Malware-Analysis-Reports/MountLocker at master · Finch4/Malware-Analysis-Reports · GitHub

G github.com/Finch4/Malware-Analysis-Reports/tree/main/MountLocker Finch4



Analysis of MountLocker

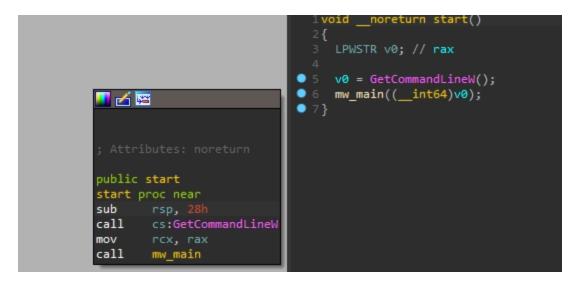
MountLocker is a Ransomware which appeared first on July 2020, in the sample there are references to a Public RSA Key and ChaCha20. Lately seems an update added also a worm feature.

Please note, I'm still learning, the analysis is incomplete (and some parts may be wrong), if you want to read a full analysis read <u>here</u>

Sample

MalwareBazaar: https://bazaar.abuse.ch/sample/4a5ac3c6f8383cc33c795804ba5f7f5553c029b bb4a6d28f1e4d8fb5107902c1/

Starting from the start



Here is simply passing the the command-line string for the current process to the function I renamed, mw_main Inside mw_main we find two other calls to mw_check_parameters and mw_core



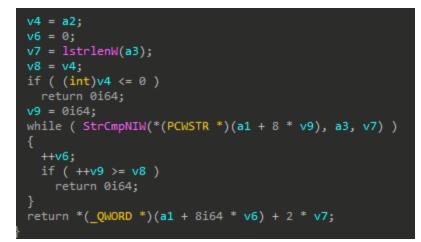
Diving into mw_check_parameters



The function starts parsing the arguments, the result is then allocated to the variable command_line_args, if retrieving the arguments is successful the sample will continue otherwise as you can imagine it will return and the if at mw_main will never be True and the sample will exit.

When entering the if the most interesting functions seems the one which receive as arguments: command_line_args, pNumArgs, {CUSTOM_STRING}, I renamed this function mw_check_if_contains

```
mw_check_if_contains
```



starting from the first two calls to this functions we can see the strings "/LOGIN=" and "/PASSWORD=" stored inside what seems an array, later you will se that these arguments are used as part of the worm feature, "/LOGIN=" will contains the lpUserName and as you can image "/PASSWORD=" will contains lpPassword the others are more features/options of MountLocker, here a list:

```
commands =
[
  "/LOGIN=",
  "/PASSWORD=",
  "/CONSOLE",
  "/NODEL",
  "/NOKILL",
  "/NOLOG",
  "/SHAREALL",
  "/NETWORK",
  "/PARAMS=",
  "/TARGET=",
  "/FAST=",
  "/MIN=",
  "/MAX=",
  "/FULLPD",
  "/MARKER=",
  "/NOLOCK="
]
```

Diving into mw_core

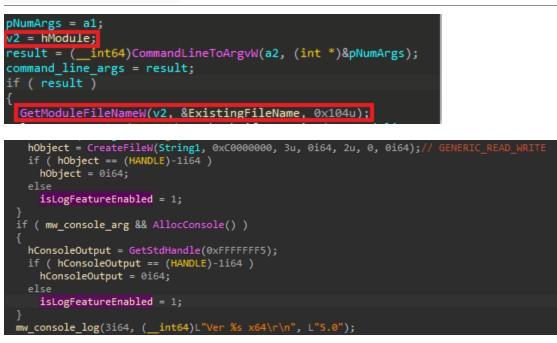


The first two calls are for COM objects, since still I'm learning I didn't really understood how you use them, so for the moment I will ignore the calls related to it.

The first call is easy understandable, is retrieving the admin status of the current user, InitializeCriticalSection acts as Mutex for threads.

dword_1400137EC is assigned in mw_check_parameters and its value is 0, so a !0 will return True, now we have two calls to lstrcpyW , &ExistingFileName is assigned in mw_check_parameters

mw_check_parameters

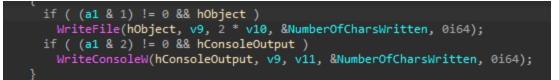


Here is checking if the file for the logs has been created, if yes set isLogFeatureEnabled to True, same if the command "/CONSOLE" is passed inside <u>mw_console_log</u> <u>isLogFeatureEnabled</u> is checked if is True, if yes, call another function which will check if to write to file or console, or both

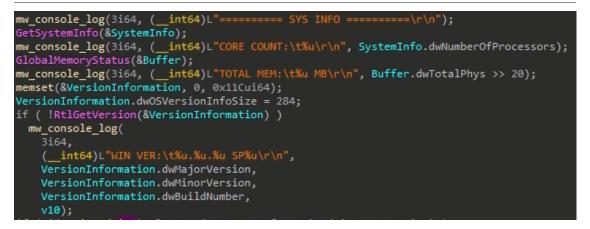
mw_console_log



sub_140007454



mw_collect_sys_informations



Now the function mw_init_crypto will be called, I renamed this function like that, because seems importing the RSA Key



mw_init_crypto



Here is the RSA Key:

06 02 00 00 00 A4 00 00 52 53 41 31 00 08 00 00 01 00 01 00 89 9C 9E 71 D9 2B E9 50 B1 75 DA 27 07 AA 43 6D FD D7 EA 21 29 7E 8F 07 03 A7 77 57 E4 7F F2 3D 8F 7C CE 25 51 A9 06 37 79 34 54 C2 D3 6A 18 65 7F 60 21 13 D0 81 A1 46 AE D3 33 44 17 21 98 BC 09 62 06 F5 5D 49 D9 37 7D 1E 06 9B 99 48 2B 7C 75 0B DA DB C4 B6 E3 63 10 E0 FB C6 FF C8 61 B5 B1 CC D9 F4 8E B9 B7 EE D3 1C EA 1C 6B E7 99 95 07 34 F5 C0 FC C3 F0 CB 1A 37 86 F8 D6 61 4D 37 73 BA 9C A7 1A 9D DF 87 B6 B3 76 CD 85 8E A5 DD E8 E4 BB 42 FB 46 1E D6 E6 9E 89 52 5D F8 B2 06 B9 6F 05 1D 5C 5A C4 D9 C3 89 05 98 AD 95 7E FB 46 38 CO F3 C3 3B 8D 8A 52 DB BD 42 C9 0C E4 87 E9 8D 42 B0 C0 48 7A 7E 62 27 AE 87 C8 00 44 89 E8 78 41 AC 79 EB DC 42 D1 97 9D 75 9E 0D EE 43 33 05 61 F3 5D 65 5C 42 95 69 E8 E5 34 3B 99 30 B7 CB E6 8F 85 F5 BB E8 33 A7 05 5A B6 A0 BE F1 A0 D8 38 F6 38 37 39 35 33 38 65 32 30 62 38 32 65 38 30 30 35 32 64 64 35 66 37 65 66 39 61 64 35 30 37 37

The CryptEncrypt call seems encrypting the buffer &Src with RSA, curios is the fact that &Src is used in another function which I renamed mw_wrap_chacha because is a wrapper to a function which uses ChaCha

 Image: Section Typ
 Address
 Text

 Image: Direction Typ
 Image: Direction Typ
 Image: Direction Typ

 Image: Direction Typ
 Address
 Text

 Image: Direction Typ
 Address
 Text

an help to recognize the ChaCha function is given to <u>CAPA</u> a fantastic tool developed by the <u>FireEye Team</u>

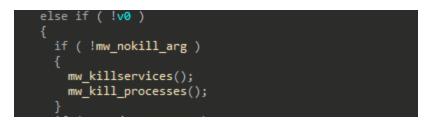
```
reference public RSA key
namespace data-manipulation/encryption/rsa
author
          moritz.raabe@fireeye.com
scope
          function
          Cryptography::Encryption Key [C0028]
mbc
          b7b5e1253710d8927cbe07d52d2d2e10:0x417DF0
examples
function @ 0x1400053EC
 or:
   bytes: 06 02 00 00 00 A4 00 00 52 53 41 31 @ 0x140005514
encrypt data using Salsa20 or ChaCha (2 matches)
namespace data-manipulation/encryption/salsa20
author
           moritz.raabe@fireeye.com
           function
scope
att&ck
           Defense Evasion::Obfuscated Files or Information [T1027]
references http://cr.yp.to/snuffle/ecrypt.c
function @ 0x140001240
```

and also if you look carefully to the strings

s	.text:00000001	0000037	С	ChaCha20 for x86_64, CRYPTOGAMS by <appro@openssl.org></appro@openssl.org>
's	.rdata:0000000	000000C	С	%CLIENT_ID%
's	.rdata:0000000	00000011	C	0123456789abcdef
's	.rdata:0000000	00000013	C	SeRestorePrivilege
۰s	.rdata:0000000	00000011	С	SeDebugPrivilege
's	.rdata:0000000	000000D	C	msftesql.exe
's	.rdata:0000000	000000D	C	sqlagent.exe
's	.rdata:0000000	0000000F	С	sqlbrowser.exe
's	.rdata:0000000	000000E	С	sqlwriter.exe
's	.rdata:0000000	0000000B	С	oracle.exe
's	.rdata:0000000	0000000A	C	ocssd.exe
's	.rdata:0000000	0000000B	с	dbsnmp.exe
's	.rdata:0000000	000000D	C	synctime.exe
's	.rdata:0000000	0000000C	c	agntsvc.exe

next we can see some instructions that have something to do with the command "/NETWORK" if you pass this argument and the executable isn't started as administrator, the function will return

if the "/NETWORK" command isn't passed, we proceed



here we check if the command "/NOKILL" has been passed, if yes we proceed to calling mw_killservices and mw_kill_processes, from the names you can easily understand what it's doing, these are two lists of which services and processes will terminate

If the service name contains those strings, close the service

```
services_to_close =
[
    "SQL",
    "database",
    "msexchange",
]

if ( StrStrIA(*a2, "SQL")
    [| StrStrIA(*a2, "database")
    [| StrStrIA(*a2, "database")
    [| StrStrIA(*a2, "msexchange")
    [| StrStrIA(a2[1], "SQL")
    [| StrStrIA(a2[1], "database")
    [| StrStrIA(a2[1], "msexchange") ))
{
    mw_console_log(3i64, (__int64)L"%S... ", *a2);
    v5 = mw_terminate_service((SC_HANDLE)a1, *a2, v4);
    if ( v5 >= 0 )
    {
        v6 = L"timeout\r\n";
        if ( v5 )
        v6 = L"ok\r\n";
```

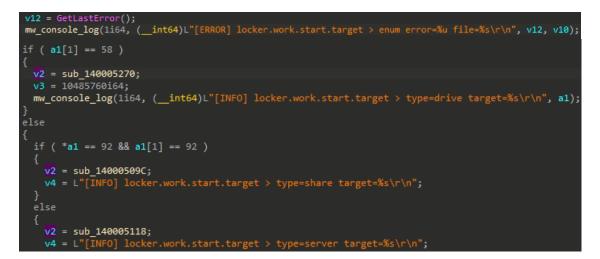
These are the processes

```
processes_to_kill =
[
"msftesql.exe",
"sqlagent.exe",
"sqlbrowser.exe",
"sqlwriter.exe",
"oracle.exe",
"ocssd.exe",
"dbsnmp.exe",
"synctime.exe",
"agntsvc.exe",
"isqlplussvc.exe",
"xfssvccon.exe",
"sqlservr.exe",
"mydesktopservice.exe",
"ocautoupds.exe",
"encsvc.exe",
"firefoxconfig.exe",
"tbirdconfig.exe",
"mydesktopqos.exe",
"ocomm.exe",
"mysqld.exe",
"mysqld-nt.exe",
"mysqld-opt.exe",
"dbeng50.exe",
"sqbcoreservice.exe",
"excel.exe",
"infopath.exe",
"msaccess.exe",
"mspub.exe",
"onenote.exe",
"outlook.exe",
"powerpnt.exe",
"sqlservr.exe",
"thebat.exe",
"steam.exe",
"thebat64.exe",
"thunderbird.exe",
"visio.exe",
"winword.exe",
"wordpad.exe",
"QBW32.exe",
"QBW64.exe",
"ipython.exe",
"wpython.exe",
"python.exe",
"dumpcap.exe",
"procmon.exe",
"procmon64.exe",
"procexp.exe",
"procexp64.exe"
]
```

after killing the processes and the services, the sample checks for the command "/TARGET="



seems to be a command to target specific files, specific drive, specific server



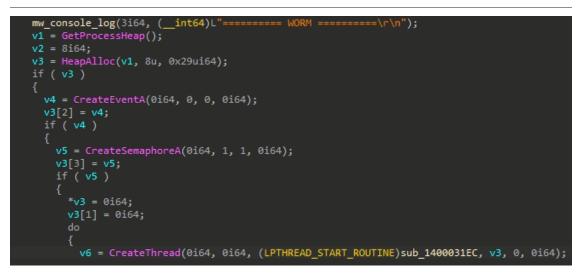
meanwhile this is the default lock



mw_wrap_stats_log

<pre>mw_console_log(a1, (int64)L"==[STATS]====================================</pre>
a1,
<pre>(int64)L"Total crypted:\t%.3f GB\t\t\r\n",</pre>
(float)((float)(int)qword_140013360 * 9.3132257e-10));
<pre>mw_console_log(a1, (int64)L"Crypt Avg:\t%0.3f MB/s\t\t\r\n", v3);</pre>
<pre>mw_console_log(a1, (int64)L"Files:\t\t%0.3f files/s\t\t\r\n", v5);</pre>
<pre>mw_console_log(a1, (int64)L"Time:\t\t%u sec\t\t\r\n", (unsigned int)v6);</pre>
<pre>mw_console_log(a1, (int64)L"==[DIRS]====================================</pre>
<pre>mw_console_log(a1, (int64)L"Total:\t\t%u\t\t\r\n", (unsigned int)dword_140013350);</pre>
<pre>mw_console_log(a1, (int64)L"Skipped:\t%u\t\t\r\n", (unsigned int)dword_140013354);</pre>
<pre>mw_console_log(a1, (int64)L"Error:\t\t%u\t\t\r\n", (unsigned int)dword_140013358);</pre>
<pre>mw_console_log(a1, (int64)L"==[FILES]====================================</pre>
<pre>mw_console_log(a1, (int64)L"Total:\t\t%u\t\t\r\n", (unsigned int)dword_140013320);</pre>
<pre>mw_console_log(a1, (int64)L"Locked:\t\t%u\t\t\r\n", (unsigned int)dword_140013324);</pre>
<pre>mw_console_log(a1, (int64)L"==[FILES SKIPPED]============\r\n");</pre>
<pre>mw_console_log(a1, (int64)L"Black:\t\t%u\t\t\r\n", (unsigned int)dword_140013328);</pre>
<pre>mw_console_log(a1, (int64)L"Locked:\t\t%u\t\t\r\n", (unsigned int)dword_14001332C);</pre>
<pre>mw_console_log(a1, (int64)L"Manual:\t\t%u\t\t\r\n", (unsigned int)dword_140013330);</pre>

Overview of the worm feature



Seems the worm feature is divided in two categories:

- Enum PC into domain
- Enum PC into network

Both share the need of

"/LOGIN=" and "/PASSWORD="

🖼 xrefs			×			
Direction	Тур	Address	Text			
1922	р	mw_wrap_wrap_network_try_connection+34	call mw_wrap_try_connection			
🖼 Up	р	mw_worm_domains+7E	call mw_wrap_try_connection			
躇 Do		.pdata:00000001400140E4	RUNTIME_FUNCTION <rva mw_wrap_try_connection,="" r<="" td=""><td>va algn_i</td><td>14000333</td><td>A, \</td></rva>	va algn_i	14000333	A, \

After getting access to the computer it will drop the same executable passing the command "/NOLOG", you can see also other if statements checking if the servername contains certain strings



After a service called "Update{GetTickCount()}" will be created



with **lpBinaryPathName** equal to the path where the sample has been dropped

also it seems to create a process with WMI

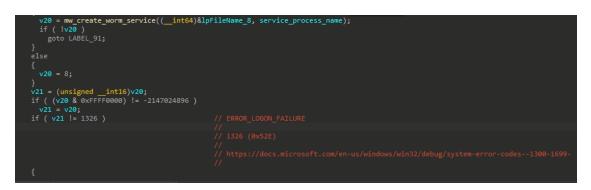


ROOT\CIMV2



Create - Win32

The function mw_create_worm_service will return GetLastError()



if the return value != 1326 ERROR_LOGON_FAILURE "The user name or password is incorrect." <u>https://docs.microsoft.com/en-</u> us/windows/win32/debug/system-error-codes--1300-1699-

it will switch the return value and then write it in the logs



Same for creating a process with the WMI

```
switch ( v16 )
   v18 = L"LOGON_ERROR";
   break;
 case 5:
   v18 = L"ACCESS_DENIED";
   break;
 case 8:
   v18 = L"NOT_ENOUGH_MEMORY";
   break;
  case 53:
   v18 = L"BAD PATH OR OFFLINE";
   break;
  default:
   wsprintfW(v33, L"%0.8X");
   v18 = v33;
   break;
mw_console_log(3i64, (__int64)L"\t%s... WMI error=%s\r\n", a1, v18);
```

Conclusion

I spent some time for this analysis, I hope it is correct and useful, please if you notice some errors in the analysis let me know, I want to improve myself. Seen this is my best analysis right now I would like to add some informations about myself; I'm Italian and I'm 17 years old, I would like to get a job as Malware Analyst when I will turn 18, for more information this is my secondary email: **blacXkdog1X7of@XgmaiXI.com** (remove all "X")

Thank you for reading my analysis!

Feedbacks

Thanks to:

https://twitter.com/cPeterr [https://chuongdong.com/]

Useful resources