

MALWARE ANALYSIS OF WANNACRY RANSOMWARE

IE4032
Information Cyberwarfare
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Submitted by:

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This is a Malware Analysis walkthrough of the WannaCry Ransomware. This document will be going through the steps to setup an analysis lab, precautions to take before beginning the analysis, and tools used to perform static and dynamic analysis of the malware.

WannaCry Introduction

The WannaCry malware is a Ransomware that infects a computer by encrypting all files stored in the machine and demanding a ransom to be paid if the user wants their files to be decrypted.

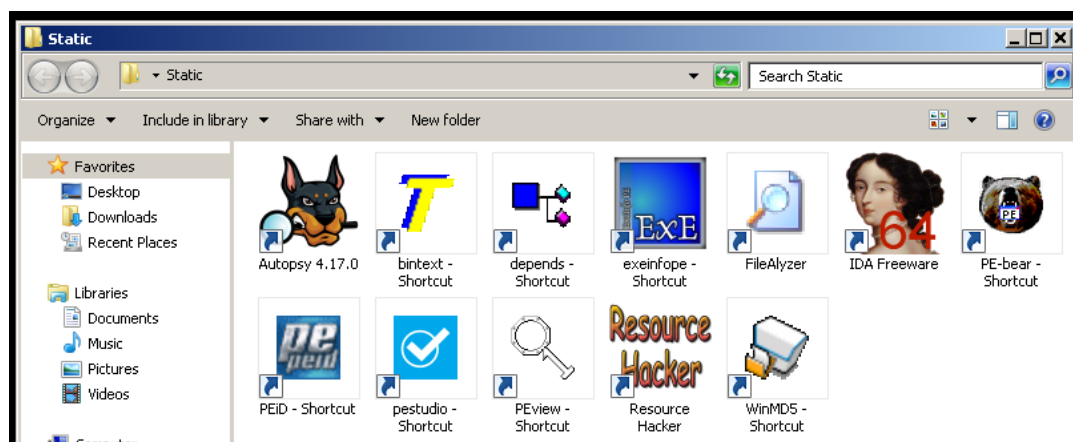
The beta was discovered on the 9th of February 2017, followed by Wannacry v1.0 on the 28th of March 2017. A second attack of the malware, WannaCry v2.0 began on the 12th of May 2017.

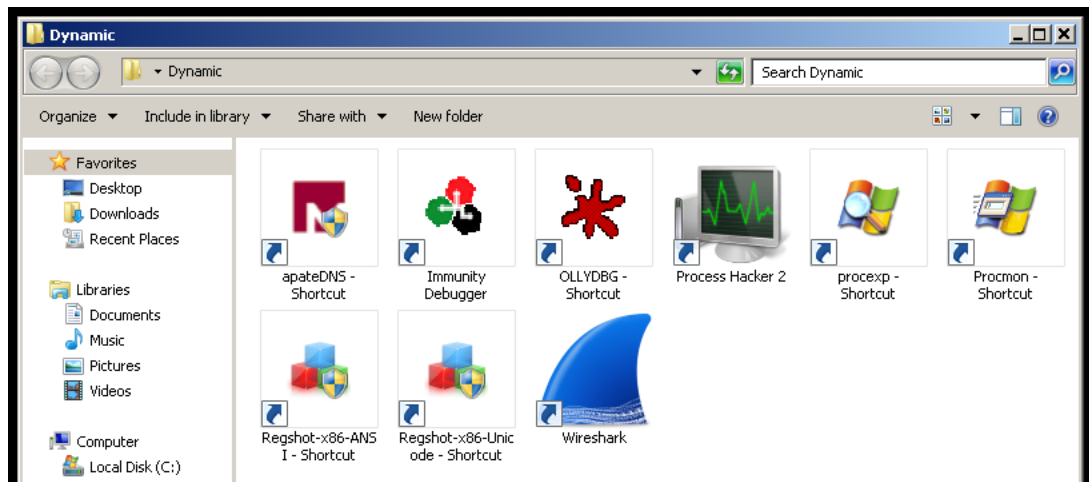


In the first week, WannaCry had infected at least 250,000 computers in more than 150 countries. According to Wcrypt tracker, over 500,000 systems are now affected. A ransom of \$300 was demanded from victims, a demand which doubles after 3 days. If the ransom is not paid within 7 days, the files will be permanently deleted.

Lab Setup

The Analysis lab that will be used in this walkthrough is a Windows 7 Ultimate (SP2) Virtual machine running in Virtual Box. The analysis tools installed are shown below:





Static Analysis tools:

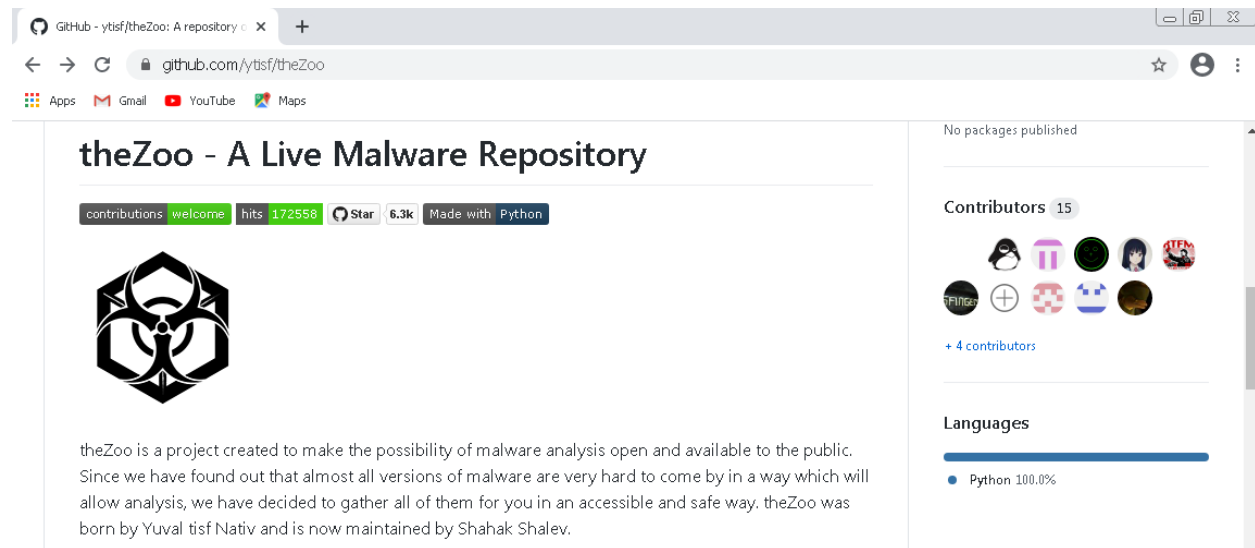
- Autopsy
- Bintext
- Dependency Walker
- EXEinfo PE
- FileAlyzer
- IDA
- PE-bear
- PEid
- PE Studio
- PE view
- Resource Hacker
- WinMD5

Dynamic Analysis tools:

- ApateDNS
- Immunity Debugger
- OllyDBG
- Process Hacker
- Process Explorer
- Process Monitor
- Regshot
- Wireshark

Downloading the Malware

“TheZoo” is a Github repository that contains a collection of malware all in one location for the purpose of making them easy to obtain for analysts. The repository can be accessed using www.github.com/ytisf/theZoo

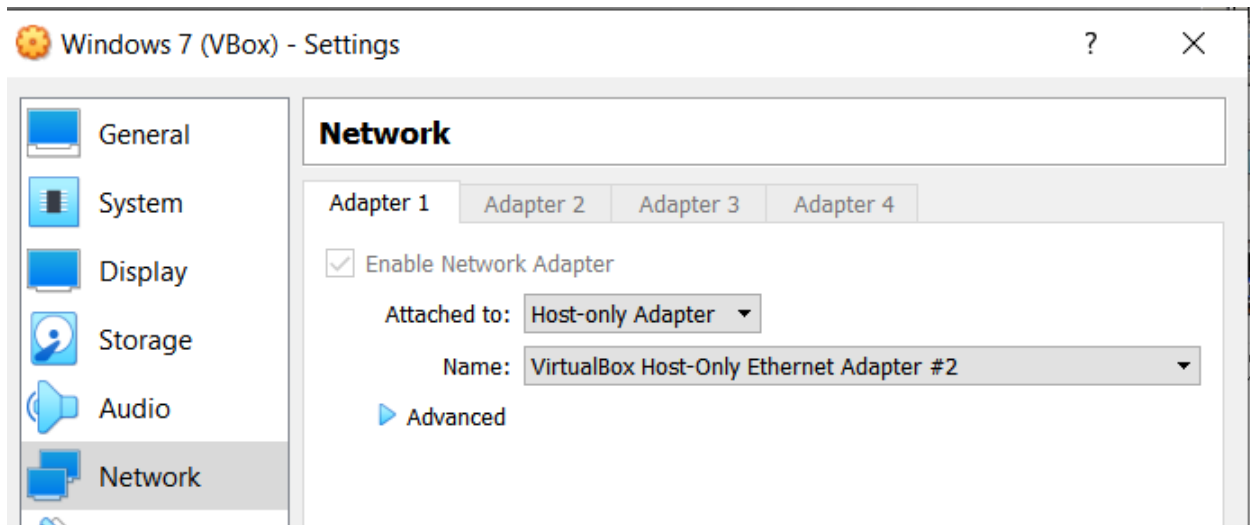


In this repository, the Wannacry ransomware can be downloaded through the path:

[theZoo/malwares/Binaries/Ransomware.WannaCry/ Ransomware.WannaCry.zip](https://github.com/ytisf/theZoo/tree/master/malwares/Binaries/Ransomware.WannaCry/Ransomware.WannaCry.zip)

Note that in this archived form it cannot infect any machine. It can be extracted using the password “infected”, but **before extracting the ransomware, the following precautions must be taken.**

- Remove any shared folders between the host and the VM.
- Uninstall VBox Guest Additions/ VMware Tools.
- Take a snapshot of the VM before running the malware.
- Set the Network Adapter to Host-only Adapter.



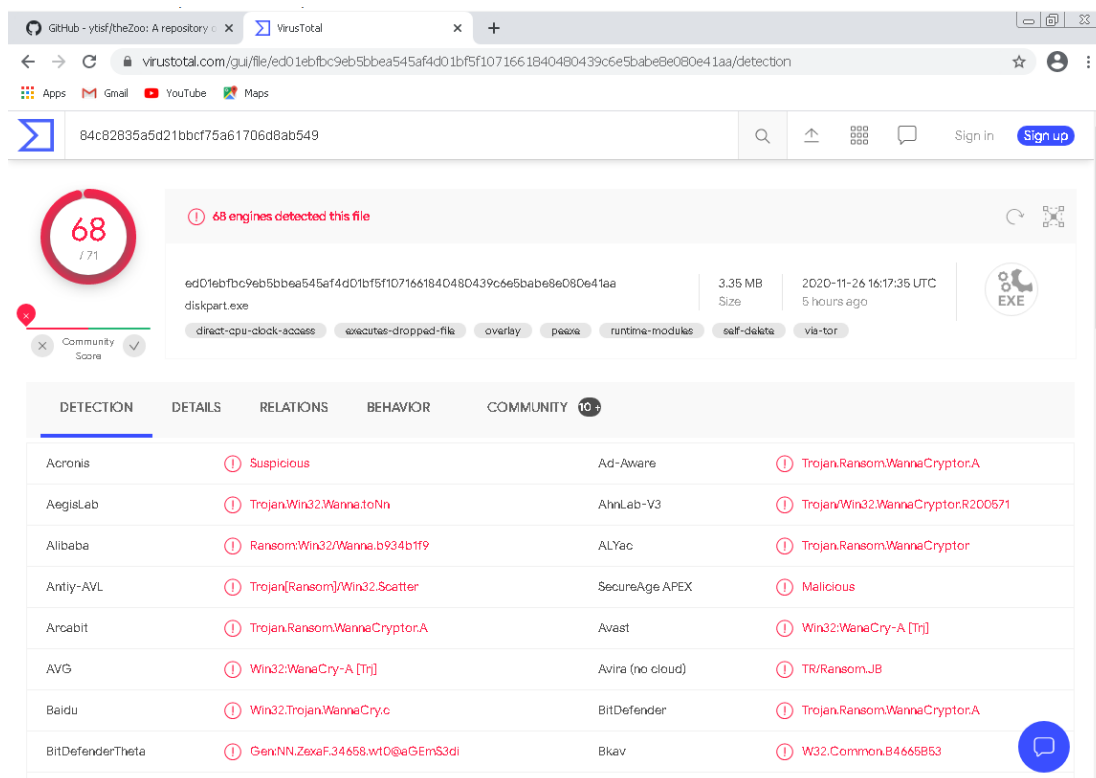
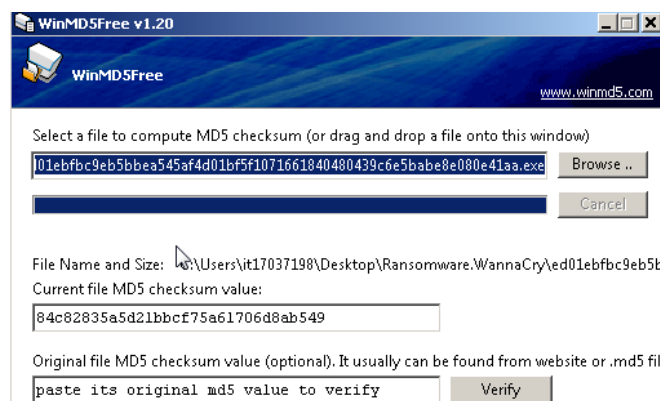
These settings will make sure that there is no connection between the VM and the Host machine so that the malware will not spread outside the Analysis Lab.

Static Analysis

Static Analysis is analyzing the malware without actually running it. This mainly consists of analyzing the PE header, Strings, and Process flows.

VirusTotal Results

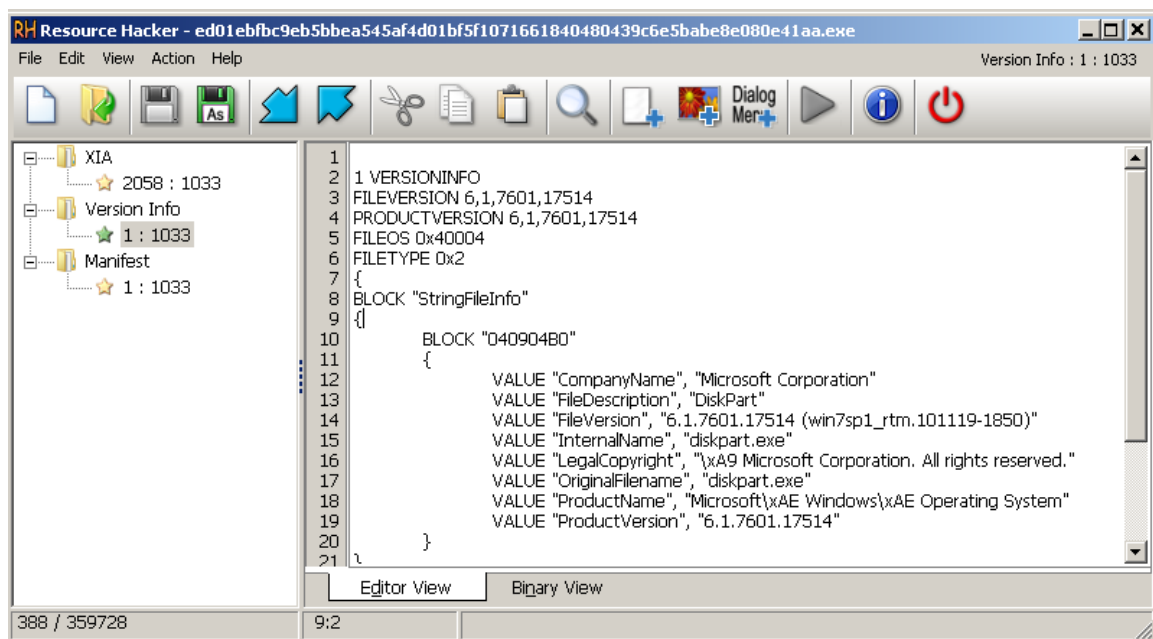
The first thing we can do to analyze the malware is to see if it has been already been analyzed by antivirus software. To do this we can use the WinMD5 tool to obtain the MD5 checksum of the PE file, and search this hash in www.virustotal.com.



As shown in the above diagram, the Wannacry ransomware has been detected by 68 out of 71 antivirus tools in the VirusTotal database, meaning we are certain that this is a dangerous malware. The details tab will show various information such as its different hash values, file properties, various names, creation date, signature info etc. The community tab will show user comments on how the malware works and how dangerous it is.

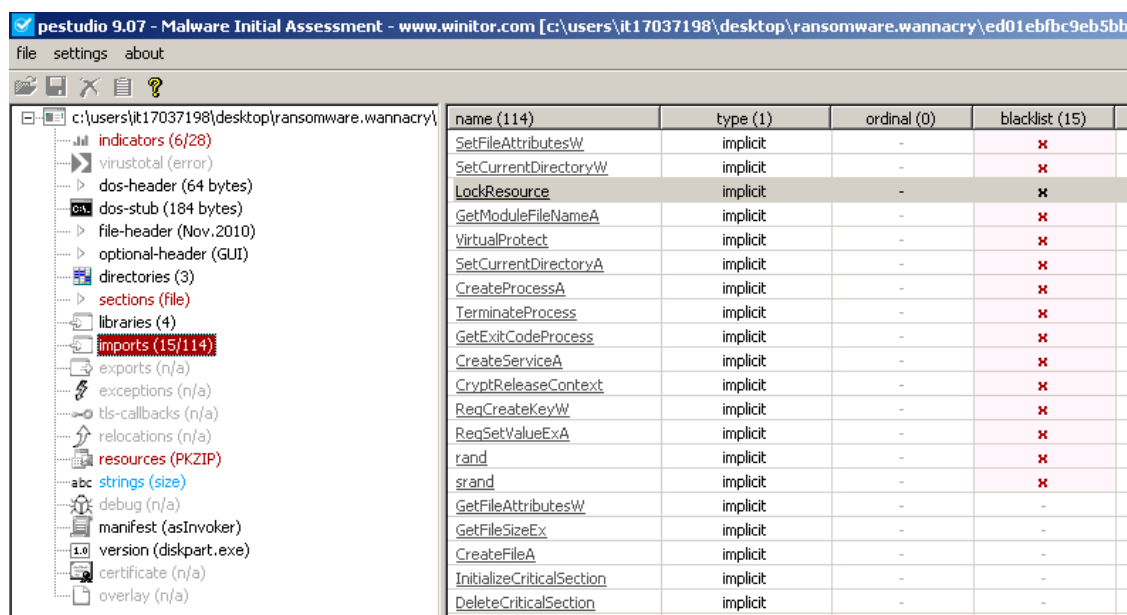
PE File Analysis

There are many tools that perform similar functions in terms of analyzing the PE file. We can first open our malware through Resource hacker as shown in the figure below.



As shown above, in Resource hacker we can obtain various information such as version information, which shows the original name for the malware which was "diskpart.exe", as well as obtain access to the manifest file.

We can then analyze the PE header using many different tools, but let us analyze using PE Studio as it gives us pretty much all the information we can obtain through every other tool and presents it in a clear manner.



In PE Studio we can view all aspects of the PE header such as the file-header, optional-header, directories, sections, resources etc. The above figure shows the imports used by the PE file. PE studio has the option to sort them by “blacklist” which will show the potentially harmful imports among the lists. Here we can see the PE file uses imports such as SetFileAttributes, LockResource, CreateProcess, TerminateProcess, RegCreateKey etc. which can give us clues to let us assume that this program will attempt to find and encrypt files.

Strings

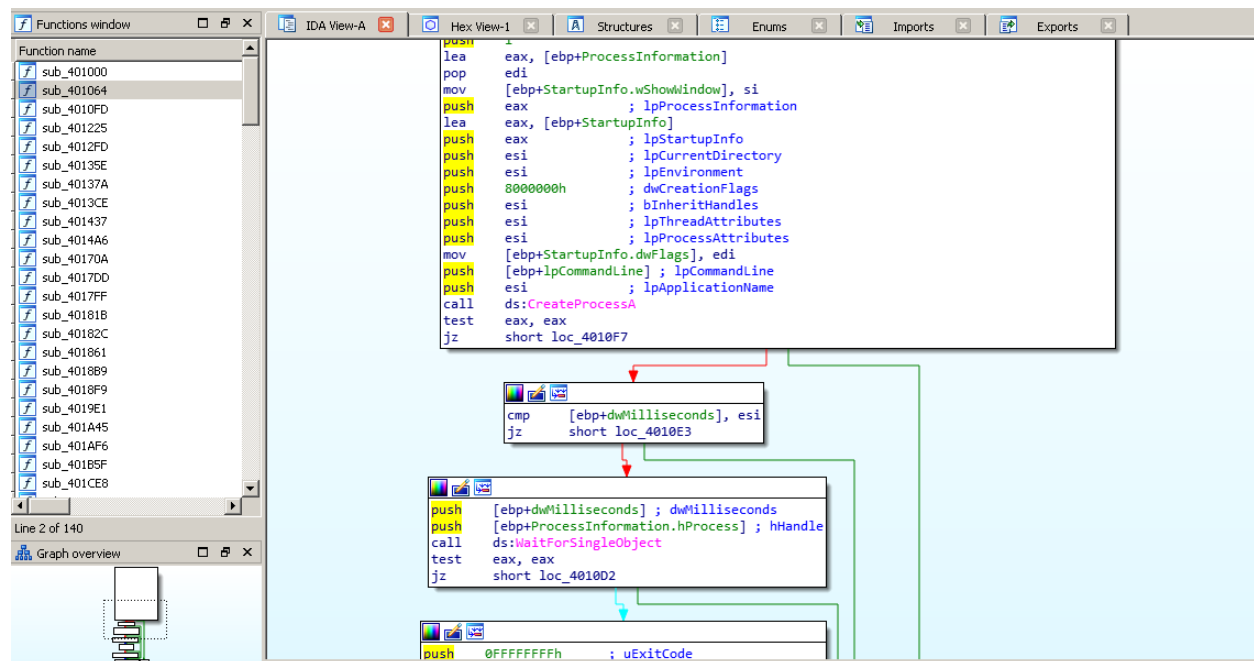
We can analyze the strings in a program to obtain valuable information about its functionality. We can use the tool bintext to obtain all the strings used in this PE file. But PE Studio also provides a view of all the strings and goes even further to show the blacklisted strings which can be a massive time saver for analysts.

vannacr\	type (2)	size (bytes)	file-offset	blacklist (26)	hint (202)	value (42414)
	ascii	18	0x0000D7F4	✗	-	GetExitCodeProcess
	ascii	16	0x0000D80A	✗	-	TerminateProcess
	ascii	13	0x0000D835	✗	-	CreateProcess
	ascii	19	0x0000D885	✗	-	SetCurrentDirectory
	ascii	17	0x0000D96D	✗	-	SetFileAttributes
	ascii	19	0x0000D9D3	✗	-	SetCurrentDirectory
	ascii	12	0x0000DA4E	✗	-	LockResource
	ascii	17	0x0000DAB5	✗	-	GetModuleFileName
	ascii	14	0x0000DB38	✗	-	VirtualProtect
	ascii	13	0x0000DBF5	✗	-	RegSetValueEx
	ascii	12	0x0000DC07	✗	-	RegCreateKey
	ascii	19	0x0000DC16	✗	-	CryptReleaseContext
	ascii	13	0x0000DC2D	✗	-	CreateService
	ascii	4	0x0000DCE8	✗	-	rand
	ascii	5	0x0000DCF0	✗	-	srand
	ascii	10	0x0000EBA1	✗	-	DeleteFile
	ascii	10	0x0000EBAD	✗	-	MoveFileEx
	ascii	8	0x0000EBB9	✗	-	MoveFile
	ascii	53	0x0000F08C	✗	-	Microsoft Enhanced RSA and AES Cryptographic Provider
	ascii	11	0x0000F0C4	✗	-	CryptGenKey
	ascii	12	0x0000F0D0	✗	-	CryptDecrypt
	ascii	12	0x0000F0E0	✗	-	CryptEncrypt
	ascii	15	0x0000F0F0	✗	-	CryptDestroyKey
	ascii	14	0x0000F100	✗	-	CryptImportKey
	ascii	19	0x0000F111	✗	-	CryptAcquireContext
	ascii	19	0x0000F55C	✗	-	GetNativeSystemInfo

The above figure shows the blacklisted strings as shown through PE Studio. These strings further support our assumption that the program works with cryptographic keys and file manipulation. Which is a telltale sign that this program might be a ransomware.

IDA

The IDA tool provides us with a flowchart-like representation of how the functions work in the program. The functions are shown in the assembly language, which can be analyzed to get a clearer understanding of what goes on in the program.



Dynamic Analysis

Dynamic analysis is analyzing the malware while it is running in the system. Before running the malware, we must set up all our analysis tools.

First, we must set up a program called fakenet, which is a windows tool that simulates a network connection in the system. Since we are disconnected from the internet in this analysis, this will help convince the malware that it is running on a machine with network connectivity.



```

FakeNet - Shortcut
[DNS Query Received.]
  Domain name: google.com
[DNS Response sent.]

[DNS Query Received.]
  Domain name: google.com
[DNS Response sent.]

[DNS Query Received.]
  Domain name: beacons2.gvt2.com
[DNS Response sent.]

[DNS Query Received.]
  Domain name: beacons2.gvt2.com
[DNS Response sent.]

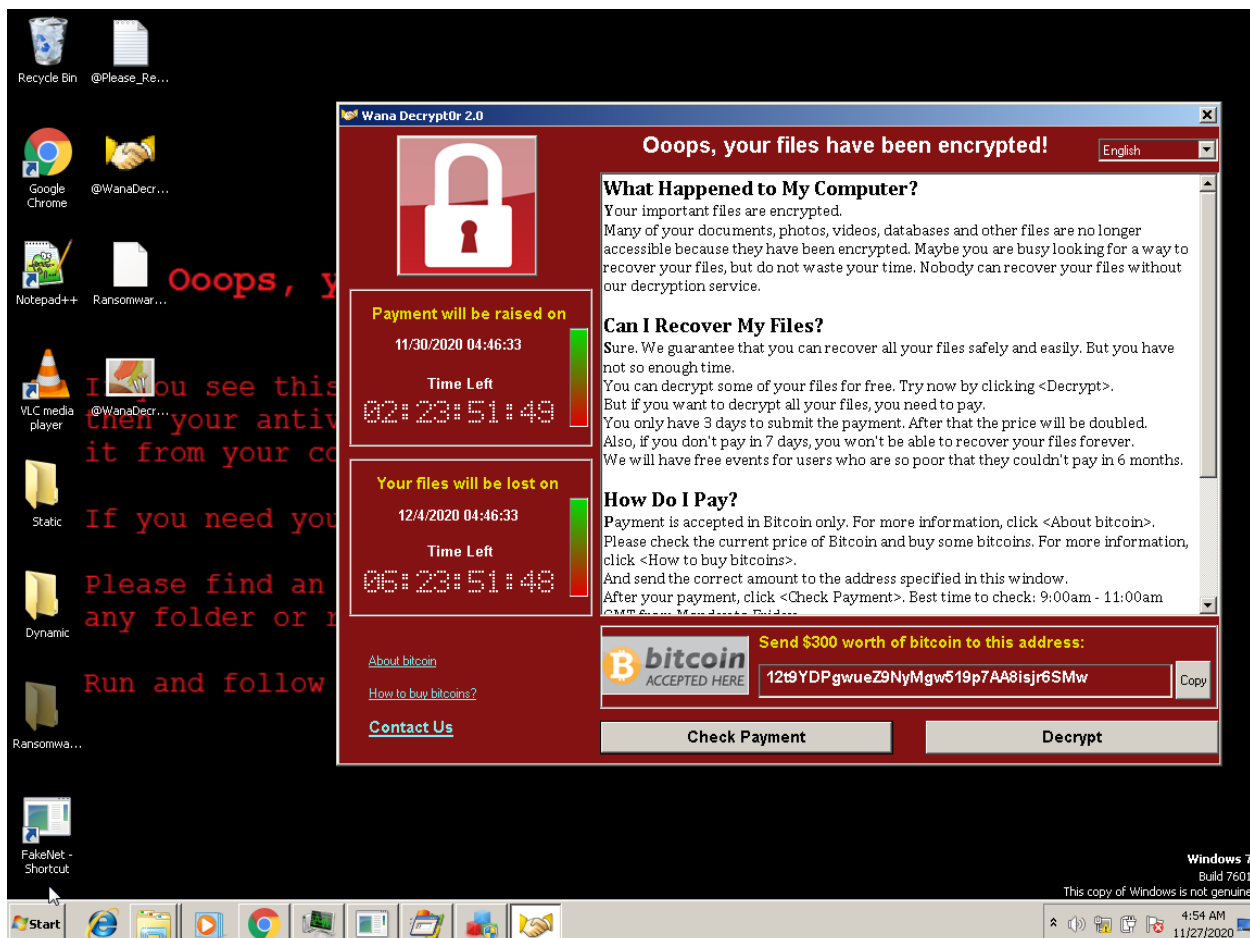
[DNS Query Received.]
  Domain name: clients2.google.com
[DNS Response sent.]

[DNS Query Received.]
  Domain name: clients2.google.com
[DNS Response sent.]

```

Next, we will open up Regshot, Process hacker, and Process Monitor to analyze the behavior of processes after the malware is run. In Regshot, we will take the 1st shot before running the malware as shown below.

The following figure shows the desktop after the malware has completely encrypted all files.



Now that the Malware has completed running, we can take our 2nd shot in Regshot and click the Compare button. This will open a notepad file that details the difference between the two shots. We can see that between the two shots, three WanaCryptor keys have been added, as well as some other information that could be valuable to analysts as shown in the figure below.

The screenshot displays a Windows desktop environment with several open applications:

- taskhsvc.exe (2492) Properties:** The 'General' tab is active, showing the process name and PID. The 'Memory' tab is also visible, displaying a list of memory regions.
- Results - taskhsvc.exe (2492):** A window showing 1,175 results. The table below lists the first few results:
- Process Hacker:** A window showing a list of running processes. The table below lists the first few processes:

Address	Length	Result
0x2465330	37	directory server at 178.254.13.126:80
0x2465360	36	directory server at 185.96.180.29:80
0x2465390	39	directory server at 104.243.35.196:...
0x24653c0	35	directory server at 86.59.119.83:80
0x24653f0	39	directory server at 192.187.124.98:...
0x2465420	39	directory server at 212.129.38.254:...
0x2465450	38	directory server at 149.56.45.200:9...
0x2465480	39	directory server at 193.11.164.243:...
0x24654b0	35	Tor 0.2.9.10 (git-1f6c8eda0073f464)
0x2465b60	10	dannenberg
0x2467fa8	48	6c8eda0073f464\LastWritten 2020-...
0x246800c	90	C:\Users\kt17037198\AppData\Roa...
0x246d00a	13	3.172.149.122
0x246d09a	12	or_internal
0x246d0e2	12	9.254.238.52
0x246d15a	12	4.35.175.225
0x246dfd0	145	GET /tor/status-vote/current/conse...
0x2470318	146	GET /tor/status-vote/current/conse...
0x24715e8	32	5FFEB861329B9F1AB04C46397020...
0x2471660	40	9695DFC35FFEB861329B9F1AB04C...
0x24716e8	32	5FFEB861329B9F1AB04C46397020...
0x24725b8	32	B385BE7188E111FC5CFF484792373...
0x2472630	40	CF6D0AAF8385BE7188E111FC5CFF...

Name	PID	CPU	I/O total ...	Private b...	User name
lsass.exe	468			4.29 MB	
lsim.exe	476			2.3 MB	
csrss.exe	376	0.18		2.59 MB	
conhost.exe	1312			1.22 MB	WIN-FJVT5...
conhost.exe	3796			996 KB	WIN-FJVT5...
winlogon.exe	404			2.66 MB	
GoogleCrashHandler.exe	1164			1.46 MB	
GoogleCrashHandler64.exe	808			1.48 MB	
explorer.exe	1664	0.04		76.53 MB	WIN-FJVT5...
chrome.exe	3084	0.19		62.53 MB	WIN-FJVT5...
chrome.exe	3512			2.36 MB	WIN-FJVT5...
chrome.exe	3220			24.59 MB	WIN-FJVT5...
chrome.exe	1948			7.55 MB	WIN-FJVT5...
chrome.exe	3568			15.43 MB	WIN-FJVT5...
chrome.exe	2232			73.58 MB	WIN-FJVT5...
chrome.exe	3912			6.25 MB	WIN-FJVT5...
chrome.exe	3992			89.52 MB	WIN-FJVT5...
chrome.exe	4072			18.98 MB	WIN-FJVT5...
Process Hacker.exe	1004	0.41		12.63 MB	WIN-FJVT5...
FakeNet.exe	2892			5.71 MB	WIN-FJVT5...
ipconfig.exe	2376			364 KB	WIN-FJVT5...
ed01ebfbc9eb5bba545a...	3676			16.42 MB	WIN-FJVT5...
@WanaDecryptor@.exe	2340			2.01 MB	WIN-FJVT5...
taskhsvc.exe	2492	0.04	192 B/s	7.45 MB	WIN-FJVT5...