HOW TO FIND MALWARE USING SYSINTERNAL SUITE

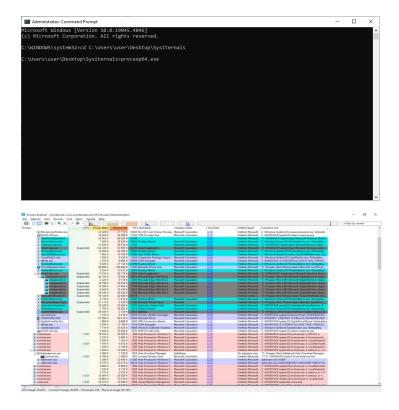
What to look for when analyzing the processes for malware:

- Processes that have no name
- Processes with no icon/image
- Processes with no description or company name
- Unsigned images
- Processes residing in the Windows directory or User profile
- Packed executables
- Suspicious URLs
- Processes with open TCP/IP connections
- Suspicious DLLs or services hosted by processes

Starting the Process

1. Run Process Explorer:

Open `procex64.exe` application located in the Sysinternals Suite folder. Alternatively, launch `procex64.exe` from the command prompt using the correct path to the file.



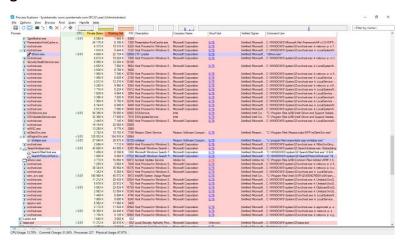
2. Options → Verify Image Signature:

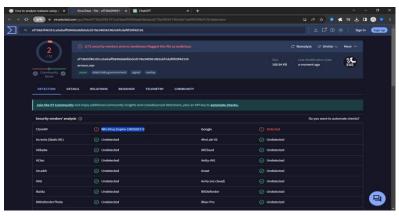
Verify image signatures of processes. Missing signatures indicate potential red flags.

3. Options → VirusTotal → Check virustotal.com:

Click to check if running processes are legitimate. Pay attention to the numbers; they should ideally start with zero. Non-zero values may indicate suspicious activity.

Lets analyze the below process circles in red by clicking on the virus total number 2/72 to gain more info:





- 2/72 security vendors: This indicates that out of 72 different antivirus engines used by VirusTotal to scan the file, only 2 of them flagged it as potentially malicious. In other words, only 2 antivirus programs detected the file as a threat.
- No sandboxes flagged this file as malicious: Sandboxes are isolated environments
 used for safely executing and analyzing suspicious files without risking harm to the
 host system. In this case, none of the sandbox environments used by VirusTotal
 flagged the file as malicious. This could mean that the file doesn't exhibit obvious
 malicious behavior when executed in a controlled environment.

ClamAV Win.Virus.Expiro-10025927-0 detected: ClamAV, an open-source antivirus
engine, specifically detected the file as Win.Virus.Expiro-10025927-0. This indicates
that ClamAV identified the file as a variant of the Expiro virus, which is a type of
malware known for infecting executable files on Windows systems.

Overall, these results suggest that while one antivirus engine (ClamAV) flagged the file as malicious, the majority of antivirus engines did not detect it as a threat. However, it's essential to exercise caution with files that are flagged by any antivirus program, as they may still pose a risk to your system. You may want to further investigate the file and its source to determine whether it's safe to keep on your computer.

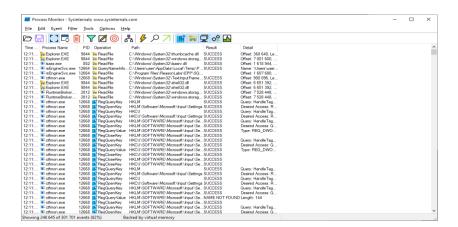
4. View → Select Columns → Check "Show Command Line":**
Enable the display of command-line information for processes.

5. Right-click on a Process → Properties:

- Explore additional information such as:
- Strings: Search for suspicious URLs.
- Image: Locate the folder where the process is running.
- TCP/IP: Check for open network connections.
- Threads: View information about process threads.
- Security: Examine process security settings.
- Environment: Review process environment variables.
- Performance: Analyze process performance metrics.
- 6. Run Process Monitor
 Open Command Prompt and type procmon.exe, then press Enter.



Process monitor will open



7. Filter Processes

- Use Process Monitor to filter processes that seem suspicious or those you want to monitor closely.
- Right-click on a row → Include, Exclude, etc. Click on Filtering icon for more complex filtering.
- Example: Category = Write only shows modification activity, where malware is likely to appear.

8. Suspend or kill Malicious Activity

Identify suspicious processes in Process Monitor.

Right-click on the process and choose an appropriate action such as suspending or killing the process.

