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STATE OF MALWARE: FAMILY TIES







Who are we?

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- Researcher/Engineer at MANDIANT







Terms and Definitions

- Mass Malware (MM) malware written for distribution across the internet targeting hundreds of thousands or millions of computers.
- Targeted Malware malware written specifically for a target attack. Seen on very few networks.







Background: Zynamics

Zynamics GmbH develops advanced analysis and research tools in the computer security arena.

BinNavi and **BinDiif**, two of its flagship products focus on binary analysis while **VxClass** is an automated environment for the analysis and classification of executable code, with an emphasis on malware

- We will use VxClass' results to attempt to correlate the samples we collected for this talk
- Samples of malware were obtained through VirusTotal's VTMIS (VirusTotal Malware Intelligence Service)







Background: MANDIANT

MANDIANT is a company of consultants, authors, instructors and security experts. We work with the Fortune 500, the defense industrial base and the banks of the world to secure their networks and combat cyber-crime. We have testified in court and helped bring many of these criminals to justice.

- MANDIANT has collected and analyzed over 300 unique APT samples, including seven of the *Fortune 50* and many other fortune 500, defense and financial sectors.
- Bottom Line: APT is everywhere you wish you were ©







Malware Families

- Malware has been classified into related clusters
 - Referred to as families
- Allows for:
 - tracking of authorship
 - correlating information
 - Identifying new variants







Mass Malware Families

- Major families covered in our study: Sinowal, Mebroot, Conficker/Downadup, Waledac, WSnPoem/Zeus, Bredolab, Srizbi, Rustock, Poisonivy, zbot, Bobax/Kraken, Pandex, Koobface, Cutwail, Nuwar/Peacomm, RIsLoup, Tedroo, Xarverster
- Features of these families: many...







Targeted Malware

- aka APT (oh god....)
- Targeted Malware is clustered into families
- Families indicate:
 - Capabilities
 - Malware
 - Attackers
 - Authors
 - Remediation output effort
 - Likelihood of successful remediation







Hypothesis

- We have a hypothesis about the relationships of:
 - Mass malware
 - Rootkits
 - Targeted malware













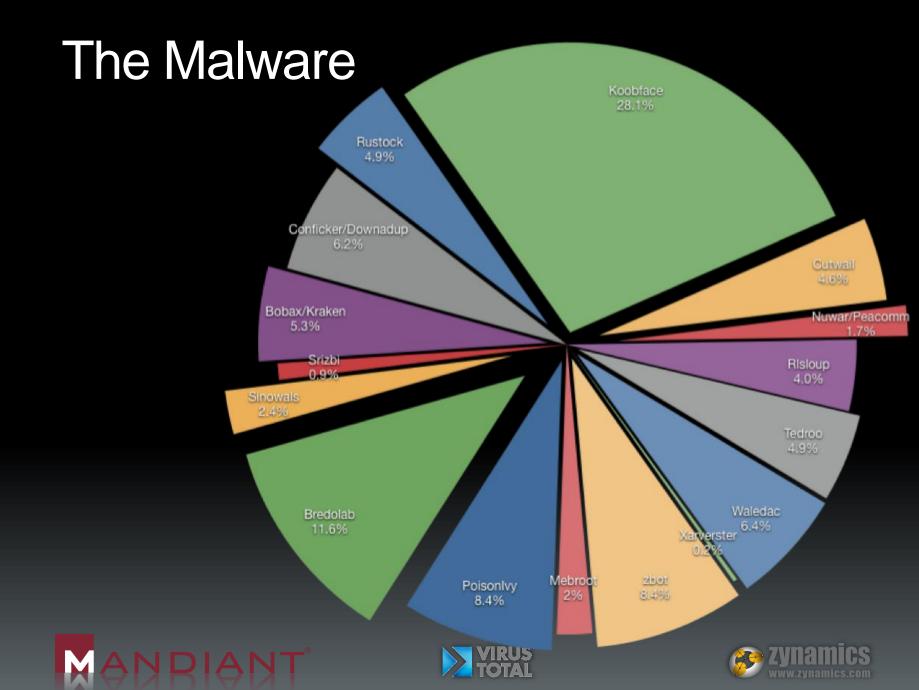
Mass Malware

- We collected samples from many of the major families of malware
- We attempted to obtain clues of codereuse among families
- The results are negative with a high probability (we haven't checked every single little function). There is no largescale code sharing









Movie time!





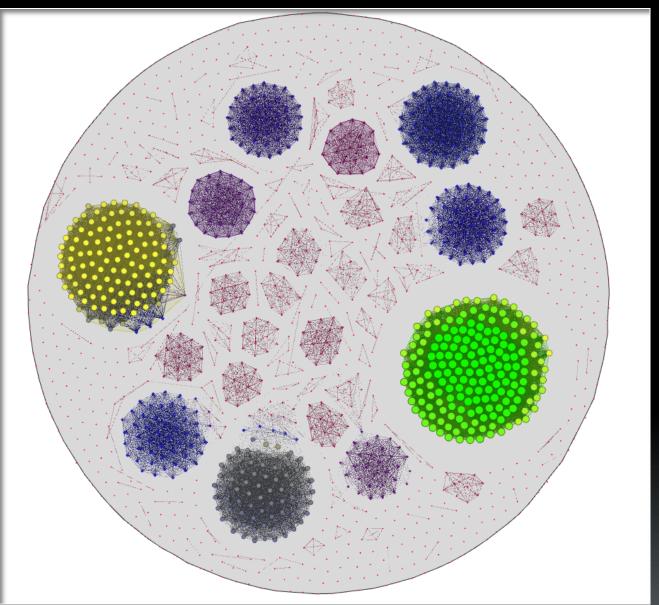








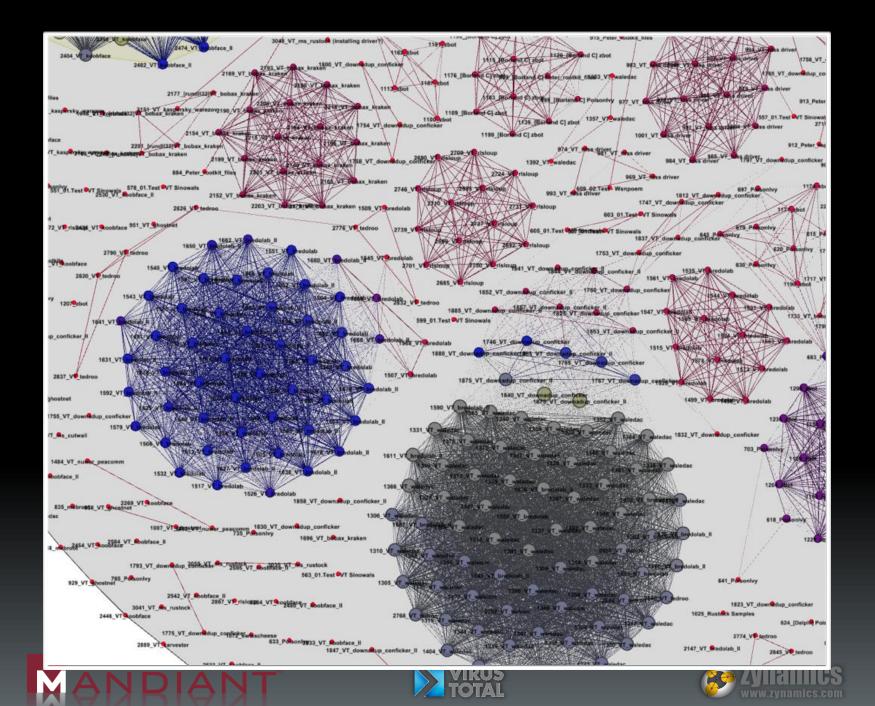
- A few hundred pieces of malware classified
- The cut-off threshold was set to 0.6 (60% similarity or more)
- Strong intrafamily relations are obvious

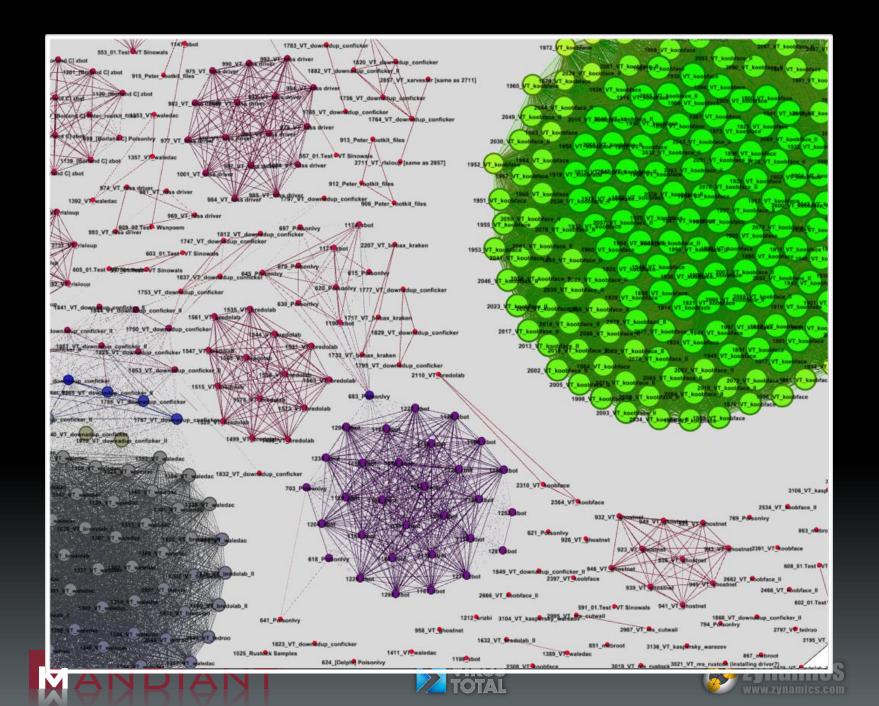


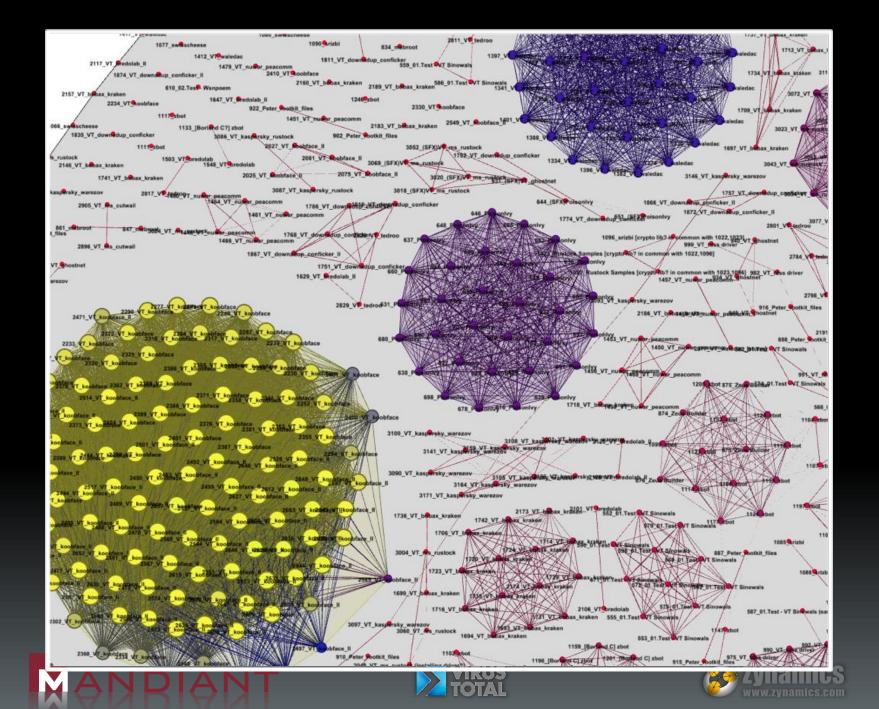












No code sharing... at all?

- There were some commonalities
- We found obvious similarities:
 - Malware written in the same language (Delphi)
 - Malware used common libraries (BZip2, OpenSSL, SFX installer code)
 - Same packer







Common functionality

- Does no common code mean no similar functionality?
 - No, identical functionality could be implemented with a different syntax (obfuscated)
 - Let's look at one case across many families:
 Code Injection







Code Injection

- The general idea:
 - Do a OpenProces() on the target process
 - Allocate memory in the remote process:
 VirtualAllocEx()
 - Write data into the allocated memory:
 WriteProcessMemory()
 - Use CreateRemoteThread() to start a new thread executing the injected code
 - Wait until the remote thread terminates:
 WaitForSingleObject()







Tracking the functionality

- Fortunately the same tool we used to classify and cluster kept information about all functions in all analyzed executable code (in this case the table had close to one million entries)
- Query all executables making use of the Windows APIs:
 - -CreateRemoteThread() VirtualAllocEx() WriteProcessMemory() ZwOpenProces()







Inject-capable Malware

- Samples from these families were found to use those common code-injection APIs:
 - Zbot
 - Cutwail
 - Kraken/Bobax
 - Srizbi
 - Bredolab
 - Conficker
 - Targeted Malware (A LOT)







Cutwail

```
int __cdecl sub_8001E9F()
LABEL 1:
 v4 = sub_80020E0(2, 0);
 memset_0(&v6, 0, 296);
 *( DWORD *)&v6 = 296;
 sub_80020DA(v4, &v6);
 while (1)
   v\theta = kernel32_dll_OpenProcess_0(42, 0, v7);
   if ( v0 )
     break;
LABEL_5:
   if (!sub_80020D4(v4, &v6))
     kernel32_dll_Sleep_0(3000);
     goto LABEL_1;
 v2 = kernel32_dll_VirtualAllocEx_0(
        *(_DWORD *)(dword_800003C[0] + 134217780),
        *(_DWORD *)(dword_800003C[0] + 134217808),
        12288.
        64):
 if (!v2)
   kernel32_dll_CloseHandle_0(v1);
   goto LABEL 5;
 kernel32_dll_WriteProcessMemory_0(v1, v2, 134217728, *(_DWORD *)(dword_800003C[0] + 134217808), &v5);
 kernel32_dll_CreateRemoteThread_0(v1, 0, 0, v2 + *(_DWORD *)(dword_800003C[0] + 134217768), 0, 0, 0);
 return kernel32 dll CloseHandle 0(v1);
```







Kraken/Bobax

```
void __cdecl inject()
 v1 = kernel32_dll_GetCommandLineA_0();
  v\theta = \&dword_2CA3134[56];
    v2 = *(BYTE *)v1++:
   *MK_FP(__ES__, v0) = v2;
v0 = (int *)((char *)v0 + 1);
 while ( v2 );
 v7 = 0;
  v6 = kernel32_dll_GetModuleHandleA_θ();
  v3 = *(_DWORD *)(*(_DWORD *)(v6 + 60) + v6 + 80);
  user32_dll_FindWindowA_0();
  user32_dll_GetWindowThreadProcessId_0();
  v4 = kernel32_dll_OpenProcess_0();
  kernel32 dll VirtualFreeEx 0();
  v5 = kernel32 dll VirtualAllocEx θ();
  kernel32_dll_WriteProcessMemory_0();
 v7 = v4:
  if ( !kernel32_dll_CreateRemoteThread_0() )
    if ( dword_2CA2E9C )
      v7 = kernel32_dll_GetCurrentProcessId_0();
      dword 2CA2E9C();
      sub_2CA2F14();
 v7 = 0;
 kernel32 dll ExitProcess 0():
  JUMPOUT(sub_2CA304F);
```







Zbot

```
char __cdecl inject(int a1, int a2, int a3)
 int v3: // esi@1
 char result; // al@4
 int v5; // eax@5
 int v6; // eax@6
 char v7; // [sp+Bh] [bp-1h]@1
 v3 = a3;
 v7 = 1:
 if ( a3 || (v7 = 0, a2) && (v3 = kernel32_dll_OpenProcess_0(2035711, 0, a2)) != 0 )
   v5 = alloc_write_protect(v3, (int)offset_to_ImageBase[0], 1);
   if ( v5 )
     v6 = kernel32_dll_CreateRemoteThread_0(v3, 0, 0, a1 + v5, 0, 0, &a2);
     kernel32_dll_CloseHandle_0(v6);
   if (!v7)
     kernel32_dll_CloseHandle_0(v3);
   result = a2 != 0;
 else
   result = \theta:
 return result:
```







Zbot (2)

```
char __cdecl inject(int a1, int a2, int a3, char a4)
 if ( a3 )
   if ( a4 && !sub_14D08E62(a3) )
     return 0;
   a2 = 0;
   v13 = kernel32_dll_CreateRemoteThread_0(a3, 0, 0, a1, off_14D11E9C, 0, &a2, v11);
 else
   if ( !a2 || (v4 = kernel32_dll_OpenProcess_0(1082, 0, a2), v5 = v4, !v4) )
   if ( a4 && !alloc_write_protect(v4) )
     kernel32_dll_CloseHandle_0(v5, v6);
     return 0:
   v7 = kernel32_dll_CreateRemoteThread_0(v5, 0, 0, a1, 0, 0, &a2, v8);
   kernel32_dll_CloseHandle_0(v7, v9);
   v13 = v5;
 kernel32_dll_CloseHandle_0(v13, v12);
 return a2 != 0;
```







Bredolab

```
int fastcall inject(int a1, int a2, int a3)
 v18 = sub_{40245C}(*(_DWORD *)(v21 + 80), 4096);
 v20 = kernel32 dll VirtualAllocEx 2(-1, 0, v18, 12288, 4);
 if ( v16 == 2 )
   v4 = 4194384:
 v5 = kernel32_dll_VirtualAllocEx_2(v15, v4, v18, 12288, 4);
 if ( v16 == 2 )
   if (!v5)
     kernel32_dll_VirtualFreeEx_1(v15, 4194304, 0, 32768);
     v6 = kernel32_dll_VirtualAllocEx_2(v15, 4194304, v18, 12288, 4);
 v7 = sub 401ACO(v21):
 if ( v16 == 1 )
   sub_401148(v20, v3, v18);
   v18 = v19 + 32768:
   sub 402480(1024);
 kernel32_dll_WriteProcessMemory_0(v15, v6, v3, *(_DWORD *)(v21 + 84), &v18);
 if ( v16 == 2 )
   v9 = *(_WORD *)(v21 + 6);
   v8 = 0:
   do
     sub 401148(
       v20 + *(DWORD *)(v7 + 40 * v8 + 12),
       v19 + *(_DWORD *)(v7 + 40 * v8 + 20),
       *(_DWORD *)(v7 + 40 * v8 + 16));
     ++v8:
     --v9:
   while ( v9 );
   sub_402520(v20, v21);
   v17 = v6 + *(DWORD *)(v21 + 40);
 v11 = *(_WORD *)(v21 + 6);
 v10 = 0:
 do
   v12 = sub_40245C(*(_DWORD *)(v7 + 40 * v10 + 8), 4096);
   kernel32 dll WriteProcessMemory Θ(
     v15.
     v6 + *(DWORD *)(v7 + 40 * v10 + 12)
     v20 + *(_DWORD *)(v7 + 40 * v10 + 12),
     v12,
     &v18);
   ++v10:
   --v11:
 while ( v11 ):
 kernel32_dll_VirtualProtectEx_1(v15, v6, *(_DWORD *)(v21 + 80), 64, &v18);
 if ( v16 == 1 )
   v19 = v6 + 13020:
   v13 = kernel32 dll CreateRemoteThread 0(v15, 0, 0, v6 + 13020, 0, 0, &v18);
   kernel32_dll_Sleep_1(1);
   kernel32_dll_CloseHandle_0(v13);
 sub 401168():
 return v17;
```

Conficker

```
signed int usercall sub 192658D<eax>(int a1<ebx>, int a2<esi>, unsigned int a3, int a4)
 v30 = 0;
 if ( a3 <= 4 || !*(_BYTE *)a4 )
   return 0:
 v16 = a2:
 v6 = sub_192AC30() + 1;
 v5 = kernel32 dll OpenProcess 0(42, 0, a3);
 v26 = v5:
 if ( v5 )
   v29 = kernel32_dll_VirtualAllocEx_0(v5, 0, v6 + 32, 12288, 64, v16);
     || (v7 = kernel32_dll_GetModuleHandleA_θ("kernel32.dll", "LoadLibraryA"),
         v28 = kernel32 dll GetProcAddress <math>\theta(v7).
         !kernel32_dll_WriteProcessMemory_0(v26, v29, a4, v6 + 1, &v24)) )
     goto LABEL 22:
   v8 = kernel32_dll_CreateRemoteThread_0(v26, 0, 0, v28, v29, 0, &v23, a1);
   if ( v8 )
     v30 = 1;
     v17 = v8:
   else
     v10 = kernel32_dll_GetModuleHandleA_0("ntdll.dll", &dword_1922AC0[7]);
     v25 = kernel32 dll GetProcAddress 0(v10);
     v9 = kernel32 dll GetVersion θ():
     if (!v25
       || ( BYTE) v9 != 5 && v9 != 6
       || (v11 = kernel32_dll_GetModuleHandleA_0("kernel32.dll", &dword_1922AC0[3]),
           v28 = kernel32_dll_GetProcAddress_0(v11),
           v27 = sub_192AEEA(4, 0).
           v27 == -1)
       goto LABEL 22:
     memset(&v20, 0, 0x18u);
     v19 = 28;
     for ( i = sub_192AF02(v27, &v19, v18); i; i = sub_192AEFC(v27, &v19) )
       if ( a3 == v22 )
         v13 = kernel32_dll_OpenThread_0(16, 0, v21);
         v14 = v13:
         if ( v13 )
           v15 = ((int ( stdcall *)(int, int, int, DWORD, DWORD))v25)(v13, v28, v29, 0, 0);
           kernel32_dll_CloseHandle_0(v14);
           if (v15 >= 0)
             v30 = 1:
     v17 = v27;
   kernel32 dll CloseHandle 0(v17);
LABEL_22:
   kernel32_dll_CloseHandle_0(v26);
   if ( v30 )
     kernel32_dll_Sleep_0(5000);
 return v30:
```





Srizbi

```
int __stdcall sub_40138A()
  v9 = LOBYTE(dword_404740);
  memset(&v10, 0, 0x60u);
  v11 = 0;
  v12 = 0:
  v\theta = sub_401366(2, \theta);
  v7 = 296;
  sub 402692(v0, &v7);
  while ( kernel32_dll_lstrcmpiA_0(&v8, "explorer.exe") )
    if (!sub 40268C(v0, &v7))
      return 0;
  resolve_and_call_OpenProcess();
  process HANDLE = v2;
  if (!v2
    [] (sub 40269E().
        sub 40269E(),
        kernel32 dll GetSystemDirectoryA Θ(&v6, 512).
        sub 40269E().
        sub_40269E(),
        sub_4026A4(&v6, "\\"),
        sub_40269E(),
        sub_4026A4(&v6, dword_404000),
        sub 40269E(),
        sub_40269E(),
        v14 = sub 402698(&v6).
        sub 40269E().
        v13 = kernel32_dll_VirtualAllocEx_0(process_HANDLE, 0, v14, 4096, 4),
        sub_40269E(),
        (v13)
    || (sub 40269E(), sub 40269E(), sub 40269E(), !kernel32 dll WriteProcessMemory θ(process HANDLE, v13, &v6.
v14, 0))
    || (sub_40269E().
        sub 40269E().
        sub 40269E().
        v4 = kernel32_dll_GetModuleHandleA_0("Kernel32.dll", "LoadLibraryA"),
        v3 = kernel32 dll GetProcAddress 0(v4).
        !v3)
    || (v14 = kernel32 dll_CreateRemoteThread 0(process_HANDLE, 0, 0, v3, v13, 0, 0), !v14) )
    return 0:
  sub 40269E():
  sub 40269E();
  kernel32 dll WaitForSingleObject 0(v14, -1);
  sub 40269E():
  sub 40269E();
  kernel32 dll VirtualFreeEx 0(process HANDLE, v13, 0, 32768);
  sub_40269E();
  kernel32_dll_CloseHandle_0(v14);
  sub 40269E();
  kernel32_dll_CloseHandle_0(process_HANDLE);
  sub 40269E();
  return 1;
```







Targeted Malware

```
LibFileName = 'k';

v91 = 'e';

v92 = 'r';

v93 = 'n';

v94 = 'e';

v95 = 'l';

v96 = '3';

v97 = '2';

v98 = '.';

v99 = 'd';

v100 = 'l';

v101 = 'l';

v102 = '\0';

v7 = LoadLibraryA(&LibFileName);
```

```
ProcName = 'L';

81 = 'L';

79 = 'a';

80 = 'd';

82 = 'i';

83 = 'b';

84 = 'r';

85 = 'a';

86 = 'r';

87 = 'y';

88 = 'A';

89 = '\6';

1pStartAddress = (LPTHREAD_START_ROUTINE)GetProcAddress(v7, &ProcName);

if ( 1pStartAddress )

{

v8 = OpenProcess(0x1F0FFFu, 1, v6);

if ( v8 )
```

```
v18 = VirtualAilocEx(v8, (LPVOID)'\0', strlen(&Buffer[4]), 0x1000u, 4u);
if ( v18 )
{
  if ( WriteProcessMemory(v8, v18, &Buffer[4], strlen(&Buffer[4]), (SIZE_T *)'\0') )
  {
    CreateRemoteThread(v8, (LPSECURITY_ATTRIBUTES)'\0', '\0', lpStartAddress, v18, '\0', (LPDWORD)'\0');
    Sleep(0x64u);
    VirtualFreeEx(v8, v18, strlen(&Buffer[4]), 0x4000u);
    CloseHandle(v8);
```







Implementations of Functionality

- As we have seen there are many ways of implementing a nearly identical functionality
- Differences come from:
 - Source-code
 - Compilers
 - This can be overcome













Rootkits

- Unique results
- Theory: Rootkits would have high levels of shared code because kernel code is complex and tiresome to re-write.
- Answer: Sort of







Rootkits

- Compared:
 - targeted malware
 - rootkits from rootkit.com
 - Mass rootkits
- Very little similarity
- This can be explain:
 - Kernel code is hard to re-use a lot of modifications have to occur
 - Rootkit.com projects are dated
 - Copying and pasting code from one project to another is hard to do without modifications







Rootkits

- Targeted Rootkits still accomplish same goals as public ones
 - Modification of the SSDT
 - Hiding system resources
 - Hiding network traffic







Rootkits

- Case Studies:
 - Similarities between targeted and mass malware
 - "borrowing" of source code
 - Avoiding detection







Rookits: Case Studies

FUNCTION RETRIEVAL

Circa 2001

```
mov edx, ds:__imp__ZwOpenFile@24
mov eax, [edx+1]
mov ecx, ds:__imp__KeServiceDescriptorTable
mov edx, [ecx]
mov eax, [edx+eax*4]
mov __OldZwOpenFile, eax
```

Circa 2009

```
mov edx, ds:ZwEnumerateValueKey
mov esi, [edx+1]
push edi
mov edi, [eax]
mov esi, [edi+esi*4]
mov ZwEnumerateKeyValue_FUNCPTR, esi
```

FUNCTION RETRIEVAL

Circa 2010

```
nop
nop
        edx, ds:ZwDeviceIoControlFile
MOV
        esi, KeSSDT
MOV
        eax, [edx+1]
mov
        esi, [esi]
mov
        eax, [esi+eax*4]
mov
        ZwDeviceIoControlFile FUNCPTR, eax
mov
nop
nop
```







Rookits: Case Studies

HOOK INSTALLATION

Circa 2001

```
mov ecx, ds:_imp__ZwOpenFile@24
mov edx, [ecx+1]
mov eax, ds:_imp__KeServiceDescriptorTable
mov ecx, [eax]
mov eax, ds:_imp__NewZwOpenFile@24
mov [ecx+edx*4], eax
```

Circa 2009

```
mov ecx, KeSSDT
mov ecx, [ecx]
mov eax, [edx+1]
mov dword ptr [ecx+eax*4], offset sub_10530
```

HOOK INSTALLATION

Circa 2010

```
mov edi, KeServiceDescriptorTable_PTR
mov edi, [edi]
mov eax, ds:ZwQuerySystemInformation
mov eax, [eax+1]
mov dword ptr [edi+eax*4], offset sub_10E3E
```







Rootkit: Case Studies

```
// imagebase
dwKernelBase=(DWORD)pModules->smi.Base;
// filename - it may be renamed in the boot.ini
pKernelName=pModules->smi.ModuleNameOffset+pModules->smi.ImageName;
// map ntoskrnl - hopefully it has relocs
hKernel=LoadLibraryEx(pKernelName, 0, DONT RESOLVE DLL REFERENCES);
if (!hKernel) {
    printf("Failed to load! LastError=%i\n", GetLastError());
    return:
GlobalFree (pModules);
// our own export walker is useless here - we have GetProcAddress :)
if (!(dwKSDT=(DWORD)GetProcAddress(hKernel, "KeServiceDescriptorTable"))) {
    printf("Can't find KeServiceDescriptorTable\n");
    return:
// get KeServiceDescriptorTable rva
dwKSDT-=(DWORD)hKernel;
// find KiServiceTable
if (!(dwKiServiceTable=FindKiServiceTable(hKernel,dwKSDT))) {
    printf("Can't find KiServiceTable...\n");
    return:
```







Rootkits: Case Studies

```
; hFile
        esi
push
        dx, [eax+SYSTEM_MODULE_INFORMATION.Module.PathLength]
mov
        ebx, [eax+SYSTEM MODULE INFORMATION.Module.Base]
mov
        [esp+38h+var 10], ebx
mov
        eax, [edx+eax+SYSTEM MODULE INFORMATION.Module.ImageName]
lea
                         ; lpLibFileName
push
        eax
call
        ds:LoadLibraryExA
mov
        ebp, eax
test
        ebp, ebp
        [esp+30h+hLibModule], ebp
mov
        short loc 40196F
inz
        ds:GetLastError
call
push
        eax
        offset aFailedToLoadLa ; "Failed to load! LastError=%i\n"
push
        ds:printf
call
        esp, 8
add
        edi
DOD
        esi
pop
pop
        ebp
        ebx
pop
        esp, 20h
add
retn
                         ; CODE XREF: sub 4018C0+901j
        eax, [esp+30h+hMem]
MOV
push
        eax
call
        ds:GlobalFree
        offset aKeservicedescr; "KeServiceDescriptorTable"
push
push
                         : hModule
call
        ds:GetProcAddress
test
        eax, eax
        short loc 4019A0
inz
        offset aCanTFindKeserv ; "Can't find KeServiceDescriptorTable\n"
push
        ds:printf
call
        esp, 4
add
        edi
pop
        esi
pop
```

Rootkits: Case Study

- Variant A:
 - ZwQuerySystemInformation hook handler

```
push
         ebp
         ebp, esp
mov
         edi
push
push
         [ebp+arq C]
push
         [ebp+arq 8]
push
         [ebp+arq 4]
push
         [ebp+arq 0]
call
         dword 131E0
test
         eax, eax
```







Rootkit: Case Study

- Variant B:
 - ZwQuerySystemInformation hook handler

```
push
         ebp
        ebp, esp
mov
nop
nop
nop
nop
nop
push
         [ebp+arq C]
         [ebp+arq 8]
push
         [ebp+arg_4]
push
push
         [ebp+arg 0]
         ZwQuerySystemInformation FUNCPTR
call
nop
nop
nop
nop
nop
test
        eax, eax
```







When I say A-P-T you say ... HO!







- Targeted malware is manually classified by analysts
 - When more than a few samples have the same characteristics they get put in a family
- MANDIANT tracks over 20 families
- The family names for the white paper and presentation have been obfuscated







- Tracking families is very important for Incident Response
- Each family has different capabilities, and levels of sophistications
 - Remediation effort
 - IP loss
 - Exfiltration methods







Theory: Samples will not belong to more than one family. Samples will not match mass malware families?







Results:

- No samples shared enough traits to be considered a member of two families
- No samples shared enough traits to be considered part of a mass malware families
- Samples shared feature implementations across families







- Feature Implementations:
 - Two families (DDD, MMM) had samples with *very* similar implementations of backdoor droppers.
 - Two families (FFF, AAA) had samples with the similar implementations for:
 - Installing/Executing services
 - Removing service
 - These were all exported functions
 - It is our belief that:
 - DDD, MMM written by one group
 - FFF, AAA written by one group
 - That's four families with two different authors







Family: DDD, MMM

```
push
stosb
call
        ebx ; Sleep
push
push
        offset explorer exe process str
call
        FindPID
mov
        ebp, eax
        esp, 8
add
test
        ebp, ebp
įΖ
        short loc 1315061A
        esi
push
        eax, [esp+114h+FileName]
1ea
                          : nSize
push
        104h
                           1pFilename
push
        eax
push
                          : hModule
call
        GetModuleFileNameA
1ea
        ecx, [esp+114h+FileName]
        5Ch
push
push
        ecx
call
        sub 13150830
mov
        edx, eax
        esp, 8
add
mov
        edi, offset dword 131502B0
        ecx, OFFFFFFFh
or
xor
        eax. eax
inc
        edx
repne scasb
not
        ecx
sub
        edi. ecx
                          : dwMilliseconds
push
        64h
mov
        eax, ecx
        esi, edi
mov
        edi. edx
mov
        ecx, 2
shr
rep movsd
mov
        ecx, eax
        ecx, 3
and
```

```
; dwMilliseconds
        64h
push
stosb
        ebx ; Sleep
call
push
        offset ctfmon exe process str
push
call
        FindPID
        ebp, eax
mov
        esp, 8
add
test
        ebp, ebp
įΖ
        short loc 1315061A
push
        esi
lea-
        eax, [esp+114h+FileName]
push
        104h
                          ; nSize
push
                          ; 1pFilename
        eax
push
                          : hModule
call
        GetModuleFileNameA
lea-
        ecx, [esp+114h+FileName]
push
        5Ch
push
        ecx
call
        sub 13150830
mov
        edx, eax
add
        esp, 8
        edi, offset byte 131502B0
mov
        ecx, OFFFFFFFh
or
xor
        eax, eax
inc
        edx
repne scasb
not
        ecx
sub
        edi, ecx
                          ; dwMilliseconds
push
        64h
mov
        eax, ecx
        esi, edi
mov
        edi, edx
mov
        ecx, 2
shr
rep movsd
mov
        ecx, eax
        ecx, 3
and
```





Family: DDD, MMM

INJECTION CALL

```
ebx ; Sleep
call
1ea
        ecx, [esp+114h+FileName]
push
                          ; lpFileName
         ecx
call
        GetFileAttributesA
        eax, OFFFFFFFh
CMP
        esi
pop
jz
        short loc_1315061A
        edx, [esp+110h+FileName]
1ea
push
                          : dwProcessId
        ebp
push
        edx
                          ; 1pBuffer
        InjectProcess
call
add
        esp, 8
test
        eax, eax
jz
        short loc_1315061A
         edi
pop
pop
         ebp
mov
        eax, 1
pop
         ebx
        esp, 104h
add
```

INJECTION CALL

```
ebx ; Sleep
call
1ea
        ecx, [esp+114h+FileName]
                         ; lpFileName
push
call
        GetFileAttributesA
cmp
        eax, OFFFFFFFh
        esi
pop
        short loc 1315061A
įΖ
        edx, [esp+110h+FileName]
1ea
push
                          ; dwProcessId
        ebo
push
                          ; 1pBuffer
        edx
        InjectProcess
call
        esp, 8
add
test
        eax, eax
įΖ
        short loc 1315061A
pop
        edi
pop
        ebp
mov
         eax, 1
pop
         ebx
add
        esp, 104h
```







Family: AAA

```
edi, offset ServiceName ;
mov
        eax, ebx
CMP
        [ebp+var 10], esp
MOV
        [ebp+hKey], 80000002h
mov
        [ebp+phkResult], ebx
mov
        [ebp+var 24], ebx
mov
        [ebp+hSCObject], ebx
mov
        [ebp+var 4], ebx
mov
        dword ptr [ebp+ArqList], edi
mov
        short loc 71006DA2
įΖ
        byte ptr [eax], 0
CMP
įΖ
        short loc 71006DA2
        dword ptr [ebp+ArqList], eax
mov
        edi, eax
mov
                          ; CODE XREF: InstallService+46<sup>†</sup>j
                          ; InstallService+4B<sup>†</sup>i
        ecx, [ebp+hKey]
mov
        eax, [ebp+hKey]
1ea
                          ; phkResult
push
        eax
                           samDesired
        1
push
push
        ebx
                          ; ulOptions
        offset SubKey
                           "SOFTWARE\\Microsoft\\Windows NT\\CurrentVe"...
push
                         ; hKey
push
        ecx
        ds:RegOpenKeyExA
call
        eax, ebx
CMP
        [ebp+arg_0], eax
mov
įΖ
        short loc 71006DE7
push
        eax
                        ; "SOFTWARE\\Microsoft\\Windows NT\\CurrentVe"...
push
        offset SubKeu
        offset aRegopenkeyexSK; "RegOpenKeyEx(%s) KEY QUERY VALUE error "...
push
        dbq loq
call
```







Family: FFF

```
eax, ebx
CMP
        [ebp+var_10], esp
mov
        [ebp+hKey], 80000002h
mov
        [ebp+phkResult], ebx
mov
        [ebp+var 28], ebx
mov
        [ebp+hSCObject], ebx
mov
        [ebp+var 4], ebx
mov
        [ebp+lpServiceName], offset
mov
įΖ
        short loc 1000225F
        [eax], bl
CMP
įΖ
        short loc 1000225F
        [ebp+lpServiceName], eax
mov
                          ; CODE XREF: InstallService+37<sup>†</sup>j
                          ; InstallService+3B<sup>†</sup>i
        eax, [ebp+hKey]
lea
                          ; phkResult
push
        eax
                          ; samDesired
push
        1
                          ; ulOptions
push
        ebx
        offset SubKey
                          ; "SOFTWARE\\Microsoft\\Windows NT\\CurrentVe"...
push
push
        [ebp+hKey]
                          ; hKey
        ds:RegOpenKeyExA
call
        eax, ebx
CMP
        [ebp+dwErrCode], eax
mov
įΖ
        short loc 1000229B
        offset OutputString; "ReqOpenKeyEx(%s) KEY QUERY VALUE error "...
push
        ds:OutputDebugStringA
call
1ea
        eax, [ebp+var 34]
        offset unk 10003210
push
push
        eax
        [ebp+var_34], offset byte_1000B13C
mov
```







- Results were verified by other researchers examining network traffic
 - Network traffic linked up multiple families to single groups of author(s)
 - Confirmed our beliefs







Future Research

- Matching feature implementations
- Comparing exploit kits
- More analysis to prove relationships in binary that we are already aware of
- Scaling and fine tuning algorithms
 - malware-universe graph







Conclusion

- No unknown ties between mass malware families and targeted malware
- No large code reuse between the families analyzed
 - believe us, we looked hard...
 - ... other than standard libraries, that is
- Targeting implementation/capabilities may make for interesting identification techniques







Questions? I know you have at least one?









Thanks

- We hope you've enjoyed a wide look into the malware universe ... stay tuned...
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