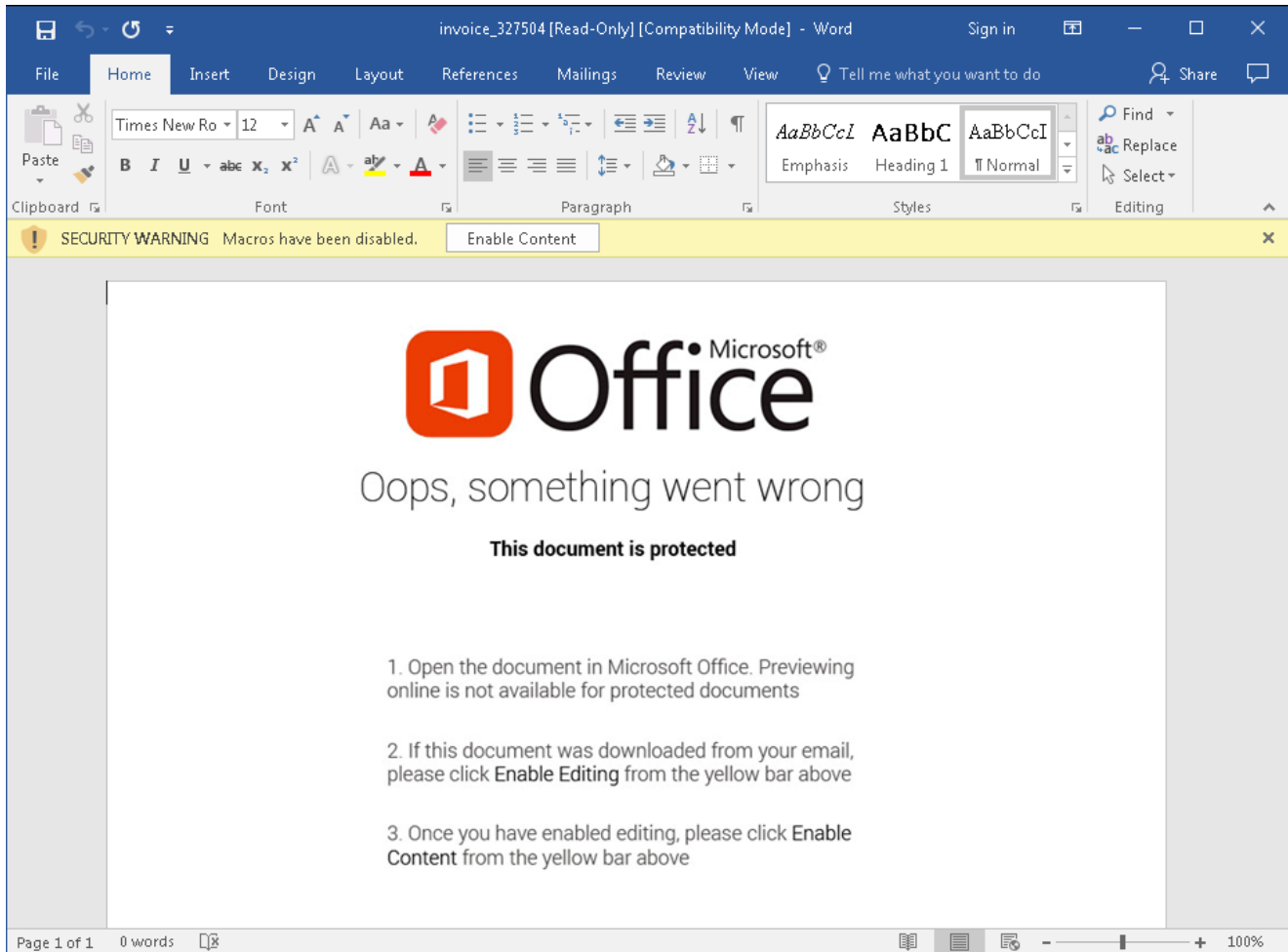


# “Re: Details” Malspam Downloads CoreBot Banking Trojan

malwarebreakdown.com/2017/09/11/re-details-malspam-downloads-corebot-banking-trojan/

September 11, 2017



I got some malspam on 09/07/17 and decided to play around with it a bit. Below is an image of the email:

## Re: Details



**Signal Air** (cirjungrisanth1988@yahoo.com)

Thu, Sep 7, 2017 9:56 am

To: you (Bcc) + 1 more [Details](#) ▾

[invoice\\_327504.zip \(123 KB\)](#)

FYI,

I sent this earlier with my regular email but no reply from you.

Kindly crosscheck the account details in the attached due invoice to see if it matches with yours.

Payment will be released this week.

Very truly yours,  
Signal Air  
2619 Coulter Lane Providence Forge, VA 23140  
Tel 631-232-8257  
fax 631-232-6045

The email is pretending to come from “Signal Air” and the subject is “Re: Details”. The text of the email is as follows:

FYI,

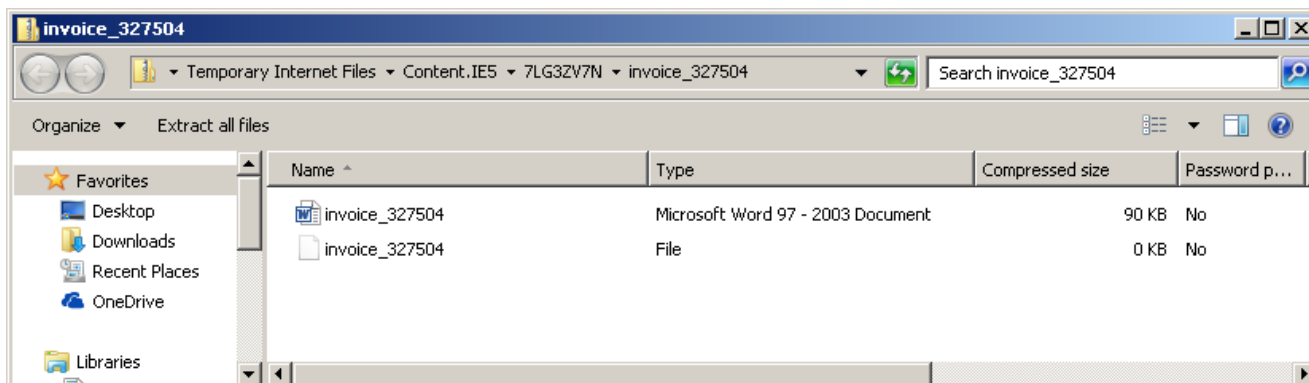
I sent this earlier with my regular email but no reply from you.

Kindly crosscheck the account details in the attached due invoice to see if it matches with yours.

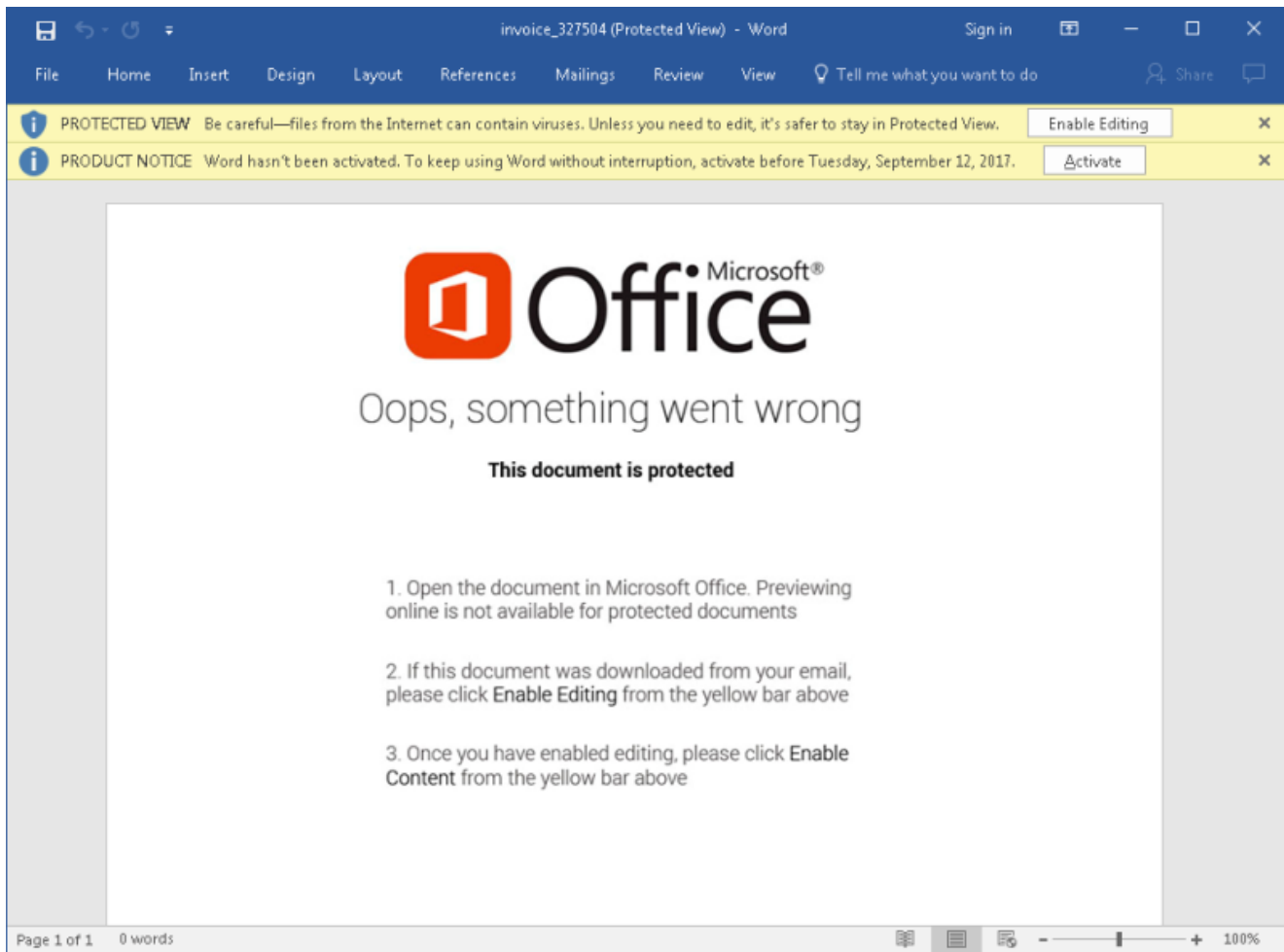
Payment will be released this week.

Very truly yours,  
Signal Air  
2619 Coulter Lane Providence Forge, VA 23140  
Tel 631-232-8257  
fax 631-232-6045

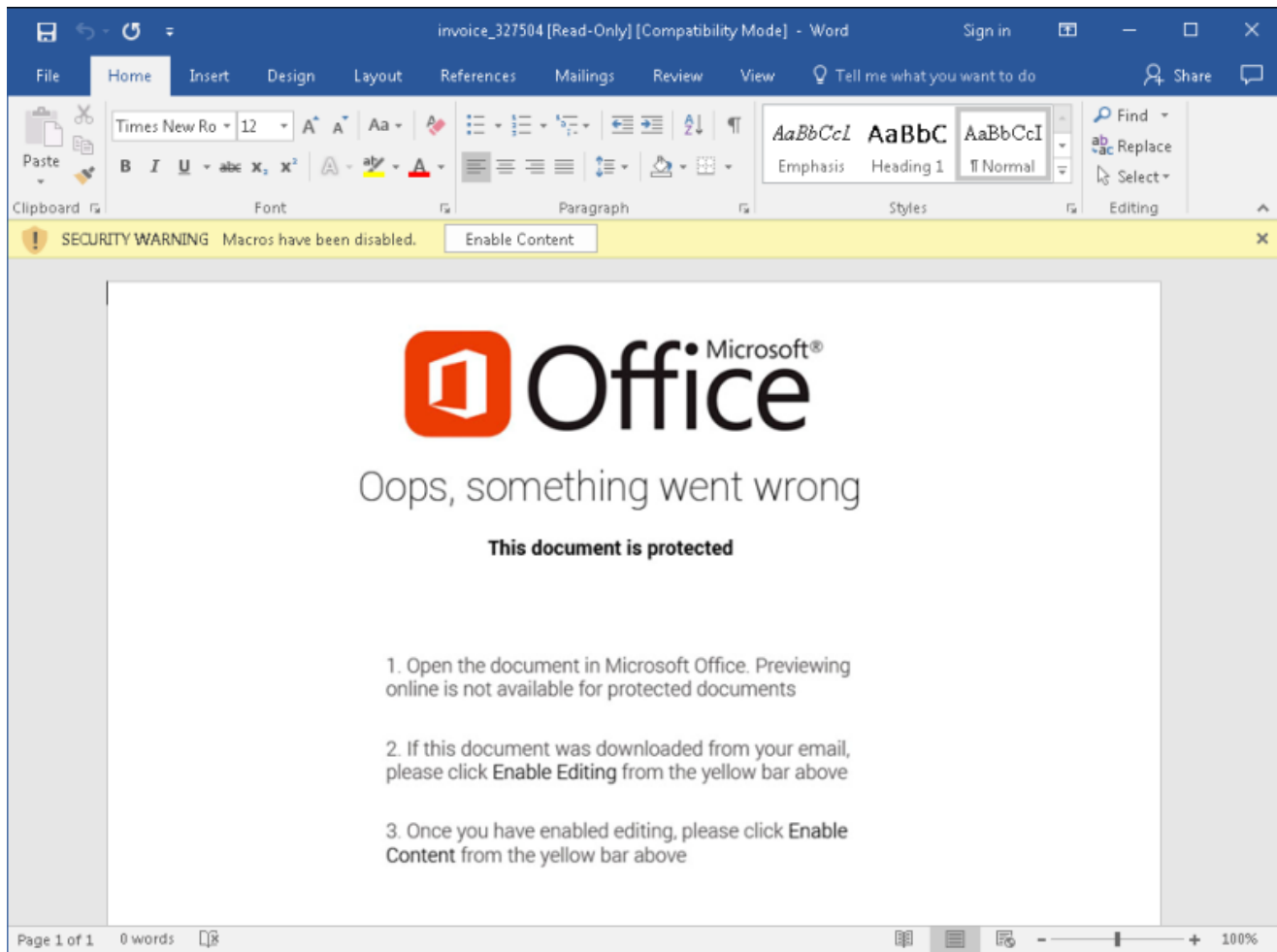
The email attempts to social engineer the user into opening the attached “invoice” contained within “invoice\_327504.zip”. Downloading and opening the attached zip file shows two files, “invoice\_327504” and “invoice\_327504.doc”:



Opening invoice\_327504.doc does what you might expect, social engineering unsuspecting users into enabling editing and content:



Enable Editing



## Enable Content

The text of the document states:

Oops, something went wrong  
This document is protected

1. Open the document in Microsoft Office. Previewing online is not available for protected documents.
2. If this document was downloaded from your email, please click Enable Editing from the yellow bar above.
3. Once you have enabled editing, please click Enable Content from the yellow bar above.

Not surprisingly, there is an embedded macro in the file. The macro is executed when the user opens the document and allows the macro to run. The VBA macro is also obfuscated, which is done to evade detection and to make analysis more difficult.

[Pastebin of malicious macros found in invoice\\_327504.doc.](#)

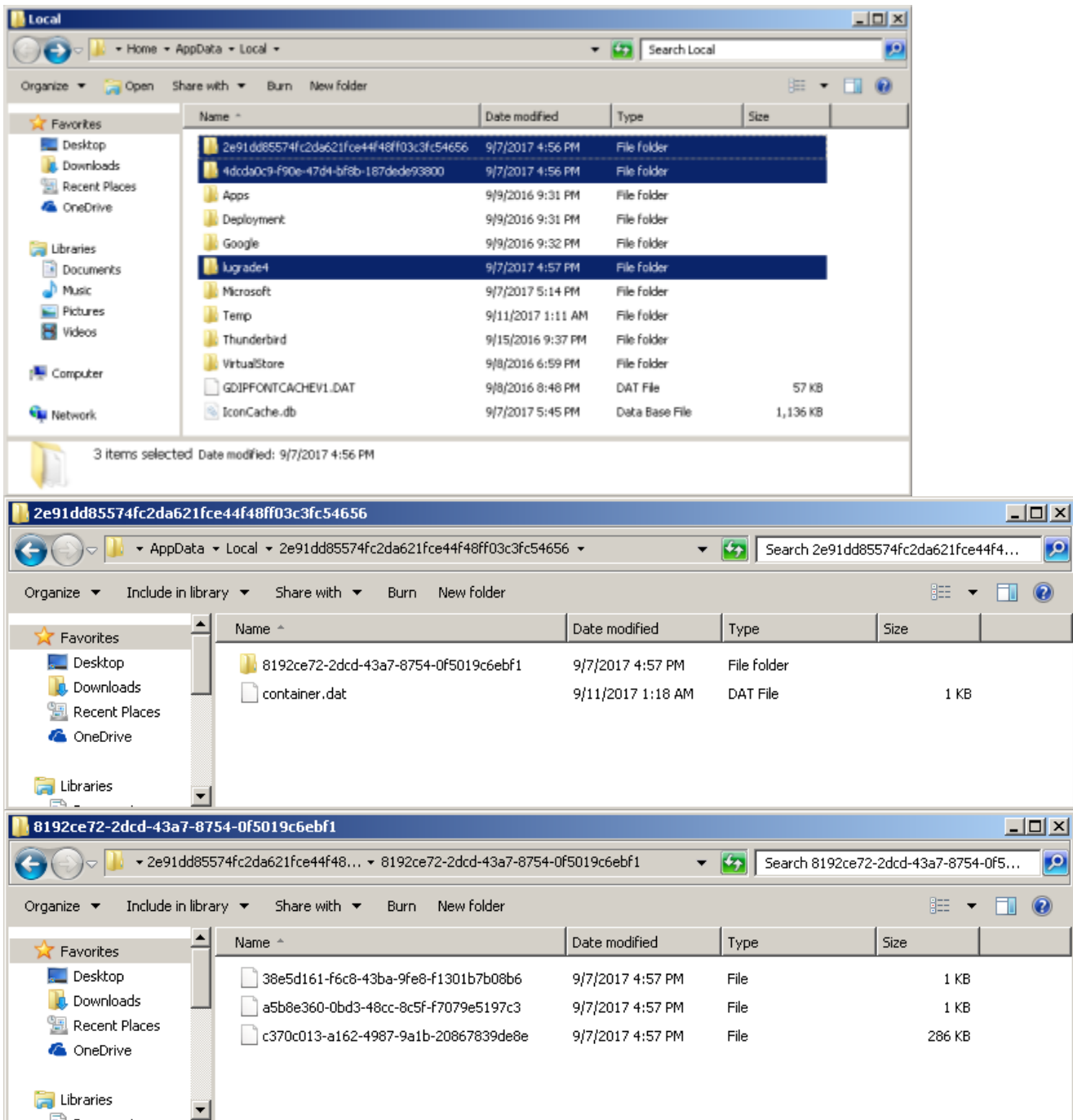
Structure and contents of OLE2 file:

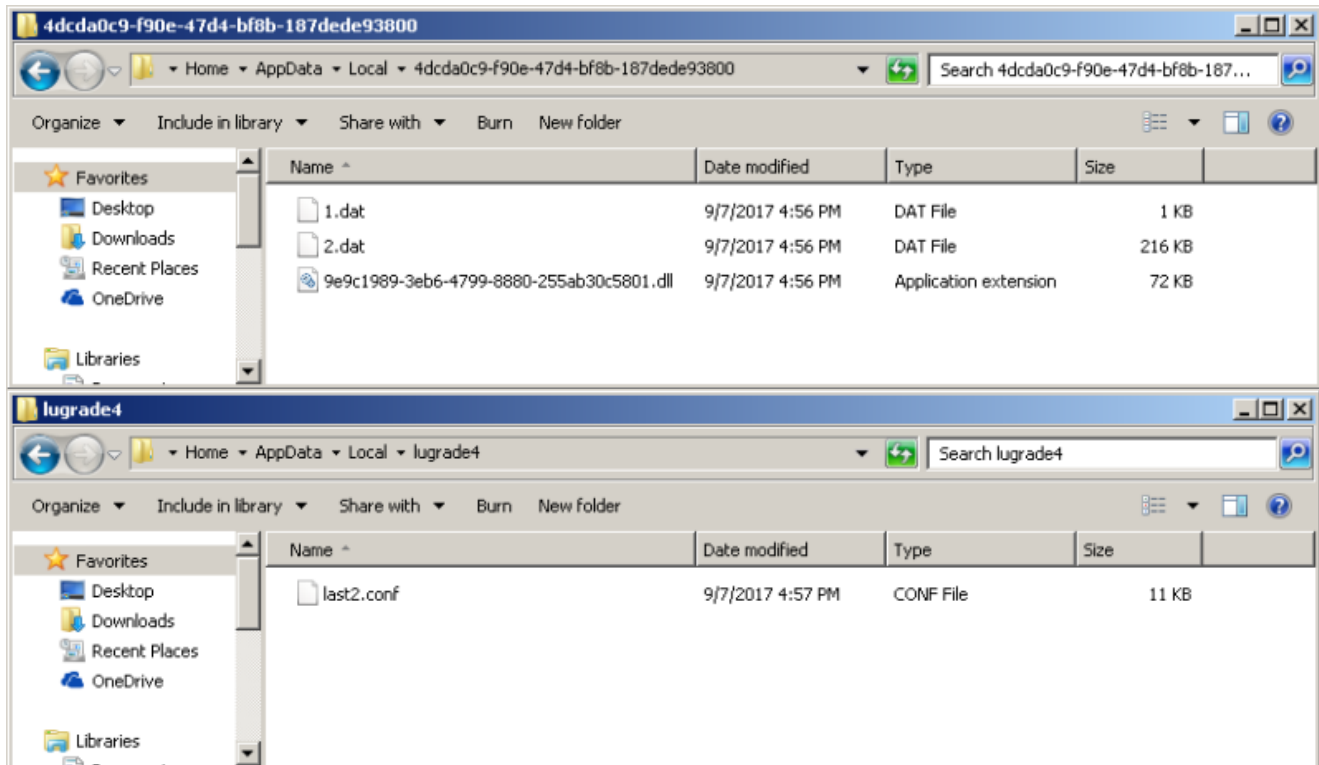


Notice the lack of request headers, including the nonexistent User-Agent.

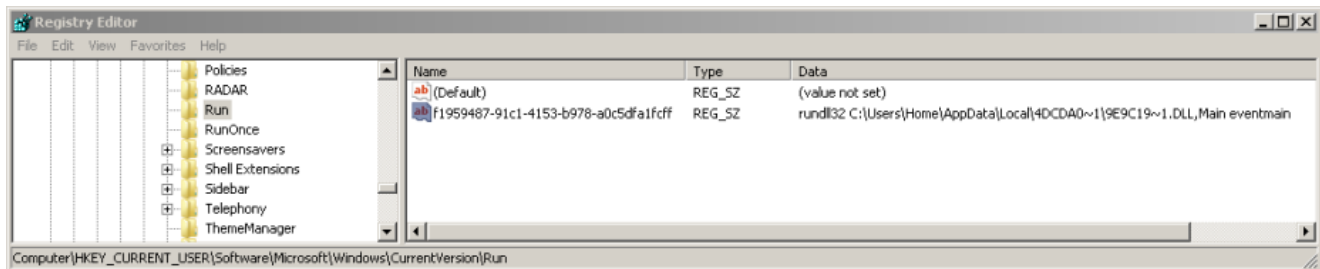
The downloaded file is dropped in %TEMP% and renamed something like 21916.exe. Once the payload is downloaded, the script uses the method Start-Process to run the additional code.

After the malware payload is executed, we see the creation of various files in %LOCALAPPDATA%, including “container.dat,” some .tmp files (deleted by malware), a .dll file, “1.dat,” “2.dat,” extension-less files, and a .conf file:





The malware also sets an autostart registry key in HKCUSoftwareMicrosoftWindowsCurrentVersionRun (for persistence), pointing to the .dll located in %LOCALAPPDATA%:



My Twitter friend @Antelox helped me out again (thanks!) with quickly identifying the malware as CoreBot, a modular banking Trojan.

The malware sample also creates the following mutex:  
18550D22-4FCA-4AF2-9E8E-F0259D23694F

During my infection I noticed the malware requesting the external IP address of the host via httpbin[.]org/ip:

```
GET /ip HTTP/1.1
Cache-Control: no-cache
Connection: Keep-Alive
Pragma: no-cache
User-Agent: Wget/1.11.
Host: httpbin.org
```

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Connection: keep-alive
Server: meinheld/0.6.1
Date: Fri, 08 Sep 2017 00:39:12 GMT
Content-Type: application/json
Access-Control-Allow-Origin: *
Access-Control-Allow-Credentials: true
X-Powered-By: Flask
X-Processed-Time: 0.000775098800659
Content-Length: 31
Via: 1.1 vegur
```

```
{
  "origin": "██████████"
}
```

The User-Agent for these request were Wget/1.11.

There were also connections to 89.223.31.232 via TCP port 443:

| Source          | Destination IP  | Dst Port | Info   |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------|--|
| 192.168.204.143 | 89.223.31.232   | 443      | 51331→443 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=8192 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=4 SACK_PERM=1       |
| 89.223.31.232   | 192.168.204.143 | 51331    | 443→51331 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460            |
| 192.168.204.143 | 89.223.31.232   | 443      | 51331→443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=64240 Len=0                          |
| 192.168.204.143 | 89.223.31.232   | 443      | Client Hello   |
| 89.223.31.232   | 192.168.204.143 | 51331    | 443→51331 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=134 Win=64240 Len=0                        |
| 89.223.31.232   | 192.168.204.143 | 51331    | Server Hello   |
| 89.223.31.232   | 192.168.204.143 | 51331    | CertificateServer Key Exchange, Server Hello Done                    |
| 192.168.204.143 | 89.223.31.232   | 443      | 51331→443 [ACK] Seq=134 Ack=2161 Win=64240 Len=0                     |
| 192.168.204.143 | 89.223.31.232   | 443      | Client Key Exchange, Change Cipher Spec, Encrypted Handshake Message |
| 89.223.31.232   | 192.168.204.143 | 51331    | 443→51331 [ACK] Seq=2161 Ack=300 Win=64240 Len=0                     |
| 89.223.31.232   | 192.168.204.143 | 51331    | Change Cipher Spec, Encrypted Handshake Message                      |
| 192.168.204.143 | 89.223.31.232   | 443      | Application Data   |
| 89.223.31.232   | 192.168.204.143 | 51331    | 443→51331 [ACK] Seq=2252 Ack=449 Win=64240 Len=0                     |
| 192.168.204.143 | 89.223.31.232   | 443      | Application Data   |

Examples of TCP connections:

Remote Address: 89.223.31.232

Remote Host Name: 143457.simplecloud.ru

Local Port: 51337

Remote Port: 443

Process ID: 3036

Process Name: file.exe

Process Path: C:\Users\Win7\32bit\AppData\Local\Temp\file.exe

Remote Address: 89.223.31.232

Remote Host Name: 143457.simplecloud.ru

Local Port: 51339



Remote Port: 443  
Process ID: 364  
Process Name: svchost.exe  
Process Path: C:\Windows\system32\svchost.exe

After I posted the link to this blog post on Twitter @VK\_Intel uploaded an image of the config, which contains the domain name Checkbox.bit:



#### Network Based IOCs

85.143.175.128 GET /file.exe  
httpbin.org/ip  
89.223.31.232 via TCP 443 – checkbox.bit

#### Hashes

SHA256: [15074fd041ba61c5b1c99193b8726f91d12ed1322f07231c5da0fd82b96b6292](#)  
File name: invoice\_327504.zip

SHA256: [121698a295e124aad5f4e610d1d6727467d590db28c995821fd84f1c0c804a6c](#)  
File name: invoice\_327504.doc

#### Hybrid-Analysis Report

SHA256: [fad14293c82af81c030ce802b3bba02f6c0ab78df25211797aef2309e9c559a1](#)  
File name: file.exe

#### Hybrid-Analysis Report

SHA256: [4ef56df995e0d2be68018219cdb5ef43f731a1413db3a2a6b05c198a308fa49f](#)

File name: sample.dll

[Hybrid-Analysis Report](#)

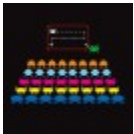
Downloads

[Malware samples.zip](#)

Password is "infected"

References:

<https://www.arbornetworks.com/blog/asert/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/ASERT-Threat-Intelligence-Brief-2016-02-Corebot-1.pdf>



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