## Lab 1: evil.exe

My initial attempts to prepare an initial snapshot were troublesome. I kept trying to run all the tools simultaneously and experiencing crashes in the process. Since I was running from the remote console and my personal machine is fairly up-to-date in terms of processing power and RAM, I couldn't chalk it up to a performance issue associated with using the web-based console. It took a visit to the relevant Piazza thread to figure out flypaper's second option was causing a conflict with Process Monitor. With that option unchecked, I took a snapshot (henceforth named "pre-evil") with all programs up and running.

The evil.exe icon was clicked the moment my VM clock read 11:25 PM, and I let it run for five minutes. But as I soon learned, that turned out to be an excessive amount of time. I stopped capturing events in Process Monitor and selected the "Filter" option using fields "Process Name" and the term "evil.exe" and was astounded by how much was happening behind the scenes. There were 4,917 events linked to evil.exe -- and they all fired within twenty seconds of clicking the icon.

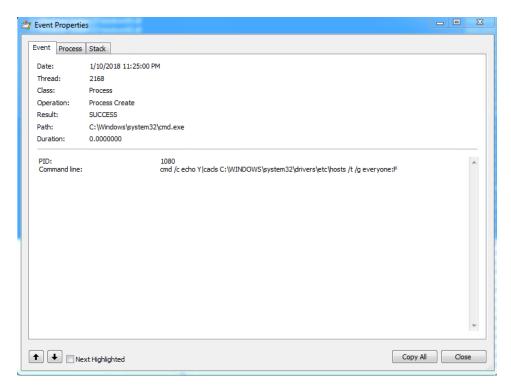
File Edit Event Filter Tools Options Help										
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	Time of						Operation	Path	Result	Detail
	7318283						Process Start		SUCCESS	Parent PID: 1460, Command line: "C:\Users
	7318303						Thread Create		SUCCESS	Thread ID: 2168
	7431218						Coad Image	C:\Users\Admin\Desktop\malware\MalwareBasics\Class1\Lab2\Replicat		Image Base: 0x400000, Image Size: 0x8000 Image Base: 0x77690000, Image Size: 0x13
	7443604						CreateFile	C:\Windows\System32\ntdll.dll C:\Windows\Prefetch\EVIL.EXE-098BDE0B.pf	SUCCESS	IMage Base: UX / 650000, Image Size: UX 13 IND Desired Access: Generic Read. Disposition:
	7444736 7445437						RegOpenKev	C:\windows\reretcn\Evil.EXE-ussbDEub.pr HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Control\Session Manager	REPARSE	Desired Access: Generic Head, Disposition:
	7445457						RegOpenKey	HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Control\Session Manager	SUCCESS	Desired Access: Read Desired Access: Read
	7445678						RegQueryValue	HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Control\Session Manager\CWDIllegalin		
	7445741						RegCloseKey	HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Control\Session Manager	SUCCESS	TVD Length. 1,024
	7447652					2164	CreateFile	C:\Users\Admin\Desktop\malware\MalwareBasics\Class1\Lab2\Replicat		Desired Access: Execute/Traverse, Synchro
	7449995						Load Image	C:\Windows\System32\kemel32.dll	SUCCESS	Image Base: 0x75d00000. Image Size: 0xd4
	7451475						Load Image	C:\Windows\System32\KemelBase.dll	SUCCESS	Image Base: 0x759d0000, Image Size: 0x4a
	7515387						RegOpenKey	HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Control\Terminal Server	REPARSE	Desired Access: Read
	7515492						RegOpenKey	HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Control\Terminal Server	SUCCESS	Desired Access: Read
	7515613								NAME NOT FOL	
	7515678							HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Control\Teminal Server\TSUserEnabled	SUCCESS	Type: REG_DWORD, Length: 4, Data: 0
	7515729						RegCloseKey	HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Control\Teminal Server	SUCCESS	
:25:00	7515857	PM	evil.	exe		2164	RegOpenKey	HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Control\SafeBoot\Option	REPARSE	Desired Access: Query Value, Set Value
25:00	7515919	PM	t, evil	exe		2164	RegOpenKey	HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Control\SafeBoot\Option	NAME NOT FOU	IND Desired Access: Query Value, Set Value
:25:00	7515988	PM	C,evil	exe		2164	RegOpenKey	HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Control\Srp\GP\DLL	REPARSE	Desired Access: Read
:25:00	7516053	PM	🕽 evil	exe			<b>K</b> RegOpenKey	HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Control\Srp\GP\DLL		IND Desired Access: Read
	7516115						<b>KRegOpenKey</b>	HKLM\Software\Policies\Microsoft\Windows\Safer\CodeIdentifiers	SUCCESS	Desired Access: Query Value
	7516199							HKLM\SOFTWARE\Policies\Microsoft\Windows\safer\codeidentifiers\Tr		IND Length: 80
	7516241					2164	<b>KRegCloseKey</b>	HKLM\SOFTWARE\Policies\Microsoft\Windows\safer\codeidentifiers	SUCCESS	
	7516344						RegOpenKey	HKCU\Software\Policies\Microsoft\Windows\Safer\CodeIdentifiers		IND Desired Access: Query Value
	7517745						CreateFile	C:\Users\Admin\Desktop\malware\MalwareBasics\Class1\Lab2\Replicat		
	7518932						CreateFile	C:\Windows\System32\msvbvm60.dll	SUCCESS	Desired Access: Read Attributes, Disposition
	7520264							.C:\Windows\System32\msvbvm60.dll	SUCCESS	CreationTime: 6/10/2009 1:38:03 PM, Last/
	7520323						CloseFile	C:\Windows\System32\msvbvm60.dll	SUCCESS	
	7520965						CreateFile	C:\Windows\System32\msvbvm60.dll C:\Windows\System32\msvbvm60.dll	SUCCESS FILE LOCKED W	Desired Access: Read Data/List Directory, I I SyncType: SyncTypeCreateSection, PageP
	7521561 7521614							.C:\Windows\System32\msvbvm60.dll	SUCCESS	Allocation Size: 1,388,544, EndOfFile: 1,386
	7521678						ReadFile	C:\Windows\System32\msvbvm60.dll	SUCCESS	Offset: 0, Length: 4,096, I/O Flags: Non-cad
	7853385							C:\Windows\System32\msvbvm60.dll	SUCCESS	SyncType: SyncTypeOther
	7853853						Cleaternemapp	C:\Windows\System32\msvbvm60.dll	SUCCESS	Image Base: 0x72940000, Image Size: 0x15
	7853947						CloseFile	C:\Windows\System32\msvbvm60.dll	SUCCESS	mage base, ax72540000, mage bize, ax re
	7854206						ReadFile	C:\Windows\System32\msvbvm60.dll	SUCCESS	Offset: 1,118,208, Length: 16,384, I/O Flag
	7979821						ReadFile	C:\Windows\System32\msvbvm60.dll	SUCCESS	Offset: 1,003,520, Length: 32,768, I/O Flag
	8063069						ReadFile	C:\Windows\System32\msybym60.dll	SUCCESS	Offset: 4.096, Length: 32,768, I/O Flags: No
25:00	8131233	PM	E evil	exe		2164	TLoad Image	C:\Windows\Svstem32\user32.dll	SUCCESS	Image Base: 0x76f40000, Image Size: 0xc9
25:00	8132255	PM	E, evil	exe		2164	TLoad Image	C:\Windows\System32\qdi32.dll	SUCCESS	Image Base: 0x76ef0000, Image Size: 0x4e
25:00	8133228	PM	evil.	exe		2164	TLoad Image	C:\Windows\System32\lpk.dll	SUCCESS	Image Base: 0x75cf0000, Image Size: 0xa0
25:00	8134532	PM	E, evil	exe		2164	TLoad Image	C:\Windows\System32\usp10.dll	SUCCESS	Image Base: 0x75ea0000, Image Size: 0x9d
25:00	8135291	PM	c),evil	exe		2164	TLoad Image	C:\Windows\System32\msvcrt.dll	SUCCESS	Image Base: 0x76db0000, Image Size: 0xac
:25:00	8138298	PM	t, evil	exe			TLoad Image	C:\Windows\System32\advapi32.dll	SUCCESS	Image Base: 0x77820000, Image Size: 0xa0
25:00	8139997	PM	t, evil	exe			Create File	C:\Windows\System32\sechost.dll	SUCCESS	Desired Access: Read Attributes, Disposition
	8140617							.C:\Windows\System32\sechost.dll	SUCCESS	CreationTime: 7/13/2009 3:11:59 PM, Last/
	8140679						CloseFile	C:\Windows\System32\sechost.dll	SUCCESS	
	8141333						CreateFile	C:\Windows\System32\sechost.dll	SUCCESS	Desired Access: Read Data/List Directory, I
	8141926							.C:\Windows\System32\sechost.dll	FILE LOCKED W	
	8142176							.C:\Windows\System32\sechost.dll	SUCCESS	SyncType: SyncTypeOther
	8143090						Load Image	C:\Windows\System32\sechost.dll	SUCCESS	Image Base: 0x777d0000, Image Size: 0x15
	8143198						CloseFile	C:\Windows\System32\sechost.dll	SUCCESS	
	8144765						TLoad Image	C:\Windows\System32\rpcrt4.dll	SUCCESS	Image Base: 0x77440000, Image Size: 0xa1
25:00	8146460	PM	C*Levil	exe		2164 i	TLoad Image	C:\Windows\System32\ole32.dll	SUCCESS	Image Base: 0x772e0000, Image Size: 0x15

Right away, it creates a file called "MSVBVM60.dll", which is the name of a legitimate driver for Visual Basic. I'm not sure if the sample is using a malicious version of it or if it's simply installing it to ensure there are no failures in execution due to dependency issues. A Google search reveals that it's quite common for this driver to go missing and raise error messages, so it's a particularly clever name for a bogus file. Not much later, evil.exe creates another fake dll, this time called "sechost.dll," which is also a real driver meant for developers. It's purely speculation, but I imagine that if these file names are chosen because the intended target isn't necessarily tech-savvy and it's unlikely the user is accessing the legitimate versions of these dopplegangers. Or, in the case of the files being real copies, the user is unconcerned with keeping them up-to-date and the malware must ensure they are present.

## Other files created:

rpcss.dll cryptbase.dll uxtheme.dll sxs.dll C\_932.NLS, 949, 950, 936 vb6chs.dll sserife.fon dwmapi.dll NTLDRS

After creating a dozen files and tooling with the registry in a variety of ways, the sample spoofs a command prompt by creating a cmd.exe file of its own and starting it as a new process.

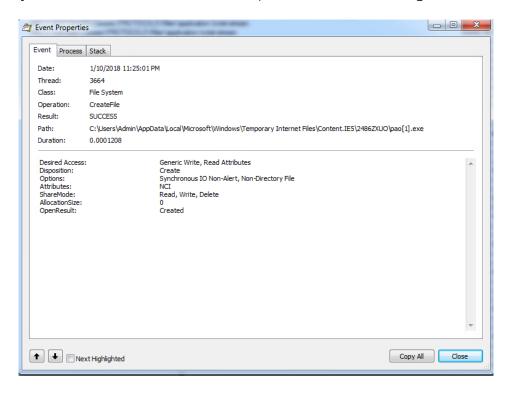


Furthermore, it seems like the malware turns its focus to LDAP, which is part of the IP suite, and urlmon.dll, which a quick Google search reveals offers functionality for MIME handling and code download. At this point, it becomes evident that the malware is a "dropper." This suspicion is corroborated by the extensive tinkering done in the registry keys regarding User Agent and other Internet setting folders.

Soon after, evil.exe creates rasapi32.dll, rasman.dll, and rtutils.dll, which are all geared toward remote access API. It also establishes a pbk file. The PBK file extension was completely new to me. Some quick research revealed it is a contraction of "phonebook," and it serves as a network connection data file. It is used for storing connection settings and credentials for future (and multiple) connections.

The word "proxy" is showing up in a ton of registry key and folder names and the appearance of the phrase "Lockdown\_Zones" in registry key accesses leads me to believe the sample is conscious of triggering internal security and it hopes to covertly connect to retrieve a payload by setting up a proxy connection.

About halfway through the long string of process operations by evil.exe, we see our first instance of a foreign (literally -- it is the Mandarin word for "run") executable without a legitimate name: pao.exe



Soon after, the QueryDirectory operation is run many times. The sample is enumerating the C:\Windows\System32 directory.



Following more Internet Explorer registry tweaks, pao.exe re-appears. Another foreign executable, tongji2.exe (tongji is Chinese for "statistics") is created. evil.exe creates svchest.exe. It is purely by coincidence that "hest" means "horse" -- as in, Trojan horse -- in Norwegian. Of course, it is named as such to appear as much like "svchost.exe" as possible and escape detection when the Task Manager is called up.

Interestingly enough, evil.exe then creates a GIF file named blank, alongside pao in that temporary internet file directory. But judging by the sheer avalanche of WriteFile operations, this is no image. Evil.exe does lots of things with funbots.bat, then closes the half-dozen threads it created and does various housekeeping tasks before shutting down.

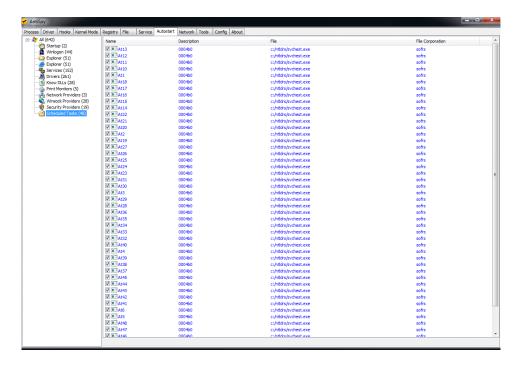
All of the internet-related activity made FakeNet my first destination after Process Monitor. Sure enough, FakeNet shows that the sample queries a handful of strange domains, then makes a GET request for a file:

Queries	GET Request
mzf2008.blog.163.com	a "blog" directory
hisunpharm.com	pao.exe
static.naver.net	blank.gif
timeless888.com	sun.txt; tong.htm; favicon.ico

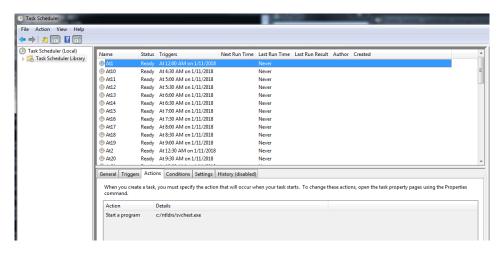
FakeNet later shows that evil.exe desperately wanted access to a file called sun.txt, calling for it repeatedly as shown.

```
[Received new connection on port: 80.1
[New request on port 80.1
[GET / sun.txt HTTP/1.1
[Accept: */*
[Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
[User-Agent: Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 7.0; Windows NT 6.1; Trident/4.9; SL
[CC2: NET CLR 2.0.50927; .NET CLR 3.5.30729; .NET CLR 3.0.30729; Media Center PC
[A.9; .NET4.06; .NET4.06]
[A.9; .NET4.06; .NET4.06]
[A.9; .NET4.06; .NET4.06]
[A.9; .NET4.06; .NET4.06]
[A.9; .NET4.06]
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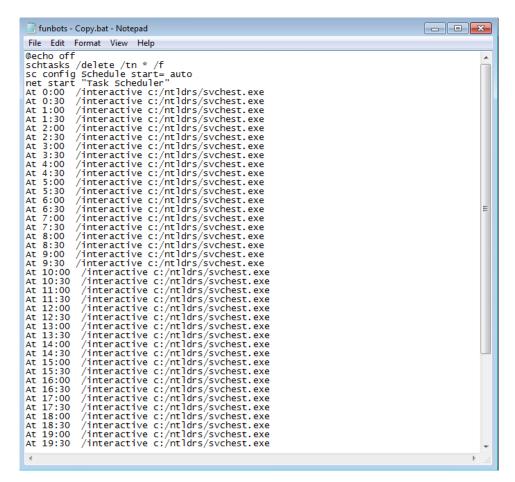
A quick trip toAntiSpy showed that svchest.exe, created by the illustrious sofrs corporation, scheduled a litany of future tasks. AntiSpy also alerts us to the sample created a registry key called skunser in the Run folder of the Current User with C:\ntldrs\svchest.exe as the value.



Checking Windows' native task scheduler reveals that svchest.exe is scheduled to run every half hour. It is done so with the SYSTEM user account, and the "run whether user is logged on or not" and "run with highests privileges" options selected and greyed out. Again, it's unlikely an average user would be concerned with task scheduler in the first place, but even if they did happen up this, they would see "SYSTEM" and the selected options and assume the computer was doing something authorized and necessary.

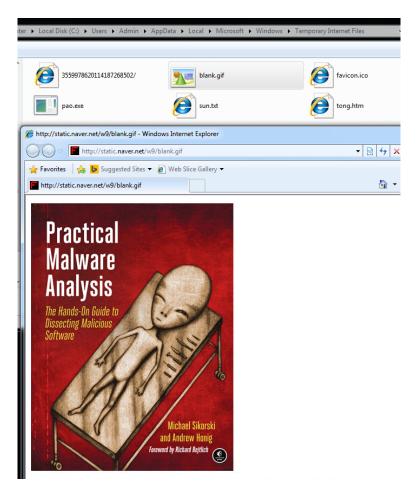


It accomplished this with the funbots batch file, which required a separate run of evil.exe and watching the C:\ntldrs folder closely in order to copy and paste the file before evil.exe cleaned it up.



It took many re-tries to capture the system.yf file in this manner; its creation and deletion are close together and extremely quick, and the latency involved in operating a virtual machine made it like a game of whack-a-mole. It appears to be a help file for FakeNet, which may be an idiosyncrasy of this lab, as opposed to the actual content of system.yf

This is more or less confirmed when accessing blank.gif in the Temporary Internet Files folder. Instead of juicy malware-delivered data, here we have a shameless book plug:



In Piazza, Cas Donoghue speculated that this sample is a variant of malware that was used to attack Korean banks in 2013. Interestingly enough, the blog article describing the incident pointed out that the malware fails miserably if the user's browser security is properly configured via the enabling of DEP (data execution prevention). This circles us back to the lecture, where the real failure in the APT-Kill-Chain occurs in the Delivery stage and the real important acronym of malware mitigation is PEBKAC.