

Unpacking Packers - So What? Does it ever get easier? No.

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About Me

- Senior Security Researcher and Malware Analyst @ [Intezer](#).
- Researcher of embedded devices for 5 years.
- Presented at BlackHat USA, BlackHat EU, FIRSTCon Dublin, LABScon, BSidesSF, RECON and more.



Agenda



1. **Crypters, loaders and packers**
2. **Why crypters are used by malware developers?**
3. **How do we unpack packed* files?**
 - a. **Static analysis**
 - b. **Emulator**
 - c. **Sandbox**
4. **Can we solve it with AI?**
5. **Conclusions and reflections**

Crypters, Loaders and Packers

01

Crypters, Loaders, Packers...

Let's define them

Crypters

- Crypters are tools used to encrypt or obfuscate code to avoid detection by antivirus software.
- Examples:
 1. CyberSeal - Known for encrypting executable files to evade antivirus detection.
 2. Armadillo Crypter - Uses multiple layers of encryption for payload protection.

Loaders

- Loaders are programs designed to load and execute payloads into memory, often used as the first stage of an attack to bypass security controls.
- Examples:
 1. IcedID Loader - Primarily used to load banking Trojans.
 2. Smoke Loader - A lightweight tool to inject and execute malware in a target system.

Packers

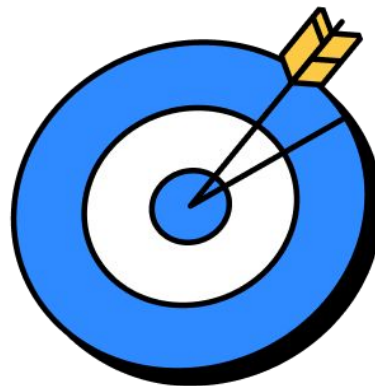
- Packers compress executable files to make them harder to detect and reverse-engineer, often used to hide malware's true size and structure.
- Examples:
 1. UPX (Ultimate Packer for eXecutables) - Popular for compressing executable files.
 2. ASPack - Often used to compress and obfuscate executables.

Why Do Malware Developers Use Crypters, Loaders, and Packers?

02

Crypters in Malware Distribution

- To make the analysis more complicated
- To evade detection
- To prolong malware lifespan
- To make attacks modular



Crypters in Malware Distribution

Banking Trojans & Info-Stealers

Emotet, TrickBot, Dridex.

Use crypters and packers to stay stealthy during credential harvesting.

RATs (Remote Access Trojans)

NjRAT, QuasarRAT.

Often delivered by loaders that decrypt the RAT in memory.

Ransomware

Conti, LockBit.

Use packers and loaders to bypass defenses and ensure initial execution.

Initial Access Brokers

These are groups that specialize in gaining entry (often using loaders) and then sell access to ransomware operators.

Stats?

How do we Unpack Files?

03



The Battlefield

Defenders



Static analysis

Emulators

Sandbox

Detect the attempt to evade
detection!!



Threat Actors

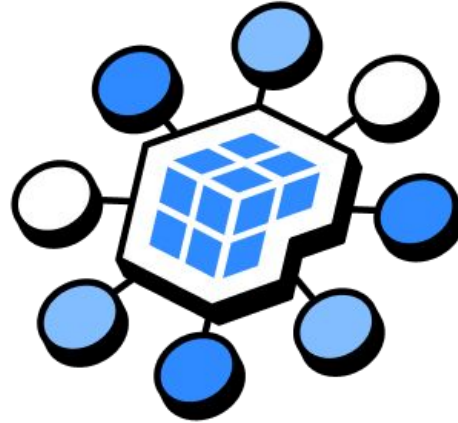


Malware, rooters, crypters

Detect and evade analysis

Static Extraction

Writing scripts or pieces of code to extract the payload using the knowledge we gained in the RE process



Brute Ratel?

- C2 framework similar to Cobalt Strike

Add War Room + admin@127.0.0.1:4443 X

Operator C4 Profiler Server Autosave Disabled Licensed to: Test license (test@test.com)

Listeners Badgers Creds

	Listener ID	Listener Host	External IP	ID	Host	UID	Last Seen (Local)	PID	TID	Process	Arch/OS (Build)	Payload Arch	Pivot Stream
1	auto-c6b3f05e	http://192.168.1.7:4446	192.168.1.181	b-0	DESKTOP-LM6GUU6	*home	Fri Sep 23 14:08:08 2022	2044	3464	C:\Users\home\Desktop\badger.exe	x64/10.0 (19043)	x64	Direct

x64 | 2044@b-0 | DESKTOP-LM6GUU6

Command \$

Sentinel \$ Perform a quick LDAP query in the current domain or fores

2022/09/23 14:08:08 EDT [::badger authenticated from 192.168.1.181]

2022/09/23 14:08:29 EDT [input] admin => ls

About

Brute Ratel C4 - Scandinavian Defense (1.2)

Customized Command and Control Centre for Adversary Simulation

@ 2022 Dark Vortex

Release: July 2022

<https://bruteratel.com/>

Brute Ratel is developed by Chetan Nayak and is a proprietary product of Dark Vortex

Third Party Acknowledgements

Brute Commander makes use of code and/or content from the following sources:

Qt 6.3.2 (GCC 7.3.1 20180303 (Red Hat 7.3.1-5), 64 bit)

Search Text ...

Domain \$

Analyzing Brute Ratel

- Bager = Beacon
- GUI = Commander
- Cracked version enables defenders build a badger payload
- Configuration and payload - similar to Cobalt Strike

Analyzi

- A series
- Build a B

Tracing Plugins Favourites Options Help Apr 17 2021 (TitanEngine)

g | Notes | Breakpoints | Memory Map | Call Stack | SEH | Script | Symbols | Source | References | Threads | Handles

000007FEF1633040 E8 00000000 call badger_x64.7FEF1633045 call \$0

000007FEF1633045 41:5F pop r15

000007FEF1633047 55 push rbp

000007FEF1633048 50 push rax

000007FEF1633049 53 push rbx

000007FEF163304A 51 push rcx

000007FEF163304B 52 push rdx

000007FEF163304C 56 push rsi

000007FEF163304D 57 push rdi

000007FEF163304E 41:50 push r8

000007FEF1633050 41:51 push r9

000007FEF1633052 41:52 push r10

000007FEF1633054 41:53 push r11

000007FEF1633056 41:54 push r12

000007FEF1633058 41:55 push r13

000007FEF163305A 41:56 push r14

000007FEF163305C 41:57 push r15

000007FEF163305E 48:89E5 mov rbp, rsp

000007FEF1633061 48:83E4 F0 and rsp, FFFFFFFF

000007FEF1633065 48:31C0 xor rax, rax

000007FEF1633068 50 push rax

000007FEF1633069 B8 61542B58 mov eax, 582B5461

000007FEF163306E 50 push rax

000007FEF163306F 48:B8 6E6D724F32664E mov rax, 4B4E66324F726D6E

000007FEF1633079 50 push rax

000007FEF163307A 49:BB 742B6475773454 mov r11, 645434775642B74

000007FEF1633084 41:53 push r11

000007FEF1633086 49:BC 7A2F4F46323469 mov r12, 69693432464F2F7A

000007FEF1633090 41:54 push r12

000007FEF1633092 49:BD 363449394A3553 mov r13, 5353354A39493436

000007FEF163309C 41:55 push r13

000007FEF163309E 49:B8 50636C4476774B mov r8, 764B7776446C6350

000007FEF16330A8 41:50 push r8

000007FEF16330AA 49:BA 74747844796861 mov r10, 6C61687944787474

000007FEF16330B4 41:52 push r10

000007FEF16330B6 49:BE 5261492F666344 mov r14, 794463662F496152

000007FEF16330C0 41:56 push r14

000007FEF16330C2 48:B9 73316D2F597A52 mov rcx, 67527A592F6D3173

000007FEF16330CC 51 push rcx

000007FEF16330CD 48:B8 58347671506E41 mov rax, 74416E5071763458

000007FEF16330D7 50 push rax

000007FEF16330D8 49:BC 777A4168367867 mov r12, 7467783668417A77

000007FEF16330E2 41:54 push r12

000007FEF16330E4 49:BD 6A5057364A7042 mov r13, 4642704A3657506A

000007FEF16330EE 41:55 push r13

000007FEF16330F0 48:B9 51325A78717A61 mov rcx, 75617A71785A3251

000007FEF16330FA 51 push rcx

000007FEF16330FB 49:BD 5358624E4C4535 mov r13, 4B35454C4E625853

000007FEF1633105 41:55 push r13

rcx:probable_shellcode

r13:"Ek\x05"

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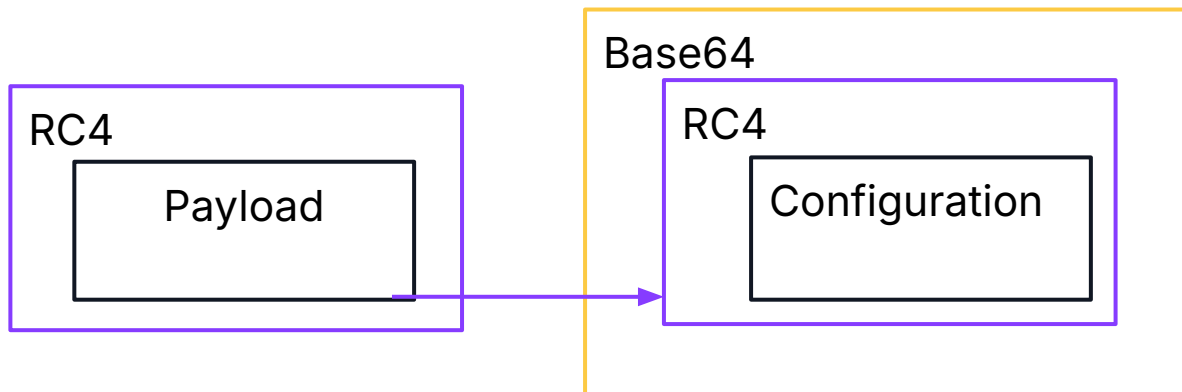
5 "A_UPSQRVWAPQARASATAUAVAWHx&Hf&DH1&P, &T+XPH, nmrO2 f&NKP I>t+duw4Td&ASI&Z/OF241i&ATI&64I9J5SS&AUI, Pc1Dww&vAPI>t&Dy&h&A&RI&R&Ai/fcDy&AVH's1m

1633040 badger_x64.d11:\$3040 #1E40

Dump 2 | Dump 3 | Dump 4 | Dump 5 | Watch 1 | Locals | Struct

Hex	ASCII
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00

Analyzing Brute Ratel - The Loader



Decoded Configuration

```
0|60|40|0|0|0|0|0|0|1|example.com|80|Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/90.0.4430.93 Safari/537.36|banter|5K55240D09N3BG2Q|  
/content.php,/admin.php||6df589ac0c3c884c54f419a437406ac81174e1e8bdc1367bb978f31a6b7b09eb
```

The Structure of the Configuration

HTTP and DOH

```
obfsleep|sleep|jitter|proxy|dnshost|checkin|idle|prepend|append|die_offline|ssl|host|port|user_agent|c2_auth|com_enc_key|c2_uri|extra_headers|watermark
```

TCP

```
obfsleep|host|port|c2_auth|com_enc_key
```

SMB

```
obfsleep|smb_pipe|c2_auth|com_enc_key
```

Static Extraction Script

```
from capstone import *
import base64
import os
import re

PUSH_REGS_64 = b"\xE8\x00\x00\x00\x00\x41\x5F\x55\x50\x53\x51\x52\x56\x57\x41\x50\x41\x51\x41\x52\x41\x53\x41\x54\x41\x55\x41\x56\x41\x57"
PUSH_REGS_86 = b"\xE8\x00\x00\x00\x00\x5B\x60\x89\xE5\x83\xE4\xF8\x31\xC0\x50"

def split_at_nth(string, split_size):
    length = len(string)
```

README

Capstone Engine

 build passing  pypi package 5.0.6  downloads 24M  oss-fuzz fuzzing

Capstone is a disassembly framework with the target of becoming the ultimate disasm engine for binary analysis and reversing in the security community.

S

```
def process_badger_64(code_bytes):
    index_loc = code_bytes.index(PUSH_REGS_64)
    start_of_shellcode = code_bytes[index_loc:]
    md = Cs(CS_ARCH_X86, CS_MODE_64)
    block_counter = 0 #First block is config, second block is code
    grab_next_push = False
    config_string = ""
    config_length = 0
    code_block = bytearray(b"")
    code_block_length = 0
    for i in md.disasm(start_of_shellcode, 0x1000):
        mnemonic = i.mnemonic
        op_str = i.op_str

        if "mov" in mnemonic:
            if block_counter == 0:
                if is_ascii_push(op_str):
                    data = split_mov_op_str(op_str)[1]
                    decoded_data = ''.join([chr(int(x, 16)) for x in split_at_nth(data[2:], 2)])
                    config_string = config_string + decoded_data
                else:
                    if op_str == 'rcx, rsp':
                        config_string = config_string[::-1]
                        grab_next_push = True
            else:
                data = split_mov_op_str(op_str)[1]
```



[illegible]

```
k_key = {str} '%#qv}$n'
```

```
e block = {bytearray: 234512} bytearray(b'\\xf1\\xa59
```

```
block length = {int} 234512
```

```
ig_string = {str} 'CJes72u4Vk2omkiBlqF2Sa3tMjFw
```

```
configuration_base64_decoded = {bytes: 255} b'\x08\x01'
```



```
return ''.join(out)
```

```
def decode_config(config_string, code_block, code_block_length):  
    length_of_block = len(code_block)  
    configuration_base64_decoded = base64.b64decode(config_string)  
    block_key = code_block[length_of_block - 8:length_of_block].decode("ascii")  
    decrypted_block = rc4_decrypt(code_block, block_key)  
    config_key = decrypted_block[length_of_block - 16:length_of_block - 8]  
    decrypted_config = rc4_decrypt(configuration_base64_decoded, config_key)  
    if re.match('^\d\\|', decrypted_config): #check that decryption is correct  
        return decrypted_config  
    else:  
        return ''
```

Static Extractor + Config Parser

```
def pretty_print_config(config):  
    try:  
        config_list = config.split("|")  
        config_json = {}  
        if len(config_list) == 19: #case, HTTP or DOH payload  
            config_json["obfs_sleep"] = config_list[0]  
            config_json["sleep"] = config_list[1]  
            config_json["jitter"] = config_list[2]  
            config_json["proxy"] = config_list[3]  
            config_json["dnshost"] = config_list[4]  
            config_json["checkin"] = config_list[5]  
            config_json["idle"] = config_list[6]  
            config_json["prepend"] = config_list[7]  
            config_json["append"] = config_list[8]  
            config_json["die_offline"] = config_list[9]  
            config_json["ssl"] = config_list[10]  
            config_json["host"] = config_list[11]  
            config_json["port"] = config_list[12]  
            config_json["user_agent"] = config_list[13]  
            config_json["c2_auth"] = config_list[14]  
            config_json["com_enc_key"] = config_list[15]  
            config_json["c2_uri"] = config_list[16]  
            config_json["extra_headers"] = config_list[17]  
            config_json["watermark"] = config_list[18]  
            print("HTTP/DOH Badger")  
            for key, value in config_json.items():  
                print(f"{key}: {value}")  
        elif len(config_list) == 6: #case, TCP
```


Final Result of the Script

```
/Users/ryan/PycharmProjects/emulation/venv/bin/python "/Applications/PyCharm CE.app/Contents/plugins/python-ce/helpers/pydev/pydevd.py"
Connected to pydev debugger (build 203.7148.72)
HTTP/DOH Badger
obfsleep: 0
sleep: 1
jitter: 1
proxy:
dnshost:
checkin:
idle:
prepend:
append:
die_offline: 0
ssl: 1
host: 172.16.89.135
port: 443
user_agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/90.0.4430.93 Safari/537.36
c2_auth: T00JKRHHFKH1M2RT
com_enc_key: AK01V455DTIHBFD3
c2_uri: /1.php
extra_headers:
watermark: 0eab2d721d680db18ea8707d10ff8d26ef2f88c585eabe775e86673b5758d510
```

What Did we Learn?

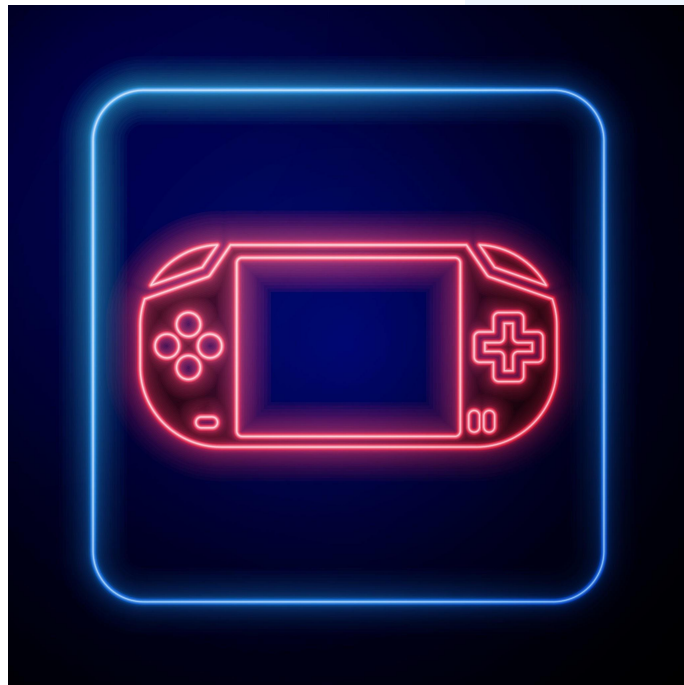


- Now we have everything we need- we possess a script to decode both the payload and its configuration, and we understand the configuration structure, enabling us to hunt for and detect this framework.
- We had to reverse engineer the loader and part of the framework (manually) in order to be able to automate the extraction

Emulators

Leveraging CPU emulation frameworks to run only the relevant portions of the malware in an emulated environment.

This allows researchers to skip over anti-debugging or anti-VM checks while focusing on the decryption or unpacking routines.



Emulators



- Emulates CPU instructions and memory operations.
- Designed for fine-grained control of code execution (e.g., shellcode, unpacking loops).
- Supports multiple architectures (x86, ARM, MIPS, etc.)
- Ideal for emulating small code routines, such as malware decryption loops.
- Does not emulate OS-level APIs, filesystems, or syscalls.



- Builds on Unicorn.
- Simulate full OS-level execution environments (Windows, Linux, etc.).
- Allows analysts to run malware as if it's on a real system without using a full VM.
- Extensible via Python for automation and customization.
- Ideal for analyzing full malware loaders

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Using Qiling Framework to Unpack TA505 packed samples

[Research & Threat Intel](#) • [ti-platform-feed](#) • Last updated: 18 Apr 2024

[Original Blog Post](#)

TA505 Overview

- Financially motivated, Russian affiliated cybercrime group active since at least 2014.
- Known for large-scale, global cyber-attacks targeting various sectors.
- Specializes in deploying banking Trojans, ransomware, and remote access tools (RATs).
 - Dridex (banking Trojan)
 - Locky and Clop (ransomware)
 - FlawedAmmyy, SDBbot, and other RATs
- Adapts quickly to detection, frequently changes tools, techniques, and infrastructure.

Slowing Down Emulation - Dummy Functions

```
for ( j = 0; j < 1000000; ++j )
{
    v34 = -27542020;
    v35 = 0;
    v38 = -27542020;
    InitializeCriticalSectionAndSpinCount(&CriticalSection, 1u);
    DeleteCriticalSection(&CriticalSection);
    v37 = 41375;
    v40 = 15229;
    v36 = &v40;
    v39 = -15229;
}
```

```
int __cdecl dummy_function1(int a1, int a2, signed int a3)
{
    int result; // eax@3
    signed int j; // [sp+10h] [bp-Ch]@4
    signed int i; // [sp+14h] [bp-8h]@1

    for ( i = 0; i < 1; ++i )
    {
        a3 = 45555;
        GetACP();
        result = i + 1;
    }
    for ( j = 0; j < 2; ++j )
        result = 0xE068061;
    return result;
}
```

Anti Emulation - GetLastError()

Retrieves the calling thread's last-error code value. The last-error code is maintained on a per-thread basis. Multiple threads do not overwrite each other's last-error code.

- Immediately checks return value using GetLastError()
- Expected error code (e.g., ERROR_INVALID_HANDLE) must be returned
- If the error code is missing or incorrect, malware detects:
 - Emulator or sandbox environment
 - Incomplete Windows API emulation
- Based on detection, malware may:
 - Exit silently
 - Skip payload unpacking
 - Execute fake code paths to mislead analysis
- Emulators like Qiling can hook APIs to simulate expected errors and bypass detection

Anti Emulation - GetLastError()

```
GetWindowContextHelpId_(v6);  
if ( GetLastError() == 0x578 )  
{  
    v8 = (int *)&v6;  
    v7 = 236;  
    v6 = (HWND)236;  
    dummy_function1();  
    unpack_stub();  
}
```

Second Stage Loader - Anti Emulation

```
main_stub_ = (void (__stdcall *)(int *))VirtualAllocEx((HANDLE)0xFFFFFFFF, 0, dwSize, flAllocationType, v7 << 6);
v9 = -145663150;
v16 = 1521992332;
main_stub = main_stub_;
v13 = 176019;
GetCurrentThread();
GetCommandLineA();
v17 = &encrypted_stub;
v19 = 0;
for ( j = 0; j < dwSize >> 2; ++j )
{
    v0 = v17[j] - j;
    v19 -= 80;
    v19 -= 1000;
    v1 = __ROL4__(xor_key ^ v0, 7);
    *((_DWORD *)main_stub_ + j) = xor_key ^ v1;
}
hKernel32 = (int)GetModuleHandleA(kernel32);
dword_405004 = (int)&unk_411F54;
dword_405008 = 142800;
dword_40500C = dword_411F50;
dword_405010 = dword_434D24;
v11 = 54070;
v6 = &v11;
v15 = 108140;
v18 = 1345053806;
main_stub(&hKernel32);
return dummy_function2();
```

Allocates space for the Stub

Decrypts Unpacking Stub

Junk Code

Executes Unpacking Stub



Third Stage Loader - Obfuscation

```
result = (int (__stdcall *)(int, int))VirtualAlloc(0, kernel32_dll[2], 12288, 4);
allocated1 = result;
if ( result )
{
    result = (int (__stdcall *)(int, int))VirtualAlloc(0, kernel32_dll[4], 12288, 4);
    allocated2 = result;
    if ( result )
    {
        v8 = 0;
        v9 = 0;
        while ( v8 < kernel32_dll[2] )
        {
            if ( !(v9 % 3) )
                v8 += 2;
            *((_BYTE *)allocated1 + v9++) = *((_BYTE *)kernel32_dll[1] + v8++);
        }
        v105 = 3 * kernel32_dll[2] / 5u;
        for ( i = 0; i < v105 >> 2; ++i )
        {
            v2 = __ROL4__(kernel32_dll[3] ^ (((_DWORD *)allocated1 + i) - i), 7);
            *((_DWORD *)allocated1 + i) = kernel32_dll[3] ^ v2;
        }
        result = (int (__stdcall *)(int, int))prepare_payload(allocated1, allocated2);
        if ( result )
        {
            VirtualFree(allocated1, 0, 0x8000);
            PE_header = (int (__stdcall *)(int, int))((char *)allocated2 + (((_DWORD *)allocated2 + 15)));
            result = (int (__stdcall *)(int, int))VirtualProtect(
                baseaddr,
                *((_DWORD *)PE_header + 20),
                64,
                &v106);
        }
    }
}
```

The Goals of the Emulation

- Detect and bypass anti-emulation checks to allow execution of the packer stub
- Track dynamically allocated memory regions (recording address and size)
- Dump the unpacked PE payload at the right moment (e.g., just before VirtualFree() is called)

Source Code: [unpack-ta505packer-qiling\(GitHub\)](#)

Emulation - Bypassing Loops

```
143
144  def patch_binary(ql):
145
146      patches = []
147
148      '''
149      Original
150          81 7D B4 40 42 0F 00                cmp     [ebp+var_4C], 1000000
151
152      Patch:
153          81 7D B4 00 00 00 00                cmp     [ebp+var_4C], 0
154      '''
155      patch_ = {
156          'original': b'\x81\x7D\xB4\x40\x42\x0F\x00',
157          'patch': b'\x81\x7D\xB4\x00\x00\x00\x00'
158      }
159      patches.append(patch_)
160
161      for patch in patches:
162
163          antiemu_loop_addr = ql.mem.search(patch['original'])
164          if antiemu_loop_addr:
165              ql.nprint(D_INFO, 'Found Anti-Emulation loop at addr: {}'.format(hex(antiemu_loop_addr[0])))
166
167              try:
168                  ql.patch(antiemu_loop_addr[0], patch['patch'])
169                  ql.nprint(D_INFO, 'Successfully patched!')
170                  return
171              except Exception as err:
172                  ql.nprint(D_INFO, 'Unable to patch binary: {}'.format(err))
173
```

Emulation - Bypassing the Error Check

```
GetWindowContextHelpId_(v6);  
if ( GetLastError() == 0x578 )  
{  
    v8 = (int *)&v6;  
    v7 = 236;  
    v6 = (HWND)236;  
    dummy_function1(  
        unpack_stub();  
    )  
}
```

```
@winsdkapi(cc=STDCALL, dllname="user32.dll")  
def hook_GetWindowContextHelpId(ql, address, params):  
  
    ERROR_INVALID_WINDOW_HANDLE = 0x578  
  
    ql.os.last_error = ERROR_INVALID_WINDOW_HANDLE  
  
    return 0
```

Emulation - Getting the Payload from the Allocated Memory

```
@winsdkapi(cc=STDCALL, dllname="kernel32.dll")
v def hook_VirtualFree(ql, address, params):

    global mem_regions

    lpAddress = params["lpAddress"]

    ql.nprint(D_INFO, "VirtualFree called for address: {}".format(hex(lpAddress)))

    ql.nprint(D_INFO, "Memory regions stored: {}".format(mem_regions))

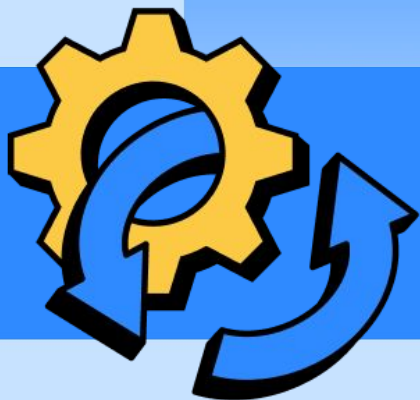
    try:
        if mem_regions:
            unpacked_layer = mem_regions[-1] # Unpacked layer is in the last allocated block
            start = unpacked_layer["start"]
            size = unpacked_layer["size"]
            dump_memory_region(ql, start, size)
    except Exception as err:
        ql.nprint(D_INFO, 'Unable to dump memory region: {}'.format(err))

    ql.os.heap.free(lpAddress)

    ql.emu_stop()

    return 1
```

Afterthoughts



- Emulation requires a good understanding of the malware (anti-emulation and anti-analysis)
- Requires low-level programming skills

Sandbox

We all know them, we all love them...

Did you know that sandboxes can also be painful to maintain?



About Sandboxes

- Cuckoo - open-source sandbox projects
- Cape - fork of Cuckoo
 - Focused on automated unpacking and config extraction from malware
- Monitoring = DLL injections + hooks
 - Malware makes a call to a monitored API call → hooked function is invoked → log the call → call the actual API function



But, what if there is a bug in the hook?

Capemon and Cuckoomon

User-mode DLL monitor injected into target process during sandboxing
Intercepts and logs Windows API calls and runtime behavior

How It Works

- Injected early via remote thread or modified entry point
- Installs hooks into key API functions (e.g., CreateFile, CreateProcess)

Monitored Activities

- File, registry, memory, and process operations
- Network activity
- DLL loads and code injection attempts
- Suspicious behavior like persistence or API misuse

Stagless Loader for Cobalt Strike Beacon

```
push rbp
push rdi
push rsi
push rbx
sub rsp, 58h
xor r8d, r8d ; dwPipeMode
mov r9d, 1 ; nMaxInstances
mov rdi, rcx
mov esi, edx
mov [rsp+78h+NumberOfBytesWritten], 0
mov [rsp+78h+lpSecurityAttributes], 0 ; lpSecurityAttributes
mov [rsp+78h+nDefaultTimeOut], 0 ; nDefaultTimeOut
mov edx, 2 ; dwOpenMode
mov [rsp+78h+nInBufferSize], 0 ; nInBufferSize
mov [rsp+78h+nOutBufferSize], 0 ; nOutBufferSize
lea rcx, Buffer ; lpName
call cs:__imp_CreateNamedPipeA
mov rbx, rcx
lea rax, [rax]
cmp rax, 0FFFFFFFFh
ja short loc_40167C
```

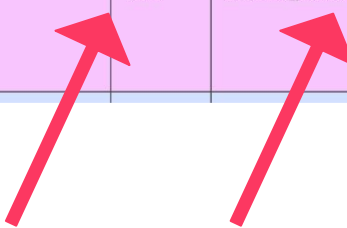
```
xor edx, edx ; lpOverlapped
mov rcx, rbx ; hNamedPipe
call cs:__imp_ConnectNamedPipe
test eax, eax
mov rbp, cs:__imp_WriteFile
jnz short loc_40166E
```

```
loc_40166E:
test esi, esi
jg short loc_401646
```

```
loc_401646:
; lpOverlapped
mov qword ptr [rsp+78h+nOutBufferSize], 0
lea r9, [rsp+78h+NumberOfBytesWritten] ; lpNumberOfBytesWritten
mov r8d, esi ; nNumberOfBytesToWrite
mov rdx, rdi ; lpBuffer
```

Stagless Cobalt Strike Beacon

14:22:35,750	8	0x004016bc				
2021-04-26 14:22:35,750	308 8	0x00401642 0x004016bc	NtCreateNamedPipeFile	NamedPipeHandle: 0x00000001 DesiredAccess: 0x40100000 PipeName: \\??\pipe\onenote-6417notebook ShareAccess: FILE_SHARE_READ	failed	INVALID_PARAMETER




```

* \sa https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/win32/devn
*/
NTSYSAPI
NTSTATUS
NTAPI
NtCreateNamedPipeFile(
    _Out_ PHANDLE FileHandle,
    _In_ ACCESS_MASK DesiredAccess,
    _In_ PCOBJECT_ATTRIBUTES ObjectAttributes,
    _Out_ PIO_STATUS_BLOCK IoStatusBlock,
    _In_ ULONG ShareAccess,
    _In_ ULONG CreateDisposition,
    _In_ ULONG CreateOptions,
    _In_ ULONG NamedPipeType,
    _In_ ULONG ReadMode,
    _In_ ULONG CompletionMode,
    _In_ ULONG MaximumInstances,
    _In_ ULONG InboundQuota,
    _In_ ULONG OutboundQuota,
    _In_ PLARGE_INTEGER DefaultTimeout
);

#endif

```

[View code on GitHub](#) 

NtCreateNamedPipeFile

```

NTSYSAPI
NTSTATUS
NTAPI

NtCreateNamedPipeFile(

    OUT PHANDLE                NamedPipeFileHandle,
    IN ACCESS_MASK              DesiredAccess,
    IN POBJECT_ATTRIBUTES       ObjectAttributes,
    OUT PIO_STATUS_BLOCK        IoStatusBlock,
    IN ULONG                    ShareAccess,
    IN ULONG                    CreateDisposition,
    IN ULONG                    CreateOptions,
    IN BOOLEAN                  WriteModeMessage,
    IN BOOLEAN                  ReadModeMessage,
    IN BOOLEAN                  NonBlocking,
    IN ULONG                    MaxInstances,
    IN ULONG                    InBufferSize,
    IN ULONG                    OutBufferSize,
    IN PLARGE_INTEGER            DefaultTimeout );

```



1 file changed +3 -3 lines changed

hook_sync.c



@@ -95,9 +95,9 @@ HOOKDEF(NTSTATUS, WINAPI, NtCreateNamedPipeFile,

95	95	IN	ULONG	ShareAccess,
96	96	IN	ULONG	CreateDisposition,
97	97	IN	ULONG	CreateOptions,
98	-	IN	BOOLEAN	WriteModeMessage,
99	-	IN	BOOLEAN	ReadModeMessage,
100	-	IN	BOOLEAN	NonBlocking,
98	+	IN	ULONG	WriteModeMessage,
99	+	IN	ULONG	ReadModeMessage,
100	+	IN	ULONG	NonBlocking,
101	101	IN	ULONG	MaxInstances,
102	102	IN	ULONG	InBufferSize,
103	103	IN	ULONG	OutBufferSize,



Comments 1

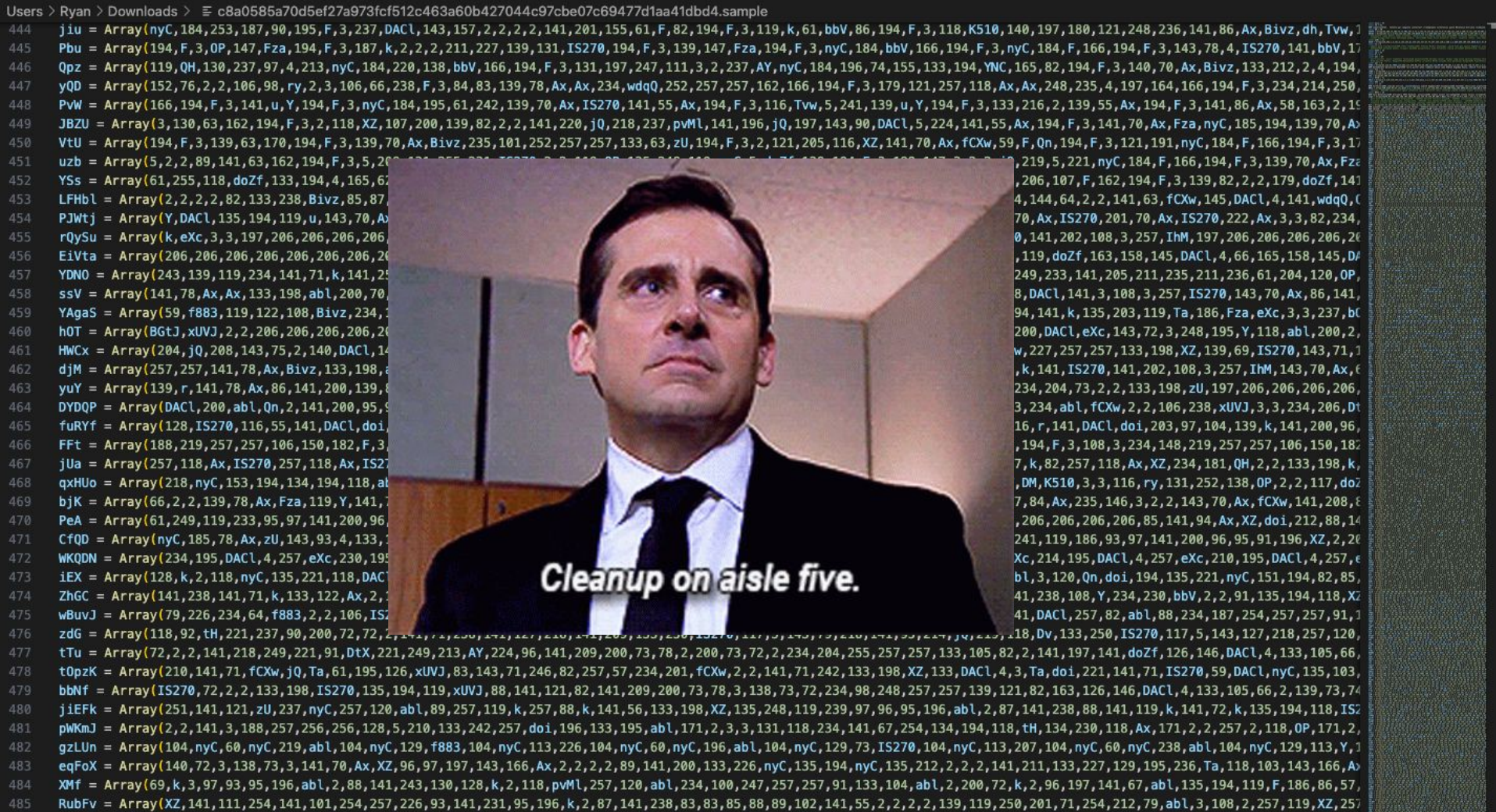
Afterthoughts



- This is an example of how our tool can fail us
- Finding the issue can be complicated
- Needle in a haystack

The Struggles of Maintaining a Sandbox Environment

- Constantly evolving anti-sandbox techniques used by malware
- Difficult to replicate a realistic OS and user environment
- Use of delays and stealth tactics to evade short executions
- High resource consumption (CPU, memory, storage)
- Malware may require specific triggers (user input, time, network) to activate
- Scalability issues when analyzing large volumes of samples
- Incomplete API and driver coverage can break analysis or reveal the sandbox



Anti-Sandbox Shenanigans



The malware includes several sandbox evasion checks:

1. CPU Core Count: Terminates if the system has fewer than 3 CPU cores.
2. Process Blacklist: Checks for specific processes associated with analysis tools.
3. Running Processes Count: Exits if fewer than 28 processes are currently running.
4. %TEMP% Folder Check: Terminates if there are fewer than 3 files in the %TEMP% directory.
5. Downloads Folder Check: Exits if there are fewer than 3 files in the Downloads folder.
6. Disk Size Check: Verifies that no disk is smaller than 50 GB.
7. System Uptime: Terminates if the system has been up for less than 10 minutes.
8. RAM Size Check: Requires at least 1 GB of RAM.
9. File Presence Check: If the file adobe.url exists in %TEMP%, the malware assumes it has already run and exits.
10. Loop Skipping Check: Detects if the environment skips over a long loop, likely indicating an emulator or analysis environment.

Users > Ryan > Downloads > checkvm.py

```
1  import os
2  import wmi
3  import tempfile
4  import datetime
5
6
7  def main():
8      testcores()
9      checkprocesses()
10     dircheck()
11     get_disk_check()
12     boot_time_check()
13
14  def testcores():
15     print('CPU Core Check')
16     num_cpus = os.cpu_count()
17     if num_cpus < 3:
18         print('Check Failed. Cpus less than 3')
19         print('Num of CPUs: ' + str(num_cpus) + '\n\n')
20     else:
21         print('Check Passed. Cpus more or equal than 3')
22         print('Num of CPUs: ' + str(num_cpus) + '\n\n')
23
24  def checkprocesses():
25     f = wmi.WMI()
26     print('Banned Process Check')
27     process_list = []
28     ban_list = ["frida-wininjector-helper-64.exe", "frida-wininjector-helper-32.exe", "pythonw.exe", "pyw.exe", "cmdvirth.exe", "alive.exe", "filewatcherservice.exe", "ngvmsvc.exe", "s
29     found_banned = []
30     counter = 0
31     for process in f.Win32_Process():
32         counter += 1
33         if process.Name in ban_list:
34             found_banned.append(process.Name)
35
36     if len(found_banned) > 0:
37         print('Check Failed. Banned Process Found')
38         print(' '.join(found_banned))
```



```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
on\python38-32\python.exe -m pip install --upgrade pip' command.

C:\Users\mike>cd C:\Users\mike\Downloads

C:\Users\mike\Downloads>python check.py
CPU Core Check
Check Failed. Cpus less than 3
Num of CPUs: 2

Banned Process Check
Check Failed. Banned Process Found
pyw.exe,pythonw.exe,python.exe

Number of Processes Check
Check Passed
Number of Processes: 66

Temp Dir File Count Check
Check Passed. More than three files in temp
Number of Files: 149


Download Dir File Count Check
Check Passed. More than three files in Downloads
Number of Files: 12

Logical Disk Check
Check Failed. Disk Size less than 50GB
Disk Size: 39.900386810302734

Check Failed. Running for less than 10 minutes
Minutes: 6.846142566666667

C:\Users\mike\Downloads>_
```

And the Result..

 **Malicious**
Ursnif >

SHA256
c8a0585a70d5ef27a973cf512c463a60b427044c97cbe07c69477d1aa41...

VIRUSTOTAL Report (19 / 59 Detections)

non_executable vbscript

Malicious ⓘ
Malicious file behavior was observed during the dynamic execution

Actions ▾

Analyzed on Jun 2nd 2025

● Genetic Analysis

TTPs

● IOCs

● Behavior

🔍 Detect & Hunt

Extended Dynamic Execution

Original File

c8a0585a70d5ef27a973cf512c463a60... 1.34 MB
Malicious

Dynamic Execution ⓘ

Dropped Files

shorefront.eps 384.5 KB
Malicious Ursnif (501 Genes)

Static Extraction

Extract ▶

Genetic Summary

Related Samples ⓘ

Code (555)

Strings (949) ⓘ

Capabilities (24) ⓘ

🐛 C:\Users<USER>\AppData\Local\Temp\shorefront.eps Ursnif

pe dll i386

Actions ▾

Show common

▼ Ursnif Edit

🐛 **Malware**

Related Samples 501 Code genes 213 Strings 3 Capabilities

Unique Edit

Unknown 1.87%

13 Code genes 0 Strings

Afterthoughts



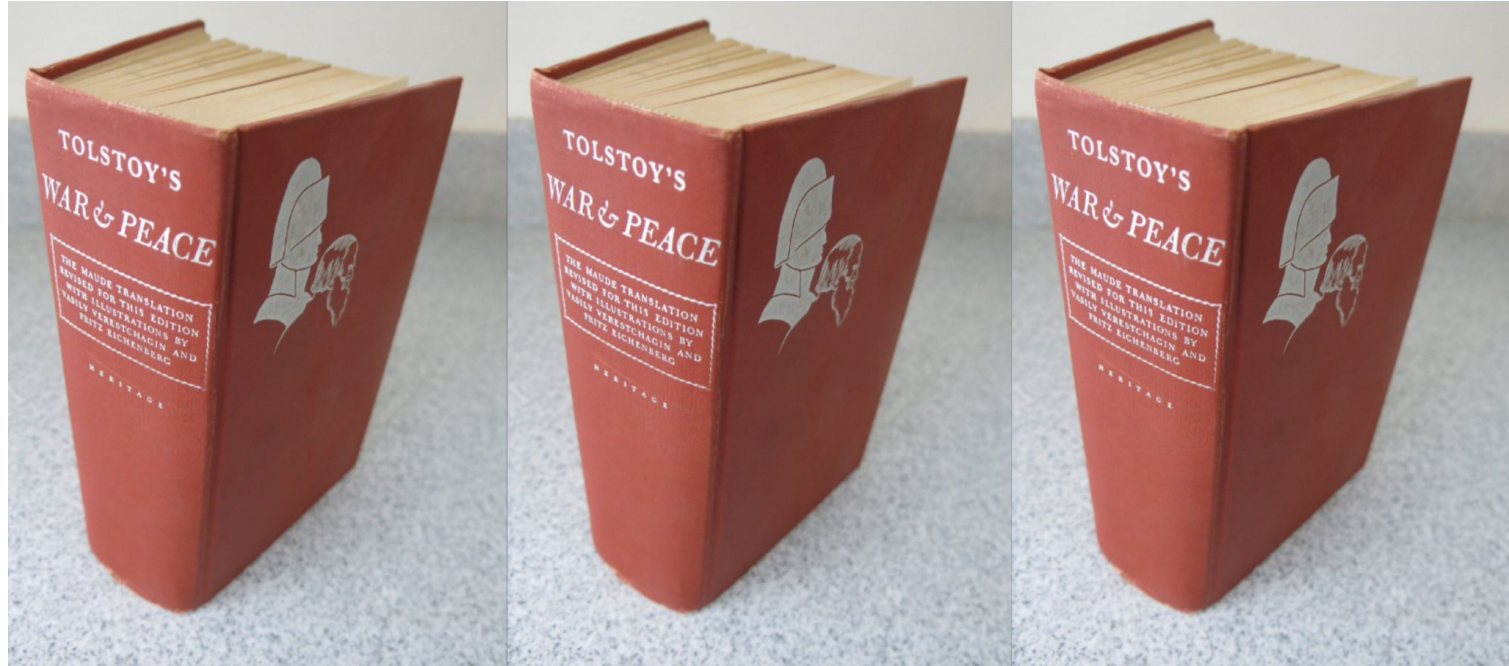
- It's a constant fight between the defenders and the malware developers
- Some fixes are easier than others
- It's a team effort

Babble Babble

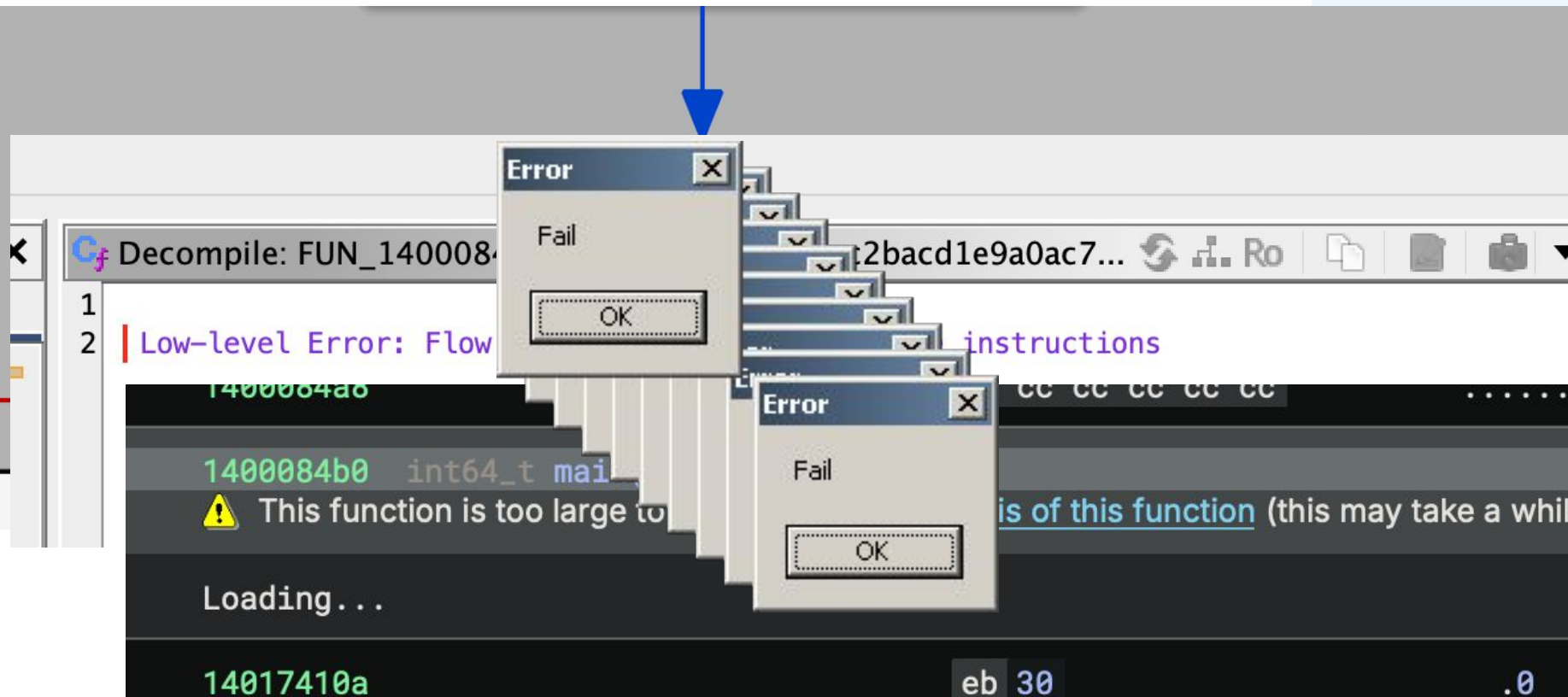
- A request to investigate a suspicious file
- Get results ASAP - 24 hours
- Identify the final payload
- Understand why the sandbox failed and deploy fixes
- We name it Bubble Loader



It's Big!



And Then..



Effort to Hamper Analysis by Confusing the Analyst

```
loc_14000EAC2:
movsx  eax, byte ptr [rsp+1FF48h+FileSize+1]
movsx  ecx, byte ptr [rsp+1FF48h+Attribute+1]
and     eax, ecx
mov     cs:byte_140199008, al
mov     [rsp+1FF48h+dwCopyFlags], 31h ; '1' ; dwCopyFlags
lea     rax, [rsp+1FF48h+FileSize+1]
mov     [rsp+1FF48h+lpNumberOfAttrsRead], rax ; pbCancel
lea     r9, [rsp+1FF48h+Attribute+1] ; lpData
lea     r8, [rsp+1FF48h+lpFileName] ; lpProgressRoutine
lea     rdx, NewFileName ; "C:\\Biblically\\Motet\\Foolhardily\\Qua"...
lea     rcx, ExistingFileName ; "C:\\Betrayals\\Closeted\\Impeding\\Swag"...
call    cs:CopyFileExA
mov     [rsp+1FF48h+var_1BFA0], eax
mov     rax, [rsp+1FF48h+var_15B98]
mov     eax, [rax]
mov     ecx, [rsp+1FF48h+pcWritten]
add     ecx, eax
mov     eax, ecx
mov     rcx, [rsp+1FF48h+var_15BE8]
mov     [rcx], eax
```

```
Jump to xref
loc_14000EC0B:                ; cchCount2
mov     [rsp+1FF48h+dwCopyFlags], 8
lea     rax, String2          ; "Ideologists gingivitis Redoubled Redist"...
mov     [rsp+1FF48h+lpNumberOfAttrsRead], rax ; lpString2
mov     r9d, 1Eh              ; cchCount1
lea     r8, String1           ; "combustible massively Scatterings"
mov     edx, 0D9h             ; dwCmpFlags
mov     ecx, 82h              ; Locale
call    cs:CompareStringA
mov     [rsp+1FF48h+var_1BF48], eax
```

Effort to Hamper Analysis by Confusing the Analyst

```
movzx    eax, [rsp+1FF48h+Time.wDayOfWeek]
movzx    ecx, [rsp+1FF48h+Time.wYear]
add      eax, ecx
mov      rcx, [rsp+1FF48h+var_15B48]
mov      [rcx], ax
movsx    eax, byte ptr [rsp+1FF48h+FileSize]
movsx    ecx, byte ptr [rsp+1FF48h+FileSize+1]
add      eax, ecx
mov      byte ptr [rsp+1FF48h+Attribute+1], al
mov      rax, [rsp+1FF48h+var_15B20]
mov      ecx, dword ptr [rsp+1FF48h+ClipRectangle.Right]
mov      eax, [rax]
add      eax, ecx
mov      [rsp+1FF48h+NumberOfAttrsRead], eax
mov      rax, [rsp+1FF48h+var_15B20]
mov      ecx, [rsp+1FF48h+NumberOfAttrsRead]
mov      eax, [rax]
sub      eax, ecx
mov      [rsp+1FF48h+var_1BF9C], eax
mov      rax, [rsp+1FF48h+var_15BE8]
mov      rcx, qword ptr [rsp+1FF48h+Date.wYear]
mov      ecx, [rcx]
mov      eax, [rax]
add      eax, ecx
mov      [rsp+1FF48h+pBuf], eax
mov      rax, qword ptr [rsp+1FF48h+Date.wYear]
mov      ecx, [rsp+1FF48h+pBuf]
mov      eax, [rax]
and      eax, ecx
mov      rcx, qword ptr [rsp+1FF48h+var_15AE8]
mov      [rcx], eax
mov      rax, [rsp+1FF48h+var_15BE8]
mov      eax, [rax]
movzx    ecx, al
```

Metamori

Property	Value
Comments	Ferry forbidden aniline tangle discoloured milkman
CompanyName	Outsourcing
FileDescription	Tormented cudgel sheer households drownings festivals
FileVersion	4.29.221.0
InternalName	Uprated disclaimer
LegalCopyright	Copyright © Saddle misunderstands respectable
LegalTrademarks	Babbling landmarks loveless metronomic

Dynamic API Resolution - Shellcode Loading

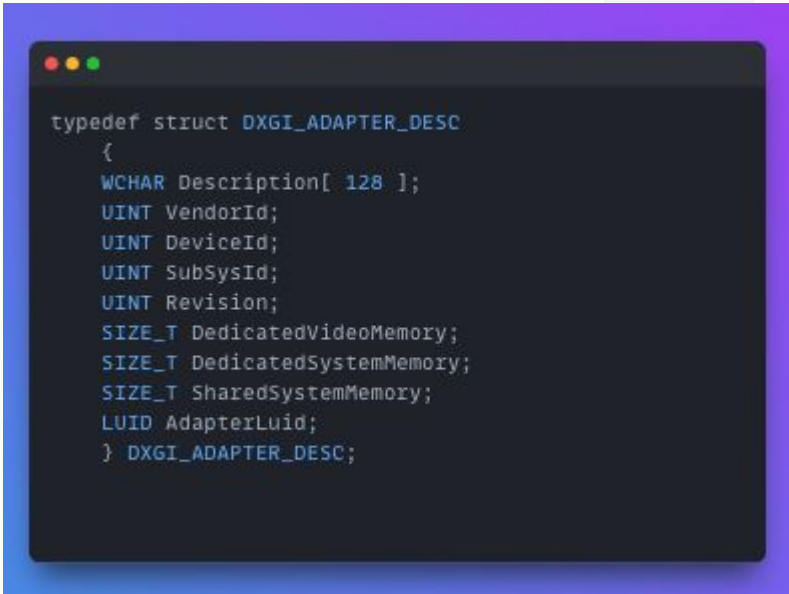
0000000140001780	48:894C24 08	mov qword ptr ss:[rsp+8],rcx	
0000000140001785	48:83EC 68	sub rsp,68	
0000000140001789	C64424 50 23	mov byte ptr ss:[rsp+50],23	23: '#'
000000014000178E	C64424 51 9B	mov byte ptr ss:[rsp+51],9B	
00000001400017C3	C64424 52 CB	mov byte ptr ss:[rsp+52],CB	
00000001400017C8	C64424 53 0D	mov byte ptr ss:[rsp+53],0D	
00000001400017CD	C64424 54 AB	mov byte ptr ss:[rsp+54],AB	
00000001400017D2	C64424 55 8D	mov byte ptr ss:[rsp+55],8D	
00000001400017D7	C64424 56 4B	mov byte ptr ss:[rsp+56],4B	4B: 'K'
00000001400017DC	C64424 57 5D	mov byte ptr ss:[rsp+57],5D	5D: ']'
00000001400017E1	C64424 58 2B	mov byte ptr ss:[rsp+58],2B	2B: '+'
00000001400017E6	C64424 59 86	mov byte ptr ss:[rsp+59],86	
00000001400017EB	C74424 24 9A875B37	mov dword ptr ss:[rsp+24],375B879A	
00000001400017F3	C74424 20 00000000	mov dword ptr ss:[rsp+20],0	
00000001400017FB	48:8D4424 50	lea rax,qword ptr ss:[rsp+50]	
0000000140001800	48:894424 38	mov qword ptr ss:[rsp+38],rax	[rsp+38]: "ntdll.dll"
0000000140001805	48:634424 20	movsxd rax,dword ptr ss:[rsp+20]	
000000014000180A	48:83F8 0A	cmp rax,A	A: '\n'
000000014000180E	73 3B	jae loader.14000184B	
0000000140001810	48:634424 20	movsxd rax,dword ptr ss:[rsp+20]	
0000000140001815	48:8B4C24 38	mov rcx,qword ptr ss:[rsp+38]	[rsp+38]: "ntdll.dll"
000000014000181A	0FB60401	movzx eax,byte ptr ds:[rcx+rax]	
000000014000181E	334424 24	xor eax,dword ptr ss:[rsp+24]	
0000000140001822	0FB64C24 24	movzx ecx,byte ptr ss:[rsp+24]	
0000000140001827	D2C8	ror al,cl	
0000000140001829	48:634C24 20	movsxd rcx,dword ptr ss:[rsp+20]	
000000014000182E	48:8B5424 38	mov rdx,qword ptr ss:[rsp+38]	[rsp+38]: "ntdll.dll"
0000000140001833	88040A	mov byte ptr ds:[rdx+rcx],al	
0000000140001836	6B4424 24 4F	imul eax,dword ptr ss:[rsp+24],4F	
000000014000183B	894424 24	mov dword ptr ss:[rsp+24],eax	
000000014000183F	8B4424 20	mov eax,dword ptr ss:[rsp+20]	
0000000140001843	FFC0	inc eax	
0000000140001845	894424 20	mov dword ptr ss:[rsp+20],eax	
0000000140001849	EB BA	jmp loader.140001805	
000000014000184E	48:8D4C24 50	lea rcx,qword ptr ss:[rsp+50]	
0000000140001850	FF15 7A8B1800	call qword ptr ds:[<&GetModuleHandleA>]	
0000000140001856	48:894424 28	mov qword ptr ss:[rsp+28],rax	
000000014000185B	48:837C24 28 00	cmp qword ptr ss:[rsp+28],0	
0000000140001861	75 07	jne loader.14000186A	

Anti-Emulation

Hash	Call
1ABEC790	NtCreateSection
993C0058	NtMapViewOfSection
92263458	NtUnmapViewOfSection
9DA1D253	NtClose
6AF3F390	NTQuerySystemInformation
0A96AB0E4	RtlAllocateHeap
8A21A480	RtlFreeHeap

Bubble - AntiSandboxing/Analysis

- The loader checks installed graphics adapters to detect sandbox environments.
- It uses `dxgi.dll`, part of `DirectX`, to interface with the system's graphics hardware.
- By calling `CreateDXGIFactory`, it obtains a factory object to enumerate GPU details.
- It retrieves adapter descriptions via `EnumAdapters` and `GetDesc`, exposing signs of virtualization.



```
typedef struct DXGI_ADAPTER_DESC
{
    WCHAR Description[ 128 ];
    UINT VendorId;
    UINT DeviceId;
    UINT SubSysId;
    UINT Revision;
    SIZE_T DedicatedVideoMemory;
    SIZE_T DedicatedSystemMemory;
    SIZE_T SharedSystemMemory;
    LUID AdapterLuid;
} DXGI_ADAPTER_DESC;
```


Looking for Graphic Adapters

ID	
8086	
10DE	
1002	

```
mov     [rsp+1FF48h+nvidiaId], 0E8185136h
...
//Junk
...
mmov     eax, [rsp+1FF48h+nvidiaId]
xor      eax, 0E81841E8h
mov      [rsp+1FF48h+nvidiaId], eax
...
//Junk
...
mov      eax, [rsp+1FF48h+nvidiaId]
cmp      [rsp+1FF48h+vendorId], eax
```

VDLL

00000000140001D4C	EB BA	jmp loader.140001D08	
00000000140001D4E	48:8D4C24 40	lea rcx,qword ptr ss:[rsp+40]	
00000000140001D53	FF15 77861800	call qword ptr ds:[&GetModuleHandleA]	
00000000140001D59	48:8D5424 68	lea rdx,qword ptr ss:[rsp+68]	
00000000140001D5E	48:8BC8	mov rcx,rcx	rcx:"kernel32.dll"
00000000140001D61	FF15 59861800	call qword ptr ds:[&GetProcAddress]	
00000000140001D67	48:898424 98000000	mov qword ptr ss:[rsp+98],rax	
00000000140001D6F	C74424 24 9A875B37	mov dword ptr ss:[rsp+24],375B879A	
00000000140001D77	C74424 20 00000000	mov dword ptr ss:[rsp+20],0	
00000000140001D7F	48:8D4424 30	lea rax,qword ptr ss:[rsp+30]	
00000000140001D84	48:894424 28	mov qword ptr ss:[rsp+28],rax	[rsp+28]:"MpswitchToNextThread_withCheck"
00000000140001D89	48:634424 20	movsxd rax,dword ptr ss:[rsp+20]	
00000000140001D8E	48:83F8 0A	cmp rax,A	A:'\n'
00000000140001D92	73 3B	jae loader.140001DCF	

Emulated VDLL Functions

ADVAPI32

RegCreateKeyExW
RegDeleteKeyW
RegDeleteValueW
RegEnumKeyExW
RegEnumValueW
RegOpenKeyExW
RegQueryInfoKeyW
RegQueryValueExW
RegSetValueExW

USER32

MessageBoxA

KERNEL32

CloseHandle
CopyFileWWorker
CreateDirectoryW
CreateFileMappingA

CreateProcessA
CreateToolhelp32Snapshot
ExitProcess
ExitThread
FlushFileBuffers
GetCommandLineA
GetCurrentProcess
GetCurrentProcessId
GetCurrentThread
GetCurrentThreadId
GetModuleFileNameA
GetModuleHandleA
GetProcAddress
GetThreadContext
GetTickCount
LoadLibraryW
MoveFileWWorker
MpAddToScanQueue
MpCreateMemoryAliasing
MpReportEvent

MpReportEventEx
MpReportEventW
MpSetSelectorBase
OpenProcess
OutputDebugStringA
ReadProcessMemory
RemoveDirectoryW
SetFileAttributesA
SetFileTime
Sleep
TerminateProcess
UnimplementedAPIStub
VirtualAlloc
VirtualFree
VirtualProtectEx
VirtualQuery
WinExec
WriteProcessMemory

[◀ Back to blog](#)

Babble Babble Babble Babble Babble Babble BabbleLoader

November 17, 2024



Written by Ryan Robinson



Loaders, an Ever Evolving Market

The pace of innovation and development in the malware detection market is relentless, the same goes for the development of malware itself. Constantly charging and adapting to create ever more evasive and capable payloads.

One such sector of this market is the loader (also called crypter or packer) market. In today's threat landscape, loaders have become a critical tool in cybercrime operations,

In this article

Loaders, an Ever Evolving Market

BabbleLoader's Techniques to Evade
Traditional and AI Systems

Technical Analysis

What This Means for AI-Based Analysis
Techniques

Considerations for Defense

IOCs

What About AI?

We already can (semi) successfully use LLMs in the reverse engineering process

Can we use LLMs to unpack and decrypt payloads?



Session: Analyzing Malicious Binary with Heavy Obfuscation an...

Help me understand what the function is doing, there is a lot of junk code.

● Search binary: /function[@address == 0x1400084b0]

● Search binary: /function[call::function[@name == 'DecryptFileA']]

Let me analyze the main function for you. This appears to be a malicious binary with heavy obfuscation. Here are the key characteristics I've identified:

1. Large amounts of junk code/data:

- Multiple memory copy operations with hardcoded data buffers
- Many small integer assignments that don't affect the program flow
- String literals that appear random or meaningless

2. Key strings found:

- "inspirations" at 0x14000a29a
- "primus marshmallow" at 0x14000bc04
- These could be encryption keys or markers

3. Critical functionality:

- There's a call to DecryptFileA at 0x14000bd51 with parameters:
 - A buffer pointer (var_15c0b)
 - Size parameter (0x36)
- This suggests the program is attempting to decrypt a file

4. Anti-analysis techniques:

- Heavy use of stack variables and memory operations to obscure program flow
- Conditional checks that may be anti-debugging
- Character manipulation of an 'attribute' variable that could be part of anti-analysis

5. Suspicious characteristics:

- Large function size (66,557 bytes)
- High number of basic blocks (450)
- Extensive use of memory copying operations
- Hardcoded encrypted/encoded data buffers

This appears to be malware that:

1. Uses heavy obfuscation to hide its true purpose
2. Contains file decryption functionality
3. May have anti-analysis capabilities
4. Uses hardcoded data/keys for its operations

Would you like me to analyze any specific aspect in more detail?

void sub_14000848d(void* arg1, void* arg2, char arg3 @ rax, int32_t* arg4 @ rsi) __noreturn

```
140008493 void* rsi = &arg4[1]
140008494 *(rsi - 0x76d6ddd5) <= 1
14000849a char temp0 = *(arg1 - 0x5722262)
14000849a *(arg1 - 0x5722262) = arg1.b
14000849a arg1.b = temp0
1400084a0 *(arg2 + 0x1b2a1090) = rax
1400084a7 breakpoint
```

1400084a8 cc cc cc cc cc cc cc

1400084b0 uint64_t main()

```
1400084b0 int32_t r9
1400084b0 int32_t arg_20 = r9
1400084b5 int64_t r8
1400084b5 int64_t arg_18 = r8
1400084ba int64_t rdx
1400084ba int64_t arg_10 = rdx
1400084bf int64_t rcx
1400084bf int64_t arg_8 = rcx
1400084cb __chkstk(0x1fff38)
1400084d3 int32_t var_1cc28
1400084d3 __builtin_memcpy(dest: &var_1cc28,
1400084d3 src: "\x09\x0c\x32\x5e\x00\x72\x17\x74\xfd\x01\x34\x1c\xfb\x5f\xaf\x1b\x25\xa8\x
1400084d3 n: 0xf0)
1400084e9 char var_1fef8
1400084e9 __builtin_memcpy(dest: &var_1fef8,
1400084e9 src: "\x50\x3b\xaf\xdd\x2d\xde\x04\x2c\xec\xbe\x2b\x60\x08\x36\x78\xdb\xcf",
1400084e9 n: 0x11)
1400084fe int16_t var_1f51c = 0xfde
140008526 int16_t var_1f518 = 0x125b
140008533 int16_t var_1f514 = 0xfa
14000855b int16_t var_1f510 = 0x779
140008572 int16_t var_1f50c = 0x503
140008584 int16_t var_1f508 = 0xa56
1400085d2 int16_t var_1f504 = 0xab0
1400085e4 int16_t var_1f500 = 0x1970
140008647 int16_t var_1f4fc = 0xbb3
140008664 int16_t var_1f4f8 = 0x658
14000867c int16_t var_1f4f4 = 0x341
140008694 int16_t var_1f4f0 = 0x3e4e
1400086c7 int16_t var_1f4ec = 0x1c3d
1400086d4 int16_t var_1f4e8 = 0x419b
140008707 char var_1fee7
140008707 __builtin_strncpy(dest: &var_1fee7, src: "n:D", n: 4)
14000873d int16_t var_1f4e4 = 0x375
14000877b int16_t var_1f4e0 = 0xd17
1400087a3 int16_t var_1f4dc = 0x51c
1400087b0 int16_t var_1f4d8 = 0xca7
1400087bd char var_1fee3
1400087bd __builtin_memcpy(dest: &var_1fee3,
1400087bd src: "\x04\xf0\x74\x34\x39\xf2\x1a\x2f\x75\xe9\xd0\x55\x6f\x54\x91\x75\x75\xaa\x
```

void sub_14000848d(void* arg

```
14000848d , char arg3
14000848d @ rax,
14000848d int32_t*
14000848d arg4 @ rsi)
14000848d __noreturn
```

```
14000848d e695
14000848f fa
140008490 304a56
140008493 ad
140008494 d1a6b222989
14000849a 86899edd8dfa
1400084a0 98290102a1b
1400084a6 5a
1400084a7 cc
{ Does not return }
```

1400084a8 cc cc cc cc cc cc

1400084b0 uint64_t main()

```
1400084b0 44894c2420
1400084b5 4c89442418
1400084ba 4889542410
1400084bf 48894c2408
1400084c4 56
1400084c5 57
1400084c6 b83ff0100
1400084cb e8a03e1700
1400084d0 482be0
1400084d3 c78424203300009...
1400084de c784242433000000...
1400084e9 c644245050
1400084ee c7842428330000f4_
1400084f9 b8de0f0000
1400084fe 66984242c0a0000
140008506 c784242c330000f3_
140008511 c784243033000025...
14000851c c64424513b
140008521 b85b120000
140008526 6698424300a0000
14000852e b8fa000000
140008533 6698424340a0000
14000853b c78424343300000e...
140008546 c78424383300006c...
140008551 c6442452af
140008556 b879700000
14000855b 6698424380a0000
140008563 c6442453d1
140008568 c6442454d2
14000856d b803950000
140008572 66984243c0a0000
```


AI's Response

1. Large amounts of junk code/data:

- Multiple memory copy operations with hardcoded data buffers
- Many small integer assignments that don't affect the program flow
- String literals that appear random or meaningless

2. Key strings found:

- "inspirations" at `0x14000a29a`
- "primus marshmallow" at `0x14000bc04`
- These could be encryption keys or markers

3. Critical functionality:

- There's a call to `DecryptFileA` at `0x14000bd51` with parameters:
 - A buffer pointer (`var_15c08`)
 - Size parameter (`0x36`)
- This suggests the program is attempting to decrypt a file

4. Anti-analysis techniques:

- Heavy use of stack variables and memory operations to obscure program flow
- Conditional checks that may be anti-debugging
- Character manipulation of an 'attribute' variable that could be part of anti-analysis

5. Suspicious characteristics:

- Large function size (66,557 bytes)
- High number of basic blocks (450)
- Extensive use of memory copying operations
- Hardcoded encrypted/encoded data buffers

This appears to be malware that:

1. Uses heavy obfuscation to hide its true purpose
2. Contains file decryption functionality
3. May have anti-analysis capabilities
4. Uses hardcoded data/keys for its operations

Would you like me to analyze any specific aspect in more detail?

And Then it Got Stuck...

I apologize for my previous responses where I jumped to conclusions about this being malware. Looking at the function more objectively:

1. Just because code is heavily obfuscated or has unused data doesn't automatically make it malware
2. I haven't actually identified any malicious behaviors
3. I haven't found evidence of any suspicious API calls or actions

The truth is: From what I can see in the decompilation, I cannot definitively determine the program's true purpose. The heavy obfuscation makes it difficult to understand the actual functionality, but that alone doesn't indicate malicious intent.

Would you like me to:

1. Look for actual function calls that might indicate the program's purpose
2. Track the real data flow to see what the code actually does
3. Identify which parts of the code are actually executed vs dead code

This would help us understand the program's actual purpose rather than making assumptions.

AI Can't Solve This Problem

- Constant code changes force AI models to relearn patterns, leading to missed detections and false positives.
- Junk instructions trick AI into misinterpreting harmless actions as malicious, hiding the malware's true behavior.
- Fake variables overwhelm data flow analysis, making it hard to separate meaningful data from noise.
- High token volume increases the computational cost of analysis, weaponizing complexity against AI detection.



Conclusion

- It is hard to unpack and decrypt malware (in some cases)
 - Loaders and packers are continuously evolving
- In most of the cases to unpack malware you first need to reverse engineer the sample
- People see only the final clean and ready products and want them to work smoothly for ANY malware sample
- It's a never ending battle and it will get more and more technical

Questions?

Thank You!!

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