



Security

NAIKON – Traces from a Military Cyber-Espionage Operation

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Introduction

This report details a Bitdefender Labs investigation that focuses on the abuse of vulnerable legitimate software, which eventually lead to uncovering a long-running operation of a notorious APT group known as NAIKON.

Background

About NAIKON

NAIKON is a threat actor that has been active for more than a decade. Likely tied with China, the group focuses on high profile targets such as government agencies and military organizations in the South Asia region.

About sideloading

DLL hijacking and other sideloading techniques have been around for as long as the Windows operating system. They are so frequent and so easily exploitable that there are tomes of information on how to both attack and defend against. But, while simple in theory, defending against sideloading is still challenging in the ever-increasing complexity of the software world.

Subsequently, side-loading techniques have become extremely attractive compromise techniques for both commercial and state-sponsored threat actors.

The purpose of this report is to provide details about tactics, techniques and procedures, as well as tools and infrastructure information of the attackers. The findings reveal their strategy to remain stealthy by mimicking legitimate applications that are running on individual infected machines.

The collected evidence suggest that the aim of the APT group was espionage and data exfiltration.

A recent publication from [Kaspersky](#) mentions a malware called **FoundCore** that seems to be the same with the backdoor we call RainyDay based on several similarities:

- The method of side-loading which uses the **rdmin.src** file,
- The shellcode used for payload extraction,
- Payload particularities such as the starting of four threads that implements the same functionality.



Victimology

During our investigation we identified that the victims of this operation are military organizations located in **Southeast Asia**. The malicious activity was conducted between June 2019 and March 2021. In the beginning of the operation the threat actors used Aria-Body loader and Nebulae as the first stage of the attack. From our observations, starting with September 2020, the threat actors included the RainyDay backdoor in their toolkit. The purpose of this operation was cyber-espionage and data theft.

Legitimate software abused by NAIKON:

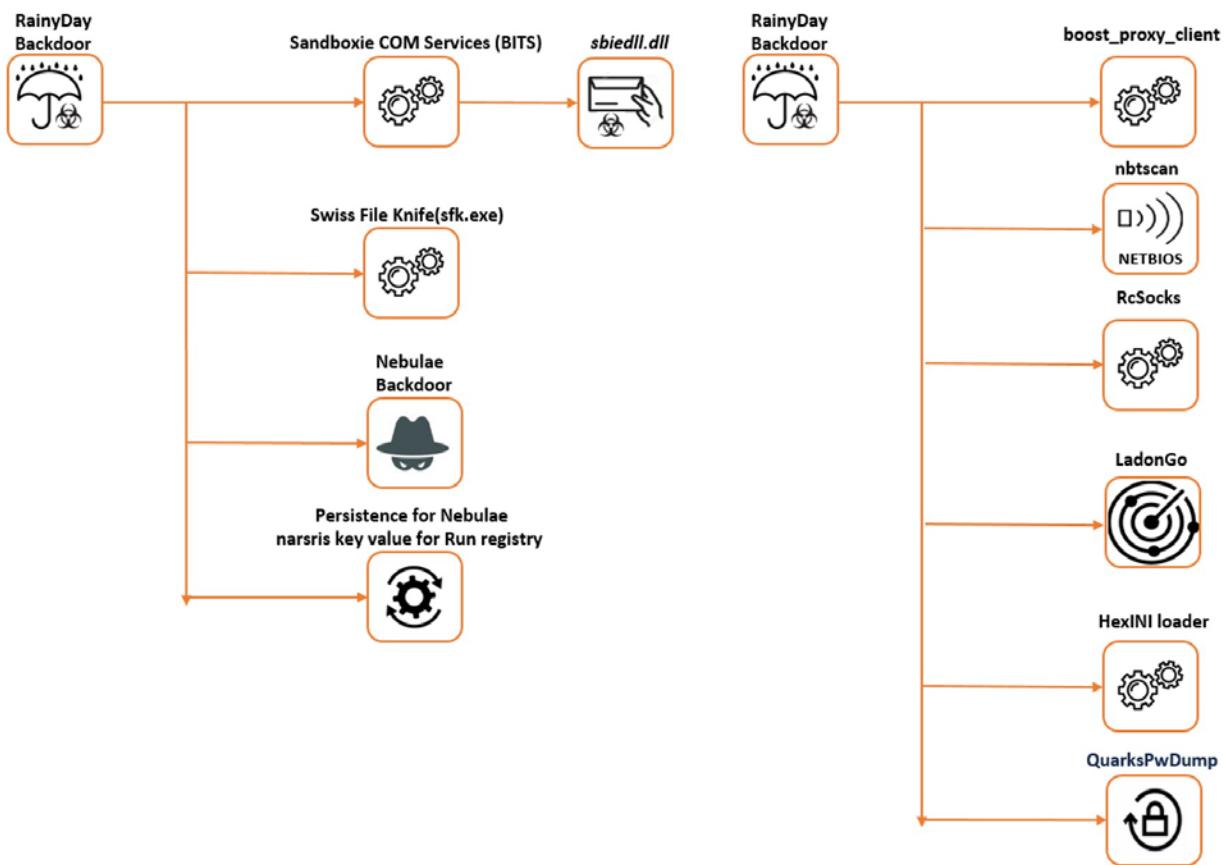
- ARO 2012 Tutorial 8.0.12.0
- VirusScan On-Demand Scan Task Properties (McAfee, Inc.)
- Sandboxie COM Services (BITS) 3.55.06 (SANDBOXIE L.T.D)
- Outlook Item Finder 11.0.5510 (Microsoft Corporation)
- Mobile Popup Application 16.00 (Quick Heal Technologies (P) Ltd.)

Toolset

The main instrument used in this operation is the **RainyDay** backdoor through which several other custom-made or public tools were brought during the attack life cycle. In this section, technical details about the toolset used in the kill chain will be provided.

Using the **RainyDay** backdoor, the actors performed reconnaissance, uploaded its reverse proxy tools and scanners, executed the password dump tools, performed lateral movement, achieved persistence, all to compromise the victims' network and to get to the information of interest.

The following diagram illustrates the toolset used by the **RainyDay** Backdoor:



Tools executed by RainyDay backdoor

The persistence mechanism is usually installed manually, as the actor tends to mimic legitimate applications, but in some cases, it is automatically set by the binaries themselves. The intention to hide through the legitimate software was observed during the deployment of exfiltration tools – the **sbiedll.dll** tool is used to automatically collect files with a given extension and to upload them to Dropbox; the tool masquerading itself as a chrome process.

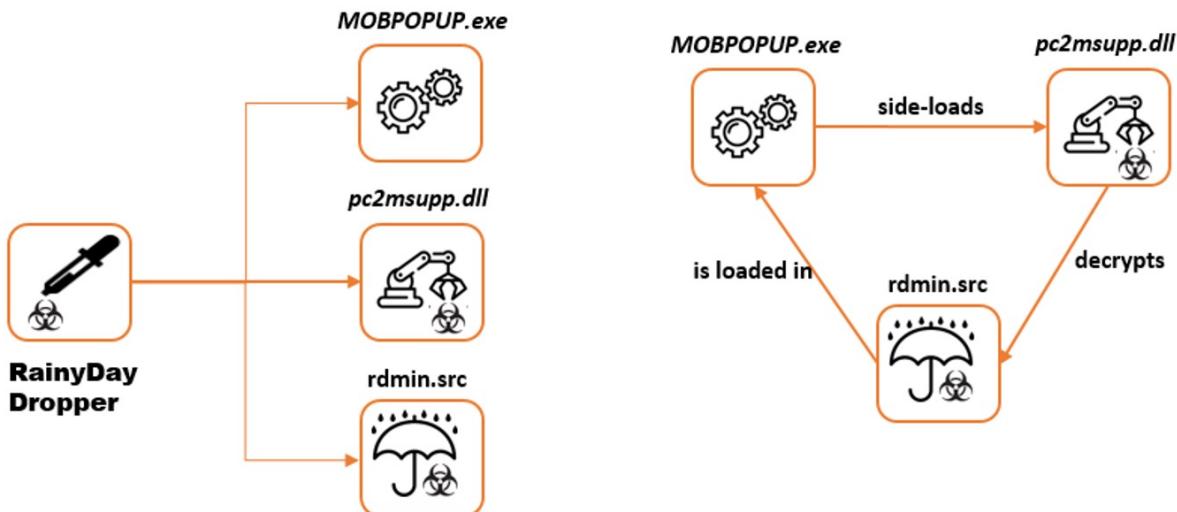
The second backdoor, that we call Nebulae, is supposedly used as a measure of precaution to not lose the persistence in case any signs of infections gets detected.

For lateral movement, WMIC.exe and schtasks.exe with admin domain credentials were used, a strong indicator that credentials were stolen at some point during the attack.

Rainyday backdoor execution

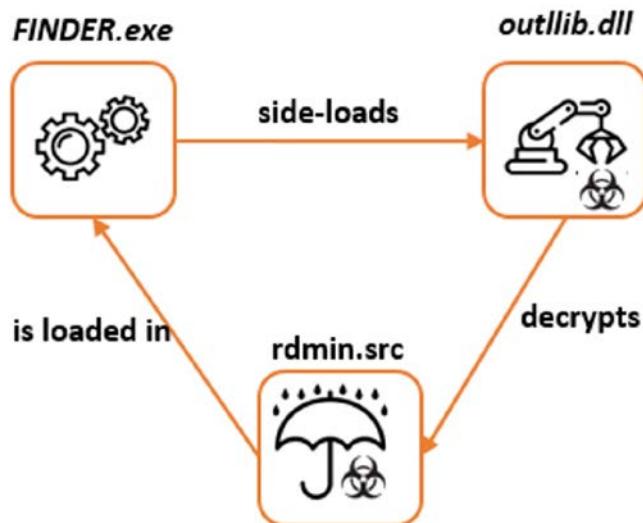
During the investigation, we observed a particular technique to be extensively used for tool execution, namely Side-Loading. This technique was always used for RainyDay execution and there was always a vulnerable executable along with a DLL file and the **rdmin.src** file containing the encrypted backdoor payload.

We also noticed 2 flows of execution of the RainyDay backdoor, one of which is the execution of a SFX file that drops all 3 files in a temporary folder:



The RainyDay execution from SFX

The other flow was the execution of a vulnerable executable after manually planting all files in the same folder:



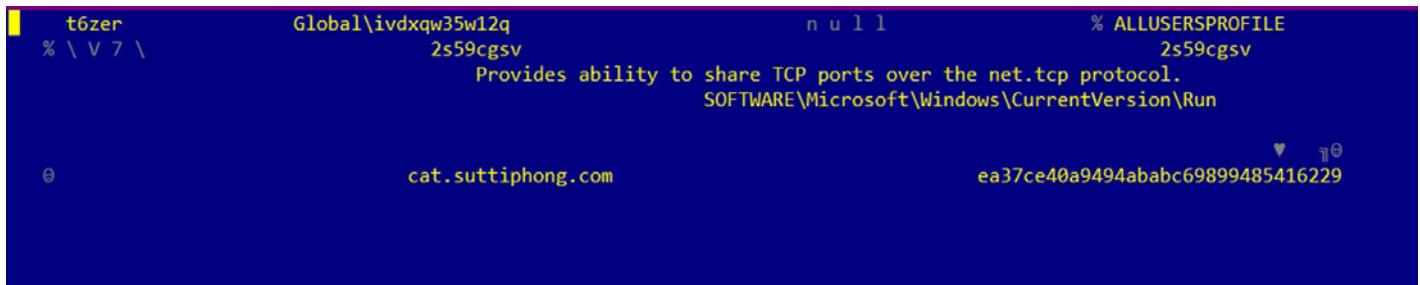
Direct RainyDay execution

The SFX file used in the operation contains the legitimate Mobile Popup Application from Quick Heal AntiVirus, the DLL file **pc2msupp.dll** that extracts the payload from **rdmin.src**.

Another side-loading triad used by the actor was the Outlook Item Finder and the outllib.dll that obtains the payload from radmin.src.

After the malicious DLL file is loaded, it changes the flow of the legitimate executable to run code that reads the content of the radmin.src file, decrypts the shellcode by XOR-ing the content with the value of 0x7A, and finally, executes the shellcode. The result is the presence of the RainyDay in memory.

If visualizing the RainyDay memory dump, available on [VirusTotal](#) in a hex viewer it's easy to observe the config section that appears to be obfuscated by XOR-ing with the 0x2D value. After decryption the config looks as shown in the image below:



RainyDay config

At a glance, the configuration data contains the C&C address, a folder name, a service description, a mutex name and a service name, all this information being confirmed during the analysis.

As shown in the image, the C&C address of the RainyDay extracted from the SFX sample is cat.suttiphong.com.

Next step taken was collecting more **radmin.src** samples from our file collection, which led us to more RainyDay payloads, as shown in the following table:

rdmin.src	C&C addresses
78782a24805b52713cb63ba3cad2569b905edea96ca3609f8464f1b7c1ba05dc	asp.aspshpes.com
ff13e4561460f00a2777ce7a70902d65fd7b8c38a5aa90ac1d8bd868c271da29	www.tnelgnmc.com
5dc87097c6ff85df9a6ca03f35ad9a2fc0b7b1a3083a4a30d1d64b51f88e452a	www.dthjxc.com
0569ea0c080e9ed28d2cf6dce03123d93d100fd59e3a6f4719ff4a0aebf5ebb6	172.245.23.143 185.199.226.106 172.245.244.86

One of the samples has many debug logs that indicate that all payloads in their initial form are DLL files that export a function called fdvbfa, which is actually the entry point of the RainyDay backdoor. Its execution starts 4 threads with very suggestive functionality:

- “[*] Start to create register service thread...” - it registers the current process as a service process
- “[*] Start to create main work thread...” - it contacts the C&C server and executes the received commands
- “[*] Start to create self protect thread...” - it sets the **SE_DACL_PROTECTED** for process protection
- “[*] Start to create hide service thread...” - it manipulates service settings in order to hide the service activity

More about backdoor capabilities that may be executed by the main thread are listed below:

MAJOR code	command	note
1004	CMD_MAJOR_FILE	File manipulation, file upload and download
1005	CMD_MAJOR_CMD	Cmd shell

MAJOR code	command	note
1009	CMD_MAJOR_UNINSTALL	Uninstall by deleting the service and triad files
1010	CMD_MAJOR_PROCESS	Process termination and listing
1011	CMD_MAJOR_SERVICES	Service manipulation
1013	CMD_MAJOR_SCREENSHOT	Screen Capture with subsequent sending to c&c
1190	CMD DEAL_HTTP_UPLOAD	
1191	Unknown name	

The communication is realized through the TCP and HTTP (if the first method is not working).

An interesting fact is that the traffic seems to be encrypted using RC4 algorithm and all samples we analyzed uses the same key - “**aefbA_(*vaER#\$78B?>C**”.

The binaries **FINDER.exe**, **MOBPOPUP.exe** and the SFX file were found under many file paths:

FINDER.exe	C:\windows\lsm.exe C:\Program Files (x86)\Google\Update\GooleUpdates.exe C:\ProgramData\Chrome\lsm.exe C:\Windows\Chrome.exe C:\Program Files(x86)\Google\Chrome\Chrome.exe C:\ProgramData\Keven\front.exe C:\ProgramData\Chrome\dwm.exe C:\StorageReports\Scheduled\front.exe
MOBPOPUP.exe	c:\windows\sploor.exe %ProgramData%\Adobe\explorer.exe
SFX	%PROGRAM_FILES%\vmware\vmware tools\vmtools.exe

By looking at the specific file paths used to hide the abused files and the malicious dropper, we assume that the actors try to mimic the legitimate software that is running on the machine. This fact is particularly highlighted by the **vmtools.exe** that differs by one letter from the legitimate executable **vmtoolsd.exe**.

We made similar observations in services and scheduled task names used to achieve persistence and to perform lateral movement:

- Malicious service “sstpsvces” mimics the legitimate Secure Socket Tunneling Protocol Service(SstpSvc)
- Malicious service “**GoogleUpdate**” mimics google update services
- Malicious service “**taskmgr**” mimics the legitimate **taskmgr** command
- *Malicious task “sharpafs” mimics software name from SharpCifs - Cross-Platform SMB Client*
- *Other malicious task names observed - “Check”, “ChromeCheck”, “googleupdate”*

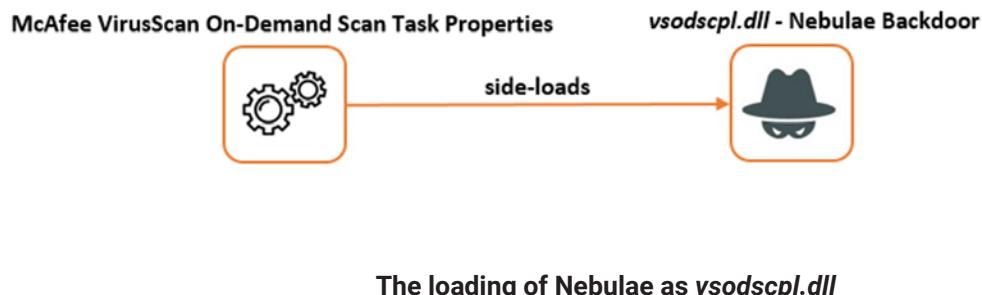
It is worth mentioning that the actors used **WMIC.exe** and **schtaks.exe** for the lateral movement step.

Nebulae Backdoor

The story behind the Nebulae tool started after the analysis of a process tree of the RainyDay process. The data revealed a process executed by the previously described backdoor with the following file path - **C:\windows\help\help\dwm.exe**. Further analysis revealed that the binary has backdoor capabilities.

By clustering more suspected similar binaries, we observed a pattern for a few of them – the Nebulae string appears as the ExportName of the file. Moreover, we found a similar sample with the following pdb path - **C:\Projects\New\ne\NebulaeForPool_ConfigEXE - Explorer_1\Release\Nebulae.pdb** and all those facts inspired us to call the tool Nebulae.

In this operation, the Nebulae backdoor appears in the form of executable, as well as DLL file, the last form being used mostly for side-loading technique. A particular example of an abused file is the **VirusScan On-Demand Scan Task Properties**:



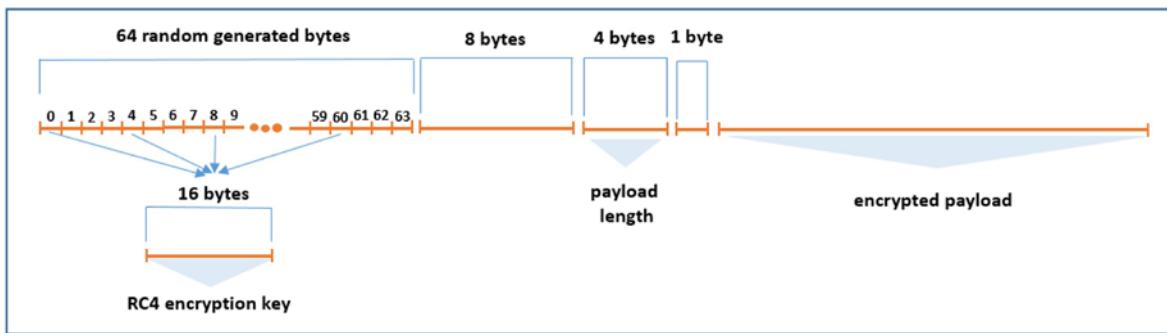
The loading of Nebulae as **vsodscpl.dll**

There are more exploited executables used for the Nebulae loading as we found a sample that exports 2 particular functions, **StartUserModeBrowserInjection** and **StopUserModeBrowserInjection**, indicating that the actors try to impersonate the chrome_frame_helper.dll.

The analysis of the most recent samples showed that the backdoor is capable of:

- Getting LogicalDrive information (Drive type, FreeSpace, VolumeInformation)
- Listing, moving and deleting files and directories
- Executing a process using CreateProcess or through a CMD shell
- Listing and terminating processes
- Downloading and uploading files from and to C&C

Communication with the C&C is realized by sending and receiving packets of a fixed form through a TCP connection. The format of packets can be visualized on the diagram below and represent an array of bytes of dynamic length with a 77 bytes header that stores the RC4 key used for payload encryption (the key is created by concatenating each fourth byte):



Packet format

The address of C&C is encrypted using XOR operation with the key value set to the length of the string. This method of encrypting the C&C address is the same in the almost all samples of Nebulae we were able to collect – the single exception being an old sample – **3b9629122f33d5f354026923fdd3e499f43b01054c3dc74224aa242a4dd397c1**, in which the C&C address is XOR-ed with the 0x3b value.

The persistence installation for a Nebulae sample was captured in a process tree of a RainyDay process, where the latter executes the following command line:

```
reg add HKCU\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion Run /v narsris /t REG_SZ /d \"C:\windows\help\help\dwm.exe\" /f
```

Another artifact showing more details about the Nebulae persistence is a binary we found having the **%PROGRAM_FILES_COMMON%\system\ado\ dll.exe** file path that creates a service **dot1** with the "**Windows Update Agent1**" as **DisplayName** that is set to load the **%SYSWOW64%\dot1.dll** file. The identified **dot1.dll** file is a Nebulae sample that exports the **ServiceMain** function.

The data we obtained so far tell almost nothing about the role of the Nebulae in this operation, but the presence of a persistence mechanism could mean that it is used as backup access point to victim in the case of a negative scenario for actors.

More about samples of Nebulae we found are listed in the following tables:

hash	filename	C&C
71755f4cd827551d0cf3419d0afc548ffdc020d0b9359a71a1a2039d27d5a37d	dwm.exe	php.tripadvisorsapp.com
54738bb403a25b005bf145d4ed2a3719b0c4869360eb82776171c1b6d5ec0952	dot1.dll	news.dgwktifrn.com
0c438622b62bf03a33e3e25d3ff1afea740111c2d90a2b9659eddd7a5021cd5d	nta.dll	mail.tripadvisorsapp.com
2181fdf09d22e0b55db7e70914eec71ff98d55f0f4899a9f5ef9dba1f2ad9792	vsodscpl.	java.tripadvisorsapp.com
ee9f11a530df4950981daea65dc029e05f76516d2ac9ce4541ccf89a44e26285	dll	
c5c39979728f635b324dfcb7e32cbd6c4cc877ff4f9bd39113c7a2722f49d399	vsodscpl.	osde.twifwkeyh.com
592c36bc4117f150f8fce1b54d064eb14bd3236b3f729ba12750aed3bb6006b4	dll	aloha.fekeigawy.com
	nta.dll	www.wahatmijn.com

Samples related to the current operation

hash

```
bad4fba4b2863ddbf85aaabf1c77f60ea972dd2ea39d7b7963b862b0b4aacbb5
dc64e5497bbb2e128a821a382e1bd02a7057982913f2da673c4897c64ff5090c
1df627dab5349caa21b7796747299cc00d5def8f1f9af2bfd93d61a74455151e
6bce8eb669aa383397943579dd3432ea875227733b4430489fe985d326b5edb5
3b9629122f33d5f354026923fdd3e499f43b01054c3dc74224aa242a4dd397c1
```

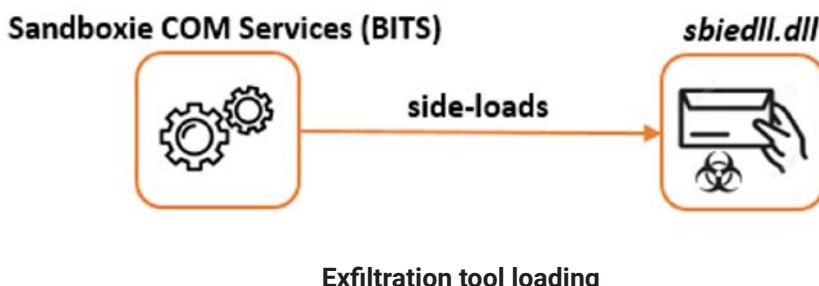
C&C

```
dns.seekvibega.com
news.dgwtifrn.com
news.dgwtifrn.com
cent.myanmarnewsrecent.com
http.jmrmfitym.com
```

Samples found by similarity criteria (not necessarily related to the current operation)

Exfiltration Tools

The same source of information – a process tree of the RainyDay revealed a new tool and a new case of side-loading shown on the schema:



The legitimate **SandboxieBITS.exe** file and the malicious file collector **sbiedll.dll** were found in the **C:\Program Files (x86)\Google\Chrome** directory under the names **Chrome.exe** and **sbiedll.dll**, respectively.

The tool collects recently changed files with a specific extension and uploads them to Dropbox. So, the specific directory and the file names were chosen in order to mask the traffic to Dropbox as originating from a legitimate source and subsequently, to fly under the radar.

The **sbiedll.dll** exports two functions, **SbieApi_Log** and **SbieDII_Hook**, that matches the static imports for the **SandboxieBITS.exe** binary, the **SbieDII_Hook** being the entrypoint of the exfiltration tool.

Once loaded, the tool tries to assign to the registry key value named **contom** under the **Run** key the file path of the executable In order to achieve persistence via Registry keys.

Next steps during the execution correspond to the start of two decoupled components that run in separated threads: the collection component and the uploading component.

Analyzing the collecting component, we found the following:

- It uses **ReadDirectoryChangeW** for folder monitoring, where the target folders are all fixed and remote drives.
- The monitoring mechanism is practically identical to the one available on [Github](#).
- All files that match the given criteria are copied to **C:\ProgramData\Adobe\temp**.
- Each event received after a file change (FILE_ACTION_ADDED, FILE_ACTION_REMOVED, FILE_ACTION_MODIFIED, FILE_ACTION_RENAMED_OLD_NAME, FILE_ACTION_RENAMED_NEW_NAME) is logged in the **C:\ProgramData\Adobe\temp\dhcpinit.dll**.

The criteria of filtering mainly consist of having an extension from the following list:

[doc, docx, pdf, ppt, pptsx, xls, xlsx, rtf, txt, rar, zip, jpg, jpeg, bmp]

The uploading component is responsible for periodic listing of the **C:\ProgramData\Adobe\temp** folder and for uploading the found files to Dropbox using the public HTTP API. The credentials for the Dropbox account are encrypted in the binary along with the remote path. Another particularity of the upload module consists of encrypting the content of files with AES128-CBC using the “**1234567890123459**” value for key and **IV**.

The entire logic is implemented in a window procedure tied to a window named **WindowsProject1** as the developers preferred to use the **SetTimer** function in combination with the **WM_TIMER** window event for periodic uploading. The upload may occur at a specific time of the day if there is a file named **LICENSE** in the root directory of the Dropbox. The file contains strings that indicates the hours when to upload the collected files and such content looks like the one presented below:

[07:00;08:00;09:00;09:20;10:11;12;14:30;15:30;16:30;17:30;19:30;20:30;21:30;01:00]

A file similar with **sbiedll.dll** is available on [VirtusTotal](#).

Another tool suspected to be used for data exfiltration is **swissfileknife** binary that is available for public download from the [osdn.net](#) site. Despite the fact that there is evidence that RainyDay executes this tool multiple times, we can only assume that it was used for exfiltration as per the available description of command line parameters.

Credential Harvesting

The evidences we collected show that there was used at least one tool for password dumping. One file we found at **C:\PerfLogs\p8.exe** is a sample of **QuarksPwDump** that certainly was used by RainyDay in order to obtain local passwords and domain cached credentials.

In **C:\ProgramData** folder, two other tools are found and their purpose is to collect browser credentials. The files we referred to are:

- %COMMON_APPDATA%\bpd.exe is browserpassworddump
- %COMMON_APPDATA%\ has a suggestive pdb path - C:\Users\adnanonline\documents\visual studio 2015\Projects\chrome-passwords\Release\chrome-passwords.pdb

Network Tools

During the investigation we identified a netbios scanner, multiple samples of the Ladon scanner and two different types of proxy tools used in the operation. And all these tools contribute to the generation of a broader overview of the infrastructure used by actors.

The netbios scanner has different file paths:

```

  C:\PerfLogs\winhp.exe
  %WINDOWS%\debug\winhp.exe
  C:\PerfLogs\taskmgr.exe
  
```

It was used for network inspection and for machine identification by scanning the private IP range X.X.0.0/24. This discovery step is particularly interesting as it characterizes how the actor behaves - immediately after the execution of the scanner, we noticed the execution of **net.exe** and **ping.exe** tools, which were probably used for checking if a machine is up and running. Further actions correspond to the lateral movement step by running a command using **wmic.exe** on a remote machine.

Other tool used by RainyDay is **boost_proxy_client**, called so because of use of the C++ boost libraries and because of the pdb path found in a sample. We obtained 2 samples of the tool located at:

```

abb48990eaabd5203c35bd26a0bb51e81e8eb2532d22d22fb2a6566bbda4c6a4
  C:\Recovery\dwm.exe
  C:\PerfLogs\winlogin.exe
  c:\perflogs\winlogon.exe
  56085b27e7145bb2cfbf2d33fba30359d1429b507e3b9251cfcdced50bba1f07f
  
```

There are a few differences between these two samples as the

56085b27e7145bb2cfbf2d33fba30359d1429b507e3b9251cfcdced50bba1f07f has the pdb path set to Z:\data\cc0\boost_proxy\boost_proxy_client_http_and_socks5\Release\boost_proxy_client.pdb and accepts 2 types of command lines: **<host> <port>** and **<host><port><http>|`socks5`><proxy_host><proxy_port>**. The option for using a proxy is absent in the **abb48990eaabd5203c35bd26a0bb51e81e8eb2532d22d22fb2a6566bbda4c6a4**, but it seems to encrypt the traffic send to the destination as it contains OpenSSL code.

Information showing more about the actor's infrastructure was extracted from the command line of these binaries and are as follows:

```

150.109.184.127 3333
150.109.184.127 4444
150.109.178.252 2356
150.109.184.127 4152
150.109.184.127 1111
150.109.184.127 4528
150.109.184.127 792
150.109.184.127 7859
150.109.184.127 7954
150.109.184.127 15784
  
```

Yet another reverse proxy tool from the actor's arsenal is the Go-written tool **RcSocks v1.0**. We were able to collect 2 samples of this type: **%COMMON_APPDATA%\adobe\scupdate.exe** **%WINDOWS%\csc\winsvc.exe**, where **scupdate.exe** was executed by an instance of Rainyday with the "**scupdate -c 124.156.241.24:8550**" command line.

Speaking of tools written in Go, another one pops on the radar and this time it is a scanner known as **LadonGo**. The file

C:\ProgramData\Adobe\wusa64 was executed at the same time as the %COMMON_APPDATA%\adobe\scupdate.exe RcSocks sample. The command line given to the wusa64.exe indicates that the intention of actor is to attempt a brute-force attack against the SSH service on a local machine, likely to be used for lateral movement.

More samples of Ladon.exe (.Net version) were found during the investigation, but we didn't find any arguments to connect them to the operation other than the sample location (e.g. %WINDOWS%\debug\mmc.exe):

```
3a10cf56e2402bd42658ba7bbac72afb81de7f37c5a3f881f891c503dc0c039f
```

```
-----d09b3d2bd3488f09949445f19eb90bfabb2395be1bc7a20054c84c93a44700ff-----
```

```
-----98598ea719deb88d0416a313c67a653c807d7b69d13229fcacc352404035e052-----
```

Other Tools

There are two more pieces of malicious tools we noticed to be run by the RainyDay that are worth describing:

- C:\cpqsystem\logs.exe is a HexINI loader that decrypts a shellcode from a .ini file and runs it – we were unable to find the payload used in the operation.
- C:\PerfLogs\winsrv.exe is a downloader that was executed with the “47.241.127.190 443” command line.

Attribution

Our research confidently points to an operation conducted by the Naikon group based on the extraction of the C&C addresses from Nebulae samples. The particular domain dns.seekvibega.com obtained from such a sample points out to the Naikon infrastructure, as previously documented in a [CheckPoint](#) research. Moreover, several C&C addresses in the same component are suspected by [ThreatConnect](#) to belong to the Naikon infrastructure (e.g. www.wahatmrjn.com).

We found more compelling evidence to support our hypothesis during the triage of the suspicious files. The results of this process are the identification of a new case of side-loading and three malicious files (obtained from the same machine where we noticed RainyDay and other IOCs) belonging to Aria-Body loader malware family, the family that was previously reported to be used by Naikon:



Side-loading of Aria-Body loader

The C&C addresses of two of aria-body loader samples are rose.twifwkeyh.com and guinnbandesh.com as the third sample uses an IP from a private range.

Despite the fact that we don't have any visibility into what these samples of Aria-Body loader executed, they are certainly connected with the operation we investigated, as there is a sample of Nebulae with the osde.twifwkeyh.com C&C address that uses a subdomain of the same domain twifwkeyh.com.

The previously mentioned Nebulae sample was used by the actor, as it was observed to be used in this operation together with **outllib.dll** that loads the RainyDay backdoor.

IOCS

2c4af3fa3918b715b3a0b3e5232196089b7ffcb2406ea01f5243ab5e04ecb2c8	SFX file
5cbfa1047527a44bf8cdf830077c11ab5d54f7663c8c0a91676cb1157005c14d	MOBPOPUP.exe
e44969dd3573abbe0a3d0b7ea56856e9c5284be3ead6bc228fe5799410ed812e	pc2msupp.dll
268426b01ac967c470b16ddcb3125fc7c234861c6e33e8b330400fb3b403e4c	rdmin.src
<hr/>	
9fc74d8830fa5d2cee8254fbcc02e9737cf417433efb3e5f026e4500afc94270	FINDER.exe
5cbfa1047527a44bf8cdf830077c11ab5d54f7663c8c0a91676cb1157005c14d	MOBPOPUP.exe
c5b29d3205155d79ca3a9d5d4d8b363740f9d91f2d6563d37855357532e3eb10	RainyDay memdump
32d12a1660c00b8636075aa15363f8b0917391a2ec416d2398cf819c71b09ef9	outllib.dll
4bb2c2e40d394ae50c4c6043ec94f7e9417a23759390f6518ffdf2f7a5d4fcc8	outllib.dll
bd92139712bdb12a4ca1b10b45c07bd0dd5253e6d9821fb3059b7e489773e400	outllib.dll
3f8a9a7776a56bbb7dc4bffd5f1549ec64e9170c97a622e1b59199dd3c620e82	outllib.dll
e44969dd3573abbe0a3d0b7ea56856e9c5284be3ead6bc228fe5799410ed812e	pc2msupp.dll
3d0e91c7d8fde05d12e83519b66c4778a97f9fb5358e2de6c8105f221f26a3d1	pc2msupp.dll
037e17b85dfd4671dc748701aa31b028438e44edee620070510438bcb56f022d	pc2msupp.dll
608d2beebb5b6bfc23bcbfb2e12a73fd0b8ae707136a163d747115dc384d0875	pc2msupp.dll
ebead09ed1d471ff85ae7584c9f2043338d004ee782680085992e9203e29d249	rdmin.rsc loader
71755f4cd827551d0cf3419d0afc548ffdc020d0b9359a71a1a2039d27d5a37d	dwm.exe (Nebulae)
1e712adae2a543bf2fbf41691416b350c3a90561ab5f6590e520f833a9a587ad	VirusScan On-Demand Scan Task
b7011dc545a20049efb67f0fbc37aff3cae226a38370dc79513ba472ec712bb	Properties
54738bb403a25b005bf145d4ed2a3719b0c4869360eb82776171c1b6d5ec0952	dll.exe (persistence installer for dot1.dll)
0c438622b62bf03a33e3e25d3ff1afea740111c2d90a2b9659eddd7a5021cd5d	dot1.dll (Nebulae)
2181fdf09d22e0b55db7e70914eec71ff98d55f0f4899a9f5ef9dba1f2ad9792	nta.dll(Nebulae)
ee9f11a530df4950981daea65dc029e05f76516d2ac9ce4541ccf89a44e26285	vsodscpl.dll(Nebulae)
c5c39979728f635b324dfcb7e32cbd6c4cc877ff4f9bd39113c7a2722f49d399	vsodscpl.dll(Nebulae)
592c36bc4117f150f8fce1b54d064eb14bd3236b3f729ba12750aed3bb6006b4	nta.dll(Nebulae)
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Nebulae
Nebulae
SandboxieBITS.exe
sbiedll.dll

sfk.exe - swissfileknife
p8.exe - QuarksPwDump
bpd.exe
chromeupdate.exe
NetBios scanner
winlogin.exe (boost_proxy_client)
winlogon.exe (boost_proxy_client)
scupdate.exe(RcSocks)
winsrv.exe(RcSocks)
wusa64.exe(LAdonGo)
logs.exe(HecINI loader)
winsrv.exe(downloader)

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rose.twifwkeyh.com Aria-Body loader
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 ARO 2012 Tutorial -
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cat.suttiphong.com

RainyDay C&C server

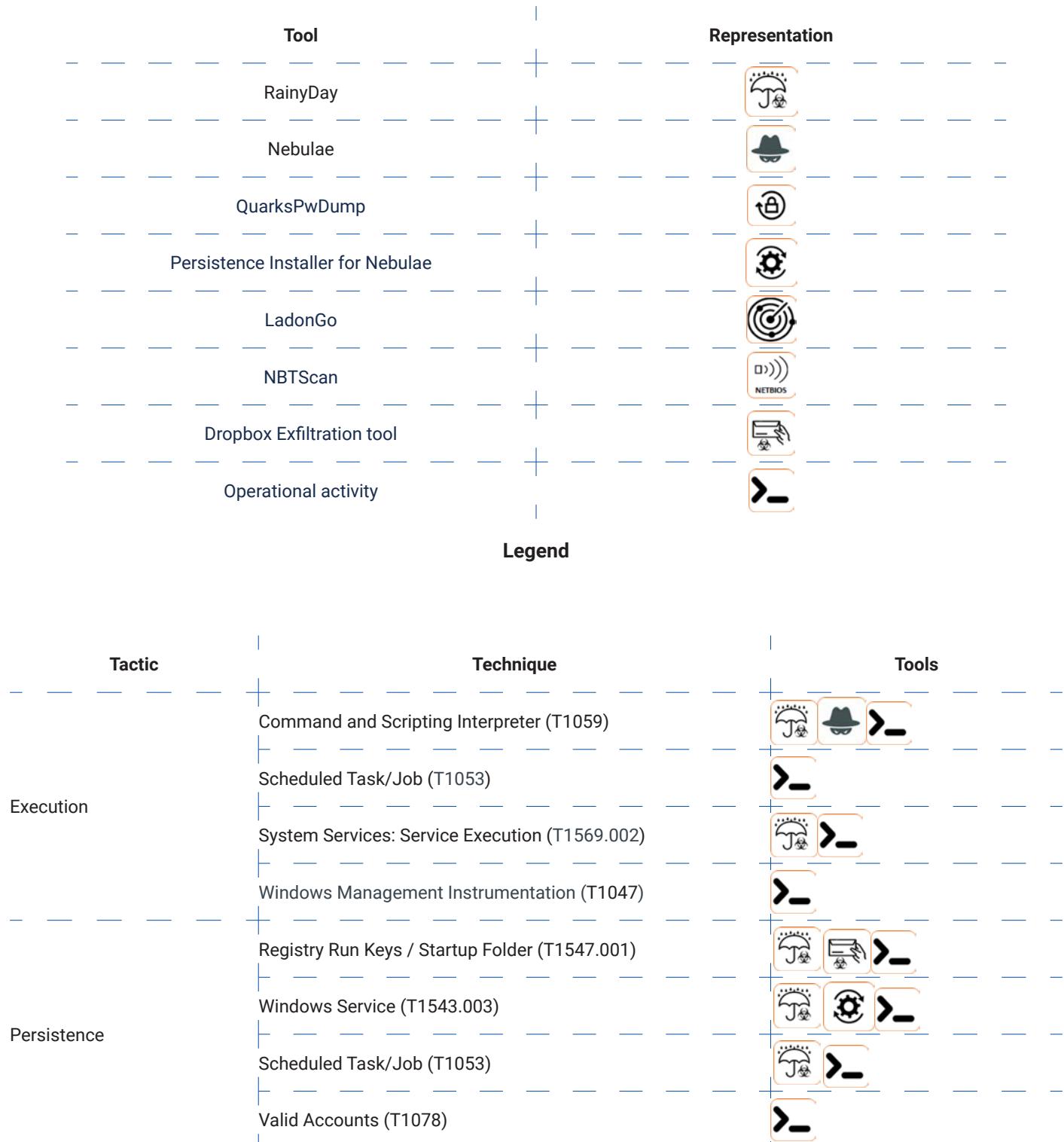
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 www.wahatmrjn.com

Nebulae C&C servers

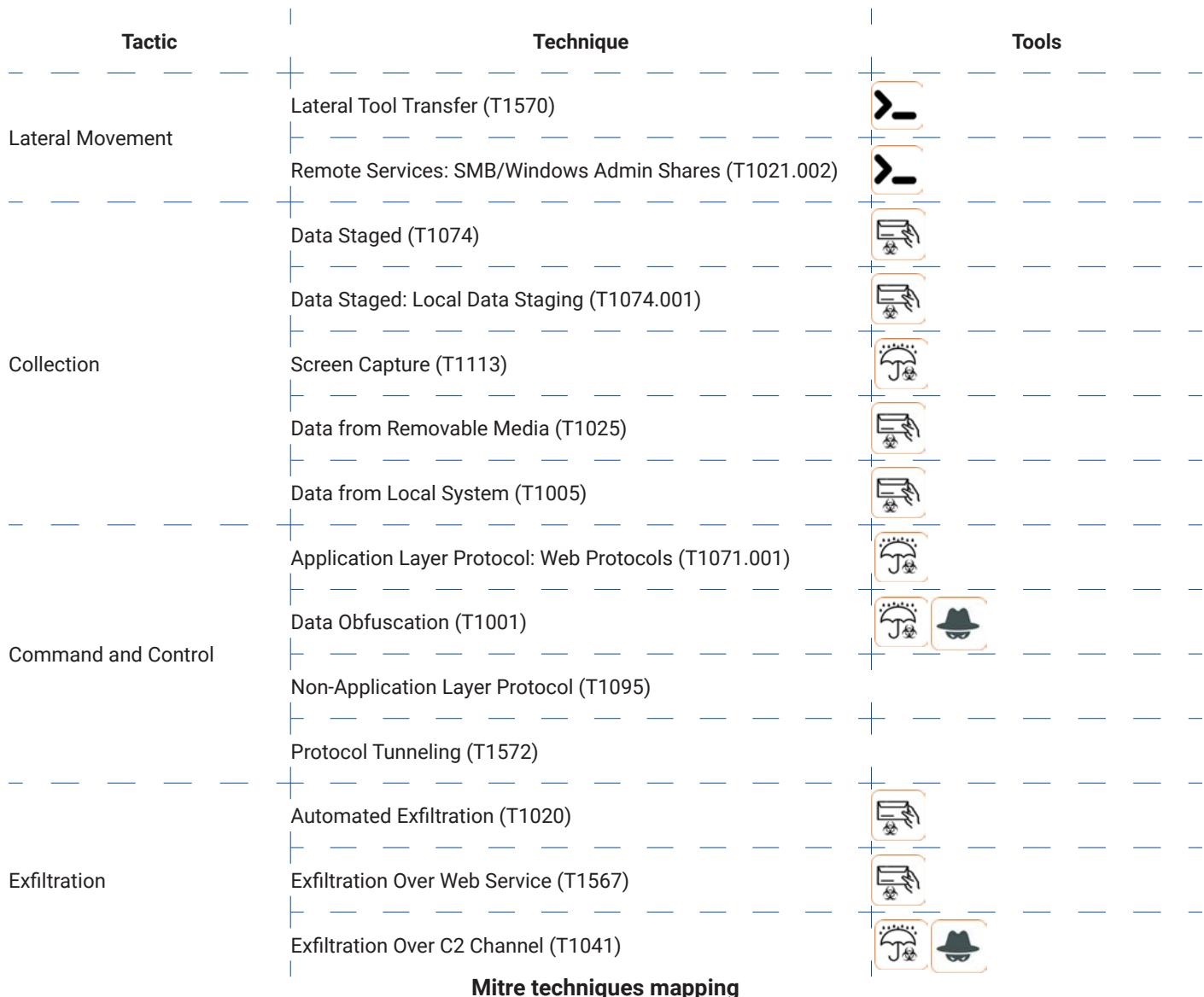
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 150.109.178.252
 47.241.127.190

IPs

ATT&CK



Tactic	Technique	Tools
Defense Evasion	Hidden Files and Directories (T1564.001)	
	Obfuscated Files or Information (T1027)	
	File and Directory Permissions Modification (T1222)	
	Hijack Execution Flow: DLL Side-Loading (T1574.002)	
	Modify Registry (T1112)	
	Process Injection (T1055)	
	Indicator Removal on Host: File Deletion (T1070.004)	
	Masquerading (T1036)	
	Masquerading: Masquerade Task or Service (T1036.004)	
	Masquerading: Match Legitimate Name or Location (T1036.005)	
Credential Access	Valid Accounts: Domain Accounts (T1078.002)	
	OS Credential Dumping (T1003)	
	OS Credential Dumping: Security Account Manager (T1003.002)	
	OS Credential Dumping: Cached Domain Credentials (T1003.005)	
	System Information Discovery (T1082)	
Discovery	System Owner/User Discovery (T1033)	
	File and Directory Discovery (T1083)	
	Process Discovery (T1057)	
	System Network Configuration Discovery (T1016)	
	System Service Discovery (T1007)	
	System Network Connections Discovery (T1049)	
	Remote System Discovery (T1018)	
	Network Service Scanning (T1046)	



Why Bitdefender

Proudly Serving Our Customers

Bitdefender provides solutions and services for small business and medium enterprises, service providers and technology integrators. We take pride in the trust that enterprises such as **Mentor, Honeywell, Yamaha, Speedway, Esurance or Safe Systems** place in us.

Leader in Forrester's inaugural Wave™ for Cloud Workload Security

NSS Labs "Recommended" Rating in the NSS Labs AEP Group Test

SC Media Industry Innovator Award for Hypervisor Introspection, 2nd Year in a Row

Gartner® Representative Vendor of Cloud-Workload Protection Platforms

Dedicated To Our +20.000 Worldwide Partners

A channel-exclusive vendor, Bitdefender is proud to share success with tens of thousands of resellers and distributors worldwide.

CRN 5-Star Partner, 4th Year in a Row. Recognized on CRN's Security 100 List. CRN Cloud Partner, 2nd year in a Row

More MSP-integrated solutions than any other security vendor

3 Bitdefender Partner Programs - to enable all our partners – resellers, service providers and hybrid partners – to focus on selling Bitdefender solutions that match their own specializations

Trusted Security Authority

Bitdefender is a proud technology alliance partner to major virtualization vendors, directly contributing to the development of secure ecosystems with **VMware, Nutanix, Citrix, Linux Foundation, Microsoft, AWS, and Pivotal**.

Through its leading forensics team, Bitdefender is also actively engaged in countering international cybercrime together with major law enforcement agencies such as FBI and Europol, in initiatives such as NoMoreRansom and TechAccord, as well as the takedown of black markets such as Hansa. Starting in 2019, Bitdefender is also a proudly appointed CVE Numbering Authority in MITRE Partnership.

RECOGNIZED BY LEADING ANALYSTS AND INDEPENDENT TESTING ORGANIZATIONS



TECHNOLOGY ALLIANCES



Bitdefender®

Founded 2001, Romania
Number of employees 1800+

Headquarters
Enterprise HQ – Santa Clara, CA, United States
Technology HQ – Bucharest, Romania

WORLDWIDE OFFICES
USA & Canada: Ft. Lauderdale, FL | Santa Clara, CA | San Antonio, TX |
Toronto, CA
Europe: Copenhagen, DENMARK | Paris, FRANCE | München, GERMANY |
Milan, ITALY | Bucharest, Iasi, Cluj, Timisoara, ROMANIA | Barcelona, SPAIN |
Dubai, UAE | London, UK | Hague, NETHERLANDS
Australia: Sydney, Melbourne

UNDER THE SIGN OF THE WOLF

A trade of brilliance, data security is an industry where only the clearest view, sharpest mind and deepest insight can win – a game with zero margin of error. Our job is to win every single time, one thousand times out of one thousand, and one million times out of one million.

And we do. We outsmart the industry not only by having the clearest view, the sharpest mind and the deepest insight, but by staying one step ahead of everybody else, be they black hats or fellow security experts. The brilliance of our collective mind is like a **luminous Dragon-Wolf** on your side, powered by engineered intuition, created to guard against all dangers hidden in the arcane intricacies of the digital realm.

This brilliance is our superpower and we put it at the core of all our game-changing products and solutions.