

Yanluowang: Further Insights on New Ransomware Threat

By About the Author

Archived: 2026-04-06 00:31:17 UTC

Yanluowang, the ransomware recently [discovered by Symantec](#), a division of [Broadcom Software](#), is now being used by a threat actor that has been mounting targeted attacks against U.S. corporations since at least August 2021. The attacker uses a number of tools, tactics, and procedures (TTPs) that were previously linked to Thieflock ransomware attacks, suggesting that they may have been a Thieflock affiliate who shifted allegiances to the new Yanluowang ransomware family.

The attackers have been heavily focused on organizations in the financial sector but have also targeted companies in the manufacturing, IT services, consultancy, and engineering sectors.

Lateral movement

In most cases, PowerShell is used to download tools to compromised systems including BazarLoader to assist in reconnaissance. The attackers then enable RDP via registry to enable remote access. After gaining initial access, the attackers usually deploy ConnectWise (formerly known as ScreenConnect), a legitimate remote access tool.

In order to perform lateral movement and identify systems of interest, such as the victim's Active Directory server, the attackers deploy Adfind, a free tool that can be used to query Active Directory, and SoftPerfect Network Scanner (netscan.exe), a publicly available tool used for discovery of hostnames and network services.

The next phase of the attack is credential theft and the attackers use a wide range of credential-stealing tools, including:

- GrabFF: A tool that can dump passwords from Firefox
- GrabChrome: A tool that can dump passwords from Chrome
- BrowserPassView: A tool that can dump passwords from Internet Explorer and a number of other browsers

Along with these tools, the attackers also use a number of open-source tools such as KeeThief, a PowerShell script to copy the master key from KeePass. In some cases, customized versions of open-source credential-dumping tools were also observed (secretsdump.exe). Credentials were also dumped from the registry.

In addition, the attackers have also used a number of other data capture tools, including a screen capture tool and a file exfiltration tool (filegrab.exe). Cobalt Strike Beacon was also deployed against at least one targeted organization.

Other tools used include ProxifierPE, which can be used to proxy connections back to attacker-controlled infrastructure, and the free, Chromium-based Cent web browser.

The Thieflock connection

There is a tentative link between these Yanluowang attacks and older attacks involving Thieflock, ransomware-as-a-service developed by the Canthroid (aka Fivehands) group. Several TTPs used by these attackers overlap with TTPs used in Thieflock attacks, including:

- Use of custom password recovery tools such as GrabFF and other open-source password dumping tools
- Use of open-source network scanning tools (SoftPerfect Network Scanner)
- Use of free browsers, such as s3browser and Cent browser

This link begs the question of whether Yanluowang was developed by Canthroid. However, analysis of Yanluowang and Thieflock does not provide any evidence of shared authorship. Instead, the most likely hypothesis is that these Yanluowang attacks may be carried out by a former Thieflock affiliate.

Protection

For the latest protection updates, please visit the [Symantec Protection Bulletin](#).

Indicators of Compromise

a710f573f73c163d54c95b4175706329db3ed89cd9337c583d0bb24b6a384789 – NetScan

2c2513e17a23676495f793584d7165900130ed4e8cccf72d9d20078e27770e04 – Adfind

43f8a66d3f3f1ba574bc932a7bc8e5886fbeeab0b279d1dea654d7119e80a494 – BazarLoader

9aa1f37517458d635eae4f9b43cb4770880ea0ee171e7e4ad155bbdee0cbe732 – Veeamp

85fb8a930fa7f4c32c8af86aa204eb4ea4ae404e670a8be17e7ae0adf37a9e2e – GrabFF

e4942fde1cd7f2fcfb522090fd16298bce247295fe99182aecf7b10be3f5dc53 – ConnectwiseInstaller

fe38912d64f6d196ac70673cd2edbdbc1a63e494a2d7903546a6d3afa39dc5c4 – WmiExecAgent

c77ff8e3804414618abeae394d3003c4bb65a43d69c57c295f443aeb14eaa447 – NetScan

2fc5bf9edcfa19d48e235315e8f571638c99a1220be867e24f3965328fe94a03 – Secretsdump

4ff503258e23d609e0484ee5df70a1db080875272ab6b4db31463d93ebc3c6dd – GrabFile

1c543ea5c50ef8b0b42f835970fa5f553c2ae5c308d2692b51fb476173653cb3 – GrabChrome

0b9219328ebf065db9b26c9a189d72c7d0d9c39eb35e9fd2a5fefa54a7f853e4 – OpenChromeDumps

b556d90b30f217d5ef20ebe3f15cce6382c4199e900b5ad2262a751909da1b34 – BrowserPassView

5e03cea2e3b875fdbf1c142b269470a9e728bcfba1f13f4644dcc06d10de8fb4 – ConHost

49d828087ca77abc8d3ac2e4719719ca48578b265bbb632a1a7a36560ec47f2d – Yanluowang

myeducationplus.com

185.53.46.115

Source: <https://symantec-enterprise-blogs.security.com/blogs/threat-intelligence/yanluowang-ransomware-attacks-continue>