
YiBackdoor Arrives: What You Need to Know and How to Protect Your Net

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In a [new report](#), Zscaler ThreatLabz has revealed details of a new malware family called **YiBackdoor**, first observed in June 2025.

From the outset, *the analysis highlighted significant source code matches with the IcedID and Latrodectus downloaders*, and it is this connection that Zscaler points to as crucial to understanding the new sample's possible origin and role in the attacks.

The malware is a **modular DLL library** with a basic set of host remote control functions and a plugin-based extension mechanism. By default, its functionality is limited, *but attackers can load additional modules to expand its capabilities*.

The program copies itself to a newly created folder with a random name, gains persistence via the Windows Run key, and launches regsvr32.exe with a malicious path.

The registry entry name is generated using a pseudorandom algorithm. The primary module self-destructs, complicating response measures and forensic analysis. The malicious logic is executed via an **embedded encrypted configuration**, from which the command and control server address is extracted, and communication with the C2 occurs via HTTP responses containing commands.

YiBackdoor's capabilities include *collecting system metadata, taking screenshots, and executing shell commands via cmd.exe and PowerShell, as well as loading and initializing Base64-encoded plugins*. Key commands identified in the control mechanism are listed below: **Systeminfo, screen, CMD, PWS, plugin, and task**. Code injection involves injecting code into the svchost.exe process, and built-in anti-analysis techniques focus on detecting virtual machines and sandboxes, reducing the likelihood of detection when analyzing in a protected environment.

Zscaler analysts **note several similarities with IcedID and Latrodectus**: a similar injection method, identical format and length of the configuration decryption key, and similar algorithms for decrypting configuration blocks and plugins. Given these similarities and the observed architecture, *the company's employees assess YiBackdoor with a moderate to high level of confidence*. However, current implementations are limited, indicating a development or testing phase and **the potential role of the sample as a precursor to subsequent exploitation stages**, including preparing initial access for the ransomware.

The organization emphasizes *the importance of monitoring outgoing HTTP requests and registry changes, as well as implementing detection rules that focus on behavioral indicators of svchost.exe*

injections and anomalies associated with regsvr32.exe launches from random locations. These indicators enable early detection of YiBackdoor injection attempts and prevent further attacker activity.

Redazione

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