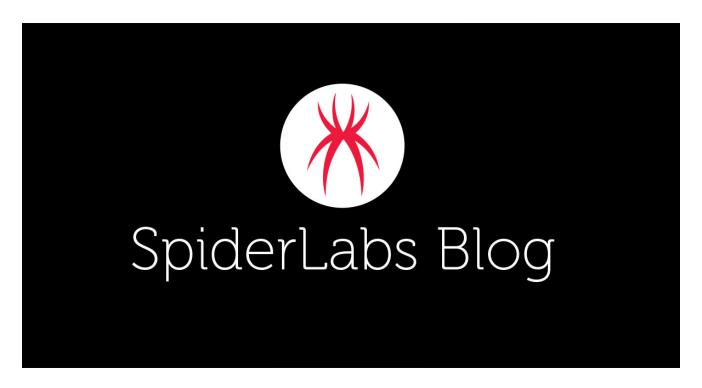
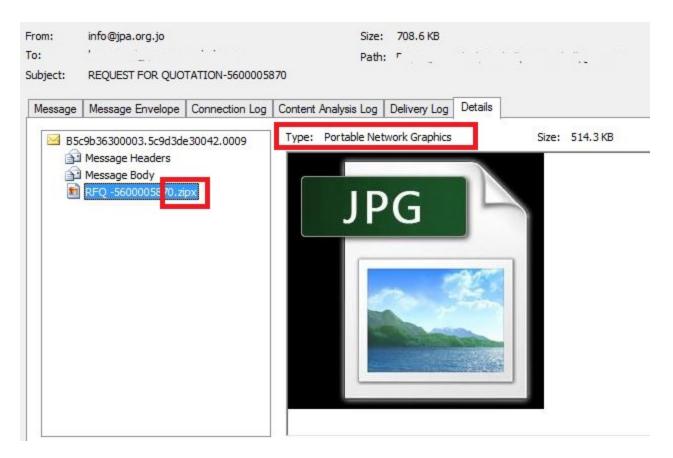
Spammed PNG file hides LokiBot

trustwave.com/en-us/resources/blogs/spiderlabs-blog/spammed-png-file-hides-lokibot/



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Recently we came across a spam message from our traps that looked truly odd when viewed from our Secure Email Gateway console, as below:



Needless to say, there are several suspicious elements here:

- The attachment has a .zipx extension
- The gateway identified the message as a PNG image
- The image itself resembles a 'JPG' icon.
- The subject line is typical of those we see associated with malware.

So what's going on here? Let's examine the file.

The header of the file indicates that it truly is a PNG.

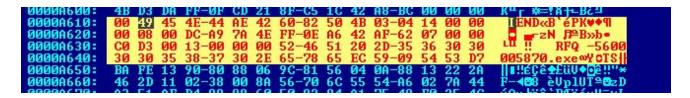


The image file can be opened with an image viewer:



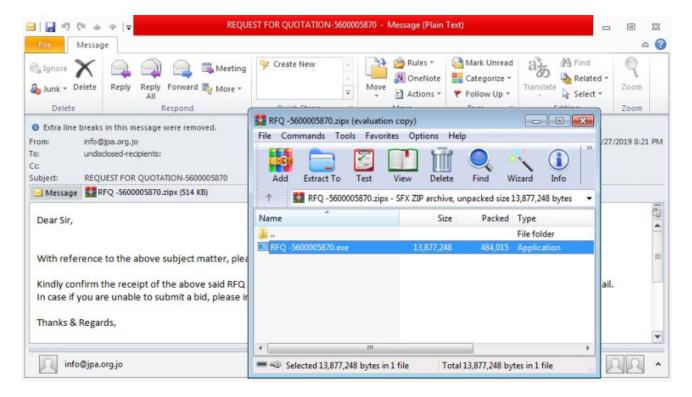
However, the .zipx extension suggests something else is going on here. Let's look further into the file.

In a PNG file, IEND is supposed to mark the end of the image and is supposed to appear last. But in this file there is a bunch of data after IEND. If you look at the snippet below, you can see a PK header marker indicating some kind of zip archive, and a filename called RFQ -5600005870.exe. The PNG format specification appears to allow for such extraneous data, it is up to the application to decide to try and interpret or ignore such data.



So, let's try unzipping it. WinZip and 7-Zip gave errors upon trying to unzip the file, but WinRAR had no such problem, happily extracting the file RFQ -5600005870.exe. Interestingly, if you alter the extension to anything other than zip or zipx, 7-Zip will also happily extract the .exe file. It seems that some decompression utilities will traverse the whole file looking for suitable stuff to unpack.

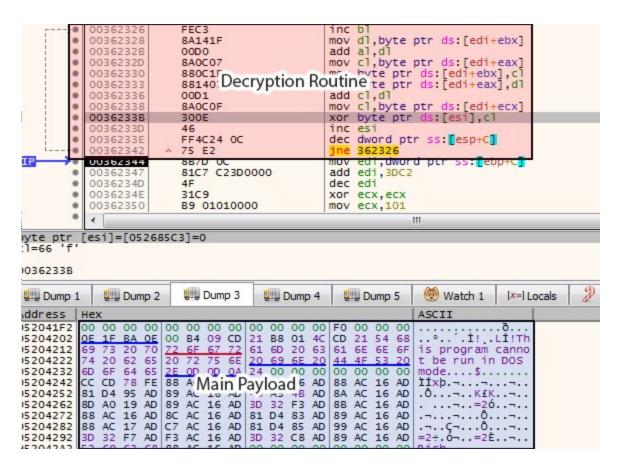
Here's how the message could have appeared to a user who had WinRAR - clicking the attachment would open up WinRAR for extracting the payload.



Analyzing the extracted .exe file indicates that it consists of multiple stages, with the first stage executable compiled with Visual Basic.

This first stage function is to decrypt the main payload into the memory and execute it using a common technique called Process Hollowing, where a new process is created in a suspended state, its memory is unmapped and the malicious code replaces it.

Dumping the decrypted new process from memory, we end up with the main payload, as below.



Some interesting strings in the malware body start to give a hint of what this malware does.

```
00415A50 40 00 00 00 00 00 00 53 45 4C
                                                  45
                                                      43 54 20 65
                                                                     @.....SELECT e
00415A60
           6E 63 72 79
                         70 74 65 64 55 73 65 72
                                                      6E 61 6D 65
                                                                     ncryptedUsername
                                                      61 73 73 77
6D 69 74 55
00415A70
           2C 20 65 6E
                             72
                                 79
                                    70
                                        74 65 64 50
                         63
                                                                       encryptedPassw
                                                                    ord, formSubmitU
RL, hostname FRO
00415A80
                  64
                         20 66 6F
                                    72
                                        6D 53 75 62
           52 4C
4D 20
                                        6E 61 6D 65
67 69 6E 73
00415A90
                                73
                                    74
                                                      20 46 52 4F
                         68 6F
                         7A 5F 6C
                                                      00 00 00 00 M moz_logins....
                  6D
                      6F
00415AA0
                                    6F
                                                      7B 2C
65 6E
00415AB0
           OD OA OO OO
                         2E 00 00 00
                                        2D 00 00 00
                                                                 00
00415AC0
           68 6F
                  73
                      74
                         6E
                             61 6D
                                    65
                                        00 00 00 00
                                                             63 72
                                                                     hostname....encr
00415AD0
           79 70 74 65
                         64 55 73
                                    65
                                        72 6E 61 6D
                                                      65 00 00 00
                                                                     yptedUsername...
                                        64 50 61 73
                                                         77
00415AE0
                  63
                      72
                         79 70 74
                                    65
                                                      73
                                                                 72
           65 6E
                                                             6F
                                                                     encryptedPasswor
00415AF0 64 00 00 00 25 00 73 00 5C 00 6C 00 6F 00 67 00 d...%.s.\.l.o.g. 00415B00 69 00 6E 00 73 00 2E 00 6A 00 73 00 6F 00 6E 00 i.n.s..i.s.o.n.
                                                                     d...%.s.\.l.o.g.
```

Further analysis of the sample indicates that it is the well-known LokiBot information stealing Trojan. LokiBot is a multi-purpose modular trojan that attempts to steal passwords and other information from browsers, mail, FTP clients and other applications, as well as a raft of other functions. LokiBot is freely available in the underground markets where it can be bought quite cheaply - \$300 can get you some password stealing capability.



LokiBot's availability means it is widely used, and over the past year we have been seeing many spam messages with attached LokiBots, but never before one where the payload is hidden inside a PNG file.

The attacker likely used the PNG format to hide the executable from inspection by the email scanning gateway. The giveaway is the .zipx extension. If a user happened to have WinRAR installed, and received such a message, then clicking on the attachment would fire up WinRAR for the payload exe to be extracted by the user. The upshot is we may all want to inspect those PNG files a little closer.

IOCs:

.zipx attachment

SHA256: 3654011653e7289620041cb831bf93e6c480815feede72320cde94f20ce7f185

Extracted executable

SHA256: c9ddcf7d0cd026cdeac9586515b4d591c1ca63ee9c009cd00b198178e5e84f03

CnC of LokiBot

hxxp://slimcase[.]ml/evans/fre.php