

Malware Wars: DarkSide Strikes Back as ~~BlackMatter~~

ALPHV

Introduction



Lindsay Kaye

Senior Director, Operational Outcomes, Insikt Group
Recorded Future



James Niven

Principal Threat Researcher
Recorded Future

Same, same, but different

We're going to discuss how ransomware groups rebrand and transition in response to external factors, such as law enforcement pressure, technical flaws, and internal fallout.

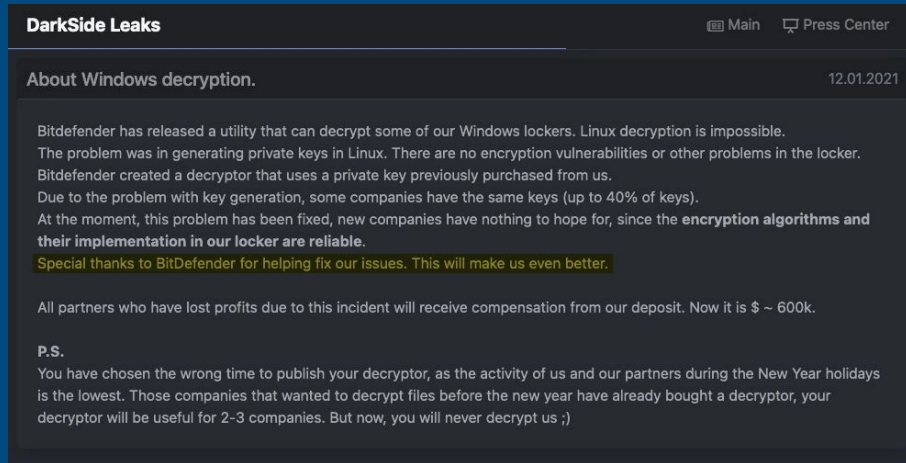
Along the way, they'll iterate on their tools, carrying over technical (and tradecraft!) artifacts from version to version, and sometimes from old group to new group.

We'll talk about DarkSide's evolution to BlackMatter and later ALPHV



Discovery of BlackMatter

- DarkSide attacked Colonial Pipeline on May 6, 2021
- DarkSide decryption issues
- REvil Shutdown on July 12, 2021
- JBS Foods played a pivotal role in REvil disappearing
- Linux/ESXi locker needed after REvil/DarkSide gone



DarkSide Announcement on Decryption Issues
(Source: Propublica)

Advertisement

BlackMatter looking for targets

- Exploit and XSS - Initial communications
- Communications move to Jabber, Tox, and Telegram
- Reputation is important
- Ransomware removed by admins after Colonial Pipeline attack

BlackMatter

byte

●

B

Seller

● 0

1 post

Joined

07/19/21 (ID: 118280)

Activity

другое / other

Deposit

4,000,000 B

Posted July 21

We are looking for corporate networks of the following countries:

- USA.
- THAT.
- TO.
- GB.

All areas except:

- Medicine.
- State institutions.

Requirements:

- Zoom Revenue or 100k+.
- 500 - 15,000 hosts.
- We do not take networks with which someone has already tried to work.

2 options for work:

- We buy: From 3 to 100k.
- We take it to work (discussed individually).

Scheme of work:

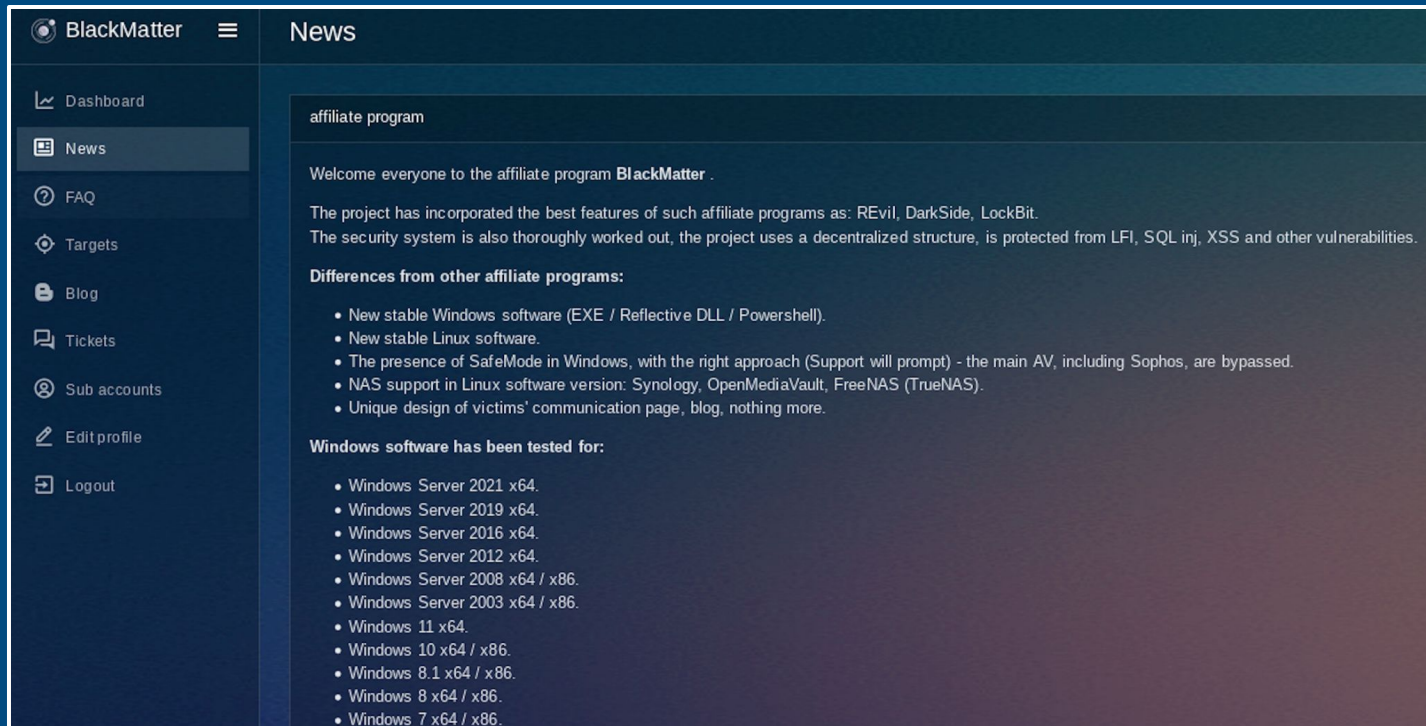
Selecting a work option -> Access transfer -> Checking -> We take it or not (in case of discrepancy).

Deposit: 120k.

First contact of the PM. We are looking first of all for stable and adequate suppliers.

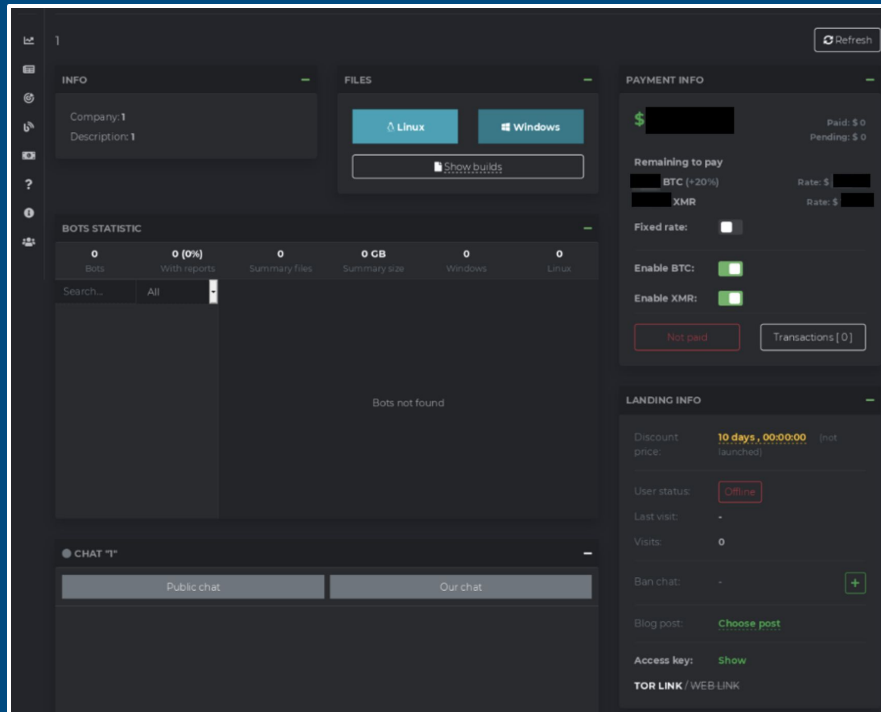
Exploit Advertisement of BlackMatter

The Panel

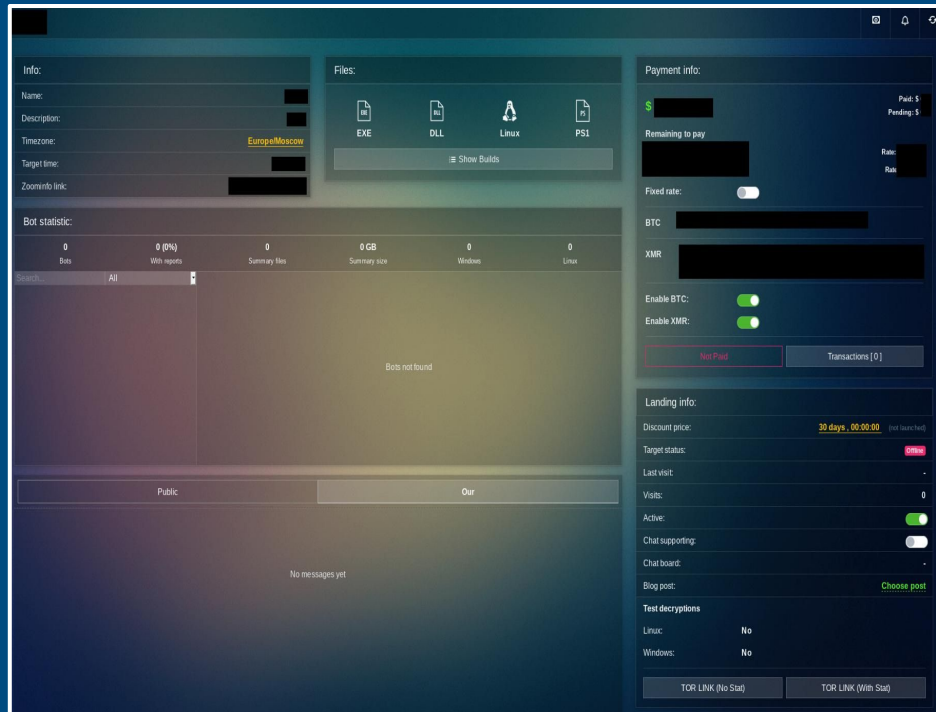


BlackMatter Affiliate News Panel

DarkSide vs BlackMatter



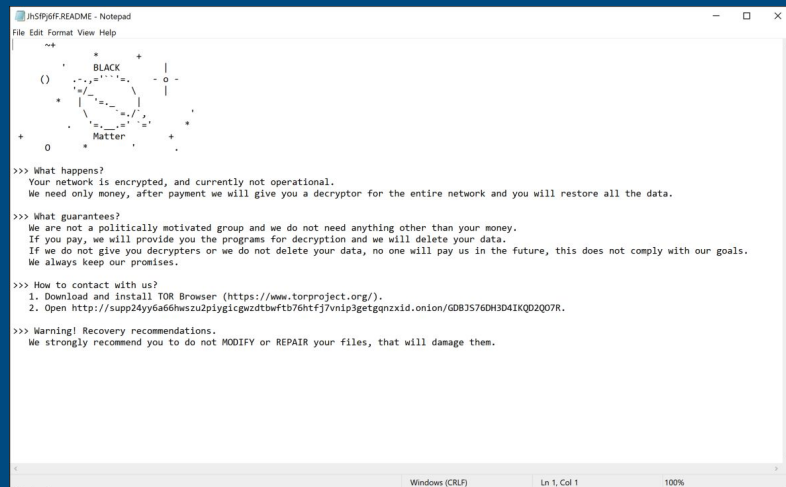
DarkSide Panel
(Source: Mandiant)



BlackMatter Panel
(Source: Recorded Future)

The Malware

- Two variants released initially:
Windows, Linux/ESXi
- Windows ransomware
implemented extensive
anti-RE/anti-analysis capabilities
- Linux/ESXi was more
straightforward - included function names,
deobfuscated config



Windows Ransom Note

```
bool app::esxi_utils::get_domain_name(std::vector<std::basic_string<char> >&)
bool app::esxi_utils::get_running_vms(std::vector<std::basic_string<char> >&)
bool app::esxi_utils::get_process_list(std::vector<std::basic_string<char> >&)
bool app::esxi_utils::get_os_version(std::vector<std::basic_string<char> >&)
bool app::esxi_utils::get_storage_list(std::vector<std::basic_string<char> >&)
std::string app::esxi_utils::get_machine_uuid()
bool app::esxi_utils::stop_firewall()
bool app::esxi_utils::stop_vm(const string&)
```

Linux/ESXi Function Names

Windows Ransomware

BlackMatter implemented some techniques that made their malware signaturable

- Cryptographic routines (more on this later)
- String obfuscation
- Function call obfuscation
- Magic numbers (0X22065FED, here)

```
do {
    uVar1 = keyinit(param_1,param_2,0xc8aee93a,&local_8);
    param_2 = (undefined4)((ulonglong)uVar1 >> 0x20);
    *data = *data ^ (byte)uVar1;
    if (size == 1) {
        return;
    }
    data[1] = data[1] ^ (byte)((ulonglong)uVar1 >> 8);
    if (size == 2) {
        return;
    }
    data[2] = data[2] ^ (byte)((ulonglong)uVar1 >> 0x10);
    if (size == 3) {
        return;
    }
    data[3] = data[3] ^ (byte)((ulonglong)uVar1 >> 0x18);
    data = data + 4;
    size = size + -4;
    param_1 = extraout_ECX;
} while (size != 0);
```

BlackMatter string decryption routine

B8 5D7A7556	mov eax, 56757A5D
35 ED5F0622	xor eax, 22065FED
FFEO	jmp eax

BlackMatter call obfuscation

CALL	dword ptr [->KERNEL32.DLL::CreateMutexA]
------	--

"Normal" call

The Malware Evolves!

- After we released our report, new versions of the Windows ransomware began appearing
 - Simple changes, such as magic XOR key
 - More complex, like some new features
- We never saw another Linux/ESXi one
- Ultimately, BlackMatter released 6 versions (1.2-3.0) of their malware between July 2021 and September 2021

```
undefined8 __fastcall keyinit(undefined4 param_1,undefined4 param_2,uint param_3,uint *keyseed)
{
    uint key1;

    key1 = *keyseed * 0x8088405 + 1;
    *keyseed = key1;
    return CONCAT44(param_2,(int)((ulonglong)param_3 * (ulonglong)key1 >> 0x20));
}
```

String encryption key initialization v1.2

```
ulonglong keyinit(uint *param_1,uint *param_2)
{
    uint uVar1;
    uint uVar2;
    ulonglong uVar3;

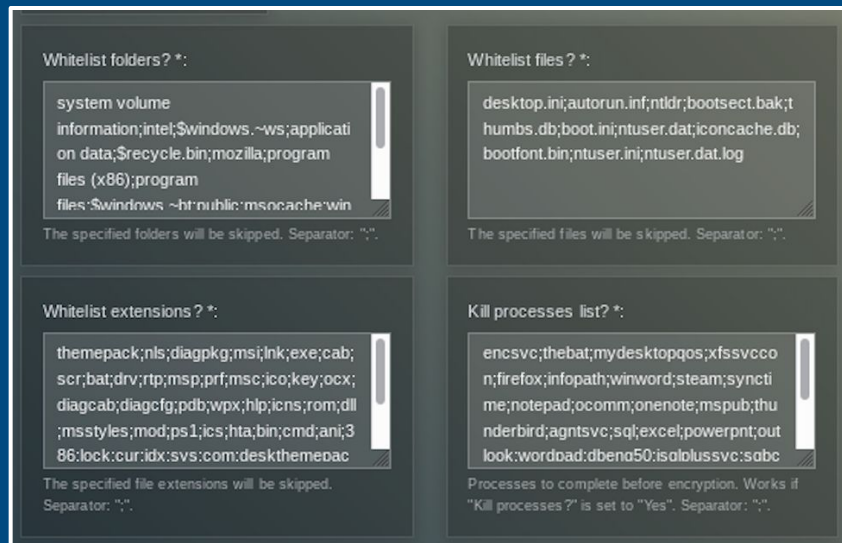
    uVar3 = keyinit_subfct_z(*param_2,param_2[1],0x4c957f2d,0x5851f42d);
    uVar1 = (uint)(uVar3 + 1);
    uVar2 = (uint)(uVar3 + 1 >> 0x20);
    *param_2 = uVar1;
    param_2[1] = uVar2;
    uVar3 = keyinit_subfct_z(*param_1,param_1[1],uVar1,uVar2);
    return uVar3;
}
```

String encryption key initialization v2.0

The Malware Evolves!

Feature Additions

- Print the ransom note on local printers
- Encrypt additional file types (eg: Microsoft Exchange files)
- Computers not to encrypt
- Implementation of cryptographic algorithm
- Checking for “large” files and encrypting them differently



BlackMatter Affiliate Panel

The Malware Evolves!

Between version 1.6 and 2.0, added additional “virtual printers” to ignore in printing ransom note

```
void does_print_ransom_z(LPCWSTR filetoprint)
{
    BOOL BVar1;
    wchar_t *ppwVar2;
    wchar_t buffer [260];
    undefined4 print;
    undefined4 local_18;
    undefined4 local_14;
    undefined4 PDF;
    undefined4 local_c;
    DWORD 0x104;

    0x104 = 0x104;
    BVar1 = (*GetDefaultPrinterW)(buffer,&0x104);
    if (BVar1 != 0) {
        PDF = 0x440050;
        local_c = 0x46;
        ppwVar2 = (*wcsstr)(buffer,(wchar_t *)&PDF);
        if (ppwVar2 == (wchar_t *)0x0) {
            print = 0x720070;
            local_18 = 0x6e0069;
            local_14 = 0x74;
            (*ShellExecuteW)((HWND)0x0,(LPCWSTR)&print,filetoprint,(LPCWSTR)0x0,(LPCWSTR)0x0,0);
        }
    }
    return;
}
```

Print function v1.6-1.9 - Do not print to printer containing “PDF”

```
BVar1 = (*GetDefaultPrinterW)(local_228,&local_14);
if (BVar1 != 0) {
    (*EnumPrintersW)(2,(LPWSTR)0x0,5,(LPBYTE)&local_8,4,&local_c,&local_10);
    local_8 = (wchar_t **)check_peb_val_and_RtlAllocateHeap_z(local_c);
    if (local_8 != (wchar_t **)0x0) {
        DVar2 = (*EnumPrintersW)(2,(LPWSTR)0x0,5,(LPBYTE)local_8,local_c,&local_c,&local_10);
        ppwVar5 = local_8;
        while (DVar2 != 0) {
            iVar3 = (*wcsicmp)(*ppwVar5,local_228);
            if (iVar3 == 0) {
                uVar6 = string_hashing_z(extraout_ECX,extraout_EDX,(ushort *)ppwVar5[1],0);
                uVar4 = ~(uint)uVar6 ^ 0x1803fff7;
                if (((uVar4 != 0xb85f1b31) && (uVar4 != 0x228a8c91)) && (uVar4 != 0x3e2aa97b)) &&
                    (uVar4 != 0x7f7e8b5c)) {
                    print = 0x720070;
                    local_1c = 0x6e0069;
                    local_18 = 0x74;
                    (*ShellExecuteW)((HWND)0x0,(LPCWSTR)&print,param_1,(LPCWSTR)0x0,(LPCWSTR)0x0,0);
                    break;
                }
            }
            ppwVar5 = ppwVar5 + 5;
            local_10 = local_10 - 1;
            DVar2 = local_10;
        }
        do_RtlFreeHeap_z(local_8);
    }
}
```

Print function v2.0+ - Do not print if printer port for virtual printers SHRFX, FILE, XPSport, PORTPROMPT

The Malware Evolves!

First added capability to encrypt Exchange files, then to handle “large” Microsoft files differently

```
pppWVar1 = &ExchangeInstallPath;
/* ExchangeInstallPath */
ExchangeInstallPath = (LPCWSTR *)0x4b793f81;
uStack88 = 0x4b693fa7;
uStack84 = 0x4b6f3fa5;
uStack80 = 0x4b643fa3;
local_4c = 0x4b6f3fb7;
local_48 = 0x4b753fb7;
local_44 = 0x4b6d3fa5;
local_40 = 0x4b513fa8;
local_3c = 0x4b753fa5;
local_38 = 0x4b013fac;
iVar5 = 10;
do {
    *pppWVar1 = (LPCWSTR *)((uint)*pppWVar1 ^ 0x4b013fc4);
    pppWVar1 = pppWVar1 + 1;
    iVar5 = iVar5 + -1;
} while (iVar5 != 0);
success = (*GetEnvironmentVariableW)((LPCWSTR)&ExchangeInstallPath,pathOut,0x104);
if (success != 0) {
    puVar3 = (uint *)&ProgramFiles;
    /* Program Files */
    _ProgramFiles = 0x4b733f94;
    uStack48 = 0x4b663fab;
    uStack44 = 0x4b603fb6;
    uStack40 = 0x4b213fa9;
    local_24 = 0x4b683fb2;
    local_20 = 0x4b643fa8;
    local_1c = 0x4b013fb7;
    iVar5 = 7;
    do {
        *puVar3 = *puVar3 ^ 0x4b013fc4;
        puVar3 = puVar3 + 1;
        iVar5 = iVar5 + -1;
    } while (iVar5 != 0);
```

Part of function to find and traverse Microsoft Exchange mailbox path and later encrypt files - v1.4+

```
undefined4 check_large_extension_z(LPCWSTR param_1)
{
    uint local_EAX_37;
    undefined4 extraout_ECX;
    undefined8 uVar1;
    undefined4 local_8;

    local_8 = 0;
    uVar1 = (undefined8)(*PathFindExtensionW)(param_1);
    if (*(short *)uVar1 != 0) {
        uVar1 = string_hashing_z(extraout_ECX,(int)((ulonglong)uVar1 >> 0x20),
            (ushort *)((short *)uVar1 + 1),0);

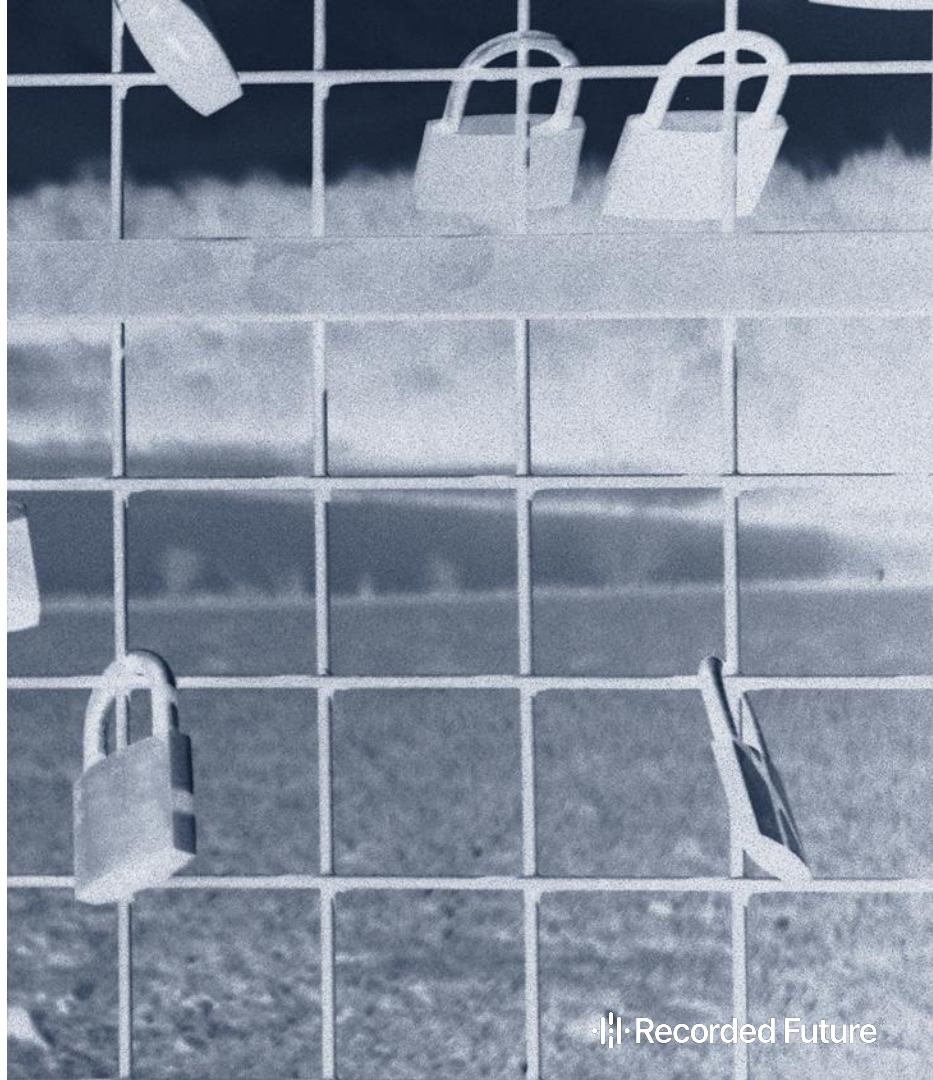
        local_EAX_37 = (uint)uVar1;
        if (((local_EAX_37 == 0xdd301900) || (local_EAX_37 == 0xdf301900)) ||
            (local_EAX_37 == 0xcd101900)) ||
            ((local_EAX_37 == 0xdd101900 || (local_EAX_37 == 0x49164931)))) {
            local_8 = 1;
        }
    }
    return local_8;
}
```

Check if file extension is .mdb, .mdf, .edb, .accdb and encrypt as “large file” by default - v1.9+

DarkSide vs BlackMatter

"There is some evidence to suggest that DarkSide, or at least some members of DarkSide, may have returned under the BlackMatter moniker. After investigating a leaked BlackMatter decryptor, Emsisoft analysts determined that BlackMatter uses the same encryption routines that DarkSide formerly used in their attacks, including a custom Salsa20 matrix that was unique to DarkSide."

Source: [Emsisoft](#)



DarkSide vs BlackMatter

```
generate_random_buffer_z((dword *)((int)&IOBuffer[2].u + 4));
do_memcpy_z(extraout_ECX_00,extraout_EDX,(undefined8 *)&IOBuffer[5].hEvent,
            (char)IOBuffer + '4',0x40);
rsa_1024_z((uint *)&IOBuffer[5].hEvent,(int)&FULL_CONFIG_COPY,(uint *)&DAT_0040b4d6);
lVar6 = computes_CRC32_z(extraout_ECX_01,retVal,&IOBuffer[5].hEvent,0x80,0);
do_memcpy_z(extraout_ECX_02,(int)((ulonglong)lVar6 >> 0x20),
            (undefined8 *)&IOBuffer[0xc].InternalHigh,(char)lVar6,0x10);
```

DarkSide (top) random buffer (salsa20 matrix init) followed by RSA 1024 encryption and **BlackMatter (bottom)** random buffer (salsa 20 matrix init) followed by RSA 1024 encryption

```
init_salsa20_state_z(&completion_ctx->initialized_matrix);
(*memcpy)(&completion_ctx->copied_key,&completion_ctx->initialized_matrix,0x40);
rsa_1024_z(&completion_ctx->encrypted_key,RSA_key);
checksum_buffer = (byte *)checksum((byte *)&completion_ctx->encrypted_key,0x80);
if (checksum_buffer != (byte *)0x0) {
    completion_ctx->checksum_buffer = *(undefined4 *)checksum_buffer;
    do_RtlReallocateHeap_z(checksum_buffer);
}
```

```
void generate_random_buffer_z(dword *salsa20_matrix)
{
    dword randomNo;
    dword extraout_EDX;
    dword other_var;
    int ctr;

    ctr = 8;
    do {
        randomNo = do_RtlRandomEx_z();
        other_var = extraout_EDX;
        if (ctr == 5) {
            randomNo = 0;
            other_var = 0;
        }
        salsa20_matrix[ctr * 2 + -1] = randomNo;
        salsa20_matrix[ctr * 2 + -2] = other_var;
        ctr = ctr + -1;
    } while (ctr != 0);
    return;
}
```

```
void init_salsa20_state_z(SALSA20_STATE *salsa20State)
{
    undefined8 uVar1;

    uVar1 = gets_hardware_random_value();
    salsa20State->field0_0x0 = (int)uVar1;
    salsa20State->field1_0x4 = (int)((ulonglong)uVar1 >> 0x20);
    uVar1 = gets_hardware_random_value();
    salsa20State->field2_0x8 = (int)uVar1;
    salsa20State->field3_0xc = (int)((ulonglong)uVar1 >> 0x20);
    uVar1 = gets_hardware_random_value();
    salsa20State->field4_0x10 = (int)uVar1;
    salsa20State->field5_0x14 = (int)((ulonglong)uVar1 >> 0x20);
    uVar1 = gets_hardware_random_value();
    salsa20State->field6_0x18 = (int)uVar1;
    salsa20State->field7_0x1c = (int)((ulonglong)uVar1 >> 0x20);
    salsa20State->field8_0x20 = 0;
    salsa20State->field9_0x24 = 0;
    uVar1 = gets_hardware_random_value();
    salsa20State->field10_0x28 = (int)uVar1;
    salsa20State->field11_0x2c = (int)((ulonglong)uVar1 >> 0x20);
    uVar1 = gets_hardware_random_value();
    salsa20State->field12_0x30 = (int)uVar1;
    salsa20State->field13_0x34 = (int)((ulonglong)uVar1 >> 0x20);
    uVar1 = gets_hardware_random_value();
    salsa20State->field14_0x38 = (int)uVar1;
    salsa20State->field15_0x3c = (int)((ulonglong)uVar1 >> 0x20);
    return;
}
```

Broken Again?

[Emsisoft](#) released a decryptor for BlackMatter ransomware → the threat actor is said to have fixed the issue in late September 2021. Can't speak to the specific cryptographic issue at hand, however, interesting to notice slight changes in key init code, among others

```
init_salsa20_state_z(&completion_ctx->initialized_matrix);
(*memcpy)(&completion_ctx->copied_key,&completion_ctx->initialized_matrix,0x40);
rsa_1024_z(&completion_ctx->encrypted_key,RSA_key);
checksum_buffer = (byte *)checksum((byte *)&completion_ctx->encrypted_key,0x80);
if (checksum_buffer != (byte *)0x0) {
    completion_ctx->checksum_buffer = *(undefined4 *)checksum_buffer;
    do_RtlReallocateHeap_z(checksum_buffer);
}
```

Key initialization in v1.2

```
init_chacha20_matrix_z(&RAW_KEY,RSA_key);
RSA_ENCRYPTED_KEY = 0;
(*memcpy)(&RSA_ENCRYPTED_KEY,&RAW_KEY,0x7c);
rsa_1024_z(&RSA_ENCRYPTED_KEY,RSA_key);
keyChecksum = checksum(&RSA_ENCRYPTED_KEY,0x80);
puVar1 = (undefined4 *)keyChecksum;
if (puVar1 != (undefined4 *)0x0) {
    _KEY_CHECKSUM = *puVar1;
    do_RtlFreeHeap_z(puVar1);
}
```

Key initialization in v2.0

```
init_salsa20_state_z(KeySource,&RSA_key);
(*_RtlEncryptMemory)(KeySource,0x80,0);
byte_copy_arg2_to_arg1_z(RSA_Encrypted_Salsa20_key,KeySource,0x80);
(*_RtlDecryptMemory)(RSA_Encrypted_Salsa20_key,0x80,0);
rsa_1024_z((uint *)RSA_Encrypted_Salsa20_key,&RSA_key);
calc_checksum = checksum(RSA_Encrypted_Salsa20_key,0x80);
if (calc_checksum != (uint *)0x0) {
    _checksum = *calc_checksum;
    do_RtlFreeHeap_z(calc_checksum);
}
local_8 = (uint)(calc_checksum != (uint *)0x0);
return local_8;
```

Key initialization in v3.0

Downfall

- Decryption Issues
- Chat Hijacking
- Requirements for victim chat
- Domain Controller name
- Domain Admins
- Chat Access Codes (discussed later)

The screenshot displays a chat interface with a dark background. It features three messages from a 'Support' contact (indicated by a green dot) and two responses from the 'Victim' (indicated by a yellow label). The messages are timestamped on the right side. The first 'Support' message asks if the victim still needs a key or if data can be deleted and re-uploaded. The victim responds with a refusal to pay. The second 'Support' message explains that the victim's company, coveware, has distributed a file-encryptor, and provides instructions for a verification procedure. The third 'Support' message is a long, detailed threat, stating that the victim violated data recovery guidelines, that their data (including source codes from fleet, dispatch, soilmap, and aws-cli) has been uploaded to a CDN, and that they are being threatened with further actions unless they pay. The victim's final response is a single line: 'The only thing we violated was your mother.'

22 Sep, 12:56 PM [NY time]

● Support

Judging by your public statements, you are not shy about talking about it. Do you still need a key? Or can we delete it and upload your data and the source code to the soilmap?

22 Sep, 14:27 PM [NY time]

Victim

We do not care. You will not receive payment. Delete key and go away.

22 Sep, 14:33 PM [NY time]

● Support

due to the fact that coveware has distributed a file-encryptor in this chat there are a lot of people not involved in solving the problem. in order to continue the dialogue, you will need to provide your corporate email to go through the verification procedure and receive a new unique chat link

22 Sep, 14:36 PM [NY time]

● Support

First of all - you violated our data recovery guidelines and decided to use the services of a company called coveware, which is blocked in all ransomware groups, so we will not provide you with any discounts or concessions. Secondly - assuming that you are not interested in getting a decryptor, we started loading all your stolen data, including the source codes from fleet, dispatch, soilmap, aws-cli and much more (about 10 gigabytes) into a CDN to prepare the publication. Thirdly - if negotiations are entered by coveware, we will be ready to lose money, delete keys and block chats, so we recommend that you should contact another data recovery company that we have trusted, or pay by yourself. P.S. also we encrypted the soilmap again and we observe that the entire virtual infrastructure was never restored, and recuva software did not bring any results. We are waiting for feedback on when you are ready to pay for fixing the rate.

22 Sep, 14:42 PM [NY time]

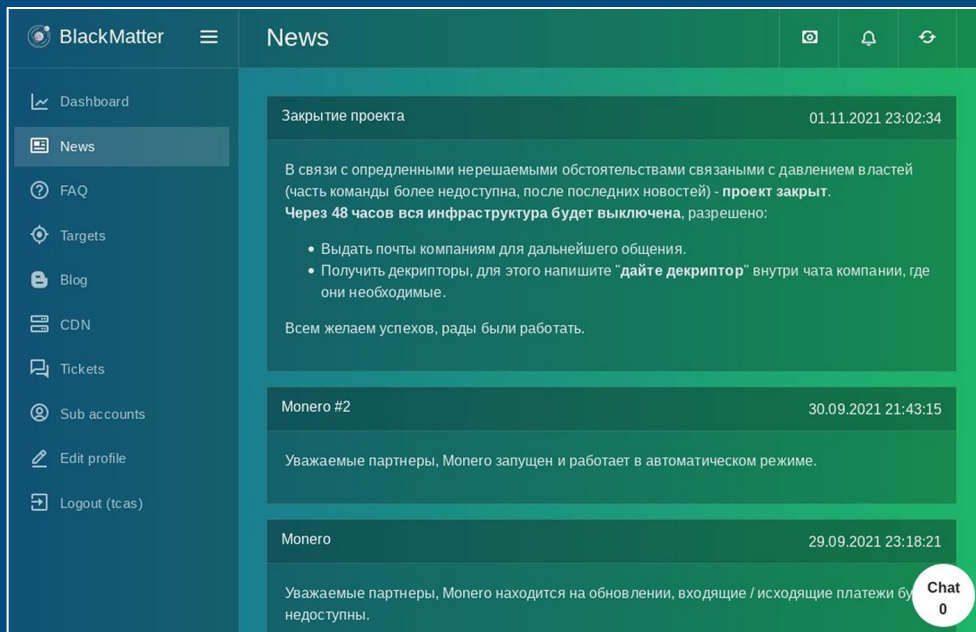
Victim

The only thing we violated was your mother.

BlackMatter Victim Chat

The End

Blackmatter **claims** to be shutting down due to local law enforcement pressure



BlackMatter announcing retirement

(Source: VX Underground)

So It's Over, Right?

Well, no, not quite.

- Rebranding does happen
- Affiliates move from one program to another
- BlackMatter and REvil affiliates rebranded to ALPHV

DS: You came to the ransomware scene with knowledge and experience. The code, the procedures, and the timings indicate that you have ties to REvil and possibly DarkSide. Is it a rebrand or a mix of talent under a new banner?

ALPHV: In part, we are all connected to gandrevil [GandCrab / REvil], blackside [BlackMatter / DarkSide], mazegreggor [Maze / Egregor], lockbit, etc., because we are adverts [Editor's note: advertisers or affiliates]. Adverts write software, adverts pick a brand name, a partnership program is nothing without adverts. There is no rebranding or a mix of talents because we have no direct relation to these partnership programs. Let's just say: "We borrowed their advantages and eliminated their disadvantages."

DS: Why did you add Access tokens and unique domains for every victim?

ALPHV: As adverts of darkmatter [DarkSide / BlackMatter], we suffered from the interception of victims for subsequent **decryption** by Emsisoft.

[Editors note: Smilyanets contacted Emsisoft malware analyst Brett Callow for clarification, which we are including below for additional context.]

Intel from various sources indicates that the actors behind BlackMatter may have replaced their dev team after we discovered and exploited a weakness in their ransomware, and the new team created ALPHV. Their comments about the chats perhaps support that.

— Brett Callow, Emsisoft

Everyone else sucks (hello BlackMatter)

INTRO

We are glad to welcome you to our affiliate program.

We have taken into account all the advantages and disadvantages of previous partner programs and are proud to provide you with ALPHV - a new generation of ransomware.

All software is written from scratch, the decentralization of all web resources is architecturally laid down. A unique onion domain is generated for each new company. Each advertiser is provided with an entrance through its own unique onion domain. (hello LockBit)

Own datacenter for hosting leak files with a volume of more than 100 TB.

Top recovery companies that have worked with darkies, revil, etc. are already cooperating with us

SECURITY

We are fully prepared to exist in modern conditions, meeting all the requirements for the security of infrastructure and adverts. In the partner program, all possible connections with forums are architecturally excluded (hello REvil), algorithms for self-deletion of data after the expiration date are laid down, a built-in mixer with a real chain break is integrated (not to be confused with Wasabi, BitMix and others), because You get completely clean coins from foreign exchanges. The wallets to which your coins were sent are unknown to our backend. The infrastructure is fragmented into so-called nodes that are interconnected through an entire network of pads within the onion network and are located behind NAT+FW. Even when receiving a cmdshell, the attacker does not reveal the real ip address of the server. (hello Conti)

ACCOUNT

If there is no activity for two weeks, your account will be frozen, and subsequently deleted. To avoid this, we recommend notifying the administration about possible vacations, pauses, etc.

The rate is dynamic and depends on the amount of a single payment for each company, namely:

- up to 1.5M\$ - 80%
- up to 3.0M\$ - 85%
- from 3.0M\$ - 90%

After reaching the \$ 1.5M mark in the amount of all payments on the account, you will have access to the services of hosting company leak files, ringing and DDoS absolutely free.

SOFTWARE

The software is written from scratch without using any templates or previously leaked source codes of other ransomware. The choice is offered:

4 encryption modes:

- Full - full file encryption. The safest and the slowest.
- Fast encryption of the first N megabytes. It is not recommended for use, the most insecure of possible solutions, but the fastest.
- Dotpattern - encryption of N megabytes through M step. If configured incorrectly, Fast may work worse both in terms of speed and cryptographic strength.
- Smartpattern - encryption of N megabytes in percentage increments. By default, it encrypts with a 10 megabyte strip every 10% of the file starting from the header. The most optimal mode in the ratio of speed \ cryptographic strength.

2 encryption algorithms:

ChaCha20 and AES

In auto mode, the software detects the presence of hardware support for AES (exists in all modern processors) and uses it. If there is no AES support, the software encrypts ChaCha20 files. The software is cross-platform, i.e. if you mount Windows disks on Linux or vice versa, the decryptor will be able to decrypt files.

Supported OS:

- The entire line of Windows from 7 and above (tested by us on 7, 8.1, 10, 11; 2008r2, 2012, 2016, 2019, 2022); XP and 2003 can be encrypted by SMB.
- ESXi (tested on 5.5, 6.5, 7.0.2u)
- Debian (tested on 7, 8, 9);
- Ubuntu (tested on 18.04, 20.04)
- ReadyNAS, Synology

Since binaries have been leaking to analysts lately, and premium VT allows you to download samples and get README random people may appear in chats who can disrupt negotiations (hello DarkSide), it is MANDATORY to use the --access-token flag when launching the software. Cmdline arguments are not passed to the AntiVirus, which will allow maintaining the secrecy of correspondence with the victim. For the same reason, each encrypted computer generates its own unique ID used to separate chats.

Advertisements

РЕКЛАМНАЯ РАССЫЛКА

Доброго времени суток.

Ищем:

- Команды

пентестеров к совместному сотрудничеству по Windows (EXE/DLL/PS1) и Linux (ESXi). Предоставим лучшие решения по совместной работе и хорошие условия.

- Поставщиков сетей, выкупаем или работаем под %.

Контакты:

Jabber: blackmatter_interviews@exploit.in

TAX ID:

10D20B109E895D2FBC70F11E9A775825E9397B0B89FE00FDD96BA

8158F8A542A39B311E2CEE6

Форумы:

Exploit: /topic/191679/ (депозит 120к).

XSS: /threads/54231/

BlackMatter Advertisement on Exploit Jabber Service

*****РЕКЛАМНАЯ РАССЫЛКА***

Ищем пентестеров WINDOWS/LINUX/ESXI

Нужны ОПЫТНЫЕ!! пентестеры, такого уровня вы еще не видели. Совершенно новый подход

к процессу, собственный дата центр на 100ТБ для хранилища, круглосуточная поддержка и сопровождение на всех этапах.

Постоянные доработки уникальных фишек. UP TO 90%.

Не попробуешь - не узнаешь.

Строгий фейс контроль.

TOX:

3488458145EB62D7D3947E3811234F4663D9B5AEEF6584AB08A2099A7F946664BBA2B0D30BFC

TOX:

16BF03E7266A1859E5032203EB546C1DFD1AF6D72A23A863B0100198354C9F7D330C2001EA1B

JOB: username0l@thesecure.biz

#####

Для заказа рассылок по Jabber-серверу Exploit.Im,

обращайтесь: advertisement@exploit.im

To order mailings on the Exploit.Im Jabber server, contact:

advertisement@exploit.im

ALPHV Advertisement on Exploit Jabber Service

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Update06/12/2021, 11, SuperAdmin(1)

Поменяли концепцию работы со снапшотами в ESXi. Из-за того что у снапшотов сложная структура файлов их нельзя просто удалить по экстеншену(черевато проблемами с vm), а удаление через esxcli может продолжаться часами - мы решили что наиболее оптимальное решение будет их зашифровать (т.к. локер очень шустрый :)), поэтому теперь снапшоты можно не удалять во время лока (если вы не сделали этого заранее). После завершения процесса шифрования команда на удаление снапшотов будет исполнена автоматически (на случай если снапшоты сделались во время шифрования).

Что бы затруднить жизнь форензикам и обеспечить дополнительную безопасность нашим адвертам Windows теперь удаляет Event Log.

Небольшие фиксы на фронте:

- Фикс конфирм бокса отправки платежа через миксер
- Возможность сбросить дату активации компании

Добавили 15% к выплате к BTC для того что бы Вы могли хорошенько отмыть монеты.

Никаких скидок по этому поводу сделано не будет, отключить это нельзя.

P.S. В ближайшем будущем грядет крупное обновление веб части.

Stay tuned!

Read Less

What's New?

- Rust
- New panel
- Access code for victim chat
- Better support
- BTC Mixer
- MORPH

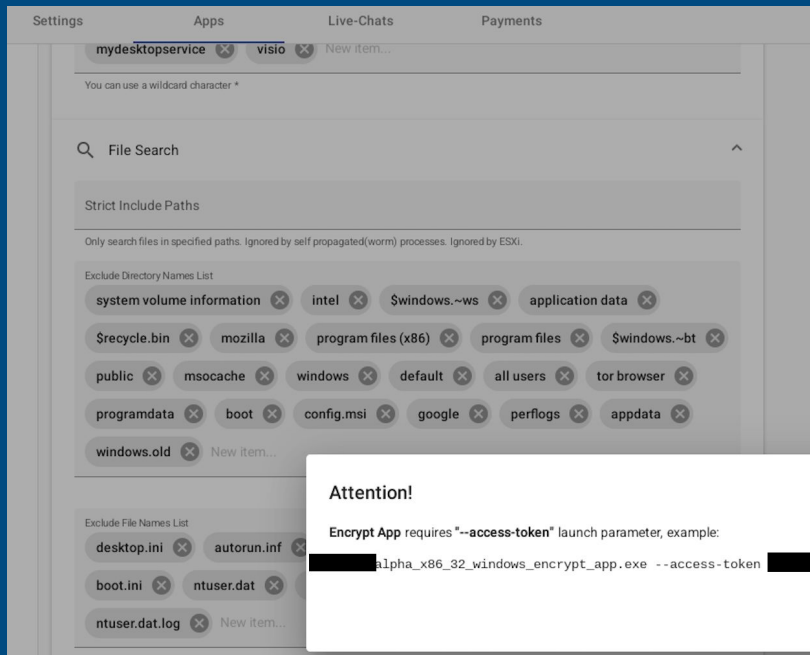
```
>> Recovery procedure
```

Follow these simple steps to get in touch and recover your data:

1) Download and install Tor Browser from: <https://torproject.org/>

2) Navigate to: [http://nmivyvt4bitbngybnxrwlgcojjybfbsdk6fd66g7n4bx3nebh55zwid.onion/?access-key=\[REDACTED\]](http://nmivyvt4bitbngybnxrwlgcojjybfbsdk6fd66g7n4bx3nebh55zwid.onion/?access-key=[REDACTED])

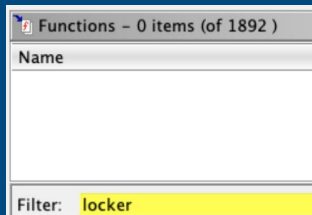
ALPHV Ransom Note
Source: Recorded Future



ALPHV Ransomware Build Panel

ALPHV MORPH - Linux

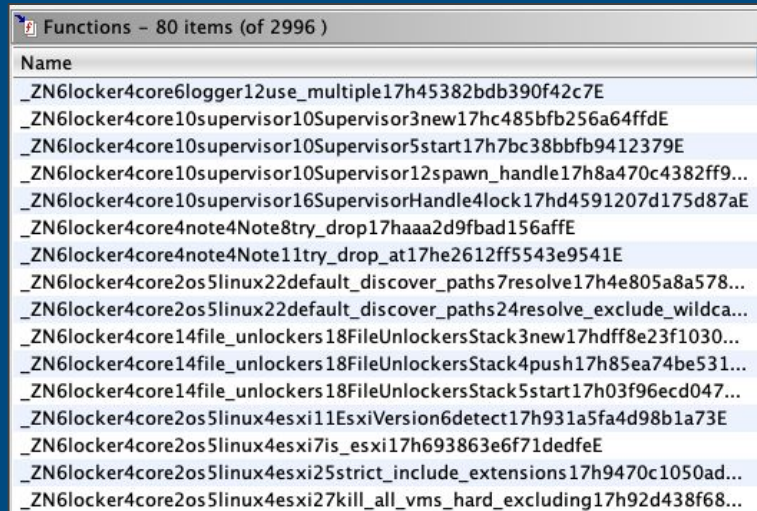
No string obfuscation was present, but the Linux x64 Morph-obfuscated samples appear to now have the name-mangled function names, versus the unobfuscated ones with scrubbed names



Function names from “unobfuscated” x64 Linux/ESXi Samples



Exported variables from “unobfuscated” x64 Linux/ESXi Samples



Function names from “obfuscated” x64 Linux/ESXi Samples



Exported variables from “obfuscated” x86 Linux/ESXi Samples

ALPHV MORPH - Windows

Strings deobfuscated with 1-byte XOR using “randomly generated” functions (with garbage code)

```
s_[|iz|afo(La{kg~mzmz_00e75894
```

```
00e75894 5b 7c 69 7a 7c 61 66 6f 28 4c 61 7b ds "[|iz|afo(La{kg~mzmz"  
6b 67 7e 6d 7a 6d 7a 00
```

```
int __fastcall deobfuscate_Starting_Discoverer_z(undefined4 param_1,byte param_2)
```

```
{  
    int idx;  
    byte curr;  
  
    idx = 0;  
    while( true ) {  
        if (0x12 < idx) break;  
        curr = s_Starting_Discoverer_00e75894[idx];  
        DAT_00e75cd6 = param_2;  
        s_Starting_Discoverer_00e75894[idx] = curr ^ 8;  
        idx = idx + 1;  
        DAT_00e75cd6 = DAT_00e75cd6 ^ 0xb2;  
        DAT_00e75c73 = DAT_00e75c73 ^ 0x2c;  
        param_2 = curr ^ 8;  
    }  
    DAT_00e75cd6 = DAT_00e75cd6 + 0x4e;  
    return idx;  
}
```

Deobfuscation function for “Starting Discoverer”

Windows binaries over 4 times the size of the “unobfuscated” versions - biggest increase in .text, .data and .reloc sections

Name	Size
██████████.encrypt_app_creds_obfuscated1	14,518 KB
██████████.encrypt_app_creds_unobfuscated	3,006 KB

Name	Start	End	Length	R	W	X
Headers	00400000	004003ff	0x400	✓		
.text	00401000	00e73fff	0xa73000	✓		✓
.data	00e74000	00f42bff	0xcec00	✓	✓	
.rdata	00f43000	00feedff	0xabe00	✓		
.eh_frame	00fef000	010b45ff	0xc5600	✓		
.bss	010b5000	010b5643	0x644	✓	✓	
.idata	010b6000	010b83ff	0x2400	✓	✓	
.CRT	010b9000	010b91ff	0x200	✓	✓	
.tls	010ba000	010ba1ff	0x200	✓	✓	
.reloc	010bb000	012391ff	0x17e200	✓		

Morph-Obfuscated Binary Section Information

ALPHV MORPH - Windows

```
while( true ) {
    DAT_00e75cc4 = bVar7;
    cVar1 = FUN_00463100();
    bVar7 = DAT_00e75cc4;
    if (cVar1 == '\x02') break;
    uVar3 = 250000000;
    if (in_stack_000002a4 != '\x02') {
        FUN_0057d4b0();
        if (in_stack_00000438 != 0) {
            puVar5 = (undefined4 *) &stack0x00000408;
            puVar14 = &param_12;
            for (iVar8 = 0x12; iVar8 != 0; iVar8 = iVar8 + -1) {
                *puVar14 = *puVar5;
                puVar5 = puVar5 + 1;
                puVar14 = puVar14 + 1;
            }
            FUN_0057e0f0();
            DAT_00e74196 = DAT_00e74196 ^ 0x18;
            DAT_00e75cc4 = '\0';
            if (in_stack_00000064 != 0) {
                bVar7 = DAT_00e74196 + 0x7e;
                DAT_00e75cc4 = do_call_HeapFree_z();
                DAT_00e74196 = (bVar7 ^ 0x37) + 0x92;
            }
            DAT_00e75cc4 = DAT_00e75cc4 - 9;
            if (in_stack_00000074 != 0) {
                piVar4 = (int *) (in_stack_0000006c + 4);
                puVar13 = (undefined *) (in_stack_00000074 * 0xc);
                do {
                    if (*piVar4 != 0) {
                        DAT_00e75cc4 = DAT_00e75cc4 + 0x42;
                        DAT_00e7419c = DAT_00e7419c ^ 0x59;
                        do_call_HeapFree_z();
                    }
                    piVar4 = piVar4 + 3;
                    puVar13 = &DAT_ffffff4 + (int) puVar13;
                } while (puVar13 != (undefined *) 0x0);
            }
        }
    }
}
```

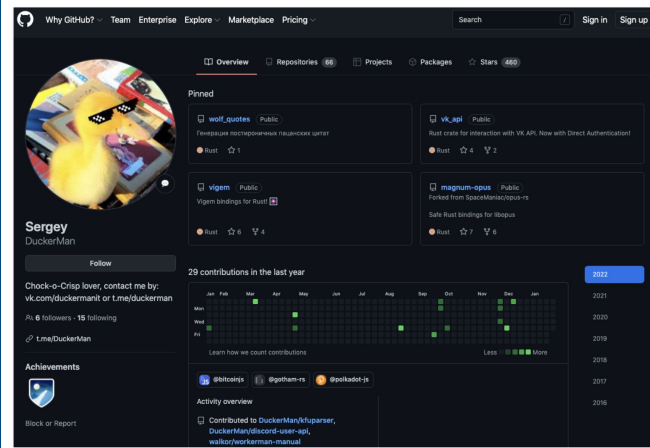
```
while( true ) {
    DAT_00e7cc69 = bVar2;
    uVar13 = (uint) (uVar15 >> 0x20);
    uVar3 = (uint) uVar15;
    if (DAT_00e7cccc == 2) break;
    uVar6 = 250000000;
    if (in_stack_000002a4 != '\x02') {
        DAT_00e7cc69 = FUN_0057bdd0();
        if (in_stack_00000438 != 0) {
            puVar4 = (undefined4 *) &stack0x00000408;
            puVar14 = &param_12;
            for (iVar7 = 0x12; iVar7 != 0; iVar7 = iVar7 + -1) {
                *puVar14 = *puVar4;
                puVar4 = puVar4 + 1;
                puVar14 = puVar14 + 1;
            }
            FUN_0057ca50();
            cVar8 = DAT_00e7b18d + -0x6c;
            DAT_00e7cccc = 0;
            if (in_stack_00000064 != 0) {
                DAT_00e7b18d = cVar8;
                do_HeapFree_z();
            }
            DAT_00e7cccc = 0;
            DAT_00e7b18d = cVar8;
            if (in_stack_00000074 != 0) {
                piVar5 = (int *) (in_stack_0000006c + 4);
                puVar12 = (undefined *) (in_stack_00000074 * 0xc);
                do {
                    LAB_00e7b41e = 0;
                    DAT_00e7cccc = DAT_00e7cccc - 0x21;
                    if (*piVar5 != 0) {
                        do_HeapFree_z();
                    }
                    piVar5 = piVar5 + 3;
                    puVar12 = &DAT_ffffff4 + (int) puVar12;
                } while (puVar12 != (undefined *) 0x0);
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Two builds of MORPH-obfuscated Windows samples showing junk code inserted

And The Story Continues...

I AM DUCKERMAN

The GitHub account for a [Sergey DuckerMan](#) lists dozens of code repositories this user has posted online over the years. The majority of these projects were written in Rust, and the rest in PHP, Golang and Node.js — the same coding languages specified by Binrs on RAMP. The Sergey DuckerMan GitHub account also says it is associated with the "DuckerMan" account on Telegram.



(Source: [Krebs on Security](#))



CYBERSECURITY
& INFRASTRUCTURE
SECURITY AGENCY



Alerts and Tips Resources

[National Cyber Awareness System](#) > [Current Activity](#) > [FBI Releases IOCs Associated with BlackCat/ALPHV Ransomware](#)

FBI Releases IOCs Associated with BlackCat/ALPHV Ransomware

Original release date: April 22, 2022

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The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) has released a [Flash report](#) detailing indicators of compromise (IOCs) associated with attacks involving BlackCat/ALPHV, a Ransomware-as-a-Service that has compromised at least 60 entities worldwide.

CISA encourages users and administrators to review the IOCs and technical details in [FBI Flash CU-000167-MW](#) and apply the recommended mitigations.

(Source: [CISA](#))

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(Source: [Conti Blog](#))



Thank You!