Unveiling shadows: key tactics for tracking cyber threat actors, attribution, and infrastructure analysis

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APT Tracking



High Level Detail



Static Indicators – Strings



DACLS RAT

- Static Indicators:
 - Extracted from static analysis of a toolset or malware used by threat actors.

• Key use:

- Identifying and tracking malware variants associated with specific threat actors.
- **Specific Strings:** Unique strings within the malware can serve as indicators to detect and link new variants to known threats.
- DACLS RAT:
 - Certificate name and private key
 - "c_2910.cls" and "k_3872.cls,"

Static Indicators – Imports/Exports



IMPORTS/EXPORTS

- Examining import/export names in malware to uncover new malware families linked to the same threat actor.
- Imphashing for Malware Tracking:
 - Generates a hash from the Import Address Table (IAT) of an executable file.
 - Comparing imphashes reveals related malware samples and variants.
- Benefits:
 - Identifies new malware variants by detecting similar or identical imphashes.
 - Useful in tracking malware with code reuse by threat actors.

• LocalPotato Exploit (FIN11):

 Imphash analysis helps track different variants of this NTLM exploitation tool, which exploits CVE-2023-21746 for privilege escalation.

Code Similarity

LAZARUS APT

• Code similarity:

- Compares malware samples to identify commonalities and relationships between different threats.
- Key concepts:
 - Code Reuse: Malware authors often reuse snippets or entire modules, linking malware to specific authors or groups.
 - Structural Analysis: Examining control flow graphs and function calls reveals hidden similarities.
 - Behavioral Patterns: Techniques for persistence, evasion, or exploitation may indicate a common origin.
- APT Tracking:
 - APTs reuse encryption keys, algorithms, API hashing, and C2 communications.
 - Reverse Engineering: Advanced techniques identify unique patterns for tracking via YARA rules.

```
signed int64 fastcall String decoder (int64 al, int64 a2, Int64a3)
 int64 v3; // r10
char v4: // ril
signed int64 result; // rax
unsigned int v6; // er9
 int64 v7; //rbx
char v8; // cl
a1 = (signed int)a3;
v3 = a2;
v4 = -124;
result = 1461817411164;
v6 = 162112194;
if ((signed int)a3 > 0i64)
    v7 = a1 - a2;
    do
        v8 = *(BYTE *)(v7 \cdot v3++);
        *(BYTE)(v3 - 1) = v4 ^ result ^ v6 ^ v8;
        v4 = v4 & result ^ v6 & (v4 ^ result);
        v6 = (v6 >> 8) | ((((unsigned int16)v6 ^ (unsigned int16)(8 * v6)) & 0x7F8) << 20);
```

• ((unsigned int)result ^ 2 * (DWORD) result)) & 0xFFFFFF80) << 17);

--a3;

while (43);

return result;

result = ((unsigned int)result >> 8) | ((((DWORD)result << 7) ^ ((unsigned int)result ^ 16

VT diff and content search



APT SIDECOPY- LINUX VARIANTS

content: "#+,/5=LMOS[hm{} +, @ P [\t%v(\"))()\n*,.->-c-u//000X0b0o0s0x255380: ; =#> ??A3A4CNCcCfCoCsLlLmLoLtLuMcMeMnNdNINoOKOUPcPdPePfPiPoPsSTSCSkSmSoTZTeToV1V2V3V5V67iZIZpZs\")\"\n\\\")\\\\n\ xvD\n\t]]:[[]nh2i]idipivmsn=nss us|0|1]\n" Smart search □ → FILES-9 Filter by \checkmark Sort by N Export >> Tools V Help ~ Detections First seen Last seen Submitters 03888813079d01e1ba2d2675cf35724e529d58a78b9efd8161c746e8e33c64... 2024-01-02 2024-01-08 A9 ELF D:\tmp\03888813079d01e1ba2d2675cf35724e529d58a78b9efd8161c746e8e33c643d.elf 37 / 68 4.38 MB 09:23:15 06:11:33 elf persistence detect-debug-environment sets-process-name c2ce338a7128bfe3909e9647c1f82bd9fea7220f063afd5c698512973d76a6... 2024-02-22 2024-02-22 A9 ELF 🔲 🔞 🚱 🕙 61b898f4254d8c6d3d375584a1109367f9e86d221e2d404bf6768fb81b1b48b5.elf.rewr 6 / 63 5.16 MB 14:10:21 14:10:21 elf detect-debug-environment persistence 9a9cd695f2aeb986e084c96f03ce433eda9c520f19a0d59c0e6a224984d243... 2024-02-23 2024-02-23 A9 ELF 🗌 🍈 🚱 📀 9645299e58c7521d811fbdcdbd57db45160191db7c7b73eae5d97e4530136da8.elf.rewr 6 / 62 5.16 MB 02:45:26 02:45:26 elf detect-debug-environment persistence 9645299e58c7521d811fbdcdbd57db45160191db7c7b73eae5d97e4530136d... 2023-08-28 2023-11-17 AQ ELF 📄 🐵 📀 🕙 DocScanner_AUG_2023.pdf 35 / 67 4.38 MB 11:57:00 14:28:57 elf sets-process-name persistence detect-debug-environment 61b898f4254d8c6d3d375584a1109367f9e86d221e2d404bf6768fb81b1b48... 2023-08-29 2024-03-01 A9 ELF 📄 🛞 🚱 🕙 Homosexuality - Indian Armed Forces/Homosexuality - Indian Armed Forces .pdf 4 38 MB 39 / 68 06:21:57 09:33:23 elf persistence sets-process-name detect-debug-environment 7efea614cd6eaf338da6d788029fff8b7a62e17ca8dcf58c5932db045c358d... 2023-10-26 2023-11-15 A9 ELF 🗌 🏟 🚱 🕙 Meeting_Notice-reg.pdf 34 / 66 6.51 MB 21:08:25 08:34:01 elf detect-debug-environment sets-process-name persistence db403abf7dcc5bccbedbb53eceef76bd02b440c1114a0b64e665eac1e44fa9... 2023-10-31 2023-11-17 A9 ELF @ ③ O draft_letter_nov_2023.docx 33 / 66 6.51 MB 04:18:40 13:56:12 elf detect-debug-environment persistence sets-process-name checks-cpu-name a9407fdee890615e8e4f4927deb0c32795e848ce58e66dab56bf3b7188bc0b... 2023-10-31 2023-11-21 A9 ELF 📄 💩 🚱 📀 DocScanner_Updated_letter.pdf 33 / 67 6.51 MB 04:18:40 10:02:53 elf detect-debug-environment persistence 57e72c7c81df7d971db2977b51bc37447b641466917e7ed8f92efa3b0eb23f... 2023-10-31 2023-11-17 A9 ELF @ ③ updated_draft_PPT.pptx 33 / 67 6.51 MB 4 04:18:39 13:55:01 elf checks-cpu-name detect-debug-environment sets-process-name persistence

Fuzzy hashing

GAMAREDON APT

- Fuzzy Hashing:
 - Identifies similarities between files or data, even when they are not identical.
 - Unlike traditional hashing, fuzzy hashes reflect degrees of similarity, useful for detecting variations of malicious files.
- Key Fuzzy Hashing Algorithms:
 - ssdeep: Detects similarities in spam emails and malware.
 - sdhash: Generates similarity digests for digital forensics, useful for file comparison.
 - TLSH: Robust against minor changes, used for clustering similar malware samples and identifying new variants.
- APT Tracking:
 - Links common tools used by APTs across incidents.
 - Compares hashes of files/scripts to track shared infrastructure and identify common servers/resources.

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U	⊙ O 12_00_12.12.2023.xhtml html checks-user-input detect-debug-environment long-sleeps	61.11%	Detections 1 / 60	Size 25.98 KB	First seen 13:55:57	Last seen 14:12:11	Submitter	MINL
0	ace3107a14f66685bb363fa6a30127015d58e26cd4 □ ≈ よ ⊙ ⊙ …66685bb363fa6a30127015d58e26cd44cca61e6172fb375b068ab.bin① html calls wml detect.debug-environment long.sleeps checks-user-input	59.72%	22 / 59	30.92 KB	2023-01-19 07:18:28	2023-02-22 18:10:18	2 3	
	c40822ac3386c2cc0690e9a5dbf0e74bdf945466cd O O No meaningful names html persistence long-sleeps detect debug environment calls-wmi cve-20146332 exploit	59.72%	8 / 63	29.10 KB	2023-10-03 13:09:24	2023-10-03 13:09:24	1	
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	c255b222f74da4737821cce386f223918241547862 ⊚ ⊘	58.33%	19 / 60	27.70 KB	2022-10-25 14:41:29	2022-12-22 09:00:36		2

Fuzzy Hashing



OILRIG -SAITAMA BACKDOOR

q tlsh:T1B9454B3BD722FDDAD7BF3D7090142D621C883D57A7714768FA4829EA26B7200DF1A168

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e008a45aa0abaf3fe0a6553af8lcaf8fcfc7d11ff3ac4645016b4 ⊕ ⓒ ○ dttcodexgigas.d57ff42e1e53341cd34ded32960dfe902168c8ce xts open-file auto-open create-dir exe-pattern handle-file uri-pattern macros enum-windows environ	97.22%	34 / 61	1.17 MB	2022-05-11 02:46:30	2022-05-11 02:46:30	1	
84ca7cdceed0cc0731f7cf6af3d19d87c49331fc19aae65db444b	83.33%	32 / 60	1.16 MB	2021-04-02 07:09:38	2021-07-27 09:50:31	2	
8206e02ba9150243ba4783ec7e8b613c518620f6d2b6f03cd6489	83.33%	36 / 62	1.16 MB	2023-09-30 17:48:48	2023-09-30 17:48:48	1	
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b8325b436df4745ccb57f9ba8765225c48e8517a4ee687b31ee80 ⊕ � ⊙ M0.xls xls obfuscated open-file auto-open handle-file create-file detect-debug-environment macros calls-wmi	59.72%	29 / 62	1.86 MB	2021-09-29 12:51:57	2021-09-29 12:51:57	1	
8c60a7dd6cb293343c5a283fca635d447a1760a3928f6903213c1 (→ ◆ ○ MailFirst.txt vb obfuscated handle-file nun-dit write-file anti-analysis	50%	13 / 59	1.82 MB	2021-09-29 12:57:22	2021-09-29 12:57:22	1	

Signature – YARA rules

YARA RULES

- What are YARA Rules?
 - A powerful tool used to identify and classify malware based on patterns.
 - Features:
 - **Patterns**: Matches textual or binary patterns within files.
 - **Formats**: Includes plain text, hexadecimal strings, regular expressions, and wildcards.
 - **Conditions**: Incorporates complex conditions and boolean logic for precise targeting.
 - Modularity: Reusable and effective for various tasks.
- Applications of YARA Rules
 - **Detection**: Identify unique encryption algorithms or code reuse.
 - **Tracking**: Link malware samples to APT groups like Lazarus.
 - Variants: Detect and respond to known malware variants.

TURLA APT

>ule SFX_TUR_AND_KOPILUWAK

meta:

author = "H2J"
description = "Strings contained in SFX"

strings:

```
$str1 = "Setup=c:\\windows\\system32\\wscript.exe /b"
$str2 = "Silent=1"
condition:
```

```
all of them
```

AV Signatures

LAZARUS APT

- Specialized Signatures developed by companies can be used to track APT-linked malware.
- Lazarus APT Campaign
- Malware: BeaverTail

• **Detection:** AV signatures used to identify new samples associated with the attack campaign.

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	<pre>c189c82ef3c1e986c2ba599d68505fa88f74236a629f00061bdb06d8b951e5</pre>	15 / 62 8.21 KB	2024-06-13 08:58:14 08:58:14 1
	87d5917f5c0113d7b2db511538f3a386717a0bf9fd2b2f494516d5e08564aa	19 / 66 5.58 MB	2024-06-13 06:42:16 2024-06-13 06:42:16 1
	44cc9f16ac993080653f5017cb4bc2ad01111a9fac8277b848b56cd5e8eacc	8 / 65 31.02 KB	2024-06-12 2024-06-12 1 20:33:16 21:06:33 1
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	77f4e7e51767b78f86588563feb95fbc1f465160e447f475684fe7742c0e9e…	3 / 63 1.95 MB	2024-06-07 12:55:46 2024-06-07 12:55:46 12:55:46 1
	cf6cf894c35b8f84bbae815c1f41bed41f1acb870cb6cdaf57b3ee1e74e0c5…	19 / 65 5.58 MB	2024-06-06 2024-06-06 1

Code signing certificate

LEAF MINER -WINTAPIX DRIVER

- Digital certificates used to sign software, ensuring authenticity and integrity.
- Attackers use stolen certificates to sign malware, making it appear legitimate and bypassing security measures.
- Analyzing certificate details (e.g., issuers, serial numbers) can help link malware to specific actors.
- WinTAPIX code signing certificates from:
 - "Beijing JoinHope Image Technology Ltd."
 - "VeriSign Class 3 Public Primary Certification Authority G5."

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	99b59f619388993695a7ef9cba74d8b9c0964b018245bb84a1cb8aeaf1e7d8	30 / 72	17.73 KB	2023-04-23 15:35:53	2024-0 13:55	2-03 :50	
	8578bff36e3b02cc71495b647db88c67c3c5ca710b5a2bd539148550595d03 © © WinTapix.sys peexe assembly invalid-signature signed overlay native 64bits	56 / 74	1.13 MB	2023-02-12 08:56:12	2023-0 04:21	5-30 :12	
	1485c0ed3e875cbdfc6786a5bd26d18ea9d31727deb8df290a1c00c780419a	55 / 74	1.13 MB	2022-09-01 06:45:18	2023-1 07:55	1-22 :48	
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	8b93df65fc1dc3c5246c872c41935c1176af5e4ac1765716667da9c3bf2293 ③ ③ ③ Monitor.exe peexe overlay signed	3 / 73	3.11 MB	2021-01-28 05:34:28	2024-0 06:20	13-16):17	

METADATA



Rich headers

TURLA APT

- Encoded metadata in Portable Executable (PE) files that contains information about compiler version, linked libraries, and build environment details.
- Rich Header Hashing
 - Generate a cryptographic hash from the decoded Rich header data.
 - Acts as a fingerprint for the build environment.
- Applications for Tracking APTs
- **Clustering:** Identifies malware samples with similar build environments.
- Attribution: Links new samples to known threat actors based on shared development practices.

rule APT_RU_Turla_Gazer_Embedded_Resource_RichHeader

meta:

description = "lets get weird - track embedded Gazer payloads based on their shared rich headers"
hash = "d0b169d2e753191a5c366a863d216bc5a9eb5e173f0bd5a61f126c4fd16484ac"
hash = "473aa2c3ace12abe8a54a088a08e00b7bd71bd66cda16673c308b903c796bec0"
hash = "a65bc4adbd61c098acf40ef81dc8b6b10269af0d9ebbdc18b48439df76c18cb3"
DaysofYARA_day = "94/100"
author = "Greg Lesnewich"
condition:
 for any var_rsrc in pe.resources: (
 uint16be(var_rsrc.offset) == 0x4d5a and

hash.md5(var_rsrc.offset+0x80, 0x80) == "dd006bd9a43c05c9457a9e6b9e1636ca")



A P T 2 9

- Program Database files that store debugging information.
- Symbols, source line information, and stack traces.
- Function & Variable Names: Reveals malware structure and behavior.
- **Unstripped PDB Files:** Provides deeper insights if included by accident.
- PDB Strings and Paths

PDB

- Specific information within PDB files.
- Paths to source code files, directory structures, usernames, project names.

"googledrivesucks\drive.pdb"						Smart search 🗄
ightarrow FILES - 2/2						
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	Detections	Size	First seen	Last seen	Submitt	ers
295452a87c0fbb48eb87be9	46 / 72	1.24 MB	2022-10-21 13:35:45	2022-10-2 13:35:45	1 1	SC EXE
<pre>cd54155a6b240de1b610653</pre>	17 / 70	2.00 MB	2022-08-05 08:27:20	2022-08-0 08:27:20	5 1	SC. EXE

TTP-based Tracking

TTP-based Tracking

Mitre Attack

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Reconnaissance 10 techniques	Resource Development 8 techniques	Initial Access 10 techniques	Execution 14 techniques	Persistence 20 techniques	Privilege Escalation 14 techniques	Defense Evasion 43 techniques	Credential Access 17 techniques	Discovery 32 techniques	Lateral Movement 9 techniques
Active Scanning	Acquire Access	Content Injection	Cloud Administration Command	Account Manipulation	Abuse Elevation Control II	Abuse Elevation Control Mechanism	Adversary-in- the-Middle	Account Discovery	Exploitation of Remote Services
Gather Victim Host Information	Acquire Infrastructure	Drive-by Compromise	Command and Scripting	BITS Jobs	Mechanism (0/6)	Access Token Manipulation	Brute Force	Application Window Discovery	Internal Spearphishing
Gather Victim Identity	Compromise Accounts (0/3)	Exploit Public- Facing	Interpreter "	Boot or Logon Autostart Execution	Access Token Manipulation	BITS Jobs	Credentials from	Browser Information Discovery	Lateral Tool Transfer
Information (0/3) Gather Victim	Compromise Infrastructure	Application External	Container Administration Command	(0/14) Boot or Logon	Account Manipulation I	Build Image on Host Debugger Evasion	Password " Stores (0/6)	Cloud Infrastructure Discovery	Remote Service
Network Information (0/6)	(0/8) Develop	Remote Services	Deploy Container	Initialization Scripts (0/5)	(0/6) Boot or	Deobfuscate/Decode Files or Information	Exploitation for Credential Access	Cloud Service Dashboard	Session Hijacking _(0/2)
Gather Victim Org Information (0/4)	Capabilities	Hardware Additions	Exploitation for Client	Browser Extensions	Logon Autostart I Execution	Deploy Container	Forced Authentication	Cloud Service Discovery	Remote Services _(0/8)
Phishing for Information (0/4)	Establish Accounts (0/3)	Phishing II	Execution	Compromise Host Software Binary	(0/14) Boot or	Direct Volume Access Domain or Tenant	Forge Web Credentials	Cloud Storage Object Discovery	Replication Through Removable
Search Closed Sources (0/2)	Obtain Capabilities II	Replication Through Removable	Communication II	Create Account (0/3)	Logon Initialization Scripts (0/5)	Policy Modification	(0/2)	Container and Resource Discovery	Media Software

TTP-based Tracking

Monitor unique behaviors



LAZARUS

Q behaviour_processes:"pcalua.exe -a %APPDATA%" not tag: peexe Smart search 驻 Sort by ~ Filter by ∨ Export ~ Submitter ff44d3dabb82467cd21187039789314bfd70c15777fcdc93ada11059ed4c28... 2022-07-29 2022-09-28 🗌 🐵 🚱 ⊙ veafdsag.msi 21 / 62 543.00 KB 09:18:16 06:28:54 msi runtime-modules direct-cpu-clock-access 8eec3ac9f7d1ac64fc7397ba57cdac4f56959d1512f71dded60e831a26e076.. 2022-07-27 2022-08-03 OD LNK 🔲 🐵 🚱 🕐 unknown 32 / 61 388.28 KB 23:43:20 22:01:01 Ink long-command-line-arguments hiding-window url-pattern runtime-modules high-entropy direct-cpu-clock-access ... eaef808e1ac99d13481b23b9dbdb6d246b14feaf35db0b592412dc213e619c... 2022-07-27 2022-08-03 25 / 60 2.09 KB 📄 💿 🌍 🕐 unknown 23:48:15 19:03:31 Ink long-command-line-arguments hiding-window url-pattern runtime-modules detect-debug-environment 73f684b87139927012db12ec8d92824bd2404102e17ec427b302c79a4314d4... 2022-08-03 2022-08-03 O C:\Users\user\AppData\Local\Temp\hob.lnk 26 / 61 2.09 KB 13:50:47 13:50:47 Ink long-command-line-arguments hiding-window url-pattern runtime-modules direct-cpu-clock-access bcafd808237f1f29bdae4e45d75d925fb4fa3d7fe7f85abb953ba3f33aa29e... 2022-08-01 2022-08-01 O C:\Users\user\AppData\Local\Temp\hob.lnk 9 / 51 2.09 KB 09:37:24 09:37:24 Ink long-command-line-arguments hiding-window url-pattern runtime-modules detect-debug-environment . 2e0abe6352af0924f9d9cc098230fa25e1f05cf4ae43a2d0b71405dedfe029... 2022-07-29 2022-08-01 🗌 🐵 🚱 🕙 unknown 31 / 60 2.08 KB 13.25.14 01-10-39 Ink url-pattern hiding-window long-command-line-arguments executes-dropped-file e40347e7cd335b43a0d27b33521684754f66d1e3be714f22a68e27d396a63f... 2022-07-29 2022-07-30 🔲 🐵 🕄 🕐 unknown 24 / 61 276.65 KB 09:13:10 23:52:17 Ink long-command-line-arguments hiding-window url-pattern runtime-modules detect-debug-environment high-entropy . 9dc813afe2ff8963696691d5092b9ea779048c63ba1a8232e8ae81f0f1a476... 2022-07-29 2022-07-29 15 / 61 2.09 KB 23:51:29 23:51:29 Ink long-command-line-arguments hiding-window url-pattern runtime-modules detect-debug-environment . bcfa523b1d55fcadc89bfee8f7c9abac3497f7760485843e6f58fe666984aa... 2022-07-29 2022-07-29 00 🗌 🐵 📀 😳 C:\Users\user\AppData\Local\Temp\abo.lnk 16 / 61 2.07 KB 1 09:18:13 09:18:13 Ink long-command-line-arguments hiding-window url-pattern runtime-modules direct-cpu-clock-access executes-dropped-file

Infrastructure tracking

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Network-based Tracking INFRASTRUCTURE TRACKING • Monitoring and analyzing APT components and systems (domains, IP addresses, servers, communication channels, etc.) • Uncover APT infrastructure, identify patterns, and link attacks to the same threat actor • Key Techniques Passive DNS Analysis SSL/TLS Certificate Analysis WHOIS Data Analysis Network Traffic Analysis • Fingerprinting Techniques Challenges Continuous Monitoring: Need for up-to-date intelligence • Data Correlation: Complexity in linking disparate sources • Evasion Tactics: APTs can rapidly change infrastructure to avoid detection



Infrastructure Reuse

LAZARUS -BEAVERTAIL

- Some APT groups reuse IP addresses and domains due to resource constraints
- Reused infrastructure is common across different campaigns
- VirusTotal nethunt: A new feature that enhances infrastructure tracking
 - Purpose: Allows users to create Yara rules
 - Function: Identifies samples using the same infrastructure
- **Campaign Detection:** Detect new campaigns that reuse existing infrastructure
- **Campaign Analysis:** Identify if samples are part of ongoing or previously analyzed campaigns

rule C2_IPs_Lazarus

meta:

author = "Fortinet TI" description = "Rule to find files that contact malicious IPs used by North Korea's Lazarus group' target entity = "ip_address" condition: // CTI-194 vt.net.ip.raw matches /^67.203.7.171/ or vt.net.ip.raw matches /^147.124.212.89/ or vt.net.ip.raw matches /^147.124.214.129/ or vt.net.ip.raw matches /^147.124.214.131/ or vt.net.ip.raw matches /^147.124.214.237/

Passive DNS

PASSIVE DNS

- · Collecting and storing historical DNS resolution data passively
- Domain names, IP addresses, query types, timestamps
- Infrastructure Insights: Analyze domain name resolutions and IP address associations
- Malicious Domain Identification: Detect patterns and connections to known APT campaigns
- Attribution: Map out related domains and IPs to attribute attacks to specific threat groups
- Example: Monitoring APT42
- Initial Domain: jpostpress.com (Created January 2022)
- Resolved IP: 91.195.240.12
- Additional Domains Identified:
- themedealine.org (September 2022)
- maariv.net (September 2022)
- khaleejtimes.org (March 2023)
- Insight: Historical data reveals APT infrastructure and timelines

Passive DNS



LAZARUS



IP Addresses



Certificates and Fingerprints





Certificate values/hash

KIMSUKY

- Common Name (CN): The primary identifier, often representing the domain name or server name.
- Subject Alternative Names (SANs): Additional domain names or IP addresses for which the certificate is valid.
- **Issuer:** The entity (CA) that issued the certificate, providing trustworthiness information.
- **Serial Number:** A unique identifier assigned by the issuer for distinguishing the certificate.
- Validity Period: The time frame in which the certificate is valid.
- Public Key: Used for encryption and authentication, associated with the private key
- **Signature Algorithm:** Specifies the security algorithm used to sign the certificate.
- **Key Usage:** Defines the cryptographic operations allowed for the public key.
- Extended Key Usage (EKU): Specifies additional purposes beyond the basic key usage.

Q Hosts ~

services.certificate="9de541b039cfdb96c7810df49efd958b28cc2df73e314f67c1a9 🗶 🖉 >_

Hosts

÷

Results: 4 Time: 0.32s

- 74.50.84.190

Linux IS-AS-1 (19318) New York, United States
 I Matched Service
 443/HTTP
 2 Other Services
 22/SSH
 3306/MYSQL

Q 206.72.198.157

Linux IS-AS-1 (19318) New Jersey, United States
remote-access
1 Matched Service
443/HTTP
2 Other Services
22/SSH
80/HTTP



Network-based Tracking

JARM Fingerprint

STORM0558

- Use JARM fingerprint consistent with SoftEther VPN
- x509 certificate has expiration date of December 31, 2037
- Subject information within the x509 certificate does not contain "softether"



 I M I 1 I 00 I 1 I 1<	services.jarm.	fingerprint: 06d06c	d07d06d06d06	6c42d42	2d000000c	cdb95e27fd8	3f9fee4	× ⊭ ²	>_	Search
1 M () 1 () 1 (latched Service 1765/HTTP ther Service 1723/PPTP .57.75.86 (syn-06 TWC-11426-CAROLI	66-057-075-086.	biz.spectrun	n.com)						
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8 🕲	ther Services									
	31/HTTP	82/HTTP 82/HTTP 82/HTTP 82/HTTP 9								
78	.156.125.21									
ф I	Vicrosoft Windows	NORLYS-FIBE	RNET (39642)) 💡 C	Central Jut	land, Denma	ırk			
em	nail									
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S	5555/HTTP									
3 0	ther Services									
	25/SMTP	80/HTTP		⊴110/P	OP3					

HTTP Response Headers



HTTP Response Headers



HTTP Response Content





Network-based Tracking

HTTP Response Content



KIMSUKY

osts ~	٥	services.http.r	esponse.body="Million C	ок !!!! '			x 2	>_	Search
	221.1	43.46.49							
	🌣 Micr	osoft Windows	lacktriangleright SKB-AS SK Broadba	and Co Ltd (9318) 🛛 💡 Seoul, S	South Korea			
	remote	-access network	-administration						
	2 Matc	hed Services							
	🚱 80/H	ITTP	© 4433/HTTP						
	6 Other	Services							
	Q 443/	'HTTP	© 2301/HTTP	Q 2381/H	TTP	🌣 2401/UN	KNOWN	L.	3389/RDP
	470	01/HTTP							
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	networ	k-administration (remote-access						
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	1 Other	Service							
	-3389	9/RDP							
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Network-based Tracking

HTTP Response Content

QBOT

• Qbot Malware: Researchers used unique HTML titles in HTTP response content to track servers related to Qbot malware operations.

~	٠	services	.http.response.html_title:"Slack	is your productivity platfo	orm Slack" 🛛 🗶 🧝
	104 5	0.000.01	((m. 105 50 000 01(
4	194.5	0.233.21	6 (IP-195-50-233-216-ae.ra	ck400.com)	
	Ubur	ntu Linux	🌰 M247 (9009) 🛛 💡 Dubai, U	United Arab Emirates	
	clearbit	-reveal o	netrust remote-access		
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	Ubur	ntu Linux	AS-CHOOPA (20473)	Hesse, Germany	
	onetrus	t remote	access		

Tracking and Attribution using Netflow

NETFLOW ANALYSIS

- Source/Destination IP Addresses:
 - Identifying the IPs involved can reveal connections to known malicious actors or infrastructure.
- Port Numbers:
 - Specific port usage patterns (e.g., uncommon or high ports) can indicate malicious activity tied to certain malware.
- Flow Duration:
 - Long-duration connections or frequent short connections can signal APT activity, especially when tied to C2 traffic.
- Traffic Volume:
 - Anomalous spikes in data transfer can indicate exfiltration.
- Protocol:
 - Identifying specific protocols like DNS tunneling or unusual HTTP activity aids attribution.

Tracking Threat Actors with Visual Artifacts



APT Tracking

Visual Artifacts

VISUAL ARTIFACTS

- Threat actors often reuse icons, logos, or screenshots in malware campaigns.
- An example is the use of the same logo across phishing campaigns attributed to a specific APT group.
- **Image Hashing:** Using hashing techniques, analysts can generate unique hashes for images, detecting reused visual artifacts across different malware campaigns, which helps link activity to specific APT groups.
- Example:
 - PDF files analysis:
 - Generates a BMP image of the first page of PDFs, stored in specific directories.
 - Analysts can use BMP images as dropped files to identify similar PDFs, linking various documents to threat actors (e.g., Blind Eagle).



APT Tracking

Visual Artifacts



LAZARUS

main icon dhash:1100353b1b800000 FILES - 6 / 6 Sort by N Filter by ∨ Help 🗸 Export ~ Tools First seen Detections Size Last seen Submitters 0d01b24f7666f9bccf0f16ea97e41e0bc26f4c49cdfb7a4dabcc0a494b44ec... 2022-01-18 2024-09-10 ☐ ③ ⑤ ○ 0d01b24f7666f9bccf0f16ea97e41e0bc26f4c49cdfb7a4dabcc0a494b44ec9b.docx 40 / 64 2.27 MB 61 16:13:22 04:29:14 doc macros run-dll persistence long-sleeps detect-debug-environment url-pattern auto-open open-file exe-pattern ... 87f9f137687187e8eecf98393a7885fdd55cf573d80d94443e9324daa5fc49... 2024-01-03 2024-09-09 🗌 💮 🚱 🔿 932.docx 0 / 63 353.50 KB 13:19:04 05:52:21 doc calls-wmi b3218dbbc4417667bee19f637235e25afe0c5ff521151e5ee5bca5ec1d0455... 2024-08-08 2024-08-08 39 / 66 4.24 MB 19:23:36 19:23:36 doc open-file url-pattern exe-pattern malware macros run-dll calls-wmi auto-open 3c5d6b1e22ccd420ecbfcc21354929604c8fbd1f3c66d25b89cb9bf13062f3... 2022-11-20 2022-11-20 32 / 63 4.29 MB 14:15:06 14:15:06 doc open-file exe-pattern macros run-dll url-pattern ef8f4d31e16cfb399b4c69e3d2c43ab33863d3149cb701209061aa5d575747... 2022-06-22 2022-06-22 35 / 62 4.24 MB 03:02:51 03:02:51 doc open-file exe-pattern macros run-dll url-pattern d1b5961f259b9af90d8c191f679b996c7321d00a17363a7639eb74fa9428b9... 2022-04-26 2022-04-26 📄 🝈 🌍 🕐 clean.doc 31/61 2.26 MB 07:16:00 07:16:00

doc open-file exe-pattern url-pattern malware macros run-dll

Smart searc

TOOLS



TOOLS

- **Shodan:** A search engine for internet-connected devices, identifying vulnerabilities in servers, routers, and more.
- Censys: Scans and monitors internet devices, aiding in detecting malicious activities.
- **DomainTools:** Provides domain and DNS-related data, including WHOIS and historical records, to trace malicious domain infrastructure.
- FOFA: A search engine for discovering internet assets based on keywords, assisting in finding attack surfaces and IOCs.
- VirusTotal: Analyzes files and URLs to detect malware, aggregating insights from multiple antivirus engines.
- **Maltego:** A tool for data mining and link analysis, visualizing complex relationships between online entities.
- **ThreatConnect:** Integrates data from multiple sources to provide threat intelligence for collaborative analysis.
- **PassiveTotal:** Specializes in passive DNS and SSL analysis, helping track APT infrastructure and correlate threat indicators.

ATTRIBUTION



Attribution of APTs

Connecting the Dots

	•				
ATTRIBUTION		-			
 Attribution identifies the individuals, groups, or nation-states behind cyberattacks based on evidence gathered from tracking APT activities. 	• •		İ		-
Key Elements of Attribution:					
Technical Indicators:					
Malware & Network Traffic Analysis					
Forensic Investigation					
Contextual Factors:					
Geopolitical Insights					
Historical Attack Patterns					
Victimology					
How APT Tracking Supports Attribution:					
 Tracking Tools: Passive DNS, threat intelligence platforms, and IoCs help build detailed threat actor profiles. 					
 Beyond Technical: Behavioral analysis, motives, and geopolitical context enhance accuracy in identifying threat actors. 					

1

Attribution Challenges

○ CHALLENGES				-
CHALLENGES				
		•		
Over-Reliance on IoCs		·	•	
Failure to correlate data across sources				
 Attribution based on insufficient information 				
 Neglecting the role of False Flags and misdirection 			Π.	
 Ignoring evolving tactics and techniques 				
 Lack of contextual understanding 				
Overlooking nontechnical evidence				
 Inadequate mapping of attack infrastructure 				
Overlooking relationships between infrastructure components				
 Ignoring indicators of infrastructure evolution 				
 Inadequate pivoting strategies 				
Over reliance of passive analysis				

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