

Aura Stealer #2 beatin the obfuscation


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Hello party people

today we gonna deep dive into the topic of obfuscation in AuraStealer

just kiddin this aint chatgpt, this is my bad english.

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So lets look into the obfuscation from Aura Stealer.

It uses a very similar technique like the one which is describe here <https://cloud.google.com/blog/topics/threat-intelligence/lummac2-obfuscation-through-indirect-control-flow>

It is called `indirect control flow` I'll use the `WinMain()` here as a good example.

we directly can see that there are no direct function calls.

```

1 // bad sp value at call has been detected, the output may be wrong!
2 int __stdcall WinMain(HINSTANCE hInstance, HINSTANCE hPrevInstance, LPSTR lpCmdLine, int nShowCmd)
3 {
4     int v4; // eax
5     int v5; // edx
6     _DWORD v7[164]; // [esp+120h] [ebp-75Ch] BYREF
7     int v8; // [esp+3B0h] [ebp-4CCh] BYREF
8     int v9; // [esp+3B4h] [ebp-4C8h]
9
10    ((void (*)(void))((char *)off_49AEE4 + 12476))();
11    v7[0] = 1335530668;
12    v4 = ((int (__cdecl *)(_DWORD *))(char *)off_49B1FC + 14100)(v7);
13    ((void (__thiscall *) (char *, int *, _DWORD *, int))(char *)off_49A268 - 13741))(
14        (char *)off_49B2A0 + 493,
15        &v8,
16        v7,
17        v4);
18    v5 = 85;
19    if ( v9 == *((_DWORD *)off_49A208 + 1716) )
20        v5 = 275;
21    if ( !v9 )
22        v5 = 275;
23    return ((int (__stdcall *) (HINSTANCE, HINSTANCE, LPSTR, int))(char **)((char *)&off_4998B0 + v5 * 4)
24            + dword_49A400[v5]))(
25        hInstance,
26        hPrevInstance,
27        lpCmdLine,
28        nShowCmd);
29 }

```

```

text:0042F6C6 _WinMain@16 proc near ; CODE XREF: __scrt_common_main_seh(void)+F34p
text:0042F6C6
text:0042F6C6 var_4C8 = dword ptr -4C8h
text:0042F6C6 hInstance = dword ptr 8
text:0042F6C6 hPrevInstance = dword ptr 0Ch
text:0042F6C6 lpCmdLine = dword ptr 10h
text:0042F6C6 nShowCmd = dword ptr 14h
text:0042F6C6
text:0042F6C6 push ebp
text:0042F6C7 mov ebp, esp
text:0042F6C9 push ebx
text:0042F6CA push edi
text:0042F6CB push esi
text:0042F6CC and esp, 0FFFFFF0h
text:0042F6CF sub esp, 870h
text:0042F6D5 mov esi, esp
text:0042F6D7 mov eax, 30BCh
text:0042F6DC
text:0042F6DC loc_42F6DC: ; DATA XREF: .data:0049A168!o
text:0042F6DC add eax, off_49AEE4
text:0042F6E2 call eax
text:0042F6E4 mov dword ptr [esi+20h], 658943857
text:0042F6E8 mov eax, [esi+20h]
text:0042F6EE xor eax, 68DC3BDDh
text:0042F6F3 lea edi, [esi+120h]
text:0042F6F9 mov [edi], eax
text:0042F6FB mov eax, 3714h
text:0042F700 add eax, off_49B1FC
text:0042F706 push edi
text:0042F707 call eax
text:0042F709 add esp, 4
text:0042F70C mov ecx, 1EDh
text:0042F711 add ecx, off_49B2A0
text:0042F717 mov edx, 0FFFCAS3h
text:0042F71C add edx, off_49A268
text:0042F722 lea ebx, [esi+3B0h]
text:0042F728 push eax
text:0042F729 push edi
text:0042F72A push ebx
text:0042F72B call ebx
text:0042F72D
text:0042F72D loc_42F72D: ; DATA XREF: .data:00499FF4!o
text:0042F72D mov eax, [ebx+4]
text:0042F730 mov ecx, off_49A208
text:0042F736 cmp eax, [ecx+1AD0h]
text:0042F73C mov ecx, 44Ch
text:0042F741 mov edx, 154h
text:0042F746 cmovz edx, ecx
text:0042F749 test eax, eax
text:0042F74B cmovz edx, ecx
text:0042F74E mov ecx, off_4998B0[edx]
text:0042F754
text:0042F754 loc_42F754: ; DATA XREF: .data:00499C98!o
text:0042F754 add ecx, dword_49A400[edx]
text:0042F75A jmp ecx
text:0042F75A _WinMain@16 endp

```

lets take a look at the first call.

```
.text:0042F6D7      mov     eax, 30BCh
.text:0042F6DC
.text:0042F6DC loc_42F6DC:
.text:0042F6DC      add     eax, off_49AEE4 ; dword ptr [0x49aee4]
.text:0042F6E2      call   eax
```

so what is happening here? We can see `mov eax, 30BCh` that means the register holds the value `30BCh` now after that we `add eax, off_49AEE4` `off_49AEE4` lays in `.data` and points to `loc_450461+3`

```
.text:00450461 loc_450461:                                ; DATA XREF: .data:off_
.text:00450461      mov     dword ptr [esp+26Ch+var_24C+8], eax
.text:00450465      mov     eax, 83656A47h
.text:0045046A      mov     ecx, 0DE05E905h
.text:0045046F      mov     dword ptr [esp+26Ch+var_23C+4], ecx
.text:00450473      mov     dword ptr [esp+26Ch+var_23C], eax
.text:00450477      mov     eax, 830B5C7Ah
.text:0045047C      mov     ecx, 32DA5195h
.text:00450481      mov     dword ptr [esp+26Ch+var_23C+0Ch], ecx
.text:00450485      mov     dword ptr [esp+26Ch+var_23C+8], eax
.text:00450489      mov     eax, 18DA6359h
.text:0045048E      mov     ecx, 0DFB20010h
```

at `loc_450461+3` the address would be `0x00450464` important we get the address not the data because of the `off_49AEE4` which is the same like `dword ptr [0x49aee4]`

what that means for the calculation of our functions address? we just have to calculate `0x30BC + 0x00450464 = 0x00453520` so `eax = 0x00453520`

`call 0x00453520` should be a function now lets see and boom we find a function here :3

```
.text:00453520 ; int *sub_453520()
.text:00453520 sub_453520      proc near
.text:00453520
.text:00453520 var_143C      = dword ptr -143Ch
.text:00453520 var_1438      = dword ptr -1438h
.text:00453520 var_1430      = dword ptr -1430h
.text:00453520 var_142C      = dword ptr -142Ch
.text:00453520 var_1428      = dword ptr -1428h
.text:00453520 var_1424      = dword ptr -1424h
.text:00453520 var_1420      = dword ptr -1420h
.text:00453520 String        = word ptr -141Ch
.text:00453520 var_1418      = dword ptr -1418h
.text:00453520 var_1414      = qword ptr -1414h
.text:00453520 var_140C      = xmmword ptr -140Ch
.text:00453520 var_13FC      = dword ptr -13FCh
.text:00453520 var_13F8      = dword ptr -13F8h
.text:00453520 var_13F4      = dword ptr -13F4h
.text:00453520 var_13F0      = dword ptr -13F0h
.text:00453520 var_13EC      = dword ptr -13ECh
.text:00453520 var_13E8      = dword ptr -13E8h
.text:00453520 var_13E4      = dword ptr -13E4h
.text:00453520 var_13E0      = dword ptr -13E0h
.text:00453520 var_13DC      = dword ptr -13DCh
.text:00453520 var_13D8      = dword ptr -13D8h
.text:00453520 var_13D4      = dword ptr -13D4h
.text:00453520 var_13D0      = qword ptr -13D0h
.text:00453520 var_13C8      = dword ptr -13C8h
.text:00453520 var_13C4      = dword ptr -13C4h
.text:00453520 var_13C0      = dword ptr -13C0h
.text:00453520 var_13BC      = dword ptr -13BCh
.text:00453520 var_13B8      = dword ptr -13B8h
.text:00453520 var_13B4      = dword ptr -13B4h
.text:00453520 var_13B0      = qword ptr -13B0h
.text:00453520 var_13A8      = dword ptr -13A8h
.text:00453520 var_13A4      = dword ptr -13A4h
.text:00453520 var_13A0      = dword ptr -13A0h
.text:00453520 Block         = dword ptr -139Ch
.text:00453520 var_1398      = dword ptr -1398h
.text:00453520 var_1394      = qword ptr -1394h
.text:00453520 var_138C      = xmmword ptr -138Ch
.text:00453520 var_18        = dword ptr -18h
.text:00453520
.text:00453520      push    ebp
.text:00453521      mov     ebp, esp
.text:00453523      push    ebx
.text:00453524      push    edi
.text:00453525      push    esi
.text:00453526      and    esp, 0FFFFFF0h
.text:00453529      mov     eax, 1430h
.text:0045352E      call   __alloca_probe
.text:00453533      mov     eax, 210B86E4h
.text:00453538      mov     ecx, 3967A763h
.text:0045353D      lea    edi, [esp+143Ch+String]
.text:00453541      mov     [edi+4], ecx
.text:00453544      mov     [edi], eax
```

As we can see we have many patterns like this with `jmp/call` variation

```
mov     eax, [esp+174h]
cmp     eax, 8
mov     ecx, 0E8h
mov     edx, 104h
cmovnb edx, ecx
mov     ecx, off_495294
mov     ecx, [ecx+edx-4AFFh]
mov     esi, off_494B9C
add     ecx, [esi+edx-3757h]
jmp     ecx
```

```
lea     eax, ds:2[eax*2]
mov     ecx, off_495248
mov     edx, 0FFFFDB5Eh
add     edx, [ecx-11E8h]
push   eax
push   dword ptr [esp+74h]
call   edx
add     esp, 8
mov     eax, [esp+174h]
cmp     eax, 8
mov     ecx, 0E8h
mov     edx, 104h
cmovnb edx, ecx
mov     ecx, off_495294
mov     ecx, [ecx+edx-4AFFh]
mov     esi, off_494B9C
add     ecx, [esi+edx-3757h]
jmp     ecx
```

```
lea     eax, ds:2[eax*2]
mov     ecx, off_494E00
mov     edx, 0FFFFCD35h
add     edx, [ecx+4935h]
push   eax
push   dword ptr [esp+14h]
call   edx
```

So what now?

first i tried hardcoding every pattern...

but then I had the idea to just look for `call/jmp register` in the disassembled code and trace back every register which is important for the calculation of our final call address.

Turns out I should have read the whole article “LummaC2: Obfuscation Through Indirect Control Flow”

<https://cloud.google.com/blog/topics/threat-intelligence/lummac2-obfuscation-through-indirect-control-flow>

Here it is described as `symbolic backward slicing`, but hey atleast i had the idea too, just need to fail for 3 days straight wondering how many patterns are left.

```
; earlier example from WinMain we calculated  
0x0042F6D7: mov eax, 30BCh  
0x0042F6DC: add eax, dword ptr [0x49AEE4]  
0x0042F6E2: call eax
```

Code Analysis

```
analyze_range  
0x0042F6D7, 0x0042F6E2
```

```
Disassemble x86  
instructions
```

```
Loop through  
instructions
```

```
Find call eax  
at 0x0042F6E2
```

Register Dependency Tracing

```
trace_register_dependencies  
idx=2, target_reg=eax
```

```
tracked_regs = eax
```

```
Walk backwards
```

```
idx=1: add eax,  
dword ptr [0x49AEE4]
```

```
get_register_written  
returns eax
```

Add to dependencies

```
get_registers_read  
returns eax, [0x49AEE4]
```

```
tracked_regs = eax
```

```
idx=0: mov eax, 30BCh
```

```
get_register_written  
returns eax
```

Add to dependencies

```
get_registers_read  
returns empty
```

```
tracked_regs = empty
```

DONE

Return dependencies
mov + add

Unicorn Emulation

emulate_dependencies
deps, target_reg=eax

unicorn emulator

Execute: mov eax, 0x30BC
eax = 0x30BC

Execute: add eax,
dword ptr [0x49AEE4]

read_dword 0x49AEE4
returns 0x00450464

eax = 0x30BC + 0x00450464
= 0x00453520

```
Return: 0x00453520
```

Reads a 4-byte integer from a virtual address by finding the correct section and unpacking the bytes.

```
def read_dword(self, va):
    for s in self.sections.values():
        if s['start'] <= va < s['end']:
            off = va - s['start']
            if off + 4 <= len(s['data']):
                return struct.unpack('<I', s['data'][off:off+4])[0]
    return None
```

Extracts raw bytes from a specified virtual address range within the binary's sections.

```
def get_code_range(self, start_va, end_va):
    for s in self.sections.values():
        if s['start'] <= start_va < s['end']:
            return bytes(s['data'][start_va - s['start']:end_va - s['start']])
    return None
```

Returns the set of registers that are read by an instruction (excluding destination registers for mov/lea).

```
def get_registers_read(self, inst):
    regs = set()
    start = 1 if inst.mnemonic in ['mov', 'lea'] else 0
    for i, op in enumerate(inst.operands):
        if i >= start or inst.mnemonic in ['cmp', 'test', 'sub', 'add', 'xor', 'or', 'and']:
            if op.type == X86_OP_REG:
                regs.add(op.reg)
            elif op.type == X86_OP_MEM:
                if op.mem.base: regs.add(op.mem.base)
                if op.mem.index: regs.add(op.mem.index)
    return regs
```

Walks backward through instructions to find all instructions that contribute to computing the value of a target register.

```
def trace_dependencies(self, instructions, target_idx, target_reg, max_lookback=100):
    deps, tracked, seen = [], {target_reg}, set()
    for idx in range(target_idx - 1, max(0, target_idx - max_lookback), -1):
        inst = instructions[idx]
        if inst.mnemonic in ['jmp', 'je', 'jne', 'jz', 'jnz', 'jg', 'jl', 'jge', 'jle', 'ja', 'jb', 'jae', 'jbe']
```

```
        continue
    if inst.operands and inst.operands[0].type == X86_OP_REG and inst.operands[0].reg in tracked and \
        inst.mnemonic in ['mov', 'lea', 'add', 'sub', 'xor', 'or', 'and', 'shl', 'shr', 'sar', 'imul', 'mul']
        deps.insert(0, inst)
        seen.add(inst.address)
        tracked.remove(inst.operands[0].reg)
        tracked.update(self.get_registers_read(inst))
    if not tracked: break
return deps
```

Uses Unicorn Engine to execute the dependency chain and resolve the final value of the target register.

```
def emulate_dependencies(self, deps, target_reg):
    if not deps: return None
    mu = Uc(UC_ARCH_X86, UC_MODE_32)
    code_base, stack_base = 0x1000000, 0x2000000
    mu.mem_map(code_base, 0x10000)
    mu.mem_map(stack_base, 0x10000)
    mu.reg_write(UC_X86_REG_ESP, stack_base + 0x8000)

    for s in self.sections.values():
        try:
            mu.mem_map(s['start'], ((len(s['data']) + 0xFFF) // 0x1000) * 0x1000)
            mu.mem_write(s['start'], bytes(s['data']))
        except: pass
```

Disassembles a code range and finds all indirect calls/jumps, then traces and resolves their target addresses.

```
def analyze_range(self, start_va, end_va):
    code = self.get_code_range(start_va, end_va)
    if not code:
        print(f"Failed to read code range 0x{start_va:08x} - 0x{end_va:08x}")
        return
    instructions = list(self.cs.disasm(code, start_va))
    for idx, inst in enumerate(instructions):
        if inst.mnemonic in ["call", "jmp"] and inst.operands and inst.operands[0].type == X86_OP_REG:
            target_reg = self.cs.reg_name(inst.operands[0].reg)
            print(f"\n[+] Analyzing: 0x{inst.address:08x}: {inst.mnemonic} {target_reg}")
            deps = self.trace_dependencies(instructions, idx, inst.operands[0].reg)
            target_value = self.emulate_dependencies(deps, inst.operands[0].reg)
            if target_value is not None:
                print(f"\n[*] Target resolved: 0x{target_value:08x}\n")
```

Output

ADDRESS	INSTRUCTION	EAX	ECX	EDX	EBX	ESP	EBP	ESI	EDI
0x0042f6d7	mov eax, 0x30bc	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	02008000	00000000	00000000	00000000
0x0042f6dc	add eax, dword ptr [0x49aee4]	000030bc	00000000	00000000	00000000	02008000	00000000	00000000	00000000
[*] Target resolved: 0x00453520									
[+] Analyzing: 0x0042f707: call eax									
ADDRESS	INSTRUCTION	EAX	ECX	EDX	EBX	ESP	EBP	ESI	EDI
0x0042f6fb	mov eax, 0x3714	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	02008000	00000000	00000000	00000000
0x0042f700	add eax, dword ptr [0x49b1fc]	00003714	00000000	00000000	00000000	02008000	00000000	00000000	00000000
[*] Target resolved: 0x00403937									
[+] Analyzing: 0x0042f72b: call edx									
ADDRESS	INSTRUCTION	EAX	ECX	EDX	EBX	ESP	EBP	ESI	EDI
0x0042f717	mov edx, 0xffffca53	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	02008000	00000000	00000000	00000000
0x0042f71c	add edx, dword ptr [0x49a268]	00000000	00000000	ffffca53	00000000	02008000	00000000	00000000	00000000
[*] Target resolved: 0x004038ec									
[+] Analyzing: 0x0042f75a: jmp ecx									
ADDRESS	INSTRUCTION	EAX	ECX	EDX	EBX	ESP	EBP	ESI	EDI
0x0042f741	mov edx, 0x154	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	02008000	00000000	00000000	00000000
0x0042f74e	mov ecx, dword ptr [edx + 0x4998b0]	00000000	00000000	00000154	00000000	02008000	00000000	00000000	00000000
0x0042f754	add ecx, dword ptr [edx + 0x49a400]	00000000	0042edfe	00000154	00000000	02008000	00000000	00000000	00000000
[*] Target resolved: 0x0042f760									

full script can be found here

https://github.com/01Xyris/RE-Malware/blob/main/AuraStealer/find_cff.py

Now we just need to patch this in the binary. takes the last instruction before the call and patches it with # `mov reg, calculated_address` example

```
0x0042F6D7: mov eax, 30BCh
0x0042F6DC: add eax, dword ptr [0x49AEE4]
0x0042F6E2: call eax
```

after

```
0x0042F6D7: mov eax, 30BCh
0x0042F6DC: mov eax, 0x00453520 ; calculated_address
                nop                ; nop padding so size is the same
0x0042F6E2: call eax
```

```
2 int __stdcall WinMain(HINSTANCE hInstance, HINSTANCE hPrevInstance, LPSTR lpCmdLine, int nShowCmd)
3 {
4     int v4; // eax
5     _DWORD v6[164]; // [esp+120h] [ebp-75Ch] BYREF
6     int v7; // [esp+3B0h] [ebp-4CCh] BYREF
7
8     sub_453520();
9     v6[0] = 1335530668;
10    v4 = sub_403937(v6);
11    sub_4038EC((char *)off_49B2A0 + 493, &v7, v6, v4);
12    JUMPOUT(0x42F760);
13 }
```

The full deobfuscation script can be found here

https://github.com/01Xyris/RE-Malware/blob/main/AuraStealer/aura_patch_obf.py

```
AURA STEALER DEOBFUSCATION COMPLETE
PATCHED 3451 INDIRECT CALLS/JUMPS (β)/^ . ^ . ' \
Patched binary saved to: patched_target.exe
Analysis complete.
```

Source: <https://blog.xyris.mov/posts/aura-stealer-%232-beatin-the-obfuscation/>