

An Overview Report of Running Malware Analysis using a piece of Malware

Malware Analysis Report

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Executive Summary

This report presents a comprehensive malware analysis conducted on a recently discovered real-world malware sample. The analysis focused on both static and dynamic malware behaviors using a variety of tools within controlled virtual environments. The primary objectives were to analyze how the malware affects the target system, dissect its inner workings, and document its behavioral attributes, providing insights for further cybersecurity research.

1.1 Introduction

The project entailed detailed malware analysis, conducted as part of the "ITIS 6330 - Malware Analysis" course. This hands-on project aimed to provide an in-depth understanding of malware behaviors, particularly focusing on its interactions with target systems. The tools used included both basic and advanced techniques to reverse-engineer and interpret the malware's functioning.

2. Project Overview

2.1 Motivation

The project was driven by a desire to demonstrate the complexities of malware behavior and to educate individuals on reverse-engineering techniques. The goal was to explore the practical aspects of how malware operates and to improve cybersecurity awareness among researchers.

2.2 Scope

The scope of the project was extensive, covering static and dynamic analysis of a malware sample. VirtualBox was used to set up Windows XP, Windows 7, and Ubuntu virtual environments for testing. The malware's multi-phase operations, including anti-debugging, sandbox evasion, and process spawning, were key areas of focus. The report also touches on encryption methods, data exfiltration, and the malware's communication with external domains.

. 3. Malware Analysis

3.1 Tools and Technologies

The following tools were employed:

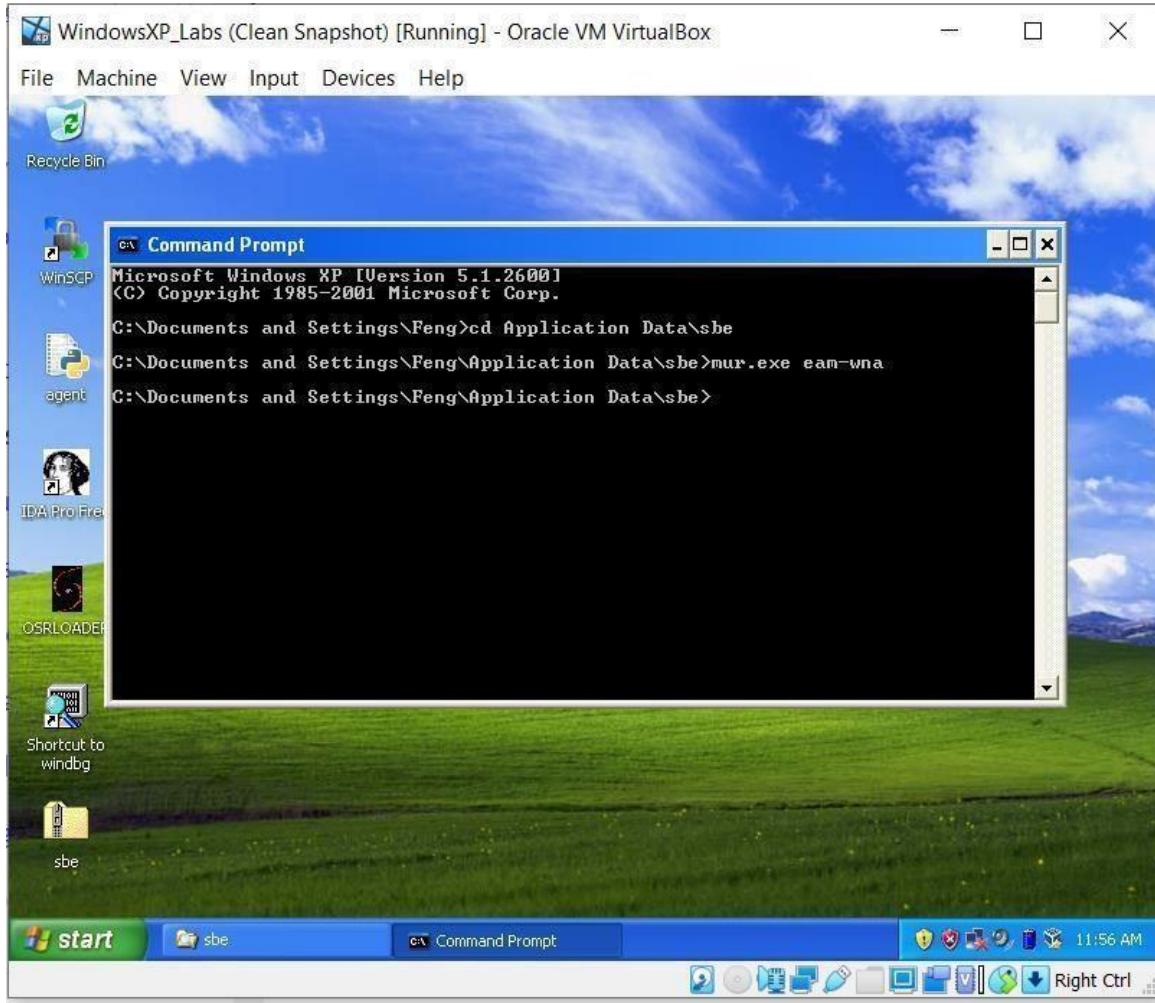
- **Static Analysis:** CFF Explorer, PEID, PEView, Resource Hacker, Dependency Walker, VirusTotal
- **Dynamic Analysis:** Process Explorer, Process Monitor, ApateDNS, Wireshark, RegShot
- **Advanced Static Analysis:** IDA Pro, Ghidra, OllyDbg

3.2 Environment Setup

The malware analysis was conducted in an isolated environment, utilizing Oracle VirtualBox with virtual machines running Windows XP, Windows 7, and Ubuntu. This controlled environment prevented unintended malware propagation while allowing for comprehensive analysis.

3.3 Malware Behavior Analysis :

I have downloaded the file sbe.zip in order to do malware analysis on it. Then, I simply extracted it by entering the password “infected,” and then moved the file to C:\Documents and Settings\Feng\Application Data directory on Windows XP to carryout the analysis. The next step is performing the analysis part by running the malware by placing in the folder Application Data and then **mur.exe eam-wna** is executed in the command prompt and then malware just started running (Note: It may shutdown the VM but you should take snapshot of it and then run again from snapshot).

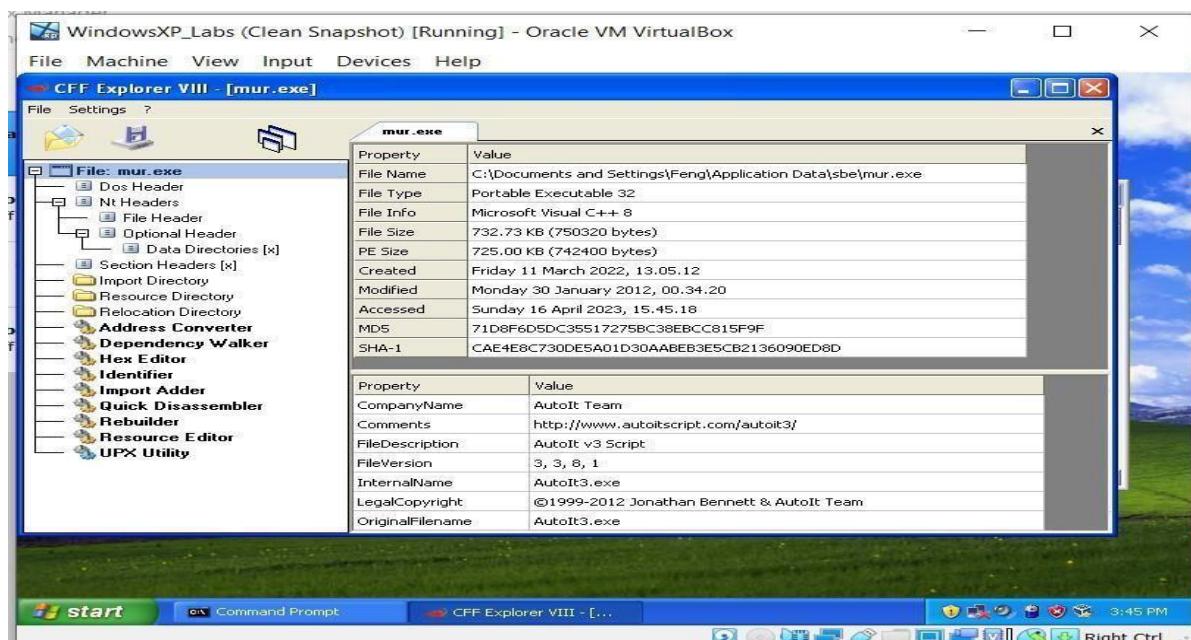
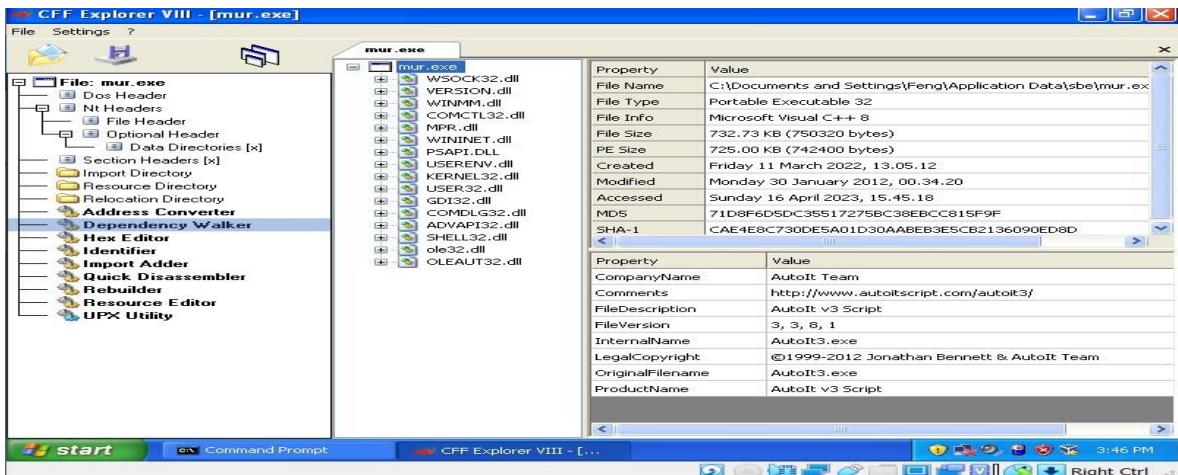


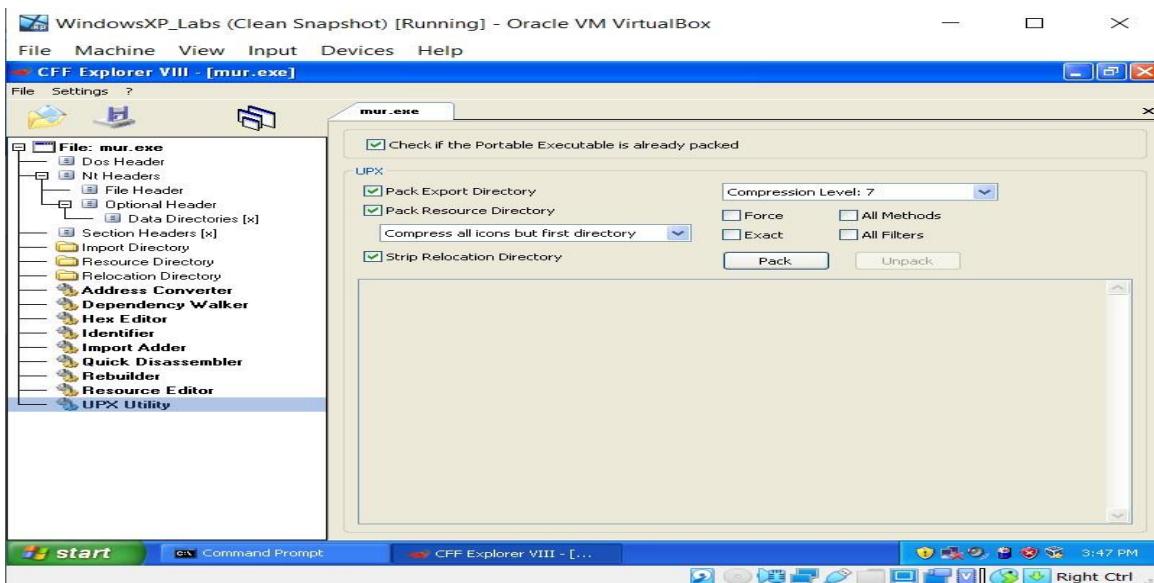
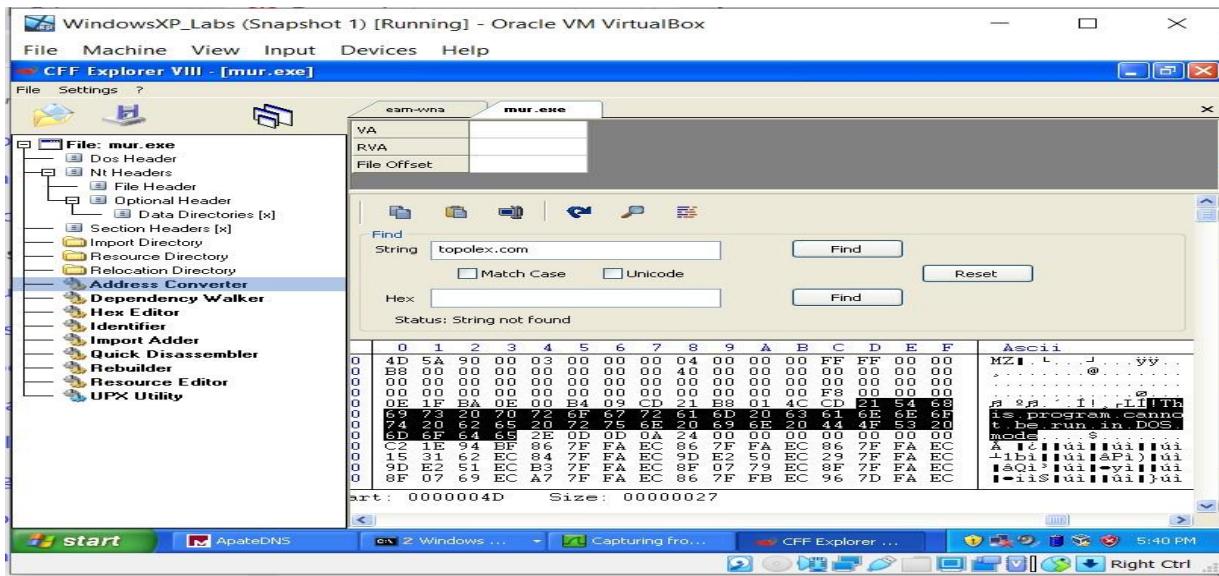
We then run Basic Static Analysis of the malware behavior :

We used the static analysis tools such as: CFF Explorer, PEID etc., as you can check from the following steps :

Using CFF Explorer :

With the help of CFF Explorer, we have seen the Imports Directory, check whether malware is packed or not.

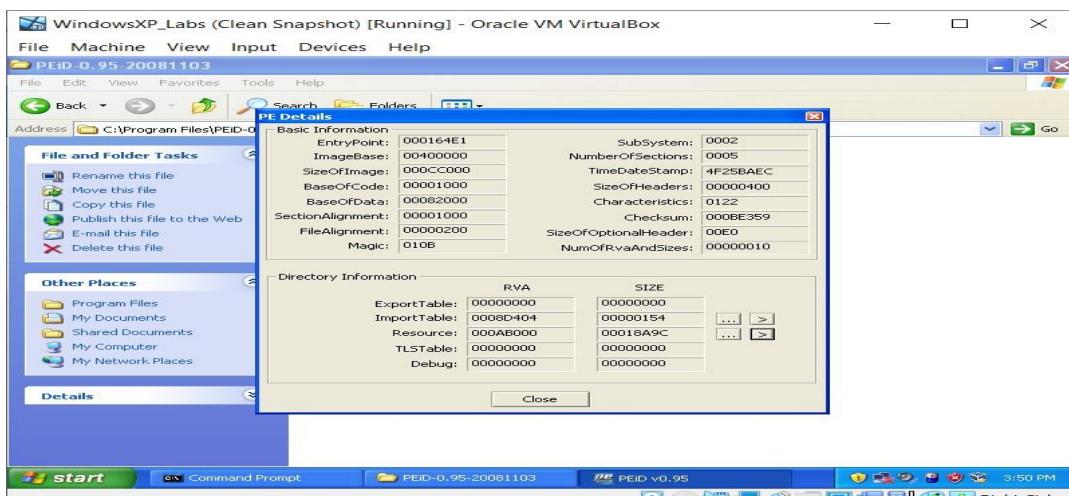
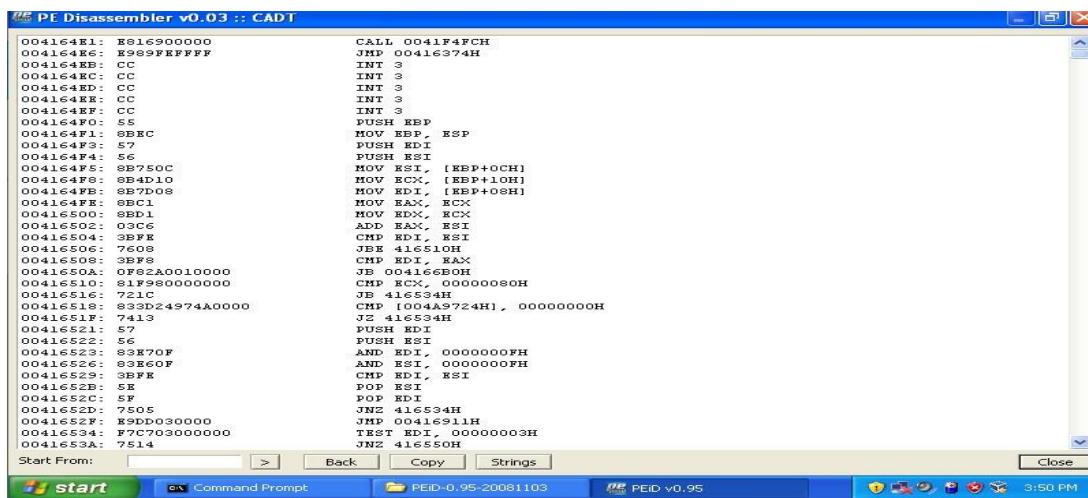
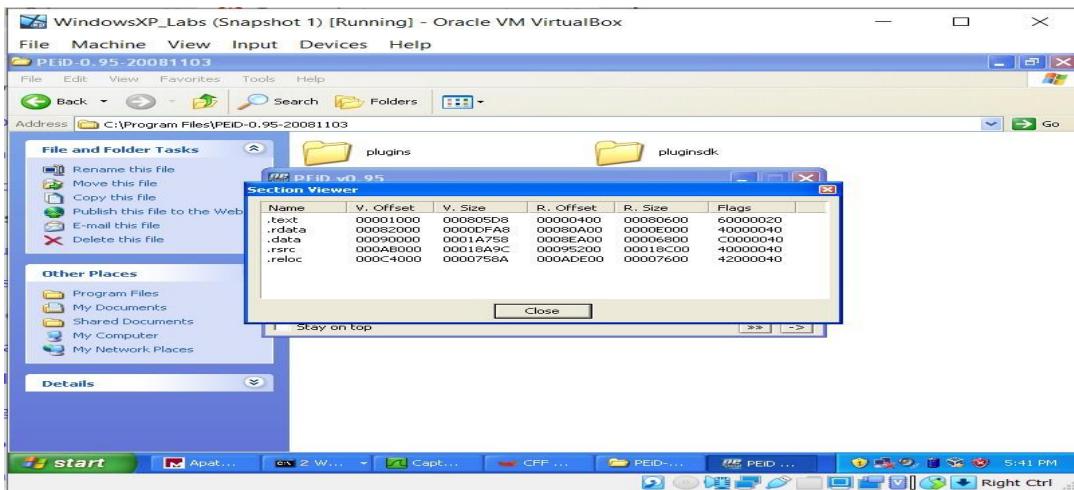




From this we can say malware is unpacked.

Using PEID tool :

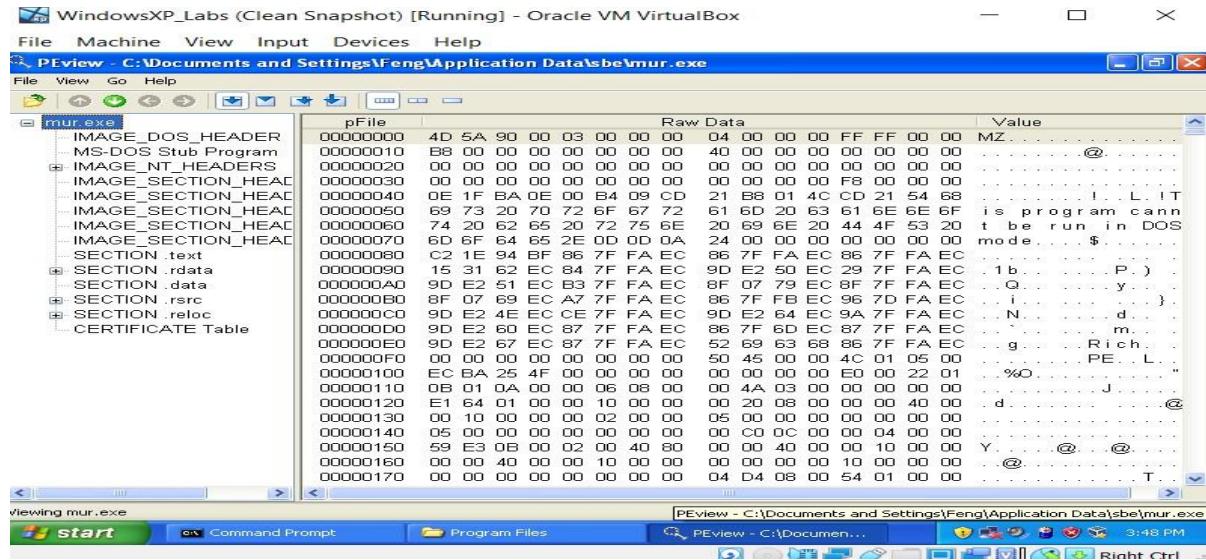
It performs static analysis



Using PEView Tool :

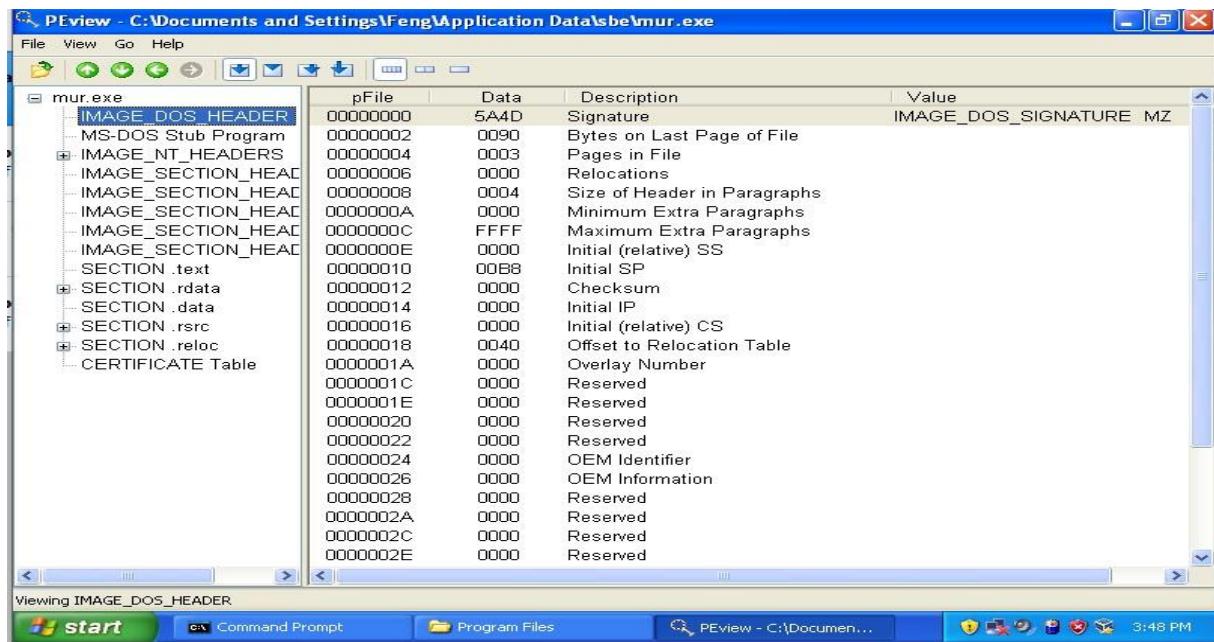
This is the another static analysis tool for the analysis of Malware Behavior and we got the following results after performing the analysis :

We generally interpreted the information in Hex View in the PEView tool:



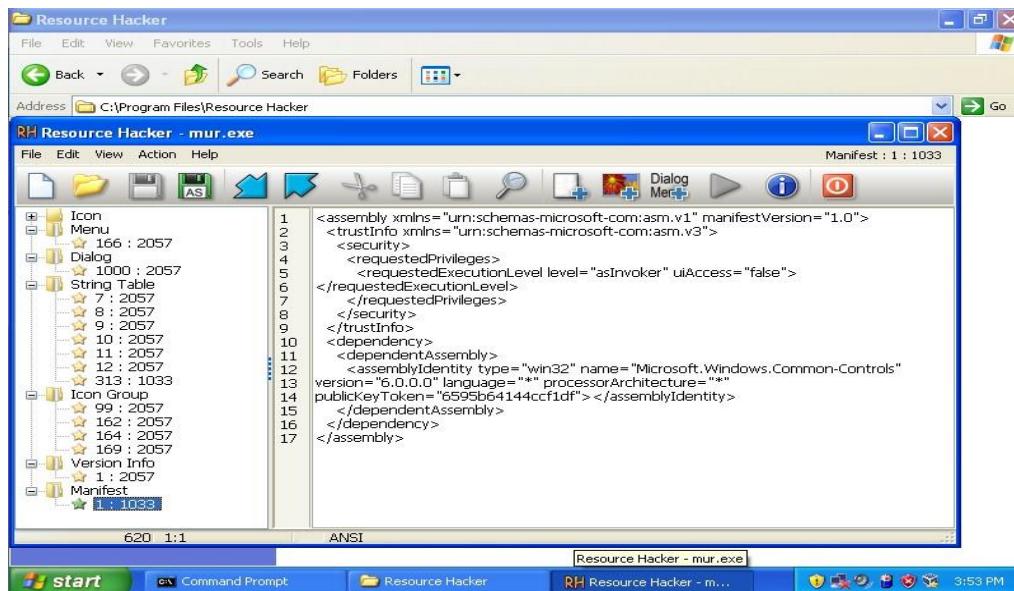
From the following image, we can see that the DOS Header is MZ which is interpreted as 5A4D in Hexadecimal format which represents the signature of the file and we can see the other details as follows in the image:

1. Bytes on Last Page of File
2. Pages in File
3. Size of Headers in Paragraphs
4. CheckSum
5. Offset to Relocation Tables
6. OEM Identifier, Information And also we can see some are Reserved



Use of Resource Hacker tool :

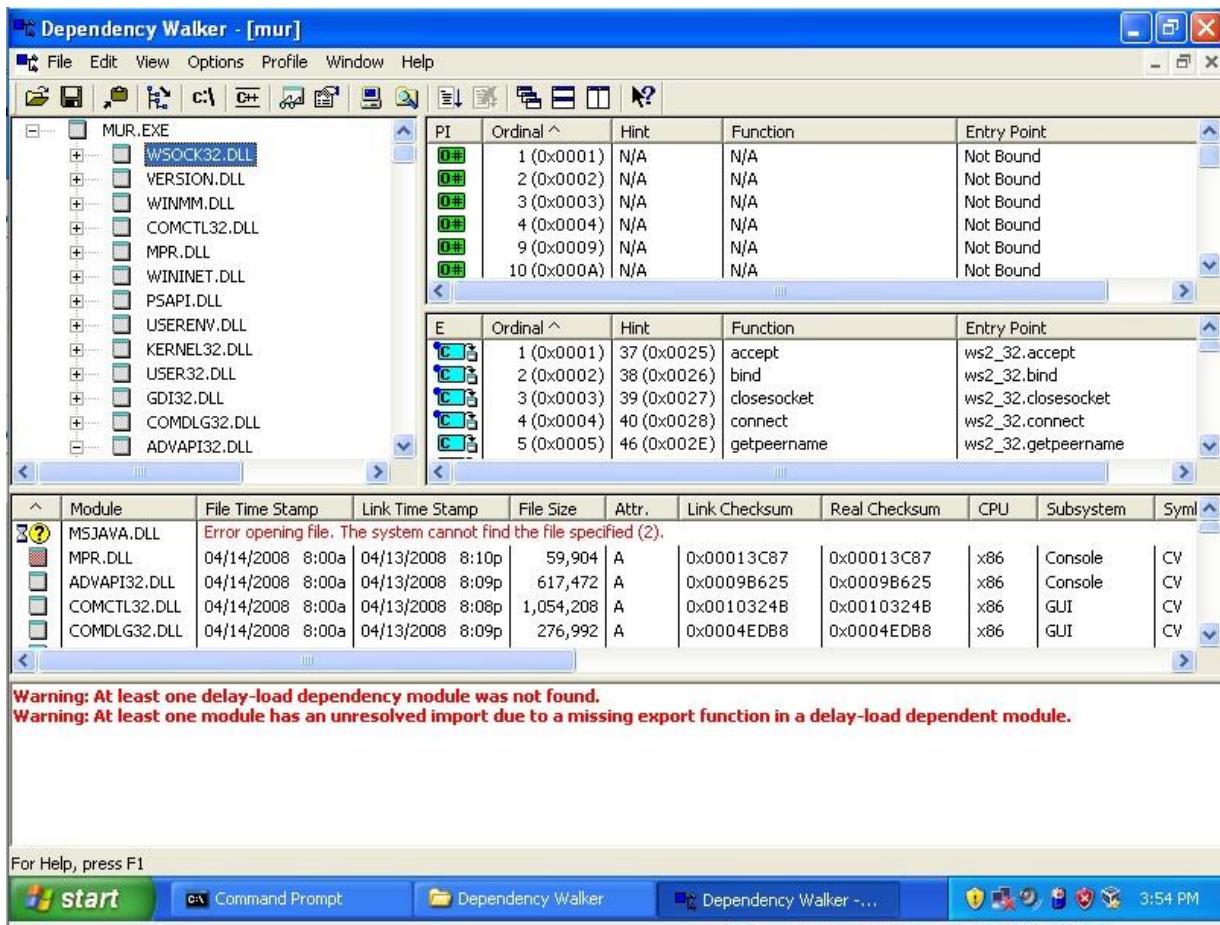
We open the mur.exe in resource hacker and get to know the resources the malware is utilizing to cause problems:



And then we save as .res file which we use to open in dependency walker.

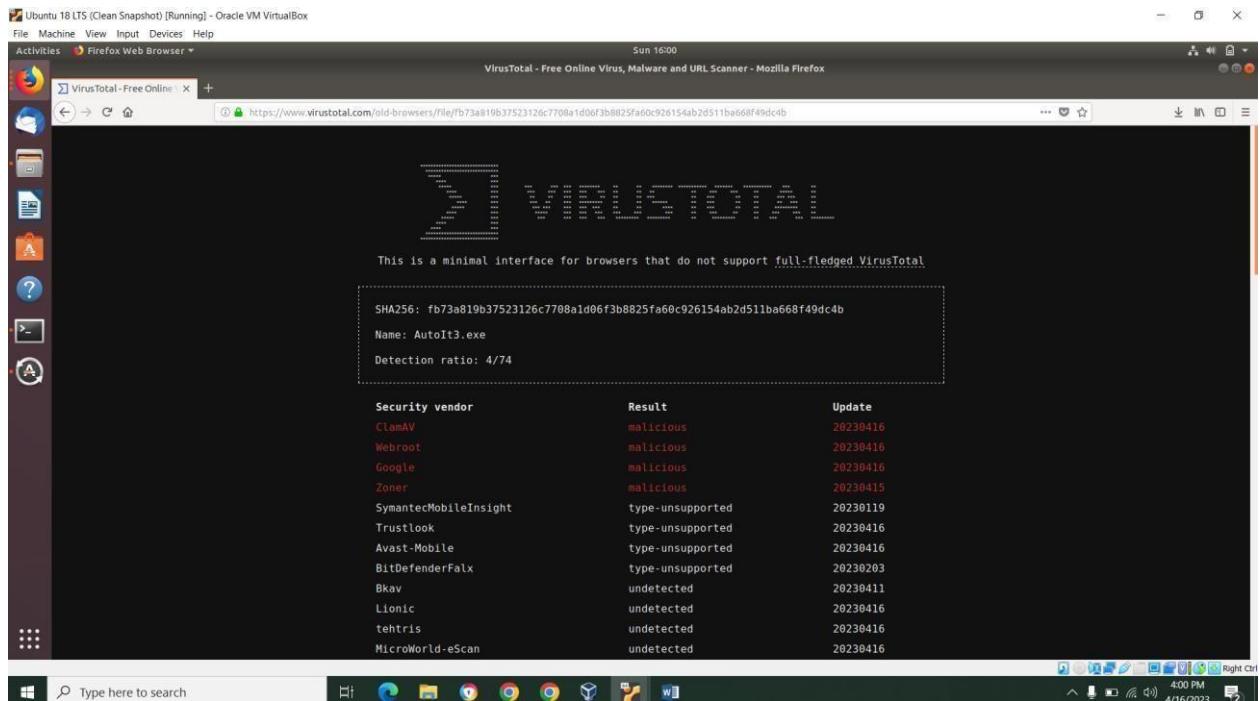
Use of Dependency Walker Tool:

We use that .res file and open in the dependency walker to list the DLL's and check for the bytes and different modules, functions.



Use of VirusTotal.com website:

With the help of the website , we can see that the Detection Ratio is 4/74 and the name as AutoIt3.exe



SHA256: fb73a819b37523126c7708a1d06f3b8825fa60c926154ab2d511ba668f49dc4b

Name: AutoIt3.exe

Detection ratio: 4/74

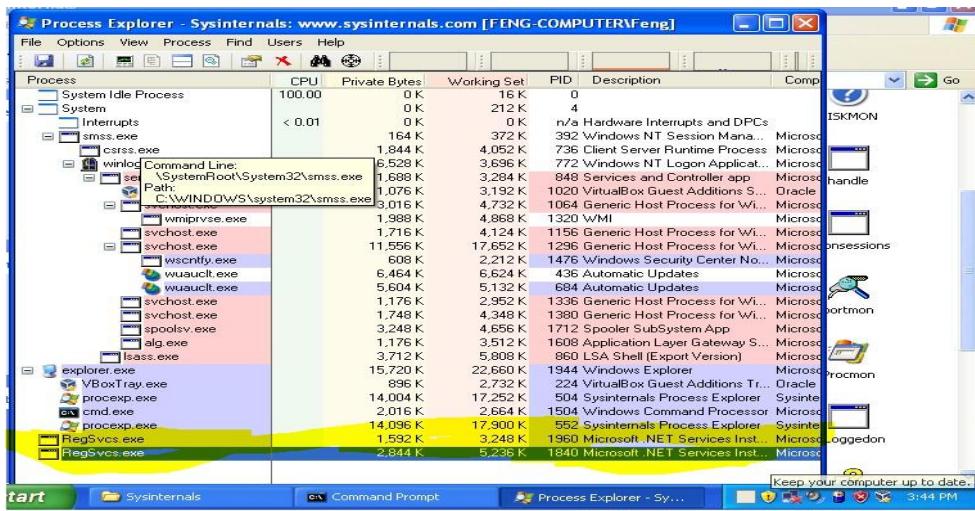
Security vendor	Result	Update
ClamAV	malicious	20230416
Webroot	malicious	20230416
Google	malicious	20230416
Zoner	malicious	20230415
SymantecMobileInsight	type-unsupported	20230119
Trustlook	type-unsupported	20230416
Avast-Mobile	type-unsupported	20230416
BitDefenderFalx	type-unsupported	20230203
Bkav	undetected	20230411
Lionic	undetected	20230416
tetris	undetected	20230416
MicroWorld-eScan	undetected	20230416

3.4 Running the dynamic analysis of malware:

We use the following tools to perform the dynamic analysis of malware behavior and as follows:

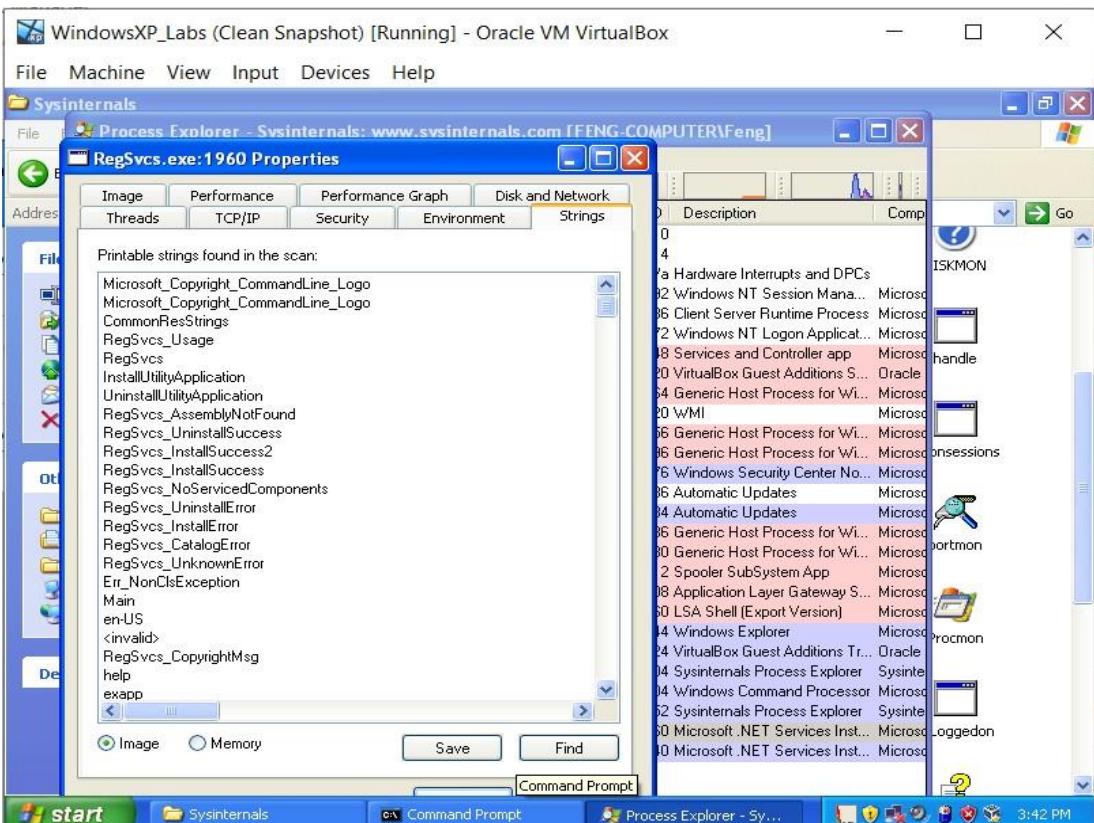
Use of Process Explorer for the analysis :

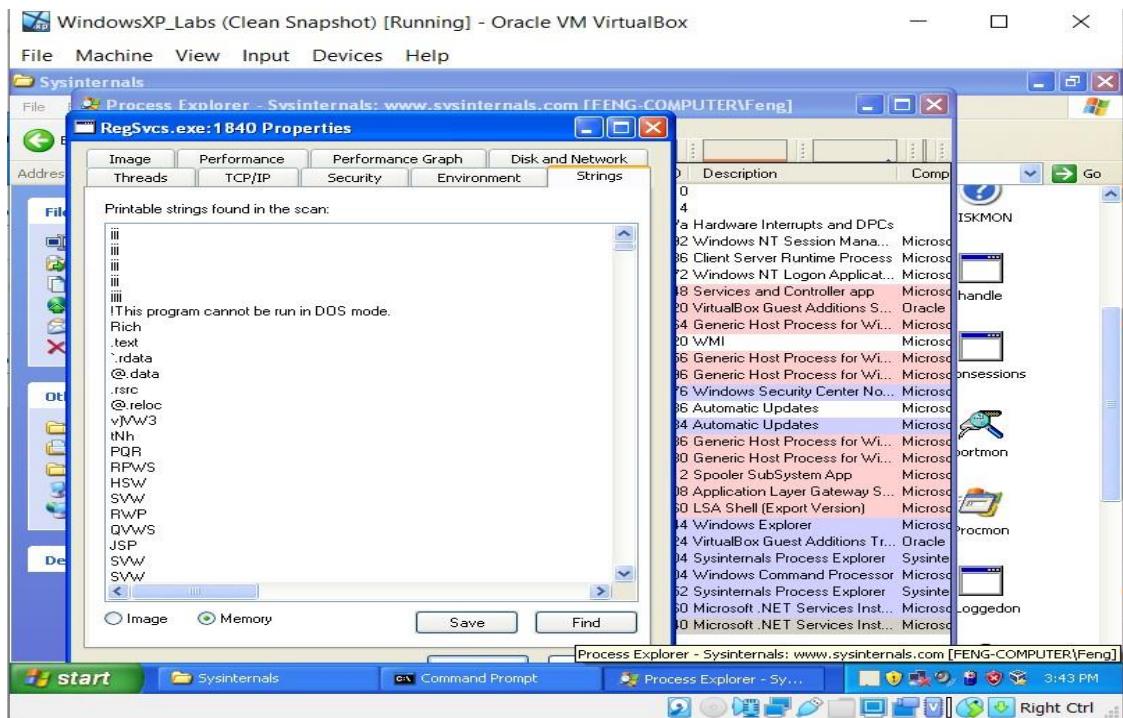
We have used this tool to perform the analysis and get the information of the processes and its child processes , strings from the image and memory and other details as follows from the following the screenshots :



We can see that it propagated the following child processes which are highlighted along with the process ID's 1960 and 1840 respectively.

We see the some properties, strings by double clicking on them both the processes:





Use of Process Monitor Tool :

We used this tool to monitor the processes with the help of filtering the results by PID (Process ID).

RegSvcs.exe with the PID: 636

Process Monitor - Sysinternals: www.sysinternals.com

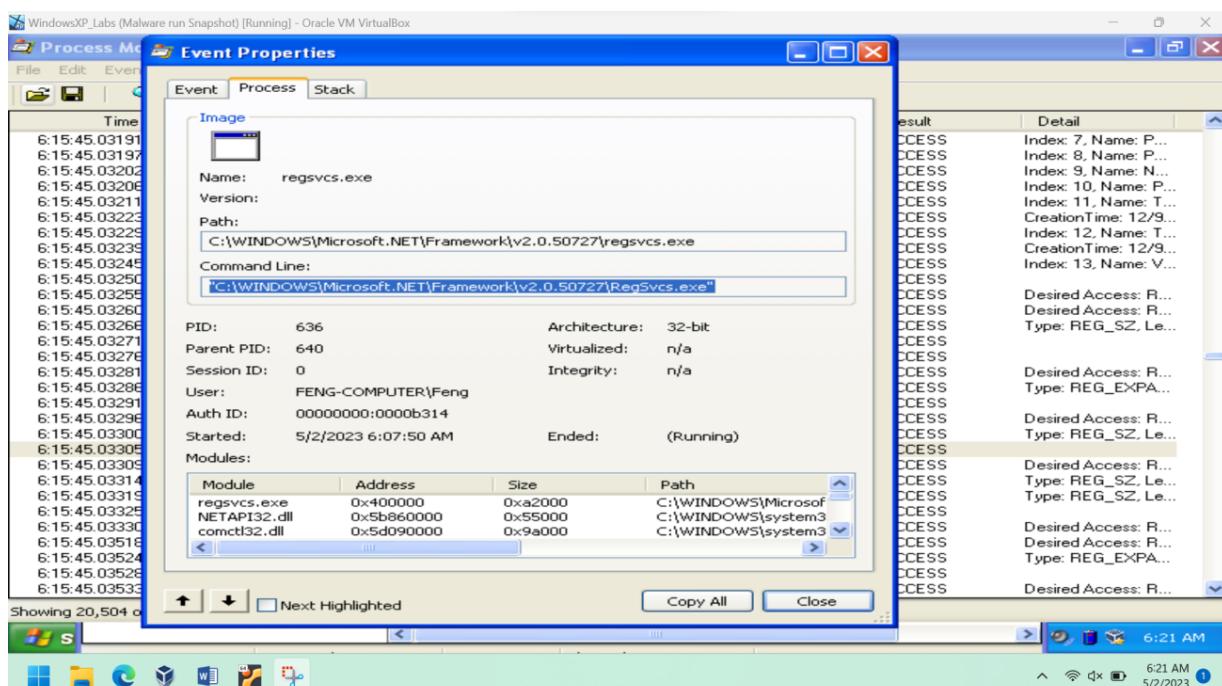
The screenshot shows the Process Monitor application running on a Windows XP system. The main window displays a list of registry events for the process 'regsvcs.exe' (PID 636). The events are primarily successful registry operations like 'RegQueryValue' and 'RegCreateKey' on keys under 'HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Windows\...', with some errors and warnings interspersed. The timeline shows activity from 6:15:45 AM to 6:15:45 AM, with the last event being a 'RegCloseKey' operation at 6:15:45:0330520 AM.

Time of Day	Process Name	PID	Operation	Path	Result	Detail
6:15:45:0319197 AM	regsvcs.exe	636	RegEnumValue	HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Contr...	SUCCESS	Index: 7, Name: P...
6:15:45:0319703 AM	regsvcs.exe	636	RegEnumValue	HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Contr...	SUCCESS	Index: 8, Name: P...
6:15:45:0320220 AM	regsvcs.exe	636	RegEnumValue	HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Contr...	SUCCESS	Index: 9, Name: N...
6:15:45:0320689 AM	regsvcs.exe	636	RegEnumValue	HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Contr...	SUCCESS	Index: 10, Name: P...
6:15:45:0321159 AM	regsvcs.exe	636	RegEnumValue	HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Contr...	SUCCESS	Index: 11, Name: T...
6:15:45:0322340 AM	regsvcs.exe	636	QueryOpen	C:\WINDOWS\Temp	SUCCESS	CreationTime: 12/9...
6:15:45:0322997 AM	regsvcs.exe	636	RegEnumValue	HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Contr...	SUCCESS	Index: 12, Name: T...
6:15:45:0323921 AM	regsvcs.exe	636	QueryOpen	C:\WINDOWS\Temp	SUCCESS	CreationTime: 12/9...
6:15:45:0324503 AM	regsvcs.exe	636	RegEnumValue	HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Contr...	SUCCESS	Index: 13, Name: V...
6:15:45:0325019 AM	regsvcs.exe	636	RegCloseKey	HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Contr...	SUCCESS	
6:15:45:0325519 AM	regsvcs.exe	636	RegOpenKey	HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Contr...	SUCCESS	Desired Access: R...
6:15:45:0326081 AM	regsvcs.exe	636	RegOpenKey	HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Contr...	SUCCESS	Desired Access: R...
6:15:45:0326606 AM	regsvcs.exe	636	RegQueryValue	HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Contr...	SUCCESS	Type: REG_SZ, Le...
6:15:45:0327117 AM	regsvcs.exe	636	RegCloseKey	HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Contr...	SUCCESS	
6:15:45:0327626 AM	regsvcs.exe	636	RegOpenKey	HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Contr...	SUCCESS	
6:15:45:0328182 AM	regsvcs.exe	636	RegQueryValue	HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Windows N...	SUCCESS	
6:15:45:0328648 AM	regsvcs.exe	636	RegCloseKey	HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Windows N...	SUCCESS	
6:15:45:0329188 AM	regsvcs.exe	636	RegOpenKey	HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Windows N...	SUCCESS	
6:15:45:0329615 AM	regsvcs.exe	636	RegQueryValue	HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Windows N...	SUCCESS	
6:15:45:0330688 AM	regsvcs.exe	636	RegCloseKey	HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Windows N...	SUCCESS	
6:15:45:0330520 AM	regsvcs.exe	636	RegCreateKey	HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Windows N...	SUCCESS	Desired Access: R...
6:15:45:0330998 AM	regsvcs.exe	636	RegOpenKey	HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Windows\...	SUCCESS	Desired Access: R...
6:15:45:0331462 AM	regsvcs.exe	636	RegQueryValue	HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Windows\...	SUCCESS	Type: REG_SZ, Le...
6:15:45:0331998 AM	regsvcs.exe	636	RegQueryValue	HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Windows\...	SUCCESS	Type: REG_SZ, Le...
6:15:45:0332596 AM	regsvcs.exe	636	RegCloseKey	HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Windows\...	SUCCESS	
6:15:45:0333096 AM	regsvcs.exe	636	RegOpenKey	HKCU	SUCCESS	Desired Access: R...
6:15:45:0352422 AM	regsvcs.exe	636	RegQueryValue	HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Windows\...	SUCCESS	Desired Access: R...
6:15:45:0352894 AM	regsvcs.exe	636	RegCloseKey	HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Windows\...	SUCCESS	Type: REG_EXPA...
6:15:45:0353341 AM	regsvcs.exe	636	RegCreateKey	HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Windows N...	SUCCESS	Desired Access: R...

Showing 20,504 of 144,374 events (14%)

Backed by virtual memory

6:22 AM



RegSvcs.exe with the PID: 684

WindowsXP_Labs (Malware run Snapshot) [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox

Process Monitor - Sysinternals: www.sysinternals.com

File Edit Event Filter Tools Options Help

Time of Day Process Name PID Operation Path Result Detail

6:09:28.1679759 AM	RegSvcs.exe	684	QueryNameInfo...	C:\WINDOWS\system32\verclsid.exe	BUFFER OVERFL...	Name: \W
6:09:28.1680365 AM	RegSvcs.exe	684	QueryNameInfo...	C:\WINDOWS\system32\verclsid.exe	SUCCESS	Name: \WINDOW...
6:09:28.9929098 AM	RegSvcs.exe	684	QueryNameInfo...	C:\WINDOWS\system32\verclsid.exe	BUFFER OVERFL...	Name: \W
6:09:28.9929704 AM	RegSvcs.exe	684	QueryNameInfo...	C:\WINDOWS\system32\verclsid.exe	SUCCESS	Name: \WINDOW...
6:14:48.1231009 AM	RegSvcs.exe	684	QueryNameInfo...	C:\WINDOWS\regedit.exe	BUFFER OVERFL...	Name: \W
6:14:48.1231573 AM	RegSvcs.exe	684	QueryNameInfo...	C:\WINDOWS\regedit.exe	SUCCESS	Name: \WINDOW...

Showing 6 of 149,954 events (0.0040%) Backed by virtual memory

WindowsXP_Labs (Malware run Snapshot) [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox

Process Monitor - Event Properties

File Edit Event

Event Process Stack

Image

Name: RegSvcs.exe

Version:

Path: C:\WINDOWS\Microsoft.NET\Framework\v2.0.50727\RegSvcs.exe

Command Line: C:\DOCUMENT~1\Feng\APPLIC~1\sbe\SVDGY

PID: 684 Architecture: 32-bit

Parent PID: 640 Virtualized: n/a

Session ID: 0 Integrity: n/a

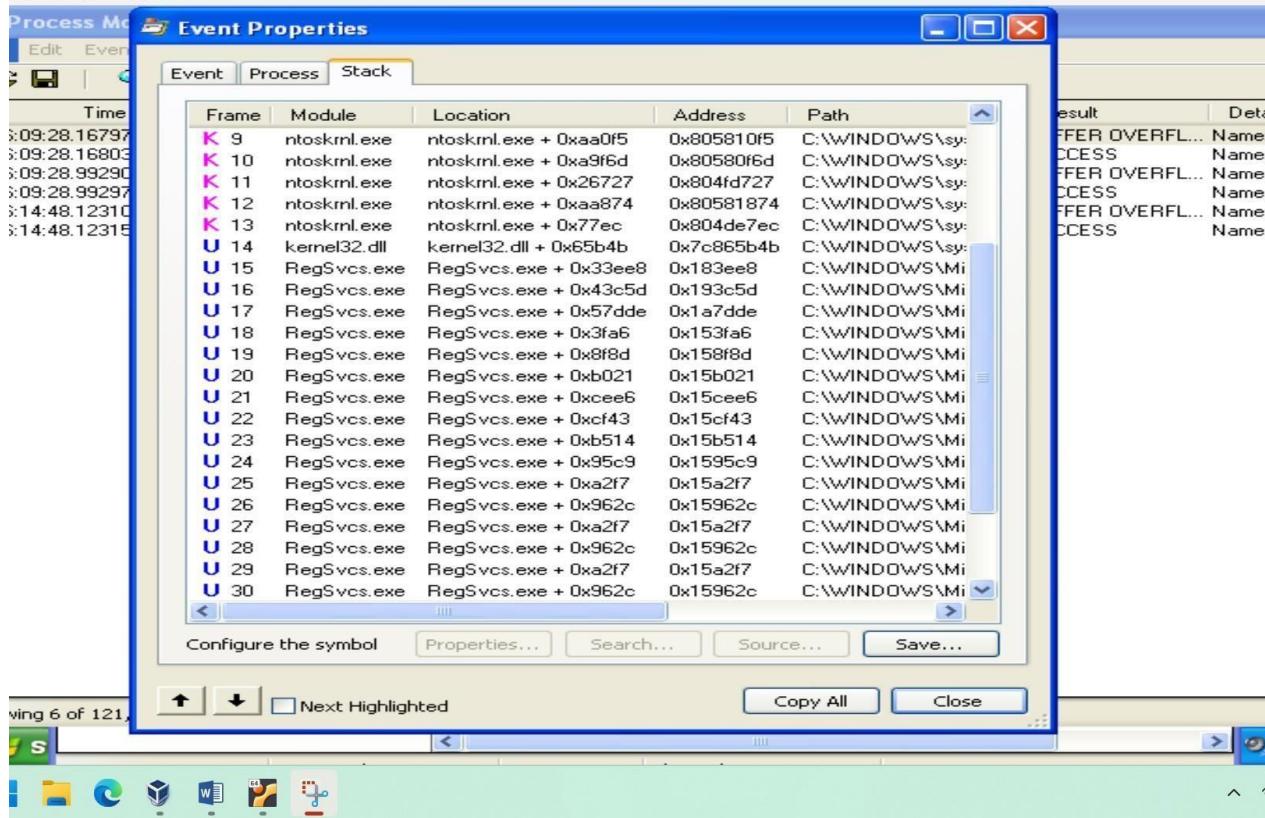
User: FENG-COMPUTER\Feng

Auth ID: 00000000:0000b314

Started: 5/2/2023 6:07:50 AM Ended: (Running)

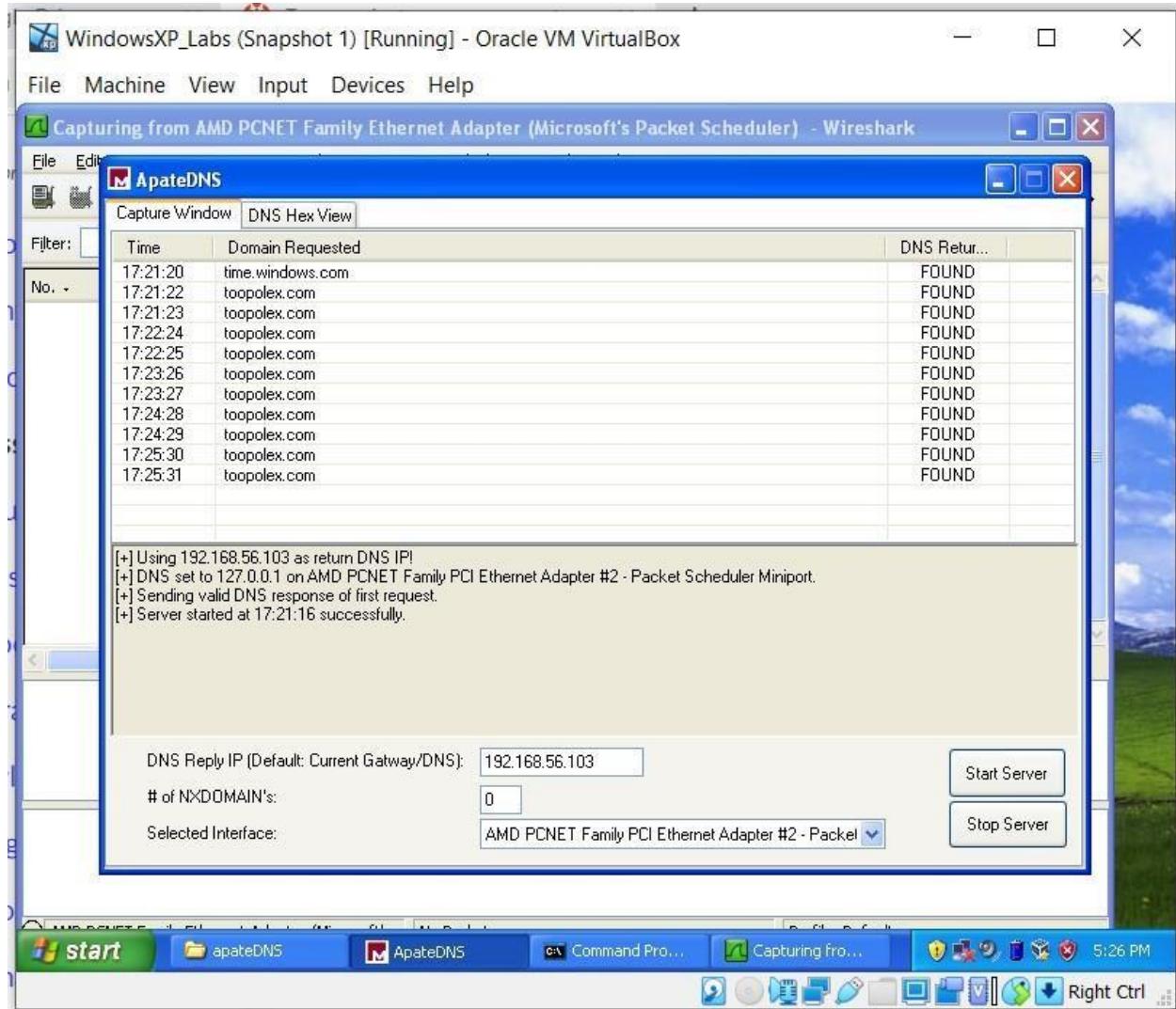
Modules:

Module	Address	Size	Path
RegSvcs.exe	0x150000	0xcc000	C:\WINDOWS\Microsoft.NET\Framework\v2.0.50727\RegSvcs.exe
uxtheme.dll	0x5ad70000	0x38000	C:\WINDOWS\system32\uxtheme.dll



Use of ApateDNS tool :

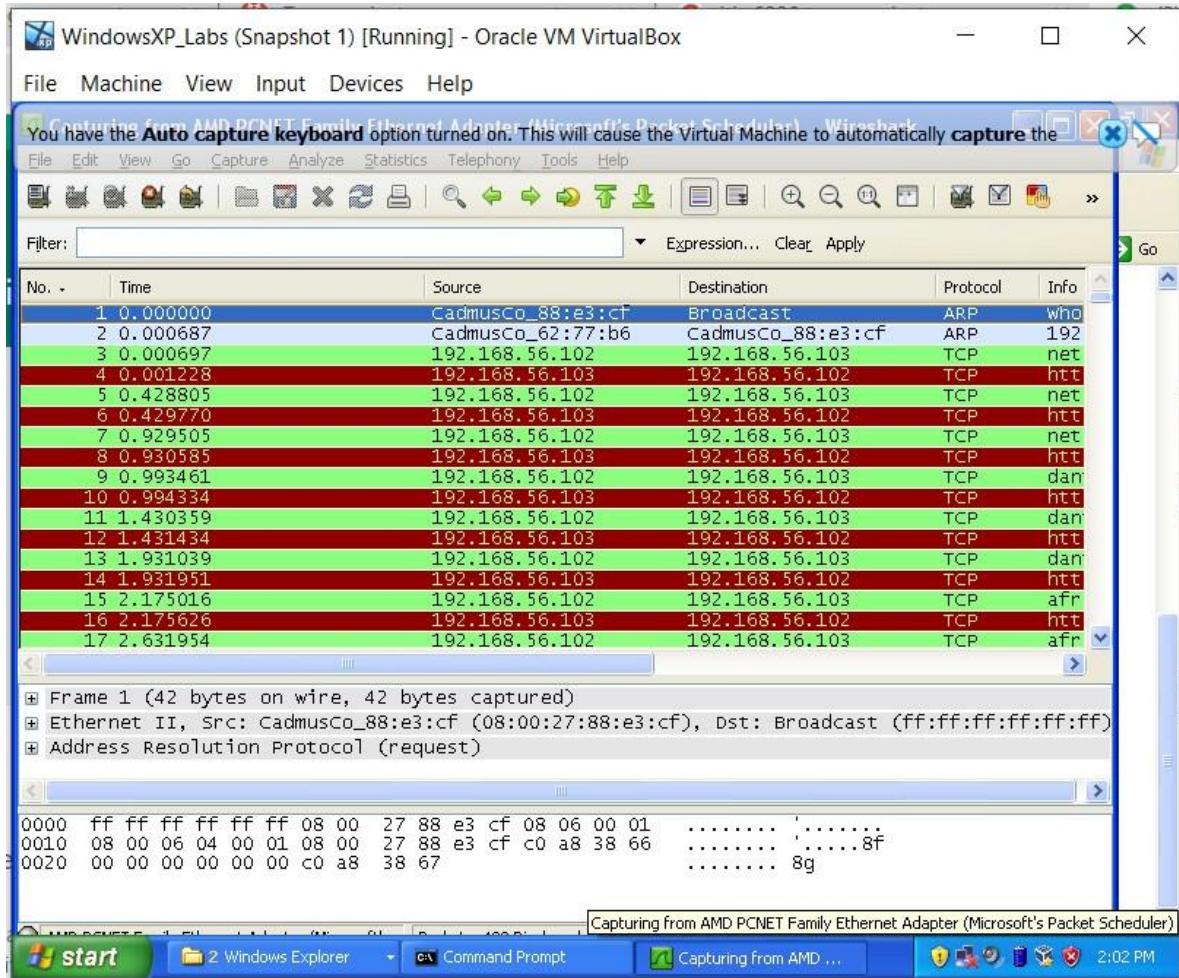
We enter the IP address of Ubuntu VM i.e., 192.168.56.103 and choose Host only Adapter and then start the server after running the malware:



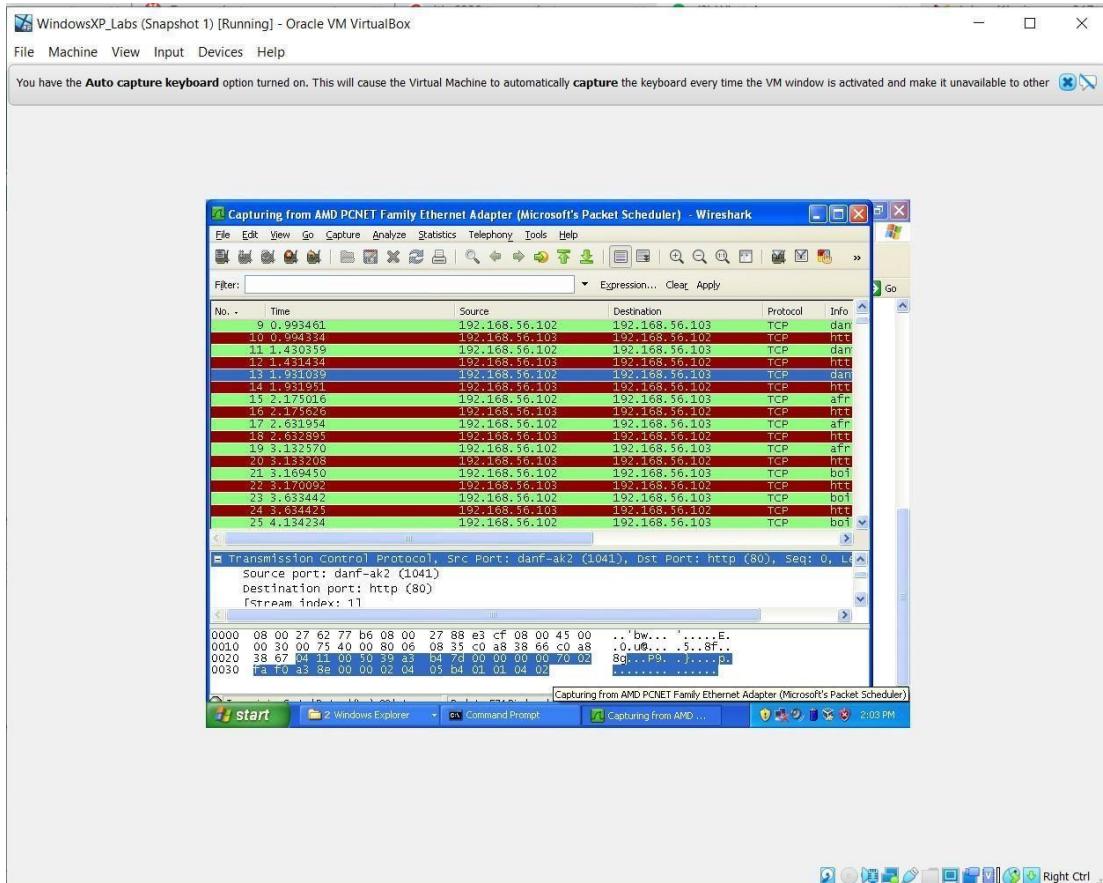
And we can see that malware is trying to reach the website: **toopolex.com**

Use of Wireshark tool :

We use this tool to capture the traffic which malware is trying to reach the internet:



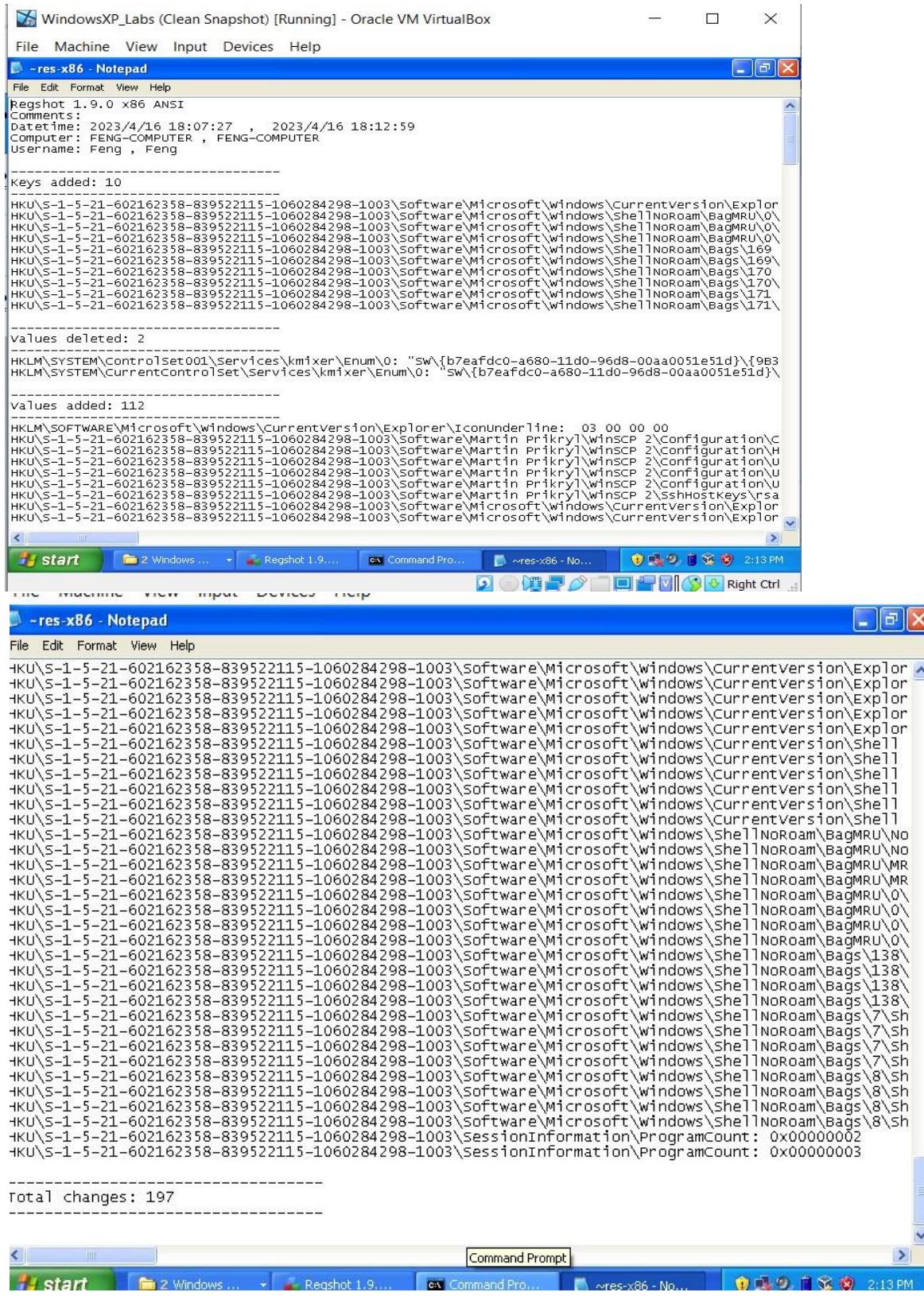
We can see that TCP traffic and the source and destination IP Addresses, this shows that it is trying to reach the internet and communicate through it.



Use of RegShot Tool :

We have performed the RegShot Analysis, in which we take two shots one before running malware and the other after running. We see the total changes made to the Registry files.

Total Changes : 197



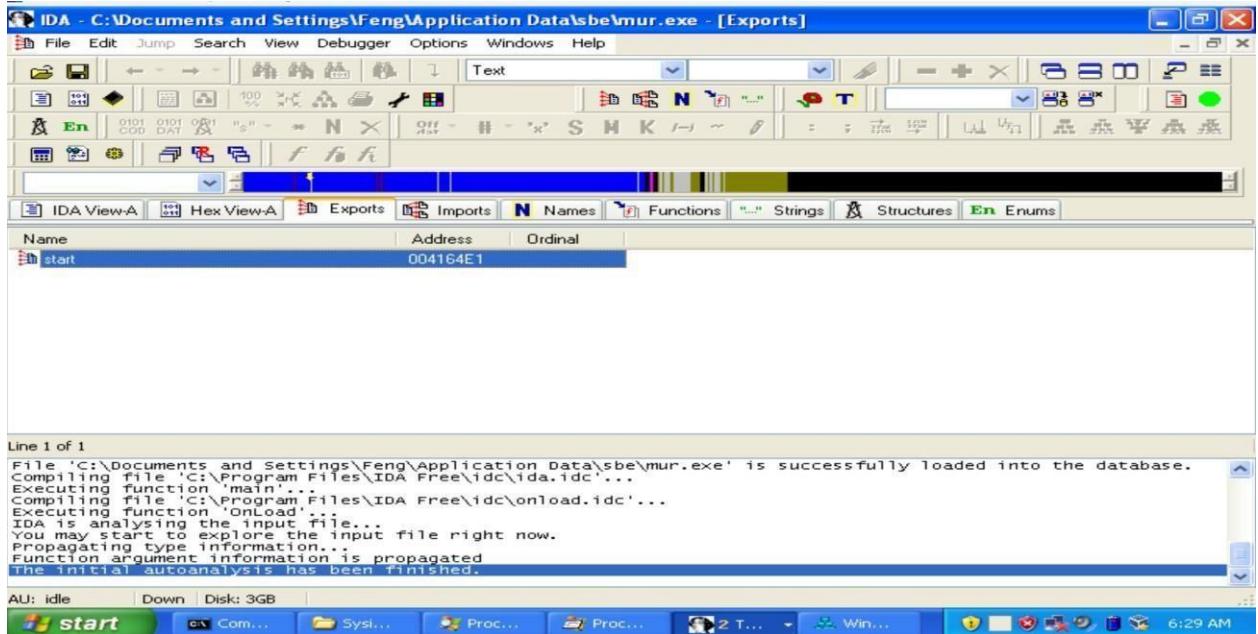
Now we have to perform advanced analysis of both the behavior analysis in static as well as dynamic analysis.

3.5 Advanced Static Analysis on malware behavior :

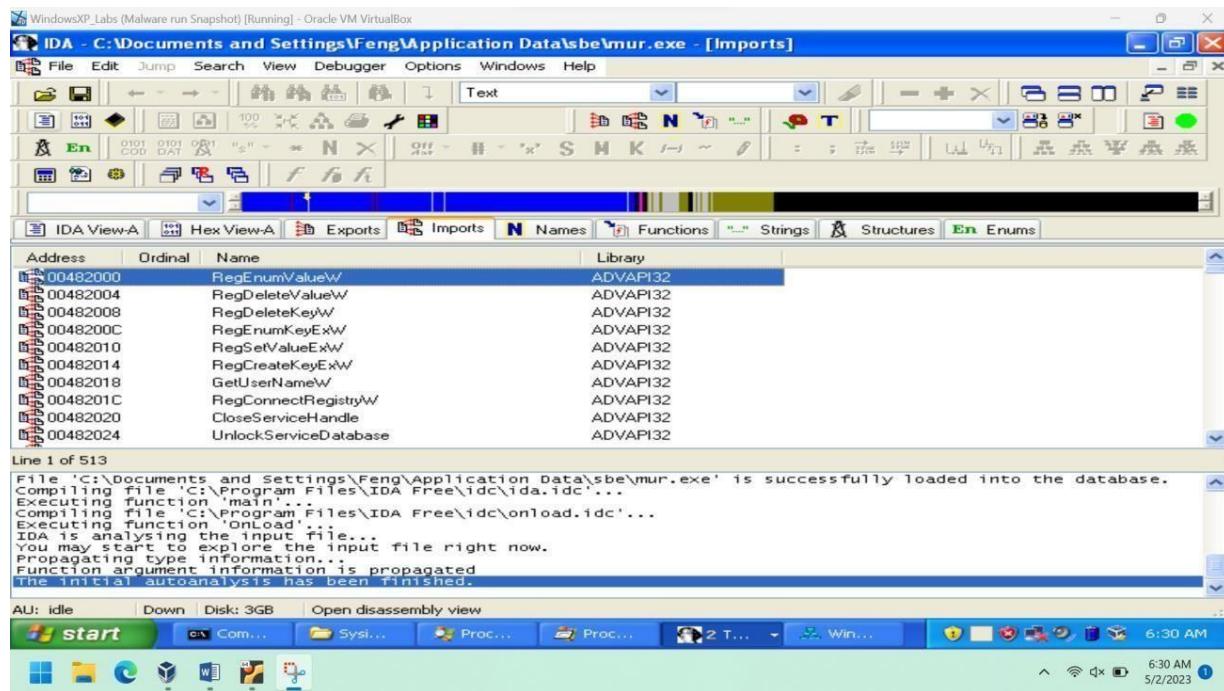
In this section, we use some advanced tools for the static analysis such as IDA Pro and Ghidra software tools. These tools are used for disassembling the malware either in assembly language or C language or both.

Use of IDA Pro tool :

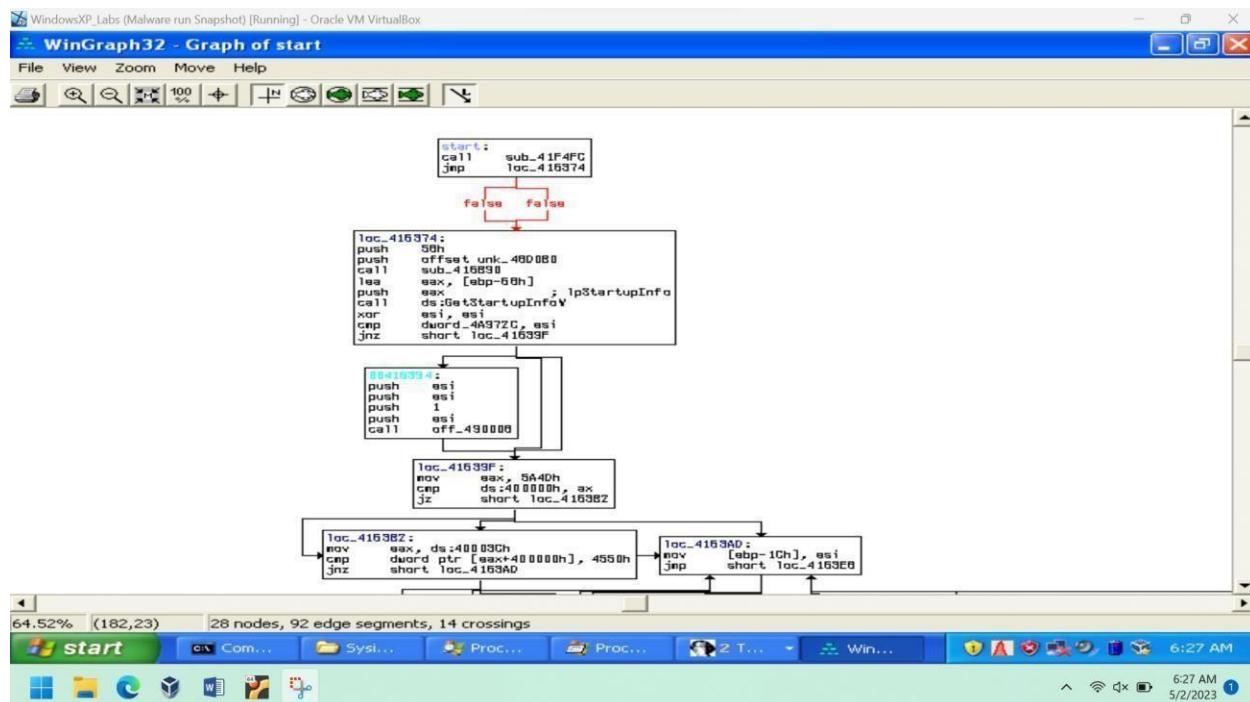
Now we see list of Exports :

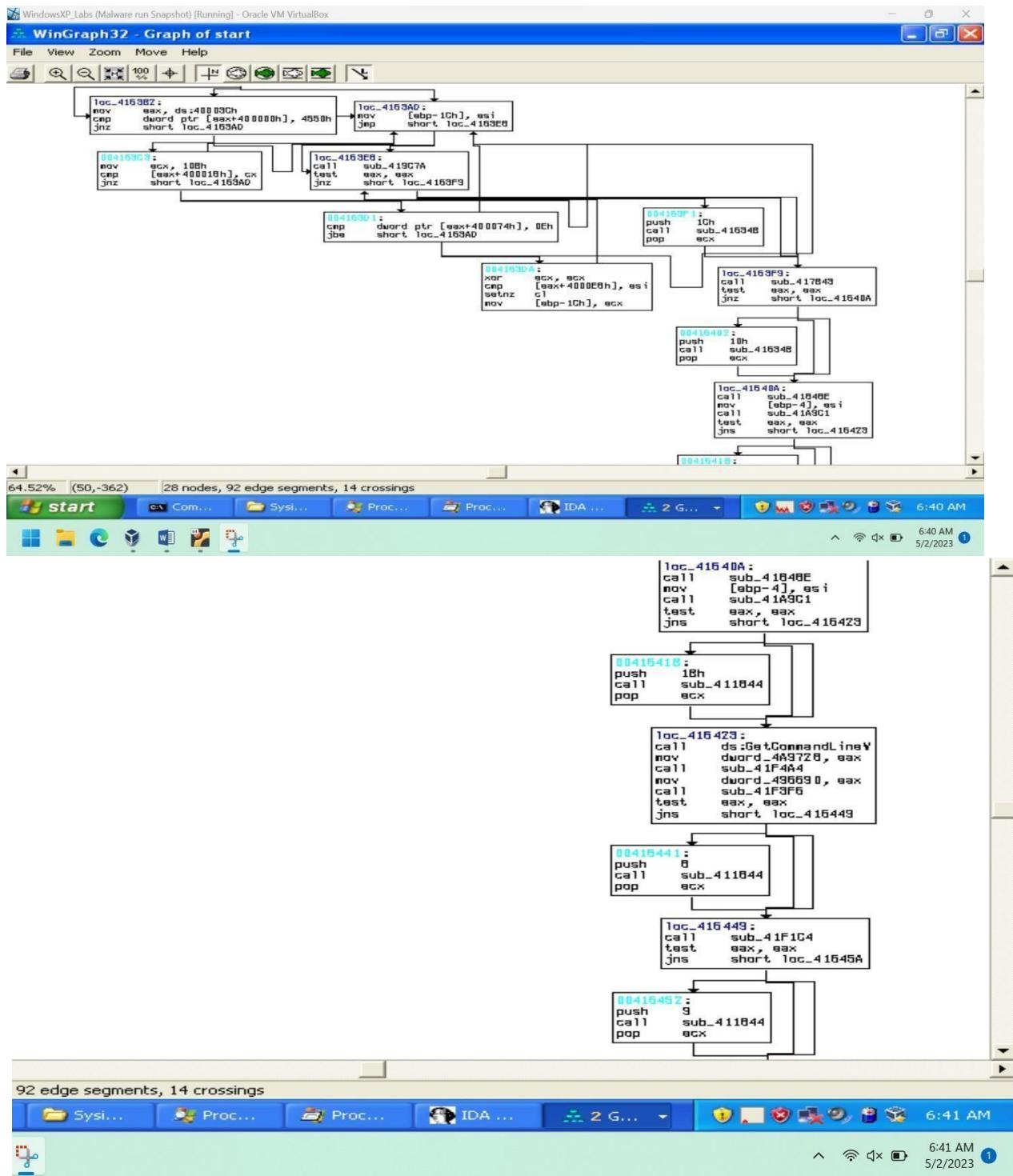


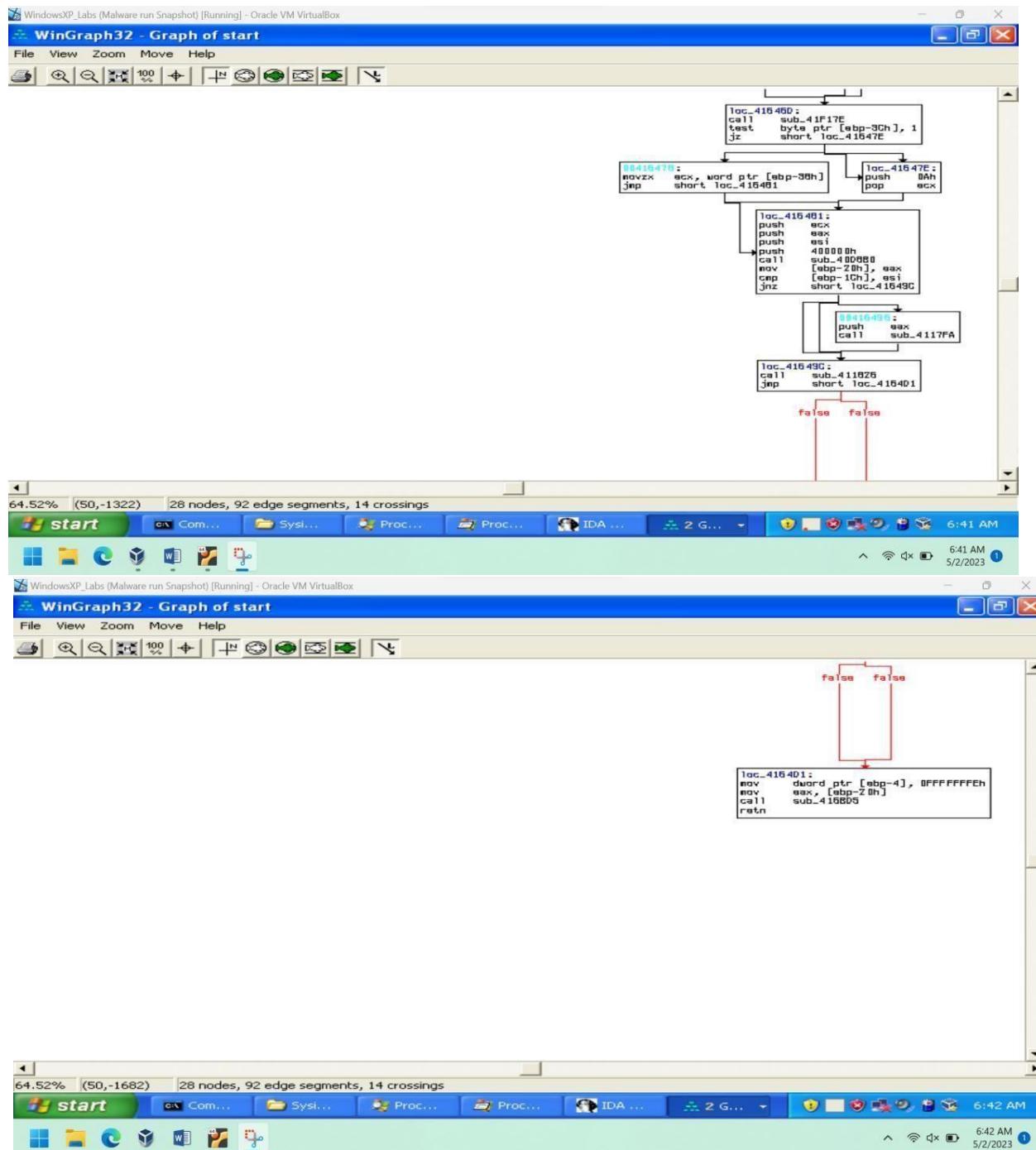
Now the list of imports does the malware in assessing it's behavior :



Taking WinGraph32 – Graph of start







The functions associated in the analysis of mur.exe :

WindowsXP_Labs (Malware run Snapshot) [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox

IDA - C:\Documents and Settings\Feng\Application Data\sbe\mur.exe - [Functions window]

File Edit Jump Search View Debugger Options Windows Help

Text

0101 0101 001 DAT "S" N X OFF S H K J I F P A B T

IDA View-A Hex View-A Exports Imports Names Functions Strings Structures Enums

Function name	Segment	Start	Length	R	F	L	S	B	T
sub_401000	.text	00401000	0000002F	R
sub_4010C0	.text	004010C0	00000090	R
sub_401150	.text	00401150	00000050	R	.	.	.	B	.
sub_4011A0	.text	004011A0	00000095	R	.	.	.	B	.
sub_401240	.text	00401240	00000065	R	.	.	.	B	.
sub_4012B0	.text	004012B0	0000002D	R
sub_4012E0	.text	004012E0	00000036	R
sub_401320	.text	00401320	0000001D	R	.	.	.	B	.
sub_401340	.text	00401340	00000012A	R	.	.	.	B	T
sub_401490	.text	00401490	000000A0	R	.	.	.	B	.

Line 1 of 2255

```
File 'C:\Documents and Settings\Feng\Application Data\sbe\mur.exe' is successfully loaded into the database.
Compiling file 'C:\Program Files\IDA Free\idc\ida.idc'...
Executing function 'main'...
Compiling file 'C:\Program Files\IDA Free\idc\onload.idc'...
Executing function 'OnLoad'.
IDA is analysing the input file...
You may start to explore the input file right now.
Propagating type information...
Function argument information is propagated
The initial autoanalysis has been finished.
```

AU: idle Down Disk: 3GB

start Com... Sys... Proc... Proc... 2 T... Win... 6:31 AM 6:31 AM 5/2/2023

WindowsXP_Labs (Malware run Snapshot) [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox

IDA - C:\Documents and Settings\Feng\Application Data\sbe\mur.exe - [Functions window]

File Edit Jump Search View Debugger Options Windows Help

Text

0101 0101 001 DAT "S" N X OFF S H K J I F P A B T

IDA View-A Hex View-A Exports Imports Names Functions Strings Structures Enums

Function name	Segment	Start	Length	R	F	L	S	B	T
sub_400150	.text	0040D150	000000C0	R	.	.	.	B	.
sub_400210	.text	0040D210	00000028	R
sub_400240	.text	0040D240	0000004E	R
sub_400290	.text	0040D290	00000041	R
sub_4002E0	.text	0040D2E0	00000018	R
sub_400300	.text	0040D300	0000003C	R
sub_400340	.text	0040D340	00000016	R
sub_400360	.text	0040D360	00000072	R
sub_4003E0	.text	0040D3E0	00000015	R	.	.	.	B	T
sub_400400	.text	0040D400	00000024	R	.	.	.	B	T

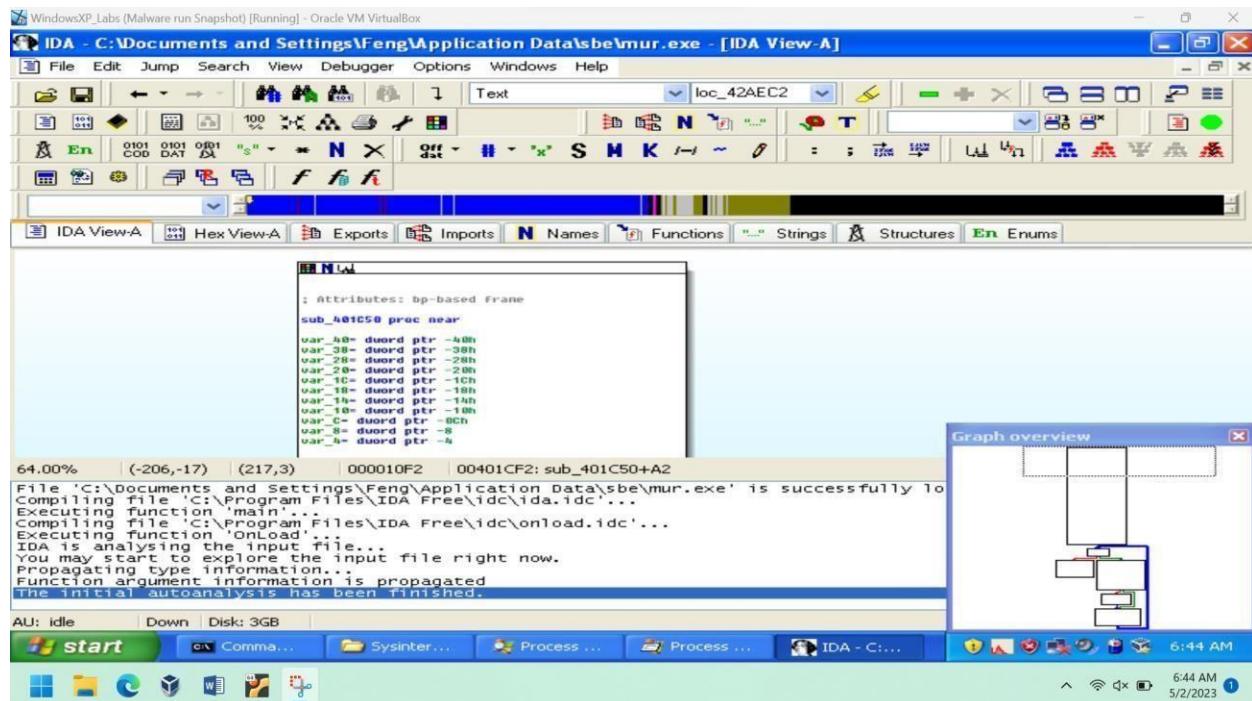
Line 1 of 2255

```
File 'C:\Documents and Settings\Feng\Application Data\sbe\mur.exe' is successfully loaded into the database.
Compiling file 'C:\Program Files\IDA Free\idc\ida.idc'...
Executing function 'main'...
Compiling file 'C:\Program Files\IDA Free\idc\onload.idc'...
Executing function 'OnLoad'.
IDA is analysing the input file...
You may start to explore the input file right now.
Propagating type information...
Function argument information is propagated
The initial autoanalysis has been finished.
```

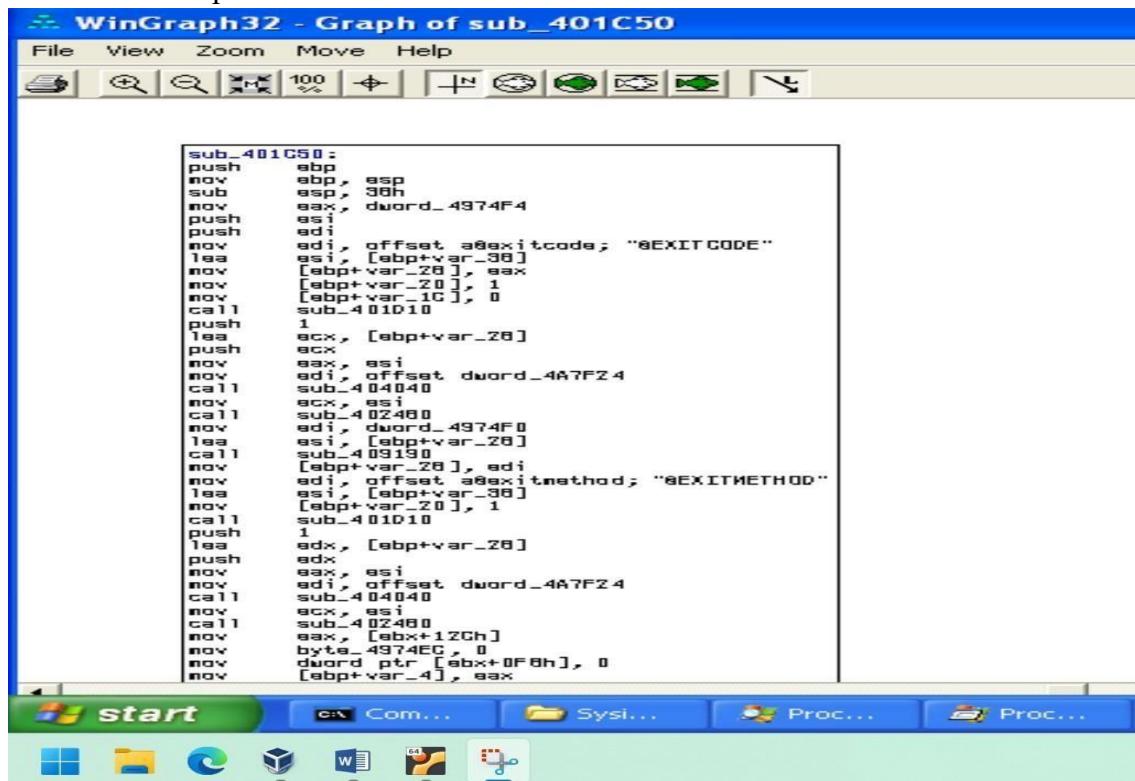
AU: idle Down Disk: 3GB

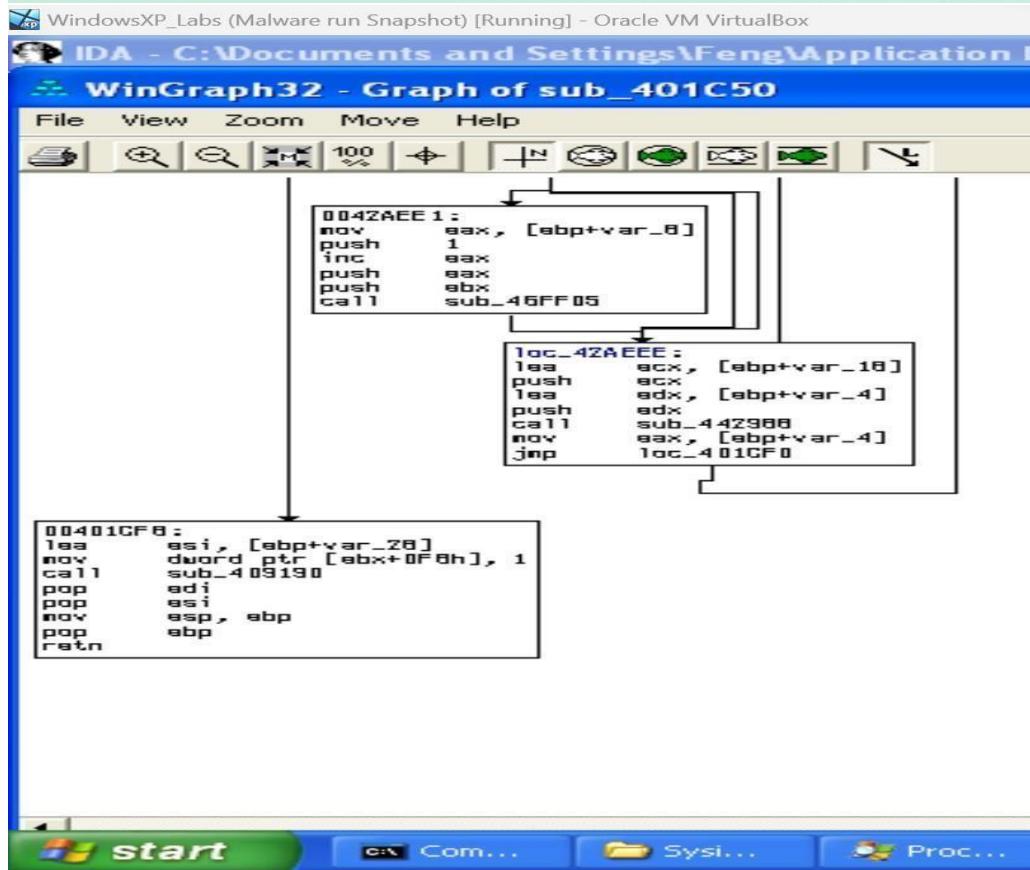
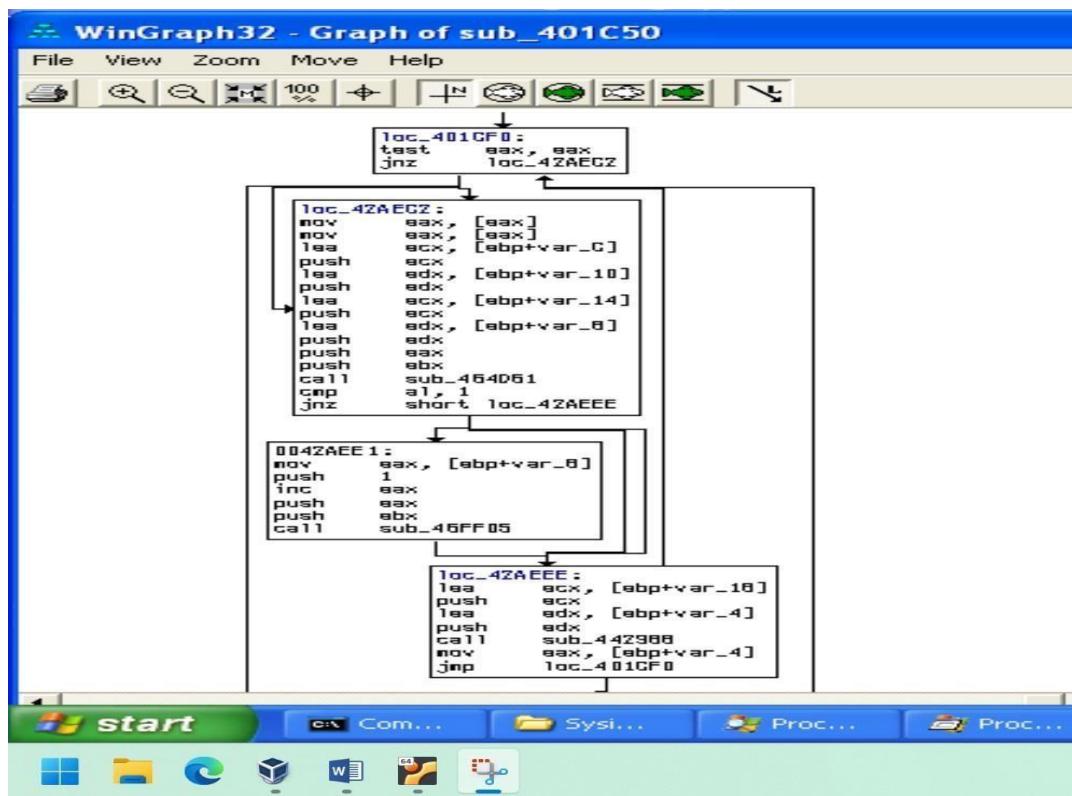
start Com... Sys... Proc... Proc... 2 T... Win... 6:32 AM 6:32 AM 5/2/2023

One of the function sub_401C50 :



And it's WinGraph32 :

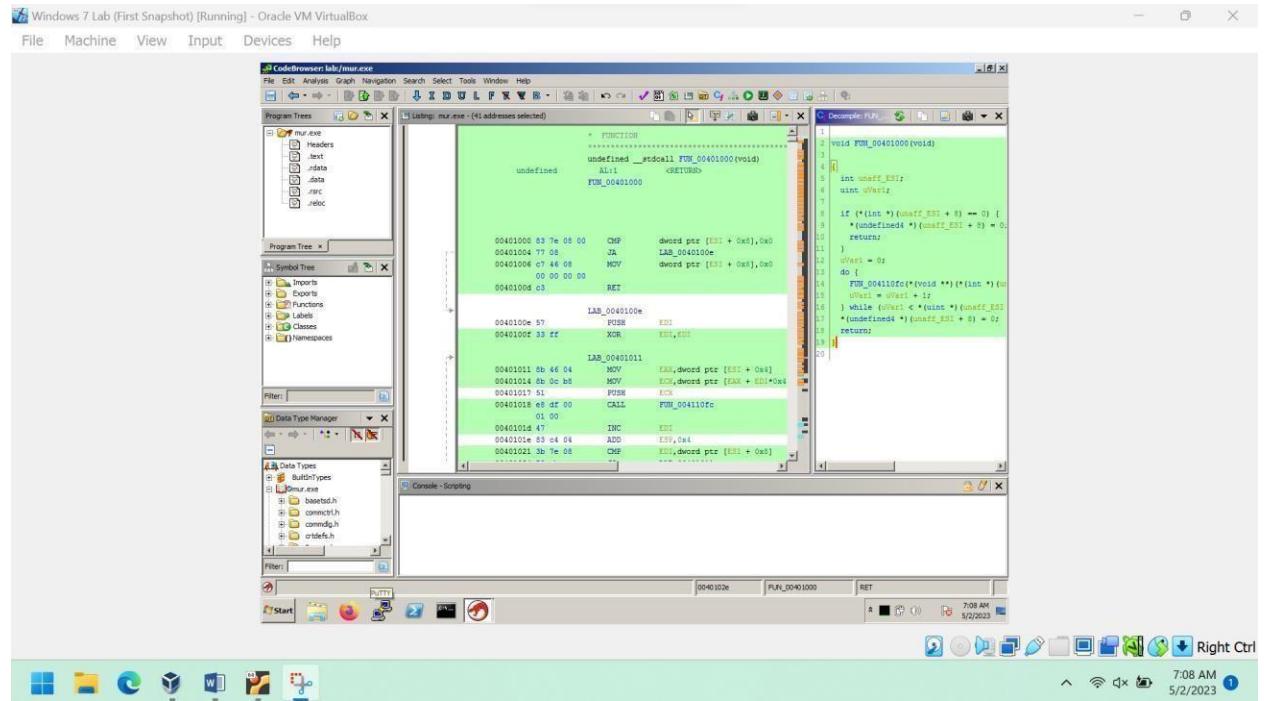




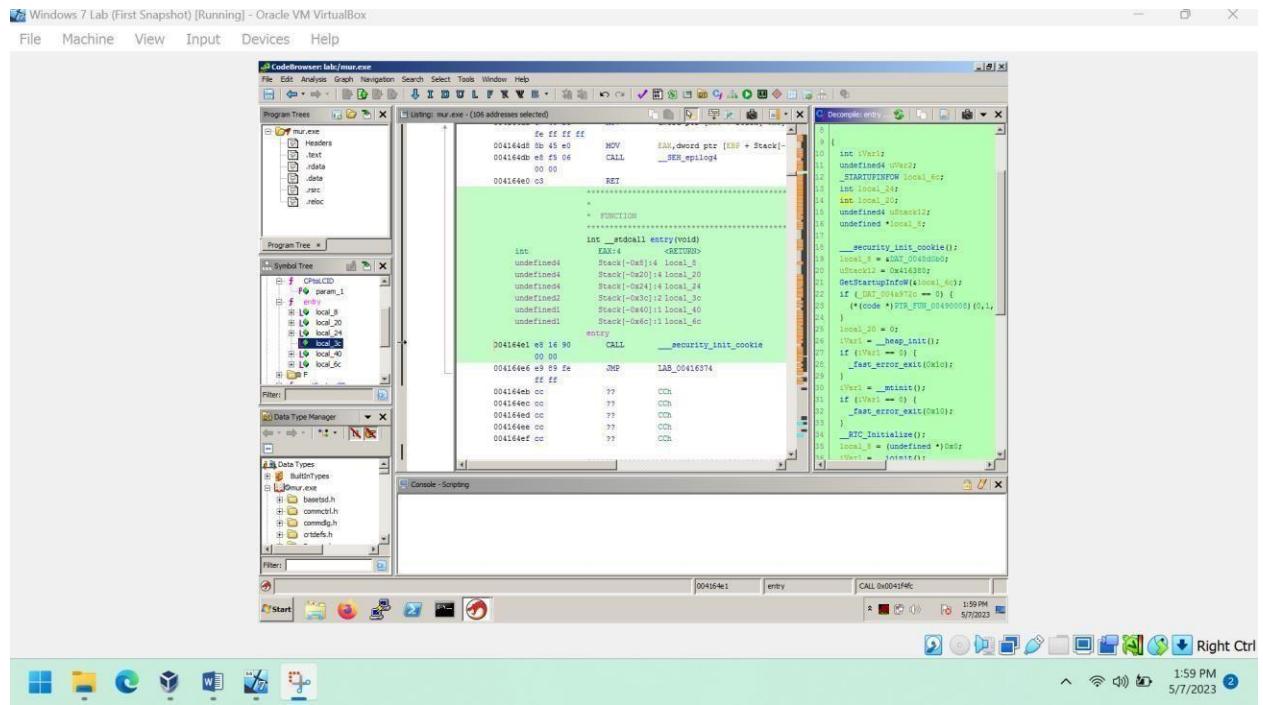
These are the findings I have found so far with the help of IDA Pro tool and now we see the results using Ghidra tool.

Use of Ghidra Software tool :

This tool shows the disassembly in both the assembly language and C language in the CodeViewer browser. As you can see in the following figure it is clearly evident that we can somehow understand in C language rather than Assembly language which is the best feature of Ghidra tool.



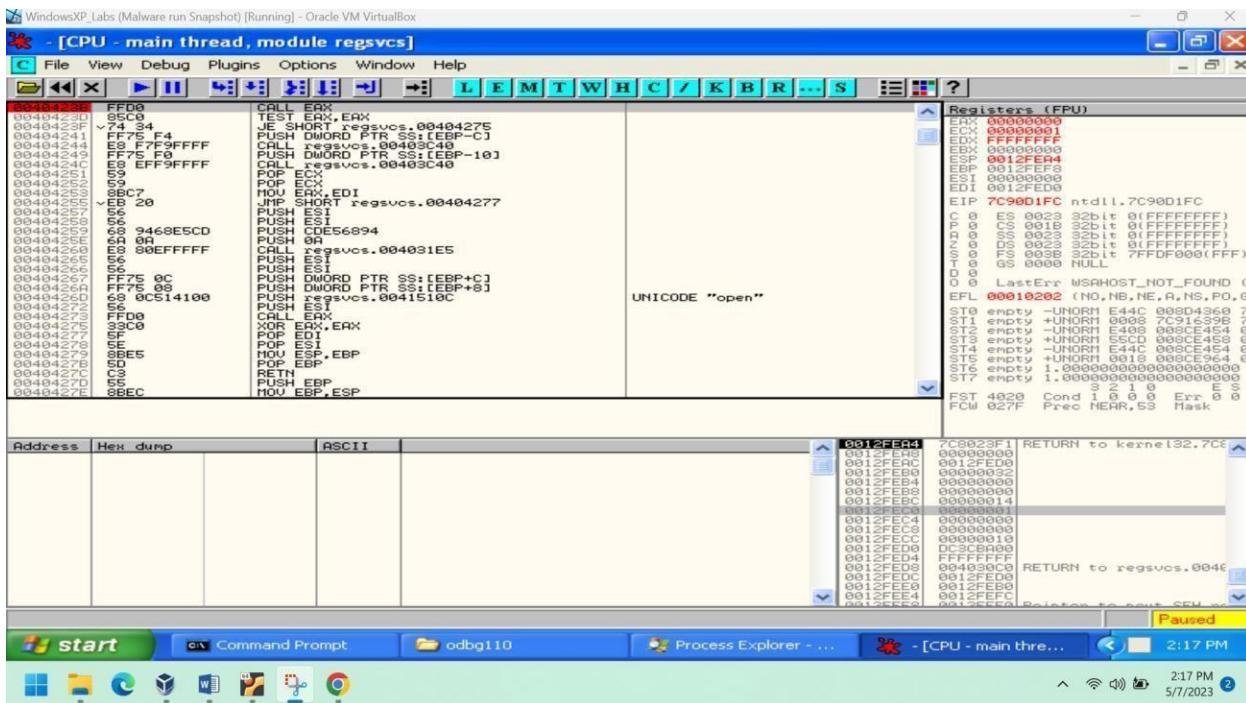
In this you can see C language constructs on the right side in the decompiler section.



This is another function where we can see that it is working with some cookies related and also we can see some manipulations. There are few other important functions which we can see on the left side in the Functions under symbol tree.

Now we see the analysis performed using OllyDbg 1.10 tool as following as below

Use of Ollydbg 1.10 analysis :



The figure displays two side-by-side screenshots of a Windows XP debugger interface, likely Immunity Debugger or OllyDbg, running on Oracle VM VirtualBox.

Top Window: [CPU - main thread, module kernel32]

- Registers (FPU):** Shows CPU register values for EAX, ECX, EDX, EBX, ECSP, EBP, ESI, EDI, and ECX.
- Stack:** Stack SS: 0012FED0 = 004030C0 (regsrvcs.004030C0).
- Memory Dump:** Address 004030C0 shows the value 004030C0.

Bottom Window: [CPU - thread 000005A4]

- Registers (FPU):** Shows CPU register values for EAX, ECX, EDX, EBX, ECSP, EBP, ECSP, ESI, EDI, and ECX.
- Stack:** Stack SS: 0012FED0 = 004030C0 (regsrvcs.004030C0).
- Memory Dump:** Address 004030C0 shows the value 004030C0.

Common UI Elements:

- Toolbar with standard debugger controls (Run, Stop, Break, Step).
- Menu bar: File, View, Debug, Plugins, Options, Window, Help.
- Status bar at the bottom showing the current time (e.g., 2:19 PM, 5/7/2023).

4. Key Findings

The malware exhibited several advanced techniques, including:

- **Anti-debugging and Evasion:** The malware employed sandbox detection and virtualization evasion tactics to prevent analysis in certain environments.
- **Process Spawning:** Multiple processes were spawned to obscure the primary executable's activities.
- **Network Communication:** The malware attempted to establish communication with an external domain, likely for command and control (C2) purposes.
- **Registry Manipulation:** Significant changes were made to the system registry, indicating persistent behavior on infected systems.
- **Data Exfiltration:** The use of TCP traffic suggested an attempt to exfiltrate sensitive data from the infected system.

5. Challenges

One of the key challenges encountered was dealing with the malware's multi-stage operation. The malware employed sophisticated techniques to hide its true functionality, requiring extensive use of reverse-engineering tools to fully understand its behaviors. Identifying the malware's evasion techniques and anti-debugging strategies required multiple iterations of testing and analysis.

6. Conclusion and Learning

This project provided hands-on experience with real-world malware analysis, greatly enhancing the understanding of malware behaviors and reverse engineering. The application of both static and dynamic analysis techniques allowed for a thorough investigation of the malware's lifecycle. The findings underscore the importance of staying ahead of malware trends and the evolving sophistication of malicious software.

The experience also demonstrated the necessity of meticulous report writing, emphasizing the importance of clearly communicating complex technical findings. As cybersecurity threats continue to evolve, mastering these analysis techniques will be essential for future security professionals.