

Practical Malware Analysis & Triage Malware Analysis Report

WannaCry Malware

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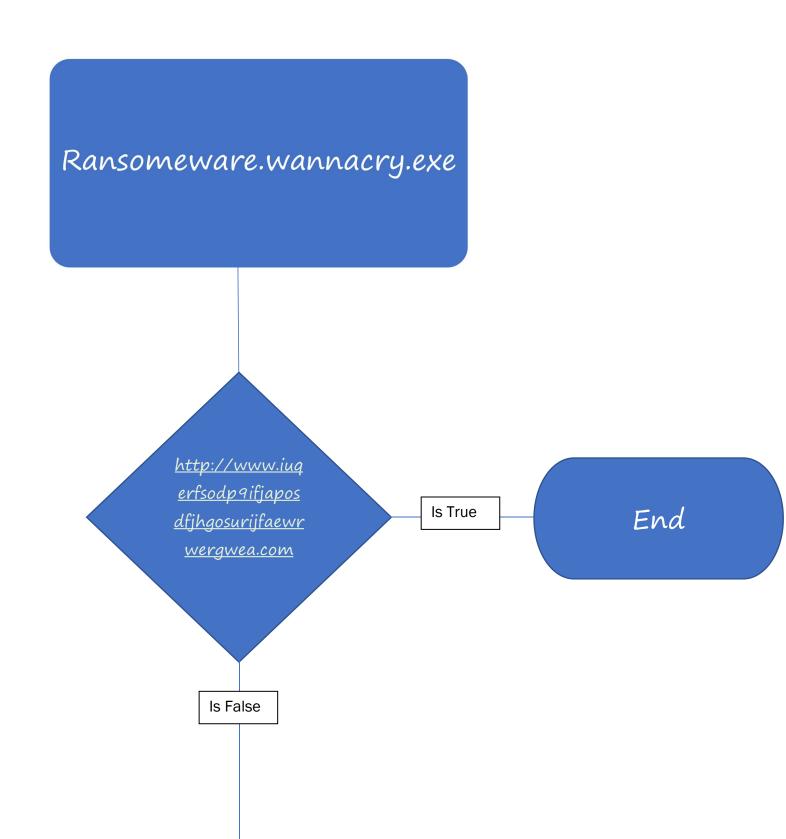
Executive Summary

SHA25	24d004a104d4d54034dbcffc2a4b19a11f39008a575aa614ea04703480b102
6 hash	2 <i>c</i>

Wannacry is a ransomware malware sample first identified on May 12 2017. It is a Microsoft Visual C++ compiled that runs on the x32 Windows operating system. When the malware is run it encrypts your files and asks for ransom in crypto. When run malware spawns a process called tasksche.exe. However, wannacry malware only runs unless the return status to the url: http://www.iuqerfsodp9ifjaposdfjhgosurijfaewrwergwea.com is not successful.

High-Level Technical Summary

WannaCry



Execute Malware

tasksche.exe

(Creates a files, folder to dump it's resources)

tasksvc.exe

(Opens port 9050 to a LISTENING state and attempts to connect to non-private remote addresses over HTTPS.)

End

Malware Composition

Ransomeware. Wannacry. exe consists of the following components:

File Name	SHA256 Hash
tasksche.exe	ED01EBFBC9EB5BBEA545AF4D01BF5F1071661840480439C6E5BABE8E080E41AA
taskdl.exe	4A468603FDCB7A2EB5770705898CF9EF37AADE532A7964642ECD705A74794B79
taskse.exe	2CA2D550E603D74DEDDA03156023135B38DA3630CB014E3D00B1263358C5F00DED01EBI
taskhsvc.exe	E48673680746FBE027E8982F62A83C298D6FB46AD9243DE8E79B7E5A24DCD4EB

tasksche.exe

Creates directory and dumps it's resources to that directory. The generated directory has a random name.

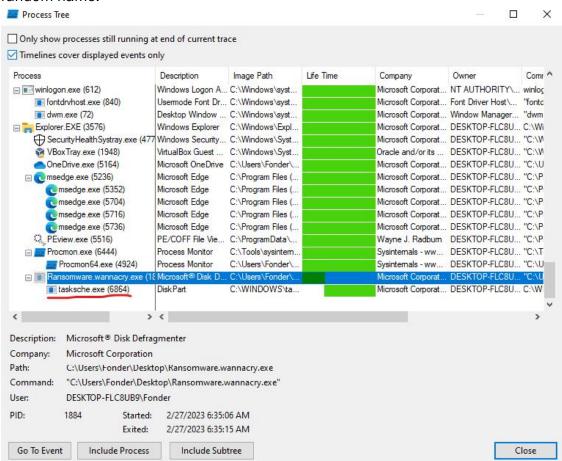


Fig 1:taskhsche.exe in process tree

taskhsvc.exe:

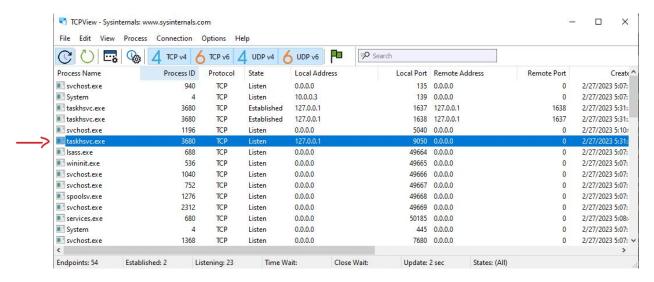
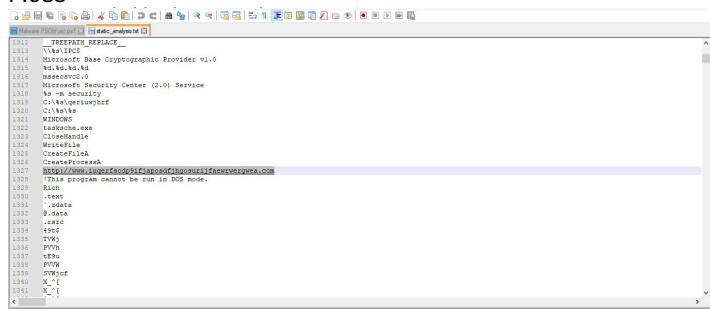


Fig 2:taskhsvc.exe listening on port 9050.

Basic Static Analysis

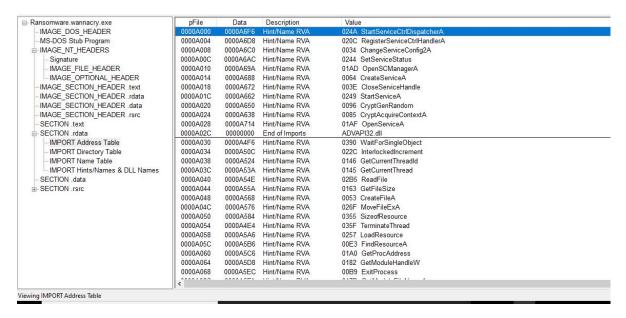
Floss



Analyzed the binary with floss and got interesting strings but most importantly the url:

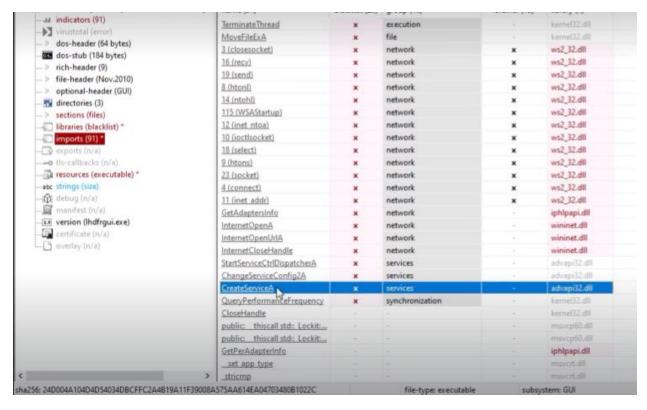
http://www.iuqerfsodp9ifjaposdfjhgosurijfaewrwergwea.com

PEView



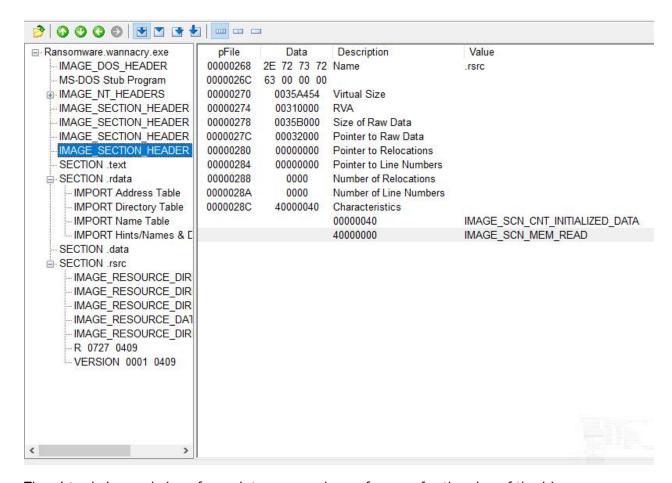
Import Address Table(IAT): API functions that the binary used.

PEStudio



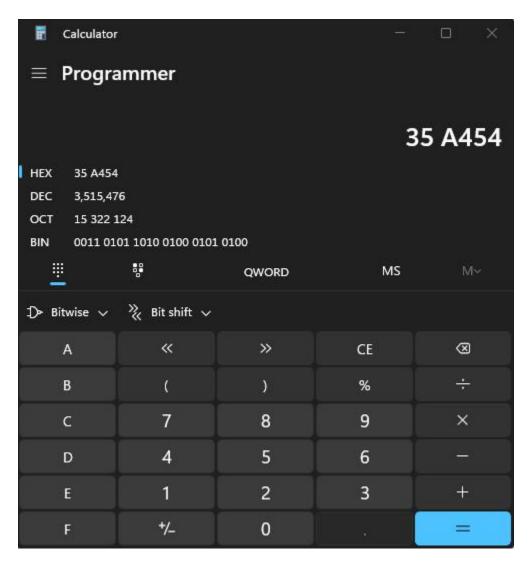
Imported functions flagged as malicious(Most likely).

Binary Packed or Not Packed

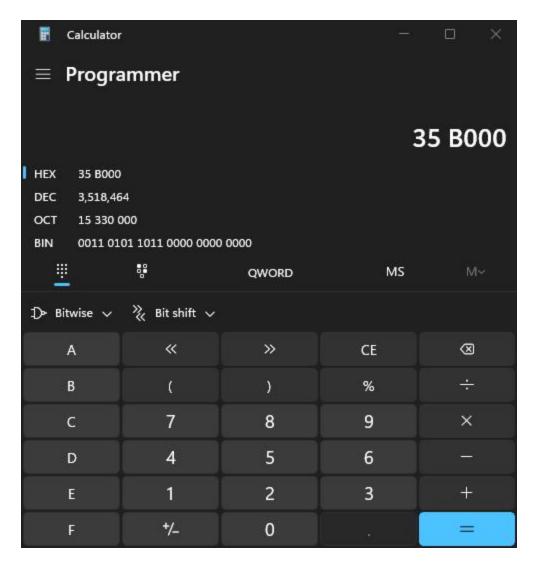


The virtual size and size of raw data are used as reference for the size of the binary.

If the sizes are far apart from each other then the binary is most likely packed.



Here the value of the virtual size is 3,515,476 bytes.

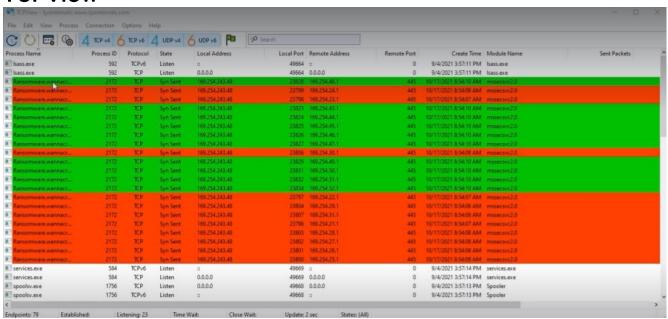


Here the value of the size of raw data is 3,518,464 bytes.

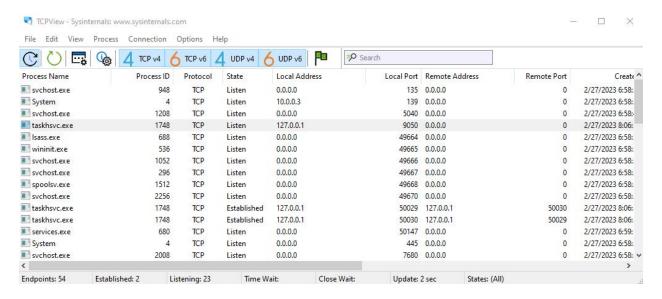
So in comparison the virtual size is 3,515,476 bytes and size of raw data is 3,518,464 bytes which is not too far apart from each other. So most likely this binary is not packed.

Basic Dynamic Analysis

TCPView

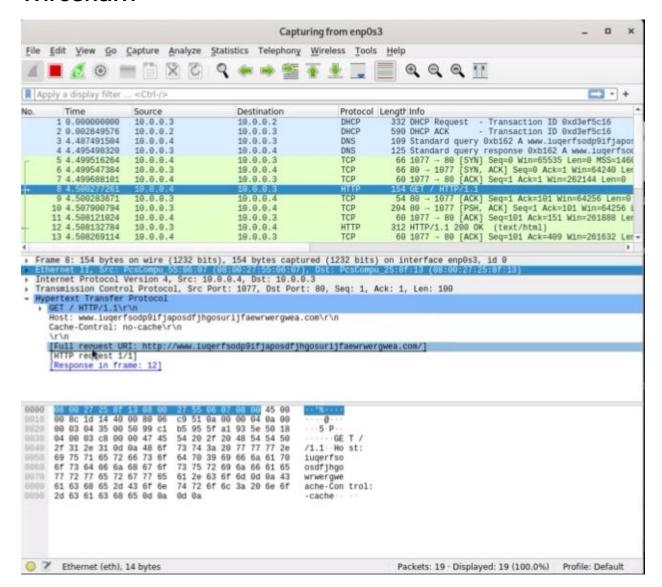


A flood of numerous SMB connection requests to non-private remote addresses.



taskhsvc.exe listense on port 9050

Wireshark



The binary attempts to initiate a connection with the weird URL

http://www.iuqerfsodp9ifjaposdfjhgosurijfaewrwergwea.com

Inetsim

```
Q
 1
                                            remnux@remnux: ~
                 remnux@remnux: ~
                                                                  remnux@remnux: ~
 emnux@remnux:~$ inetsim
INetSim 1.3.2 (2020-05-19) by Matthias Eckert & Thomas Hungenberg
Using log directory:
                         /var/log/inetsim/
Using data directory:
                         /var/lib/inetsim/
Using report directory:
                        /var/log/inetsim/report/
Using configuration file: /etc/inetsim/inetsim.conf
Parsing configuration file.
Configuration file parsed successfully.
=== INetSim main process started (PID 5927) ===
                5927
Session ID:
Listening on:
               10.0.0.4
Real Date/Time: 2023-02-26 00:52:45
Fake Date/Time: 2023-02-26 00:52:45 (Delta: 0 seconds)
Forking services...
 * dns_53_tcp_udp - started (PID 5934)
 * http 80 tcp - started (PID 5935)
 * pop3s_995_tcp - started (PID 5940)
 * https 443 tcp - started (PID 5936)
 * pop3 110 tcp - started (PID 5939)
 * ftps_990_tcp - started (PID 5942)
 * ftp 21 tcp - started (PID 5941)
 * smtps 465 tcp - started (PID 5938)
 * smtp_25_tcp - started (PID 5937)
done.
Simulation running.
```

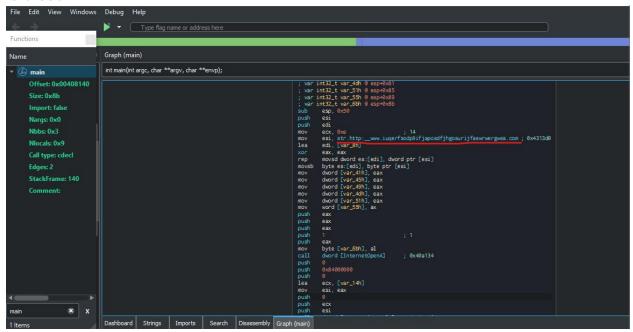
When inetsim is off the malware executes, but when it is on it doesn't. The reason for this is because of how to malware is made, inetsim simulates a fake dns server which when the malware connects to it will think it is connecting to the url:

http://www.iugerfsodp9ifjaposdfjhgosurijfaewrwergwea.com

when in reality it's connected to inetsim's simulated server.

Advanced Static Analysis

Cutter



In the main function we can see the url and if we look below there is a call to InternetOpenA which is an api of windows.

The asm code basically moves the content of the string to esi then a bunch of parameters are filled to do an api call.

```
mov esi, eax
push ecx
push esi
call dword [InternetOpenUrlA] ; 0x40a138
mov edi, eax
push esi
mov esi, dword [InternetCloseHandle] ; 0x40a13c
test edi, edi
jne 0x4081bc

[0x004081a7]
call esi
push 0
call esi
call fcn.00408090
pop edi
xor eax, eax
pop esi
add esp, 0x50
ret 0x10
```

There is also a conditional jump of ne(not equal).

Decompiler

```
int32_t var_49h;
int32_t var_4dh;
int32_t var_51h;
int32_t var_55h;
int32_t var_6bh;
ecx = 0xe;
esi = "http://www.iuqerfsodp9ifjaposdfjhgosurijfaewrwergwea.com";
edi = &var_8h;
eax = 0;
```

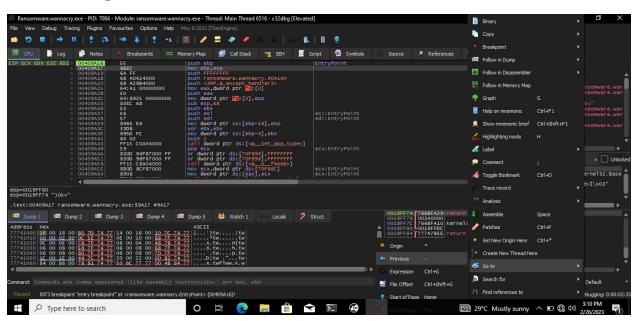
```
do {
    *(es:edi) = *(esi);
    ecx--;
    esi += 4;
    es:edi += 4;
} while (ecx != 0);
*(es:edi) = *(esi);
esi++;
es:edi++;
eax = InternetOpenA (eax, 1, eax, eax, eax, eax, eax, eax, ax, al);
ecx = &var_14h;
esi = eax;
eax = InternetOpenUrlA (esi, ecx, 0, 0, 0x84000000, 0);
edi = eax;
esi = imp.InternetCloseHandle;
if (edi == 0) {
    void (*esi)() ();
   void (*esi)(uint32_t) (0);
    eax = fcn_00408090 ();
    eax = 0;
    return eax;
void (*esi)() ();
eax = void (*esi)(uint32_t) (edi);
eax = 0;
return eax;
```

Here we can better understand how the condition works. API is placed in eax then parameters are filled. A check is performed to see if edi is equal to zero. If it is, then the code declares a function pointer, assigns a function pointer of type void (*)(uint32_t) to it with a parameter value of zero, calls the fcn_00408090 function, sets eax to 0, and returns eax.

If edi is not equal to zero, the code declares a function pointer, assigns a function pointer of type void (*)(uint32_t) to it with a parameter value of edi, sets eax to 0, and returns eax which calls InternetOpenUrlA.

Advanced Dynamic Analysis

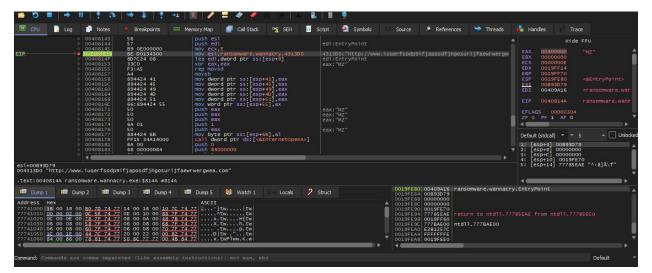
X32 dbg



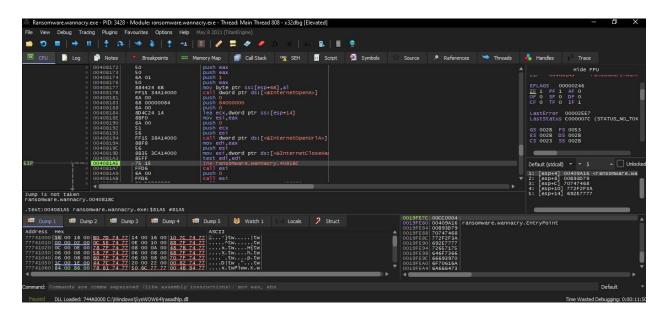
Here we will try to find the string with the url and set our breakpoint there.



We have successfully found our string, now we click the instruction to go there immediately.



Now we are in the instruction, we now set our break point.

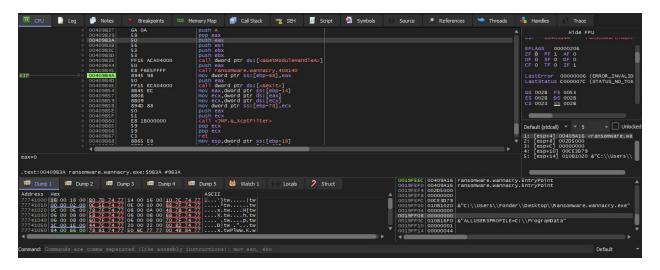


Here we are at the conditional jump.

```
test edi,edi
004081A3
                                                  mware.wannacry.4081BC
004081A5
004081A7
               FFD6
                                        call esi
call ransomware.wannacry.408090
004081AB
               E8 DEFEFFFF
004081AD
00408182
                                        pop edi
               33C0
                                        xor eax, eax
00408183
                                            esi
               83C4 50
                                        add esp,50
00408186
                                        ret 10
call esi
               C2 1000
004081BC
               FFD6
                                        push edi
004081BE
004081BF
               FFD6
```

Now we have our self a conditional jump of not equal similar to the one we saw in cutter. If ZF(zero flag) is set to 0 it will jump to the end and continue the rest instructions.

Since we did a simple dynamic analysis with inetsim we can conclude that this has to do with the strange url. If the malware connects to it(ZF = 1) it exits otherwise it just runs completely(ZF = 0).



Since we set the ZF value to 0 even if we turn on inetsim it will still run and execute the rest of it's instructions and exit out completely.

Indicators of Compromise

The full list of IOCs can be found in the Appendices.

Network Indicators

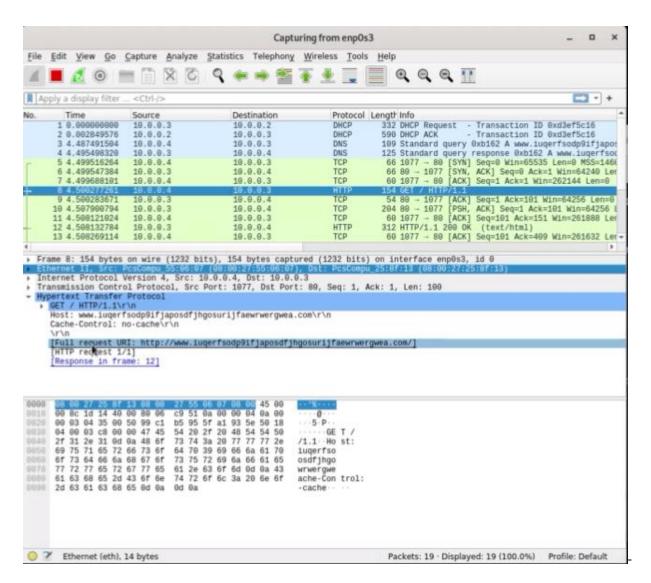


Fig 3: WireShark Packet Capture of HTTP GET Request

The binary tries to access the weird url.

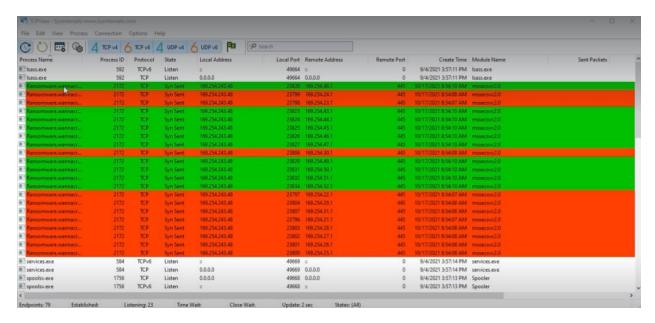


Fig 4: TCPView A flood of numerous SMB connection requests to non-private remote addresses.

Host-based Indicators

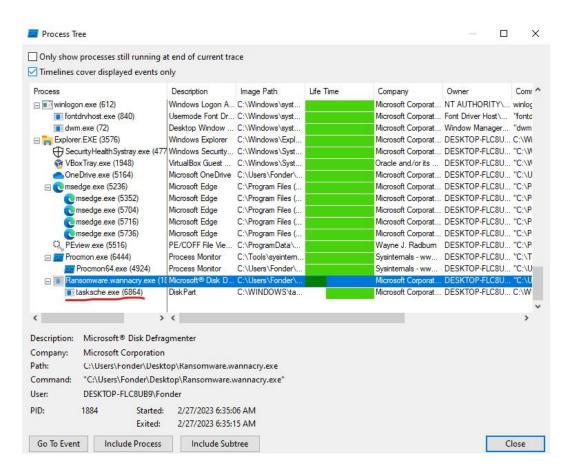


Fig 5: Process Tree Ransomware.wannacry.exe is present along with another stage 2 payload.

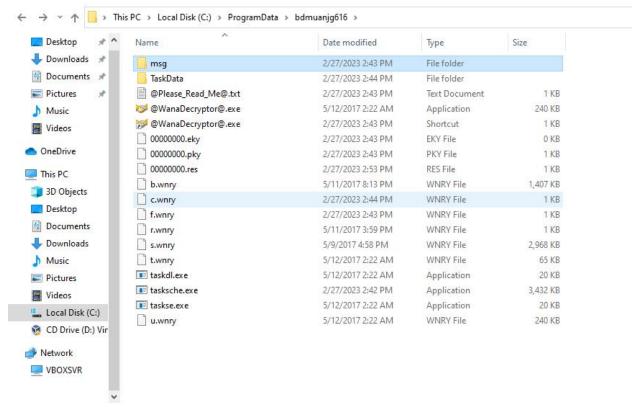


Fig 6: New folder created, seen in Procmon with a random generated chars.

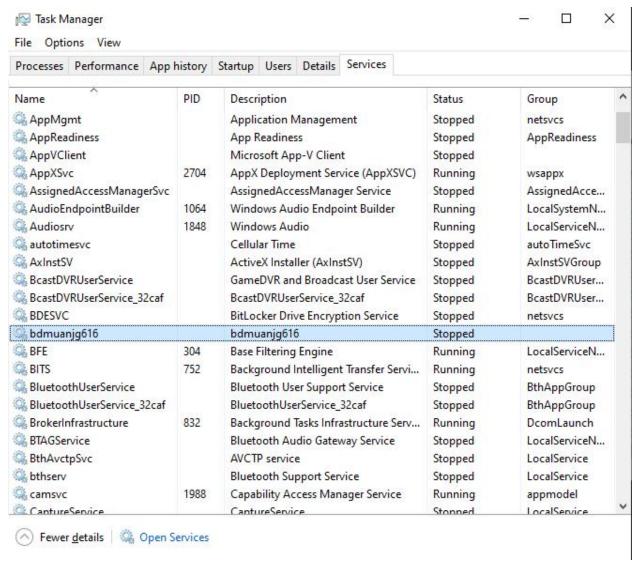


Fig 7: Persistent service, has the same name with the folder created.

Rules & Signatures

Appendices

A. Yara Rules

Full Yara repository located at:

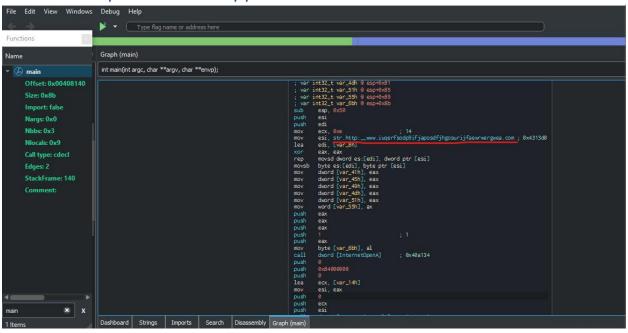
```
rule WannaCry_Detection {
   meta:
       description = "Matches a collection of strings from Wannacry"
       author = "FonderElite"
       date = "2023-02-28"
       reference = "Ransomware.wannacry.exe"
       category = "security"
   strings:
       $str1 = "%s -m security"
       $str2 = "C:\\%s\\qeriuwjhrf"
       $str3 = "tasksche.exe"
       $str4 = "icacls . /grant Everyone:F /T /C /Q"
       $str5 = "WNcry@2017"
       $str6 = "http://www.iuqerfsodp9ifjaposdfjhgosurijfaewrwergwea.com"
   condition:
       any of ($str*) or all of them
```

```
C:\Users\Fonder\Desktop
λ yara64 yaratest.yara -w -p 32 Ransomware.wannacry.exe
string_rule Ransomware.wannacry.exe
```

B. Callback URLS

Domain	Port
http://www.iuqerfsodp9ifjaposdfjhgosurijfaewrwergwea.com	80

C. Decompiled Code Snippets



```
push eax
push eax
push eax
push eax
mov byte [var_6bh], al call dword [InternetOpenA]; 0x40e134
push 0
push 0x54000000
push 0 ecx, [var_14h]
mov esi, eax
push ex
push esi
call dword [InternetOpenUrlA]; 0x40e138
mov edi, eax
push esi
mov edi, eax
push esi
mov edi, eax
push esi
posh esi
mov edi, eax
push esi
mov esi, dword [InternetCloseHandle]; 0x40e13c
test edi, edi
jne 0x4081bc

[0x004081bc]

[0x004081bc]

[0x004081bc]

[0x004081bc]

call esi
push edi
add esp, 0x50
ret 0x10
```

Fig 6: Opens a URL and closes itself upon a condition.