Mars Stealer

TECHNICAL ANALYSIS REPORT

ZAYOTEM

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Contents

Front Preview

Mars Stealer is a powerful malware presented on Russian hacker forums. Analysis has shown that Mars Stealer is a redesigned version of the malware called Oski, which was discontinued in mid-2020. The most common distribution method is spam email, a zipped file or a download link. Creating a malicious website that looks like pirated software is another common method of spreading this malware.

THIS MALWARE INFECTS COMPUTERS;

- Credit card İnformation,
- Autofill data into browsers,
- Browser extension data,

Primavera.exe Analysis

Name	Primavera.exe
MD5	4EED0C85C9836EED926E22972D855081
SHA256	fe7ab78e2f6dc10b758707a7ba41a0aabe989eb00746ba0696861d373c64e499
File Type	PE32/EXE

Static Analysis

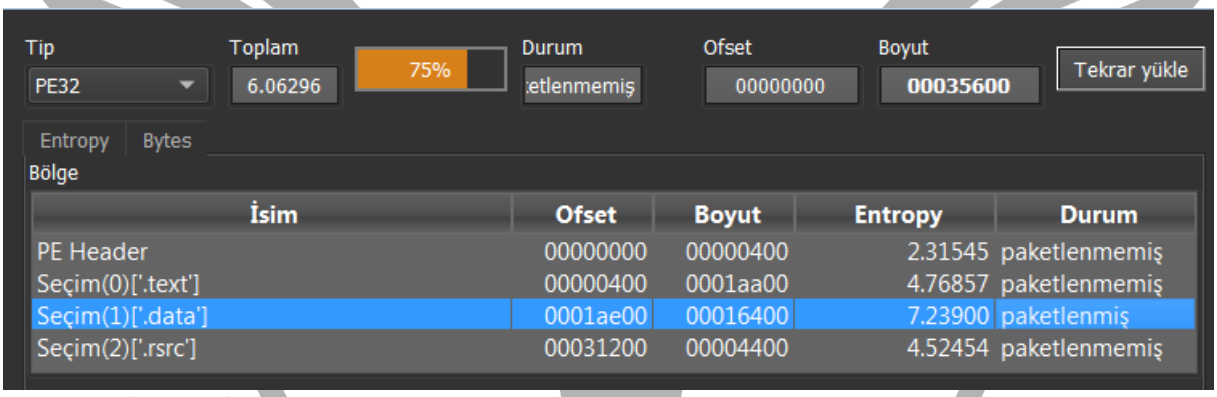


Figure 1- Malware packaging status

When we examine our Primavera.exe, it appears that the data section of the malware is packed.

File Type	Portable Executable 32
File Info	Microsoft Visual C++ 8
File Size	213.50 KB (218624 bytes)
PE Size	213.50 KB (218624 bytes)

Figure 2- Malware file type and file information

The File Type is a 32 Bit Executable file. It is written in Microsoft Visual C++ 8 and our file size is 213.50 KB.

Dynamic Analysis

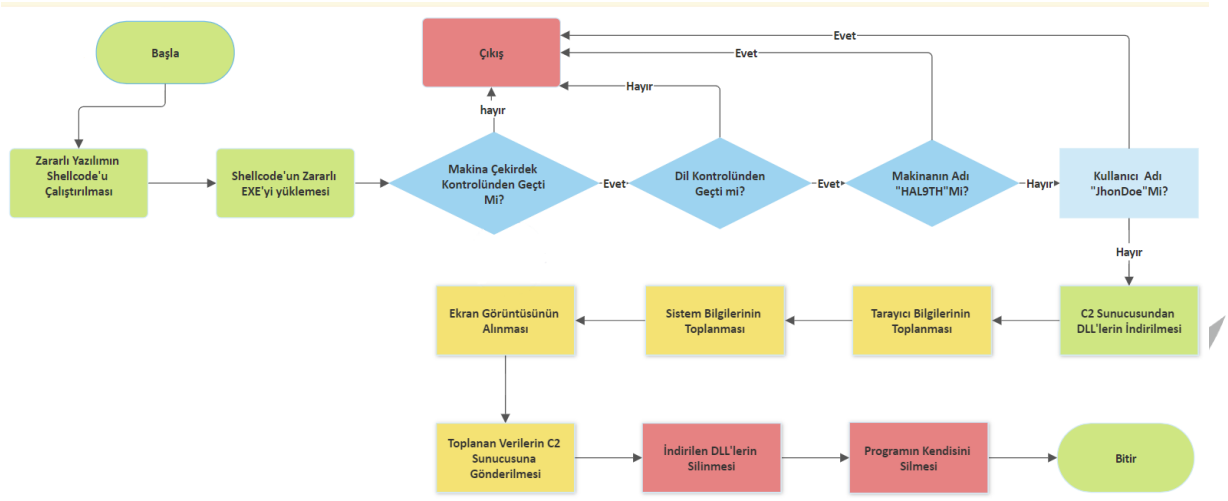


Figure 3- Flowchart

```
if ( v2 == 223 )
{
  OpenSemaphoreW(0, 0, &off_402C8C);
  ReadConsoleOutputCharacterW(0, Character, 0, 0, &NumberOfCharsRead);
  CommConfigDialogA(0, 0, 0);
  GetFileSize(0, 0);
  EnumTimeFormatsA(0, 0, 0);
  IsValidLocale(0, 0);
  InterlockedDecrement(&Addend);
  InterlockedExchange(&Target, 0);
  CreateMailslotA("ritunexaxu", 0, 0, 0);
  GetPrivateProfileSectionNamesA(0, 0, 0);
  SetLocaleInfoW(0, 0, 0);
  GenerateConsoleCtrlEvent(0, 0);
  PeekConsoleInputA(0, (PINPUT_RECORD)&Buffer, 0, &NumberOfEventsRead);
  EnumTimeFormatsW(0, 0, 0);
  InterlockedDecrement(&v9);
  GetCalendarInfoW(0, 0, 0, CalData, 0, &Value);
  FindFirstVolumeA((LPSTR)TargetBuffer, 0);
  SetVolumeMountPointA(0, 0);
  GetCurrentProcess();
  HeapFree(0, 0, 0);
  FindNextFileA(0, (LPWIN32_FIND_DATAA)&FindFileData);
  GetVolumeNameForVolumeMountPointA(0, 0, 0);
  v2 = dwSize;
}
```

Figure 4 - Codes used to complicate analysis

The malware used distracting techniques, null-parameterized APIs to complicate the analysis process.

```
.text:0040FD98 mov     ecx, dwBytes
.text:0040FD9E push    ecx             ; dwBytes
.text:0040FD9F push    0               ; uFlags
.text:0040FDA1 call    ds:GlobalAlloc  ; Indirect Call Near Procedure
.text:0040FDA7 mov     edi, ds:OpenSemaphoreW
.text:0040FDAD mov     ebp, ds:ReadConsoleOutputCharacterW
.text:0040FDB3 mov     ebx, ds:CommConfigDialogA
.text:0040FDB9 mov     esi, ds:InterlockedDecrement
.text:0040FDBF mov     lpAddress, eax
.text:0040FDC4 mov     eax, dwBytes
.text:0040FDC9 mov     [esp+1B00h+var_1AB8], offset unk_9682AB
```

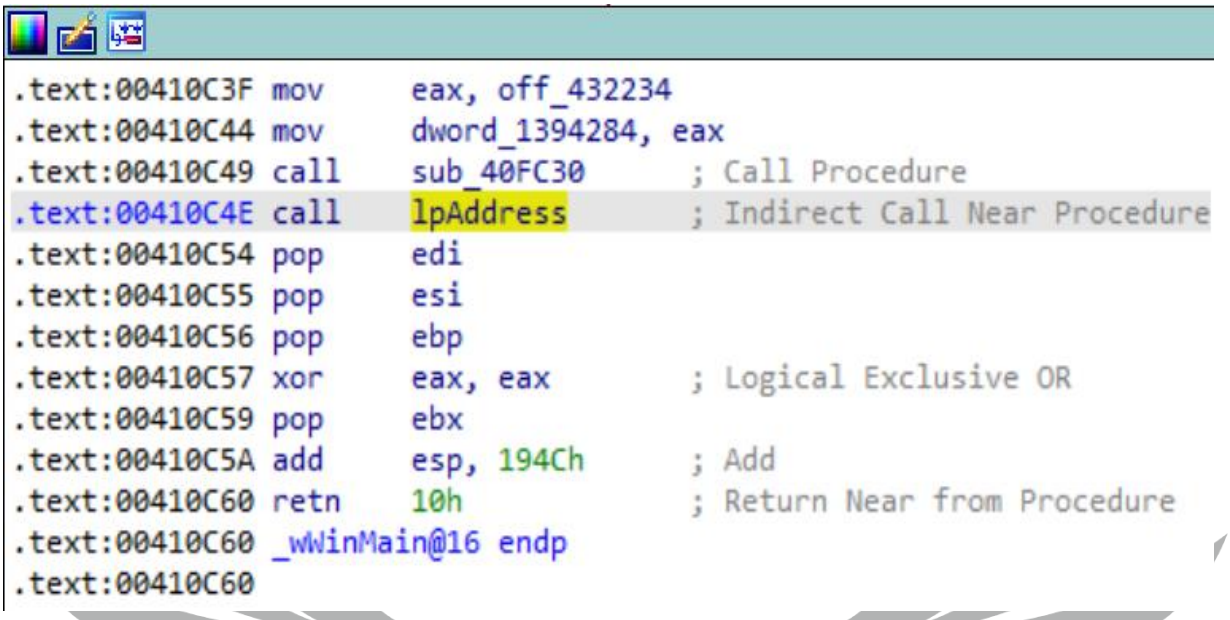
Figure 5- Allocate memory space for shellcode

The malware allocates **73,352 bytes** of heap memory for **Stage-2** using the **GlobalAlloc API**. It stores the **handle** value returned from the GlobalAlloc API in the **lpAddress** variable.

```
0040F962  33C0              xor eax,eax
0040F964  68 C0A23801       push fe7ab78e2f6dc10b758707a7ba41a0aabe989eb00746ba06968  138A2C0:L"kernel32.dll"
0040F969  C705 CCA23801 3300 mov dword ptr ds:[138A2CC],320033                        0138A2CC:L"32.dll"
0040F973  C705 D4A23801 6C00 mov dword ptr ds:[138A2D4],fe7ab78e2f6dc10b758707a7ba41a 0138A2D4:L"ll"
0040F97D  66:890D C6A23801  mov word ptr ds:[138A2C6],cx                              0138A2C6:L"nel32.dll"
0040F984  C705 C8A23801 6500 mov dword ptr ds:[138A2C8],fe7ab78e2f6dc10b758707a7ba41a 0138A2C8:L"el32.dll"
0040F98E  C705 D0A23801 2E00 mov dword ptr ds:[138A2D0],fe7ab78e2f6dc10b758707a7ba41a 0138A2D0:L".dll"
0040F998  66:8915 C2A23801  mov word ptr ds:[138A2C2],dx                              0138A2C2:L"ernel32.dll"
0040F99F  66:A3 D8A23801    mov word ptr ds:[138A2D8],ax
0040F9A5  FF15 34104000     call dword ptr ds:[<&GetModuleHandleW>]
0040F9AB  8B15 BCA23801     mov edx,dword ptr ds:[138A2BC]
0040F9B1  8D0C24            lea ecx,dword ptr ss:[esp]
0040F9B4  51                push ecx
0040F9B5  6A 40             push 40
0040F9B7  A3 B8A23801       mov dword ptr ds:[138A2B8],eax
0040F9BC  A1 8C7D4300       mov eax,dword ptr ds:[437D8C]
0040F9C1  52                push edx
0040F9C2  50                push eax
0040F9C3  C605 03304300 65  mov byte ptr ds:[433003],65                              00433003:"ect", 65:'e'
0040F9CA  C705 F92F4300 6972 mov dword ptr ds:[432FF9],75747269                      00432FF9:"irtualProtect"
0040F9D4  66:C705 FD2F4300 6 mov word ptr ds:[432FFD],6C61                           00432FFD:"alProtect"
0040F9DD  C605 F82F4300 56  mov byte ptr ds:[432FF8],56                              00432FF8:"VirtualProtect", 56:'V'
0040F9E4  66:C705 04304300 6 mov word ptr ds:[433004],7463                           00433004:"ct"
0040F9ED  C605 06304300 00  mov byte ptr ds:[433006],0
0040F9F4  C705 FF2F4300 5072 mov dword ptr ds:[432FFF],746F7250                      00432FFF:"Protect"
0040F9FE  FF15 D0104000     call dword ptr ds:[<&VirtualProtect>]
0040FA04  59                pop ecx
0040FA05  C3                ret
```

Figure 6- Giving RWX (Read-Write-Executable) to the allocated space in memory

Allows **Execute**, Read and Write permissions with the **VirtualProtect API** to the spaces it allocates in heap memory.



```
.text:00410C3F mov     eax, off_432234
.text:00410C44 mov     dword_1394284, eax
.text:00410C49 call    sub_40FC30      ; Call Procedure
.text:00410C4E call    lpAddress       ; Indirect Call Near Procedure
.text:00410C54 pop     edi
.text:00410C55 pop     esi
.text:00410C56 pop     ebp
.text:00410C57 xor     eax, eax        ; Logical Exclusive OR
.text:00410C59 pop     ebx
.text:00410C5A add     esp, 194Ch      ; Add
.text:00410C60 retn    10h             ; Return Near from Procedure
.text:00410C60 _wWinMain@16 endp
.text:00410C60
```

Figure 7- The shellcode is kept inside the call lpAddress. Shellcode has stage2.exe inside.

Then the area where the shellcode is writed in memory is called and **Stage2 Analysis** is started.

Stage 2 Analysis

File Name	-
MD5	4EED0C85C9836EED926E22972D855081
SHA256	fe7ab78e2f6dc10b758707a7ba41a0aabe989eb00746ba0696861d373c64e499
File Type	PE32/Shellcode

Overview

Shellcode dumped from Stage-1 first gets the APIs it wants by using API Hashing technique. Then it allocates an area in memory by Dynamic Resolving with the APIs it receives. It gives RWX authorizations to this area. It writes its malicious payload in the Stage-3 stage inside the allocated area.

Dynamic Analysis

Figure 8- API Hashing Technique

The malware uses the API Hashing technique to perform the or operation with 60. This shifts one bit to the left and tries to find the API values it wants by checking them. The API values it finds are LoadLibraryA, GetProcAddress, GlobalAlloc, VirtualAlloc, CreateToolhelp32Snapshot, Module32First APIs.

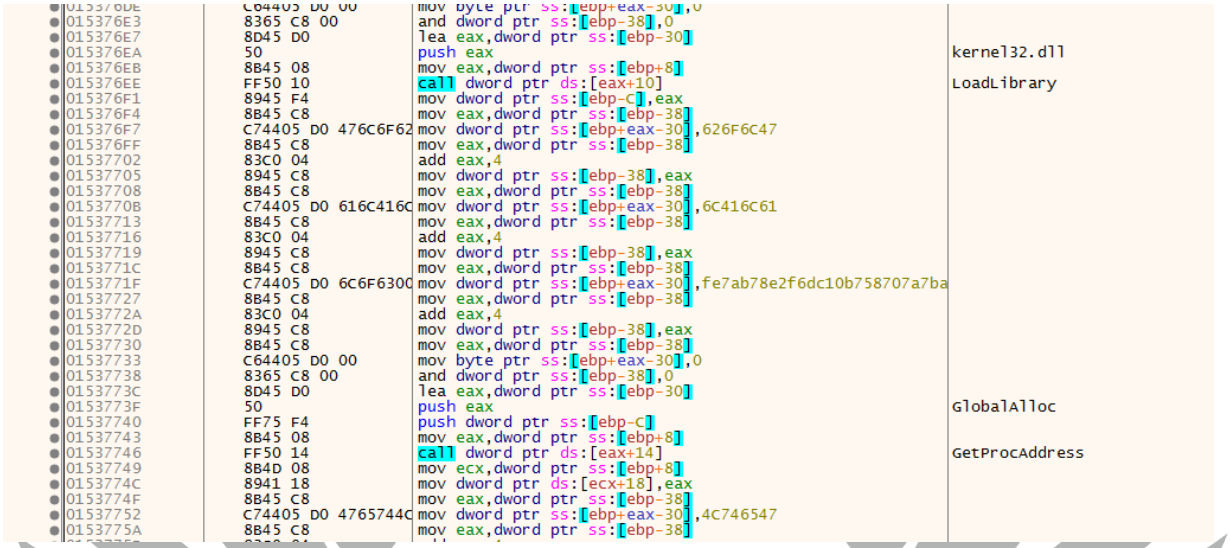


Figure 9 Dynamic Resolving Technique

Using API Hashes for **Dynamic Resolving**

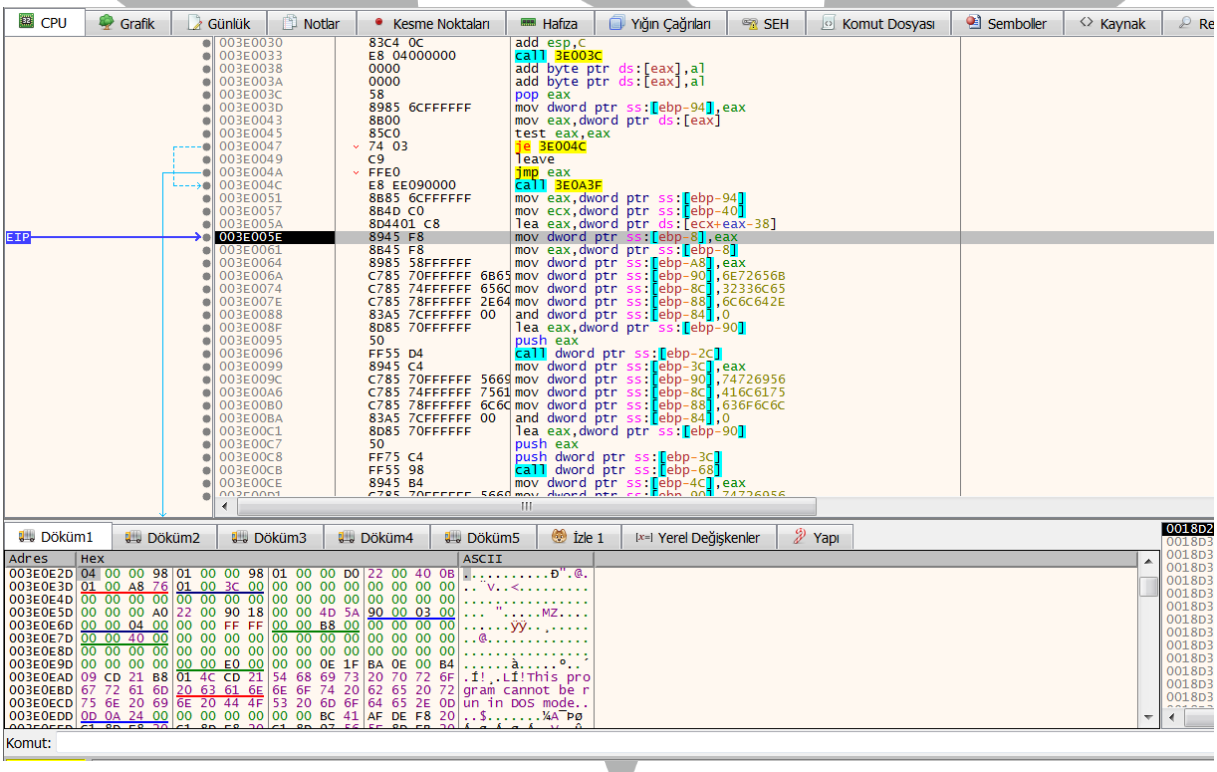


Figure 10- The area where EXE is written in Shellcode

It writes the malicious payload **(EXE)** one by one in the space allocated with **VirtualAlloc**.

fe7ab78e2f6dc10b758707a7ba41a0aabe989eb00746ba0696861d373c64e499_003E000032.bin

Offset(h)	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	0A	0B	0C	0D	0E	0F	Çözülmüş metin
00000D90	55	8B	EC	81	EC	94	00	00	00	8D	85	6C	FF	FF	FF	50	U‹ì.ì”.....…lÿÿÿP
00000DA0	C7	85	6C	FF	FF	FF	94	00	00	00	FF	55	10	83	BD	70	Ç…lÿÿÿ”...ÿU.ƒ½p
00000DB0	FF	FF	FF	06	73	05	33	C0	40	C9	C3	64	A1	30	00	00	ÿÿÿ.s.3À@ÉÃd¡0..
00000DC0	00	83	B8	A4	00	00	00	0A	75	0E	B9	F0	55	00	00	66	.ƒ¸¤....u.¹ðU..f
00000DD0	39	88	AC	00	00	00	73	DE	8B	88	2C	02	00	00	8B	55	9ˆ¬...sŞ‹ˆ,...‹U
00000DE0	0C	8B	80	0C	02	00	00	56	8B	75	08	57	8D	3C	16	85	.‹€....V‹u.W.<.…
00000DF0	C9	74	16	83	C0	08	8B	10	3B	D6	76	07	3B	D7	73	03	Ét.ƒÀ.‹.;Öv.;×s.
00000E00	83	20	00	83	C0	08	49	75	ED	5F	33	C0	5E	C9	C3	55	ƒ .ƒÀ.Iuí_3À^ÉÃU
00000E10	8B	EC	56	BE	00	04	00	00	56	FF	55	08	6A	00	FF	55	‹ìV¾....VÿU.j.ÿU
00000E20	08	3B	C6	5E	74	05	6A	00	FF	55	0C	5D	C3	04	00	00	.;Æ^t.j.ÿU.]Ã...
00000E30	98	01	00	00	98	01	00	00	D0	22	00	40	0B	01	00	A8	˜...˜...Ğ".@...¨
00000E40	76	01	00	3C	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	v..<....
00000E50	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	....
00000E60	A0	22	00	90	18	00	00	4D	5A	90	00	03	00	00	00	04	"....MZ.....
00000E70	00	00	00	FF	FF	00	00	B8	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	40	...ÿÿ..¸.....@
00000E80	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	....
00000E90	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	....
00000EA0	00	00	00	E0	00	00	00	0E	1F	BA	0E	00	B4	09	CD	21	...à.....°..´.Í!
00000EB0	B8	01	4C	CD	21	54	68	69	73	20	70	72	6F	67	72	61	¸.LÍ!This progra
00000EC0	6D	20	63	61	6E	6E	6F	74	20	62	65	20	72	75	6E	20	m cannot be run
00000ED0	69	6E	20	44	4F	53	20	6D	6F	64	65	2E	0D	0D	0A	24	in DOS mode....$
00000EE0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	BC	41	AF	DE	F8	20	C1	8D	F8	.....¼A¯Şø Á.ø
00000EF0	20	C1	8D	F8	20	C1	8D	97	56	5F	8D	FB	20	C1	8D	F1	Á.ø Á.—V_.û Á.ñ
00000F00	58	42	8D	FB	20	C1	8D	F1	58	52	8D	FA	20	C1	8D	78	XB.û Á.ñXR.ú Á.x
00000F10	59	C0	8C	FB	20	C1	8D	F8	20	C0	8D	F1	20	C1	8D	97	YÀŒû Á.ø À.ñ Á.—
00000F20	56	6E	8D	F5	20	C1	8D	97	56	5C	8D	F9	20	C1	8D	52	Vn.õ Á.—V\.ù Á.R
00000F30	69	63	68	F8	20	C1	8D	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	ichø Á.....
00000F40	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	50	45	00	00	4C	01	04	00	CF	.....PE..L...Ï
00000F50	0A	E9	64	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	E0	00	02	01	0B	.éd.....à....
00000F60	01	0A	00	00	2E	01	00	00	7A	21	00	00	00	00	00	40	.....z!.....@
00000F70	0B	01	00	00	10	00	00	00	40	01	00	00	00	40	00	00	.....@....@..
00000F80	10	00	00	00	02	00	00	05	00	01	00	00	00	00	00	05	....
00000F90	00	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	D0	22	00	00	04	00	00	00	.....Ğ".....
00000FA0	00	00	00	02	00	40	81	00	00	10	00	00	10	00	00	00	@

Figure 11- Dump file taken from inside Shellcode

EXE decrypt and execute it. After doing all these operations, **Stage-3** transition to the stage is provided

Stage 3 Analysis

File Name	-
MD5	660F2003EF551D96AD9A74343645A9C6
SHA256	6f8d419ab1a175dad869b4fd265296421167fed952c631f1f4cded4829eeab0b
File Type	PE32/EXE

Static Analysis

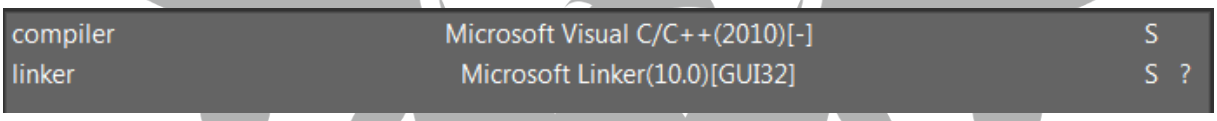


Figure 12- Compiler control of malware

We concluded that the malware was written in C++ and our file type was a 32-bit EXE.

Dynamic Analysis

Figure 13- Device core count check

Get system information using the **GetSystemInfo API**. It gets the number of processor cores from this information and compares it with 2. If the device has less than 2 cores, the program closes.

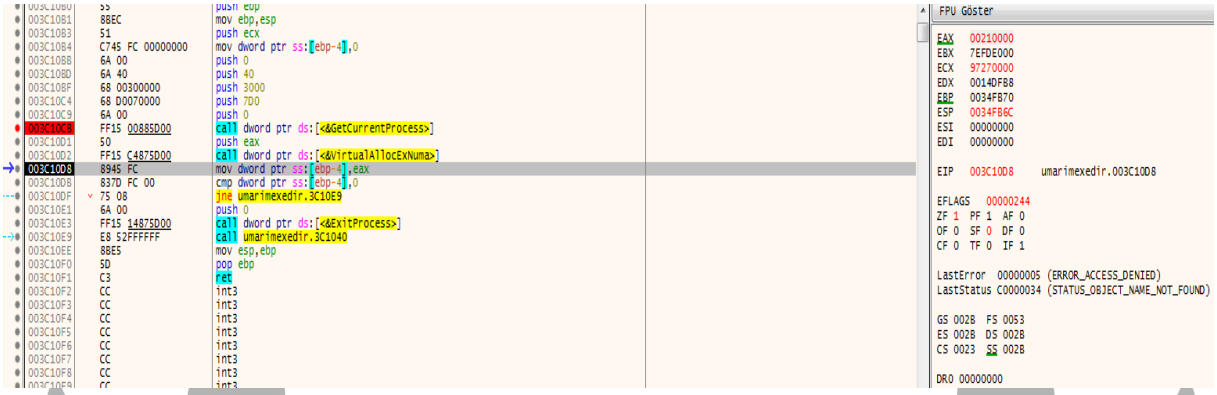


Figure 14- Cihaz fiziksel CPU kontrol

The **VirtualAllocExNuma** API attempts to access the memory space of the current process. VirtualAllocExNuma works on systems with more than one physical CPU. With this method, the malware checks whether the device it is running on has a **sandbox** or **antivirus** systems..

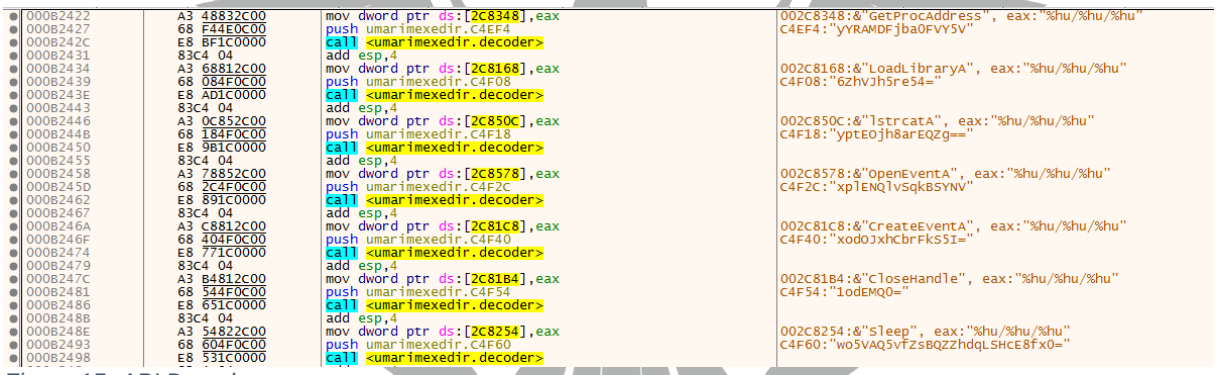


Figure 15- API Decoder

The malware starts on the device by first **decrypting** the **encrypted** strings**.**

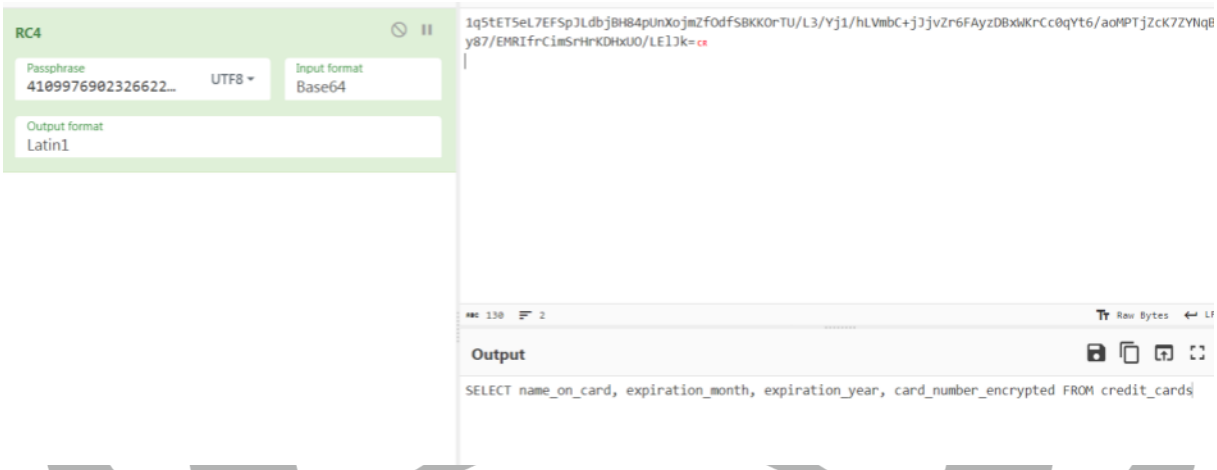


Figure 16- Decrypt operation of RC4 encryption

Once the malware has secured its controls inside the device, it starts decrypting the encrypted strings.When the decryption function analyzded, it was noticed that this malware users RC4 algorithm for encrryption and decryption. It saves the decrypted strings in memory. The key used for **RC4 encryption** was found as "**4109976902326622912460160242**".

Encoded words	Decrypt words
wo5VBA9lbJ5kQ4VxaaU=	GetProcAdress
yYRAMDFjba0FVY5V	LoadLibraryA
6ZhVJh5re54=	lstrcatA
yptEOjh8arEQZg==	OpenEventA
xplENQlvSqkBSYNV	CreateEventA
xodOJxhCbrFkS5I=	CloseHandleA
wo5VAQ5vfZsBQZZhdqLSHcE8fx0=	GetUserDefaultLangID
04JTIAhrY54IS5h3X67QCcI6	VirtualAllocExNuma
04JTIAhrY5kWQpI=	VirtualFree
wo5VBwR5e7oJbplydQ==	GetSystemInfo
04JTIAhrY54IS5h3	VirtualAlloc
zY5AJDxmY7AH	HeapAlloc
wo5VFxJnf6oQQoVae7v7PQ==	GetComputerNameA
6ZhVJh56dp4=	lstrcpyA
wo5VBA9lbLoXVL9xe6Y=	GetProcessHeap
wo5VFwh4fboKU6dmdbX7D9w=	GetCurrentProcess
wJNIIC14YLwBVIQ=	ExitProcess
wodONhxmQroJSIVtSaL/CNoocyE=	GlobalMemoryStatusEx
wo5VBwR5e7oJc555fw==	GetSystemTime
1pJSIBhnW7YJQqN7XL/yGfsyWzw=	SystemTimeToFileTime
5I9XNQ1jPO1KQ5t4	advapi32.dll
4o9IZ08ka7MI	gdi32.dll
8JhEJk44IbsISw==	user32.dll
5plYJAk5PfFkS5s=	crypt32.dll

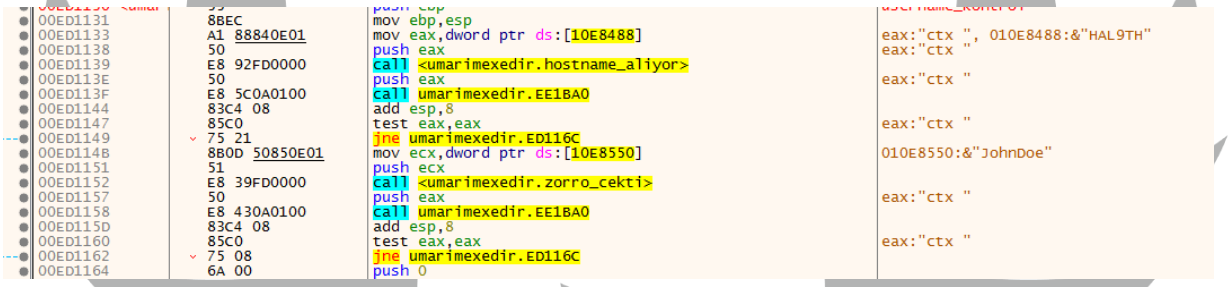
659FOBEka7MI	ntdll.dll
wo5VAQ5vfZEFSpJV	GetUserNameA
xplENQlvS5wl	CreateDCA
wo5VEBh8ZrwBZJZkaQ==	GetDeviceCaps
145NMRx5apsn	ReleaseDC
xplYJAlZe60NSZBAdZT3Es4pTxg=	CryptStringToBinaryA
06ZWNQ9vWZITRoVx	VMwareVMware
zaptbSlC	HAL9TH
z4RJOjllag==	JohnDoe
waJyBDFLVg==	DISPLAY
oINUe1hievBBT4I=	%hu/%hu/%hu
7Z9VJEclILINRJ9xe7r0E8c1RTamxWpAIA	http://michealjohnson.(top)
qo4YN04+OrkHHs51LrOoS8p1RjG4	/e9c345fc99a4e67e.php
qt8QZhw6PO5UQc8hfOeoHct0	/412a0310f85f16ad/
wo5VERN8Zq0LSZpxdKLIHd0yVzukjl8=	GetEnvironmentVariableA
wo5VEhRmap4QU4V9eKPqGdwa	GetFileAttributesA
wodONhxmQ7AHTA==	GlobalLock
wo5VEhRmaowNXZI=	GetFileSize
wodONhxmXLYeQg==	GlobalSize
xplENQlvW7ALS59xdqatTvw1Vym7g3Fb	CreateToolhelp32Snapshot
zJh2Owo8O48WSJRxaaU=	IsWow64Process
1ZlONxh5fOxWaZJsbg==	Process32Next
w5lEMTFjba0FVY4=	FreeLibrary
wo5VBwR5e7oJd5hjf6TNCM4vQyo=	GetSystemPowerStatus
wo5VAxRka7ATVLN9aLP9CMApTxg=	GetWindowsDirectoryA
wo5VAQ5vfZsBQZZhdqLSE8w6WjyGinNK	GetUserDefaultLocaleName
04JTIAhrY48WSINxeaI=	VirtualProtect
wo5VGBJtZrwFS6dmdbX7D9w0RBCmjXFdPcTH GaSPhhI=	GetLogicalProcessorInformationEx
yptEOi14YLwBVIQ=	OpenProcess
0Y5TORRkbqsBd4V7ebPtDw==	TerminateProcess
wo5VFwh4fboKU6dmdbX7D9wSUg==	GetCurrentProcessId
4o9IJBF/fPFkS5s=	gdiplus.dll
6odEZ08ka7MI	ole32.dll
54hTLQ1+IbsISw==	bcrypt.dll
"8oJPPRNve/FkS5s="	wininet.dll
"9oNNIxx6ZvFkS5s="	shlwapi.dll
"9oNEOBE5PfFkS5s="	shell32.dll
"9ZhAJBQka7MI"	psapi.dll
"95hVJglnaK1KQ5t4"	rstrtmgr.dll

Table 1- Decode-encoded strings

```
.text:003C68D1                mov     edx, sqlite3_open_string
.text:003C68D7                push    edx             ; lpProcName
.text:003C68D8                mov     eax, [ebp+hModule]
.text:003C68DB                push    eax             ; hModule
.text:003C68DC                call    GetProcAddress  ; Call Procedure
.text:003C68E1                add     esp, 8          ; Add
.text:003C68E4                mov     sqlite3_open_call, eax
```

Figure 17- Performing Dynamic API Resolving with GetProcAddress.

The saved strings are then subjected to **Dynamic API Resolving** with the **GetProcAddress** API.



Figue 18- Control of computer name and Windows user

The malware checks whether the computer name is "**HAL9TH**" and the Windows user is "**John Doe**". If any of them match, the malware terminates the program without executing. This check is done to prevent the malware from running on Windows Defender Emulator.

Figure 19- Checking language

The **GetUserDefaultLangId** API returns the ID of the user's default language option. The hexadecimal value 419 is subtracted from this value and the remaining value is compared with 2A. If the remaining value is greater than 2A, the function is exited directly. If the value is smaller, the necessary check is performed with **movzx** command. If the value is one of the searched country codes, the application closes. Here, dll checks are performed to prevent the software from running in some places.

Dil ID	Dil Etiketi	Konum
0x419	Ru-RU	Rusya
0x422	uk-UA	Ukrayna
0x423	Be-BY	Belarus
0x43F	kk-KZ	Kazakistan
0x443	Us-Latb-US	Özbekistan

Table 2- Countries with language check

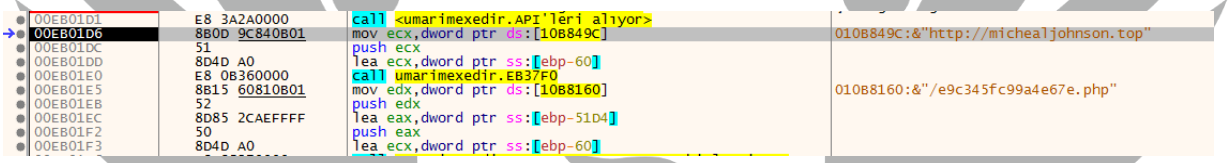


Figure 20- POST request /e9c345fc99a4e67e.php

It then loads APIs into memory that will be used for malware activities.

"http[:]//michealjohnson[.]top website was detected as the domain of the malware. When an attempt was made to connect to the malware domain, the website was found to be down.

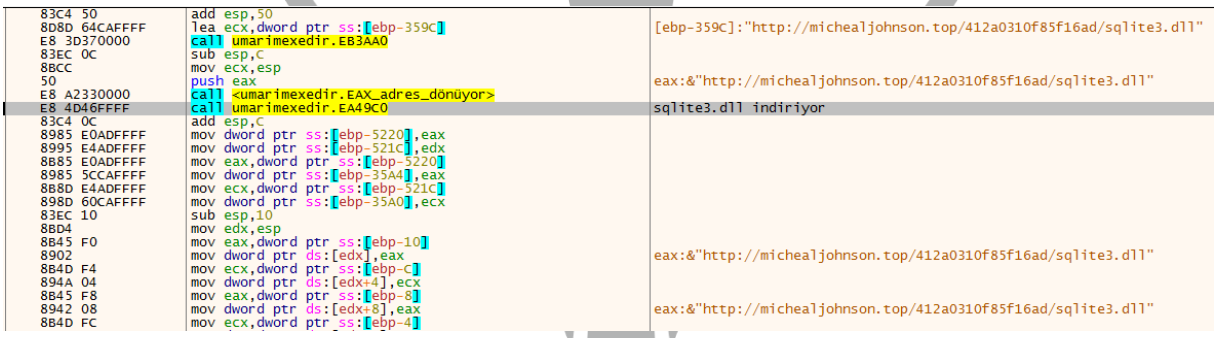


Figure 21- sqlite3.dll download.

Connects to the C2 server and downloads **sqlite3.dll.**

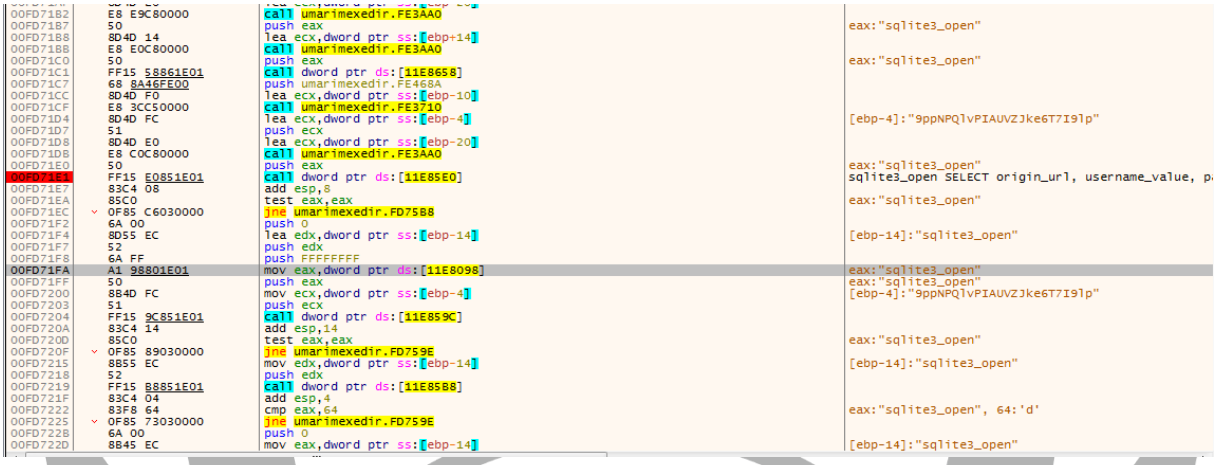


Figure 22- Select queries made by the malware

SELECT QUERİES
"SELECT origin_url, username_value, password_value FROM logins"
"SELECT HOST_KEY, is_httponly, path, is_secure, (expires_utc/1000000)-11644480800, name, encrypted_value from cookies"
"SELECT name, value FROM autofill"
"SELECT url FROM urls LIMIT 1000"
"SELECT name_on_card, expiration_month, expiration_year, card_number_encrypted FROM credit_cards"
"SELECT host, isHttpOnly, path, isSecure, expiry, name, value FROM moz_cookies"
"SELECT fieldname, value FROM moz_formhistory"
"SELECT url FROM moz_places LIMIT 1000"

Table 3- Select queries made by the malware

Select queries that the malware uses to retrieve **browser** information.

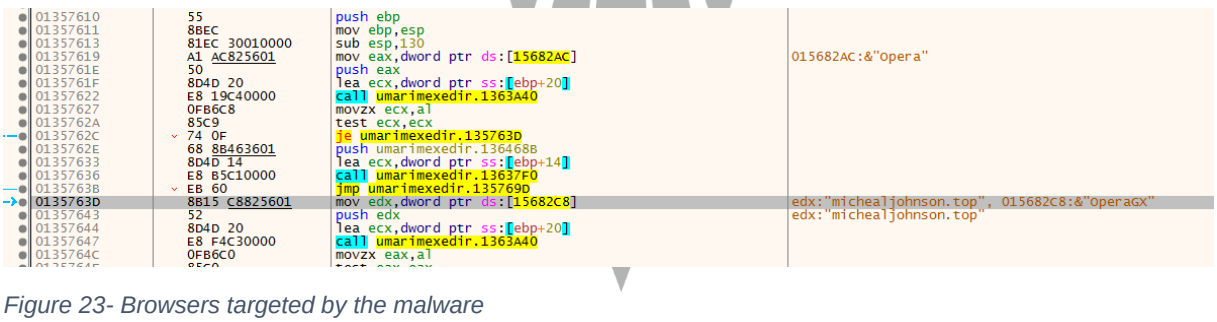


Figure 23- Browsers targeted by the malware

The malware targets card details, cookies and browser history stored on the computer.

Browsers targeted by the malware

- Chrome
- Edge_chromium
- Firefox
- OperaGX
- OperaNeon
- Opera

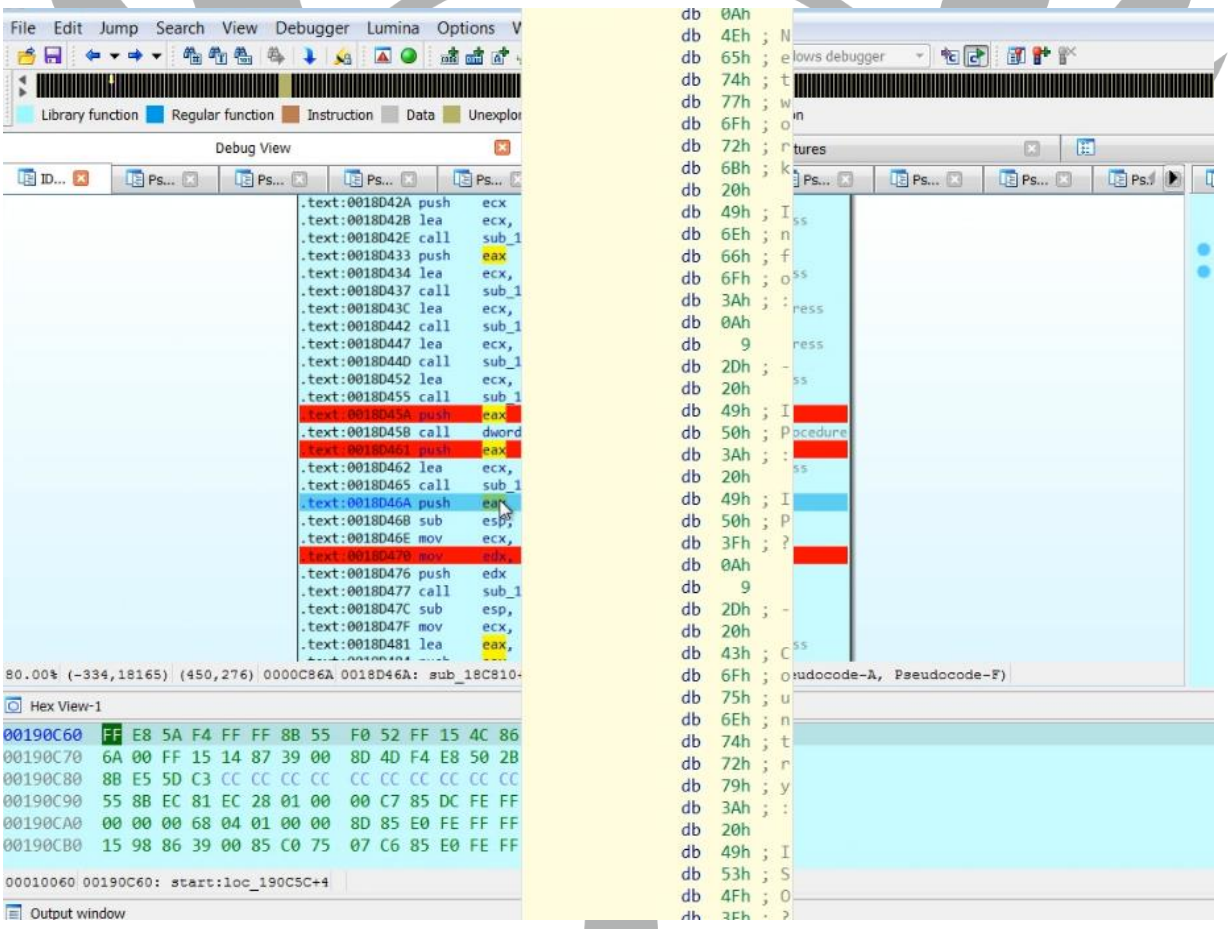


Figure 24- System information stolen by malware

The malware records the system information it receives in the **system_info.txt** file.

The system information the malware receives:

- Network Info
- IP
- Country
- HWID
- OS
- Architecture
- Username
- Computer Name
- Local Time
- UTC
- Language
- Keyboards
- CPU
- Cores
- Ram
- GPU
- User Agents
- Installed Apps
- ALL Users
- Current User

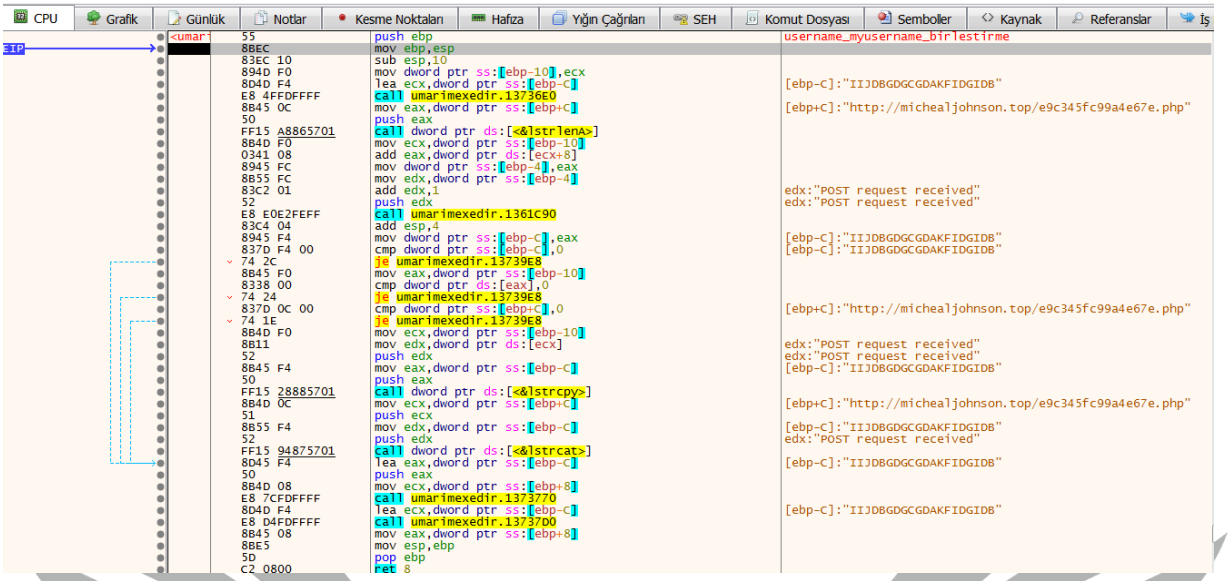


Figure 25- /e9c345fc99a4e67e.php request

The malware sends a **POST** request to the C2 server.

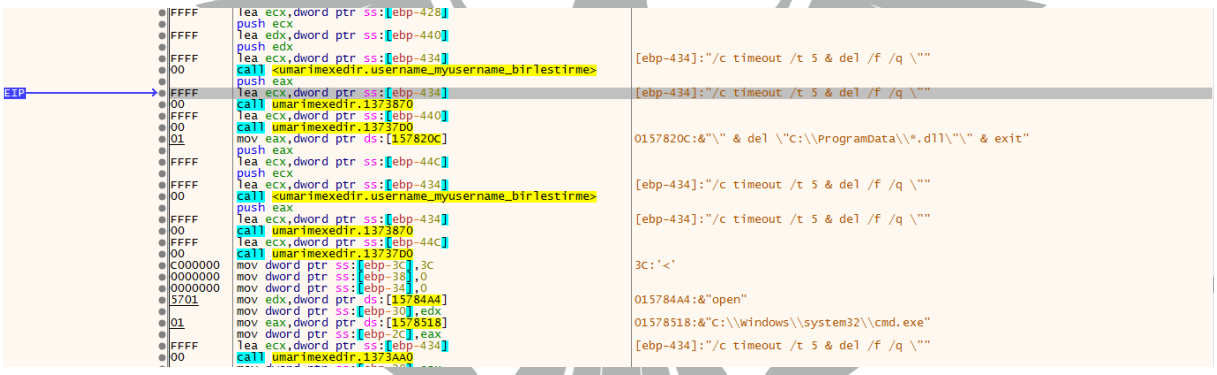


Figure 26- After all the processes are finished, the process of deleting the malware itself with cmd.exe.

After all operations are completed, it starts the self-deletion process. **5 seconds** after waiting, you will find the **.dll** files in the **ProgramData** folder. Silently and forcibly **deletes** and closes **cmd.exe.**

The commands used for deletion operations;

```
/c timeout /t 5 & del /f /q \ & del “C:\ProgramData\*.dll & exit
```

YARA Rule

```
rule primavera_rule_s

{

        meta:

        author = "ZAYOTEM"

        description = "primavera_rule"

        file_name ="primavera.exe"



    strings:



        $str1 ="qo4YN04+OrkHHs51LrOoS8p1RjG4"

        $str2 ="qt8QZhw6PO5UQc8hfOeoHct0"

        $str3= "41099769023266229124601602 42"

        $str4= "7Z9VJEclILINRJ9xe7r0E8c1RTamxWpAIA"



        $api= "04JTIAhrY54lS5h3"

        $api2= "04JTIAhrY48WSINxeaI="

    condition:

      $api and $api2 and all of ($str*)

}
```

YARA Rule

```
rule primavera_rule_d

{

        meta:

        author = "ZAYOTEM"

        description = "primavera_rule"

        file_name ="stage3"


    strings:


        $str1 ="/e9c345fc99a4e67e.php"

        $str2 ="/412a0310f85f16ad/"

        $str3= "41099769023266229124601602 42"

        $str4= "http://michealjohnson.top"


        $api= "VirtualAlloc"

        $api2= "VirtualProtect"




    condition:

      $api and $api2 and all of ($str*)

}
```

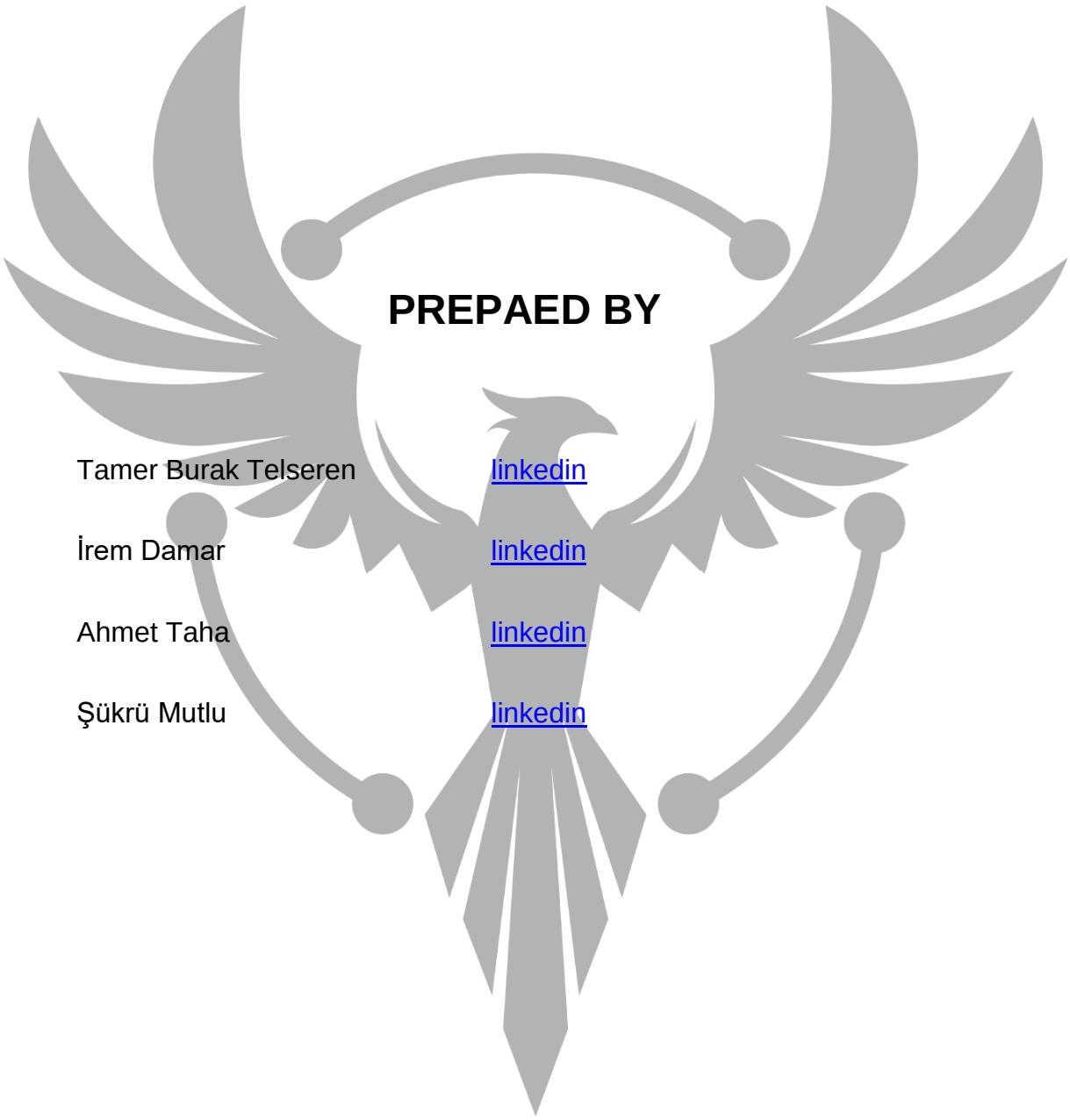
MITRE ATTACK TABLE

Execution	Persistence	Privelege Escalation	Defense Evasion	Command and Control	Discovery
Native API (T1106)	Event Triggered Execution (T1546)	Process Injection (T1055)	Hide Artifacts (T1564)	Data Encoding (T1132)	System Information Discovery (T1082)
	Create or Modify System Process (T1543)		Obfuscated Files or Information (T1027)	System Location Discovery (T1614)	System Location Discovery (T1614)
	Create Account (T1136)		Indicator Removal (T1070)		Process Discovery (T1057)
					System Time Discovery (T1124)
					System Owner/User Discovery (T1033)

Table 3- Mitre Attack Table

Solution Suggestions

1. Use of updated antivirus software,
2. Blocking mutual traffic with the servers in the report,
3. Filtering and monitoring network packets,
4. Removing standard users from admin groups,
5. Do not open files that may arrive via e-mail without scanning them,
6. It can prevent Trojan-type malware from infecting your devices.



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