#### **Skills Learned**

- Static Analysis (Dissecting binaries without execution)
- Dynamic Analysis (Executing malware in a controlled sandbox)
- Reverse Engineering (Using tools like IDA Pro, Ghidra, and x64dbg)
- Network Traffic Analysis (Using Wireshark and INetSim)
- Detection Rule Writing (YARA rules for identifying malware)
- Process Monitoring & Memory Analysis (Procmon, Volatility)
- Virtualization & Network Isolation (Ensuring malware stays contained)

## **Tools Used**

- Windows 10 (FlareVM): Fully equipped with malware analysis tools.
- Remnux: Linux distro for reverse engineering and network analysis.
- VirtualBox: Isolated virtual environment for executing malware safely.
- **INetSim**: Simulates internet services to monitor malware behavior.
- Wireshark: Capturing and analyzing network traffic.
- **ProcMon & Process Hacker**: Monitoring system behavior.

# **Static Malware Analysis**

**Static analysis** refers to the process of examining a file, typically malware or a software program, without actually running it.

## **Virtual Environment Setup**

- Installed Windows 10 (FlareVM) in VirtualBox with a Host-Only Adapter for complete isolation.
- Installed Remnux in VirtualBox, also using a Host-Only Adapter.
- Ensured the lab is disconnected from the internet to prevent infections from

# 2 Configuring INetSim for Network Simulation

Installed and configured INetSim on Remnux.

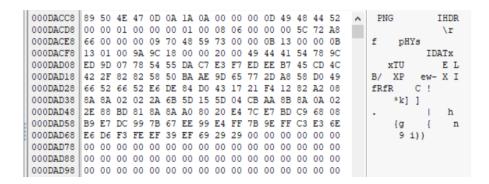
- Set FlareVM to route all traffic through Remnux, allowing malware to "believe" it has internet access.
- Captured DNS, HTTP, and other network interactions with Wireshark.



# Identify the file type

File Type : exe,png,dll

\*HxD



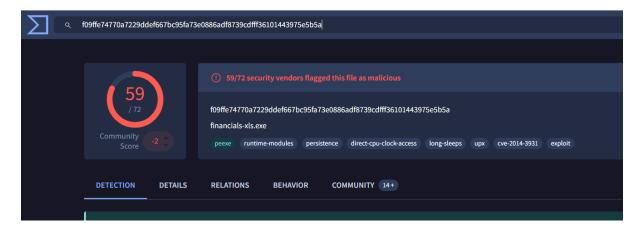
signatures for exes malware XMoon.exe

Keywords: MZ, 4D 5A, This program cannot be run in DOS mode

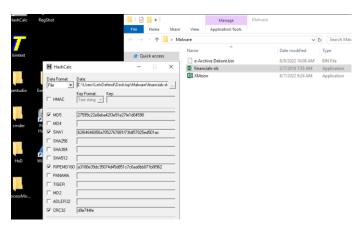


## fingerprinting the malware

\* Grab the hash and dump it in virustotal



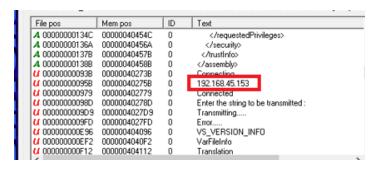
\* Hashcal, Hashmyfiles



## **STRINGS**

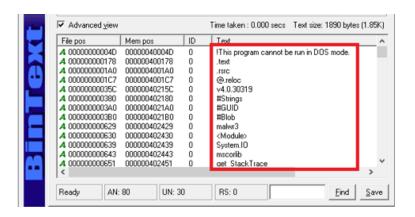
\* IP addresses

# Base64 or any encoding techniques



#### Command

strings



## **Decrypting Encoded strings**

Xorsearch

Commands: Xorsearch XMoon.exe http

```
C:\Users\SOC\Desktop

\( \text{Xorsearch C:\Users\SOC\Desktop\Malware\XMoon.exe http} \)
Found XOR 78 position 89A7: http...p||RF..?.r.~.io.]5=n{{g.pT}w_....n..pl.}

C:\Users\SOC\Desktop
\( \text{Xorsearch C:\Users\SOC\Desktop\Malware\XMoon.exe This} \)
Found XOR 00 position 004E: This program cannot be run in DOS mode....$
Found XOR C9 position 88FC5: This.,....%...yB.=..*....f.%.....fk...^..

C:\Users\SOC\Desktop
\( \text{XOC} \)

C:\Users\SOC\Desktop
\( \text{XOC} \)
```

### **Automatic Detection**

## **Packing**

- Packing: The process of transforming an executable file into a different format using a special algorithm.
- **Unpacking**: Reverting the packed file to its original form by reversing the packing procedure.

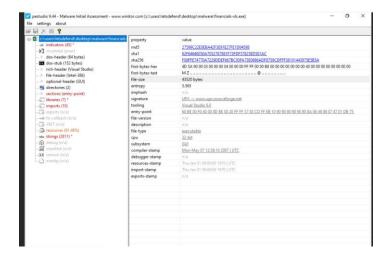
## (Using Packer Detection Tools)

These tools use **signatures** to identify common packers. Examples include:

✓ **DIE (Detect It Easy)** – Identifies packers based on file signatures.

- ✓ **PEStudio** Provides metadata and security indicators.
- ✓ **PEID** Detects packers using a database of signatures.

# **Eg: PEStudio**



# **Checking Section Names in PE Header**

Packed executables often have unusual or extra sections.

- Legitimate sections: .text, .data, .rdata, .rsrc
- Packed sections: .upx, .aspack, .themida, .petite

## **Tools for PE Analysis:**

PE-bear

**PEView** 

# **PE-bear**

