

Malware Analysis - DAY 3

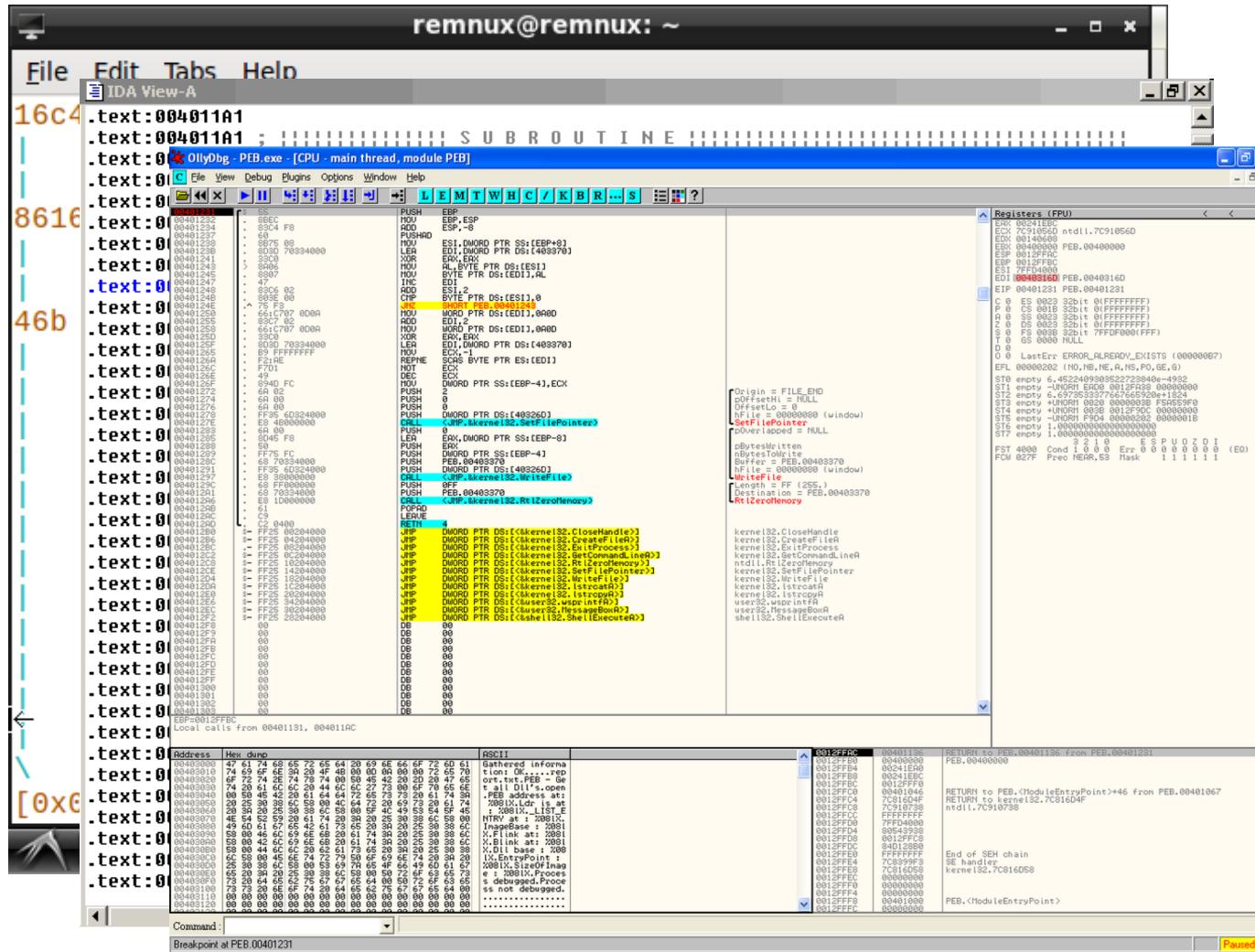
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Today's Agenda

- ▶ Fundamental Reverse Engineering
- ▶ Malware Memory Analysis

Reverse Engineering

Reverse Engineering tools



- Radare2 is one of reverse engineering tool that can be used in linux environment(command Line) to analyze both windows and linux executables
 - IDA Pro and OllyDbg is two reverse engineering tools used in windows environment to handle windows malware or applications

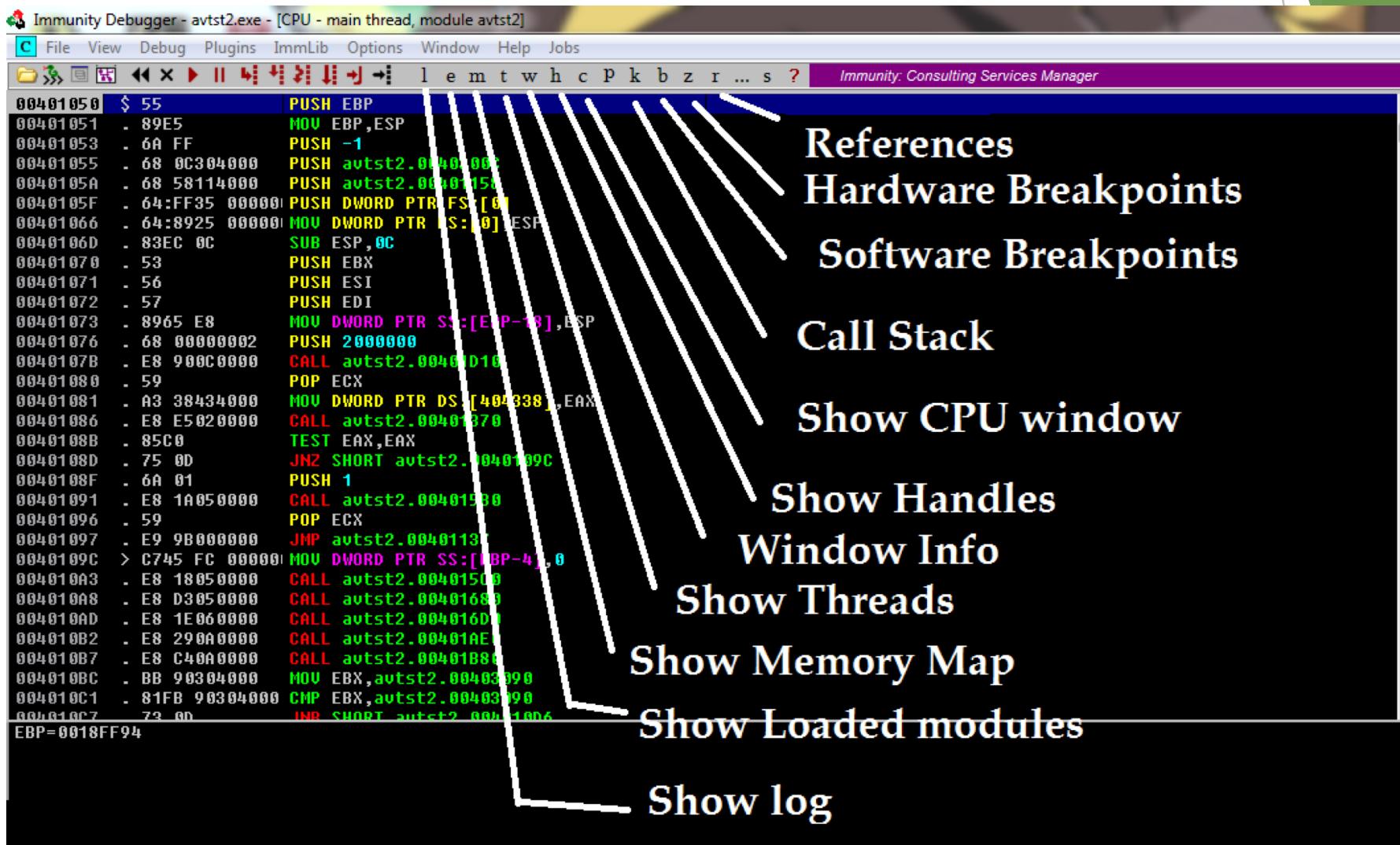
Immunity Break Down

The screenshot shows the Immunity Debugger interface with four main windows:

- CPU window:** Shows assembly instructions. A callout points to the instruction at address 00401050: `MUL EBX,ESP`. The text "CPU window shows instructions" is displayed below this window.
- Registers window:** Shows register values. A callout points to the EIP register which contains the value 00401050. The text "Registers window is self explanatory" is displayed below this window.
- Dump window:** Shows memory dump. A callout points to the first few bytes of memory starting at address 00401000. The text "Dump window shows memory" is displayed below this window.
- Stack window:** Shows stack contents. A callout points to the stack starting at address 0018FF8C. The text "Stack window shows contents of stack" is displayed below this window.

At the bottom of the interface, there is a status bar with the text "[22:57:39] Program entry point" and a yellow "Paused" indicator.

Immunity Breakdown 2



Intro to Assembly

Common Instructions:

Registers:

are sections of memory that can be quickly accessed on the CPU die
EIP (Instruction pointer) and ESP (Stack pointer) are used for pointing to locations in memory while the majority of the other registers are used for general purposes

There is also a flags register that can state various information about the CPU

Stack:

A section of memory that contains currently used data

Intro to Assembly

Registers:

EAX Primary Accumulator - stores function return values

ECX Count Register - Counter for string and loop operations

EDX Data Register - I/O pointer

EBX Base Register - Base pointer to the data section

ESP Stack pointer

EBP Base Pointer - Stack frame base pointer

ESI Source Index- Source pointer for string operations

EDI Destination Index - Destination pointer for string operations

EIP Instruction Pointer - Pointer to next instruction to execute

Intro to Assembly

Common Instructions:

NOP - No Operation

PUSH - Moves a word/Dword/Qword or register (not EIP) onto the stack

POP - Removes a Dword off the stack and puts it in a register

CALL - Transfers control to a different function in a way that control can be returned back

(A call can take place using an absolute or relative address)

RET - Used to return from a function

MOV - Can move a register to a memory / memory to a register, an immediate to register / immediate to memory

LEA - copy the result of one operand (register/memory/address/constant) to another

CMP - Compares two operands

JMP - Moves control to absolute or relative address

The following conditional jumps perform a JMP based on the condition of the previous

CMP

JE - When equal | JNE - When not equal || JZ - When zero | JNZ - When not zero

JG - When greater than | JGE - When greater than or equal || JL - When less than |

JLE - When less than or equal to

Install GCC

- ▶ Test if there's gcc installation
 - ▶ \$#locate glibc =>
 - ▶ It should be :"/usr/share/man/man7/glibc.7.gz"
 - ▶ \$#gcc → should be:
 - ▶ "gcc: fatal error: no input files" => already installed
- ▶ To install GCC :
 - ▶ \$#apt-get install gcc

Create Hello file.c

```
$ nano file.c
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    printf("Haloo");
    return 0;
}
```

Open atedb

- ▶ Search for Helloo string and replace with another string
- ▶ Edit the string to another

Search for the Flag

- ▶ R2 [filename]
- ▶ Type ‘aa’ → to start analyze all
- ▶ Type ‘pdf@main’ → to find the int main function
- ▶ Find the flag:
 - ▶ <http://libra.syailendra.my.id/download/malware-analysis/test>
 - ▶ <http://libra.syailendra.my.id/download/malware-analysis/wow2>
 - ▶ <http://libra.syailendra.my.id/download/malware-analysis/test2>
 - ▶ <http://libra.syailendra.my.id/download/malware-analysis/test3>
 - ▶ <http://libra.syailendra.my.id/download/malware-analysis/test4>
 - ▶ <http://libra.syailendra.my.id/download/malware-analysis/test5>

Search For the Flag

- ▶ Open Windows
- ▶ Install the tools:
 - ▶ Immunity Debugger
 - ▶ Die it Easy 0.95
 - ▶ IDAPro
- ▶ Check the Password Flag
 - ▶ <http://libra.syailendra.my.id/download/malware-analysis/App1.exe>
 - ▶ <http://libra.syailendra.my.id/download/malware-analysis/App2.exe>
 - ▶ <http://libra.syailendra.my.id/download/malware-analysis/App4.exe>
 - ▶ <http://libra.syailendra.my.id/download/malware-analysis/App5.exe>
 - ▶ <http://libra.syailendra.my.id/download/malware-analysis/App6.exe>
 - ▶ <http://libra.syailendra.my.id/download/malware-analysis/App7.exe>

Memory Analysis

Volatility

```
jnieto@behindthefirewalls:/home/volatility-2.1$ python vol.py -f zeus.vmem pstree
Volatile Systems Volatility Framework 2.1
Name          Pid  PPid  Thds  Hnds Time
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
0x810b1660:System          4      0    58    379 1970-01-01 00:00:00
. 0xff2ab020:smss.exe      544     4     3    21 2010-08-11 06:06:21
.. 0xff1ec978:winlogon.exe 632     544    24   536 2010-08-11 06:06:23
... 0xff255020:lsass.exe    688     632    21   405 2010-08-11 06:06:24
.... 0xff247020:services.exe 676     632    16   288 2010-08-11 06:06:24
..... 0xff1b8b28:vmtoolsd.exe 1668    676     5   225 2010-08-11 06:06:35
..... 0xff224020:cmd.exe     124    1668     0 ----- 2010-08-15 19:17:55
..... 0x80ff88d8:svchost.exe 856     676    29   336 2010-08-11 06:06:24
..... 0xff1d7da0:spoolsv.exe 1432    676    14   145 2010-08-11 06:06:26
..... 0x80fbf910:svchost.exe 1028    676    88  1424 2010-08-11 06:06:24
..... 0x80f60da0:wuauctl.exe 1732    1028    7   189 2010-08-11 06:07:44
..... 0x80f94588:wuauctl.exe 468     1028    4   142 2010-08-11 06:09:37
..... 0xff364310:wsctfy.exe 888     1028    1    40 2010-08-11 06:06:49
..... 0xff217560:svchost.exe 936     676    11   288 2010-08-11 06:06:24
..... 0xff143b28:TPAutoConnSvc.e 1968    676    5   106 2010-08-11 06:06:39
..... 0xff38b5f8:TPAutoConnect.e 1084    1968    1    68 2010-08-11 06:06:52
..... 0xff22d558:svchost.exe 1088    676    7    93 2010-08-11 06:06:25
..... 0xff218230:vmacthlp.exe 844     676    1    37 2010-08-11 06:06:24
..... 0xff25a7e0:alg.exe      216     676    8   120 2010-08-11 06:06:39
..... 0xff203b80:svchost.exe 1148    676   15   217 2010-08-11 06:06:26
..... 0xff1fdc88:VMUpgradeHelper 1788    676    5   112 2010-08-11 06:06:38
.. 0xff1ecda0:csrss.exe     608     544   10   410 2010-08-11 06:06:23
0xff3865d0:explorer.exe    1724    1708   13   326 2010-08-11 06:09:29
. 0xff374980:VMwareUser.exe 452     1724    8   207 2010-08-11 06:09:32
. 0xff3667e8:VMwareTray.exe 432     1724    1    60 2010-08-11 06:09:31
```

Download the images

- ▶ <http://libra.syailendra.my.id/download/malware-analysis/cridex.zip>
- ▶ <http://libra.syailendra.my.id/download/malware-analysis/zaptftis.rar>

Volatility

- ▶ `./vol.py imageinfo -f <Destination of the memory Dump>`
- ▶ `./vol.py -profile=WinXPSP2x86 pslist -f <Destination of the memory Dump>` → show all running process
- ▶ `./vol.py -profile=WinXPSP2x86 kdbgscan -f <Destination of the memory Dump>` → show kernel debugger block (show hidden process)
- ▶ `./vol.py -profile=WinXPSP2x86 kpcrscan -f <Destination of the memory Dump>` → show processor specific data
- ▶ `./vol.py -profile=WinXPSP2x86 dlllist-f <Destination of the memory Dump>` → show all running dll
- ▶ `./vol.py -profile=WinXPSP2x86 dlldump -D <Destination Directory> -f <memory image location>` → Dump all DLL into folder

Volatility

- ▶ `./vol.py -profile=WinXPSP2x86 psscan-D <Destination Directory> -f <memory image location>` → scan all process
- ▶ `./vol.py -profile=WinXPSP2x86 -f <memory image location>` → Show all process in a tree
- ▶ `./vol.py -profile=WinXPSP2x86 connection -f <memory image location>` → Show all running connection.
`./vol.py -profile=WinXPSP2x86 sockets -f <memory image location>` → show all open sockets (ports)
- ▶ `./vol.py -profile=WinXPSP2x86 hivescan -f <memory image location>` → search for any injected process
- ▶ `./vol.py -profile=WinXPSP2x86 hivelist -f <memory image location>` → search for any injected process on virtual memory
- ▶ `./vol.py -profile=WinXPSP2x86 svcscan -f <memory image location>` → show all services on memory

Thank You