

# Malware Analysis - Rhadamanthys

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Sample:

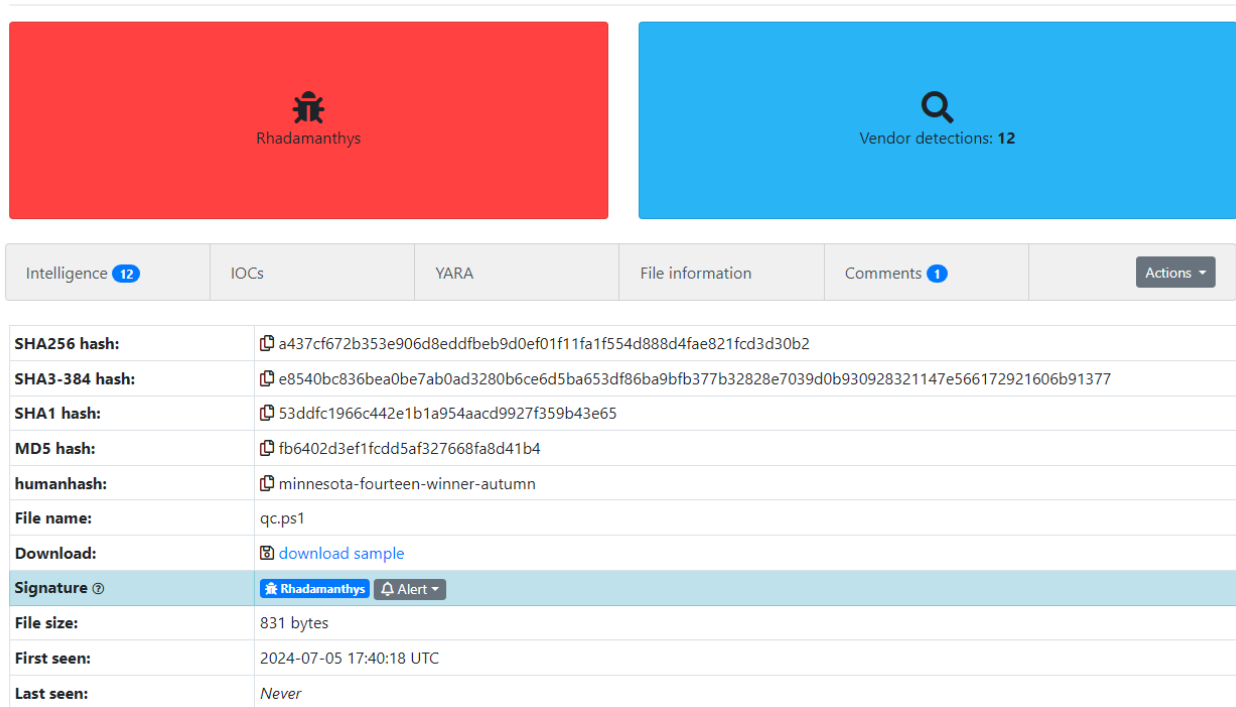
fb6402d3ef1fcd5af327668fa8d41b4

## Background [Permalink](#)

Rhadamanthys malware has been notably associated with the threat actor group known as Sandworm. Sandworm, believed to have ties to Russian intelligence, It allows them to gain unauthorized access to computers, enabling them to execute commands, steal data, and surveil victims through webcams and microphones. It spreads via phishing emails and exploits software vulnerabilities.

## Static Analysis - Stage 1 [Permalink](#)

### Database Entry



Intelligence <b>12</b>	IOCs	YARA	File information	Comments <b>1</b>	Actions
<b>SHA256 hash:</b>	<a href="#">a437cf672b353e906d8eddfbeb9d0ef01f11fa1f554d888d4fae821fcd3d30b2</a>				
<b>SHA3-384 hash:</b>	<a href="#">e8540bc836bea0be7ab0ad3280b6ce6d5ba653df86ba9bfb377b32828e7039d0b930928321147e566172921606b91377</a>				
<b>SHA1 hash:</b>	<a href="#">53ddfc1966c442e1b1a954aacd9927f359b43e65</a>				
<b>MD5 hash:</b>	<a href="#">fb6402d3ef1fcd5af327668fa8d41b4</a>				
<b>humanhash:</b>	<a href="#">minnesota-fourteen-winner-autumn</a>				
<b>File name:</b>	qc.ps1				
<b>Download:</b>	<a href="#">download sample</a>				
<b>Signature</b> ⓘ	<a href="#">Rhadamanthys</a> <a href="#">Alert</a>				
<b>File size:</b>	831 bytes				
<b>First seen:</b>	2024-07-05 17:40:18 UTC				
<b>Last seen:</b>	Never				

Figure 1: Malware Bazaar Entry

The first stage contained a relatively short PowerShell script that was somewhat obfuscated, as shown in Figure 2.



After examining the code, I uncovered clues about the obfuscation technique employed. The method involved filling the code with junk code, and in the middle of the script, a long string was constructed. Once I identified the execution point, I disarmed it and echoed the final command to the console using CScript.

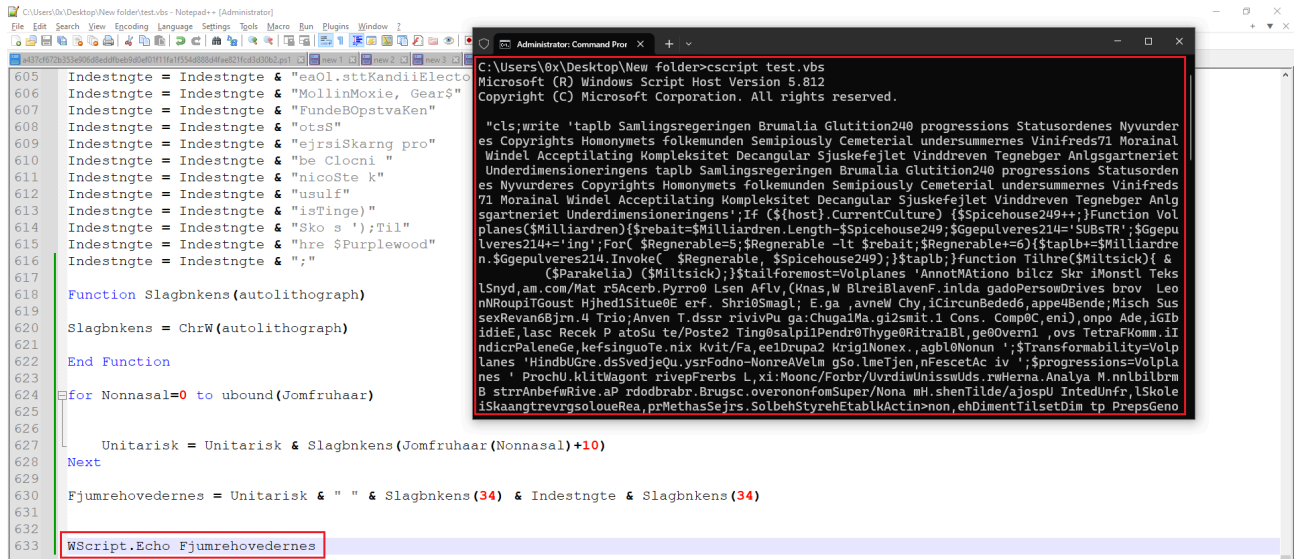


Figure 6: CScript Output

After cleaning up the code, I discovered an important function that functions similarly to a regex. This 'regex' essentially counts every sixth character and concatenates them into a new string. In Figure 7 you can find that specific function.

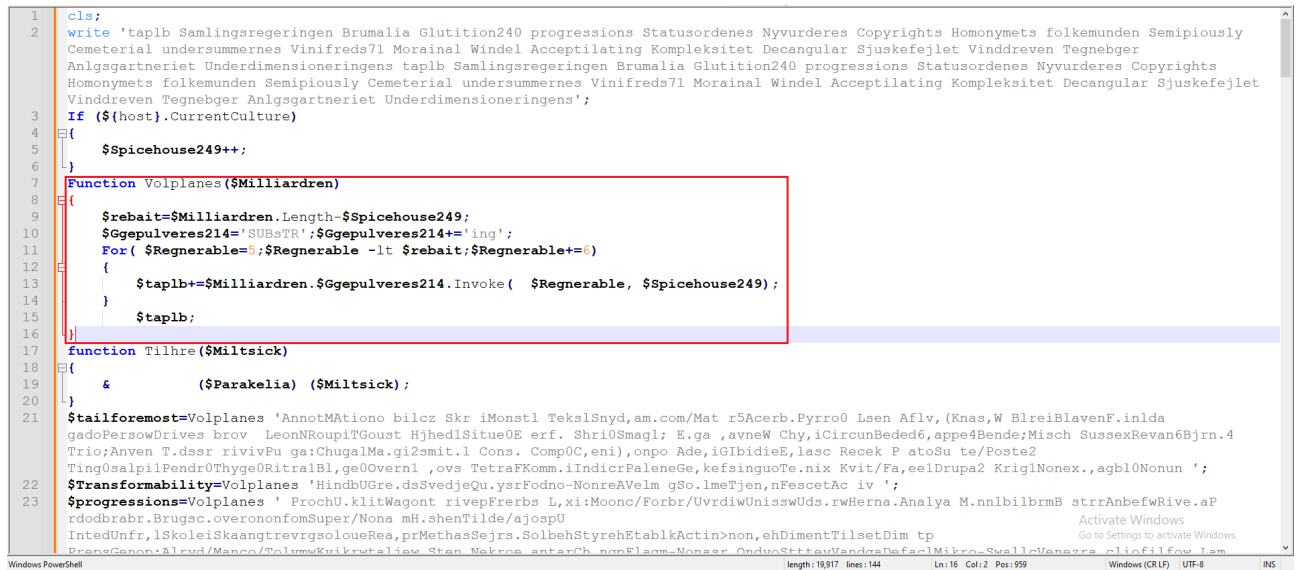


Figure 7: Regex Function

Understanding that function led me to construct a regex in CyberChef, through which I successfully extracted the next stage of the malware.

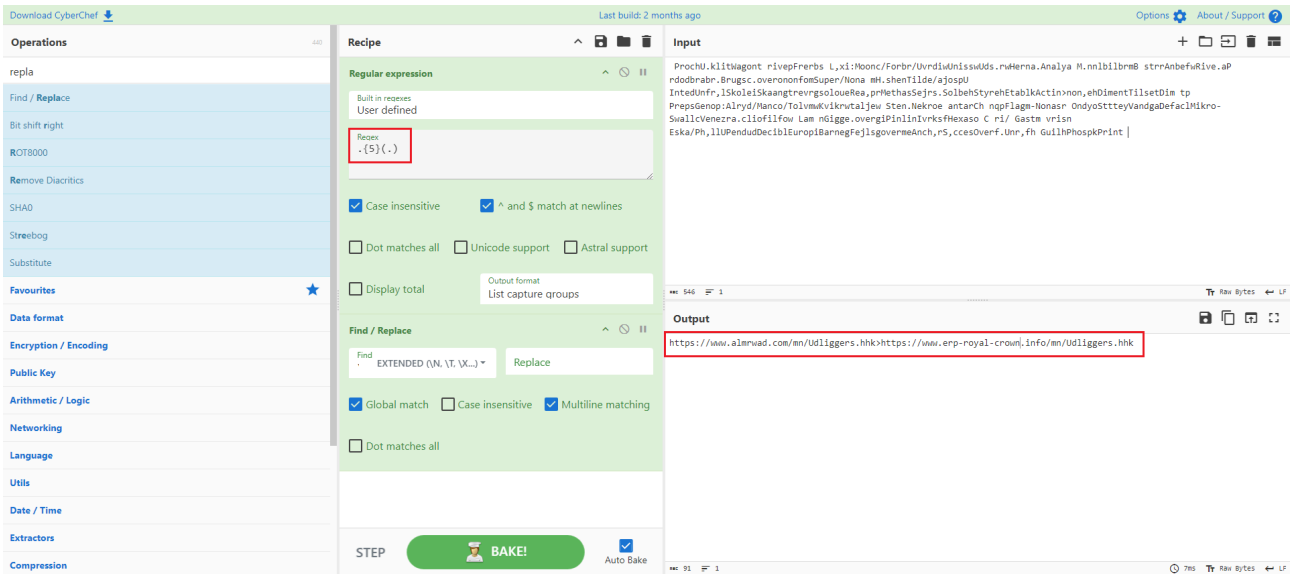


Figure 8: Regex in CyberChef



Figure 9: After Decoding the Whole code

As indicated in Figure 8 and 9, two URLs have been identified containing the next stage of the malware.

### Third Stage [Permalink](#)

Browsing to those URLs revealed the next stage along with additional files containing other variants as shown in Figure 10 and 11.

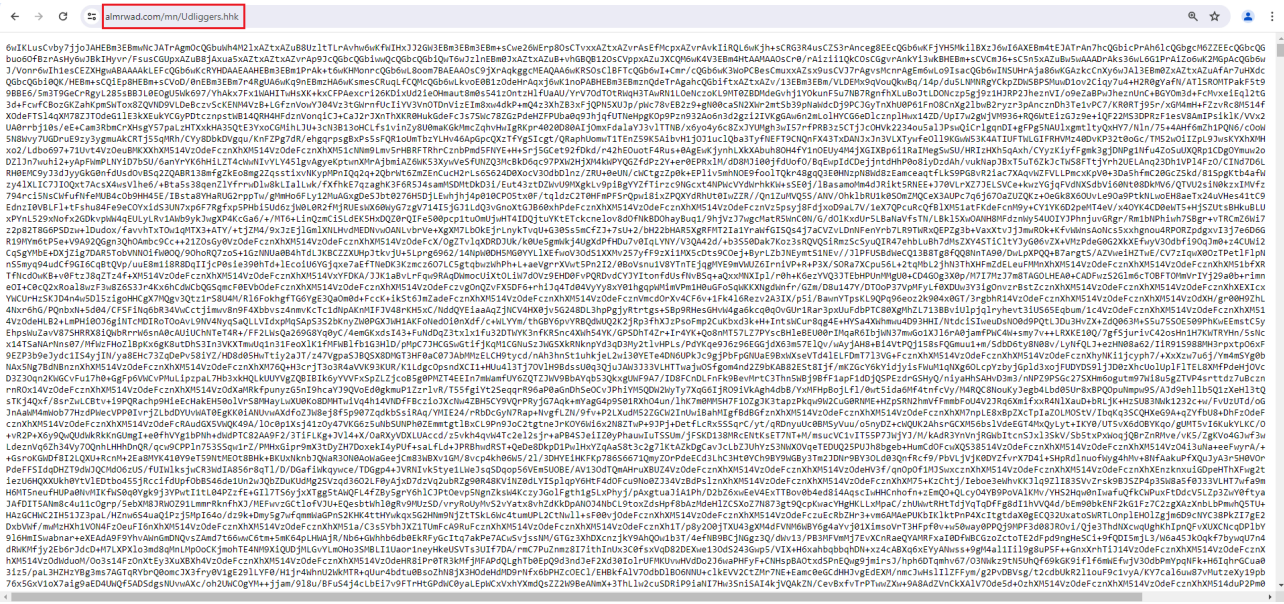


Figure 10: First URL

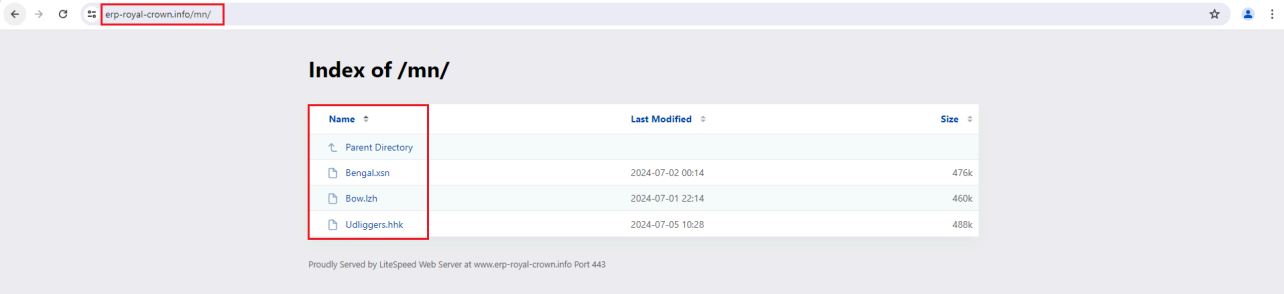


Figure 11: Second URL - 3 variants

The content of the file was loaded into the previous script and decoded from Base64. Using CyberChef, I decoded the Base64 content of the file. At the end of the file, the actual code was revealed, as shown in Figure 11.

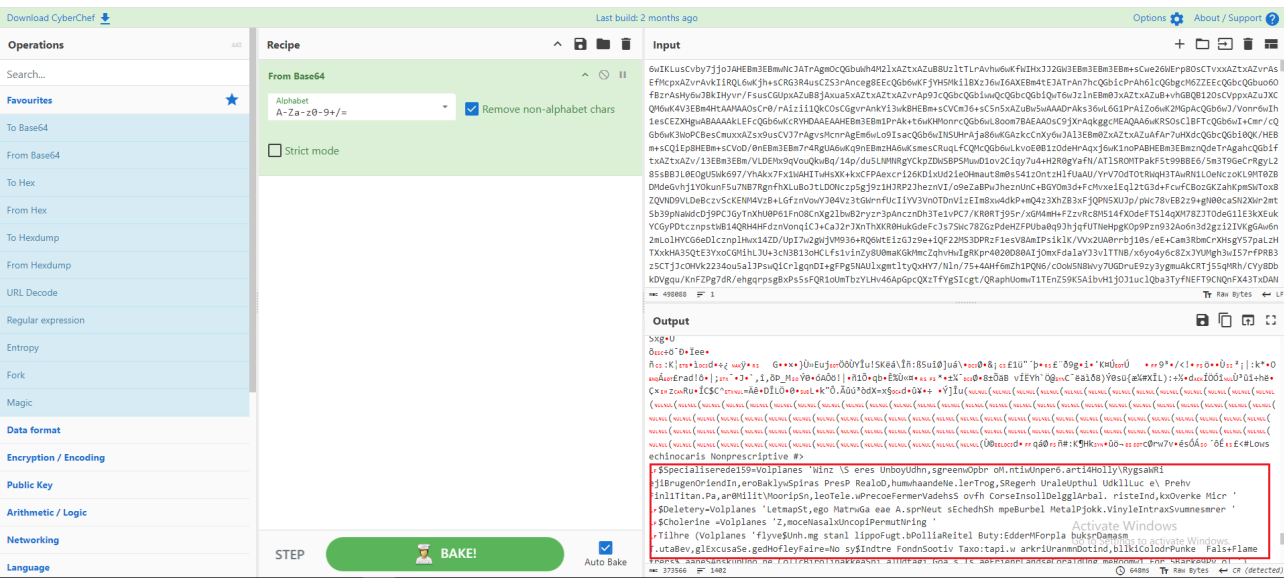


Figure 12: CyberChef Base64 Decode





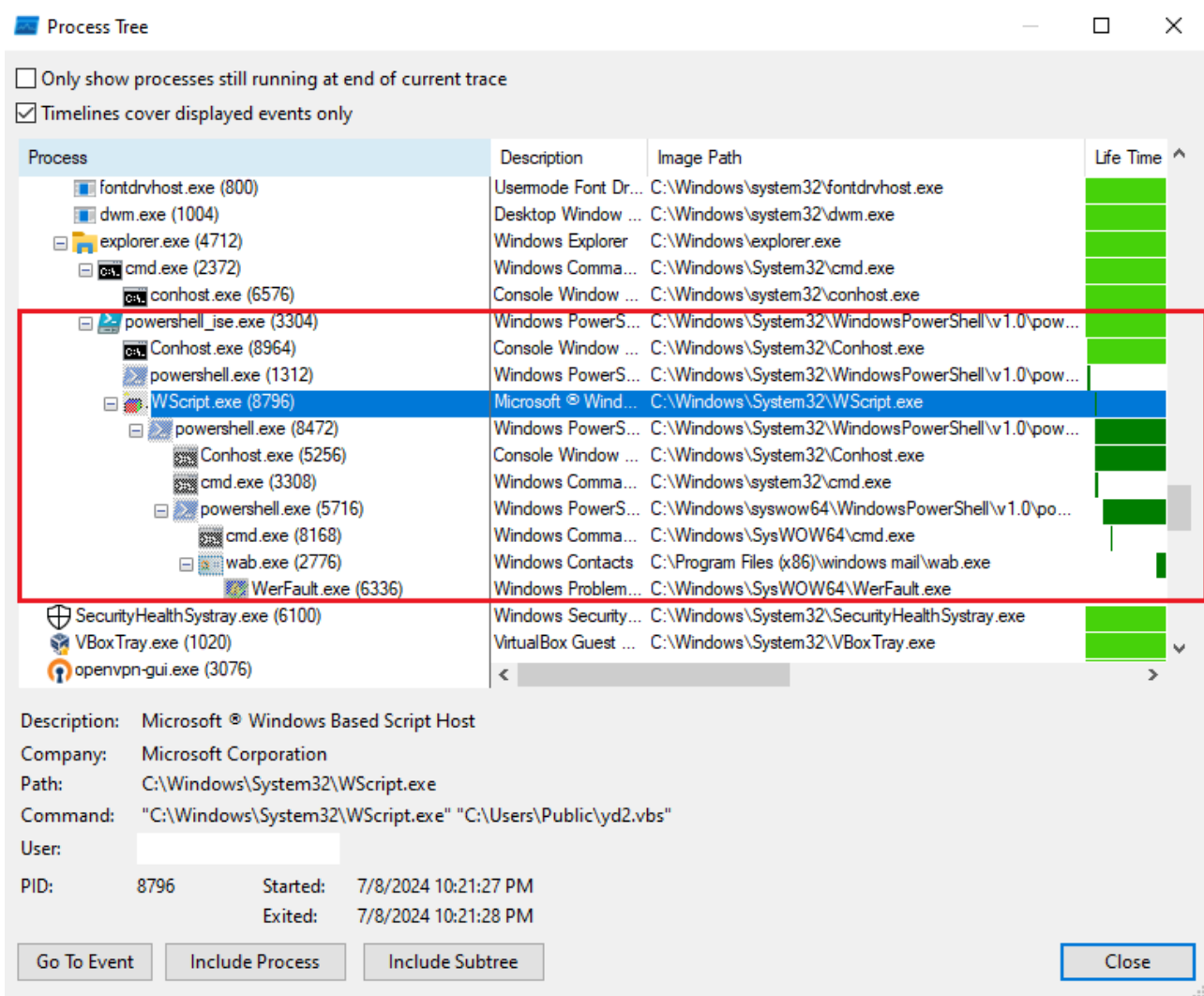


Figure 17: Process Tree Using Procmon

## Network Analysis [Permalink](#)

Using Wireshark and Fiddler I was able to extract Network IOC's:

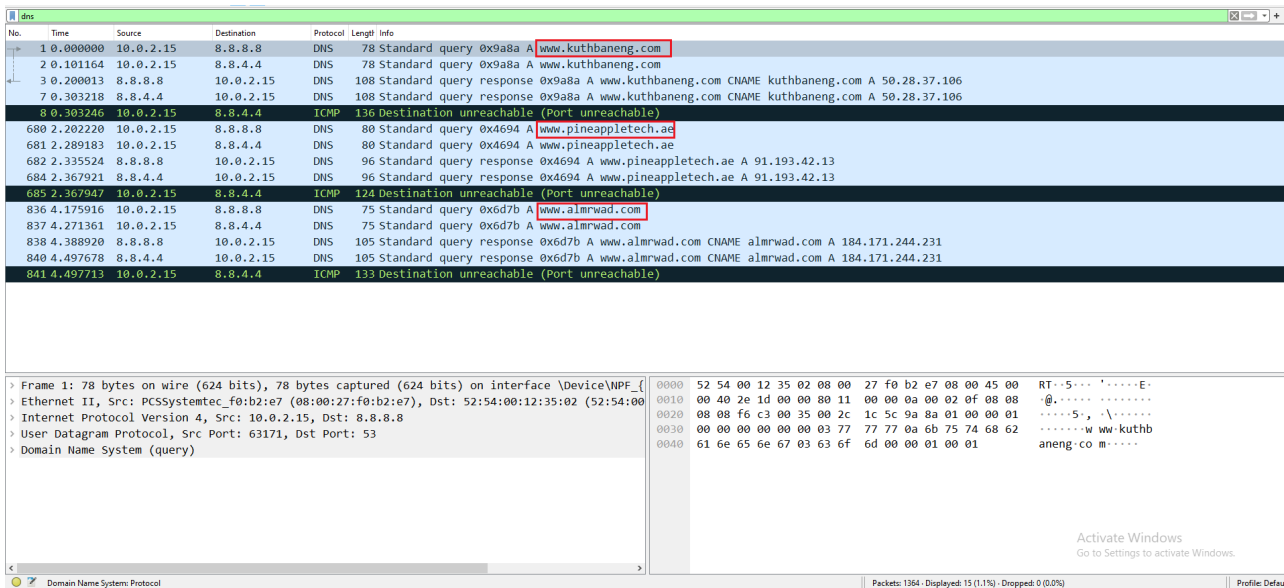


Figure 18: Wireshark DNS Requests

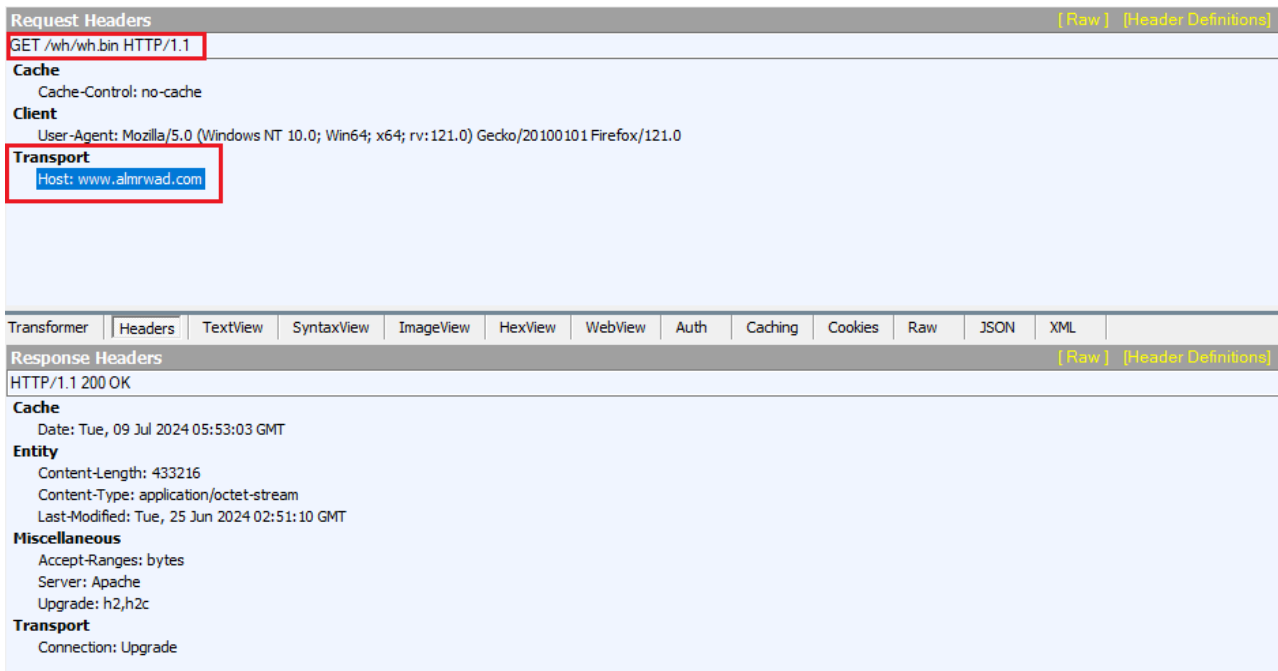


Figure 19: Fiddler Output

Virus Total [Permalink](#)

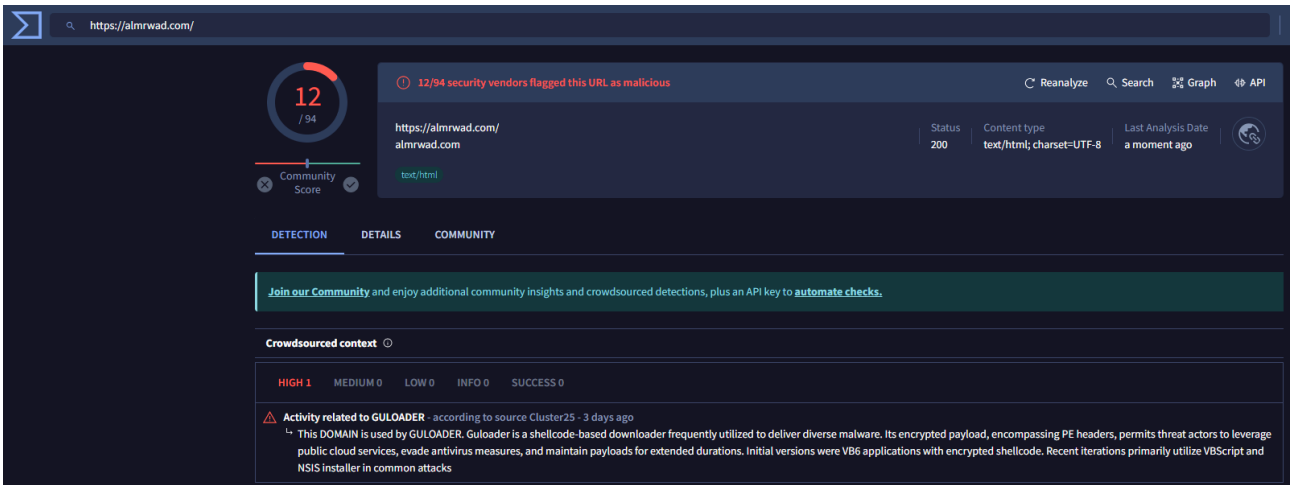


Figure 20: VT Url

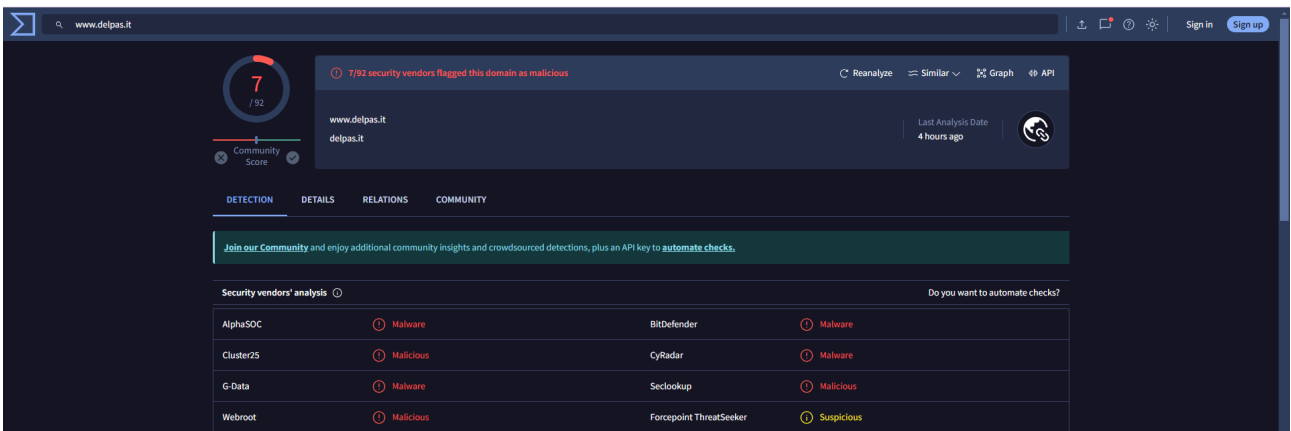


Figure 21: VT Url

## IOCs [Permalink](#)

- Hash:

```
41961596aa91e91c8e4415cff137b345
4555c60872fad83c47c29b2052c978fd
d298368760f646f852027f697df07ee6
fb6402d3ef1fccd5af327668fa8d41b4
05ed7b3d821af8e38b861b21ad567c1d
```

- URL:

```
kuthbaneng[.]com
pineappletech[.]ae
almrwad[.]com
```

- IP:

184[.]171[.]244[.]231  
103[.]21[.]59[.]27  
91[.]195[.]240[.]94

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Source: <https://0xmrmagnezi.github.io/malware%20analysis/Rhadamanthys/>