



The Advent of New Ransomware Targeting The Mac OS X

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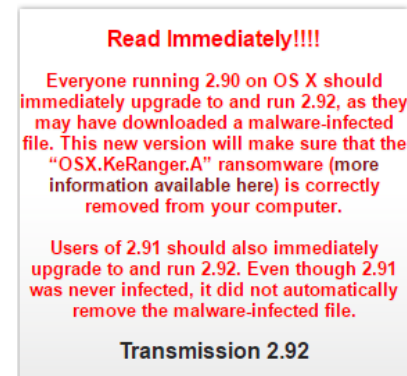
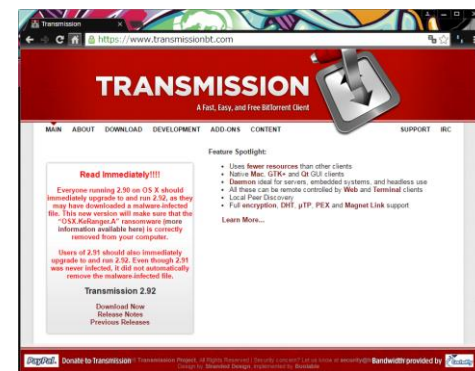
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Background

- In Japan, it has been reported many damage caused by ransomware such as TeslaCrypt 3.0 and Locky from the end of 2015.
- These malware are targeting a Windows PC primarily because it does not work with devices operating at the *nix based OS.
- However, ransomware which has targeted the Linux server has been discovered in October 2015. Furthermore, new ransomware which is working completely in Mac OS X has been discovered in March 2016.
- In this slide, we describe focused on KeRanger a ransomware of Mac OS X.

KeRanger: Overview

- A Ransomware which is working completely for the first time in Mac OS X that reported by Palo Alto Networks.
- Characteristics
 - Disguised in Transmission (BitTorrent client app).
 - To avoid the Gatekeeper by a valid code signing.
 - After infection, to encrypt a specific area through the hiding period of 3 days.
- Current Status
 - Apple
 - Revoked the certificate.
 - Added a signature to XProtect.
 - Client app
 - It has been replaced to legitimate app.



Source:
<https://www.transmissionbt.com/bt.com/>

KeRanger: Technical Information <Trojan>

- Contamination of malware
 - The executable (Mach-O) file that disguised itself as an RTF file is included in disguised DMG file.



Offset	Data	Description	Value
00000000	FEEDFACF	Magic Number	MH_MAGIC_64
00000004	01000007	CPU Type	CPU_TYPE_X86_64
00000008	80000003	CPU SubType	80000000
			CPU_SUBTYPE_LIB64

- The malicious file need to unpack before analysis because it is packed with UPX 3.91.

Address	Length	Type	String
HEADER:000000...	00000006	C	!!kHJ¥b
text:00000001...	0000004C	C	\$!d: UPX 3.91 Copyright (C) 1996-2013 the UPX Team. All Rights Reserved. \$¥n
text:00000001...	0000004F	C	\$!nfo: This file is packed with the UPX executable packer http://upx.sf.net \$¥n
HEADER:000000...	00000006	C	*¥¥

KeRanger: Technical Information <Code signing>

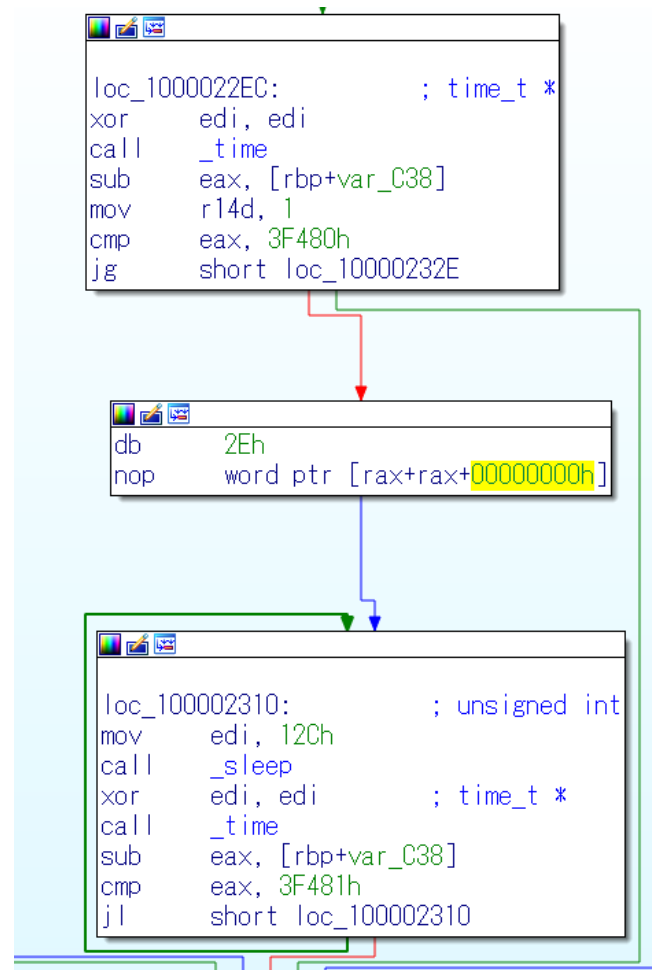
- Signature information
 - In OS X, it is possible to dump the signature information by using the “codesign” command.

```
$ codesign -d -vvvv Transmission.app
---- 省略 ----
Authority=Developer ID Application: POLISAN BOYA SANAYI VE TICARET ANONIM SIRKETI
(Z7276PX673)
Authority=Developer ID Certification Authority
Authority=Apple Root CA
Signed Time=2016/03/04 11:03:57
---- 省略 ----
```

- From the above, it can be seen infected application is being signed on March 4, 2016 by using the official certificate by Apple.

KeRanger: Technical Information <Hiding Period>

- About the hiding period
 - KeRanger encrypt some specific area through the hiding period of 3 days.
 - During the hiding period, KeRanger is checking the time every 5 minutes.
 - The encryption is executed to files which have specific extension in “/Users” and “/Volume”.
 - 300 kinds of extension has been registered in KeRanger.



KeRanger: Route of Infection

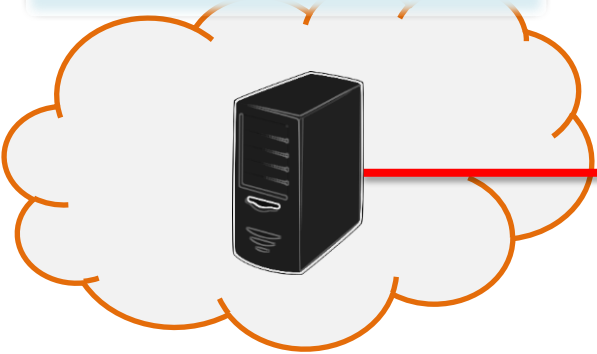
#1 There is a possibility that has been uploaded disguised DMG file on or after March 4, 2016 from the signature information.

#2 Do nothing immediately after installation.

The DMG file on the official public server had been replaced because the user is not suspected.



C2 server in the Tor network



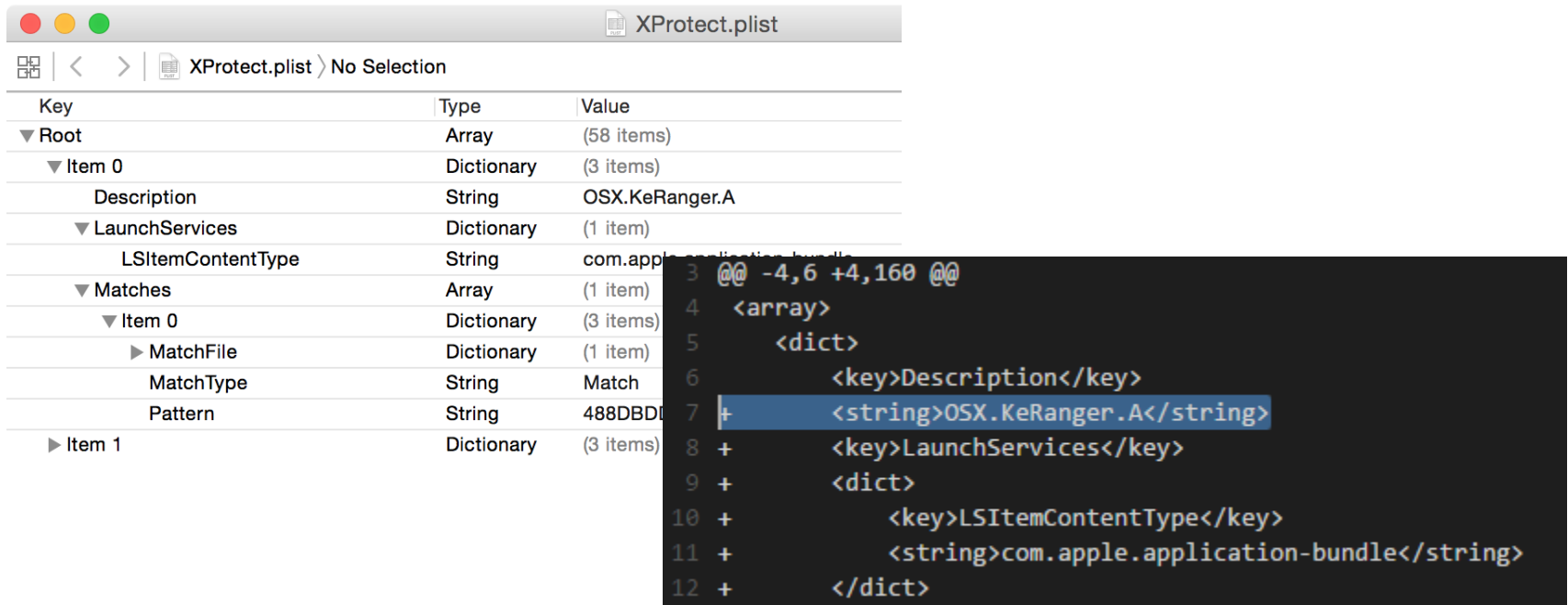
#3 Through a hiding period of 3 days (259,300 secs) to access the onion domain, it receives the public key and threatening statement after sending to the hardware ID of the Mac to the C2 server.



#4 Performs the encrypted with acquired public key, then generates a threatening statements.

Correspondence Situation of XProtect

- As a result of KeRanger discovery, Apple invalidated the certificate and added new signature to XProtect with update.



Key	Type	Value
▼ Root	Array	(58 items)
▼ Item 0	Dictionary	(3 items)
Description	String	OSX.KeRanger.A
▼ LaunchServices	Dictionary	(1 item)
LSItemContentType	String	com.apple.application-bundle
▼ Matches	Array	(1 item)
▼ Item 0	Dictionary	(3 items)
▶ MatchFile	Dictionary	(1 item)
MatchType	String	Match
Pattern	String	488DBD...
▶ Item 1	Dictionary	(3 items)

```
3 @@ -4,6 +4,160 @@
4 <array>
5   <dict>
6     <key>Description</key>
7     + <string>OSX.KeRanger.A</string>
8     + <key>LaunchServices</key>
9     + <dict>
10    +   <key>LSItemContentType</key>
11    +   <string>com.apple.application-bundle</string>
12    + </dict>
```

Common point with Linux.Encoder

- KeRanger is pointed out that a rewrite of the ransomware for Linux server that was discovered in October 2015.
- For example:
 - Libraries used for encryption with high probability the same.
 - The function symbol names used also encrypt both malware begins with "mbedtls_" because it is possibility of using PolarSSL known as lightweight libraries.
 - Almost the same threatening statements file.
 - Both malware generate README_FOR_DECRYPT.txt because details (e.g. payment procedures, etc.) are described in this file.

Measures for Ransomware

- If you've been infected with ransomware, we do not recommend that you pay to the attacker because recovery of damage is not the trustworthy promise.
- There are example of countermeasures and mitigations below.
 - Security updates of the OS and apps will be conducted regularly.
 - Not to install or run apps that are signed by an untrusted publisher.
 - In the case of KeRanger, above-mentioned measure is not enough because it is signed by official certificate which was issued by Apple.
 - On the other hand, it can be determined that it is suspicious app by checking the difference of the signature because the developer ID is different from the previous version.
 - Increase the recoverable point by regularly conducts the backup.
 - We recommend to consider combination of the file server for backup because we found the code that KeRanger developer also tried to encrypt the Time Machine files for backup.

Conclusion/Wrapup

- Recently, most of ransomware had targeted a Windows PC. However, it has been clearly that OS X and Linux have been also targeted from ransomware by the discovery of KeRanger and Linux.Encoder.
- Considering the similarity of KeRanger and Linux.Encoder, it is possibility the code is leaked to the black market or have been created by the same developer.
- Some researchers have pointed out that the legitimate certificate is sold on the black market. Therefore, a malware which is possible to bypass Gatekeeper is likely to emerge again.
- Ransomware will easy to monetize for the attacker. Care must be taken because it is assumed to increase damage in the future.

References

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