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Malware Analysis Report

Siko Mode Challenge  
Self-Deleting Data Exfiltration Malware

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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.

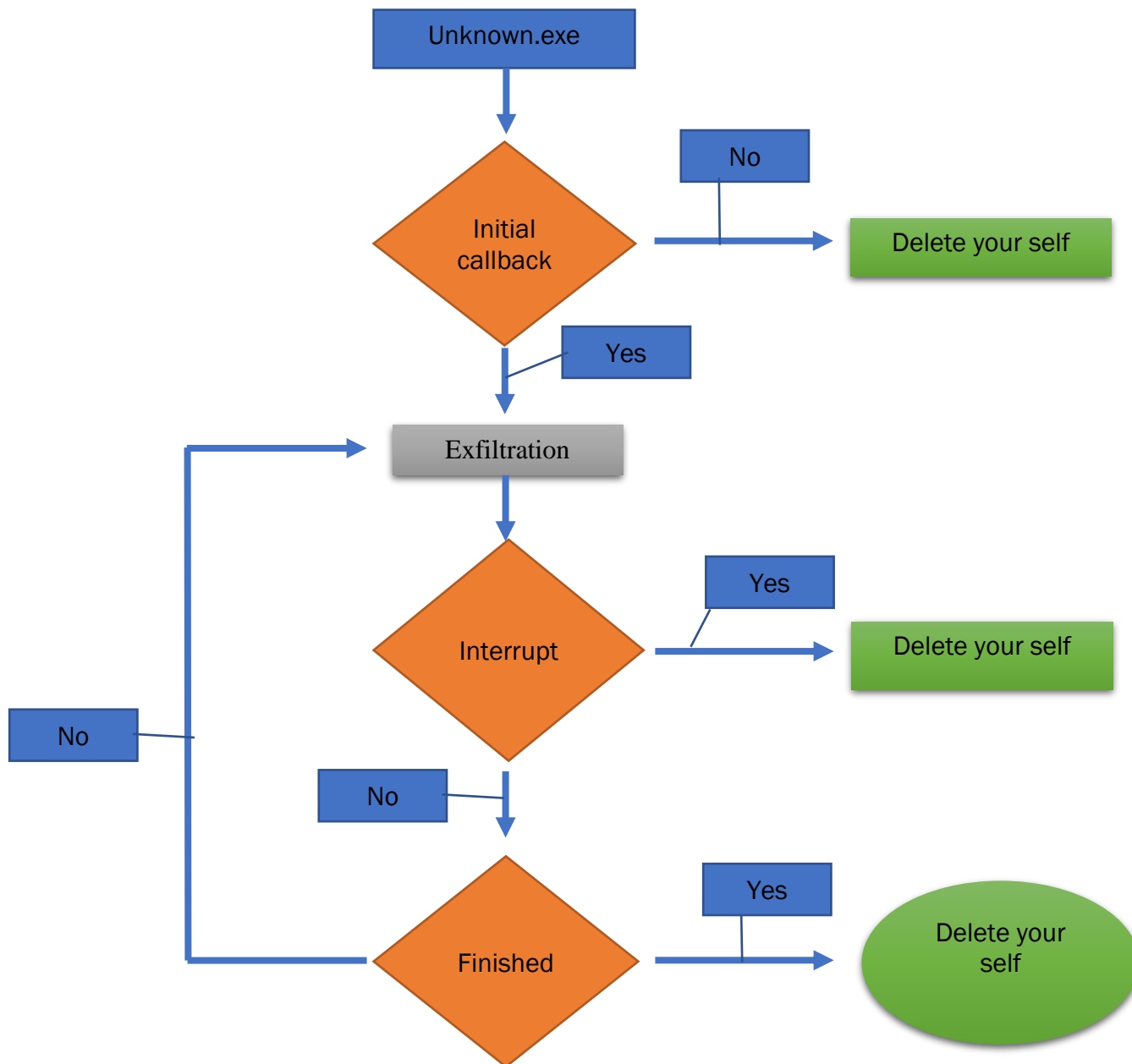
Symptoms of attack may be noticed in reduced system performance because of continuous data exfiltration. Another indicator is the presence of a file named “passwd.txt” located at C:\Users\Public\passwd.txt.

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.altimeter.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

<b>Virus Total</b>	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.

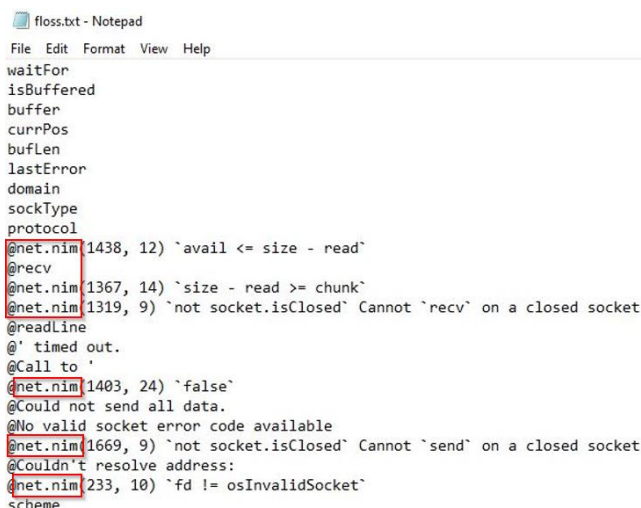
There are three circumstances where the malware will delete itself:

- 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

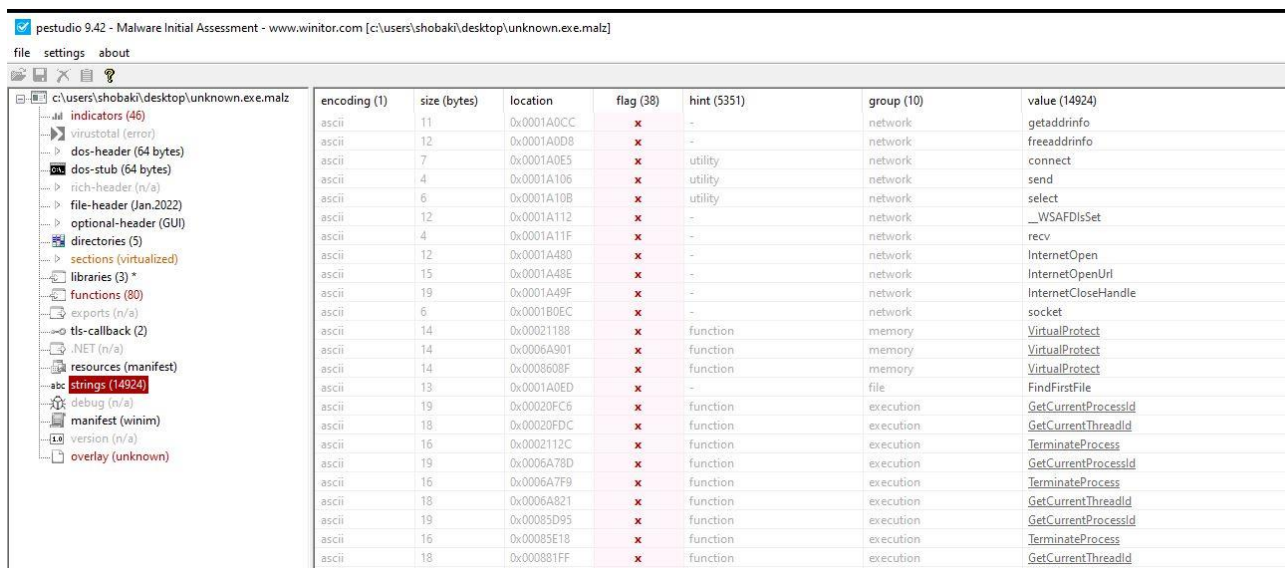
{Screenshots and description about basic static artifacts and methods}

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.



```
floss.txt - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
waitFor
isBuffered
buffer
currPos
buflen
lastError
domain
sockType
protocol
@net.nim 1438, 12) `avail <= size - read`
@recv
@net.nim 1367, 14) `size - read >= chunk`
@net.nim 1319, 9) `not socket.isClosed` Cannot `recv` on a closed socket
@readLine
@ timed out.
@Call to `
@net.nim 1403, 24) `false`
@Could not send all data.
@No valid socket error code available
@net.nim 1669, 9) `not socket.isClosed` Cannot `send` on a closed socket
@Couldn't resolve address:
@net.nim 233, 10) `fd != osInvalidSocket`
scheme
```

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



encoding (1)	size (bytes)	location	flag (38)	hint (5351)	group (10)	value (14924)
asciiz	11	0x0001A0CC	x	-	network	getaddrinfo
asciiz	12	0x0001A0D8	x	-	network	freeaddrinfo
asciiz	7	0x0001A0E5	x	utility	network	connect
asciiz	4	0x0001A106	x	utility	network	send
asciiz	6	0x0001A10B	x	utility	network	select
asciiz	12	0x0001A112	x	-	network	_WSAFDIsSet
asciiz	4	0x0001A11F	x	-	network	recv
asciiz	12	0x0001A480	x	-	network	InternetOpen
asciiz	15	0x0001A48E	x	-	network	InternetOpenUrl
asciiz	19	0x0001A49F	x	-	network	InternetCloseHandle
asciiz	6	0x0001B0EC	x	-	network	socket
asciiz	14	0x00021188	x	function	memory	VirtualProtect
asciiz	14	0x0006A901	x	function	memory	VirtualProtect
asciiz	14	0x0008608F	x	function	memory	VirtualProtect
asciiz	13	0x0001A0ED	x	-	file	FindFirstFile
asciiz	19	0x00020FC6	x	function	execution	GetCurrentProcessId
asciiz	18	0x00020FDC	x	function	execution	GetCurrentThreadId
asciiz	16	0x0002112C	x	function	execution	TerminateProcess
asciiz	19	0x0006A78D	x	function	execution	GetCurrentProcessId
asciiz	16	0x0006A7F9	x	function	execution	TerminateProcess
asciiz	18	0x0006A821	x	function	execution	GetCurrentThreadId
asciiz	19	0x00085D95	x	function	execution	GetCurrentProcessId
asciiz	16	0x00085E18	x	function	execution	TerminateProcess
asciiz	18	0x000881FF	x	function	execution	GetCurrentThreadId

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.

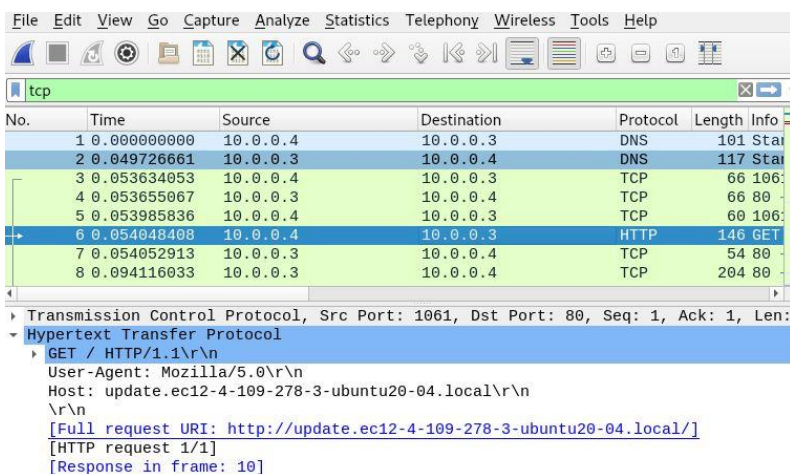


Figure 3: Wireshark packets

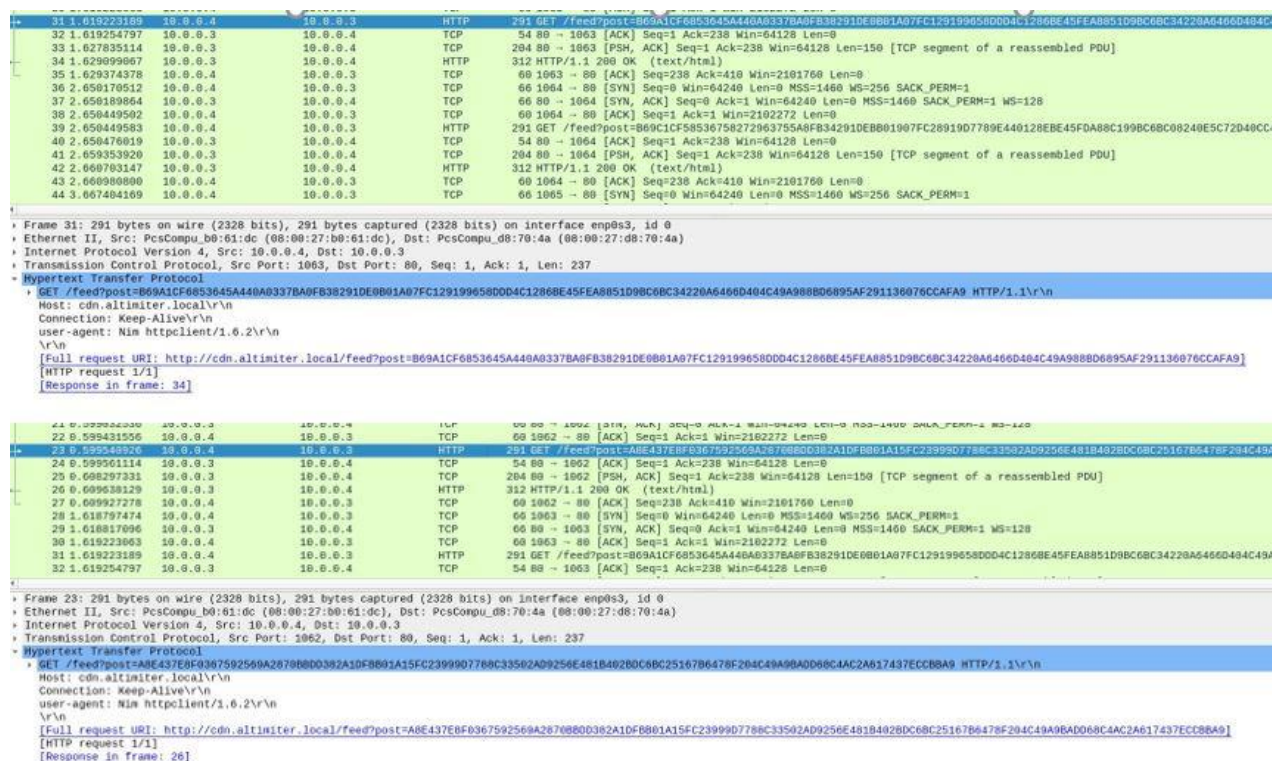


Figure 4: Wireshark packets

- 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. Other tools give me a hint like floss, here is some indication of Nim. Look to figure 5 & 6.

```
0000000004085CD | lea r9,qword ptr ds:[418C6B] | "parseutils.nim"
000000000409056 | lea r9,qword ptr ds:[418D0C] | "strutils.nim"
00000000040B33C | lea r9,qword ptr ds:[41C088] | "oserr.nim"
00000000040C3C6 | lea r9,qword ptr ds:[41C308] | "streams.nim"
00000000040C7A9 | lea rcx,qword ptr ds:[41C335] | "setPositionImpl"
00000000040C8B0 | lea rcx,qword ptr ds:[41C345] | "getPositionImpl"
00000000040DFB2 | lea r9,qword ptr ds:[41C6C9] | "net.nim"
00000000040E358 | lea r9,qword ptr ds:[41C6C9] | "net.nim"
00000000040E465 | lea r9,qword ptr ds:[41C6C9] | "net.nim"
000000000411131 | lea r9,qword ptr ds:[41CC89] | "tables.nim"
000000000412BB4 | lea r9,qword ptr ds:[41CE91] | "httpClient.nim"
```

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

Name	Address	String
sym.NaturalToInt32__OOZOOZO	0x0041b0f0	fatal.nim
<b>sym.NimMain</b>	0x0041b149	io.nim
sym.NimMainInner	0x0041b3f4	fatal.nim
sym.NimMainModule	0x0041bc6b	parseutils.nim
sym.UTF8minusgtwstring__OOZ	0x0041bd0c	strutils.nim
sym.cstrToNimstr	0x0041c088	oserr.nim
sym.genKeystream__OOZOOZO	0x0041c308	streams.nim
sym.newWString__OOZOOZOZ	0x0041c335	setPositionImpl
sym.nimAddInt	0x0041c345	getPositionImpl
sym.nimAddInt.constprop.0	0x0041c56f	@iterators.nim(240, 11) 'len(a) == L' the length of the seq changed while iterating over it
sym.nimAddInt64_1	0x0041c6c9	net.nim
sym.nimAddInt_1	0x0041c74f	@net.nim(1438, 12) 'avail <= size - read'
sym.nimAddInt_10	0x0041c7cf	@net.nim(1367, 14) 'size - read >= chunk'
sym.nimAddInt_11	0x0041c80f	@net.nim(1319, 9) 'not socket.isClosed' Cannot 'recv' on a closed socket
sym.nimAddInt_12	0x0041c8cf	@net.nim(1403, 24) 'false'
sym.nimAddInt_13	0x0041c98f	@net.nim(1669, 9) 'not socket.isClosed' Cannot 'send' on a closed socket
sym.nimAddInt_2	0x0041ca2f	@net.nim(233, 10) 'fd != osInvalidSocket'
sym.nimAddInt_3	0x0041cc89	tables.nim
sym.nimAddInt_4	0x0041cd8f	@hashcommon.nim(29, 9) '\nt.counter < t.dataLen'
sym.nimAddInt_5	0x0041ce91	httpClient.nim
sym.nimAddInt_6	0x0041d60f	@tables.nim(1144, 13) 'len(t) == L' the length of the table changed while iterating over it
sym.nimAddInt_8	0x0041d6cf	@iterators.nim(240, 11) 'len(a) == L' the length of the seq changed while iterating over it
sym.nimAddInt_9	0x0041d8ef	@iterators.nim(249, 11) 'len(a) == L' the length of the seq changed while iterating over it
sym.nimBoolToStr	0x0041da8f	@iterators.nim(173, 11) 'len(a) == L' the length of the seq changed while iterating over it
sym.nimDivInt64	0x0041dcef	@httpClient.nim(1144, 15) 'false'
sym.nimGC_setStackBottom	0x0041ddaf	@httpClient.nim(1082, 13) 'not url.contains({"\r", "\n"})' url shouldn't contain any newline characters
sym.nimGCunrefNoCycle	0x0041de8f	@Nim httpClient/1.6.2

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

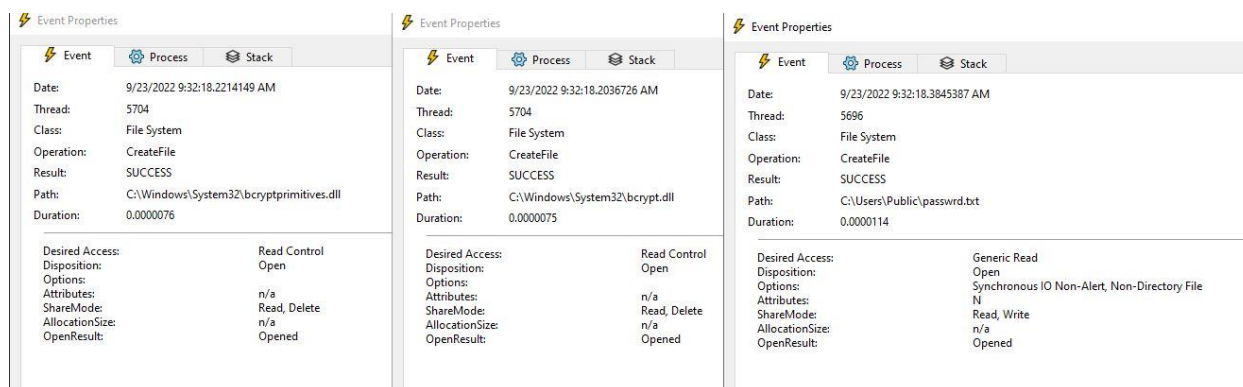


Figure 8: Procmon result filtered by operation is create file interests create

## Indicators of Compromise

URLs	<a href="http://update.ec12-4-109-278-3-ubuntu20-04.local">http://update.ec12-4-109-278-3-ubuntu20-04.local</a> <a href="http://cdn.altimater.local">http://cdn.altimater.local</a>
Files	C:\Users\SHOBAKI\Desktop C:\Users\Public\passwd.txt

### Host-based Indicators

{Description of host-based indicators}

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

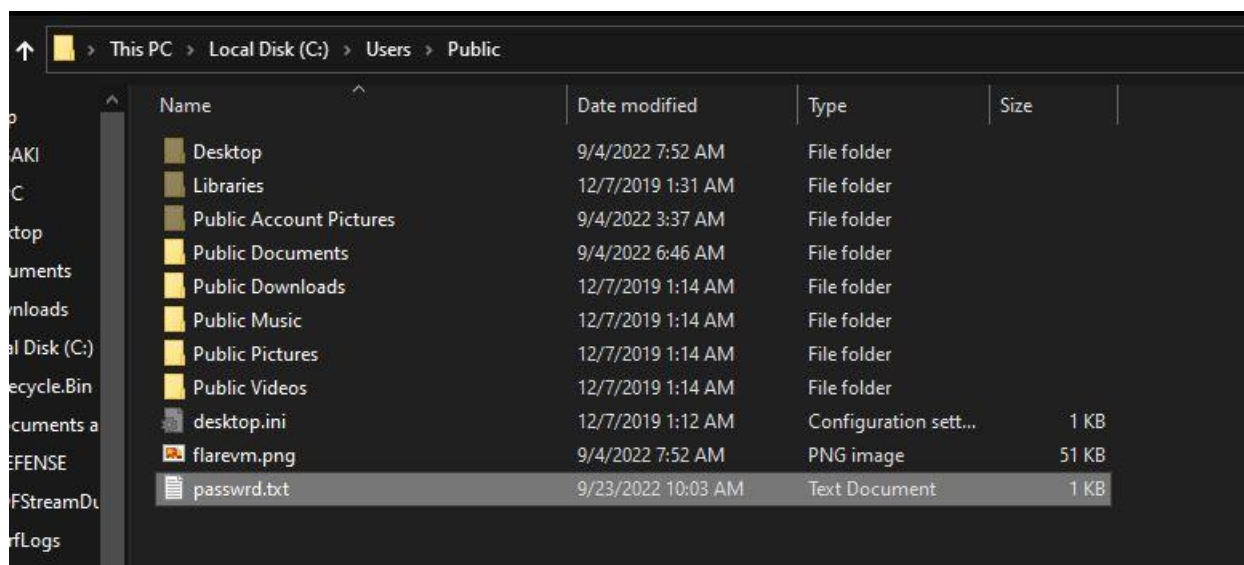


Figure 9: passwd.txt

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## 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