

Multi-Component Malware - How To Name, Share and Report It

Sean McDonald
Virus Researcher

Nick FitzGerald
Independent Antivirus Consultant

www.sophos.com

Ancient History

- Win32/Ska (aka Happy99)
 - early self e-mailing virus
 - early multi-component virus
- Arrives as e-mail attachment Happy99.exe
- Copies itself to system directory as SKA.EXE
- Drops SKA.DLL in system directory
- Patches Wsock32.DLL to call SKA.DLL
- Win32/Ska replicates as user sends e-mail, posts to USENET News

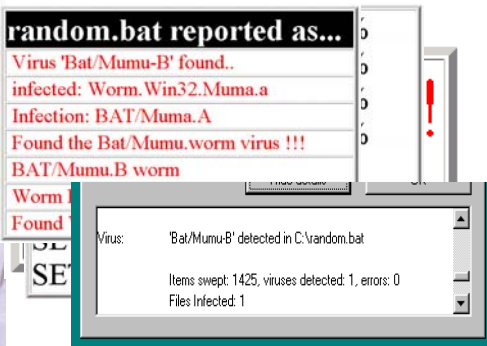
Recent History

- JS/Flea.A (aka JS/Fortnight.D)
 - e-mail-using virus
 - multi-component virus
- Arrives embedded in HTML e-mail message
- <IFRAME> tag grabs HTML from remote server
- Script in HTML executes
 - IE security flaw provides elevated privileges
 - script alters registry, drops files
- JS/Flea replicates as user sends e-mail

Reporting Problem

File	Reported as...
muma.bat	Found Virus [BAT_MUMU.A] (1)
ipepass.txt	Found Virus [BAT_MUMU.A] (1)
start.bat	Found Virus [BAT_MUMU.A] (1)
psexec.exe	
random.bat	Found Virus [BAT_MUMU.A] (1)
nwize.ini	

A Real Virus (apparently)



How Big A Problem Is this

- How could a single component or just a few end up on a system anyway?
 - using multiple scanners
 - switching scanner
 - using antivirus software for the first time
 - incomplete replication

Incorporating Context

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- Incorporate context to determine whether execution is possible
- Look at all factors that help achieve this objective:
 - number of components present
 - functionality of only those components present
 - can components communicate
 - correct operating systems
 - required registry entries

Difficulties Incorporating Context

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- Where should context be considered? Consider the following:
 - scanning network drives
 - scanning e-mail at the gateway
 - memory-borne virus in tcpdump data
- Boot sector in a file
- Archives
- Base64 encoding outside MIME boundaries

Benefits Incorporating Context

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- Infection statistics would be more accurate
- Consider what “currently” running and “not runnable” mean to the user
- What does the user have to do if one thinks the malware is active:
 - disconnect machines from network
 - replace deleted files
 - call support for help
 - perform security audit

Benefits Incorporating Context - Cont.

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- What does the same user have to do if the malware is believed to be not running:
 - delete malware files
 - possibly check for signs of previous infection
- What if the malware is not relevant to the machine:
 - delete malware files
 - possibly advise others

Using States

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- States can be used to convey the results of incorporating context into reports
- Basic states might be:

ACTIVE	currently executing in memory
DORMANT	not executing however no reason why not
NOT-RUNNABLE	not executing and cannot execute in current climate

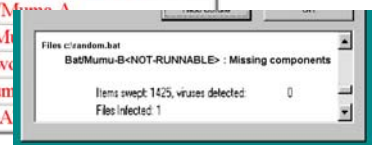
Using States - Cont.

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- The states reported could be followed by a descriptive reason:

random.bat reported as...

Virus 'Bat/Mumu-B' found..
infected: Worm.Win32.Muma.a
Infection: BAT/Mumu-A
Found the Bat/M
BAT/Mumu.B w
Worm BAT/Mum
Found Virus [BA



To Finish...

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- Please contact us and let us know:
 - whether anything suggested has merit
 - why it does not
 - suggestions of your own
 - whether you are interested in furthering the matter
- nick@virus-l.demon.co.uk
- sean.mcdonald@sophos.com.au