Bug in Malware "TSCookie" - Fails to Read Configuration

J blogs.jpcert.or.jp/en/2018/11/tscookie2.html



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In <u>a previous article</u> we have introduced malware 'TSCookie', which is assumedly used by an attacker group BlackTech. We have been observing continuous attack activities using the malware until now. In the investigation of an attack observed around August 2018, we have confirmed that there was an update in the malware. There are two points meriting attention in this update:

- Communication with C&C server
- Decoding configuration information

This article will introduce the details of the update.

Communication with C&C server

In the previous version, TSCookie included encrypted contents in the Cookie header to communicate to a C&C server.

```
GET /Default.aspx HTTP/1.1
Cache-Control: no-cache
Connection: Keep-Alive
Date: Thu, 18 Jan 2018 10:20:55 GMT
Pragma: no-cache
Accept: */*
Cookie:
1405D7CD01C6978E54E86DA9525E1395C4DD2F276DD28EABCC3F6201ADAA66F55C15352D29D0FFE51BC9D4
```

```
User-Agent: Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 8.0; Win32)
Host:[host name]:443
```

In the new version, Cookie header is no longer used. Instead, encrypted contents are placed within the URL parameter as below:

GET /t3328483620.aspx?m=4132641264&i=44D6CF457ADC27B2AFAAEAA&p=EF4D5069C30D6CAC9
HTTP/1.1
Cache-Control: no-cache
Connection: Keep-Alive
Pragma: no-cache
User-Agent: Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 8.0; Win32)
Host: [host name]:443

If received an ack from the server to this HTTP GET request, an HTTP POST request will be sent as a next step. The communication feature is the same as the previous TSCookie. For encryption, RC4 is still used, but the key is generated differently. Here is an example code for decoding HTTP GET request parameter.

```
data = "&" + sys.argv[1] \# sys.argv[1] = URL path
conf_key = sys.argv[2].decode("hex") # sys.argv[2] = Configuration key
field = data.split("&")
url_key = field[1]
i=2
encdata = ""
while i<len(field):</pre>
    value = field[i].split("=")
    encdata += value[1]
    i+=1
key1 = 0
for i in range(len(url_key)):
    key1 = ord(url_key[i]) + ROR(key1, 13)
    key1 = key1 & 0xFFFFFFF
key2 = 0
for i in range(len(conf_key)):
    key2 = ord(conf_key[i]) + ROR(key2, 13)
    key2 = key2 & 0xFFFFFFF
key = pack("I", key1) + pack("I", key2)
decode_data = rc4(encdata.decode('hex'), key)
```

Decoding configuration information

TSCookie possesses its own configuration information and operates accordingly. The details of the configuration remain the same in the new version. The difference is the decoding method of the configuration. Previously, TSCookie had its 4-byte RC4 key in the beginning of the configuration, which was used for decoding. In the new version, the size is expanded to 0x80 bytes (Figure 1).



configuration

We have confirmed that this update made TSCookie fail to read part of the configuration. Figure 2 shows the code copying encrypted configuration (0x8D0 bytes) and RC4 key (0x80 bytes).

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; Attrib	outes: bp-based frame
; int _	_cdecl mal_top(void *CONFIG)
mal_top	proc near
Dst= byt	te ntr -2000h
var 1FFF	F= byte ptr -1FFFh
anonymou	us_0= word ptr -3
anonymou	us_1= byte ptr -1
CONFIG=	dword ptr 8
puch	ebp
mov	ebp esp
mov	eax, 2000h
call	alloca probe
and	[ebp+Dst], 0
nush	edi
pusn	
mov	ecx, 7FFh
mov	ecx, 7FFh eax, eax
mov xor	ecx, 7FFh eax, eax edi [ebp+var_1FFF]
push mov xor lea push	ecx, 7FFh eax, eax edi [ebp+var_1FFF] 8D4h ; Size
push push push	ecx, 7FFh eax, eax edi [ebp+var_1FFF] 8D4h ; Size di [ebp+CONFIG] ; Src
push mov xor lea push stosw	ecx, 7FFh eax, eax edi [ebp+var_1FFF] 8D4h ; Size [ebp+CONFIG] ; Src
push push stosw stosb	ecx, 7FFh eax, eax edi [ebp+var_1FFF] 8D4h ; Size [ebp+CONFIG] ; Src
push push push stosw stosb lea	ecx, 7FFh eax, eax adi [ebp+var_1FFF] 804h ; Size [ebp+CONFIG] ; Src eax, [ebp+Dst]
push push stosw stosb lea push	ecx, 7FFh eax, eax adi [ebp+var_1FFf] 8D4h ; Size [ebp+CONFIG] ; Src eax, [ebp+Dst] eax ; Dst
mov xor lea push stosw stosb lea push call	ecx, 7FFh eax, eax adi [ebp+var_1FFf] 8D4h ; Size [ebp+CONFIG] ; Src eax, [ebp+Dst] eax ; Dst memcpy
push push push stosw stosb lea push call lea push	<pre>ecx, 7FFh eax, eax edi [ebp+var_1FFF] BD4h ; Size [ebp+CONFIG] ; Src eax, [ebp+Dst] eax ; Dst memcpy eax, [ebp+Dst] eax</pre>
push push stosw stosb lea push call lea push call	<pre>ecx, 7FFh eax, eax edi [ebp+var_1FFF] BD4h ; Size [ebp+CONFIG] ; Src eax, [ebp+Dst] eax ; Dst memcpy eax, [ebp+Dst] eax main main</pre>
mov xor lea push stosw stosb lea push call lea push call add	<pre>ecx, 7FFh eax, eax edi febp+var_1FFf] B04h ; Size [ebp+CONFIG] ; Src eax, [ebp+Dst] eax ; Dst memcpy eax, [ebp+Dst] eax mal_main esp. 10h</pre>
push push push stosw stosb lea push call lea push call add xor	<pre>ecx, 7FFh eax, eax adi [ebp+var_1FFf] BD4h ; Size [ebp+CONFIG] ; Src eax, [ebp+Dst] eax ; Dst memcpy eax, [ebp+Dst] eax mal_main esp, 10h eax, eax</pre>
push stosw stosb lea push call lea push call add xor pop	<pre>ecx, 7FFh eax, eax adi</pre>
wov xor push stosw stosb lea push call lea push call add xor pop leave	<pre>ecx, 7FFh eax, eax edi [ebp+var_1FFF] BD4h ; Size [ebp+CONFIG] ; Src eax, [ebp+Dst] eax memcpy eax, [ebp+Dst] eax mal_main esp, 10h eax, eax edi</pre>
push push stosw stosb lea push call lea push call lea pop leave retn	<pre>ecx, 7FFh eax, eax edi [ebp+var_1FFF] BD4h ; Size [ebp+CONFIG] ; Src eax, [ebp+Dst] eax ; Dst memcpy eax, [ebp+Dst] eax mal_main esp, 10h eax, eax edi</pre>
push push stosw lea push stosb lea push call lea push call add xor pop leave retn mal_top	<pre>ecx, 7FFh eax, eax edi</pre>

Figure 2: Code copying RC4 Key and encrypted configuration

The code copies data sized 0x8D4 (0x8D0 + 4 bytes), which ignores the updated RC4 key size. To copy the updated RC4 key and configuration correctly, it needs to be set to 0x950 (0x8D0 + 0x80 bytes). With this fault, configuration cannot be decoded properly. Figure 3 describes how TSCookie configuration is decoded.



Figure 3: Decoded TSCookie

configuration

(Left: Copy size 0x8D4, Right: Copy size 0x950)

Decoded results differ in the left figure (with the wrong, smaller copy size) and right figure (with correct, expanded copy size). Data at 0x89C byte (4 bytes) specifies the waiting time (seconds) before reconnecting to a C&C server. The attackers initially set this to 99 (0x63) seconds (as in the right figure), however, it will not be reconnected for few days since it is not read properly (left figure).

In closing

It is often the case that attackers give an update to their malware based on analysis reports provided from security vendors. We assume that this bug will be fixed sooner or later. We will update when we confirm new malware features.

The malware sample's hash value is available in Appendix A, and we also list some C&C servers in Appendix B. We hope this is helpful in identifying signs of infection.

(Translated by Yukako Uchida)

Appendix A SHA-256 Hash Value of a sample

a5c75f4d882336c670f48f15bf3b3cc3dfe73dba7df36510db0a7c1826d29161

Appendix B C&C server

- mediaplayer.dnset.com
- mediaplayers.ssl443.org
- fashion.androiddatacenter.com
- sakurings.flnet.org
- •
- Email

Author



Since December 2012, he has been engaged in malware analysis and forensics investigation, and is especially involved in analyzing incidents of targeted attacks. Prior to joining JPCERT/CC, he was engaged in security monitoring and analysis operations at a foreign-affiliated IT vendor. He presented at CODE BLUE, BsidesLV, BlackHat USA Arsenal, Botconf, PacSec and FIRST Conference. JSAC organizer.

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