

njRAT-v0.6.4

DYNAMIC MALWARE ANALYSIS WITH

WINDOWS 10 + FLARE VM

Introduction

From this project of malware analysis, I get to know in more detail how malware infects systems, hides, steals data, and persists. This can come in crucial especially for incident response, this project lets me understand the malware and its capabilities to the system. I will be able to spot suspicious APIs, abnormal system behaviour, suspicious strings, and I will be quick to identify threats. This can be useful for further projects like YARA/SIEM detections, and improve IDS tools by real malware behaviour.

I will be demonstrating and doing the malware analysis only on a safe isolated virtual machine. Why virtual machines are used:

- Isolation: VMs provide an isolated environment, preventing the malware from infecting the host computer or the network.
- Snapshots: i can create a snapshot of the VM before running the malware and revert to that clean state after the analysis is complete.
- Disable shared folders to ensure the malware is prevented from intervening with my host system's file system
- Disable clipboard and drag'n'drop to prevent data exfiltration from the VM to the host since many malware abuses clipboard
- The network should be Host-Only set in the virtual machine settings to let it not go out to the network I am connected to. Therefore, also meaning the malware I choose is better to not have any network level interactions, since there will be no signal inside the virtual machine.

The files being used in this malware analysis project such as the TXT files, procmon files, proexp files, PCAP file, since it is coming from a VM with actual malware, and spreading them would spread the malware too.

Methodology

For the sample of virus that I will be analyzing in this project, I will be taking it from TheZoo. The zoo contains live malware samples with source code. I will be picking the binaries type since it is best for dynamic malware analysis and I will be analyzing the njRAT-v0.6.4 malware, which can be found and downloaded through the link below:

<https://github.com/ytisf/theZoo/tree/master/malware/Binaries/njRAT-v0.6.4>

We only need to take the zip file containing the live malware sample, the others are:

- njRAT-v0.6.4.pass which contains the password when unzipping the zip file, but usually the same for all theZoo malware samples, which is “infected”.
- njRAT-v0.6.4.md5 is a file used for checking file integrity with hashing with md5, not an executable
- njRAT-v0.6.4.sha256 is just another hash value used for stronger integrity check with sha256

I first downloaded Windows 10 ISO and loaded it as a virtual machine in Virtual Box, and did the initial settings. Then I will choose to use FlareVM, which is a Windows-based security distribution created by Mandiant, and automatically install 300 malware tools. It is available to download from GitHub. It will come with these following tools:

- ProcMon
- Wireshark
- Process Explorer
- Autoruns
- x64dbg
- Ghidra
- IDA Free
- FakeNet-NG
- Regshot
- PE-sieve
- Capa

It also configures:

- Firewall rules

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- System hardening for safe malware testing
- PATH shortcuts for all tools

The Setup

The first setup is to disable real-time protection and Firewalls that would stop the Malware from being run.

Real-time protection

Locates and stops malware from installing or running on your device. You can turn off this setting for a short time before it turns back on automatically.

Real-time protection is off, leaving your device vulnerable.

Off

Cloud-delivered protection

Provides increased and faster protection with access to the latest protection data in the cloud. Works best with Automatic sample submission turned on.

Cloud-delivered protection is off. Your device may be [Dismiss](#) vulnerable.

Off

Automatic sample submission

Send sample files to Microsoft to help protect you and others from potential threats. We'll prompt you if the file we need is likely to contain personal information.

Automatic sample submission is off. Your device may be [Dismiss](#) vulnerable.

Off

[Submit a sample manually](#)

Tamper Protection

Prevents others from tampering with important security features.

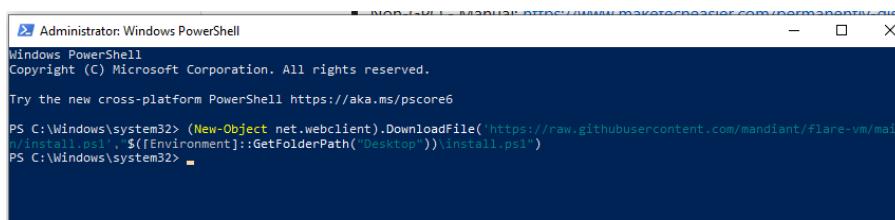
Tamper protection is off. Your device may be vulnerable. [Dismiss](#)

Off

After that, given the instructions from the official GitHub repository of the FlareVM, which the link is given below:

<https://github.com/mandiant/flare-vm>

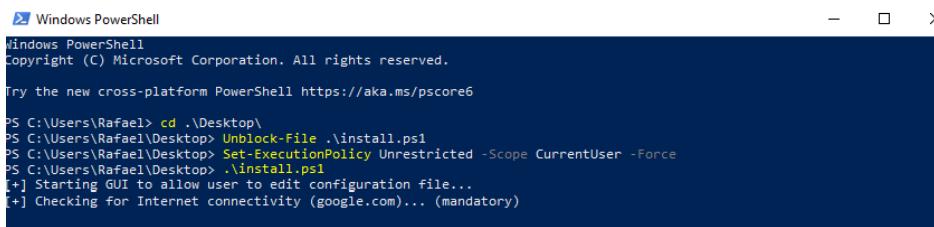
Installing the ./install.ps1 will take some time since it is around 60GB.



```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell
Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

Try the new cross-platform PowerShell https://aka.ms/pscore6

PS C:\Windows\system32> (New-Object net.webclient).DownloadFile('https://raw.githubusercontent.com/mandiant/flare-vm/main/install.ps1', $(GetFolderPath("Desktop"))\install.ps1")
PS C:\Windows\system32>
```



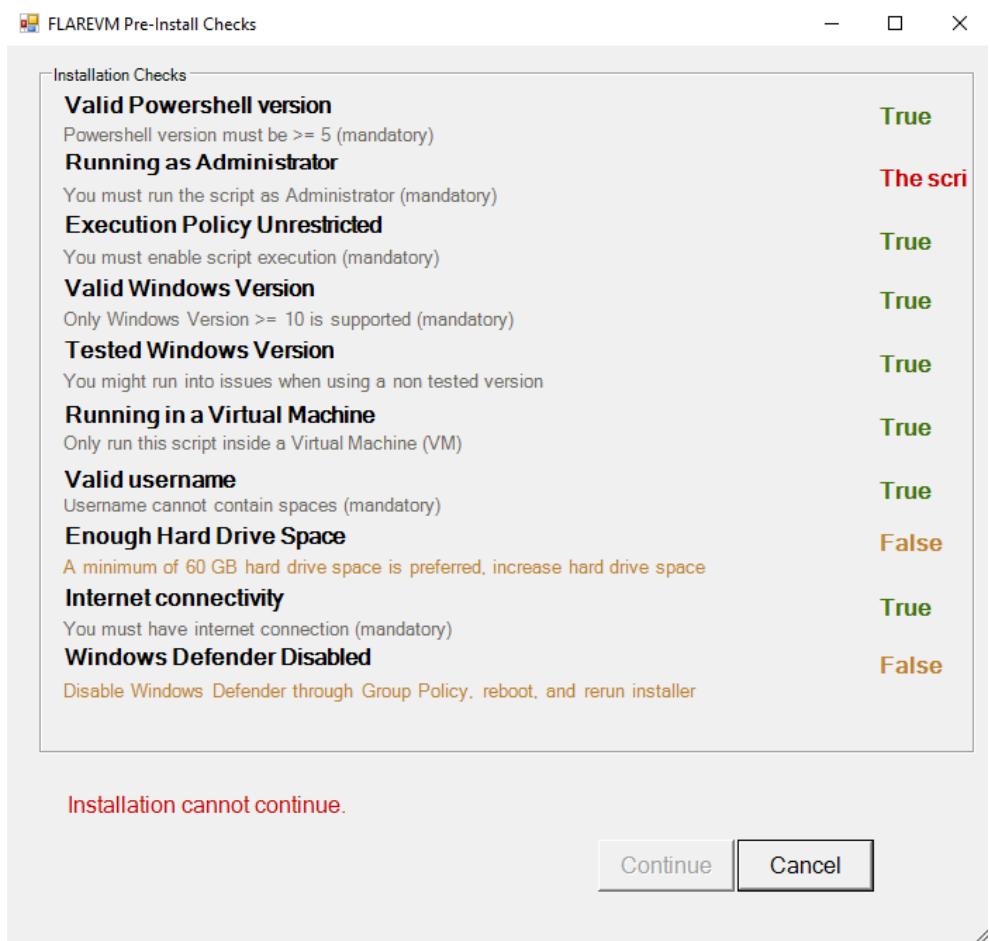
```
Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

Try the new cross-platform PowerShell https://aka.ms/pscore6

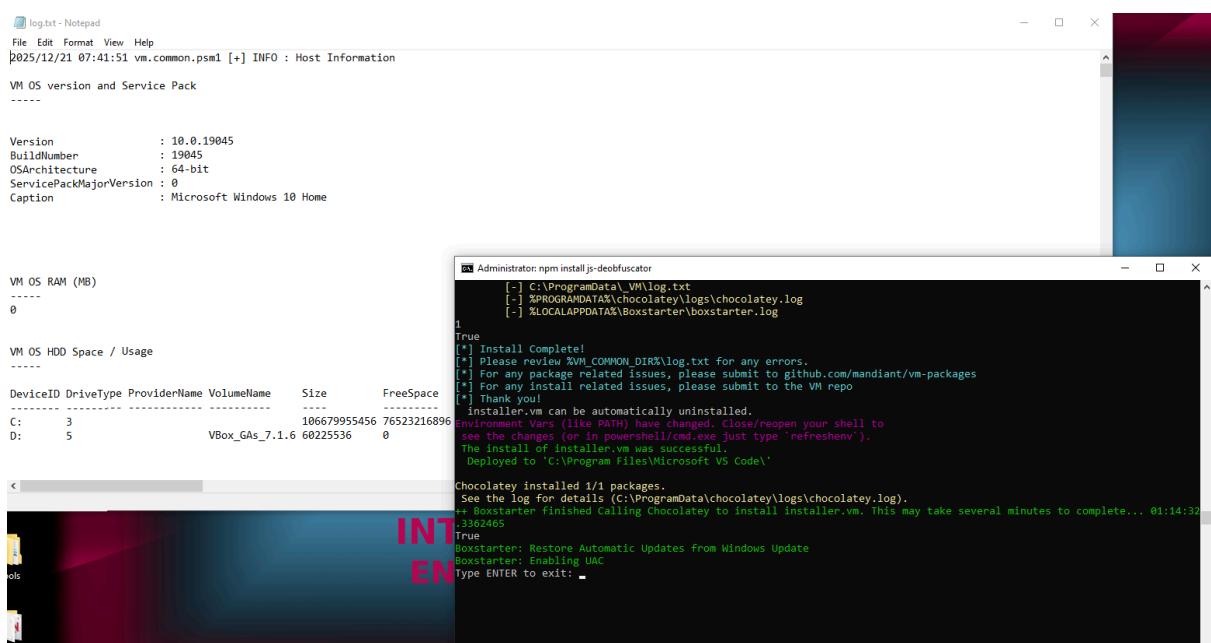
PS C:\Users\Rafael> cd ..\Desktop\
PS C:\Users\Rafael\Desktop> Unblock-File .\install.ps1
PS C:\Users\Rafael\Desktop> Set-ExecutionPolicy Unrestricted -Scope CurrentUser -Force
PS C:\Users\Rafael\Desktop> .\install.ps1
[+] Starting GUI to allow user to edit configuration file...
[+] Checking for Internet connectivity (google.com)... (mandatory)
```

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The screenshot below shows the requirements needed to install FlareVM.

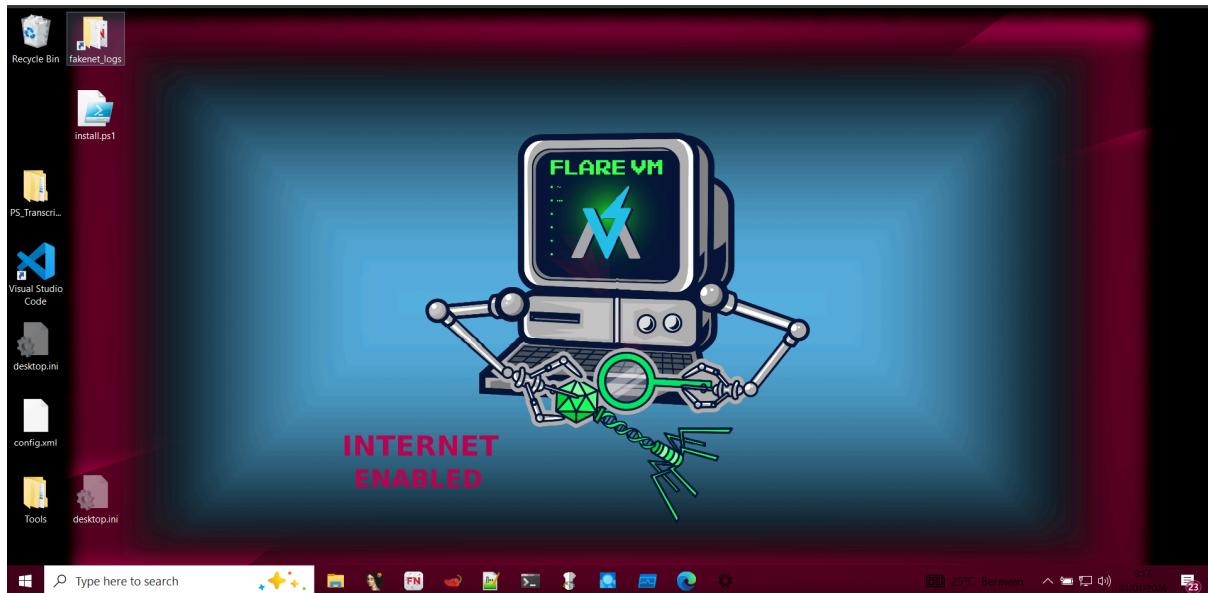


This image below is what the terminal will look like once installations are completed and there will be a Notebook file open up explaining the OS VM information



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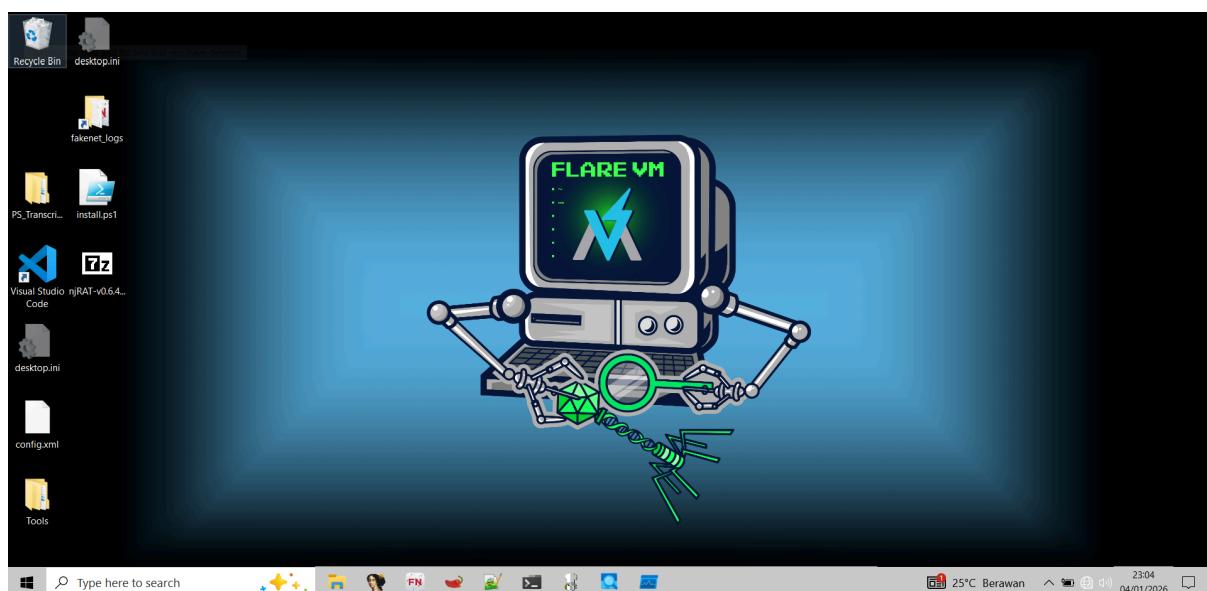
This image below will be what the VM will look like after all installations are complete. The wallpaper will automatically change to FlareVM's.



I will not be using all the tools included into FlareVM, since there are too many, but I will be using only the important ones

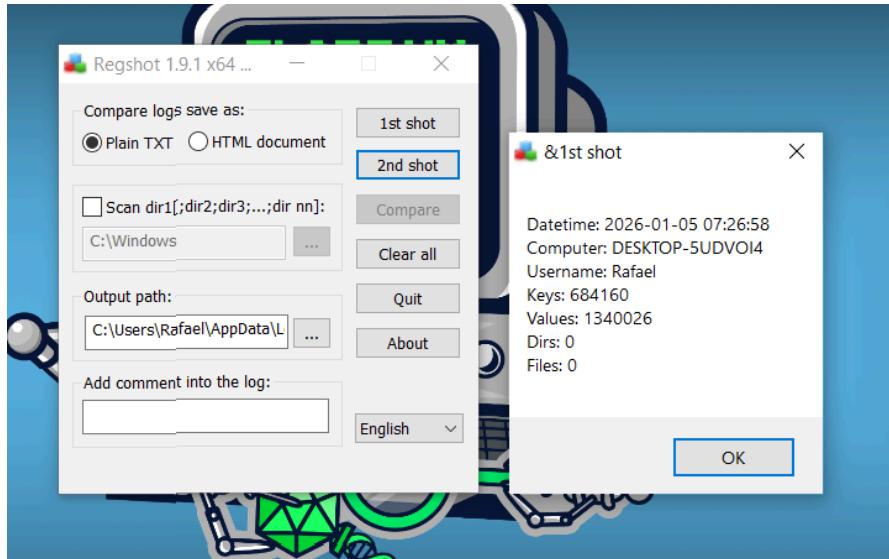
- Procmon → file/registry activity
- Process Explorer → running processes
- Wireshark → network traffic
- Regshot → registry changes
- FakeNet-NG → fake internet + capture C2

Make sure the FlareVM is in this format, since before it tells us that the internet is still enabled. Now, it is safe since it is disconnected from the internet and it does not have internet access. This will prevent the malware from going out into the network.



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We take the first Regshot before we launch the malware to see if the malware changed any key values in the registry editor. This will also output the detailed plain TXT document containing the file which the malware changed.



Here are the filters I use for the procmon (Process Monitor), I added so many filters because procmon is so heavy having all process there, so I just included the necessary ones used for this project.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Process N...	contains	njrat	Include
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Operation	is	CreateFile	Include
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Operation	is	WriteFile	Include
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Operation	is	SetDispositionInfor...	Include
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Path	contains	AppData	Include
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Path	contains	Temp	Include
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Path	contains	Startup	Include
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Path	contains	Run	Include

I also added fakenet for simulating a fake network. This is done to see what the malware would do if it were in a network. I ran fakenet as administrator, because it will modify network configurations

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fakenet

PyInstaller\loader\pyimod02_importers.py:378: UserWarning: You are using cryptography on a 32-bit Python on a 64-bit Windows Operating System. Cryptography will be significantly faster if you switch to using a 64-bit Python.

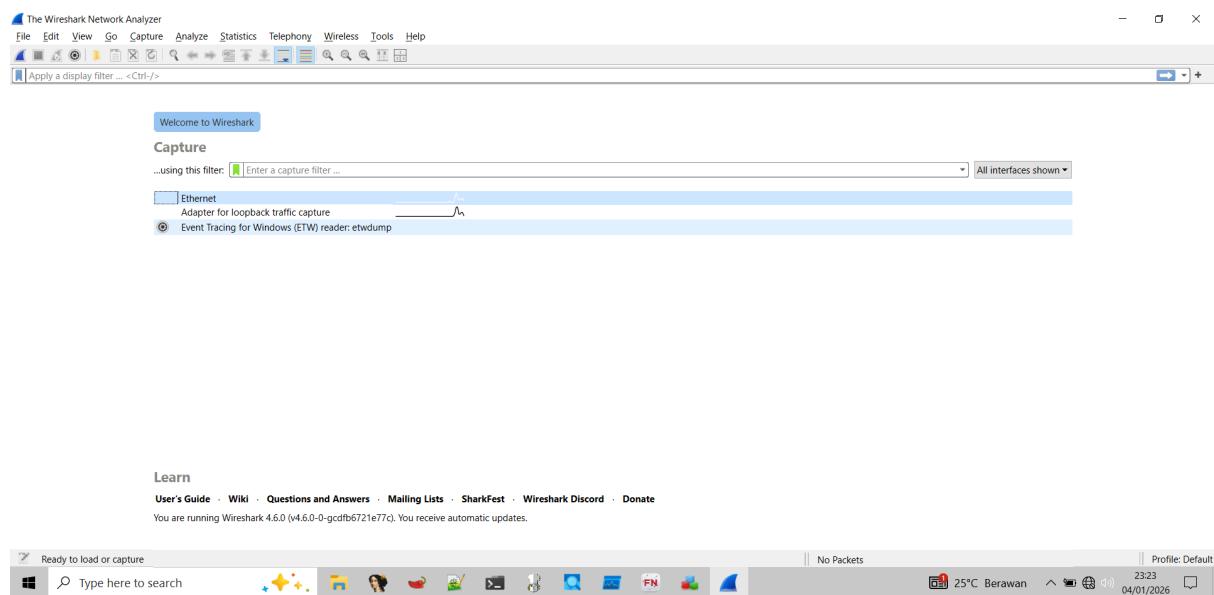
Version 3.5

Developed by FLARE Team
Copyright (C) 2016-2024 Mandiant, Inc. All rights reserved.

```
01/04/26 11:17:33 PM [      FakeNet] Loaded configuration file: C:\Tools\fakenet\fakenet3.5\configs\default.ini
01/04/26 11:17:33 PM [      Divertor] Capturing traffic to packets_20260104_231733.pcap
Root "Trusted Root Certification Authorities"
Signature matches Public Key
Related Certificates:

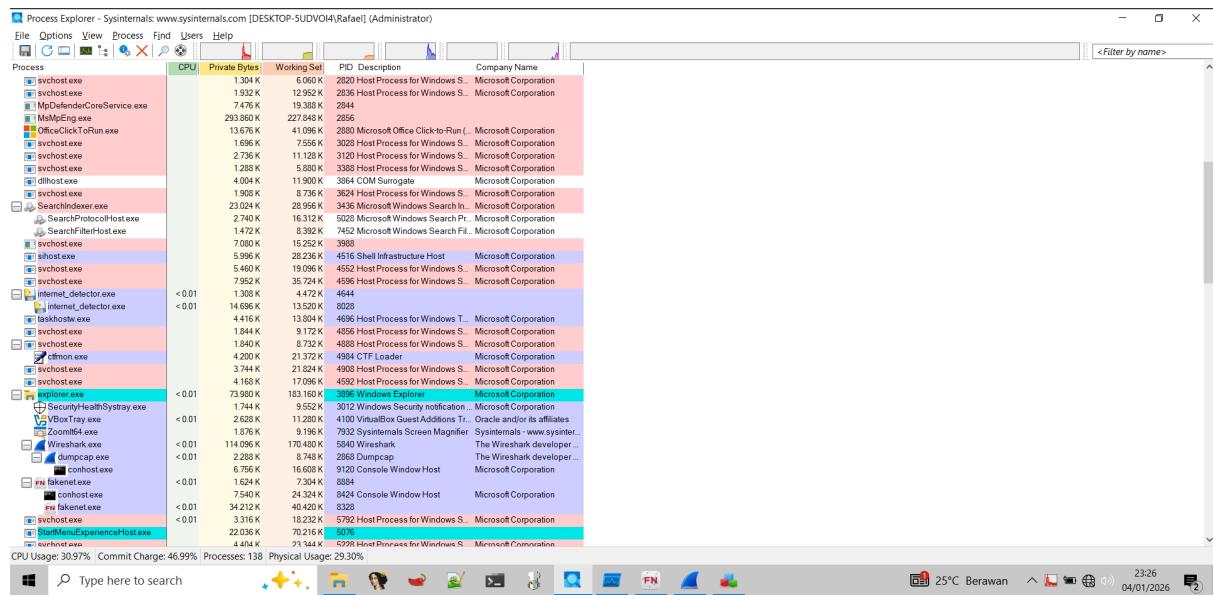
Exact match:
Element 0:
Serial Number: 18f7
Issuer: CN=fakenet.flare, C=US
NotBefore: 04/01/2026 23:05
NotAfter: 31/10/2026 23:34
Subject: CN=fakenet.flare, C=US
Signature matches Public Key
```

For the network traffic capturing, I will use Wireshark to see what is happening from a network level point of view. We expect HTTP requests, ARP requests, and others. A screenshot of Wireshark home page will be given below. And I will be capturing a the Ethernet adapter



Here I also opened Procepx (Process Explorer) to see parent processes and child processes and observe whether there is a strange process starting.

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Procmon and Procexp will serve different purposes.

- Captures and logs events (file, registry, network, process/thread) in real-time.
- Provides detailed information about running processes and their state.

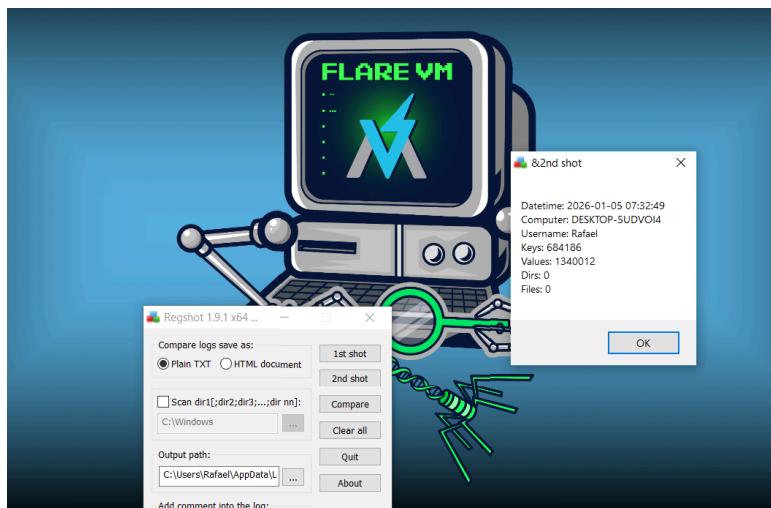
Results and Discussion

I am going to let the malware run for 1-2 minutes. Then I will analyze the results.

Here in the process explorer, I found 2 processes that could be generated by njRAT. First is the internet_detector.exe which is an uncommon process and would be used by the malware to detect whether the computer is connected to a network. And second, the njRAT.exe which is the application where I executed the malware from, possibly being a remote access trojan (RAT).

internet_detector.exe	< 0.01	1.308 K	3.160 K	4644
internet_detector.exe	< 0.01	14.760 K	6.272 K	8028
njRAT.exe	16.128 K	35.824 K	2652 njRAT	njq8
njRAT.exe	18.848 K	37.016 K	1772 njRAT	njq8
njRAT.exe	15.436 K	32.964 K	1052 njRAT	njq8
			5700 Host Process for Windows S	Microsoft Corporation

After the malware was run, I took the second shot in Regshot to uncover whether the malware changed anything about the files in the registry editor and it can be seen from the 2 screenshot given below.



Here I am comparing what was changed from the 1st shot to the 2nd shot.

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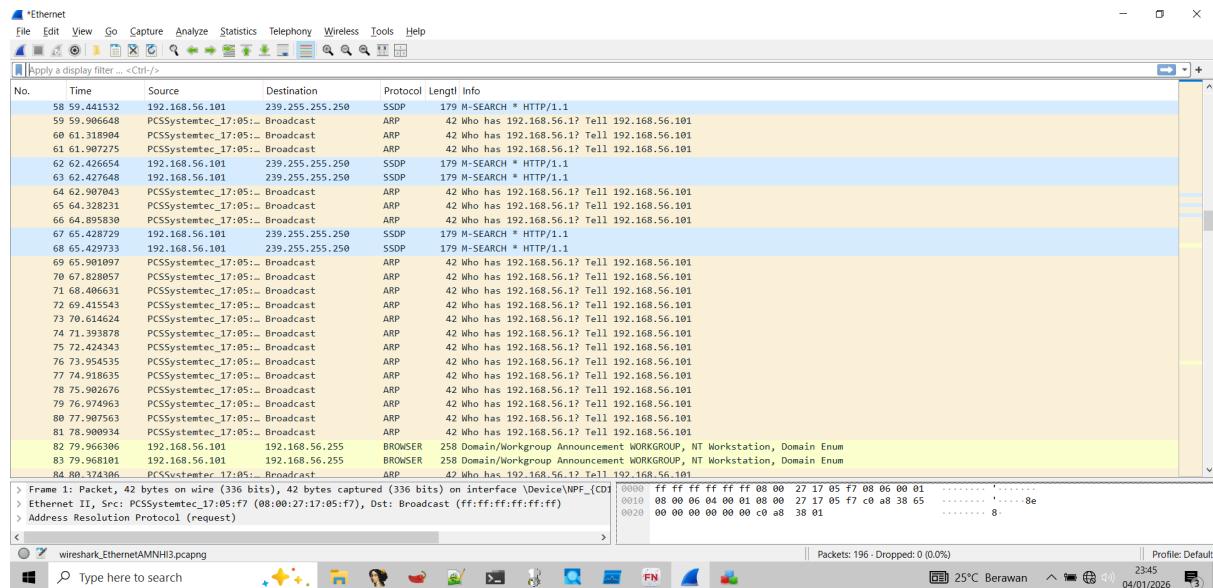


From the TXT file outputted by Regshot, we can see the files majorly being updated or written are the group policies and Windows updates registries. These files can be seen from the screenshot below.

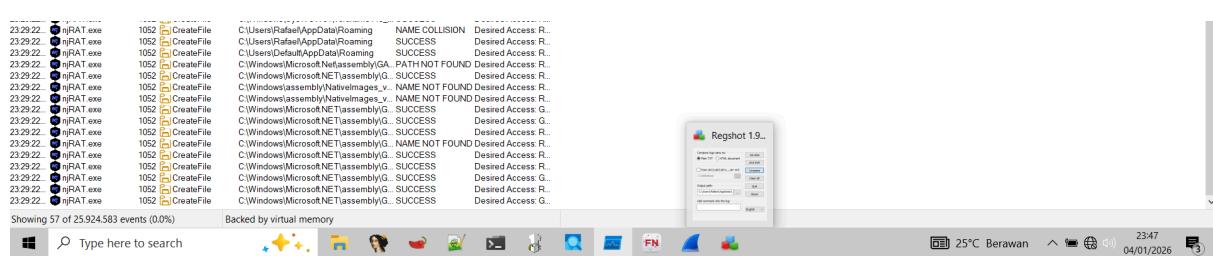
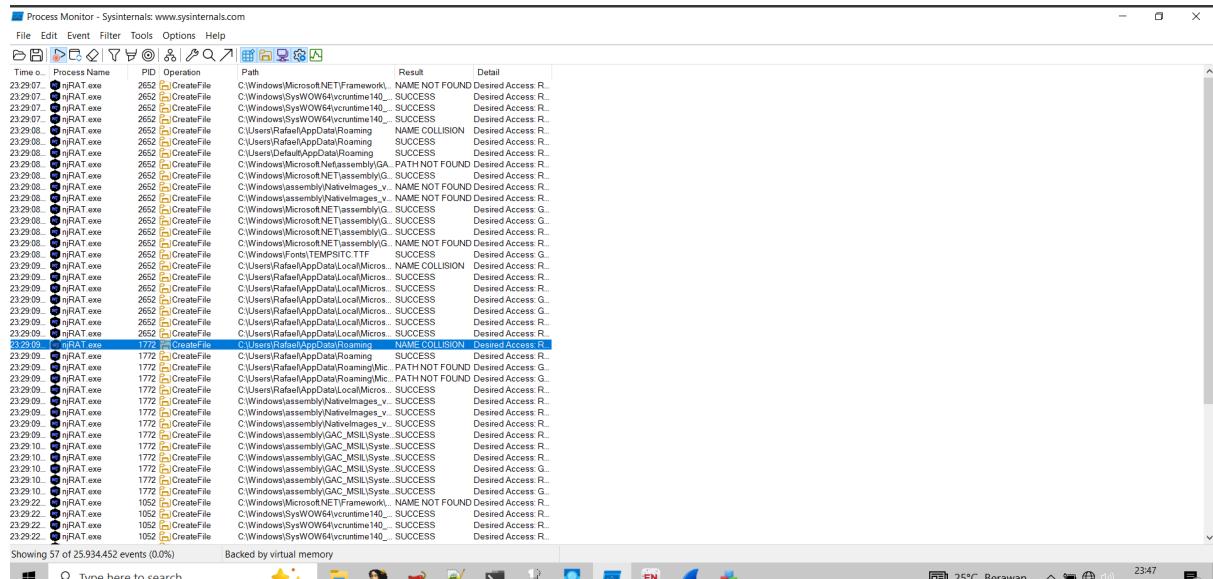
```
HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Census\StartTime: "2025-12-31T14:09:55.510"
HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Census\StartTime: "2026-01-05T07:30:13.988"
HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Census\StartTimeBin: 0x01DC7A5F23C88060
HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Census\StartTimeBin: 0x01DC7E1521BF7240
HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Census\RunCounter: 0x00000006
HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Census\RunCounter: 0x00000007
HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Census\EndTime: "2025-12-31T14:09:58.491"
HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Census\EndTime: "2026-01-05T07:30:22.348"
HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Group_Policy\PolicyApplicationState\PolicyState: 0x00000002
HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Group_Policy\PolicyApplicationState\PolicyState: 0x00000000
HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\InstallService\State\AutoUpdateLastSuccessTime: "2025-12-31T09:46:51-08:00"
HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\InstallService\State\AutoUpdateLastSuccessTime: "2026-01-04T23:33:09-08:00"
HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\VUProvider\StartTime: 0x01DC7E14AE21C456
HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\VUProvider\StartTime: 0x01DC7E1584B4772A
HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\WaaSAssessment\Cache\OSUpdateAssessment\01_00_00_00_03_00_00_00_03_00_00_00_FF_FF_FF_F0_03_01
HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\WaaSAssessment\Cache\OSUpdateAssessment: 01_00_00_00_03_00_00_00_03_00_00_00_FF_FF_FF_F0_03_01
HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\WindowsUpdate\PLUG\Scheduler\Activity\State\DTU\ExecutionCount: 0x00000006
HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\WindowsUpdate\PLUG\Scheduler\Activity\State\DTU\ExecutionCount: 0x00000007
HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\WindowsUpdate\PLUG\Scheduler\Activity\State\DTU\LastExecutionTime: 0x01DC7A5F2511017D
HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\WindowsUpdate\PLUG\Scheduler\Activity\State\DTU\LastExecutionTime: 0x01DC7E152AA0A9D8
HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\WindowsUpdate\PLUG\Scheduler\Activity\State\DTU\LastExecutionExitCode: 0x9987F020
HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\WindowsUpdate\PLUG\Scheduler\Activity\State\DTU\LastExecutionExitCode: 0x957EF020
```

For the next screenshot image below, it shows a Wireshark capture, consisting of ARP, SSDP, and BROWSER protocols. Network traffic analysis using Wireshark and FakeNet-NG revealed only standard Windows background traffic (ARP, SSDP, NetBIOS). No malicious outbound communication was observed. This suggests that the njRAT sample either failed to execute its network functionality, was configured to connect to a hardcoded C2 server not present in the analysis environment, or terminated early due to environmental checks."

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Below we can see from the njRAT process it is having multiple PIDs and numerous writing files. Then njRAT is a .NET malware so we see expected behaviour.



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I tried to delete the Process in Process Explorer but after killing its processes it does not seem to persist after being deleted. After I tried to reboot the VM, just in case it sets it in the Startup folder, but it does not reappear in Process Explorer as well.

After all the malware analysis was complete, I reverted back to the snapshot where FlareVM is installed, but before the malware was executed for safety reasons.

Conclusion

Sample Name: njRAT v0.6.4

Malware Type: Remote Access Trojan (RAT)

Analysis Type: Dynamic Analysis in Isolated FLARE VM Environment

Based on the dynamic analysis conducted in an isolated Windows 10 FLARE VM environment, the njRAT v0.6.4 sample demonstrated limited malicious behavior during execution.

Execution Behavior

- The malware executed successfully and spawned the primary process njRAT.exe.
- An additional suspicious process, internet_detector.exe, was observed, likely used to check for network connectivity before initiating further actions.
- The malware ran silently without displaying any user-visible interface.

Persistence Mechanisms

- Registry analysis using Regshot indicated changes primarily within Windows Update and Group Policy-related registry keys.
- No clear evidence of traditional persistence mechanisms (such as Run or RunOnce startup keys, scheduled tasks, or startup folder entries) was observed.
- After terminating the malware process and rebooting the virtual machine, the malware did not reappear, suggesting persistence was either not implemented, misconfigured, or failed due to environmental conditions.

File System Activity

- Process Monitor revealed multiple file write operations associated with the njRAT process, which is consistent with expected behavior for a .NET-based malware.
- No long-lived malicious binaries were conclusively identified as being dropped for persistence.

Network Activity

- Network traffic analysis using Wireshark and FakeNet-NG showed only standard background Windows traffic (ARP, SSDP, NetBIOS).
- No malicious outbound connections or command-and-control (C2) communication were detected.
- This suggests that the njRAT sample may:
 - Rely on a hardcoded C2 server that was unavailable,
 - Perform environmental checks and suppress network activity when conditions are unmet,
 - Or require specific configuration parameters not present in this sample.

Overall Assessment

While njRAT v0.6.4 is a known Remote Access Trojan with capabilities such as persistence, surveillance, and remote command execution, these behaviors were not fully exhibited in this controlled analysis environment. The lack of observable persistence and network communication indicates that the malware either failed to fully activate or was restricted by environmental safeguards.

This analysis highlights the importance of environment-aware malware behavior and reinforces the need to combine dynamic analysis with static analysis to fully uncover a malware sample's capabilities.