Qealler - a new JAR-based information stealer

zscaler.com/blogs/research/qealler-new-jar-based-information-stealer



Recently, the Zscaler ThreatLabZ team came across a new type of malware called Qealler, which is written in Java and designed to silently steal sensitive information from an infected machine.

Qealler is a highly obfuscated Java loader that deploys a Python credential harvester.

We first saw this payload hit Zscaler Cloud Sandbox on Jan 21, 2019, and below is a screenshot of the detonation report.

SANDBOX DETAIL REPORT Report ID (MD6): AAE1208F74131D04E47D99816AF41120		regin trais * Moderate Trais * Low Trais Analysis Performed: 1/21/2019 7:13:57 PM		File Type: Ju	eva Application (Jar)
CLASSIFICATION		VIRUS AND MALWARE		SECURITY BYPASS	8
Class Type Malcous Category Malware & Bonet Detected: Packer Armadilo.z	Threat Score 90	No known Malware found		Crecks For Karnel Debuggers	
NETWORKING	20	STEALTH	22	SPREADING	
Uses Network Protocols On Non-Standard Ports Opiniosatis Compressed Data Va NTTP Oreconst Dro VLOP Tratic On Non-Standard Ports Downloads Piles From Web Servers Via HTTP Pound Strings Which Manch To Khown Social Media UPLs Ports Data To Web Server Social Media UHs Pound In Memory Data		Creates A Process In Suspended Mode (Likey To Inject Code) Catables Application Error Messages		No suspicious activity detected	
INFORMATION LEAKAGE	25	EXPLOITING	22	PERSISTENCE	21
Tries To Harvest And Steal Puty Information (Bessions, Passwords, Eb Obiette Many Files Tries To Bearch For Mail Accounts	a	Runtime Environment Drops PE File Runtime Environment Brass Unknown Processes		Drops PE Files In Application Program Directory But Not Started Or Loaded Drops Files With A Non Matching File Extension Creates Temporary Files Drops PE Files Drops PE Files Drops PE Files Drops PE Files Which Have Not Been Started Or Loaded PE File Contains Sections With Non-Standard Names	
SYSTEM SUMMARY	-	DOWNLOAD SUMMARY		ORIGIN	
Cuertes A List Of All Running Processes Cuertes The Orphogation Machine GUD Cuertes The Volume Information Paeda IN The Volume Information Paeda Software Protoises Reads Software Forcies Reads The Hosts File Sub, String Found In Memory And Binary Data		Original file Dropped files Packet capture	63 KB 13 MB 2 MB	Origin information not identified	

Fig. 1: Zscaler Cloud Sandbox report

This threat makes use of social engineering techniques to initiate the infection, as the malicious JAR file has to be executed by the user. These malicious JAR files are portrayed as invoice-related files, requiring the user to double-click on the file to open it.

We have been monitoring this campaign for the past two weeks, and the malware has been quite active, spiking this week.

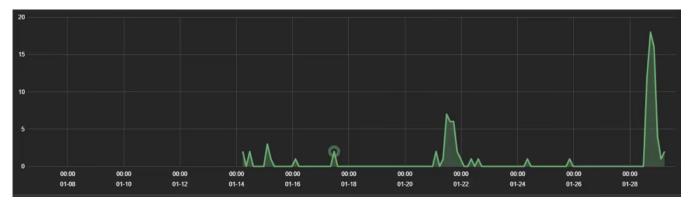


Fig. 2: Hits of Qealler in a week

The malicious JAR file (named Remittance.jar), which we analyzed, was getting downloaded from a compromised site (hiexsgroup.co[.]uk). It is heavily obfuscated with Proguard Java obfuscator. After deobfuscation and decompilation, we saw encrypted URLs that are accessible by a key, as shown in the figure below.

```
public enum C0047if {
    UUID("2a898bc98aaf6c96f2054bb1eadc9848eb77633039e9e9ffd833184ce553fe9b"),
    REPORT_URL("d7c363a2019dac744cf076e11433547a47907e2c2f781e2d1c8f59a40c57dd03"),
    LIB_7Z_URL("8e65457409fea4b2a183125f1c0f552080edb4cefa516b14698cb8d0abf5bb6d"),
    LIB_QEALLER_URL("0e10ad6938994f2466b192d8f29217ad39155b8a3a082b6412048f4a12126b3b");
    public final String f94int;
    private C0047if(String str) {
        this.f94int = str;
     }
}
```

Fig. 3: Accessing encrypted URLs

The sample has a "synchronized" file that contains key-value pairs.

```
synchronized X

2a898bc98aaf6c96f2054bb1eadc9848eb77633039e9e9ffd833184ce553fe9b

0e10ad6938994f2466b192d8f29217ad39155b8a3a082b6412048f4a12126b3b

xVQR4PWAw91AhkgaMsQVAaWhGxVQIpMxX60ZE+OpV3KjNnWvOARi0rccZaVSv1e8

d7c363a2019dac744cf076e11433547a47907e2c2f781e2d1c8f59a40c57dd03

xVQR4PWAw91AhkgaMsQVAUCJRJQLi7/mMV9jQ/2AD5ilmDoahFbPvRZPCMxvL555

8e65457409fea4b2a183125f1c0f552080edb4cefa516b14698cb8d0abf5bb6d

xVQR4PWAw91AhkgaMsQVAVV1igV7HSOV1dqWgFN23eQtkNRd23RzTnPVGB9/iVYA
```

Fig. 4: Key-Value pair of encrypted URLs

On execution, this sample first creates two file paths in %USERPROFILE% by checksum of hardcoded strings.



Fig. 5: File Path creation

%USERPROFILE%\\CRC32("2a890bc98aaf6c96f2054bb1eadc9848eb17633039e9e9ffd833104ce553fe9b")\\CRC32("qealler")\\CRC32("lib")\\CR

Equivalent to:

%USERPROFILE%\\a60fcc00\\bda431f8\\a90f3bcc\\83e7cdf9

File Path 2:

```
%USERPROFILE%\\CRC32("2a890bc98aaf6c96f2054bb1eadc9848eb17633039e9e9ffd833104ce553fe9b")\\CRC32("qealler")\\CRC32("lib")\\CRC32("b"))
```

Equivalent to:

%USERPROFILE%\\a60fcc00\\bda431f8\\a90f3bcc\\db2bf213

If the above two files don't exist, the malicious file decrypts the URL, downloads these two files, and stores them in the same place.



Fig. 6: Encrypts and drops downloaded module

The value of LIB_7Z_URL in the synchronized file is

"xVQR4PWAw91AhkgaMsQVAVV1igV7HSOV1dqWgFN23eQtkNRd23RzTnPVGB9/iVYA" which is decoded by BASE64 and decrypted by AES-EBC with the hardcoded key "bbb6fec5ebef0d93".

The final URL after decryption is hxxp://82.196.11[.]96:55326/lib/7z

The value of LIB_QEALLER_URL in the synchronized file is "xVQR4PWAw91AhkgaMsQVAaWhGxVQIpMxX60ZE+OpV3KjNnWvOARi0rccZaVSvle8", it is also decrypted by the same algorithm with the same key.

The final URL is hxxp://82.196.11[.]96:54869/lib/qealler

The sample downloads the data from these URLs and encrypts it using the AES algorithm with the key generated by SecureRandom() having hardcoded seed value "2a890bc98aaf6c96f2054bb1eadc9848eb17633039e9e9ffd833104ce553fe9b".

AES key: 39 3e df 7e fc 58 be 20 60 e4 78 bb 4a 91 38 72

After encryption, it stores both files at the below locations to avoid further downloading in the next run:

%USERPROFILE%\\a60fcc00\\bda431f8\\a90f3bcc\\83e7cdf9 (/lib/7z)

%USERPROFILE%\\a60fcc00\\bda431f8\\a90f3bcc\\db2bf213 (/lib/qealler)



Fig. 7: Created path and dropped files

Along with these two files, the virus creates another file path with the following algorithm and stores an encrypted unique machine ID in it. The ID is generated by a random number of system nanoTime.

Machine ID path:

%USERPROFILE%\\CRC32("2a890bc98aaf6c96f2054bb1eadc9848eb17633039e9e9ffd833104ce553fe9b")\\CRC32("qealler")\\CRC32("machine (CRC32) (CR

Equivalent to:

%USERPROFILE%\\a60fcc00\\bda431f8\\1505df84\\bf396750\\98dd4acc\\99de3ada

After the downloading and decryption steps are completed, the sample stores a decrypted copy of 83e7cdf9 and db2bf213 in the %TEMP% directory with the name "_<SystemNanoTime>.tmp".

_502560701855008616300501457487639.tmp

_502562165489004300569223733573535.tmp

_502560701855008616300501457487639.tmp (/lib/7z) is again a JAR file that doesn't have any Java code inside, but contains three PE files inside the libraries as shown in Fig 8.

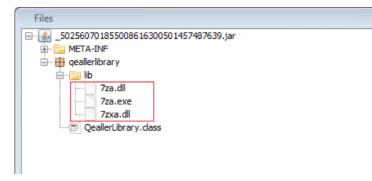


Fig. 8: Content of _502560701855008616300501457487639.tmp (/lib/7z)

7za.exe is a repackaged version of 7-zip to ensure the malware executes successfully even if the user does not have it installed by default.

The 7-zip (7za.exe) and its modules (7za.dll, 7zxa.dll) will be extracted from 7z.jar by the main sample and saved in the %TEMP% directory with the name "7z_<SystemNanoTime>.exe" and "7z_<SystemNanoTime>.dll".

7z_502574395484008643130462441900754.exe

7z_502567545558005642490654395727502.dll

7z_502579570140002751296504101539829.dll

After extraction, the 7-zip executable is called by the main sample with the following command-line options:

%TEMP%\\7z_502574395484008643130462441900754.exe x %TEMP%_502562165489004300569223733573535.tmp -o%TEMP% - p"bbb6fec5ebef0d936db0b031b7ab19b6" -mmt -aoa -y

The downloaded Qealler module _502562165489004300569223733573535.tmp (/lib/qealler) is a password-protected file with 7-zip.

The above command will extract the Qealler module in the %TEMP% directory with the password: bbb6fec5ebef0d936db0b031b7ab19b6

-mmt: use multithreading mode

-aoa: set overwrite mode

-y: assume yes for all the prompts

The Qealler module is the key component of this malware.

The extracted Qealler module contains Python 2.7.12 with the installed packages to ensure the malware will execute even if the user does not have it installed by default.

The Qealler also has a directory named QaZaqne. It is a custom version of the open source project called <u>LaZagne</u>. LaZagne is used to retrieve lots of passwords stored on a local computer. This is the same functionality of QaZagne, which finds and steals credentials of the most commonly used software from local machines.



Fig. 9: Content of extracted _502562165489004300569223733573535.tmp (/lib/qealler)

After extraction, the main sample (Remittance.jar) executes a Python file of QaZagne (main.py) with the following option and takes the JSON output:

%TEMP%\\qealler\\python\\python.exe %TEMP%\qealler\qazaqne\main.py all

<pre>def get_categories():</pre>
<pre>category={'chats':{'help':'Chat clients supported'},'sysadmin':{'help':'SCP/SSH/FTP/FTPS clients supported'},'database':</pre>
{'help':'SQL/NoSQL clients supported'},'svn':{'help':'SVN clients supported'},'git':{'help':'GIT clients supported'}
, 'maven':{'help':'Maven java build tool'}, 'php':{'help':'PHP build tool'}, 'mails':{'help':'Email clients supported'}
,'wifi':{'help':'Wifi'},'browsers':{'help':'Web browsers supported'},'windows':{'help':'Windows credentials (
<pre>credential manager, etc.)'},'games':{'help':'Games etc.'}}</pre>
return category
def get_modules():
<pre>moduleNames=[ApacheDirectoryStudio(),Autologon(),Dbvisualizer(),Chrome(),CocCoc(),CoreFTP(),Cyberduck(),Filezilla(),</pre>
FtpNavigator(),GitForWindows(),IE(),Jitsi(),MavenRepositories(),Mozilla(),Composer(),Credman(),OpenSSHForWindows(),
<pre>Opera(),Outlook(),Pidgin(),Puttycm(),RDPManager(),Robomongo(),Tortoise(),Skype(),SQLDeveloper(),Squirrel(), Unattended(),Vault(),Wifi(),WinSCP(),Cachedump(),Hashdump(),LSASecrets()]</pre>
return moduleNames
Peturn modulevames

Fig. 10: Stealer functions in QaZaqne module

This will get the credentials of all the software shown in the figure below:

	Windows		
Browser	Chrome, firefox, IE, Opera		
Chats	Jitsy, Pigdin, Skype		
Databases	DBVisualizer, Postgresql, Robomongo, Squirrel, SQLdevelopper		
Games	GalconFusion, Kalypsomedia, RogueTale, Turba		
Git	Git for Windows		
Mails	Outlook, Thunderbird		
Dumps from memory	Keepass, Wdigest (mimikatz method)		
SVN	Tortoise		
Sysadmin	Apache Directory studio, CoreFTP, CyberDuck, fileZilla, FTPNavigator, OpenSSH, OpenVPN, PuttyCMRDPManager, WinSCP, Windows Subsystem for Linux		
Wifi	Wireless Network		
Internal mechanism passwords storage	.NET Passport, Generic Network Hashdump (LM/NT), LSA secret		

Fig. 11: Qealler steals credentials of the software in this table

The output of the QaZagne on an infected Windows machine is shown in Fig 12. It is in JSON format and contains the credentials of CoreFTP and a Windows credential manager. It always starts with #fs# and ends with #ff#.

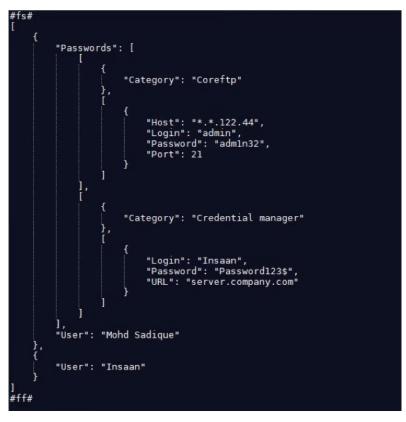


Fig. 12: JSON output of QaZaqne module

The main sample parses this output, fetches below system information, and encrypts it using an AES-EBC algorithm with key "bbb6fec5ebef0d93".

```
public C0045new() {
    Runtime runtime = Runtime.getRuntime();
    this.f86for.put("osName", System.getProperty("os.name", "none"));
    this.f86for.put("osVersion", System.getProperty("os.arch", "none"));
    this.f86for.put("osArch", System.getProperty("os.arch", "none"));
    this.f86for.put("javaHome", System.getProperty("java.home", "none"));
    this.f86for.put("userName", System.getProperty("user.name", "none"));
    this.f86for.put("availableProcessor", runtime.availableProcessors());
    this.f86for.put("totalMemory", runtime.totalMemory());
}
```

Fig. 13: Fetch and encrypt system info

The final information scraped from the infected machine before encryption is shown below.



Fig. 14: Scrapped data from an infected machine

Here, machine_id is a unique ID generated by system nanoTime and uuid is encrypted in a synchronized file.

This output is encrypted and encoded with BASE64 and sent to the command-and-control (C2) server, whose URL is an encrypted value of the key "d7c363a2019dac744cf076e11433547a47907e2c2f781e2d1c8f59a40c57dd03" in a synchronized file.

C2 URL: hxxp://82.196.11[.]96:56636/qealler-reloaded/ping

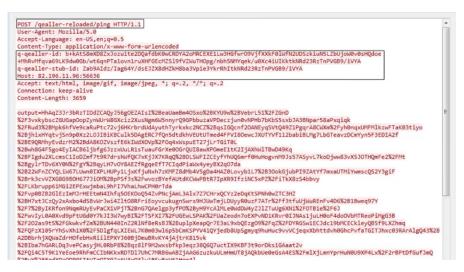


Fig. 15: Data sent to C2

In the post headers, q-qealler-id is the encrypted machine ID and q-qealler-stub-id is the encrypted hash of the machine ID and system time.

The request body contains encrypted and encoded system information and stolen credentials.

If the C2 server is active and data is successfully sent to the server, it will respond with the encrypted status, which looks like the following after decryption:

{"status":"2000","message":"success","extended":[],"time":1548096059}

IOCs:

hiexsgroup.co[.]uk/?_sm_nck=1

lcbodywowrksltd[.]online

willsonsolicitors[.]biz

willsonsolicitors[.]online

willsonsolicitors[.]store

mcneilspecs[.]com

mcneilspecs[.]org

mcneilspecs[.]net

prestigebuildersltd[.]com

prestigebuildersltd[.]net

larrgroup.co[.]uk/remittance%20advice.jar

prestonbuildersltd.co[.]uk/remittance%20advice.jar

otorgroup.co[.]uk/remittance%20advice.jar

ultrogroup.co[.]uk/remittance%20advice.jar

stgeorgebuildltd.co[.]uk/remittance%20advice.jar

gregoryteebuilders.co[.]uk/remittance%20advice.jar

txjxgroup.co[.]uk/remittance.jar

kingagroup.co[.]uk/remittance%20advice.jar hiexgroup.co[.]uk/remittance%20advice.jar salmogroup.co[.]uk/remittance%20advice.jar 4f77bf588e0b721e68971059b0cefe21 (Remittance Advice.jar) b0ba5d6fdd26d81a6a2f050600ade3f0 (Remittance Advice.jar) d742beba17f7893b2b4989661652a66f (Remittance Advice.jar) 61ecd8f17d405fa1c29dd78008011250 (Remittance Advice.jar) ccac2b99cb4b72bc7728a8fc42ccc4ad (Remittance Advice.jar) 76e87575e76b2ea28e1bb49e4c280152 (Remittance Advice.jar) 7854ccf3208f805da7ec19a067ae3abe (Remittance Advice.jar) ca741116466d5ddbcb76df00748bb885 (Remittance Advice.jar) 9b7ebeff190cef02a7c22072d3d26ab3 (Remittance Advice.jar) 639865eb7fac1b405b223cb4b7fe9ada ({E60A953D}-Remittance Advice.jar) e6fdc2140f6047fad60720cdf2157f9c (Remittance.jar) aae120bf74131d04e47d99b16af41120 (Remittance.jar) 3d43a83b1c8877e782ff69650ec00449 (Remittance.jar) 4d433929f175c6df366aed139bf34f85 (Remittance.jar) 2ed3b8cdc87a11437f5a15302ce047d6 (Remittance.jar) 8e0f4cb12c6f2fef3a8ff731c195843d (Remittance.jar) fc20f0068b71cc74e9061a0ea2b5d45a (Cred_Adv043H3272.jar) 791217f372c347f53003ae8a26a2fe54 (Cred_Adv043H3272.jar) a593cb286e0fca1ca62e690022c6d918 (7z.jar) 8d2c718599ed0aff7ab911e3f1966e8c (qealler.jar) 5a8915c3ee5307df770abdc109e35083 (main.py) 82.196.11[.]96:54869/lib/qealler 82.196.11[.]96:443/lib/qealler 128.199.60[.]13:443/lib/qealler 37.139.12.136:443/lib/gealler 192.81.222[.]28:41210/lib/qealler 37.139.12[.]169:23980/lib/qealler 37.139.12[.]169:16901/lib/qealler 176.58.117[.]125:8676/lib/qealler 176.58.117[.]125:8796/lib/qealler 146.185.139[.]123:6521/lib/qealler 159.65.84[.]42:10846/lib/gealler 159.65.84[.]42:12536/lib/gealler

139.59.76[.]44:4000/lib/qealler 128.199.60[.]13:47222/lib/7z 128.199.60[.]13:443/lib/7z 128.199.60[.]13:46061/lib/7z 82.196.11[.]96:54869/lib/7z 82.196.11[.]96:443/lib/7z 37.139.12[.]136:443/lib/7z 192.81.222[.]28:39871/lib/7z 176.58.117[.]125:8650/lib/7z 176.58.117[.]125:8796/lib/7z 159.65.84[.]42:11268/lib/7z 82.196.11[.]96:56636/qealler-reloaded/ping 37.139.12[.]136:36561/qealler-reloaded/ping 128.199.60[.]13:56636/qealler-reloaded/ping 192.81.222[.]28:46871/qealler-reloaded/ping 176.58.117[.]125:5797/qealler-reloaded/ping