Lab_03 – analysis

1120162015 李博

Lab_03-1

1. (1 pts) Did you find any interesting resources? If so, how did you extract it?

用 ida 打开看到有 **C:\\Windows\\atidrv.dll** 字样，如下图。

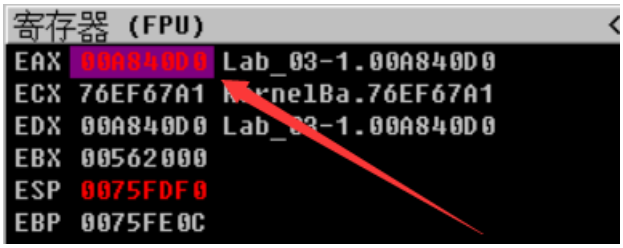
```
1 int __cdecl main(int argc, const char **argv, const char **envp)
2 {
3   HMODULE v3; // eax
4
5   v3 = GetModuleHandleW(0);
6   load(v3, L"C:\\Windows\\atidrv.dll");
7   system("regsvr32 /s C:\\Windows\\atidrv.dll");
8   return 0;
9 }
```

GetModuleHandleW 函数的参数为 **0** 说明是获取进程本身的句柄。

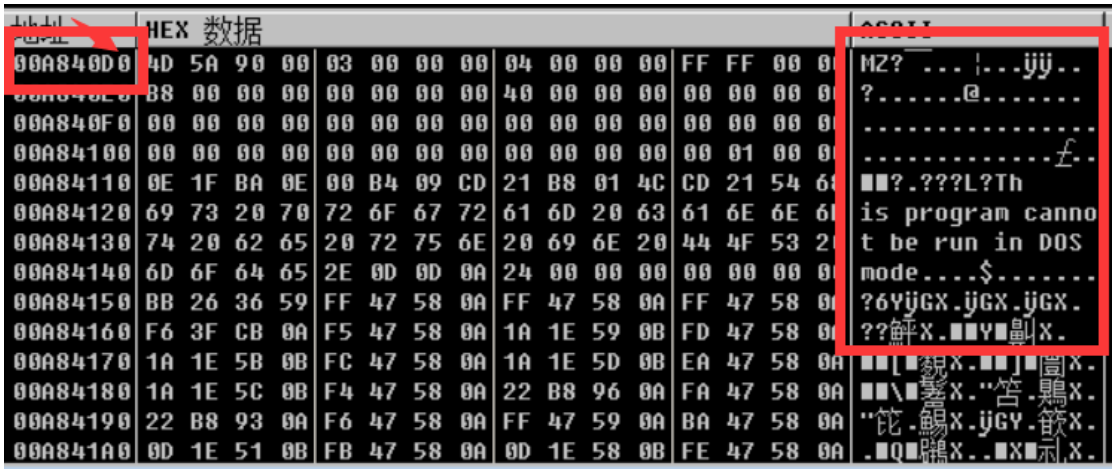
进行动态调试，如下图

```
00A81003  .  83EC 1C      sub esp,0x1C
00A81006  .  C645 FF 00   mov byte ptr ss:[ebp-0x1],0x0
00A8100A  .  68 1821A800  push Lab_03-1.00A82118          ResourceType = "RC_DATA"
00A8100F  .  68 2821A800  push Lab_03-1.00A82128          ResourceName = "IDR_DLL1"
00A81014  .  8B45 08      mov eax,[arg.1]                 Lab_03-1.00A80000
00A81017  .  50           push eax                        hModule = 00A840D0
00A81018  .  FF15 1820A80 call dword ptr ds:[<&KERNEL32.FindResou FindResourceW
00A8101E  .  8945 F8      mov [local.2],eax               Lab_03-1.00A840D0
00A81021  .  8B4D F8      mov ecx,[local.2]               Lab_03-1.00A84080
00A81024  .  51           push ecx                        hResource = 76EF67A1
00A81025  .  8B55 08      mov edx,[arg.1]                 Lab_03-1.00A80000
00A81028  .  52           push edx                        hModule = 00A840D0
00A81029  .  FF15 1420A80 call dword ptr ds:[<&KERNEL32.LoadResou LoadResource
00A8102F  .  8945 F0      mov [local.4],eax               Lab_03-1.00A840D0
00A81032  .  8B45 F8      mov eax,[local.2]               Lab_03-1.00A84080
00A81035  .  50           push eax                        hResource = 00A840D0
00A81036  .  8B4D 08      mov ecx,[arg.1]                 Lab_03-1.00A80000
00A81039  .  51           push ecx                        hModule = 76EF67A1
00A8103A  .  FF15 0020A80 call dword ptr ds:[<&KERNEL32.SizeofRes SizeofResource
00A81040  .  8945 EC      mov [local.5],eax               Lab_03-1.00A840D0
00A81043  .  8B55 F0      mov edx,[local.4]               Lab_03-1.00A840D0
00A81046  .  52           push edx                        hResource = 00A840D0
00A81047  .  FF15 0C20A80 call dword ptr ds:[<&KERNEL32.LockResou LockResource
00A8104D  .  8945 E8      mov [local.6],eax               Lab_03-1.00A840D0
```

当 load_resource 结束之后，eax 指向的便是资源所在首地址，如下图。

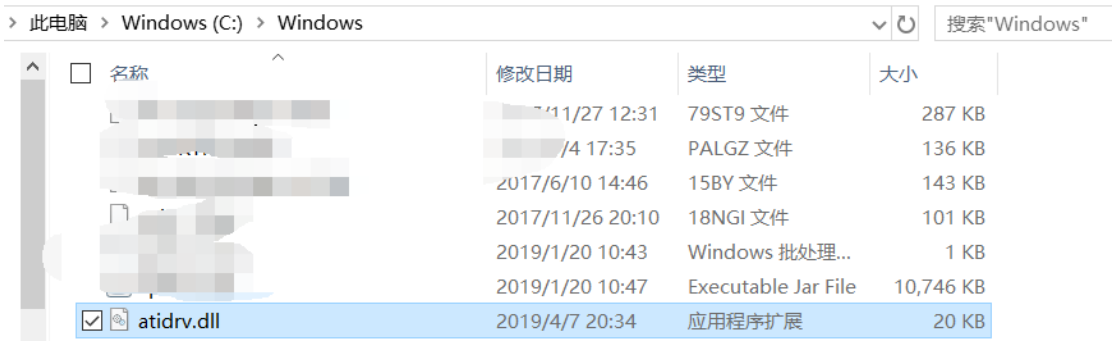


右键数据窗口中跟随，eax 内容如下图。

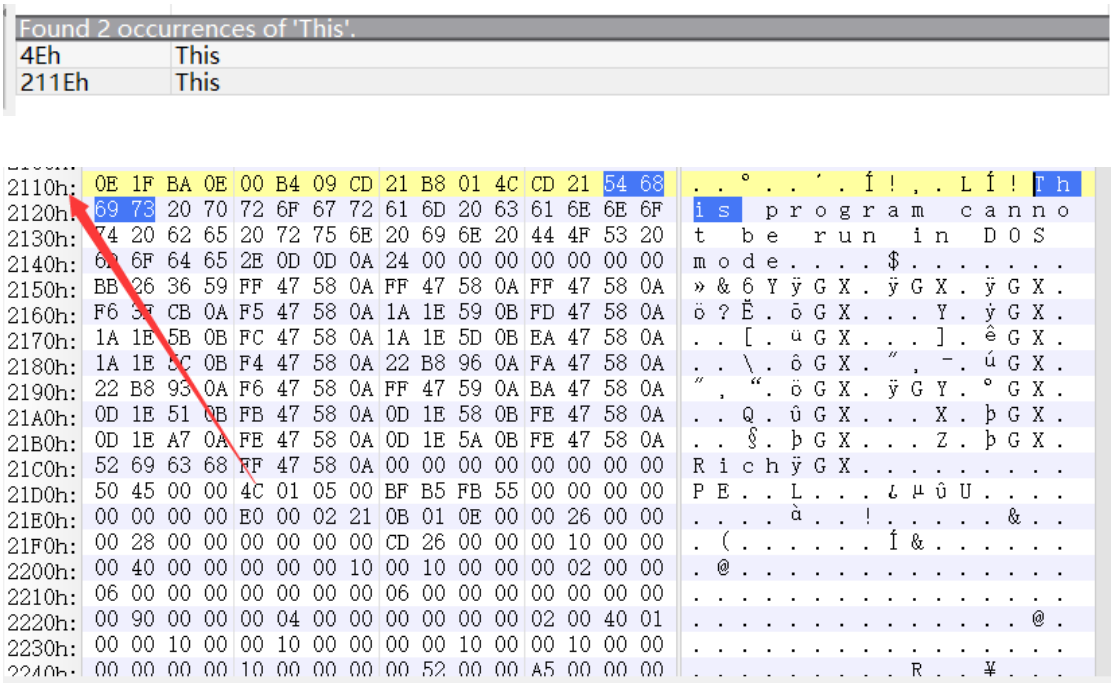


由此猜测 atidrv.dll 这个 dll 是静态加载的。

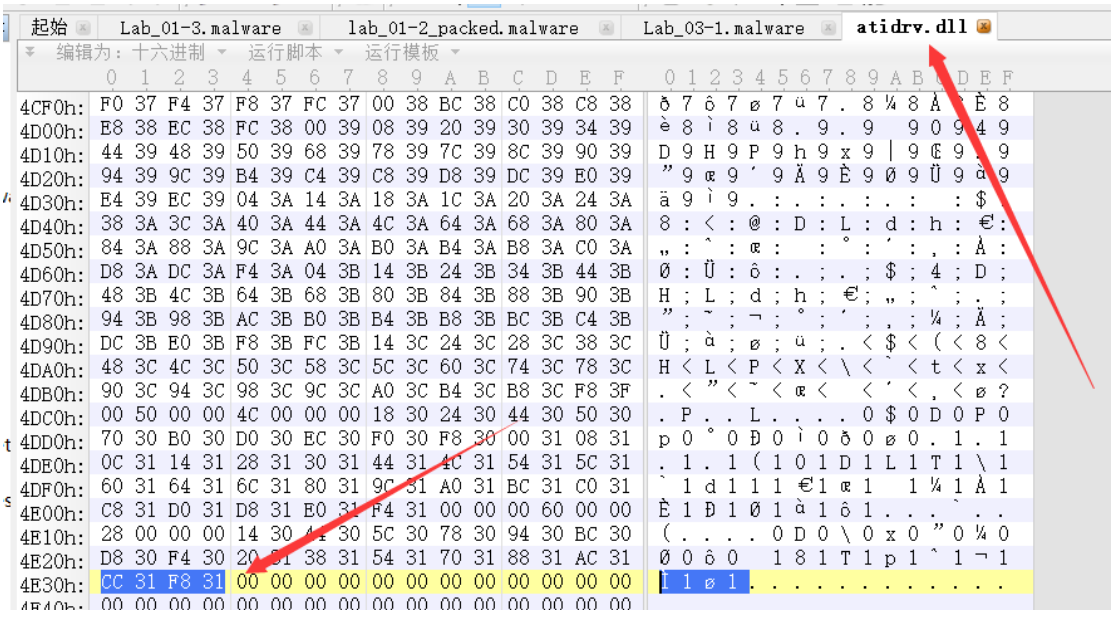
当运行至资源加载完毕后，可以看到在 c 盘 Windows 文件夹下出现了 atidrv.dll。

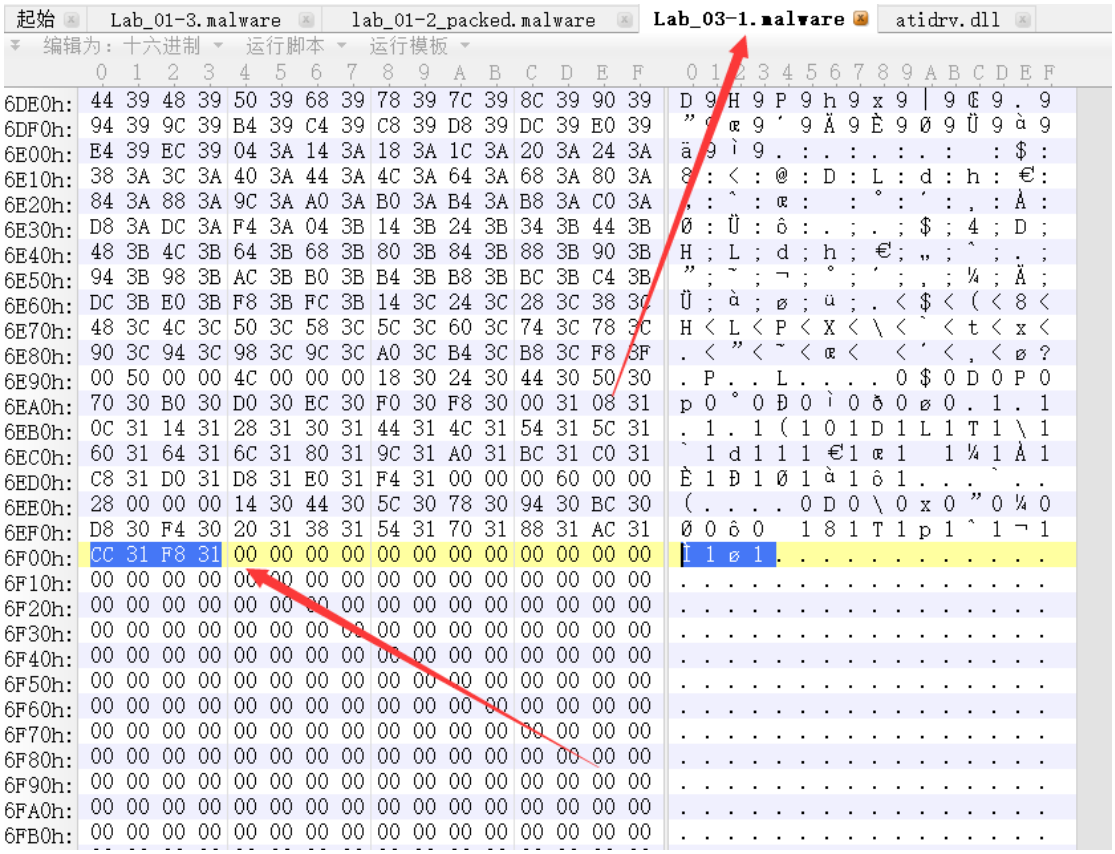


最后，用 010editor 打开恶意程序 Lab_03-1.malware 与 atidrv.dll 进行对比。在 malware 文件中搜索 atidrv.dll 的开头 This 字样，如下图。



搜索 atidrv.dll 的末尾





于是该资源也可以直接 dump 出来。

2. (3 pts) List at least 3 imports or sets of imports. What is their purpose (from msdn), and how might the malware are use them?

a. FindResourceW 获取自定义资源

b. CreateFileW 写文件

c. system 执行命令

3. (3 pts) List at least 3 strings that stick out to you and describe how they might relate to malicious activity.

a. regsvr32 /s C:\Windows\atidrv.dll 注册 dll，从而进行后续操作

b.

```
.rdata:0040227C                 db 'C:\Users\IEUser\Downloads\BHOinCPP_src\BHOinCPP\Release\launch.pd' ; PdbFileName
.rdata:0040227C                 db 'b',0
.rdata:004022BF                 align 10h
```

潜在资源

c. 存在多个 url 链接，可能进行网络操作

```
.rdata:1…  00000010    C     http://rpis.ec/
.rdata:1…  00000016    C     http://rpis.ec/binexp
.rdata:1…  0000001B    C     https://twitter.com/RPISEC
.rdata:1…  00000055    C     https://www.facebook.com/RPI-Computer-Security-Club-RPISEC-12…
.rdata:1…  00000015    C     http://blog.rpis.ec/
.rdata:1…  00000036    C     http://security.cs.rpi.edu/courses/binexp-spring2015/
```

4. (3 pts) What persistence mechanism is used by this malware? What host-based signatures can you gather from this?

该恶意程序将加载在自身里的 dll 写入主机，并注册该 dll。

5. (2 pts) What is the CLSID served by this malware?

在 dump 出来的 dll 文件中可以查到，{3543619C-D563-43f7-95EA-4DA7E1CC396A}

```
.rdata:100043A0 SubKey:                                 ; DATA XREF: DllRegisterServer+42↑o
.rdata:100043A0                 text "UTF-16LE", 'CLSID\{3543619C-D563-43f7-95EA-4DA7E1CC396A}',0
.rdata:100043FA                 align 4
```

6. (2 pts) What is the name of the COM interface that thi s malware makes use of?

```
.rdata:100044E0 aSoftwareMicros:                        ; DATA XREF: DllRegisterServer+170↑o
.rdata:100044E0                 text "UTF-16LE", 'Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\'
.rdata:100044E0                 text "UTF-16LE", 'Browser Helper Objects\{3543619C-D563-43f7-95EA-4DA'
.rdata:100044E0                 text "UTF-16LE", '7E1CC396A}',0
.rdata:100045C2                 align 4
```

7. (2 pts) What two COM functions does this malware cal l from the above COM interface, and what are they us ed for? (hint: check the PMA book)

IwebBrowser

通过 url 可定位至相应函数。

```
.rdata:10004290 aHttpRpisEc     db 'http://rpis.ec/',0  ; DATA XREF: sub_10001AD0+2B↑o
.rdata:100042A0 aHttpRpisEcBine db 'http://rpis.ec/binexp',0
.rdata:100042A0                                         ; DATA XREF: sub_10001AD0+32↑o
.rdata:100042B6                 align 4
.rdata:100042B8 aHttpsTwitterCo db 'https://twitter.com/RPISEC',0
.rdata:100042B8                                         ; DATA XREF: sub_10001AD0+39↑o
.rdata:100042D3                 align 8
.rdata:100042D8 aHttpsWwwFacebo db 'https://www.facebook.com/RPI-Computer-Security-Club-RPISEC-121207'
.rdata:100042D8                                         ; DATA XREF: sub_10001AD0+40↑o
.rdata:100042D8                 db '327959689/timeline/',0
.rdata:1000432D                 align 10h
.rdata:10004330 aHttpBlogRpisEc db 'http://blog.rpis.ec/',0
.rdata:10004330                                         ; DATA XREF: sub_10001AD0+47↑o
.rdata:10004345                 align 4
.rdata:10004348 aHttpSecurityCs db 'http://security.cs.rpi.edu/courses/binexp-spring2015/',0
.rdata:10004348                                         ; DATA XREF: sub_10001AD0+4E↑o
.rdata:1000437E                 align 10h
```

如下，riid 参数为 D30C1661，百度查到是 IwebBrowser

的参数

```
.text:10001B73 ; 33:   v16 = CoCreateInstance(&rclsid, 0, 4u, &riid, &ppv);
.text:10001B73
.text:10001B73 loc_10001B73:                           ; CODE XREF: sub_10001AD0+99↑j
.text:10001B73                 lea     edx, [ebp+ppv]
.text:10001B76                 push    edx             ; ppv
.text:10001B77                 push    offset riid     ; riid
.text:10001B7C                 push    4               ; dwClsContext
.text:10001B7E                 push    0               ; pUnkOuter
.text:10001B80                 push    offset rclsid   ; rclsid
.text:10001B85                 call    ds:CoCreateInstance
.text:10001B8B                 mov     [ebp+var_30], eax
.text:10001B8E ; 34:   if ( !v16 )
.text:10001B8E                 cmp     [ebp+var_30], 0
.text:10001B92                 jnz     short loc_10001BF7
```

```
.rdata:10004180 ; IID riid
.rdata:10004180 riid            dd 0D30C1661h           ; Data1
.rdata:10004180                                         ; DATA XREF: sub_10001AD0+A7↑o
.rdata:10004180                                         ; sub_100020B0+31↑o
.rdata:10004180                 dw 0CDAFh               ; Data2
.rdata:10004180                 dw 11D0h                ; Data3
.rdata:10004180                 db 8Ah, 3Eh, 0, 0C0h, 4Fh, 0C9h, 0E2h, 6Eh; Data4
```

Lab_03-2

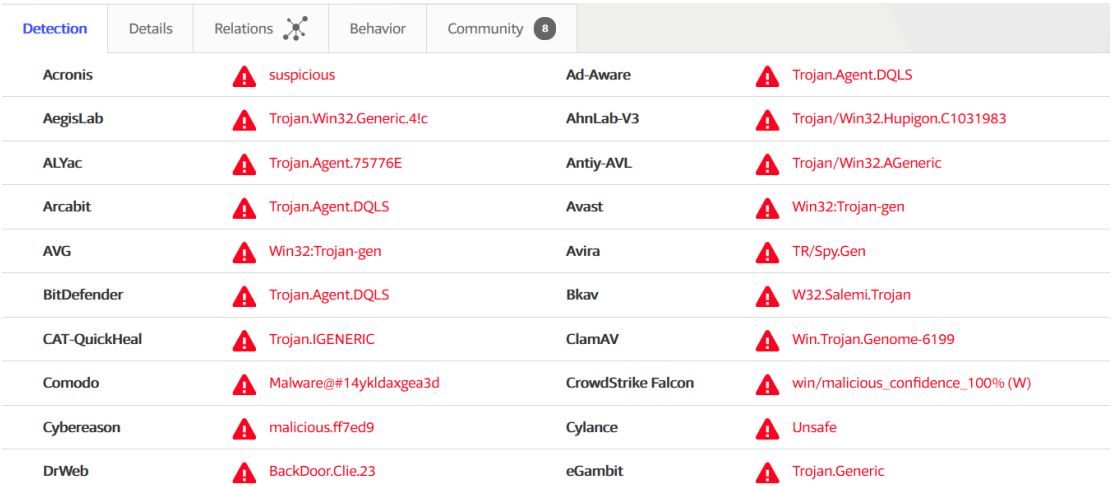
Basic Analysis

1. (1 pts) What is the md5sum? What of interest does VirusTotal Report?

Md5sum 如下

MD5 bf4f5b4ff7ed9c7275496c07f9836028

Virtustotal 结果如下



Detection	Details	Relations	Behavior	Community 8	
Acronis	suspicious	Ad-Aware	Trojan.Agent.DQLS		
AegisLab	Trojan.Win32.Generic.4!c	AhnLab-V3	Trojan/Win32.Hupigon.C1031983		
ALYac	Trojan.Agent.75776E	Antiy-AVL	Trojan/Win32.AGeneric		
Arcabit	Trojan.Agent.DQLS	Avast	Win32:Trojan-gen		
AVG	Win32:Trojan-gen	Avira	TR/Spy.Gen		
BitDefender	Trojan.Agent.DQLS	Bkav	W32.Salemi.Trojan		
CAT-QuickHeal	Trojan.IGENERIC	ClamAV	Win.Trojan.Genome-6199		
Comodo	Malware@#14ykldaxgea3d	CrowdStrike Falcon	win/malicious_confidence_100% (W)		
Cybereason	malicious.ff7ed9	Cylance	Unsafe		
DrWeb	BackDoor.Clie.23	eGambit	Trojan.Generic		

2. (3 pts) List at least 3 imports or sets of imports you ha ven't seen before, what is their purpose (from msdn), and how might the malware use them.

a. Process32Next

进程获取函数

b. TerminateProcess

终止指定的进程及其所有线程

c. FreeEnvironmentStringsA

释放指定的环境字串块

3. (3 pts) List at least 3 strings that stick out to you and describe how they might relate to malicious activity.

a. SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run

通过该字符串获取主机注册表中的开机启动项，并将程序写入注册表。

b. 127.0.0.1

获取本机 localhost 的 IP 地址，然后与 127.0.0.1 比较

c. \java.exe

获取系统 java 环境

4. (3 pts) What persistence mechanism is used by this malware? What host-based signatures can you gather from this?

该程序通过将自身复制至系统文件夹（**C:\DOCUME~1\李博\java.exe**），并写入注册表中的开机启动项达到持久性运行的目的。

```
41    GetModuleFileNameA(0, &Filename, 0x100u);
42    GetSystemDirectoryA(&Buffer, 0x100u);       // C盘
43    GetUserNameA(&v14, &pcbBuffer);
44    v16 = 0;
45    strcat(&Buffer, aDocume1);                  // :\DOCUME~1\
46    strcat(&Buffer, &v14);                      // HostName
47    strcat(&Buffer, aJavaExe);                  // \java.exe
48    if ( strcmp(&Filename, &Buffer) )           // 不相等则进入分支（这里必然不相等）
49    {
50      CopyFileA(&Filename, &Buffer, 0);         // Buffer = "C:\DOCUME~1\李博\java.exe"
51      sub_4012A0(ValueName, &Buffer);           // 写入开机自启项
52    }
```

```
.data:0040A0DC ; CHAR SubKey[]
.data:0040A0DC SubKey          db 'SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run',0
.data:0040A0DC                                         ; DATA XREF: sub_4012A0+7↑o
```

Advanced Analysis

5. (1 pts) What is the address of the subroutine that handles this functionality?

a. 0x004028C0 sleep

b. 0x00401A20 上传文件

c. 0x00402050 调用 WinExec 运行程序并返回 0（失败）或 1（成功）

6. (1 pts) What is the command ID? It will help the networking guys group the traffic.

a. ID: 0xD(13) - 0x004028C0

```
case 13:
  sleep(s, &FileName);
  break;
```

b. ID: 2 - 0x00401A20

```
case 2:
  sub_401A20(s, &FileName);
  break;
```

c. ID: 3 - 0x00402050

```
case 3:
  sub_402050(s, &FileName);
  break;
```

7. (1pts) Does the subroutine return anything to the attacker, if so, what?

a. 0x004028C0 - 只有 sleep 操作

b. 0x00401A20 - 将经过 0x55 异或加密过的文件上传给攻击者

c. 0x00402050 - 调用 WinExec 运行程序并返回 0（失败）或 1（成功）给攻击者

8. (3 pts) Name 3 Windows API calls used and how they contribute to the functionality. (send/recv don't count!)

a. GetLogicalDrives 获取逻辑驱动器个数，便于后续获取盘符

b. FindFirstFileA 获取第一个文件的句柄

c. WinExec 执行程序

9. (3 pts) Did the networking guys miss anything? Briefly name/describe 3 more functionalities offered by the malware. Provide the command IDs.

a. id=1，获取系统盘符，并发送给攻击者

b. id=4，删除文件，并将删除操作是否成功的返回值发送给攻击者

c. id=5，从攻击者主机接收文件