Evidence Aurora Operation Still Active Part 2: More Ties Uncovered Between CCleaner Hack & Chinese Hackers

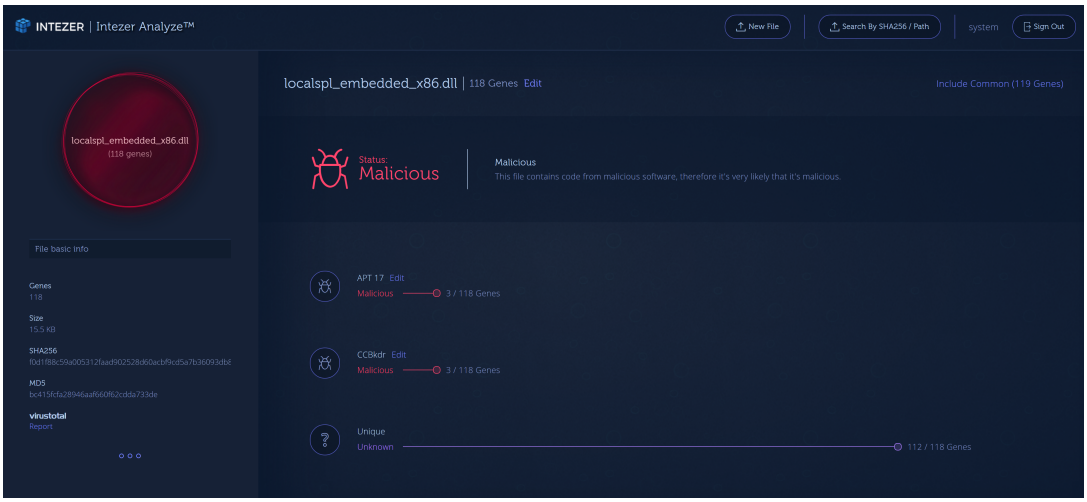
02
OCT
2017

Since my last post, we have found new evidence in the next stage payloads of the CCleaner supply chain attack that provide a stronger link between this attack and the Axiom group.

First of all, our researchers would like to thank the entire team at Cisco Talos for their excellent work on this attack (their post regarding stage 2 can be found here) as well as their cooperation by allowing us access to the stage 2 payload. Also, we would like to give a special thanks to Kaspersky Labs for their collaboration.

The Next Connection

Starting from the stage 2 payload, I reverse engineered the module, extracting other hidden shellcode and binaries within. After uploading the different binaries to Intezer Analyze™, the final payload (that I have access to) had a match with a binary relating to the Axiom group.



At first glance, I believed it was going to be the same custom base64 function as mentioned in my previous blog post. A deeper look in the shared code proved otherwise.

Binary in screenshot:

f0d1f88c59a005312faad902528d60acbf9cd5a7b36093db8ca811f763e1292a

Related APT17 samples:

07f93e49c7015b68e2542fc591ad2b4a1bc01349f79d48db67c53938ad4b525d

0375b4216334c85a4b29441a3d37e61d7797c2e1cb94b14cf6292449fb25c7b2

20cd49fd0f244944a8f5ba1d7656af3026e67d170133c1b3546c8b2de38d4f27

ee362a8161bd442073775363bf5fa1305abac2ce39b903d63df0d7121ba60550

Not only did the first payload have shared code between the Axiom group and CCBkdr, but the second did as well. The above photo shows the same function between two binaries. Let me put this into better context for you: out of all the billions and billions of pieces of code (both trusted and malicious) contained in the Intezer Code Genome Database, we found this code *in only these APTs*. It is also worth noting that this isn't a standard method one would use to call an API. The attacker used the simple technique of employing an array to hide a string from being in clear sight of those analyzing the binary (although to those who are more experienced, it is obvious) and remain undetected from antivirus

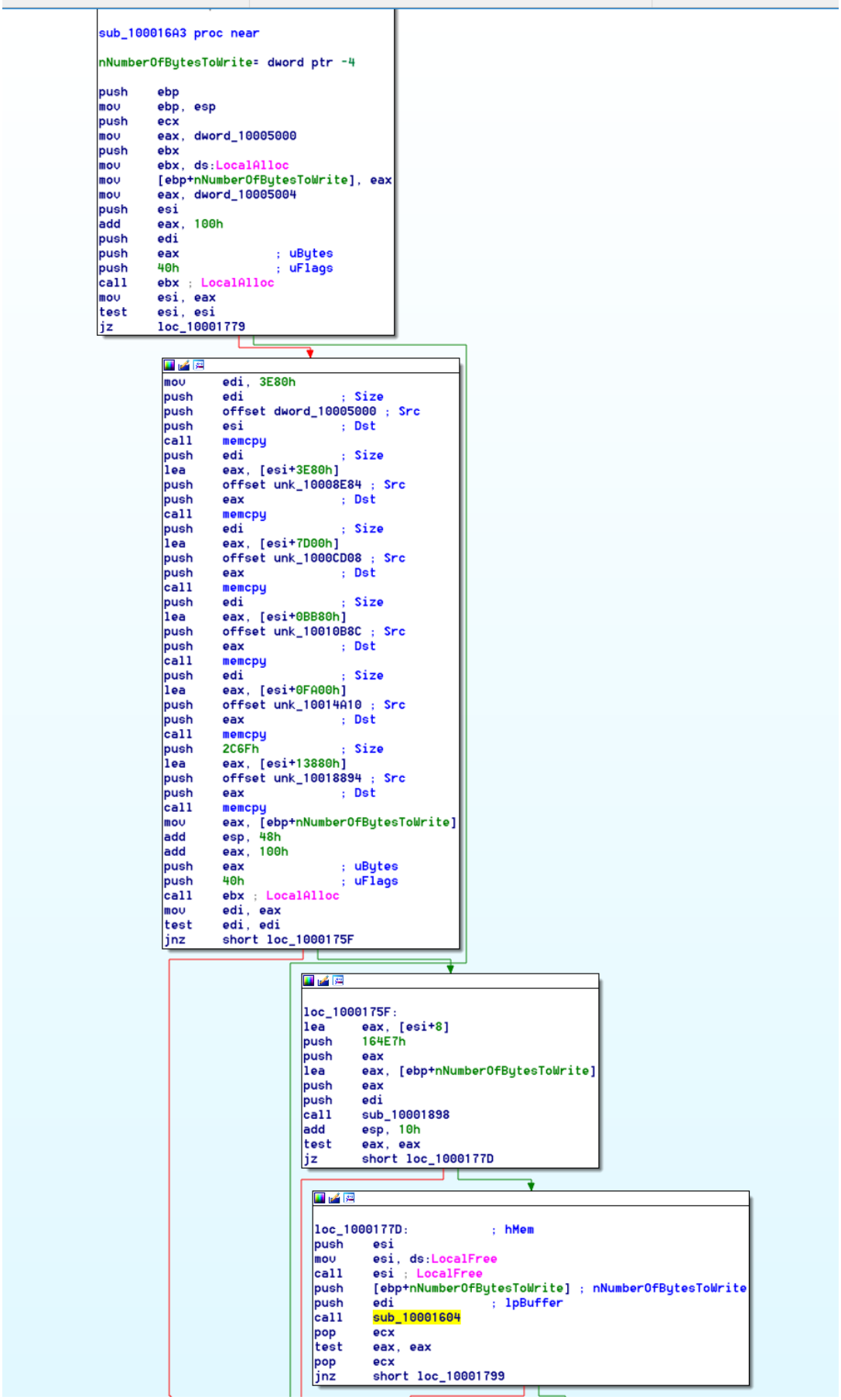
signatures. The author probably copied and pasted the code, which is what often happens to avoid duplicative efforts: rewriting the same code for the same functionality twice.

Due to the uniqueness of the shared code, we strongly concluded that the code was written by the same attacker.

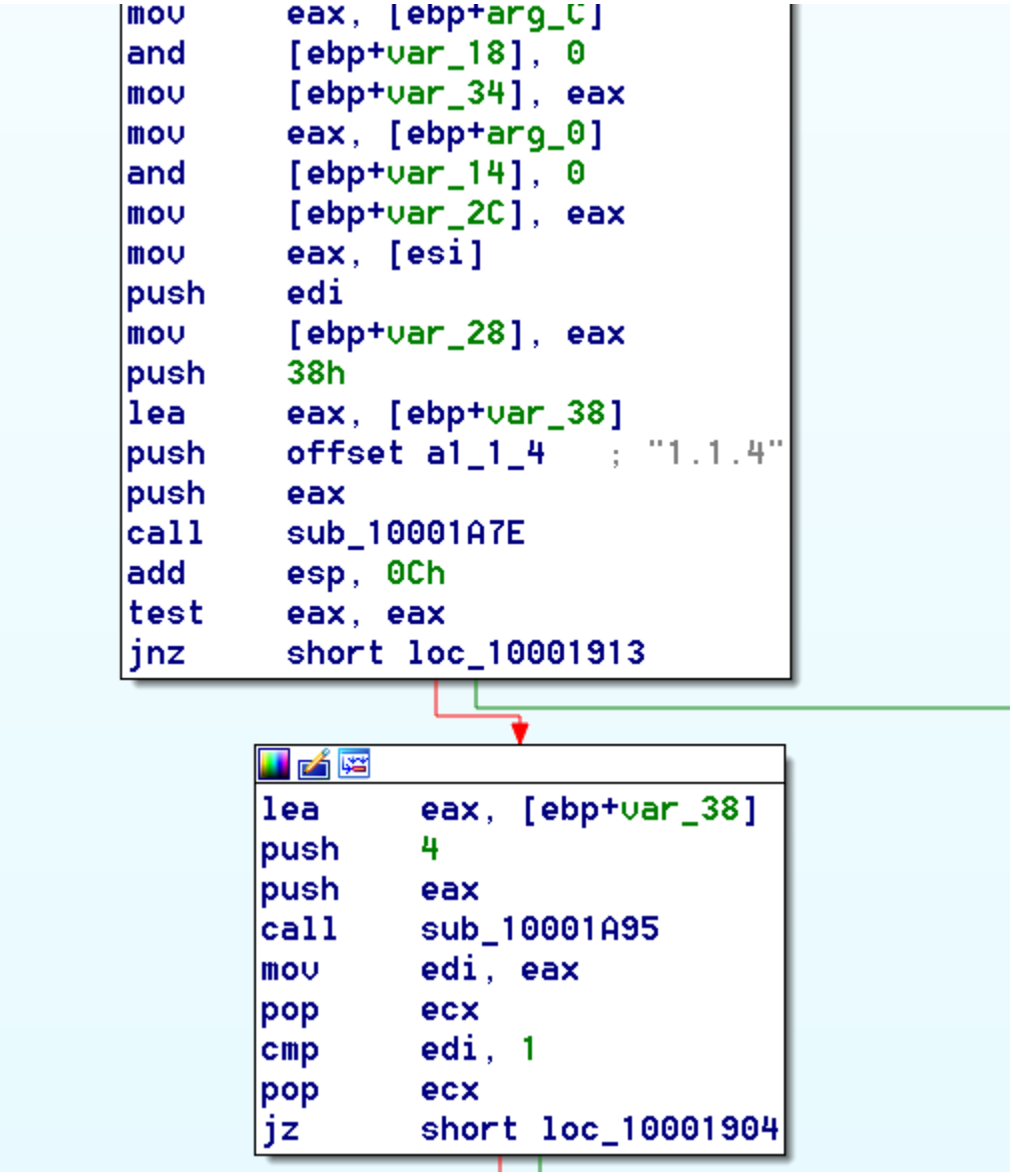
Technical Analysis:

The stage two payload that was analyzed in this report (dc9b5e8aa6ec86db8af0a7aa897ca61db3e5f3d2e0942e319074db1aaccfdc83), after launching the infected version of CCleaner, was dropped to only a selective group of targets, as reported by Talos. Although there is an x64 version, the following analysis will only include the x86 version because they are nearly identical. I will not be going too far in depth as full comprehension of the technical analysis will require an understanding of reverse engineering.

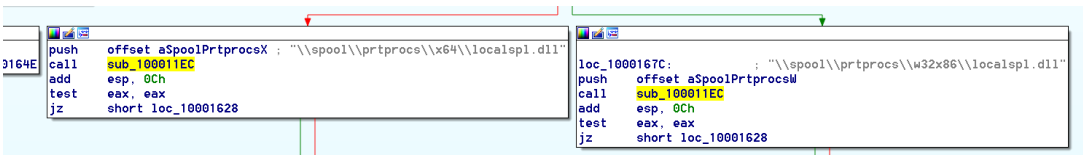
Instead of using the typical API (VirtualAlloc) to allocate memory, the attackers allocated memory on the heap using LocalAlloc, and then copied a compressed payload to the allocated memory.

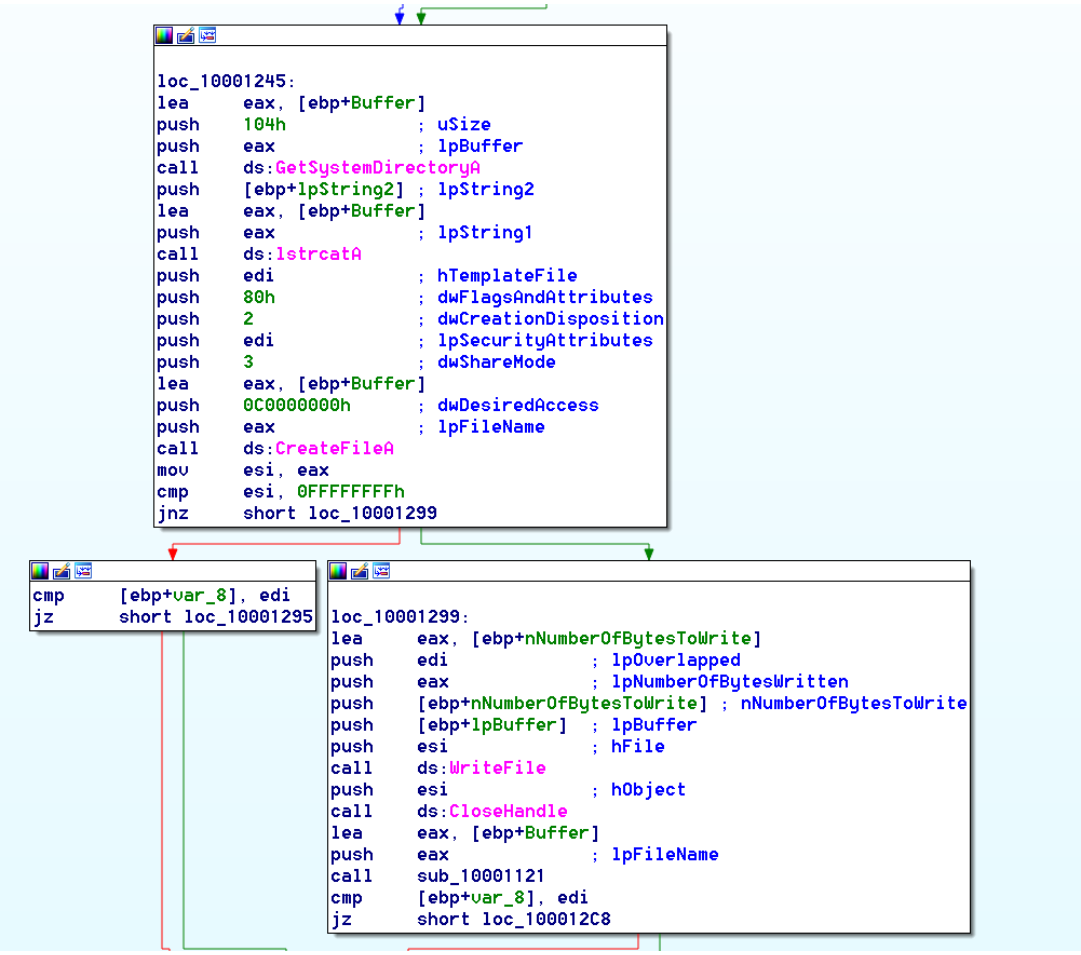


It looks like the attackers used version 1.1.4 of zlib to decompress the payload into this allocated memory region.

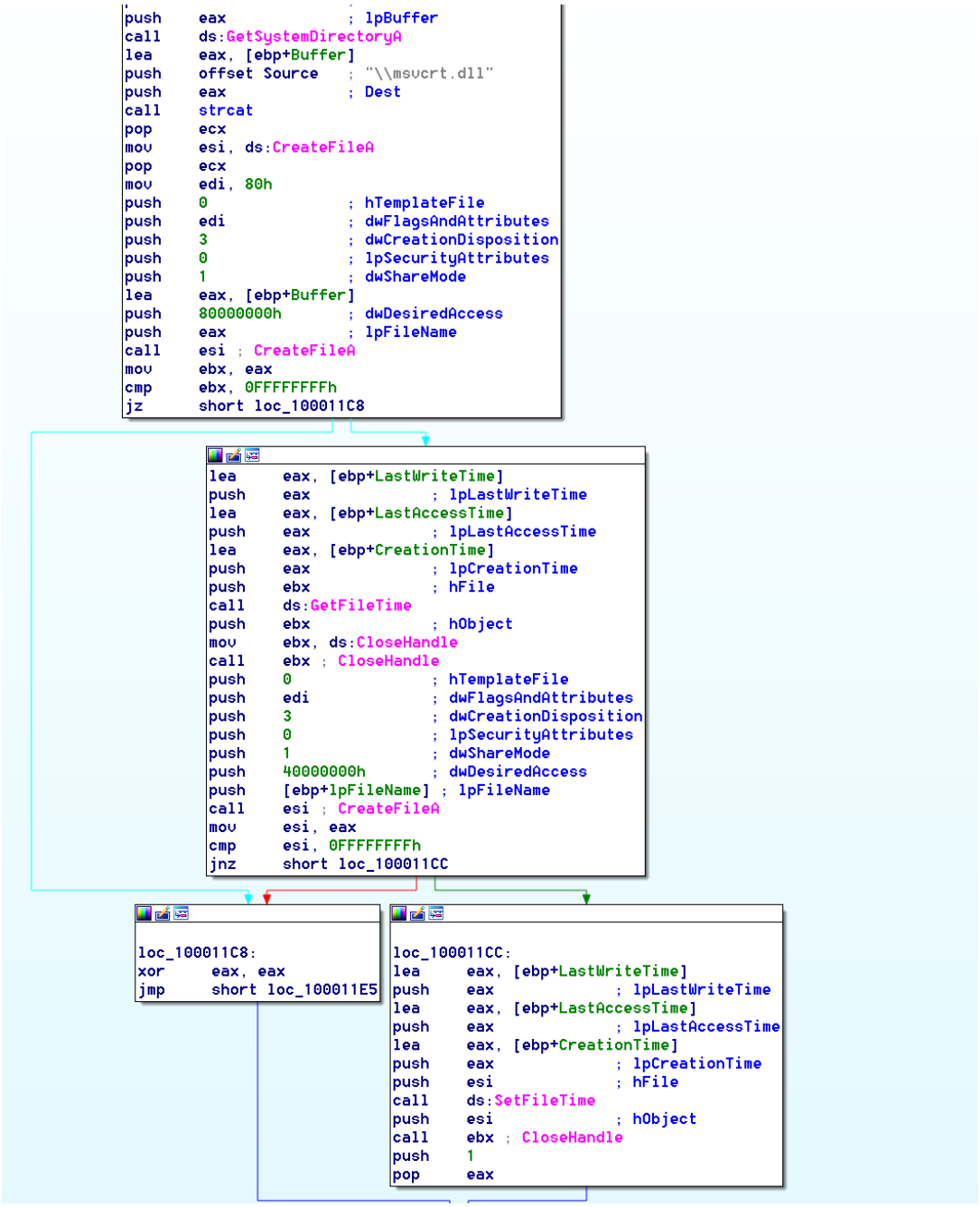


Depending on if you're running x86 or x64 Windows, it will drop a different module. (32-bit 07fb252d2e853a9b1b32f30ede411f2efbb9f01e4a7782db5eacf3f55cf34902, 64-bit 128aca58be325174f0220bd7ca6030e4e206b4378796e82da460055733bb6f4f) Both modules are actually legitimate software with additional code and a modified execution flow.

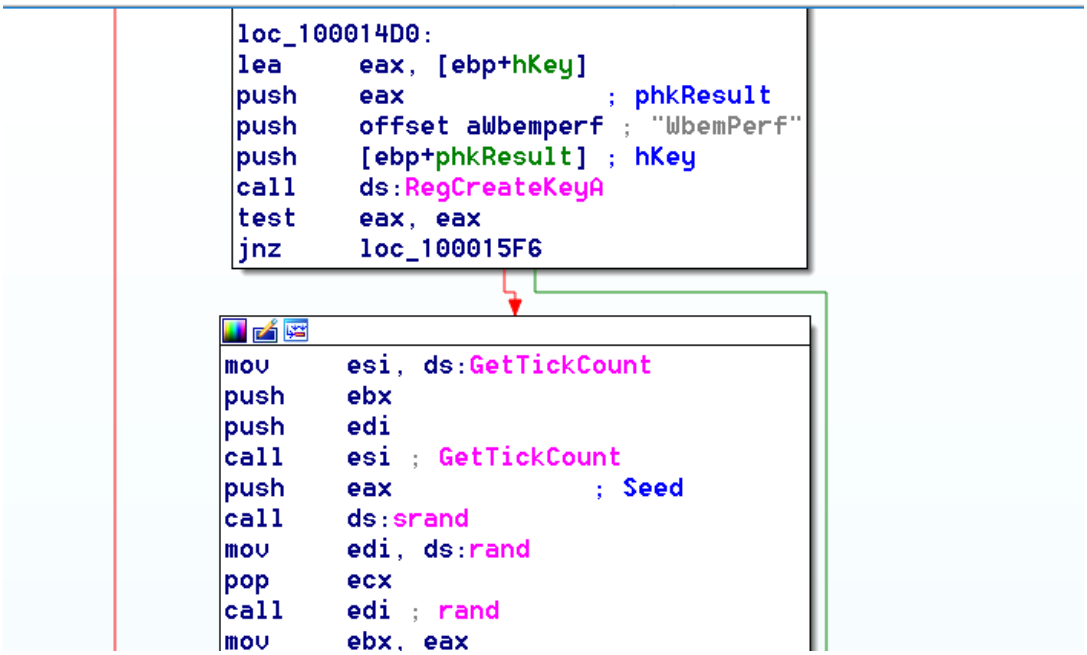




The last modified time on the modules is changed to match that of the msvcrt.dll that is located in your system32 folder–a technique to stay under the radar by not being able to check last modified files.

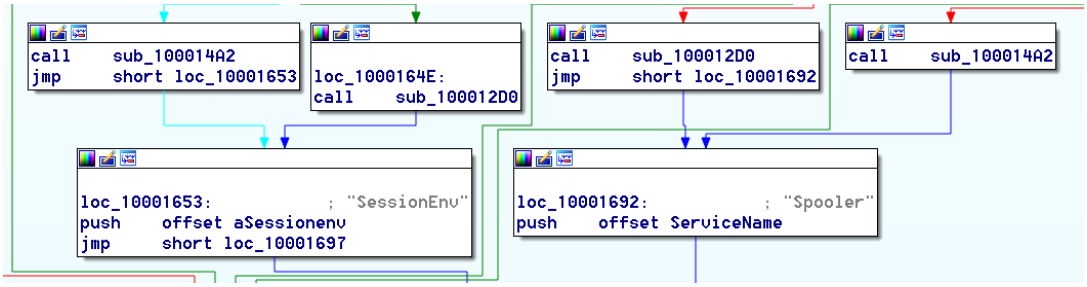


Some shellcode and another module are written to the registry.

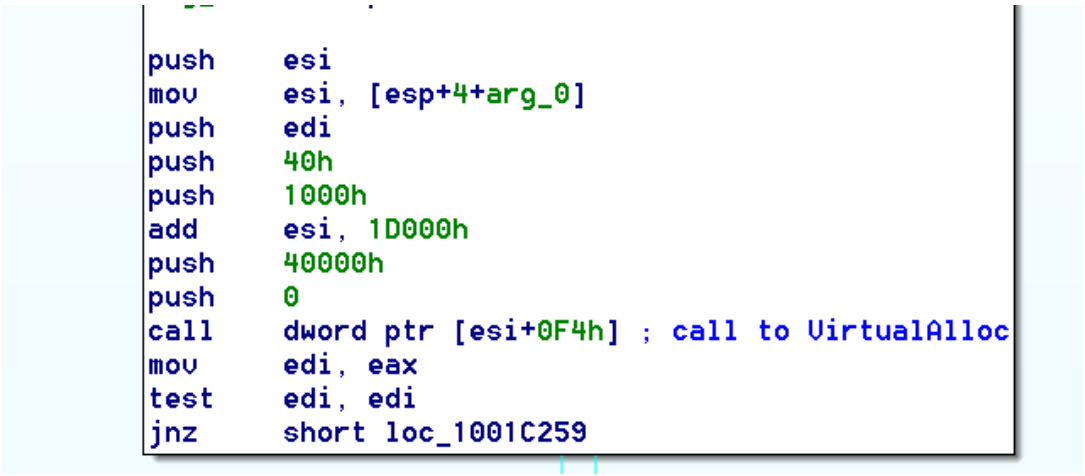


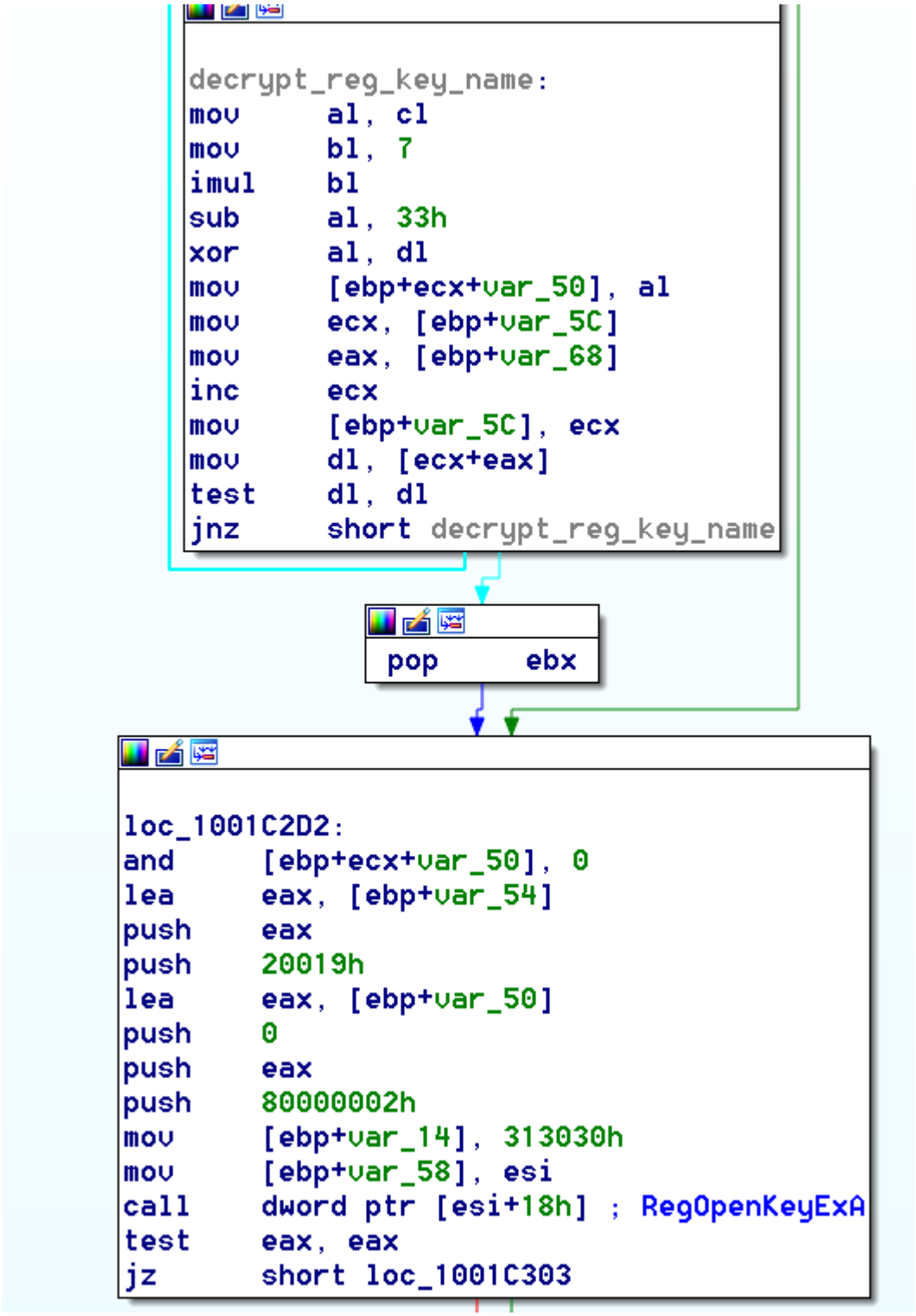
```
call    esi ; GetTickCount
imul    ebx, eax
mov     Dst, ebx
call    edi ; rand
mov     ebx, eax
call    esi ; GetTickCount
imul    ebx, eax
lea     eax, [ebp+Data]
push    4               ; cbData
push    eax             ; lpData
push    3               ; dwType
push    0               ; Reserved
push    offset ValueName ; "001"
push    [ebp+hKey]      ; hKey
mov     dword_1001B508, ebx
mov     ebx, ds:RegSetValueExA
mov     dword ptr [ebp+Data], 312Bh
call    ebx ; RegSetValueExA
push    dword ptr [ebp+Data] ; cbData
push    offset Dst      ; lpData
push    3               ; dwType
push    0               ; Reserved
push    offset a002     ; "002"
push    [ebp+hKey]      ; hKey
call    ebx ; RegSetValueExA
lea     eax, [ebp+var_C]
push    4               ; cbData
push    eax             ; lpData
push    3               ; dwType
push    0               ; Reserved
push    offset a003     ; "003"
push    [ebp+hKey]      ; hKey
mov     dword ptr [ebp+var_C], 15h
call    ebx ; RegSetValueExA
push    8               ; Size
push    offset aGYKq@   ; "Γ8\bYª@Q@"
push    offset Dst      ; Dst
call    memcpy
mov     eax, 0F3289317h
add     esp, 0Ch
xor     Dst, eax
xor     dword_1001B508, eax
call    edi ; rand
mov     ebx, eax
call    esi ; GetTickCount
imul    ebx, eax
mov     dword_1001B50C, ebx
call    edi ; rand
mov     ebx, eax
call    esi ; GetTickCount
imul    ebx, eax
mov     dword_1001B510, ebx
call    edi ; rand
mov     edi, eax
call    esi ; GetTickCount
```

After the module is successfully dropped, a service is created under the name Spooler or SessionEnv, depending upon your environment, which then loads the newly dropped module.

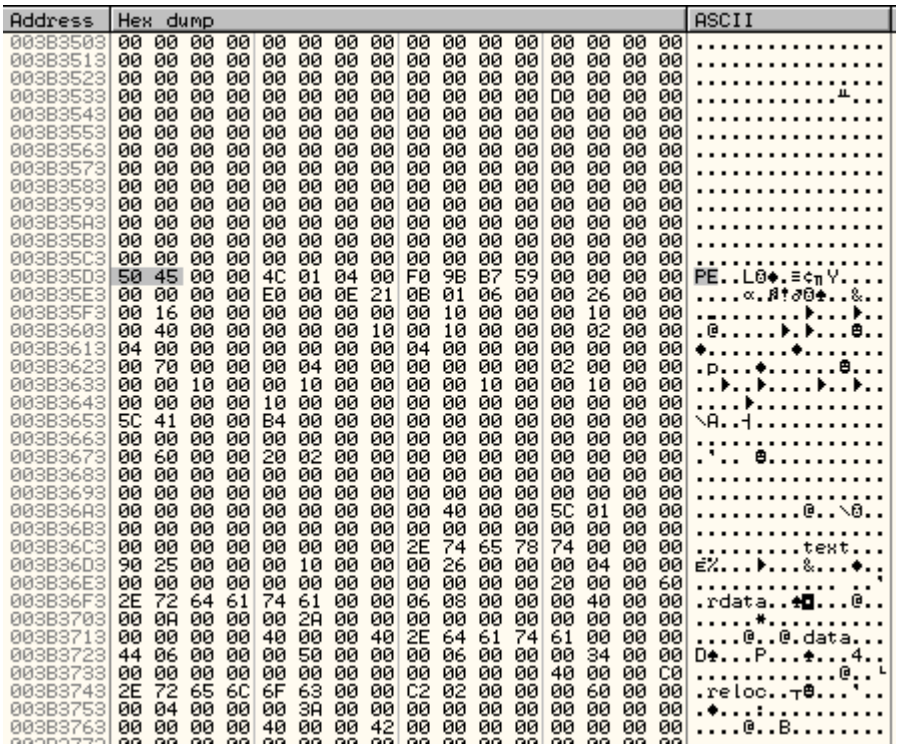


The new module being run by the service allocates memory, reads the registry where the other payload is located, and then copies it to memory.



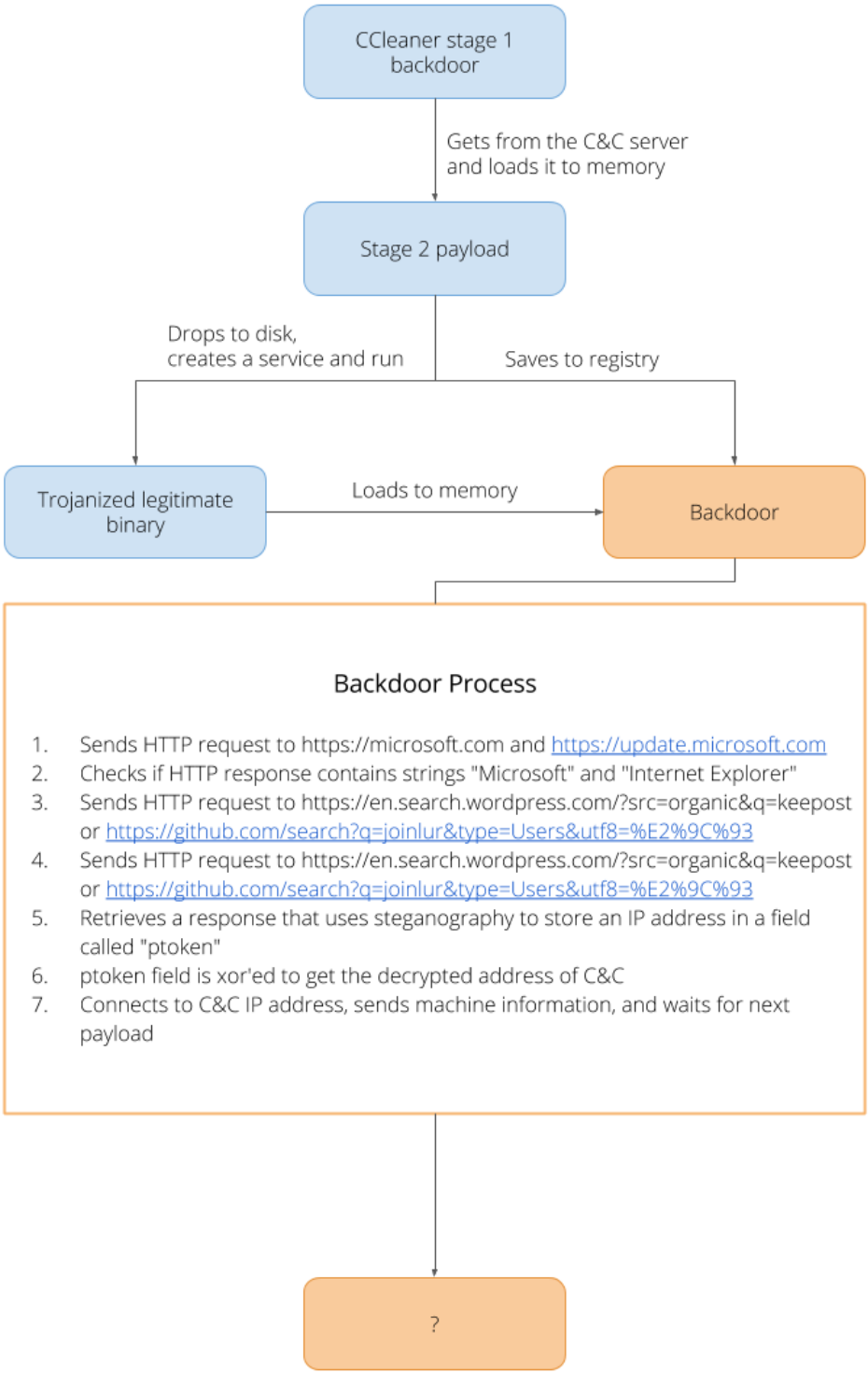


The next payload is executed, which decrypts another module and loads it. If we look at the memory of the next decrypted payload, we can see something that looks like a PE header without the MZ signature. From here, it is as simple as modifying the first two bytes to represent MZ and we have a valid PE file. (f0d1f88c59a005312faad902528d60acbf9cd5a7b36093db8ca811f763e1292a)



Address	Hex dump	ASCII
003B3503	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	....
003B3513	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	....
003B3523	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	....
003B3533	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 D0 00 00 00	............╨...
003B3543	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	....
003B3553	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	....
003B3563	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	....
003B3573	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	....
003B3583	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	....
003B3593	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	....
003B35A3	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	....
003B35B3	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	....
003B35C3	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	....
003B35D3	50 45 00 00 4C 01 04 00 F0 9B B7 59 00 00 00 00	PE..L☺♦.≡¢╖Y....
003B35E3	00 00 00 00 E0 00 0E 21 0B 01 06 00 00 26 00 00	....∝♫♯∂☺♦..&..
003B35F3	00 16 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 10 00 00 00 10 00 00	▬.........►...►..
003B3603	00 40 00 00 00 00 00 10 00 10 00 00 00 02 00 00	.@.....►.►...☻..
003B3613	04 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 04 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	♦.......♦.......
003B3623	00 70 00 00 00 04 00 00 00 00 00 00 02 00 00 00	.p...♦.......☻...
003B3633	00 00 10 00 00 10 00 00 00 00 10 00 00 10 00 00	..►..►....►..►..
003B3643	00 00 00 00 10 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	....►...........
003B3653	5C 41 00 00 B4 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	\A..┤...........
003B3663	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	....
003B3673	00 60 00 00 20 02 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.`.. ☻..........
003B3683	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	....
003B3693	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	....
003B36A3	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 40 00 00 5C 01 00 00	.........@..\☺..
003B36B3	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	....
003B36C3	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 2E 74 65 78 74 00 00 00	.........text...
003B36D3	90 25 00 00 00 10 00 00 00 26 00 00 00 04 00 00	É%...►...&...♦..
003B36E3	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 20 00 00 60	....`
003B36F3	2E 72 64 61 74 61 00 00 06 08 00 00 00 40 00 00	.rdata..♠◘...@..
003B3703	00 0A 00 00 00 2A 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....*..........
003B3713	00 00 00 00 40 00 00 40 2E 64 61 74 61 00 00 00	....@..@.data...
003B3723	44 06 00 00 00 50 00 00 00 06 00 00 00 34 00 00	D♠...P...♠...4..
003B3733	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 40 00 00 C0	............@..└
003B3743	2E 72 65 6C 6F 63 00 00 C2 02 00 00 00 60 00 00	.reloc..┬☻...`..
003B3753	00 04 00 00 00 3A 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.♦...:..........
003B3763	00 00 00 00 40 00 00 42 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	....@..B........

The next module is a essentially another backdoor that connects to a few domains; before revealing the true IP, it will connect to for the next stage payload.



It starts by ensuring it receives the correct response from https://www.microsoft.com and https://update.microsoft.com.

```
10001B7B  $ 53            PUSH EBX
10001B7C  . 56            PUSH ESI
10001B7D  . 57            PUSH EDI
10001B7E  . 33FF          XOR EDI,EDI
10001B80  > 6A 00         PUSH 0x0
10001B82  . FF7424 14     PUSH DWORD PTR SS:[ESP+0x14]
10001B86  . 68 00520010   PUSH localspl.10005200                ASCII "https://www.microsoft.com/"
10001B8B  . E8 C1FCFFFF   CALL localspl.10001851
10001B90  . 8BF0          MOV ESI,EAX
10001B92  . 85F6          TEST ESI,ESI
10001B94  .v75 28         JNZ SHORT localspl.10001BBE
10001B96  . 50            PUSH EAX
10001B97  . FF7424 14     PUSH DWORD PTR SS:[ESP+0x14]
10001B9B  . 68 E0510010   PUSH localspl.100051E0                ASCII "http://update.microsoft.com/"
10001BA0  . E8 ACFCFFFF   CALL localspl.10001851
10001BA5  . 8BF0          MOV ESI,EAX
10001BA7  . 85F6          TEST ESI,ESI
10001BA9  .v75 13         JNZ SHORT localspl.10001BBE
10001BAB  . 68 88130000   PUSH 0x1388                           Timeout = 5000. ms
10001BB0  . FF15 7C400010 CALL DWORD PTR DS:[<&KERNEL32.Sleep>] Sleep
10001BB6  . 47            INC EDI
10001BB7  . 83FF 03       CMP EDI,0x3
10001BBA  .^7C C4         JL SHORT localspl.10001B80
10001BBC  .vEB 41         JMP SHORT localspl.10001BFF
10001BBE  > 833E 00       CMP DWORD PTR DS:[ESI],0x0
10001BC1  .v74 31         JE SHORT localspl.10001BF4
10001BC3  . 8B1D BC400010 MOV EBX,DWORD PTR DS:[<&MSVCRT.strstr>] msvcrt.strstr
10001BC9  . 8D7E 04       LEA EDI,DWORD PTR DS:[ESI+0x4]
10001BCC  . 68 D4510010   PUSH localspl.100051D4                s2 = "Microsoft"
10001BD1  . 57            PUSH EDI                              s1
10001BD2  . FFD3          CALL EBX                              strstr
10001BD4  . 59            POP ECX
10001BD5  . 85C0          TEST EAX,EAX
10001BD7  . 59            POP ECX
10001BD8  .v75 0E         JNZ SHORT localspl.10001BE8
10001BDA  . 68 C0510010   PUSH localspl.100051C0                ASCII "Internet Explorer"
10001BDF  . 57            PUSH EDI
10001BE0  . FFD3          CALL EBX
10001BE2  . 59            POP ECX
10001BE3  . 85C0          TEST EAX,EAX
10001BE5  . 59            POP ECX
10001BE6  .v74 0C         JE SHORT localspl.10001BF4
10001BE8  > 56            PUSH ESI                              hMemory
10001BE9  . FF15 78400010 CALL DWORD PTR DS:[<&KERNEL32.LocalFree LocalFree
10001BEF  . 6A 01         PUSH 0x1
10001BF1  . 58            POP EAX
10001BF2  .vEB 0D         JMP SHORT localspl.10001C01
10001BF4  > 85F6          TEST ESI,ESI
10001BF6  .v74 07         JE SHORT localspl.10001BFF
10001BF8  . 56            PUSH ESI                              hMemory
10001BF9  . FF15 78400010 CALL DWORD PTR DS:[<&KERNEL32.LocalFree LocalFree
10001BFF  > 33C0          XOR EAX,EAX
10001C01  > 5F            POP EDI
10001C02  . 5E            POP ESI
10001C03  . 5B            POP EBX
10001C04  . C3            RETN
```

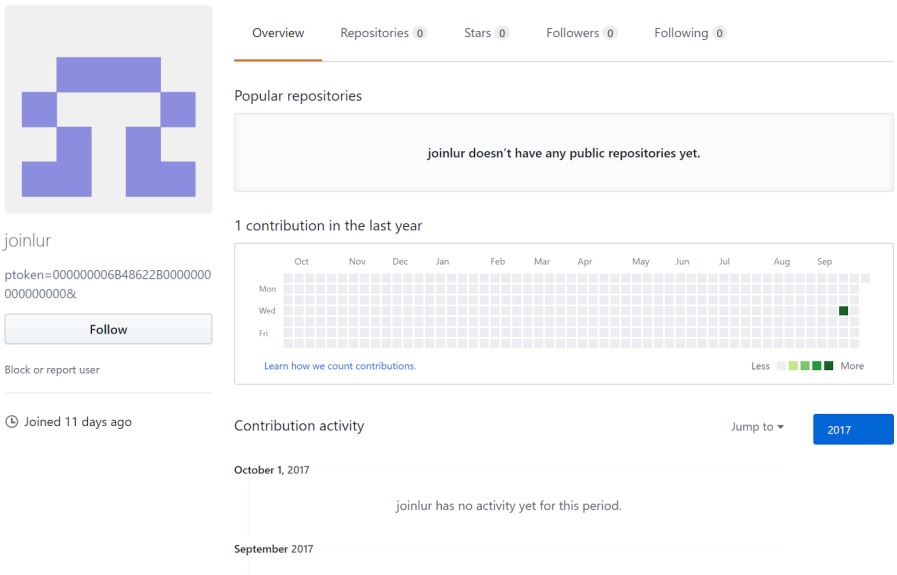
The malware proceeds to decrypt two more URLs.

```
Address   Hex dump                                              ASCII
10005080  68 74 74 70 73 3A 2F 2F 65 6E 2E 73 65 61 72 63  https://en.searc
10005090  68 2E 77 6F 72 64 70 72 65 73 73 2E 63 6F 6D 2F  h.wordpress.com/
100050A0  3F 73 72 63 3D 6F 72 67 61 6E 69 63 26 71 3D 6B  ?src=organic&q=k
100050B0  65 65 70 6F 73 74 00 58 73 2D A0 4F A9 F0 31 61  eepost.Xs-áO⌐≡1a
100050C0  6A C0 6D 3D 22 79 48 28 58 7A 68 DD 00 AA 75 9D  j└m="yH(Xzh▌.¬u¥
100050D0  20 B2 EA 01 32 2F 31 91 FC 0F D7 8F 5D 7A 87 B6   ▒Ω02/1æ"ⁿ╪Å]zç╢
100050E0  C8 8A 73 D3 B1 DE 51 90 CC 9A F4 9E CA 01 68 67  ╚ès╙▒▐Qé╠Ü⌠Ş╩☺hg
100050F0  01 82 DF D4 5B B6 21 FB 80 47 FE 2E D6 D0 C3 F2  ☺é▀╘[╢!√ÇG■.╓╨├≥
```

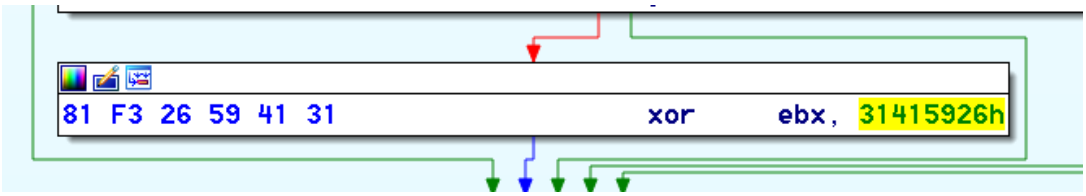
```
Address   Hex dump                                              ASCII
10005000  68 74 74 70 73 3A 2F 2F 67 69 74 68 75 62 2E 63  https://github.c
10005010  6F 6D 2F 73 65 61 72 63 68 3F 71 3D 6A 6F 69 6E  om/search?q=join
10005020  6C 75 72 26 74 79 70 65 3D 55 73 65 72 73 26 75  lur&type=Users&u
10005030  74 66 38 3D 25 45 32 25 39 43 25 39 33 00 31 61  tf8=%E2%9C%93.1a
10005040  6A C0 6D 3D 22 79 48 28 58 7A 68 DD 00 AA 75 9D  j└m="yH(Xzh▌.¬u¥
```

The malware authors used steganography to store the IP address in a ptoken field of the HTML.

Here you can see the GitHub page with the ptoken field.



The value is then XOR decrypted by 0x31415926 which gives you 0x5A093B0D or the IP address: 13.59.9.90



Conclusion:

The complexity and quality of this particular attack has led our team to conclude that it was most likely state-sponsored. Considering this new evidence, the malware can be attributed to the Axiom group due to both the nature of the attack itself and the specific code reuse throughout that our technology was able to uncover.

IOCs:

Stage 2 Payload:
dc9b5e8aa6ec86db8af0a7aa897ca61db3e5f3d2e0942e319074db1aaccfdc83

x86 Trojanized Binary:
07fb252d2e853a9b1b32f30ede411f2efbb9f01e4a7782db5eacf3f55cf34902

x86 Registry Payload:
f0d1f88c59a005312faad902528d60acbf9cd5a7b36093db8ca811f763e1292a

x64 Trojanized Binary:
128aca58be325174f0220bd7ca6030e4e206b4378796e82da460055733bb6f4f

x64 Registry Payload:
75eaa1889dbc93f11544cf3e40e3b9342b81b1678af5d83026496ee6a1b2ef79

Registry Keys:

HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\WbemPerf\001

HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\WbemPerf\002

HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\WbemPerf\003

HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\WbemPerf\004

HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\WbemPerf\HBP

About Intezer:

Through its 'DNA mapping' approach to code, Intezer provides enterprises with unparalleled threat detection that accelerates incident response and eliminates false positives, while protecting against fileless malware, APTs, code tampering and vulnerable software.

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By **Jay Rosenberg**
Jay Rosenberg is a self-taught reverse engineer from a very young age (12 years old), specializing in Reverse Engineering and Malware Analysis. Currently working as a Senior Security Researcher in Intezer.

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