

Wireshark: Malware Analysis

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Figure 1

RedLine Stealer is one of the most prolific and common info stealer logs. It is typically distributed through phishing emails, malicious websites, or in software. Once installed on the system, RedLine can harvest a wide range of sensitive information, including passwords, credit card information, crypto wallet seed phrases, cookies, app data, etc. It can also collect details about the system itself, such as the OS version, running processes, and installed antivirus software.

In this lab, courtesy of malware-traffic-analysis.net, traffic has been captured from an Active Directory environment. Using Wireshark, I can analyze the full packet capture to investigate the malware infection. The LAN details are as follows:

- LAN segment range: 10.7.10.0/24
- Domain: coolweathercoat.com
- Domain controller IP address: 10.7.10.9

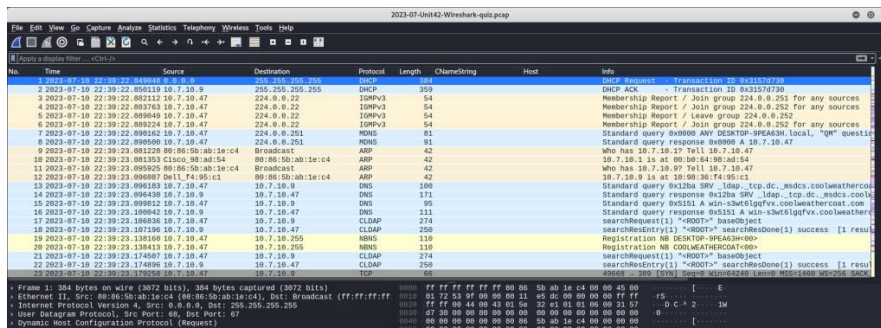


Figure 2

Before digging into the packets, I can gather a high-level summary of the pcap by checking out the Protocol Hierarchy under the Statistics tab. This provides a summary of the various protocols in the traffic as well as their relative percentage. This can often quickly reveal anomalies such as if there was a significant amount of HTTP traffic.

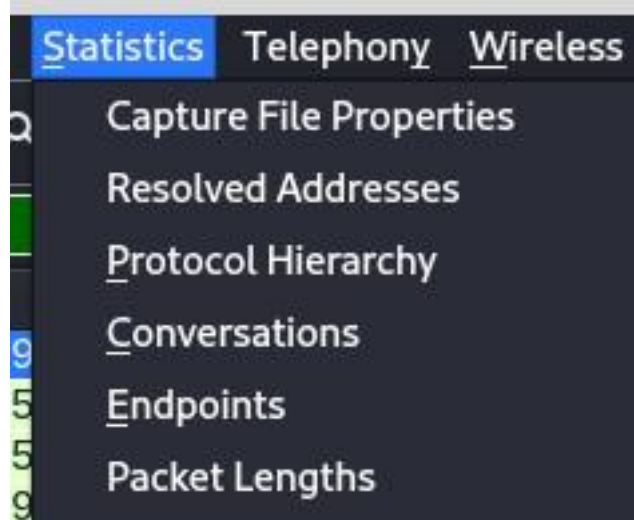


Figure 3

Wireshark - Protocol Hierarchy Statistics - 2023-07-Unit42-Wireshark-quiz.pcap									
Protocol	Percent Packets	Packets	Percent Bytes	Bytes	Bits/s	End Packets	End Bytes	End Bits/s	
Frame	100.0	2497	100.0	1379628	310 k	0	0	0	
Ethernet	100.0	2497	2.5	34958	7,874	0	0	0	
Internet Protocol Version 4	99.8	2491	3.6	49848	11 k	0	0	0	
User Datagram Protocol	4.6	115	0.1	920	207	0	0	0	
Network Time Protocol	0.1	2	0.0	240	54	2	240	54	
NetBIOS Name Service	0.5	12	0.1	816	183	12	816	183	
NetBIOS Datagram Service	0.0	1	0.0	201	45	0	0	0	
SMB (Server Message Block Protocol)	0.0	1	0.0	119	26	0	0	0	
SMB MailSlot Protocol	0.0	1	0.0	25	5	0	0	0	
Microsoft Windows Browser Protocol	0.0	1	0.0	33	7	1	33	7	
Multicast Domain Name System	0.1	2	0.0	88	19	2	88	19	
Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol	0.1	2	0.0	659	148	2	659	148	
Domain Name System	2.7	68	0.5	6228	1,402	68	6228	1,402	
Connectionless Lightweight Directory Access Protocol	1.1	28	0.5	6229	1,403	28	6229	1,403	
Transmission Control Protocol	94.9	2389	92.7	1279153	288 k	1411	514743	115 k	
Transport Layer Security	8.0	200	36.5	503339	113 k	192	480840	108 k	
NetBIOS Session Service	5.4	136	2.6	35740	8,050	0	0	0	
SMB2 (Server Message Block Protocol version 2)	6.3	157	2.7	37856	8,527	131	27227	6,133	
Data	0.2	4	0.3	3948	889	4	4032	908	
SMB (Server Message Block Protocol)	0.0	1	0.0	69	15	1	69	15	
Lightweight Directory Access Protocol	4.0	99	4.1	55877	12 k	94	41707	9,394	
Kerberos	2.1	52	4.5	62304	14 k	52	62304	14 k	
Hypertext Transfer Protocol	0.2	6	0.1	1269	285	3	421	94	
Line-based text data	0.1	3	0.0	197	44	3	197	44	
Distributed Computing Environment / Remote Procedure Call (DCE/RPC)	3.8	94	2.1	29288	6,597	32	13368	3,011	
Microsoft Network Logon	0.3	8	0.2	2596	584	8	2596	584	
Local Security Authority	0.2	4	0.0	672	151	4	672	151	
DRSLAPI	1.4	36	0.3	4816	1,084	36	4816	1,084	
DCE/RPC Endpoint Mapper	0.6	14	0.2	2812	633	14	2812	633	
Data	15.4	384	39.8	548565	123 k	384	548565	123 k	
Internet Group Management Protocol	0.3	7	0.0	120	27	7	120	27	

Figure 4

Additionally, from the Statistics tab I can gather a summary of all the conversations that took place in the traffic. This is helpful to see all the endpoints and where traffic is flowing. This specific pcap summary shows all the traffic relates to 10.7.10.47.

[illegible]

Figure 5

Since there was HTTP traffic in the summary, I will begin by querying “http” to see those specific packets. There is a total of five packets, including three “GET” requests from source address 10.7.10.47. Unencrypted HTTP GET requests are usually a red flag, especially since the host names 623start[.]site and guiatelefonos[.]com look suspicious.

[illegible]

Figure 6

I further look into the TCP stream by right clicking on the first HTTP GET request packet and selecting “Follow”-> “TCP Stream”.

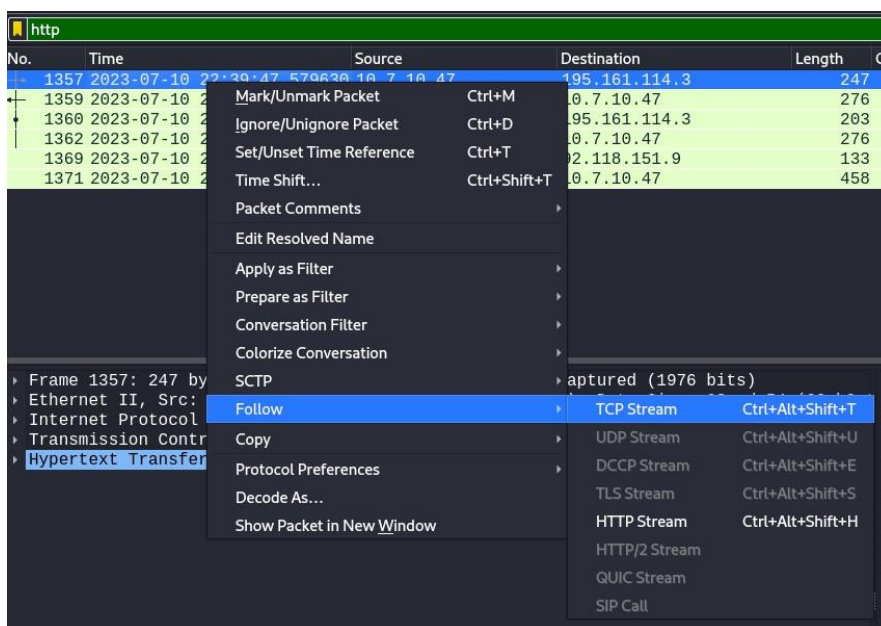


Figure 7

The GET requests to 623start[.]site reveal that it originated from Windows Powershell via the user-agent details. The first traffic request returned a HTTP response code 404 (not found) error from the Apache server. It appears that Windows Defender antivirus blocked the outgoing traffic to this site. The second request also returned a 404 error to a URL with an install status, likely to inject the malware on the victim.

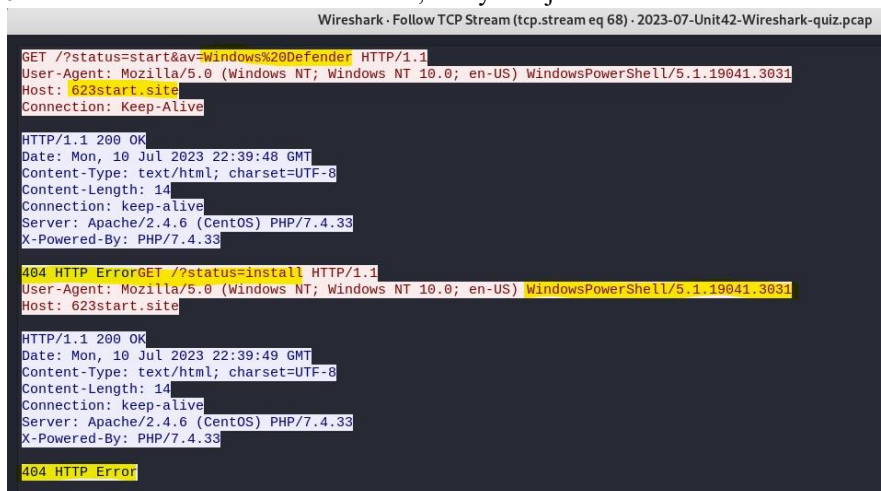


Figure 8

The third HTTP GET request to hxxp://guiatelefonos[.]com/data/czx.jpg returned an HTTP 301 error code and redirected to HTTPS as indicated by port 443.

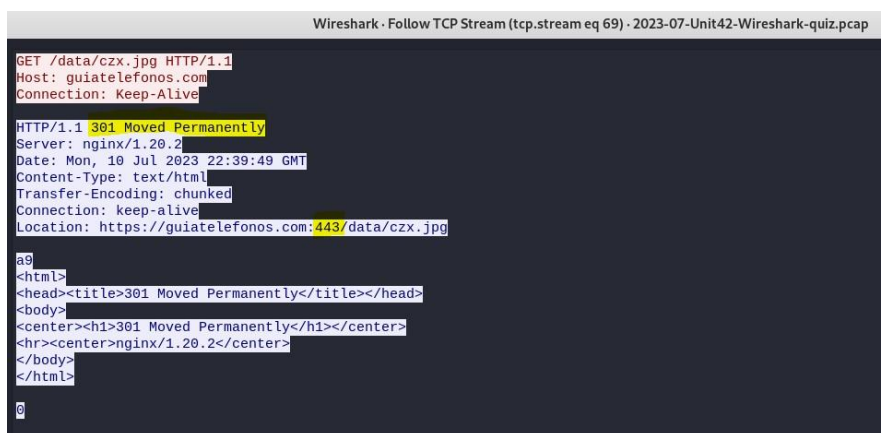


Figure 9

Since this traffic looks very suspicious, I will look up both URLs on VirusTotal to see if there any reports associated with each.

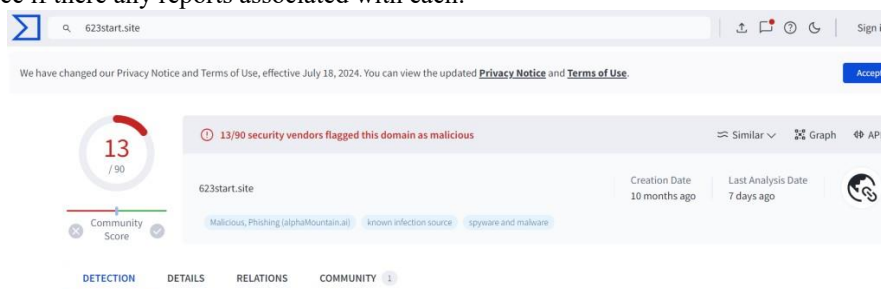


Figure 10

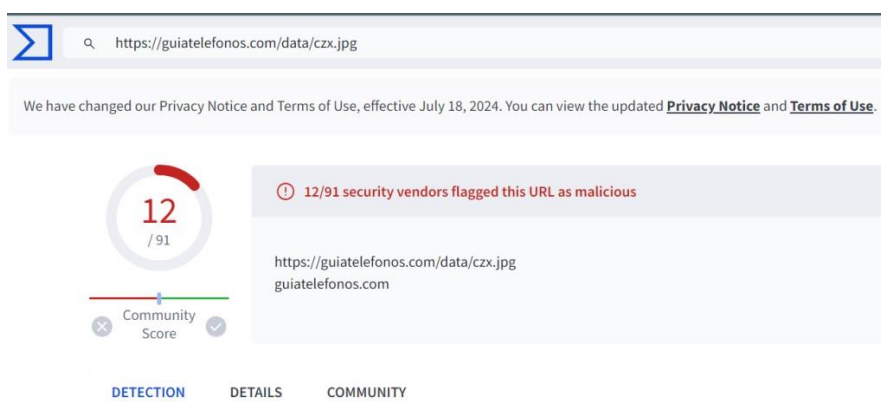


Figure 11

Both sites are flagged by multiple security vendors as malicious domains determined to be malware distribution. The “guiatelefonos” URL specifically is flagged as being used by REDLINE.

HIGH 1	MEDIUM 1	LOW 0	INFO 0	SUCCESS 0
<div> <div>  Activity related to REDLINE - according to source Cluster25 - 9 months ago <div> ↳ This URL is used by REDLINE </div> </div> <div>  URLhaus IOCs for 2023-08-01 - according to source ArcSight Threat Intelligence - 9 months ago <div> ↳ Malware distribution site </div> </div> </div>				

Figure 12

Returning to the pcap, I continue following this TCP stream to find incoming C2 traffic to the victim from 194.26.135.119 on port 12432. I can reduce the scope of the conversation by selecting just incoming traffic to the victim from the C2.

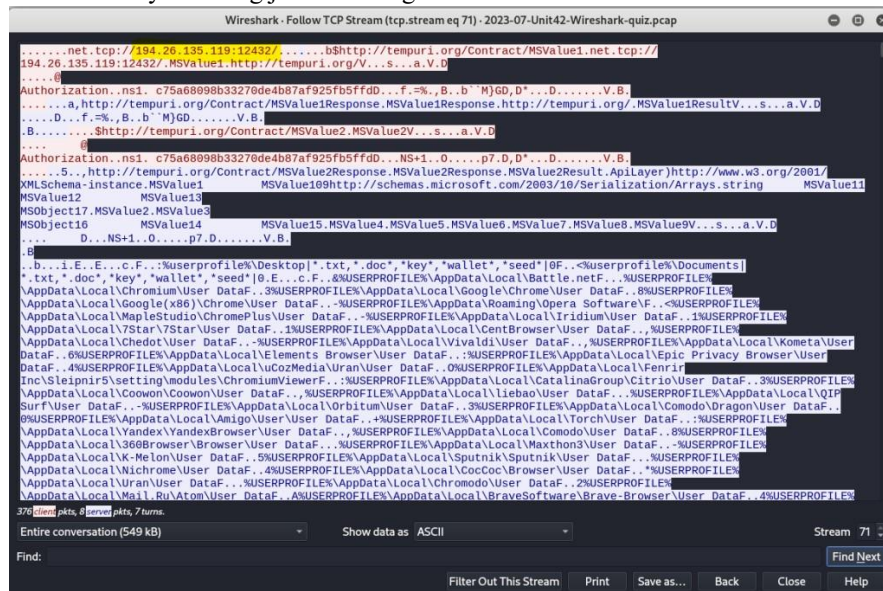


Figure 13



Figure 14

```

...\\1.E.E.E.c.c.F.%userprofile%Desktop\\txt*.txt*.doc*.key*.wallet*.seed|0|.E.E.c.c.F.%userprofile%Documents\\
txt*.doc*.key*.wallet*.seed|0|.E.E.c.c.F.%userprofile%AppData\\Local\\Battle.net\\F.%userprofile%
AppData\\Local\\Chromium\\User Data.F.%userprofile%AppData\\Local\\Google\\Chrome\\User Data.F.%userprofile%
AppData\\Local\\Google\\(x86)\\Chrome\\User Data.F.%userprofile%AppData\\Local\\Roaming\\Opera Software\\F.%userprofile%
AppData\\Local\\MapleStudio\\ChromePlus\\User Data.F.%userprofile%AppData\\Local\\Iridium\\User Data.F.%userprofile%
AppData\\Local\\7zStar\\7zStar\\User Data.F.%userprofile%F.%AppData\\Local\\CentBrowser\\User Data.F.%userprofile%F.%

```

Figure 15

Wireshark · Follow TCP Stream (tcp.stream eq 71) · 2023-07-Unit42-Wireshark-quiz.pcap



Figure 16

```
..b...i.E..E...c.F...%userprofile%\Desktop|.txt,*.doc*,*key*,*wallet*,*seed*|0F..<%userprofile%\Documents|
```



Figure 17

```
MaiaDefInWallEt...c.F.F...ACCESS_KEY_ID...AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY...AMAZON_AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID...AMAZON_AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_K
KEY...ALGOLIA_API_KEY...AZURE_CLIENT_ID...AZURE_CLIENT_SECRET...AZURE_USERNAME...AZURE_PASSWORD...MSI_ENDPOINT...
MSI_SECRET...binance_apiF...binance_secretF...BITTREX_API_KEY...BITTREX_API_SECRET...CF_PASSWORD...CF_USERNAME...CODECITL
ATE_REPO_TOKENF...COVERALLS_REPO_TOKENF...CIRCLE_TOKENF...DIGITALOCEAN_ACCESS_TOKENF...DOCKER_EMAILF...DOCKER_PASSWORDF...DOCKE
R_USERNAME...DOCKERHUB_PASSWORDF...FACEBOOK_APP_IDF...FACEBOOK_APP_SECRETF...FACEBOOK_ACCESS_TOKENF...FIREBASE_TOKENF...
FOSSA_API_KEYF...GH_TOKENF...GH_ENTERPRISE_TOKENF...CI_DEPLOY_PASSWORDF...CI_DEPLOY_USERF...GOOGLE_APPLICATION_CREDENTIALSF...
GOOGLE_API_KEYF...CI_DEPLOY_USERF...CI_DEPLOY_PASSWORDF...GITLAB_USER_LOGINF...
CI_JOB_WJTF...
CI_JOB_WJF2F...CI_JOB_TOKENF...HEROKU_API_KEYF...HEROKU_API_KEYF...MAILGUN_API_KEYF...MCL1_PRIVATE_API_KEYF...MCL1_PUBLIC_API
KEYF...NGROK_TOKENF...NGROK_AUTH_TOKENF...NPM_AUTH_TOKENF...OKTA_CLIENT_ORGURLF...OKTA_CLIENT_TOKENF...OKTA_OAUTH2_CLIENTSE
CRET...OKTA_OAUTH2_CLIENTIDF...OKTA_AUTH_GROUPIDF...OS_USERNAME...OS_PASSWORDF...PERC_TOKENF...SAUCE_ACCESS_TOKENF...SAUCE
USERNAMEF...SENTRY_AUTH_TOKENF...SLACK_TOKENF...square_access_tokenF...square_oauth_secretF...STRIDE_API_KEYF...STRIDE_DEVICE_N
AMEF...SURGE_TOKENF...SURGE_LOGINF...TWILIO_ACCOUNT_SIDF...CONSUMER_KEYF...CONSUMER_SECRETF...TRAVIS_SUDO...TRAVIS_OS_NAMEF...
TRAVIS_SECURE_ENV_VARSF...VAULT_TOKENF...VAULT_CLIENT_KEYF...TOKENF...VULTR_ACCESSF...VULTR_SECRET...E#E#E...E/E#E1.E5.E7...
...v2...http://tempuri.org/Contract/MSvAue3Response.MSvAue3Responsev...s.s.a.v.0
```

Figure 18

```
Entire conversation (549 kB)
194.26.135.119:12432 → 10.7.10.47:49744 (7,179 bytes)
10.7.10.47:49744 → 194.26.135.119:12432 (542 kB)
```

Figure 19

[illegible]

Figure 20

```
[Windows\System32\SecurityHealth\stray.exe"] .ENET.E..Total of RAM=...32765.05 MB or 34357755952..MSVsalveu.ETE..)Intel(R) Core(TM)  
I5-10200H CPU @ 2.40GHz.ETE..)MSVsalveu.ETE..)Intel(R) Core(TM) I5-10200H CPU @ 2.40GHz.ETE..)MSVsalveu.ETE..)Intel(R) Core(TM) I5-10200H  
CPU @ 2.40GHz.ETE..)MSVsalveu.ETE..)Intel(R) Core(TM) I5-10200H CPU @  
2.40GHz.ETE..)MSVsalveu.ETE..)Microsoft [Edge]E..Default.ETE..)https://www.overcoats-r-us.com/  
[C:\wallpapers\overcoats-r-us\Top secret document.docx PK ..] ..C:\Users\overcoats-r-us\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Edge\..  
[.....FV5Y;7.h.E.....9.)..eb.....).9.M.+.=.0..AS.pwa.rf.....].  
[.....]
```

Figure 21

Microsoft TCP/IP protocol for networking on a LAN segment for file/printer sharing. Applying **nbns** as the search filter returns the following NBNS packets from the victim 10.7.10.47 to the LAN broadcast 10.7.10.255 and the hostname **DESKTOP-9PEA63H**. The ethernet details include the user's MAC address **80:86:5b:ab:1e:c4**.

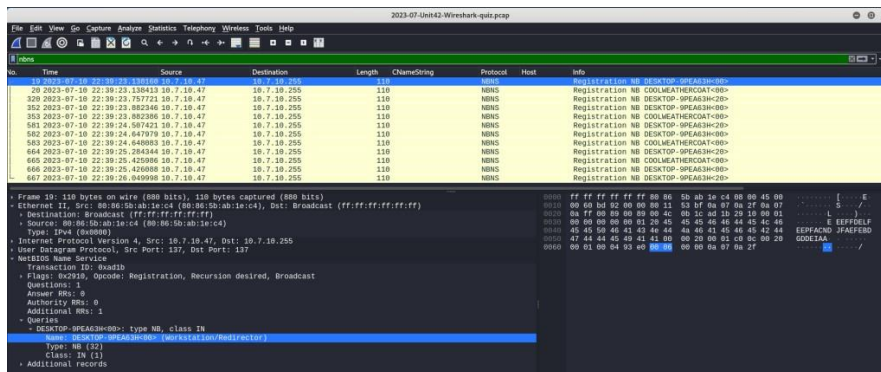


Figure 22

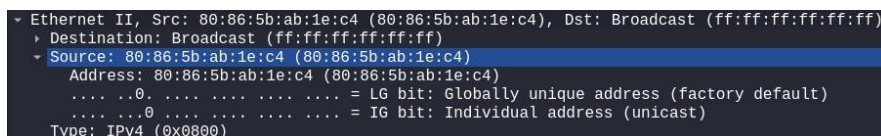


Figure 23

The Windows user account name can be found using Kerberos traffic. Kerberos is the protocol for authenticating service requests between hosts on an unsecure network, and is the default authorization in Microsoft Windows. I will apply “**kerberos.CNameString**” as a search filter along with the victim's IP address.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	CNameString	Host	Info
56	2023-07-10 22:39:23.563985	10.7.10.47	10.7.10.9	KRB5	388	desktop-9pea63h		AS-REQ
70	2023-07-10 22:39:23.575365	10.7.10.47	10.7.10.9	KRB5	388	desktop-9pea63h		AS-REQ
71	2023-07-10 22:39:23.575386	10.7.10.47	10.7.10.9	KRB5	388	desktop-9pea63h		AS-REQ
108	2023-07-10 22:39:23.579272	10.7.10.47	10.7.10.9	KRB5	388	desktop-9pea63h		AS-REQ
125	2023-07-10 22:39:23.586421	10.7.10.47	10.7.10.9	KRB5	388	desktop-9pea63h		AS-REQ
150	2023-07-10 22:39:23.588888	10.7.10.47	10.7.10.9	KRB5	388	desktop-9pea63h		AS-REQ
182	2023-07-10 22:39:23.592248	10.7.10.47	10.7.10.9	KRB5	388	desktop-9pea63h		AS-REQ
202	2023-07-10 22:39:23.593455	10.7.10.47	10.7.10.9	KRB5	389	desktop-9pea63h		AS-REQ
680	2023-07-10 22:39:32.551799	10.7.10.47	10.7.10.9	KRB5	388	rwalters		AS-REQ
688	2023-07-10 22:39:32.559140	10.7.10.47	10.7.10.9	KRB5	388	rwalters		AS-REQ
724	2023-07-10 22:39:32.582996	10.7.10.47	10.7.10.9	KRB5	292	rwalters		AS-REQ
732	2023-07-10 22:39:32.589295	10.7.10.47	10.7.10.9	KRB5	372	rwalters		AS-REQ
823	2023-07-10 22:39:33.789563	10.7.10.47	10.7.10.9	KRB5	389	DESKTOP-9PEA63H		AS-REQ
831	2023-07-10 22:39:33.789634	10.7.10.47	10.7.10.9	KRB5	389	DESKTOP-9PEA63H		AS-REQ

Figure 24

In summary, my investigation of this pcap file determined that a malicious payload setup exfiltration to a C2 server which attempted to harvest a wide range of sensitive app data, login credentials, and crypto currency private keys on our victim's Windows desktop.