# MALWARE ANALYSIS REPORT **ON MELISSA MALWARE**

### PRESENTED BY

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#### Overview

In this document, I have taken a malware sample and through various means of Static and dynamic malware analysis techniques, I have tried to identify the malware family and come up with the name, which is Melissa Malware. I have tried to cover the entire malware analysis process in this document including the basic characteristics of Melissa Malware.

#### Introduction

The Melissa virus was a mass-mailing macro virus released on or around March 26, 1999. The naming of the malware was done by Smith for a stripper in Florida, started by taking over victims' Microsoft Word program disabling a number of safeguards in Word 97 or Word 2000. Then a macro has been used to hijack their Microsoft Outlook email system and send messages to the first 50 addresses in their mailing lists. Those messages, in turn, tempted recipients to open a virus-laden attachment by giving it such names as "sexxxy.jpg" or "naked wife" or by deceitfully asserting, "Here is the document you requested ... don't show anyone else;-)."

#### **Technical Details**

Melissa works with Microsoft Word 97, Microsoft Word 2000, and Microsoft Outlook 97 or 98 email client. One doesn't need to have Microsoft Outlook to receive the virus in email, but it will not spread itself further without it.

Melissa will not work under Word 95 and will not spread further under Outlook Express.

Melissa can infect Windows 95, 98, NT and Macintosh users. If the infected machine does not have Outlook or internet access at all, the virus will continue to spread locally within the user's own documents.

# Propagation of Malware

Melissa arrives in an attachment to an e-mail note with the subject line "Important Message from [the name of someone]," and body text that reads "Here is that document you asked for...don't show anyone else ;-)". The attachment is often named LIST.DOC. If the recipient clicks on or otherwise opens the attachment, the infecting file is read to computer storage. The file itself originated in an Internet alt.sex newsgroup and contains a list of passwords for various Web sites that require memberships. The file also contains a Visual Basic script that copies the virus-infected file into the normal.dot template file used by Word for custom settings and default macros. It also creates this entry in the Windows registry:

#### HKEY\_CURRENT\_USERSoftwareMicrosoftOffice"Melissa?"="...by Kwyjibo"

The virus then creates an Outlook object using the Visual Basic code, reads the first 50 names in each Outlook Global Address Book, and sends each the same e-mail note with virus attachment that caused this particular infection. The virus only works with Outlook, not Outlook Express.

The email looked like this:

- From: (name of infected user)
- Subject: Important Message From (name of infected user)
- To: (50 names from alias list)
- Body: Here is that document you asked for ... don't show anyone else ;-)
- Attachment: LIST.DOC

We must remember that Melissa can arrive in any document, not necessarily just in this LIST.DOC where it was spread initially.

Most of the recipients are likely to open a document attachment like this, as it usually comes from someone they know.

# Infection by Malware

After sending itself out, the virus continues to infect other Word documents. Eventually, these files can end up being mailed to other users as well. This can be potentially disastrous, as a user might inadvertently send out confidential data to outsiders.

The virus activates if it is executed when the minutes of the hour match the day of the month; for example, 18:27 on the 27th day of a month. At this time the virus will insert the following payload of text into the current open document in Word:

• "Twenty-two points, plus triple-word-score, plus fifty points for using all my letters. Game's over. I'm outta here".

This text, as well as the alias name of the author of the virus, "Kwyjibo", are all references to the popular cartoon TV series called "The Simpsons".

#### **Impact**

Email servers at more than 300 corporations and government agencies worldwide became overloaded, and some had to be shut down entirely, including at Microsoft. Approximately one million email accounts were disrupted, and Internet traffic in some locations slowed to a crawl.

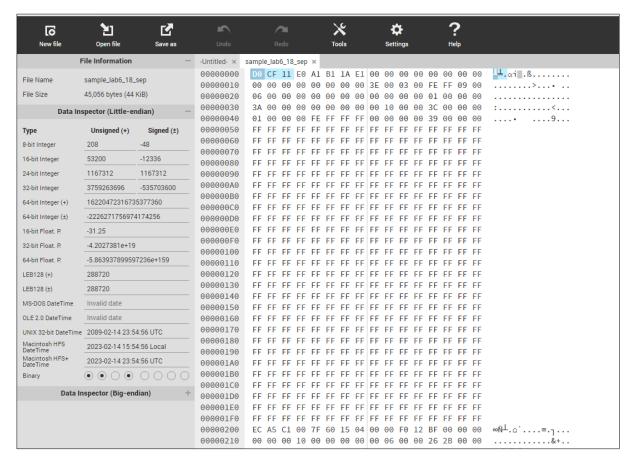
The collective damage was enormous: an estimated \$80 million for the cleanup and repair of affected computer systems.

#### How to Avoid Melissa Malware attack

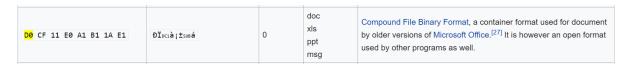
If we get an e-mail note with the subject, "Important Message from [the name of someone]," and it has an e-mail attachment (usually a 40-kilobyte document named LIST.DOC), simply DO NOT OPEN (for example, do not click on) the attachment. We need to rite down the e-mail address of the person it came from and then delete the message. Then we can send a note to the sender so that they know that their computer has been infected.

# File Signature validation

We have checked the binary file for the selected malware in hexed.it. We have considered the first few bytes for signature validation. Below is the snapshot of the webpage:



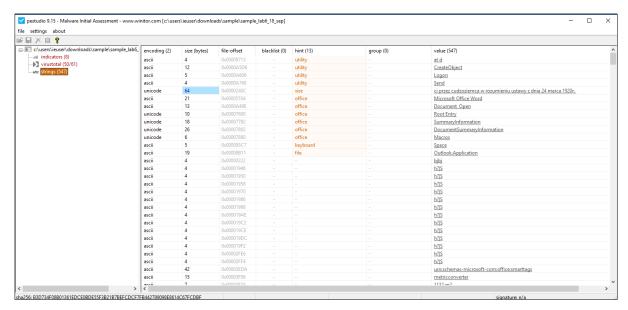
Validating file signature from Wikipedia file signature scheme:



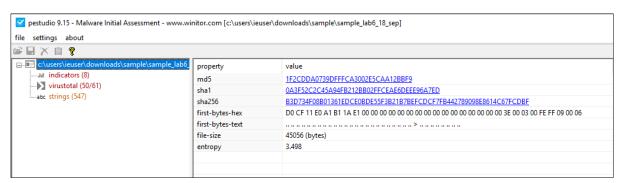
We can Assume the file to be any of the above file types. To get a clear-cut idea, we have checked other static analysis tools such as PEStudio, VirusTotal etc.

# Static Analysis using PEStudio Tool

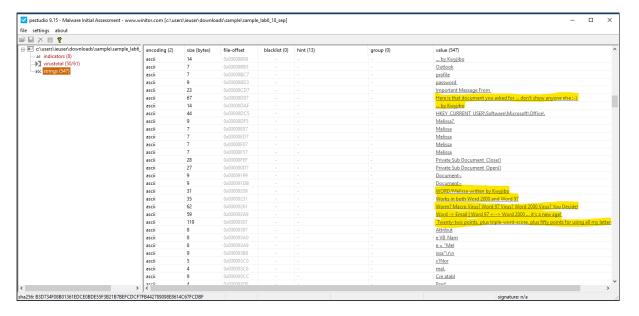
From this snapshot, we can confirm that the sample is Microsoft Office Word file.



We can get an idea about the Hash Values, first bytes and entropy of the sample file as below

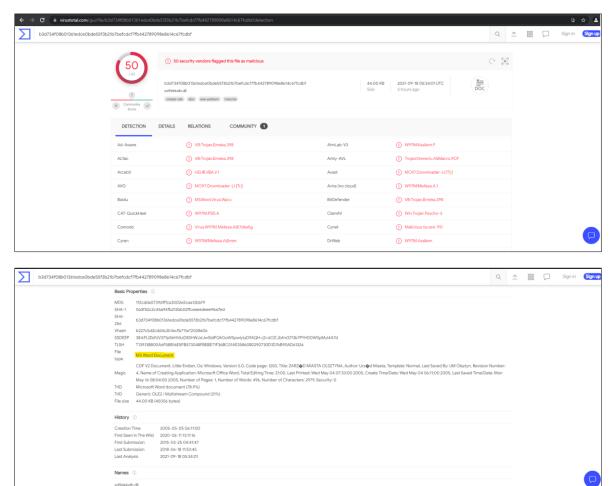


Here are few other strings which we are going to use while creating the Yara rule.

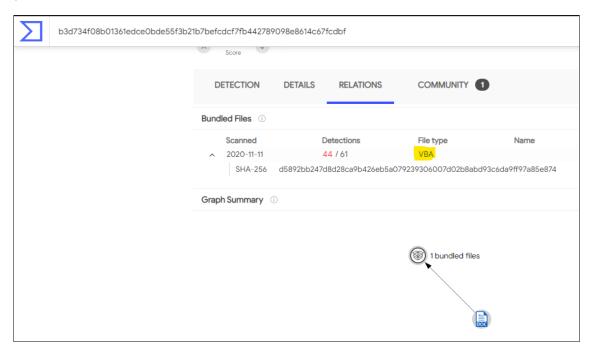


# Static Analysis using VirusTotal

We can confirm the hash and file type from the below snapshots



In the below snapshots, we can confirm that the sample file is using embedded macro (bundled VBA file).

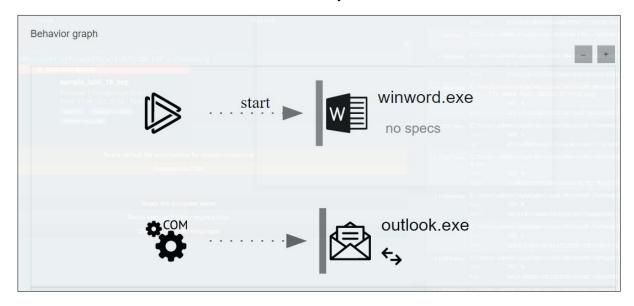


# Dynamic Analysis using Any.Run

The sample file has been run under sandboxed environment. Below are few details from the website: (Please note: currently the trial version allows the malware to run only for 1 minute). We have taken a few snapshots for analysis purpose.

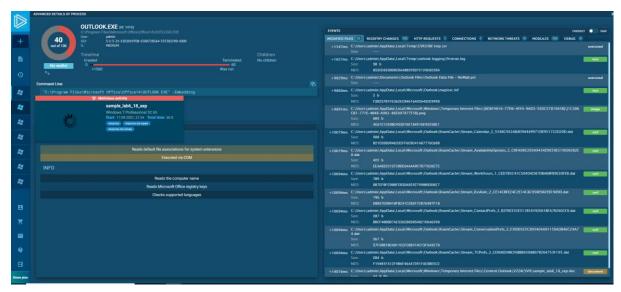
#### Behavior Graph

We can see that the word file is calling the embedded VBA macro script to open Outlook and then it will read the first 50 address in the address book and try to send the malicious code.

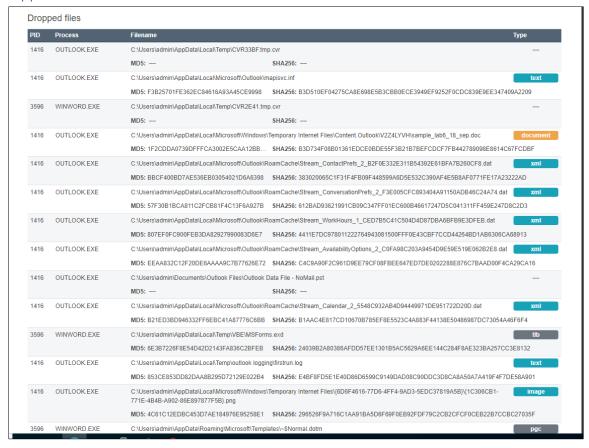


#### **Process Graph**

Here, it is clearly visible that the execution of outlook.exe has been listed as a warning and malicious activity.



#### **Dropped Files**



Below is the execution report and full analysis link of ANY.RUN website:

 $\frac{https://any.run/report/47f4d62c59b9643f5dbb6d7447570ed98ccd77e0ef77e5ba870e3b978ae8fec5/10}{09cc31-902e-4bc7-8aa0-893aefde09e8\#screenshots}$ 

# Dynamic Analysis using Olevba Tool

Olevba tool has been used to perform dynamic analysis of the selected malware sample in flare VM environment and snapshot of Execution report generated is as below:

+  Type	+  Keyword	+   Description
AutoExec  AutoExec	Document_Close  Document_Open 	Runs when the Word document is closed    Runs when the Word or Publisher document is    opened
Suspicious  Suspicious  Suspicious		Name
Suspicious	  VBComponents 	May attempt to modify the VBA code (self-   modification)
Suspicious	  CodeModule 	May attempt to modify the VBA code (self-  modification)
Suspicious	  AddFromString 	May attempt to modify the VBA code (self-    modification)
Suspicious	System   	May run an executable file or a system    command on a Mac (if combined with    libc.dylib)
Suspicious	Base64 Strings   	Base64-encoded strings were detected, may be    used to obfuscate strings (optiondecode to  see all)
Suspicious   	VBA Stomping   	VBA Stomping was detected: the VBA source

Below is the full report from InQuest Lab Deep File Inspection (DFI): <a href="https://labs.inquest.net/dfi/hash/b3d734f08b01361edce0bde55f3b21b7befcdcf7fb442789098e8614c67">https://labs.inquest.net/dfi/hash/b3d734f08b01361edce0bde55f3b21b7befcdcf7fb442789098e8614c67</a> fcdbf

#### YARA Rule Execution

Yara Rule has been uploaded in GitHub

(https://github.com/SayanKantiMukherjee/ThreatIntelligenceLab/blob/main/Lab\_6\_Melissa\_Malware/Melissa\_Malware\_Yara\_Rule.yara)

Below is the execution in flare VM with samples:

FLARE Sat 09/18/2021 4:09:02.72
C:\Users\IEUser\Desktop>yara32 C:\Users\IEUser\Desktop\melissa.yar C:\Users\IEUser\Downloads\sample
Melissa C:\Users\IEUser\Downloads\sample\0a56baab11a888b2741bffc5fe7a52596b58f1d8e842770b21de82bd12a20484
Melissa C:\Users\IEUser\Downloads\sample\ff05182a14ea139b331217159f327a24cf826ef1173262ae47823df7cbfa747c
Melissa C:\Users\IEUser\Downloads\sample\sample\_lab6\_18\_sep

# Reference

- 1) https://www.fbi.gov/news/stories/melissa-virus-20th-anniversary-032519
- 2) <a href="https://searchsecurity.techtarget.com/definition/Melissa-virus">https://searchsecurity.techtarget.com/definition/Melissa-virus</a>
- 3) <a href="https://www.f-secure.com/v-descs/melissa.shtml">https://www.f-secure.com/v-descs/melissa.shtml</a>