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Lead security researcher

Tracking targeted attacks focused on APAC

Tracking Korean-speaking actors

Focus Area

- Investigative Research
- Reversing Malware
- Digital Forensics
- Threat Intelligence



Threat intelligence and Attribution

Threat intelligence is evidence-

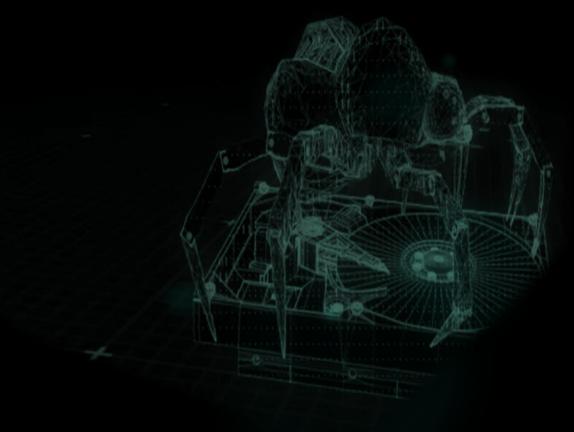
based knowledge, including context, mechanisms, indicators, implications and actionable advice, about an existing or emerging menace or hazard to assets to that can be used to inform decisions regarding the subject's response to that menace or hazard.

Attribution is the process of tracking,

identifying and laying blame on the perpetrator of a cyberattack or other hacking exploit.



Failure #1: Bias perception



Cyber attack on PyeongChang Winter Olympic



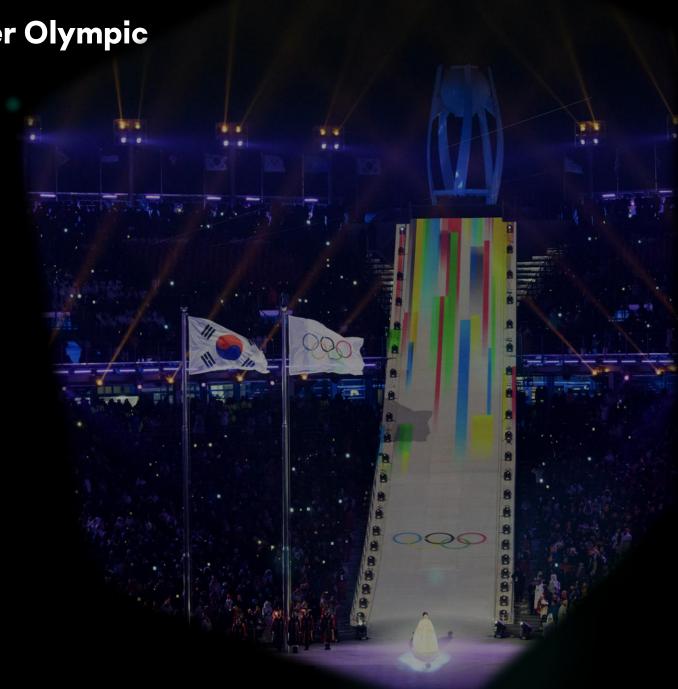
WHEN?

February 09, 2018 20:00 (KST)

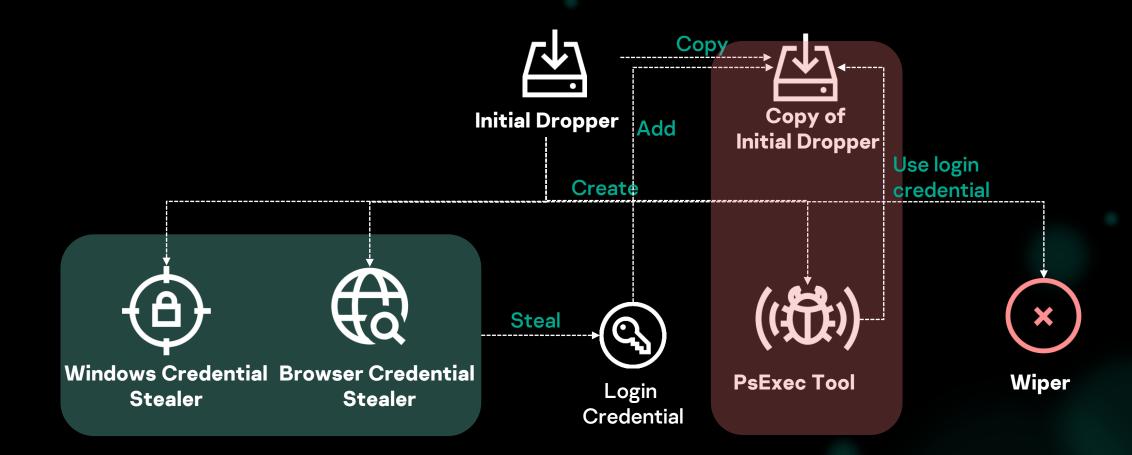


DAMAGE OF CYBER ATTACK

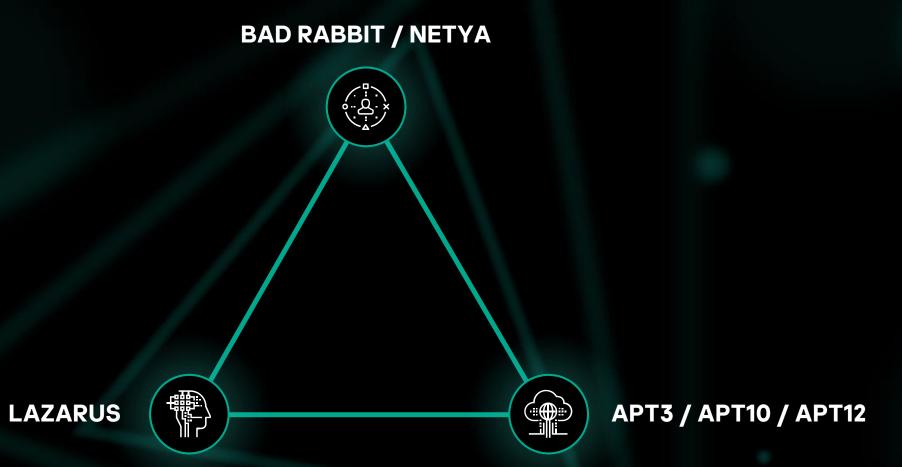
- 50 servers (33 of committee, 17 of partner)
- More 300 servers were affected
- Failure of Wi-Fi, IPTV, Email system
- 4 category, 52 service was stopped (Transport, Accommodation, Management of Olympic village, Distribution of uniform..)



Components of OlympicDestroyer



Hell of attribution



Possibly Bluenoroff?

```
Buffer = 0:
                                                                                                          NumberOfBytesWritten = 0;
      (&v17, 0, 0xFFCu);
                                                                                                          v11 = 0164;
                                                                                                                (&Buffer, 0, 0x1000u);
v19 = 0:
                                                                                                          v2 = CreateFileW(v1, 0x40000000u, 0, 0, 3u, 0x80u, 0);
v1 = CreateFileA(1pFileName, 0x40000000u, 0, 0, 3u, 0x80u, 0);
                                                                                                   21
                                                                                                          if ( v2 == (HANDLE)-1 )
if ( v1 == (HANDLE)-1 )
                                                                                                           return GetLastError();
                                                                                                          SetFilePointer(v2, -1, θ, 2u);
 return GetLastError();
SetFilePointer(v1, -1, 0, 2u);
                                                                                                          if ( WriteFile(v3, &Buffer, 1u, &NumberOfBytesWritten, 0) )
WriteFile(v2, &Buffer, 1u, &NumberOfBytesWritten, 0);
                                                                                                           FlushFileBuffers(v3);
FlushFileBuffers(v2);
                                                                                                          GetFileSizeEx(v3, &FileSize);
FileSize.QuadPart = 0i64;
                                                                                                          SetFilePointer(v3, 0, 0, 0);
GetFileSizeEx(v2, &FileSize);
                                                                                                          v5 = FileSize HighPart;
SetFilePointer(v2, \theta, \theta, \theta);
                                                                                                          v6 = FileSize LowPart;
v4 = FileSize HighPart;
                                                                                                          if ( FileSize.HighPart >= 0 || FileSize.LowPart > 0 )
v5 = FileSize LowPart;
v6 = 0;
                                                                                                            while ( 1 )
                                                                                                              v7 = (_PAIR__((unsigned int)v5, v6) - v11) >> 32;
if ( FileSize.HighPart >= 0 && (FileSize.HighPart > 0 || FileSize.LowPart > 0) )
                                                                                                   • 36
                                                                                                              v8 v6 v11
                                                                                                   • 37
  while ( 1 )
                                                                                                                           (v7, v8) > 0x1000)
                                                                                                    38
                                                                                                                v8 = 0x1000;
                                                                                                   • 39
         OFSUB ( PAIR (v4, v5), PAIR (v7, v6));
                                                                                                              if ( !WriteFile(v3, &Buffer, v8, &NumberOfBytesWritten, θ) || !NumberOfBytesWritten )
    v11 = v5 - v6
                                                                                                                break;
                                                                                                   41
42
43
44
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50
    v9 = (__PAIR__(v4, v5) - __PAIR__((unsigned int)v7, v6)) >> 32;
                                                                                                              v5 = FileSize.HighPart;
                                                                                                              v11 += NumberOfBytesWritten;
                                                                                                                          D(v11) < FileSize.HighPart)
    if (v9 < 0) | (unsigned __int8)((v9 < 0) ^ v8) | (v9 == 0) && v11 <= 0x1000)
      v15 = v9;
                                                                                                                v6 = FileSize.LowPart;
    else
                                                                                                              else
      v10 = 0x1000;
                                                                                                                if ( HIDWORD(v11) > FileSize.HighPart )
      v15 = 0
                                                                                                   • 51
                                                                                                                v6 = FileSize LowPart;
                                                                                                   • 52
    if ( !WriteFile(v2, &Buffer, v10, &NumberOfBytesWritten, 0) || !NumberOfBytesWritten )
                                                                                                                if ( (unsigned int)v11 > FileSize.LowPart )
                                                                                                   • 53
      break;
    v4 = FileSize.HighPart;
    v12 = NumberOfBytesWritten + v6;
```

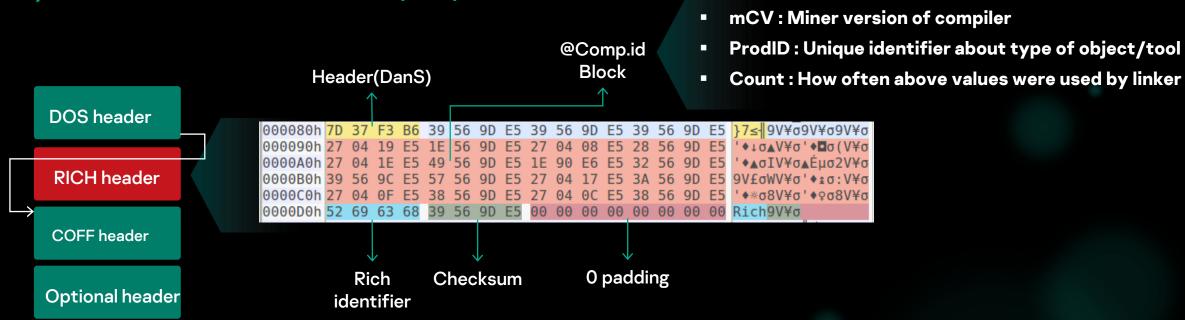


Wiping code similarity with Bluenoroff wiper malware

About RICH header

Undocumented header in PE file

- Obfuscated unpublicized part of PE file
- Maybe included from Visual studio 6 (1998)



Devil in the RICH header

Extract RICH header of wiper and hunting

Making yara rule and run it to our sample set

```
rule apt_ZZ_Pyeongchang_Olympic_attack_KICH_header {
meta:
        copyright = "Kaspersky Lab"
        description = "Rule to detect Pyeongchang_Olympic_attack samples"
        last_modified = "2018-02-13"
        hash = "3c0d740347b0362331c882c2dee96dbf"
        hash = "5D0FFBC8389F27B0649696F0EF5B3CFE"
        version = "1.0"
strings:
           92 7F 49 2A F8 60 4D 2A 93 7F 49 2A 54 70 14
                97 7F 48 2A DA 7F 49 2A A1 59 42 2A 94 7F 49
        2A 52 69 63 68 97 7F 49 2A 00>
condition:
        uint16(0) == 0x5A4D and
        filesize < 5000000 and
        $c
```



Devil in the RICH header

Cafully look into Olympic Destroyer wiper RICH header

RICH header in Olympic Destroyer wiper

: Binary created with Visual Studio 6

Raw data	Туре	Count	Produced by
000C 1C7B 00000001	oldnames	1	12 build 7291
000A 1F6F 0000000B	cobj	11	VC 6 (build 8047)
000E 1C83 00000005	masm613	5	MASM 6 (build 7299)
0004 1F6F 00000004	stdlibdll	4	VC 6 (build 8047)
005D 0FC3 00000007	sdk/imp	7	VC 2003 (build 4035)
0001 0000 0000004D	imports	77	imports (build 0)
000B 2636 00000003	c++obj	3	VC 6 (build 9782)

mscoree.dll reference of VS6 compiled binary

tmainCRTStartup function of Olympic Destroyer

Olympic Destroyer wiper **compiled on "2018:02:09 10:42:19"** has original RICH header

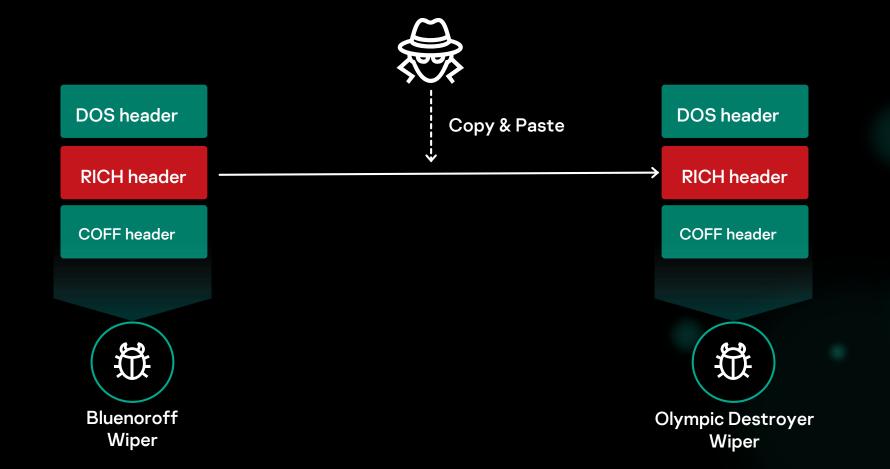
MS Internal Name	Visual Studio Release
prodidUtc1600_CPP prodidMasm1000 prodidUtc1600_C prodidImplib900 prodidImport0 prodidUtc1600_LTCG_CPP prodidLinker1000	Visual Studio 2010 (10.00) Visual Studio 2010 (10.00) Visual Studio 2010 (10.00) Visual Studio 2008 (09.00) Visual Studio (00.00) Visual Studio 2010 (10.00) Visual Studio 2010 (10.00)

Actual version is Visual Studio 2010 (MSVC 10)!

Devil in the RICH header

Malware author copy and paste RICH header from Bluenoroff wiper

Complex false flag operation designed to attribute this attack to Bluenoroff group



On-site investigation









On-site investigation



Initial infection:

Patient 0 was infected before a week of the incident, possibly from a third-party s/w vendor who manages internal s/w



Lateral movement:

PsExec, stolen credential, meterpreter, Powershell



Tools:

Hevily rely on Powershell Powershell Empier PowerSploit



Infrastructure:

Additional C2, attacker's server manage Teamviewer

GG

Tools, Techniques, and Procedures are totally different from Bluenoroff group

What were the failure factors?



Impatient conclusion with inadequate evidence



Perception of Bias

: Sabotage attack against South Korea = North Korean actors



Scarcruft VS Darkhotel



- Published by Kaspersky in 2016
- Targeting the public and private sectors primarily in South Korea

Scarcruft • a.k.a. APT 37, Group 123, InkySquid

- Published by Kaspersky in 2014
- Compromised hotel networks and hit selected targets
- a.k.a DUBNIUM, Fallout Team



- Korean-speaking actors
- Similar victimology
- Similar TTPs(using 0-day occasionally)
- One group want to hide the other group

Scarcruft VS Darkhotel

: The first conflict of them



Scarcruft VS Darkhotel

: Different actors from the same victim



2018-09-21 ScarCruft

2018-03-26 DarkHotel

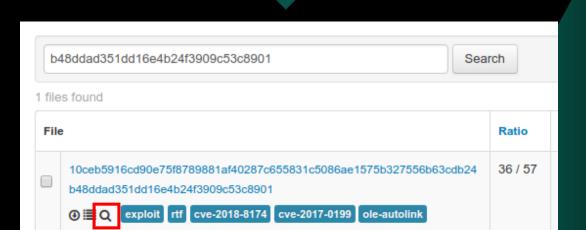
GreezeBackdoor infected

2018-05-01 Download additional file from update.drp.su/drpdump.exe 2018-04-03 Konni

File: Why North Korea slams South Korea's recent defense talks with U.S-Japan.zip

My story: Operation Soundcheck

We uncovered an IE Oday vulnerability has been embedded in malicious MS Office document, targeting limited users by a known APT actor. Details reported to MSRC @msftsecresponse



similar-to:10ceb5916cd90e75f8789881af40287c655831c5086ae1575

Search

File		Ratio	First sub.
	10ceb5916cd90e75f8789881af40287c655831c5086ae1575b327556b63cdb24 b48ddad351dd16e4b24f3909c53c8901 ② IIII Q exploit rtf cve-2018-8174 cve-2017-0199 ole-autolink	36 / 57	2018-04-18 06:50:30
	de1409ccd869153ab444de9740b1733e50f182beea5daea7a9b77e56bd354aa9 8fe644a70e8d9524c5f71b8c004740fb ② IIII Q exploit rtf cve-2018-8174 cve-2017-0199 ole-autolink	31 / 59	2018-05-09 21:00:51
	6e2a271f9e137bc8c62fa304ede3b5bac046f4957d3f8249dde60357463e651d bad9b4b415a395650194b3f2081932aa ② III Q	31 / 59	2018-05-15 08:33:34
	45a86012cb99762d57d0fe1626d5cdc9046751e26eac7d9ef0e8adedb03b8661 e52c0d49f37bba5cc910fc0f56738720	21 / 59	2018-07-11 03:34:18
	dd7c3564c13536ecd00707abe914b3d5e13971fd1fc3b601c12375e1f46fd15f eb4cd469ccaa9f45416377568cc811a6 ② III Q exploit rtf cve-2017-0199 ole-autolink	23 / 59	2018-01-02 02:22:49
	3e652b613182254897cd17203e2f4e97977d0a54389b6a1c0eb32a9289b20cb1 b0df2371aa7ff2524ce7524e50b97a7a ② IIII Q exploit rtf cve-2017-0199 ole-autolink	36 / 57	2017-07-14 06:28:39
	e883a310b0d35fe6932bff0175b236ebda39153a9019950079d1681d5246757b 4b290e3be760d0c3cb7ef1a0b64cbd87 ④ III Q	29 / 59	2018-03-13 09:09:48
	f1419cde4dd4e1785d6ec6d33afb413e938f6aece2e8d55cf6328a9d2ac3c2d0 67507ba3f892739ec3d87c6a6e3e0a65 @ III Q exploit rtf cve-2017-0199 ole-autolink	38 / 57	2017-05-23 07:25:21
	4e8257418b0480daeb90f564bd441fe97bc283c1f4a532959935458e2f51dedc 2f19acd7f3feff14f4cf8865c73386e5 ② ■ Q exploit rtf cve-2017-0199 ole-autolink	34 / 56	2017-08-02 01:56:10
	1b988660549a69d34a6be16f28357a1b899b26e65305fc4b46daf25f28ffd56f	36 / 59	2017-04-30

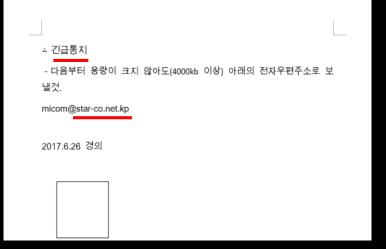
My story: Operation Soundcheck

Falling into the (wrong) rabbit hole

Evidence#1. Other vendors linked these IOCs to the Scarcruft

Virustotal similar-to function			
67507ba3f892739ec3d87c6a6e3e0a65	Potter	Potter	old.jrchina[.]com/btob_asiana/udel_calcel.php?fdid=
b0df2371aa7ff2524ce7524e50b97a7a	Potter	Potter	foodforu.heliohost[.]org/blog/udel_calcel.php?fdid=U
4b290e3be760d0c3cb7ef1a0b64cbd87	Windows User	Windows User	livemail-promotion[.]com/bezhan-7/ofac.php
eb4cd469ccaa9f45416377568cc811a6	dunwoody	dunwoody	43.252.37.186/mbitcoin/bitcoinmining.png
2f19acd7f3feff14f4cf8865c73386e5	Potter	Potter	radioideal.com[.]ve/rtn/bbs_view.php?mid=10201706
ce0620a21b0ae4c5a527c5379b9d6664	Lazy	Potter	samiltech[.]com/admin/data/bbs/bbs_in.php

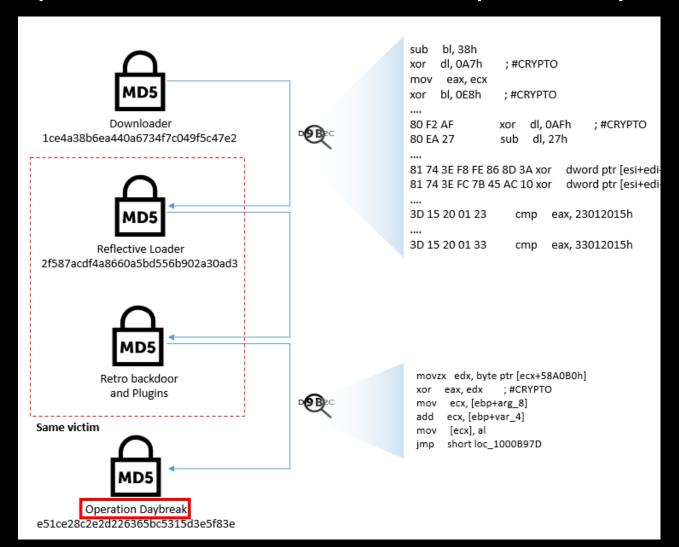
Evidence #2. Lots of North Korean expressions from decoy documents





My story: Operation Soundcheck

Operation Soundcheck linked to the Operation DayBreak





Another similar case: Darkhotel vs CoughingDown/Higaisa

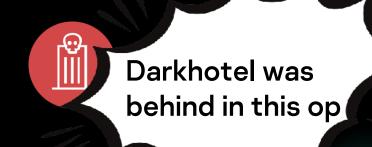








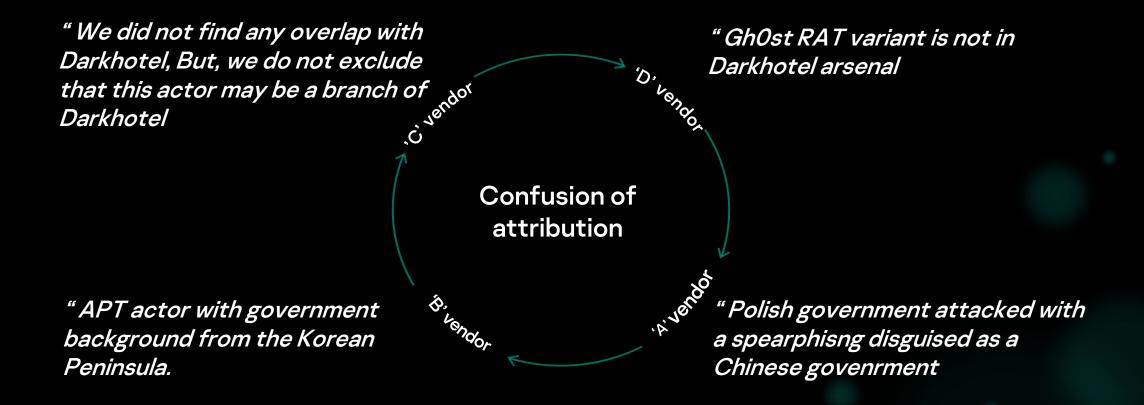




Campaign of Darkhotel?

- Victimology
- Uncommon user-agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; U; Intel Mac OS X OLE2A; kp);
- Working timezone: GMT+8/9
- Font: 천리마체(Chonrima font)
- (!) Other vendor mentioned similar decoy employed by DarkHotel

Another similar case: Darkhotel vs CoughingDown/Higaisa



The biggest failure factor of my case: Overtrust other's research without verification

What were the failure factors?



Sophisticate false flag



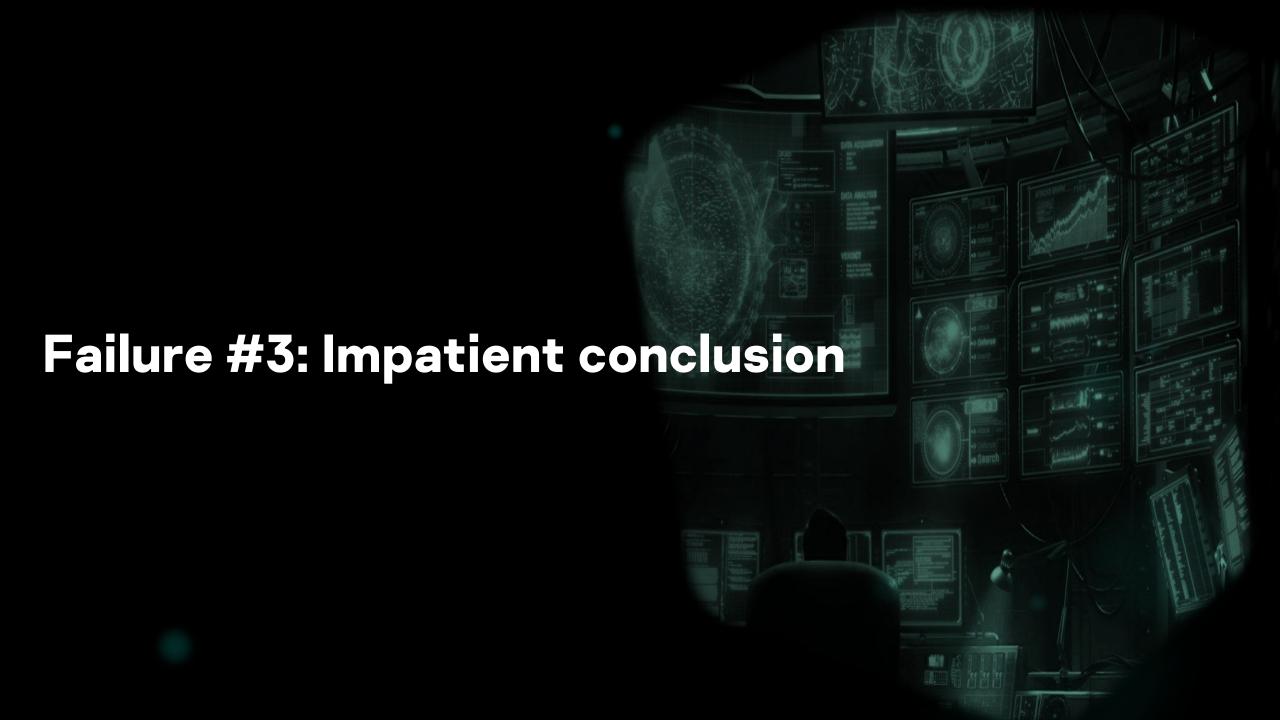
Stereotype of language characteristics



Over-reliance of tools



Overtrust of other reports



Operation Applejeus: Beginning of saga

Opeation Applejeus

- Campaign of Lazarus
- Targeting cryptocurrency industry with fake company
- First macOS malware of Lazarus group

```
POST /checkupdate.php HTTP/1.1
Accept: image/gif, ..
Host: www.celasllc.com
--jeus
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="api";
get_config
--jeus
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="upload";
filename="temp.gif"
GIF89a...
```

Date: Jul 20, 2018, 4:45 PM
Subject: Question about Celas Trade Pro

Hi,
This is Seongsu Park from Kaspersky
Lab(www.kaspersky.com). Recently, we investigating specific cyber attack, and we suspect the Celas Trade Pro trading program is compromised by a threat actor.

SUPPORT@celasllc.com





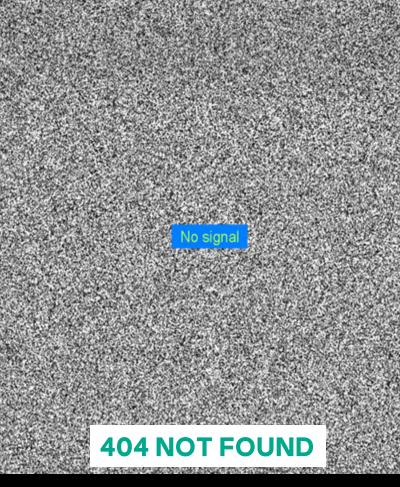
celastradepro_win_installer_1.00.00.msi

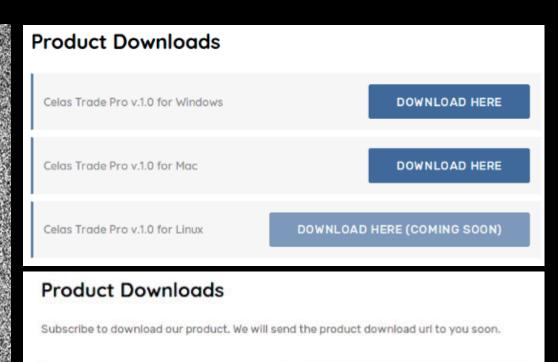
Kind researcher

To:

Operation Applejeus: Helping badguy's security enhancement





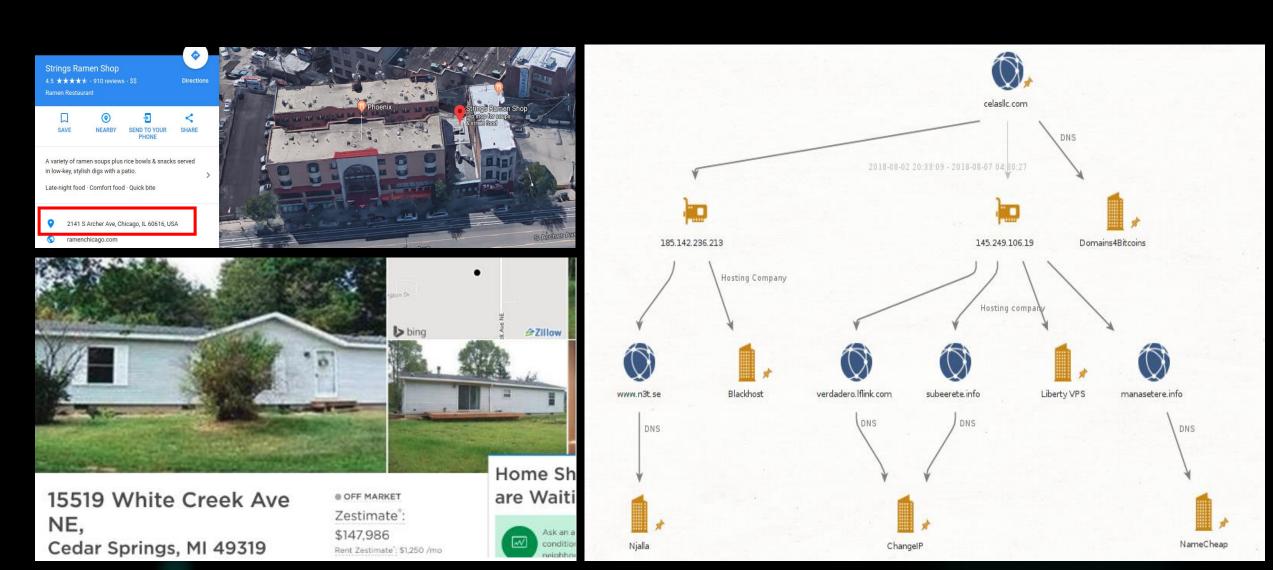


Enhance Opsec

I'm not a robot

WINDOWS V1.0.0

Operation Applejeus: Infrastructure



What were the failure factors?



Mocked by sophisticated preparation by threat actor:

- manages fake websites with SSL certificate
- develops fake trading application
- operates 24x7 support center



Impatient conclusion

Takeaways

Attribution is matter, but VERY HARD.

As human beings, we have lots of stereotypes and perceptions of bias.

Concludes the attribution with as much as evidence we can have.

VERIFY, VERIFY, VERIFY.

Question?



