Reverse Engineering Malware Assignment

Type	32 bit Windows Executable
Filename	Wannacry.Ransomware
Md5hash	84c82835a5d21bbcf75a61706d8ab549
URL Download	https://github.com/ytisf/theZoo/blob/master/malwares/Binaries/Ransomware.WannaCry

By Ryan Ng and Chua Zhe Yu

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Lab Setup

The lab setup consists of VMware Workstation 15 Pro, Interactive Dissambler (IDA) Pro and OllyDBG.

It is crucial that the malware sample is separated from the host system to prevent any damage to the host system and hence a virtual machine will be used to analyse and execute the malware in a sandbox environment.

The malware sample will be placed in the virtual machine, where it will be disassembled using IDA Pro and OllyDBG.

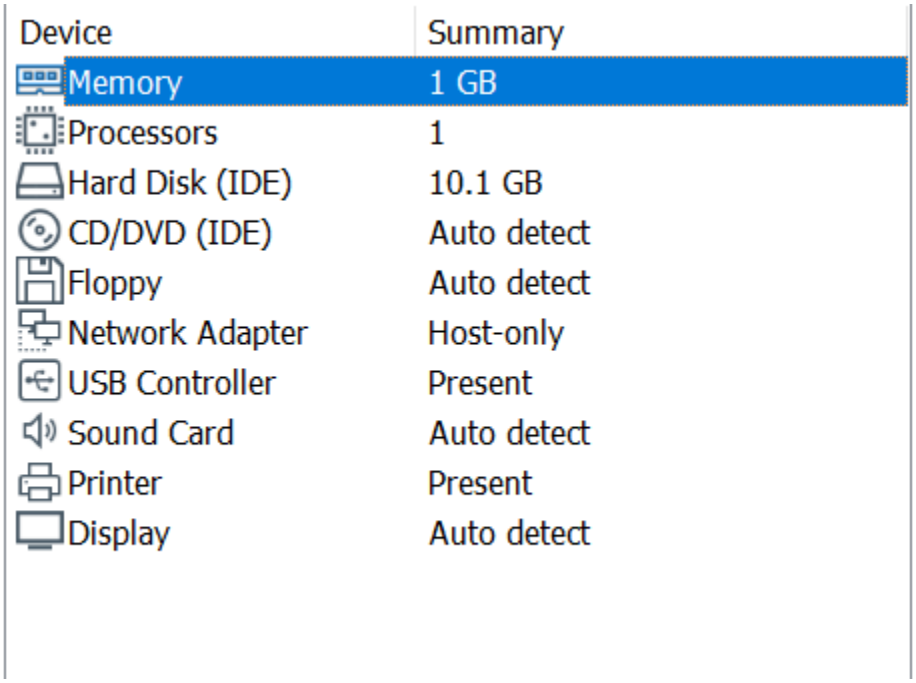
OllyDBG will be used to patch the malware. The malicious codes will be replaced by no operation codes so the malware will not be to execute.

1.1 VMware Setup

Version of VMware : Workstation 15 Pro

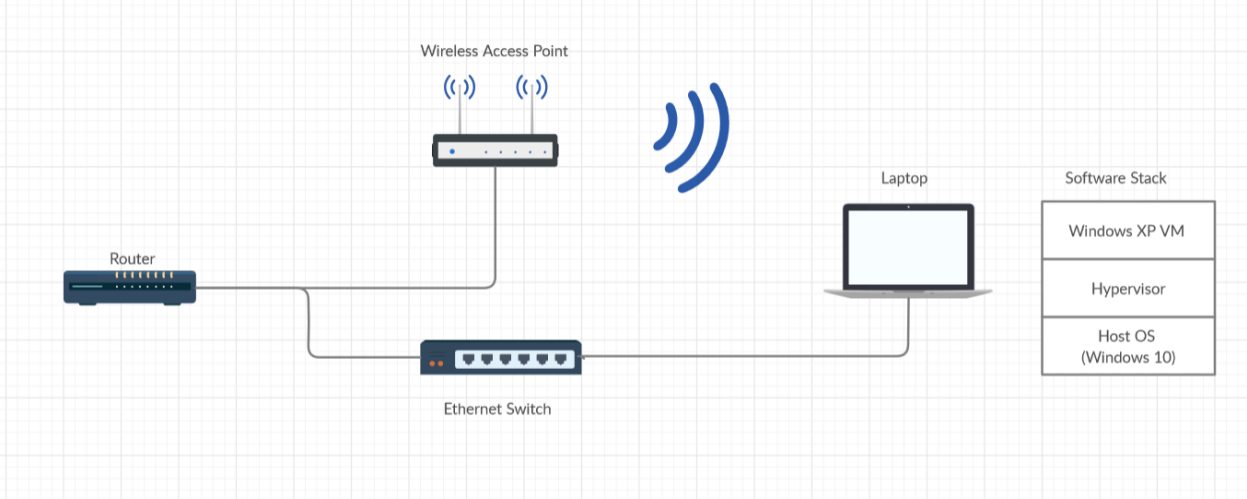
Host OS : Windows 10

Guest OS (Virtual Machine) : Windows XP



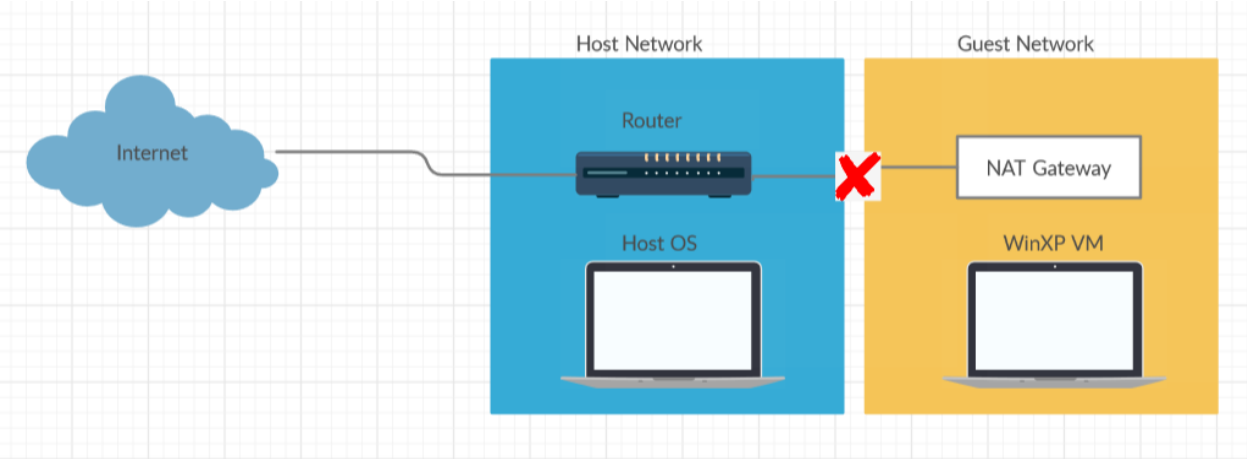
VMware Workstation Pro 15 is installed and running on the Windows 10 Host Machine. The virtual machine operates on Windows XP with 1GB of Memory, 10GB of hard disk space and uses Host-only adapter mode.

1.2 Network Diagram



Above shows the physical setup. The laptop is either connected to the switch, which is in turn connected to the router via a switch physical ethernet cable or through a wireless access point connected to (or sometimes built into) the router. There is a Windows XP Virtual Machine as depicted above running on the host computer by using the hypervisor will allow for virtualization software to be run. The malware needs to be executed for dynamic analysis in an isolated environment like the virtual machine so it does not pose any dangers to the Host OS potentially getting infected. Using the VMWare Workstation Pro VM Manager also allows us to take snapshots, which is critical so that we can revert back to the original state before dynamic analysis and rectify potential issues caused by the malware (i.e. encrypting the files).

1.3 Network Configuration



The host machine acts as a router for the Guest Network and this is done through a NAT Gateway on the Guest Network, which allows the Guest Network to use a private IP leased by the Host Network. In this manner, both Host and Guest can communicate with the Internet. However, due to safety precautions, we were advised to disable Internet connection on the Guest (Windows XP) machine.

Passive Information Gathering (IDA Pro)

1.1 Imported APIs

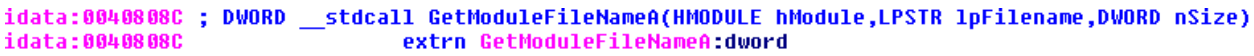
1.1.1 Windows API 1: CreateProcessA

Purpose: Creates and launches a new process when a logical 'AND' is performed value stored in eax (which is the sum of the value stored in ebp and StartupInfo) which equates to zero and thereafter the program proceeds to XOR the value in eax with itself.

Parameters: lpApplicationName, lpCommandLine, lpProcessAttributes, lpThreadAttributes, bInheritHandles, dwCreationFlags, lpEnvironment, lpCurrentDirectory, lpStartupInfo, lpProcessInformation

MSDN: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/win32/api/processthreadsapi/nf-processthreadsapi-createprocessa

1.1.2 Windows API 2: GetModuleFileNameA

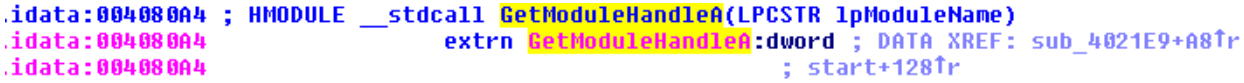


Purpose: Returns the path of a path in the specified module

Parameters: hModule, lpFilename, nSize

MSDN: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/win32/api/libloaderapi/nf-libloaderapi-getmodulefilenamea

1.1.3 Windows API 3: GetModuleHandleA



Purpose: Used to access a loaded module in memory. This is used by the malware for code modification or injection during runtime.

Parameters: lpModuleName

MSDN: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/win32/api/libloaderapi/nf-libloaderapi-getmodulehandlea

1.1.4 Windows API 4: GetProcAddress

```
.idata:004080E4 ; FARPROC __stdcall GetProcAddress(HMODULE hModule,LPCSTR lpProcName)
.idata:004080E4                 extrn GetProcAddress:dword ; DATA XREF: sub_40170A+33↑r
.idata:004080E4                                            ; sub_40170A+3F↑r ...
```

Purpose: Retrieves the address of a DLL loaded into memory. Used to import functions for other DLLs. Several instances of this in the malware suggests many DLL dependencies that the malware requires.

Parameters: hModule (returned by LoadLibraryA), lpProcName

MSDN: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/win32/api/libloaderapi/nf-libloaderapi-getprocaddress

1.1.5 Windows API 5: GetWindowsDirectoryW

```
.idata:00408064 ; UINT __stdcall GetWindowsDirectoryW(LPWSTR lpBuffer,UINT uSize)
.idata:00408064                 extrn GetWindowsDirectoryW:dword ; DATA XREF: sub_401B5F+7E↑r
```

Purpose: Used to return the full Windows file path (C:\\ProgramData). Allows malware to install additional malicious programs.

Parameters: lpBuffer, uSize

MSDN: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/win32/api/sysinfoapi/nf-sysinfoapi-getwindowsdirectoryw

1.1.6 Windows API 6: LoadLibraryA

```
.idata:004080E0 ; HMODULE __stdcall LoadLibraryA(LPCSTR lpLibFileName)
.idata:004080E0                 extrn LoadLibraryA:dword ; DATA XREF: sub_40170A+22↑r
.idata:004080E0                                          ; sub_401A45+15↑r ...
```

Purpose: Loads a new DLL (aAdvapi32.dll which is an impersonation of the legitimate Advapi32.dll which is meant for event tracing) into memory. Very commonly used by Win32 programs so may not be detected as malicious.

Parameters: lpLibFileName

MSDN: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/win32/api/libloaderapi/nf-libloaderapi-loadlibrarya

1.1.7 Windows API 7: LoadResource

```
.idata:00408074 ; HGLOBAL __stdcall LoadResource(HMODULE hModule,HRSRC hResInfo)
.idata:00408074                 extrn LoadResource:dword ; DATA XREF: sub_401DAB+28↑r
```

Purpose: Loads resource from a PE file to memory

Parameters: hModule, hResInfo

MSDN: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/win32/api/libloaderapi/nf-libloaderapi-loadresource

1.1.8 Windows API 8: OpenMutexA

```
.idata:00408080 ; HANDLE __stdcall OpenMutexA(DWORD dwDesiredAccess,BOOL bInheritHandle,LPCSTR lpName)
.idata:00408080                 extrn OpenMutexA:dword  ; DATA XREF: sub_401EFF+32↑r
```

Purpose: This API call opens a handle to a mutual exclusion object which is used by the malware to ensure that only itself is running on the system. In this case the Mutex is named Global\MsWinZonesCacheCounterMutexA as seen in the screenshot above. This is a host-based indicator that indicates compromise of the machine.

Parameters: DesiredAccess, bInheritHandle, lpName

MSDN: No references

1.1.9 Windows API 9: OpenSCManagerA

```
.idata:00408024                 extrn OpenSCManagerA:dword ; DATA XREF: sub_401CE8+16↑r
.idata:00408024                                         ; Establish a connection to the service
.idata:00408024                                         ; control manager on the specified computer
.idata:00408024                                         ; and opens the specified database
```

Purpose: This API call opens the Microsoft Security Center Service Version 2 or mssecsvc2.0 on the specified computer *(lpMachineName)* as mssecsvc.exe, which is an executable file. This is important because there is a need for the malware to call the function before manipulating the services by calling other functions. It also opens a specified database *(lpDatabaseName)*.

Parameters: lpMachineName, lpDatabaseName, dwDesiredAccess

MSDN: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/win32/api/winsvc/nf-winsvc-openscmanagera

1.1.10 Windows API 10: SetFileTime

```
.idata:004080CC ; BOOL __stdcall SetFileTime(HANDLE hFile,const FILETIME *lpCreationTime,const FILETIME *lpLastAc
.idata:004080CC                 extrn SetFileTime:dword ; DATA XREF: sub_407136+31E↑r
```

Purpose: Modify the last modified/access time to cover up tracks and mask malicious activity.

Parameters: *lpCreationTime, *lpLastAccessTime, *lpLastWriteTime

MSDN: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/win32/api/fileapi/nf-fileapi-setfiletime

1.1.11 Windows API 11: VirtualAlloc

```
.idata:00408090 ; LPVOID __stdcall VirtualAlloc(LPVOID lpAddress,DWORD dwSize,DWORD flAllocationType,DWORD flProt
.idata:00408090                 extrn VirtualAlloc:dword ; DATA XREF: sub_40216E+10↑r
```

Purpose: Can be used for process injection

Parameters: lpAddress, dwSize, flAllocationType, flProtect

MSDN: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/win32/api/memoryapi/nf-memoryapi-virtualalloc

1.1.12 Windows API 12: VirtualProtect

```
.idata:004080AC ; BOOL __stdcall VirtualProtect(LPVOID lpAddress,DWORD dwSize,DWORD flNewProtect,PDWORD lpflOldPr
.idata:004080AC                 extrn VirtualProtect:dword ; DATA XREF: sub_40267B+92↑r
```

Purpose: Enables malware to modify permissions of memory from read to executable

Parameters: lpAddress, dwSize, flNewProtect, lpflOldProtect

MSDN: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/win32/api/memoryapi/nf-memoryapi-virtualprotect

1.1.13 Windows API 13:IsBadReadPtr

```
.idata:004080B0 ; BOOL __stdcall IsBadReadPtr(const void *lp,UINT ucb)
.idata:004080B0                 extrn IsBadReadPtr:dword ; DATA XREF: sub_4027DF+33↑r
.idata:004080B0                                          ; sub_4027DF+FD↑r
```

Purpose: This API call verifies that the calling process has read access to the specified range of memory. This is a dangerous API that is described by Microsoft to be obsolete and should not be used. The pointer referenced may not be valid or that the memory pointed to is safe to use. It should only be used for debugging purposes but is used in the malware in this case.

Parameters: *lp, ucb

MSDN: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/win32/api/winbase/nf-winbase-isbadreadptr

1.1.14 Windows API 14:OpenServiceA

```
idata:00408004 ; SC_HANDLE __stdcall OpenServiceA(SC_HANDLE hSCManager,LPCSTR lpServiceName,DWORD dwDesiredAcces
idata:00408004                 extrn OpenServiceA:dword : DATA XREF: sub 401CE8+39↑r
```

Purpose: Opens a service used by the malware

Parameters: hSCManager, lpServiceName, dwDesiredAccess

MSDN: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/win32/api/winsvc/nf-winsvc-openservicea

1.1.15 Windows API 15:StartServiceA

```
.idata:00408008 ; BOOL __stdcall StartServiceA(SC_HANDLE hService,DWORD dwNumServiceArgs,LPCSTR *lpServiceArgVectors)
.idata:00408008                 extrn StartServiceA:dword ; DATA XREF: sub_401CE8+49↑r
.idata:00408008                                           ; sub_401CE8+9C↑r
```

Purpose: Starts a service

Parameters: hService, dwNumServiceArgs, *lpServiceArgVectors

MSDN: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/win32/api/winsvc/nf-winsvc-startservicea

1.1.16 Windows API 16:RegCloseKey

```
.idata:00408020 ; LONG __stdcall RegCloseKey(HKEY hKey)
.idata:00408020                 extrn RegCloseKey:dword ; DATA XREF: sub_4010FD+106↑r
```

Purpose: Closes a handle to the specified registry key.

Parameters: hKey

MSDN: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/win32/api/winreg/nf-winreg-regclosekey

1.1.17 Windows API 17: RegCreateKeyW

```
idata:00408014 ; LONG __stdcall RegCreateKeyW(HKEY hKey,LPCWSTR lpSubKey,PHKEY phkResult)
idata:00408014                 extrn RegCreateKeyW:dword
idata:00408014                                           ; DATA XREF: sub_4010FD:loc_40117A↑r
```

Purpose: Create registry key for 16 bit applications

Parameters: hKey, lpSubKey, phkResult

MSDN: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/win32/api/winreg/nf-winreg-regcreatekeyw

1.1.18 Windows API 18: RegSetValueExA

```
.idata:00408018 ; LONG __stdcall RegSetValueExA(HKEY hKey,LPCSTR lpValueName,DWORD Reserved,DWORD dwType,const BYTE *lpData,DWORD cbData)
.idata:00408018                 extrn RegSetValueExA:dword ; DATA XREF: sub_4010FD+C0↑r
```

Purpose: Set registry value

Parameters: hKey, lpValueName, Reserved, dwType, *lpData, cbData

MSDN: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/win32/api/winreg/nf-winreg-regsetvalueexa

1.1.19 Windows API 19: RegQueryValueExA

```
.idata:0040801C ; LONG __stdcall RegQueryValueExA(HKEY hKey,LPCSTR lpValueName,LPDWORD lpReserved,LPDWORD lpType,LPBYTE lpData,LPDWORD lpcbData)
.idata:0040801C                 extrn RegQueryValueExA:dword ; DATA XREF: sub_4010FD+E7↑r
```

Purpose: Retrieves the type and data for the specified value name associated with an open registry key.

Parameters: hKey, lpValueName, lpReserved, lpType, lpData, lpcbData

MSDN: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/win32/api/winreg/nf-winreg-regqueryvalueexa

1.1.20 Windows API 20: Sleep

```
idata:0040807C ; void __stdcall Sleep(DWORD dwMilliseconds)
idata:0040807C                 extrn Sleep:dword       ; DATA XREF: sub_401EFF+41↑r
```

Purpose: Make the malware action undetectable for a set period of time to evade antivirus detection

Parameters: dwMilliseconds

MSDN: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/win32/api/synchapi/nf-synchapi-sleep

1.1.21 Windows API 21: WriteFile

```
.idata:00408048 ; BOOL __stdcall WriteFile(HANDLE hFile,LPCVOID lpBuffer,DWORD nNumberOfBytesToWrite,LPDWORD lpNumberOfBytesWritten,LPOVERLAPPED lpOverlapped
.idata:00408048                 extrn WriteFile:dword   ; DATA XREF: sub_407136+2D5↑r
```

Purpose: Write data to a specified file

Parameters: hFile, lpBuffer, nNumberOfBytesToWrite, lpNumberOfBytesWritten, lpOverlapped

MSDN: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/win32/api/fileapi/nf-fileapi-writefile

1.1.22 Windows API 22: CreateServiceA

1.1.23

```
.idata:00408000 ; SC_HANDLE __stdcall CreateServiceA(SC_HANDLE hSCManager,LPCSTR lpServiceName,LPCSTR lpDisplayName,DWORD dwDesiredAccess,DWORD dwServiceType,
.idata:00408000                 extrn CreateServiceA:dword ; DATA XREF: sub_401CE8+8D↑r
```

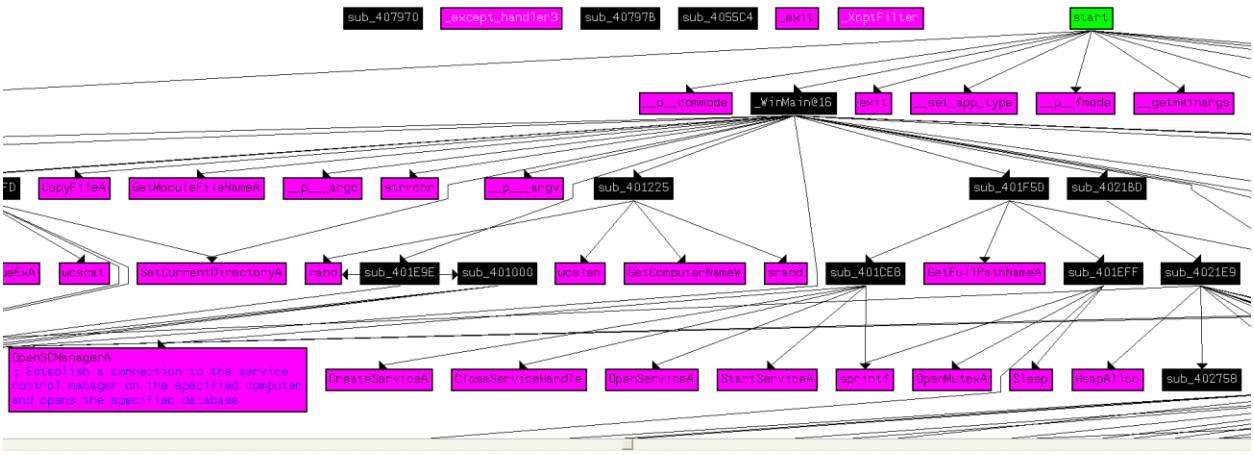
Purpose: Creates a service that can be started at boot time for persistence and loading of kernel drivers.

Parameters: lpServiceName, lpDisplayName, dwDesiredAccess, dwServiceType, dwStartType, dwErrorControl, lpBinaryPathName, lpLoadOrderGroup, lpdwTagId, lpDependencies, lpServiceStartName, lpPassword, hSCManager

MSDN: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/win32/api/winsvc/nf-winsvc-createservicea

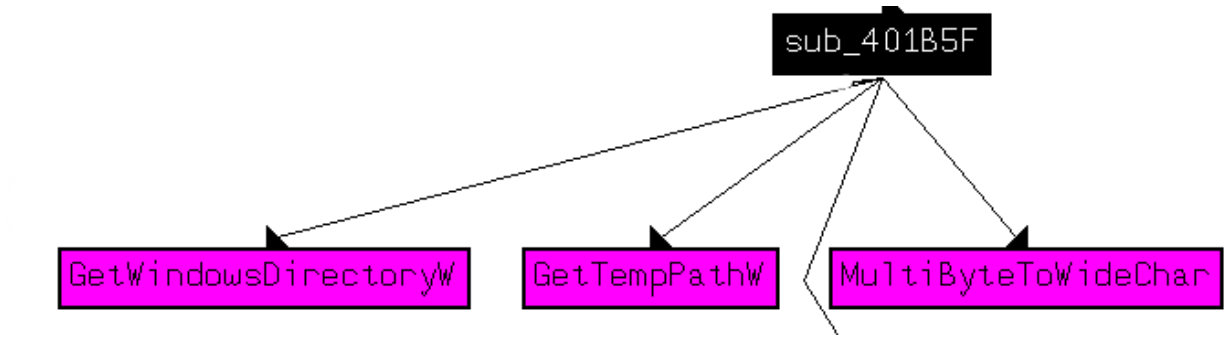
Code Analysis (IDA Pro)

2.1 Graph of Major Subroutines from Main Function

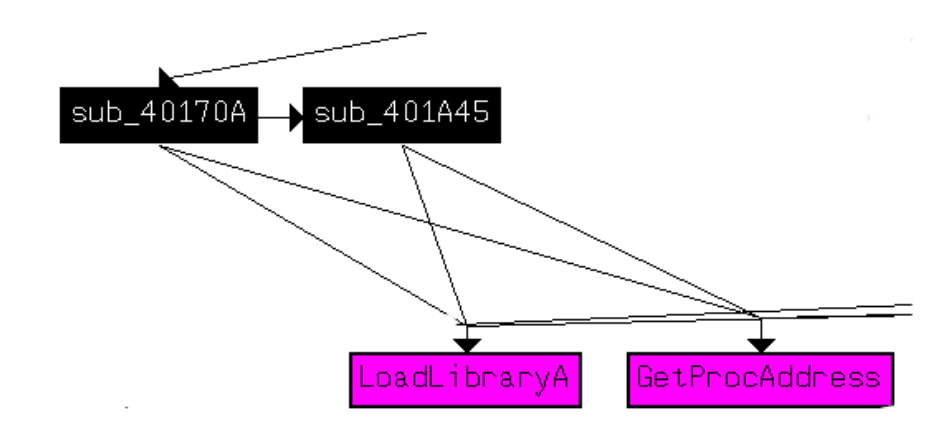


Important Subroutines to Analyse:

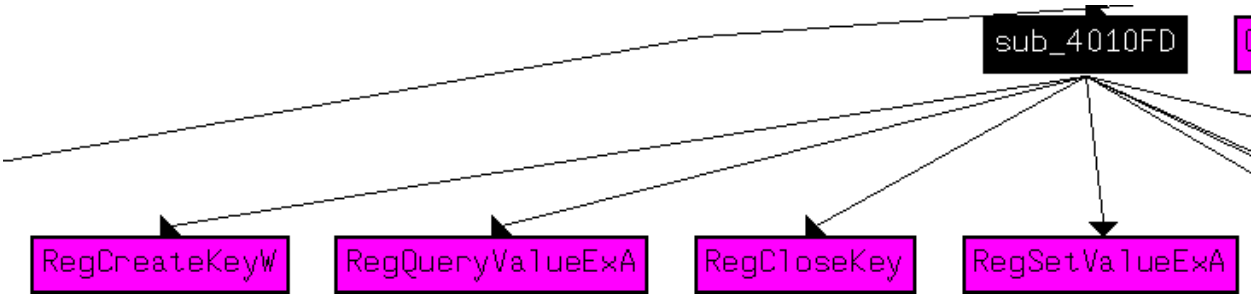
sub_401B5F (GetWindowsDirectoryW)



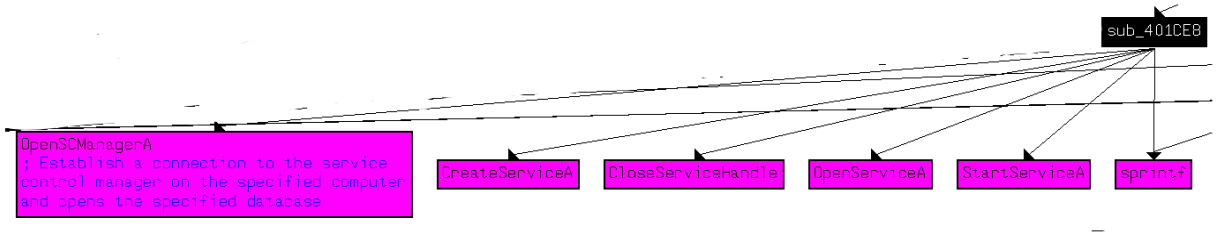
sub_40170A (LoadLibraryA, GetProcAddress) and sub_401A45 (LoadLibraryA, the keys stuff)



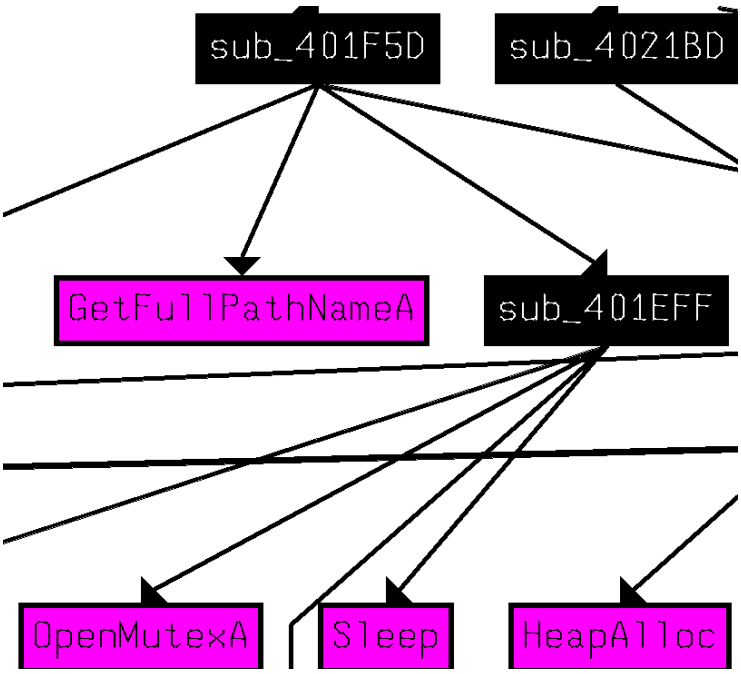
sub_4010FD (RegCreateKeyW, RegQueryValueExA, RegCloseKey, RegSetValueA)



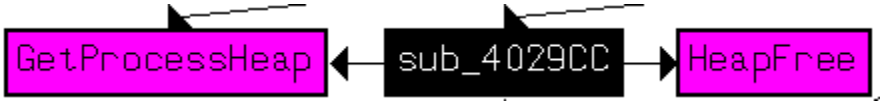
sub_401CE8 (OpenSCManager, OpenServiceA, StartServiceA)



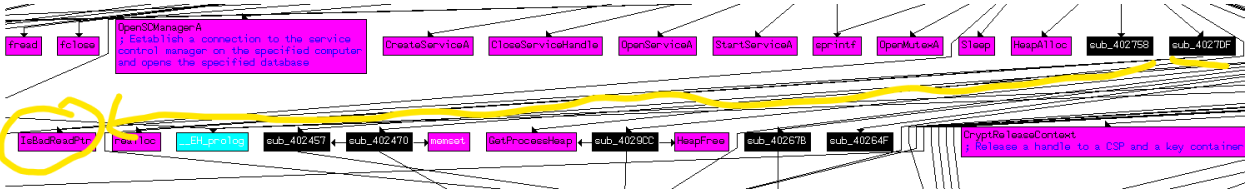
sub_401EFF (OpenMutexA, Sleep)



sub_4029CC (GetProcessheap, HeapFree)

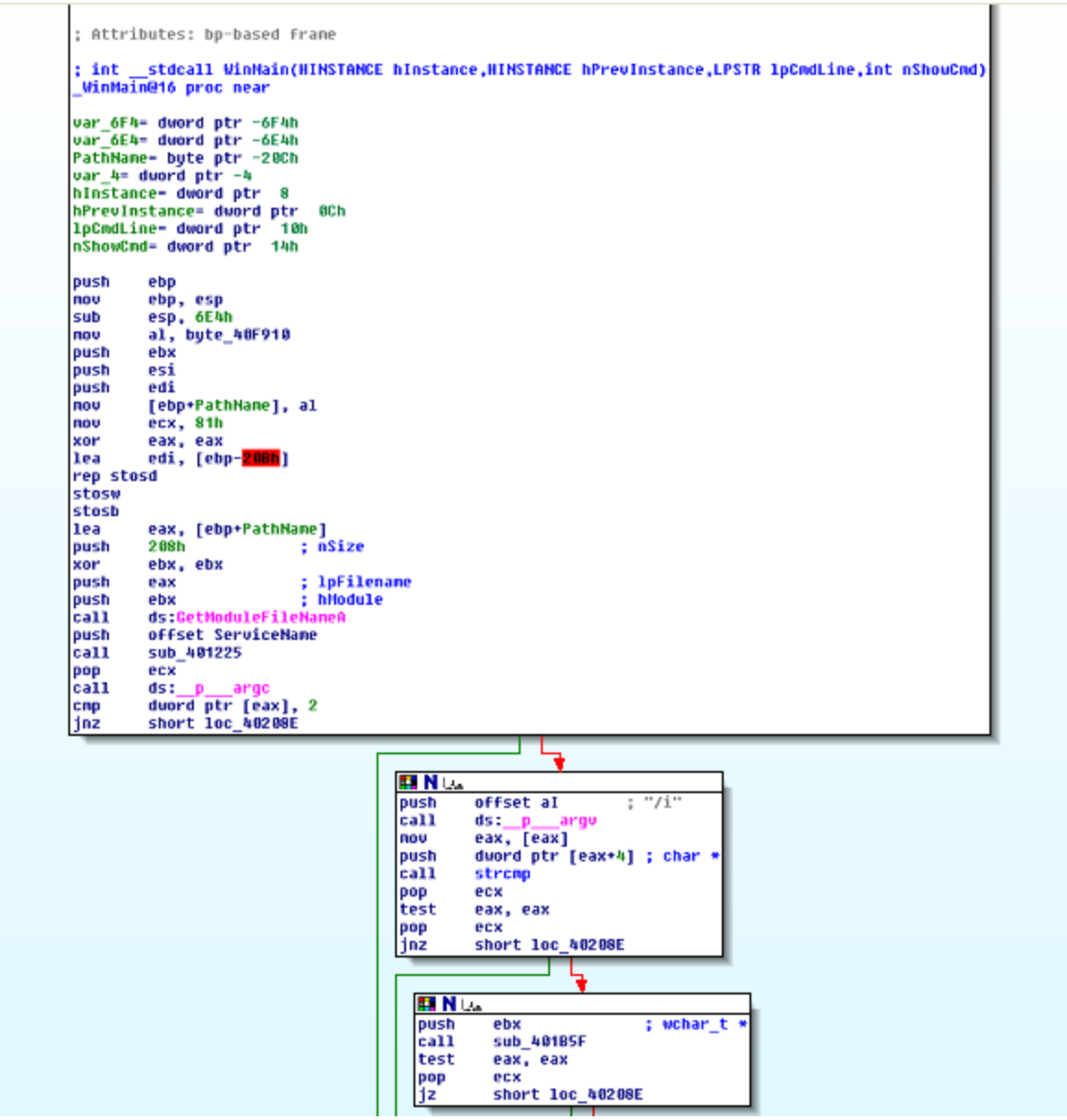


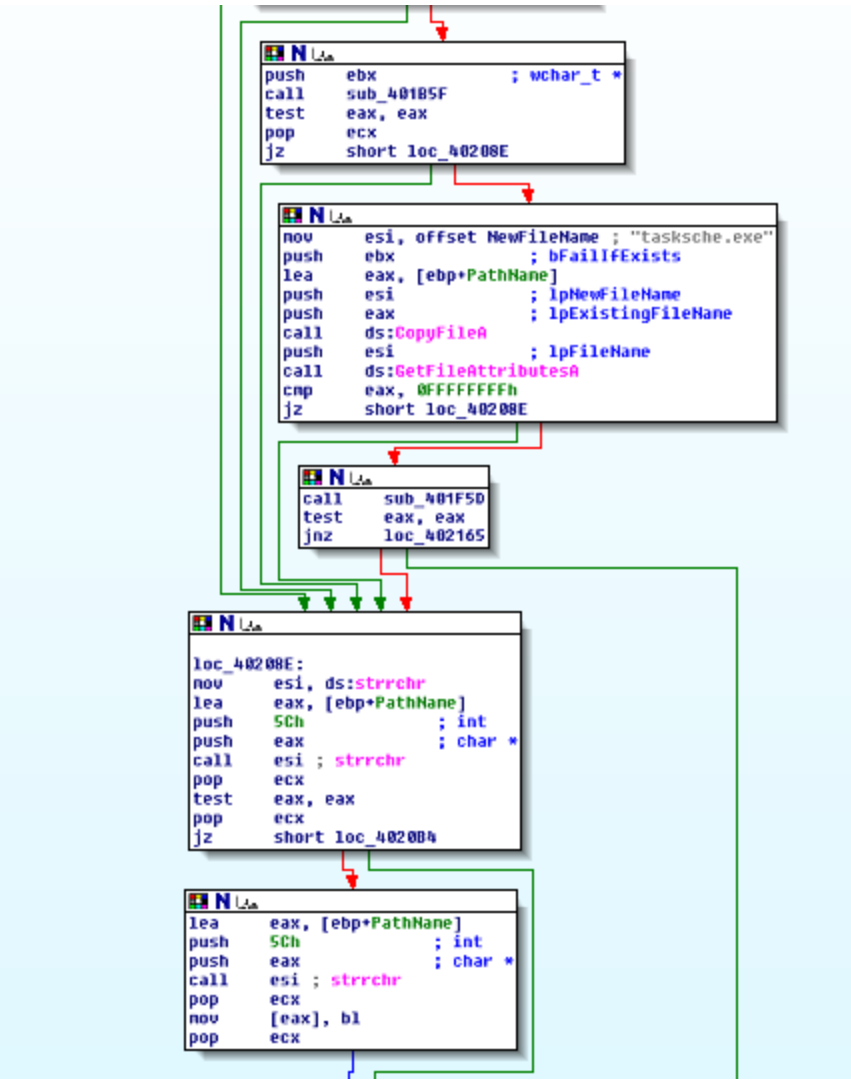
sub_4027DF (IsReadBadPtr)

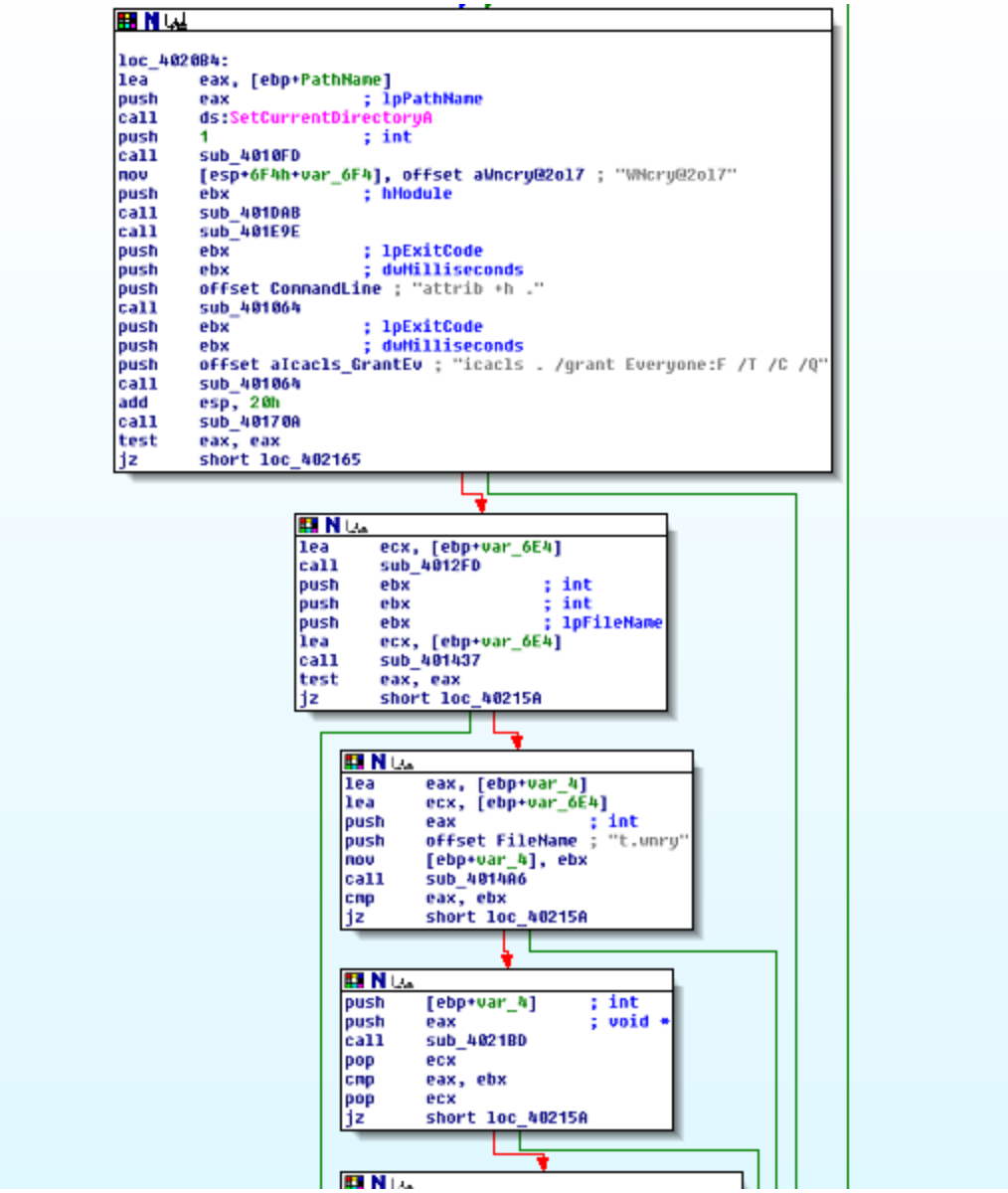


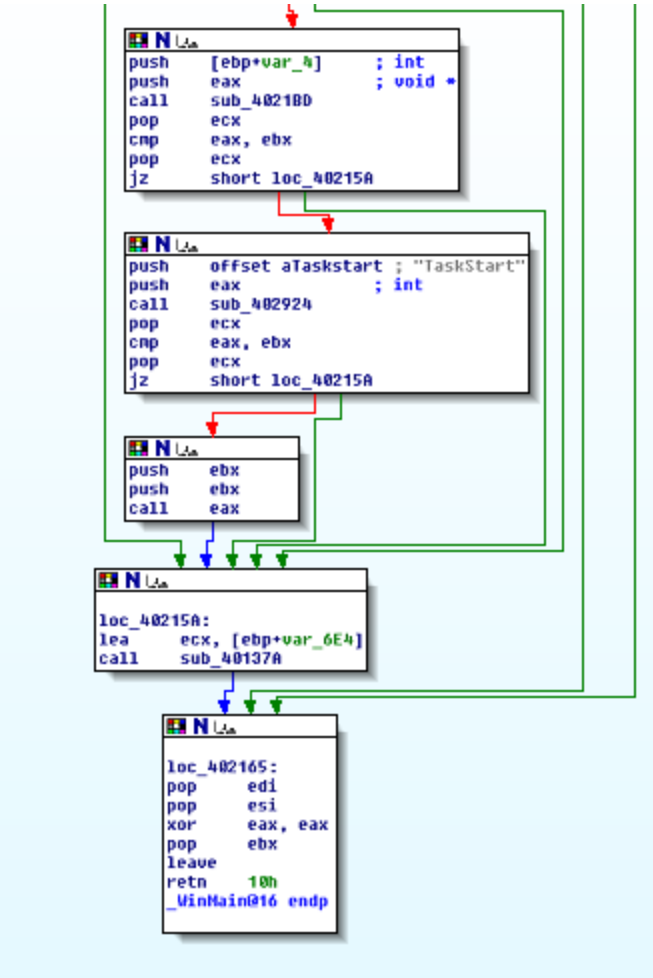
Our major subroutine is WinMain. The graph below shows our major subroutine.

Graph View Flow of major subroutine


; Attributes: bp-based frame
; int __stdcall WinMain(HINSTANCE hInstance,HINSTANCE hPrevInstance,LPSTR lpCmdLine,int nShowCmd)
_WinMain@16 proc near
var_6F4= dword ptr -6F4h
var_6E4= dword ptr -6E4h
PathName= byte ptr -20Ch
var_4= dword ptr -4
hInstance= dword ptr 8
hPrevInstance= dword ptr 0Ch
lpCmdLine= dword ptr 10h
nShowCmd= dword ptr 14h
push ebp
mov ebp, esp
sub esp, 6E4h
mov al, byte_40F910
push ebx
push esi
push edi
mov [ebp+PathName], al
mov ecx, 81h
xor eax, eax
lea edi, [ebp-208h]
rep stosd
stosw
stosb
lea eax, [ebp+PathName]
push 208h ; nSize
xor ebx, ebx
push eax ; lpFilename
push ebx ; hModule
call ds:GetModuleFileNameA
push offset ServiceName
call sub_401225
pop ecx
call ds:__p___argc
cmp dword ptr [eax], 2
jnz short loc_40208E
push offset aI ; "/i"
call ds:__p___argv
mov eax, [eax]
push dword ptr [eax+4] ; char *
call strcmp
pop ecx
test eax, eax
pop ecx
jnz short loc_40208E
push ebx ; wchar_t *
call sub_401B5F
test eax, eax
pop ecx
jz short loc_40208E


push ebx ; wchar_t *
call sub_40185F
test eax, eax
pop ecx
jz short loc_40208E
mov esi, offset NewFileName ; "tasksche.exe"
push ebx ; bFailIfExists
lea eax, [ebp+PathName]
push esi ; lpNewFileName
push eax ; lpExistingFileName
call ds:CopyFileA
push esi ; lpFileName
call ds:GetFileAttributesA
cmp eax, 0FFFFFFFFh
jz short loc_40208E
call sub_401F5D
test eax, eax
jnz loc_402165
loc_40208E:
mov esi, ds:strrchr
lea eax, [ebp+PathName]
push 5Ch ; int
push eax ; char *
call esi ; strrchr
pop ecx
test eax, eax
pop ecx
jz short loc_4020B4
lea eax, [ebp+PathName]
push 5Ch ; int
push eax ; char *
call esi ; strrchr
pop ecx
mov [eax], bl
pop ecx


loc_402084:
lea eax, [ebp+PathName]
push eax ; lpPathName
call ds:SetCurrentDirectoryA
push 1 ; int
call sub_4010FD
mov [esp+6F4h+var_6F4], offset aWncry@2ol7 ; "WNcry@2ol7"
push ebx ; hModule
call sub_401DAB
call sub_401E9E
push ebx ; lpExitCode
push ebx ; dwMilliseconds
push offset ConnandLine ; "attrib +h ."
call sub_401064
push ebx ; lpExitCode
push ebx ; dwMilliseconds
push offset aIcacls_GrantEv ; "icacls . /grant Everyone:F /T /C /Q"
call sub_401064
add esp, 20h
call sub_40170A
test eax, eax
jz short loc_402165
lea ecx, [ebp+var_6E4]
call sub_4012FD
push ebx ; int
push ebx ; int
push ebx ; lpFileName
lea ecx, [ebp+var_6E4]
call sub_401437
test eax, eax
jz short loc_40215A
lea eax, [ebp+var_4]
lea ecx, [ebp+var_6E4]
push eax ; int
push offset FileName ; "t.unry"
mov [ebp+var_4], ebx
call sub_4014A6
cmp eax, ebx
jz short loc_40215A
push [ebp+var_4] ; int
push eax ; void *
call sub_4021BD
pop ecx
cmp eax, ebx
pop ecx
jz short loc_40215A



Purpose of major subroutine:

For the major subroutine, it calls GetModuleFileNameA in the beginning to install the main executable of the malware, in this case tasksche.exe. It will check if the argument /i exists which means to install before proceeding to download itself in the victim computer as shown using CopyFileA and GetFileAttributesA. This executable contains a resource zip file “XIA” which will be downloaded using sub_401DAB and contains files that malware will unzip using the password “WNcry@2017” as shown above.

It will proceed to call sub_401064, which will use the API LoadLibraryA to load a malicious DLL and proceed to get the various files on the victim computer.

After some processing, the malware will decrypt t.wnry, which is an encrypted ransomware DLL and export it to TaskStart to begin encrypting the files using a variety of different encryption algorithms such as RSA and AES.

2.2 Description of Subroutines

2.2.1 Subroutine 1: sub_401B5F

```
.text:00401B5F ; ||||||||||||||||| S U B R O U T I N E |||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||
.text:00401B5F
.text:00401B5F ; Attributes: bp-based frame
.text:00401B5F
.text:00401B5F ; int __cdecl sub_401B5F(wchar_t *)
.text:00401B5F sub_401B5F      proc near               ; CODE XREF: WinMain(x,x,x,x)+70↓p
.text:00401B5F
.text:00401B5F Buffer          = word ptr -4D8h
.text:00401B5F var_4D4         = word ptr -4D4h
.text:00401B5F PathName        = word ptr -2D0h
.text:00401B5F WideCharStr     = dword ptr -0C8h
.text:00401B5F arg_0           = dword ptr  8
.text:00401B5F
.text:00401B5F                 push    ebp
.text:00401B60                 mov     ebp, esp
.text:00401B62                 sub     esp, 4D8h
.text:00401B68                 mov     dx, word_40F874
.text:00401B6F                 push    esi
.text:00401B70                 mov     esi, 81h
.text:00401B75                 push    edi
.text:00401B76                 mov     ecx, esi
.text:00401B78                 xor     eax, eax
.text:00401B7A                 lea     edi, [ebp-4D6h]
.text:00401B80                 mov     [ebp+Buffer], dx
.text:00401B87                 rep stosd
.text:00401B89                 stosw
.text:00401B8B                 mov     ecx, esi
.text:00401B8D                 xor     eax, eax
.text:00401B8F                 lea     edi, [ebp-2CEh]
.text:00401B95                 mov     [ebp+PathName], dx
.text:00401B9C                 rep stosd
.text:00401B9E                 stosw
.text:00401BA0                 push    31h
.text:00401BA2                 xor     eax, eax
```

The buffer size and the file path are provided as arguments as shown above. The code first allocates a value to the filename and the buffer.

```
.text:00401BA4                  pop     ecx
.text:00401BA5                  lea     edi, [ebp+WideCharStr+2]
.text:00401BAB                  mov     word ptr [ebp+WideCharStr], dx
.text:00401BB2                  push    63h             ; cchWideChar
.text:00401BB4                  rep stosd
.text:00401BB6                  stosw
.text:00401BB8                  lea     eax, [ebp+WideCharStr]
.text:00401BBE                  push    eax             ; lpWideCharStr
.text:00401BBF                  push    0FFFFFFFFh      ; cchMultiByte
.text:00401BC1                  push    offset ServiceName ; lpMultiByteStr
.text:00401BC6                  push    0               ; dwFlags
.text:00401BC8                  push    0               ; CodePage
.text:00401BCA                  call    ds:MultiByteToWideChar
.text:00401BD0                  mov     esi, 104h
.text:00401BD5                  lea     eax, [ebp+Buffer]
.text:00401BDB                  push    esi             ; uSize
.text:00401BDC                  push    eax             ; lpBuffer
.text:00401BDD                  call    ds:GetWindowsDirectoryW
.text:00401BE3                  mov     edi, ds:swprintf
.text:00401BE9                  and     [ebp+var_4D4], 0
.text:00401BF1                  lea     eax, [ebp+Buffer]
.text:00401BF7                  push    eax
.text:00401BF8                  lea     eax, [ebp+PathName]
.text:00401BFE                  push    offset aSProgramdata ; "%s\\ProgramData"
.text:00401C03                  push    eax             ; wchar_t *
.text:00401C04                  call    edi ; swprintf
.text:00401C06                  add     esp, 0Ch
.text:00401C09                  lea     eax, [ebp+PathName]
.text:00401C0F                  push    eax             ; lpFileName
.text:00401C10                  call    ds:GetFileAttributesW
.text:00401C16                  cmp     eax, 0FFFFFFFFh
.text:00401C19                  jz      short loc_401C40
.text:00401C1B                  push    [ebp+arg_0]     ; wchar_t *
.text:00401C1E                  lea     eax, [ebp+WideCharStr]
.text:00401C24                  push    eax             ; int
.text:00401C25                  lea     eax, [ebp+PathName]
```

If ecx is zero in the main program, this subroutine gets executed. This subroutine gets information about the system that it is running on through the use of imported APIs such as GetWindowsDirectory and GetFileAttributesW. This allows the malware to find a location to download and install its malicious payload for future use. The path used is the drive letter denoted by the placeholder %s which is a string and then the path of \\ProgramData which is a legitimate Windows folder used to store program information for later execution.

```
0012F664  7C90E920 ntdll.7C90E920
0012F668  00000001
0012F66C  00000000
0012F670  00000000
0012F674  0040F410 UNICODE "\ProgramData"
0012F678  00000000
0012F67C  0012FAE8 UNICODE "C:"
0012F680  00000000
0012F684  FFFFFFFF
```

```
.text:00401C2B                 push    eax             ; lpPathName
.text:00401C2C                 call    sub_401AF6
.text:00401C31                 add     esp, 0Ch
.text:00401C34                 test    eax, eax
.text:00401C36                 jz      short loc_401C40
.text:00401C38
.text:00401C38 loc_401C38:                             ; CODE XREF: sub_401B5F+111↓j
.text:00401C38                                         ; sub_401B5F+12E↓j
.text:00401C38                 push    1
.text:00401C3A                 pop     eax
.text:00401C3B                 jmp     loc_401CE4
.text:00401C40 ; ---------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

If the pointer to pathname is supplied, the program jumps to another subroutine (that is not shown). Otherwise, the program gets ended when it jumps to loc_401CE4.

2.2.2 Subroutine 2: sub_40170A

```
.text:004020E8                 push    offset aIcacls_GrantEv ; "icacls . /grant Everyone:F /T /C /Q"
.text:004020ED                 call    sub_401064
.text:004020F2                 add     esp, 20h
.text:004020F5                 call    sub_40170A
```

Before this subroutine is called the malware permission is granted to all users (including the malware) to the newly created folder. This subroutine is then called after sub_401064 is executed.

```
.text:0040170A
.text:0040170A ; ||||||||||||||| S U B R O U T I N E |||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||
.text:0040170A
.text:0040170A
.text:0040170A sub_40170A      proc near               ; CODE XREF: WinMain(x,x,x,x)+10E↓p
.text:0040170A                 push    ebx
.text:0040170B                 push    edi
.text:0040170C                 call    sub_401A45
.text:00401711                 test    eax, eax
.text:00401713                 jz      loc_4017D8
.text:00401719                 xor     ebx, ebx
.text:0040171B                 cmp     dword_40F878, ebx
.text:00401721                 jnz     loc_4017D3
.text:00401727                 push    offset ModuleName ; "kernel32.dll"
.text:0040172C                 call    ds:LoadLibraryA
.text:00401732                 mov     edi, eax
.text:00401734                 cmp     edi, ebx
.text:00401736                 jz      loc_4017D8
.text:0040173C                 push    esi
.text:0040173D                 mov     esi, ds:GetProcAddress
.text:00401743                 push    offset ProcName ; "CreateFileW"
.text:00401748                 push    edi             ; hModule
.text:00401749                 call    esi ; GetProcAddress
.text:0040174B                 push    offset aWritefile ; "WriteFile"
.text:00401750                 push    edi             ; hModule
.text:00401751                 mov     dword_40F878, eax
.text:00401756                 call    esi ; GetProcAddress
.text:00401758                 push    offset aReadfile ; "ReadFile"
.text:0040175D                 push    edi             ; hModule
.text:0040175E                 mov     dword_40F87C, eax
.text:00401763                 call    esi ; GetProcAddress
.text:00401765                 push    offset aMovefilew ; "MoveFileW"
.text:0040176A                 push    edi             ; hModule
.text:0040176B                 mov     dword_40F880, eax
.text:00401770                 call    esi ; GetProcAddress
.text:00401772                 push    offset aMovefileexw ; "MoveFileExW"
```

This subroutine takes no arguments as input. It calls sub_401A45 and then if the value stored in eax is zero, it jumps to the location loc_4017D8. If not it performs an xor for ebx with itself and compares ebx with a preset dword value. If dword is smaller than ebx it will jump to loc_4017D3. Otherwise it will set the Module Name as kernel32.dll and call the LoadLibrary API which calls the malicious aAdvapi32.dll. Thereafter, there are many GetProcAddress API calls which call the various API from the DLLs.

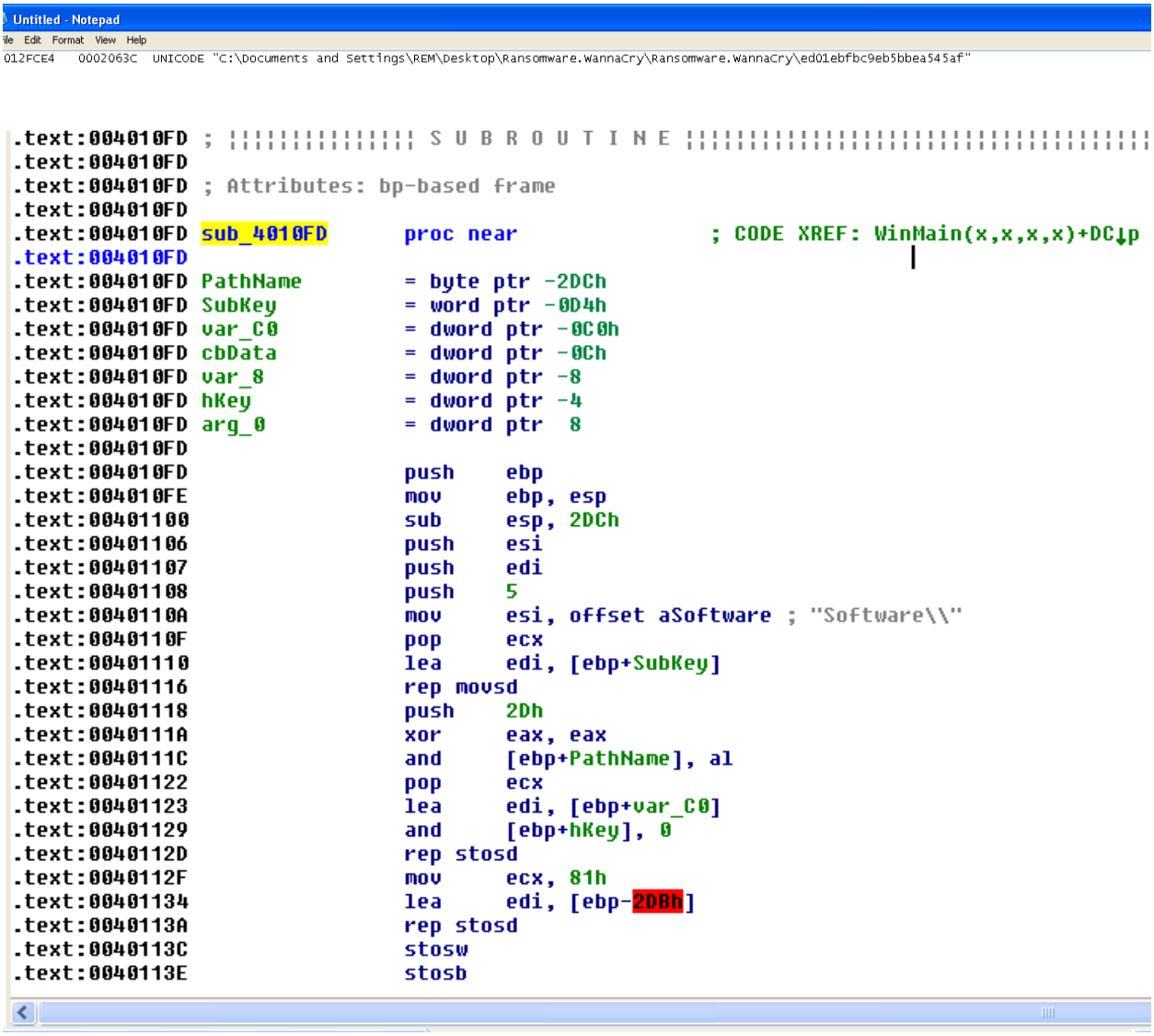
```
.text:00401777                 push    edi             ; hModule
.text:00401778                 mov     dword_40F884, eax
.text:0040177D                 call    esi ; GetProcAddress
.text:0040177F                 push    offset aDeletefilew ; "DeleteFileW"
.text:00401784                 push    edi             ; hModule
.text:00401785                 mov     dword_40F888, eax
.text:0040178A                 call    esi ; GetProcAddress
.text:0040178C                 push    offset aClosehandle ; "CloseHandle"
.text:00401791                 push    edi             ; hModule
.text:00401792                 mov     dword_40F88C, eax
.text:00401797                 call    esi ; GetProcAddress
.text:00401799                 cmp     dword_40F878, ebx
.text:0040179F                 mov     dword_40F890, eax
.text:004017A4                 pop     esi
.text:004017A5                 jz      short loc_4017D8
.text:004017A7                 cmp     dword_40F87C, ebx
.text:004017AD                 jz      short loc_4017D8
.text:004017AF                 cmp     dword_40F880, ebx
.text:004017B5                 jz      short loc_4017D8
.text:004017B7                 cmp     dword_40F884, ebx
.text:004017BD                 jz      short loc_4017D8
.text:004017BF                 cmp     dword_40F888, ebx
.text:004017C5                 jz      short loc_4017D8
.text:004017C7                 cmp     dword_40F88C, ebx
.text:004017CD                 jz      short loc_4017D8
.text:004017CF                 cmp     eax, ebx
.text:004017D1                 jz      short loc_4017D8
.text:004017D3
.text:004017D3 loc_4017D3:                             ; CODE XREF: sub_40170A+17↑j
.text:004017D3                 push    1
.text:004017D5                 pop     eax
.text:004017D6                 jmp     short loc_4017DA
.text:004017D8 ; ---------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

Thereafter, there are various comparisons between ebx and different dword values, which determine the next code block that the malware executes. If these are not fulfilled the program moves on to loc_4017DA.

2.2.3 Subroutine 3: sub_4010FD

```
.text:004020B4 loc_4020B4:                             ; CODE XREF: WinMain(x,x,x,x)+BC↑j
.text:004020B4                 lea     eax, [ebp+PathName]
.text:004020BA                 push    eax             ; lpPathName
.text:004020BB                 call    ds:SetCurrentDirectoryA
.text:004020C1                 push    1               ; int
.text:004020C3                 call    sub_4010FD
```

From the main program, the pathname as well as the pointer to the pathname is supplied to the SetCurrentDirectoryA API to enable the malware to be executed in the directory that it is currently in. Thereafter the subroutine is called with the current working directory passed as the PathName.



The malware starts by creating memory to make a function. It then copies the malware from the Software\\ folder to the current working directory (in this case Desktop) It then

calls 2 subroutines to get the hkey argument which is essential later on when it calls the RegCreateKeyW API to create persistence of the malware.

```
.text:0040113F                 lea     eax, [ebp+SubKey]
.text:00401145                 push    offset aWanacrypt0r ; "WanaCrypt0r"
.text:0040114A                 push    eax             ; wchar_t *
.text:0040114B                 call    ds:wcscat
.text:00401151                 and     [ebp+var_8], 0
.text:00401155                 pop     ecx
.text:00401156                 pop     ecx
.text:00401157                 mov     edi, offset aWd ; "wd"
.text:0040115C
.text:0040115C loc_40115C:                             ; CODE XREF: sub_4010FD+117↓j
.text:0040115C                 lea     eax, [ebp+hKey]
.text:0040115F                 xor     esi, esi
.text:00401161                 cmp     [ebp+var_8], esi
.text:00401164                 push    eax             ; phkResult
.text:00401165                 lea     eax, [ebp+SubKey]
.text:0040116B                 push    eax             ; lpSubKey
.text:0040116C                 jnz     short loc_401175
.text:0040116E                 push    80000002h
.text:00401173                 jmp     short loc_40117A
```

Thereafter, the malware calls the GetCurrentDirectoryA API for it to be able set the registry value later on in the following API RegSetValueExA and thereafter it performs some arithmetic before jumping on to loc_401200 as shown below.

```
.text:00401175 ; ---------------------------------------------------------------------------
.text:00401175
.text:00401175 loc_401175:                             ; CODE XREF: sub_4010FD+6F↑j
.text:00401175                 push    80000001h       ; hKey
.text:0040117A
.text:0040117A loc_40117A:                             ; CODE XREF: sub_4010FD+76↑j
.text:0040117A                 call    ds:RegCreateKeyW
.text:00401180                 cmp     [ebp+hKey], esi
.text:00401183                 jz      loc_40120D
.text:00401189                 cmp     [ebp+arg_0], esi
.text:0040118C                 jz      short loc_4011CC
.text:0040118E                 lea     eax, [ebp+PathName]
.text:00401194                 push    eax             ; lpBuffer
.text:00401195                 push    207h            ; nBufferLength
.text:0040119A                 call    ds:GetCurrentDirectoryA
.text:004011A0                 lea     eax, [ebp+PathName]
.text:004011A6                 push    eax             ; char *
.text:004011A7                 call    strlen
.text:004011AC                 pop     ecx
.text:004011AD                 inc     eax
.text:004011AE                 push    eax             ; cbData
.text:004011AF                 lea     eax, [ebp+PathName]
.text:004011B5                 push    eax             ; lpData
.text:004011B6                 push    1               ; dwType
.text:004011B8                 push    esi             ; Reserved
.text:004011B9                 push    edi             ; lpValueName
.text:004011BA                 push    [ebp+hKey]      ; hKey
.text:004011BD                 call    ds:RegSetValueExA
.text:004011C3                 mov     esi, eax
.text:004011C5                 neg     esi
.text:004011C7                 sbb     esi, esi
.text:004011C9                 inc     esi
.text:004011CA                 jmp     short loc_401200
.text:004011CC ; ---------------------------------------------------------------------------
.text:004011CC
```

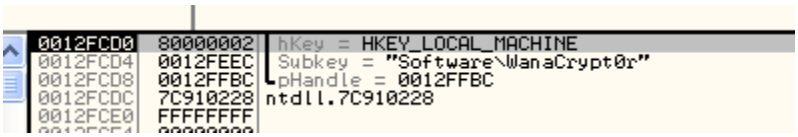
```
.text:004011CC loc_4011CC:                             ; CODE XREF: sub_4010FD+8F↑j
.text:004011CC                 lea     eax, [ebp+cbData]
.text:004011CF                 mov     [ebp+cbData], 207h
.text:004011D6                 push    eax             ; lpcbData
.text:004011D7                 lea     eax, [ebp+PathName]
.text:004011DD                 push    eax             ; lpData
.text:004011DE                 push    esi             ; lpType
.text:004011DF                 push    esi             ; lpReserved
.text:004011E0                 push    edi             ; lpValueName
.text:004011E1                 push    [ebp+hKey]      ; hKey
.text:004011E4                 call    ds:RegQueryValueExA
.text:004011EA                 mov     esi, eax
.text:004011EC                 neg     esi
.text:004011EE                 sbb     esi, esi
.text:004011F0                 inc     esi
.text:004011F1                 jz      short loc_401200
.text:004011F3                 lea     eax, [ebp+PathName]
.text:004011F9                 push    eax             ; lpPathName
.text:004011FA                 call    ds:SetCurrentDirectoryA
.text:00401200
.text:00401200 loc_401200:                             ; CODE XREF: sub_4010FD+CD↑j
.text:00401200                                         ; sub_4010FD+F4↑j
.text:00401200                 push    [ebp+hKey]      ; hKey
.text:00401203                 call    ds:RegCloseKey
.text:00401209                 test    esi, esi
.text:0040120B                 jnz     short loc_401220
.text:0040120D
.text:0040120D loc_40120D:                             ; CODE XREF: sub_4010FD+86↑j
.text:0040120D                 inc     [ebp+var_8]
.text:00401210                 cmp     [ebp+var_8], 2
.text:00401214                 jl      loc_40115C
.text:0040121A                 xor     eax, eax
.text:0040121C
.text:0040121C loc_40121C:                             ; CODE XREF: sub_4010FD+126↓j
.text:0040121C                 pop     edi
.text:0040121D                 pop     esi
```

Thereafter the malware calls the RegQueryValueExA API to retrieve the type and the value of the newly created registry key to perhaps confirm that it exists before performing RegCloseKey, which saves the registry key and thus makes the malware persistent even on reboot. Thereafter if esi is not set to 0, the malware will perform a jump to loc_401220 and the subroutine will eventually end after all the registers and pointers have been popped off the stack (after loc_40121C, it will proceed to loc_401223), where endp is called and the program is hence terminated.

```
.text:00401220 ; ---------------------------------------------------------------------------
.text:00401220
.text:00401220 loc_401220:                             ; CODE XREF: sub_4010FD+10E↑j
.text:00401220                 push    1
.text:00401222                 pop     eax
.text:00401223                 jmp     short loc_40121C
.text:00401223 sub_4010FD      endp
.text:00401223
.text:00401225
```

sub_4010FD values in OllyDBG

Values for RegCreateKeyW



2.2.4 Subroutine 4: sub_401CE8

The subroutine is called from sub_401F5D.

```
.text:00401F84                  lea     eax, [ebp+CommandLine]
.text:00401F8A                  push    0                       ; lpFilePart
.text:00401F8C                  push    eax                     ; lpBuffer
.text:00401F8D                  push    208h                    ; nBufferLength
.text:00401F92                  push    offset NewFileName ; "tasksche.exe"
.text:00401F97                  call    ds:GetFullPathNameA
.text:00401F9D                  lea     eax, [ebp+CommandLine]
.text:00401FA3                  push    eax
.text:00401FA4                  call    sub_401CE8
```

The file is renamed to taskche.exe before the GetFilePathNameA API is called and thereafter, the subroutine is called.

```
.text:00401CE8 ; ||||||||||||||||| S U B R O U T I N E |||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||
.text:00401CE8
.text:00401CE8 ; Attributes: bp-based frame
.text:00401CE8
.text:00401CE8 sub_401CE8      proc near               ; CODE XREF: sub_401F5D+47↓p
.text:00401CE8
.text:00401CE8 BinaryPathName  = byte ptr -40Ch
.text:00401CE8 hSCObject       = dword ptr -0Ch
.text:00401CE8 var_8           = dword ptr -8
.text:00401CE8 hSCManager      = dword ptr -4
.text:00401CE8 arg_0           = dword ptr  8
.text:00401CE8
.text:00401CE8                 push    ebp
.text:00401CE9                 mov     ebp, esp
.text:00401CEB                 sub     esp, 40Ch
.text:00401CF1                 push    edi
.text:00401CF2                 xor     edi, edi
.text:00401CF4                 push    0F003Fh         ; dwDesiredAccess
.text:00401CF9                 push    edi             ; lpDatabaseName
.text:00401CFA                 push    edi             ; lpMachineName
.text:00401CFB                 mov     [ebp+var_8], edi
.text:00401CFE                 call    ds:OpenSCManagerA ; Establish a connection to the service
.text:00401CFE                                         ; control manager on the specified computer
.text:00401CFE                                         ; and opens the specified database
.text:00401D04                 cmp     eax, edi
.text:00401D06                 mov     [ebp+hSCManager], eax
.text:00401D09                 jnz     short loc_401D12
.text:00401D0B                 xor     eax, eax
.text:00401D0D                 jmp     loc_401DA8
.text:00401D12 ; ---------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

In this subroutine, the malware opens a connection to the service manager to enable functions to be imported and thereafter it performs a few arithmetic operations before moving on to open the service and start/run it.

```
.text:00401D12 ; ---------------------------------------------------------------------------
.text:00401D12
.text:00401D12 loc_401D12:                             ; CODE XREF: sub_401CE8+21↑j
.text:00401D12                 push    ebx
.text:00401D13                 push    esi
.text:00401D14                 mov     ebx, 0F01FFh
.text:00401D19                 mov     esi, offset ServiceName
.text:00401D1E                 push    ebx             ; dwDesiredAccess
.text:00401D1F                 push    esi             ; lpServiceName
.text:00401D20                 push    eax             ; hSCManager
.text:00401D21                 call    ds:OpenServiceA
.text:00401D27                 cmp     eax, edi
.text:00401D29                 mov     [ebp+hSCObject], eax
.text:00401D2C                 jz      short loc_401D45
.text:00401D2E                 push    edi             ; lpServiceArgVectors
.text:00401D2F                 push    edi             ; dwNumServiceArgs
.text:00401D30                 push    eax             ; hService
.text:00401D31                 call    ds:StartServiceA
.text:00401D37                 push    [ebp+hSCObject] ; hSCObject
.text:00401D3A                 call    ds:CloseServiceHandle
.text:00401D40                 push    1
.text:00401D42                 pop     esi
.text:00401D43                 jmp     short loc_401D9B
.text:00401D45 ; ---------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

If the result of the comparison between eax and edi sets the zero flag after the OpenService API is called, which suggests that the service has not yet been created it jumps to loc_401D45 as shown below with a /c argument and the path supplied to the command prompt application cmd.exe in order to Call the CreateService Method and then after the service is created is it actually started so this serves as an alternative code path that the malware takes in case the service has yet to been created when the subroutine is first executed.

```
.text:00401D45
.text:00401D45 loc_401D45:                             ; CODE XREF: sub_401CE8+44↑j
.text:00401D45                 push    [ebp+arg_0]
.text:00401D48                 lea     eax, [ebp+BinaryPathName]
.text:00401D4E                 push    offset aCmd_exeCS ; "cmd.exe /c \"%s\""
.text:00401D53                 push    eax             ; char *
.text:00401D54                 call    ds:sprintf
.text:00401D5A                 add     esp, 0Ch
.text:00401D5D                 lea     eax, [ebp+BinaryPathName]
.text:00401D63                 push    edi             ; lpPassword
.text:00401D64                 push    edi             ; lpServiceStartName
.text:00401D65                 push    edi             ; lpDependencies
.text:00401D66                 push    edi             ; lpdwTagId
.text:00401D67                 push    edi             ; lpLoadOrderGroup
.text:00401D68                 push    eax             ; lpBinaryPathName
.text:00401D69                 push    1               ; dwErrorControl
.text:00401D6B                 push    2               ; dwStartType
.text:00401D6D                 push    10h             ; dwServiceType
.text:00401D6F                 push    ebx             ; dwDesiredAccess
.text:00401D70                 push    esi             ; lpDisplayName
.text:00401D71                 push    esi             ; lpServiceName
.text:00401D72                 push    [ebp+hSCManager] ; hSCManager
.text:00401D75                 call    ds:CreateServiceA
.text:00401D7B                 mov     esi, eax
.text:00401D7D                 cmp     esi, edi
.text:00401D7F                 jz      short loc_401D98
.text:00401D81                 push    edi             ; lpServiceArgVectors
.text:00401D82                 push    edi             ; dwNumServiceArgs
.text:00401D83                 push    esi             ; hService
.text:00401D84                 call    ds:StartServiceA
.text:00401D8A                 push    esi             ; hSCObject
.text:00401D8B                 call    ds:CloseServiceHandle
.text:00401D91                 mov     [ebp+var_8], 1
```

Thereafter, the CloseServiceHandle API is called to halt the service execution and the program is terminated shortly after popping the registers and pointers from the stack (free the memory).

```
.text:00401D98 loc_401D98:                             ; CODE XREF: sub_401CE8+97↑j
.text:00401D98                 mov     esi, [ebp+var_8]
.text:00401D9B
.text:00401D9B loc_401D9B:                             ; CODE XREF: sub_401CE8+5B↑j
.text:00401D9B                 push    [ebp+hSCManager] ; hSCObject
.text:00401D9E                 call    ds:CloseServiceHandle
.text:00401DA4                 mov     eax, esi
.text:00401DA6                 pop     esi
.text:00401DA7                 pop     ebx
.text:00401DA8
.text:00401DA8 loc_401DA8:                             ; CODE XREF: sub_401CE8+25↑j
.text:00401DA8                 pop     edi
.text:00401DA9                 leave
.text:00401DAA                 retn
.text:00401DAA sub_401CE8      endp
```

2.2.5 Subroutine 5: sub_401EFF

```
.text:00401EFF sub_401EFF      proc near               ; CODE XREF: sub_401F5D+54↓p
.text:00401EFF                                         ; sub_401F5D+77↓p
.text:00401EFF
.text:00401EFF Name            = byte ptr -64h
.text:00401EFF arg_0           = dword ptr  8
.text:00401EFF
.text:00401EFF                 push    ebp
.text:00401F00                 mov     ebp, esp
.text:00401F02                 sub     esp, 64h
.text:00401F05                 push    esi
.text:00401F06                 push    0
.text:00401F08                 push    offset aGlobalMswinzon ; "Global\\MsWinZonesCacheCounterMutexA"
.text:00401F0D                 lea     eax, [ebp+Name]
.text:00401F10                 push    offset aSD      ; "%s%d"
.text:00401F15                 push    eax             ; char *
.text:00401F16                 call    ds:sprintf
.text:00401F1C                 xor     esi, esi
.text:00401F1E                 add     esp, 10h
.text:00401F21                 cmp     [ebp+arg_0], esi
.text:00401F24                 jle     short loc_401F4C
```

```
.text:00401F26
.text:00401F26 loc_401F26:                             ; CODE XREF: sub_401EFF+4B↓j
.text:00401F26                 lea     eax, [ebp+Name]
.text:00401F29                 push    eax             ; lpName
.text:00401F2A                 push    1               ; bInheritHandle
.text:00401F2C                 push    100000h         ; dwDesiredAccess
.text:00401F31                 call    ds:OpenMutexA
.text:00401F37                 test    eax, eax
.text:00401F39                 jnz     short loc_401F51
.text:00401F3B                 push    3E8h            ; dwMilliseconds
.text:00401F40                 call    ds:Sleep
.text:00401F46                 inc     esi
.text:00401F47                 cmp     esi, [ebp+arg_0]
.text:00401F4A                 jl      short loc_401F26
.text:00401F4C
.text:00401F4C loc_401F4C:                             ; CODE XREF: sub_401EFF+25↑j
.text:00401F4C                 xor     eax, eax
.text:00401F4E
.text:00401F4E loc_401F4E:                             ; CODE XREF: sub_401EFF+5C↓j
.text:00401F4E                 pop     esi
.text:00401F4F                 leave
.text:00401F50                 retn
.text:00401F51 ; ---------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

```
.text:00401F51 ; ---------------------------------------------------------------------------
.text:00401F51
.text:00401F51 loc_401F51:                             ; CODE XREF: sub_401EFF+3A↑j
.text:00401F51                 push    eax             ; hObject
.text:00401F52                 call    ds:CloseHandle
.text:00401F58                 push    1
.text:00401F5A                 pop     eax
.text:00401F5B                 jmp     short loc_401F4E
.text:00401F5B sub_401EFF      endp
.text:00401F5B
```

In this subroutine. the malware using APIs such as OpenMutexA and Sleep. These APIs are malicious as OpenMutexA ensures that only the Malware is running on the machine and Sleep is mainly used by malware to avoid detection by the machine.

There are arguments being passed into OpenMutexA such as inheritable being set to true and access being 100000. It opens the MuteX object known as

Global\\MsWinZonesCacheCounterMutexA and 100000 being the size of the stack reserve.

3E8h is also pushed into the data segment Sleep, which means the malware will sleep for 1 second. It will also increase the value of esi by 1.

The value stored in [ebp + arg_0] is compared with esi and if esi is larger than the other value there is a formation of a loop structure where the code proceeds back to the beginning of loc 401F26_until [ebp + arg_0] > esi and thereafter eax is XORed with itself. Thereafter the value of esi is returned and the program jumps to loc_401F4E before termination.

2.2.6 Subroutine 6: sub_4029CC

```
.text:004029CC
.text:004029CC sub_4029CC      proc near               ; CODE XREF: sub_4021E9+24E↑p
.text:004029CC
.text:004029CC arg_0           = dword ptr  0Ch
.text:004029CC
.text:004029CC                 push    ebx
.text:004029CD                 push    esi
.text:004029CE                 mov     esi, [esp+arg_0]
.text:004029D2                 xor     ebx, ebx
.text:004029D4                 cmp     esi, ebx
.text:004029D6                 jz      short loc_402A43
.text:004029D8                 cmp     [esi+10h], ebx
.text:004029DB                 jz      short loc_4029EC
.text:004029DD                 mov     ecx, [esi]
.text:004029DF                 mov     eax, [esi+4]
.text:004029E2                 push    ebx
.text:004029E3                 push    ebx
.text:004029E4                 mov     ecx, [ecx+28h]
.text:004029E7                 push    eax
.text:004029E8                 add     ecx, eax
.text:004029EA                 call    ecx
.text:004029EC
.text:004029EC loc_4029EC:                             ; CODE XREF: sub_4029CC+F↑j
.text:004029EC                 cmp     [esi+8], ebx
.text:004029EF                 jz      short loc_402A1D
.text:004029F1                 push    edi
.text:004029F2                 xor     edi, edi
.text:004029F4                 cmp     [esi+0Ch], ebx
.text:004029F7                 jle     short loc_402A12
.text:004029F9
.text:004029F9 loc_4029F9:                             ; CODE XREF: sub_4029CC+44↓j
.text:004029F9                 mov     eax, [esi+8]
.text:004029FC                 mov     eax, [eax+edi*4]
.text:004029FF                 cmp     eax, ebx
.text:00402A01                 jz      short loc_402A0C
.text:00402A03                 push    dword ptr [esi+30h]
```

If the comparison of ebx and esi results in the zero flag being set (i.e. if esi > ebx) the program will exit immediately. Otherwise, it will jump to the next location in the subroutine, where another condition is checked where [esi + 0Ch] is greater than or equal to ebx (note that either one of the values stored in the register may be negative). And if this is the case, it will jump directly to loc_402A12, where the allocated memory is freed. If not it will continue executing the code at loc_4029F9.

```
.text:00402A0B                  pop     ecx
.text:00402A0C
.text:00402A0C loc_402A0C:                              ; CODE XREF: sub_4029CC+35↑j
.text:00402A0C                  inc     edi
.text:00402A0D                  cmp     edi, [esi+0Ch]
.text:00402A10                  jl      short loc_4029F9
.text:00402A12
.text:00402A12 loc_402A12:                              ; CODE XREF: sub_4029CC+2B↑j
.text:00402A12                  push    dword ptr [esi+8] ; void *
.text:00402A15                  call    ds:free
.text:00402A1B                  pop     ecx
.text:00402A1C                  pop     edi
.text:00402A1D
.text:00402A1D loc_402A1D:                              ; CODE XREF: sub_4029CC+23↑j
.text:00402A1D                  mov     eax, [esi+4]
.text:00402A20                  cmp     eax, ebx
.text:00402A22                  jz      short loc_402A34
.text:00402A24                  push    dword ptr [esi+30h]
.text:00402A27                  push    8000h
.text:00402A2C                  push    ebx
.text:00402A2D                  push    eax
.text:00402A2E                  call    dword ptr [esi+20h]
.text:00402A31                  add     esp, 10h
.text:00402A34
.text:00402A34 loc_402A34:                              ; CODE XREF: sub_4029CC+56↑j
.text:00402A34                  push    esi             ; lpMem
.text:00402A35                  push    ebx             ; dwFlags
.text:00402A36                  call    ds:GetProcessHeap
.text:00402A3C                  push    eax             ; hHeap
.text:00402A3D                  call    ds:HeapFree
.text:00402A43
.text:00402A43 loc_402A43:                              ; CODE XREF: sub_4029CC+A↑j
.text:00402A43                  pop     esi
.text:00402A44                  pop     ebx
.text:00402A45                  retn
.text:00402A45 sub_4029CC       endp
```

For loc_402A34, which is the most interesting for API calls in this subroutine where GetProcessHeap and HeapFree are called, which basically just calls the heap functions and frees the memory in the heap for use.

2.2.7 Subroutine 7: sub_4027DF

```
.text:0040280A ; ---------------------------------------------------------------------------
.text:0040280A
.text:0040280A loc_40280A:                              ; CODE XREF: sub_4027DF+22↑j
.text:0040280A                  push    ebx
.text:0040280B                  mov     ebx, [eax]
.text:0040280D                  add     ebx, edi
.text:0040280F                  push    14h             ; ucb
.text:00402811                  push    ebx             ; lp
.text:00402812                  call    ds:IsBadReadPtr
.text:00402818                  test    eax, eax
.text:0040281A                  jnz     loc_40291C
.text:00402820                  jmp     short loc_402825
.text:00402822 ; ---------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

This subroutine determines if the program should continue executing or terminate. It calls the API IsBadReadPtr, which determines if it has read access to a range of memory values, which is returned and stored in the data segment. If the value stored in eax is zero then the program will proceed on execution of the code at loc_402825). On the other hand if eax is not zero, the code will be terminated and the malware will stop execution as seen in the code below where endp is called.

```
text:0040291C loc_40291C:                              ; CODE XREF: sub_4027DF+3B↑j
text:0040291C                                          ; sub_4027DF+4B↑j ...
text:0040291C                 mov     eax, [ebp+var_8]
text:0040291F                 pop     ebx
text:00402920
text:00402920 loc_402920:                              ; CODE XREF: sub_4027DF+26↑j
text:00402920                 pop     edi
text:00402921                 pop     esi
text:00402922                 leave
text:00402923                 retn
text:00402923 sub_4027DF      endp
```

Patching (OllyDBG)

4.1. Main Routine

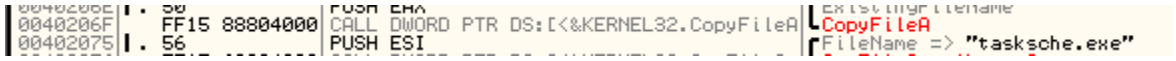
4.1.1. GetModuleFileNameA

Before

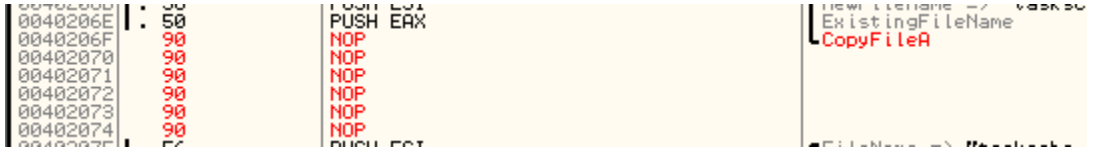
Replaced with NOP

4.1.2. CopyFileA

Before

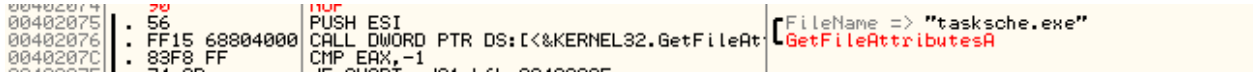


Replaced with NOP

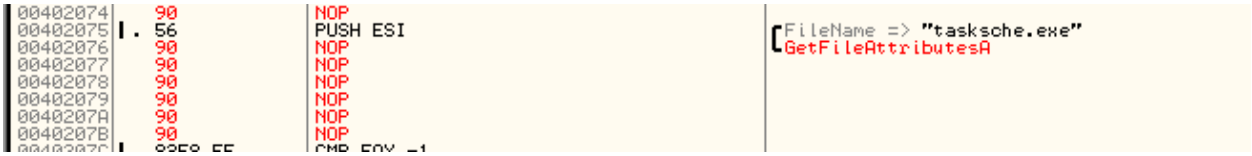


4.1.3. GetFileAttributesA

Before

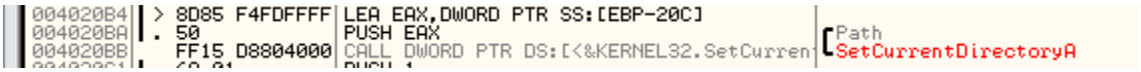


Replaced with NOP

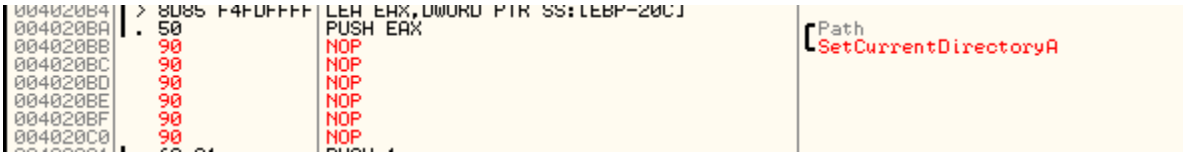


4.1.4. SetCurrentDirectoryA

Before

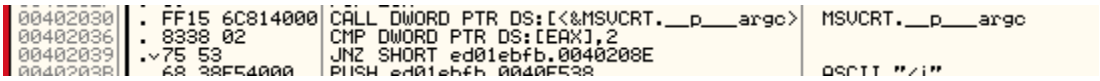


Replaced with NOP

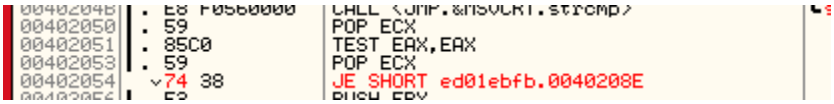


4.1.5 Reversing Jump Condition for Main Routine

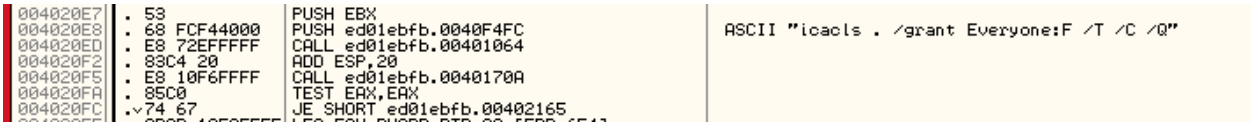
Before (Jumping to loc_40208E)



Reversing the jump



Before (Jumping to loc_402165)



Reversing the jump to end the main routine

```
004020E1 | . E8 7EEFFFFF | CALL ed01ebfb.00401064
004020E6 | . 53          | PUSH EBX
004020E7 | . 53          | PUSH EBX
004020E8 | . 68 FCF44000 | PUSH ed01ebfb.0040F4FC                    ASCII "icacls . /grant Everyone:F /T /C /Q"
004020ED | . E8 72EFFFFF | CALL ed01ebfb.00401064
004020F2 | . 83C4 20     | ADD ESP,20
004020F5 | . E8 10F6FFFF | CALL ed01ebfb.0040170A
004020FA | . 85C0        | TEST EAX,EAX
004020FC | . 75 67       | JNZ SHORT ed01ebfb.00402165
```

4.2 Subroutine 1 : sub_401B5F

4.2.1 GetWindowsDirectoryW

Before

```
00401BD5 | . 8D85 28FBFFFF | LEA EAX,DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-4D8]
00401BDB | . 56            | PUSH ESI                                  [BufSize => 104 (260.)
00401BDC | . 50            | PUSH EAX                                  [Buffer
00401BDD | . FF15 64804000 | CALL DWORD PTR DS:[<&KERNEL32.GetWindow    [GetWindowsDirectoryW
00401BE3 | . 8B3D 54814000 | MOV EDI,DWORD PTR DS:[<&MSVCRT.swprintf    MSVCRT.swprintf
00401BE9 | . 66:83A5 2CFBF | AND WORD PTR SS:[EBP-4D4],0
00401BF1 | . 8D85 28FBFFFF | LEA EAX,DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-4D8]
```

Replaced with NOP

```
00401BDB | . 56 | PUSH ESI                                  [BufSize => 104 (260.)
00401BDC | . 50 | PUSH EAX                                  [Buffer
00401BDD |   90 | NOP                                        [GetWindowsDirectoryW
00401BDE |   90 | NOP
00401BDF |   90 | NOP
00401BE0 |   90 | NOP
00401BE1 |   90 | NOP
00401BE2 |   90 | NOP
```

4.2.2 GetFileAttributesW

Before

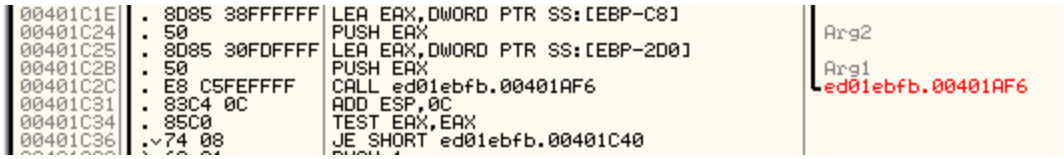
```
00401C09 | . 8D85 30FDFFFF | LEA EAX,DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-2D0]
00401C0F | . 50            | PUSH EAX                                  [FileName
00401C10 | . FF15 2C804000 | CALL DWORD PTR DS:[<&KERNEL32.GetFileAt    [GetFileAttributesW
00401C16 | . 83F8 FF       | CMP EAX,-1
```

Replaced with NOP

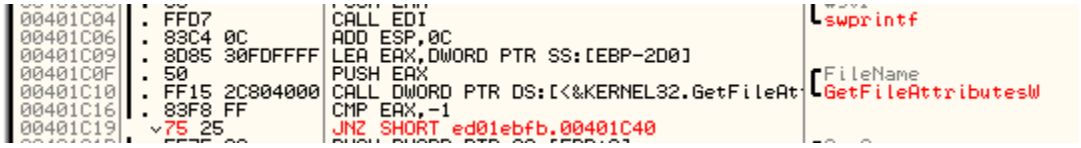
```
00401C0F | . 50 | PUSH EAX                                  [FileName
00401C10 |   90 | NOP                                        [GetFileAttributesW
00401C11 |   90 | NOP
00401C12 |   90 | NOP
00401C13 |   90 | NOP
00401C14 |   90 | NOP
00401C15 |   90 | NOP
```

4.2.3 Reversing jumps

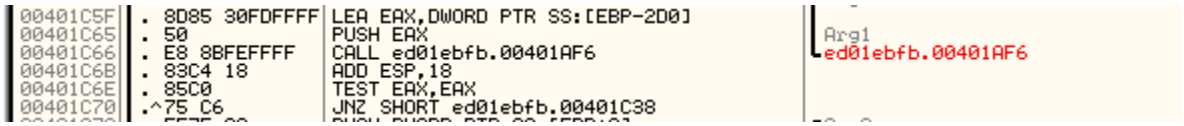
Before (jumping to loc_401C40)



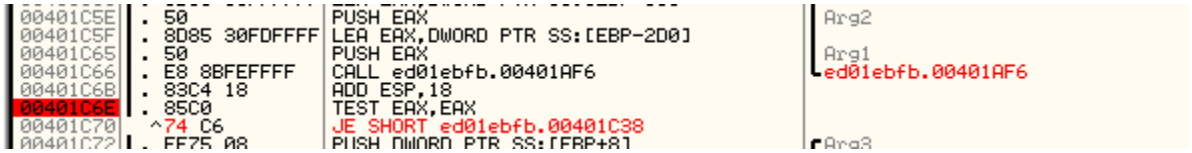
Reversing jump



Before (jumping to loc_401C38 which then jumps to end the subroutine)



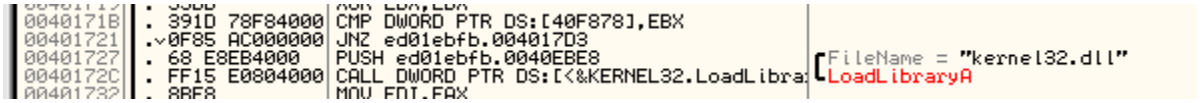
Reversing jump



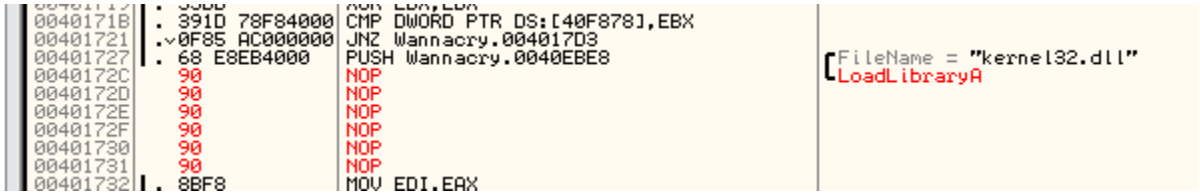
4.3 Subroutine 2: sub_40170A

4.3.1 LoadLibraryA

Before

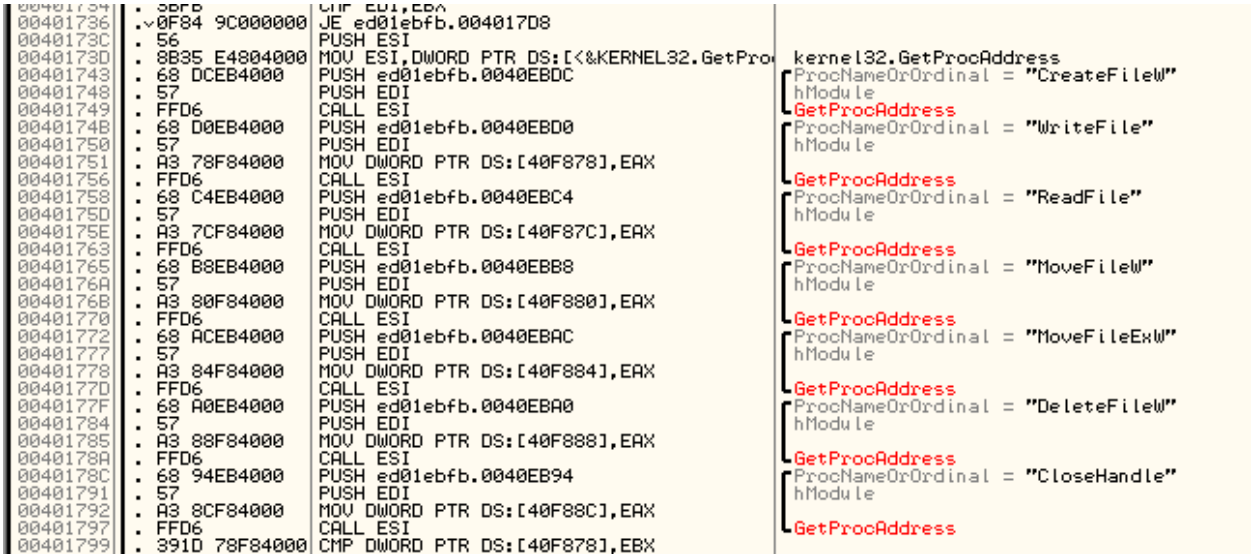


Replaced with NOP

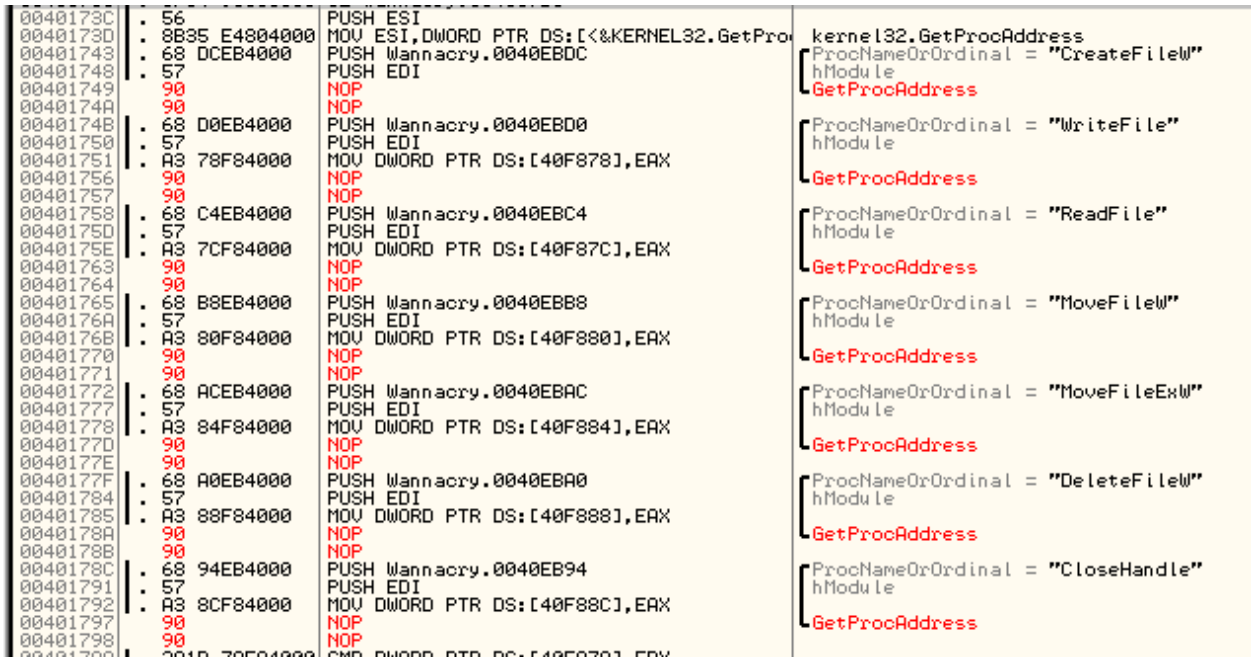


4.3.2 GetProcAddress

Before



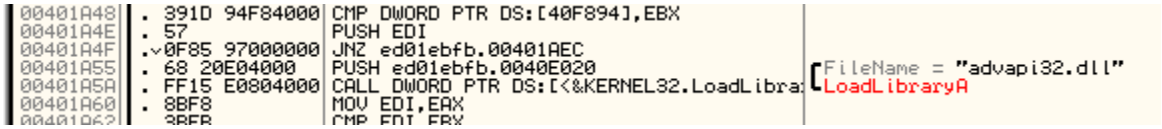
Replaced with NOP



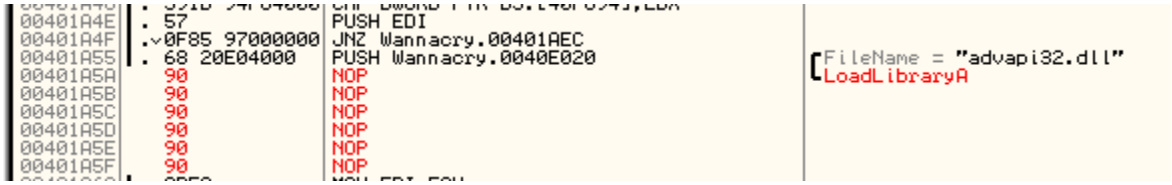
4.3 Subroutine 3 : sub_401A45

4.3.1 LoadLibraryA

Before



Replaced with NOP



4.3.2 Get ProcAddress

Before

Replaced with NOP

```
00401A64 |.v0F84 87000000 JE Wannacry.00401AF1
00401A6A |. 56            PUSH ESI
00401A6B |. 8B35 E4804000 MOV ESI,DWORD PTR DS:[<&KERNEL32.GetProc  kernel32.GetProcAddress
00401A71 |. 68 10F14000   PUSH Wannacry.0040F110                    ProcNameOrOrdinal = "CryptAcquireContextA"
00401A76 |. 57            PUSH EDI                                  hModule
00401A77    90            NOP                                       GetProcAddress
00401A78    90            NOP
00401A79 |. 68 00F14000   PUSH Wannacry.0040F100                    ProcNameOrOrdinal = "CryptImportKey"
00401A7E |. 57            PUSH EDI                                  hModule
00401A7F |. A3 94F84000   MOV DWORD PTR DS:[40F894],EAX             GetProcAddress
00401A84    90            NOP
00401A85    90            NOP
00401A86 |. 68 F0F04000   PUSH Wannacry.0040F0F0                    ProcNameOrOrdinal = "CryptDestroyKey"
00401A8B |. 57            PUSH EDI                                  hModule
00401A8C |. A3 98F84000   MOV DWORD PTR DS:[40F898],EAX             GetProcAddress
00401A91    90            NOP
00401A92    90            NOP
00401A93 |. 68 E0F04000   PUSH Wannacry.0040F0E0                    ProcNameOrOrdinal = "CryptEncrypt"
00401A98 |. 57            PUSH EDI                                  hModule
00401A99 |. A3 9CF84000   MOV DWORD PTR DS:[40F89C],EAX             GetProcAddress
00401A9E    90            NOP
00401A9F    90            NOP
00401AA0 |. 68 D0F04000   PUSH Wannacry.0040F0D0                    ProcNameOrOrdinal = "CryptDecrypt"
00401AA5 |. 57            PUSH EDI                                  hModule
00401AA6 |. A3 A0F84000   MOV DWORD PTR DS:[40F8A0],EAX             GetProcAddress
00401AAB    90            NOP
00401AAC    90            NOP
00401AAD |. 68 C4F04000   PUSH Wannacry.0040F0C4                    ProcNameOrOrdinal = "CryptGenKey"
00401AB2 |. 57            PUSH EDI                                  hModule
00401AB3 |. A3 A4F84000   MOV DWORD PTR DS:[40F8A4],EAX             GetProcAddress
00401AB8    90            NOP
00401AB9    90            NOP
00401AB0 |. 391D 94F84000 CMP DWORD PTR DS:[40F894],EBX
```

4.4 Subroutine 4: sub_4010FD

4.4.1 RegCreateKeyW

Before

```
0040116C |.v75 07         JNZ SHORT ed01ebfb.00401175
0040116E |. 68 02000080   PUSH 80000002
00401173 |.vEB 05         JMP SHORT ed01ebfb.0040117A
00401175 |> 68 01000080   PUSH 80000001                             hKey = HKEY_CURRENT_USER
0040117A |> FF15 14804000 CALL DWORD PTR DS:[<&ADVAPI32.RegCreat    RegCreateKeyW
00401180 |. 3975 FC       CMP DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-4],ESI
```

Replaced with NOP

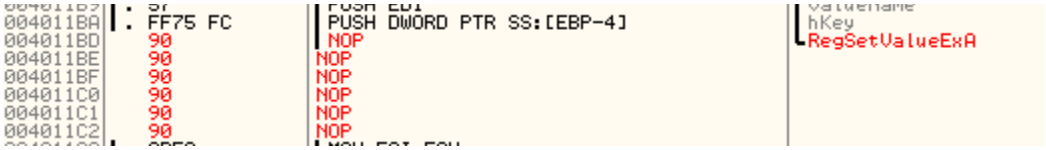
```
00401173 |.vEB 05         JMP SHORT Wannacry.0040117A
00401175 |> 68 01000080   PUSH 80000001                             hKey = HKEY_CURRENT_USER
0040117A    90            NOP                                       RegCreateKeyW
0040117B    90            NOP
0040117C    90            NOP
0040117D    90            NOP
0040117E    90            NOP
0040117F    90            NOP
```

4.4.2 RegSetValueExA

Before

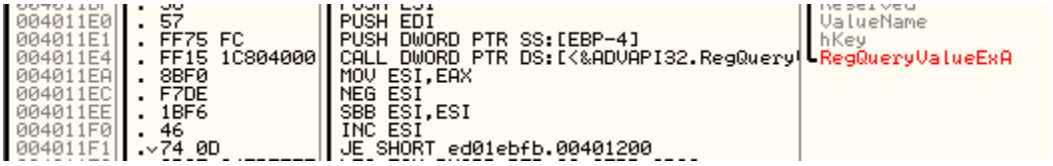
```
004011B9 |. 57            PUSH EDI                                  ValueName
004011BA |. FF75 FC       PUSH DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-4]                 hKey
004011BD |. FF15 18804000 CALL DWORD PTR DS:[<&ADVAPI32.RegSetVa    RegSetValueExA
004011C3 |. 8BF0          MOV ESI,EAX
004011C5 |. F7DE          NEG ESI
004011C7 |. 1BF6          SBB ESI,ESI
004011C9 |. 46            INC ESI
004011CA |.vEB 34         JMP SHORT ed01ebfb.00401200
```

Replaced with NOP

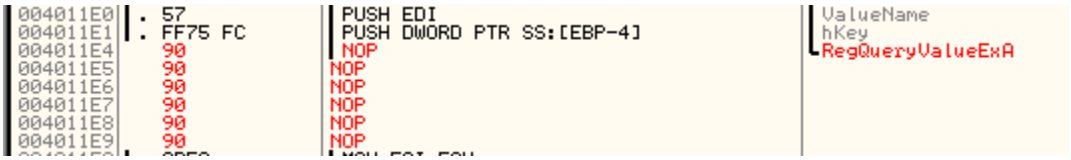


4.4.3 RegQueryValueExA

Before

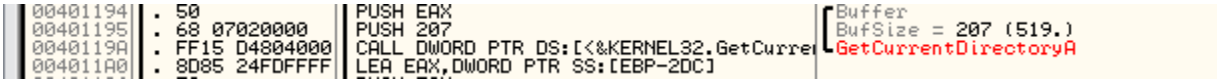


Replaced with NOP

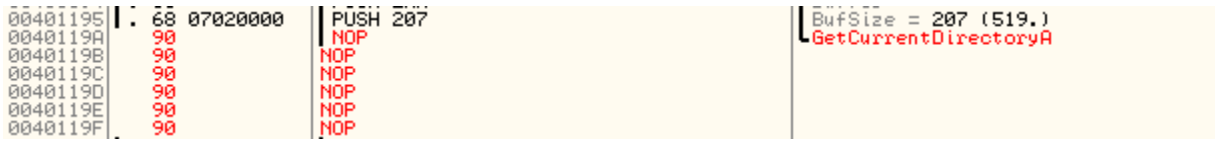


4.4.4 GetCurrentDirectoryA

Before

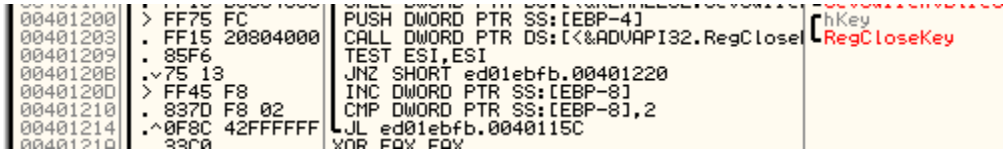


Replaced with NOP

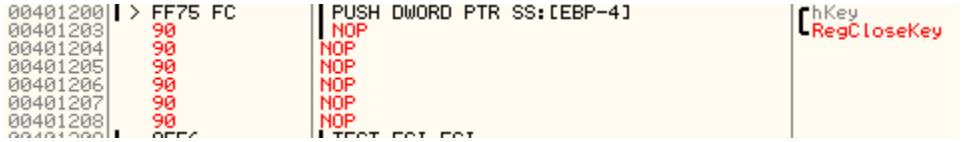


4.4.5 RegCloseKey

Before



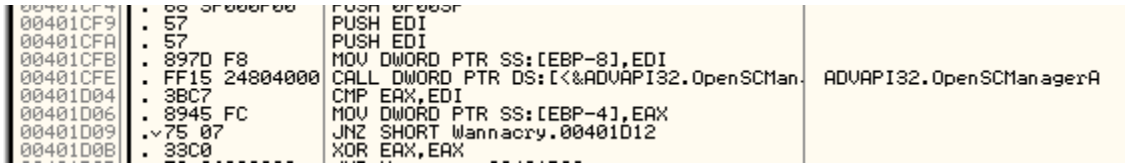
Replaced with NOP



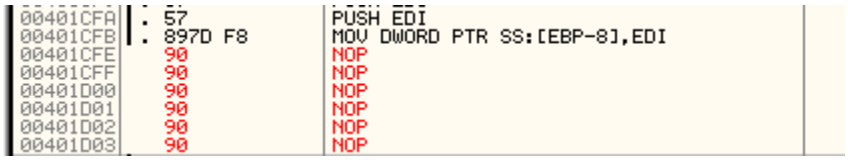
4.5 Subroutine 5: sub_401CE8

4.5.1 OpenSCManagerA

Before

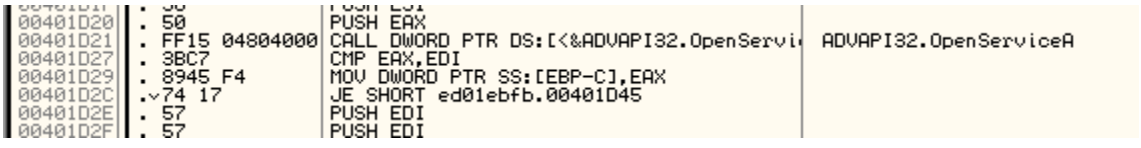


Replaced with NOP

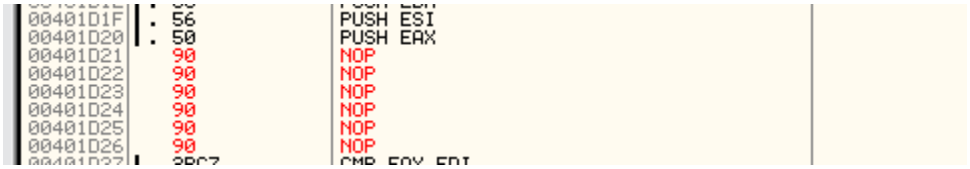


4.5.2 OpenServiceA

Before

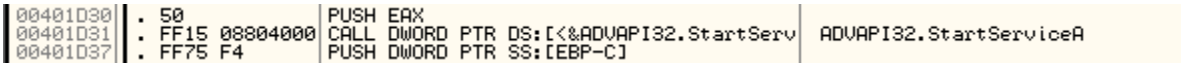


Replaced with NOP

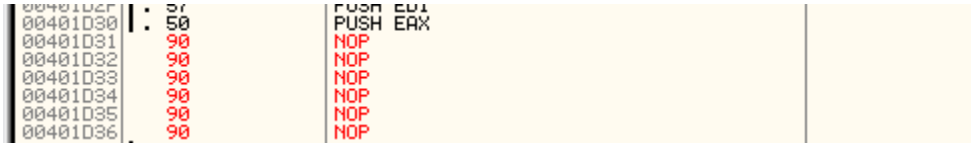


4.5.3 StartServiceA

Before



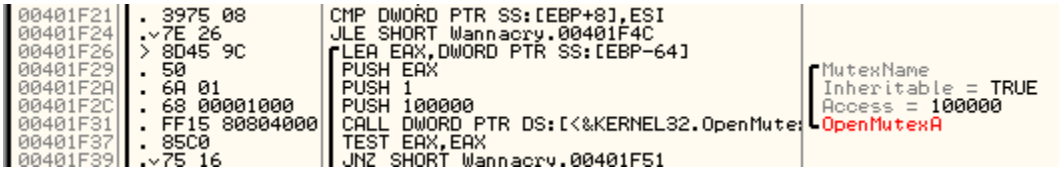
Replaced with NOP



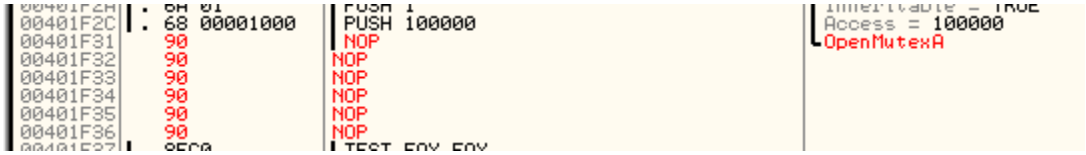
4.6 Subroutine 6: sub_401EFF

4.6.1 OpenMutexA

Before

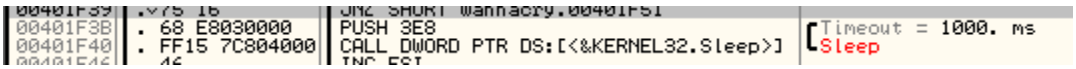


Replaced with NOP

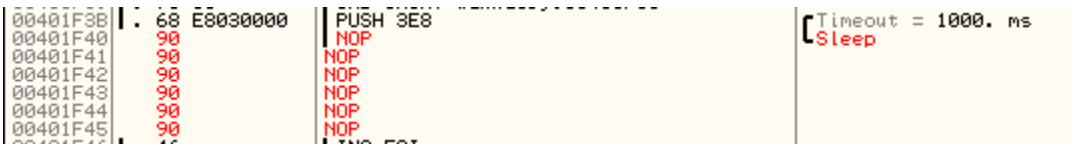


4.6.2 Sleep

Before



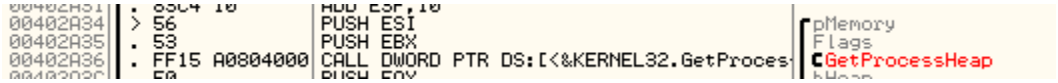
Replaced with NOP



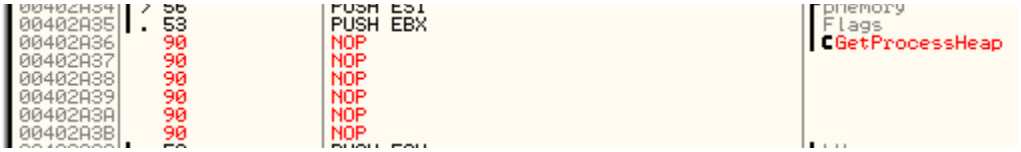
4.7 Subroutine 7: sub_4029CC

4.7.1 GetProcessHeap

Before

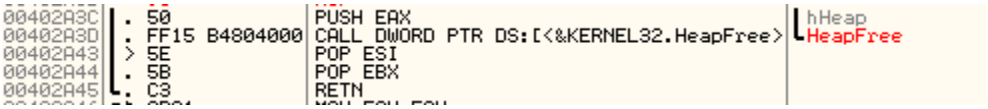


Replaced with NOP



4.7.2 HeapFree

Before

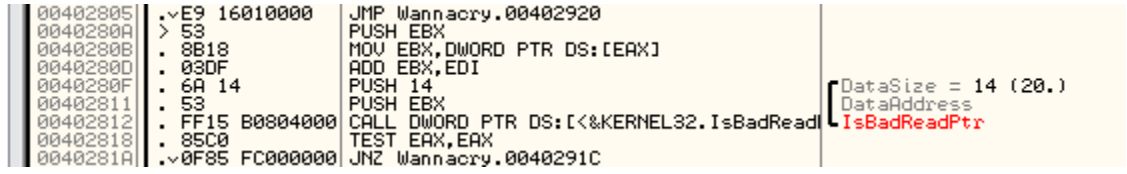


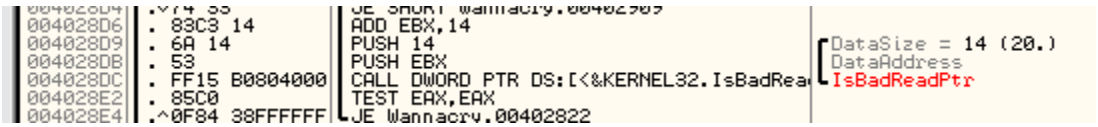
Replaced with NOP

4.8 Subroutine 8 : sub_4027DF

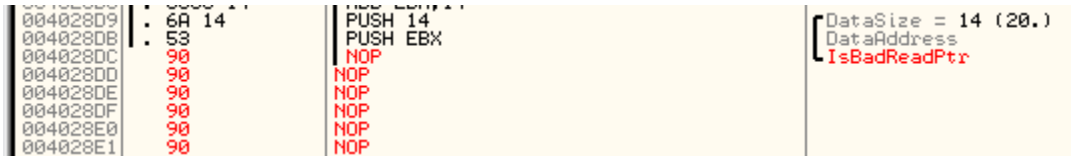
4.8.1 IsBadReadPtr

Before

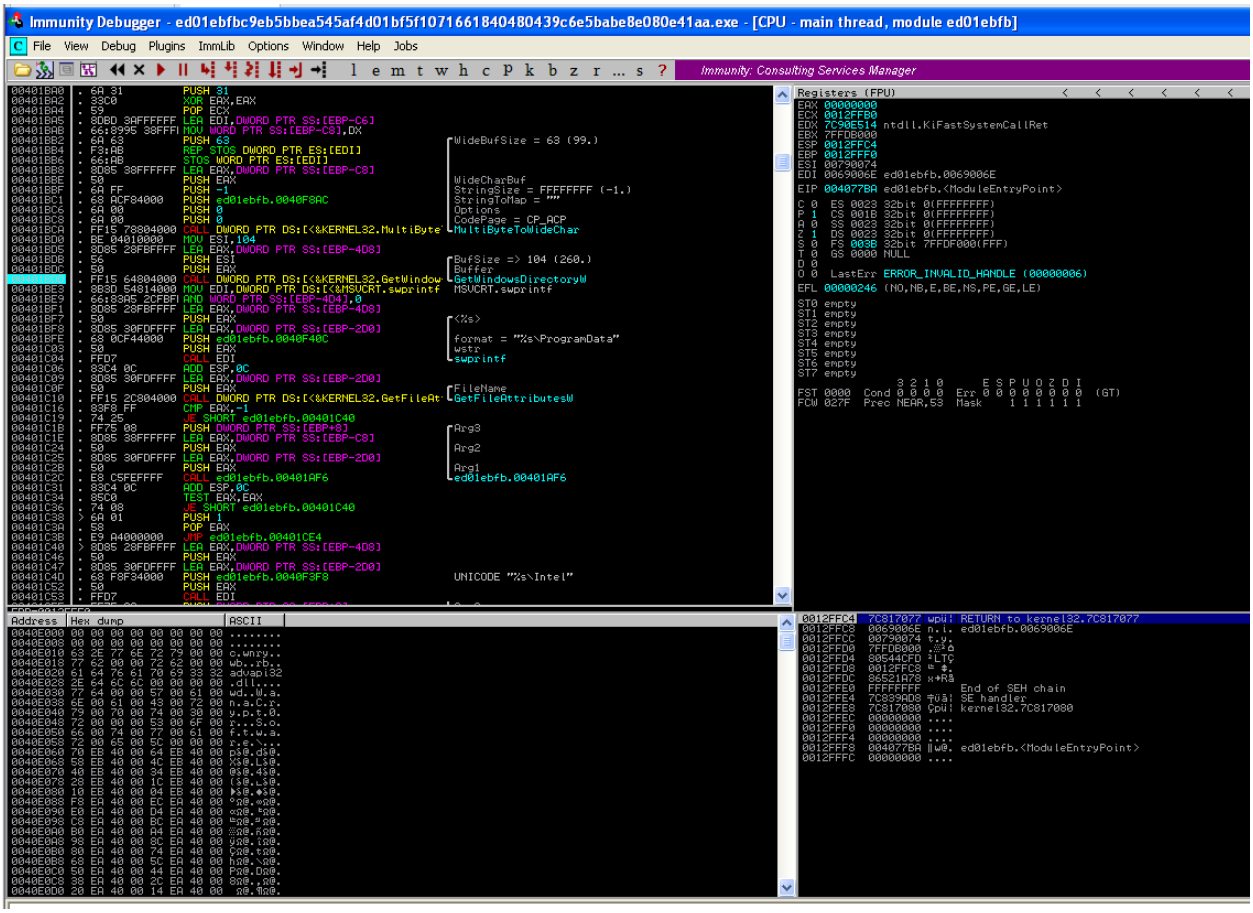




Replaced with NOP



Immunity Debugger



We felt that immunity debugger could also be used as an alternative to Ollydbg due to it being able to colour code the assembly codes so it is much easier to use. It also has additional comments and can be used for exploit development and thus perhaps we can use this to give us an alternative perspective compared to Ollydbg.

General Analysis

What type of malware is it?

It is a ransomware that encrypts the user files. The files will be encrypted and the malware will demand a ransom of $300 worth of bitcoin for it to decrypt the files.

What are the functionalities of the malware?

The original malware first surfaced in 2017 as a result of the EternalBlue exploit. It was able to use the backdoor in the to be able to drop the main aspect of the ransomware which is tasksche.exe. The exe file is the one we will be analysing for this assignment (without the worm).

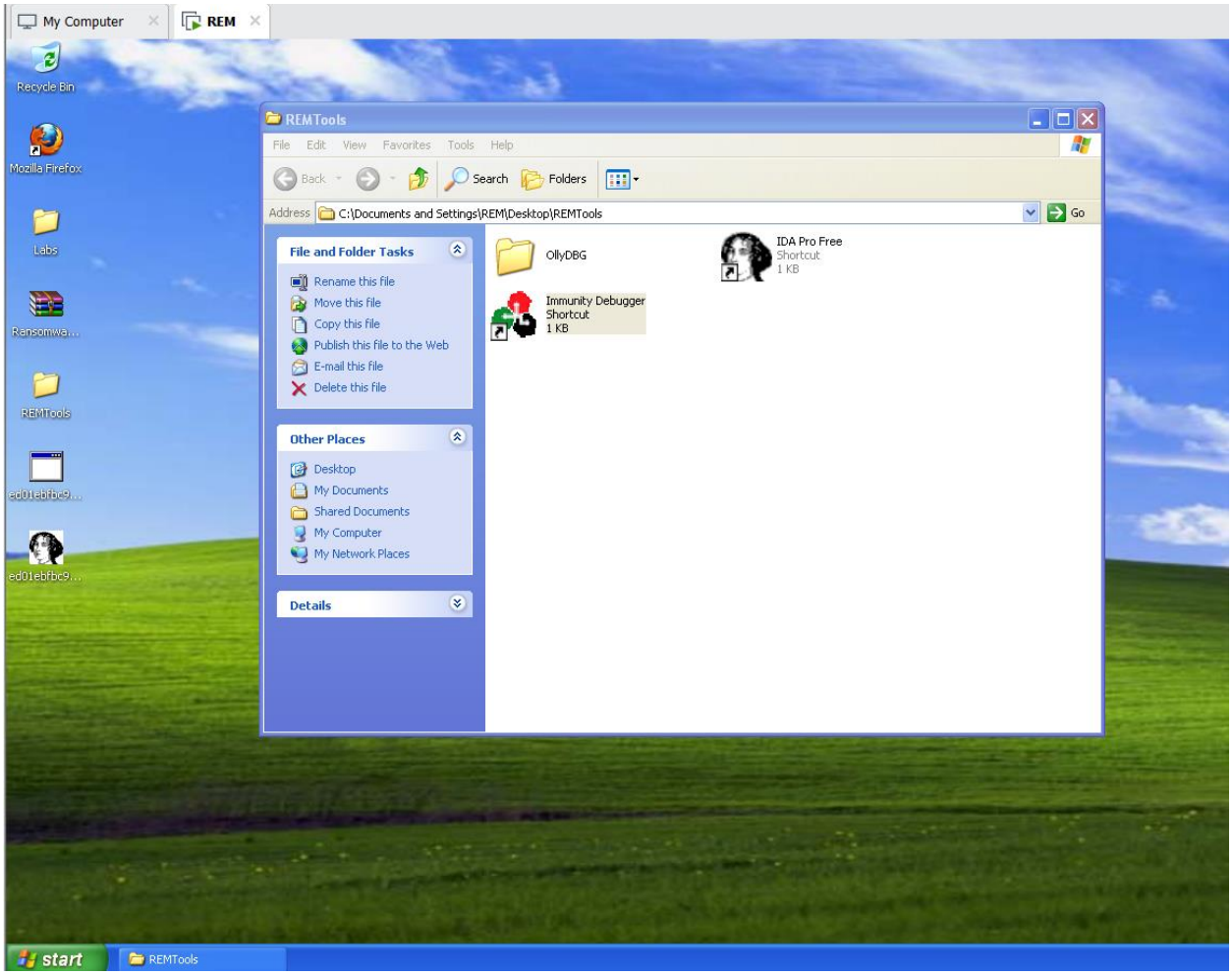
From there, the malware will be able to do the encryption of the files that are on the victim's machine. It also ensures that it only runs once by using the mutex API.

To ensure that users will not be infected by the malware, Microsoft Ms-1710 is patched to address SMB vulnerability exploited by the malware. Marcus Hutchins of MalwareTech registered the kill switch for the worm version. This ensures when the domain is registered the malware will not be able to run.

Were you able to interact with the malware? How?

We were able to interact with it through dynamic analysis by running it literally.

Before



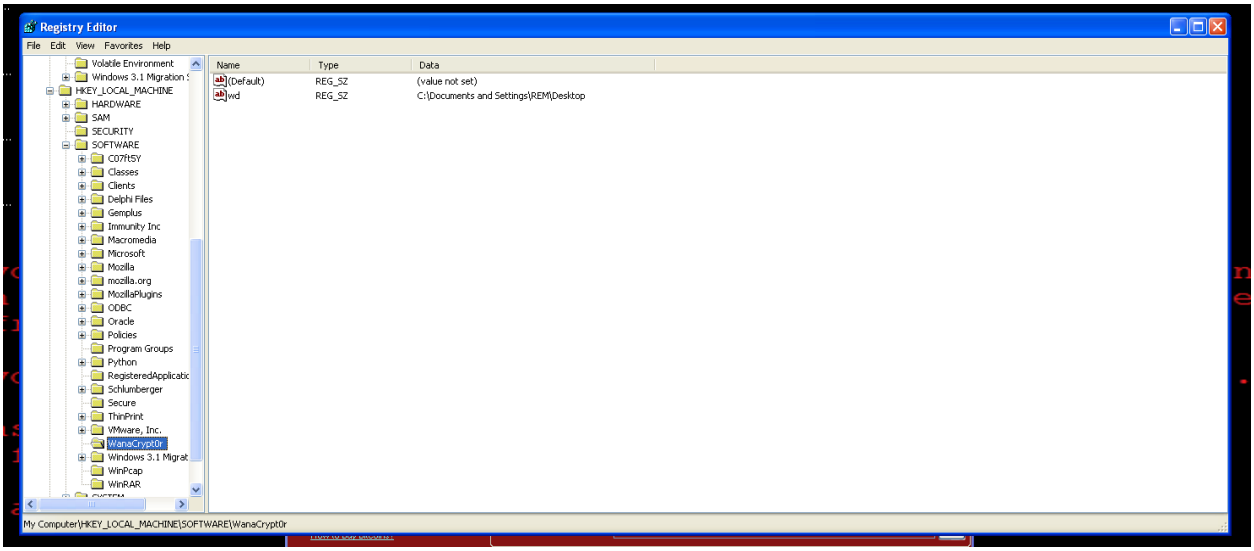
When the malware is run (i.e. double clicked), it first unzips the files that were in the resource zip file “XIA” as previously described in the major subroutine.

After:

When the malware is first run, the wallpaper is still the default (bliss), although some additional programs are already loaded onto the victim's machine

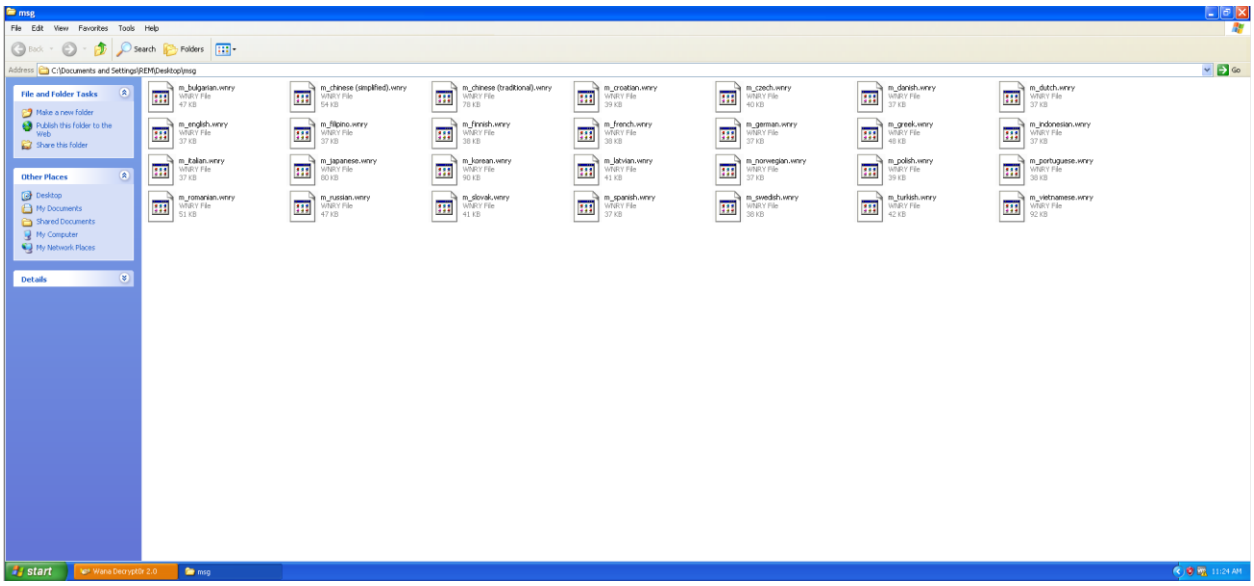
File Name	XIA Resource	
	File Description	*MD5*
msg\m_*.wnry	ransom notes in different languages	
b.wnry	display instructions for decryption	c17170262312f3be 7027bc2ca825bf0c
c.wnry	target address and TOR information	c17170262312f3be 7027bc2ca825bf0c
r.wnry	ransom note	c17170262312f3be 7027bc2ca825bf0c
s.wnry	TOR software executable	ad4c9de7c8c40813 f200ba1c2fa33083
t.wnry	encrypted ransomware DLL	ad4c9de7c8c40813 f200ba1c2fa33083
u.wnry	"@WanaDecryptor@.exe" decrypter file	7bf2b57f2a205768 755c07f238fb32cc
f.wnry	decrypt for demo	c17170262312f3be 7027bc2ca825bf0c
taskdl.exe	Enumerating and deleting temp files	4fef5e34143e646d bf9907c4374276f5
taskse.exe	Enumerate active RDP sessions and run a process on connected remote machines	8495400f199ac778 53c53b5a3f278f3e
@WanaDecryptor@.exe	Present user interface, C&C communication, and volume shadow deletion.	7bf2b57f2a205768 755c07f238fb32cc
00000000.eky	generated private key	6317124f38c33cce 36291ec3bc835db4
00000000.pky	generated public key	6f4e6640a2bc54a0 778130f7a25cb1b1
00000000.res	TOR/C2 information	168d54591c029609 959eb4256cbcea26

The programs have various purposes in order to demand the ransom, decrypt the information, send other details to the C2 Server (if this was encapsulated in the worm).

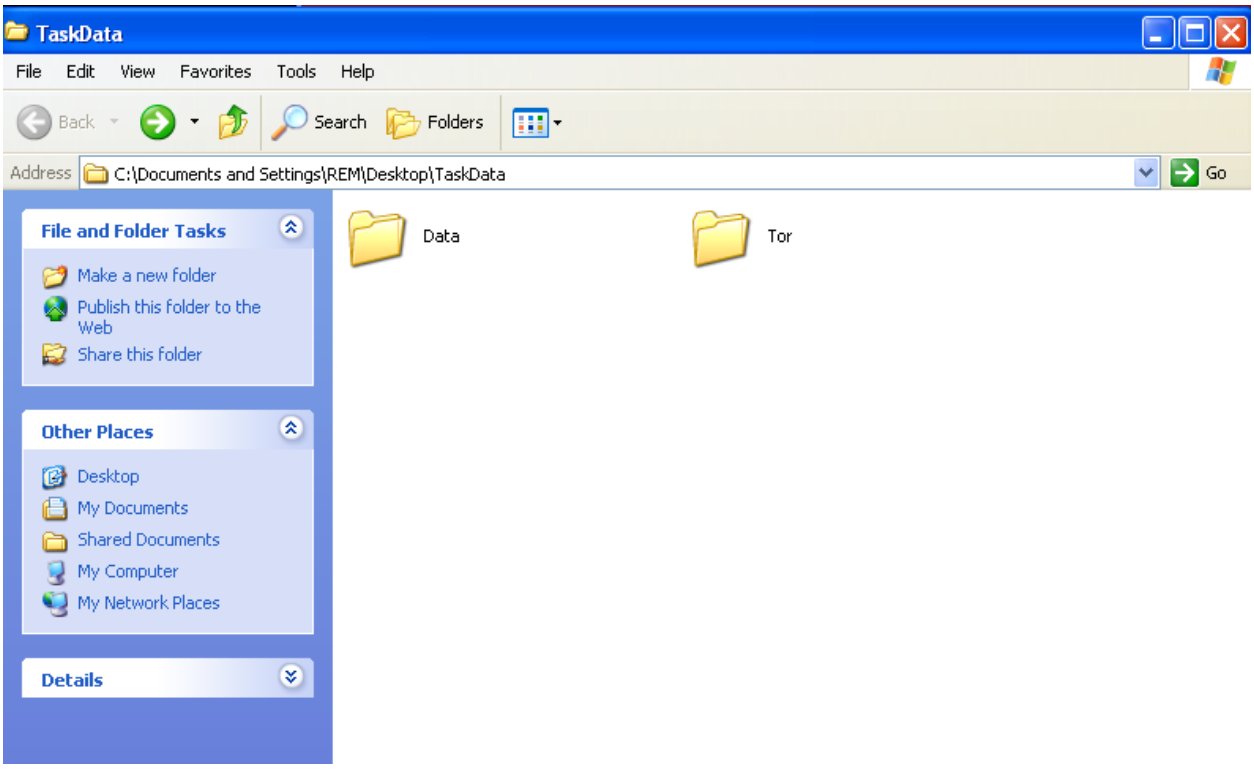


It also creates a registry key under Local Machine> Software> WannaCryptor as shown above.

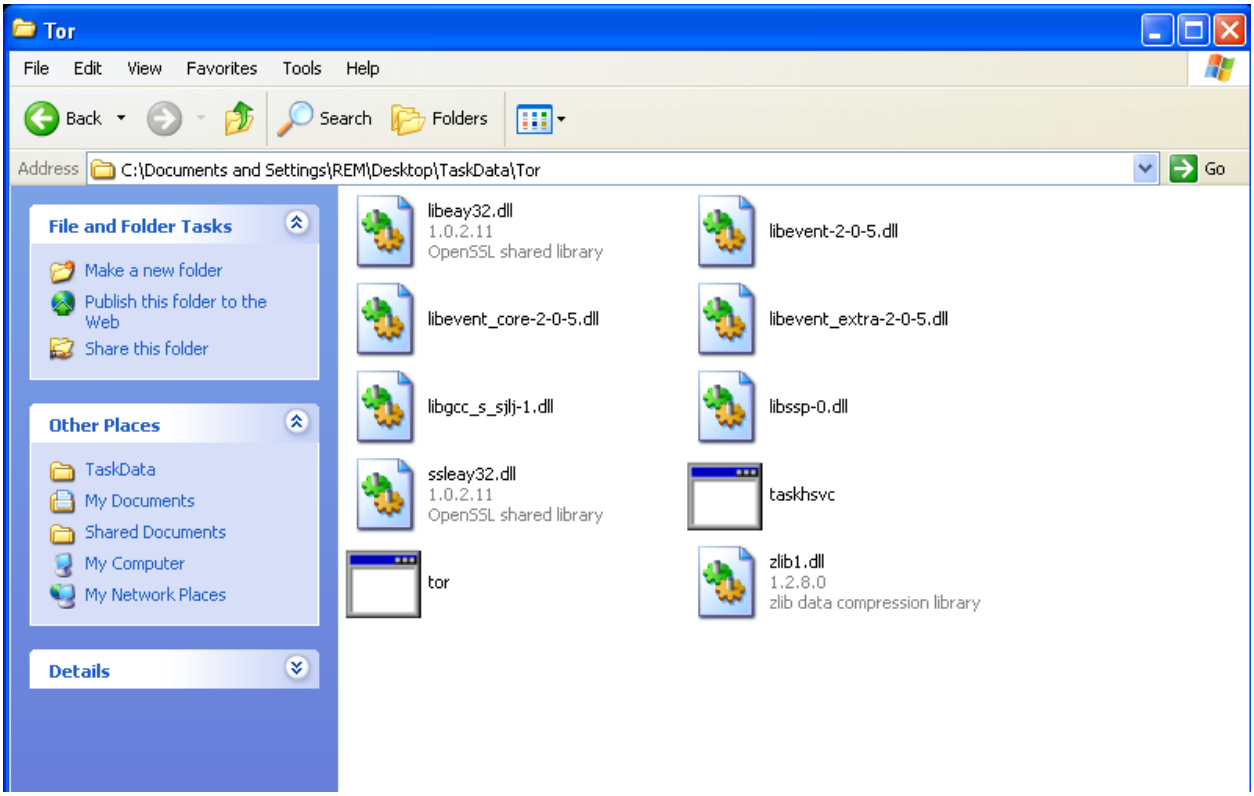
Thereafter, a default wallpaper (b.wnry) demanding the ransom is displayed and the wannacryptor application shows the ransom note as well as the bitcoin address to send the ransom to and this is persistent even if the victim tries to close the window (pop up after a few seconds).



Messages will be loaded in the directory msg with the language is it in as the ransom notes as shown with the table above.

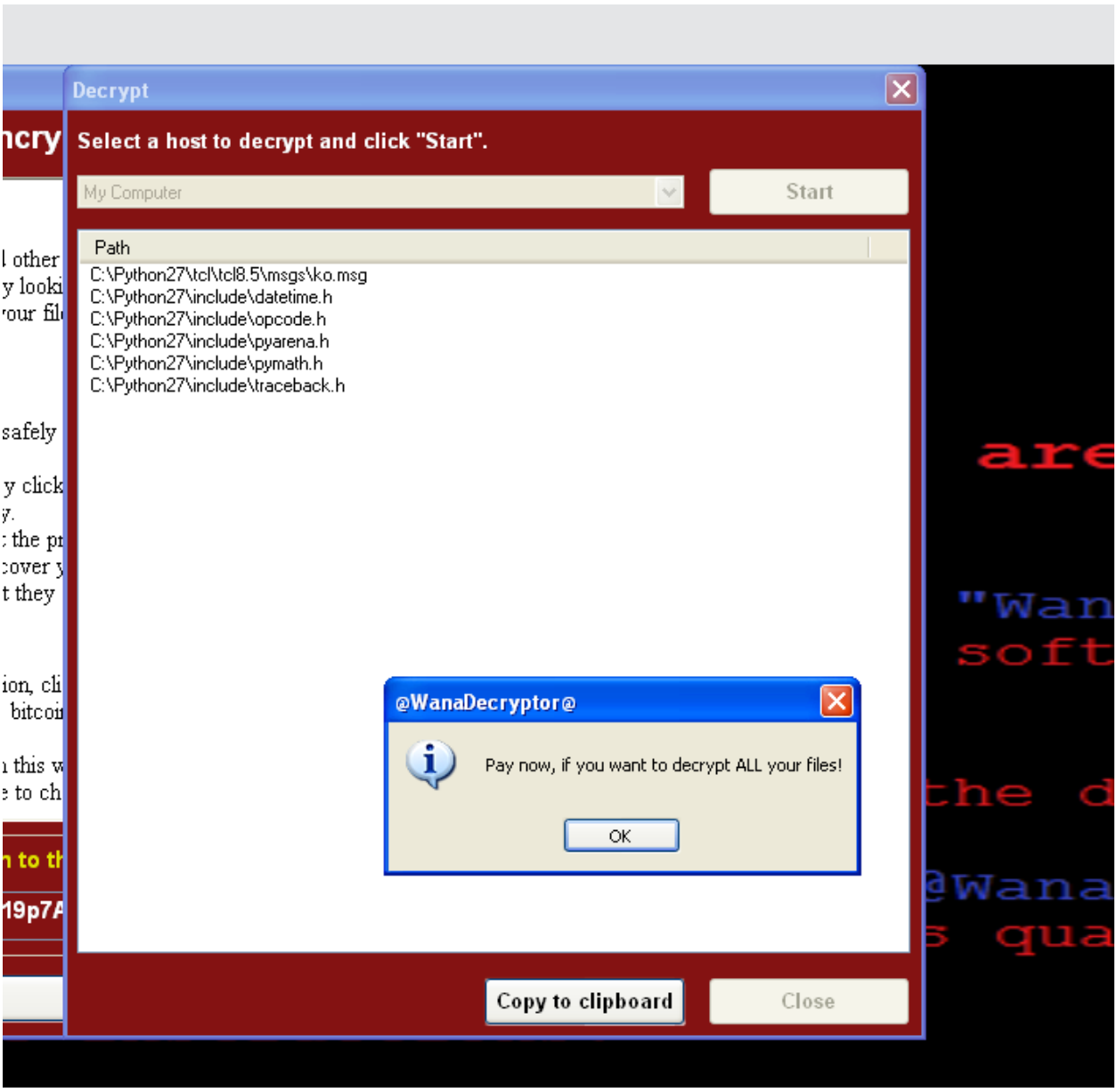


The taskdata folder contains the data (which will be populated if the victim's machine was connected to the Internet) but in our case it is not as described in the network diagram and the Tor folder which is elaborated on below.



The Tor directory contains files which enable the C2 server to communicate with the infected machine and further propagate the malware through the network.

Additional features of the malware include being able to change the language of the popup and being able to Decrypt some of the files for free but still require the payment for $300 of bitcoin for it to decrypt all the files. It is able to decrypt some python files for free.


Decrypt
Select a host to decrypt and click "Start".
My Computer
Start
Path
C:\Python27\tcl\tcl8.5\msgs\ko.msg
C:\Python27\include\datetime.h
C:\Python27\include\opcode.h
C:\Python27\include\pyarena.h
C:\Python27\include\pymath.h
C:\Python27\include\traceback.h
@WanaDecryptor@
Pay now, if you want to decrypt ALL your files!
OK
Copy to clipboard
Close

References

https://techtalk.pcmatic.com/2017/05/16/wanacrypt0r-dive-code/

https://www.coursehero.com/file/33565476/20180369-finalpaperpdf/