



RESOURCES • BLOG

THREAT DETECTION

“semaG dna nuF” with Right-to-Left Override Unicode Characters

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0002	U+0003	U+0004
0012	U+0013	U+0014
U+0022	U+0023	U+0024
"	#	\$
U+0032	U+0033	U+0034
2	3	4
U+0042	U+0043	U+0044

Our Security Operations team loves to share insights on TTPs when we see them in the wild. Today we’re focusing on an oldie but a goodie: right-to-left override attacks.

First, a Refresher on Right-to-Left (RLO) Overrides.

Unicode contains several characters designed to allow right to left (RTL) characters to be inserted inside text that is normally left to right. One of these is the “RIGHT-TO-LEFT OVERRIDE” character, U+202E.

For example, we can write a normal (left to right) sentence that suddenly switches to right to

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That’s cool. As soon as your terminal, browser, or operating system sees that Right-to-Left Override character, it renders every character afterward as right to left. The characters are still stored in the order they were typed — it is only the presentation that is reversed.

There’s a great xkcd showing how this works in real life:

How Attackers Use Right-to-Left Overrides

Crafty attackers have been using Unicode characters to trick users into opening malicious files for years. These attacks most often try to trick the user into opening a file that they wouldn’t otherwise. The trick is to make the file look like a PDF or Office document when in reality it is a piece of malware.

Let’s say we have a piece of malware we want Bobby to open, and it is named with the “scr” extension, a Windows Portable Executable (“PE”) associated with Windows screensaver files.

As the attacker, we can name our file: "charity_fundraiser_bb\u202Excod.scr"

Because of the Right-to-Left character, Bobby’s email client and operating system are going to display that as:

Now Bobby is much more likely to open that file because it looks like a nice, safe, DOCX file.

Usina EDR Data to Detect

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using the escape sequence (ie, \u202E) so you may need to copy that character, which will look invisible, and paste it into the tool’s search panel. You can tell your paste was successful if you type characters following your text and they appear right to left.

[table id=3 /]

To further extend this, also look for the Left-to-Right character (U+202D) that might be used to further obfuscate the true filename.

The accuracy of this detector will be partially based on how global of a workforce you are monitoring. If your users commonly use right-to-left languages, you will see these matches more often. In that case, you can add further detection criteria to limit matches by additional context such as filename extension, file type (it is an executable/binary PE, ELF, etc), etc.

At Red Canary, we’ve seen roughly 300 hits of this detector over the past 90 days across hundreds of thousands of endpoints. This is a reasonably accurate detector without a high workload impact or false positive rate to your team.

Responding to Potential Threats

Triaging and investigating these hits can be challenging because your EDR platform’s web console is going to kindly read the Right-to-Left character and display it to you as the attacker intended.

It takes a careful eye to identify the whitespace indicative of the Right-to-Left character in many browsers. The below screenshot shows an example of Carbon Black Response in Chrome.

After triaging many of these filenames, our Security Operations team is working on ways to flag these special characters in the Red Canary platform so they stand out clearly for our analysts. For the devout DFIR analyst, a Chrome plugin that flags these characters on the page would be a useful feature.

Happy Hunting!

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