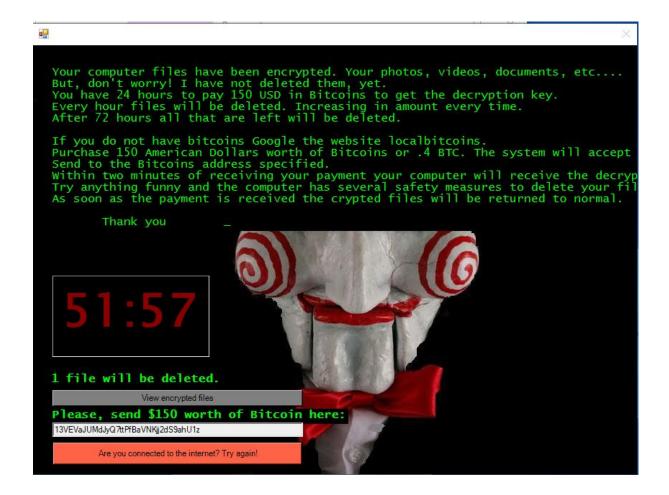


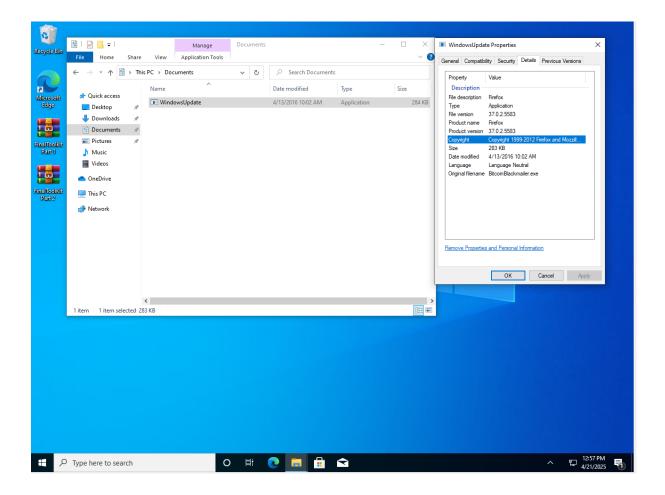
What It Means:

- The message appears to be a **fake notification**, possibly part of a **scam or ransomware** attempt.
- It claims that software has been "registered," but then asks the user to send a confirmation code via chat to "active" the software (note the grammatical error it should be "activate").
- The message is generic, does not mention any specific software, and uses suspicious language, which is common in malicious popups.
- The fact that two identical windows appeared simultaneously suggests **automated or malicious behavior**, which is a strong sign of malware activity.



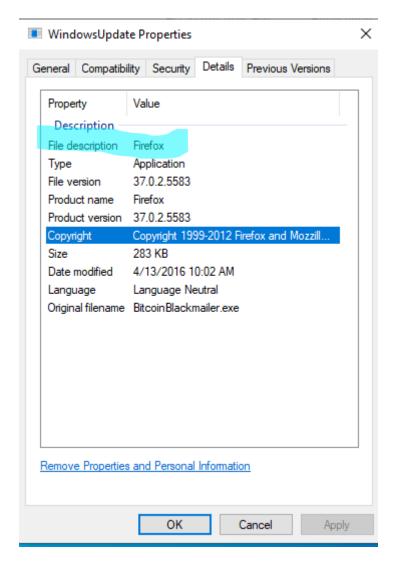
In the picture above, we can see the effect if an unaware user overrides the ok (which is, unfortunately, the only choice).

We can see that we are dealing with a typical ransomware whose purpose is to force us to pay a ransom under the threat of deleting already encrypted files and all files on the user's computer.

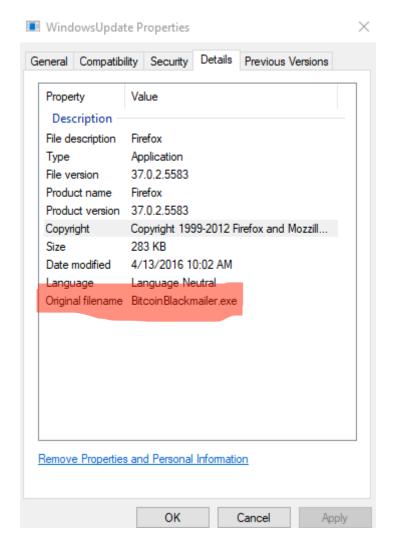


In the above screenshot, we see a potential file that is a threat to our user.

At first, it may seem like a simple system update file, but after delving into the properties, it turns out that it is malware that has infected the computer and probably slowed down its performance by overloading processes responsible for the speed of operation.

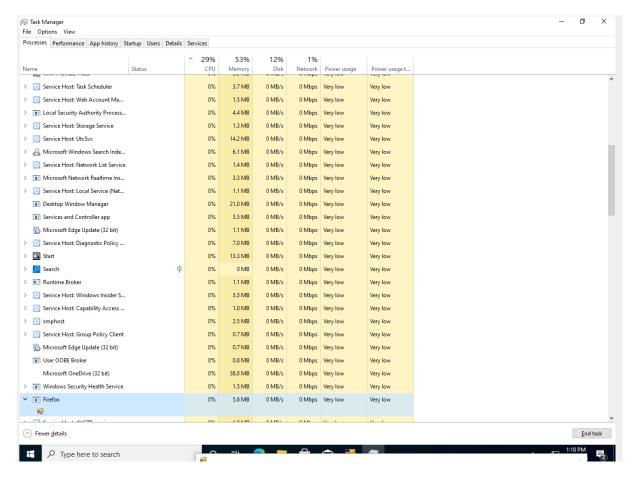


In the file description section, we see the program that the malware is impersonating. At first glance, firefox itself does not seem suspicious because it is the name of an ordinary web browser, but ...

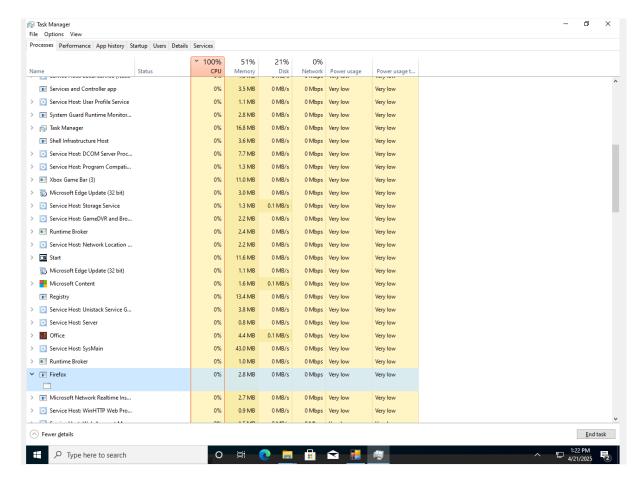


In the Original file name section, we see the real name of the application that is overwritten as the browser.

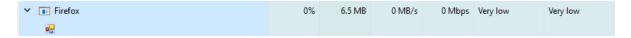
After reconnaissance on the Internet or available sources, we can find information that BitcoinBlackmailer is malware, and according to the definition of malware, such software can impersonate other programs to deceive the vigilance of the attacked user.



Now let's go to the task manager to see what happened there.



We can notice that every now and then it loads the processor and memory to a significant degree. We can see that firefox itself does not load the components, but the ransomware we are interested in does not give results or information regarding the load on the computer.



The screenshot above shows the program and the malware impersonating it.

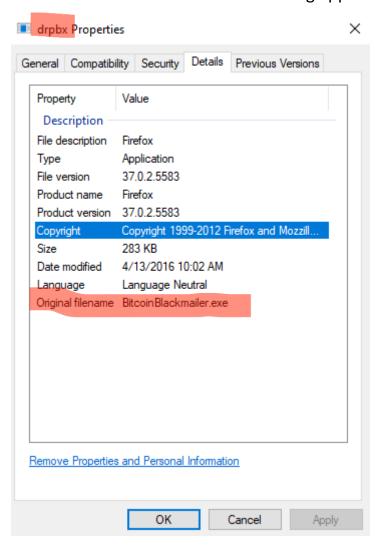


File Options View

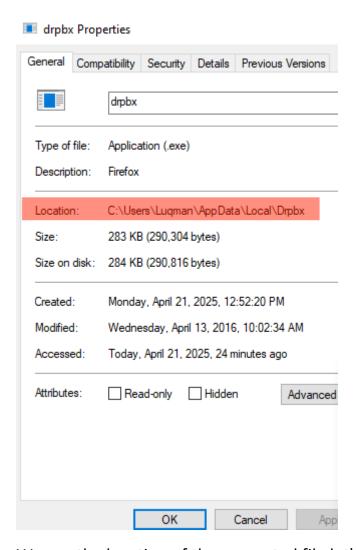
Processes Performance App history	Startup Users	Details Service	ces		
^		12%	59%	0%	0%
User	Status	CPU	Memory	Disk	Network
Application Frame Host		0%	1.5 MB	0 MR/s	0 Mbps
Client Server Runtime Proc		0%	0.6 MB	0 MB/s	0 Mbps
COM Surrogate		0%	2.7 MB	0 MB/s	0 Mbps
CTF Loader		0%	4.1 MB	0 MB/s	0 Mbps
Desktop Window Manager		0%	31.8 MB	0 MB/s	0 Mbps
Firefox		0%	1.0 MB	0 MB/s	0 Mbps
Firefox		0%	10.8 MB	0 MB/s	0 Mbps
Host Process for Windows		0%	2.3 MB	0 MB/s	0 Mbps
Microsoft Edge		0%	4.0 MB	0 MB/s	0 Mbps
Microsoft Edge		0%	3.0 MB	0 MB/s	0 Mbps
Microsoft Edge		0%	4.8 MB	0 MB/s	0 Mbps
Microsoft Edge		0%	6.4 MB	0 MB/s	0 Mbps
Microsoft Edge		0%	1.4 MB	0 MB/s	0 Mbps
Microsoft Edge		0%	26.1 MB	0 MB/s	0 Mbps
Microsoft OneDrive (32 bit)		0%	3.6 MB	0 MB/s	0 Mbps
Microsoft Text Input Appli		0%	5.9 MB	0 MB/s	0 Mbps
Microsoft.Photos.exe	Suspended	0%	0.3 MB	0 MB/s	0 Mbps
Npcap 1.79 Setup		0%	6.5 MB	0 MB/s	0 Mbps
Runtime Broker		0%	3.4 MB	0 MB/s	0 Mbps
Runtime Broker		0%	0.2 MB	0 MB/s	0 Mbps
Runtime Broker		0%	3.6 MB	0 MB/s	0 Mbps
Runtime Broker		0%	19.8 MB	0 MB/s	0 Mbps
Runtime Broker		0%	2.1 MB	0 MB/s	0 Mbps
Search	Suspended	0%	0 MB	0 MB/s	0 Mbps
Search application		0%	80.9 MB	0 MB/s	0 Mbps
Service Host: Clipboard Us		0%	1.6 MB	0 MB/s	0 Mbps
Service Host: Connected D		0%	2.1 MB	0 MB/s	0 Mbps
Service Host: Unistack Serv		0%	1.6 MB	0 MB/s	0 Mbps
Service Host: Windows Pus		0%	3.6 MB	0 MB/s	0 Mbps
Shell Infrastructure Host		0%	3.4 MB	0 MB/s	0 Mbps
☐ Start		0%	12.9 MB	0 MB/s	0 Mbps
Task Manager		0%	26.7 MB	0 MB/s	0 Mbps
User OOBE Broker		0%	0.6 MB	0 MB/s	0 Mbps
Windows Explorer		0%	40.2 MB	0 MB/s	0 Mbps
willdows explorer		0 /0	40.2 IVID	U IVID/S	o ivior

In the Users tab, we see several firefoxes fired up even though they are not physically running on the computer. Of course, we are talking about our only user here.

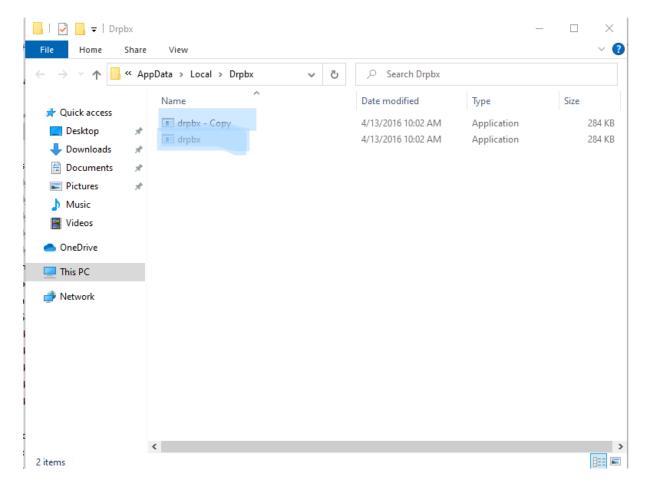
Let's see what's hidden in these running applications.



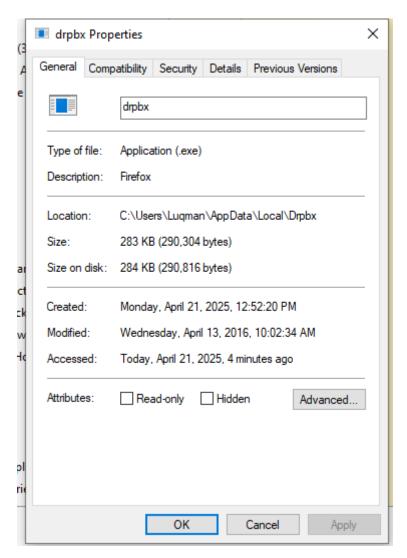
In the areas highlighted in red, we see more disturbing incidents. One that has been detected before and drpbx which is rather inconsistent with web browsers.



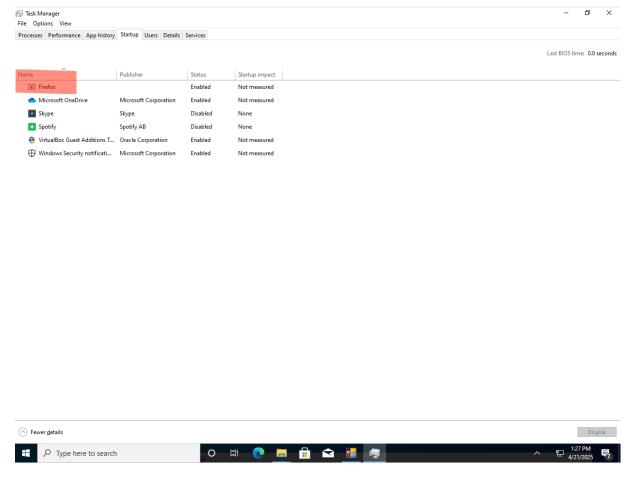
We see the location of the suspected file let's check it.



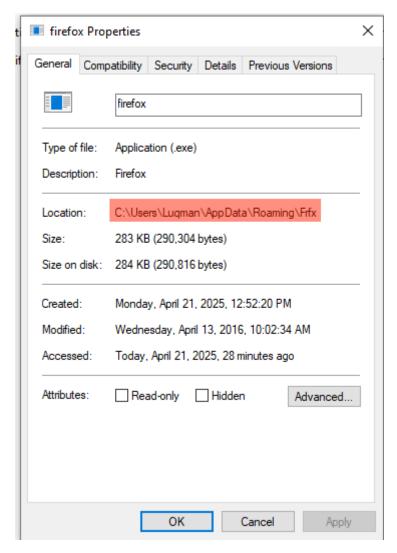
We see two more infected files in this location.



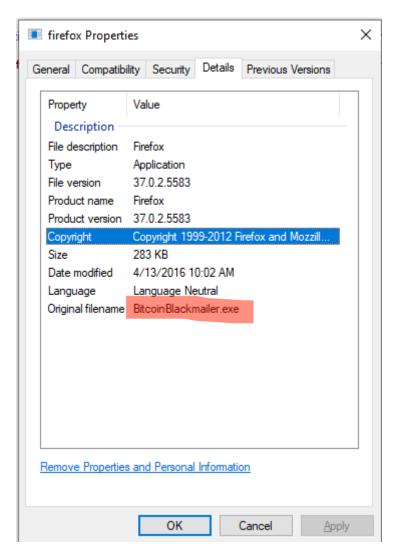
In the second case, we have the same situation. It refers again to dprbx which is just infected.



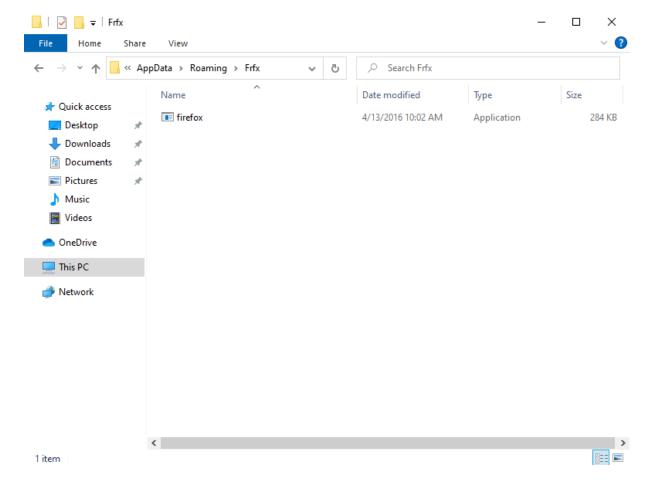
In the Startup section, we see our potential malware infection.



After checking in the properties section, we can find the location of this software

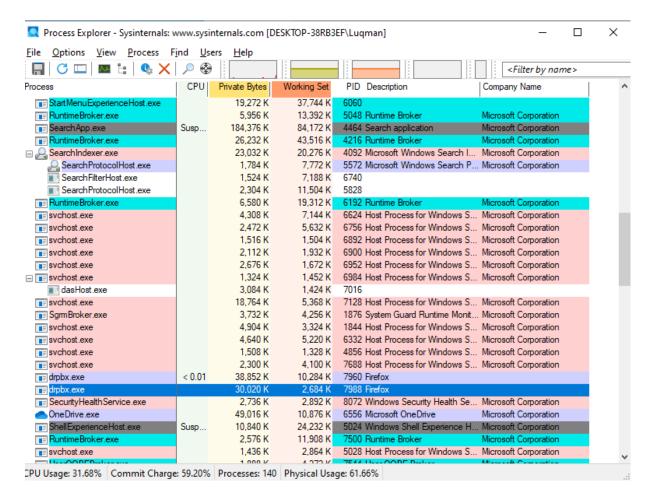


To make sure and confirm that I am dealing with the same thing, I check the program information in detail and everything agrees with the original findings found at the very beginning.



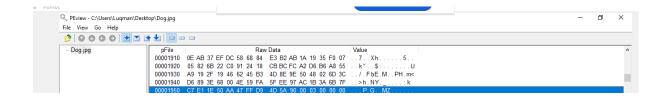
After checking the location found in the details, we find only one file which is just malicious.

At this point we have the culprit of this user's troubles with the computer.

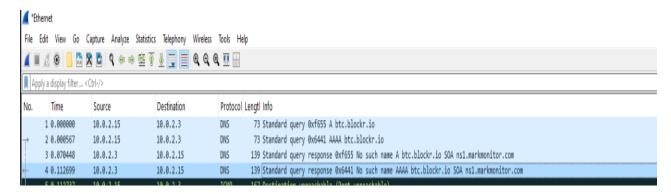


When we start explorer process we see two processes:

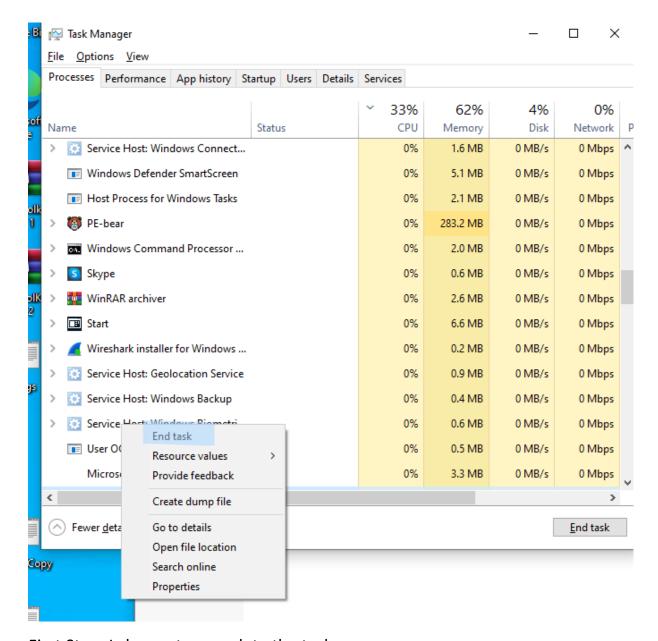
dpbx.exe despite the fact that they have a different PID they refer to our infected file.



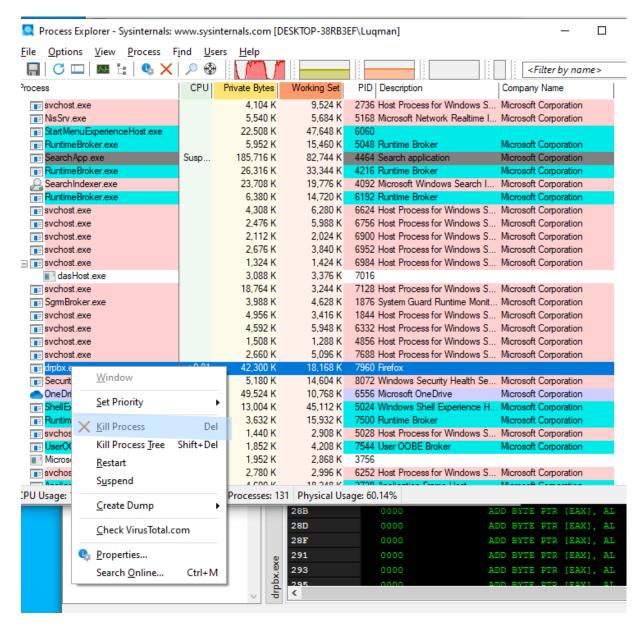
Here are the strings indicating the infection



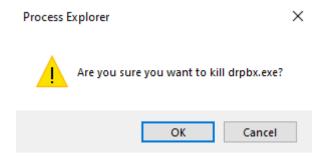
Its confirm from wireshark.



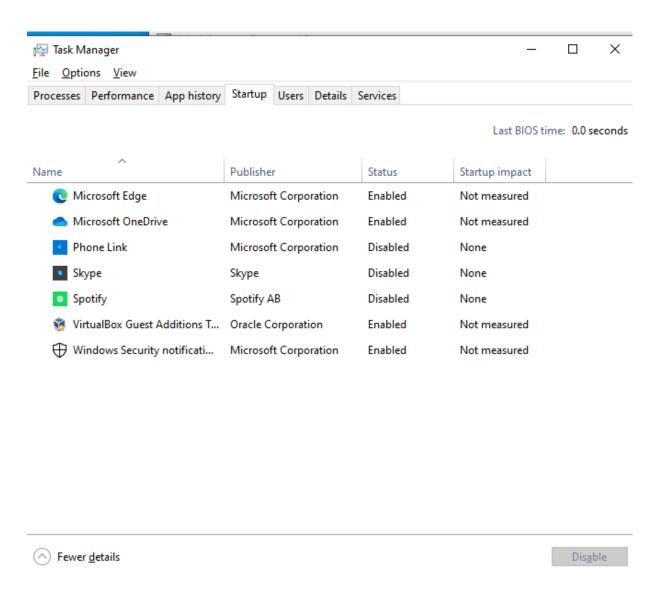
First Step: I choose to complete the task



Second step: in process explorer finds infected processes and selects kill process option



Third step: I confirm my willingness to remove the harmful proces

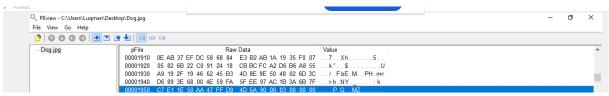


And final confirmation of the removal of harmful processes

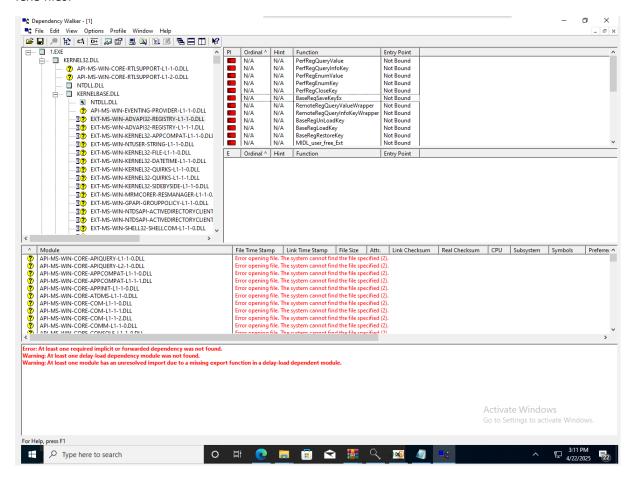


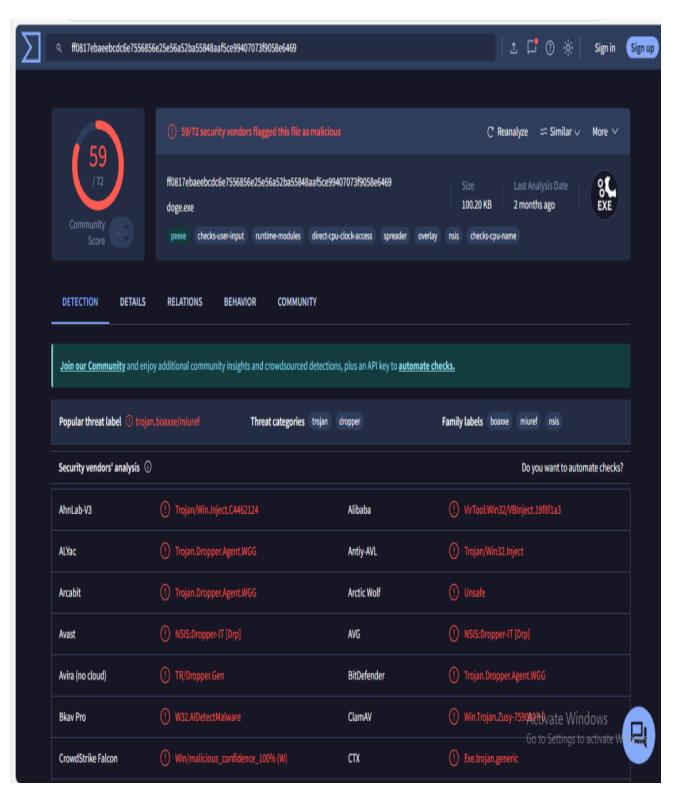
The malicious software operated by disguising the ransomware as the Firefox browser. While the process appeared to be Firefox and was visible in the system's process list, the actual browser window was not shown to the user. Instead, only the ransomware screen was displayed on the screen, making the deception invisible to the user.





This image has increased magic bytes which indicates a nested program. 4D5A are magic bytes for .exe files.





This is confirm from totalvirus