



# SheldIO

## Private Stealer

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# SheldIO Private Stealer and What You Need to Know

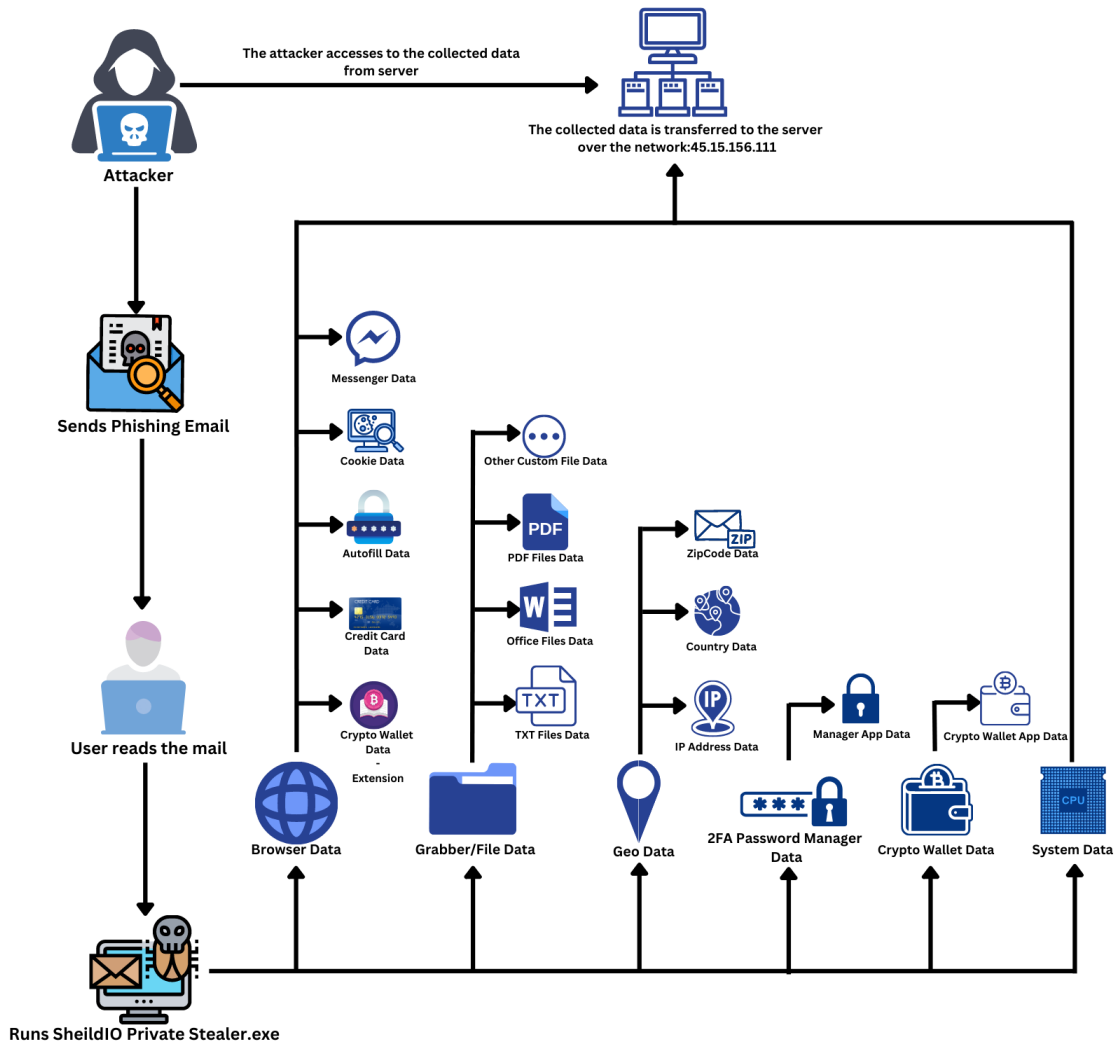
## What is SheldIO Private Stealer?

Sheldio Private Stealer is known as a malicious software and poses a serious cyber threat by stealing data from users' computer systems. This malicious software typically attempts to trick users into downloading and running it on their computers through social engineering attacks or deceptive tactics. The primary function of this software is to scan the files and folders on the user's system and then capture the user's sensitive data, such as passwords, credit card information, and personal documents.

Another critical function of Sheldio Private Stealer is to transmit the stolen data to a remote server controlled by the attackers. This allows the attackers to have easy access to the sensitive information they have acquired. Attackers can use this stolen data for various purposes, such as gaining access to the user's various accounts using stolen passwords or utilizing credit card information for malicious activities.

To avoid detection and enhance the effectiveness of their attacks, Sheldio Private Stealer employs techniques to evade malicious software analysis and antivirus programs. Initially, the software examines other processes on the system before initiating its own to prevent antivirus detection. These tactics enable the attackers to use this malicious software as a long-term threat. Consequently, it is crucial to protect against such malicious software by using up-to-date antivirus software, creating strong passwords, performing regular system updates, and maintaining vigilance. Additionally, refraining from opening suspicious email attachments or downloads and avoiding software downloads from unknown sources are important security measures.

# Infection Chain



# SheildIO Private Stealer Overview

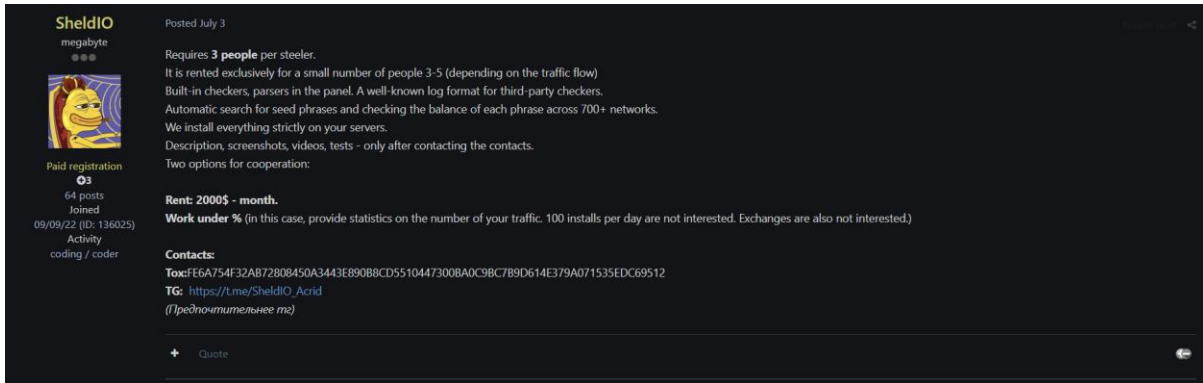


Figure 1- Dark Web Information about stealer

A stealer is a type of malware that is designed for covertly stealing sensitive information. A stealer aims to get data such as usernames, passwords, credit cards, saved crypto wallets and all other personal information.

SheildIO - Private Stealer is a stealer that aims to steal personal data of infected system. Everything is managed through a single dashboard in this system.

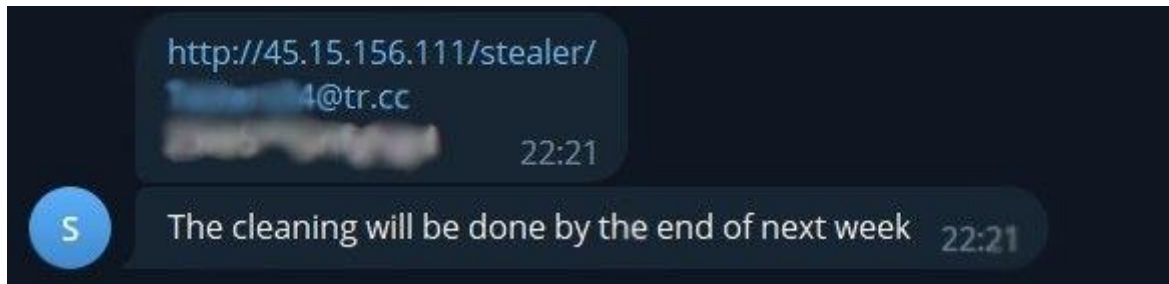


Figure 2- Telegram speech

Once the product is purchased, the seller creates an account for the user with a license. When the license expires, the system becomes unusable until payment is received again. The seller can install the dashboard software onto their own server and provide it to the customer, or if the customer has their own server, the necessary software to set up the dashboard system is provided to them, and the customer installs the software on their own server.

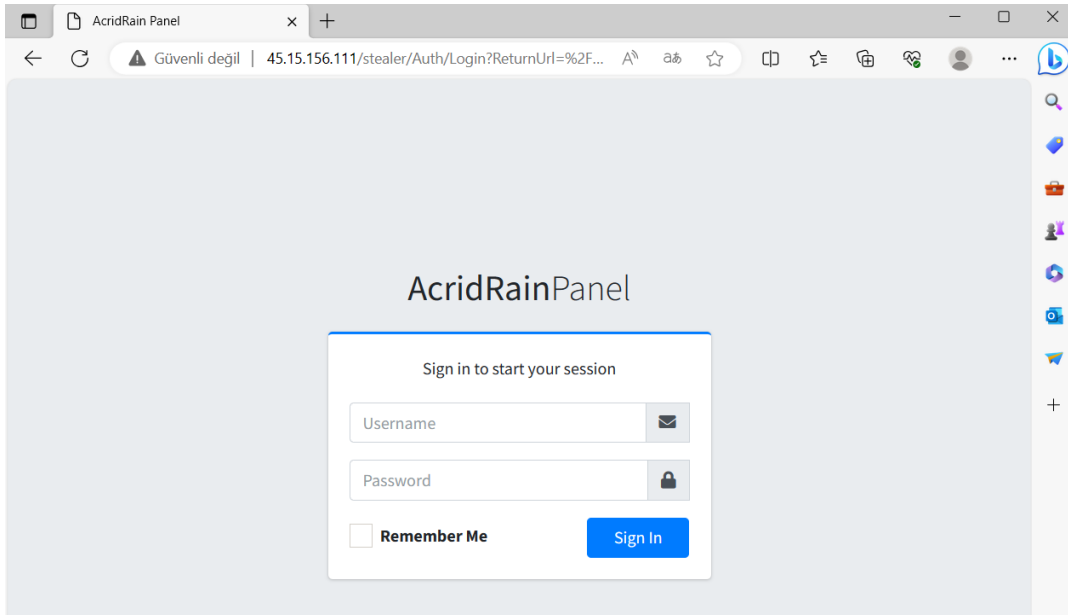


Figure 3- AcridRain Panel

The seller created the dashboard on the server: “<http://45.156.111/>”. Once the connection is made, the user is initially directed to the login section.

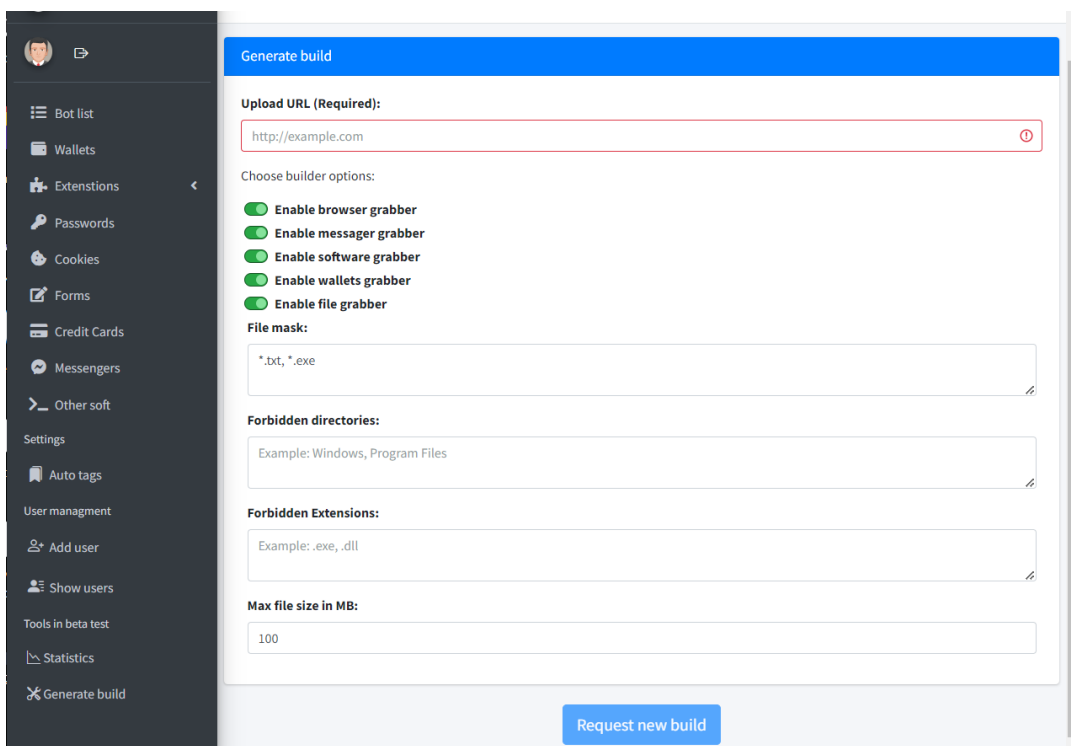


Figure 4- Generate build section

When the user logs into the system, the user can create the malicious file from the 'Generate Build' section. The features of the malicious software to be created are set through the 'Generate Build' section as well. In this section, there are options that the user can configure, such as 'File Mask', 'Forbidden Directories', 'Forbidden Extensions', and 'Max File Size'.



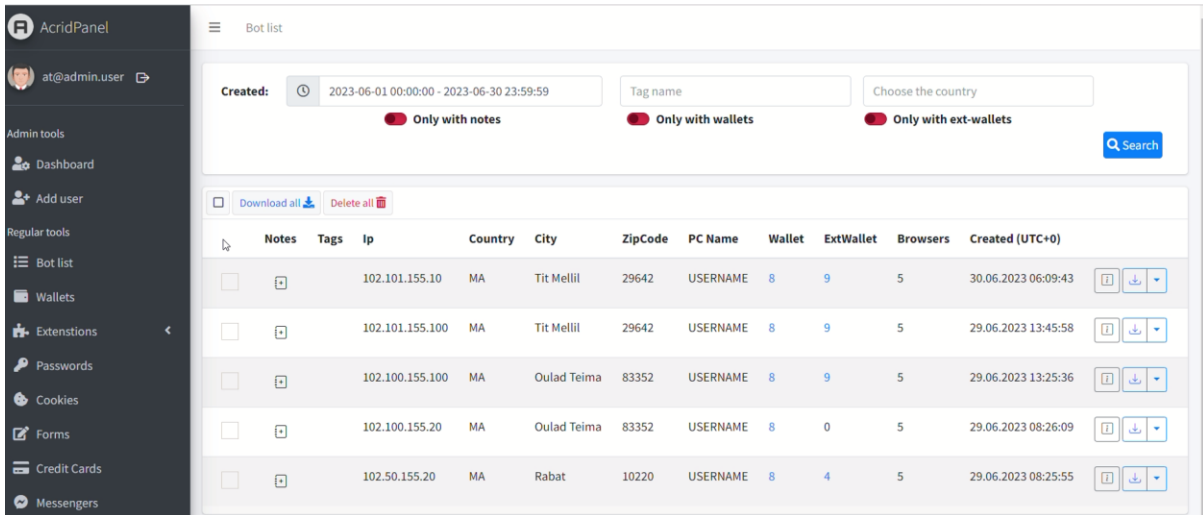


Figure 5- Bot List section

The infected systems can be monitored from 'Bot List' section. In this section, the system user can see all the infected systems with the information of; 'Notes, Tags, IP, Country, City, ZipCode, PC Name, Wallet, ExtWallet, Browsers and Created TimeStamp'. The user can filter for the options he wants to monitor. Also the user can select the infected system for accessing the data.

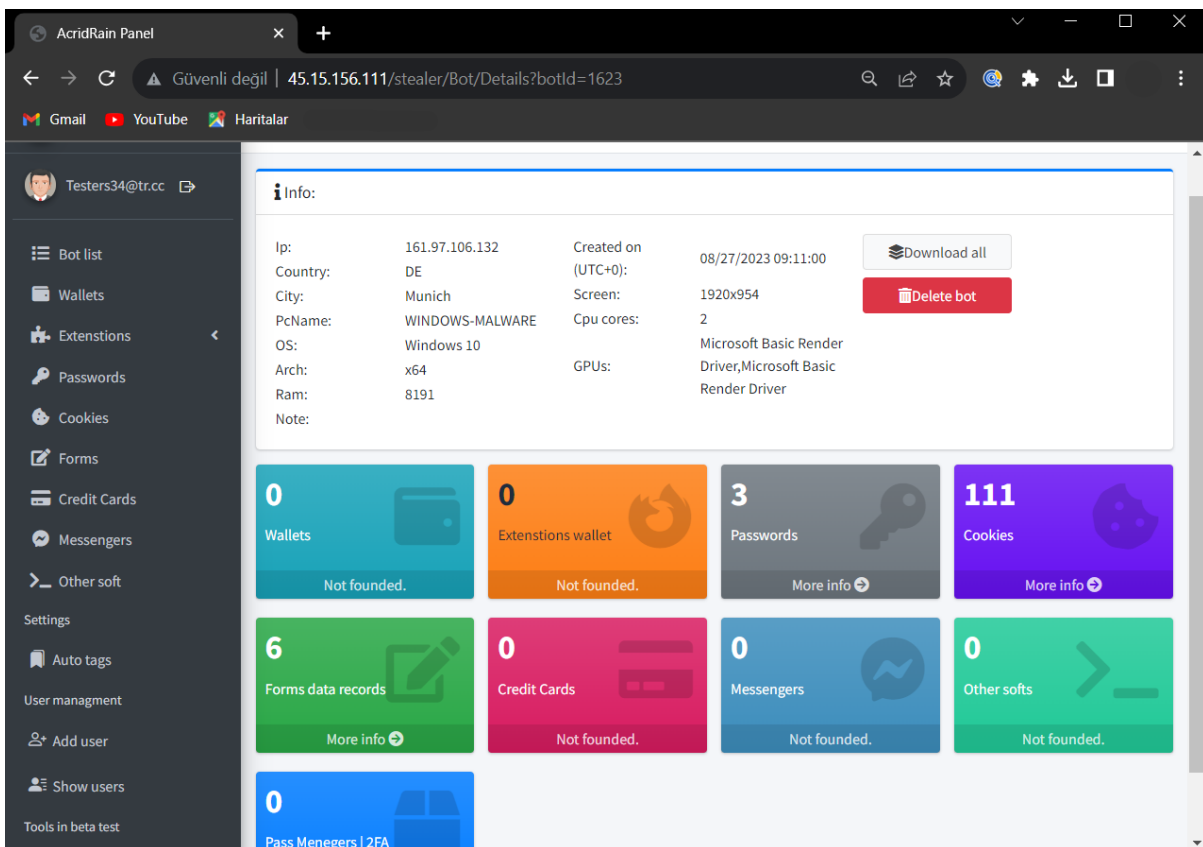


Figure 6- Features display

Once an infected system is selected on the dashboard, the user can see a list of features that the malicious build file sends to the server.

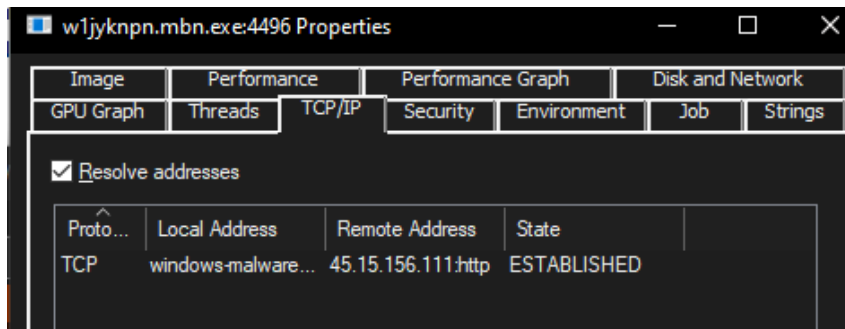


Figure 7- TCP/IP

The build makes a connection with the server that the system user uses. And all the data that's logged from the malicious build is being sent to that server.

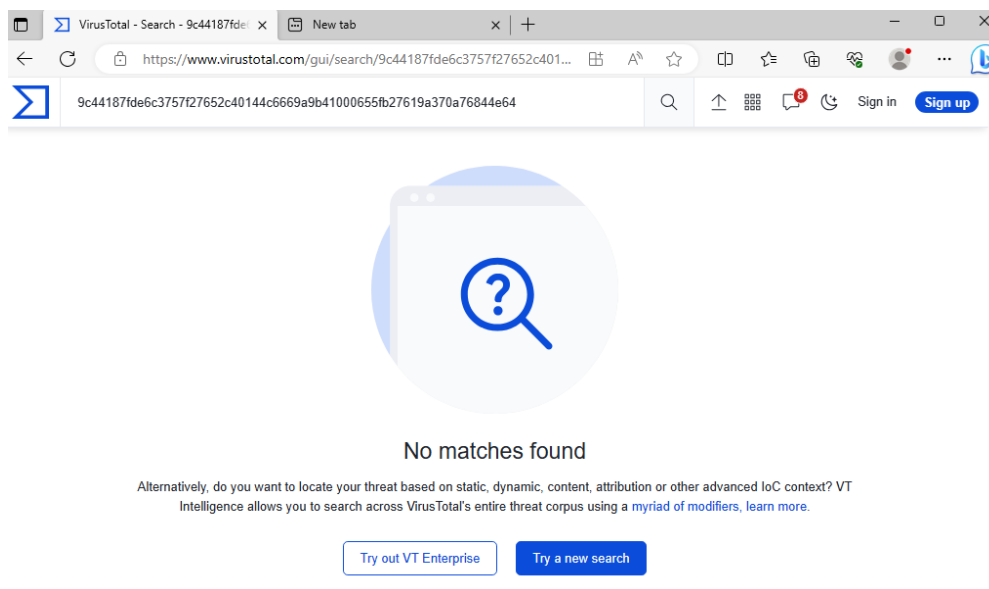


Figure 8- VirusTotal result

The hash information of the stealer does not appear in the VirusTotal results. This situation indicates that the software hasn't been scanned by anyone. For viruses, this is often observed in newly released products.

<b>Scan result:</b>	<b>This file was detected by [5 / 40] engine(s)</b>
<b>File name:</b>	w1jyknpn.mbn.exe
<b>File size:</b>	981504 bytes
<b>Analysis date:</b>	2023-08-26   21:35:05
<b>CRC32:</b>	48e34d23
<b>MD5:</b>	5c3fa65dfbdf1d8aedb19407247ceda1

Figure 9- Detection result

On kleanscan, the malicious build file has a detection rate of 5/40 which is quite low for a stealer. The most used antivirus programs are being bypassed with this stealer.

**Bypassed cyber security products;** Microsoft Defender, Kaspersky, Comodo, Sophos, Trend Micro, Avira, Bitdefender and more.



# SheldIO Private Stealer Technical Analysis

## Static Analysis

File Name	w1jyknpn.mbn.exe
MD5	5c3fa65dfbdf1d8aedb19407247ceda1
SHA256	e730f494aac938f77be6c05bda35de0a986f7884
File Type	PE/32

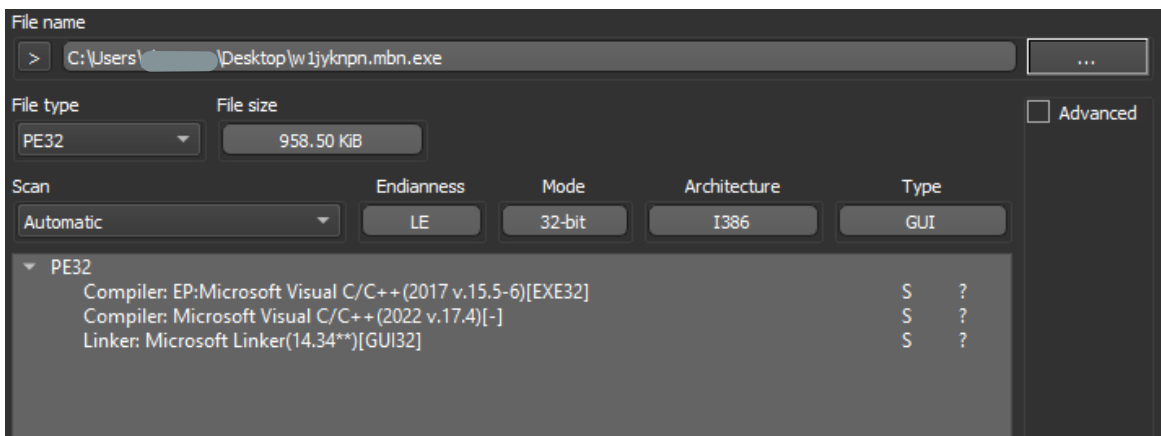


Figure 10-Information about file

The file has **958KB** of disk space and was developed in **C++**. No packaging process was detected.

first-bytes-hex	4D 5A 90 00 03 00 00 00 04 00 00 00 FF FF 00 00 B8 00 00 00 00 00 00 40 00 00 00 00 00 00
first-bytes-text	M Z ..... @ .....
file-size	981504 bytes
entropy	6.685
imphash	n/a
signature	Microsoft Visual C++
tooling	Visual Studio 2015
entry-point	E8 AD 04 00 00 E9 7A FE FF FF 83 61 04 00 8B C1 83 61 08 00 C7 41 04 48 24 4C 00 C7 01 40 24 4C 00
file-version	n/a
description	n/a
file-type	executable
cpu	32-bit
subsystem	GUI
compiler-stamp	Sat Aug 26 19:18:56 2023   UTC
debugger-stamp	Sat Aug 26 19:18:56 2023   UTC
resources-stamp	n/a
import-stamp	0x00000000
exports-stamp	n/a

Figure 11- PEStudio result of Sheldio malware

This is a 32-bit executable binary file. Compile information and other detailed information about the file appear in the figure.

## Dynamic Analysis

```

w1jyknpn.mbn.00859E8D
push ebp
mov ebp,esp
push 0
call dword ptr ds:[<&SetUnhandledExceptionFilter>]
push dword ptr ss:[ebp+8]
call dword ptr ds:[<&UnhandledExceptionFilter>]
push C0000409
call dword ptr ds:[<&GetCurrentProcess>]
push eax
call dword ptr ds:[<&TerminateProcess>]
pop ebp
ret
  
```

Figure 12- Anti-debug technique

The malicious file first used the **IsProcessorFeaturePresent** API to determine whether it was operating in debug mode or not.

0056A8E1	83C4 0C	add esp,c
0056A8E4	8D45 BC	lea eax,dword ptr ss:[ebp-44]
0056A8E7	50	push eax
0056A8E8	FF15 08216000	call dword ptr ds:[<&GetStartupInfow>]
0056A8EE	F645 E8 01	test byte ptr ss:[ebp-18],1
0056A8F2	74 06	jge w1jyknpn.mbn.56A8FA
0056A8F4	0FB745 EC	movzx eax,word ptr ss:[ebp-14]
0056A8F8	C9	leave
0056A8F9	C3	ret
0056A8FA	6A 0A	push A
0056A8FC	58	pop eax
0056A8FD	C9	leave

Figure 13- Used GetStartupInfow

Malicious file utilizes the **GetStartupInfow** API to examine the startup conditions and operating system environment of the target system. This enables the malicious software to conceal itself, thwart monitoring and analysis processes, and better time its attacks on the target system.

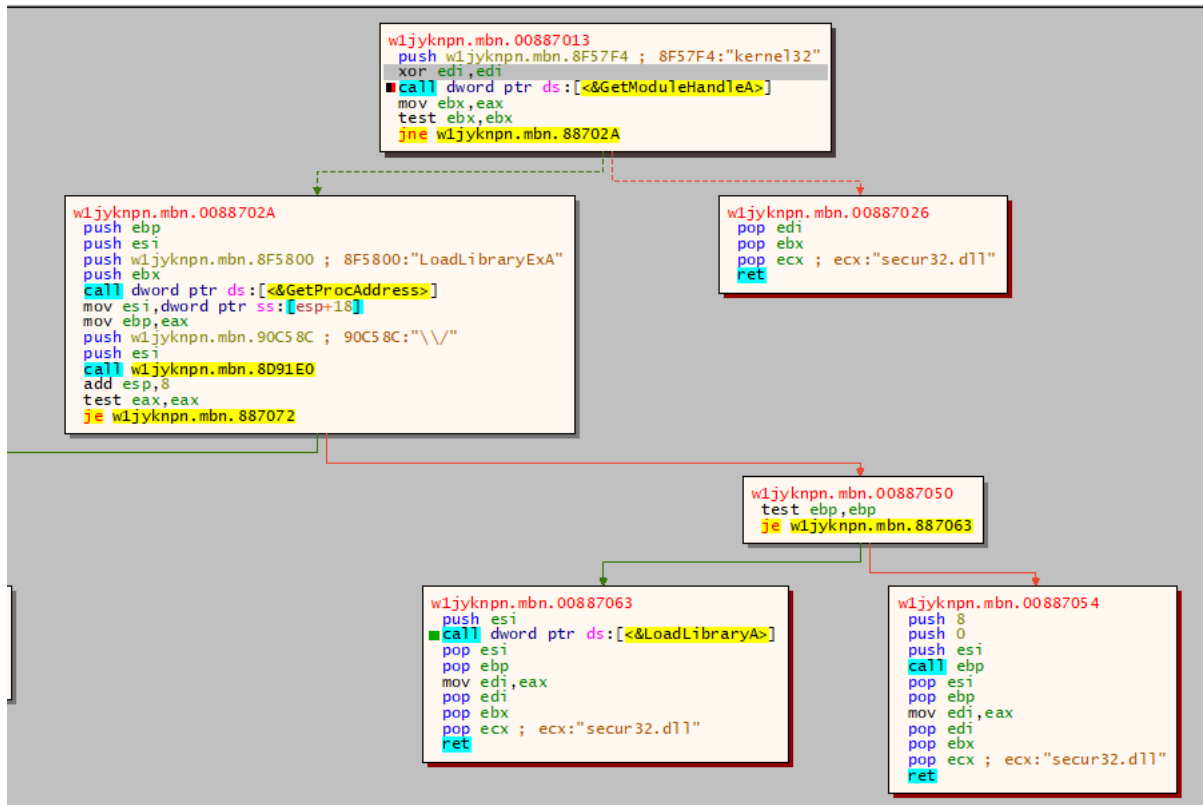


Figure 14- API hashing

The malicious file employs API hashing by utilizing functions like **GetModuleHandleA**, **GetProcAddress**, and **LoadLibraryA** to dynamically resolve and obfuscate API function addresses, making it more challenging to detect or analyze the specific API calls it makes during runtime.

Some APIs resolved in runtime are:

AreFileApisANSI	GetUserDefaultLocaleName
CompareStringEx	IsValidLocaleName
EnumSystemLocalesEx	LCIDToLocaleName
GetDateFormatEx	LCMapStringEx
GetTimeFormatEx	LocaleNameToLCID
GetLocaleInfoEx	

Table 1- Resolved APIs

```

w1jyknpn.mbn.00870BCE
call dword ptr ds:[<&GetModuleHandlew>]
mov esi, eax
push w1jyknpn.mbn.8F3EB4 ; 8F3EB4: "GetCurrentPackageId"
push esi
call dword ptr ds:[<&GetProcAddress>]
push w1jyknpn.mbn.8F3EC8 ; 8F3EC8: "GetSystemTimePreciseAsFileTime"
push esi
mov dword ptr ds:[919540], eax
call dword ptr ds:[<&GetProcAddress>]
push w1jyknpn.mbn.8F3EE8 ; 8F3EE8: "GetTempPath2W"
push esi
mov dword ptr ds:[919544], eax
call dword ptr ds:[<&GetProcAddress>]
mov dword ptr ds:[919548], eax
xor eax, eax
pop esi
ret
  
```

tr ds:[008F2090 <w1jyknpn.mbn.&GetModuleHandlew>]=<kernel32.GetModuleHandlew>

0870BCE w1jyknpn.mbn.exe:\$40BCE #3FFCE

Hex	ASCII	
00 FS 81 00	00 00 00 00 43 3A 5C 55 73 65 72 73	00.....C:\Users
05 6C 75 63	79 5F 5C 44 65 73 6B 74 6F 70 5C 77	00.....\Desktop\w
0A 6A 79 68	6E 70 6E 2E 6D 62 6E 2E 65 78 65 00	00.....\jyknpn.mbn.exe.
0F AB AB AB	AB AB AB 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00.....
14 FS 65 7D	46 07 4C 00 1D 50 52 4F 43 45 53 4F	00.....F.L..PROCESSO
19 52 5F 4C	45 56 45 4C 3D 32 35 00 AB AB AB AB	00.....R_LEVEL=25.<.....>
1E AB AB AB	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00.....<.....>
23 FS 65 7D	46 08 4C 00 18 50 52 4F 43 45 53 4F	00.....F.L..PROCESSO
28 52 5F 4C	45 56 49 53 49 4F 4E 3D 35 30 30 00	00.....R_REVISION=000.
2D AB AB AB	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00.....<.....>
32 F4 65 7D	47 08 4C 00 1D 50 72 6F 67 72 61 6D 44	00.....G.L..ProgramD
37 61 74 61	3D 43 3A 5C 50 72 6F 67 72 61 6D 44 61	00.....ata=C:\ProgramDa
3C 74 61 00	AB AB AB AB AB AB 00 00 00 00 00	00.....I.<.....>
41 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 FB 65 7D 48 09 4C 00 1C	00.....ue)H.L..
46 50 72 6F	67 72 61 6D 46 69 6C 65 73 3D 43 3A 5C	00.....ProgramFiles=C:\
4B 6A 73 65	67 72 61 6D 30 46 69 6C 65 73 3D 3E 38	00.....ProgramFiles2=C:\

Figure 15- Get Temp Path

The malicious file utilizes the **GetTempPath** API to retrieve the file system path of the Temp directory, enabling it to ascertain the precise location of the Temp directory in the underlying file system. This information is instrumental for various file operations conducted during its execution.

```

w1jyknpn.mbn.0084A1F1
cmp dword ptr ss:[ebp-130], 10
lea eax, dword ptr ss:[ebp-144]
push 0
cmovae eax, dword ptr ss:[ebp-144]
push 80
push 2
push 0
push 40000000
push eax ; eax:&"C:\Users\... \AppData\Local\Temp\BYIuoilBNHGmjvbjbkhgcvbfgghvb"
call dword ptr ds:[<&CreateFileAb>]
cmp dword ptr ss:[ebp-148], 10
lea ecx, dword ptr ss:[ebp-15C] ; [ebp-15C]: "{\\"o\":"windows 10\","p\":"... \","a\":"x64\","s\":"1918x888\","r\":"
mov edi, eax ; eax:&"C:\Users\... \AppData\Local\Temp\BYIuoilBNHGmjvbjbkhgcvbfgghvb"
lea eax, dword ptr ss:[ebp-1C0] ; [ebp-1C0]: "{\\"o\":"windows 10\","p\":"... \","a\":"x64\","s\":"1918x888\","r\":"
push eax ; eax:&"C:\Users\... \AppData\Local\Temp\BYIuoilBNHGmjvbjbkhgcvbfgghvb"
push dword ptr ss:[ebp-14C]
push ecx
call dword ptr ds:[<&writeFile>]
push 0
push edi
call dword ptr ds:[<&GetFileSize>]
push edi
mov esi, eax ; eax:&"C:\Users\... \AppData\Local\Temp\BYIuoilBNHGmjvbjbkhgcvbfgghvb"
call dword ptr ds:[<&closeHandle>]
test esi, esi
jg w1jyknpn.mbn.84A37D
  
```

eax=8F

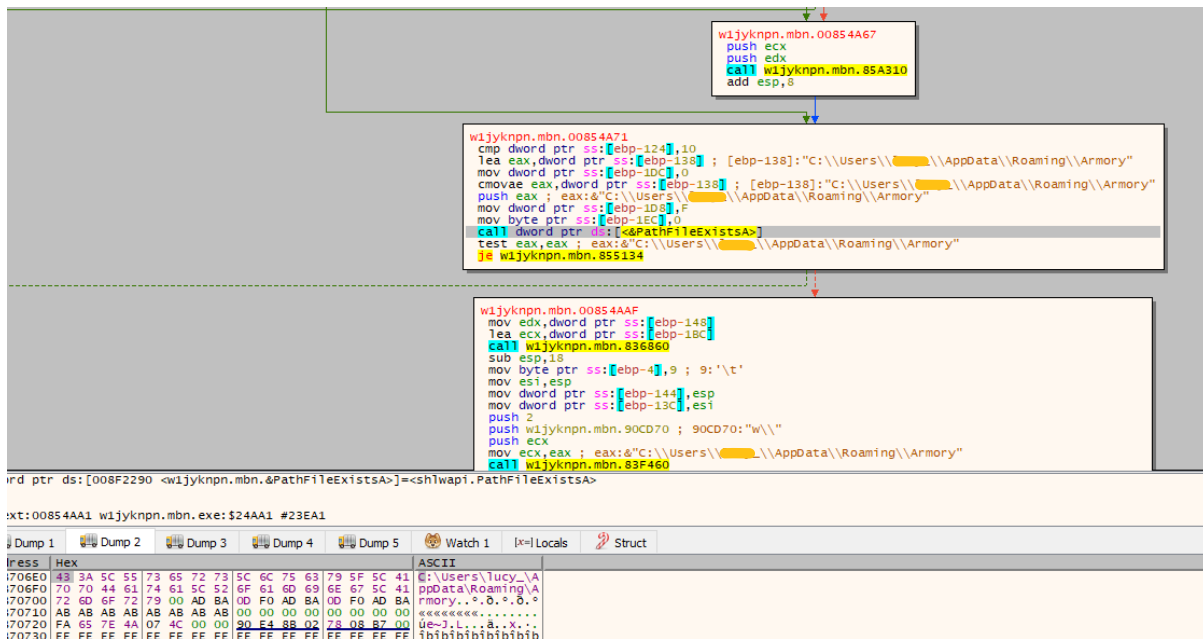
.text:0084A217 w1jyknpn.mbn.exe:\$1A217 #19617

Address	Hex	ASCII
008C4600	EE FE EE FE EE FE EE FE EE FE EE FE EE FE EE FE EE FE	1p1p1p1p1p1p1p1p1p
008C4610	E2 65 7D 51 07 4C 00 18 43 3A 5C 55 73 65 72 73	00.....C:\Users
008C4620	5C 6C 75 63 79 5F 5C 41 70 70 44 61 74 61 5C 4C	00.....\AppData\L
008C4630	6F 63 61 6C 5C 54 65 60 70 5C 42 59 49 75 6F 69	00.....ocal\Temp\BYIuo1
008C4640	6C 42 4E 48 47 6D 6A 76 68 6A 62 68 62 68 67 63	00.....1BNHGmjvbjbkhgcv
008C4650	6A 76 62 66 67 68 76 62 5C 36 63 35 64 65 66 30	00.....jvbjbkhgcvbfgghvb
008C4660	65 2D 33 36 38 38 2D 34 30 34 62 2D 38 36 38 30	00.....e-3688-404b-8680
008C4670	2D 33 64 31 34 33 35 36 36 31 36 30 3E 74 78	00.....-3d143561608.tx
008C4680	74 00 AD BA 0D FO AD BA AB AB AB AB AB AB AB	00.....t..0.<.....>
008C4690	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00.....<.....>

Figure 16- Create file

In this section, it creates a directory named **"BYIuoilBNHGmjvbjbkhgcvbfgghvb"** in the **"C:\Users\Admin\AppData\Local\Temp"** directory. It creates this folder to store the information it gathers.





```

wjyknpn.mbn.00854A67
push ecx
push edx
call wjyknpn.mbn.85A310
add esp,8

wjyknpn.mbn.00854A71
cmp dword ptr ss:[ebp-12],10
lea eax,dword ptr ss:[ebp-138] ; [ebp-138]:"C:\\Users\\[redacted]\\AppData\\Roaming\\Armory"
mov dword ptr ss:[ebp-10C],0
cmovae eax,dword ptr ss:[ebp-138] ; [ebp-138]:"C:\\Users\\[redacted]\\AppData\\Roaming\\Armory"
push eax ; eax:"C:\\Users\\[redacted]\\AppData\\Roaming\\Armory"
mov dword ptr ss:[ebp-108],F
mov byte ptr ss:[ebp-1EC],0
call dword ptr [eax] ; &PathFileExistsA
test eax,eax ; eax:"C:\\Users\\[redacted]\\AppData\\Roaming\\Armory"
je wjyknpn.mbn.855134

wjyknpn.mbn.00854A4F
mov edx,dword ptr ss:[ebp-148]
lea ecx,dword ptr ss:[ebp-18C]
call wjyknpn.mbn.836860
sub esp,18
mov byte ptr ss:[ebp-4],9 ; 9:'t'
mov esi,esp
mov dword ptr ss:[ebp-144],esp
mov dword ptr ss:[ebp-13C],esi
push 2
push wjyknpn.mbn.90CD70 ; 90CD70:"w\\"
push ecx
mov ecx,eax ; eax:"C:\\Users\\[redacted]\\AppData\\Roaming\\Armory"
call wjyknpn.mbn.83F460

ird ptr ds:[008F2290 <wjyknpn.mbn.&PathFileExistsA>]=<shlwapi.PathFileExistsA>

xt:00854AA1 wjyknpn.mbn.exe:$24AA1 #23EA1

Dump 1 Hex ASCII
i706E0 43 3A 5C 55 73 65 72 73 5C 6C 75 63 79 5F 5C 41 E:\Users\lucy_VA
i706F0 70 70 44 61 74 61 5C 52 6F 61 6D 69 6E 67 5C 41 ppData\Roaming\A
i70700 72 6D 6F 72 79 00 AD BA 00 F0 AD BA 00 F0 AD BA rmory.?.?.?.?.?
i70710 AB AB AB AB AB AB AB 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 eeeeeeeee.....
i70720 FA 65 7E 4A 07 4C 00 00 30 F4 88 02 78 08 B7 00 ue~J.L...ä...x..
i70730 EE FE EE FE EE FE EE FE EE FE EE FE EE FE EE FE EE FE 1b1b1b1b1b1b1b1b
  
```

Figure 19- Decryption

The malicious file decrypts sequentially defined encrypted texts at runtime and checks the **wallets and others names it decrypts**, in order, under the Roaming and Local directories using the **PathFileExistA API**. This process involves decrypting the encrypted data and detecting wallet files located in specific directories.

AppData\\Roaming\\Armory\\wallets	AppData\\Roaming\\K-Meleon
AppData\\Roaming\\Electrum\\wallets	AppData\\Roaming\\TorBro\\Profile
AppData\\Roaming\\Bitcoin\\wallets	AppData\\Roaming\\AnyDesk\\chat
AppData\\Roaming\\Exodus\\exodus.wallet	AppData\\Roaming\\FileZilla\\filezilla.xml
AppData\\Roaming\\DashCore\\wallets	AppData\\Roaming\\GHISLER\\wcx_ftp.ini
AppData\\Roaming\\ElectronCash\\wallets	AppData\\Roaming\\Thunderbird\\Profiles
AppData\\Roaming\\Tox	AppData\\Roaming\\Psi+\\profiles\\default
AppData\\Roaming\\Waterfox\\Profiles	AppData\\Roaming\\Mozilla\\icecat\\Profiles
AppData\\Roaming\\FlashPeak\\SlimBrowser\\Profiles	AppData\\Roaming\\Mozilla\\Firefox\\Profiles
AppData\\Local\\NordVPN\\user.configLocal\\ProtonVPN\\user.config	AppData\\Roaming\\MySQL\\Workbench\\connections.xml
AppData\\Local\\Google\\Chrome\\User Data	AppData\\Roaming\\com.liberty.jaxx\\Indexed DB\\file__0.indexeddb.leveldb

Table 2- Decrypted names



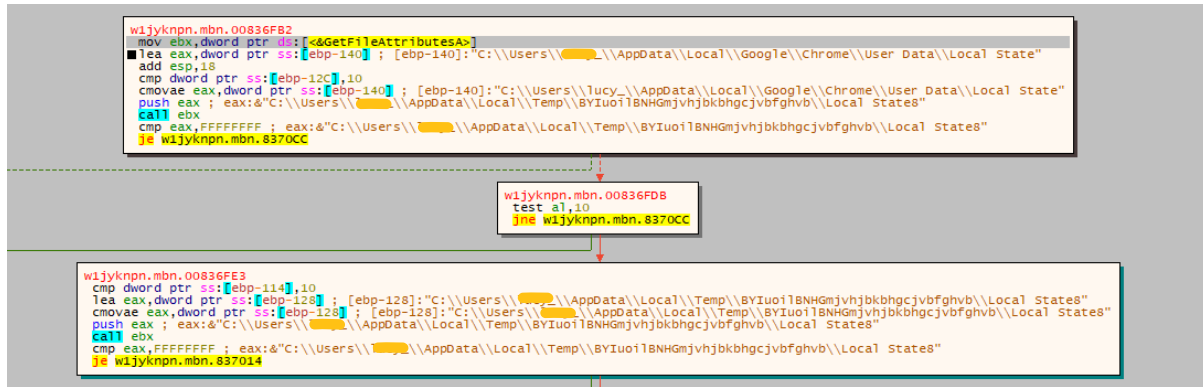


Figure 20- Gets informations from Local State

This malicious file utilizes the GetFileAttributes API to extract the **'Local State'** data from the **C:\\Users\\Admin\\AppData\\Local\\Google\\Chrome\\User Data** location on a target system. Subsequently, it creates a new file named **'LocalState8'** in the 'Temp' directory to store the stolen information.

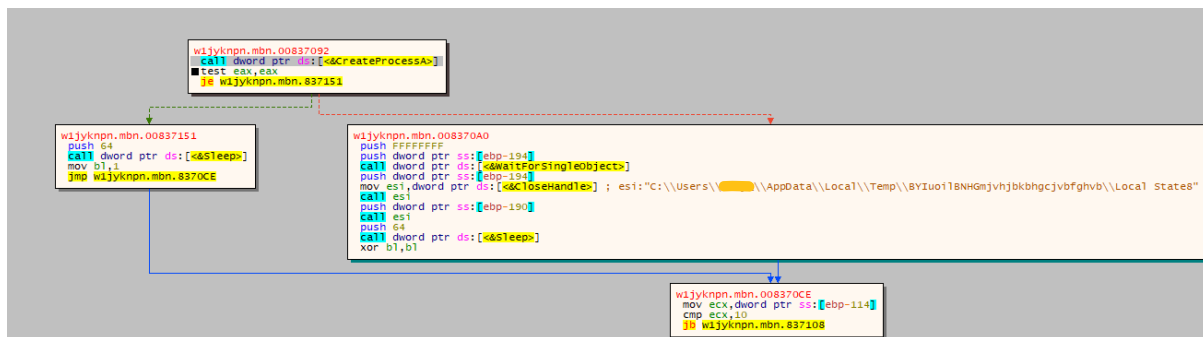


Figure 21- Created Local State8

A process is initiated by using the CreateProcessA API, leading to the creation of a folder named **"BYIuoI1BNHGmjvbjkbbhgcvbfgvhv"** in the **C:\\Users\\Admin\\AppData\\Local\\Temp** directory. Within this folder, it stores the **"LocalState8"** file.

0945 E0	mov dword ptr ss:[ebp-20],eax	[ebp-30]:"CREATE TABLE logins (origin_url
8D45 D0	lea eax,dword ptr ss:[ebp-30]	[ebp-30]:"CREATE TABLE logins (origin_url
0F4345 D0	cmovae eax,dword ptr ss:[ebp-30]	
880C10	mov byte ptr ds:[eax+edx],cl	
C64410 01 00	mov byte ptr ds:[eax+edx+1],0	
EB 10	jmp w!jyknprn.mbn.84F3AD	
FF75 E8	push dword ptr ss:[ebp-18]	
8D4D D0	lea ecx,dword ptr ss:[ebp-30]	[ebp-30]:"CREATE TABLE logins (origin_url
FF75 C8	push dword ptr ss:[ebp-38]	
6A 01	push 1	
E8 C372FEFF	call w!jyknprn.mbn.836670	
46	inc esi	
3BF7	cmp esi,edi	
73 08	jae w!jyknprn.mbn.84F3BA	
8B4D E4	mov ecx,dword ptr ss:[ebp-1C]	
8B55 E0	mov edx,dword ptr ss:[ebp-20]	
EB B6	jmp w!jyknprn.mbn.84F370	
8B7D C8	mov edi,dword ptr ss:[ebp-38]	
0F57C0	xorps xmm0,xmm0	
0F1107	movups xmmword ptr ds:[edi],xmm0	
C747 10 00000000	mov dword ptr ds:[edi+10],0	
0F1045 D0	movups xmm0,xmmword ptr ss:[ebp-30]	
C747 14 00000000	mov dword ptr ds:[edi+14],0	
0F1107	movups xmmword ptr ds:[edi],xmm0	

```

3CD128]=0
bn.exe:$1F3C3 #1E7C3
Dump 3 Dump 4 Dump 5 Watch 1 [x=] Locals Struct
AScii
5 20 54 41 42 4C 45 20 6C 6F 67 CREATE TABLE log
F 72 69 67 69 6E 5F 75 72 6C 20 ins (origin_url
1 52 20 4E 4F 54 20 4E 55 4C 4C VARCHAR NOT NULL
0 6F 6E 5F 75 72 6C 20 56 41 52 , action_url) VAR
0 75 73 65 72 6E 61 6D 65 5F 65 CHAR, username_e
4 20 56 41 52 43 48 41 52 2C 20 lement VARCHAR,
1 6D 65 5F 76 61 6C 75 65 20 56 username_value V
2 2C 20 70 61 73 73 77 6F 72 64 ARCHAR, password
5 6E 74 20 56 41 52 43 48 41 52 _element VARCHAR
3 77 6F 72 64 5F 76 61 6C 75 65 , password_value
C 20 73 75 62 6D 69 74 5F 65 6C BLOB, submit_el
0 56 41 52 43 48 41 52 2C 20 73 ement VARCHAR, s
F 72 65 61 6C 6D 20 56 41 52 43 ignon_realM VARC
F 54 20 4E 55 4C 4C 2C 20 64 61 HAR NOT NULL, da
5 61 74 65 64 20 49 4E 54 45 47 te_created INTEG
  
```

Figure 22- Created Login Data8

The malware extracted the following data from the Login Data database and stored it in the newly created **Login Data8** database table:

- **origin\_url:** Source URL
- **action\_url:** Action URL
- **username\_element:** Username field element
- **username\_value:** Username value
- **password\_element:** Password field element
- **password\_value:** Password value (BLOB)
- **submit\_element:** Submit element
- **signon\_realm:** Login area
- **date\_created:** Date created (INTEGER)
- **blacklisted\_by\_user:** Blacklisted by user (INTEGER)
- **scheme:** Encryption scheme (INTEGER)
- **password\_type:** Password type (INTEGER)
- **times\_used:** How many times has it been used? (INTEGER)
- **form\_data:** Form data (BLOB)
- **display\_name:** Displayed name
- **icon\_url:** Icon URL
- **federation\_url:** Federation URL

```

.text:0003DFF3 push edi ; pszString
.text:0003DFF4 call ds:CryptStringToBinary ; Indirect Call Near Procedure
.text:0003DFFA test eax, eax ; Logical Compare
.text:0003DFFC jnz short loc_3E030 ; Jump if Not Zero (ZF=0)

.text:0003E030
.text:0003E030 loc_3E030:
.text:0003E030 mov eax, [ebp+pcbBinary]
.text:0003E033 add esi, 5 ; Add
.text:0003E036 sub eax, 5 ; Integer Subtraction
.text:0003E039 mov [ebp+Object], esi
.text:0003E03C mov [ebp+pcbBinary], eax
.text:0003E03F xorps xmm0, xmm0 ; Bitwise Logical XOR for Single-FP Data
.text:0003E042 mov [ebp+pDataIn.cbData], eax
.text:0003E045 lea eax, [ebp+pDataOut] ; Load Effective Address
.text:0003E048 push eax ; pDataOut
.text:0003E049 push 0 ; dwFlags
.text:0003E04B push 0 ; pPromptStruct
.text:0003E04D push 0 ; pvReserved
.text:0003E04F push 0 ; pOptionalEntropy
.text:0003E051 push 0 ; ppszDataDescr
.text:0003E053 lea eax, [ebp+pDataIn] ; Load Effective Address
.text:0003E055 movlpd qword ptr [ebp+pDataOut.cbData], xmm0 ; Move Low Packed Double-Precision Floating-Point Values
.text:0003E058 push eax ; pDataIn
.text:0003E05C mov [ebp+pDataIn.pbData], esi
.text:0003E05F call ds:CryptUnprotectData ; Indirect Call Near Procedure
.text:0003E065 test eax, eax ; Logical Compare
.text:0003E067 jnz short loc_3E09E ; Jump if Not Zero (ZF=0)
    
```

Figure 23- CryptUnprotectedData

"Login Data" files are SQLite databases, and they contain saved passwords for various Chromium-based browsers. In these databases, URLs are stored in the "original\_url" field, and usernames and passwords are stored in the "username\_value" and "password\_value" fields, respectively. Passwords are typically encrypted. The latest versions of Chromium-based browsers encrypt saved passwords using the symmetric Advanced Encryption Standard (AES)-256 encryption key. This AES key is encrypted using the Microsoft Data Protection Application Programming Interface (DPAPI) during the encryption process. DPAPI supports two different data protection scopes: user-specific encryption and machine-specific encryption. Older versions of Chromium-based browsers directly encrypt passwords using the user protection DPAPI mechanism or AES key instead.

The "Sheldio Stealer" is a malicious program that can decrypt passwords that Chromium-based browsers have directly encrypted using DPAPI or the AES key. This is done by using the "**CryptUnprotectData**" function in the context of user protection DPAPI.

6A 08	push 8	
FF15 C8200F00	call dword ptr ds:[<&GetProcessHeaps>]	
50	push eax	eax: "encrypted_key\"
FF15 D0200F00	call dword ptr ds:[<&RtlAllocateHeap>]	eax: "encrypted_key\"
8BF8	mov edi, eax	
85FF	test edi, edi	
75 0F	jnz wijyknpn.mbn.3DF16	
56	push esi	
FF15 F0200F00	call dword ptr ds:[<&UnmapViewOfFile>]	
8D77 0B	lea esi, dword ptr ds:[edi+8]	
E9 3D030000	jmp wijyknpn.mbn.3E253	
68 74C71000	push wijyknpn.mbn.10C774	10C774: "encrypted_ke
FF75 9C	push dword ptr ss:[ebp-64]	[ebp-64]: "{\ abusive
8BF7	mov esi, edi	
FF15 9C220F00	call dword ptr ds:[<&StrStrA>]	
8945 A4	mov dword ptr ss:[ebp-5C], eax	
85C0	test eax, eax	eax: "encrypted_key\"
0F84 04030000	je wijyknpn.mbn.3E235	
68 74C71000	push wijyknpn.mbn.10C774	10C774: "encrypted_ke
FF15 64220F00	call dword ptr ds:[<&strlen>]	
8B4D A4	mov ecx, dword ptr ss:[ebp-5C]	
83C1 03	add ecx, 3	
03C1	add eax, ecx	eax: "encrypted_key\"

npn.mbn.&StrStrA]=<shlwapi.StrStrA>

xe:\$DF20 #D320

np 3	Dump 4	Dump 5	Watch 1	[x=] Locals	Struct				
ASCII									
65	64	5F	68	65	79	22	3A	22	encrypted_key": "
42	41	41	41	41	30	49	79	64	RFBBUEkBAAAAIyd

Figure 24- Encrypted\_key

The malicious file obtains the encrypted key that is used to decrypt AES-encrypted passwords stored in the browser's database. This key is crucial for decrypting and accessing the saved passwords within the browser.

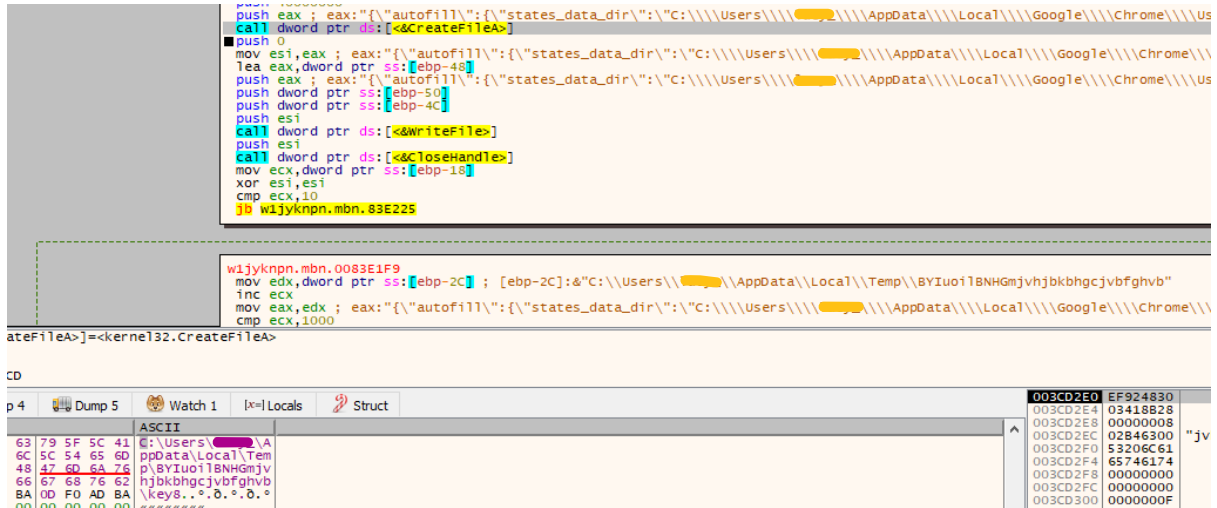


Figure 25- Created key8

The encrypted\_key received from **C:\Users\Admin\AppData\Local\Temp\BYluoi1BNHGmjvbjkbbhgcvbfgvhv** is saved encrypted in the **key8** file.

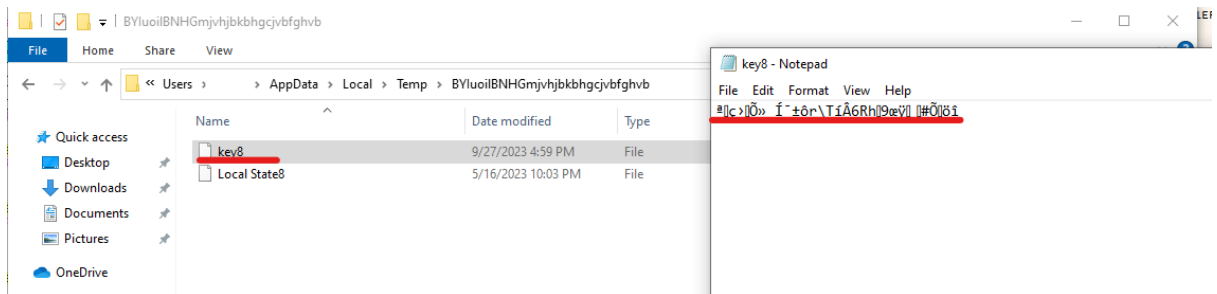


Figure 26- Created key8

"encrypted\_key": "RFBBUeK.....Od5n"

"RFBBUeK" is base64 decoded to DPAPI, In this way, the encrypted key is kept as a long base64 in the Local State file. However, the malware encrypts this encrypted\_key and sends it to the server. This is often done to make malware harder or prevent it from being detected by security products. "Such encryption and security measures help reduce the risk of detection so malware works more effectively.

8D85	F0FEFFFF	lea eax,dword ptr ss:[ebp-110]
50		push eax
6A	00	push 0
FF15	C4208F00	call dword ptr ds:[<&CreateProcessA>]
85C0		test eax,eax
0F84	B1000000	je w1jyknpn.mbn.837151
6A	FF	push FFFFFFFF
FFB5	6CFEFFFF	push dword ptr ss:[ebp-194]
FF15	4C218F00	call dword ptr ds:[<&WaitForSingleObject>]
FFB5	6CFEFFFF	push dword ptr ss:[ebp-194]
8B35	D4208F00	mov esi,dword ptr ds:[<&CloseHandle>]
FFD6		call esi
FFB5	70FEFFFF	push dword ptr ss:[ebp-190]
FFD6		call esi
6A	64	push 64
FF15	EC208F00	call dword ptr ds:[<&Sleep>]
32DB		xor bl,b1
8B8D	ECFEFFFF	mov ecx,dword ptr ss:[ebp-114]
83F9	10	cmp ecx,10
72	2F	jnb w1jyknpn.mbn.837108
8B95	D8FEFFFF	mov edx,dword ptr ss:[ebp-128]
41		inc ecx

Hex	ASCII
65 78 74 72 61 63 33 32 20 2F 59 20 2F 43 20 22	extrac32 /Y /C "
43 3A 5C 55 73 65 72 73 5C 6C 75 63 79 5F 5C 41	C:\Users\... \A
70 70 44 61 74 61 5C 4C 6F 63 61 6C 5C 47 6F 6F	ppData\Local\Goo
67 6C 65 5C 43 68 72 6F 6D 65 5C 55 73 65 72 20	gle\Chrome\User
44 61 74 61 5C 44 65 66 61 75 6C 74 5C 57 65 62	Data\Default\web
20 44 61 74 61 22 20 22 43 3A 5C 55 73 65 72 73	Data" "C:\Users
5C 6C 75 63 79 5F 5C 41 70 70 44 61 74 61 5C 4C	\lucy\AppData\L
6F 63 61 6C 5C 54 65 6D 70 5C 42 59 49 75 6F 69	ocal\Temp\BYIuo
6C 42 4E 48 47 6D 6A 76 68 6A 62 68 62 68 67 63	1BNHGmjvvhjkbk
6A 76 62 66 67 68 76 62 5C 57 65 62 20 44 61 74	jvbfghyb\Web Dat
61 38 22 00 78 73 84 02 3C 00 00 00 3C 00 00 00	a8".xs".<...<...

Figure 27- Created Web Data8

The malicious file initiates a process via the command prompt (cmd) using the **extrac32 /Y /C "%s" "%s"** command. Through this process, it extracts data from the **"C:\Users\Admin\AppData\Local\Google\ChromeWeb Data"** directory and copies it to the **"BYluoilBNHGmjvvhjkbkbgcjbvbfghyb\Web Data8"** folder it creates in the temporary directory.

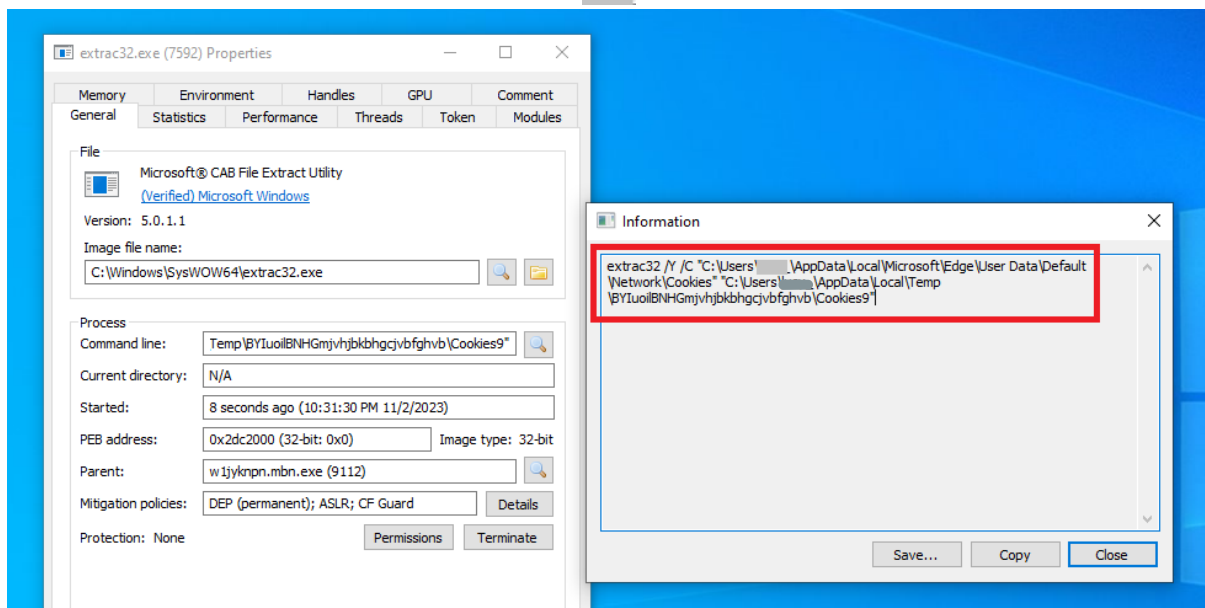


Figure 28- Command Line

It performs all this process sequentially for **Local State, Login Data, Web Data and Cookies.**

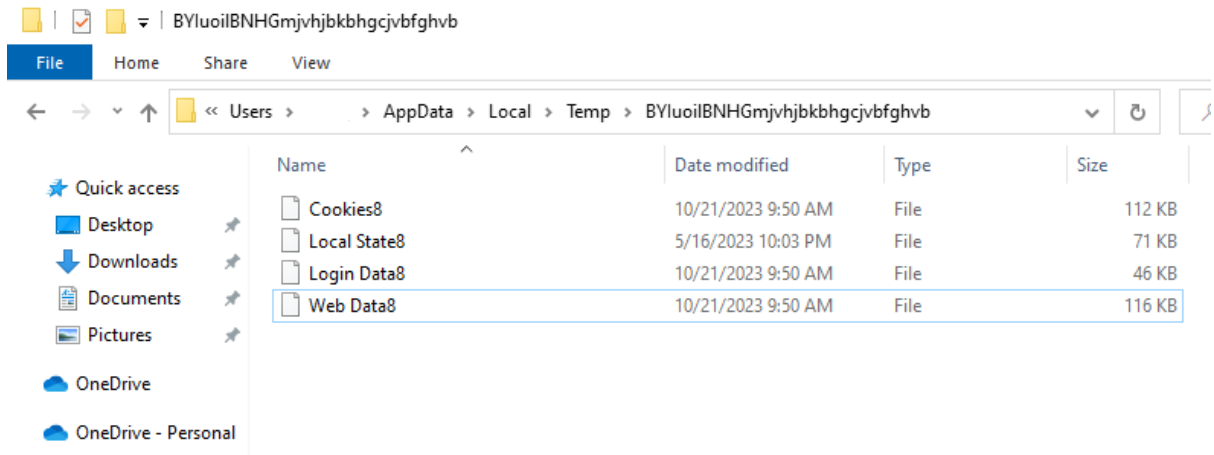


Figure 29- Created Files

The created files are stored in the "BYluoilBNHGmjvbjbkbhgcjvbfghvb" folder as shown in figure 23.

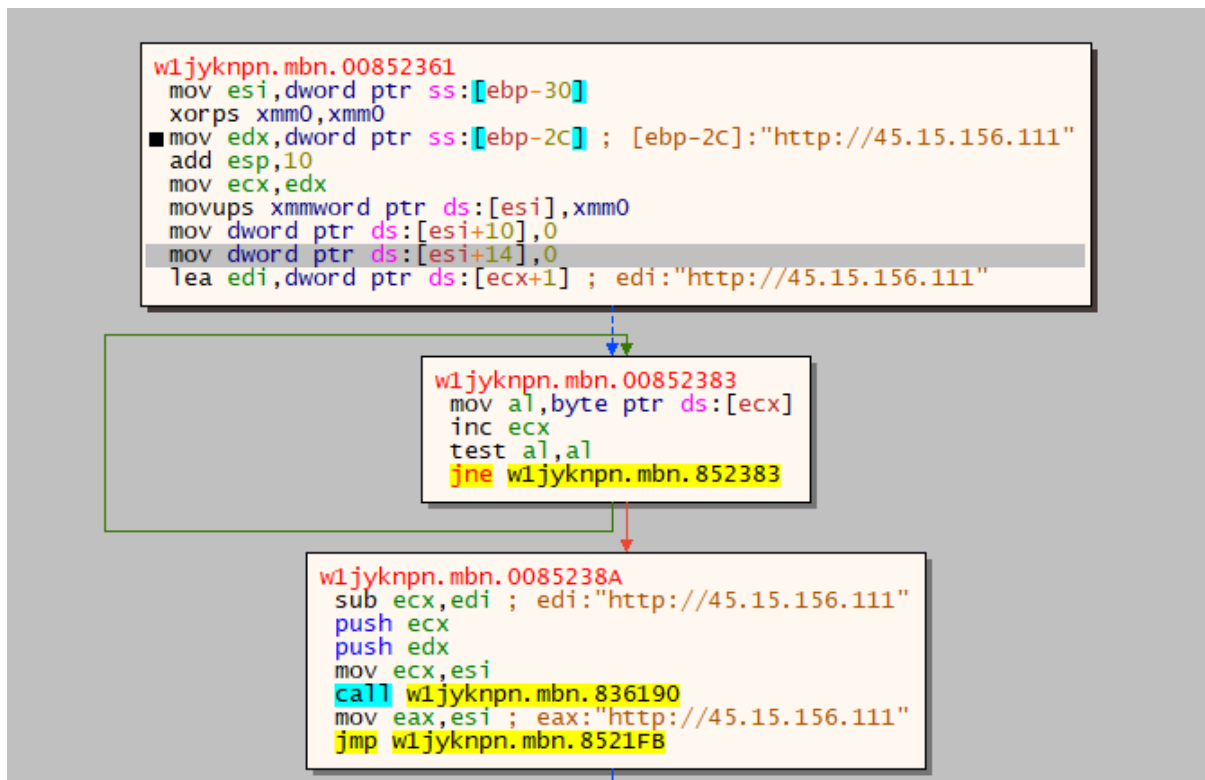


Figure 30- C&C operations

After gets the files, it establishes communication with the server and transmits the data.



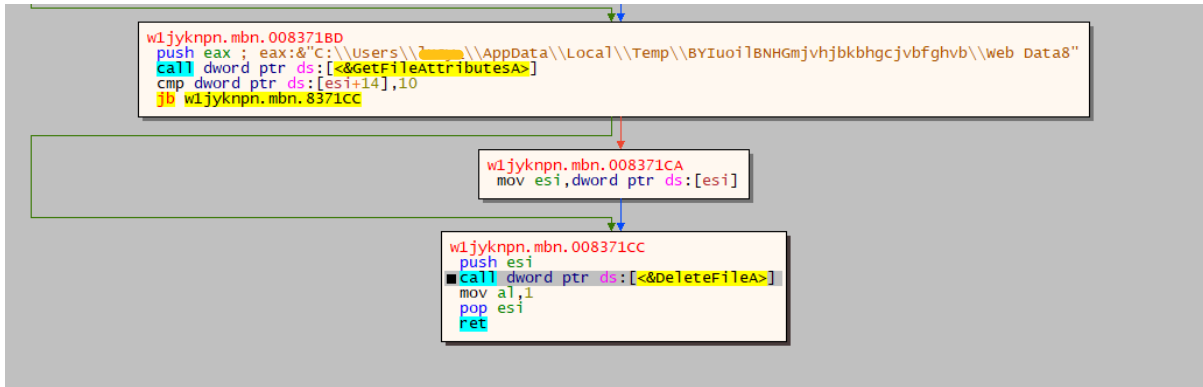


Figure 31- Delete Files

After transmitting the files, it proceeds to systematically delete all the saved files one by one.

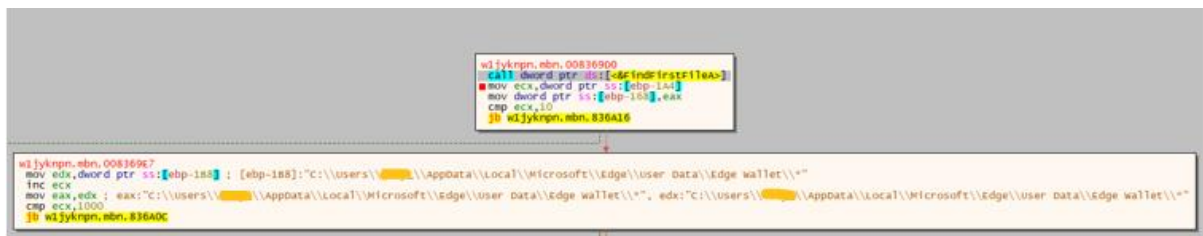


Figure 32- Edge Browser

The malicious file performs similar actions for the **Edge browser** as it does for the Chrome browser. It utilizes the **FindFirstFileA** API to conduct a search operation.

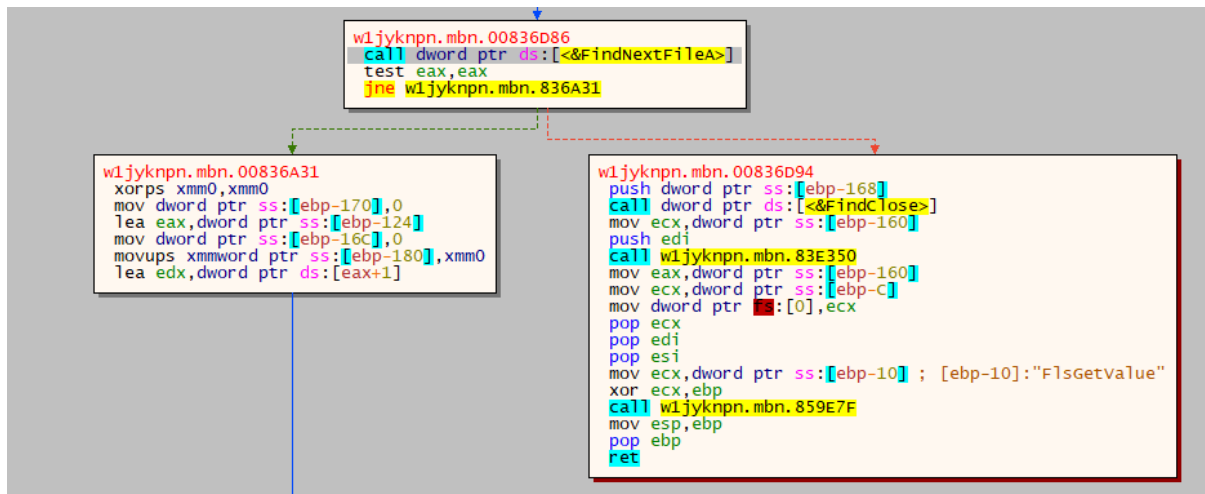


Figure 33- Search operation

The malicious file sequentially scans directories located under the Edge directory using the FindNextFileA API.

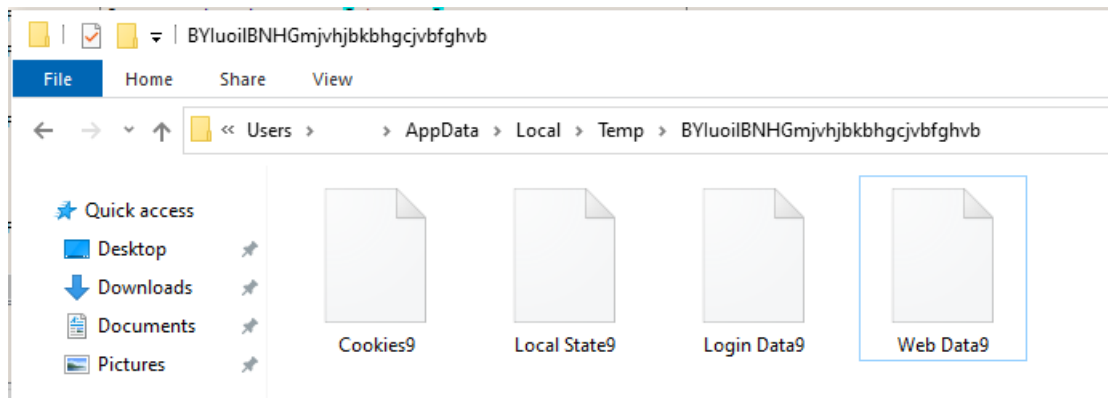


Figure 34- Created Files

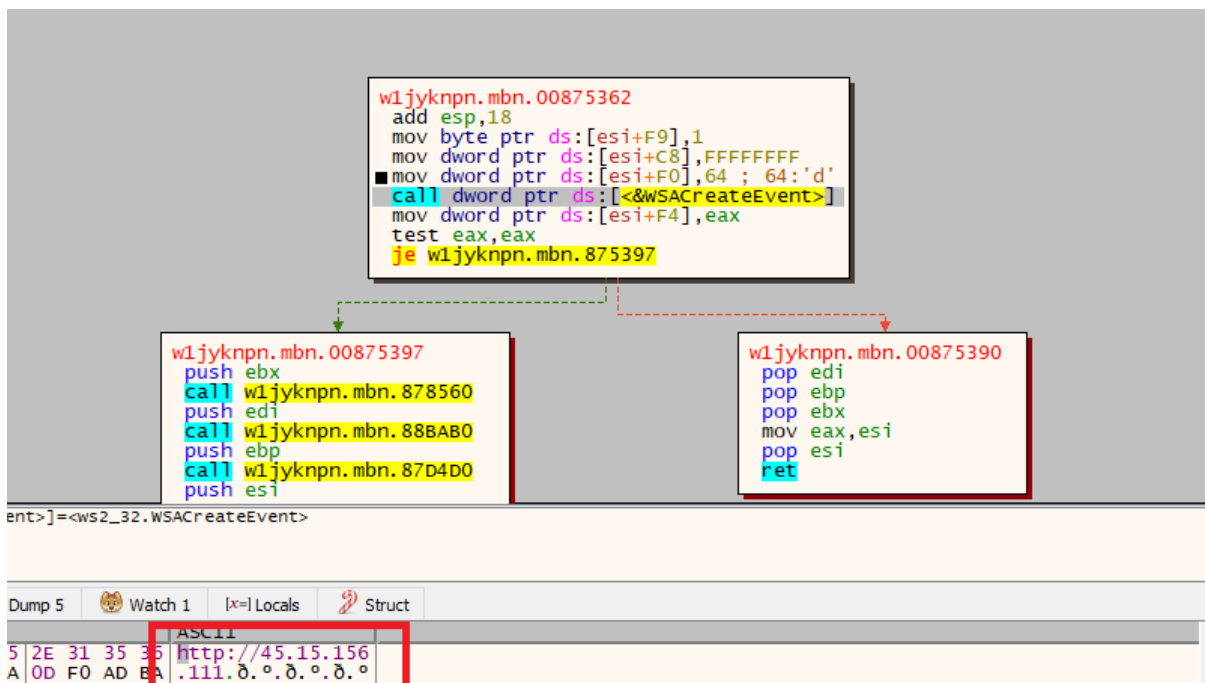
It extracts the received data from **C:\Users\Admin\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Edge** and stores it in files with names such as **Login Data9**, **Cookies9** and **Web Data9** in its own temporary directory named **BYluoiBNHGMjvhjkbhgcjvbfghvb**. It **sends datas to the server** and deletes the files it creates, as implemented in the Chrome browser.

# Network

864	31.783228	45.15.156.111	192.168.109.129	TCP	60	[TCP Window Update] 80 → 51278 [ACK]
865	31.783276	192.168.109.129	45.15.156.111	TCP	10274	[TCP Window Full] 51278 → 80 [ACK]
866	31.783485	45.15.156.111	192.168.109.129	TCP	60	80 → 51278 [ACK] Seq=26 Ack=552035
867	31.783485	45.15.156.111	192.168.109.129	TCP	60	80 → 51278 [ACK] Seq=26 Ack=553495
868	31.783485	45.15.156.111	192.168.109.129	TCP	60	80 → 51278 [ACK] Seq=26 Ack=554955
869	31.783485	45.15.156.111	192.168.109.129	TCP	60	80 → 51278 [ACK] Seq=26 Ack=556415
870	31.783485	45.15.156.111	192.168.109.129	TCP	60	80 → 51278 [ACK] Seq=26 Ack=557875
871	31.783485	45.15.156.111	192.168.109.129	TCP	60	80 → 51278 [ACK] Seq=26 Ack=559335
872	31.783485	45.15.156.111	192.168.109.129	TCP	60	[TCP ZeroWindow] 80 → 51278 [ACK] S
873	31.786765	45.15.156.111	192.168.109.129	TCP	60	[TCP Window Update] 80 → 51278 [ACK]
874	31.786778	192.168.109.129	45.15.156.111	TCP	1514	[TCP Window Full] 51278 → 80 [ACK]
875	31.786846	45.15.156.111	192.168.109.129	TCP	60	[TCP ZeroWindow] 80 → 51278 [ACK] S
876	31.790386	45.15.156.111	192.168.109.129	TCP	60	[TCP Window Update] 80 → 51278 [ACK]
877	31.790386	45.15.156.111	192.168.109.129	TCP	60	[TCP Window Update] 80 → 51278 [ACK]
878	31.790405	192.168.109.129	45.15.156.111	TCP	5894	[TCP Window Full] 51278 → 80 [ACK]
879	31.790532	45.15.156.111	192.168.109.129	TCP	60	80 → 51278 [ACK] Seq=26 Ack=563715
880	31.790532	45.15.156.111	192.168.109.129	TCP	60	80 → 51278 [ACK] Seq=26 Ack=565175
881	31.790532	45.15.156.111	192.168.109.129	TCP	60	80 → 51278 [ACK] Seq=26 Ack=566635

Figure 35- Wireshark traffic

In the Wireshark traffic analysis, it was observed that a request was sent to the IP address 45.15156.111, and subsequently, a response was received.



The screenshot shows assembly code in WinDbg. The main code block at address 00875362 includes:

```

w1jyknpn.mbn.00875362
add esp,18
mov byte ptr ds:[esi+F9],1
mov dword ptr ds:[esi+C8],FFFFFFFF
mov dword ptr ds:[esi+F0],64 ; 64:'d'
call dword ptr ds:[<WSACreateEvent>]
mov dword ptr ds:[esi+F4],eax
test eax,eax
je w1jyknpn.mbn.875397
  
```

Control flow branches to two other code blocks:

- Block at 00875397:
 

```

w1jyknpn.mbn.00875397
push ebx
call w1jyknpn.mbn.878560
push edi
call w1jyknpn.mbn.88BAB0
push ebp
call w1jyknpn.mbn.87D4D0
push esi
      
```
- Block at 00875390:
 

```

w1jyknpn.mbn.00875390
pop edi
pop ebp
pop ebx
mov eax,esi
pop esi
ret
      
```

At the bottom, the ASCII dump shows the URL: `http://45.15.156.111.0.0.0.0.0.0`.

Figure 36- Winsock operations

The **WSACreateEvent** is utilized in the specific context of the IP address **45.15.156.111**, indicating its involvement in the initialization and configuration of Winsock components as part of the network communication API

## IOCs

IPs :

IOC Type	IOC
IPv4	45.15.156[.]111

HASHs:

IOC Type	IOC
MD5	5c3fa65dfbdf1d8aedb19407247ceda1
SHA1	e730f494aac938f77be6c05bda35de0a986f7884
SHA256	9c44187fde6c3757f27652c40144c6669a9b41000655fb27619a370a76844e64

# YARA RULE

```
rule Sheldio{
meta:
    author = "Kerime Gencay"
    description = "Sheldio Stealer Rule"
    file_name = "w1jyknpn.mbn.exe"
    hash = "5c3fa65dfbdf1d8aedb19407247ceda1"
strings:
    $s1 = "fv1UXQBJMwQSYQ==" //Login Data
    $s2 = "ZldrFCoIAwQ=" //Web Data
    $s3 = "1234niwef"
    $s4 = "BYIuoilBNHGmjvhjbkbhgcyjvbfghvb"
    $s5 = "bWBcVQMAGQI6QUNfXEYX" //Roaming
    $s6 = "bWBcVQMAGQI6TV5IWlgCCCsjD3JUvFxMMjkFCgBpXVdA"
    $s7 = "bWBcVQMAGQI6TV5IWlgCCCsMBWVSU0doPhsYAw9sVEE="
    $s8 = "bWBcVQMAGQI6VF1HXVALGxUMFGrtYkFbCAAbABU="
    $s9 = "bWBcVQMAGQI6Sxx/VlgLBhk=" //K-Meleon
    $s10 = "bX5cVw8FKyIJb1ZeVmgtAQUKC2VtZ0BRHEkzBBJh" //UserData
    $s11 = "bXxwQBkGBQ46Q15dWF0LGg==" //"Network\\Cookies"
    $s12 = "bWBcVQMAGQI6dEZbURwMAgg6WldKRxoGBQA="
    $s13 = "bWBcVQMAGQI6VF5AcUYBNScXCWZYX1Y="
    $s14 = "Z1tdUAEEbEU1ZUNEVkZOW0dUVCBjAA=="
    $s15 = "QldHQAcHEBY="
    $s16 = "bX5cVw8FK1I1dFBAbwM9HRYX01VCV0EUKggDBA=="
    $s17 = "bX5cVw8FKzQvUBFhRkyINSIWA3IRdlJADw=="

    $ipaddr = "http://45.15.156.111"

    $opc1 = {83 7D D8 10 8D 75 C4 B8 67 66 66 66 0F 43 75 C4 F7 EA C1
FA 02 8B C2 C1 E8 1F 03 C2 8B 55 C0 8D 0C 80 8B C2 03 C9 2B C1 8B 4F 10
8A 44 05 E0 32 04 16 8B 77 14 88 45 DC 3B CE}
    $opc2 = {33 F6 FF 15 78 20 4C 00 8B F8 85 FF 75 0B 89 35 70 96 4E
00 E9 2E 01 00 00 53 55 8B 2D B0 20 4C 00 68 00 58 4C 00 57}

condition:
    uint16(0) == 0x5A4D and
    filesize < 1MB and
    (any of ($s*, $opc*, $ipaddr))
}
```

# MITRE ATT&CK TABLE

Discovery	Command and Control	Defense Evasion	Persistence	Credential Access	Reconnaissance
T1012 Query Registry	T1102 Web Service	T1027 Obfuscated Files or Information	T1047 Create or Modify Systems	T1539 Steal Web Sessions	T1566 Phishing
T1614 System Location Discovery					T1592 Gather Victim Host Information
T1217 Browser Information Discovery					



# MITIGATIONS

- Configure firewalls on your network to block incoming and outgoing connections from suspicious IP addresses. This can prevent RATs from establishing communication with command and control servers.
- Keep your operating system, applications, and security software up-to-date. Updates often include patches that fix vulnerabilities exploited by RATs.
- Install antivirus and anti-malware software. Perform regular scans to detect and remove any malwares infections.
- If not needed, disable remote desktop services. If needed, ensure strong passwords and proper authentication methods are in place.
- Unplug or disable devices such as webcams, microphones, or USB drives when not in use. Malwares can abuse these devices for surveillance.
- Whenever possible, enable 2FA for all accounts, including email and cloud services. This can thwart unauthorized access.
- Monitor your system's running processes for any unusual or unfamiliar ones. Use task managers or specialized tools to detect suspicious activity.
- Ensure strong and unique passwords for all accounts. Avoid using easily guessable information.
- Be cautious of unsolicited emails, attachments, or links. Stealers can often be delivered through phishing emails.
- Allow only approved applications to run on your system. This can prevent malwares from executing even if they manage to infiltrate.
- Regularly review and update your firewall rules to ensure they're effective against malicious traffic.



# SheldIO

## Private Stealer

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