

Empowering Malware Analysis with IDA AppCall

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#Wh0_4m_1?



t Virus Bulletin reposted

m4n0w4r @kienbigmummy · Jun 6

My quick note about #DarkGate

- How to extract Autolt script and deobf to recover original code.
- How to extract shellcode loader.
- How to decrypt and extract the final #DarkGate payload.

[QuickNote] DarkGate – Make Autolt Great Again

From kienmanowar.wordpress.com

3 31 100 7.9K

What we will cover

1. Summary of **AppCall** in IDA
2. Leveraging IDA AppCall in Malware Analysis

1. **LokiBot:**

- ❖ Recover API name by hash

2. **Emotet:**

- ❖ Decrypt strings
- ❖ Extract C2s configuration

Summary of Appcall in IDA (1)

- A feature in **IDA Pro** that allow users to **call functions within the context of an active debugging session**. It facilitates **dynamic analysis** by enabling function calls as if they were made by the debugged application itself.
- **Identify the function** want to call: find the function and ensure it is properly defined with its prototype (**argument types and return type**).
- Make sure in the **proper context**: set a breakpoint in the appropriate location (e.g., main function) before calling the function.
- Issue the Appcall: **call function** with a specific prototype.

Summary of Appcall in IDA (2)

- **Prototypes** are crucial for Appcalls to work correctly: define the function's arguments and return type.
- Can use Appcall to **call functions that are not originally exposed in IDA database**, such as those loaded dynamically by the debugged process.
- Appcall can also be used to **interact with complex data structures** by using IDA's generic object handling capabilities.
- Utilize **IDC/IDAPython** for scripting complex operations.

A simple example (1)

The image shows a debugger interface with two main windows. The top window is a code editor for 'main.cpp' with the file 'SBC_msbox' open. It contains the following C++ code:

```
1 #include <Windows.h>
2
3 int WINAPI WinMain(HINSTANCE hInstance, HINSTANCE hPrevInstance, LPSTR lpCmdLine, int nCmdShow) {
4     MessageBoxA(NULL, "Hello World!", "SBC_2024", MB_OK);
5     return 0;
6 }
```

A large red arrow points from the code editor down to the assembly window below. The assembly window displays the generated assembly code for the C code. A yellow box highlights the instruction sequence that calls the `MessageBoxA` function:

```
push    0          ; uType
push    offset Caption ; "SBC_2024"
push    offset Text  ; "Hello World!"
push    0          ; hWnd
call    ds:MessageBoxA(x,x,x,x)
```

Another red arrow points from this highlighted assembly code to a screenshot of a Windows message box titled 'SBC_2024' with the text 'Hello World!' and an 'OK' button.

A simple example (2)

Please enter script body

```
1 // Step 1: Get the address of MessageBoxA.
2 auto messagebox_addr = get_name_ea_simple("user32_MessageBoxA");
3
4 // Check if the address was resolved correctly
5 if (messagebox_addr == BADADDR) {
6     Warning("Could not find MessageBoxA function address!");
7 } else {
8
9     // Step 2: Permanently set the prototype for the function
10    SetType(messagebox_addr, "int __stdcall MessageBoxA(HWND hWnd, LPCSTR lpText, LPCSTR lpCaption, UINT uType);");
11
12    // Step 3: Prepare custom parameters.
13    auto hWnd = 0;                      // No owner window
14    auto lpText = "Welcome to SBC 2024!"; // Custom text
15    auto lpCaption = "SBC_PQ_2024";      // Custom caption
16    auto uType = 1;                      // MB_OKCANCEL (1)
17
18    // Step 4: Invoke MessageBoxA.
19    auto ret_val = messagebox_addr(hWnd, lpText, lpCaption, uType);
20
21    // Step 5: Print the return value.
22    Message("MessageBoxA returned: %d\n", ret_val);
23 }
```

Line:22 Column:52

IDC

Tab size

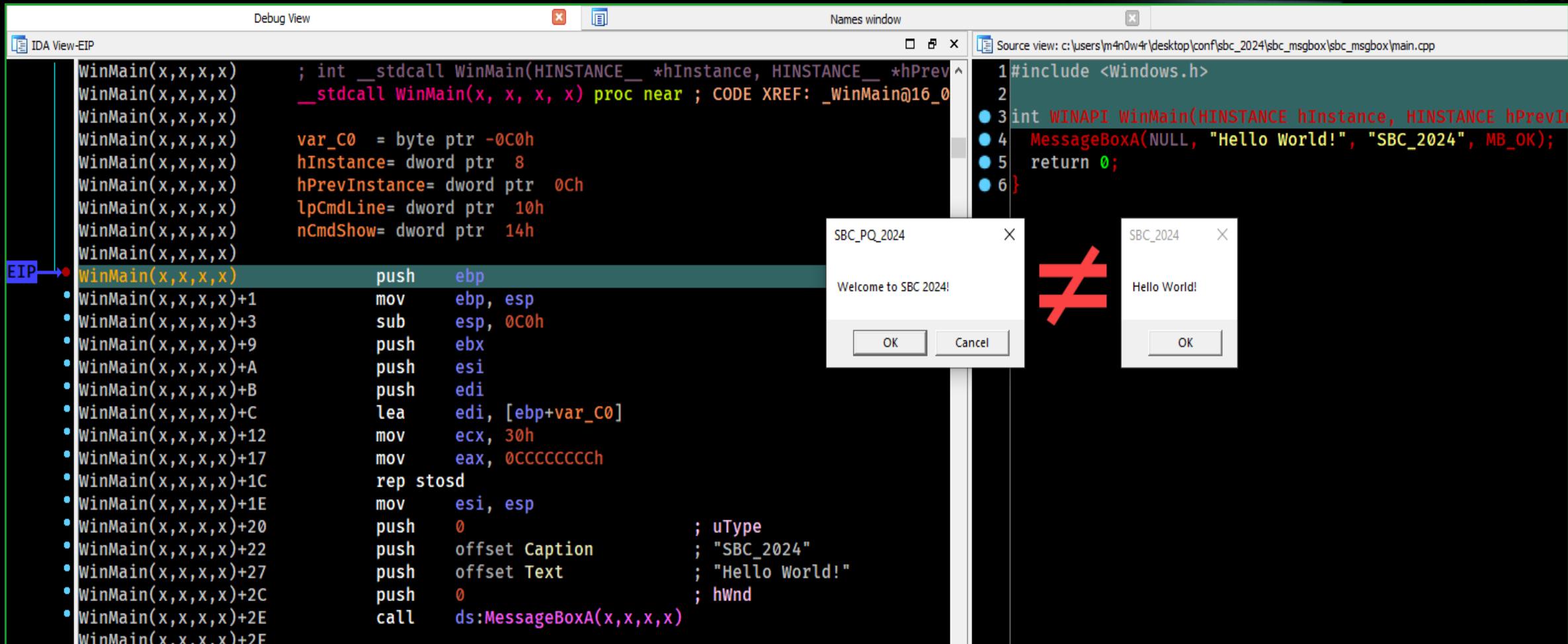
4

Syntax

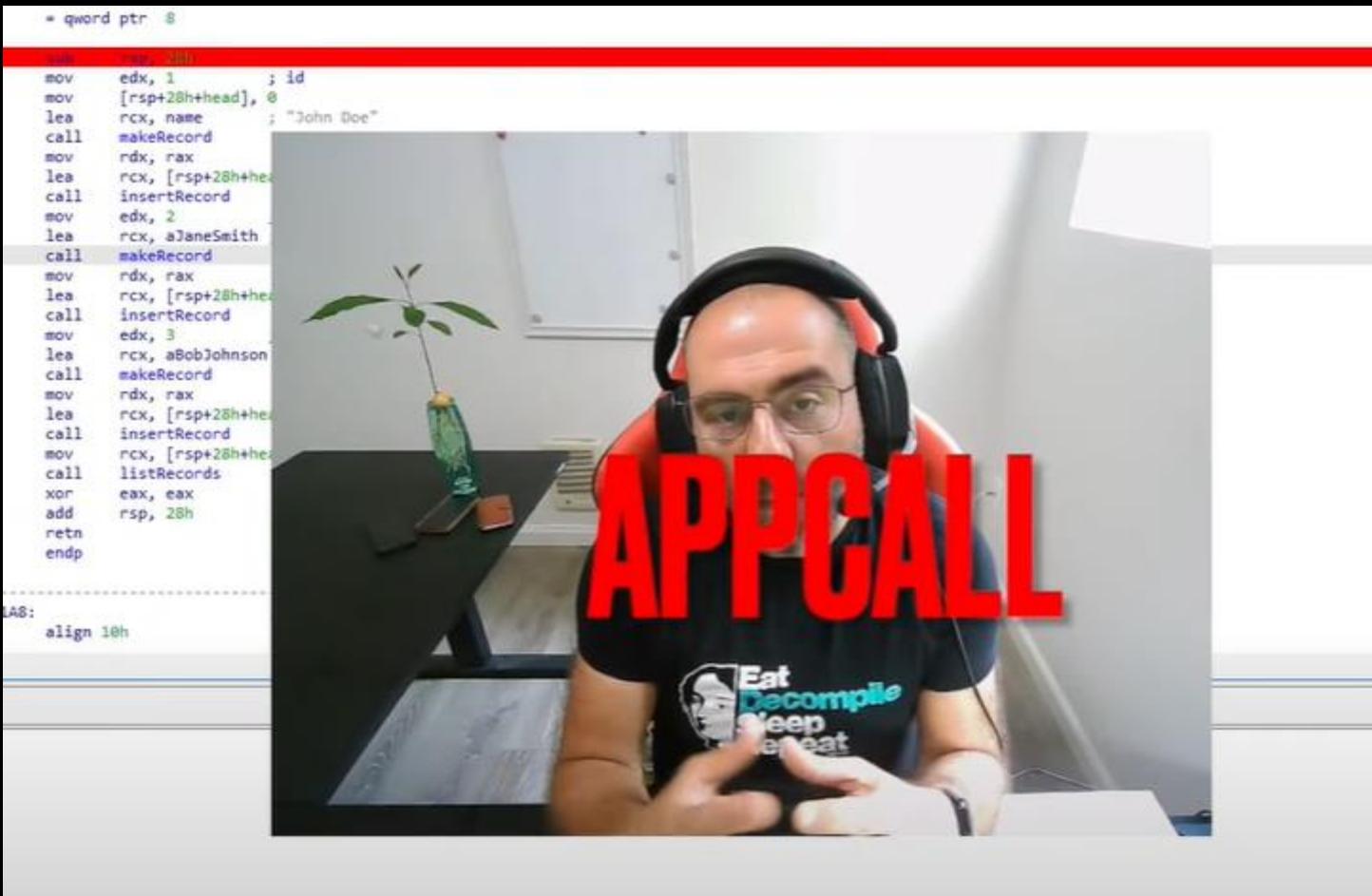
C++

```
int MessageBoxA(
    [in, optional] HWND    hWnd,
    [in, optional] LPCSTR lpText,
    [in, optional] LPCSTR lpCaption,
    [in]          UINT    uType
);
```

A simple example (3)



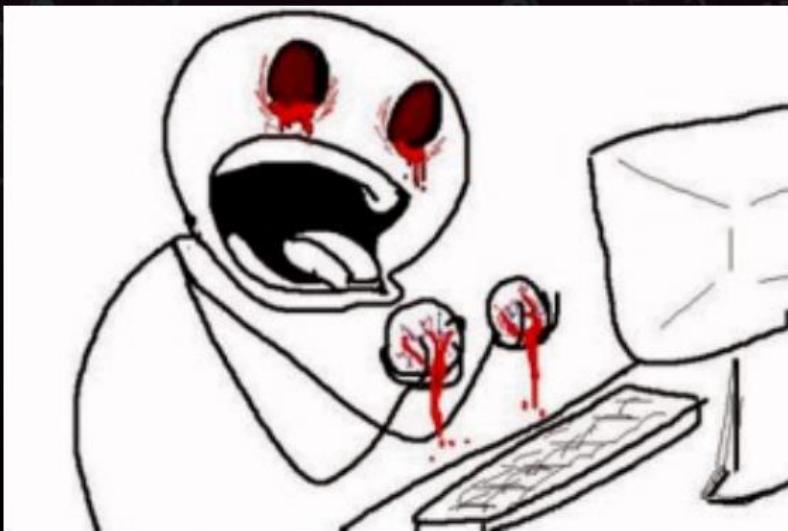
A Great Explanation Video



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=U-oMpg1Mktg>

Quote Of The Day

“ Reverse engineering is like peeling an onion, each layer reveals a new surprise! But sometimes it can burn your eyes! ”



<https://speakerdeck.com/fr0gger/binary-instrumentation-for-malware-analysis>



LOKIBOT

LokiBot (1)

• LOKIBOT

lokibot loader trojan

LokiBot was developed in 2015 to steal information from a variety of applications. Despite the age, this malware is still rather popular among cybercriminals.

ALSO KNOWN AS

Loki
LokiPWS

8

Global rank

21 ↓

Month rank

15 ↑

Week rank

2053

IOCs

 Stealer
Type

 3 May, 2015
First seen

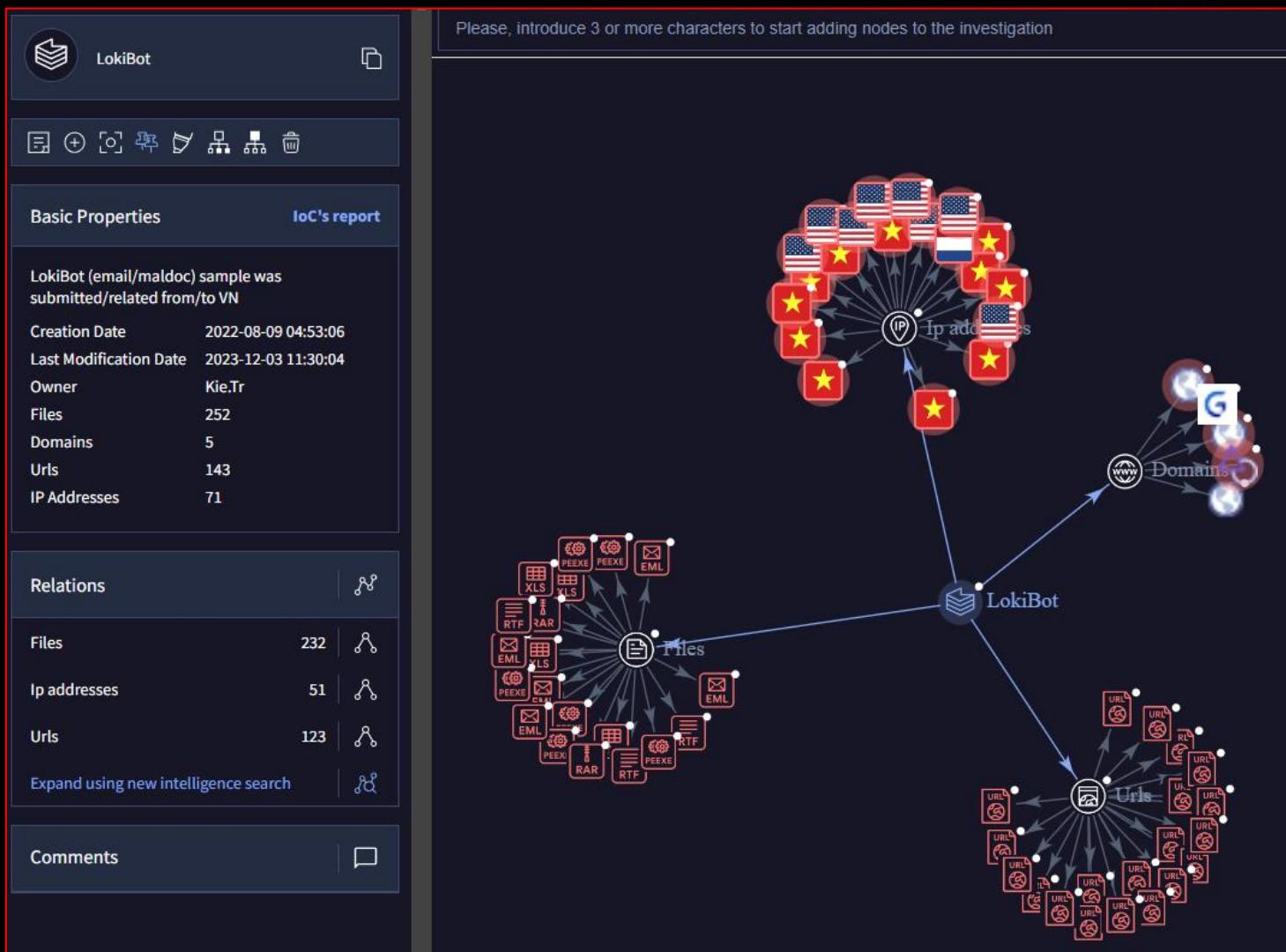
 ex-USSR territory
Origin

 13 July, 2024
Last seen

IOCs

<https://any.run/malware-trends/lokibot>

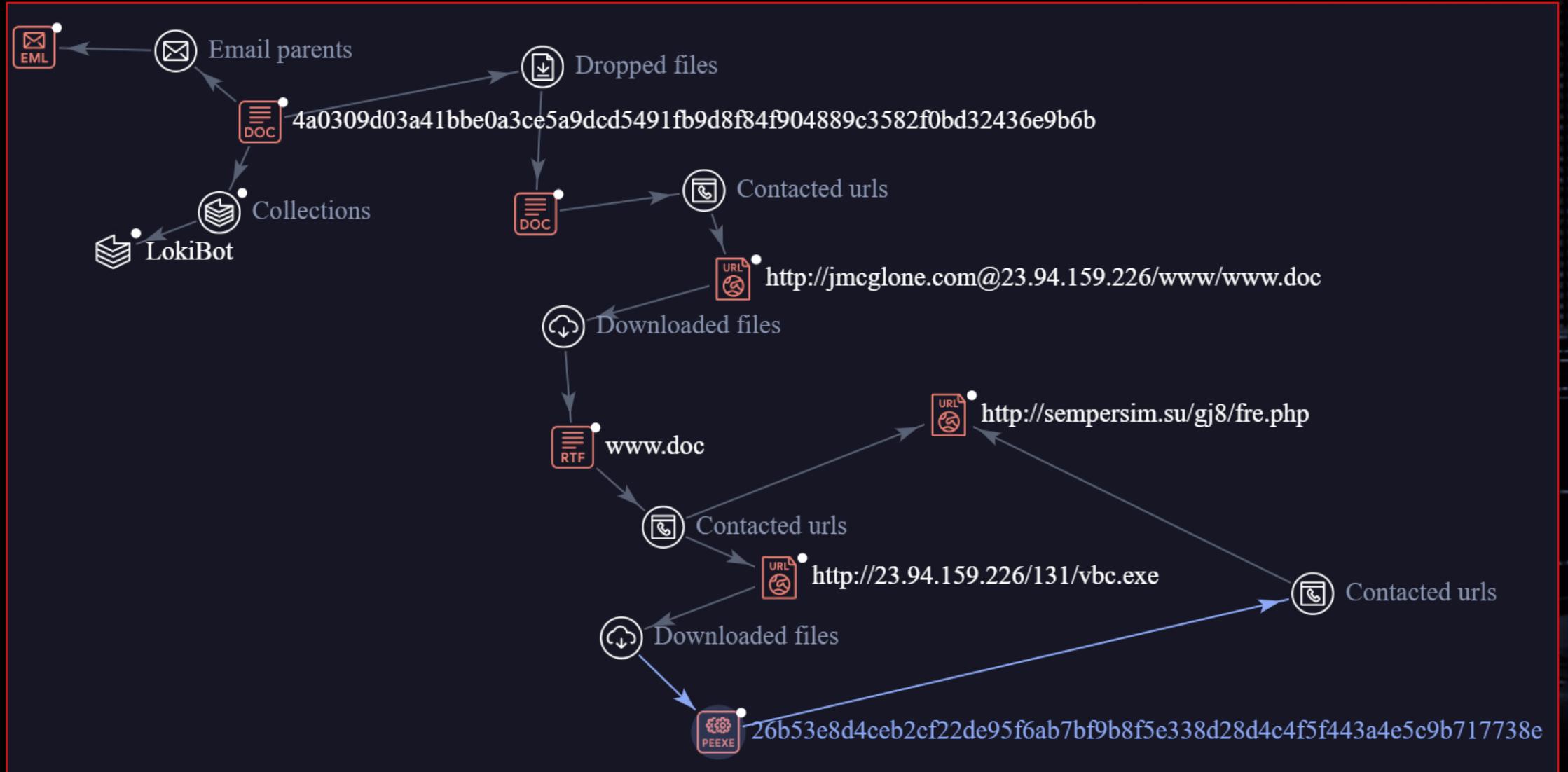
LokiBot (2)



Reversing LokiBot



LokiBot Infection Chain



Dynamic Resolve API Functions

Address	Ordinal	Name	Library
00415028		getaddrinfo	WS2_32
0041502C		freeaddrinfo	WS2_32
00415030	3	closesocket	WS2_32
00415044	4	connect	WS2_32
00415040	16	recv	WS2_32
0041503C	19	send	WS2_32
00415038	23	socket	WS2_32
00415034	115	WSAStartup	WS2_32
00415000		GetProcessHeap	KERNEL32
00415004		HeapFree	KERNEL32
00415008		HeapAlloc	KERNEL32
0041500C		SetLastError	KERNEL32
00415010		GetLastError	KERNEL32
0041504C		CoCreateInstance	ole32
00415050		CoInitialize	ole32
00415054		CoUninitialize	ole32
00415020	2	SysAllocString	OLEAUT32
0041501C	6	SysFreeString	OLEAUT32
00415018	8	VariantInit	OLEAUT32

```
ext:00402BF2 sub_402BF2 proc near
ext:00402BF2     xor    eax, eax
ext:00402BF4     push   eax
ext:00402BF5     push   eax
ext:00402BF6     push   0DDE17395h ; pre_api_hash
ext:00402BFB     push   eax
ext:00402BFC     call   lkb_retrieve_api_addr
ext:00402BFC
ext:00402C01     jmp    eax
ext:00402C01 sub_402BF2 endp

; CODE XREF: sub_402BF2+1 int sub_402BF2()
; offset
; a3
; [COLLAPSED LOCAL DECLARATIONS. PRESS KEYPAD CTRL- "+" TO EXPAND]
; 5 api_addr = lkb_retrieve_api_addr(0, 0xDDE17395, 0, 0);
; 6 return api_addr();
; 7 }
```

Hardcore Reverser – try hard to understand logic

```
PVOID *_cdecl sub_4030A5(int dllIndex, int pre_api_hash)
{
    // [COLLAPSED LOCAL DECLARATIONS. PRESS KEYPAD CTRL- "+" TO EXPAND]

    dllBaseAddr = lkb_retrieve_dll_base(dllIndex);
    if ( dllBaseAddr )
    {
        return lkb_retrieve_api_addr_by_hash(dllBaseAddr, pre_api_hash);
    }
    return dllBaseAddr;
}
```

```
while ( TRUE )
{
    strAPIName = (arg_dllBaseAddr + *pFuncNamesTbl);
    apiNameLen = lkb_strlen(strAPIName);
    if ( lkb_calc_hash(strAPIName, apiNameLen) == pre_api_hash )
    {
        break;
    }
    ++pFuncNamesTbl;
    ++pNameOrdsTbl;
    ++pFuncNamesTbl;
    if ( ++count >= pExportDir->NumberOfNames )
    {
        return 0;
    }
}
```

```
int _cdecl lkb_calc_hash(char *arg_strInput, size_t strLen)
{
    // [COLLAPSED LOCAL DECLARATIONS. PRESS KEYPAD CTRL- "+" TO EXPAND]

    hash = 0xFFFFFFFF;
    while ( strLen )
    {
        --strLen;
        hash ^= *arg_strInput++;
        count = 8;
        do
        {
            if ( (hash & 1) != 0 )
            {
                hash ^= 0x4358AD54u;
            }
            hash >= 1;
            --count;
        }
        while ( count );
    }
    return ~hash;
}
```

Hardcore Reverser – reimplement code

```
def loki_calc_hash(func_name):
    """
    Calculate hash based on the function name
    """

    hash = 0xFFFFFFFF
    func_len = len(func_name)
    func_name = bytearray(func_name)
    i = 0
    while (func_len != 0):
        func_len -= 1
        hash = (hash ^ func_name[i])
        i += 1
        for j in range(8):
            if ((hash & 0x1) != 0):
                hash = (hash ^ 0x4358AD54)
            hash = (hash >> 1)

    return ~hash & 0xFFFFFFFF
```

Extreme Reverser – try to find lazy way

- Don't want to **understand the function logic** and **reimplement it in a higher-level language**, this is not always feasible.
- Extremely depressed when **dealing with custom hashing and encryption**.
- Try to find the best solutions (**using IDA AppCall or Emulation**) for solving the problem to achieve the set goal.

Recover API Name with IDA AppCall (1)

- **Initialization:** ensure function prototype are correctly defined in IDA Pro.

```
00413838    push    ebp  
00413839    mov     ebp, esp  
0041383B    push    0          ; offset  
0041383D    push    0          ; a3  
0041383F    push    0C5FA88F1h ; pre_api_hash  
00413844    push    0Ah       ; dllIndex  
00413846    call    lkb_retrieve_api_addr  
00413846
```

```
00403B98    push    ebp  
00403B99    mov     ebp, esp  
00403B9B    xor     eax, eax  
00403B9D    push    eax       ; offset  
00403B9E    push    eax       ; a3  
00403B9F    push    0C33CBB31h ; pre_api_hash  
00403BA4    push    eax       ; dllIndex  
00403BA5    push    eax  
00403BA5    call    lkb_retrieve_api_addr  
00403BA5
```

Please enter the type declaration

void * __stdcall lkb_retrieve_api_addr(int dllIndex, int pre_api_hash, int a3, unsigned int offset);

OK

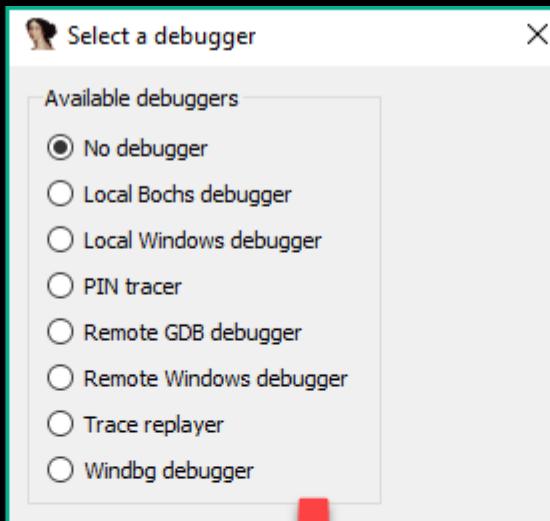
Cancel

Help

```
# Initialization -----  
FUNC_NAME = "lkb_retrieve_api_addr"  
PROTO = "void * __stdcall {:s}(int dllIndex, int pre_api_hash, int a3, unsigned int offset);".format(FUNC_NAME)
```

Recover API Name with IDA AppCall (2)

- **Autostart Debugger:** set breakpoints in the correct context to ensure the environment is ready for the function call



```
# Setting & Starting Debugger -----
idc.load_debugger("win32", 0)           # select Local Windows Debugger
idc.set_debugger_options(idc.DOPT_ENTRY_BPT) # break on program entry point
idc.start_process("", "", "")           # start process with default options
idc.wait_for_next_event(idc.WFNE_SUSP, 3) # wait until the process gets suspended
```

Recover API Name with IDA AppCall (3)

- **Using AppCall:** create a callable object and use it to execute target function with specific prototype.

```
# Execution -----
retrieve_api_func = idaapi.Appcall.proto(FUNC_NAME, PROTO) # create a callable object
resolve_n_comment(retrieve_api_func, FUNC_NAME)           # using callable object to exec function and retrieve result
```

Recover API Name with IDA AppCall (4)

```
for xref in idautils.XrefsTo(idc.get_name_ea_simple(func_name)):
    # retrieve required arguments
    call_addr = xref.frm
    print("[+] Processing function {:08X}".format(call_addr))
    arg1_addr = idaapi.get_arg_addrs(call_addr)[0]
    dll_index_val = retrieve_dll_idx(arg1_addr)

    arg2_addr = idaapi.get_arg_addrs(call_addr)[1]
    api_hash_val = retrieve_api_hash(arg2_addr)
    arg3_op = 0x0
    arg4_op = 0x0

    # Call function
    try:
        print("[-] dll_index value {:08X}".format(dll_index_val))
        print("[-] api_hash value {:08X}".format(api_hash_val))
        addr = func(dll_index_val, api_hash_val, arg3_op, arg4_op)
    except Exception as e:
        print("FAILED: appcall failed: {}".format(e))
        continue

    try:
        # Get exported names of all loaded modules
        names = idaapi.get_debug_names(idaapi.cvar.inf.minEA, idaapi.cvar.inf.maxEA)
        api_name = names[addr]
        # Add comments
        print("[-] Recovered 0x%08X to %s" % (api_hash_val, api_name))
        idc.set_cmt(call_addr, "{}".format(names[addr].replace("_", "!")), idc.SN_NOWARN)
    except:
        print("FAILED: to get exported name and add comment")
        continue
```

Result

The screenshot shows the IDA Pro interface with two main windows. On the left is the assembly view, and on the right is the output window.

Assembly View:

```
.text:00413973     lea    ecx, [ebp+var_14]
.text:00413976     push   ecx
.text:00413977     call   eax
.text:00413977
.text:00413979     call   sub_414059
.text:00413979
.text:0041397E     test  eax, eax
.text:00413980     jz    short loc_4139D3
.text:00413980
.text:00413982     call   sub_413D97
.text:00413982
.text:00413987     push  ebx          ; offset
.text:00413988     push  ebx          ; a3
.text:00413989     push  0CF167DF4h    ; pre_api_hash
.text:0041398E     push  ebx          ; dllIndex
.text:0041398F     mov   esi, eax
.text:00413991     call   lkb_retrieve_api_addr ; kernel32!CreateMutexW
.text:00413991
.text:00413996     push  esi
.text:00413997     xor   esi, esi
.text:00413999     inc   esi
.text:0041399A     push  esi
.text:0041399B     push  ebx
.text:0041399C     call   eax
.text:0041399C
.text:0041399E     call   ds:GetLastError
.text:0041399E

00012D91| 00413991: sub_413866+12B (Synchronized with Hex View-1)
```

Output Window:

```
[INFO] [-] api_hash value E811E8D4 (log:write)
[INFO] [-] Recovered 0xe811e8d4 to kernel32_LoadLibraryW (log:write)
[INFO] [-] Recovered 0xe811e8d4 to kernel32_LoadLibraryW
[INFO] [+] Processing function 0041395F (log:write)
[+] Processing function 0041395F
[INFO] [-] dll_index value 00000000 (log:write)
[INFO] [-] dll_index value 00000000
[INFO] [-] api_hash value E811E8D4 (log:write)
[INFO] [-] api_hash value E811E8D4
[INFO] [-] Recovered 0xe811e8d4 to kernel32_LoadLibraryW (log:write)
[INFO] [-] Recovered 0xe811e8d4 to kernel32_LoadLibraryW
[INFO] [+] Processing function 0041396E (log:write)
[+] Processing function 0041396E
[INFO] [-] dll_index value 00000000 (log:write)
[INFO] [-] dll_index value 00000000
[INFO] [-] api_hash value E811E8D4 (log:write)
[INFO] [-] api_hash value E811E8D4
[INFO] [-] Recovered 0xe811e8d4 to kernel32_LoadLibraryW (log:write)
[INFO] [-] Recovered 0xe811e8d4 to kernel32_LoadLibraryW
[INFO] [+] Processing function 00413991 (log:write)
[+] Processing function 00413991
[INFO] [-] dll_index value 00000000 (log:write)
[INFO] [-] dll_index value 00000000
[INFO] [-] api_hash value CF167DF4 (log:write)
[INFO] [-] api_hash value CF167DF4
[INFO] [-] Recovered 0xcf167df4 to kernel32_CreateMutexW (log:write)
[INFO] [-] Recovered 0xcf167df4 to kernel32_CreateMutexW
[INFO] [+] Processing function 00413A4C (log:write)
[+] Processing function 00413A4C
[INFO] [-] dll_index value 00000000 (log:write)
[INFO] [-] dll_index value 00000000
[INFO] [-] api_hash value E567384D (log:write)
[INFO] [-] api_hash value E567384D
[INFO] [-] Recovered 0xe567384d to kernel32_ExitProcess (log:write)
[INFO] [-] Recovered 0xe567384d to kernel32_ExitProcess
Debugger: process has exited (exit code -1)
```



DEMO

Empowering Malware Analysis with IDA AppCall Feature

EMOTET



For those who don't know (1)

EMOTET

emotet trojan loader banker

Emotet is one of the most dangerous trojans ever created. Over the course of its lifetime, it was upgraded to become a very destructive malware. It targets mostly corporate victims but even private users get infected in mass spam email campaigns.

ALSO KNOWN AS

Heodo
Geodo

1 Global rank 25 ↓ Month rank 23 ↑ Week rank 6968 IOCs

Trojan
Type

1 June, 2014
First seen

ex-USSR
Origin

14 July, 2024
Last seen

IOCs

<https://any.run/malware-trends/emotet>

For those who don't know (2)

EMOTET takedown

In January 2021, law enforcement and judicial authorities worldwide took down the Emotet botnet.

Participating law enforcement authorities:

Netherlands (Politie)	Germany (Bundeskriminalamt)	France (Police Nationale)
Lithuania (Lietuvos kriminalinės policijos biuras)	Canada (Royal Canadian Mounted Police)	USA (Federal Bureau of Investigation)
UK (National Crime Agency)	Ukraine (Національна поліція України)	

How did Emotet work?

Luring the victims
Emotet was delivered to the victims' computers via emails that contained a malicious link or an infected document.

Installation
If victims opened the attachment or the link, the malware got installed.

Infection
The computer became vulnerable and was offered for hire to other criminals to install other types of malware.

EUROPOL

Emotet opened doors for:

- Information stealers
- Trojans
- Ransomware

Trickbot, QakBot and Ryuk were among the malware families to use Emotet to enter a machine.

What made Emotet so dangerous?

Long lasting	Started as a banking Trojan in 2014, evolving over time.
Go-to-solution for criminals	It acted as a door opener for other computers, allowing unauthorised access to other malware families.
Polymorphic	It changed its code each time it was called up.
Resilient	Unique way of infecting networks by spreading the threat after gaining access to just a few devices in the network.

Protect yourself from malware

Always check your emails carefully and watch out for:

- attachments or embedded links from unknown senders.
- messages with a sense of urgency asking you to download something.
- offers with a promise of reward that sounds too good to be true.

CLICK AND WIN NOW!

World's most dangerous malware EMOTET disrupted through global action

For those who don't know (3)

- Shortly after the **Emotet** takedown, a researcher observed a new payload pushed onto infected machines with a code contained a cleanup routine responsible for uninstalling Emotet after the April 25 2021 deadline.

All Emotet epochs now are delivering the payload (virustotal.com/gui/file/a9c68...) which has the code to remove Emotet on 25 March **2021** 12:00.
I believe that **#Emotet #Killed**

```
Tm.tm_year = 121;
Tm.tm_mon = 3;
Tm.tm_mday = 25;
Tm.tm_hour = 12;
Tm.tm_min = 0;
_time64(&Time1);
v0 = _mktime64(&Tm);
*&Time1 = _difftime64(Time1, v0);
if ( *&Time1 > 0.0 )
{
    uninstall_emotet();
}
result = CreateThread(0, 0, [uninstall_emotet_thread] 0, 0, 0);
if ( result != -1 )
{
    result = CloseHandle(result);
}
```

25/03/2021

This is exact date information of #Emotet uninstallation. It's 25 April 2021 12:00 local time. Sorry for the mistake in my previous tweet 😊.

Malwarebytes Threat Intelligen... @MBThreatInt... · Jan 29, 2021
We are checking on the #Emotet 'cleanup binary'.

It seems the actual date to trigger the uninstall routine is April 25.

More details to come.

/cc @campuscodi @LawrenceAbrams

virustotal.com/gui/file/a9c68...
docs.microsoft.com/en-us/cpp/c-r...

```
1HANDLE sub_10005F10()
2{
3    __time64_t v0; // rax
4    HANDLE result; // eax
5    __time64_t Time1; // [esp+0h] [ebp-10h] BYREF
6    MSDN Time Structure Documentation:
7    Tm.tm_year = 121;
8    Tm.[tm_mon = 3; tm_mon Month (0 - 11; January = 0).
9    Tm.tm_mday = 25;
10   Tm.tm_hour = 12;
11   Tm.tm_min = 0;
12   _time64(&Time1);
13   v0 = _mktime64(&Tm);
14   *&Time1 = _difftime64(Time1, v0);
15   if ( *&Time1 > 0.0 )
16       sub_10005CE0(Time1, HIDWORD(Time1));
17   result = CreateThread(0, 0, StartAddress, 0, 0, 0);
18   if ( result != -1 )
19       result = CloseHandle(result);
20   return result;
21}
```

April 25 2021

For those who don't know (4)



For those who don't know (5)

Emotet Takedown: Time to Celebrate?



by Nikos Mantas on April 16, 2021

At the end of January 2021, [Emotet](#), “the world’s most dangerous malware,” was taken down by law enforcement following an extensive effort by a global coalition of agencies across Europe and the U.S. The effort succeeded in taking down Emotet’s command-and-control infrastructure and at least two of the cybercriminals behind the malware were arrested.

The news of Emotet’s takedown was met with cheers from within the security community, but there were also concerns that the celebrations were premature and that the malware would be back up and running before long.

So, what impact will Emotet’s takedown *really* have on organizations today, and are we likely to see the malware rear its unwanted head again any time soon?



<https://securityboulevard.com/2021/04/emotet-takedown-time-to-celebrate/>

For those who don't know (6)

ESET Research @ESETresearch · Nov 24, 2021

#BREAKING Bad news, as others already pointed out, #Emotet is back. #ESETresearch data shows that while Emotet almost completely disappeared after forced uninstallation in Apr 2021, the botnet's activity has been picking up since the end of Aug. @ondrashmachula @jiriatvirlab 1/3

Detected Emotet binaries
According to ESET telemetry

2021 5/1/2021 6/1/2021 7/1/2021 8/1/2021 9/1/2021 10/1/2021 11/1/2021

■ Emotet binaries ■ Emotet binaries (7-day average)

InQuest @InQuest · Nov 17, 2021

Guess who's back, back again
#Emotet's back, tell a friend.

InQuest Lab's Samples: labs.inquest.net/dfi/search/has...

#malware #threatintel

Office 365

THIS DOCUMENT IS PROTECTED.

Previewing is not available for protected documents.

You have to press "ENABLE EDITING" and "ENABLE CONTENT" buttons to preview the document.

ANY.RUN @anyrun.app · Nov 3, 2022

#Emotet is back!

For 6 months, the infamous botnet has shown almost no activity, and now it's distributing malspam.

Emotet uses a weaponized XLS file with a new lure to download payload and regsvr32 to run it.

Find samples in our Public Submissions!

Microsoft Excel 2010
Opening NMS2095030300040.xls (GPP)
© 2010 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

Malwrologist @DissectMalware · Nov 16, 2021

#Emotet is back again

Need a script to #deobfuscate its #VBA?

See this:
gist.github.com/DissectMalware...

#oletools

Intel 471 @Intel471Inc · Nov 17, 2021

#Emotet is back. Here's what we've discovered so far.

intel471.com
Emotet is back. Here's what we know.
This marks the first time we observed Emotet malware activity after a takedown was announced.

For those who don't know (7)

Emotet spamming 😱

Tue 9:07 PM

Not on VT | [Payload]
MD5: 7EB3D94DBC35E317688F68C9B575176B

E4 botnet
514MB dll [Payload]
49 C&C

Cái gì thế em nhở, 514mb dll à

500MB file doc 😱

Brad @malware_traffic

2023-03-07 (Tuesday) - Like others, I'm also seeing #Emotet #malspam, and finding the 500+ MB Word docs. Wait a minute... Emotet comes back after several months, and they're -still- using Microsoft Office docs? Bold move!

THAT'S A BOLD STRATEGY, COTTON

LET'S SEE IF IT PAYS OFF

10:37 PM · Mar 7, 2023 · 4,158 Views

Cryptolaemus @Cryptolaemus1

Emotet Awakens 🚨 As of 1200UTC Ivan finally got E4 to send spam. We are seeing Red Dawn templates that are very large coming in at over 500MB. Currently seeing a decent flow of spam. Septet of payload URLs and ugly macros. Sample: tria.ge/230307-pljqesh... 1/3

INVOICE VL18998 07 March 23.doc

Office 365 Microsoft

THIS DOCUMENT IS PROTECTED.

Previewing is not available for protected documents.

You have to press "ENABLE EDITING" and "ENABLE CONTENT" buttons to preview this document.

8:35 PM · Mar 7, 2023 · 20.2K Views

TG Soft @VirITeXplorer

2023-03-07 #Emotet restarted malspam operation on E4 The mail contains zip attachment without password. The zip file is about 600 KB, but the doc extracted is about 500 MB.

@sugimu_sec @bomccss @58_158_177_102 @JAMESWT_MHT @zuinmichele @rbreabin

10:25 PM · Mar 7, 2023 · 1,127 Views

Max_Malyutin @Max_Mal_

Undead #Emotet is Back 🦇 500MB #MalDoc 🚨

Ivan is back with old-school #TTPs:

- [+] AutoOpen VBA MalDoc macro - T1059.005
- [+] Regsvr32 T1218.010
- [+] System Network Discovery T1016
- [+] Registry Run T1547.001

#DFIR Exec Flow: Winword.exe > Regsvr32.exe 🚨

soft Office\Root\Office16\WINWORD.EXE /n /R /s "C:\Users\...\Desktop\0531\regsvr32.exe" /s "C:\Users\...\AppData\Local\PW..." h32\iconhost.exe 0xffffffff -ForceV1 h32\iconhost.exe 0xffffffff -ForceV1

Data (value not set) C:\Windows\system32\regsvr32.exe "C:\User..." 4

8:50 PM · Mar 7, 2023 · 53.7K Views

Max_Malyutin @Max_Mal_

#Emotet DLL loader size: 530MB 🦇
Export func: DllRegisterServer
Internal name: E.dll

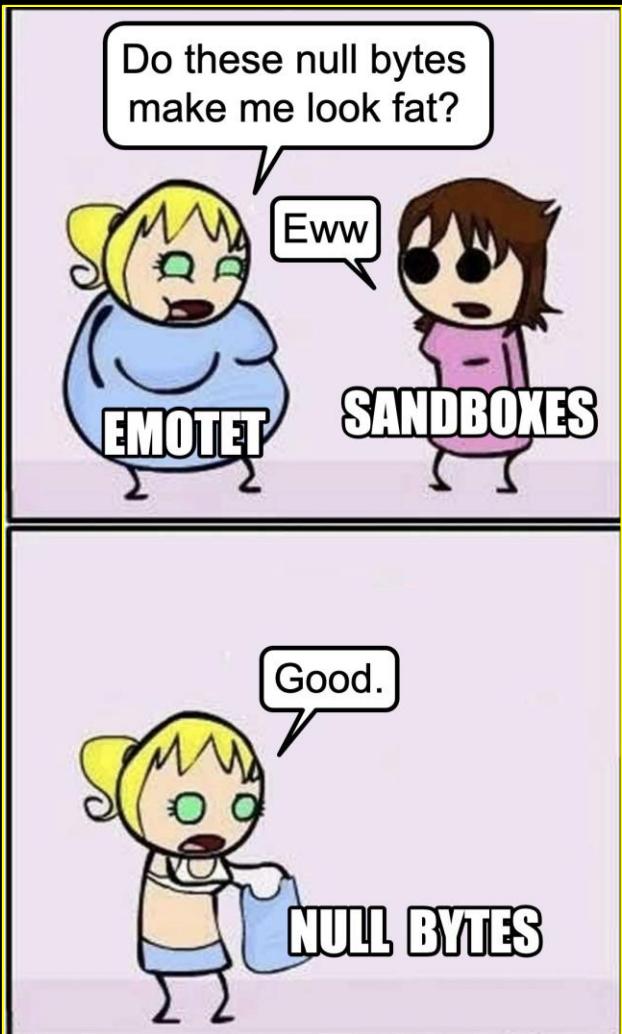
Mq2kSYIBNWQP.dll

Type of file: Application extension (.dll)
Opens with: JetBrains dotPeek Change...

Location: C:\Windows\Temp\...\AppData\Local\Temp\...\XnwzCoGw!w
Size: 530 MB (556,465,677 bytes)

00 01 00
2e 64 60

And Meme Everywhere...



For those who don't know (8)

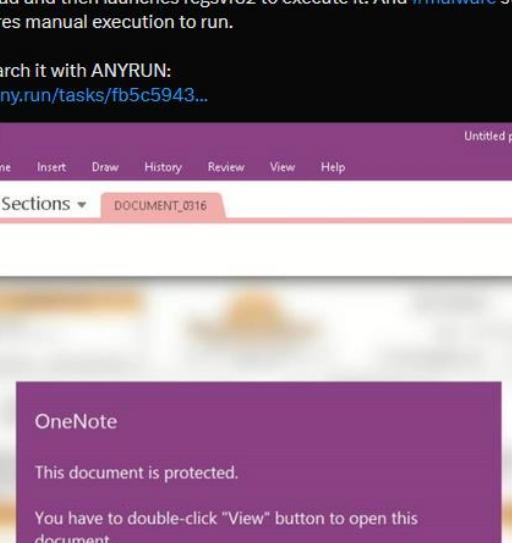
 Max_Malyutin @Max_Mal_ · Mar 16
#Emotet Weaponized OneNote Infection #TTP 🚨

ANY.RUN 🛡️ @anyrun_app · Mar 16

Crooks behind **#Emotet** keep changing delivery methods

New updates in TTPs: now **#Onenote** maldoc starts Wscript to download payload and then launches regsvr32 to execute it. And **#malware** still requires manual execution to run.

Research it with ANYRUN:
app.any.run/tasks/fb5c5943...



The screenshot shows a Microsoft OneNote interface. The top navigation bar includes Home, Insert, Draw, History, Review, View, and Help. Below the bar, there's a ribbon tab labeled 'Open Sections' with a dropdown arrow, and another tab labeled 'DOCUMENT_0316'. The main content area has a purple header with the text 'OneNote'. Below this, a message reads 'This document is protected.' followed by 'You have to double-click "View" button to open this document.' At the bottom right of the content area is a large 'View' button. The background of the window is blurred, showing what appears to be a physical notebook or paper.

Unit 42 @Unit42_Intel · Mar 17

2023-03-16 (Thursday): #Emotet now also using #OneNote files, but we're still seeing zip attachments with inflated Word docs. IoCs from our latest infection and info on the malware (OneNote files, zip archives, inflated Word docs, etc.) available at bit.ly/3lhXWY2

2023-03-16 (THURSDAY) - EPOCH 5 ACTIVITY: EMOTET STARTS USING ONENOTE FILES

thread hijacked email → attached OneNote file → embedded wsf script → double-click OneNote image → traffic for Emotet DLL

wsf script → Emotet C2 traffic → follow-up activity: •spambot traffic

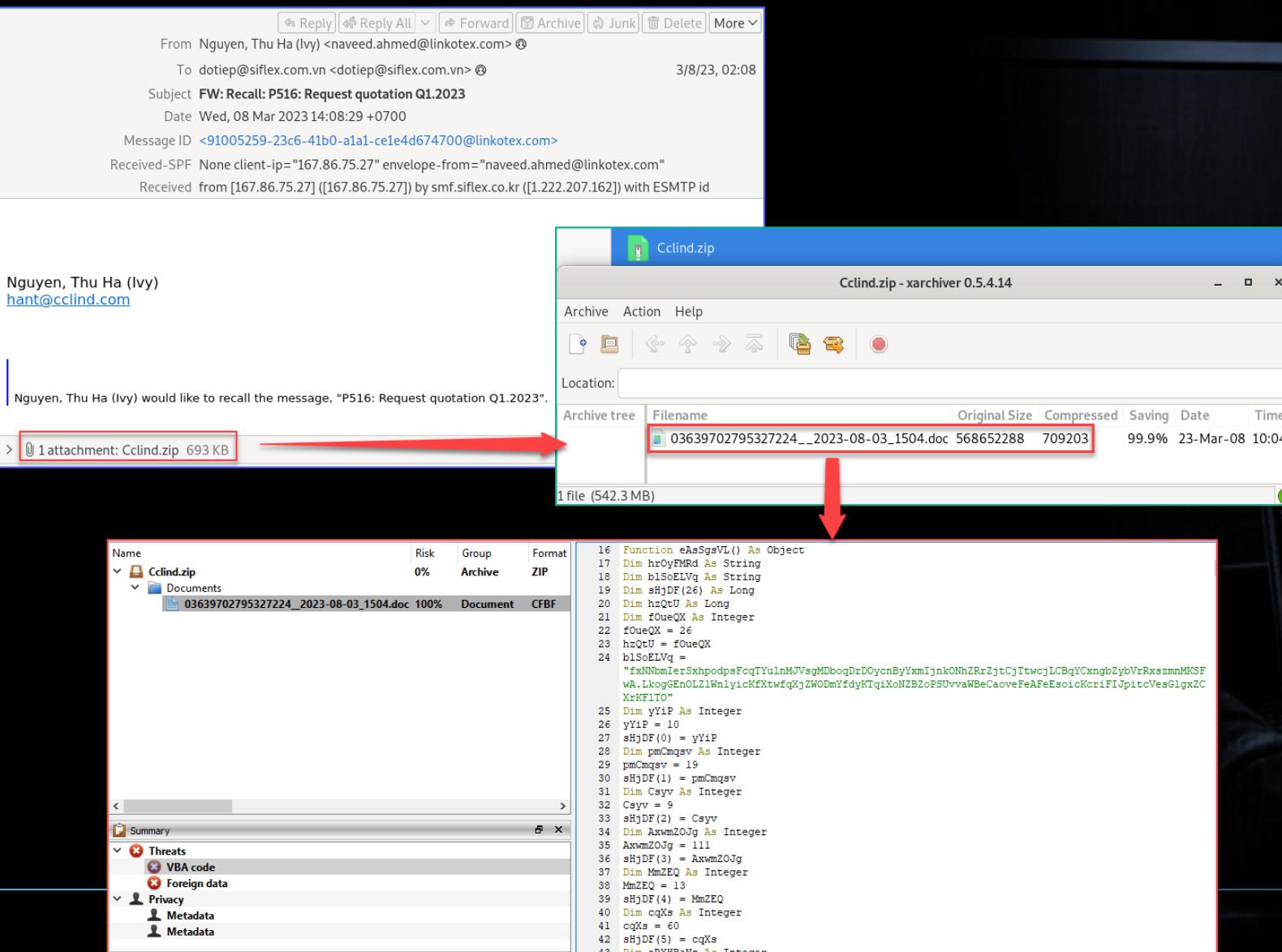
ALT

EMOTET C2 TRAFFIC

EMOTET PERSISTENT ON THE INFECTED WINDOWS

Script from C Emotet DLL

From “Dong Lao” with Love



From “Dong Lao” with Love

FW: namphuong.nguyen@sutl.com.vn
From: Nam Phuong <namphuong.nguyen@sutl.com.vn>
Date: Mar 15, 2023, 11:49:11 PM
To: VNPT_18001260 N2 <1260mn.n2@vnpt.vn>
[message_9761823.one](#)

Hi VNPT,
Minh hay nhâñg yôgvâ
Warm regards
(Ms.) Nam Phuong
Representative Office of SUTL Corporation Pte., Ltd.
8A Fl., SGR Building, 167-169 Dien Bien Phu Street, Dakao Ward
District 1, HCMC, Vietnam.
Cellphone : (84)-0937303638

From: <Trýøng Hôà>thhai@vnpt.vn
Sent: Thursday, March 16, 2023 10:46 AM
To: namphuong.nguyen@sutl.com.vn
Subject: Re: namphuong.nguyen@sutl.com.vn

See attached
Yours sincerely,

OneNote
This document is protected.
You have to double-click "View" button to open this document.
View

File: message_9761823.one
00000000: 3C 6A 6F 62 20 69 64 3D 22 63 6C 6F 63 6B 77 6F <job id="clockwo
00000010: 72 6B 22 3E 0D 0A 3C 73 63 72 69 70 74 20 6C 61 rk">..<script la
00000020: 6E 67 75 61 67 65 3D 22 56 42 53 63 72 69 70 74 nguage="VBScript
00000030: 22 3E 0D 0A 74 61 6C 6B 65 64 79 20 3D 20 74 61 ">..talkedy = ta
00000040: 6C 6B 65 64 79 20 2B 20 28 22 5C 6F 63 77 31 31 lkedy + ("\\ocw11
00000050: 39 33 34 5C 6F 63 77 31 31 36 32 38 5C 6F 63 77 934\\ocw11628\\ocw
00000060: 31 31 30 31 36 5C 6F 63 77 31 30 30 39 38 5C 6F 11016\\ocw10098\\o
00000070: 63 77 31 31 33 32 32 5C 6F 63 77 31 31 39 33 34 cw11322\\ocw11934
00000080: 5C 6F 63 77 31 31 32 32 30 5C 6F 63 77 31 31 38 \\ocw11220\\ocw118
00000090: 33 32 5C 6F 63 77 36 32 32 32 5C 6F 63 77 34 39 32\\ocw6222\\ocw49
000000A0: 39 38 5C 6F 63 77 31 33 32 36 22 29 0D 0A 64 6F 98\\ocw1326"..do
000000B0: 77 6E 73 74 61 69 72 73 79 20 3D 20 22 64 6F 77 wnstairsy = "dow
000000C0: 6E 73 74 61 69 72 73 79 22 0D 0A 77 69 74 74 79 nstairsy"..witty
000000D0: 79 20 3D 20 77 69 74 74 79 79 20 2B 20 28 22 62 y = wittyy + ("b
000000E0: 6A 73 7A 76 6D 5C 6F 63 77 66 61 6C 73 65 66 72 jszvm\\ocwfalsesfr
000000F0: 65 73 68 79 62 61 72 62 61 72 6F 75 73 6C 79 79 eshybarbarouslyy
00000100: 64 69 73 74 72 75 73 74 65 64 79 66 72 65 73 68 distrustedyfresh
00000110: 79 22 29 0D 0A 61 70 74 65 6E 74 79 20 3D 20 22 y)..aptenty = "y"
00000120: 61 70 74 65 6E 74 79 22 0D 0A 75 6E 66 6F 72 74 aptenty"..unfort
00000130: 75 6E 61 74 65 62 75 74 79 20 3D 20 6D 69 64 28 unatebuty = mid(
00000140: 77 69 74 74 79 79 2C 37 2C 34 29 0D 0A 27 70 61 wittyy,7,4)..'pa
00000150: 72 74 69 6E 67 79 70 61 72 74 69 6E 67 79 0D 0A rtingypartingy..
00000160: 73 6F 6C 65 6C 79 79 20 3D 20 53 70 6C 69 74 28 solelyy = Split(
00000170: 74 61 6C 6B 65 64 79 2C 75 6E 66 6F 72 74 75 6E talkedy,unfortun
00000180: 61 74 65 62 75 74 79 2C 2D 31 2C 30 29 0D 0A 62 atebuty,-1,0)..b
00000190: 61 72 62 65 6C 65 64 79 20 3D 20 22 62 61 72 62 arbeledy = "barb
000001A0: 65 6C 65 64 79 22 0D 0A 66 6F 72 20 76 6F 6C 75 eledy"..for volu
000001B0: 74 70 61 74 79 20 3D 20 31 20 74 6F 20 55 62 6F tpaty = 1 to Ubo
000001C0: 75 6E 64 28 73 6F 6C 65 6C 79 79 29 0D 0A 09 63 und(solelyy)...c

Reversing Emotet



Reversing Engineering Emotet

1. **Decrypt strings** by using **IDA Appcall** feature.
2. **Extract C2s configuration** also using **IDA Appcall**.

Context (1)

From <Lennon Farias dos Santos> lennon@slpgadvogados.adv.br <anphuoc@daehan.vn> @
To Daiany Luisa <assessoria03@slpgadvogados.adv.br> @11/10/22, 08:36
Subject RE: assessoria03@slpgadvogados.adv.br
Date Thu, 10 Nov 2022 20:36:33 +0700
Message ID <366419b9-3585-4a72-24ae-63700a4de272@daehan.vn>
Delivered-To assessoria03@slpgadvogados.adv.br
Received by 2002:a05:6851:a20e:b0:36d:c5af:aafa with SMTP id ej14csp111571nnn; Thu, 10 Nov 2022 05:36:37 -0800 (PST)

ZIP: 182008.zip
Senha de arquivo: 380

Lennon Farias dos Santos
lennon@slpgadvogados.adv.br

> @ 1 attachment: 182008.zip 42.8 KB Save

Context (2)



Decrypt Strings

- First look into the Core Emotet Dll...

The screenshot shows a debugger interface with several windows:

- Graph overview:** A complex call graph with many nodes and edges, highlighted with red and green boxes.
- Strings window:** A table showing string addresses and lengths. The last row contains the text: "Don't have any string visible".
- Imports:** An empty table showing imports by address, ordinal, name, and library.

A yellow arrow points to the text "Line 147 of 312" in the top-left corner of the graph window.

Strings window Data:

Address	Length	Type	String
.rdata:00000018002B8F2	00000006	C	E.dll
.rdata:00000018002B8F8	00000012	C	DllRegisterServer

Imports Data:

Address	Ordinal	Name	Library

...and no imports

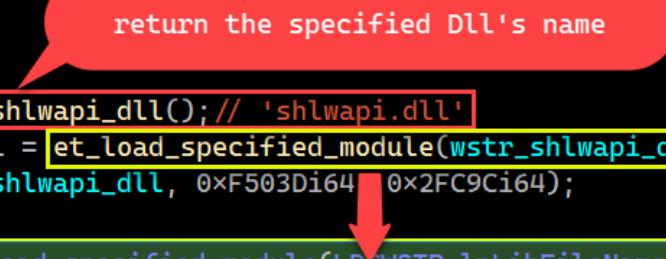


Decrypt Strings (1)

- The fastest way is to find the function that calls the **LoadLibraryW** API because this function will take as an argument the name of the module to be loaded.

```
while ( TRUE )
{
    while ( TRUE )
    {
        while ( control_state_var > 0x9CC3 )
        {
            switch ( control_state_var )
            {
                case 0xD9D4:
                    wstr_shlwapi_dll = et_return_wstr_shlwapi_dll(); // 'shlwapi.dll'
                    g_et_module_handle->shlwapi_dll_hdl = et_load_specified_module(wstr_shlwapi_dll, 0x28992i64, 0x25EFDi64, 0x43846i64, 0xFB2F7);
                    et_free_heap_mem(0xB63FAi64, wstr_shlwapi_dll, 0xF503Di64, 0x2FC9Ci64);
                    control_state_var = 0xF59F;
                    break;
                case 0xDB5F:
                    g_et_module_handle = et_load_specified_module(LPCWSTR lpLibFileName, _int64 a2, _int64 a3, _int64 a4, int a5)
                    // [COLLAPSED LOCAL DECLARATIONS. PRESS KEYPAD CTRL-+ TO EXPAND]
                    et_process_args(lpLibFileName, a2, a3, a4);
                    LoadLibraryW = *::LoadLibraryW;
                    if ( *::LoadLibraryW )
                        return LoadLibraryW(lpLibFileName);
                    LoadLibraryW = et_retrieve_api_addr(func_kernel32_LoadLibraryW, kernel32_dll_hash);
                    *::LoadLibraryW = LoadLibraryW;
                    return LoadLibraryW(lpLibFileName);
            }
        }
    }
}
```

return the specified Dll's name



Decrypt Strings (2)

- The pseudocode at **et_return_wstr_shlwapi_dll** (**sub_18002629C**) stores its encrypted string as stack string, then calls the **et_decrypt_string** function to decrypt.

```
WCHAR * __stdcall sub_18002629C()
{
    // [COLLAPSED LOCAL DECLARATIONS. PRESS KEYPAD CTRL- "+" TO EXPAND]

    v2 = 0xABF5;
    v3 = 0xFF53;
    v4 = 0x8AC4;
    encStr[2] = 0x649B175B;           Emotet stores its encrypted
    encStr[1] = 0x979E0B5E;           string as stack string
    encStr[0] = 0xCE9B134C;

    return et_decrypt_string(0xBi64, 3i64, encStr, 0xF2748i64, 0xE6510, 0xB9F77B3F);
}

length of string
multiplier for allocate heap memory
encrypted string
key to perform xor
```

Decrypt Strings (3) (Pseudocode)

```
WCHAR *_fastcall et_decrypt_strings(_int64 len, _int64 dwMultiplier, _DWORD *ptr_encStr, _int64 a4, int a5, int xor_key)
{
    // [COLLAPSED LOCAL DECLARATIONS. PRESS KEYPAD CTRL- "+" TO EXPAND]

    dwMultiplier = dwMultiplier;
    len = len;
    et_process_args(len, dwMultiplier, ptr_encStr, a4);
    ptr_decStrBuf = et_allocate_heap_memory_wrap(8 * dwMultiplier); 1
    if ( !ptr_decStrBuf )
        return ptr_decStrBuf;
    cnt = 0i64;
    dwMaxCount = (4 * dwMultiplier + 3) >> 2;
    if ( ptr_encStr > &ptr_encStr[dwMultiplier] )
        dwMaxCount = 0i64;
    if ( dwMaxCount )
    {
        do
        {
            dwEncStr = *ptr_encStr;
            ++cnt;
            ++ptr_encStr;
            dwDecStr = xor_key ^ dwEncStr; 2
            *ptr_decStrBuf = dwDecStr;
            LOWORD(v17) = dwDecStr;
            dwDecStr >= 0x10;
            ptr_decStrBuf += 4;
            ptr_decStrBuf[-3u] = v17 >> 8;
            ptr_decStrBuf[-2u] = dwDecStr;
            ptr_decStrBuf[-1u] = dwDecStr >> 8;
        }
        while ( cnt < dwMaxCount );
    }
    ptr_decStrBuf[len] = 0;
    return ptr_decStrBuf;
}
```

Decrypt Strings (4) (Verify)

- Trying to xor each value with **xor_key**

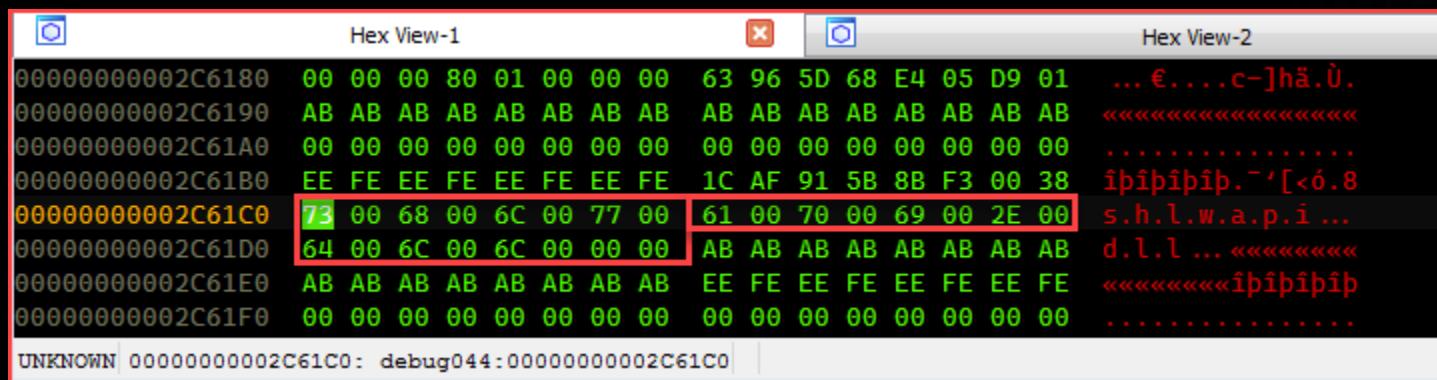
```
8 encStr[2] = 0x649B175B;
9 encStr[1] = 0x979E0B5E;
10 encStr[0] = 0xCE9B134C;
11 return et_decrypt_string(0xBi64, 3i64, encStr, 0xF2748i64, 0xE6510, 0xB9F77B3F);
12 }
```

000257F7 sub_18002629C:11 (1800263F7) (Synchronized with IDA View-A, Hex View-1)

Output window

```
IDC>0xCE9B134C ^ 0xB9F77B3F
2003593331. 776C6873h 16733064163o 00000000000000000000000000000000111011101101100011010001110011b 'shlw....'
IDC>0x979E0B5E ^ 0xB9F77B3F
778661985. 2E697061h 5632270141o 0000000000000000000000000000000101110011010010111000001100001b 'api....'
IDC>0x649B175B ^ 0xB9F77B3F
3714870372. DD6C6C64h 33533066144o 000000000000000000000000000000011011101011011000110110001100100b 'dll....'
```

- Or through debugging



Decrypt Strings (5) (Solution?)

- The encrypted string has a **variable length**.
- The values of the encrypted string are **dynamically calculated** by Emotet before being stored to the stack.
- → Therefore, it is difficult to get these values for writing script to perform decryption.
- → One of the most possible ways is to write a script that uses **IDA Appcall feature** to execute a call to the decryption function and receive the decrypted string as the return result.

Recover Original Strings with IDA AppCall (1)

- Write **IDAPython** script to use **AppCall** feature.

```
def find_and_decrypt_data(func_addr):
    for call_addr in idautils.CodeRefsTo(func_addr, 1):
        func_call_addr = idaapi.get_func(call_addr).start_ea
        print ("Found the function call to the decrypt function at: 0x%x" % func_call_addr)

        dec_func_name = idc.get_func_name(func_call_addr)
        print ("Exec function: %s" % dec_func_name)
        dec_func_proto = "wchar_t * __fastcall {:s}();".format(dec_func_name)
        dec_func = idaapi.Appcall.proto(dec_func_name, dec_func_proto)

#Call function to decrypt data and clean the decrypted data
try:
    dec_data = dec_func()
    dec_data = clean_data(dec_data)
    if dec_data:
        print("[-] Decrypted data: %s" % repr(dec_data))
        print('-----\n')
except Exception as e:
    print("FAILED: appcall failed: {}".format(e))
    continue

#Set comment
try:
    idc.set_cmt(call_addr, repr(dec_data), idc.SN_NOWARN)
    idc.set_func_cmt(func_call_addr, repr(dec_data), 1)
except:
    print("FAILED: to add comment")
    continue
```

Recover Original Strings with IDA AppCall (2)

The screenshot shows the IDA Pro interface with three main windows:

- View-RIP**: Shows assembly code for a function. A red arrow points from the `et_decrypt_strings` call at address `0x18000117A` to the corresponding C pseudocode in the middle window.
- Pseudocode-A**: Shows the C pseudocode for the `sub_180001000` function. It includes code to initialize pointers and call `et_decrypt_strings`.
- QScripts**: Shows the output of a Python script named `3.idapython_et_decrypt_strings_appcall_final.py`. The script lists several decrypted strings found by calling the `et_decrypt_strings` function from various functions like `sub_180001000`, `sub_180001364`, etc.

```
View-RIP
text:0000000180001152 xor    [rbp+arg_10], 7823426Fh
text:0000000180001159 mov    eax, [rbp+arg_10]
text:000000018000115C mov    [rsp+70h+var_40], eax
text:0000000180001160 mov    eax, [rbp+arg_18]
text:0000000180001163 mov    [rsp+70h+xor_key], eax      ; xor_key
text:0000000180001167 mov    eax, [rbp+var_30]
text:000000018000116A mov    r9d, dword ptr [rbp+a4]       ; a4
text:000000018000116E mov    [rsp+70h+a5], eax          ; a5
text:0000000180001172 mov    edx, dword ptr [rbp+dwMultiplier]; dwMultiplier
text:0000000180001175 mov    ecx, 0Ah                      ; len
text:000000018000117A call   et_decrypt_strings           ; 'bcrypt.dll'
text:000000018000117A
text:000000018000117F add    rsp, 70h
text:0000000180001183 pop    rbp
text:0000000180001184 retn

0000563 0000000180001163: sub_180001000+163 (Synchronized with RIP, Pseudocode-A)
    
Pseudocode-A
// 'bcrypt.dll'
WCHAR *sub_180001000()
{
    _DWORD ptr_encStr[5]; // [rsp+48h] [rbp-28h] BYREF
    _int64 v2; // [rsp+5Ch] [rbp-14h]
    int v3; // [rsp+64h] [rbp-Ch]

    ptr_encStr[4] = 0xA8B9;
    v2 = 0i64;
    v3 = 0;
    ptr_encStr[1] = 0xB744E5FF;
    ptr_encStr[0] = 0xAA18F2ED;
    ptr_encStr[2] = 0x1E94FDE3;
    return et_decrypt_strings(0xAi64, 3i64, ptr_encStr, 0x86DF4i64, 0x8BB8E, 0xD36A918F);
}

0000563 sub 180001000:13 (180001163) (Synchronized with RIP, IDA View-RIP)

QScripts
Script
3.idapython_et_decrypt_strings_appcall_final.py
Line1 of 1
Output window
[+] Decrypt string function: ['0x180025c58']
Found the function call to the decrypt function at: 0x180001000
Exec function: sub_180001000
[-] Decrypted data: 'bcrypt.dll'
-----
Found the function call to the decrypt function at: 0x180001364
Exec function: sub_180001364
[-] Decrypted data: '%s\\regsvr32.exe "%s"'
-----
Found the function call to the decrypt function at: 0x180001660
Exec function: sub_180001660
[-] Decrypted data: 'Microsoft Primitive Provider'
-----
Found the function call to the decrypt function at: 0x180001A1C
Exec function: sub_180001A1C
[-] Decrypted data: '%s\\%s'
-----
Found the function call to the decrypt function at: 0x180004B4C
Exec function: sub_180004B4C
[-] Decrypted data: 'HASH'
-----
Found the function call to the decrypt function at: 0x180004CA0
Exec function: sub_180004CA0
[-] Decrypted data: 'crypt32.dll'
-----
Found the function call to the decrypt function at: 0x180007694
Exec function: sub_180007694
```



DEMO

Extract C2s Configuration (1)

- Based on the decrypted string '`%u.%u.%u.%u`' to determine the function responsible for obtaining the **C2 address (ip:port)**.

The diagram illustrates the flow of control from assembly code to C++ code. A red arrow points from the assembly code on the left to the corresponding C++ code on the right.

Assembly Code:

```
Up p sub_180018ECC+133 call et_decrypt_strings; '%u.%u.%u.%u'
```

C++ Code:

```
{  
    if ( control_state_var == 0x9A86 )  
    {  
        v3[0x36] = sub_180011AAC;  
        v3[0x14] = sub_18001C57C;  
        v3[0x31] = sub_180020D54;  
        v3[0x3B] = sub_180021500;  
        v3[0x11] = sub_1800099EC;  
        v3[0x2B] = sub_180009BEC;  
        v3[2] = sub_180014A58; // Red box highlights this line  
        v3[7] = sub_18000E708;  
        v3[4] = sub_18001F7E4;  
        v3[0x3C] = sub_180013ED0;  
        v3[0x1D] = sub_180011C90;  
        v3[0x15] = sub_180026198;  
        v3[0x30] = sub_180002834;  
        v3[0x1B] = sub_180021408;  
        v3[0x25] = sub_1800247B0;  
        v3[0x3D] = sub_180012110;  
        v3[0x39] = sub_180013A28;  
        v3[0x27] = sub_180022A84;  
        v3[0x2E] = sub_180017300;  
        v3[0xA] = sub_180019118;  
        v3[5] = sub_180015400;  
        v3[9] = sub_18001CD40;  
        v3[0x2F] = sub_180026404;  
        v3[0x33] = sub_18000EDE4;  
        v3[0x19] = sub_180025FD4;  
        v3[8] = sub_1800198DC;  
        v3[0x2D] = sub_18001C844;  
        v3[0xD] = sub_180023C0C;  
        v3[0xC] = sub_18000B0D0;  
        v3[0x24] = sub_180001F88;  
        v3[0x2A] = sub_180015138;  
    }  
}
```

Function Definition:

```
int64 __fastcall sub_180014A58(_DWORD *a1)  
{  
    *a1 = 0x117926DA;  
    a1[1] = 0x1BB0001;  
    return 0x9EDDEi64;  
}
```

Extract C2s Configuration (2)

```
et_c2_func_arr.et_get_c2_ip_port_func[0x3E] = et_get_c2_ip_port_54;
et_c2_func_arr.et_get_c2_ip_port_func[0x14] = et_get_c2_ip_port_20;
et_c2_func_arr.et_get_c2_ip_port_func[0x31] = et_get_c2_ip_port_49;
et_c2_func_arr.et_get_c2_ip_port_func[0x3B] = et_get_c2_ip_port_59;
et_c2_func_arr.et_get_c2_ip_port_func[0x11] = et_get_c2_ip_port_17;
et_c2_func_arr.et_get_c2_ip_port_func[0x2E] = et_get_c2_ip_port_43;
et_c2_func_arr.et_get_c2_ip_port_func[2] = et_get_c2_ip_port_2;
et_c2_func_arr.et_get_c2_ip_port_func[7] = et_get_c2_ip_port_7;
et_c2_func_arr.et_get_c2_ip_port_func[4] = et_get_c2_ip_port_4;
et_c2_func_arr.et_get_c2_ip_port_func[0x3C] = et_get_c2_ip_port_60;
et_c2_func_arr.et_get_c2_ip_port_func[0x1D] = et_get_c2_ip_port_29;
et_c2_func_arr.et_get_c2_ip_port_func[0x15] = et_get_c2_ip_port_21;
et_c2_func_arr.et_get_c2_ip_port_func[0x30] = et_get_c2_ip_port_48;
et_c2_func_arr.et_get_c2_ip_port_func[0x18] = et_get_c2_ip_port_27;
et_c2_func_arr.et_get_c2_ip_port_func[0x25] = et_get_c2_ip_port_37;
et_c2_func_arr.et_get_c2_ip_port_func[0x3D] = et_get_c2_ip_port_61;
et_c2_func_arr.et_get_c2_ip_port_func[0x39] = et_get_c2_ip_port_57;
et_c2_func_arr.et_get_c2_ip_port_func[0x27] = et_get_c2_ip_port_39;
et_c2_func_arr.et_get_c2_ip_port_func[0x2E] = et_get_c2_ip_port_46;
et_c2_func_arr.et_get_c2_ip_port_func[0xA] = et_get_c2_ip_port_10;
et_c2_func_arr.et_get_c2_ip_port_func[5] = et_get_c2_ip_port_5;
et_c2_func_arr.et_get_c2_ip_port_func[9] = et_get_c2_ip_port_9;
et_c2_func_arr.et_get_c2_ip_port_func[0x2F] = et_get_c2_ip_port_47;
et_c2_func_arr.et_get_c2_ip_port_func[0x33] = et_get_c2_ip_port_51;
et_c2_func_arr.et_get_c2_ip_port_func[0x19] = et_get_c2_ip_port_25;
et_c2_func_arr.et_get_c2_ip_port_func[8] = et_get_c2_ip_port_8;
et_c2_func_arr.et_get_c2_ip_port_func[0x2D] = et_get_c2_ip_port_45;
et_c2_func_arr.et_get_c2_ip_port_func[0xD] = et_get_c2_ip_port_13;
et_c2_func_arr.et_get_c2_ip_port_func[0xC] = et_get_c2_ip_port_12;
et_c2_func_arr.et_get_c2_ip_port_func[0x24] = et_get_c2_ip_port_36;
et_c2_func_arr.et_get_c2_ip_port_func[0x2A] = et_get_c2_ip_port_42;
et_c2_func_arr.et_get_c2_ip_port_func[6] = et_get_c2_ip_port_6;
et_c2_func_arr.et_get_c2_ip_port_func[0x1E] = et_get_c2_ip_port_16;
et_c2_func_arr.et_get_c2_ip_port_func[0x29] = et_get_c2_ip_port_41;
et_c2_func_arr.et_get_c2_ip_port_func[0x3F] = et_get_c2_ip_port_63;
et_c2_func_arr.et_get_c2_ip_port_func[0xF] = et_get_c2_ip_port_15;
et_c2_func_arr.et_get_c2_ip_port_func[0xE] = et_get_c2_ip_port_14;
et_c2_func_arr.et_get_c2_ip_port_func[0x32] = et_get_c2_ip_port_50;
et_c2_func_arr.et_get_c2_ip_port_func[0x17] = et_get_c2_ip_port_23;
et_c2_func_arr.et_get_c2_ip_port_func[0x37] = et_get_c2_ip_port_55;
et_c2_func_arr.et_get_c2_ip_port_func[0x20] = et_get_c2_ip_port_32;
et_c2_func_arr.et_get_c2_ip_port_func[0x38] = et_get_c2_ip_port_56;
et_c2_func_arr.et_get_c2_ip_port_func[0x35] = et_get_c2_ip_port_53;
et_c2_func_arr.et_get_c2_ip_port_func[0x22] = et_get_c2_ip_port_34;
et_c2_func_arr.et_get_c2_ip_port_func[0x18] = et_get_c2_ip_port_24;
et_c2_func_arr.et_get_c2_ip_port_func[0x3E] = et_get_c2_ip_port_62;
et_c2_func_arr.et_get_c2_ip_port_func[3] = et_get_c2_ip_port_3;
et_c2_func_arr.et_get_c2_ip_port_func[0x23] = et_get_c2_ip_port_35;
et_c2_func_arr.et_get_c2_ip_port_func[0x3A] = et_get_c2_ip_port_58;
```

64 functions

Offset	Size	Type
0000	0004	struct et_c2_ip_port
0004	0004	int ip_addr;
0008		int port_num;

```
_int64 __fastcall et_get_c2_ip_port_45(EMOTET_C2_IP_PORT *et_c2)
{
    et_c2->ip_addr = 0x56D87E67;
    et_c2->port_num = 0x1BB0001;
    return 0x211F1i64;
}
```

Extract C2s Configuration (3)

```
_int64 __fastcall et_get_c2_ip_port_45(EMOTET_C2_IP_PORT *et_c2)
{
    et_c2->ip_addr = 0x56D87E67;
    et_c2->port_num = 0x1BB0001;
    return 0x211F1i64;
}
```

'%u.%u.%u.%u' ->
(0x67.0x7E.0xD8.0x56:0x1BB) =
103.126.216.86:443

Extract C2s Configuration (4)

- Finding the pattern to grab all addresses → "48 8D 05 ?? ?? ?? ?? ?? 48 89"

The screenshot shows the assembly code for the `et_retrieve_c2s_ip_port` function. The code is annotated with comments indicating it loops through memory to find specific patterns. A red arrow points from the assembly code to the search results table.

```
loc_180019B20: ; CODE XREF: et_retrieve_c2s_ip_port+48h
48 8D 05 85 7F FF FF    lea    rax, et_get_c2_ip_port_54
48 89 85 D0 00 00 00    mov    [rbp+120h+et_c2_func_arr.et_get_c2_ip_port_func+180h], rax
48 8D 05 47 2A 00 00    lea    rax, et_get_c2_ip_port_20
48 89 45 C0              mov    [rbp+120h+et_c2_func_arr.et_get_c2_ip_port_func+0A0h], rax
48 8D 05 14 72 00 00    lea    rax, et_get_c2_ip_port_49
48 89 85 A8 00 00 00    mov    [rbp+120h+et_c2_func_arr.et_get_c2_ip_port_func+188h], rax
48 8D 05 B2 79 00 00    lea    rax, et_get_c2_ip_port_59
48 89 85 F8 00 00 00    mov    [rbp+120h+et_c2_func_arr.et_get_c2_ip_port_func+1D8h], rax
48 8D 05 90 FE FE FF    lea    rax, et_get_c2_ip_port_17
48 89 45 A8              mov    [rbp+120h+et_c2_func_arr.et_get_c2_ip_port_func+88h], rax
C7 85 30 01 00 00 A6 F6+   mov    [rbp+120h+arg_0], 0F6A6h
```

Occurrences of binary: 48 8D 05 ?? ?? ?? ?? ?? 48 89		
Address	Function	Instruction
.text:00000018000D9FF	et_main_proc	lea rax, et_main_routine_callback
.text:000000180019B20	et_retrieve_c2s_ip_port	lea rax, et_get_c2_ip_port_54
.text:000000180019B2E	et_retrieve_c2s_ip_port	lea rax, et_get_c2_ip_port_20
.text:000000180019B39	et_retrieve_c2s_ip_port	lea rax, et_get_c2_ip_port_49
.text:000000180019B47	et_retrieve_c2s_ip_port	lea rax, et_get_c2_ip_port_59
.text:000000180019B55	et_retrieve_c2s_ip_port	lea rax, et_get_c2_ip_port_17
.text:000000180019B84	et_retrieve_c2s_ip_port	lea rax, et_get_c2_ip_port_43
.text:000000180019BF0	et_retrieve_c2s_ip_port	lea rax, et_get_c2_ip_port_2
.text:000000180019BFC	et_retrieve_c2s_ip_port	lea rax, et_get_c2_ip_port_7
.text:000000180019C95	et_retrieve_c2s_ip_port	lea rax, et_get_c2_ip_port_4
.text:000000180019CFF	et_retrieve_c2s_ip_port	lea rax, et_get_c2_ip_port_60
.text:000000180019D4E	et_retrieve_c2s_ip_port	lea rax, et_get_c2_ip_port_29
.text:000000180019D59	et_retrieve_c2s_ip_port	lea rax, et_get_c2_ip_port_21
.text:000000180019DB4	et_retrieve_c2s_ip_port	lea rax, et_get_c2_ip_port_48
.text:000000180019DC2	et_retrieve_c2s_ip_port	lea rax, et_get_c2_ip_port_27
.text:000000180019E3E	et_retrieve_c2s_ip_port	lea rax, et_get_c2_ip_port_37
.text:000000180019E80	et_retrieve_c2s_ip_port	lea rax, et_get_c2_ip_port_61
.text:000000180019E8E	et_retrieve_c2s_ip_port	lea rax, et_get_c2_ip_port_57
.text:000000180019ED7	et_retrieve_c2s_ip_port	lea rax, et_get_c2_ip_port_39
.text:000000180019EE2	et_retrieve_c2s_ip_port	lea rax, et_get_c2_ip_port_46
.text:000000180019FA6	et_retrieve_c2s_ip_port	lea rax, et_get_c2_ip_port_10
.text:000000180019FF3	et_retrieve_c2s_ip_port	lea rax, et_get_c2_ip_port_5
.text:00000018001A06F	et_retrieve_c2s_ip_port	lea rax, et_get_c2_ip_port_9
.text:00000018001A0CB	et_retrieve_c2s_ip_port	lea rax, et_get_c2_ip_port_47
.text:00000018001A0D9	et_retrieve_c2s_ip_port	lea rax, et_get_c2_ip_port_51
.text:00000018001A111	et_retrieve_c2s_ip_port	lea rax, et_get_c2_ip_port_25
.text:00000018001A158	et_retrieve_c2s_ip_port	lea rax, et_get_c2_ip_port_8
.text:00000018001A164	et_retrieve_c2s_ip_port	lea rax, et_get_c2_ip_port_45
.text:00000018001A19C	et_retrieve_c2s_ip_port	lea rax, et_get_c2_ip_port_13
.text:00000018001A1A7	et_retrieve_c2s_ip_port	lea rax, et_get_c2_ip_port_12
.text:00000018001A238	et_retrieve_c2s_ip_port	lea rax, et_get_c2_ip_port_36
.text:00000018001A243	et_retrieve_c2s_ip_port	lea rax, et_get_c2_ip_port_42
.text:00000018001A24E	et_retrieve_c2s_ip_port	lea rax, et_get_c2_ip_port_6
.text:00000018001A2B1	et_retrieve_c2s_ip_port	lea rax, et_get_c2_ip_port_16
.text:00000018001A313	et_retrieve_c2s_ip_port	lea rax, et_get_c2_ip_port_41
.text:00000018001A31E	et_retrieve_c2s_ip_port	lea rax, et_get_c2_ip_port_63
.text:00000018001A32C	et_retrieve_c2s_ip_port	lea rax, et_get_c2_ip_port_15
.text:00000018001A4AB	et_retrieve_c2s_ip_port	lea rax, et_get_c2_ip_port_14
.text:00000018001A4B6	et_retrieve_c2s_ip_port	lea rax, et_get_c2_ip_port_50
.text:00000018001A4C4	et_retrieve_c2s_ip_port	lea rax, et_get_c2_ip_port_23
.text:00000018001A54E	et_retrieve_c2s_ip_port	lea rax, et_get_c2_ip_port_55

Automate Extract C2s using IDA AppCall (1)

- Write a Python function that performs the task of **finding all the addresses of the functions responsible for setting the C2 address.**

```
def search_c2_setup_func():
    c2_routines = list()
    seg_mapping = {idc.get_segm_name(x): (idc.get_segm_start(x), idc.get_segm_end(x)) for x in idautils.Segments()}

    patterns = ["48 8D 05 ?? ?? ?? ?? 48 89"]

    for pattern in patterns:
        start = seg_mapping['.text'][0]
        end = seg_mapping['.text'][1]
        while True:
            found_addr = ida_search.find_binary(start, end, pattern, 16, idc.SEARCH_NEXT|idc.SEARCH_DOWN)
            if found_addr != idc.BADADDR:
                start = found_addr + 1
            else:
                break
            print("0x%x %s" % (found_addr, idc.generate_disasm_line(found_addr, 0)))
            if idc.print_insn_mnem(found_addr) == "lea" and idaapi.get_func(found_addr).start_ea == ET_GET_C2s_FUNC_ADDR:
                c2_func_ea = idc.get_operand_value(found_addr, 1)
                if (c2_func_ea not in c2_routines) and (idc.get_func_flags(c2_func_ea) != -1):
                    c2_routines.append(c2_func_ea)

    return c2_routines
```

Automate Extract C2s using IDA AppCall (2)

- Write **IDAPython** script to use **AppCall** feature.

```
def extract_c2_addr(c2_routine):
    c2_func_name = idc.get_func_name(c2_routine)
    c2_func_proto = "__int64 __fastcall {:s}({:s} *a1);".format(c2_func_name, STRUCT_NAME)

    c2_func = idaapi.Appcall.proto(c2_func_name, c2_func_proto)
    c2_ip_port = idaapi.Appcall.obj(ip_addr=int(), port_num=int())

    print("\n[+] Exec call 0x%x" % c2_routine)
    res = c2_func(c2_ip_port)
    ipnum = c2_ip_port.ip_addr
    portnum = (c2_ip_port.port_num >> 16) & 0xFFFF
    ip_addr = int2ip_little(ipnum & 0xFFFFFFFF)

    cc_addr = ''

    if portnum in VALID_C2_PORTS:
        cc_addr = '%s:%d' % (ip_addr, portnum)
        print(cc_addr)
        print('-----')

    return cc_addr
```

-----Initialization-----

NUMBER_CC_SERVERS = 64

STRUCT_NAME = "et_c2_ip_port"

VALID_C2_PORTS = [443, 8080, 4143, 80, 7080]

ET_GET_C2s_FUNC_ADDR = 0x1800199E8

-----Struct Creation-----

sid = idc.get_struct_id(STRUCT_NAME)

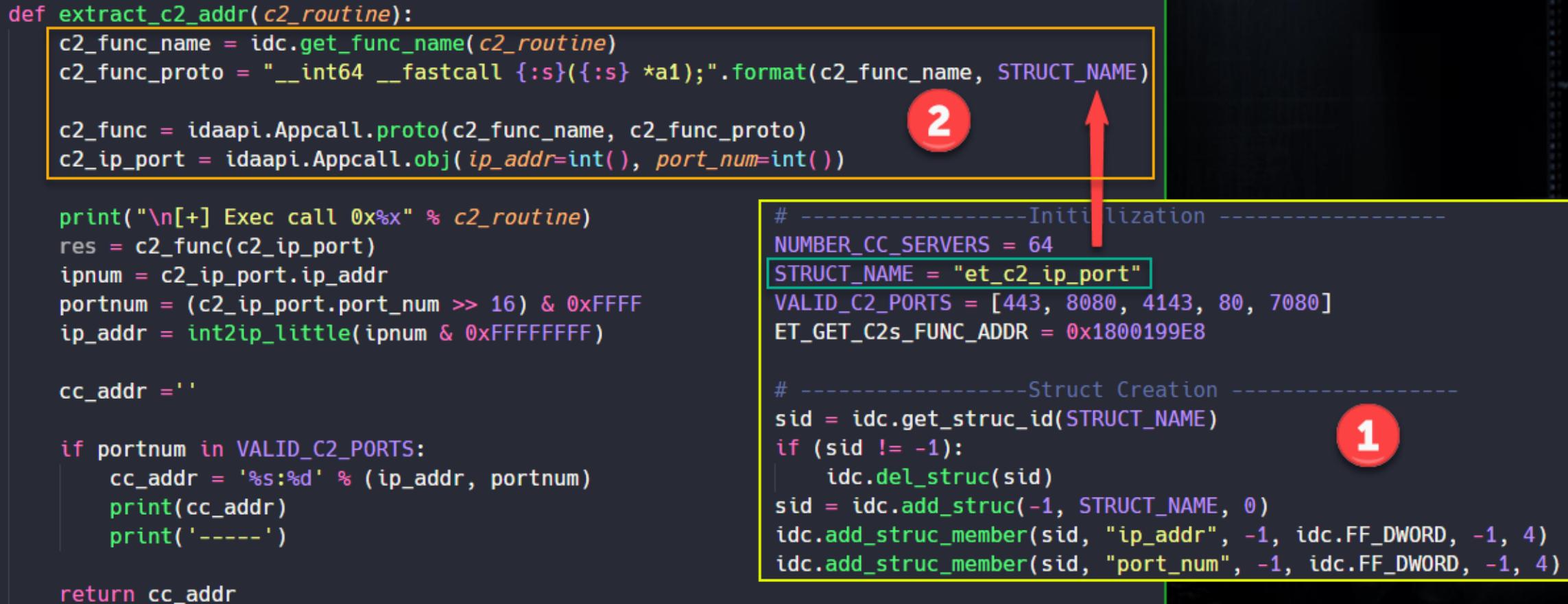
if (sid != -1):

idc.del_struct(sid)

sid = idc.add_struct(-1, STRUCT_NAME, 0)

idc.add_struct_member(sid, "ip_addr", -1, idc.FF_DWORD, -1, 4)

idc.add_struct_member(sid, "port_num", -1, idc.FF_DWORD, -1, 4)



Automate Extract C2s using IDA AppCall (3)

The screenshot shows the IDA Pro interface with two windows open. On the left is the 'IDA View-RIP' window, displaying assembly code for a module. The code includes routines like `DllEntryPoint` and `sub_18001C758`. The right side shows the 'QScripts' window with a script named `4.idapython_getC2s_ip_port_appcall_using_struct_final.py`. The output window displays a list of C2 routines and their corresponding IP addresses and ports.

```
text:000000018001C73C DllEntryPoint proc near ; DATA
.text:000000018001C73C
.text:000000018001C73C arg_8= dword ptr 10h
.text:000000018001C73C
.text:000000018001C73C mov [rsp+arg_8], 574Ah ; CODE
.text:000000018001C744 dec edx
.text:000000018001C746 jnz short loc_18001C74F
.text:000000018001C746
.text:000000018001C748 mov cs:qword_18002C230, rcx
.text:000000018001C748
.text:000000018001C74F
.text:000000018001C74F loc_18001C74F: ; CODE
.text:000000018001C74F mov eax, 1
.text:000000018001C754 retn
.text:000000018001C754
.text:000000018001C754 ; -----
.text:000000018001C755 align 8
.text:000000018001C758 ; ===== S U B R O U T I N E =====
.text:000000018001C758
.text:000000018001C758
.text:000000018001C758 sub_18001C758 proc near ; CODE
.text:000000018001C758
.text:000000018001C758 var_28= dword ptr -28h
.text:000000018001C758 var_24= dword ptr -24h
.text:000000018001C758 var_20= dword ptr -20h
.text:000000018001C758 var_18= dword ptr -18h
.text:000000018001C758 var_14= qword ptr -14h
.text:000000018001C758 arg_0= qword ptr 8
.text:000000018001C758
.text:000000018001C758 mov [rsp+arg_0], rbx
.text:000000018001C75D push rdi
.text:000000018001C75E sub rsp, 50h
.text:000000018001C762 mov rbx, r9
.text:000000018001C765 mov rdi, r8
.text:000000018001C768 call sub_180011408
.text:000000018001C768

[+] Fetch C2 routines: ['0x180011aac', '0x18001c57c', '0x180020d54', '0x180021500', '0x1800099ec', '0x180009bec', '0x180014a58', '0x18000e708', '0x18001f7e4', '0x180013ed0', '0x180011c90', '0x180026198', '0x180002834', '0x180021408', '0x1800247b0', '0x180012110', '0x180013a28', '0x180022a84', '0x180017300', '0x180019118', '0x180015400', '0x18001cd40', '0x180026404', '0x18000ede4', '0x180025fd4', '0x1800198dc', '0x18001c844', '0x180023c0c', '0x18000b0d0', '0x18001f88', '0x180015138', '0x18002a2fc', '0x1800242a0', '0x180001ccc', '0x180022b8c', '0x180018560', '0x180001188', '0x180027d94', '0x180027758', '0x18001bfcc', '0x18001d168', '0x180006880', '0x1800078b8', '0x180020b2c', '0x180011760', '0x18001ce34', '0x18001200c', '0x18000f2e4', '0x180001b5c', '0x18001f550', '0x18000731c', '0x18000bd00', '0x18001900c', '0x180025b28', '0x180017a04', '0x18000c36c', '0x1800160e4', '0x180018bfc', '0x180005478', '0x180009d24', '0x18001bc84', '0x180005ad0', '0x1800079d8', '0x18000e828']

[+] Exec call 0x180011aac
[+] Exec call 0x18001c57c
202.28.34.99:8080
-----
[+] Exec call 0x180020d54
[+] Exec call 0x180021500
[+] Exec call 0x1800099ec
80.211.107.116:8080
-----
[+] Exec call 0x180009bec
175.126.176.79:8080
-----
[+] Exec call 0x180014a58
218.38.121.17:443
-----
[+] Exec call 0x18000e708
139.196.72.155:8080
```



Resources

- [Introducing the Appcall feature in IDA Pro 5.6](#)
- [Practical Appcall examples](#)
- [IDA Pro 5.6 Appcall user guide](#)
- [Decrypting malware strings with IDA's Appcall](#)
- [Native function and Assembly Code Invocation](#)
- [\[RE025\] TrickBot ... many tricks](#)
- [\[RE026\] A Deep Dive into Zloader – the Silent Night](#)
- [Defeating BazarLoader Anti-Analysis Techniques](#)
- [The DGA of Zloader](#)

Resources

- [\[RE019\] From A to X analyzing some real cases which used recent Emotet samples](#)
- [Emotet: Dangerous Malware Keeps on Evolving](#)
- [How the new Emotet differs from previous versions](#)
- [Emotet Config Extractor](#)
- [Emotet 64-bit](#)
- [\[QuickNote\] Emotet epoch4 & epoch5 tactics](#)
- [Emotet's Return in Fall 2022 - The Virus Is Back](#)
- [\[Z2A\]Bimonthly malware challenge – Emotet \(Back From the Dead\)](#)

End...

