Reverse engineering KPOT v2.0 Stealer

G github.com/Dump-GUY/Malware-analysis-and-Reverse-engineering/blob/main/kpot2/KPOT.md Dump-GUY

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KPOT Stealer is a "stealer" malware that focuses on exfiltrating account information and other data from web browsers, instant messengers, email, VPN, RDP, FTP, cryptocurrency, and gaming software. Sample:[<u>Virustotal]</u>

At first it is usually good to start with a little recon about this sample. For this purpose, I usually use browser extension called "Mitaka" [https://github.com/ninoseki/mitaka]. This is very useful browser extension for IOC OSINT search.

67f8302a2fd28d15f62d6d20d748bfe350334e5353cbdef11	2bd1/8231b5599d	Q
62	① 62 engines detected this file	C X
Community Community	6/18302a/d/28/15/626/d/20/d/88/e5/334/e5353cbde112bd11823tb5599d 79.00 K8 2020-11-16 17/22/12 UTC myfile.axe 5ize 22 days ago @ects-retwork-adapters direct-qu-clock-access peece number-modules	EXE
DETECTION	DETAILS RELATIONS BEHAVIOR COMMUNITY	
Basic Properties		
MDS SHA-1 SHA-256 Vhaah AutherBhadh Imphaah Rich PE header hat SSDEEP TLSH File type Magic TRD TRD TRD TRD TRD TRD TRD TRD TRD	25220326320162012 Search Status 067125221220162014 Search Status 057125221220162014 Search Status 057125221220162014 Search Status 05712522120162014 Search Status 05725627212014 Search Status 057056457212014 Search Status 057056457212014 Search Status 057056457212014 Search Status 05705647212014 Search Status 05705647014 Search Status 057057014 Search Status 05705	
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To be more sure about first assumption that it could be a "kpot" stealer, it is also good to perform a YARA scanning on this sample. I prefer YARA rules from Malpedia. [https://malpedia.caad.fkie.fraunhofer.de/]

```
C:\Users\INVESTIGATOR\Desktop\MALWARE_TOOLS\OFFLINE_SCANNERS\yara-v4.0.1-1323-win64>yara64.exe -w merged.yar kpot
win kpot stealer auto kpot2
```

So where to start? Usually one of my first questions is: "Is it packed or somehow encrypted?"

I would not be covering the whole – not so interesting static analysis of file, but only focusing on the IAT of the sample and entropy which usually unhide that the sample is packed.

Well in this case it looks like deterministic signatures cannot identify some well-known packer.



Let's try something what works almost every time. Another picture is more than words.



You can see that the sample has only 4 imports and the entropy of the .text code section is too high – packed.

So for now we know that we have to deal with sample which is some kind of stealer and it is probably encrypted or packed.

Let's start Reversing !!!

After throwing the sample to IDA, we can clearly see that in the start (entrypoint) there are 4 functions which should be in our interest.



You can see also unresolved calls like "call dword_4151C0" – these calls are pointing to some location in .data section which is now empty and probably gets filled with addresses later.

Idata:00/15188 dword /15188	44 3	• DATA YREE• sub 405827±101c
.uaca.00410100 uworu_410100	uu .	
.data:004151B8		; sub 4058FB+55E↑o
Jata 0041510C durad 41510C	د د د	
data:004151DC dword_4151DC	aa r	
.data:004151BC		; sub 4058FB+9FC↑o
deter 004151C0 dueed 4151C0	44.3	
.uata:00415100 dword_415100	aa r	
.data:004151C0		
data:00/1516/ dword /1516/	44.3	DATA YREE, sub 4058EB+4544a
.uaca.00410104 uworu_410104	uu .	
.data:004151C4		; sub 4116A3+14D↑r
data:00415108 dword 415108	44.3	· DATA YREE, sub 4058EB+04610
.uaca.004101C0 uworu_4101C8	uu :	
.data:004151C8		; sub 4116A3+7C↑r
data:00415100 dword 415100	4 J J	• DATA XREE · sub 4058EB+D27to
	uu .	
.data:004151CC		
data:004151D0 dword 4151D0	dd 3	· DATA XREE: sub 4058EB+6DAto
1000000010100 0W010_410100	uu .	
.data:004151D0		; sub 4101A0+5↑r

So we have almost no imports and plenty of unresolved calls. Let's start with the 4 interesting functions mentioned before.

First function is sub_404477 – this function is not interesting at all. It is only clearing 20 bytes in memory for call LoadUserProfileW.

So let's continue to another call sub_4042FC. This function is locating PEB exactly ProcessHeap and saving it to location dword_415224.



We can confirm it in windbg where we can easily parse PEB structure.



Move to the next function sub_4058FB. This function is the most interesting where string decryption and API resolving happens.



At first, we will focus on the function sub_40C8F5 which you can see is referenced from 69 locations.

.text:004058FB var_0	= dword ptr -0Ch			
	= dword ptr -8			
.text:004058FB var_4	= dword ptr -4			
.text:004058FB		🖼 xrefs to sub_40C8F5		- 0 X
text:004058FC mov	ebp esp	Direction Typ Address	Tavt	
.text:004058FE sub	esp. 688h	Madress		
.text:00405904 push		p sub_4038FB+17	Call SUD_40C8F3	
.text:00405905 push		Do p sub_4058FB+27	call sub_40C8F5	
.text:00405906		🖼 Do p sub_4058FB+37	call sub_40C8F5	
.text:00405907 lea		🖼 Do p sub_4058FB+47	call sub_40C8F5	
.text:00405900 mov	eax, ØAbh ;	🚃 🚾 Do p sub_4058FB+57	call sub_40C8F5	
.text:00405912 Call	edi. [ebn+var 67C]	🖼 Do p sub_4058FB+67	call sub_40C8F5	
.text:0040591D mov	eax, 0A7h : '5'	🖼 Do p sub 4058FB+77	call sub 40C8F5	
.text:00405922 call	sub_40C8F5		call_sub_40C8F5	
.text:00405927 lea		Do p sub 4058EB+97	call sub 40C8E5	
.text:0040592D mov	eax, 0A8h ; '''	Do p sub_4050FP+ A7	call sub_40C8E5	
.text:00405932 call				
.text:00405930 mov	ear, [eop+var_orc]	Do p sub_4058FB+B7	call sub_40C8F5	
.text:00405942 call	sub 40C8F5	Do p sub_4058FB+C7	call sub_40C8F5	
.text:00405947 lea	edi, [ebp+var 664]	🖼 Do p sub_4058FB+D7	call sub_40C8F5	
.text:0040594D mov	eax, ØAAh ; 📳	🖼 Do p sub_4058FB+E7	call sub_40C8F5	
.text:00405952 call	sub_46C6F5	🖼 Do p sub_4058FB+F7	call sub_40C8F5	
.text:00405957 lea	edi, [ebp+var_6A8]	🖼 Do p sub_4058FB+107	call sub_40C8F5	
text:00405950 mOV	edx, WABH ; «	🚾 Do p sub_4058FB+117	call sub_40C8F5	
.text:00405967 lea	edi, [ebp+var 628]	🖼 Do p sub 4096D7+13	call sub 40C8F5	
.text:0040596D mov		Do p sub 4096D7+20	call sub 40C8F5	
.text:00405972 call	sub_40C8F5	Do p sub 4096D7+2D	call_sub_40C8E5	
.text:00405977 lea		Do p sub 4096D7+30	call sub_tocors	
.text:00405970 mov	eax, OADh ;	B D		
text:00405962 Cdll	edi [ebo+vac 5F8]	b sub_4090D7+47		
.text:0040598D mov	eax. 0AEh : '0'	Do p sub_409/C8+2B	call sub_40C8F5	
.text:00405992 call	sub 40C8F5	Do p sub_409E8D+128	call sub_40C8F5	
.text:00405997 lea		🚾 Do p sub_409E8D+133	call sub_40C8F5	
.text:0040599D mov	eax, OAFh; '''	🗯 Do p sub_409E8D+13E	call sub_40C8F5	
.text:004059A2 call	odi [ohnuna CRR]	🚟 Do p sub_40A4AF+14E	call sub_40C8F5	
text:004059A7 lea	ear, [ebp+var_688]	🚾 Donsub_40ΒΔΕ0+35	call_sub_40C8E5	
.text:00405982 call	sub 4008F5	Line 1 of 69		
.text:004059B7 lea	edi, [ebp+var_604]			
.text:004059BD mov			OK Cancel Search Help	

We can see this function (sub_40C8F5) in the picture below. It looks like some basic xor cipher. It also looks like that decompiler has some hard time to produce us more pretty code so we help him.



So first of all, we check the arguments to this function and retype it correctly. Function sub_40C8F5 takes 2 arguments, where the first one is some hardcoded unsigned _int8 which looks like some kind of index and the second one is a pointer to stack address.



From the decompiler view we can see that the second argument is actually pointer to BYTE. If we set the types and names of variables correctly we can see better but not the best results.



For better results, we must check also the nullsub_1 which is not a function but address to array of structures. Let's undefine the nullsub_1 firstly.



You can see that the index variable is used for pointing to the specific structure which would be probably 8bytes in size. We can confirm it when we check the address .text:00401288 where we can see another 183 structures – 8 bytes in size.

When we check the address .text:00401288, it looks like the first BYTE value "C3" is used as xor key, second BYTE value could be unidentified (undefined), the WORD "0013" looks like length of string which will be xored and the last DWORD (00403594) is the address where our encrypted string is located. Let's check that address (403594) if our assumption is correct and if there is some kind of encrypted string with length 13h (19).

•	.text:00403594 .text:00403595 .text:00403596 .text:00403597 .text:00403598	db 0ABh ; « db 087h ; • db 087h ; • db 087h ; ³ db 083h ; ³ db 0F9h ; ù	
•	.text:00403599 .text:0040359A .text:0040359B	db 0ECh ; ì db 0ECh ; ì db 0A1h ; ; db 0A1h ; ;	Tump to address
•	.text:0040359C .text:0040359D .text:0040359E .text:0040359F	db 0ADh ; db 0ADh ; db 0A7h ; § db 0A6h ; ¦	Jump address 00403594 OK Cancel Help
:	.text:004035A0 .text:004035A1 .text:004035A2 .text:004035A3	db 0B0h ; ° db 0EDh ; í db 0A0h ; db 0A0h ;	
•	.text:004035A4 .text:004035A5 .text:004035A6		
	.text:004035A7	db 0	· DATA XREE· sub 4009AB+3840

Our first assumption was correct so let's create a structure and apply it as array of structures.



To apply our created structure "Decrypt_string_Struct" simply navigate to location 00401288 and press ALT+Q and choose newly created structure.

	.text:00401280			; sub_40831(C:loc_40835D↓o	
•	.text:00401288	stru_401288 Dec	crypt_string_St	ruct <0C3h, 0, 13h		
					: String_Decrypt1+4↓o	
	.text:00401288			; sub_40C929		
•	.text:00401290	db				
•	.text:00401291	db				
•	.text:00401292	db				
•	.text:00401293	db				
•	.text:00401294	db		SEGDEF [_text,403		
•	.text:00401295	db				
•	.text:00401296	db				
	++-00401007	JL.				

Convert the structure to array with array size = 183.

.text:00401288				
.text:00401288	stru 401288	Decrypt string Struct	<0C3h, 0, 13h,	403594h>; 0
.text:00401288			; DATA XREF:	String_Decrypt1+4↓o
.text:00401288			; sub_40C9294	
.text:00401288		Decrypt_string_Struct	<0A6h, 0, 11h,	403580h>; 1
.text:00401288		Decrypt_string_Struct	<0C3h, 0, 10h,	40356Ch>; 2
.text:00401288		Decrypt_string_Struct	<79h, 0, 0Fh, 4	10355Ch>; 3
.text:00401288		Decrypt_string_Struct	<84h, 0, 12h, 4	103548h>; 4
.text:00401288		Decrypt_string_Struct	<0A8h, 0, 13h,	403534h>; 5
.text:00401288		Decrypt_string_Struct	: <70h, 0, 13h, 4	103520h>; 6
.text:00401288		Decrypt_string_Struct	: <8Fh, 0, 1 3h, 4	10350Ch>; 7
.text:00401288		Decrypt_string_Struct	: < 3Eh, 0, 1Bh, 4	1034F0h>; 8
.text:00401288		Decrypt_string_Struct	< 7, 0, 1 8h, 403	1 4D4h>; 9
.text:00401288		Decrypt_string_Struct	<0FAh, 0, 13h,	4034C0h>; 10
.text:00401288		Decrypt_string_Struct	<8Ah, 0, 13h, 4	4034ACh>; 11
.text:00401288		Decrypt_string_Struct	<76h, 0, 19h, 4	03490h>; 12
.text:00401288		Decrypt_string_Struct	<0CBh, 0, 0Fh,	403480h>; 13
.text:00401288		Decrypt_string_Struct	<67h, 0, 0Bh, 4	103474h>; 14
.text:00401288		Decrypt_string_Struct	<11h, 0, 0Eh, 4	103464h>; 15
.text:00401288		Decrypt_string_Struct	<0D2h, 0, 4, 40	1345Ch>; 16
.text:00401288		Decrypt_string_Struct	<2Dh, 0, 6, 403	1 454h>; 17
.text:00401288		Decrypt_string_Struct	<18h, 0, 4, 403	44Ch>; 18
.text:00401288		Decrypt_string_Struct	<0D2h, 0, 4, 40	13444h>; 19
.text:00401288		Decrypt_string_Struct	<0EAh, 0, 0Dh,	403434h>; 20
.text:00401288		Decrypt_string_Struct	: <9Fh, 0, 0Eh, 4	103424h>; 21
.text:00401288		Decrypt_string_Struct	<0CBh, 0, 8, 40	/3418h>; 22
.text:00401288		Decrypt_string_Struct	<1Fh, 0, 8, 403	340Ch>; 23
.text:00401288		Decrypt_string_Struct	<20h, 0, 8, 403	3400h>; 24
.text:00401288		Decrypt_string_Struct	<40h, 0, 4, 403	J3F8h>; 25
.text:00401288		Decrypt_string_Struct	<1Fh, 0, 5, 403	3F0h>; 26
.text:00401288		Decrypt_string_Struct	<10h, 0, 4, 403	3E8h>; 27
.text:00401288		Decrypt_string_Struct	<5Dh, 0, 8, 403	13DCh>; 28
.text:00401288		Decrypt_string_Struct	<3Eh, 0, 7, 403	J3D4h≻; 29
.text:00401288		Decrypt_string_Struct	<85h, 0, 13h, 4	1033C0h>; 30
.text:00401288		Decrypt_string_Struct	<003h, 0, 08h,	403384h>; 31
.text:00401288		Decrypt_string_Struct	6h, 0, 0Bh, 4</th <th>1033A8h>; 32</th>	1033A8h>; 32

And now we are ready to check our better decompiled function String_Decrypt1. Below is comparing of decompiled function String_Decrypt1 before and after modification.



So this algorithm is very basic: First argument to this function is index of the structure in array and second argument is location on stack where the decrypted string is saved.

Key (BYTE) from the structure is xored with each BYTE in the location (Encrypted_string_pointer) from our indexed structure, till it reaches the length of encrypted string.

.text:00401288 ; Decrypt_strin	g_Struct stru_401288[]			
.text:00401288 stru_401288	<pre>Decrypt_string_Struct <0C3h, 0, 13h, 403594h>; 0</pre>			
.text:00401288	; DATA XREF: String Decrypt1+4↓o			
.text:00401288	; sub_40C929+3↓o	db		
.text:00401288	Decrypt_string_Struct <0A6h, 0, 11h, 403580			
.text:00401288	Decrypt_string_Struct <0C3h, 0, 10h, 403560			
.text:00401288	Decrypt_string_Struct <79h, 0, 0Fh, 40355Ch			
.text:00401288	Decrypt_string_Struct <84h, 0, 12h, 403548h			
.text:00401288	Decrypt_string_Struct <0A8h, 0, 13h, 403534			
.text:00401288	Decrypt_string_Struct <70h, 0, 13h, 403520h			
.text:00401288	Decrypt_string_Struct <8Fh, 0, 13h, 40350Ch			
.text:00401288	Decrypt_string_Struct <3Eh, 0, 1Bh, 4034F0h			
.text:00401288	<pre>Decrypt_string_Struct <7, 0, 1Bh, 4034D4h>;</pre>			
.text:00401288	Decrypt_string_Struct <0FAh, 0, 13h, 4034C0			
.text:00401288	Decrypt_string_Struct <8Ah, 0, 13h, 4034ACh			
.text:00401288	Decrypt_string_Struct <76h, 0, 19h, 403490			
.text:00401288	Decrypt_string_Struct <0CBh, 0, 0Fh, 403480			
.text:00401288	Decrypt_string_Struct <67h, 0, 0Bh, 403474			
.text:00401288	Decrypt_string_Struct <11h, 0, 0Eh, 403464			
.text:00401288	Decrypt_string_Struct <0D2h, 0, 4, 40345Ch			
.text:00401288	<pre>Decrypt_string_Struct <2Dh, 0, 6, 403454h>;</pre>			
.text:00401288	<pre>Decrypt_string_Struct <18h, 0, 4, 40344Ch>;</pre>			
.text:00401288	Decrypt_string_Struct <0D2h, 0, 4, 403444h			
.text:00401288	Decrypt string Struct <0EAh, 0, 0Dh, 403434h>; 20			
>>> import malduck				
>>> xor_key = 0xc3				
>>> #encrypted string in	location 0x403594			
$\sum encrypted string = b$	vtes fromber ("ABB7B7B3E9ECECA1A6ADA7A6B9EDA9A			
<pre>>>> enerypeed_sering = 0</pre>	an key encounted string)) decode())			
>>> princ((maiduck.xor(x	on_key,encrypted_string)).decode())			
http://bendes.co.uk				
>>>				

Let's quickly confirm it for the first structure in array with python.

We were correct and obtained our first IOC.

Before jumping to IDAPython we forgot something. If you remember the function String_Decrypt1 was referenced from 69 locations but our array of structures contains 183 members.

Ş2	xrefs	to Si	tring_Decrypt1			_	×
Dire	ction	Тур	Address	Text			
Ş2	Up		sub_4058FB+17	call	String_Decrypt1		
ц а	Up	р	sub_4058FB+27	call	String_Decrypt1		
4	Up	р	sub_4058FB+37	call	String_Decrypt1		
132	Up	р	sub_4058FB+47	call	String_Decrypt1		
ц а	Up	р	sub_4058FB+57	call	String_Decrypt1		
цаат	Up	р	sub_4058FB+67	call	String_Decrypt1		
цаат	Up	р	sub_4058FB+77	call	String_Decrypt1		
цаат	Up	р	sub_4058FB+87	call	String_Decrypt1		
ца:	Up	р	sub_4058FB+97	call	String_Decrypt1		
ца:	Up	р	sub_4058FB+A7	call	String_Decrypt1		
ц а	Up	р	sub_4058FB+B7	call	String_Decrypt1		
622	Up	р	sub_4058FB+C7	call	String_Decrypt1		
ца:	Up	р	sub_4058FB+D7	call	String_Decrypt1		
N24	Un		sub 4058FR+F7	call	String Decrynt1		
Line	e 1 of I	69					

So we could check Xreferences to our array of structures if we could find another String_DecryptX function.



We were right, there is another one. Quick checking that function (sub_40C929) revealed that it is basically the same as function String_Decrypt1. So we rename it to String_Decrypt2.



Now when we found both functions referencing our array of structures, we can jump to IDAPython and write a decryptor.

The final decryptor could be something, what will find all location from where our 2 string-decrypting functions (String_Decrypt1, String_Decrypt2) are called. After it finds these locations it will grab the first argument as our "INDEX" to structure, find and parse the structure[index]. This will serve us for decrypting the current string so we could insert a comment to location from where the string-decrypt function was called.

During the creating of decryptor, I found one quite tricky problem with locating the first argument value "INDEX" for our (String_Decrypt1, String_Decrypt2) functions. You can see it on the picture below where I let IDA with little help from IDAPython to print assembly line for all previous instruction before our functions (String_Decrypt1, String_Decrypt2) get called. The script part is self-explanatory.



You can find script "Find_previous_instruction.py" here [Find_previous_instruction.py].

We must deal with locating the first argument during the string-decryptor implementation. In the picture below is the string-decryptor script in IDAPython for the "String_Decrypt1" function.



String-decryptor script for the "String_Decrypt2" function is little different only in area of searching and extracting the first argument VALUE (index) to function String_Decrypt2.

You can find both scripts for decrypting functions (String_Decrypt1, String_Decrypt2) here [<u>Decrypt_KPOT_Strings1.py</u>, <u>Decrypt_KPOT_Strings2.py</u>].

After running these scripts, we get commented all location from where (String_Decrypt1, String_Decrypt2) are called with decrypted strings in both assembly view and decompile view.

10A View-A		🗆 🛷 🗙 🔯 Pseu	udocode-A	
.text:00405907 lea		31	<pre>8 int v35[10]: // [esp+5DCh] [ebp-E8h] BYREE</pre>	
.text:0040590D mov			int w26[10]; // [conv60th] [ohn coh] DVDFF	
.text:00405912 call	String_Decrypt1 ; wininet.dll		S Inc vso[10]; // [esp+oo4n] [eop-con] Biker	
text:00405917 100	edi, [cop+winnttp.dii]; REIVAL	40	<pre>0 int v37[8]; // [esp+62Ch] [ebp-98h] BYREF</pre>	
.text:00405922 call	String Decrypt1 : winhttp.dll	41	1 int v38[6]: // [esp+64Ch] [ebp-78h] BYREE	
.text:00405927 lea	edi, [ebp+ws2 32.dll] ; RETVAL		int v20[6]v // [accu664b] [abc 60b] 0/000	
.text:0040592D mov			2 Inc vsa[o]; // [esp+004n] [ebp-00n] BTKEP	
.text:00405932 call	<pre>String_Decrypt1 ; ws2_32.dll</pre>	43	<pre>3 int v40[4]; // [esp+67Ch] [ebp-48h] BYREF</pre>	
text:00405937 100	edi, [ebp+user32.dil] ; REIVAL	44	<pre>4 int v41[4]; // [esp+68Ch] [ebp-38h] BYREF</pre>	
.text:00405942 call	String Decrypt1 : user32.dll	14	5 int v42[4]: // [esn:69Ch] [ebn 28h] BYREE	
.text:00405947 lea			int utalals // [coproscial [cop zon] briter	
.text:0040594D mov		40	6 Int V43[2]; // [esp+6Ach] [ebp-18h] BYREF	
.text:00405952 call	String_Decrypt1 ; shell32.dll	47	7 int v44[2]; // [esp+6B4h] [ebp-10h] BYREF	
text:00405057 100	edi, [ebp+advapi32.dii]; REIVAL	49	8 unsigned int v45: // [esp+6BCh] [ebp-8h]	
.text:00405952 call	String Decrypt1 ; advapi32.dll		int was // [converse] [ohn th]	
.text:00405967 lea		42	9 Inc v40; // [esp+ocon] [ebp-40]	
.text:0040596D mov		50		
.text:00405972 call	String_Decrypt1 ; dnsapi.dll	51	<pre>1 String Decrypt1(0xA6u, RETVAL);</pre>	
text:00405977 100	ear, Babh : ' ; index	- 51	String Decrypt1(0xA70 winhttp dll)	
.text:00405982 call	String Decrypt1 ; netapi32.dll		2 String Deer yper(own/u) winneep uii/)	
.text:00405987 lea		• • • •	3 String_Decrypt1(0XA80, WS2_32_d11);	
.text:0040598D mov		54	4 String Decrypt1(0xA9u, user32 dll);	
. text:00405992 call	string_Decrypt1; gd132.dl1	- 55	5 String Decrypt1(0xAAu, shell32 dll);	
.text:00405990 mov	eax, 0AFh ; '' ; index		String Decount1(0vADu advani22 dll)	
.text:004059A2 call	String_Decrypt1 ; gdiplus.dll		String_becrypti(oxAbu, auvapisz_uii),	
.text:004059A7 lea		57	<pre>7 String_Decrypt1(0xACu, dnsap1_dll);</pre>	
.text:004059AD mov	eax, OBON ; '' ; index	58	8 String Decrypt1(0xADu, netapi32 dll);	
.text:00405987 lea	edi, [ebp+ole32.dll] ; RETVAL	50	String Decrypt1(0xAEu, gdi32 dll):	
.text:0040598D mov		60	<pre>String Docrupt1(0xAEu_gdiplus_dll);</pre>	// gdiplus_dll
.text:004059C2 call	String_Decrypt1 ; ole32.dll		String_beeryper(ownru, guipius_uii),	
text:004059C7 lea	edi, [ebp+shiwapi.dl]; RETVAL	61	<pre>String_Decrypt1(0xB0u, oleaut32_dll);</pre>	
.text:00405902 call	String Decrypt1 : shlwapi.dll	- 61 - 61	2 String Decrypt1(0xB1u, ole32 dll);	
.text:00405907 lea		6	<pre>String Decrynt1(0xB20, shlwani dll):</pre>	
.text:00405900 mov			Chaing Decount((OutDay, uccessory dll))	
.text:004059E2 call	String_Decrypt1 ; userenv.dll		4 String_becrypti(0xB3u, userenv_dii);	
.text:004059E7 1ca	ear, [eop+urimon.dii]; RETVAL	65	5 String_Decrypt1(0xB4u, urlmon_dll);	
.text:004059F2 call	String Decrypt1 ; urlmon.dll	9 60	6 String Decrypt1(0xB5u, crypt32 dll);	
.text:004059F7 lea		6	7 String Decrynt1(0xB60, mnr dll):	
.text:004059FD mov			- upring_beeryper(0x000, mpr_urr),	
.text:00405A02 call	string_becrypti; crypt32.dll	08	$\sim \sqrt{25}[0] = 1240170981;$	
TOXTIONSKO7 104	ear, [copragational], ALTONE			

In Output window we could see some information like: String_Decrypt1 function address, count of references and for each processed reference is shown - current index value, current structure in hex, current xor KEY, length of encrypted string, address where the encrypted string is located and finally decrypted string.

Output window		
Func String_Decrypt1 address: 0x40c8f5		
XREF String_Decrypt1 func COUNT: 69		
XREF Func String_Decrypt1 prev instruction: 0x40590d	mov	eax, 0A6h ; '¦'; index
Index value: 0xa6		
b4000b005c2a4000		
0xb4 0xb 0x402a5c		
wininet.dll		
XREF Func String_Decrypt1 prev instruction: 0x40591d	mov	eax, 0A7h ; '§'; index
Index value: 0xa7		
9f000b00502a4000		
0x9f 0xb 0x402a50		
winhttp.dll		

As we are now able to see decrypted strings we are getting some ideas about functionality of this sample. As you can see we were able to get 211 locations with decrypted strings. Some of them are referencing the same string. We can clearly say that this sample is some kind of credential, cryptocurrency stealer...

	T	Insta	uction/Data	Comment
07400838	I N	call	String Decreot2 Software	Comment
0X40CB38		call	String Decrypt2, Software	Soliwale wallat dat
0X40CBER		call	String Decorpt2: Software	Software
0X40CBE6		call	String Decorpt?: monero-project	monero-project
0X40CC03		call	String Decord?: wallet nath	wallet nath
0X40CC10		call	String Decrypt2: Conto	Crypto
0X40CC1D		call	String Decrypt2 wallet dat	wallet dat
0X40CD22		call	String Decrypt2: com.liberty.jaxx\IndexedDB\file_0.indexeddb.leveldb\000003.log	com/liberty.iaxx\IndexedDB\file_0.indexeddb.leveldb\000003.log
0X40CD2E		call	String Decrypt2: Crypto	Crynto
0X40CD98			String Decrypt2: Exodus	Exodus
			String Decrypt2; wallet.dat	
0X40D009		call	String Decrypt2: 0123456789ABCDEF	0123456789ABCDEF
0X40D10D			String Decrypt2; connections	connections
0X40D118			String_Decrypt2; GHISLER\wcx_ftp.ini	GHISLER\wcx_ftp.ini
0X40D123			String_Decrypt2; Host	
0X40D12E			String_Decrypt2; Username	
0X40D139			String_Decrypt2; Password	Password
0X40D147			String_Decrypt2; 1 TotalCommander %s %s %s	1 TotalCommander %s %s %s
0X40D2E6			String_Decrypt2; recentservers	recentservers
0X40D2F4			String_Decrypt2; sitemanager	sitemanager
0X40D302			String_Decrypt2; FileZilla	FileZilla
0X40D30D			String_Decrypt2; Host	
0X40D318			String_Decrypt2; User	
0X40D323			String_Decrypt2; Port	
0X40D32E			String_Decrypt2; Pass	
0X40D339			String_Decrypt2; encoding	encoding
0X40D347			String_Decrypt2; 1 FileZilla %s:%s %s %S	1 FileZilla %s%s %s %S
0X40D5C9			String_Decrypt2; Software	Software
0X40D5D7			String_Decrypt2; Martin Prikryl\WinSCP 2\Sessions	Martin Prikryl\WinSCP 2\Sessions
0X40D5E2			String_Decrypt2; HostName	HostName
0X40D5ED			String_Decrypt2; UserName	
			String_Decrypt2; Password	
0X40D606			String_Decrypt2; 1 WinSCP %s %s %s	1 WinSCP %s %s %s
0X40D77E			String_Decrypt2; lpswitch\WS_FTP\Sites\ws_ftp.ini	Ipswitch\WS_FTP\Sites\ws_ftp.ini
			String_Decrypt2; Hostname	
0X40D794			String_Decrypt2; UID	
0X40D79F			String_Decrypt2; PWD	
0X40D7AA			String_Decrypt2: 1 WS_FTP %s %s %S	1 WS_FTP %s %s %S

So for now strings are decrypted and we can continue to resolve API calls.

We will continue with our string-decrypting and API resolving function sub_4058FB to see what is going on next. We can see that there will be probably some kind of API name hashing which after matching hash of API name, the address of the API function will be saved to the hardcoded memory location. In the picture below we can see the stack preparation for the API name hashing and resolving.



After the stack is prepared two functions get called. Let's check the first function sub 406936.



The function sub_406936 is basically parsing PEB structure and loading base address of the kernel32.dll module. You can easily confirm it with help of IDA_PEB struct or windbg as in the pictures below. It is finding the PEB structure, _PEB_LDR_DATA where it finds first member in InLoadOrderModuleList which is our sample kpot2.exe. After that, it finds a location of the third loaded module (kernel32.dll) and extracts the base address. This base address of kernel32.dll is passed to the next function sub_4045DC so it will be used to find addresses of export functions.



We can move to the next function sub_4045DC which is responsible for finding address of LoadLibraryA API function from kernel32.dll module.

 Cent:004006/07 mov
 sub_400936

 Cent:004006/07 mov
 ebx; eax

 Stat:004006/07 mov
 ebx; eax

 Cent:004006/07 mov
 ebx; eax

 Stat:004006/07 mov
 ebx; eax

 Stat:004007 mov</

This function (sub_4045DC) is not responsible only for finding address of LoadLibraryA but it is able to find API address via hash value of its name and base address of module as arguments.

So we can clearly rename it as function "Find_api_via_HASH". With a little help with tool like PEbear [https://github.com/hasherezade/pe-bearreleases] we could properly annotate the function sub_4045DC - "Find_api_via_HASH". In this case where arguments to the function are kernel32.dll base address and API name hash 0x822FC0FA (LoadLibraryA), it is parsing kernel32.dll and searching for export function name which hash is 0x822FC0FA.



We can focus more on the function Api_hashing_func later.



Of course we can save some time and let IDA help you with defaultly defined structs for PE. But I personally think that it is a needed skill to understand and be able to parse PE manually.



So let's jump to the function Api_hashing_func (0x403E1C) which you could see in the picture below is implementing some probably modified version of well-known hashing algorithm.



We could use a little help to find out what hash algorithm is implemented from another excellent tool Capa [<u>https://github.com/fireeye/capa</u>]. This gives us a hint that it could be hashing algorithm of type murmur3. We will come back to this hashing algorithm later.



So for now, we have more information and can come back and continue with function sub_4058FB - picture below which I populated with all known info. You can see that some another dlls are loaded and also another function sub_40694A is called.



Function sub_40694A is parsing PEB where it returns ntdll.dll base address.

🗾 🚄 🖼	
.text:0040694A	
.text:0040694A	
.text:0040694A	
.text:0040694A	sub_40694A proc near
.text:0040694A	<pre>mov eax, large fs:30h</pre>
.text:00406950	<pre>mov eax, [eax+0Ch]</pre>
.text:00406953	<pre>mov eax, [eax+0Ch]</pre>
.text:00406956	mov eax, [eax]
.text:00406958	<pre>mov eax, [eax+18h]</pre>
.text:0040695B	retn
.text:0040695B	sub_40694A endp
.text:0040695B	

So we can continue and finally reach the interesting part.

In the picture below, we can see the last part of sub_4058FB which we can clearly rename now as "String_Api_Decrypt". This last part as you can see is responsible for resolving all API functions and saving them to .data section in memory. All these resolved API functions addresses are later in code referenced. You can see that there is a loop which is looping through all API name hashes saved on stack before and calling Find_api_via_HASH.



So now we have more options to obtain and populate all resolved API functions in our code. One of the option is to implement murmur3 hashing algorithm and with help of IDAPython, find all API function name hashes to process it with our algorithm. As we did some IDAPython scripting before and I want to show you different methods you can only see that our assumption about murmur3 hashing algorithm is right in the pictures below:

According to our annotated code – the hash of API function name LoadLibraryA is 0x822FC0FA



We are also able to find out that murmur3 is using Seed value 0x5BCFB733 by examining the code in function Api_hashing_func (0x403E1C).



To verify that it is really murmur3 hashing algorithm with seed 0x5BCFB733:



Our assumption about hashing algorithm is right so move next.

The another option to obtain and populate all resolved API functions in our code is to debug the sample kpot2 and after API functions addresses get resolved, apply plugin Scylla to reconstruct IAT – this sometimes does not work well. Option we will use and which I am finding more interesting and in this case perfectly suitable is to use tool "apiscout" [https://github.com/danielplohmann/apiscout]. This tool is extremely useful in situation like this.

When we have all information about how the API resolving works, we could let the sample populate the resolved API function addresses in debugger, dump the process from memory and after that, we need something what is able to find in our dumped memory all populated API function addresses and annotate it for us. This is the time when apiscout comes to save the situation.

One of the feature of apiscout is creating of database of all API functions (exports of module). We can let the apiscout build the database from all dlls on our system or we can select only some of them. It is basically parsing all modules exports and creating database with information like name of API function, VA, ASLR offset etc...

Let's start with dumping our kpot2.exe process from memory in debugger like x64dbg after it populates the resolved API function addresses. We put a breakpoint after the call sub_4058FB - "String_Api_Decrypt" and dump the process. To find location of this function in debugger easily, do not forget to disable ASLR in the optional header of kpot2.exe.

e Settings view Compare in	0						
🖬 kpot2.exe ^	×	🔶 🗊	2 9 1 2 2				
DOS Header	8		0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	ABCDEF		Compare	<u>×</u> [
DOS stub	6		D 5A 90 00 03 00 00 00 04 0	0 00 00 FF FF 00 00		C/Users/INFERNO/Downloads/kpot2.exe C/Users/INFERNO/Downloads/xox.exe	-
4 🖲 NT Headers	1	10 1	38 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 40 0			d = knot2 eve	
Signature	2	20 0	0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00			E DOS Hander	m l
File Header	2	30 0	0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	0 00 00 00 00 00 00		Dos nearch	
Optional Header	4	10 0	DE 1F BA OE OO B4 O9 CD 21 B	8 01 4C CD 21 54 68			
Section Headers	1	50 (59 73 20 70 72 6F 67 72 61 6	D 20 63 61 6E 6E 6F			
 A Sections 		50 1	74 20 62 65 20 72 75 6E 20 6	9 6E 20 44 4F 53 20		Signature Signature	
4 📽 stext	1	70 4	SD 6F 64 65 2E OD OD 0A 24 0	0 00 00 00 00 00 00		S Hie Header	
➡ FP = F782		Disasm	General DOS Hdr Ric	h Hdr File Hdr	Optional Hdr Section Hdr	S Optional Header S Optional Header	
A data			•			Section Headers Section Headers	
a reloc	1	Uffset	Name	Value	value	4 Sections 🛫 4 Sections	-
		116	Image Ver. (Minor)	0			
E DOC Handes		118	Subsystem Ver. (Major)	5		Raw • Hex View Next Diff	
B DOS Header		11A	Subsystem Ver. Minor)	1		0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 A B C D E F . 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 A B C D E F	2 + 3
DOS stub		IIC	Win32 Version Value	0		28 05 01 0A 00 00 2C 01 00 00 1E 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	- 10
Is NI Headers		120	Size of Image	1/000		P8 82 03 01 00 00 10 00 00 40 01 00 00 00 40 01 00 00 40 01 P8 82 03 01 00 00 10 00 00 40 01 00 00 00 40 0	01
Signature		124	Size of Headers	400		108 00 10 00 00 00 02 00 00 05 00 01 00 00 00 00 00 108 00 10 00 00 02 00 00 05 00 01 00 00 00 00 00	01
File Header		128	Checksum	0		118 05 00 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 04 00 00	01
Optional Header		120	Subsystem DUL Characteristics	2	Windows GUI	128 00 00 00 00 02 00 40 81 00 00 10 00 00 10 00 00 128 00 00 00 00 02 00 00 81 00 00 10 00 00 10 00 00 10 00 00	10
Section Headers		- 120	DEE Characteristics	40	DUL can move	138 00 00 10 00 00 10 00 00 00 00 00 00 10 00 0	01
 Sections 				100	Image is NY sempatible	148 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 70 39 01 00 50 00 00 00 148 00 00 00 00 00 00 70 39 01 00 50 00 00 0	01
4 🌞 .text				8000	Tarminal Convertainate		DI 10
➡ EP = F782		120	Size of Stack Persons	100000	enninaiserver aware		
🚓 .data		134	Size of Stack Commit	10000			
🚓 reloc		138	Size of Heap Reserve	100000			
		130	Size of Hean Commit	1000			
		140	Loader Flags	0			
		144	Number of RVAs and Sizes	10		First difference at: 0x46	
		4	Data Directory	Address	Size		
		148	Export Directory	0	0		
	eso	150	Import Directory	13970	50	Changing Dill Characteristics from 2140 to 2100 to disable ASLP (Dill can move). Save as now file	٦.
	otz	158	Resource Directory	0	0	August an eventer and a state of event a grad to grad the control of the control	

Locating our sub_4058FB - "String_Api_Decrypt function.

ht kpot2.exe - PID: F14	I - Module: kpot2.exe - Thread:	Main Thread CC8 - x32db	g [Elevated]	
File View Debug Tra	ace Plugins Favourites Optic	ons Help Oct 23 2019		
📫 🏵 🔳 🔶 🗉 📑	* 🔉 👒 🗿 🛧 📲	🥒 🚍 🛷 🥔 (x. 11 - 1	N 🖳 🗏 🔍	
🕮 CPU 🦻 Graph	🎝 Log 📫 Notes 🏼	Breakpoints I Mem	nory Map 🗐 Call Stack ° SEH 🧕 Script 👎	🙆 Symbols 🗢 Source 🎤 References 🛸 Threads 🏜 Handles 🖓 Trace 🖓
	Clog Process Clog Process Pro	Dicanjonits	Not weight for the second s	Source Preserve Index Procession Index In
	004103CE 004103D0 004103D5 004103DA	 > 74 05 >> 74 05 >> E9 FCFFFFF > E8 223FFFFF E8 1C55FFFF E8 1C55FFFF 	CHD (200, 2) je kpot2, 4103D5 jmp kpot2, 4103D5 call <kpot2, sub_4042fc=""> call <kpot2, sub_4058f8=""></kpot2,></kpot2,>	EP on this function - all got resolved
	0041030F	EF75 DC	nush dword ntr sst[chp-24]	[åre]
i i i	004103E7	FF15 C0514100	call dword ptr ds: <& CloseHandleImplementation@4>	CloseHandleImplementation
- •		6A 00		UINT uExitCode - Company You can see api already
		FF15 A8514100	call dword ptr ds:[<&ExitProcess>]	resolved in memory
	004103F5	33C0		
	889419317			

Dumping the kpot2.exe process from memory with plugin OllyDumpEx.



Confirmation in IDA that all referenced API addresses are already populated in our kpot2 process dump "kpot2_dump.bin":



Apiscout is able to work also on system with ASLR enabled but in case we want to choose apiscout option to ignore ASLR, we must disable the ASLR before we perform the process dump of kpot2.exe – find registry key:

[HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\Session Manager\Memory Management]

Create a new dword value: "MoveImages" = dword:00000000 (without quote)

Restart system.

If we do not want to create database of all dlls from our system, first of all we should find and copy to some location all dlls which is our sample kpot2.exe loading and processing:

We can see this information in debugger from where we can copy the whole table to .txt file:

🕅 CPU	🚏 Graph 🎴 Log 📫 Notes 🔹	Breakpoint	s 📟 Memory Map 🥑 Call Stack 📽 SEH 🔟 Script 🎴 Sy	mbols 🔿	Source 🥄 🤊	References	🥗 Thr
Base	Module	Party	Path	Status		Address	Туре
00020000		System	C:\Windows\SysWOW64\profapi.dl1			00022223	Export
00100000	api-ms-win-downlevel-user32-11-1-0.dl	System	C:\Windows\SysWOW64\api-ms-win-c 🖾 Follow in Disassembler	Enter		00021769	Export
00270000	api-ms-win-downlevel-shlwapi-l1-1-0.c	System	C:\Windows\SysWOW64\api-ms-win-c 🔠 Follow Entry Point in Disassemble	r		000230C4	Export
003F0000	api-ms-win-downlevel-version-11-1-0.c	System	C:\Windows\SysWOW64\api-ms-win-c == Follow in Memory Man			0002147A	Export
00400000	kpot2.exe	User	C:\Users\INFERNO\Desktop\kpot2.e			00023A97	Export
00420000	api-ms-win-downlevel-normaliz-11-1-0.	System	C:\Windows\SysWOW64\api-ms-win-c Download Symbols for This Modu	ne		000241E2	Export
00430000	normaliz.dll	System	C:\Windows\SysWOW64\normaliz.dll 🎴 Download Symbols for All Module	s		00021992	Export
00440000	api-ms-win-downlevel-advapi32-11-1-0.	System	C:\Windows\SysWOW64\api-ms-win-c 🐚 Copy File Path	Ctrl+C		00021000	Import
00470000	netutils.dll	System	C:\Windows\SysWOW64\netutils.dll Browse in Explorer			00021004	Import
00480000	wkscli.dll	System	C:\Windows\SysWOW64\wkscli.dll			00021008	Import
00490000	api-ms-win-downlevel-ole32-11-1-0.dll	lSystem	C:\Windows\SysWOW64\api-ms-win-c 🛤 Load Worary			0002100C	Import
00510000	api-ms-win-downlevel-advapi32-12-1-0.	System	C:\Windows\SysWOW64\api-ms-win-c 🛄 Free lbrary			00021010	Import
01CB0000	api-ms-win-downlevel-shlwapi-12-1-0.c	System	C:\Windows\SysWOW64\api-ms-win-c			00021014	Import
02240000	srvcli.dll	System	C:\Windows\SysWOW64\srvcli.dll			00021018	Import
02420000	rpcrtremote.dll	System	C:\Windows\SysWOW64\RpcRtRemote. A Mark as party			0002101C	Import
02B20000		System	C:\Windows\SysWOW64\sechost.dll 👔 Search			00021020	Import
02C80000	samcli.dll	System	C:\Windows\SysWOW64\samcli.dll		. Line		ort
03320000	napinsp.dll	System	C:\Windows\SysWOW64\NapiNSP.dll				ort
05040000	devobj.dll	System	C:\Windows\SysWOW64\devobj.dll	Unloaded	Cropped 1	Fable	ort
05140000	cryptsp.dll	System	C:\Windows\SysWOW64\cryptsp.dll	Unloaded	🔲 Full Table		ort
0AC00000	rsaenh.dll	System	C:\Windows\SysWOW64\rsaenh.dll	Unloaded			ort
0EAE0000	winhttp.dll	System	C:\Windows\SysWOW64\winhttp.dll	Unloaded		Jy 	ort
0EB40000	webio.dll	System	C:\Windows\SysWOW64\webio.dll	Unloaded	Cropped 1	fable, To Log	ort
10000000		System	C:\Windows\SysWOW64\cryptbase.dll		🔲 Full Table,	To Log	ort
1A400000	urlmon.dll	System	C:\Windows\SysWOW64\urlmon.dll	Unloaded	Paca		ort
1D300000	propsys.dll	System	C:\Windows\SysWOW64\propsys.dll	Unloaded	base		ort
25CB0000	gdiplus.dll	System	C:\Windows\winsxs\x86_microsoft.windows.gdiplus_6595b64144cc	Unloaded	Module		ort
3FD20000	wshtcpip.dll	System	C:\Windows\SysWOW64\WSHTCPIP.DLL	Unloaded	Party		ort
3FD50000	wship6.dll	System	C:\Windows\SysWOW64\wship6.dll	Unloaded	Path		ont
2500000					Chabus		
Search:					Status		her

Extract dlls path with some regex, editors etc...

To copy all dlls from provided paths with powershell:



Now when we have all our needed dlls we start with apiscout – "DatabaseBuilder.py" to create our database.

C:\Users\INFERNO\Deskto usage: DatabaseBuilder.	p\xxxXapiscout-master\apiscout\db_builder>py -3 Database8u py [-h] [filter] [auto] [paths P [P]] [outfile OUTPUT_FILE] [ignore_aslr] [aslr_check]	ilder.py	
Build a database to be	used by apiscout.		
optional arguments: -ha-help -filker -auto -paths P [P] -outfile OUTPUT_FILE -impre-aslr -reate check	show this help message and exit (notional) filter DLs by name (see config.py) Uss default configuration (filtered DLLs from preconfigurad paths (see config.py) and extract ASLR offsets. the paths to recursively crawl for DLLs (None -> use default, see config.py). (optional) filepath where to put the resulting API DB File. b not perform extraction of ASLR offsets.	Path to your extracted dile used by kpol2	Only when you have on your SYSTEM ASLR disabled A
GAT_CHECK C:\Users\INFERNO\Deskto 2020-12-13 02:50:49,699 2020-12-13 02:50:50,355 2020-12-13 02:50:50,355 2020-12-13 02:50:50;366 2020-12-13 02:50:50;366 2020-12-13 02:50:50;366 2020-12-13 02:50:50;366 2020-12-13 02:50:50;364	<pre>boty and most of set. processing: C:\Users\INFERNO\Desktop\xxx\dls advapi32.dl @Fls: 80' .processing: C:\Users\INFERNO\Desktop\xxx\dls advapi32.dl @Fls: 80' .processing: C:\Users\INFERNO\Desktop\xxx\dls api=ms=win= @Fls: 14' .processing: C:\Users\INFERNO\Desktop\xxx\dls api=ms=win= @Fls: 14' .processing: C:\Users\INFERNO\Desktop\xxx\dls api=ms=win= @Fls: 2'</pre>	ilder.pypaths C:\Users\INFERNO\Desktop\xa downlevel-advapi32-11-1-0.dl1 downlevel-advapi32-12-1-0.dl1 downlevel-normaliz-11-1-0.dl1	xx\dlls —ignore_øslr —outfile kpot2_DB.json
2020-12-13 02:51:29,808 2020-12-13 02:51:29,808 2020-12-13 02:51:29,840 2020-12-13 02:51:29,840	processing: C:\Users\UNFERNO\Desktop\wew\dlls \WSHTCPIP.DLL RPIs: 16 FS exemined: 77 (0 duplicates; 0 skiped) Successfully evaluated 77 DLLs with 17609 RPIs		

Now when we have build our kpot2_DB.json, before we apply it to our previously created process dump file in IDA "kpot2_dump.bin", we can verify that apiscout is able to find all API functions in our dump according to kpot2_DB.json. For this purpose, we use apiscout tool "scout.py" as you can see in the picture below.



We can see that apiscout was successful and there is more – something called "WinApi1024 vector". Basically speaking it is something like ImpHash on steroids. You can read more about Apivector here: [https://byte-atlas.blogspot.com/2018/04/apivectors.html]. As we get WinApi1024 vector of our kpot2_dump.bin calculated, we can use it against big database maintained on Malpedia which is covering big amount of well-known malware families

[<u>https://malpedia.caad.fkie.fraunhofer.de/apiqr/</u>]. We can see that our WinApi1024 vector is matched 100% with family "win.kpot_stealer" below.



To apply all previously annotated names of functions from previous IDA database file to our newly created kpot2 process dump "kpot2_dump.bin", we could use IDA plugin called "rizzo"

[https://github.com/tacnetsol/ida/tree/master/plugins/rizzo].

After that, previously created IDAPython scripts for decrypting strings must be run again (Decrypt_KPOT_Strings1.py, Decrypt_KPOT_Strings2.py) [View here]



Now we are almost in the same state with "kpot2_dump.bin" as we were in the original sample.

Let's continue to apply our created database kpot2_DB.json to process dump kpot2_dump.bin in context of IDA. We will use apiscout IDAPython script "ida_scout.py" for that.

	.text:084455442 .text:08449547 .text:08449540 .text:08449540 .text:08449540	all String_Decrypt1 ; gdiplus.dll ea edi, [ebp+aleaut32.dll] ov eax, @obb; :*** all String Decrypt1 ; gleaut32.dll			• 55 • 56	5 String 6 String 7 String ×	_Decrypt1(0xAAu, _Decrypt1(0xABu, Decrypt1(0xACu, Decrypt1(0xACu, Decrypt1(0xADu,	<pre>(int)shell32.dll); (int)advapi32.dll); (int)dnsapi.dll); (int)netapi32.dll);</pre>	// shell32.dll // advapi32.dll // dnsapi.dll // netapi32.dll
	Please select one or more API DBs from your apiscout/db	s folder: Running script "	ida_scout.py"	and choo	sing "kpot2_DE	B.json"	Decrypt1(0xAEu, Decrypt1(0xAEu, Decrypt1(0xB0u, Decrypt1(0xB1u,	<pre>(int)gdi32.dll); (int)gdiplus.dll); (int)oleaut32.dll); (int)ole32.dll);</pre>	
	Available AP1 DBs						Decrypt1(0xB2u,	(int)shlwapi.dll);	
		OS Version	ASLR Offset?				Decrypt1(0xB3u,	<pre>(int)userenv.dll);</pre>	
OnHGlobal	🙀 kpot2_DB.json	6.1.7601					Decrypt1(0xB4u,		
.tesExW	win7_prof-n_sp1_example.json	6.1.7601 Service Pack 1 Build 7601					Decrypt1(0xB5u,	<pre>(int)crypt32.dll);</pre>	
utesW utesW_0 bA	🙀 winxp_prof_sp3_example.json	5.1.2600 Service Pack 3 Build 2600	False				<pre>Decrypt1(0xB6u, = 1240170981; = (int)&dword_41</pre>	(int)mpr.dll); 5168;	
Information							= -1306264605;		
ultLangID W	or load a database from another location:						<pre>= (int)&dword_41: = 426189248; = (int)&dword_41: = 619059203:</pre>	517C; 503C;	
	Ignore ASLR offsets	z(aumpea,kpotz_us.)son 🔻					<pre>= (int)&dword_41 = -12132822; = (int)&unk_4150</pre>	508C; A4;	
					- 86	0 V25[12	<pre>= -307959511; = (int)&dword_4:] = 347884015;</pre>	150B8;	
	.text:004054CB	ov [ebp+var_590], 959C72E9h			9 81	1 1/25[13]	1 - (int)&dword 4	15004 -	

In the next window choose all of the found APIs and click "Annotate".

👧 IDA A	piScout (Results)				×			
AniCourt h	alformat have found the following apply (called to support a support all all).							
Apiscout in	as found the following APIS (select to alliforate, e.g. CI KL+A).			,			
APIs								
#		API Address						
🗰 1	0x414f64		shell32.dll_0x73800000 (32bit)	ShellExecuteW				
摒 2	0x414f68							
🔛 3		0x630345e0	wininet.dll_0x63000000 (32bit)	HttpOpenRequestW				
🔛 4			kernel32.dll_0x7dd60000 (32bit)	WideCharToMultiByte				
🗽 5			kernel32.dll_0x7dd60000 (32bit)					
i 🗰 6	0x414f78		GdiPlus.dll_0x25cb0000 (32bit)					
1 7	0x414f7c		winhttp.dll_0xeae0000 (32bit)					
8 🔛								
1 9	0x414f84	0x7dd8d9d0						
10			advapi32.dll_0x77c60000 (32bit)	RegCloseKey				
🔛 11	0x414f8c		GdiPlus.dll_0x25cb0000 (32bit)	GdipCreateBitmapFromHBITMAP				
12	0x414f90	0x6304fcb0	wininet.dll_0x63000000 (32bit)					
摒 13								
14		0x72589beb						
15 🔛			kernel32.dll_0x7dd60000 (32bit)					
16	0x414fa0		kernel32.dll_0x7dd60000 (32bit)					
摒 17	0x414fa4		winhttp.dll_0xeae0000 (32bit)	WinHttpQueryOption				
18 🔛	0x414fa8		winhttp.dll_0xeae0000 (32bit)	WinHttpSendRequest				
19 🙀		0x6de4eced	shlwapi.dll_0x6de20000 (32bit)					
120	0x414fb0							
🔛 21	0x414fb4	0x7dd8d0c7	kernel32.dll_0x7dd60000 (32bit)					
122 🎬	0x414fb8	0x7dea865a						
Line 1 o	f 159							
APIs					,			
Filter APIs	by Range -							
from	lata:00401000 🔻				l .			
to	Jata:00415FFF 🔻							
Filter APIs	by Grouping - require anothe	er API						
within	0x800 🗸	bytes						
Apply Eilt	er							
			Annotate	Cancel				
			Annotate	Curren				

After apiscout is done we can check the results – all referenced API addresses are annotated with their names and type.



Now we are in state were we have all strings decrypted, all API function calls resolved and annotated so we are ready to benefit from it in analysis.

The analysis of the sample is now a simply task so for brevity, I will show only some of functions. Capabilities of the functions are now usually selfexplanatory.

🔯 IDA View-A 🔯	🔽 Comments List 🔟	R Pseudocode-A	×
test meaning phile you test meaning Wash_orget	Longes American Contraction	<pre>1intcdecl Steal_Crypto_Namecoin(int a1, int a2)</pre>	
the second of the second	ny provinský naslak (zpyčka pře 1200) John (12. – 60)		los I
Contrological Software In Contrological Internation Contrological Control	ete pte - SAB Jede pte - AAB et - TAB	3 Int Path_to_crypto_wailet; // eax	101
Contrological States in the second	All por land	5 char v4[520]; // [esp+th] [ebp-5040] bTKFF	
Cost reserves with a day	1 Por 100	6 char Repeth Namecoin crynto[5204]: // [csp.41(b] [ebn-274h] BYREF	
Continuencies and con- Continuencies add con- Continuencies padd also	- 22	7 char strbatabir[24]: // [espt-6ch] BVREF	
Contrated and a contrate of the contrate of th	(dependence)	8 char Software[20]: // [esp+63ch] [ebp-5ch] BYRFF	
Contrological average and the second	(organization (Remotela (organization ()	<pre>9 char wallet dat[24]: // [esp+659h] [ebp-40h] BYREF</pre>	
Contraction of the col	(internation)	10 char Crypto[16]; // [esp+668h] [ebp-28h] BYREF	
Contrological and an	ing Decryptical (Cryptics	11 char Namecoin[20]; // [esp+678h] [ebp-18h] BYREF	
Continuents paper or Continuents call or Continuents bar out	ing Decrypt3 ; Leftnere (nig-reading.cht)	12 int v11; // [esp+68Ch] [ebp-4h]	
Contrological av	ing Decrypt () will be not () by standard ()	13	
Control de la co	[recontinue]	14 String_Decrypt2(0x87u, (int)Namecoin); // Namecoin	
	notice and an and a set of the s	String_Decrypt2(0x88u, (int)strDataDir); // strDataDir	
Costineenced Dea edi Costineenced call ere Castineenced exam	[etgetegledb, Ramoold, orgita] per janage jet fa	● 16 String_Decrypt2(0x82u, (int)Crypto); // Crypto	
CONTRACTOR OF CONTRACTOR	(dependence)	● 17 String_Decrypt2(0x2Du, (int)Software); // Software	
Contrological and a	Here Registery)	18 String_Decrypt2(0x81u, (int)wallet_dat); // wallet.dat	
Contraction of the loss	the series	19 Wrapper_wvnsprintfW(260, (WCHAR *)RegPath_Namecoin_crypto, L**s\\%s\Qt*, Software, Namecoin, Namecoin);	
	December An1	20 Path_to_crypto_Wallet = Wrapper_RegQuery2((int)RegPath_Namecoin_crypto, (int)strDataDir);	
Control and Contro	(mean(an)	21 VII = Path_to_crypto_wallet;	
Conf. meaning call and Conf. meaning call and Conf. meaning call and Conf. meaning call and	(comparing the second s	22 If (Path_to_trypto_warret)	
Contract metalling les con Contract metalling public con Contract metalling public con	(etertransis)	22) A 24 au no PathCombinoW(v2 Path to crysto Wallot wallot dat):	
And an analysis of the		24 Weapper www.sprintfw(2)60. (WCHAR *)v4. ("%<\\%<\\%<\\%<\\%<\.%<\.%<\.%<\.%<\.%<\.	
And Address and Addres	(Engener, E.S.) gan, ansar ini Fig.	2 6 Wrapper ReadFile2(a1, (int)v3, (int)v4);	
Area manager av Area manager available a	eti (dosenat, 000)	• 27 Path to crypto Wallet = au re HeapFree(v11):	
Joest measure perhanses Joest measure perhanses Joest measure (AL)	en julijan na julijan	28 }	
And second point (and And second call and And second call and	autoral Al factoria	• 29 return Path to crypto Wallet;	
THE PROPERTY	·	• 30}	
Card Description			
Caret measures has caret measures has caret measures of the	A costs hereads and		
Taur Media and		oboochastarear crabeo wamecourtsa (acchast) (ancheor with the view-K)	

sub_40CB02 - is clearly "Namecoin" cryptocurrency stealer:

sub_4101AB – ping + delete main module (kpot2.exe) always called before exit().



We can also easily rename wrapped functions when we have all API functions resolved:



sub_40D5B3 - WinSCP 2 sessions information stealer.



Conclusion:

Kpot2 stealer is able to exfiltrate account information and other data from web browsers, instant messengers, email, VPN, RDP, FTP, cryptocurrency, and gaming software.

Most of them:

Firefox, Internet Explorer, cryptocurrency: (Ethereum, Electrum, Namecoin, Monero) Wallets - Jaxx Liberty, Exodus, TotalCommander FTP, FileZilla, WinSCP 2, Ipswitch ws_ftp, Battle.net, Steam, Skype, Telegram, Discordapp, Pidgin, Psi, Outlook, RDP, NordVPN, EarthVPN.

It is almost impossible to cover all of stealing/exfiltrating functions here and it wasn't even my intention. I wanted to cover some tricky techniques during reversing and hope that anybody could find something from this analysis useful or even interesting. If you find it useful and want to share it on your blog or somewhere else, you can, just let me know if you would like to get it in better format for sharing.

Thank you to everybody who was able to read it to the end.

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