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GIAC Reverse Engineering Malware (GREM)

Practical Assignment, Version 1.0

GREM Certification Attempt

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1 Abstract

Intelligent malware spreads more and more, one can read this in the news nearly every day. But what to do if you think you have an infected system and your AV scanner doesn't find anything?

With the documentation of the practical part of the REM certification attempt I will show a flexible way how it is possible to analyse such malware in case of an incident.

Within this document the method and the systems used for analysis of the given malware is described.

Because of having no deep programming background I started with behavioral analysis and went then over to the code analysis. The other way round would have been possible, too.

2 Laboratory Setup

There are a few possibilities for setting up a laboratory for analysing malicious code (using virtual or physical machines, and so on). If interested you can find more information in the book "Malware: Fighting Malicious Code" by Ed Skoudis and Lenny Zeltser (see also [references](#) at the appendix).

I used vmware for analysing the malware. This has the following advantages:

- Isolated environment: As network configuration I used the host-only mode for all my virtual machines to keep the test environment isolated from our productive network. On my host machine (a laptop) I had a personal firewall running which should block all packets originating from the laboratory environment.
- Flexibility: After preparing the virtual machines for analysing the malware I took snapshots of the machines. After infecting „vm1“ I could revert the machine to its state before the infection. So I could execute the malware as often as I needed.
- Portability: Having installed vmware on my laptop I was able to analyse the malware at every place I wanted. It is also good for presenting the work to other people.
→ This is the main reason why I decided not to setup a laboratory with real, physical machines. I mainly worked on this analysis at two places, at my workplace and at home.

The virtual machines got their IP address configuration from the vmware DHCP service (see [figure 1](#)).

I installed 3 virtual machines:

vm1: Windows 2000 Professional SP4: This is the machine I infected with the malware. I installed the following analysis tools on this machine:

- BinText from Foundstone Inc.
This tool is used for extracting strings from binary files. I extracted strings with it from the malware executable msrl.exe.
- Registry Monitor from Sysinternals
This tool is used for monitoring the registry on windows machines. It shows all kind of accesses (read, add, modify, delete) of keys and values. I used it to monitor the registry while executing msrl.exe.
- TDImon from Sysinternals
TDImon is used for monitoring network activity (UDP and TCP) of the system it is installed on. It also shows the processes associated with the network connections. This tool I used for monitoring network activity after executing msrl.exe.
- File Monitor from Sysinternals

Filemon is used for monitoring the file system. It also shows the processes associated with the file system activities. This tool I used for monitoring file system activity after executing msrl.exe.

- Regshot from regshot.yeah.net

Regshot is used for comparing two snapshots of the windows registry. For example comparing the registry before and after executing a given program, which I did with msrl.exe.

- IDA Pro from Datarescue

IDA Pro is a disassembler which delivers as output all assembly instructions from a executable file. I used it for disassembling the uncompressed version of msrl.exe and the with LordPE dumped file.

- LordPE from y0da.cjb.net

With LordPE (PE = portable executable) you can edit and analyze executable files, for example dump them from memory, which I did with LordPE.

- OllyDbg from home.t-online.de/home/Ollydbg

OllyDbg is a very feature rich and free debugger which is used to analyse a running program. OllyDbg can be attached to a running process in the RAM of a machine. I used it for analysing msrl.exe.

- md5sum

md5sum is a program to generate hash values from given files. It can be used to identify changes in files. I compared msrl.exe with the new file it places at c:\WINNT\system32\mfm.

- Aspackdie

Aspackdie is a tool to revert the compression of executable files, which have been compressed with aspack. It is not an official aspack tool, aspack compressions are not intend to be reverted. I reverted the compression of msrl.exe with aspackdie.

vm2: Windows 2000 Professional SP4: This was one of my existing virtual machine's with the following tools:

- Etheral from www.ethereal.com

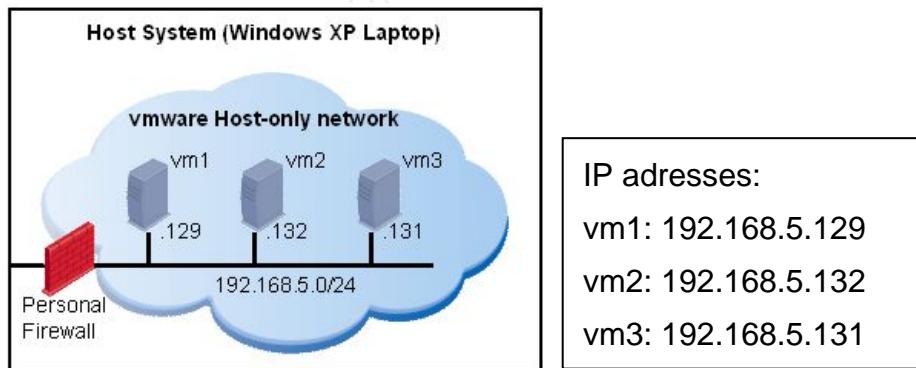
Ethereal is a free and powerful network protocol analyser.

- Windump from windump.polito.it

Windump is the Windows version of tcpdump, a network sniffer.

I used both tools for the first analysis steps (sniffing on the network).

- vm3: Red Hat Linux (kernel 2.4.18-10): This is the virtual machine I got in the REM course at SANS 2004 in Orlando. I used the following tools:
- IRC server and client
I used the IRC server and client for providing an IRC service and for communicationg with the malware.
 - Snort from www.snort.org
Snort is mainly used as intrusion detection system, but has also some options for sniffing on the network. I used it for analyzing net- work activity of the malware.
 - Netcat
With netcat you can easily open ports on a system. This may be helpful if you want to analyse a program that tries to connect to a special port and you don't have a application listening on this port (or if you don't know the application ...).
 - telnet
Terminal emulation program. I used it for communicating with the malware.
 - file command for analysing the malware behavior.
I used the file command to analyse the type (executable?) of the malware file.

**Figure 1: Laboratory Setup**

3 Properties of the Malware Specimen

Within this chapter the properties of the malware are listed:

- **Type of file**

This is an „aspack“ compressed, executable file. The compression tool could be found with help of the embedded string „.aspack“, as shown in figure 2 (marked red). This means, that the executable extracts itself at runtime. Unfortunately aspack compression is not designed to be reverted. Perhaps that's a reason, why the malware author used this one. So it is a little bit harder to analyse the file. But there are several tools available, that can uncompress such files, like the tool aspackdie I used.

That the file is an windows executable could also be verified with the Linux „file“ command on „vm3“:

```
[root@localhost software]# file msrll.exe
msrll.exe: MS Windows PE Intel 80386 GUI executable not relocatable
[root@localhost software]#
```

Figure 2: Linux file command

- **Size of the file**

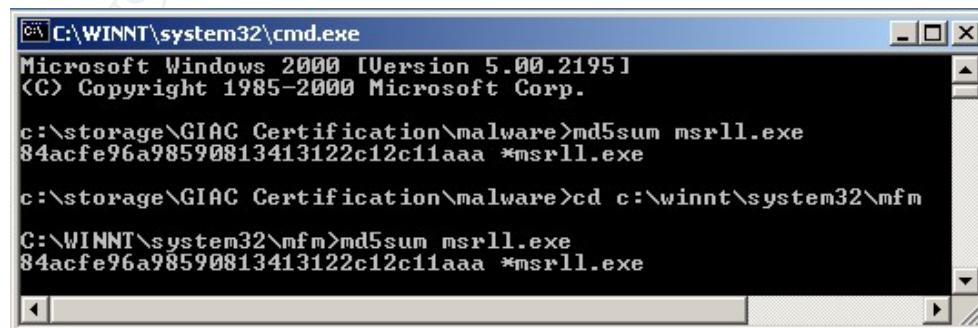
Size: 41,0 KB (41,984 bytes)

Size on disk: 44,0 KB (45,056 bytes)

For gathering this information I used the properties dialog of this file on „vm1“ (right click on the file → properties)

- **MD5 hash of the file**

I used the tool md5sum on „vm1“ for generating the fingerprints. I created fingerprints from the original file before execution and from the new generated file in c:\winnt\system32\mfm.



The screenshot shows a Windows command prompt window titled "C:\WINNT\system32\cmd.exe". The window displays the following text:
Microsoft Windows 2000 [Version 5.00.2195]
(C) Copyright 1985-2000 Microsoft Corp.

c:\storage\GIAC Certification\malware>md5sum msrll.exe
84acfe96a98590813413122c12c11aaa *msrll.exe

c:\storage\GIAC Certification\malware>cd c:\winnt\system32\mfm

C:\WINNT\system32\mfm>md5sum msrll.exe
84acfe96a98590813413122c12c11aaa *msrll.exe

Figure 3: MD5 of msrll.exe

The file in c:\winnt\system32\mfm is an exact copy of the original file, the MD5 hash values are identical. The original file was deleted from the folder it was executed.

- **Operating system(s) it runs on**

Windows 2000 Professional SP4 (→ “vm1”). I did not test any other operating system.

- **Strings embedded into the file msrl1.exe**

These are the strings in the compressed executable, extracted with BinText on the machine „vm1“. I also uncompressed the file with „aspackdie“ (from <http://protools.anticrack.de/files/unpackers/aspackdie.zip>). The strings of this uncompressed file are too much to put them in this chapter of the document. You can find them in the appendix at the end of the document. I just listed the strings which looked like commands.

Strings from the compressed msrl1.exe:

File pos	Mem pos	ID	Text
=====	=====	==	=====
0000004D	0040004D	0	!This program cannot be run in DOS mode.
00000178	00400178	0	.text
000001A0	004001A0	0	.data
000001F0	004001F0	0	.idata
00000218	00400218	0	aspack
00000240	00400240	0	.adata
[snip]			
00009271	0051D071	0	VirtualAlloc
0000927E	0051D07E	0	VirtualFree
00009641	0051D441	0	kernel32.dll
0000964E	0051D44E	0	ExitProcess
0000965A	0051D45A	0	user32.dll
00009665	0051D465	0	MessageBoxA
00009671	0051D471	0	wsprintfA
0000967B	0051D47B	0	LOADER ERROR
00009688	0051D488	0	The procedure entry point %s could not be located in the dynamic link library %s
000096D9	0051D4D9	0	The ordinal %u could not be located in the dynamic link library %s

[snip]
0000A16C 0051DF6C 0 kernel32.dll
0000A17B 0051DF7B 0 GetProcAddress
0000A18C 0051DF8C 0 GetModuleHandleA
0000A19F 0051DF9F 0 LoadLibraryA
0000A274 0051E074 0 advapi32.dll
0000A281 0051E081 0 msrvct.dll
0000A28C 0051E08C 0 msrvct.dll
0000A297 0051E097 0 shell32.dll
0000A2A3 0051E0A3 0 user32.dll
0000A2AE 0051E0AE 0 version.dll
0000A2BA 0051E0BA 0 wininet.dll
0000A2C6 0051E0C6 0 ws2_32.dll
0000A313 0051E113 0 AdjustTokenPrivileges
0000A32B 0051E12B 0 _itoa
0000A333 0051E133 0 __getmainargs
0000A343 0051E143 0 ShellExecuteA
0000A353 0051E153 0 DispatchMessageA
0000A366 0051E166 0 GetFileVersionInfoA
0000A37C 0051E17C 0 InternetCloseHandle
0000A392 0051E192 0 WSAGetLastError

Figure 4: embedded strings in the compressed msrl1.exe

Strings from the uncompressed msrl.exe, which look like commands:

File pos	Mem pos	ID	Text
00001326	00401326	0	?insmod
0000132E	0040132E	0	?rmmod
00001335	00401335	0	?lsmod
00002753	00402753	0	?ping
00002763	00402763	0	?smurf
0000276A	0040276A	0	?jolt
0000934E	0040934E	0	?clone
00009355	00409355	0	?clones
0000935D	0040935D	0	?login
00009364	00409364	0	?uptime
0000936C	0040936C	0	?reboot
00009374	00409374	0	?status
0000937C	0040937C	0	?jump
00009382	00409382	0	?nick
00009388	00409388	0	?echo
0000938E	0040938E	0	?hush
00009394	00409394	0	?wget
0000939A	0040939A	0	?join
000093A9	004093A9	0	?akick
000093B0	004093B0	0	?part
000093B6	004093B6	0	?dump
000093C6	004093C6	0	?md5p
000093CC	004093CC	0	?free
000093D7	004093D7	0	?update
000093DF	004093DF	0	?hostname
000093EE	004093EE	0	?!fif
000093FE	004093FE	0	?play
00009404	00409404	0	?copy
0000940A	0040940A	0	?move
00009415	00409415	0	?sums
00009423	00409423	0	?rmdir
0000942A	0040942A	0	?mkdir
00009436	00409436	0	?exec
00009440	00409440	0	?kill
00009446	00409446	0	?killall
0000944F	0040944F	0	?crash
0000946E	0040946E	0	?sklist
00009476	00409476	0	?unset
0000947D	0040947D	0	?uattr
00009484	00409484	0	?dccsk
00009490	00409490	0	?killsk

Figure 5: embedded strings in the uncompressed msrl.exe, which look like commands

4 Behavioral Analysis

After looking at the properties of the malware executable file, I started with the behavioral analysis.

Before executing the malware I prepared several tools to monitor the system and the network:

On „vm1“ I started regshot, TDImon, file monitor, registry monitor and took the first shot with regshot.

On „vm2“ I started ethereal to monitor the network.

Then I executed msrl.exe on „vm1“. After execution I waited a few seconds and took the second shot with regshot.

4.1 Monitoring registry and file system access

For monitoring registry and file system access the tools regshot, file monitor and registry monitor have been used. Inter alia the compare function of regshot provided the following information:

- Keys added:

The malware added the following keys:

HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\ControlSet001\Services\mfm

HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\Control\Set001\Services\lmfm\Secur

HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\fmf

- ## HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE

Values added:

HKKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\mfsvc\Types\QuicTransport

UKEY LOCAL MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\WMIProvider

HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\mfml\ErrorControl: 0x00000003

HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\mfm\ImagePath:
"C:\WINNT\system32\mfm\mfdll.exe"

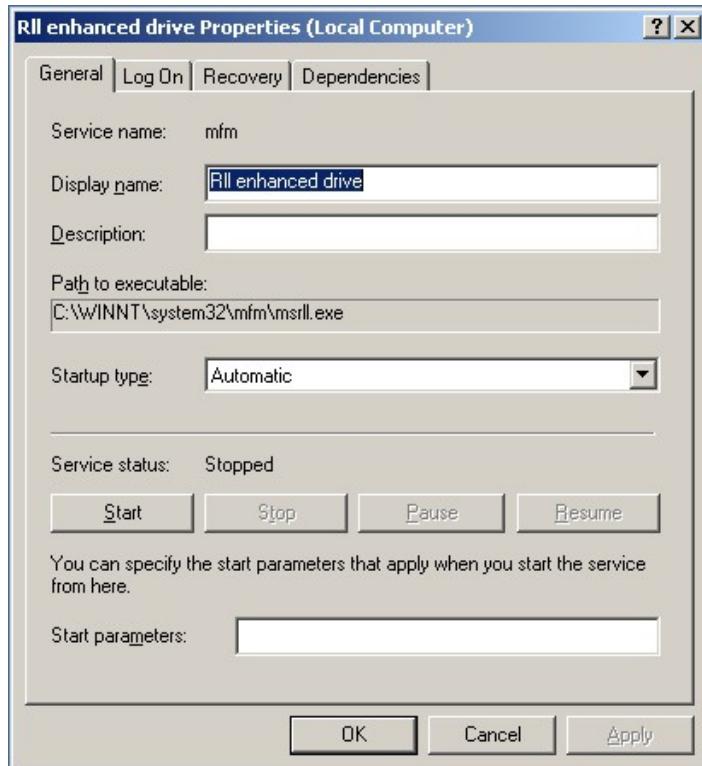
HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\lfmra\ DisplayName: "RIL enhanced drive"

HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\lmfm\ObjectName: "Lsass\System"

The same keys have also been added to:

LIKEY LOCAL MACHINE\SYSTEM\Control\Set001

The malware added registry keys to provide automatic start at boot-time of the infected system. It registered the service „RII enhanced drive“, also shown in the following screenshot:

**Figure 6: Service „Rll enhanced drive“**

- **Files added:**

C:\WINNT\system32\mfm\jtram.conf

C:\WINNT\system32\mfm\msrll.exe

This shows, that the malware added two files, msrll.exe and jtram.conf.

- **Files deleted:**

C:\storage\GIAC Certification\malware\msrll.exe

This is the folder where the malware was executed from – it removes its source executable file.

- **Folders added:**

C:\WINNT\system32\mfm

C:\WINNT\system32\mfm

C:\WINNT\system32\mfm\..

The malware also added the folder *c:\winnt\system32\mfm*. This is the folder where it places the two files msrll.exe and jtram.conf

- **Files (or attributes) modified:**

The malware modified (or changed attributes) of the following files:

C:\Documents and Settings\Administrator\Cookies\index.dat

C:\Documents and Settings\Administrator\Local Settings\History\History.IE5\index.dat

C:\Documents and Settings\Administrator\Local Settings\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\index.dat

C:\Documents and Settings\Administrator\NTUSER.DAT

C:\Documents and Settings\Administrator\ntuser.dat.LOG

C:\WINNT\system32\config\SECURITY

C:\WINNT\system32\config\SECURITY.LOG

C:\WINNT\system32\config\software

C:\WINNT\system32\config\software.LOG

C:\WINNT\system32\config\system

C:\WINNT\system32\config\SYSTEM.ALΤ

C:\WINNT\wincmd.ini

- **Values modified:**

The malware modified the following registry values:

HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Cryptography\RNG\Seed: 74 DE 8E 70 5D 3D CE B9 FB F5 F2 37
30 73 84 C5 5C 3F 12 67 00 A6 03 C8 B7 39 0B 8C 53 E1 A0 7F 5E 25 87 59 2F D0 79 FE 53 EC 83 F3 6D DE 61 B8
B2 C4 4D 41 C0 5B D0 01 F8 4D 49 9C EE A4 D5 18 25 78 3E C5 2B 16 1C BA 17 2A FB 6B 5A 8A C7 1C

HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Cryptography\RNG\Seed: 48 FE 29 55 99 68 07 4A B8 08 A2 29 0C
38 DE B7 21 14 EF FF 57 3F D3 31 B1 11 A7 9F 52 0C 6E 39 98 E5 A5 03 39 E9 5C DF BF 40 89 37 7C 78 E0 41 EF
25 07 8F 32 E4 C2 26 DA D3 AC 5F 25 97 AA 5F 10 57 49 CC A8 ED B7 AC 4C 22 81 02 14 89 F8 FC

HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Internet Settings\Cache\Paths\Directory:
"C:\Documents and Settings\Default User\Local Settings\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5"

HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Internet Settings\Cache\Paths\Directory:
"C:\Documents and Settings\Administrator\Local Settings\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5"

HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Internet Settings\Cache\Paths\path1\CachePath: "C:\Documents and Settings\Default User\Local Settings\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\Cache1"

HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Internet Settings\Cache\Paths\path1\CachePath: "C:\Documents and Settings\Administrator\Local Settings\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\Cache1"

HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Internet Settings\Cache\Paths\path2\CachePath: "C:\Documents and Settings\Default User\Local Settings\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\Cache2"

HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Internet Settings\Cache\Paths\path2\CachePath: "C:\Documents and Settings\Administrator\Local Settings\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\Cache2"

HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Internet Settings\Cache\Paths\path3\CachePath: "C:\Documents and Settings\Default User\Local Settings\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\Cache3"

HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Internet Settings\Cache\Paths\path3\CachePath: "C:\Documents and Settings\Administrator\Local Settings\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\Cache3"

HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Internet Settings\Cache\Paths\path4\CachePath: "C:\Documents and Settings\Default User\Local Settings\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\Cache4"

HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Internet Settings\Cache\Paths\path4\CachePath: "C:\Documents and Settings\Administrator\Local Settings\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\Cache4"

4.2 Monitoring / redirecting network connections

For monitoring network connections / network access for the first time I used ethereal on "vm2". Of course I could have used the linux system "vm3", but at this state of the analysis I did not know enough about the malware. This was the only analysis I did with "vm2", after that I only used "vm1" and "vm3".

- **Send DNS request for collective7.zxy0.com**

After seeing this I edited the hosts file of „vm1“ and used the IP address of „vm3“ for collective7.zxy0.com.

- **Sends tcp syn to collective7.zxy0.com port 9999**

It is possible, that the malware is searching for an installed trojan. „The Prayer“ uses this port for example.

- **Sends tcp syn to collective7.zxy0.com port 8080**

Maybe the malware searches for a web proxy on collective7.zxy0.com

I tried to gather some more information about the connection attempts to the tcp ports 9999 and 8080 with netcat on „vm3“, but unfortunately there was nothing to see with „nc -p <port> -l -n“.

The only thing I could see for the requests to the ports 9999 and 8080 with ethereal was a tcp syn packet, the first packet of a tcp 3 way handshake, but nothing more → a connection could not be established.

- **Sends tcp syn to collective7.zxy0.com port 6667**

Here the malware tries to establish a connection to an IRC server.

The above mentioned connections can be seen in the screenshot of the ethereal capture from „vm2“:

7 31.089399	192.168.5.129	192.168.5.132	TCP	1053 > 8080 [SYN] Seq=0 Ack=0 Win=16384 Len=0 MSS=1460
8 31.089492	192.168.5.132	192.168.5.129	TCP	[TCP ZeroWindow] 8080 > 1053 [RST, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=0 Win=0 Len=0
9 31.605961	192.168.5.129	192.168.5.132	TCP	1053 > 8080 [SYN] Seq=0 Ack=0 Win=16384 Len=0 MSS=1460
10 31.606053	192.168.5.132	192.168.5.129	TCP	[TCP ZeroWindow] 8080 > 1053 [RST, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=0 Len=0
11 32.154384	192.168.5.129	192.168.5.132	TCP	1053 > 8080 [SYN] Seq=0 Ack=0 Win=16384 Len=0 MSS=1460
12 32.154485	192.168.5.132	192.168.5.129	TCP	[TCP ZeroWindow] 8080 > 1053 [RST, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=0 Len=0
13 93.151959	192.168.5.129	192.168.5.132	TCP	1054 > 6667 [SYN] Seq=0 Ack=0 Win=16384 Len=0 MSS=1460
14 93.152049	192.168.5.132	192.168.5.129	TCP	[TCP ZeroWindow] 6667 > 1054 [RST, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=0 Win=0 Len=0
15 93.652979	192.168.5.129	192.168.5.132	TCP	1054 > 6667 [SYN] Seq=0 Ack=0 Win=16384 Len=0 MSS=1460
16 93.653081	192.168.5.132	192.168.5.129	TCP	[TCP ZeroWindow] 6667 > 1054 [RST, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=0 Len=0
17 94.196912	192.168.5.129	192.168.5.132	TCP	1054 > 6667 [SYN] Seq=0 Ack=0 Win=16384 Len=0 MSS=1460
18 94.196980	192.168.5.132	192.168.5.129	TCP	[TCP ZeroWindow] 6667 > 1054 [RST, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=0 Len=0
19 124.166132	192.168.5.129	192.168.5.132	TCP	1055 > 9999 [SYN] Seq=0 Ack=0 Win=16384 Len=0 MSS=1460
20 124.166209	192.168.5.132	192.168.5.129	TCP	[TCP ZeroWindow] 9999 > 1055 [RST, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=0 Win=0 Len=0
21 124.692671	192.168.5.129	192.168.5.132	TCP	1055 > 9999 [SYN] Seq=0 Ack=0 Win=16384 Len=0 MSS=1460
22 124.692751	192.168.5.132	192.168.5.129	TCP	[TCP ZeroWindow] 9999 > 1055 [RST, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=0 Len=0
23 125.213276	192.168.5.129	192.168.5.132	TCP	1055 > 9999 [SYN] Seq=0 Ack=0 Win=16384 Len=0 MSS=1460

Figure 7: Ethereal capture

- **Tries to connect to channel #mils on IRC server collective7.zxy0.com**

After the first analysis results I reverted my virtual machine „vm1“ to the state before executing the malware and prepared the linux system „vm3“. I started snort with the parameter „-vd“ (to use it as network sniffer) and started the IRC server. Then I executed the malware again. Now I could see that the malware tries to join the IRC channel „#mils“, as you can see in figure 5:

```
root@localhost:/tmp
File Edit Settings Help
07/29-08:15:15,460004 192.168.5.131:6667 -> 192.168.5.129:1029
TCP TTL:64 TOS:0x0 ID:38176 IpLen:20 DgmLen:244 DF
***AP*** Seq: 0x59CB22C7 Ack: 0x80B074B5 Win: 0x16D0 TcpLen: 20
3A 47 59 64 7A 56 74 46 47 48 21 44 62 40 31 39 :GYdzVtFGH!Db@19
32 2E 31 36 38 2E 35 2E 31 32 39 20 4A 4F 49 4E 2.168.5.129 JOIN
20 3A 23 60 69 6C 73 0D 0A 3A 6C 6F 63 61 6C 68 :#mils.:localhost
6F 73 74 2E 6C 6F 63 61 6C 64 6F 6D 61 68 6E 20 ost.localdomain
4D 4F 44 45 20 23 6D 69 6C 73 20 2B 6E 74 0D 0A MODE #mils +nt..
3A 6C 6F 63 61 6C 68 6F 73 74 2E 6C 6F 63 61 6C :localhost.local
64 6F 6D 61 69 6E 20 33 35 33 20 47 59 64 7A 56 domain 353 GYdzV
74 46 47 48 20 3D 20 23 6D 69 6C 73 20 3A 40 47 tFGH = #mils :@G
59 64 7A 56 74 46 47 48 20 0D 0A 3A 6C 6F 63 61 YdzVtFGH ..:local
6C 68 6F 73 74 2E 6C 6F 63 61 6C 64 6F 6D 61 69 lhost.localdomain
6E 20 33 36 36 20 47 59 64 7A 56 74 46 47 48 20 n 366 GYdzVtFGH
23 6D 69 6C 73 20 3A 45 6E 64 20 6F 66 20 2F 4E #mils :End of /N
41 4D 45 53 20 6C 69 73 74 2E 0D 0A AMES list...
```

Figure 8: IRC join #mils

After this I started an IRC client on „vm3“ and joined #mils. With the command */who #mils* I could see that the malware was online:

```
root@localhost:~
File Edit Settings Help
#mils      root      H ~root@127.0.0.1 (root)
#mils      GYdzVtFGH H@ Db@192.168.5.129
+(CxayhZR,jErNnFIISgtNiZLnidsRVQBVxfgpgzCH)

[1] 08:21 root (+i) on #mils (+nt) * type /help for help
/who #mils
```

Figure 9: IRC /who #mils

Every time I reverted „vm1“ and executed msrl.exe again, the malware joined IRC channel #mils with another nick, this shows that the nick is generated by random.

I tried to communicate with the malware using the most interesting strings I found with BinText in the uncompressed msrl.exe (the strings which looked like commands like ?login, ?uptime, ...), but unfortunately I had no success. You can find some more information about analysing IRC usage in chapter 5.

- **Listens on tcp ports 2200 and 113**

The malware also listens on tcp ports 2200 and 113 (ident) on the infected machine “vm1”. This could be seen with TDlmon on “vm1”, which also shows the corresponding processes to opened ports:

105	15.51... msrl.exe:828	81521EC8	IRP_MJ_CREATE	TCP:0.0.0.0:2200	SUCCESS	Address Open
173	16.72... msrl.exe:828	815CB468	IRP_MJ_CREATE	TCP:0.0.0.0:113	SUCCESS	Address Open

Figure 10: TDlmon: opened tcp ports 2200 and 113

I also tried to communicate with the malware using this ports. Therefor I did a telnet on the ports 113 and 2200 from „vm3“ to „vm1“. It seems that tcp port 113 acts like the identification protocol (for more information see RFC 1413)

On port 2200 I got a prompt, but was not able to communicate with the malware.



Figure 11: telnet on tcp ports 2200 and 113

Tcp port 113: (ident)

IRC servers usually generate a ident request on tcp port 113 if some one tries to log on. The IRC servers try to verify the identity of the person who is logging in. Due to abuse by open proxies some ISPs (for example T-Online in Germany) require a correct ident reply. This may be the reason, that the malware provides the ident service.

This behaviour could be seen with snort on “vm3”. When the malware tries to connect and join an IRC channel, the IRC server makes an ident request to tcp port 113 on “vm1”. In [appendix 7.4](#) you can see the snort output of this communication.

4.3 Monitoring processes on the system

After execution of msrl.exe there was a new process (msrl.exe) on the infected machine. In the figure below you can see the taskmanager before execution (left picture) and after (right picture).

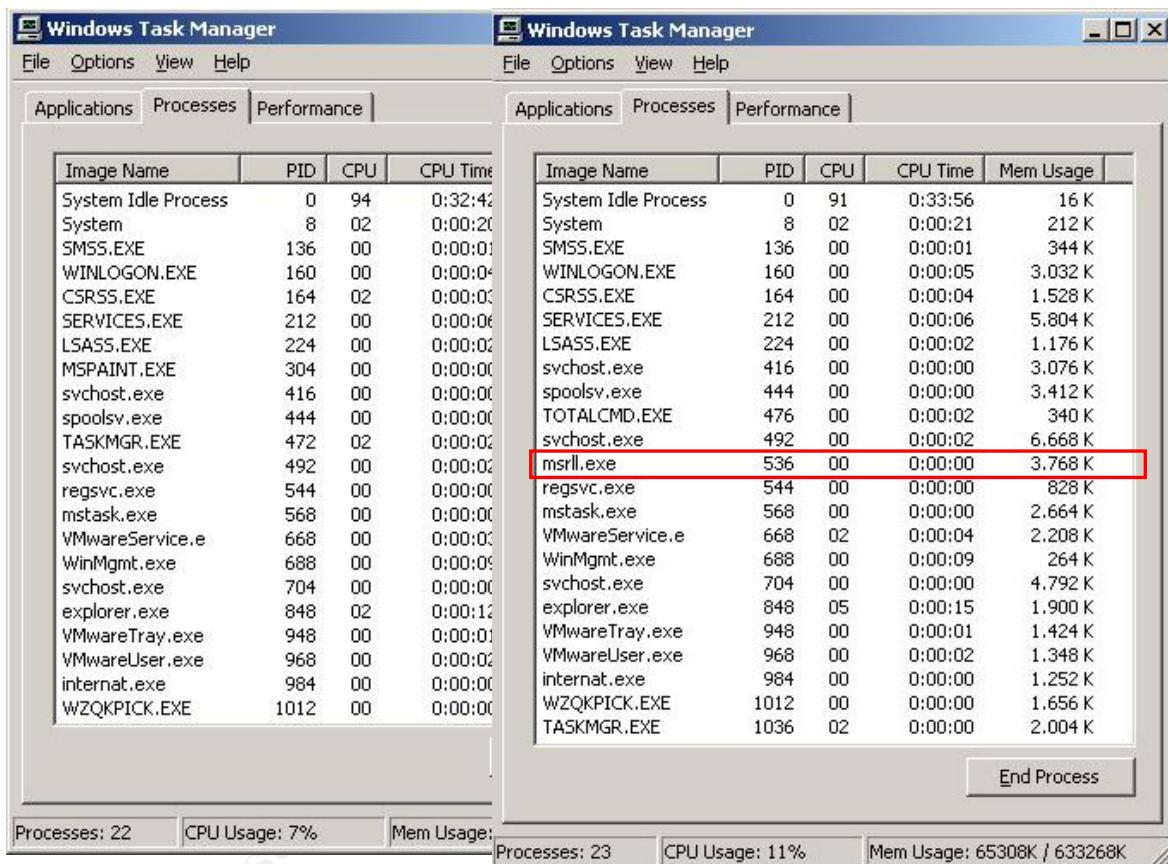


Figure 12: processes before and after execution of msrl.exe

5 Code Analysis

For the code analysis the following steps have been used:

1. Unpacking
2. Disassembling
3. Debugging

These steps are described in the next chapters.

5.1 LordPE / aspackdie

For disassembling the malware I tried to load the msrl.exe in IDA Pro. However the aspack compressions conceals contents of the malware, so an uncompressed / unpacked file was needed.

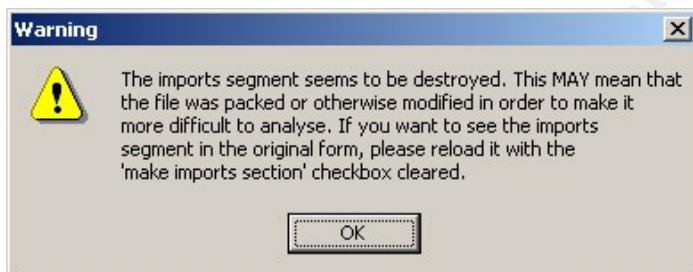


Figure 13: IDA Pro: warning while loading an encrypted file

Therefore I tried two different ways with the same results (I compared both files partially in IDA Pro):

1. I uncompressed the msrl.exe with aspackdie

In the figure below you can see the result of using aspackdie, the file seems to be unpacked successfully.

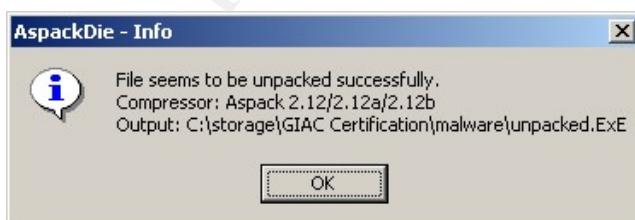


Figure 14: aspackdie

2. I dumped the contents with LordPE from memory

After starting LordPE you can see all running processes. To dump the process from memory you have to do a right klick on the process msrll.exe and chose “dump full”. Then a “save as” window pops up, where you can save the dumped executable file.

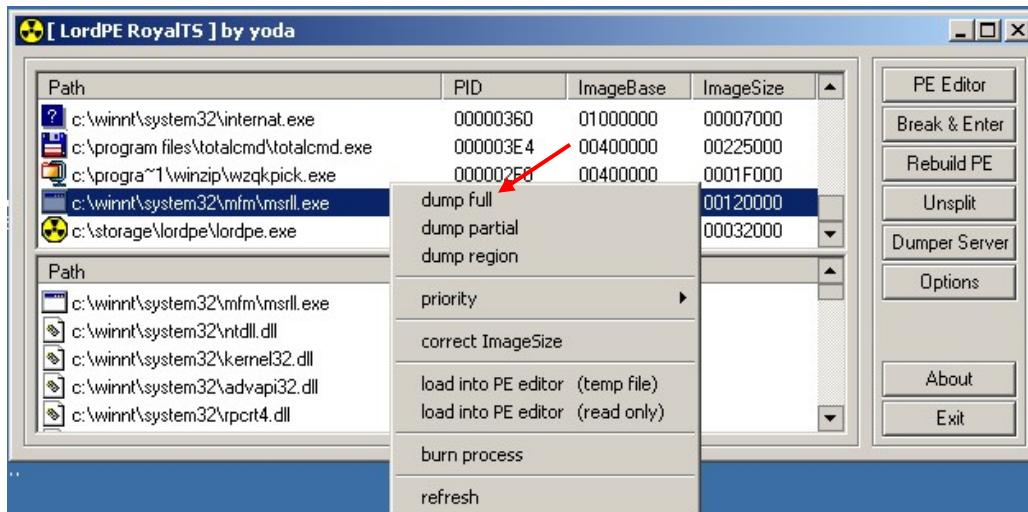


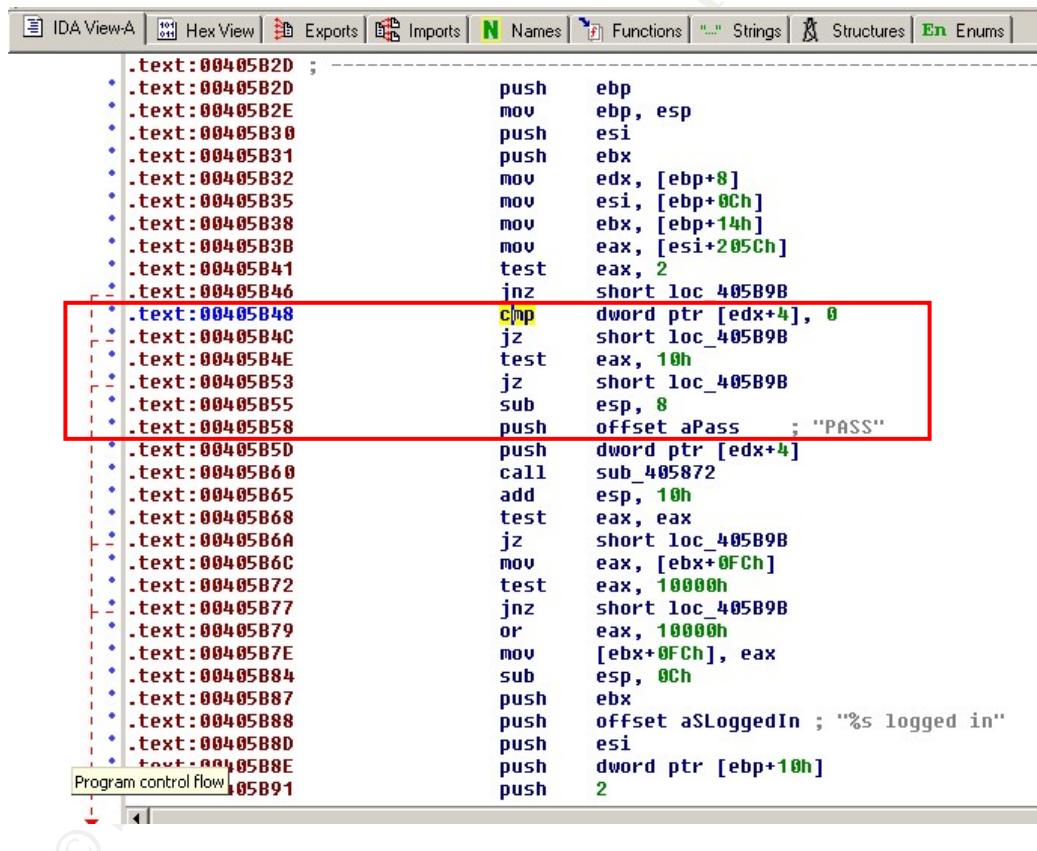
Figure 15: LordPE: “dump full”

Then I used the uncompressed output files for further analysis.

5.2 IDA Pro

Programmers convert with compilers the source code of there programs into machine – readable code. With the help of a disassembler it is possible to extract all assembly instructions of such a file. I used IDA Pro on “vm1” for this action.

After loading the uncompressed file into IDA Pro I searched for interesting code segments. IDA Pro generates a list of the embedded strings in the “strings window”. With the help of this list I found a segment where I assume a password comparison. After several „cmp“ and „test“ commands the string „PASS“ is pushed to the stack. Maybe the malware has implemented an authentication system. This could be the reason why it was not possible to communicate with the malware with IRC or telnet on tcp port 2200.



```

IDA View-A | Hex View | Exports | Imports | Names | Functions | Strings | Structures | Enums
.text:00405B2D ; 
    push    ebp
    mov     ebp, esp
    push    esi
    push    ebx
    mov     edx, [ebp+8]
    mov     esi, [ebp+0Ch]
    mov     ebx, [ebp+14h]
    mov     eax, [esi+205Ch]
    test   eax, 2
    jnz    short loc_405B9B
    .text:00405B48 cmp    dword ptr [edx+4], 0
    jz     short loc_405B9B
    test   eax, 10h
    jz     short loc_405B9B
    sub    esp, 8
    push   offset aPass    ; "PASS"
    push   dword ptr [edx+4]
    call   sub_405872
    add    esp, 10h
    test   eax, eax
    jz     short loc_405B9B
    mov    eax, [ebx+0FCh]
    test   eax, 10000h
    jnz    short loc_405B9B
    or    eax, 10000h
    mov    [ebx+0FCh], eax
    sub    esp, 0Ch
    push   ebx
    push   offset aLoggedIn ; "%s logged in"
    push   esi
    push   dword ptr [ebp+10h]
    push   2
Program control flow: 00405B91

```

Figure 16: IDA Pro: Interesting code segment

5.3 OllyDbg

For further analysis OllyDbg was used. The goal was to find the password needed to authenticate at the malware.

After starting OllyDbg it was attached to the process msrl1.exe. It came up with an „entry point alert“:



Figure 17: OllyDbg: Entry Point Alert

Then the memory map was opened with ALT+M. The address range, where the interesting code segment was found, was selected. With a right-click the option „Dump in CPU“ was chosen. After setting breakpoints (searching for the interesting address, right klick on the line of code and choose breakpoint, type: memory, on access) several times at 00405B48 and 003F6E52 (this one I found more or less by accident) I found the authentication attempt I started on „vm3“ on the IRC channel „#mils“. In the figure below you can see my input:

?login Mein_Passwort

The meaning of „Mein Passwort“ is “my password”. Unfortunately I could not find the part where a password comparison takes place. Nevertheless I was able to see that communication with the malware via IRC was working.

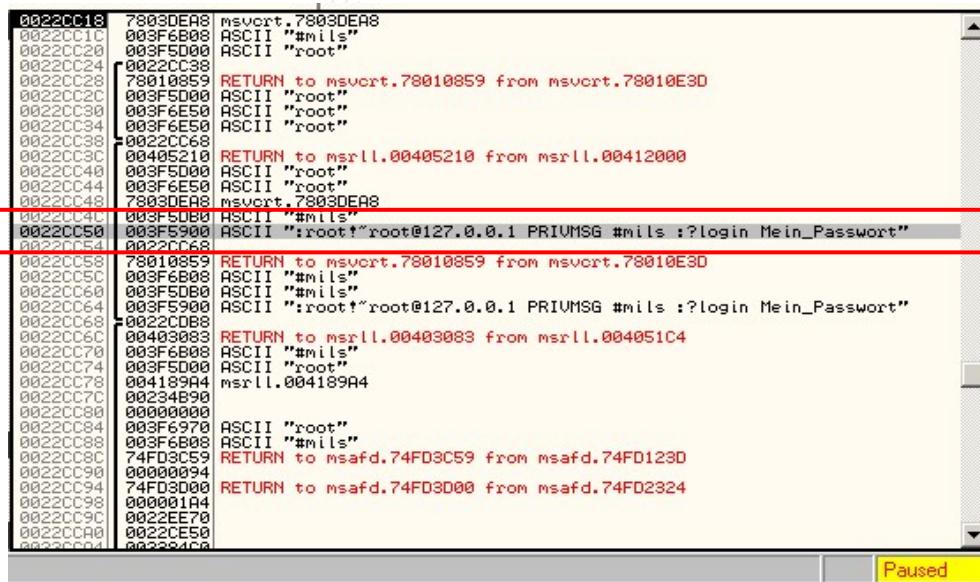


Figure 18: OllyDbg: processing the login attempt from IRC

Maybe the reason, why I could not find the password comparison is the entry point alert I got. I also tried to communicate over tcp port 2200, but I was not able to see this in OllyDbg.

6 Analysis Wrap-Up

The provided malware is a species of malicious code called „trojan horse“. After infecting the target machine one could communicate with the trojan via IRC. It seems that there are a lot of commands possible. I think ?jolt for example can be used for a DoS attack against Windows machines. It is possible, that the trojan can be used also for distributed DoS attacks.

There are also some commands which let the attacker execute, copy, move and so on programs and files on the infected machine. Other commands are for distributing and removing the trojan or getting information about the infected machine. So it is possible, that the trojan is used for getting sensitive data from an infected system.

The question “who would use the malware” is hard to answer. Maybe professional hackers for getting sensitive data from infected systems, it also could be that it is just used for denial of service attacks. In the past there were some trojans which provided a smtp relay for spammers. All those trojans show how creative and intelligent the programmers are today. But I could not find a smtp engine within this malware, so it seems not to be used for that.

Several things can be inter alia learned by analysing such code:

- Always run up to date AV scanners
- Run personal firewalls
- Never open files you get by email from unknown senders
- Configure firewalls at least at the corporate edge very strict – inbound AND outbound
 - Normally your users don't need the ports 9999, 8080, 6667 opened at the corporate firewall. If they are closed, the malware can't communicate with anyone ... If an instant messaging protocol is needed, one should think about implementing an IM proxy, so that the communication can be controlled.
- Keep your systems up to date (patch management, ...)
- In addition it would make sense to run intrusion detection / prevention systems in the corporate network
 - A IDS signature which catches request on tcp port 9999 (which I think is a trojan port) could help to detect an infected system.
- ...

A system infected with the provided trojan has to be taken from the network until it is clean again.

Unfortunately there are some „problems“ I could not solve:

- I could not identify a way to authenticate against the trojan
- I could not figure out why the trojan tries to connect to the tcp ports 8080 and 9999

- I could not figure out why the trojan opens the tcp port 2200

To remove the trojan I did the following steps:

1. I disabled the service „rll enhanced drive“ as administrator in the services dialog
2. I removed the registry keys (and all subkeys and values)

HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\Control\Set001\Services\mfm and

HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControl\Set\Services\mfm

After step 1 and after step 2 I rebooted the machine, deleted the folder *C:\WINNT\system32\mfm* and had a clean system again.

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7.2 References

- **“Malware: Fighting Malicious Code”**
Authors: Ed Skoudis and Lenny Zeltser
Published by Prentice Hall PTR (<http://www.phptr.com/title/0131014056>).
ISBN: 0131014056; Published: Nov 7, 2003
- **RFC ident protocol**
<http://www.faqs.org/rfcs/rfc1413.html>

7.3 Bintext output of the with aspackdie uncompressed executable

File pos	Mem pos	ID	Text
=====	=====	==	====
0000004D	0040004D	0	!This program cannot be run in DOS mode.
00000088	00400088	0	[AspackDie!]
00000178	00400178	0	.text
000001A0	004001A0	0	.data
000001F0	004001F0	0	.idata
00000218	00400218	0	.aspack
00000240	00400240	0	.adata
00001326	00401326	0	?insmod
0000132E	0040132E	0	?rmmod
00001335	00401335	0	?lsmod
00001399	00401399	0	%s: <mod name>
000013A8	004013A8	0	%s: mod list full
000013BA	004013BA	0	%s: err: %u
000013C6	004013C6	0	mod_init
000013CF	004013CF	0	mod_free
000013D8	004013D8	0	%s: cannot init %s
000013EB	004013EB	0	%s: %s loaded (%u)
000013FE	004013FE	0	%s: mod allready loaded
00001416	00401416	0	%s:%s err %u
000015B5	004015B5	0	%s:%s not found
000015C5	004015C5	0	%s: unloading %s
000016AE	004016AE	0	[%u]: %s hinst:%x
00001712	00401712	0	unloading %s
000017A0	004017A0	0	%s: invalid_addr: %s
000017B5	004017B5	0	%s%s [port]
000018E8	004018E8	0	finished %s
00001A40	00401A40	0	%s <ip> <port> <t_time> <delay>
00001B32	00401B32	0	sockopt: %u
00001B3E	00401B3E	0	sendto err: %u
00001B4D	00401B4D	0	sockraw: %u
00001B59	00401B59	0	syn: done
00001FBC	00401FBC	0	%s <ip> <duration> <delay>
00002096	00402096	0	sendto: %u
000020A2	004020A2	0	jolt2: done
00002260	00402260	0	%s <ip> <p size> <duration> <delay>
00002356	00402356	0	Err: %u
0000235E	0040235E	0	smurf done
00002567	00402567	0	PhV#@
000025DE	004025DE	0	&err: %u
00002753	00402753	0	?ping
00002763	00402763	0	?smurf
0000276A	0040276A	0	?jolt
00002820	00402820	0	PONG :%s
0000283A	0040283A	0	0h (@
0000299D	0040299D	0	%s!%s@%s
00002B3D	00402B3D	0	%s!%s
00002BB6	00402BB6	0	SVh=+@
00002BD7	00402BD7	0	irc.nick
00002BE0	00402BE0	0	NICK %s
00002EEA	00402EEA	0	NETWORK=
00002FF8	00402FF8	0	irc.pre
000032CC	004032CC	0	_%s__
000032D2	004032D2	0	__%s__
000032D9	004032D9	0	__%s__

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File pos	Mem pos	ID	Text
=====	=====	==	====
000032E1	004032E1	0	NICK %s
000032F0	004032F0	0	%s %s
000036B0	004036B0	0	irc.chan
00003775	00403775	0	%s %s
0000377B	0040377B	0	WHO %s
000037C8	004037C8	0	PPhV,@
00003A45	00403A45	0	USERHOST %s
00003A52	00403A52	0	logged into %s(%s) as %s
00003A97	00403A97	0	<\$hE:@
00003ABB	00403ABB	0	PhR:@
00003B99	00403B99	0	nick.pre
00003BA2	00403BA2	0	%s-%04u
00003BAA	00403BAA	0	irc.user
00003BB3	00403BB3	0	irc.usereal
00003BBF	00403BBF	0	irc.real
00003BC8	00403BC8	0	irc.pass
00003BE0	00403BE0	0	tsend(): connection to %s:%u failed
00003C20	00403C20	0	USER %s localhost 0 :%s
00003C38	00403C38	0	NICK %s
00003DF5	00403DF5	0	Ph <@
000040BF	004040BF	0	PRIVMSG
00004100	00404100	0	trecv(): Disconnected from %s err:%u
0000446B	0040446B	0	NOTICE
00004472	00404472	0	%s %s :%s
00004615	00404615	0	Ph}D@
00004711	00404711	0	MODE %s -o+b %s *@%s
00004798	00404798	0	C'PSWh
000047B4	004047B4	0	Sh'G@
000047E7	004047E7	0	MODE %s -bo %s %s
0000487B	0040487B	0	Sh'G@
00004924	00404924	0	%s.key
00004A63	00404A63	0	Ph'G@
00004AA8	00404AA8	0	sk#%u %s is dead!
00004ABA	00404ABA	0	s_check: %s dead? pinging...
00004AD7	00404AD7	0	PING :ok
00004B00	00404B00	0	s_check: send error to %s disconnecting
00004B28	00404B28	0	expect the worst
00004B39	00404B39	0	s_check: killing socket %s
00004B54	00404B54	0	irc.knick
00004B5E	00404B5E	0	jtr.%u%s.iso
00004B6B	00404B6B	0	ison %s
00004B74	00404B74	0	servers
00004B7C	00404B7C	0	s_check: trying %s
00004DAA	00404DAA	0	Ph9K@
00004ED5	00404ED5	0	PhkK@
00004F41	00404F41	0	ShtK@
00004FD8	00404FD8	0	uYVh K@
00005052	00405052	0	%s.mode
0000505A	0040505A	0	MODE %s %s
00005078	00405078	0	ShRP@
000050DA	004050DA	0	Sh\$I@
000051A8	004051A8	0	PShZP@
000055A3	004055A3	0	mode %s +o %s
000055B2	004055B2	0	akick
000055B8	004055B8	0	mode %s +b %s %s
000055CA	004055CA	0	KICK %s %s
00005760	00405760	0	irc.pre
00005781	00405781	0	Set an irc sock to preform %s command on

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```
000057AB 004057AB 0 Type
000057B3 004057B3 0 %csclist
000057BC 004057BC 0 to view current sockets, then
000057DC 004057DC 0 %cdccsk
000057E4 004057E4 0 <#>
000058B4 004058B4 0 %s: dll loaded
000058C3 004058C3 0 %s: %d
0000597B 0040597B 0 RhHY@
```

File pos	Mem pos	ID	Text
=====	=====	==	====
000059C6	004059C6	0	RhHY@
000059E1	004059E1	0	said %s to %s
000059EF	004059EF	0	usage: %s <target> "text"
00005A74	00405A74	0	%s not on %s
00005A81	00405A81	0	usage: %s <nick> <chan>
00005B20	00405B20	0	%s logged in
00005B87	00405B87	0	Sh [@]
00005BA2	00405BA2	0	sys: %s bot: %s
00005BB2	00405BB2	0	preformance counter not avail
00005C2B	00405C2B	0	usage: %s <cmd>
00005C3B	00405C3B	0	%s free'd
00005C45	00405C45	0	unable to free %s
00005C6F	00405C6F	0	0h+\@
00005CAD	00405CAD	0	later!
00005CB4	00405CB4	0	unable to %s errno:%u
00005D40	00405D40	0	service:%c user:%s inet connection:%c contype:%s reboot privs:%c
00005E09	00405E09	0	Ph@]@
00005E23	00405E23	0	%-5u %s
00005F8F	00405F8F	0	%s: %s
00005F96	00405F96	0	%s: somefile
0000603F	0040603F	0	PhHY@
000060D4	004060D4	0	host: %s ip: %s
00006269	00406269	0	capGetDriverDescriptionA
00006292	00406292	0	cpus:%u
000062A0	004062A0	0	WIN%u (u:%s)%s%mem:(%u/%u) %u%% %s %s
000065CB	004065CB	0	%s: %s (%u)
00006708	00406708	0	%s %s
00006754	00406754	0	%s bad args
000067BC	004067BC	0	3hTg@
000067DA	004067DA	0	akick
000067E8	004067E8	0	%s[%u] %s
000067F2	004067F2	0	%s removed
000067FD	004067FD	0	couldnt find %s
0000680D	0040680D	0	%s added
00006816	00406816	0	%s allready in list
0000682A	0040682A	0	usage: %s +/- <host>
0000696F	0040696F	0	7h*h@
000069EB	004069EB	0	jtram.conf
000069F6	004069F6	0	%s /t %s
000069FF	004069FF	0	jtr.home
00006A08	00406A08	0	%s!%
00006A0E	00406A0E	0	%s: possibly failed: code %u
00006A2B	00406A2B	0	%s: possibly failed
00006A3F	00406A3F	0	%s: exec of %s failed err: %u
00006A90	00406A90	0	u.exf
00006C2D	00406C2D	0	Ph+j@
00006C82	00406C82	0	Ph?j@
00006CBC	00406CBC	0	jtr.id
00006CC3	00406CC3	0	%s: <url> <id>
00006ED7	00406ED7	0	IREG

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```
00006EDD 00406EDD 0 CLON
00006EE3 00406EE3 0 ICON
00006EF8 00406EF8 0 WCON
00006F40 00406F40 0 %#u [fd:%u] %s:%u [%s%s] last:%u
00006F63 00406F63 0 |=> [n:%s fh:%s] (%s)
00006F82 00406F82 0 |--[%s] (%u) %s
00006F96 00406F96 0 | |-[%s%s] [%s]
00006FAD 00406FAD 0 |=> (%s) (%.8x)
0000716E 0040716E 0 B$PRhco@
00007360 00407360 0 %s <pass> <salt>
```

File pos	Mem pos	ID	Text
=====	=====	==	====
000073C8	004073C8	0	%s <nick> <chan>
0000748B	0040748B	0	PING %s
000074C9	004074C9	0	mIRC v6.12 Khaled Mardam-Bey
000074E7	004074E7	0	VERSION %s
0000751C	0040751C	0	dcc.pass
00007525	00407525	0	temp add %s
000075BD	004075BD	0	\$h%u@
0000766A	0040766A	0	%s%u-%s
00007675	00407675	0	%s opened (%u)
000076A0	004076A0	0	%u bytes from %s in %u seconds saved to %s
000076CB	004076CB	0	(%s %s): incomplete! %u bytes
000076E9	004076E9	0	couldnt open %s err:%u
00007700	00407700	0	(%s) %s: %s
0000770C	0040770C	0	(%s) urlopen failed
00007720	00407720	0	(%s): inetopen failed
00007798	00407798	0	Whjv@
00007B9D	00407B9D	0	Ph w@
00007BE4	00407BE4	0	no file name in %s
00007DDB	00407DDB	0	%s created
00007E49	00407E49	0	%s %s to %s Ok
00007E8F	00407E8F	0	3hl~@
00007EE0	00407EE0	0	%0.2u/%0.2u/%0.2u %0.2u:%0.2u %15s %s
00007F09	00407F09	0	%s (err: %u)
0000806B	0040806B	0	ShHY@
00008085	00408085	0	err: %u
000080F8	004080F8	0	%s %s :ok
00008165	00408165	0	unable to %s %s (err: %u)
000081C3	004081C3	0	ShHY@
000081F5	004081F5	0	%-16s %s
00008200	00408200	0	%-16s (%u.%u.%u.%u)
00008489	00408489	0	[%s][%s] %s
00008595	00408595	0	closing %u [%s:%u]
000085A8	004085A8	0	unable to close socket %u
000087E2	004087E2	0	using sock #%u %s:%u (%s)
000087FD	004087FD	0	Invalid sock
0000880B	0040880B	0	usage %s <socks #>
000088D7	004088D7	0	leaves %s
000088E1	004088E1	0	:0 * * :%s
00008A96	00408A96	0	joins: %s
00008B82	00408B82	0	ACCEPT
00008B89	00408B89	0	resume
00008B90	00408B90	0	err: %u
00008B99	00408B99	0	DCC ACCEPT %s %s %s
00008BAE	00408BAE	0	dcc_resume: cant find port %s
00008BD1	00408BD1	0	dcc.dir
00008BD9	00408BD9	0	%s\%s\%s\%s
00008BE5	00408BE5	0	unable to open (%s): %u
00008BFD	00408BFD	0	resuming dcc from %s to %s

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```
00008C19 00408C19 0 DCC RESUME %s %s %u
0000934E 0040934E 0 ?clone
00009355 00409355 0 ?clones
0000935D 0040935D 0 ?login
00009364 00409364 0 ?uptime
0000936C 0040936C 0 ?reboot
00009374 00409374 0 ?status
0000937C 0040937C 0 ?jump
00009382 00409382 0 ?nick
00009388 00409388 0 ?echo
0000938E 0040938E 0 ?hush
00009394 00409394 0 ?wget
```

File pos	Mem pos	ID	Text
=====	=====	==	====

```
0000939A 0040939A 0 ?join
000093A9 004093A9 0 ?akick
000093B0 004093B0 0 ?part
000093B6 004093B6 0 ?dump
000093C6 004093C6 0 ?md5p
000093CC 004093CC 0 ?free
000093D7 004093D7 0 ?update
000093DF 004093DF 0 ?hostname
000093EE 004093EE 0 ?!fif
000093FE 004093FE 0 ?play
00009404 00409404 0 ?copy
0000940A 0040940A 0 ?move
00009415 00409415 0 ?sums
00009423 00409423 0 ?rmdir
0000942A 0040942A 0 ?mkdir
00009436 00409436 0 ?exec
00009440 00409440 0 ?kill
00009446 00409446 0 ?killall
0000944F 0040944F 0 ?crash
0000946E 0040946E 0 ?sklist
00009476 00409476 0 ?unset
0000947D 0040947D 0 ?uattr
00009484 00409484 0 ?dccsk
00009490 00409490 0 ?killsk
00009499 00409499 0 VERSION*
000094AE 004094AE 0 IDENT
000096BE 004096BE 0 %ud %02uh %02um %02us
000096D4 004096D4 0 %02uh %02um %02us
000096E6 004096E6 0 %um %02us
000099E0 004099E0 0 jtram.conf
000099EB 004099EB 0 jtr.*
000099F5 004099F5 0 DiCHFc2ioiVmb3cb4zZ7zWZH1oM=
00009A16 00409A16 0 conf_dump: wrote %u lines
0000A270 0040A270 0 get of %s incomplete at %u bytes
0000A2B0 0040A2B0 0 get of %s completed (%u bytes), %u seconds %u cps
0000A2F0 0040A2F0 0 error while writing to %s (%u)
0000A65C 0040A65C 0 chdir: %s -> %s (%u)
0000A750 0040A750 0 dcc_wait: get of %s from %s timed out
0000A790 0040A790 0 dcc_wait: closing [%#%u] %s:%u (%s)
0000A9F0 0040A9F0 0 %4s %#.2u %s %ucps %u%% [sk#%u] %s
0000AA30 0040AA30 0 %u Send(s) %u Get(s) (%u transfer(s) total) UP:%ucps DOWN:%ucps Total:%ucps
0000AC95 0040AC95 0 PRQh0
0000ACD0 0040ACD0 0 send of %s incomplete at %u bytes
0000AD10 0040AD10 0 send of %s completed (%u bytes), %u seconds %u cps
0000AF50 0040AF50 0 cant open %s (err:%u) pwd:(%s)
0000AF70 0040AF70 0 DCC SEND %s %u %u %u
```

Certification Attempt

GIAC Reverse Engineering Malware (GREM)

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```
0000B751 0040B751 0 %s %s
0000B757 0040B757 0 %s exited with code %u
0000B76E 0040B76E 0 %s\%
0000B774 0040B774 0 %s: %s
0000B77B 0040B77B 0 exec: Error:%u pwd:%s cmd:%s
0000BB40 0040BB40 0 dcc.pass
0000BB49 0040BB49 0 bot.port
0000BB52 0040BB52 0 %s bad pass from "%s"@\%
0000BCC9 0040BCC9 0 %s: connect from %s
0000BD33 0040BD33 0 jtr.bin
0000BD3B 0040BD3B 0 msrll.exe
0000BD45 0040BD45 0 jtr.home
0000BD57 0040BD57 0 jtr.id
0000BD63 0040BD63 0 irc.quit
```

File pos	Mem pos	ID	Text
=====	=====	==	====

```
0000BD6E 0040BD6E 0 servers
0000BD80 0040BD80 0 collective7.zxy0.com,collective7.zxy0.com:9999!,collective7.zxy0.com:8080
0000BDCA 0040BDCA 0 irc.chan
0000BDD3 0040BDD3 0 #mils
0000BDE0 0040BDE0 0 $1$KZLPLKDf$W8kl8Jr1X8DOHZsmIp9qq0
0000BE20 0040BE20 0 $1$KZLPLKDf$55isA1ITvamR7bjAdBziX.
0000C02F 0040C02F 0 SSL_get_error
0000C03D 0040C03D 0 SSL_load_error_strings
0000C054 0040C054 0 SSL_library_init
0000C065 0040C065 0 SSLv3_client_method
0000C079 0040C079 0 SSL_set_connect_state
0000C08F 0040C08F 0 SSL_CTX_new
0000C09B 0040C09B 0 SSL_new
0000C0A3 0040C0A3 0 SSL_set_fd
0000C0AE 0040C0AE 0 SSL_connect
0000C0BA 0040C0BA 0 SSL_write
0000C0C4 0040C0C4 0 SSL_read
0000C0CD 0040C0CD 0 SSL_shutdown
0000C0DA 0040C0DA 0 SSL_free
0000C0E3 0040C0E3 0 SSL_CTX_free
0000C263 0040C263 0 kernel32.dll
0000C270 0040C270 0 QueryPerformanceCounter
0000C288 0040C288 0 QueryPerformanceFrequency
0000C2A2 0040C2A2 0 RegisterServiceProcess
0000C2B9 0040C2B9 0 jtram.conf
0000C5B1 0040C5B1 0 irc.user
0000C5BA 0040C5BA 0 %s : USERID : UNIX : %
0000C6A4 0040C6A4 0 QUIT :FUCK %
0000C742 0040C742 0 Killed!? Arrg! [%u]
0000C756 0040C756 0 QUIT :%
0000C7E8 0040C7E8 0 SeShutdownPrivilege
0000C888 0040C888 0 %s\%
0000C88E 0040C88E 0 %s\%s\%
0000C897 0040C897 0 RII enhanced drive
0000C8C0 0040C8C0 0 software\microsoft\windows\currentversion\run
0000C8EE 0040C8EE 0 /d "%s"
0000CE3D 0040CE3D 0 < u&
0000D010 0040D010 0 ./0123456789ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
0000EA60 0040EA60 0 usage %s: server[:port] amount
0000EB33 0040EB33 0 %s: %
0000EB3E 0040EB3E 0 %s %s %s <PARAM>
0000EB80 0040EB80 0 %s: [NETWORK|all] %s <"parm"> ...
0000EE20 0040EE20 0 USER %s localhost 0 :%
0000EE38 0040EE38 0 NICK %s
```

Certification Attempt

GIAC Reverse Engineering Malware (GREM)

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```
0000EEE4 0040EEE4 0 PSVh
0000F140 0040F140 0 md5.c
0000F146 0040F146 0 md != NULL
0000F8F1 0040F8F1 0 buf != NULL
0000F99F 0040F99F 0 hash != NULL
0000FAC5 0040FAC5 0 message digest
0000FAD4 0040FAD4 0 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
0000FB00 0040FB00 0 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz0123456789
0000FB40 0040FB40 123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890 0
0000FCE0 0040FCE0 0 sprng
0000FD11 0040FD11 0 sprng.c
0000FD19 0040FD19 0 buf != NULL
0000FDBC 0040FDBC 0 rc6.c
0000FDC2 0040FDC2 0 skey != NULL
0000FDCF 0040FDCF 0 key != NULL
0000FFD1 0040FFD1 0 ct != NULL

File pos Mem pos ID Text
===== ===== == ====
0000FFDC 0040FFDC 0 pt != NULL
0001023E 0041023E 0 #4EVgx
00010256 00410256 0 $5FWhy
00010282 00410282 0 #4EVgx
0001029A 0041029A 0 $5FWhy
000102C6 004102C6 0 #4EVgx
000102DE 004102DE 0 $5FWhy
000102F8 004102F8 0 gNJHU
000103C3 004103C3 0 desired_keysize != NULL
00010430 00410430 0 ctr.c
00010436 00410436 0 ctr != NULL
00010442 00410442 0 key != NULL
0001044E 0041044E 0 count != NULL
00010546 00410546 0 ct != NULL
00010551 00410551 0 pt != NULL
000106F0 004106F0 0 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz0123456789+/
0001077F 0041077F 0 ?456789:<=
000107B7 004107B7 0 !#$%&'()*+,./0123
00010850 00410850 0 base64.c
00010859 00410859 0 outlen != NULL
00010868 00410868 0 out != NULL
00010874 00410874 0 in != NULL
00010B30 00410B30 0 _ARGCHK '%s' failure on line %d of file %
00010B8B 00410B8B 0 crypt.c
00010B93 00410B93 0 name != NULL
00010D79 00410D79 0 cipher != NULL
00010E70 00410E70 0 hash != NULL
00010F7A 00410F7A 0 prng != NULL
000110F0 004110F0 0 LibTomCrypt 0.83
00011102 00411102 0 Endianess: little (32-bit words)
00011123 00411123 0 Clean stack: disabled
00011139 00411139 0 Ciphers built-in:
0001114B 0041114B 0 Blowfish
00011157 00411157 0 RC2
0001115E 0041115E 0 RC5
00011165 00411165 0 RC6
0001116C 0041116C 0 Serpent
00011177 00411177 0 Safer+
00011181 00411181 0 Safer
0001118A 0041118A 0 Rijndael
00011196 00411196 0 XTEA
```

Certification Attempt

GIAC Reverse Engineering Malware (GREM)

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```
0001119E 0041119E 0 Twofish
000111AA 004111AA 0 CAST5
000111B3 004111B3 0 Noekeon
000111BF 004111BF 0 Hashes built-in:
000111D0 004111D0 0 SHA-512
000111DB 004111DB 0 SHA-384
000111E6 004111E6 0 SHA-256
000111F1 004111F1 0 TIGER
000111FA 004111FA 0 SHA1
00011202 00411202 0 MD5
00011209 00411209 0 MD4
00011210 00411210 0 MD2
00011218 00411218 0 Block Chaining Modes:
0001122E 0041122E 0 CFB
00011235 00411235 0 OFB
0001123C 0041123C 0 CTR
00011244 00411244 0 PRNG:
0001124A 0041124A 0 Yarrow
00011254 00411254 0 SPRNG
```

File pos	Mem pos	ID	Text
=====	=====	==	====
0001125D	0041125D	0	RC4
00011265	00411265	0	PK Algs:
0001126E	0041126E	0	RSA
00011275	00411275	0	DH
0001127B	0041127B	0	ECC
00011282	00411282	0	KR
00011289	00411289	0	Compiler:
00011293	00411293	0	WIN32 platform detected.
000112AF	004112AF	0	GCC compiler detected.
000112CA	004112CA	0	Various others: BASE64 MPI HMAC
00011313	00411313	0	/dev/random
00011430	00411430	0	Microsoft Base Cryptographic Provider v1.0
000114D2	004114D2	0	bits.c
000114D9	004114D9	0	buf != NULL
000114F6	004114F6	0	t9VWS
0001154A	0041154A	0	prng != NULL
00011832	00411832	0	<"tx< tf< t
00011846	00411846	0	< tV< t
00011852	00411852	0	< tJ< tF
00011A10	00411A10	0	-LIBGCCW32-EH-SJLJ-GTHR-MINGW32
000130B0	004130B0	0	<ip> <total secs> <p size> <delay>
00013350	00413350	0	modem
00013358	00413358	0	Lan
0001335E	0041335E	0	Proxy
0001336B	0041336B	0	none
00013390	00413390	0	m220 1.0 #2730 Mar 16 11:47:38 2004
000133D4	004133D4	0	unable to %s %s (err: %u)
00013420	00413420	0	unable to kill %s (%u)
00013437	00413437	0	%s killed (pid:%u)
00013470	00413470	0	AVICAP32.dll
0001347D	0041347D	0	unable to kill %u (%u)
00013494	00413494	0	pid %u killed
000134A2	004134A2	0	error!
000134A9	004134A9	0	ran ok
000134B0	004134B0	0	MODE %s +o %s
000134BF	004134BF	0	set %s %s
00013600	00413600	0	Mozilla/4.0
0001360C	0041360C	0	Accept: */*
0001361C	0041361C	0	<DIR>

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GIAC Reverse Engineering Malware (GREM)

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0001362B 0041362B 0 Could not copy %s to %s
00013643 00413643 0 %s copied to %s
00013653 00413653 0 0123456789abcdef
00013664 00413664 0 %s unset
0001366D 0041366D 0 unable to unset %s
00013AD4 00413AD4 0 (%s) %s
00013ADD 00413ADD 0 %s %s
00013BA0 00413BA0 0 libssl32.dll
00013BAD 00413BAD 0 libeay32.dll
00013BE0 00413BE0 0 <diel|join|part|raw|msg>
0011B67A 0051B67A 0 AdjustTokenPrivileges
0011B692 0051B692 0 CloseServiceHandle
0011B6AA 0051B6AA 0 CreateServiceA
0011B6BE 0051B6BE 0 CryptAcquireContextA
0011B6D6 0051B6D6 0 CryptGenRandom
0011B6EA 0051B6EA 0 CryptReleaseContext
0011B702 0051B702 0 GetUserNameA
0011B712 0051B712 0 LookupPrivilegeValueA
0011B72A 0051B72A 0 OpenProcessToken
0011B73E 0051B73E 0 OpenSCManagerA
0011B752 0051B752 0 RegCloseKey

File pos	Mem pos	ID	Text
=====	=====	==	====
0011B762	0051B762	0	RegCreateKeyExA
0011B776	0051B776	0	RegSetValueExA
0011B78A	0051B78A	0	RegisterServiceCtrlHandlerA
0011B7AA	0051B7AA	0	SetServiceStatus
0011B7BE	0051B7BE	0	StartServiceCtrlDispatcherA
0011B7DE	0051B7DE	0	AddAtomA
0011B7EA	0051B7EA	0	CloseHandle
0011B7FA	0051B7FA	0	CopyFileA
0011B806	0051B806	0	CreateDirectoryA
0011B81A	0051B81A	0	CreateFileA
0011B82A	0051B82A	0	CreateMutexA
0011B83A	0051B83A	0	CreatePipe
0011B84A	0051B84A	0	CreateProcessA
0011B85E	0051B85E	0	CreateToolhelp32Snapshot
0011B87A	0051B87A	0	DeleteFileA
0011B88A	0051B88A	0	DuplicateHandle
0011B89E	0051B89E	0	EnterCriticalSection
0011B8B6	0051B8B6	0	ExitProcess
0011B8C6	0051B8C6	0	ExitThread
0011B8D6	0051B8D6	0	FileTimeToSystemTime
0011B8EE	0051B8EE	0	FindAtomA
0011B8FA	0051B8FA	0	FindClose
0011B906	0051B906	0	FindFirstFileA
0011B91A	0051B91A	0	FindNextFileA
0011B92A	0051B92A	0	FreeLibrary
0011B93A	0051B93A	0	GetAtomNameA
0011B94A	0051B94A	0	GetCommandLineA
0011B95E	0051B95E	0	GetCurrentDirectoryA
0011B976	0051B976	0	GetCurrentProcess
0011B98A	0051B98A	0	GetCurrentThreadId
0011B9A2	0051B9A2	0	GetExitCodeProcess
0011B9BA	0051B9BA	0	GetFileSize
0011B9CA	0051B9CA	0	GetFullPathNameA
0011B9DE	0051B9DE	0	GetLastError
0011B9EE	0051B9EE	0	GetModuleFileNameA
0011BA06	0051BA06	0	GetModuleHandleA
0011BA1A	0051BA1A	0	GetProcAddress

Certification Attempt

GIAC Reverse Engineering Malware (GREM)

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```
0011BA2E 0051BA2E 0 GetStartupInfoA
0011BA42 0051BA42 0 GetSystemDirectoryA
0011BA5A 0051BA5A 0 GetSystemInfo
0011BA6A 0051BA6A 0 GetTempPathA
0011BA7A 0051BA7A 0 GetTickCount
0011BA8A 0051BA8A 0 GetVersionExA
0011BA9A 0051BA9A 0 GlobalMemoryStatus
0011BAB2 0051BAB2 0 InitializeCriticalSection
0011BACE 0051BACE 0 IsBadReadPtr
0011BADE 0051BADE 0 LeaveCriticalSection
0011BAF6 0051BAF6 0 LoadLibraryA
0011BB06 0051BB06 0 MoveFileA
0011BB12 0051BB12 0 OpenProcess
0011BB22 0051BB22 0 PeekNamedPipe
0011BB32 0051BB32 0 Process32First
0011BB46 0051BB46 0 Process32Next
0011BB56 0051BB56 0 QueryPerformanceFrequency
0011BB72 0051BB72 0 ReadFile
0011BB7E 0051BB7E 0 ReleaseMutex
0011BB8E 0051BB8E 0 RemoveDirectoryA
0011BBA2 0051BBA2 0 SetConsoleCtrlHandler
0011BBBA 0051BBBA 0 SetCurrentDirectoryA
0011BBD2 0051BBD2 0 SetFilePointer
```

File pos	Mem pos	ID	Text
=====	=====	==	====
0011BBE6	0051BBE6	0	SetUnhandledExceptionFilter
0011BC06	0051BC06	0	Sleep
0011BC0E	0051BC0E	0	TerminateProcess
0011BC22	0051BC22	0	WaitForSingleObject
0011BC3A	0051BC3A	0	WriteFile
0011BC46	0051BC46	0	_itoa
0011BC4E	0051BC4E	0	_stat
0011BC56	0051BC56	0	_strdup
0011BC62	0051BC62	0	_strcmp
0011BC6E	0051BC6E	0	__getmainargs
0011BC7E	0051BC7E	0	__p__environ
0011BC8E	0051BC8E	0	__p__fmode
0011BC9E	0051BC9E	0	__set_app_type
0011BCB2	0051BCB2	0	_beginthread
0011BCC2	0051BCC2	0	_cexit
0011BCCE	0051BCCE	0	_errno
0011BCDA	0051BCDA	0	_fileno
0011BCEE	0051BCEE	0	_onexit
0011BCFA	0051BCFA	0	_setmode
0011BD06	0051BD06	0	_vsnprintf
0011BD16	0051BD16	0	abort
0011BD1E	0051BD1E	0	atexit
0011BD32	0051BD32	0	clock
0011BD3A	0051BD3A	0	fclose
0011BD46	0051BD46	0	fflush
0011BD52	0051BD52	0	fgets
0011BD5A	0051BD5A	0	fopen
0011BD62	0051BD62	0	fprintf
0011BD6E	0051BD6E	0	fread
0011BD7E	0051BD7E	0	fwrite
0011BD8A	0051BD8A	0	malloc
0011BD96	0051BD96	0	memcpy
0011BDA2	0051BDA2	0	memset
0011BDAE	0051BDAE	0	printf
0011BDBA	0051BDBA	0	raise

Certification Attempt

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```
0011BDCA 0051BDCA 0 realloc
0011BDD6 0051BDD6 0 setvbuf
0011BDE2 0051BDE2 0 signal
0011BDEE 0051BDEE 0 sprintf
0011BDFA 0051BDFA 0 srand
0011BE02 0051BE02 0 strcat
0011BE0E 0051BE0E 0 strchr
0011BE1A 0051BE1A 0 strcmp
0011BE26 0051BE26 0 strcpy
0011BE32 0051BE32 0 strerror
0011BE3E 0051BE3E 0 strncat
0011BE4A 0051BE4A 0 strncmp
0011BE56 0051BE56 0 strncpy
0011BE62 0051BE62 0 strstr
0011BE76 0051BE76 0 toupper
0011BE82 0051BE82 0 ShellExecuteA
0011BE92 0051BE92 0 DispatchMessageA
0011BEA6 0051BEA6 0 ExitWindowsEx
0011BEB6 0051BEB6 0 GetMessageA
0011BEC6 0051BEC6 0 PeekMessageA
0011BED6 0051BED6 0 GetFileVersionInfoA
0011BEEE 0051BEEE 0 VerQueryValueA
0011BF02 0051BF02 0 InternetCloseHandle
0011BF1A 0051BF1A 0 InternetGetConnectedState
0011BF36 0051BF36 0 InternetOpenA
```

File pos	Mem pos	ID	Text
=====	=====	==	====
0011BF46	0051BF46	0	InternetOpenUrlA
0011BF5A	0051BF5A	0	InternetReadFile
0011BF6E	0051BF6E	0	WSAGetLastError
0011BF82	0051BF82	0	WSASocketA
0011BF92	0051BF92	0	WSAStartup
0011BFA2	0051BFA2	0	__WSAFDIsSet
0011BFB2	0051BFB2	0	accept
0011BFC6	0051BFC6	0	closesocket
0011BFD6	0051BFD6	0	connect
0011BFE2	0051BFE2	0	gethostbyaddr
0011BFF2	0051BFF2	0	gethostbyname
0011C002	0051C002	0	gethostname
0011C012	0051C012	0	getsockname
0011C022	0051C022	0	htonl
0011C02A	0051C02A	0	htons
0011C032	0051C032	0	inet_addr
0011C03E	0051C03E	0	inet_ntoa
0011C04A	0051C04A	0	ioctlsocket
0011C05A	0051C05A	0	listen
0011C066	0051C066	0	ntohl
0011C076	0051C076	0	select
0011C08A	0051C08A	0	sendto
0011C096	0051C096	0	setsockopt
0011C0A6	0051C0A6	0	shutdown
0011C0B2	0051C0B2	0	socket
0011C0FC	0051C0FC	0	ADVAPI32.DLL
0011C1FC	0051C1FC	0	KERNEL32.dll
0011C21C	0051C21C	0	msvcrt.dll
0011C2E0	0051C2E0	0	msvcrt.dll
0011C2F0	0051C2F0	0	SHELL32.DLL
0011C30C	0051C30C	0	USER32.dll
0011C320	0051C320	0	VERSION.dll
0011C340	0051C340	0	WININET.DLL

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GIAC Reverse Engineering Malware (GREM)

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```
0011C3B4 0051C3B4    0 WS2_32.DLL
0011D071 0051D071    0 VirtualAlloc
0011D07E 0051D07E    0 VirtualFree
0011D441 0051D441    0 kernel32.dll
0011D44E 0051D44E    0 ExitProcess
0011D45A 0051D45A    0 user32.dll
0011D465 0051D465    0 MessageBoxA
0011D471 0051D471    0 wsprintfA
0011D47B 0051D47B    0 LOADER ERROR
0011D488 0051D488    0 The procedure entry point %s could not be located in the dynamic link library %
0011D4D9 0051D4D9    0 The ordinal %u could not be located in the dynamic link library %
0011D6E6 0051D6E6    0 (08@P
0011D874 0051D874    0 D4|M
0011D9C0 0051D9C0    0 ;;F,s
0011D9CF 0051D9CF    0 ,;F0s
0011D9DB 0051D9DB    0 ;F4s
0011DCB5 0051DCB5    0 D$$W3
0011DF6C 0051DF6C    0 kernel32.dll
0011DF7B 0051DF7B    0 GetProcAddress
0011DF8C 0051DF8C    0 GetModuleHandleA
0011DF9F 0051DF9F    0 LoadLibraryA
0011E074 0051E074    0 advapi32.dll
0011E081 0051E081    0 msvcrt.dll
0011E08C 0051E08C    0 msvcrt.dll
0011E097 0051E097    0 shell32.dll
0011E0A3 0051E0A3    0 user32.dll
0011E0AE 0051E0AE    0 version.dll
```

File pos	Mem pos	ID	Text
=====	=====	==	====
0011E0BA	0051E0BA	0	wininet.dll
0011E0C6	0051E0C6	0	ws2_32.dll
0011E113	0051E113	0	AdjustTokenPrivileges
0011E12B	0051E12B	0	_itoa
0011E133	0051E133	0	__getmainargs
0011E143	0051E143	0	ShellExecuteA
0011E153	0051E153	0	DispatchMessageA
0011E166	0051E166	0	GetFileVersionInfoA
0011E17C	0051E17C	0	InternetCloseHandle
0011E192	0051E192	0	WSAGetLastError

Certification Attempt

GIAC Reverse Engineering Malware (GREM)

Michael Mauch

September, 11th 2004

TCP TTL:128 TOS:0x0 ID:218 IpLen:20 DgmLen:40
***A*R** Seq: 0x0 Ack: 0x58E4EDF6 Win: 0x0 TcpLen: 20

09/20-03:56:46.920771 192.168.5.129:1033 -> 192.168.5.131:6667

TCP TTL:128 TOS:0x0 ID:219 IpLen:20 DgmLen:40 DF

A Seq: 0x8E39ADE9 Ack: 0x598189F7 Win: 0x4442 TcpLen: 20

09/20-03:56:46.920983 192.168.5.131:6667 -> 192.168.5.129:1033

TCP TTL:64 TOS:0x0 ID:37212 IpLen:20 DgmLen:109 DF

AP Seq: 0x598189F7 Ack: 0x8E39ADE9 Win: 0x16D0 TcpLen: 20

4E 4F 54 49 43 45 20 41 55 54 48 20 3A 2A 2A 2A NOTICE AUTH :***

20 43 68 65 63 6B 69 6E 67 20 49 64 65 6E 74 0D Checking Ident.

0A 4E 4F 54 49 43 45 20 41 55 54 48 20 3A 2A 2A .NOTICE AUTH :**

2A 20 4E 6F 20 49 64 65 6E 74 20 72 65 73 70 6F * No Ident respo

6E 73 65 0D 0A nse

09/20-03:56:46 940816 192.168.5.129:1033 -> 192.168.5.131:6667

TCP TTL:128 TOS:0x0 ID:220 IpLen:20 DgmLen:107 DF

AP Seq: 0x8E39ADE9 Ack: 0x59818A3C Win: 0x43ED TcpLen: 20

55 53 45 52 20 76 4E 53 77 78 20 6C 6E 63 61 6C; IISER vNSwx local

68 6E 73 74 20 30 20 3A 4C 71 72 70 7A 6B 55 70 host 0 :! grpzkl !m

43 54 4B 6B 41 49 75 44 74 74 70 67 44 56 45 65 CTKkAluDttppqDVFe

4A 0A 4E 49 43 4B 20 4D 62 6A 75 49 7A 6D 6E 72 LNICK Mbiulzmr

EN