

## BazarISO Analysis - Loading with Advpack.dll

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Malware comes in all shapes and sizes, and in the case of BazarISO it comes in the form of an ISO file that contains a malicious shortcut and an executable. In this post I'll tear apart the ISO to show how one of the more recent BazarISO samples works. If you want to follow along at home, I'm using the sample from MalwareBazaar here:

<https://bazaar.abuse.ch/sample/38cf92de5c97f9f79ddfb5632ac92f2670f3aa25414943735ddbe24507ad49f3/>

### Triage and Unpack the ISO

First, let's make sure the file is an ISO with `file`.

```
1 remnux@remnux:~/cases/bazariso$ file Documents-17.iso
2 Documents-17.iso: ISO 9660 CD-ROM filesystem data ''
```

Alright, let's take a stab at unpacking with `7z`.

```
1 remnux@remnux:~/cases/bazariso$ 7z x Documents-17.iso
2
3 7-Zip [64] 16.02 : Copyright (c) 1999-2016 Igor Pavlov : 2016-05-21
4 p7zip Version 16.02 (locale=en_US.UTF-8,Utf16=on,HugeFiles=on,64 bits,2 CPUs Intel(R) Core(TM) i7-8550U CPU @ 1.80GHz (806EA
5
6 Scanning the drive for archives:
7 1 file, 743424 bytes (726 KiB)
8
9 Extracting archive: Documents-17.iso
10 --
11 Path = Documents-17.iso
12 Type = Iso
13 Physical Size = 743424
14 Created = 2022-01-21 09:15:47
15
16 Everything is Ok
17
18 Files: 2
19 Size: 689865
20 Compressed: 743424
```

And 7-zip gave us the very life-affirming message that `Everything is OK` since both files in the ISO unpacked properly. Let's see what files we have.

```
1 remnux@remnux:~/cases/bazariso$ ls -lah
2 total 1.4M
3 drwxrwxr-x 2 remnux remnux 4.0K Jan 22 17:44 .
4 drwxrwxr-x 10 remnux remnux 4.0K Jan 22 17:24 ..
5 -rw-rw-r-- 1 remnux remnux 673K Jan 21 09:15 autorun.exe
6 -rw-rw-r-- 1 remnux remnux 1.2K Jan 21 09:15 docs.lnk
7 -rw-r--r-- 1 remnux remnux 726K Jan 22 2022 Documents-17.iso
```

It looks like the ISO contained two files, an `autorun.exe` and a `docs.lnk` file.

### Inspecting the LNK File

Thinking through the chain of actions a victim is likely to take, the victim will try to double-click the ISO file and Windows will mount it as a removable drive. The victim then will click either `autorun.exe` or `docs.lnk`. Shortcut LNK files often contain shady material because they allow a creator to specify command line arguments in the shortcut to perform arbitrary actions. We can triage this file and analyze it using `file` and `exiftool`.

```
1 remnux@remnux:~/cases/bazariso$ file docs.lnk
2 docs.lnk: MS Windows shortcut, Item id list present, Points to a file or directory, Has Relative path, Has command line argu
3
4 remnux@remnux:~/cases/bazariso$ exiftool docs.lnk
5 ExifTool Version Number      : 12.30
6 File Name                    : docs.lnk
7 Directory                    : .
8 File Size                    : 1225 bytes
9 File Modification Date/Time   : 2022:01:21 09:15:47-05:00
10 File Access Date/Time        : 2022:01:22 17:51:01-05:00
11 File Inode Change Date/Time  : 2022:01:22 17:42:19-05:00
12 File Permissions             : -rw-rw-r--
13 File Type                    : LNK
14 File Type Extension          : lnk
15 MIME Type                    : application/octet-stream
16 Flags                        : IDList, LinkInfo, RelativePath, CommandArgs, IconFile, Unicode, TargetMetadata
17 File Attributes              : Archive
18 Create Date                  : 2021:12:26 16:31:16-05:00
19 Access Date                  : 2022:01:21 07:35:47-05:00
20 Modify Date                  : 2021:12:26 16:31:16-05:00
21 Target File Size             : 71680
22 Icon Index                   : 5
23 Run Window                   : Normal
24 Hot Key                      : (none)
25 Target File DOS Name         : rundll32.exe
26 Drive Type                   : Fixed Disk
27 Volume Label                  :
28 Local Base Path              : C:\Windows\System32\rundll32.exe
29 Relative Path                : ..\Windows\System32\rundll32.exe
30 Command Line Arguments       : advpack.dll,RegisterOCX autorun.exe
31 Icon File Name               : %systemroot%\system32\imageres.dll
32 Machine ID                   : desktop-i8bn9qk
```

Alright we definitely have a LNK shortcut file! Inspecting with `exiftool` it looks like the shortcut is fairly small at 1225 bytes. Larger shortcut files may indicate very large PowerShell or scripting command line properties. In this case, it looks like the command the shortcut executes is `C:\Windows\System32\rundll32.exe advpack.dll,RegisterOCX autorun.exe`. This command is a way to execute `autorun.exe` using `rundll32.exe` as a [LOLBIN](#). The icon is one from a default Windows installation, but some LNK files I've seen have had ones distributed with the files as well. The last bit of detail in this output is the Machine ID. This property shows the computer name of the system that created the shortcut. So, the adversary either created this shortcut on a system named `desktop-i8bn9qk` or knows how to modify the shortcut file to that name.

### Triage and Estimate Capabilities

Alright, let's see if we can estimate some of the capabilities of the `autorun.exe` binary using `capa` and `yara`.

```
1 remnux@remnux:~/cases/bazariso$ capa autorun.exe
2
3 +-----+
4 | md5          | 6d583d7666fbc439f86f8954cc3e0ec |
5 | sha1         | d17ff6f48a3e3693ee61b79341ed282087df2e71 |
6 | sha256       | 667753d0c33cf7874b3d4c05be4cf245558515e73330e133c60da63554471d8 |
7 | path         | autorun.exe |
8 +-----+
9
10 +-----+
11 | ATT&CK Tactic | ATT&CK Technique |
```

12	-----	-----
13	COLLECTION	Input Capture::Keylogging T1056.001
14	DEFENSE EVASION	Modify Registry:: T1112
15		Obfuscated Files or Information:: T1027
16		Obfuscated Files or Information::Indicator Removal from Tools T1027.005
17	DISCOVERY	File and Directory Discovery:: T1083
18		Query Registry:: T1012
19		System Information Discovery:: T1082
20	EXECUTION	Shared Modules:: T1129
21	-----	-----
22		
23	-----	-----
24	MBC Objective	MBC Behavior
25	-----	-----
26	COLLECTION	Keylogging::Polling [F0002.002]
27	DATA	Encode Data::XOR [C0026.002]
28	DEFENSE EVASION	Obfuscated Files or Information::Encoding-Standard Algorithm [E1027.m02]
29	DISCOVERY	Application Window Discovery::Window Text [E1010.m01]
30	FILE SYSTEM	Delete File:: [C0047]
31		Read File:: [C0051]
32		Writes File:: [C0052]
33	OPERATING SYSTEM	Environment Variable::Set Variable [C0034.001]
34		Registry::Create Registry Key [C0036.004]
35		Registry::Delete Registry Key [C0036.002]
36		Registry::Open Registry Key [C0036.003]
37		Registry::Query Registry Value [C0036.006]
38		Registry::Set Registry Key [C0036.001]
39	PROCESS	Set Thread Local Storage Value:: [C0041]
40		Terminate Process:: [C0018]
41	-----	-----
42		
43	-----	-----
44	CAPABILITY	NAMESPACE
45	-----	-----
46	log keystrokes via polling	collection/keylog
47	encode data using XOR (2 matches)	data-manipulation/encoding/xor
48	contain a resource (.rsrc) section	executable/pe/section/rsrc
49	extract resource via kernel32 functions (8 matches)	executable/resource
50	query environment variable	host-interaction/environment-variable
51	set environment variable	host-interaction/environment-variable
52	get common file path	host-interaction/file-system
53	delete file	host-interaction/file-system/delete
54	enumerate files via kernel32 functions (2 matches)	host-interaction/file-system/files/list
55	get file size	host-interaction/file-system/meta
56	read .ini file (2 matches)	host-interaction/file-system/read
57	read file	host-interaction/file-system/read
58	write file (2 matches)	host-interaction/file-system/write
59	get graphical window text	host-interaction/gui/window/get-text
60	get disk information	host-interaction/hardware/storage
61	set thread local storage value	host-interaction/process
62	terminate process	host-interaction/process/terminate
63	query or enumerate registry value (3 matches)	host-interaction/registry
64	set registry value	host-interaction/registry/create
65	delete registry key (2 matches)	host-interaction/registry/delete
66	access PEB ldr_data (3 matches)	linking/runtime-linking
67	link function at runtime (15 matches)	linking/runtime-linking
68	resolve function by hash (2 matches)	linking/runtime-linking
69	parse PE exports (3 matches)	load-code/pe
70	parse PE header (10 matches)	load-code/pe
71	-----	-----

From the `capa` output there are already some capabilities in here that will likely increase analysis time. These include:

- [access PEB ldr\\_data](#)
- [link function at runtime](#)
- resolve function by hash

The `PEB ldr_data` rule indicates the binary contains some assembly instructions that resolve DLL module lists from the process environment block of the process while it is running. This is a method used by shellcode to resolve DLL imports and

pain-in-the-can malware to hide their imports. Linking functions at runtime means the sample likely issues `LoadLibrary()` or similar calls to import DLLs at runtime instead of when the program first runs. Finally, resolving functions by hash means it'll be a hassle to potentially see what functions are being resolved as they'll be hashed strings rather than the clear strings. Let's see what we get from YARA.

```
1 remnux@remnux:~/cases/bazariso$ yara-rules autorun.exe
2 Check_OutputDebugStringA_iat autorun.exe
3 anti_dbg autorun.exe
4 win_hook autorun.exe
5 screenshot autorun.exe
6 keylogger autorun.exe
7 win_registry autorun.exe
8 win_files_operation autorun.exe
9 IsPE64 autorun.exe
10 IsWindowsGUI autorun.exe
11 HasRichSignature autorun.exe
12 Microsoft_Visual_Cpp_80_DLL autorun.exe
```

YARA thinks the sample has some anti-debugging, so that might become a hassle while doing further analysis later. From here my analysis style would be to toss this sucker into a sandbox to see what it does because further analysis is going to produce diminishing returns for me.

Thanks for reading!

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Source: <https://forensicitguy.github.io/bazariso-analysis-advpack/>