Chapter 5 Basic Dynamic Analysis

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Topic

- Malware Analysis in Virtual Machines
- Introduction to Dynamic Analysis
- Sandbox
- Running Malware
- ProcMon (Process Monitor)
- Process Explorer
- Faking a Network
- Using Inetsim
- Basic Dynamics Tool

MACHINE MACHINE

Dynamic Analysis

- Running malware deliberately, while monitoring the results
- Requires a safe environment
- Must prevent malware from spreading to production machines
- Real machines can be airgapped –no network connection to the Internet or to other machines

Real Machines

Disadvantages

- No Internet connection, so parts of the malware may not work
- Can be difficult to remove malware, so re-imaging the machine will be necessary

Advantage

 Some malware detects virtual machines and won't run properly in one

Virtual Machines

- The most common method
- We'll do it that way
- This protects the host machine from the malware
 - Except for a few very rare cases of malware that escape the virtual machine and infect the host

VMware Player

- Free but limited
- Cannot take snapshots
- VMware Workstation or Fusion is a better choice, but they cost money
- You could also use VirtualBox, Hyper-V, Parallels, or Xen.

Configuring VMware

- You can disable networking by disconnecting the virtual network adapter
- Host-only networking allows network traffic to the host but not the Internet

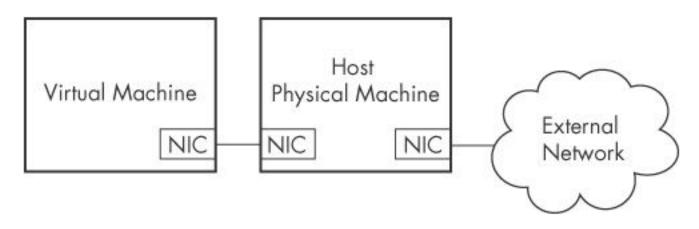
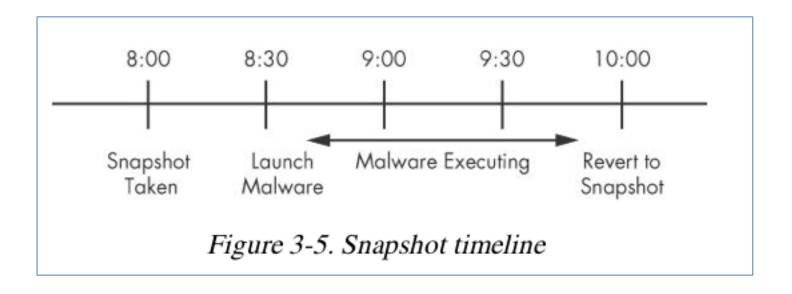


Figure 3-3. Host-only networking in VMware

Connecting Malware to the Internet

- NAT mode lets VMs see each other and the Internet, but puts a virtual router between the VM and the LAN
- Bridged networking connects the VM directly to the LAN
- Can allow malware to do some harm or spread – controversial
- You could send spam or participate in a DDoS attack

Snapshots



Risks of Using VMware for Malware Analysis

- Malware may detect that it is in a VM and run differently
- VMware has bugs: malware may crash or exploit it
- Malware may spread or affect the host don't use a sensitive host machine

PRACTICAL MALWARE ANALYSIS

Why Perform Dynamic Analysis?

- Static analysis can reach a dead-end, due to
 - Obfuscation
 - Packing
 - Examiner has exhausted the available static analysis techniques
- Dynamic analysis is efficient and will show you exactly what the malware does

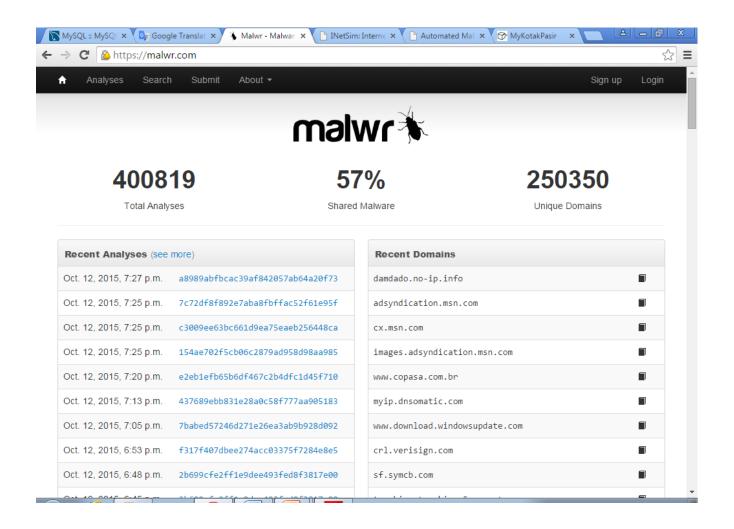
SANDBOXES: THE QUICK-AND-DIRTY APPROACH

Sandbox

- All-in-one software for basic dynamic analysis
- Virtualized environment that simulates network services
- Examples: Norman Sandbox, GFI Sandbox, Anubis, Joe Sandbox, ThreatExpert, BitBlaze, Comodo Instant Malware Analysis
- They are expensive but easy to use
- They produce a nice PDF report of results



Malwr.com



Potential Drawbacks

- Malware often detects when it is running in a virtual machine, and if a virtual machine is detected, the malware might stop running or behave differently. Not all sandboxes take this issue into account.
- Some malware requires the presence of certain registry keys or files on the system that might not be found in the sandbox. These might be required to contain legitimate data, such as commands or encryption keys.
- If the malware is a DLL, certain exported functions will not be invoked properly, because a DLL will not run as easily as an executable.
- The sandbox environment OS may not be correct for the malware. For example, the malware might crash on Windows XP but run correctly in Windows 7.
- A sandbox cannot tell you what the malware does. It may report basic functionality, but it cannot tell you that the malware is a custom Security Accounts Manager (SAM) hash dump utility or an encrypted keylogging backdoor, for example. Those are conclusions that you must draw on your own.

RUNNING MALWARE

Launching DLLs

- EXE files can be run directly, but DLLs can't
- Use Rundll32.exe (included in Windows)
 rundll32.exe *DLLname*, *Export arguments*
- The Export value is one of the exported functions you found in Dependency Walker, PEview, or PE Explorer.

Launching DLLs

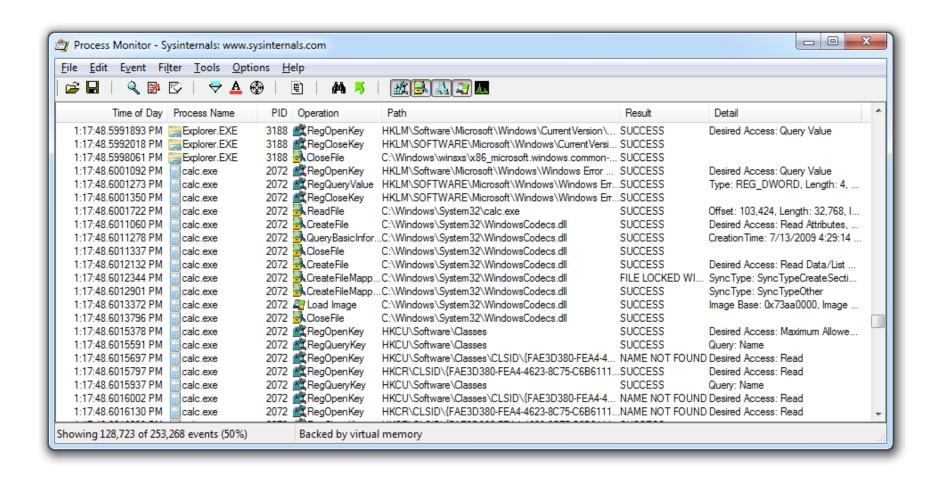
- Example
 - rip.dll has these exports: Install and Uninstall rundll32.exe rip.dll, Install
- Some functions use ordinal values instead of names, like
 - rundll32.exe xyzzy.dll, #5
- It's also possible to modify the PE header and convert a DLL into an EXE

MONITORING WITH PROCESS MONITOR

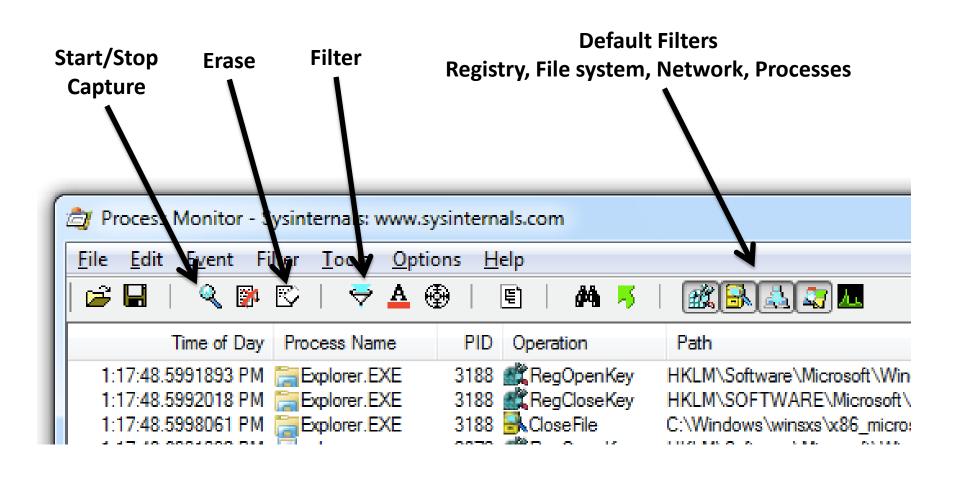
Process Monitor

- Monitors registry, file system, network, process, and thread activity
- All recorded events are kept, but you can filter the display to make it easier to find items of interest
- Don't run it too long or it will fill up all RAM and crash the machine

Launching Calc.exe



Process Monitor Toolbar

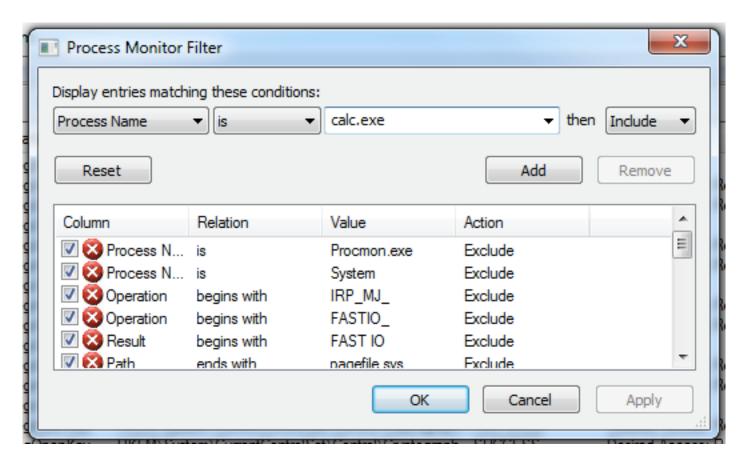


Filtering with Exclude

- One technique: hide normal activity before launching malware
- Right-click each Process Name and click
 Exclude
- Doesn't seem to work well with these samples

Filtering with Include

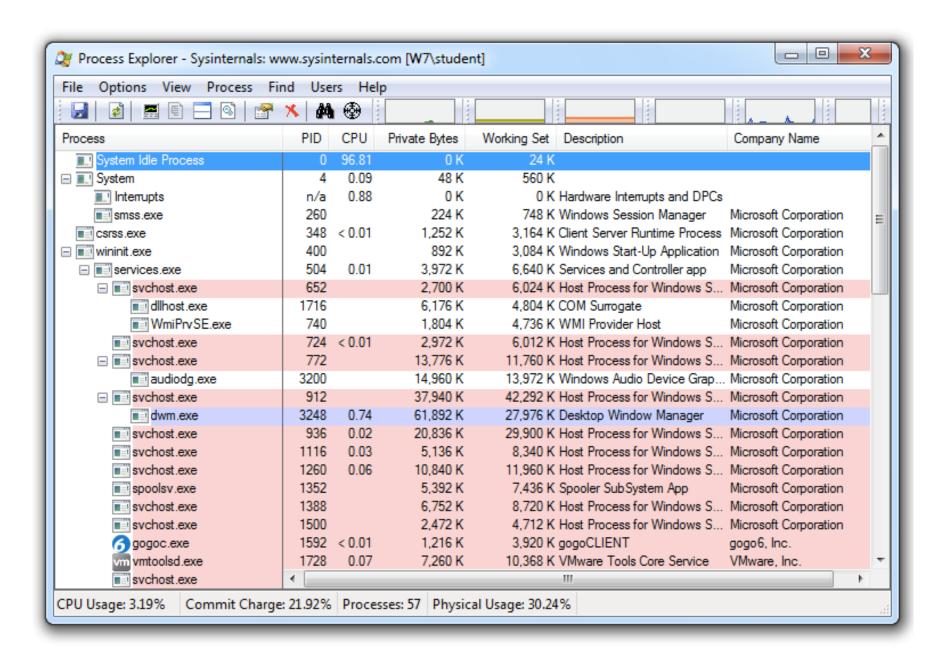
 Most useful filters: Process Name, Operation, and Detail



Procmon provides helpful automatic filters on its toolbar

- Registry By examining registry operations, you can tell how a piece of malware installs itself in the registry.
- **File system** Exploring file system interaction can show all files that the malware creates or configuration files it uses.
- Process activity Investigating process activity can tell you whether the malware spawned additional processes.
- Network Identifying network connections can show you any ports on which the malware is listening.

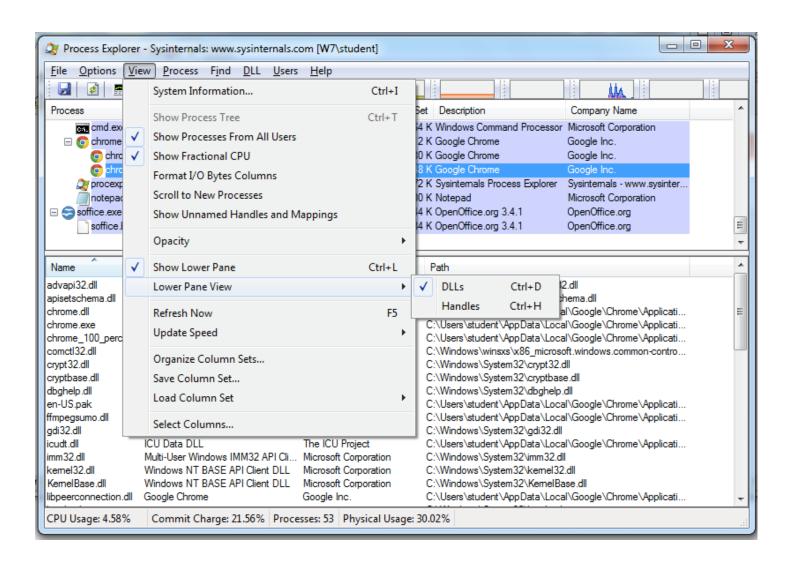
VIEWING PROCESSES WITH PROCESS EXPLORER



Coloring

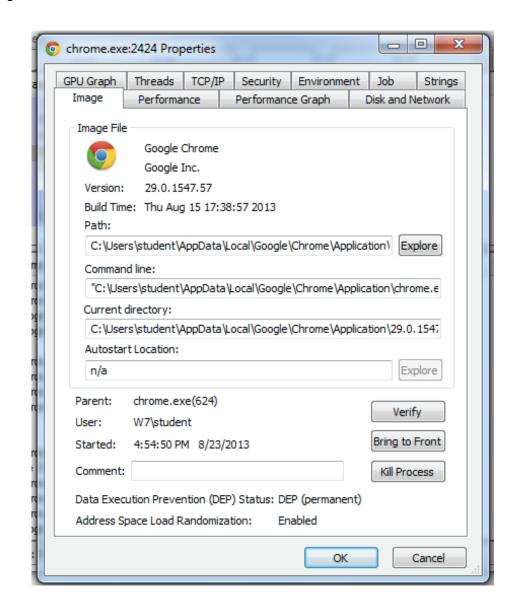
- Services are pink
- Processes are blue
- New processes are green briefly
- Terminated processes are red

DLL Mode



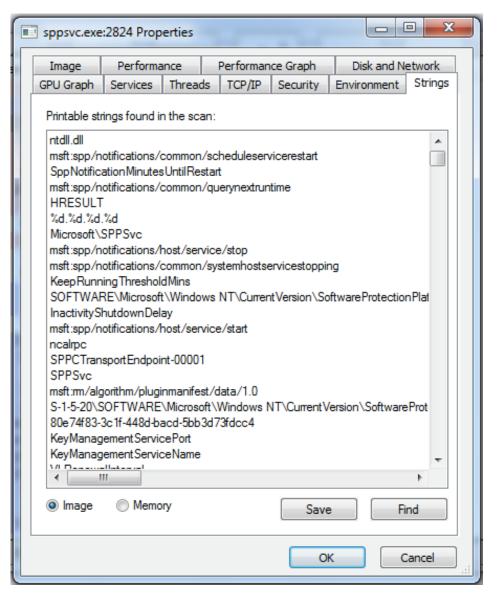
Properties

- Verify button checks the disk file's Windows signature
 - But not the RAM image, so it won't detect process replacement



Strings

 Compare Image to Memory strings, if they are very different, it can indicate process replacement

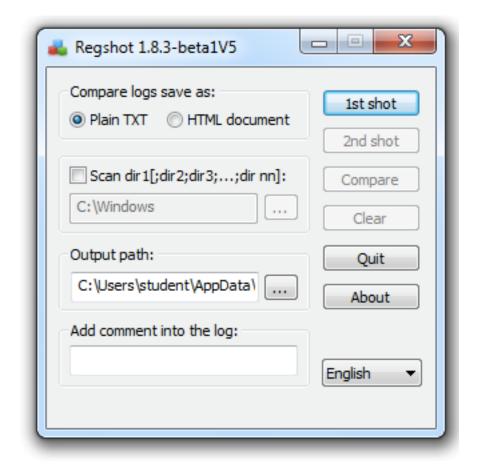


Detecting Malicious Documents

- Open the document (e.g. PDF) on a system with a vulnerable application
- Watch Process Explorer to see if it launches a process
- The Image tab of that process's Properties sheet will show where the malware is

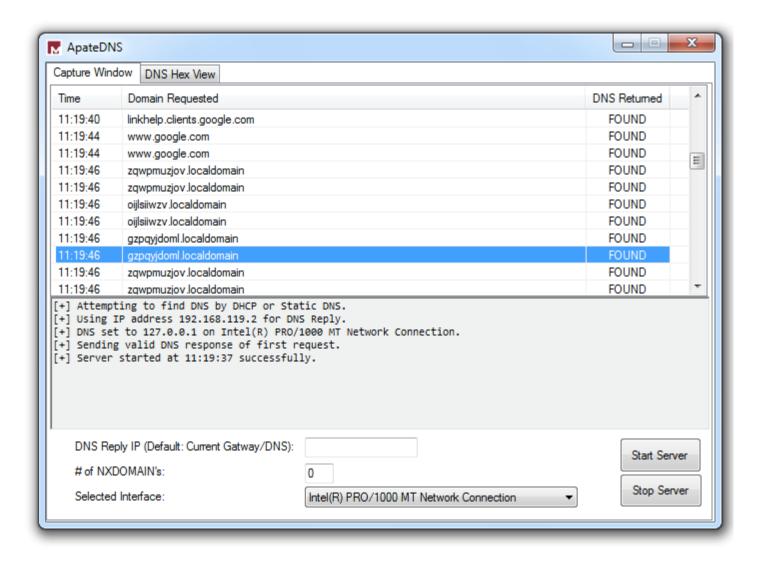
Comparing Registry Snapshots with Regshot

- Regshot is an open source registry comparison tool that allows you to take and compare two registry snapshots.
- To use Regshot for malware analysis, simply take the first shot by clicking the 1st Shot button, and then run the malware and wait for it to finish making any system changes.
- Next, take the second shot by clicking the 2nd Shot button. Finally, click the Compare button to compare the two snapshots.



FAKING A NETWORK

Using ApateDNS to Redirect DNS Resolutions



Problem with ApateDNS

- I couldn't get it to redirect any traffic in Win XP or 7
- nslookup works, but you don't see anything in a browser or with ping

Monitoring with Ncat (included with Nmap)

```
C:\Windows\System32\ncat -1 80

GET / HTTP/1.1

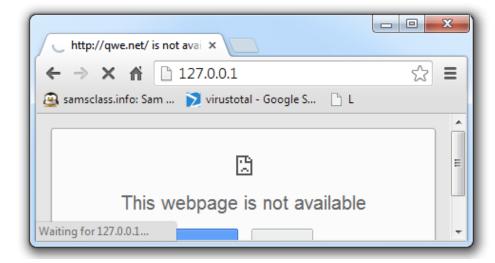
Host: 127.0.0.1

Connection: keep-alive
Accept: text/html, application/xhtml+xml, application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8

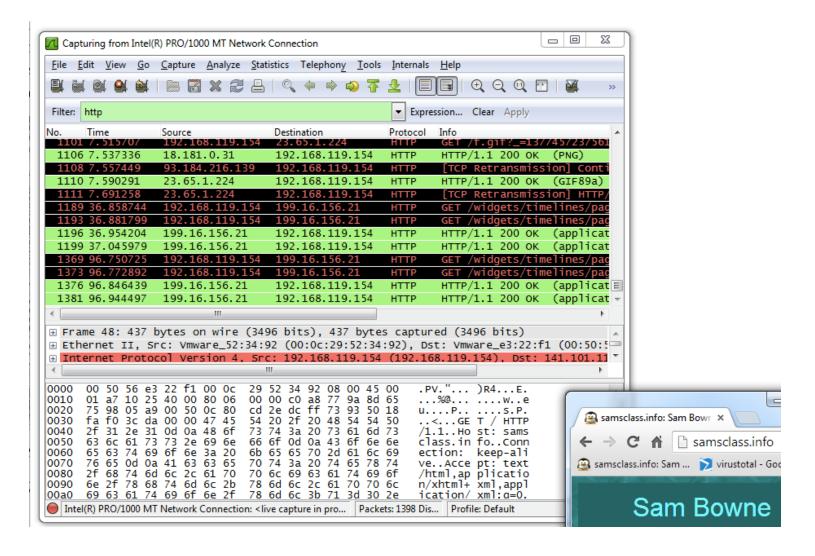
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/29.0.1547.57

Safari/S37.36

Accept-Encoding: gzip,deflate,sdch
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.8
```

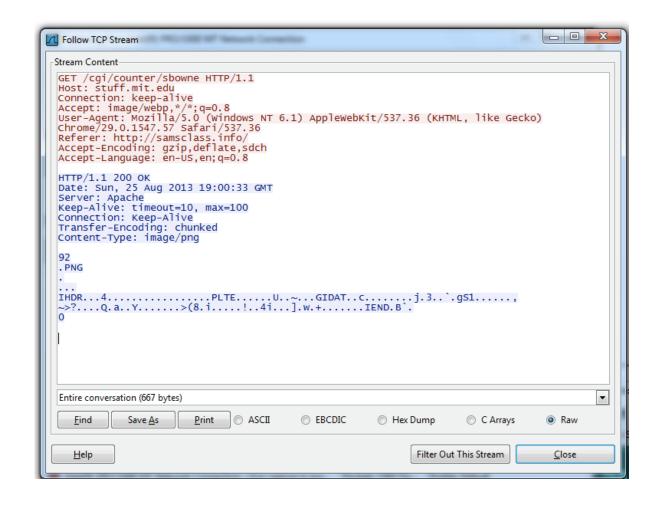


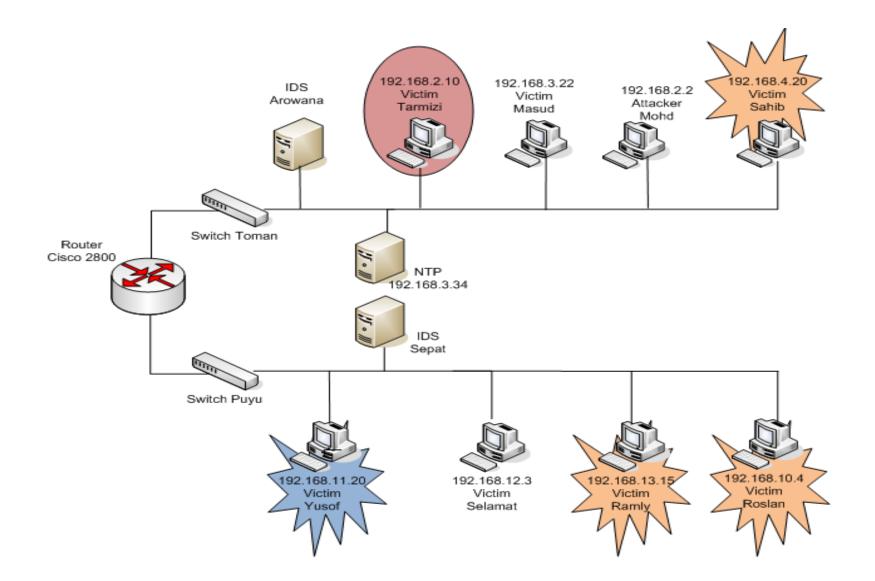
Packet Sniffing with Wireshark

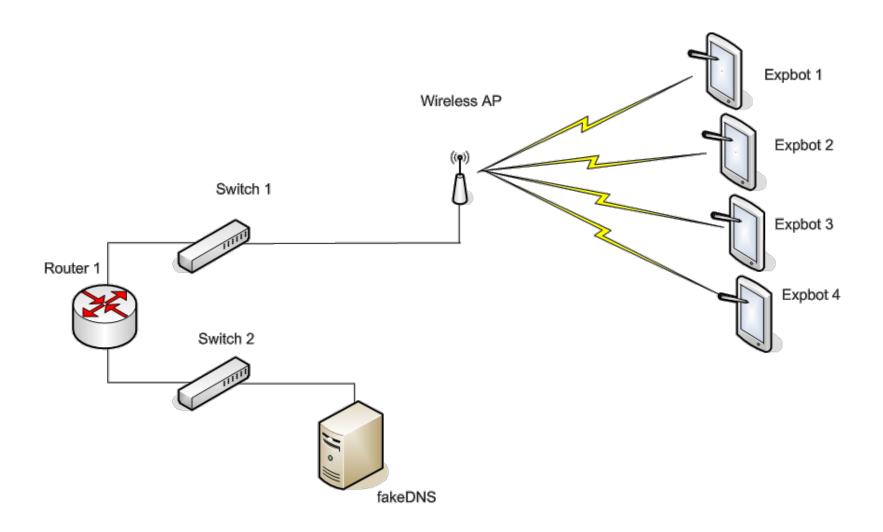


Follow TCP Stream

 Can safe files from streams here too

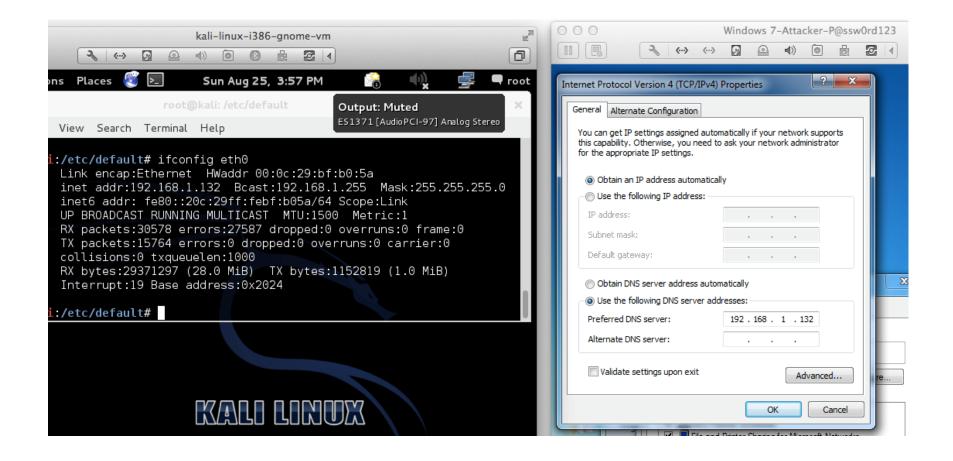




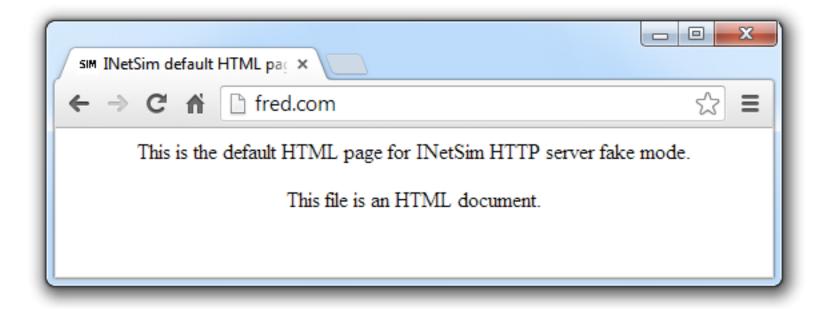


USING INETSIM

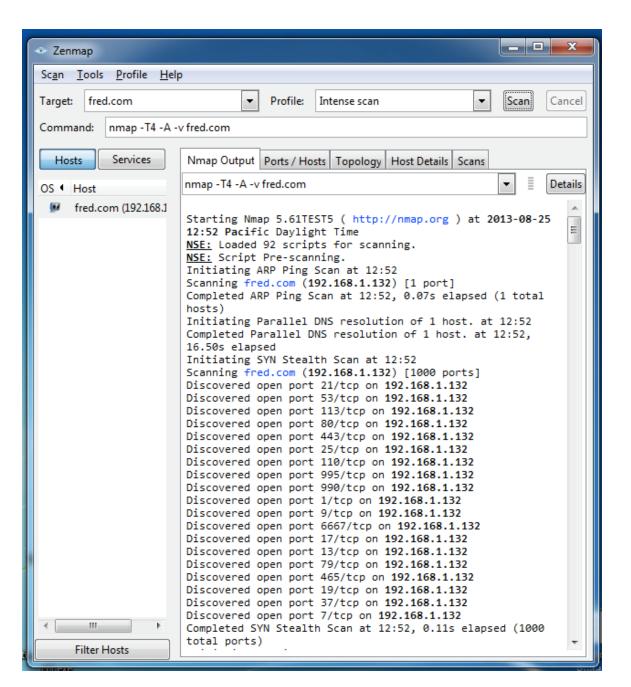
inetsim



INetSim Fools a Browser



INetSim Fools Nmap



BASIC DYNAMIC TOOLS IN PRACTICE

Using the Tools

- Procmon
 - Filter on the malware executable name and clear all events just before running it
- Process Explorer
- Regshot
- Virtual Network with INetSim
- Wireshark
- Remnux (Distro for all Reverse Engineering Tool)

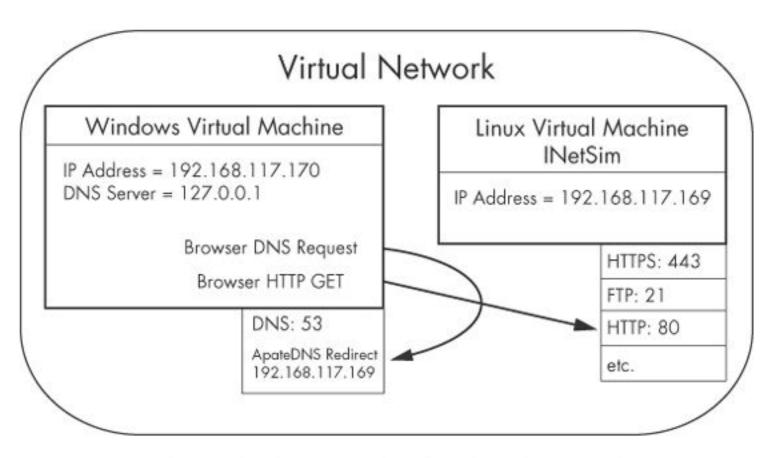


Figure 4-12. Example of a virtual network

SUMMARY

In Conclusion

- Setting up the isolated environment using VM is important in analysing malware sample
- In dynamic analysis we can observed the behaviour of malware during the execution, thus showing the real behaviour and traces.
- Sandbox is an automated tool for dynamic analysis, but the output report of the analysis might be to general
- There are several tool that a malware analyst can use to monitor the processes and activity of malware during execution.
- Linux distro like Kali and Remnux might help malware analyst in creating a simulated network complete with DNS, web server, ftp or other internet services.