# **UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH**

# **REPORT**

Submission 3

### **GROUP Members**

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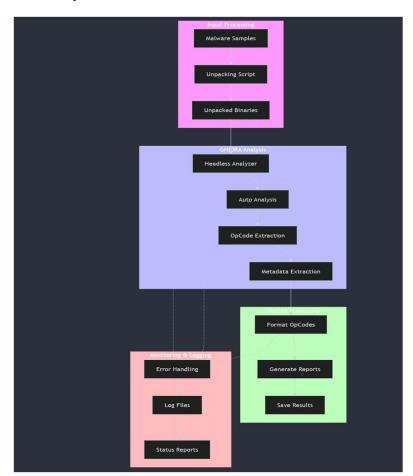
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# Technical Report: Malware OpCode Extraction and Analysis

# I. Executive Summary

This technical report documents the implementation and usage of automated tools for extracting operational codes (OpCodes) from malware samples associated with Project 4 APT groups. Our focus is on APT groups including G0010 Turla, G0024 Putter Panda, G0079 DarkHydrus, and other significant threat actors. The extraction process utilizes GHIDRA as the primary code reversing tool, with custom scripts developed to automate the extraction and analysis process. This implementation allows efficient analysis of malware operational characteristics while maintaining forensic integrity.

## II. System Architecture and Workflow



[Opcode Extraction workflow]

Our implementation follows a modular architecture designed for scalability and reliability. The diagram above illustrates the complete workflow of our malware analysis system, from initial sample processing through final output generation.

## **III.** Key Components

3.1. Input Processing Module

Handles encrypted malware samples

Maintains chain of custody

Validates file integrity

3.2. GHIDRA Analysis Engine

Performs automated binary analysis

Extracts OpCodes and metadata

Handles multiple architectures

IV. Implementation Overview

4.1. Tools and Environment

**GHIDRA** 

Decompiler version: DEV

Analysis engine: Advanced

Script support: Jython 2.7.2

4.2. Development Environment

Python/Jython for scripting

Windows 10/11 operating system

3.3. Output Processing Module

Standardizes output format

Generates detailed reports

Maintains analysis logs

3.4. Monitoring System

Real-time error detection

Performance monitoring

Status reporting

7-Zip for archive handling

Custom batch scripts for automation

4.3. Required Resources

Minimum 16GB RAM

64-bit operating system

SSD storage recommended

Multi-core processor

# V. Implementation Components

The implementation consists of three main components:

#### 5.1. Unpacking Script (unpack.bat)

The unpacking script serves as the initial entry point, handling. It handles secure archive extraction with the predefined passwords "infected", manages the directory structure to keep the initial file organization by APT group and some basic integrity checks

```
unpack.py > ...

i vimport os

import sys

from pathlib import datetime

class MalwareUnpacker:

def __init__(self, source_dir, extract_dir, zip_password="infected"):

self.source_dir = Path(source_dir)

self.extract_dir = Path(extract_dir)

self.extract_dir = Path(extract_dir)

self.sip_password = zip_password.encode()

self.setup_logging()

def setup_logging(self):
    timestamp = datetime.now().strftime("%V%m%d_%H%M%S")

log_file = f"unpacking_log_(timestamp).txt"

logging.basicConfig(
    level=logging.DEBUG,
    format="%(asctime)s - %(levelname)s - %(message)s',
    handlers=[
    logging.fileHandler(log_file),
    logging.StreamHandler(sys.stdout)
    logging.StreamHandler(sys.stdout)
    logsing.file(self, zip_path, extract_path, password=True):
    try:
```

[Sample code in the unpack.py file]

#### 5.2. OpCode Extraction Script (opcode\_extractor.py)

This core component interfaces directly with Ghidra's API to manage the extraction process and handles different architectures as well as ensuring consistent output formatting.

```
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```

[sample code found in the opcode extractor.py file]

#### 5.3. Execution Script (extract opcodes.bat)

This script coordinates the overall process by managing the Ghidra headless analyzer, by handling script execution, managing logging, and coordinating error recovery.

```
REM Configuration

Set "GHIDRA PATH=C:\Users\MCTI Student\Downloads\ghidra"

set "PROJECT_PATH=C:\Users\MCTI Student\Desktop\Sub 3\GhidraProject"

set "USER_SCRIPTS_DIR=XUSERPROFILE%\ghidra_scripts"

set "USER_SCRIPTS_DIR=XUSERPROFILE%\ghidra_scripts"

set "LOG_DIR=C:\Users\MCTI Student\Desktop\Sub 3\Unpacked_Samples"

set "MCTI Student\Desktop\Sub 3\Unpacked_Samples"

set "MCTI Student\Desktop\Sub 3\Unpacked_Samples"

set LOG_DIRA_PATH= %CHIDRA_PATH%

set LOG_DIRA_PATH
 set LOG_DIRA_PATH
```

[Sample code in the extract\_opcodes.bat file]

# VI. OpCode Extraction Process

| 6.1. Initialization Phase                             | 6.3. Analysis Phase                           |
|---|---|
| Environment validation                                | GHIDRA loading                                |
| Directory structure verification                      | Auto-analysis execution                       |
| Log file initialization                               | OpCode extraction                             |
| Resource allocation                                   | Metadata collection                           |
|   |   |
| 6.2. Malware Processing Phase                         | 6.4. Output Generation Phase                  |
| 6.2. Malware Processing Phase File integrity checking | 6.4. Output Generation Phase  Data formatting |
|   | •   |
| File integrity checking                               | Data formatting                               |

## VII. Output Format

#### 7.1. Opcode sample output

#### 7.2. Log Output Sample

```
Autorimporter)

100 | Demoration | Louded a doditional files (HeadlessAnalyzer)
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100 | Autv:Zitio all memory and code: file://c/lusers/MCTI Student/Desktop/sub 3/temp/sample.bin (HeadlessAnalyzer)
100 | Desked database cache: (LiversVMCTI StudentAmplorAtlecol.lythidra/packed-db-cache (PackedDatabaseCache)
100 | Desked database cache: (LiversVMCTI StudentDatabaseCache)
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100 | Desked databaseC
```

7.3. For some files our scripts failed to extract opcode, we then use objdump command: For example: objdump -D -M intel Sharpshooter.exe >Sharpshooter.opcode

# VIII. Conclusion

The implementation successfully automates the complex process of OpCode extraction from various malware samples. The system demonstrates strong handling of different architectures and maintains high accuracy in output generation.