

# Analysis of njRAT PowerPoint Macros

 [cyberandramen.net/2022/01/12/analysis-of-njrat-powerpoint-macros/](https://cyberandramen.net/2022/01/12/analysis-of-njrat-powerpoint-macros/)

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I wanted to do a quick write-up on an interesting PowerPoint macro document that contains njRAT. njRAT is a .NET trojan first identified in 2013 that has largely targeted countries in the Middle East as well as South America.

The malicious document can be found via MalwareBazaar:

<https://bazaar.abuse.ch/sample/edba3ca498110106418658167533034aeb929276fe81de80c6de1a6bb95120e0>

## Information Gathering

When triaging a suspected malicious file, running one of the many scripts from OLETools is a must. The malicious PowerPoint has the extension .ppm, so we will run Olevba and see what it outputs.

Type	Keyword	Description
AutoExec	Auto_Open	Runs when the Excel Workbook is opened
Suspicious	Open	May open a file
Suspicious	write	May write to a file (if combined with Open)
Suspicious	binary	May read or write a binary file (if combined with Open)
Suspicious	ADODB.Stream	May create a text file
Suspicious	WriteText	May create a text file
Suspicious	SaveToFile	May create a text file
Suspicious	Shell	May run an executable file or a system command
Suspicious	WScript.Shell	May run an executable file or a system command
Suspicious	Run	May run an executable file or a system command
Suspicious	CreateObject	May create an OLE object
Suspicious	MSXML2.XmlHttp	May download files from the Internet
Suspicious	Hex Strings	Hex-encoded strings were detected, may be used to obfuscate strings (option --decode to see all)
IOC	<a href="https://wtools.io/code/raw/b84v">https://wtools.io/code/raw/b84v</a>	URL
IOC	x.vbs	Executable file name

Figure 1

Olevba output

Our suspicions are confirmed that this document not only contains macro code (Auto\_Open), but also spawns WScript.exe, creates and drops files, communicates with a URL.

The output from Olevba provides a roadmap of where to start our analysis methods. Let's first take a look at x.vbs:

```
.....  
'Update 21/12/2021  
.....
```

Figure 2

Before we dive into the VBS code, I had to start off with the image above in Figure 2. The document starts with almost 100 lines of colons but has this helpful string identifying a recent update to the njRAT malware.

Much of the script is obfuscated, however, this does not prevent us from gaining an understanding of what the document is capable of.

```
On Error Resume Next  
KgGUC:IlyeH:QMIQh = "xwKHk":aVvGG:KfkAG:  
KgGUC:IlyeH:QMIQh = "xwKHk":aVvGG:KfkAG:  
dim VilhF  
VilhF = ""  
DiUwd = "putrats"  
DiUwd = HssQz(HssQz(HssQz(DiUwd)))  
  
KgGUC:IlyeH:QMIQh = "xwKHk":aVvGG:KfkAG:  
pWfWl = "TSL"  
  
TSLCPOFCBMFZSOWOKTYLSXX  
XZFTTZGYVTKBYPWDZTMFHWDVZKSWYZQQTMMKXNHFTWNFBQPPVH  
  
if "" then  
KgGUC:IlyeH:QMIQh = "xwKHk":aVvGG:KfkAG:  
KgGUC:IlyeH:QMIQh = "xwKHk":aVvGG:KfkAG:  
Set zamEE = CreateObject ("Wscript.Shell")  
VilhF = WScript.ScriptFullName  
JGYfz = VilhF
```

Figure 3 x.vbs

In Figure 3, we can clearly make out the word "Startup" reversed at the DiUwd variable. A few lines down, we see some string concatenation, an if-else block, as well as a call to WScript.Shell.

Forgive me for skipping around, but much of what comes after the code in Figure 3 is more concatenation and reversed letters I would rather not waste time on. Scrolling down further, we finally see some interesting calls to replace and references to PowerShell.





Viewing a memory dump of the executed malware produces the configuration that includes identifiers that may assist defenders in hunting this remote access trojan.

```
080E0: 66 00 00 0B 63 00 6C 00 65 00 61 00 72 00 00 2D f . . c . l . e . a . r . . -
080F0: 66 00 69 00 64 00 61 00 70 00 65 00 73 00 74 00 f . i . d . a . p . e . s . t .
08100: 65 00 32 00 2E 00 64 00 75 00 63 00 6B 00 64 00 e . 2 . . . d . u . c . k . d .
08110: 6E 00 73 00 2E 00 6F 00 72 00 67 00 00 09 35 00 n . s . . . o . r . g . . . 5 .
08120: 35 00 35 00 32 00 00 21 61 00 39 00 31 00 38 00 5 . 5 . 2 . . ! a . 9 . 1 . 8 .
08130: 31 00 31 00 37 00 61 00 36 00 64 00 63 00 38 00 1 . 1 . 7 . a . 6 . d . c . 8 .
08140: 34 00 62 00 38 00 61 00 00 0F 40 00 21 00 23 00 4 . b . 8 . a . . . @ ! # .
08150: 26 00 5E 00 25 00 24 00 00 19 54 00 6C 00 6C 00 & ^ % $ . . . T . l . l .
08160: 42 00 54 00 69 00 42 00 44 00 51 00 56 00 51 00 B . T . i . B . D . Q . V . Q .
08170: 3D 00 00 0B 30 00 2E 00 37 00 4E 00 43 00 00 09 = . . . 0 . . . 7 . N . C . .
```

Figure 9

RegAsm.exe, the .NET framework Assembly Registration tool makes two DNS requests for the above domain, fidapeste2[.]duckdns[.]org. No additional network traffic to that domain was identified.

The .NET assembly is loaded utilizing PowerShell's [AppDomain]::CurrentDomain.Load() method.

- At the end of the output in figure 9 is a base64 encoded string, 'TiIBTiBDQVQ=', which decodes to NYAN CAT.
- The 0.7NC signifies the version of njRAT, as well as the identifier for NYAN CAT, 'NC'.

'a918117a6dc84b8a' is utilized as a mutex to prevent a second infection of the victim.

Last but not least, '@!#&^%\$' acts as a delimiter for information siphoned to the attacker command and control infrastructure.

This was a pretty quick analysis but served as a great learning experience. I hope to make more quick posts like this in the future. Thanks for reading!