



TINEXTA GROUP

ON THE FOOTSTEPS OF HIVE RANSOMWARE

22/07/2022



DEFENCE BELONGS TO HUMANS

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Introduction

Hive ransomware is one of the most active financially motivated threat actors of this period, adopting the current Double Extortion model. They started their malicious activities in June of the past year, and just in a year of activity they collected a big number of victims, demonstrating the capability to hit even critical infrastructures.

The criminal group distinguished from other ones also for attacking healthcare organization during the 2021 when we had to face off the Covid-19 pandemic. It was emblematic that one of the first victims was the [Memorial Health System](#) in August 2021.

For these reasons, Yoroi's Malware ZLab decided to keep track of this infamous threat actor and observe any modification of its modus operandi, in order to provide a guideline focusing on the evolution of the locker sample of the cyber gang.

About Hive

Hive (TH-313) is a Ransomware group firstly spotted in June 2021 and it gathered a big popularity inside the cybersecurity community because it was able to attack a large variety of sectors, starting from healthcare facilities and arriving to critical infrastructures, passing through manufacturers during just a year of activity.

In addition, the group was able to refine its toolkit and then its TTPs with a surprising speed: the business model is the Double-Extortion and Ransomware-as-a-Service, with a self-made ransomware payload.

Hive (TH-313)		
Targets	Companies	
Objectives	Double extortion	
Payload Delivery	Initial access through vulnerabilities/VPN credentials/Malicious attachments	
TTPs	T1078 Valid Accounts	T1140 Deobfuscate/Decode Files
	T1003 OS Credential Dumping	T1021 Remote Services
	T1486 Data Encrypted for Impact	T1071.001 Web Protocols
	T1567 Exfiltration over web service	T1022 Data Encrypted
	T1068 Exploitation for Privilege Escalation	T1021.001 Remote Desktop Protocol
	T1135 Network Share Discovery	T1083 File and directory discovery

Figure 1: Hive (TH-313)

So, in this report we have decided to focus our attention on the ransomware payload evolution, providing a timeline of the development of Hive Ransomware Payloads.

Timeline of the development of Hive Ransomware

Inside the criminal group, there is surely a high-profile development team, with deep knowledge of programming in both newer and older programming languages. The first versions of the encryptor payload are written in Golang, then, starting from the v5 version, the dev team of Hive switched into Rust.

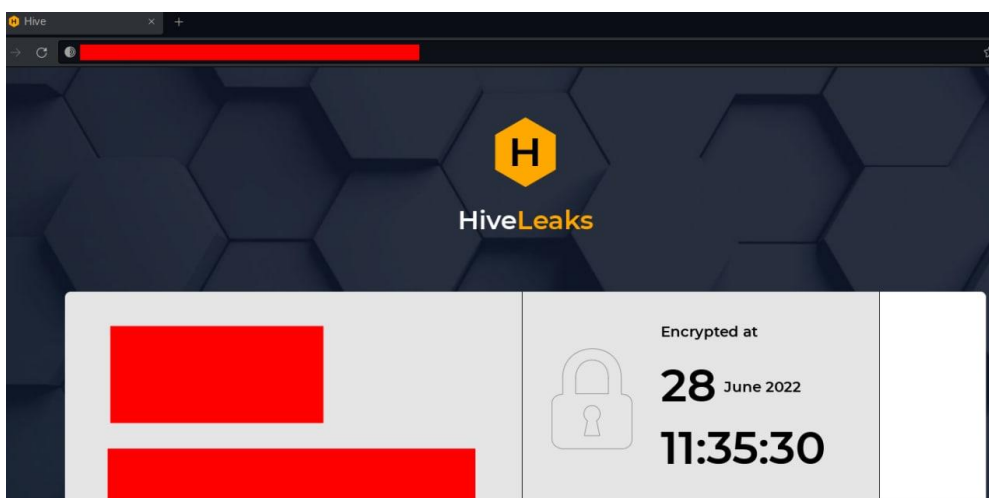


Figure 2: Leak site

In the following timeline, we provide a quick overview of the evolution of the malware and how the cyber gang adopted an incremental development process on its TTPs:

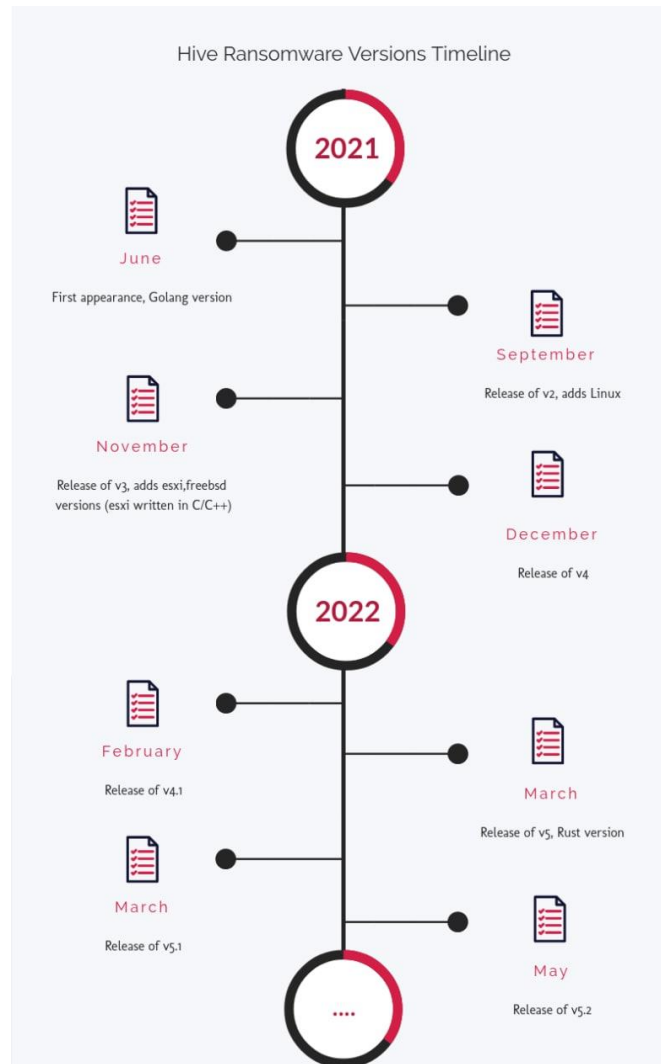


Figure 3: Hive Timeline

In the same way, even the Ransom Note changed during the evolution: first, the credentials were hardcoded inside the sample, but now the operators pass them as a parameter when the locker process is launched. Below a comparison between an earlier version and a later one:

<pre> Your network has been breached and all data were encrypted. Personal data, financial reports and important documents are ready to disclose. To decrypt all the data or to prevent exfiltrated files to be disclosed at http://[redacted].onion/ you will need to purchase our decryption software. Please contact our sales department at: http://[redacted].onion/ Login: [redacted] Password: [redacted] To get access to .onion websites download and install Tor Browser at: https://www.torproject.org/ (Tor Browser is not related to us) Follow the guidelines below to avoid losing your data: - Do not shutdown or reboot your computers, unmount external storages. - Do not try to decrypt data using third party software. It may cause irreversible damage. - Do not fool yourself. Encryption has perfect secrecy and it's impossible to decrypt without knowing the key. - Do not modify, rename or delete *.key.ujpls files. Your data will be undecryptable. - Do not modify or rename encrypted files. You will lose them. - Do not report to authorities. The negotiation process will be terminated immediately and the key will be erased. - Do not reject to purchase. Your sensitive data will be publicly disclosed. </pre>	<pre> 1 Your network has been breached and all data were encrypted. 2 Personal data, financial reports and important documents are ready to disclose. 3 4 To decrypt all the data and to prevent exfiltrated files to be disclosed at 5 http://[redacted].onion/ 6 you will need to purchase our decryption software. 7 8 Please contact our sales department at: 9 http://[redacted].onion/ 10 11 Login: user 12 Password: pass 13 14 To get access to .onion websites download and install Tor Browser at: 15 https://www.torproject.org/ (Tor Browser is not related to us) 16 17 Follow the guidelines below to avoid losing your data: 18 19 - Do not modify, rename or delete *.key files. Your data will be 20 undecryptable. 21 - Do not modify or rename encrypted files. You will lose them. 22 - Do not report to the Police, FBI, etc. They don't care about your business. 23 They simply won't allow you to pay. As a result you will lose everything. 24 - Do not hire a recovery company. They can't decrypt without the key. 25 They also don't care about your business. They believe that they are 26 good negotiators, but it is not. They usually fail. So speak for yourself. 27 28 - Do not reject to purchase. Exfiltrated files will be publicly disclosed. 29 </pre>
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Figure 4: Ransom note comparison

Victimology

During its activity, Hive Group hit a large number of victims and during that period some of them paid the ransom, after that the victims were removed from the “walk of shame”. We tracked a total of 130 victims listed on their leak site, the affected companies belong to different sectors and nations. However, we have evidence that occasionally some victims of the group, despite being attacked by the threat actor, are never reported onto the site.

Moreover, the group does not exclude hospitals, companies that provide medical equipment and non-profit organizations. An example is the attack on the "Memorial Health System" in August 2021 or more recently on the "Partnership HealthPlan of California", a non-profit organization.

The following graph shows the total progress of the victims so far, indicating that the group is consolidating its role as one of the principal threats in the panorama.



Figure 5: Hive Ransomware Victims Progress over time

Another view of the same information is represented in the following graph, where the focus is pointed to highlight the month in which most victims were published on their leak site, which turns out to be July 2021, shortly after the group started. So, it means that the ransomware operators gathered a consistent number of victims during the startup phase, in order to create a solid placement inside the threat landscape. After that phase, the gang continued to threaten with huge aggression.



Figure 6: Hive Victims Per Month

Hive v1

Hash	88f7544a29a2ceb175a135d9fa221cbfd3e8c71f32dd6b09399717f85ea9afd1
Threat	Ransomware
Brief Description	Hive Ransomware v1
SSDEEP	12288:CinNfNkY/yU97ppM4NSBG81Np2C9H4S3iDjLtc4wCIITiQaOI6NrwacVYV+4MsT:CinN3n/y67jM4v4kCSPDjLlTbwt8IQLH

Table 1: Hive v1

The first version, written in Golang, was a sophisticated encryptor program, but, due to the newness of the malicious activity, there is no track of obfuscation, and the strings can be easily seen, the following figure shows some of the available parameters:

```

lea    eax, aNumberOfEncryp ; "Number of encryptor threads"
mov    [esp+7Ch+var_6C], eax
mov    [esp+7Ch+var_68], 1Bh
call   flag_ptr_FlagSet_Int
nop
mov    eax, [esp+7Ch+var_64]
mov    [esp+7Ch+var_48], eax
mov    ecx, dword_61DE10
mov    [esp+7Ch+var_7C], ecx
lea    ecx, aStop           ; "stop"
mov    [esp+7Ch+var_78], ecx
mov    [esp+7Ch+var_74], 4
lea    ecx, aBmrSqlOraclePo ; "bmr|sql|oracle|postgres|redis|vss|backu"...
mov    [esp+7Ch+var_70], ecx
mov    [esp+7Ch+var_6C], 2Dh ; '-'
lea    ecx, aRegexpToMatchS ; "Regexp to match services to stop, case "...
mov    [esp+7Ch+var_68], ecx
mov    [esp+7Ch+var_64], 32h ; '2'
call   flag_ptr_FlagSet_String
nop
mov    eax, [esp+7Ch+var_60]
mov    [esp+7Ch+var_44], eax
mov    ecx, dword_61DE10
mov    [esp+7Ch+var_7C], ecx
lea    ecx, aKill           ; "kill"
mov    [esp+7Ch+var_78], ecx
mov    [esp+7Ch+var_74], 4
lea    ecx, aMspubMsdesktop ; "mspub|msdesktop"
mov    [esp+7Ch+var_70], ecx
mov    [esp+7Ch+var_6C], 0Fh
lea    ecx, aRegexpToMatchN ; "Regexp to match names of processes to k"...
mov    [esp+7Ch+var_68], ecx
mov    [esp+7Ch+var_64], 3Ch ; '<'
call   flag_ptr_FlagSet_String

```

Figure 7: Available parameters

The initial effort of the gang was to make a product quite customizable according to the infection and the encryption process to perform. In this way, the malware writers provided a series of parameters to launch an ad-hoc infection profile.

The following table describes all the available parameters found in this version:

Parameter	Description
-kill	Regex, names of the processes to kill. Default values: "mspub msdesktop"
-no-clean	Skip clean disk space stage
-skip	Regex, names of the files to skip. Default values: "\\.\lnk"
-skip-before	Skip files before a specific date. Default value: "03.09.2016"
-stop	Regex, names of the services to stop. Default values: "bmr sql oracle postgres redis vss backup sspt"
-t	Number of threads

Table 2: Hive v1 Parameters

Once the parameters are parsed, creating the desired infection profile, the control flow passes to the core malicious operations.

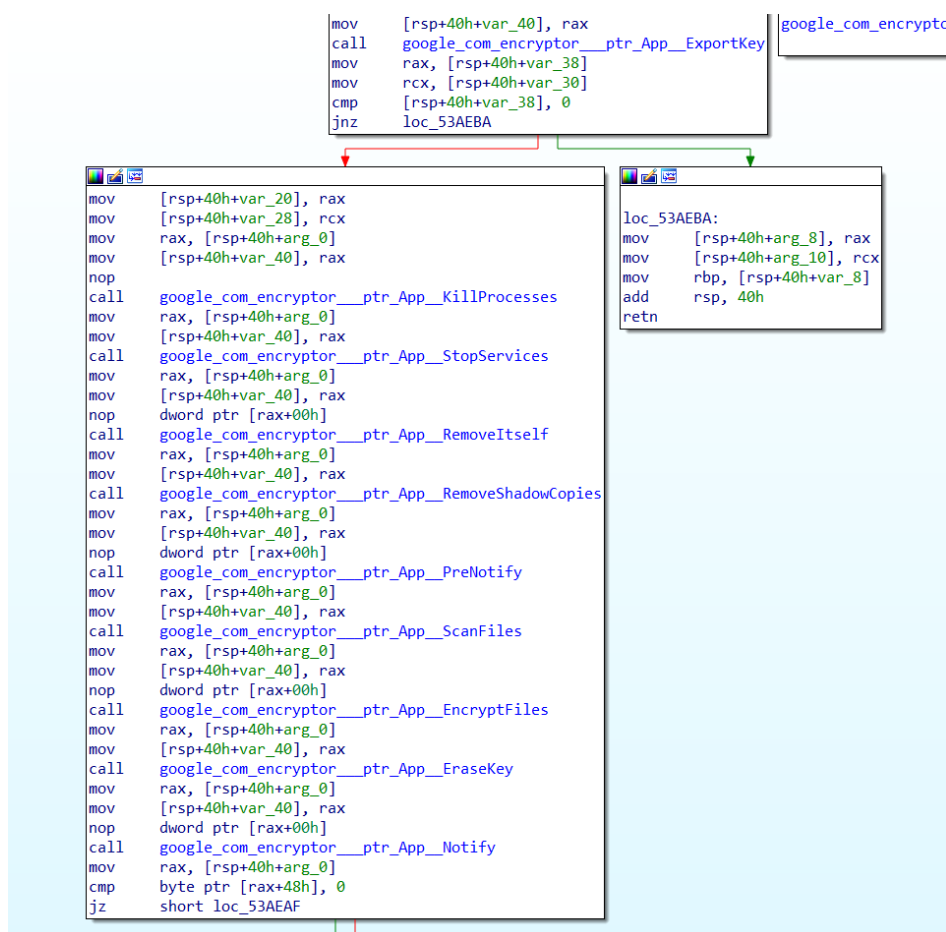


Figure 8: Hive core function

The locker sample proceeds to export the key, to kill the processes and services specified and to remove the shadow copies then it iterates the directories and starts encrypting the files.

The core of the encryption scheme of Hive ransomware is a union of XOR+RSA algorithms. In the figure below we can see the XOR related routine:

```
v70[v66] ^= *(_BYTE *)(v24 + v71) ^ *(_BYTE *)(v23 + v72);
v19 = v56;
v66 = (unsigned int)v66 + 1LL;
v21 = HIWORD(v64);
v20 = v64;
}
if ( v56 > 0x1000 )
    runtime_panicSliceAcap(v37, v41);
v67 = v22;
v56 = os_ptr_File_WriteAt(v73, v70, v56, 4096, v20, v21);|
```

Figure 9: Usage of XOR algorithm

Then, in this first version, it uses “.hive” as extension to the encrypted files, later it is used a unique ID instead. Moreover, the **RemoveItself routine** drops “hive.bat” to remove itself. But, since the second version of the malware calls the related function after the encryption is complete:

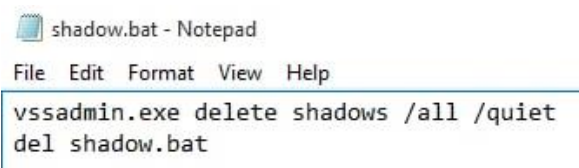


```
hive.bat - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help

:Repeat
timeout 1 || sleep 1
del "C:\Users\Admin\Desktop\a0b4e3d7e4cd20d25ad2f92be954b95eea44f8f1944118a3194295c5677db749.exe"
if exist "C:\Users\Admin\Desktop\a0b4e3d7e4cd20d25ad2f92be954b95eea44f8f1944118a3194295c5677db749.exe" goto Repeat
del "hive.bat"
```

Figure 10: hive.bat

RemoveShadowCopies drops “shadow.bat” to remove the shadow copies, from the second version will directly execute the command instead of dropping a .bat:



```
shadow.bat - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help

vssadmin.exe delete shadows /all /quiet
del shadow.bat
```

Figure 11: shadow.bat

Hive v2

Hash	25bfec0c3c81ab55cf85a57367c14cc6803a03e2e9b4afd72e7bbca9420fe7c5
Threat	Ransomware
Brief Description	Hive Ransomware v2
SSDEEP	12288:Sw41dVZvThPCsM18GLHe7wLDdkPAQEtr0fflvRmhEBWtdUjiAUtP/T/kAfMvgV:dod1HDmIDdkZ4YXPpaTTXMw

Table 3: Hive v2

With the second version of Hive, the malware writers started to complicate the code in order to make the analysis more difficult for the analyst. The initial step is to obfuscate the “Go Build ID” header present in all golang- written binaries.

Figure 12: Strings comparison

The simple trick causes that, when opening a disassembler, like IDA, the analyst can immediately see Golang not being recognized. However, a simple fix provides the overwriting of the build-id with a legit one.

Figure 13: “Go Build ID” patch

In addition, now the strings are obfuscated, and the names of the functions present inside the main are not visible in cleartext:


```

mov     [esp+70h+var_5C], ecx
mov     [esp+70h+var_58], edx
call    flag_ptr_FlagSet_String
mov     eax, [esp+70h+var_54]
mov     [esp+70h+var_28], eax
call    main_main_func4
mov     eax, [esp+70h+var_70]
mov     [esp+70h+var_1C], eax
mov     ecx, [esp+70h+var_6C]
mov     [esp+70h+var_3C], ecx
call    main_main_func5
mov     eax, [esp+70h+var_70]
mov     [esp+70h+var_2C], eax
mov     ecx, [esp+70h+var_6C]
mov     [esp+70h+var_4C], ecx
call    main_main_func6
nop
mov     eax, dword_6C7F10
mov     ecx, [esp+70h+var_70]
mov     edx, [esp+70h+var_6C]
mov     [esp+70h+var_70], eax
mov     eax, [esp+70h+var_1C]
mov     [esp+70h+var_6C], eax
mov     eax, [esp+70h+var_3C]
mov     [esp+70h+var_68], eax
mov     eax, [esp+70h+var_2C]
mov     [esp+70h+var_64], eax
mov     eax, [esp+70h+var_4C]
mov     [esp+70h+var_60], eax
mov     [esp+70h+var_5C], ecx
mov     [esp+70h+var_58], edx
call    flag_ptr_FlagSet_String
mov     eax, [esp+70h+var_54]
mov     [esp+70h+var_10], eax
call    main_main_func7
mov     eax, [esp+70h+var_70]

```

Figure 14: Obfuscated parameters

In the following screen two different routines for the strings obfuscation is provided:

```

while (uVar1 = (uint32_t *)((int32_t *)(&_FS_OFFSET + 0x14) + 8),
      *(BADSPACEBASE **)&uVar1 < (undefined *)uVar1 || (undefined *)(&BADSPACEBASE **)&uVar1 == (undefined *)uVar1) {
code_004057dd1:
    fcn.004057dd1();
}
uVar2 = 0xc;
uVar3 = 0x45;
cVar5 = 10;
uVar6 = 0;
uVar7 = 0;
iVar8 = 0;
do {
    if (uVar2 == 10) {
        fcn.00405800(0, iVar8, uVar6);
        return;
    }
    uVar3 = uVar2 * cVar5 * uVar3;
    if (uVar2 < 0xc) {
        if (uVar2 < 5) {
            if (uVar2 < 2) {
                if (uVar2 == 0) {
                    uVar4 = uVar6 + 3;
                    if (uVar7 < uVar4) {
                        fcn.00405820(0x58eb0b, iVar8, uVar6, uVar7, uVar4);
                        uVar7 = uStack92;
                        iVar8 = iStack100;
                    }
                    *(undefined2 *)(&uVar8 + uVar6) = 0x8db;
                    *(undefined *)(&uVar8 + 2 * uVar6) = 0x9d;
                    uVar2 = 0x13;
                    uVar6 = uVar4;
                } else {
                    if (uVar2 == 1) {
                        uVar4 = uVar6 + 2;
                        if (uVar7 < uVar4) {
                            fcn.00405830(0x58eb0b, iVar8, uVar6, uVar7, uVar4);
                            uVar7 = uStack92;
                            iVar8 = iStack100;
                        }
                        *(undefined2 *)(&uVar8 + uVar6) = 0x99e;
                        uVar2 = 6;
                        uVar6 = uVar4;
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
} while (uVar1 = (uint64_t *)((int64_t *)(&_FS_OFFSET + 0x14) + 8),
      *(BADSPACEBASE **)&uVar1 < (undefined *)uVar1 || (undefined *)(&BADSPACEBASE **)&uVar1 == (undefined *)uVar1) {
void fcn.0067acc0(void)
{
    int64_t iVar1;
    int64_t unaff_R14;
    undefined8 uStack1956;
    undefined8 uStack1948;
    undefined8 auStack1856 [874];
    undefined8 uStack982;
    undefined8 uStack974;

    while (auStack1856 < *(undefined **)(uint64_t *)(&unaff_R14 + 0x10) ||
          auStack1856 == *(undefined **)(uint64_t *)(&unaff_R14 + 0x10)) {
        fcn.00451a60();
    }
    uStack982 = 0x75ef1bba71e8f10;
    uStack974 = 0x93ea45013b7538b1;
    fcn.00454478();
    uStack1956 = 0x7b2d98d5c86cec78;
    uStack1948 = 0xc0d82d6268075bf0;
    fcn.00454478();
    for (iVar1 = 0; iVar1 < 0x3ce; iVar1 = iVar1 + 1) {
        *(uint8_t *)((int64_t *)&uStack1956 + iVar1) =
            *(uint8_t *)((int64_t *)&uStack1956 + iVar1) ^ *(uint8_t *)((int64_t *)&uStack982 + iVar1);
    }
    fcn.00441960(0x3ce);
    return;
}

```

Figure 15: Strings decryption routines

The help command has also changed, it has more default values, the “-t” and “-skip” parameters have been removed, “-grant” has been added and “-no-clean” renamed to “-no-wipe”

Parameter	Description
-grant	Grant permissions to all files
-kill	Regex, names of the processes to kill. Default values: "agentsvc sql CNTAoSMgr dbeng50 dbsnmp encsvc excel firefoxconfig infopath mbamtray msaccess mshpub mydesktop Ntrtscan ocautoupds ocomm ocssd onenote oracle outlook PccNTMon powerpnt sqbcoreservice steam synctime tbirdconfig thebat thunderbird tmlisten visio word xfssvcon zolz"
-no-wipe	Skip wipe of free space
-stop	Regex, names of the services to stop. Default values: "acronis AcrSch2Svc Antivirus ARSM AVP backup bedbg CAARCUUpdateSvc CASAD2DWebSvc ccEvtMgr ccSetMgr Culserver dbeng8 dbsrv12 DCAgent DefWatch EhttpSrv ekrn Enterprise Client Service EPSecurityService EPUUpdateService EraserSvc11710 EsgShKernel ESHASRV FA_Scheduler firebird IISAdmin IMAP4Svc Intuit KAVFS KAVFSGT kavfsslp klnagent macmnsvc masvc MBAMService MB EndpointAgent McAfee McShield McTaskManager memtas mepocs mefire mefemms mfevtp MMS MsDtsServer MsDtsServer100 MsDtsServer110 msexchange msmdsrv MSOLAP MVAarmor MVAarmor64 NetMsmqActivator ntrtscan oracle PDVFSService POP3Svc postgres QBCF MonitorService QBFCService QBIDPService redis report RESvc RTVscan sacsvr SamSs SAVAdminService SavRoam SAVService SDRSVC SepMasterService ShMonitor Smcinst SmcService SMTPSvc SNAC SntpService sophos sql SstpSvc stc_raw_agent ^svc swi_ Symantec TmCCSF tmlisten tomcat TrueKey UIODetect veeam vmware vss W3Svc wbengine WebClient wrapper WRSVC WSBExchange YoolIT zhudongfangyu Zoolz"

Table 4: Hive v2 parameters

The string obfuscation process does not impact the structure of the main function, following a comparison of these two versions.

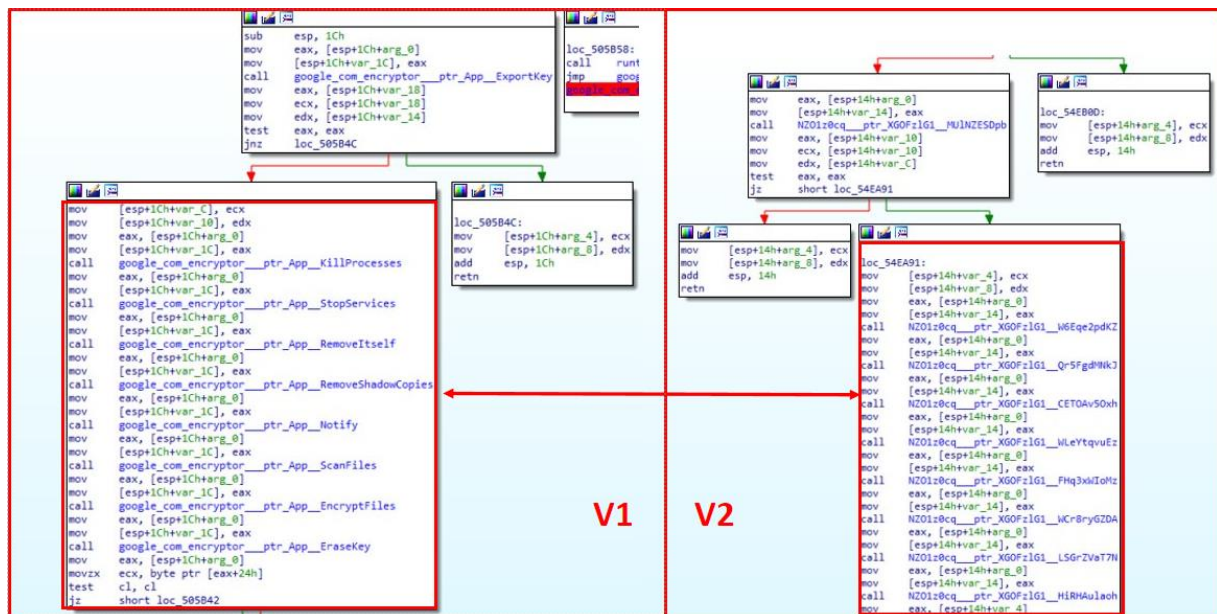


Figure 16: Functions name comparison

Hive v3

Hash	8a461e66ae8a53ffe98d1e2e1dc52d015c11d67bd9ed09eb4be2124efd73ccd5
Threat	Ransomware
Brief Description	Hive Ransomware v3
SSDEEP	49152:gWVNVvSGbjmrb/T6vO90dL3BmAFd4A64nsfjuhQ8jmp4S3C5CEg+eNgiQJfOqAD:gWYQjPhQC mppnMfO

Table 5: Hive v3

In this version the “-skip” parameter has been restored and, in another sample (3858e95bcf18c692f8321e3f8380c39684edb90bb622f37911144950602cea21), we found a new parameter named “scan”:

Parameter	Description
-scan	Scan local network for shares

Table 6: Hive v3 Additional parameters

Comparing the logs from the v1 we can spot the following differences:

- The key name is longer and it has a random extension
- It shows the time elapsed for the encryption of each file

<p>15:19:29 Exporting the key</p> <p>15:19:35 Exported to C:\7EpZ59Wk5TuoMnvn11AiRw.key.hive</p> <p>15:19:35 Killing processes</p> <p>15:19:35 Stopping services</p> <p>15:19:35 Removing shadow copies</p> <p>15:19:35 Removing itself</p> <p>15:19:35 Scanning files</p> <p>15:19:35 Encrypting files</p> <p>15:19:35 C:\\$Recycle.Bin\S-1-5-18\desktop.ini</p> <p>15:19:35 C:\\$Recycle.Bin\S-1-5-21-1866731921-427339295-629772708-1000\IISFYS4.exe</p> <p>15:19:35 C:\\$Recycle.Bin\S-1-5-21-1866731921-427339295-629772708-1000\INWS201.zip</p> <p>15:19:35 C:\\$Recycle.Bin\S-1-5-21-1866731921-427339295-629772708-1000\IOECVPV</p> <p>15:19:35 C:\\$Recycle.Bin\S-1-5-21-1866731921-427339295-629772708-1000\IIZ564NP.exe</p> <p>15:19:35 C:\\$Recycle.Bin\S-1-5-21-1866731921-427339295-629772708-1000\desktop.ini</p> <p>15:19:36 C:\MSOCache\All Users\{90140000-0016-0409-0000-0000000FF1CE}\C\Setup.xml</p> <p>15:19:36 C:\MSOCache\All Users\{90140000-0016-0409-0000-0000000FF1CE}\C\ExcelMUJ.xml</p> <p>15:19:36 C:\MSOCache\All Users\{90140000-0016-0409-0000-0000000FF1CE}\C\Setup.xml</p> <p>15:19:36 C:\MSOCache\All Users\{90140000-0016-0409-0000-0000000FF1CE}\C\PowerPointMUI.xml</p>	<p>15:26:57 Exporting key</p> <p>15:26:57 +export C:\qUnSGSHwLbIopsSJiYSKyDNrV4_Ns4k1L9q4dRst1UP_.key.j18u7</p> <p>15:26:57 Stopping services</p> <p>15:26:57 Removing shadow copies</p> <p>15:27:28 Killing processes</p> <p>15:27:28 Scanning files</p> <p>15:27:28 Encrypting files</p> <p>15:27:28 %encrypt C:\7EpZ59Wk5TuoMnvn11AiRw.key.hive</p> <p>15:27:28 +encrypt C:\7EpZ59Wk5TuoMnvn11AiRw.key.hive 1ms</p> <p>15:27:28 %encrypt C:\BOOTNXT</p> <p>15:27:28 +encrypt C:\BOOTNXT 1ms</p> <p>15:27:28 %encrypt C:\HOW_TO_DECRYPT.txt</p> <p>15:27:28 +encrypt C:\HOW_TO_DECRYPT.txt 0s</p> <p>15:27:29 %encrypt C:\PDFStreamDumper\JS_UI_Readme.txt</p> <p>15:27:29 %encrypt C:\PDFStreamDumper\js_api.txt</p> <p>15:27:29 +encrypt C:\PDFStreamDumper\js_api.txt 2ms</p>
---	--

Figure 17: Comparison of logs

Linux/FreeBSD version

The third version of the development of Hive ransomware saw the porting of the codebase for other operating systems, such as Linux/FreeBSD and ESXi.

The Linux (12389b8af28307fd09fe080fd89802b4e616ed4c961f464f95fdb4b3f0aaf185) and FreeBSD (bdf3d5f4f1b7c90dfc526340e917da9e188f04238e772049b2a97b4f88f711e3) versions are almost identical to the Windows one, despite the obvious OS differences. One of those differences is the following function “KillNonRoot” aimed at killing all non-root processes:

```

while ( (unsigned __int64)&v11 + 2 <= *(_QWORD *)(v0 + 16) )
    runtime_morestack_noctxt();
v15 = 0LL;
SsLVP2b0__ptr_LUvzP8mV__KillNonRoot_func1();
v14 = v1;
v6 = runtime_convTstring();
*(_QWORD *)&v14 = &unk_54DA20;
*((_QWORD *)&v14 + 1) = v2;
log_Printfln();
v11 = 0xC706374314BA012CLL;
v12 = -28055;
v9 = runtime_growslice(v6);
*v3 = 47;
v3[1] = 112;
v3[2] = 114;
v3[3] = 111;
v3[4] = 99;
v4 = v3;
runtime_slicebytetostring(v7, v9);
result = os_OpenFile();
if ( !v4 )
{
    v13[0] = sub_52B300;
    v13[1] = result;
    v15 = (__int64 (**)(void))v13;
    os__ptr_File__Readdir(v8, v10);
    return (*v15)();
}
return result;
}
    
```

Figure 18: "KillNonRoot" Function

Hive v3 ESXI

Hash	822d89e7917d41a90f5f65bee75cad31fe13995e43f47ea9ea536862884efc25
Threat	Ransomware
Brief Description	Hive Ransomware v3
SSDEEP	3072:3Zp7gZzdfvjRCMj1Yk36ioyJ1zgJlOhXYopNL+V7o0xvkbB/37Nt7xhew8A2Mz:P7gDj8S1Hlx14+opNClvk977ew8A2M

Table 7: Hive v3 ESXI

In this case, the malware is written in C/C++, in order to have a better compatibility with the target operating system, the strings are not obfuscated, and we have found some new parameters:

Parameter	Description
-no-stop	Don't stop virtual machines
-low-cpu	Single thread encryption

Table 8: Hive v3 ESXI Parameters

After the routine of exporting the keys already seen in the previous paragraphs, the sample stops all the running virtual machines in order to encrypt them without problems:

```
int __fastcall sub_519E(__int64 a1)
{
    int result; // eax

    puts("Preprocess");
    sub_51EF(a1);
    result = *(unsigned __int8 *)(a1 + 66);
    if ( (_BYTE)result != 1 )
    {
        puts("Stopping VMs");
        return system("vim-cmd vmvc/getallvms | grep -o -E '[0-9]+' | xargs -r -n 1 vim-cmd vmvc/power.off");
    }
    return result;
}
```

Figure 19: "Stopping virtual machines"

The ransom note contains also a reference to not delete or reinstall the virtual machines:

```
" %s\n"
" \n"
" Login: %s\n"
" Password: %s\n"
"\n"
"To get an access to .onion websites download and install Tor Browser at:\n"
" https://www.torproject.org/ (Tor Browser is not related to us)\n"
"\n"
"\n"
"Follow the guidelines below to avoid losing your data:\n"
"\n"
" - Do not delete or reinstall VMs. There will be nothing to decrypt.\n"
" - Do not modify, rename or delete *.key.%s files. Your data will be \n"
" undecryptable.\n"
" - Do not modify or rename encrypted files. You will lose them.\n"
" - Do not report to the Police, FBI, etc. They don't care about your business.\n"
" They simply won't allow you to pay. As a result you will lose everything.\n"
" - Do not hire a recovery company. They can't decrypt without the key. \n"
" They also don't care about your business. They believe that they are \n"
" good negotiators, but it is not. They usually fail. So speak for yourself.\n"
" - Do not reject to purchase. Exfiltrated files will be publicly disclosed.\n",
```

Figure 20: Ransom note

As said, the objective of this version is to encrypt the virtual machines hosted on the ESXi server, so, the malware goes to find the virtual machines deployed on the server, by using a custom regex aimed at finding the words “vm” or “vs”.

```
regcomp(*(regex_t **)(a1 + 72), "\\.(vm|vs)\\w+$", 1);
*(QWORD *)(a1 + 80) = malloc(0x40uLL);
regcomp(*(regex_t **)(a1 + 80), "^$", 1);
v2 = sub_46B9();
snprintf(s, 0xFFuLL, "(.)\\.(.+?)\\.%s$", v2);
*(QWORD *)(a1 + 88) = malloc(0x40uLL);
regcomp(*(regex_t **)(a1 + 88), s, 1);
```

Figure 21: Regex for ESXi version

Hive v4

Hash	33aceb3dc0681a56226d4cfce32eee7a431e66f5c746a4d6dc7506a72b317277
Threat	Ransomware
Brief Description	Hive Ransomware v4
SSDEEP	49152:e2NiZPNNirb/T2vO90dL3BmAFd4A64nsfjk0NuXCdmTQb0/6VCrrPrsbG11VgWA:e2ANB04yla0hsirubO

Table 9: Hive v4

The fourth version of Hive locker is an effort to obfuscate also the code. We haven't noticed new features or upgrades except for a more serious obfuscation of the code and changes in the details of the key generation and encryption.

In detail, this version adopts the control flow flattening obfuscation technique, which is largely adopted by many attackers, thanks to its actual effectiveness. Below an example of that technique:

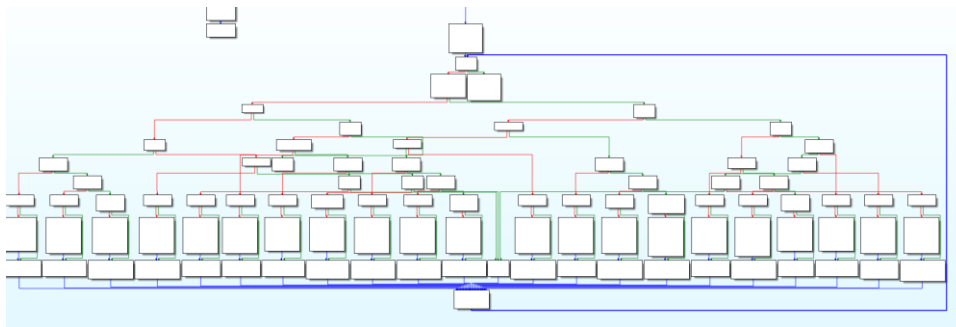


Figure 22: Control flattening obfuscation

Hive v5

The fifth version of hive represents a sort of revolution inside the entire codebase. In this version, the major differences include the changing of the base programming language and the refinement encryption algorithm.

Hash	b6b1ea26464c92c3d25956815c301caf6fa0da9723a2ef847e2bb9cd11563d8b
Threat	Ransomware
Brief Description	Hive Ransomware v5.2
SSDEEP	12288:BLF6OtM1z8JLbA689tSfvTvFSYIzp4yzhrWbttQfaa4Gxjzgdlo/AhwN/eh9z/E:BLF6gb0xqx9z/EO3BxhR

Table 10: Hive v5

Hive is now written in Rust and for this reason the difficulty has increased, along with a complex encryption scheme makes the analysis harder even for experienced analysts.

The refinement of the encryption process considers the passing from "**XOR+RSA**" of the previous versions, arriving to "**ECDH+Curve25519+XChaCha20-Poly1305**"

For this version we found the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
-no-local	Don't encrypt local files
-no-mounted	Don't encrypt on mounted network volumes
-no-discovery	Don't discover network volumes
-local-only	Encrypt only local files
-network-only	Encrypt only network volumes
-explicit-only	Encrypt specified folders
-min-size	Minimum file size
-timerze-only	N/A
-da	N/A

Table 11: Hive v5 parameters

Once executed, the sample checks for the parameter "-u", which should contain the "username:password" used as credentials for the victim and written in the ransom note, if this unique parameter is missing, the program exits.

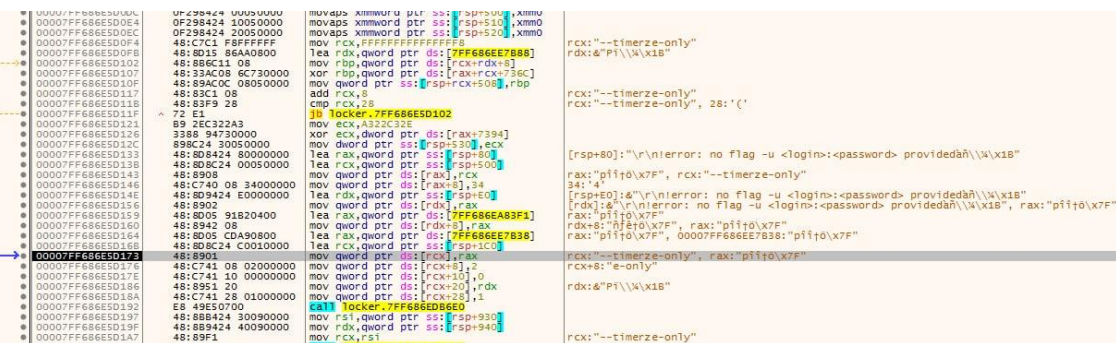


Figure 23: -u parameter

Even the routine to decrypt the ransom note changed. In this case, the protection of the ransom note relies on a XOR key.

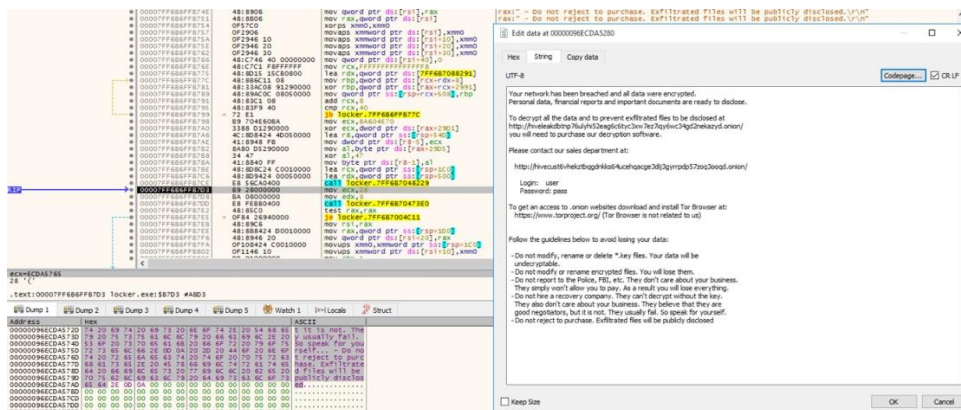


Figure 24: Decrypted Ransom Note

Another update is the expansion on the other drives. The sample generates an array of drive labels and uses **GetDriveTypeW** to check if the path is invalid:

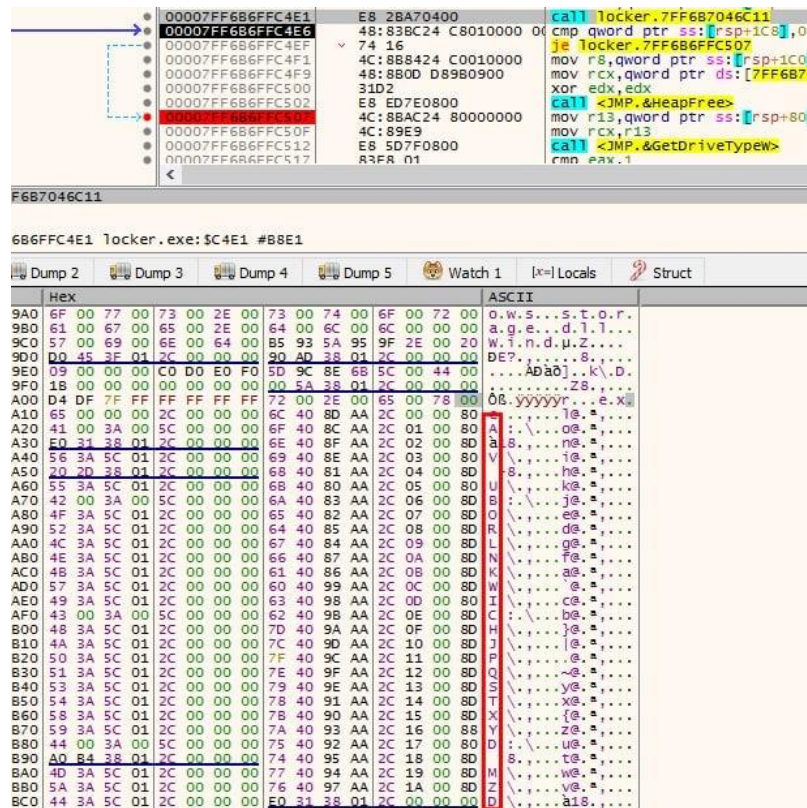


Figure 25: Finding of logical drives

Once the attached volumes are found, it calls **FindFirstVolumeW** and **SetVolumeMountPointW** to mount eventual unmounted volumes:

```
FirstVolumeW = FindFirstVolumeW(v422, 0x7D00u);
if ( FirstVolumeW )
{
    v429 = FirstVolumeW;
    hSCManager = v424;
    do
    {
        *(_DWORD *)cchReturnLength = 260;
        if ( !GetVolumePathNamesForVolumeNameW(v422, v425, 0x104u, (PDWORD)cchReturnLength) || !(*_DWORD *)cchReturnLength )
        {
            v430 = *(_QWORD *)lpParameters[16];
            if ( *(_QWORD *)lpParameters[16] )
            {
                --(*_QWORD *)lpParameters[16];
                v431 = 3 * (v430 - 1);
                v432 = *(void *)(*(_QWORD *)lpParameters + 8 * v431);
                if ( v432 )
                {
                    v433 = (__int64 *)(*(_QWORD *)lpParameters + 8 * v431 + 8);
                    v434 = *v433;
                    sub_13FED0120((__int64)Src, (__int64)v432, v433[1]);
                    *(_QWORD *)lpMem = sub_13FEC8350(Src);
                    *(_QWORD *)lpMem[8] = *(_QWORD *)lpMem + v435;
                    *(_WORD *)lpMem[16] = 0;
                    *(_DWORD *)lpMem[24] = 1;
                    sub_13FE96C11(lpRootPathName, lpMem);
                    if ( *(_QWORD *)Src[0].dwControlsAccepted )
                    {
                        HeapFree(hHeap, 0, *(LPVOID *)lpParameters[0].dwServiceType);
                        v436 = (void *)lpRootPathName[0].m128i_i64[0];
                        SetVolumeMountPointW((LPCWSTR)lpRootPathName[0].m128i_i64[0], v422);
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    } while (v429 != 0);
}
```

Figure 26: Mounting available volumes

00007FF6034ADAC0	31D2	xor edx,edx	
00007FF6034ADAC2	E8 D0680800	call <JMP.&OpenProcess>	
00007FF6034ADAC7	48:85C0	test rax,rax	
00007FF6034ADACA	74 48	je locker.7FF6034AD817	
00007FF6034ADACC	48:89C6	mov rsi,rax	
00007FF6034ADACF	48:C78424 C0010000 0	mov qword ptr ss:[rsp+1C0],0	[rsp+1C0]: "TrustedInstaller.exe"
00007FF6034ADAD0	48:89C6	mov rcx,rax	
00007FF6034ADAD5	4A 0E000200	mov edx,2000E	
00007FF6034ADAE3	49:89F8	mov r8,rdi	
00007FF6034ADAE6	E8 81670800	call <JMP.&OpenProcessToken>	rdi:&"TrustedInstaller.exe"
00007FF6034ADAE8	85C0	test eax,eax	
00007FF6034ADAEF	74 20	je locker.7FF6034AD80F	
00007FF6034ADAEF	48:888C24 C0010000	mov rcx,qword ptr ss:[rsp+1C0]	[rsp+1C0]: "TrustedInstaller.exe"
00007FF6034ADAF7	E8 88670800	call <JMP.&ImpersonateLoggedOnUser>	
00007FF6034ADAFD	89C3	mov ebx,eax	
00007FF6034ADAFD	48:888C24 C0010000	mov rcx,qword ptr ss:[rsp+1C0]	[rsp+1C0]: "TrustedInstaller.exe"
00007FF6034ADB06	89 16A08000	call <JMP.&CloseHandle>	
00007FF6034ADB08	85D8	test ebx,ebx	
00007FF6034ADB0D	75 31	jne locker.7FF6034AD840	
00007FF6034ADB0F	48:89F1	mov rcx,rsi	
00007FF6034ADB12	E8 056A0800	call <JMP.&CloseHandle>	
00007FF6034ADB17	4C:89E9	mov rcx,r13	
00007FF6034ADB1A	48:8D9424 00050000	lea rdx,qword ptr ss:[rsp+500]	
00007FF6034ADB22	E8 6D680800	call <JMP.&Process32NextW>	

Moreover, in the previous versions, we saw bat files and other escamotages for the erasing of the backup mechanisms provided by the Microsoft Environment.

- `vssadmin.exe delete shadows /all /quiet`



- `bcdedit /set {default} bootstatuspolicy ignoreallfailures`



- 24

The screenshot displays a debugger window with two main panes. The left pane shows assembly code for the `wbadmin` process, with instructions like `sub rsp,18`, `mov rax,qword ptr [rsp+4]`, and `call CreateProcessW`. The right pane shows the CPU registers, including `RAX`, `RDX`, `RSP`, `RBP`, `RDI`, `R8`, `R9`, `R10`, `R11`, `R12`, `R13`, `R14`, `RIP`, `RFLAGS`, `ZF`, `PF`, `AF`, `OF`, `SF`, `DF`, `CF`, `TF`, `IF`, `LSI`, `LSI2`, `LSI3`, `LSI4`, `LSI5`, `LSI6`, `LSI7`, `LSI8`, `LSI9`, `LSI10`, `LSI11`, `LSI12`, `LSI13`, `LSI14`, `LSI15`, `LSI16`, `LSI17`, `LSI18`, `LSI19`, `LSI20`, `LSI21`, `LSI22`, `LSI23`, `LSI24`, `LSI25`, `LSI26`, `LSI27`, `LSI28`, `LSI29`, `LSI30`, `LSI31`, `LSI32`, `LSI33`, `LSI34`, `LSI35`, `LSI36`, `LSI37`, `LSI38`, `LSI39`, `LSI40`, `LSI41`, `LSI42`, `LSI43`, `LSI44`, `LSI45`, `LSI46`, `LSI47`, `LSI48`, `LSI49`, `LSI50`, `LSI51`, `LSI52`, `LSI53`, `LSI54`, `LSI55`, `LSI56`, `LSI57`, `LSI58`, `LSI59`, `LSI60`, `LSI61`, `LSI62`, `LSI63`, `LSI64`, `LSI65`, `LSI66`, `LSI67`, `LSI68`, `LSI69`, `LSI70`, `LSI71`, `LSI72`, `LSI73`, `LSI74`, `LSI75`, `LSI76`, `LSI77`, `LSI78`, `LSI79`, `LSI80`, `LSI81`, `LSI82`, `LSI83`, `LSI84`, `LSI85`, `LSI86`, `LSI87`, `LSI88`, `LSI89`, `LSI90`, `LSI91`, `LSI92`, `LSI93`, `LSI94`, `LSI95`, `LSI96`, `LSI97`, `LSI98`, `LSI99`, `LSI100`, `LSI101`, `LSI102`, `LSI103`, `LSI104`, `LSI105`, `LSI106`, `LSI107`, `LSI108`, `LSI109`, `LSI110`, `LSI111`, `LSI112`, `LSI113`, `LSI114`, `LSI115`, `LSI116`, `LSI117`, `LSI118`, `LSI119`, `LSI120`, `LSI121`, `LSI122`, `LSI123`, `LSI124`, `LSI125`, `LSI126`, `LSI127`, `LSI128`, `LSI129`, `LSI130`, `LSI131`, `LSI132`, `LSI133`, `LSI134`, `LSI135`, `LSI136`, `LSI137`, `LSI138`, `LSI139`, `LSI140`, `LSI141`, `LSI142`, `LSI143`, `LSI144`, `LSI145`, `LSI146`, `LSI147`, `LSI148`, `LSI149`, `LSI150`, `LSI151`, `LSI152`, `LSI153`, `LSI154`, `LSI155`, `LSI156`, `LSI157`, `LSI158`, `LSI159`, `LSI160`, `LSI161`, `LSI162`, `LSI163`, `LSI164`, `LSI165`, `LSI166`, `LSI167`, `LSI168`, `LSI169`, `LSI170`, `LSI171`, `LSI172`, `LSI173`, `LSI174`, `LSI175`, `LSI176`, `LSI177`, `LSI178`, `LSI179`, `LSI180`, `LSI181`, `LSI182`, `LSI183`, `LSI184`, `LSI185`, `LSI186`, `LSI187`, `LSI188`, `LSI189`, `LSI190`, `LSI191`, `LSI192`, `LSI193`, `LSI194`, `LSI195`, `LSI196`, `LSI197`, `LSI198`, `LSI199`, `LSI200`, `LSI201`, `LSI202`, `LSI203`, `LSI204`, `LSI205`, `LSI206`, `LSI207`, `LSI208`, `LSI209`, `LSI210`, `LSI211`, `LSI212`, `LSI213`, `LSI214`, `LSI215`, `LSI216`, `LSI217`, `LSI218`, `LSI219`, `LSI220`, `LSI221`, `LSI222`, `LSI223`, `LSI224`, `LSI225`, `LSI226`, `LSI227`, `LSI228`, `LSI229`, `LSI230`, `LSI231`, `LSI232`, `LSI233`, `LSI234`, `LSI235`, `LSI236`, `LSI237`, `LSI238`, `LSI239`, `LSI240`, `LSI241`, `LSI242`, `LSI243`, `LSI244`, `LSI245`, `LSI246`, `LSI247`, `LSI248`, `LSI249`, `LSI250`, `LSI251`, `LSI252`, `LSI253`, `LSI254`, `LSI255`, `LSI256`, `LSI257`, `LSI258`, `LSI259`, `LSI260`, `LSI261`, `LSI262`, `LSI263`, `LSI264`, `LSI265`, `LSI266`, `LSI267`, `LSI268`, `LSI269`, `LSI270`, `LSI271`, `LSI272`, `LSI273`, `LSI274`, `LSI275`, `LSI276`, `LSI277`, `LSI278`, `LSI279`, `LSI280`, `LSI281`, `LSI282`, `LSI283`, `LSI284`, `LSI285`, `LSI286`, `LSI287`, `LSI288`, `LSI289`, `LSI290`, `LSI291`, `LSI292`, `LSI293`, `LSI294`, `LSI295`, `LSI296`, `LSI297`, `LSI298`, `LSI299`, `LSI300`, `LSI301`, `LSI302`, `LSI303`, `LSI304`, `LSI305`, `LSI306`, `LSI307`, `LSI308`, `LSI309`, `LSI310`, `LSI311`, `LSI312`, `LSI313`, `LSI314`, `LSI315`, `LSI316`, `LSI317`, `LSI318`, `LSI319`, `LSI320`, `LSI321`, `LSI322`, `LSI323`, `LSI324`, `LSI325`, `LSI326`, `LSI327`, `LSI328`, `LSI329`, `LSI330`, `LSI331`, `LSI332`, `LSI333`, `LSI334`, `LSI335`, `LSI336`, `LSI337`, `LSI338`, `LSI339`, `LSI340`, `LSI341`, `LSI342`, `LSI343`, `LSI344`, `LSI345`, `LSI346`, `LSI347`, `LSI348`, `LSI349`, `LSI350`, `LSI351`, `LSI352`, `LSI353`, `LSI354`, `LSI355`, `LSI356`, `LSI357`, `LSI358`, `LSI359`, `LSI360`, `LSI361`, `LSI362`, `LSI363`, `LSI364`, `LSI365`, `LSI366`, `LSI367`, `LSI368`, `LSI369`, `LSI370`, `LSI371`, `LSI372`, `LSI373`, `LSI374`, `LSI375`, `LSI376`, `LSI377`, `LSI378`, `LSI379`, `LSI380`, `LSI381`, `LSI382`, `LSI383`, `LSI384`, `LSI385`, `LSI386`, `LSI387`, `LSI388`, `LSI389`, `LSI390`, `LSI391`, `LSI392`, `LSI393`, `LSI394`, `LSI395`, `LSI396`, `LSI397`, `LSI398`, `LSI399`, `LSI400`, `LSI401`, `LSI402`, `LSI403`, `LSI404`, `LSI405`, `LSI406`, `LSI407`, `LSI408`, `LSI409`, `LSI410`, `LSI411`, `LSI412`, `LSI413`, `LSI414`, `LSI415`, `LSI416`, `LSI417`, `LSI418`, `LSI419`, `LSI420`, `LSI421`, `LSI422`, `LSI423`, `LSI424`, `LSI425`, `LSI426`, `LSI427`, `LSI428`, `LSI429`, `LSI430`, `LSI431`, `LSI432`, `LSI433`, `LSI434`, `LSI435`, `LSI436`, `LSI437`, `LSI438`, `LSI439`, `LSI440`, `LSI441`, `LSI442`, `LSI443`, `LSI444`, `LSI445`, `LSI446`, `LSI447`, `LSI448`, `LSI449`, `LSI450`, `LSI451`, `LSI452`, `LSI453`, `LSI454`, `LSI455`, `LSI456`, `LSI457`, `LSI458`, `LSI459`, `LSI460`, `LSI461`, `LSI462`, `LSI463`, `LSI464`, `LSI465`, `LSI466`, `LSI467`, `LSI468`, `LSI469`, `LSI470`, `LSI471`, `LSI472`, `LSI473`, `LSI474`, `LSI475`, `LSI476`, `LSI477`, `LSI478`, `LSI479`, `LSI480`, `LSI481`, `LSI482`, `LSI483`, `LSI484`, `LSI485`, `LSI486`, `LSI487`, `LSI488`, `LSI489`, `LSI490`, `LSI491`, `LSI492`, `LSI493`, `LSI494`, `LSI495`, `LSI496`, `LSI497`, `LSI498`, `LSI499`, `LSI500`, `LSI501`, `LSI502`, `LSI503`, `LSI504`, `LSI505`, `LSI506`, `LSI507`, `LSI508`, `LSI509`, `LSI510`, `LSI511`, `LSI512`, `LSI513`, `LSI514`, `LSI515`, `LSI516`, `LSI517`, `LSI518`, `LSI519`, `LSI520`, `LSI521`, `LSI522`, `LSI523`, `LSI524`, `LSI525`, `LSI526`, `LSI527`, `LSI528`, `LSI529`, `LSI530`, `LSI531`, `LSI532`, `LSI533`, `LSI534`, `LSI535`, `LSI536`, `LSI537`, `LSI538`, `LSI539`, `LSI540`, `LSI541`, `LSI542`, `LSI543`, `LSI544`, `LSI545`, `LSI546`, `LSI547`, `LSI548`, `LSI549`, `LSI550`, `LSI551`, `LSI552`, `LSI553`, `LSI554`, `LSI555`, `LSI556`, `LSI557`, `LSI558`, `LSI559`, `LSI560`, `LSI561`, `LSI562`, `LSI563`, `LSI564`, `LSI565`, `LSI566`, `LSI567`, `LSI568`, `LSI569`, `LSI570`, `LSI571`, `LSI572`, `LSI573`, `LSI574`, `LSI575`, `LSI576`, `LSI577`, `LSI578`, `LSI579`, `LSI580`, `LSI581`, `LSI582`, `LSI583`, `LSI584`, `LSI585`, `LSI586`, `LSI587`, `LSI588`, `LSI589`, `LSI590`, `LSI591`, `LSI592`, `LSI593`, `LSI594`, `LSI595`, `LSI596`, `LSI597`, `LSI598`, `LSI599`, `LSI600`, `LSI601`, `LSI602`, `LSI603`, `LSI604`, `LSI605`, `LSI606`, `LSI607`, `LSI608`, `LSI609`, `LSI610`, `LSI611`, `LSI612`, `LSI613`, `LSI614`, `LSI615`, `LSI616`, `LSI617`, `LSI618`, `LSI619`, `LSI620`, `LSI621`, `LSI622`, `LSI623`, `LSI624`, `LSI625`, `LSI626`, `LSI627`, `LSI628`, `LSI629`, `LSI630`, `LSI631`, `LSI632`, `LSI633`, `LSI634`, `LSI635`, `LSI636`, `LSI637`, `LSI638`, `LSI639`, `LSI640`, `LSI641`, `LSI642`, `LSI643`, `LSI644`, `LSI645`, `LSI646`, `LSI647`, `LSI648`, `LSI649`, `LSI650`, `LSI651`, `LSI652`, `LSI653`, `LSI654`, `LSI655`, `LSI656`, `LSI657`, `LSI658`, `LSI659`, `LSI660`, `LSI661`, `LSI662`, `LSI663`, `LSI664`, `LSI665`, `LSI666`, `LSI667`, `LSI668`, `LSI669`, `LSI670`, `LSI671`, `LSI672`, `LSI673`, `LSI674`, `LSI675`, `LSI676`, `LSI677`, `LSI678`, `LSI679`, `LSI680`, `LSI681`, `LSI682`, `LSI683`, `LSI684`, `LSI685`, `LSI686`, `LSI687`, `LSI688`, `LSI689`, `LSI690`, `LSI691`, `LSI692`, `LSI693`, `LSI694`, `LSI695`, `LSI696`, `LSI697`, `LSI698`, `LSI699`, `LSI700`, `LSI701`, `LSI702`, `LSI703`, `LSI704`, `LSI705`, `LSI706`, `LSI707`, `LSI708`, `LSI709`, `LSI710`, `LSI711`, `LSI712`, `LSI713`, `LSI714`, `LSI715`, `LSI716`, `LSI717`, `LSI718`, `LSI719`, `LSI720`, `LSI721`, `LSI722`, `LSI723`, `LSI724`, `LSI725`, `LSI726`, `LSI727`, `LSI728`, `LSI729`, `LSI730`, `LSI731`, `LSI732`, `LSI733`, `LSI734`, `LSI735`, `LSI736`, `LSI737`, `LSI738`, `LSI739`, `LSI740`, `LSI741`, `LSI742`, `LSI743`, `LSI744`, `LSI745`, `LSI746`, `LSI747`, `LSI748`, `LSI749`, `LSI750`, `LSI751`, `LSI752`, `LSI753`, `LSI754`, `LSI755`, `LSI756`, `LSI757`, `LSI758`, `LSI759`, `LSI760`, `LSI761`, `LSI762`, `LSI763`, `LSI764`, `LSI765`, `LSI766`, `LSI767`, `LSI768`, `LSI769`, `LSI770`, `LSI771`, `LSI772`, `LSI773`, `LSI774`, `LSI775`, `LSI776`, `LSI777`, `LSI778`, `LSI779`, `LSI780`, `LSI781`, `LSI782`, `LSI783`, `LSI784`, `LSI785`, `LSI786`, `LSI787`, `LSI788`, `LSI789`, `LSI790`, `LSI791`, `LSI792`, `LSI793`, `LSI794`, `LSI795`, `LSI796`, `LSI797`, `LSI798`, `LSI799`, `LSI800`, `LSI801`, `LSI802`, `LSI803`, `LSI804`, `LSI805`, `LSI806`, `LSI807`, `LSI808`, `LSI809`, `LSI810`, `LSI811`, `LSI812`, `LSI813`, `LSI814`, `LSI815`, `LSI816`, `LSI817`, `LSI818`, `LSI819`, `LSI820`, `LSI821`, `LSI822`, `LSI823`, `LSI824`, `LSI825`, `LSI826`, `LSI827`, `LSI828`, `LSI829`, `LSI830`, `LSI831`, `LSI832`, `LSI833`, `LSI834`, `LSI835`, `LSI836`, `LSI837`, `LSI838`, `LSI839`, `LSI840`, `LSI841`, `LSI842`, `LSI843`, `LSI844`, `LSI845`, `LSI846`, `LSI847`, `LSI848`, `LSI849`, `LSI850`, `LSI851`, `LSI852`, `LSI853`, `LSI854`, `LSI855`, `LSI856`, `LSI857`, `LSI858`, `LSI859`, `LSI860`, `LSI861`, `LSI862`, `LSI863`, `LSI864`, `LSI865`, `LSI866`, `LSI867`, `LSI868`, `LSI869`, `LSI870`, `LSI871`, `LSI872`, `LSI873`, `LSI874`, `LSI875`, `LSI876`, `LSI877`, `LSI878`, `LSI879`, `LSI880`, `LSI881`, `LSI882`, `LSI883`, `LSI884`, `LSI885`, `LSI886`, `LSI887`, `LSI888`, `LSI889`, `LSI890`, `LSI891`, `LSI892`, `LSI893`, `LSI894`, `LSI895`, `LSI896`, `LSI897`, `LSI898`, `LSI899`, `LSI900`, `LSI901`, `LSI902`, `LSI903`, `LSI904`, `LSI905`, `LSI906`, `LSI907`, `LSI908`, `LSI909`, `LSI910`, `LSI911`, `LSI912`, `LSI913`, `LSI914`, `LSI915`, `LSI916`, `LSI917`, `LSI918`, `LSI919`, `LSI920`, `LSI921`, `LSI922`, `LSI923`, `LSI924`, `LSI925`, `LSI926`, `LSI927`, `LSI928`, `LSI929`, `LSI930`, `LSI931`, `LSI932`, `LSI933`, `LSI934`, `LSI935`, `LSI936`, `LSI937`, `LSI938`, `LSI939`, `LSI940`, `LSI941`, `LSI942`, `LSI943`, `LSI944`, `LSI945`, `LSI946`, `LSI947`, `LSI948`, `LSI949`, `LSI950`, `LSI951`, `LSI952`, `LSI953`, `LSI954`, `LSI955`, `LSI956`, `LSI957`, `LSI958`, `LSI959`, `LSI960`, `LSI961`, `LSI962`, `LSI963`, `LSI964`, `LSI965`, `LSI966`, `LSI967`, `LSI968`, `LSI969`, `LSI970`, `LSI971`, `LSI972`, `LSI973`, `LSI974`, `LSI975`, `LSI976`, `LSI977`, `LSI978`, `LSI979`, `LSI980`, `LSI981`, `LSI982`, `LSI983`, `LSI984`, `LSI985`, `LSI986`, `LSI987`, `LSI988`, `LSI989`, `LSI990`, `LSI991`, `LSI992`, `LSI993`, `LSI994`, `LSI995`, `LSI996`, `LSI997`, `LSI998`, `LSI999`, `LSI1000`, `LSI1001`, `LSI1002`, `LSI1003`, `LSI1004`, `LSI1005`, `LSI1006`, `LSI1007`, `LSI1008`, `LSI1009`, `LSI1010`, `LSI1011`, `LSI1012`, `LSI1013`, `LSI1014`, `LSI1015`, `LSI1016`, `LSI1017`, `LSI1018`, `LSI1019`, `LSI1020`, `LSI1021`, `LSI1022`, `LSI1023`, `LSI1024`, `LSI1025`, `LSI1026`, `LSI1027`, `LSI1028`, `LSI1029`, `LSI1030`, `LSI1031`, `LSI1032`, `LSI1033`, `LSI1034`, `LSI1035`, `LSI1036`, `LSI1037`, `LSI1038`, `LSI1039`, `LSI1040`, `LSI1041`, `LSI1042`, `LSI1043`, `LSI1044`, `LSI1045`, `LSI1046`, `LSI1047`, `LSI1048`, `LSI1049`, `LSI1050`, `LSI1051`, `LSI1052`, `LSI1053`, `LSI1054`, `LSI1055`, `LSI1056`, `LSI1057`, `LSI1058`, `LSI1059`, `LSI1060`, `LSI1061`, `LSI1062`, `LSI1063`, `LSI1064`, `LSI1065`, `LSI1066`, `LSI1067`, `LSI1068`, `LSI1069`, `LSI1070`, `LSI1071`, `LSI1072`, `LSI1073`, `LSI1074`, `LSI1075`, `LSI1076`, `LSI1077`, `LSI1078`, `LSI1079`, `LSI1080`, `LSI1081`, `LSI1082`, `LSI1083`, `LSI1084`, `LSI1085`, `LSI1086`, `LSI1087`, `LSI1088`, `LSI1089`,

Conclusion

Hive threat actor is one of the most sophisticated active threats. It does not care about the target, the only objective is to maximize the illicit profits, even by causing the interruption of critical services. The continuous development of the ransomware payload should not be underestimated, and in the same way organizations must upgrade their cyber protections.

We at Yoroi ZLab believe that collaboration and sharing more information possible about attackers is the right way to pursue to defend these entities. We know that having to deal with these threats is challenging, so we are pointing to create the best expertise needed to handle such incidents whether they happen.

In conclusion, we need to create a solid and reliable strategy to defend our customers. we encourage our customers to make assessments and awareness campaigns for their employees. The goal of the Defence Center of Yoroi is to guarantee the best protection in every phase of the attack, starting from the continuous monitoring arriving to the Incident Response engagements.

Appendix

Indicators of Compromise

Hive v1

- 88f7544a29a2ceb175a135d9fa221cbfd3e8c71f32dd6b09399717f85ea9afd1 (Sample)
- d158f9d53e7c37eadd3b5cc1b82d095f61484e47eda2c36d9d35f31c0b4d3ff8 (shadow.bat)

Hive v2:

- 25bfec0c3c81ab55cf85a57367c14cc6803a03e2e9b4afd72e7bbca9420fe7c5

Hive v3

- 8a461e66ae8a53ffe98d1e2e1dc52d015c11d67bd9ed09eb4be2124efd73ccd5

Hive v3 Linux/FreeBSD

- 12389b8af28307fd09fe080fd89802b4e616ed4c961f464f95fdb4b3f0aaf185 (Linux)
- Bdf3d5f4f1b7c90dfc526340e917da9e188f04238e772049b2a97b4f88f711e3 (FreeBSD)

Hive v3 ESXI

- 822d89e7917d41a90f5f65bee75cad31fe13995e43f47ea9ea536862884efc25

Hive v4

- 33aceb3dc0681a56226d4cfce32eee7a431e66f5c746a4d6dc7506a72b317277

Hive v5.2

- b6b1ea26464c92c3d25956815c301caf6fa0da9723a2ef847e2bb9cd11563d8b

Yara Rules

```
rule hive_v1_32_win
{
  strings:
    $1 =
{648b0d140000008b89000000003b61080f86e401000083ec40e872f7feff8b04248b4c240485c90f8556010000b941000000
31d231db8d2d7476300eb0341d1e883f95a0f8f29010000a90100000074ed895c2434896c243c894c242489542430894424
288d44242c}
  condition:
    $1 and uint16(0) == 0x5A4D
}
```

```
rule hive_v1_64_win
{
  strings:
    $1 = { 65 47 8b 0c 75 28 00 00 00 47 8b 89 00 00 00 00 47 3b 61 10 0f 86 ?? ?? ?? 47 83 ec 40 47 89 6c 74 38 47 8d 6c 74
38 47 8b 44 74 48 47 89 04 74 e8 ?? ?? ?? 47 8b 44 74 08 47 8b 4c 74 10 47 83 7c 74 08 00 0f 85 ?? ?? ?? 47 89 44 74 20 47
89 4c 74 18 47 8b 44 74 48 47 89 04 74 90 e8 ?? ?? ?? 47 8b 44 74 48 47 89 04 74 e8 ?? ?? ?? 47 8b 44 74 48 47 89 04 74 0f
1f 40 00 e8 ?? ?? ?? 47 8b 44 74 48 47 89 04 74 e8 ?? ?? ?? 47 8b 44 74 48 47 89 04 74 0f 1f 40 00 e8 ?? ?? ?? 47 8b 44 74
48 47 89 04 74 e8 ?? ?? ?? 47 8b 44 74 48 47 89 04 74 0f 1f 40 00 e8 ?? ?? ?? 47 8b 44 74 48 47 89 04 74 e8 ?? ?? ?? 47 8b
44 74 48 47 89 04 74 0f 1f 40 00 e8 ?? ?? ?? 47 8b 44 74 48 80 78 48 00 74 ?? 90 0f 57 c0 0f 11 44 74 28 47 8d 05 ?? ?? ??
47 89 ?? 74 28 47 8d 05 ?? ?? ?? 47 89 ?? 74 30 47 8d 44 74 28 47 89 04 74 47 c7 44 74 08 01 00 00 00 47 c7 44 74 10 01 00
00 00 e8 ?? ?? ?? 47 8b 44 74 20 47 89 44 74 50 47 8b 44 74 18 47 89 44 74 58 47 8b 6c 74 38 47 83 c4 40 c3 47 89 04 74
e8 ?? ?? ?? eb ?? 47 89 44 74 50 47 89 4c 74 58 47 8b 6c 74 38 47 83 c4 40 c3 }

  condition:
    $1 and uint16(0) == 0x5A4D
}
```

```
rule hive_v2_v3_32_win
{
  strings:
    //prenotify routine
    $1 = { 64 8b 0d 14 00 00 00 8b 89 00 00 00 00 3b 61 08 0f 86 ?? ?? ?? 83 ec ?? c7 44 74 04 ?? ?? ?? c7 04 74 ?? ?? ??
e8 ?? ?? ?? e8 ?? ?? ?? 8b 04 74 8b 4c 74 04 c7 44 74 4c 00 00 00 00 c7 44 74 50 00 00 00 00 89 04 74 89 4c 74 04
e8 ?? ?? ?? 8b 44 74 08 8d 0d ?? ?? ?? 89 4c 74 4c 89 44 74 50 8d 44 74 4c 89 04 74 c7 44 74 04 01 00 00 00 c7 44 74 08
01 00 00 00 e8 ?? ?? ?? 8b 44 74 68 89 04 74 e8 ?? ?? ?? 8b 44 74 04 89 44 74 48 8b 4c 74 08 89 4c 74 38 31 d2 eb ?? }
  condition:
    $1 and uint16(0) == 0x5A4D
}
```

```
rule hive_v2_64_win
{
  strings:
    $1 =
{65478b0c7528000000478b8900000000478d44777473b41100f867777774781ec7777774789ac7777777478dac777777747
b8777777777747890474e8777777e8777777478b0474478b4c74080f57c00f118477777774789047447894c7408e8777777
478b447410478d0d77777747898c77777774789847777777478d8477777774789047447c74474080100000047c7447410010
00000e8777777478b847777777478904740f1f440000e87777777478b447408478b4c74104785c97e77747897c}
  condition:
    $1 and uint16(0) == 0x5A4D
}
```

```
rule hive_v3_v4_64_win
{
  strings:
    $1 = {4? 3b 66 10 0f 86 ?? ?? ?? 4? 83 ec 30 4? 89 6c ?4 28 4? 8d 6c ?4 28 4? 89 44 ?4 20 0f 1f 00 e8 ?? ?? ?? 4? 85 c0 0f
85 ?? ?? ?? 4? 8b 44 ?4 20 e8 ?? ?? ?? 4? 85 c0 74 ?? 4? 8b 6c ?4 28 4? 83 c4 30 c3 4? 89 44 ?4 10 4? 89 5c ?4 18 4? 8b
44 ?4 20 e8 ?? ?? ?? 4? 8b 44 ?4 20 e8 ?? ?? ?? 4? 8b 44 ?4 20 e8 ?? ?? ?? 4? 89 c3 4? 8b 44 ?4 20 e8 ?? ?? ?? 4? 8b
44 ?4 20 e8 ?? ?? ?? 4? 8b 44 ?4 20 e8 ?? ?? ?? 4? 8b 44 ?4 20 e8 ?? ?? ?? 4? 8b 44 ?4 20 90 e8 ?? ?? ?? 4? 8b 44 ?4 10
4? 8b 5c ?4 18 4? 8b 6c ?4 28 4? 83 c4 30 c3 4? 8b 6c ?4 28 4? 83 c4 30 c3}
  condition:
    $1 and uint16(0) == 0x5A4D
}
```

```
rule hive_v5_32_win
{
  strings:
    $1 =
{5589e553575681ec440400008b75108b7d0c89d3894dc88d85b0fbfff68000400006a0050e8???????83c40c0fbec3b9abaa
aaaa8b0485c0b949008945e889f0f7e1d1ea8d045229c683f60389f0f7e131c9d1ea8d04528d570229c68b45148955cc8975e
48b00}
  condition:
    $1 and uint16(0) == 0x5A4D
}
```

```
rule hive_v5_64_win
{
  strings:
    $1 =
{4157415641554154565755534881ec880400004c89cd448844243789d648894c2450488b9c24f0040000488bbc24f804000
0488d8c248800000041b80004000031d2e8?????00480fbec6488d0d?????004c8b24c148b9abaaaaaaaaaaaaa4889d848f
7e148d1ea488d04524989de4929c64983f6034c89f048f7e148d1ea488d04524929c6488b07}
  condition:
    $1 and uint16(0) == 0x5A4D
}
```

```
rule hive_v3_esxi
{
  strings:
    $s1 = "+ prenotify %s"
    $s2 = "Stopping VMs"
    $s3 = "(.+)\.\.(.+?)\.\.%s$"
    $s4 = "\\.(vm|vs)\\w+$"

    $c = {f3 0f 1e fa 55 4? 89 e5 4? 83 ec 20 4? 89 7? ?? 4? 8b 4? ?? 4? 89 c7 e8 ?? ?? ?? 89 4? ?? 83 7? ?? 00 74 ?? 8b 4? ??
eb ?? 4? 8b 4? ?? 4? 89 c7 e8 ?? ?? ?? 89 4? ?? 83 7? ?? 00 74 ?? 4? 8d 3d ?? ?? ?? e8 ?? ?? ?? 8b 4? ?? eb ?? 4? 8b 4? ?? 4?
89 c7 e8 ?? ?? ?? 4? 8b 4? ?? 4? 89 c7 e8 ?? ?? ?? 4? 8b 4? ?? 4? 89 c7 e8 ?? ?? ?? 4? 8b 4? ?? 4? 89 c7 e8 ?? ?? ?? 4? 8b
4? ?? 4? 89 c7 e8 ?? ?? ?? b8 00 00 00 00 c9 c3}

  condition:
    (all of ($s*) or $c) and uint32(0) == 0x464C457F
}
```



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