

HIVEFORCE Labs

MONTHLY

THREAT DIGEST

Vulnerabilities, Attacks, and Actors

JULY 2024

Table Of Contents

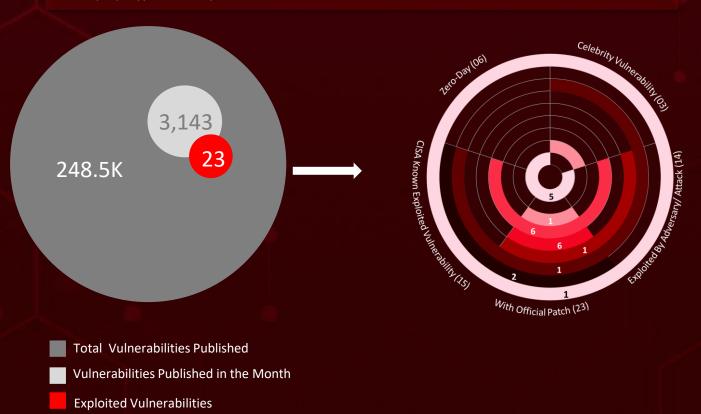
| <u>Summary</u> | 03 |
|-------------------------------------|----|
| <u>Insights</u> | 04 |
| Threat Landscape | 05 |
| <u>Celebrity Vulnerabilities</u> | 06 |
| <u>Vulnerabilities Summary</u> | 09 |
| Attacks Summary | 11 |
| Adversaries Summary | 14 |
| <u>Targeted Products</u> | 16 |
| <u>Targeted Countries</u> | 18 |
| Targeted Industries | 19 |
| Top MITRE ATT&CK TTPs | 20 |
| Top Indicators of Compromise (IOCs) | 21 |
| <u>Vulnerabilities Exploited</u> | 24 |
| Attacks Executed | 38 |
| Adversaries in Action | 52 |
| MITRE ATT&CK TTPS | 63 |
| Top 5 Takeaways | 67 |
| Recommendations | 68 |
| Hive Pro Threat Advisories | 69 |
| <u>Appendix</u> | 70 |
| Indicators of Compromise (IoCs) | 71 |
| What Next? | 72 |

Summary

In July, the cybersecurity arena garnered significant attention following the identification of six zero-day vulnerabilities. Additionally, a supply chain attack impacted 100,000 web services globally due to a polyfill flaw. Two critical regression vulnerabilities, regressHion with OpenSSH and CVE-2024-41110 with Docker Engine, were reported; these vulnerabilities had been fixed earlier, but the fixes were not carried forward to subsequent versions. Later in the month, critical flaws were discovered in ServiceNow, which were exploited to allow unauthorized users to execute code remotely. These flaws are being exploited as part of a broader global reconnaissance campaign targeting various sectors, including finance, healthcare, and technology.

During this same timeframe, there was a marked increase in ransomware attacks, with variants such as <u>Eldorado ransomware</u>, <u>EstateRansomware</u>, <u>ShadowRoot Ransomware</u>, <u>Play ransomware</u> aggressively targeting victims. As ransomware tactics become increasingly sophisticated, it is imperative for organizations to bolster their defenses by implementing comprehensive backup and disaster recovery strategies. Furthermore, training employees to detect and prevent phishing attacks remains essential.

Concurrently, **eleven** threat actors were engaged in various campaigns. **Void Banshee**, APT group, has been targeting North America, Europe, and Southeast Asia's Education sector by exploiting the **CVE-2024-38112**, and deploying the **Atlantida stealer** for information theft and financial gains. Additionally, a newly emerged cyber threat actor, **CRYSTALRAY** uses advanced tools and tactics to steal credentials and deploy cryptocurrency miners.



Insights

In July 2024, a geopolitical cybersecurity landscape unfolds, revealing United States

Germany and United Kingdom as the toptargeted countries

Highlighted in July 2024 is a cyber battleground encompassing the Government, Transportation, Education and Healthcare sectors, designating them as the top industries

regreSSHio n

Flaw in OpenSSH, allows RCE with root privileges on glibc-based Linux systems

CVE-2024-21412 flaw in Microsoft

SmartScreen leveraged to deploy Lumma and Meduza Stealer, to collect sensitive information

Polyfill.io Supply Chain Attack

Impacts 100,000 Websites, Redirecting Users to Malicious Sites

MerkSpy

A spyware clandestinely monitors and harvest data from victim's system leveraging Microsoft MSHTML flaw

EvilVideo Flaw

a serious threat to Telegram users, potentially compromising their security and privacy

Play ransomwa re

has introduced a Linux variant that specifically targets VMware ESXi environments

CVE-2024-38112

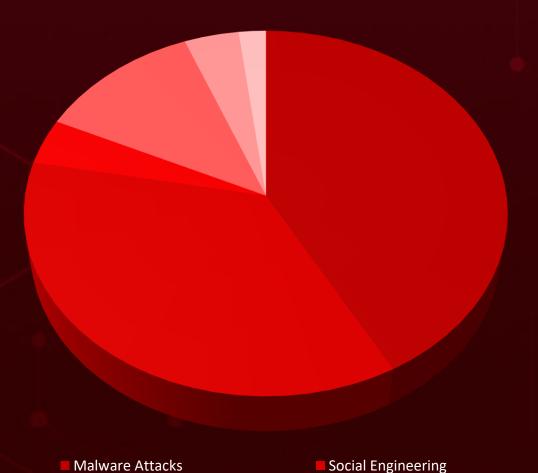
a Windows MSHTML flaw exploited by Void Banshee to deploy the Atlantida stealer, which is used for information theft and financial gain

MuddyWater

has expanded its arsenal with BugSleep malware, a backdoor that is continuously being developed and enhanced

Threat Landscape





■ Injection Attacks

■ Denial-of-Service Attack

Supply Chain Attacks

■ Password Attack

ME Celebrity Vulnerabilities

| CVE ID | ZERO-DAY | AFFECTED PRODUCTS | ASSOCIATED ACTOR |
|---|----------|--|--|
| | 8 | OpenSSH versions earlier than 4.4p1 | |
| CVE-2024-6387 | CISA KEV | OpenSSH versions from 8.5p1 to before 9.8p1 | |
| | ⊗ | AFFECTED CPE | ASSOCIATED ATTACKS/RANSOMW ARE |
| NAME | | cpe:2.3:a:openssh:openssh:*:*:* :*:*:*:* | |
| regreSSHion | CWE ID | ASSOCIATED TTPs | PATCH DETAILS |
| (OpenSSH Unauthenticated Remote Code Execution Vulnerability) | CWE-364 | T1059: Command and Scripting Interpreter, T1190: Exploit Public-Facing Application | https://www.openssh. com/ftp.html https://www.openssh. com/releasenotes.htm |

| CVE ID | ZERO-DAY | AFFECTED PRODUCTS | ASSOCIATED ACTOR |
|--|----------|--|--|
| | 8 | Adobe Commerce and | _ |
| CVE-2024- | CISA KEV | Magento Open Source | |
| <u>34102</u> | | AFFECTED CPE | ASSOCIATED ATTACKS/RANSOMW ARE |
| NAME | ⊘ | cpe:2.3:a:adobe:commerce:* :*.*:*:* | |
| CosmicSting | | cpe:2.3:a:adobe:magento:*:* :open_source:*:*: cpe:2.3:a:adobe:commerce_ webhooks:*:*:*:*:*:*:* | - |
| (Adobe Commerce and | CWE ID | ASSOCIATED TTPs | PATCH DETAILS |
| Magento Open Source Improper Restriction of XML External Entity Reference (XXE) Vulnerability) | CWE-611 | T1190: Exploit Public-Facing Application T1059: Command and Scripting Interpreter T1606: Forge Web Credentials | https://experienceleag ue.adobe.com/en/doc s/commerce- operations/release/no tes/security- patches/2-4-7-patches , https://experienceleag ue.adobe.com/en/doc s/commerce- operations/upgrade- guide/modules/upgra de |

| CVE ID | ZERO-DAY | AFFECTED PRODUCTS | ASSOCIATED ACTOR |
|--|----------|--|--|
| <u>CVE-2021-</u> <u>44228</u> | CISA KEV | Apache Log4j2 | Andariel |
| | | AFFECTED CPE | ASSOCIATED ATTACKS/RANSOMWARE |
| Log4shell (Apache Log4j2 Remote Code Execution Vulnerability) | | cpe:2.3:a:apache:log4j:* :*:*:*:*:*:* | Atharvan, ELF Backdoor, Jupiter, MagicRAT, No Pineapple, TigerRAT, Valefor/VSingle, ValidAlpha, YamaBot, NukeSped, Goat RAT, Black RAT, AndarLoader, DurianBeacon, Trifaux, KaosRAT, Preft, Andariel Scheduled Task Malware, BottomLoader, NineRAT, DLang, Nestdoor, Artprint, Artshow, Blackcanvas, Deimosc2, Falsejade, Hiddengift, Hollowdime, Messyhelp, Pineapple, Quartzfire, Redthorn, Rifle, Sonicboom, SHATTEREDGLASS ransomware and MAUI |
| | CWE ID | ASSOCIATED TTPs | PATCH DETAILS |
| | CWE-917 | T1059: Command and Scripting Interpreter | https://logging.apache.org/log 4j/2.x/security.html |

**** Vulnerabilities Summary**

| CVE | NAME | AFFECTED PRODUCT | ZERO -DAY | KEV | PATCH |
|--------------------|--|---|--------------|----------|----------|
| CVE-2024- 20399 | Cisco NX-OS Software CLI Command Injection Vulnerability | Cisco NX-OS Software | ⊘ | ⊘ | ⊘ |
| CVE-2024- 6387 | regreSSHion (OpenSSH Unauthenticated Remote Code Execution Vulnerability) | OpenSSH server | 8 | 8 | ⊘ |
| CVE-2021- 40444 | Microsoft MSHTML Remote Code Execution Vulnerability | Microsoft MSHTML | > | ⊗ | ⊘ |
| CVE-2017- 3506 | Oracle WebLogic Server OS Command Injection Vulnerability | Oracle WebLogic Server | 8 | (| ⊘ |
| CVE-2023- 21839 | Oracle WebLogic Server Unauthenticated RCE Vulnerability | Oracle WebLogic Server | 8 | ⊘ | ⊘ |
| CVE-2023- 2071 | FactoryTalk View Machine Edition Remote Code Execution Vulnerability | FactoryTalk View Machine Edition | 8 | 8 | ⊘ |
| CVE-2023- 29464 | FactoryTalk Linx Denial-of-Service and Information Disclosure Vulnerability | FactoryTalk Linx | 8 | 8 | • |
| CVE-2024- 21412 | Microsoft Windows Internet Shortcut Files Security Feature Bypass Vulnerability | Microsoft Windows Internet Shortcut Files | (| S | ⊘ |
| CVE-2024- 5441 | WordPress Modern Events Calendar Plugin Arbitrary File Upload Vulnerability | Modern Events Calendar, Modern Events Calendar Lite | ※ | 8 | ⊗ |
| CVE-2024- 38080 | Windows Hyper-V Elevation of Privilege Vulnerability | Windows Hyper-V | ⊘ | ⊘ | ⊘ |
| CVE-2024- 38112 | Windows MSHTML Platform Spoofing Vulnerability | Windows MSHTML | ⊘ | ⊘ | ⊘ |
| CVE-2022- 44877 | CWP Control Web Panel OS Command Injection Vulnerability | CWP Control Web Panel | 8 | ⊘ | ⊘ |

| CVE | NAME | AFFECTED PRODUCT | ZERO -DAY | KEV | PATCH |
|--------------------|--|--|--------------|----------|----------|
| CVE-2021- 3129 | Laravel Ignition File Upload Vulnerability | Laravel Ignition | 8 | ⊘ | ⊘ |
| CVE-2019- 18394 | Ignite Realtime Openfire Server-Side Request Forgery (SSRF) vulnerability | Ignite Realtime Openfire through 4.4.2 | 8 | 8 | ⊘ |
| CVE-2023- 27532 | Veeam Backup & Replication Cloud Connect Missing Authentication for Critical Function Vulnerability | Veeam Backup & Replication | 8 | ⊘ | ⊘ |
| CVE-2024- 36401 | OSGeo GeoServer GeoTools Eval Injection Vulnerability | GeoServer | 8 | ⊘ | ⊘ |
| CVE-2024- 34102 | CosmicSting (Adobe Commerce and Magento Open Source Improper Restriction of XML External Entity Reference (XXE) Vulnerability) | Adobe Commerce and Magento Open Source | 8 | ⊘ | ⊘ |
| CVE-2024- 36991 | Splunk Enterprise Path Traversal Vulnerability | Splunk Enterprise | 8 | 8 | ⊘ |
| CVE-2024- 41110 | Docker Engine AuthZ Plugin Bypass Vulnerability | Docker Engine | 8 | 8 | ⊘ |
| CVE-2024- 4879 | ServiceNow UI Macros Jelly Template Injection Vulnerability | ServiceNow UI Macros | 8 | ⊘ | ⊘ |
| CVE-2024- 5178 | ServiceNow SecurelyAccess API Input Validation Vulnerability | ServiceNow SecurelyAccess API | 8 | 8 | ⊘ |
| CVE-2024- 5217 | ServiceNow GlideExpression Script Input Validation Vulnerability | ServiceNow GlideExpression | 8 | ⊘ | ⊘ |
| CVE-2021- 44228 | Log4shell (Apache Log4j2 Remote Code Execution Vulnerability) | Apache Log4j2 | ⊘ | ⊘ | ⊘ |

Attacks Summary

| | | | The state of the s | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|--|----------|-------------------------------|
| ATTACK NAME | ТҮРЕ | CVEs | IMPACTED PRODUCT | PATCH | DELIVERY METHOD |
| dllFake | Information Stealer | - | Notezilla, Copywhiz, and RecentX | - | Trojanized software products |
| MerkSpy | Spyware | CVE-2021- 40444 | Microsoft Windows | ⊘ | Exploiting Vulnerability |
| WINELOADER | Backdoor | | - | | Spear Phishing |
| RootSaw | Dropper | | - | | Spear Phishing |
| VaporRage | Downloader | | - | | Spear Phishing |
| XMRig | Cryptominer | CVE-2017-3506 CVE-2023-21839 | Oracle WebLogic Server | ⊘ | Exploiting vulnerabilities |
| PureCrypter | Downloader | CVE-2017-3506 CVE-2023-21839 | Oracle WebLogic Server | ⊘ | Exploiting vulnerabilities |
| Nim Downloader | Downloader | - | - | - | Social Engineering |
| Donut | Framework | | - | | Social Engineering |
| Silver | Trojan | | - | | Social Engineering |
| Mekotio | Banking Trojan | | - | | Social Engineering |
| Eldorado ransomware | Ransomware | - | - | - | - |
| Lumma | Stealer | CVE-2024-21412 | Microsoft Windows Internet Shortcut Files | ⊘ | Exploiting Vulnerabilities |

| ATTACK NAME | ТҮРЕ | CVEs | IMPACTED PRODUCT | PATCH | DELIVERY METHOD |
|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------|--|----------|---|
| Meduza Stealer | Stealer | CVE-2024-21412 | Microsoft Windows Internet Shortcut Files | ⊘ | Exploiting Vulnerabilities |
| ViperSoftX | Stealer | - | - | - | Pirated software and torrents |
| Kematian | Stealer | | - | | Phishing |
| EstateRansom ware | Ransomware | CVE-2023-27532 | Veeam Backup & Replication | ⊘ | Abusing Fortinet VPN Service |
| BugSleep Backdoor | Backdoor | | - | | Phishing |
| ShadowRoot Ransomware | Ransomware | | - | | Social Engineering |
| Atlantida Stealer | Stealer | CVE-2024-38112 | Windows MSHTML | ⊘ | Exploiting Vulnerabilities |
| 9002 RAT | RAT | | - | | Phishing |
| Jellyfish | Loader | | - | | Phishing |
| Play ransomware | Ransomware | | - | | Valid credentials or Phishing |
| Coroxy | Backdoor | | - | | Dropped via other malware |
| Braodo | Information Stealer | | - - | | Spear Phishing |
| Demodex Rootkit | Rootlkit | - | - | - | Exploiting zero- day vulnerabilities in Internet-facing applications or Spear phishing campaigns |

| ATTACK NAME | ТҮРЕ | CVEs | IMPACTED PRODUCT | PATCH | DELIVERY METHOD |
|----------------|---------|------|---------------------|-------|--------------------|
| Rhadamanthy s | Stealer | | | | Phishing |
| RisePro | Stealer | | | | Phishing |
| RedLine | Stealer | | | | Phishing |

O Adversaries Summary

| ACTOR NAME | MOTIVE | ORIGIN | CVEs | ATTACK | PRODUCT |
|------------------|--|----------|---|---|---|
| Velvet Ant | Information Theft, Espionage | China | CVE-2024-20399 | - | Cisco NX-OS Software |
| APT29 | Espionage and Information theft | Russia | | WINELOADE R, RootSaw, VaporRage | |
| 8220 Gang | Financial Gain | China | CVE-2017-3506 CVE-2023- 21839 | XMRig Cryptominer, PureCrypter loader | Oracle WebLogic Server |
| CloudSorcerer | Information theft and espionage | | | - | |
| CRYSTALRAY | Information theft and espionage | | CVE-2022-44877 CVE-2021-3129 CVE-2019-18394 | - | CWP Control Web Panel, Laravel Ignition, Ignite Realtime Openfire |
| MuddyWater | Information theft and espionage | Iran | | BugSleep Backdoor | |
| Void Banshee | Information Theft & Financial Gainer | | CVE-2024-38112 | Atlantida Stealer | Windows MSHTML |
| APT17 | Information theft and espionage | China | | 9002 RAT | |
| GhostEmperor | Information Theft, Espionage | China | - | Demodex Rootkit | - |
| Stargazer Goblin | Information theft, Financial gain | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> | Atlantida Stealer, Rhadamanth ys, RisePro, Lumma Stealer, and RedLine | <u>-</u> |

| ACTOR NAME | MOTIVE | ORIGIN | CVEs | ATTACK | PRODUCT |
|------------|---|----------------|----------------|--|---------------|
| Andariel | Espionage and Information theft, Financial gain | North Korea | CVE-2021-44228 | Atharvan, ELF Backdoor, Jupiter, MagicRAT, No Pineapple, TigerRAT, Valefor/VSingle, ValidAlpha, YamaBot, NukeSped, Goat RAT, Black RAT, AndarLoader, DurianBeacon, Trifaux, KaosRAT, Preft, Andariel Scheduled Task Malware, BottomLoader, NineRAT, DLang, Nestdoor, Artprint, Artshow, Blackcanvas, Deimosc2, Falsejade, Hiddengift, Hollowdime, Messyhelp, Pineapple, Quartzfire, Redthorn, Rifle, Sonicboom, SHATTEREDGLA SS ransomware and MAUI ransomware | Apache Log4j2 |

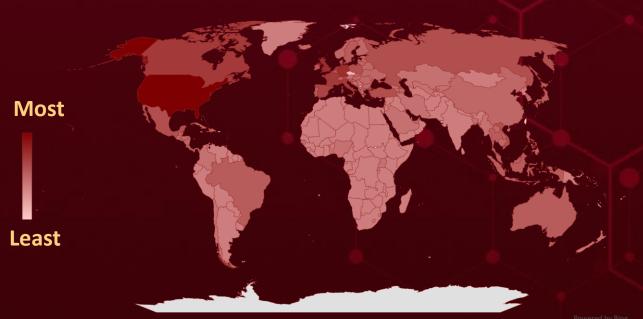
Targeted Products

| VENDOR | PRODUCT TYPE | PRODUCT WITH VERSION |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|---|
| ıllıılıı CISCO | Network OS | Cisco NX-OS Software MDS 9000 Series Multilayer Switches Nexus 3000 Series Switches Nexus 5500 Platform Switches Nexus 5600 Platform Switches Nexus 6000 Series Switches Nexus 7000 Series Switches Nexus 9000 Series Switches in standalone NX-OS mode |
| | Software | OpenSSH versions earlier than 4.4p1 OpenSSH versions from 8.5p1 to before 9.8p1 |
| Microsoft | Operating system | Windows: 8.1 - 10 S Windows Server: 2008 - 2019 2004 Microsoft Internet Explorer: 11 |
| | Operating system | Windows Server: before 2022 10.0.20348.2582 Windows: before 11 23H2 10.0.22631.3880 |
| | Browser Engine | Windows MSHTML |
| | Web Browser | Microsoft Internet Explorer: 11 - 11.1790.17763.0 Windows: before 11 23H2 10.0.22631.3880 Windows Server: before 2022 10.0.20348.2582 |
| ORACLE | Web Server | Oracle WebLogic Server: 12.1.3.0.0 - 12.2.1.2 |
| Factory Talk by ROCKWELL AUTOMATION | OT Software | FactoryTalk View Machine Edition: 12.0 - 13.0 |
| | OT SOITWARE | FactoryTalk Linx: 6.20 |

| VENDOR | PRODUCT TYPE | PRODUCT ALONG WITH VERSION |
|---------------------|--------------------------|---|
| | Web Framework | WordPress Modern Events Calendar, Modern Events Calendar Lite |
| CONTROL WEBPANEL | Administration Tool | CWP Control Web Panel |
| | Web Framework | Laravel Ignition |
| | Messaging Application | Ignite Realtime Openfire through 4.4.2 |
| VEEAM | Backup Software | Veeam Backup & Replication |
| ♦ OSGeo | Server | OSGeo GeoServer |
| | eCommerce platform | Adobe Commerce and Magento Open Source |
| splunk> | SIEM | Splunk Enterprise Versions 9.2.0 to 9.2.1, 9.1.0 to 9.1.4, 9.0.0 to 9.0.9 |
| docker | Container | Docker Engine |
| servicenow. | Software | ServiceNow Now Platform |
| APACHE* | Web Server | Apache Log4j2 |



Targeted Countries



| Color Co | ountries | Color | Countries | Color | Countries | Color | Countries | Color | Countries |
|----------|---------------|-------|-------------|-------|------------------------|-------|----------------|-------|--------------------|
| U | nited States | | Australia | | Albania | | Laos | | Liechtenstein |
| G | ermany | | Brazil | | Belarus | | United Arab | | Austria |
| | nited Kingdon | | | | Israel | | Emirates | | Malta |
| | | | Luxembourg | | Norway | | New Zealand | | Moldova |
| | etherlands | | Japan | | Brunei | | Uganda | | Nigeria |
| | rance | | Indonesia | | Philippines | | Saudi Arabia | | Seychelles |
| Ca | anada | | Slovakia | | Jamaica | | Georgia | | Jersey |
| Ita | aly | | Panama | | Cuba | | Monaco | | Eritrea |
| Si | ngapore | | Finland | | Bulgaria | | Andorra | | Kenya |
| Sr | pain | | Grenada | | Barbados | | Czech Republic | | Bolivia |
| | ussia | | Romania | _ | Latvia | | (Czechia) | | Kiribati |
| | | | | | Dominica | | Bangladesh | | |
| | oland | | Guatemala | | Lithuania | | Bosnia and | | South Sudan |
| Vi | ietnam | | El Salvador | | Slovenia | | Herzegovina | | Kuwait |
| M | lexico | | Haiti | | Cambodia | | Iran | | Eswatini |
| Tu | urkey | | Greece | | Dominican | | Uzbekistan | | Guadeloupe |
| M | lalaysia | | Honduras | | Republic Azerbaijan | | Chile | | Yemen |
| | weden | | Bahamas | | Switzerland | | Myanmar | | Abkhazia |
| | | | | | China | | Kazakhstan | | Sao Tome & |
| | ortugal | | Hungary | | Trinidad and | | Cyprus | _ | Principe |
| | eland | | Saint Lucia | | Tobago | | Kyrgyzstan | | Guernsey |
| Cr | roatia | | Iceland | | Montenegro | | San Marino | | Solomon |
| D | enmark | | South Korea | | Ukraine | | Colombia | | Islands |
| Ве | elgium | | Belize | | Costa Rica | | Serbia | | Guinea State of |
| Th | hailand | | Estonia | | Nicaragua | | Timor-Leste | | State of Palestine |

⊞ Targeted Industries

Most



Government





Transportation

Education





Financial

Telecommunications

















Media

Aerospace

Defence









Real Estate

Professional Services

Retail

Manufacturing

















Agriculture





Think-Tanks







Engineering



Least

TOP 25 MITRE ATT&CK TTPS

T1059

Command and Scripting Interpreter

T1588

Obtain Capabilities T1204

User Execution T1588.00

<u>6</u> Vulnerabilitie T1190

Exploit Public-Facing Application

T1566

Phishing

T1083

File and Directory Discovery T1082

System
Information
Discovery

T1027

Obfuscated Files or Information T1071

Application Layer Protocol

T1041

Exfiltration Over C2 Channel T1204.00

2 Malicious File

T1036

Masqueradin g T1053

Scheduled Task/Job T1059.00

1 PowerShell

T1068

Exploitation for Privilege Escalation

T1005

Data from Local System T1070

Indicator Removal T1053.00

<u>5</u> Scheduled Task T1055

Process Injection

T1566.00

2

Spearphishing Link T1203

Exploitation for Client Execution

T1555

Credentials from Password Stores T1562

Impair Defenses T1057

Process Discovery

Top Indicators of Compromise (IOCs)

| Attack Name | ТҮРЕ | VALUE |
|--------------------|--------|---|
| <u>MerkSpy</u> | SHA256 | 92eb60179d1cf265a9e2094c9a54e025597101b8a78e2a57c19e4681 df465e08, 95a3380f322f352cf7370c5af47f20b26238d96c3ad57b6bc972776cc2 94389a, 0ffadb53f9624950dea0e07fcffcc31404299230735746ca43d4db05e4 d708c6, dd369262074466ce937b52c0acd75abad112e395f353072ae11e3e88 8ac132a8, 569f6cd88806d9db9e92a579dea7a9241352d900f53ff7fe241b0006b a3f0e22, 6cdc2355cf07a240e78459dd4dd32e26210e22bf5e4a15ea08a984a5d 9241067 |
| <u>PureCrypter</u> | SHA256 | 397b94a80b17e7fbf78585532874aba349f194f84f723bd4adc79542d 90efed3, 5732b89d931b84467ac9f149b2d60f3aee679a5f6472d6b4701202ab2 cd80e99, 5d649c5aa230376f1a08074aee91129b8031606856e9b4b6c6d0387f 35f6629d, 7a5b8b448e7d4fa5edc94dcb66b1493adad87b62291be4ddcbd61fb4f 25346a8, a7c006a79a6ded6b1cb39a71183123dcaaaa21ea2684a8f199f27e16fc b30e8e, be18d4fc15b51daedc3165112dad779e17389793fe0515d62bbcf00de f2c3c2d, c846e7bbbc1f65452bdca87523edf0fd1a58cbd9a45e622e29d480d8d 80ac331, efc0b3bfcec19ef704697bf0c4fd4f1cfb091dbfee9c7bf456fac02bcffcfe df, f950d207d33507345beeb3605c4e0adfa6b274e67f59db10bd08b91c9 6e8f5ad |
| | MD5 | Od8b1ad53fddacf2221409c1c1f3fd70, Oede257a56a6b1fbd2b1405568b44015, 14e4bfe2b41a8cf4b3ab724400629214, 17f512e1a9f5e35ce5761dba6ccb09cb, 18e9cd6b282d626e47c2074783a2fa78, 1d3c8ca9c0d2d70c656f41f0ac0fe818, 2499343e00b0855882284e37bf0fa327, 2964ce62d3c776ba7cb68a48d6afb06e, 2fa290d07b56bde282073b955eae573e, 3f92847d032f4986026992893acf271e, 5420dcbae4f1fba8afe85cb03dcd9bfc, 61259b55b8912888e90f516ca08dc514, |

| Attack Name | ТҮРЕ | VALUE |
|--------------------------------------|--------|---|
| <u>PureCrypter</u> | MD5 | 71b4db69df677a2acd60896e11237146, 754920678bc60dabeb7c96bfb88273de, 765f09987f0ea9a3797c82a1c3fced46, 785bfaa6322450f1c7fe7f0bf260772d, 8503b56d9585b8c9e6333bb22c610b54, 8ef7d7ec24fb7f6b994006e9f339d9af, a478540cda34b75688c4c6da4babf973, ae158d61bed131bcfd7d6cecdccde79b, b4fd2d06ac3ea18077848c9e96a25142, b5c60625612fe650be3dcbe558db1bbc, b6c849fcdcda6c6d8367f159047d26c4, bbd003bc5c9d50211645b028833bbeb2 c3b90a10922eef6d635c6c786f29a5d0, c9ca95c2a07339edb13784c72f876a60, d70bb6e2f03e5f456103b9d6e2dc2ee7, dbcaa05d5ca47ff8c893f47ad9131b29, de94d596cac180d348a4acdeeaaa9439, eaaf20fdc4a07418b0c8e85a2e3c9b27, f1c29ba01377c35e6f920f0aa626eaf5, f34d5f2d4577ed6d9ceec516c1f5a744, f4eebe921b734d563e539752be05931d, fa4ffa1f263f5fc67309569975611640, fdd4cd11d278dab26c2c8551e006c4ed |
| <u>XMRig</u> | SHA256 | f4d1b970bc9e5d319c5432be9e3863b5a20bf26e557c8cea6f3949d f0012cf01, 3961c31ed8411944c5401bb7a9c6738ec963910c205dba5e35292c 7d4f7b912b, 74d22338e9b71cefb4f5d62497e987e396dc64ca86b04a623c84d5b 66a2d7d3e, f34fc824a6c655bd6320b7818acdad9a5a570b88dd46507fdf73cd2 54af9b19f, 621a9f892436647a492e3877502454d1783dc0cf4e4ba9f3f459a8c 2ac7e6d97, f63921129822475dd132a116b11312ebbb0cdc8b54f188aabeb7cf7 a8c9065fd, 05e1988f56fe199f7e401c8f4d6ee50bb26ab34fb3f96c22de959c7e 5f92de77, d0cf7388253342f43f9b04da27f3da9ee18614539efdc2d9c4a0239a f51ddbe4, 09ec3bf64600d1fedbd11bb3ebb705a0f541d1310f5f8690de70d37 648fcd4b4 |
| <u>Eldorado</u> <u>Ransomware</u> | SHA256 | 1375e5d7f672bfd43ff7c3e4a145a96b75b66d8040a5c5f98838f6eb0ab9f27b, 7f21d5c966f4fd1a042dad5051dfd9d4e7dfed58ca7b78596012f3f122ae66dd, cb0b9e509a0f16eb864277cd76c4dcaa5016a356dd62c04dff8f8d96736174a7, |

| Attack Name | ТҮРЕ | VALUE |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|--|
| <u>Eldorado</u> <u>Ransomware</u> | SHA256 | b2266ee3c678091874efc3877e1800a500d47582e9d35225c44ad379 f12c70de, dc4092a476c29b855a9e5d7211f7272f04f7b4fca22c8ce4c5e4a01f22 258c33, 8badf1274da7c2bd1416e2ff8c384348fc42e7d1600bf826c9ad695fb5 192c74, cb0b9e509a0f16eb864277cd76c4dcaa5016a356dd62c04dff8f8d967 36174a7 |
| | MD5 | 9d1fd92ea00c6eef88076dd55cad611e, 315a9d36ed86894269e0126b649fb3d6 |
| | TOR Address | hxxp[:]//dataleakypypu7uwblm5kttv726l3iripago6p336xjnbstkjwrlnlid[.]onion |
| | Email | russoschwartz@onionmail[.]org |
| | IPv4 | 173[.]44[.]141[.]152 |
| <u>ViperSoftX</u> | SHA256 | 814297c47c67c82c4700ed0f099d558b8ac45e91cbb72d44a46c2e2 a0c6b11aa, fef939b4a90ee28e2cffe1d8f0dcfc0d5dd174b0321e2a2c6cd46c65b 7b79a2d, 779323771d4ebd97de44bdb9cb03e40156182b2012acfd444a4787 902b0f1f35, 4d1ef869c4bddeccc318939ea2651ce5a3fc2e369ba44a2e24cb9b1 02ef2be19, d55aaa430ea18f3b85ccbfe2f34ce14b9b88d348d83e6c41d3aaea4 56b69b869 |
| EstateRansom ware | SHA1 | cb704d2e8df80fd3500a5b817966dc262d80ddb8, 2c56e9beea9f0801e0110a7dc5549b4fa0661362, 5e460a517f0579b831b09ec99ef158ac0dd3d4fa, 107ec3a7ed7ad908774ad18e3e03d4b999d4690c |
| <u>Atlantida</u> <u>Stealer</u> | SHA256 | 6f1f3415c3e52dcdbb012f412aef7b9744786b2d4a1b850f1f45610487 16c750, 2b6c8aa2ac917d978dfec53cef70eaca36764a93d01d93786cc0d84da 47ce8e6, 385ebe3d5bd22b6a5ae6314f33a7fa6aa24814005284c79edaa5bdcf9 8e28492, 2ebf051f6a61fa825c684f1d640bfb3bd79add0afcff698660f83f22e65 44cba, ab59a8412e4f8bf3a7e20cd656edacf72e484246dfb6b7766d467c2a1 e4cdab0 |
| | IPv4 | 185[.]172[.]128[.]95 |
| | SHA1 | 2a5e003764180eb3531443946d2f3c80ffcb2c30 |
| | IPv4 | 108[.]61[.]142[.]190, 45[.]76[.]165[.]129, 149[.]248[.]2[.]42 |
| <u>Play</u> <u>Ransomware</u> | URL | hxxp[:]//108[.]61[.]142[.]190/FX300[.]rar, hxxp[:]//108[.]61[.]142[.]190/1[.]dll[.]sa, hxxp[:]//108[.]61[.]142[.]190/64[.]zip, hxxp[:]//108[.]61[.]142[.]190/winrar-x64-611[.]exe, hxxp[:]//108[.]61[.]142[.]190/PsExec[.]exe, hxxp[:]//108[.]61[.]142[.]190/host1[.]sa |

W Vulnerabilities Exploited

| CVE ID | CELEBRITY VULNERABILITY | AFFECTED PRODUCTS | ASSOCIATED ACTOR |
|--|----------------------------|---|---|
| <u>CVE-2024-</u> <u>20399</u> | 8 | MDS 9000 Series Multilayer Switches, Nexus 3000 Series Switches, Nexus 5500 Platform Switches, | |
| | ZERO-DAY | Nexus 5600 Platform Switches, Nexus 6000 Series Switches, Nexus 7000 Series Switches, Nexus 9000 Series Switches in standalone NX-OS mode | Velvet Ant |
| | ⊘ | AFFECTED CPE | ASSOCIATED ATTACKS/RANSOM WARE |
| NAME | CISA KEV | | |
| Cisco NX-OS Software CLI Command Injection Vulnerability | ◇ | cpe:2.3:h:cisco:nx-os:*:*:*:*:*:* | - |
| | CWE ID | ASSOCIATED TTPs | PATCH LINK |
| | CWE-78 | T1059: Command and Scripting Interpreter, T1059.008: Network Device CLI | https://sec.cloudapp s.cisco.com/security /center/content/Cisc oSecurityAdvisory/ci sco-sa- |

| CVE ID | CELEBRITY VULNERABILITY | AFFECTED PRODUCTS | ASSOCIATED ACTOR |
|--|----------------------------|--|---|
| | ⊘ | OpenSSH versions earlier than 4.4p1 OpenSSH versions from | - |
| CVE-2024-6387 | ZERO-DAY | 8.5p1 to before 9.8p1 | |
| | 8 | AFFECTED CPE | ASSOCIATED ATTACKS/RANSOMW ARE |
| NAME | CISA KEV | cpe:2.3:a:openssh:opens | |
| | 8 | sh:*:*:*:*:*: | - |
| regreSSHion (OpenSSH | CWE ID | ASSOCIATED TTPs | PATCH LINKS |
| Unauthenticated Remote Code Execution Vulnerability) | CWE-364 | T1059: Command and Scripting Interpreter, T1190: Exploit Public- Facing Application | https://www.openssh .com/ftp.html https://www.openssh .com/releasenotes.ht ml |
| | | | |

| CVE ID | CELEBRITY VULNERABILITY | AFFECTED PRODUCTS | ASSOCIATED ACTOR |
|---|----------------------------|---|---|
| | 8 | Windows: 8.1 - 10 S Windows Server: 2008 - 2019 2004 | - |
| CVE-2021-40444 | ZERO-DAY | Microsoft Internet Explorer: 11 | |
| | ⊘ | AFFECTED CPE | ASSOCIATED ATTACKS/RANSOMWAR E |
| NAME | CISA KEV | cpe:2.3:o:microsoft:windo ws 10:-:*:*:*:*:*:* | |
| | ⊘ | cpe:2.3:o:microsoft:windo ws_server:-:*:*:*:*:* | MerkSpy |
| Microsoft | CWE ID | ASSOCIATED TTPs | PATCH LINK |
| MSHTML Remote Code Execution Vulnerability | CWE-22 | T1059: Command and Scripting Interpreter, T1059.003: Windows Command, T1203: Exploitation for Client Exécution, T1204: User Execution | https://msrc.microsoft.c om/update-guide/en- US/advisory/CVE-2021- 40444 |

| CVE ID | CELEBRITY VULNERABILITY | AFFECTED PRODUCTS | ASSOCIATED ACTOR |
|---|----------------------------|--|--|
| CVE-2017-3506 | ZERO-DAY | Oracle WebLogic Server: 12.1.3.0.0 - 12.2.1.2 | 8220 Gang (aka Water Sigbin) |
| | 8 | AFFECTED CPE | ASSOCIATED ATTACKS/RANSOMWARE |
| NAME | CISA KEV | cpe:2.3:a:oracle:weblogic s | XMRig Cryptominer, |
| Oracle WebLogic Server OS Command Injection Vulnerability | > | erver:-:*:*:*:*:*:* | PureCrypter loader |
| | CWE ID | ASSOCIATED TTPs | PATCH LINK |
| | CWE-78 | T1059: Command and Scripting Interpreter, T1190 Exploit Public-Facing Application | https://www.oracle.com/ security- alerts/cpuapr2017.html |

| CVE ID | CELEBRITY VULNERABILITY | AFFECTED PRODUCTS | ASSOCIATED ACTOR |
|---|----------------------------|--|--|
| | 8 | Oracle WebLogic Server 12.2.1.3.0, | 8220 Gang (aka Water Sigbin) |
| CVE-2023-21839 | ZERO-DAY | 12.2.1.4.0, 14.1.1.0.0 | υ, |
| | 8 | AFFECTED CPE | ASSOCIATED ATTACKS/RANSOMWARE |
| NAME | CISA KEV | cpe:2.3:a:oracle:weblogic_s erver:-:*:*:*:*:* | XMRig Cryptominer, |
| Oracle WebLogic Server Unauthenticated RCE Vulnerability | ⊘ | | PureCrypter loader |
| | CWE ID | ASSOCIATED TTPs | PATCH LINK |
| | CWE-20 | T1059: Command and Scripting Interpreter, T1190 Exploit Public-Facing Application | https://www.oracle.com/ security- alerts/cpujan2023.html |

| CVE ID | CELEBRITY VULNERABILITY | AFFECTED PRODUCTS | ASSOCIATED ACTOR |
|--|----------------------------|---|---|
| | ZERO-DAY | FactoryTalk View Machine Edition: 12.0 - 13.0 | <u>-</u> |
| CVE-2023-2071 | 8 | AFFECTED CPE | ASSOCIATED ATTACKS/RANSOMW ARE |
| NAME | CISA KEV | cpe:2.3:a:rockwellautomation:fa | |
| FactoryTalk View | 8 | ctorytal k_view:*:*:*:machine:*:*:* cpe:2.3:h:rockwellautomation:p anelvie w_plus:-:*:*:*:*:*:* | |
| Machine Edition | CWE ID | ASSOCIATED TTPs | PATCH LINK |
| Remote Code Execution Vulnerability | CWE-20 | T1059: Command and Scripting Interpreter T1129: Shared Modules | https://www.rockwel lautomation.com/en- us/trust- center/security- advisories/advisory.P N1645%20.html |
| | | | |
| CVE ID | CELEBRITY VULNERABILITY | AFFECTED PRODUCTS | ASSOCIATED ACTOR |
| | ZERO-DAY | FactoryTalk Linx: 6.20 | - |
| CVE-2023-29464 | 8 | AFFECTED CPE | ASSOCIATED ATTACKS/RANSOM WARE |
| NAME | CISA KEV | cpe:2.3:a:rockwellautomation:f actorytalk_linx:6.20:*:*:*:*:*: | |
| FactoryTalk Linx Denial-of-Service and Information Disclosure Vulnerability | 8 | * cpe:2.3:a:rockwellautomation:f actorytalk_linx:6.30:*:*:*:*:*: * | <u>-</u> |
| | CWE ID | ASSOCIATED TTPs | PATCH LINK |
| | CWE-20 | T1498: Network Denial of Service | https://www.rockwe llautomation.com/e n-us/trust- center/security- advisories/advisory.P N1652.html |

| CVE ID | CELEBRITY VULNERABILITY | AFFECTED PRODUCTS | ASSOCIATED ACTOR |
|---|----------------------------|---|--|
| | 8 | Microsoft Windows | |
| CVE 2024 21412 | ZERO-DAY | Internet Shortcut Files | |
| CVE-2024-21412 | ⊗ | AFFECTED CPE | ASSOCIATED ATTACKS/RANSOMW ARE |
| NAME | CISA KEV | cpe:2.3:o:microsoft:windows_10 | |
| Microsoft Windows Internet Shortcut Files Security Feature Bypass Vulnerability | ⊘ | _1809:*:*:*:*:*:arm64:* cpe:2.3:o:microsoft:windows_10 _1809:*:*:*:*:*:x64:* cpe:2.3:o:microsoft:windows_10 _1809:*:*:*:*:x86:* cpe:2.3:o:microsoft:windows_ser ver:*:*:*:*:*:*:* | Lumma and Meduza Stealer |
| | CWE ID | ASSOCIATED TTPs | PATCH LINK |
| | CWE-693 | T1204: User Execution T1211: Exploitation for Defense Evasion | https://msrc.microsoft .com/update- guide/vulnerability/CV E-2024-21412 |

| CVE ID | CELEBRITY VULNERABILITY | AFFECTED PRODUCTS | ASSOCIATED ACTOR |
|---|----------------------------|--|--|
| | 8 | Modern Events Calendar, Modern | - |
| CVE-2024-5441 | ZERO-DAY | Events Calendar Lite | |
| | 8 | AFFECTED CPE | ASSOCIATED ATTACKS/RANSOMWA RE |
| NAME | CISA KEV | cpe:2.3:a:modern_events_calen dar_plugin:modern_events_cale ndar_plugin:*:*:*:*:*: | |
| WordPress Modern Events Calendar Plugin Arbitrary File Upload Vulnerability | 8 | | - |
| | CWE ID | ASSOCIATED TTPs | PATCH LINK |
| | CWE-434 | T1059: Command and Scripting Interpreter T1190: Exploit Public-Facing Application | https://webnus.net/mo dern-events-calendar/ |

| CVE ID | CELEBRITY VULNERABILITY | AFFECTED PRODUCTS | ASSOCIATED ACTOR |
|--|----------------------------|--|--|
| CVE-2024-38080 | ⊗ ZERO-DAY | Windows Server: before 2022 10.0.20348.2582 Windows: before 11 23H2 10.0.22631.3880 | - |
| | ⊘ | AFFECTED CPE | ASSOCIATED ATTACKS/RANSOMWARE |
| NAME | CISA KEV | cpe:2.3:o:microsoft:wind | |
| Windows Hyper- | ⊘ | ows:*:*:*:*:*:*: cpe:2.3:o:microsoft:wind ows_server:*:*:*:*:*: * | - |
| V Elevation of | CWE ID | ASSOCIATED TTPs | PATCH LINK |
| Privilege Vulnerability | CWE-190 | T1068: Exploitation for Privilege Escalation | https://msrc.microsoft.co m/update- guide/vulnerability/CVE- 2024-38080 |
| | | | |
| CVE ID | CELEBRITY VULNERABILITY | AFFECTED PRODUCTS | ASSOCIATED ACTOR |
| CVE-2024-38112 | 8 | Microsoft Internet Explorer: 11 - 11.1790.17763.0 | |
| | ZERO-DAY | Windows: before 11 23H2 10.0.22631.3880 Windows Server: before 2022 10.0.20348.2582 | - |
| | ◇ | AFFECTED CPE | ASSOCIATED ATTACKS/RANSOMWARE |
| NAME | CISA KEV | <pre>cpe:2.3:a:microsoft:inter net_explorer:- :*:*:*:*:*:*:*</pre> | |
| Windows MSHTML Platform Spoofing Vulnerability | ✓ | cpe:2.3:o:microsoft:wind ows:*:*:*:*:*:*:* cpe:2.3:o:microsoft:wind ows_server:*:*:*:*:*: | <u>-</u> |
| | CWE ID | ASSOCIATED TTPs | PATCH LINK |
| | CWE-668 | T1204: User Execution T1204.002: Malicious File | https://msrc.microsoft.co m/update- guide/vulnerability/CVE- 2024-38112 |

| CVE ID | CELEBRITY VULNERABILITY | AFFECTED PRODUCTS | ASSOCIATED ACTOR |
|--|----------------------------|--|---|
| | 8 | CWP Control Web Panel | CRYSTALRAY |
| CVE-2022-44877 | ZERO-DAY | | |
| | 8 | AFFECTED CPE | ASSOCIATED ATTACKS/RANSOMWARE |
| NAME | CISA KEV | cpe:2.3:a:centoswebpanel:c | |
| CWP Control Web Panel OS Command Injection Vulnerability | ⊗ | entos_web_p anel:*:*:*:*:*:* | - |
| | CWE ID | ASSOCIATED TTPs | PATCH LINK |
| | CWE-78 | T1190: Exploit Public-Facing Application T1059.004: Unix Shell | CWP users are advised to update their versions to 0.9.8.1147 or higher. |

| CVE ID | CELEBRITY VULNERABILITY | AFFECTED PRODUCTS | ASSOCIATED ACTOR |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|--|---|
| CVE-2021-3129 | ZERO-DAY | Laravel Ignition | CRYSTALRAY |
| | 8 | AFFECTED CPE | ASSOCIATED ATTACKS/RANSOMWARE |
| NAME | CISA KEV | cpe:2.3:a:facade:ignition:*:*: *:*:*:laravel:*:* | |
| | < | | |
| Laravel Ignition | CWE ID | ASSOCIATED TTPs | PATCH LINK |
| File Upload Vulnerability | - | T1190: Exploit Public-Facing Application T1059: Command and Scripting Interpreter | https://raw.githubusercont ent.com/projectdiscovery/ nuclei- templates/master/cves/20 21/CVE-2021-3129.yaml |

| CVE ID | CELEBRITY VULNERABILITY | AFFECTED PRODUCTS | ASSOCIATED ACTOR |
|--|----------------------------|--|--|
| | 8 | Ignite Realtime Openfire through | CRYSTALRAY |
| CVE-2019-18394 | ZERO-DAY | 4.4.2 | |
| | 8 | AFFECTED CPE | ASSOCIATED ATTACKS/RANSOMWARE |
| NAME | CISA KEV | | |
| Ignite Realtime Openfire Server-Side Request Forgery (SSRF) vulnerability | 8 | cpe:2.3:a:igniterealtime:ope nfire:*:*:*:*:*:*: | |
| | CWE ID | ASSOCIATED TTPs | PATCH LINK |
| | CWE-918 | T1190: Exploit Public-Facing Application T1590: Gather Victim Network Information | https://github.com/igniter ealtime/Openfire/pull/149 7 |

| CVE ID | CELEBRITY VULNERABILITY | AFFECTED PRODUCTS | ASSOCIATED ACTOR |
|---|----------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| | 8 | Veeam Backup | |
| | ZERO-DAY | & Replication | |
| <u>CVE-2023-27532</u> | 8 | AFFECTED CPE | ASSOCIATED ATTACKS/RANSOMW ARE |
| NAME | CISA KEV | | |
| Veeam Backup & Replication Cloud Connect Missing | ⊘ | cpe:2.3:a:veeam:veeam_backup _\&_replication:*:*:*:*:*:* | EstateRansomware |
| | CWE ID | ASSOCIATED TTPs | PATCH LINK |
| Authentication for Critical Function Vulnerability | CWE-306 | T1212: Exploitation for Credential Access | https://www.veeam.c om/kb4424 |

| CVE ID | CELEBRITY VULNERABILITY | AFFECTED PRODUCTS | ASSOCIATED ACTOR |
|--|----------------------------|--|--|
| CVE-2024-38112 | ZERO-DAY | Windows MSHTML | Void Banshee |
| | ⊘ | AFFECTED CPE | ASSOCIATED ATTACKS/RANSOMW ARE |
| Microsoft Windows MSHTML Platform Spoofing Vulnerability | CISA KEV | cpe:2.3:a:microsoft:internet_expl orer:-:*:*:*:*:*:* cpe:2.3:o:microsoft:windows:*:* :*:*:*:*:*:* cpe:2.3:o:microsoft:windows_ser ver:*:*:*:*:*:*:* | Atlantida Stealer |
| | CWE ID | ASSOCIATED TTPs | PATCH LINK |
| | CWE-668 | T1204: User Execution T1218: System Binary Proxy Execution | https://msrc.microsoft .com/update- guide/vulnerability/CV E-2024-38112 |

| CVE ID | CELEBRITY VULNERABILITY | AFFECTED PRODUCTS | ASSOCIATED ACTOR |
|--|----------------------------|--|---|
| | 8 | GeoServer | |
| | ZERO-DAY | | |
| <u>CVE-2024-36401</u> | 8 | AFFECTED CPE | ASSOCIATED ATTACKS/RANSOM WARE |
| NAME | CISA KEV | | |
| | ⊘ | cpe:2.3:a:geoserver:geoserver: *:*:*:*:*:*:* | |
| | CWE ID | ASSOCIATED TTPs | PATCH LINK |
| OSGeo GeoServer GeoTools Eval Injection Vulnerability | CWE-95 | T1059: Command and Scripting Interpreter T1190: Exploit Public-Facing Application | https://github.com/g eoserver/geoserver/ security/advisories/ GHSA-6jj6-gm7p- fcvv, https://github.com/g eotools/geotools/se curity/advisories/GH SA-w3pj-wh35-fq8w |

| CVE ID | CELEBRITY VULNERABILITY | AFFECTED PRODUCTS | ASSOCIATED ACTOR |
|--|----------------------------|--|--|
| | ZERO-DAY | Adobe Commerce and Magento Open Source | - |
| CVE-2024-34102 | 8 | AFFECTED CPE | ASSOCIATED ATTACKS/RANSOM WARE |
| NAME | CISA KEV | cpe:2.3:a:adobe:commerce:* .*.*.* | |
| | ⊘ | cpe:2.3:a:adobe:magento:*:* :open_source:*:*: cpe:2.3:a:adobe:commerce_ webhooks:*:*:*:*:*:*:* | <u>-</u> |
| | CWE ID | ASSOCIATED TTPs | PATCH LINK |
| CosmicSting (Adobe Commerce and Magento Open Source Improper Restriction of XML External Entity Reference (XXE) Vulnerability) | CWE-611 | T1190: Exploit Public-Facing Application T1059: Command and Scripting Interpreter T1606: Forge Web Credentials | https://experiencele ague.adobe.com/en/ docs/commerce- operations/release/ notes/security- patches/2-4-7- patches, https://experiencele ague.adobe.com/en/ docs/commerce- operations/upgrade- guide/modules/upgr ade |

| CVE ID | CELEBRITY VULNERABILITY | AFFECTED PRODUCTS | ASSOCIATED ACTOR |
|--|----------------------------|---|--|
| 0.75.0004 | 8 | Splunk Enterprise Versions 9.2.0 to 9.2.1, 9.1.0 to 9.1.4, 9.0.0 to 9.0.9 | - |
| CVE-2024- | ZERO-DAY | | |
| <u>36991</u> | 8 | AFFECTED CPE | ASSOCIATED ATTACKS/RANSOM WARE |
| NAME | CISA KEV | cpe:2.3:a:splunk:splunk:*:*:*: enterprise:*:*:* | |
| Splunk Enterprise Path Traversal Vulnerability | 8 | cpe:2.3:o:microsoft:windows:- :*:*:*:*:*:* | - |
| | CWE ID | ASSOCIATED TTPs | PATCH LINK |
| | CWE-35 | T1083: File and Directory Discovery | https://docs.splunk. com/Documentation /Splunk/9.2.2/Releas eNotes/MeetSplunk |

| CVE ID | CELEBRITY VULNERABILITY | AFFECTED PRODUCTS | ASSOCIATED ACTOR |
|--|-------------------------------|--|--|
| | 8 | Docker Engine: Versions Prior to and v19.03.15, Versions Prior to and v20.10.27, Versions Prior to and | |
| CVE-2024-41110 | ZERO-DAY | v23.0.14, Versions Prior to and v24.0.9, Versions Prior to and v25.0.5, Versions Prior to and v26.0.2, Versions Prior to and v26.1.4, Versions Prior to and v27.0.3, Versions Prior to and v27.1.0 | |
| | 8 | AFFECTED CPE | ASSOCIATED ATTACKS/RAN SOMWARE |
| NAME | CISA KEV | cpe:2.3:a:docker:docker engi | |
| | 8 | ne:*:*:*:*:*:* | |
| Docker Engine AuthZ Plugin Bypass Vulnerability | CWE ID | ASSOCIATED TTPs | PATCH LINKS |
| | CWE-187 CWE-444 CWE-863 | T1190: Exploit Public-Facing Application, T1068: Exploitation for Privilege Escalation, T1588: Obtain Capabilities | https://github. com/docker/c ompose/relea ses/tag/v2.29. 1 |

| CVE ID | CELEBRITY VULNERABILITY | AFFECTED PRODUCTS | ASSOCIATED ACTOR |
|---|----------------------------|---|--|
| | 8 | ServiceNow Now Platform | |
| CVE-2024-4879 | ZERO-DAY | | |
| | 8 | AFFECTED CPE | ASSOCIATED ATTACKS/RANSOMWARE |
| NAME | CISA KEV | cpe:2.3:a:servicenow:servic | |
| ServiceNow UI Macros Jelly Template Injection Vulnerability | ⊘ | enow:*:*:*:*:*:* | - |
| | CWE ID | ASSOCIATED TTPs | PATCH LINK |
| | CWE-1287 | T1059: Command and Scripting Interpreter, T1190: Exploit Public-Facing Application | https://support.serviceno w.com/kb?id=kb_article_ view&sysparm_article=KB 1645154 |

| CVE ID | CELEBRITY VULNERABILITY | AFFECTED PRODUCTS | ASSOCIATED ACTOR |
|--|----------------------------|---|--|
| CVE-2024-5178 | 8 | ServiceNow Now Platform | - |
| | ZERO-DAY | | |
| | 8 | AFFECTED CPE | ASSOCIATED ATTACKS/RANSOMWARE |
| NAME | CISA KEV | cpe:2.3:a:servicenow:servicenow:*:*:*:*:*:* | |
| ServiceNow SecurelyAccess API Input Validation Vulnerability | 8 | | - |
| | CWE ID | ASSOCIATED TTPs | PATCH LINK |
| | CWE-184 | T1588: Obtain Capabilities, T1083: File and Directory Discovery | https://support.serviceno w.com/kb?id=kb_article_ view&sysparm_article=KB 1648312 |

| CVE ID | CELEBRITY VULNERABILITY | AFFECTED PRODUCTS | ASSOCIATED ACTOR |
|--|----------------------------|--|--|
| CVE-2024-5217 | ※ | ServiceNow Now Platform | |
| | ZERO-DAY | | |
| | 8 | AFFECTED CPE | ASSOCIATED ATTACKS/RANSOMWARE |
| NAME | CISA KEV | cpe:2.3:a:servicenow:servicenow:*:*:*:*:*:* | |
| ServiceNow GlideExpression Script Input Validation Vulnerability | ⊘ | | |
| | CWE ID | ASSOCIATED TTPs | PATCH LINK |
| | CWE-184 | T1059: Command and Scripting Interpreter, T1588: Obtain Capabilities | https://support.serviceno w.com/kb?id=kb_article_ view&sysparm_article=KB 1648313 |

| CVE ID | CELEBRITY VULNERABILITY | AFFECTED PRODUCTS | ASSOCIATED ACTOR |
|--|----------------------------|--|---|
| | ⊘ | Apache Log4j2 | Andariel |
| CVE-2021-44228 | ZERO-DAY | | |
| | <u> </u> | AFFECTED CPE | ASSOCIATED ATTACKS/RANSOMWARE |
| NAME | CISA KEV | | Atharvan, ELF Backdoor, |
| Log4shell (Apache Log4j2 Remote Code Execution Vulnerability) | | cpe:2.3:a:apache:log4j:*:*:*: *:*:*:* | Jupiter, MagicRAT, No Pineapple, TigerRAT, Valefor/VSingle, ValidAlpha, YamaBot, NukeSped, Goat RAT, Black RAT, AndarLoader, DurianBeacon, Trifaux, KaosRAT, Preft, Andariel Scheduled Task Malware, BottomLoader, NineRAT, DLang, Nestdoor, Artprint, Artshow, Blackcanvas, Deimosc2, Falsejade, Hiddengift, Hollowdime, Messyhelp, Pineapple, Quartzfire, Redthorn, Rifle, Sonicboom, SHATTEREDGLASS ransomware and MAUI ransomware |
| | CWE ID | ASSOCIATED TTPs | PATCH LINK |
| | CWE-917 | T1059: Command and Scripting Interpreter | https://logging.apache.org/log4j/2.x/security.html |

X Attacks Executed

| NAME | OVERVIEW | DELIVERY METHOD | TARGETED CVEs |
|------------------------|--|--|--|
| <u>dllFake</u> | The dllFake information- stealing malware, which has been circulating since at least January 2024, can steal browser credentials and cryptocurrency wallet information, log clipboard contents and keystrokes, and download and execute additional payloads on infected Windows hosts. | Trojanized software products | |
| ТҮРЕ | | IMPACT | AFFECTED PRODUCTS |
| Information Stealer | | Information Theft, Resource Hijacking | Notezilla, Copywhiz, and RecentX |
| ASSOCIATED ACTOR | | | PATCH LINK |
| - | | | - |

| NAME | OVERVIEW | DELIVERY METHOD | TARGETED CVEs |
|---------------------|--|--|---|
| <u>MerkSpy</u> | | Exploiting Vulnerability | CVE-2021- 40444 |
| ТҮРЕ | MerkSpy is a surveillance spyware designed to covertly | IN A DA CT | AFFECTED |
| Spyware | computer without their knowledge or consent. It can | IMPACT | PRODUCTS |
| | | Information Theft, Compromise Infarstructure | Microsoft Windows |
| ASSOCIATED ACTOR | | | PATCH LINK |
| | | | |
| <u>-</u> | | | https://msrc.micro soft.com/update- guide/en- US/advisory/CVE- 2021-40444 |

| NAME | OVERVIEW | DELIVERY METHOD | TARGETED CVEs |
|---|--|---------------------------------|---------------|
| | The new modular backdoor | Spear Phishing | - |
| WINELOADER features a modular design, where | IMPACT | AFFECTED PRODUCTS | |
| | encrypted modules are downloaded from the C2 server. This backdoor employs techniques such as re-encryption and zeroing out memory buffers to protect sensitive data in memory and evade memory forensics solutions. | | |
| TYPE | | Information Theft, Espionage | - |
| Backdoor | | | PATCH LINK |
| | | | |
| ASSOCIATED ACTOR | | | - |
| APT 29 | | | |

| NAME | OVERVIEW | DELIVERY METHOD | TARGETED CVEs |
|---------------------|--|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| | ROOTSAW, also known as EnvyScout, is a malicious dropper program used in the initial stage of attacks by the APT29 hacking | Spear Phishing | - |
| <u>RootSaw</u> | | IMPACT | AFFECTED PRODUCTS |
| | | Information Theft, Espionage | |
| TYPE | group. Its main purpose is | | _ |
| Dropper | to install the actual malicious payload, such as WINELOADER, which allows attackers remote access. | | |
| ASSOCIATED ACTOR | | | PATCH LINK |
| APT 29 | | | <u>-</u> |

| NAME | OVERVIEW | DELIVERY METHOD | TARGETED CVEs |
|---------------------|---|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| | designed to download, decode, and execute an | Spear Phishing | |
| <u>VaporRage</u> | | IMPACT | AFFECTED PRODUCTS |
| | | Information Theft, Espionage | |
| TYPE | arbitrary payload fully in | | |
| Downloader | memory. Its deployment patterns, including staging payloads on compromised websites, make it challenging for traditional forensic investigations. | | |
| ASSOCIATED ACTOR | | | PATCH LINK |
| APT 29 | | | - |

| NAME | OVERVIEW | DELIVERY METHOD | TARGETED CVEs |
|------------------|---|--|---|
| | XMRig is a widely-used form of malware designed to mine cryptocurrencies like Monero. It covertly harnesses the computing power of infected systems for unauthorized mining activities. | Exploiting vulnerabilities | CVE-2017-3506 CVE-2023-21839 |
| <u>XMRig</u> | | IMPACT | AFFECTED PRODUCTS |
| | | Monero. It covertly harnesses the computing power of infected systems for unauthorized mining Information Theft, Espionage, Resource Hijacking, | Oracle WebLogic Server |
| TYPE | | | PATCH LINKS |
| Cryptominer | | | |
| ASSOCIATED ACTOR | | | https://www.oracle.com/securi ty-alerts/cpuapr2017.html https://www.oracle.com/securi |
| 8220 Gang | | | ty-alerts/cpujan2023.html |

| NAME | OVERVIEW | DELIVERY METHOD | TARGETED CVEs | |
|---------------------|--|----------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| | PureCrypter is an advanced loader that has been marketed since at least March 2021. This malware is | Exploiting vulnerabilities | CVE-2017-3506 CVE-2023-21839 | |
| <u>PureCrypter</u> | | IMPACT | AFFECTED PRODUCTS | |
| ТҮРЕ | known for distributing various remote access trojans and information stealers. The loader, implemented as a .NET executable, uses SmartAssembly for obfuscation and other obfuscation techniques to evade antivirus detection. | | Oracle WebLogic Server | |
| Downloader | | | PATCH LINKS | |
| ASSOCIATED ACTOR | | executable, uses Es | Information Theft, Espionage, Resource Hijacking, | https://www.oracle.co m/security- |
| 8220 Gang | | Hijacking, | alerts/cpuapr2017.html https://www.oracle.co m/security- alerts/cpujan2023.html | |

| NAME | OVERVIEW | DELIVERY METHOD | TARGETED CVEs |
|--------------------------|--|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| | The Nim downloader is a basic utility coded in Nim, designed | Social Engineering | - |
| <u>Nim</u> Downloader | | IMPACT | AFFECTED PRODUCTS |
| | | Information Theft, Espionage | |
| TYPE | to retrieve second-stage | | - |
| Downloader | malware from a staging server under the attacker's control. | | |
| ASSOCIATED ACTOR | | | PATCH LINK |
| - | | | - |

| NAME | OVERVIEW | DELIVERY METHOD | TARGETED CVEs |
|---------------------|---|--------------------|-------------------|
| | Donut, a position- independent shellcode generation framework, is engineered to bypass | Social Engineering | |
| <u>Donut</u> | | IMPACT | AFFECTED PRODUCTS |
| | | ;, | |
| TYPE | security measures by | | |
| Framework | manipulating functions, facilitating the deployment and execution of embedded payloads. | | |
| ASSOCIATED ACTOR | | | PATCH LINK |
| - | | | |

| NAME | OVERVIEW | DELIVERY METHOD | TARGETED CVEs |
|------------------|---|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| | Sliver, a freely available Golang trojan designed as a substitute for CobaltStrike, provides attackers with complete control over the victim's machine, allowing them to leverage all of Sliver's functionalities to carry out any desired actions. | Social Engineering | - |
| <u>Silver</u> | | IMPACT | AFFECTED PRODUCTS |
| TYPE | | Information Theft, Espionage | |
| Trojan | | | |
| ASSOCIATED ACTOR | | | PATCH LINK |
| - | | | - |

| NAME | OVERVIEW | DELIVERY METHOD | TARGETED CVEs |
|---------------------|---|---|-------------------|
| | The Mekotio banking trojan, a sophisticated malware in operation since at least 2015, predominantly targets Latin American countries to illicitly obtain sensitive information, especially banking credentials. Mekotio is linked to other notable Latin American banking malware, including Grandoreiro. | Social Engineering | |
| <u>Mekotio</u> | | IMPACT | AFFECTED PRODUCTS |
| | | Information Theft, Financial Gain, and Compromise infrastructure | |
| TYPE | | | |
| Banking Trojan | | | |
| ASSOCIATED ACTOR | | | PATCH LINK |
| - | | | - |

The IOCs (Indicators of Compromise) for the attacks executed are listed in the appendix section at the end of the report.

| NAME | OVERVIEW | DELIVERY METHOD | TARGETED CVEs |
|-------------------------------|---|--------------------|-------------------|
| <u>Eldorado</u> ransomware | Eldorado, a new Golang-based ransomware, targets Windows and VMware ESXi systems, significantly impacting sectors in the U.S., including real estate, education, healthcare, and manufacturing. This ransomware employs ChaCha20 and RSA encryption to lock files while deliberately avoiding critical system files to ensure continued usability of the affected systems. Post-encryption, Eldorado selfdeletes to cover its tracks. | | |
| ТҮРЕ | | IMPACT | AFFECTED PRODUCTS |
| Ransomware | | | |
| ASSOCIATED ACTOR | | | PATCH LINK |
| <u>-</u> | | Encrypt Data | |

| NAME | OVERVIEW | DELIVERY METHOD | TARGETED CVEs |
|------------------|---|-------------------------------|--|
| <u>Lumma</u> | Lumma stealer, previously known as LummaC2, is a subscription-based information stealer that has been active | Exploiting Vulnerabilities | CVE-2024-21412 |
| ТҮРЕ | | IMPACT | AFFECTED PRODUCTS |
| ASSOCIATED | since 2022. This malware primarily targets cryptocurrency wallets, browser extensions, and two-factor authentication (2FA) mechanisms. Its main objective is to steal sensitive information from compromised machines, posing a significant threat to users' financial and personal data. | Steal Data | Microsoft Windows Internet Shortcut Files |
| ACTOR | | | PATCH LINK |
| Stargazer Goblin | | | https://msrc.microso ft.com/update- guide/vulnerability/C VE-2024-21412 |

| NAME | OVERVIEW | DELIVERY METHOD | TARGETED CVEs |
|---------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|--|
| <u>Meduza</u> <u>Stealer</u> | The Meduza Stealer malware has an objective of comprehensive data theft. It pilfers users' browsing activities, extracting a wide array of browser-related data. From critical login credentials to browsing history and curated bookmarks, no digital artifact is safe. Even crypto wallet extensions, password managers, and 2FA extensions are vulnerable, making Meduza Stealer a significant threat to users' financial and personal data. | Exploiting Vulnerabilities | CVE-2024-21412 |
| ТҮРЕ | | IMPACT | AFFECTED PRODUCTS |
| Stealer | | Steal Data | Microsoft Windows Internet Shortcut Files |
| ASSOCIATED ACTOR | | | PATCH LINK |
| - | | | https://msrc.microso ft.com/update- guide/vulnerability/C VE-2024-21412 |

| NAME | OVERVIEW | DELIVERY METHOD | TARGETED CVEs |
|----------------------|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| <u>ViperSoftX</u> | ViperSoftX is an information-stealing malware primarily targeting cryptocurrencies, and known for its unique technique of hiding malicious code inside log files. This multi-stage stealer exhibits sophisticated evasion capabilities, concealing small PowerShell scripts on a single line within otherwise innocent-looking large log files. ViperSoftX focuses on stealing cryptocurrencies, clipboard swapping, fingerprinting the infected machine, downloading and executing arbitrary additional payloads, and executing commands. | Pirated software and torrents | |
| ТҮРЕ | | IMPACT | AFFECTED PRODUCTS |
| Stealer | | | |
| ASSOCIATE D ACTOR | | Steal Data | PATCH LINK |
| - | | Stedi Data | - |

| NAME | OVERVIEW | DELIVERY METHOD | TARGETED CVEs |
|----------------------|---|--------------------|-------------------|
| <u>Kematian</u> | Kematian-Stealer is a newly | Phishing | - |
| Stealer TYPE | emerging information stealer actively developed on GitHub and disseminated as open-source software. This malware extracts sensitive information from various applications, targeting and copying data, capturing images, processing cookie files, and compressing the | IMPACT | AFFECTED PRODUCTS |
| Stealer | | | - |
| ASSOCIATE D ACTOR | | | PATCH LINK |
| - | collected data into a ZIP file for exfiltration. It also deletes temporary files and the executed PowerShell script to minimize evidence. The builder is hosted on GitHub, allowing users to customize and deploy the malware, configure features, and input C2 server details through a web interface. | Steal Data | - |

| NAME | OVERVIEW | DELIVERY METHOD | TARGETED CVEs |
|----------------------|---|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| EstateRansomw are | EstateRansomware is a recently surfaced ransomware strain that gains access to victims' systems by brute-forcing dormant accounts on Fortinet FortiGate VPN. Moreover, the ransomware exploits vulnerabilities in Veeam Backup software to propagate within the compromised environments. | Abusing Fortinet VPN Service | CVE-2023-27532 |
| ТҮРЕ | | IMPACT | AFFECTED PRODUCTS |
| Ransomware | | | Veeam Backup & Replication |
| ASSOCIATED ACTOR | | Encrypt Data | PATCH LINK |
| - | | | https://www.veeam .com/kb4424 |

| NAME | OVERVIEW | DELIVERY METHOD | TARGETED CVEs |
|-----------------------------|---|--------------------|-------------------|
| <u>BugSleep</u> Backdoor | BugSleep is a backdoor designed to execute threat actors' | Phishing | |
| TYPE | commands and transfer files between the compromised machine and the C&C server. BugSleep supports 11 different commands. Its core functionality includes sending file content to its C&C server, writing content into files, and running commands through a command pipe. | IMPACT | AFFECTED PRODUCTS |
| Backdoor | | | |
| ASSOCIATED | | Steal data | |
| ACTOR | | | PATCH LINK |
| MuddyWater | | | |

| NAME | OVERVIEW | DELIVERY METHOD | TARGETED CVEs |
|---------------------|--|--------------------|-------------------|
| <u>ShadowRoot</u> | The ShadowRoot ransomware | Social Engineering | |
| <u>Ransomware</u> | campaign uses a downloaded | | |
| ТҮРЕ | payload, a Delphi binary designed to include additional components that conceal its operations and evade known cybersecurity solutions. These components culminate in executing the primary ransomware payload, "RootDesign.exe," which methodically encrypts files on the victim's PC and appends the ".shadowroot" extension to each compromised file. | IMPACT | AFFECTED PRODUCTS |
| Ransomware | | Encrypt Data | - |
| ASSOCIATED ACTOR | | | PATCH LINK |
| <u>-</u> | | | |

| NAME | OVERVIEW | DELIVERY METHOD | TARGETED CVEs |
|---|---|-------------------------------|--|
| Atlantida Stealer | Atlantida stealer is an info-stealer malware targeting sensitive information from various applications, including Telegram, Steam, FileZilla, cryptocurrency wallets, and web browsers. This malware extracts stored sensitive and potentially valuable data, such as passwords and cookies, and collects files with specific extensions from the infected system's desktop. Additionally, Atlantida stealer captures the victim's screen and gathers comprehensive system information, enhancing its ability to exploit compromised systems. | Exploiting Vulnerabilities | CVE-2024-38112 |
| ТҮРЕ | | IMPACT | AFFECTED PRODUCTS |
| Stealer | | | Windows MSHTML |
| ASSOCIATE D ACTOR | | | PATCH LINK |
| Void Banshee, Stargazer Goblin | | Steal Data | https://msrc.microso ft.com/update- guide/vulnerability/C VE-2024-38112 |

| NAME | OVERVIEW | DELIVERY METHOD | TARGETED CVEs |
|---|--|--------------------|---------------|
| 9002 RAT (aka | The 9002 RAT is a Remote | Phishing | - |
| <u>McRAT,</u> <u>Hydraq,</u> <u>HOMEUNIX)</u> | Access Tool (RAT) commonly used by Advanced Persistent Threat (APT) groups to take control of a victim's machine. It is typically spread through zero-day exploits, such as those targeting Internet Explorer, and via email attachments. The infection process begins when a .LNK file is opened, triggering the execution of a PowerShell command. | IMPACT | AFFECTED |
| ТҮРЕ | | | PRODUCTS |
| RAT | | System Compromise | - |
| ASSOCIATED ACTOR | | | PATCH LINK |
| APT17 | | | - |

| NAME | OVERVIEW | DELIVERY METHOD | TARGETED CVEs |
|----------------------------|---|--|---------------|
| <u>Jellyfish</u> Loader | Jellyfish Loader is a .NET- | Phishing | |
| | based shellcode loader engineered for malicious | | AFFECTED |
| TYPE | purposes. It distinguishes | IMPACT | PRODUCTS |
| Loader | itself by using asynchronous task method builders to execute code, securely gather and transmit system information, and prepare for the execution of additional malicious code delivered by the C&C server. | Information Theft, Resource Hijacking | _ |
| ASSOCIATED ACTOR | | | PATCH LINK |
| - | | | - |

| NAME | OVERVIEW | DELIVERY METHOD | TARGETED CVEs |
|----------------------------------|--|---|---------------|
| <u>Play</u> <u>Ransomware</u> | A new Linux variant of the Play ransomware that targets | Valid credentials or Phishing | |
| TYPE | VMware ESXi environments, marking a shift from its | | AFFECTED |
| Ransomware | employs advanced evasion | IMPACT | PRODUCTS |
| Hansonware | | | |
| ASSOCIATED | | Information Theft, Compromise Infrastructure, Financial Loss | |
| ACTOR | enhancing its operational | | PATCH LINK |
| - | capabilities. It encrypts critical files and disrupts business operations by leaving ransom notes. | | <u>-</u> |

| NAME | OVERVIEW | DELIVERY METHOD | TARGETED CVEs |
|---------------------|--|--|-------------------|
| | The Coroxy backdoor, also called SystemBC or DroxiDat, Coroxy Backdoor Eackdoor Eackdoor Coroxy Eackdoor Eackdoor Coroxy Eackdoor Eackdoo | Dropped via other malware | |
| | | IMPACT | AFFECTED PRODUCTS |
| | connection to the | | |
| TYPE | designated IP address. This IP address further resolves to various domains that correspond to the registered domains of Prolific Puma. The backdoor executes instructions from a remote adversary, thereby compromising the integrity of the affected system. | Information Theft, Compromise Infrastructure | |
| Backdoor | | | PATCH LINK |
| | | | |
| ASSOCIATED ACTOR | | | |
| - | | | |

| NAME | OVERVIEW | DELIVERY METHOD | TARGETED CVEs |
|------------------------|---|---|-------------------|
| | Braodo Stealer is a Python- based malware that has been targeting users since early 2024. It spreads through phishing and spear-phishing emails, | Spear Phishing | |
| Braodo Stealer | | IMPACT | AFFECTED PRODUCTS |
| | | Information Theft, Stealing Credentials, Espionage, Identity Theft, Financial Loss | |
| TYPE | using GitHub and a | | |
| Information Stealer | Singapore-based VPS server to host and distribute its malicious code. The malware exfiltrates internet browser data through Telegram bots. | | |
| ASSOCIATED ACTOR | | | PATCH LINK |
| - | | | |

| NAME | OVERVIEW | DELIVERY METHOD | TARGETED CVEs |
|----------------------------------|----------|--|-------------------|
| <u>Demodex</u> <u>Rootkit</u> | Implant. | Exploiting zero-day vulnerabilities in Internet-facing applications or Spear- phishing campaigns | |
| | | IMPACT | AFFECTED PRODUCTS |
| TVDE | | s to ding Information Theft, ective Financial Loss, and | |
| TYPE | | | |
| Rootkit | | | |
| ASSOCIATED ACTOR | | | PATCH LINK |
| GhostEmperor | | | |

| NAME | OVERVIEW | DELIVERY METHOD | TARGETED CVEs |
|---------------------|---|--|-------------------|
| | Rhadamanthys is an information stealer with a | Phishing | |
| Rhadamanthys | diverse set of modules and a multilayered design. It is sold on the black market and | IMPACT | AFFECTED PRODUCTS |
| TYPE | frequently updated, making it a persistent threat. Its multi-layer architecture allows it to evade detection and perform a range of malicious activities, such as | updated, making tent threat. Its er architecture evade detection orm a range of ctivities, such as | |
| Info Stealer | | | |
| ASSOCIATED ACTOR | | | PATCH LINK |
| Stargazer Goblin | stealing sensitive information and exfiltrating data. | | - |

| NAME | OVERVIEW | DELIVERY METHOD | TARGETED CVEs |
|---------------------|--|-----------------|-------------------|
| | RisePro is a stealer written in C++ that spreads through | Phishing | |
| <u>RisePro</u> | downloaders like win.privateloader. It possesses similar | IMPACT | AFFECTED PRODUCTS |
| ТҮРЕ | functionality to the stealer malware "Vidar." RisePro targets sensitive information on infected machines and attempts to exfiltrate it in the form of logs. It can steal credit card information, passwords, personal data, and other confidential information, posing a significant threat to affected systems. | Steal Data | |
| Stealer | | | |
| ASSOCIATED ACTOR | | | PATCH LINK |
| Stargazer Goblin | | | <u>-</u> |

| NAME | OVERVIEW | DELIVERY METHOD | TARGETED CVEs |
|---------------------|--|-----------------|-------------------|
| | RedLine Stealer is a versatile malware that can be purchased either as a standalone product or on a subscription basis. It is designed to collect a wide range of information from browsers, including saved credentials, autocomplete data, and credit card details. RedLine Stealer have expanded their capabilities to include the theft of cryptocurrency. | Phishing | - |
| <u>RedLine</u> | | IMPACT | AFFECTED PRODUCTS |
| | | Steal Data | |
| TYPE | | | |
| Stealer | | | |
| ASSOCIATED ACTOR | | | PATCH LINK |
| Stargazer Goblin | | | <u>-</u> |

O Adversaries in Action

| NAME | ORIGIN | TARGETED INDUSTRIES | TARGETED COUNTRIES | |
|------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| Velvet Ant | China | | Worldwide | |
| | MOTIVE | All | | |
| | Information Theft, Espionage | | | |
| | TARGETED CVEs | ASSOCIATED ATTACKS/RANSOMWARE | AFFECTED PRODUCTS | |
| | CVE-2024-20399 | | Cisco NX-OS Software | |

TTPs

TA0042: Resource Development; TA0011: Command and Control; TA0010: Exfiltration; TA0009: Collection; TA0008: Lateral Movement; TA0007: Discovery; TA0006: Credential Access; TA0005: Defense Evasion; TA0004: Privilege Escalation; TA0003: Persistence; TA0002: Execution; TA0001: Initial Access; T1588: Obtain Capabilities; T1588.006: Vulnerabilities; T1574: Hijack Execution Flow; T1574.001: DLL Search Order Hijacking; T1572: Protocol Tunneling; T1570: Lateral Tool Transfer; T1569: System Services; T1569.002: Service Execution; T1562.004: Disable or Modify System Firewall; T1135: Network Share Discovery; T1133: External Remote Services; T1090.001: Internal Proxy; T1087.002: Domain Account; T1083: File and Directory Discovery; T1082: System Information Discovery; T1078.003: Local Accounts; T1078.002: Domain Accounts; T1070.006: Timestomp; T1068: Exploitation for Privilege Escalation; T1059: Command and Scripting Interpreter; T1059.008: Network Device CLI; T1055: Process Injection; T1048: Exfiltration Over Alternative Protocol; T1047: Windows Management Instrumentation; T1039: Data from Network Shared Drive; T1037.004: RC Scripts; T1021.004: SSH; T1021.001: Remote Desktop Protocol; T1018: Remote System Discovery; T1016: System Network Configuration Discovery; T1003.001: LSASS Memory

| NAME | ORIGIN | TARGETED INDUSTRIES | TARGETED COUNTRIES |
|---|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| | Russia MOTIVE | | Australia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, |
| APT 29 (aka Cozy Bear, The Dukes, Group 100, Yttrium, Iron Hemlock, Minidionis, CloudLook, ATK 7, ITG11, Grizzly Steppe, UNC2452, Dark Halo, SolarStorm, StellarParticle, SilverFish, Nobelium, Iron Ritual, Cloaked Ursa, BlueBravo, ATK7, Blue Kitsune, G0016, Midwight Plizzand, SooDuke | Espionage and Information theft | Aerospace, Defense, Education, Embassies, Energy, Financial, Government, Healthcare, Law enforcement, Media, NGOs, Pharmaceutical, Telecommunications, Transportation, Think Tanks and Technology | Brazil, Canada, Chechnya, Chile, China, Cyprus, Czech, Denmark, France, Georgia, Germany, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, Russia, Singapore, Spain, South Korea, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, UAE, UK, Ukraine, USA, Uzbekistan, NATO |
| <u>Midnight Blizzard, SeaDuke,</u> <u>TA421, UAC-0029)</u> | TARGETED CVEs | ASSOCIATED ATTACKS/RANSOM WARE | AFFECTED PRODUCTS |
| | - | WINELOADER, RootSaw, VaporRage | - |

TA0007: Discovery; TA0011: Command and Control; TA0001: Initial Access; TA0002: Execution; TA0003: Persistence; TA0004: Privilege Escalation; TA0005: Defense Evasion; TA0006: Credential Access; T1566.002: Spearphishing Link; T1204.002: Malicious File; T1204: User Execution; T1082: System Information Discovery; T1134: Access Token Manipulation; T1057: Process Discovery; T1007: System Service Discovery; T1027: Obfuscated Files or Information; T1070.004: File Deletion; T1070: Indicator Removal; T1055.003: Thread Execution Hijacking; T1055: Process Injection; T1083: File and Directory Discovery; T1071.001: Web Protocols; T1071: Application Layer Protocol; T1574.002: DLL Side-Loading; T1574: Hijack Execution Flow; T1566: Phishing; T1110: Brute Force; T1110.003: Password Spraying; T1078.004: Cloud Accounts; T1528: Steal Application Access Token; T1078: Valid Accounts; T1621: Multi-Factor Authentication Request Generation; T1543.003: Windows Service; T1543: Create or Modify System Process; T1012: Query Registry; T1098.005: Device Registration; T1098: Account Manipulation; T1651: Cloud Administration Command; T1059.009: Cloud API; T1059: Command and Scripting Interpreter

| NAME | ORIGIN | TARGETED INDUSTRIES | TARGETED COUNTRIES |
|---|-------------------------------------|--|---------------------------|
| | China | All | Worldwide |
| | MOTIVE | | |
| | Financial Gain | | |
| 8220 Gang (aka 8220 Mining Group, Water Sigbin) | TARGETED CVEs | ASSOCIATED ATTACKS/RANSOMWARE | AFFECTED PRODUCTS |
| | CVE-2017-3506 CVE-2023- 21839 | XMRig Cryptominer, PureCrypter loader | Oracle WebLogic Server |

TA0001: Initial Access; TA0002: Execution; TA0003: Persistence; TA0005: Defense Evasion; TA0006: Credential Access; TA0007: Discovery; TA0009: Collection; TA0011: Command and Control; TA0040: Impact; T1190: Exploit Public-Facing Application; T1059: Command and Scripting Interpreter; T1059.001: PowerShell; T1047: Windows Management Instrumentation; T1036: Masquerading; T1036.005: Match Legitimate Name or Location; T1140: Deobfuscate/Decode Files or Information; T1112: Modify Registry; T1562.001: Disable or Modify Tools; T1620: Reflective Code Loading; T1055: Process Injection; T1055.012: Process Hollowing; T1053.005: Scheduled Task; T1057: Process Discovery; T1012: Query Registry; T1518.001: Security Software Discovery; T1082: System Information Discovery; T1071: Application Layer Protocol; T1001: Data Obfuscation; T1571: Non-Standard Port; T1095: Non-Application Layer Protocol; T1496: Resource Hijacking

| NAME | ORIGIN | TARGETED INDUSTRIES | TARGETED COUNTRIES |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 0 0 | - MOTIVE | Government | Russia |
| | Information theft and espionage | | |
| <u>CloudSorcerer</u> | TARGETED CVEs | ASSOCIATED ATTACKS/RANSOMW ARE | AFFECTED PRODUCTS |
| | - | - | - |

TA0007: Discovery; TA0011: Command and Control; TA0009: Collection; TA0002: Execution; TA0003: Persistence; TA0005: Defense Evasion; TA0010: Exfiltration; T1059: Command and Scripting Interpreter T1059.009: Cloud API; T1559: Inter-Process Communication; T1053: Scheduled Task/Job; T1047: Windows Management Instrumentation; T1543: Create or Modify System Process; T1140: Deobfuscate/Decode Files or Information; T1112: Modify Registry; T1083: File and Directory Discovery; T1046: Network Service Discovery; T1057: Process Discovery; T1012: Query Registry; T1082: System Information Discovery; T1005: Data from Local System; T1102: Web Service; T1568: Dynamic Resolution; T1567: Exfiltration Over Web Service; T1537: Transfer Data to Cloud Account

| NAME | ORIGIN | TARGETED INDUSTRIES | TARGETED COUNTRIES |
|------------|---|--------------------------------------|---|
| | - MOTIVE | | Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Czechia, |
| CRYSTALRAY | Information theft and espionage | All | France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Netherlands, Northern Ireland, Poland, Russia, Singapore, Sweden, Taiwan, UK, USA, Vietnam |
| | TARGETED CVEs | ASSOCIATED ATTACKS/RANSOM WARE | AFFECTED PRODUCTS |
| | CVE-2022-44877 CVE-2021-3129 CVE-2019-18394 | | CWP Control Web Panel, Laravel Ignition, Ignite Realtime Openfire |

TA0001: Initial Access; TA0002: Execution; TA0003: Persistence; TA0004: Privilege Escalation; TA0005: Defense Evasion; TA0006: Credential Access; TA0007: Discovery; TA0008: Lateral Movement; TA0009: Collection; TA0010: Exfiltration; TA0011: Command and Control; TA0040: Impact; TA0043: Reconnaissance; TA0042: Resource Development; T1595: Active Scanning; T1595.002: Vulnerability Scanning; T1592: Gather Victim Host Information; T1590: Gather Victim Network Information; T1588: Obtain Capabilities; T1588.002: Tool; T1588.006: Vulnerabilities; T1588.005: Exploits; T1190: Exploit Public-Facing Application; T1059: Command and Scripting Interpreter; T1555: Credentials from Password Stores; T1496: Resource Hijacking; T1041: Exfiltration Over C2 Channel; T1657: Financial Theft; T1071: Application Layer Protocol; T1070: Indicator Removal; T1010 Application Window Discovery; T1005: Data from Local System; T1053: Scheduled Task/Job; T1053.003: Cron;

| NAME | ORIGIN | TARGETED INDUSTRIES | TARGETED COUNTRIES |
|--|------------------------------------|---|--|
| | Iran | Defense, Education, Energy, Financial, Food and Agriculture, Gaming, Government, Healthcare, High- Tech, IT, Media, NGOs, Oil and gas, Telecommunications, Transportation, Airlines, Journalists, Logistics | Afghanistan, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, |
| | MOTIVE | | |
| MuddyWater (aka Seedworm, TEMP.Zagros, Static Kitten, Mercury, TA450, Cobalt Ulster, ATK 51, T-APT-14, ITG17, Mango Sandstorm, Boggy Serpens, Yellow Nix) | Information theft and espionage | | Belarus, Egypt, Georgia, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Mali, Netherlands, Oman, Qatar, Pakistan, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, UAE, Ukraine, USA |
| | TARGETED CVEs | ASSOCIATED ATTACKS/RANSO MWARE | AFFECTED PRODUCTS |
| | - | BugSleep Backdoor | - |

TA0001: Initial Access; TA0002: Execution; TA0003: Persistence; TA0005: Defense Evasion; TA0007: Discovery; TA0010: Exfiltration; TA0011: Command and Control; T1566: Phishing; T1566.002: Spearphishing Link; T1036: Masquerading; T1053: Scheduled Task/Job; T1204: User Execution; T1082: System Information Discovery; T1105: Ingress Tool Transfer; T1027: Obfuscated Files or Information; T1059: Command and Scripting Interpreter; T1133: External Remote Services; T1574: Hijack Execution Flow; T1497: Virtualization/Sandbox Evasion; T1070: Indicator Removal; T1033: System Owner/User Discovery; T1132: Data Encoding; T1132.002: Non-Standard Encoding; T1041: Exfiltration Over C2 Channel

| NAME | ORIGIN | TARGETED INDUSTRIES | TARGETED COUNTRIES | |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|--|
| 322 | - MOTIVE | Education | North America, Europe, | |
| Void Banshee | Information Theft & Financial Gainer | | and Southeast Asia | |
| | TARGETED CVEs | ASSOCIATED ATTACKS/RANSOM WARE | AFFECTED PRODUCTS | |
| | CVE-2024-38112 | Atlantida Stealer | Windows MSHTML | |

TA0042: Resource Development; TA0001: Initial Access; TA0002: Execution; TA0004: Privilege Escalation; TA0005: Defense Evasion; TA0006: Credential Access; TA0007: Discovery; TA0009: Collection; TA0010: Exfiltration; T1566: Phishing; T1566.002: Spearphishing Link; T1204: User Execution; T1204.002: Malicious File; T1218: System Binary Proxy Execution; T1218.009: Regsvcs/Regasm; T1584: Compromise Infrastructure; T1584.004: Server; T1059: Command and Scripting Interpreter; T1059.005: Visual Basic; T1059.001: PowerShell; T1027: Obfuscated Files or Information; T1055: Process Injection; T1560: Archive Collected Data; T1560.001: Archive via Utility; T1005: Data from Local System; T1082: System Information Discovery; T1555: Credentials from Password Stores; T1555.003: Credentials from Web Browsers; T1113: Screen Capture; T1041: Exfiltration Over C2 Channel

| NAME | NAME ORIGIN | | TARGETED COUNTRIES | | |
|---|---------------------------------|--|---|--|--|
| | China | Defense, Education, | Belgium, China, | | |
| | MOTIVE | Energy, Financial, Government, High- | Germany, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, | | |
| | Information theft and espionage | Tech, IT, Media, Mining, NGOs, lawyers, Business | Netherlands, Switzerland, Russia, UK, USA | | |
| APT17 (aka Tailgater Team, Elderwood, Elderwood Gang, Sneaky Panda, SIG22, Beijing Group, | TARGETED CVEs | ASSOCIATED ATTACKS/RANSOM WARE | AFFECTED PRODUCTS | | |
| Bronze Keystone, TG- 8153, TEMP.Avengers, Dogfish, Deputy Dog, ATK 2) | - | 9002 RAT | - | | |

TA0001: Initial Access; TA0002: Execution; TA0005: Defense Evasion; TA0007: Discovery; TA0009: Collection; TA0011: Command and Control; TA0010: Exfiltration; T1113: Screen Capture; T1041: Exfiltration Over C2 Channel; T1083: File and Directory Discovery; T1007: System Service Discovery; T1005: Data from Local System; T1566: Phishing; T1566.001: Spearphishing Attachment; T1566.002: Spearphishing Link; T1059: Command and Scripting Interpreter; T1059.005: Visual Basic; T1204: User Execution; T1204.001: Malicious Link; T1204.002: Malicious File; T1656: Impersonation; T1036: Masquerading; T1562: Impair Defenses; T1056: Input Capture

| NAME | ORIGIN | TARGETED INDUSTRIES | TARGETED COUNTRIES |
|--------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| | China | | Brunei, Cambodia, |
| | MOTIVE | Telecommunications and | East Timor, Indonesia, Laos, |
| GhostEmperor | Information Theft, Espionage | Government | Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam |
| | TARGETED CVEs | ASSOCIATED ATTACKS/RANSOMWARE | AFFECTED PRODUCTS |
| | | Demodex Rootkit | - |

TA0001: Initial Access; TA0002: Execution; TA0003: Persistence; TA0005: Defense Evasion; TA0007: Discovery; TA0011: Command and Control; TA0010: Exfiltration; T1190: Exploit Public-Facing Application; T1566: Phishing; T1059: Command and Scripting Interpreter; T1059.001: PowerShell; T1204: User Execution; T1047: Windows Management Instrumentation; T1543: Create or Modify System Process; T1055: Process Injection; T1055.012: Process Hollowing; T1027: Obfuscated Files or Information; T1070: Indicator Removal; T1014: Rootkit; T1082: System Information Discovery; T1041: Exfiltration Over C2 Channel; T1573: Encrypted Channel

| NAME | ORIGIN | TARGETED INDUSTRIES | TARGETED COUNTRIES |
|--|--|---|--|
| | North Korea | Critical Infrastructure, Defense, | |
| | MOTIVE | Aerospace, Government, Financial, Healthcare, Pharmaceutical, Engineering, | United States, Brazil, India, Japan, |
| 00 | Espionage and Information theft, Financial gain | Telecommunications, Transportation, Technology, Biotech, Chemicals, Education, Energy, Insurance, Legal, Medical Equipment, Nuclear Power, Retail, Utilities, and Agricultural | South Korea, United Kingdom, Germany, France, Nigeria |
| Andariel (aka | TARGETED CVEs | ASSOCIATED ATTACKS/RANSOMWARE | AFFECTED PRODUCTS |
| APT45, Onyx Sleet, formerly PLUTONIUM, DarkSeoul, Silent Chollima, and Stonefly) | CVE-2021- 44228 | Atharvan, ELF Backdoor, Jupiter, MagicRAT, No Pineapple, TigerRAT, Valefor/VSingle, ValidAlpha, YamaBot, NukeSped, Goat RAT, Black RAT, AndarLoader, DurianBeacon, Trifaux, KaosRAT, Preft, Andariel Scheduled Task Malware, BottomLoader, NineRAT, DLang, Nestdoor, Artprint, Artshow, Blackcanvas, Deimosc2, Falsejade, Hiddengift, Hollowdime, Messyhelp, Pineapple, Quartzfire, Redthorn, Rifle, Sonicboom, SHATTEREDGLASS ransomware and MAUI ransomware | Apache Log4j2 |

TA0001: Initial Access; TA0002: Execution; TA0004: Privilege Escalation; TA0042: Resource Development; TA0003: Persistence; TA0007: Discovery; TA0008: Lateral Movement; TA0043: Reconnaissance; TA0009: Collection; TA0011: Command and Control; TA0006: Credential Access; TA0010: Exfiltration; TA0005: Defense Evasion; T1566: Phishing; T1566.001: Spearphishing Attachment; T1566.002: Spearphishing Link; T1057: Process Discovery; T1082: System Information Discovery; T1083: File and Directory Discovery; T1053: Scheduled Task/Job; T1053.005: Scheduled Task; T1059.001: PowerShell; T1059.006: Python; T1059: Command and Scripting Interpreter; T1059.005: Visual Basic; T1059.003: Windows Command Shell; T1055.012: Process Hollowing; T1055: Process Injection; T1055.003: Thread Execution Hijacking; T1134: Access Token Manipulation; T1098: Account Manipulation; T1543.003: Windows Service; T1543: Create or Modify System Process; T1021.001: Remote Desktop Protocol; T1021: Remote Services; T1021.002: SMB/Windows Admin Shares; T1007: System Service Discovery; T1087: Account Discovery; T1591: Gather Victim Org Information; T1592: Gather Victim Host Information; T1595: Active Scanning; T1596: Search Open Technical Databases; T1003: OS Credential Dumping; T1048: Exfiltration Over Alternative Protocol; T1090: Proxy; T1560: Archive Collected Data; T1572: Protocol Tunneling; T1587.001: Malware; T1587.004: Exploits; T1190: Exploit Public-Facing Application; T1027: Obfuscated Files or Information; T1071: Application Layer Protocol; T1039: Data from Network Shared Drive; T1567: Exfiltration Over Web Service

| NAME | ORIGIN | TARGETED INDUSTRIES | TARGETED COUNTRIES | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------|--|
| | | | | |
| 9_~~ | MOTIVE | All | Worldwide | |
| | Information theft, Financial gain | | | |
| <u>Stargazer</u> <u>Goblin</u> | TARGETED CVEs | ASSOCIATED ATTACKS/RANSOMWARE | AFFECTED PRODUCTS | |
| | | Atlantida Stealer, Rhadamanthys, RisePro, Lumma Stealer, and RedLine | | |

TA0001: Initial Access; TA0002: Execution; TA0003: Persistence; TA0005: Defense Evasion; TA0006: Credential Access; TA0007: Discovery; TA0042: Resource Development; T1204: User Execution; T1566: Phishing; T1189: Drive-by Compromise; T1059: Command and Scripting Interpreter; T1071: Application Layer Protocol; T1027: Obfuscated Files or Information; T1036: Masquerading; T1212: Exploitation for Credential Access; T1083: File and Directory Discovery; T1585: Establish Accounts; T1585.001: Social Media Accounts; T1608: Stage Capabilities; T1608.001: Upload Malware

MITRE ATT&CK TTPS

| Tactic | Technique | Sub-technique | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| | T1595: Active Scanning | T1595.002: Vulnerability Scanning | | | | | |
| | T1592: Gather Victim Host Information | | | | | | |
| TA0043: | T1590: Gather Victim Network Information | | | | | | |
| Reconnaissance | T1598: Phishing for Information T1598.003: Spearphishing Link | | | | | | |
| | T1591: Gather Victim Org Information | | | | | | |
| | T1596: Search Open Technical Databases | 5 | | | | | |
| | | T1588.006: Vulnerabilities | | | | | |
| | T1588: Obtain Capabilities | T1588.005: Exploits | | | | | |
| | | T1588.002: Tool | | | | | |
| TA0042: | T1584: Compromise Infrastructure | T1584.004: Server | | | | | |
| Resource | T1583: Acquire Infrastructure | T1583.001: Domains | | | | | |
| | T1000: Stage Conchilities | T1608.004: Drive-by Target | | | | | |
| Development | T1608: Stage Capabilities | T1608.001: Upload Malware | | | | | |
| | T1597: Davidan Canabilities | T1587.001: Malware | | | | | |
| | T1587: Develop Capabilities | T1587.004: Exploits | | | | | |
| | T1585: Establish Accounts | T1585.001: Social Media Accounts | | | | | |
| | T1190: Exploit Public-Facing Application | | | | | | |
| | | T1195.002: Compromise Software Supply | | | | | |
| | T1195: Supply Chain Compromise | Chain | | | | | |
| TA0001: | | T1195.001: Compromise Software | | | | | |
| | | Dependencies and Development Tools | | | | | |
| Initial | T1566: Phishing | T1566.002: Spearphishing Link | | | | | |
| Access | 11300. Filishing | T1566.001: Spearphishing Attachment | | | | | |
| | T1078: Valid Accounts | T1078.004: Cloud Accounts | | | | | |
| | T1133: External Remote Services | | | | | | |
| | T1189: Drive-by Compromise | | | | | | |
| | | T1059.008: Network Device CLI | | | | | |
| | | T1059.006: Python | | | | | |
| | | T1059.003: Windows Command Shell | | | | | |
| | T4050 Common land Code (1) | T1059.009: Cloud API | | | | | |
| | T1059: Command and Scripting | T1059.001: PowerShell | | | | | |
| | Interpreter | T1059.007: JavaScript | | | | | |
| | | T1059.005: Visual Basic | | | | | |
| | | T1059.010: AutoHotKey & AutoIT | | | | | |
| T4.0003. | | T1059.004: Unix Shell | | | | | |
| TA0002: | T1203: Exploitation for Client Execution | | | | | | |
| Execution | | T1204.002: Malicious File | | | | | |
| | T1204: User Execution | T1204.001: Malicious Link | | | | | |
| | T1052: Cabada LT L /L | T1053.005: Scheduled Task | | | | | |
| | T1053: Scheduled Task/Job | T1053.003: Cron | | | | | |
| | T1651: Cloud Administration Command | | | | | | |
| | T1047: Windows Management Instrume | ntation | | | | | |
| | T1129: Shared Modules | | | | | | |
| | T1559: Inter-Process Communication | | | | | | |
| | | T1569.002: Service Execution | | | | | |
| | T1569: System Services | 11303.002. Service Execution | | | | | |

| Tactic | Technique | Sub-technique | | | | | |
|--------------------|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| | T1053: Scheduled Task/Job | T1053.005: Scheduled Task | | | | | |
| | 11055. Scrieduled TaskyJob | T1053.003: Cron | | | | | |
| | T1547: Boot or Logon Autostart Execution | T1547.001: Registry Run Keys / Startup Folder | | | | | |
| | T1543: Create or Modify System Process | T1543.003: Windows Service | | | | | |
| | | T1574.002: DLL Side-Loading | | | | | |
| TA0003: | T1574: Hijack Execution Flow | T1574.011: Services Registry Permissions | | | | | |
| Persistence | | Weakness | | | | | |
| | T1078: Valid Accounts | T1078.004: Cloud Accounts | | | | | |
| | T1098: Account Manipulation | T1098.005: Device Registration | | | | | |
| | T1133: External Remote Services | | | | | | |
| | T1505: Server Software Component | T1505.001: SQL Stored Procedures | | | | | |
| | T1136: Create Account | T1136.001: Local Account | | | | | |
| | T1068: Exploitation for Privilege Escalation | | | | | | |
| | T1053: Scheduled Task/Job | T1053.005: Scheduled Task | | | | | |
| | | T1053.003: Cron | | | | | |
| | | T1547.001: Registry Run Keys / Startup Folder | | | | | |
| | T1543: Create or Modify System Process | T1543.003: Windows Service | | | | | |
| TA0004: | T1134: Access Token Manipulation | | | | | | |
| | T1055: Process Injection | T1055.003: Thread Execution Hijacking | | | | | |
| Privilege | | T1055.012: Process Hollowing | | | | | |
| Escalation | | T1574.002: DLL Side-Loading | | | | | |
| | T1574: Hijack Execution Flow | T1574.011: Services Registry Permissions | | | | | |
| | | Weakness | | | | | |
| | | T1574.011: Hijack Execution Flow: Services | | | | | |
| | T4070. Valid Assessed | Registry Permissions Weakness | | | | | |
| | T1078: Valid Accounts | T1078.004: Cloud Accounts | | | | | |
| | T1098: Account Manipulation | T1098.005: Device Registration | | | | | |
| | | T1036.005: Match Legitimate Name or Location | | | | | |
| | T1036: Masquerading | T1036.008: Masquerade File Type | | | | | |
| | | T1036.004: Masquerade Task or Service | | | | | |
| | T1027: Obfuscated Files or Information | T1027.013: Encrypted/Encoded File | | | | | |
| | T1134: Access Token Manipulation | 11027.013. Elici ypted/Elicoded File | | | | | |
| | | T1070.004: File Deletion | | | | | |
| | T1070: Indicator Removal | T1070.001: Clear Windows Event Logs | | | | | |
| | | T1055.003: Thread Execution Hijacking | | | | | |
| | T1055: Process Injection | T1055.012: Process Hollowing | | | | | |
| TA 000F. | T1574: Hijack Execution Flow | T1574.002: DLL Side-Loading | | | | | |
| TA0005: | T1078: Valid Accounts | T1078.004: Cloud Accounts | | | | | |
| Defense | T1620: Reflective Code Loading | | | | | | |
| Evasion | T1562: Impair Defenses T1562.001: Disable or Modify Tools | | | | | | |
| | T1140: Deobfuscate/Decode Files or Information | | | | | | |
| | T1112: Modify Registry | | | | | | |
| | T1656: Impersonation | | | | | | |
| | T1480: Execution Guardrails | | | | | | |
| | T1222: File and Directory Permissions Modification | | | | | | |
| | | T1218.005: Mshta | | | | | |
| | T1218: System Binary Proxy Execution | T1218.009: Regsvcs/Regasm | | | | | |
| | T1564: Hide Artifacts | T1564.001: Hidden Files and Directories | | | | | |
| | T1497: Virtualization/Sandbox Evasion | | | | | | |
| | T1014: Rootkit | | | | | | |
| THREAT DIGEST MONT | | 64 | | | | | |

| Tactic | Technique | Sub-technique | | | | |
|------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | T1555: Credentials from Password Stores | T1555.003: Credentials from Web Browsers | | | | |
| | T1056: Input Capture | T1056.001: Keylogging | | | | |
| | T1110: Brute Force | T1110.003: Password Spraying | | | | |
| TA0006: | T1528: Steal Application Access Token | | | | | |
| Credential | T1621: Multi-Factor Authentication Reque | st Generation | | | | |
| | T1040: Network Sniffing | | | | | |
| Access | T1649: Steal or Forge Authentication Certi | | | | | |
| | T1606: Forge Web Credentials | T1606.001: Web Cookies | | | | |
| | T1003: OS Credential Dumping | | | | | |
| | T1212: Exploitation for Credential Access | | | | | |
| | T1082: System Information Discovery | | | | | |
| | T1057: Process Discovery | | | | | |
| | T1007: System Service Discovery | | | | | |
| | T1083: File and Directory Discovery | | | | | |
| | T1012: Query Registry | | | | | |
| TA 0007. | T1518: Software Discovery | T1518.001: Security Software Discovery | | | | |
| TA0007: | T1046: Network Service Discovery | | | | | |
| Discovery | T1040: Network Sniffing | | | | | |
| | T1217: Browser Information Discovery | | | | | |
| | T1087: Account Discovery | T1087.001: Local Account | | | | |
| | T1033: System Owner/User Discovery | | | | | |
| | T1010: Application Window Discovery | | | | | |
| | T1018: Remote System Discovery | | | | | |
| TA0008: | T1021: Remote Services | T1021.001: Remote Desktop Protocol | | | | |
| Lateral | | T1021.002: SMB/Windows Admin Shares | | | | |
| Movement | T1570: Lateral Tool Transfer | | | | | |
| | T1560: Archive Collected Data | T1560.001: Archive via Utility | | | | |
| | T1115: Clipboard Data | | | | | |
| TA 0000. | T1056: Input Capture | T1056.001: Keylogging | | | | |
| TA0009: | T1005: Data from Local System | | | | | |
| Collection | T1213: Data from Information Repositories | | | | | |
| | T1113: Screen Capture | | | | | |
| | T1039: Data from Network Shared Drive | | | | | |
| | T1571: Non-Standard Port | | | | | |
| | T1071: Application Layer Protocol T1071.001: Web Protocols | | | | | |
| | T1095: Non-Application Layer Protocol | | | | | |
| | T1001: Data Obfuscation | | | | | |
| TA0011: | T1573: Encrypted Channel | | | | | |
| Command | T1105: Ingress Tool Transfer | | | | | |
| and | T1102: Web Service | | | | | |
| Control | T1568: Dynamic Resolution | T1568.002: Domain Generation Algorithms | | | | |
| | T1132: Data Encoding | T1132.001: Standard Encoding | | | | |
| | · · | T1132.002: Non-Standard Encoding | | | | |
| | T1090: Proxy | | | | | |
| | T1572: Protocol Tunneling | | | | | |

| Tactic | Technique | Sub-technique | | | |
|-----------------|---|--------------------------------|--|--|--|
| | T1048: Exfiltration Over Alternative Protoc | ol | | | |
| TA0010: | T1041: Exfiltration Over C2 Channel | | | | |
| Exfiltration | T1567: Exfiltration Over Web Service | | | | |
| | T1537: Transfer Data to Cloud Account | | | | |
| | T1496: Resource Hijacking | | | | |
| | T1565: Data Manipulation | | | | |
| | T1657: Financial Theft | | | | |
| - 1.0040 | T1498: Network Denial of Service | | | | |
| TA0040: | T1486: Data Encrypted for Impact | | | | |
| Impact | T1490: Inhibit System Recovery | | | | |
| | T1485: Data Destruction | | | | |
| | T1491: Defacement | T1491.001: Internal Defacement | | | |
| | T1489: Service Stop | | | | |

Top 5 Takeaways

- In July, there were six zero-day vulnerabilities, with the 'Three Celebrity Vulnerabilities' taking center stage. These featured flaws such as regreSSHion, CosmicSting and Log4shell.
- Over the course of the month, a variety of ransomware variants, including the well-known Play ransomware, have been actively targeting victims with its new Linux Variant. Eldorado ransomware, another malicious program, has focused its attacks on a more specific geographical range, primarily targeting victims in United States, Italy, Croatia. Furthermore, Void Banshee, an APT group, has exploited the CVE-2024-38112 flaw in the Education sector in North America, Europe, and Southeast Asia for information theft and financial gain.
- A diverse array of malware families has been recently detected actively targeting victims in real-world environments. These include the Atlantida Stealer, Play ransomware, Coroxy backdoor, Braodo Stealer and Demodex Rootkit.
- **Eleven** active adversaries were identified across multiple campaigns, targeting the following key industries: **Government, Transportation, Education** and **Healthcare**.
- Multiple campaigns leveraging sophisticated, previously unseen malware and ransomware variants orchestrated a total of 29 attacks. These attacks top impacted United States, Germany and United Kingdom.

Recommendations

Security Teams

This digest can be used as a guide to help security teams prioritize the 23 significant vulnerabilities and block the indicators related to the 11 active threat actors, 29 active malware, and 170 potential MITRE TTPs.

Uni5 Users

This is an actionable threat digest for HivePro Uni5 customers, who can get comprehensive insights into their threat exposure and take action easily through the HivePro Uni5 dashboard by:

- Running a scan to discover the assets impacted by the 23 significant vulnerabilities.
- Testing the efficacy of their security controls by simulating the attacks related to active threat actors, active malware, and potential MITRE TTPs in Breach and Attack Simulation(BAS).

Hive Pro Threat Advisories (JUNE 2024)

| NON | NDAY | TUE | SDAY | WEDN | ESDAY | THUE | RSDAY | FRI | DAY | SATU | RDAY | SUN | DAY |
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| | 29 | | 30 | | 31 | | | | | | | | |
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Click on any of the icons to get directed to the advisory

| A | Red Vulnerability Report | × | Amber Attack Report |
|----------|----------------------------|----------|---------------------|
| # | Amber Vulnerability Report | Θ | Red Actor Report |
| 鉳 | Green Vulnerability Report | Θ | Amber Actor Report |
| X | Red Attack Report | | |

Appendix

Known Exploited Vulnerabilities (KEV): Software vulnerabilities for which there are public exploits or proof-of-concept (PoC) code available, and for which there is a high risk of potential harm to an organization's systems or data if left unaddressed.

Celebrity Vulnerabilities: Software vulnerabilities that have gained significant attention and have been branded with catchy names and logos due to their profound and multifaceted impact. These vulnerabilities provide malicious actors with opportunities to breach sensitive systems, potentially resulting in unauthorized access and the compromise of critical information.

Social engineering: is an attack that relies on human interaction to persuade people into compromising security. It involves various strategies aimed at extracting specific information or performing illicit activities from a target.

Supply chain attack: Also known as a value-chain or third-party attack, occurs when an outside partner or provider with access to your systems and data infiltrates your system. The purpose is to gain access to source codes, development processes, or update mechanisms in order to distribute malware by infecting legitimate programs.

Eavesdropping: Often known as sniffing or spying, is a significant risk in cybersecurity. Passwords, credit card information, and other sensitive data are easily stolen during these attacks as they are transmitted from one device to another. This type of network attack often occurs when unsecured networks, such as public Wi-Fi connections or shared electronic devices, are used.

Glossary:

CISA KEV - Cybersecurity & Infrastructure Security Agency Known Exploited Vulnerabilities

CVE - Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures

CPE - Common Platform Enumeration

CWE - Common Weakness Enumeration

№ Indicators of Compromise (IOCs)

| Attack Name | TYPE | VALUE |
|----------------|--------|--|
| <u>dllFake</u> | SHA256 | 1fa84b696b055f614ccd4640b724d90ccad4afc035358822224a02a 9e2c12846, cdc1f2430681e9278b3f738ed74954c4366b8eff52c937f185d760c1 bbba2f1d, fdc84cb0845f87a39b29027d6433f4a1bbd8c5b808280235cf867a6 b0b7a91eb, a89953915eabe5c4897e414e73f28c300472298a6a8c055fcc956c6 1c875fd96, 70bce9c228aacbdadaaf18596c0eb308c102382d04632b01b826e9d b96210093, 33e4d5eed3527c269467eec2ac57ae94ae34fd1d0a145505a29c51c f8e83f1b9, 03761d9fd24a2530b386c07bf886350ae497e693440a9319903072 b93a30c82d, de4e03288071cdebe5c26913888b135fb2424132856cc892baea97 92d6c66249 |
| <u>MerkSpy</u> | SHA256 | 92eb60179d1cf265a9e2094c9a54e025597101b8a78e2a57c19e46 81df465e08, 95a3380f322f352cf7370c5af47f20b26238d96c3ad57b6bc972776c c294389a, 0ffadb53f9624950dea0e07fcffcc31404299230735746ca43d4db05 e4d708c6, dd369262074466ce937b52c0acd75abad112e395f353072ae11e3e 888ac132a8, 569f6cd88806d9db9e92a579dea7a9241352d900f53ff7fe241b000 6ba3f0e22, 6cdc2355cf07a240e78459dd4dd32e26210e22bf5e4a15ea08a984a 5d9241067 |
| WINELOADER | SHA256 | d0a8fa332950b72968bdd1c8a1a0824dd479220d044e8c89a7dea4 434b741750, 1c7593078f69f642b3442dc558cddff4347334ed7c96cd096367afd0 8dca67bc, 3739b2eae11c8367b576869b68d502b97676fb68d18cc0045f661fb e354afcb9, 72b92683052e0c813890caf7b4f8bfd331a8b2afc324dd545d46138f 677178c4, 7600d4bb4e159b38408cb4f3a4fa19a5526eec0051c8c508ef1045f7 5b0f6083, ad43bbb21e2524a71bad5312a7b74af223090a8375f586d65ff2394 10bbd81a7, b014cdff3ac877bdd329ca0c02bdd604817e7af36ad82f912132c503 55af0920, c1223aa67a72e6c4a9a61bf3733b68bfbe08add41b73ad133a7c640 ba265a19e, e477f52a5f67830d81cf417434991fe088bfec21984514a5ee22c1bc ffe1f2bc, f61cee951b7024fca048175ca0606bfd550437f5ba2824c50d10bef8 fb54ca45 |

| Attack Name | ТҮРЕ | VALUE |
|--------------------|--------|--|
| <u>RootSaw</u> | SHA256 | a0f183ea54cb25dd8bdba586935a258f0ecd3cba0d94657985bb1ea 02af8d42c |
| <u>VaporRage</u> | SHA256 | c7b01242d2e15c3da0f45b8adec4e6913e534849cde16a2a6c48004 5e03fbee4, 7b666b978dbbe7c032cef19a90993e8e4922b743ee839632bfa6d9 9314ea6c53, ebe231c90fad02590fc56d5840acc63b90312b0e2fee7da3c760602 7ed92600e, 773f0102720af2957859d6930cd09693824d87db705b3303cef9ee7 94375ce13 |
| <u>XMRig</u> | SHA256 | f4d1b970bc9e5d319c5432be9e3863b5a20bf26e557c8cea6f3949d f0012cf01, 3961c31ed8411944c5401bb7a9c6738ec963910c205dba5e35292c 7d4f7b912b, 74d22338e9b71cefb4f5d62497e987e396dc64ca86b04a623c84d5b 66a2d7d3e, f34fc824a6c655bd6320b7818acdad9a5a570b88dd46507fdf73cd2 54af9b19f, 621a9f892436647a492e3877502454d1783dc0cf4e4ba9f3f459a8c 2ac7e6d97, f63921129822475dd132a116b11312ebbb0cdc8b54f188aabeb7cf7 a8c9065fd, 05e1988f56fe199f7e401c8f4d6ee50bb26ab34fb3f96c22de959c7e 5f92de77, d0cf7388253342f43f9b04da27f3da9ee18614539efdc2d9c4a0239a f51ddbe4, 09ec3bf64600d1fedbd11bb3ebb705a0f541d1310f5f8690de70d37 648fcd4b4 |
| <u>PureCrypter</u> | SHA256 | 397b94a80b17e7fbf78585532874aba349f194f84f723bd4adc7954 2d90efed3, 5732b89d931b84467ac9f149b2d60f3aee679a5f6472d6b4701202a b2cd80e99, 5d649c5aa230376f1a08074aee91129b8031606856e9b4b6c6d038 7f35f6629d, 7a5b8b448e7d4fa5edc94dcb66b1493adad87b62291be4ddcbd61f b4f25346a8, a7c006a79a6ded6b1cb39a71183123dcaaaa21ea2684a8f199f27e1 6fcb30e8e, be18d4fc15b51daedc3165112dad779e17389793fe0515d62bbcf00 def2c3c2d, c846e7bbbc1f65452bdca87523edf0fd1a58cbd9a45e622e29d480d 8d80ac331, efc0b3bfcec19ef704697bf0c4fd4f1cfb091dbfee9c7bf456fac02bcff cfedf, f950d207d33507345beeb3605c4e0adfa6b274e67f59db10bd08b9 1c96e8f5ad |

| Attack Name | ТҮРЕ | VALUE |
|--------------------------|----------|--|
| <u>PureCrypter</u> | MD5 | 0d8b1ad53fddacf2221409c1c1f3fd70, 0ede257a56a6b1fbd2b1405568b44015, 14e4bfe2b41a8cf4b3ab724400629214, 17f512e1a9f5e35ce5761dba6ccb09cb, 18e9cd6b282d626e47c2074783a2fa78, 1d3c8ca9c0d2d70c656f41f0ac0fe818, 2499343e00b0855882284e37bf0fa327, 2964ce62d3c776ba7cb68a48d6afb06e, 2fa290d07b56bde282073b955eae573e, 3f92847d032f4986026992893acf271e, 5420dcbae4f1fba8afe85cb03dcd9bfc, 61259b55b8912888e90f516ca08dc514, 71b4db69df67732acd60896e11237146, 754920678bc60dabeb7c96bfb88273de, 765f09987f0ea9a3797c82a1c3fced46, 785bfaa6322450f1c7fe7f0bf260772d, 8503b56d9585b8c9e6333bb22c610b54, 8ef7d7ec24fb7f6b994006e9f339d9af, a478540cda34b75688c4c6da4babf973, ae158d61bed131bcfd7d6cecdccde79b, b4fd2d06ac3ea18077848c9e96a25142, b5c60625612fe650be3dcbe558db1bbc, b6c849fcdda6c6d8367f159047d26c4, bbd003bc5c9d50211645b028833bbeb2 c3b90a10922eef6d635c6c786f29a5d0, c9ca95c2a07339edb13784c72f876a60, d70bb6e2f03e5f456103b9d6e2dc2ee7, dbcaa05d5ca47ff8c893f47ad9131b29, de94d596cca180d348a4acdeeaaa9439, eaaf20fdc4a07418b0c8e85a2e3c9b27, f1c29ba01377c35e6f920f0aa626eaf5, f34d5f2d4577ed6d9ceec516c1f5a744, f4eebe921b734d563e539752be05931d, fa4ffa1f263f5fc67309569975611640, fdd4cd11d278dab26c2c8551e006c4ed |
| <u>Nim</u> Downloader | SHA256 | fdd4cd11d278dab26c2c8551e006c4ed d891f4339354d3f4c4b834e781fa4eaca2b59c6a8ee9340cc489ab00 23e034c8, d7a66f8529f1c32342c4ed06c4a4750a93bd44161f578e5b94d6d30f 7cc41581, c21ad804c22a67ddb62adf5f6153a99268f0b26e359b842ebeabcada 824c277f |
| | URL | hxxps://auth.economy-gov- il[.]com/SUPPOSED_GRASSHOPPER.bin?token=ghhdjsdgsd |
| <u>Donut</u> | SHA256 | 2070dd30e87c492e6f44ebb0a37bcae7cb309de61e1c4e6223df090 bb26b3cd7 |
| <u>Silver</u> | SHA256 | 2070dd30e87c492e6f44ebb0a37bcae7cb309de61e1c4e6223df090 bb26b3cd7 |
| | Hostname | www.economy-gov-il[.]com |

| Attack Name | ТҮРЕ | VALUE |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|--|
| <u>Mekotio</u> | SHA1 | 5e92f0fcddc1478d46914835f012137d7ee3c217, f68d3a25433888aa606e18f0717d693443fe9f5a, 3fe5d098952796c0593881800975bcb09f1fe9ed, 1087b318449d7184131f0f21a2810013b166bf37, ef22c6b4323a4557ad235f5bd80d995a6a15024a |
| <u>Eldorado</u> <u>Ransomware</u> | SHA256 | 1375e5d7f672bfd43ff7c3e4a145a96b75b66d8040a5c5f98838f6eb0ab9f27b, 7f21d5c966f4fd1a042dad5051dfd9d4e7dfed58ca7b78596012f3f122ae66dd, cb0b9e509a0f16eb864277cd76c4dcaa5016a356dd62c04dff8f8d96736174a7, b2266ee3c678091874efc3877e1800a500d47582e9d35225c44ad379f12c70de, dc4092a476c29b855a9e5d7211f7272f04f7b4fca22c8ce4c5e4a01f22258c33, 8badf1274da7c2bd1416e2ff8c384348fc42e7d1600bf826c9ad695fb5192c74, cb0b9e509a0f16eb864277cd76c4dcaa5016a356dd62c04dff8f8d96736174a7 |
| | MD5 | 9d1fd92ea00c6eef88076dd55cad611e, 315a9d36ed86894269e0126b649fb3d6 |
| | TOR Address | hxxp[:]//dataleakypypu7uwblm5kttv726l3iripago6p336xjnbstkjwrlnlid[.]onion |
| | Email | russoschwartz@onionmail[.]org |
| | IPv4 | 173[.]44[.]141[.]152 |
| <u>Lumma</u> | SHA256 | B1B8EA15E6BBFC7C38EB394D7E81A99A93689464FAF991D77E2872 2E5B0E4681, D9F6408B67628D5618A4FBABA97404AC55988633CCB2A02A09C95 B0B134BAFC9, DD5B52A63E8A774C058E558AA7E983D6AA51F560BA3F01829287C 4B85081B884, D856A66EA554538D421ABCEB2D304200537F5A268CBFDE8F52F41A 0C048EDFDC, 148c456e83e746a63e54ec5abda801731c42f3778e8eb0bf5a5c731b9 a48c45d, 2f5624dcda1d58a45491028acc63ff3f1f89f564015813c52eebd80f51 220383, 98b7488b1a18cb0c5e360c06f0c94d19a5230b7b15d0616856354fb6 4929b388, a484fa09be45608e23d8e67cd28675fa3e3c4111af396501385256ce3 4ff1d95 |
| | URLs | hxxps[:]//considerrycurrentyws[.]shop, hxxps[:]//deprivedrinkyfaiir[.]shop, hxxps[:]//detailbaconroollyws[.]shop, hxxps[:]//distincttangyflippan[.]shop, hxxps[:]//greentastellesqwm[.]shop, hxxps[:]//horsedwollfedrwos[.]shop, hxxps[:]//innerverdanytiresw[.]shop, |

| Attack Name | ТҮРЕ | VALUE |
|-----------------------------------|--------|---|
| <u>Lumma</u> | URLs | hxxps[:]//lamentablegapingkwaq[.]shop, hxxps[:]//macabrecondfucews[.]shop, hxxps[:]//messtimetabledkolvk[.]shop, hxxps[:]//patternapplauderw[.]shop, hxxps[:]//relaxtionflouwerwi[.]shop, hxxps[:]//sideindexfollowragelrew[.]pw, hxxps[:]//slamcopynammeks[.]shop, hxxps[:]//standingcomperewhitwo[.]shop, hxxps[:]//stickyyummyskiwffe[.]shop, hxxps[:]//sturdyregularrmsnhw[.]shop, hxxps[:]//understanndtytonyguw[.]shop, hxxps[:]//vivaciousdqugilew[.]shop |
| <u>Meduza</u> | SHA256 | 2aa321a93bfa09139831e510e3cf9a869ece3d2e00889c846be1699 63cbb3b34, e29fa10b148be279c203e1f9079e7245b834f7912534c1bf4180af37 686f621e, 73171634ceb5c5007cf78a6f32d6633590830f39f4e5311a4f323a4d 44975ca7, cee2442ce10695e29830a77d38d4af1e24d6881203743664abc4ad 9a8c97c0f2, 2ad84bfff7d5257fdeb81b4b52b8e0115f26e8e0cdaa014f9e3084f5 18aa6149, 114b868f319162c5d6ff92796e41910f54de0e89f895a066fd4980c6 dba2e323, 478eb22a1f1be2ef6e70625cf42ca61c716389135acbb705c0e21f0c f330bf46, 811dbefc20a0a348038ef8f6adc70c38f9b778c20abfb85953a26dc6 037a0cde, 62460105edf1636fd9605894deba01a417fcd8558c9a43ceefbf9fdd a536a9c1, 4cfc33deeedcc336cc541b2a91eb666fdb2c8984c215daf8cee6ab79 3c9ef9d1, aa46a10b5392afadabb645417e88a32a95a82796b4b9517ea983ee 589ed78ab6, Bded3addc990fa93827a6cfbf9687076df89cead996396e443d4465 c4de43aba |
| <u>ViperSoftX</u> | SHA256 | 814297c47c67c82c4700ed0f099d558b8ac45e91cbb72d44a46c2e2 a0c6b11aa, fef939b4a90ee28e2cffe1d8f0dcfc0d5dd174b0321e2a2c6cd46c65b 7b79a2d, 779323771d4ebd97de44bdb9cb03e40156182b2012acfd444a4787 902b0f1f35, 4d1ef869c4bddeccc318939ea2651ce5a3fc2e369ba44a2e24cb9b1 02ef2be19, d55aaa430ea18f3b85ccbfe2f34ce14b9b88d348d83e6c41d3aaea4 56b69b869 |
| <u>Kematian</u> <u>Stealer</u> | SHA256 | 1c7424d6cbd0e5104151b6317b914a24992a9de9855d7ec4e0cd49 3fac0a3b98 |

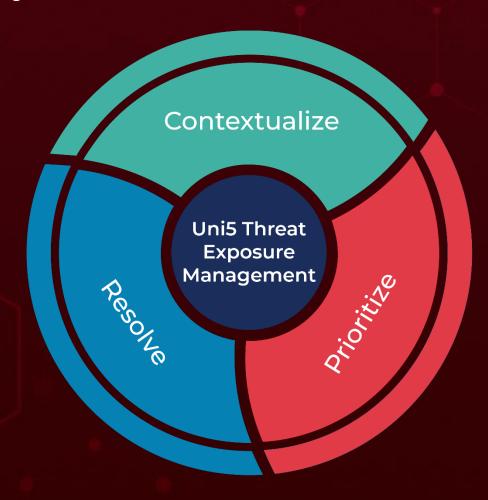
| Attack Name | ТҮРЕ | VALUE |
|--|--------|---|
| EstateRansom ware | SHA1 | cb704d2e8df80fd3500a5b817966dc262d80ddb8, 2c56e9beea9f0801e0110a7dc5549b4fa0661362, 5e460a517f0579b831b09ec99ef158ac0dd3d4fa, 107ec3a7ed7ad908774ad18e3e03d4b999d4690c |
| <u>BugSleep</u> <u>Backdoor</u> | SHA256 | 73c677dd3b264e7eb80e26e78ac9df1dba30915b5ce3b1bc1c83db52 b9c6b30e, 960d4c9e79e751be6cad470e4f8e1d3a2b11f76f47597df8619ae41c9 6ba5809, b8703744744555ad841f922995cef5dbca11da22565195d05529f5f90 95fbfca, 94278fa01900fdbfb58d2e373895c045c69c01915edc5349cd6f3e5b7 130c472, 5df724c220aed7b4878a2a557502a5cefee736406e25ca48ca11a7060 8f3a1c0 |
| <u>ShadowRoot</u> <u>Ransomware</u> | SHA1 | cd8fbf0dcdd429c06c80b124caf574334504e99a, 1c9629aeb0e6dbe48f9965d87c64a7b8750bbf93 |
| Atlantida Stealer | SHA256 | 6f1f3415c3e52dcdbb012f412aef7b9744786b2d4a1b850f1f45610487 16c750, 2b6c8aa2ac917d978dfec53cef70eaca36764a93d01d93786cc0d84da 47ce8e6, 385ebe3d5bd22b6a5ae6314f33a7fa6aa24814005284c79edaa5bdcf9 8e28492, 2ebf051f6a61fa825c684f1d640bfb3bd79add0afcff698660f83f22e65 44cba, ab59a8412e4f8bf3a7e20cd656edacf72e484246dfb6b7766d467c2a1 e4cdab0 |
| | IPv4 | 185[.]172[.]128[.]95 |
| <u>9002 RAT</u> | SHA256 | 28808164363d221ceb9cc48f7d9dbff8ba3fc5c562f5bea9fa3176df5dd 7a41e e024fe959022d2720c1c3303f811082651aef7ed85e49c3a3113fd74f2 29513c, d6b348976b3c3ed880dc41bb693dc586f8d141fbc9400f5325481d00 27172436, c0f93f95f004d0afd4609d9521ea79a7380b8a37a8844990e85ad4eb3 d72b50c, caeca1933efcd9ff28ac81663a304ee17bbcb8091d3f9450a62c291fec 973af5, de19e0163af15585c305f845b90262aee3c2bdf037f9fc733d3f1b379d 00edd0 |
| Jellyfish Loader | MD5 | e577fa8e0491fe027bc4da86a01f64ea |
| | SHA1 | 9ff473df01487ca59d6426c8fddf77a1c27b2437 |
| | SHA256 | e654e97efb6214bea46874a49e173a3f8b40ef30fd0179b1797d14b cc2c2aa6c |

| Attack Name | ТҮРЕ | VALUE |
|----------------------------------|-----------|--|
| <u>Play</u> <u>Ransomware</u> | SHA1 | 2a5e003764180eb3531443946d2f3c80ffcb2c30 |
| | IPv4 | 108[.]61[.]142[.]190 , 45[.]76[.]165[.]129, 149[.]248[.]2[.]42 |
| | URL | hxxp[:]//108[.]61[.]142[.]190/FX300[.]rar, hxxp[:]//108[.]61[.]142[.]190/1[.]dll[.]sa, hxxp[:]//108[.]61[.]142[.]190/64[.]zip, hxxp[:]//108[.]61[.]142[.]190/winrar-x64-611[.]exe, hxxp[:]//108[.]61[.]142[.]190/PsExec[.]exe, hxxp[:]//108[.]61[.]142[.]190/host1[.]sa |
| <u>Coroxy</u> <u>Backdoor</u> | SHA256 | 872b07b4a322a8fd471d076c55c2231c26c011891f90821e839ae36 04cc52de5 |
| | URL | hxxp[:]//108[.]61[.]142[.]190/host1[.]sa, hxxp[:]//108[.]61[.]142[.]190/1[.]dll[.]sa |
| | IPv4 | 45[.]76[.]165[.]129, 108[.]61[.]142[.]190 |
| Braodo Stealer | SHA256 | 8dcced38514c8167c849c1bba9c3c6ef20f219a7439d2fc1f889410e 34d8f6c9, 204a8346a401f3101361c4571fe1c4bbedc9e54e4f5c181bb7c81cf8 43286730 |
| <u>Demodex</u> <u>Rootkit</u> | MD5 | 4bb191c6d3a234743ace703d7d518f8f, 95e3312de43c1da4cc3be8fa47ab9fa4, d8ebfd26bed0155e7c4ec2ca429c871d |
| | SHA1 | 43f1c44fa14f9ce2c0ba9451de2f7d3dd1a208de, a59cca28205eeb94c331010060f86ad2f3d41882, bab2ae2788dee2c41065850b2877202e57369f37 |
| <u>Rhadamanthys</u> | SHA256 | 060de3b4cf3056f24de882b4408020cee0510cb1ff0e5007c621bc98e 5b4bdf3, 64a49ff6862b2c924280d5e906bc36168112c85d9acc2eb778b72ea1d 4c17895 |
| | IPv4:Port | 147[.]45[.]44[.]73[:]1488, 89[.]23[.]98[.]116[:]1444, 147[.]78[.]103[.]199[:]2529 |
| <u>RisePro</u> | SHA256 | 52c071349a51f000c446acb9ba38194449a455ba3cff5be290ba336da b1176fd 115aaa4fe6c3f309b03db57b4ce7e76ba8952cb240a22b6c35697cfe6 352488f b8d237fe35a52972a376a80721d5a97f9edc5da447502d3564185eaa 6df07706 |
| <u>RedLine</u> | SHA256 | 8d8d7eb1180c13ed629dceac6c399c656692a6476c49047e0822bec6 156a253a |
| | IPv4:Port | 147[.]45[.]47[.]64[:]11837 |

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