

Tracking Earth Aughisky's Malware and Changes

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For over 10 years, security researchers have been observing and keeping tabs of APT group Earth Aughisky's malware families and the connections, including previously documented malware that have yet to be attributed.

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For security researchers and analysts monitoring advanced persistent threat (APT) groups' attacks and tools, Earth Aughisky (also known as Taidoor) is among the more active units that consistently make security teams vigilant. Over the last decade, the group has continued to make adjustments in the tools and malware deployments on specific targets located in Taiwan and, more recently, Japan.

Our research paper, "[The Rise of Earth Aughisky: Tracking the Campaigns Taidoor Started](#)," lists all the malware attributed to the group, the connections of these malware families and tools with other APT groups, and the latest updates in illicit activities potentially connected to real-world changes. Our research also covers recommendations and potential opportunities from the changes this APT group appears to be undergoing.

Malware families attributed

This blog post summarizes and highlights some of the malware families and tools with components that have yet to be identified, reported, or attributed to the group. For a full list of all the malware families and tools we attribute to Earth Aughisky, download our research [here](#).

Roudan (also known as Taidoor)

While the name Taidoor has been interchangeably used to refer to the group and the malware, we analyzed that the threat actors named this malware family Roudan while looking at both the backdoor and backdoor builder. This classic Earth Aughisky malware, which was first disclosed over 10 years ago, has been observed for the different formats the group employed for callback traffic as it contains an encoded MAC address and data.

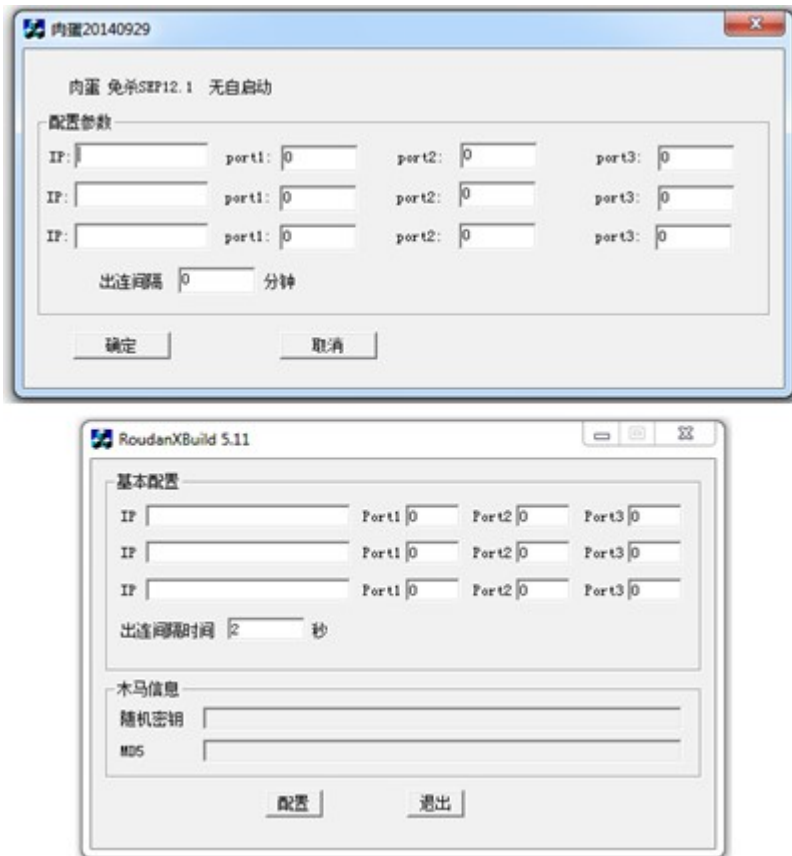


Figure 1. Some of the builders taken from different samples of Roudan

```

GET /dfnl.html?ya=uhghh1212121212 HTTP/1.1
User-Agent: Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 8.0; Windows NT 5.1; Trident/4.0; .NET CLR 2.0.50727; .NET CLR 3.0.4506.2152; .NET CLR 3.5.30729)
Host: ██████████
Connection: Keep-Alive
Cache-Control: no-cache

GET /index.jsp?bx=yynjv1121212121212 HTTP/1.1
User-Agent: Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 8.0; Windows NT 5.1; Trident/4.0; .NET CLR 2.0.50727; .NET CLR 3.0.4506.2152; .NET CLR 3.5.30729)
Host: ██████████
Connection: Keep-Alive
Cache-Control: no-cache

GET /cbdx.php?id=006152121212121212 HTTP/1.1
User-Agent: Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 6.0; Windows NT 5.1; SV1)
Host: ██████████
Connection: Keep-Alive
Cache-Control: no-cache

GET /sb.php?id=004815121212121212 HTTP/1.1
User-Agent: Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 6.0; Windows NT 5.1; SV1)
Host: ██████████
Connection: Keep-Alive
Cache-Control: no-cache

```

Figure 2. Roudan network traffic with encoded MAC addresses

LuckDLL

Still unreported, LuckDLL is a relatively new backdoor observed to be active after 2020. The public key is embedded inside the malware configuration and subsequently communicates with the C&C server. LuckDLL then proceeds to generate a random session key and initialization vector (IV) to encrypt the traffic.

The public key encrypts the session key and IV during initial communication, and shared with the C&C.

Hex	ASCII
00 00 00 00 32 31 31 2E 31 31 35 2E 39 33 2E 38211.115.93.8
35 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	5.....
00 00 00 00 00 33 32 63 39 63 66 61 35 63 37 3532c9cfa5c75
37 34 38 31 31 62 66 31 65 30 34 62 63 65 36 66	74811bf1e04bce6f
35 35 37 63 65 00 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D 42 45 47 49 4E	557ce,-----BEGIN
20 50 55 42 4C 49 43 20 48 45 59 2D 2D 2D 2D 2D	PUBLIC KEY-----
0A 4D 49 49 42 49 6A 41 4E 42 67 68 71 68 68 69	.MIIBIjANBgkqhki
47 39 77 30 42 41 51 45 46 41 41 4F 43 41 51 38	G9w0BAQEFAAOCAQ8
41 4D 49 49 42 43 67 48 43 41 51 45 41 70 58 55	AMIIBCgKCAQEApxU
74 76 37 71 74 76 33 48 43 71 28 5A 79 57 56 56	tv7qtV3KCq+zyWVV

Hex	ASCII
7B 0A 09 22 6B 65 79 22 3A 09 22 33 72 74 58 37	{.. "key": "3rtX7
61 57 62 63 64 4F 68 48 63 6D 39 64 30 62 73 59	awbcdOkHcm9d0bsY
4A 35 2F 4E 6A 79 72 43 44 62 72 74 72 79 30 71	J5/NjyrCDbrtry0q
51 51 6A 37 7A 51 3D 22 2C 0A 09 22 73 65 6E 64	QQj7zQ=",... "send
5F 69 76 22 3A 09 22 33 46 57 58 70 42 4A 63 4C	_iv": "3FWxpBjcl
39 52 59 63 5A 65 67 6C 7A 63 56 78 51 3D 3D 22	9RYcZeg1zcVxQ=="
2C 0A 09 22 72 65 63 76 5F 69 76 22 3A 09 22 37	,... "recv_iv": "7
5A 79 65 68 49 34 28 2F 4F 73 42 67 4A 28 5A 28	ZyehI4+/Os8gJ+Z+
54 68 71 6D 51 3D 3D 22 0A 7D 00 00 00 00 00 00	ThqmQ==".,}....

Figure 3. Public key (top) and session key (bottom)

GrubbyRAT

Following our sensors' observations, GrubbyRAT is deployed only when Earth Aughisky is interested in important targets that follow certain criteria. Still unreported, the configuration file is sometimes installed under an existing application or general system folder and uses the same file name as the component. This suggests that this RAT is installed manually and after the threat actor has gained administrative privileges and control in the infected system.

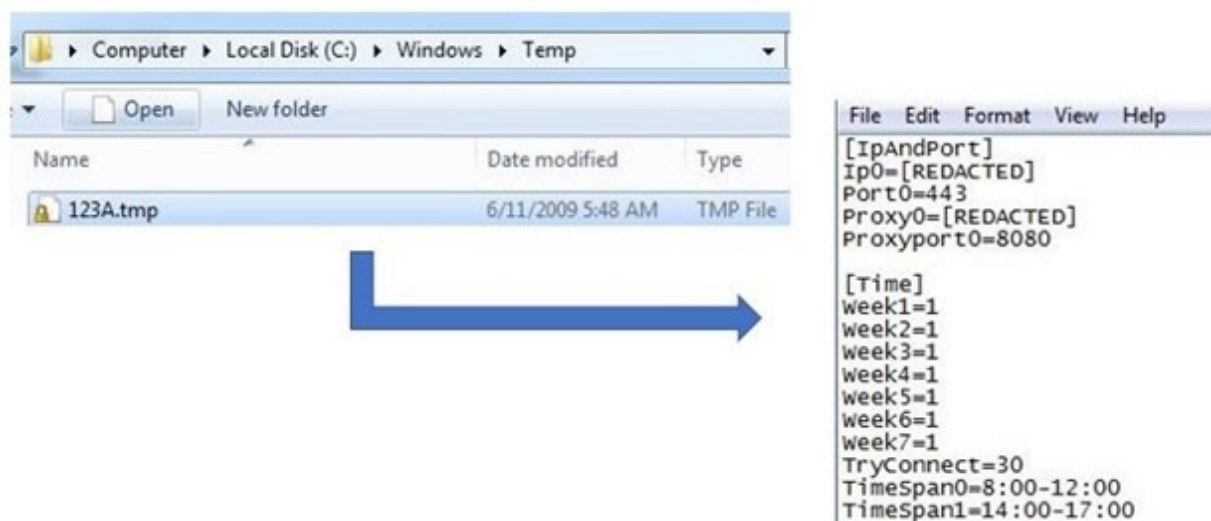


Figure 4. Decrypted GrubbyRAT configuration

Taikite (also known as SVCMONDR)

While previously reported as SVCMONDR, this malware has yet to be attributed to Earth Aughisky. Previously identified with a 2015 report identifying a vulnerability, some samples of this dropped file observed in Taiwan had a .pdb similar to the APT group's other malware families and tools. The C&C callback traffic is encoded in Base64 and showed a detailed feedback data structure and behavior analysis.

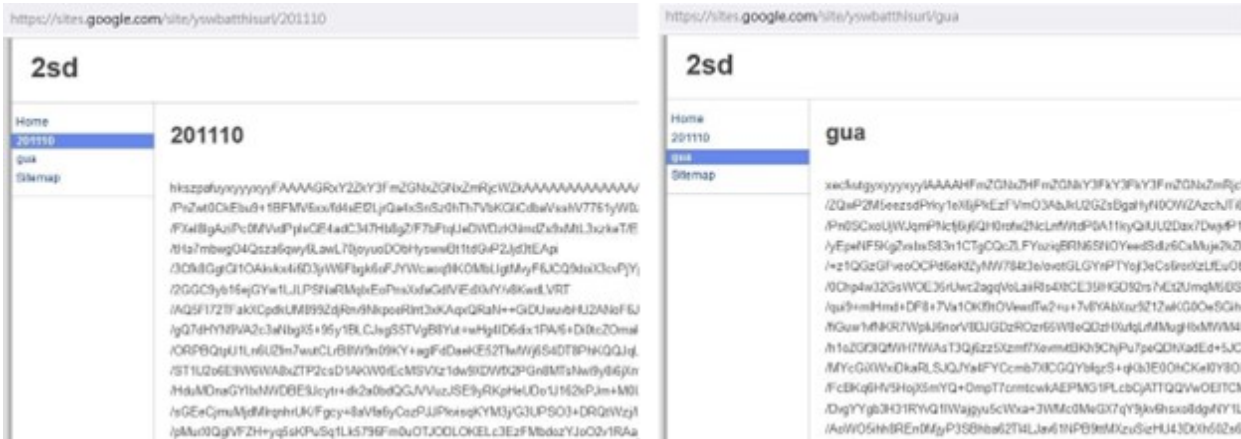


Figure 8. Roudan (left) and SiyBot (right) payload in the same repository

Roudan, Taleret, and Taikite

Taleret is another malware family that has been identified or suspected with Earth Aughisky for years. We found overlaps in the C&C servers being used by these malware families, as well as the same hashes, logging mechanisms, and blog hosts between Taleret and earlier versions of Roudan payload.

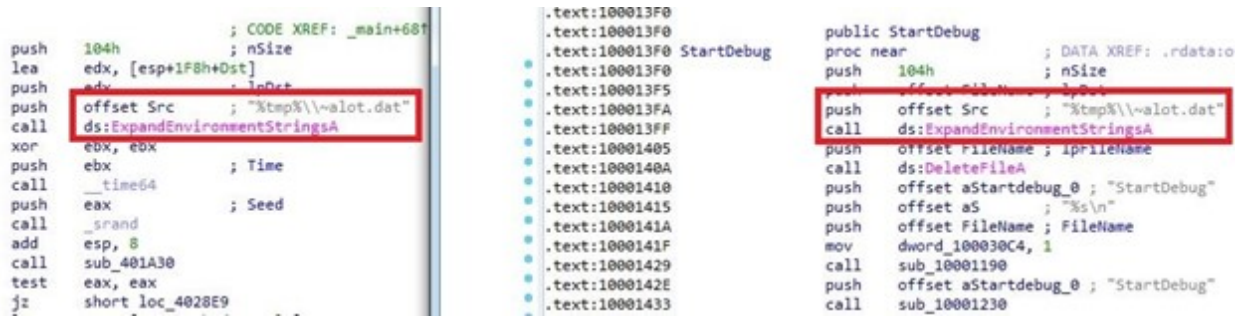


Figure 9. Taleret's special log file (left) compared with Roudan's earlier version (right)



Figure 10. Taleret configuration (left) and Comeon downloader payload (Roudan, right) on the same blog

As Earth Aughisky is one of the few APT groups that has exercised longevity in cyberespionage, security analysts and teams have collected and continue to gather data to evaluate the group's skills, developments, relations with other APT groups, and their activities. Samples of their malware families and tools allow security teams to gain an understanding of the level of sophistication – or lack of it – of the group's operations, connection, and even changes possibly affecting them from the real-world complexities such as politics and geographic objectives.

To find the complete details of our malware analyses, insights, and attribution connections, download our research paper, "[The Rise of Earth Aughisky: Tracking the Campaigns Taidoor Started.](#)"

Indicators of Compromise (IOCs)

For a full list of the IOCs, find them [here](#).