which confirms our initial results as shown below in the screenshots.


TrIDNET
TrID
Select a file to analyze:
C:\Users\IEUser\Desktop\Assignment2-Sample1
Browse...
Analyze!
Doubleclick on a match for more info
Match Ext Type Pts
47.3% EXE Win32 Executable MS Visual C++ (generic) 31206/45/13
16.0% EXE Win64 Executable (generic) 10523/12/4
10.0% DLL Win32 Dynamic Link Library (generic) 6578/25/2
7.6% EXE Win16 NE executable (generic) 5038/12/1
6.8% EXE Win32 Executable (generic) 4505/5/1
Rescan Defs
Definitions path:
C:\Users\IEUser\Desktop\trid_net\defs
Browse...
Definitions in memory: 15551


Assignment2-Sample1
Property Value
File Name C:\Users\IEUser\Desktop\Assignment2-Sample1
File Type Portable Executable 32
File Info Microsoft Visual C++ 6.0
File Size 84.00 KB (86016 bytes)
PE Size 84.00 KB (86016 bytes)
Created Thursday 16 February 2023, 18.15.55
Modified Thursday 09 February 2023, 12.31.36
Accessed Thursday 16 February 2023, 18.15.55
MD5 47DA511C59512062E7DBDB2BB66A9FDE
SHA-1 DCF5A684CC8B5095B6B9A7237B8FF7C751FE0017
Property Value
Empty No additional info available


Assignment2-Sample1
Member Offset Size Value
e_magic 00000000 Word 5A4D

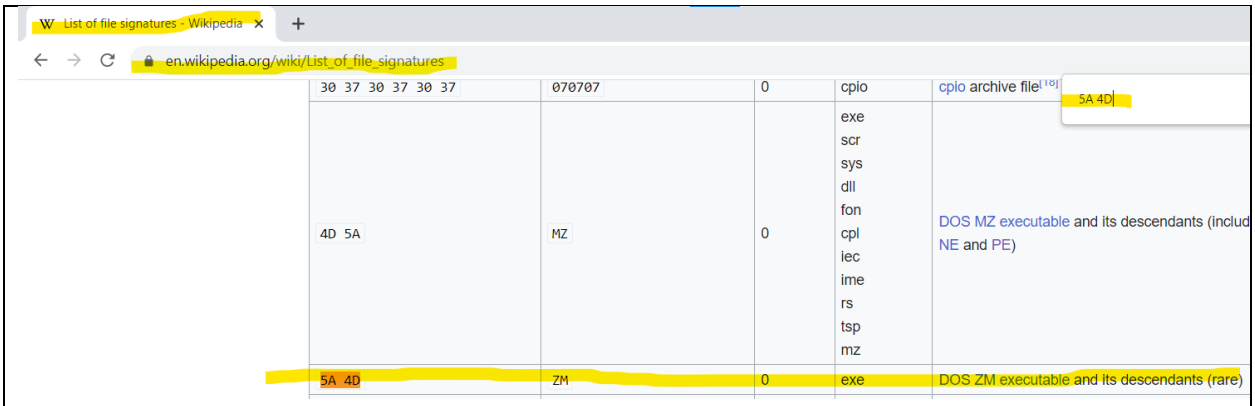
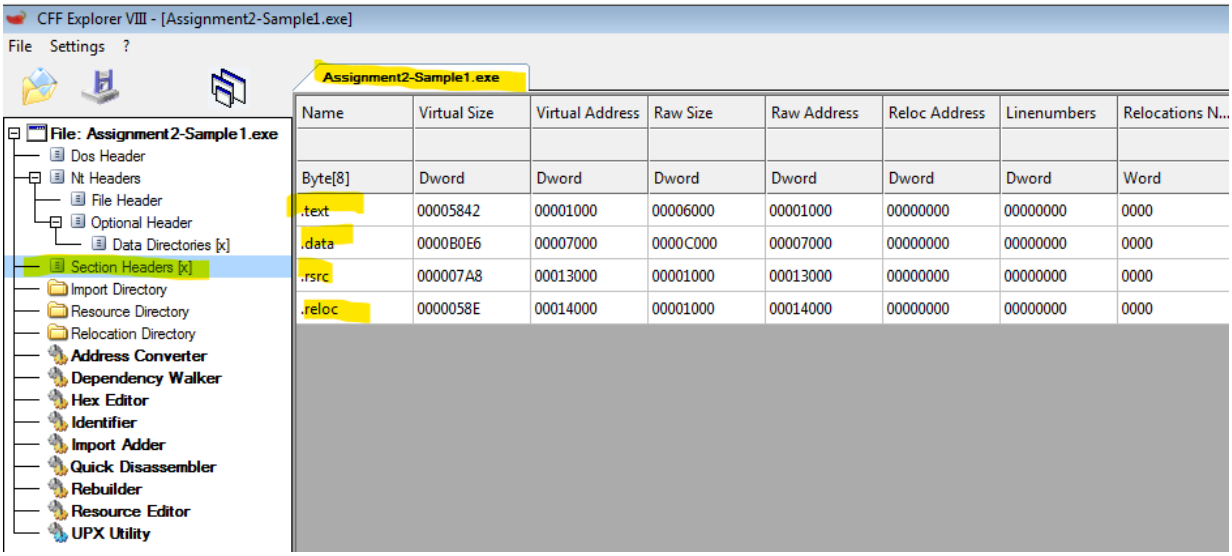
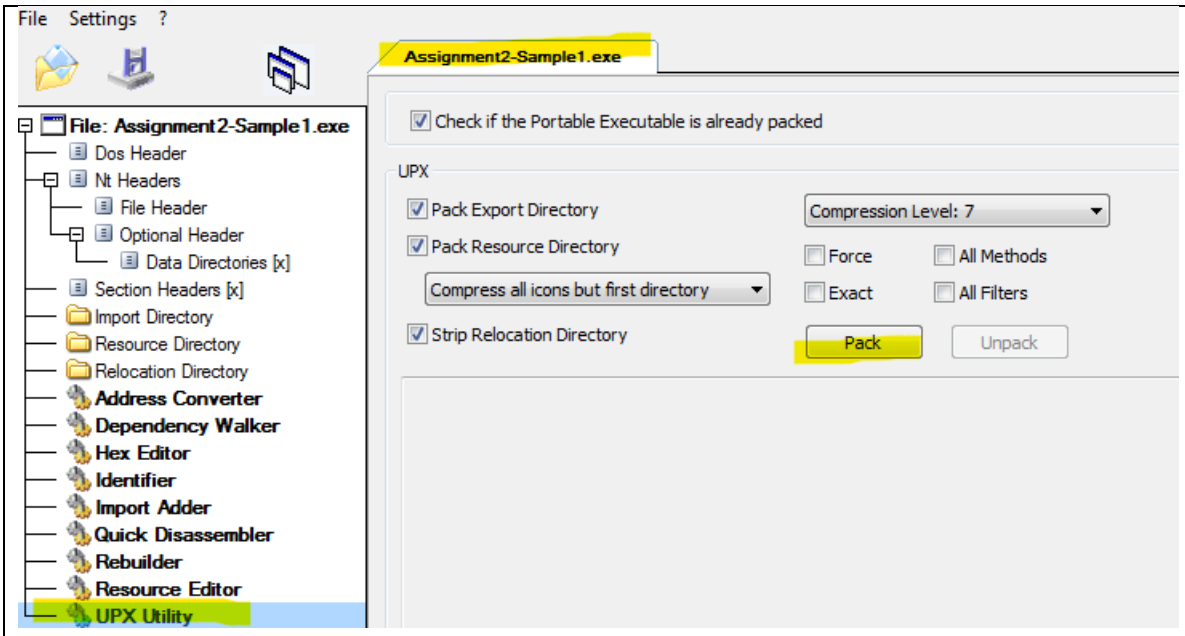


Figure 1: Wikipedia page; list of file signatures

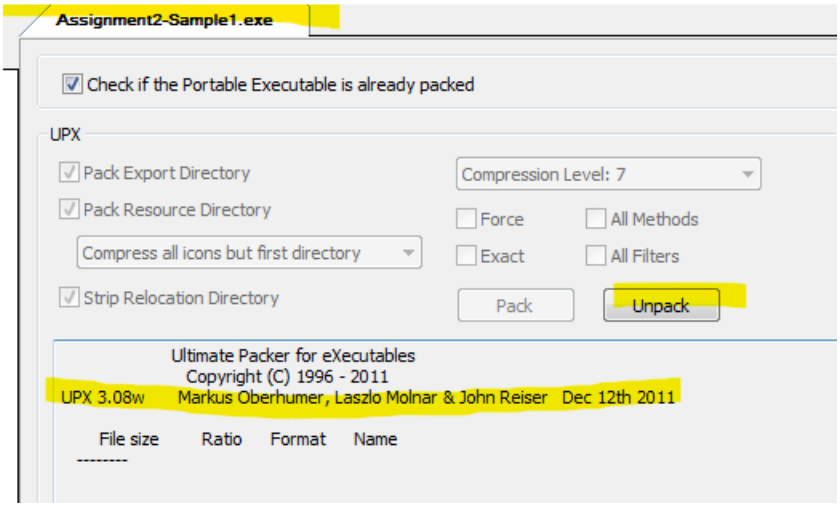
Source: [1]

Packing: To determine if sample #1 is packed, we check the section headers of the sample through CFF Explorer. The reason for this is because if the sample was packed, you wouldn't be able to see the specific sections. Then again, to verify, we check again in the UPX Utility as this will show if the sample has been packed or not. In this case it shows if the user wants to "pack" the sample thus its unpacked.



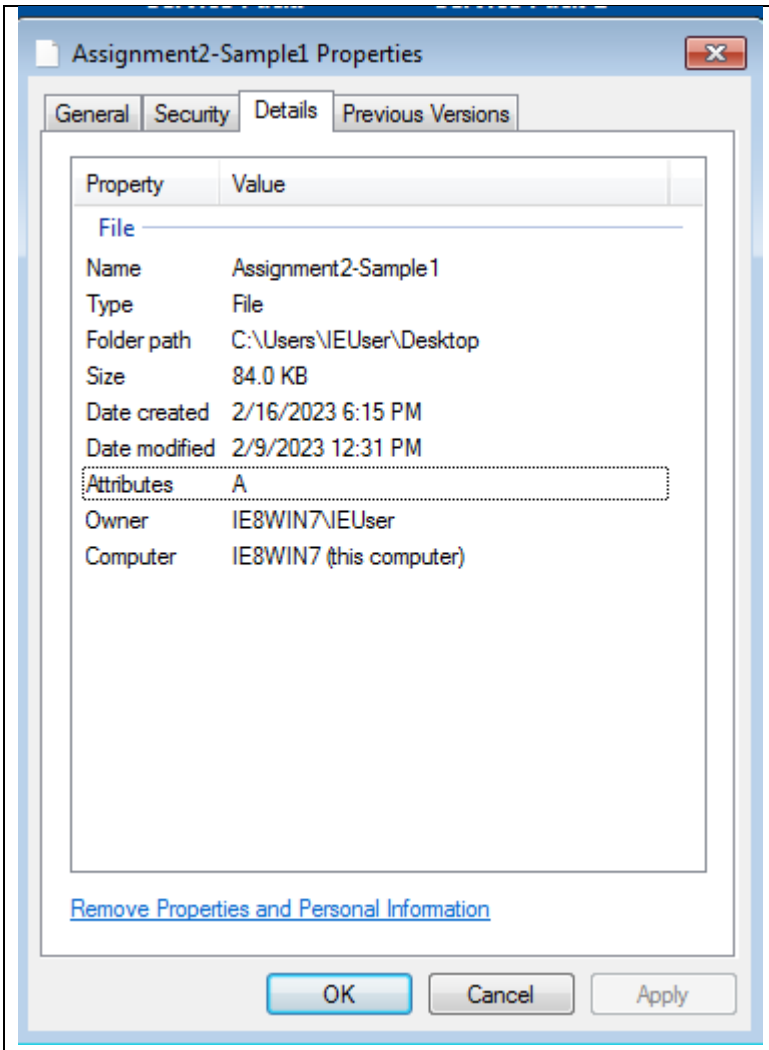


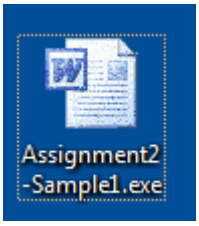
(Before clicking packed ↑)

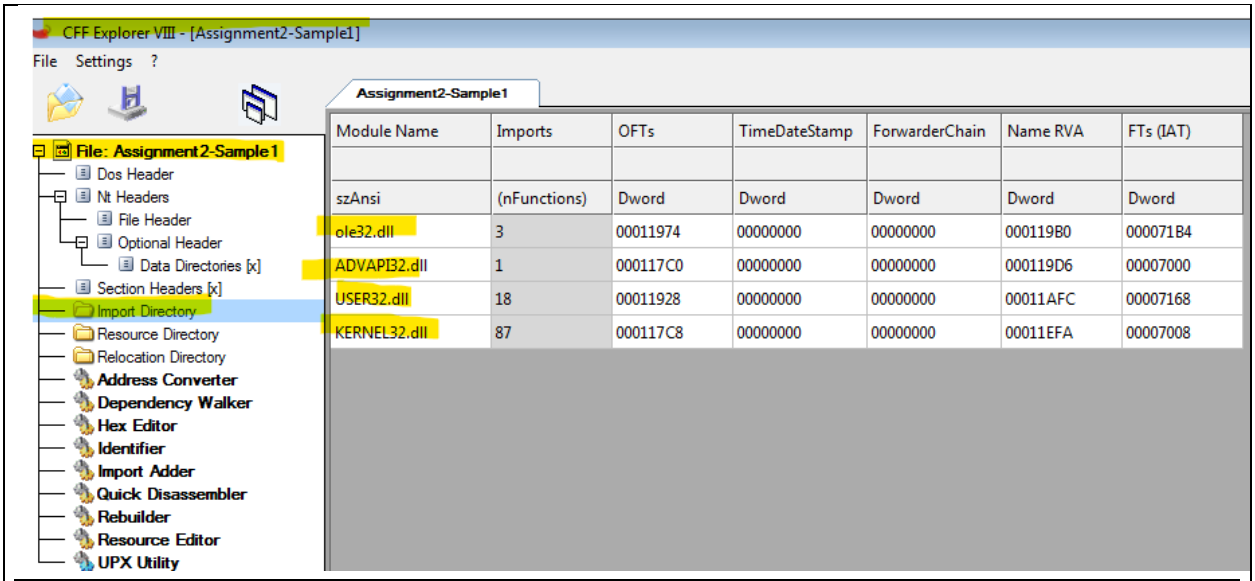


(After clicking "packed" ↑)

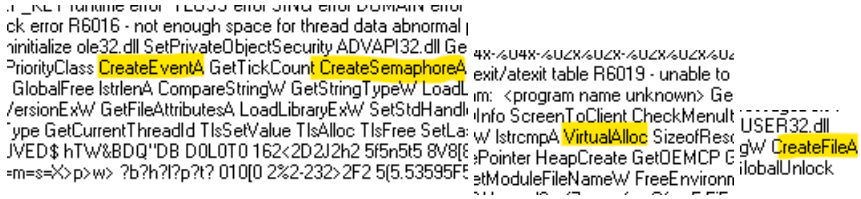
File Properties: Some of the file properties I have observed was that sample had no digital signature to it as well as thumbnail faking as a MS Word document. It used several dll libraries as shown in the screenshot below.


Assignment2-Sample1 Properties
General
Security
Details
Previous Versions
Property
Value
File
Name
Assignment2-Sample1
Type
File
Folder path
C:\Users\IEUser\Desktop
Size
84.0 KB
Date created
2/16/2023 6:15 PM
Date modified
2/9/2023 12:31 PM
Attributes
A
Owner
IE8WIN7\IEUser
Computer
IE8WIN7 (this computer)
Remove Properties and Personal Information
OK
Cancel
Apply


Assignment2
-Sample1.exe



Static String Analysis: During the static string analysis, I observed suspicious API calls such as "CreateEventA", "CreateSemaphoreA", "VirtualAlloc", etc. which were it exhibits traits of a user-mode code injection as discussed in class.



Important APIs to Remember

- CreateProcessA
- CreateProcessW
- CreateProcessInternalW
- CreateProcessInternalA
- Process32Next
- Process32First
- CreateToolhelp32Snapshot
- OpenProcess
- VirtualAllocEx
- LookupPrivilegeValue
- AdjustTokenPrivileges
- OpenProcessToken
- VirtualProtect

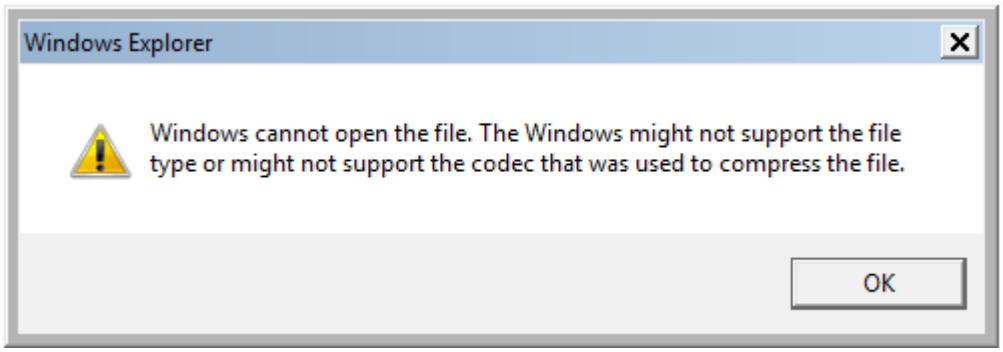
- WriteProcessMemory
- NtUnmapViewOfSection
- NtCreateSection
- NtMapViewOfSection
- QueueUserAPC
- SuspendThread
- ResumeThread
- CreateRemoteThread
- RtlCreateUserThread
- NtCreateThreadEx
- GetThreadContext
- SetThreadContext

Figure 2: API listings from class lectures

Source: [2]

Output#2: System Observation Before & After

When I ran the file in administrative mode, the error that popped stating that it was unable to open the file due to an unsupported file/codec type as shown below. The pop up looked suspicious as there does not exist such a pop up with the that message. The closest thing to it was a Windows Media Player error [3]. Moreover, the pop-up windows title was also not real as “Windows Explorer” warning messages does not exist.

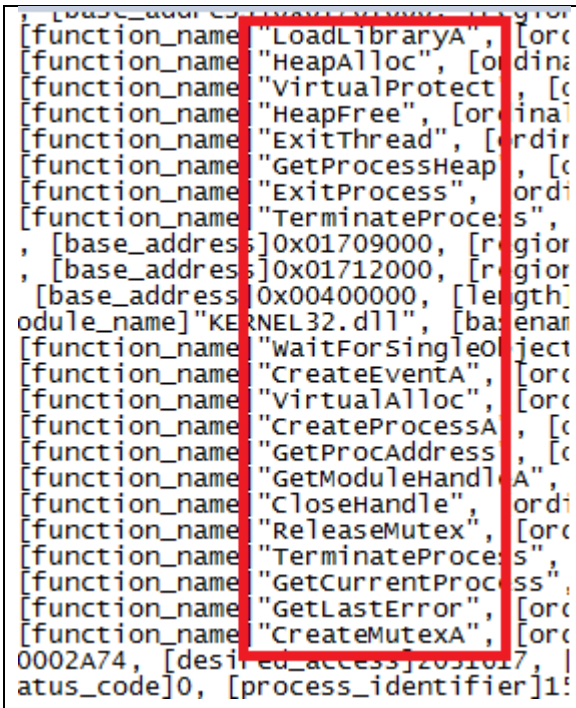


Output#3: Analyzing API Logs

After running the sample through API Miner, the API logs show that malware first uses the NtAllocateVirtualMemory to allocate memory for storing malicious code or data. Next it calls NtFreeVirtualMemory to free some space before creating more memory by calling NtAllocateVirtualMemory again. It then loads it a library called “LoadLibraryA” in which “HeapAlloc” is then called from memory to store this malicious library. “VirtualProtect” is then called afterwards to change the permission in that region of memory in order to write or execute. Finally, the sample calls dll libraries such as "CreateEventA", and "CreateProcessA". Finally, it closes everything by "CloseHandle", "ReleaseMutex", "TerminateProcess" to minimize detection.

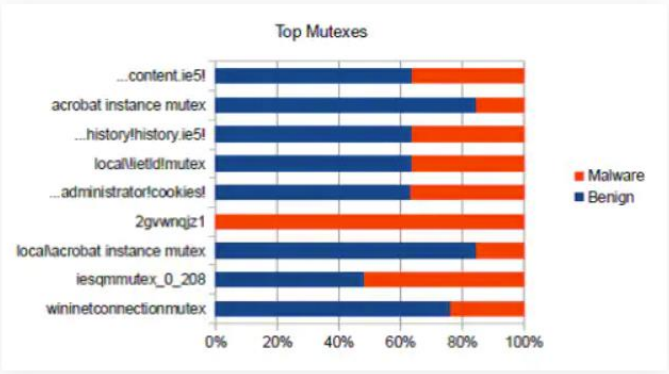
```
_notification__>-<0,0x00000000> __process__([time_low]1135028320, [tim
_notification__>-<0,0x00000000> __action__([action]"gatherer")
_notification__>-<0,0x00000000> __action__([action]"gatherer")
ystem>-<0,0x00000000> NtClose([handle]0x00000064)
ystem>-<0,0x00000000> NtClose([handle]0x00000068)
rocess>-<0,0x00000000> NtAllocateVirtualMemory([process_handle]0xFFFFFF
rocess>-<0,0x00000000> NtFreeVirtualMemory([process_handle]0xFFFFFFFF,
rocess>-<0,0x00000000> NtAllocateVirtualMemory([process_handle]0xFFFFFF
rocess>-<0,0x00000000> NtAllocateVirtualMemory([process_handle]0xFFFFFF
rocess>-<0,0x00000000> NtAllocateVirtualMemory([process_handle]0xFFFFFF
rocess>-<0,0x00000000> NtAllocateVirtualMemory([process_handle]0xFFFFFF
ile>-<0,0x00000000> GetFileType([file_handle]0x00000000)
ile>-<0,0x00000000> GetFileType([file_handle]0x00000000)
ile>-<0,0x00000000> GetFileType([file_handle]0x00000000)
_notification__>-<0,0x00000000> __exception_)
```

```
<__notification__>-<0,0x00000000> __exception_)
<process>-<0,0x00000000> NtAllocateVirtualMemory [process_handle]0xFFFFFFFF,
<process>-<0,0x00000000> NtAllocateVirtualMemory [process_handle]0xFFFFFFFF,
<process>-<0,0x00000000> NtAllocateVirtualMemory [process_handle]0xFFFFFFFF,
<process>-<0,0x00000000> NtAllocateVirtualMemory [process_handle]0xFFFFFFFF,
<process>-<0,0x00000000> NtAllocateVirtualMemory [process_handle]0xFFFFFFFF,
<process>-<0,0x00000000> NtAllocateVirtualMemory [process_handle]0xFFFFFFFF,
<process>-<0,0x00000000> NtAllocateVirtualMemory [process_handle]0xFFFFFFFF,
<process>-<0,0x00000000> NtAllocateVirtualMemory [process_handle]0xFFFFFFFF,
<process>-<0,0x00000000> NtAllocateVirtualMemory [process_handle]0xFFFFFFFF,
<process>-<0,0x00000000> NtAllocateVirtualMemory [process_handle]0xFFFFFFFF,
<process>-<0,0x00000000> NtAllocateVirtualMemory [process_handle]0xFFFFFFFF,
<process>-<0,0x00000000> NtAllocateVirtualMemory [process_handle]0xFFFFFFFF,
<process>-<0,0x00000000> NtAllocateVirtualMemory [process_handle]0xFFFFFFFF,
<process>-<0,0x00000000> NtAllocateVirtualMemory [process_handle]0xFFFFFFFF,
<process>-<0,0x00000000> NtAllocateVirtualMemory [process_handle]0xFFFFFFFF,
<process>-<0,0x00000000> NtAllocateVirtualMemory [process_handle]0xFFFFFFFF,
<process>-<0,0x00000000> NtAllocateVirtualMemory [process_handle]0xFFFFFFFF,
<process>-<0,0x00000000> NtAllocateVirtualMemory [process_handle]0xFFFFFFFF,
<process>-<0,0x00000000> NtAllocateVirtualMemory [process_handle]0xFFFFFFFF,
<process>-<0,0x00000000> NtAllocateVirtualMemory [process_handle]0xFFFFFFFF,
<process>-<0,0x00000000> NtAllocateVirtualMemory [process_handle]0xFFFFFFFF,
<process>-<0,0x00000000> NtAllocateVirtualMemory [process_handle]0xFFFFFFFF,
<process>-<0,0x00000000> NtAllocateVirtualMemory [process_handle]0xFFFFFFFF,
<process>-<0,0x00000000> NtAllocateVirtualMemory [process_handle]0xFFFFFFFF,
<process>-<0,0x00000000> NtAllocateVirtualMemory [process_handle]0xFFFFFFFF,
<process>-<0,0x00000000> NtAllocateVirtualMemory [process_handle]0xFFFFFFFF,
<process>-<0,0x00000000> NtAllocateVirtualMemory [process_handle]0xFFFFFFFF,
<process>-<0,0x00000000> NtAllocateVirtualMemory [process_handle]0xFFFFFFFF,
<process>-<0,0x00000000> NtAllocateVirtualMemory [process_handle]0xFFFFFFFF,
<process>-<0,0x00000000> NtAllocateVirtualMemory [process_handle]0xFFFFFFFF,
<process>-<0,0x00000000> NtAllocateVirtualMemory [process_handle]0xFFFFFFFF,
<process>-<0,0x00000000> NtAllocateVirtualMemory [process_handle]0xFFFFFFFF,
<process>-<0,0x00000000> NtAllocateVirtualMemory [process_handle]0xFFFFFFFF,
<process>-<0,0x00000000> NtAllocateVirtualMemory [process_handle]0xFFFFFFFF,
<process>-<0,0x00000000> NtAllocateVirtualMemory [process_handle]0xFFFFFFFF,
<process>-<0,0x00000000> NtAllocateVirtualMemory [process_handle]0xFFFFFFFF,
<process>-<0,0x00000000> NtAllocateVirtualMemory [process_handle]0xFFFFFFFF,
<process>-<0,0x00000000> NtAllocateVirtualMemory [process_handle]0xFFFFFFFF,
<process>-<0,0x00000000> NtAllocateVirtualMemory [process_handle]0xFFFFFFFF,
<process>-<0,0x00000000> NtAllocateVirtualMemory [process_handle]0xFFFFFFFF,
<process>-<0,0x00000000> NtAllocateVirtualMemory [process_handle]0xFFFFFFFF,
<process>-<0,0x00000000> NtAllocateVirtualMemory [process_handle]0xFFFFFFFF,
<process>-<0,0x00000000> NtAllocateVirtualMemory [process_handle]0xFFFFFFFF,
<process>-<0,0x00000000> NtAllocateVirtualMemory [process_handle]0xFFFFFFFF,
```



Output#4: Artifacts Analysis

Upon further inspection, the suspicious name is identified as a mutex which is created by the malware called “2GVWNQJz1”. When googling, it is then verified that this is truly a malware as shown in the screenshots below confirmed by the online community [4]. The family of this malware is "kuluoz" [5] shown below in the screenshot.



As can be clearly seen, mutex 2gvwnqjz1 is strongly associated with malware. In fact, we have only seen it in malware.

Figure 3: Online user explain what “2GVWNQJz1” is

Source: [4]

```
class KuluozMutexes(Signature):
    name = "kuluoz_mutexes"
    description = "Creates known Aspxor/Kuluoz mutexes"
    severity = 3
    categories = ["rat"]
    families = ["kuluoz"]
    authors = ["RedSocks"]
    minimum = "2.0"
```

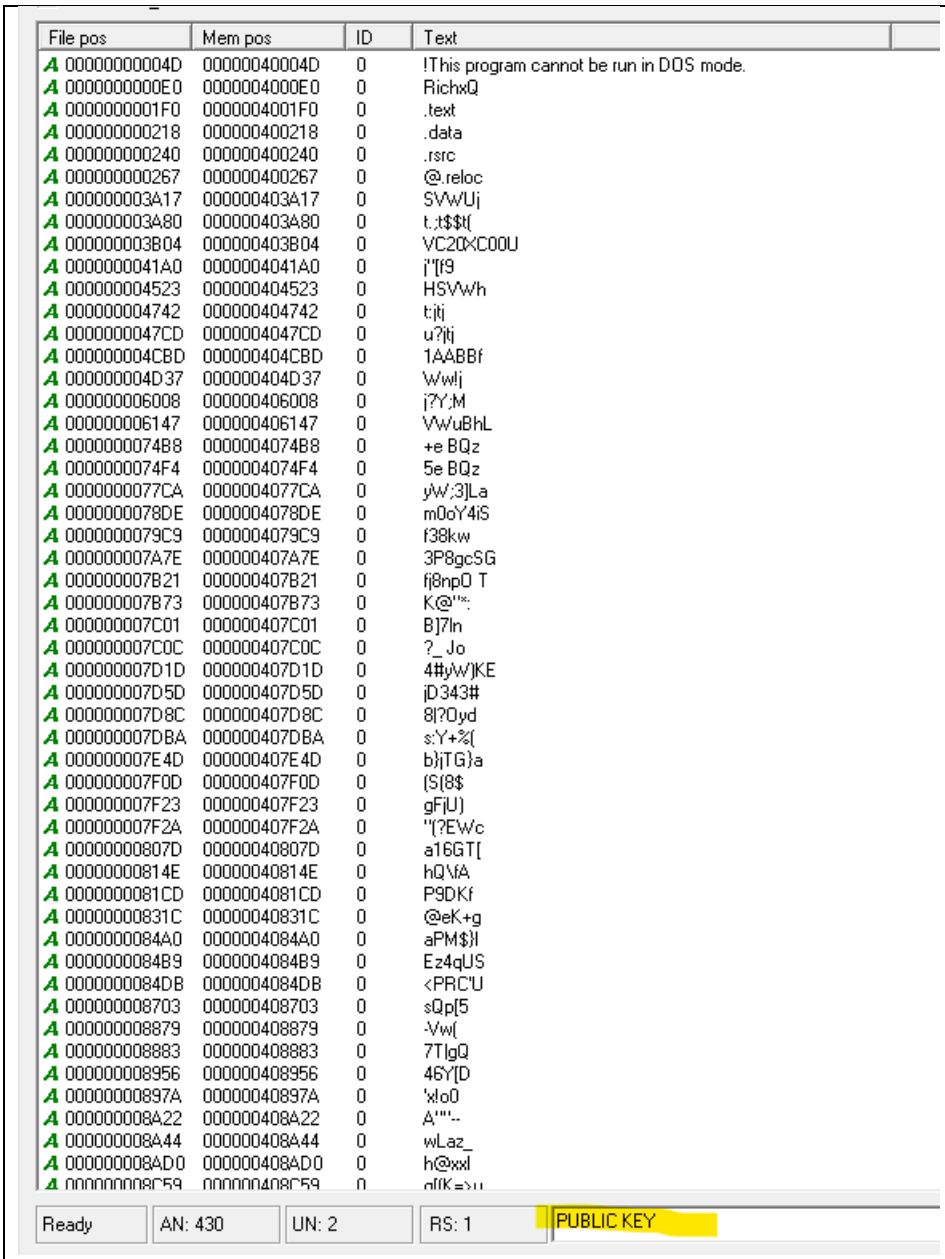
Figure 4: Family name of malware

Source: [5]

Output#5: Dynamic Analysis

When running the sample dynamically, there was more text being generated such as public key generation while this was not the case for the static analysis as shown below. The malware is also trying to stay persistence by

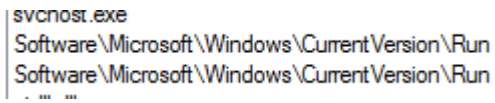
```
mc2d
-----BEGIN PUBLIC KEY-----
MIGfMA0GCSqGSIb3DQEBAQUAA4GNADCBiQKBgQDh1cXNI5TSGcC5OmDBc+fdN/0
PblnZEAOlryK65eKdaNAli0okxHTfCHKZQWEz8LOzQRclzg+SilO+jbesgZg/Y7U
c8edpo93cM0eyVE7Pi5n73I/lLyvD/gDby80FQmj1sbayyHR2DG8heeJJ2TRTfzD
r6V/45jRqvvUfgl+swIDAQAB
-----END PUBLIC KEY-----
```



File pos	Mem pos	ID	Text
A 000000000004D	000000040004D	0	!This program cannot be run in DOS mode.
A 0000000000E0	0000004000E0	0	RichxQ
A 0000000001F0	0000004001F0	0	.text
A 000000000218	000000400218	0	.data
A 000000000240	000000400240	0	.rsrc
A 000000000267	000000400267	0	@.reloc
A 00000000 3A17	000000403A17	0	SVWUj
A 00000000 3A80	000000403A80	0	t.;t$$t(
A 00000000 3B04	000000403B04	0	VC20XC00U
A 0000000041A0	0000004041A0	0	j''[f9
A 000000004523	000000404523	0	HSVWh
A 000000004742	000000404742	0	t;tj
A 0000000047CD	0000004047CD	0	u?jtj
A 00000004CBD	000000404CBD	0	1AABBf
A 00000004D37	000000404D37	0	Wwlj
A 000000006008	000000406008	0	j?Y;M
A 000000006147	000000406147	0	VWuBhL
A 0000000074B8	0000004074B8	0	+e BQz
A 0000000074F4	0000004074F4	0	5e BQz
A 0000000077CA	0000004077CA	0	yW;3]La
A 0000000078DE	0000004078DE	0	m0oY4iS
A 0000000079C9	0000004079C9	0	f38kw
A 000000007A7E	000000407A7E	0	3P8gcSG
A 000000007B21	000000407B21	0	fj8npO T
A 000000007B73	000000407B73	0	K@'%:
A 000000007C01	000000407C01	0	B]7ln
A 000000007C0C	000000407C0C	0	?_Jo
A 000000007D1D	000000407D1D	0	4#yW)KE
A 000000007D5D	000000407D5D	0	jD343#
A 000000007D8C	000000407D8C	0	8|?Oyd
A 000000007DBA	000000407DBA	0	s:Y+%(
A 000000007E4D	000000407E4D	0	b}jTG}a
A 000000007F0D	000000407F0D	0	(S(8$
A 000000007F23	000000407F23	0	gFjU)
A 000000007F2A	000000407F2A	0	"(?EWc
A 00000000807D	00000040807D	0	a16GT[
A 00000000814E	00000040814E	0	hQ\fA
A 0000000081CD	0000004081CD	0	P9DKf
A 00000000831C	00000040831C	0	@eK+g
A 0000000084A0	0000004084A0	0	aPM$}I
A 0000000084B9	0000004084B9	0	Ez4qUS
A 0000000084DB	0000004084DB	0	<PRC'U
A 000000008703	000000408703	0	sQp[5
A 000000008879	000000408879	0	-Vw(
A 000000008883	000000408883	0	7TlgQ
A 000000008956	000000408956	0	46Y[D
A 00000000897A	00000040897A	0	'xlo0
A 000000008A22	000000408A22	0	A'"'--
A 000000008A44	000000408A44	0	wLaz_
A 000000008AD0	000000408AD0	0	h@xxl
A 000000008C59	000000408C59	0	g[K=>u

Ready | AN: 430 | UN: 2 | RS: 1 | PUBLIC KEY

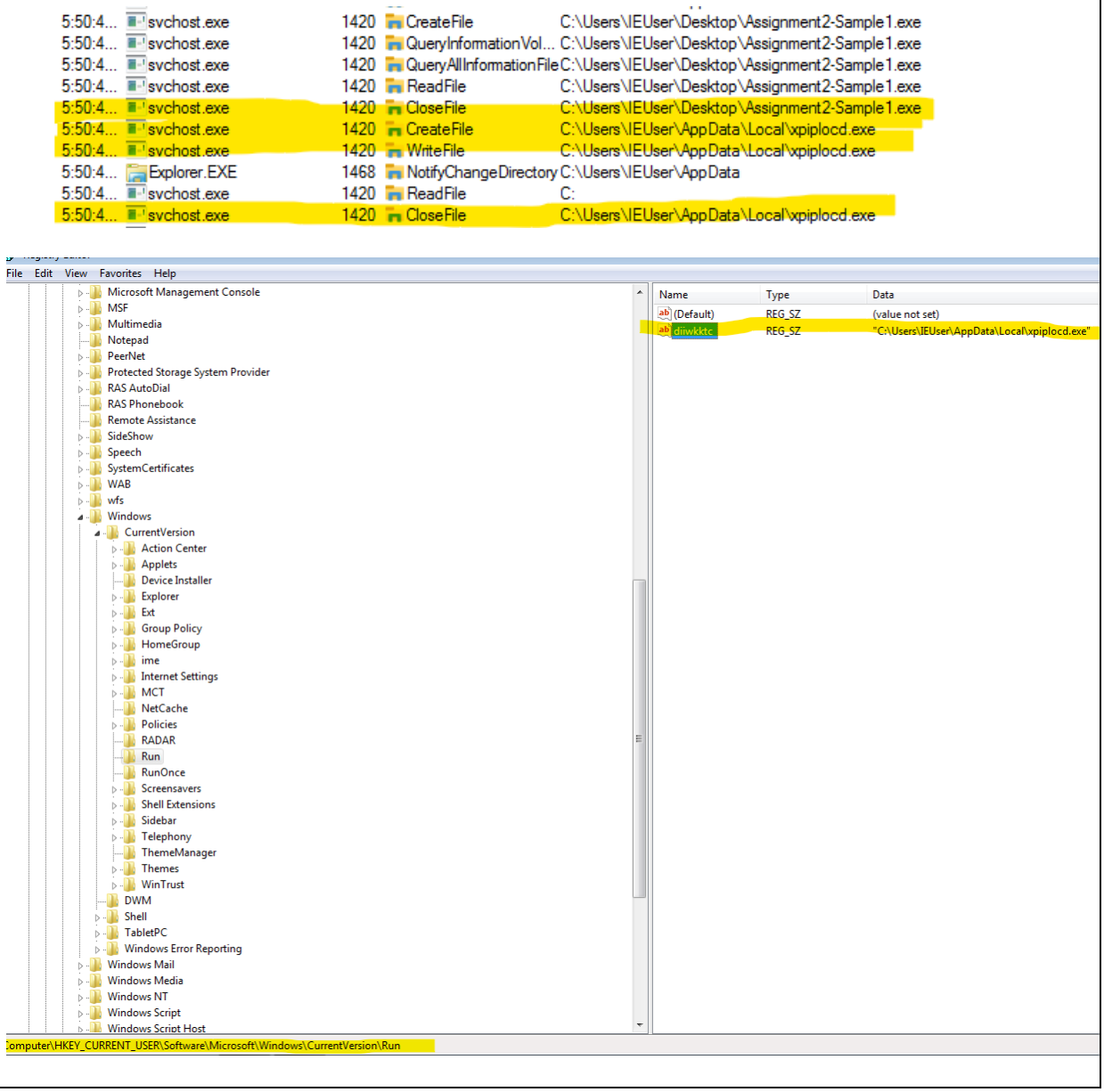
(I've tried searching for the term "PUBLIC KEY" in bintext but nothing was found.



Output#6: ProcMon Analysis

During my analysis, shortly after "Assignment2-Sample1.exe" was ran, it created a random file in my user's directory with a random string as shown below in ProcMon. Moreover, when

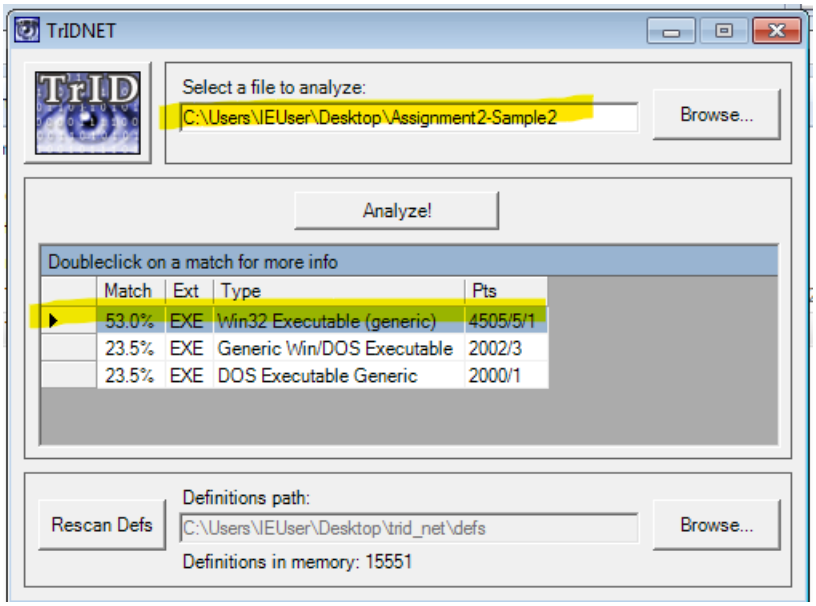
I googled this location with a random generation of a file, I found that another analysis confirmed this as the “backdoor drops the following copies of itself into the affected system (C:\Users\{user name}\AppData) . . . [and] . . .adds the following registry entries to enable its automatic execution at every system startup” [6]. According to the author, this should also be created at “HKEY_CURRENT_USER\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run” [6] which again, confirmed true as shown in the screenshot below.

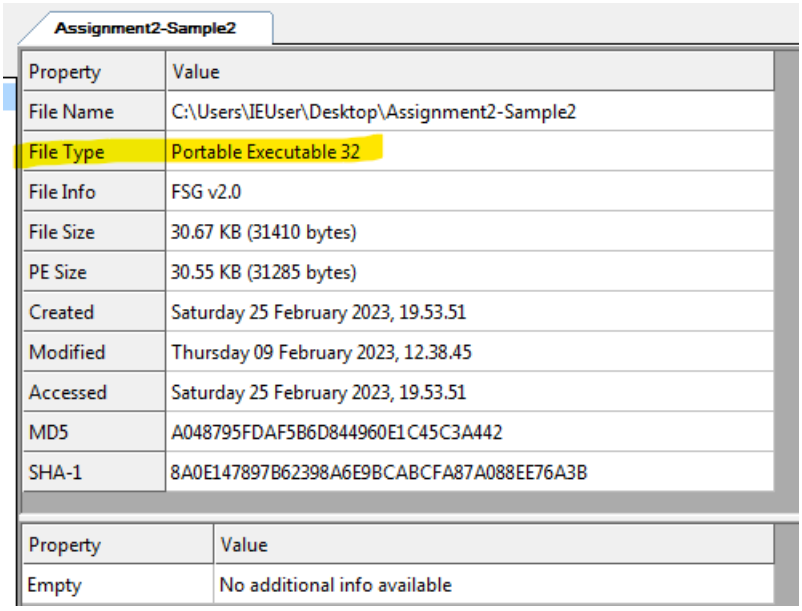


Output Section for Sample #2

Output#1: Static Analysis

File Type/Format: To see the file type we perform a scan with TrID which states that it is a Win32 Executable as shown in the screenshot below. The file is also an executable as cross referenced with CFF Explorer.





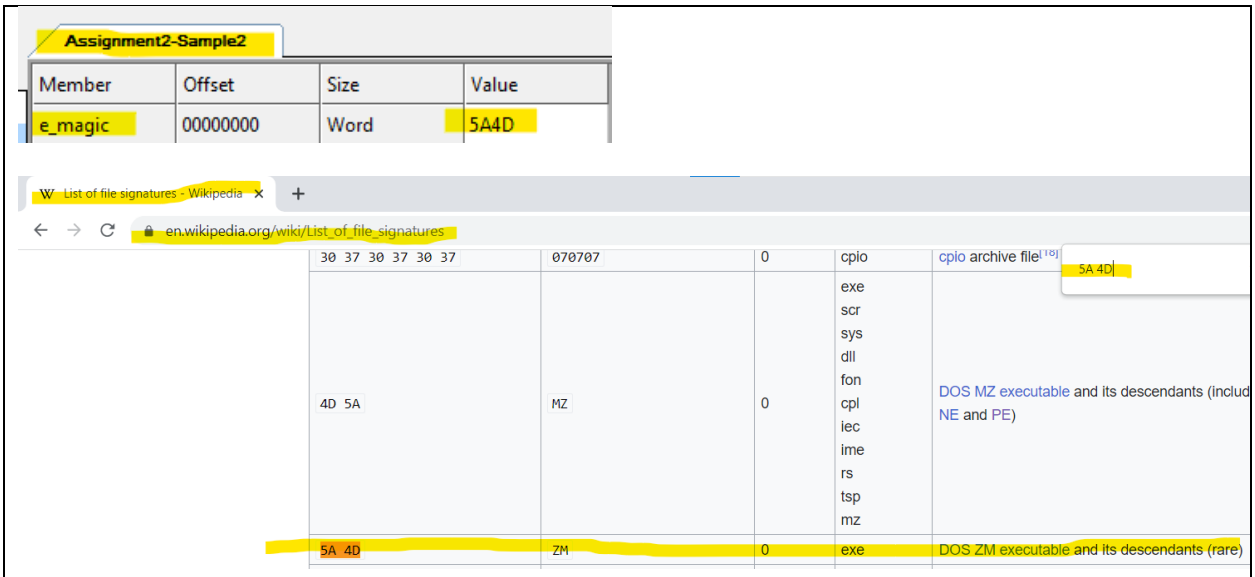
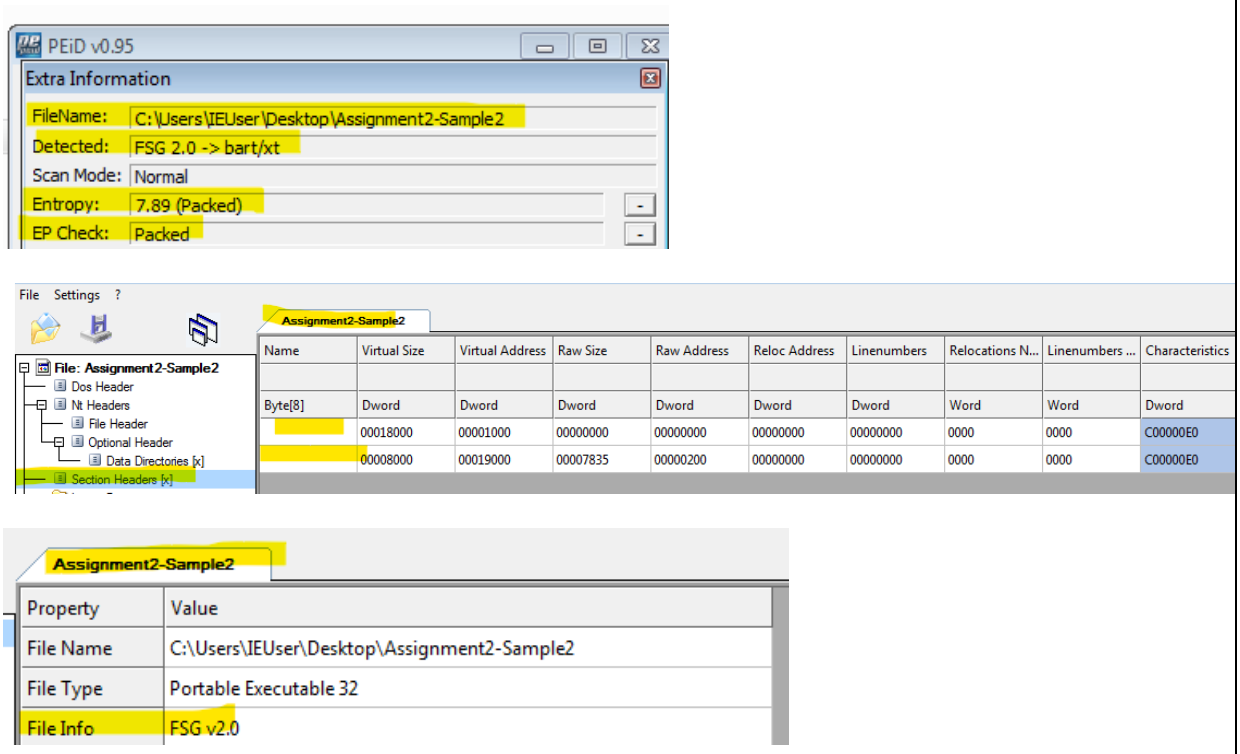
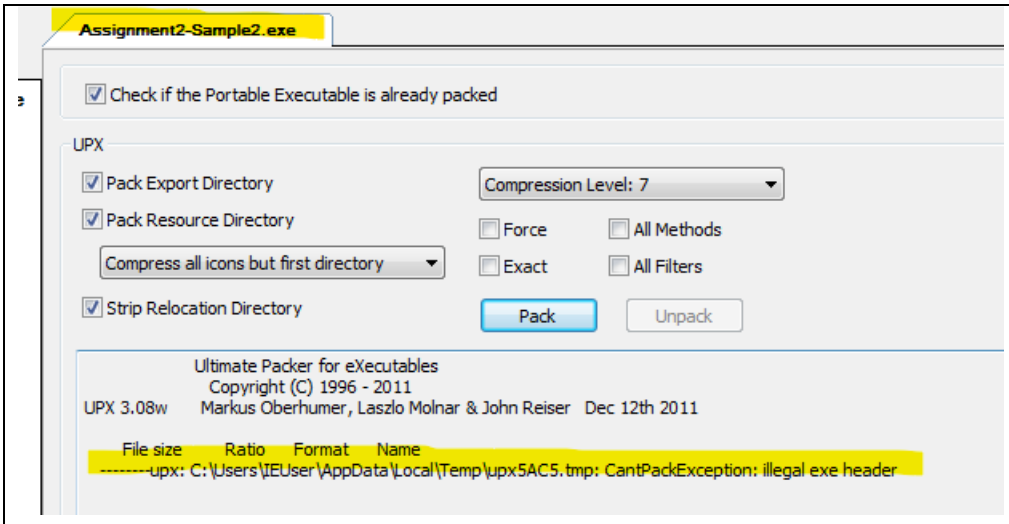


Figure 1: Wikipedia page; list of file signatures

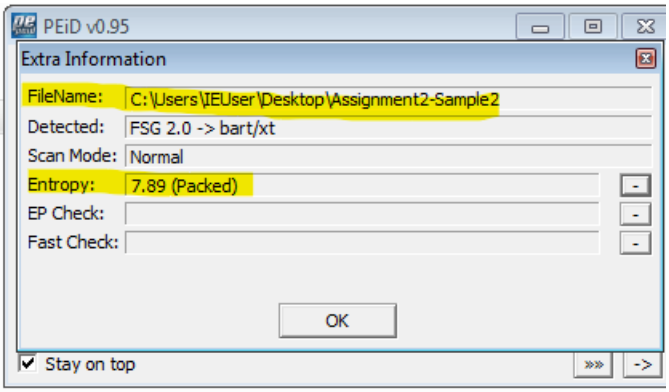
Source: [1]

Packing: This file is packed as shown by PeiD and CFF Explorer as we cannot see any of the section headers and we can see the packers name is "FSG 2.0" as shown in the screenshot below. Finally, to drive home the point, we try packing it in CFF Explorer and we get an error.

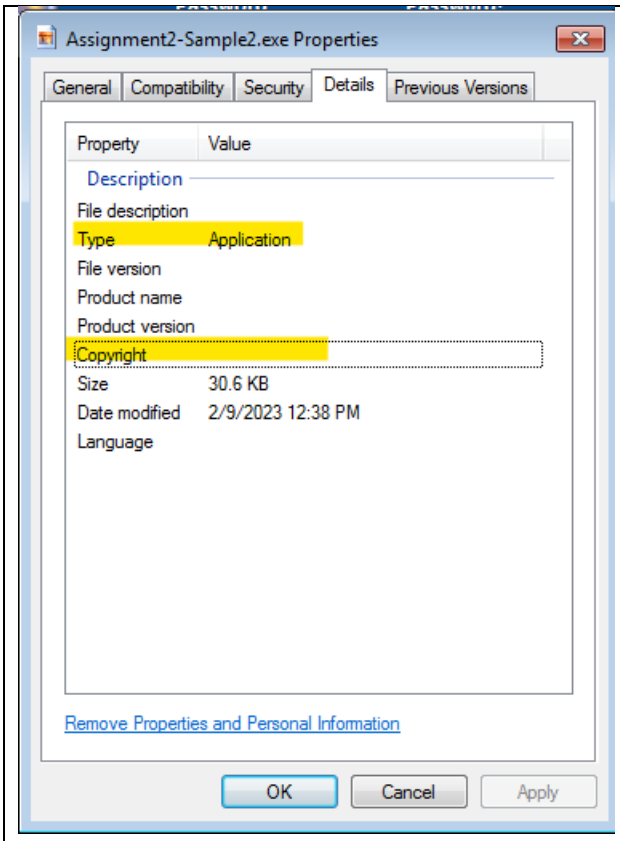


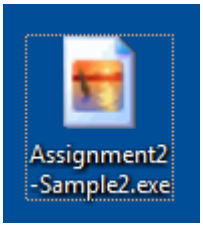


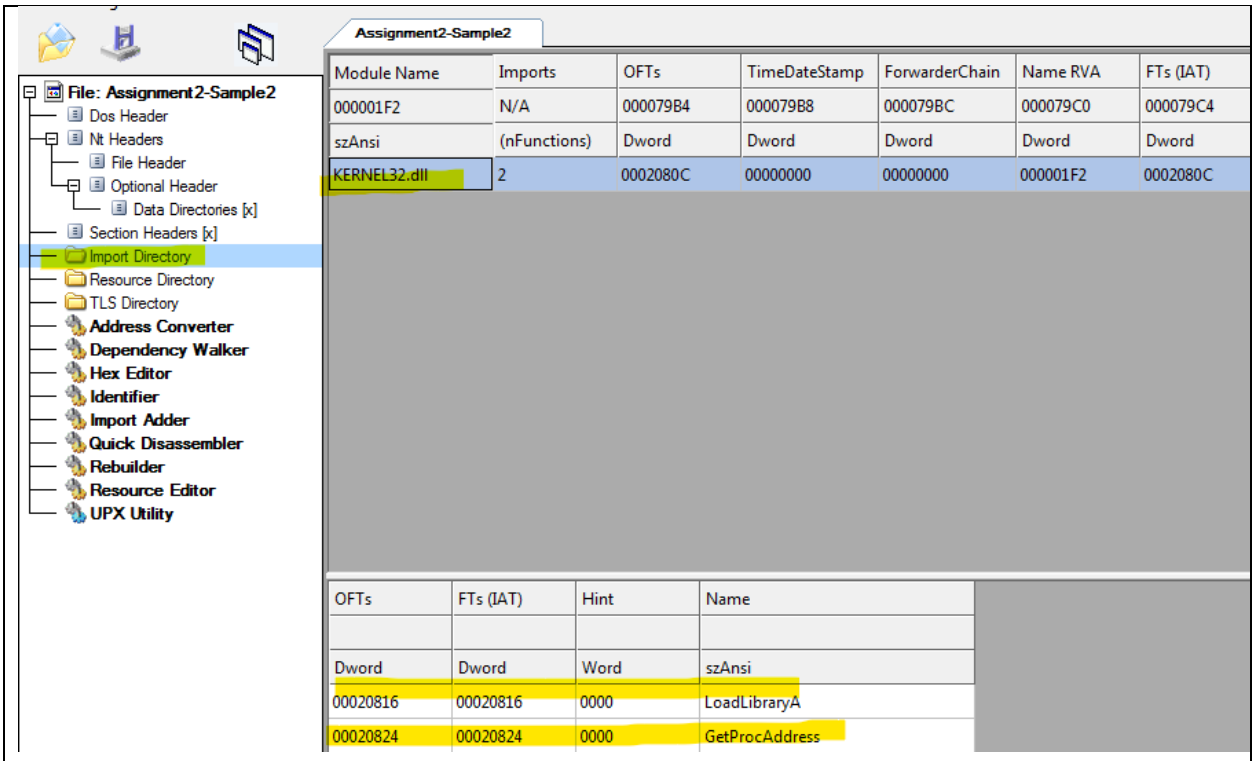
Entropy: The entropy is calculated by running PEiD which is shown to be 7.89.



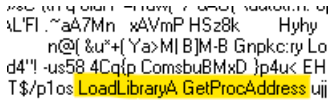
File Properties: In terms of file properties, there is no copyright on this file and it is tagged as an "application" once the .exe is added at the end. This file also has thumbnail faking as an image and also has 1 DLL as shown below.


Assignment2-Sample2.exe Properties
General
Compatibility
Security
Details
Previous Versions
Property
Value
Description
File description
Type
Application
File version
Product name
Product version
Copyright
Size
30.6 KB
Date modified
2/9/2023 12:38 PM
Language
Remove Properties and Personal Information
OK
Cancel
Apply


Assignment2
-Sample2.exe

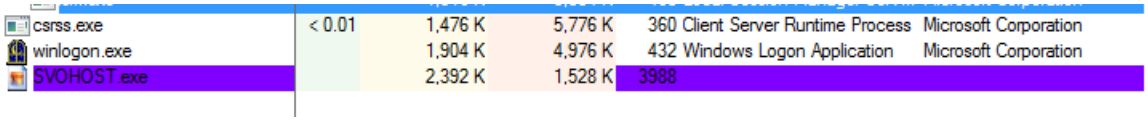


Static String Analysis: During static analysis, I've used BinText to analyze the strings however, because the malware was well packed, we aren't able to view much at all other than 2 suspicious API calls in which it calls "LoadLibraryA" and then "GetProcAddress".



Output#2: System Observation Before & After

Before executing the sample, the file was there however, after running it as an administrator, we were unable to view the file as it just disappears. Under processor explorer, we can observer that a new exe process is still running as shown below as "SVOHOST.exe"

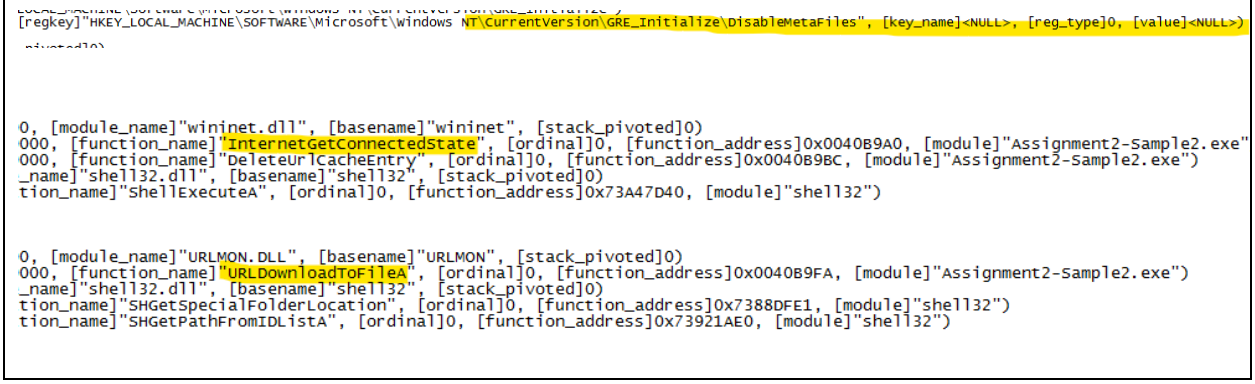


Output#3: Analyzing API Logs

After running API Miner, we find that the malware tries to load its own libraries by invoking "LdrGetProcedureAddress" [12]. Then after, we see that the malware is playing around with the critical section by first invoking the "DeleteCriticalSection" which "releases all resources used by an unowned critical section object" [13] and then afterwards, release the ownership of that object by calling the "LeaveCriticalSection function" [14]. The malware finally then waits for the ownership to be granted once their library has been successfully loaded and then starts freeing up memory. After, the malware then obtains the location of "Imm32.dll" by using an undocumented function "LdrGetDllHandle". "Imm32.dll" contains "a set of procedures and driver functions" [16] which is why probably the malware wants to mess around with it. Then it opens up the registry keys and makes adjustments to "LoadAppInit_DLLs" by allowing itself to load DLLs's via AppInit [17]. The malware then checks for a remote session by checking the terminal server "TSAppCompat" then it enables RDP by changing the registry key "TSUserEnabled" [18]. Finally, it tries to contact C&C by checking the state of the internet by invoking the "wininet.dll" and "InternetGetConnectedState" [19], [9].

Output#4: Artifacts Analysis

When examining the API calls, there was a particular spot where the malware removes the thumbnail. When disabling metafiles, it affects "all drawing operations required to create the picture" [7][8]. Hence, this is why the picture thumbnail disappeared as shown below in the screenshot. Another suspicious spot is the malware is trying to communicate with C&C and download additional resources. It checks if there's a connected state by invoking the "InternetGetConnectedState function" [9] then establishes with C&C by calling the "URLDownloadToFile" function [10]. Armed with the knowledge in output #3 and #4, I searched google along with the hash of the file and I found the family name of this malware using the Microsoft malware naming convention is "Hupigon" [11].

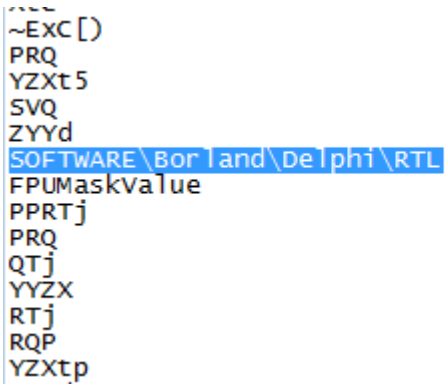


Microsoft	Backdoor:Win32/Hupigon.CN

Source: [11]

Output#5: Dynamic Analysis

When observing the strings in process explorer we find a suspicious string "SOFTWARE\Borland\Delphi\RTL". Doing some googling, it linked me to a virus that was also infecting other people hence giving us a further refinement that this is indeed a malware [20]. There were also suspicious API calls that was a sign of user mode code injection as shown below in the screenshot. Finally, another suspicious string was "config KVWSC start= disabled". After googling this, it was confirmed again, it's a malware as shown in the screenshot below.



```
    return;
  }
```

In one of the Szenarios I ran Regshot to see whether the Ransomware adds/modifies/deletes Registry Keys, but there weren't any changes that I can attribute to it. Dot tries to read *SOFTWARE\Borland\Delphi\RTL* FPUMaskValue.

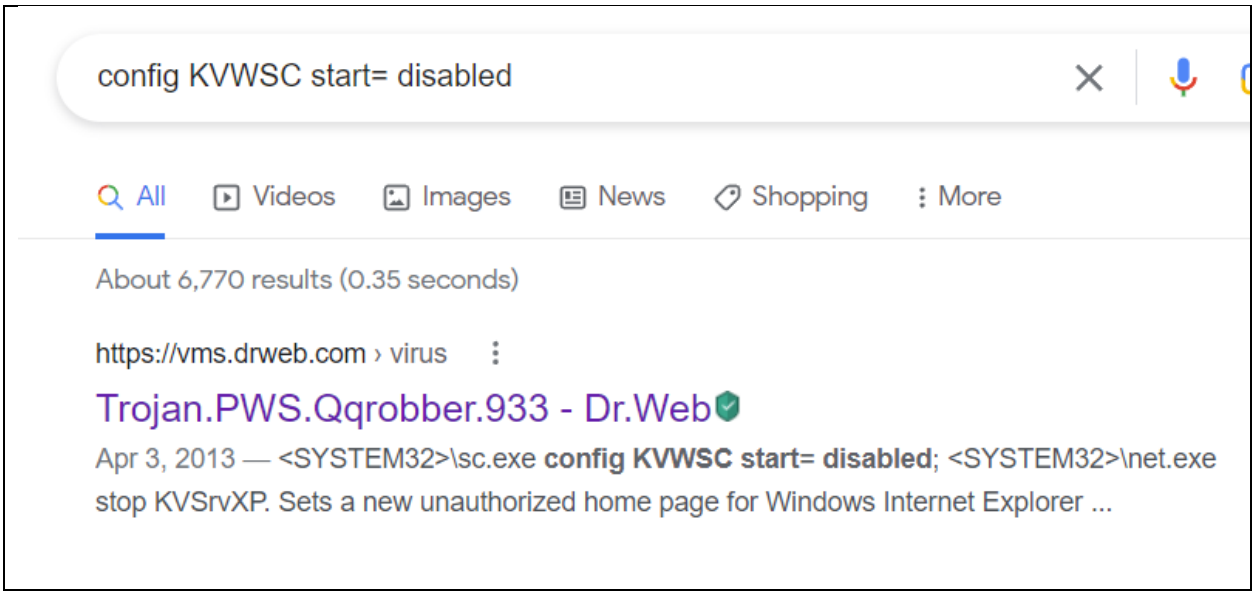
```
void FUN_004027bc(void)

{
  LSTATUS LVar1;
  undefined4 *in_FS_OFFSET;
  undefined4 uVar2;
  DWORD local_10;
  uint local_c;
  HKEY local_8;

  local_c = (uint)DAT_00412000;
  LVar1 = RegOpenKeyExA((HKEY)0x80000002,"SOFTWARE\\Borland\\Delphi\\RTL",0,1,(PHKEY)&local_8);
  if (LVar1 == 0) {
    uVar2 = *in_FS_OFFSET;
    *(undefined **)in_FS_OFFSET = &stack0xfffffffe4;
    local_10 = 4;
    RegQueryValueExA(local_8,"FPUMaskValue",(LPDWORD)0x0,(LPDWORD)0x0,(LPBYTE)&local_c,&local_10);
    *in_FS_OFFSET = uVar2;
    RegCloseKey(local_8);
    return;
  }
  DAT_00412000 = DAT_00412000 & 0xffc0 | (ushort)local_c & 0x3f;
  return;
}
```

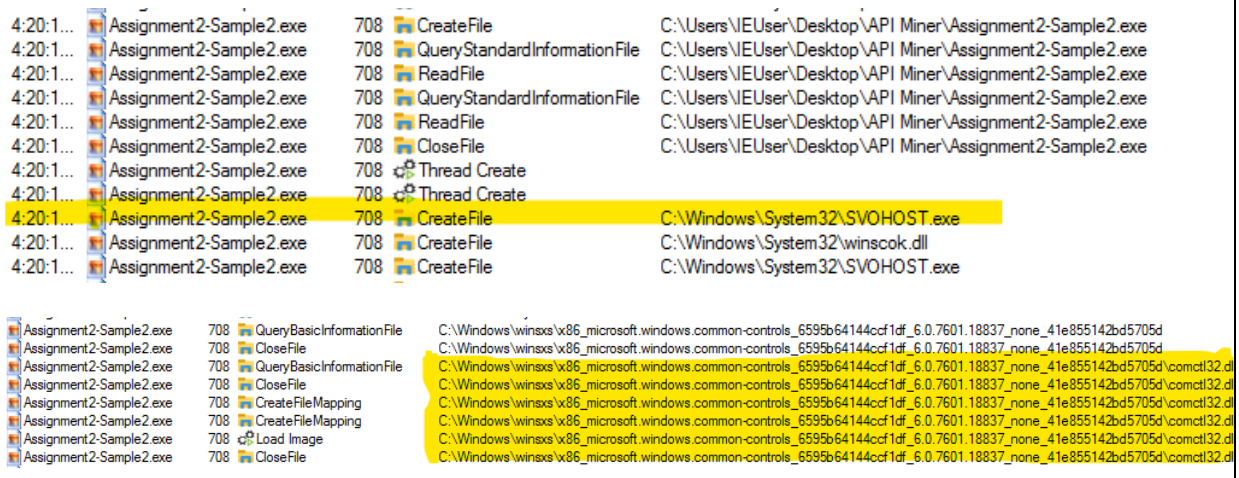
Source: [20]

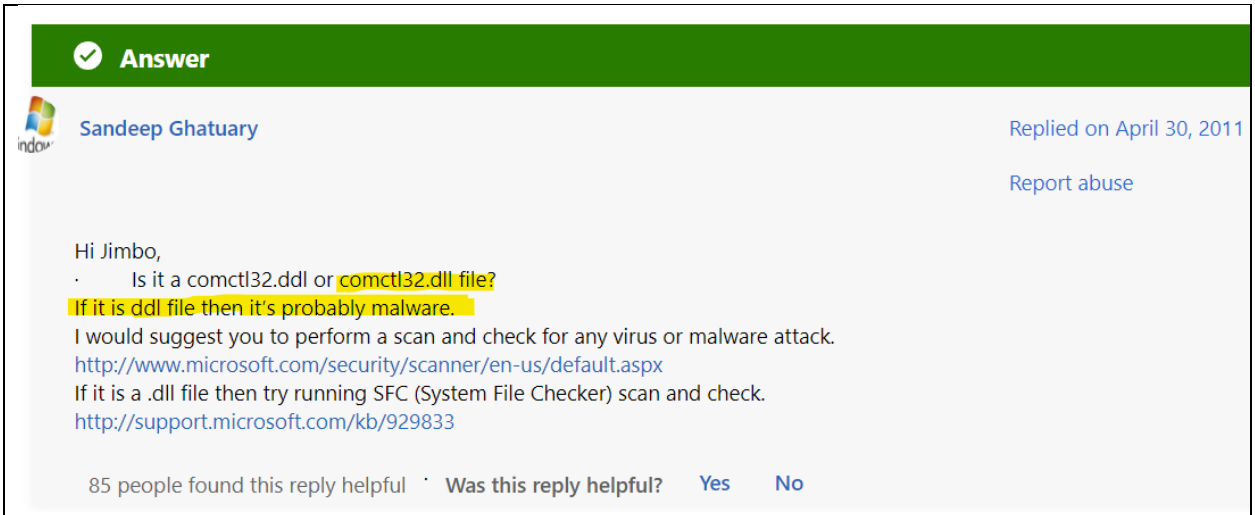
```
kernel32.dll
CreateToolhelp32Snapshot
Heap32ListFirst
Heap32ListNext
Heap32First
Heap32Next
Toolhelp32ReadProcessMemory
Process32First
Process32Next
Process32FirstW
Process32NextW
Thread32First
Thread32Next
Module32First
Module32Next
Module32FirstW
Module32NextW
```



Output#6: ProcMon Analysis

When we examine ProcMon, we find that a process called "SVOHOST.exe" was created after running the initial .exe file as shown below in the screenshot. Finally, we noticed that a folder with a dll being created as "C:\Windows\winsxs\x86_microsoft.windows.common-controls_6595b64144ccf1df_6.0.7601.18837_none_41e855142bd5705d\comctl32.dll" in the screenshot below. According to a user on the Microsoft answer board, it is definitively concluded that it's a malware [21].



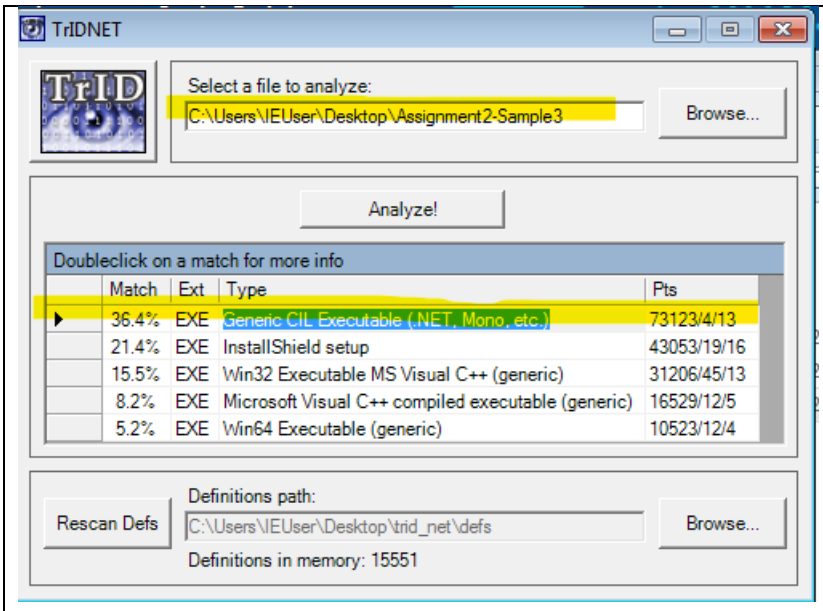


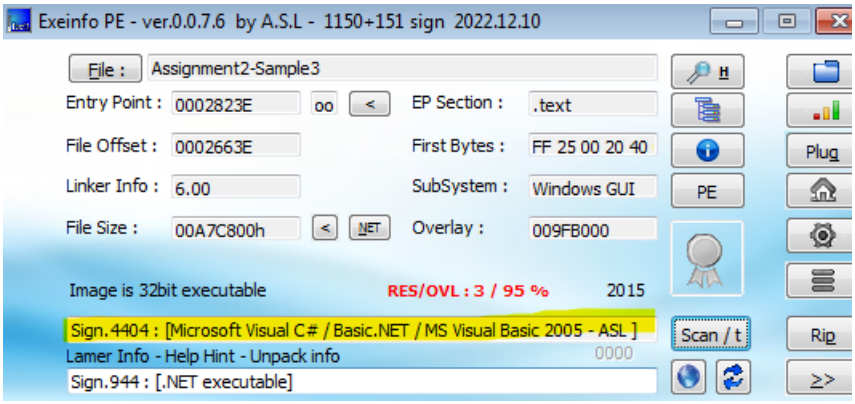
Source: [21]

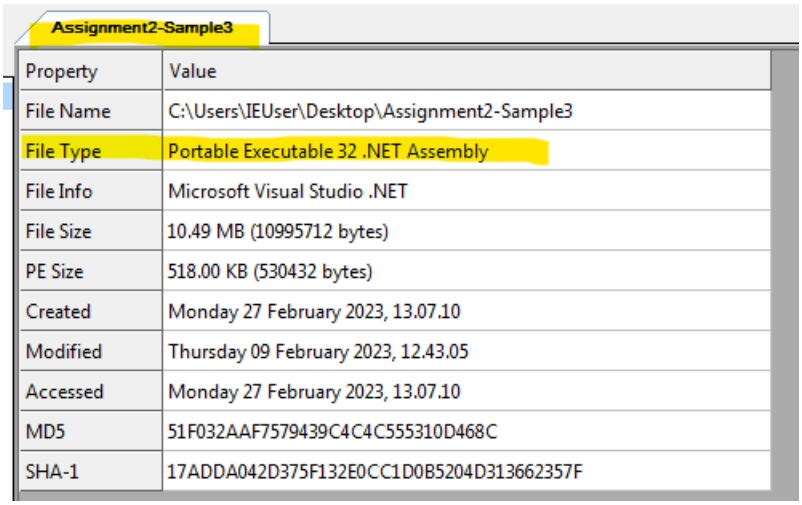
Output Section for Sample #3

Output#1: Static Analysis

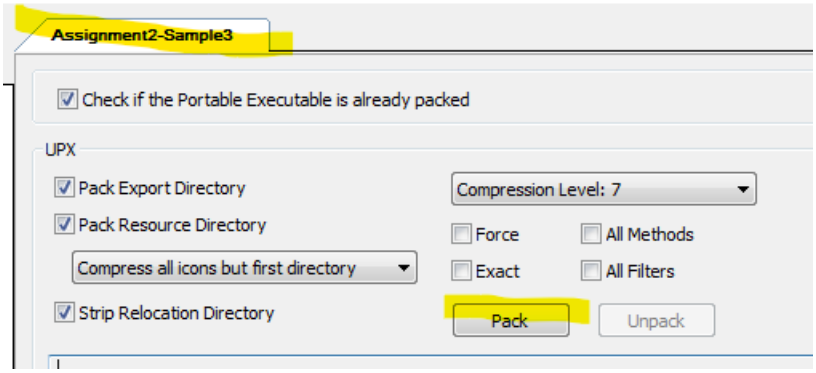
File type/format: After running it with TrID, we find out that it has a type of "Generic CIL Executable (.NET, Mono, etc.)" and most likely written in assembly as shown by EXEinfo PE and it is a .exe file format as shown below.

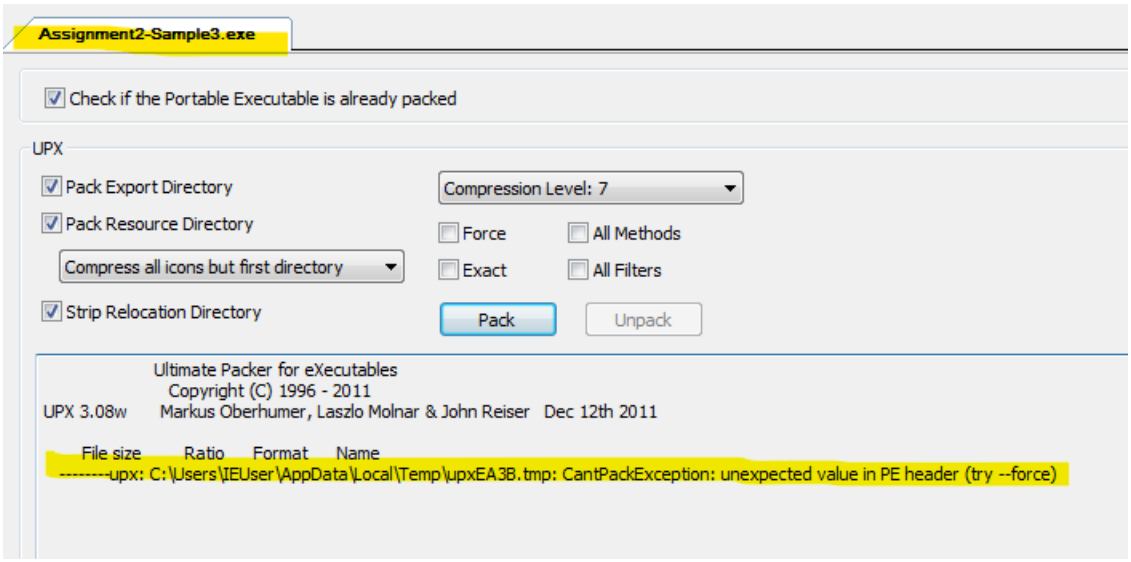

TrIDNET
Select a file to analyze:
C:\Users\IEUser\Desktop\Assignment2-Sample3
Browse...
Analyze!
Doubleclick on a match for more info
Match Ext Type Pts
36.4% EXE Generic CIL Executable (.NET, Mono, etc.) 73123/4/13
21.4% EXE InstallShield setup 43053/19/16
15.5% EXE Win32 Executable MS Visual C++ (generic) 31206/45/13
8.2% EXE Microsoft Visual C++ compiled executable (generic) 16529/12/5
5.2% EXE Win64 Executable (generic) 10523/12/4
Rescan Defs
Definitions path:
C:\Users\IEUser\Desktop\trid_net\defs
Browse...
Definitions in memory: 15551

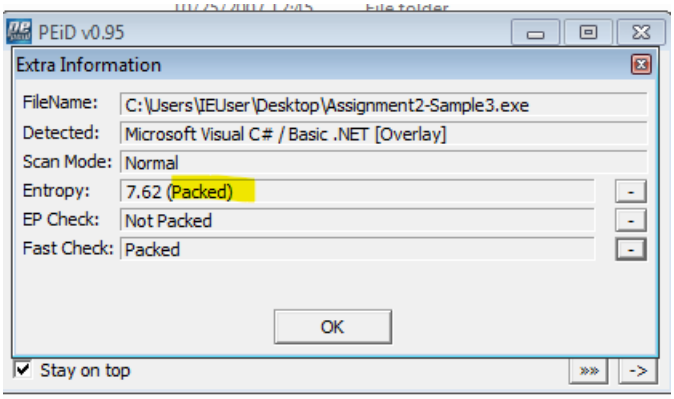

Exeinfo PE - ver.0.0.7.6 by A.S.L - 1150+151 sign 2022.12.10
File : Assignment2-Sample3
Entry Point : 0002823E
EP Section : .text
File Offset : 0002663E
First Bytes : FF 25 00 20 40
Linker Info : 6.00
SubSystem : Windows GUI
File Size : 00A7C800h
Overlay : 009FB000
Image is 32bit executable
RES/OVL : 3 / 95 %
2015
Sign.4404 : [Microsoft Visual C# / Basic.NET / MS Visual Basic 2005 - ASL]
Lamer Info - Help Hint - Unpack info
Sign.944 : [.NET executable]
PE
Plug
Scan / t
Rip


Assignment2-Sample3
Property Value
File Name C:\Users\IEUser\Desktop\Assignment2-Sample3
File Type Portable Executable 32 .NET Assembly
File Info Microsoft Visual Studio .NET
File Size 10.49 MB (10995712 bytes)
PE Size 518.00 KB (530432 bytes)
Created Monday 27 February 2023, 13.07.10
Modified Thursday 09 February 2023, 12.43.05
Accessed Monday 27 February 2023, 13.07.10
MD5 51F032AAF7579439C4C4C555310D468C
SHA-1 17ADDA042D375F132E0CC1D0B5204D313662357F

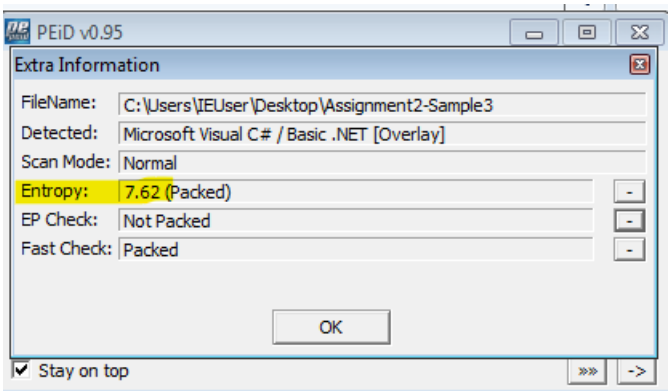
Packing: To check if it packed, we check it in CFF Explorer as we can clearly see that when we try to pack it, it gives us an error. We can also confirm this with PEiD which says “packed”. Thus, this sample is indeed packed.



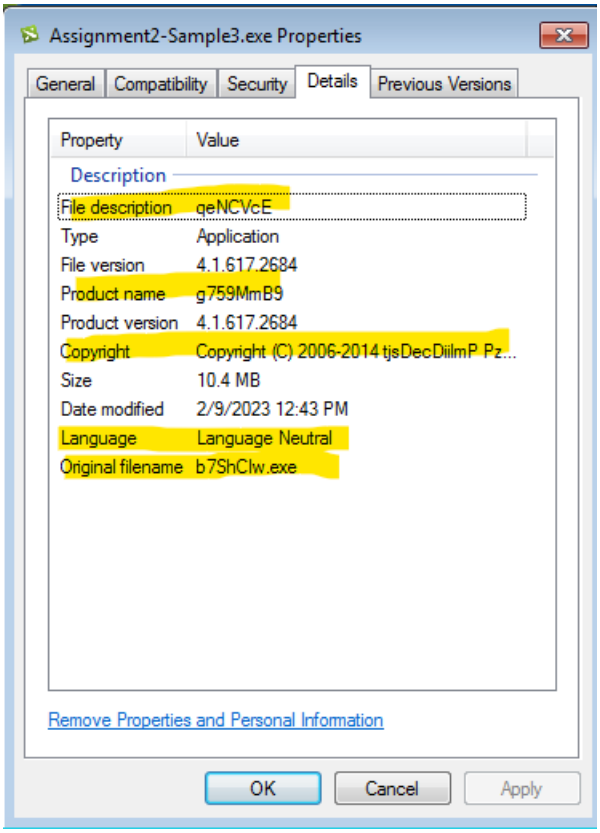




Entropy: The entropy for this file is listed as 7.62 in accordance with PEiD.



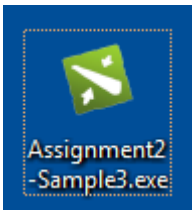
File Properties: The file properties can be found in the details section of the file. We can see that the malware author did put descriptions on it however, it's a random string text; even in the copyright section. It also uses thumbnail faking as shown below.



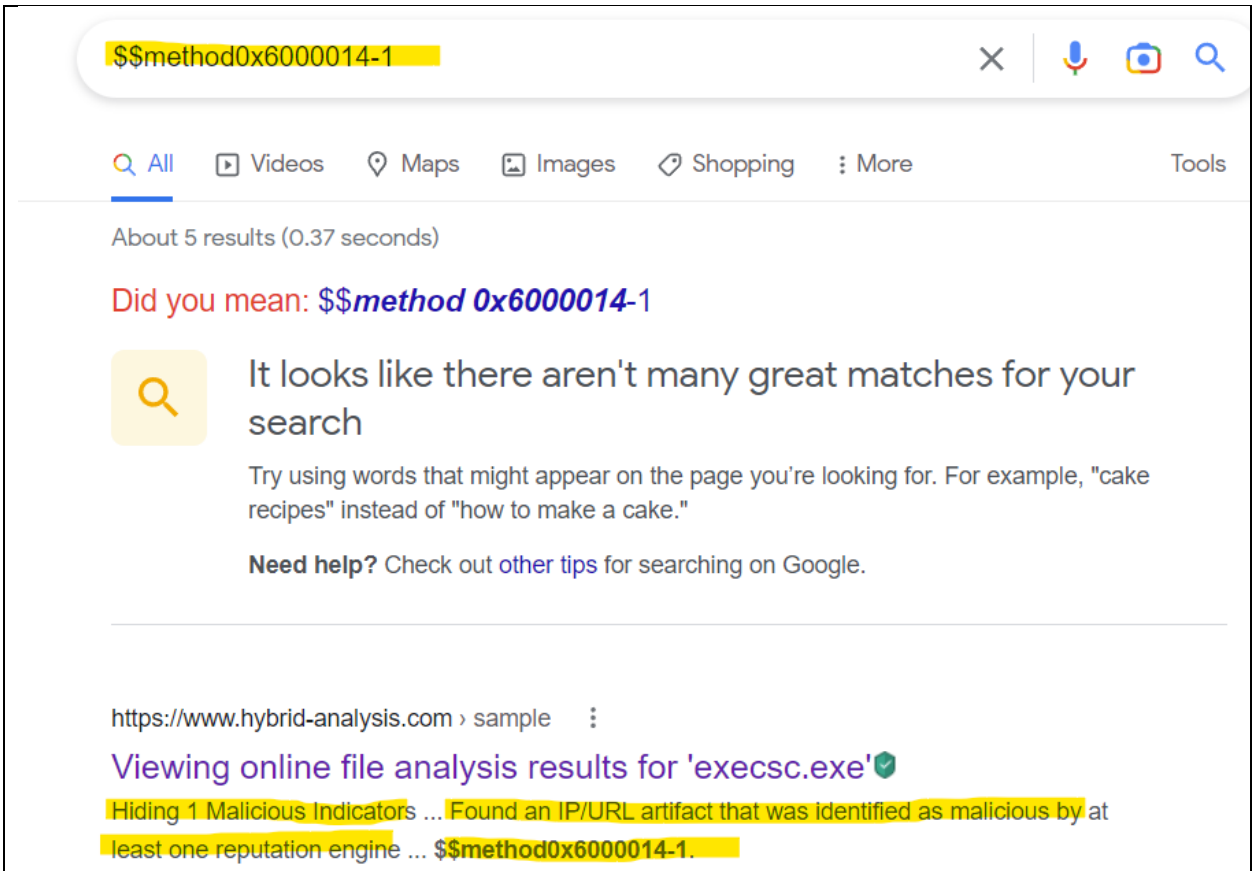
Assignment2-Sample3

Module Name	Imports	OFTs	TimeDateStamp	ForwarderChain	Name RVA	FTs (IAT)
0002662E	N/A	000265F0	000265F4	000265F8	000265FC	00026600
szAnsi	(nFunctions)	Dword	Dword	Dword	Dword	Dword
mscoree.dll	1	00028218	00000000	00000000	0002822E	00002000

OFTs	FTs (IAT)	Hint	Name
Dword	Dword	Word	szAnsi
00028220	00028220	0000	_CorExeMain



Static String Analysis: During the static string analysis, it was made clear that a string of "$$method0x6000014-1" was suspicious. I decided to google and found a website that stated it was indeed a suspicious string [22]. Moreover, the API calls within the strings are also very suspicious as listed below in screenshot.

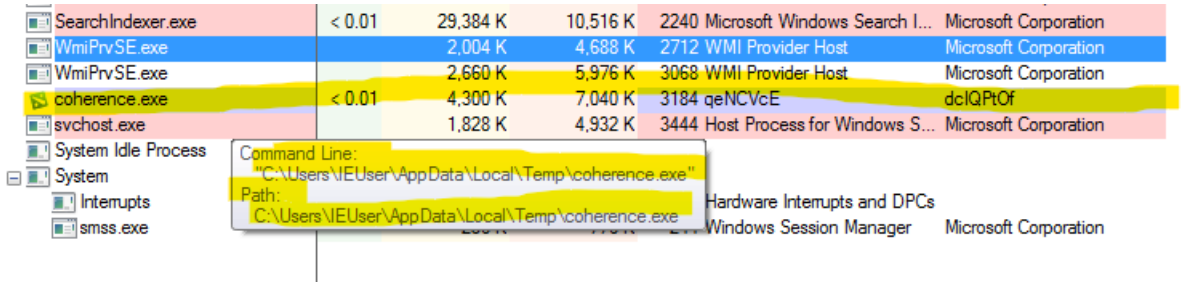

$$method0x6000014-1
All
Videos
Maps
Images
Shopping
More
Tools
About 5 results (0.37 seconds)
Did you mean: $$method 0x6000014-1
It looks like there aren't many great matches for your search
Try using words that might appear on the page you're looking for. For example, "cake recipes" instead of "how to make a cake."
Need help? Check out other tips for searching on Google.
https://www.hybrid-analysis.com › sample
Viewing online file analysis results for 'execsc.exe'
Hiding 1 Malicious Indicators ... Found an IP/URL artifact that was identified as malicious by at least one reputation engine ... $$method0x6000014-1.

Source: [22]

```
ReleaseActCtx
CreateActCtxW
FindResourceExW
LoadResource
LockResource
OpenProcess
CloseHandle
LocalFree
LocalAlloc
QueryInformationJobObject
Sleep
ResumeThread
AssignProcessToJobObject
CreateThread
CreateProcessW
WaitForSingleObject
FreeLibrary
GetProcAddress
LoadLibraryW
GetUserDefaultUILanguage
CreateEventW
lstrlenW
HeapFree
HeapAlloc
GetProcessHeap
GetCurrentProcess
HeapSetInformation
GetVersionExW
DeleteCriticalSection
InitializeCriticalSection
HeapDestroy
```

Output#2: System Observation Before & After

Once I executed the malware, nothing popped up however, when examining it closely in process monitor, we see that it is running and created a file extension with the name "coherence.exe" as shown below.

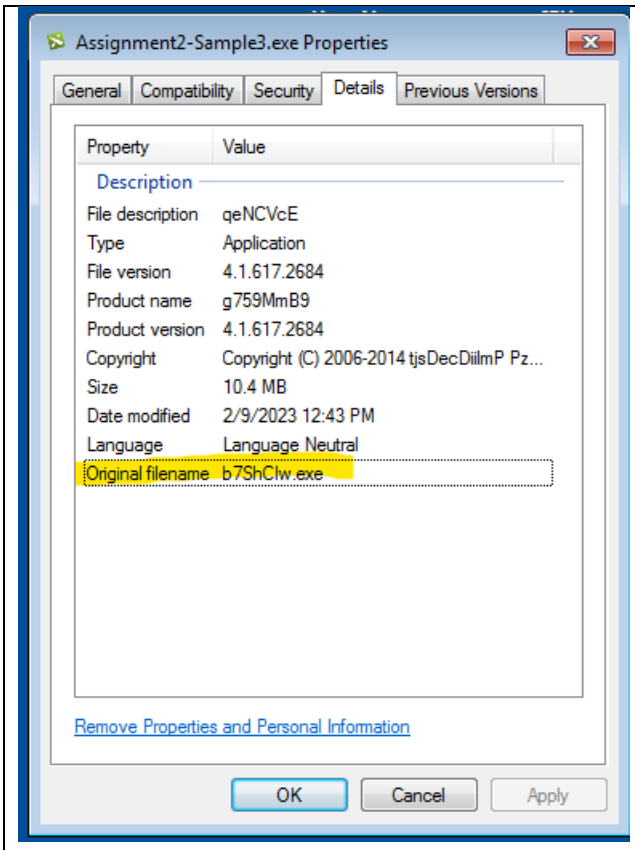


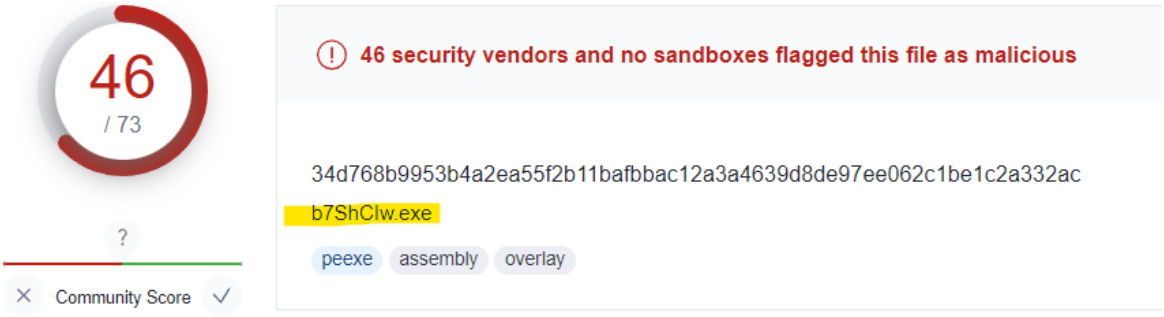
Output#3: Analyzing API Logs

After running API Miner and trying to see the calls we see that initially the malware is trying to get the location of kernel32.dll by invoking “LdrGetDllHandle”. Then it tries to get the pointer to that file by calling “DecodePointer” as this function just returns the pointer that is decoded [24]. Finally, it tries to “EncodePointer” as this will encode any pointer that it returns [25].

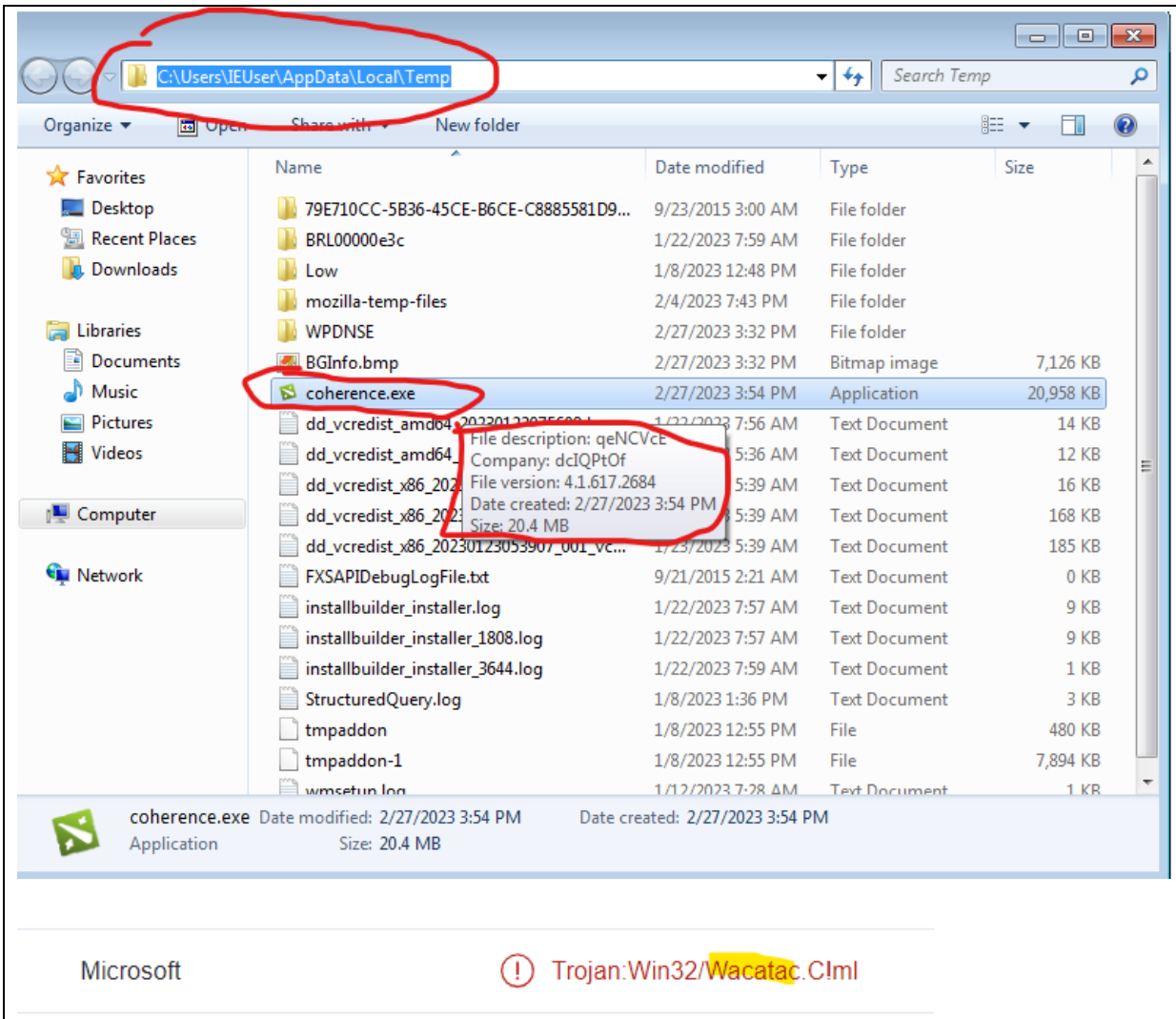
Output#4: Artifacts Analysis

One main artifact can be found in the file properties, as it has its original name called “b7ShCIw.exe”. When you search it on google, it is definitively shown as a trojan malware as shown in the screenshot below. As aforementioned, an artifact called “coherence.exe” was created after running. However, upon further inspection and google searching, it seems to be one of the core artifacts that the malware creates. As you can see, it links to “C:\Users\IEUser\AppData\Local\Temp\coherence.exe” however, the application coherence.exe “should run from C:\Program Files\Parallels\Parallels Transporter Agent\ParallelsTransporterAgent.exe and not elsewhere” [26] which is not the case as shown in the screenshot below. To find the family name, we first hash the file, then running a search through TotalVirus, we find that the malware family is “Wacatac” with Microsoft’s naming convention [27].


Assignment2-Sample3.exe Properties
General
Compatibility
Security
Details
Previous Versions
Property
Value
Description
File description
qeNCVcE
Type
Application
File version
4.1.617.2684
Product name
g759MmB9
Product version
4.1.617.2684
Copyright
Copyright (C) 2006-2014 tjsDecDiilmP Pz...
Size
10.4 MB
Date modified
2/9/2023 12:43 PM
Language
Language Neutral
Original filename
b7ShClw.exe
Remove Properties and Personal Information
OK
Cancel
Apply


46
/ 73
Community Score
46 security vendors and no sandboxes flagged this file as malicious
34d768b9953b4a2ea55f2b11bafbbac12a3a4639d8de97ee062c1be1c2a332ac
b7ShClw.exe
peexe
assembly
overlay

Source: [27]



Source: [27]

Output#5: Dynamic Analysis

While the sample is being executed, we observe the strings in process monitor and we find out that it is trying to steal the login ID and password of a application called “Steam” as shown below. Another suspicious string was named “11C1D741-A95B-11d2-8A80-0080ADB32FF4”. After some google searching, I found that it is some sort of password stealer trojan as shown below in the screenshot which also verifies the strings, I’ve found in process explorer [23].

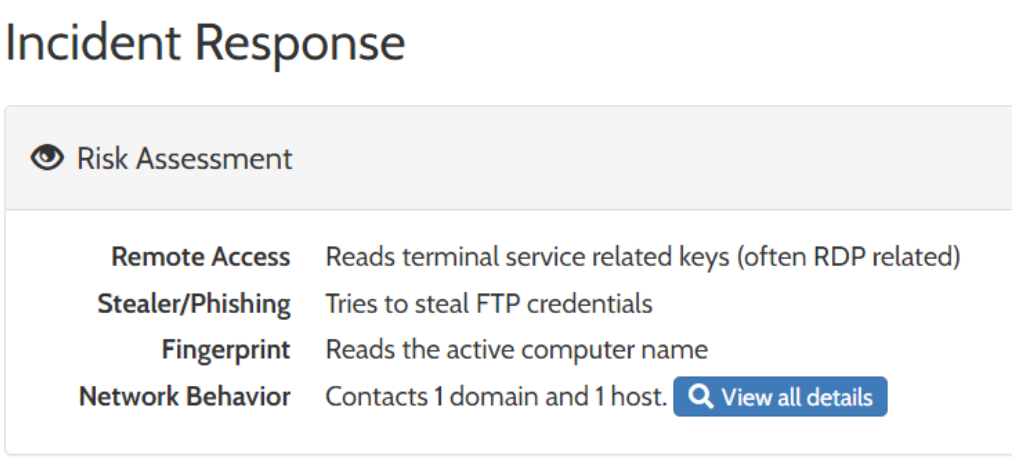
SteamPath
SOFTWARE\Valve\Steam\
/config/config.vdf
"SteamID"
"SteamID"
SteamPath
SOFTWARE\Valve\Steam\
/config/SteamAppData.vdf
"RememberPassword"
/config/SteamAppData.vdf
SteamPath
SOFTWARE\Valve\Steam\
/config/SteamAppData.vdf

CheckTokenMembership

CLSID\{11C1D741-A95B-11d2-8A80-0080ADB32FF4}\InProcServer32

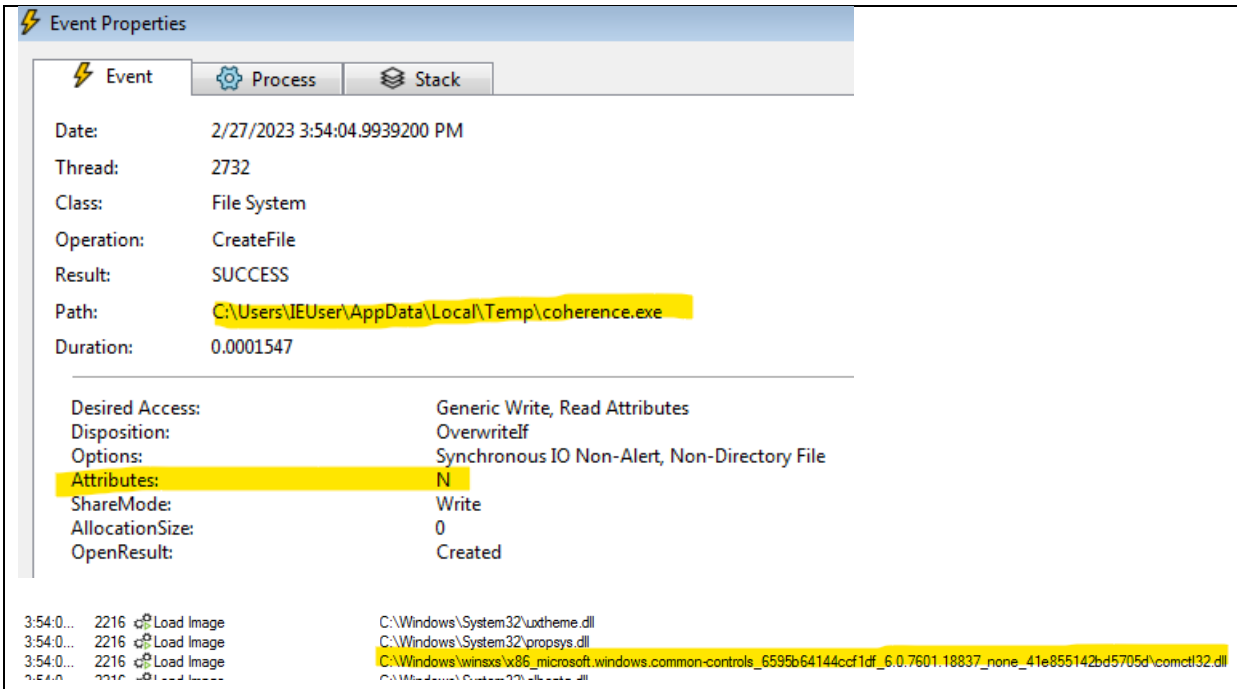
cmd /c ""%TEMP%\4132645.bat" "C:\pressme.exe" "

Source: [23]



Output#6: ProcMon Analysis

Upon analysing the file in ProcMon, I noticed that when the file "coherence.exe" was created, it had marked the file attribute as "N". When I googled what this file attribute means, it states that the file was not index during creation. When you don't index a file, it means you cannot search for it in Windows search feature to look for files. Finally, the dead give away was the fact that it loaded an image with "comctl32.dll". As aforementioned, in [21], the author states that if it is a dll file, then it is defined as a malware in that specifc folder as highlighted in the screenshot below.


Event Properties
Event
Process
Stack
Date: 2/27/2023 3:54:04.9939200 PM
Thread: 2732
Class: File System
Operation: CreateFile
Result: SUCCESS
Path: C:\Users\IEUser\AppData\Local\Temp\coherence.exe
Duration: 0.0001547
Desired Access: Generic Write, Read Attributes
Disposition: OverwriteIf
Options: Synchronous IO Non-Alert, Non-Directory File
Attributes: N
ShareMode: Write
AllocationSize: 0
OpenResult: Created
3:54:0... 2216 Load Image C:\Windows\System32\uxtheme.dll
3:54:0... 2216 Load Image C:\Windows\System32\propsys.dll
3:54:0... 2216 Load Image C:\Windows\winsxs\x86_microsoft.windows.common-controls_6595b64144ccf1df_6.0.7601.18837_none_41e855142bd5705d\comctl32.dll

Source: [21]

References

[1] “List of file signatures,” *Wikipedia*, 10-Feb-2023. [Online]. Available: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_file_signatures. [Accessed: 16-Feb-2023].

[2] A. Hassan, “Code injection, process hollowing, and API hooking (II),” *Slate*. [Online]. Available: https://slate.sheridancollege.ca/d2l/le/content/1058873/viewContent/13846520/View. [Accessed: 17-Feb-2023].

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