

HiveForce Labs

THREAT ADVISORY

 **ATTACK REPORT**

Trigona Ransomware Targets Improperly Managed MS-SQL Servers

Date of Publication

April 13, 2023

Admiralty Code

A1

TA Number

TA2023184

Summary

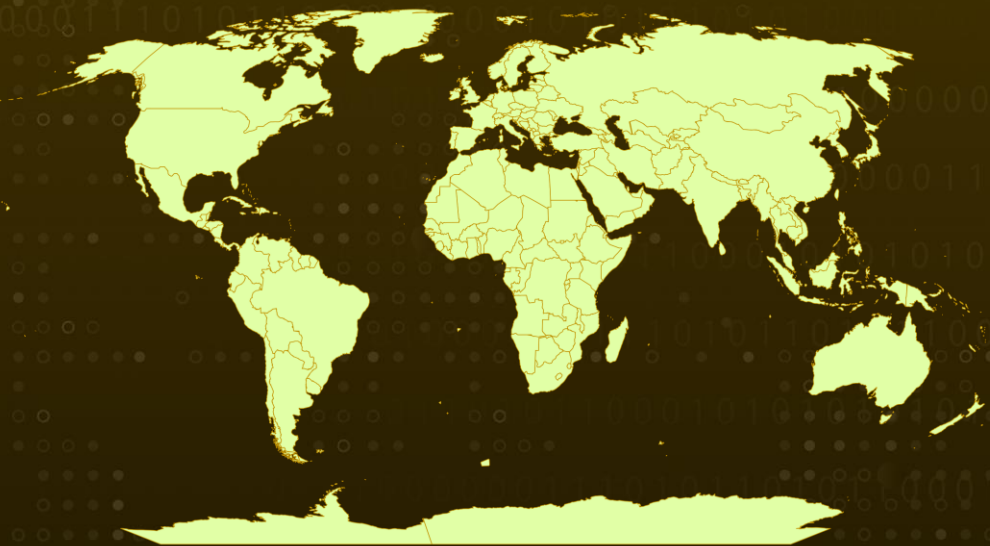
Attack Began: October 2022

Attack Region: Worldwide

Malware: Trigona ransomware

Attack: Trigona ransomware is installed on vulnerable MS-SQL servers that are not properly managed, allowing attackers to execute malicious commands and encrypt files without distinguishing file extensions.

Attack Regions



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Attack Details

#1

The Trigona ransomware is being installed on MS-SQL servers that are not being properly managed. "Improperly managed" means that the servers are exposed to the internet and are vulnerable to brute force or dictionary attacks. Once the attacker gains control of the system, they can install malicious code or execute harmful commands.

#2

The attacks are aimed at MS-SQL servers that are not being properly managed. Reports are generated on the number of attacks and the malicious codes used in these attacks. Before installing the Trigona ransomware, the attacker uses CLR Shell malware to exploit vulnerabilities that allow them to perform malicious actions with high privileges.

#3

The Trigona ransomware is a new type of ransomware that does not distinguish between file extensions when encrypting files. The encrypted files are given the "._locked" extension and a ransom note is created, which instructs the user to download the Tor browser and contact a specific address for data recovery.

Recommendations



Ensure that all MS-SQL servers are properly managed and are not exposed to the internet. This can be done by implementing firewalls and using virtual private networks (VPNs) to protect the servers from external attacks. Additionally, strong passwords, two-factor authentication, and regular software updates can help to reduce the likelihood of brute force or dictionary attacks.



In case of a ransomware attack, having a recent backup of data is crucial. Regularly backup all critical data on MS-SQL servers and store the backups in a secure location. This can help to mitigate the damage caused by ransomware attacks.



Employees can inadvertently contribute to the vulnerability of MS-SQL servers by engaging in risky behaviors such as clicking on suspicious links or downloading malicious files. Educate employees on the importance of cybersecurity, how to identify and report suspicious activity, and how to use MS-SQL servers securely. This can help to prevent attacks and mitigate their impact.

Potential MITRE ATT&CK TTPs

<u>TA0001</u> Initial Access	<u>TA0002</u> Execution	<u>TA0003</u> Persistence	<u>TA0004</u> Privilege Escalation
<u>TA0005</u> Defense Evasion	<u>TA0007</u> Discovery	<u>TA0009</u> Collection	<u>TA0040</u> Impact
<u>T1560</u> Archive Collected Data	<u>T1190</u> Exploit Public-Facing Application	<u>T1059</u> Command and Scripting Interpreter	<u>T1496</u> Resource Hijacking
<u>T1068</u> Exploitation for Privilege Escalation	<u>T1098</u> Account Manipulation	<u>T1078</u> Valid Accounts	<u>T1033</u> System Owner/User Discovery
<u>T1112</u> Modify Registry			

Indicators of Compromise (IOCs)

TYPE	VALUE
MD5	1cece45e368656d322b68467ad1b8c02 530967fb3b7d9427552e4ac181a37b9a 1e71a0bb69803a2ca902397e08269302 46b639d59fea86c21e5c4b05b3e29617 5db23a2c723cbceabec8d5e545302dc4
Website	hxxp://3x55o3u2b7cjs54eifja5m3ottxntlubhjzt6k6htp5nrocjms xxh7ad[.]onion/

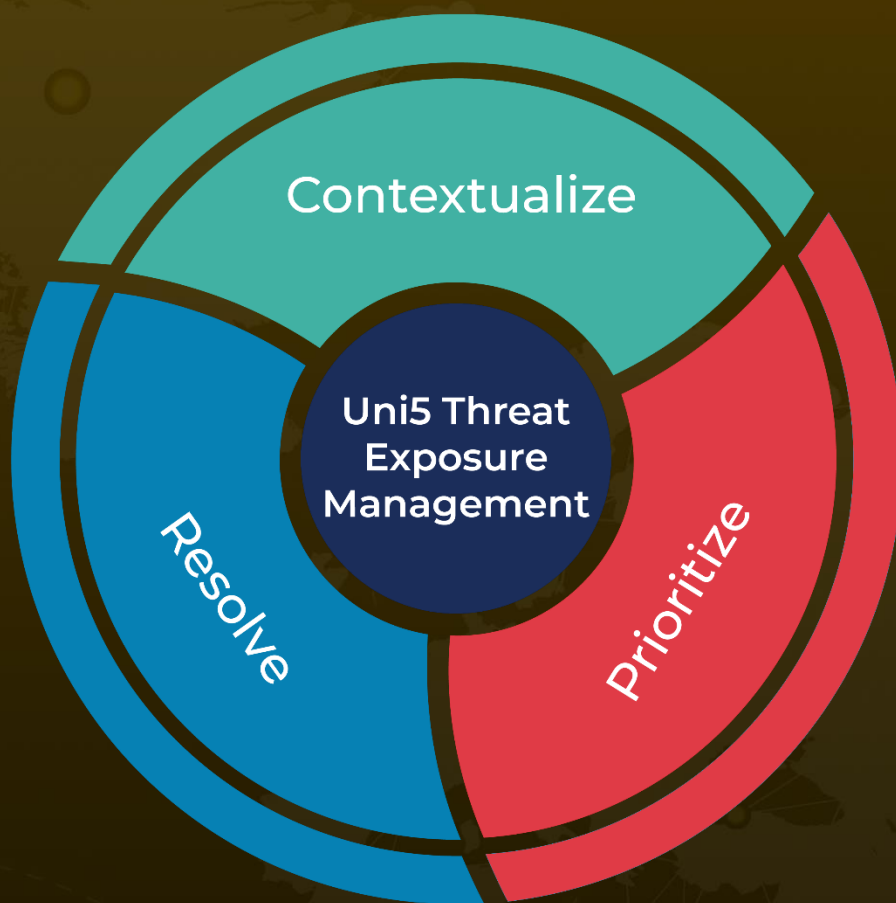
References

<https://asec.ahnlab.com/ko/51168/>

What Next?

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