

Summary

We are going to analyse this binary with Binary Ninja & IDA Pro

Within this code, a main function held sway at memory address `1400010fb`, orchestrating the malware's actions. Supported by a subroutine at `14000112d`.

A pause in execution prompted by a user prompt, facilitated by a simple `getchar()` command, provided a momentary interruption. Discovered the creation of threads through `CreateThread()` and `WaitForSingleObject()`.

Binary Ninja Analysis

Main() Function Part 1

My mythology is to analyse the `main()` subroutine first, this allows to have a good understanding on how this specimen work without going to deep right a way. (which I will do once I analyse `main()`).

Binary Ninja is able to detect the main function of the specimen. We can see at memory location: `14000112d` that there is a another subroutine called named: `gaadisdadhsa`. Before we continue to further analyse the `main()` function, I want to dive into this other subroutine.

```
1400010fb int32_t main(...)
1400010fb void var_58
1400010fb int64_t rax_1 = __security_cookie ^ &var_58
1400010b3 LPTHREAD_START_ROUTINE var_20 = nullptr
1400010c int64_t var_28 = 0
14000112d // Only calls another subroutine within this main function
14000112d if (gaadisdadhsa(pPayload: &Payload, sPayloadSize: 0x10, ppAddress: &var_20) != 0)
140001136 getchar()
140001159 HANDLE hHandle = CreateThread(lpThreadAttributes: nullptr, dwStackSize: 0, lpStartAddress: var_20, lpParameter: nullptr, dwCreationFlags: THREAD_CREATE_RUN_IMMEDIATELY, lpThreadId: nullptr)
14000116a if (hHandle != 0)
140001176 WaitForSingleObject(hHandle, dwMilliseconds: 0xffffffff)
140001190 return __security_check_cookie(rax_1 ^ &var_58)
```

gaadisdadhsa() Subroutine

We can see are able to determine that the subroutine accepts 3 parameters;

1. pPayload -> Pointer to payload memory address.
2. sPayloadSize -> Size of payload (in bytes).
3. ppAddress -> Double pointer to base address of our payload.

This function (`140001052`) will create an **new** file mapping object with RWX permissions (ReadWriteExecute) it needs to have execute permissions to run our payload, also `dwMaximumSizeLow` is set to our size of your payload. (`dwMaximumSizeLow` -> low-order 32 bits of the maximum size of the file mapping object. In a 32-bit unsigned integer, the low-order 16 bits

refer to the least significant 16 bits of the number, and the high-order 16 bits refer to the most significant 16 bits.) I have added quite a lot of comments to analyse line by line.

```
140001000 int32_t gaadisdadhsa(uint8_t* pPayload, uint64_t sPayloadSize, void** ppAddress)
140001015     int32_t var_38 = 1
14000101d     int64_t var_30 = 0
140001026     struct MEMORY_MAPPED_VIEW_ADDRESS hMapFile = 0
140001052     // -1 -> Not associated with an existing file (Creating a new
140001052     // mapping object)
140001052     // Establishes a handle for a file mapping object, not linked
140001052     // to an existing file,
140001052     HANDLE rax_1 = CreateFileMappingW(hFile: -1, lpFileMappingAttributes: nullptr, flProtect: PAGE_EXECUTE_READWRITE, dwMaximumSizeHigh: 0, dwMaximumSizeLow: sPayloadSize.d, lpName: nullptr)
140001053     if (rax_1 == 0) //
140001065         var_38 = 0 //
140001063     else //
140001074         // Payload size is set to dwNumberOfBytesToMap determines
140001074         // the size of the memory region to map
140001074         uint32_t dwNumberOfBytesToMap
140001074         dwNumberOfBytesToMap.q = sPayloadSize
14000108f         // Map the file mapping into memory
14000108f         hMapFile = MapViewOfFile(hFileMappingObject: rax_1, dwDesiredAccess: 34, dwFileOffsetHigh: 0, dwFileOffsetLow: 0, dwNumberOfBytesToMap)
14000108f         if (hMapFile == 0) //
14000109a             var_38 = 0
14000109a         else
1400010b5             // Copy payload(size) into hMapFile handle
1400010b5             _builtin_memcpy(dest: hMapFile, src: pPayload, n: sPayloadSize)
1400010c4             // Dereference handle to base address of new mapped file provides
1400010c4             // the caller with the base address of the mapped file, essential
1400010c4             // for execution flow
1400010c4             *ppAddress = hMapFile
1400010cd             if (rax_1 != 0)
1400010d4                 // Close the handle to the file mapping object if it was
1400010d4                 // successfully created.
1400010d4                 CloseHandle(hObject: rax_1)
1400010e4     return var_38
```

Main() Part 2

We have now analysed the subroutine that the main function is called at: `14000112d`. After this subroutine is called, the program waits on the user to press `<Enter>`. After the user has pressed enter, the main function will continue with its next instruction which is creating a thread. Once the handle is valid, the program waits indefinitely for the thread to complete its execution.

```
1400010fd int32_t main(...)
1400010fb     void var_58
1400010fb     int64_t rax_1 = __security_cookie ^ &var_58
140001103     LPTHREAD_START_ROUTINE var_20 = nullptr
14000110c     int64_t var_26 = 0
14000112d     // Only calls 1 other subroutine within this main function
14000112d     if (gaadisdadhsa(pPayload: &Payload, sPayloadSize: 0x110, ppAddress: &var_20) != 0)
140001136         getchar()
140001136         // Creating thread
140001159         HANDLE hHandle = CreateThread(lpThreadAttributes: nullptr, dwStackSize: 0, lpStartAddress: var_20, lpParameter: nullptr, dwCreationFlags: THREAD_CREATE_RUN_IMMEDIATELY, lpThreadId: nullptr)
14000116a         if (hHandle != 0)
140001176             // Wait until thread is completed its execution
140001176             WaitForSingleObject(hHandle, dwMilliseconds: 0xffffffff)
140001176             return __security_check_cookie(rax_1 ^ &var_58)
```

IDA Pro

gaadisdadhsa() Subroutine

```

1 __int64 __fastcall gaadisdadhsa(unsigned __int8 *pPayload, SIZE_T sPayloadSize, void **ppAddress)
2 {
3     unsigned int v4; // [rsp+30h] [rbp-38h]
4     HANDLE hFileMappingObject; // [rsp+38h] [rbp-30h]
5     unsigned __int8 *hMappedFile; // [rsp+40h] [rbp-28h]
6
7     v4 = 1;
8     hMappedFile = 0i64;
9     hFileMappingObject = CreateFileMappingW((HANDLE)0xFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFi64, 0i64, 64u, 0, sPayloadSize, 0i64); // Creating File Mapping Object
10    if ( hFileMappingObject )
11    {
12        hMappedFile = (unsigned __int8 *)MapViewOfFile(hFileMappingObject, 0x22u, 0, 0, sPayloadSize); // Maps file mapping object into address space
13        if ( hMappedFile )
14            qmemcpy(hMappedFile, pPayload, sPayloadSize); // Copy Payload into address space
15        else
16            v4 = 0;
17    }
18    else
19    {
20        v4 = 0;
21    }
22    *ppAddress = hMappedFile;
23    if ( hFileMappingObject )
24        CloseHandle(hFileMappingObject);
25    return v4;
26 }

```

```

1 int __cdecl main(int argc, const char **argv, const char **envp)
2 {
3     HANDLE hHandle; // [rsp+30h] [rbp-28h]
4     void *ppAddress; // [rsp+38h] [rbp-20h] BYREF
5
6     ppAddress = 0i64;
7     if ( !(unsigned int)gaadisdadhsa(Payload, 0x110ui64, &ppAddress) ) // File Mapping subroutine
8         return -1;
9     getchar();
10    hHandle = CreateThread(0i64, 0i64, (LPTHREAD_START_ROUTINE)ppAddress, 0i64, 0, 0i64);
11    if ( !hHandle )
12        return -1;
13    WaitForSingleObject(hHandle, 0xFFFFFFFF);
14    return 0;
15 }

```