

Practical Malware Analysis & Triage

Malware Analysis Report

Wannacry - Ransomware

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Executive Summary

SHA256 hash	24D004A104D4D54034DBCFFC2A4B19A11F39008A575AA614EA04703480B1022C
-------------	--

WannaCry ransomware is a crypto-ransomware worm, compiled in C++, that targets hosts with Windows OS. WannaCry was first identified in May 2017 and spread panic across corporate networks worldwide as it quickly infected more than 200,000 computers in 150 countries.

WannaCry takes advantage of the Eternal Blue vulnerability to spread throughout the network, it is still one of the most commonly attempted exploits against SMB, accounting for over 91.88% of the attacks on port 445 (the SMB port).

#YARA signature rules are attached in Appendix 1



High-Level Technical Summary

WannaCry consists of a main payload that attempts to reach to a URL. If the connection to the URL is successfully, it unpacks its next stage files into *C:\ProgramData\[RANDOM STRING]*.

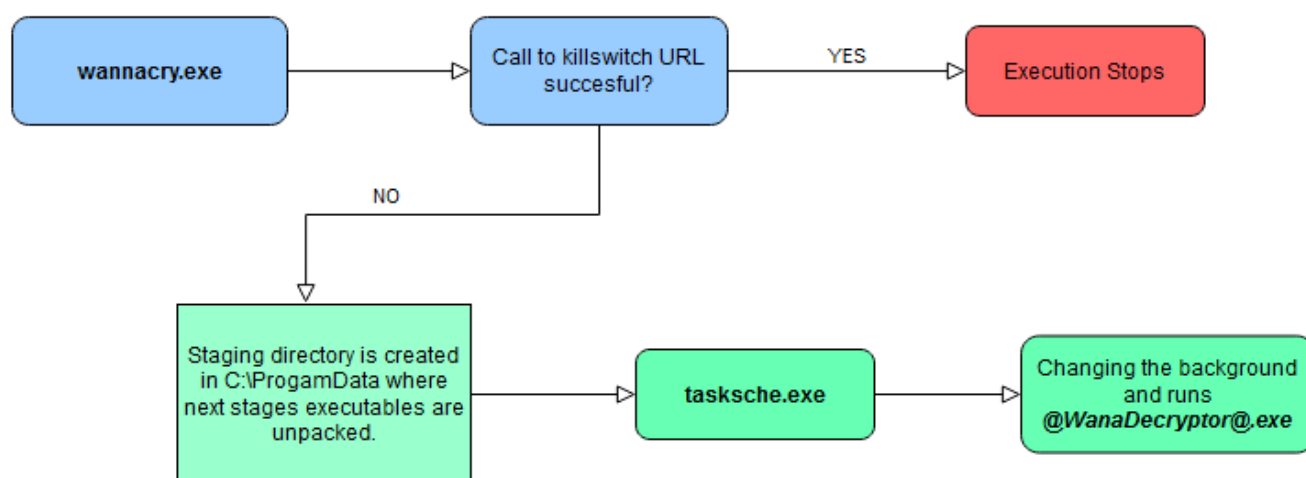


Fig 1: Execution of WannaCry - Flowchart

Malware Composition

WannaCry consists of the following components:

File Name	SHA256 Hash
ransomware.wannacry.exe	24D004A104D4D54034DBCFFC2A4B19A11F39008A575AA614EA04703480B1022C
tasksche.exe	ED01EBFBC9EB5BBEA545AF4D01BF5F1071661840480439C6E5BABE8E080E41AA

ransomware.wannacry.exe.exe

The initial executable succeeds if the call domain is not reachable.

tasksche.exe

The second stage executable is unpacked from the initial WannaCry executable and conducts most of the malicious operations on the host, encrypting the files.

Additional files:

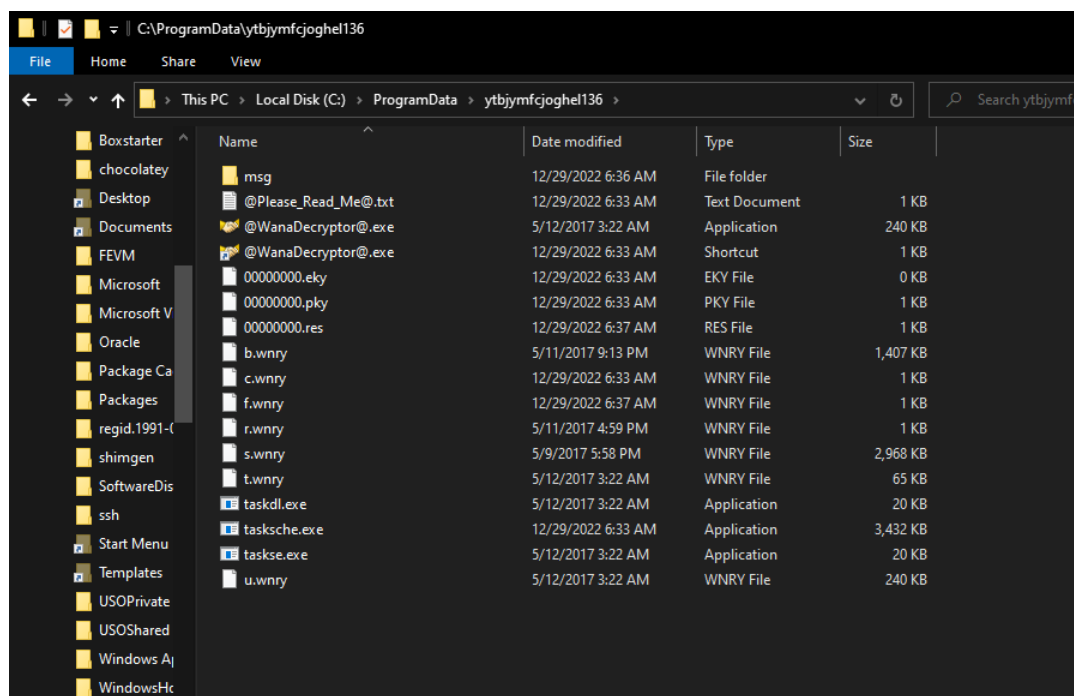


Fig 2: Staging directory for the WannaCry



Basic Static Analysis

{Screenshots and description about basic static artifacts and methods}

We used FLOSS to extract the PE strings and dump them into a txt file:

```
floss.exe -n 8 Ransomware.wannacry.exe.malz > wannacry_strings.txt
```

```
C:\Users\fl-vm\Desktop  
λ FLOSS.exe -n 8 Ransomware.wannacry.exe.malz > floss.wannacry.txt
```

Suspicious strings:

Encryption imports:

```
Microsoft Enhanced RSA and AES Cryptographic Provider  
CryptGenKey  
CryptDecrypt  
CryptEncrypt  
CryptDestroyKey  
CryptImportKey  
CryptAcquireContextA
```

Suspicious file path and possible second-stage executable

```
Microsoft Base Cryptographic Provider v1.0  
%d.%d.%d.%d  
mssecsvc2.0  
Microsoft Security Center (2.0) Service  
%s -m security  
C:\%s\qeriuwjhrf  
C:\%s\%s  
tasksche.exe
```

Call back domain

```
CreateProcessA  
http://www.iuqerfsodp9ifjaposdfjhgosurijfaewrwengwea.com  
!This program cannot be run in DOS mode.
```



Suspicious message box

```
MessageBoxW  
!"#$%&'()*+,-./0123456789:;<=>?@ABCDEFGHIJKLMNPQRSTUVWXYZ[\]^_`abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz{|}~
```

Suspicious string and dll

```
advapi32.dll  
WANACRY!
```

Advapi32.dll is a part of the advanced API services library. It provides access to advanced functionality that comes in addition to the kernel. It is responsible for things like the Windows registry, restarting and shutting down the system, starting/stopping and creating Windows services, and managing user accounts!

Suspicious Windows utility tool

```
icacls . /grant Everyone:F /T /C /Q  
attrib +h .  
Wncry@2017
```

icacls is a Windows command-line utility that IT admins can use to change access control lists on files and folders.

I also used PEStudio to highlight some IOCs:

resources (executable)
strings (size)
debug (n/a)
manifest (n/a)
version (lhdfgui.exe)
overlay (n/a)

ascii	53	0x00041130	-	-	cryptography	Microsoft Enhanced RSA and AES C
ascii	11	0x00041168	x	-	cryptography	CryptGenKey
ascii	12	0x00041174	x	-	cryptography	CryptDecrypt
ascii	12	0x00041184	x	-	cryptography	CryptEncrypt
ascii	15	0x00041194	x	-	cryptography	CryptDestroyKey
ascii	14	0x000411A4	x	-	cryptography	CryptImportKey
ascii	3	0x00216527	-	-	cryptography	MD5
ascii	12	0x0001992E	-	-	console	GetStdHandle
ascii	12	0x00019AAA	-	-	console	GetConsoleCP

library (7)	duplicate (0)	flag (3)	bound (0)	first-thunk-original (INT)	first-thunk (IAT)	type (1)	imports (91)	description
KERNEL32.dll	-	-	-	0x0000A2B0	0x0000A030	implicit	32	Windows NT BASE API Client
ADVAPI32.dll	-	-	-	0x0000A2B0	0x0000A000	implicit	11	Advanced Windows 32 Base API
WS2_32.dll	-	x	-	0x0000A3C4	0x0000A144	implicit	13	Windows Socket Library
MSVCP60.dll	-	-	-	0x0000A334	0x0000A0B4	implicit	2	Windows NT C++ Runtime Library
iphlpapi.dll	-	x	-	0x0000A3FC	0x0000A17C	implicit	2	IP Helper API
WININET.dll	-	x	-	0x0000A3B4	0x0000A134	implicit	3	Internet Extensions for Win32 Library
MSVCRT.dll	-	-	-	0x0000A340	0x0000A0C0	implicit	28	Windows NT CRT Library

Fig 3: PEView



Basic Dynamic Analysis

{Screenshots and description about basic dynamic artifacts and methods}

I used Procmon to identify host indicators:

Procmon Filters:

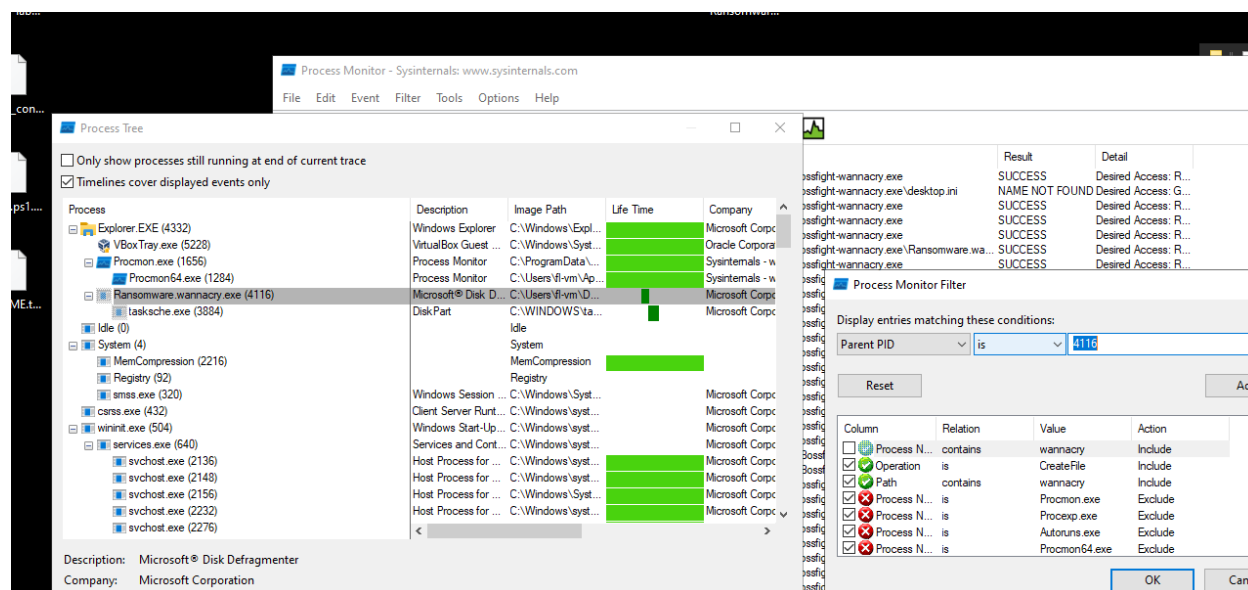


Fig 4: Procmon Filters

We executed our sample (Ransomware.wannacry.exe.malz) on the FLARE-VM.

The malware starts by attempting to connect to the following domain with InternetOpenUrl:

`www.iuqerfsodp9ifjaposdfjhgosurijfaewrwergwea.com`

NOTE: If this succeeds, the malware immediately exits.

If the connection fails, the malware checks the number of arguments passed to the program. If zero, the malware continues with installation; otherwise it enters service mode.



Wireshark:

6	20.026776	10.10.10.4	10.10.10.3	DNS	105 Standard query response 0x7ce3 A processhacker.sourceforge.net A 0.0.0.0
9	66.981046	10.10.10.3	10.10.10.4	DNS	109 Standard query 0x74a0 A www.luqerfsodp9ifjaposdfjhgosurijfaewrgwea.com
10	66.986340	10.10.10.4	10.10.10.3	DNS	125 Standard query response 0x74a0 A www.luqerfsodp9ifjaposdfjhgosurijfaewrgwea.com A 0.0.0.0
24	68.383755	10.10.10.3	10.10.10.4	DNS	83 Standard query 0xe5bb PTR 1.10.10.10.in-addr.arpa
25	68.390529	10.10.10.4	10.10.10.3	DNS	112 Standard query response 0xe5bb PTR 1.10.10.10.in-addr.arpa PTR www.inetsim.org
26	68.985603	10.10.10.3	10.10.10.4	DNS	84 Standard query 0xffb3 PTR 1.0.254.169.in-addr.arpa
27	68.988209	10.10.10.3	10.10.10.4	DNS	84 Standard query 0x1318 PTR 1.1.254.169.in-addr.arpa
28	68.989361	10.10.10.3	10.10.10.4	DNS	84 Standard query 0x64aa PTR 1.2.254.169.in-addr.arpa
29	68.992419	10.10.10.4	10.10.10.3	DNS	113 Standard query response 0xffb3 PTR 1.0.254.169.in-addr.arpa PTR www.inetsim.org
30	68.996388	10.10.10.3	10.10.10.4	DNS	84 Standard query 0x9d4d PTR 1.3.254.169.in-addr.arpa
31	68.997687	10.10.10.3	10.10.10.4	DNS	84 Standard query 0x6aa2 PTR 1.4.254.169.in-addr.arpa
32	68.998317	10.10.10.4	10.10.10.3	DNS	113 Standard query response 0x1318 PTR 1.1.254.169.in-addr.arpa PTR www.inetsim.org

Domain Name System (query)
Transaction ID: 0x74a0
Flags: 0x0100 Standard query
Questions: 1
Answer RRs: 0
Authority RRs: 0
Additional RRs: 0
Queries
www.luqerfsodp9ifjaposdfjhgosurijfaewrgwea.com: type A, class IN
Name: www.luqerfsodp9ifjaposdfjhgosurijfaewrgwea.com
[Name Length: 49]
[Label Count: 3]
Type: A (Host Address) (1)
Class: IN (0x0001)
[Response In: 10]

Fig 5: Wireshark logs for the Call Domain



Fig 6: Desktop view after the initial detonation

The malware continues by creating a service named mssecsvc2.0.

Process Monitor - Sysinternals: www.sysinternals.com						
File Edit Event Filter Tools Options Help						
Time ...	Process Name	PID	Operation	Path	Result	Detail
1:05:0...	Ransomware.w...	884	RegOpenKey	HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Services\mssecsvc2.0	SUCCESS	Desired Access: R...
1:05:0...	Ransomware.w...	884	RegQueryValue	HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Services\mssecsvc2.0\Alias	NAME NOT FOUND	Length: 144
1:05:0...	Ransomware.w...	884	RegCloseKey	HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Services\mssecsvc2.0	SUCCESS	

Fig 7: Procmon Results

Once created, the malware starts the service.



The malware writes the file C:\Windows\tasksche.exe. The malware executes and then writes a new hidden folder:

C:\ProgramData\ytbjymfcjoghel136\tasksche.exe

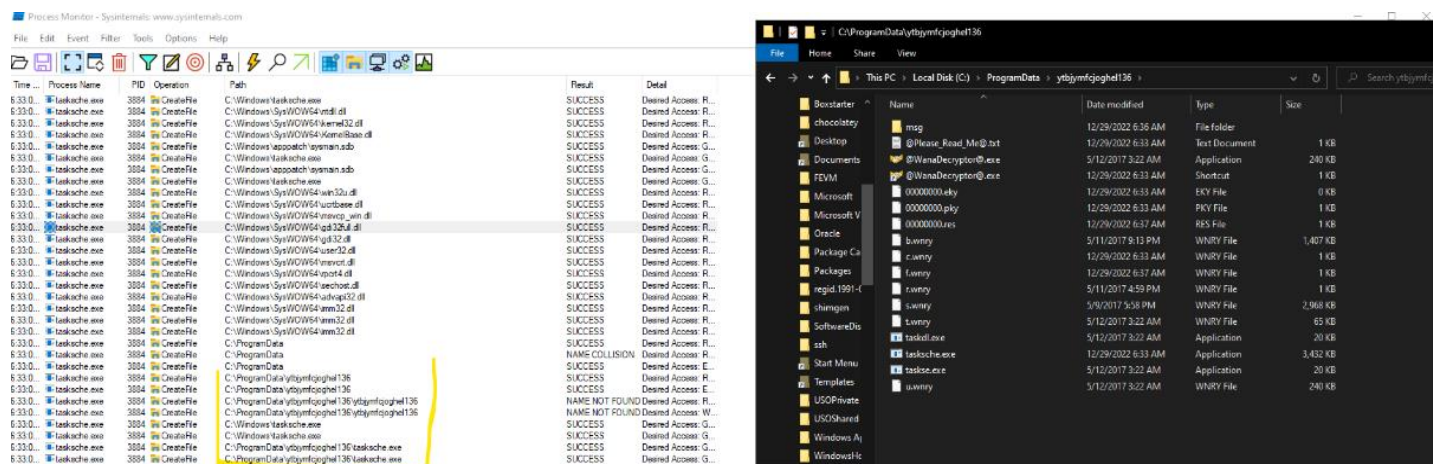


Fig 8: Staging directory

The folder acts as a staging folder for the ransomware malware. It includes all the files needed for the ransomware request, including the message for the users.

Checking Services from Task Manager, I noticed that WannaCry establish its persistence by installing a service in case of restart.

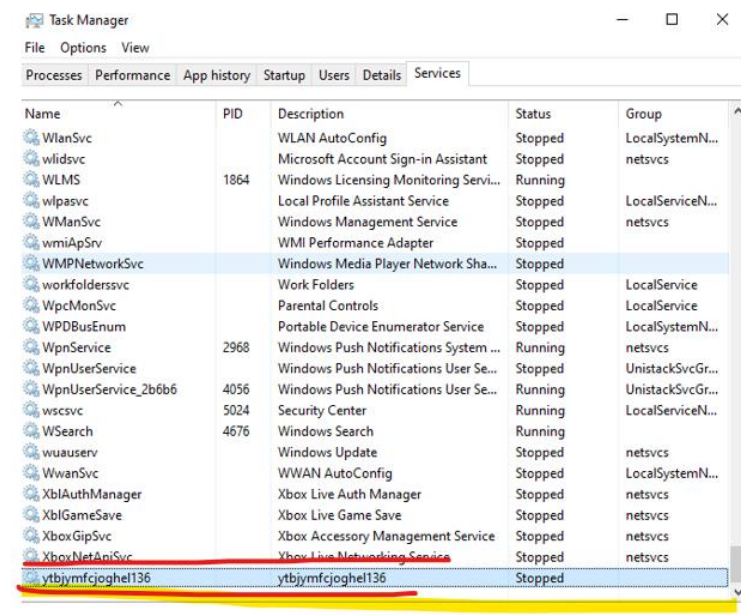


Fig 9: Task Manager



Advanced Static Analysis

{Screenshots and description about findings during advanced static analysis}

Part of WannaCry's infection routine involves sending a DNS request that checks for a live URL/domain. If its request returns showing that the URL is alive or online, it will activate the kill switch, prompting WannaCry to exit the system and no longer proceed with its propagation and encryption routines. Thus, even if the infected machine restarts, the kill switch will prevent WannaCry from performing its routines on it.

Decompiler Graph of the Wannacry:

The “killswitch” mechanism can be found in the disassembly of the main() function:

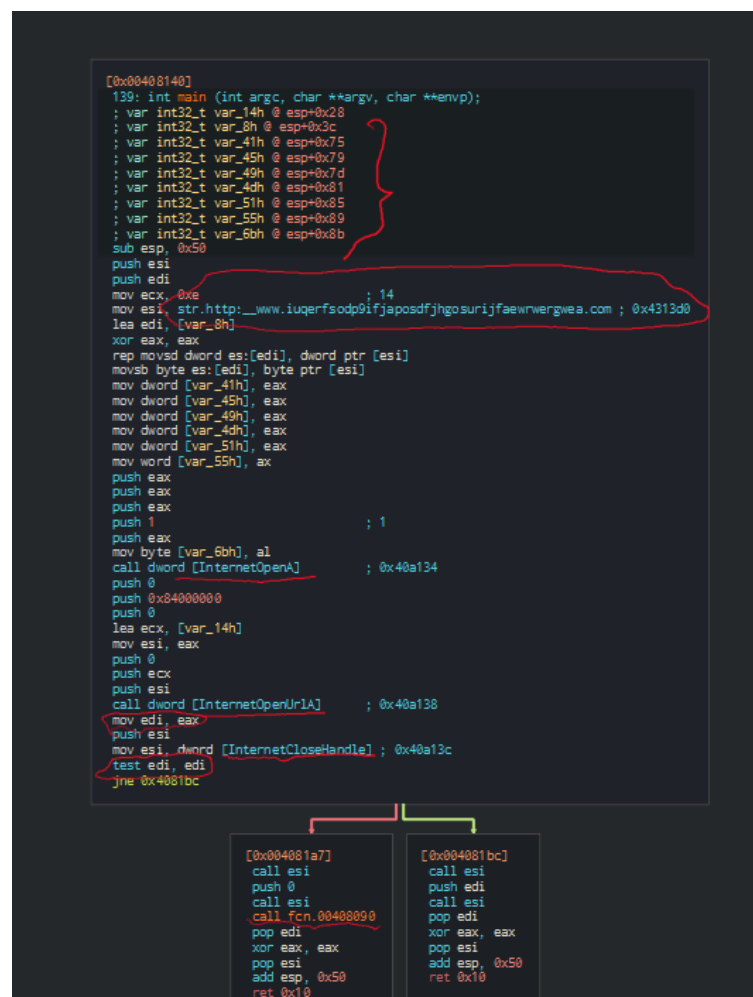


Fig 10: Graph view from the Cutter Decompiler



Noticed from the Decompiler Graph, the URL string containing the killswitch URL.

It moves the string into the esi Register:

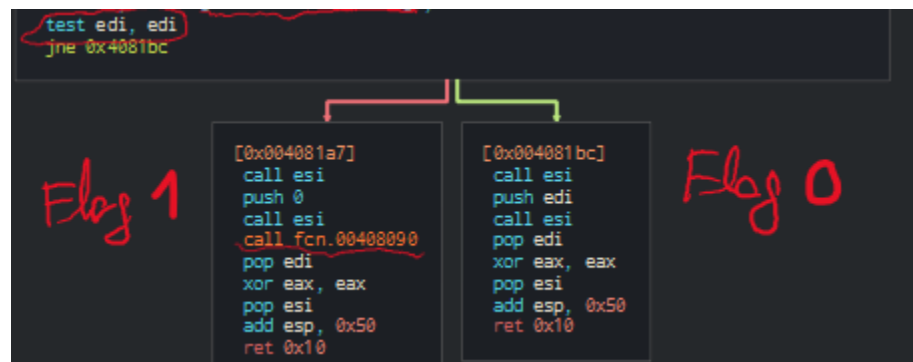
```
mov     esi, str.http://www.iuqerfsodp9ifjaposdfjhgosurijfaewrwergwea.com ; 0x4313d0
```

It can also be noticed some important API calls:

```
call     dword [InternetOpenA] ; 0x40a134  
  
call     dword [InternetOpenUrlA] ; 0x40a138  
  
mov     esi, dword [InternetCloseHandle] ; 0x40a13c
```

Everything is moved into edi Register where it performs a test, if it has a flag value of 0, it will continue executing the malware, if it has a flag value of 1, it will return and kill the process. The flag value depends if the call to the killswitch domain succeeds or not.

```
test     edi, edi
```



For Flag 0, the malware manages to connect to the killswitch domain, and the malware immediately exits.

```
add esp, 0x50  
ret 0x10
```

For Flag 1, the malware doesn't succeed in connecting to the killswitch Domain and it performs a call to another function:

```
call     fcn.00408090
```

{Screenshots and description about advanced dynamic artifacts and methods}

```
00408144 8F D0134300 mov esi, ransomware.wannacry.431300
0040814F 807C24 08 lea edi, dword ptr ss:[esp+8]
00408153 33C0 xor eax, eax
00408155 F3:A5 rep movsd
00408157 A4 movsb
00408158 894424 41 mov dword ptr ss:[esp+41], eax
0040815C 894424 45 mov dword ptr ss:[esp+45], eax
00408160 894424 49 mov dword ptr ss:[esp+49], eax
00408164 894424 4D mov dword ptr ss:[esp+4D], eax
00408168 894424 51 mov dword ptr ss:[esp+51], eax
0040816C 66:894424 55 mov word ptr ss:[esp+55], ax
00408171 50 push eax
00408172 50 push eax
00408173 50 push eax
00408174 6A 01 push 1
00408176 50 push eax
00408177 884424 68 mov byte ptr ss:[esp+68], al
0040817B FF15 34A14000 call dword ptr ds:[<&InternetOpenA>]
00408181 6A 00 push 0
00408183 68 00000084 push 84000000
00408188 6A 00 push 0
0040818A 8D4C24 14 lea ecx, dword ptr ss:[esp+14]
0040818E 8BF0 mov esi, eax
00408190 6A 00 push 0
00408192 51 push ecx
00408193 56 push esi
00408194 FF15 38A14000 call dword ptr ds:[<&InternetOpenUrlA>]
0040819A 8BF8 mov edi, eax
0040819C 56 push esi
0040819D 8B35 3CA14000 mov esi, dword ptr ds:[<&InternetCloseHandle>]
004081A3 85FF test edi, edi
004081A5 75 15 jne ransomware.wannacry.4081BC
004081A7 FFD6 call esi
004081A9 6A 00 push 0
004081AB FFD6 call esi
004081AD E8 DEFEFFFF call ransomware.wannacry.408090
004081B2 5F pop edi
004081B3 33C0 xor eax, eax
004081B5 5E pop esi
004081B6 83C4 50 add esp, 50
004081B9 C2 1000 ret 10
004081BC FFD6 call esi
004081BE 57 push edi
```

We will step over until we reach the `test edi,edi` function

The program tests the reachability to the killswitch URL using the API call `InternetOpenUrlA`.



```
0040814F 8D7C24 08 mov esi, ransomware.wannacry.exe.431300
00408153 33C0 xor eax, eax
00408155 F3:45 rep movsd
00408157 44 movss
0040815C 894424 41 mov dword ptr ssi:[esp+41], eax
0040815C 894424 45 mov dword ptr ssi:[esp+45], eax
00408160 894424 49 mov dword ptr ssi:[esp+49], eax
00408164 894424 4D mov dword ptr ssi:[esp+4D], eax
00408168 894424 51 mov dword ptr ssi:[esp+51], eax
0040816C 66:894424 55 mov word ptr ssi:[esp+55], ax
00408171 50 push eax
00408172 50 push eax
00408173 50 push eax
00408174 6A 01 push 1
00408176 50 push eax
00408177 8B4424 68 mov byte ptr ssi:[esp+68], al
00408178 FF15 3A414000 call dword ptr ds:[<InternetOpenUrlA]
00408181 6A 00 push 0
00408183 68 00000084 push 84000000
00408188 6A 00 push 0
0040818A 8D4C24 14 lea ecx, dword ptr ssi:[esp+14]
0040818E 8B70 mov esi, eax
00408190 6A 00 push 0
00408192 51 push ecx
00408193 56 push esi
00408194 FF15 3A414000 call dword ptr ds:[<InternetOpenUrlA]
0040819A 8B78 mov esi, eax
0040819C 56 push esi
0040819D 8B35 3A414000 mov esi, dword ptr ds:[<InternetCloseUrlA]
004081A3 8B7F test edi, edi
004081A5 75 15 jne ransomware.wannacry.exe.4081BC
004081A7 FFD6 call esi
```

Fig 12: InternetOpenUrlA API call in x32dbg

It can be observed that the value of the EDI is set at this point in the function. The debugger was run without inetsim running, so the EDI it is not 0.

If the program manages to reach the killswitch URL, it will have a flag of 0 and it will jump (jne) and exit the program:

```
00408193 56 push esi
00408194 FF15 3A414000 call dword ptr ds:[<InternetOpenUrlA]
0040819C 56 push esi
0040819D 8B35 3A414000 mov esi, dword ptr ds:[<InternetCloseUrlA]
004081A3 8B7F test edi, edi
004081A5 75 15 jne ransomware.wannacry.exe.4081BC
004081A7 FFD6 call esi
004081A9 6A 00 push 0
004081AB FFD6 call esi
004081AD 8B DE DEFEFFFF mov esi, dword ptr ds:[<InternetCloseUrlA]
004081B2 56 push esi
004081B3 33C0 xor eax, eax
004081B5 50 mov esi
004081B6 83C4 50 add esp, 50
004081B9 C2 1000 ret 10
004081BC FFD6 call esi
004081BE 57 push edi
004081BF FFD6 call esi
004081C1 5F pop edi
004081C2 33C0 xor eax, eax
004081C4 5E pop esi
004081C5 83C4 50 add esp, 50
004081C8 C2 1000 ret 10
004081CC 90 nop
004081CD 90 nop
004081CE 90 nop
004081CF 90 nop
004081D0 51 push ecx
004081D1 56 push esi
004081D2 8B7F mov esi, ecx
004081D4 8B46 04 mov eax, dword ptr ds:[esi+4]
004081D7 50 push eax
004081D8 894424 08 mov dword ptr ssi:[esp+8], eax
004081DC E8 1D414000 call ransomware.wannacry.exe.4097FE
004081E1 RSP, 4 n4
```

Fig 13: jne instruction (killswitch)

If the flag is set to 1, it will not jump (jne) and it will continue the program, infecting the host.

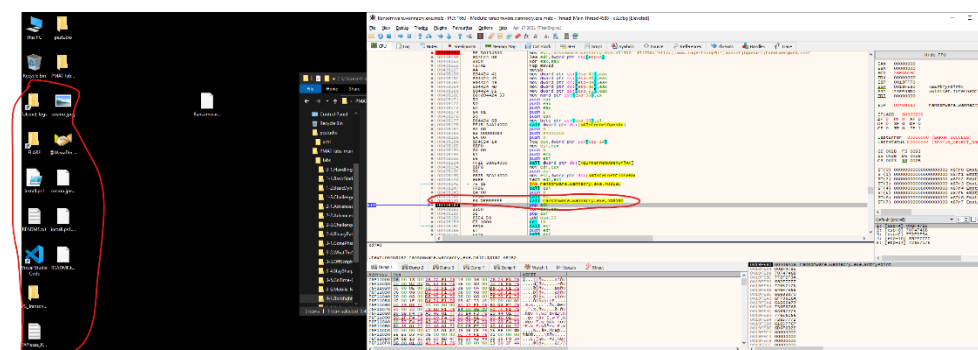


Fig 13: x32dbg
execute the
WannaCry
ransomware
from the
Debugger



Indicators of Compromise

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

Network Indicators

{Description of network indicators}

6	20.026776	10.10.10.4	10.10.10.3	DNS	105 Standard query response 0x7ce3 A processhacker.sourceforge.net A 0.0.0.0
9	66.981046	10.10.10.3	10.10.10.4	DNS	109 Standard query 0x74a0 A www.luqerfsodp9ifjaposdfjhgosurijfaewrgwea.com
10	66.986340	10.10.10.4	10.10.10.3	DNS	125 Standard query response 0x74a0 A www.luqerfsodp9ifjaposdfjhgosurijfaewrgwea.com A 0.0.0.0
24	68.383755	10.10.10.3	10.10.10.4	DNS	83 Standard query 0xe5bb PTR 1.10.10.10.in-addr.arpa
25	68.390529	10.10.10.4	10.10.10.3	DNS	112 Standard query response 0xe5bb PTR 1.10.10.10.in-addr.arpa PTR www.inetsim.org
26	68.985603	10.10.10.3	10.10.10.4	DNS	84 Standard query 0xffb3 PTR 1.0.254.169.in-addr.arpa
27	68.988209	10.10.10.3	10.10.10.4	DNS	84 Standard query 0x1318 PTR 1.1.254.169.in-addr.arpa
28	68.989361	10.10.10.3	10.10.10.4	DNS	84 Standard query 0x64aa PTR 1.2.254.169.in-addr.arpa
29	68.992419	10.10.10.4	10.10.10.3	DNS	113 Standard query response 0xffb3 PTR 1.0.254.169.in-addr.arpa PTR www.inetsim.org
30	68.996388	10.10.10.3	10.10.10.4	DNS	84 Standard query 0x9d4d PTR 1.3.254.169.in-addr.arpa
31	68.997687	10.10.10.3	10.10.10.4	DNS	84 Standard query 0x6aa2 PTR 1.4.254.169.in-addr.arpa
32	68.008317	10.10.10.4	10.10.10.3	DNS	113 Standard query response 0x1318 PTR 1.1.254.169.in-addr.arpa PTR www.inetsim.org

Domain Name System (query)
Transaction ID: 0x74a0
Flags: 0x0100 Standard query
Questions: 1
Answer RRs: 0
Authority RRs: 0
Additional RRs: 0
Queries
www.luqerfsodp9ifjaposdfjhgosurijfaewrgwea.com: type A, class IN
Name: www.luqerfsodp9ifjaposdfjhgosurijfaewrgwea.com
[Name Length: 49]
[Label Count: 3]
Type: A (Host Address) (1)
Class: IN (0x0001)
[Response In: 10]

Fig 14: WireShark Packet Capture of the initial call to the killswitch URL

Process Name	Process ID	Protocol	State	Local Address	Local Port	Remote Address	Remote Port	Create Time	Module Name	Sent Packets
lsass.exe	592	TCPv6	Listen	::	49664	::	0	9/4/2021 3:57:11 PM	lsass.exe	
lsass.exe	592	TCP	Listen	0.0.0.0	49664	0.0.0.0	0	9/4/2021 3:57:11 PM	lsass.exe	
Ransomware.wannacri...	2172	TCP	Syn Sent	169.254.243.48	25714	169.254.201.3	445	10/17/2021 8:55:18 AM	mssecsv2.0	
Ransomware.wannacri...	2172	TCP	Syn Sent	169.254.243.48	25640	169.254.185.3	445	10/17/2021 8:55:16 AM	mssecsv2.0	
Ransomware.wannacri...	2172	TCP	Syn Sent	169.254.243.48	25640	169.254.187.3	445	10/17/2021 8:55:16 AM	mssecsv2.0	
Ransomware.wannacri...	2172	TCP	Syn Sent	169.254.243.48	25641	169.254.186.3	445	10/17/2021 8:55:16 AM	mssecsv2.0	
Ransomware.wannacri...	2172	TCP	Syn Sent	169.254.243.48	25623	169.254.182.3	445	10/17/2021 8:55:16 AM	mssecsv2.0	
Ransomware.wannacri...	2172	TCP	Syn Sent	169.254.243.48	25614	169.254.180.3	445	10/17/2021 8:55:16 AM	mssecsv2.0	
Ransomware.wannacri...	2172	TCP	Syn Sent	169.254.243.48	25701	169.254.199.3	445	10/17/2021 8:55:18 AM	mssecsv2.0	
Ransomware.wannacri...	2172	TCP	Syn Sent	169.254.243.48	25706	169.254.200.3	445	10/17/2021 8:55:18 AM	mssecsv2.0	
Ransomware.wannacri...	2172	TCP	Syn Sent	169.254.243.48	25716	169.254.202.3	445	10/17/2021 8:55:18 AM	mssecsv2.0	
Ransomware.wannacri...	2172	TCP	Syn Sent	169.254.243.48	25720	169.254.203.3	445	10/17/2021 8:55:18 AM	mssecsv2.0	
Ransomware.wannacri...	2172	TCP	Syn Sent	169.254.243.48	25725	169.254.204.3	445	10/17/2021 8:55:18 AM	mssecsv2.0	
Ransomware.wannacri...	2172	TCP	Syn Sent	169.254.243.48	25732	169.254.205.3	445	10/17/2021 8:55:18 AM	mssecsv2.0	
Ransomware.wannacri...	2172	TCP	Syn Sent	169.254.243.48	25734	169.254.206.3	445	10/17/2021 8:55:18 AM	mssecsv2.0	
Ransomware.wannacri...	2172	TCP	Syn Sent	169.254.243.48	25651	169.254.188.3	445	10/17/2021 8:55:16 AM	mssecsv2.0	
Ransomware.wannacri...	2172	TCP	Syn Sent	169.254.243.48	25617	169.254.181.3	445	10/17/2021 8:55:16 AM	mssecsv2.0	
Ransomware.wannacri...	2172	TCP	Syn Sent	169.254.243.48	25631	169.254.184.3	445	10/17/2021 8:55:16 AM	mssecsv2.0	
Ransomware.wannacri...	2172	TCP	Syn Sent	169.254.243.48	25626	169.254.183.3	445	10/17/2021 8:55:16 AM	mssecsv2.0	

Fig 15: TCPView

The executable makes some TCP calls to an IP on port 445. (that IP from the image above it is not the actual malicious IP, it is generated automatically when the DHCP server is not reachable)



WannaCry takes advantage of the Eternal Blue exploit to spread throughout the network, it is still one of the most commonly attempted exploits against SMB, accounting for over 91.88% of the attacks on port 445 (the most common SMB port).

Host-based Indicators

{Description of host-based indicators}

1. The directory used for the staging area for WannaCry, Fig 1
Note: The directory may be different from host to host.
2. Establish persistence by installing a service in case of restart.

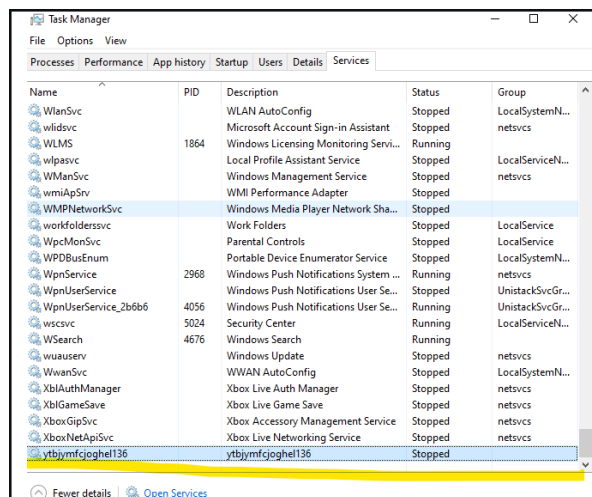


Fig 16: Task Manager – Service for persistence

3. Call to the malicious URL

```
CreateProcessA
http://www.iuqerfsodp9ifjaposdfjhgosurijfaewrergwea.com
!This program cannot be run in DOS mode.
```

4. The malware changes the Desktop wallpaper and adds the decryptor and other files on the desktop.



Rules & Signatures

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

The WannaCry ransomware malware has very apparent signature,

- various obvious strings can be found in the binary: “wnry”, “WANACRY!”, “WNcry@2017”
- callback to that well-known URL used for WannaCry Ransomware



Appendices

A. Yara Rules

Full Yara repository located at:

<https://github.com/cosmin-stan/Malware-Analysis/tree/main/Malware/Ransomware/Wannacry>

```
rule Ransomware_WannaCry {  
  
    meta:  
        last_updated = "2021-01-08"  
        author = "cosmin_stan"  
        description = "A sample Yara rule to detect WannaCry Ransomware"  
  
    strings:  
        $PE_magic_byte = "MZ"  
        $string1 = "mssecsvc2.0" ascii  
        $string2 = "tasksche.exe" ascii  
        $string3 = "http://www.iuqerfsodp9ifjaposdfjhgosurijfaewrwergwea.com"  
    ascii  
        $string4 = "WANACRY!" ascii  
        $string5 = "WNcry@2017" ascii  
        $string6 = "WanaCrypt0r" ascii  
    condition:  
        $PE_magic_byte at 0 and  
        $string1 or $string2 or $string3 or $string4 or $string5 or $string6  
}
```

```
C:\Users\fl-vm\Desktop  
λ yara32 yara_template.yara -r C:\Users\fl-vm\Desktop -w -s -p 32  
Ransomware_WannaCry C:\Users\fl-vm\Desktop\PMAT-labs-main\labs\4-1.Bossfight-wannacry.exe\answers\README.md  
0xa46f:$string2: tasksche.exe  
0xa4fc:$string2: tasksche.exe  
0x323:$string3: http://www.iuqerfsodp9ifjaposdfjhgosurijfaewrwergwea.com  
0x641:$string3: http://www.iuqerfsodp9ifjaposdfjhgosurijfaewrwergwea.com  
0x4a0:$string5: WNcry@2017  
Ransomware_WannaCry C:\Users\fl-vm\Desktop\yara_template.yara  
0xf7:$string1: mssecsvc2.0  
0x11e:$string2: tasksche.exe  
0x146:$string3: http://www.iuqerfsodp9ifjaposdfjhgosurijfaewrwergwea.com  
0x19a:$string4: WANACRY!  
0x1be:$string5: WNcry@2017  
0x1e4:$string6: WanaCrypt0r  
Ransomware_WannaCry C:\Users\fl-vm\Desktop\Ransomware.wannacry.exe  
0x0:$PE_magic_byte: MZ  
0x312fc:$string1: mssecsvc2.0  
0x3136c:$string2: tasksche.exe  
0x4157c:$string2: tasksche.exe  
0x313d0:$string3: http://www.iuqerfsodp9ifjaposdfjhgosurijfaewrwergwea.com  
0x40c20:$string4: WANACRY!  
0x415d0:$string5: WNcry@2017
```

Fig 17: Testing
the Yara rule

B. Callback URL

Domain	Port
hxxp://www.iuqerfsodp9ifjaposdfjhgosurijfaewrwergwea.com	443



C. Decompiled Code Snippets

```
[0x00408140]
139: int main (int argc, char **argv, char **envp);
; var int32_t var_14h @ esp+0x28
; var int32_t var_8h @ esp+0x3c
; var int32_t var_41h @ esp+0x75
; var int32_t var_45h @ esp+0x79
; var int32_t var_49h @ esp+0x7d
; var int32_t var_4dh @ esp+0x81
; var int32_t var_51h @ esp+0x85
; var int32_t var_55h @ esp+0x89
; var int32_t var_6bh @ esp+0x8b
sub     esp, 0x50
push    esi
push    edi
mov     ecx, 0xe ; 14
mov     esi, str.http://www.iuqerfsodp9ifjaposdfjhgosurijfaewrwergwea.com ; 0x4313d0
lea     edi, [var_8h]
xor     eax, eax
rep     movsd dword es:[edi], dword ptr [esi]
movsb   byte es:[edi], byte ptr [esi]
mov     dword [var_41h], eax
mov     dword [var_45h], eax
mov     dword [var_49h], eax
mov     dword [var_4dh], eax
mov     dword [var_51h], eax
mov     word [var_55h], ax
push    eax
push    eax
push    eax
push    1 ; 1
push    eax
mov     byte [var_6bh], al
call    dword [InternetOpenA] ; 0x40a134
push    0
push    0x84000000
push    0
lea     ecx, [var_14h]
mov     esi, eax
push    0
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
```

```
[0x004081bc]
call    esi
push    edi
call    esi
pop     edi
xor     eax, eax
pop     esi
add     esp, 0x50
ret     0x10
```

Fig 17: Process Injection Routine in Cutter