

# Practical Malware Analysis & Triage Malware Analysis Report

Siko Mode Exfiltration Malware

Jun 2022 | b0ot3nd1ng | v1.0



# **Table of Contents**

able of Contents		
Executive Summary		
High-Level Technical Summary	4	
MalwareComposition		
sikomode.exe		
passwrd.txt:		
Basic Static Analysis		
Basic Dynamic Analysis		
Network-based Indicators	<del>-</del> -	
Host-based Indicators		
Advanced Static Analysis		
Advanced Dynamic Analysis	1	
Indicators of Compromise	1	
Network Indicators		
Host-based Indicators		
Rules & Signatures	14	
•	1	
	15	
B Callback URLs	11	



# **Executive Summary**

SHA256 hash	3ACA2A08CF296F1845D6171958EF0FFD1C8BDFC3E48BDD34A605CB1F7468213E	
MD5 hash B9497FFB7E9C6F49823B95851EC874E3		

Siko Mode is an exfiltrator malware sample first identified on June 20, 2022. It is a Nim-compiled exfiltrator that runs on the x64 Windows operating system.

It is a Malware that will steal data from your machine by sending it back to a callback URL encoded in RC4

YARA signature rules are attached in Appendix A. Malware sample and hashes have been submitted to VirusTotal for further examination.



# **High-Level Technical Summary**

Siko Mode requires an active internet connection to execute. It starts off by making a DNS query to a first callback server (which also acts a kill-switch URL) – and once that callback server returns a valid response – it will proceed with stealing or exfiltrating the RC4 encoded data using a fixed key in a text file that is also generated by the malware at run-time passwrd.txt.

In this case, it targets the cosmo.jpeg file located on the desktop.

After execution or if the program encounters any error or exceptions like inactive DNS servers or a machine that is offline, it will delete itself from disk via Houdini.



## MalwareComposition

Siko Mode consists of the following components:

File Name	SHA256 Hash		
sikomode.exe	3ACA2A08CF296F1845D6171958EF0FFD1C8BDFC3E48BDD34A605CB1F7468213E		
passwrd.txt	1eebfcf7b68b2b4ffe17696800740e199acf207afb5514bc51298c2fe758441		

#### sikomode.exe

The initial executable that runs and makes a call to the urls within the program to steal data and send it back as encoded data

#### passwrd.txt:

A text file that contains the encryption key



Fig 1: Text file containing encryption key.



# **Basic Static Analysis**

#### VirusTotal and Floss

VirusTotal	Identified the sample as a Trojan Backdoor	
Strings/floss	@:houdini @Authorization @Host @Transfer-Encoding @Content-Type @Content-Length @http://cdn.altimiter.local/feed?post= @Nim httpclient/1.6.2 @Desktop\cosmo.jpeg @SikoMode @Mozilla/5.0 @C:\Users\Public\passwrd.txt	



#### **Basic Dynamic Analysis**

#### **Network-based Indicators**

DNS queries to two domains:

- 1. update.ec12-4-109-278-3-ubuntu20-04.local
- 2. cdn.altimiter.local

Source	Destination	Protoco ▼	Length Info
10.0.0.3	10.0.0.4	DNS	101 Standard query 0x1203 A update.ec12-4-109-278-3-ubuntu20-04.local
10.0.0.4	10.0.0.3	DNS	117 Standard query response 0x1203 A update.ec12-4-109-278-3-ubuntu20-04.local A 10.0.0.4
10.0.0.3	10.0.0.4	DNS	79 Standard query 0x9b1f A cdn.altimiter.local
10.0.0.4	10.0.0.3	DNS	95 Standard query response 0x9b1f A cdn.altimiter.local A 10.0.0.4
10.0.0.3	10.0.0.4	HTTP	146 GET / HTTP/1.1
10.0.0.4	10.0.0.3	HTTP	312 HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html)
10.0.0.3	10.0.0.4	HTTP	291 GET /feed?post=A8E437E8F0367592569A2870BBDD382A1DFBB01A15FC23999D7788C33502AD9256E481B402
10.0.0.4	10.0.0.3	HTTP	312 HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html)
10.0.0.3	10.0.0.4	HTTP	291 GET /feed?post=B69A1CF6853645A440A0337BA0FB38291DE0B01A07FC129199658DDD4C1286BE45FEA8851I
10.0.0.4	10.0.0.3	HTTP	312 HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html)
10.0.0.3	10.0.0.4	HTTP	291 GET /feed?post=B69C1CF58536758272963755A8FB34291DEBB01907FC28919D7789E440128EBE45FDA88C19
10.0.0.4	10.0.0.3	HTTP	312 HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html)
10.0.0.3	10.0.0.4	HTTP	291 GET /feed?post=A69C1CF68535758244B2337BAFFE38290DEBB01A07FF20919D758DDD480786BE49FDA8851
01 bytes on wire (808 bits), 101 bytes captured (808 bits) on interface enp0s3, id 0			
I, Src: PcsCompu_16:4e:86 (08:00:27:16:4e:86), Dst: PcsCompu_67:37:df (08:00:27:67:37:df)			
Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.0.0.3, Dst: 10.0.0.4			
ıram Protocol. Src Port: 51951. Dst Port: 53			

Fig 2: DNS queries to two(2) URLs

Makes a GET request to (does this in a loop until program stops execution): http://cdn.altimiter.local/feed?post=ENCRYPTEDINFOHERE

```
Frame 28: 291 bytes on wire (2328 bits), 291 bytes captured (2328 bits) on interface enp0s3, id 0

Ethernet II, Src: PcsCompu_16:4e:86 (08:00:27:16:4e:86), Dst: PcsCompu_67:37:df (08:00:27:67:37:df)

Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.0.0.3, Dst: 10.0.0.4

Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 49678, Dst Port: 80, Seq: 1, Ack: 1, Len: 237

Hypertext Transfer Protocol

GET /feed?post=A8E437E8F0367592569A2870BBDD382A1DFBB01A15FC23999D7788C33502AD9256E481B402BDC6BC2510

Host: cdn.altimiter.local\r\n

Connection: Keep-Alive\r\n

user-agent: Nim httpclient/1.6.2\r\n
\r\n

[Full request URI: http://cdn.altimiter.local/feed?post=A8E437E8F0367592569A2870BBDD382A1DFBB01A15

[HTTP request 1/1]

[Response in frame: 31]
```

Fig 3: HTTP Get Requests to cdn.altimeter.local



#### **Host-based Indicators**

Procmon shows that SikoMode.exe is trying to manipulate files

- Passwrd.txt
- Cosmo.jpeg



Fig 4: Creation of passwrd.txt and manipulation of cosmo.jpeg

# **Advanced Static Analysis**

(via Cutter)



Initial investigation will show that the program will need to make a call to the function <a href="https://checkKillSwitchUrl">checkKillSwitchUrl</a> – if it does not get a response, then it will proceed to delete itself by calling Houdini functionalities.

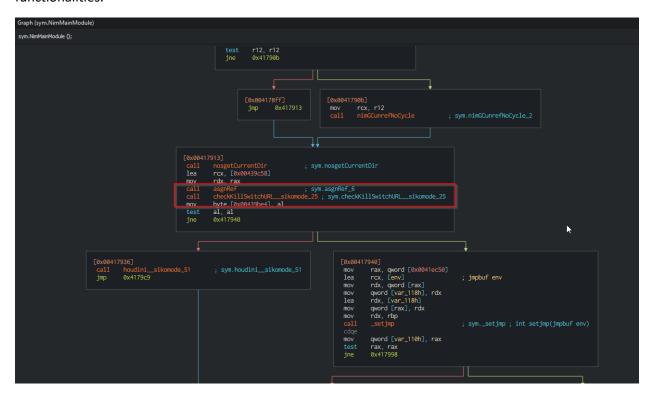


Fig 5: Program flow for checking kill-switch URL

If it does get a response from the first callback URL, it will proceed with the main functionality of the program which is to read, encode and send back data to the second callback URL



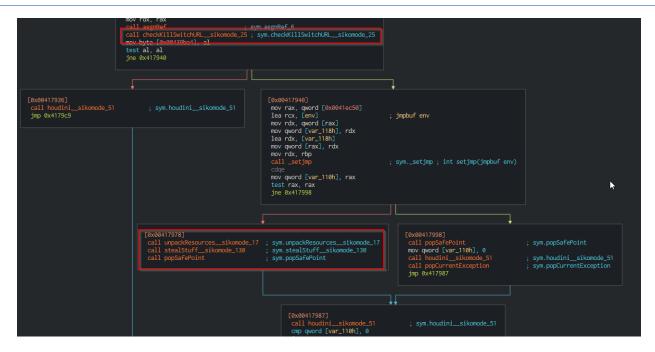


Fig 6: Program flow for steal and send data functionalities



# **Advanced Dynamic Analysis**

No other pertinent details acquired from Advanced Dynamic Analysis



### **Indicators of Compromise**

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

#### **Network Indicators**

Sure-fire way to tell is through your network packet sniffing. If it sends out a GET request to the  $2^{nd}$  callback url multiple/infinite times.

```
Frame 28: 291 bytes on wire (2328 bits), 291 bytes captured (2328 bits) on interface enp0s3, id 0
Fithernet II, Src: PcsCompu_16:4e:86 (08:00:27:16:4e:86), Dst: PcsCompu_67:37:df (08:00:27:67:37:df)
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.0.0.3, Dst: 10.0.0.4
Fransmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 49678, Dst Port: 80, Seq: 1, Ack: 1, Len: 237
Hypertext Transfer Protocol
GET /feed?post=A8E437E8F0367592569A2870BBDD382A1DFBB01A15FC23999D7788C33502AD9256E481B402BDC6BC251
Host: cdn.altimiter.local\r\n
Connection: Keep-Alive\r\n
user-agent: Nim httpclient/1.6.2\r\n
\r\n
[Full request URI: http://cdn.altimiter.local/feed?post=A8E437E8F0367592569A2870BBDD382A1DFBB01A15
[HTTP request 1/1]
[Response in frame: 31]
```

Fig 7: WireShark Packet Capture of GET Request



#### **Host-based Indicators**

Procmon will show that the executable creates a passwrd.txt encryption key file in the Users\Public folder

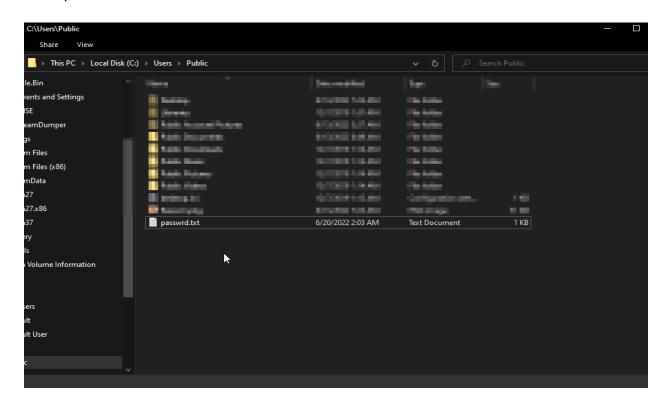


Fig 8: passwrd.txt on Users\Public folder



# **Rules & Signatures**

A full set of YARA rules is included in Appendix A.



## **Appendices**

#### A. Yara Rules

```
rule Exfil_YARA {

meta:
    last_updated = "2022-06-20"
    author = "b0ot3nd1ng"
    description = "A sample Yara rule for Siko Mode Exfiltrator Malware"

strings:
    // Fill out identifying strings and other criteria
    $string1 = "passwrd.txt" ascii
    $string2 = "nim"
    $PE_magic_byte = "MZ"

condition:
    // Fill out the conditions that must be met to identify the binary
    $PE_magic_byte at 0 and //if it finds MZ at first byte
    ($string1 and $string2)
}
```

#### B. Callback URLs

Domain	Port
update.ec12-4-109-278-3-ubuntu20-04.local	53
cdn.altimiter.local	80