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CAP5137

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Hands-On Project Report

~~For my hands-on project I will be analyzing the ransomware malware found at http://www.cs.fsu.edu/~liux/courses/reversing/assignments/malware/ransomware.zip. This is a ransomware type of malware and it is recognized in the VirusTotal database~~.

For greater accessibility and interest I will be analyzing a piece of WannaCry ransomware, WanaCrypt 2.0.

A ransomware is a type of malware that will encrypt the victim's files making them inaccessible without paying a ransom, usually in the form of bitcoin. As such, I expect to be able to identify how the ransomware can access the victim's files and overwrite them with the encryption. I also hope to be able to identify the encryption algorithm that is being used for the malware and possibly reverse it.

To protect my own machine, I will be analyzing this malware in a VirtualBox Windows 7 machine that I have set up.

When the malware is executed, the screen quickly becomes locked behind this paywall.

After resetting my VM, I open the executable file into IDA.

.rdata:0040DB...	0000000D	C	KERNEL32.dll
.rdata:0040DBC4	0000000B	C	USER32.dll
.rdata:0040DC84	0000000D	C	ADVAPI32.dll
.rdata:0040DC92	0000000C	C	SHELL32.dll
.rdata:0040DC9E	0000000D	C	OLEAUT32.dll
.rdata:0040DC...	0000000B	C	WS2_32.dll
.rdata:0040DE88	0000000B	C	MSVCRT.dll
.rdata:0040DF52	0000000C	C	MSVCP60.dll
.data:0040E010	00000007	C	c.wnry
.data:0040E020	0000000D	C	advapi32.dll

.data:0040EBA0	0000000C	C	DeleteFileW
.data:0040EBAC	0000000C	C	MoveFileExW
.data:0040EBB8	0000000A	C	MoveFileW
.data:0040EBC4	00000009	C	ReadFile
.data:0040EBD0	0000000A	C	WriteFile
.data:0040EBDC	0000000C	C	CreateFileW
.data:0040EBE8	0000000D	C	kernel32.dll
.data:0040EC00	00000005	C	RSA2

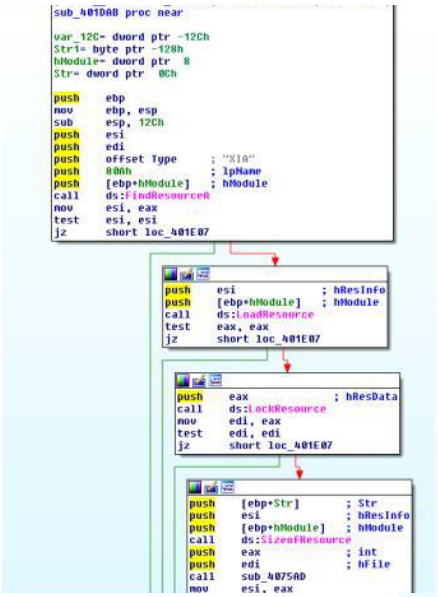
.data:0040F08C	00000036	C	Microsoft Enhanced RSA and AES Cryptographic Provider
.data:0040F08C	00000036	C	Microsoft Enhanced RSA and AES Cryptographic Provider
.data:0040F0C4	0000000C	C	CryptGenKey
.data:0040F0D0	0000000D	C	CryptDecrypt
.data:0040F0E0	0000000D	C	CryptEncrypt
.data:0040F0F0	00000010	C	CryptDestroyKey
.data:0040F100	0000000F	C	CryptImportKey
.data:0040F110	00000015	C	CryptAcquireContextA
.data:0040F42C	00000010	C	cmd.exe /c \"%s\"

I started out with the Strings View, where I found loads of potentially useful things to look for. Specifically, I saw multiple *.dll* files that will likely be created/called and additional file manipulation commands. I also saw RSA and AES encryption mentioned, which will likely be used for the actual ransomware file encryption.

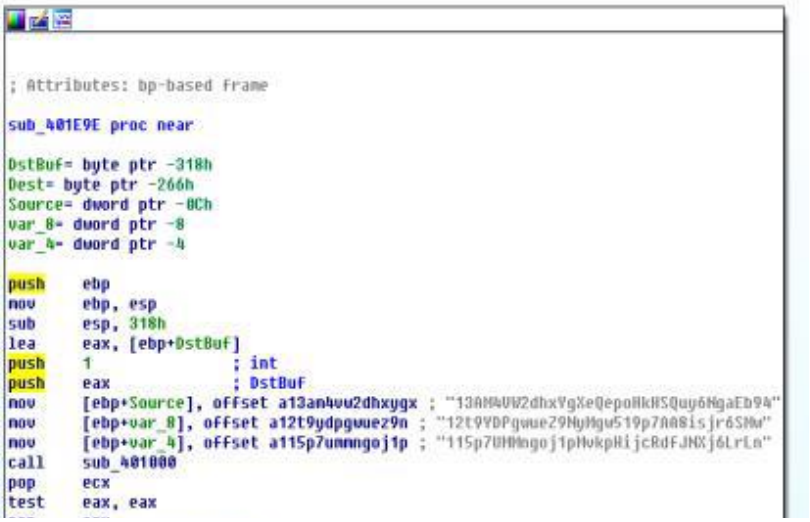
```
; Attributes: bp-based frame

sub_401F5D proc near

Buffer= byte ptr -208h
var_207= byte ptr -207h

push    ebp
mov     ebp, esp
sub     esp, 208h
mov     al, byte_40F910
push    edi
mov     [ebp+Buffer], al
mov     ecx, 81h
xor     eax, eax
lea     edi, [ebp+var_207]
rep stosd
stosw
stosb
lea     eax, [ebp+Buffer]
push    0                   ; lpFilePart
push    eax                 ; lpBuffer
push    208h                ; nBufferLength
push    offset FileName     ; "tasksche.exe"
call    ds:GetFullPathNameA
lea     eax, [ebp+Buffer]
push    eax
call    sub_401CE8
pop     ecx
pop     edi
test    eax, eax
jz      short loc_401FBB
```

The program begins by loading a filename from *byte_40F910* into *al*. From there it is moved into *eax* for use in *ds:GetModuleFileNameA* along with an offset for *tasksch.exe*.

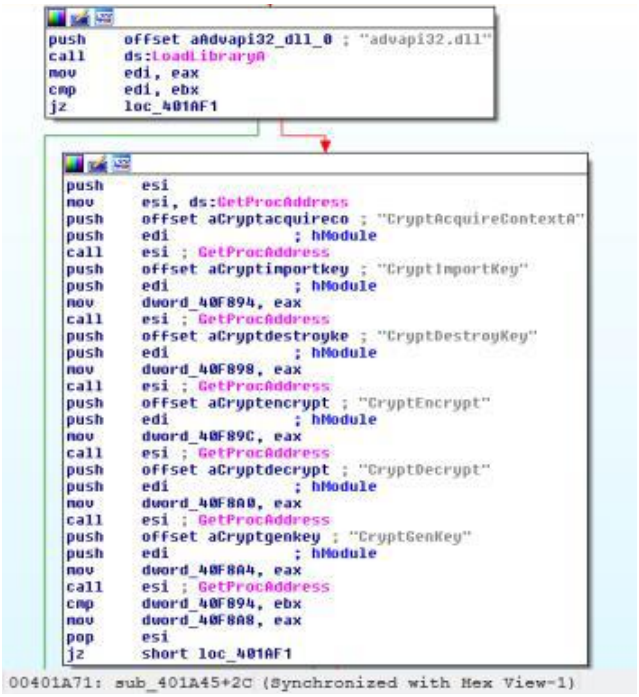
The return of this is a filename which is then used in *sub_401CE8.* This sub uses the string in conjunction with '*cmd.exe /C %s*' to launce a service under *tasksche.exe.*



Also in sub_401DAB, an XIA file is unzipped with 'WNcry@20l7'. Which contains config files for wncry.

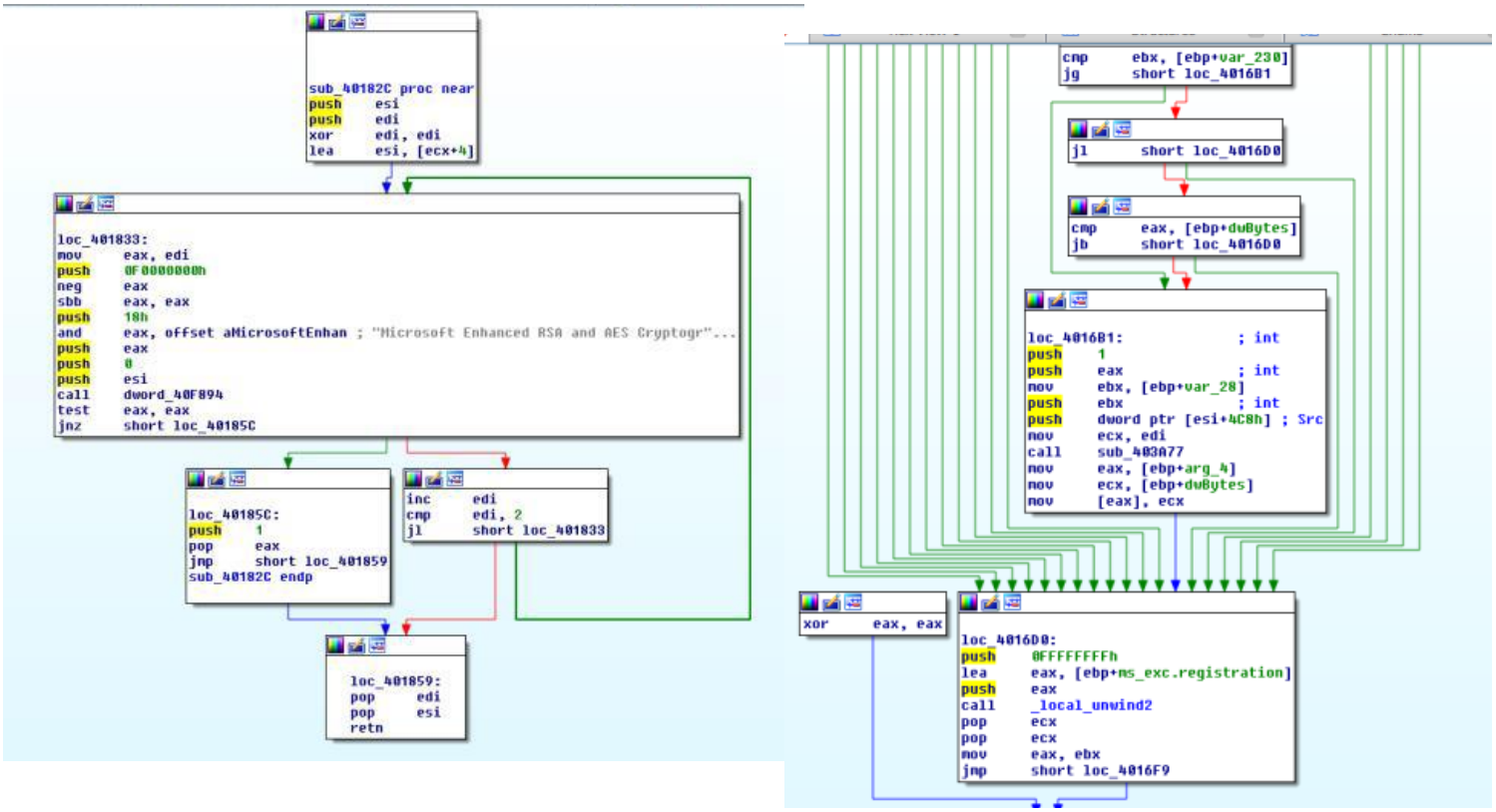


From there we go to *sub_401E9E*, where we can see the bitcoin wallet address that was referenced in the lock screen that we initially saw.



We see *sub_401000* being called on two separate occasions with different parameters. The first one uses '*Attrb +h'* and then it uses *'Icacls ./grant Everyone:F /T /C /Q'*. These parameters are used with the discretionary access controls for files, which can grant '*Everyone'* access to the files.

After this we see '*Crypt Decrypt', 'Crypt Acquire' and 'CryptImportKey'* being used, which when we look further into *'CryptAcquireContext'* we see a list of file types that the malware will look to encrypt.



Immediately after, in *sub_40182C* the keys are created for AES encryption, and then the AES keys are got for the files in *sub_4014A6.*

In *sub_401EFF* a mutex is created for the threads that will be encrypting files. Finally, back in *sub_401CE8* the encrypted files overwrite the unencrypted files and the machine is infected.