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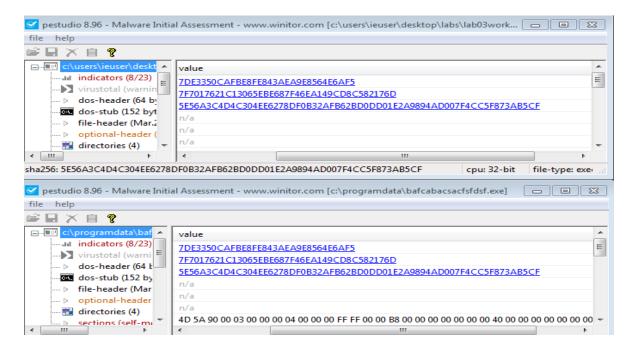
# **TECHNICAL ANALYSIS**

In this section we're going to have all related technical details about PowerloaderV2.exe malware and its behavior.

# COMPONENT 01: DROPPER

Filename	MD5	PE Timestamp	Size (in Bytes)	Description
PowerLoaderV2.exe	7DE3350CAFBE8FE843AEA9E8564E6AF5	0x5141C969(Thu Mar 14 05:58:17 2013)	58880	Type of the malware: Backdoor, 32 bits
bafcabacsacfsfdsf.exe	7DE3350CAFBE8FE843AEA9E8564E6AF5	0x5141C969 (Thu Mar 14 05:58:17 2013)	58880	Type of the malware: Backdoor, 32 bits

As you see here that PowerLoaderV2.exe and bafcabacsacfsfdsf.exe have the same hash which indicate to the malware copies itself with a different name.



## INTRO

- PowerLoaderV2.exe malware is a backdoor copies itself into a different path with a different name C:\Program Data\ bafcabacsacfsfdsf.exe.
- Also, it has dropper routines trying to connect with malicious domains to download other related samples.

## **FUNCTIONALITY**

- One of its main functionalities is process injection, trying to inject itself into a trusted running process explorer.exe to evade antiviruses.
- It makes a http connection with malicious domains hopefully to get other samples to be dropped.
- The malware achieves persistence inside the system creating itself into registry HKCU\SOFTWARE\Wow6432Node\Microsoft\Windows\Current Version\Run

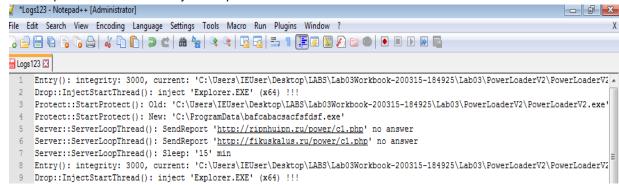
## FILESYSTEM CHANGES

Filename	Change Type	Description
Logs123.txt	WRITE	Contains all logs about the traffic of malware connection and the API name responsible for injecting into Explorer.exe process.
.CFG	Created	Created by powerloader.exe contains all configurations.
bafcabacsacfsfdsf.exe	Write	It's a copy of the malware with a different name using it in the path of persistence.
POWERLOADERV2.EXE-46949B99.pf	Write	Created under C:\Windows\Prefetch
POWERLOADERV2.BIN-4FDAC934.pf	Write	Created under C:\Windows\Prefetch

#### PROCESSES AND MEMORY CHANGES

Process	Change Type	Description
PowerloaderV2.exe	Created/Service	Main malware
bafcabacsacfsfdsf.exe	Created/Service	Used in maintaining persistence
Explorer.exe	Injected	trusted process that will be injected by the malware

- As you see in the above tables PowerloaderV2 malware made changes to specific paths in windows with creation of many files.
- It created Logs123.txt file contains main function of the malware:
  - Communication with the malicious domains.
  - Trusted process which will be injected by its code.



• This section for all changes that happened in the registry by powerloaderV2.exe

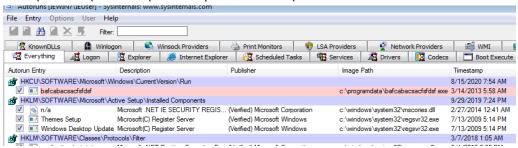
#### **REGISTRY CHANGES**

Registry Key	Value Name	Туре	Value Data	Description
HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Wind ows\CurrentVersion\Run	bafcabacsacfsfdsf.exe	REG_SZ	"C:\ProgramData\b afcabacsacfsfdsf.ex e"	Persistence/Autorun
HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet \Control\SafeBoot\Option	authenticodeenabled	REG_DWORD	0	Malware trying to query a value.
HKCU\SOFTWARE\bafcabacsacfsf dsf\CurrentPath111	CurrentPath111	REG_SZ	C:\ProgramData\ba fcabacsacfsfdsf.exe	Adding and entry for itself under HKCU\Software
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\Image File Execution Options				Using it as a way of maintaining persistence

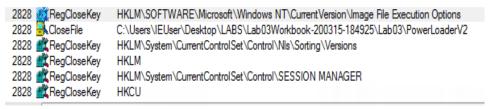
#### MAINTAINING PERSISTENCE

This section is talking about all required entries to maintain persistence including

- Autorun registry keys
  - HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run



- Image File Execution Options
  - HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\Image File Execution Options



#### COMMAND & CONTROL (C&C)

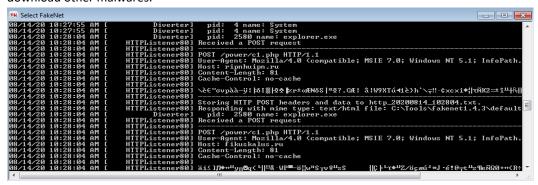
Here, we will present all information about PowerLoaderV2.exe communications with C&C servers

 Communication to multiple malicious domains trying to get C&C commands and other related samples to be downloaded.

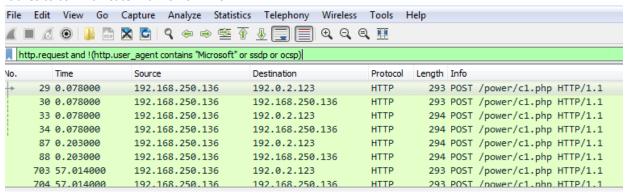
#### **NETWORK IOCS**

In this section, we will mention all related IPs, malicious domains that the malware uses to communicate with.

- Domains:
  - It communicates with ripnhuipn.ru and fikuskalus.run to get commands from C&C servers and updates also to download other malwares.



- IPs:
  - It tries to communicate with 192.0.2.123



### STATIC CODE ANALYSIS

- In this section we will present all related static analysis about the main functionality of PowerLoaderV2 malware which Process injection of into Explorer.exe.
  - We will analyze the function sub 4054F0, It's like the base of all process injection.
    - As you see here's a list of called functions by Sub 4054F0

```
.text:004054F0
.text:004054F0 sub_4054F0
                               proc near
                                                       ; CODE XREF: start+FE↓p
.text:004054F0
.text:004054F0 var 8
                               = dword ptr -8
.text:004054F0 var 4
                               = dword ptr -4
.text:004054F0
                               push
.text:004054F0
                                       ebp
.text:004054F1
                               mov
                                       ebp, esp
.text:004054F3
                               sub
                                       esp, 8
.text:004054F6
                               push
                                       ebx
.text:004054F7
                               push
                                       esi
.text:004054F8
                                       bl, bl
                               xor
.text:004054FA
                               call
                                       offset aExplorerExe; "explorer.exe"
.text:004054FF
                               push
                               call
.text:00405504
                                       sub_4023F0
.text:00405509
                               mov
                                       esi, eax
.text:0040550B
                               test
                                       esi, esi
                                       short loc_40555D
.text:0040550D
                               jz
.text:0040550F
                               call
                                       ds:GetCurrentProcess
.text:00405515
                               push
                                       eax
                                       sub_402D20
.text:00405516
                               call
.text:0040551B
                               test
                                       al, al
                                       short loc 405544
.text:0040551D
                               iz
.text:0040551F
                               lea
                                       eax, [ebp+var_4]
.text:00405522
                               push
                                       eax
.text:00405523
                               lea
                                       ecx, [ebp+var_8]
.text:00405526
                               push
                                       ecx
                                       sub 402130
.text:00405527
                               call
.text:0040552C
                               test
                                       al, al
```

- The 1<sup>st</sup> function it calls is a function at 0x00405480 which will call different APIs like LookupPrivilegeValueA and AdjustTokenPrivileges and openprocesstoken. These APIs are used to set some privileges to the process including SeDebugPrivilege which allows the process to write data into another process and execute them. Any malicious code injector will need to get these debugging privileges to inject its code.also It will open a handle to the access token associated with a process

```
; IpLuid
        offset aSedebugprivile ; "SeDebugPrivilege"
push
push
        0
                        ; lpSystemName
        ds:LookupPrivilegeV
call
        ecx, [ebp+Luid.LowPart]
mov
        edx, [ebp+Luid.HighPart]
mov
        eax, [ebp+TokenHandle]
lea
                       ; TokenHandle
push
        eax
        0F01FFh
push
                         ; DesiredAccess
        [ebp+NewState.Privileges.Luid.LowPart], ecx
mov
        [ebp+NewState.Privileges.Luid.HighPart], edx
mov
        [ebp+NewState.Privileges.Attributes], 2
mov
        [ebp+NewState.PrivilegeCount], 1
call
        ds:GetCurrentProc
                        ; ProcessHandle
push
        ds:OpenProcessTok
call
mov
        edx, [ebp+TokenHandle]
push
        a
                        ; ReturnLength
                        ; PreviousState
push
        0
        10h
                         ; BufferLength
push
        ecx, [ebp+NewState]
lea
                        ; NewState
push
        ecx
                        ; DisableAllPrivileges
push
        0
push
        edx
                         : TokenHandle
call
        ds:AdjustTokenPrivileges
        esp, ebp
mov
        ebp
pop
```

 Then it pushes the explorer exe string to be queried and searched by the Sub\_4023F0 function which will loop on all loaded processes in a moment/snapshot captured by CreateToolhelp32Snapshot. It uses Process32First and Process32Next to loop through all the processes searching for the process "Explorer exe" and it returns its PID.

```
push
                         ; th32ProcessID
        edi
push
                         ; dwFlags
        ds:CreateToolhelp32Snapshot
call
mov
        esi, eax
cmp
        esi, ØFFFFFFFh
        short loc_402473
lea
        eax, [ebp+pe]
push
        eax
        esi
                         ; hSnapshot
push
        [ebp+pe.dwSize], 22Ch
mov
call
        ds:Process32FirstW
test
        eax, eax
iz
        short loc 40246C
push
        ebx
        ebx, ds:lstrcmpiW
mov
                         : CODE XREF: sub 4023F0+61↓i
mov
        edx, [ebp+lpString1]
lea
        ecx, [ebp+pe.szExeFile]
                         ; lpString2
push
        ecx
push
        edx
                         ; lpString1
call
        ebx ; lstrcmpiW
test
        eax, eax
        short loc_402465
lea
        eax, [ebp+pe]
push
                         ; lppe
push
                         ; hSnapshot
        ds:Process32NextW
call
```

Then it calls the 3<sup>rd</sup> function which is Sub\_402D20, this function searches for IsWow64Process. This API is only found in Windows 64-bit only (that's why it has to load this API dynamically to stay compatible with 32-bit operating systems). It calls to this API to check if it's running as a 32-bit process inside a 64-bit operating system If a process is a Wow64 Process that means it's a 32-bit process running inside Wow64 emulator.

```
push
mov
       ebp, esp
push
       ecx
       offset ProcName; "IsWow64Process"
push
       offset ModuleName ; "kernel32"
push
       [ebp+var_4], 0
mov
       ds:GetModuleHandleA
call
                       ; hModule
push
       eax
call
       ds:GetProcAddress
test
       eax, eax
       short loc_402D50
jz
       edx, [ebp+arg_0]
mov
lea
       ecx, [ebp+var 4]
push
       ecx
       edx
push
call
        eax
```

- you will notice that it calls the function at 004053F0 (Inject\_Function) in the picture below given lpBuffer and nSize variables.
- Inside this function, you will notice that it opens the process Explorer.exe that what it got and it allocates a memory space inside It (with nSize).

```
; CODE XREF: sub 4054F0+2D1j
mov
        eax, lpBuffer
mov
        ecx, nSize
                        ; nSize
push
        eax
                        ; lpBuffer
mov
        eax, esi
call
        Inject_Function
pop
        esi
pop
        ebx
mov
        esp, ebp
        ebp
pop
retn
```

Inside memory allocation, it uses **0x40** parameter as Protection (PAGE\_EXECUTE\_READWRITE) which Enables execute, read-only, or read/write access to the committed region of pages, and **0x3000** as Allocation type (MEM\_COMMIT & MEM\_RESERVE).

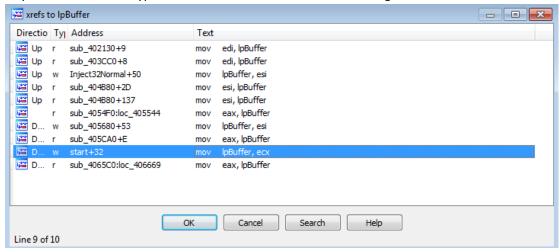
So it's getting ready for code injection (EXECUTE protection) and then it writes the data pointed by lpBuffer global variable using WriteProcessMemory.

```
ds:OpenProcess
call
mov
       edi, eax
test
       edi, edi
       short loc 40546F
jz
                     ; flProtect
push
       40h
                     ; flAllocationType
       3000h
push
     esi
                     ; dwSize
push
     0
                     ; lpAddress
push
     edi
push
                     ; hProcess
call ds:VirtualAllocEx
      ebx, eax
mov
test
       ebx, ebx
jz
       short loc 405465
lea
       ecx, [ebp+NumberOfBytesWritten]
push
                      ; lpNumberOfBytesWritten
       esi
push
                      ; nSize
       esi, [ebp+lpBuffer]
mov
       esi
                      ; lpBuffer
push
                      ; lpBaseAddress
       ebx
push
       edi
push
                      ; hProcess
       ds:WriteProcessMemory
call
```

- After the malware injected its code it will get the address of InjectNormRoutine exported function and it will execute this Function inside Explorer.exe Process.

```
push
       offset aInjectnormrout_0 ; "InjectNormRoutine"
push
call
       sub 4017A0
                       ; lpThreadId
push
       0
                       ; dwCreationFlags
push
       ebx
                       ; lpParameter
push
add
       eax, ebx
                       ; lpStartAddress
push
       eax
                       ; dwStackSize
       0
push
                      ; lpThreadAttributes
     0
push
                       ; hProcess
push
call
     ds:CreateRemoteThread
      bl, 1
mov
test
       eax, eax
jnz
       short loc 405468
```

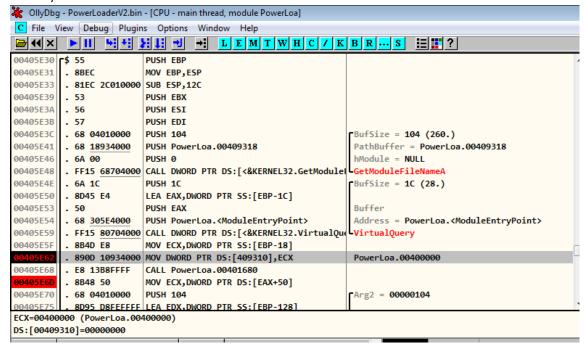
- Now to ensure that this malware has changed the Ip Buffer value, we can go back to the function Sub\_4054F0 and check the Xref to see if IP Buffer as destination and got a value changed.
- As you notice in the entrypoint the IP Buffer is a destination with changed value of ecx.



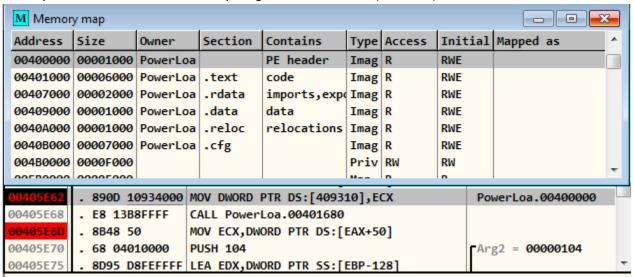
- So, the malware injects the malware DLL into the explorer.exe process. It checks if it's running in 32-bit or 64-bit environment and injects the code regarding that. It executes the exported function "InjectNromRoutine" in the injected process.

## **DYNAMIC ANLAYSIS**

• As you see, it sets the lpBuffer with the malware Imagebase (0x400000) and nSize with the full malware size in memory.



And as you can notice here in the memory has got the nSize which is (0x400000).



# CONCLUSION

- PowerloaderV2.exe malware is a backdoor copies itself into a different path with a different name inside this path C:\Program Data.
- It working on process injection and searching for explorer.exe to be injected by its code.
- It checks at first if this process is 32 bit or x64 bit and inject accordingly.
- It communicates with malicious domains trying to get updates from C&C servers or to download other malwares.

# **REFERENCES**

- ESET Report Analysis:
  - https://www.eset.com/fileadmin/eset/US/resources/docs/white-papers/Hesperbot-Trojan-Warning.pdf
- Trendmicro report analysis:
  - https://www.trendmicro.ae/vinfo/th/threat-encyclopedia/malware/bkdr\_liftoh.dlf