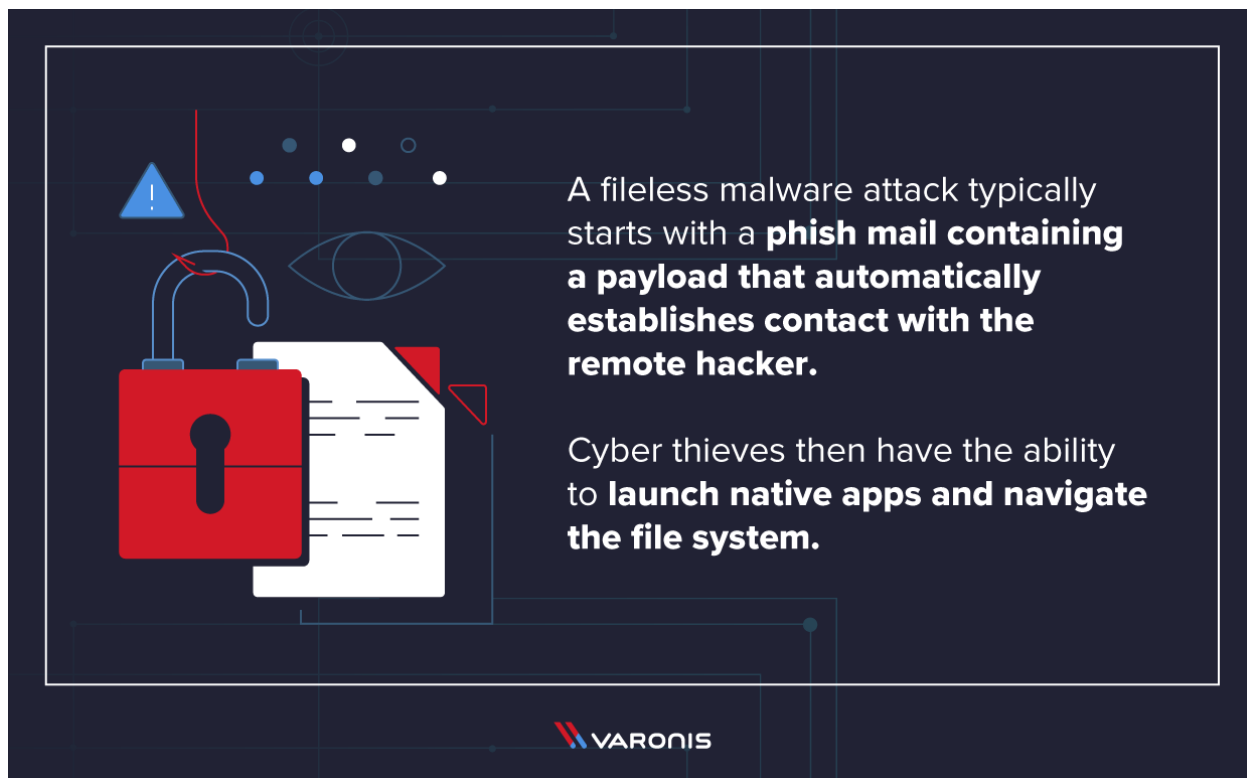


FILELESS MALWARE INSTRUCTIONS MANUAL



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STEPS TO RUN THE PROJECT

Step 1:

Start an Ubuntu virtual machine on Windows host

Step 2:

Start a python3 server to host the files a1, r1, WinSecurityUpdate
`python3 -m http.server`

Step 3:

Start a listener using netcat which will finally gain the access to the powershell of the victim
`sudo nc -nvlp 443`

Step 4:

Make the victim run the file `update_script.cmd`

The project consists of 4 files:

1. a1
2. r1
3. update_script.cmd
4. WinSecurityUpdate

a1 contains the code for amsi bypass.

It disguises the suspicious activity from the defender and doesn't let the defender see the invoking of these scripts.

r1 creates a reverse powershell via network socket connection. It contains the code to redirect the input and outputs to the listener on the Obfuscations like mix cases and empty strings prevents defender from easily recognizing the malicious script.

WinSecurityUpdate contains the code to fetch a1 and r1 and run them on powershell on the victim

The command to fetch a1 and r1 have been encoded using base64 and stored in variables \$a1 and \$r1 respectively.

update_script.cmd contains the code to fetch the WinSecurityUpdate file.

The hack involves the hacker as the technical support mailing update_script.cmd to the victim. Victim would run the file assuming it will fix windows update issues.

The file would instead download and run the script WinSecurityUpdate

WinSecurityUpdate will in turn download and run a1 and r1 which finally give the access of powershell to the attacker.

```
ankit@ankit-VirtualBox:~/Desktop/update_script-main$ python3 -m http.server
Serving HTTP on 0.0.0.0 port 8000 (http://0.0.0.0:8000/) ...
```

```
ankit@ankit-VirtualBox:~/Desktop/update_script-main$ sudo nc -nvlp 443
[sudo] password for ankit:
Listening on 0.0.0.0 443
```