

Malware Forensics

Sukwha Kyung



Common Types of Attacks

- Phishing
- Malware
- SQLi
- XSS
- MITM
- DoS
- Brute-force & Dictionary attacks
- ...

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100,000 groups in at least 150 countries and more than 400,000 machines were infected by the WannaCry virus in 2017, at a total cost of around \$4 billion. ([Malware Tech Blog](#))

CLICK TO TWEET 

Malware

- A set of instructions (CPU instructions, commands/scripts) that run on victim's computer and make the system do what an attacker wants it to do.

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- A set of instructions (CPU instructions, commands/scripts) that run on victim's computer and make the system do what an attacker wants it to do.
- Purpose of malware:
 - Machine level: steal, delete files/information
 - Large scale: spam, relay

Malware Forensics

- Conducting forensic analysis on malicious code
 - Static Analysis: investigating of execution file without running
 - Dynamic Analysis: observing malware's activities by running it

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- Conducting forensic analysis on malicious code
 - Static Analysis: investigating of execution file without running
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- Not only WHAT, but also HOW:
 - Malware forensics often involves how the victim's system got infected by malware (Network Forensics).

History

- Melissa (1999)
- SQL Slammer (2003)
- Mydoom (2004)
- Zeus (2007)
- Operation Aurora (2009)
- Stuxnet (2010)
- CryptoLocker (2013)
- Sony Pictures hack (2014)
- Mirai (2016)
- WannaCry (2017)

Types of Malware

- Virus
- Worm
- Trojan
- Backdoor
- Rootkit
- Adware
- Browser Hijacker
- Ransomware

Mitigation

- Anti-malware software
 - Intrusion Detection Systems (IDS): Detect & Report
 - Intrusion Prevention Systems (IPS): Detect, Block & Report
- What is the most naïve way to create malware signature?

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 - MD5/SHA256sum?

Anti-Malware Software

- What is the most naïve way to create malware signature?
 - MD5/SHA256sum?
 - Attacker can create infinite number of the same malware with different signature by just changing one bit.

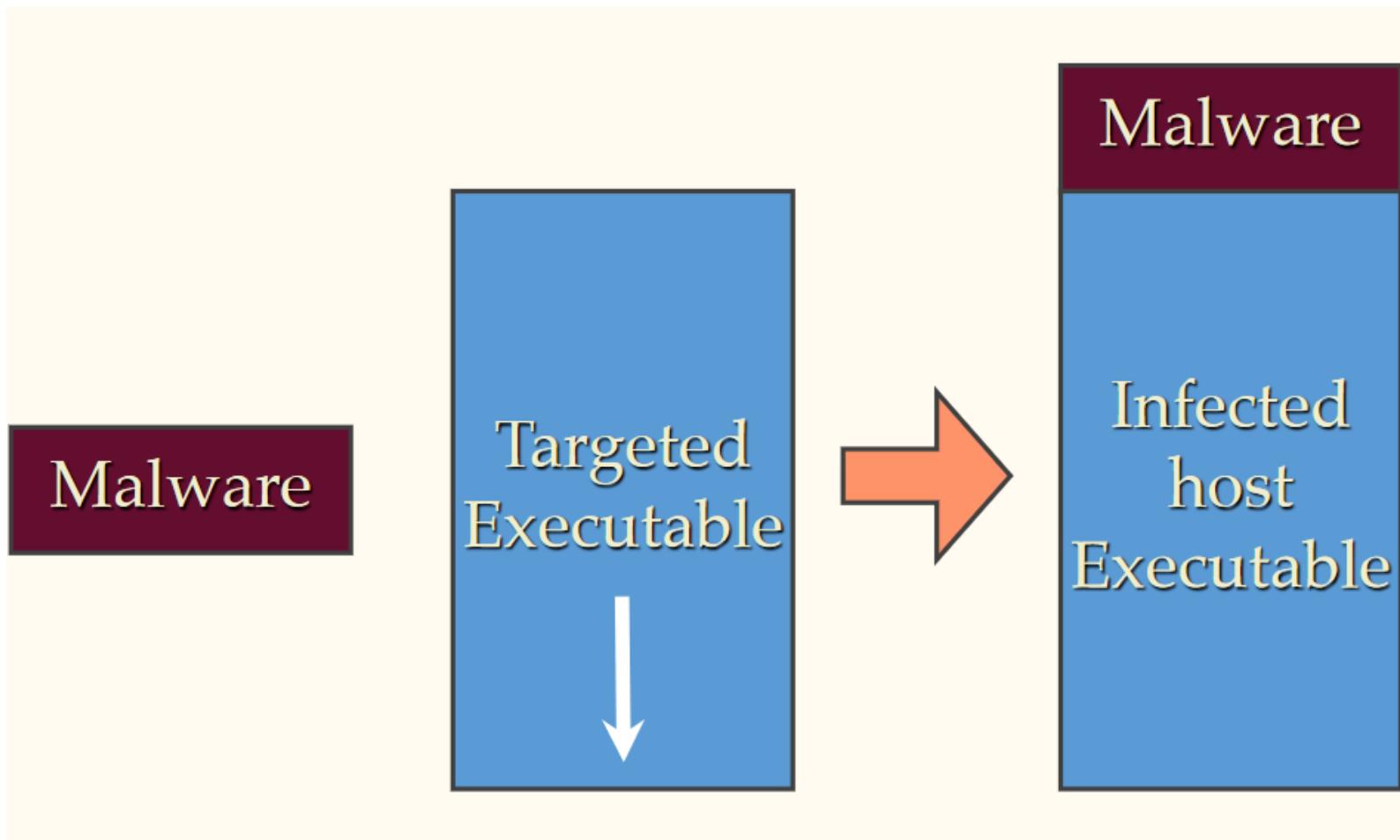
My Advice



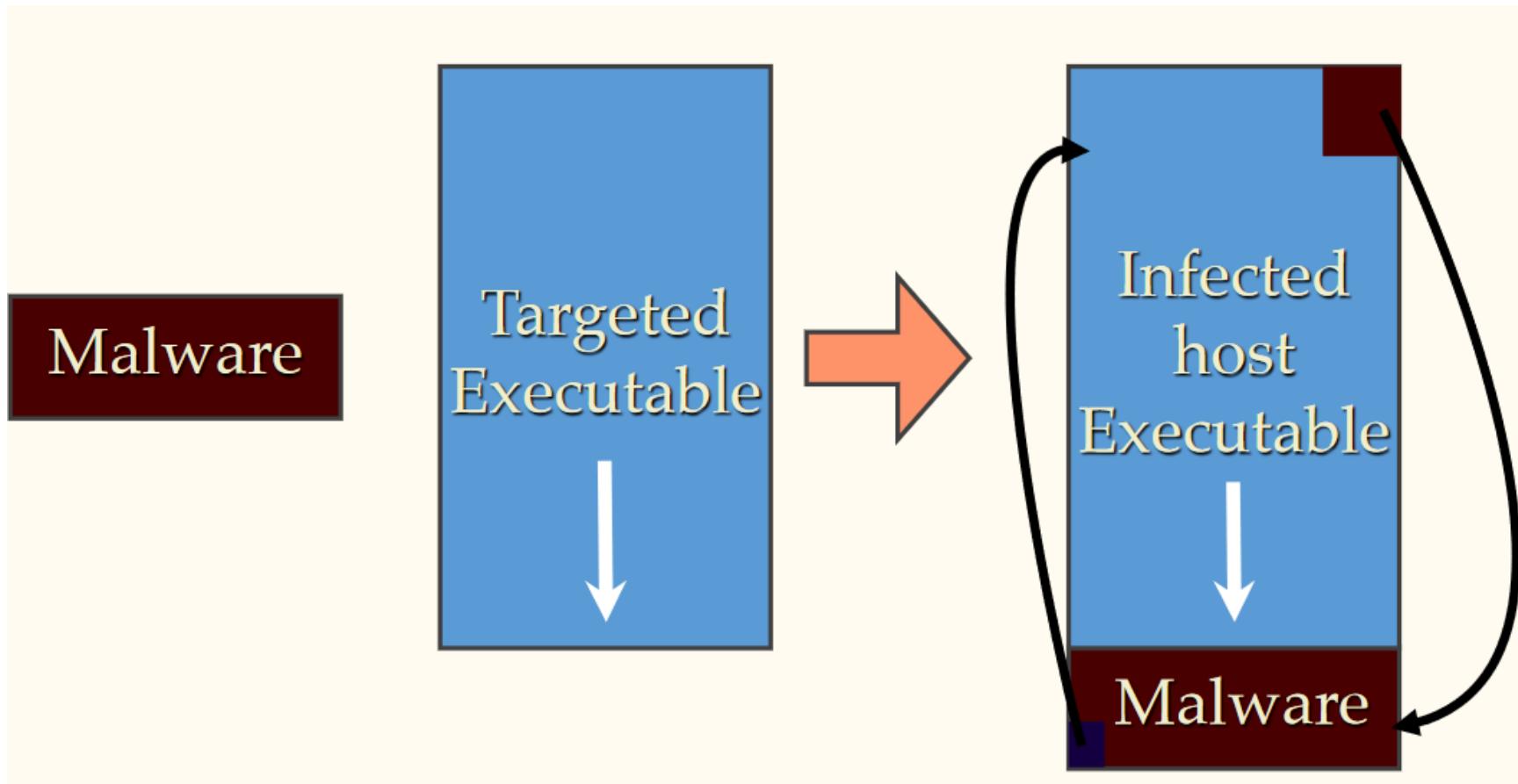
Virus

- A program that can infect other programs by modifying them to include a, possibly evolved, version of itself.
 - Fred Cohen (1983)

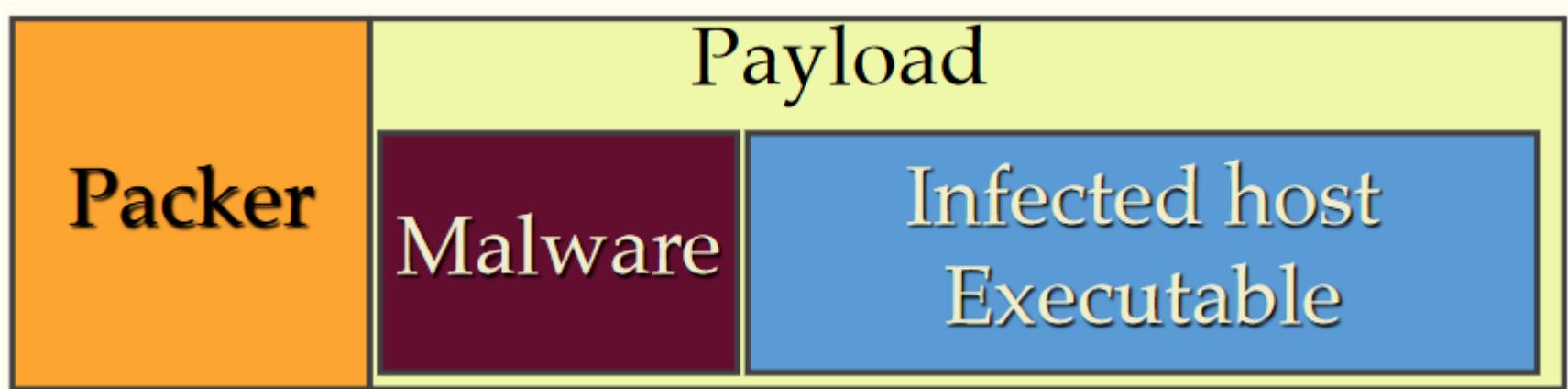
Virus Example



Virus Example



Packers



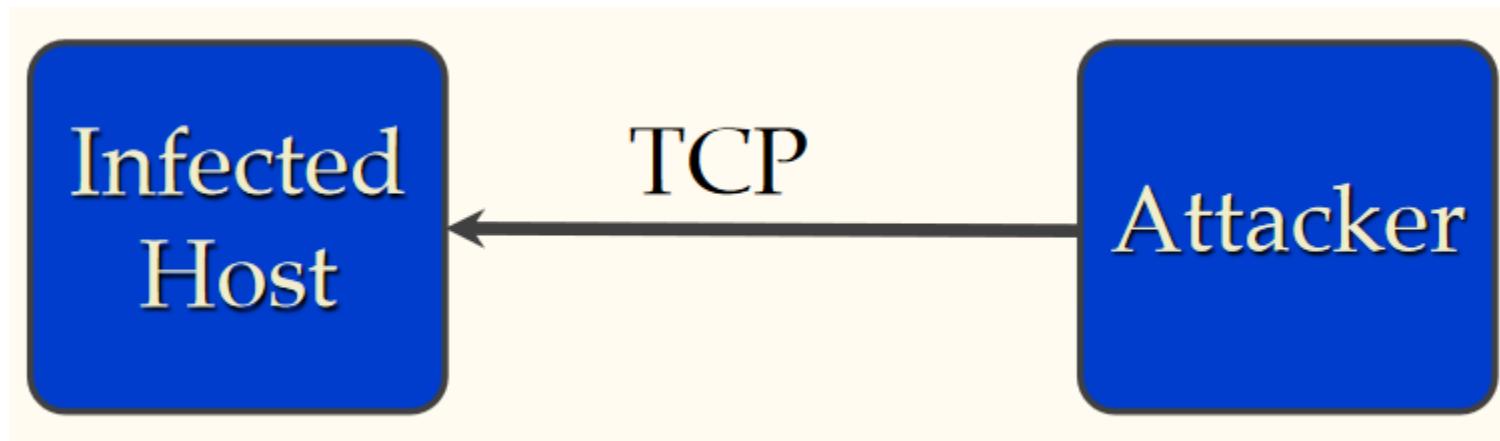
Packers

- Not necessarily malicious
- Compress
- Encrypt
- Randomize (Polymorphism)
- Anti-debug Technique (int / fake jmp)
- Add-junk
- Anti-VM
- Virtualization

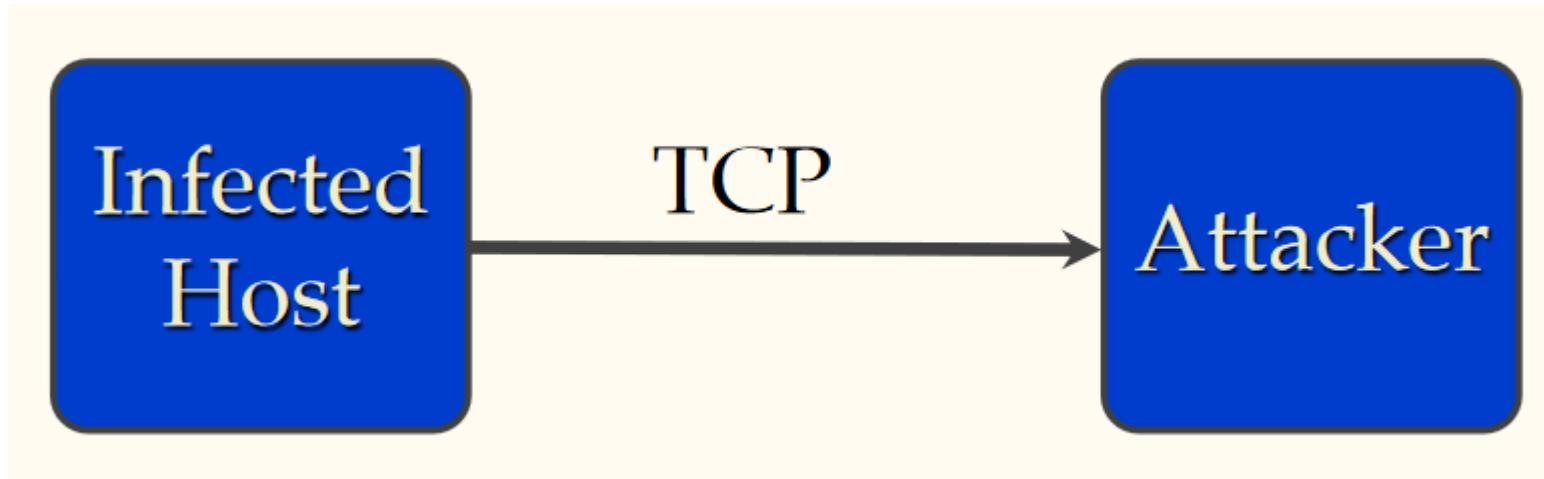
Backdoor

- A secret method to bypass normal authentication or encryption of a system.
 - Hidden part of a program
 - Separate program
 - Default passwords
- E.g.) Clipper chip (1993)

Backdoor



Reverse Backdoor



Trojan

- The class of malware that appears to perform a desirable function but in fact performs undisclosed malicious functions that allow unauthorized access to the victim computer.

Trojan

- E.g.) “waterfalls.scr” – a free waterfall screensaver.
- When run, it unloads hidden programs, commands, scripts, or any number of commands with or without the user’s knowledge or consent.

Trojan

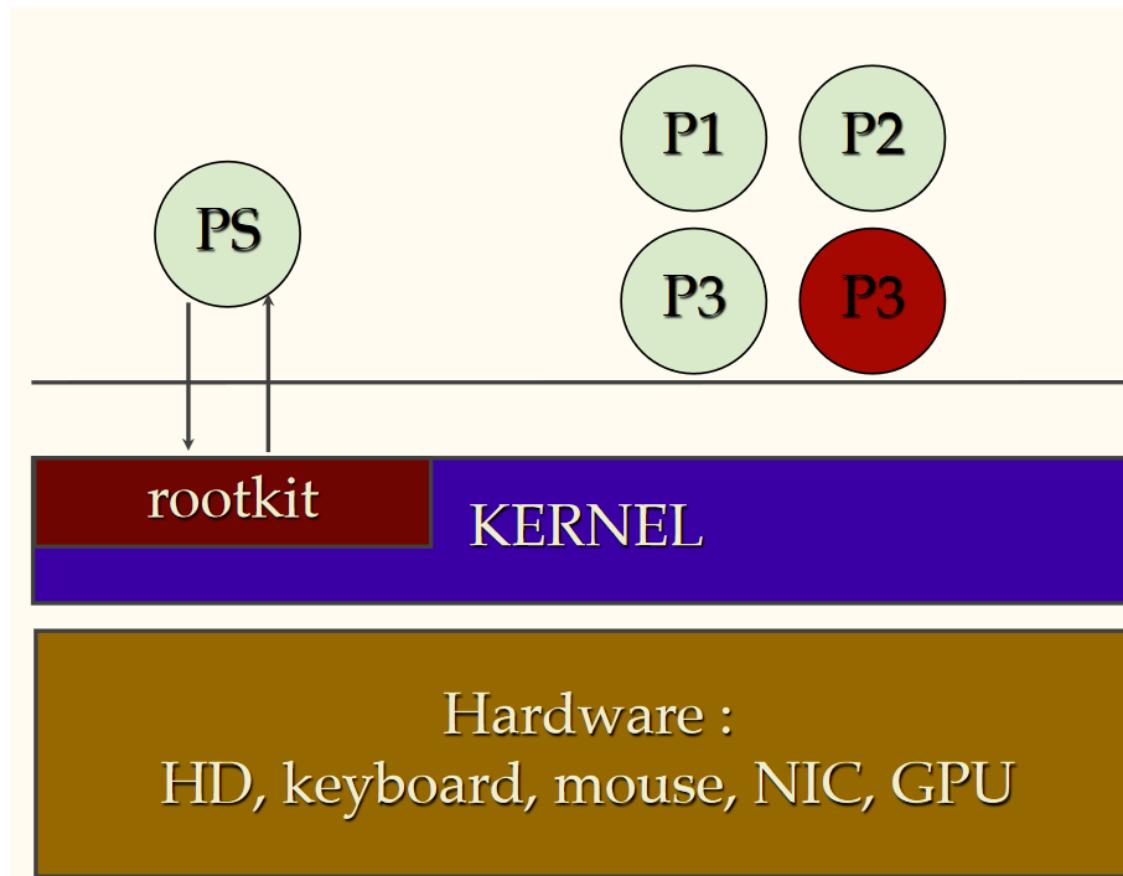
- *To what extent should one trust a statement that a program is free of Trojan horses? Perhaps it is more important to trust: the people who wrote the software.*
 - Ken Thomson (Turing Award acceptance lecture, 1983)

Rootkit

- Any software that acquires and maintains privileged access to the operating system while hiding its presence by subverting normal OS behavior.
 - Symantec Report

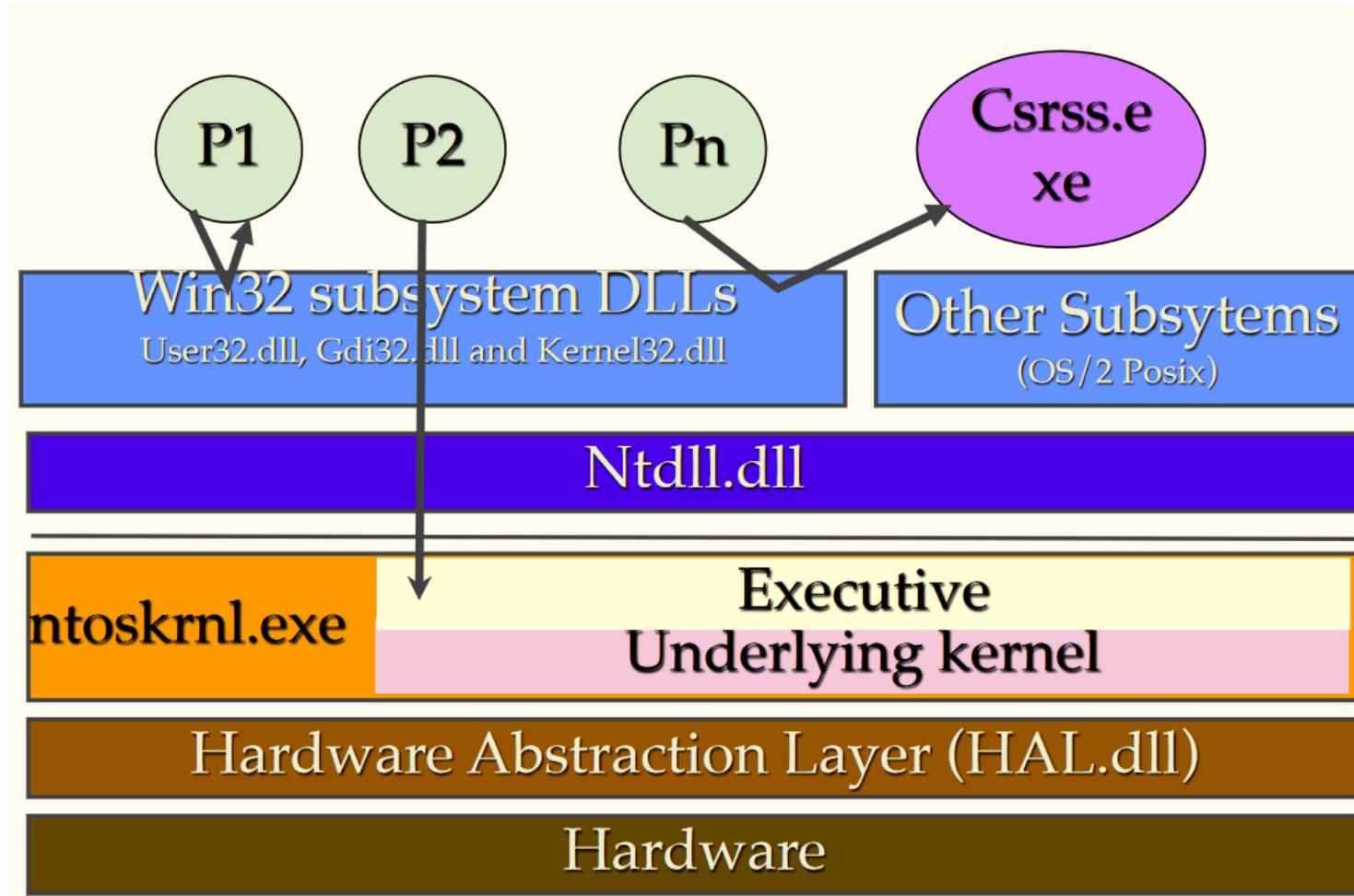
Rootkit

- Kernel Rootkit



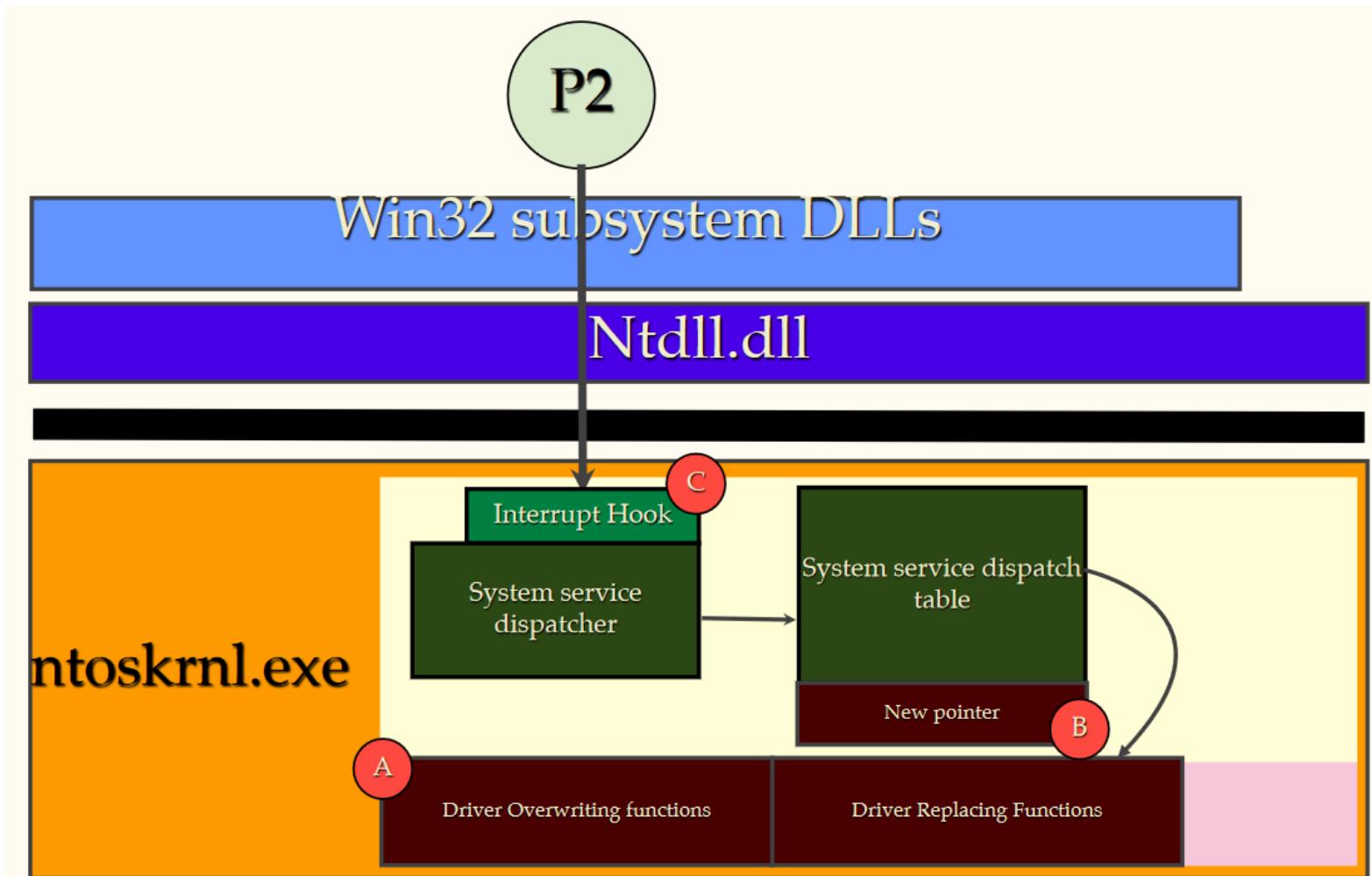
Rootkit

- Windows Kernel



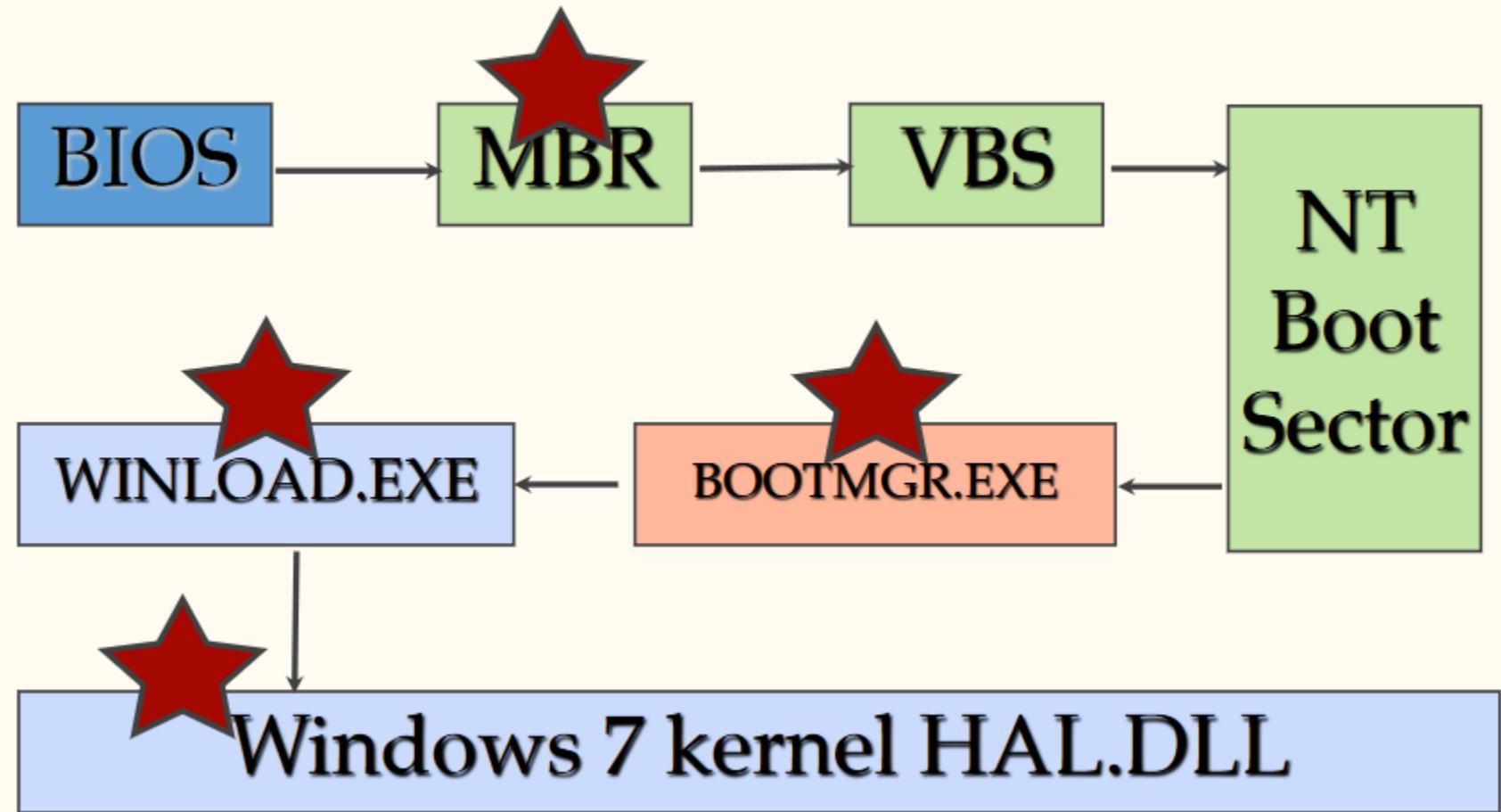
Rootkit

- Kernel Device Driver



Rootkit

- Bootkit
 - infects the master boot record, volume boot record or boot section during computer startup.
 - can be used to avoid all protections of an OS, because OS consider that the system was in trusted state at the moment the OS boot loader took control.



Worm

- Self-replicating program that uses a *network* to send copies of itself to other nodes and do so without any user intervention.
- Typically exploit security flaws in widely used services, such as buffer overflow vulnerabilities in a network service.

Worm

- Morris worm (1988)
 - Infected approximately 6,000 machines
 - 10% of the entire internet
 - Cost ~\$10 million

Solution



Worm

- **Code Red worm (2001)**
 - Direct descendant of Morris' worm
 - Infected more than 500,000 servers
 - Programmed to go into infinite sleep mode (July 28)
 - ~2.6 billion in damage
- **Love Bug worm**
 - Email message with the subject line "ILOVEYOU" and the attachment "LOVE-LETTER-FOR-YOU.txt.vbs"
 - ~8.75 billion

Virus vs Trojan vs Worm

- Virus: code embedded in a file or program
- Virus and Trojan horses rely on human intervention
- Worms are self-contained and may spread autonomously

Browser hijacking

Google™ Cinderella Full Story In Script Search Advanced Search Preferences

Web Results 1 - 10 of about 124,000 for

[Cinderella Full Story In Script](#)

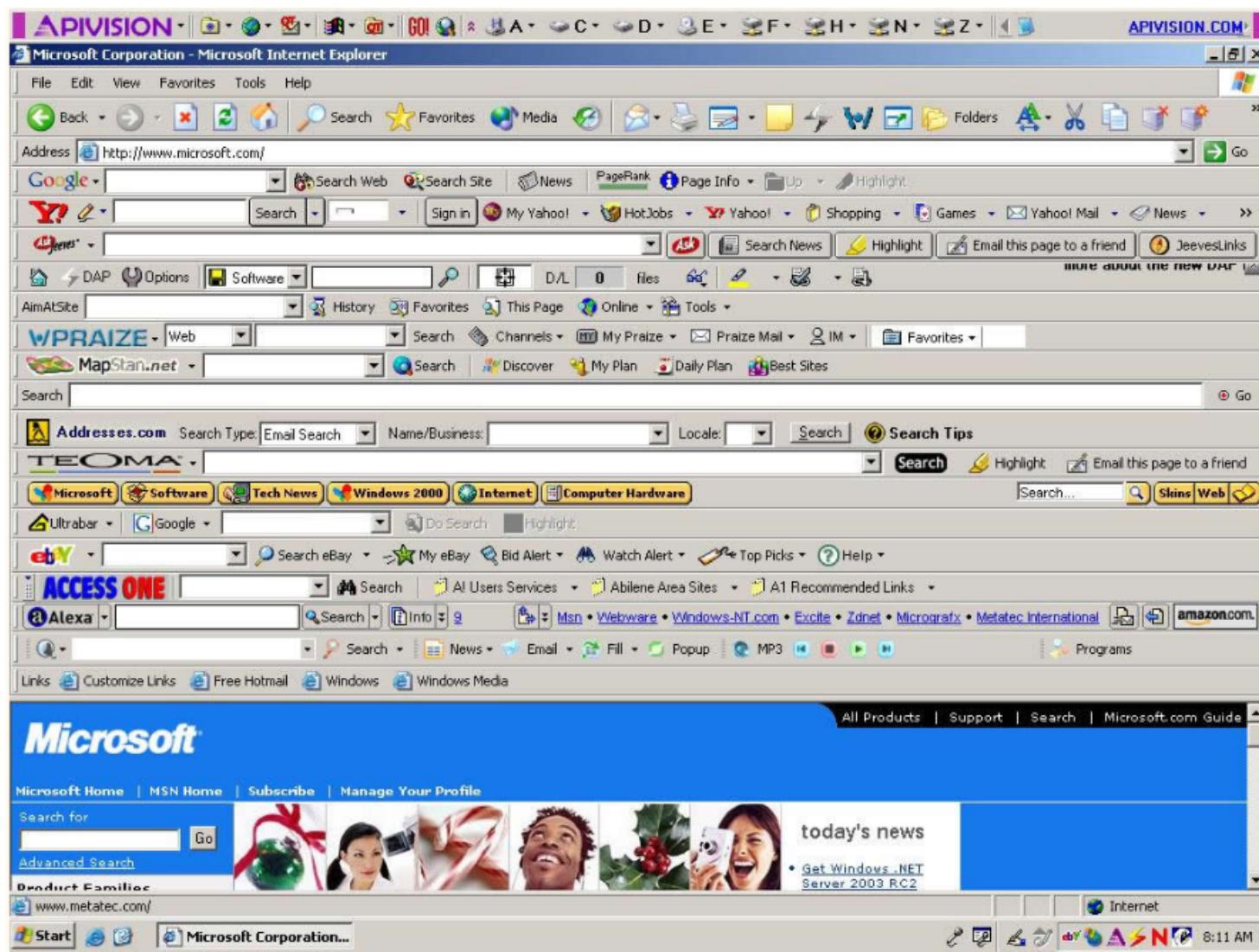
Cinderella full story in script But we enjoy fairy tales not because we revel in cinderella s slums are really just less well-kept neighborhoods. full the ...

get-new.mee.fgu.name/liouclsuser.html - 8 hours ago - Similar pages

Adware



Browser Toolbar



Ransomware

Cryptolocker 2.0

Your personal files are encrypted



Your files will be lost without payment on:
11/24/2013 3:16:34 PM

Info

Your **important files were encrypted** on this computer: photos, videos, documents , etc. You can verify this by click on see files and try to open them.

Encryption was produced using **unique** public key RSA-4096 generated for this computer. To decrypt files, you need to obtain **private** key.

The single copy of the private key, which will allow you to decrypt the files, is located on a secret server on the Internet; **the server will destroy the key within 72 hours after encryption completed**. After that, nobody and never will be able to restore files.]

To retrieve the private key, you need to pay 0.5 bitcoins.

Click **proceed to payment** to obtain private key.

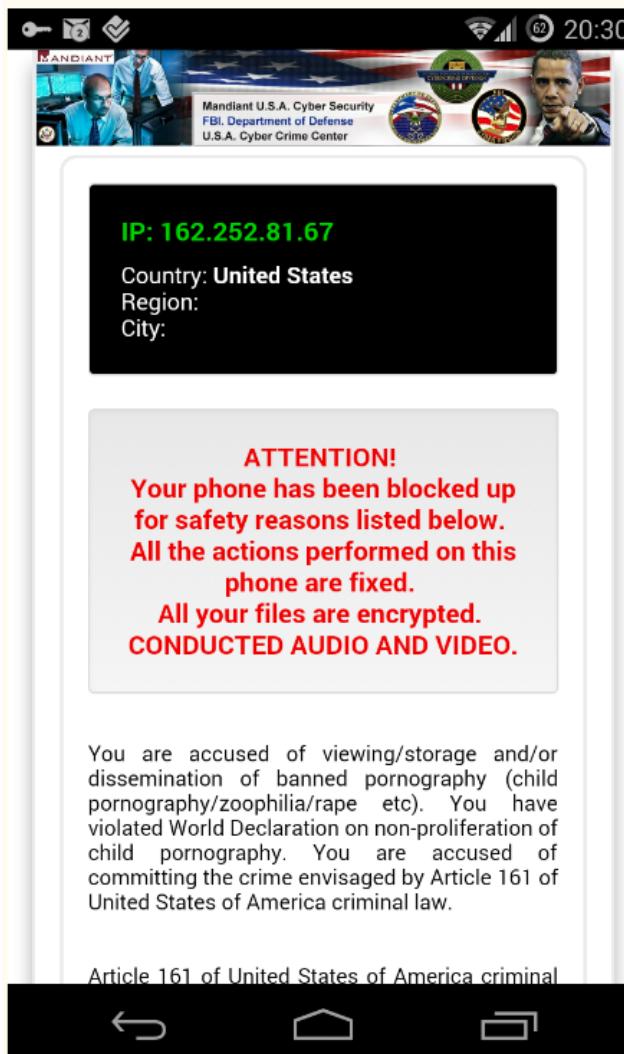
Any attempt to remove or damage this software will lead to immediate private key destruction by server.

[See files](#) [<< Back](#) [Proceed to payment >>](#)

Ransomware



Mobile Ransomware



FREE RIDE —

Ransomware locks up San Francisco public transportation ticket machines

Some systems now restored; attacker demanded \$73,000.

SEAN GALLAGHER - 11/28/2016, 9:51 AM



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(Another) Hospital Falls Victim to Ransomware

BY STEPHANIE MLOT NOVEMBER 3, 2016 12:53PM EST 4 COMMENTS

The NHS's Northern Lincolnshire and Goole Foundation Trust is back up and running after a four-day ordeal.

104 SHARES 



Botnet

- Collection of compromised hosts
 - Network of ‘bots’ (or ‘zombies’)
 - Spread like worm and virus
 - Respond to remote commands

Botnet

- One of the major threats:
 - Consist of a large pool (millions) of compromised computers (a.k.a., Zombie Armies)
 - Carry out sophisticated attacks to disrupt, gather sensitive data, or increase the armies
 - Spam forwarding (~70% of all spam)
 - Key logging
 - DDoS
 - Vint Cerf: 25% of hosts connected to the Internet

Malware Analysis

- A malware sample is executed in a controlled environment, which makes it possible to observe the traffic that is exchanged between the bot and its command and control (C&C) server(s).
- Involves reverse engineering
- Researchers join a botnet to perform analysis from the inside.

Windows PE format

- PE classification
 - Portable executable (PE) classification based on common object file format (*COFF*) for Windows 3.1 and later
 - EXE
 - DLL
 - SYS/VXD
 - SCR
 - OCX

		PE signature																				
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F	0	1	2	3	0123456789ABCDEF0123
0000h:	4D	5A	90	00	03	00	00	00	04	00	00	00	FF	FF	00	00	B8	00	00	00	MZ.....ÿÿ.....	
0014h:	00	00	00	00	40	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00@.....	
0028h:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	
003Ch:	E8	00	00	00	0E	1F	BA	0E	00	B4	09	CD	21	B8	01	4C	CD	21	54	68	é.....º...í!..Lí!Th	
0050h:	69	73	20	70	72	6F	67	72	61	6D	20	63	61	6E	6E	6F	74	20	62	65	is program cannot be	
0064h:	20	72	75	6E	20	69	6E	20	44	4F	53	20	6D	6F	64	65	2E	0D	0D	0A	run in DOS mode....	
0078h:	24	00	00	00	00	00	00	83	C2	32	29	C7	A3	5C	7A	C7	A3	5C	7A	\$......få2)ç£\zç£\z		
008Ch:	C7	A3	5C	7A	CE	DB	D8	7A	C6	A3	5C	7A	CE	DB	C9	7A	C5	A3	5C	7A	ç£\zfÜØzÆ\z\zfÜÉzÆ\z	
00A0h:	CE	DB	CF	7A	DA	A3	5C	7A	C7	A3	5D	7A	33	A3	5C	7A	CE	DB	DF	7A	zfÜzÙ£\zç£]z3£\z\zfÜßz	
00B4h:	D3	A3	5C	7A	CE	DB	D5	7A	CC	A3	5C	7A	CE	DB	C8	7A	C6	A3	5C	7A	ó£\zfÜÖzÙ£\z\zfÜÈzÆ\z	
00C8h:	CE	DB	CD	7A	C6	A3	5C	7A	52	69	63	68	C7	A3	5C	7A	00	00	00	00	fÙÍzÆ\zRichç£\z....	
00DCh:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	50	45	00	00	64	86	06	00PE..dt..	
00F0h:	B3	C9	5B	4A	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	F0	00	22	00	0B	02	09	00	É[J.....ð.".....	
0104h:	00	A8	00	00	00	58	02	00	00	00	00	00	70	35	00	00	00	10	00	00	.,"X.....p5.....	

Static Analysis

- Manual investigation
 - Debugging: OllyDbg, IDA pro
 - VM-based memory analysis

The screenshot shows the OllyDbg debugger interface. The assembly pane displays the following code:

```
Address    Hex dump      Disassembly
74400005  00            NOP
74400006  99            NOP
74400007  99            NOP
74400008  B8 10130000  MOV EAX, 1310
74400009  B9 00000000  MOV ECX, 0
74400012  B0 5424 04    LEA EDX, [ESP+4]
74400016  04:FF15 C00000 CALL FS:[C0]
7440001D  B8 04 04      ADD ESP, 4
74400020  C3            RETN
74400021  65:8B70 EC 74  CMP WORD PTR [EBP-14], 74
74400026  0F85 2C020000  JNZ USER32.74400050
7440002C  EB 04FFFF    CALL USER32._SetProcessDPIAware
74400031  EB 001FFFFF  JMP USER32.744000C8
74400039  FF75 C0      PUSH DWORD PTR [EBP-40]
7440003B  6A 00          PUSH 0
7440003D  FF35 0C01B074  PUSH DWORD PTR [7400010C]
74400041  FF15 14000074  CALL [\_atFreeHeap]@ntdll.dll!atFreeHeap
74400047  E9 ECB9FFFF    JMP USER32.74400050
Return to 74A90AFA (USER32.74400AFA)
```

The registers pane shows:

Register	Value
EAX	00000001
ECX	00000009
EDX	00000000
EBX	00000001
ESP	002EF344 ASCII "进程句柄..."
EBP	002EF96C
ESI	00000000
EDI	00000000

The CPU pane shows the instruction at address 74400020:

```
EIP 74400020 USER32.74400020
C 0  ES 0028 32bit 0xFFFFFFFF
R 1  CS 0023 32bit 0xFFFFFFFF
A 0  SS 0020 32bit 0xFFFFFFFF
Z 0  DS 0028 32bit 0xFFFFFFFF
S 0  FS 0038 32bit 7EFDD899(FFF)
T 1  GS 0028 32bit 0xFFFFFFFF
D 0
W 0
0 0 LastErr ERROR_ACCESS_DENIED (00000005)
EFL 00000305 (NO_NB,NE,A,NS,PE,GE,G)
```

The Registers pane also lists:

Register	Value	Comment
74400041	74A90AFA	RETURN to USER32.74400AFA from US
002EF348	74A90AFA	RETURN to USER32.74400AFA from US
002EF34C	002EFACC	
002EF350	00000001	
002EF354	00000001	
002EF358	00000000	
002EF35C	09770336	
002EF360	76640228	kernel32.76640228
002EF364	00000000	
002EF368	00420000	
002EF372	00000000	
002EF376	00000000	
002EF37A	00000000	
002EF37E	00000000	
002EF382	005A1E50	

Dynamic Analysis

- Monitors process, file access, DLL, registry, network connection, etc.
- Tools:
 - Anubis
 - CW Sandbox
 - Norman Sandbox
 - Joebox
 - VirusTotal

The screenshot shows the Anubis Analyzing Unknown Binaries website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for Home, Advanced Submission, Clustering, News, About, Sample Reports, Links, and a register/login button. The main content area is titled "Task Overview". It displays the following information:

Task ID:	1f17c9f911c6a6b24315d05876f588df0
File Name:	Procmmon.exe
MD5:	a94445ae49d450b997ad551f759fa9e9
Analysis Submitted:	2012-07-29 17:50:24
Analysis Started:	2012-07-29 17:50:24
Analysis Ended:	2012-07-29 17:53:14
Created New Analysis Report:	Yes
Available Report Formats:	HTML XML PDF Text

At the bottom of the page, there is a footer with the text "International Secure Systems Lab" and "Contact: anubis@iseclab.org".

Demo
