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Malware Analysis Report

Siko Mode Challenge

Self-Deleting Data Exfiltration Malware

Sep 23, 2022 | SHOBAKIY | v1.0

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Introduction

This document is a sample report completed as a final project for a course from TCM Security (https://academy.scm-sec.com), titled “Practical Malware Analysis and Triage” presented by Matt Kiely.

The course was a well prepared and presented entry level course. it was a realistic adroitly, and artfully contrived scenario with a very functional well controlled malicious file.

This was a thoroughly excited practical exercise that left me feeling to move forward with my education in this area.

Best regards,

Yazeed Al-Zwiri

Executive Summary

Hash Values:

Md5	B9497FFB7E9C6F49823B95851EC874E3
Sha256	3ACA2A08CF296F1845D6171958EF0FFD1C8BDFC3E48BDD34A605CB1F7468213E

Siko Mode is a self-deleting data exfiltration malware package. Siko Mode can target specific locations on a compromised machine, and it is a self-deleting when tasks are completed or cannot make a successful connection to the initial callback URL or interrupted in the middle of its exfiltration routine.

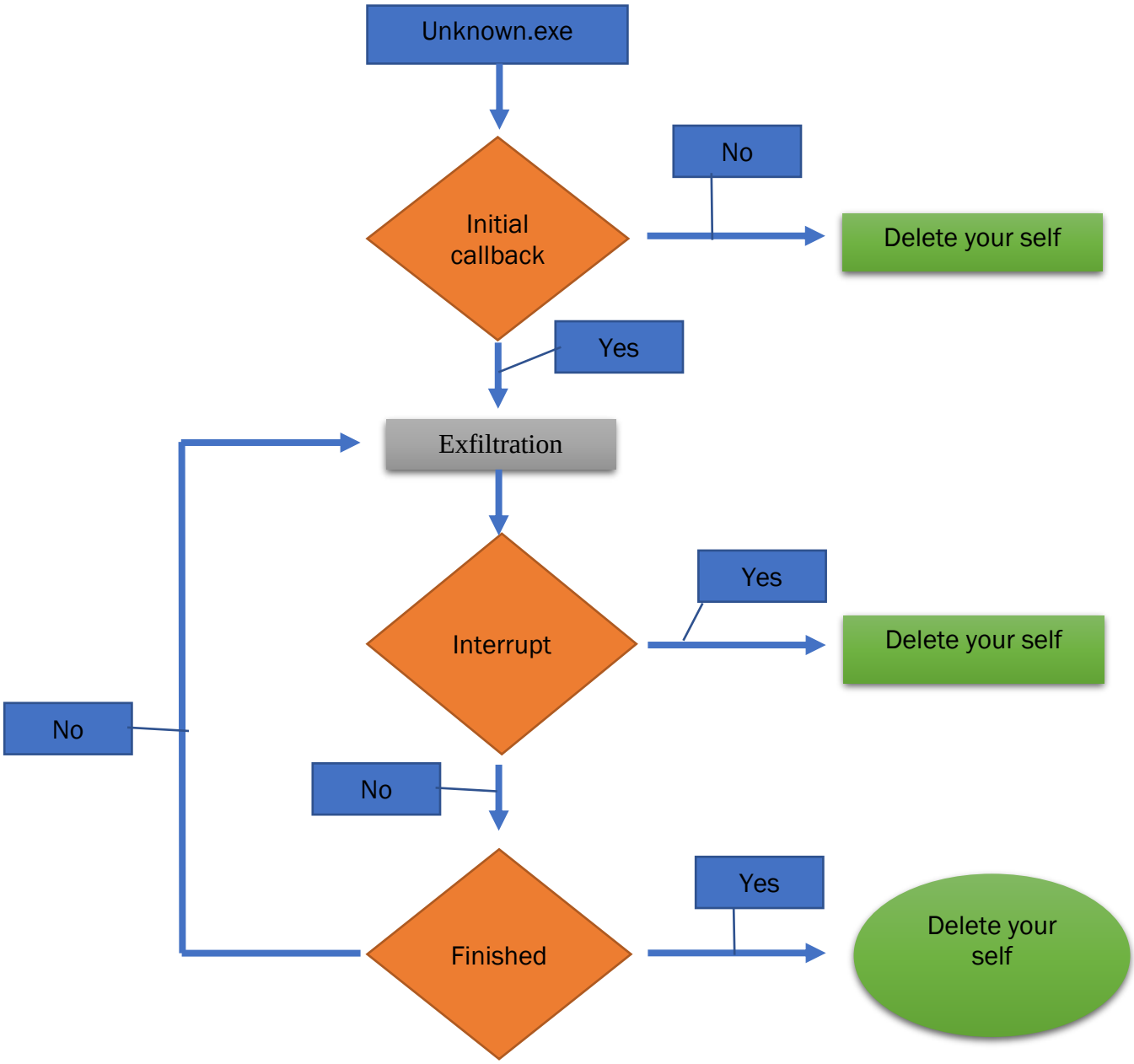
Symptoms of attack may be noticed in reduced system performance because of continuous data exfiltration. Another indicator is the presence of a file named “passwrd.txt” located at C:\Users\Public\passwrd.txt.

YARA signature rules are attached in Appendix A and hashes submitted to VirusTotal for further examination.

File type	x64 (64-bit CPU) executable file.
Written with	NIM language.
Virus Total result	41 of 71 security vendors and no sandboxes flagged this file as malicious.

High-Level Technical Summary

Siko Mode consists of a single stage. While Analysis progress it was located at C:\Users\Public\
The first attempt to contact its callback URL (hxxp://update.ec12-4-109-278-3-ubuntu20-04.local) and if there is a successful response it will go to the second attempt to contact the exfiltration URL (hxxp://cdn.altimiter.local).



Malware Composition

Siko Mode malware consists of a single file unknown.exe with the following characteristics:

File type; x64 (64-bit CPU) executable file written in NIM language.

Exfiltration data encrypted with RC4.

Hash Values

Md5	B9497FFB7E9C6F49823B95851EC874E3
Sha256	3ACA2A08CF296F1845D6171958EF0FFD1C8BDFC3E48BDD34A605CB1F7468213E
Sha1	6C8F50040545D8CD9AF4B51564DE654266E592E3

Virus Total	41 of 71 security vendors and no sandboxes flagged this file as malicious.
Ad-Aware	Gen:Variant.Tedy.75424
Ikarus	Virus.Win32.Meterpreter

Siko Mode also writes a file named password to the file system located at: C:\users\public\password.txt containing the encryption key values.

There are three circumstances where the malware will delete itself:

i. If the data exfiltration is completed.
ii. If there is no response of initial callback address.
iii. If there is an interrupted during the exfiltration process.

Basic Static Analysis

{Screenshots and description about basic static artifacts and methods}

During the basic static analysis process, I found some sort of string information are suspicious and came with malware products. In the next steps of analysis, I was able to reveal strings that help identify that the malware was written in the NIM programming language in figure 1, there are some strings were only visible for us at runtime while working in x64 dbg, and Cutter. There were a few interesting strings available from PE Studio seen in figure 2 below.

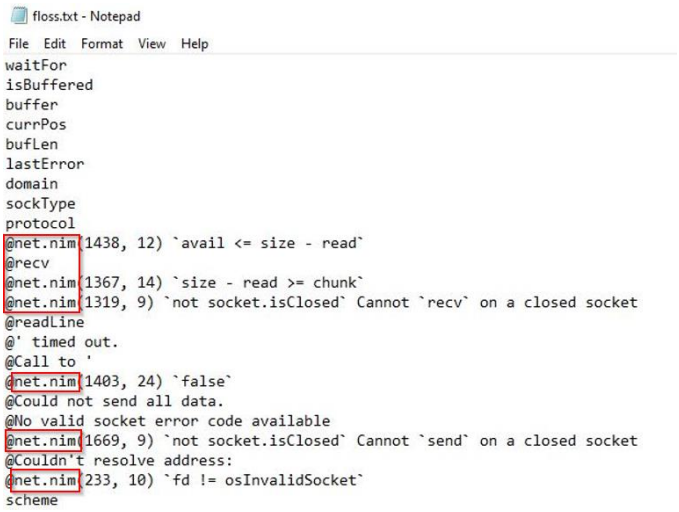


Figure 1: Floss result helped me to know it is a Nim language

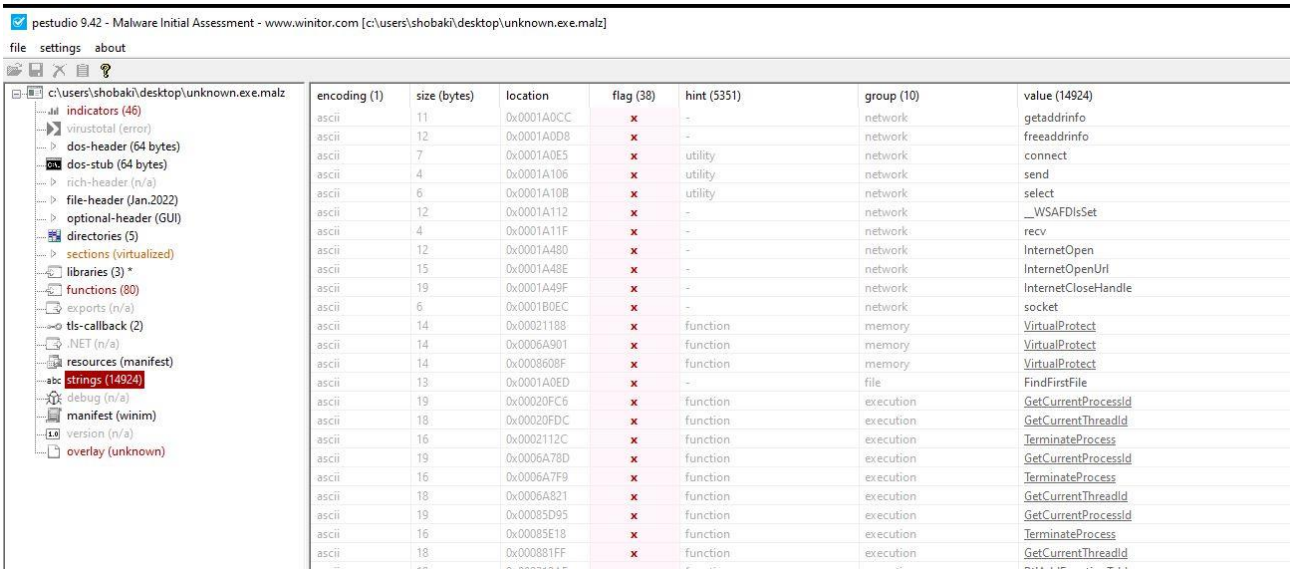


Figure 2: Some Strings from PE Studio

Basic Dynamic Analysis

{Screenshots and description about basic dynamic artifacts and methods}

It was during the basic dynamic analysis that I was able to begin determining what I might have utilized inetsim and Wireshark.

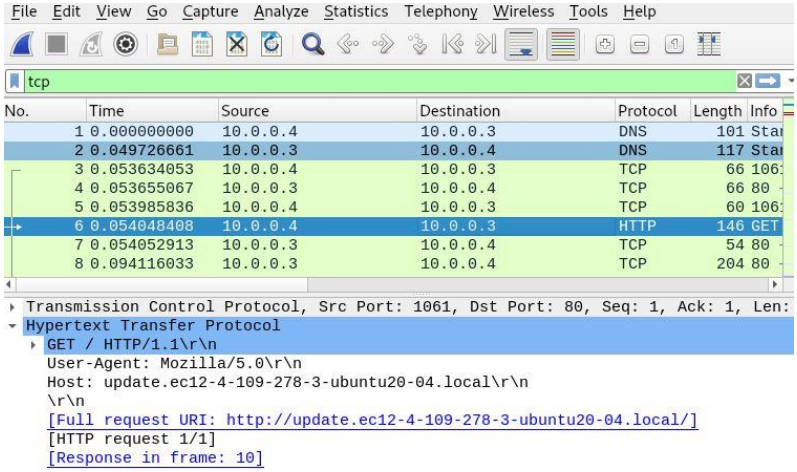


Figure 3: Wireshark packets

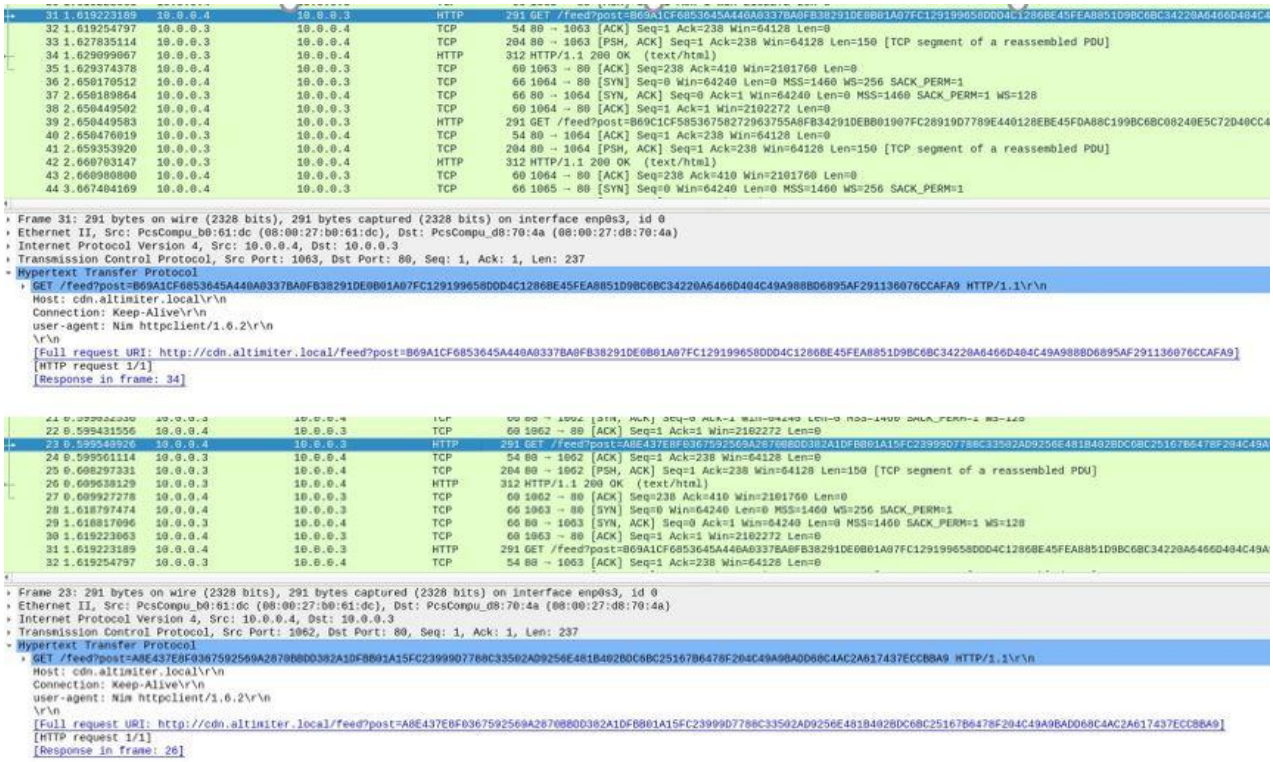


Figure 4: Wireshark packets

- This process above repeated every one second this appears to be the exfiltration taking place it is continually repeated with a different string attached each time.

Advanced Analysis

{Screenshots and description about findings during advanced analysis}

During the advanced analysis of unknown.exe I was able to determine the language of the malware. Oher tools give me a hint like floss, here is some indication of Nim. Look to figure 5 & 6.

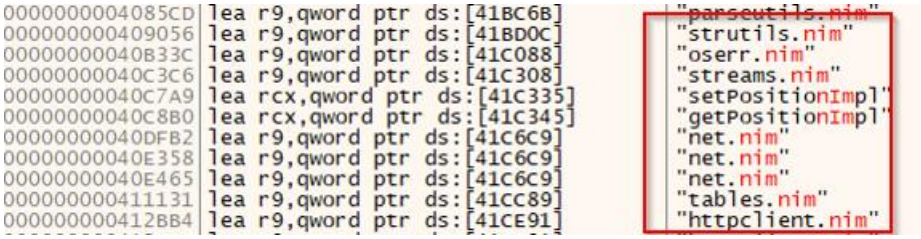


Figure 5: Strings from x64 dbg helped me to know it is a Nim language

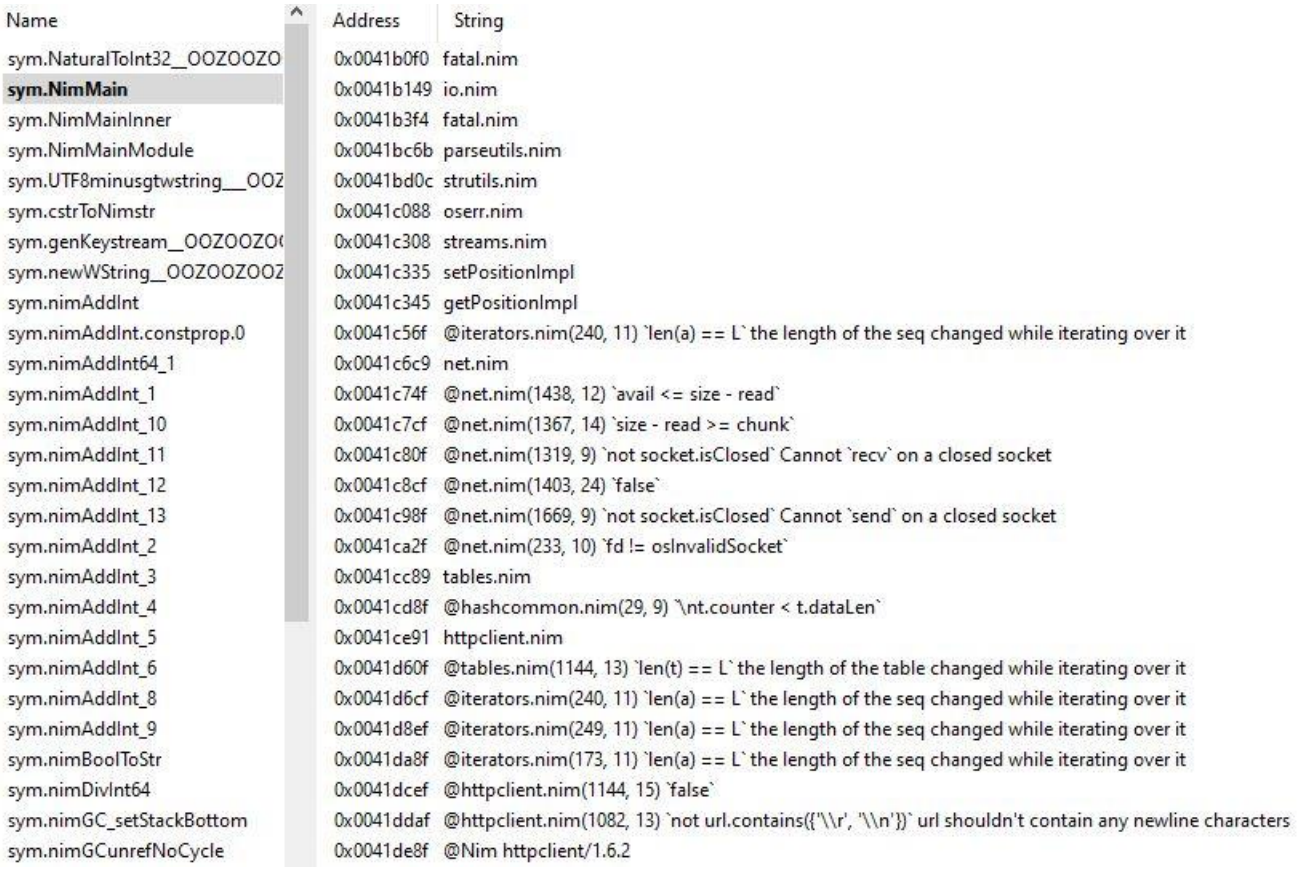


Figure 6: Strings from Cutter helped me to know it is a Nim language

Advanced Analysis (Cont.)

{Screenshots and description about advanced artifacts and methods}

In advanced analysis I used Procmon, and it was helpful in confirming the existence of encryption and location of the key.

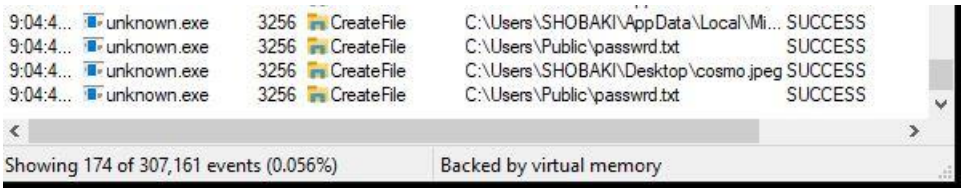


Figure 7: Procmon result filtered by operation is create file

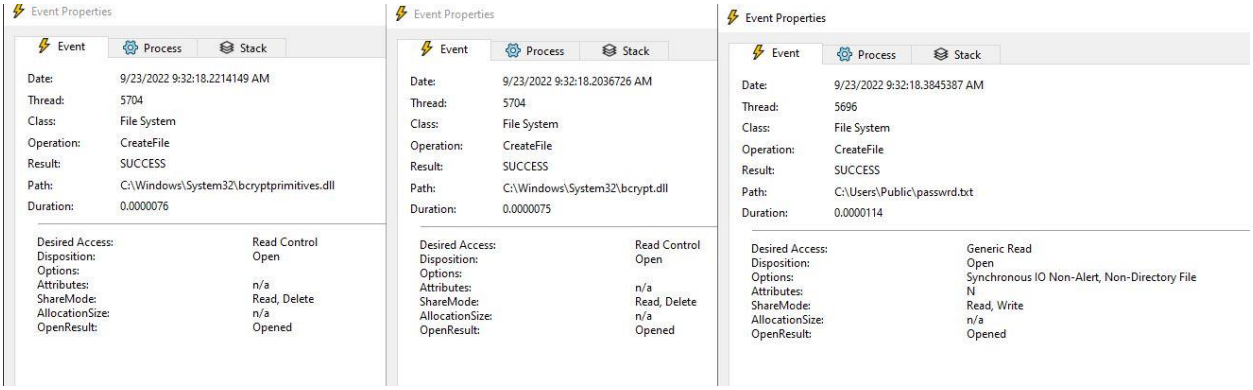


Figure 8: Procmon result filtered by operation is create file inerests create

Indicators of Compromise

URLs	hxxp://update.ec12-4-109-278-3-ubuntu20-04.local hxxp://cdn.altimiter.local
Files	C:\Users\SHOBAKI\Desktop C:\Users\Public\passwrd.txt

Host-based Indicators

{Description of host-based indicators}

And here is a screenshot of the text file which is create by the malware.

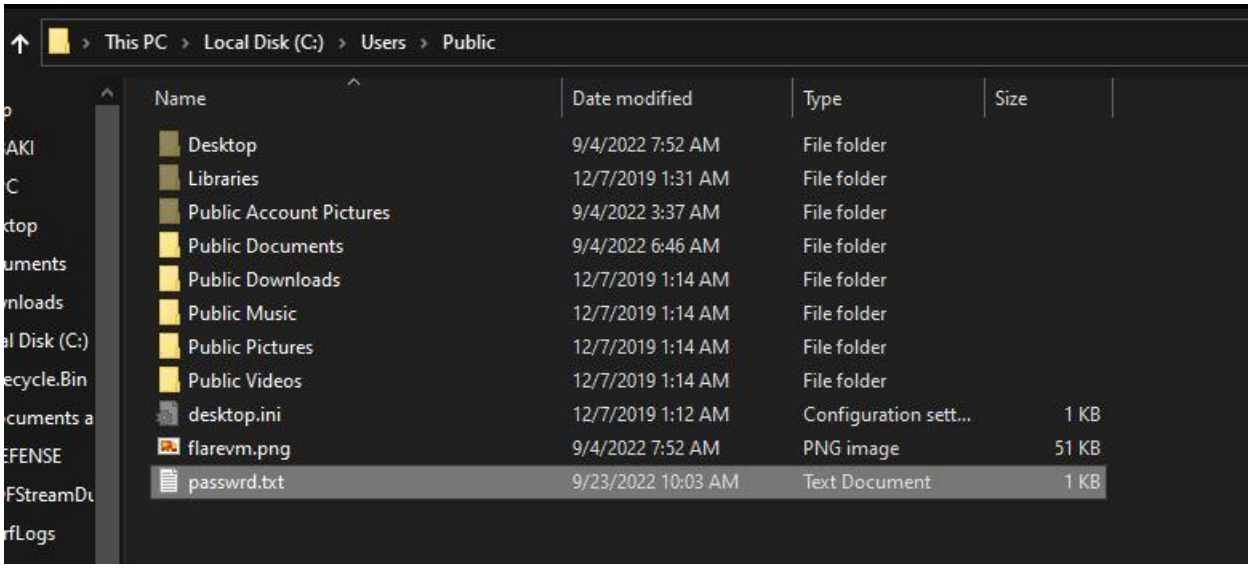


Figure 9: passwrd.txt

Rules & Signatures

A full set of YARA rules is included in Appendix A.

Appendices

A. Yara Rules

```
Rule Siko Mode Challenge {

   meta:
      last_updated = "2022/09/23"
      author = "Yazeed Al-Zwiri"
      description = "A rule to suspect Siko Mode Malware"

   strings:
      // Fill out identifying strings and other criteria
      $string1 = "SikoMode" ascii
      $string2 = "Nim"
      $PE_magic_byte = "MZ"

   condition:
      // Fill out the conditions that must be met to identify the binary
      $PE_magic_byte at 0 and
      ($string1 or $string2)
}
```

B. Callback URLs

Domain	Port
hxxps:// update.ec12-4-109-278-3-ubuntu20-04.local	443
hxxps:// cdn.altimiter.local/fees? Post=(random string)	443