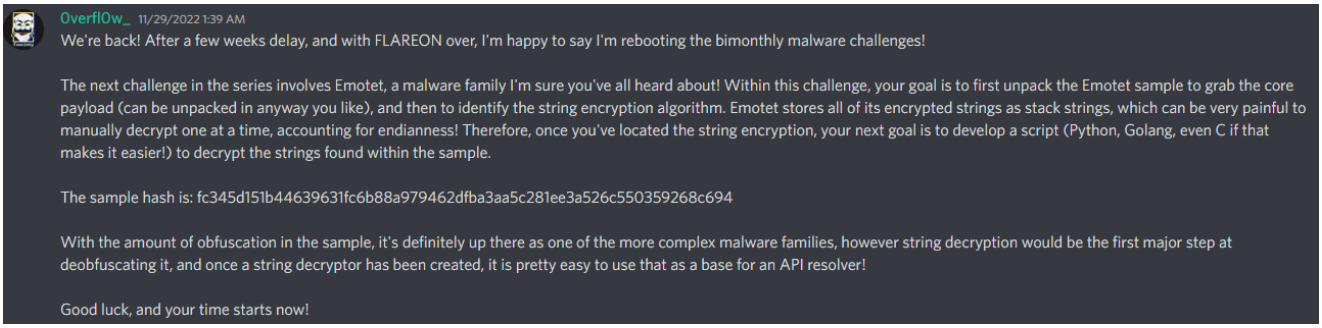
[Z2A]Bimonthly malware challege – Emotet (Back From the Dead)

kienmanowar.wordpress.com/2022/12/19/z2abimonthly-malware-challege-emotet-back-from-the-dead/

December 19, 2022

Summary



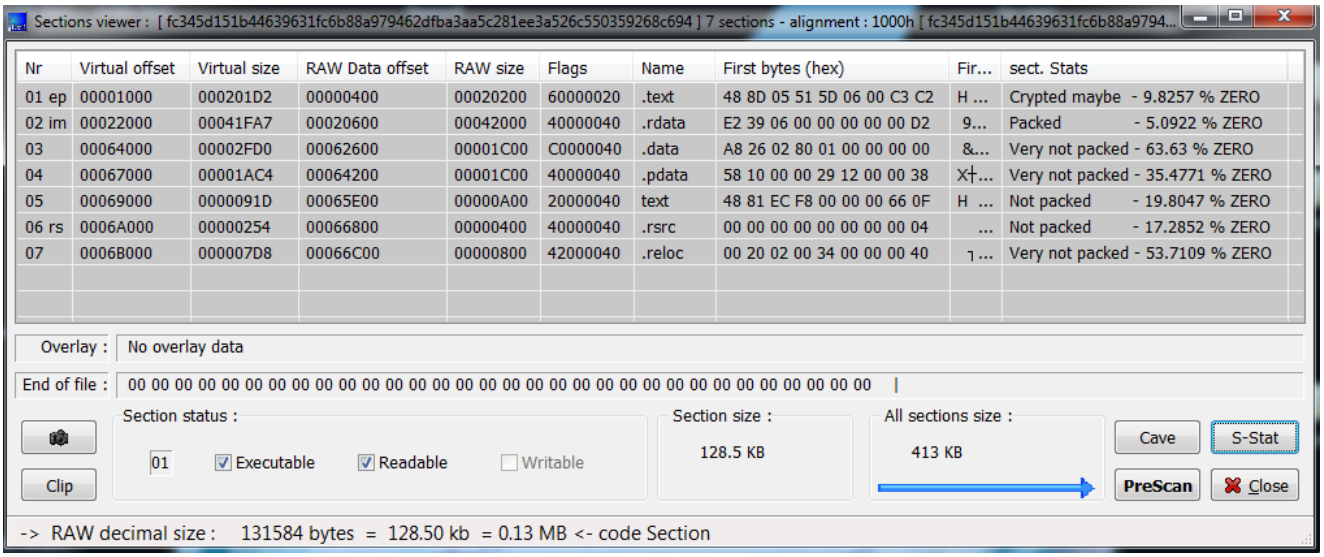
Sample hash is: fc345d151b44639631fc6b88a979462dfba3aa5c281ee3a526c550359268c694

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

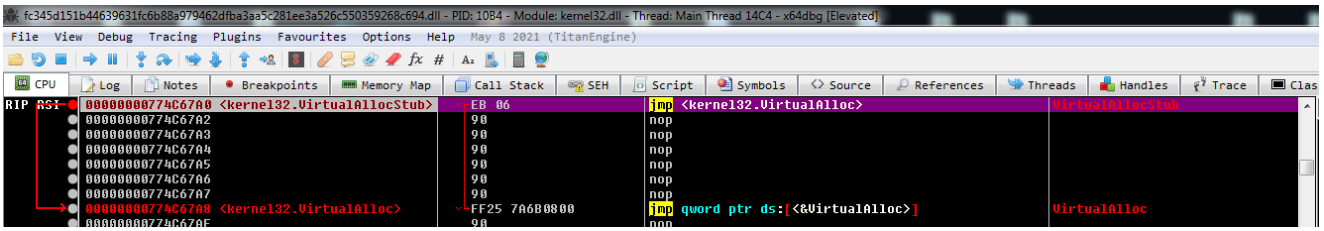
- Grab core Emotet Dll payload.
- Recover API functions that used by core payload.
- Decrypt strings

1. Grab core payload

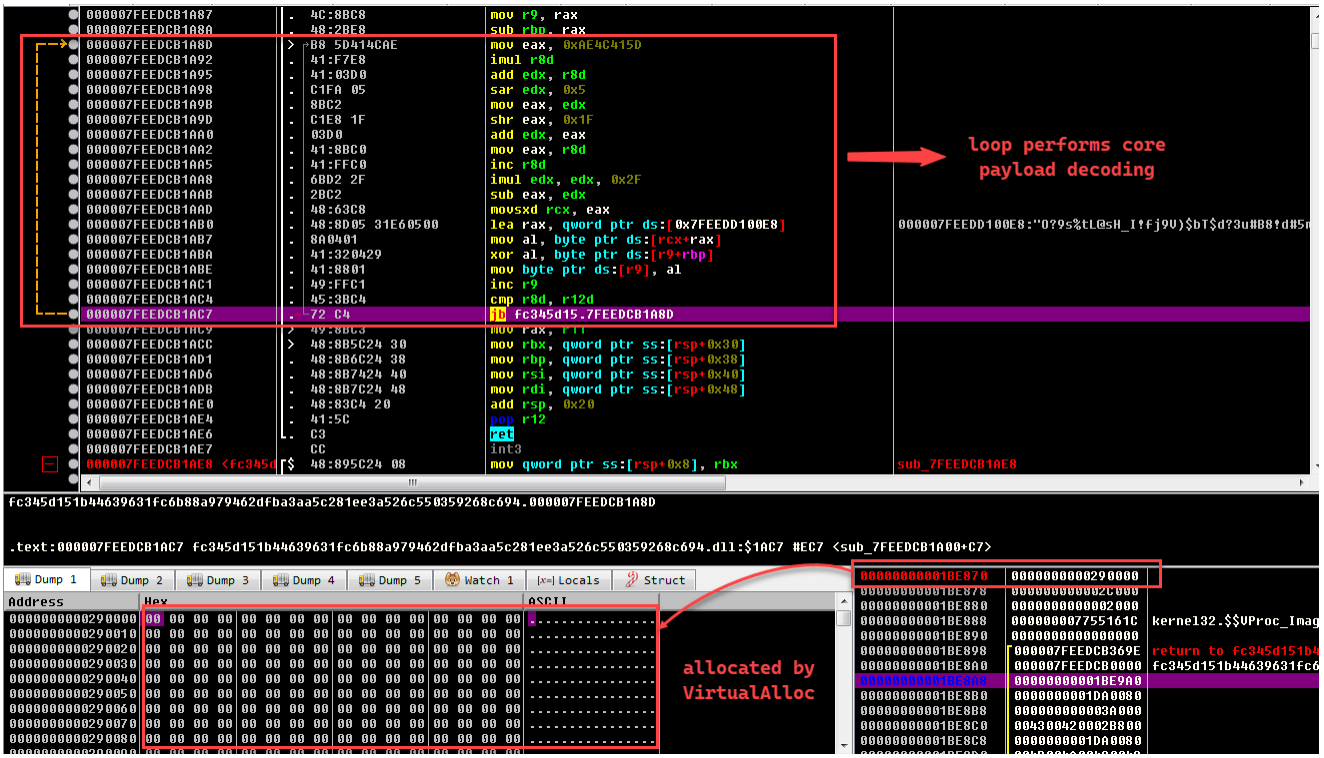
A quick check of information related to sections of this sample shows that it may be crypted/packed to conceal the real malware inside the original sample, besides there is an extra section with an unusual name: **text**



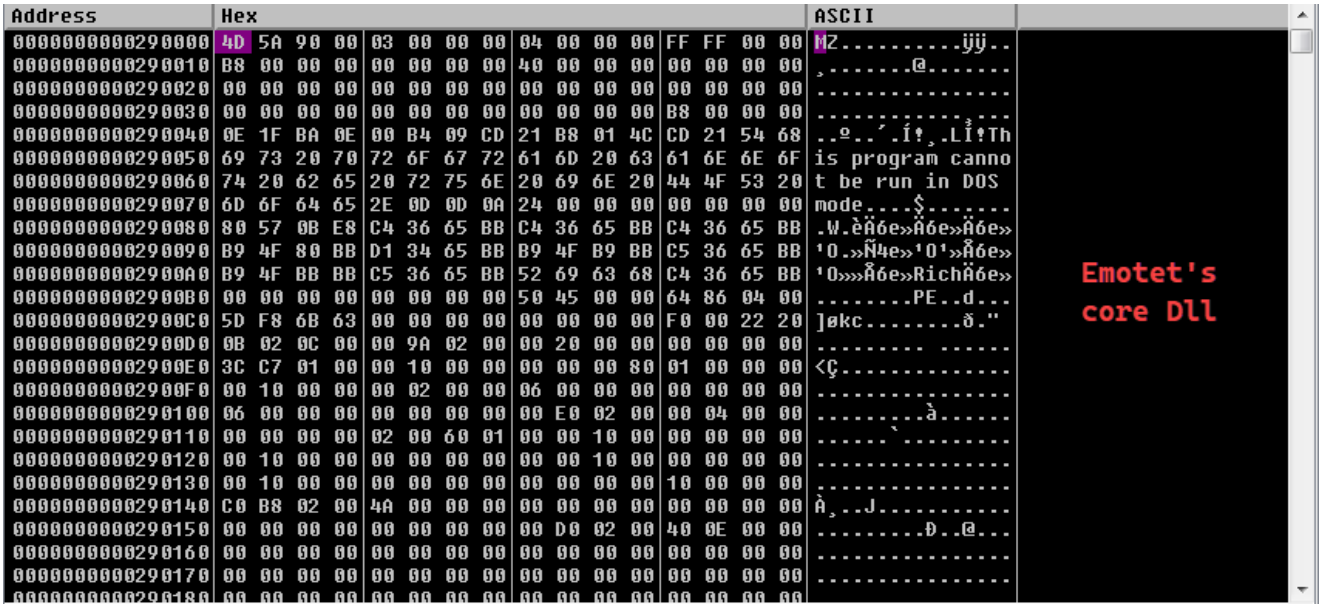
Load the sample into x64dbg, set a breakpoint at the **VirtualAlloc** API function, run payload by press **F9**. It will break at the **VirtualAlloc** function:



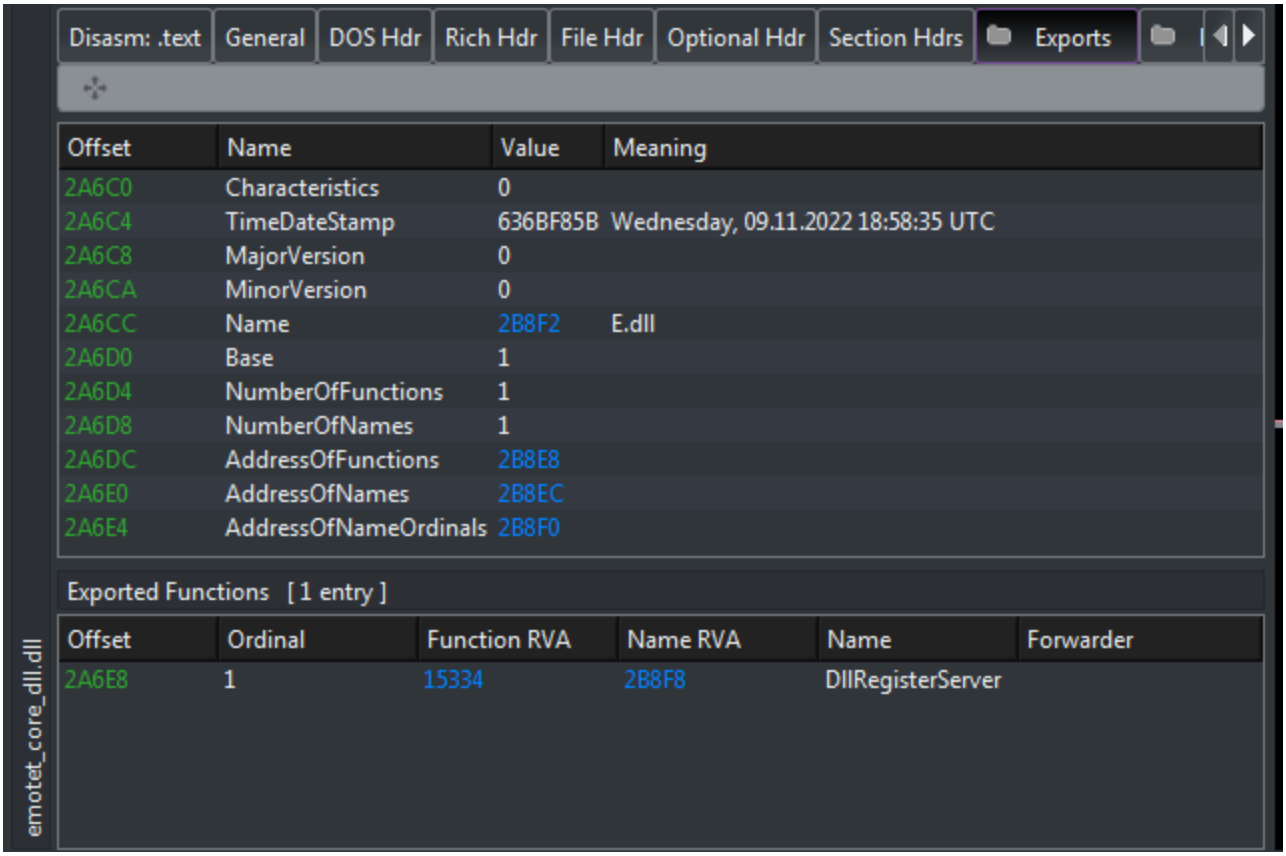
Execute till return (**Ctrl+F9**) and follow the allocated memory, trace over the `ret` instruction to return the Dll's code will reach the code area like the following:



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:



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`):



2. API resolver

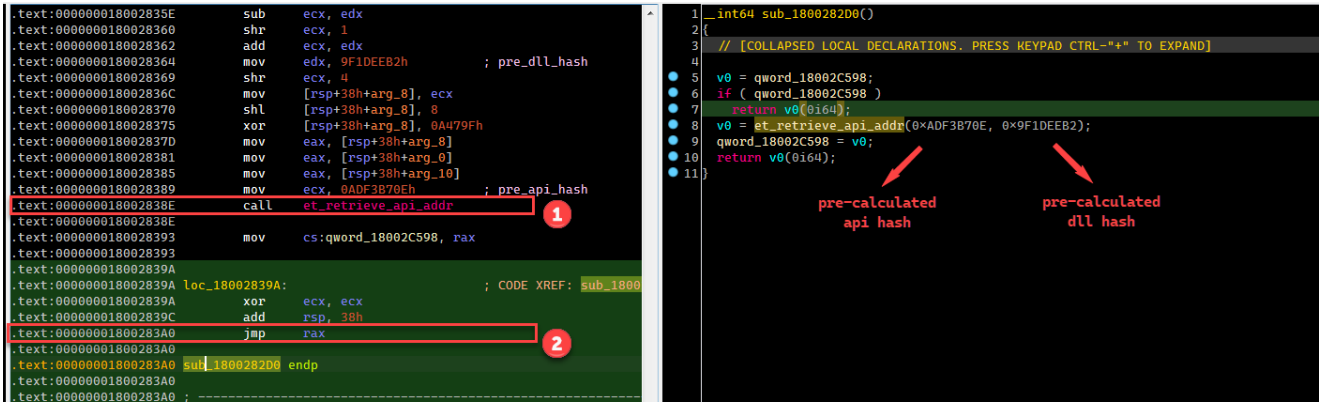
2.1. Recover Dll name from pre-calculated hash

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.



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:

```
IPython Console

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`:

```
.text:000000018002833F        mov     eax, 0AF286BCBh
.text:0000000180028344        mov     [rsp+38h+arg_0], ecx
.text:0000000180028348        xor     [rsp+38h+arg_0], 1D78h
.text:0000000180028350        mov     [rsp+38h+arg_8], 0BE4Fh
.text:0000000180028358        mov     ecx, [rsp+38h+arg_8]
.text:000000018002835C        mul     ecx
.text:000000018002835E        sub     ecx, edx
.text:0000000180028360        shr     ecx, 1
.text:0000000180028362        add     ecx, edx
.text:0000000180028364        mov     edx, 9F1DEEB2h          ; pre_dll_hash
.text:0000000180028369        shr     ecx, 4
.text:000000018002836C        mov     [rsp+38h+arg_8], ecx
00027764 0000000180028364: sub_1800282D0+94 (Synchronized with Hex View-1, Pseudocode-A)
```

```
1  __int64 sub_1800282D0()
2  {
3    // [COLLAPSED LOCAL DECLARATIONS. PRESS KEYPAD CTRL-"+" TO EXPAND]
4
5    v0 = qword_18002C598;
6    if ( qword_18002C598 )
7      return v0(0i64);
8    v0 = et_retrieve_api_addr(0xADF3B70E, 0x9F1DEEB2);
9    qword_18002C598 = v0;
10   return v0(0i64);
11 }
00027764 sub_1800282D0:8 (180028364) (Synchronized with IDA View-A, Hex View-1)
```

```
IPython Console
   ... :
In [2]: print(hex(calc_hash('kernel32.dll')))
0x9f1deeb2

In [3]:
```

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:

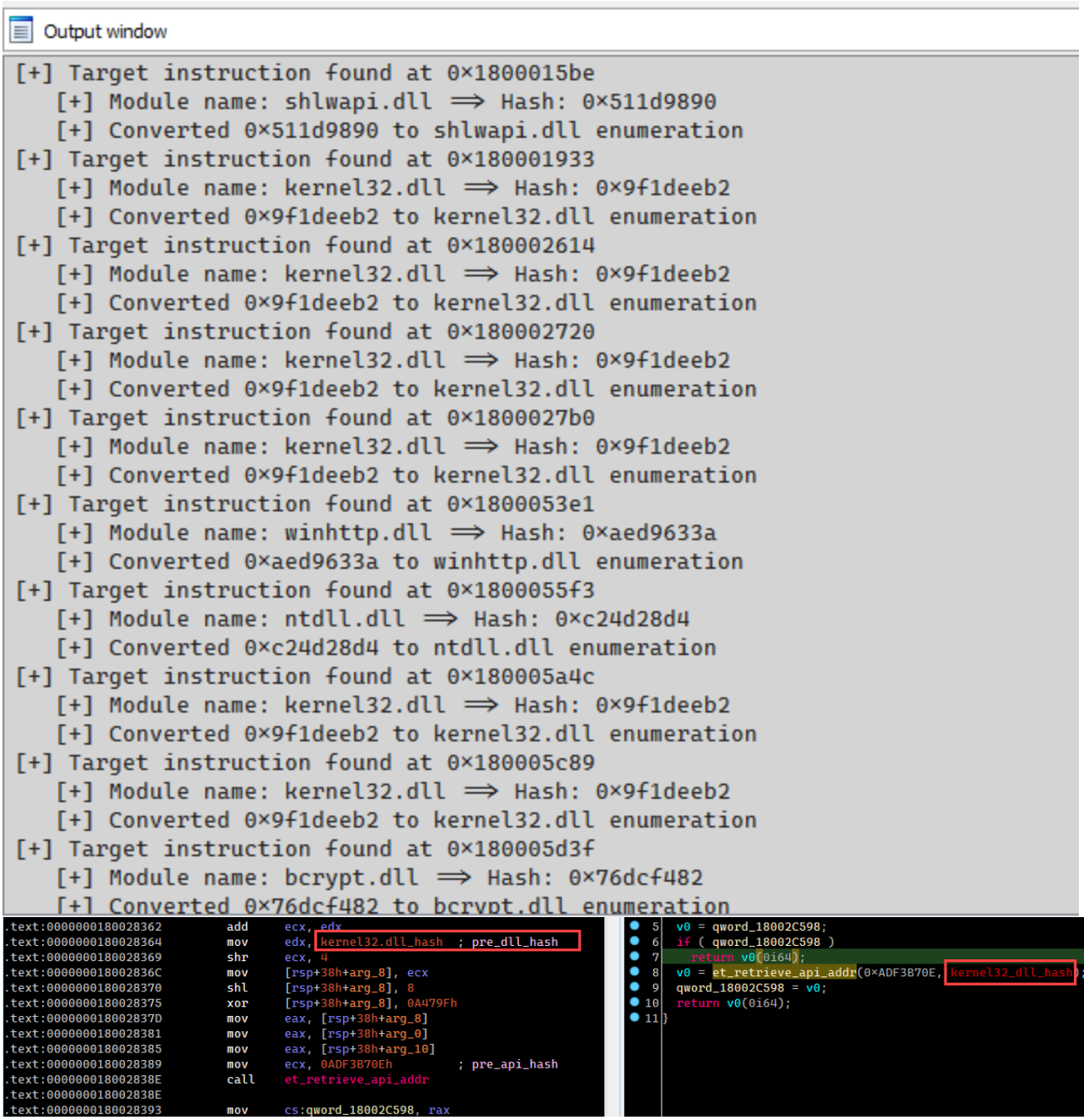
1. Iterate all addresses refer to `et_retrieve_api_addr` function.
2. Find the address of the instruction that assigns the hash value of the Dll name and retrieve this hash value.

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):
    """"""
    all_enums = ida_enum.get_enum_qty()
    for i in range(0, all_enums):
        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: 0x%x' %(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:



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:

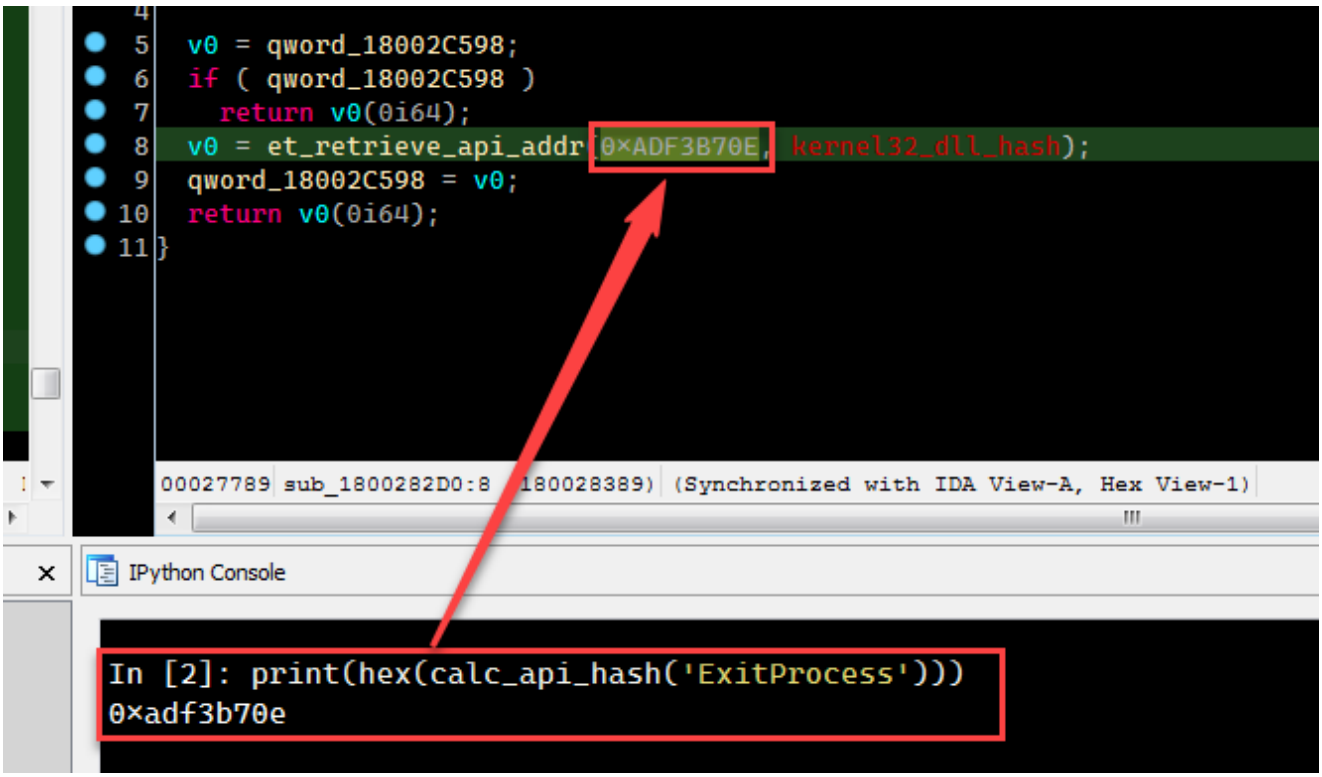
```
unsigned __int64 __fastcall et_get_api_addr_from_hash(__int64 unused_arg1, __int64 unused_arg2, __int64 pre_api_hash, __int64 unused_arg4, __int64 dll_base_addr)
{
  // [COLLAPSED LOCAL DECLARATIONS. PRESS KEYPAD CTRL-"+" TO EXPAND]

  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) ^ 0x1F99519F) == 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)
```

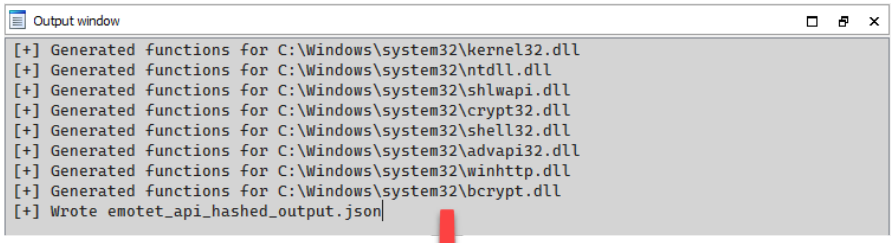
Double-check with the API name is `ExitProcess`:

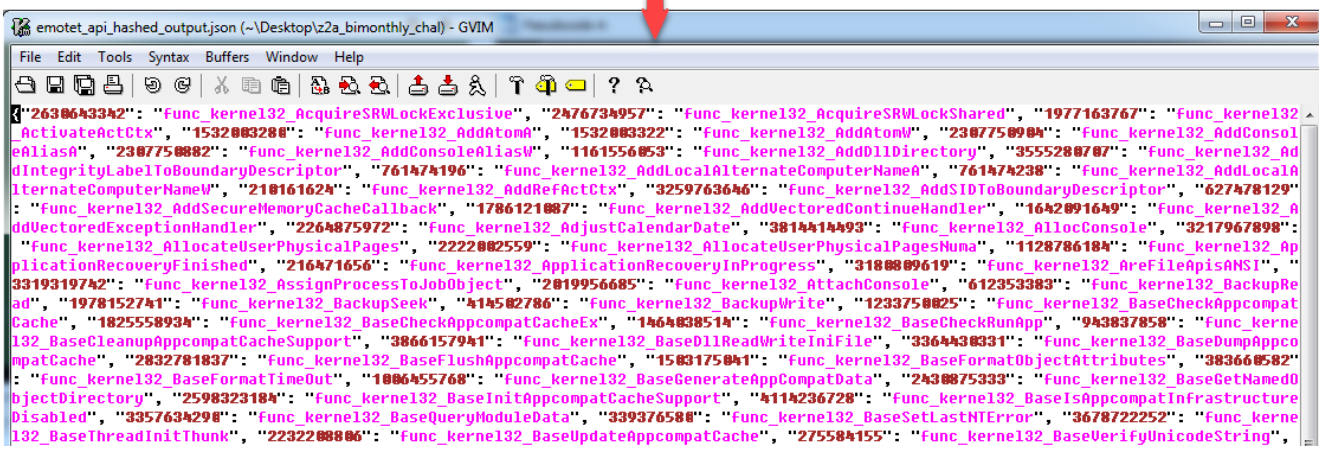


Following this article, we can write python script to perform the following tasks:

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:

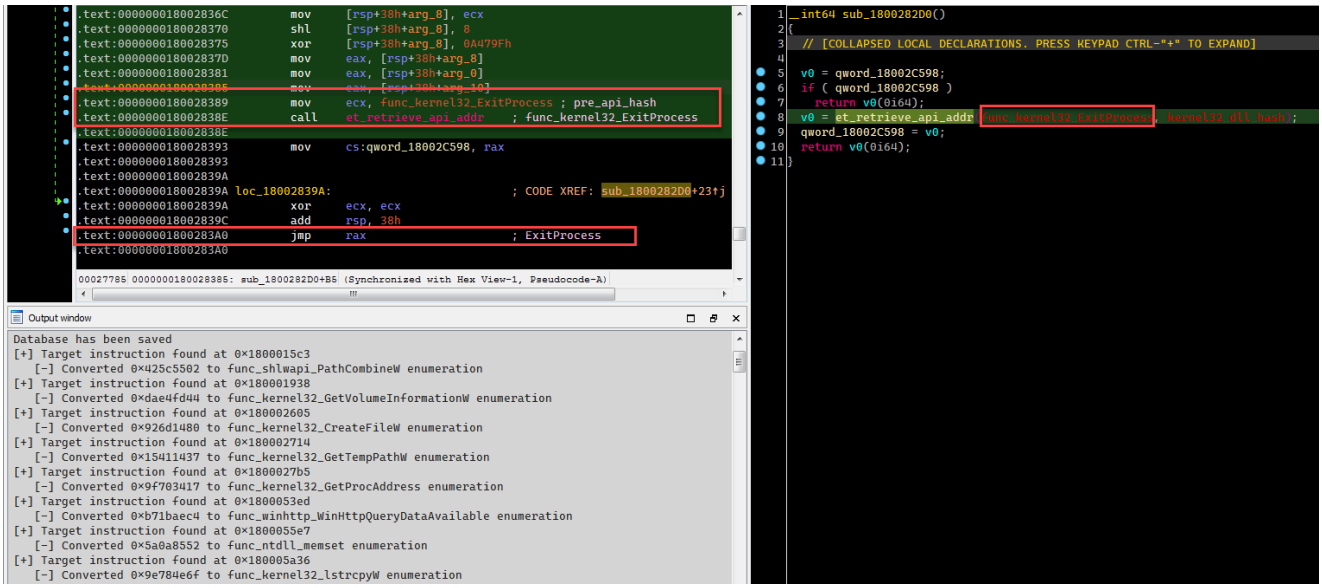


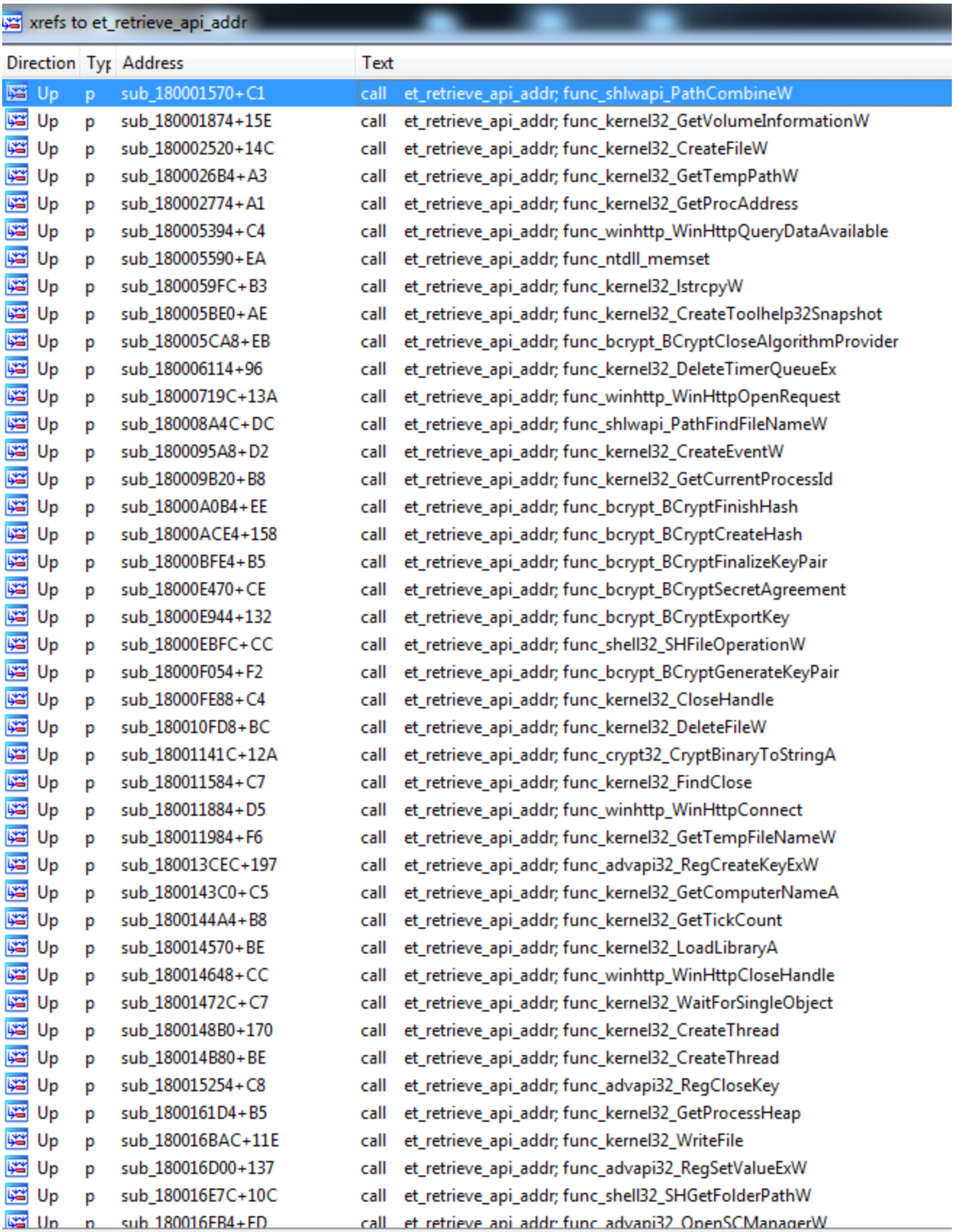


Once JSON file has been generated, we can write another IDAPython script (similar to above script or refer to this code) does the following tasks:

1. Read the JSON data from the previously created into a dict variable.
2. Iterate all addresses refer to `et_retrieve_api_addr` function.
3. Find the address of the instruction that assigns the hash value of the Dll name and retrieve this hash value.
4. Check the hash value if present in the above dict variable, create a new enumeration that will store the hash-to-function-name mapping, then convert our hash back to its enumeration name.

Here are the results after script runs:



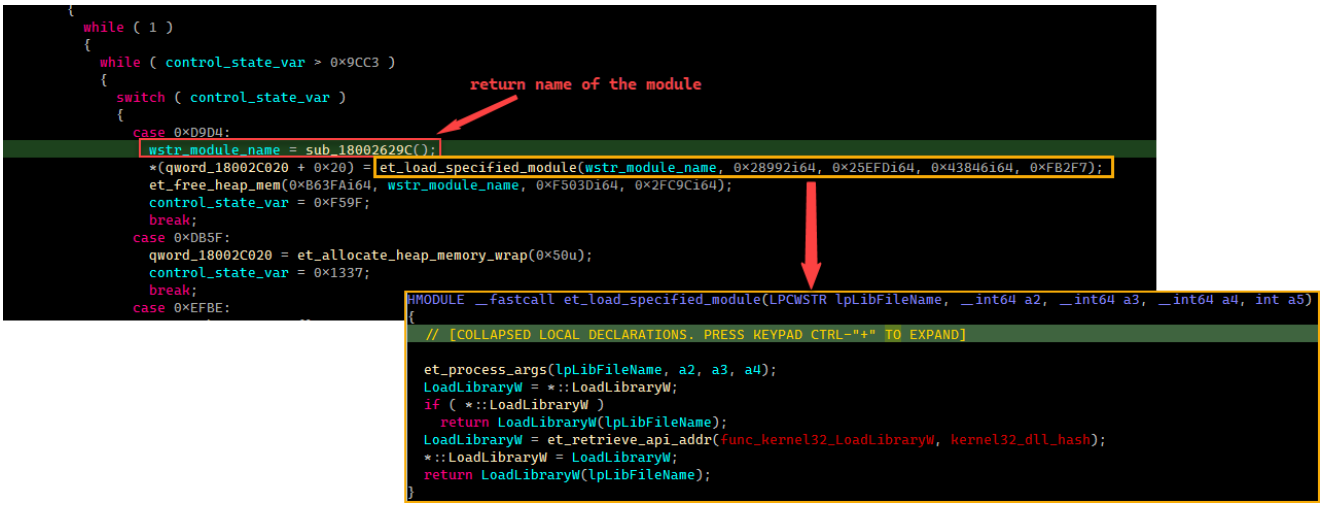


xrefs to et_retrieve_api_addr

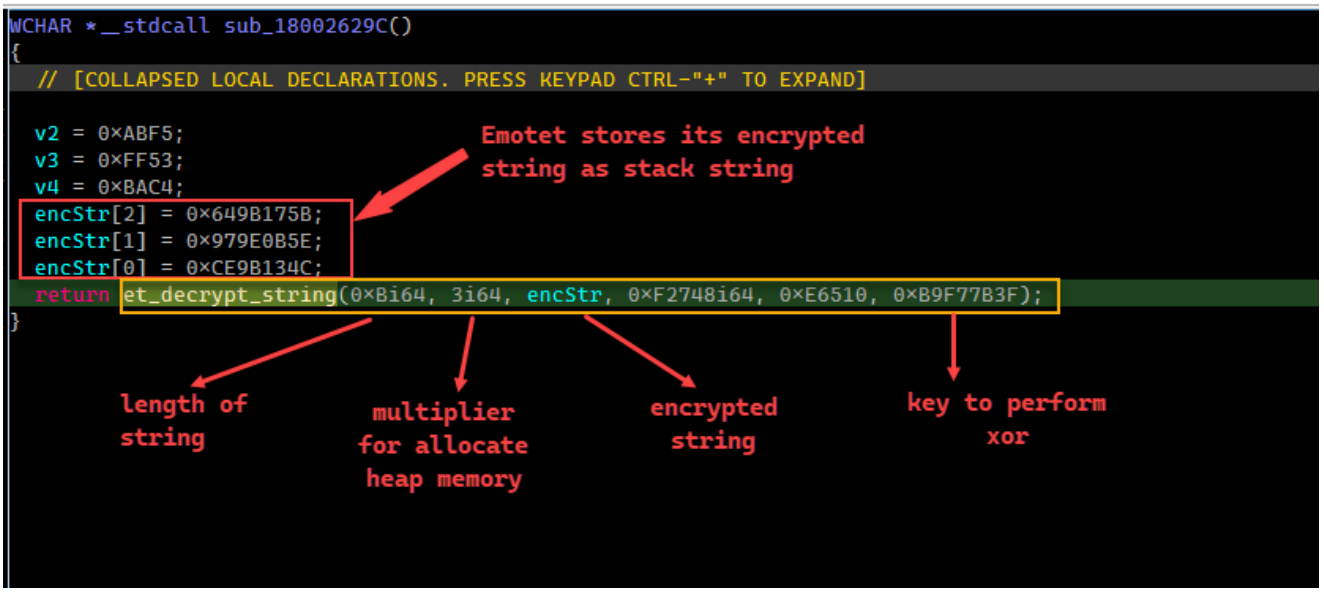
Direction	Typ	Address	Text
Up	p	sub_180001570+C1	call et_retrieve_api_addr; func_shlwapi_PathCombineW
Up	p	sub_180001874+15E	call et_retrieve_api_addr; func_kernel32_GetVolumeInformationW
Up	p	sub_180002520+14C	call et_retrieve_api_addr; func_kernel32_CreateFileW
Up	p	sub_1800026B4+A3	call et_retrieve_api_addr; 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+EB	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	p	sub_180016FB4+FD	call et_retrieve_api_addr; func_advapi32_OpenSCManagerW

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.



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:



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.

```
WCHAR *__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);
  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:

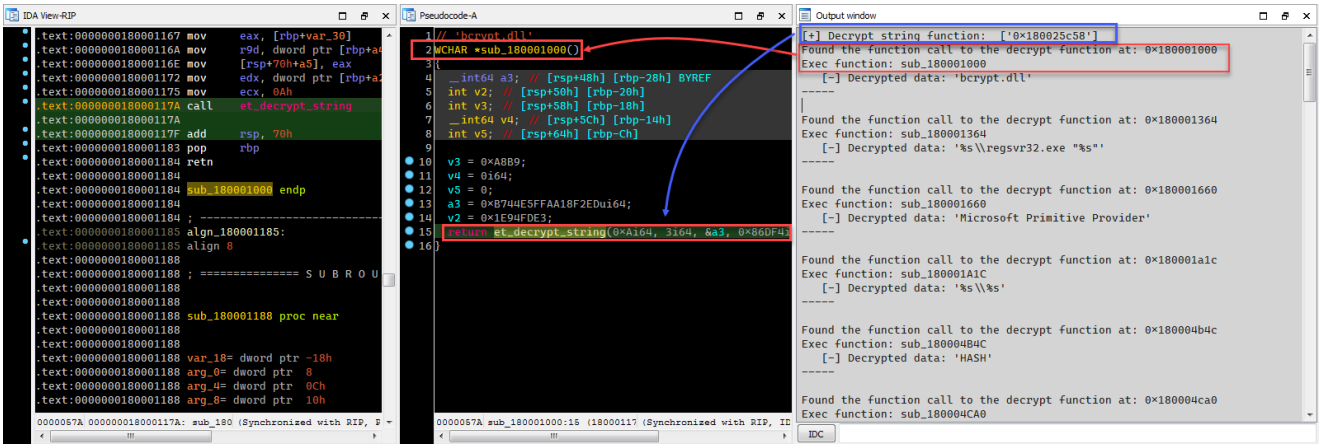
```
  8  encStr[2] = 0x649B175B;
  9  encStr[1] = 0x979E0B5E;
 10  encStr[0] = 0xCE9B134C;
 11  return et_decrypt_string(0xBi64, 3i64, encStr, 0xF2748i64, 0xE6510, 0xB9F77B3F);
 12}
000257F7 sub_18002629C:11 (1800263F7) (Synchronized with IDA View-A, Hex View-1)

Output window
IDC>0xCE9B134C ^ 0xB9F77B3F
 2003593331. 776C6873h 167330641630 00000000000000000000000000000001110111011011000110100001110011b 'shlw....'
IDC>0x979E0B5E ^ 0xB9F77B3F
  778661985. 2E697061h  56322701410 00000000000000000000000000000001011100110100101110000011000001b 'api.....'
IDC>0x649B175B ^ 0xB9F77B3F
 3714870372. DD6C6C64h 3353306611440 00000000000000000000000000000001101110101101100011011000110010b 'dll▒....'

Hex View-1                                                    Hex View-2
00000000002C6180  00 00 00 80 01 00 00 00  63 96 5D 68 E4 05 D9 01  ...€....c-]hä.Ù.
00000000002C6190  AB AB AB AB AB AB AB AB  AB AB AB AB AB AB AB AB  «««««««««««««««««
00000000002C61A0  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  ................
00000000002C61B0  EE FE EE FE EE FE EE FE  1C AF 91 5B 8B F3 00 38  îþîþîþîþ.¯'[<ó.8
00000000002C61C0  73 00 68 00 6C 00 77 00  61 00 70 00 69 00 2E 00  s.h.l.w.a.p.i...
00000000002C61D0  64 00 6C 00 6C 00 00 00  AB AB AB AB AB AB AB AB  d.l.l...««««««««
00000000002C61E0  AB AB AB AB AB AB AB AB  EE FE EE FE EE FE EE FE  ««««««««îþîþîþîþ
00000000002C61F0  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  ................
UNKNOWN 00000000002C61C0: debug044:00000000002C61C0
```

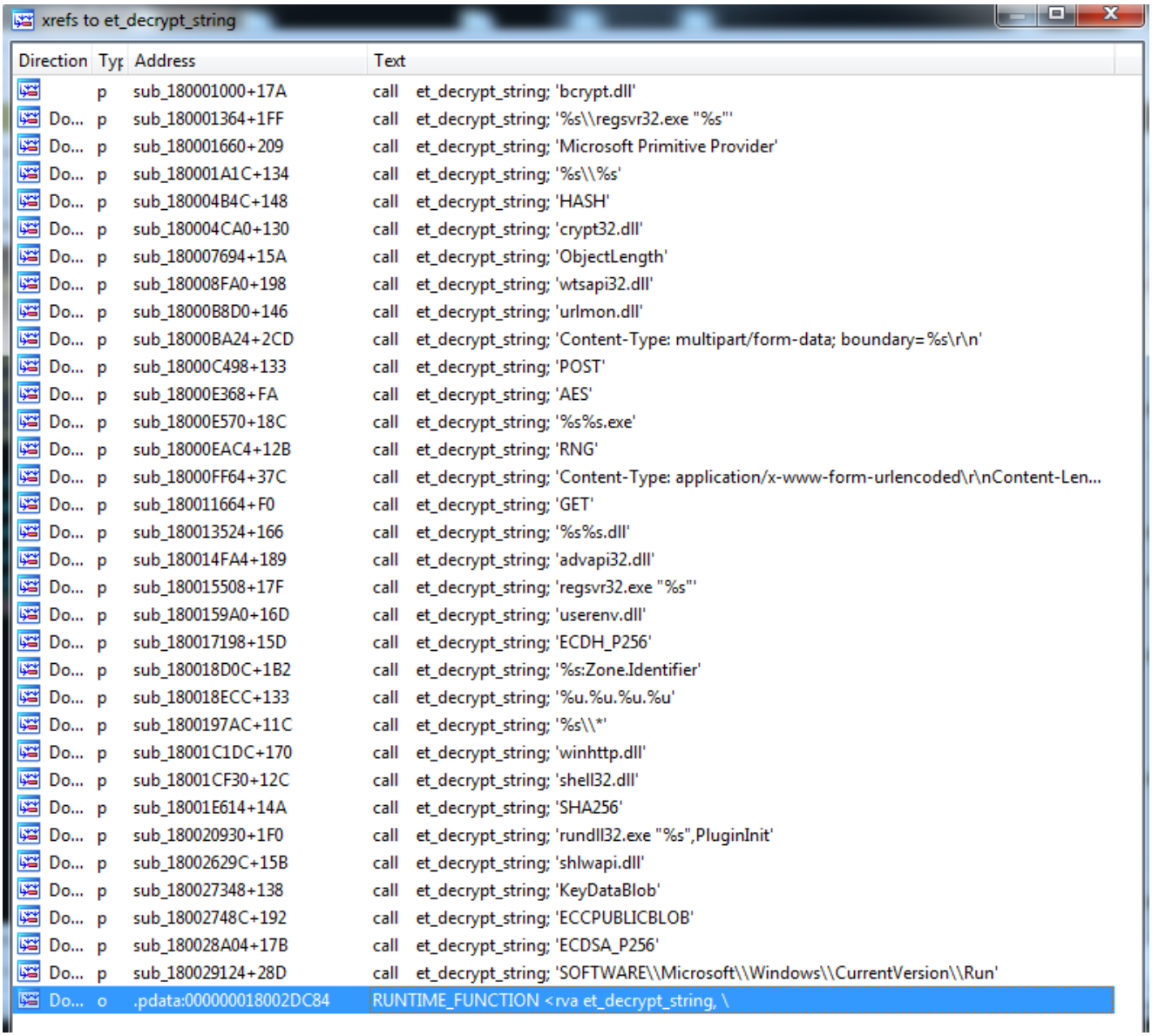
As mentioned above, the encrypted string has a variable length and the values of the encrypted string are dynamically calculated by Emotet before being stored to the stack. Therefore, it is difficult to get these values for writing script to perform decryption. Therefore, one of the most possible ways 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%x' % 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:





4. References

End.

m4n0w4r