

Malware Forensics

Sukwha Kyung

Common Types of Attacks

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

Common Types of Attacks

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

Current Status

Malware and web-based attacks are the two most costly attack types — companies spent an average of US \$2.4 million in defense. ([Accenture](#))

Current Status

Malware and web-based attacks are the two most costly attack types — companies spent an average of US \$2.4 million in defense. ([Accenture](#))

The average cost of a malware attack on a company is \$2.4 million. ([Accenture](#))

Current Status

Malware and web-based attacks are the two most costly attack types — companies spent an average of US \$2.4 million in defense. ([Accenture](#))

The average cost of a malware attack on a company is \$2.4 million. ([Accenture](#))

In 2017, overall malware variants were up by 88 percent. ([Symantec](#))

Current Status

Malware and web-based attacks are the two most costly attack types — companies spent an average of US \$2.4 million in defense. ([Accenture](#))

The average cost of a malware attack on a company is \$2.4 million. ([Accenture](#))

In 2017, overall malware variants were up by 88 percent. ([Symantec](#))

Today, 1 in 13 web requests lead to malware (Up 3 percent from 2016). ([Symantec](#))

Current Status

Malware and web-based attacks are the two most costly attack types — companies spent an average of US \$2.4 million in defense. ([Accenture](#))

The average cost of a malware attack on a company is \$2.4 million. ([Accenture](#))

In 2017, overall malware variants were up by 88 percent. ([Symantec](#))

Today, 1 in 13 web requests lead to malware (Up 3 percent from 2016). ([Symantec](#))

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.

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.
- 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

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
- 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?

Anti-Malware Software

- What is the most naïve way to create malware signature?
 - 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.

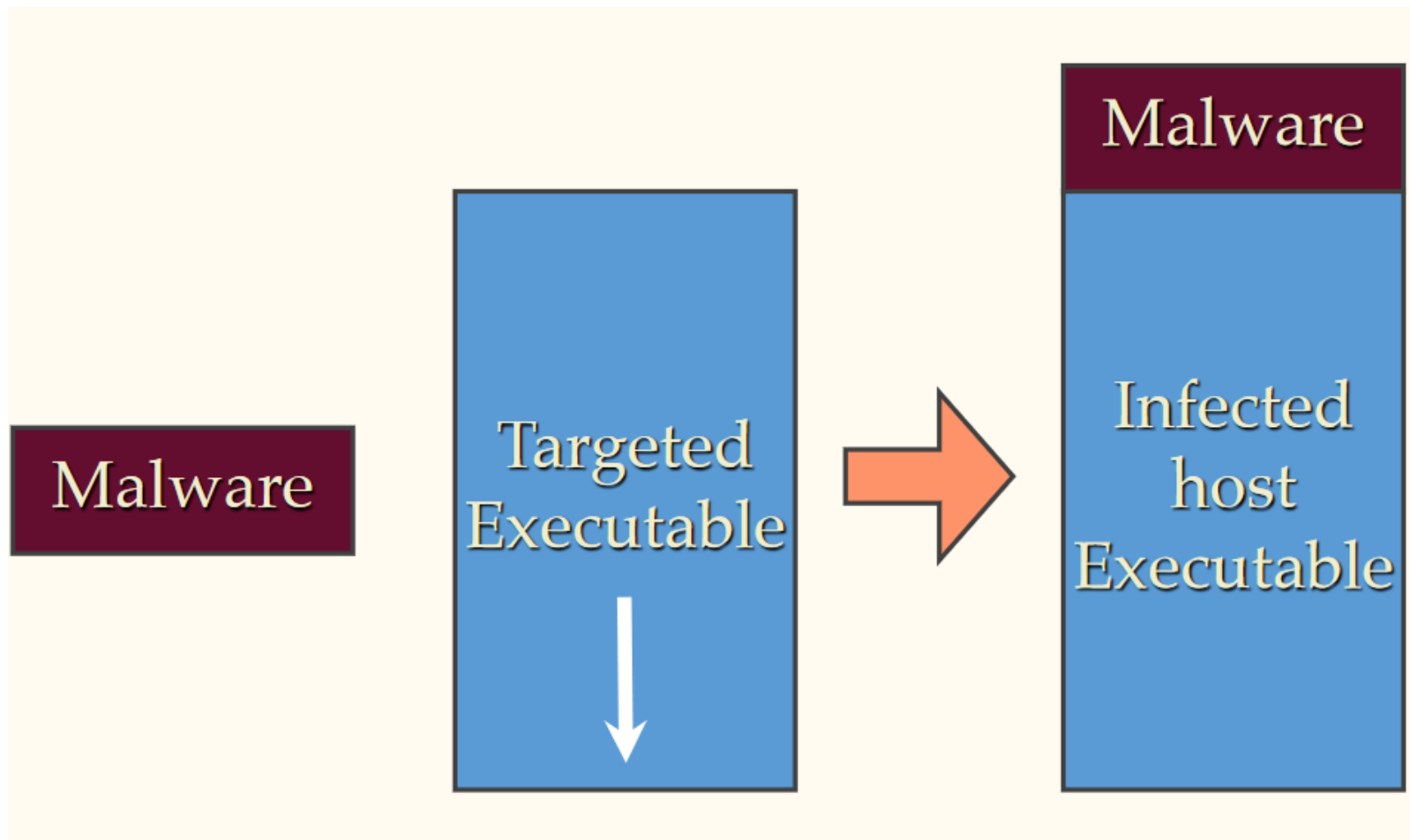
My Advice



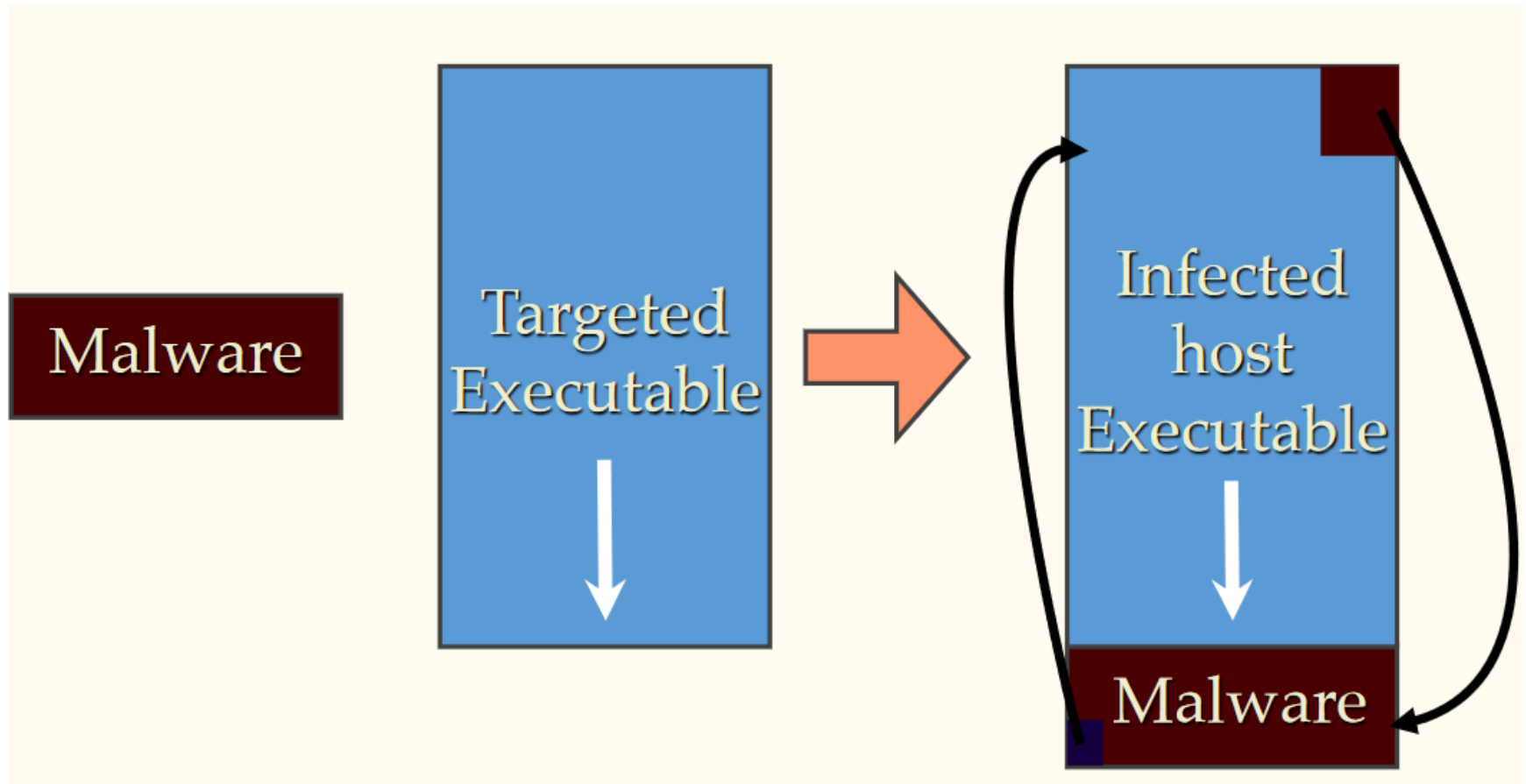
Virus

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

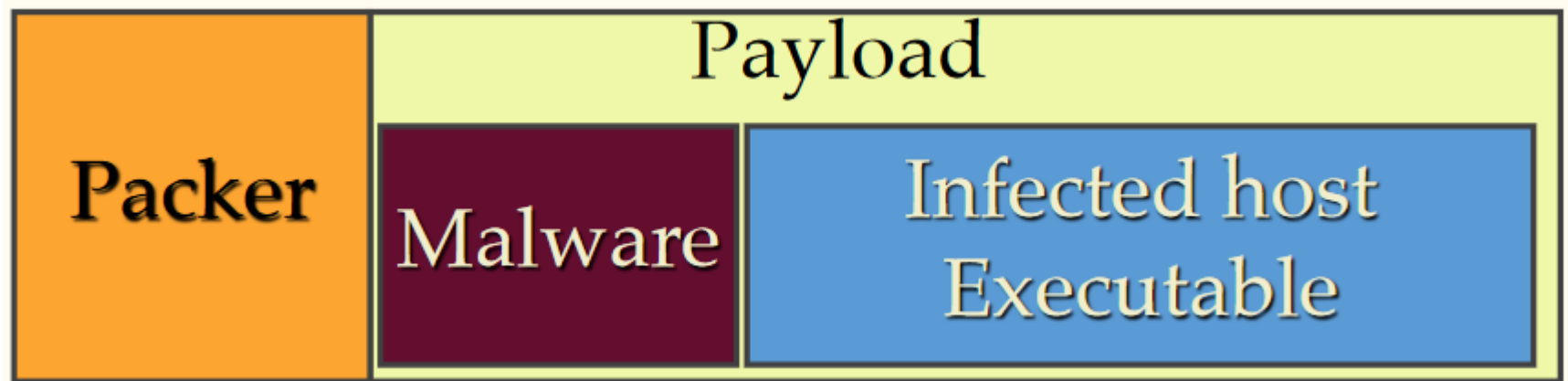
Virus Example



Virus Example



Packers



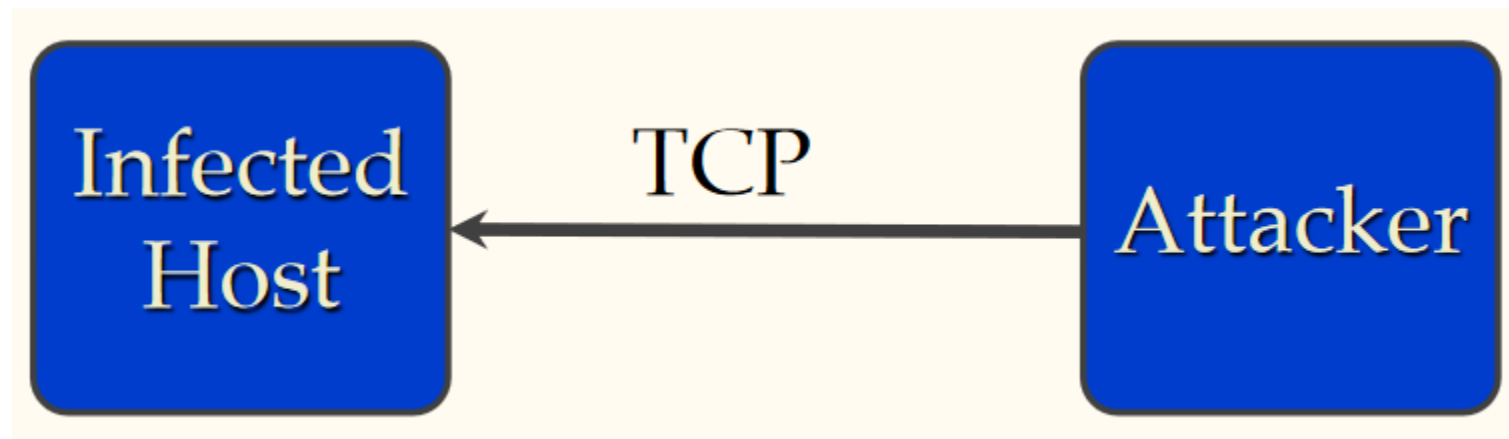
Packers

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

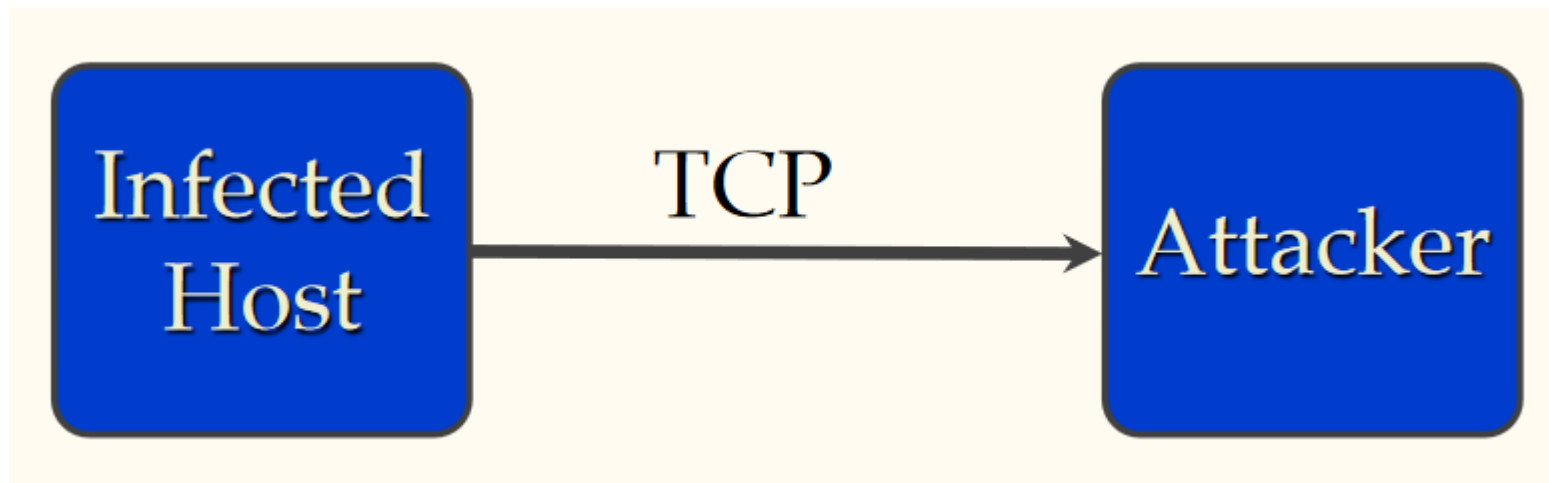
Backdoor

- 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

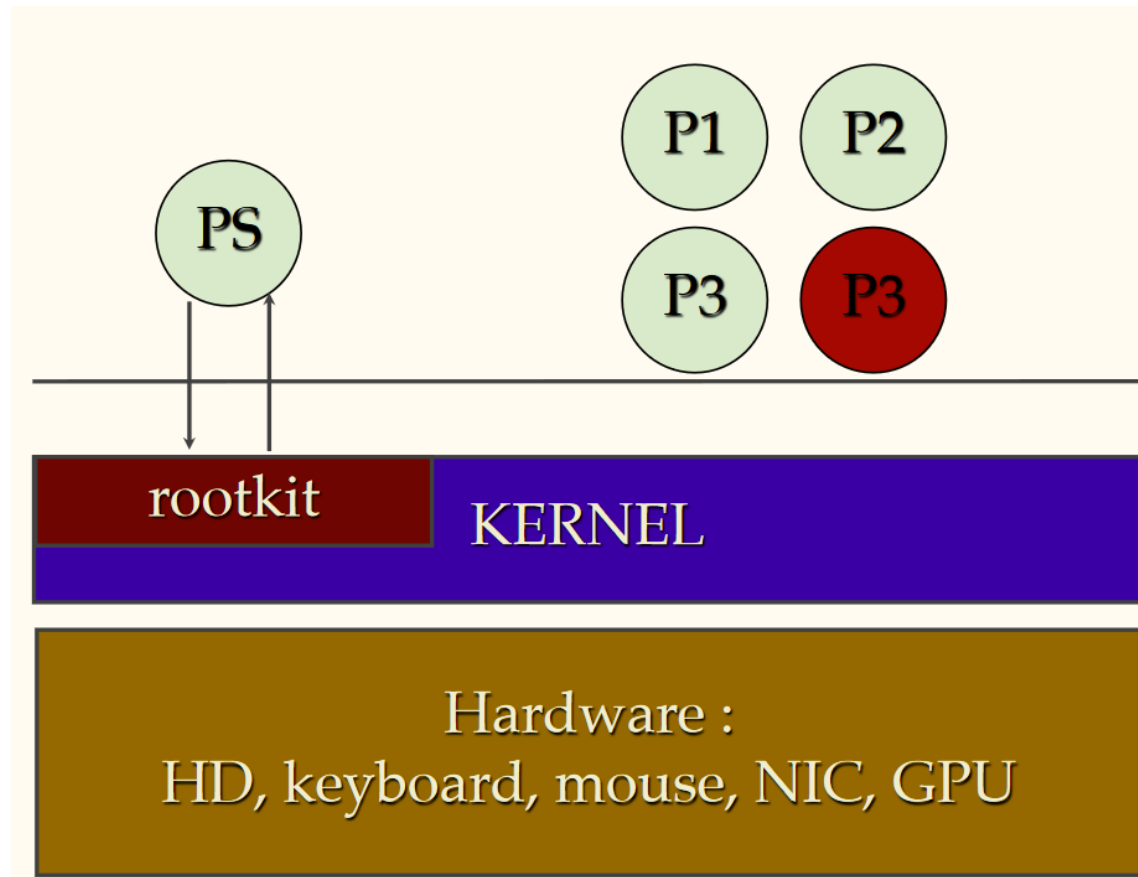
- *To what extent should one trust a statement that a program is free of Trojan horses? Perhaps it is more important to trust: the people who wrote the software.*
 - Ken Thomson (Turing Award acceptance lecture, 1983)

Rootkit

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

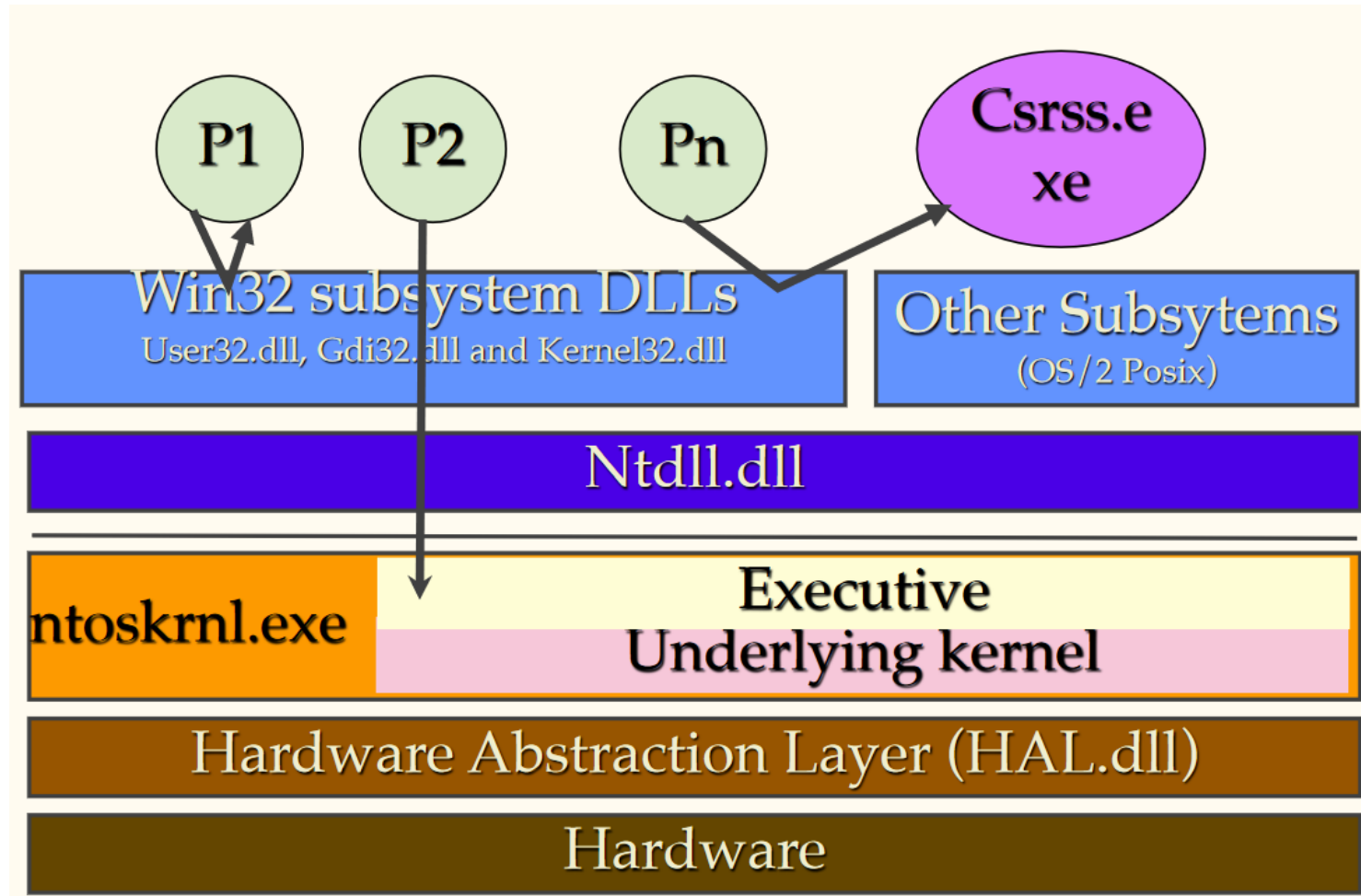
Rootkit

- Kernel Rootkit



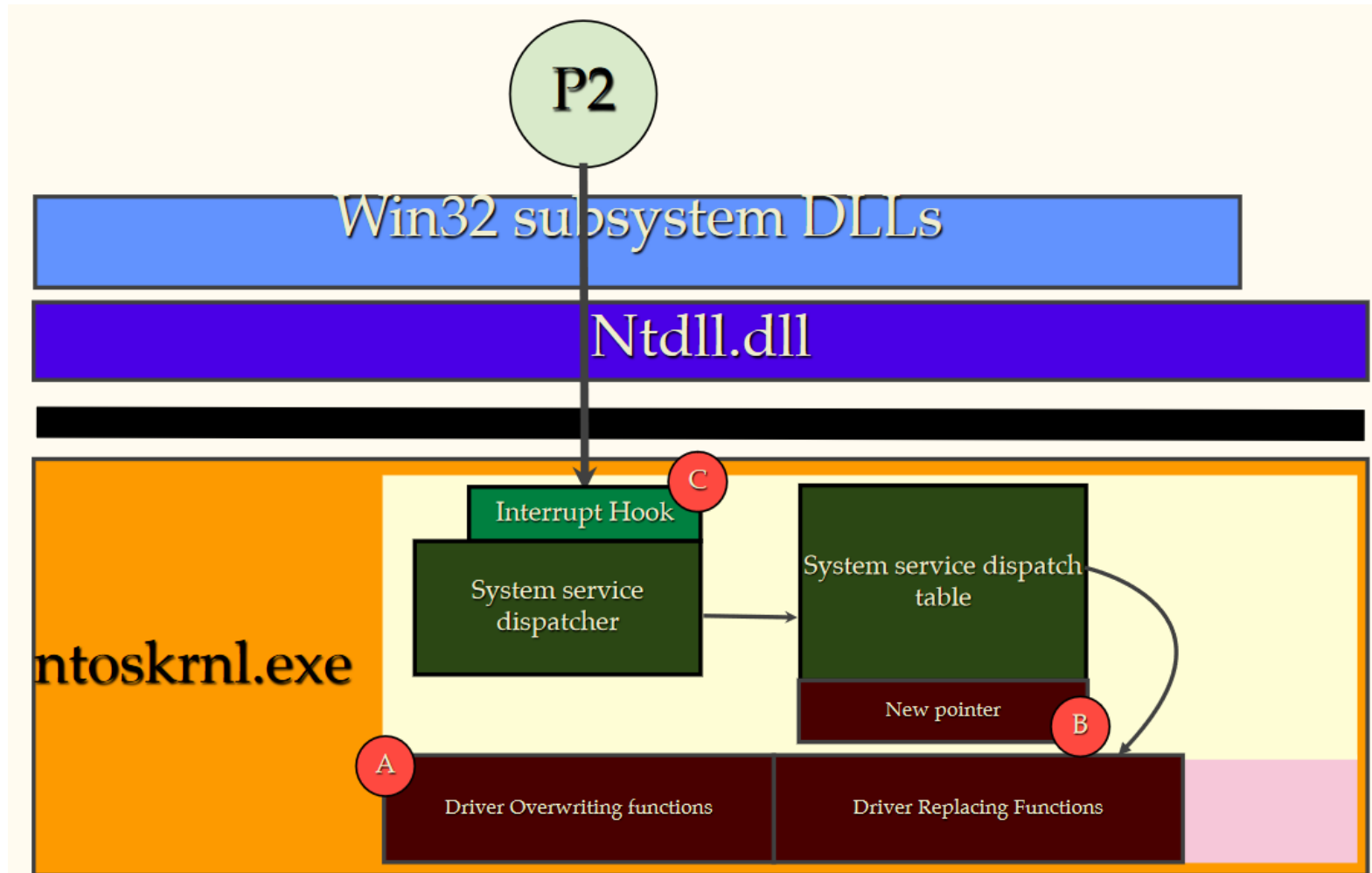
Rootkit

- Windows Kernel



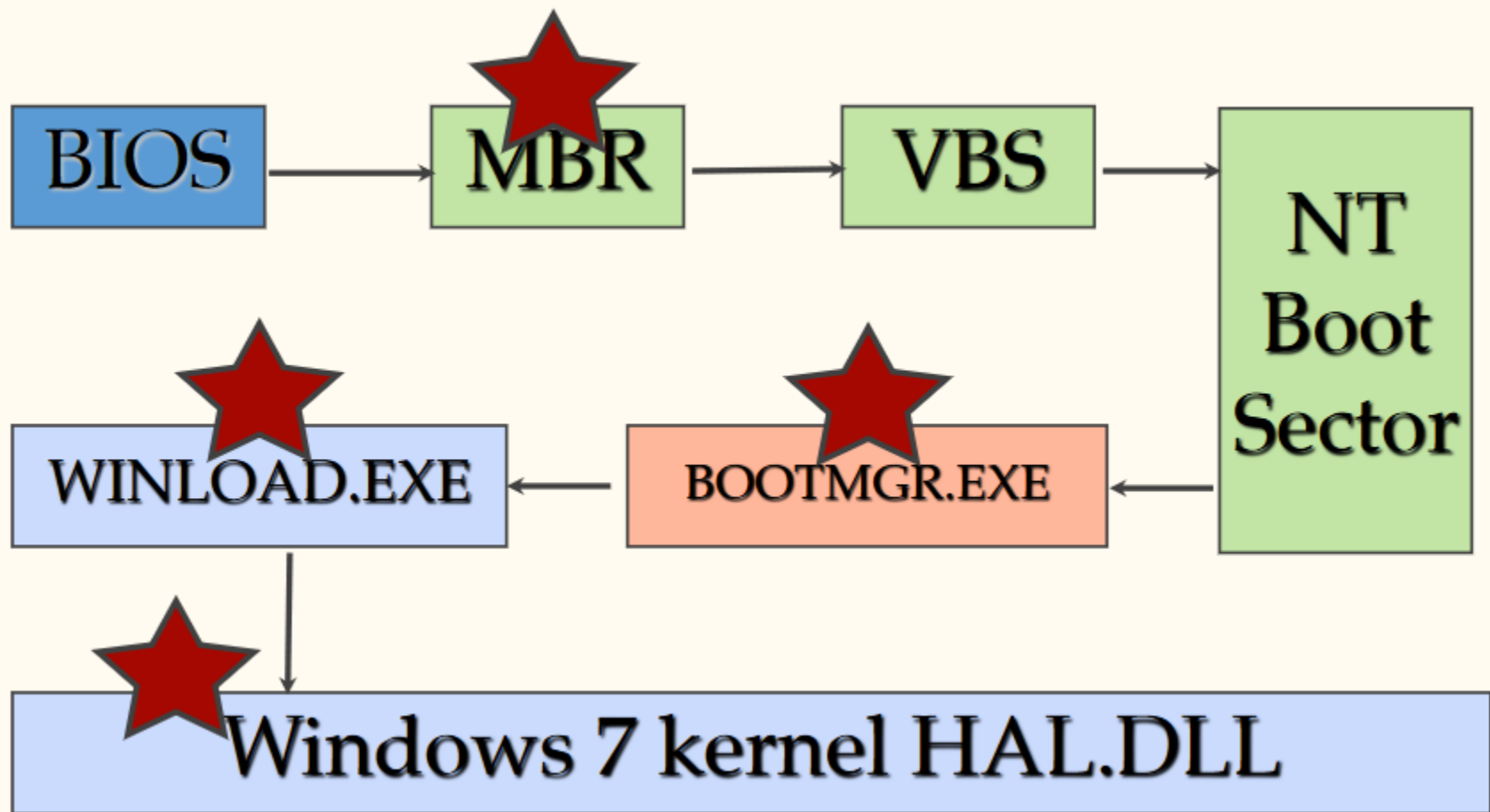
Rootkit

- 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 stated 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

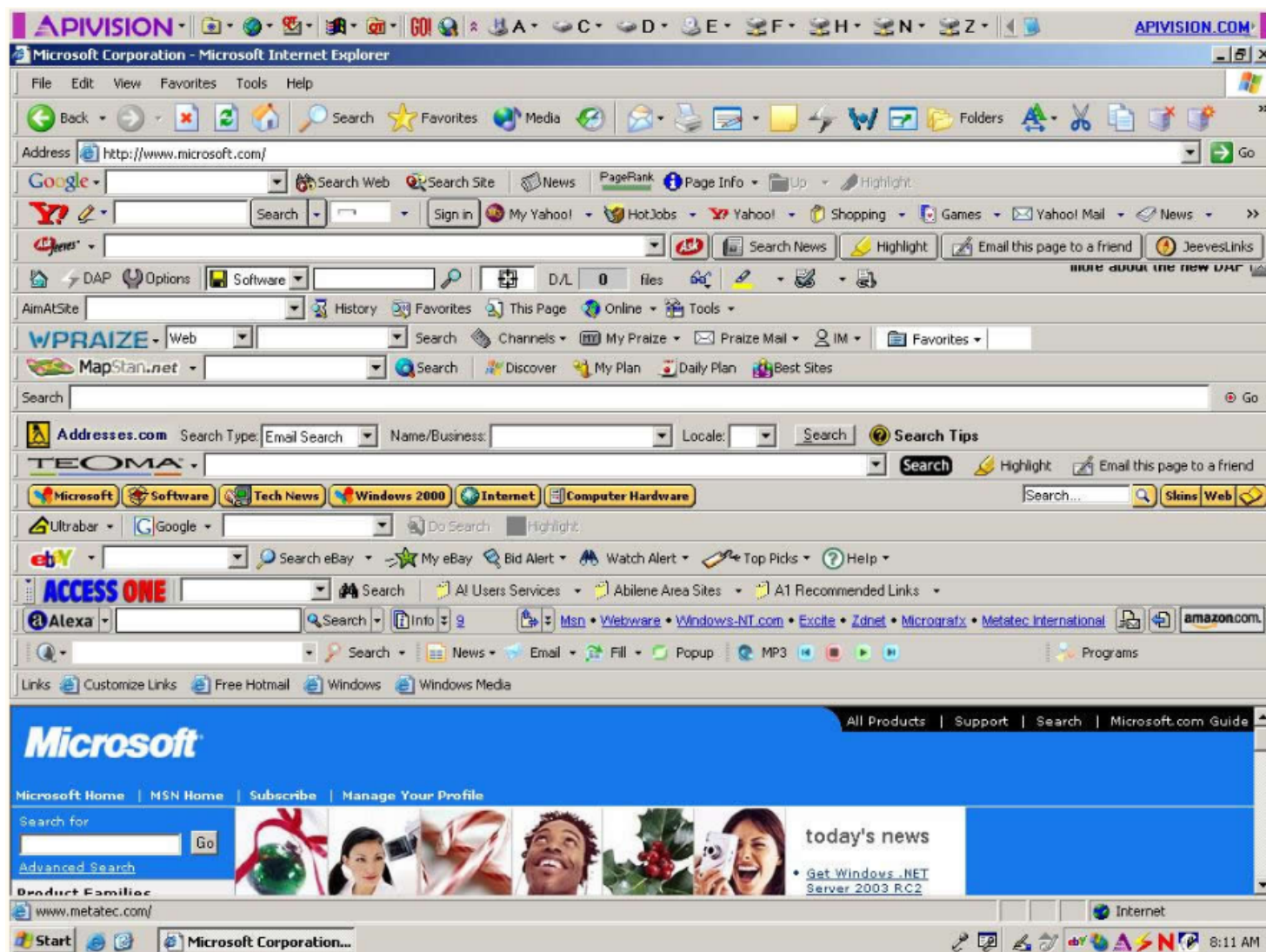
Browser hijacking



Adware



Browser Toolbar



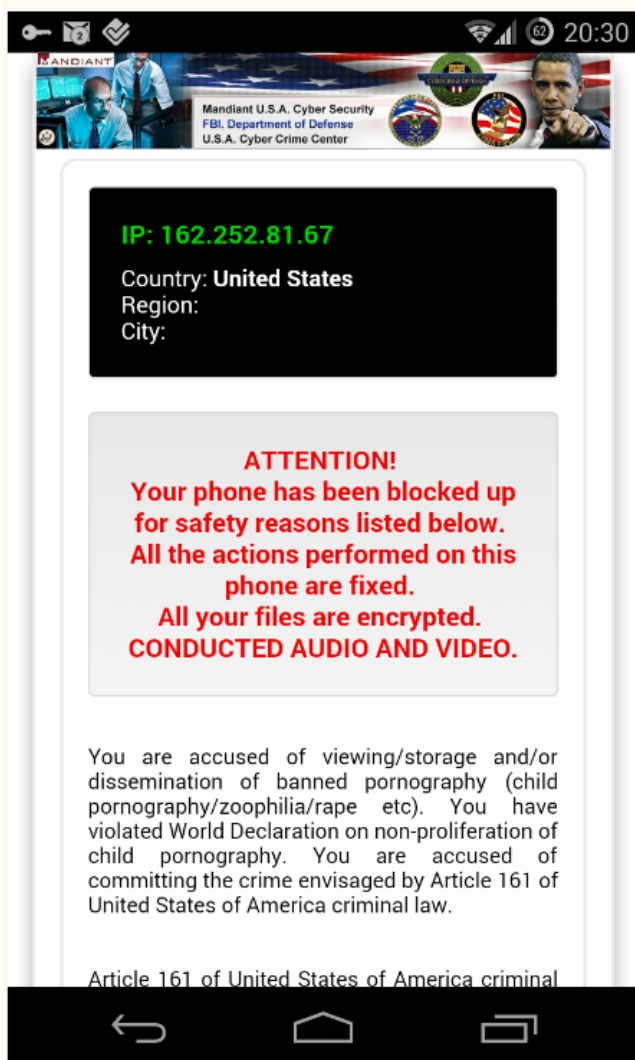
Ransomware



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



PC

REVIEWS

BEST PICKS

HOW-TO

NEWS

TIPS

BUSINESS

EXPLORE



#DirecTVNow

#AmazonTips

#CyberWeekDEALS

#AmazonEcho

#FacebookInstantGarr

[Home](#) / [Reviews](#) / [Software](#) / [Security](#) / [Encryption](#) / [\(Another\) Hospital Falls Victim to Ransomware](#)

(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

notepad.exe																																																		
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F	0	1	2	3						
0000h:	4D	5A	90	00	03	00	00	00	04	00	00	00	FF	FF	00	00	B8	00	00	00	MZ	yy																										
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	è	°	!	Li	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	00	83	C2	32	29	C7	A3	5C	7A	C7	A3	5C	7A	\$	f	?	z	z																					
008Ch:	C7	A3	5C	7A	CE	DB	D8	7A	C6	A3	5C	7A	CE	DB	C9	7A	C5	A3	5C	7A	z	z	z	z	z																					
00A0h:	CE	DB	CF	7A	DA	A3	5C	7A	C7	A3	5D	7A	33	A3	5C	7A	CE	DB	DF	7A	z	z	z	z	z																					
00B4h:	D3	A3	5C	7A	CE	DB	D5	7A	CC	A3	5C	7A	CE	DB	C8	7A	C6	A3	5C	7A	z	z	z	z	z																					
00C8h:	CE	DB	CD	7A	C6	A3	5C	7A	52	69	63	68	C7	A3	5C	7A	00	00	00	00	z	Rich	z																									
00DCh:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	50	45	00	00	64	86	06	00	FE	dt																										
00F0h:	B3	C9	5B	4A	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	F0	00	22	00	0B	02	09	00	'É	[.....	8	"																								
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 displays the OllyDbg interface with the following components:

- Disassembly Window:** Shows assembly instructions at memory addresses 74A90005 to 74A90047. Key instructions include:
 - 74A90005: NOP
 - 74A90006: NOP
 - 74A90007: NOP
 - 74A90008: MOV EAX, 1310
 - 74A9000D: MOV ECX, 0
 - 74A90012: LEA EDI, [ESP+4]
 - 74A90016: CALL FS:[C0]
 - 74A9001D: ADD ESP, 4
 - 74A90020: INT3
 - 74A90021: CMP WORD PTR [ESP+14], 74
 - 74A90026: JNZ USER32.74A90050
 - 74A90027: CALL USER32.5etProcessAware
 - 74A90031: JMP USER32.74A900C8
 - 74A90036: PUSH DWORD PTR [ESP+40]
 - 74A90039: PUSH 6
 - 74A9003B: PUSH DWORD PTR [74B0010C]
 - 74A90041: CALL [ntdll.RtlFreeHeap]
 - 74A90047: JMP USER32.74A90538
- Registers (FPU) Window:** Shows the state of CPU registers:
 - EAX: 00000001
 - ECX: 00000000
 - EDX: 00000000
 - EBX: 00000001
 - ESP: 002EF344 (ASCII "55555555")
 - EBP: 002EF9FC
 - ESI: 00000000
 - EDI: 00000000
 - EIP: 74A90020 (USER32.74A90020)
- Registers (FPU) Window (continued):** Shows the state of FPU registers:
 - C 0: ES 002B 32bit 0 (FFFFFFFF)
 - D 0: CS 0023 32bit 0 (FFFFFFFF)
 - A 0: SS 002B 32bit 0 (FFFFFFFF)
 - Z 0: DS 002B 32bit 0 (FFFFFFFF)
 - S 0: FS 0053 32bit 76F00999 (FFF)
 - T 1: GS 002B 32bit 0 (FFFFFFFF)
 - D 0: 0
 - 0 0: LastErr ERROR_ACCESS_DENIED (00000065)
 - FFL: 00000305 (NO,NO,NE,A,NS,PE,CE,G)
 - ST0: empty R/B
- Return to 74A90AFA (USER32.74A90AFA):** Shows the return address and the instruction:
 - Address: 01497000
 - Hex dump: 44 00 40 01 00 00 00 00 2E 3F 41 56 43 45 76 65
 - ASCII: D.H.....7AVCve
- Registers (FPU) Window (continued):** Shows the state of FPU registers:
 - 002EF344: 74A90AFA (RETURN to USER32.74A90AFA from US)
 - 002EF348: 74A90B31 (RETURN to USER32.74A90B31 from US)
 - 002EF34C: 002EFA0C
 - 002EF350: 002EFA10
 - 002EF354: 00000001
 - 002EF358: 007F0330
 - 002EF35C: 76630728 (kernel32.76630728)
 - 002EF360: 005A0A70
 - 002EF364: 00000000
 - 002EF368: 00420000
 - 002EF36C: 00000000
 - 002EF370: 00000018
 - 002EF374: 000004E0
 - 002EF378: 005A1E50

Dynamic Analysis

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



The screenshot displays the Anubis web application interface. At the top, the title "Anubis: Analyzing Unknown Binaries" is centered, flanked by two Anubis head icons. Below the title is a navigation bar with links: Home, Advanced Submission, Clustering, News, About, Sample Reports, and Links (with sub-links for register and login). The main content area is titled "Task Overview" and contains a table of analysis details. To the right of the table is a "Save Report:" button with icons for HTML, XML, PDF, and Text. The footer of the interface identifies the organization as the International Secure Systems Lab and provides a contact email.

Task Overview	
Task ID:	1f17c9f911c6a6b24315d05876f588df0
File Name:	Procmon.exe
MD5:	a94445ae49d456b997ad551f759fa9e9
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

International Secure Systems Lab
Contact: anubis@isecslab.org

Demo
