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# GobRAT malware written in Go language targeting Linux routers

Tool

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JPCERT/CC has confirmed attacks that infected routers in Japan with malware around February 2023. This blog article explains the details of the attack confirmed by JPCERT/CC and GobRAT malware, which was used in the attack.

## Categories

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## Attack flow up to malware execution

Initially, the attacker targets a router whose WEBUI is open to the public, executes scripts possibly by using vulnerabilities, and finally infects the GobRAT. Figure 1 shows the flow of the attack until GobRAT infects the router.

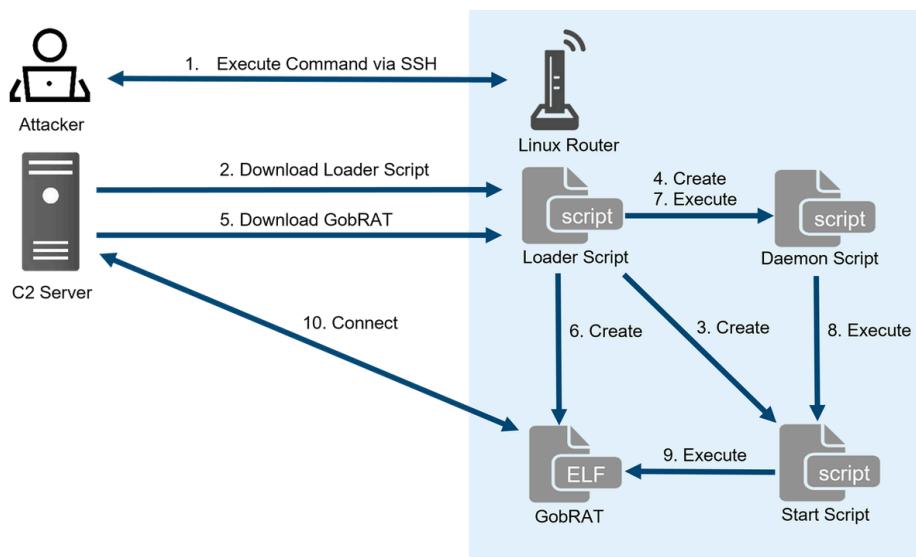


Figure 1: Attack Flow

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**Loader Script** works as a loader, containing functions such as generating various scripts and downloading GobRAT. The SSH public key, which is assumed to be used for the backdoor, is hard-coded in the script. In addition, since **Loader Script** uses crontab to register the file path of **Start Script** for persistence, GobRAT does not have such function. The functions of **Loader Script** are as follows:

- Disable Firewall function
- Download GobRAT for the target machine's architecture
- Create **Start Script** and make it persistent
- Create and run **Daemon Script**.
- Register a SSH public key in /root/.ssh/authorized\_keys

Figure 2 is the code of **Start Script** that executes GobRAT. The script is unique in that it writes the startup time to a file named **restart.log**. In addition, this script executes GobRAT under the file name **apached** to make it look like a legitimate process.

```
#!/bin/sh
cd /tmp/env/.qnapd
file_name="/tmp/env/.qnapd/restart.log"
if (ps -ef || ps) | grep '/tmp/env/.qnapd/apached' | grep -v grep; then
| echo
else
| if type nohup; then
| nohup /tmp/env/.qnapd/apached -d >/dev/null &
| else
| /tmp/env/.qnapd/apached -d >/dev/null &
| fi
| echo `date` >> $file_name
fi
```

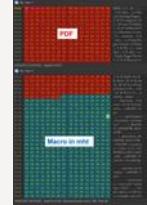
Figure 2: Start Script

Figure 3 is the code of **Daemon Script**. This script checks whether **Start Script** is running or not every 20 seconds, and if not, it starts the script. This code has been possibly prepared in case **Start Script** is terminated unexpectedly.

```
#!/bin/sh
while true;do
| if ! pidof apached; then
| /tmp/env/.qnapd/sshd.sh
| fi
| sleep 20
done
```

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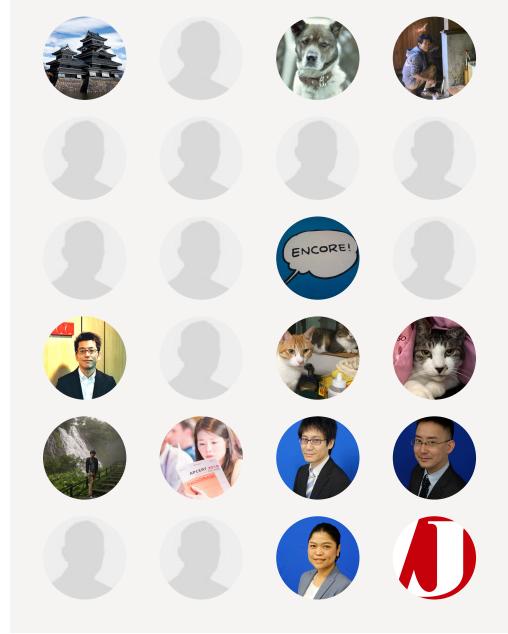
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## Authors

Figure 3: Daemon Script



## GobRAT Overview

GobRAT is a RAT written in Go language and communicates with C2 server via TLS and executes various commands. It is packed with UPX version 4 series, and samples for various architectures such as ARM, MIPS, x86, and x86-64 have been confirmed.

GobRAT performs the following checks at startup and keeps the information within the sample itself.

- IP address and MAC address of itself
- Uptime by uptime command
- Network communication status by /proc/net/dev

The following sections describes the GobRAT's communication method, encryption method, and commands to be executed.

## Communication method

GobRAT uses TLS to send and receive data with its C2 server. Figure 4 shows an example of communication with the C2 server. The first 4 bytes indicate the size of the data, and the rest is gob[1] data. gob is a data serialization protocol available only in Go language. GobRAT uses gob for receiving commands and sending the results of command execution.

	Data Size	gob Data	
0	00 00 00 B2	5F FF 81 03 01 01 07 50 41 43 4B 41	....._.....PACKA
16	47 45 01 FF 82 00 01 06 01 04 54 79 70 65 01 06	GE.....Type..	
32	00 01 08 42 6F 74 43 6F 75 6E 74 01 06 00 01 07	...BotCount.....	
48	42 6F 74 4C 69 73 74 01 FF 84 00 01 0B 50 61 72	BotList.....Par	
64	61 6D 4C 65 6E 67 74 68 01 06 00 01 05 50 61 72	amLength.....Par	
80	61 6D 01 FF 86 00 01 07 43 6F 6E 74 65 6E 74 01	am.....Content.	
96	0A 00 00 00 16 FF 83 02 01 01 08 5B 5D 73 74 72	.....[]str	
112	69 6E 67 01 FF 84 00 01 0C 00 00 21 FF 85 04 01	ing.....!....	
128	01 11 6D 61 70 5B 73 74 72 69 6E 67 5D 73 74 72	..map[string]str	
144	69 6E 67 01 FF 86 00 01 0C 01 0C 00 00 18 FF 82	ing.....	
160	01 01 04 01 03 6D 61 63 0C 30 30 30 63 32 39 35	.....mac.000c295	
176	38 32 32 31 33 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	82213.....	
192	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....	

Figure 4: Example of communication content

## Archives

- 2024 12
- 2023 18
- 2022 19
- 2021 20
- 2020 21
- 2019 18
- 2018 12
- 2017 17
- 2016 18
- 2015 20
- 2014 18
- 2013 7
- 2012 2
- 2011 8
- 2010 4

GobRAT defines gob data as a PACKAGE structure in the sample as follows.

```
type PACKAGE struct {
    Type uint8           // CommandID
    BotCount uint16      // Parameter
```

```
BotList []string           // Command Parameter
ParamLength uint16          // Length of Param
Param map[string]string     // Command Parameter
Content []uint8             // Command Parameter, Command Execut
}
}
```

The fields used are different depending on the type of command, and string arrays, maps, and binary data are supported so that various types of parameters can be passed. In addition, while binary data can be stored in Content of the PACKAGE structure, map data with string is converted to binary data by encoding it with the json.Marshal function. The PACKAGE structure is used in various ways depending on the command, such as storing the data in Content, or converting the defined structure to binary data in the same way and storing it in Content.

## Encryption Method

Strings such as C2 and Linux commands are encrypted and stored in the sample. Figure 5 shows the GobRAT's decryption function. AES128 CTR mode is used to decrypt strings, and the key and IV are hard-coded in the sample. The same key (**(050CFE3706380723433807193E03FE2F)**) and IV ("**12345678abcdefg**") are used in all the confirmed samples. In addition, as shown in Figure 6, the codes that have probably been developed by the attacker, such as this decryption function, has a unique folder structure like **aaa.com/bbb/me~**.

```
__int64 __golang_aaa_com_bbb_mecrypt_AesEncrypt(
    __int64 ENCDATA,
    signed __int64 ENCDATA_SIZE,
    __int64 ENCDATA_SIZE_1,
    int AESKEY,
    __int64 KEYSIZE)
{
    __int64 v5; // r14
    __int64 KEY; // rax
    __int64 v7; // rcx
    __int64 _16_uint8 *IV; // rax
    RTYPE **AES_CTR; // [rsp+0h] [rbp-30h]
    __int64 Decrypted; // [rsp+18h] [rbp-18h]
    __int64 KEY_1; // [rsp+20h] [rbp-10h]
    void *retaddr; // [rsp+30h] [rbp+0h] BYREF

    if ( &retaddr <= *(v5 + 16) )
        JUMPOUT(0x608158LL);
    KEY = (crypto_aes_NewCipher)(AESKEY, KEYSIZE);
    if ( v7 )
        return 0LL;
    KEY_1 = KEY;
    IV = runtime_newobject(&RTYPE__16_uint8);
    qmemcpy(IV, "12345678abcdefg", sizeof(_16_uint8));
    AES_CTR = crypto_cipher_NewCTR(KEY_1, KEYSIZE, IV, 0x10uLL);
    Decrypted = (runtime_makeslice)(&RTYPE_uint8, ENCDATA_SIZE, ENCDATA_SIZE, ENCDATA_SIZE, ENCDATA_SIZE);
    (AES_CTR[3])(KEYSIZE, Decrypted, ENCDATA_SIZE, ENCDATA_SIZE, ENCDATA_SIZE);
    return Decrypted;
}
```

Figure 5: String decryption function

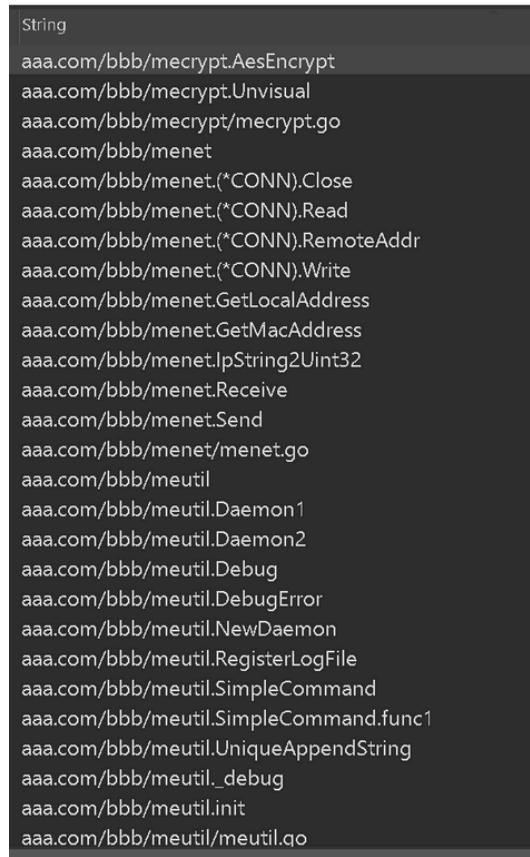


Figure 6: Characteristic folder structure

## Commands executed

GobRAT has 22 commands that are executed by the commands from the C2 server, and we have identified the following commands. Since the malware targets routers, you can see that most functions are related to communication, such as frpc, socks5, and reconfiguration of C2. See Appendix A for command details.

- Obtain machine Information
- Execute reverse shell
- Read/write files
- Configure new C2 and protocol
- Start socks5
- Execute file in /zone/frpc
- Attempt to login to sshd, Telnet, Redis, MySQL, PostgreSQL services running on another machine

## GobRAT Analysis Tools

Since GobRAT uses gob for communication, if you want to emulate its communication with C2 to check commands, you need to create a program using Go language. Our C2 emulation tool that supports GobRAT analysis is available on GitHub. Please download it from the following webpage for your analysis.

**JPCERTCC/aa-tools/GobRAT-Analysis - GitHub**

<https://github.com/JPCERTCC/aa-tools/tree/master/GobRAT-Analysis>

## In Closing

In recent years, different types of malware using Go language have been confirmed, and the GobRAT malware confirmed this time uses gob, which can only be handled by Go language, for communication. Please continuously beware of malware that infects routers, not limited to GobRAT, since they are difficult to detect. Please refer to Appendix B for C2 of the malware, Appendix C for the hash value of the script, and Appendix D for the hash value of the malware.

Yuma Masubuchi

Translated by Takumi Nakano

## Appendix A: Commands

TableA: GobRAT commands

Value	Contents
0x0	Update json data held in malware and acquire update results
0x1	Retrieve json data held in malware
0x3	Start reverse shell
0x4	End of reverse shell connection
0x6	Confirmation of reverse shell connection
0x7	Execute shell command for daemon
0x8	Execute shell command
0xD	Read/write specified file

0x10,0x11	Read/write specified file
0x16	Obtain various machine information such as df command
0x17	Set new communication channel for TCP
0x18	Execute SOCKS5 proxy with specified port and password
0x19	Execute SOCKS5 proxy on specified port
0x1a	New communication channel setting for UDP
0x1b	Execute frpc after executing SOCKS5 proxy on port 5555
0x1f	Check for the existence of the specified file
0x25	Login attempts for SSH, telenet, redis, mysql, postgres
0x27	Configuration of specified goroutine
0x2a	Scan to HTTP/HTTPS service of specified IP
0x2D	Dictionary attack to HTTP/HTTPS service of specified IP
0x30	C2 configuration related
0x31	DDoS attacks on SYN, TCP, UDP, HTTP, ICMP

## Appendix B: C2

- <https://su.vealcat.com>
- <http://su.vealcat.com:58888>
- <https://ktlvz.dnsfailover.net>
- <http://ktlvz.dnsfailover.net:58888>
- su.vealcat.com
- ktlvz.dnsfailover.net
- wpksi.mefound.com

## Appendix C: Hash values of the scripts

- 060acb2a5df6560acab9989d6f019fb311d88d5511f3eda0effcbd9fc6bd12bb
- feaeef47defd8b4988e09c8b11967e20211b54e16e6df488780e2490d7c7fa02a
- 3e44c807a25a56f4068b5b8186eee5002eed6f26d665a8b791c472ad154585d1
- 60bcd645450e4c846238cf0e7226dc40c84c96eba99f6b2cffcd0ab4a391c8b3

## Appendix D: Hash values of the malware

- a8b914df166fd0c94106f004e8ca0ca80a36c6f2623f87a4e9afe7d86b5b2e3a
- aeed77896de38802b85a19bfcb8f2a1d567538ddc1b045bcd29cb9e05919b60
- 6748c22d76b8803e2deb3dad1e1fa7a8d8ff1e968eb340311fd82ea5d7277019
- e133e05d6941ef1c2e3281f1abb837c3e152fdeafffe84ffe25338fe02c56d
- 43dc911a2e396791dc5a0f8996ae77ac527add02118adf66ac5c56291269527e
- af0292e4de92032ede613dc69373de7f5a182d9cbba1ed49f589ef484ad1ee3e
- 2c1566a2e03c63b67fbdd80b4a67535e9ed969ea3e3013f0ba503cfaf58e287e3
- 98c05ae70e69e3585fc026e67b356421f0b3d6ab45b45e8cc5eb35f16fef130c
- 300a92a67940cfafeed1cf1c0af25f4869598ae58e615ecc559434111ab717cd
- a363dea1efda1991d6c10cc637e3ab7d8e4af4bd2d3938036f03633a2cb20e88
- 0c280f0b7c16c0d299e306d2c97b0bff3015352d2b3299cf485de189782a4e25
- f962b594a847f47473488a2b860094da45190738f2825d82afc308b2a250b5fb
- 4ceb27da700807be6aa3221022ef59ce6e9f1cda52838ae716746c1bbdee7c3d
- 3e1a03f1dd10c3e050b5f455f37e946c214762ed9516996418d34a246daed521
- 3bee59d74c24ef33351dc31ba697b99d41c8898685d143cd48bccdff707547c0
- c71ff7514c8b7c448a8c1982308aaffed94f435a65c9fdc8f0249a13095f665e

## References

[1] Gobs of data

<https://go.dev/blog/gob>

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Yuma has been engaged in malware analysis and coordination of cyber security incidents in JPCERT/CC Incident Response Group since November 2020.

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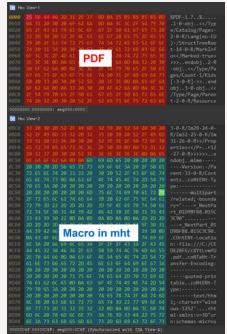
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