A Detailed Analysis of The Last Version of REvil Ransomware

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Executive summary

REvil/Sodinokibi ransomware has been active since 2019, with breaks due to law enforcement. The ransomware can run with one of the following parameters: "-nolan", "-nolocal", "-path", "-silent", "-smode", “-fast”, and “-full”. The malware comes with an RC4 encrypted configuration, kills a list of targeted processes, and stops some specified services. It also deletes all Volume Shadow Copies using WMI and targets logical drives and network shares.

The sample only renames the files that are supposed to be encrypted due to a bug implemented by the developers. REvil implements a combination of ECC (Curve25519) and Salsa20 algorithms during the encryption process. The ransomware can operate in Safe Mode by specifying a parameter, and it establishes persistence in this case by creating an entry under the RunOnce key.

Analysis and findings

SHA256: 0c10cf1b1640c9c845080f460ee69392bfaac981a4407b607e8e30d2ddf903e8

The ransomware resolves the relevant APIs at runtime by implementing an API hashing function:

```
.text:01286E04
.text:01286E04
.text:01286E04 ; Attributes: bp-based frame
.text:01286E04
.text:01286E04 sub_1286E04 proc near
.text:01286E04
.text:01286E04 var_10= dword ptr -10h
.text:01286E04 var_C= dword ptr -0Ch
.text:01286E04 var_8= dword ptr -8
.text:01286E04 var_4= dword ptr -4
.text:01286E04
.text:01286E04 push    ebp
.text:01286E05 mov     ebp, esp
.text:01286E07 sub     esp, 10h
.text:01286E0A push    ebx
.text:01286E0B push    esi
.text:01286E0C mov     esi, ecx
.text:01286E0E shl     esi, 10h
.text:01286E11 xor     esi, ecx
.text:01286E13 mov     ecx, 489h
.text:01286E18 xor     esi, 97E81919h
.text:01286E1E mov     eax, esi
.text:01286E20 shr     eax, 15h
.text:01286E23 push    edi
.text:01286E24 cmp     eax, ecx
.text:01286E26 ja      short loc_1286E8F
```

Figure 1

REvil decrypts relevant strings at runtime using the RC4 algorithm. The call shown in figure 2 contains a pointer to a buffer that contains the RC4 keys, the encrypted strings, and the offset to the RC4 key:

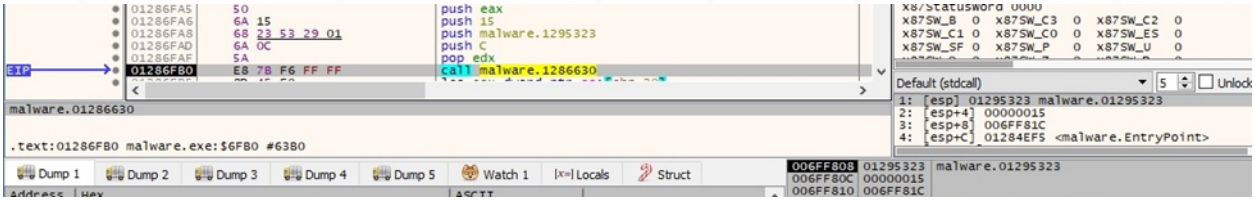


Figure 2

The implementation of the RC4 algorithm and a decrypted string are shown below:

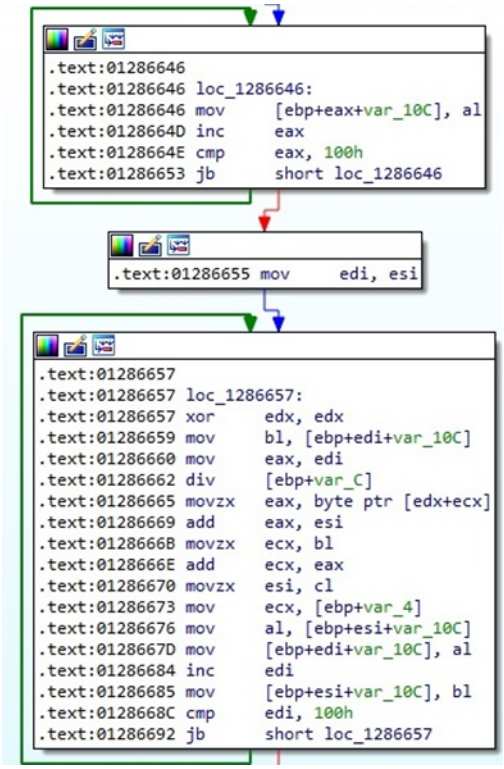


Figure 3

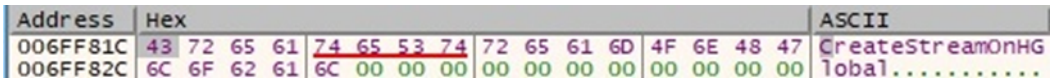


Figure 4

LoadLibraryA is used to load multiple DLLs into the address space of the process:

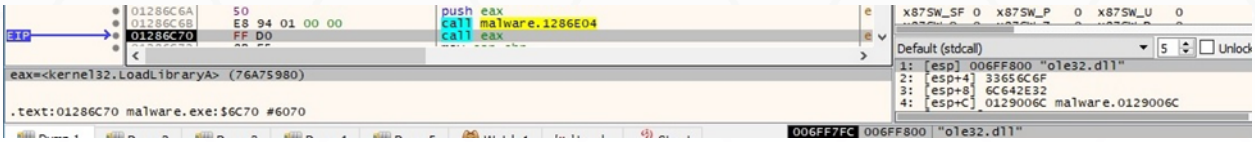


Figure 5

GetProcAddress is utilized to obtain the address of multiple exported functions:

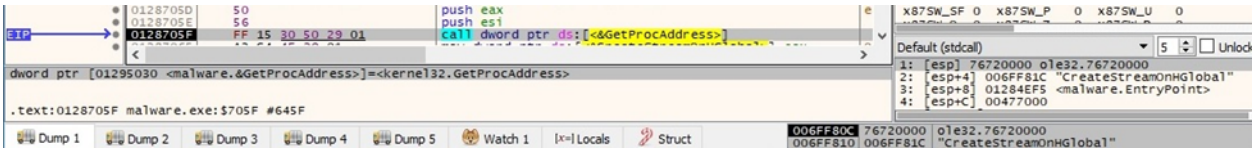


Figure 6

The malware forces the system not to display the critical-error-handler message box via a function call to SetErrorMode (0x1 = **SEM_FAILCRITICALERRORS**):

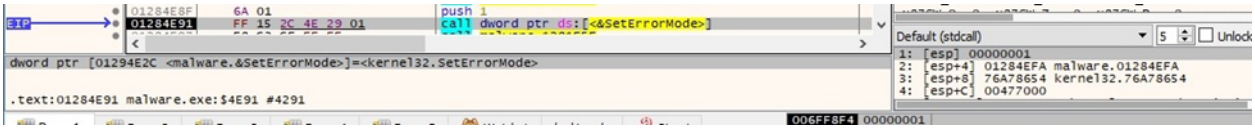


Figure 7

The REvil configuration is decrypted using the RC4 algorithm:

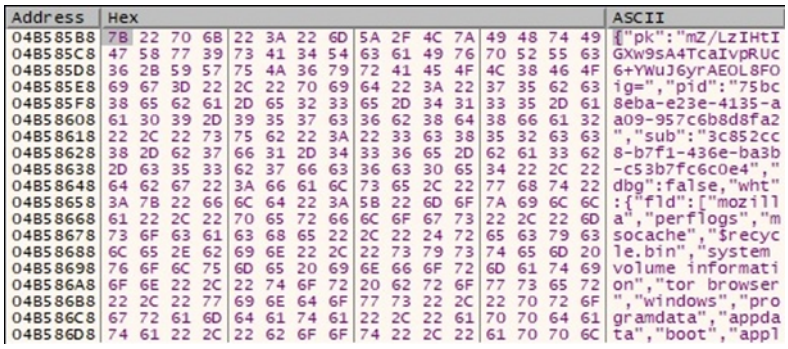


Figure 8

The table below describes the meaning of each parameter:

Argument	Description
pk	The ECC public key encoded using Base64
pid	Bcrypt hash representing the affiliate ID
sub	Bcrypt hash representing the campaign identifier
dbg	Boolean value that indicates whether REvil runs in debug mode
wht	Three lists of elements that will be skipped: • fld – whitelisted directories • fls – whitelisted files • ext – whitelisted extensions
prc	A list of processes that will be stopped
accs	A list of credentials that will be used to connect to network shares
svc	A list of services that will be stopped and deleted
net	Boolean value that indicates whether REvil communicates with the C2 servers
nbody	The ransom note encoded using Base64
nname	The ransom note name
exp	Boolean value that indicates whether REvil should perform privilege escalation
img	The text that will be written in the background image, which is encoded using Base64
et	A value that specified the encryption type: • 0 – fast encryption • 1 – full encryption • 2 – encrypt 1MB of a file and then skip several MBs mentioned in the spsize

Argument	Description
	parameter
spsize	A value that specifies the number of MBs that will be skipped when the encryption type is 2
arn	Boolean value that indicates whether REvil establishes persistence on the system
rdmcnt	Readme count (set to 0)

The binary implements a JSON parser that will parse the configuration:

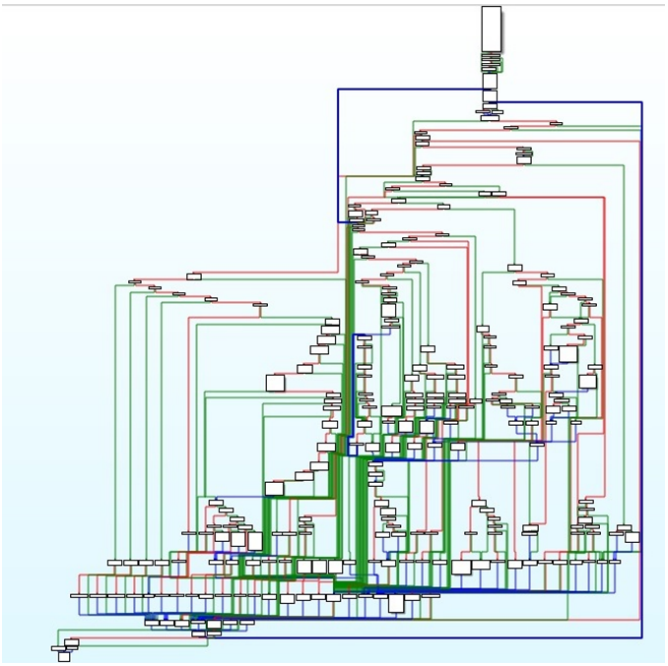


Figure 9

The MultiByteToWideChar API is used to convert the encoded ECC public key to a UTF-16 string:

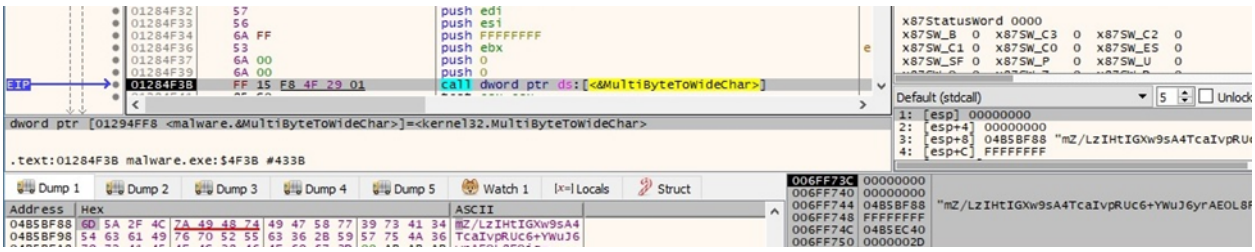


Figure 10

CryptStringToBinaryW is utilized to decode the public key (0x1 = **CRYPT_STRING_BASE64**):

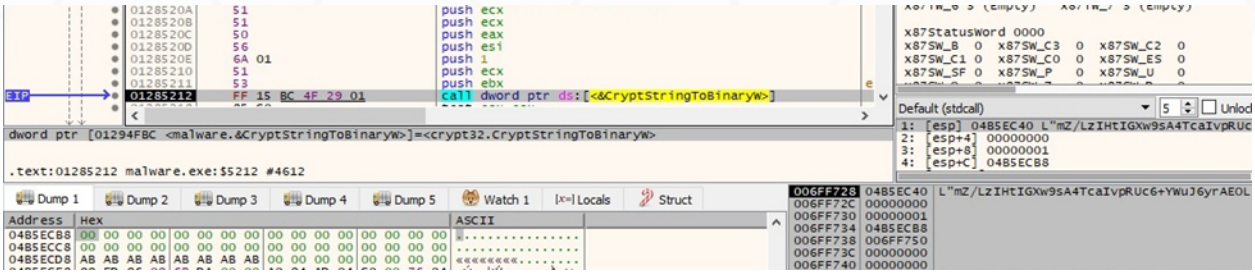


Figure 11

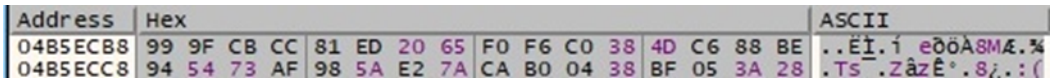


Figure 12

The nbody parameter that contains the ransom note content is also decoded using the same approach (0x1 = **CRYPT_STRING_BASE64**):

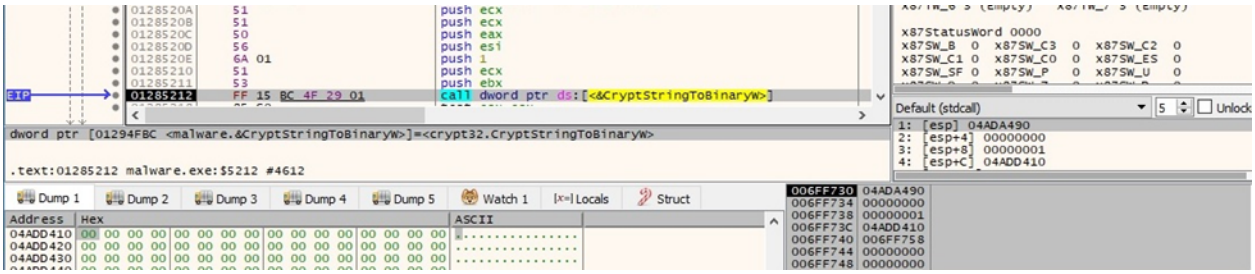


Figure 13

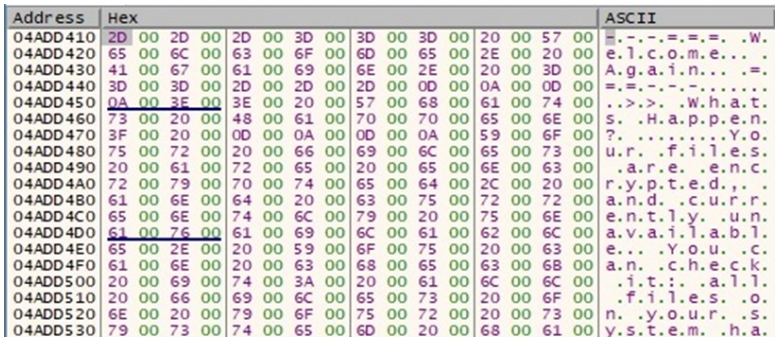


Figure 14

Lastly, the ransomware decrypts the img field (0x1 = **CRYPT_STRING_BASE64**):

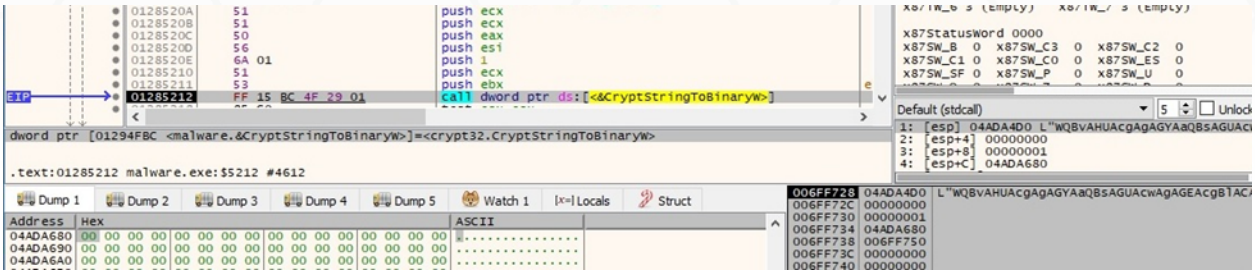


Figure 15

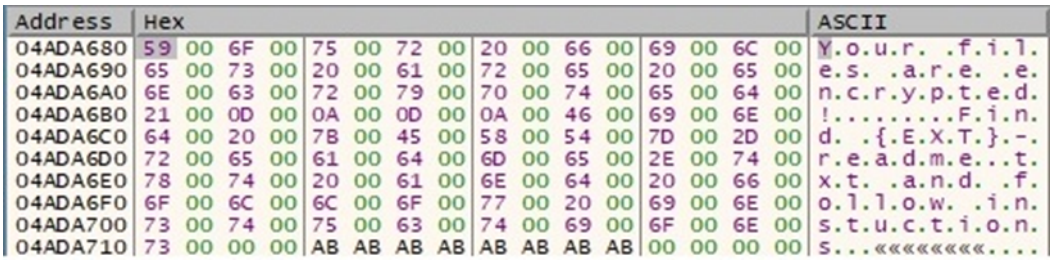


Figure 16

The malicious executable opens the "SOFTWARE\LFF9miD" registry key via a call to RegOpenKeyExW (0x80000002 = **HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE**, 0x1 = **KEY_QUERY_VALUE**):

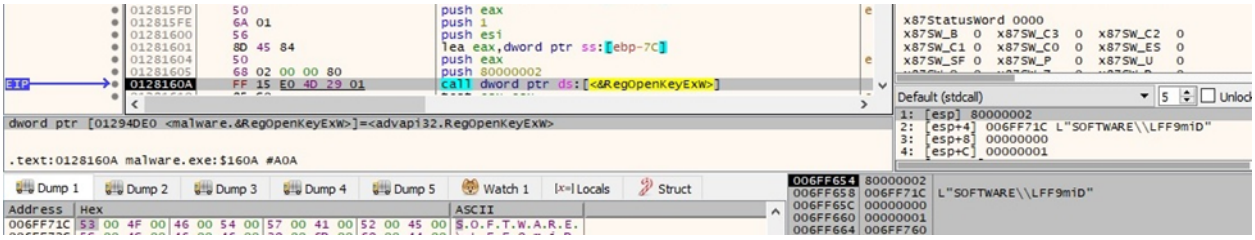


Figure 17

REvil decrypts a .onion address and a string using the RC4 algorithm:

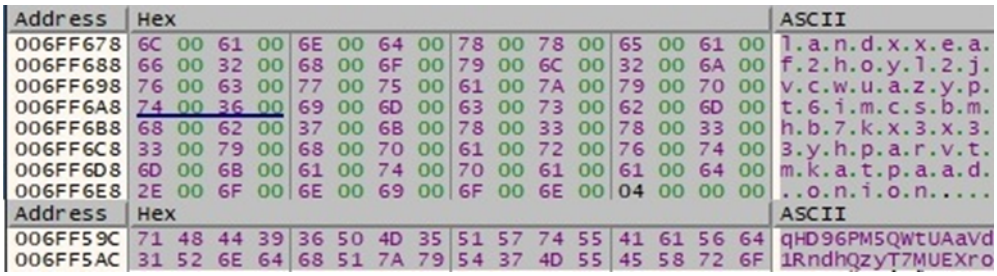


Figure 18

The rdtsc instruction is used multiple times to retrieve the processor time stamp:

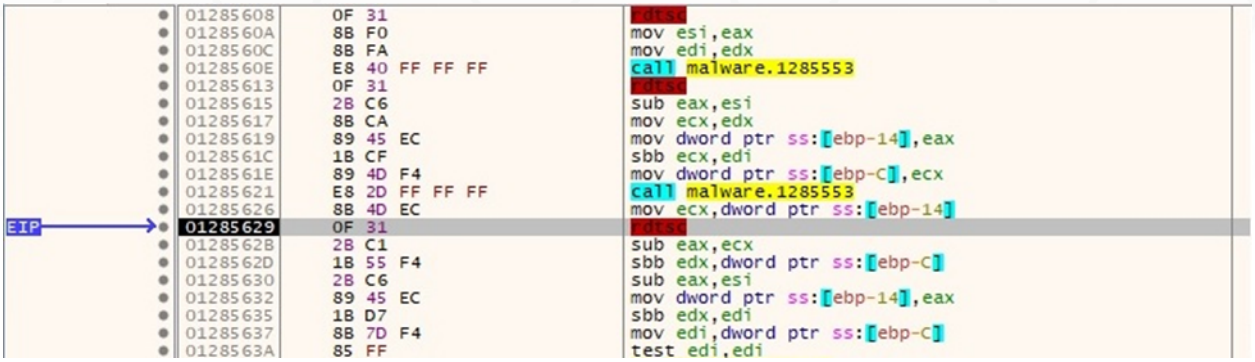


Figure 19

The malware uses a custom function to generate 0xC0 bytes:

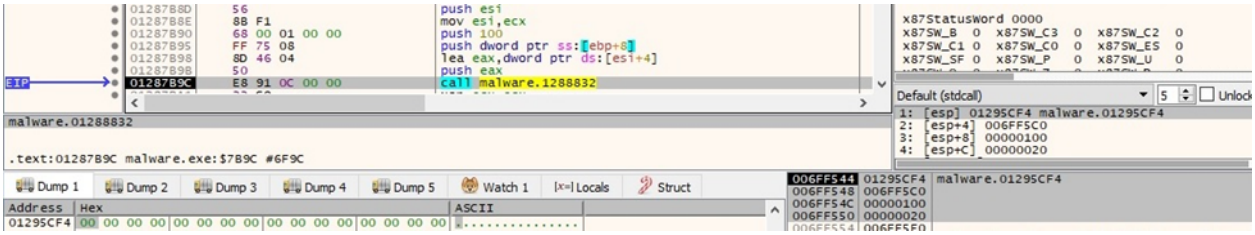


Figure 20

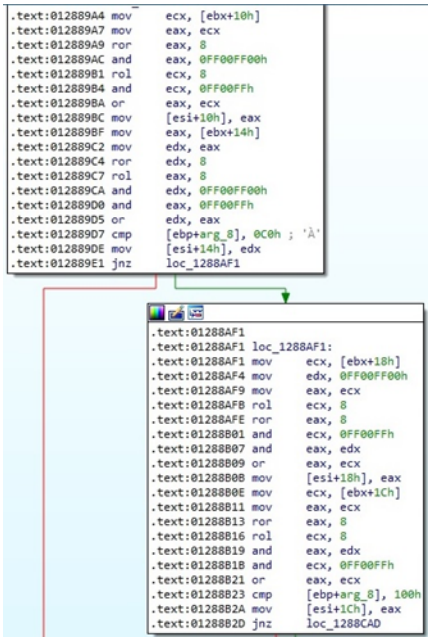
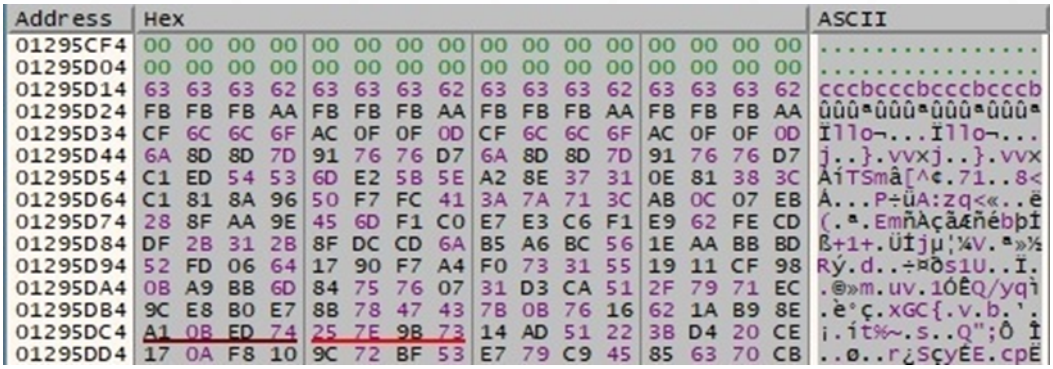


Figure 21

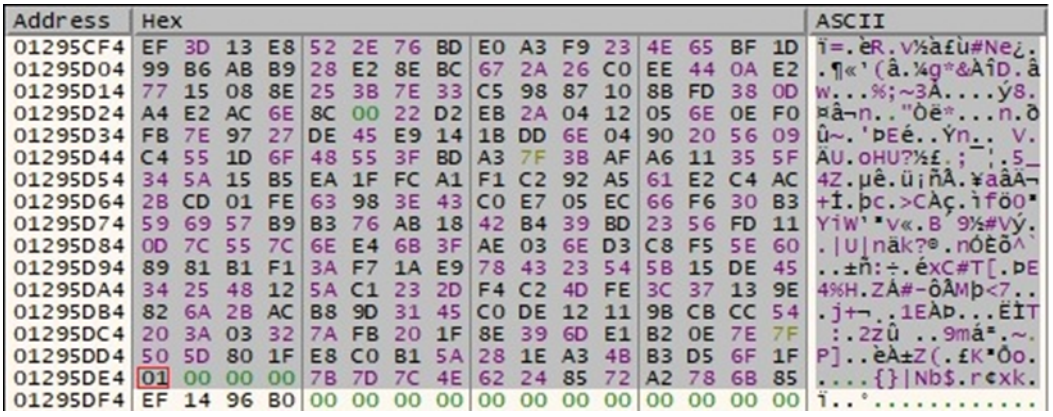
The resulting buffer of the above operation is highlighted in figure 22:



Address	Hex	ASCII
01295CF4	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
01295D04	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
01295D14	63 63 63 62 63 63 63 62 63 63 63 62 63 63 63 62	cccbcccbcccbcccb
01295D24	FB FB FB AA FB FB FB AA FB FB FB AA FB FB FB AA	ûûûªûûûªûûûªûûûª
01295D34	CF 6C 6C 6F AC 0F 0F 0D CF 6C 6C 6F AC 0F 0F 0D	Ïllo¬...Ïllo¬...
01295D44	6A 8D 8D 7D 91 76 76 D7 6A 8D 8D 7D 91 76 76 D7	j..}.vvxj..}.vvx
01295D54	C1 ED 54 53 6D E2 5B 5E A2 8E 37 31 0E 81 38 3C	ÁíTSmâ[^¢.71..8<
01295D64	C1 81 8A 96 50 F7 FC 41 3A 7A 71 3C AB 0C 07 EB	Á...P÷üA:zq<«...ë
01295D74	28 8F AA 9E 45 6D F1 C0 E7 E3 C6 F1 E9 62 FE CD	(.ª.EmñÀçãÆñébþÍ
01295D84	DF 2B 31 2B 8F DC CD 6A B5 A6 BC 56 1E AA BB BD	ß+1+.ÜÍjµ¦¼V.ª»½
01295D94	52 FD 06 64 17 90 F7 A4 F0 73 31 55 19 11 CF 98	Rý.d..÷¤ðs1U..Ï.
01295DA4	0B A9 BB 6D 84 75 76 07 31 D3 CA 51 2F 79 71 EC	.©»m.uv.1ÓÊQ/yqì
01295DB4	9C E8 B0 E7 8B 78 47 43 7B 0B 76 16 62 1A B9 8E	.è°ç.xGC{.v.b.'.
01295DC4	A1 0B ED 74 25 7E 9B 73 14 AD 51 22 3B D4 20 CE	¡.ít%~.s..Q";Ô Î
01295DD4	17 0A F8 10 9C 72 BF 53 E7 79 C9 45 85 63 70 CB	..ø..r¿SçyÉE.cpË

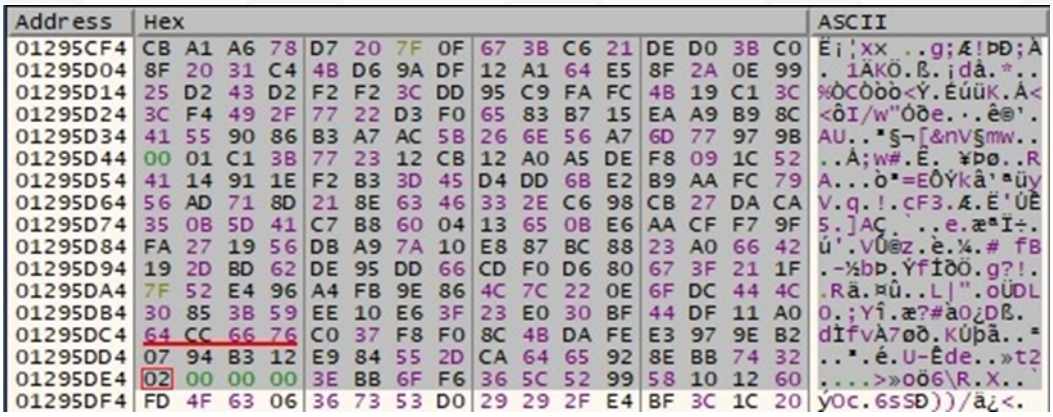
Figure 22

The above buffer is modified two times, and the binary will use 32 bytes from the result:



Address	Hex	ASCII
01295CF4	EF 3D 13 E8 52 2E 76 BD E0 A3 F9 23 4E 65 BF 1D	ï=.èR.v½à£ù#Ne¿.
01295D04	99 B6 AB B9 28 E2 8E BC 67 2A 26 C0 EE 44 0A E2	.¶«'(â.¼g*&ÀîD.â
01295D14	77 15 08 8E 25 3B 7E 33 C5 98 87 10 8B FD 38 0D	w...%;~3Å....ý8.
01295D24	A4 E2 AC 6E 8C 00 22 D2 EB 2A 04 12 05 6E 0E F0	¤â¬n.."Òë*...n.ð
01295D34	FB 7E 97 27 DE 45 E9 14 1B DD 6E 04 90 20 56 09	û~.'ÞEé..Ýn.. V.
01295D44	C4 55 1D 6F 48 55 3F BD A3 7F 3B AF A6 11 35 5F	ÄU.oHU?½£.;¯¦.5_
01295D54	34 5A 15 B5 EA 1F FC A1 F1 C2 92 A5 61 E2 C4 AC	4Z.µê.ü¡ñÂ.¥aâÄ¬
01295D64	2B CD 01 FE 63 98 3E 43 C0 E7 05 EC 66 F6 30 B3	+Í.þc.>CÀç.ìfö0³
01295D74	59 69 57 B9 B3 76 AB 18 42 B4 39 BD 23 56 FD 11	YiW¹³v«.B´9½#Vý.
01295D84	0D 7C 55 7C 6E E4 6B 3F AE 03 6E D3 C8 F5 5E 60	.|U|näk?®.nÓÈõ^`
01295D94	89 81 B1 F1 3A F7 1A E9 78 43 23 54 5B 15 DE 45	..±ñ:÷.éxC#T[.ÞE
01295DA4	34 25 48 12 5A C1 23 2D F4 C2 4D FE 3C 37 13 9E	4%H.ZÁ#-ôÂMþ<7..
01295DB4	82 6A 2B AC B8 9D 31 45 C0 DE 12 11 9B CB CC 54	.j+¬..1EÀÞ...ËÌT
01295DC4	20 3A 03 32 7A FB 20 1F 8E 39 6D E1 B2 0E 7E 7F	:.2zû ..9má².~.
01295DD4	50 5D 80 1F E8 C0 B1 5A 28 1E A3 4B B3 D5 6F 1F	P]..èÀ±Z(.£K³Õo.
01295DE4	01 00 00 00 7B 7D 7C 4E 62 24 85 72 A2 78 6B 85	....{}|Nb$.r¢xk.
01295DF4	EF 14 96 B0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	ï..°....

Figure 23



Address	Hex	ASCII
01295CF4	CB A1 A6 78 D7 20 7F 0F 67 3B C6 21 DE D0 3B C0	Ë¡¦xx ..g;Æ!ÞÐ;À
01295D04	8F 20 31 C4 4B D6 9A DF 12 A1 64 E5 8F 2A 0E 99	. 1ÄKÖ.ß.¡då.*..
01295D14	25 D2 43 D2 F2 F2 3C DD 95 C9 FA FC 4B 19 C1 3C	%ÒCÒòò<Ý.ÉúüK.Á<
01295D24	3C F4 49 2F 77 22 D3 F0 65 83 B7 15 EA A9 B9 8C	<ôI/w"ÓðeƒÂ.ê©¹.
01295D34	41 55 90 86 B3 A7 AC 5B 26 6E 56 A7 6D 77 97 9B	AU..³§¬[&nV§mw..
01295D44	00 01 C1 3B 77 23 12 CB 12 A0 A5 DE F8 09 1C 52	..Á;w#.Ë. ¥Þø..R
01295D54	41 14 91 1E F2 B3 3D 45 D4 DD 6B E2 B9 AA FC 79	A...ò³=EÔÝkâ¹ªüy
01295D64	56 AD 71 8D 21 8E 63 46 33 2E C6 98 CB 27 DA CA	V.q.!.cF3.Æ.Ë'ÚÊ
01295D74	35 0B 5D 41 C7 B8 60 04 13 65 0B E6 AA CF F7 9F	5.]AÇ¸`..e.æªÏ÷.
01295D84	FA 27 19 56 DB A9 7A 10 E8 87 BC 88 23 A0 66 42	ú'.VÛ©z.è.¼.# fB
01295D94	19 2D BD 62 DE 95 DD 66 CD F0 D6 80 67 3F 21 1F	.-½bÞ.ÝfÍðÖ.g?!.
01295DA4	7F 52 E4 96 A4 FB 9E 86 4C 7C 22 0E 6F DC 44 4C	.Rä.¤û..L|".oÜDL
01295DB4	30 85 3B 59 EE 10 E6 3F 23 E0 30 BF 44 DF 11 A0	0.;Yî.æ?#à0¿Dß.
01295DC4	64 CC 66 76 C0 37 F8 F0 8C 4B DA FE E3 97 9E B2	dÌfvÀ7øð.KÚþã..²
01295DD4	07 94 B3 12 E9 84 55 2D CA 64 65 92 8E BB 74 32	..³.é.U-Êde..»t2
01295DE4	02 00 00 00 3E BB 6F F6 36 5C 52 99 58 10 12 60	....>»oö6\R.X..`
01295DF4	FD 4F 63 06 36 73 53 D0 29 29 2F E4 BF 3C 1C 20	ýOc.6sSÐ))/ä¿<.

Figure 24

The process generates a 32-byte Curve25519 secret key based on the above result. Using the private key, the binary generates the corresponding 32-byte Curve25519 public key, where the basepoint is 09 followed by all zeros:

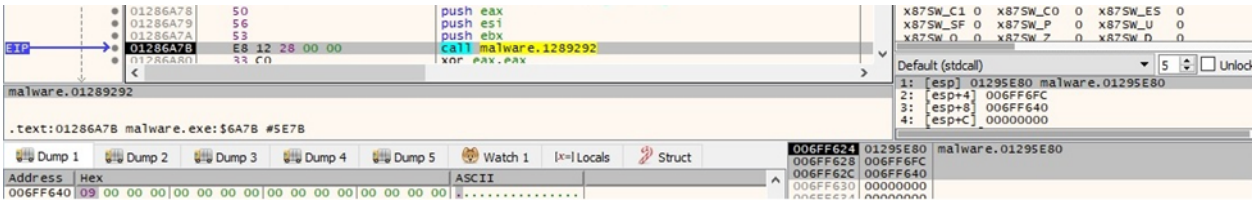


Figure 25

Address	Hex	ASCII
01295E80	9B A1 08 03 0E 48 5E C4 A0 DD B8 60 D2 92 4B 15	.¡...H^Ä Ý¸`Ò.K.
01295E90	20 A5 FC 6D 13 82 3C 83 20 28 17 7F B5 25 3E 7C	¥üm..<. (..µ%>|

Figure 26

The capa tool confirms that the algorithm used to generate the above key is indeed Curve25519:

```
encrypt data using Curve25519 (2 matches)
namespace  data-manipulation/encryption/elliptic-curve
author     dimiter.andonov@mandiant.com
scope      basic block
att&ck     Defense Evasion::Obfuscated Files or Information [T1027]
examples   0a0882b8da225406cc838991b5f67d11:0x4135f6, 0a0882b8da225406cc838991b5f67d11:0x416f51, 80372de850597bd9e7e021a94f13f0a1:0x406480, 80372de850597bd9e7e021a94f13f0a1:0x4086f4
basic block @ 0x406A57 in function 0x406A3E
  and:
    and:
      number: 0xF8 @ 0x406A65
      mnemonic: and @ 0x406A5D, 0x406A65
    and:
      number: 0x3F @ 0x406A5D
      mnemonic: and @ 0x406A5D, 0x406A65
    and:
      number: 0x40 @ 0x406A63
      mnemonic: or @ 0x406A63
basic block @ 0x409292 in function 0x409292
  and:
    and:
      number: 0xF8 @ 0x4092AF
      mnemonic: and @ 0x4092AF, 0x4092B3
    and:
      number: 0x3F @ 0x4092B3
      mnemonic: and @ 0x4092AF, 0x4092B3
    and:
      number: 0x40 @ 0x4092B5
      mnemonic: or @ 0x4092B5
```

Figure 27

Using the same approach, REvil generates a second Curve25519 public key based on a different Curve25519 private key:

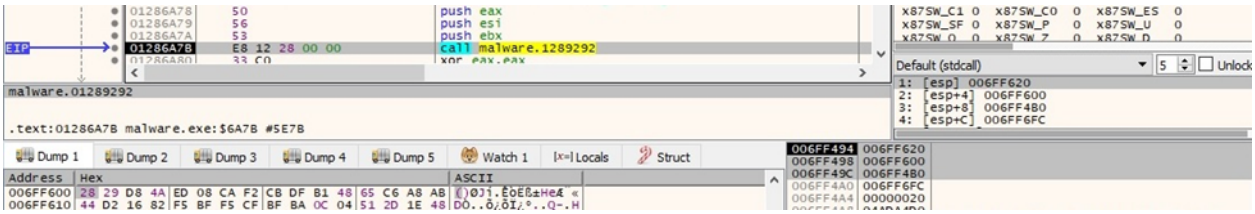


Figure 28

Address	Hex	ASCII
006FF600	28 29 D8 4A ED 08 CA F2 CB DF B1 48 65 C6 A8 AB	()ØJí.ÊòËß±HeÆ ¨«
006FF610	44 D2 16 82 F5 BF F5 CF BF BA 0C 04 51 2D 1E 48	DÒ..õ¿õÏ¿°..Q-.H
006FF620	FF E8 17 06 51 7A C5 EE 93 01 AE 36 56 27 6B AA	ÿè..QzÅî..®6V'kª
006FF630	45 DD 30 AB A6 A4 88 01 60 0F 9E 4D BD 2F AB 5C	EÝ0«¦¤..`..M½/«\

Figure 29

The ransomware computes a shared secret based on the secret key used to generate the above public key and the attacker's public key from the configuration:

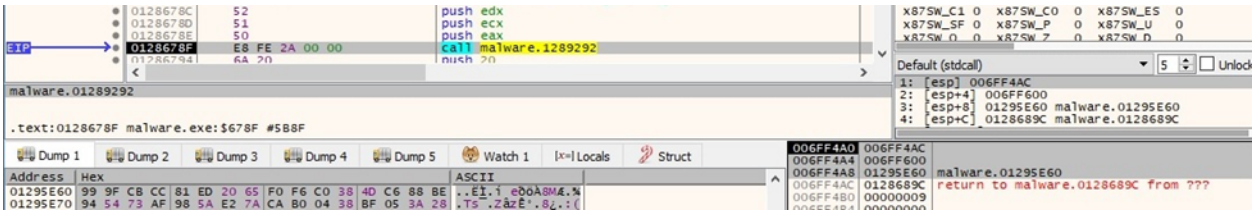


Figure 30

Address	Hex	ASCII
006FF4AC	92 5F C2 BC F6 2A 00 7F 40 03 99 D7 4B B4 11 32	._Â¼ö*..@..×K´.2
006FF4BC	57 82 CF 1A 30 6E B0 59 23 38 1F BB 2F AD A6 6B	W.Ï.0n°Y#8.»/.¦k

Figure 31

Using the same method as before, the malicious process generates a buffer and then computes 32 bytes:

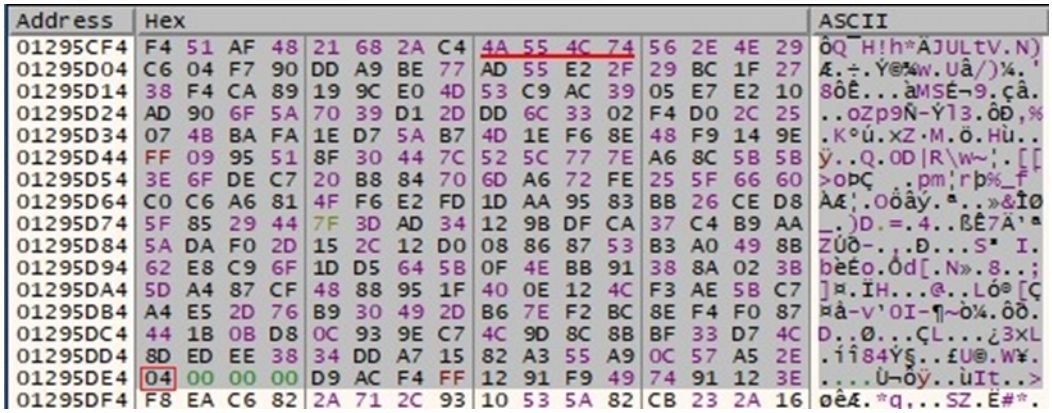


Figure 32

The executable creates the "SOFTWARE\LFF9miD" registry key by calling the RegCreateKeyExW routine (0x80000002 = **HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE**, 0x2 = **KEY_SET_VALUE**):

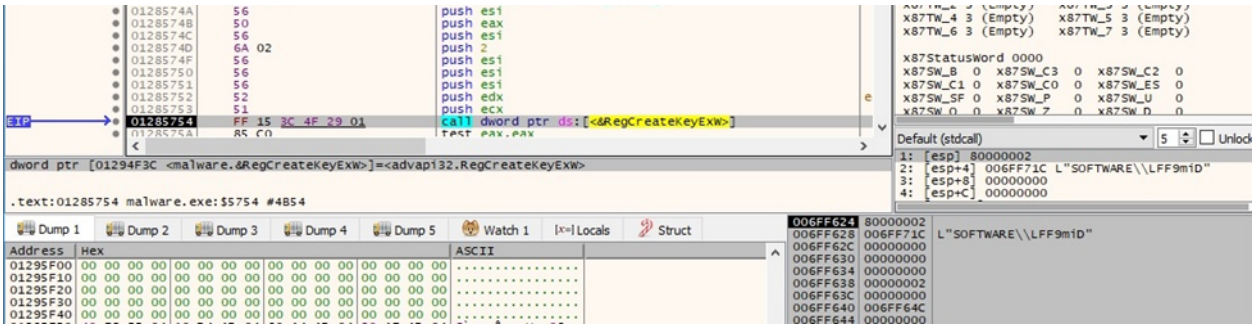


Figure 33

REvil stores the attacker's public key that was decoded in a registry value called "miz" (0x3 = **REG_BINARY**):

Figure 34

REvil stores the first generated Curve25519 public key in a registry value called "od4U" (0x3 = **REG_BINARY**):

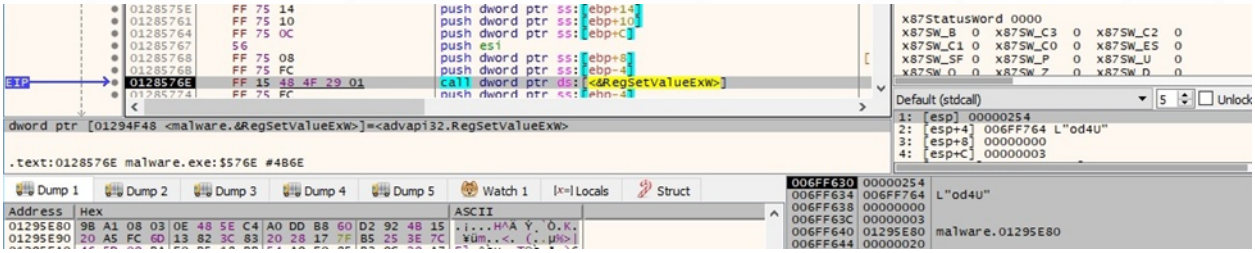


Figure 35

The second Curve25519 private key is AES encrypted using the shared key. The IV was randomly generated, and the ransomware computes the CRC32 of the encrypted buffer. The result is stored in a registry value called “U7ykk”:

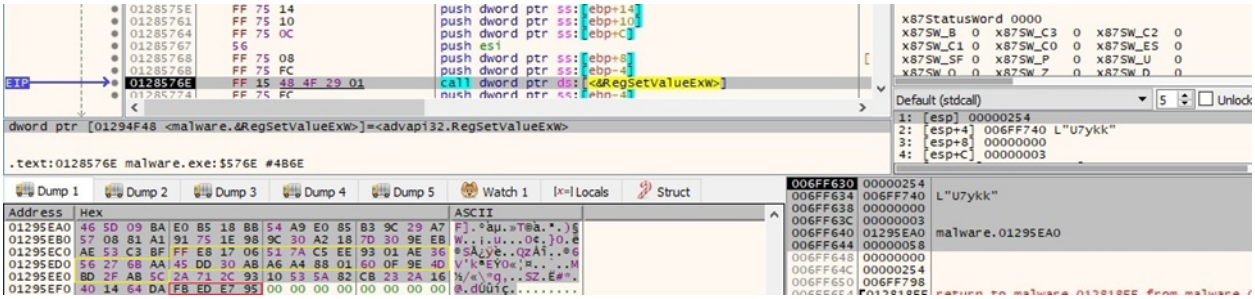


Figure 36

The malicious binary encodes the above buffer using Base64 (0x40000001 = **CRYPT_STRING_NOCRLF** | **CRYPT_STRING_BASE64**):

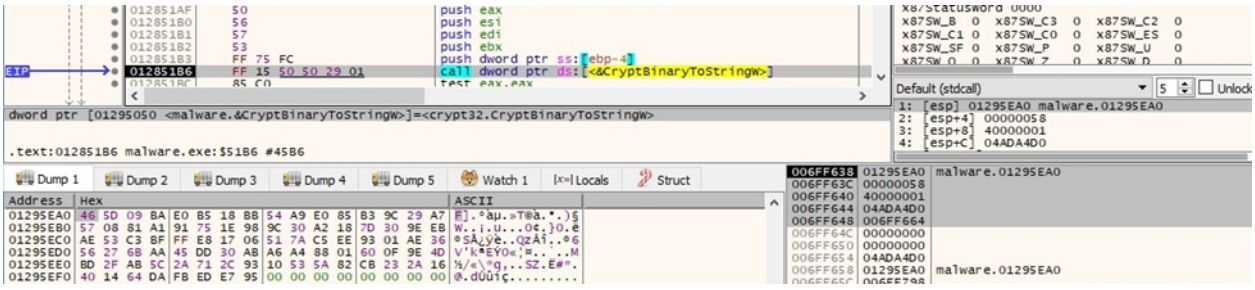


Figure 37

Address	Hex	ASCII
04ADA4D0	52 00 6C 00 30 00 4A 00 75 00 75 00 43 00 31 00	R.l.0.J.u.u.C.1.
04ADA4E0	47 00 4C 00 74 00 55 00 71 00 65 00 43 00 46 00	G.L.t.U.q.e.C.F.
04ADA4F0	73 00 35 00 77 00 70 00 70 00 31 00 63 00 49 00	s.5.w.p.p.1.c.I.
04ADA500	67 00 61 00 47 00 52 00 64 00 52 00 36 00 59 00	g.a.G.R.d.R.6.Y.
04ADA510	6E 00 44 00 43 00 69 00 47 00 48 00 30 00 77 00	n.D.C.i.G.H.0.w.
04ADA520	6E 00 75 00 75 00 75 00 55 00 38 00 4F 00 2F 00	n.u.u.u.U.8.O./.
04ADA530	2F 00 2B 00 67 00 58 00 42 00 6C 00 46 00 36 00	/.+.g.X.B.l.F.6.
04ADA540	78 00 65 00 36 00 54 00 41 00 61 00 34 00 32 00	x.e.6.T.A.a.4.2.
04ADA550	56 00 69 00 64 00 72 00 71 00 6B 00 58 00 64 00	V.i.d.r.q.k.X.d.
04ADA560	4D 00 4B 00 75 00 6D 00 70 00 49 00 67 00 42 00	M.K.u.m.p.I.g.B.
04ADA570	59 00 41 00 2B 00 65 00 54 00 62 00 30 00 76 00	Y.A.+.e.T.b.0.v.
04ADA580	71 00 31 00 77 00 71 00 63 00 53 00 79 00 54 00	q.1.w.q.c.S.y.T.
04ADA590	45 00 46 00 4E 00 61 00 67 00 73 00 73 00 6A 00	E.F.N.a.g.s.s.j.
04ADA5A0	4B 00 68 00 5A 00 41 00 46 00 47 00 54 00 61 00	K.h.Z.A.F.G.T.a.
04ADA5B0	2B 00 2B 00 33 00 6E 00 6C 00 51 00 3D 00 3D 00	+.+.3.n.l.Q.=.=.

Figure 38

The CryptBinaryToStringW function is utilized to encode the attacker's public key back to Base64 format (0x40000001 = **CRYPT_STRING_NOCRLF** | **CRYPT_STRING_BASE64**):

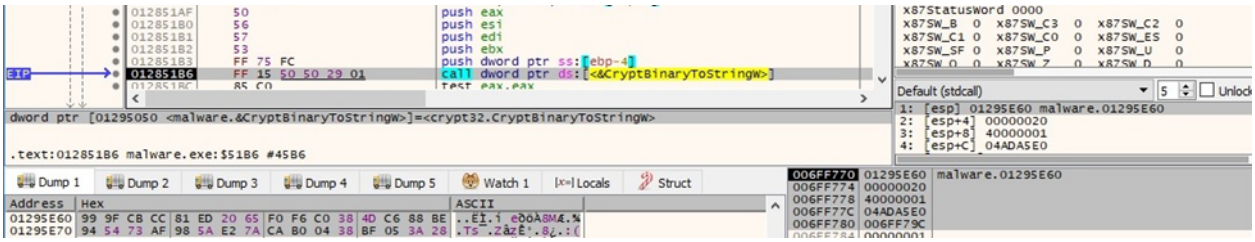


Figure 39

Address	Hex	ASCII
04ADA5E0	6D 00 5A 00 2F 00 4C 00 7A 00 49 00 48 00 74 00	m.Z./.L.z.I.H.t.
04ADA5F0	49 00 47 00 58 00 77 00 39 00 73 00 41 00 34 00	I.G.X.w.9.s.A.4.
04ADA600	54 00 63 00 61 00 49 00 76 00 70 00 52 00 55 00	T.c.a.I.v.p.R.U.
04ADA610	63 00 36 00 2B 00 59 00 57 00 75 00 4A 00 36 00	c.6.+.Y.W.u.J.6.
04ADA620	79 00 72 00 41 00 45 00 4F 00 4C 00 38 00 46 00	y.r.A.E.O.L.8.F.
04ADA630	4F 00 69 00 67 00 3D 00 00 00 AB AB AB AB AB AB	O.i.g.=...««««««

Figure 40

The binary retrieves the processor name using the cpuid instruction:

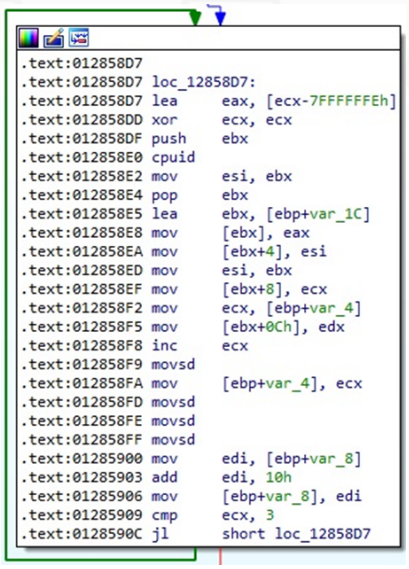


Figure 41

The GetWindowsDirectoryW routine is used to obtain the path of the Windows directory:

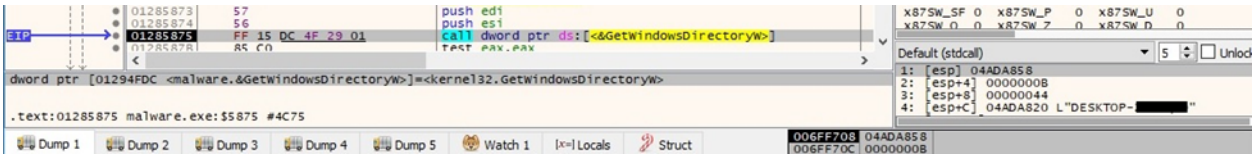


Figure 42

REvil extracts the volume serial number for the C drive by calling the GetVolumeInformationW API:

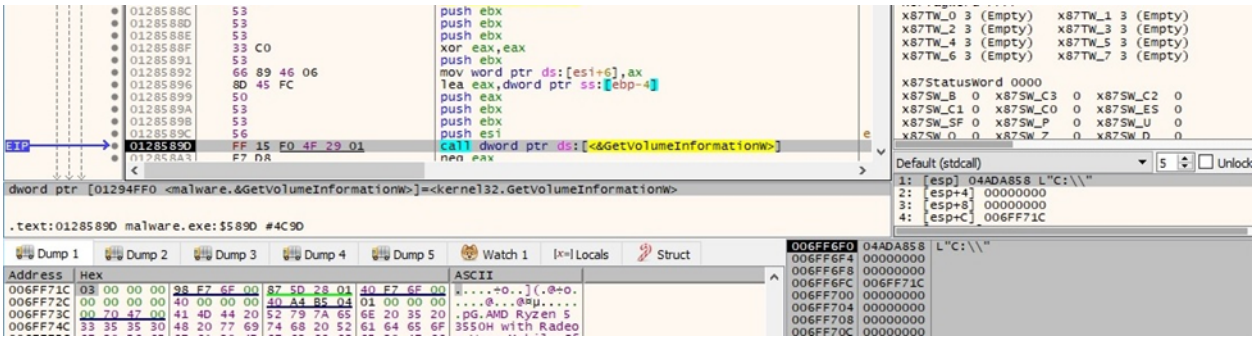


Figure 43

The ransomware computes the CRC32 hash of the processor name. The implementation is displayed below:

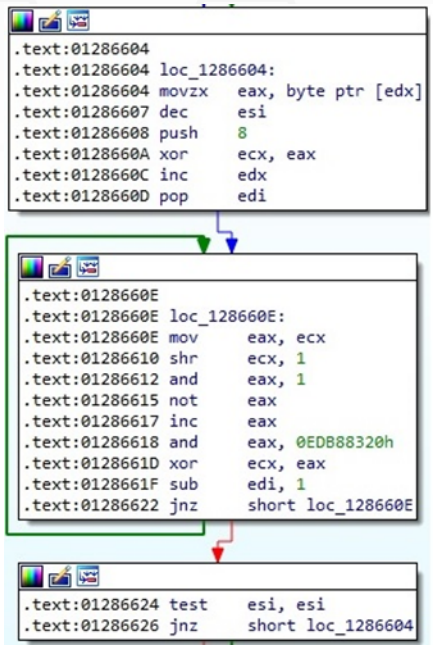


Figure 44

The malware constructs a UID by combining the CRC32 hash and the volume serial number:

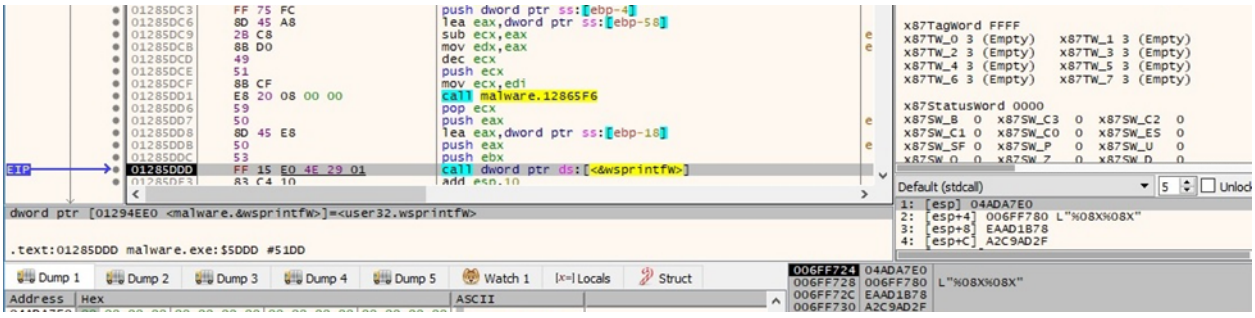


Figure 45

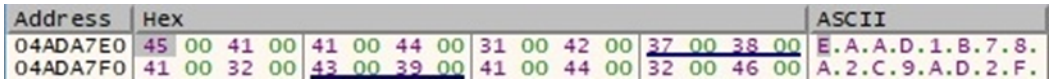


Figure 46

The executable opens the "SOFTWARE\LFF9miD" registry key via a function call to RegOpenKeyExW (0x80000002 = **HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE**, 0x1 = **KEY_QUERY_VALUE**):

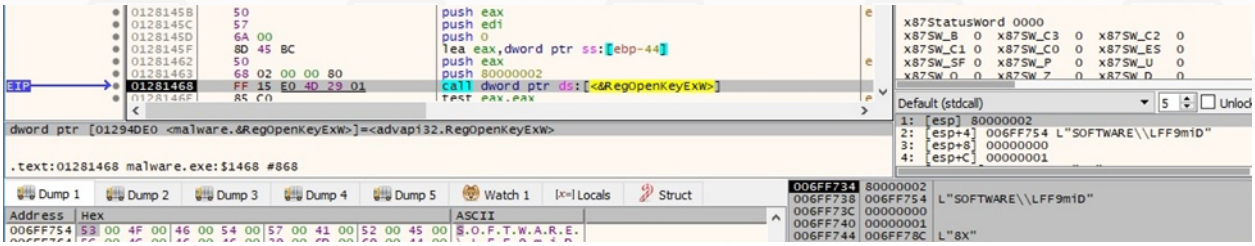


Figure 47

RegQueryValueExW is utilized to retrieve the type and data for a non-existent registry value called "IhnG91T":

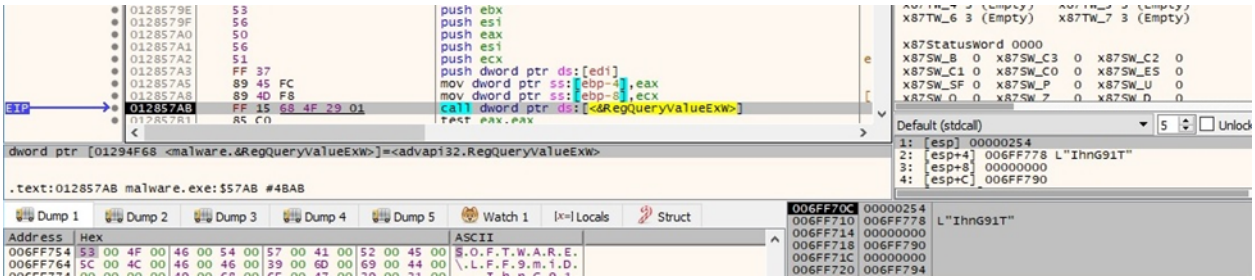


Figure 48

REvil generates a random extension consisting of 5-10 alphanumeric characters. There is a comparison between the “decrypt_everything” string and “msu” (one of the whitelisted extensions):

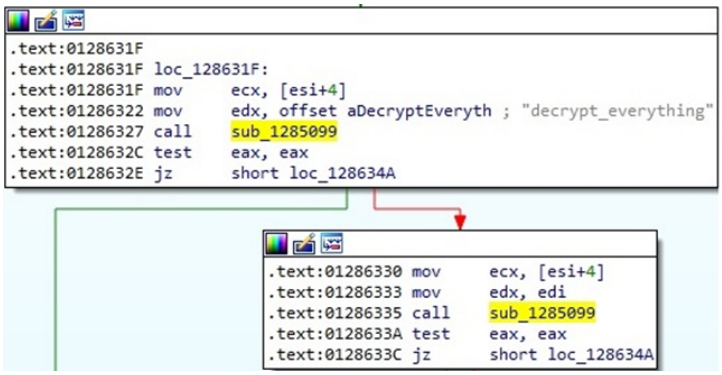


Figure 49

The binary creates a registry value called "IhnG91T", which contains the generated extension that will be appended to the encrypted files (0x1 = **REG_SZ**):

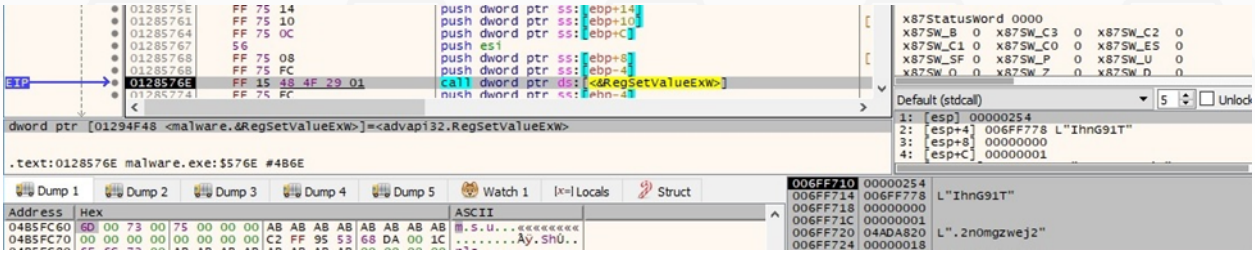


Figure 50

The malicious file retrieves the name of the current user by calling the GetUserNameW routine:

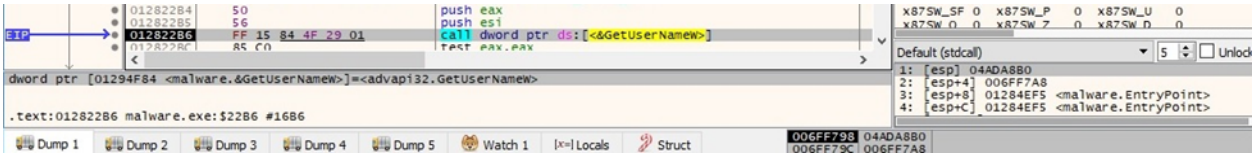


Figure 51

The GetComputerNameW API is used to extract the NetBIOS name of the local computer:

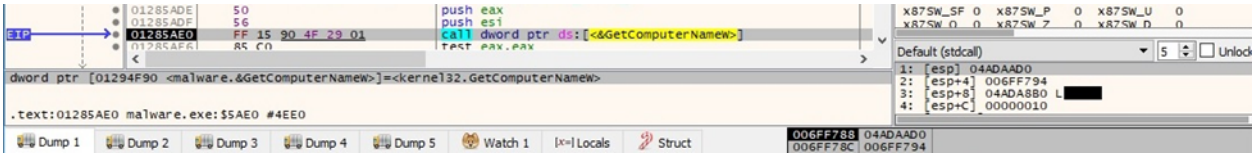


Figure 52

The process opens the "SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\services\Tcpip\Parameters" registry key via a call to RegOpenKeyExW (0x80000002 = **HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE**, 0x1 = **KEY_QUERY_VALUE**):

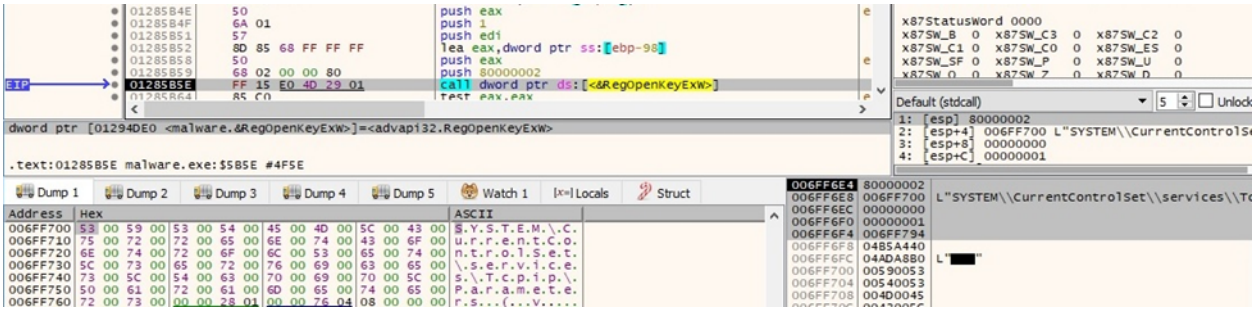


Figure 53

The ransomware verifies whether the computer is part of a Windows domain by checking the “Domain” registry value. This value is supposed to be the DNS domain name:

Figure 54

RegOpenKeyExW is utilized to open the "Control Panel\International" registry key (0x80000001 = **HKEY_CURRENT_USER**, 0x1 = **KEY_QUERY_VALUE**):

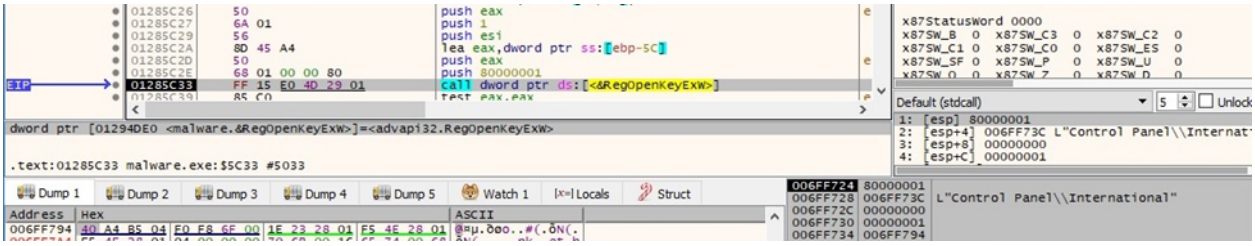


Figure 55

The current user's language is extracted using the RegQueryValueExW function:

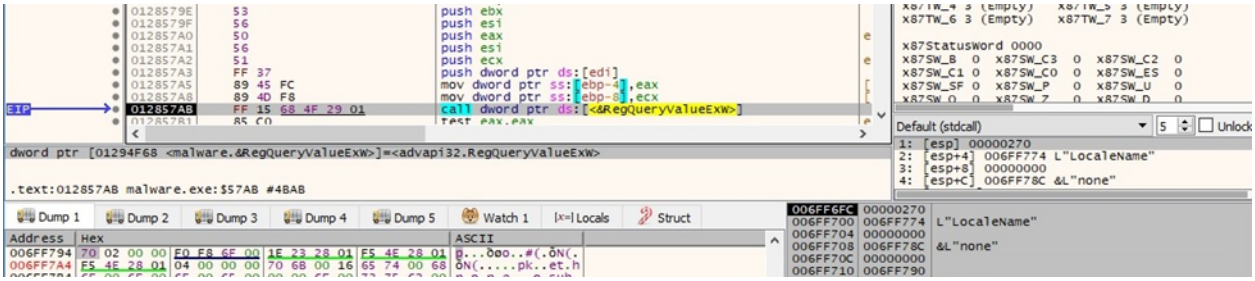


Figure 56

The RegOpenKeyExW routine is used to open the "SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion" key (0x80000002 = **HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE**, 0x1 = **KEY_QUERY_VALUE**):

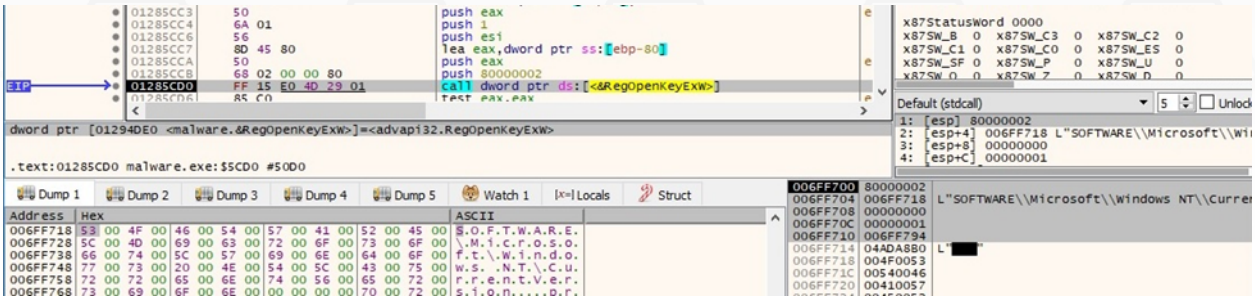


Figure 57

The Windows product name is retrieved from the Windows registry:

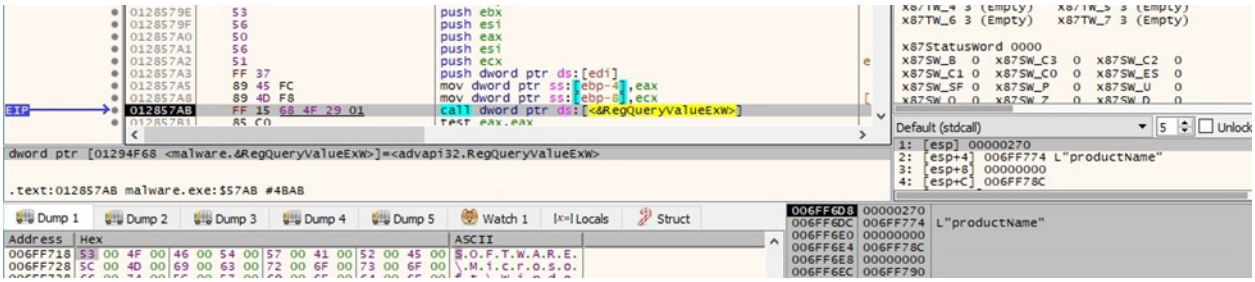


Figure 58

The malware retrieves a list of sessions on the local computer using the WTSEnumerateSessionsW API:

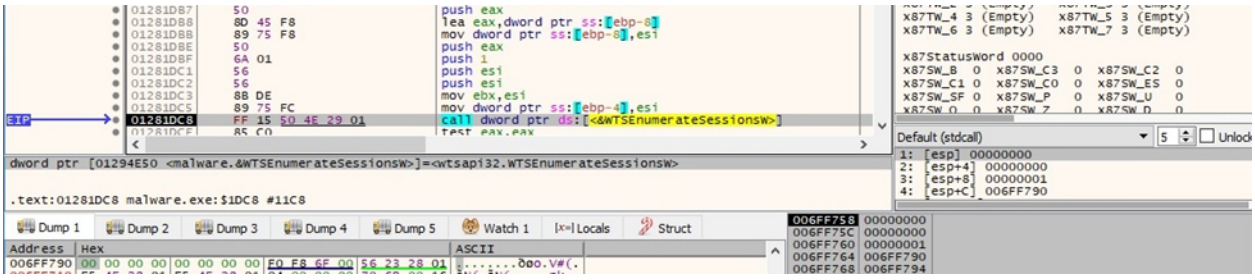


Figure 59

The executable obtains the primary access token of the logged-on user specified by a session extracted above:

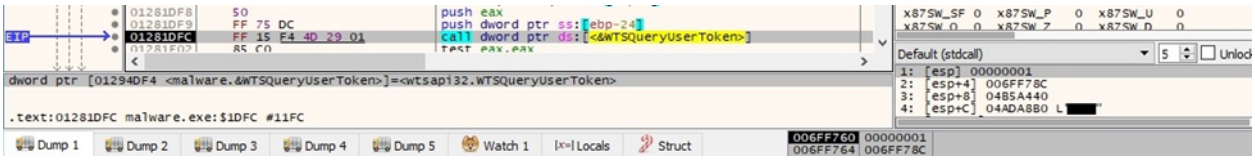


Figure 60

REvil scans for available drives and determines the drive type using GetDriveTypeW. It expects the return value to be 0x2 (**DRIVE_REMOVABLE**) and 0x3 (**DRIVE_FIXED**):

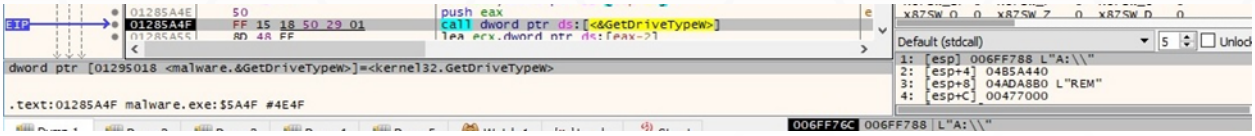


Figure 61

The ransomware performs a call to GetDiskFreeSpaceExW in order to retrieve information about the amount of space/free space on a disk:

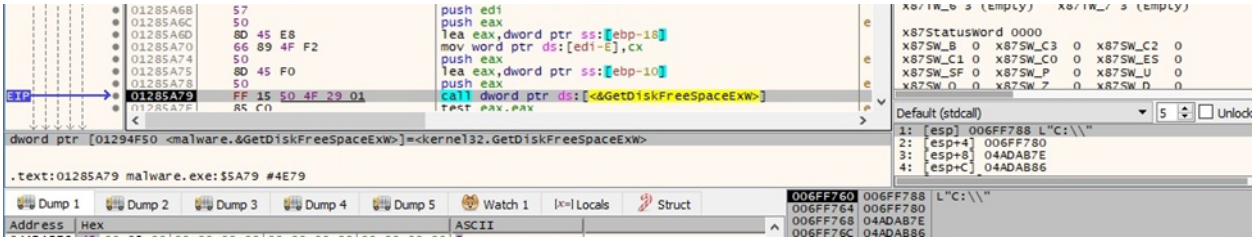


Figure 62

The drive name, its type, and the data extracted above are encoded using Base64 (0x40000001 = **CRYPT_STRING_NOCRLF** | **CRYPT_STRING_BASE64**):

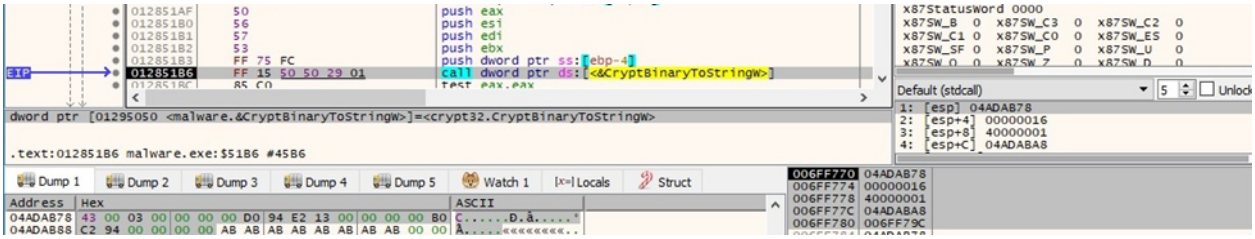


Figure 63

The GetNativeSystemInfo API is utilized to obtain information about the current system:

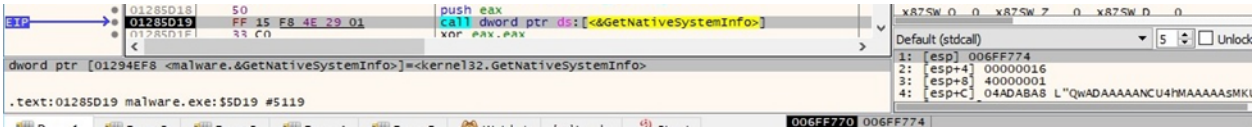


Figure 64

The binary is looking for a registry value called “cN86rtdI” under "SOFTWARE\LFF9miD", which doesn’t exist at this time:

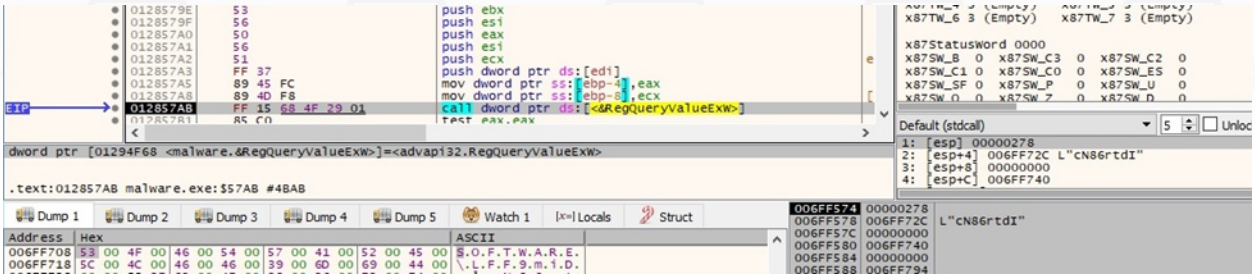


Figure 65

Revil writes all the information collected so far in a JSON form:

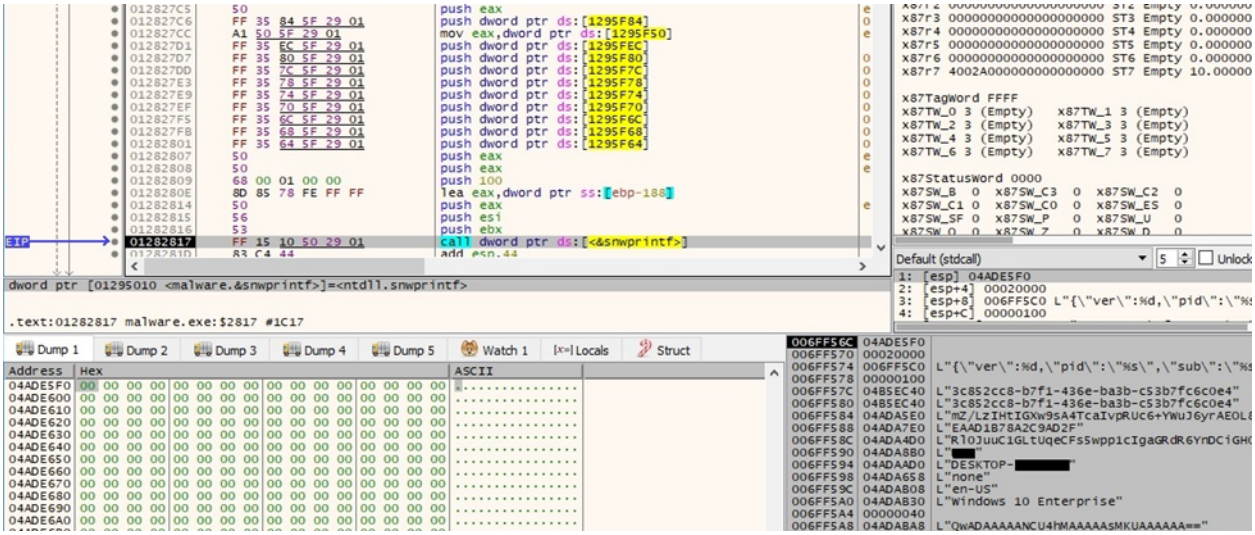


Figure 66

The executable generates a 32-byte Curve25519 private key that is used to compute the corresponding public key:

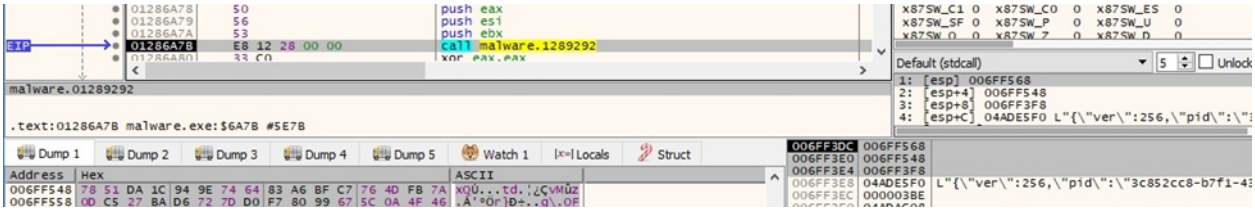


Figure 67

The above buffer that contains information about the system is encrypted using the XOR operator (the key changes regularly):

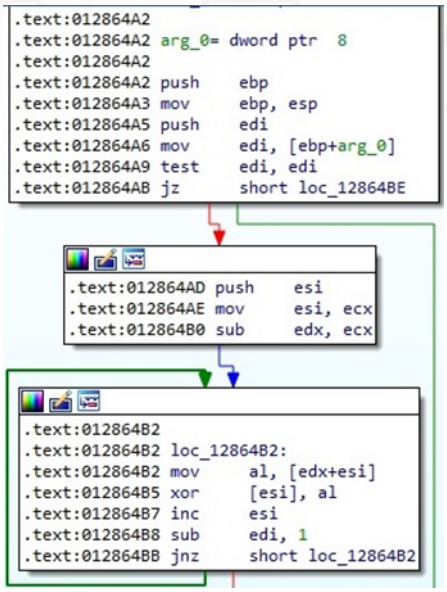


Figure 68

The ransomware computes the CRC32 hash of the encrypted buffer and appends the value to it. The encrypted data is written to a registry value called “cN86rtdI” via a function call to RegSetValueExW (0x3 = **REG_BINARY**):

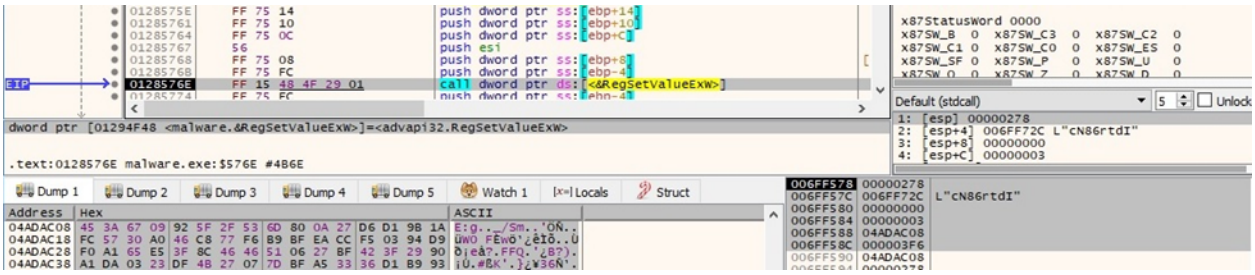


Figure 69

All registry values that were created by REvil are shown in figure below:

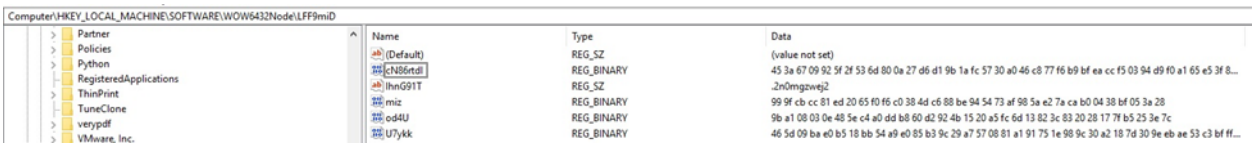


Figure 70

The encrypted buffer from the “cN86rtdI” registry value is encoded in Base64 format using CryptBinaryToStringW (0x1 = **CRYPT_STRING_BASE64**):

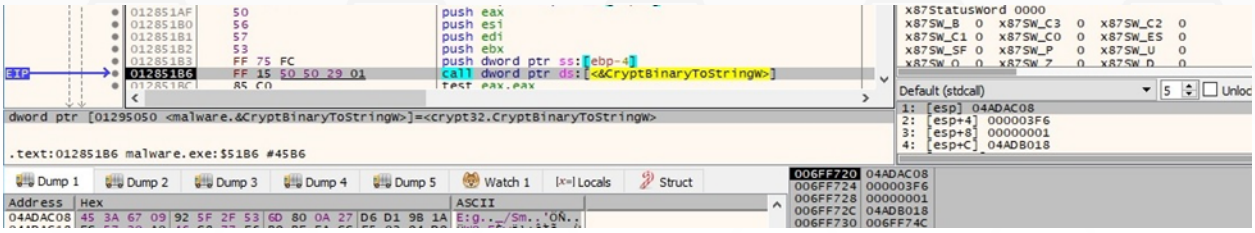


Figure 71

The following parameters are decrypted using RC4: "-nolan", "-nolocal", "-path", "-silent", "-smode", "-fast", and "-full".

The malicious executable extracts the command-line string for the process:

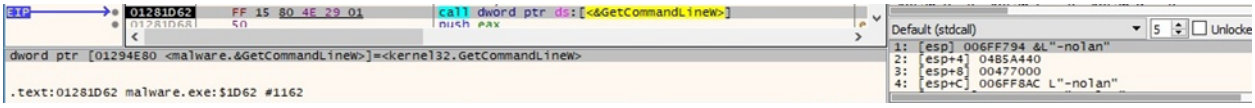


Figure 72

The CommandLineToArgvW routine is used to obtain an array of pointers to the command line arguments:

Figure 73

The malware verifies whether the current user is SYSTEM by calling the SHTestTokenMembership function (0x12 = **SECURITY_LOCAL_SYSTEM_RID**):

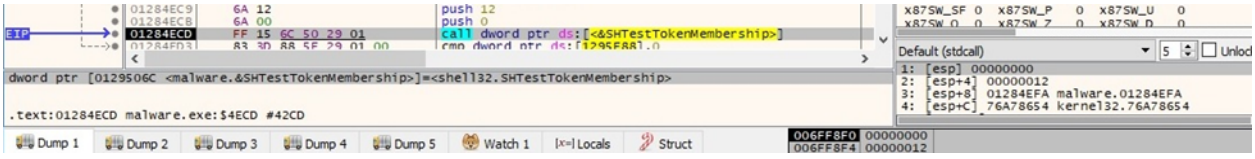


Figure 74

The binary creates a mutex called "Global\8D87239A-846D-CD1A-F9C2-8B6763B3B04F" in order to ensure that only one copy of the ransomware is running at a single time:

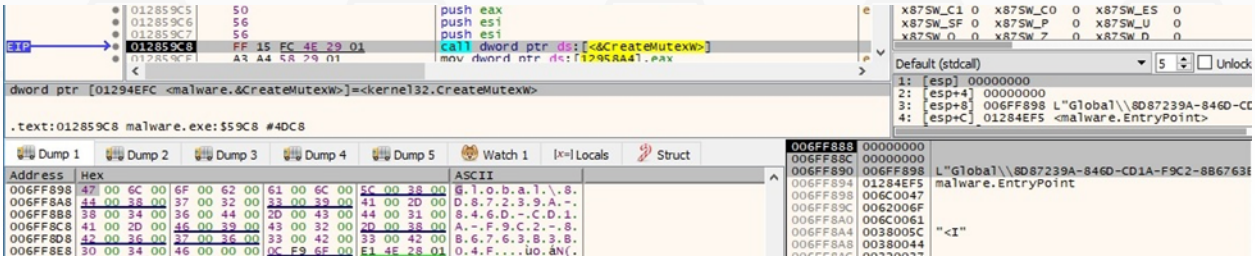


Figure 75

The SHEmptyRecycleBinW API is utilized to empty the Recycle Bin on all drives (0x7 = **SHERB_NOCONFIRMATION** | **SHERB_NOPROGRESSUI** | **SHERB_NOSOUND**):

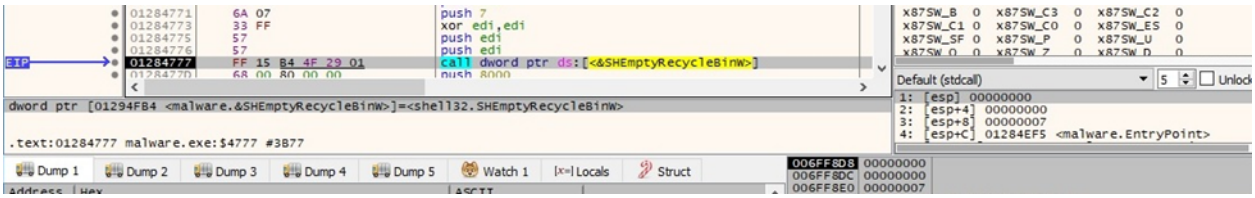


Figure 76

The file retrieves a pseudo handle for the current process:

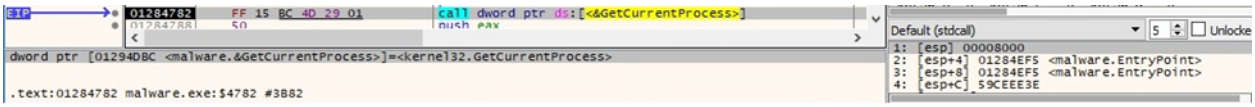


Figure 77

The priority class for the process is changed to 0x8000 (**ABOVE_NORMAL_PRIORITY_CLASS**) using the SetPriorityClass API:

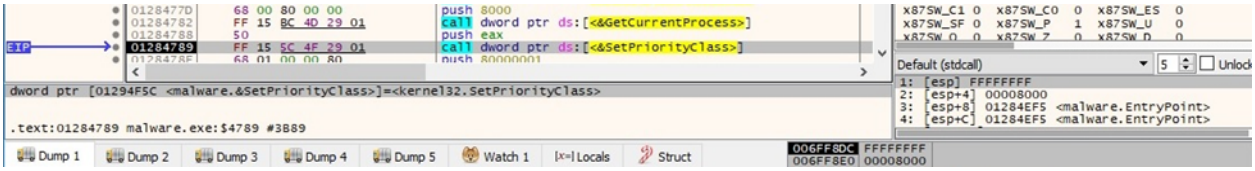


Figure 78

REvil prevents the system from entering sleep or turning off the display while it's running (0x80000001 = **ES_CONTINUOUS** | **ES_SYSTEM_REQUIRED**):

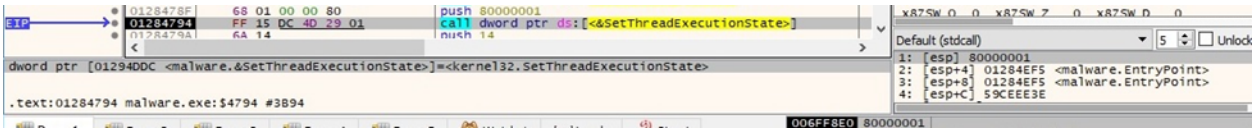


Figure 79

The process enables the SeDebugPrivilege privilege in the access token using RtlAdjustPrivilege (0x14 = **SeDebugPrivilege**):

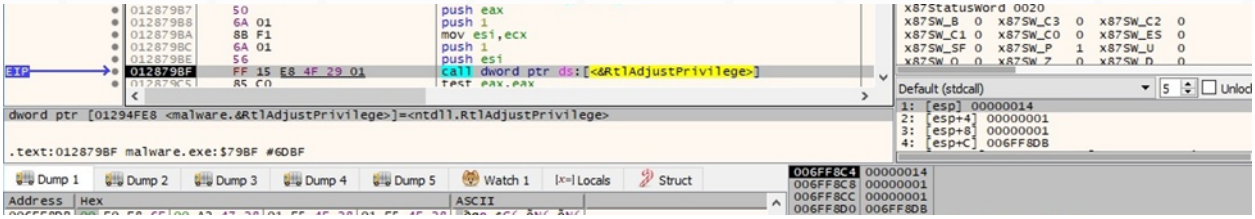


Figure 80

A new thread that will execute the sub_12841D3 function is created by the malware:

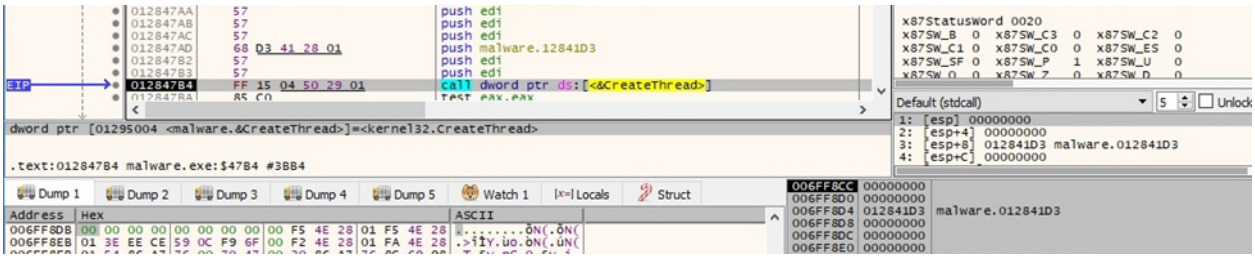


Figure 81

The OpenSCManagerW routine is used to establish a connection to the service control manager on the local machine. The database name was previously decrypted using RC4 (0x4 = **SC_MANAGER_ENUMERATE_SERVICE**):

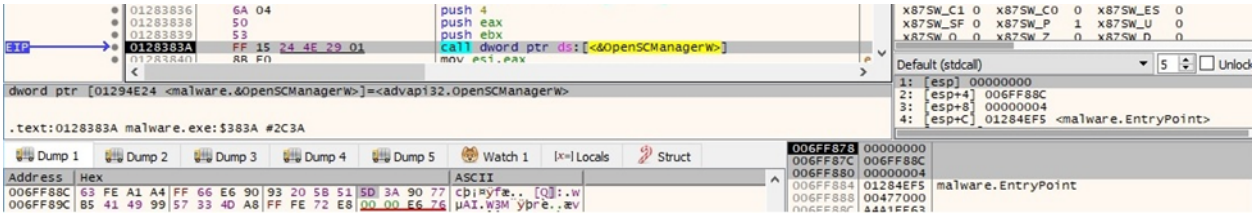


Figure 82

The binary extracts all active services via a call to EnumServicesStatusExW (0x30 = **SERVICE_WIN32**, 0x1 = **SERVICE_ACTIVE**):

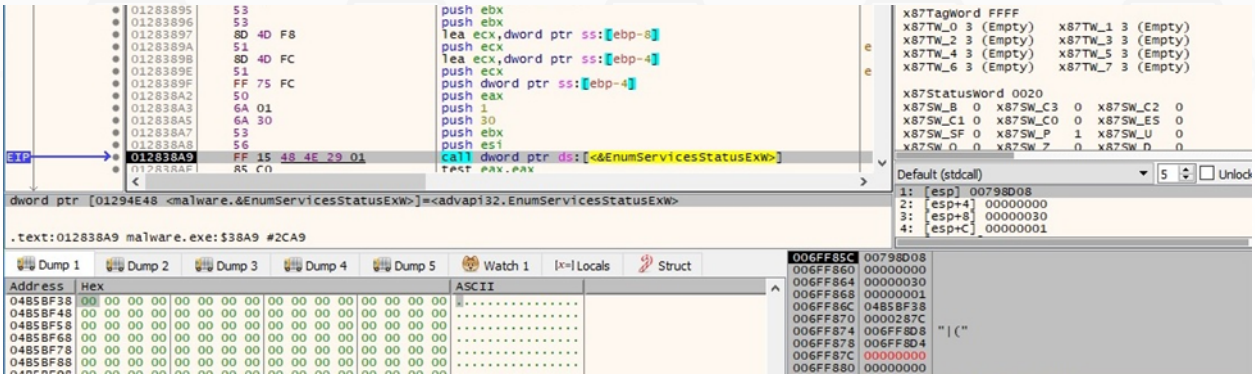


Figure 83

There is a comparison between a service name and the targeted list of services (“svc” field):

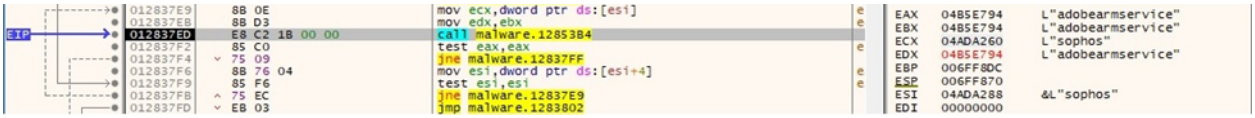


Figure 84

The executable opens a targeted service using OpenServiceW (0x10020 = **DELETE** | **SERVICE_STOP**):

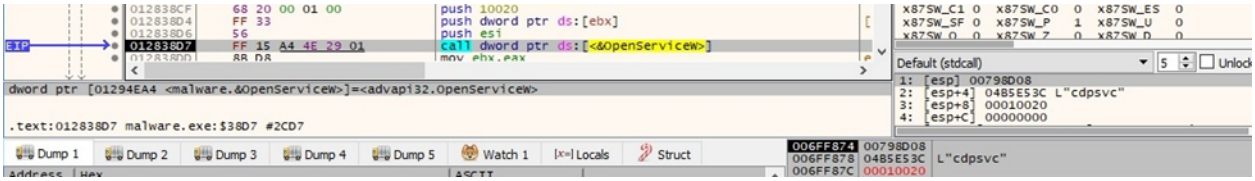


Figure 85

The service is stopped via a function call to ControlService (0x1 = **SERVICE_CONTROL_STOP**):

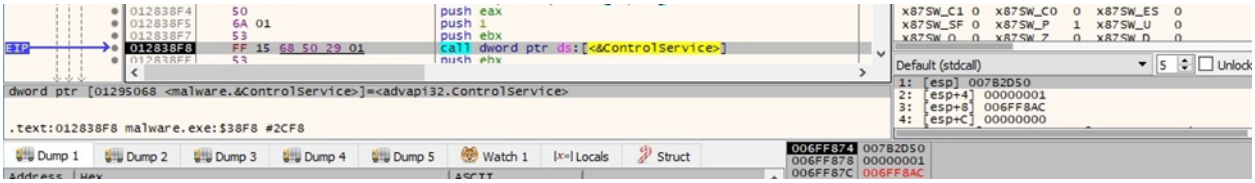


Figure 86

Finally, the targeted service is deleted by the ransomware:

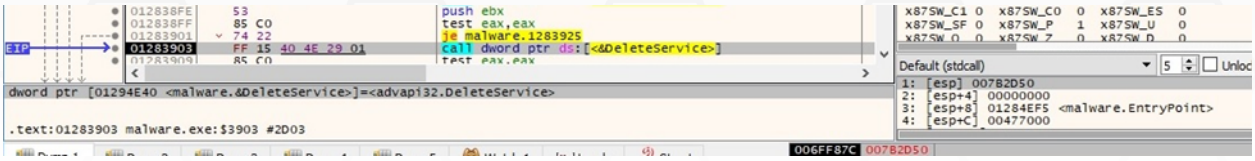


Figure 87

The CreateToolhelp32Snapshot function is used to take a snapshot of all processes in the system (0x2 = **TH32CS_SNAPPROCESS**):

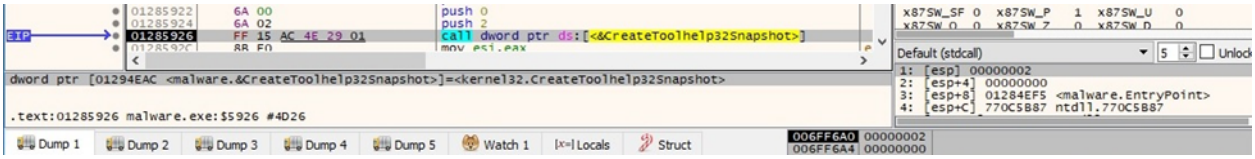


Figure 88

The malware retrieves information about the first process from the snapshot using the Process32FirstW routine:

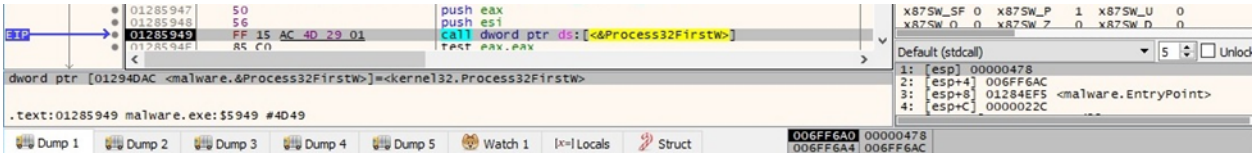


Figure 89

The enumeration continues by calling the Process32NextW API:

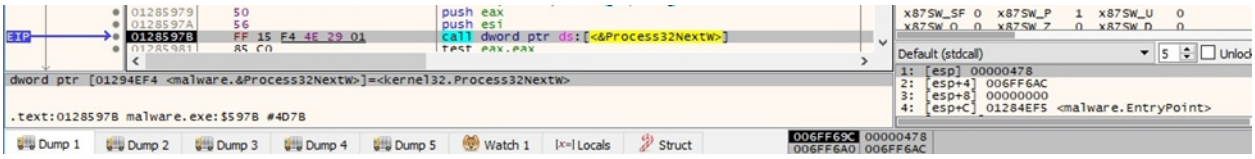


Figure 90

A targeted process (“prc” field) is opened using OpenProcess (0x1 = **PROCESS_TERMINATE**):

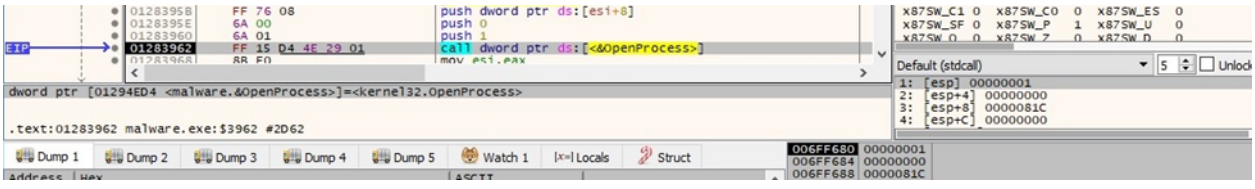


Figure 91

REvil kills a targeted process via a function call to TerminateProcess:

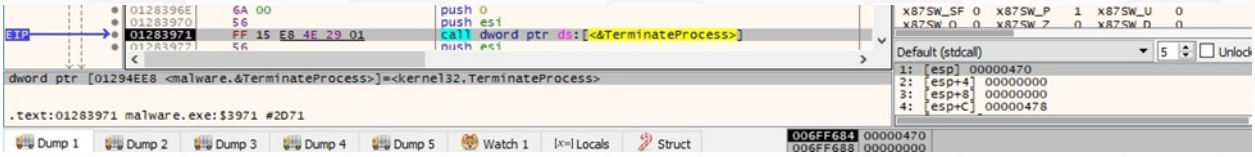


Figure 92

A new thread that will execute the sub_1284468 function is created by the ransomware:

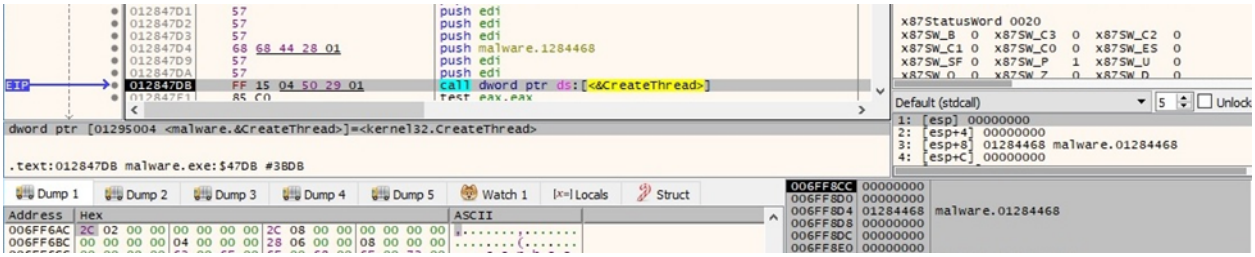


Figure 93

The binary enables the SeTakeOwnershipPrivilege privilege in the access token using RtlAdjustPrivilege (0x9 = **SeTakeOwnershipPrivilege**):

Figure 94

The executable creates an input/output (I/O) completion port that is not yet associated with a file handle (0xFFFFFFFF = **INVALID_HANDLE_VALUE**):

Figure 95

GetSystemInfo is used to retrieve information about the current system:

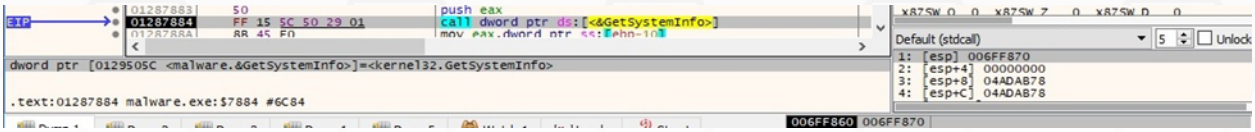


Figure 96

The CreateThread API is utilized to create 2 (the number of processors) that will handle files encryption:

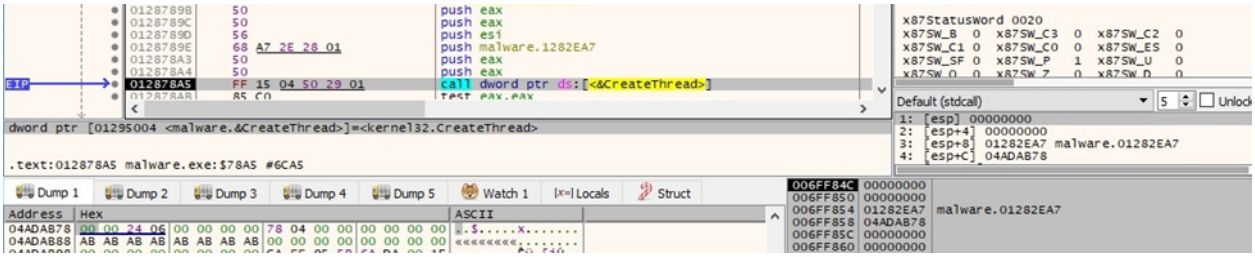


Figure 97

The new threads' priority is set to 0x2 (**THREAD_PRIORITY_HIGHEST**) using SetThreadPriority:

Figure 98

REvil enumerates all drives and extracts their type using GetDriveTypeW:

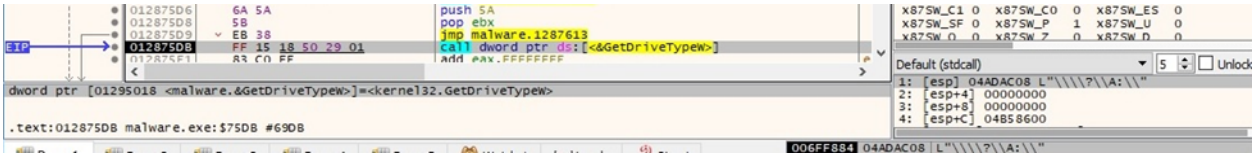


Figure 99

The malicious process allocates and initializes a security identifier (SID):

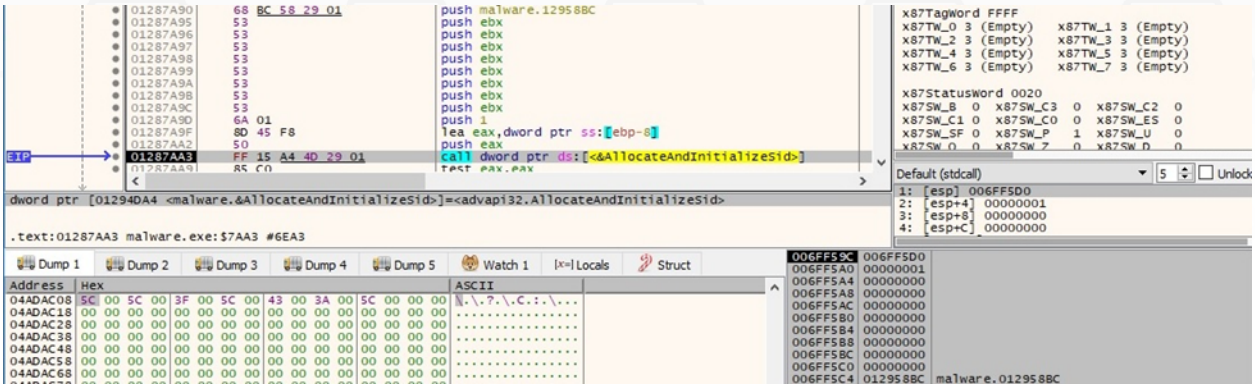


Figure 100

The SetEntriesInAclW API is used to create a new access control list (ACL):

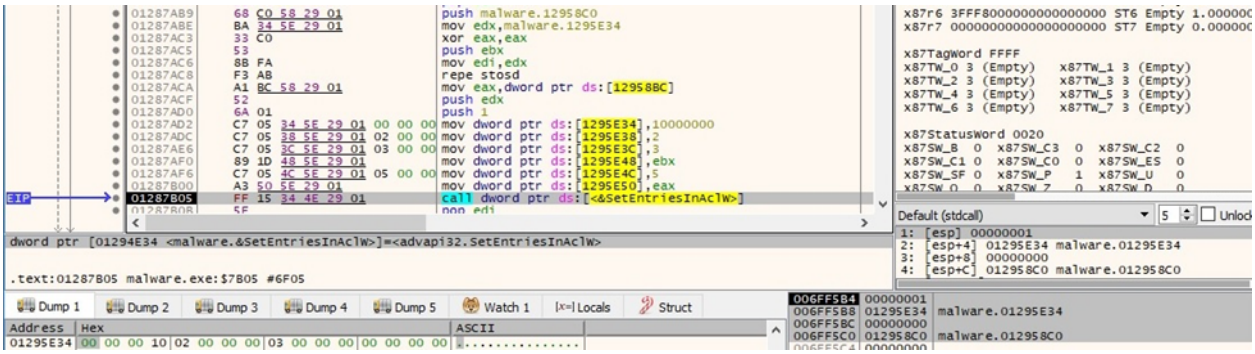


Figure 101

The DACL of a drive is modified using the SetNamedSecurityInfoW API (0x1 = **SE_FILE_OBJECT**, 0x4 = **DACL_SECURITY_INFORMATION**):

Figure 102

A ransom note called “<REvil extension>-readme.txt” is created in every targeted directory via a call to CreateFileW (0x40000000 = **GENERIC_WRITE**, 0x2 = **CREATE_ALWAYS**):

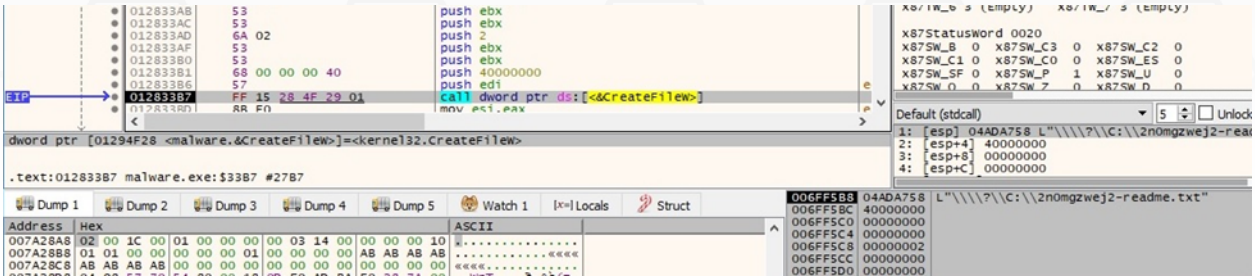


Figure 103

The ransom note is populated using WriteFile:

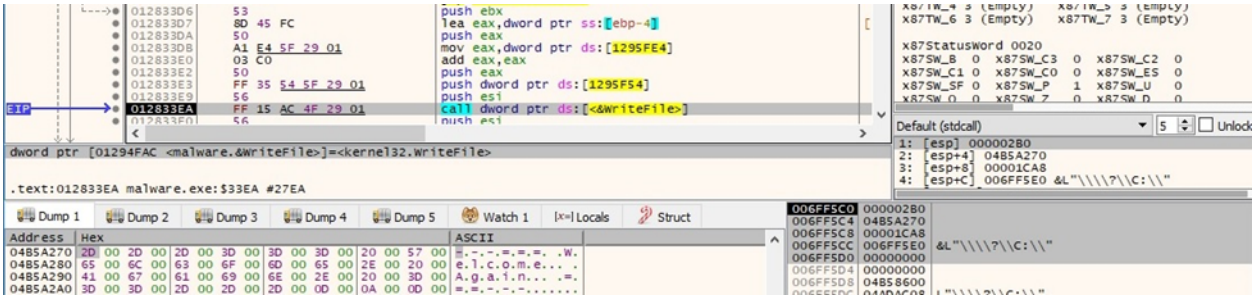


Figure 104

The ransomware enumerates the files using the FindFirstFileW and FindNextFileW APIs:

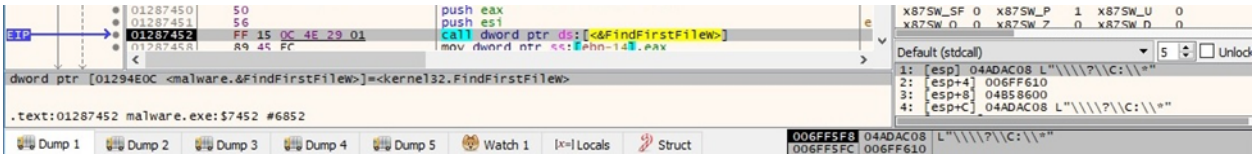


Figure 105

Figure 106

All directories identified on a drive are compared with the following strings: "program files", "program files (x86)", and "decrypt_everything".

A file extension is extracted by calling the PathFindExtensionW routine:

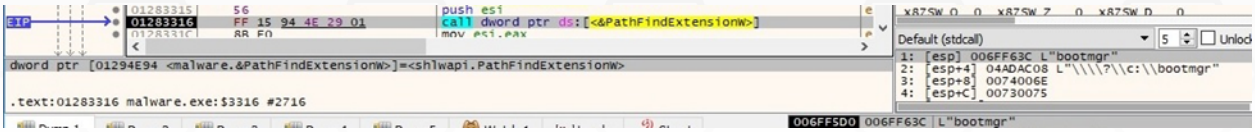


Figure 107

The malware opens a file using CreateFileW (0x80000000 = **GENERIC_READ**, 0x1 = **FILE_SHARE_READ**, 0x3 = **OPEN_EXISTING**):

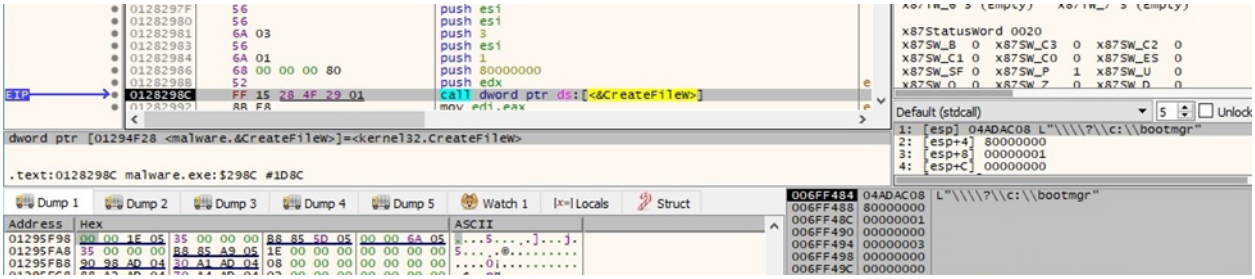


Figure 108

The malicious binary moves the file pointer to the last 0xE8 bytes in the file (0x0 = **FILE_BEGIN**):

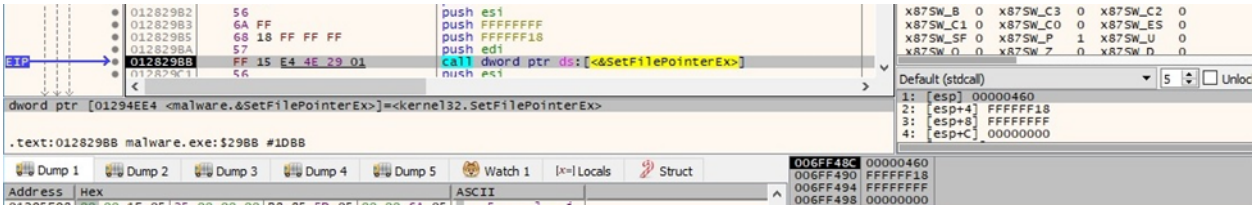


Figure 109

REvil reads the last 0xE8 bytes from a file, which we believe that are common to all encrypted files (see figure 110). It computes the CRC32 hash of the extracted buffer and compares it with a 4-byte value.

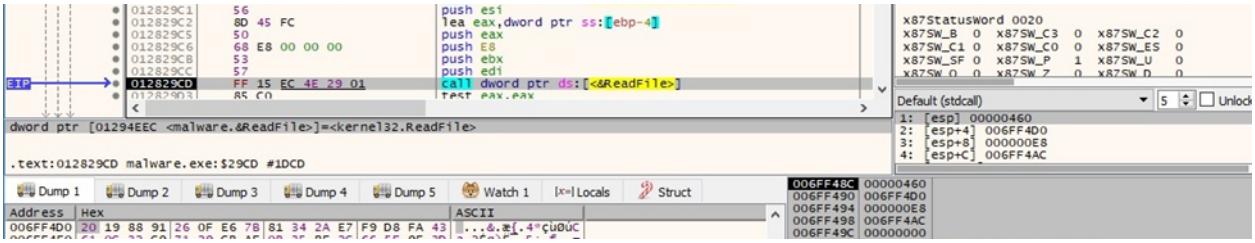


Figure 110

The process obtains file system attributes for a file or directory by calling the GetFileAttributesW routine:

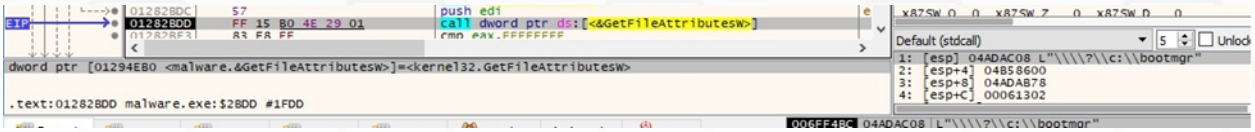


Figure 111

New attributes are set for a file using SetFileAttributesW (0x80 = **FILE_ATTRIBUTE_NORMAL**):

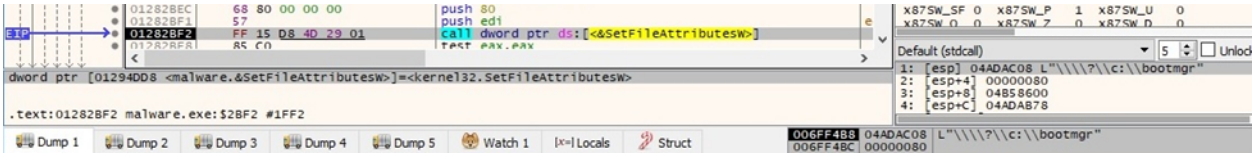


Figure 112

There is a bug implemented by the malware's author that prevents the files encryption. Firstly, the ransomware adds the ransomware extension to files using MoveFileW:

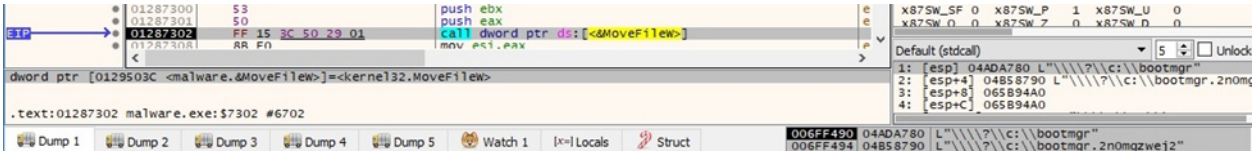


Figure 113

Whether the call is successful, the return value is supposed to be nonzero. The bug that was introduced doesn't allow the execution to break out of the loop, and there is a second try to rename a file. However, because the file was successfully renamed, the process raises the **ERROR_FILE_NOT_FOUND** error.

The binary posts an empty I/O completion packet to the IOCP created earlier:

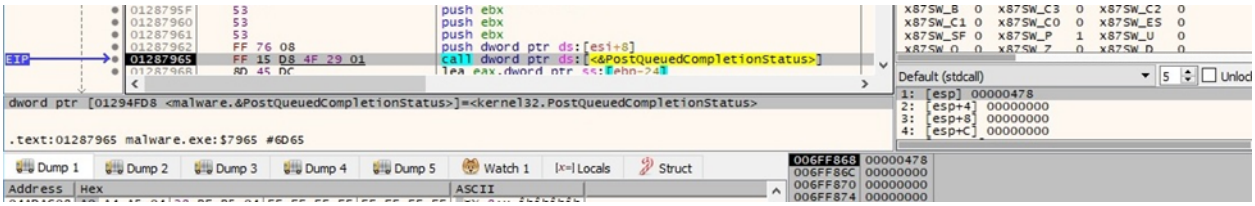


Figure 114

It's interesting that even if the ransomware fails at reading the file content and sending it to the encryption threads, it creates 2 (which is the number of processors) more such threads (sub_1282EA7 function).

A new thread that will run a different function is created by the malware:

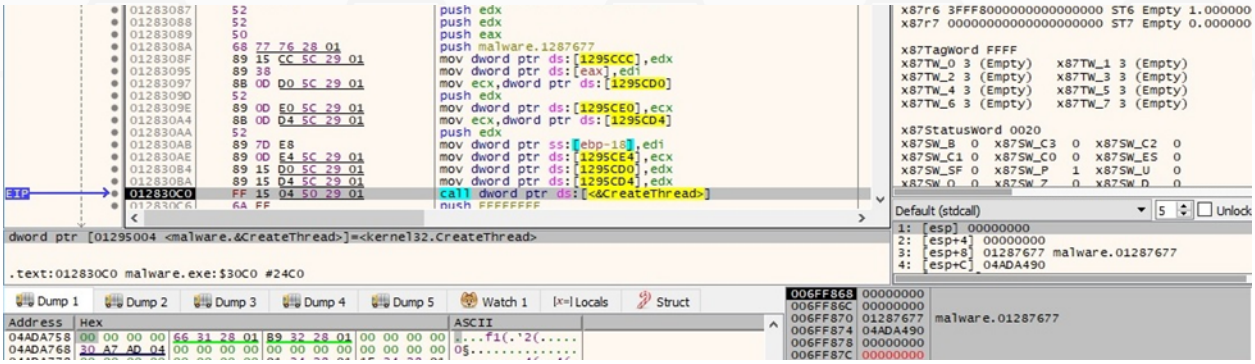


Figure 115

The process waits until the above thread finishes via a function call to WaitForSingleObject:

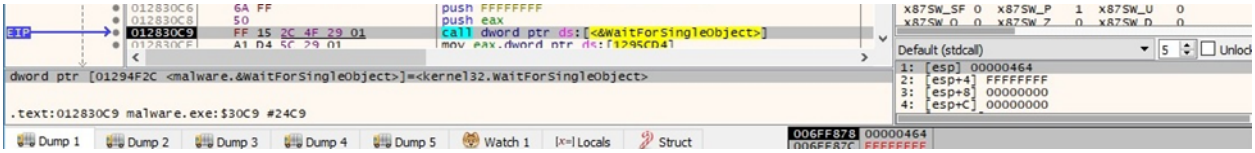


Figure 116

Thread activity – sub_1282EA7 function

The GetQueuedCompletionStatus routine is utilized to dequeue an I/O completion packet from the IOCP:

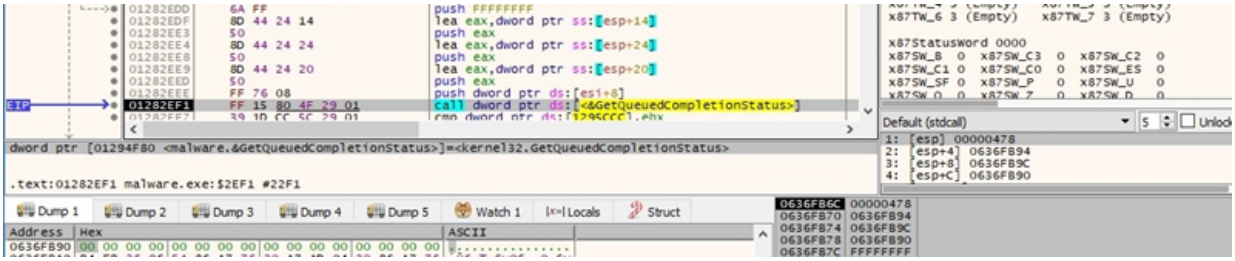


Figure 117

Thanks to the bug implemented by REvil in this binary, the completion packet is always empty, and then the encryption couldn't occur.

Thread activity – sub_1287677 function

The ransomware starts enumerating all currently connected network resources (0x1 = **RESOURCE_CONNECTED**):

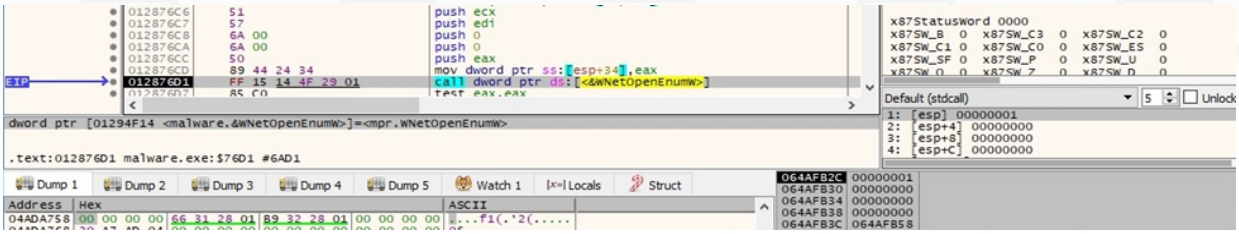


Figure 118

The enumeration continues by calling the WNetEnumResourceW API:

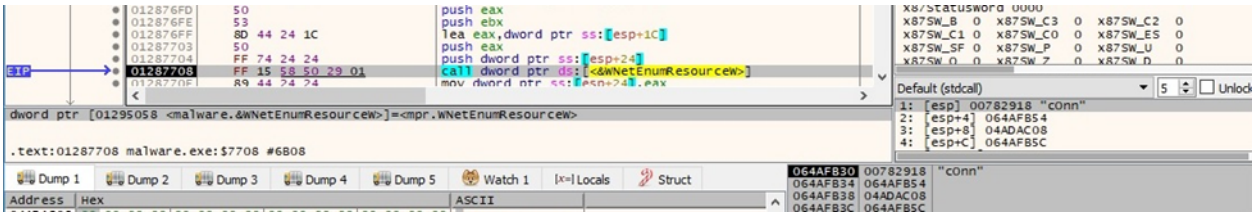


Figure 119

For every network share that can be accessed, the malware creates a ransom note inside every folder (0x40000000 = **GENERIC_WRITE**, 0x2 = **CREATE_ALWAYS**):

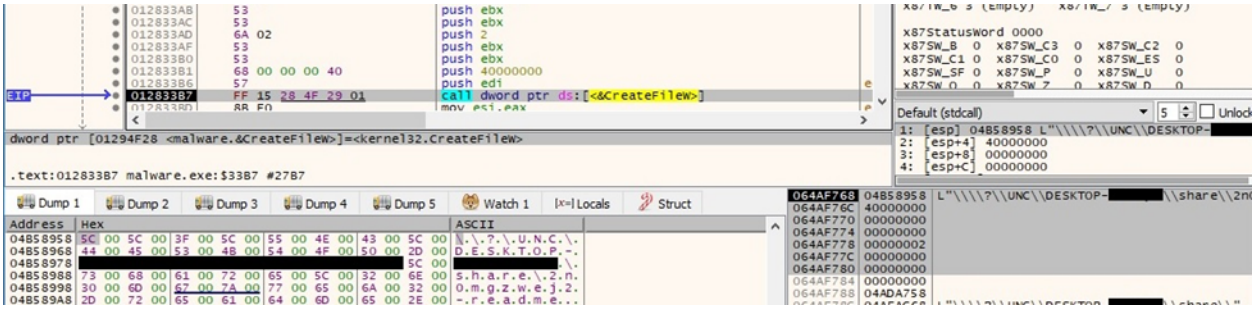


Figure 120

The WriteFile function is utilized to populate the ransom note:

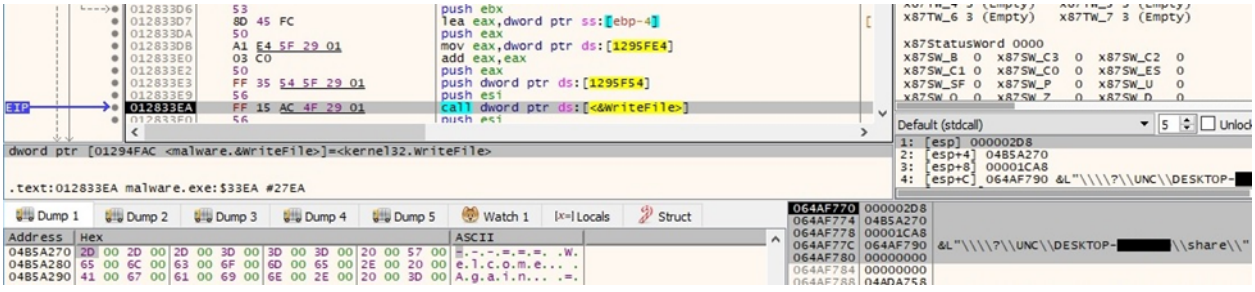


Figure 121

The files are enumerated using the FindFirstFileW and FindNextFileW APIs:

Figure 122

Figure 123

WNetCancelConnection2W is used to cancel the existing network connection to a network share:

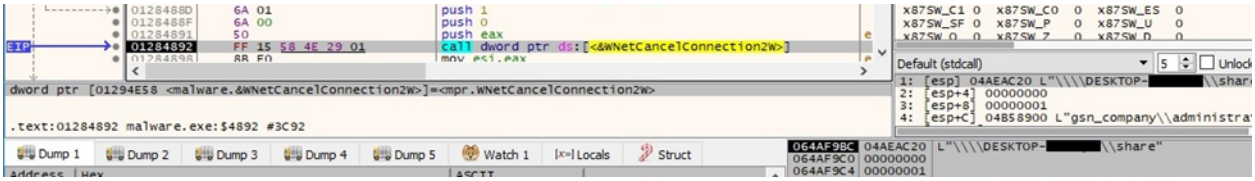


Figure 124

The binary uses the credentials from the “accs” field to connect to a network resource (see figure 125). We believe these credentials were specific to the impacted company.

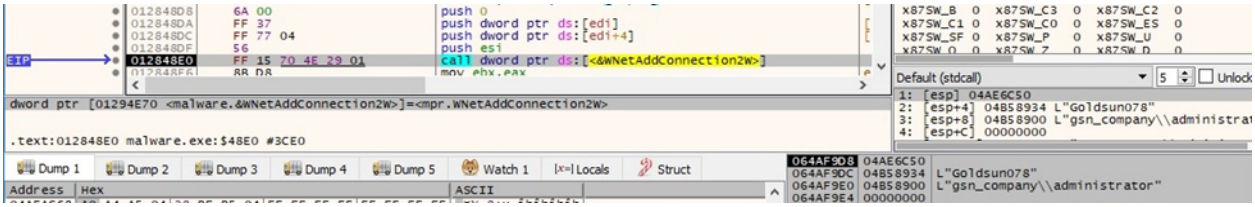


Figure 125

We continue with the analysis of the main thread.

The process obtains the path of the executable via a function call to GetModuleFileNameW:

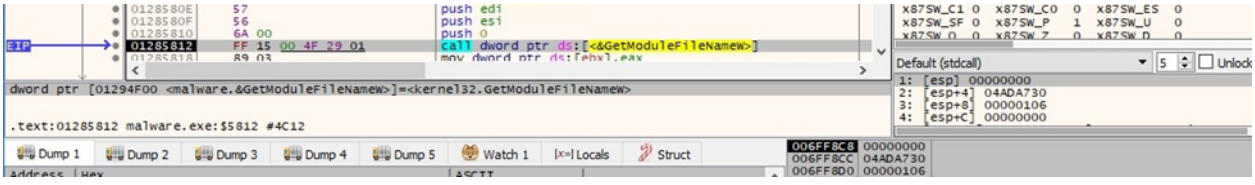


Figure 126

REvil deletes itself only after a reboot (0x4 = **MOVEFILE_DELAY_UNTIL_REBOOT**):

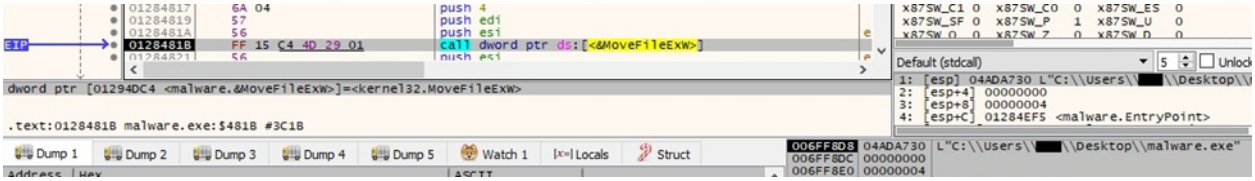


Figure 127

The ransom note is displayed in figure below.

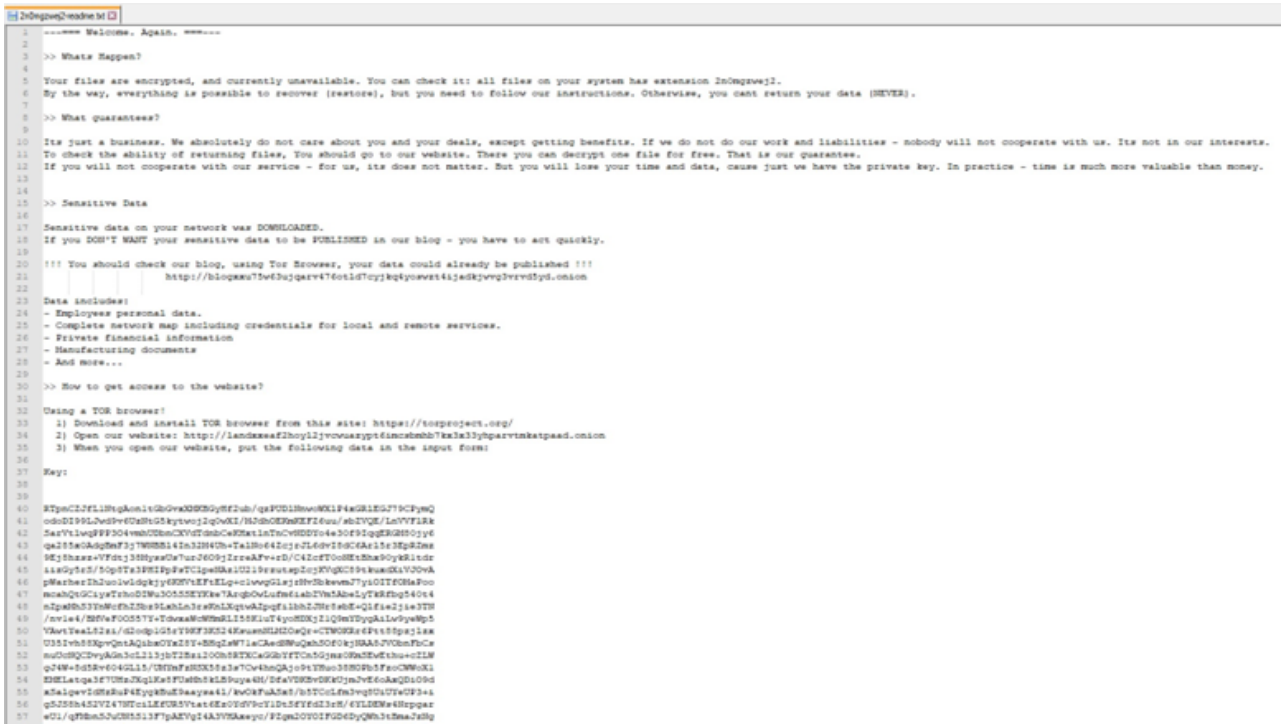


Figure 128

The algorithm that would be used to encrypt files is Salsa20:

Figure 129

Thread activity – sub_1284468 function

The executable initializes the COM library for use by the thread:

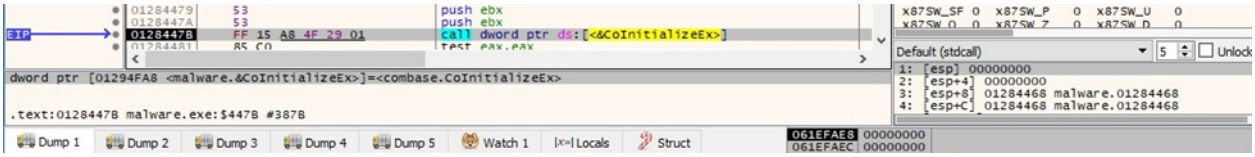


Figure 130

The CoCreateInstance API is used to create an IWbemContext Interface with the {674B6698-EE92-11D0-AD71-00C04FD8FDFF} CLSID:

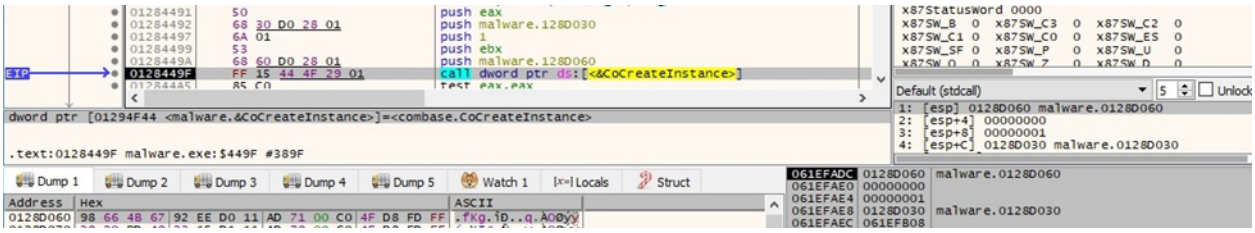


Figure 131

The ransomware retrieves information about the current system by calling the GetNativeSystemInfo routine:

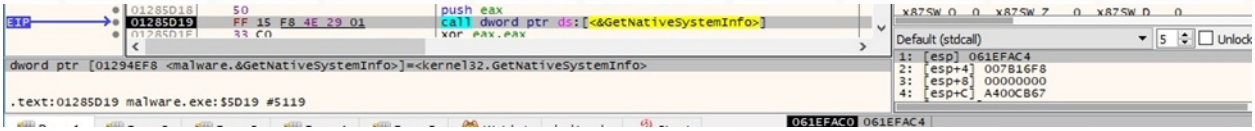


Figure 132

The binary uses the IWbemContext::SetValue method in order to create/overwrite a context value:

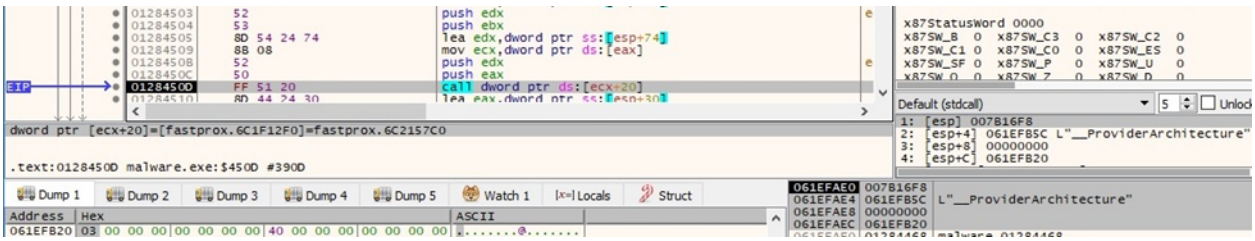


Figure 133

The process creates a WbemLocator object with the {4590f811-1d3a-11d0-891f-00aa004b2e24} CLSID:

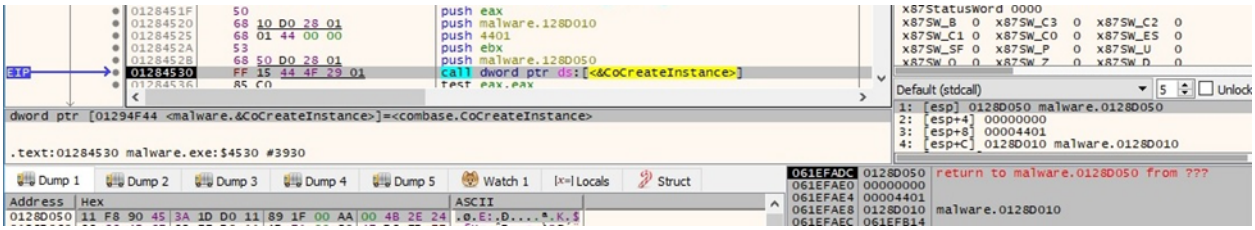


Figure 134

The malicious file connects to the local “ROOT\CIMV2” namespace and retrieves a pointer to an IWbemServices object:

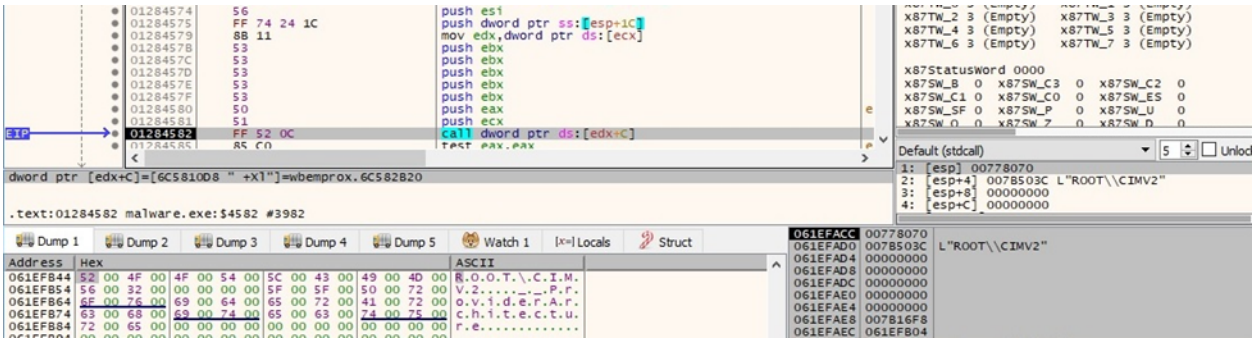


Figure 135

The CoSetProxyBlanket function is utilized to set the authentication information that will be used to make calls on a proxy (0xA = **RPC_C_AUTHN_WINNT**, 0x3 = **RPC_C_AUTHN_LEVEL_CALL**, 0x3 = **RPC_C_IMP_LEVEL_IMPERSONATE**):

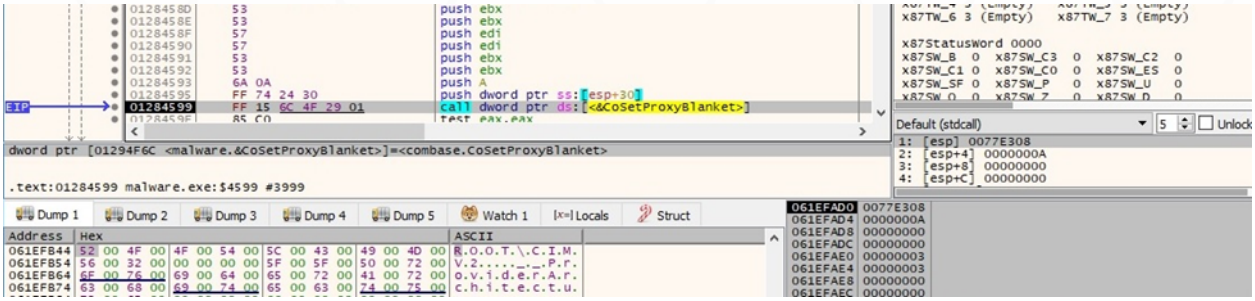


Figure 136

The malware executes the following query in order to pull a list of shadow copies stored on the local machine:

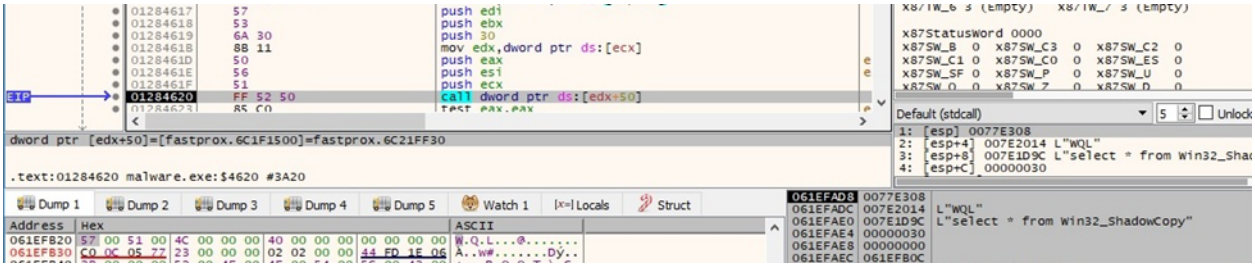


Figure 137

The ID of the shadow copy is extracted using the Get method:

Figure 138

Each shadow copy is deleted via a function call to IWbemServices::DeleteInstance:

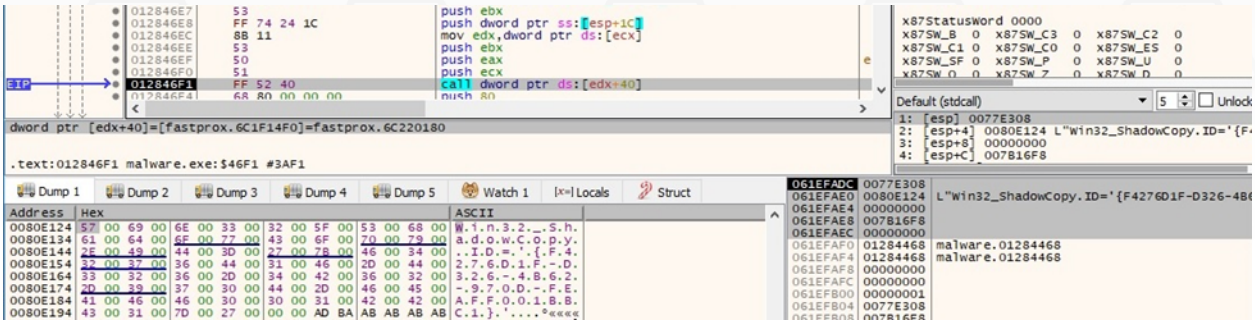


Figure 139

Thread activity – sub_12841D3 function

CoInitializeSecurity is utilized to set the default security values for the process (0x3 = **RPC_C_IMP_LEVEL_IMPERSONATE**):

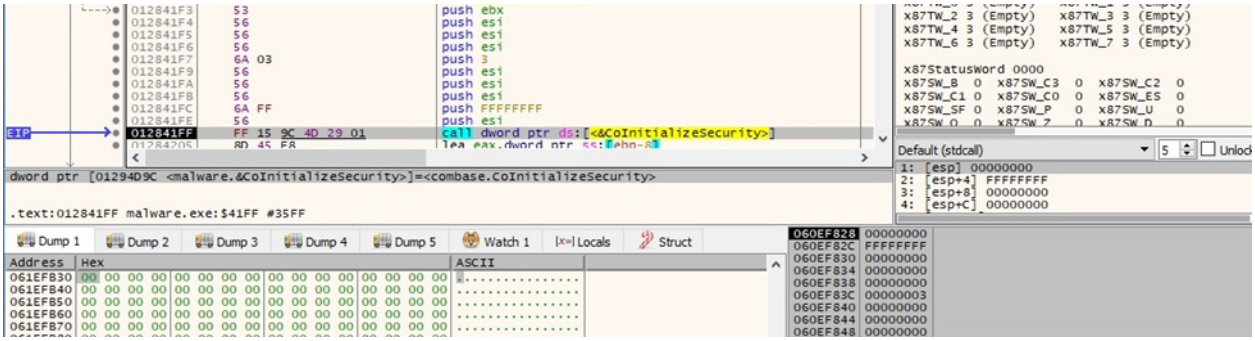


Figure 140

The binary creates a WbemLocator object with the {4590f811-1d3a-11d0-891f-00aa004b2e24} CLSID:

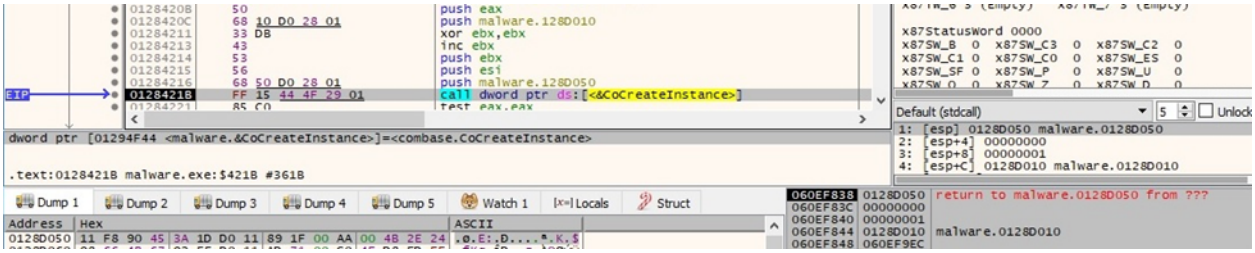


Figure 141

The process connects to the local “ROOT\CIMV2” namespace and retrieves a pointer to an IWbemServices object:

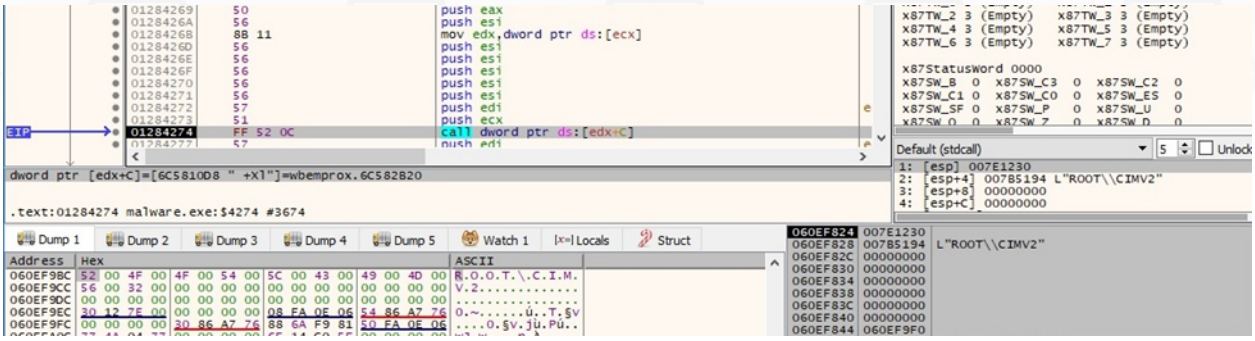


Figure 142

CoSetProxyBlanket is utilized to set the authentication information that will be used to make calls on a proxy (0xA = **RPC_C_AUTHN_WINNT**, 0x3 = **RPC_C_AUTHN_LEVEL_CALL**, 0x3 = **RPC_C_IMP_LEVEL_IMPERSONATE**):

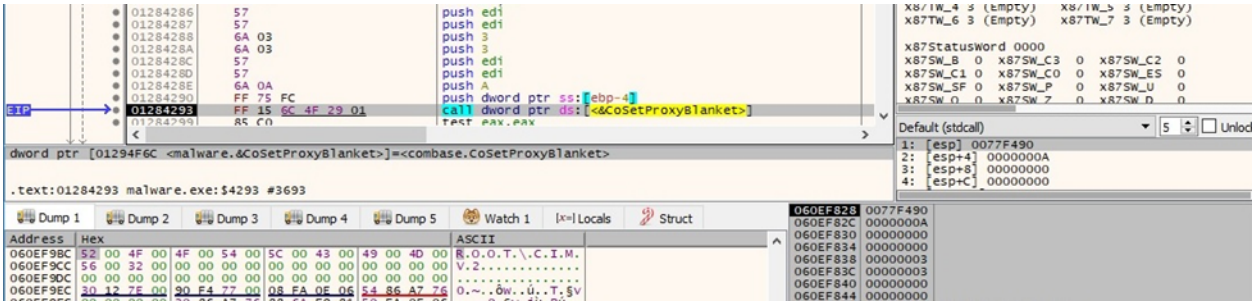


Figure 143

REvil creates an IUnsecuredApartment Interface with the {49bd2028-1523-11d1-ad79-00c04fd8fdff} CLSID:

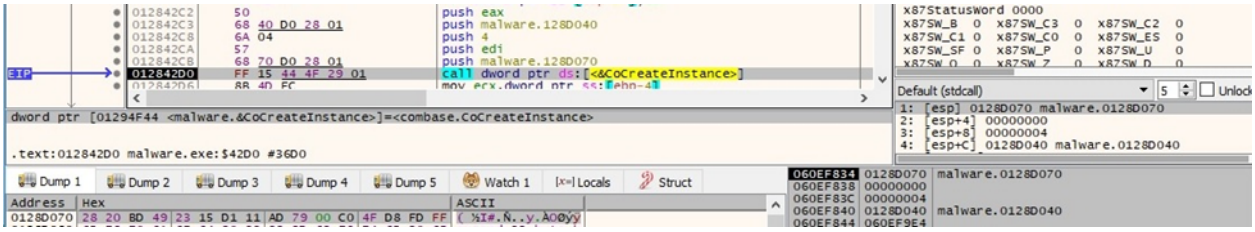


Figure 144

The executable runs a query to extract the new process events:

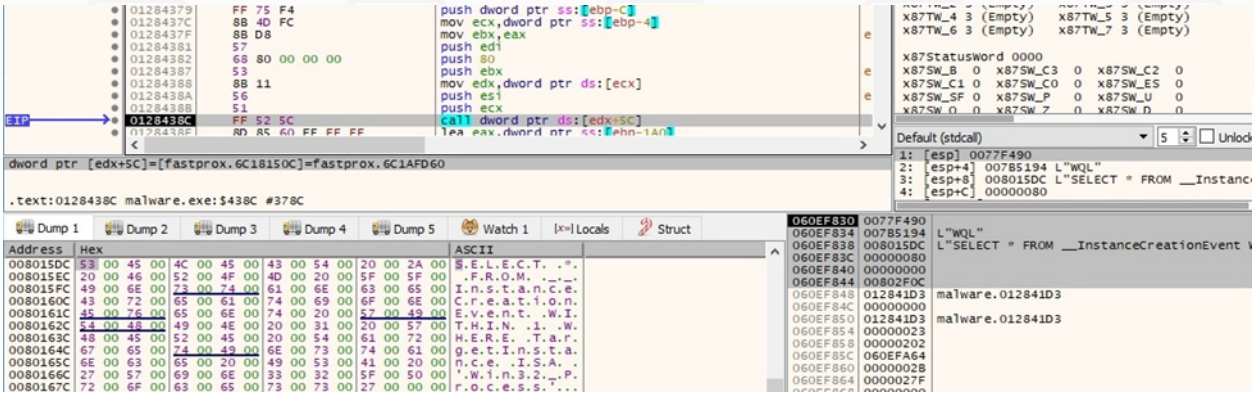


Figure 145

Another query is used to retrieve the service modification events:

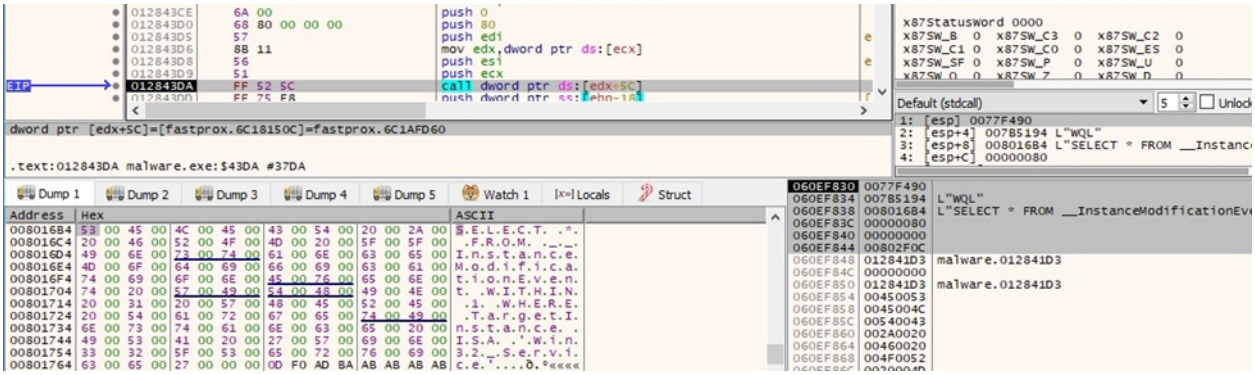


Figure 146

The ransomware obtains a pseudo handle for the process using GetCurrentProcess:

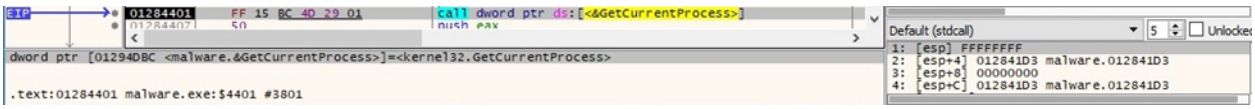


Figure 147

The current thread waits until the process is in the signaled state:

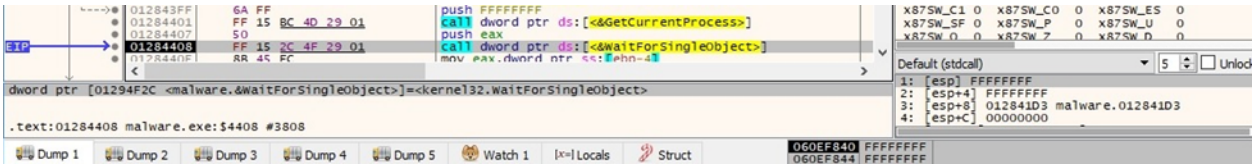


Figure 148

There is a call to IWbemClassObject::Get that extracts the TargetInstance property:

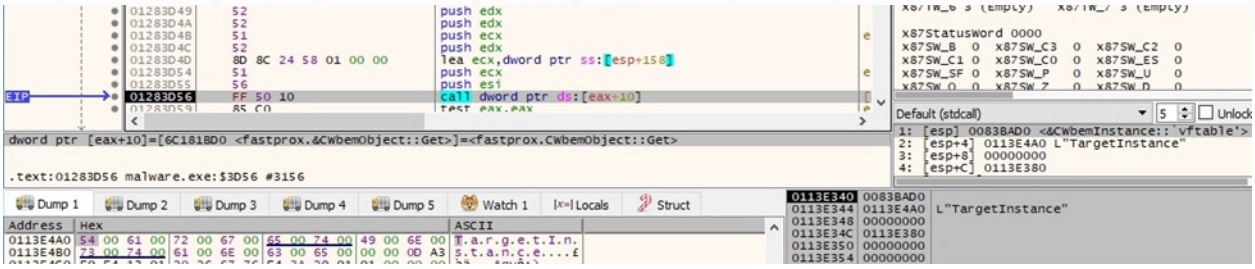


Figure 149

The ransomware retrieves the user name and domain name under which a process is running using the GetOwner function:

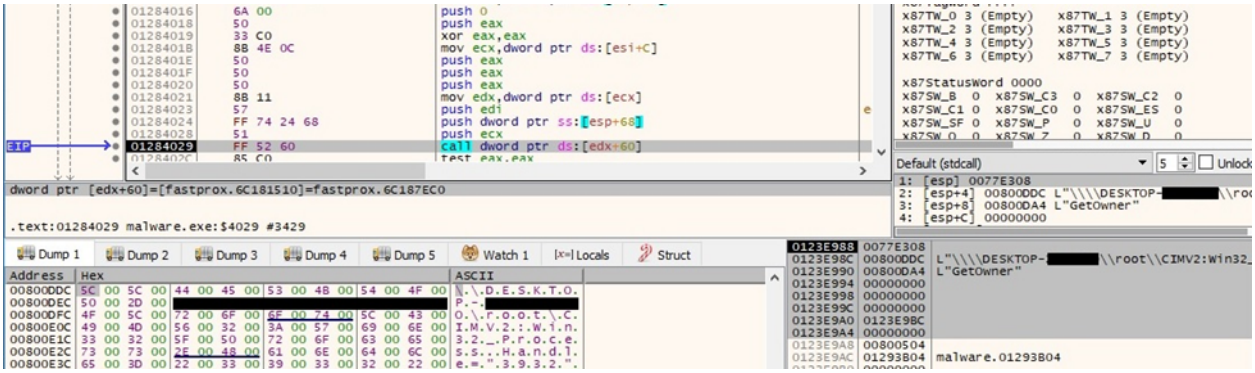


Figure 150

Using a similar function call as presented in figure 149, the malware extracts the username, the user domain, and the process name.

REvil kills all running processes specified in the “prc” field from the configuration using the Terminate function:

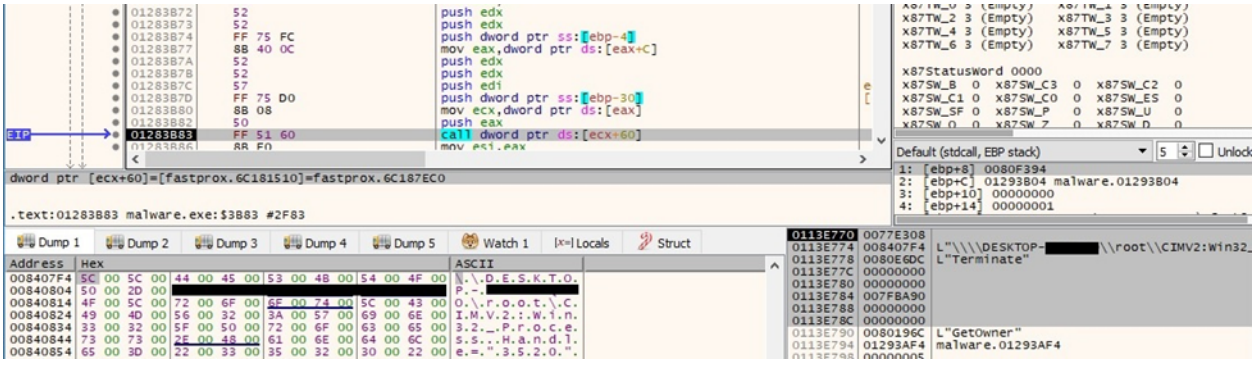


Figure 151

The services specified by the “svc” field that can be found on the system are stopped using StopService:

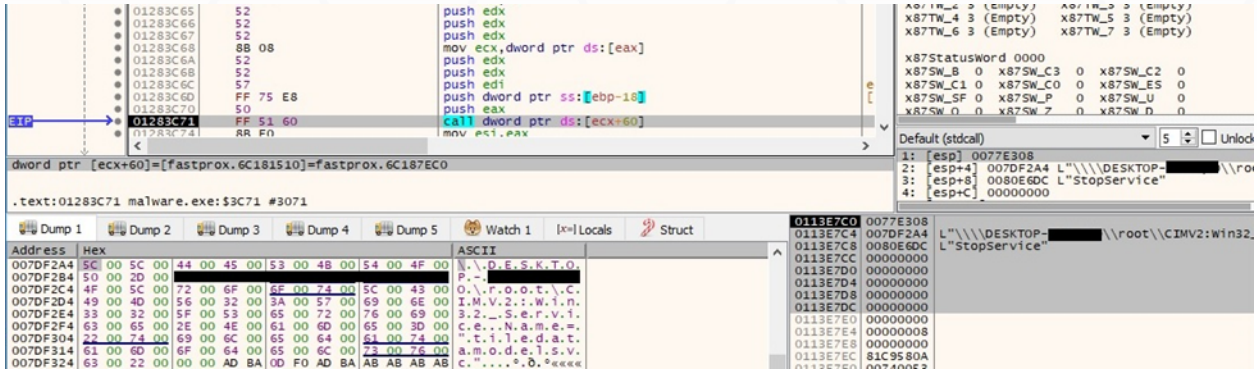


Figure 152

Running with the -smode parameter

The current user’s password is changed to “k$U0MFKs1V” by the malware:

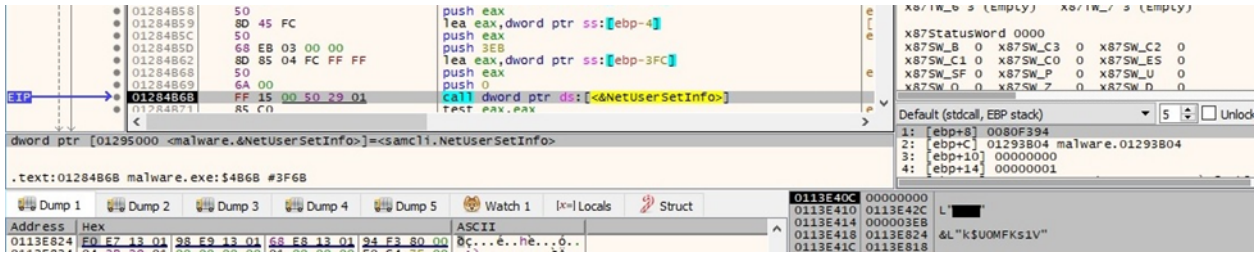


Figure 153

The ransomware enables the Automatic Log-on by modifying the “AutoAdminLogon”, “DefaultUserName”, and “DefaultPassword” values under the "SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\Winlogon" registry key:

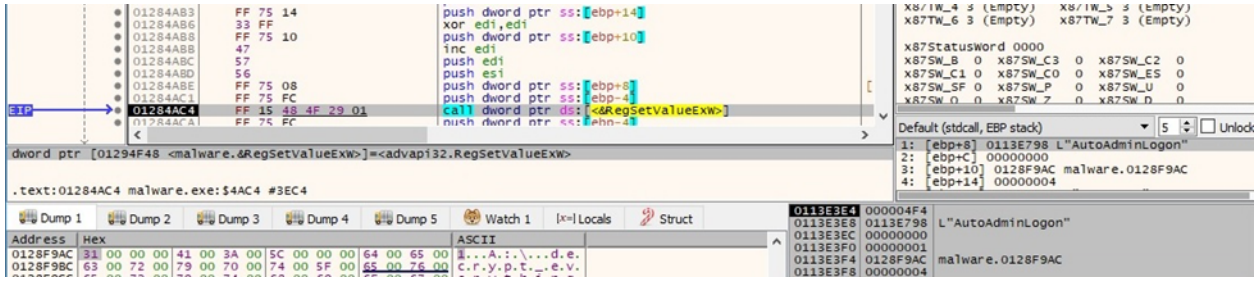


Figure 154

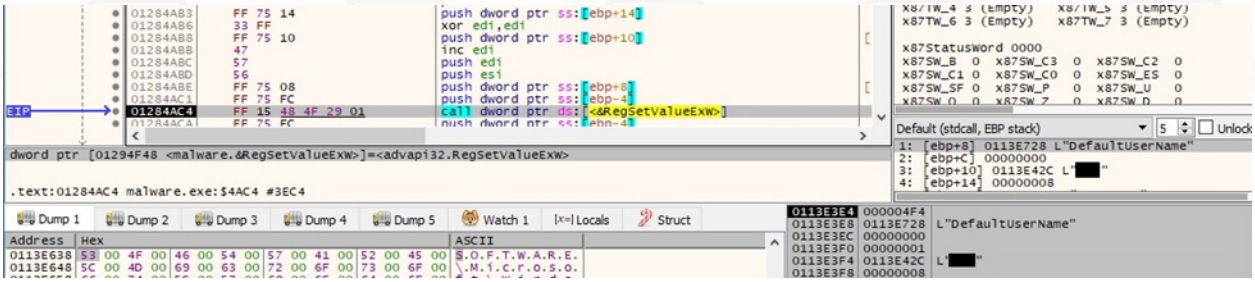


Figure 155

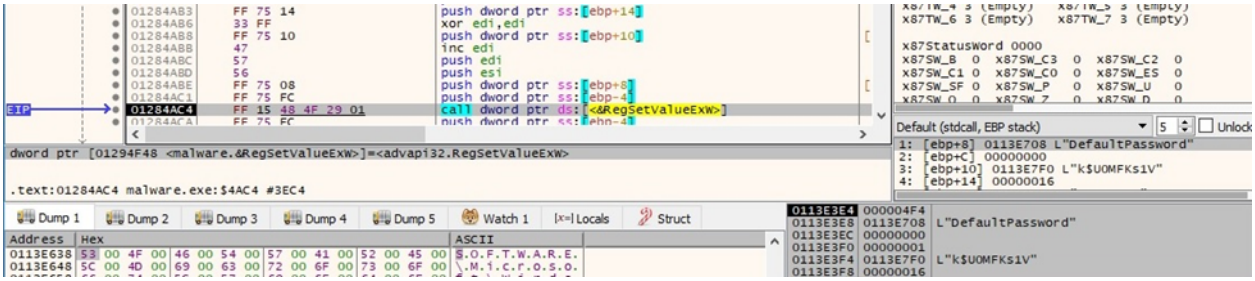


Figure 156

The GetModuleFileNameW API is used to obtain a path of the executable file of the process:

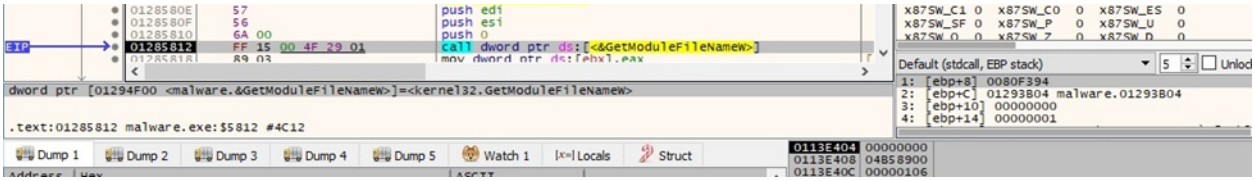


Figure 157

The binary opens the RunOnce registry key (0x80000002 = **HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE**, 0x2 = **KEY_SET_VALUE**):

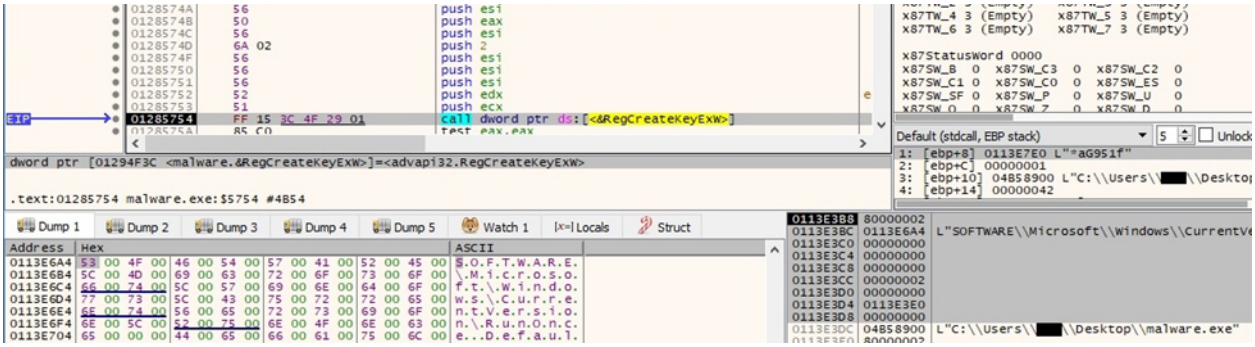


Figure 158

It establishes persistence by creating a registry value called “*aG951f”:

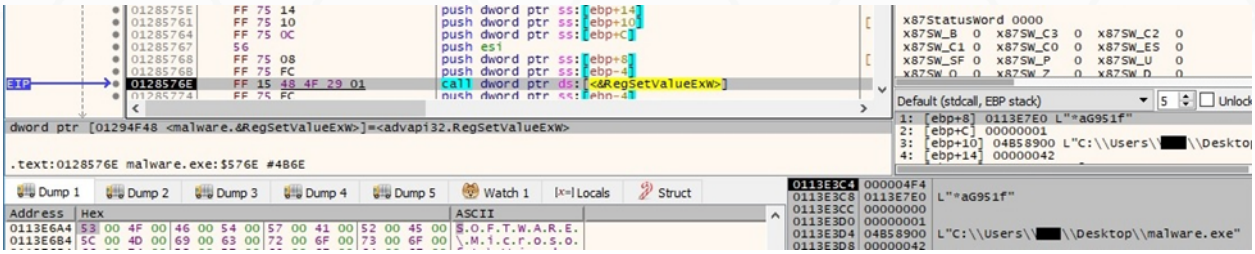


Figure 159

The malware configures Windows to boot in Safe Mode (0x5 = **SW_SHOW**):

Figure 160

A new registry value called “*uTHnGD” is created under the RunOnce key. The process purpose is to disable the boot in Safe Mode:

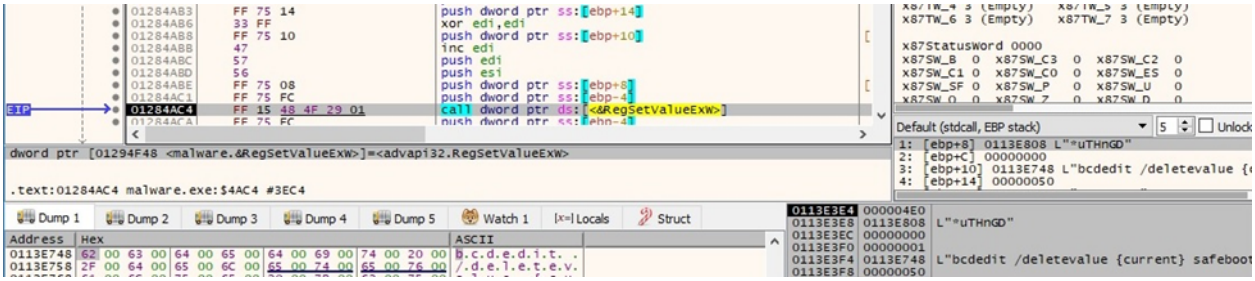


Figure 161

The process enables the SeShutdownPrivilege privilege in the access token using RtlAdjustPrivilege (0x13 = **SE_SHUTDOWN_PRIVILEGE**):

Figure 162

The NtShutdownSystem function is utilized to shut down the system:

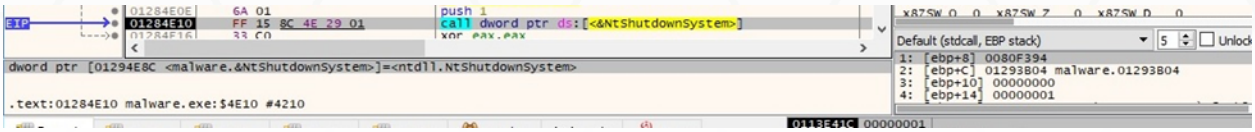


Figure 163

Running with the -silent parameter

In this case, the ransomware doesn't create the threads that run sub_12841D3 (responsible for stopping the processes/services) and sub_1284468 (Volume Shadow Copies deletion).

Running with the -path parameter

The malware only encrypts the directory passed as a parameter.

Running with the -nolan parameter

The network shares are skipped by the ransomware because the sub_1287677 function is not executed.

Running with the -nolocal parameter

Whether it's running with this parameter, the binary doesn't encrypt the local drives.

Running with the -fast parameter

The process only encrypts the first MB of the file.

Running with the -full parameter

In this case, the whole file is encrypted.

Indicators of Compromise

Mutex

Global\8D87239A-846D-CD1A-F9C2-8B6763B3B04F

REvil Ransom Note

{EXT}-readme.txt

Processes spawned

bcdedit /set {current} safeboot network

Registry Keys

Key: HKLM\SOFTWARE\LFF9miD

Value: miz

Value: od4U

Value: U7ykk

Value: IhnG91T

Value: cN86rtdI

Key: HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\Winlogon

Value: AutoAdminLogon

Value: DefaultUserName

Value: DefaultPassword

Key: HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\RunOnce

Value: *aG951f

Value: *uTHnGD

Appendix

List of processes to be killed

outlook thebat oracle sqbcoreservice mydesktopservice wordpad encsvc infopath sql visio powerpnt mspub thunderbird agntsvc xfssvccon synctime winword dbsnmp ocautoupds onenote msaccess tbirdconfig mydesktopqos ocomm isqlplussvc firefox ocssd steam excel dbeng50

List of services to be stopped

sophos sql mepocs memtas svc$ backup veeam vss

Whitelisted directories

mozilla perflogs msocache $recycle.bin “system volume information” “tor browser” windows programdata appdata boot “application data” $windows.~bt “program files” windows.old “program files (x86)” google intel $windows.~ws

Whitelisted files

autorun.inf ntuser.dat.log ntuser.ini boot.ini iconcache.db bootfont.bin ntuser.dat thumbs.db bootsect.bak ntldr desktop.ini

Whitelisted extensions

ics cur icl lnk hta idx diagpkg exe sys msi mpa shs nomedia ani diagcab ps1 scr cpl bin msstyles ocx msu nls themepack 386 wpx icns lock diagcfg cmd mod bat prf msc key cab rtp com hlp ldf rom spl deskthemepack dll msp drv theme adv ico