

Breaking Ransomware

*Explore ways to find and exploit
flaws in a ransomware attack*

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ATUL NARULA



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Our parents.

We have always seen God in them.

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— *Jitender Narula*

Preface

Ransomware has become a major threat to organizations and citizens of any nation. There is a need for experts who can help organizations and national law enforcement agencies in mitigating this risk. To mitigate ransomware risk, internal secrets of ransomware should be known to professionals. This book will help professionals across the globe to get insights of the ransomware working, its architecture and furthermore, with the help of a few examples, it is demonstrated that sometimes a flaw in ransomware design or program can lead to break its functionality. This book is divided into 5 sections. The first section talks about the basic concepts required for further chapters in this book, and covers basics related to ransomware internals, ransomware infection vectors from phishing emails, compromised websites, online advertising, vulnerabilities and many more. The second section walks over the ransomware internal details and how key management is being done by malware writers. The third section talks about the techniques used to perform ransomware analysis on a sample. The fourth section demonstrates how a loophole in ransomware can lead to further break in its functionality. The last section discusses how to respond to ransomware attacks without panicking and steps to be taken in case of a disastrous situation.

Section I: Ransomware Understanding – covers the basic concepts required to understand further chapters in this book, and the basics related to ransomware.

Chapter 1: Warning Signs, Am I Infected? – The Internet has contributed so much in the development of mankind; this was never imagined when computers were born. In those times, when smart geeks were developing good things for mankind, there were some who were involved in developing something to break it. Viruses, Trojans, and Malwares – all these buzz words were trending in the underground world. With time, malwares were weaponized and used as a tool for extortion. In this chapter, we will talk on the basics of ransomware and how hackers are infecting victims worldwide.

Chapter 2: Ransomware Building Blocks – covers details about Ransomware, its internal working and its symptoms. Terms associated with ransoms such as Bitcoin, Crypto currency, Crypto mining, TOR and other related terms are also explained in this chapter.

Chapter 3: Current Defense in Place – Ransomware is now a major threat in the current cyber security era and it has matured over time and turned into a sophisticated attack against the organizations. There are many proposed solutions in the market to protect organizations user data against ransomware attacks. In this chapter, we will talk about the current solutions in place to protect against Ransomware.

Chapter 4: Ransomware Abuses Cryptography – presents the concepts of cryptography, different types of cryptographic algorithms and how these cryptographic encryption and decryption algorithms are fitting into the current Ransomware architectures.

Chapter 5: Ransomware Key Management – The cores of a Ransomware are its keys, which it uses to encrypt and decrypt user data. It is a prerequisite for a malware writer to implement a strong key management solution in Ransomware. Key management has evolved over time. In this chapter, we will talk about the concept of key management in Ransomware.

Section II: Ransomware Internals – covers the ransomware architectural details and how key management is being done by malware writers.

Chapter 6: Internal Secrets of Ransomware – Cryptographic libraries were introduced to add cryptographic capabilities in the applications or software. There were cryptographic libraries introduced by Microsoft. This chapter focuses on how the Cryptographic libraries are being misused by malware writers to code ransomwares.

Chapter 7: Portable Executable Insides – Critical aspect of cyber security defense involves Ransomware analysis. There are different techniques used by researchers to study Ransomware; most of them include analysis of the Portable executable file. Portable Executable (PE) files are the important file format in the Windows operating system. Thus, this chapter walks the structure of Portable Executable file format in detail.

Chapter 8: Portable Executable Sections – Analyzing imported functions by a portable executable reveals the nature of the file. This chapter focuses primarily on

the import fields in Portable Executable. It explains the important concepts related to Import Directory and Import Address Table. Analysis of some Ransomware code demonstrated that the malware writers have replaced clean DLL with malicious DLL to call export functions of malicious DLL. This chapter focuses primarily on the export fields in Portable Executable. It also explains the important concepts related to Export Directory and Export Address Table.

Section III: Ransomware Assessment – gives special attention to the techniques used to perform ransomware assessment on a sample.

Chapter 9: Performing Static Analysis – Analyzing Ransomware without actually running the ransomware is where static analysis plays an important role in malware analysis. It's the primary step towards malware analysis, which gleans many details about the malware, without going over the code. This chapter talks about different techniques used for ransomware static analysis.

Chapter 10: Perform Dynamic Analysis – Sometimes static analysis does not relieve much information about the malware or ransomware. The only option left in that case is to analyze the malware in running state. For running ransomware, a sandbox environment is required. Dynamic analysis chapter walks over the techniques used to analyze the ransomware in running state.

Section IV: Ransomware Forensics – demonstrates how a loophole in ransomware can lead to further break its functionality.

Chapter 11: What's in the Memory – explains the importance of physical memory forensics during ransomware execution. Key management in ransomware is implemented using symmetric and asymmetric algorithms. Sometimes, in order to study the key management, memory forensics of ransomware process memory is required.

Chapter 12: LockCrypt 2.0 Ransomware Analysis – takes a ransomware sample and does a static analysis on the ransomware. In the preceding chapter, we study how key management plays a vital role in ransomware development. However, in this analysis, we will analyze one ransomware sample and do some static & dynamic analysis to find loopholes in the key management process of ransomware.

Chapter 13: Jigsaw Ransomware Analysis – will take another ransomware sample to analyze its internal architecture covering key management and its working. A small mistake by a ransomware developer can bring down the whole mission of underground mafia. In order to break the ransomware, we either need to break its encryption or extract keys. In this chapter, we will see this ransomware case study.

Section V: Ransomware Rescue – discusses how to respond to a ransomware attack without panicking and steps to be taken in case of a disastrous situation.

Chapter 14: Experts Tips to Manage Attacks – Ransomware has evolved over the decade and it has become the easiest way to fulfill the financial urge of the underground mafia. Shift in ransomware terror from desktop users to organization level has paved a way to new opportunities for malware writers. In the earlier chapter, we spoke about ransomware, but what needs to be done when you in your organization or at home are a target of ransomware attack. What steps should be taken to neutralize the situation?

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**Section I:
Ransomware
Understanding**

CHAPTER 1

Warning Signs, Am I Infected?

Introduction

Oh My God! Wired icon and different names.

I am not able to access my files. All my files are coming up with weird icons.

Why am I unable to open my important files?

This happens when you are hit by a ransomware. But what is this ransomware? It begins with the invention of computer virus or malware (new-age term for a family of viruses). Previously, computer viruses were built to disrupt another person's use of an application or system to take revenge, or just for fun. If we take a peek into the past, there are many versions of viruses or worms, like Morris Worm, ILOVEYOU, SQL Slammer, Stuxnet, and Blaster. All of these were developed to disrupt internet users, companies' or countries' computer networks or infrastructure.

With the advancement in software technologies, malware writers gradually realized that malware can be used to earn big bucks. With this, a new variant of malwares came forth, which the internet called ransomware. It is not only a malware but a real pain today for every individual and organization in the world.

Let's look at a simple example. Earlier, banks were robbed physically in a planned manner, but in today's age, banks are forced to send money to robbers over the

wire because of ransomware attacks. A small file of few KBs can disrupt entire organizations, and the people behind the attack can earn millions of dollars in ransom. In this chapter, we will learn about the different types of ransomware and understand how we can protect ourselves from them.

Structure

In this chapter, we will discuss the following topics:

- Symptoms
- Proactive steps
- Immediate actions
 - Checking the scope of infection
 - Check which ransomware infected you
 - Plan for response

Objectives

The objective of this chapter is to make the user aware of the ransomware attack. The first and foremost point for the user is to stay calm and not panic. In this chapter, we will talk about the proactive steps to be taken in case you are hit by a ransomware attack. There are cases when a user wants to ensure that the attack on their computer is in fact a ransomware attack. So, we will talk about the symptoms of a ransomware attack, followed by immediate remedial actions that can be taken. After taking remedial actions, we will talk about the scope of infection, along with the steps required to identify the variant of ransomware. Toward the end of this chapter, we will talk about the next plan of action to eradicate the ransomware variant from your computer.

Proactive steps

If you find yourself facing this problem, what is the first step you should take to get yourself out of it? This is what we are going to discuss in this section. If you or your organization are hit by a ransomware, and you are not sure about the problem you are in, then look out for these symptoms to check if it really is a ransomware infection. In this section, we will first talk about the symptoms of a ransomware attack and then walk through the immediate action plan to prevent further infection in the network. Let's look at a few symptoms of ransomware infection.

Symptoms

If you are facing any of the following issues, then you are infected with ransomware:

- Clicking on any file leads to something like what is shown in *Figure 1.1*:

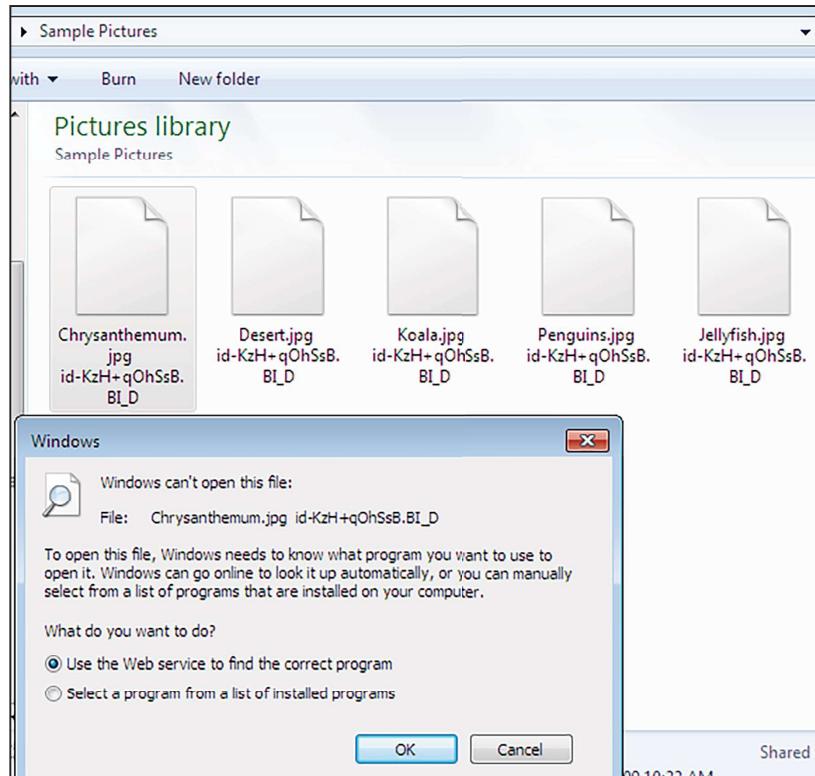


Figure 1.1: Windows cannot open file

- Some ransomware window pops up on the screen, and you cannot close the window.
- You get an alarming message on the screen to pay ransomware, and that all your all files will be deleted if not paid.
- You get something like a counter, as shown in *Figure 1.2*:



Figure 1.2: Ransomware screen

- All your files in a folder are not readable, and you see a file in the same folder named “How To Restore Files.txt”, as shown in Figure 1.3:

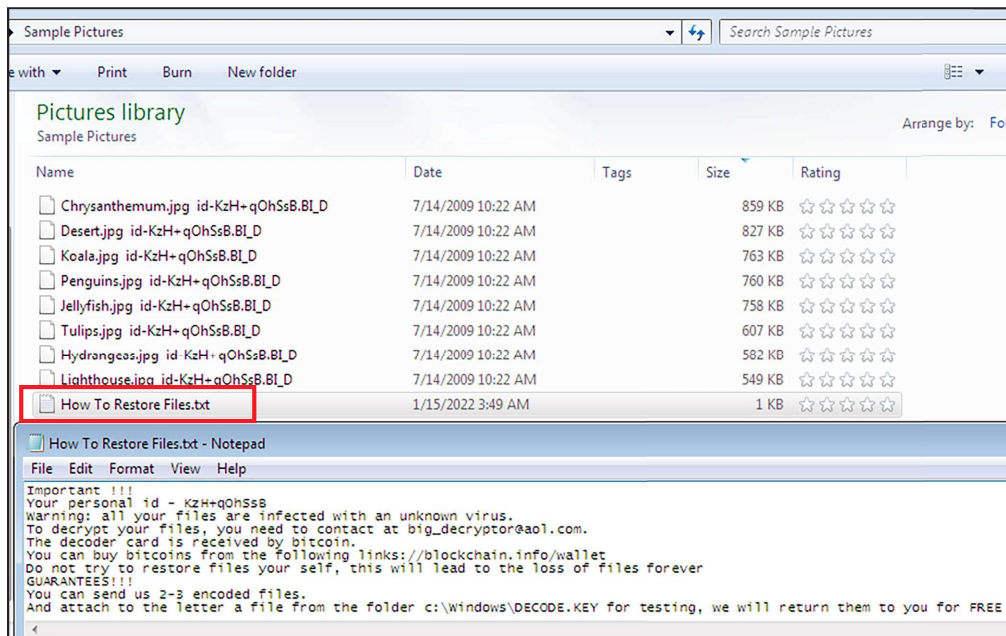


Figure 1.3: How to restore files

All the mentioned situations are indicators of ransomware infections in your computer.

Immediate actions

Infected! What should I do immediately?

If you find that your personal or organization computer is showing any of the symptoms mentioned in the previous section, you have been hit by a ransomware. Following are some immediate remedial actions.

Disconnect the infected computer

The first step you should take is to immediately disconnect the computer from the network. If the computer is connected to the Ethernet network, then unplug the network cable. If you are connected to a wireless network, switch off the computer wireless interface.

Once you are disconnected from the network, unplug any storage device (external hard drive or USB) connected the computer. Do not delete any file from the computer. Additionally, don't change the name of any file, as this can harm a posterior tentative to recover the original file

Check the scope of infection

Once you have completely disconnected from the network, you will have to check the amount of damage caused. The damage can be partial or complete on important data. It can probably include devices connected to your computers like external hard disk drives or USB drives. To check the scope of infection caused due to a ransomware attack, we will check all devices in a step-by-step manner:

- First, check your infected computer. Dive into the computer drives and check whether the data in the drives is infected. If you have multiple drives, it might be possible that only your primary drive is infected.
- If you have any network drive mapped on the computer, check the data in those mapped computer drives.
- Check the data in the USB if it was connected to your computer.
- Check the data in the external disk drive if it was connected your computer.
- If your computer data is in sync with any of the cloud-based storage (like Google drive, Dropbox, Microsoft OneDrive), check the corresponding cloud storage data for any type of encryption.

In the case of infection, our focus is to check the signs of encryption in our system. This will help us in planning further actions.

Check which ransomware infected you

Once we are able to evaluate and confirm the signs of encryptions and the damage caused, it is important to find the type of ransomware we are dealing with. This can be done by analyzing the patterns of infection on files by further doing some research on the internet to get the exact version of the ransomware. What this means is that the name of ransomware can be identified by the file extension of the encrypted files. There is an easy way out to know the exact strain of ransomware: upload the ransomware note or the sample of encrypted file on the following website:

<https://id-ransomware.malwarehunterteam.com/>

As you can see in *Figure 1.4*, we uploaded the ransomware note named “**How to restore Files.txt**” on the ID Ransomware website to know the exact strain of ransomware.

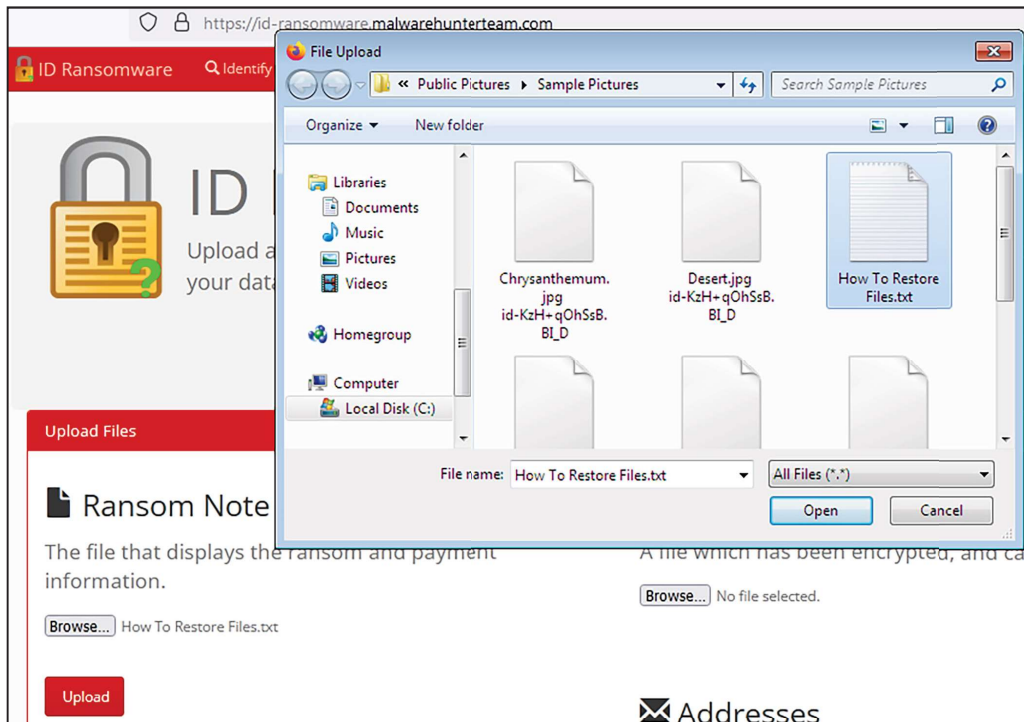


Figure 1.4: ID Ransomware

On uploading the ransomware note, we got what is shown in *Figure 1.5*. In case you are unable to identify the ransomware variant, search for the file extension that the ransomware appended to the files on the internet. You can get some clue about the ransomware variant.

As we can see in *Figure 1.5*, the ransomware identified is **LockCrypt 2.0**:

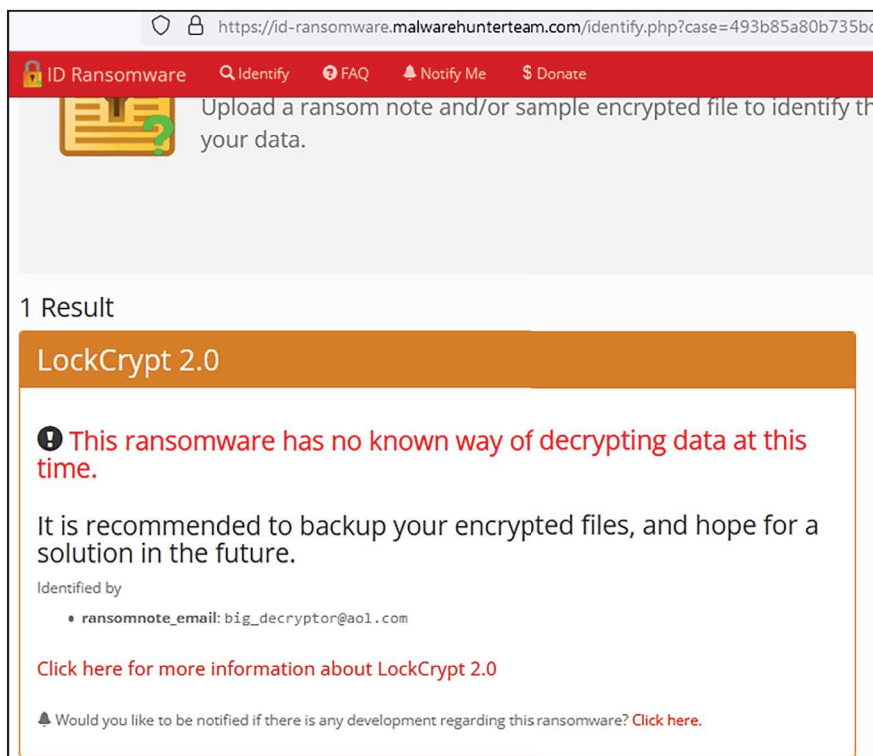


Figure 1.5: Ransomware Identified

In our case, we identified that the ransomware is of type **LockCrypt**, which uses AES256 for symmetric encryption and RSA-2048 for asymmetric encryption. We will talk about symmetric and asymmetric encryption in *Chapter 4, Ransomware Abuses Cryptography*.

Plan for response

Now that we have identified the ransomware strain, it is time to get everything back to normal. Based on the ransomware variant, we will have to check on the internet for any decryptor for that ransomware. Ransomware decryptor is a tiny software or application that will help you to recover all your encrypted files. But before we get on to finding a decryptor, we will have to plan our course of action as listed here:

1. Check your data backup to restore data from the latest backup:
 - a. In this step, we should find all the possible sources where we have backed up our data. This will help us minimize the damage caused to us, because at this point, we are unsure whether we will be able to remove ransomware to decrypt our data/files.
 - b. Don't plug your backup into the alleged infected machine, as depending on the ransomware type, it can encrypt any other type of media (external HDD for example).

Most modern ransomware are programmed to delete the windows shadow files. Shadow files are nothing but the windows restore points. If you are lucky, then your shadow files are untouched by ransomware.
 - c. If you have the latest data backup, then you are good to go; recover all your data from the backup. Once your data is restored, you can run multiple scans to remove the ransomware if possible.
2. Find your ransomware decryptor on the internet to decrypt the encrypted files.
 - a. Once you know the ransomware variant, there are a couple of antivirus companies that offer free decryptor for ransomware.
 - i. **Trend Micro Ransomware File Decryptor**

Figure 1.6 shows the Trend Micro Ransomware Decryptor interface:

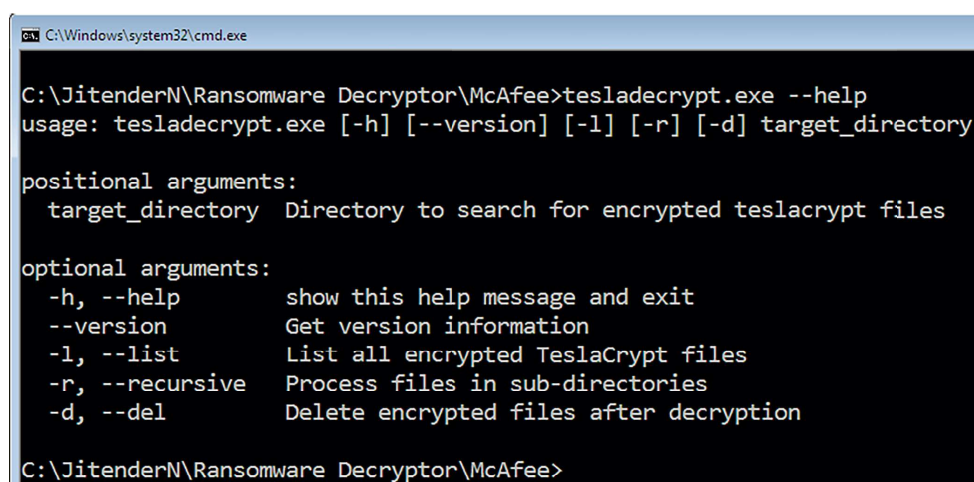


Figure 1.6: Trend Micro Ransomware Decryptor

To use this ransomware decryptor, you have to select the ransomware from the **Select the ransomware name** list and then select the files or folders you want to decrypt. Trend micro ransomware decryptor can decrypt files encrypted with TeslaCrypt V1/V2/V3/V4, CryptXXX V1/V2/V3/V4/V5, XORBAT, CERBER V1, Stampado, SNSLocker, AutoLocky, BadBlock, 777, XORIST, Nemucod and Chimera.

ii. McAfee

Figure 1.7 shows the McAfee Ransomware Decryptor:

A screenshot of a Windows command prompt window. The title bar shows 'C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe'. The command prompt shows the user running 'tesldecrypt.exe --help' in the directory 'C:\JitenderN\Ransomware Decryptor\McAfee'. The output displays the usage and arguments for the tool.

```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
C:\JitenderN\Ransomware Decryptor\McAfee>tesldecrypt.exe --help
usage: tesldecrypt.exe [-h] [--version] [-l] [-r] [-d] target_directory

positional arguments:
  target_directory  Directory to search for encrypted teslacrypt files

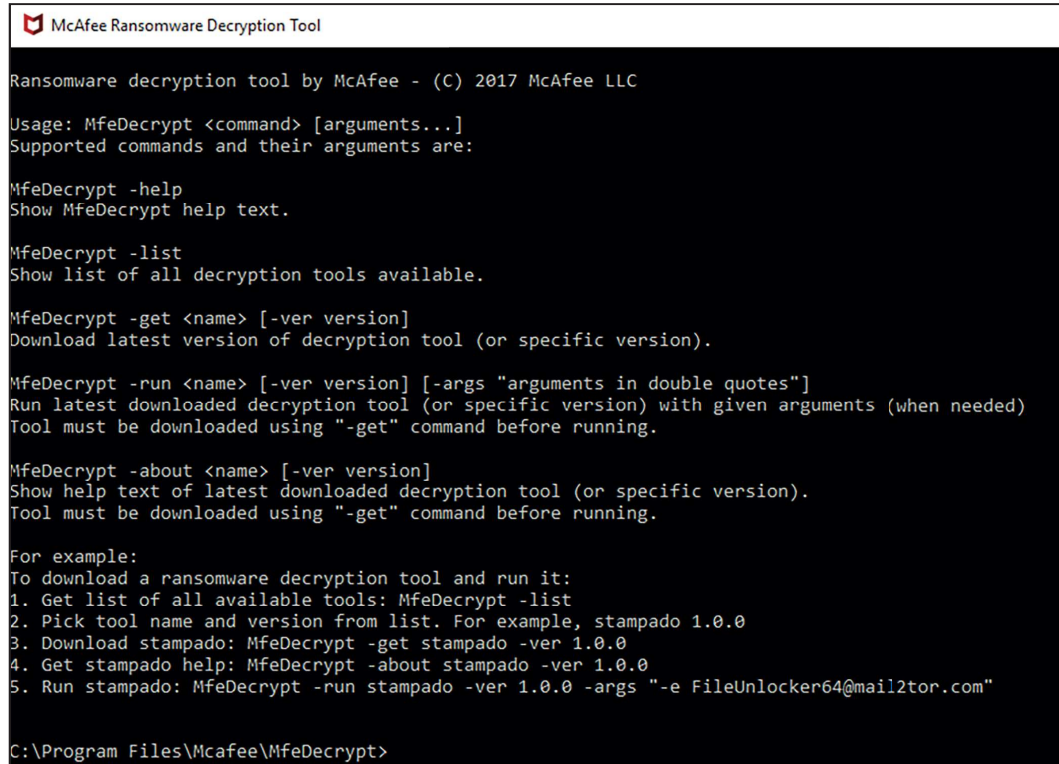
optional arguments:
  -h, --help          show this help message and exit
  --version           Get version information
  -l, --list          List all encrypted TeslaCrypt files
  -r, --recursive    Process files in sub-directories
  -d, --del           Delete encrypted files after decryption

C:\JitenderN\Ransomware Decryptor\McAfee>
```

Figure 1.7: McAfee Ransomware Decryptor

This tool by McAfee is a decryptor for Tesldecrypt ransomware. Along with this decryptor, McAfee provides other decryption tools for Shade and WildFire ransomware. In this command-line tool, the user will have to provide the directory to search for the encrypted Tesldecrypt files. However, this can be quite tedious for a normal user.

McAfee also provides a framework called **McAfee Ransomware Recover (Mr2)**, which is also a command-line tool, but with a bunch of ransomware support, to download decryptor for them. This tool is shown in Figure 1.8:

The image shows a terminal window titled "McAfee Ransomware Decryption Tool". The text inside the terminal provides usage instructions for the MfeDecrypt command. It lists several options: -help (show help text), -list (show list of tools), -get <name> [-ver version] (download tool), -run <name> [-ver version] [-args "arguments in double quotes"] (run tool), and -about <name> [-ver version] (show help for specific tool). It also includes a numbered list of five example steps for downloading and running a tool named 'stampado'. The terminal prompt at the bottom is "C:\Program Files\Mcafee\MfeDecrypt>".

```
McAfee Ransomware Decryption Tool
Ransomware decryption tool by McAfee - (C) 2017 McAfee LLC
Usage: MfeDecrypt <command> [arguments...]
Supported commands and their arguments are:

MfeDecrypt -help
Show MfeDecrypt help text.

MfeDecrypt -list
Show list of all decryption tools available.

MfeDecrypt -get <name> [-ver version]
Download latest version of decryption tool (or specific version).

MfeDecrypt -run <name> [-ver version] [-args "arguments in double quotes"]
Run latest downloaded decryption tool (or specific version) with given arguments (when needed)
Tool must be downloaded using "-get" command before running.

MfeDecrypt -about <name> [-ver version]
Show help text of latest downloaded decryption tool (or specific version).
Tool must be downloaded using "-get" command before running.

For example:
To download a ransomware decryption tool and run it:
1. Get list of all available tools: MfeDecrypt -list
2. Pick tool name and version from list. For example, stampado 1.0.0
3. Download stampado: MfeDecrypt -get stampado -ver 1.0.0
4. Get stampado help: MfeDecrypt -about stampado -ver 1.0.0
5. Run stampado: MfeDecrypt -run stampado -ver 1.0.0 -args "-e FileUnlocker64@mail2tor.com"

C:\Program Files\Mcafee\MfeDecrypt>
```

Figure 1.8: McAfee Ransomware Recovery

The framework is regularly updated by McAfee as the decryption logic and keys required to decrypt files become available.

iii. Kaspersky ransomware decryptor

When you search for Kaspersky ransomware decryptor, you will be redirected to the <https://noransom.kaspersky.com/> website, where you can see a list of ransomware decryptors available.

Figure 1.9 shows the Kaspersky Ransomware Decryptor interface:

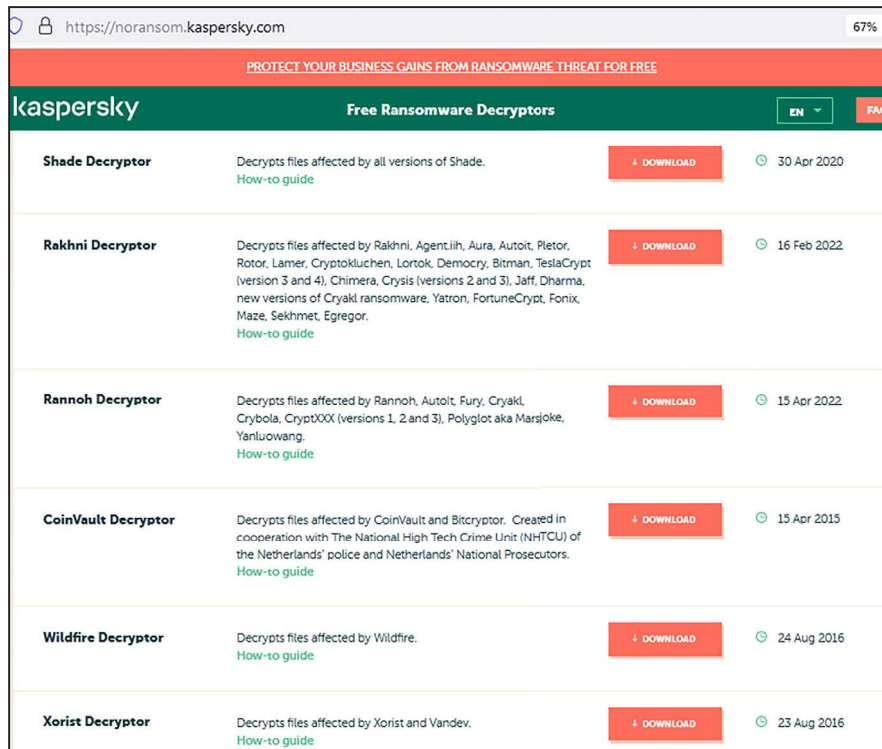


Figure 1.9: Kaspersky Ransomware Decryptors

These tools are easy to use as users only have to download the decryptor of the particular ransomware and click on **Start scan** in the Wildfire decryptor. This is illustrated in Figure 1.10:

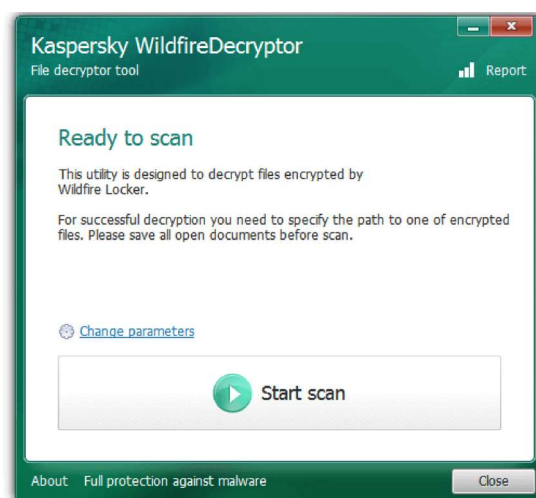


Figure 1.10: Kaspersky Wildfire Decryptor