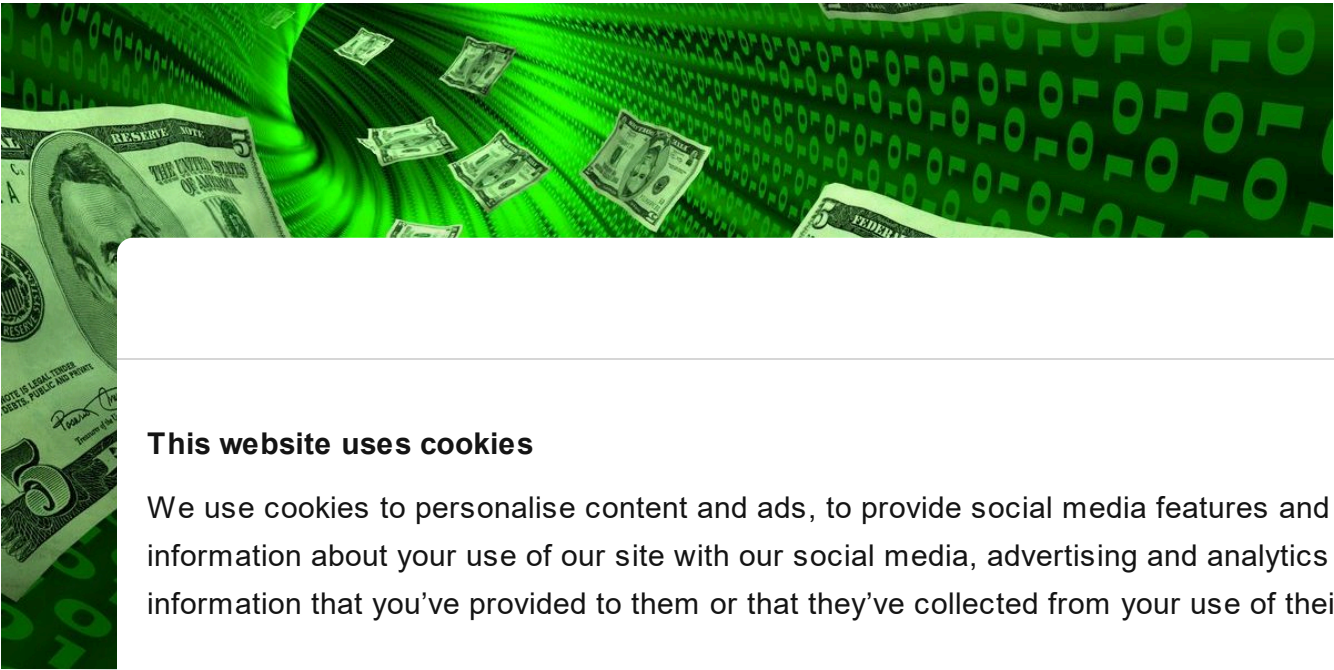


Hello! My name is Dtrack

MALWARE DESCRIPTIONS

23 SEP 2019

 4 minute read




GREAT WEBINARS

13 MAY 2021, 1:00PM


 **GReAT Ideas. Balalaika Edition**

BORIS LARIN, DENIS LEGEZO


// AUDITING THE DTRACK MALWARE

 KONSTANTIN
Our investigation of DTrack started in the first half of 2018, when we performed a forensic analysis of a sample that we had received. We wanted to see if the DTrack Engine could be used to find other samples, which we now call Dtrack.


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DMITRY BESTUZHEV, COSTIN RAIU, PIERRE DELCHER,
BRIAN BARTHOLOMEW, BORIS LARIN, ARIEL JUNGHEIT,
FABIO ASSOLINI

Technical details

The dropper has its encrypted payload embedded as an overlay of a PE file as extra data that will never be used in normal execution steps. Its decryption routine, part of an executable physical patch, begins somewhere between the *start()* and *WinMain()* functions. A fun fact is that the malware authors embedded their malicious code into a binary that was a harmless executable. In some cases, it was the default Visual Studio MFC project, but it could be any other program.

The decrypted overlay data contains the following artifacts:

- an extra executable;
- [process hollowing](#) shellcode;
- a list of predefined executable names, which the malware uses as a future process name.

After decryption of the data, the process hollowing code is started, taking the name of the process to be hollowed as an argument. The name comes from the predefined list found within the decrypted overlay. All the names come from the %SYSTEM32% folder, as you can see in the decrypted file list below.

- fontview.exe
- dwwin.exe
- wextract.exe
- runonce.exe
- grpconv.exe
- msiexec.exe
- rasautou.exe

FROM THE SAME AUTHORS

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How we developed our simple Harbour decompiler

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What is inside the dropper?

After execution, the target of the process hollowing is suspended until its memory is overwritten with the decrypted executable payload from the dropper overlay. After this, the target process resumes.

The droppers contain a variety of executables, all of these intended for spying on the victim. Below is an incomplete functionality list for the various Dtrack payload executables found:

- keylogging,
- retrieving browser history,
- gathering host IP addresses, information about available networks and active connections,
- listing all running processes,
- listing all files on all available disk volumes.

At this point, the design philosophy of the framework becomes a bit unclear. Some of the executables pack the collected data into a password protected archive and save it to the disk,

while others send the data to the C&C server directly.

Aside from the aforementioned executables, the droppers also contained a remote access Trojan (RAT). The RAT executable allows criminals to perform various operations on a host, such as uploading/downloading, executing files, etc. For a full list of operations, see the table below.

command id	description
1003	upload a file to the victim's computer
1005	make target file persistent with auto execution on the victim's host start
1006	download a file from the victim's computer
1007	dump all disk volume data and upload it to a host controlled by criminals
1008	dump a chosen disk volume and upload it to a host controlled by criminals
1011	dump a chosen folder and upload it to a host controlled by criminals
1018	set a new interval timeout value between new command checks
1023	exit and remove the persistence and the binary itself
default	

Dtrack

ATMDTrack
similarities
samples
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```
CHAR *_  
{  
    CHAR  
    signe  
    signed int t, // [esp+14h] [ebp-0h]  
  
    if ( buf_chunk == -1 )  
        InitializeCriticalSection(&CriticalSection);  
    EnterCriticalSection(&CriticalSection);  
    input_string_len = strlen(input_string);  
    if ( buf_chunk >= 4 )  
        buf_chunk = 0;  
    else  
        ++buf_chunk;  
    memset_like((int)&raw_buf[2048 * buf_chunk], 0, 2048);  
    if ( !strncmp(input_string, "CCS_", 4u) )  
    {  
        lstrcpyA(&raw_buf[2048 * buf_chunk], input_string + 4);  
        LeaveCriticalSection(&CriticalSection);  
        result = &raw_buf[2048 * buf_chunk];  
    }  
    else  
    {  
        for ( i = 1; i < input_string_len; ++i )  
            raw_buf_minus_one[2048 * buf_chunk + i] = input_string[i] ^ *input_string;  
        LeaveCriticalSection(&CriticalSection);  
        result = &raw_buf[2048 * buf_chunk];  
    }  
    return result;  
}
```

Functions common to the two families (the functions/arguments were named by the researchers)

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Conclusions

When we first discovered ATMDtrack, we thought we were just looking at another ATM malware family, because we see new ATM malware families appearing on a regular base. However, this case proved once again that it is important to write proper YARA rules and have a solid working attribution engine, because this way you can uncover connections with malware families that have appeared in the past. One of the most memorable examples of this was the [WannaCry attribution case](#). Now we can add another family to the Lazarus group’s arsenal: ATMDtrack and Dtrack.

The vast amount of Dtrack samples that we were able to find shows that the Lazarus group is one of the most active APT groups in terms of malware development. They continue to develop malware at a fast pace and expand their operations. We first saw early samples of this malware family in 2013, when it hit Seoul. Now, six years later, we see them in India, attacking financial institutions and research centers. And once again, we see that this group uses similar tools to perform both financially-motivated and pure espionage attacks.

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3a3bad366916aa3198fd1f76f3c29f24

F84de0a584ae7e02fb0ffe679f9%db8d

ATM

DROPPER

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LAZARUS

MALWARE DESCRIPTIONS

RAT TROJAN

Hello! My name is Dtrack

Your email address will not be published. Required fields are marked *

Type your comment here

Name *Email *

Comment

SAASSDD
Posted on October 24, 2019. 9:41 am

I want to know which is Dtrack? When I debuged 3a3ba...c29f24, then I get the Rat, but where is the Dtrack? The Rat is Dtrack?

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