# Going Rogue- a Mastermind behind Android Malware Returns with a New RAT

research.checkpoint.com/2021/going-rogue-a-mastermind-behind-android-malware-returns-with-a-new-rat/

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### Introduction

Now more than ever, we rely on our smartphones to keep in touch with our work, our families and the world around us. There are over 3.5 billion smartphone users worldwide, and it is estimated that over 85% of those devices – around 3 billion – run the Android OS. Therefore, it is no surprise that criminals and threat actors are actively targeting this vast user base for their own malicious purposes, from trying to steal users' data and credentials, to planting moneymaking malware, spyware or ransomware, and more.

However, from the threat actors' perspective, gaining a foothold on victims' mobiles is an evolving challenge, because the built-in security features on some phones, and the controlled access to official app stores such as Google Play do offer a measure of protection to users. This means that would-be attackers have to develop new and innovative mobile infection vectors, and use and refine new skills and techniques to bypass security protections and place malicious apps in official app stores.

Check Point Research (CPR) recently encountered a mastermind's network of Android

mobile malware development on the dark net. This discovery piqued our interest, as it was extraordinary, even by dark net standards. CPR researchers decided to dig deeper to learn more about the threat actor behind the network, his products, and the business model behind malicious targeting of Android mobile devices.

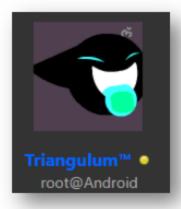
# Deep dive: Journey into the Dark Web

We tracked the activity of the threat actor, who goes by the nickname **Triangulum**, in several Darknet forums.

"Triangulum" in Latin means "triangle" and the term is commonly used in relation to the Triangulum galaxy which is a spiral galaxy located in the Triangulum constellation.

Just like the Triangulum galaxy, it is hard to spot the traces of the Triangulum actor. But once you *do* spot him, he's relatively easy to follow.

### **Profile**



#### Nickname

: Triangulum™

### Skype

: triangulum\_10 | crook\_62

### **Email**

: [email protected]

#### Discord

: Triang#9504

#### Alternate identities

: Magicroot

### Alleged origin

: Indian

### Strengths

: High level of social skills combined with a math background in trigonometry, integration and differentiation

### Age

: Approximately 25 years old

#### Personal details:

- 190cm tall
- had two tortoises as home pets back in 2017
- had a girlfriend back in 2017 (current marital status is unknown)

### Preferable laptop models

```
: Lenovo, HP, Sony, Dell
```

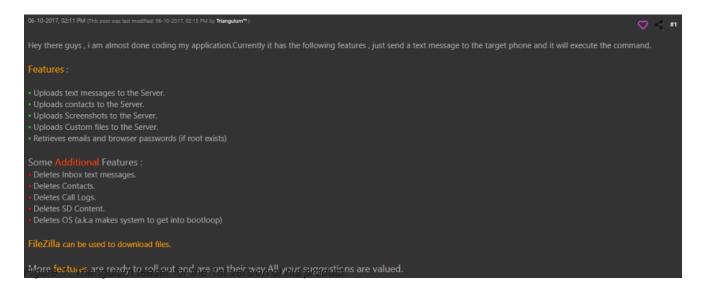
In the past few years that Triangulum has been active in the dark corners of the internet, he has shown an impressive learning curve. Over a two-year period, he dedicated most of his time to evaluating the market needs and developing a merch network from scratch by maintaining partnerships, rooting investments and distributing malware to potential buyers.

Triangulum appears to have gotten started at the very beginning of 2017, when he joined the hack forums in the Darknet.

Triangulum initially exhibited some technical skills by reverse engineering malware, but at that point in time still seemed to be an amateur developer.

Triangulum also communicated with different users, trying to estimate the market value for different kind of malware.

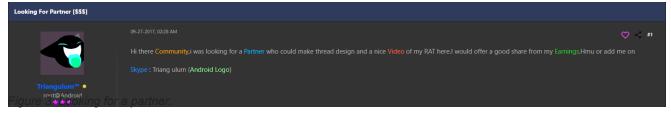
On June 10, 2017, Triangulum provided a first glimpse of a product he developed by himself.



This product was a mobile RAT that targeted Android devices, and was capable of exfiltrating sensitive data to a C&C server, as well as destroying local data, even deleting the entire OS.

As Triangulum moved on to marketing his product, he looked for investors and a partner to help him create a PoC to show off the RAT's capabilities in all its glory.





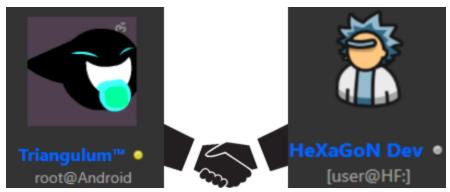
On October 20, 2017, Triangulum offered his first malware for sale. After that, Triangulum vanished from the radar for a period of a year and a half, with no evident signs of activity in the Darknet.

Triangulum surfaced again on April 6, 2019, with another product for sale. From this point on, Triangulum became very active, advertising 4 different products within half a year. It appeared that Triangulum had spent his time off creating a well-functioning production line for developing and distribution malwares.

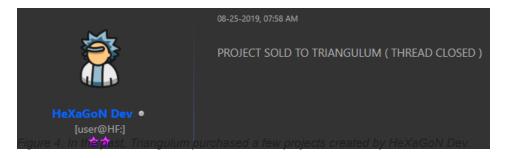
# Helping hand

Maintaining the production and marketing of multiple products in such a short period of time is a tall order, which raised our suspicion that there was more than one actor behind this merch-network. It appeared that someone was helping Triangulum.

And indeed, after further digging, we observed evidence that indicated Triangulum was sharing his kingdom with another actor nicknamed **HexaGoN Dev**.



This co-operation seems to have risen from previous deals between the two, as in the past Triangulum purchased several projects created by HeXaGoN Dev, who specialized in developing Android OS malware products, RATs in particular.



Combining the programming skills of HeXaGon Dev together with the social marketing skills of Triangulum, these 2 actors posed a legitimate threat.



Working together, Triangulum and HeXaGoN Dev produced and distributed multiple malwares for Android, including crypto miners, key loggers, and sophisticated P2P (Phone to Phone) MRATs.

# **Marketing efforts**

Triangulum advertised his products on different Darknet forums, even using the services of a visual illustrator to design attractive and catchy info brochures for the products. This was a major improvement over his older advertising efforts that looked pretty amateurish.





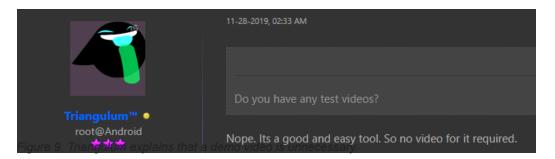
Figure 7. Advertisements of products for sale in 2019 (DarkShades) and 2020 (Rogue).

Despite the fact the malware was sold at affordable prices and with different subscription plans, apparently that wasn't enough for the Triangulum team.

We observed some dirty marketing tricks from the actors. Once, HeXaGoN Dev pretended to be a potential buyer, and commented on one of Triangulum's posts, promoting the product and praising the development in order to attract more customers.



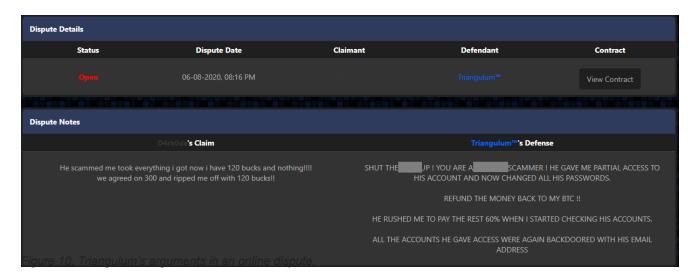
It is interesting to note that the team doesn't want to show demo videos of their products in action.



### Reputation

We've seen indications that Triangulum is obsessed with his reputation and cares about his popularity with the same level of thoroughness as he does about maximizing his profits.

He fanatically defends his products and tries to crush anyone brave enough to raise uncomfortable questions about or discredit his work.



Triangulum's reputation allows him to be a respected member of the hacking society; he receives a lot of positive feedback and has a high status on his home forum.

```
Join Date: 01-08-2017 
Popularity: 913 
Business Rating: 47 1 2 
Contracts Completed: 48 
Open Disputes: 2

βytes: 21.6 
Threads: 28

Posts: 793 #

Time Online: (Hidden)
```

home forum.

Of course, this helps his sales as well: when customers see someone who is a long-term member with many products behind him, together with positive feedback from other users and confident replies by the author, this makes them more inclined to make a purchase.

```
hekmac00 ( 5 0 0 ) - Added on 04-08-2020, 12:45 PM

Booyah! Nice work again! Helpful and nice guy

Grand Hustle ( 2 0 0 ) - Added on 04-07-2020, 04:19 PM

Booyah! Great support

DarkTitan ( 3 0 0 ) - Added on 04-02-2020, 12:07 PM

Booyah! Works like charm! < 3

gure 12 Feedback about Triangulum's products from users
```

Customers apparently flock to Triangulum, despite the lack of demo videos, as well as evidence of dirty marketing tricks and some other warning flags.

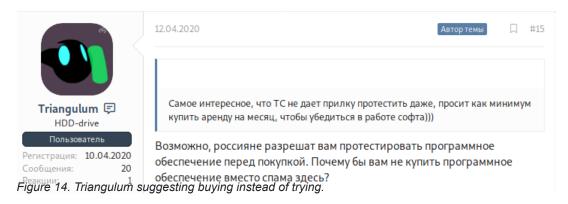
# Learning through failure

However, as Triangulum soon learned, a good reputation on his home forum does not guarantee automatic success on others.

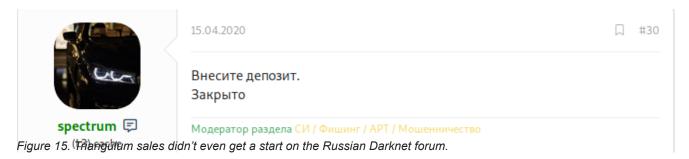
In April 2020, Triangulum attempted to spread his sales network to the Russian segment of the Darknet. He made a post offering one of his products for sale.



Despite his previous reputation on his home forum, he didn't receive a warm welcome here. Users were not ready to pay for the product without a demo video, especially to a relative unknown as he was on this new site. As he did previously, Triangulum stated that he didn't feel it necessary to provide demo videos.



After several other increasingly acrimonious posts, the topic was closed with the resolution "Topic-author could not be trusted" with a suggestion to attempt to gain users' trust. All of this transpired within a period of just 5 days after the topic was opened.



What worked well in Triangulum's home forum didn't stand a chance in the Russian segment. Triangulum clearly took this lesson to heart, as we have not observed any activity in other Darknet segments since then. Instead of adjusting to customer demands, he stuck to his scheme of what had worked previously, and didn't want to change it even slightly.

### **Punchline**

After years of efforts which included trying different marketing techniques that involved authentic sales manipulations, HeXaGoN and Triangulum were now ready to present their latest creation, crown jewel – Rogue.

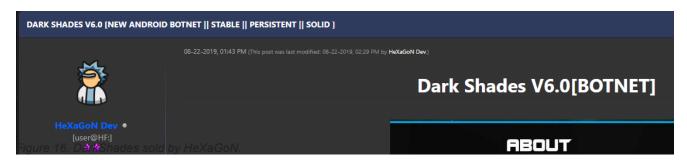
## Dissecting the impostor: Taking a peek at the Rogue malware

The Rogue malware family is an MRAT. This type of malware can gain control over the host device and exfiltrate any kind of data (photos, location, contacts, messages, etc.), modify the files on the device, download additional payloads and basically anything else that comes to mind.

# Malware origins

Inside the Rogue package, we found two main components. One was what appeared to be **DarkShades** malware, and the other one was **Hawkshaw**. What's so interesting here is that neither of them initially belonged to Triangulum.

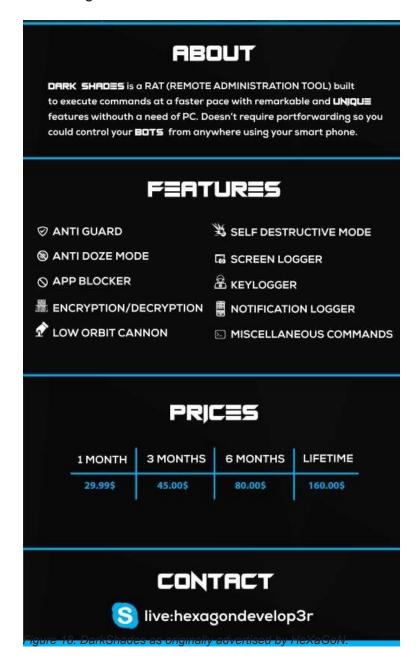
DarkShades was originally sold in the Darknet by HeXaGoN in **August 2019**.



The DarkShades project was officially sold to Triangulum 3 days after the initial sales began, and a new sales thread was created, this time by Triangulum himself.



What Triangulum did was to embellish the advertisement (see *figure 7, to the left*) compared to the original one.



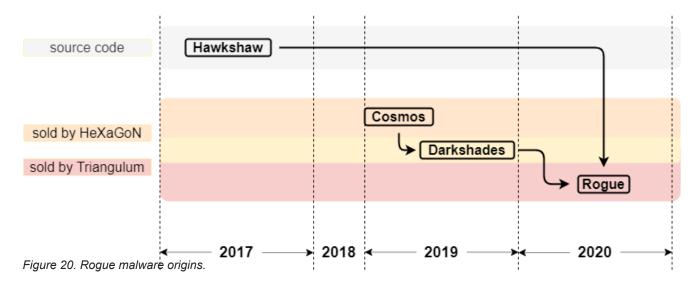
DarkShades was not the original product developed, as indicated by the name of its main package ("com.cosmos") which is a direct link to another product sold by HeXaGoN earlier that year: Cosmos RAT.



Interestingly enough, this malware was not acquired to be re-sold by Triangulum. Given the fact how methodically he re-sold other HeXaGoN products, this gap is likely due to DarkShades being a superior successor to Cosmos. Thus, re-sale of Cosmos was unnecessary.

Regarding Hawkshaw, its malware source code was leaked in 2017 and is available on the web ever since. The version that we discovered inside the Rogue package is "v.1.17".

A summary of Rogue's genealogic tree is shown in the diagram below:



Rogue appears to be the latest iteration in malware developed and maintained by HeXaGoN and Triangulum. However, we cannot call it an entirely new malware family. Rather, it's the combined version of the Cosmos and Hawkshaw malware families. We also have to add that Triangulum didn't develop his creation from scratch, but took what was available from both worlds, open-source and the Darknet, and united these components.

### Technical details

Let's take a look at what the Rogue package has under the hood.

## Maintaining persistence

When Rogue successfully gains all of the required permissions (if all of the required permissions are not granted, it will repeatedly ask the user to grant the missing permissions), it hides its icon as a camouflage defense, making sure it will not be easy to get rid of it.

The malware then registers as a device administrator. If the user tries to revoke the admin permission, an onscreen message designed to strike terror in the heart of the user appears: "Are you sure to wipe all the data??"

In addition, by comparing specific pre-defined values to ones given by the system, Rogue can detect a virtual environment, which may lead to a delay\abort of its malicious intentions.

```
orivate final void init() {
 Intent intent = new Intent(((Context)this), HawkshawMainActivity.class);
 if(HawkshawMainActivity.Companion.isPermissionsGiven()) {
   Function1 v3 = (Function1) new MainActivity.init.1(this);
   CommonUtils.INSTANCE.hideAppIcon(((Activity)this), v3);
 } else {
   this.startActivity(intent);
 DatabaseUtilsKt.saveLogToFile$default("Hello From Me", null, 2, null);
public final void hideAppIcon(Activity activity, Function1 callback) {
 Intrinsics.checkParameterIsNotNull(activity, "activity");
 if(Build.VERSION.SDK_INT >= 29) {
   DatabaseUtilsKt.saveLog("Can not hide the app icon. SDK_VERSION is >= Q",
       Long.valueOf(System.currentTimeMillis()));
   DatabaseUtilsKt.saveLogToFile(
       "Can not hide the app icon. SDK_VERSION is >= Q", ((Context)activity));
   if(callback != null
       && ((Unit)callback.invoke(Boolean.valueOf(false))) == null) {}
   return;
 ComponentName componentName = activity.getComponentName();
 DatabaseUtilsKt.saveLogToFile(componentName.toString(), ((Context)activity));
 activity.getPackageManager().setComponentEnabledSetting(componentName, 2, 1);
 DataClasses_ID v1 = DatabaseUtilsKt.getID(((Context)activity));
 DatabaseUtilsKt.setValueToDatabase("user-data/" + v1.component1() + '/'
   + v1.component2() + "/app/hidden", Boolean .valueOf(true), "");
```

### Networking

The Rogue malware family adopted the services of the Firebase platform to disguise its malicious intentions and masquerade as a legitimate Google service.

Rogue uses Firebase's services as a C&C (command and control) server, which means that all of the commands that control the malware and all of the information stolen by the malware is delivered using Firebase's infrastructure.

Google Firebase incorporates a dozen of services to help developers create mobile and web applications. The Rogue malware uses the following ones:

- "Cloud Messaging" to receive commands from the C&C.
- "Realtime Database" to upload data from the device.
- "Cloud Firestore" to upload files.

There are multiple types of Firebase accounts hidden in the code of the Rogue malware:

- GUARDIAO
- PHOENIX
- SPITFIRE

- AVIRTEK
- HAWKSHAW

In addition, depending on the value of the field "APP\_VERSION" in the malware's manifest file, Rogue can run on "MINIMUM" configuration, which as the configuration name suggest, is designed to draw the minimum amount of attention.

Below is the full list of commands and capabilities that can be executed by the Rogue malware:

Command	Description	Configuration
getLocation	Add current location and current timestamp to the Firebase Database.	
getMessages	SMS messages and the current timestamp are added to the Firebase Database.	
makeCall	Application initiates a phone call to a provided phone number.  If there is no phone number provided, the call goes to "+91987654321".  The number "+91987654321" seems to be a defafult value for command, however it is not a coincidence that it begins with India's country code (91).	Disabled
getImages	Make thumbnails of an album with its name and upload thumbnails to the Firebase Cloud Store. A list of uploaded thumbnails is stored in the Firebase Database.	
deleteCallLog	Removes records from the provided type of call-log.	
fileExplorer	Store a list of directories by a provided path in the Firebase Database.	
recordCamera	Starts recording from selected cameras and for a provided duration. The video is recorded to a local file. After recording, the video-file is uploaded to the Firebase Cloud Store.	Disabled
installApp	Installs an application from a provided URL.	

Command	Description	Configuration
syncWhatsappMessages	Upload messages collected from chat programs to the Firebase Database.	
fileDownloadToLocal	Downloads a file from a provided URL to a provided local path.	
deviceAdmin	Activates the device admin permission for an application.	
openApp	Launches an application with a provided name.	
getContacts	Uploads all contacts to the Firebase Database.	
getContacts	Uploads call logs to the Firebase Database.	
root	Executes a shell command. The output of the command is stored in the Firebase Database.	
takePicture	Takes a photo from a selected camera (back or front) and uploads the photo to the Firebase Cloud Store.	Disabled
deleteFile	Deletes a file or directory per the provided path.	
downloadFile / uploadFile	Uploads a file by a provided path to the Firebase Cloud Store.	
sendMessage	Sends a custom SMS message to a specified number.	
recordScreen	Records a video of the device's screen. The video is recorded to a local file. After recording, the video-file is uploaded to the Firebase Cloud Store.	Disabled
deleteContact	Deletes a specified contact.	
updateCallBlockList	Updates the local list of call blocked numbers with a list from the Firebase Database.	
takeScreenShot	Takes a screenshot of the current screen. The screenshot is uploaded to the Firebase Cloud Store.	Disabled

Command	Description	Configuration
recordAudio	Starts recording from a microphone for a provided duration. The audio is recorded to a local file. After recording, the audio-file is uploaded to the Firebase Cloud Store.	
deviceInfo	Collects information about the device:  • Phone number  • Network provider  • Username  • List of device user accounts  • SDK version  • User-visible version string  • Device serial number  • Device name, brand, board, manufacturer  • IMEI  • Battery level  • Network connection status  • WiFi connection information, DHCP status  • WiFi scan results with available Access Points  • IPv4 and IPv6 addresses  The information is stored in the Firebase Database.	
cancelScheduledCommand	Cancels the execution of a scheduled pending command.	
usageStats	Gets statistics of the device's applications usage.  The following fields are sent to the C&C server:  • Package name  • Foreground time  • Timestamp of first time used  • Timestamp of last time used  System applications are eliminated from the statistics.  The information is stored in the Firebase Database.	Disabled

Command	Description	Configuration
getInstalledApps	Stores the current timestamp and list of installed applications in the Firebase Database.	
deleteFiles	Deletes files from the device by a provided path.	
openBrowser	Opens the Chrome browser and navigates to a specific URL.	Disabled
zipFiles	Zips files in a specified path. The resulting zip-file is uploaded to the Firebase Cloud Store.	
addContact	Creates a new contact.	
login	Attempts to log back into the Firebase account with a provided email and password.	
getAllScheduledTasks	Dumps all scheduled tasks into a log and uploads it to the C&C server.	
cancelAllScheduledCommands	Similar to "cancelScheduledCommand" but for all pending commands.	
addCallLog	Adds a new record to the call log with a provided number, the duration, date, and the type of the call.	
updateFCMToken	Updates the token that is used for the Firebase service.	
deleteApp	Uninstalls application by a provided package name.	Disabled
clearWhatsappMessages	Removes saved sniffed IM messages from applications in the local database. It is possible to remove all messages or only messages that belong to one of the sniffed applications (e.g. "com.whatsapp").	
runJobScheduler	Starts a scheduler for executing jobs scheduled by the "scheduleCommand" command.	
Spreading Arms		

Like many other malicious applications, Rogue can adapt the accessibility service to suit its own needs.

The Android accessibility service is the OS assistive service that is used to mimic the user's screen clicks and has the ability to automate user interactions with the device.

Some malwares, Rogue among them, use the accessibility service as the Achilles Heel in Android's defensive armor to get around OS security restrictions.

Rogue uses the accessibility service for logging and documenting the user's actions and to upload the collected data to the cloud C&C server.

Rogue logs the following user actions:

- TYPE VIEW TEXT CHANGED
- TYPE\_VIEW\_FOCUSED
- TYPE VIEW CLICKED

In addition, the malware registers its own notification service which is used to sniff every notification that pops up on the infected device.

Every notification that is triggered after the implantation of the service, is being saved to a local predetermined database and will later be uploaded to the Firebase Database.

The malware saves multiple types of notifications and parses them by splitting each notification into these fields:

- Message Body
- Sender
- Timestamp

However, notifications from the following list, which usually contain more sensitive and higher value data, are parsed separately:

- com.facebook.katana
- com.facebook.orca
- com.instagram.android

- com.whatsapp
- com.skype.raider
- org.telegram.messenger
- kik.android
- jp.naver.line.android
- com.google.android.gm
- org.telegram.messenger
- kik.android
- jp.naver.line.android
- com.tencent.mm

Rogue also maintains a "Block List" for phone numbers. The malware can choose which numbers are in this list, and if it detects an incoming or an outgoing call to one of these numbers, it drops the call.

This is done by registering a call receiver called "me.hawkshaw.receiver.CallReceiver" that later uses the "CallBlock" handler to block a certain call.

On the other hand, when accepting calls, Rogue can record each and every call, incoming or outgoing, and leak it to the Firebase Cloud Store.

```
@Override // android.telephony.PhoneStateListener
public void onCallStateChanged(int state, String phoneNumber) {
   super.onCallStateChanged(state, phoneNumber);
   Log.d(this.tag, "Number: " + phoneNumber + ", state: " + state);
   Intent intent = new Intent(this.context, CallRecorder.class);
   intent.putExtra("commandlype", state);
   if(state != 0) {
       if(state == 1) { // CALL_STATE_RINGING
           new CallBlock(phoneNumber, "CALL_STATE_RINGING").start();
           intent.putExtra("phoneNumber". phoneNumber);
           this.context.startService(intent);
           return;
       if(state == 2) { // CALL_STATE_OFFHOOK
           intent.putExtra("phoneNumber". phoneNumber);
           this.context.startService(intent);
           new CallBlock(phoneNumber, "CALL_STATE_RINGING").start();
           intent.putExtra("phoneNumber", phoneNumber);
           this.context.startService(intent);
   else if(CallRecorder.Companion.getRecordStarted()) {
    this.context.startService(intent);
```

### **Current state of affairs**

In April 2020, the Rogue RAT package was leaked on one of the Darknet forums.

It's reasonable to assume that the leakage could majorly affect Triangulum's sales. However, it turns out that the reputation forged on his home Darknet forum does speak for itself; even after the leakage, Triangulum's team still receives messages on his home Darknet forum from interested customers.

```
09-14-2020, 10:48 AM

I am interested. I want to start with a one month package. Also do you offer crypting service for this tool ? Get back to me please thanks
```

In fact, at the time this report was written, Triangulum is still active and expanding his customer network. Despite all the obstacles and some failures (like an unsuccessful attempt to start sales in the Russian Darknet segment) along the way, together with HeXaGoN he still distributes malware products through his home Darknet forum.

### Conclusion

The Rogue malware and the story behind it is the perfect example of how mobile devices are exploited.

Just like with Rogue malware, other threat actors are practicing and learning, sometimes for years, till they are ready to apply their knowledge as effectively as they can, in either malware development or malware sales.

Triangulum shows would-be threat actors that you don't have to invent new malware every time you want to offer a new product for sale. Instead, you can apply your soft skills in marketing to build up and maintain a sales reputation, and create catchy advertisement and different names for a product that appears to be another version of what already exists.

We leave it as an exercise to the reader to compare the two brochures with advertisements of DarkShades and Rogue (see *figure 7*), and find the differences between them.

A lesson to draw here is that threat actors have created a reality in which we cannot be complacent. We must stay constantly vigilant for threats that are lurking around the corner and understand how to protect ourselves from them.

In any case, if you're stepping into this arena, you'd better come prepared.

In this research, CPR uncovered a fully active market that sells malicious mobile malware, living and flourishing on the dark net and other related web forums.

Similar to Triangulum, other threat actors are perfecting their craft and selling mobile malware across the dark Web – so we need to stay vigilant for new threats that are lurking around the corner and understand how to protect ourselves from them.

# **Stay Protected From Mobile Threats**

Check Point SandBlast Mobile is the market-leading Mobile Threat Defense (MTD) solution, providing the widest range of capabilities to help you secure your mobile workforce.

SandBlast <u>Mobile</u> provides protection for all mobile vectors of attack, including the download of malicious applications and applications with malware embedded in them.

Learn more.

### **IOCs**

### **C&C** servers

- https[:]//bald-panel[.]firebaseio[.]com
- https[:]//hawkshaw-cae48[.]firebaseio[.]com
- https[:]//spitfirepanel[.]firebaseio[.]com
- https[:]//phoenix-panel[.]firebaseio[.]com

### **Hashes**

#### **SHA256**

1f5850b3a38df372cc40987b376cbf093ed5dd5d9e99e3ead61b24aa8cc82976 28a74b00f590cc85578dad296271ed0a91225b876c088a4fae2a7e9d06636347 2beb5e9d9ba93acc1d5f858c3e4fdeee04e0741eb44ab0a3a5a98ce2687f38a7 36ebc45ee083d8478372916a7d9bf4f7f26bdd1cd8f10765ec6e375bf73962f4 3dc2f2a200630294fc0af904ddf611f9ecfe8a4c65899aff8d6b56aed53177f8 3ead4a167d118105164e9c13de0fa14d06ea0dc32d02c861bde4c8bef4e0bd07 41ad6c0c6eb93877adb8a319520bba43a334cae463379feccb5b6df3bb94b530 4478a2e8a952529bbe1bf0a1f1d98f197ff1717f1dab1635cfe151c4771d3561 49b353ac2ba897672644ea6aff8edc69ac7fc195b96c069c338f7da588674871 4ad6b698cfd2af542fca2316b94e1f213025d48e0895f1a127dec789c4b4dded 4d24880ac70f7d7b3997316ca01854413de0d8df5bb30ce757280a28713ae7e4 4e0bcfc83f8a2714acbf1725262827ec17f61c5826cd5cf0837d1642fdc5b25e 5a8de8e601fb1577321ded7475b28f8c72157bb6bcf2857c99cbc7a39489c71a 5de7799e1d95daaaceb6e158dfb27e44fd93021c7676f728b0e157e1bd2099c7 62078c7099dd3485b45ac8bec8fcecbc2662f6c21d3b309dc7a865df6a822794 64905ad7b0f635efb0402d57d0b0d7d31832ca66afac2fe17379877004a32e73 6ad406fa29e2f327d9672e1f8578d89aa1f1cc242c7a9ee83ede3cebd313ca09 6e89e0e52fec1bff8175742570d9a40cb32be6c869e885077db9b13b1e39ef80 71cc0cd5979cce2ee72073e81c47262465fd8158d10a7d29cd86cae6ffa12607 72c60de4ae67237bbcdc8d9bdda38c2374cb0d4a1364239ecb9ef4992a6253e2 734c9146be56c9c1e1abb7dfa533d8ebec77ceae8550d7918dd7e38e4f4dc721 7a6c738f4bdecffcbfa8a29eae1091876f34d9c91cd21b51a7e51896a69be3ac 7bea11940ef818db0b3284c5e6b651e8551b5f2662808e3c48e2e92a55156ff3 82c07ab7460204b60e4cd4c2f5e263db538e128382341f8dfa727800d3e0c980

#### **SHA256**

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Axgle	com.absolutelycold.axgle
Buzz	org.thoughtcrime.securesms
Google Play Service	com.demo.testinh
Idea Security	com.demo.testing
Securit	se.joscarsson.privify.spitfire
Securit	sc.phoenix.securit
Service	com.demo.testing
Settings	com.demo.testing
Settings	com.hawkshawspy
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