

Malware Analysis

If you were to inspect several malware samples in the wild, a typical pattern arises, making analysing other samples easier with experience. Knowing these common behaviours gives us an idea of what to look for on the defensive side, such as:

- **Network connections** - Malware tends to establish either external network connections or internal connections. External connections allow remote access or for downloading staged payloads from a threat actors' infrastructure. Meanwhile, internal connections allow for lateral movement, a technique used to extend access to other hosts or applications within the network.
- **Registry key modifications** - Malware typically uses registry keys to establish persistence, a technique used by threat actors to discreetly maintain long-term access to a system despite disruptions. A good example is Registry Run Keys, which allows binaries to be automatically executed when a user logs in or the machine boots up.
- **File manipulations** - Malware also tends to download (one of the common reasons to establish network connections) or create new files needed for its successful execution.

Given this knowledge, we can expect the possible behaviour of malware during an investigation.

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Two methods of malware analysis:

1) Static Analysis

Static Analysis is a way of analysing a malware sample without executing the code. This method mainly focuses on profiling the binary with its readable information, such as its properties, program flow and strings. Given the limitation of not executing it, sometimes this method gives insufficient information, which is why we resort to Dynamic Analysis.

Profiling Executables through Static Analysis:

We can use a tool called **Detect It Easy** and a tool called **CAPA** to conduct static analysis.

1. Detect It Easy (DIE)

This tool provides information about the file, such as its architecture, significant headers, packer used, and strings. In this task, we will only utilise the basic functionalities of Detect It Easy to gain the basic information needed to analyse the

binary. If you want to learn more about this tool, you may refer to this [link](#).

Upon opening, we will immediately discover the binary's architecture, and the executable packer used.

Packing malware is a common technique used by malware developers to compress, obfuscate or encrypt the binary. With this, contents such as significant strings and headers will not be immediately visible to Static Analysis Tools.

You may test this information by doing the following:

- View the strings from Detect It Easy, which shows an overwhelming number of strings that are not that significant for investigation.
 - Note: Strings are pieces of text inside a binary, often containing information such as IP addresses, URLs, or file names used by the malicious program.
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2. CAPA

CAPA detects capabilities in executable files. May it be for the installation of a service, invocation of network connections, registry modifications and such.

2) Dynamic Analysis

Dynamic Analysis mainly focuses on understanding the malware by executing it in a safe environment, such as a Sandbox. By doing this, you will see the malware live in action, its exact behaviour, and how it infects the environment.

Deep-dive into Dynamic Malware Analysis:

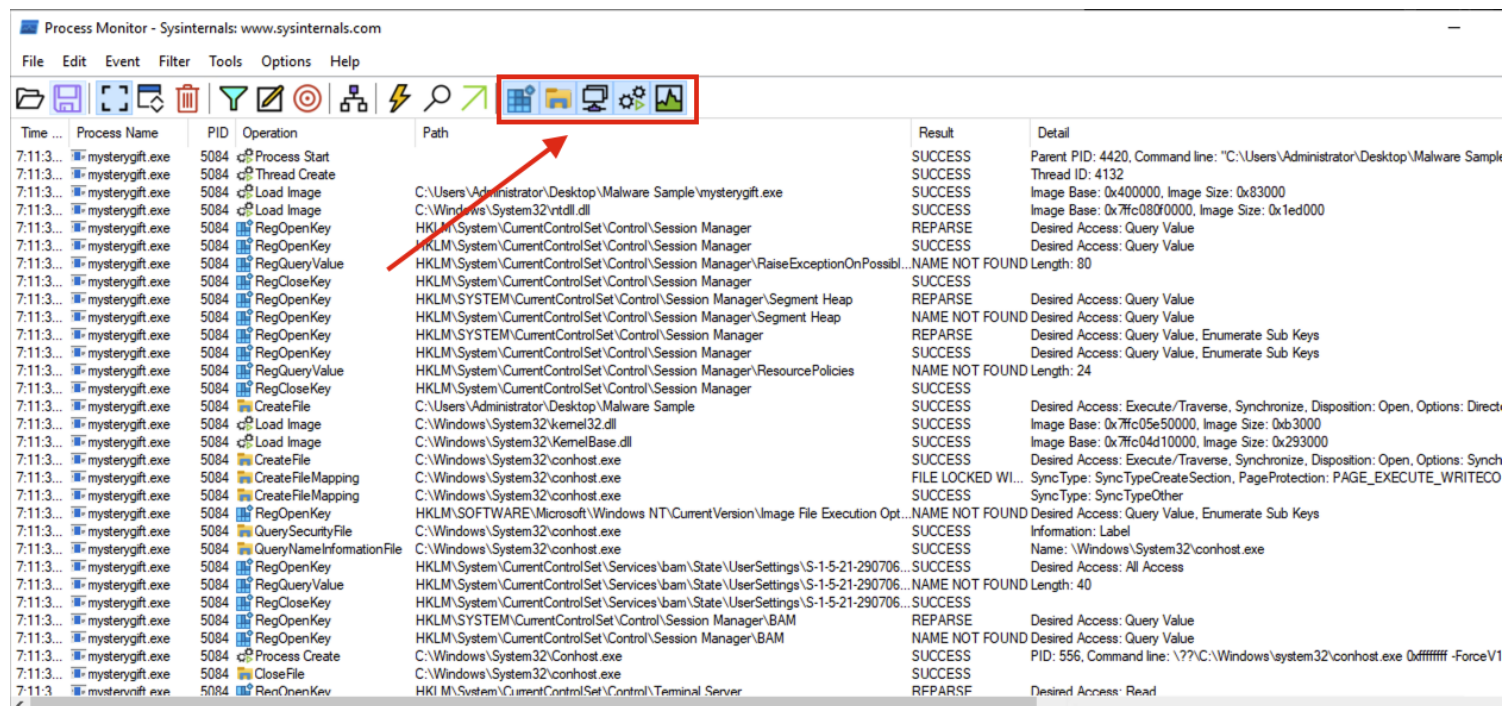
ProcMon, or Process Monitor, is a Windows tool that shows real-time registry, file system, and process/thread activity. You can learn more about it [here](#).

ProcMon has a panel that can filter the following, as highlighted in the image below (in sequence):

- Show Registry Activity
- Show File System Activity
- Show Network Activity
- Show Process and Thread Activity
- Show Profiling Events

Process Monitor - Sysinternals: www.sysinternals.com

File Edit Event Filter Tools Options Help



| Time ... | Process Name | PID | Operation | Path | Result | Detail |
|-----------|-----------------|------|--------------------------|---|-------------------|---|
| 7:11:3... | mysterygift.exe | 5084 | Process Start | | SUCCESS | Parent PID: 4420, Command line: "C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop\Malware Sample |
| 7:11:3... | mysterygift.exe | 5084 | Thread Create | | SUCCESS | Thread ID: 4132 |
| 7:11:3... | mysterygift.exe | 5084 | Load Image | C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop\Malware Sample\mysterygift.exe | SUCCESS | Image Base: 0x400000, Image Size: 0x83000 |
| 7:11:3... | mysterygift.exe | 5084 | Load Image | C:\Windows\System32\ntdll.dll | SUCCESS | Image Base: 0x7f0080000, Image Size: 0x1ed000 |
| 7:11:3... | mysterygift.exe | 5084 | RegOpenKey | HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Control\Session Manager | REPARSE | Desired Access: Query Value |
| 7:11:3... | mysterygift.exe | 5084 | RegOpenKey | HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Control\Session Manager | SUCCESS | Desired Access: Query Value |
| 7:11:3... | mysterygift.exe | 5084 | RegQueryValue | HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Control\Session Manager\RaiseExceptionOnPossibl... | NAME NOT FOUND | Length: 80 |
| 7:11:3... | mysterygift.exe | 5084 | RegCloseKey | HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Control\Session Manager | SUCCESS | |
| 7:11:3... | mysterygift.exe | 5084 | RegOpenKey | HKLM\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\Session Manager\Segment Heap | REPARSE | Desired Access: Query Value |
| 7:11:3... | mysterygift.exe | 5084 | RegOpenKey | HKLM\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\Session Manager\Segment Heap | NAME NOT FOUND | Desired Access: Query Value |
| 7:11:3... | mysterygift.exe | 5084 | RegOpenKey | HKLM\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\Session Manager | REPARSE | Desired Access: Query Value, Enumerate Sub Keys |
| 7:11:3... | mysterygift.exe | 5084 | RegOpenKey | HKLM\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\Session Manager | SUCCESS | Desired Access: Query Value, Enumerate Sub Keys |
| 7:11:3... | mysterygift.exe | 5084 | RegQueryValue | HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Control\Session Manager\ResourcePolicies | NAME NOT FOUND | Length: 24 |
| 7:11:3... | mysterygift.exe | 5084 | RegCloseKey | HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Control\Session Manager | SUCCESS | |
| 7:11:3... | mysterygift.exe | 5084 | CreateFile | C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop\Malware Sample | SUCCESS | Desired Access: Execute/Traverse, Synchronize, Disposition: Open, Options: Direct |
| 7:11:3... | mysterygift.exe | 5084 | Load Image | C:\Windows\System32\kernel32.dll | SUCCESS | Image Base: 0x7f005e50000, Image Size: 0xb3000 |
| 7:11:3... | mysterygift.exe | 5084 | Load Image | C:\Windows\System32\kernelbase.dll | SUCCESS | Image Base: 0x7f004d10000, Image Size: 0x293000 |
| 7:11:3... | mysterygift.exe | 5084 | CreateFile | C:\Windows\System32\conhost.exe | SUCCESS | Desired Access: Execute/Traverse, Synchronize, Disposition: Open, Options: Synchron |
| 7:11:3... | mysterygift.exe | 5084 | CreateFileMapping | C:\Windows\System32\conhost.exe | FILE LOCKED WI... | Sync Type: SyncTypeCreateSection, PageProtection: PAGE_EXECUTE_WRITECO |
| 7:11:3... | mysterygift.exe | 5084 | CreateFileMapping | C:\Windows\System32\conhost.exe | SUCCESS | Sync Type: SyncTypeOther |
| 7:11:3... | mysterygift.exe | 5084 | RegOpenKey | HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\Image File Execution Opt... | NAME NOT FOUND | Desired Access: Query Value, Enumerate Sub Keys |
| 7:11:3... | mysterygift.exe | 5084 | QuerySecurityFile | C:\Windows\System32\conhost.exe | SUCCESS | Information: Label |
| 7:11:3... | mysterygift.exe | 5084 | QueryNameInformationFile | C:\Windows\System32\conhost.exe | SUCCESS | Name: \Windows\System32\conhost.exe |
| 7:11:3... | mysterygift.exe | 5084 | RegOpenKey | HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Services\ibam\State\UserSettings\S-1-5-21-290706... | SUCCESS | Desired Access: All Access |
| 7:11:3... | mysterygift.exe | 5084 | RegQueryValue | HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Services\ibam\State\UserSettings\S-1-5-21-290706... | NAME NOT FOUND | Length: 40 |
| 7:11:3... | mysterygift.exe | 5084 | RegCloseKey | HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Services\ibam\State\UserSettings\S-1-5-21-290706... | SUCCESS | |
| 7:11:3... | mysterygift.exe | 5084 | RegOpenKey | HKLM\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\Session Manager\BAM | REPARSE | Desired Access: Query Value |
| 7:11:3... | mysterygift.exe | 5084 | RegOpenKey | HKLM\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\Session Manager\BAM | NAME NOT FOUND | Desired Access: Query Value |
| 7:11:3... | mysterygift.exe | 5084 | Process Create | C:\Windows\System32\conhost.exe | SUCCESS | PID: 556, Command line: "?\C:\Windows\system32\conhost.exe 0xffffffff -ForceV1 |
| 7:11:3... | mysterygift.exe | 5084 | CloseFile | C:\Windows\System32\conhost.exe | SUCCESS | |
| 7:11:3... | mysterygift.exe | 5084 | RegOpenKey | HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Control\Terminal Server | REPARSE | Desired Access: Read |

With these filters, we will focus on the first three; Registry, File System and Network. As discussed above, malware tends to do the following; **Registry Modification, File Modification and Network Connections**. Let's start investigating them one by one.

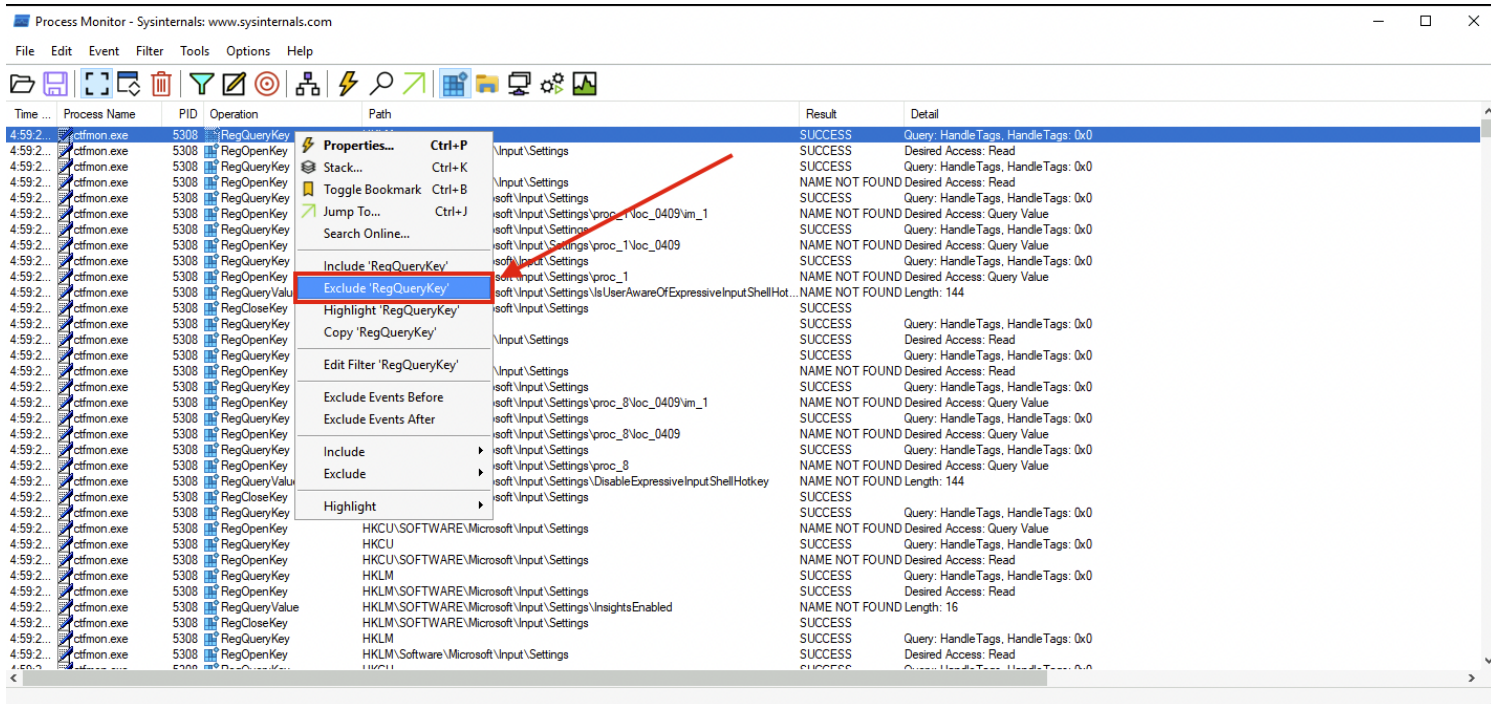
1. Registry Modification

First, we want to determine if any significant Registry Modifications are executed by the binary, which is one of the expected behaviours introduced in this task.

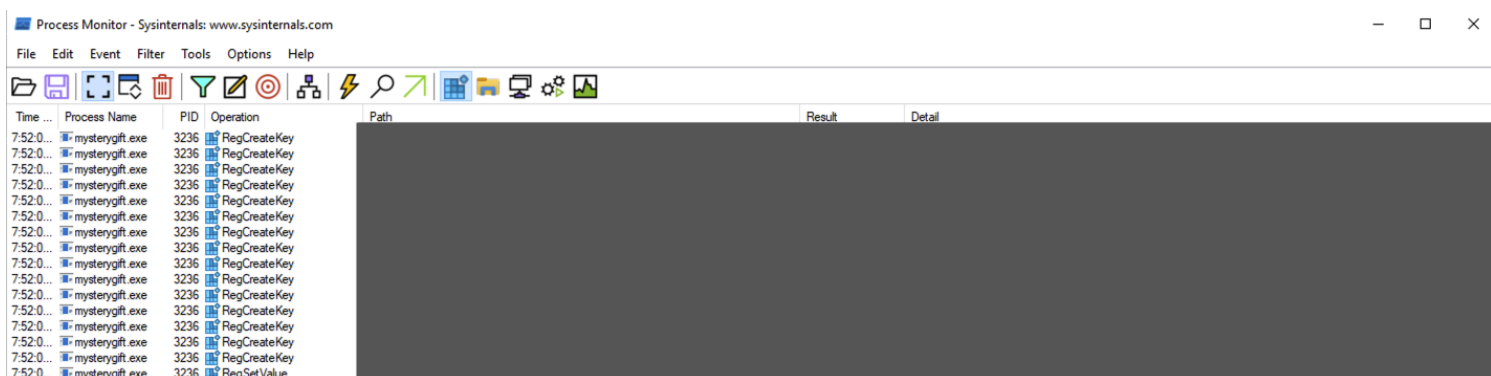
To do this, unclick all filters and only choose **Show Registry Activity**. The results still give several results so let's add a filter by finding all Registry Key Creations and Modifications. Remove the following Operations by right-clicking an entry from the Operation column and choosing **Exclude '<operation (e.g. RegQueryKey)>'** similar to the image below:

Exclude these 4:

- RegOpenKey
- RegQueryValue
- RegQueryKey
- RegCloseKey



You may observe that only one Registry Key has both **RegCreateKey** and **RegSetValue**. This key is related to a persistence technique called **Registry Run Key Modification** and is commonly used by malware developers to install a backdoor. See screenshot Below:



2. File Modification

Now, let's also determine if the malware sample executes File Creations. It may indicate that the malware drops prerequisite files for its successful execution.

Unclick all filters and choose the second filter - **Show File System Activity**. Again, the results are still numerous so let's add extra filters by focusing only on **File Write** events. Remove the following Operations again by right-clicking an entry from the Operation column and choosing **Exclude '<operation (e.g. CreateFile)>'**:

- CreateFile
- CreateFileMapping
- QuerySecurityFile
- QueryNameInformationFile
- QueryBasicInformationFile
- CloseFile
- ReadFile

The view from ProcMon should yield fewer results, similar to the image below:



You may observe that two files are written under the **C:\Users\Administrator** directory. The first file is located in the user's **TEMP** directory, which is commonly used by malware to drop another file for its disposal. The other file is written in the **STARTUP** directory, also used for persistence via **Startup Folders**.

3. Network Connections

Lastly, let's confirm if the malware sample attempts to make a network connection. It may indicate that the malware communicates with external resources to download or establish remote access.

Unclick all filters and choose the third filter - **Show Network Activity**. Unlike the previous filters, the results are few and can be easily interpreted.

Please take note of domains or IP's requested by the malware, as we can use this information to investigate the rabbit hole further.