

Ransomware gang's script shows exactly the files they're after

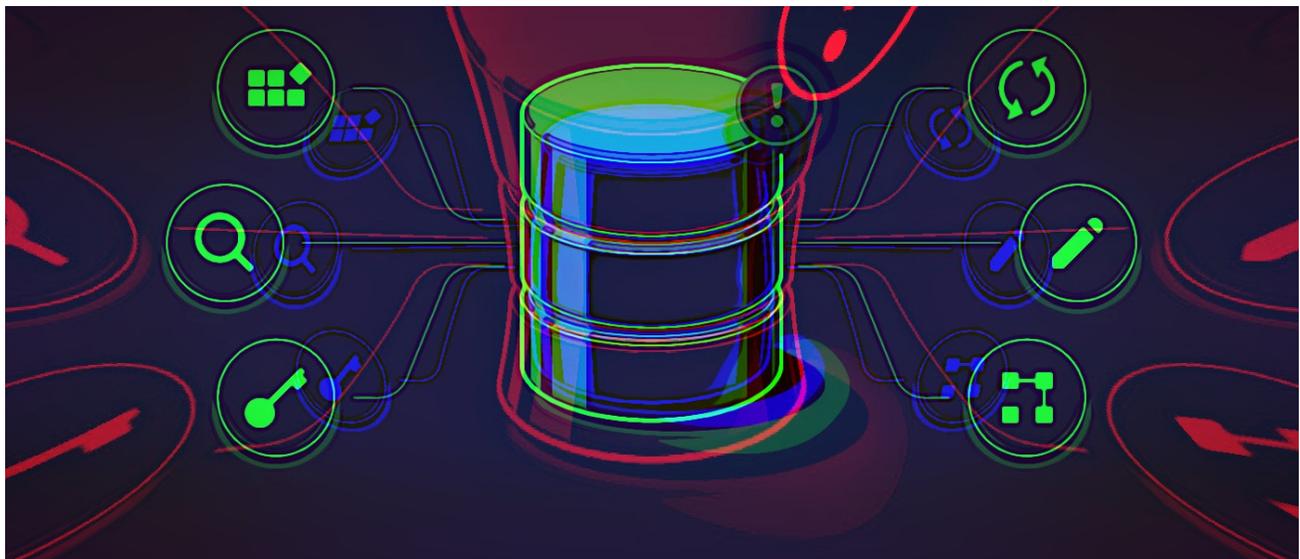
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A PowerShell script used by the Pysa ransomware operation gives us a sneak peek at the types of data they attempt to steal during a cyberattack.

When ransomware gangs compromise a network, they usually start with limited access to a single device.

They then use various tools and exploits to steal other credentials used on the Windows domain or gain elevated privileges on different devices.

Once they gain access to a Windows domain controller, they search for and steal data on the network before encrypting devices.

The threat actors use this stolen data in two ways.

The first is to generate a ransom demand based on company revenue and whether they have insurance policies. The second is to scare the victims into paying a ransom because the gang will leak the data.

Searching for valuable data

Yesterday, [MalwareHunterTeam](#) shared a PowerShell script with BleepingComputer used by the Pysa ransomware operation to search for and exfiltrate data from a server.

This script is designed to scan each drive for data folders whose names match certain strings on a device. If a folder matches the search criteria, the script will upload the folder's files to a remote drop server under the threat actor's control.

Of particular interest are the 123 keywords that the script searches for, which give us a glimpse into what the ransomware gang considers valuable.

As we would expect, the script seeks out files related to the companies financials or personal information, such as audit, banking information, login credentials, tax forms, student information, social security numbers, and SEC filings.

However, it also looks for more intriguing keywords that could be particularly harmful to a company if leaked, such as folders containing the words 'crime', 'investigation', 'fraud', 'bureau', 'federal', 'hidden', 'secret', 'illegal', and 'terror.'

The full list of 123 keywords targeted by the threat actors' script is listed in the table below.

941	confident	Info	RRHH
1040	Crime	insider	saving
1099	claim	Insurance	scans
8822	Terror	investigation	sec
9465	Confidential*Disclosure	IRS	secret
401K	contact	ITIN	security
4506-T	contr	K-1	studen
ABRH	CPF	letter	seed
Audit	CRH	List	Signed
Addres	Transact	Login	sin
agreem	DDRH	mail	soc
Agreement*Disclosure	Demog	NDA	SS#
ARH	Detail	Numb	SS-4
Assignment	Disclosure*Agreement	Partn	SSA

balanc	Disclosure*Confidential	passport	SSN
bank	DRH	passwd	Staf
Bank*Statement	emplo	password	statement
Benef	Enrol	pay	Statement*Bank
billing	federal	payment	SWIFT
budget	Finan	payroll	tax
bureau	finance	person	Taxpayer
Brok	Form	Phone	unclassified
card	fraud	privacy	Vend
cash	government	privat	W-2
CDA	hidden	pwd	w-4
checking	hir	Recursos*Humanos	W-7
clandestine	HR	report	W-8BEN
compilation	Human	Resour	w-9
compromate	i-9	resurses*human	W-9S
concealed	illegal	RHO	
confid	important	routing	

It does not make sense to change your folder names, so they do not include these strings, as the threat actors will likely perform manual sweeps of data.

However, knowing what types of data a ransom gang is searching for gives you a better indication of how ransomware gangs will attempt to extort their victims.

Pysa is not the only one searching for particular files after breaching a network.

Earlier this month, an angry Conti affiliate leaked the training material for the ransomware operation.

This [training material told affiliates to immediately search for data](#) containing the following keywords after they gained control of a Windows domain controller.

cyber
policy
insurance
endorsement
supplementary
underwriting
terms
bank
2020
2021
Statement

Once again, this illustrates how vital data theft is to a ransomware attack and how important it is to safeguard it adequately.

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