

Malware Analysis Report LOCKBIT 3.0 Ransomware

By: Yusuf Amr

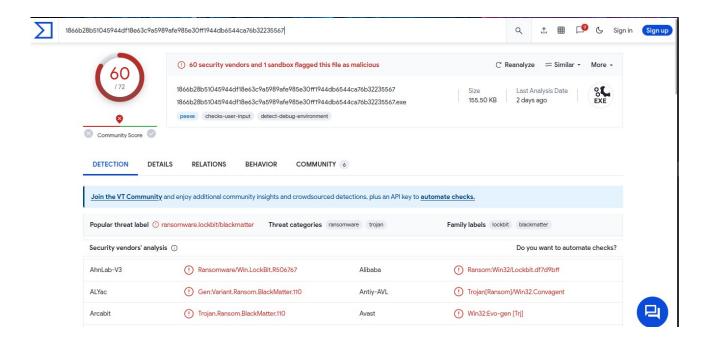
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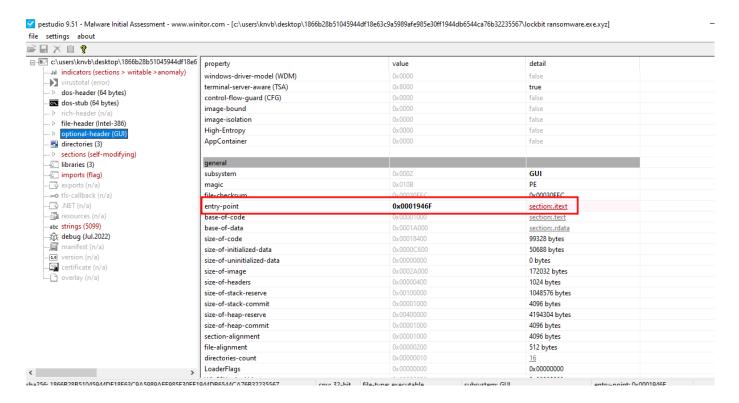
Executive Summar

MD5 Hash	7f58f9289043b2a83499feccfb99d540	
SHA1 Hash	E56759E391B3C03D2EF739CF3CF12B9B694AEADE	
SHA256 Hash	1866B28B51045944DF18E63C9A5989AFE985E30FF1944DB6544CA76B3223556	
	7	

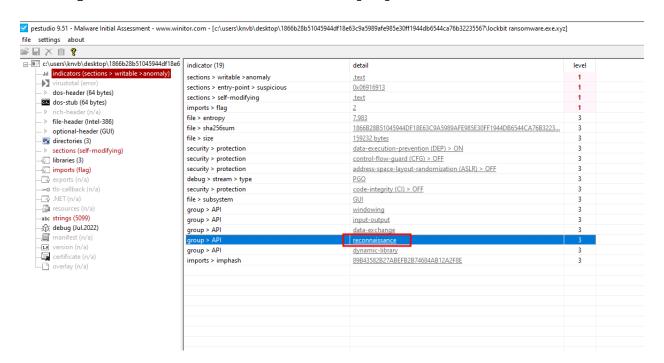
LockBit 3.0 is a sophisticated ransomware that has been identified as a significant threat to organizations worldwide. This ransomware variant is designed to encrypt files on infected systems, rendering them inaccessible until a ransom is paid. LockBit 3.0 is known for its advanced encryption techniques, which make it difficult to decrypt files without the decryption key. The ransomware is typically distributed through phishing emails or malicious websites, and once it infects a system, it spreads rapidly through the network, encrypting files on all connected devices. LockBit 3.0 is also capable of evading detection by traditional antivirus software, making it a particularly dangerous threat.



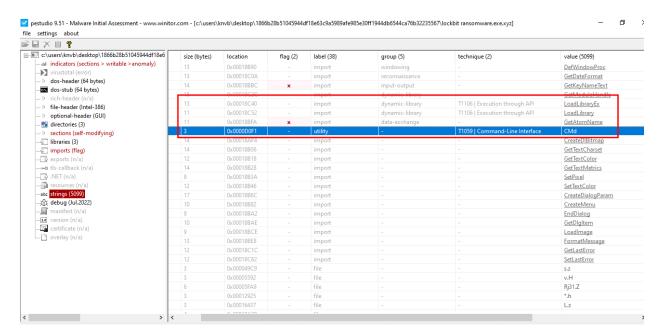
By performing intial inspection of the sample shows signs of malicious activity. the entry point is found within the '.itext' section, which is highly suspicious.



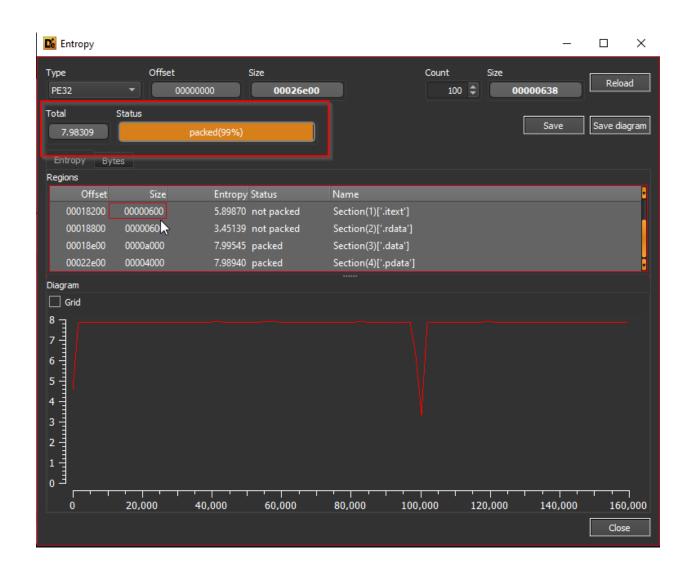
utilizing a set of APIs for reconnaissance purposes.



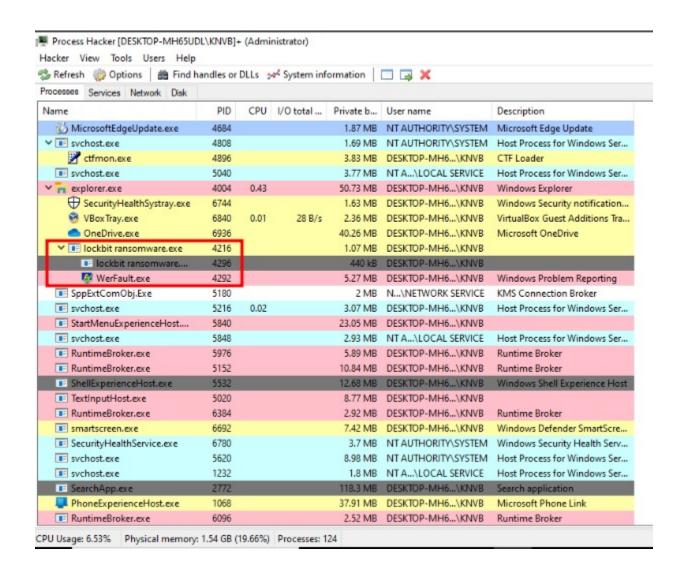
Several library imports and strings appear to be suspicious.



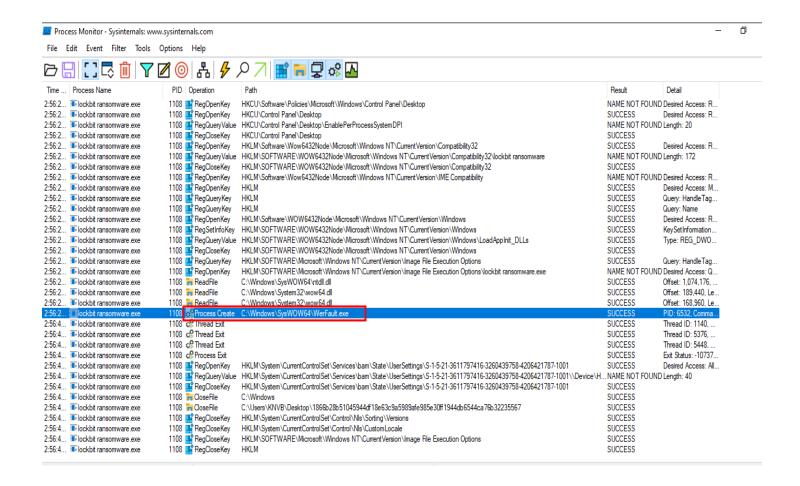
Sample is packed as shown below:

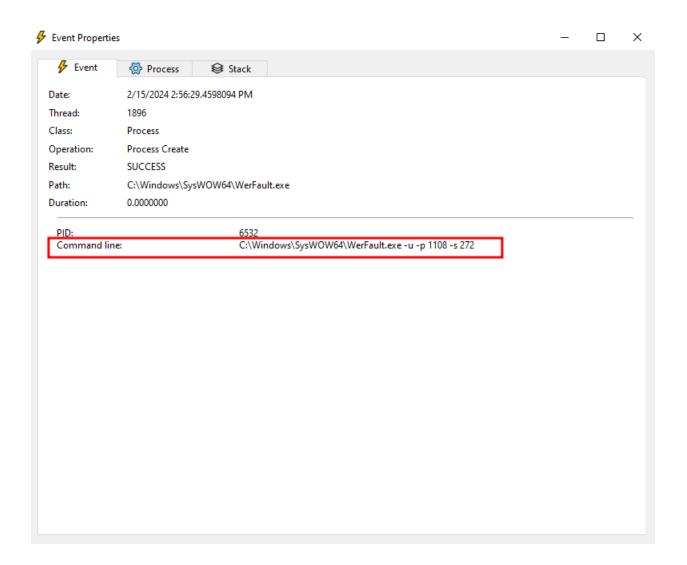


After the detonation of the malware sample, a 'WerFault.exe' process briefly appears under the ransomware process for a few seconds before disappearing.

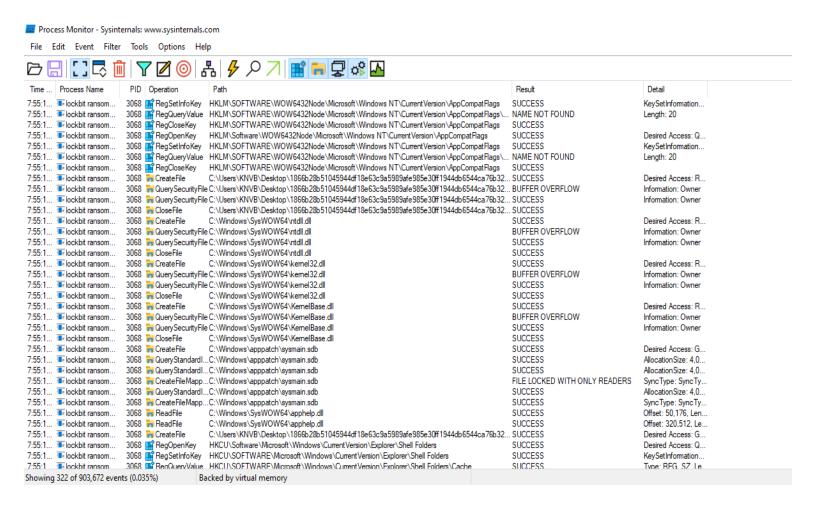


By abusing the Windows Problem Reporting (WerFault.exe) error reporting tool, the ransomware is able to stealthily infect devices without raising any alarms on the breached system. This is achieved by launching the malware through a legitimate Windows executable.

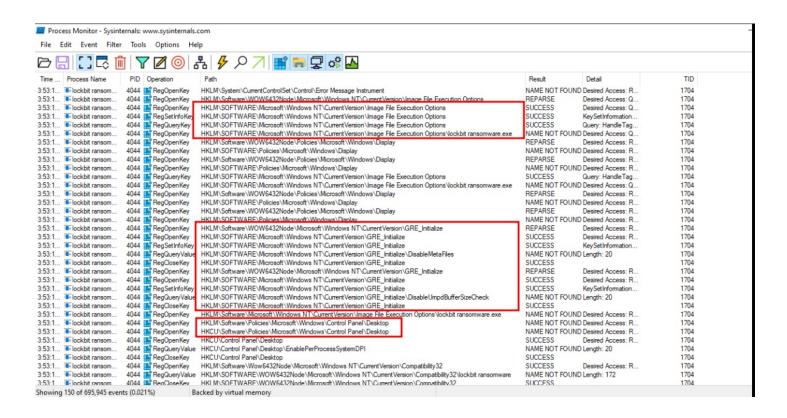




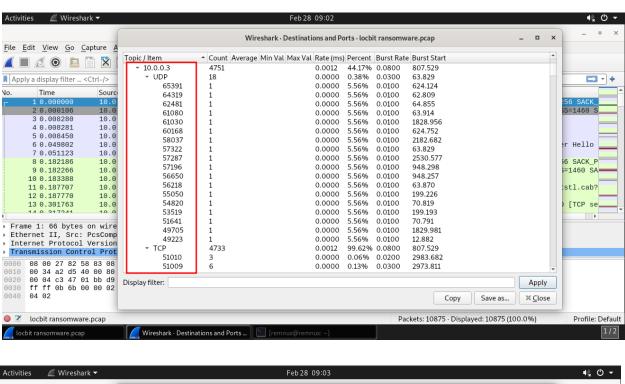
buffer overflow exceptions were encountered during the process of reading file attributes:

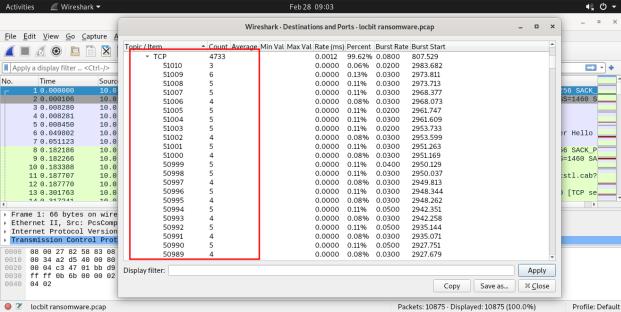


Typical ransomware behavior includes accessing system registers, such as those related to Desktop settings and shell folders.



After analyzing the network traffic using Wireshark, it shows that the ransomware sample initiated a port scanning activity on the infected host





521 70.759902

938 199.163887 2699 624.044548

2708 624.659724

4029 948.209505

0050

[Name Length: 72] [Label Count: 34]

00 00 00 00 00 00 01 62

937 199.162301

10.0.0.3

10.0.0.3

10.0.0.3

10.0.0.3

10.0.0.3

Type: PTR (domain name PoinTeR) (12)

10.0.0.4

10.0.0.4

10.0.0.4

10.0.0.4

10.0.0.4

DNS

DNS

DNS DNS 78 Standard query 0x715f HTTPS edge.microsoft.com

81 Standard query 0xb930 HTTPS config.edge.skype.com 75 Standard query 0x0f8f A windows.msn.com

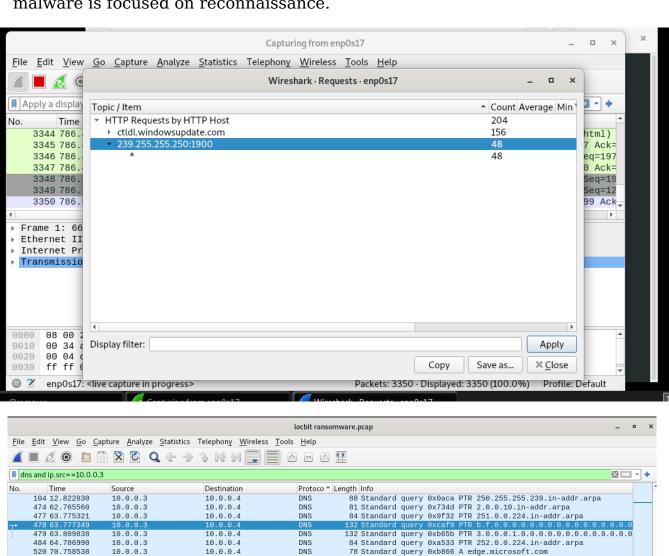
89 Standard query 0x4e9b A nav.smartscreen.microsoft.com 78 Standard query 0x1fec A edge microsoft.com 78 Standard query 0x5eft HTTDs edge microsoft.com

Packets: 10875 - Displayed: 20 (0.2%)

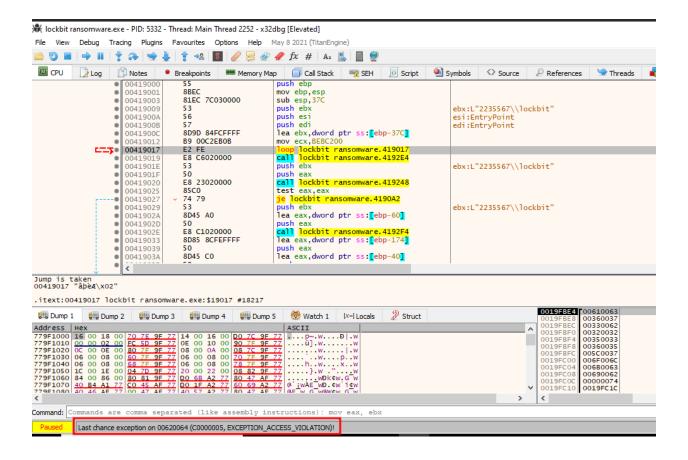
Profile: Default

81 Standard query 0x37e2 A config.edge.skype.com

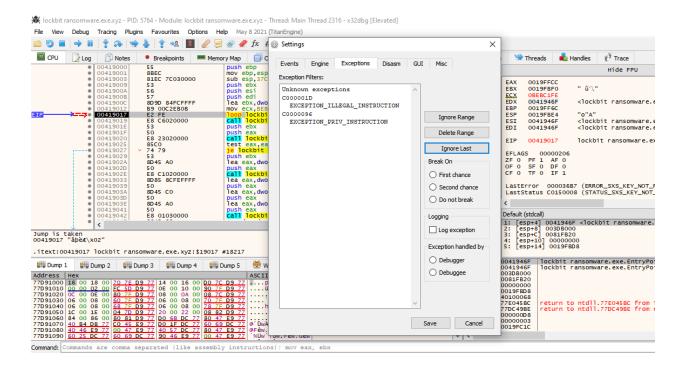
Additionally, there are no external connections to any public IP addresses or DNS queries to a command-and-control (C2C) server, which confirms the static analysis we conducted earlier, indicating that the first stage of the malware is focused on reconnaissance.



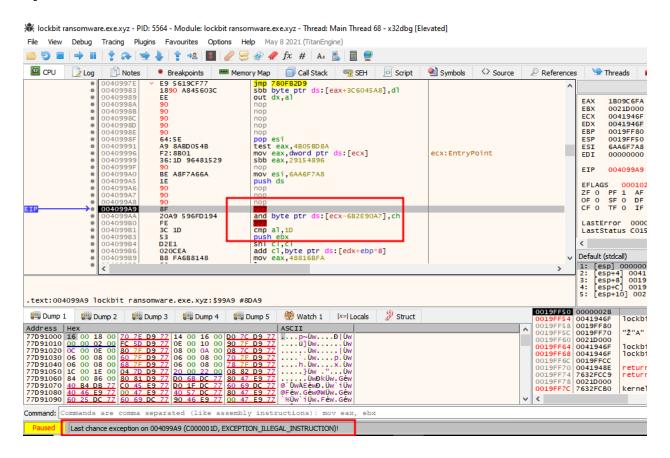
The malware employs a debugger evasion technique known as 'Exception Flooding.' The sample contains a significant number of function calls designed to cause a denial of service (DoS) on a debugger



This issue can be mitigated by setting the exception code C0000005 in the debugger's exception filter. For x64dbg specifically, if the exception code is not known in advance, the 'Ignore Last' feature can be utilized to automatically add the most recent exception to the filter.



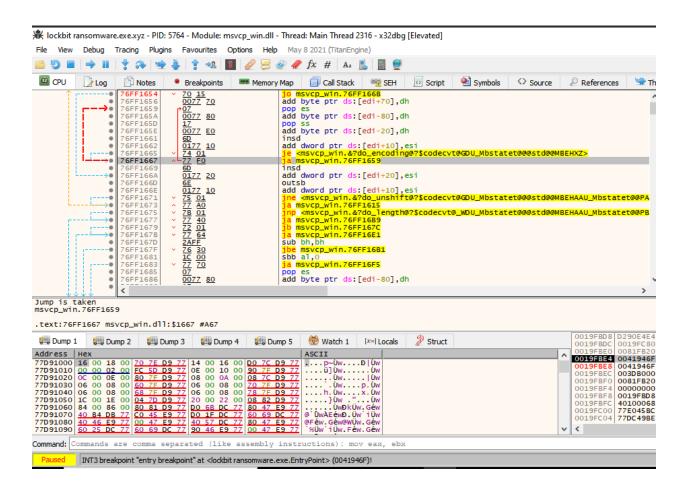
Alternatively, this issue can be addressed by performing a patch of the file during analysis to replace these instructions with NOP (No Operation) bytes.



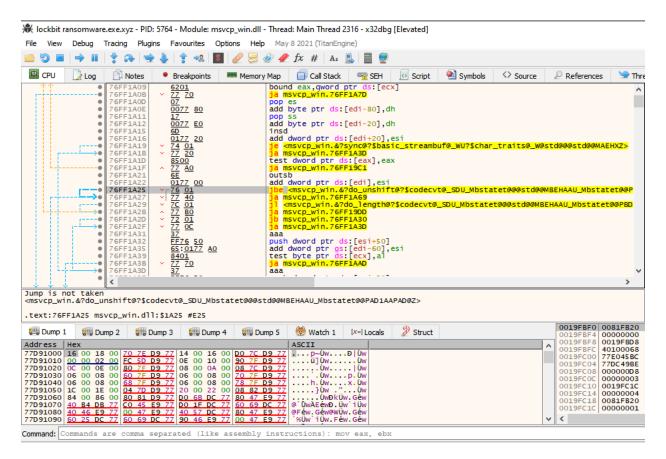
As you can see exception for illegal instruction, so we can bypass that by doing the nop.



The do_encoding function is a member function of the std::codecvt class of C++. It is used to perform encoding and decoding operations on character sequences.



The do_unshift function is also a member function of the std::codecvt class. It is used to perform unshifting operations on character sequences.



Overall, the ransomware is designed to evade detection by security software and prevent its discovery. This includes employing obfuscation techniques to hide its presence on the victim's computer, as well as initiating reconnaissance as the first stage of its operation.

```
rule lockbit3_detection_rule {
    meta:
        description = "Detecting lockbit3.0 indicators."
        last_updated = "2024-02-28"
        author = "Yusuf Amr"

strings:
        $entrypoint = {90 0F 1F 44 00 00 E8 86 FB FF FF 66 90 E8 0F CF FE FF 0F 1F 84 00 00 00 00 00 E8 F2 04 FF FF 90 E8}
        $cmdfound = "CMd" ascii fullword
        $zzzzdbg = ".rdata$zzzdbg" ascii fullword
        $mnfound = ".text$mn" ascii fullword

condition:
        $entrypoint or $cmdfound or $zzzdbg or $mnfound
}
```