Malware Analysis Using FlareVM

WE Innovate X Zero\$ploit

Supervised by : Zeyad Waleed

Prepared by: Omar Hassan – Ali Abdelrahman – Ahmed Taha – Omar Tarek –

Noha Sayed – Rami Khaled











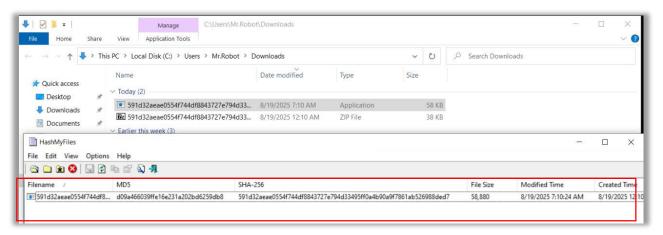
1. Prepare the Environment

- Make sure you are running in Flare VM (isolated Windows VM preloaded with malware analysis tools).
- Take a snapshot before analysis (so you can revert if something goes wrong).
- Ensure network isolation (disable internet or use controlled lab network).

2. Collect Basic File Information

Use built-in tools in Flare VM:

- File properties (right-click → Properties): check file size, timestamp, company info.
- Using HashMyFile or Powershell



3. Check Strings

Run:

strings sample.exe > strings.txt

Look for:

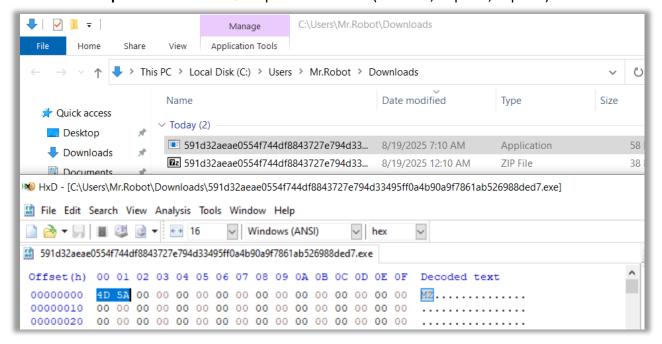
- o URLs, IPs
- o Registry keys
- File paths
- o API calls (like VirtualAlloc, LoadLibrary, GetProcAddress)
- Suspicious keywords (e.g., MZ, cmd.exe, powershell, svchost, etc.)

```
📆 282 matches found... - C:\Users\Mr.Robot\Downloads\591d32aeae0554f744df8843727e794d33495ff0a4b90a9f7861ab526988ded7.exe
                              Find All Save As Min Size 4 Rescan save min ▼ Offsets • raw ○ va Filter Results
Find
0000BC86
           SPPj#P
0000BC9B
           i\Xf
0000BCC0
           jeYjxf
0000BE23
           PPVh
0000BE54
           t]83
0000C14E
           ineI
0000C155
            5ntel
0000C165
           5Genu
0000C19A
          t#='
0000CF06
           IsProcessorFeaturePresent
0000CF20 KERNEL32.dll
0000D081
           !eG\
0000D097
           h!mGd
0000D26C
           +m (m
0000D312
           WWOWA
0000D40E iKHG?
0000D640
           |1!-
0000D6A6
           d96$d9
0000D6F2
           Ys~m
```

4. Inspect File Structure

Use **PE analysis tools**:

- **PEStudio** (GUI) → Shows imported functions, suspicious indicators, entropy, resources.
- CFF Explorer or PE-bear → Inspect PE headers (sections, imports, exports).



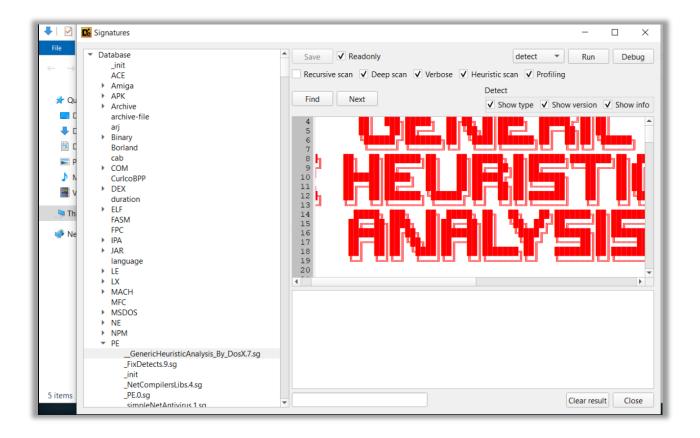
Things to check :

- o Abnormal section names (.text, .rdata, .data, vs unusual names like .xyz).
- Entropy (high entropy suggests packing/encryption).
- o Imports (API calls like CreateRemoteThread, WriteProcessMemory, InternetOpenUrl)

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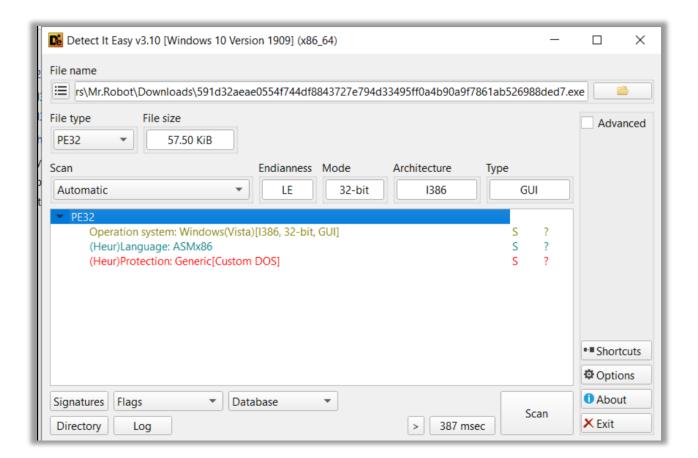
5. Detect Packing or Obfuscation

- Tools:
 - o **Detect It Easy (DIE)** → Identifies compiler/packer (UPX, ASPack, Themida, etc.).
 - PEiD (old but sometimes useful).
- If packed:
 - o Try **unpacking** (e.g., with UPX: upx -d sample.exe).
 - Or prepare for dynamic unpacking later.



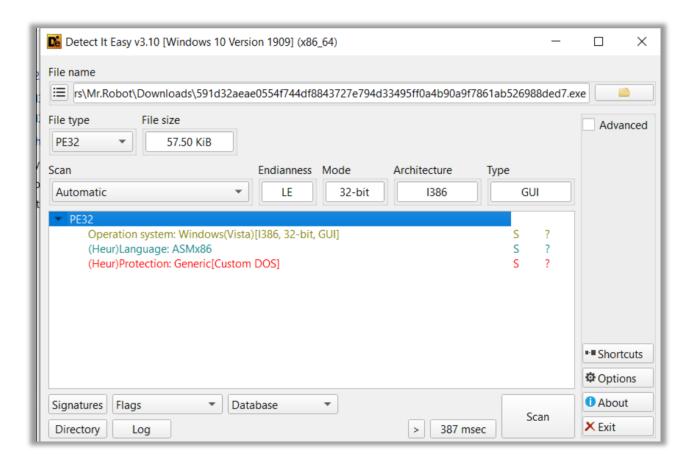
6. Disassemble / Decompile

- Open sample in IDA Free, Ghidra, or x64dbg (static mode):
 - Look at main() function or entry point.
 - o Identify suspicious API calls (networking, process injection, persistence).
 - o Trace possible control flow.



7. Analyze Resources

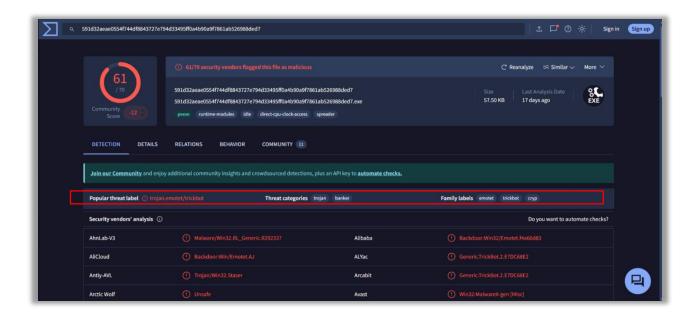
- Use **Resource Hacker** or **PEStudio**:
 - Look at embedded icons, DLLs, scripts.
 - Sometimes malware hides config or payloads in .rsrc.



8. Document Findings

Create a simple report with:

- **Hashes** (MD5, SHA256)
- Strings (notable URLs, commands, registry keys)
- **PE details** (imports, sections, entropy)
- Possible behavior (injection, persistence, exfiltration)
- Indicators of Compromise (IOCs)

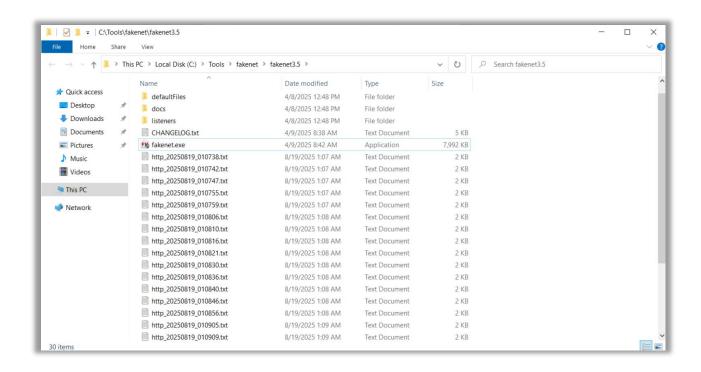


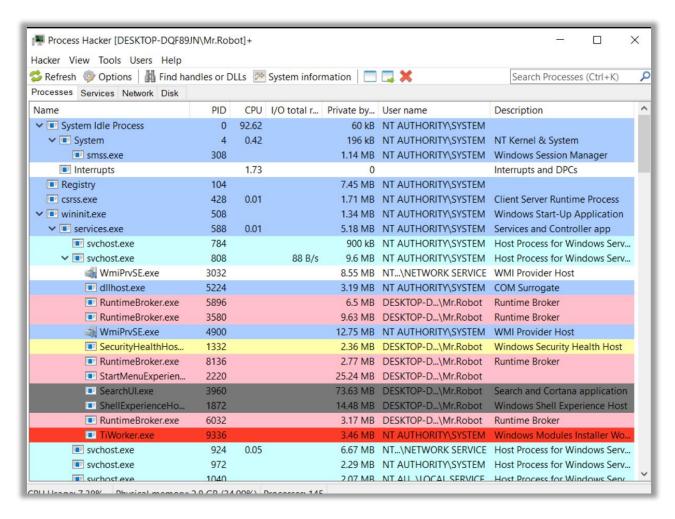
Workflow Order

- 1. Start Fakenet-NG (simulate network).
- 2. Run Process Explorer + Process Hacker (monitor new processes & mutex).
- Start Procmon (file + registry activity).
- 4. Execute malware sample.
- 5. Record:
 - New process names.
 - Mutex.
 - Copied/dropped files.
 - Registry modifications.
 - Persistence (autorun keys, services, tasks).
 - Network activity from Fakenet.
- 6. Save logs + document IOCs.

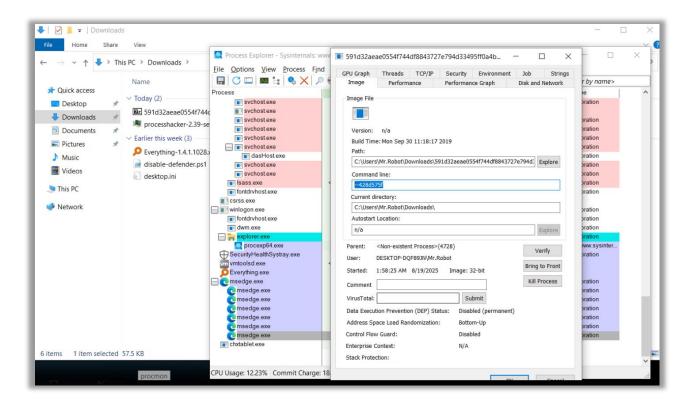
Starting Fakenet & Processhacker

```
Select C:\Tools\fakenet\fakenet3.5\fakenet.exe
                                                                                                                   Issuer: CN=fakenet.flare, C=US
NotBefore: 8/19/2025 1:27 AM
NotAfter: 6/15/2026 1:56 AM
Subject: CN=fakenet.flare, C=US
Signature matches Public Key
Root Certificate: Subject matches Issuer
ert Hash(sha1): c4f891a1256438c00d4c89118e626c0fa52b4d43
Certificate "fakenet.flare" already in store.
CertUtil: -addstore command completed successfully.
                                     FTP] concurrency model: multi-thread FTP] masquerade (NAT) address: None
08/19/25 02:01:49 AM [
08/19/25 02:01:49 AM [
08/19/25 02:01:49 AM [
                                     FTP] passive ports: 60000->60010
08/19/25 02:01:49 AM [
                                Diverter] Set DNS server 192.168.85.128 on the adapter: Ethernet0
08/19/25 02:01:49 AM [
                                Diverter] OpenService failed for Doscache
                                Diverter] chxtablet.exe (7228) requested TCP 198.199.114.69:8080
08/19/25 02:01:49 AM [
08/19/25 02:01:49 AM [
                          HTTPListener80]
                                            POST /balloon/enabled/tlb/ HTTP/1.1
08/19/25 02:01:49 AM [
                          HTTPListener80]
                                            Referer: http://198.199.114.69/balloon/enabled/tlb/
08/19/25 02:01:49 AM
                          HTTPListener80]
                                             Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
08/19/25 02:01:49 AM [
                          HTTPListener80]
08/19/25 02:01:49 AM [
                                             User-Agent: Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 7.0; Windows NT 6.2; WOW64; Trider
                          HTTPListener80]
t/7.0; .NET4.0C; .NET4.0E; .NET CLR 2.0.50727; .NET CLR 3.0.30729; .NET CLR 3.5.30729)
08/19/25 02:01:49 AM [
                          HTTPListener80]
                                             Host: 198.199.114.69:8080
08/19/25 02:01:49 AM [
                          HTTPListener801
                                             Content-Length: 685
                                             Connection: Keep-Alive
08/19/25 02:01:49 AM [
                          HTTPListener80]
08/19/25 02:01:50 AM
                          HTTPListener80]
                                             Cache-Control: no-cache
08/19/25 02:01:50 AM [
                          HTTPListener80]
8/19/25 02:01:50 AM
                          HTTPListener80]
08/19/25 02:01:50 AM
                          HTTPListener80] b' ImECxnND71cPB3=o%2FYsy3QwKxnsOZvVTvsmoCixPLY3BhR%2Bf6cWjm72cYS3c%2F9bnehIt
```





msedge.exe 9144 75.34 MB DESKTOP-D\Mi	Dalast Missassift Educa
	r.Robot Microsoft Edge
c msedge.exe 8344 20.05 MB DESKTOP-D\Mi	r.Robot Microsoft Edge
chxtablet.exe 1260 3.07 MB NT AUTHORITY\	SYSTEM



Main Tactics used by Emotet:

1. Execution

- T1204.002 User Execution: Malicious File
 (Victim runs the .exe after being tricked).
- T1059 Command and Scripting Interpreter (Uses PowerShell or VBScript for execution).

2. Persistence

 T1547.001 – Registry Run Keys / Startup Folder (Copies itself to Run/RunOnce keys).

3. Privilege Escalation & Defense Evasion

- T1562.001 Impair Defenses: Disable Security Tools (Disables AV/EDR or edits registry).
- T1036 Masquerading (Renames itself to look like a legit program, e.g., chorethemes.exe).

4. Discovery

- o T1082 System Information Discovery
- o T1018 Remote System Discovery

5. Lateral Movement

o T1021.002 – SMB/Windows Admin Shares

6. Command and Control (C2)

 T1071.001 – Application Layer Protocol: Web Protocols (HTTP/S) (Communicates with C2 via HTTP/S).

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7. Impact / Secondary Payloads

T1105 – Ingress Tool Transfer
 (Downloads extra malware like TrickBot or Ryuk).