

MyDoom



Malware Reverse Engineering

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OVERVIEW

The MyDoom worm was first detected in January 2004. Although its origins are still unknown, artifacts within the binary most likely link its development back to Russia. The virus was spread through a self-replicating email campaign that tricked users into opening a malicious attachment. The attachment, which appeared benign, was actually the malicious payload. Upon opening the file, it would silently scan the computer and the internet for any email addresses it could find to continue replicating. Additionally, the virus creates a backdoor on the machine which was used for multiple botnet attacks against large organizations such as Google and Microsoft. In fact, the virus successfully took down Google for nearly a day through a distributed denial of service attack.

When MyDoom was originally released, analysts reported that the virus accounted for one in ten emails sent worldwide. MyDoom crippled internet page load times by 50% globally and caused an estimated of \$65 billion dollars. Although today it only accounts for about 1% of all email and is detected by most antivirus software, successful campaigns have been reported as recently as a few years ago.

ANALYSIS

Static Analysis

General

File Information	
Operating System	Windows 10 1709
Description	A Windows Worm that was first sighted in 2004. It is infamously known as the fastest spreading email worm to date and is still heavily used today.
Size (bytes)	26050
Hash (SHA256)	6F064D4987B4202EBE2FAAAB28F3582DD784F24FA1A13F305051A6D7E85A78ED
Source	https://samples.vx-underground.org/samples/Families/MyDoom/

Basic

Strings

Strings is a static command line utility that is used to quickly pull readable text snippets out of a binary. This can be used to get a cursory idea of the function of the binary.

Findings

In this binary, there are a small number of strings (548). This indicates that the file may be obfuscated through packing. Further analysis shows the strings "UPX0" and "UPX1" (Figure 1), which is a specific type of packing technology. Finally, we see the presence of the LoadLibraryA and GetProcAddress API calls (Figure 2), but not many others. This is another strong indicator of packing.

Analysis

```
MyDoom > Analysis > strings.txt
1
2 Strings v2.51
3 Copyright (c) 1999-2011 Mark Russinovich
4 Sysinternals - www.sysinternals.com
5
6 !This program cannot be run in DOS mode.
7 UPX0
8 UPX1
9 .rsrc
10 1.24
11 UPX1
12 kernel32.d
13 IISroot\IEFrame
14 H_Notocrt1_remand
15 ep*ug
16 aSa'
17 %s, %u
18 .zu:
19 +into
20 zHSta
21 (dmsaplllphlp
22 DQm9AS
23 workPals
24 mail
25 buse
26 vli|tifi
27 .gkLI/

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL
PS C:\Users\Calli\MalTools> $strings = .\strings\strings.exe -n 4 $MyDoom\Binaries\MyDoom
PS C:\Users\Calli\MalTools> $strings.count
548
PS C:\Users\Calli\MalTools> $strings | out-file $MyDoom\Analysis\strings.txt
PS C:\Users\Calli\MalTools> []
```

Figure 1 Strings UPX

```
MyDoom > Analysis > strings.txt
1
2 Strings v2.51
3 Copyright (c) 1999-2011 Mark Russinovich
4 Sysinternals - www.sysinternals.com
5
6 !This program cannot be run in DOS mode.
7 UPX0
8 UPX1
9 .rsrc
10 1.24
11 UPX1
12 kernel32.d
13 IISroot\IEFrame
14 H_Notocrt1_remand
15 ep*ug
16 aSa'
17 %s, %u
18 .zu:
19 +into
20 zHSta
21 (dmsaplllphlp
22 DQm9AS
23 workPals
24 mail
25 buse
26 vli|tifi
27 .gkLI/

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL
PS C:\Users\Calli\MalTools> $strings = .\strings\strings.exe -n 4 $MyDoom\Binaries\MyDoom
PS C:\Users\Calli\MalTools> $strings.count
548
PS C:\Users\Calli\MalTools> $strings | out-file $MyDoom\Analysis\strings.txt
PS C:\Users\Calli\MalTools> []

MyDoom > Analysis > strings.txt
523 )(4'@
524 wwwwwww
525 KERNEL32.DLL
526 ADVAPI32.dll
527 PSWCR1.dll
528 USER32.dll
529 MS2_32.dll
530 LoadLibraryA
531 GetProcAddress
532 ExitProcess
533 RegCloseKey
534 memset
535 sprintfA
536 lPX
537 -qkAu?g
538 |iq|
539 skLH%Z,
540 nK6cE
541 @jV)
542 Ng/(B
543 /(C
544 D\+B
545 ?w|j
546 oP|/
547 a-Z$>
548 0501,
549

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL
PS C:\Users\Calli\MalTools> $strings = .\strings\strings.exe -n 4 $MyDoom\Binaries\MyDoom
PS C:\Users\Calli\MalTools> $strings.count
548
PS C:\Users\Calli\MalTools> $strings | out-file $MyDoom\Analysis\strings.txt
PS C:\Users\Calli\MalTools> []
```

Figure 2 API Calls

Floss

Floss is another CLI tool that was created by the FireEye FLARE team. It builds upon the capabilities of strings by being able to decrypt encoded strings automatically.

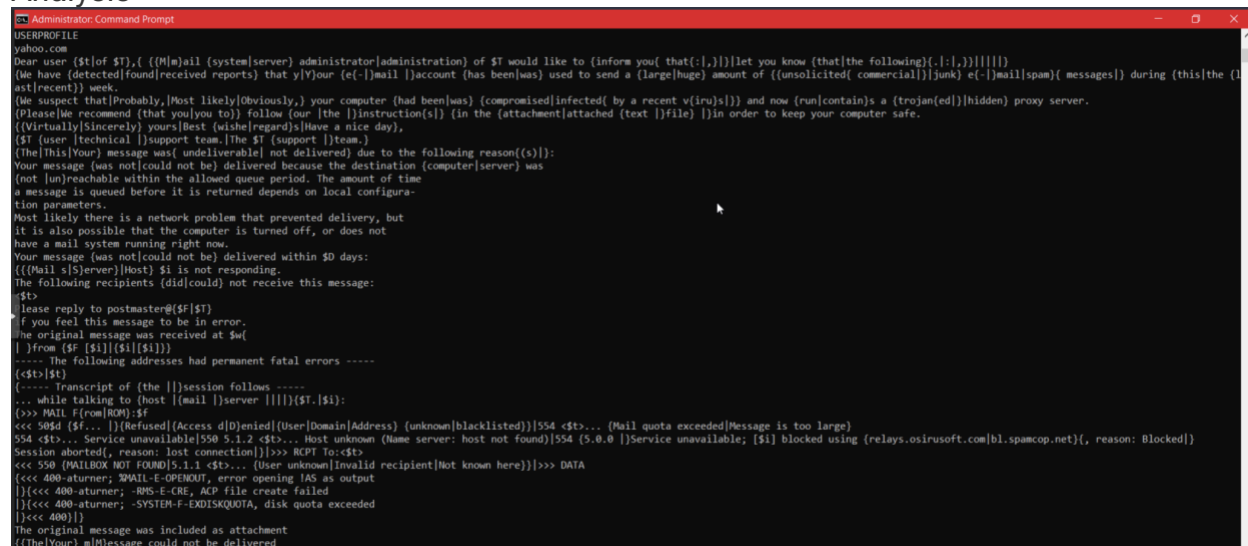
Findings

In this binary, FLOSS was able to decode a few different interesting strings. The first appears to be some sort of email template used to help replicate the virus across other hosts (Figure 3). The template appears to be able to send a few different message bodies to make it more difficult to detect. Since there are many variants of MyDoom, the email template can be used to help hone in on the specific version of the malware. This template is a strong indicator of MyDoom.m, which aimed to get people to open an email that mimicked an NDR from their system administrator.

The second string of interest appears to be used to help send the message (Figure 4). It is a series of message headers that will likely be passed to the built in SMTP server.

Finally, we see a series of strings that helps to understand how the worm gathers email recipients (Figure 5). On top of searching the local host for temporary internet files and contacts, the malware also queries search engines for publicly available addresses. This is likely how it became the fastest spreading email virus of all time.

Analysis



```
Administrator: Command Prompt
USERPROFILE
yahoo.com
Dear user {${of $T},{ [(M)a]il (system|server) administrator|administration) of $T would like to (inform you( that{:,})|let you know (that|the following){(,|:|,)}|)}
(We have (detected|found|received reports) that y|your (e(-|)mail )account (has been|was) used to send a (large|huge) amount of ((unsolicited| commercial|)junk e(-|)mail|spam) (messages) during (this|the (l
ast|recent)) week.
(We suspect that|Probably,|Most likely|Obviously,) your computer (had been|was) (compromised|infected( by a recent v|ru|s)) and now (run|contain)s a (trojan(ed)|hidden) proxy server.
(Please|We recomend (that you|you to)) follow (our |the )instruction(s)| (in the (attach|attached (text |)file )) in order to keep your computer safe.
((Virtually|Sincerely) yours|Best (wishes|regards)|Have a nice day),
${ (user |technical )|support team.|The $T (support |)team.)
(The|This|Your) message was( undeliverable| not delivered) due to the following reason(s)|):
Your message (was not|could not be) delivered because the destination (computer|server) was
(not |un)|reachable within the allowed queue period. The amount of time
a message is queued before it is returned depends on local configura-
tion parameters.
Most likely there is a network problem that prevented delivery, but
it is also possible that the computer is turned off, or does not
have a mail system running right now.
Your message (was not|could not be) delivered within $D days:
(((Mail s|$)server)|Host) $I is not responding.
The following recipients (did|could) not receive this message:
$&T
Please reply to postmaster@($F|$T)
If you feel this message to be in error,
the original message was received at $(
| )|from ($F |$I)|($I|$I|$I)
----- The following addresses had permanent fatal errors -----
<($t)|$t>
----- Transcript of (the |)session follows -----
... while talking to (host |(mail |)server |)|($T)|($I):
>>> MAIL F|rom|ROK):$F
<<< 504d ($f... )|Refused|(Access d|D)enied|(User|Domain|Address) (unknown|blacklisted)|554 <$t>... (Mail quota exceeded|Message is too large)
554 <$t>... Service unavailable|550 5.1.2 <$t>... Host unknown (Name server: host not found)|554 (5.0.0 |)Service unavailable; [$i] blocked using (relays.osirusoft.com|bl.spamcop.net|), reason: Blocked|
Session aborted(, reason: lost connection)|>>> RCPT To:<$t>
<<< 550 (MAILBOX NOT FOUND)|5.1.1 <$t>... (User unknown|Invalid recipient|Not known here)|>>>> DATA
<<<< 400-rturmer; MAIL-E-OPENOUT, error opening IAS as output
|>>><< 400-rturmer; -RMS-E-CRE, RCP file create failed
|>>><< 400-rturmer; -SYSTEM-F-EXDISKQUOTA, disk quota exceeded
|>>><< 400|)
The original message was included as attachment
((The|Your) m|M)message could not be delivered
```

Figure 3 Email Template

```
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz0123456789+/
X-Priority: 3
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 6.00.2600.0000
X-MIMEOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V6.00.2600.0000
Content-Type: multipart/mixed;
    boundary="%s"
MIME-Version: 1.0
Date:
Subject: %s
To: %s
From: %s
-----_%s_%.3u_%.4u_%.8X_%.8X
NextPart
-%s--
-%s
Content-Type: application/octet-stream;
    name="%s"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: base64
Content-Disposition: %s;
    filename="%s"
inline
--%s
Content-Type: text/plain;
    charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
This is a multi-part message in MIME format.
```

Figure 4 Email Headers

```
services
urlmon.dll
URLDownloadToCacheFileA
http://search.lycos.com/default.asp?lpv=1&loc=searchhp&tab=web&query=%s
&nbq=%d
http://www.altavista.com/web/results?q=%s&kgs=0&kls=0
&n=%d
http://search.yahoo.com/search?p=%s&ei=UTF-8&fr=fp-tab-web-t&cop=mss&tab=
&num=%d
http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&ie=UTF-8&oe=UTF-8&q=%s
%s+%
```

Figure 5 Email Recipient Worming

UPX

UPX is a command line utility that can be used to pack and unpack files. Malware developers often pack files to obfuscate the contents from a malware reverse engineer.

Findings

In both the strings and PEiD analysis, we see that this file is packed with UPX. I was successfully able to unpack the file, which appeared to be compressed by about 70% (Figure 6).

Analysis

```
PS C:\Users\calli\JMalTools> .\upx-3.95-win64\upx.exe -d $MyDoom/Binaries/MyDoom -o $MyDoom/Binaries/MyDoom.exe
Ultimate Packer for eXecutables
Copyright (C) 1996 - 2018
UPX 3.95w      Markus Oberhumer, Laszlo Molnar & John Reiser   Aug 26th 2018

  File size      Ratio      Format      Name
-----
  41664 <-      28864      69.28%     win32/pe     MyDoom.exe
  |
Unpacked 1 file.
```

Figure 6 Unpacked Binary

PE View

PE View is a graphical tool that can be used to quickly find embedded files, learn about when the binary was created, as well as quickly see the imported and exported API calls.

Findings

In this binary we can see references to a packed UPX file (Figure 7).

Analysis

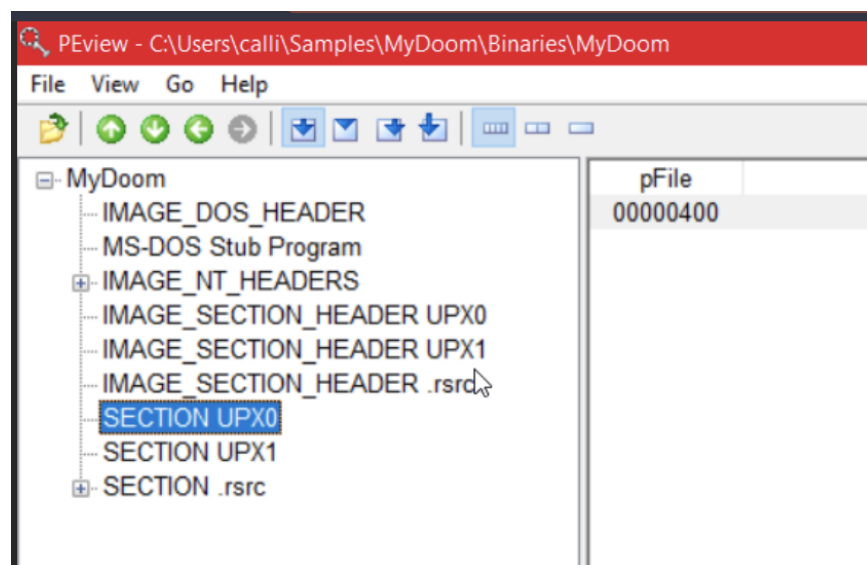


Figure 7 PE View Analysis

PEiD

PEiD is another graphical tool that can be used to detect which packing technology was used to obfuscate a particular binary.

Findings

PEiD was able to detect that the binary was packed with UPX v0.89.6 (Figure 8).

Analysis

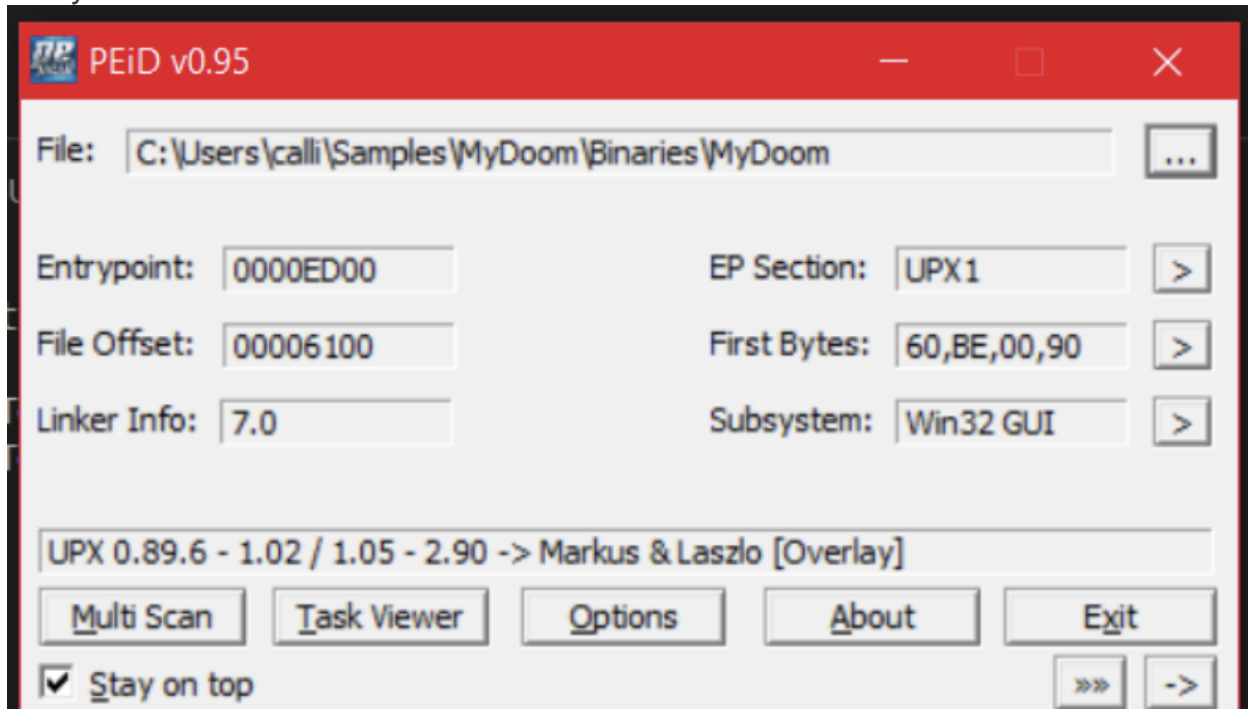


Figure 8 Evidence of Packing

Resource Hacker

Resource Hacker is used to find hidden embedded binaries and other file artifacts. It can also be used to export different subfiles for isolated analysis.

Findings

Although there weren't any hidden files in this binary, the embedded icon changed with each variant of MyDoom. This icon further validates our prediction that this sample is variant M (Figure 9).

Analysis

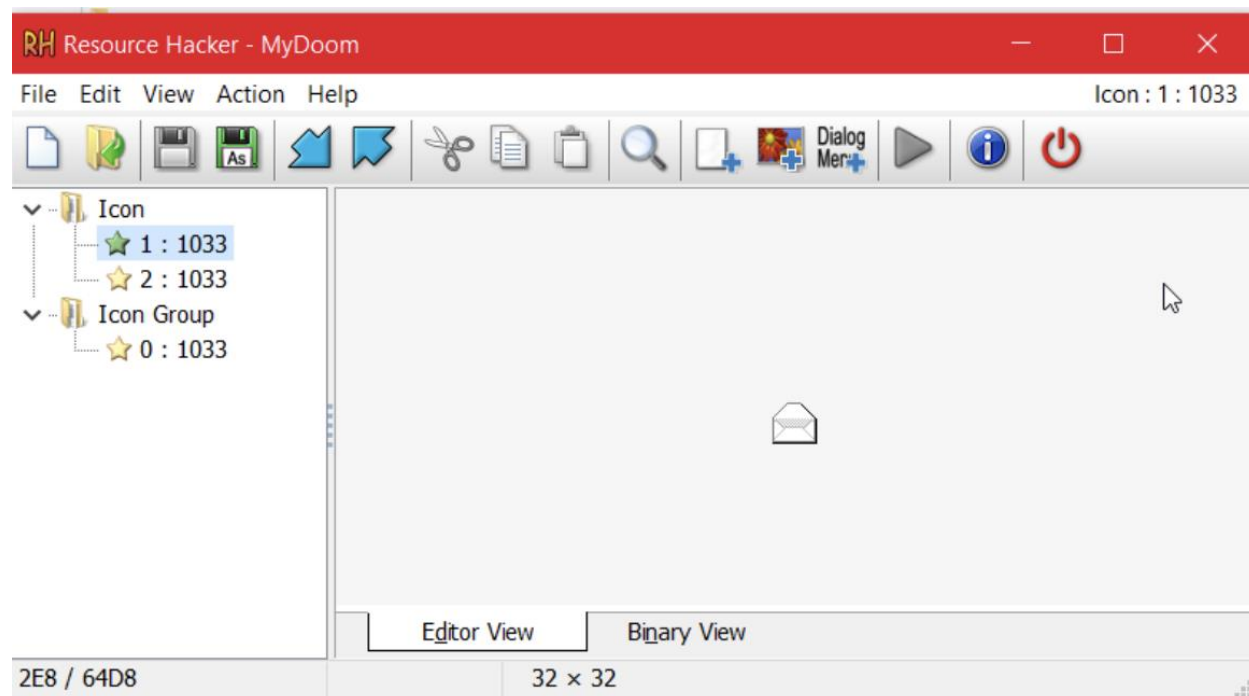


Figure 9 MyDoom.m Icon

Virus Total

Virus Total is an online tool that maintains a database of malicious files. It can be used to determine if a binary has already been deemed malicious as well as provide a basic report on what it may do.

Findings

From the Virus Total report, we can see that this binary has been deemed malicious by 66 different anti-virus vendors. Additionally, Virus total can detect when the file was first seen in the wild (6/4/2022) as well as the packing technology (Figure 10). From the behaviors tab, we can see what the file is expected to do once run. From our analysis, we can see that the file makes many DNS requests, as well as creates a startup task that automatically starts the binary on boot (Figure 11). Finally, we get a better look at the various search queries the binary makes to find more victims.

Analysis

66
/ 71

Community Score

66 security vendors and 1 sandbox flagged this file as malicious

6f064d4987b4202ebe2faaab28f3582dd784f24fa1a13f305051a6d7e85a78ed
28.19 KB
Size
2022-07-25 02:16:57 UTC
a moment ago

MyDoom
EXE

checks-network-adapters direct-cpu-clock-access long-sleeps randomn overlay peexe persistence runtime-modules suspicious-dns upx

DETECTION
DETAILS
RELATIONS
BEHAVIOR
COMMUNITY

Security Vendors' Analysis

Ad-Aware	Worm.Generic.24461	AhnLab-V3	Win32/Mydoom.worm.49344.B
Alibaba	Malware:Win32/Dorpal.all1000029	ALYac	Worm.Mydoom
Antiy-AVL	Trojan.Generic.ASMalwS.118	Arcabit	Worm.Generic.D5F8D
Avast	Win32/Banker-FNW [Trj]	AVG	Win32/Banker-FNW [Trj]
Avira (no cloud)	WORM/Mydoom.O.1	Baidu	Win32.Worm-Email.Mydoom.a
BitDefender	Worm.Generic.24461	BitDefenderTheta	AI.Packer.6236D6581F
Bkav Pro	W32.MyDoom.M.Worm	ClamAV	Win.Worm.Mydoom-90
Comodo	Worm.Win32.Mydoom.R@348l	CrowdStrike Falcon	Win/malicious_confidence_100% (W)
Cybereason	Malicious.28f59b	Cyance	Unsafe

Basic Properties

MD5	13c05f728f59b645759cff2469dd2b2
SHA-1	a2879876885d68be54bc0d9307a8ea0b4182560b
SHA-256	6f064d4987b4202ebe2faaab28f3582dd784f24fa1a13f305051a6d7e85a78ed
Vhash	02403e0f7d1019z301lz15z17z
Authentihash	8275243725139b9e8403115b265b8c532e6590f2c5a37f272350c7b64de96452
Imphash	98cd465c2ab28419fd90d5e847563f4
SSDEEP	384:1vxBbK26ij5ld8SpHx9jLhsznnVxA1WmP5w7GGCJlqqwMlyNTbs4.Dv8lRRdsxq1DjJcfo7
TLSH	T150D2C085B050FAA2C01682331D86C471FD119C611AAAD2CBB24BF7FFDB17850B0CD2B
File type	Win32 EXE
Magic	PE32 executable for MS Windows (GUI) Intel 80386 32-bit
TrID	UPX compressed Win32 Executable (34.7%)
TrID	Win32 EXE Yoda's Crypter (34.1%)
TrID	Win32 Dynamic Link Library (generic) (8.4%)
TrID	Win16 NE executable (generic) (6.4%)
TrID	Win32 Executable (generic) (5.7%)
File size	28.19 KB (28864 bytes)
PEiD packer	UPX 2.90 [LZMA] -> Markus Oberhumer, Laszlo Molnar & John Reiser
Cyren packer	UPX

History

First Seen In The Wild	2022-06-04 15:39:32 UTC
First Submission	2021-07-26 10:48:24 UTC
Last Submission	2022-07-25 02:20:07 UTC
Last Analysis	2022-07-25 02:16:57 UTC

Names

- MyDoom
- mydoom.exe
- instruction.html.com

Figure 10 VT Basic



Figure 11 VT Behaviors

Advanced

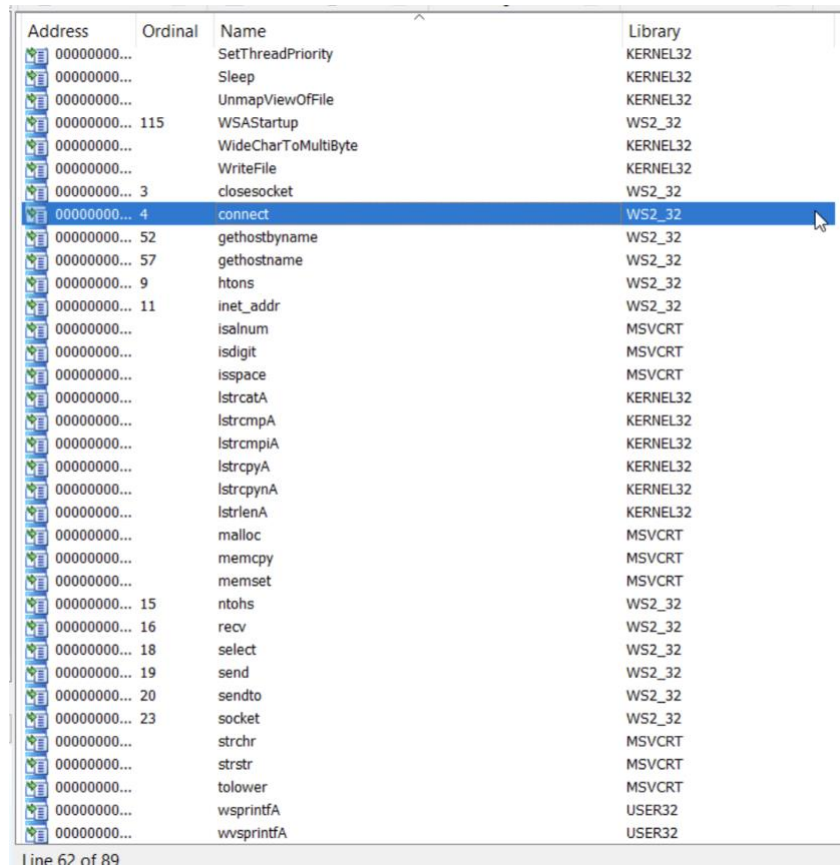
Ida Pro

Ida Pro is a commonly used disassembler, that can be used get a detailed picture of all the functions within a binary.

Finding 1: DNS Query Algorithm

The first algorithm that was investigated was the DNS query algorithm. This function is used to find potential victims on the internet to aid in replication of the worm. I first started by looking at any imports related to networking (Figure 12). Next, I examined any cross reference to GetHostByName until I found the function of interest (Figure 13). The address of this function was later used for dynamic analysis.

Analysis



Address	Ordinal	Name	Library
00000000...		SetThreadPriority	KERNEL32
00000000...		Sleep	KERNEL32
00000000...		UnmapViewOfFile	KERNEL32
00000000... 115		WSAStartup	WS2_32
00000000...		WideCharToMultiByte	KERNEL32
00000000...		WriteFile	KERNEL32
00000000... 3		closesocket	WS2_32
00000000... 4		connect	WS2_32
00000000... 52		gethostbyname	WS2_32
00000000... 57		gethostname	WS2_32
00000000... 9		htons	WS2_32
00000000... 11		inet_addr	WS2_32
00000000...		isalnum	MSVCRT
00000000...		isdigit	MSVCRT
00000000...		isspace	MSVCRT
00000000...		lstrcatA	KERNEL32
00000000...		lstrcpmA	KERNEL32
00000000...		lstrcpmA	KERNEL32
00000000...		lstrcpyA	KERNEL32
00000000...		lstrcpyA	KERNEL32
00000000...		lstrlenA	KERNEL32
00000000...		malloc	MSVCRT
00000000...		memcpy	MSVCRT
00000000...		memset	MSVCRT
00000000... 15		ntohs	WS2_32
00000000... 16		recv	WS2_32
00000000... 18		select	WS2_32
00000000... 19		send	WS2_32
00000000... 20		sendto	WS2_32
00000000... 23		socket	WS2_32
00000000...		strchr	MSVCRT
00000000...		strstr	MSVCRT
00000000...		tolower	MSVCRT
00000000...		wsprintfA	USER32
00000000...		wvsprintfA	USER32

Figure 12 GetHostByName

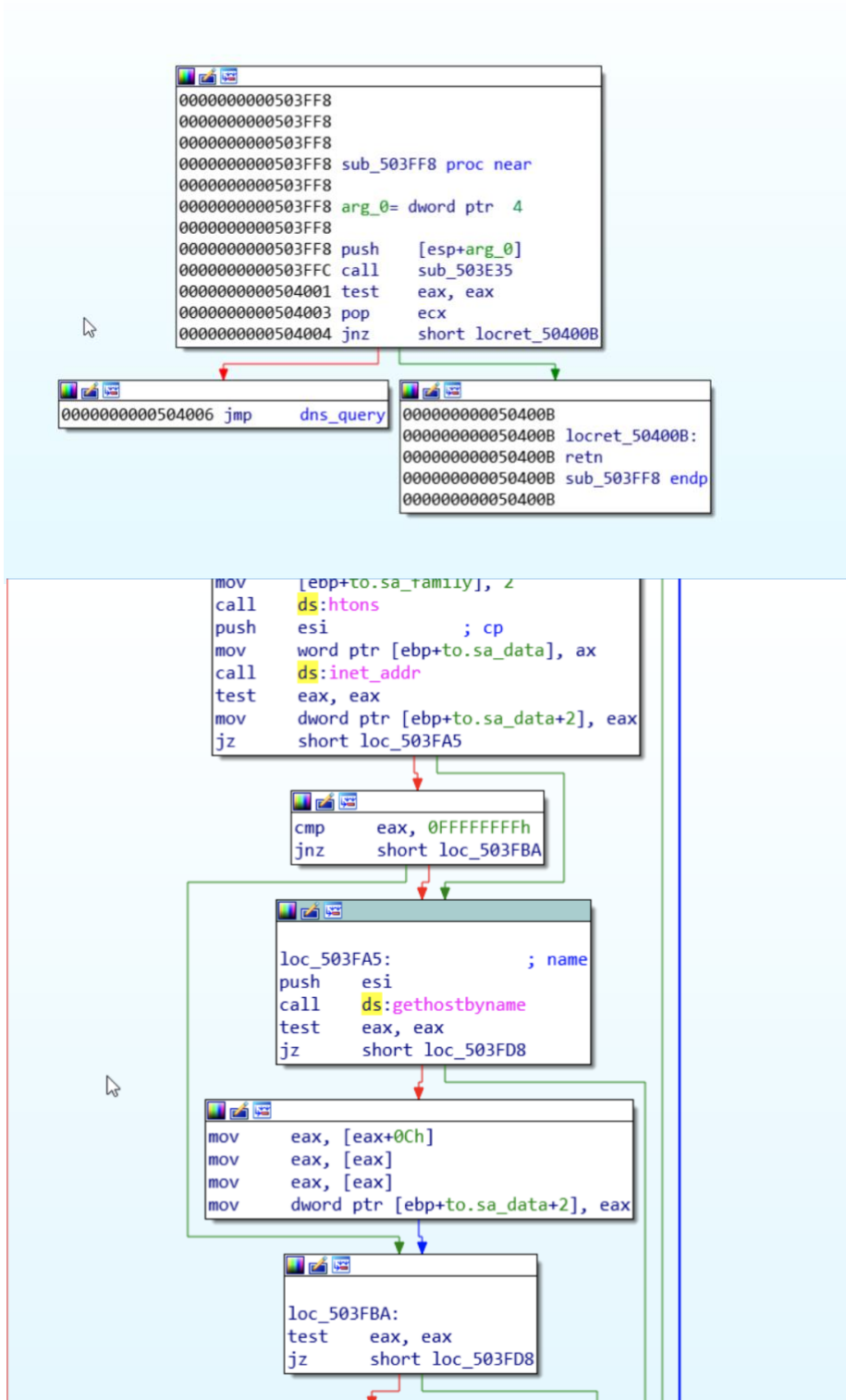


Figure 13 DNS Algorithm

Finding 2: Mass Mailer Algorithm

The second finding is the function that is used to construct the phony email message. To find this function, I looked for the cross references to PostMessageA, which is used to queue messages (Figure 13). Next, I looked for any calls to this function, which would be used to initiate the email phishing campaign (Figure 14).

Analysis

```
0000000050311C
0000000050311C
0000000050311C ; Attributes: noreturn
0000000050311C
0000000050311C ; DWORD __stdcall StartAddress(LPVOID lpThreadParameter)
0000000050311C StartAddress proc near
0000000050311C
0000000050311C lpThreadParameter= dword ptr 4
0000000050311C
0000000050311C push esi
0000000050311D mov esi, ds:FindWindowA
00000000503123 push 0 ; lpWindowName
00000000503125 push offset ClassName ; "ctrl_rewind32"
0000000050312A call esi ; FindWindowA
0000000050312C push eax ; hWnd
0000000050312D call mass_mailer
00000000503132 pop ecx
00000000503133 push 0 ; lpWindowName
00000000503135 push offset aATHnote ; "ATH_note"
0000000050313A call esi ; FindWindowA
0000000050313C push eax ; hWnd
0000000050313D call mass_mailer
00000000503142 pop ecx
00000000503143 push 0 ; lpWindowName
00000000503145 push offset aIEframe ; "IEFrame"
0000000050314A call esi ; FindWindowA
0000000050314D push eax ; hWnd
0000000050314E call mass_mailer
00000000503152 pop ecx
00000000503153 push 0 ; dwExitCode
00000000503155 call ds:ExitThread
00000000503155 StartAddress endp
00000000503155
```

```
000000005030F0
000000005030F0
000000005030F0
000000005030F0 ; int __cdecl mass_mailer(HWND hWnd)
000000005030F0 mass_mailer proc near
000000005030F0
000000005030F0 hWnd= dword ptr 4
000000005030F0
000000005030F0 push ebx
000000005030F1 push edi
000000005030F2 mov edi, [esp+8+hWnd]
000000005030F6 xor ebx, ebx
000000005030F8 cmp edi, ebx
000000005030FA jz short loc_503119
```

```
000000005030FC push esi
000000005030FD mov esi, ds:PostMessageA
00000000503103 push ebx ; lParam
00000000503104 push ebx ; wParam
00000000503105 push 12h ; Msg
00000000503107 push edi ; hWnd
00000000503108 call esi ; PostMessageA
0000000050310A push ebx ; lParam
0000000050310B push ebx ; wParam
0000000050310C push 10h ; Msg
0000000050310E push edi ; hWnd
0000000050310F call esi ; PostMessageA
00000000503111 push ebx ; lParam
00000000503112 push ebx ; wParam
00000000503113 push 2 ; Msg
00000000503115 push edi ; hWnd
00000000503116 call esi ; PostMessageA
00000000503118 pop esi
```

Figure 14 Mass Mailer Algorithm

Process Monitor

Process Monitor is used to closely examine a particular running process. This is achieved by stacking filters that target process names, IDs, categories, and more.

Findings

After launching the binary, I started with a basic filter on the entire process (Figure 16). A summary was run on operation names, which revealed many registry operations. Due to this, another summary was run against the registry paths modified. This revealed changes in both the user and local machine hive. Next, I wanted to look at the network operations, as the previous analysis had revealed many indicators of worming/mass mailer activity. A TCP filter was added, which revealed thousands of reconnect requests to various MX addresses (Figure 17). Finally, to further analyze where file artifacts were placed, the TCP filter was replaced with a CreateFile filter (Figure 18). This revealed artifacts in SysWow64 and the user's AppData folder.

Analysis

Count Values Occurrences	
Value	Count
RegQueryValue	16577
RegQueryKey	9692
RegOpenKey	8656
ReadFile	6893
QueryDirectory	4428
CreateFile	3916
RegCloseKey	3496
RegSetInfoKey	3117
CloseFile	3114
WriteFile	1291
RegCreateKey	656
RegEnumValue	426
Thread Create	417
UDP Receive	416
UDP Send	416
TCP Reconnect	329
Thread Exit	294
QueryBasicInform...	273
CreateFileMapping...	128
QueryStandardInf...	118
QuerySecurityFile	99
Load Image	90
QueryAttribute Ta...	86
QueryAttributeInf...	62
QueryRemotePro...	62
QueryNameInfor...	57
SetDispositionInf...	55
SetBasicInformati...	32
QueryEaInformati...	31
QueryStreamInfor...	31
SetEndOfFileInfor...	31
RegEnumKey	26
RegSetValue	23
QuerySizeInforma...	2
Process Exit	1
Process Start	1

Count Values Occurrences	
Value	Count
HLRM	10046
HLRM\System\CurrentControlSet\Services\Tcpip\Parameters\Interfaces\{629c5ef-d655-11e0-8c42-806e9f6e963}	2904
HLRM\System\CurrentControlSet\Services\Tcpip\Parameters\Interfaces\{2ae903e-6ed5-4bc0-85ef-8a52a7299560}	2376
HLRM\System\CurrentControlSet\Services\DnsCache\Parameters	1644
HLRM\System\CurrentControlSet\Services\Tcpip\Parameters	1644
HLRM\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\Tcpip\Parameters\Interfaces\{2AE903E-6ED5-4BC0-85EF-8A52A7299560}	1584
HLRM\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\Tcpip\Parameters\Interfaces\{D29C5EF-D655-11E0-8C42-806E9F6E963}	1320
HLRM\System\CurrentControlSet\Services\Tcpip\Parameters\Interfaces	1320
HLRM\Software\Microsoft\IdentityStore\Providers\{B16980C6-A148-4367-9171-64D755DA8520}\LoadParameters	861
	799
	785
HCUI	546
HLRM\System\CurrentControlSet\Services\Tcpip\Parameters\Hostname	539
C:\Users\cah\Local Settings\Temp\MyDoom.exe	536
HLRM\System\CurrentControlSet\Services\Tcpip\Parameters\Domain	528
HLRM\System\CurrentControlSet\Services\DnsCache\InterfaceSpecificParameters	528
HLRM\System\CurrentControlSet\Services\NetBT\Parameters	528
C:\Directory	476
HLRM\SOFTWARE\WOW6432Node\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Internet Settings\5.0\User Agent\Post Platform	442
HLRM\System\Setup	426
HLRM\SOFTWARE\Policies\Microsoft\Windows NT\DnsClient	411
HLRM\Software\WOW6432Node\Policies\Microsoft\Windows NT\DnsClient	411
HLRM\System\CurrentControlSet\Services\Tcpip\Parameters\Interfaces\{2ae903e-6ed5-4bc0-85ef-8a52a7299560}\Domain	396
C:\Users\cah\AppData\Local\Temp\svchost.log	343
HLRM\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\AAD\Package	287
HLRM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\IdentityStore\Providers\{B16980C6-A148-4367-9171-64D755DA8520}\LoadParameters\LoginHi	287
HLRM\SOFTWARE\Policies\Microsoft\System\DNSClient	268
HLRM\Software\WOW6432Node\Policies\Microsoft\System\DNSClient	268
HLRM\System\CurrentControlSet\Services\DNS	268
HLRM\System\CurrentControlSet\Services\Tcpip\Parameters\Interfaces\{2ae903e-6ed5-4bc0-85ef-8a52a7299560}\SearchList	264
HLRM\System\CurrentControlSet\Services\Tcpip\Parameters\Interfaces\{2ae903e-6ed5-4bc0-85ef-8a52a7299560}\DhcpDomain	264
HLRM\System\CurrentControlSet\Services\Tcpip\Parameters\Interfaces\{2ae903e-6ed5-4bc0-85ef-8a52a7299560}\NameServer	264
HLRM\System\CurrentControlSet\Services\Tcpip\Parameters\Interfaces\{2ae903e-6ed5-4bc0-85ef-8a52a7299560}\RegistrationName	264
HLRM\System\CurrentControlSet\Services\Tcpip\Parameters\Interfaces\{2ae903e-6ed5-4bc0-85ef-8a52a7299560}\RegistrationEnabled	264
HLRM\System\CurrentControlSet\Services\Tcpip\Parameters\Interfaces\{629c5ef-d655-11e0-8c42-806e9f6e963}\DhcpDomain	264
HLRM\System\CurrentControlSet\Services\Tcpip\Parameters\Interfaces\{629c5ef-d655-11e0-8c42-806e9f6e963}\DhcpNameServer	264
HLRM\System\CurrentControlSet\Services\Tcpip\Parameters\Interfaces\{629c5ef-d655-11e0-8c42-806e9f6e963}\Domain	264
HLRM\System\CurrentControlSet\Services\Tcpip\Parameters\Interfaces\{629c5ef-d655-11e0-8c42-806e9f6e963}\NameServer	264
HLRM\System\CurrentControlSet\Services\Tcpip\Parameters\Interfaces\{629c5ef-d655-11e0-8c42-806e9f6e963}\ProfileNameServer	264
HLRM\System\CurrentControlSet\Services\Tcpip\Parameters\Interfaces\{629c5ef-d655-11e0-8c42-806e9f6e963}\RegistrationName	264

ApateDNS

ApateDNS helps malware analysts by setting up a fake DNS server on the local host (Figure 19). This redirects all the DNS requests from the binary to a console where the researcher can monitor the outbound connection requests.

Findings

As expected, the binary created thousands of DNS requests. These requests varied from search engine queries, MX hosts, and internal mail portals. Over a period of a few minutes nearly 1500 requests were made (Figure 20 DNS Requests).

Analysis

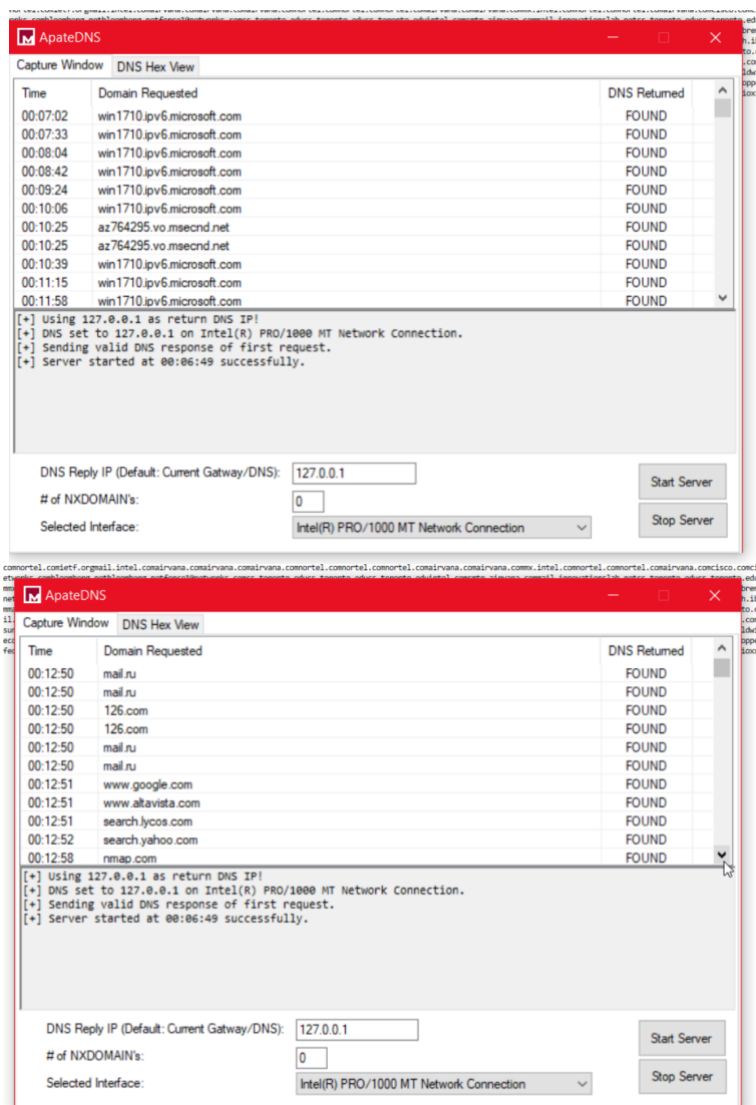
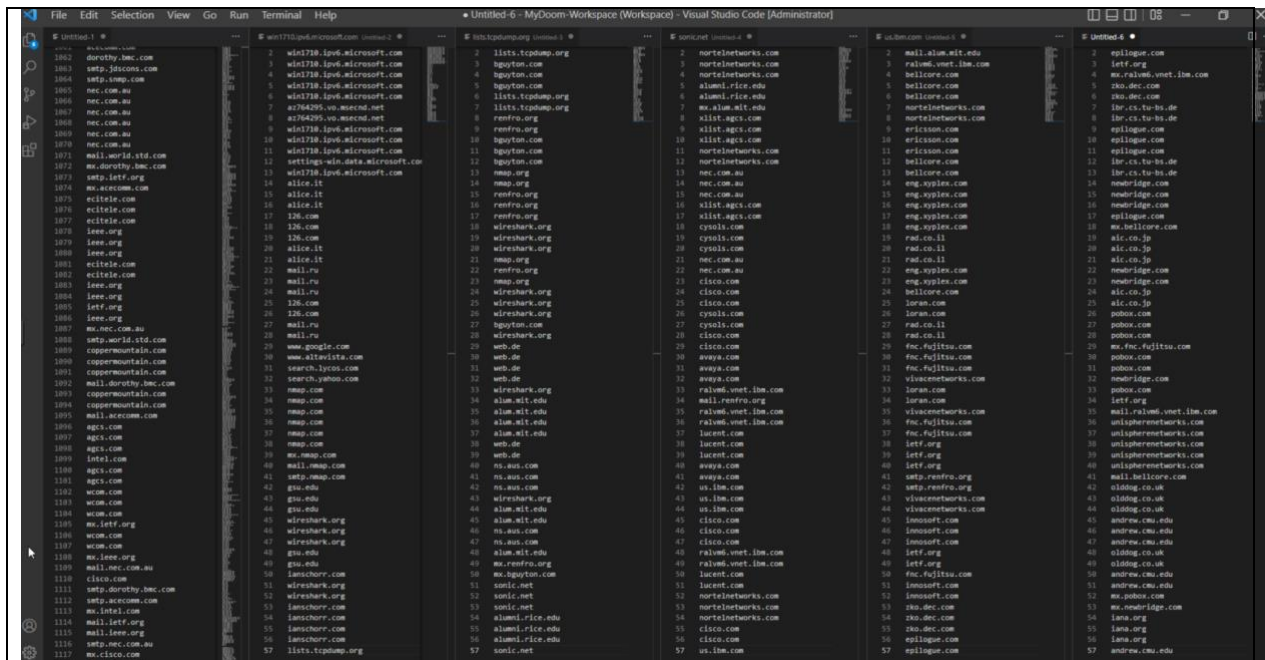


Figure 19 Fake DNS Server



```

1440 aoaiouxyz.net
1441 aoaiouxyz.net
1442 aoaiouxyz.net
1443 spam.raszi.hu
1444 aoaiouxyz.net
1445 aoaiouxyz.net
1446 aoaiouxyz.net
1447 aoaiouxyz.net
1448 juliangruber.com
1449 juliangruber.com
1450 juliangruber.com
1451 spam.raszi.hu
1452 spam.raszi.hu
1453 aoaiouxyz.net
1454 juliangruber.com
1455 juliangruber.com
1456 juliangruber.com
1457 mx.aoaiouxyz.net
1458 mx.juliangruber.com
1459 mail.aoaiouxyz.net
1460 mail.juliangruber.com
1461 smtp.aoaiouxyz.net
1462 smtp.juliangruber.com
1463 win1710.ipv6.microsoft.com
1464 hocevar.net
1465 hocevar.net
1466 hocevar.net
1467 hocevar.net
1468 hocevar.net
1469 hocevar.net
1470 win1710.ipv6.microsoft.com
1471 win1710.ipv6.microsoft.com

```

Figure 20 DNS Requests

netstat

Netstat is a basic networking command line tool that is used to show connections and listening ports on a host.

Findings

As indicated in the research, MyDoom creates a TCP listener that can be used to transfer files or command and control a large botnet of affected devices (Figure 21). Each variant opens a different port. As previously hypothesized, this further confirms that the sample is variant M (Port 1034).

Analysis

```
c:\Users\calli\Samples\MyDoom\Binaries>netstat -an

Active Connections

Proto Local Address          Foreign Address        State
TCP   0.0.0.0:135             0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING
TCP   0.0.0.0:445             0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING
TCP   0.0.0.0:1034           0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING
TCP   0.0.0.0:3389           0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING
TCP   0.0.0.0:49664          0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING
TCP   0.0.0.0:49665          0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING
TCP   0.0.0.0:49666          0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING
TCP   0.0.0.0:49667          0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING
TCP   0.0.0.0:49668          0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING
TCP   0.0.0.0:49669          0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING
TCP   0.0.0.0:49670          0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING
TCP   0.0.0.0:49671          0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING
TCP   127.0.0.1:55624        127.0.0.1:80           SYN_SENT
TCP   127.0.0.1:55625        127.0.0.1:80           SYN_SENT
TCP   127.0.0.1:55626        127.0.0.1:80           SYN_SENT
TCP   127.0.0.1:55627        127.0.0.1:80           SYN_SENT
TCP   127.0.0.1:55628        127.0.0.1:80           SYN_SENT
TCP   127.0.0.1:55629        127.0.0.1:80           SYN_SENT
TCP   127.0.0.1:55630        127.0.0.1:80           SYN_SENT
TCP   127.0.0.1:55631        127.0.0.1:80           SYN_SENT
TCP   169.254.214.217:5040  0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING
TCP   192.168.9.14:139       0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING
TCP   192.168.9.14:445       192.168.9.13:64321     ESTABLISHED
TCP   192.168.9.14:55477     16.50.1.85:1034        SYN_SENT
TCP   [::]:135               [::]:0                  LISTENING
TCP   [::]:445               [::]:0                  LISTENING
TCP   [::]:3389              [::]:0                  LISTENING
TCP   [::]:49664             [::]:0                  LISTENING
TCP   [::]:49665             [::]:0                  LISTENING
TCP   [::]:49666             [::]:0                  LISTENING
TCP   [::]:49667             [::]:0                  LISTENING
TCP   [::]:49668             [::]:0                  LISTENING
TCP   [::]:49669             [::]:0                  LISTENING
TCP   [::]:49670             [::]:0                  LISTENING
TCP   [::]:49671             [::]:0                  LISTENING
UDP   0.0.0.0:53             *:.*                     *.*
UDP   0.0.0.0:123            *:.*                     *.*
UDP   0.0.0.0:500            *:.*                     *.*
UDP   0.0.0.0:3389           *:.*                     *.*
UDP   0.0.0.0:4500           *:.*                     *.*
UDP   0.0.0.0:5050           *:.*                     *.*
UDP   0.0.0.0:5353           *:.*                     *.*
UDP   0.0.0.0:5355           *:.*                     *.*
UDP   127.0.0.1:1900         *:.*                     *.*
```

Figure 21 Backdoor Listener

Advanced

x32Debug

x32Debug is a dynamic debugging tool that can be used to step through a binary as well as provides the ability to manipulate the CPU, heap and stack in real time.

Finding 1: DNS Query Algorithm

In the below analysis we can see the DNS requests being loaded into the stack before being registered in ApatDNS (Figure 22). This function is repeated numerous times as the binary makes its way through thousands of domains. With Wireshark, we can see each packet as the binary calls the GetHostByName API (Figure 23).

Analysis

The screenshot displays the x32Debug interface with the following components:

- Assembly View:** Shows assembly instructions such as `CALL dword ptr ds:[!gethostbyname]`, `test eax, eax`, `mov eax, dword ptr ds:[eax]`, `mov esi, dword ptr ds:[eax]`, `cmp esi, 0xFFFFFFFF`, `jmp mydoom.00506833`, `xor esi, esi`, `mov eax, esi`, `push esi`, `push ebp`, `mov ebp, esp`, `sub esp, 100`, `push ebx`, `push esi`, `mov esi, eax`, `xor eax, eax`, `cmp esi, eax`, and `push edi`.
- Registers:** Shows the state of registers including `EAX: 00559C8`, `EBX: 755C7060`, `ECC: 4B034C6E`, `EDX: 00000000`, `ESP: 776F6E08`, `ESI: FFFFFFFF`, `EDI: 776F6F04`, and `EIP: 00506877`.
- Stack:** Shows stack memory addresses and values, including `eax:6"alum.mt.edu"`, `eax:6"alum.mt.edu"`, `eax:6"alum.mt.edu"`, `eax:6"alum.mt.edu"`, `eax:6"alum.mt.edu"`, and `edi:"alum.mt.edu"`.
- ApatDNS Window:** A window titled "ApatDNS" with a "Capture Window" tab showing a list of DNS requests. The table below represents the data in this window:

Time	Domain Requested	DNS Returned
21:52:27	rtmap.org	FOUND
21:52:27	lists.topdump.org	FOUND
21:52:27	lists.topdump.org	FOUND
21:52:27	rtmap.org	FOUND
21:52:31	ns.aus.com	FOUND
21:52:47	alum.mt.edu	FOUND
21:52:49	win1710.ipv6.microsoft.com	FOUND
21:53:32	win1710.ipv6.microsoft.com	FOUND
21:54:11	win1710.ipv6.microsoft.com	FOUND

The ApatDNS window also includes a "Dump" section with the following text:

```
[*] attempting to find DNS by DHCP or Static DNS.  
[*] using IP address 192.168.9.1 for DNS Reply.  
[*] DNS set to 127.0.0.1 on Intel(R) PRO/1000 MT Network Connection.  
[*] sending valid DNS response of first request.  
[*] server started at 21:46:00 successfully.
```

At the bottom of the ApatDNS window, there are fields for "DNS Reply IP (Default: Current Gateway/DNS):", "# of NXDOMAINs:" (set to 0), and "Selected Interface:" (set to Intel(R) PRO/1000 MT Network Connection). Buttons for "Start Server" and "Stop Server" are also visible.

Figure 22 DNS Requests

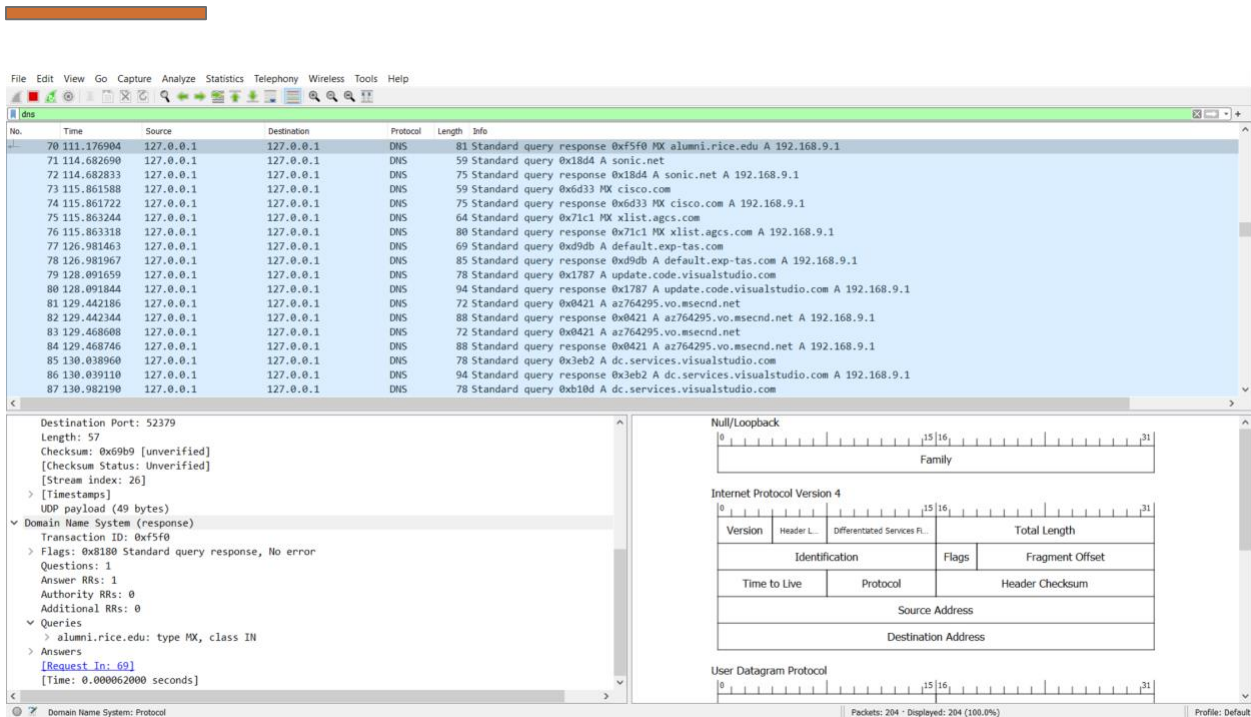


Figure 23 DNS Packets

Finding 2: Mass Mailer Algorithm

In the below analysis we can see where the binary calls the PostMessageA API (Figure 24). This call is repeated with each call to ESI, as the dereferenced memory location is loaded to this register on 005030FD.

Analysis

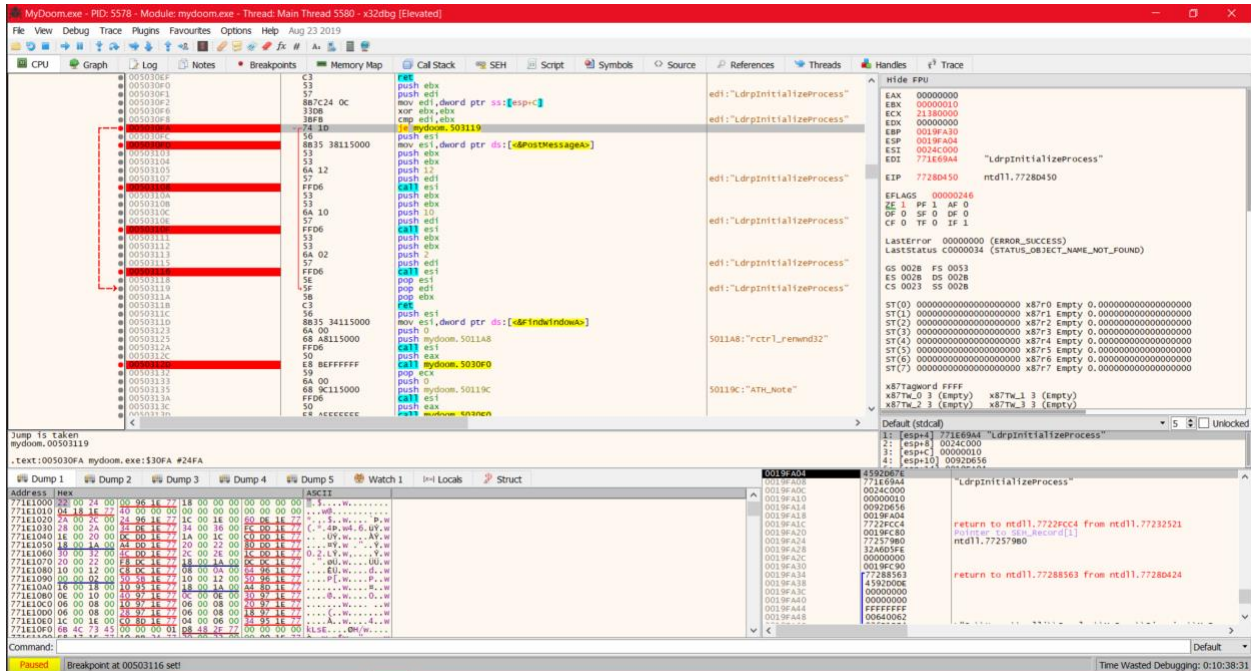


Figure 24 PostMessageA Debug

CONCLUSION

Potential Danger

The MyDoom malware has successfully been used in email phishing campaigns as well as distributed denial of service attacks against large enterprises. Once a host is infected, the malware configures itself to launch automatically and can use a significant number of resources attempting to replicate. This can cause the local host to slow down, and some variants will additionally lock files to cause even more damage to the host. Additionally, a backdoor is created that can be later used to deliver more malware or command affected hosts to attack another organization.

Malware Removal

The easiest way to detect and remove the MyDoom malware is to ensure your host has up to date antivirus software. Due to the age of this malware, most software will detect the hash, or signature of the file, as malicious. However, if the file is launched, it maintains persistence by modifying the registry and file system. System administrators should delete any unknown or suspicious startup tasks as well as the registry keys added from the RegShot Analysis.

It is important to note that this malware is typically delivered via social engineering techniques. With these types of attacks, prevention is key. To properly mitigate against this malware, a robust security awareness program should be implemented alongside signature-based detection.

APPENDIX A – TOOLS

1. Strings
2. FLOSS
3. UPX
4. PE View
5. PEiD
6. Resource Hacker
7. Virus Total
8. Ida Pro
9. RegShot
10. Process Monitor
11. ApateDNS
12. Netstat
13. Wireshark
14. X32Debug

APPENDIX B – REFERENCES

1. [MyDoom Wikipedia](#)
2. <https://www.f-secure.com/v-descs/novarg.shtml>
3. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cRH-khasTfg>