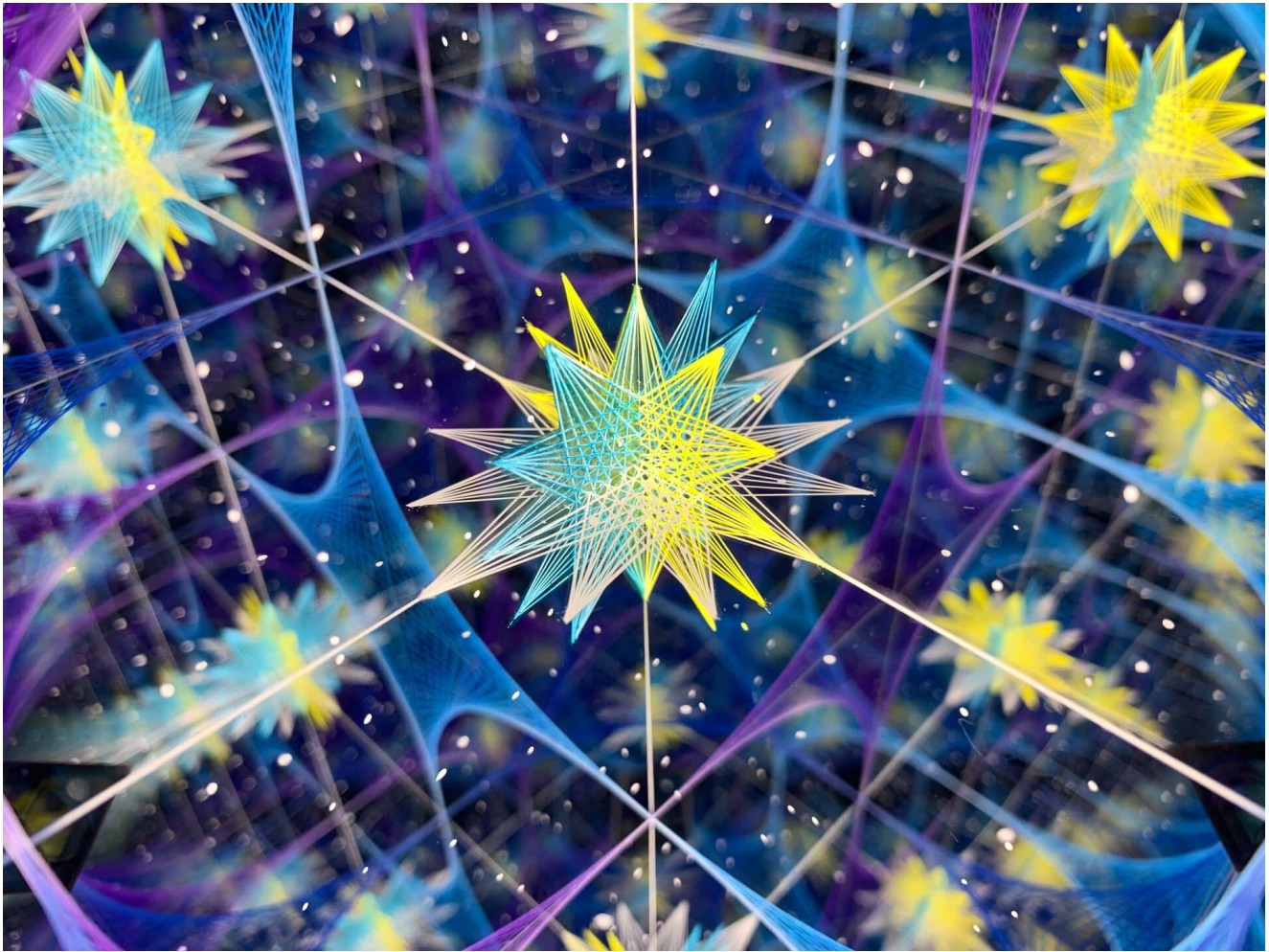


# Blog.

---

[hatching.io/blog/reversing-qakbot](https://hatching.io/blog/reversing-qakbot)



2019-11-12

- triage
- malware
- sandbox
- banker



Written by  
Markel Picado (d00rt)

## Summary

---

Qbot or Qakbot is a sophisticated worm with banking capabilities. This malware family has been infecting computers since 2009, utilizing a number of techniques (some of them quite advanced) which make it difficult to detect. It has a packing layer, anti-VM techniques, anti-debug techniques, and anti-sandbox techniques which make the analysis of this threat difficult. Qakbot is capable of updating itself and this also makes this threat more complex to detect since it is constantly changing on disk.

Using Triage we analyzed the most recent variant of this malware, and we added a new module to support the detection and configuration extraction of Qakbot samples as shown in the image below. A tool to deobfuscate the Qakbot payload is also included [qakbuscator.py](#).

The screenshot shows the Hatching Triage interface for analyzing the file `jphxaul.exe`. The interface is divided into a left-hand navigation menu and a main content area. The navigation menu includes sections for GENERAL, MALWARE CONFIG, SIGNATURES (with a count of 12), PROCESSES (34), NETWORK, and REPLAY MONITOR. The main content area displays a list of signatures under the heading "Signatures 12". The signatures are categorized by color: red for critical detections, yellow for informational, and blue for informational. The signatures listed are: "qakbot family" (red), "Windows security bypass" (red), "Executes dropped EXE" (red), "Loads dropped DLL" (yellow), "Adds Run entry to start application" (yellow), "Runs ping.exe" (blue), and "Windows security modification" (blue). The top of the interface shows "Login Reports" and "jphxaul.exe" with two platform filters: "windows7\_x64 jphxaul.exe" (10) and "windows10\_x64 jphxaul.exe" (10). A "Feedback" button is visible on the left side.

## Qakbot family detection in Hatching Triage

Submit Profiles Machines Reports

**TRIAGE**

**jphxaul.exe**  
qakbot family

windows7\_x64 jphxaul.exe 10    windows10\_x64 jphxaul.exe 10

Resubmit Feedback

Malware Config

Extracted

Family	qakbot
172.78.45.13:995	184.74.101.234:995
81.149.189.61:8443	172.250.64.216:443
67.190.189.217:443	174.130.203.235:443
67.246.16.250:995	12.176.32.146:443
70.183.177.71:443	98.186.155.8:443
100.160.122.244:443	12.5.27.2:443

GENERAL  
MALWARE CONFIG  
SIGNATURES  
TTP Categories 5  
Signatures 13  
PROCESSES 34  
NETWORK  
TCP  
UDP  
IGMP  
REPLAY MONITOR

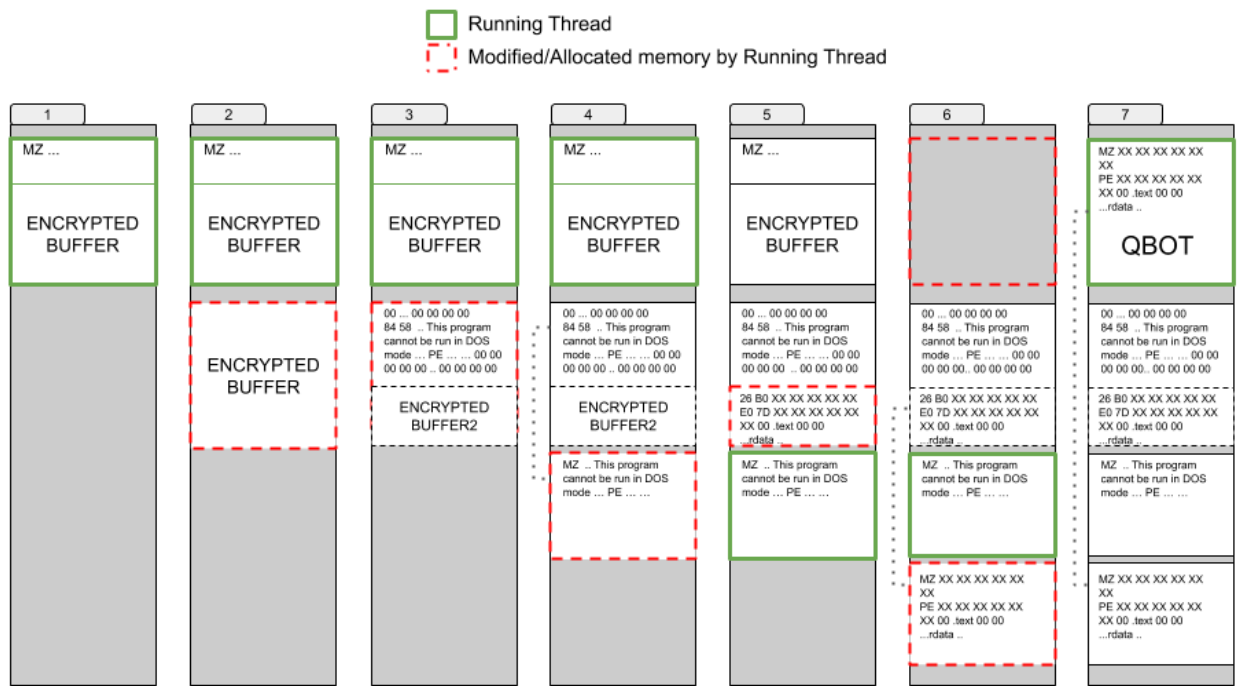
## Qakbot config extraction Hatching Triage

### Unpacking process

Qakbot has a custom packer. There are probably other versions of Qakbot in the wild with different packers, but this section is based on analysis of the packer for the sample:

`e736cf964b998e582fd2c191a0c9865814b632a315435f80798dd2a239a5e5f5` .

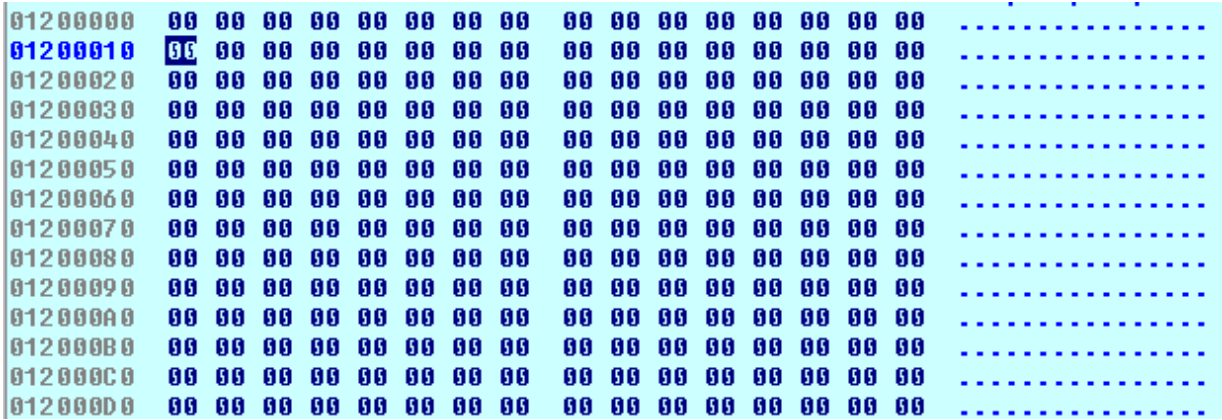
In summary, the unpacking process is as follows:



**The unpacking process**

The packer allocates memory and then drops an encrypted buffer there (Step 1-2).

The dropped buffer is decrypted and the decrypted data contains a PE file (Step 3). This PE file is not at the beginning of the buffer but starts at offset 0x427 . From the beginning to the PE file offset is filled with 0x00 bytes.



**Offset is filled with `0x00` bytes**

This could be a trick to make analysts think that this function is “freeing memory” or that it’s a memset-like function.

The PE header is modified - this can also confuse analysts or memory dumping tools that look for PE file signatures since they can’t find the “MZ” magic number. This is shown in the image below.



```

012003F7 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
01200407 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
01200417 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
01200427 84 58 07 42 1B BD 00 00 04 00 00 00 FF FF 00 00 äX.B.ç.....
01200437 B8 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 40 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 @.....@.....
01200447 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
01200457 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 71 13 E1 A3 .....q.ßú
01200467 0E 1F BA 0E 00 B4 09 CD 21 B8 01 4C CD 21 54 68 ..!..!.-!@.L-!Th
01200477 69 73 20 70 72 6F 67 72 61 6D 20 63 61 6E 6E 6F is-program-canno
01200487 74 20 62 65 20 72 75 6E 20 69 6E 20 44 4F 53 20 t-be-run-in-DOS
01200497 6D 6F 64 65 2E 0D 0D 0A 24 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 mode....$.
012004A7 A3 0F F6 0B E7 6E 98 58 E7 6E 98 58 E7 6E 98 58 ú.÷.þnýXþnýXþnýX
012004B7 BA 4C 93 58 E4 6E 98 58 64 72 96 58 F1 6E 98 58 !LôXõnýXdrÔX±nýX
012004C7 BA 4C 92 58 BE 6E 98 58 85 71 8B 58 EA 6E 98 58 !LÆX¥nýXàqîXÛnýX
012004D7 E7 6E 99 58 90 6E 98 58 E7 6E 98 58 E0 6E 98 58 þnÛX.nýXþnýXónýX
012004E7 B8 4C 93 58 E8 6E 98 58 20 68 9E 58 E6 6E 98 58 @LôXþnýX-h×µþnýX

```

### Modified PE header

The decrypted PE file image size is calculated to allocate memory for it. The PE file is copied (mapped as a windows loader would do) from the decrypted buffer to the newly allocated memory (Step 3-4).

```

01290000 84 58 07 42 1B BD 00 00 04 00 00 00 FF FF 00 00 äX.B.ç.....
01290010 B8 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 40 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 @.....@.....
01290020 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
01290030 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 71 13 E1 A3 .....q.ßú
01290040 0E 1F BA 0E 00 B4 09 CD 21 B8 01 4C CD 21 54 68 ..!..!.-!@.L-!Th
01290050 69 73 20 70 72 6F 67 72 61 6D 20 63 61 6E 6E 6F is-program-canno
01290060 74 20 62 65 20 72 75 6E 20 69 6E 20 44 4F 53 20 t-be-run-in-DOS
01290070 6D 6F 64 65 2E 0D 0D 0A 24 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 mode....$.
01290080 A3 0F F6 0B E7 6E 98 58 E7 6E 98 58 E7 6E 98 58 ú.÷.þnýXþnýXþnýX
01290090 BA 4C 93 58 E4 6E 98 58 64 72 96 58 F1 6E 98 58 !LôXõnýXdrÔX±nýX
012900A0 BA 4C 92 58 BE 6E 98 58 85 71 8B 58 EA 6E 98 58 !LÆX¥nýXàqîXÛnýX

```

UNKNOWN 01290000: debug022:01290000

Hex View-1

```

01200427 84 58 07 42 1B BD 00 00 04 00 00 00 FF FF 00 00 äX.B.ç.....
01200437 B8 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 40 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 @.....@.....
01200447 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
01200457 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 71 13 E1 A3 .....q.ßú
01200467 0E 1F BA 0E 00 B4 09 CD 21 B8 01 4C CD 21 54 68 ..!..!.-!@.L-!Th
01200477 69 73 20 70 72 6F 67 72 61 6D 20 63 61 6E 6E 6F is-program-canno
01200487 74 20 62 65 20 72 75 6E 20 69 6E 20 44 4F 53 20 t-be-run-in-DOS
01200497 6D 6F 64 65 2E 0D 0D 0A 24 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 mode....$.
012004A7 A3 0F F6 0B E7 6E 98 58 E7 6E 98 58 E7 6E 98 58 ú.÷.þnýXþnýXþnýX

```

### The PE is copied over

```

20 do
21 {
22     u6 = u7;
23     u10 = u8;
24     if ( !u8 )
25         memcpy(DECRYPTEDBUFFER, NEWALLOCATEDMEMORY, *(_DWORD *) (NEWALLOCATEDMEMORY + 396));
26     ++u8;
27     u7 += 40;
28     memcpy(*( _DWORD *) (u6 + 12) + DECRYPTEDBUFFER, *( _DWORD *) (u6 + 20) + NEWALLOCATEDMEMORY,
29 )
30 while ( u10 != 3 );

```

Stack view

```

0012FCB8 01294000
0012FCBC 01202E27
0012FCC0 00002000
0012FCC4 001E0000
0012FCC8 01291000
0012FCCC 001E0000
0012FCD0 00000000
0012FCD4 605380EF
0012FCD8 0012FD9C
0012FCDC 01200427

```

### Mapping file to Allocated Memory

Once the file is mapped to the newly allocated memory, the header is fixed as shown in the following image. Once the PE file is mapped its entry point is called. **(Step 4)**

```
*( _WORD *)NEWALLOCATEDMEMORY_1 = 'ZM';
*( _DWORD *) (NEWALLOCATEDMEMORY_1 + 0x3C) = 0x138;
*( _DWORD *) (NEWALLOCATEDMEMORY_1 + 0x138) = 'EP';
```

### Calling the entry point

This PE is going to read the rest of the previous decrypted buffer since there is still some encrypted data. Once the data is decrypted a new PE file can be found. **(Step 4-5)**

011C3844	26	B0 1A 7B 3A 37 00 00	04 00 00 00 FF FF 00 00	&! .{:7.....
011C3854	B8	00 00 00 00 00 00 00	40 00 00 00 00 00 00	@.....@.....
011C3864	00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
011C3874	00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 74 0B 32 4A	.....t.2J
011C3884	E0	7D 1F B5 08 EA 05 00	04 56 7F 5D 00 00 00	Ó}.Á.Û...U.]....
011C3894	00	00 00 00 00 D2 A0 02 01	C4 74 4B 01 00 3E 01 00	...Ëá...-tk...>..
011C38A4	00	80 07 00 00 00 00 00	70 C3 00 00 00 10 00 00	.ç.....p+.....
011C38B4	00	50 01 00 00 00 40 00	00 10 00 00 00 02 00 00	.P.....@.....
011C38C4	05	00 01 00 01 00 00 00	05 00 01 00 00 00 00	.....
011C38D4	00	20 09 00 00 04 00 00	00 00 00 00 02 00 00 80	..-.....ç
011C38E4	00	00 10 00 00 10 00 00	00 00 10 00 00 10 00 00	.....
011C38F4	00	00 00 00 10 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
011C3904	24	C6 01 00 DC 00 00 00	00 20 02 00 64 D0 06 00	šã..._.....dö..
011C3914	00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
011C3924	00	00 09 00 D8 0B 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00	...ÿ.....
011C3934	00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
011C3944	00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
011C3954	00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 50 01 00 3C 02 00 00	.....P..<...
011C3964	00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
011C3974	00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00	2E 74 65 78 74 00 00 00	.....text...
011C3984	CC	3D 01 00 00 10 00 00	00 3E 01 00 00 04 00 00	! =.....>.....
011C3994	00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 20 8F 75 60	.....*u`
011C39A4	2E	72 64 61 74 61 00 00	0E 83 00 00 00 50 01 00	.rdata...â...P..
011C39B4	00	84 00 00 00 42 01 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.ä...B.....
011C39C4	00	00 00 40 29 B4 40	2E 64 61 74 61 00 00	....@)!@.data...

### The new PE file

This time the header is also modified and is fixed before mapping it. **(Step 5-6)**

```

011C3844 4D 5A 1A 7B 3A 37 00 00 04 00 00 00 FF FF 00 00 MZ.{:7.....
011C3854 B8 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 40 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 @.....@.....
011C3864 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....@.....
011C3874 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 40 00 00 00 .....@.....
011C3884 50 45 00 00 4C 01 05 00 04 56 7F 5D 00 00 00 00 PE..L...U.]...
011C3894 00 00 00 00 E0 00 02 01 0B 01 4B 01 00 3E 01 00 ....ó.....K...>..
011C38A4 00 80 07 00 00 00 00 00 F0 31 00 00 00 10 00 00 .ç.....1.....
011C38B4 00 50 01 00 00 00 40 00 00 10 00 00 00 02 00 00 .P.....@.....
011C38C4 05 00 01 00 01 00 00 00 05 00 01 00 00 00 00 00 .....
011C38D4 00 20 09 00 00 04 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 02 00 00 80 .'......ç
011C38E4 00 00 10 00 00 10 00 00 00 00 10 00 00 10 00 00 .....
011C38F4 00 00 00 00 10 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
011C3904 24 C6 01 00 DC 00 00 00 00 20 02 00 64 D0 06 00 $ã..._.....dð..
011C3914 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
011C3924 00 00 09 00 D8 0B 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....ÿ.....
011C3934 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
011C3944 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
011C3954 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 50 01 00 3C 02 00 00 .....P.<...
011C3964 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
011C3974 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 2E 74 65 78 74 00 00 00 .....text...
011C3984 CC 3D 01 00 00 10 00 00 00 3E 01 00 00 04 00 00 !=.....>.....
011C3994 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 20 8F 75 60 .....u`
011C39A4 2E 72 64 61 74 61 00 00 0E 83 00 00 00 50 01 00 .rdata...â...P..
011C39B4 00 84 00 00 00 42 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .ä...B.....
011C39C4 00 00 00 00 40 29 B4 40 2E 64 61 74 61 00 00 00 ~...@)!@.data~..

```

**New PE file with new header**

The decrypted PE is Qakbot itself. In this case the PE header doesn't have the well-known string "This program cannot be run in DOS mode", because the DOS-Stub was deleted.

This PE file is the final payload of Qakbot so finally the PE file is mapped to the ImageBaseAddress of the original file (Step 6).

The original image loaded at address 0x400000 is wiped.

```

00400000 0C 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
00400010 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
00400020 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
00400030 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
00400040 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
00400050 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
00400060 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
00400070 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
00400080 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
00400090 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
004000A0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
004000B0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
004000C0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
004000D0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....

```

**The address 0x400000 is wiped**

The newly unpacked PE (Qakbot) is copied to the original image base address 0x400000 .

```

00400000 4D 5A 1A 7B 3A 37 00 00 04 00 00 00 FF FF 00 00 MZ.{:7.....
00400010 B8 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 40 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 @.....@.....
00400020 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
00400030 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 40 00 00 00 .....@.....
00400040 50 45 00 00 4C 01 05 00 04 56 7F 5D 00 00 00 00 PE..L...U.]...
00400050 00 00 00 00 E0 00 02 01 0B 01 4B 01 00 3E 01 00 ...ó.....K..>..
00400060 00 80 07 00 00 00 00 00 F0 31 00 00 00 10 00 00 .ç.....1.....
00400070 00 50 01 00 00 00 40 00 00 10 00 00 00 02 00 00 .P...@.....
00400080 05 00 01 00 01 00 00 00 05 00 01 00 00 00 00 00 .....
00400090 00 20 09 00 00 04 00 00 00 00 00 00 02 00 00 80 ..'.....ç
004000A0 00 00 10 00 00 10 00 00 00 00 10 00 00 10 00 00 .....
004000B0 00 00 00 00 10 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....

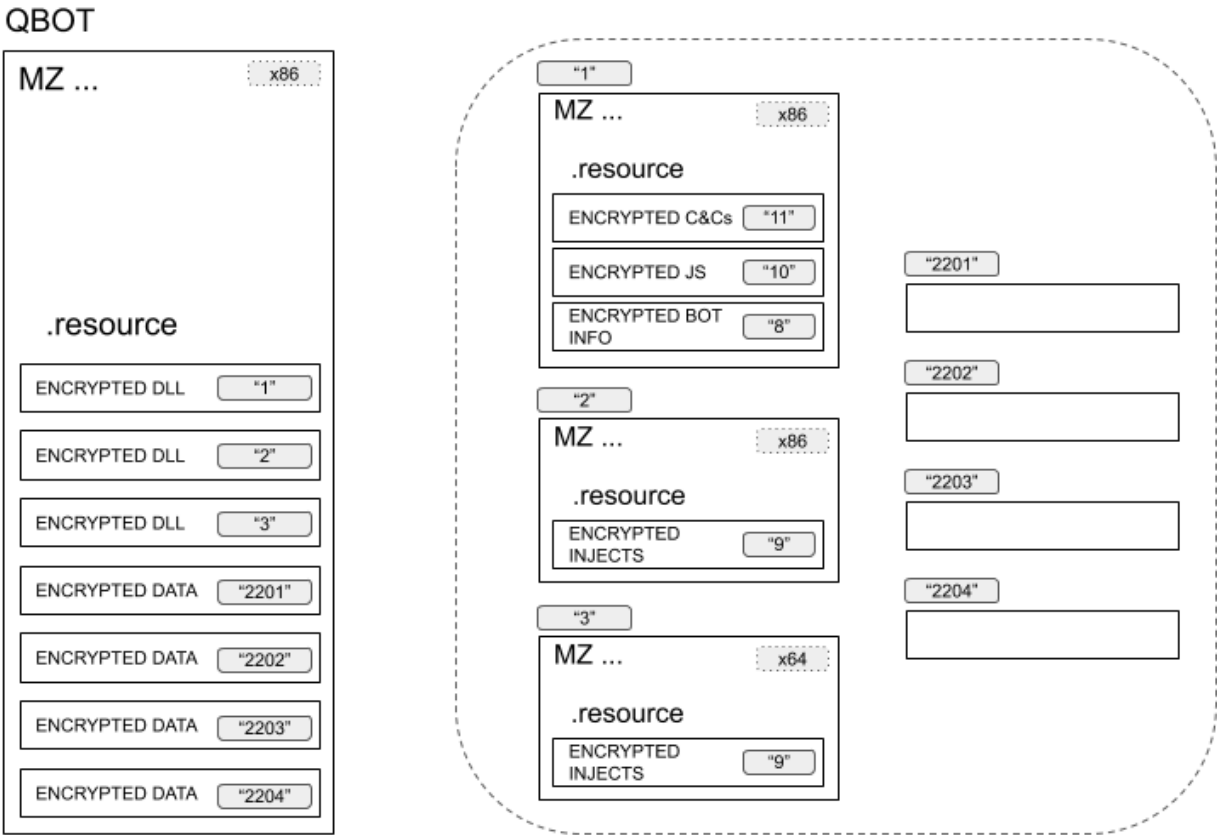
```

**Qakbot copied over to 0x400000**

So, after mapping the Qakbot binary the execution flow goes to the EntryPoint of this file. (Step 7).

The unpacked sample hash of the file we ran in Triage:

```
850ff92b7f3badda4bd4eca0a54fbdea410667db1ea27db8069337bf451078d1
```

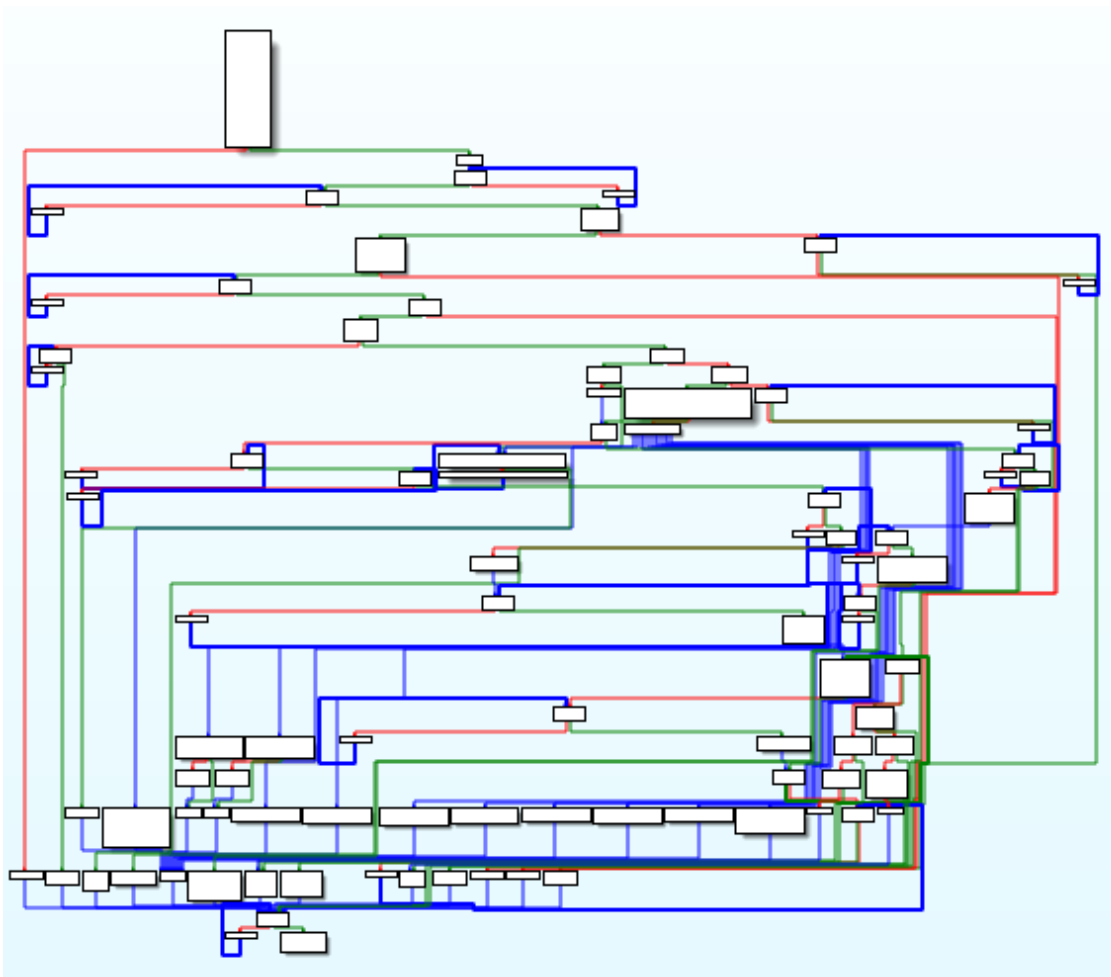


**Overview**

**Obfuscation**

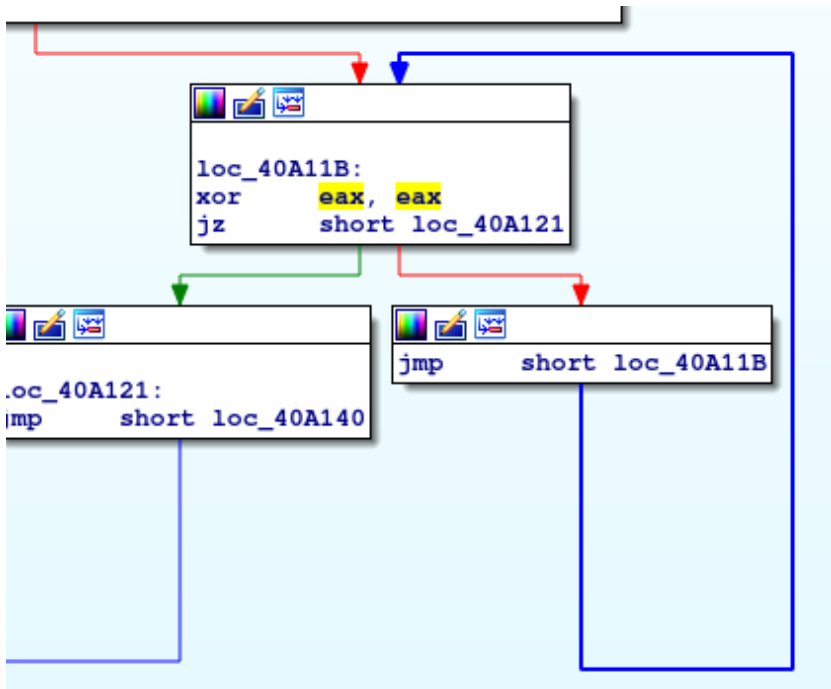


Once the sample is unpacked, Qakbot itself also implements an obfuscation layer in its code. This obfuscation makes the analysis a bit harder. The flow graph of the main function is the following:



### Qakbot's obfuscation

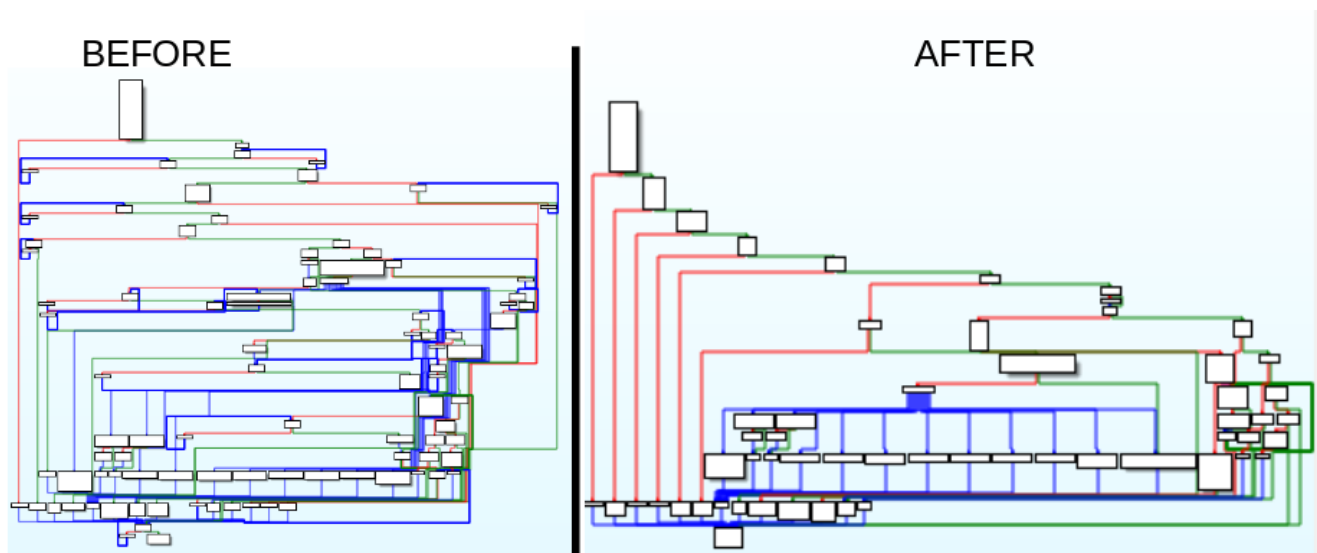
The obfuscation basically consists of adding unused loops with an empty body. Like the following:



## Unused loops

As is shown in the image above, it does a “XOR EAX, EAX” operation and then decides to loop or not depending on the Z flag which is set with the previous instruction (so the loop will never happen). The goal of these small loops is to make a less comprehensive flow graph and to make the analysis harder. There are more than 600 loops like this throughout the code.

At Hatching, we implemented a tool [qakbuscator.py](#) to deobfuscate the code and make the analysis much easier. This tool is provided with this analysis to allow all researchers to use it.



## Qakbot's deobfuscated

The DLLs that are in the Qakbot resources also have this obfuscation layer - you can use the script to deobfuscate them.

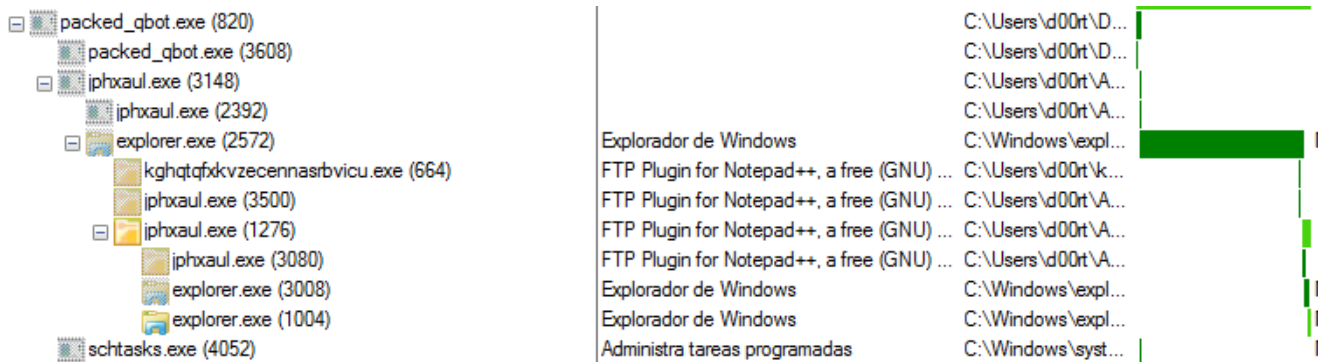
## Behavioral analysis

---

The sample used to perform the behavioral analysis is the deobfuscated sample using our deobfuscator tool explained in the previous section.

SAMPLE: `3bd468d29868bb3f198530ef2426668efe30a8330bf3835a4f3a941d534ef2df`

This is how a process tree of a Qakbot infection looks like:



## Process tree after Qakbot infection

---

Regardless of the input vector, the first time Qakbot runs it tries to install itself.

## Anti-VM/Anti-analysis tricks

---

First of all, it checks if it is running in a virtualized environment or not. Qakbot executes itself with the option `"/C"`. Qakbot admits parameters, in this case the parameter `"/C"` is to make anti-VM and anti-sandbox checks like the following ones:

Reading from the virtual port in order to detect VMWare

```
signed int __usercall antivm_trick1@<eax>(int a1@<ebx>)
{
    unsigned __int32 v1; // eax
    signed int result; // eax

    v1 = __indword('VX'); // Read virtual I/O port
    if ( a1 == 'VMXh' )
        result = 110;
    else
        result = 0;
    return result;
}
```

## VMWare detection

---

Check the CPUID

```

v15 = 0;
lpString2 = 0;
cpuid_(&String1);
_EAX = 1;
__asm { cpuid }
v18 = _ECX;
lpString2 = (LPCSTR)decrypt_string(0x181Au);
if ( lpString2 )
{
    if ( v18 == 1 && !strcmpiA(&String1, lpString2) )
        v17 = 1;
    w_freemem(&lpString2);
}
return 0;
}

```

## CPUID check

---

There are also other techniques used by Qakbot to know if it is running in an emulated environment like checking the sample name - in order to see if it is set to some default name like "sample.exe" or "malware.exe"; or checking running processes in order to detect any related to a virtual environments, anti-virus, debuggers etc.

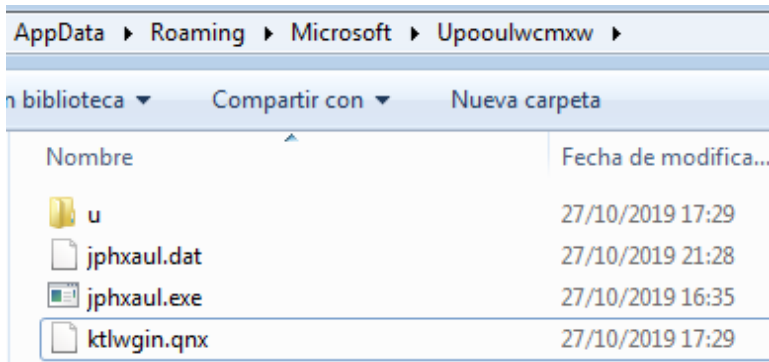
Among the different options that Qakbot accepts we can find the following:

Accepted parameters	Description
/C	Anti-VM checks
/I [name]	Disable Windows SpyNey and delete scheduled task [name]
/P[file]	Decrypt [file] and load it
/Q	Set exit status to <code>0x6F</code>
/T	Sync related stuff
/V	Debug/Testing option
/W	Debug/Testing option
/i [name]	Install itself and delete scheduled task [name]
/s	Create service
/t	Send Window Message
/A [1] [2]	Unknown

## Installation

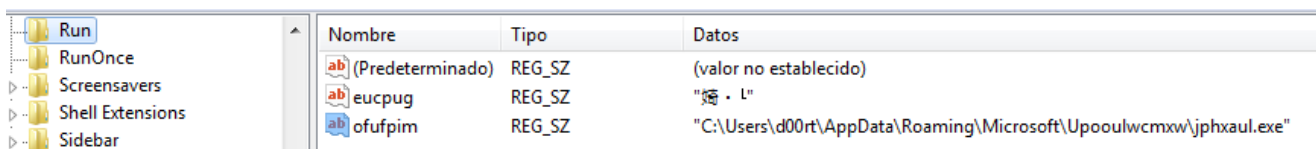
---

If a VM is detected it exits. Otherwise, it copies itself into `%APPDATA%` under a randomly generated folder with a randomly generated name. Those names are unique for each infected machine since they are created using some characteristics from infected host.



## Copying to %APPDATA%

It also creates the following registry key in order to be run when the system reboots “HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run”.



## Run on system boot

Also, it drops a `.dat` file that has configuration information, like botnet name, timestamp, etc. This file contains encrypted data which is decrypted in memory during run time. Once this file is decrypted it looks like is shown in the image below.

```

11=2
1=17.23.33-27/10/2019
2=1572193413
50=1
39=127.23.255.255
45=47.202.98.230
46=443
49=1
43=1572193843
6=54.36.108.120:65400
38=1572207957
5=VgBCAE8AWABTAFYAUgA7ADIA

```

## Decrypted file

The following table, from a blog post by the security researcher Vitaly Kremez ([link](#)), shows the meanings of some of these config values:

### Qakbot Config

11 = 2 (number of hardcoded C2)

1 = date of qbot install in HH:MM:ss-dd/mm/yyyy

2 = victim qbot install

45 = C2 IP



---

## Qakbot Config

---

46 = C2 Port

---

39 = victim external IP

---

38 = last victim call to C2 (time in Unix)

---

43 = time of record ((time in Unix)

---

5 = victim network shares

Finally, the copied file is executed and the original file is overwritten with `calc.exe`. Some malware deletes the file directly, but Qakbot has decided to overwrite it with a legitimate binary. This way it doesn't leave traces.

```
cmd.exe
"C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe" /c ping.exe -n 6 127.0.0.1 & type "C:\Windows\System32\calc.exe" > "C:\Users\Admin\AppData\Local\Temp\packed_qbot.exe"

PING.EXE
ping.exe -n 6 127.0.0.1
```

---

## Overwriting with legitimate binary

---

When Qakbot is installed, its behavior is different. In this case, it is going to create an instance of the `explorer.exe` process in order to inject itself into it.

Once injected into explorer, the main .dll is loaded. At this point, different things could happen since the communication with the control panel begins. As shown in the process tree above, the explorer process executes an update of Qakbot directly downloaded from the C&C. Also, it can exfiltrate data, or infect browsers in order to get banking information from the victim system.

Qakbot update sample: <https://tria.ge/reports/191104-athqk1tjxn/task2>

---

## Triage

---

In Triage we've just added support for this family, meaning you can detect Qakbot as well as get its configuration directly after the analysis.

The screenshot shows the Triage interface for a malware sample named 'jphxaul.exe'. The interface includes a navigation menu on the left with categories like GENERAL, MALWARE CONFIG, SIGNATURES, PROCESSES, NETWORK, and REPLAY MONITOR. The main content area displays the target file 'jphxaul.exe', its file size (676 KiB), and completion date (2019-11-11 12:04). A score of 10/10 is prominently displayed. Below the score, there are tags for 'qakbot', 'persistence', 'evasion', 'trojan', 'spreading', and 'family'. The 'Malware Config' section is expanded to show an 'Extracted' list of IP addresses under the 'Family qakbot' header. The IP list includes addresses such as 98.186.90.192:995, 74.194.4.181:443, 75.70.218.193:443, 168.245.228.71:443, 71.77.231.251:443, 108.5.32.66:443, 68.83.59.107:443, 100.4.185.8:443, 99.228.242.183:995, 50.247.230.33:443, 105.246.79.97:995, 47.23.101.26:993, 72.213.98.233:443, 174.16.234.171:993, 50.78.93.74:995, 47.202.98.230:443, 2.50.170.151:443, 70.74.159.126:2222, 96.59.11.86:443, 173.22.120.11:2222, 24.184.6.58:2222, 64.19.74.29:995, 104.3.91.20:995, 96.20.238.2:2087, 206.255.212.179:443, 108.55.23.221:443, 172.78.165.176:443, 68.238.56.27:443, 74.88.112.250:2222, 173.161.148.169:995, 111.125.70.30:2222, and 222.195.69.36:2078.

## Qakbot in Triage

## Samples

The Triage report for the sample that was used for this blog can be found ([here](#)).

### Sample state **SHA256**

Packed Qakbot e736cf964b998e582fd2c191a0c9865814b632a315435f80798dd2a239a5e5f5

Qakbot 850ff92b7f3badda4bd4eca0a54fbdea410667db1ea27db8069337bf451078d1

Deobfuscated Qakbot 3bd468d29868bb3f198530ef2426668efe30a8330bf3835a4f3a941d534ef2df

Qakbot resource 1 (main.dll) 83273809a35ba26c2fb30cba58ba437004483ae754babad63c5d168113efa430

Deobfuscated Qakbot resource 1 (main.dll) 74f8907acfd070d2590895523433a8c85b5ef87f4e1a5ef7ccd356f5562b7a6b

Qakbot resource 2 (injects dll x86) b7d9a462bd105193e998b6324f3343b84f11ceb21ab24e60e2580a26d95e4494

## Sample state SHA256

---

Qakbot  
resource 3  
(injects dll  
x64)

8c7a43002ee6105fc37cfdc00a192239639f7c08bf28e06ca1432551fe21b3f

Here is a list of related samples and their corresponding Triage reports.

SHA256	Triage Report
f614a06748251107a34fa7e44c7652fd88 e61fd958df724455e14ec88040abf9	1.bin <a href="https://tria.ge/reports/191111-ypg95xvrwj_">https://tria.ge/reports/191111-ypg95xvrwj_</a>
7d4d207fb5258f504d3f9ef60d431332d1 e7320d5849c0b0acf624612b01c8f0	2.bin <a href="https://tria.ge/reports/191111-mgrgp545yx_">https://tria.ge/reports/191111-mgrgp545yx_</a>
357b4979324e2065adc8e6bd11cd7161f8 30250cae30f50fb13edd70fd2b506b	3.bin <a href="https://tria.ge/reports/191111-sbsq7xbqea_">https://tria.ge/reports/191111-sbsq7xbqea_</a>
29754f0caa9576eba6b9c351d20549e7e1 9216c6e72c2963da33450719a51277	4.bin <a href="https://tria.ge/reports/191111-57yf3bdh4j_">https://tria.ge/reports/191111-57yf3bdh4j_</a>
304a01a339d86ccbba7b1f671839624d44 6e6ea86474912bf976837df779bad2	5.bin <a href="https://tria.ge/reports/191111-38qmrk62q2_">https://tria.ge/reports/191111-38qmrk62q2_</a>
d2f8a61e8cfc9a6c983fc40d2b7ac33e2a 686872d0136dce2f66466c044f246c	6.bin <a href="https://tria.ge/reports/191111-p6ccqne7cwn_">https://tria.ge/reports/191111-p6ccqne7cwn_</a>
2b9ef4a9f47402d171eec28acadf3753cb b33c9bc6ec26d99aa060127a470e95	7.bin <a href="https://tria.ge/reports/191111-zl9l5y6lp2_">https://tria.ge/reports/191111-zl9l5y6lp2_</a>
eb17935cf972d90be92c9b39fff8b3d760 ecda78a6f602cb2b8bbaf3d87e6b61	8.bin <a href="https://tria.ge/reports/191111-7tn19rbh9x_">https://tria.ge/reports/191111-7tn19rbh9x_</a>
6b88260f4c4da4651a82bb62761cd23ee9 ad6662a2a0abbec017e7193668397b	9.bin <a href="https://tria.ge/reports/191111-hb6qpears_">https://tria.ge/reports/191111-hb6qpears_</a>
256967605423fea1e00368078eea1cdb52 d391aa0091e0798db797ab337d1567	10.bin <a href="https://tria.ge/reports/191111-m8tm8zqbrs_">https://tria.ge/reports/191111-m8tm8zqbrs_</a>

## SHA256

13c2f4b6fb80500884a4ea9d2fe8077412  
4f46ebfd80de3e1dfcfb9e167aee08

## Triage Report

11.bin  
[https://tria.ge/reports/191111-7cpggrpxts\\_](https://tria.ge/reports/191111-7cpggrpxts_)

## References

---