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Malware Analysis Report on

INFOSTEALER DEXTER

(32-bit Executable)

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OVERVIEW

Back in 2012-2013, we saw this malware that targeted POS (Point of Sale like checkout counters) systems to store payments card data. It caused damage to lots of big companies like Adobe, Google, Microsoft, Visa etc. It has various functionalities like changing registry values and add new values, keylogging, contacting a server to download additional malware

INITIAL TRIAGE

Before looking at the assembly code or running the executable, it is advised to go for a passive scan for potential malicious files.

Here are the few steps I took and their results :

Activity	Result
Filename	Win33.exe
md5hash	140d24af0c2b3a18529df12dfbc5f6de
sha256hash	4eabb1adc035f035e010c0d0d259c683e18193f509946652ed8aa7c5d92b6a92
Executable size on disk	68,096 bytes
Compile Time	0x521E23B1 (Wed Aug 28 09:22:09 2013)
32-bit Executable	Yes
Subsystem	GUI
# of AV Engines that deem it as a malware	59/70
Executable made in	Microsoft Visual C++ ~v.7.10 - 8 - Visual 2005
Packed	No

Table-1 : Initial Triage

The next step we took was to look at the Libraries, Imports and Exports(0) :

Libraries	# of Imports
wininet.dll	8
Urlmon.dll	1
Ws2_32.dll	3
Rpcrt4.dll	1
Kernel32.dll	75
User32.dll	10
Advapi32.dll	13
Shell32.dll	1

Ole32.dll	1
Shlwapi.dll	2

Table-2 : Libraries and Imports

Next step was to look at Strings for low hanging fruits, some important info we got were:

- 151.248.115.107
- /w19218317418621031041543/gateway.php
- ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz0123456789+/-
- SeDebugPrivilege
- Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Policies\Associations
- Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run
- smss.exe
- csrss.exe
- lsass.exe
- wuaucit.exe
- iexplorer.exe
- wmiprvse.exe
- Windows 2000
- Windows XP
- Windows XP Professional x64
- Windows Server 2003
- Windows Home Server
- Windows Server 2003 R2
- Windows Vista
- Windows Server 2008
- Windows Server R2
- Windows 7
- 64 Bit
- 32 Bit
- Sun Java Security Plugin

It's very likely that, this malware tries to contact to its C&C server and tries to download additional firepower(probably more malware and probably also acts as a Downloader)

I used Resource Hacker to look at the resources section and found out that it does contain a binary file as it's binary header does show "4D 5A" which is "MZ". I took that binary and saved it as a .bin file and began looking at it through strings, didn't find much except it checked for functions like IsDebuggerPresent, ADVAPI32.dll etc

md5sum - 2e3f5b165ab841aa3c59e264280cb2fc

sha256 - c06259278ac703b4ad46f3eaa0f3b4d95ad628f616692db1efb5f6cce5cc22d9

It tries to do Privilege Escalation using **SeDebugPrivilege** which basically is a tool for system-level debugging. It is given only to local administrators. This will be explored more in Static Analysis
Next we see some registry values and some exec files. We also see that this malware is set to be used on various older versions of Windows as well.

DYNAMIC ANALYSIS

This is the part where we run the malware in an isolated environment and observe what it is capable of doing. We will be looking for changes in registry, New processes started, Handles opened, dll files used etc, does it contact its C&C and more.

Environment

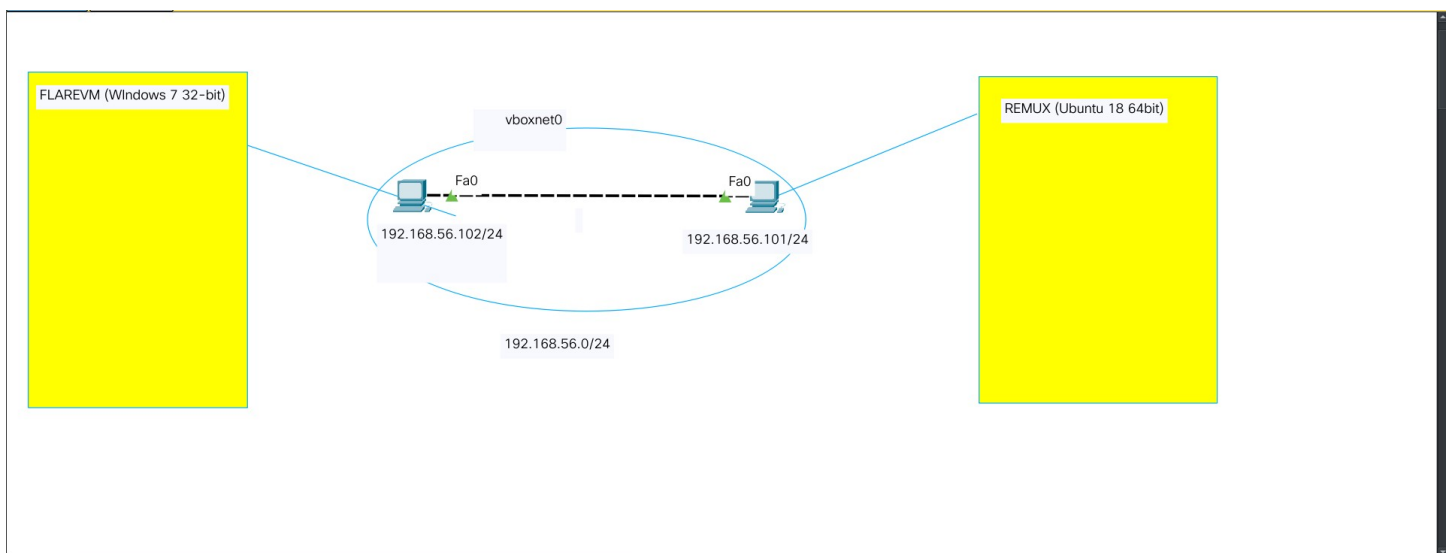


Figure -1 Virtual Machines running on Host connected via vboxnet0

FlareVM– Machine which I will be using to analyze the malware, Contains tools like regshot, procmon, procexp, pestudio, ida, immunity debugger

Remnux – Machine which will be used to act as a fake C&C and sniff packets, contains tools like Wireshark, fakenet, insetsim

The idea is if FlareVM tries to connect to any ip address or dns server, remnux would act as that and will communicate with FlareVM and hence will get whatever application data being transmitted.

Tools Used:

Regshot Procmon Procexp InetSim Fakenet apimonitor

Registry Changes :

Using regshot we managed to compare the changes made between before and after running the malware.

Keys Added:

- HKU\S-1-5-21-1716914095-909560446-1177810406-1000\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Internet Settings\Wpad\{AF5B2E1D-EC0B-43D8-B584-E045CA98C326}
- HKU\S-1-5-21-1716914095-909560446-1177810406-1000\Software\HelperSolutions Software

Values Added:

- HKU\S-1-5-21-1716914095-909560446-1177810406-1000\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\UserAssist\{CEBFF5CD-ACE2-4F4F-9178-9926F41749EA}\Count\{P:\Hfref\VRHfre\Qrfxgbc\Jva32.VasbFgmyre.Qrkgre\jva33.rkr: 00 00 00 00 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 80 BF 00 00 80 BF 00 00 80 BF 00 00 80 BF 00 00 80 BF 00 00 80 BF 00 00 80 BF 00 00 80 BF 00 00 80 BF FF FF FF FF D0 20 50 E3 56 6A D7 01 00 00 00 00}
- HKU\S-1-5-21-1716914095-909560446-1177810406-1000\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Internet Settings\Wpad\{AF5B2E1D-EC0B-43D8-B584-E045CA98C326}\WpadDecisionReason: 0x00000001
- HKU\S-1-5-21-1716914095-909560446-1177810406-1000\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Internet Settings\Wpad\{AF5B2E1D-EC0B-43D8-B584-E045CA98C326}\WpadDecisionTime: BC 08 05 E7 56 6A D7 01
- HKU\S-1-5-21-1716914095-909560446-1177810406-1000\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Internet Settings\Wpad\{AF5B2E1D-EC0B-43D8-B584-E045CA98C326}\WpadDecision: 0x00000000
- HKU\S-1-5-21-1716914095-909560446-1177810406-1000\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Internet Settings\Wpad\{AF5B2E1D-EC0B-43D8-B584-E045CA98C326}\WpadNetworkName: "Unidentified network"
- HKU\S-1-5-21-1716914095-909560446-1177810406-1000\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Internet Settings\Zones\0\1806: 0x00000000
- **HKU\S-1-5-21-1716914095-909560446-1177810406-1000\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run\Sun Java Security Plugin: "C:\Users\IEUser\AppData\Roaming\Java Security Plugin\javaplugin.exe"**
- HKU\S-1-5-21-1716914095-909560446-1177810406-1000\Software\HelperSolutions Software\Digit: "578d2de3-38ae-41d9-8856-d5b6f3d8dcf6"
- HKU\S-1-5-21-1716914095-909560446-1177810406-1000\Software\HelperSolutions Software\val1: "C:\Users\IEUser\Desktop\Win32.InfoStealer.Dexter\strokes.log"
- HKU\S-1-5-21-1716914095-909560446-1177810406-1000\Software\HelperSolutions Software\val2: "C:\Users\IEUser\Desktop\Win32.InfoStealer.Dexter\tmp.log"

Values Modified:

- HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Reliability Analysis\RAC\WmiLastTime: 0x01D7699E76A2E458
- HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Reliability Analysis\RAC\WmiLastTime: 0x01D76A56E9BAD50A
- HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Reliability Analysis\RAC\TransientValue: 40 13 0F D4 85 4F 22 40
- HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Reliability Analysis\RAC\TransientValue: DC 10 19 2F 2B AD 22 40
- HKLM\SYSTEM\ControlSet001\Control\Nsi\{eb004a03-9b1a-11d4-9123-0050047759bc}\24\ffffffffffffffffffffffff01: 01 00 00 00 4D 00 00 00 E5 11 00 00 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
- HKLM\SYSTEM\ControlSet001\Control\Nsi\{eb004a03-9b1a-11d4-9123-0050047759bc}\24\ffffffffffffffffffffffff01: 01 00 00 00 4D 00 00 00 E7 11 00 00 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
- HKLM\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\Nsi\{eb004a03-9b1a-11d4-9123-0050047759bc}\24\ffffffffffffffffffffffff01: 01 00 00 00 4D 00 00 00 E5 11 00 00 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF

- HKLM\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\Nsi\{eb004a03-9b1a-11d4-9123-0050047759bc}\24\ffffffffffffffffffffffff01: 01 00 00 00 4D 00 00 00 E7 11 00 00 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
- HKU\S-1-5-21-1716914095-909560446-1177810406-1000\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\UserAssist\{CEBFF5CD-ACE2-4F4F-9178-9926F41749EA}\Count\HRZR_PGYFRFFVBA: 00 00 00 00 5B 0

Out of these values, the one in bold, “javaplugin.exe” seems to be a new file that gets created in face of a Java Security related software. It seems like it changes some values in the startup too. We also see that there were few files created:

\$MALWARE_PATH/strokes.log

\$MALWARE_PATH/tmp.log

\$MALWARE_PATH/win33.exe -> \$MALWARE_PATH/SecureDll.dll (the malware executable gets replaced by this file) also known as Keylogger.dll

I tried running SecureDll.dll using rundll32.exe but nothing happened

We also found that after running apimonitor that when the executable win33.exe is run, WerFault.exe starts which is a Windows Error reporting fault reporting process. The malware injects itself into iexplore.exe i.e Internet Explorer

Assumptions for the information we have found so far:

When the executable win33.exe is run, it injects its code in the Internet Explorer (iexplore.exe) and runs an instance of it in the background, it crashes something and Windows Error reporting process starts. It also creates a new folder in %APPDATA%/Java Security Plugin and creates an executable called javaplugin.exe, while also setting a registry instance on this file. The original Executable deletes itself and in its place, SecureDll.dll is created which is very likely the file from the Resource Section and creates two files “strokes.log” and “tmp.log” where it stored some encrypted data, which kept increasing in size in real time.

It tries to communicate to the IP address “151.248.115.107” and tries to download a file “/w19218317418621031041543/gateway.php” which we don’t know anything about yet.

Now using Static Analysis, we will check how much our assumptions hold correctly.

STATIC ANALYSIS

This is the part where we start looking at the assembly code using a disassembler and step through the instructions using a Debugger.

I will be using Ida Pro 5.0

```
.text:00403B14      push    eax                    ; lpFirst
.text:00403B15      call   ds:StrStrA
.text:00403B18      test   eax, eax
.text:00403B1D      jz     loc_403C02
.text:00403B23      mov    ecx, [ebp+lpName]
.text:00403B26      push   ecx                    ; lpName
.text:00403B27      push   0                     ; bInitialOwner
.text:00403B29      push   0                     ; lpMutexAttributes
.text:00403B2B      call   ds:CreateMutexA
.text:00403B31      mov    [ebp+hObject], eax
.text:00403B34      push   40h
.text:00403B36      push   0
```

The first important part we find here is “**CreateMutexA**” which means that the malware creates a Mutual Exclusion object that ensures that only a single instance of malware is running on a system at a given time. It’s a good host-based indicator. If somehow it is not able to create a Mutex object, it closes the handle and the process exits.

Then it starts getting the Pid of several processes and also checks if it is running in a 64-bit OS by calling “**IsWow64Process**”. It then starts searching for the path of Internet Explorer and creates a handle of “iexplore.exe”, apparently it is a suspended process. We see a method call

“**WriteProcessMemory**” which means it is writing the memory contents of a file in a process. So how about we say that “win32.exe” is injecting its code in “iexplore.exe”, signs of a covert/stealth malware.

```
.text:00403A87      push   eax                    ; lpStartAddress
.text:00403A88      push   0                     ; dwStackSize
.text:00403A8A      push   0                     ; lpThreadAttributes
.text:00403A8C      mov    ecx, [ebp+hProcess]
.text:00403A8F      push   ecx                    ; hProcess
.text:00403A90      call   ds:CreateRemoteThread
.text:00403A96      test   eax, eax
.text:00403A98      jz     short loc_403AA8
.text:00403A9A      cmp    [ebp+arg_0], 0
.text:00403A9E      jnz    short loc_403AA8
.text:00403AA0      push   0                     ; uExitCode
.text:00403AA2      call   ds:ExitProcess
.text:00403AA8
```

Our Doubts are further clarified when we see “**CreateRemoteThread**” being called and then “**ExitProcess**” on Internet Explorer.

We now go inside iexplore to see what changes does it make to the system, probably to find things like registry changes, Java Security Plugin etc.

```

.text:00403185      push    0                ; lpGuids
.text:00403187      push    0                ; Reserved
.text:00403189      push    offset aSoftwareHelp_0 ; "Software\\HelperSolutions Software"
.text:0040318E      push    80000001h        ; hKey
.text:00403193      call    ds:RegCreateKeyExA
.text:00403199      cmp     [ebp+Type], 1
.text:0040319D      jnz     short loc_4031B0
.text:0040319F      mov     edx, [ebp+hKey]
.text:004031A2      push    edx                ; hKey
.text:004031A3      call    ds:RegCloseKey
.text:004031A9      xor     eax, eax
.text:004031AB      jmp     loc_403248
.text:004031B0      ; -----

```

It create a new Registry subkey called “HelperSolutions Software” and also creates a New Folder

```

.text:004032B6      push    offset aJavaSecurityP1 ; "Java Security Plugin"
.text:004032B8      lea     ecx, [ebp+var_228]
.text:004032C1      push    ecx
.text:004032C2      push    offset aSS        ; "%s\\%s"
.text:004032C7      push    offset word_409B00 ; LPWSTR
.text:004032CC      call    ds:wsprintfW
.text:004032D2      add     esp, 10h
.text:004032D5      push    0                ; lpSecurityAttributes
.text:004032D7      push    offset word_409B00 ; lpPathName
.text:004032DC      call    ds:CreateDirectoryW
.text:004032E2      push    offset aJavaplugin ; "javaplugin"
.text:004032E7      push    offset aJavaSecurity_0 ; "Java Security Plugin"
.text:004032EC      lea     edx, [ebp+var_228]
.text:004032F2      push    edx
.text:004032F3      push    offset aSSS_exe    ; "%s\\%s\\%s.exe"
.text:004032F8      push    offset word_409B00 ; LPWSTR
.text:004032FD      call    ds:wsprintfW
.text:00403303      add     esp, 14h
.text:00403306      push    0                ; bFailIfExists
.text:00403308      push    offset word_409B00 ; lpNewFileName
.text:0040330D      push    offset ExistingFileName ; lpExistingFileName
.text:00403312      call    ds:CopyFileW

```

called **Java Security Plugin** and creates a file called “**javaplugin.exe**”, we see that it also does a DeleteFile. We observed in our Dynamic Analysis that our original win33.exe got deleted and in its place came SecureDll.dll, we still don’t know it was actually deleted or replaced.

```

.text:00403306      push    0                ; bFailIfExists
.text:00403308      push    offset word_409B00 ; lpNewFileName
.text:0040330D      push    offset ExistingFileName ; lpExistingFileName
.text:00403312      call    ds:CopyFileW
.text:00403318      loc_403318:
.text:00403318      ; CODE XREF: sub_403250+E2↓j
.text:00403318      push    offset ExistingFileName ; lpFileName
.text:0040331D      call    ds>DeleteFileW
.text:00403323      test    eax, eax
.text:00403325      jnz     short loc_403334
.text:00403327      push    3E8h             ; dwMilliseconds
.text:0040332C      call    ds:Sleep
.text:00403332      jmp     short loc_403318

```

We also see that the main file was copied before being deleted, don’t know yet where it is copied. Furthermore we see a Registry data being persisted on “Sun Java Security Plugin” with **RegSetValueExA**

Moreover, we see more Registry Instances being created, set and closed on **LowRiskFileTypes** like .reg, .exe, .vbs, .bat

```
.text:00403524      push     ecx                ; phkResult
.text:00403525      push     0                 ; lpSecurityAttributes
.text:00403527      push     0F003Fh           ; samDesired
.text:0040352C      push     0                 ; dwOptions
.text:0040352E      push     0                 ; lpClass
.text:00403530      push     0                 ; Reserved
.text:00403532      push     offset aSoftwareMicr_0 ; "Software\\Microsoft\\Windows\\CurrentVersi"...
.text:00403537      push     80000001h          ; hKey
.text:0040353C      call     ds:RegCreateKeyExA
.text:00403542      push     offset a_exe_bat_reg_v ; ".exe;.bat;.reg;.vbs;"
.text:00403547      call     ds:lstrlenA
.text:0040354D      mov      [ebp+cbData], eax
.text:00403550      mov      edx, [ebp+cbData]
.text:00403553      push     edx                ; cbData
.text:00403554      push     offset a_exe_bat_reg_v ; ".exe;.bat;.reg;.vbs;"
.text:00403559      push     1                 ; dwType
.text:0040355B      push     0                 ; Reserved
.text:0040355D      push     offset aLowriskFiletyp ; "LowRiskFileTypes"
.text:00403562      mov      eax, [ebp+hKey]
.text:00403565      push     eax                ; hKey
.text:00403566      call     ds:RegSetValueExA
.text:0040356C      mov      ecx, [ebp+hKey]
.text:0040356F      push     ecx                ; hKey
.text:00403570      call     ds:RegCloseKey
.text:00403576      lea      edx, [ebp+hKey]
.text:00403579      push     edx                ; phkResult
.text:0040357A      push     0F003Fh           ; samDesired
.text:0040357F      push     0                 ; ulOptions
.text:00403581      push     offset aSoftwareMicr_1 ; "Software\\Microsoft\\Windows\\CurrentVersi"...
.text:00403586      push     80000001h          ; hKey
.text:0040358B      call     ds:RegOpenKeyExA
```

We find that it creates more threads and also tries to find data from the resource section using **LoadResource**, which we found in our Initial Triage

```
.text:004057D6      push     3                 ; lpType
.text:004057D8      push     offset a1          ; "1"
.text:004057DD      mov      eax, hModule
.text:004057E2      push     eax                ; hModule
.text:004057E3      call     ds:FindResourceA
.text:004057E9      mov      [ebp+hResInfo], eax
.text:004057EC      mov      ecx, [ebp+hResInfo]
.text:004057EF      push     ecx                ; hResInfo
.text:004057F0      mov      edx, hModule
.text:004057F6      push     edx                ; hModule
.text:004057F7      call     ds:SizeofResource
.text:004057FD      mov      [ebp+nNumberOfBytesToWrite], eax
.text:00405800      mov      eax, [ebp+hResInfo]
.text:00405803      push     eax                ; hResInfo
.text:00405804      mov      ecx, hModule
.text:0040580A      push     ecx                ; hModule
.text:0040580B      call     ds:LoadResource
.text:00405811      mov      [ebp+hResData], eax
.text:00405814      mov      edx, [ebp+hResData]
.text:00405817      push     edx                ; hResData
.text:00405818      call     ds:LockResource
.text:0040581E      mov      [ebp+var_10], eax
.text:00405821      push     4                 ; flProtect
.text:00405823      push     1000h             ; flAllocationType
.text:00405828      mov      eax, [ebp+nNumberOfBytesToWrite]
.text:0040582B      imul     eax, 3
.text:0040582E      push     eax                ; dwSize
.text:0040582F      push     0                 ; lpAddress
.text:00405831      call     ds:VirtualAlloc
.text:00405837      mov      [ebp+lpAddress], eax
.text:0040583A      lea      ecx, [ebp+nNumberOfBytesToWrite]
```

We finally found that, the binary data from the Resources section was **SecureDll.dll** and the main executable loaded it before it deleted itself. Eventually after loading this file, strokes.log and tmp.log were also created in the same Directory as SecureDll.dll
There is one debug.log created as well which we will see later

```

.text:00405841
.text:00405842
.text:00405845
.text:00405846
.text:00405849
.text:0040584C
.text:0040584D
.text:00405850
.text:00405851
.text:00405856
.text:0040585C
.text:0040585E
.text:00405860
.text:00405862
.text:00405864
.text:00405866
.text:00405868
.text:00405870
.text:00405876
.text:00405879
.text:00405880
.text:00405882
.text:00405885
.text:00405886
.text:00405889
.text:0040588A
.text:0040588D
.text:0040588E
.text:00405891
.text:00405892
.text:00405893

push    edx
mov     eax, [ebp+var_10]
push    eax
mov     ecx, [ebp+nNumberOfBytesToWrite]
imul    ecx, 3
push    ecx
mov     edx, [ebp+lpAddress]
push    edx
push    102h
call    dword_409F74
push    0 ; hTemplateFile
push    2 ; dwFlagsAndAttributes
push    2 ; dwCreationDisposition
push    0 ; lpSecurityAttributes
push    0 ; dwShareMode
push    10000000h ; dwDesiredAccess
push    offset aSecuredll_dll ; "SecureDll.dll"
call    ds:CreateFileA
mov     [ebp+hObject], eax
mov     [ebp+nNumberOfBytesWritten], 0
push    0 ; lpOverlapped
lea     eax, [ebp+nNumberOfBytesWritten]
push    eax ; lpNumberOfBytesWritten
mov     ecx, [ebp+nNumberOfBytesToWrite]
push    ecx ; nNumberOfBytesToWrite
mov     edx, [ebp+lpAddress]
push    edx ; lpBuffer
mov     eax, [ebp+hObject]
push    eax ; hFile
call    ds:WriteFile

```

Loading Library:

```

.text:004058C9
.text:004058CE
.text:004058D3
.text:004058D9
.text:004058DF
.text:004058E6
.text:004058E9
.text:004058EA
.text:004058F0
.text:004058F1
.text:004058F7
.text:004058FD
.text:00405904
.text:00405907
.text:00405908
.text:0040590E
.text:0040590F
.text:00405915
.text:0040591B
.text:00405920
.text:00405922
.text:00405928
.text:00405929
.text:0040592E
.text:00405931
.text:00405936

call    sub_4057D0
push    offset aSecuredll_dll_0 ; "SecureDll.dll"
call    ds:LoadLibraryA
mov     [ebp+hmod], eax
mov     [ebp+lpProcName], 1
mov     eax, [ebp+lpProcName]
push    eax ; lpProcName
mov     ecx, [ebp+hmod] ; hModule
push    ecx
call    ds:GetProcAddress
mov     [ebp+lpfn], eax
mov     [ebp+lpProcName], 2
mov     edx, [ebp+lpProcName]
push    edx ; lpProcName
mov     eax, [ebp+hmod] ; hModule
push    eax
call    ds:GetProcAddress
mov     [ebp+var_110], eax
push    0FFh
push    0
lea     ecx, [ebp+Buffer]
push    ecx
call    sub_401200
add     esp, 0Ch
push    0FFh
push    0

```

strokes.log and tmp.log

```

.text:00405960
.text:00405965
.text:0040596B
.text:00405970
.text:00405976
.text:00405977
.text:0040597C
.text:00405981
.text:00405987
.text:0040598A
.text:0040598F
.text:00405995
.text:00405996
.text:0040599B
.text:004059A0
.text:004059A6
.text:004059A9
.text:004059AB
.text:004059B0
.text:004059B6
.text:004059B7
.text:004059BC
.text:004059C1
.text:004059C6
.text:004059C9
.text:004059CB
.text:004059D0
.text:004059D6
.text:004059D7
.text:004059DC
.text:004059E0

push    0FFh ; nBufferLength
call    ds:GetCurrentDirectoryA
push    offset aStrokes_log ; "strokes.log"
lea     eax, [ebp+Buffer]
push    eax
push    offset aSS_0 ; "%s\\%s"
push    offset FileName ; LPSTR
call    ds:wsprintfA
add     esp, 10h
push    offset aTmp_log ; "tmp.log"
lea     ecx, [ebp+Buffer]
push    ecx
push    offset aSS_1 ; "%s\\%s"
push    offset byte_4099E0 ; LPSTR
call    ds:wsprintfA
add     esp, 10h
push    1 ; dwType
push    offset FileName ; lpString
call    ds:lstrlenA
push    eax ; cbData
push    offset FileName ; lpData
push    offset aVal1 ; "val1"
call    sub_401DA0
add     esp, 10h
push    1 ; dwType
push    offset byte_4099E0 ; lpString
call    ds:lstrlenA
push    eax ; cbData
push    offset byte_4099E0 ; lpData
push    offset aVal2 ; "val2"

```

```

* .text:00405A5C      mov     edx, [ebp+arg_4]
* .text:00405A5F      push    edx
* .text:00405A60      lea     eax, [ebp+Buffer]
* .text:00405A63      push    eax
* .text:00405A64      mov     ecx, [ebp+arg_0]
* .text:00405A67      push    ecx
* .text:00405A68      call    sub_401470
* .text:00405A6D      add     esp, 10h
* .text:00405A70      push    0 ; dwErrCode
* .text:00405A72      call    ds:SetLastError
* .text:00405A78      push    0 ; hTemplateFile
* .text:00405A7A      push    2 ; dwFlagsAndAttributes
* .text:00405A7C      push    4 ; dwCreationDisposition
* .text:00405A7E      push    0 ; lpSecurityAttributes
* .text:00405A80      push    0 ; dwShareMode
* .text:00405A82      push    10000000h ; dwDesiredAccess
* .text:00405A87      push    offset aDebug_log_0 ; "debug.log"
* .text:00405A8C      call    ds:CreateFileA
* .text:00405A92      mov     [ebp+hObject], eax
* .text:00405A95      call    ds:GetLastError
* .text:00405A9B      cmp     eax, 007h
* .text:00405AA0      jz      short loc_405ABF
* .text:00405AA2      mov     [ebp+NumberOfBytesWritten], 0
* .text:00405AA9      push    0 ; lpOverlapped
* .text:00405AAB      lea     edx, [ebp+NumberOfBytesWritten]
* .text:00405AAE      push    edx ; lpNumberOfBytesWritten
* .text:00405AB1      push    4 ; nNumberOfBytesToWrite
* .text:00405AB4      lea     eax, [ebp+Buffer]
* .text:00405AB5      push    eax ; lpBuffer
* .text:00405AB7      mov     ecx, [ebp+hObject]

```

We also find that a function “SetWindowsHookEx” is being used, which is a hook function which is called whenever a certain event is called. It is commonly used with keyloggers and spyware, which also provides an easy way to load a DLL into all GUI processes. So it is very likely that strokes.log means “Keystrokes.log” and is catching the keyboard inputs from the user.

Further down, we saw that there are several strings from the assembly code like “update-, checkin, download, uninstall, scanin-”. I am not sure what exactly they are but I think they might be responses from the C&C server.

In the end of the .text section, we find that tons of functions that were used throughout were mentioned.

We also found that the malware tries to connect to C&C server

7	5.349118677	192.168.56.102	151.248.115.107	TCP	66 1031 → 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=8192 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=4 SACK_PERM=1
8	8.348413639	192.168.56.102	151.248.115.107	TCP	66 [TCP Retransmission] 1031 → 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=8192 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=4 SACK_PERM=1
9	14.351054468	192.168.56.102	151.248.115.107	TCP	62 [TCP Retransmission] 1031 → 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=8192 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM=1
10	25.936636115	192.168.56.102	192.168.56.101	DNS	76 Standard query 0x5801 A dns.msftncsl.com
11	25.936671846	192.168.56.101	192.168.56.102	ICMP	104 Destination unreachable (Port unreachable)
12	25.937181727	192.168.56.102	8.8.8.8	DNS	76 Standard query 0x5801 A dns.msftncsl.com
13	26.373684368	192.168.56.102	151.248.115.107	TCP	66 1032 → 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=8192 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=4 SACK_PERM=1
14	26.935200450	192.168.56.102	8.8.8.8	DNS	76 Standard query 0x5801 A dns.msftncsl.com
15	28.936450983	192.168.56.102	8.8.8.8	DNS	76 Standard query 0x5801 A dns.msftncsl.com
16	29.389162554	192.168.56.102	151.248.115.107	TCP	66 [TCP Retransmission] 1032 → 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=8192 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=4 SACK_PERM=1
17	31.026758769	PcsCompu_6e:4d:68	PcsCompu_99:b1:5f	ARP	42 Who has 192.168.56.102? Tell 192.168.56.101
18	31.027621772	PcsCompu_99:b1:5f	PcsCompu_6e:4d:68	ARP	60 192.168.56.102 is at 08:00:27:99:b1:5f
19	32.938444532	192.168.56.102	8.8.8.8	DNS	76 Standard query 0x5801 A dns.msftncsl.com
20	35.408913718	192.168.56.102	151.248.115.107	TCP	62 [TCP Retransmission] 1032 → 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=8192 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM=1
21	36.041236044	PcsCompu_99:b1:5f	PcsCompu_6e:4d:68	ARP	60 Who has 192.168.56.102? Tell 192.168.56.101

FINAL THOUGHTS

This was my first Malware analysis report on any malware, which I enjoyed a lot learning from. I learned about many Windows Functions, how a malware can be sneaky or covert by hiding some of its part in it's resource section. In future, I hope to improve my Malware analysis report writing skills and make it easy to understand for Non-Technical readers and sat the same time not boring enough for other Malware Analysts and Researchers, Threat Hunters to read through

This malware did not require any reversing, just normal Code analysis and Dynamic Analysis, it did not have any code obfuscation or even the malware wasn't packed. This made it not a very tough task to analyze this sample. I did not write signatures for this sample as I am not very well versed in it, but I am planning on writing signatures for this sample and various other samples using YARA in the future.

This is a field I enjoy a lot learning about and will keep on learning more. The next sample I will be working on is **Reveton**.

Thanks for Reading