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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	.data:0040EBA0	0000000C	C	DeleteFileW
.rdata:0040DBC4	0000000B	C	USER32.dll	.data:0040EBAC	0000000C	C	MoveFileExW
.rdata:0040DC84	0000000D	C	ADVAPI32.dll	.data:0040EBB8	0000000A	C	MoveFileW
.rdata:0040DC92	0000000C	C	SHELL32.dll	.data:0040EBC4	00000009	C	ReadFile
.rdata:0040DC9E	0000000D	C	OLEAUT32.dll	.data:0040EBD0	0000000A	C	WriteFile
.rdata:0040DC...	0000000B	C	WS2_32.dll	.data:0040EBDC	0000000C	C	CreateFileW
.rdata:0040DE88	0000000B	C	MSVCRT.dll	.data:0040EBE8	0000000D	C	kernel32.dll
.rdata:0040DF52	0000000C	C	MSVCP60.dll	.data:0040EC00	00000005	C	RSA2
.data:0040E010	00000007	C	c.wnry				
.data:0040E020	0000000D	C	advapi32.dll				
.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_401F8B

```

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 *tasksche.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*.

```

sub_401DAB proc near
var_12C= dword ptr -12Ch
StrI= byte ptr -128h
hModule= dword ptr 8
Str= dword ptr 0Ch

push ebp
mov ebp, esp
sub esp, 12Ch
push esi
push edi
push offset Type ; "XIA"
push 800h ; lpName
push [ebp+hModule] ; hModule
call ds:FindResourceA
mov esi, eax
test esi, esi
jz short loc_401E07

```

```

push esi ; hResInfo
push [ebp+hModule] ; hModule
call ds:LoadResource
test eax, eax
jz short loc_401E07

```

```

push eax ; hResData
call ds:LoadResource
mov edi, edi
test edi, edi
jz short loc_401E07

```

```

push [ebp+Str] ; Str
push esi ; hResInfo
push [ebp+hModule] ; hModule
call ds:SizeResource
push eax ; int
push edi ; hFile
call sub_40750D
mov esi, eax

```

Also in sub_401DAB, an XIA file is unzipped with 'WNcry@2017'. Which contains config files for wncry.

```

; Attributes: bp-based frame

sub_401E9E proc near

DstBuf= byte ptr -318h
Dest= byte ptr -266h
Source= dword ptr -8Ch
var_8= dword ptr -8
var_4= dword ptr -4

push ebp
mov ebp, esp
sub esp, 318h
lea eax, [ebp+DstBuf]
push 1 ; int
push eax ; DstBuf
mov [ebp+Source], offset a13a4vu2dhhxygx ; "13ANWUW2dhhVgXeQepoHkHSQuy6HgaEb94"
mov [ebp+var_8], offset a12t9ydpguuez9n ; "12t9YDPguueZ9HyHgu519p7AABIsJr6SMW"
mov [ebp+var_4], offset a115p7umngoj1p ; "115p7UWnagoj1pHvkphjicRdFJNXj6LrLn"
call sub_401000
pop ecx
test eax, eax

```

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.

```

push offset andvapi32_dll_0 ; "advapi32.dll"
call ds:LoadLibraryA
mov edi, eax
cmp edi, ebx
jz loc_401AF1

```

```

push esi
mov esi, ds:GetProcAddress
push offset aCryptacquireco ; "CryptAcquireContextA"
push edi ; hModule
call esi ; GetProcAddress
push offset aCryptimportkey ; "CryptImportKey"
push edi ; hModule
mov dword_40F894, eax
call esi ; GetProcAddress
push offset aCryptdestroykey ; "CryptDestroyKey"
push edi ; hModule
mov dword_40F898, eax
call esi ; GetProcAddress
push offset aCryptencrypt ; "CryptEncrypt"
push edi ; hModule
mov dword_40F89C, eax
call esi ; GetProcAddress
push offset aCryptdecrypt ; "CryptDecrypt"
push edi ; hModule
mov dword_40F8A0, eax
call esi ; GetProcAddress
push offset aCryptgenkey ; "CryptGenKey"
push edi ; hModule
mov dword_40F8A4, eax
call esi ; GetProcAddress
cmp dword_40F894, ebx
mov dword_40F8A8, eax
pop esi
jz short loc_401AF1

```

00401A71: sub_401A45+2C (Synchronized with Hex View-1)

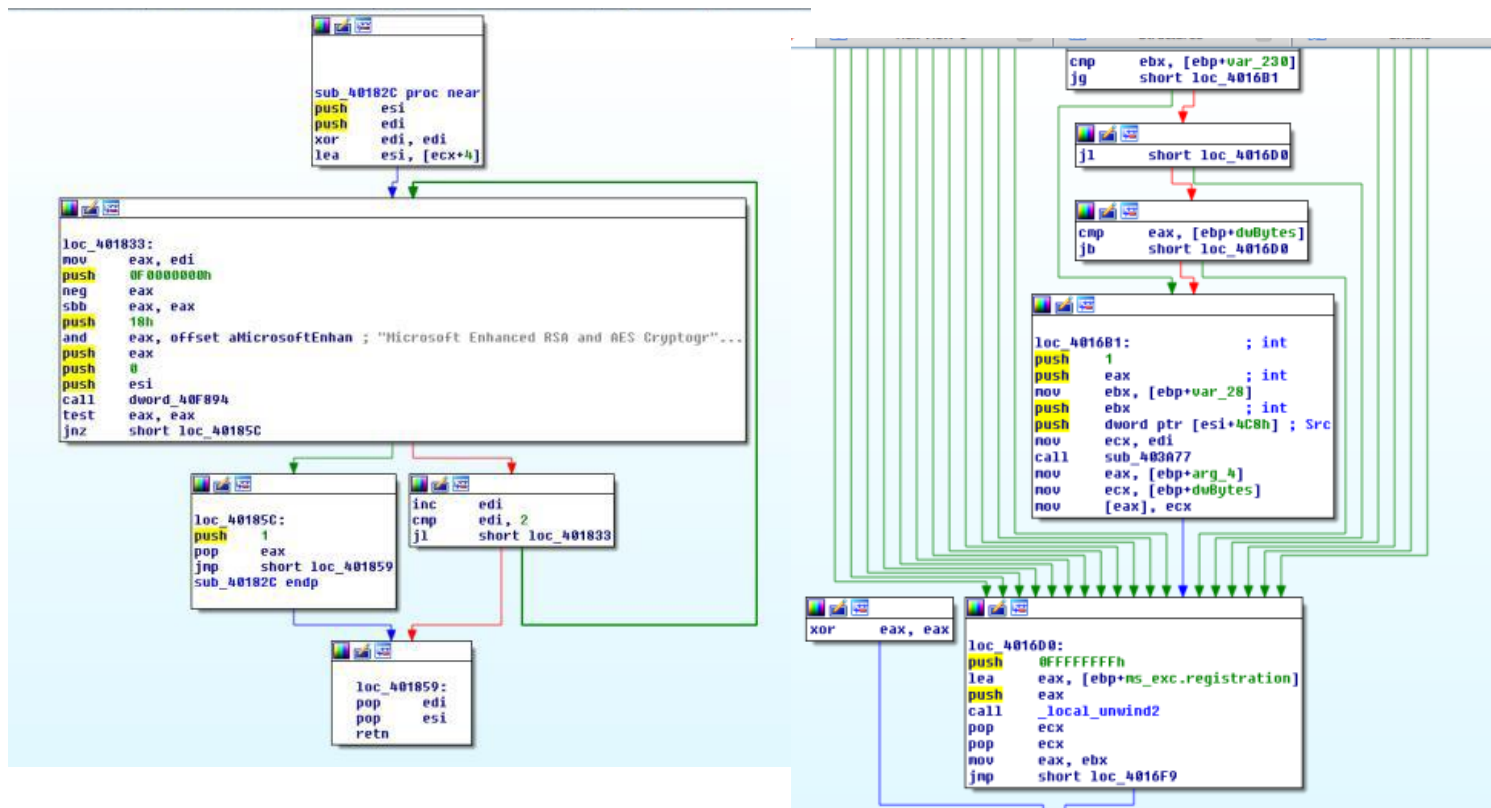
We see sub_401000 being called on two separate occasions with different parameters. The first one uses 'Attrb +h' and then it uses 'lcacls ./grant Everyone:F/T/C/Q'. These parameters are used with the discretionary access controls for files, which can grant 'Everyone' access to the files.

```

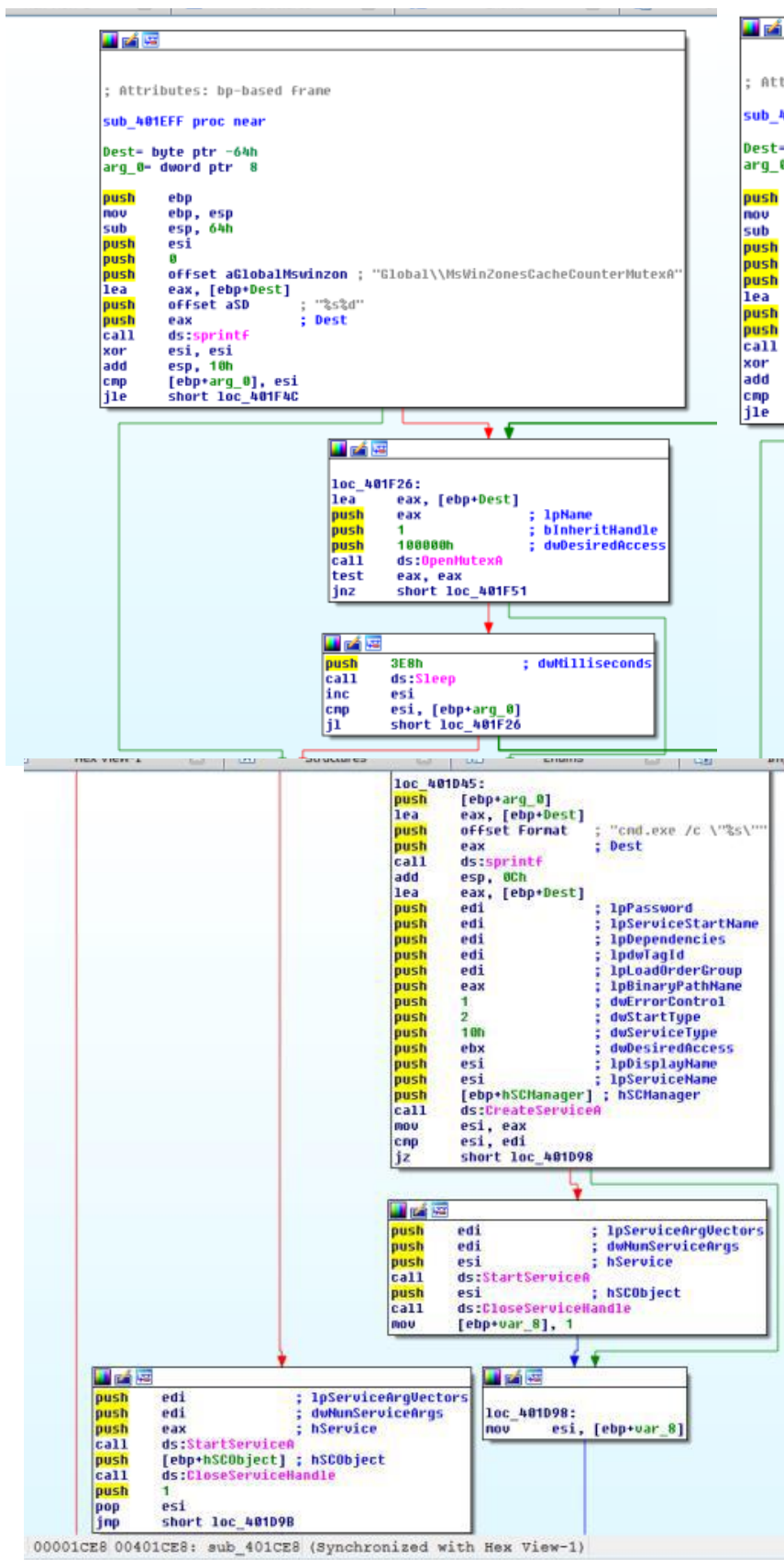
.data:0040F110 ; CHAR aCryptacquireco db "CryptAcquireContextA",0 ; DATA XREF: sub_401A45+2C
.data:0040F110 aCryptacquireco db "CryptAcquireContextA",0 ; DATA XREF: sub_401A45+2C
.data:0040F112 dd offset a_doc ; ".doc"
.data:0040F112 dd offset a_docx ; ".docx"
.data:0040F112 dd offset a_doch ; ".doch"
.data:0040F112 dd offset a_docm ; ".docm"
.data:0040F112 dd offset a_dot ; ".dot"
.data:0040F112 dd offset a_dotm ; ".dotm"
.data:0040F112 dd offset a_dotx ; ".dotx"
.data:0040F112 dd offset a_xls ; ".xls"
.data:0040F112 dd offset a_xlsx ; ".xlsx"
.data:0040F112 dd offset a_xlsm ; ".xlsm"
.data:0040F112 dd offset a_xlsh ; ".xlsh"
.data:0040F112 dd offset a_xlw ; ".xlw"
.data:0040F112 dd offset a_xlt ; ".xlt"
.data:0040F112 dd offset a_xlm ; ".xlm"
.data:0040F112 dd offset a_xlc ; ".xlc"
.data:0040F112 dd offset a_xltx ; ".xltx"
.data:0040F112 dd offset a_xltn ; ".xltn"
.data:0040F112 dd offset a_ppt ; ".ppt"
.data:0040F112 dd offset a_pptx ; ".pptx"
.data:0040F112 dd offset a_pptn ; ".pptn"
.data:0040F112 dd offset a_pot ; ".pot"
.data:0040F112 dd offset a_pps ; ".pps"
.data:0040F112 dd offset a_ppsn ; ".ppsn"
.data:0040F112 dd offset a_ppsx ; ".ppsx"
.data:0040F112 dd offset a_ppam ; ".ppam"
.data:0040F112 dd offset a_potx ; ".potx"
.data:0040F112 dd offset a_potn ; ".potn"
.data:0040F112 dd offset a_pst ; ".pst"
.data:0040F112 dd offset a_ost ; ".ost"
.data:0040F112 dd offset a_msg ; ".msg"
.data:0040F112 dd offset a_nls ; ".nls"
.data:0040F112 dd offset a_nlsn ; ".nlsn"
.data:0040F112 dd offset a_nlsx ; ".nlsx"
.data:0040F112 dd offset a_usd ; ".usd"
.data:0040F112 dd offset a_usdx ; ".usdx"
.data:0040F112 dd offset a_txt ; ".txt"

```

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.