



MALWARE ANALYSIS

Michael Awoyemi

CMP320: ADVANCED ETHICAL HACKING

2023/24

Note that the Information contained in this document is for educational purposes.

Abstract

The sole objective of this report was to conduct an exhaustive and comprehensive analysis of a corrupted file. The chosen methodology for the analysis was inspired by the Systematic Approach to Malware Analysis (SAMA). SAMA is a well-known technique for malicious software behavioural assessments. The aim was to gather a deeper insight about the intended functionality of the file and how it was programmed by its developers to act.

The analysis was carried out in 2 stages. Firstly, examining the code and structure of the corrupted file using static technique tools and a disassembler. This allowed for a detailed understanding of the file's inner workings, without executing it. The second part was dynamic analysis, during the analysis, the malware was executed within a secure environment to visualise how it behaved. Thanks to specialised tools, the interactions with the virtual machine were visualised in real-time. The combinations of both types of analysis provided a deeper understanding of the corrupted file.

By conducting thorough examinations and continuous monitorization of the file behaviour, it became abundantly clear that the file in question was, in fact, a highly malicious software. The type of malware in question was the popular and destructive ransomware WannaCry. WannaCry exploited a Windows vulnerability called Eternal Blue. What made this ransomware particularly dangerous was its ability to hide behind the corporation name Microsoft. Once the malware was executed it immediately began creating threads to conduct its malicious activities. It created, encrypted, and deleted files, among other malicious functions, were discovered.

Finally, the report emphasises what companies and individuals can do to stay protected from malicious software in general. Concluding with the suggestions of policies and action plans like incident response, business continuity, and disaster recovery.

Contents

1	Introduction.....	1
1.1	Background.....	1
1.2	Aim.....	1
1.3	Methodology.....	1
2	Procedure.....	2
2.1	Static Analysis	2
2.2	Dynamic Analysis.....	3
3	Discussion.....	4
3.1	Static Analysis Discussion	4
3.2	Dynamic Analysis Discussion	17
3.3	Conclusion	22
3.4	Countermeasures.....	22
3.5	Future Work.....	22
	References.....	23
	Appendices	24
	Appendix A – Floss.exe result	24
	Appendix B – Dependency Walker (DLL functions)	25
	Appendix C – Regshot Output.....	27

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

Ransomware is a highly destructive type of malware (malicious software) with the purpose of extorting its victims by demanding payments to undo the changes and restore the damage caused by the malware. The impact of ransomware can be severe and long-lasting, ranging from the deletion of important information to the complete encryption and erasure of data, or even the total blockage of access to a victim's computer. Usually, once the malware is executed, a message is displayed where the perpetrators will leave information about payment and how to regain access or recover data.

Over the past few years, there has been a significant rise in the number of ransomware attacks and viruses. Shockingly, the number of victims of ransomware has increased by 128.18% between 2022 and 2023. These types of attacks can have a devastating impact on everyone, from large corporations to individual computers.

Malware analysis can be described as the art of meticulously studying the composition of the software in order to fully understand its intention. There are two types of analysis: static and dynamic. Static analysis consists of specific tools to trace the instructions of the malware code to see how it acts. Dynamic analysis, on the other hand, is the practice of running the malware and seeing it in real-time to confirm the details that were found during the static analysis. The dynamic part must always be run from a controlled environment, either a virtual machine or a sandbox, to not damage the original machine. This way, we can effectively analyse the damage caused by the malware on the VM and gain valuable insights into how to prevent future attacks.

1.2 AIM

The main objective of this project is to conduct an in-depth analysis of a corrupt file using both static and dynamic techniques. The purpose of this analysis is to gather information about the intended functionality of the file, as well as how it has been programmed to execute its intended tasks. This comprehensive analysis will help in identifying any potential security risks or vulnerabilities associated with the corrupt file.

1.3 METHODOLOGY

The methodology used to perform a malware analysis test on the suspicious file was a combination of static, dynamic, and disassembly analysis. The tools used for the malware functionality through source code inspection were, VirusTotal, String, Floss, DIE, Dependency Walker, Pestudio, and IDA Pro, among others. The dynamic analysis was performed in a virtual environment on a Windows 10 FlareVM machine. From the virtual machine, the corrupted file was executed and tools such as Procmon, Regshot, Wireshark, FakeNet, Procexp, and among others were used.

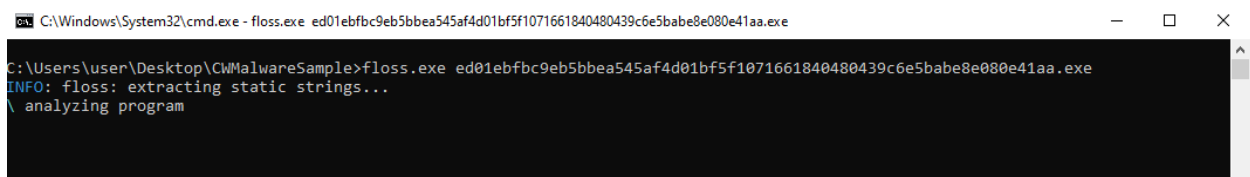
2 PROCEDURE

2.1 STATIC ANALYSIS

VirusTotal is a very powerful tool for discovering information about malware. If a file is suspected of being malicious, the user can search for the hashes of the suspected file in the extensive database of VirusTotal. Once scanned, Virus Total will compare the file with the other hashes in its database. If the search is successful, it will provide a report on the type of malware, its function, its behaviour, and how dangerous or harmful it is, among other information available on the internet about the file in question. If the search was not successful, it does not automatically mean that the file is not dangerous. It means that it is not yet registered in the database and users must proceed with caution.

In this case, the search was successful, and the file type was WannaCry. WannaCry is a type of ransomware that was released in 2017 and has caused major losses to large companies and individuals worldwide. In Figure 3, under the static analysis discussion, it can be seen Virustotal's report in which it found the hash of the file that was introduced in 66 out of the 71 sites it compared the hash with. The tool also provided information such as the security vendor that has the file flagged, details about the file in general, relationship, and behaviour among others.

The next tools used to parse the file are strings.exe and floss.exe. Both tools are run from the CLI (command line interface). The function of these tools is to search for "strings" in the file that can later benefit the user in understanding the malware's operation.



```
C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe - floss.exe ed01ebfbc9eb5bbea545af4d01bf5f1071661840480439c6e5babe8e080e41aa.exe
C:\Users\user\Desktop\CW\MalwareSample>floss.exe ed01ebfbc9eb5bbea545af4d01bf5f1071661840480439c6e5babe8e080e41aa.exe
INFO: floss: extracting static strings...
\ analyzing program
```

Figure 1: Running Floss.exe

PEid is another statics analysing tool that determines the compilation of the file and finds out if the file is packed. When an executable file is packed, the executable code is compressed. This means that the code can be modified without changing the underlying function of the file. The analyst decided to use this tool first because if the file was packed some tools would not be able to read the headings.

DIE (Detect it easy) was also used to scan the file. The Entropy sub-tool discovered more information about the taste of the file. It was useful when looking at PE headers within an executable. PE headers are usually broken up into .text, .data, .rdata, .idata, .edata, .pdata, .rsrc, and .reloc. This will be reviewed and expanded further when discussing the findings. Evidence can be found in Figure 4.

Finally, the following tools were used to conclude the static analysis of the file; IDA Pro, Pestudio, and Dependency Walker. Dependency walker was used to discover the DLLs in the file, and what the DLLs are executing. The findings of the DLLs and their instructions can be found in Appendix B.

2.2 DYNAMIC ANALYSIS

As mentioned in the introduction, in this phase of the analysis, the analyst examined the behaviour of the code using a set of tools and also by running the file. This was done using a Windows 10 virtual machine, specifically from FlareVM. The analyst removed the network interfaces from the VM to prevent it from spreading, adding another layer of protection to his personal device.

The analyst's approach was to run the malware in the VM, see what happened, and analyse how it affected the network and registry. Upon executing the file, the Windows User Account Control prompted the analyst to allow changes to the device, as seen in Figure 24.



Figure 2: Malware executed.

Procmon (Process Explorer) and Procexp (Process Explorer) were both used to understand what happened within the system once the malware was executed. They both captured the process running and provided information such as process name, description, image path, lifetime, company, and command, among others.

Registry keys were also found using the tool Regshot. These keys store important information about the system configuration and application settings. Registry keys are organized hierarchically and contain values and subkeys. They are crucial for maintaining system stability and performance. Windows uses these keys to access and modify system settings as needed. The registry keys are essential for the proper functioning of the Windows operating system.

Additional analysis was done, this type in search of any possible communication between the malware and the internet. This was performed with the well-known tool Wireshark, and FakeNet.

3 DISCUSSION

3.1 STATIC ANALYSIS DISCUSSION

VirusTotal was the first tool used to scan the file the analyst found suspicious. The result came back as WannaCry, an infamous virus that struck the world by surprise back in 2017. Infecting and causing major losses to the NHS in the United Kingdom, Telefonica in Spain, FedEx in the USA, and the German railway among others.

As it was an infamous ransomware attack, VirusTotal was able to detect the hash in its database, cross-referencing it with 71 security vendors, of which 66 had the file flagged as malicious as can be seen in the image below.

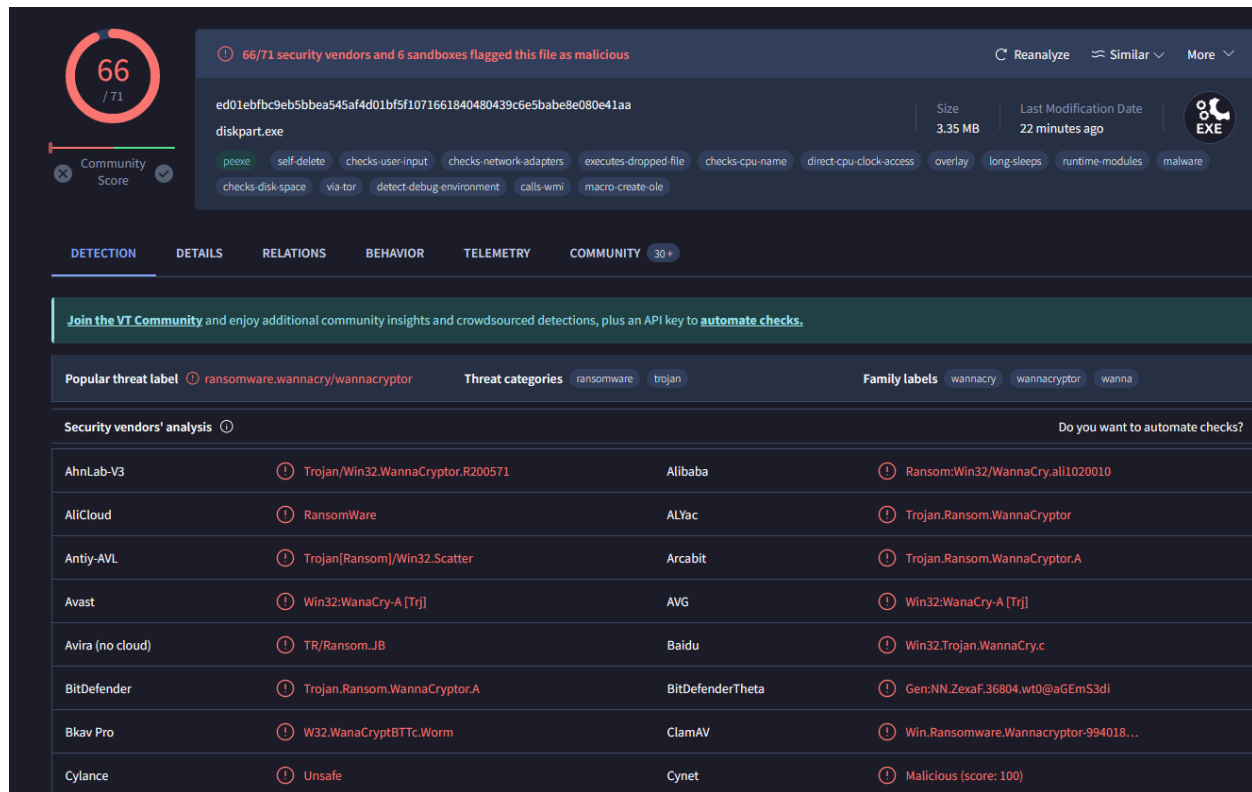
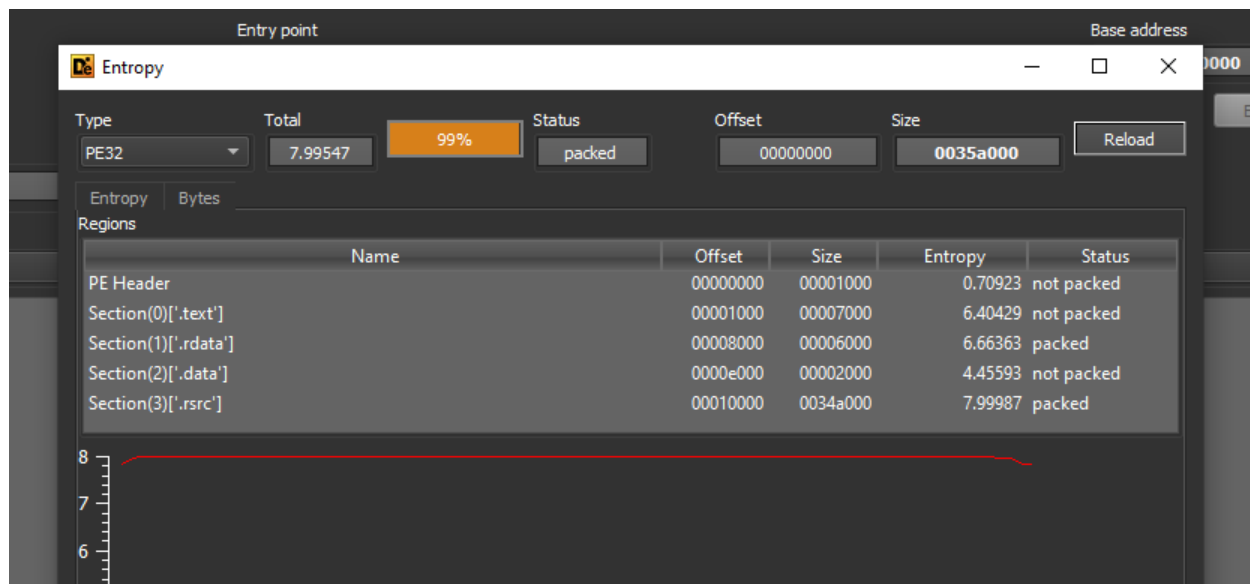


Figure 3: VirusTotal Findings.

After uploading the malware file through Detect it Easy (DIE), from the Entropy sections of the tool, it was discovered that some sections of the files were packed and compiled with Microsoft Visual C++ 6.0. As the PE header, .text, and .data were not packed, more information about them was found using other tools.



Once the file was deemed malicious and several sections were unpacked, the analyst used several tools to find out more information on how the file was composed by its developer. The tools Strings.exe and Floss.exe as mentioned in the static analysis procedure are both run from CLI. Both tools returned a list of executable files. Furthermore, a list of languages was also retrieved. It gives the impression the malware is created to target multiple countries with multiple languages. Evidence of this can be found in the image below and Appendix B. Additionally, the tool Floss was able to find a stack string named Oftware\.

The next tool used was Pestudio. During the analysis of the resources, the tool found 3 resources: vision, manifest and XIA. They can be seen in the image below. Additionally, the file ratio of the resources was 98% XIA. Further investigation discovered that XIA is packed into a PKZIP, verifying “.rsrc” was packed which was already found with the tool DIE.

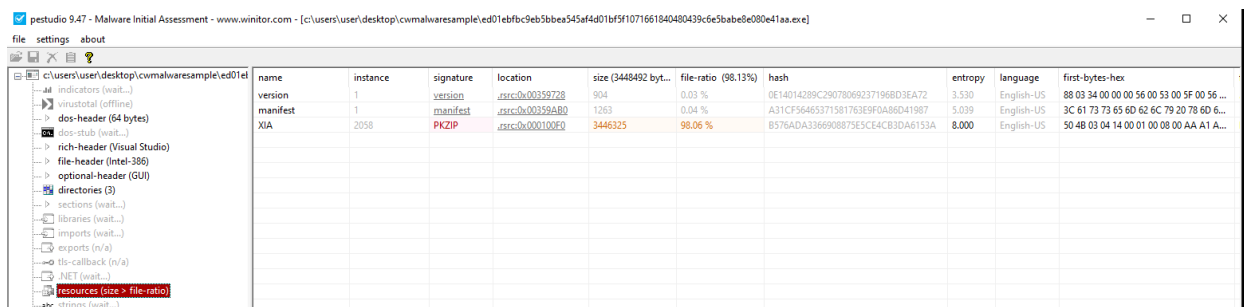


Figure 6: Pestudio, the discovery of the PKZIP

Knowing that 98% of the resources in the file were packed in a PKZIP, the next option was to find out more about that file. Research on PKZIP files revealed they could be unzipped using the tool ZIP-7. When this was tried, it asked for a password. The analyst noticed that the file extracted with sub-directories and other files even with the wrong password, but unfortunately, they were empty. Further research with the disassembler led to the discovery of the password WNCry@2017. When unzipped with the correct password the folder had the files with content. These files can be seen in Figures 8 and 9.

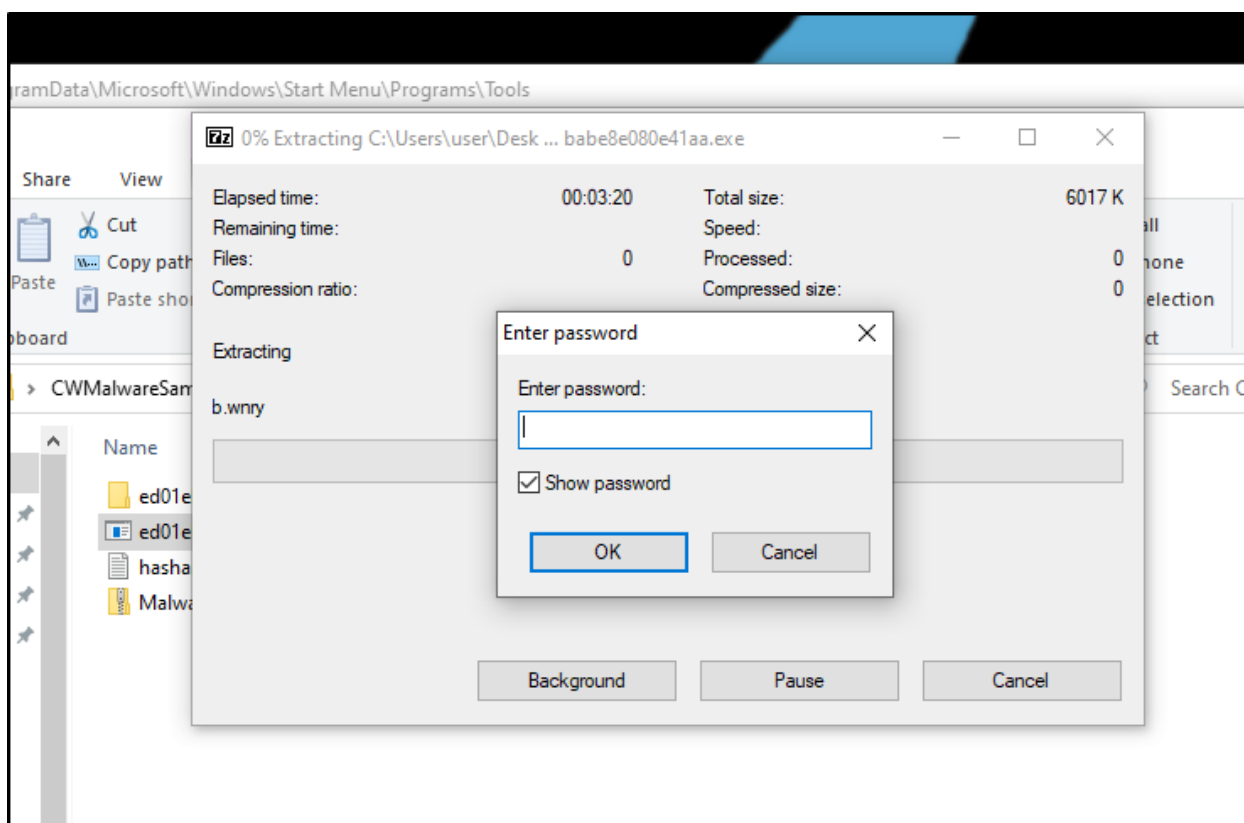


Figure 7: Zip file required password.

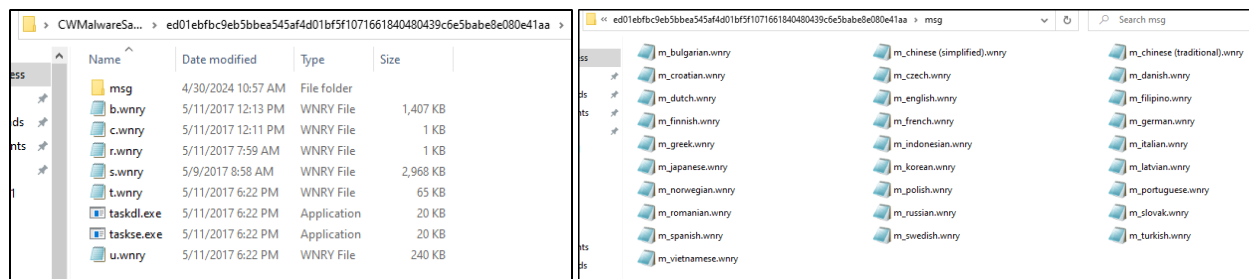


Figure 8 & 9: Content of the file extracted using Zip-7 and the password “WNCry2ol7”.

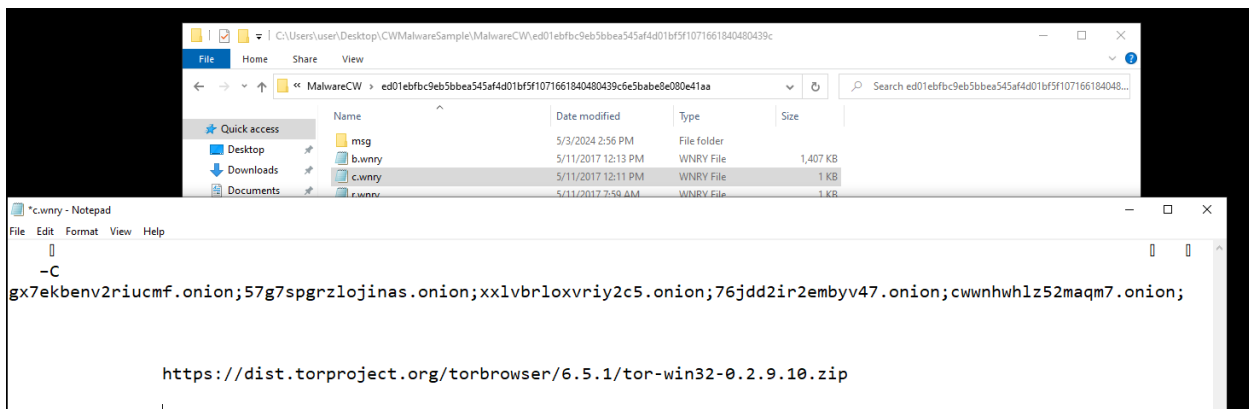


Figure 10: Content of the c.wnry file”.

Dependency Walker was used to retrieve all the DLLs (Dynamic Link Library) within the composition of the malware. There were 4 DLLs named KERNEL32.DLL which contains core Windows functionality, USER32.DLL contains related to user interfaces, ADVAPI32.DLL related to advanced Windows services and security functions, and MSVCRT.DLL which has functions for memory management, string manipulation, file I/O operations. Each DLL is executed at runtime and calls all its functions. A list of all the functions within each DLL can be found in Appendix B. Here are a few that were interesting to the analyst.

KERNEL32.LL: CopyFileA, CreateDirectoryA, CreateDirectoryW, CreateProcessA, DeleteCriticalSection, GetProcAddress, GetFileAttributesA, etc.

USER32.DLL: wsprintfA

ADBAPI32.DLL: CreateServiceA, RegCloseKey, RegCreateKeyW, RegQueryValueEXA, StartServiceA

Further static analysis was done using the IDA pro disassembler. This allowed the analyst to examine the code in assembly language. When the malware was loaded into IDA Pro, the main entry function also called start was reviewed. Evidence of this can be found in Figure 11. The analyst entered every function and analysed its actions. Here are some of the relevant calls that the malware does.

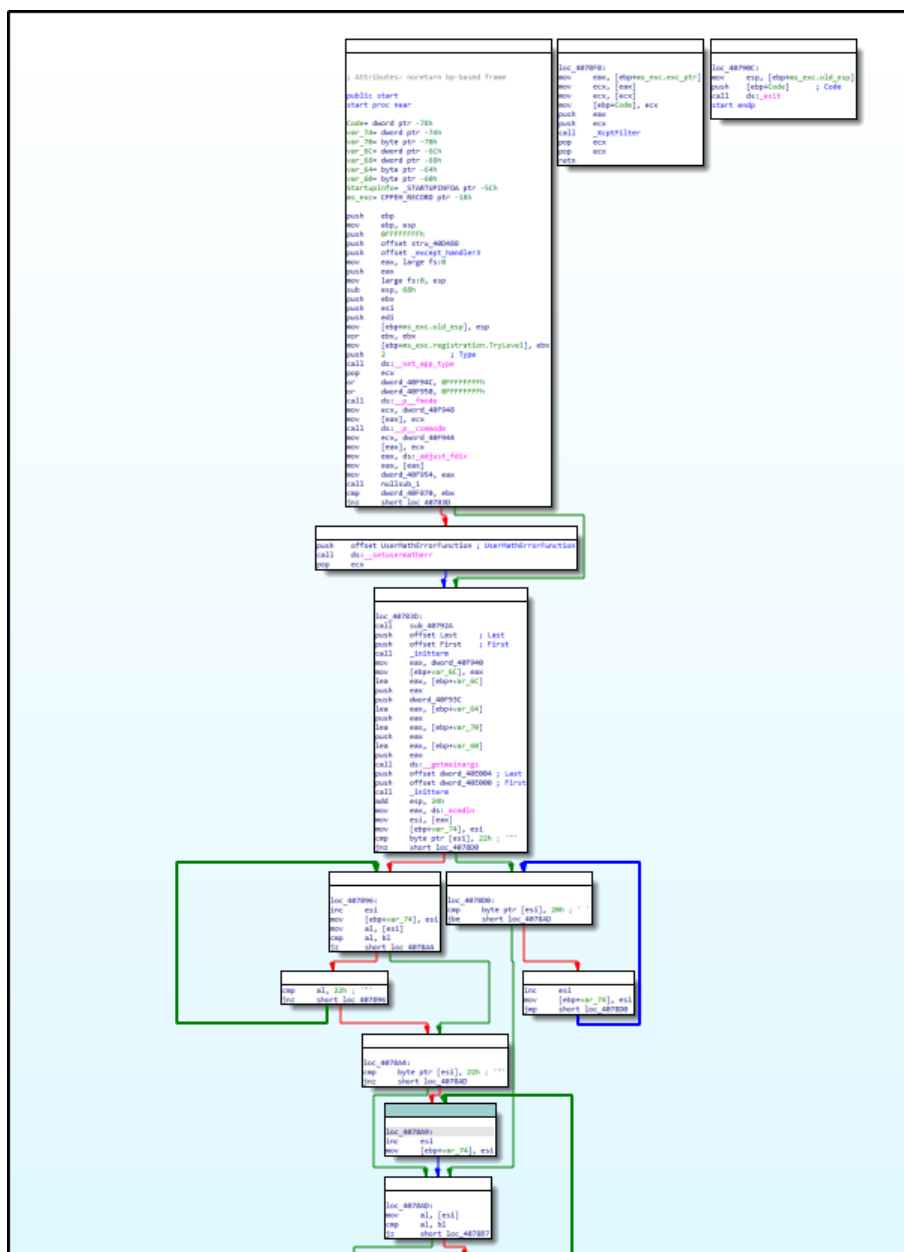
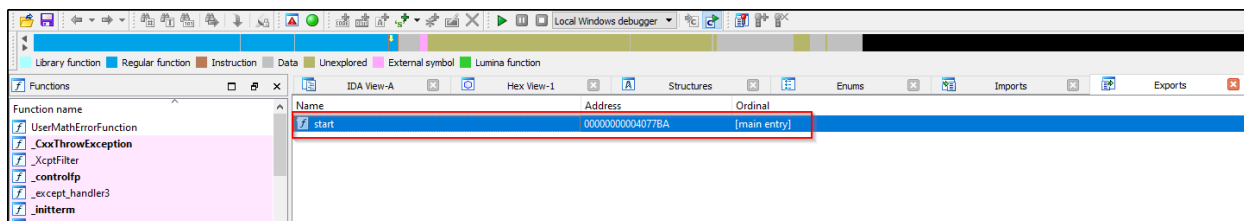


Figure 12: main entry function blocks.

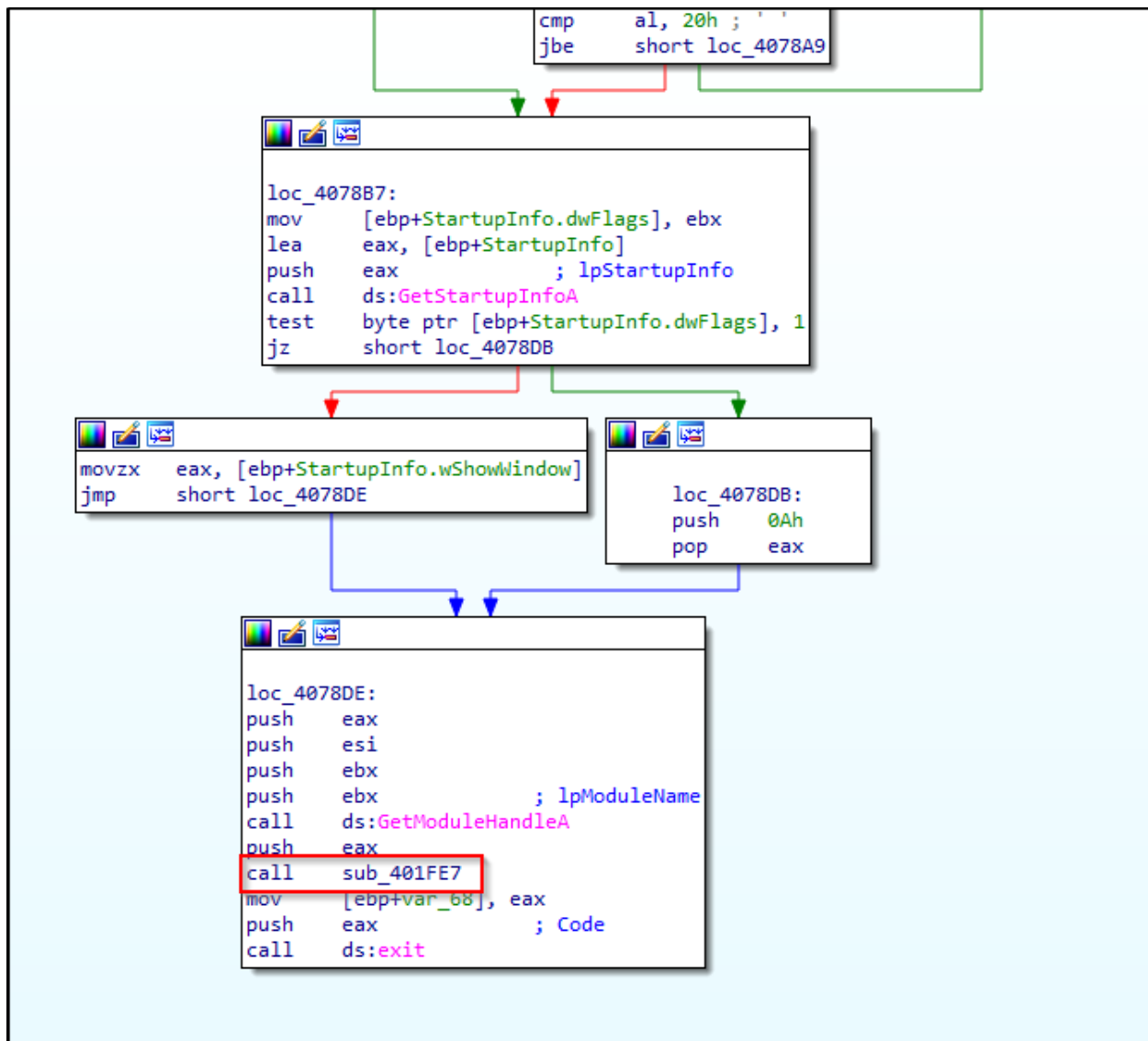


Figure 13: sub-401FE7 (most relevant subroutine from entry block).

The interesting block that was discovered can be seen in the image above. This block was involved in handling module operations and possibly terminating the process. First getting the handle of a module using `GetModuleHandleA`, then calling a subroutine at address `sub_401FE7`, likely to perform some operation with the module handle. Finally, it stored the result in `[ebp+var_68]`.

Inside the `sub_401FE7` seen in the previous block, there was another block that called `tasksche.exe`. This block of code copies a file named "tasksche.exe" to a new location and then checks if the file exists using the `GetFileAttributesA` function. If the file does not exist, it proceeds to an address called `loc_40208E`.

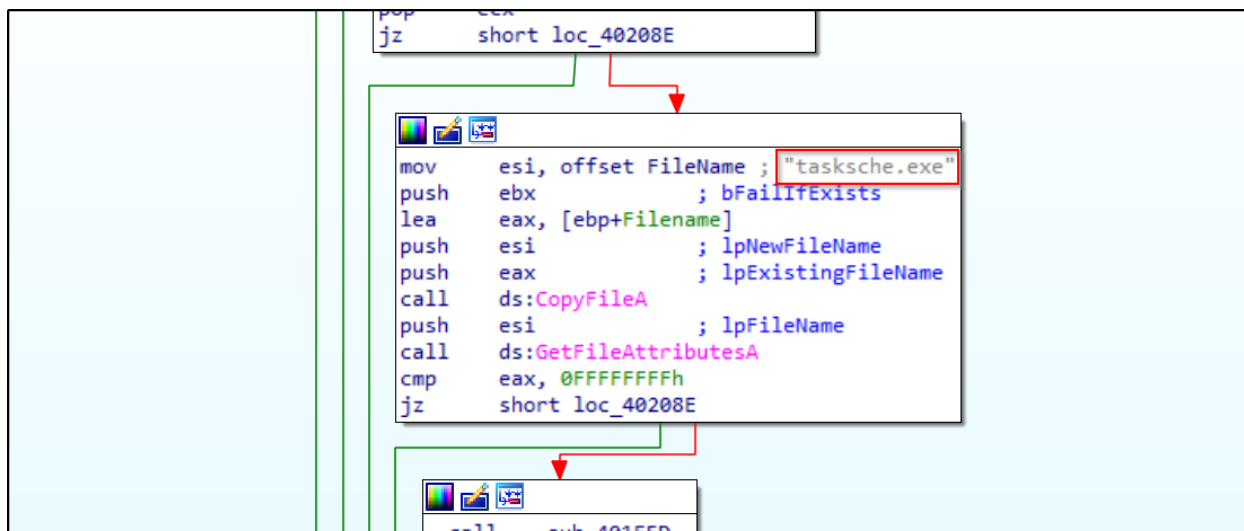


Figure 14: Executable tasksche.exe.

In the same sub_401FE7, there was another block that was set to manipulate files, directories, and permission. It also called several other subroutines as part of the block. The discovery of the “Wncry@2ol7” when analysing other blocks that dealt with directories gave the impression of it being a password to decrypt the PKZIP file.

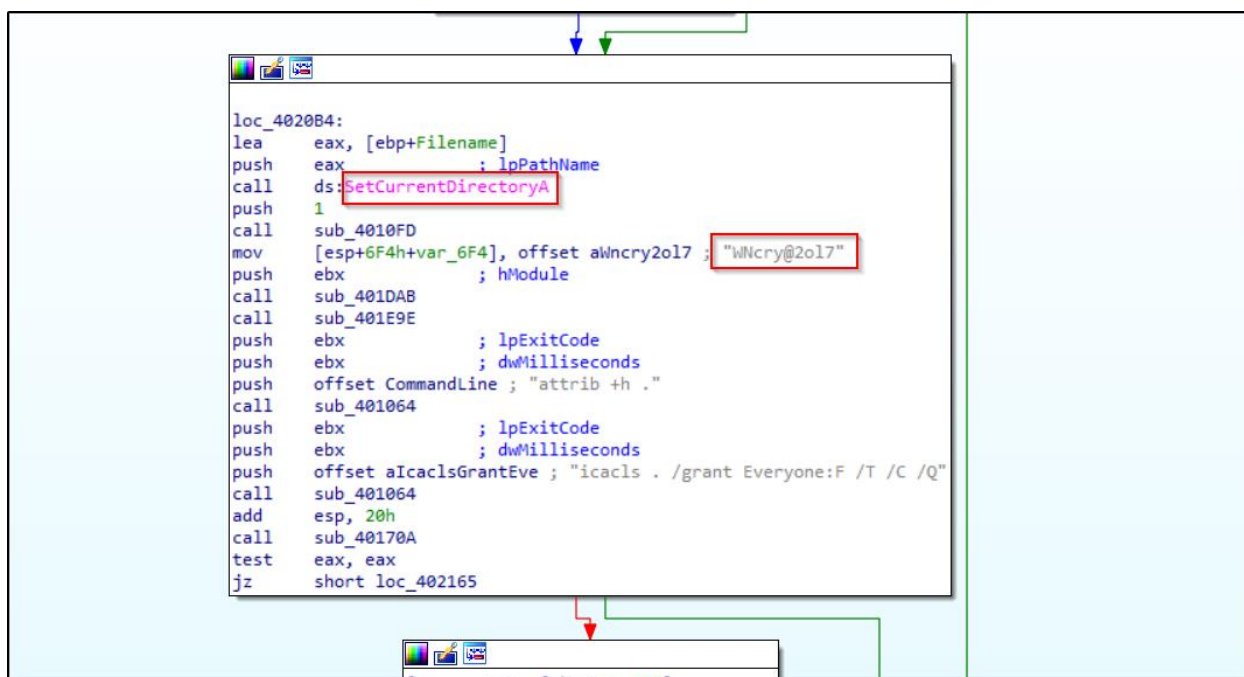


Figure 15: Creation of directories and password discovery.

From the subroutine sub_4010FD inside the block above, the first things that caught the analyst's eyes were the 3 comments, “Software\\”, “WanaCrypt0r”, and “wd”.

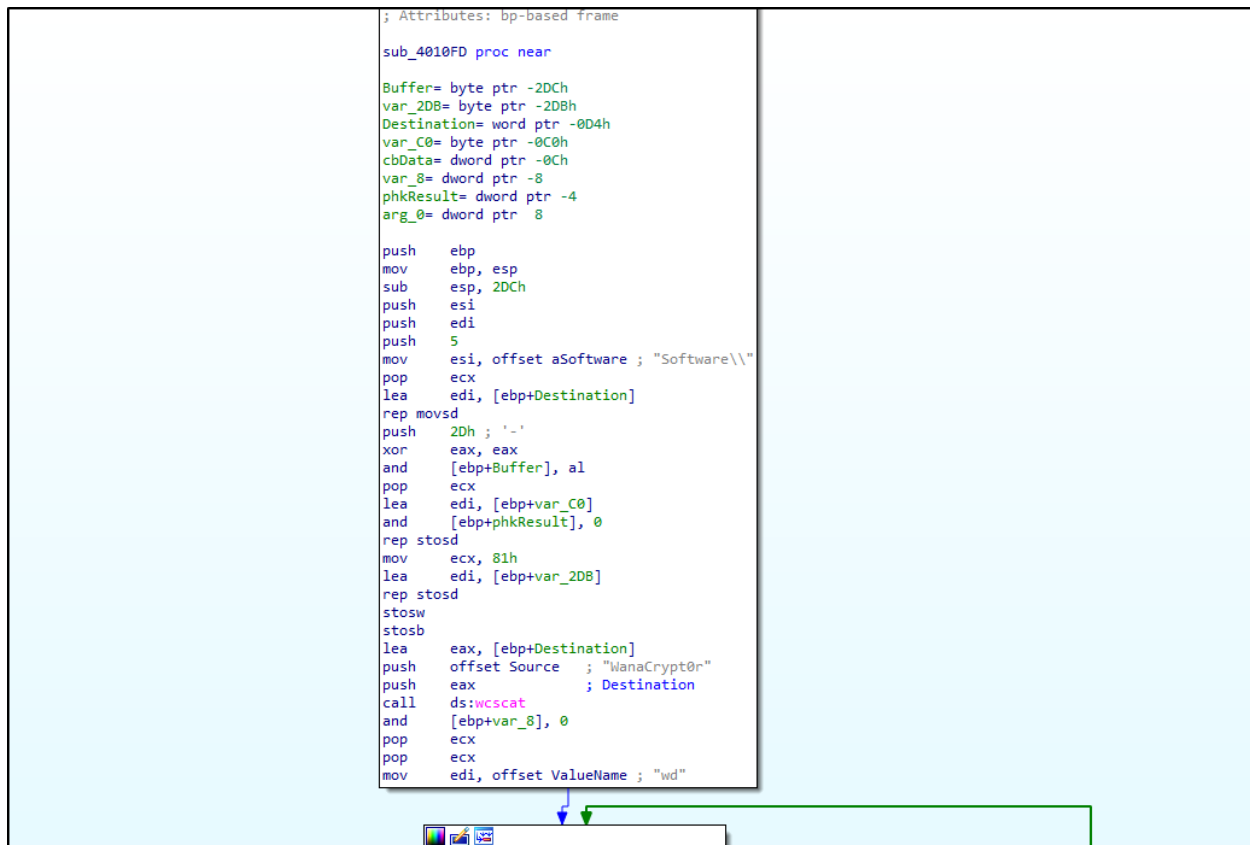


Figure 16: subroutine sub_4010FD.

Other subroutines showed further evidence of attempts to create and edit new registry keys using functions such as 'RegCreateKeyW', 'RegQueryValueExA' and 'RegSetValueExA'. This can be seen in Figure 17.

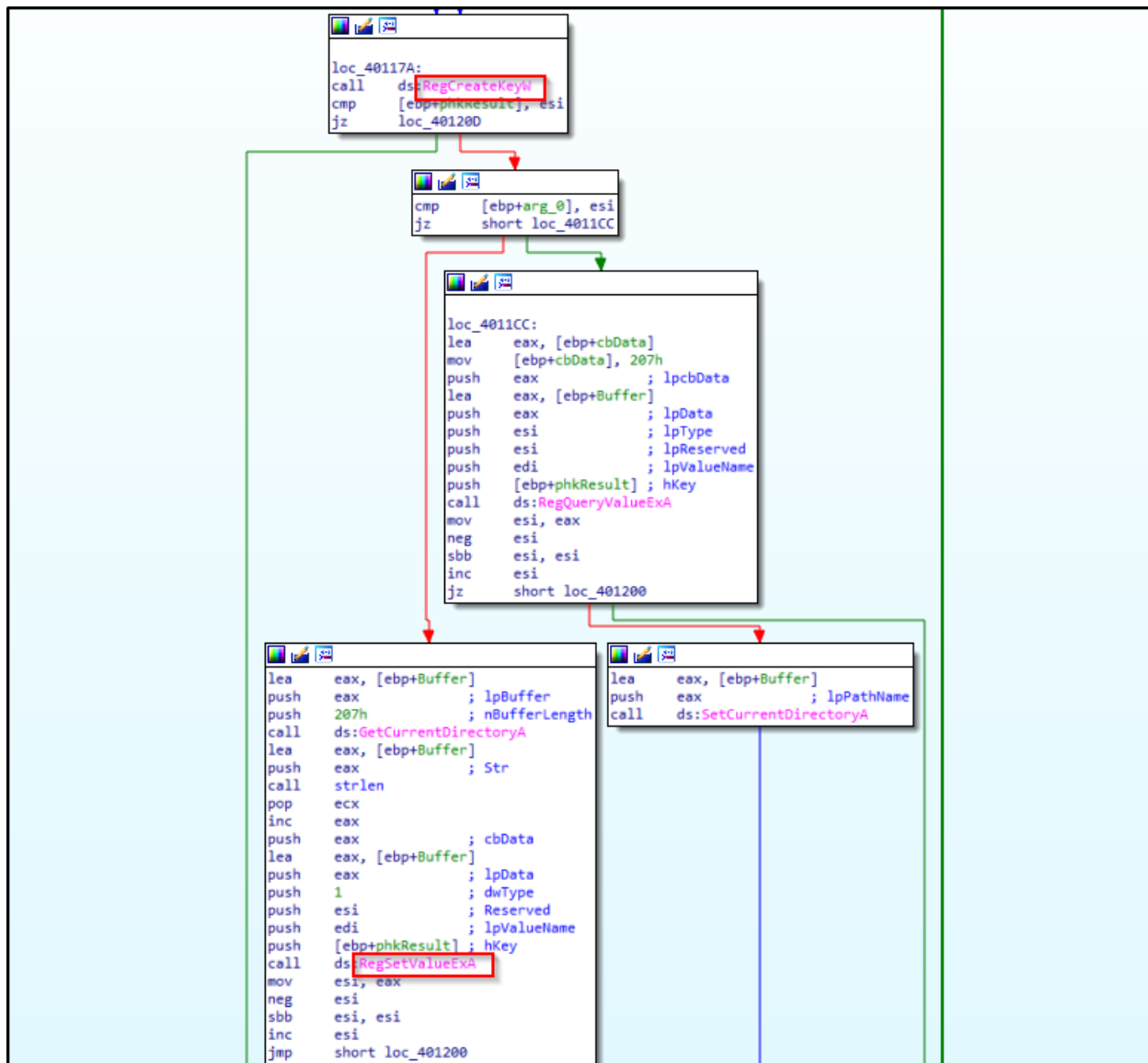


Figure 17: Creation of registry keys, retrieving values, and setting directories.

The sub_401DAB subroutine called the function “FindResourceA” to find the file type “XIA” which was already discovered using DIE. Once it finds the resource the subroutine would load the resource and push the file “c.winry” onto the stack.

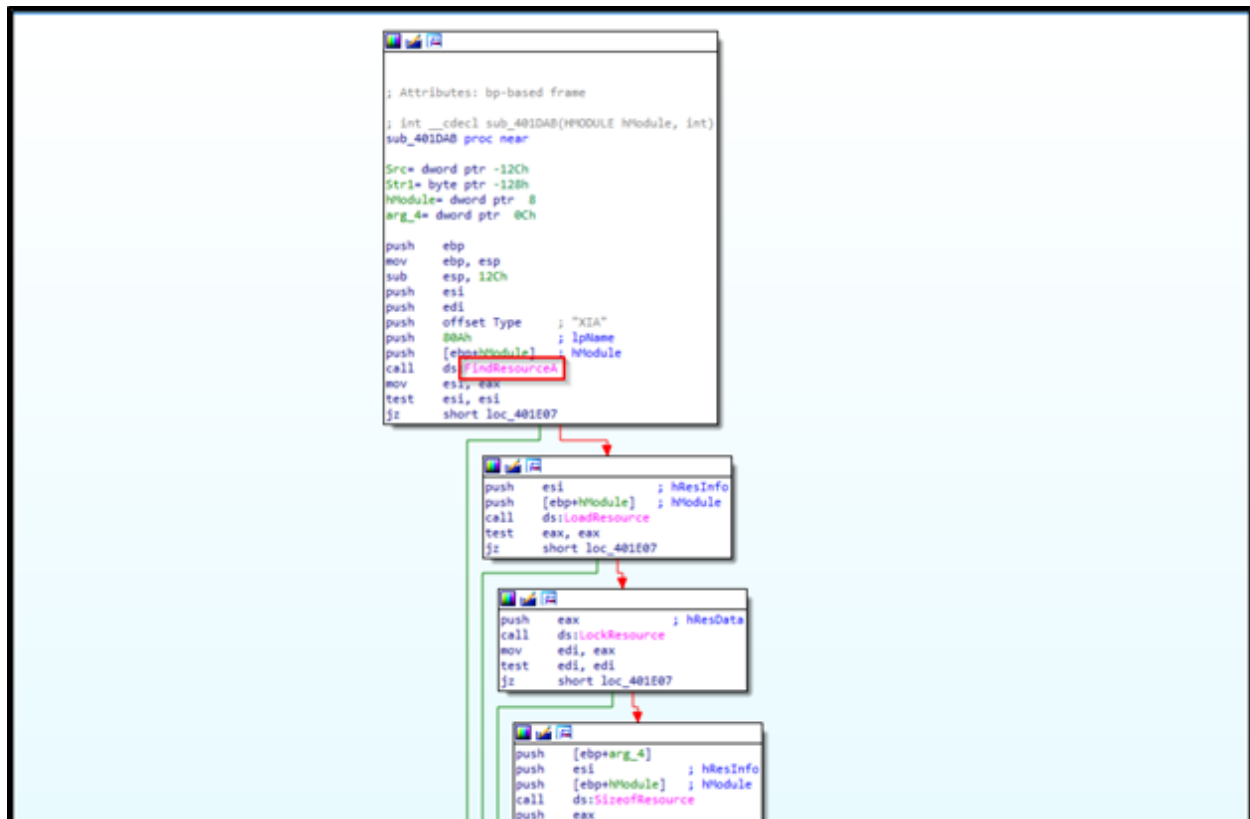


Figure 18: Manipulation of resources.

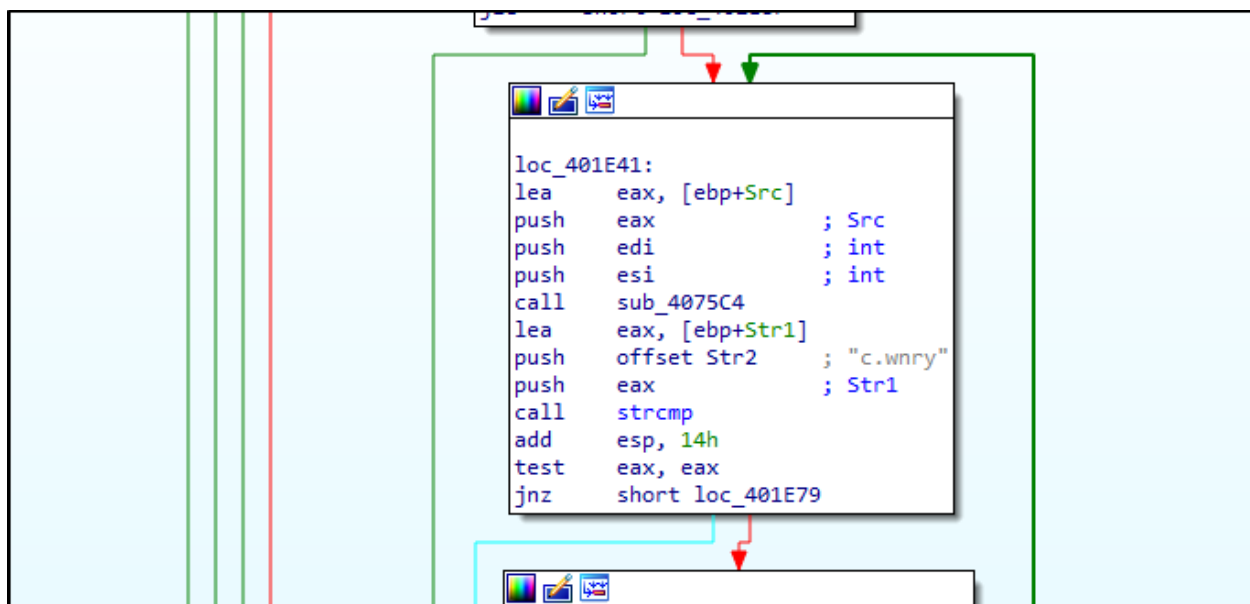


Figure 19: Passing c.winry into the stack.

Another subroutine called sub_401064 was discovered. Within its blocks, it had instructions that called functions such as createProcessA, and TerminateProcess.

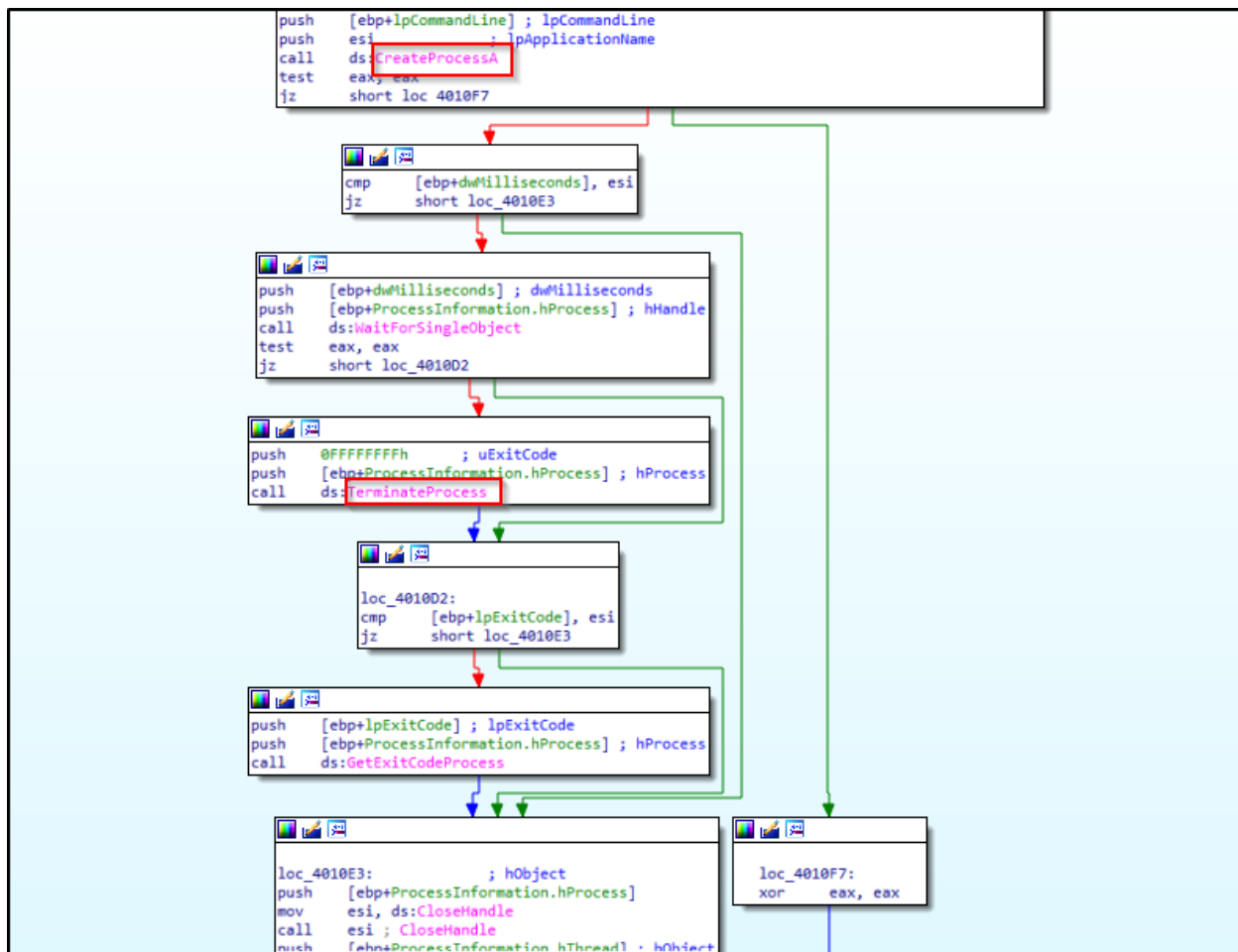


Figure 20: Manipulation of processes.

The subroutine that was in charge of loading the kernel.dll library was creating sub_40170A. There were also several functions:

- `GetProcAddress`: `GetProcAddress` is used to retrieve the address of exported functions or procedures from a specified dynamic-link library (DLL).
- Retrieve `CreateFileW` function address: Pushes the string "CreateFileW" onto the stack, followed by the handle to the module where the function resides (`hModule`). Then, it calls `GetProcAddress` to retrieve the address of `CreateFileW` and stores it at location `dword_40F878`. It repeats this for other functions `WriteFile`, `ReadFile`, `MoveFileW`, `MoveFileExW`, `DeleteFileW`, and `CloseHandle`. For each function, it pushes the function name, `hModule`, and then calls `GetProcAddress` to retrieve and store the function address.

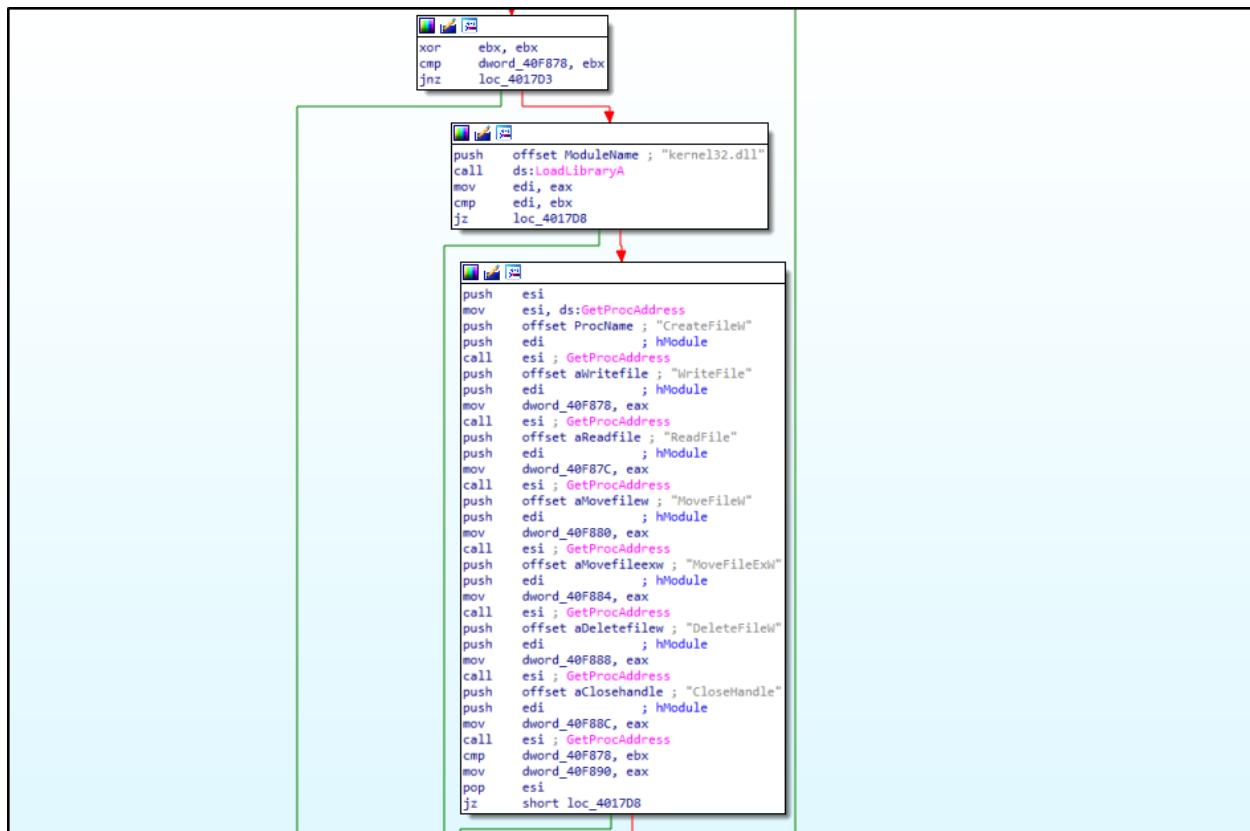


Figure 21: File manipulation.

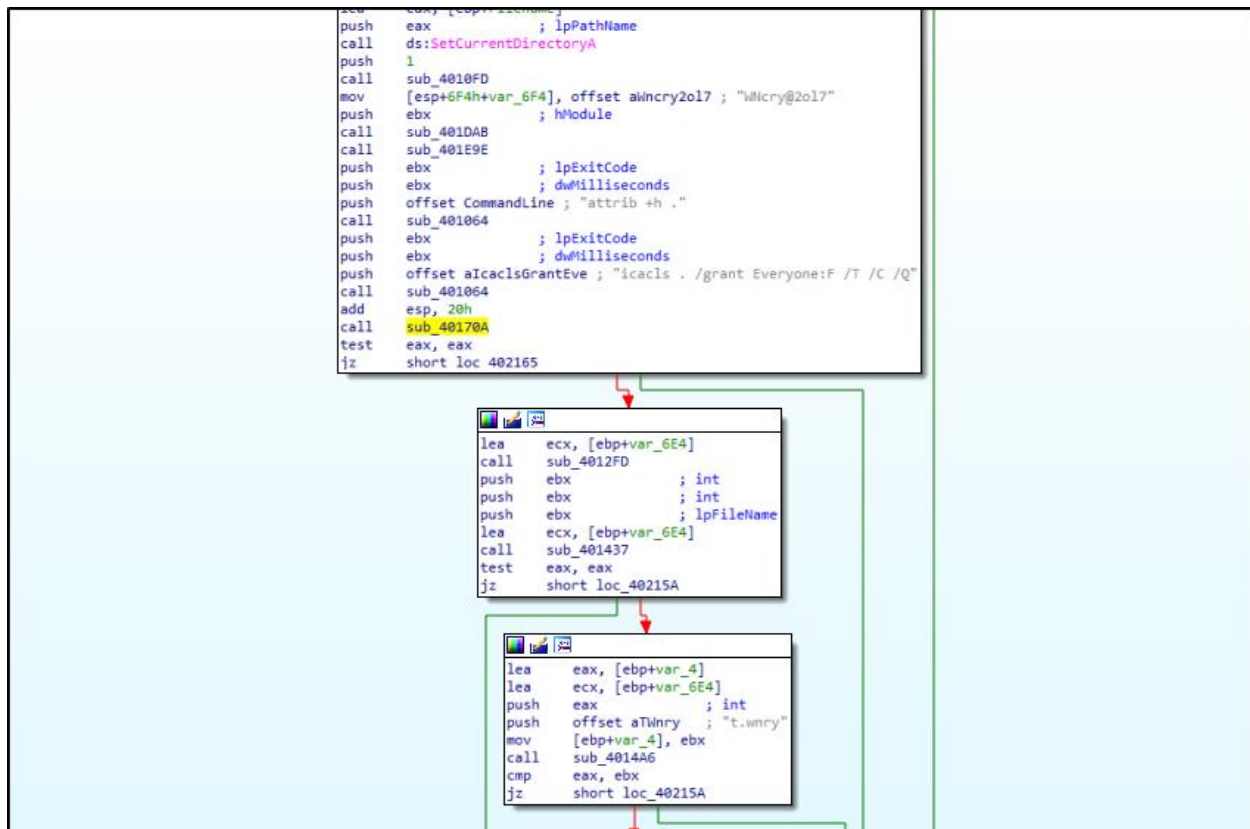


Figure 22: Passing t.wnry into the stack.

The final interesting block is the image above where t.wnry is pushed into the stack. This file was already discovered and examined in Figure 8.

3.2 DYNAMIC ANALYSIS DISCUSSION

The malware was executed several times on the Virtual machine. A snapshot of the initial state of the VM was created to revert back for the use of different tools.

The initial phase of this analysis was to run the malware and see what happens. At first glance, new files appeared to be created on the Desktop. Local files started getting encrypted, and the background changed to an image that displayed a message.

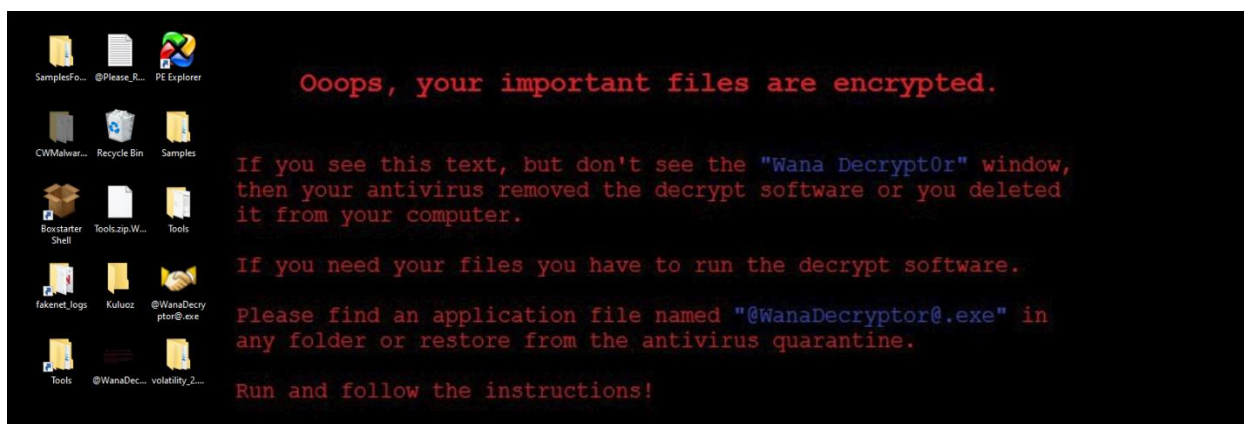


Figure 23: New desktop view with new files and background

The User Account Control also requested the analyst's permission to make changes. The changes required can be found when clicking "show details" and in the figure below. It was requesting to delete all the Windows backups using `wmic shadowcopy` and `wbadmin delete catalog -quiet` (the "-quiet" flag is used to operate silently without asking for confirmation). With the command `Bcdedit /set {default} bootstatuspolicy ignoreallfailures` and `Bcdedit /set {default} recoveryenabled no` it will set the boot status policy to ignore failures and won't automatically launch into recovery mode if it encounters boot problems.

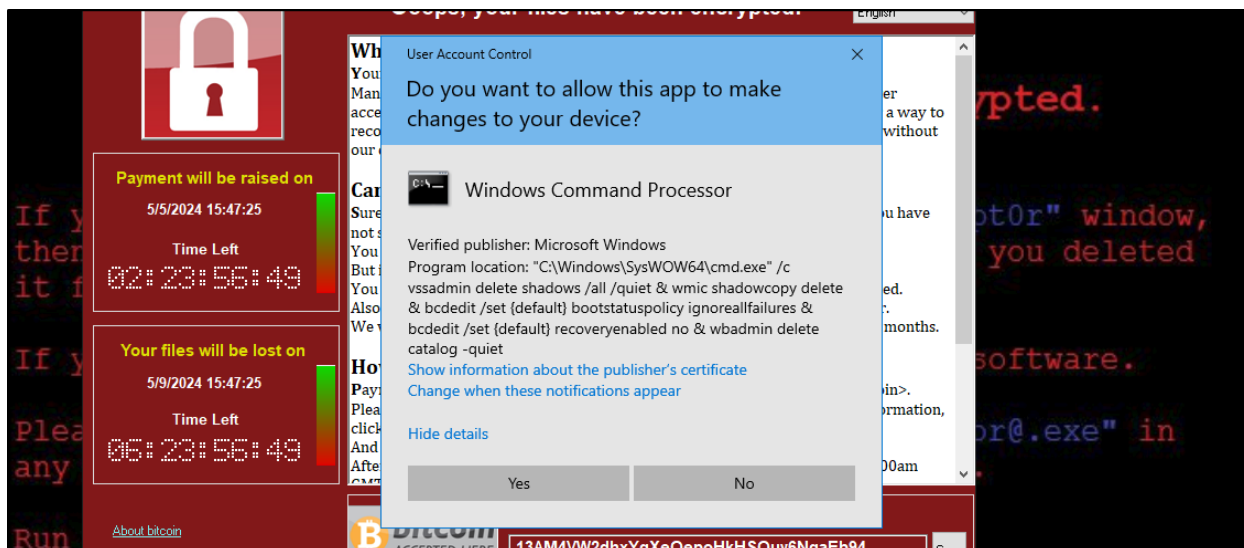


Figure 24: User Account Control

@WanaDecrypt@.exe, one of the new files created on the desktop was an executable. It was executed automatically containing information on the decryption process. A message displayable in multiple languages showed information on what was happening. This was previously discovered using string.exe during the static analysis. The information was about what happened, how to recover the files and how to pay. Furthermore, 2 timers displayed how much is left before the 300\$ payment increases, and how much is left for the files to be deleted permanently. Ironically, several help links were added that explained what a bitcoin is, how to buy it, how to contact the developer, and the crypto wallet where the bitcoin should be paid into. Lastly, there were 2 buttons, a check payment, and a decrypt button. The decrypt button will decrypt some random file as shown in Figure 26.



Figure 25: @WanaDecrypt@.exe

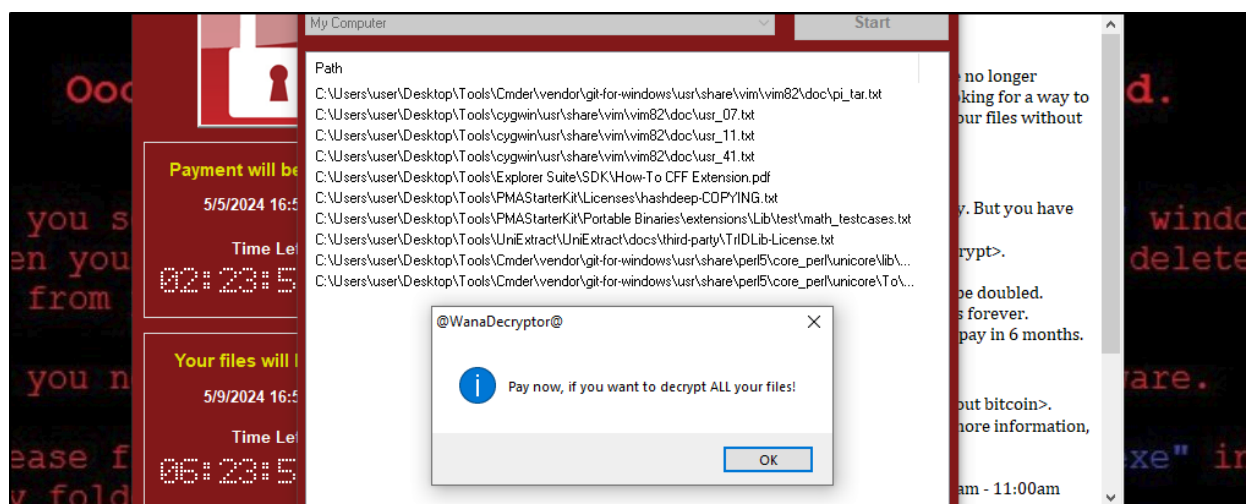


Figure 26: Files decrypted.

Reverting to the initial state using the snapshot, the tool Procmon (Process Monitor) was used before executing the file to trace the process of the @WanaDecryptor@.exe file using a filter that searches for the process name.

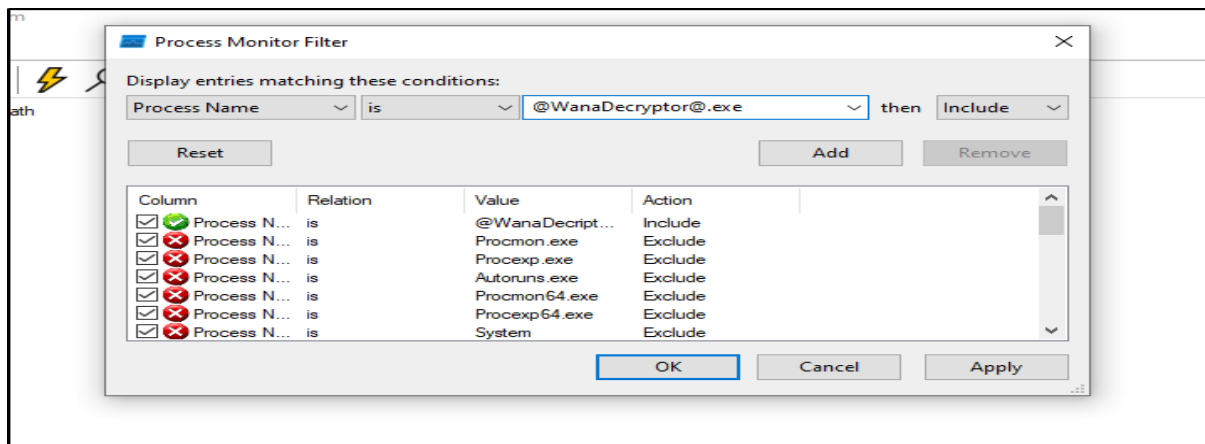


Figure 27: Procmon filter

There were a lot of processes that were running under the name of @wanaDecryptor.exe, from loading the background image to, creating, reading, and closing files as shown in the images below.

Process Monitor - Sysinternals: www.sysinternals.com						
File Edit Event Filter Tools Options Help						
Time of Day	Process Name	PID	Operation	Path	Result	Detail
12:56:19.2982144 PM	@WanaDecryp...	988	RegSetValue	HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Services\bam\State\UserSettings\...	SUCCESS	Type: REG_BINA...
12:56:19.2982376 PM	@WanaDecryp...	988	RegCloseKey	HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Services\bam\State\UserSettings\...	SUCCESS	
12:56:19.2982758 PM	@WanaDecryp...	988	CloseFile	C:\Windows	SUCCESS	
12:56:19.2983238 PM	@WanaDecryp...	988	CloseFile	C:\Users\user\Desktop\CWM\malwareSample	SUCCESS	
12:56:19.2983587 PM	@WanaDecryp...	988	RegCloseKey	HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Control\Nls\CustomLocale	SUCCESS	
12:56:19.2983790 PM	@WanaDecryp...	988	RegCloseKey	HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Control\Session Manager	SUCCESS	
12:56:19.2983825 PM	@WanaDecryp...	988	RegCloseKey	HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\Image File Execution Opti...	SUCCESS	
12:56:19.2983858 PM	@WanaDecryp...	988	RegCloseKey	HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Control\Nls\Sorting\Versions	SUCCESS	
12:56:19.2983911 PM	@WanaDecryp...	988	CloseFile	C:\Windows\WinSxS\x86_microsoft.windows.common-controls_6595b64144ccf1df_6...	SUCCESS	
12:56:19.2984319 PM	@WanaDecryp...	988	RegCloseKey	HKLM	SUCCESS	
12:56:19.2984413 PM	@WanaDecryp...	988	CloseFile	C:\Windows\System32\en-US\MFC42.dll.mui	SUCCESS	
12:56:22.8545197 PM	@WanaDecryp...	5428	ReadFile	C:\Windows\SysWOW64\uxtheme.dll	SUCCESS	Offset: 340,992, Le...
12:56:22.8553122 PM	@WanaDecryp...	5428	ReadFile	C:\Windows\SysWOW64\uxtheme.dll	SUCCESS	Offset: 381,952, Le...
12:56:22.8558229 PM	@WanaDecryp...	5428	ReadFile	C:\Windows\SysWOW64\uxtheme.dll	SUCCESS	Offset: 300,032, Le...
12:56:22.8562539 PM	@WanaDecryp...	5428	ReadFile	C:\Windows\SysWOW64\uxtheme.dll	SUCCESS	Offset: 279,552, Le...
12:56:23.2790054 PM	@WanaDecryp...	5428	ReadFile	C:\Windows\WinSxS\x86_microsoft.windows.common-controls_6595b64144ccf1df_6...	SUCCESS	Offset: 558,080, Le...
12:56:49.2691006 PM	@WanaDecryp...	4504	Process Start		SUCCESS	Parent PID: 3556, ...
12:56:49.2691172 PM	@WanaDecryp...	4504	Thread Create		SUCCESS	Thread ID: 2696
12:56:49.2858315 PM	@WanaDecryp...	4504	Load Image	C:\Users\user\Desktop\CWM\malwareSample\@WanaDecryptor@.exe	SUCCESS	Image Base: 0x400...
12:56:49.2858854 PM	@WanaDecryp...	4504	Load Image	C:\Windows\System32\ntdll.dll	SUCCESS	Image Base: 0x7fc...
12:56:49.2859426 PM	@WanaDecryp...	4504	Load Image	C:\Windows\SysWOW64\ntdll.dll	SUCCESS	Image Base: 0x776...
12:56:49.2862624 PM	@WanaDecryp...	4504	CreateFile	C:\Windows\Prefetch\@WANADECRIPTOR@ EXE-4D31736B.pf	SUCCESS	Desired Access: G...
12:56:49.2863525 PM	@WanaDecryp...	4504	QueryStandardI...	C:\Windows\Prefetch\@WANADECRIPTOR@ EXE-4D31736B.pf	SUCCESS	AllocationSize: 16...
12:56:49.2864036 PM	@WanaDecryp...	4504	ReadFile	C:\Windows\Prefetch\@WANADECRIPTOR@ EXE-4D31736B.pf	SUCCESS	Offset: 0, Length: 1...
12:56:49.2871074 PM	@WanaDecryp...	4504	CloseFile	C:\Windows\Prefetch\@WANADECRIPTOR@ EXE-4D31736B.pf	SUCCESS	
12:56:49.3103272 PM	@WanaDecryp...	4504	RegOpenKey	HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Control\Session Manager	REPARSE	Desired Access: Q...
12:56:49.3103584 PM	@WanaDecryp...	4504	RegOpenKey	HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Control\Session Manager	SUCCESS	Desired Access: Q...
12:56:49.3103893 PM	@WanaDecryp...	4504	RegQueryValue	HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Control\Session Manager\RaiseExceptionOnPossibl...	NAME NOT FOUND	Length: 80
12:56:49.3104121 PM	@WanaDecryp...	4504	RegCloseKey	HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Control\Session Manager	SUCCESS	
12:56:49.3104454 PM	@WanaDecryp...	4504	RegOpenKey	HKLM\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\Session Manager\Segment Heap	REPARSE	Desired Access: Q...
12:56:49.3104650 PM	@WanaDecryp...	4504	RegOpenKey	HKLM\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\Session Manager\Segment Heap	NAME NOT FOUND	Desired Access: Q...
12:56:49.3105870 PM	@WanaDecryp...	4504	RegOpenKey	HKLM\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\Session Manager	REPARSE	Desired Access: Q...
12:56:49.3106076 PM	@WanaDecryp...	4504	RegOpenKey	HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Control\Session Manager	SUCCESS	Desired Access: Q...
12:56:49.3106298 PM	@WanaDecryp...	4504	RegQueryValue	HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Control\Session Manager\ResourcePolicies	NAME NOT FOUND	Length: 24
12:56:49.3106992 PM	@WanaDecryp...	4504	RegCloseKey	HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Control\Session Manager	SUCCESS	
12:56:49.3114474 PM	@WanaDecryp...	4504	CreateFile	C:\Windows	SUCCESS	Desired Access: E...
12:56:49.3116539 PM	@WanaDecryp...	4504	Load Image	C:\Windows\System32\wow64.dll	SUCCESS	Image Base: 0x7fc...
12:56:49.3118297 PM	@WanaDecryp...	4504	Load Image	C:\Windows\System32\wow64win.dll	SUCCESS	Image Base: 0x7fc...
12:56:49.3124641 PM	@WanaDecryp...	4504	CreateFile	C:\Windows\System32\wow64log.dll	NAME NOT FOUND	Desired Access: R...
12:56:49.3128537 PM	@WanaDecryp...	4504	CreateFile	C:\Windows	SUCCESS	Desired Access: R...
12:56:49.3129048 PM	@WanaDecryp...	4504	QueryNameInfo...	C:\Windows	SUCCESS	Name: \Windows
12:56:49.3129233 PM	@WanaDecryp...	4504	CloseFile	C:\Windows	SUCCESS	
12:56:49.3129813 PM	@WanaDecryp...	4504	RegOpenKey	HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Wow64\x86	SUCCESS	Desired Access: R...
12:56:49.3130329 PM	@WanaDecryp...	4504	RegQueryValue	HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Wow64\x86\@WanaDecryptor@.exe	NAME NOT FOUND	Length: 520
12:56:49.3130464 PM	@WanaDecryp...	4504	RegQueryValue	HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Wow64\x86\{Default}	SUCCESS	Type: REG_SZ, Le...
12:56:49.3130682 PM	@WanaDecryp...	4504	RegCloseKey	HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Wow64\x86	SUCCESS	

Figure 28: malware process from Procmon.

Looking at the process tree it was also discovered that the malware was hiding behind the company name "Microsoft Corporation" to evade being detected. It was also noticed 2 new executables called tasksvc.exe and Conhost.exe.

Process	Description	Image Path	Life T...	Company	Command	Start Time
Idle (0)	Idle					4/30/2024 9:43:59 AM
System (4)	System					4/30/2024 9:44:04 AM
csrss.exe (396)	Client Server Runtime Process	C:\Windows\system32\csrss.exe		Microsoft Corporation	%SystemRoot%\system32\csrss...	4/30/2024 9:44:06 AM
wininit.exe (480)	Windows Start-Up Application	C:\Windows\system32\wininit.exe		Microsoft Corporation	wininit.exe	4/30/2024 9:44:06 AM
csrss.exe (524)	Client Server Runtime Process	C:\Windows\system32\csrss.exe		Microsoft Corporation	%SystemRoot%\system32\csrss...	4/30/2024 9:44:06 AM
winlogon.exe (580)	Windows Logon Application	C:\Windows\system32\winlogon.exe		Microsoft Corporation	winlogon.exe	4/30/2024 9:44:06 AM
fontdrvhost.exe (776)	Usermode Font Driver Host	C:\Windows\system32\fontdrvhost.exe		Microsoft Corporation	"fontdrvhost.exe"	4/30/2024 9:44:07 AM
dmv.exe (396)	Desktop Window Manager	C:\Windows\system32\dmv.exe		Microsoft Corporation	"dmv.exe"	4/30/2024 9:44:07 AM
Explorer.EXE (4884)	Windows Explorer	C:\Windows\Explorer.EXE		Microsoft Corporation	C:\Windows\Explorer.EXE	4/30/2024 10:44:18 AM
SecurityHealthSystray.exe (3540)	Windows Security notification icon	C:\Windows\System32\SecurityHealthSyst...		Microsoft Corporation	"C:\Windows\System32\Secur...	4/30/2024 10:44:30 AM
vmtoolsd.exe (4028)	VMware Tools Core Service	C:\Program Files\VMware\VMware Tools\vm...		VMware, Inc.	"C:\Program Files\VMware\VM...	4/30/2024 10:44:30 AM
Procmon.exe (4452)	Process Monitor	C:\Tools\sysinternals\Procmon.exe		Sysinternals - www.sy...	"C:\Tools\sysinternals\Procmon...	4/30/2024 1:15:12 PM
Procmon64.exe (1608)	Process Monitor	C:\Users\user\AppData\Local\Temp\Proc...		Sysinternals - www.sy...	"C:\Users\user\AppData\Local...	4/30/2024 1:15:13 PM
ed01ebfbc9eb5bbea545af4d01bf5f1071661840480439c6e5ba...	Disk Part	C:\Users\user\Desktop\CWMalwareSampl...		Microsoft Corporation	"C:\Users\user\Desktop\CWM...	4/30/2024 1:16:00 PM
@WanaDecryptor@.exe (3332)	Load PerfMon Counters	C:\Users\user\Desktop\CWMalwareSampl...		Microsoft Corporation	@WanaDecryptor@.exe co	4/30/2024 1:16:20 PM
taskshvc.exe (2884)	Task Data	C:\Users\user\Desktop\CWMalwareSampl...		Microsoft Corporation	TaskData\Tor\taskshvc.exe	4/30/2024 1:16:21 PM
Conhost.exe (5972)	Console Window Host	C:\Windows\system32\Conhost.exe		Microsoft Corporation	"%?C:\Windows\system32\co...	4/30/2024 1:16:21 PM
cmd.exe (3104)	Windows Command Processor	C:\Windows\SysWOW64\cmd.exe		Microsoft Corporation	cmd.exe /c start /b @WanaDe...	4/30/2024 1:16:20 PM
@WanaDecryptor@.exe (3520)	Load PerfMon Counters	C:\Users\user\Desktop\CWMalwareSampl...		Microsoft Corporation	@WanaDecryptor@.exe vs	4/30/2024 1:16:20 PM
@WanaDecryptor@.exe (6896)	Load PerfMon Counters	C:\Users\user\Desktop\CWMalwareSampl...		Microsoft Corporation	@WanaDecryptor@.exe vs	4/30/2024 1:16:36 PM
@WanaDecryptor@.exe (416)	Load PerfMon Counters	C:\Users\user\Desktop\CWMalwareSampl...		Microsoft Corporation	@WanaDecryptor@.exe	4/30/2024 1:16:31 PM

Figure 29: Process tree, malware company name.

Using Process Explorer, the tester was able to see that as soon as the malware was executed the CPU usage skyrocketed as the initialisation of threads, folders and files were being created.

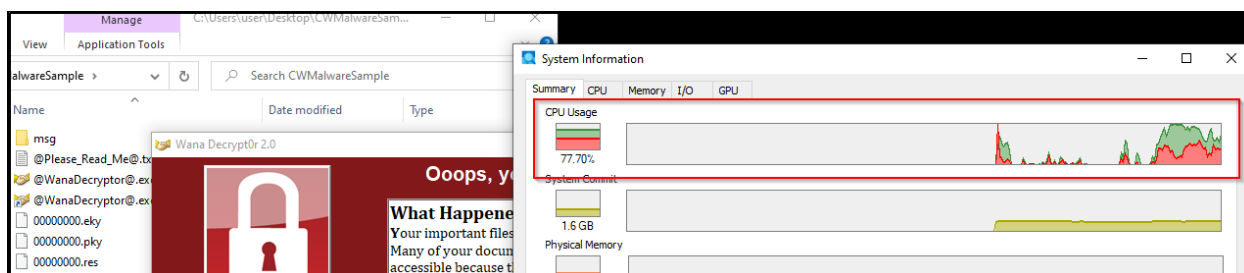


Figure 30: CPU Usage peaked.

Moreover, a registry analysis was performed with the tool Regshot. Comparing 2 shots of the system's registry keys taken before and after running the malware helped the analyst understand further what was going on. The malware made a total of 136 changes to the VM. 12 keys were deleted, 24 new keys were added, 36 values were deleted, 30 values were added, and 34 values were modified. This can be seen in the image below and more in detail in Appendix C.

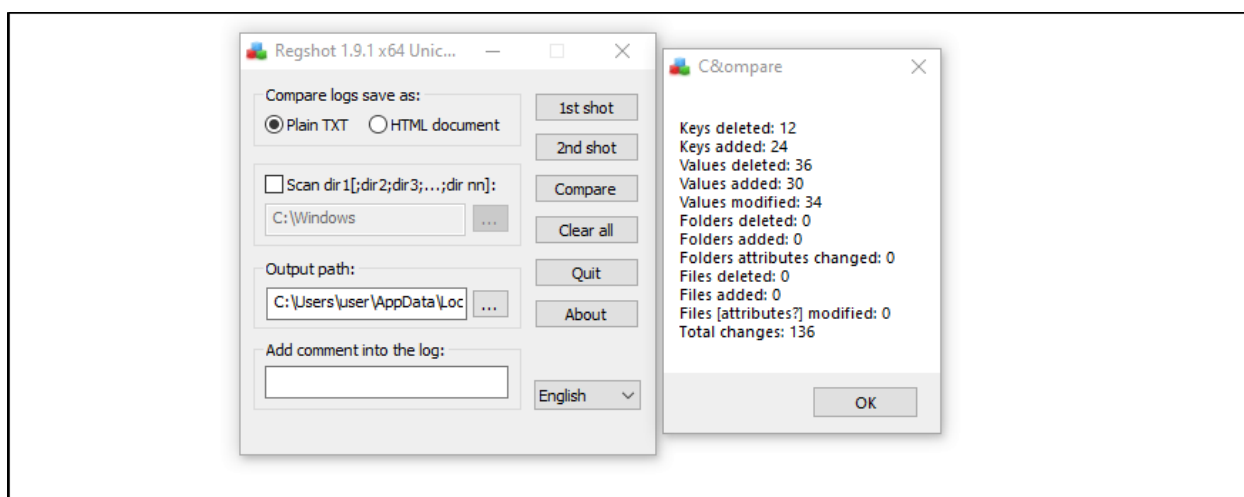


Figure 31: Regshot comparison 1st and 2nd shot.

During the network analysis, two tools were used - FakeNet and Wireshark. FakeNet is a network simulator that is effective in analysing malware activity during the execution process. Since there was no other traffic on the network, Wireshark was able to provide a comprehensive analysis of the traffic without any interference. Upon reviewing the traffic, it was observed that a lot of traffic was being directed to port 9050. By using the filter "tcp.port== 9050" and analysing the traffic, several URLs of web pages with the domain onion were attempted to access were discovered. This domain is used on the dark web. Therefore, it can be deduced that the malware was attempting to connect to a domain on the dark web. This information is presented in Figures 32 and 33.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
169	60.021769	192.168.29.128	192.168.29.128	TCP	44	49839 → 80 [RST] Seq=113 Win=0 Len=0
170	60.271695	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	TCP	56	49840 → 9050 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=65535 Len=0 MSS=65495 WS=256 SACK_PERM
171	60.272197	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	TCP	56	9050 → 49840 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=65535 Len=0 MSS=65495 WS=256 SACK_PERM
172	60.272716	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	TCP	44	49840 → 9050 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=327424 Len=0
173	60.273062	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	TCP	45	49840 → 9050 [PSH, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=327424 Len=1
174	60.273432	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	TCP	44	49840 → 9050 [FIN, ACK] Seq=2 Ack=1 Win=327424 Len=0
175	60.273792	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	TCP	56	49841 → 9050 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=65535 Len=0 MSS=65495 WS=256 SACK_PERM
176	60.274260	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	TCP	44	9050 → 49840 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=2 Win=327424 Len=0
177	60.274631	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	TCP	44	9050 → 49840 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=3 Win=327424 Len=0
178	60.274898	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	TCP	44	9050 → 49840 [FIN, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=3 Win=327424 Len=0
179	60.275789	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	TCP	56	9050 → 49841 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=65535 Len=0 MSS=65495 WS=256 SACK_PERM
180	60.276118	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	TCP	44	49840 → 9050 [ACK] Seq=3 Ack=2 Win=327424 Len=0
181	60.276891	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	TCP	44	49841 → 9050 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=327424 Len=0
182	60.277326	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	TCP	47	49841 → 9050 [PSH, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=327424 Len=3
183	60.278163	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	TCP	44	9050 → 49841 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=4 Win=327424 Len=0
184	60.278549	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	TCP	46	9050 → 49841 [PSH, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=4 Win=327424 Len=2
185	60.279495	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	TCP	44	49841 → 9050 [ACK] Seq=4 Ack=3 Win=327424 Len=0
186	60.279887	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	TCP	74	49841 → 9050 [PSH, ACK] Seq=4 Ack=3 Win=327424 Len=30
187	60.280436	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	TCP	44	9050 → 49841 [ACK] Seq=3 Ack=34 Win=327424 Len=0
188	89.010586	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	TCP	56	49842 → 9050 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=65535 Len=0 MSS=65495 WS=256 SACK_PERM
189	89.011519	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	TCP	56	9050 → 49842 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=65535 Len=0 MSS=65495 WS=256 SACK_PERM
190	89.012179	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	TCP	44	49842 → 9050 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=327424 Len=0
191	89.012514	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	TCP	45	49842 → 9050 [PSH, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=327424 Len=1
192	89.012649	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	TCP	44	49842 → 9050 [FIN, ACK] Seq=2 Ack=1 Win=327424 Len=0
193	89.013159	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	TCP	56	49843 → 9050 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=65535 Len=0 MSS=65495 WS=256 SACK_PERM
194	89.013875	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	TCP	44	9050 → 49842 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=2 Win=327424 Len=0
195	89.014156	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	TCP	44	9050 → 49842 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=3 Win=327424 Len=0

Figure 32: Wireshark traffic.

Frame 204: 74 bytes on wire (592 bits), 74 bytes captured (592 bits) on interface \Device\NPF_{...}	0000 02 00 00 00 45 00 00 46 cd 23 40 00 00 06 00 00F..#.....
Null/Loopback	0010 7f 00 00 01 7f 00 00 01 c2 b3 23 56 bc b9 2a 74t
Family: IP (2)	0020 b7 33 9b 79 50 18 04 ff 15 29 00 00 05 01 00 033.....
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 127.0.0.1, Dst: 127.0.0.1	0030 17 67 78 37 65 6b 62 65 6e 76 32 72 69 75 63 6dgx7ekbe nv2riucm
Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 49843, Dst Port: 9050, Seq: 4, Ack: 3, Len: 30	0040 66 2e 6f 6e 69 6f 6e 00 50f.onion..P

Figure 33: Discovery of .onion URL.

3.3 CONCLUSION

After examining the file in question, the analysis concluded that it was a type of malware known as WannaCry ransomware. To further verify the findings, the hash was entered into the VirusTotal database and found that other security vendors had also registered the file as malware. More analysis showed that the malware is designed to deceive the user by posing as a trusted Windows provider. It requests permission to delete all backups and ignore boot failures via the User Account control prompt. Furthermore, static, and dynamic analysis confirmed that the malware manipulated registries, files and resources as seen from the IDA pro disassembler, among others, and confirmed in the dynamic test. Once the files were encrypted the victim had 3 days before the ransom increases, and 7 days before the files were permanently deleted. In addition, network analysis was also conducted and discovered that the malware attempted to access several web pages belonging to the "onion" domain. This suggests that the malware developers use these pages to keep track of the infected systems and remotely control the decryption of files once the ransom is paid.

3.4 COUNTERMEASURES

For a company to protect from this type of specific malware, it is essential to have several updated backup copies. Moreover, companies should always have the most secure updated version of the system to minimise the number of susceptible vulnerabilities. Also, having an Incident Response (IR), Business Continuity (BC) and Disaster Recovery (DR) plan in place is essential to prepare for the worst.

Staff training should also be required, as humans can cause several malware exposures if they download or run executables that are not allowed on the network. It can also be considered the prohibition of BYOD policies (bring your own device), as devices may have been infected with malware which can expand through the network. Another idea for companies can be segmenting the network. Dividing the network into several zones with different permissions in place can help prevent and limit the spread of malware across the network.

In terms of individuals, simple actions like not connecting your devices to an untrusted network, refraining from downloading files from untrusted sources, and having an antivirus or some type of malicious software detector can be effective countermeasures.

3.5 FUTURE WORK

If the analyst had more time and resources, the malware would have undergone a more in-depth analysis with the disassembly. Tools like Ghidra, which are more complex, would have been used to achieve a better analysis result. Additionally, the analyst would have analysed the virus from a sandbox environment to gather more information about how it affects memory and other system processes. Furthermore, the analyst would have investigated whether the malware has any propagation capabilities, i.e., the ability to spread to other computers within the network. This would have been done using multiple virtual machines connected to each other to simulate a network environment and observe the virus's behaviour.

REFERENCES

Group, I.D.M. (2024) *Los Ataques de ransomware casi se duplicaron en 2023, Vulnerabilidades IT Digital Security*. Available at: <https://www.itdigitalsecurity.es/vulnerabilidades/2024/03/los-ataques-de-ransomware-casi-se-duplicaron-en-2023> (Accessed: 28 April 2024).

What is systematic approach to malware analysis (Sama)? (2023) YouTube. Available at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r2qSO25wJBo> (Accessed: 28 April 2024).

(No date) *Virustotal*. Available at: <https://www.virustotal.com/gui/file/ed01ebfbc9eb5bbea545af4d01bf5f1071661840480439c6e5babe8e080e41aa/detection> (Accessed: 28 April 2024).

Assembly - introduction (no date) Tutorialspoint. Available at: https://www.tutorialspoint.com/assembly_programming/assembly_introduction.htm (Accessed: 29 April 2024).

Hex rays (no date) Hex Rays - State-of-the-art binary code analysis solutions. Available at: <https://hex-rays.com/products/ida/support/idadoc/index.shtml> (Accessed: 29 April 2024).

Bermejo Higuera, J. et al. (2020) Systematic approach to malware analysis (SAMA), MDPI. Available at: <https://www.mdpi.com/2076-3417/10/4/1360> (Accessed: 29 April 2024).

Gewarren (no date) *Identifying functions in dlls - .NET framework, .NET Framework | Microsoft Learn*. Available at: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/framework/interop/identifying-functions-in-dlls> (Accessed: 30 April 2024).

Fernández, G. (2019) Reversing wannacry, LinkedIn. Available at: <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/reversing-wannacry-gerardo-fern%C3%A1ndez-navarrete/> (Accessed: 03 May 2024).

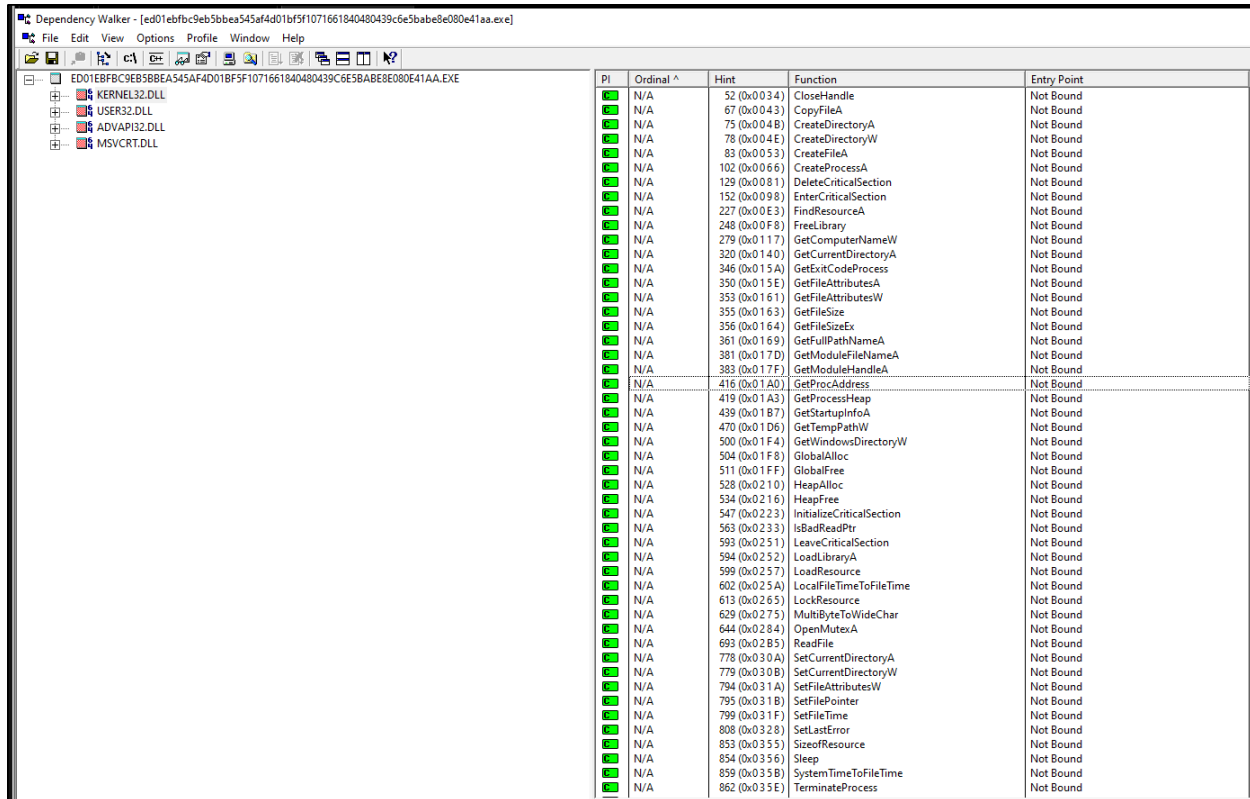
Ghidra: Primer Análisis Con La Herramienta de Ingeniería Inversa 'cortesía' De La National Security Agency (no date) Ghidra: Primer análisis con la herramienta de Ingeniería Inversa 'cortesía' de la National Security Agency. Available at: <https://www.elladodelmal.com/2019/03/ghidra-primer-analisis-con-la.html> (Accessed: 02 May 2024).

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A – FLOSS.EXE RESULT

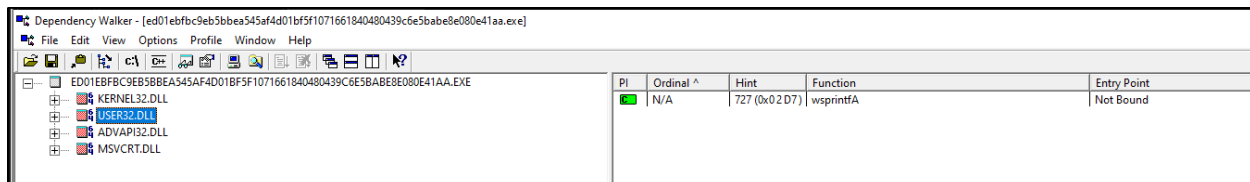
<pre>----- FLOSS UTF-16LE STRINGS (194) ----- WanaCrypt0r Software\ .der .pfx .key .crt .csr .p12 .pem .odt .otl .sxw .stw .uot .3ds .max .3dm .ods .ots .sxc .stc .dif .slk .wb2 .odp .otp .sxd .std .uop .odg .otg .sxm .mml .lay .lay6 .asc .sqlite3 .sqlitedb .sql .accdb .mdb .dbf .odt .frm .myd .myi .ibd .mdf .ldf .sln .suo .cpp .pas .asm .cmd .bat .ps1 .vbs .dip .dch .snt .onetoc2 .dwg .pdf .wk1 .wks .123 .rtf .csv</pre>	<pre>sch .brd .jsp .php .asp .java .jar .class .mp3 .wav .swf fla .wmv .mpg .vob .mpeg .asf .avi .mov .mp4 .3gp .mkv .3g2 .flv .wma .mid .m3u .m4u .djvu .svg .psd .nef .tiff .tif .cgm .raw .gif .png .bmp .jpg .jpeg .vcd .iso .backup .zip .rar .tgz .tar .bak .tbk .bz2 .PAQ .ARC .aes .BPG .vmx .vmdk .vdi .sldm .sldx .sti .sxi .602 .hwp .docb .docx .doc %s\%s %s\Intel %s\ProgramData VS_VERSION_INFO StringFileInfo 040904B0</pre>	<pre>.txt .vsd .vsd .edb .eml .msg .ost .pst .potm .potx .ppam .ppsx .ppsm .pps .pot .pptm .pptx .ppt .xltm .xltx .xlc .xlm .xlt .xlw .xlsb .xlsm .xlsx .xls .dotx .dotm .dot .docm CompanyName Microsoft Corporation FileDescription DiskPart FileVersion 6.1.7601.17514 (win7sp1_rtm.101119-1850) InternalName diskpart.exe LegalCopyright Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved. OriginalFilename diskpart.exe ProductName Microsoft Windows Operating System ProductVersion 6.1.7601.17514 VarFileInfo Translation ----- FLOSS STACK STRINGS (1) ----- oftware\ ----- FLOSS TIGHT STRINGS (0) ----- FLOSS DECODED STRINGS (0) </pre>
--	---	--

APPENDIX B – DEPENDENCY WALKER (DLL FUNCTIONS)



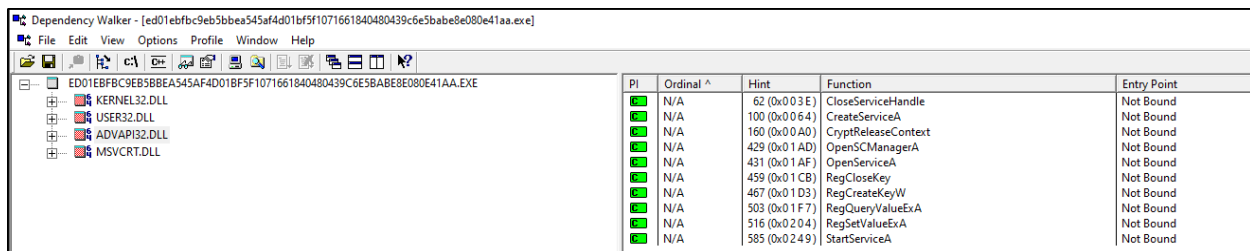
	PI	Ordinal ^	Hint	Function	Entry Point
		N/A	52 (0x0034)	CloseHandle	Not Bound
		N/A	67 (0x0043)	CopyFileA	Not Bound
		N/A	75 (0x004B)	CreateDirectoryA	Not Bound
		N/A	78 (0x004E)	CreateDirectoryW	Not Bound
		N/A	83 (0x0053)	CreateFileA	Not Bound
		N/A	102 (0x0066)	CreateProcessA	Not Bound
		N/A	129 (0x0081)	DeleteCriticalSection	Not Bound
		N/A	152 (0x0098)	EnterCriticalSection	Not Bound
		N/A	227 (0x00E3)	FindResourceA	Not Bound
		N/A	248 (0x00F8)	FreeLibrary	Not Bound
		N/A	279 (0x0117)	GetComputerNameW	Not Bound
		N/A	320 (0x0140)	GetCurrentDirectoryA	Not Bound
		N/A	346 (0x015A)	GetExitCodeProcess	Not Bound
		N/A	350 (0x015E)	GetFileAttributesA	Not Bound
		N/A	353 (0x0161)	GetFileAttributesW	Not Bound
		N/A	355 (0x0163)	GetFileSize	Not Bound
		N/A	356 (0x0164)	GetFileSizeEx	Not Bound
		N/A	361 (0x0169)	GetFullPathNameA	Not Bound
		N/A	381 (0x017D)	GetModuleFileNameA	Not Bound
		N/A	383 (0x017F)	GetModuleHandleA	Not Bound
		N/A	416 (0x01A0)	GetProcAddress	Not Bound
		N/A	419 (0x01A3)	GetProcessHeap	Not Bound
		N/A	439 (0x01B7)	GetStartupInfoA	Not Bound
		N/A	470 (0x01D6)	GetTempPathW	Not Bound
		N/A	500 (0x01F4)	GetWindowsDirectoryW	Not Bound
		N/A	504 (0x01F8)	GlobalAlloc	Not Bound
		N/A	511 (0x01FF)	GlobalFree	Not Bound
		N/A	528 (0x0210)	HeapAlloc	Not Bound
		N/A	534 (0x0216)	HeapFree	Not Bound
		N/A	547 (0x0223)	InitializeCriticalSection	Not Bound
		N/A	563 (0x0233)	IsBadReadPtr	Not Bound
		N/A	593 (0x0251)	LeaveCriticalSection	Not Bound
		N/A	594 (0x0252)	LoadLibraryA	Not Bound
		N/A	599 (0x0257)	LoadResource	Not Bound
		N/A	602 (0x025A)	LocalFileTimeToFileTime	Not Bound
		N/A	613 (0x0265)	LockResource	Not Bound
		N/A	629 (0x0275)	MultiByteToWideChar	Not Bound
		N/A	644 (0x0284)	OpenMutexA	Not Bound
		N/A	693 (0x02B5)	ReadFile	Not Bound
		N/A	778 (0x030A)	SetCurrentDirectoryA	Not Bound
		N/A	779 (0x030B)	SetCurrentDirectoryW	Not Bound
		N/A	794 (0x031A)	SetFileAttributesW	Not Bound
		N/A	795 (0x031B)	SetFilePointer	Not Bound
		N/A	799 (0x031F)	SetFileTime	Not Bound
		N/A	808 (0x0328)	SetLastError	Not Bound
		N/A	853 (0x0355)	SizeofResource	Not Bound
		N/A	854 (0x0356)	Sleep	Not Bound
		N/A	859 (0x035B)	SystemTimeToFileTime	Not Bound
		N/A	862 (0x035E)	TerminateProcess	Not Bound

Figure B.1: KERNEL.dll functions



	PI	Ordinal ^	Hint	Function	Entry Point
		N/A	727 (0x02D7)	wsprintfA	Not Bound

Figure B.2: USER.dll functions



	PI	Ordinal ^	Hint	Function	Entry Point
		N/A	62 (0x003E)	CloseServiceHandle	Not Bound
		N/A	100 (0x0064)	CreateServiceA	Not Bound
		N/A	160 (0x00A0)	CryptReleaseContext	Not Bound
		N/A	429 (0x01AD)	OpenSCManagerA	Not Bound
		N/A	431 (0x01AF)	OpenServiceA	Not Bound
		N/A	459 (0x01CB)	RegCloseKey	Not Bound
		N/A	467 (0x01D3)	RegCreateKeyW	Not Bound
		N/A	503 (0x01F7)	RegQueryValueExA	Not Bound
		N/A	516 (0x0204)	RegSetValueExA	Not Bound
		N/A	585 (0x0249)	StartServiceA	Not Bound

Figure B.3: ADVAPI.dll functions.

Dependency Walker - [ed01ebfbc9eb5bbea545af4d01bf9f1071661840480439c6e5babe8e080e41aa.exe]					
File Edit View Options Profile Window Help					
	PI	Ordinal ^	Hint	Function	Entry Point
ED01EBFBC9EB5BBEA545AF4D01BF9F1071661840480439C6E5BABE8E080E41AA.EXE					
KERNEL32.DLL		N/A	7 (dx0007)	?70exception@@QAE@ABQ8D@Z	Not Bound
USER32.DLL		N/A	8 (dx0008)	?70exception@@QAE@ABV0@Z	Not Bound
ADVAPI32.DLL		N/A	13 (dx000D)	?71exception@@QAE@XZ	Not Bound
MSVCRT.DLL		N/A	14 (dx000E)	?7type_info@@QAE@XZ	Not Bound
		N/A	15 (dx000F)	?72@YAPAXI@Z	Not Bound
		N/A	16 (dx0010)	?73@YAPAXI@Z	Not Bound
		N/A	65 (dx0041)	_CxxThrowException	Not Bound
		N/A	72 (dx0048)	_XcptFilter	Not Bound
		N/A	73 (dx0049)	_CxxFrameHandler	Not Bound
		N/A	88 (dx0058)	_getmainargs	Not Bound
		N/A	98 (dx0062)	_p__argc	Not Bound
		N/A	99 (dx0063)	_p__argv	Not Bound
		N/A	106 (dx006A)	_p__commode	Not Bound
		N/A	111 (dx006F)	_p__fmode	Not Bound
		N/A	129 (dx0081)	_set_app_type	Not Bound
		N/A	131 (dx0083)	_setusermatherr	Not Bound
		N/A	143 (dx008F)	_acmdln	Not Bound
		N/A	157 (dx009D)	_adjust_fdiv	Not Bound
		N/A	183 (dx00B7)	_controlfp	Not Bound
		N/A	202 (dx00CA)	_except_handler3	Not Bound
		N/A	211 (dx00D3)	_exit	Not Bound
		N/A	271 (dx010F)	_initterm	Not Bound
		N/A	316 (dx013C)	_local_unwind2	Not Bound
		N/A	380 (dx017C)	_mbsstr	Not Bound
		N/A	449 (dx01C1)	_stricmp	Not Bound
		N/A	576 (dx024D)	calloc	Not Bound
		N/A	585 (dx0249)	exit	Not Bound
		N/A	588 (dx024C)	_fclose	Not Bound
		N/A	599 (dx0257)	_fopen	Not Bound
		N/A	605 (dx025D)	_freed	Not Bound
		N/A	606 (dx025E)	_free	Not Bound
		N/A	614 (dx0266)	_fwrite	Not Bound
		N/A	657 (dx0291)	_malloc	Not Bound
		N/A	662 (dx0296)	_memcmp	Not Bound
		N/A	663 (dx0297)	_memcpy	Not Bound
		N/A	665 (dx0299)	_memset	Not Bound
		N/A	678 (dx02A6)	_rand	Not Bound
		N/A	679 (dx02A7)	_realloc	Not Bound
		N/A	690 (dx02B2)	_sprintf	Not Bound
		N/A	692 (dx02B4)	_srand	Not Bound
		N/A	694 (dx02B6)	_strcat	Not Bound
		N/A	696 (dx02B8)	_strcmp	Not Bound
		N/A	698 (dx02BA)	_strcpy	Not Bound
		N/A	702 (dx02BE)	_strlen	Not Bound
		N/A	707 (dx02C3)	_strchr	Not Bound
		N/A	715 (dx02CB)	_swprintf	Not Bound
		N/A	735 (dx02DF)	_wcscat	Not Bound
		N/A	742 (dx02E6)	_wcslen	Not Bound
		N/A	747 (dx02EB)	_wcsrchr	Not Bound

Figure B.4: MSVCRT.dll functions

APPENDIX C – REGSHOT OUTPUT

```
-res-x86.txt - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help

Keys deleted: 12
-----
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\Windows Error Reporting\TermReason\2212
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\Windows Error Reporting\TermReason\2232
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\Windows Error Reporting\TermReason\2388
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\Windows Error Reporting\TermReason\264
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\Windows Error Reporting\TermReason\3400
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\Windows Error Reporting\TermReason\4460
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\Windows Error Reporting\TermReason\4672
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\Windows Error Reporting\TermReason\5772
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\Windows Error Reporting\TermReason\5880
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\Windows Error Reporting\TermReason\5920
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\Windows Error Reporting\TermReason\6760
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\Windows Error Reporting\TermReason\7036

Keys added: 24
-----
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\Windows Error Reporting\TermReason\3148
HKLM\SOFTWARE\WOW6432Node\Microsoft\EdgeUpdate\UsageStats\Daily\Booleans
HKLM\SOFTWARE\WOW6432Node\Microsoft\EdgeUpdate\UsageStats\Daily\Counts
HKLM\SOFTWARE\WOW6432Node\Microsoft\EdgeUpdate\UsageStats\Daily\Integers
HKLM\SOFTWARE\WOW6432Node\Microsoft\EdgeUpdate\UsageStats\Daily\Timings
HCU\S-1-5-21-2169232433-3398496680-935370409-1000\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\SessionInfo\1\ApplicationViewManagement\W32:0000000000020596
HCU\S-1-5-21-2169232433-3398496680-935370409-1000\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\SessionInfo\1\ApplicationViewManagement\W32:0000000000020636
HCU\S-1-5-21-2169232433-3398496680-935370409-1000\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\SessionInfo\1\ApplicationViewManagement\W32:000000000005063E
HCU\S-1-5-21-2169232433-3398496680-935370409-1000\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\SessionInfo\1\ApplicationViewManagement\W32:0000000000031040C
HCU\S-1-5-21-2169232433-3398496680-935370409-1000\Software\Microsoft\Windows Script Host\Settings
HCU\S-1-5-21-2169232433-3398496680-935370409-1000\Software\Classes\Local Settings\WrtCache\XSCProgram Files\XSC\WindowsApps\XSC\Microsoft.Windows.Photos_2022.30120.12007.0_x64__Buekyb3d8bbwXSC\Microsoft.system.package.metadata\XSCS-1-5-21-2169232433
HCU\S-1-5-21-2169232433-3398496680-935370409-1000\Software\Classes\VirtualStore
HCU\S-1-5-21-2169232433-3398496680-935370409-1000\Software\Classes\VirtualStore\VMACHINE
HCU\S-1-5-21-2169232433-3398496680-935370409-1000\Software\Classes\VirtualStore\VMACHINE\SOFTWARE
HCU\S-1-5-21-2169232433-3398496680-935370409-1000\Software\Classes\VirtualStore\VMACHINE\SOFTWARE\WOW6432Node
HCU\S-1-5-21-2169232433-3398496680-935370409-1000\Software\Classes\VirtualStore\VMACHINE\SOFTWARE\WOW6432Node\WanaCrypt0r
HCU\S-1-5-21-2169232433-3398496680-935370409-1000\Software\Classes\VirtualStore\VMACHINE\SOFTWARE\WOW6432Node\WanaCrypt0r
HCU\S-1-5-21-2169232433-3398496680-935370409-1000\Classes\VirtualStore
HCU\S-1-5-21-2169232433-3398496680-935370409-1000\Classes\VirtualStore\VMACHINE
HCU\S-1-5-21-2169232433-3398496680-935370409-1000\Classes\VirtualStore\VMACHINE\SOFTWARE
HCU\S-1-5-21-2169232433-3398496680-935370409-1000\Classes\VirtualStore\VMACHINE\SOFTWARE\WOW6432Node
HCU\S-1-5-21-2169232433-3398496680-935370409-1000\Classes\VirtualStore\VMACHINE\SOFTWARE\WOW6432Node\WanaCrypt0r
```

Figure C.1: key manipulation

```
-res-x86.txt - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help

HCU\S-1-5-21-2169232433-3398496680-935370409-1000\Classes\VirtualStore\VMACHINE\SOFTWARE\WOW6432Node\WanaCrypt0r

Values deleted: 36
-----
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\Windows Error Reporting\TermReason\2212\Terminator: "HAM"
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\Windows Error Reporting\TermReason\2212\Reason: 0x00000004
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\Windows Error Reporting\TermReason\2212\CreationTime: 0x01DA98B0819550C
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\Windows Error Reporting\TermReason\2232\Terminator: "HAM"
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\Windows Error Reporting\TermReason\2232\Reason: 0x00000004
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\Windows Error Reporting\TermReason\2232\CreationTime: 0x01DA9AF836138123
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\Windows Error Reporting\TermReason\2388\Terminator: "HAM"
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\Windows Error Reporting\TermReason\2388\Reason: 0x00000004
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\Windows Error Reporting\TermReason\264\Terminator: "HAM"
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\Windows Error Reporting\TermReason\264\Reason: 0x00000000
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\Windows Error Reporting\TermReason\264\CreationTime: 0x01DA98B080AD0B06
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\Windows Error Reporting\TermReason\3400\Terminator: "HAM"
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\Windows Error Reporting\TermReason\3400\Reason: 0x00000004
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\Windows Error Reporting\TermReason\3400\CreationTime: 0x01DA9AF76A4E4C8
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\Windows Error Reporting\TermReason\4460\Terminator: "HAM"
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\Windows Error Reporting\TermReason\4460\Reason: 0x00000004
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\Windows Error Reporting\TermReason\4460\CreationTime: 0x01DA9AF8E0369F78
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\Windows Error Reporting\TermReason\4672\Terminator: "HAM"
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\Windows Error Reporting\TermReason\4672\Reason: 0x00000004
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\Windows Error Reporting\TermReason\4672\CreationTime: 0x01DA9AF8248C2908
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\Windows Error Reporting\TermReason\5772\Terminator: "HAM"
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\Windows Error Reporting\TermReason\5772\Reason: 0x00000004
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\Windows Error Reporting\TermReason\5772\CreationTime: 0x01DA9AE2F9897CE1
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\Windows Error Reporting\TermReason\5880\Terminator: "HAM"
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\Windows Error Reporting\TermReason\5880\Reason: 0x00000004
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\Windows Error Reporting\TermReason\5880\CreationTime: 0x01DA9AF809B55303
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\Windows Error Reporting\TermReason\5920\Terminator: "HAM"
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\Windows Error Reporting\TermReason\5920\Reason: 0x00000004
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\Windows Error Reporting\TermReason\5920\CreationTime: 0x01DA9AE2F9C78F59
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\Windows Error Reporting\TermReason\6760\Terminator: "HAM"
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\Windows Error Reporting\TermReason\6760\Reason: 0x00000004
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\Windows Error Reporting\TermReason\6760\CreationTime: 0x01DA9AEFE61D05F7
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\Windows Error Reporting\TermReason\7036\Terminator: "HAM"
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\Windows Error Reporting\TermReason\7036\Reason: 0x00000004
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\Windows Error Reporting\TermReason\7036\CreationTime: 0x01DA98B0480F7050
```

Figure C.2: Value Manipulation 1



Figure C.3: Value manipulation 2



Figure C.4: Value manipulation 3