

Malware

Malware (malicious software) includes various programs designed to disrupt, damage, or gain unauthorized access to computer systems, commonly categorized into ransomware, viruses, worms, Trojans, spyware, and adware. Key threats include data theft, system disruption, and financial extortion, often spread via phishing or malicious websites.

Types of Malware

Malware Type	Description
<u>Ransomware</u>	Encrypts data and demands payment for decryption.
<u>Virus</u>	Replicates by attaching to legitimate programs.
<u>Worm</u>	Self-replicates and spreads across networks without human help.
<u>Trojan Horse</u>	Disguises itself as legitimate software to steal data.
<u>Spyware</u>	Secretly monitors user activity and collects information.
<u>Adware</u>	Displays unwanted, often malicious, advertisements.
<u>Rootkit</u>	Provides unauthorized, hidden access to a system.
<u>Botnet</u>	A network of infected devices controlled by a bot herder.
<u>Keylogger</u>	Records keystrokes to steal passwords and sensitive data.
<u>Fileless Malware</u>	Operates in memory, leaving no files for traditional antivirus to scan.
<u>Cryptojacking</u>	Uses device resources to mine cryptocurrency without consent.

Upload known malware samples (hashes) to VirusTotal

1. Hash Lookup and Initial Detection

Instead of uploading a physical file (which can be risky or unnecessary if the sample is already known), you search for its **SHA-256, SHA-1, or MD5 hash**.

- **Detection Tab:** This gives you the "verdict." Look for the ratio (e.g., 50/72). If top-tier engines like Kaspersky, CrowdStrike, or Microsoft flag it, you're dealing with a confirmed threat.
- **Malware Naming:** Pay attention to the labels (e.g., Win32/Emotet.C). Different vendors use different naming conventions, but the core family name usually remains consistent.

2. Deep Dive: Behavior and Lifecycle

The **Behavior** and **Details** tabs are where the real learning happens regarding how malware operates.

- **Registry Keys & File System:** Look for "Files Created" or "Registry Keys Set." Malware often modifies these to ensure **persistence** (staying active after a reboot).
- **Network Communications:** Check for contacted IP addresses or domains. This shows the **Command and Control (C2)** phase where the malware checks in with the attacker for instructions.
- **Process Tree:** Observe which processes are spawned. Many samples will "hollow out" a legitimate process (like explorer.exe) to hide their activity.

3. Understanding the Spreading Mechanism

By looking at the "Bundled Files" or "Dropped Files" in the report, you can infer how it spreads:

- **Droppers:** Small files designed solely to download the "heavy" payload.
- **Worm-like behavior:** If the behavior report shows scans for local network vulnerabilities (SMB/Port 445), it's designed to spread laterally across a network.

4. Prevention and Mitigation

Based on the indicators of compromise (IoCs) found in the report, you can identify how to stop it:

Phase	Prevention Method
Initial Access	Email filtering (SPF/DKIM/DMARC) and User Training.
Execution	Endpoint Detection & Response (EDR) and disabling Macros.
Persistence	Hardening OS configurations and monitoring "Run" registry keys.
Exfiltration	Firewall rules blocking known malicious IPs/C2 domains.

1. The Sample (Hash Lookup)

Instead of searching for a dangerous file, we will use its SHA-256 hash:

24d004a104d4d54034dbcffc2a4b19a11f39008a575aa614ea04703480b1022c

If you paste this into the VirusTotal search bar, you'll see a detection rate of nearly 100% (66/72+ engines).

70 / 72 security vendors flagged this file as malicious

Community Score: 70 / 72

File Name: lhdfrgui.exe

Threat Categories: peexe, exploit, idle, detect-debug-environment, long-sleeps, malware, macro-create-ole, checks-user-input, runtime-modules, cve-2017-0147, direct-cpu-clock-access, checks-network-adapters

Size: 3.55 MB | Last Analysis Date: 16 hours ago | EXE

DETECTION DETAILS RELATIONS BEHAVIOR COMMUNITY 30+

Join our Community and enjoy additional community insights and crowdsourced detections, plus an API key to automate checks.

Popular threat label: trojan.wannacry/wanna

Threat categories: trojan, ransomware, worm

Family labels: wannacry, wanna, wannacryptor

Security vendors' analysis:

Acronis (Static ML)	Suspicious	AhnLab-V3	Trojan/Win32.WannaCryptor.R200572
Alibaba	Ransom:Win32/WannaCry.398	AliCloud	Exp:Win/CVE.2017.0147

2. Analyze Detection Reports

- Verdict:** Almost every vendor labels it as Ransom:Win32/WannaCrypt or Trojan.WCRY.

- **Popular Threat Label:** This tells you the specific family. In a real-world scenario, knowing it's "WannaCry" tells you immediately that it exploits the SMB protocol.

3. Observe Behavior Indicators

Under the Behavior tab, you will see a list of "sandboxed" actions. Key indicators for WannaCry include:

- **Registry Modifications:** It creates keys in \CurrentVersion\Run to ensure it starts every time the computer boots (Persistence).
- **Shell Commands:** You'll see it running vssadmin.exe delete shadows /all /quiet.
 - *Why?* It is deleting "Shadow Copies" (Windows' built-in backups) so the victim cannot easily restore their files.
- **DNS Requests:** It tries to contact a very long, gibberish domain (the famous "Kill Switch" domain).

The screenshot shows the VirusTotal analysis interface for the file 24d004a104d4d54034dbcfc2a4b19a11f39008a575aa614ea04703480b1022c. The main summary indicates that 69 out of 71 security vendors flagged the file as malicious. The file is identified as lhdfrgui.exe and is a 3.55 MB EXE file. The analysis was performed 1 minute ago. The behavioral detection section lists several sandboxes that detected the file, including C2AE, CAPE Sandbox, Microsoft Sysinternals, CAPA, Lastline, and Rising MOVES. Each entry includes a checkmark and a small icon representing the sandbox provider.

Activity Summary

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MITRE ATT&CK Tactics and Techniques

Search for technique, subtechnique and its matching entries

Execution TA0002 | 4 Techniques

- Scripting T1064
- Shared Modules T1129
- System Services

Persistence TA0003 | 8 Techniques

- Modify Registry T1112
- Create or Modify System Proc... T1543
- Windows Service T1543.003

Privilege Escalation TA0004 | 8 Techniques

- Process Injection T1055
- Create or Modify System Proc... T1543
- Boot or Logon Autostart Execu... T1543.003

Defense Evasion TA0005 | 15 Techniques

- Obfuscated Files or In... T1027
- Masquerading T1036
- Process Injection

4. Understand Malware Lifecycle

The WannaCry lifecycle follows a distinct path:

- Infection:** It enters via the EternalBlue exploit (MS17-010).
- Persistence:** It copies itself to the system folder and sets a registry key.
- Preparation:** It checks for a "Kill Switch" domain; if the domain is *not* registered, it proceeds.
- Execution:** It starts encrypting files and deleting backups.
- Extortion:** It drops a @WanaDecryptor@.exe file to show the ransom note.

Activity Summary

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Shell Commands

- %SAMPLEPATH%
- C:\DOCUME~1\Miller\LOCALS~1\Temp\KKI2429s.exe
- C:\DOCUME~1\Miller\LOCALS~1\Temp\db349b97c37d22f5eaid1841e3c89enalysis_subject.exe
- C:\DOCUME~1\Miller\LOCALS~1\Temp\u4idx.exe
- C:\Users\Elijah\AppData\Local\Temp\0014912479.exe
- C:\Users\Elijah\AppData\Local\Temp\24d004a104d4d54034dbcfc2a4b1903480b1022c.exe
- C:\Users\Elijah\AppData\Local\Temp\db349b97c37d22f5eaid1841e3c89enalysis_subject.exe
- C:\Users\Lucas\AppData\Local\Temp\24d004a104d4d54034dbcfc2a4b19a04703480b1022c.exe
- C:\Users\Lucas\AppData\Local\Temp\86123803.exe
- C:\Users\Lucas\AppData\Local\Temp\8S1BfLks.exe

Processes Injected

- C:\Program Files (x86)\Google2472_195704174\bin\update.exe
- C:\Program Files (x86)\Google2748_969039570\bin\update.exe
- C:\Program Files (x86)\Google996_298721863\bin\update.exe

The screenshot shows the VirusTotal analysis interface for the file 24d004a104d4d54034dbcfc2a4b19a11f39008a575aa614ea04703480b1022c. The 'Activity Summary' section lists registry keys modified by the file, including HKU\S-1-5-21-1229272821-1563985344-1801674531-1003\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Internet Settings and HKU\S-1-5-21-3712457824-241900099-45725732-1005\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Internet Settings. The 'Process and service actions' section shows a list of processes created by the file, such as "C:\Users\<USER>\Desktop\file.exe", "C:\DOCUME~1\Miller\LOCALS~1\Temp\KKI2429s.exe", and various temporary files like db349b97c37d22f5ea1d1841e3c89enalysis_subject.exe and 86123803.exe. The 'Shell Commands' section is visible at the bottom.

5. How Malware Spreads

WannaCry is a Worm. Unlike a standard virus that needs you to click an email attachment, a worm spreads automatically.

- It scans the local network for other computers with Port 445 (SMB) open.
- Once it finds a vulnerable machine, it "jumps" to it and starts the cycle again.

6. Identify Prevention Methods

Based on these findings, we can build a defense:

- **Patch Management:** Install the MS17-010 security update.
- **Network Hardening:** Disable SMBv1 (an outdated, insecure protocol).
- **Segmentation:** Block Port 445 at the network perimeter so the worm can't enter from the internet.

7. Findings

Sample: WannaCry Ransomware Detection: Critical (Confirmed by 60+ engines).

Primary Impact: File encryption and deletion of system backups. **Spread Method:** Automated worm-like propagation via SMB vulnerability (EternalBlue). **Key IoCs:** File extensions changed to .WCRY, presence of tasksche.exe, and attempts to delete shadow copies.