

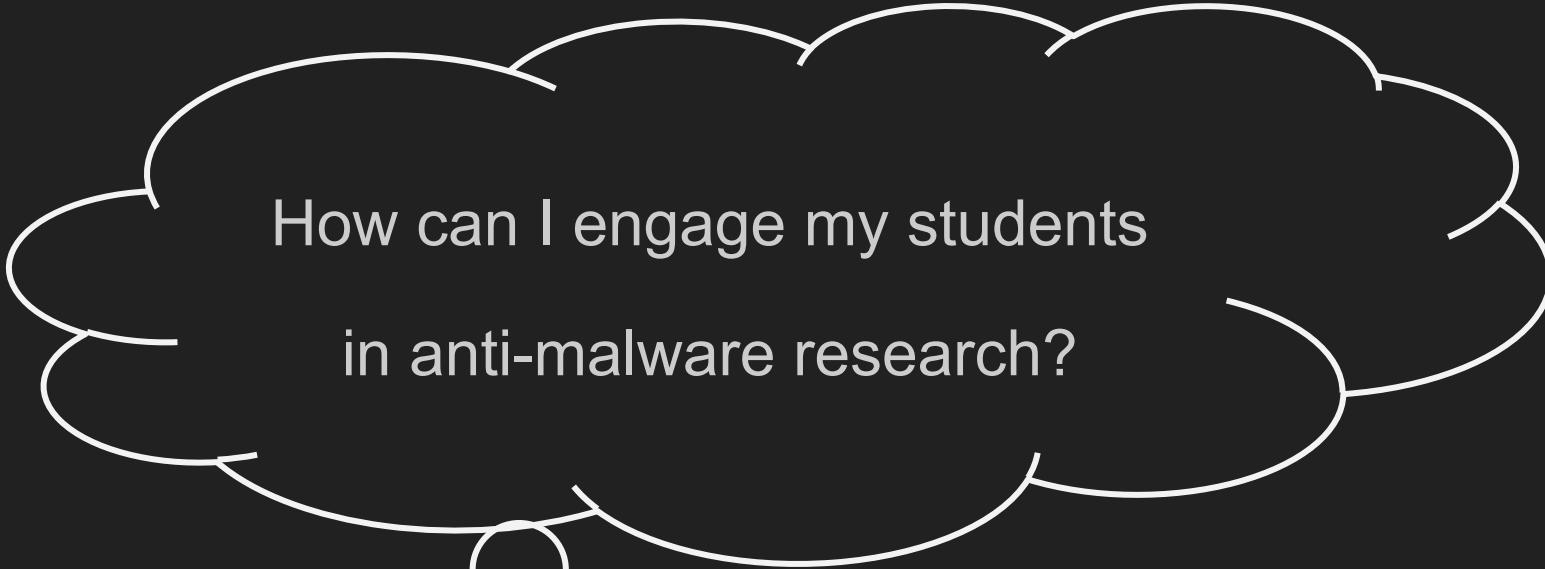


ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TO ASSIST WITH RANSOMWARE CRYPTANALYSIS

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Before



How can I engage my students
in anti-malware research?



Problem: Ransomware Analysis

Ransomware attack investigation questions:

- Which cipher was used in an attack?
- How does a ransomware generate encryption key(s) and where stores them for future decryption?
- Is it possible to obtain or generate a decryption key or create a decryption tool?

Problem - 2

Custom or hardcoded
ciphers in ransomware

```
0048DAE4
0048DAE4 ; MoneroPay Ransomware
0048DAE4 ; Attributes: bp-based frame
0048DAE4 Salsa20_QuaterRound proc near
0048DAE4 arg_0= dword ptr 8
0048DAE4 push    ebp
0048DAE5 mov     ebp, esp
0048DAE7 push    esi
0048DAE8 push    ebx
0048DAE9 mov     esi, [ebp+arg_0]
0048DAFC mov     ebx, [esi]
0048DAE E add    ebx, [esi]
0048DAF0 rol    ebx, 8
0048DAF3 xor    ebx, [eax]
0048DAF5 mov     [edx], ebx
0048DAF7 add    ebx, [eax]
0048DAF9 rol    ebx, 9
0048DAFC xor    ebx, [ecx]
0048DAFE mov     [ecx], ebx
0048DB00 add    ebx, [edx]
0048DB02 mov     edx, ebx
0048DB04 rol    edx, 0fh
0048DB07 xor    edx, [esi]
0048DB09 mov     [esi], edx
0048DB0B add    edx, [ecx]
0048DB0D pop    ebx
0048DB0E pop    esi
0048DB0F pop    ebp
0048DB10 ror    edx, 0Eh
0048DB13 xor    [eax], edx
0048DB15 Retn
0048DB15 Salsa20_QuaterRound endp
0048DB15
```

```
0040A315
0040A315 ; attributes: bp-based frame
0040A315 GlobeDecryptConfig proc near
0040A315
0040A315 arg_0= dword ptr 8
0040A315 arg_4= dword ptr 0Ch
0040A315 arg_8= dword ptr 10h
0040A315 arg_C= dword ptr 14h
0040A315
0040A315 push    ebp
0040A316 mov     ebp, esp
0040A318 push    esi
0040A319 push    [ebp+arg_C]
0040A31C push    [ehn+arg_0]
0040A31F call    RC4_PRGA
0040A324 xor    esi, [eax]
0040A326 cmp    [ebp+arg_8], esi
0040A329 jle    short loc_40A33E
```

```
0040A32B push    edi
0040A32C mov     edi, [ebp+arg_4]
```

```
0040A32F
0040A32F loc_40A32F:
0040A32F call    RC4_PRGA
0040A334 xor    [esi+edi], al
0040A337 inc    esi
0040A338 cmp    esi, [ebp+arg_8]
0040A33B jl    short loc_40A32F
```

```
0040A33D pop    edi
```

```
0040A33E
0040A33E loc_40A33E:
0040A33E pop    esi
0040A33F pop    ebp
0040A340 Retn
0040A340 GlobeDecryptConfig endp
0040A340
```

```
0040283D loc_40283D:
0040283D mov    ebx, [edi+1Ch] ; AES Key Expansion
00402840 movzx eax, bl
00402843 mov    edx, [edi+0Ch]
00402846 movzx ecx, Sbox[eax]
0040284D movzx eax, byte ptr [edi+1Fh]
00402851 shl    ecx, 8
00402854 movzx eax, Sbox[eax]
00402858 xor    ecx, eax
0040285D movzx eax, byte ptr [edi+1Eh]
00402861 shl    ecx, 8
00402864 movzx eax, Sbox[eax]
00402868 xor    ecx, eax
0040286D movzx eax, byte ptr [edi+1Dh]
00402871 shl    ecx, 8
00402874 movzx eax, Sbox[eax]
00402878 xor    ecx, eax
0040287D mov    eax, [edi+4]
00402880 xor    ecx, ss:Rcon[ebp]
00402886 add    ebp, 4
00402889 xor    ecx, [edi]
00402888 lea    edi, [edi+20h]
```

The young researcher

Kateryna Vitiuk - a master student at NURE, Ukraine

- Studies Cyber Security at NURE
- Interested in anti-ransomware research
- Is developing a distributed ledger-based system for her graduation work.



Scope

Ransomware with hardcoded ciphers

- AES-NI, XData
- Locky
- **TeslaCrypt**
- **GlobeImposter**
- **MoneroPay**
- GandCrab
- ...

Out of scope

- AES-NI
- XData
- Locky

```
    __asm
    {
        aesenc    xmm2, xmm4
        aesenc    xmm0, xmm4
    }
    v20 += 16;
    _XMM4 = _mm_loadu_si128((const __m128i *)v20);
    __asm
    {
        aesenc    xmm2, xmm4
        aesenc    xmm0, xmm4
    }
    a3 -= 32;
    v20 += 16;
    _XMM4 = _mm_loadu_si128((const __m128i *)v20);
    __asm
    {
        aesenc    xmm2, xmm4
        aesenc    xmm0, xmm4
    }
    v20 += 16;
    _XMM4 = _mm_loadu_si128((const __m128i *)v20);
    __asm
    {
        aesenc    xmm2, xmm4
        aesenc    xmm0, xmm4
    }
    v20 += 16;
    _XMM4 = _mm_loadu_si128((const __m128i *)v20);
```

TeslaCrypt 2.1 - File encryption

Session AES-256-CBC key is generated and stored in the memory

The screenshot shows a debugger interface with assembly code. The code is as follows:

```
00414F94 lea    eax, [ebp+var_2120]
00414F9A push   eax
00414F9B push   offset dword_442330
00414F9C call   AESKeyExpansion
00414FA5 mov    eax, [ebp+var_212C]    dword_442330    dd 0AF01D1A0h
00414FAB lea    ecx, [ebp+var_2120]
00414FB1 push   ecx, ; encdword_442334    dd 0BC28E32h
00414FB2 mov    ecx, [ebp+var_2124]    dword_442338    dd 0C8523522h
00414FB8 lea    edx, [ebp+var_24]; odword_44233C    dd 7A75234Ch
00414FBB push   edx, ; dword_442340    dd 65849531h
00414FBC push   eax, ; bufdword_442344    dd 7CA33265h
00414FBD push   ebx, ; bufdword_442348    dd 250FA763h
00414FBE call   EncryptAES    dword_44234C    dd 5850B33Eh
00414FC3 add    esp, 18h    aG
00414FC6 cmp    eax, 1
00414FC9 jnz    short loc_415002
```

A tooltip is shown over the value `dword_442330`, which is highlighted in yellow. The tooltip contains the value `0AF01D1A0h`.

```
00422B55 loc_422B55:
00422B55 add    ebp, 10h
00422B58 mov    esi, [ebp+8]
00422B5B mov    edi, [ebp+0Ch]
00422B5E push   ebp
00422B5F rol    ebx, 10h
00422B62 movzx  ebp, cl
00422B65 xor    esi, dword_43E001+3[ebp*8]
00422B6C movzx  ebp, dh
00422B6F xor    esi, dword_43E001+2[ebp*8]
00422B76 movzx  ebp, bh
00422B79 xor    esi, dword_43E001[ebp*8]
00422B80 movzx  ebp, d1
00422B83 xor    edi, dword_43E001+3[ebp*8]
00422B8A movzx  ebp, ah
00422B8D xor    edi, dword_43E001+2[ebp*8]
00422B94 movzx  ebp, bl
00422B97 xor    edi, dword_43E001+1[ebp*8]
00422B9E movzx  ebp, al
00422BA1 mov    ebp, dword_43E001+3[ebp*8]
00422BA8 shr    ebx, 10h
00422BAB and    eax, 0FFFF0000h
00422BB0 or     eax, ebx
00422BB2 shr    edx, 10h
00422BB5 movzx  ebx, ah
00422BB8 xor    ebp, dword_43E001+2[ebx*8]
00422BBF movzx  ebx, dh
00422BC2 xor    ebp, dword_43E001[ebx*8]
```

TeslaCrypt 2.1 - C&C traffic encryption

Assembly code:

```
.data:0041B5B2 push    edi  
.data:0041B5B3 mov     eax, esi  
.data:0041B5B5 lea     ecx, [esp+64h]  
.data:0041B5B9 mov     dword ptr [esp+64h], 6A09E667h  
.data:0041B5C1 mov     dword ptr [esp+68h], 0BB67AE85h  
.data:0041B5C9 mov     dword ptr [esp+6Ch], 3C6EF372h  
.data:0041B5D1 mov     dword ptr [esp+70h], 0A54FF53Ah  
.data:0041B5D9 mov     dword ptr [esp+74h], 510E527Fh  
.data:0041B5E1 mov     dword ptr [esp+78h], 9B05688Ch  
.data:0041B5E9 mov     dword ptr [esp+7Ch], 1F83D9ABh  
.data:0041B5F1 mov     dword ptr [esp+80h], 5BE0CD19h  
.data:0041B5FC mov     dword ptr [esp+808h], zero  
.data:0041B607 call    AddStringConstant
```

Registers:

ESI	0000001F
EDI	00FC2C10
EBP	0141FFB4
EIP	0041B607
EFL	00000216

Memory dump (Stack[000006E4]):

aEwterwlKtjwertl	db 'ewterwl;ktjwertl;ewrt;weirlkwert'
EIP	0041B607
data	:0041B607

SHA-256 hash value highlighted in the assembly code.

Hardcoded AES-256-CBC key:

0141E2E8	37 D5 FA EE 1D 3F 9E D3 E0 31 3F 1E DC 4F 18 45
0141E2F8	F7 08 AD 61 6D E5 C0 C9 B7 A6 D8 5B EC 3C 2F 01

IV: DEADBEEF0000BEEFDEAD0000BEEFDEAD

GlobeImposter - Config extraction

```
v0 = AllocMem(32);
SHA256(
    (int)"B231B717113902E9F788C7BD0C7ABABA9B173A7F6B432076B82C9B7C8149F3CF2F55A80
    0x200u,
    v0,
    0);
dword_40CFE8 = sub_40264F(1331152, 2048);
dword_40CFEC = sub_40264F(1333224, 2048);
dword_40CFE0 = sub_40264F(1335304, 2484);
unk_146008 = 0;
GetModuleFileNameW(0, 1331152, 2048);
GetEnvironmentVariableW(L"temp", 1333224, 2048);
DecryptConfig(v0, (int)dword_4013E0, 34, 0x20u);
DecryptConfig(v0, (int)dword_401404, 38, 0x20u);
dword_40C8C0 = sub_40968A((int)dword_4013E0, 0);
dword_40CBC8 = DecryptConfig_2((int)dword_401148, (int)&dword_40CBC4, v0, 661);
dword_40D098 = DecryptConfig_2((int)dword_401430, (int)&dword_40CA98, v0, 512);
if (!GetEnvironmentVariableW(L"appdata", &v17, 2048))
{
    goto LABEL_2;
    lstrcpyW(&v17, L"\\");

    v1 = PathFindFileNameW(1331152);
    lstrcpyW(&v17, v1);
    v2 = lstrcmpiW(1331152, &v17);
    v16 = (int)&v17;
    if (v2)
    {
        LOBYTE(v3) = GetFileAttributes((int)&v17);
        if (!v3 && !CopyFileW(1331152, &v17, 0))
            goto LABEL_8;
        v16 = (int)&v17;
    }
    AddToAutorunKey(v16);
}
```



```
v8 = CreateKeyFile(v6);
if (v8)
{
    --v7;
    Sleep(1000);
}
while (v7 > 0 && v8)
{
    if (v7 < 1
        || (v9 = AllocMem(3466),
            ZeroMemory(v9, 0, 3466),
            sub_4024E8(v9, (int)&word_40D74A, 3466),
            DecryptConfig(v0, v9, 3466, 0x200),
            (v10 = StrStrA(v9, "{{IDENTIFIER}}")) == 0))
    {
        ExitProcess(1);
        v11 = lstrlenA("{{IDENTIFIER}}");
    }
}
0000921C|00
|
```

Hex View-1

0014D508	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	B5 01 28 01 12 07 1E 00(...
0014D518	3C 21 44 4F 43 54 59 50 45 20 48 54 4D 4C 20 50	<!DOCTYPE HTML>-P
0014D528	55 42 4C 49 43 20 22 2D 2F 2F 57 33 43 2F 2F 44	UBLIC "-//W3C//D
0014D538	54 40 20 48 54 4D 4C 20 34 2E 30 31 2F 2F 45 4E	TD-HTML-4.01//EN
0014D548	22 20 22 68 74 74 78 3A 2F 77 77 77 2E 77 33	"<http://www.w3
0014D558	2E 6F 72 67 2F 54 52 2F 68 74 6D 6C 34 2F 73 74	.org/TR/html14/st
0014D568	72 69 63 74 2E 64 74 64 22 3E 00 0A 3C 68 74 6D	rict.dtd">..<htm
0014D578	6C 3E 00 00 20 20 3C 68 65 61 64 3E 00 0A 20 20	l>...<head>..
0014D588	20 20 3C 6D 65 74 61 20 63 68 61 72 73 65 74 3D	--<meta charset=
0014D598	22 75 74 66 2D 38 22 3E 00 0A 20 20 20 3C 74	"utf-8">....<t
0014D5A8	69 74 6C 65 3E 64 66 74 77 3C 2F 74 69 74 6C 65	itle>dftw</title
0014D5B8	3E 00 0A 20 20 3C 2F 68 65 61 64 3E 00 0A 20 20	>..</head>..
0014D5C8	3C 62 6F 64 79 3E 00 0A 3C 63 65 6E 74 65 72 3E	<body>..<center>
0014D5D8	00 0E 3C 62 72 3E 00 20 20 20 3C 64 69 76<div	</h2>>Your files
0014D5E8	3E 3C 68 32 3E 59 6F 75 72 20 66 69 6C 65 73 20	are Encrypted?</
0014D5F8	61 72 65 20 45 6E 63 72 79 70 74 65 64 21 3C 2F	><div>For data
0014D608	68 32 3E 3C 2F 64 69 76 3E 00 0A 3C 64 69 76 3E	h2></div>..<div>
0014D618	00 0A 3C 64 69 76 3E 46 6F 72 20 64 61 74 61 20	recovery needs d
0014D628	72 65 63 6F 76 65 72 79 20 6E 65 65 64 73 20 64	-

GlobeImposter - File encryption



Generated AES-256 file
keys using SHA-256



IV = SHA256 (File size
& 8000000Fh4)

```
1. v3 = a1;
2. v4 = *(__DWORD *)(&a1 + 4);
3. v5 = *(__DWORD *)v4 ^ (*(__BYTE *)a2 | ((*(__BYTE *)a2 + 1) | ((*(__BYTE *)a2 + 2) | (*(__BYTE *)a2 + 3) << 8)) << 8));
4. v32 = *(__DWORD *)v4 ^ (*(__BYTE *)a2 | ((*(__BYTE *)a2 + 1) | ((*(__BYTE *)a2 + 2) | (*(__BYTE *)a2 + 3) << 8)) << 8));
5. v6 = *(__DWORD *)(&v4 + 4) ^ (*(__BYTE *)a2 + 4) | (((*(__BYTE *)a2 + 5) | ((*(__BYTE *)a2 + 6) | (*(__BYTE *)a2 + 7) << 8)) << 8));
6. v4 += 8;
7. v35 = *(__DWORD *)v4 ^ (*(__BYTE *)a2 + 8) | ((*(__BYTE *)a2 + 9) | ((*(__BYTE *)a2 + 10) | (*(__BYTE *)a2 + 11) << 8)) << 8));
8. v33 = v6;
9. v4 += 4;
10. v7 = *(__DWORD *)v4 ^ (*(__BYTE *)a2 + 12) | ((*(__BYTE *)a2 + 13) | ((*(__BYTE *)a2 + 14) | (*(__BYTE *)a2 + 15) << 8)) << 8));
11. v8 = v4 + 4;
12. v37 = v7;
13. for ( i = (*(__DWORD *)v3 >> 1) - 1; i > 0; --i )
14. {
15.     v9 = *(__DWORD *)v8 ^ dword_40A970[(unsigned __int8)v5] ^ dword_40B570[v37 >> 24] ^ dword_40AD70[(unsigned __int16)v33 >> 8] ^ dword_40B170[((unsigned int)v35 >> 16) & 0xFF];
16.     v10 = v8 + 4;
17.     v11 = v9;
18.     v12 = *(__DWORD *)v10 ^ dword_40A970[(unsigned __int8)v33] ^ dword_40B570[(unsigned int)v5 >> 24] ^ dword_40AD70[(unsigned __int16)v35 >> 8] ^ dword_40B170[(v37 >> 16) & 0xFF];
19.     v10 += 4;
20.     v13 = v12;
21.     v14 = *(__DWORD *)v10 ^ dword_40A970[(unsigned __int8)v35] ^ dword_40B570[v33 >> 24] ^ dword_40B170[((unsigned int)v5 >> 16) & 0xFF] ^ dword_40AD70[(unsigned __int16)v37 >> 8];
22.     v10 += 4;
23.     v15 = *(__DWORD *)v10 ^ dword_40A970[(unsigned __int8)v37] ^ dword_40B570[(unsigned int)v35 >> 24] ^ dword_40AD70[(unsigned __int16)v32 >> 8] ^ dword_40B170[(v33 >> 16) & 0xFF];
24.     v10 += 4;
25.     v16 = *(__DWORD *)v10 ^ dword_40A970[(unsigned __int8)v11] ^ dword_40B570[(unsigned int)v15 >> 24] ^ dword_40AD70[(unsigned __int16)v12 >> 8] ^ dword_40B170[((unsigned int)v14 >> 16) & 0xFF];
26.     v10 += 4;
27.     v32 = v16;
28.     v17 = *(__DWORD *)v10 ^ dword_40A970[(unsigned __int8)v13] ^ dword_40B570[v11 >> 24] ^ dword_40AD70[(unsigned __int16)v14 >> 8] ^ dword_40B170[((unsigned int)v15 >> 16) & 0xFF];
29.     v10 += 4;
30.     v33 = v17;
31.     v35 = *(__DWORD *)v10 ^ dword_40A970[(unsigned __int8)v14] ^ dword_40B570[v13 >> 24] ^ dword_40B170[(v11 >> 16) & 0xFF] ^ dword_40AD70[(unsigned __int16)v15 >> 8];
32.     v10 += 4;
33.     v18 = dword_40B570[(unsigned int)v14 >> 24] ^ dword_40AD70[(unsigned __int16)v11 >> 8] ^ dword_40B170[(v13 >> 16) & 0xFF];
34.     v5 = v32;
35.     v19 = *(__DWORD *)v10 ^ dword_40A970[(unsigned __int8)v15] ^ v18;
36.     v8 = v10 + 4;
37.     v37 = v19;
38. }
```



MoneroPay (SpriteCoin)



Ubiq ANN Bot
@ubiqannbot

Follow



[ANN] [SPR] Spritecoin Alpha Test
bitcointalk.org/index.php?topic=...

9:35 PM - 6 Jan 2018

A screenshot of a web browser window titled "Alexander". The address bar shows "pagebin.com/xxqZ8VES". The main content area displays the following text:

SpriteCoin

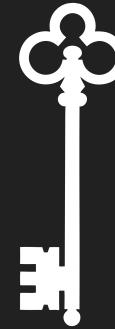
SpriteCoin is a new cryptocurrency written entirely in JavaScript (with C for the mining module). It uses the CryptoNight algorithm but is not cryptonote-based. With a max supply of 1 trillion coins and a block time of 45 seconds, this is sure to be a profitable coin for you (I hope).

[Download for Windows \(scan it with VirusTotal if you don't trust it\)](#)



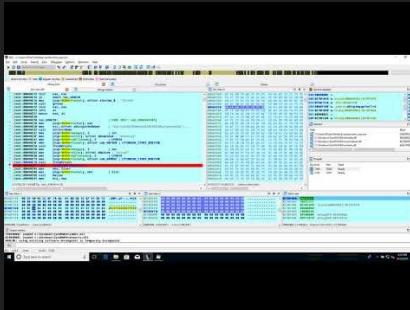
MoneroPay

- A victim's computer name (%COMPUTERNAME%)
- A user name (%USERNAME%)
- A user profile strings (%USERPROFILE%)
- C&C address: jmqapf3nflatei35.onion

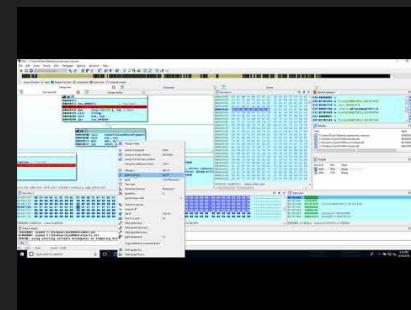


Salsa20
session
key

Encrypting:



Decrypting:



Signature-based detection

Ransomware	Symmetric cipher	Data source	Signature detection (Yara, KANAL PEiD)
GlobeImposter	AES-256-CBC; RC4, 16-byte key	PE file	List of primes, Big numbers, CryptGenKey import
		Memory dump	List of primes, Big numbers, CryptGenKey import, Rijndael_AES_CHAR, Rijndael_AES_LONG
TeslaCrypt	AES-256-CBC	PE file	N/A
		Memory dump	CryptGenKey import, Big numbers
MoneroPay	Salsa20, 32-byte key	PE file	N/A
		Memory dump	N/A

The proposed method

1. Obtaining patterns of the ciphers in ASM
2. Code normalization
3. Matching the crypto pattern in ransomware using the Bitap algorithm
 - o `diff_match_patch.match_main(code, pattern, expected location)`
 - o `diff_match_patch.Match_Threshold = 0.5` (default)
 - o `diff_match_patch.Match_Distance = 1000` characters (default)
4. Obtaining `diffs` vectors using the Myer's algorithm for the matched patterns
5. Calculating the Levenshtein distance for `diffs` vectors
6. Comparing the found Levenshtein distances with the matching threshold
7. If the code is matched, add it to the library of the crypto patterns

Crypto patterns generation problem

Different compiler options:

- Optimization
 - \O1 - Minimize size
 - \O2 - Maximize speed
 - \Ox - Full optimization
- Security check (/GS-)
- Calling convention
 - _stdcall (/Gz)
 - _cdecl (/Gd)
 - _fastcall (/Gr)
 - _vectorcall (/Gv)
- Platform (x86/x64)

Size does matter

Salsa20 QR

No opt vs. Minimize size (O1)

```
; void __stdcall s20_quarterround(unsigned int *y0, unsigned int *y1, unsigned int *y2, unsigned int *y3)
s20_quarterround proc near
    ; CODE XREF: s20_rowround+32lp
    ; s20_rowround+67lp ...
y0          = dword ptr  8
y1          = dword ptr  0Ch
y2          = dword ptr  10h
y3          = dword ptr  14h

    push    ebp
    mov     ebp, esp
    push    7           ; shift
    mov     eax, [ebp+y0]
    mov     ecx, [eax]
    mov     edx, [ebp+y3]
    add     ecx, [edx]
    push    ecx          ; value
    call    rotl
    mov     ecx, [ebp+y1]
    xor     eax, [ecx]
    mov     edx, [ebp+y1]
    mov     [edx], eax
    push    9           ; shift
    mov     eax, [ebp+y1]
    mov     ecx, [eax]
    mov     edx, [ebp+y2]
    add     ecx, [edx]
    push    ecx          ; value
    call    rotl
    mov     ecx, [ebp+y2]
    xor     eax, [ecx]
    mov     edx, [ebp+y2]
    mov     [edx], eax
    push    0Dh          ; shift
    mov     eax, [ebp+y2]
    mov     ecx, [eax]
    mov     edx, [ebp+y1]
    add     ecx, [edx]
    push    ecx          ; value
    call    rotl
    mov     ecx, [ebp+y3]
    xor     eax, [ecx]
    mov     edx, [ebp+y3]
    mov     [edx], eax
    push    i2h          ; shift
    mov     eax, [ebp+y3]
    mov     ecx, [eax]
    mov     edx, [ebp+y2]
    add     ecx, [edx]
    push    ecx          ; value
    call    rotl
    mov     ecx, [ebp+y0]
    xor     eax, [ecx]
    mov     edx, [ebp+y0]
    mov     [edx], eax
    pop    ebp
    retn   10h
s20_quarterround endp
```

Salsa20_cut_sizeopt.txt - Notepad

```
; ===== S U B R O U T I N E =====
; Attributes: bp-based frame

; void __stdcall s20_quarterround(unsigned int *y0, unsigned int *y1, unsigned int *y2, unsigned int *y3)
s20_quarterround proc near
    ; CODE XREF: s20_doubleround+16lp
    ; s20_doubleround+28lp ...

y0          = dword ptr  8
y1          = dword ptr  0Ch
y2          = dword ptr  10h
y3          = dword ptr  14h

    push    ebp
    mov     ebp, esp
    mov     edx, [ebp+y1]
    mov     ecx, [ebp+y2]
    push    esi
    mov     esi, [ebp+y3]
    push    edi
    mov     edi, [ebp+y0]
    mov     eax, [edi]
    add     eax, [esi]
    rol    eax, 7
    xor    [edx], eax
    mov     eax, [edi]
    add     eax, [edx]
    rol    eax, 9
    xor    [ecx], eax
    mov     eax, [edx]
    add     eax, [ecx]
    rol    eax, 0Dh
    xor    [esi], eax
    mov     eax, [ecx]
    add     eax, [esi]
    ror    eax, 0Eh
    xor    [edi], eax
    pop    edi
    pop    esi
    pop    ebp
    retn   10h
s20_quarterround endp
```

Crypto patterns

Salsa20 QuarterRound
crypto block in MoneroPay
ransomware

'rol eax, 7' != 'rol ebx, 7'

The image shows two side-by-side debugger windows, both titled "Lister". The left window displays the assembly code for the `s20_quarterround` subroutine in NioGuard. The right window displays the assembly code for the `sub_48DAE4` subroutine in MoneroPay ransomware. Both windows show a bp-based frame. The assembly code is identical in both windows, except for the instruction `rol eax, 7` which is highlighted in blue in the NioGuard window and red in the MoneroPay window, indicating a difference between the two implementations.

Salsa20 Opt: /O1

```
; ===== SUBROUTINE =====  
; Attributes: bp-based frame  
;  
; void __stdcall s20_quarterround(unsigned int xy2, unsigned int xy3)  
s20_quarterround proc near  
  
y0          = dword ptr 8  
y1          = dword ptr 0Ch  
y2          = dword ptr 10h  
y3          = dword ptr 14h  
  
push    ebp  
mov     ebp, esp  
mov     edx, [ebp+y1]  
mov     ecx, [ebp+y2]  
push    esi  
mov     esi, [ebp+y3]  
push    edi  
mov     edi, [ebp+y0]  
mov     eax, [edi]  
add    eax, [esi]  
rol    eax, 7  
xor    [edx], eax  
mov     eax, [edi]  
add    eax, [edx]  
rol    eax, 9  
xor    [ecx], eax  
mov     eax, [edx]  
add    eax, [ecx]  
rol    eax, 0Dh  
xor    [esi], eax  
mov     eax, [ecx]  
add    eax, [esi]  
ror    eax, 0Eh  
xor    [edi], eax  
pop    edi  
pop    esi  
ret  
sub_48DAE4
```

MoneroPay ransomware

```
; ===== SUBROUTINE =====  
; Attributes: bp-based frame  
;  
; CODE XREF: sub_48DB16+7A  
sub_48DAE4 proc near  
arg_0      = dword ptr 8  
  
push    ebp  
mov     ebp, esp  
push    esi  
push    ebx  
mov     esi, [ebp+arg_0]  
mov     ebx, [esi]  
add    ebx, [eax]  
rol    ebx, 7  
xor    ebx, [edx]  
mov     [edx], ebx  
add    ebx, [eax]  
rol    ebx, 9  
xor    ebx, [ecx]  
mov     [ecx], ebx  
add    ebx, [edx]  
mov     edx, ebx  
rol    edx, 0Dh  
xor    edx, [esi]  
mov     [esi], edx  
add    edx, [ecx]  
pop    ebx  
pop    esi  
pop    ebp  
ror    edx, 0Eh  
xor    [eax], edx  
ret  
sub_48DAE4
```

Normalization

Replace all CPU registers names
with 'operand' string



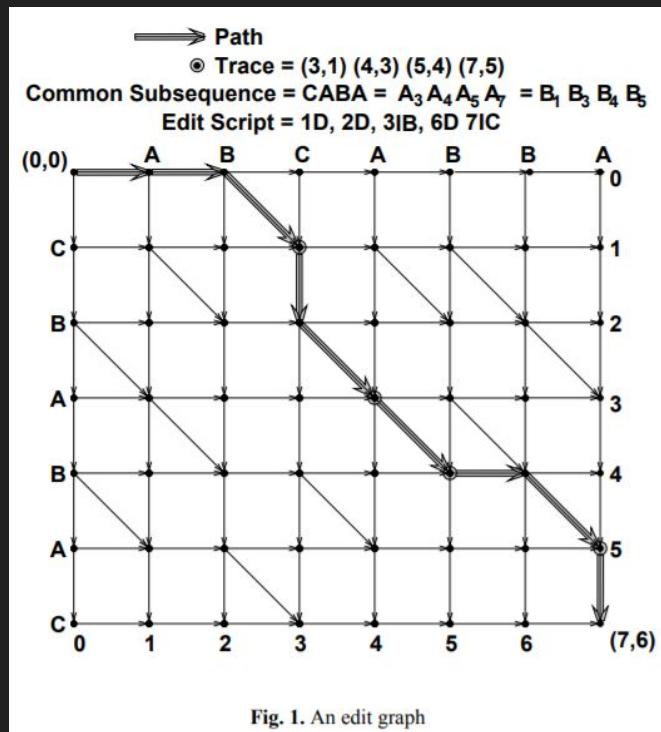
The image shows two side-by-side windows of the Lister debugger. Both windows have a dark background and a light-colored menu bar at the top.

The left window title is "Lister - [d:\Home\NioGuard\VB\2018\Ciphers\Salsa20\Salsa20_...]" and its menu bar includes File, Edit, Options, Encoding, Help. It contains assembly code for a procedure named "s20_quarterround". The code uses register names like y0, y1, y2, y3, and various push, mov, add, and rol instructions. Some of these register names are highlighted with black boxes.

The right window title is "Lister - [d:\Home\NioGuard\VB\201..]" and its menu bar includes File, Edit, Options, Encoding, Help. It contains assembly code for a procedure named "sub_48DAE4". This code also uses register names like arg_0, operand, and various push, mov, add, and rol instructions. Similar to the left window, some register names are highlighted with black boxes.

A purple arrow points from the "s20_quarterround" code in the left window to the "sub_48DAE4" code in the right window, indicating a comparison or transformation process.

Myer's diff algorithm



```
@@ -390,7 +396,7 @@ def run_test_payload(test_type):  
390    396        print "ERROR: Error happened when preparing the test. Shadows we  
391    397  
392    398        if test_type in ['MODIFY_SYSREGISTRY', 'LOCKY', 'THOR']:  
393        -            final_status = add_registry_key()  
399        +            registry_status = add_registry_key()
```

Diffs vectors & Levenshtein distance

```
(0, 'functionprocnearpushoperandmovoperand,operand')
(-1, 'movoperand,operandmovoperand,operandpushoperandmovoperand,')
(1, 'push')
(0,'operandpushoperandmovoperand,operandmovoperand,operandaddoperand,operandroloperand,7xoroperand,operandmovoperand
,operandaddoperand,operandroloperand,9xoroperand,operandmovoperand,operandaddoperand,')
(1, 'operandmovoperand,')
(0, 'operandroloperand,0Dhxoroperand,operandmovoperand,operandaddoperand,operand')
(-1, 'ror')
(1, 'pop')
(0, 'operand')
(-1, ',0Ehxoroperand,')
(1, 'pop')
(0, 'operandpopoperand')
(-1, 'pop')
(1, 'roroperand,0Ehxor')
(0, 'operand')
(-1, 'pop')
(1, ',')
(0, 'operandret')
(-1, '\n10h')
(0, 'functionendp')
```

Levenshtein distance: 118 characters

Results

Recognizing AES (key expansion) in the TeslaCrypt ransomware

Iteration No	1	2	3	4	5
Expected location	0	1500	3000	10000	20000
Matched location	115	1473	2986	10006	19953
Levenshtein distance	95	60	93	76	75
Correct match in ransomware	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE

Results

Recognizing AES (key expansion) in the GlobelImposter ransomware

Iteration No	1	2	3	4	5
Expected location	100	1000	4400	10000	20000
Matched location	399	999	4425	9968	19991
Levenshtein distance	61	113	50	132	91
Correct match in ransomware	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE

Results

Recognizing RC4 (PRGA) in the GlobelImposter ransomware

Iteration No	1	2	3	4	5
Expected location	0	500	800	1000	1500
Matched location	340	340	828	1063	1553
Levenshtein distance	20	20	76	75	83
Correct match in ransomware	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE

Results

Recognizing Salsa20 (quatterround) in the MoneroPay ransomware

Iteration No	1	2	3	4	5
Expected location	0	100	1000	1500	3000
Matched location	2	100	1000	1500	3094
Levenshtein distance	118	146	177	619	389
Correct match in ransomware	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE

Limitations

- Obfuscated code
- Packed code
- Differences in call trees (function hierarchy) require code roll out
 - [Workaround]: only small code patterns can be used
- The method strongly depends on the expected location of the crypto code

Conclusion

- It is possible to find the crypto primitives in ransomware with the given limitations.
- Master students can conduct research on malware and AI
- Using open source libraries prevents reinventing the wheel and boosts the research process

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- Prof. Vladimir Hahanov and Prof. Svetlana Chumachenko, NURE



@Alex_Ad

References

- Research results:
<https://github.com/AlexanderAda/NioGuardSecurityLab/tree/master/RansomwareAnalysis/DiffMatchPatterns>
- The Google's Diff-Match-Patch libraries repository, <https://github.com/google/diff-match-patch>
- Crypto Yara rules:
 - <https://github.com/Yara-Rules/rules/tree/ae82fb6e1e3145a85f52c4856985f7743796aae6/Cryptoto>
 - <https://github.com/x64dbg/yarasigs>
 - <https://github.com/polymorf/findcrypt-yara>
- PEiD Tool, <http://peid.has.it>
- Ransomware samples
 - TeslaCrypt: <9e3827dff24d1da72cb3d423bddf4cd535fa636062e4ea63421ef327fec56ad>
 - GlobelImposter: <a0e5bc56025f875721043df981c400fc28e4efc68ffe42ac665633de085ab1>
 - MoneroPay: <ababb37a65af7c8bde0167df101812ca96275c8bc367ee194c61ef3715228ddc>