

Date 2019/11/06

[Cyberattack Warning] Lemon_Duck PowerShell malware cryptojacks enterprise networks

Subject: Lemon_Duck PowerShell malware cryptojacks enterprise networks

- Description:
 - [TWCERT received cyber intelligence, hacker using Lemon_Duck PowerShell compromise through EternalBlue SMB exploitation. Avoiding the security mechanism, hack in the terminal system then spread and run the malware, it will brute-force attack the MS-SQL service or deploy pass-the-hash attack.
 - The propagation method are listed below:
 1. EternalBlue: Compromise through SMB exploitation
 2. USB & Network Drives: The script writes malicious Windows *.lnk shortcut files & malicious DLL files to removable storage connected to infected machines, and to mapped network drives (CVE-2017-8464)
 3. Startup files: The script writes files to startup locations on the Windows filesystem (such as the Start Menu's Startup folder) to execute during reboot
 4. MS-SQL Server brute-forcing - The script tries a variety of (really bad) passwords that might be used by the SQL Server "SA" user account.
 5. Pass the Hash attack - Leverages the NTLM hashes from the table shown above.
 6. Execution of malicious commands on remote machines using WMI.
 7. RDP Bruteforcing
 - Source of attack come from:
 - Potential C2:
27.102.107.41
 - Potential Brute Force:
113.140.80[.]197 - Port Scanning/Brute force (CN)
120.253.228[.]35 - Port Scanning/Brute force port 3389 (CN)
112.133.236[.]187 - Brute Force port 445 (India)
58.62.125[.]245 - Brute Force port 445/Port Scanning (CN)
 - Potential Scanning:
58.221.24[.]178 - Port Scanning (CN)
221.4.152[.]250 - Port Scanning port 1433 (CN)
182.140.217[.]226 - Port scanning (CN)
1.202.15[.]246 - Port scanning port 3389 (CN)
 - Additionally the following are potential host indicators:
 - Scheduled task named Rtsa
 - Listening port of 65529
 - Service with a randomly generated name
 - Mutexes within PowerShell called LocalIf and LocalMn
- Impact platform: All Windows versions
- Recommended practices:
 1. Install the Windows SMB security update.

2. Disable the SMBv1 protocol.
 3. Use strong passwords.
 4. Install the Windows CVE-2017-8464 vulnerability related security update.
 5. Suggested to block those listed IPs above.
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