Malicious PDF File Analysis -

No. 14

Stage 2:

Your job is to investigate the content of a given malicious pdf file. Using the PDF analyzing tools offered by the REMnux tool, spider monkey, sctest, or PDF Stream Dumper, address the following questions/activities:

- 1. Report the number of objects in the file.
- 2. Determine whether the file is compressed or not.
- 3. Determine whether the file is obfuscated or not.
- 4. Find and Extract JavaScript.
- 5. De-obfuscate JavaScript.
- 6. Extract the shell code.
- 7. Create a shell code executable
- 8. Analyze shell code and determine what is does or even execute it using sctest or spider monkey.
- 9. What is the secret code?

Given File to analyze - Group 14

1. Report the number of objects in the file.

We found 12 objects in the malicious pdf file using pdfid.py.

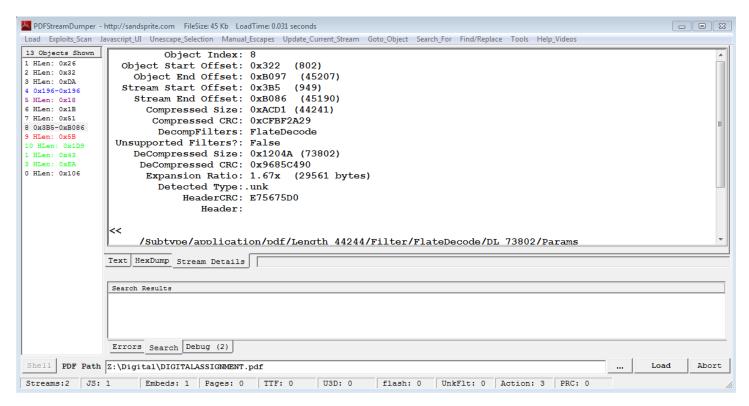
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                                                                                          \equiv
                                  remnux@remnux: /media/sf_shared_drive/Digital
                                                                                                          ×
remnux@remnux:/media/sf_shared_drive/Digital$ pdfid.py DIGITALASSIGNMENT.pdf
PDFiD 0.2.8 DIGITALASSIGNMENT.pdf
PDF Header: %PDF-1.0
                        12
obj
endobj
                        12
stream
                         2
endstream
                         2
xref
                         2
trailer
                         2
startxref
                         2
/Page
                         2
/Encrypt
                         0
/ObjStm
                         0
/JS
                          1
/JavaScript
/AA
                         1
/OpenAction
/AcroForm
                         0
/JBIG2Decode
                         0
/RichMedia
                         0
/Launch
/EmbeddedFile
                         0
/XFA
                         0
/URI
                         0
/Colors > 2^24
                         0
remnux@remnux:/media/sf_shared_drive/Digital$
```

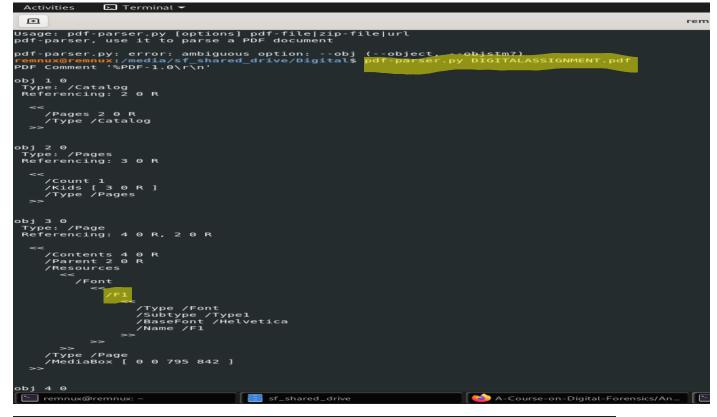
2. Determine whether the file is compressed or not.

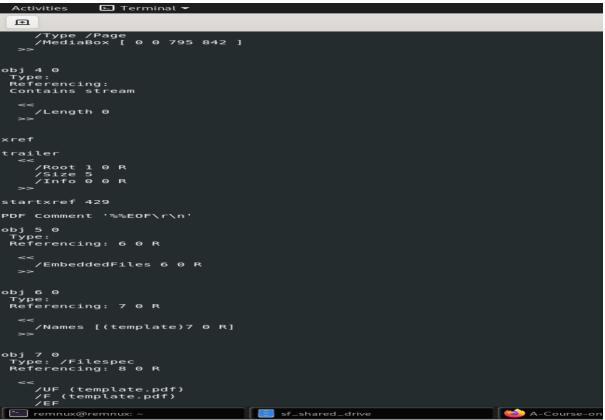
The given malicious file is compressed.

Command used – pdf-parser.py

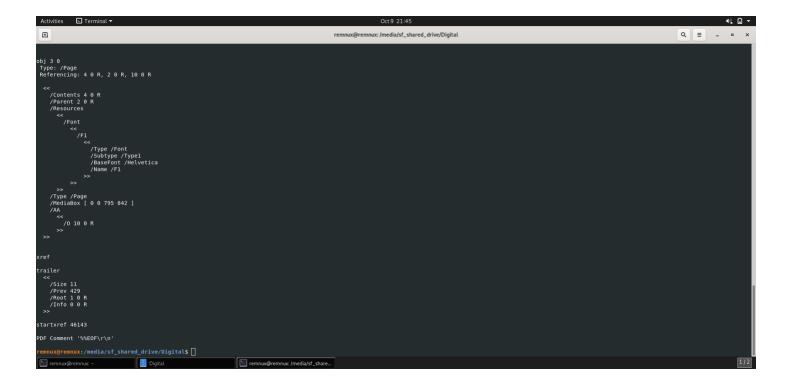
When we used the Stream dumper it showed that the object8 is compressed using the filter and Flat code.







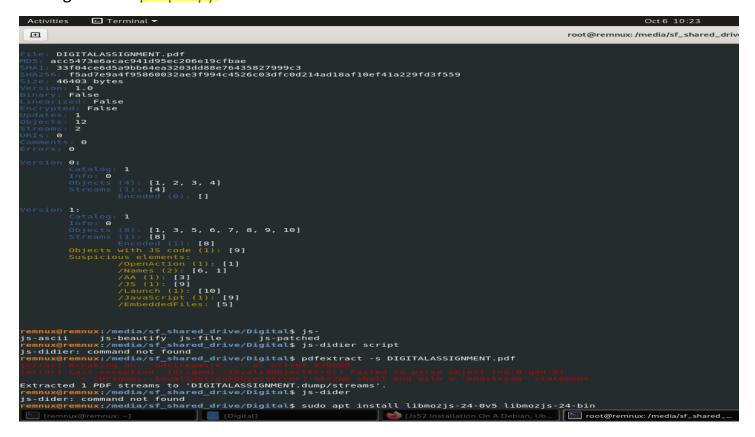




3. Determine whether the file is obfuscated or not.

The file is not obfuscated as we see the encoded stream is in Object 8, but the java script code resides in the object-9 we can clearly say that the file is not Obfuscated.

Package used – peepdf.py



4. Find and Extract JavaScript.

We can see that the JavaScript is hidden in the object 9 from the previous answer, so we used pdf-parser.py for the object 9 to extract the JavaScript.

```
Activities Terminal  Oct 6 09:30

remnux@remnux:/media/sf_shared_drive/Digital

obj 9 0

Type: /Action
Referencing:

^M</s/JavaScript/JS(this.exportDataObject({ cName: "template", nLaunch: 0 });)/Type/Action>>

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

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

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

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

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

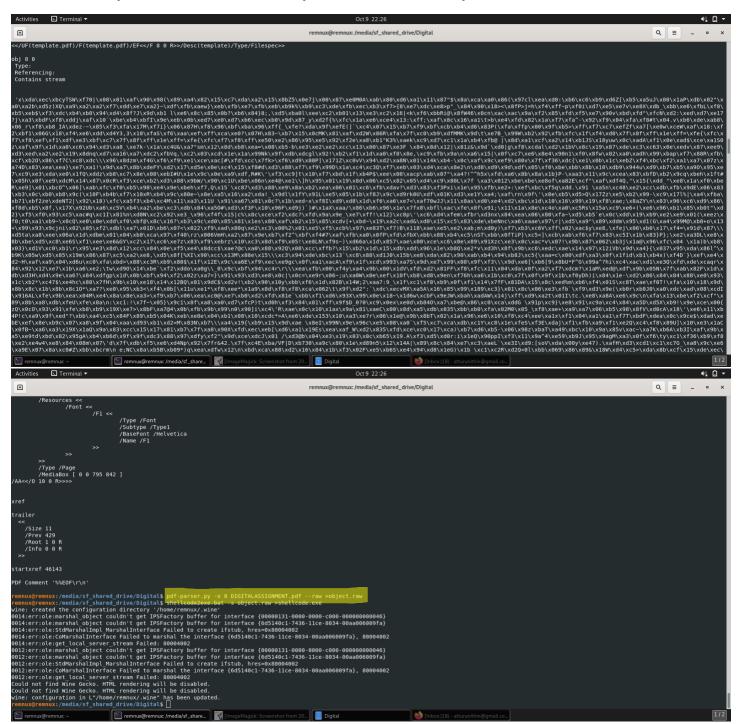
/M</s/JavaScript/JS(this.exportDataObject({
```

5. De-obfuscate JavaScript.

As we can see the JavaScript is not obfuscated, there is no need to de-obfuscate.

6. Extract the shell code.

We can see that the stream is available in object 8, so we have used the pdf-parser.py to extract the object 8 contents to the object.raw. Now the object.raw contains the shellcode.

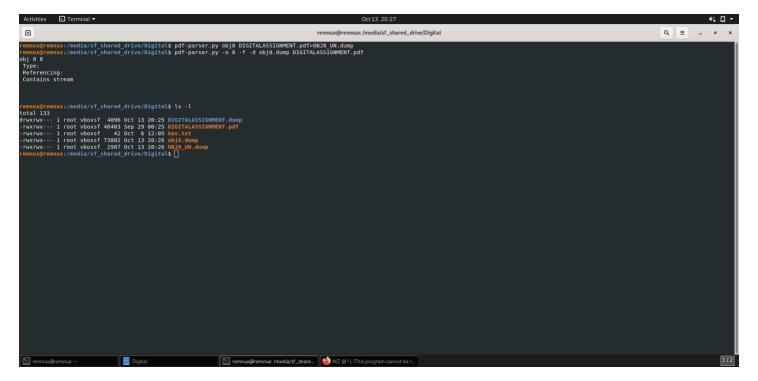


7. Create a shell code executable

To create a shell code executable, we used the command shellcode2exe.bat so that the contents of the object 8 are converted to the shellcode.exe which will be saved under the same path as the malicious file.

8. Analyze shell code and determine what it does or even execute it using sctest or spider monkey.

When the dump is created for the obj-8 we see that the file is relatively small compared to the file is uncompressed as in the below image.



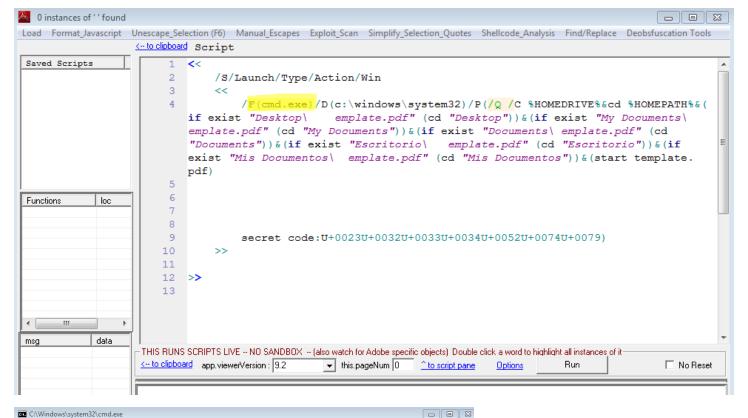
There is no need to analyze the shell code using sctest or spider monkey because we can clearly see that the shell code that is embedded in the payload is not compressed or obfuscated. We can see that cmd.exe is the code is available in the Obj-9 that is getting executed while opening the malicious file.

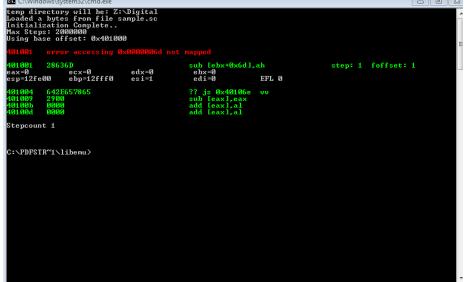
When we scan for the exploits, it shows that the possible exploit is at Object 10.

```
File Edit Format View Help

Exploit Header contains a Launch Action - possible CVE-2010-1240 Date: 6.29.10 v9.3.2 - */Launch*/Action* - found in stream: 10

Note other exploits may be hidden with javascript obsfuscation
It is also possible these functions are being used in a non-exploit way.
```





This shows No-result.

9. What is the secret code?

The extracted secret code is **#234Rty**. The secret code is stored in hexadecimal format, so when we convert the Hex to utf-8 we can get the secret key.

