# TroyStealer – A new info stealer targeting Portuguese Internet users

seguranca-informatica.pt/troystealer-a-new-info-stealer-targeting-portuguese-internet-users

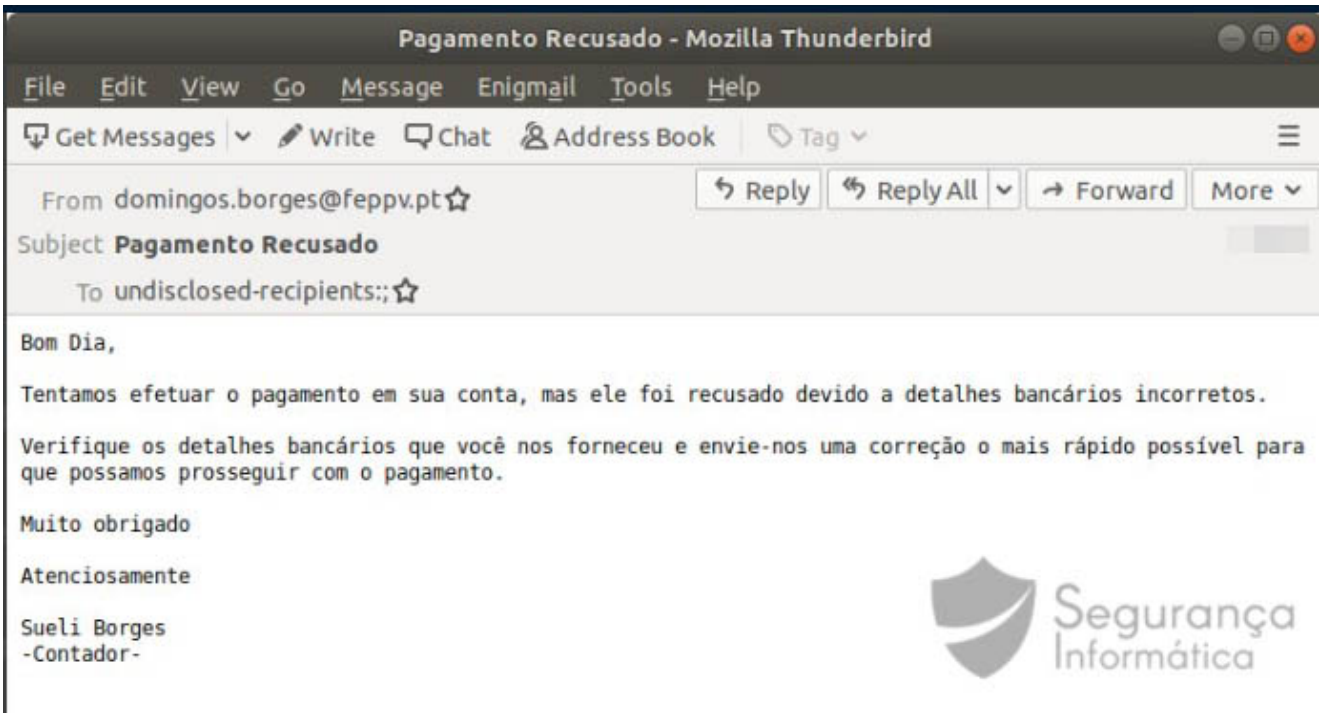
June 12, 2020

**TroyStealer – A new info stealer targeting Portuguese internet users.**
The world of cybercrime is changing, and more and more malware variants have spread every day. To keep your system safe, one of the things you can do is following a cyber doctrine focused on the threats that lunk on the web.

One of the most recent threats is the info stealer **TroyStealer**, first shared by Abuse.ch on Twitter, and targeting Portuguese users.

> There seems to be a new stealer in town called #TroyStealer, targeting Portuguese internet users 🇵🇹
>
> EXE:https://t.co/FjbUCSreSl
>
> Exfil email address:
> [email protected]
>
> Has anyone seen this threat before?
>
> /cc @CNCSgovpt @sirpedrotavares pic.twitter.com/1bDK3BtYeE
>
> — abuse.ch (@abuse_ch) June 12, 2020

An **information stealer** (or info stealer) is a Trojan that is designed to gather information from a system. The malware gathers login information, like usernames and passwords stored on web-browsers, which it sends to another system via email. Another common form this malware is to log user keystrokes which may reveal sensitive information.




***h/t: abuse.ch***

***Figure 1:*** *Email template* ***TroyStealer*** *(in the Portuguese language).*

The message sent in the email template is related to problems with the victim's bank account. When the problems are overcome, the victim will receive payment in your account.

## The binary file

**Threat name:** TroyStealer.exe
**MD5:** DAB6194F16CEFDB400E3FB6C11A76861
**SHA1:** C76A9FB1A2AE927BF9C950338BE5B391FED29CD7
**Imphash:** F34D5F2D4577ED6D9CEEC516C1F5A744
**Created:** Thu Jun 11 19:53:24 2020

At first glance, the info stealer malware is packed (**entropy 7.177**), and it was compiled on **Thu Jun 11 19:53:24 2020** via a .NET compiler (**Microsoft Visual C# v7.0**).

| property | value |
|---|---|
| md5 | DAB6194F16CEFDB400E3FB6C11A76861 |
| sha1 | C76A9FB1A2AE927BF9C950338BE5B391FED29CD7 |
| sha256 | 7C3289CDC59A8CF32FEAC66069D09C48A930D4665F740968521ADAF870172644 |
| first-bytes (hex) | 4D 5A 90 00 03 00 00 00 04 00 00 00 FF FF 00 00 B8 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 40 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 |
| first-bytes (text) | M Z .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. @ .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. |
| size | 324608 bytes |
| entropy | 7.177 |
| imphash | F34D5F2D4577ED6D9CEEC516C1F5A744 |
| cpu | 32-bit |
| signature | Microsoft Visual C# v7.0 / Basic .NET (managed) |
| entry-point (hex) | FF 25 00 20 40 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 |
| file-version | n/a |
| file-description | n/a |
| file-type | **executable** |
| subsystem | GUI |
| compiler-stamp | Thu Jun 11 19:53:24 2020 |
| debugger-stamp | n/a |



***Figure 2:*** *Compilation and packing details of TroyStealer malware.*

Before executing the PE file, some details can be observed such as specific call references used to decrypt/unpacking the binary and execute another instance in memory via Process Injection technique.

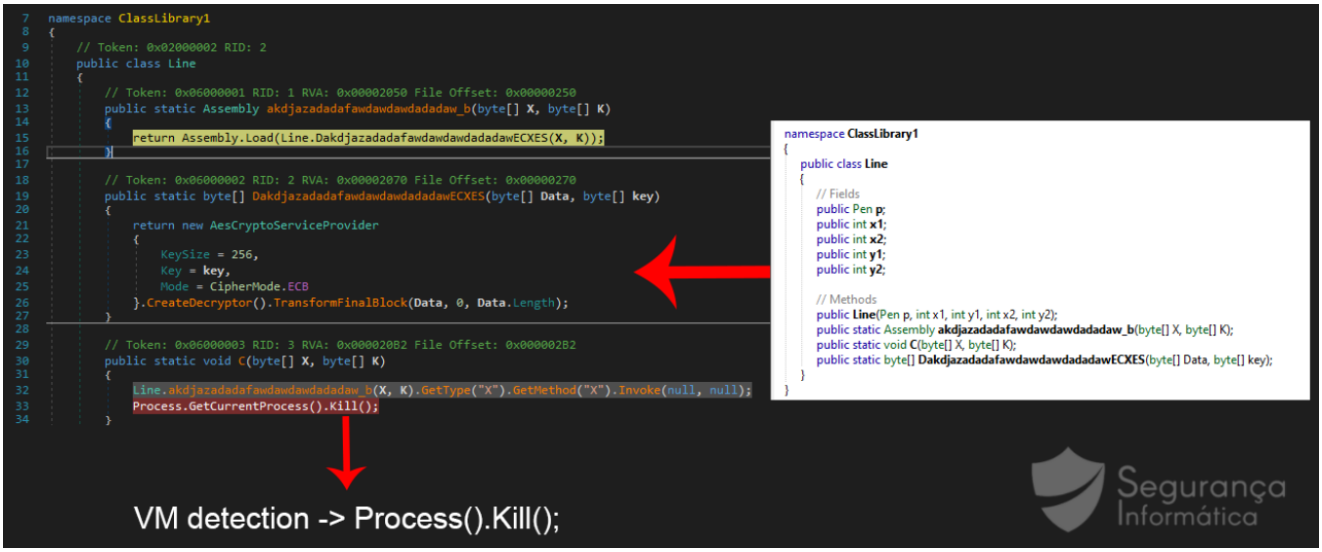



***Figure 3:*** *Process of unpacking the binary.*

```
17  [assembly: AssemblyAlgorithmId(AssemblyHashAlgorithm.None)]
18  [assembly: AssemblyVersion("1.0.0.0")]
19  [assembly: AssemblyTitle("Paint")]
20  [assembly: AssemblyDescription("")]
21  [assembly: AssemblyConfiguration("")]
22  [assembly: NeutralResourcesLanguage("en-US", UltimateResourceFallbackLocation.MainAssembly)]
23  [assembly: RuntimeCompatibility(WrapNonExceptionThrows = true)]
24  [assembly: AssemblyProduct("Paint")]
25  [assembly: Debuggable(DebuggableAttribute.DebuggingModes.Default | DebuggableAttribute.DebuggingModes.DisableOptimizations |
      DebuggableAttribute.DebuggingModes.IgnoreSymbolStoreSequencePoints | DebuggableAttribute.DebuggingModes.EnableEditAndContinue)]
26  [assembly: AssemblyCompany("")]
27  [assembly: AssemblyFileVersion("1.0.0.0")]
28  [assembly: Guid("a7aac126-a8c3-4ab0-9271-bf891d3ac652")]
29  [assembly: CompilationRelaxations(8)]
30  [assembly: TargetFramework(".NETFramework,Version=v4.0", FrameworkDisplayName = ".NET Framework 4")]
31  [assembly: AssemblyCopyright("Copyright @  2014")]
32  [assembly: aBpSWUbtBO("Powered by SmartAssembly 6.9.0.114")]
33  [assembly: ComVisible(false)]
34  [assembly: AssemblyTrademark("")]
```



***Figure 4:*** *Smart Assembly 6.9.0.114 – used to obfuscate the binary.*

After unpacking it, we observed the binary was also obfuscated in a second-round with .**NET Reactor(4.8-4.9).**

Figure 5 depicts the high flow diagram of TroyStealer malware.

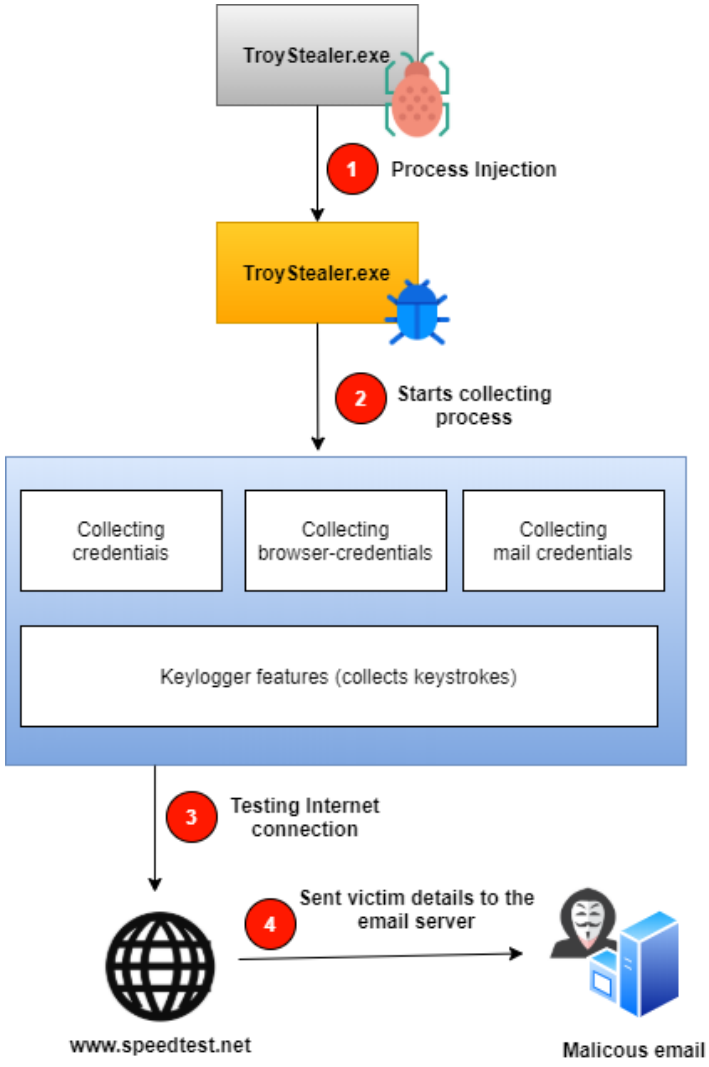


***Figure 5:*** *TroyStealer malware high flow diagram.*

In detail, the malware detects if it is running inside a VM and stops the execution. In contrast, the malware is executed and a new process is created and executed using the process injection technique. After that, the harvesting process is initiated. Some modules of collecting details from the browser are started as well as another module to collect mail credentials from outlook.

In sum, the following steps are performed during the malware execution:

- **Obtaining victim's details (credentials info from browser and email)**
- **Getting HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\Paltalk passwords**
- **Deleting browser specific files**
- **Getting Security products installed on the device**
- **Obtaining Operating system version**
- **Getting Keystrokes**
- **Sent information via email to the attacker**

## Filles accessed during the malware execution

```
C:\Users\user\AppData\Roaming\Mozilla\Firefox\profiles.ini
C:\Users\user\AppData\Local\Google\Chrome\User Data\Default\Login Data
C:\Users\user\AppData\Roaming\Mozilla\Firefox\profiles.ini
C:\Users\user\AppData\Roaming\Mozilla\Firefox\Profiles\0i8ia8vs.default\logins.json
```

## Deleted files during the malware execution

```
C:\Users\user\AppData\Roaming\Mozilla\Firefox\Profiles\0i8ia8vs.default\cookies.sqlite

C:\Users\user\AppData\Roaming\Mozilla\Firefox\Profiles\0i8ia8vs.default\places.sqlite
C:\Users\user\AppData\Local\Google\Chrome\User Data\Default\Cookies
C:\Users\user\AppData\Local\Google\Chrome\User Data\Default\Web Data
C:\Users\user\AppData\Local\Google\Chrome\User Data\Default\History
```

## Getting security products, OS version, and Reg Keys

```
IWbemServices::ExecQuery - root\cimv2 : SELECT Caption FROM Win32_OperatingSystem
IWbemServices::ExecQuery - root\SecurityCenter2 : SELECT * FROM AntivirusProduct
Key opened: HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\Paltalk
Key opened: HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\Windows
Messaging Subsystem\Profiles\Outlook\9375CFF0413111d3B88A00104B2A6676
```

Finally, the malware validates there is a valid Internet connection through a speed test website. If so, it establishes SMTP communication with the authenticated email server and sends the victim's details via email.

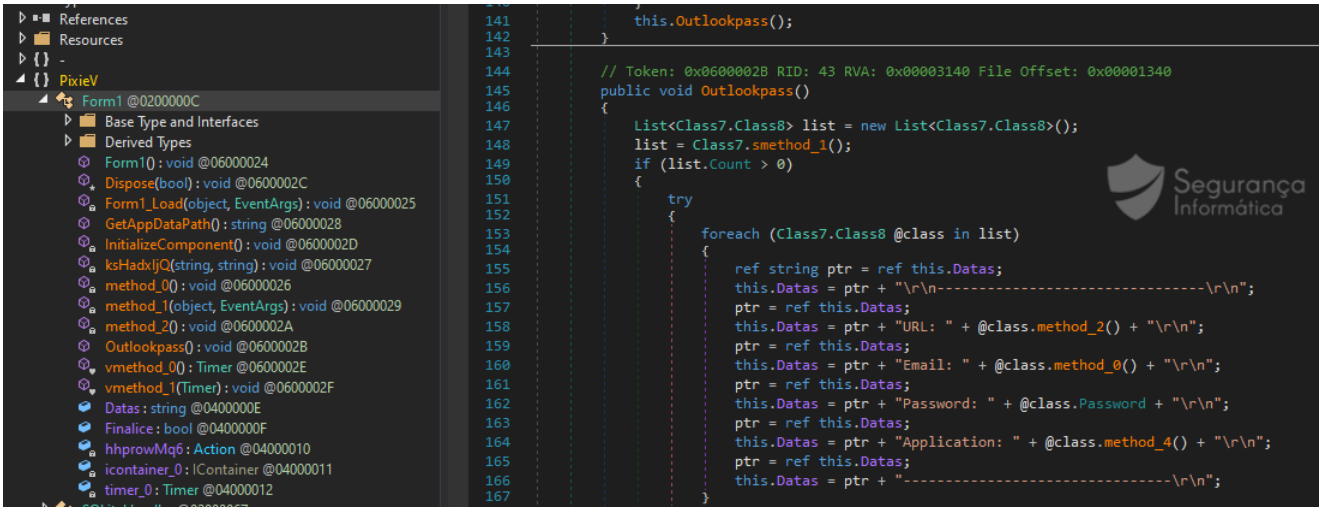




***Figure 6:*** *Snippet of code with the email sent to the attacker inbox with the victim's details.*

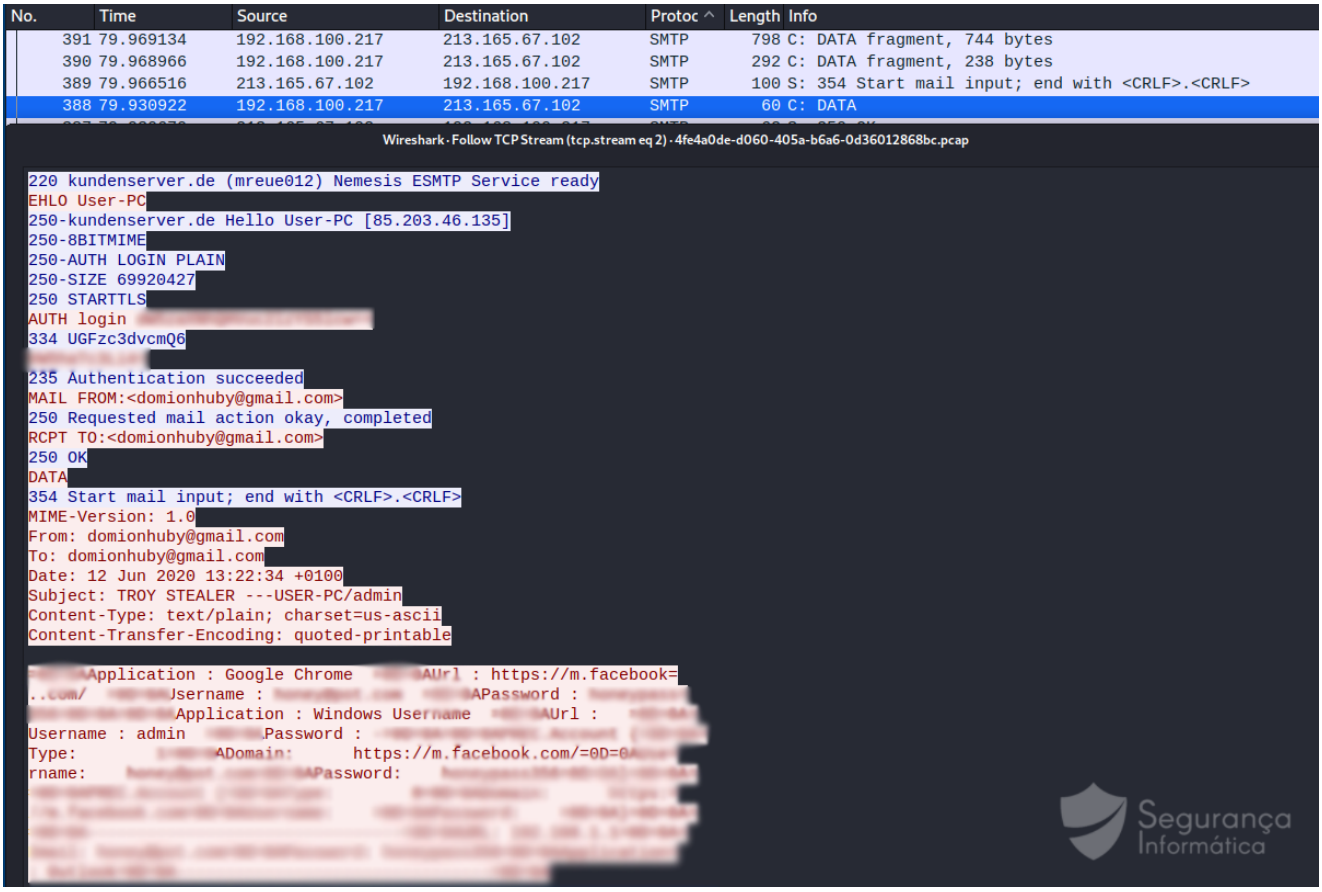



***Figure 7:*** *Details sent to the attacker's email addressed.*

## Final Thoughts

Malware is nowadays one of the major cyber weapons to destroy a business, market reputation, and even infect a wide number of users. The next list presents some tips on how you can prevent a malware infection. It is not a complete list, just a few steps to protect yourself and your devices.

- Get outdated software of your system
- Get email savvy; take several minutes looking at the new email and not a few seconds
- Beware of fake tech support, emails related do bank transactions, invoices, COVID19, everything you think be strange
- Keep Internet activity relevant
- Log out at the end of the day
- Only access secured  and trusted sites (not only websites with green lock – please think you are doing, as many phishing campaigns are abusing of free CA to create valid HTTPS certificates and to distribute malicious campaigns over it)
- Keep your operating system up to date
- Make sure you are using an antivírus
- Beware of malvertising

## Take-home message
## Be proactive and start taking malware protection seriously!

## Mitre Att&ck Matrix

| Execution | Persistence | Privilege Escalation | Defense Evasion | Credential Access | Discovery | Lateral Movement | Collection | Exfiltration | Command and Control |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Windows Management Instrumentation 1 | Winlogon Helper DLL | Process Injection 1 1 | Masquerading 1 | Credential Dumping 1 | Virtualization/Sandbox Evasion 2 | Remote File Copy 1 | Email Collection 1 | Data Encrypted 1 1 | Uncommonly Used Port 1 |
| Service Execution | Port Monitors | Accessibility Features | Software Packing 1 2 | Input Capture 1 | Process Discovery 1 | Remote Services | Input Capture 1 | Exfiltration Over Other Network Medium | Standard Cryptographic Protocol 1 2 |
| Windows Management Instrumentation | Accessibility Features | Path Interception | Disabling Security Tools 1 | Credentials in Registry 1 | Security Software Discovery 2 1 | Windows Remote Management | Data from Local System 1 | Automated Exfiltration | Remote File Copy 1 |
| Scheduled Task | System Firmware | DLL Search Order Hijacking | Virtualization/Sandbox Evasion 2 | Credentials in Files 1 | Remote System Discovery 1 | Logon Scripts | Input Capture | Data Encrypted | Standard Non-Application Layer Protocol 2 |
| Command-Line Interface | Shortcut Modification | File System Permissions Weakness | Process Injection 1 1 | Account Manipulation | File and Directory Discovery 1 | Shared Webroot | Data Staged | Scheduled Transfer | Standard Application Layer Protocol 1 3 |
| Graphical User Interface | Modify Existing Service | New Service | Deobfuscate/Decode Files or Information 1 | Brute Force | System Information Discovery 1 3 | Third-party Software | Screen Capture | Data Transfer Size Limits | Commonly Used Port |
| Scripting | Path Interception | Scheduled Task | Obfuscated Files or Information 3 | Two-Factor Authentication Interception | Network Sniffing | Pass the Hash | Email Collection | Exfiltration Over Command and Control Channel | Uncommonly Used Port |

## Indicators of Compromise (IOCs)

```
Threat name: TroyStealer.exe
MD5: DAB6194F16CEFDB400E3FB6C11A76861
SHA1: C76A9FB1A2AE927BF9C950338BE5B391FED29CD7
Imphash: F34D5F2D4577ED6D9CEEC516C1F5A744
Created: Thu Jun 11 19:53:24 2020

smtp.]ionos.]es - 213.165.67.102
[email protected]
Subject: TROY STEALER

--/---/---/--/--/--/--/--/--/--/--/--/--/--/--/--/--/--/--/---/
https://bazaar.abuse.ch/sample/9bc17db7e037caa4b6f176fdfc89a132dc63445bf66cf51050bb77c

Malspam distributing TroyStealer:

HELO: miranda.wv.]pt
Sending IP: 195.22.19.123
From: [email protected]]pt
Subject: Pagamento Recusado
Attachment: FA.202005.0069771.DOC.img (contains "FA.202005.0069771.DOC.exe")

TroyStealer SMTP exfil email address:
[email protected]
```

## References

– Email template, **Abuse.ch**

Pedro Tavares

**Pedro Tavares** is a professional in the field of information security working as an Ethical Hacker/Pentester, Malware Researcher and also a Security Evangelist. He is also a founding member at CSIRT.UBI and Editor-in-Chief of the security computer blog seguranca-informatica.pt.

In recent years he has invested in the field of information security, exploring and analyzing a wide range of topics, such as pentesting (Kali Linux), malware, exploitation, hacking, IoT and security in Active Directory networks.  He is also Freelance Writer (Infosec. Resources Institute and Cyber Defense Magazine) and developer of the 0xSI_f33d – a feed that compiles phishing and malware campaigns targeting Portuguese citizens.

Read more here.