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## FIN7 Takes Another Bite at the Restaurant Industry

Posted by **Michael Gorelik** on June 9, 2017

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## INTRODUCTION

On June 7, 2017, Morphisec Lab identified a new, highly sophisticated fileless attack targeting restaurants across the US. The ongoing campaign allows hackers to seize system control and install a backdoor to steal financial information at will. It incorporates some never before seen evasive techniques that allow it to bypass most security solutions – signature and behavior based.

Aside from these updated techniques, Morphisec's investigation revealed an almost perfect match to FIN7 attack methods. Past highly successful and damaging attacks on banks, SEC personnel, large restaurant chains and hospitality organizations have all been attributed to the financially-motivated **FIN7 group**. FIN7, which is also associated with the **Carbanak** gang, must be seen as one of the leading threat actor groups operating today.

Like past attacks, the initial infection vector is a malicious Word document attached to a phishing email that is well-tailored to the targeted business

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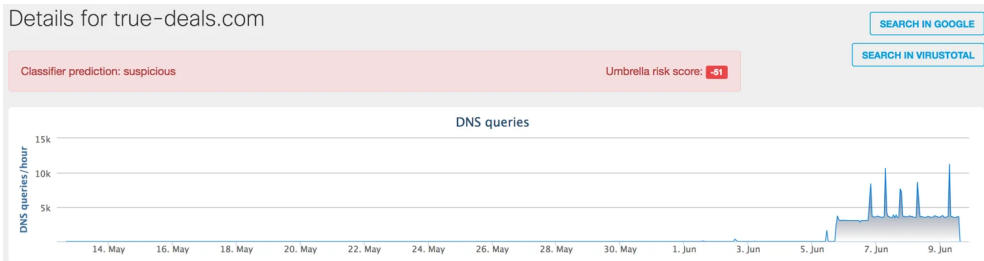
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and its day-to-day operations. The Word document executes a fileless attack that uses DNS queries to deliver the next shellcode stage (Meterpreter). However, in this new variant, all the DNS activity is initiated and executed solely from memory – unlike previous attacks which used PowerShell commands.

OpenDNS investigate data, shared in coordination with the Cisco Advanced Threat Research & Efficacy Team, shows that this is a large-scale, currently active attack with peaks of more than 10K DNS requests per hour.



Alarminglly, the detection score on VirusTotal for all of the documents continues to be 0/56 from the time the first documents were uploaded (1.6.2017) up until the date of this publication. This means the attackers successfully bypass static analysis by most of the security solutions.

By contrast, **Morphisec's Moving Target Defense**-based technology prevents the attack in its early stages, before any channel to the attacker is opened.



SHA256: 2781526f6b302da00661b9a6a625a5a6ecf4ffccafa61202e9b0e9b61b657867

File name: menu.rtf

Detection ratio: 0 / 56

Analysis date: 2017-06-06 13:42:25 UTC ( 1 day, 19 hours ago )

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# TECHNICAL ANALYSIS

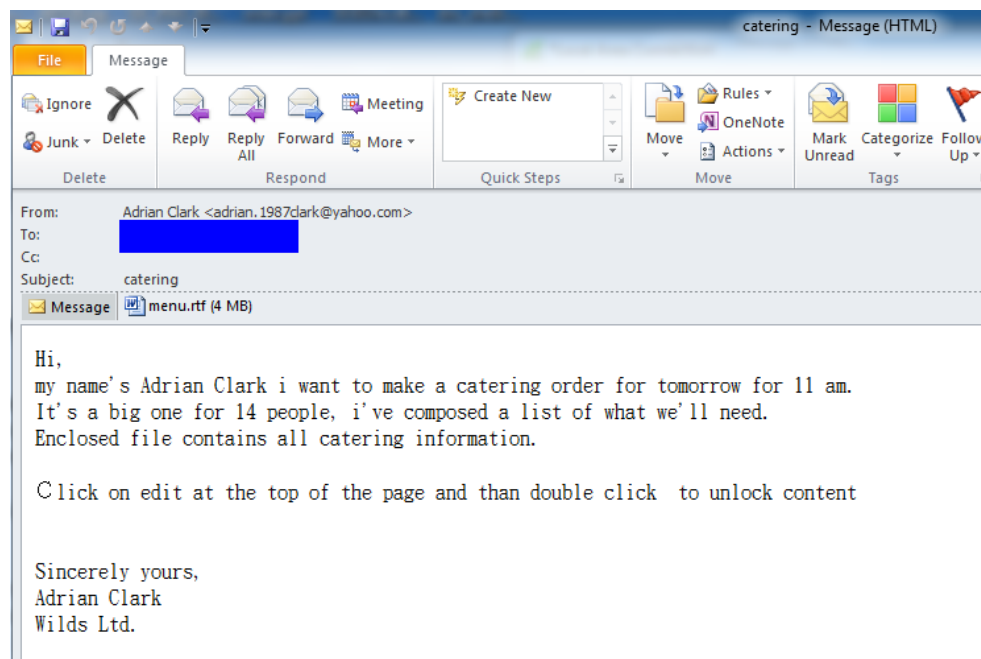
Morphisec News (55)

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Below we describe the full technical details, beginning with the initial email through the final Meterpreter session used to hijack the computer.

## PHISHING EMAIL:

As seen in the email below, FIN7's attack campaign targets restaurants. The content of the email is well crafted to avoid suspicion. Some of the email attachments are called menu.rtf, others Olive Garden.rtf or Chick Fil A Order.rtf (all the identified hashes are listed at the end).

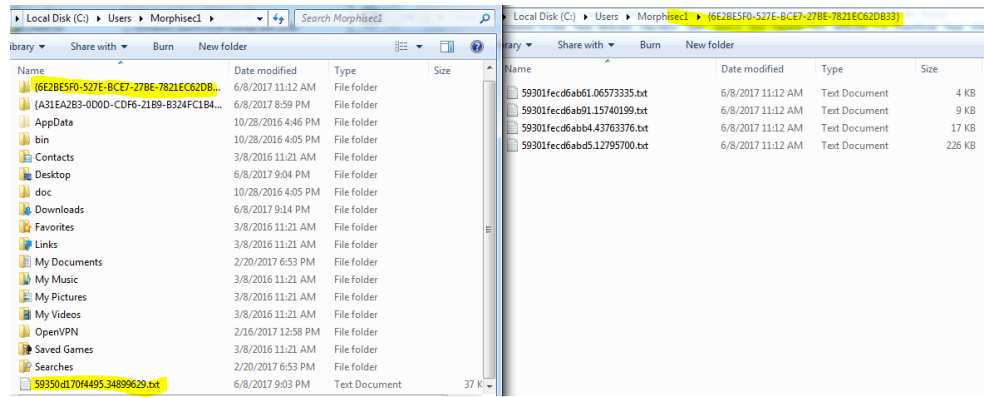


## WORD DELIVERY:

The attached .rtf file uses OLE and has many similarities to previous FIN7 attacks. But this attack, instead of activating hta files (mshta.exe) from within the link, executes obfuscated JavaScript code. All the victim needs to do is double click on the envelope and press OK.



The first stage JavaScript copies additional JavaScript code snippets in txt format from the RTF document into a random directory “C:\Users\<User Name>\<Random guid>\”. The same code snippets are combined into a second stage JavaScript in “C:\Users\<User Name>\”. Additionally, the first stage JavaScript creates a scheduled task that executes the second stage code within a minute – this delayed execution helps to bypass behavior analysis since the second stage is not directly executed by the first stage.



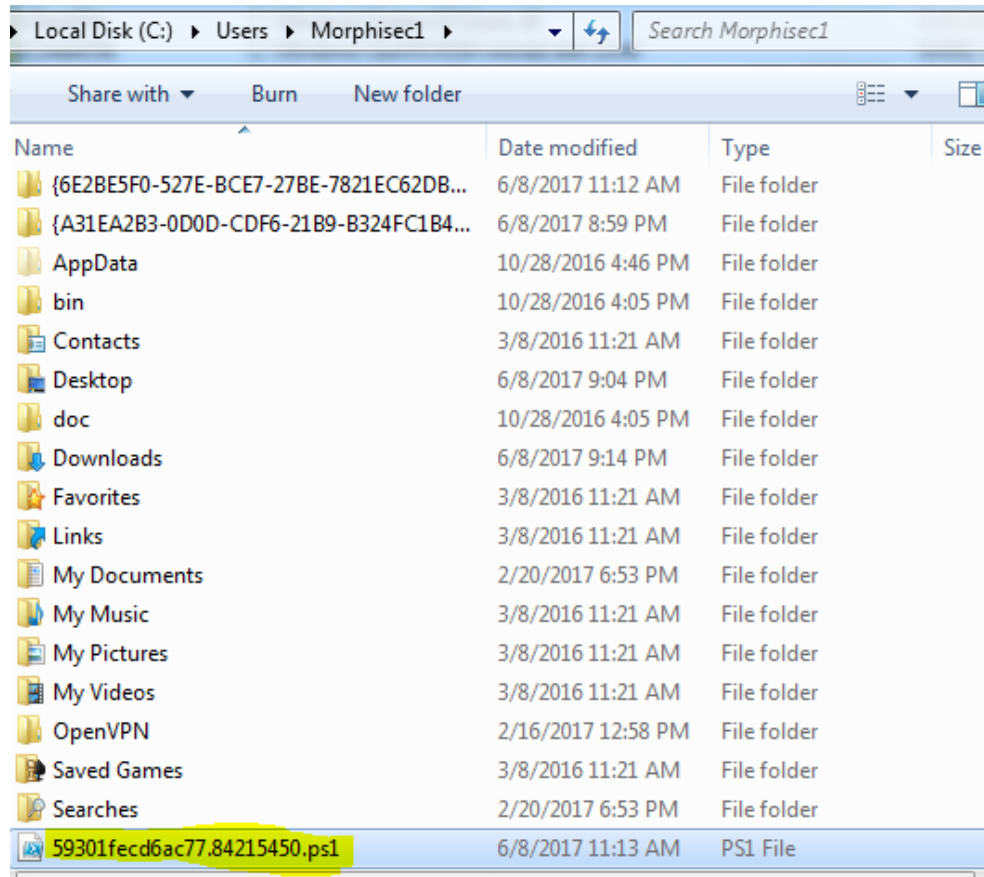
## PERSISTENCY:

In some cases, an additional scheduled task “AdobeFlashSync” is created for persistency. This task is executed every 25 minutes and will repeat the actions described above – recreating the JavaScript code which later will create and execute a PowerShell script (described below).

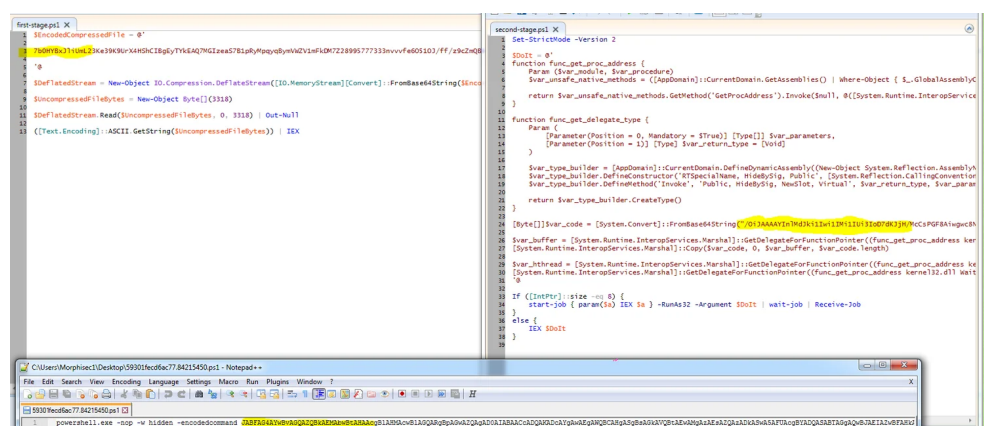
## SECOND STAGE JAVASCRIPT INTO POWERSHELL:

The second stage JavaScript creates a PowerShell file with the same name in the same directory.

**Afterwards, it deletes its own JavaScript code traces.**



The PowerShell script executes a compressed first stage PowerShell child process, which then performs a second stage PowerShell process. The latter PowerShell injects a shellcode into its own process using well-known CreateThread and VirtualAlloc techniques:



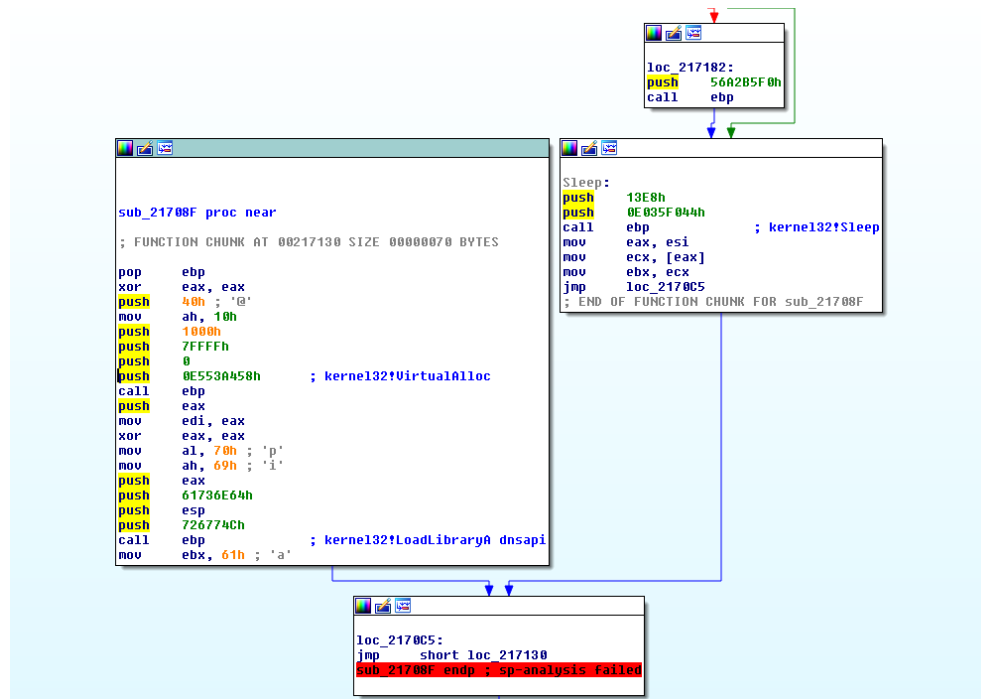
## SHELLCODE:

The shellcode phase of this attack is unique and



**demonstrates the constantly advancing abilities of attackers. The shellcode is the primary differentiating technique between this campaign and past attacks by FIN7 and other threat actors.**

This shellcode iterates over process environment block and looks immediately for dnsapi.dll name (xor 13) and its DnsQueryA function. Basically, FIN7 implemented a shellcode that gets the next stage shellcode using the DNS messaging technique directly from memory. This way they can successfully evade many of the behavior based solutions.



In the DNS query pattern, it is very clear to see that alphabetical modification of the subdomain prefix is used:



Each such DNS query results in an additional snippet of shellcode being appended to a reallocated buffer. When, finally, the first stage shellcode receives a special “FF” signal, it then executes the delivered shellcode. (It takes a few minutes for the DNS queries to finish. The last query is to the subdomain `ihc[.]stage[.]12019683[.]ns2[.]true-deals[.]com`):



```

seg000:05400000      push     edi
seg000:05400001      pop      ecx
seg000:05400002      dec      ecx
seg000:05400003      dec      ecx
seg000:05400004      dec      ecx
seg000:05400005      dec      ecx
seg000:05400006      dec      ecx
seg000:05400007      dec      ecx
seg000:05400008      dec      ecx
seg000:05400009      dec      ecx
seg000:0540000A      dec      ecx
seg000:0540000B      dec      ecx
seg000:0540000C      dec      ecx
seg000:0540000D      dec      ecx
seg000:0540000E      dec      ecx
seg000:0540000F      dec      ecx
seg000:05400010      dec      ecx
seg000:05400011      dec      ecx
seg000:05400012      aaa
seg000:05400013      push     ecx
seg000:05400014      pop      edx
seg000:05400015      push     41h ; 'A'
seg000:05400017      pop      eax
seg000:05400018      push     eax
seg000:05400019      xor      [ecx+30h], al
seg000:0540001C      inc      ecx
seg000:0540001D      imul     eax, [ecx+41h], 51h ; 'Q'
seg000:05400021      xor      al, [ecx+42h]
seg000:05400024      xor      al, [edx+42h]
seg000:05400027      xor      [edx+42h], al ; decrypt shellcode
seg000:0540002A      inc      ecx
seg000:0540002B      inc      edx
seg000:0540002C      pop      eax
seg000:0540002D      push     eax
seg000:0540002E      cmp      [ecx+42h], al
seg000:05400031      jnz      short near ptr loc_540007B+2
seg000:05400033      dec      ecx
seg000:05400034      dec      ecx
seg000:05400035      insb

```



## METERPRETER:

After decryption of the second stage shellcode, the shellcode **deletes** the 'MZ' prefix from within a very important part of the shellcode. This prefix indicates it may be a dll, and its deletion helps the attack **to evade memory scanning solutions**.

Just before this step executed, we extracted the dll from memory and uploaded it to VirusTotal. If this dll was saved on disk, many security solutions would immediately identify it as a CobaltStrike Meterpreter, which is used by many attackers and pen testers. Having a Meterpreter session on a compromised computer allows for full control of the computer and exfiltration of any data, and in some cases lateral movement inside the


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Detection ratio: 30 / 58			 U  U
Analysis date: 2017-06-08 16:21:34 UTC ( 0 minutes ago )			
<div>Analysis</div> <div>File detail Additional information Comments Votes</div>			
Antivirus	Result	Update	
Ad-Aware	Gen:Variant.Application.HackTool.CobaltStrike.1	20170608	
AhnLab-V3	HackTool/Win32.Cobalt.R197271	20170608	
Antiy-AVL	HackTool/Win32.Cobalt	20170608	
Arcabit	Trojan.Application.HackTool.CobaltStrike.1	20170608	
BitDefender	Gen:Variant.Application.HackTool.CobaltStrike.1	20170608	
CAT-QuickHeal	Trojan.Skeeyah	20170607	
CrowdStrike Falcon (ML)	malicious_confidence_100% (D)	20170420	
DrWeb	BackDoor.Meterpreter.4	20170608	
Emsisoft	Gen:Variant.Application.HackTool.CobaltStrike.1 (B)	20170608	
Endgame	malicious (high confidence)	20170515	
ESET-NOD32	a variant of Win32/RiskWare.CobaltStrike.Beacon.A	20170608	
F-Secure	Gen:Variant.Application.HackTool	20170608	
GData	Gen:Variant.Application.HackTool.CobaltStrike.1	20170608	
Ikarus	Trojan.Win32.Conbea	20170608	
Invincea	heuristic	20170607	
K7AntiVirus	Unwanted-Program ( 004c3a6f1 )	20170608	

## CONCLUSIONS:

FIN7 constantly upgrades their attacks and evasion techniques, thus becoming even more dangerous and unpredictable. The analysis of this attack shows, how easy it is for them to bypass static, dynamic and behavior based solutions. These attacks pose a severe risk to enterprises.

Fileless attacks are on the rise – **Carbon Black reports** that researchers found a 33% rise in severe non-malware attacks in Q4 2016 compared to Q1. Defenders will see more attacks on their businesses by hacker groups utilizing memory for evasion while keeping executable artifacts far away from disk.

In this continuously evolving threat landscape,

enterprises need to look for new defenses that are resilient to such changes and are able to prevent fileless attacks. Morphisec **Endpoint Threat Prevention** specializes in preventing in-memory attacks, using Moving Target Defense to make the target itself unpredictable.

## ARTIFACTS:

### Documents:

2781526f6b302da00661b9a6a625a5a6ecf4ffccafa612
c357396ca82fdcd6b6f46b748f2b6941051dbc81be53
ffebcc4d2e851baecd89bf11103e3c9de86f428fdeaf0f

### Domains:

- true-deals[.]com; strikes-withlucky[.]com
- Email account in registration is:  
isvarawski@yahoo.com
- Attacker email  
account: adrian.1987clark@yahoo.com