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Practical Malware Analysis & Triage

Malware Analysis Report

WannaCry Ransomware Worm

Oct 2023 | Luis Fernandez Jr. | v1.0

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# Executive Summary

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| SHA256 hash | 24D004A104D4D54034DBCFFC2A4B19A11F39008A575AA614EA04703480B1022C |
| SHA-1 hash | e889544aff85ffaf8b0d0da705105dee7c97fe26 |
| MD5 hash | db349b97c37d22f5ea1d1841e3c89eb4 |

WannaCry is ransomware, which is a type of cryptographic self-propagating malicious software, first publicly identified on May 12th, 2017. The WannaCry ransomware propagates through the network, impacting computers running Microsoft Windows. Files are encrypted and the impacted victims are extorted for a BitCoin Ransom.

WannaCry, a x32 bit executable, is compiled in C++ and exploits a vulnerability in Windows and the Server Message Block (SMBv1) protocol. There are multiple stages to the WannaCry malware beginning with a dropper which unpacks a malicious payload. During the execution of WannaCry, a ping to the “Killswitch” URL is sent, upon successful ping, no further execution occurs. On the other hand, an unsuccessful ping results in execution and infection.

Signs of infection are:

* “.WNCRY” appended file extensions
* A new desktop background displaying text
* An executable with a GUI for decryption and bitcoin address
* A ransom note “.readme” file

Indicators, YARA rules and signatures are attached in Appendix A. Malware sample and hashes have been submitted to VirusTotal for further examination.

High-Level Technical Summary

**Phase 1**: The first phase consists of a dropper attempting to reach out to the “Killswitch” URL.

* If the attempt to connect to the URL is successful, then the WannaCry malware halts and the program is terminated.
* If the attempt to connect to the URL is not successful, then the WannaCry Malware continues to encrypt the system.

**Phase 2**: During the second phase, “tasksche.exe” is extracted to continue infection and encryption of the hosts files. The malware runs as a service (maintaining persistence), scans the local networks, and attempts to propagate to other victims.

# Malware Composition

WannaCry consists of the following components:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| File Name | SHA256 Hash |
| ransomware.wannacry.exe | 24D004A104D4D54034DBCFFC2A4B19A11F39008A575AA614EA04703480B1022C |
| tasksche.exe | ED01EBFBC9EB5BBEA545AF4D01BF5F1071661840480439C6E5BABE8E080E41 |
| mssecsvc.exe | F8812F1DEB8001F3B7672B6FC85640ECB123BC2304B563728E6235CCBE782D85 |

## ransomware.wannacry.exe

Originally named in this analysis as “lhdfrgui.exe” The initial phase of the executable is utilized to detect if the Killswitch URL is accessible. If the Killswitch URL is successful the malware does not execute; otherwise, if the Killswitch URL is not detected, the remaining steps are unpacked.

## mssecsvc.exe

Service created to exploit an SMB vulnerability and maintain persistence on the host.

## tasksche.exe

A resource extracted to maintain persistence and encrypt the host system. A random folder name in ProgramData is created to stage ransomware and further infect systems.

# Basic Static Analysis

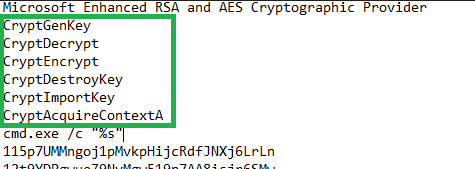
## Analysis of Strings (FLOSS)

The static analysis below is a representation of the strings extracted from the executable utilizing **FLOSS**. The figures below are examples of extracted strings, and utilization of grep pattern match across specific search criteria. Results show readable strings matching on characters higher than 8.

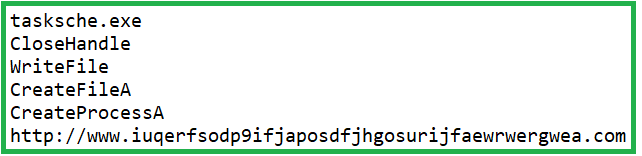
A screenshot of a computer

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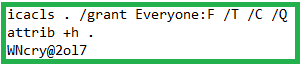
*Fig 1: Floss tool matching on at least 8 characters in the file.*



*Fig 2: Cryptographic DLLs the binary uses for encryption.*



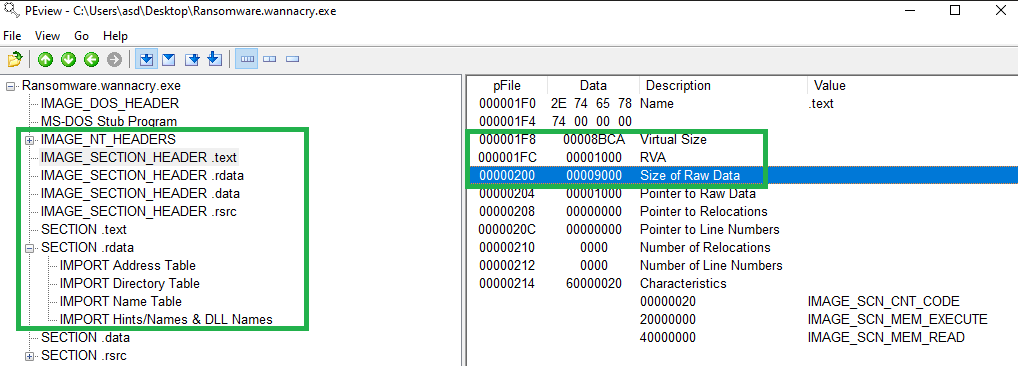
*Fig 3: Task Scheduler, Process Creation, and Killswitch URL.*



*Fig 4: Applied DACLs, Hidden File Attribution, and password*

## PeView & PeStudio

Assessing the executable through PeView and PeStudio provides header information, size, hashes, indicators, and bytes. The compiler stamp is shown as Sat, Nov 20th 09:03:08 2010 UTC. An area to check is the .rdata section. Additional files or executables are hidden and can be found in the resource section which are later used as part of malwares design.



*Fig. 5: Analyzing the size and .rdata sections determine packed malware*

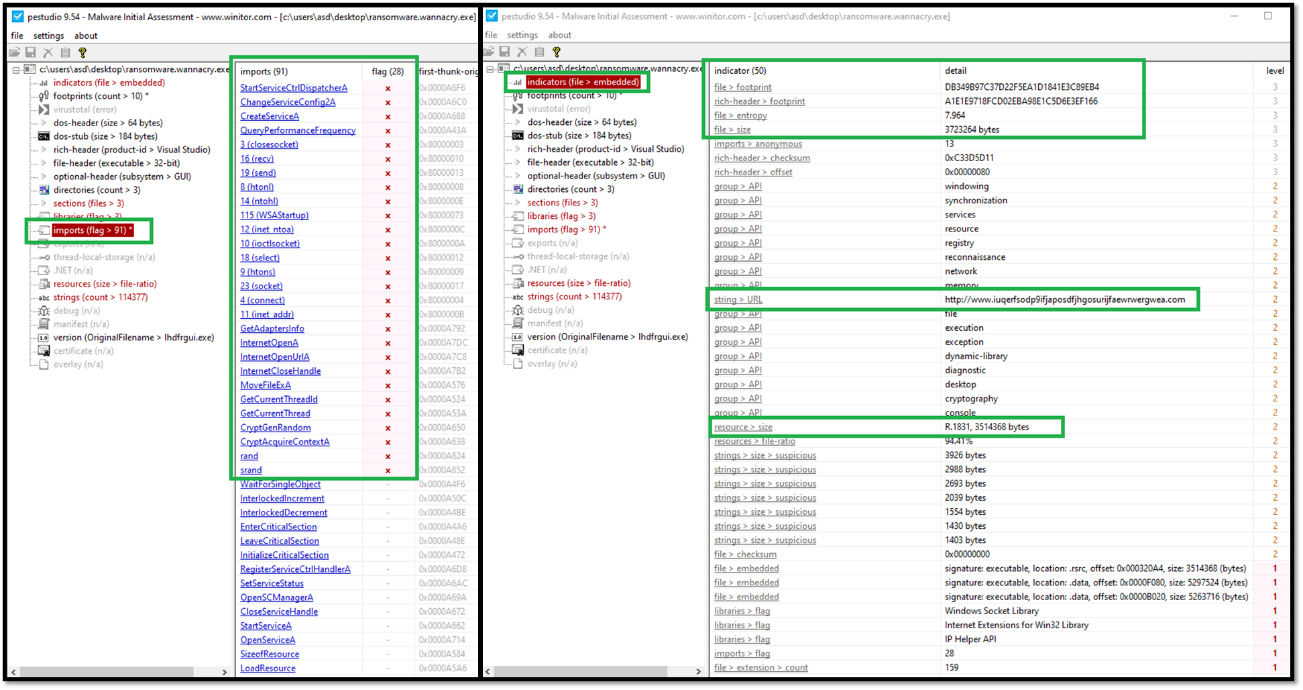
Focusing on the resources section (.rsrc) of the file we can see a record labeled R 1831 with a high entropy score, suspicious size, and the magic bytes (4D 5A) referring to an executable. In this malware sample, the hard coded string found “WNcry@20l7” is used to extract the resource identified.

*A screenshot of a computer

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*Fig. 6: Highlighting identifiers in the resource sections of the executable.*

PeStudio provides us a look at the import address table (IAT) with information on the executable. By default, these imports are not malicious, but they infer the malware attempts to file creation, execution, and other tactics or techniques. The indicator strings also matches url previously identified during our FLOSS workflow.



*Fig. 7: Highlights from the IAT Table and the indicators section.*

A screenshot of a computer

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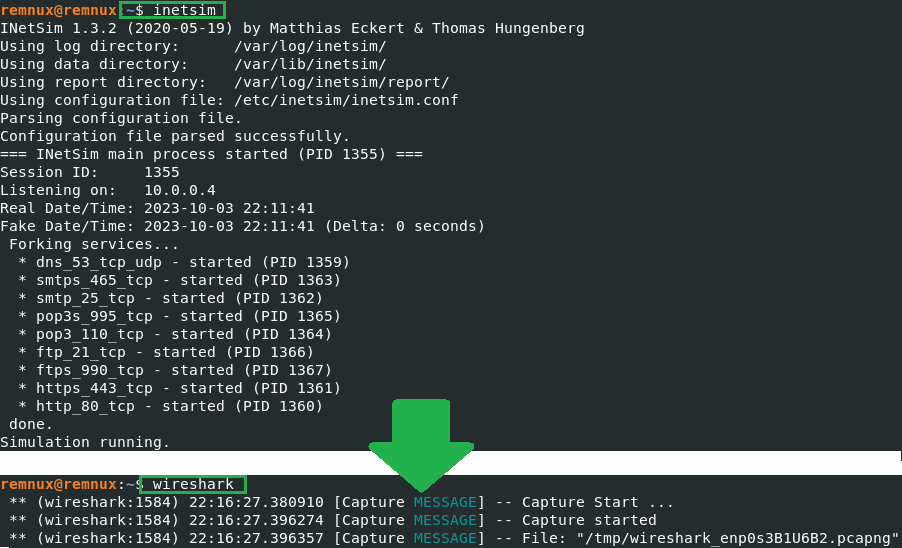
*Fig. 8: General overview of Hashes, Bytes, original filename, and description.*

# Basic Dynamic Analysis

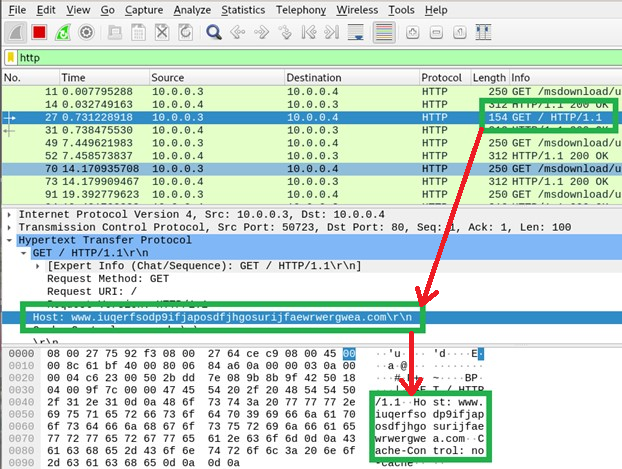
## INETSIM: On (Killswitch Success)

The malware behaves differently when our INETSIM configured correctly. INETSIM provides a simulated successful response in our lab. We can also capture traffic requests in REMnux.

Setting up INETSIM and a Wireshark capture provides evidence of a host with the dropper attempting to reach any URLs. The HTTP GET request is resolved which get registeres to the program. After knowing that the connection is successful the malware comes to a halt.



*Fig. 9: REMnux utilizing INETSIM and WireShark capture.*



*Fig. 10: WireShark Network capture displaying the Killswitch URL.*

## INETSIM: Off (Killswitch Unsuccessful)

When the malware is running without INETSIM (without the internet), and if the executable is running with **administrative privileges**, the files on the local endpoint will get encrypted. Noticeable symptoms will depict a wallpaper, forensic artifact file (cosmo.jpeg) is no longer usable, files will have a WNCRY extension appended, and a new executable called @WannaDecryptor@.exe is added to the desktop.

**A cat sitting next to pumpkins

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Description automatically generated

*Fig. 11: Files appearing on the desktop and jpeg artifact modification.*

An infected system will display a window with a countdown clock, instructions to pay a ransom amount, and a bitcoin address to pay the criminals in order to decrypt their files. A new background and decryptor executable will be persistently popping up along with a BitCoin Address: 12t9YDPgwueZ9NyMgw519p7AA8isjr6SMw for payment.

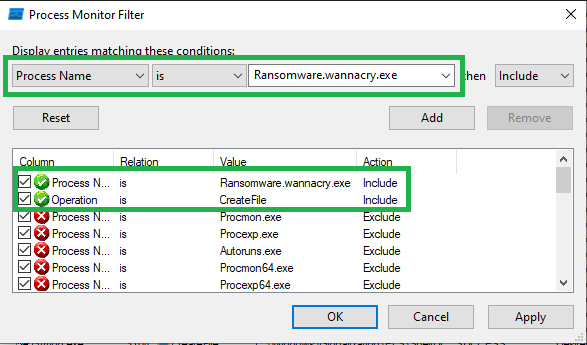
A computer screen shot of a computer

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*Fig. 12: An infected system with WannaCry.*

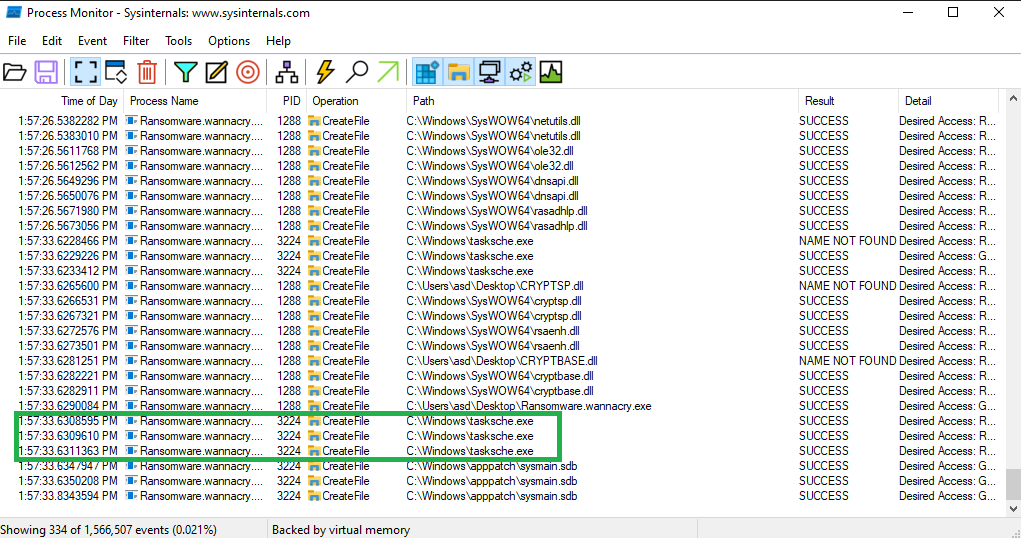
### ProcMon

Executing the Procmon tool can capture a lot of noise. Getting familiar with processes is key to see specific activity and scenarios. Inclusions and/or exclusions highlight relevant events.



*Fig. 13: ProcMon filters for “Operation” with “CreateFile” value and “ProcessName” with “Ransomware.wannacry.exe”*

Notice that the “Ransomware.wannacry.exe” created various processes. We can identify the tasksche.exe along with it’s process ID as part of the events.



*Fig. 14: Results of filter and discovering “tasksche.exe”*

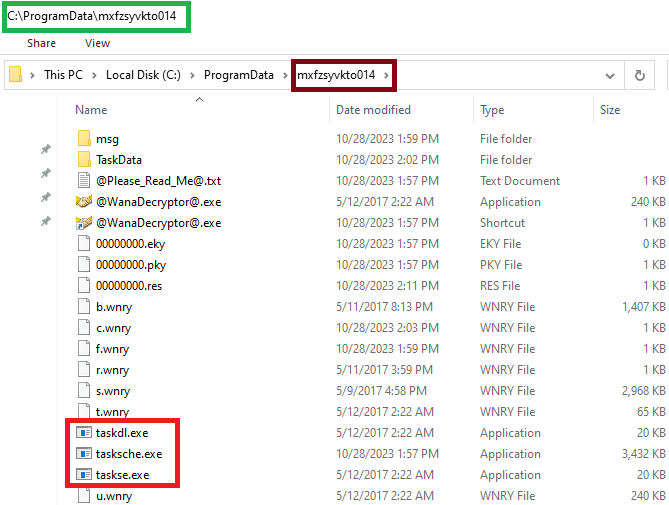
From the identified process (tasksche.exe) we can pivot to the Process Tree and target the process or parent process IDs involved. Additionally, applying new filters in ProcMon such as process ID’s or parent process ID’s can lead us to new events.

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*Fig. 15: Process tree depicting path, PID and PPIDs.*

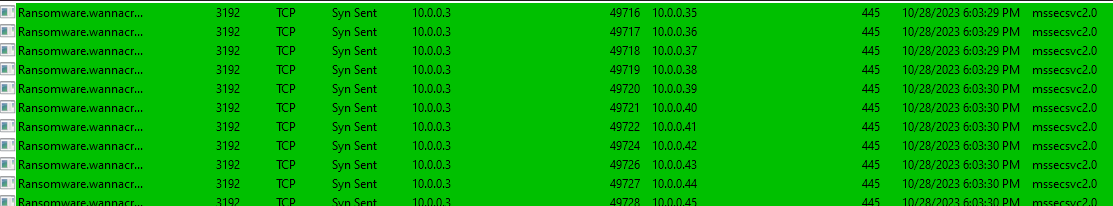
Searching for files created and process IDs a “hidden” folder in C:\Programdata can be found. This folder is associated to the“attrib +h” commands found in the strings analysis. There is a service with the same name “mxfzsyvkto014” as the hidden folder created.

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

*Fig. 16: Location of hidden resources revealed and attribution to Services.*

### TCPView

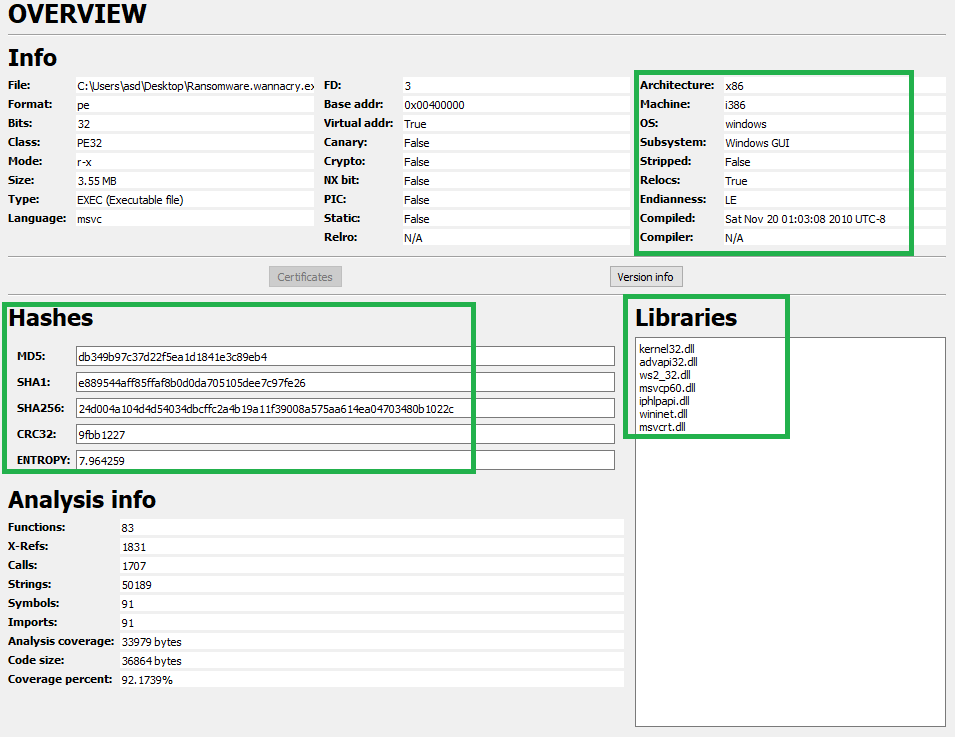
From TCPView we can see a flood of connections to port 445, which is utilized by the SMB protocol, targeting variety of addresses through mssecsvc2.0. ****

*Fig. 17: TCPview capturing the binary sending requests.*

# Advanced Static Analysis

## Cutter

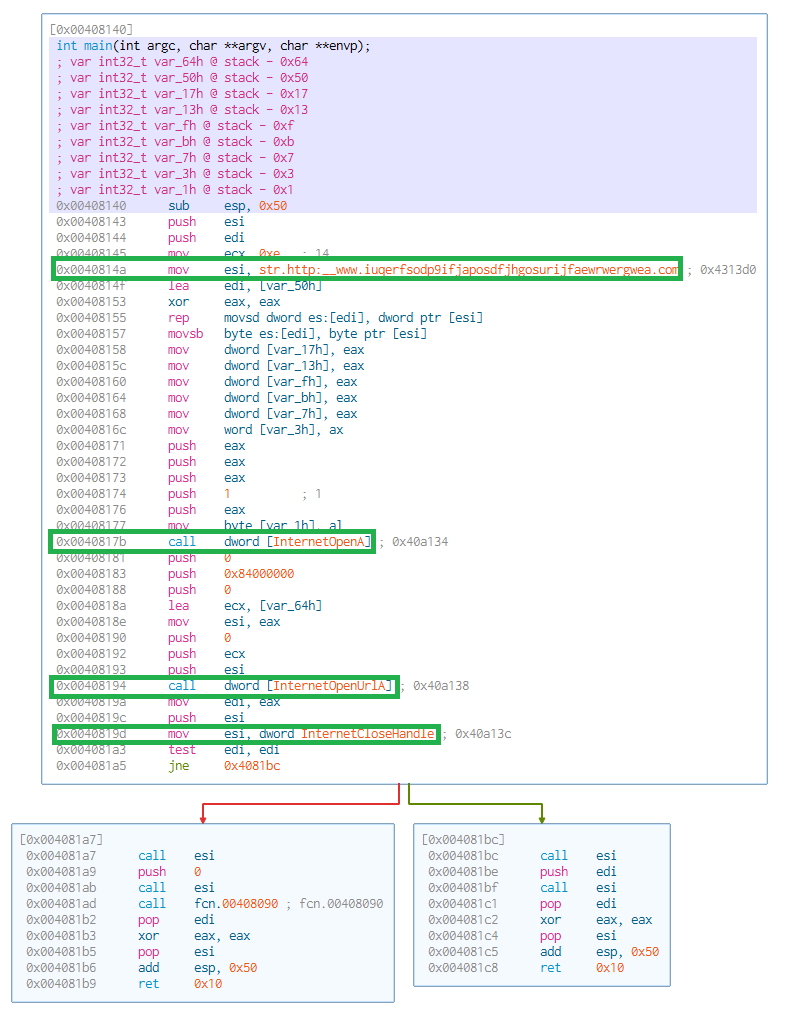
Using Cutter, advanced static analysis is conducted to glance at meta-data which is useful to understand how the binary works. With an understanding that the malware checks for the Killswitch URL, we can look at the main function. The main function typically is the starting point of execution and gives more insight on program execution.

A screenshot of a computer

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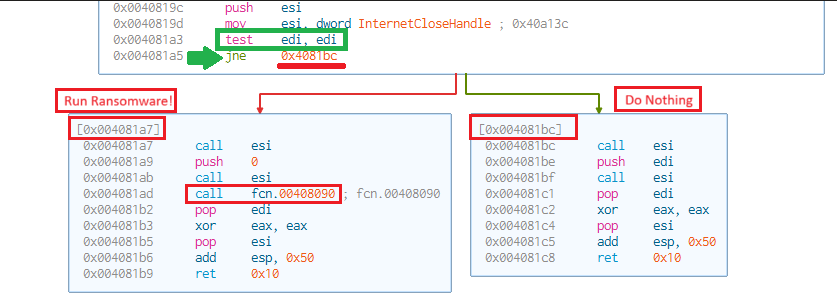
*Fig. 18 & 19: Overview of Cutter followed by loading into the main function.*

Opening the main function in the graph view exposes the low-level assembly code and the highlighted Internet APIs: InternetOpenA, InternetOpenUrlA, and InternetCloseHandle. These APIs were noted during the analysis in PeStudio. InternetOpenUrlA is known to open a specified resource and store the value, which is later used in the stack.

**** *Fig. 20: Graph view of main function.*

Towards the bottom of the main function is a test instruction that performs a bitwise AND on two operands (edi and edi). There is a flag, aka the Zero Flag or ZF which is set to 1 or 0. The ZF value is set to 1 (seen later). Right after test, is a JNE “Jump if not equal” condition.

* When the test of edi against edi is performed, if the results of the test set the ZF value to 0, the program moves to address 0x4081BC which results in exiting the program. (Successful Connection)
* If the results of the test are 1 the program proceeds and jumps to 0x004081a7 address resulting in the continuation of the malware. (Unsuccessful Connection)

**

*Fig. 21: Killswitch assembly code focus on TEST and JNE instruction*

# Advanced Dynamic Analysis

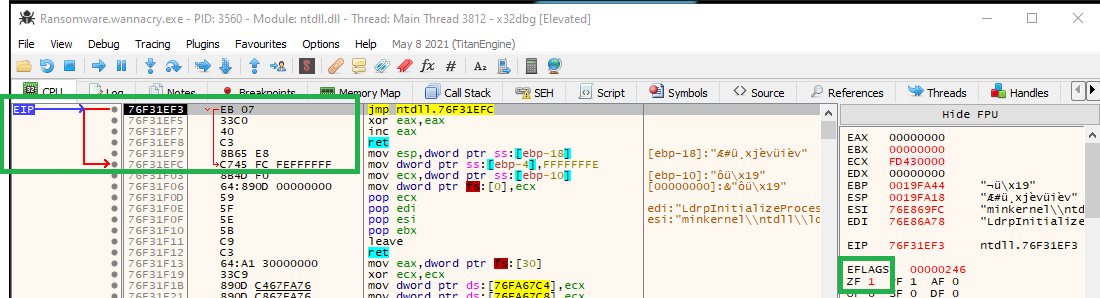
## x32dbg

Opening this malware sample in x64dbg says “use x32dbg to debug this file”. It’s worth noting that the architecture of this sample is x86 as detected by Cutter and other tools.



*Fig. 22: x64dbg prompting to use x32dbg.*

By opening the malware sample in x32dbg we have more control over the code instructions. Opening the malware sample successfully, highlights a lot of information. Immediately, the EIP is pointing to next step of assembly instructions. The ZF value is seen to be set to 1, which can change throughout the program’s instructions. Given our current conditions of the host, we will manipulate the ZF value to try and prevent the program from running further. Otherwise, when the ZF value is set to 1, the conditional jump execution will infect the host.

**

*Fig. 23: Instruction pointer and the Zero Flag set to 1.*

The infamous URL is continuously seen during analysis so we can use strings built into x32dbg and find the value yet again. The difference in this scenario is setting a breakpoint on the address found and stepping into each set of instructions to observe changes.

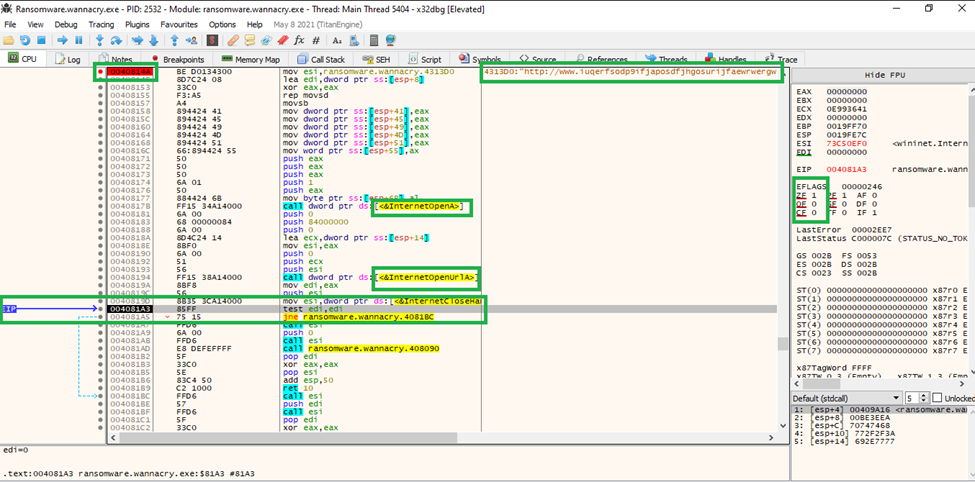
*A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated*

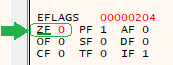
*Fig. 24: Setting a breakpoint on the address* *0x0040814A*

Working with x32dbg, REMnux is not on running, which means INETSIM is off and a failed or unsuccessful connection to the URL would occur, leading to infection on the host.

Setting the breakpoint on the address 0x0040814A, allows us to step and pause into each instruction, following up to the internet API calls. Note that the EDI value stored is 0, which indicates nothing was returned when the internet APIs reach out to the suspicious URL. The ZF value is set to 1, and if the JNE instruction is called while ZF value is set to 1, a jump to address 0x0040817 occurs, followed by another function leading to infect the host.

*  
Fig. 25: Setting a breakpoint on the address 0x0040814A*

On address 0x004081A5 where the JNE instruction occurs, we can interfere which the programs logic. By double clicking on the ZF value, the value is set to 0, altering the conditions and halting the program.

*  
Fig. 26: Changing the ZF value from 1 to 0.*

When stepping into the next instruction, we are brought to the memory address known as 0x4081BC. Continuing down this path will proceed to terminate and exit the program. No infection occurs.

*A screenshot of a computer

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Fig. 27: Changing the ZF value leads to 0x4081BC address.*

# Indicators of Compromise

## Network Indicators

hxxp://www[.]iuqerfsodp9ifjaposdfjhgosurijfaewrwergwea[.]com

## Host-based Indicators

**FilePath:**

%ProgramData%\<random directory name>\tasksche.exe

**Files created:**

00000000.eky

00000000.pky

00000000.res

@Please\_Read\_Me@.txt

@WanaDecryptor@.exe

b.wnry

c.wnry

f.wnry

r.wnry

s.wnry

t.wnry

taskdl.exe

taskse.exe

u.wnry

@WanaDecryptor@.bmp

# Appendices

## Yara Rules

rule Yara\_wannacry\_ransomware\_custom {

    meta:

        last\_updated = "2023-10-02"

        author = "LF – Malware Analysis"

        description = " Basic Detection of WannaCry Ransomware on endpoint disk"

    strings:

        // Strings in WannaCry

*$string1* = "iuqerfsodp9ifjaposdfjhgosurijfaewrwergwea"" ascii

*$string2* = "icacls . /grant Everyone:F /T /C /Q" fullword ascii

*$string3* = "WANNACRY"

*$string3* = "WNcry@2ol7"

        // Strings in WannaCry

*$PE\_magic\_byte* = "MZ"

    condition:

        // Conditions that must be met to identify the binary

*$PE\_magic\_byte* at 0 and

        any of ($string\*)

}

## Callback URLs

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Domain | Port |
| hxxp[:]//]iuqerfsodp9ifjaposdfjhgosurijfaewrwergwea[.]com | 80 |

## Hash Signatures

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| SHA256 hash | 24D004A104D4D54034DBCFFC2A4B19A11F39008A575AA614EA04703480B1022C |
| SHA-1 hash | e889544aff85ffaf8b0d0da705105dee7c97fe26 |
| MD5 hash | db349b97c37d22f5ea1d1841e3c89eb4 |