## Malware Static Analysis Report

This report shows my steps to perform static analysis on game.exe malware Every step I took is documented using screenshots

## **Before Unpacking**

Frist I get the hash of game .exe

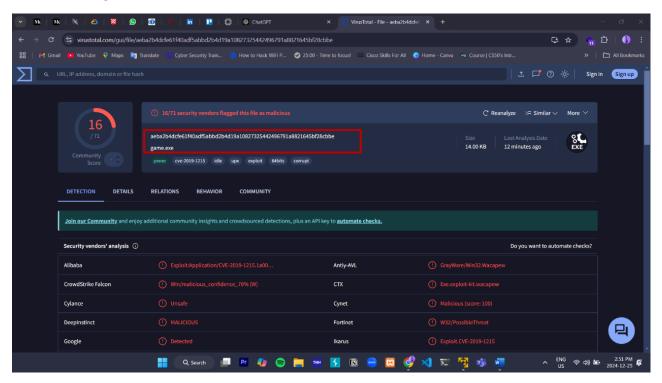
certutil -hashfile Game.exe SHA256

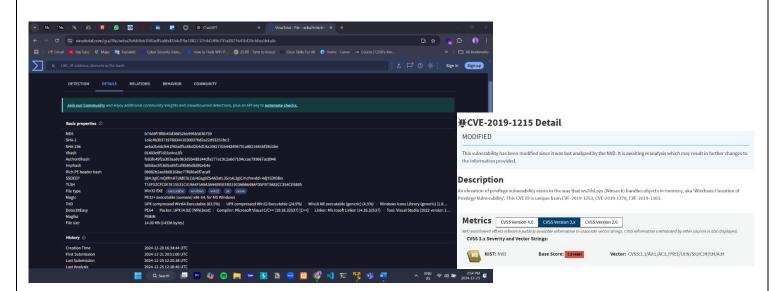
C:\Users\IEUser>certutil -hashfile C:\Users\IEUser\Desktop\Game.exe SHA256
SHA256 hash of C:\Users\IEUser\Desktop\Game.exe:
aeba2b4dcfe61f40adf5abbd2b4d19a10827325442496791a8821645bf28cbbe
CertUtil: -hashfile command completed successfully.

#### certutil -hashfile Game.exe MD5

C:\Users\IEUser>certutil -hashfile C:\Users\IEUser\Desktop\Game.exe MD5 MD5 hash of C:\Users\IEUser\Desktop\Game.exe: b74d8f78f8b43d36652bb996b5036759 CertUtil: -hashfile command completed successfully.

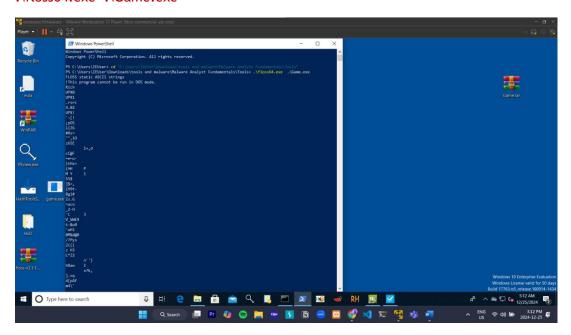
then I searched using the md5 hash on virus total





## **Floss**

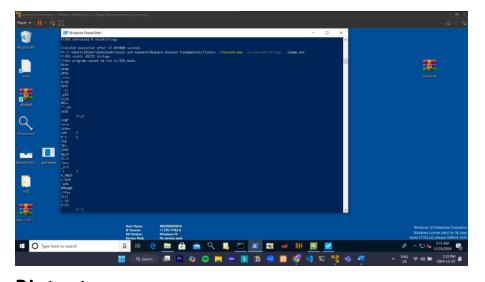
.\floss64.exe .\Game.exe



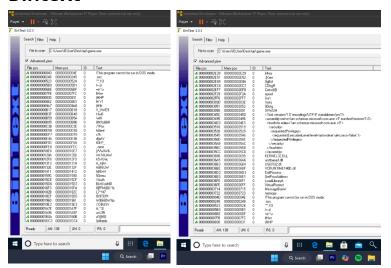
#### .\floss64.exe --no-decoded-strings .\Game.exe

#### We know malware is Packed with UPX

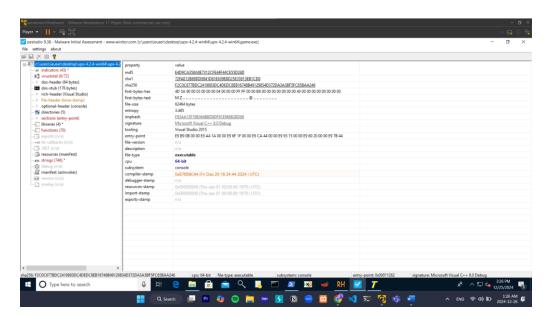
The presence of strings like UPX0, UPX1, and UPX! indicates the binary might be packed using the UPX packer. Packers are often used to compress executables, but they can also be employed to obscure malware code.

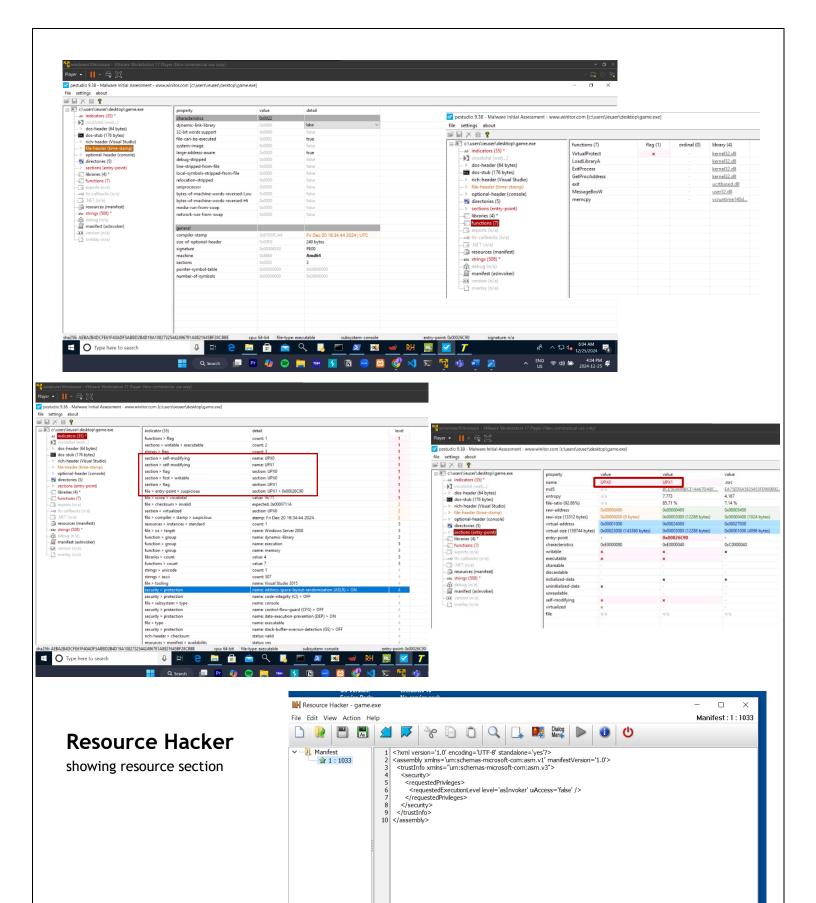


#### **Bintext**



## **Pestudio**





Editor View

1:1

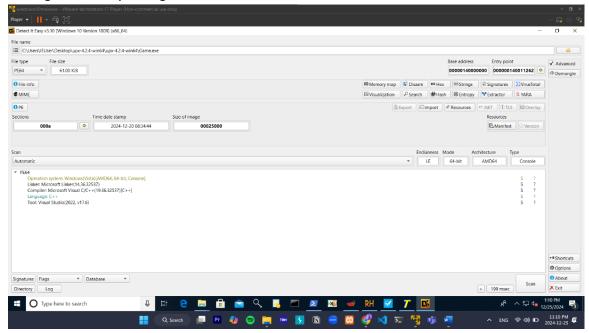
17D / 345C

Binary View

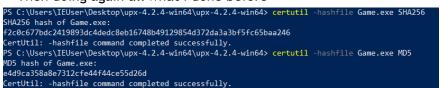
ANST

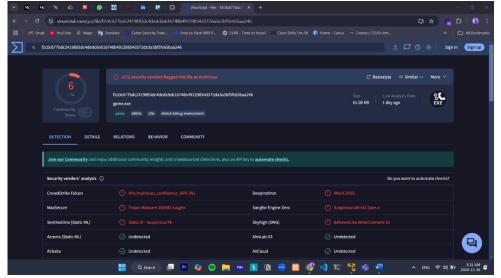
## After Unpacking

#### Making sure of unpacking



#### Then doing again all what I done before

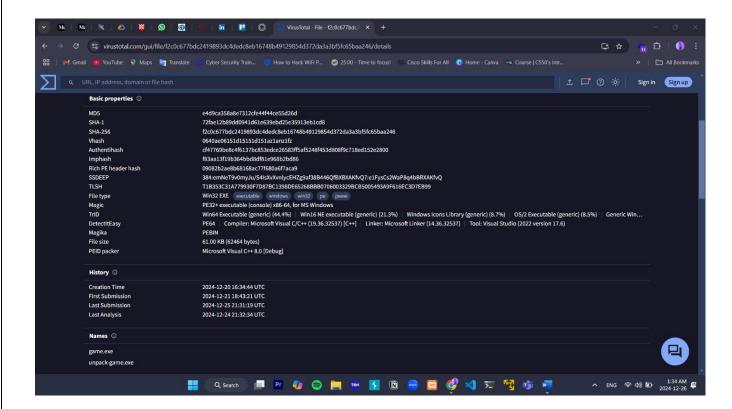




#### The detection

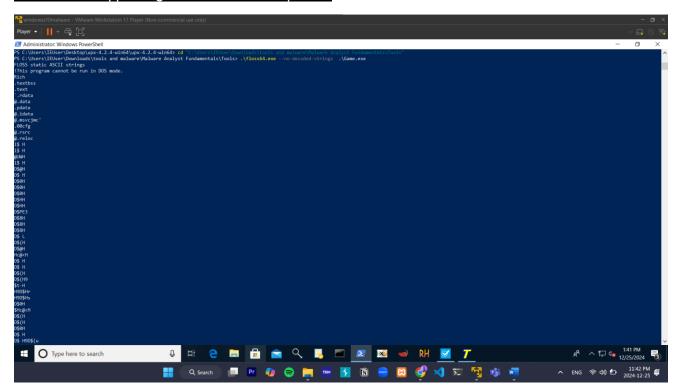
"Win/malicious\_confidence\_60% (W)" by CrowdStrike Falcon indicates that a file has been flagged as potentially malicious, with a 60% confidence level. This suggests that the file exhibits behaviors or characteristics commonly associated with malware. Trojan.Malware. 300983.susgen" is a detection name used by MaxSecure antivirus to identify files it considers potentially harmful

The term "susgen" likely stands for "suspicious generic," indicating that the antivirus has identified certain behaviors or characteristics in a file that are commonly associated with malware.



### **Floss**

#### UPX does not appear again it means it is unpacked

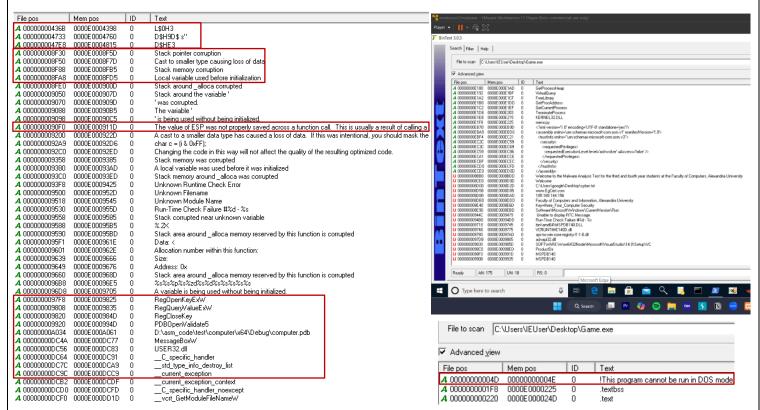




#### **Bintext**

When analyzing using bintext certain string patterns and symbols provided critical insights into the behavior and origin of the malware. Strings like "This program cannot be run in DOS mode" or function names (e.g., MessageBoxW, USER32.dll) can indicate a PE (Portable Executable) file typical of Windows malware

Also Strings such as "Stack memory corruption" or "Local variable used before initialization" suggest potential vulnerabilities or behaviors the malware might exploit.



File paths like D:\asm\_code\test\computer\x64\Debug\computer.pdb might reveal debug or developer information that could indicate the source of the binaryPDB (Program Database) paths can provide insight into the malware author's environment, potentially exposing developer tools or environments. Malicious code frequently interacts with low-level system components through uncommon or suspicious API calls. Functions such as RegOpenKeyExW and RegQueryValueExW are indicative of malware engaging in registry manipulation, a common method used for persistence or configuration modification on infected systems.

function names such as \_\_C\_specific\_handler, \_\_std\_type\_info\_destroy\_list, and \_\_current\_exception are related to exception handling. Malware often manipulates these to bypass standard error detection.

References to libraries like USER32.dll indicate interaction with the Windows GUI, often used by malware to display deceptive messages or prompts designed to mislead the user into taking unsafe actions.

Unreadable strings like D\$H9D\$s" or L\$@H3 may indicate attempts at obfuscation, which is a common tactic used to avoid detection also strings like "The value of ESP was not properly saved across a function call" can indicate exploitation techniques, such as stack manipulation or buffer overflow.

#### Resource hacker

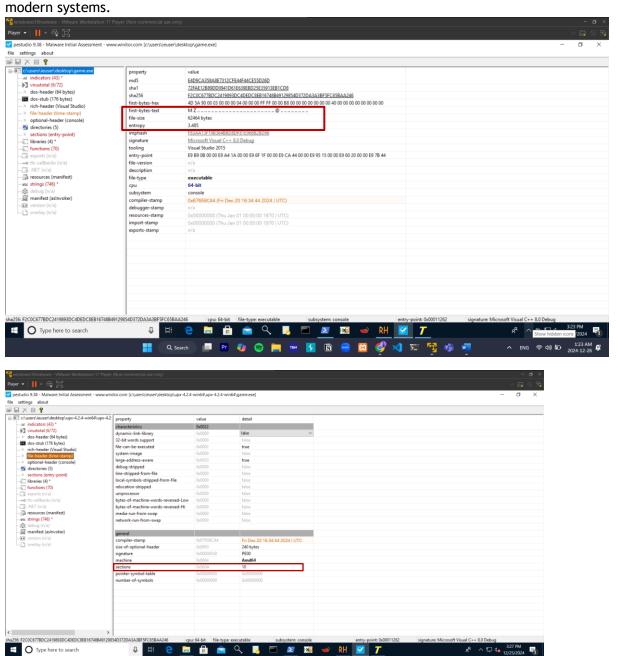
The XML snippet is part of the manifest file of Game.exe This file defines metadata about the application, such as its required privileges and compatibility settings

The manifest is clean here, but malware might embed additional data or configurations in other resource sections.

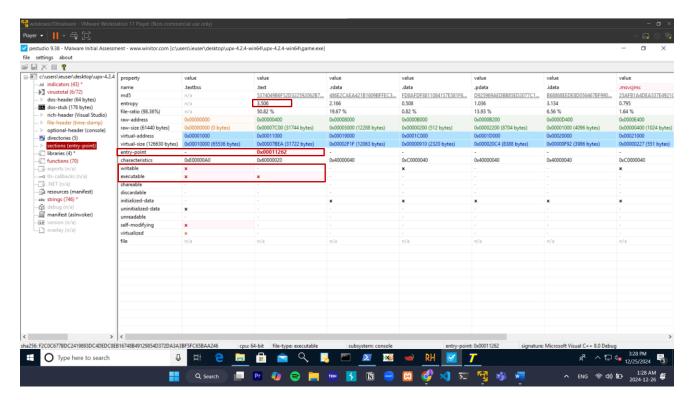
# 

#### **Pestudio**

It gives me SHA256 and MD5 Hashes and The compiler timestamp can help determine when the file was created also that the file type is executable file with a 64-bit architecture, which suggests it targets modern systems.

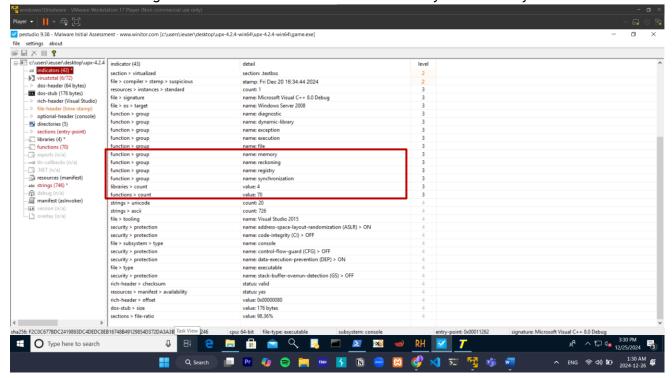


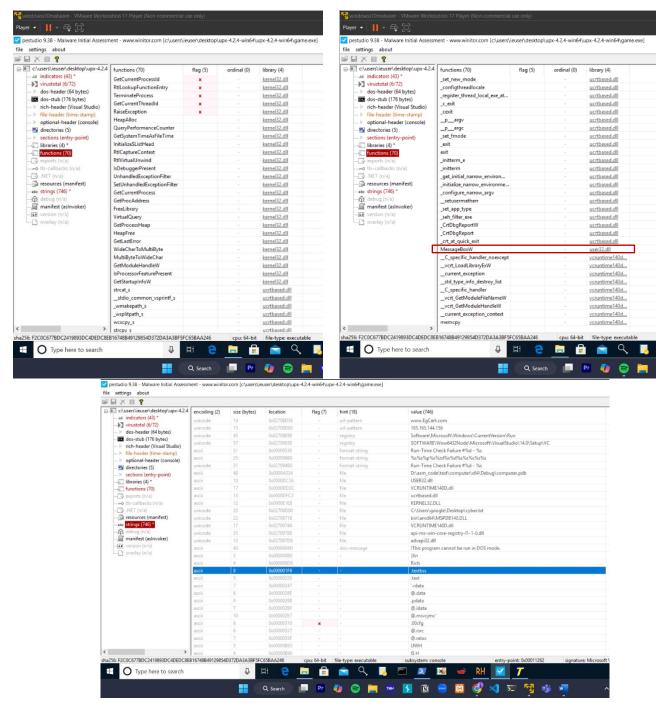
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High entropy in .text (3.506) compared to entropy in other sections

The .text section shows a large size (31,744 bytes virtual vs. 65,536 raw). This discrepancy might indicate packing, as the raw size is reduced due to compression Sections flagged as executable and writable are concerning because malware can execute code directly from memory





## Conclusion

The static examination of game.exe validates it as a harmful executable, recognized via hash checking on VirusTotal. The existence of UPX packer strings emphasizes its application of packing to conceal code and avoid being detected. Prior to unpacking the strings disclosed minimal details but unpacking uncovered references such as MessageBoxW, USER32.dll, and file paths indicating interaction with the Windows GUI and the potential exploitation of system vulnerabilities. PEStudio identified high entropy in sections may detect encryption or obfuscation, with suspicious API usage pointing to possible registry alterations or memory exploitation. the manifest is clear also additional examination is necessary to dig more to find harmful data.