

ZLAB

The stealth process injection of the new Ursnif malware

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Introduction

Whereas the malware LockPos, famous for its new incredibly advanced and sophisticated evasion technique, spread and affected many Points of Sale, another variant spread in the wild and adopts a similar but not identical advanced evasion trick. It is probably a new variant of “ursnif v3”, another evolution of an old banking trojan and spread in November 2017. Moreover, the command and control of this new malware, oretola[.]at has been sinkholed by authorities, so it is difficult to reconstruct the entire behavior and the real purpose of this malware.

However, it is very interesting make an analysis of its stealth technique, thanks to which it can be invisible to many modern antiviruses. In fact, its final stage is to hide itself as a thread of “explorer.exe” process and this make the analysis too tough. To reach its goal, the malware uses a sort of “double process hollowing” technique based on Windows Native API, using the “svchost.exe” system process as a way to make privilege escalation and to get to inject malicious code in “explorer.exe”.

Only after the concealment in “explorer.exe” it starts to make its malicious operations that consist of to contact a series of compromised sites in which are hosted encrypted additional payloads. The final step of its malicious behavior is to periodically communicate with its C2C, “oretola[.]at”, where it sends information about the victim host.

This malware probably spreads up through spam mails, containing a URL to a compromised site on which the sample is hosted. We discovered the malware sample just on one of these compromised sites, in particular it is an Italian blog dedicated to dolls “marinellafashiondolls[.]com/_private/php3.exe”.

DNS	70	Standard query	0xcb91	A	dmclain.ca	
DNS	86	Standard query response	0xcb91	A	dmclain.ca	A 10.10.10.4
DNS	72	Standard query	0x265e	A	sahara.to.it	
DNS	88	Standard query response	0x265e	A	sahara.to.it	A 10.10.10.4
DNS	78	Standard query	0x56a8	A	longegamaurizio.it	
DNS	94	Standard query response	0x56a8	A	longegamaurizio.it	A 10.10.10.4
DNS	72	Standard query	0xb0fd	A	agriweek.com	
DNS	88	Standard query response	0xb0fd	A	agriweek.com	A 10.10.10.4
DNS	81	Standard query	0x15e9	A	secondglancedesign.ca	
DNS	97	Standard query response	0x15e9	A	secondglancedesign.ca	A 10.10.10.4
DNS	70	Standard query	0xac93	A	incomes.at	
DNS	86	Standard query response	0xac93	A	incomes.at	A 10.10.10.4
DNS	81	Standard query	0xcf1f	A	resolver1.opendns.com	
DNS	97	Standard query response	0xcf1f	A	resolver1.opendns.com	A 10.10.10.4
DNS	76	Standard query	0x0002	A	myip.opendns.com	
DNS	92	Standard query response	0x0002	A	myip.opendns.com	A 10.10.10.4
DNS	76	Standard query	0x0003	AAAA	myip.opendns.com	
DNS	76	Standard query response	0x0003	AAAA	myip.opendns.com	
DNS	72	Standard query	0x4b4b	A	curlmyip.net	
DNS	88	Standard query response	0x4b4b	A	curlmyip.net	A 10.10.10.4
DNS	70	Standard query	0xcf27	A	mogolik.at	
DNS	86	Standard query response	0xcf27	A	mogolik.at	A 10.10.10.4
DNS	70	Standard query	0xa1d6	A	oretola.at	
DNS	86	Standard query response	0xa1d6	A	oretola.at	A 10.10.10.4

Figure 1 - List of some domains resolved by the malware

Technique

First of all, this malware uses almost exclusively the Native API of Windows with also its undocumented functions. The use of them causes a more difficult monitoring by antiviruses.

Once the php3.exe file is executed, it deletes itself from the original path and recopy itself in “%APPDATA%\Roaming\Microsoft\Brdgplua\ddraxpps.exe” path.

After this operation, the malware starts its malicious behavior, synthesizable in these phases:

1. Create a new “svchost.exe” process in suspended mode, using CreateProcessA.

ddraxpps.exe	6.596 K	11.400 K	2376
svchost.exe	Suspended	336 K	260 K 2120 Microsoft Corporation

Figure 2 - svchost.exe process creation

CreateProcessA Kernel32.dll			
Module: KERNELBASE.dll		Process ID: 2376 Kill	
Process: (ddraxpps.exe)		Thread ID: 2584 Kill	
#	Type	Name	Value
1	LPCTSTR	lpApplicationName	NULL
2	LPTSTR	lpCommandLine	0x03158d18 "C:\Windows\system32\svchost.exe"
3	LPSECURITY_ATTRIBUTES	lpProcessAttributes	NULL
4	LPSECURITY_ATTRIBUTES	lpThreadAttributes	NULL
5	BOOL	bInheritHandles	FALSE
6	DWORD	dwCreationFlags	CREATE_DEFAULT_ERROR_MODE CREATE_SUSPENDED
7	LPVOID	lpEnvironment	NULL
8	LPCTSTR	lpCurrentDirectory	NULL
9	LPSTARTUPINFO	lpStartupInfo	0x0018fe70 = { cb = 68, lpReserved = NULL, lpDesktop = NULL ...}
10	LPPROCESS_INFORMATION	lpProcessInformation	0x0018feb8 = { hProcess = 0x000000fc, hThread = 0x000000f8, dwProcess...
	BOOL	Return	TRUE

Figure 3 - Parameters of CreateProcessA

2. Create a new thread of “explorer.exe” process in suspended mode using OpenProcess with PROCESS_CREATE_THREAD and PROCESS_SUSPEND_RESUME flags enabled.

Parameters: OpenProcess (Kernel32.dll)			
#	Type	Name	Pre-Call Value
1	DWORD	dwDesiredAccess	STANDARD_RIGHTS_ALL PROCESS_CREATE_PROCESS PROCESS_CREATE_THREAD
2	BOOL	bInheritHandle	FALSE
3	DWORD	dwProcessId	2672

ddraxpps.exe	2140
svchost.exe	3448
explorer.exe	2672
procexp64.exe	3044

Figure 4 - Creation of a new thread of explorer.exe process (PID 2672) in suspended mode

3. Create a new section in memory in which it is loaded the code to map in “svchost.exe” process.

NtCreateSection Ntdll.dll			
Module: KERNELBASE.dll		Process ID: 2376 Kill	
Process: (ddraxpps.exe)		Thread ID: 2584 Kill	
#	Type	Name	Value
1	PHANDLE	SectionHandle	0x0018f624 = 0x00000104
2	DWORD	DesiredAccess	SECTION_ALL_ACCESS
3	POBJECT_ATTRI...	ObjectAttributes	0x0018f5e8 = { Length = 24, RootDirectory = NULL, ObjectName = NULL ...
4	PLARGE_INTEGER	MaximumSize	0x0018f600 = { u = { LowPart = 596560, HighPart = 0 }, QuadPart = 59656...
5	ULONG	SectionPageProtection	PAGE_EXECUTE_READWRITE
6	ULONG	AllocationAttributes	SEC_COMMIT
7	HANDLE	FileHandle	NULL
NTSTATUS			Return
			STATUS_SUCCESS

Figure 5 - Section creation

At this moment, the section is empty and it will be filled in the next step

- Copy the payload into the previous section using "memcpy" function

The image shows two windows. On the left is the 'Handles' tab of the Task Manager for process 'ddraxpps.exe (2376)'. It lists various system handles, including keys and sections. A section named 'Commit (584 kB)' with handle '0x104' is highlighted. On the right is a hex editor window titled 'Section - Commit (584 kB)'. It displays a memory dump starting at offset 0x00000000. The first few bytes are '4d 5a 90 00 03 00 00 00 04 00 00 00 ff ff 00 00', which corresponds to the 'MZ' magic number of a PE file. The dump continues with various characters and symbols, representing the payload being copied into the section.

Figure 6 - Payload's copy in the section previously created through memcpy function

- Map the filled section to "svchost.exe" process using the Windows Native API function NtMapViewOfSection.

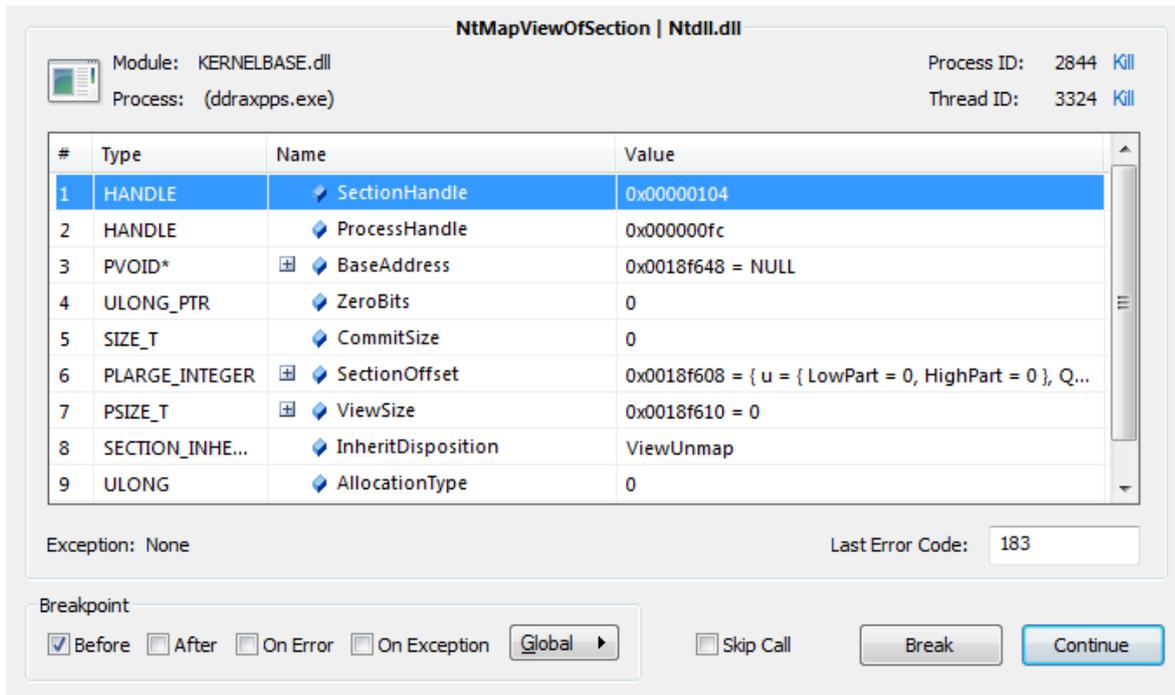


Figure 7 - Mapping of the previously filled section to svchost.exe process through NtMapViewOfSection

6. Resume “svchost.exe” thread in order to act in the section previously allocated.

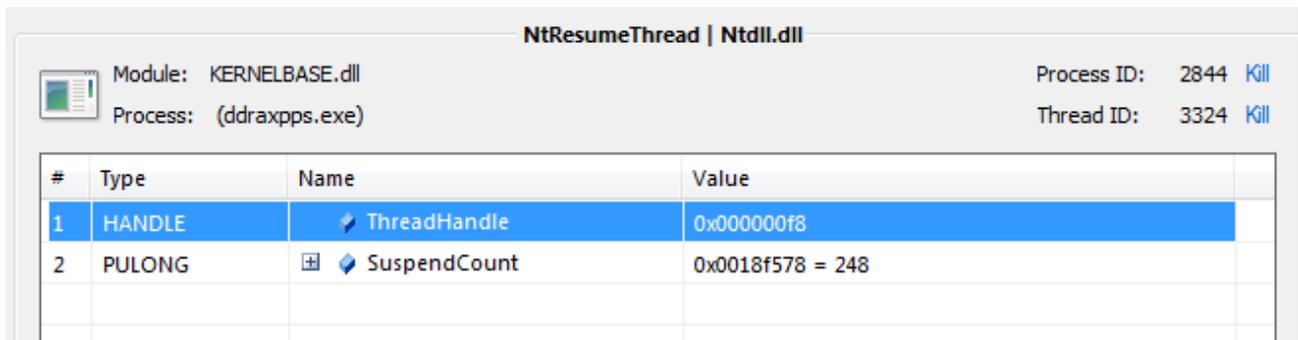


Figure 8 - svchost.exe resuming in order to execute the payload loaded into the section

7. Exit

After this step, we lose the control of the behavior, because “svchost.exe” is a system process and we are not able to monitor the activities performed by it. But we can see that

- Both malicious “svchost.exe” and its father “ddraxpps.exe” terminate
- “explorer.exe” process start to have a malicious behavior, in particular it generates internet traffic to compromised websites.

The screenshot shows the 'TCP/IP' tab of the 'explorer.exe:2672 Properties' window. It displays a table of network connections with the following data:

Proto...	Remote Address	State
TCP	mhost4.micso.it:http	ESTABLISHED
TCP	216.201.105.195:http	ESTABLISHED
TCP	p3nwwpweb069.shr.prod.phx3.secureserver.net:http	ESTABLISHED
TCP	this-domain-is-sinkholed-by.abuse.ch:http	ESTABLISHED

Figure 9 - Abnormal traffic performed by explorer.exe process

Thus, we can deduce with a good confidence that the effective payload is injected in “explorer.exe” thread and “svchost.exe” is only a proxy used to transfer the malicious code into the explorer process in order to make stealthier the malware execution. In fact, it is highly probable that “svchost.exe” performs the same actions viewed above to reach its goal. It seems that the first stage of process hollowing is used to perform a privilege escalation, starting from a user-space project to a system one; the second stage is to totally hide the payload to a user.

In conclusion, in this malware analysis the real challenging part was reversing this absolutely unusual and powerful hiding technique. In fact, it’s true that lots of sophisticated malwares adopt process hollowing for conceal themselves, but not this two-step version. The malware adopts the principles of privilege escalation and process hollowing, and make the analysis very hard.

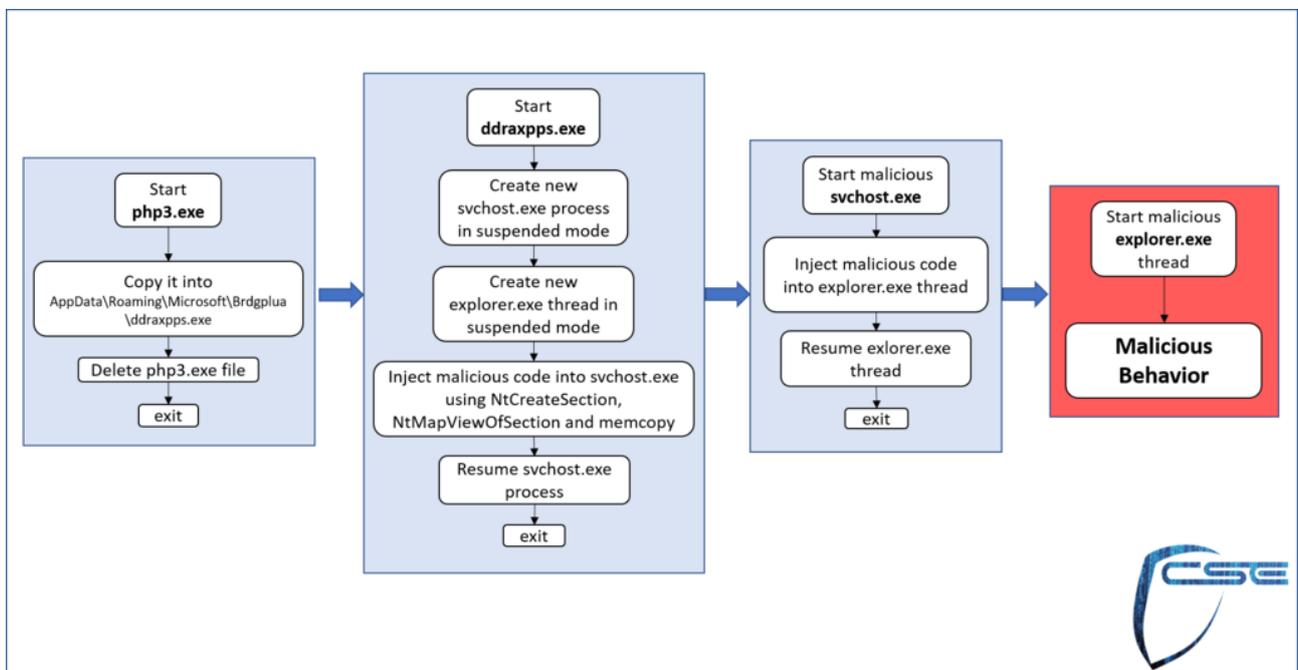


Figure 10 - Double Process Hollowing used by the malware.