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

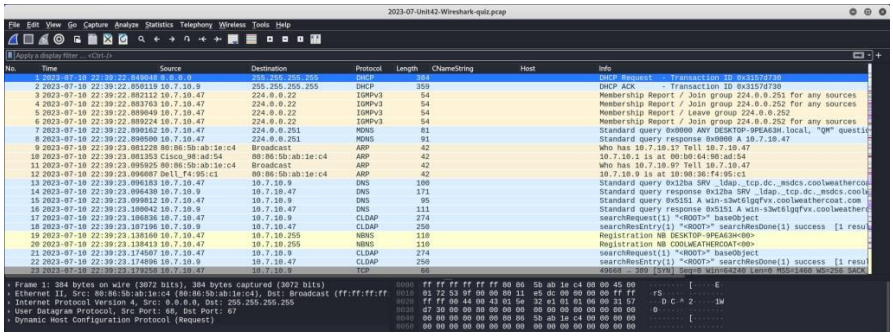


Figure 2

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.

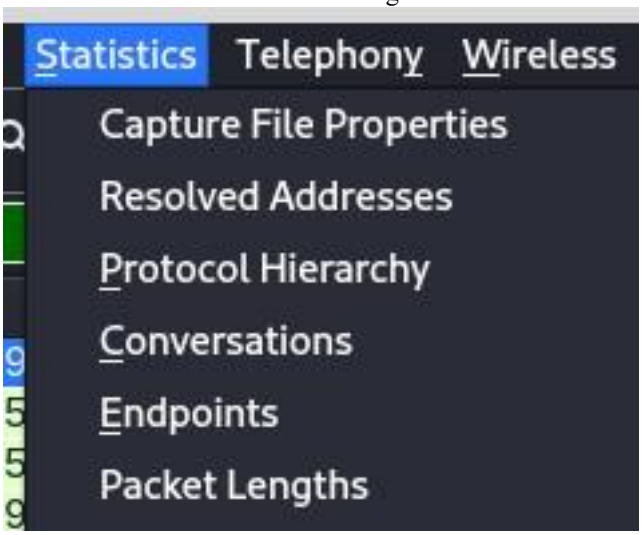


Figure 3

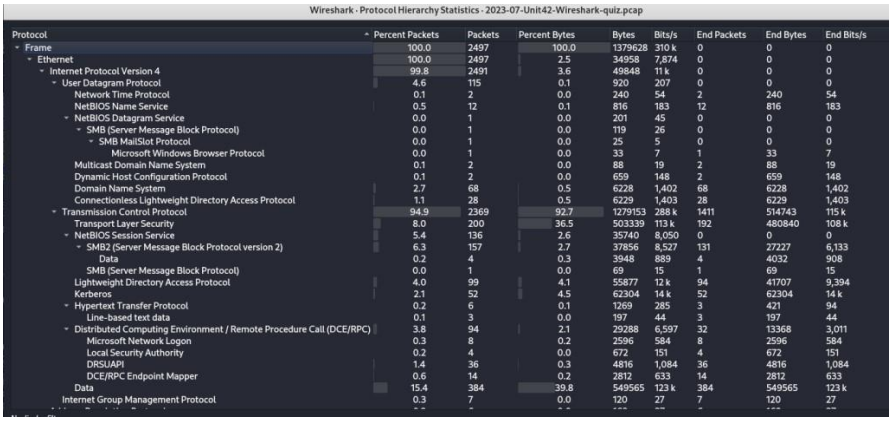
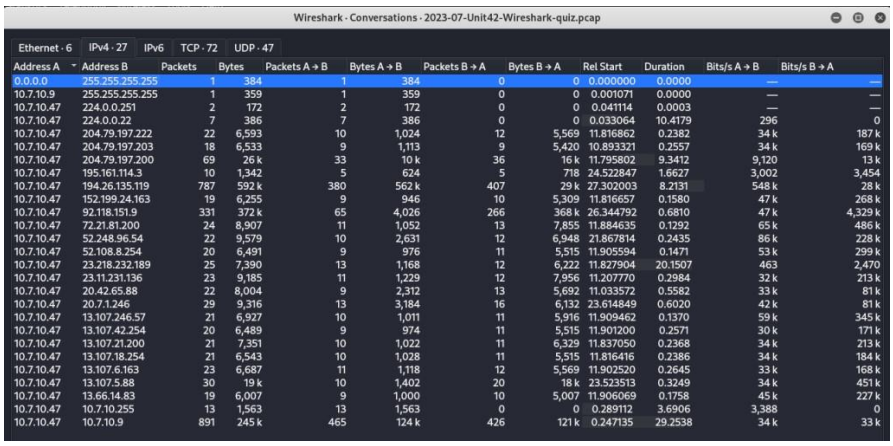


Figure 4

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.



Address A	Address B	Packets	Bytes	Packets A → B	Bytes A → B	Packets B → A	Bytes B → A	Rel Start	Duration	Bits/s A → B	Bits/s B → A
0.0.0.0	255.255.255.255	1	384	1	384	0	0	0.000000	0.0000	—	—
10.7.10.9	255.255.255.255	1	359	1	359	0	0	0.001071	0.0000	—	—
10.7.10.47	224.0.0.251	2	172	2	172	0	0	0.041114	0.0003	—	—
10.7.10.47	224.0.0.22	7	386	7	386	0	0	0.033064	10.4179	296	0
10.7.10.47	204.79.197.222	22	6,593	10	1,024	12	5,569	11.816862	0.2382	34 k	187 k
10.7.10.47	204.79.197.203	18	6,533	9	1,113	9	5,420	10.893321	0.2557	34 k	169 k
10.7.10.47	204.79.197.200	69	26 k	33	10 k	36	16 k	11.795802	9.3412	9,120	13 k
10.7.10.47	195.161.114.3	10	1,342	5	624	5	718	24.522847	1.6627	3,002	3,454
10.7.10.47	194.26.135.119	787	592 k	380	562 k	407	29 k	27.302003	8.2131	548 k	28 k
10.7.10.47	152.199.24.163	19	6,255	9	946	10	5,309	11.816657	0.1580	47 k	268 k
10.7.10.47	92.118.151.9	331	372 k	65	4,026	266	368 k	26.344792	0.6810	47 k	4,329 k
10.7.10.47	72.21.81.200	24	8,907	11	1,052	13	7,855	11.884635	0.1292	65 k	486 k
10.7.10.47	52.248.96.54	22	9,579	10	2,631	12	6,948	21.867814	0.2435	86 k	228 k
10.7.10.47	52.108.8.254	20	6,491	9	976	11	5,515	11.905594	0.1471	53 k	299 k
10.7.10.47	23.218.232.189	25	7,390	13	1,168	12	6,222	11.827904	20.1507	463	2,470
10.7.10.47	23.11.231.136	23	9,185	11	1,229	12	7,956	11.207770	0.2984	32 k	213 k
10.7.10.47	20.42.65.88	22	8,004	9	2,312	13	5,692	11.033572	0.5582	33 k	81 k
10.7.10.47	20.7.1.246	29	9,316	13	3,184	16	6,132	23.614849	0.6020	42 k	81 k
10.7.10.47	13.107.246.57	21	6,927	10	1,011	11	5,916	11.909462	0.1370	59 k	345 k
10.7.10.47	13.107.42.254	20	6,489	9	974	11	5,515	11.901200	0.2571	30 k	171 k
10.7.10.47	13.107.21.200	21	7,351	10	1,022	11	6,329	11.837050	0.2368	34 k	213 k
10.7.10.47	13.107.18.254	21	6,543	10	1,028	11	5,515	11.816416	0.2386	34 k	184 k
10.7.10.47	13.107.6.163	23	6,687	11	1,118	12	5,569	11.902520	0.2645	33 k	168 k
10.7.10.47	13.107.5.88	30	19 k	10	1,402	20	18 k	23.523513	0.3249	34 k	451 k
10.7.10.47	13.66.14.83	19	6,007	9	1,000	10	5,007	11.906069	0.1758	45 k	227 k
10.7.10.47	10.7.10.255	13	1,563	13	1,563	0	0	0.289112	3.6906	3,388	0
10.7.10.47	10.7.10.9	891	245 k	465	124 k	426	121 k	0.247135	29.2538	34 k	33 k

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.

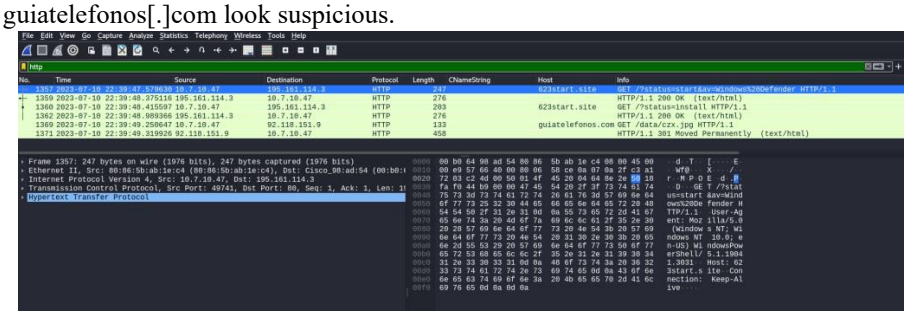


Figure 6

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

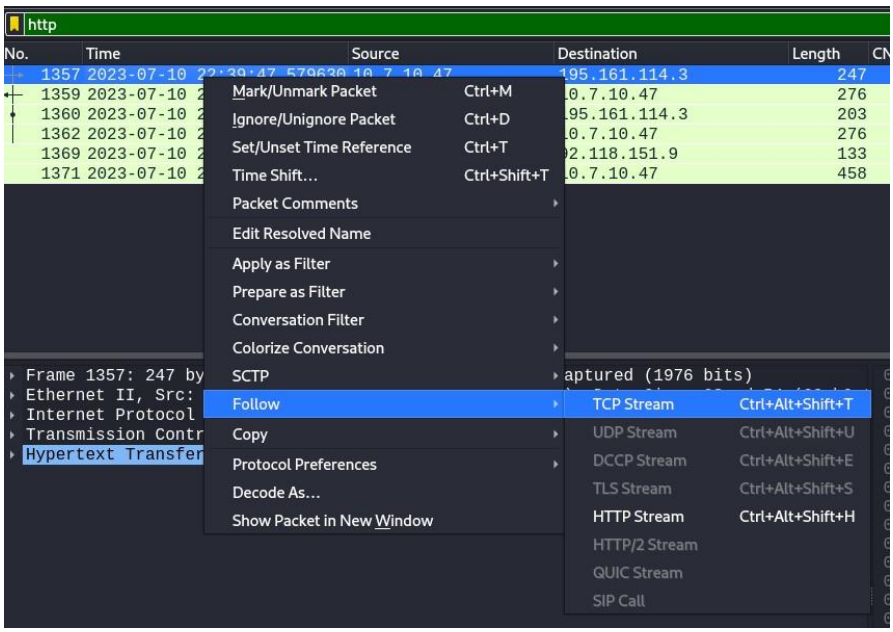


Figure 7

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.

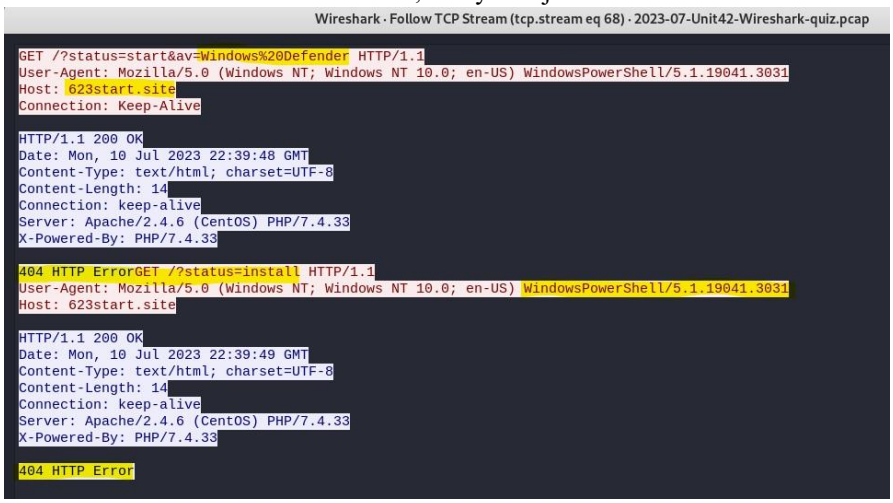


Figure 8

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.

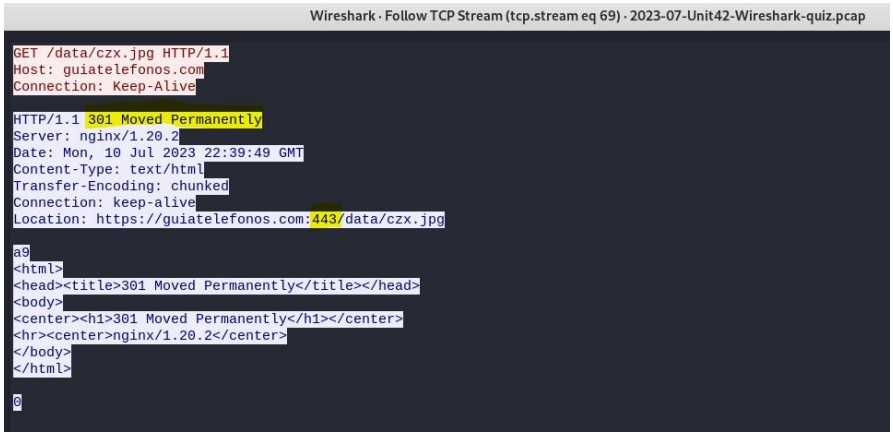


Figure 9

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

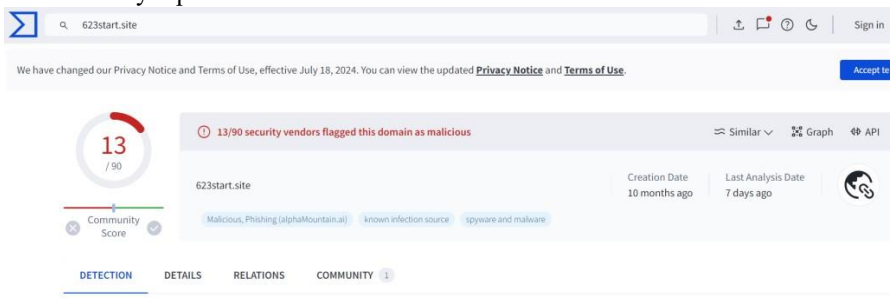


Figure 10

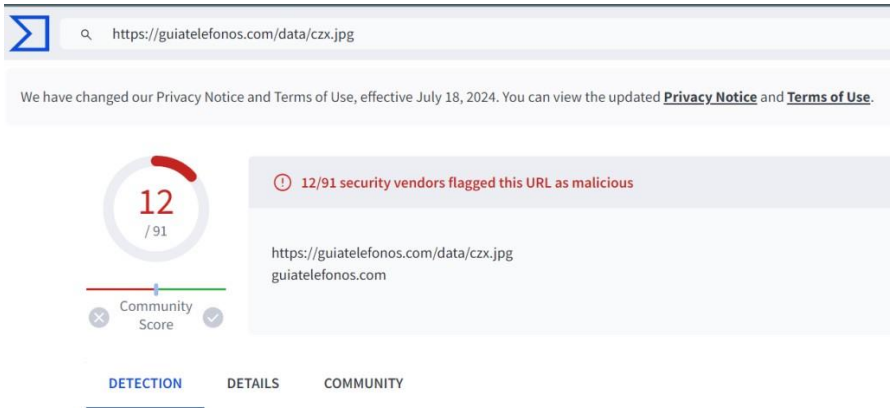


Figure 11

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.

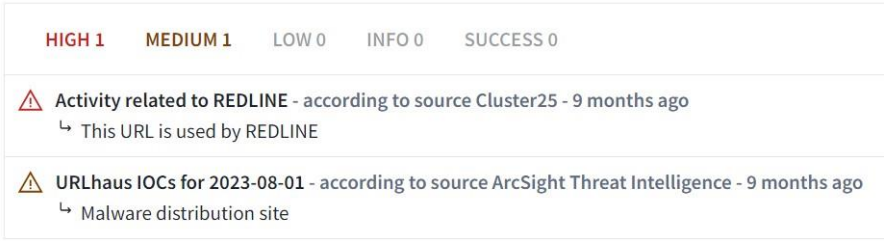


Figure 12

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.

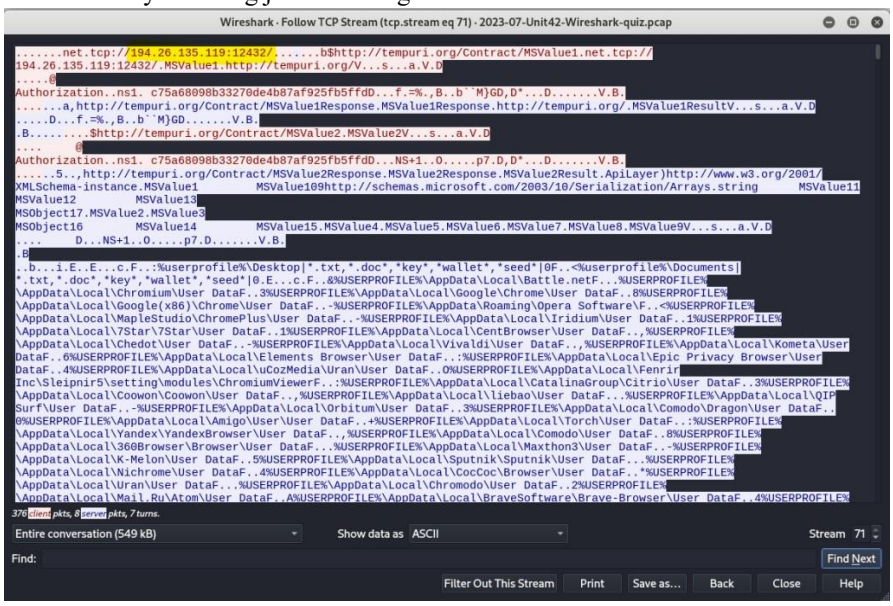


Figure 13

Figure 14

This data shows the user profile being searched on both the Desktop and Documents folder for keywords *.txt, *.doc, *key*, *wallet*, *seed* to probe for cryptocurrency private keys.

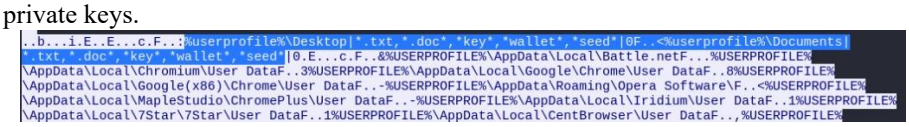


Figure 15

Scrolling down further is data showing that the malware searched for specific cryptocurrency wallets such as Metamask, BinanceChain and Phantom.

Figure 16

Additionally, the malware searched the victim's AppData directory for various applications such as Brave Software, Google, Microsoft edge, NVIDIA, Steam and Mozilla to name a few.

Figure 17

Lastly, the malware also sought after private API keys and login data for Facebook, Amazon AWS, Azure, Docker, Okta, Slack, etc.

Figure 18

To view the outgoing traffic from the victim to the C2 server, I will then reverse the stream.

Figure 19

At the end of the packet are indicators of compromise. First, are a list of all the running processes on the victim Windows 10.

Figure 20

Further down I find login credentials to the domain coolweathercoat.com that were extracted from Microsoft Edge browser as well as a single Word document "Top_secret_ducment.docx".

Figure 21

Lastly, for the report, the victim can further be identified by their MAC address, hostname and user account name. I already identified this is a Windows host, so I can try NBNS traffic to identify the hostname. NBNS (NetBios Name Service) is a

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**.

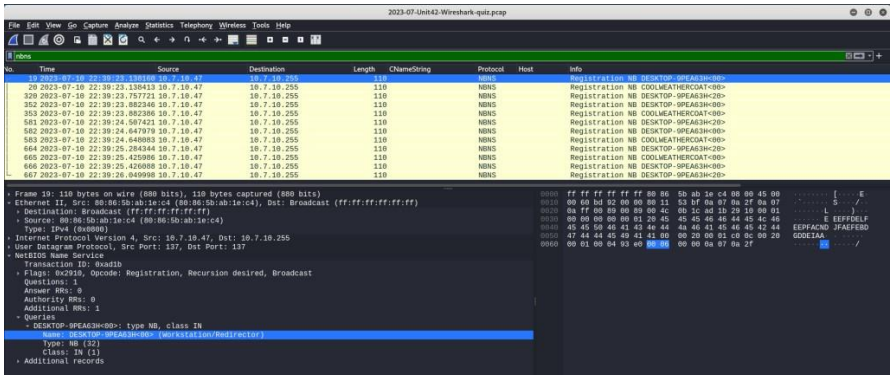


Figure 22

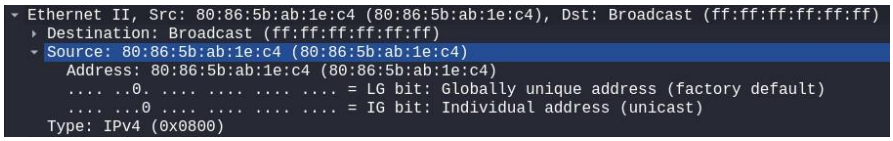


Figure 23

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.

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.