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# Indicators of Compromise Associated with Ranzy Locker Ransomware

# Summary

The FBI first identified Ranzy Locker ransomware in late 2020 when the variant began to target victims in the United States. Unknown cyber criminals using Ranzy Locker ransomware had compromised more than 30 US businesses as of July 2021. The victims include the construction subsector of the critical manufacturing sector, the academia subsector of the government facilities sector, the information technology sector, and the transportation sector.

A majority of victims reported the actors conducted a brute force attack targeting Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) credentials to gain access to the victims' networks. Recent victims reported the actors leveraged known Microsoft Exchange Server vulnerabilities and phishing as the means of compromising their networks. The actors attempted to locate important files to exfiltrate, such as customer information, PII related files, and financial records. Ranzy Locker is deployed to encrypt files on compromised Windows host systems (including servers and virtual machines) and attached network shares. The Ranzy Locker executable leaves a ransom note in all directories where encryption occurred demanding the victim pay a ransom in exchange for a



decryption tool. In an example of double extortion techniques, Ranzy actors in some cases have demanded a second ransom from the victim in exchange for not leaking the data on the Internet.

# **Technical Details and Indicators**

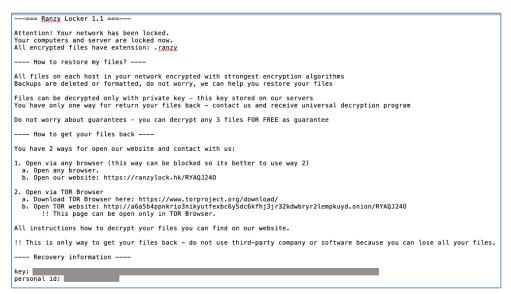
The FBI identified the following indicators of compromise (IOCs) that we assess are likely associated with Ranzy Locker activity.

#### New User Accounts

The Ranzy Locker actors may establish new accounts on domain controllers, servers, workstations, or the active directories. Newly created accounts with the name "felix" have been observed on at least three victims of the ransomware.

#### **Ransom Note**

The ransom note for Ranzy Locker has similarities to the wording in both the AKO and ThunderX ransom notes.<sup>1</sup> An example of the notes is below:



The key found in the ransom note is a base64 encoded string, which when decoded reads:

{"ext":".ranzy","network":"true/false","subID":"####","lang":"xx-XX."}

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Around October 2020 both AKO and ThunderX rebranded themselves as Ranzy Locker Ransomware.



The .ext extension parameter is typically .ranzy for Ranzy Locker 1.1, and the network parameter is typically set to true. The lang parameter is the language of the computer, such as "en-US."

The subID parameter is an integer and is the name of the Ranzy Locker executable on the system. For example, if the subid is 0000, then the Ranzy Locker executable's name is 0000.exe.

#### Ransomware Executable

The name of the Ranzy Locker executable is the subID found in the key on the ransom note. It is a 32-bit portable executable (PE), and all samples observed on different victims have different hash values but identical functionality. The executable requires administrator credentials to run.

Each Ranzy Locker executable contains the same hex encoded strings. Some of these strings are commands used to delete any backups on the system. The table below has the hex string, decoded string, and explanation of the string (if known):

Hex Strings	Decoded Strings	Explanation
476C6F62616C5C333533353546	Global\35355FA5-07E9-428B-	GUID/UUID
41352D303745392D343238422	B5A5-1C88CAB2B488	
D423541352D31433838434142		
3242343838		
726561646D652E747874	readme.txt	Ransom note name
776D69632E6578652053484144	wmic.exe SHADOWCOPY	Disables shadow copy
4F57434F5059202F6E6F696E74	/nointeractive	notification
6572616374697665		
776261646D696E2044454C4554	wbadmin DELETE	Deletes system state backups
452053595354454D5354415445	SYSTEMSTATEBACKUP	
4241434B5550		
776261646D696E2044454C4554	wbadmin DELETE	Deletes oldest system state
452053595354454D5354415445	SYSTEMSTATEBACKUP -	backup
4241434B5550202D64656C657	deleteOldest	
4654F6C64657374		
626364656469742E657865202F	<pre>bcdedit.exe /set {default}</pre>	Disables auto startup repair
736574207B64656661756C747	recoveryenabled No	
D207265636F76657279656E616		
26C6564204E6F		
626364656469742E657865202F	<pre>bcdedit.exe /set {default}</pre>	Disables Windows Error
736574207B64656661756C747	bootstatuspolicyignoreallfailures	Recovery
D20626F6F74737461747573706		
F6C6963792069676E6F7265616		
C6C6661696C75726573		

7672726464606666666677866720	uses durin ave Delate Charlesure	Deletes all Valume Chadress
76737361646D696E2E65786520	vssadmin.exe Delete Shadows	Deletes all Volume Shadow
44656C65746520536861646F77	/All /Quiet	Copies
73202F416C6C202F5175696574		
433A5C50726F6772616D20466	C:\Program Files\Microsoft SQL	SQL server path
96C65735C4D6963726F736F667	Server	
42053514C20536572766572		
433A5C50726F6772616D20466	C:\Program Files (x86)\Microsoft	SQL server path
96C65732028783836295C4D69	SQL Server	
63726F736F66742053514C2053		
6572766572		
534F4654574152455C4D696372	SOFTWARE\Microsoft\ERID	Registry key
6F736F66745C45524944		
4944	ID	
7B5041545445524E5F49447D	{PATTERN_ID}	
7B4558547D	{EXT}	
7B5549447D	{UID}	
22657874223A22	"ext":"	Ransom note key parameter
226B6579223A22	"key":"	Ransom note key
226E6574776F726B223A22	"network":"	Ransom note key parameter
227375626964223A22	"subid":"	Ransom note key parameter
226C616E67223A22	"lang":"	Ransom note key parameter

As these hex strings are present in all Ranzy Locker samples, they provide points for detection such as with YARA. A sample YARA rule can be found here:

https://www.tutorialjinni.com/ranzy-ransomware-sample-download.html

Sample Ranzy Yara Rule:
rule Ranzy_Locker_Ranomware {
meta:
description = "Ranzy Locker Ranomware"
reference = "https://labs.sentinelone.com/ranzy-ransomware-better-encryption-among-new-features-
of-thunderx-derivative/"
date = "2020-11-20"
hash1 = "393fd0768b24cd76ca653af3eba9bff93c6740a2669b30cf59f8a064c46437a2"
hash2 = "90691a36d1556ba7a77d0216f730d6cd9a9063e71626489094313c0afe85a939"
hash3 = "ade5d0fe2679fb8af652e14c40e099e0c1aaea950c25165cebb1550e33579a79"
hash4 = "bbf122cce1176b041648c4e772b230ec49ed11396270f54ad2c5956113caf7b7"
hash5 = "c4f72b292750e9332b1f1b9761d5aefc07301bc15edf31adeaf2e608000ec1c9"
strings:
\$s1 = "776261646D696E2044454C4554452053595354454D53544154454241434B5550" ascii // 'wmic.exe
SHADOWCOPY /nointeractive'
\$s2 = "776D69632E65786520534841444F57434F5059202F6E6F696E746572616374697665" ascii //
'SOFTWAREMicrosoftERID'

TLP: WHITE

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$s3 =
          "76737361646D696E2E6578652044656C65746520536861646F7773202F416C6C202F5175696574" ascii //
 'vssadmin.exe Delete Shadows /All /Quiet'
          "776261646D696E2044454C4554452053595354454D53544154454241434B5550202D64656C6574654F6C64657374"
$s4 =
ascii // 'wbadmin DELETE SYSTEMSTATEBACKUP -deleteOldest'
$s5 = "534F4654574152455C4D6963726F736F66745C45524944" ascii // 'SOFTWAREMicrosoftERID'
$s6 =
          "626364656469742E657865202F736574207B64656661756C747D20626F6F74737461747573706F6C6963792069676E
6F7265616C6C6661696C75726573" // 'bcdedit.exe /set {default} bootstatuspolicyignoreallfailures'
$s7 = "7B5549447D" ascii // '{UID}'
          "7B5041545445524E5F49447D" ascii // '{PATTERN_ID}'
$s8 =
         "726561646D652E747874" ascii // 'readme.txt'
"226E6574776F726B223A22" ascii // '"network":"'
"226C616E67223A22" ascii // 'lang":"'
"7B4558547D" ascii // '{EXT}'
$s9 =
$510 =
$s11 =
$s12 =
$s13 = "476C6F62616C5C3335335354641352D303745392D343238422D423541352D314338384341423242343838" //
 'Global35355FA5-07E9-428B-B5A5-1C88CAB2B488'
$s14 = "433A5C50726F6772616D2046696C65735C4D6963726F736F66742053514C20536572766572" ascii //
'C:ProgramFilesMicrosoft SQL Server'
$s15 = "433A5C50726F6772616D2046696C65732028783836295C4D6963726F736F66742053514C20536572766572" ascii
// 'C:Program Files (x86)Microsoft SQL Server'
$s16 = "227375626964223A22" ascii // '"subid":"'
$s17 = "22657874223A22" ascii // '"ext":"'
$s18 = "226B6579223A22" ascii // '"key":"'
// seq encrypt
$seq1 = { 8b 46 50 8d 4d a4 83 7d d4 10 53 8b 1d 14 80 41 00 89 45 a4 8d 45 c0 0f 43 45 c0 51 50 6a 00
6a 01 6a 00 ff 35 e8 1c 42 00 ff d3 85 c0 0f 84 b9 00 00 00 8b 46 68 8d 4d a4 83 7d ec 10 57 89 45 a4
8d 45 d8 0f 43 45 d8 33 ff 51 50 6a 00 47 57 6a 00 ff 35 e8 1c 42 00 ff d3 85 c0 0f 84 8a 00 00 00 c6
45 fc 02 33 db 8b 45 e8 8b 4d d0 03 c1 6a 0f 5a 89 5d b8 89 55 bc 88 5d a8 89 7d a4 3b c2 76 15 88 5d
a0 8d 4d a8 ff 75 a0 50 e8 78 02 00 00 8b 4d d0 89 5d b8 83 7d d4 10 8d 45 c0 51 0f 43 45 c0 8d 4d a8
50 e8 ca de ff ff 83 7d ec 10 8d 45 d8 ff 75 e8 0f 43 45 d8 8d 4d a8 50 e8 b3 de ff ff 8d 45 a8 50 8d 4e 70 e8 b8 d8 ff ff 8d 4d a8 e8 3f bf ff ff 8d 4d d8 e8 37 bf ff ff 8d 4d c0 e8 2f bf ff ff b0 01 eb
12 8d 4d d8 e8 23 bf ff ff 8d 4d c0 e8 1b bf ff ff 32 c0 e8 3f f1 }
//seq recon
%seq2 = { 8b 75 08 33 ff 8b 55 0c 33 c0 89 b5 68 fb ff ff 89 bd ac fb ff ff c7 85 b0 fb ff ff 07 00 00
00 66 89 85 9c fb ff ff 89 7d fc 39 7a 10 0f 84 da 00 00 00 6a 02 0f 57 c0 8d 8d 84 fb ff ff 58 66 0f
13 85 bc fb ff ff 66 89 85 b4 fb ff ff e8 6e ac ff ff 83 78 14 10 72 02 8b 00 50 ff 15 18 82 41 00 8d
8d 84 fb ff ff 89 85 b8 fb ff ff e8 8f a8 ff ff 68 87 69 00 00 ff 15 0c 82 41 00 bb 01 04 00 00 66 89
85 b6 fb ff ff 53 8d 85 c4 fb ff ff57 50 e8 fd 2d 00 00 83 c4 0c 8d 7d cc 33 c0 6a 08 59 6a 08 6a 20 f3
ab 8d 45 cc 50 53 8d 85 c4 fb ff ff 50 6a 10 8d 85 b4 fb ff ff 50 ff 15 1c 82 41 00 85 c0 75 45 8d 85
c4 fb ff ff 50 8d 8d 6c fb ff ff e8 7f a8 ff ff 8b d0 c6 45 fc 01 8d 8d 84 fb ff ff e8 26 ab ff ff 50
8d 8d 9c fb ff ff e8 88 bf ff ff 8d 8d 84 fb ff ff e8 c8 c2 ff ff 8d 8d 6c fb ff ff e8 f5 a7 ff ff 8d
85 9c fb }
condition:
uint16(0) ==
                    0x5a4d and filesize> 80KB and 10 of ($s*) and 1 of ($seq*)
```

In addition to encrypting files and deleting all backups found on the computer, the Ranzy Locker executable attempts to move laterally to other machines on the same network.

# **Additional Resources:**

For additional resources related to the prevention and mitigation of ransomware, go to <u>https://www.stopransomware.gov</u> as well as the CISA-Multi-State Information Sharing and Analysis Center (MS-ISAC) <u>Joint Ransomware Guide</u>. Stopransomware.gov is the U.S. Government's new, official one-stop location for resources to tackle ransomware more effectively.

# **Recommended Mitigations:**

- Implement regular backups of all data to be stored as air gapped, password protected copies offline. Ensure these copies are not accessible for modification or deletion from any system where the original data resides.
- Implement network segmentation, such that all machines on your network are not accessible from every other machine.
- Install and regularly update antivirus software on all hosts, and enable real time detection.
- Install updates/patch operating systems, software, and firmware as soon as updates/patches are released.
- Review domain controllers, servers, workstations, and active directories for new or unrecognized user accounts.
- Audit user accounts with administrative privileges and configure access controls with least privilege in mind. Do not give all users administrative privileges.
- Disable unused remote access/Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) ports and monitor remote access/RDP logs for any unusual activity.
- Consider adding an email banner to emails received from outside your organization.
- Disable hyperlinks in received emails.
- Use double authentication when logging into accounts or services.

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# https://www.ic3.gov/PIFSurvey

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