

CoinMiner

TECHNICAL ANALYSIS REPORT

ZAYOTEM

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Preview

Golfstikator.exe is a malware from the CoinMiner family. A Coin Miner is a type of malware that uses hardware elements of the victim's computer to mine. It uses high CPU mining on infected computers, causing slowdowns and errors in the computer. Most of the time, attackers controlling the CoinMiner malware strain target coins called Monero (XMR) or Litecoin because they are the easiest to mine. Computers infected with Golfstikator malware;

1. Computer resources,
2. Services, records and passwords on the computer,
3. Computer network and security software,
4. It allows them to access computer documents.

Golfstikator.exe Analysis

Name	golfstikator.exe
MD5	743fc0d22063e7ea97ca753280ff9f3e
SHA256	5c9051c7d3b4658cb635429f8644ed682bf23cf10f237b75d07cd5e74f86ba2
File Type	PE32/EXE

Static Analysis

When the Golfstikator.exe malware is analyzed with the DIE tool, it is seen that it is packaged.

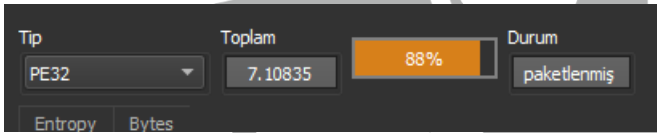


Figure 1- Entropy value

When the malware's codes are examined statically, dysfunctional and ineffective API calls are encountered, as seen in Figure 2. It appears that these API calls and gibberish strings are trying to make the code harder to analyze.

```
{  
    GetNumberFormatA(  
        0,  
        0,  
        "lediloporejefog guhewatazikisaniviho retubolozosoloru wetusevaligadubudiri",  
        0,  
        OutBuffer,  
        0);  
    GlobalFindAtomA("sageyi");  
}
```

Figure 2- Dysfunctional Api calls

Dynamic Analysis

Various techniques were used in the dynamic analysis part of the Golfstikator.exe malware to make analysis difficult. It is understood that the **Dynamic API Resolution** technique was used when examining the malware.

```
008F00F9 8D85 70FFFFFF lea eax,dword ptr ss:[ebp-90]
008F00FF 50          push eax
008F0100 FF75 C4      push dword ptr ss:[ebp-3C]
008F0103 FF55 98      call dword ptr ss:[ebp-68]
008F0106 8945 D8      mov dword ptr ss:[ebp-28],eax
008F0109 C785 70FFFFFF 566972 mov dword ptr ss:[ebp-90],75CAF7F0 <kernel32.GetProcAddress>
008F0113 C785 74FFFFFF 75616C mov dword ptr ss:[ebp-8C],edi
008F011D C785 78FFFFFF 726565 mov dword ptr ss:[ebp-88],push ebp
008F0127 8D85 70FFFFFF lea eax,dword ptr ss:[ebp-90]
008F012D 50          push eax
008F012E FF75 C4      push dword ptr ss:[ebp-3C]
008F0131 FF55 98      call dword ptr ss:[ebp-68]
008F0134 8945 9C      mov dword ptr ss:[ebp-64],push ebp
008F0137 C785 70FFFFFF 476574 mov dword ptr ss:[ebp-90],pop ebp
008F0141 C785 74FFFFFF 657273 mov dword ptr ss:[ebp-8C],ret 8
```

Figure 3 - Resolution with GetProcAddress

During the dynamic analysis, it is noticed that the malware produces a new malware using the self-modification technique. It is understood that the PE sections were created by writing them separately.

```
02190331 8D4401 18    lea eax,dword ptr ds:[ecx+eax+18]
02190335 8945 A0      mov dword ptr ss:[ebp-60],eax
02190338 8B45 C8      mov eax,dword ptr ss:[ebp-38]
0219033B 0345 A0      add eax,dword ptr ss:[ebp-60]
0219033E 8945 CC      mov dword ptr ss:[ebp-34],eax
02190341 8B45 CC      mov eax,dword ptr ss:[ebp-34]
02190344 8945 90      mov dword ptr ss:[ebp-70],eax
02190347 8B45 90      mov eax,dword ptr ss:[ebp-70]
0219034A FF70 14      push dword ptr ds:[eax+14]
0219034D FF75 C8      push dword ptr ss:[ebp-38]
02190350 FF85 68FFFFFF push dword ptr ss:[ebp-98]
02190356 E8 8C090000 call 2190CE7
02190358 83C4 0C      add esp,c
0219035E 8B85 68FFFFFF mov eax,dword ptr ss:[ebp-98]
02190364 8945 C8      mov dword ptr ss:[ebp-38],eax
02190367 8B45 C8      mov eax,dword ptr ss:[ebp-38]
0219036A 8B40 3C      mov eax,dword ptr ds:[eax+3C]
0219036D 8B8D 68FFFFFF mov ecx,dword ptr ss:[ebp-98]
02190373 8D4401 04    lea eax,dword ptr ds:[ecx+eax+4]
02190377 8945 E4      mov dword ptr ss:[ebp-1C],eax
0219037A 8B85 68FFFFFF mov eax,dword ptr ss:[ebp-98]
02190380 0345 A0      add eax,dword ptr ss:[ebp-60]
02190383 8945 CC      mov dword ptr ss:[ebp-34],eax
02190386 8B85 58FFFFFF mov eax,dword ptr ss:[ebp-A8]
0219038C 8B40 0E      mov eax,dword ptr ds:[eax+E]
```

= [0019F774] = 5c9051c7d3b4658cb635429f8644ed682bf23cf10f237b75dd07cd5e74f86ba2.00400000

ASCII

```
00 03 00 00 00 04 00 00 00 FF FF 00 00 MZ.....yy..
00 00 00 00 00 40 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....@.....
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....0.....
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....0.....
0E 00 B4 09 CD 21 B8 01 4C CD 21 54 68 ..*...I!..LI!Th
70 72 6F 67 72 61 6D 20 63 61 6E 6E 6F is program canno
65 20 72 75 6E 20 69 6E 20 44 4F 53 20 t be run in DOS
65 2E 0D 0A 24 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 mode...$. ....
93 89 D6 2D C0 B9 D6 2D C0 B9 D6 2D C0 y.C.'O-A'O-A
C0 28 D6 2D C0 B0 AE BE C0 B6 D6 2D C0 'O,A(O-A'xA'O-A
C0 88 D6 2D C0 D6 A0 B3 C0 B8 D6 2D C0 O .A.O-AO *A.O-A
C0 A2 D6 2D C0 D6 A0 B0 C0 B8 D6 2D C0 O .AeO-AO *A.O-A
68 B9 D6 2D C0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 Rich'O-A.....
```

Figure 4 - Writing the sections of the new malware

After the "section" is created, the address of the new malware is written with the **[jmp eax]** command.

The screenshot shows a disassembled assembly routine. The instruction at address 006F091D is `jmp eax`, which is highlighted with a blue arrow. The surrounding code includes stack frame management (push/pop), register manipulation (mov, cmp), and a call to `call eax` at the end of the routine.

Figure 5- The part where the address of the created malware is jumped to

In order to record the malware to be created, environmental variables and path control are carried out.

This screenshot displays assembly code for path control. It uses `call` instructions to call `GetEnvironmentVariableA` to retrieve the user profile path. The resulting path is then concatenated with a filename using `lea` and `push` instructions. The final path is stored in the `eax` register.

Figure 6 - Path control

After the control is achieved, the malware is saved under the **"C:\\Users\\UserName"** folder.

The screenshot shows the final steps of path construction. It concatenates the user profile path with the filename `z1bocbt.exe` using `lea` instructions. The final path is then pushed onto the stack and stored in `eax`.

Figure 7 - The folder where the malware was created

In addition, it is observed that it produces the same malware with random names every time. Another example is shown in the screen shot.

```

00409EA0 85C0      test     eax, eax
00409EA2 0F84 A2020000  jle     5c9051c7d3b4658cb635429f8644ed682bf23cf10f237b75dd07cd5e74
00409EA8 57        push    edi
00409EA9 53        push    ebx
00409EAA 56        push    esi
00409EAB 7A4F0000  call    5c9051c7d3b4658cb635429f8644ed682bf23cf10f237b75dd07cd5e74
00409EB0 83C4 0C    add     esp, C
00409EB3 8085 64FDFFFF  lea     eax, dword ptr ss:[ebp-29C]
00409EB9 50        push    eax
00409EC0 50        push    eax
00409EC1 C685 0CF8FFFF 22  mov     byte ptr ss:[ebp-4F4], 22

```

Figure 8- Creating the malware in the same folder with other names

After the new malware is created, it is registered at the registry address in the path "Computer\HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run" so that it can run every time the computer is restarted. **RegOpenKeyExA**, **RegSetValueExA** and **RegCloseKey** APIs are used to manipulate registry records.

```

00409F3B 85 01000000  push    esi
00409F3D FF15 60004100  call    dword ptr ds:[<<RegOpenKeyExA>]
00409F41 8945 F0      mov     dword ptr ss:[ebp-10], eax
00409F44 3BC3        cmp     eax, ebx
00409F46 75 28      jnz     5c9051c7d3b4658cb635429f8644ed682bf23cf10f237b75dd07cd5e74
00409F48 8B45 10      mov     eax, dword ptr ss:[ebp-10]
00409F4C 40         inc     eax
00409F4D 50         push    eax
00409F4E 8085 0CF8FFFF  lea     eax, dword ptr ss:[ebp-4F4]
00409F53 50         push    eax
00409F54 6A 01      push    1
00409F55 53        push    ebx
00409F57 8045 94      lea     eax, dword ptr ss:[ebp-6C]
00409F5A 50         push    eax
00409F5B 8085 0CF8FFFF  lea     eax, dword ptr ss:[ebp-14]
00409F5E FF15 28004100  call    dword ptr ds:[<<RegSetValueExA>]
00409F64 FF75 EC      push    dword ptr ss:[ebp-14]
00409F67 8945 F0      mov     dword ptr ss:[ebp-10], eax
00409F6A FF15 78004100  call    dword ptr ds:[<<RegCloseKey>]

```

Figure 9 - Saving in the Run folder for persistence

The values in the Run folder are indicated in Figure-10.

Bilgisayar\HKEY_CURRENT_USER\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run			
	Ad	Tür	Veri
>	(Varsayılan)	REG_SZ	(değer atanmamış)
>	evvmqsjr	REG_SZ	"C:\Users\ \zlbocbt.exe"
>	MicrosoftEdgeA...	REG_SZ	"C:\Program Files (x86)\Microsoft\Edge\Applicati...
>	OneDrive	REG_SZ	"C:\Users\tolga\AppData\Local\Microsoft\OneDri...

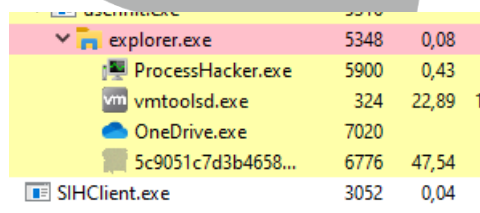
Figure 10- The image of the Run folder

At the end of the process, the new malware is successfully created. After the new malware is created, the Golfstikator malware runs the new malware with the **"/d"** and **"/f"** parameters, deletes itself, and ensures its permanence by saving it in the registry.

```
eax:"\\C:\\Users\\    \\1bxmhxf.exe\" /d\\"C:\\Users\\    \\Desktop\\5c9051c7d3b4658cb635429f8644ed682bf23cf10f237b75dd07c
eax:"\\C:\\Users\\    \\1bxmhxf.exe\" /d\\"C:\\Users\\    \\Desktop\\5c9051c7d3b4658cb635429f8644ed682bf23cf10f237b75dd07c
```

Figure 11- Running the created malware with parameters

When the malware is examined with Process Hacker, it is examined that it consumes 47% of CPU.



explorer.exe	5348	0,08
ProcessHacker.exe	5900	0,43
vmtoolsd.exe	324	22,89
OneDrive.exe	7020	
5c9051c7d3b4658...	6776	47,54
SIHClient.exe	3052	0,04

Figure 12- CPU consumption of the malware

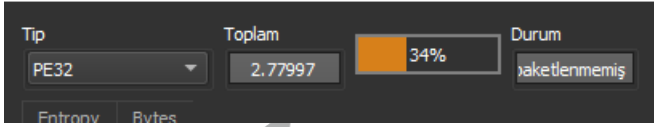
Stage 2 Analysis

Name	-
MD5	71d1f08703f6d940c3b2f88f811d792b
SHA256	E5D60C81A634C00C8C1861EF260D71810D1BCA6294D8542598F664B260075FD8
File Type	PE32/EXE

Static Analysis

In Stage-2, when the malware is thrown into the DIE tool and analyzed, it is seen that it is not packaged. Following the static analysis, it is understood that it is almost the

same as the Golfstikator malware and that this malware will benefit from various dynamic analyses.



Şekil 13-Entropy değeri

Dynamic Analysis

In the analysis of Stage-2, there is no finding different from the Golfstikator malware. Since no findings were found, a "dump" was taken from the region specified in Figure-14 and it was deemed appropriate to continue the analysis on the "dump".

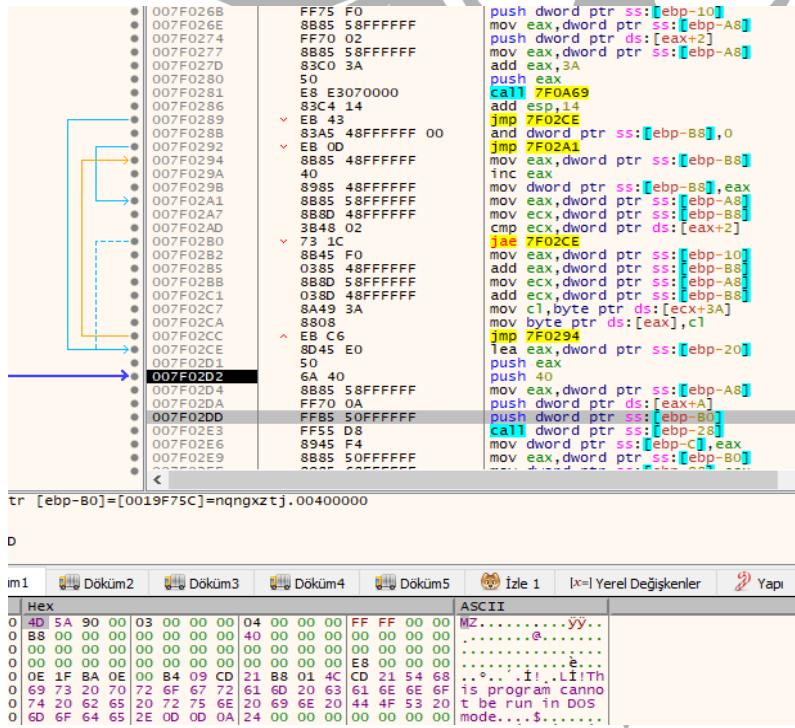


Figure 14- Loop in which Sections are written

Stage-3 Analysis

Name	-
MD5	A050f3c88055b70ddf52d04747d4f527
SHA256	ca07ed841c430fedf79b2696148963cc5c5c989641e40aa34c022d4685e8ba3e
File Type	PE32/EXE

Static Analysis

When the "dump" is examined with the DIE tool, it is seen that it is packaged due to its entropy value, but when the sections are examined, it is understood that it is not packaged.

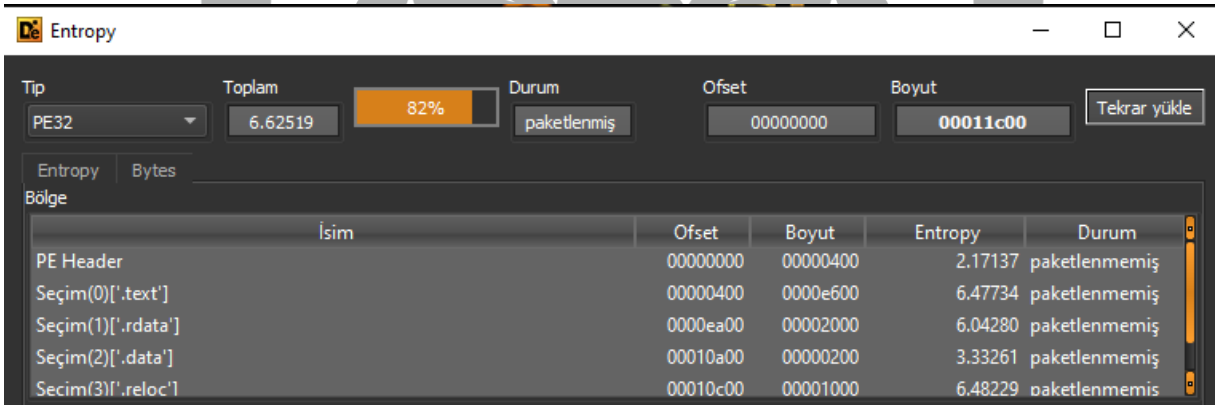


Figure 15- Entropy value

Dynamic Analysis

When the Stage-3 dump is examined, it is seen that various manipulations are made in the registry and the information of the system services is reached.

00CD7456	53	push ebx	
00CD7457	6A 22	push 22	
00CD7459	68 E806CE00	push dump.CE06E8	
00CD745E	8E F822CE00	mov esi,dump.CE22F8	
00CD7463	56	push esi	esi:"SYSTEM\\CurrentControlSet\\services", esi:"SYSTEM\\CurrentControlSet\\services"
00CD7464	E8 DB80FFFF	call dump.CD2544	
00CD7469	83C4 14	add esp,14	
00CD746C	50	push eax	
00CD746D	68 02000080	push 80000002	eax:"SYSTEM\\CurrentControlSet\\services"
00CD7472	FF15 6000CE00	call dword ptr ds:[<&RegOpenKeyExA>]	
00CD7478	68 00010000	push 100	

Figure 16 - Service check from registry addresses

As the investigations continue, it appears that the .NET service in the registry can access various records.

00027700	FF75 EC	push dword ptr ss:[ebp-14]	eax:".NET CLR Data"
00027703	FF75 F0	push dword ptr ss:[ebp-10]	
00027706	FF15 5C000300	call dword ptr ds:[<&RegEnumKeyA>]	
0002770C	85C0	test eax,eax	
0002770E	0F84 8EFDFFFF	je dump.274A2	
00027714	FF75 F0	push dword ptr ss:[ebp-10]	
00027717	FF15 78000300	call dword ptr ds:[<&RegCloseKey>]	
0002771D	E9 DF000000	jmp dump.27801	
00027722	C607 2E	mov byte ptr ds:[edi],2E	2E:'. '
00027725	EB 86	jmp dump.276DD	
00027727	83F8 05	cmp eax,5	eax:".NET CLR Data"
0002772A	75 29	jne dump.27755	
0002772C	8D85 D8FDFFFF	lea eax,dword ptr ss:[ebp-228]	eax:".NET CLR Data"
00027732	50	push eax	
00027733	FF75 14	push dword ptr ss:[ebp+14]	
00027700	FF75 EC	push dword ptr ss:[ebp-14]	
00027703	FF75 F0	push dword ptr ss:[ebp-10]	
00027706	FF15 5C000300	call dword ptr ds:[<&RegEnumKeyA>]	eax:".NET CLR Networking"
0002770C	85C0	test eax,eax	
0002770E	0F84 8EFDFFFF	je dump.274A2	
00027714	FF75 F0	push dword ptr ss:[ebp-10]	
00027717	FF15 78000300	call dword ptr ds:[<&RegCloseKey>]	
0002771D	E9 DF000000	jmp dump.27801	
00027722	C607 2E	mov byte ptr ds:[edi],2E	2E:'. '
00027725	EB 86	jmp dump.276DD	
00027727	83F8 05	cmp eax,5	eax:".NET CLR Networking"
0002772A	75 29	jne dump.27755	

Figure 17 - Records of .NET services

Later, it is observed that it accesses the "Current Version\Run" records that contain the startup services.

00CD7083	56	push esi	esi:"SOFTWARE\\Microsoft\\Windows\\CurrentVersion\\Run"
00CD7084	E8 8B84FFFF	call dump.CD2544	
00CD7089	83C4 14	add esp,14	
00CD708C	50	push eax	eax:"SOFTWARE\\Microsoft\\Windows\\CurrentVersion\\Run"
00CD708D	68 01000080	push 80000001	
00CD70C2	FF15 6000CE00	call dword ptr ds:[<&RegOpenKeyExA>]	
00CD70C8	85C0	test eax,eax	eax:"SOFTWARE\\Microsoft\\Windows\\CurrentVersion\\Run"
00CD70CA	0F85 E8000000	jne dump.CD71B8	
00CD70D0	E8 EDFCFFFF	call dump.CD6DC2	
00CD70D5	8D4D F4	lea ecx,dword ptr ss:[ebp-C]	
00CD70D8	51	push ecx	

Figure 18- Accessing the Run folder from the registry

Continuing the investigation, it is observed that it investigates Windows applications such as OneDrive and Microsoft Edge.

Figure 19- Microsoft Edge folder control

In the " **Control Panel\\Buses** " records, it is seen that a new value has been created and meaningless string assignments have been made to it.

Figure 20 - Creating a new record in the registry

The values created in the registry are shown in Figure-23.

Figure 21 - Generated record values

It is examined that the malware creates a new process with the CreateProcessA API and saves it in the " **C:\\Users\\UserName** " directory and then deletes this process using DeleteFileA, but this process is reported as an unknown process in Process Monitor.

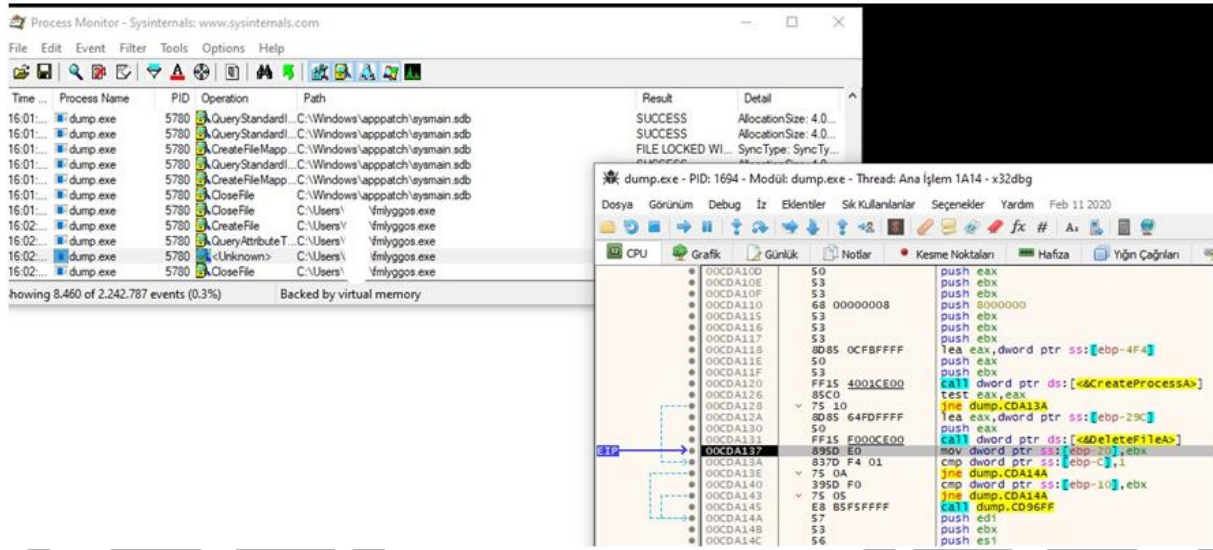


Figure 22- Process image of the deletion of the malware in the Procmon and Debugger tool

When the investigations continued, it was understood that he created a file with bat extension named 3525 in the **\Temp** directory and then deleted the dump file.

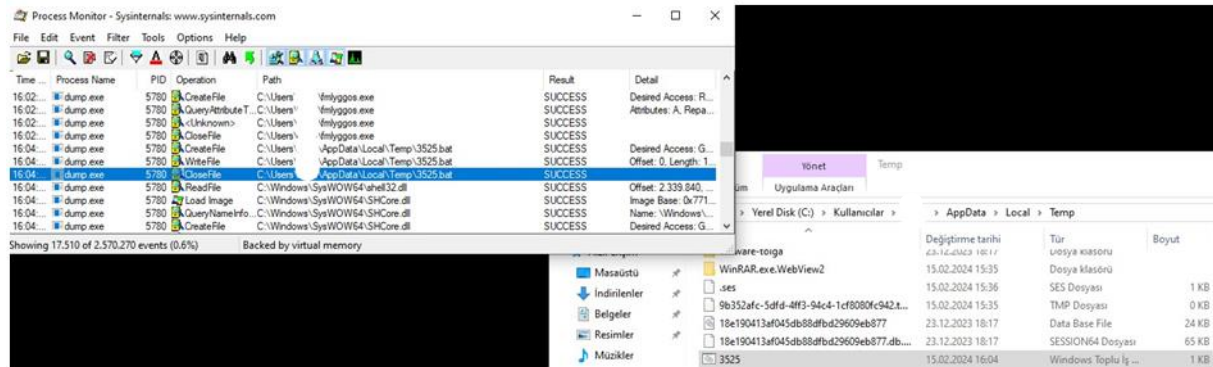


Figure 23- File with .bat extension created for deletion

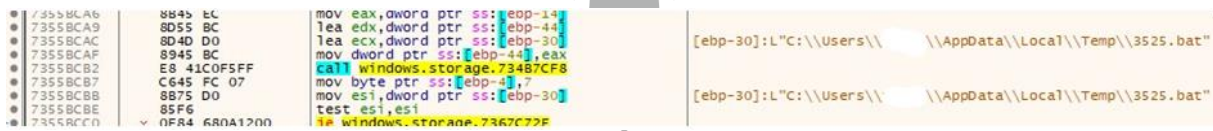
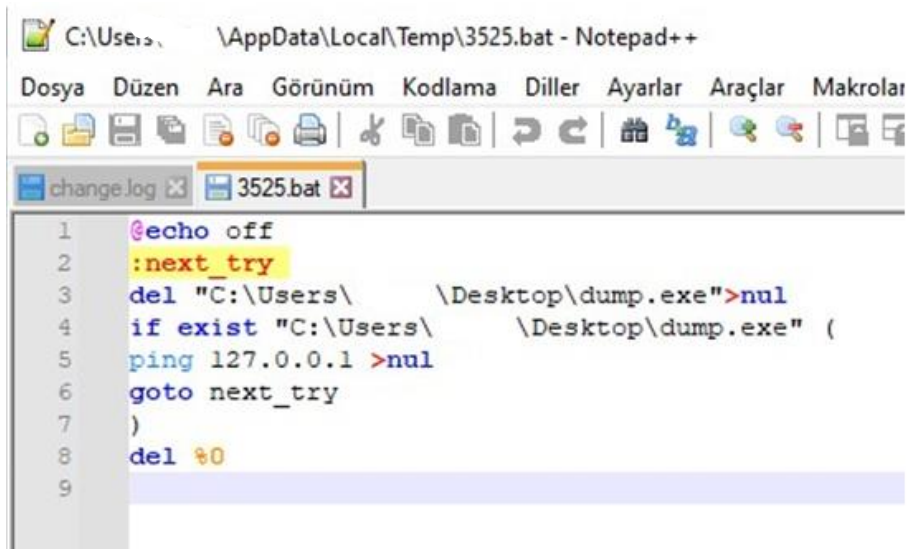


Figure 24- Checking the relevant file in the Debugger

When the relevant file is examined, the script used to delete it is displayed as follows.



```
1 @echo off
2 :next_try
3 del "C:\Users\      \Desktop\dump.exe">nul
4 if exist "C:\Users\      \Desktop\dump.exe" (
5 ping 127.0.0.1 >nul
6 goto next_try
7 )
8 del %0
9
```

Figure 25- Contents of the file with .bat extension

When examined from the debugger, the .It is displayed that the file with the bat extension is run with the **ShellExecuteA** API.

00CD91C8	50	push eax	
00CD91C9	E8 96FEFFFF	call dump.CD9064	
00CD91CE	83C4 24	add esp,24	
00CD91D1	85C0	test eax,eax	
00CD91D3	74 12	je dump.CD91E7	
00CD91D5	57	push edi	
00CD91D6	57	push edi	
00CD91D7	57	push edi	
00CD91D8	8D85 FCFEFFFF	lea eax,dword ptr ss:[ebp-104]	
00CD91DE	50	push eax	
00CD91DF	57	push edi	
00CD91E0	57	push edi	
00CD91E1	FF15 D801CE00	call dword ptr ds:[<&ShellExecuteA>]	
00CD91E7	5F	pop edi	
00CD91E8	5E	pop esi	
00CD91E9	C9	leave	
00CD91EA	C3	ret	
00CD91E8	55	push ebp	
00CD91EC	8BEC	mov ebp,esp	
00CD91EE	81EC 08020000	sub esp,208	
00CD91F4	8365 F8 00	and dword ptr ss:[ebp-8],0	
00CD91F8	53	push ebx	
00CD91F9	56	push esi	
00CD91FA	57	push edi	
00CD91FB	8B7D 0C	mov edi,dword ptr ss:[ebp+C]	[ebp+C]:EntryPoint
00CD91FE	803F 00	cmp byte ptr ds:[edi],0	
00CD9201	C745 FC 10000000	mov dword ptr ss:[ebp-4],10	
00CD9208	0F84 FA000000	je dump.CD9308	
00CD920E	6A 0D	push 0	
00CD9210	57	push edi	
00CD9211	E8 ED5A0000	call dump.CDED03	

exe: \$91E0 #85E0

Döküm3		Döküm4		Döküm5		İzle 1		[x=] Yerel Değişkenler		Yapı	
ASCII											
6F 20 6F 66	66 0D 0A 3A	6E 65 78 74	@echo off..:next								
0D 0A 64 65	6C 20 22 43	3A 5C 55 73	_try..del "C:\Us								
74 6F 6C 67	61 5C 44 65	73 6B 74 6F	ers\ \Deskto								
6D 70 2E 65	78 65 22 3E	6E 75 6C 0D	p\dump.exe">nul.								
65 78 69 73	74 20 22 43	3A 5C 55 73	.if exist "C:\Us								
74 6F 6C 67	61 5C 44 65	73 6B 74 6F	ers\ \Deskto								
6D 70 2E 65	78 65 22 20	28 0D 0A 70	p\dump.exe" (.p								
31 32 37 2E	30 2E 30 2E	31 20 3E 6E	ing 127.0.0.1 >n								
67 6F 74 6F	20 6E 65 78	74 5F 74 72	ul..goto next_tr								
0D 0A 64 65	6C 20 25 30	0D 0A 00 01	y..).del %0....								
01 00 00 00	50 70 12 01	04 00 00 00	uMiW....Pp.....								
8A 2A 51 8D	48 70 12 01	00 00 12 01	zPiW.*Q.Hp.....								
00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	30 AE D1 770 Nw								
FE FF FF FF	80 ED 0F 01	7C 6E CE 77	Z..üpyyy.i.. niW								
20 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	18 00 07 1F								
00 00 12 01	01 00 00 00	D7 00 00 00	c..P.....x...								
BF 86 14 01	7F 00 00 00	70 00 00 00	...Z.....P...								

Figure 26- Creating the file with the .bat extension in the Debugger

In the continuation of the dynamic analysis, it is determined that it communicates with dns addresses named "vanheim.cn", "jotunheim.name" and "free.serv-tech.ru".

00088851	59	pop ecx	ecx:"free.serv-tech.ru"
00088852	59	pop ecx	ecx:"free.serv-tech.ru"
00088853	85C0	test eax,eax	
00088855	74 15	je dump.8886C	
0008256D	4F	dec edi	
0008256E	75 EA	jne dump.8255A	
00082570	5E	pop esi	esi:"jotunheim.name"
00082571	8B45 08	mov eax,dword ptr ss:[ebp+8]	[ebp+8]:"jotunheim.name"
00082574	5F	pop edi	
00082575	5D	pop ebp	
00082576	C3	ret	
00082577	8B41 0C	mov eax,dword ptr ds:[ecx+C]	eax:"jotunheim.name"
0008257A	8D50 FF	lea edx,dword ptr ds:[eax-1]	

Figure 27 - Communicating DNS addresses

When the other connections made by the malware are examined with the ProcMon tool, it is understood that it connects with random ip addresses.

dump.exe	1104	TCP Disconnect	DESKTOP-GI7IRKR.localdomain:49833 -> 62.122.184.92:416	SUCCESS
dump.exe	1104	TCP Disconnect	DESKTOP-GI7IRKR.localdomain:49836 -> 80.66.75.4:416	SUCCESS
dump.exe	1104	TCP Disconnect	DESKTOP-GI7IRKR.localdomain:49837 -> 176.113.115.135:416	SUCCESS
dump.exe	1104	TCP Disconnect	DESKTOP-GI7IRKR.localdomain:49838 -> 176.113.115.136:416	SUCCESS
dump.exe	1104	TCP Disconnect	DESKTOP-GI7IRKR.localdomain:49839 -> 83.97.73.44:416	SUCCESS
dump.exe	1104	TCP Connect	DESKTOP-GI7IRKR.localdomain:49851 -> 83.97.73.44:416	SUCCESS
dump.exe	1104	TCP Connect	DESKTOP-GI7IRKR.localdomain:49849 -> 176.113.115.135:416	SUCCESS
dump.exe	1104	TCP Connect	DESKTOP-GI7IRKR.localdomain:49847 -> 62.122.184.92:416	SUCCESS
dump.exe	1104	TCP Connect	DESKTOP-GI7IRKR.localdomain:49850 -> 176.113.115.136:416	SUCCESS
dump.exe	1104	TCP Connect	DESKTOP-GI7IRKR.localdomain:49848 -> 80.66.75.4:416	SUCCESS
dump.exe	1104	TCP Receive	DESKTOP-GI7IRKR.localdomain:49851 -> 83.97.73.44:416	SUCCESS
dump.exe	1104	TCP Receive	DESKTOP-GI7IRKR.localdomain:49849 -> 176.113.115.135:416	SUCCESS
dump.exe	1104	TCP Receive	DESKTOP-GI7IRKR.localdomain:49847 -> 62.122.184.92:416	SUCCESS
dump.exe	1104	TCP Receive	DESKTOP-GI7IRKR.localdomain:49850 -> 176.113.115.136:416	SUCCESS
dump.exe	1104	TCP Receive	DESKTOP-GI7IRKR.localdomain:49848 -> 80.66.75.4:416	SUCCESS
dump.exe	1104	TCP Send	DESKTOP-GI7IRKR.localdomain:49851 -> 83.97.73.44:416	SUCCESS
dump.exe	1104	TCP Send	DESKTOP-GI7IRKR.localdomain:49849 -> 176.113.115.135:416	SUCCESS
dump.exe	1104	TCP Send	DESKTOP-GI7IRKR.localdomain:49847 -> 62.122.184.92:416	SUCCESS
dump.exe	1104	TCP Send	DESKTOP-GI7IRKR.localdomain:49850 -> 176.113.115.136:416	SUCCESS
dump.exe	1104	TCP Send	DESKTOP-GI7IRKR.localdomain:49848 -> 80.66.75.4:416	SUCCESS
dump.exe	1104	TCP Connect	DESKTOP-GI7IRKR.localdomain:49852 -> free.serv-tech.ru/https	SUCCESS
dump.exe	1104	TCP Receive	DESKTOP-GI7IRKR.localdomain:49852 -> free.serv-tech.ru/https	SUCCESS
dump.exe	1104	TCP Receive	DESKTOP-GI7IRKR.localdomain:49850 -> 176.113.115.136:416	SUCCESS
dump.exe	1104	TCP Receive	DESKTOP-GI7IRKR.localdomain:49850 -> 176.113.115.136:416	SUCCESS
dump.exe	1104	TCP Receive	DESKTOP-GI7IRKR.localdomain:49849 -> 176.113.115.135:416	SUCCESS
dump.exe	1104	TCP Receive	DESKTOP-GI7IRKR.localdomain:49851 -> 83.97.73.44:416	SUCCESS
dump.exe	1104	TCP Receive	DESKTOP-GI7IRKR.localdomain:49847 -> 62.122.184.92:416	SUCCESS
dump.exe	1104	TCP Receive	DESKTOP-GI7IRKR.localdomain:49848 -> 80.66.75.4:416	SUCCESS
dump.exe	1104	TCP Receive	DESKTOP-GI7IRKR.localdomain:49849 -> 176.113.115.135:416	SUCCESS
dump.exe	1104	TCP Receive	DESKTOP-GI7IRKR.localdomain:49849 -> 176.113.115.135:416	SUCCESS
dump.exe	1104	TCP Receive	DESKTOP-GI7IRKR.localdomain:49849 -> 176.113.115.135:416	SUCCESS
dump.exe	1104	TCP Receive	DESKTOP-GI7IRKR.localdomain:49850 -> 176.113.115.136:416	SUCCESS
dump.exe	1104	TCP Receive	DESKTOP-GI7IRKR.localdomain:49847 -> 62.122.184.92:416	SUCCESS
dump.exe	1104	TCP Receive	DESKTOP-GI7IRKR.localdomain:49847 -> 62.122.184.92:416	SUCCESS
dump.exe	1104	TCP Receive	DESKTOP-GI7IRKR.localdomain:49850 -> 176.113.115.136:416	SUCCESS

Figure 28 - Displaying the addresses connected with the Procmon tool

YARA Rule

```
import "hash"

rule golfstikator

{

    meta:

        author = "Tolga Yılmaz"

    strings:

        $a1 = "C:\\jupivulehu.pdb"

        $a2 = "sageyi"

        $a3 = "puduvikajicezodezofut"

        $b = { 6C 65 64 69 6C 6F 70 6F 72 65 6A 65 66 6F 67 20 67 75 68
65 77 61 74 61 7A 69 6B 69 73 61 6E 69 76 69 68 6F }

    condition:

        hash.md5(0, filesize) == "743fc0d22063e7ea97ca753280ff9f3e" or

        2 ($a*) or $b

}
```

```
import "hash"

rule tofsee

{

    meta:

        author = "Tolga Yılmaz"

    strings:

        $a1 = "\\.\pipe\\"

        $a2 = "smtp_herr"

        $a3 = "lid_file_upd"

        $a4 = "loader_id"

        $a5 = "12:08:32"

        $b = { 77 74 6D 5F }

    condition:

        hash.md5(0, filesize) == "a050f3c88055b70ddf52d04747d4f527" or

        3 of ($a*) and $b

}
```

MITRE ATTACK TABLE

Execution	Persistence	Privilege Escalation	Defense Evasion	Discovery	C&C
Command and Scripting Interpreter (T1059)	Windows Service (T1543.003)	Windows Service (T1543.003)	Software Packing (T1027.002)	Security Software Discovery (T1518.001)	Application Layer Protocols (T1071)
Native API (T1106)	Registry Run Keys / Startup Folder (T1547.001)	Process Injection (T1055)	File Deletion (T1070.0040)	System Time Discovery (T1124)	Non-Application Layer Protocol (T1095)
	Create or Modify System Process (T1543)		Virtualization/Sandbox Evasion (T1497)	File and Directory Discovery (T1083)	
			Process Injection (T1055)	System Owner/User Discovery (T1033)	
				Modify Registry (T1112)	

Solution Suggestions

1. System security should be increased by using up-to-date antivirus software.
2. By regularly updating your security software and operating system, its defenses against known attacks should be strengthened.
3. To avoid being exposed to malicious websites and downloads, one should use trusted websites and downloads should be made from reliable sources.
4. By backing up your important data, the risk of data loss that can be caused by malware should be reduced.
5. Second-layer security measures such as two-factor authentication (2FA) or multi-factor authentication (MFA) should be enabled for your accounts.

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