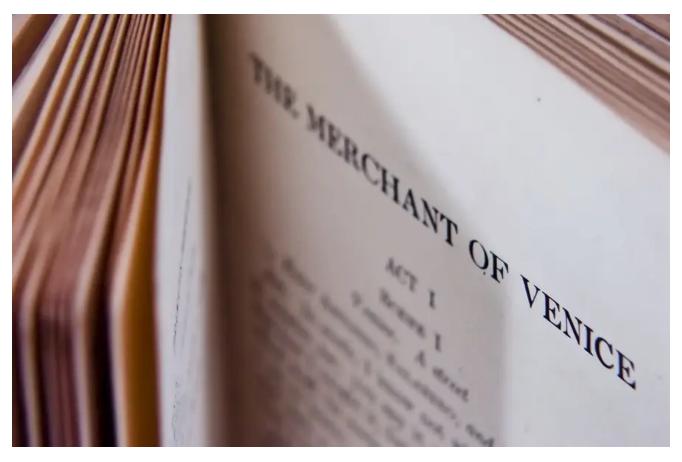
## **Shylock Polymorphic Financial Malware Infections on the Rise**

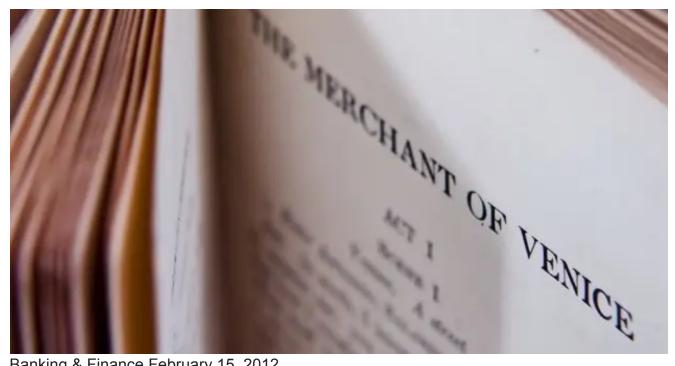
securityintelligence.com/merchant-of-fraud-returns-shylock-polymorphic-financial-malware-infections-on-the-rise/

February 15, 2012



Home&nbsp/ Banking & Finance

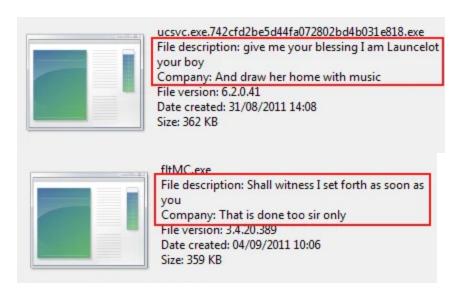
Merchant of Fraud Returns: Shylock Polymorphic Financial Malware Infections on the Rise



Banking & Finance February 15, 2012

By Amit Klein 2 min read

Last September, we blogged about a new polymorphic financial malware variant we had discovered. We code-named it "Shylock" because every new build bundles random excerpts from William Shakespeare's "The Merchant of Venice" in its binary. These are designed to change the malware's file signature to avoid detection by antivirus programs and security software.



In recent weeks, we have seen a significant increase in the number of end-user machines infected with Shylock. One of this malware's distinguishing characteristics is its ability to almost completely avoid detection by antivirus scanners after installation. Shylock uses a unique three-step process to evade scanners:

## **Step 1: Financial Malware Hides in Memory**

<u>Shylock</u> injects itself into all running processes (applications) in memory. Every time a new application is initialized, Shylock suspends the application from running in memory, injects itself into the application process and then allows the application to proceed with its normal execution. Once installed, Shylock code doesn't run as a separate process; rather, it embeds itself within every genuine application running on a machine. This makes it very hard to detect. Moreover, even if Shylock is detected, the fact that it is embedded in multiple running applications makes it almost impossible to stop and remove from memory.

## **Step 2: Watchdog Senses Scans**

Shylock looks for and intercepts operations related to directory browsing and enumeration of registry keys, which indicate an antivirus scanning operation is underway. Once it detects "scanning" activity, Shylock deletes its own files and registry entries, making it undetectable. It remains active only in memory.

## Step 3: Hijacks Windows' Shutdown

Entries in the operating system registry allow malware (like any application or process) to execute its files as part of the start-up processes. Once Shylock has removed its files and registry entries to avoid being detected by an antivirus scan, it cannot survive a system shutdown/reboot. Any of these actions would remove it from memory and eliminate the infection. To ensure its survival, Shylock hooks into the Windows shutdown procedure and reinstates the files and registry keys (previously removed in Step 2) just before the system is completely shut down and after all applications are closed, including <u>antivirus</u> applications.

We have found that physically unplugging the machine's power source (assuming it does not have an internal battery) after Shylock has deleted its files and registry entries to evade detection will clean the memory and also the Shylock infection. Needless to say, we do not recommend this as a malware-removal practice.

Antivirus | Financial Malware | Malware | Malware Injection | Operating System
(OS) | Shylock | Threat Detection | Windows
Amit Klein

CTO, Trusteer, an IBM company

As Trusteer's CTO, Amit Klein is responsible for researching and introducing game changing technologies into Trusteer's products, with particular focus o...

think 2022

IBM

