Topic :- How malware resolve API addresses dynamically

Malware hashes :-

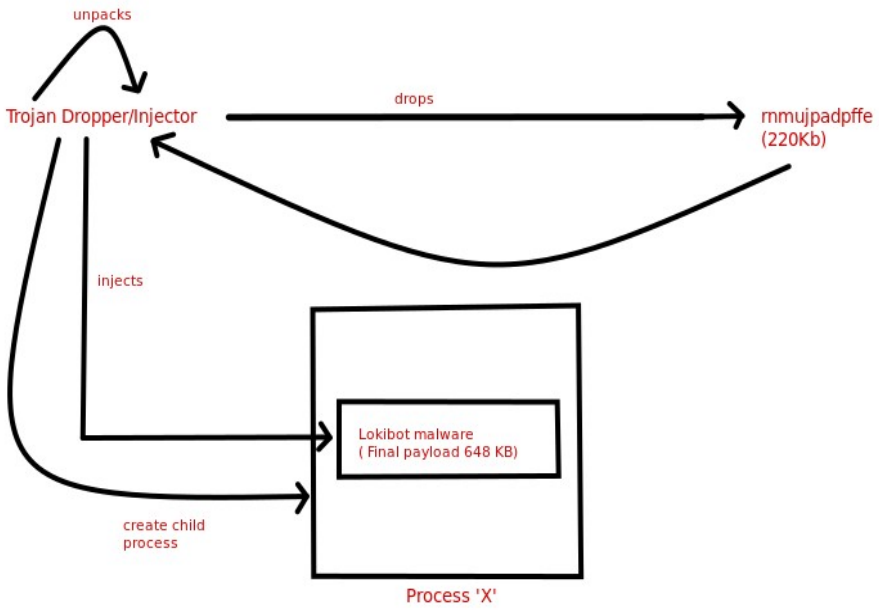
- **sha1** :- 70c34a5e1442816c23d78454edc2c7505f43f82b
- **sha256** :- 563818872af4977ebccd2bc8f97e968edeb6cce444c7a380b3c69e53fd317c2e

Tools Used :- Windbg

Overview :- Malware often try to hide their intentions and one simple trick is to hide the API's they use which can in most cases reveal their intention. They achieve this using Dynamic API address resolution which we will discuss in this article.

Whenever a malware analyst gets a malware file most of the time the first steps taken is to see the strings and imported API's by the malware. But this is hindered when the malware is packed and sometimes even after unpacking the malware we can see the strings but not always the imported API's. Which then requires the Analyst to resolve to Dynamic Analysis or code reversing of malware code. So, in this Article, I would like to present a clear picture as to how the malware goes about resolving API address dynamically using the Lokibot Malware sample.

So below image shows the injector part of the Loki Malware.



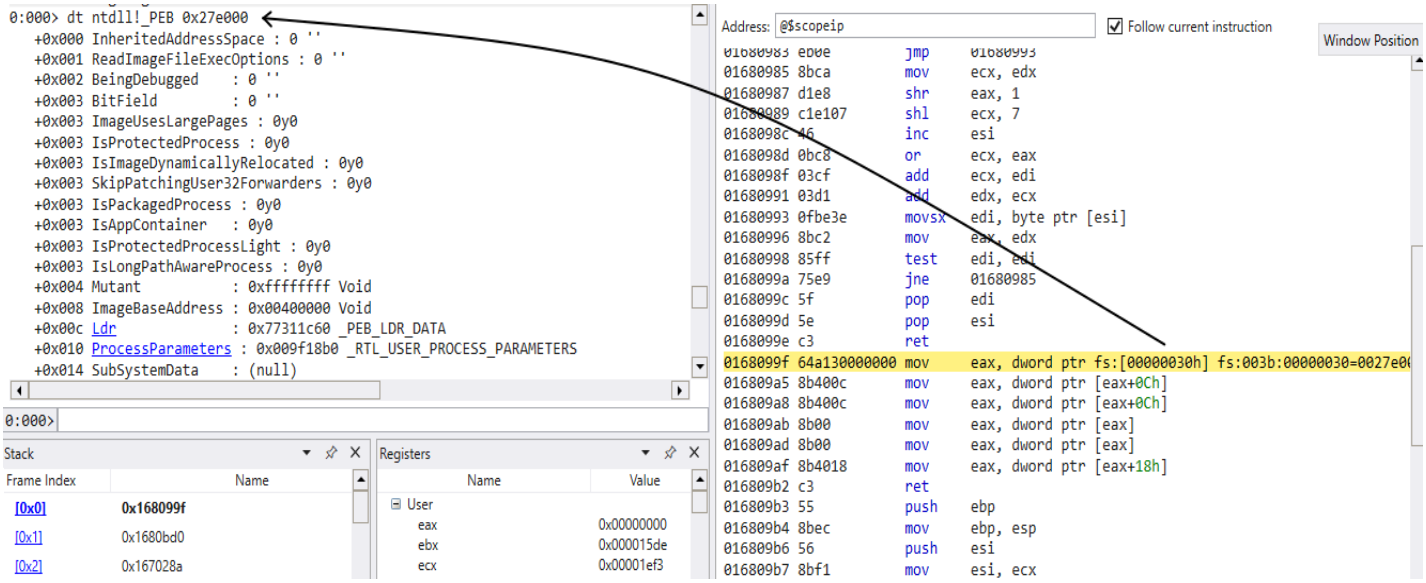
In order to achieve this task it has to use windows API's or system call interface which it can do in many ways. Some of the techniques are.

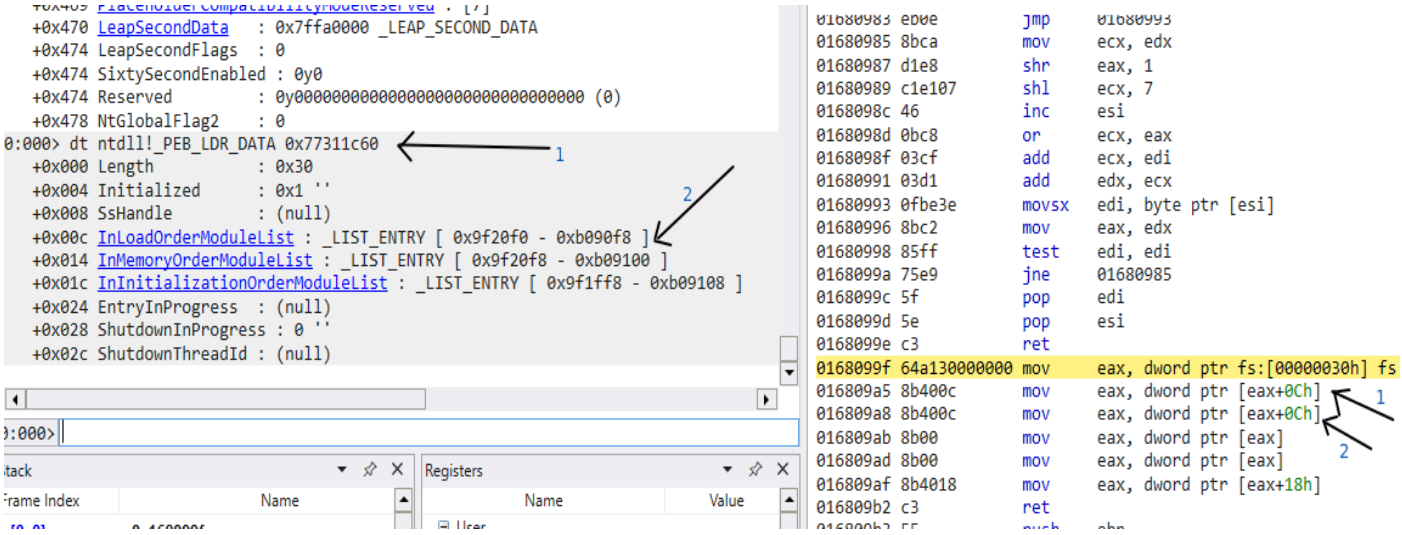
- It uses kernel32.dll to get the API address it wants.
- It uses the ntdll.dll to get the Syscall ID and uses sysenter to achieve the functionalty required.

In this article we will focus on the first. I have already discussed the second technique in depth in a previous artcile which you can check out *here*.

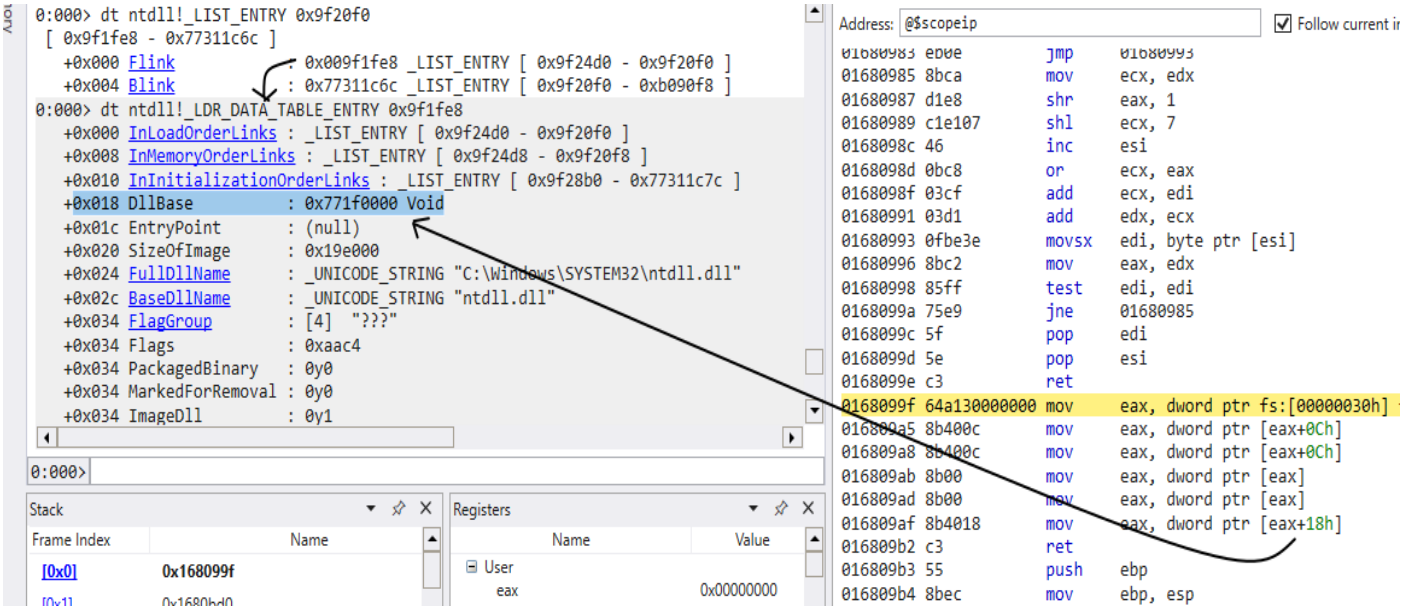
So we can see from the above image that it creates a new process from its own binary image. In order to do that it uses the particular windows API, in this case CreateProcessW. So lets see how it gets the address of that API.

It first gets the address of the PEB(Process Environment Block) at line 0x0168099f. Then it goes on to access the PEB_LDR_DATA structure field at line 0x016809a5. Then inside PEB_LDR_DATA structure it accesses the InLoadOrderModuleList structure. It points to a *Doubly linked* list. This list holds a structure of type LDR_DATA_TABLE_ENTRY.

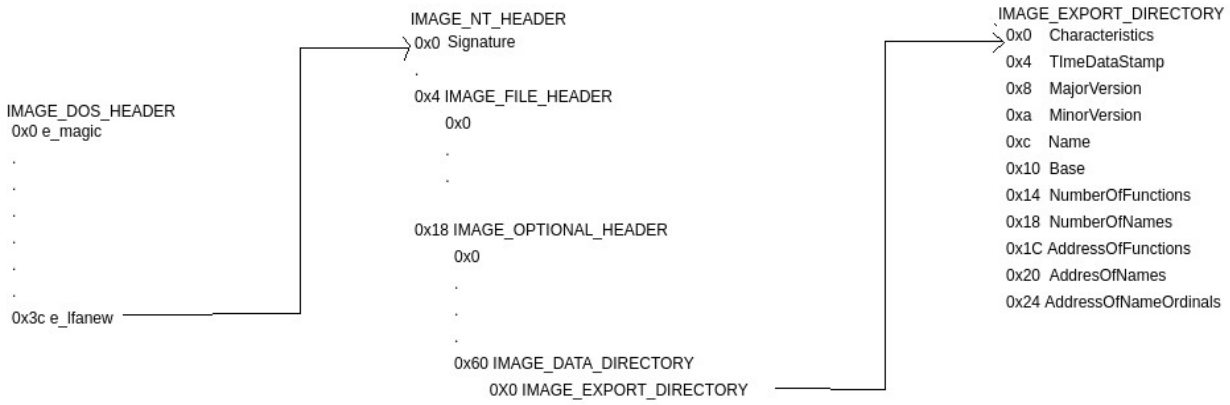




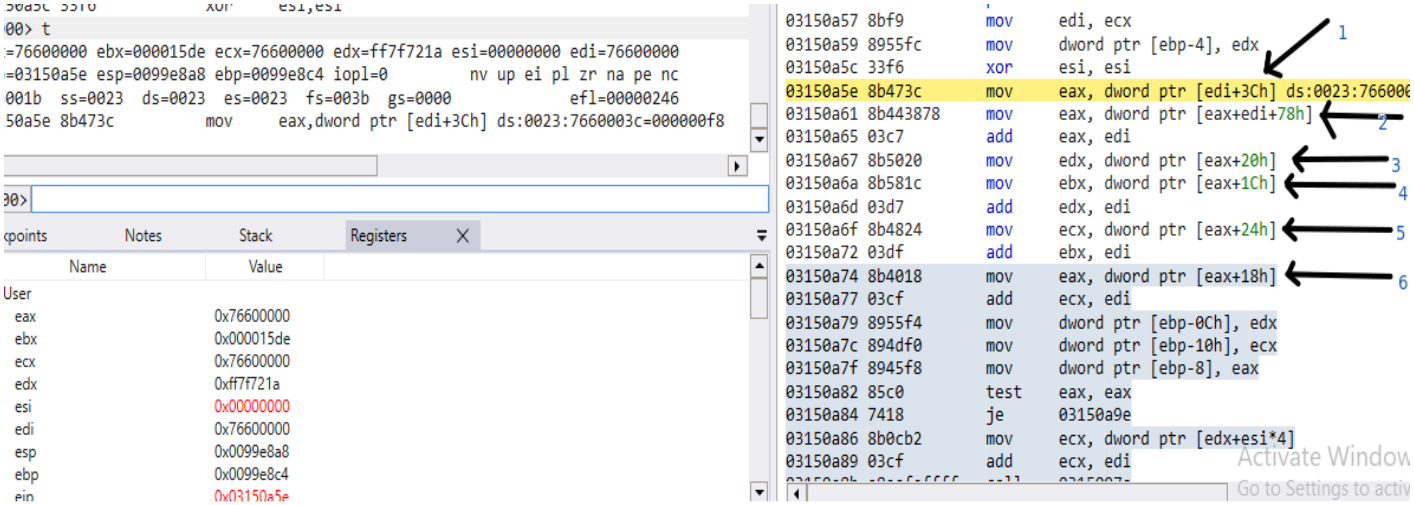
The LDR_DATA_TABLE_ENTRY structure contains various field as shown below. At offset 0x18 it contains the base of the dll, which is accessed at line 0x016809af.



After getting the base address of the kernel32.dll, the malware traverses the dll to get the function address. In order to understand that we need to know the layout of the PE(Portable Executable) file format. Below is a high level overview of the PE format.



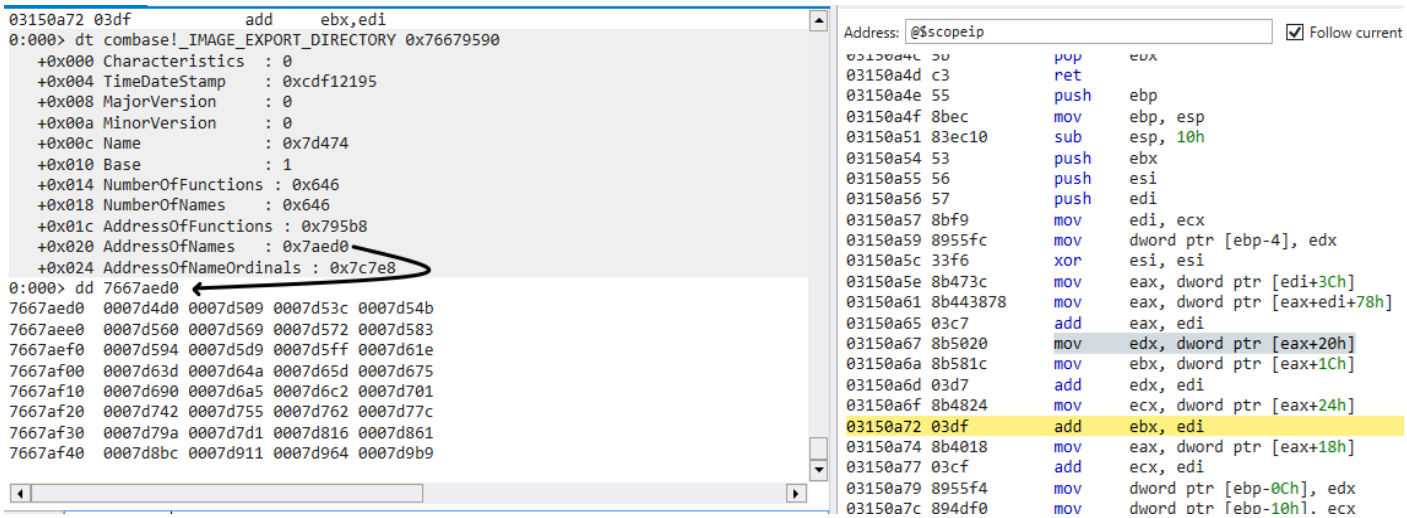
Below we can see how the malware implements the functionality of getting function address.



It first accesses the e_lfanew field of IMAGE_DOS_HEADER which points to IMAGE_NT_HEADER. Then at line 0x3150a61 it access the IMAGE_EXPORT_DIRECTORY Field. After getting the base of IMAGE_EXPORT_DIRECTORY structure, it access the fields in the Structure as shown above in the image.

- IMAGE_EXPORT_DIRECTORY + 0x20 = AddressOfNames
- IMAGE_EXPORT_DIRECTORY + 0x1C = AddressOfFunctions
- IMAGE_EXPORT_DIRECTORY + 0x24 = AddressOfNameOrdinals
- IMAGE_EXPORT_DIRECTORY + 0x18 = NumberOfNames

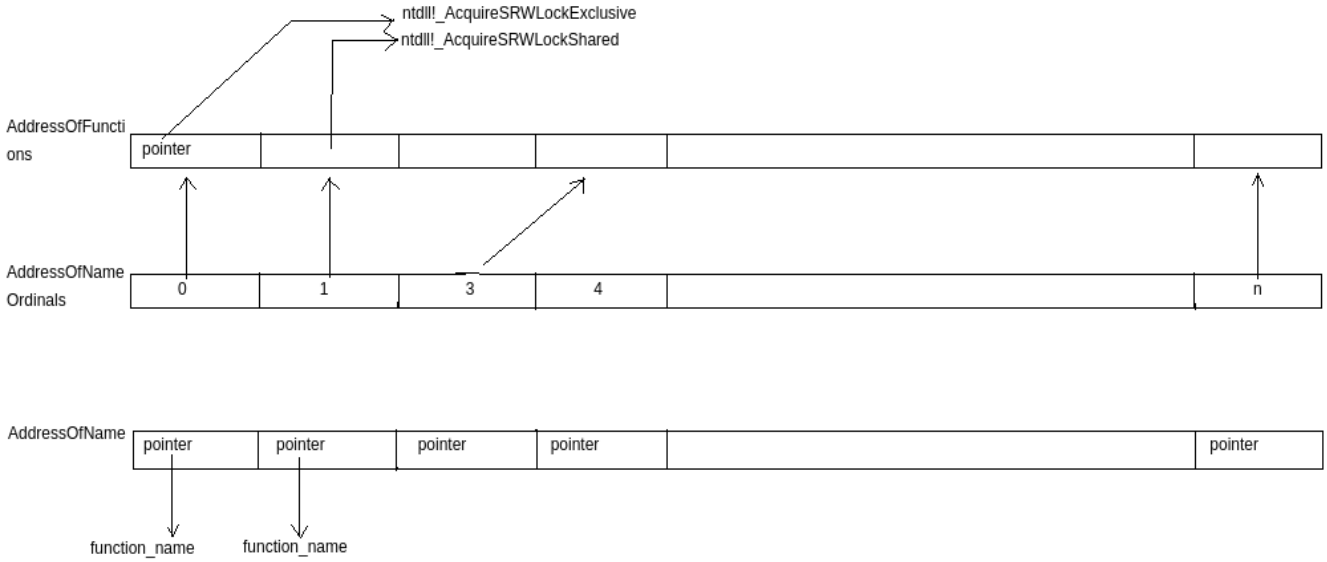
The AddressOfNames field points to an array of pointers, where each address points to the name of a particular function.



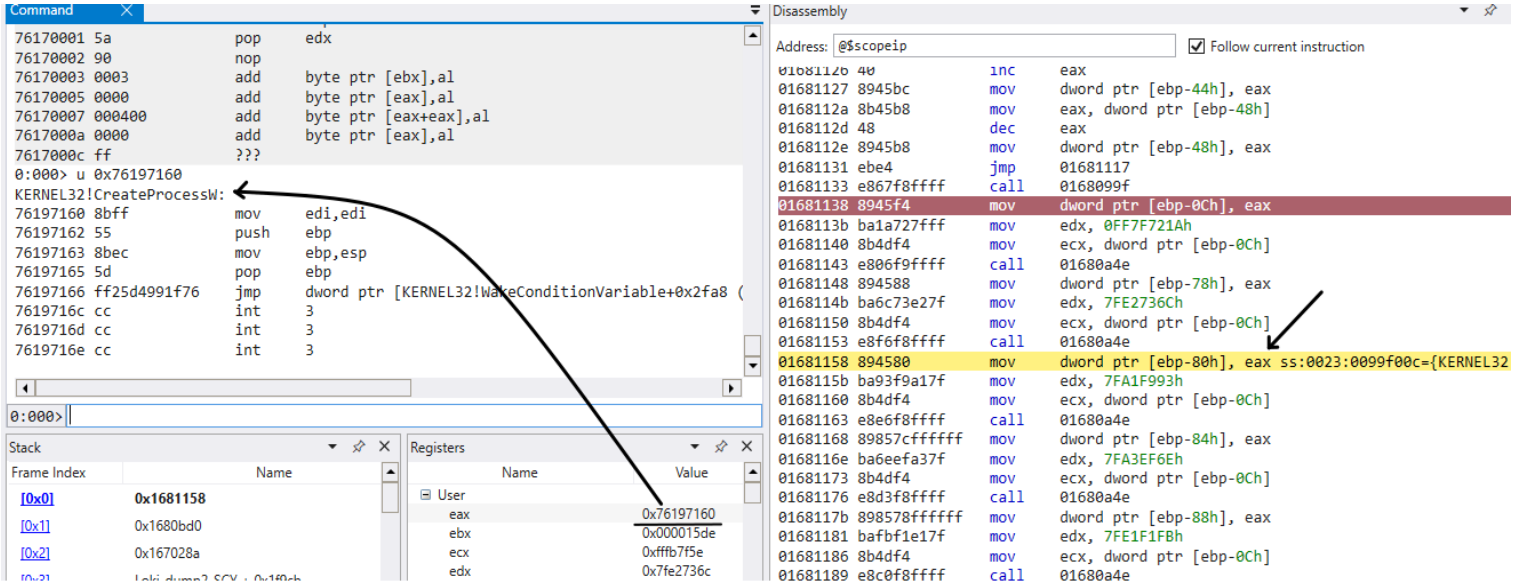
```
   +0x020 AddressOfNames   : 0x7aed0
   +0x024 AddressOfNameOrdinals : 0x7c7e8
0:000> dd 7667aed0
7667aed0  0007d4d0 0007d509 0007d53c 0007d54b
7667aee0  0007d560 0007d569 0007d572 0007d583
7667aef0  0007d594 0007d5d9 0007d5ff 0007d61e
7667af00  0007d63d 0007d64a 0007d65d 0007d675
7667af10  0007d690 0007d6a5 0007d6c2 0007d701
7667af20  0007d742 0007d755 0007d762 0007d77c
7667af30  0007d79a 0007d7d1 0007d816 0007d861
7667af40  0007d8b0 0007d911 0007d964 0007d9b9
0:000> dc 7667d4d0
7667d4d0  75716341 53657269 6f4c5752 78456b63  AcquireSRWLockEx
7667d4e0  73756c63 00657669 4c44544e 74522e4c  clusive.NTDLL.Rt
7667d4f0  7163416c 65726975 4c575253 456b636f  lAcquireSRWLockE
7667d500  756c6378 65766973 71634100 65726975  xclusive.Acquire
7667d510  4c575253 536b636f 65726168 544e0064  SRWLockShared.NT
7667d520  2e4c4c44 416c7452 69757163 52536572  DLL.RtlAcquireSR
7667d530  636f4c57 6168536b 00646572 69746341  WLockShared.Acti
7667d540  65746176 43746341 41007874 76697463  vateActCtx.Activ
```

```
03150a4d c3          ret
03150a4e 55          push    ebp
03150a4f 8bec        mov     ebp, esp
03150a51 83ec10      sub     esp, 10h
03150a54 53          push    ebx
03150a55 56          push    esi
03150a56 57          push    edi
03150a57 8bf9        mov     edi, ecx
03150a59 8955fc      mov     dword ptr [ebp-4], edx
03150a5c 33f6        xor     esi, esi
03150a5e 8b473c      mov     eax, dword ptr [edi+3Ch]
03150a61 8b443878    mov     eax, dword ptr [eax+edi+78h]
03150a65 03c7        add     eax, edi
03150a67 8b5020      mov     edx, dword ptr [eax+20h]
03150a6a 8b581c      mov     ebx, dword ptr [eax+1Ch]
03150a6d 03d7        add     edx, edi
03150a6f 8b4824      mov     ecx, dword ptr [eax+24h]
03150a72 03df        add     ebx, edi
03150a74 8b4018      mov     eax, dword ptr [eax+18h]
03150a77 03cf        add     ecx, edi
03150a79 8955f4      mov     dword ptr [ebp-0Ch], edx
03150a7c 894df0      mov     dword ptr [ebp-10h], ecx
```

The malware tries to iterate through all the names of APIs to find the matching API it requires. Sometimes it will directly match the API name with a predefined string and some times it calculate's a *Hash* of the API name and matche's that with a predefind *Hash* . The offset at which the function name is found, the same offset is used to access the AddressOfNameOrdinals array. The AddressOfNamesOrdinals field also points to an array of number. These number are the mapping from AddressOfNames to AddressOfFunctions array.



The Address obtained at the end is used to call the particular function.



Conclusion :- Dynamic address resolution of APIs is used by almost all evasive malware. It hinders the static analysis of malware and can be used in creative ways to even avoid API Logging.