



HiveForce Labs

THREAT ADVISORY

**ATTACK REPORT**

New Linux Krasue RAT Targeting Telecom Companies in Thailand

Date of Publication

December 8, 2023

Admiralty Code

A1

TA Number

TA2023495

Summary

First appeared: 2021

Attack Region: Thailand

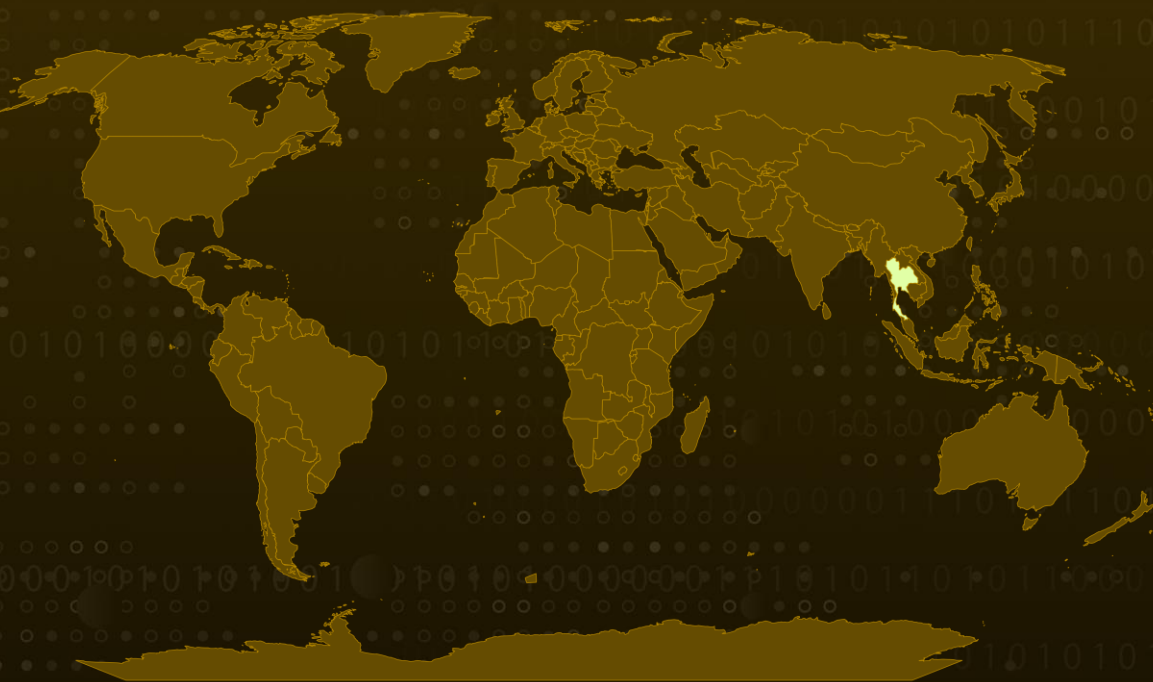
Targeted Industry: Telecommunications

Malware : KrasueRAT, XorDdos Trojan

Affected Platform : Linux

Attack: Krasue, a new Linux Remote Access Trojan, targets Thai organizations, primarily in telecommunications, using embedded rootkits and a unique RTSP-based communication tactic. Believed to be connected to XorDdos, it evades detection through various stealth measures, emphasizing the importance of heightened cybersecurity vigilance.

Attack Regions



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Attack Details

#1

A newly discovered Linux Remote Access Trojan (RAT), named Krasue, has been targeting organizations in Thailand, particularly in the telecommunications sector, since 2021. This malware enables attackers to gain remote access to targeted networks and employs embedded rootkits for different Linux kernel versions.

#2

Krasue stands out for using Real-Time Streaming Protocol (RTSP) messages as a disguised "alive ping," a rare tactic in the wild. It is believed to be deployed in the later stages of an attack chain, facilitating persistent access to victim hosts, potentially as part of a botnet or sold by initial access brokers.

#3

The RAT has similarities to the [XorDdos Linux Trojan](#), documented by Microsoft in March 2022, suggesting a shared authorship or access to its source code. Krasue has managed to evade detection through tactics such as poor Endpoint Detection & Response coverage on older Linux servers, packed malware samples, and stealth mechanisms, including UPX packing, daemonization, and the disregard of interrupt signals.

#4

The malware establishes communication through a UDP socket server with a command and control (C2) server, utilizing AES-CBC encryption. Its rootkit, based on open-source projects, conceals its presence, hooks system calls, and communicates with the C2 using RTSP messages. While Krasue's core functionalities differ from XorDdos, the rootkit segments exhibit substantial overlaps, indicating a potential connection between the two. The discovery underscores the need for continuous vigilance and enhanced security measures to counter the evolving threat posed by Krasue.

Recommendations



Monitor RTSP Traffic: Pay close attention to Real-Time Streaming Protocol (RTSP) traffic on your network. Anomalies in RTSP communication, especially unexpected patterns or unusual volumes, could be indicative of malicious activity.



Enable Kernel Module Signature Verification: Configure your Linux kernel to load only signed modules. This ensures that modules with valid digital signatures from trusted sources are the only ones allowed to load, preventing the execution of unsigned or tampered modules.



Monitor System and Network Logs: Regularly review system and network logs for any signs of unusual or suspicious activities. Pay attention to unauthorized access attempts, unexpected network traffic, and any anomalies that could indicate a security incident.



Software and System Updates: Regularly update operating systems, software, and applications to patch vulnerabilities. Implement automatic updates to ensure timely patching and security improvements. In case of download software and packages obtain from reputable and official sources only.

Potential MITRE ATT&CK TTPs

<u>TA0001</u> Initial Access	<u>TA0002</u> Execution	<u>TA0011</u> Command and Control	<u>TA0005</u> Defense Evasion
<u>TA0003</u> Persistence	<u>TA0042</u> Resource Development	<u>TA0006</u> Credential Access	<u>T1573</u> Encrypted Channel
<u>T1583</u> Acquire Infrastructure	<u>T1014</u> Rootkit	<u>T1036</u> Masquerading	<u>T1110</u> Brute Force
<u>T1583.005</u> Botnet	<u>T1588</u> Obtain Capabilities	<u>T1588.006</u> Vulnerabilities	<u>T1588.005</u> Exploits
<u>T1027</u> Obfuscated Files or Information	<u>T1572</u> Protocol Tunneling	<u>T1059.004</u> Unix Shell	<u>T1059</u> Command and Scripting Interpreter
<u>T1027.002</u> Software Packing	<u>T1564.001</u> Hidden Files and Directories	<u>T1564</u> Hide Artifacts	<u>T1071.001</u> Web Protocols
<u>T1071</u> Application Layer Protocol			

✂ Indicators of Compromise (IOCs)

TYPE	VALUE
IPv4	128.199.226[.]11
MD5	100a5f3875e430f6de03d99752fbb6a7, 5055925b5bcd715d5b70b57fdbeda66b
SHA1	051bc3273a20a53d730a3beaff2fadcd38d6bb85, eddb4476ca610f3c5e895f4811c9744704552d2f
SHA256	38ba7790697da0a736c80fd9a04731b8b0bac675cca065cfd42a56dde 644e353, 3e37c7b65c1e46b2eb132f98f65c711b4169c6caeeaecc799abbda122 c0c4a59, 4428d7bd7ae613ff68d3b1b8e80d564e2f69208695f7ab6e5fdb6946c c46b5e1, 8a58dce7b57411441ac1fbff3062f5eb43a432304b2ba34ead60e9dd4 dc94831, 902013bc59be545fb70407e8883717453fb423a7a7209e119f112ff67 71e44cc, 97f08424b14594a5a39d214bb97823690f1086c78fd877558761afe0a 032b772, afbc79dfc4c7c4fd9b71b5fea23ef12adf0b84b1af22a993ecf91f3d8299 67a4, b6db6702ca85bc80599d7f1d8b1a9b6dd56a8e87c55fc831dc9c689e5 4b8205d, c9552ba602d204571b9f98bd16f60b6f4534b3ad32b4fc8b3b4ab79f2 bf371e5, e0748b32d0569dfafef6a8ffd3259edc6785902e73434e4b914e68fea8 6e6632, ed38a61a6b7af436120465d352baa4cdf4ed8f01a7db7245b6254353 e52f818f

✂ References

<https://www.group-ib.com/blog/krasue-rat/>

<https://www.hivepro.com/threat-advisory/a-new-xor-ddos-linux-trojan-that-launches-powerful-ddos-attacks/>

What Next?

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