Practical Malware Analysis & Triage Report

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1 Executive Summary

The Malware sample in this report is from the TCM-Security PMAT course, section 1-3 SillyPutty. The malware is a modified copy of putty.exe for x86 Windows Operating Systems. This is a portable executable (PE) binary that uses PuTTY release 0.76. I will discuss the modified Putty SSH tool using static and dynamic analysis and will include YARA rulesets. In addition, the latter half of the report will talk about how to mitigate the damage that the binary causes.

sha256 0C82E654C09C8FD9FDF4899718EFA37670974C9EEC5A8FC18A167F93CEA6EE83

Figure 1: The SHA256 Hash of the modified putty.exe file.

2 High-Level Technical Summary

Hidden inside the sample is a powershell command that uses base64 encoding and compressed data to hide a reverse shell connection. The script comes from the Metasploit Framework module called powerfun.ps1.

3 Basic Static Analysis

Looking at the strings in this file does not show much to indicate that any alteration has occurred. The one major exception to this is when searching for the word powershell. Shown in Figure 2 is the command used to spawn a hidden powershell which creates a reverse shell that an attacker can send remote commands through. The script is further revealed by decrypting the Base64 encoded string and then inflating the data. This modified version of Putty is using the Powerfun module written for the metasploit-framework.

Figure 2: Passing the output of strings to grep and searching for the word powershell.

4 Basic Dynamic Analysis

When running the binary, a powershell window appears. I used TCPView and Procmon to help further determine what possible connections and processes may be happening at execution. Shown in Figure 3 is TCPView and evidence that a remote port is opened on port 8443. Looking at Procmon then and filtering by the process name putty.exe, I found the Process ID. I searched for any additional processes that forked from the Parent and I was able to support the brief appearance of the powershell window I saw at runtime. This child process is shown in Figure 4.

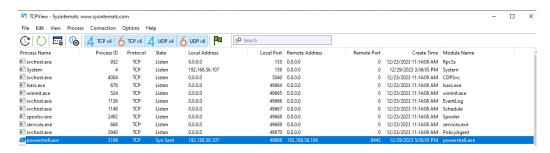


Figure 3:

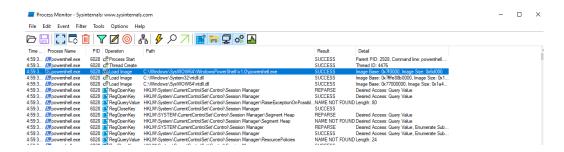


Figure 4:

Further, when using netcat to listen to port 8443 on the network and using Wireshark, an HTTPS TCLv1.2 Client Hello is sent from the infected machine. This Client Hello resolves to a URL bonus 2. corporate bonus application. local.

5 Indicators of Compromise

The main indicator of compromise is the brief appearance of a blue powershell window upon execution of putty.exe. In addition the program opens a TCP port on 8443.

```
→ Handshake Protocol: Client Hello

   Handshake Type: Client Hello (1)
    Length: 191
   Version: TLS 1.2 (0x0303)
  > Random: 65903dd7b81925138850718c546e9d95c51b8d23eafad07e5bfcad6a633c30be
   Session ID Length: 0
   Cipher Suites Length: 42
  Cipher Suites (21 suites)
   Compression Methods Length: 1
  Compression Methods (1 method)
   Extensions Length: 108
  Extension: server_name (len=43)
      Type: server_name (0)
     Length: 43
    ▼ Server Name Indication extension
        Server Name list length: 41
        Server Name Type: host_name (0)
        Server Name length: 38
        Server Name: bonus2.corporatebonusapplication.local
```

Figure 5: The TCP remote connection on port 8443 reaching out to a malicious URL.

6 Rules and Signatures

```
C:\Users\BillyG\Desktop
λ sha256sum.exe putty.exe
0c82e654c09c8fd9fdf4899718efa37670974c9eec5a8fc18a167f93cea6ee83 *putty.exe
C:\Users\BillyG\Desktop
λ md5sum.exe putty.exe
334a10500feb0f3444bf2e86ab2e76da *putty.exe
```

Figure 6: SHA256 and MD5SUM Hash Signatures

7 Yara Rules

The full Yara file is found at: https://github.com/wade764/PMAT_Final_Report

```
rule putty {
      meta:
    last_updated = "2023-12-30"
    author = "Wade Nelson"
    description = "A YARA ruleset for detecting the putty reverse shell connection."
```

Figure 7: