

Malware Analysis Report

25089304.r1.v2 NUMBER

2025-06-27 DATE

Notification

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Summary

Description

CISA received one ARM Linux 32-bit big-endian executable file for analysis. The sample is from the malware family IOCONTROL, a known Linux backdoor that establishes a Message Queuing Telemetry Transport (MQTT) Protocol connection with a command and control (C2) and can exfiltrate data, self-delete, establish persistence, as well as execute arbitrary commands. It uses a custom two stage packer as well as an Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) with a 256-bit key in Cipher Block Chaining (CBC) mode encrypted configuration that allows target specific variants of the malware.

Submitted Files (2)

1b39f9b2b96a6586c4a11ab2fdbff8fdf16ba5a0ac7603149023d73f33b84498 (IOCONTROL)

bc160db9bdf6758cafaa1940b8cbe1608fe3f236743d312a08568fa0fb1250ab (unpacked_iocontrol)

Domains (1)

uuokhhfsdlk[.]tylarion867mino[.]com

IPs (4)

104[.]21[.]62[.]225

159[.]100[.]6[.]69

172[.]67[.]139[.]215

3[.]217[.]232[.]142

Type

Findings

1b39f9b2b96a6586c4a11ab2fdbff8fdf16ba5a0ac7603149023d73f33b84498

Details

Name IOCONTROL

Size 16208 bytes

ELF 32-bit MSB executable, ARM, version 1 (ARM), statically linked, no section header

MD5 c92e2655d115368f92e7b7de5803b7bc

SHA1 366e435a1ea0f597deb6ebe7c0c5acdb6e8b33eb



 SHA256
 1b39f9b2b96a6586c4a11ab2fdbff8fdf16ba5a0ac7603149023d73f33b84498

 SHA512
 ee0640f965f1a07272669a39389f292bc5a2076af7119755f0a422befeac1f34e67682dddae75e5cf31bd2e20aa25e605 c5bd0ee159a9a00d9304e5fcfa082dd

 ssdeep
 384:PTICwsCROIIuZkdKlf5C+UCOP32ZU4UKa:4wsCR010C832ZHUKa

 Entropy
 7.656500

Antivirus

No matches found.

YARA Rules

```
• rule CISA_25089304_01 : backdoor anti_debugging captures_system_state_data cleans_traces_of_infection
  communicates_with_c2 determines_c2_server exfiltrates_data hides_artifacts persists_after_system_reboot
  probes_network_environment
  meta:
    author = "CISA Code & Media Analysis"
    incident = "25089304"
    date = "2025-01-23"
    last_modified = "20250124_1105"
    actor = "CyberAv3ngers"
    family = "unknown"
    capabilities = "anti-debugging captures-system-state-data cleans-traces-of-infection communicates-with-c2 determines-c2-
  server exfiltrates-data hides-artifacts persists-after-system-reboot probes-network-environment"
    malware_type = "backdoor"
    tool type = "remote-access"
    description = "Detects ARM BIG-ENDIAN samples"
    sha256_1 = "1b39f9b2b96a6586c4a11ab2fdbff8fdf16ba5a0ac7603149023d73f33b84498"
  strings:
    s1 = \{ ef 90 00 05 \}
    s2 = \{ ef 90 00 c0 \}
    $s3 = { ef 90 00 7d }
    s4 = \{ ef 90 00 04 \}
    $s5 = { ef 90 00 01 }
    $s6 = { e1 a0 f0 0a }
    $s7 = { 6f 70 65 6e }
    $s8 = { 41 42 43 21 }
    $s9 = { 2f 70 72 6f 63 2f 73 65 6c 66 2f 65 78 65 }
    $s10 = { 7f 45 4c 46 01 02 01 61 }
  condition:
    filesize > 10KB and all of them
 }
```

SIGMA Rule

No associated rule.

ssdeep Matches

No matches found.

Relationships

 1b39f9b2b9...
 Contains
 bc160db9bdf6758cafaa1940b8cbe1608fe3f23 6743d312a08568fa0fb1250ab

 1b39f9b2b9...
 Connected_To
 uuokhhfsdlk[.]tylarion867mino[.]com

Description

This sample is a packed 32-bit ARM big-endian ELF file for IOT/OT Linux systems. It utilizes a two layer unpacking mechanism that involves a modified open source packer, Ultimate Packer for Executables (UPX), as well as a custom unpacking routine.



The sample contains only an unpacking mechanism. After the first portion of code is unpacked, it is used to unpack and load the second and final portion into memory for execution.

Screenshots

```
LOAD:00018364 CODE32
LOAD:00018364
LOAD:00018368
LOAD:00018368
LOAD:00018369
LOAD:00018369
LOAD:00018370
LOAD:00018370
LOAD:00018370
LOAD:00018376
RS unpack_0; Branch
LOAD:00018376
LOAD:00018376
LOAD:00018376
LOAD:00018376
RS Unpack_loop_0; Branch with Link
unpack_loop_1; Branch
LOAD:00018376
LOAD:00018376
RS LOAD:00018376
LOAD:00018376
LOAD:00018376
RS LOAD:00018376
LOAD:00018376
RS LOAD:00018376
LOAD:00018376
RS LOAD:00018376
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LOAD:00018376
RS LOAD:00018376
LOAD:00018376
RS LOAD:00018376
LOAD:00018376
RS LOAD:00018376
LOAD:00018376
RS LOAD:
```

Figure 1 -



```
OAD:0001B454 STR
                                    R3, [SP, #flag_2];
.OAD:0001B458 ADD
                                    R6, LR, #4; mmap len
.OAD:0001B45C MOV
.OAD:0001B460 MOV
                                    R2, #3 ; Rd = Op2
R1, [R6] ; Load from Memory
OAD:0001B464 MOV
LOAD:0001B468 LDR
OAD:0001B46C MOV
                                    R0, #0; addr
_OAD:0001B470 STR
                                    mmap2 ; Supervisor Call
R0, [SP,#mmap_0_addr] ; Store to Memory
R3, [R6] ; mmap_0 len
.OAD:0001B474 SVC
.OAD:0001B478 STR
_OAD:0001B47C LDR
LOAD:0001B480 PUSH
LOAD:0001B484 MOV
OAD:0001B488 MOV
OAD:0001B48C LDRB
                                    R0, [R6,#8]; Load from Memory
.OAD:0001B490 PUSH
                                   R1, [R6,#4]; Load from Memory
R0, R6, #0xC; Rd = Op1 + Op2
R10, R2; Rd = Op2
OAD:0001B494 LDR
LOAD:0001B498 ADD
LOAD:0001B49C MOV
OAD:0001B4A0 MOV
_OAD:0001B4A4 LDR
                                    PC, [SP,#8+text_location]; jump back to _start
OAD:0001B4A8 ADD
OAD:0001B4AC POP
OAD:0001B4B0 LDR
LOAD:0001B4B4 STR
OAD:0001B4B8 MOV
_OAD:0001B4BC LDR
                                   R0, [SP,#mmap_0_addr]; Load from Memory mprotect; Supervisor Call
R0, [SP,#mem_main_header]; Load from Memory
R1, [R6,#-4]; Load from Memory
.OAD:0001B4C0 LDR
.OAD:0001B4C4 SVC
OAD:0001B4C8 LDR
OAD:0001B4CC LDR
                                    R5, R0, R1 ; 18000 + 8c
OAD:0001B4D0 ADD
.OAD:0001B4D4 SUB
                                    R4, R9, R1; 32d0
                                    LR, aProcSelfExe ; Load address
.OAD:0001B4D8 ADR
OAD:0001B4DC MOV
```

Figure 2 -

Figure 3 -

bc160db9bdf6758cafaa1940b8cbe1608fe3f236743d312a08568fa0fb1250ab

```
Name unpacked_iocontrol 49150 bytes

Type ELF 32-bit MSB executable, ARM, version 1 (ARM), dynamically linked, interpreter /lib/ld-linux.so.2, missing section headers
de9d8806f7c89afd05f10c624d8caefe
SHA1 d22ecc76a8a16cba402ed66f12dd8f110a8701bc
```



 SHA256
 bc160db9bdf6758cafaa1940b8cbe1608fe3f236743d312a08568fa0fb1250ab

 SHA512
 9621f426e047c932fdc1618f9f1419d88030262c6eb6a000865b74171e193b242f8a4e2284b7a7a877c8f7569b99363e 12e0221ea2728593edaa1ee615dc2bb5

 ssdeep
 768:BwTkGIPCjX2VgP+/u2S8Jb7D/dA52rc9vbFYHapko:iwMP+/u2SsbH/O52KvbFYlo

 Entropy
 4.280199

Antivirus

No matches found.

YARA Rules

```
• rule CISA_25089304_02 : IOCONTROL backdoor captures_system_state_data cleans_traces_of_infection
 communicates_with_c2 determines_c2_server exfiltrates_data hides_artifacts persists_after_system_reboot
 probes_network_environment
 meta:
    author = "CISA Code & Media Analysis"
    incident = "25089304"
    date = "2025-01-23"
    last modified = "20250124 1105"
    actor = "CyberAv3ngers"
    family = "IOCONTROL"
    capabilities = "captures-system-state-data cleans-traces-of-infection communicates-with-c2 determines-c2-server exfiltrates-
 data hides-artifacts persists-after-system-reboot probes-network-environment"
    malware_type = "backdoor"
    tool type = "remote-access"
    description = "Detects IOCONTROL samples"
    sha256_1 = "bc160db9bdf6758cafaa1940b8cbe1608fe3f236743d312a08568fa0fb1250ab"
 strings:
    $s1 = { 6c 69 62 73 73 6c 2e 73 6f 2e 31 2e 30 2e 30 00 }
    $s2 = { 6c 69 62 63 2e 73 6f 2e 36 00 }
    $s3 = { 53 48 41 32 35 36 5f 49 6e 69 74 00 }
    $s4 = { 53 53 4c 5f 63 6f 6e 6e 65 63 74 00 }
    $s5 = { 20 48 54 54 50 2f 31 2e 31 0d 0a 48 6f 73 74 3a 20 00 }
    $s6 = { 50 4f 53 54 20 00 }
    $s7 = { 7b 22 6f 75 74 70 75 74 73 22 3a 5b 25 73 5d 7d 00 }
    $s8 = { 96 02 9c b7 80 32 b1 97 17 d9 ec ac 4c 78 6e e5 45 88 2c 7b 1a b2 b3 4f 61 dd b0 4b 43 44 30 fc }
    $s9 = { 30 30 31 31 30 30 30 30 00 }
 condition:
    filesize > 30KB and all of them
 }
```

SIGMA Rule

No associated rule.

ssdeep Matches

No matches found.

Relationships

 bc160db9bd...
 Connected_To
 uuokhhfsdlk[.]tylarion867mino[.]com

 bc160db9bd...
 Contained_Within
 1b39f9b2b96a6586c4a11ab2fdbff8fdf16ba5a0 ac7603149023d73f33b84498

Description

This sample is the unpacked IOCONTROL embedded Linux backdoor. The malware has the capability to execute arbitrary commands sent from the C2 via an established MQTT connection. Some specific commands are also available to the attacker such as performing a port scan, self-deleting, and sending basic host information. The malware performs persistence via an init startup



script. It utilizes AES-256-CBC encryption with a key derived from a statically stored GUID to decrypt its configuration data.

---Begin GUID String---855958ce-6483-4953-8c18-3f9625d88c27 ---End GUID String---

---Begin Environment Variables---

0 0 22e70a3056aa209e90dc5a354edda2c1c3b88f1e4720dc6a090c4617a919447e

0_1 1c3b88f1e4720dc6a090c4617a919447

1 1.0.5

3 5958ce

4 3-4953-8c18-3f9625

---End Environment Variables---

First, the SHA256 hash is taken of a statically stored GUID string. The whole hashed string is used as the decryption key. A substring of the hash (index 31 to index 63) is used as the IV. The hashes are passed as strings directly into the AES decryption, instead of being interpreted as bytes, meaning only the first halves of the values are used for decryption (This is due to ascii strings being interpreted as bytes, which will result in twice the bytes as characters). The key and IV are stored as environment variables to be retrieved whenever decryption is needed (Figure 5).

---Begin Decryption Parameters---

GUID: 855958ce-6483-4953-8c18-3f9625d88c27

GUID(SHA256): 22e70a3056aa209e90dc5a354edda2c1c3b88f1e4720dc6a090c4617a919447e

GUID(SHA256)[31:63]: 1c3b88f1e4720dc6a090c4617a919447

Key: 22e70a3056aa209e90dc5a354edda2c1

IV: 1c3b88f1e4720dc6

---End Decryption Parameters---

Two directories are created and made fully accessible to any user. One directory "/tmp/iocontrol/" is for temporary files while the second directory "/etc/rc.d/" is used in the persistence mechanism.

Notably, a handler is set for the interrupts SIGSEGV and SIGPIPE, so if during execution a pipe error or segmentation fault occurs, the handler will restart the process.

A DNS over HTTPS (DoH) request is made to Cloudflare's public DNS resolver for the C2 domain: uuokhhfsdlk[.]tylarion867mino[.]com

---Begin DNS Request---

1.1.1.1:443/dns-query?name=uuokhhfsdlk[.]tylarion867mino[.]com !/dns-query?name=uuokhhfsdlk[.]tylarion867mino[.]com HTTP/1.1

Host: 1.1.1.1:443

accept: application/dns-json

connection: close

Content-Type: application/json

Content-length: 0 ---End DNS Request---

Once resolved, the process attempts to reach out to the IP and send a MQTT Connect packet. The packet is sent to the C2's MQTT broker, along with a "hello" message to the topic <GUID>/hello

---Begin MQTT Packet---

\x10 // control code CONNECT \x4c // Length of entire packet \x00\x04 // Protocol name length MQTT // Name of Protocol \x04 // Protocol Version (4)

\xc2 // flags (username, password, clean session)

\x07\x08 // keep alive for 1800 seconds

---End MQTT Packet---

Persistence is established after a check to see if the system already has it. The Linux function "access" is called against the dropped shell script "/etc/rc3.d/S93InitSystemd.sh" to see if it exists. If it does not exist, it is created and written to from two configuration indexes concatenated to the full script (Figure 6 and 7).



Multiple Linux function names are extracted from encrypted configuration entries. These names are concatenated to make full commands which pipe their output to a randomly generated eight character string log file: "/tmp/<random>.txt".

```
---Begin Function List---
uname -v > /tmp/<random>.txt 2>&1
hostname > /tmp/<random>.txt 2>&1
whoami > /tmp/<random>.txt 2>&1
date > /tmp/<random>.txt 2>&1
uname -r > /tmp/<random>.txt 2>&1
---End Function List---
```

The log file is then read and the outputs of the functions called are built into a packet to be sent to the C2 via the MQTT connection.

```
---Begin MQTT Message---

{
    "hostname": <hostname>,
    "current_user": <current_user>,
    "device_name": <device_name>,
    "device_model": <device_model>,
    "timezone": <timezone>,
    "firmware_version": <firmware_version>,
    "geo_location": <geo_location>,
    "version": <malware_version>
}
--End MQTT Message---
```

The sample then subscribes to the MQTT topic "push" which allows the C2 to send commands to the infected host. The malware ends in a loop that waits for a command from the C2 and sends them to a handler when received (Figure 9). The topic "output" is used when sending exfiltrated information back to the C2. There are four possible commands for the handler to receive:

- 0: Send "hello" packet again
- 1: Verify malware is installed into /usr/bin/iocontrol, then publish string "1:1"
- 2: Execute arbitrary command
- 3: Delete self, then publishes string "3:1", and exit
- 8: Performs port scan
- ---Begin Decrypted Configuration---
- 0. uuokhhfsdlk[.]tylarion867mino[.]com
- 1.8883
- 2. XXFrxHMDI1CqmIN5
- 3. sCgcVpkXixEUTgEJqY708N5w2c42DsslEutp7ZleNgt17G78iy
- 4. /hello
- 5. accept: application/dns-json
- 6. /output
- 7. /push
- 8. GET
- 9. POST
- 10. 1:1
- 11. 3:1
- 12. whoami
- 13. hostname
- 14. current_user 15. device name
- 16. device model
- 17. timezone
- 18. firmware_version
- 19. geo location
- 20. output
- 21. params
- 22. code
- 23. ORPAK
- 24. data
- 25. Answer



```
26. 1.1.1.1:443/dns-query?name=
27. /dev/urandom
28. /tmp/
29. .txt
30. 2>&1
31. > /dev/null 2>&1 &
32. version
33. date +%Z
34. %Y/%m/%d %H:%M:%S
35. ptrace
36. system
37. libc[.]so.6
38. /tmp/iocontrol/
39. /tmp/iocontrol.log
40. iocontrol
41. /etc/rc3.d/S93InitSystemd.sh
42. uname -v
43. uname -r
44. #!/bin/sh
iocpid=/var/run/iocontrol.pid
if [ -f "$iocpid" ] && kill -0 $(cat "$iocpid") 2>/dev/null; then
exit 1
fi
echo $$ > "$iocpid"
45. /usr/bin/iocontrol
46. /etc/rc3.d/
47.
trap "rm -f $iocpid" EXIT
while true; do
if ! pidof "iocontrol" > /dev/null; then
iocontrol >/dev/null 2>&1 &
fi
sleep 5
done
---End Decrypted Configuration---
```

Screenshots

Figure 4 -



```
2 void set_envs(void)
 4 {
 5 char *guid_2_8;
 6 char *guid_12_30;
 7 char *guid_sha_31_63;
   char guid_sha [68];
10 memset(guid_sha,0,0x41);
11 SHA256_wrapper(guid_ptr,guid_sha);
12 guid_2_8 = substringer(guid_ptr,2,8);
13 guid_12_30 = substringer(guid_ptr,12,30);
14 guid_sha_31_63 = substringer(guid_sha,31,63);
15 setenv("0_0",guid_sha,1);
16 setenv("0_1",guid_sha_31_63,1);
17 setenv("1","1.0.5",1);
18 setenv("3",guid_2_8,1);
19 setenv("4",guid_12_30,1);
20 free(guid_2_8);
21 free(guid_12_30);
22 free(guid_sha_31_63);
23 return;
24}
25
```

Figure 5 -



```
2 int persistence_setup(void)
4 {
5 char *filepath;
6 char *script_2;
   char *script_1;
9
   filepath = decrypt_config(daemon_path);
10
   script_1 = decrypt_config(bash_script_stop_instance);
11
   script_2 = decrypt_config(bash_script_verify_execution);
12 script_1 = concat(script_1,script_2);
13 write_to_file(filepath,script_1);
14
   chmod(filepath,0777);
15 free(script_1);
16 free(filepath);
   return 1;
17
18}
```

Figure 6 -



```
2 int m_EVP_CIPHER_decryption(uchar *encrypted,uint encrypted_len,uch
  ar *out_buffer)
 4 {
 5 EVP_CIPHER *cipher;
 6 int outl;
 7 EVP_CIPHER_CTX *ctx;
 8 uchar *iv;
 9 uchar *key;
10 uchar *out;
11 uint inl;
12 uchar *in;
13 int outl_;
15 out = out_buffer;
16 inl = encrypted_len;
17 in = encrypted;
18 key = (uchar *)getenv("0_0");
19 iv = (uchar *)getenv("0_1");
20 ctx = EVP_CIPHER_CTX_new();
21 cipher = EVP_aes_256_cbc();
22 EVP_DecryptInit_ex(ctx,cipher,(ENGINE *)0x0,key,iv);
23 EVP_DecryptUpdate(ctx,out,&outl,in,inl);
24 outl_ = outl;
25 EVP_DecryptFinal_ex(ctx,out + outl,&outl);
26 EVP_CIPHER_CTX_free(ctx);
27 return outl_ + outl;
28}
```

Figure 8 -

```
#!/bin/sh
iocpid=/var/run/iocontrol.pid
if [ -f "$iocpid" ] && kill -0 $(cat "$iocpid") 2>/dev/null; then
    exit 1
fi
trap "rm -f $iocpid" EXIT
while true; do
    if ! pidof "iocontrol" > /dev/null; then
        iocontrol >/dev/null 2>&1 &
    fi
    sleep 5
done
```

Figure 7 -



```
for (i = 0; (i < 1000 && ((&mem_1)[i] != (char *)0x0)); i = i + 1) {
34
      topic_output = concat((&mem_1)[i],"");
35
      switch((&mem_0)[i]) {
36
      case (char *)0x0:
37
       send_command_data(ssl_);
38
       break;
39
      case (char *)0x1:
40
       check_exec(ssl_,topic_output);
41
       break;
42
      case (char *)0x2:
43
       topic_output_ = get_linux_dir(topic_output);
44
       (&mem_2)[i] = topic_output_;
45
       break;
46
      case (char *)0x3:
47
       exit((int)ssl_);
48
       break;
49
      case (char *)0x8:
50
       str_[5] = strtok(topic_output," ");
       while (str_[5] != (char *)0x0) {
52
        str_[index] = str_[5];
53
        str_[5] = strtok((char *)0x0," ");
54
         index = index + 1;
55
```

Figure 9 -

uuokhhfsdlk[.]tylarion867mino[.]com

Ports

• 8883 TCP

Whois

Domain Name: tylarion867mino.com

Registry Domain ID: 2832005726_DOMAIN_COM-VRSN

Registrar WHOIS Server: whois.onlinenic.com Registrar URL: http://www.onlinenic.com Updated Date: 2024-11-27T10:42:42Z Creation Date: 2023-11-23T04:00:00Z

Registrar Registration Expiration Date: 2025-11-23T04:00:00Z

Registrar: Onlinenic Inc Registrar IANA ID: 82

Registrar Abuse Contact Email: abuse@onlinenic.com

Registrar Abuse Contact Phone: +1.5107698492

Domain Status: clientTransferProhibited https://icann.org/epp#clientTransferProhibited Domain Status: serverDeleteProhibited https://icann.org/epp#serverDeleteProhibited Domain Status: serverTransferProhibited https://icann.org/epp#serverTransferProhibited Domain Status: serverUpdateProhibited https://icann.org/epp#serverUpdateProhibited

Registry Registrant ID: Not Available From Registry

Registrant Organization: jude waters Registrant State/Province: Poznan

Registrant Country: PL



Registrant Email: Contact holder at https://www.domainidshield.com/gdpr Admin Email: Contact holder at https://www.domainidshield.com/gdpr Tech Email: Contact holder at https://www.domainidshield.com/gdpr

Name Server: connie.ns.cloudflare.com Name Server: fred.ns.cloudflare.com

DNSSEC: unsigned

URL of the ICANN WHOIS Data Problem Reporting System: http://wdprs.internic.net/

>>> Last update of WHOIS database: 2024-11-27T10:42:42Z <<<

Relationships		
uuokhhfsdlk[.]tylarion867mino[.]com	Resolved_To	3[.]217[.]232[.]142
uuokhhfsdlk[.]tylarion867mino[.]com	Connected_From	bc160db9bdf6758cafaa1940b8cbe1608fe3f23 6743d312a08568fa0fb1250ab
uuokhhfsdlk[.]tylarion867mino[.]com	Resolved_To	104[.]21[.]62[.]225
uuokhhfsdlk[.]tylarion867mino[.]com	Resolved_To	159[.]100[.]6[.]69
uuokhhfsdlk[.]tylarion867mino[.]com	Connected_From	1b39f9b2b96a6586c4a11ab2fdbff8fdf16ba5a0 ac7603149023d73f33b84498
uuokhhfsdlk[.]tylarion867mino[.]com	Resolved_To	172[.]67[.]139[.]215

Description

IOCONTROL and unpacked_iocontrol use this domain as their command and control with the MQTT protocol. This domain has been seized by the FBI.

159[.]100[.]6[.]69

Relationships			
159[.]100[.]6[.]69	Resolved_To	uuokhhfsdlk[.]tylarion867mino[.]com	
Description			
The domain previously resolved to this IP, but it is currently inactive.			

3[.]217[.]232[.]142

Relationships			
3[.]217[.]232[.]142	Resolved_To	uuokhhfsdlk[.]tylarion867mino[.]com	
Description			
The domain previously resolved to this IP, but it is currently inactive.			

172[.]67[.]139[.]215

Relationships			
172[.]67[.]139[.]215	Resolved_To	uuokhhfsdlk[.]tylarion867mino[.]com	
Description			
The domain previously resolved to this IP, but it is currently inactive.			

104[.]21[.]62[.]225

Relationships			
104[.]21[.]62[.]225	Resolved_To	uuokhhfsdlk[.]tylarion867mino[.]com	



Description

The domain previously resolved to this IP, but it is currently inactive.

Relationship Summary

1b39f9b2b9	Contains	bc160db9bdf6758cafaa1940b8cbe1608fe3f23 6743d312a08568fa0fb1250ab
1b39f9b2b9	Connected_To	uuokhhfsdlk[.]tylarion867mino[.]com
bc160db9bd	Connected_To	uuokhhfsdlk[.]tylarion867mino[.]com
bc160db9bd	Contained_Within	1b39f9b2b96a6586c4a11ab2fdbff8fdf16ba5a0 ac7603149023d73f33b84498
uuokhhfsdlk[.]tylarion867mino[.]com	Resolved_To	3[.]217[.]232[.]142
uuokhhfsdlk[.]tylarion867mino[.]com	Connected_From	bc160db9bdf6758cafaa1940b8cbe1608fe3f23 6743d312a08568fa0fb1250ab
uuokhhfsdlk[.]tylarion867mino[.]com	Resolved_To	104[.]21[.]62[.]225
uuokhhfsdlk[.]tylarion867mino[.]com	Resolved_To	159[.]100[.]6[.]69
uuokhhfsdlk[.]tylarion867mino[.]com	Connected_From	1b39f9b2b96a6586c4a11ab2fdbff8fdf16ba5a0 ac7603149023d73f33b84498
uuokhhfsdlk[.]tylarion867mino[.]com	Resolved_To	172[.]67[.]139[.]215
159[.]100[.]6[.]69	Resolved_To	uuokhhfsdlk[.]tylarion867mino[.]com
3[.]217[.]232[.]142	Resolved_To	uuokhhfsdlk[.]tylarion867mino[.]com
172[.]67[.]139[.]215	Resolved_To	uuokhhfsdlk[.]tylarion867mino[.]com
104[.]21[.]62[.]225	Resolved_To	uuokhhfsdlk[.]tylarion867mino[.]com

Recommendations

CISA recommends that users and administrators consider using the following best practices to strengthen the security posture of their organization's systems. Any configuration changes should be reviewed by system owners and administrators prior to implementation to avoid unwanted impacts.

- · Maintain up-to-date antivirus signatures and engines.
- · Keep operating system patches up-to-date.
- Disable File and Printer sharing services. If these services are required, use strong passwords or Active Directory authentication.
- Restrict users' ability (permissions) to install and run unwanted software applications. Do not add users to the local administrators group unless required.
- Enforce a strong password policy and implement regular password changes.
- Exercise caution when opening e-mail attachments even if the attachment is expected and the sender appears to be known.
- Enable a personal firewall on agency workstations, configured to deny unsolicited connection requests.
- Disable unnecessary services on agency workstations and servers.
- Scan for and remove suspicious e-mail attachments; ensure the scanned attachment is its "true file type" (i.e., the extension matches the file header).
- Monitor users' web browsing habits; restrict access to sites with unfavorable content.
- Exercise caution when using removable media (e.g., USB thumb drives, external drives, CDs, etc.).
- Scan all software downloaded from the Internet prior to executing.
- Maintain situational awareness of the latest threats and implement appropriate Access Control Lists (ACLs).

Additional information on malware incident prevention and handling can be found in National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Special Publication 800-83, "Guide to Malware Incident Prevention & Handling for Desktops and Laptops".

Contact Information



- 1-888-282-0870
- CISA Service Desk (UNCLASS)
- CISA SIPR (SIPRNET)
- CISA IC (JWICS)

CISA continuously strives to improve its products and services. You can help by answering a very short series of questions about this product at the following URL: https://www.cisa.gov/forms/feedback

Document FAQ

What is a MIFR? A Malware Initial Findings Report (MIFR) is intended to provide organizations with malware analysis in a timely manner. In most instances this report will provide initial indicators for computer and network defense. To request additional analysis, please contact CISA and provide information regarding the level of desired analysis.

What is a MAR? A Malware Analysis Report (MAR) is intended to provide organizations with more detailed malware analysis acquired via manual reverse engineering. To request additional analysis, please contact CISA and provide information regarding the level of desired analysis.

Can I edit this document? This document is not to be edited in any way by recipients. All comments or questions related to this document should be directed to the CISA at 1-888-282-0870 or <u>CISA Service Desk.</u>

Can I submit malware to CISA? Malware samples can be submitted via the methods below:

- Web: https://www.cisa.gov/resources-tools/services/malware-next-generation-analysis
- For larger files (over 100MB), please reach out to CISA for instructions.

CISA encourages you to report any suspicious activity, including cybersecurity incidents, possible malicious code, software vulnerabilities, and phishing-related scams. Reporting forms can be found on CISA's homepage at www.cisa.gov.

