

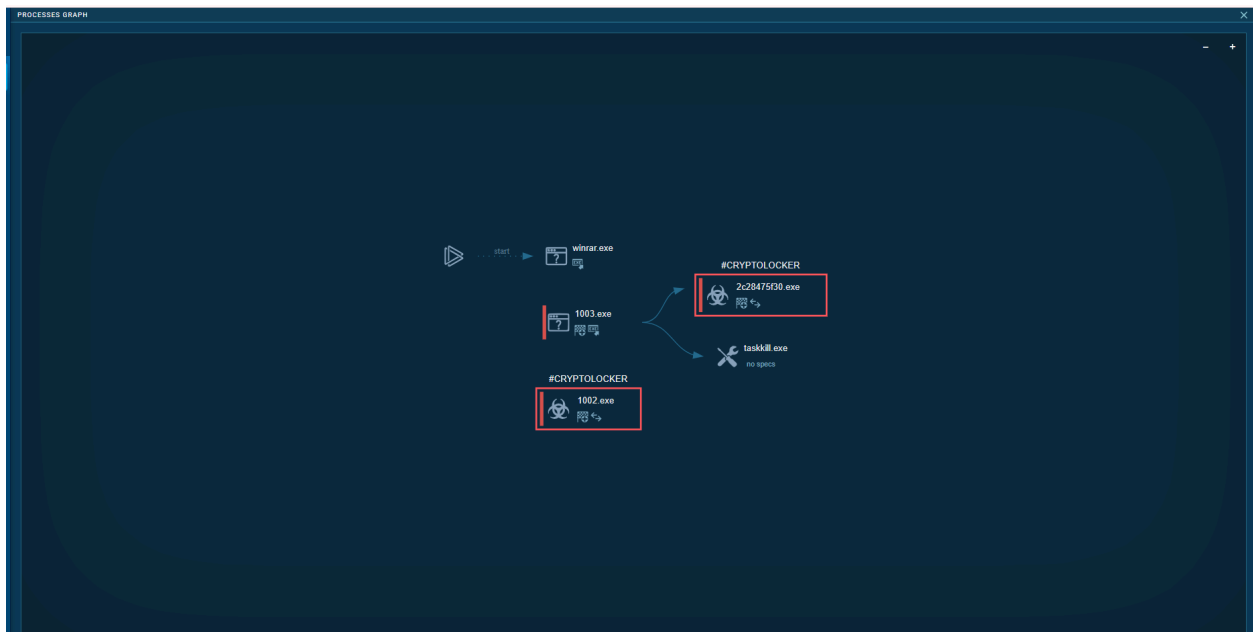
## Task 2

For this task, we use a Malware sample from the Malware Zoo.

The sample I decided to use was the CryptoLocker malware from January 22 2014.

Now with that out of the way, we can go with the analysis

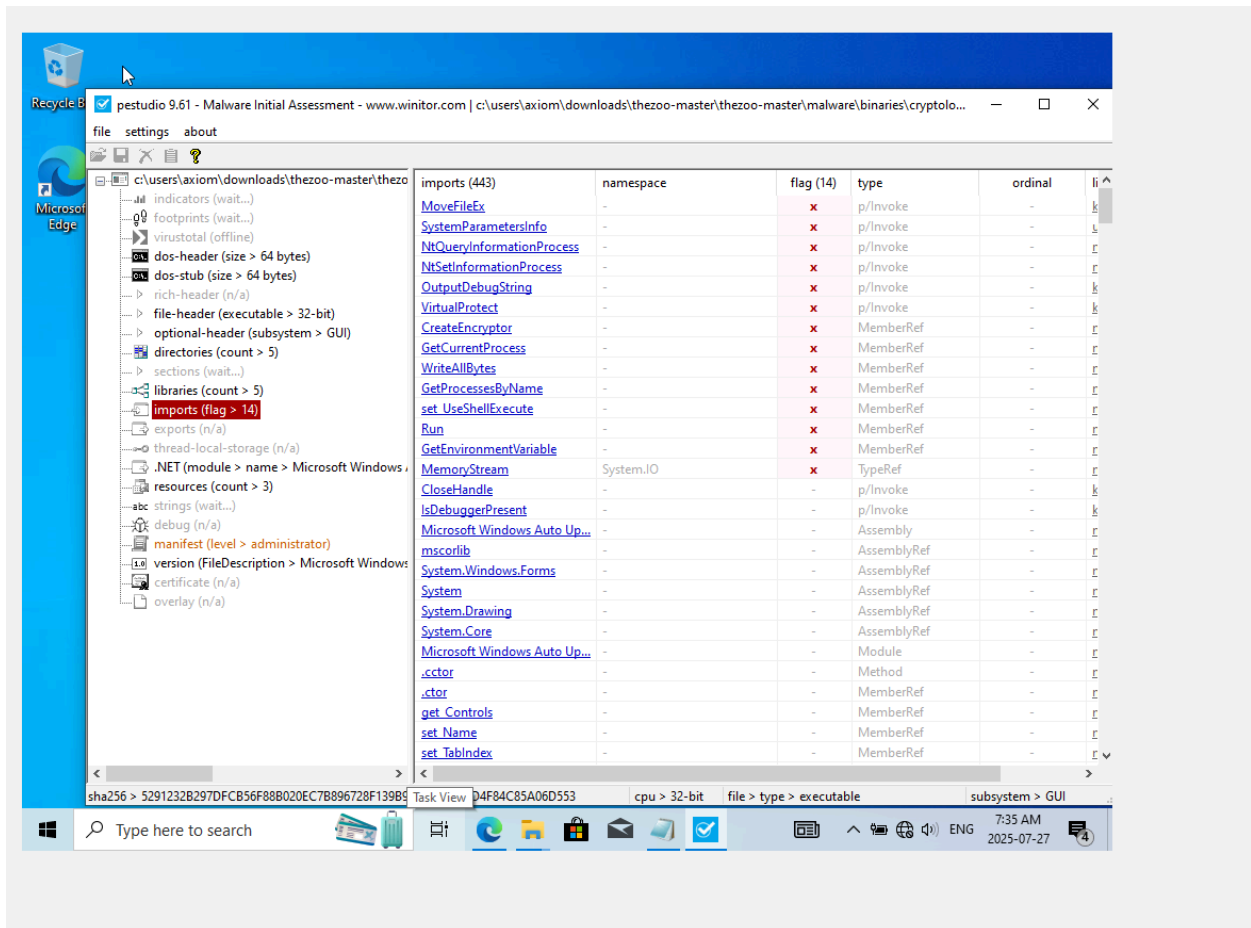
According to our Any.run report, our process graph looks like this:



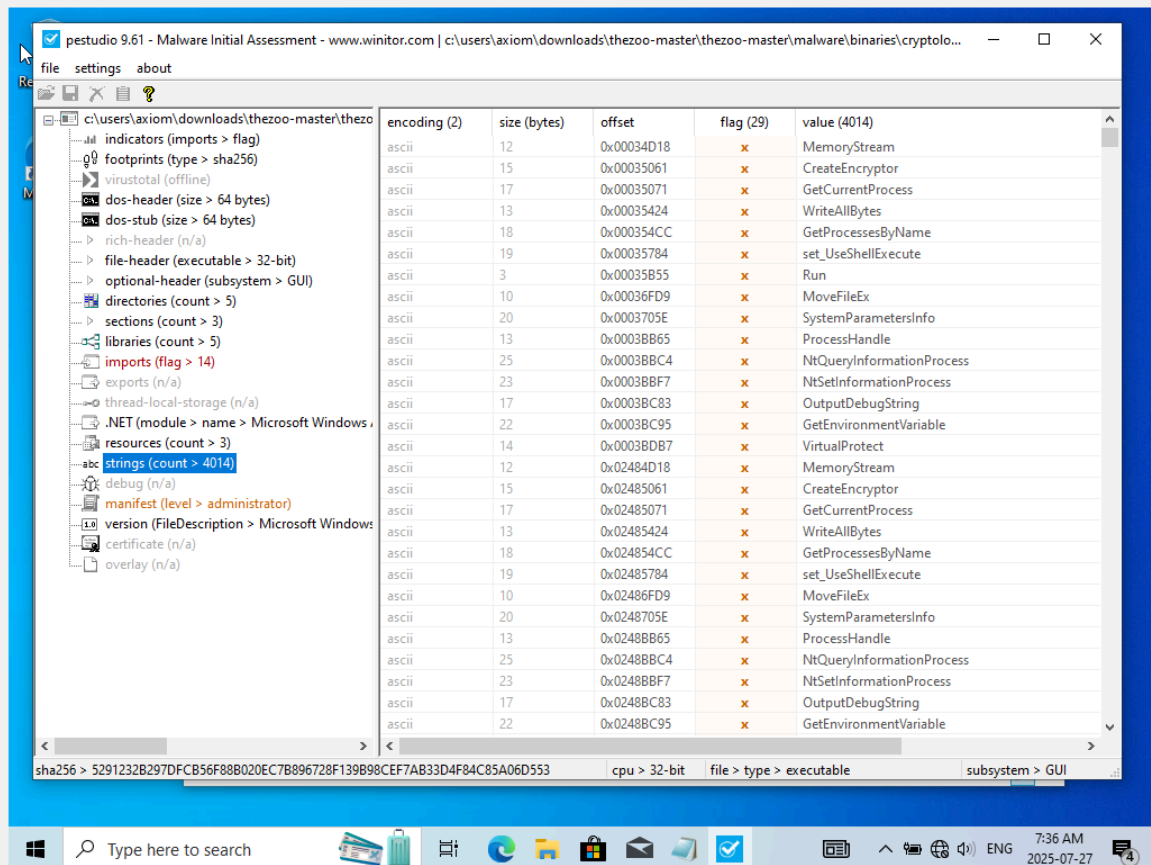
As we can see there is one exe file that drops our ransomware onto the victim system. While the actual exe is wrapped into the dropper exe. The Dropper exe file is 1003.exe while the actual ransomware is in 1002.exe, but the report assigns it a filename of 2c8475f30.exe. Which for our purposes, is the same executable.

# Static Analysis

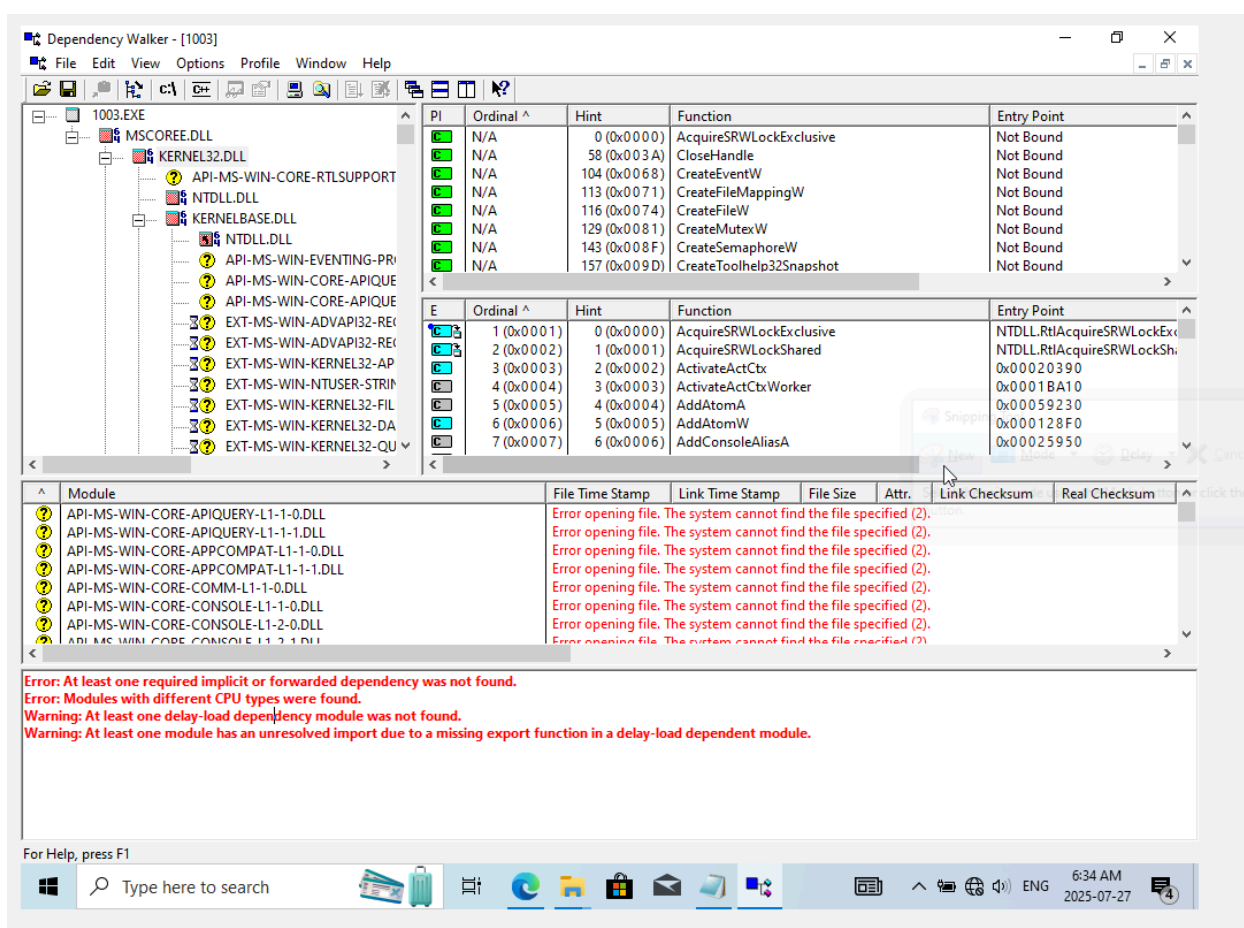
Screenshots from PEStudio:



As we can see from the “Imports Tab”, PEStudio has flagged more than several library calls from our sample. The most interesting ones are “MoveFileEx”, “SystemParametersInfo” and “CreateEncryptor”. These three function calls all suggest that not only the victim’s user profile might be modified in some fashion. But also MoveFileEx and CreateEncryptor suggest that not only the the ransomware copies itself onto the user’s disk but also perhaps encrypts itself to avoid detection by AV and EDR systems.



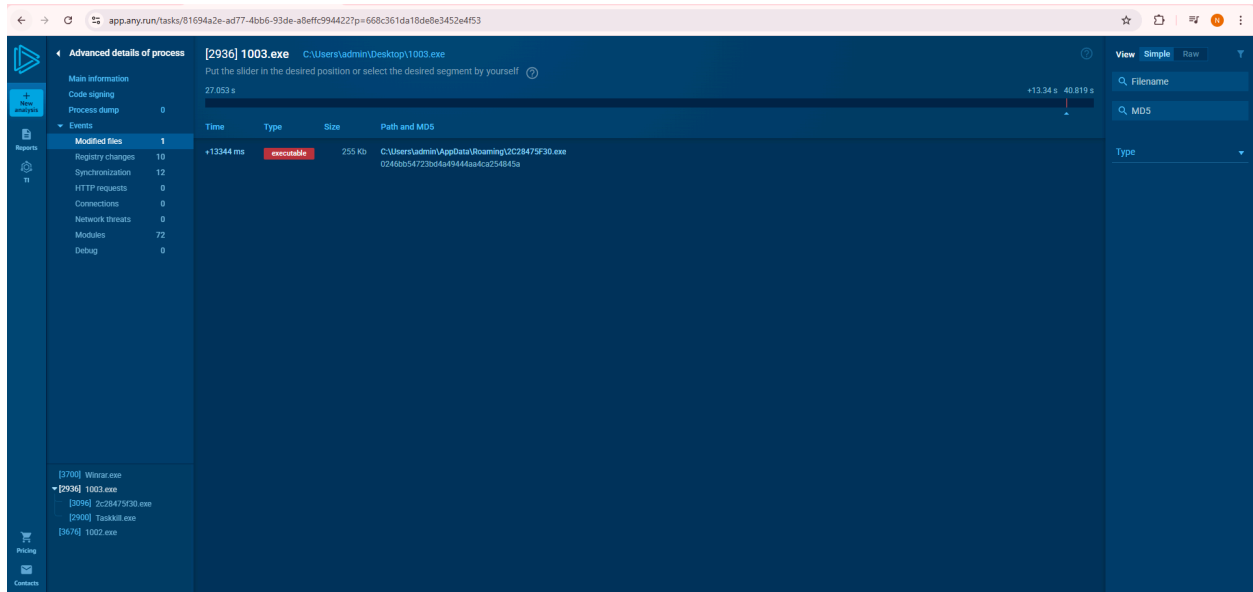
From looking at the strings section, The PEStudio program has flagged at least 100 strings that it deems suspicious in the malware sample. As one can see from the screenshot we can see the MoveFileEx, SystemParametersEx, and CreateEncryptor calls from before. Along with we can see that set\_UseShellExecute is invoked to perhaps execute 1002.exe after decryption.



If that is still not convincing enough, we also run our 1003.exe into Dependency Walker:

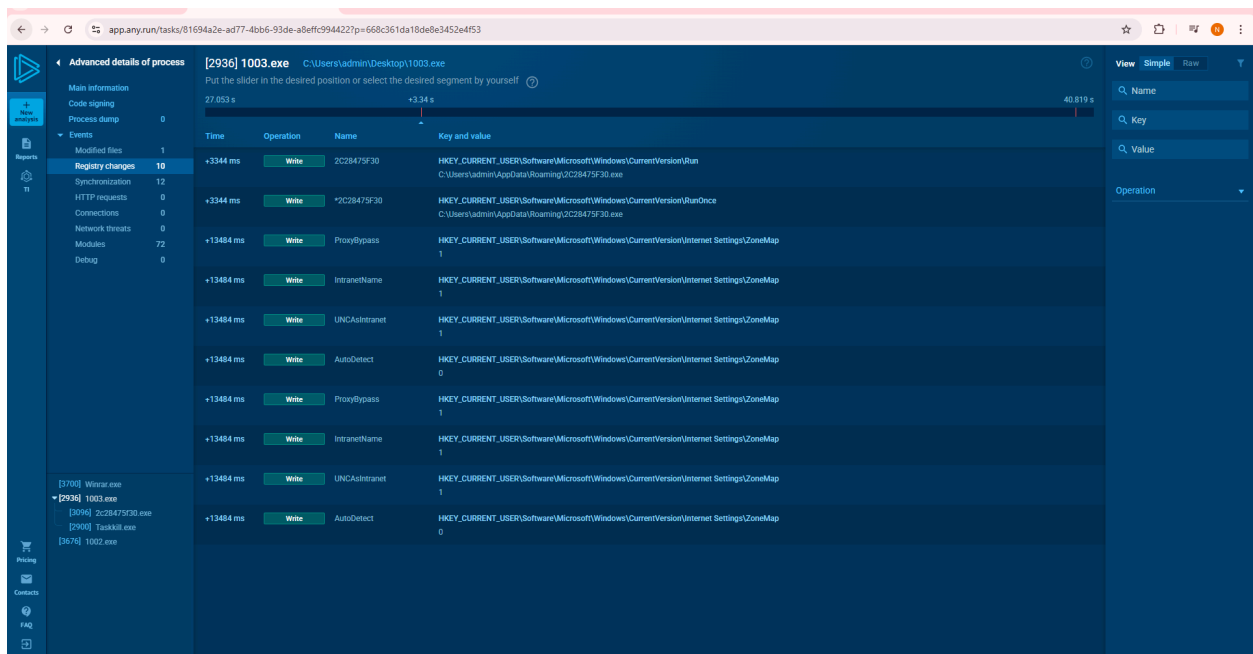
As we can see, the most important DLLs for analysis here are MSCOREEE, NTDLL, and KERNELBASE. MSCOREEE the DLL associated with the .NET Core framework and is associated with the runtime engine for .NET applications. Meaning, the application itself is written in .NET. NTDLL, contains libraries and data that are used by other programs and is a crucial operating system file. And KERNELBASE is invoked when there are kernel level changes made to the operating system itself. So combining all of these three finds together, we know that the Cryptolocker is an executable meant to make changes to the operating system and trying to bypass the memory protections offered by the operating system itself by executing itself in kernel mode.

## Dynamic Analysis:



Obtaining the the Any.run report for the Cryptolocker malware, we can see that the malware makes some changes to the C:\users\admin\AppData\Roaming\ directory. Appdata contains application specific data and data placed in the Roaming folder are synced onto other devices that are logged in from the same domain. So in other words, logging into a different computer on the same domain would cause the ransomware to spread.

Also 1003.exe makes a lot of Registry Changes listed below:



So in other words our IOCs then go as follows:

Modifications are made to  
C:\users\admin\AppData\Roaming\

Modifications are made to:  
HKEY\_CURRENT\_USER\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run

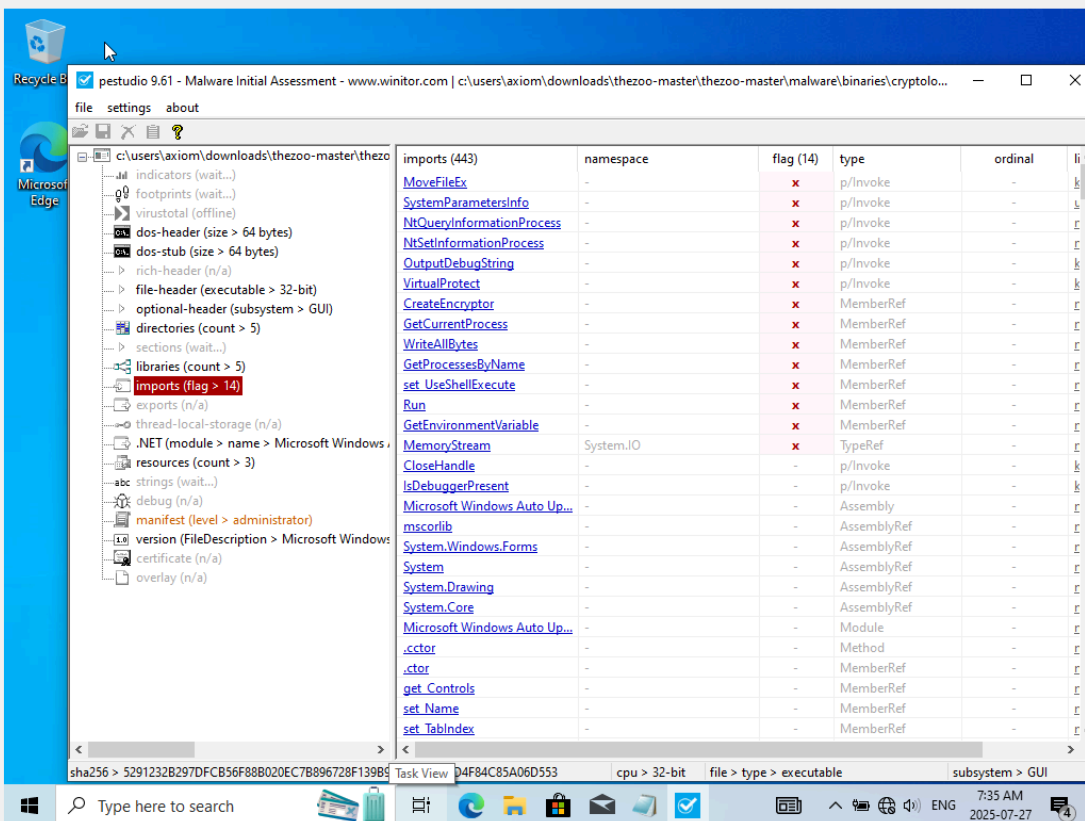
Modifications are made to:

HKEY\_CURRENT\_USER\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Internet  
Settings\Zonemap

Moving on, we then go on with our analysis of 1002.exe the actual exe file the name of our Cryptolocker.

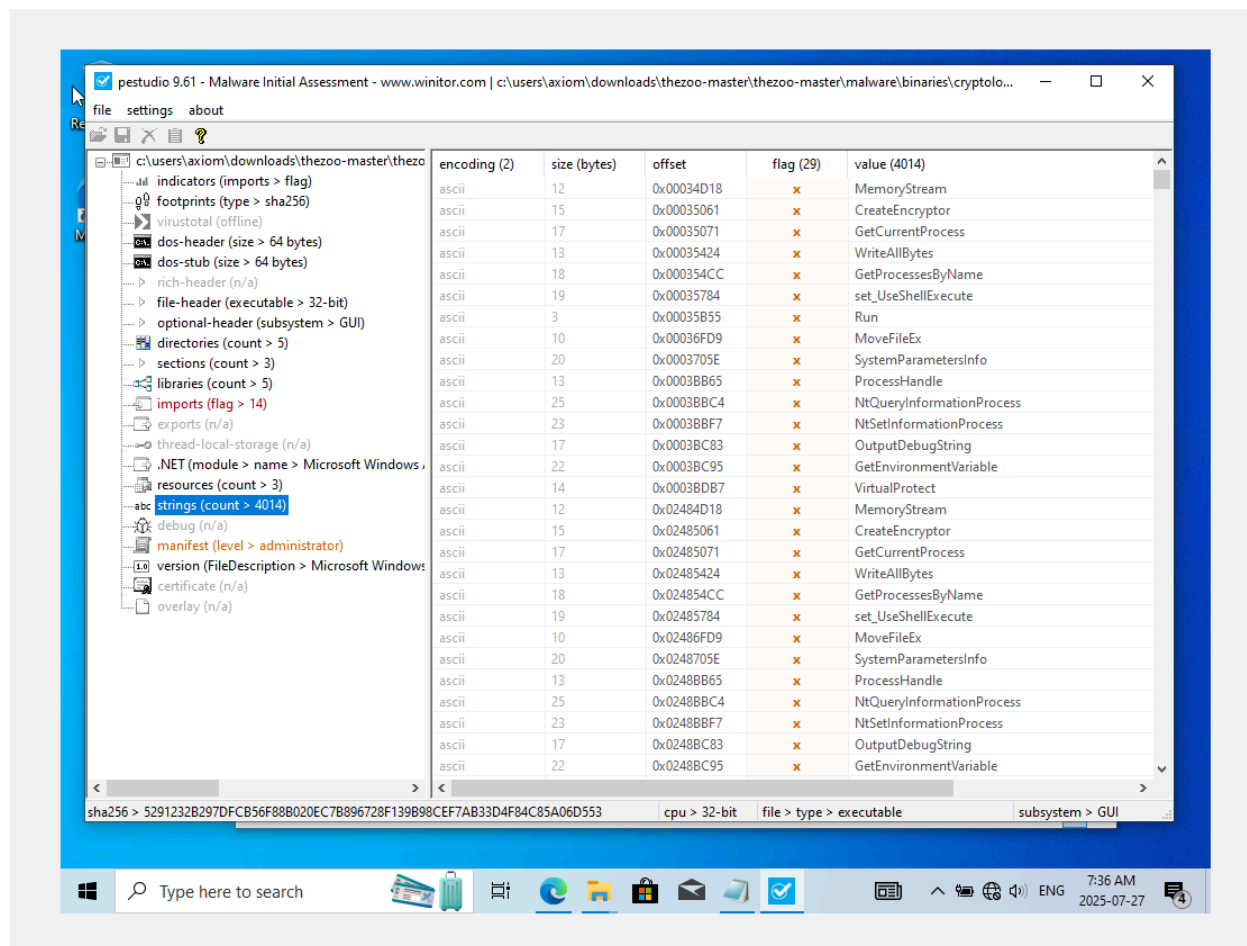
## Static Analysis

As we can see. our Crvptolocker uses roughly the same libraries as 1003.exe.



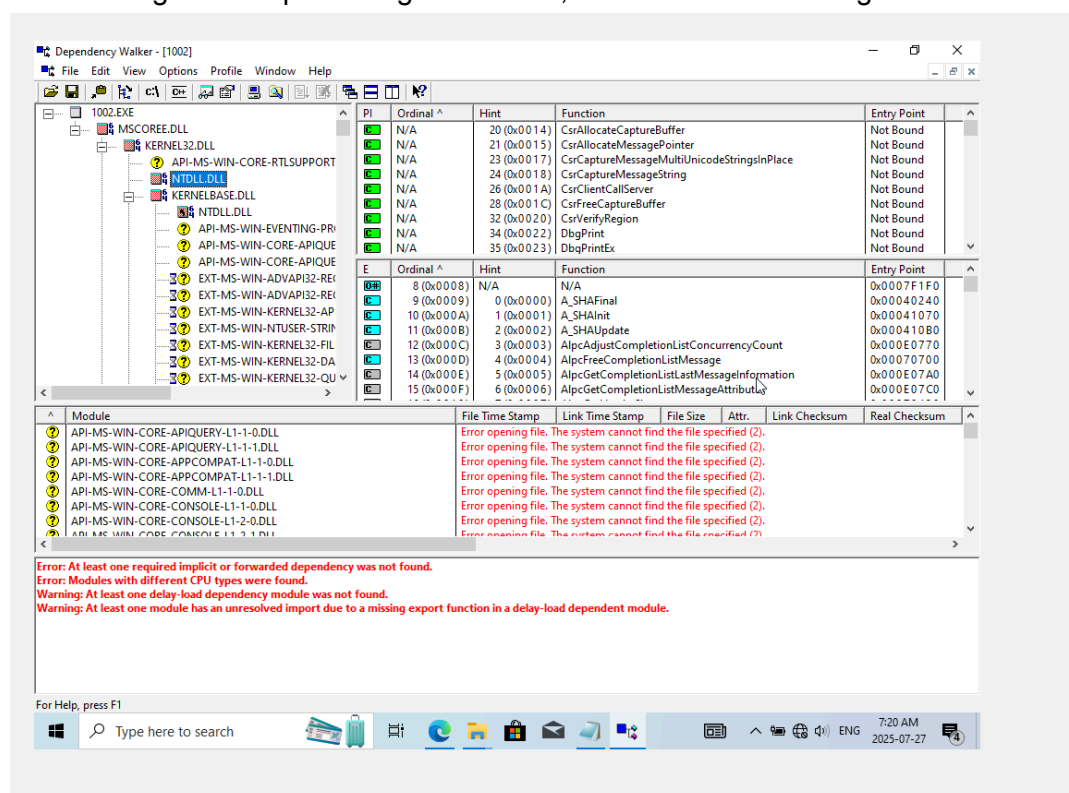
imports (443)	namespace	flag (14)	type	ordinal
MoveFileEx	-	x	p/Invoke	-
SystemParametersInfo	-	x	p/Invoke	-
NtQueryInformationProcess	-	x	p/Invoke	-
NtSetInformationProcess	-	x	p/Invoke	-
OutputDebugString	-	x	p/Invoke	-
VirtualProtect	-	x	p/Invoke	-
CreateEncryptor	-	x	MemberRef	-
GetCurrentProcess	-	x	MemberRef	-
WriteAllBytes	-	x	MemberRef	-
GetProcessesByName	-	x	MemberRef	-
set UseShellExecute	-	x	MemberRef	-
Run	-	x	MemberRef	-
GetEnvironmentVariable	-	x	MemberRef	-
MemoryStream	System.IO	x	TypeRef	-
CloseHandle	-	-	p/Invoke	-
IsDebuggerPresent	-	-	p/Invoke	-
Microsoft.Windows.Auto Up...	-	-	Assembly	-
mscorlib	-	-	AssemblyRef	-
System.Windows.Forms	-	-	AssemblyRef	-
System	-	-	AssemblyRef	-
System.Drawing	-	-	AssemblyRef	-
System.Core	-	-	AssemblyRef	-
Microsoft.Windows.Auto Up...	-	-	Module	-
.cctor	-	-	Method	-
.ctor	-	-	MemberRef	-
get_Controls	-	-	MemberRef	-
set_Name	-	-	MemberRef	-
set_TabIndex	-	-	MemberRef	-

However it seems like the purpose of using the functions are different. Rather instead of encrypting itself to drop on the victim system, it seeks to move the files on the victim's system and encrypt all of the files on the victim's system. I believe some combination of MoveFileEx, SystemParametersEx, and CreateEncryptor calls are used to achieve this.



Going further into our strings tab in PEStudio, we can see that PEStudio has flagged the WriteAllBytes call, suggesting to use that the malware might encrypt the user's files.

Also running our sample through PEStudio, we obtain the following DLL tree that looks like this.



Somewhat similar to our DLL analysis that we did for 1003.exe; MSCOREE is the DLL associated with the .NET Core framework and is associated with the runtime engine for .NET applications. Meaning, the application itself is written in .NET. NTDLL, contains libraries and data that are used by other programs and is a crucial operating system file. And KERNELBASE is invoked when there are kernel level changes made to the operating system itself. So combining all of these three finds together, we know that the Cryptolocker is an executable meant to make changes to the operating system and trying to bypass the memory protections offered by the operating system itself by executing itself in kernel mode.



## Dynamic Analysis:

The screenshot displays the 'Advanced details of process' window for [3676] 1002.exe. The 'Events' tab is selected, showing a list of registry changes. The table includes columns for Time, Operation, Name, and Key and value. The changes are as follows:

Time	Operation	Name	Key and value
+344 ms	Write	2C28475F30	HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run C:\Users\admin\AppData\Roaming\2C28475F30.exe
+344 ms	Write	*2C28475F30	HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\RunOnce C:\Users\admin\AppData\Roaming\2C28475F30.exe
+7157 ms	Write	EnableFileTracing	HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Tracing\1002_RASAPI32 0
+7157 ms	Write	EnableConsoleTracing	HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Tracing\1002_RASAPI32 0
+7157 ms	Write	FileTracingMask	HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Tracing\1002_RASAPI32 (value not set)
+7157 ms	Write	ConsoleTracingMask	HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Tracing\1002_RASAPI32 (value not set)
+7157 ms	Write	MaxFileSize	HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Tracing\1002_RASAPI32 1048576
+7157 ms	Write	FileDirectory	HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Tracing\1002_RASAPI32 %windir%\tracing
+7172 ms	Write	EnableFileTracing	HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Tracing\1002_RASMANICS 0
+7172 ms	Write	EnableConsoleTracing	HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Tracing\1002_RASMANICS 0
+7172 ms	Write	FileTracingMask	HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Tracing\1002_RASMANICS (value not set)
+7172 ms	Write	ConsoleTracingMask	HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Tracing\1002_RASMANICS (value not set)
+7172 ms	Write	MaxFileSize	HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Tracing\1002_RASMANICS 1048576

As one can see here, multiple Registry keys are being modified. But we can group them together as follows:

- HKEY\_CURRENT\_USER\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run
- HKEY\_CURRENT\_USER\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\RunOnce
- HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Tracing\

Also 1002.exe seems to attempt to make connection request to a .su domain. SU I believe denotes Soviet Union, so we can deduce that the domain is of Russian origin

The screenshot displays the 'Advanced details of process' window for [3676] 1002.exe. The 'Events' tab is selected, showing a list of HTTP requests. The table includes columns for Time, HTTP headers, Reputation, Country, Content, and Type. The requests are as follows:

Time	HTTP headers	Reputation	Country	Content	Type
+8148 ms	GET   404 Not Fo...	Unknown	Russian Federation	10 Kb	html
+8150 ms	GET   404 Not Fo...	Unknown	Russian Federation	10 Kb	html
+8152 ms	GET   404 Not Fo...	Unknown	Russian Federation	10 Kb	html
+8153 ms	GET   404 Not Fo...	Unknown	Russian Federation	10 Kb	html
+8155 ms	GET   404 Not Fo...	Unknown	Russian Federation	10 Kb	html
+8156 ms	GET   404 Not Fo...	Unknown	Russian Federation	10 Kb	html
+8158 ms	GET   404 Not Fo...	Unknown	Russian Federation	10 Kb	html

In other words our IOCs for 1002.exe goes as follows:

- The following registry keys have been modified:
  - HKEY\_CURRENT\_USER\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run
  - HKEY\_CURRENT\_USER\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\RunOnce
  - HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Tracing\
- The malware attempts to make a connection request to a malicious .su domain