

# [Z2A]Bimonthly malware challenge – Emotet (Back From the Dead)



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## Summary

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We're back! After a few weeks delay, and with FLAREON over, I'm happy to say I'm rebooting the bimonthly malware challenges!

The next challenge in the series involves Emotet, a malware family I'm sure you've all heard about! Within this challenge, your goal is to first unpack the Emotet sample to grab the core payload (can be unpacked in anyway you like), and then to identify the string encryption algorithm. Emotet stores all of its encrypted strings as stack strings, which can be very painful to manually decrypt one at a time, accounting for endianness! Therefore, once you've located the string encryption, your next goal is to develop a script (Python, Golang, even C if that makes it easier!) to decrypt the strings found within the sample.

The sample hash is: `fc345d151b44639631fc6b88a979462dfba3aa5c281ee3a526c550359268c694`

With the amount of obfuscation in the sample, it's definitely up there as one of the more complex malware families, however string decryption would be the first major step at deobfuscating it, and once a string decryptor has been created, it is pretty easy to use that as a base for an API resolver!

Good luck, and your time starts now!

Sample hash is:

[fc345d151b44639631fc6b88a979462dfba3aa5c281ee3a526c550359268c694](#)

This write-up of mine will be divided into three parts:

- Grab core Emotet Dll payload.
- Recover API functions that used by core payload.
- Decrypt strings

1. Grab core payload

A quick check of information related to sections of this sample shows that it may be crypted/packed to conceal the real malware inside the original sample, besides there is an extra section with an unusual name: **text**



To quickly get the Emotet core payload, set a bp at the `ret` command below the loop, then press **F9** to let the payload finish decrypting and fill core payload content to the allocated memory. The resulting core payload is decrypted as shown below:

Address	Hex	ASCII
0000000000290000	4D 5A 90 00 03 00 00 00 04 00 00 00 FF FF 00 00	MZ.....ÿÿ..
0000000000290010	B8 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 40 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	,.....@.....
0000000000290020	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
0000000000290030	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
0000000000290040	0E 1F BA 0E 00 B4 09 CD 21 B8 01 4C CD 21 54 68	..@..`í!,.L!Th
0000000000290050	69 73 20 70 72 6F 67 72 61 6D 20 63 61 6E 6E 6F	is program canno
0000000000290060	74 20 62 65 20 72 75 6E 20 69 6E 20 44 4F 53 20	t be run in DOS
0000000000290070	6D 6F 64 65 2E 0D 0A 24 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	mode.....\$.....
0000000000290080	80 57 0B E8 C4 36 65 BB C4 36 65 BB C4 36 65 BB	.W.éÀée»Àéé»Àéé»
0000000000290090	B9 4F 80 BB D1 34 65 BB B9 4F B9 BB C5 36 65 BB	'0..Ñéé»'0'»Àéé»
00000000002900A0	B9 4F BB BB C5 36 65 BB 52 69 63 68 C4 36 65 BB	'0»»Àéé»RichÀéé»
00000000002900B0	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 50 45 00 00 64 86 04 00	.....PE..d..
00000000002900C0	5D F8 6B 63 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 F0 00 22 20	Jøkc.....ð.."
00000000002900D0	0B 02 0C 00 00 9A 02 00 00 20 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
00000000002900E0	3C C7 01 00 00 10 00 00 00 00 00 80 01 00 00 00	<ç.....
00000000002900F0	00 10 00 00 00 02 00 00 06 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
0000000000290100	06 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 E0 02 00 00 04 00 00	.....à.....
0000000000290110	00 00 00 00 02 00 00 01 00 00 10 00 00 00 00 00	.....
0000000000290120	00 10 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 10 00 00 00 00 00	.....
0000000000290130	00 10 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 10 00 00 00	.....
0000000000290140	C0 B8 02 00 4A 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	À,..J..
0000000000290150	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 D0 02 00 40 0E 00 00 00 00	.....Ø..@..
0000000000290160	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
0000000000290170	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
0000000000290180	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....

Emotet's  
core Dll

Now, dump the above memory to disk, then fix total size of the payload to **0x2B800**, we get the final Emotet core Dll (Md5: [577118e39051f0678a52f871f74cd675](#)):

Disasm: .text	General	DOS Hdr	Rich Hdr	File Hdr	Optional Hdr	Section Hdrs	Exports	
Offset	Name	Value	Meaning					
2A6C0	Characteristics	0						
2A6C4	TimeDateStamp	636BF85B	Wednesday, 09.11.2022 18:58:35 UTC					
2A6C8	MajorVersion	0						
2A6CA	MinorVersion	0						
2A6CC	Name	2B8F2	E.dll					
2A6D0	Base	1						
2A6D4	NumberOfFunctions	1						
2A6D8	NumberOfNames	1						
2A6DC	AddressOfFunctions	2B8E8						
2A6E0	AddressOfNames	2B8EC						
2A6E4	AddressOfNameOrdinals	2B8F0						
Exported Functions [1 entry]								
Offset	Ordinal	Function RVA	Name RVA	Name	Forwarder			
2A6E8	1	15334	2B8F8	DllRegisterServer				

## 2. API resolver

### 2.1. Recover Dll name from pre-calculated hash

Load fixed core Dll above into IDA, go to the export function **DllRegisterServer** we see there are 2 sub routines as follows:

```
HRESULT __stdcall DllRegisterServer()
{
    et_main_proc();
    return sub_1800282D0();
}
```

At **sub\_1800282D0**, Emotet will perform:

1. Get the address of the API function based on the pre-computed hash value.
2. Jump to the API function to execute.

```
text:000000018002835E    sub    ecx, edx
.text:0000000180028360    shr    ecx, 1
.text:0000000180028362    add    ecx, edx
.text:0000000180028364    mov    edx, 9F1DEEB2h      ; pre_dll_hash
.text:0000000180028367    shr    ecx, 4
.text:000000018002836C    mov    [rsp+38h+arg_8], ecx
[rsp+38h+arg_8], 8A479Fh
.text:0000000180028370    shl    [rsp+38h+arg_8], 8
.text:0000000180028375    xor    [rsp+38h+arg_8], eax, [rsp+38h+arg_8]
.text:000000018002837D    mov    eax, [rsp+38h+arg_8]
.text:0000000180028381    mov    eax, [rsp+38h+arg_0]
.text:0000000180028383    mov    eax, [rsp+38h+arg_10]
.text:0000000180028386    mov    ecx, 0ADF3B70Eh      ; pre_api_hash
.text:000000018002838E    call   et_retrieve_api_addr    ①
.text:000000018002838E
.text:0000000180028393    mov    cs:qword_18002C598, rax
.text:0000000180028393
.text:0000000180028393
.text:000000018002839A    loc_18002839A:          ; CODE XREF: sub_1800282D0+1
[.text:000000018002839A    xor    ecx, ecx
.text:000000018002839C    add    rsp, 38h
.text:00000001800283A0    jmp    rax                ②
.text:00000001800283A0
.text:00000001800283A0    subH_1800282D0 endp
.text:00000001800283A0
.text:00000001800283A0 :
```

At **et\_retrieve\_api\_addr (0x18000F174)** function, the code snippet does the following:

1. Retrieve the base address of the Dll based on the pre-computed hash value.
2. Retrieve the address of the API function belong to the Dll above.

```
unsigned __int64 __fastcall et_retrieve_api_addr(int pre_api_hash, int pre_dll_hash)
{
    // [COLLAPSED LOCAL DECLARATIONS. PRESS KEYPAD CTRL-+ TO EXPAND]

    dll_base_addr = et_get_dll_base_from_hash(pre_dll_hash); ①
    return et_get_api_addr_from_hash(0x7664Bi64, 0x7C625i64, pre_api_hash, 0x3F060i64, dll_base_addr); ②
}
```

Continuing to dive into the **et\_get\_dll\_base\_from\_hash (0x0180002960)** function, the process of getting the base address of the Dll will be as follows:

```

void * __usercall et_get_dll_base_from_hash@<rax>(int pre_dll_hash@<edx>
{
    // [COLLAPSED LOCAL DECLARATIONS. PRESS KEYPAD CTRL- "+" TO EXPAND]

    ptr_InLoadOrderModuleList = &et_get_PEB() ->Ldr->InLoadOrderModuleList;
    for ( ptr_LdrEntry = ptr_InLoadOrderModuleList->InLoadOrderLinks.Flink; ; ptr_LdrEntry = ptr_LdrEntry->InLoadOrderLinks.Flink )
    {
        if ( ptr_LdrEntry == ptr_InLoadOrderModuleList )
            return 0i64;
        if ( [et_calc_hash_wstr(0x8194i64, 0xB5F30i64, ptr_LdrEntry->BaseDllName.Buffer, v3) ^ 0x106308C0] == pre_dll_hash )
            break;
    }
    return ptr_LdrEntry->DllBase;
}

int __usercall et_calc_hash_wstr@<eax>(_int64 a1@<rcx>, _int64 a2@<rdx>, wchar_t *wstr_dll_name@<r8>, _int64 a4@<r9>)
{
    // [COLLAPSED LOCAL DECLARATIONS. PRESS KEYPAD CTRL- "+" TO EXPAND]

    et_process_args(a1, a2, wstr_dll_name, a4);
    calced_hash = 0;
    while ( TRUE )
    {
        chr = *wstr_dll_name;
        if ( !wstr_dll_name )
            break;
        hash_val = calced_hash;
        tmp1 = calced_hash << 6;
        tmp2 = calced_hash << 0x10;
        lowercase_letter = chr;
        if ( (chr - 0x41) <= 0x19u )
            lowercase_letter = chr + 0x20;
        calced_hash = tmp1 + tmp2 - hash_val + lowercase_letter;
        ++wstr_dll_name;
    }
    return calced_hash;
}

```

Based on the above pseudocode, rewrite the hash function in Python for the name of the Dll as follows:

```

In [1]: def calc_hash(dll_name):
...:     .....
...:     hash_value = 0x0
...:     module_name_list = []
...:     module_name_list = list(dll_name)
...:     for i in range(len(module_name_list)):
...:         ch = ord(module_name_list[i])
...:         hash_value = ((hash_value << 0x10) & 0xFFFFFFFF) + ((hash_value << 0x6) & 0xFFFFFFFF) + ch - hash_value
...:     # xored value need to change for each payload
...:     return [(hash_value ^ 0x106308C0) & 0xFFFFFFFF]

```

Let's check again with the name of the Dll is **kernel32.dll**:

The screenshot shows the IDA Python Console and Hex View windows. In the Hex View window, the instruction at address 00027764 is highlighted with a red box, showing the value **0x9f1deeb2**. This value is also highlighted in the Python console output where the `calc_hash('kernel32.dll')` call is executed.

We can write an IDAPython script that recovers the names of the DLLs that Emotet uses from these pre-computed hashes. The script performs the following tasks:

1. Iterate all addresses refer to `et_retrieve_api_addr` function.
2. Find the address of the instruction that assigns the hash value of the Dll name and retrieve this hash value.

3. Calculate the hash value based on the list of common DLL names, then compare the calculated hash value with the hash value obtained in the previous step.
4. If equal, create a new enumeration that will store the hash-to-dll-name mapping, then convert this hash value back to the name of the DLL.

```

import idc, ida_enum, idautils, ida_bytes, idaapi, ida_bytes

most_common_dlls =
['kernel32.dll', 'user32.dll', 'ntdll.dll', 'shlwapi.dll', 'iphlpapi.dll', 'urlmon.dll', 'ws
 'comctl32.dll', 'comdlg32.dll', 'msvcrt.dll', 'oleaut32.dll', 'srsvc.dll',
 'winhttp.dll', 'advpack.dll', 'combase.dll', 'ntoskrnl.exe']

#-----
def calc_hash(dll_name):
    """
    hash_value = 0x0
    module_name_list = []
    module_name_list = list(dll_name)
    for i in range(len(module_name_list)):
        ch = ord(module_name_list[i])
        hash_value = ((hash_value << 0x10) & 0xFFFFFFFF) + ((hash_value << 0x6) &
0xFFFFFFFF) + ch - hash_value
    # xored value need to change for each payload
    return ((hash_value ^ 0x106308C0) & 0xFFFFFFFF)

#-----
def get_enum_const(constant):
    """
    allEnums = ida_enum.get_enum_qty()
    for i in range(0, allEnums):
        enum_id = ida_enum.getn_enum(i)
        mask = ida_enum.get_first_bmask(enum_id)
        enum_constant = ida_enum.get_first_enum_member(enum_id, mask)
        name = ida_enum.get_enum_member_name(ida_enum.get_enum_member(enum_id,
enum_constant, 0, mask))
        if int(enum_constant) == constant: return [name, enum_id]
    while True:
        enum_constant = ida_enum.get_next_enum_member(enum_id, enum_constant,
mask)
        name = ida_enum.get_enum_member_name(ida_enum.get_enum_member(enum_id,
enum_constant, 0, mask))
        if enum_constant == 0xFFFFFFFF:
            break
        if int(enum_constant) == constant: return [name, enum_id]
    return None

#-----
def convert_offset_to_enum(addr):
    """
    n_operand = 0
    if idc.print_insn_mnem(addr) == "push":
        constant = idc.get_operand_value(addr, 0) & 0xFFFFFFFF
    elif idc.print_insn_mnem(addr) == "mov":
        constant = idc.get_operand_value(addr, 1) & 0xFFFFFFFF
        n_operand = 1
    enum_data = get_enum_const(constant)
    if enum_data:

```

```

        name, enum_id = enum_data
        idc.op_enum(addr, n_operand, enum_id, 0)
        return True
    else:
        return False

#-----
def enum_for_xrefs(func_addr, eid):
    """
    for x in idautils.XrefsTo(func_addr, flags=0):
        call_address = x.frm
        if ida_bytes.is_code(ida_bytes.get_full_flags(call_address)):
            #retrieve address of the instruction that assigns the Dll's hash value to
            the variable
            pre_module_hash_addr = idaapi.get_arg_addrs(call_address)[1]

            if idc.print_insn_mnem(pre_module_hash_addr) == "mov" and
            idc.get_operand_type(pre_module_hash_addr, 1) == idc.o_imm:
                print ("[+] Target instruction found at
0x{address:x}".format(address=pre_module_hash_addr))
                pre_module_hash = idc.get_operand_value(pre_module_hash_addr, 1) &
0xFFFFFFFF
                module_hash_addr = pre_module_hash_addr

                for dll_name in most_common_dlls:
                    calced_hash = calc_hash(dll_name)
                    if calced_hash == pre_module_hash:
                        print ('    [+] Module name: %s ==> Hash: 0%xx' %(dll_name,
calced_hash))
                        ida_enum.add_enum_member(eid, '%s_hash' % dll_name,
int(calced_hash), idaapi.BADADDR)
                        if convert_offset_to_enum(module_hash_addr):
                            print ("    [+] Converted 0x%x to %s enumeration" %
(idc.get_operand_value(module_hash_addr, 1) & 0xFFFFFFFF, dll_name))

#-----
def main():
    """
    target_function = 0x018000F174 #change address of function
    '''Adds enum name'''
    if ida_enum.get_enum("MODULE_HASHES") != 0xffffffffffffffff:
        print('Enum already exists ...')
        return 0xffffffffffffffff
    else:
        eid = ida_enum.add_enum(0, "MODULE_HASHES", ida_bytes.hex_flag())

    enum_for_xrefs(target_function, eid)

if __name__ == '__main__':
    main()

```

The following figures is the result after executing the script:

Output window

```
[+] Target instruction found at 0x1800015be
[+] Module name: shlwapi.dll => Hash: 0x511d9890
[+] Converted 0x511d9890 to shlwapi.dll enumeration
[+] Target instruction found at 0x180001933
[+] Module name: kernel32.dll => Hash: 0x9f1deeb2
[+] Converted 0x9f1deeb2 to kernel32.dll enumeration
[+] Target instruction found at 0x180002614
[+] Module name: kernel32.dll => Hash: 0x9f1deeb2
[+] Converted 0x9f1deeb2 to kernel32.dll enumeration
[+] Target instruction found at 0x180002720
[+] Module name: kernel32.dll => Hash: 0x9f1deeb2
[+] Converted 0x9f1deeb2 to kernel32.dll enumeration
[+] Target instruction found at 0x1800027b0
[+] Module name: kernel32.dll => Hash: 0x9f1deeb2
[+] Converted 0x9f1deeb2 to kernel32.dll enumeration
[+] Target instruction found at 0x1800053e1
[+] Module name: winhttp.dll => Hash: 0xaed9633a
[+] Converted 0xaed9633a to winhttp.dll enumeration
[+] Target instruction found at 0x1800055f3
[+] Module name: ntdll.dll => Hash: 0xc24d28d4
[+] Converted 0xc24d28d4 to ntdll.dll enumeration
[+] Target instruction found at 0x180005a4c
[+] Module name: kernel32.dll => Hash: 0x9f1deeb2
[+] Converted 0x9f1deeb2 to kernel32.dll enumeration
[+] Target instruction found at 0x180005c89
[+] Module name: kernel32.dll => Hash: 0x9f1deeb2
[+] Converted 0x9f1deeb2 to kernel32.dll enumeration
[+] Target instruction found at 0x180005d3f
[+] Module name: bcrypt.dll => Hash: 0x76dcf482
[+] Converted 0x76dcf482 to bcrypt.dll enumeration
```

.text:0000000180028362 add ecx, edx	5 v0 = qword_18002C598;
.text:0000000180028364 mov edx, kernel32.dll_hash ; pre_dll_hash	6 if ( qword_18002C598 )
.text:0000000180028369 shr ecx, 4	7 return v0(0i64);
.text:000000018002836C mov [rsp+38h+arg_8], ecx	8 v0 = et_retrieve_api_addr(0xAF3B70E, kernel32_dll_hash);
.text:0000000180028370 shl [rsp+38h+arg_8], 8	9 qword_18002C598 = v0;
.text:0000000180028375 xor [rsp+38h+arg_8], 0A479Fh	10 return v0(0i64);
.text:000000018002837D mov eax, [rsp+38h+arg_8]	11 }
.text:0000000180028381 mov eax, [rsp+38h+arg_0]	
.text:0000000180028385 mov eax, [rsp+38h+arg_10]	
.text:0000000180028389 mov ecx, 0AF3B70Eh ; pre_api_hash	
.text:000000018002838E call et_retrieve_api_addr	
.text:0000000180028393 mov cs:qword_18002C598, rax	

We get the full list of DLLs that Emotet will use during execution:

```

FFFFFFFF ; enum MODULE_HASHES, mappedto_124
FFFFFFFF crypt32.dll_hash = 1C9F3E23h ; XREF: sub_18001141C+109/s
FFFFFFFF advapi32.dll_hash = 224390DCh ; XREF: sub_180013CEC+133/s
FFFFFFFF ; sub_180015254+65/s ...
FFFFFFFF shlwapi.dll_hash = 511D9890h ; XREF: sub_180001570+4E/s
FFFFFFFF ; sub_180008A4C+8B/s ...
FFFFFFFF bcrypt.dll_hash = 76DCF482h ; XREF: sub_180005CA8+97/s
FFFFFFFF ; sub_18000A0B4+77/s ...
FFFFFFFF kernel32.dll_hash = 9F1DEEB2h ; XREF: sub_180001874+BF/s
FFFFFFFF ; sub_180002520+F4/s ...
FFFFFFFF winhttp.dll_hash = 0AED9633Ah ; XREF: sub_180005394+4D/s
FFFFFFFF ; sub_18000719C+AF/s ...
FFFFFFFF ntdll.dll_hash = 0C24D28D4h ; XREF: sub_180005590+63/s
FFFFFFFF ; sub_180014B80+9D/s ...
FFFFFFFF shell32.dll_hash = 0DDE76DA5h ; XREF: sub_18000EBFC+44/s
FFFFFFFF ; sub_180016E7C+AB/s

```

## 2.2. Recover API name from pre-calculated hash

The pseudocode at the `et_get_api_addr_from_hash (0x0180025D84)` function does the following task:

```

unsigned __int64 __fastcall et_get_api_addr_from_hash(__int64 unused_arg1, __int64 unused_arg2, __int64 pre_api_hash, __int64 unused_arg4, __int64 dll_base_addr)
{
    // [COLLAPSED LOCAL DECLARATIONS. PRESS KEYPAD CTRL+" TO EXPAND]

    et_process_args(unused_arg1, unused_arg2, pre_api_hash, unused_arg4);
    ptr_NtHeaders = (dll_base_addr + *(dll_base_addr + offsetof(IMAGE_DOS_HEADER, e_lfanew)));
    api_addr = 0i64;
    ptr_ExportDir = (dll_base_addr + ptr_NtHeaders->OptionalHeader.DataDirectory[0].VirtualAddress);
    ptr_FuncNamesTbl = (dll_base_addr + ptr_ExportDir->AddressOfNames);
    ptr_FuncAddressTbl = (dll_base_addr + ptr_ExportDir->AddressOfFunctions);
    ptr_NameOrdinalsTbl = (dll_base_addr + ptr_ExportDir->AddressOfNameOrdinals);
    for ( i = 0; i < ptr_ExportDir->NumberOfNames; ++i )
    {
        if ( (et_calc_hash_str(0x756F0i64, (dll_base_addr + ptr_FuncNamesTbl[i]), 0x42DA2i64, 0xAA41Fi64) ^ 0xF99519F) == pre_api_hash )
        {
            api_index = ptr_NameOrdinalsTbl[i];
            api_addr = dll_base_addr + ptr_FuncAddressTbl[api_index];
            if ( api_addr ≥ ptr_ExportDir && api_addr < ptr_ExportDir + ptr_NtHeaders->OptionalHeader.DataDirectory[0].Size )
                api_addr = sub_180012244((dll_base_addr + ptr_FuncAddressTbl[api_index]));
            return api_addr;
        }
    }
    return api_addr;
}

int __fastcall et_calc_hash_str(__int64 a1, char *str_api_name, __int64 a3, __int64 a4)
{
    // [COLLAPSED LOCAL DECLARATIONS. PRESS KEYPAD CTRL+" TO EXPAND]

    et_process_args(a1, str_api_name, a3, a4);
    calced_hash = 0;
    chr = *str_api_name;
    while ( chr )
    {
        tmp = chr + 0x10040 * calced_hash;
        chr = **+str_api_name;
        calced_hash = tmp - calced_hash;
    }
    return calced_hash;
}

```

Based on the above pseudocode, it can be seen that this hash function is similar to the hash function for DLL name above, we can rewrite it in Python in another way as follows:

IPython Console

```
In [1]: def calc_api_hash(api_name):
...:     """
...:     hash_value = 0x0
...:     api_name_list = []
...:     api_name_list = list(api_name)
...:     for i in range(len(api_name_list)):
...:         ch = ord(api_name_list[i])
...:         hash_value = (hash_value * 0x10040 & 0xFFFFFFFF) + ch - hash_value
...:     # xored value need to change for each payload
...:     return ((hash_value ^ 0x1F99519F) & 0xFFFFFFFF)
```

Double-check with the API name is `ExitProcess`:

The screenshot shows two windows. The top window is the IDA Pro assembly view for the `ExitProcess` function. It contains the following assembly code:

```
4 v0 = qword_18002C598;
5 if ( qword_18002C598 )
6     return v0(0i64);
7 v0 = et_retrieve_api_addr[0xADF3B70E, kernel32_dll_hash];
8 qword_18002C598 = v0;
9 return v0(0i64);
10}
11}
```

A red arrow points from the highlighted assembly instruction `v0 = et_retrieve_api_addr[0xADF3B70E, kernel32_dll_hash];` down to the IPython console window below.

The bottom window is the IPython console. It shows the output of running the `calc_api_hash` function with the argument `'ExitProcess'`:

```
In [2]: print(hex(calc_api_hash('ExitProcess')))
0xadf3b70e
```

Following [this article](#), we can write python script to perform the following tasks:

1. Get the list of exported API functions from the list of DLLs obtained above.
2. Calculate the hash, and write the results to a JSON-formatted file as follows:

```
"api_hash_value": "api_name"
```

Results after script runs:



Direction	Type	Address	Text
Up	p	sub_180001570+C1	call et_retrieve_api_addr; func_shlwapi_PathCombineW
Up	p	sub_180001874+15E	call et_retrieve_api_addr; func_kernel32_GetVolumeInformationW
Up	p	sub_180002520+14C	call et_retrieve_api_addr; func_kernel32_CreateFileW
Up	p	sub_1800026B4+A3	call et_retrieve_api_addr; func_kernel32_GetTempPathW
Up	p	sub_180002774+A1	call et_retrieve_api_addr; func_kernel32_GetProcAddress
Up	p	sub_180005394+C4	call et_retrieve_api_addr; func_winhttp_WinHttpQueryDataAvailable
Up	p	sub_180005590+EA	call et_retrieve_api_addr; func_ntdll_memset
Up	p	sub_1800059FC+B3	call et_retrieve_api_addr; func_kernel32_lstrcpyW
Up	p	sub_180005BE0+AE	call et_retrieve_api_addr; func_kernel32_CreateToolhelp32Snapshot
Up	p	sub_180005CA8+E8	call et_retrieve_api_addr; func_bcrypt_BCryptCloseAlgorithmProvider
Up	p	sub_180006114+96	call et_retrieve_api_addr; func_kernel32_DeleteTimerQueueEx
Up	p	sub_18000719C+13A	call et_retrieve_api_addr; func_winhttp_WinHttpOpenRequest
Up	p	sub_180008A4C+DC	call et_retrieve_api_addr; func_shlwapi_PathFindFileNameW
Up	p	sub_1800095A8+D2	call et_retrieve_api_addr; func_kernel32_CreateEventW
Up	p	sub_180009B20+B8	call et_retrieve_api_addr; func_kernel32_GetCurrentProcessId
Up	p	sub_18000A0B4+EE	call et_retrieve_api_addr; func_bcrypt_BCryptFinishHash
Up	p	sub_18000ACE4+158	call et_retrieve_api_addr; func_bcrypt_BCryptCreateHash
Up	p	sub_18000BFE4+B5	call et_retrieve_api_addr; func_bcrypt_BCryptFinalizeKeyPair
Up	p	sub_18000E470+CE	call et_retrieve_api_addr; func_bcrypt_BCryptSecretAgreement
Up	p	sub_18000E944+132	call et_retrieve_api_addr; func_bcrypt_BCryptExportKey
Up	p	sub_18000EBFC+CC	call et_retrieve_api_addr; func_shell32_SHFileOperationW
Up	p	sub_18000F054+F2	call et_retrieve_api_addr; func_bcrypt_BCryptGenerateKeyPair
Up	p	sub_18000FE88+C4	call et_retrieve_api_addr; func_kernel32_CloseHandle
Up	p	sub_180010FD8+BC	call et_retrieve_api_addr; func_kernel32_DeleteFileW
Up	p	sub_18001141C+12A	call et_retrieve_api_addr; func_crypt32_CryptBinaryToStringA
Up	p	sub_180011584+C7	call et_retrieve_api_addr; func_kernel32_FindClose
Up	p	sub_180011884+D5	call et_retrieve_api_addr; func_winhttp_WinHttpConnect
Up	p	sub_180011984+F6	call et_retrieve_api_addr; func_kernel32_GetTempFileNameW
Up	p	sub_180013CEC+197	call et_retrieve_api_addr; func_advapi32_RegCreateKeyExW
Up	p	sub_1800143C0+C5	call et_retrieve_api_addr; func_kernel32_GetComputerNameA
Up	p	sub_1800144A4+B8	call et_retrieve_api_addr; func_kernel32_GetTickCount
Up	p	sub_180014570+BE	call et_retrieve_api_addr; func_kernel32_LoadLibraryA
Up	p	sub_180014648+CC	call et_retrieve_api_addr; func_winhttp_WinHttpCloseHandle
Up	p	sub_18001472C+C7	call et_retrieve_api_addr; func_kernel32_WaitForSingleObject
Up	p	sub_1800148B0+170	call et_retrieve_api_addr; func_kernel32_CreateThread
Up	p	sub_180014B80+BE	call et_retrieve_api_addr; func_kernel32_CreateThread
Up	p	sub_180015254+C8	call et_retrieve_api_addr; func_advapi32_RegCloseKey
Up	p	sub_1800161D4+B5	call et_retrieve_api_addr; func_kernel32_GetProcessHeap
Up	p	sub_180016BAC+11E	call et_retrieve_api_addr; func_kernel32_WriteFile
Up	p	sub_180016D00+137	call et_retrieve_api_addr; func_advapi32_RegSetValueExW
Up	p	sub_180016E7C+10C	call et_retrieve_api_addr; func_shell32_SHGetFolderPathW
Up	n	sub_180016FR4+FD	call et_retrieve_api_addr; func_advani32_OnenSCManagerW

### 3. Decrypt strings

To find the function that decrypt the strings, the fastest way is to find the function that calls the **LoadLibraryW** API because this function will take as an argument the name of the module to be loaded.

```

t
while ( 1 )
{
    while ( control_state_var > 0x9CC3 )
    {
        switch ( control_state_var )
        {
            case 0xD904:
                wstr_module_name = sub_18002629C(); // return name of the module
                *(qword_18002C020 + 0x20) = et_load_specified_module(wstr_module_name, 0x28992i64, 0x25EFDi64, 0x43846i64, 0xFB2F7);
                et_free_heap_mem(0xB63FA164, wstr_module_name, 0xF503Di64, 0x2FC9Ci64);
                control_state_var = 0xF59F;
                break;
            case 0xDB5F:
                qword_18002C020 = et_allocate_heap_memory_wrap(0x50u);
                control_state_var = 0x1337;
                break;
            case 0xEFBE:
                HMODULE __fastcall et_load_specified_module(LPCWSTR lpLibFileName, _int64 a2, _int64 a3, _int64 a4, int a5)
                {
                    // [COLLAPSED LOCAL DECLARATIONS. PRESS KEYPAD CTRL- "+" TO EXPAND]
                    et_process_args(lpLibFileName, a2, a3, a4);
                    LoadLibraryW = *::LoadLibraryW;
                    if ( *::LoadLibraryW )
                        return LoadLibraryW(lpLibFileName);
                    LoadLibraryW = et_retrieve_api_addr(func_kernel32_LoadLibraryW, kernel32_dll_hash);
                    *::LoadLibraryW = LoadLibraryW;
                    return LoadLibraryW(lpLibFileName);
                }
        }
    }
}

```

As the figure above, `sub_18002629C` will return the name of the module. The pseudocode at `sub_18002629C` stores its encrypted string as stack string, then calls the `et_decrypt_string (0x180025C58)` function to decrypt:

```

WCHAR *_stdcall sub_18002629C()
{
    // [COLLAPSED LOCAL DECLARATIONS. PRESS KEYPAD CTRL- "+" TO EXPAND]

    v2 = 0xABF5;
    v3 = 0xFF53;
    v4 = 0xBAC4;
    encStr[2] = 0x649B175B; // Emotet stores its encrypted string as stack string
    encStr[1] = 0x979E0B5E;
    encStr[0] = 0xCE9B134C;
    return et_decrypt_string(0xBi64, 3i64, encStr, 0xF2748i64, 0xE6510, 0xB9F77B3F);
}

```

The `et_decrypt_string` function accepts parameters for the decryption process, including:

1. Length of decrypted string.
2. Multiplier (used for allocating heap memory to store the decoded string).
3. Encrypted string stored as a stack string. These values are all dynamically calculated by Emotet and then stored on the stack.
4. Key used for decryption.

The pseudocode of the function as shown below:

1. Allocate heap memory to store the decrypted string.
2. Execute the loop, load each dword of the encrypted string, perform the xor operation with the decryption key, and then assign the value after decryption to the allocated memory.

```

NCHAR *_fastcall et_decrypt_string(_int64 len, _int64 dwMultiplier, _DWORD *ptr_encStr, _int64 a4, int a5, int xor_key)
{
    // [COLLAPSED LOCAL DECLARATIONS. PRESS KEYPAD CTRL- "+" TO EXPAND]

    dwMultiplier = dwMultiplier;
    len = len;
    et_process_args(len, dwMultiplier, ptr_encStr, a4);
    ptr_decStrBuf = et_allocate_heap_memory_wrap(8 * dwMultiplier); ①
    if (!ptr_decStrBuf)
        return ptr_decStrBuf;
    cnt = 0i64;
    dwMaxCount = (4 * dwMultiplier + 3) >> 2;
    if (ptr_encStr > &ptr_encStr[dwMultiplier])
        dwMaxCount = 0i64;
    if (dwMaxCount)
    {
        do
        {
            dwEncStr = *ptr_encStr;
            ++cnt;
            ++ptr_encStr;
            dwDecStr = xor_key ^ dwEncStr;
            *ptr_decStrBuf = dwDecStr;
            LOWORD(v17) = dwDecStr;
            dwDecStr >= 0x10;
            ptr_decStrBuf += 4;
            ptr_decStrBuf[-3u] = BYTE1(v17);
            ptr_decStrBuf[-2u] = dwDecStr;
            ptr_decStrBuf[-1u] = BYTE1(dwDecStr);
        }
        while (cnt < dwMaxCount);
    }
    ptr_decStrBuf[len] = 0;
    return ptr_decStrBuf;
}

```

To verify we can do xor each value as below or through debugging:

● 8 encStr[2] = 0x649B175B;  
● 9 encStr[1] = 0x979E0B5E;  
● 10 encStr[0] = 0xCE9B134C;  
● 11 return et\_decrypt\_string(0xBi64, 3i64, encStr, 0xF2748i64, 0xE6510, 0xB9F77B3F);  
● 12 }

000257F7| sub\_18002629C:11 (1800263F7) (Synchronized with IDA View-A, Hex View-1)

Output window

```

IDC>0xCE9B134C ^ 0xB9F77B3F
2003593331. 776C6873h 16733064163o 000000000000000000000000000000001110111011011000110100001110011b 'shlw....'
IDC>0x979E0B5E ^ 0xB9F77B3F
778661985. 2E697061h 56322701410 00000000000000000000000000000000101110011010010111000001100001b 'api....'
IDC>0x649B175B ^ 0xB9F77B3F
3714870372. DD6C6C64h 33533066144o 00000000000000000000000000000000110111011011000110110001100100b 'dll♦....'

```

	Hex View-1	Hex View-2
000000000002C6180	00 00 00 80 01 00 00 00 63 96 5D 68 E4 05 D9 01	... €....c-]hä.Ù.
000000000002C6190	AB	<<<<<<<<<<<<<<
000000000002C61A0	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
000000000002C61B0	EE FE EE FE EE FE EE FE 1C AF 91 5B 8B F3 00 38	iþipipip.¬' [<ö.8
000000000002C61C0	73 00 68 00 6C 00 77 00 61 00 70 00 69 00 2E 00	s.h.l.w.a.p.i ...
000000000002C61D0	64 00 6C 00 6C 00 00 00 AB AB AB AB AB AB AB AB AB	d.l.l ... <<<<<<
000000000002C61E0	AB AB AB AB AB AB AB EE FE EE FE EE FE EE FE	<<<<<<iþipipip
000000000002C61F0	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....

UNKNOWN 000000000002C61C0: debug044-000000000002C61C0 |

As mentioned above, the encrypted string has a variable length and the values of the encrypted string are dynamically calculated by Emotet before being stored to the stack. Therefore, it is difficult to get these values for writing script to perform decryption. Therefore, one of the most possible ways is to write a script that uses IDA Appcall feature to execute a call to the decryption function and receive the decrypted string as the return result.

```

import idc, idautils, idaapi

#-----
def clean_data(data):
    data = data.rstrip(b'\x00')
    if b'\x00\x00' in data:
        data = data.split(b'\x00\x00')[0].replace(b'\x00', b'')
    else:
        if data.count(b'\x00') == 1:
            data = data.split(b'\x00')[0]
        else:
            data = data.replace(b'\x00', b'')

    data = data.decode('latin-1')
    return data

#-----
def find_and_decrypt_data(func_addr):
    for call_addr in idautils.CodeRefsTo(func_addr, 1):
        func_call_addr = idaapi.get_func(call_addr).start_ea
        print ("Found the function call to the decrypt function at: 0x%x" % func_call_addr)

        dec_func_name = idc.get_func_name(func_call_addr)
        print ("Exec function: %s" % dec_func_name)
        dec_func_proto = "wchar_t * __fastcall {:s}();".format(dec_func_name)
        dec_func = idaapi.Appcall.proto(dec_func_name, dec_func_proto)

        #Call function to decrypt data and clean the decrypted data
        try:
            dec_data = dec_func()
            dec_data = clean_data(dec_data)
            if dec_data:
                print("[-] Decrypted data: %s" % repr(dec_data))
                print('-----\n')
        except Exception as e:
            print("FAILED: appcall failed: {}".format(e))
            continue

        #Set comment
        try:
            idc.set_cmt(call_addr, repr(dec_data), idc.SN_NOWARN)
            idc.set_func_cmt(func_call_addr, repr(dec_data), 1)
        except:
            print("FAILED: to add comment")
            continue

#-----
def main():
    """
    """
    dec_str_funcs = [0x0180025C58]
    print('[+] Decrypt string function: ', ['0x%08X' % routine for routine in

```

```

dec_str_funcs])
    for func_addr in dec_str_funcs:
        find_and_decrypt_data(func_addr)
#-----
if __name__ == '__main__':
    main()

```

The final result after script runs:

The screenshot shows three windows from the IDA Pro interface:

- IDA View-RIP**: Shows assembly code for a function. A red box highlights the instruction `WCHAR *sub_180001000()`.
- Pseudocode-A**: Shows the corresponding pseudocode. A red box highlights the call to `et_decrypt_string`. A blue arrow points from this box to the same line in the **Output window**.
- Output window**: Displays a list of decrypted strings. The first entry is `[+] Decrypt string function: ['0x1800025c5E']`, followed by `Exec function: sub_180001000` and `[-] Decrypted data: 'bcrypt.dll'`. Subsequent entries show other decrypted strings like `'$s\\regsvr32.exe "%s"` and `'Microsoft Primitive Provider'`.

Direction	Typ	Address	Text
[+]	p	sub_180001000+17A	call et_decrypt_string; 'bcrypt.dll'
[+]	Do...	p sub_180001364+1FF	call et_decrypt_string; '%s\\regsvr32.exe "%s"
[+]	Do...	p sub_180001660+209	call et_decrypt_string; 'Microsoft Primitive Provider'
[+]	Do...	p sub_180001A1C+134	call et_decrypt_string; '%s\\%s'
[+]	Do...	p sub_180004B4C+148	call et_decrypt_string; 'HASH'
[+]	Do...	p sub_180004CA0+130	call et_decrypt_string; 'crypt32.dll'
[+]	Do...	p sub_180007694+15A	call et_decrypt_string; 'ObjectLength'
[+]	Do...	p sub_180008FA0+198	call et_decrypt_string; 'wtsapi32.dll'
[+]	Do...	p sub_18000B8D0+146	call et_decrypt_string; 'urlmon.dll'
[+]	Do...	p sub_18000BA24+2CD	call et_decrypt_string; 'Content-Type: multipart/form-data; boundary=%s\r\n'
[+]	Do...	p sub_18000C498+133	call et_decrypt_string; 'POST'
[+]	Do...	p sub_18000E368+FA	call et_decrypt_string; 'AES'
[+]	Do...	p sub_18000E570+18C	call et_decrypt_string; '%s%s.exe'
[+]	Do...	p sub_18000EAC4+12B	call et_decrypt_string; 'RNG'
[+]	Do...	p sub_18000FF64+37C	call et_decrypt_string; 'Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded\r\nContent-Len...
[+]	Do...	p sub_180011664+F0	call et_decrypt_string; 'GET'
[+]	Do...	p sub_180013524+166	call et_decrypt_string; '%s%s.dll'
[+]	Do...	p sub_180014FA4+189	call et_decrypt_string; 'advapi32.dll'
[+]	Do...	p sub_180015508+17F	call et_decrypt_string; 'regsvr32.exe "%s"
[+]	Do...	p sub_1800159A0+16D	call et_decrypt_string; 'userenv.dll'
[+]	Do...	p sub_180017198+15D	call et_decrypt_string; 'ECDH_P256'
[+]	Do...	p sub_180018D0C+1B2	call et_decrypt_string; '%s:Zone.Identifier'
[+]	Do...	p sub_180018ECC+133	call et_decrypt_string; '%u.%u.%u.%u'
[+]	Do...	p sub_1800197AC+11C	call et_decrypt_string; '%s\\*'
[+]	Do...	p sub_18001C1DC+170	call et_decrypt_string; 'winhttp.dll'
[+]	Do...	p sub_18001CF30+12C	call et_decrypt_string; 'shell32.dll'
[+]	Do...	p sub_18001E614+14A	call et_decrypt_string; 'SHA256'
[+]	Do...	p sub_180020930+1F0	call et_decrypt_string; 'rundll32.exe "%s",PluginInit'
[+]	Do...	p sub_18002629C+15B	call et_decrypt_string; 'shlwapi.dll'
[+]	Do...	p sub_180027348+138	call et_decrypt_string; 'KeyDataBlob'
[+]	Do...	p sub_18002748C+192	call et_decrypt_string; 'ECCPUBLICBLOB'
[+]	Do...	p sub_180028A04+17B	call et_decrypt_string; 'ECDSA_P256'
[+]	Do...	p sub_180029124+28D	call et_decrypt_string; 'SOFTWARE\\Microsoft\\Windows\\CurrentVersion\\Run'
[+]	Do...	o .pdata:000000018002DC84	RUNTIME_FUNCTION <rva et_decrypt_string, \

#### 4. References

End.

m4n0w4r