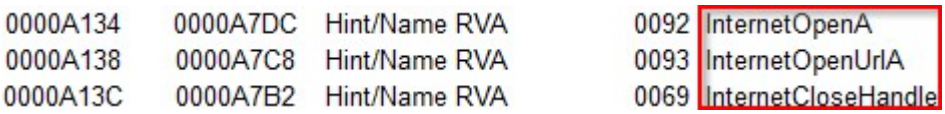
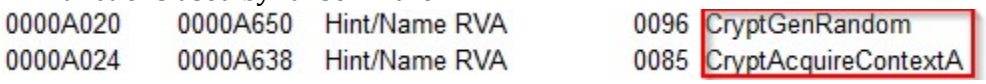
Malware Analysis: wannacry.exe

Static Analysis:

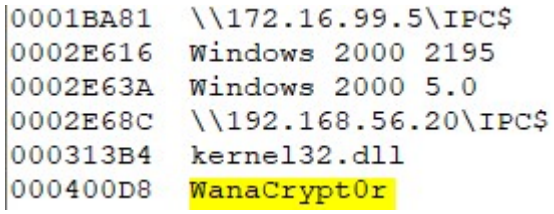
- **SHA-256 Hash**: 24D004A104D4D54034DBCFFC2A4B19A11F39008A575AA614EA04703480B1022C
- **VirusTotal Detection**: 69/72 flagged as malicious (Ransomware Trojan)
- **File Type**: Executable
- **Compiler Timestamp**: Sat Nov 20 09:03:08 2010 | UTC
- **File Architecture**: 32-bit
- **Initial File Size**: 3,723,264 bytes
- **Virtual Size**: 8BCA
- **Raw Size**: 9000
- **File Packing**: Not packed
- **Suspicious imports**: API internet related calls:



API functions used by ransomware:



- **Suspicious strings**: floss didn't find any suspicious strings, but strings found some:



Dynamic Analysis:

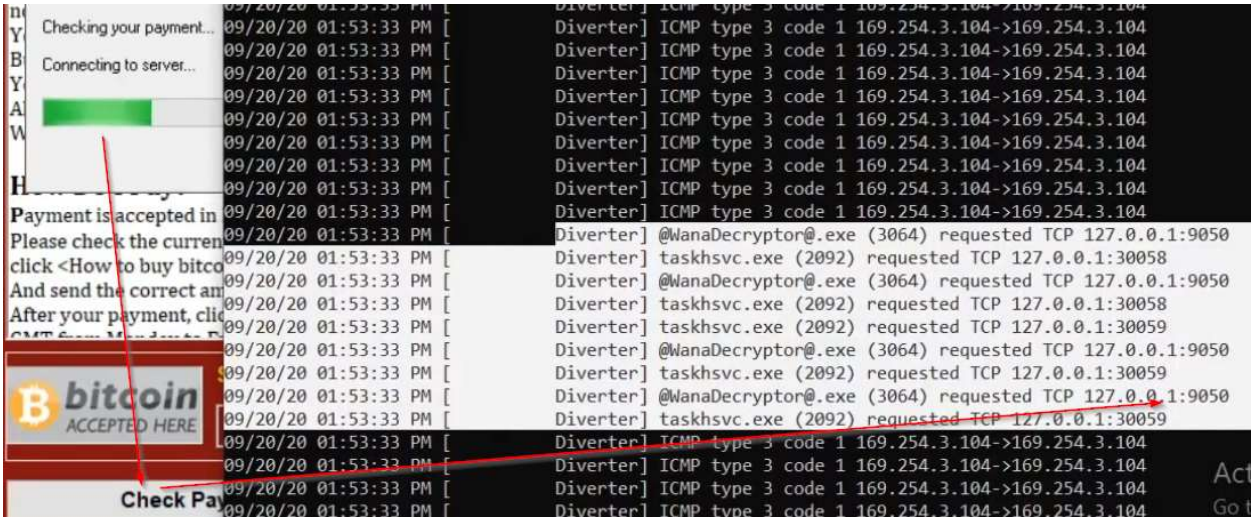
Upon execution, the malware initiates the following actions:

1. The malware encrypts every file on the PC :

2. Wannacry request long domain that is set as a kill switch, if the domain doesn't exist then the malware continues to operate:

```
05/30/24 07:01:52 AM [          Diverter] wannacry.exe (3008) requested TCP 192.0.2.123:80
05/30/24 07:01:52 AM [    HTTPListener80]   GET / HTTP/1.1
05/30/24 07:01:52 AM [    HTTPListener80]   Host: www.iuqerfsodp9ifjaposdfjhgosurijfaewrwergwea.com
05/30/24 07:01:52 AM [    HTTPListener80]   Cache-Control: no-cache
05/30/24 07:01:52 AM [    HTTPListener80]
05/30/24 07:01:52 AM [    HTTPListener80]
05/30/24 07:01:56 AM [          Diverter] svchost.exe (2068) requested UDP 192.168.99.1:53
05/30/24 07:01:56 AM [        DNS Server] Received A request for domain 'www.iuqerfsodp9ifjaposdfjhgosurijfaewrwergwea.com'
.
05/30/24 07:01:56 AM [          Diverter] wannacry.exe (3232) requested TCP 192.0.2.123:80
05/30/24 07:01:56 AM [    HTTPListener80]   GET / HTTP/1.1
05/30/24 07:01:56 AM [    HTTPListener80]   Host: www.iuqerfsodp9ifjaposdfjhgosurijfaewrwergwea.com
05/30/24 07:01:56 AM [    HTTPListener80]   Cache-Control: no-cache
05/30/24 07:01:56 AM [    HTTPListener80]
05/30/24 07:01:56 AM [    HTTPListener80]
05/30/24 07:01:58 AM [          Diverter] msedge.exe (6388) requested UDP 239.255.255.250:1900
```

3. When “Check payment” button is clicked the malware tries connecting to local loopback on port 9050. Unfortunately we can’t discover the real domain that the malware connected to check the payment or it was never really checked and the victims that had pay didn’t retrieve their files back

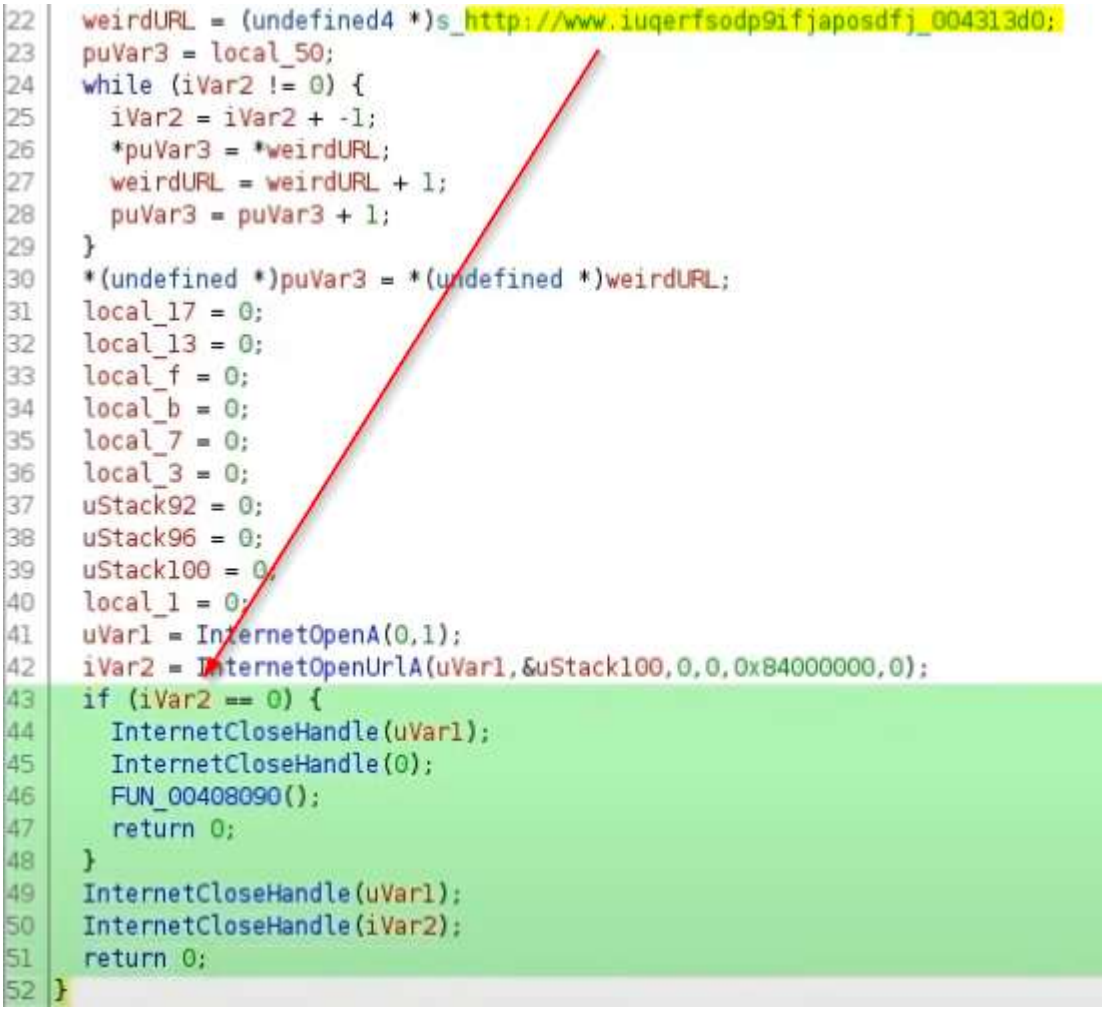


Comparing registry keys using Regshot gives new insights to malware behavior:

```
olSet\Services\yevuieaijqbogn837\Type: 0x00000010
olSet\Services\yevuieaijqbogn837\Start: 0x00000002
olSet\Services\yevuieaijqbogn837\ErrorControl: 0x00000001
olSet\Services\yevuieaijqbogn837\ImagePath: "cmd.exe /c "C:\ProgramData\yevuieaijqbogn837\tasksche.exe""
olSet\Services\yevuieaijqbogn837\DisplayName: "yevuieaijqbogn837"
olSet\Services\yevuieaijqbogn837\WOW64: 0x0000014C
olSet\Services\yevuieaijqbogn837\ObjectName: "LocalSystem"
asses\Local Settings\MuiCache\69\52C64B7E\@"C:\Windows\system32\windowspowershell\v1.0\powershell.exe",-103: "Windows Powe
crosoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\FileExts\.bmp\UserChoice\ProgId: "AppX43hnxtbyyps62jhe9sqpdzxn1790zetc"
crosoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\FileExts\.bmp\UserChoice\Hash: "BhH0/PiFd5w="
```

Malware runs command shell to set a new registry key highlighted above, it is hidden directory with purpose to maintain persistence on the end point

Debugger & decompiler analysis of wannacry:



```
22  weirdURL = (undefined4 *)s_http://www.iuqerfsodp9ifjaposdfj_004313d0;
23  puVar3 = local_50;
24  while (iVar2 != 0) {
25    iVar2 = iVar2 + -1;
26    *puVar3 = *weirdURL;
27    weirdURL = weirdURL + 1;
28    puVar3 = puVar3 + 1;
29  }
30  *(undefined *)puVar3 = *(undefined *)weirdURL;
31  local_17 = 0;
32  local_13 = 0;
33  local_f = 0;
34  local_b = 0;
35  local_7 = 0;
36  local_3 = 0;
37  uStack92 = 0;
38  uStack96 = 0;
39  uStack100 = 0;
40  local_1 = 0;
41  uVar1 = InternetOpenA(0,1);
42  iVar2 = InternetOpenUrlA(uVar1,&uStack100,0,0,0x84000000,0);
43  if (iVar2 == 0) {
44    InternetCloseHandle(uVar1);
45    InternetCloseHandle(0);
46    FUN_00408090();
47    return 0;
48  }
49  InternetCloseHandle(uVar1);
50  InternetCloseHandle(iVar2);
51  return 0;
52 }
```

Wannacry analysis using Ghidra confirms that the malware first checks whether the domain exists and if so then closes the socket and terminates meaning that it is indeed a kill switch. Otherwise main payload functions is called and the encryption process begins along with the timer.