



Cracking the Beacon

Automating the collection of indicators from Malware

Derek Ditch & Jessica David



Howdy!



Derek Ditch | Principal Security Research Eng
(he/him/his)

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Derek is part of a team of threat researchers at Elastic that works to track threat actors, analyze malware, and build systems to do it at scale.

- Background in network forensics, malware analysis
- Former intrusion analyst at NSA
- Worked in banking & power grid cybersecurity
- Lives in TX between Austin and San Antonio
- 22 year veteran in MOCYBER*

*MOCYBER has brought the community such projects as RockNSM, CAPES, Elastic Container Project, as well as the word “Thrunting” (Threat Hunting)



Bonjour hi!



Jessica David | Senior Data Engineer
(she/her/hers)

 @jeska |  @jeska28

Jessica is part of a team of software engineers at Elastic that build the cloud services, data systems, and product experiences that help Elastic's users find and understand the threats facing their organizations.

- Career data pusher
 - Microsoft SQL, IBM Netezza, Hadoop...
- Wearer of many hats
 - Automation, scripting, data fixing...
- Devoted cat mom & amateur woodworker
- First SANS Summit!

Agenda



Background



Quacking the Code



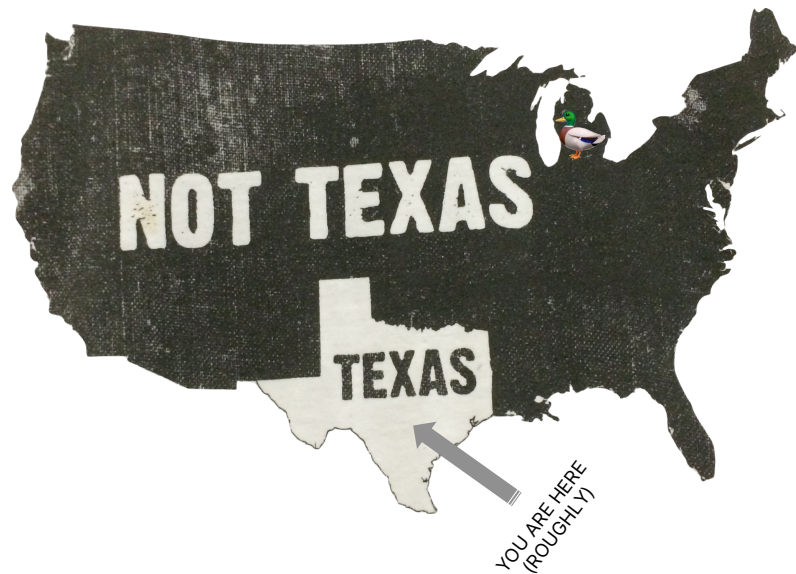
Demo & Future Work



Why are we here?

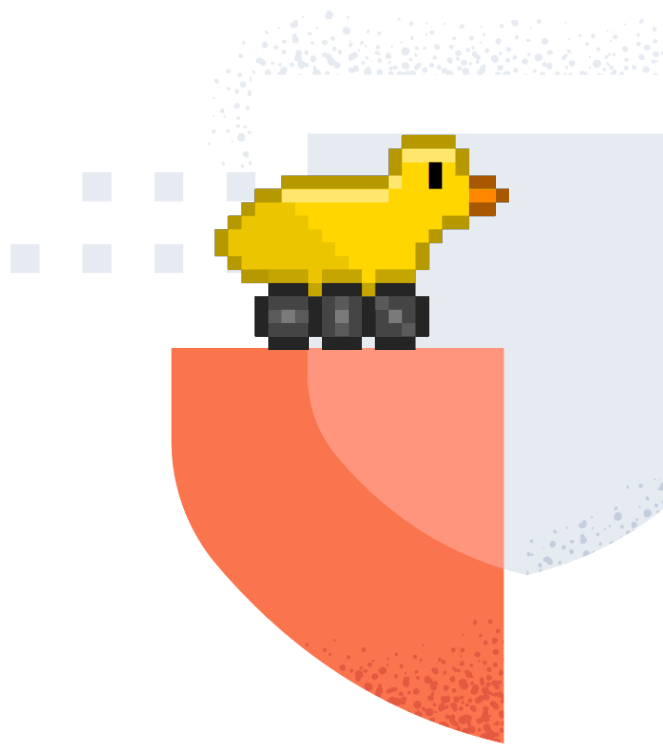
Better visibility of threats

- Detecting known things is easy
- Tools like CobaltStrike and others make building new payloads easy
- Analyzing malware on endpoints to get C2 is tedious



Enter Malduck

- [Malduck](#) is a powerful static malware analysis tool created by [CERT Polska](#)*
- Provides powerful config extraction of malware features using YARA rules + Python
- So, find malware, dump it into a processing pipeline, find C2 and other information much faster than the manual process



* For interactive use, you can check out [mwcfg](#), a 3rd party tool that lets you run against a single binary or directory with output to stdout

Extraction Workflow (IcedID)

Identify key functions in malware
(encryption/decryption)


```
29  
30 wscpy(v9, L"%016IX");  
31 ((void (__fastcall *)(char *, wchar_t *, unsigned __int64))*(&fp_Globals +  
32  
33 for ( i = 0i64; i < 32; ++i )  
34     v12[i - 4] = encrypted_config[i] ^ encrypted_config[i + 64];  
35  
36 v4 = cookie_gen1(v11, 1u, (__int64)v10);  
37  
38 if ( v4 && (unsigned int)http_request_params((__int64)v12, (__int64)v4, (_  
39 {  
40     sub_1800014B4((__int64)lpMem, v14);  
41     v5 = lpMem;  
42     if ( lpMem )  
43     {  
44         ...
```



Extraction Workflow (IcedID)

Generate YARA rule to pull in offset
address of function and
registers/values nearby


```
rule icedid {  
  strings:  
    $a1 = "loader_dll_64.dll" ascii fullword  
    $config_decryption = {00 42 8A 44 01 ?? 42 32 04 01 88 44 0D ?? 48 FF C1  
  condition:  
    all of them  
}
```



```
hit = p.uint32v(addr - 3)  
config_location = hit + addr + 1  
config_blob = p.readv(config_location, 250)  
  
key = config_blob[:32]  
data = config_blob[64:96]  
  
decrypted_config = xor(key, data)
```


Extraction Workflow (IcedID)

Write some Python to capture
critical data



```
"campaign_id": 429479428,  
"domains": "arelyevennot.top",  
"family": "IcedID",  
"key": "ea99698795276f8bd91533ee4106bf2a672b72030d1458338829c34124d37d49"
```

Hold Up.

What are we doing here?



We need samples

We've got some options:

- We can analyze malware statically on disk (if it's written to disk)
- We can analyze memory captures (don't worry, it won't hurt)
- We can leverage Elastic Security Endpoint

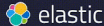







Demo



Setup Elastic Security




Find apps, content, and more. Ex: Discover



IntegrationsEndpoint and Cloud ...Add integration

Send feedback

[< Cancel](#)



Add Endpoint and Cloud Security integration

Configure an integration for the selected agent policy.

1

Configure integration

Integration settings

Choose a name and description to help identify how this integration will be used.

Integration name

Name is required

DescriptionOptional

[> Advanced options](#)


We'll save your integration with our recommended defaults. You can change this later by editing the Endpoint and Cloud Security integration within your agent policy.

2

Where to add this integration?

Your integration policy has errors. Please fix them before saving.

Cancel

 Save and continue

Configure Endpoint Policy

The screenshot displays the Elastic Security console interface. On the left is a sidebar with navigation links: 'Getting started', 'Overview', 'Detect' (with sub-links 'Alerts', 'Rules', 'Exception lists'), 'Explore' (with sub-links 'Hosts', 'Network', 'Users'), 'Investigate' (with sub-links 'Timelines', 'Cases'), and 'Manage' (with sub-links 'Endpoints', 'Policies', 'Trusted applications', 'Event filters'). The 'Policies' link is highlighted. The main header shows 'Security' and 'Policies' tabs, with 'Add integrations' on the right. The 'Policy settings' tab is active, showing configuration for 'Malware' protection on 'Windows, Mac, Linux' operating systems. The 'Protection level' section has 'Detect' selected and 'Blocklist enabled' checked. 'User notification' is also enabled. A text area for 'Customize notification message' contains the placeholder 'Elastic Security {action} {filename}'. A footer bar contains 'Cancel' and 'Save' buttons.

Security Policies

Policy settings Trusted applications Event filters Host isolation exceptions Blocklist

Protections

Type	Operating system
Malware	Windows, Mac, Linux

☒ Malware protections enabled

Protection level

☒ Detect ☐ Prevent

☒ Blocklist enabled ⓘ

User notification
Agent version 7.11+

☒ Notify user

Customize notification message ⓘ

Elastic Security {action} {filename}

View [related detection rules](#). Prebuilt rules are tagged "Elastic" on the Detection Rules page.

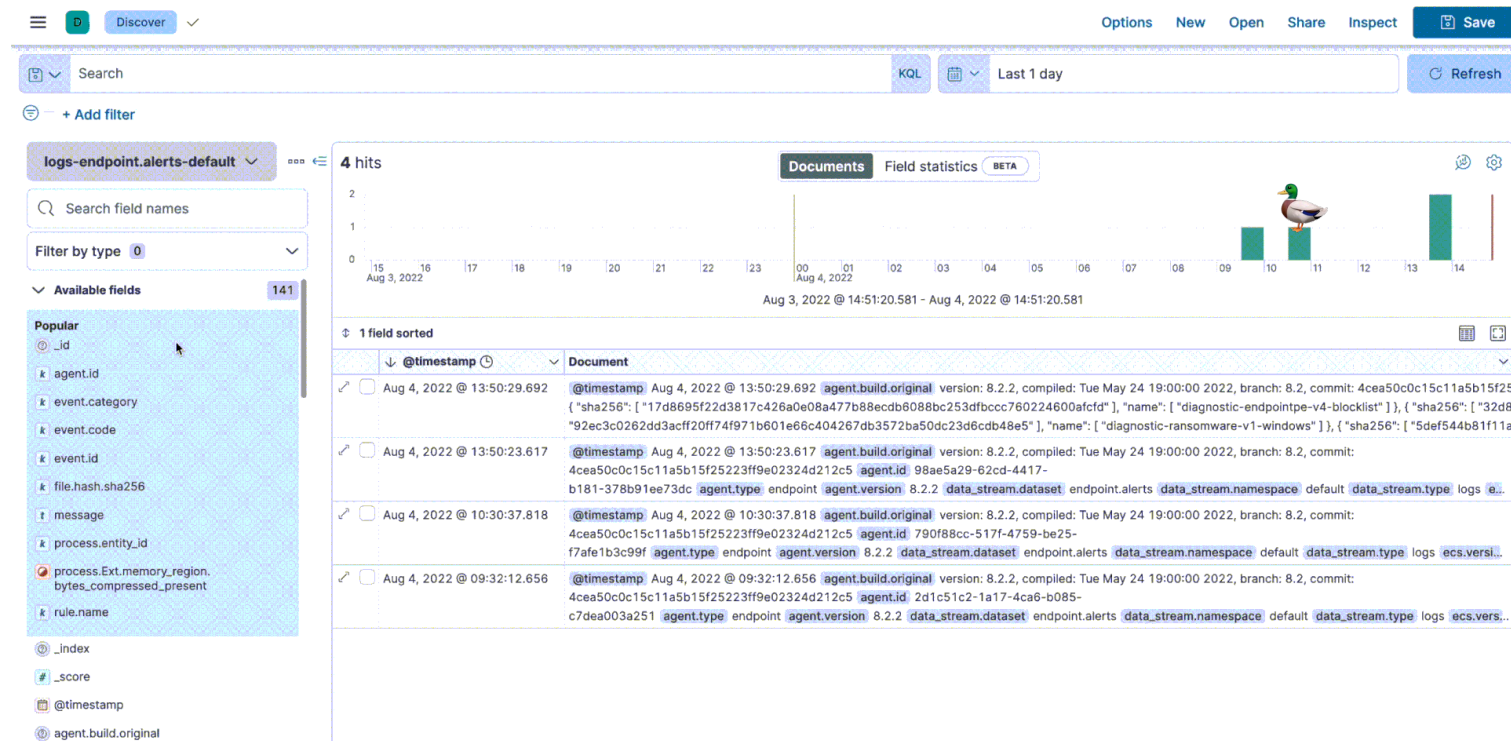
Cancel **Save**

Enroll Agents & detonate something!

- Set up a sandbox VM (see our demo repo: <https://ela.st/sans-dfir-2022>)
 - Uses a Vagrantfile
 - Tested on VMWare
 - Follow instructions in README
- Create an Elastic cluster
 - Spin up locally
 - Use Elastic Cloud!
- Find a Cobaltstrike exe and cause trouble!



Check that alerts fired



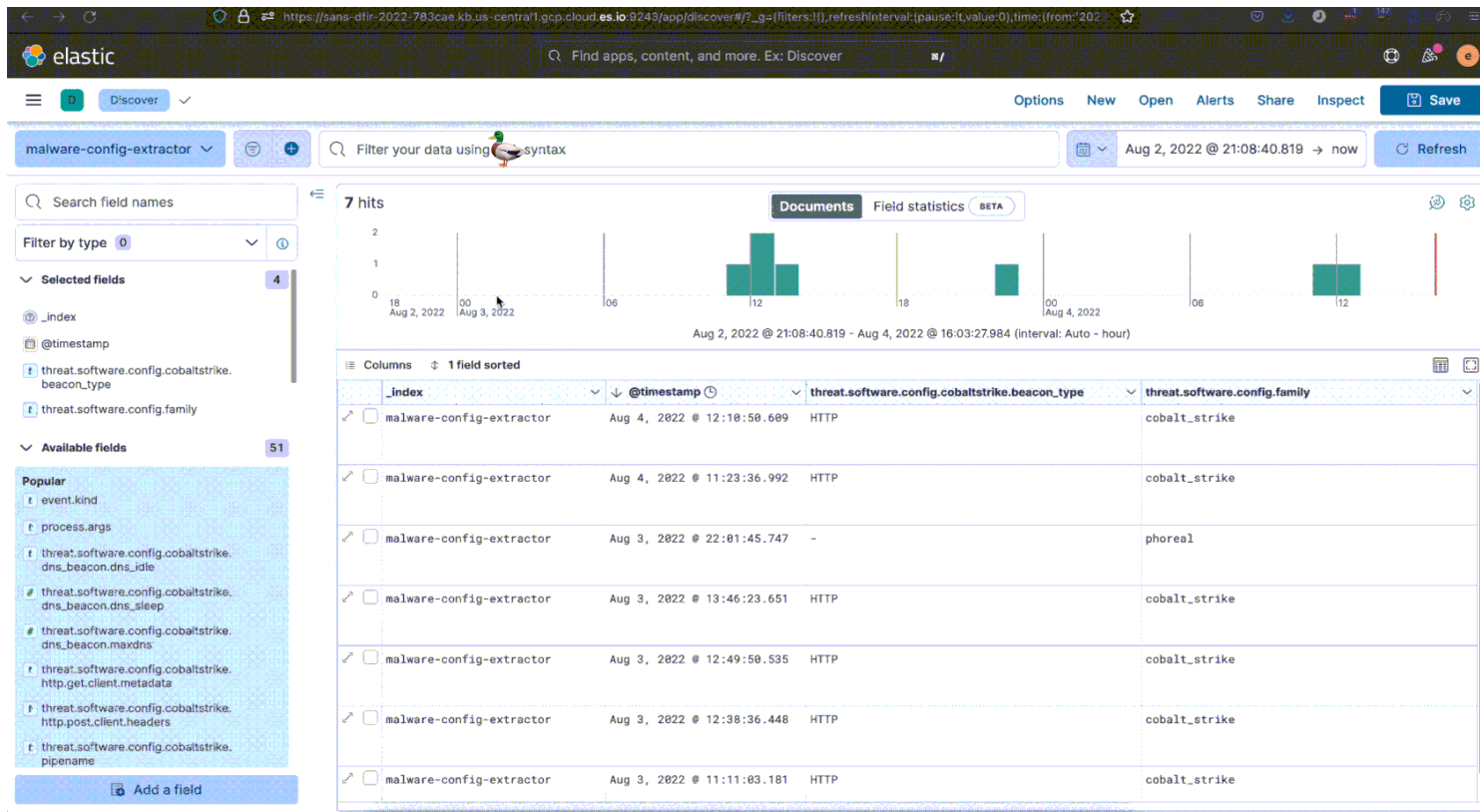
Hash: a2d546749333d57f7370f528e63ab3b688f72b2b33fb33bdbcab494efc766bd1

Let's process our alerts!



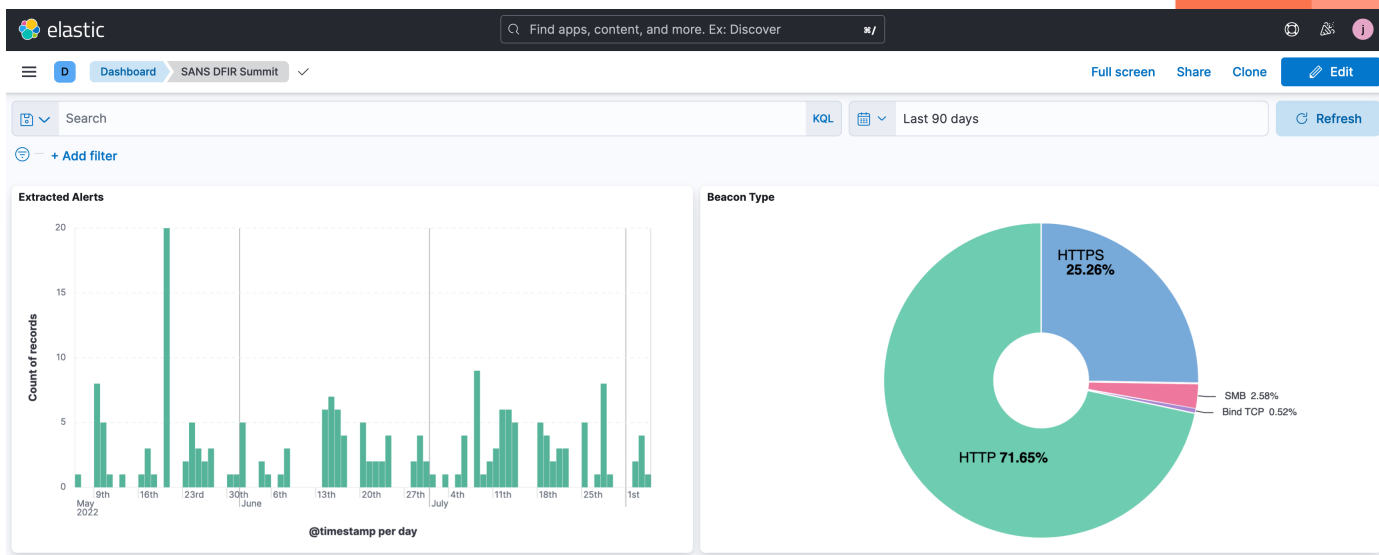
```
docker exec malware-exquacker_malware-exquacker_1 poetry run malware-exquacker --since now-1d/d -v
```

Et voila ✨

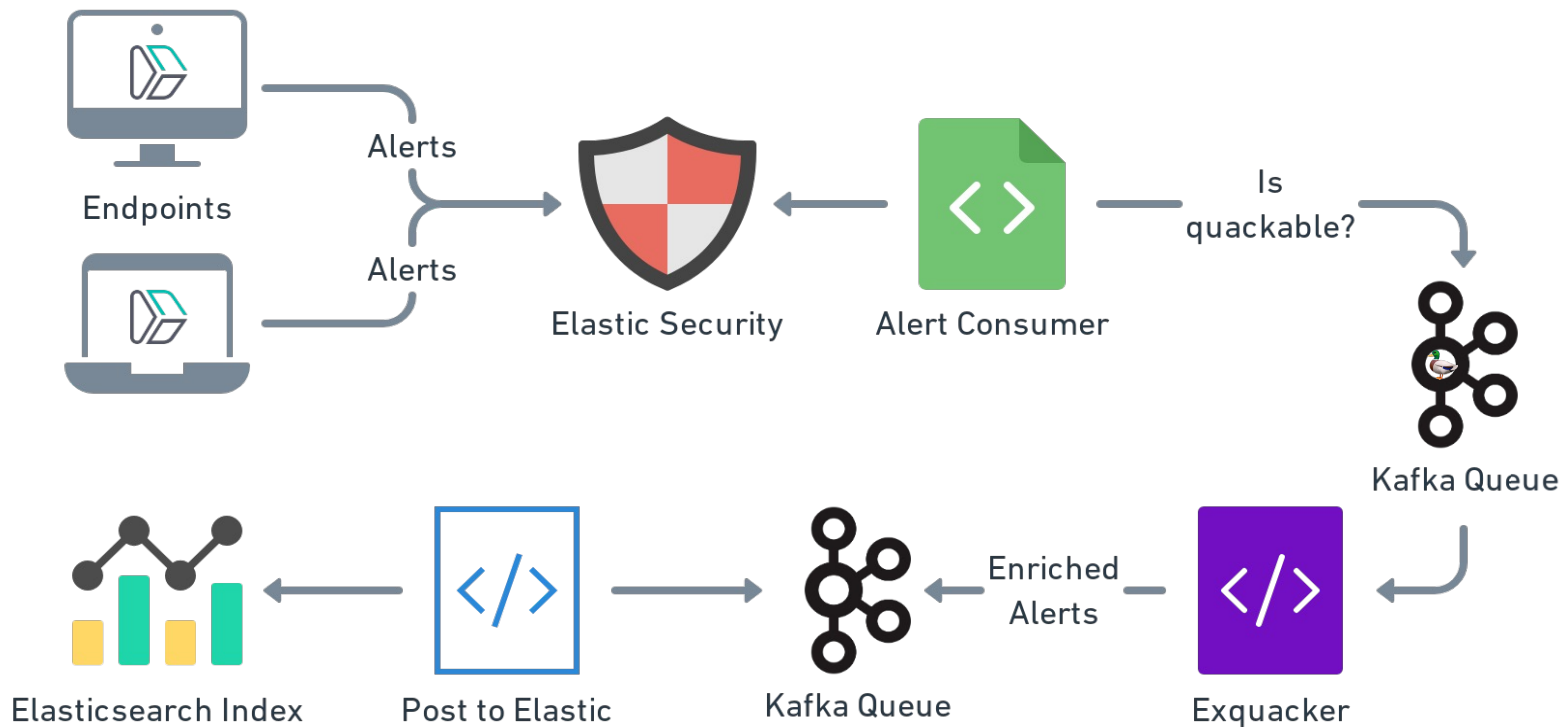


... but what if we automated it?

- Currently running a daily batch job
- Looks back 1 day & loads the enhanced alerts into a new index



... but what if *always ran??*



Next Steps

Where is this project going next?

- Continue our automation journey
- Keep writing config extraction classes for different malware families
- Allow for additional modules with “KwakConf”
- Open source it!!!



Quacknowledgments

Thank you to:

- Security Protections
- Andrew Pease

Thanks for having us!

More info at our GitHub repo:

<https://ela.st/sans-dfir-2022>



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