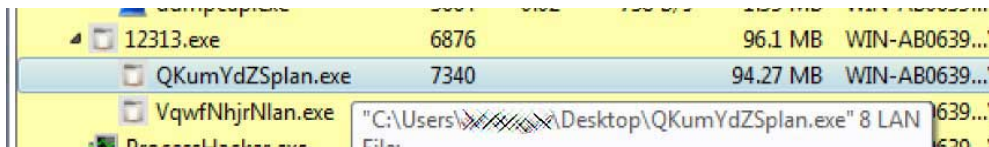


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### Spawning subprocess with 8 Lan argument

When this argument is used, Ryuk will scan the device's ARP table, which is a list of known IP addresses on the network and their associated mac addresses, and check if the entries are part of the private IP address subnets of "10.", "172.16.", and "192.168."

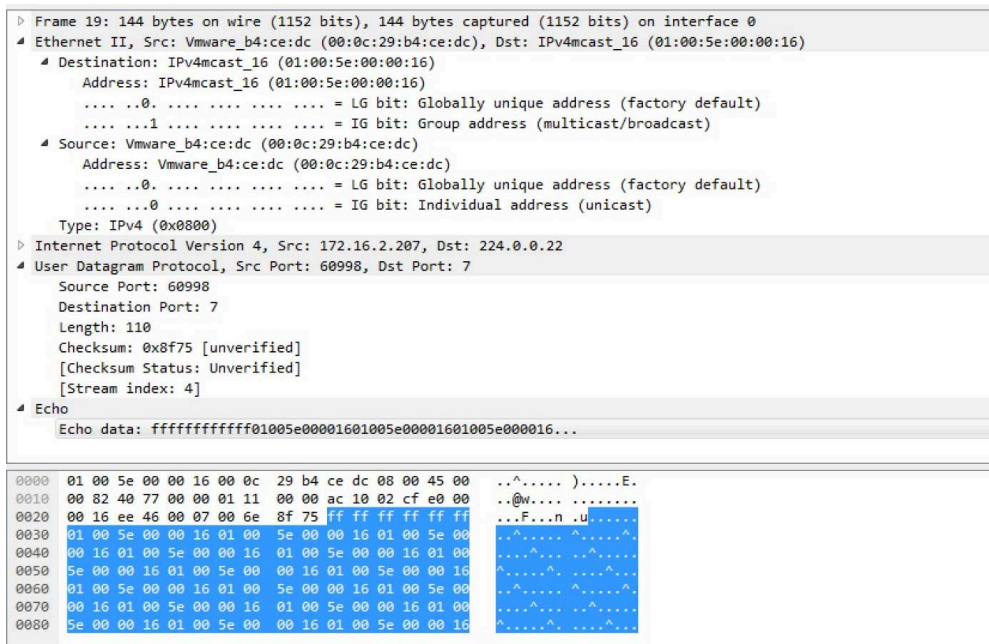
```

53     if ( v6 )
54     {
55         while ( 1 )
56         {
57             sub_3500453((_WORD **)(v6 + 12), (int)&cp);
58             if ( (char *)arp_rec_cmp_str(xmm0_0, (int)&cp, (const __m128i *)&byte_350111a8) == &cp // 10.
59                 || arp_rec_cmp_str(xmm0_0, (int)&cp, (const __m128i *)&172.16.16)
60                 || arp_rec_cmp_str(xmm0_0, (int)&cp, (const __m128i *)&192.168.) )
61             {
62                 v35 = inet_addr(&cp);
63                 if ( v35 == 0xFFFFFFFF )
64                     return 0xFFFFFFFF;
65                 sub_350018ca(*(_BYTE *) (v6 + 44), &v24);
66                 v34 = (unsigned __int64)((255 - BYTE1(v24)) << 16)
67                     + (signed int)((0xFFFFFFFF - (unsigned __int8)v24) << 24)
68                     + (signed __int64)((255 - BYTE2(v24)) << 8) >> 32;
69                 v7 = ((255 - BYTE1(v24)) << 16) + ((0xFFFFFFFF - (unsigned __int8)v24) << 24) + ((255 - BYTE2(v24)) << 8);
70                 v23 = 255 - BYTE3(v24) + v7;
71                 v8 = 255 - BYTE3(v24) + _PAIR_(v34, v7);
72                 v9 = _CFADD_((_DWORD)v8, *(_DWORD *)v3);
73                 *( _DWORD *)v3 += v9;
74                 v34 = _HIDWORD(v8);
75                 *( _DWORD *) (v3 + 4) += _HIDWORD(v8) + v9;
76                 if ( v8 >= 0xFF )
77                     v10 = 0;
78                 else
79                     v10 = BYTE3(v35);

```

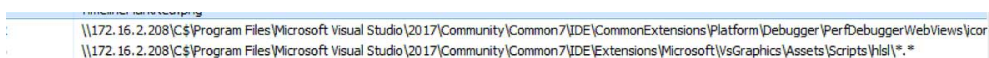
### Checking for private network

If the ARP entry is part of any of those networks, Ryuk will send a Wake-on-Lan (WoL) packet to the device's MAC address to have it power up. This WoL request comes in the form of a 'magic packet' containing 'FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF'.



### Ryuk sending a WoL packet

If the WoL request was successful, Ryuk will then attempt to mount the remote device's C\$ administrative share.



### Mount drive to the Remote C\$ Share

If they can mount the share, Ryuk will encrypt that remote computer's drive as well.

In conversations with BleepingComputer, Kremez stated that this evolution in Ryuk's tactics allow a better reach in a compromised network from a single device and shows the Ryuk operator's skill traversing a corporate network.

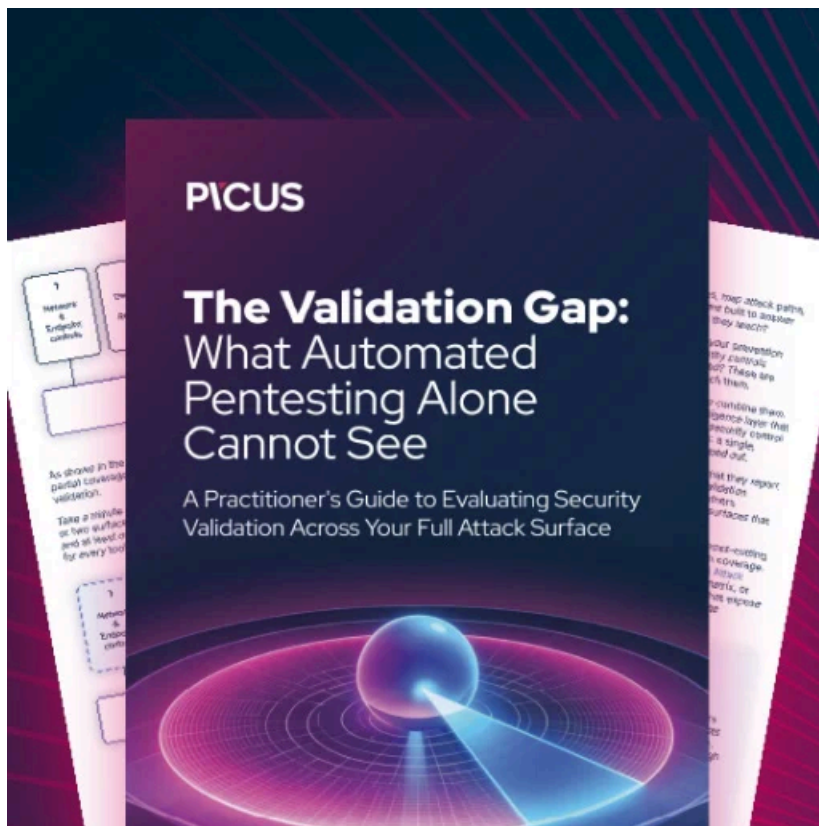
"This is how the group adapted the network-wide ransomware model to affect more machines via the single infection and by reaching the machines via WOL & ARP," Kremez told BleepingComputer. "It allows for more reach and less isolation and demonstrates their experience dealing with large corporate environments."

To mitigate this new feature, administrators should only allow Wake-on-Lan packets from administrative devices and workstations.

This would allow administrators to still benefit from this feature while adding some security to the endpoints.

At the same time, this does not help if an administrative workstation is compromised, which happens quite often in targeted ransomware attacks.

**Update 1/14/20 11:28 AM:** CrowdStrike also has analysis of this feature [here](#).



### **Automated Pentesting Covers Only 1 of 6 Surfaces.**

Automated pentesting proves the path exists. BAS proves whether your controls stop it. Most teams run one without the other.

This whitepaper maps six validation surfaces, shows where coverage ends, and provides practitioners with three diagnostic questions for any tool evaluation.

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Source: <https://www.bleepingcomputer.com/news/security/ryuk-ransomware-uses-wake-on-lan-to-encrypt-offline-devices/>