

MAL: Malware Introductory

Introduction

Malware is a prevalent topic within cybersecurity and often an unfortunately recurring theme in global news today. Not only is malware analysis a form of incident response, but it also helps in understanding how the behaviors of different malware variants lead to their categorization. This room will serve as a practical introduction to the techniques and tools used in malware analysis. Although brief, it aims to provide a foundation that will be expanded upon in future discussions.

The first few tasks just involve some reading and or Googling. The last few tasks are hands on. If I skip a Task here it's because all you have to do is hit a button, there's no answer needed.

On an admin note, I have been having issues with TryHackMe's US VPN servers lately. OpenVPN would connect, then immediately show an error code. TryHackMe's website would show me as connected but I couldn't even ping THM's VM

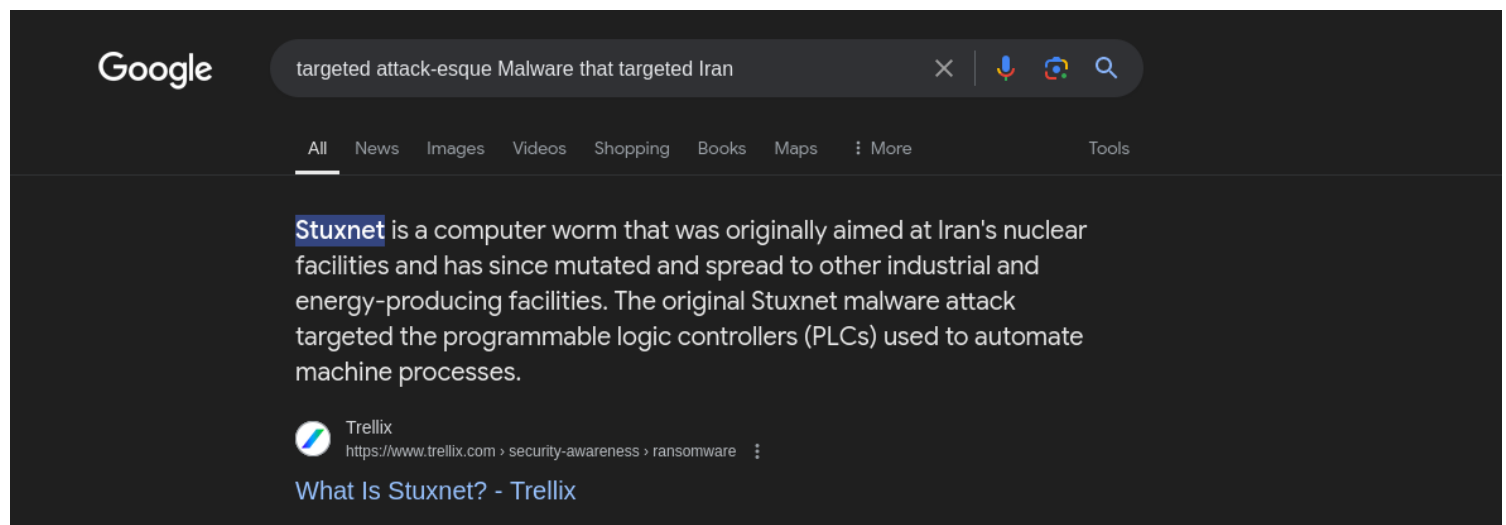
Despite all that, I managed to solve every task in this room. Lets get started.

What is the famous example of a targeted attack-esque Malware that targeted Iran?

Stuxnet

✓ Correct

For this task I did a quick google search as shown in the image below.



What is the name of the Ransomware that used the Eternalblue exploit in a "Mass Campaign" attack?

Wannacry

✓ Correct

For this task I did a quick google search as shown in the image below.

WannaCry. WannaCry was the first major cyberattack that took advantage of the EternalBlue exploit. Unleashed in May 2017, about a month after Shadow Brokers leaked EternalBlue, WannaCry was a type of ransomware attack, which is a cyberattack that captures data and locks it behind a paywall until a ransom is paid. 22 Sept 2023



AVG.com

<https://www.avg.com> > AVG Signal > Security > Threats[EternalBlue Exploit: What Is It and Is It Still a Threat?](#) About featured snippets •  Feedback

Name the first essential step of a Malware Attack?

Delivery

✓ Correct

For this task, the answer could be retrieved from the notes as shown in the image below.

The ultimate process of a malware attack can be broken down into a few broad steps:

1. **Delivery**
2. Execution
3. Maintaining persistence (not always the case!)
4. Propagation (not always!)

Now name the second essential step of a Malware Attack?

Execution

✓ Correct

For this task, the answer could be retrieved from the notes as shown in the image below.

The ultimate process of a malware attack can be broken down into a few broad steps:

1. Delivery
2. **Execution**
3. Maintaining persistence (not always the case!)
4. Propagation (not always!)

What type of signature is used to classify remnants of infection on a host?

Host-Based Signatures

✓ Correct

From reading and understanding the notes together with the hint given in this task, I was able to find the answer.



Question Hint

Think of how a piece of Malware may interact with an Operating System

Host-Based Signatures

These are generally speaking the results of execution and any persistence performed by the Malware. For example, has a file been encrypted? Has any additional software been installed? These are two of many, many host-based signatures that are useful to know to prevent and check against further infection.

What is the name of the other classification of signature used after a Malware attack?

Network-Based Signatures

✓ Correct

From reading and understanding the notes together with the hint given in this task, I was able to find the answer.



Question Hint

Think about the communications a Host might make after being infected. Will it look for other hosts? How will it do that?

Network-Based Signatures

At an overview, this classification of signatures are the observation of any networking communication taking place during delivery, execution and propagation. For example, in Ransomware, where has the Malware contacted for Bitcoin payments?

For the remaining tasks, I was required to get my hands dirty.

So I first started the machine. However for me I used the web-based windows machine which I had issues to connect with due to network issues from my end, though in the long run a stable connection was established.

In most cases I prefer CLI to GUI. So mostly I will operate from the powershell and command prompt.

After opening the windows powershell, I cd to task 7 dir but encountered an error that required me to set location for this directory. After setting the location as required, I was able to read the content inside this directory.

```
Windows PowerShell

Directory: C:\Users\Analysis\Desktop\Tasks

Mode                LastWriteTime         Length Name
----                -
d-----         25/02/2021        14:21         Task 10
d-----         25/02/2021        14:21         Task 11
d-----         25/02/2021        14:21         Task 12
d-----         25/02/2021        14:21         Task 13
d-----         25/02/2021        14:21         Task 14
d-----         25/02/2021        14:21         Task 7
d-----         25/02/2021        14:21         Task 8
d-----         25/02/2021        14:21         Task 9

PS C:\Users\Analysis\Desktop\Tasks> cd Task 7
Set-Location : A positional parameter cannot be found that accepts argument '7'.
At line:1 char:1
+ cd Task 7
+ ~~~~~
+ CategoryInfo          : InvalidArgument: (:) [Set-Location], ParameterBindingException
+ FullyQualifiedErrorId : PositionalParameterNotFound,Microsoft.PowerShell.Commands.SetLocationCommand

PS C:\Users\Analysis\Desktop\Tasks> Set-Location 'C:\Users\Analysis\Desktop\Tasks\Task 7'
PS C:\Users\Analysis\Desktop\Tasks\Task 7> dir

Directory: C:\Users\Analysis\Desktop\Tasks\Task 7

Mode                LastWriteTime         Length Name
----                -
-a-----        13/02/2020        22:37        74752 aws.exe
-a-----        13/02/2020        22:37        50176 NetLogo.exe
-a-----        13/02/2020        22:37       985800 vlc.exe

PS C:\Users\Analysis\Desktop\Tasks\Task 7>
```

From the mode tab in the image above, '-a----':The file has the **A** attribute (Archive), indicating it has been changed since the last backup.

The MD5 Checksum of aws.exe

D2778164EF643BA8F44CC202EC7EF157

✓ Correct

The MD5 Checksum of Netlogo.exe

59CB421172A89E1E16C11A428326952C

✓ Correct

The MD5 Checksum of vlc.exe

5416BE1B8B04B1681CB39CF0E2CAAD9F

✓ Correct

For the three tasks above, I used the powershell cmd "Get-Filehash" to retrieve all the hashes of the files in the current dir. I specified the hash alg as MD5 and successfully retrieved the file hashes as it can be seen in the image below.

```
PS C:\Users\Analysis\Desktop\Tasks\Task 7> Get-Filehash .* -Algorithm MD5

Algorithm Hash Path
-----
MD5 D2778164EF643BA8F44CC202EC7EF157 C:\Users\Analysis\Desktop\Tasks\Task 7\aws.exe
MD5 59CB421172A89E1E16C11A428326952C C:\Users\Analysis\Desktop\Tasks\Task 7\NetLogo.exe
MD5 5416BE1B8B04B1681CB39CF0E2CAAD9F C:\Users\Analysis\Desktop\Tasks\Task 7\vlc.exe

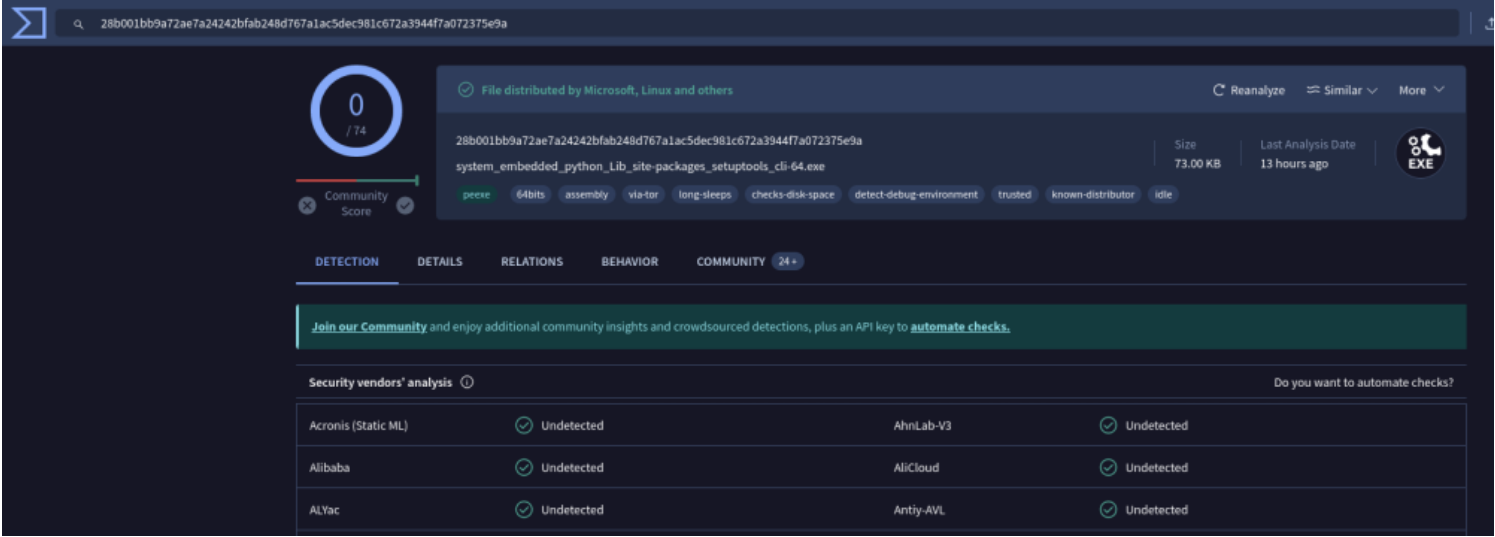
PS C:\Users\Analysis\Desktop\Tasks\Task 7>
```

Does Virustotal report this MD5 Checksum / file aws.exe as malicious? (Yay/Nay)

Nay

✓ Correct

I visited the virus total webpage and pasted the filehash to aws.exe, however it was not reported as malicious. This is evident in the image below.

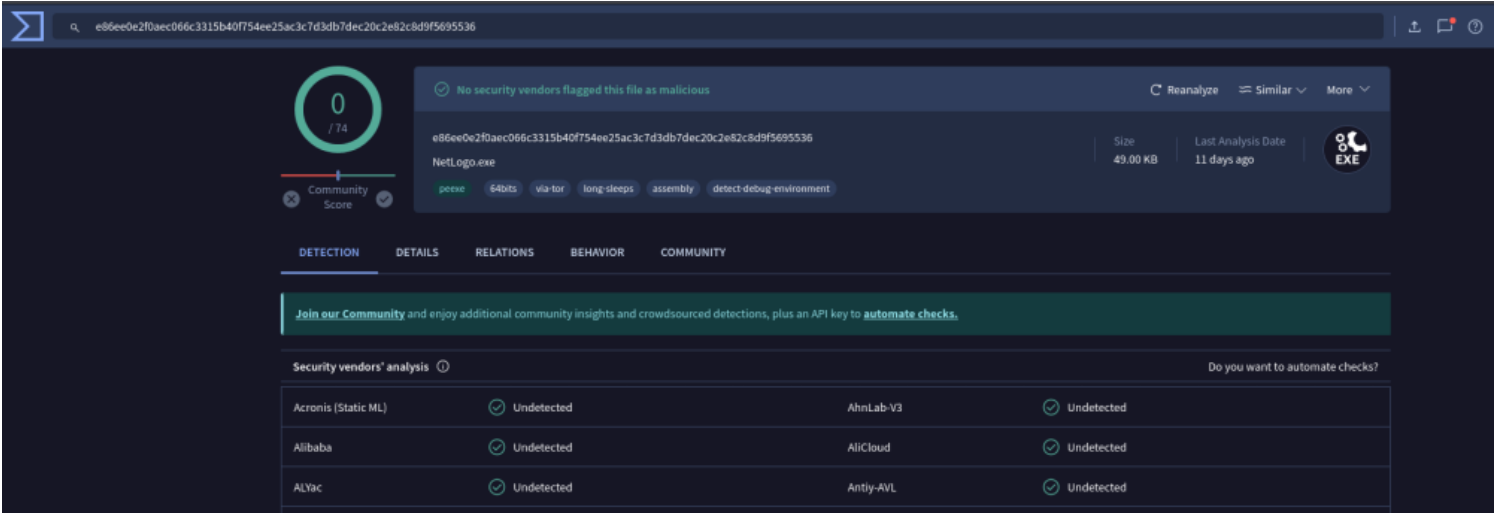


Does Virustotal report this MD5 Checksum / file Netlogo.exe as malicious? (Yay/Nay)

Nay

✓ Correct

I visited the virus total webpage and pasted the filehash to Netlogo.exe, however it was not reported as malicious. This is evident in the image below.

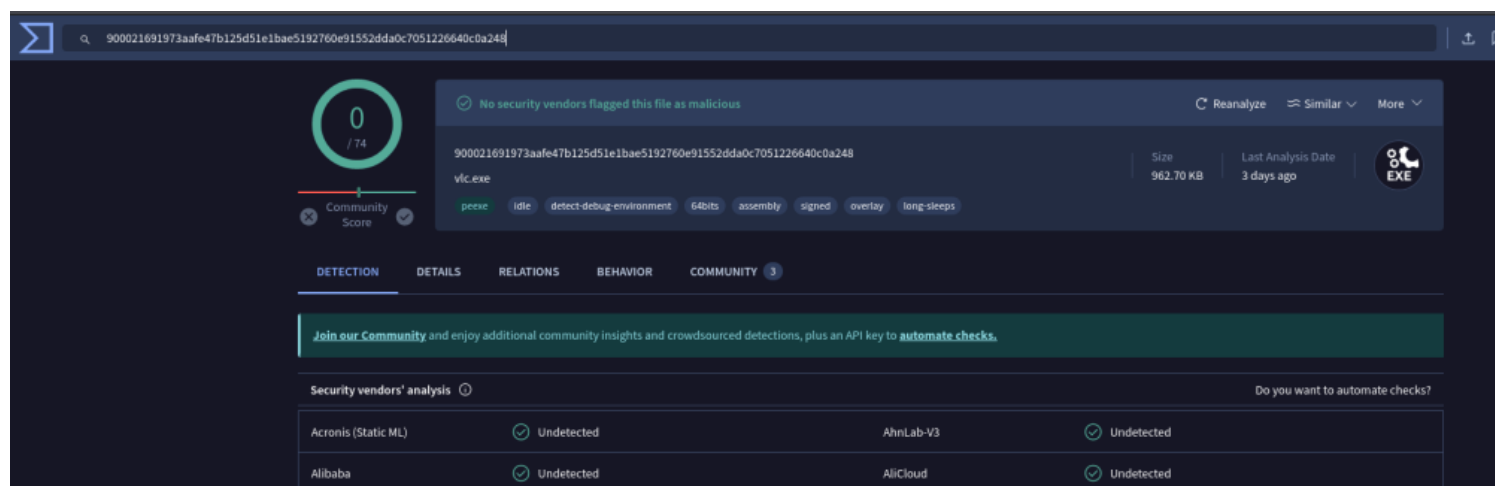


Does Virustotal report this MD5 Checksum / file vlc.exe as malicious? (Yay/Nay)

Nay

✓ Correct

I visited the virus total webpage and pasted the filehash to vlc.exe, however it was not reported as malicious. This is evident in the image below.



What does PeID propose 1DE9176AD682FF.dll being packed with?

Microsoft Visual C++ 6.0 DLL

✓ Correct

I had to search for PeID as THM didn't mention where it was saved.

The command in the image below is used to search for a file named **PEid.exe** throughout the entire **C:** drive and to suppress any error messages that might occur during the search.

This can be seen below, and I successfully found the path to this executable.

```
PS C:\Users\Analysis\Desktop\Tasks> Get-ChildItem -Path C:\ "PEid.exe" -Recurse -ErrorAction SilentlyContinue

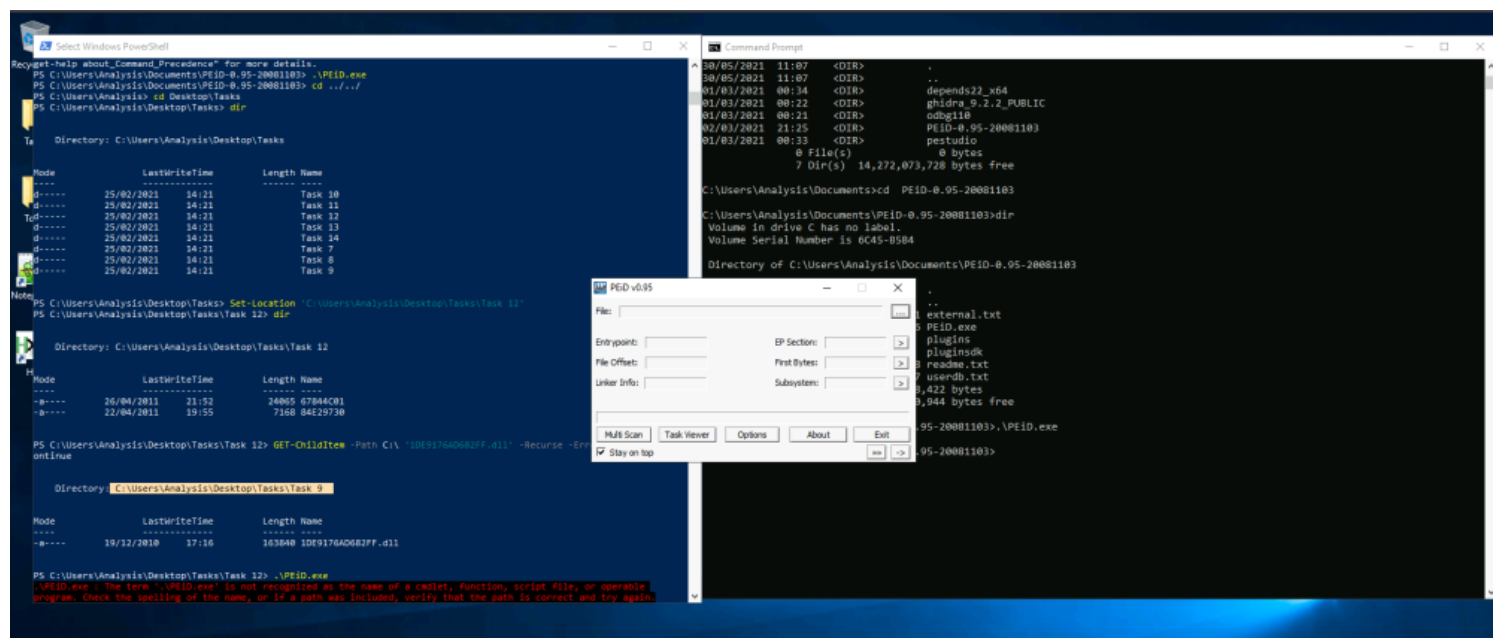
Directory: C:\Users\Analysis\Documents\PEid-0.95-20081103

Mode                LastWriteTime         Length Name
----                -
-a----           03/11/2008    13:49         219136 PEid.exe

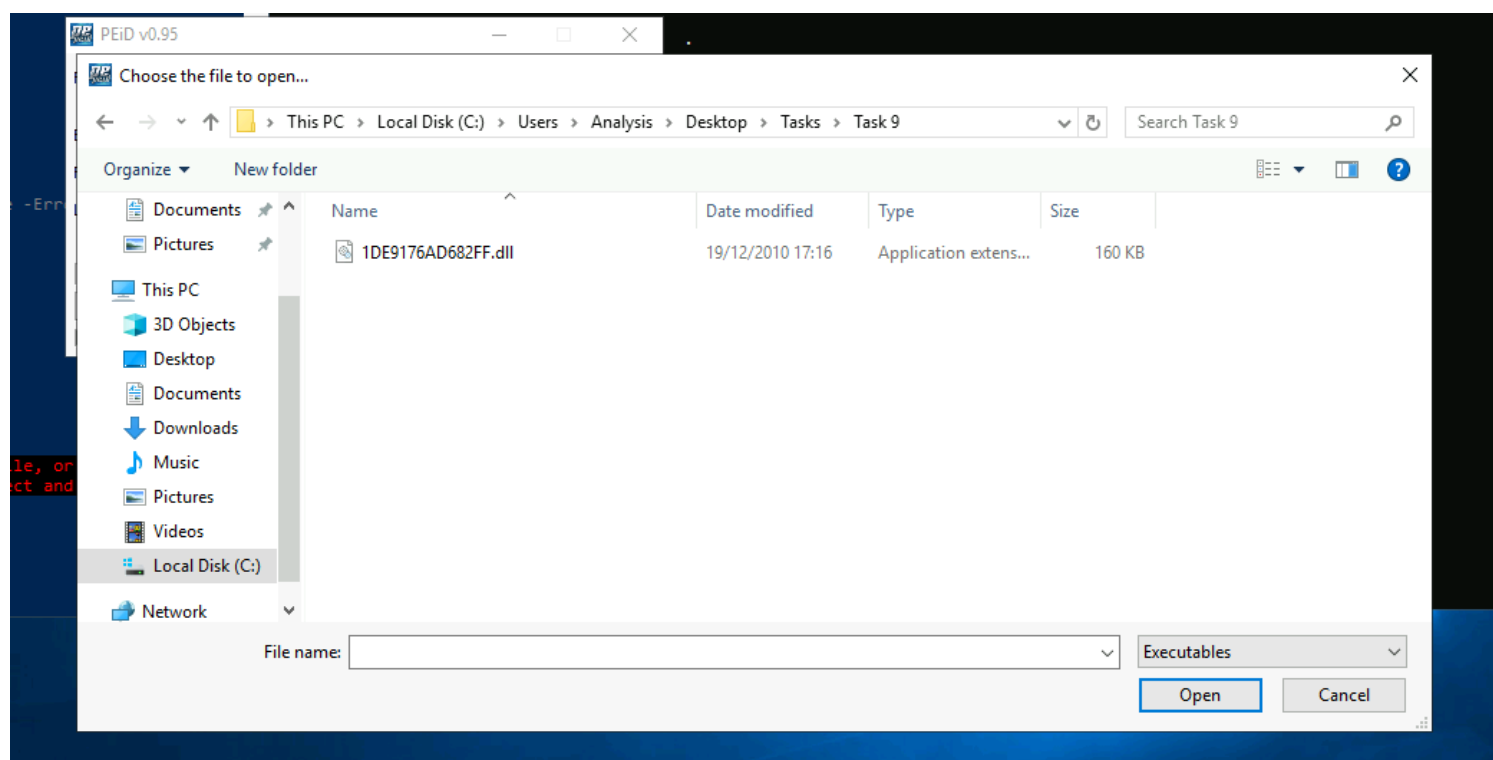
PS C:\Users\Analysis\Desktop\Tasks>
```

The .exe file succfully launched as seen in the image below.

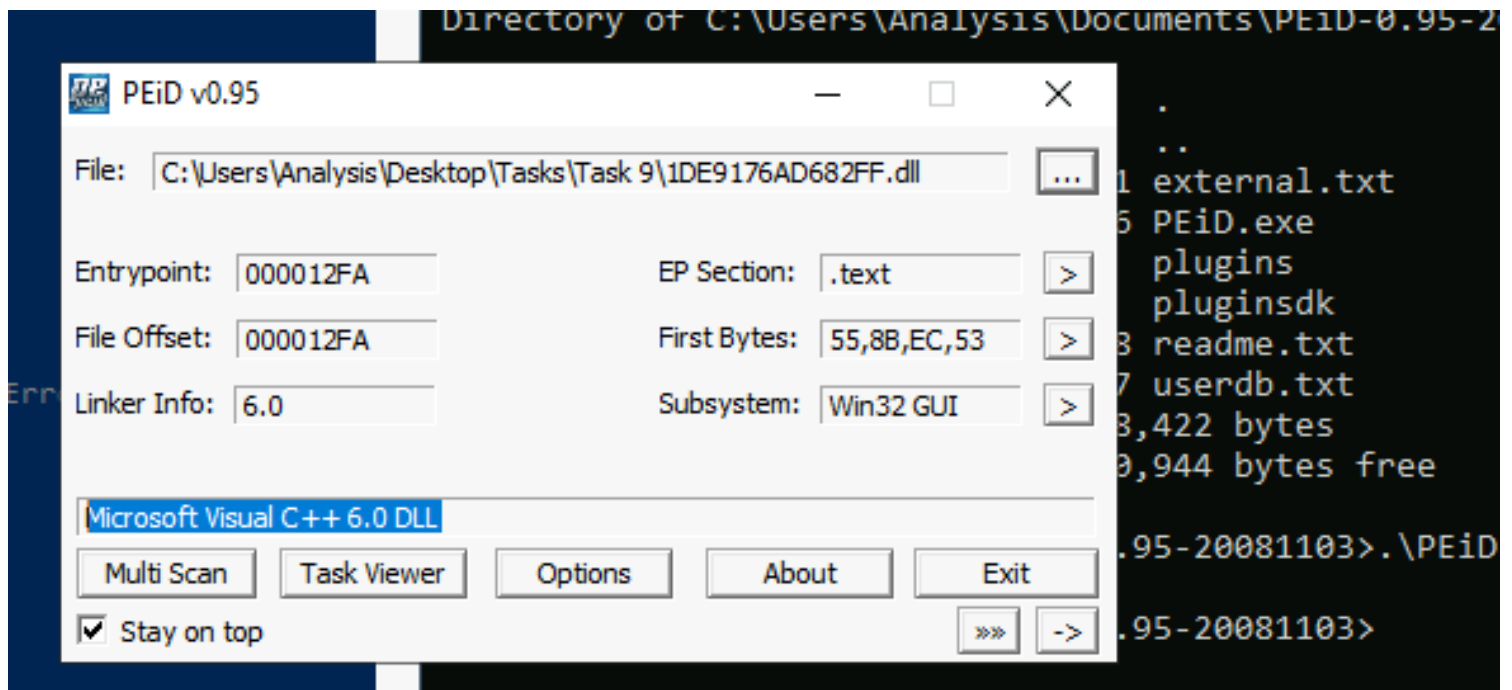
Using the "Get-ChildItem" on the powershell terminal, I located the path to the .dll file as instructed in the task.



Having the path to the .dll file, I navigated and chose it as seen in the image below.



After successfully opening, I was able to see Microsoft Visual C++ 6.0 DLL was used to pack this .dll file. This can be seen in the image below.

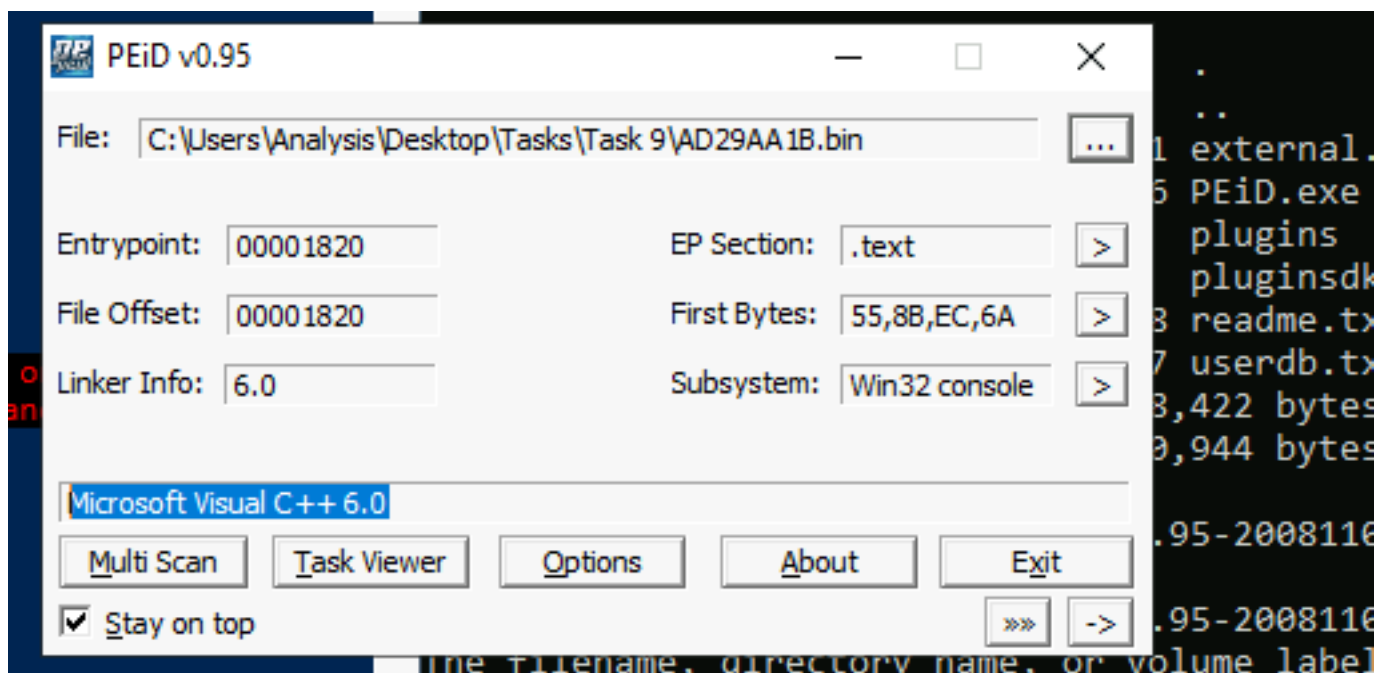
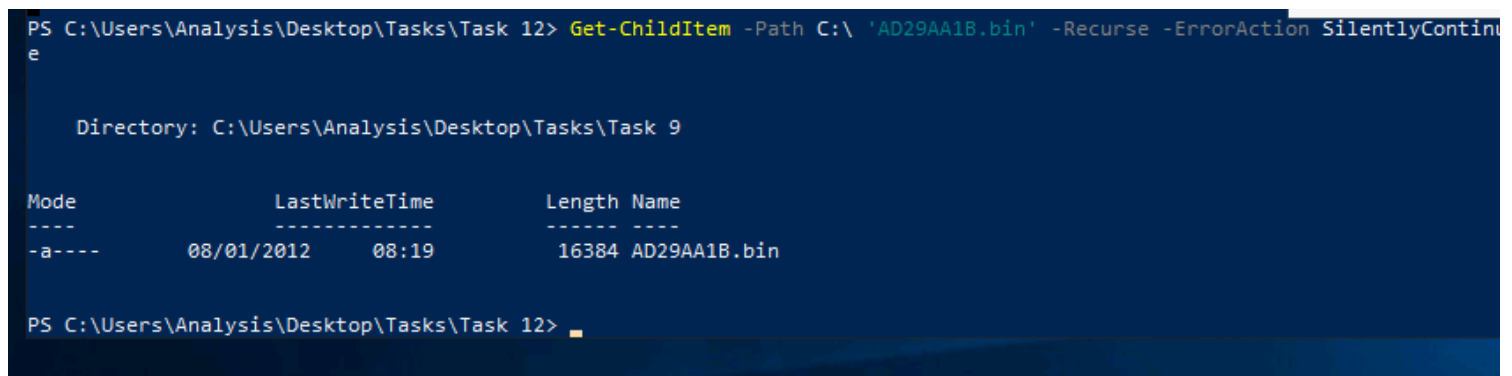


What does PeiD propose AD29AA1B.bin being packed with?

Microsoft Visual C++ 6.0

✓ Correct

Using the steps from the previous task, I also did the same for the .bin file which was found in task 9.



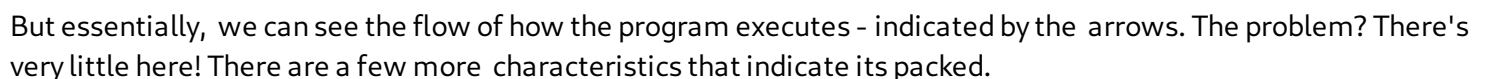
In the context of software and particularly malware analysis, a “packer” refers to a tool or software that can compress, encrypt, or obfuscate executable files. When run, the packed executable unpacks or decrypts itself in memory before executing the original code. While packers can be used legitimately to reduce file size or **protect intellectual property**, in malware, they’re used to **evade detection and hinder analysis**. The packed file contains a “**loader**” to handle this unpacking or decryption. **Packers challenge signature-based malware detection** and make reverse engineering more difficult.

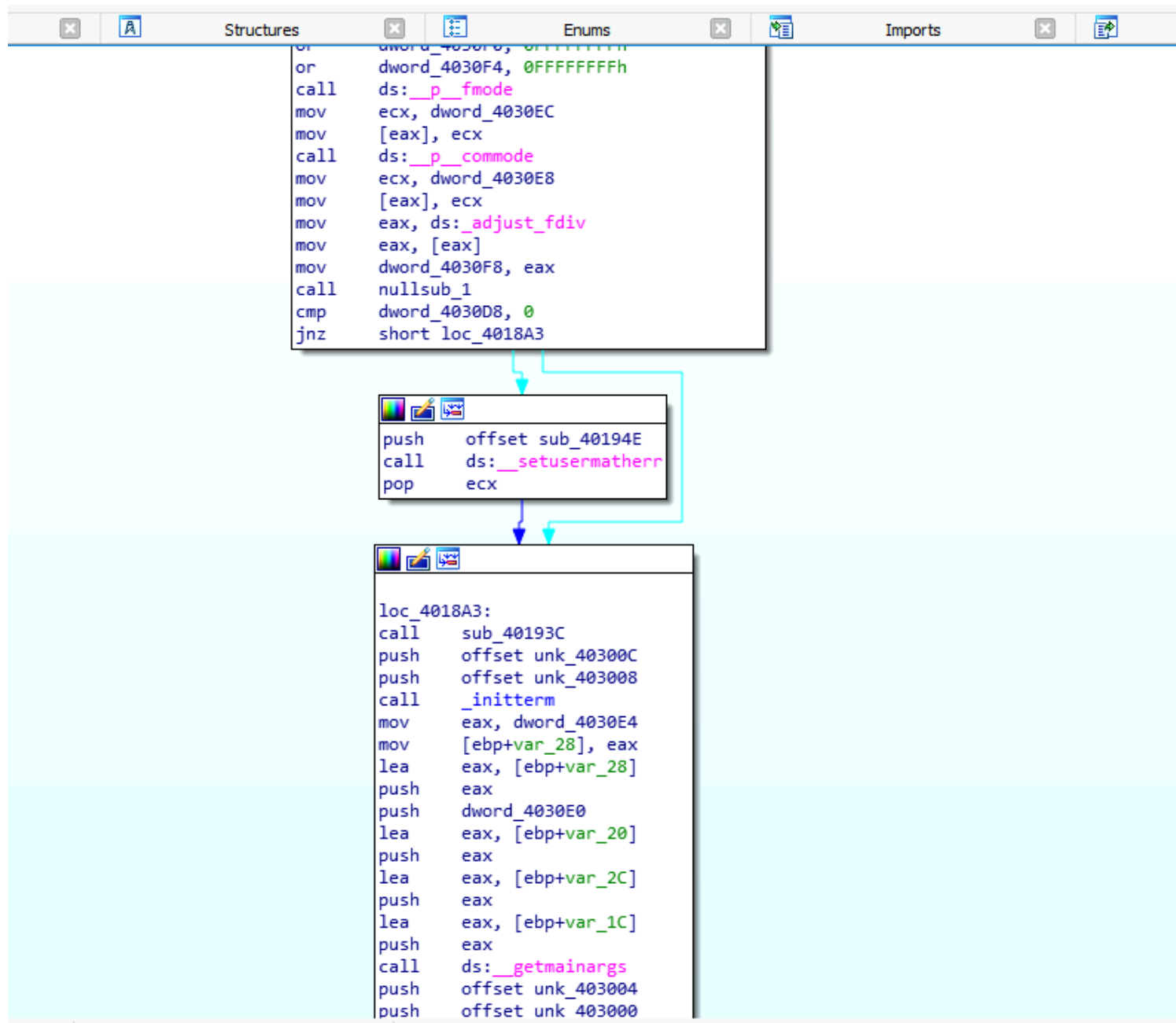
FSG 1.0 -> dulek/xt

✓ Correct

The image shows two overlapping windows. The foreground window is titled "PEiD Multiple File Scanner v0.02". It has a table with two columns: "File" and "Info". The "File" column contains the path "C:\Users\Analysis\Desktop\Tasks\Task 10...". The "Info" column contains "FSG 1.0 -> dulek/xt". Below the table are buttons for "Scan Directory", "Close", and checkboxes for "Show only PE Files" (checked) and "Recursive Scan". At the bottom, it says "Identified 0 of 0 files in 0.00 seconds". The background window is a black command prompt. It shows the command ".\PEiD.exe" being entered multiple times. The output for the first command is "label syntax is incorrect." The output for the second command is ".\PEiD.exe". The output for the third command is "C:\Users\Analysis\Desktop\Tasks\Task 10\6F431F46547DB2628".

So I opened the IDA freeware tool as seen below. Loaded the .bin file to be examined.



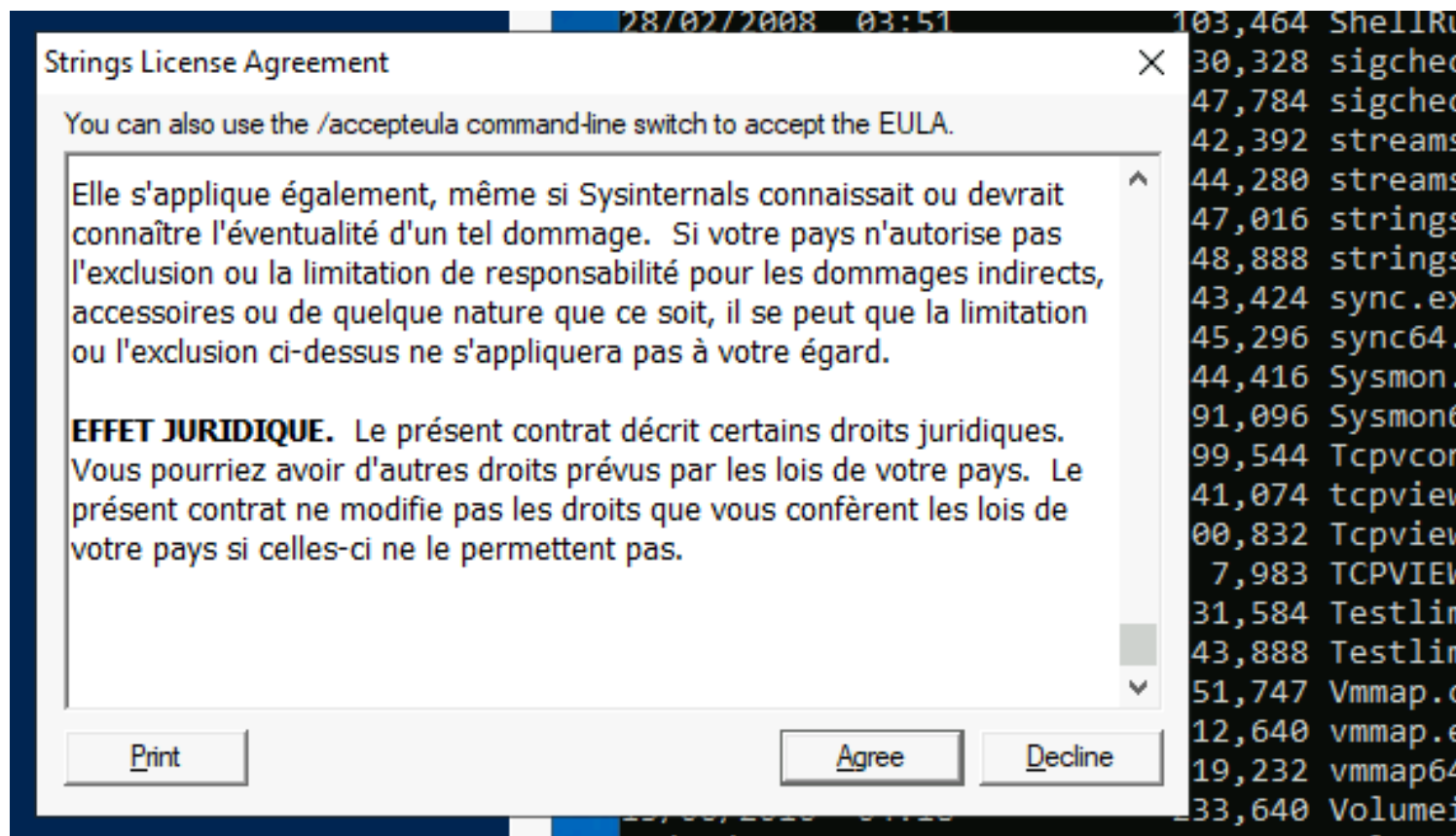


What is the URL that is outputted after using "strings"

practicalmalwareanalysis.com

✓ Correct

Strings.exe refused to run properly in PowreShell_ISE, so I had to use command prompt instead.



I first had to find and navigate to `C:\> cd C:\Users\Analysis\Desktop\Tools\SysinternalsSuite` where `strings.exe` was located.

```

17/04/2020 12:38 347,016 strings.exe
17/04/2020 12:37 448,888 strings64.exe
30/04/2020 17:46 343,424 sync.exe
30/04/2020 17:45 445,296 sync64.exe
19/01/2021 21:11 4,844,416 Sysmon.exe
19/01/2021 21:11 2,591,096 Sysmon64.exe
29/07/2010 00:47 199,544 Tcpvcon.exe
03/07/2010 01:03 41,074 tcpview.chm
25/07/2011 21:40 300,832 Tcpview.exe
02/09/2002 22:13 7,983 TCPVIEW.HLP
18/11/2016 16:40 231,584 Testlimit.exe
18/11/2016 16:38 243,888 Testlimit64.exe
04/11/2020 21:52 51,747 Vmmap.chm
04/11/2020 21:52 1,312,640 vmmap.exe
04/11/2020 21:52 719,232 vmmap64.exe
13/06/2016 04:18 233,640 Volumeid.exe
13/06/2016 04:15 169,648 Volumeid64.exe
06/04/2020 10:39 398,712 whois.exe
06/04/2020 10:38 523,632 whois64.exe
22/02/2021 20:52 1,034,640 Winobj.exe
30/12/1999 20:26 7,653 WINOBJ.HLP
22/02/2021 20:52 1,366,928 Winobj64.exe
30/04/2020 17:50 1,059,712 ZoomIt.exe
30/04/2020 17:49 588,152 ZoomIt64.exe
162 File(s) 100,942,070 bytes
2 Dir(s) 13,558,255,616 bytes free

C:\Users\Analysis\Desktop\Tools\SysinternalsSuite>

```

I executed the command below, and there were a lot of information display on the command prompt, some made sense while others didn't.

```

C:\Users\Analysis\Desktop\Tools\SysinternalsSuite>strings.exe "C:\Users\Analysis\Desktop\Tasks\Task 12\67844C01"

```

I went through the output and managed to locate the url asked in this task. However, there are a lot of string to go through with a human eye. The `findstr` command is a Windows `grep` equivalent in a Windows command-line prompt (CMD).

```

X Select Command Prompt
^
Install
ServiceMain
UninstallService
installA
uninstallA
Y29ubmVjdA==
practicalmalwareanalysis.com
serve.html
dW5zdXBwb3J0
c2xlZXA=
Y21k
cXVpdA==
*/
Windows XP 6.11
CreateProcessA
kernel32.dll
.exe
GET
HTTP/1.1
%s %s
1234567890123456
quit
exit
getfile
cmd.exe /c
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz0123456789+/
--!>
<!--
.PAX
.PAD
DependOnService

```

How many **unique** "Imports" are there?

5

✓ Correct

First I located the path to the PE Explorer.

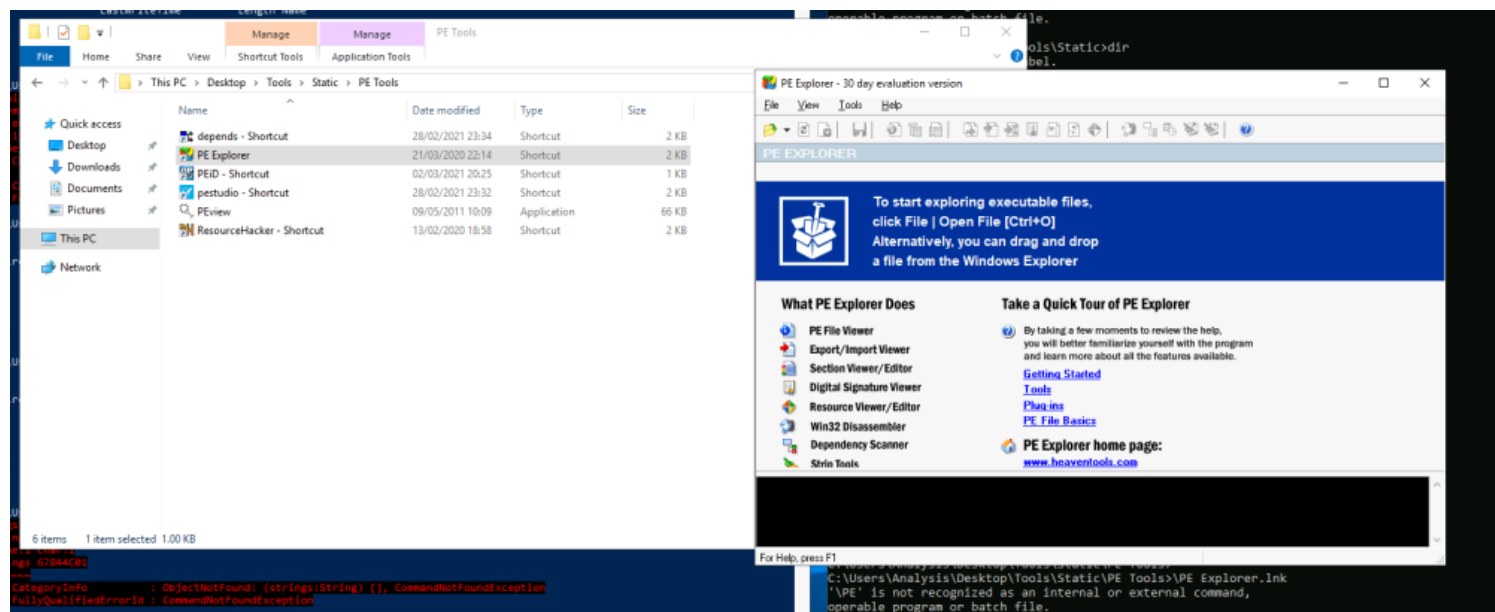
```

Directory of C:\Users\Analysis\Desktop\Tools\Static\PE Tools
02/03/2021  21:26    <DIR>          .
02/03/2021  21:26    <DIR>          ..
01/03/2021  00:34             1,196 depends - Shortcut.lnk
21/03/2020  23:14             1,033 PE Explorer.lnk
02/03/2021  21:25             749 PEiD - Shortcut.lnk
01/03/2021  00:32             1,166 pestudio - Shortcut.lnk
09/05/2011  10:09            67,584 PView.exe
13/02/2020  19:58             1,479 ResourceHacker - Shortcut.lnk
               6 File(s)              73,207 bytes
               2 Dir(s)  13,785,305,088 bytes free

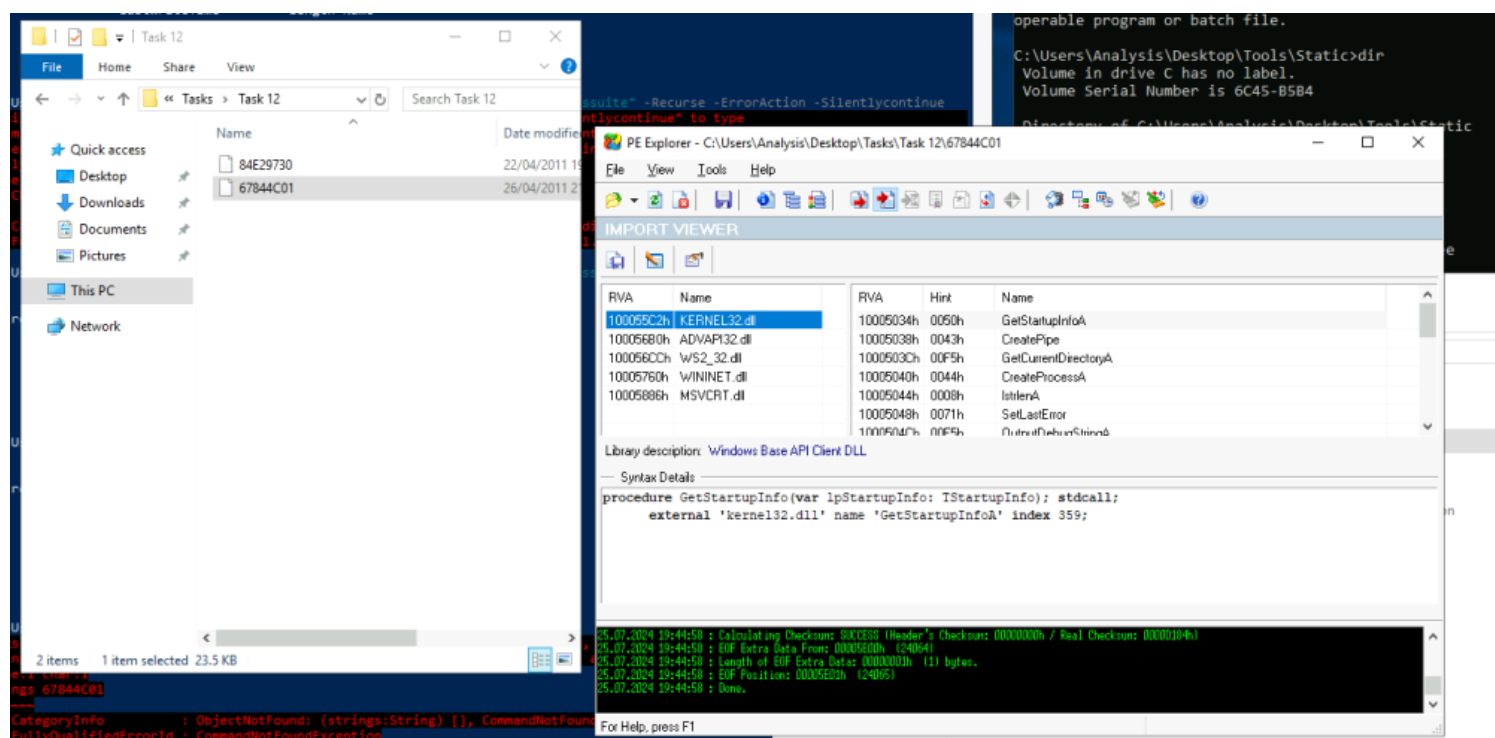
C:\Users\Analysis\Desktop\Tools\Static\PE Tools>.\PE Explorer.lnk_

```

I now navigated to this file from the file explorer and launched an instance as seen below.



I searched for the specified file specified in this task, dragged and dropped it in the PE Explorer as seen below. I checked on the view → import in this application and was able to see the number of imports.



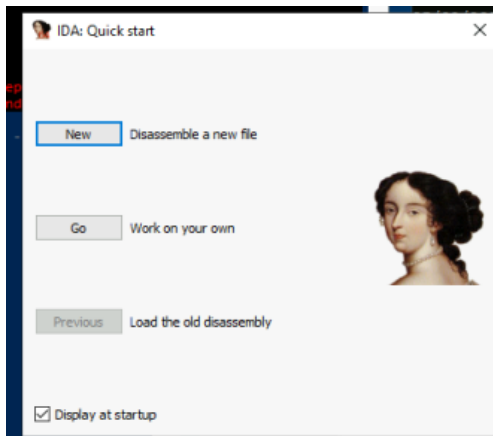
How many references are there to the library "msi" in the "Imports" tab of IDA Freeware for "install.exe"

9

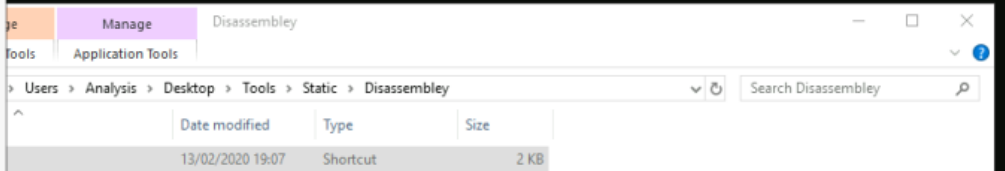
✓ Correct

I first launched the IDA Freeware as seen below.

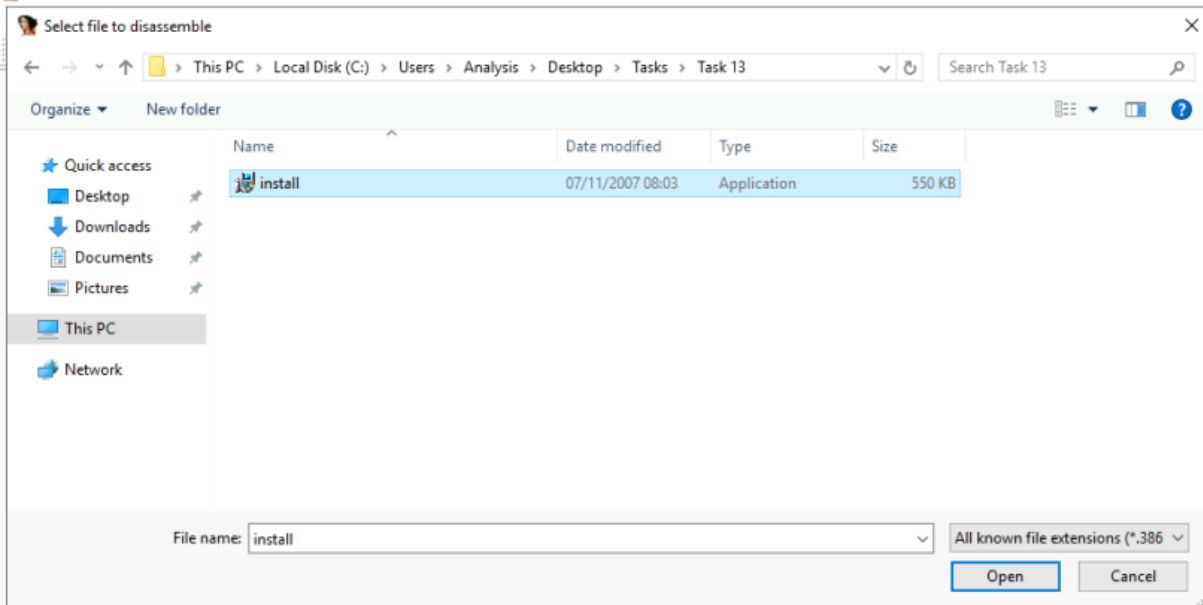
- Use IDA Freeware.
- Open a new file, choose the install.exe.
- Click on the "import".
- Move to the bottom, you will see the "Msi"s.

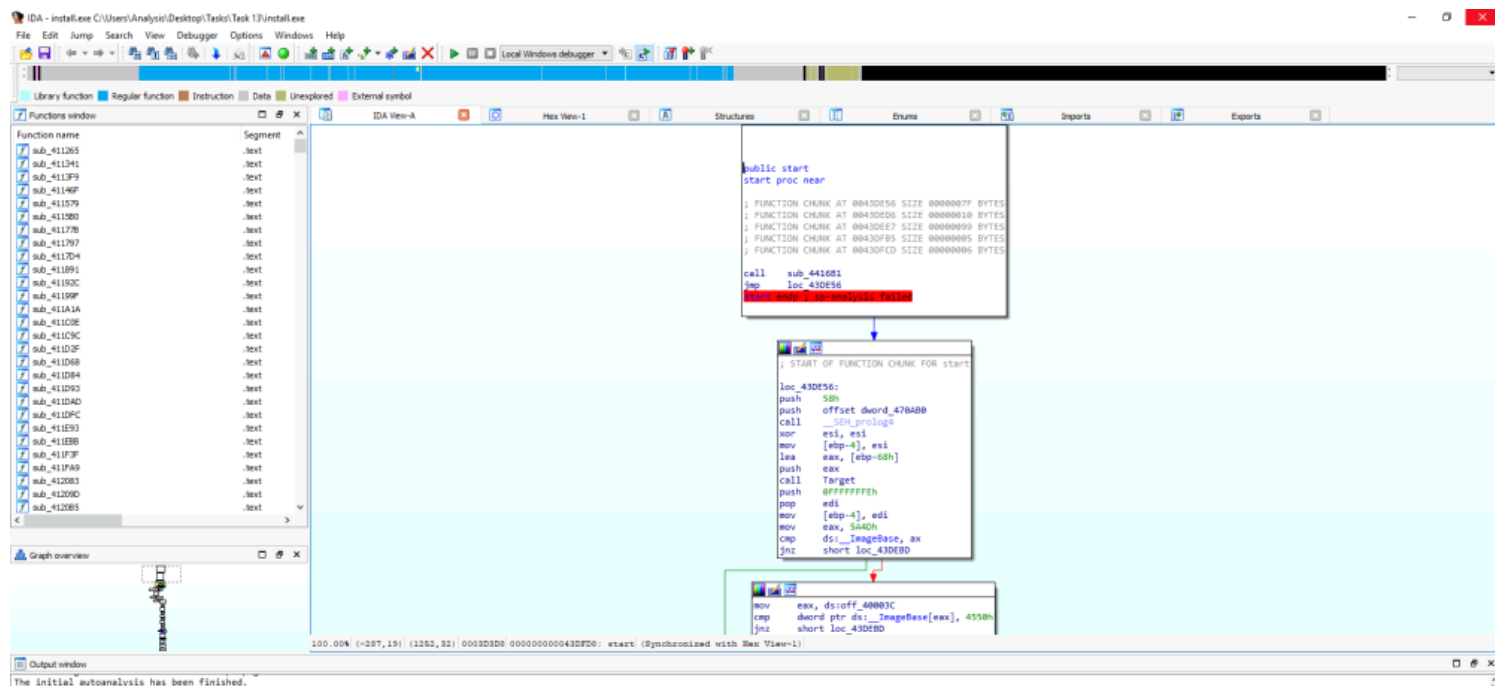


```
1 15:24 <DIR> .
1 15:24 <DIR> ..
1 00:20 <DIR> Disassembly
1 21:26 <DIR> PE Tools
0 File(s) 0 bytes
4 Dir(s) 13,780,639,744 bytes free
```



IDA v7.0.191002





00000000...	RegCreateKeyExW	ADVAPI32
00000000...	RegDeleteValueW	ADVAPI32
00000000...	RegOpenKeyExA	ADVAPI32
00000000...	RegQueryValueExA	ADVAPI32
00000000...	GetComputerObjectNameW	Secur32
00000000... 47	MsiEvaluateConditionW	msi
00000000... 8	MsiCloseHandle	msi
00000000... 120	MsiRecordReadStream	msi
00000000... 160	MsiViewFetch	msi
00000000... 159	MsiViewExecute	msi
00000000... 92	MsiOpenDatabaseW	msi
00000000... 118	MsiRecordGetStringW	msi
00000000... 32	MsiDatabaseOpenViewW	msi
00000000... 195	MsiGetFileVersionW	msi

Line 279 of 324

For this final section of this room, It was testing if I understood the basics of using various tools to analyse a file.

What is the MD5 Checksum of the file?

f5bd8e6dc6782ed4dfa62b8215bdc429

✓ Correct

Just as I did it in one of the previous tasks, I was able to retrieve the filehash from the powershell terminal of the complexcalculator.exe as seen below


```
PS C:\Users\Analysis\desktop\tasks> set-location "C:\Users\Analysis\desktop\tasks\task 14"
PS C:\Users\Analysis\desktop\tasks\task 14> dir

Directory: C:\Users\Analysis\desktop\tasks\task 14

Mode                LastWriteTime         Length Name
----                -
-a----          13/02/2020    21:32           60416 ComplexCalculator.exe

PS C:\Users\Analysis\desktop\tasks\task 14> get-filehash .\ComplexCalculator.exe -Algorithm MD5

Algorithm      Hash                                          Path
-----
MD5            F58D8E6DC6782ED4DFA62B82158DC429          C:\Users\Analysis\desktop\tasks\task 14\ComplexCalculator.exe

PS C:\Users\Analysis\desktop\tasks\task 14>
```

Does Virustotal report this file as malicious? (Yay/Nay)

Yay

✓ Correct

I pasted this filehash on virus total, and it was flagged to be malicious by 2 vendors as it can be seen below.

0cab8c9814b28b2bd15bc446bed045c43498c4b4c54eac62f534c29fc7f7eaab

2 / 74

Community Score

2/74 security vendors flagged this file as malicious

Reanalyze Similar More

0cab8c9814b28b2bd15bc446bed045c43498c4b4c54eac62f534c29fc7f7eaab

ComplexCalculator.exe

Size: 59.00 KB

Last Analysis Date: 28 days ago

peexe assembly repeated-clock-access detect-debug-environment direct-cpu-clock-access runtime-modules idle checks-user-input

DETECTION DETAILS RELATIONS BEHAVIOR COMMUNITY 4

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

Security vendors' analysis

Vendor	Detection
MaxSecure	Win.MxResicn.Heur.Gen
Acronis (Static ML)	Undetected
Trapmine	Suspicious.low.ml.score
AhnLab-V3	Undetected

Do you want to automate checks?

What is the last string outputted?

d:h:

✓ Correct

Using the strings cmd, I was able to retrieve the last string outputted as shown below.

```
8B8V8]8
:':h:n:
:;;@;e;m;w;
<'</<;<D<I<O<Y<c<s<
=&=.=6=A=F=L=V=`=s=x=
>&>P>_>
?9?H?Q?^?v?
0h11p1t1
2 2
d:h:

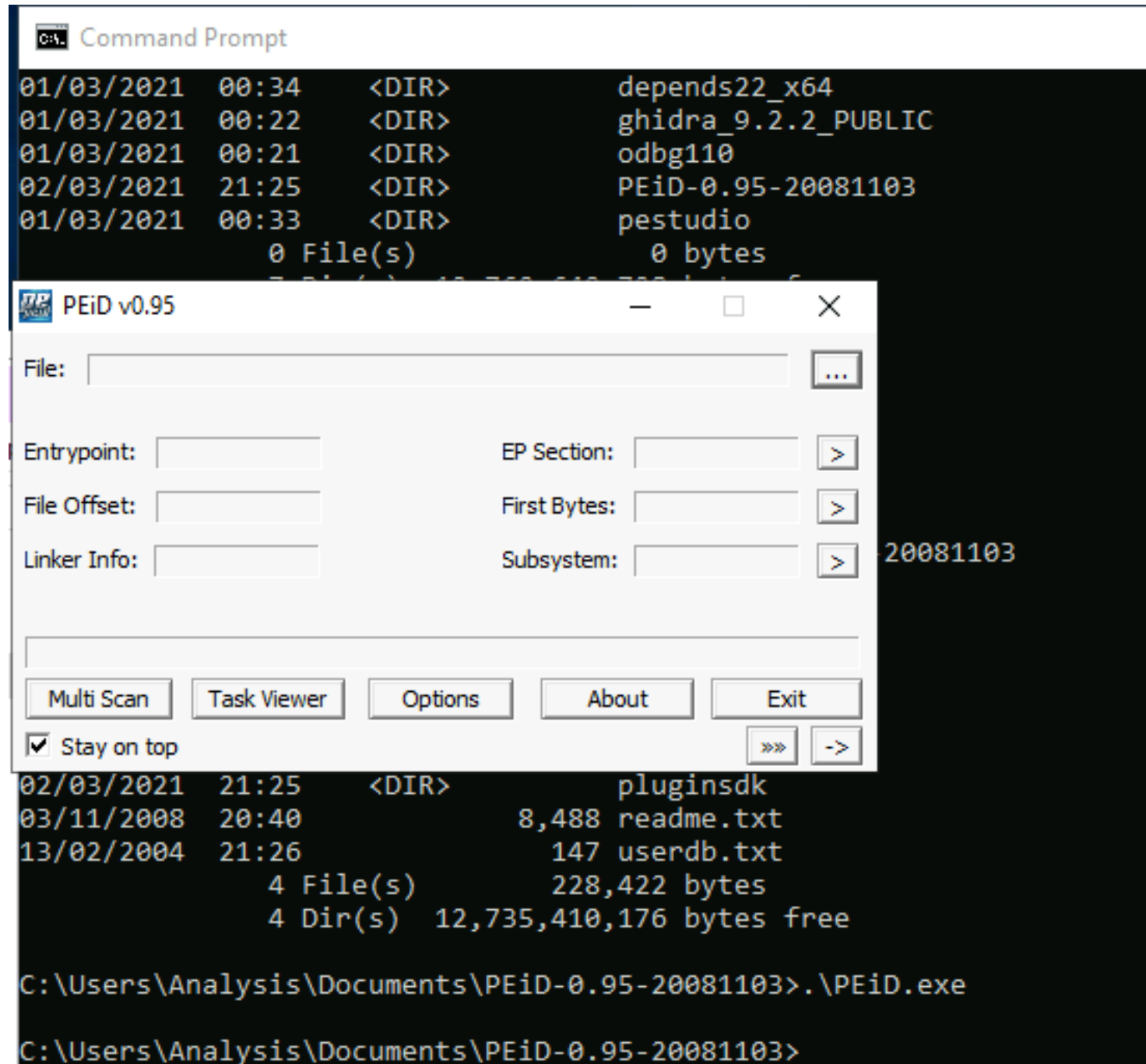
C:\Users\Analysis\Desktop\Tools\SysinternalsSuite>
```


What is the output of PeiD when trying to detect what packer is used by the file?

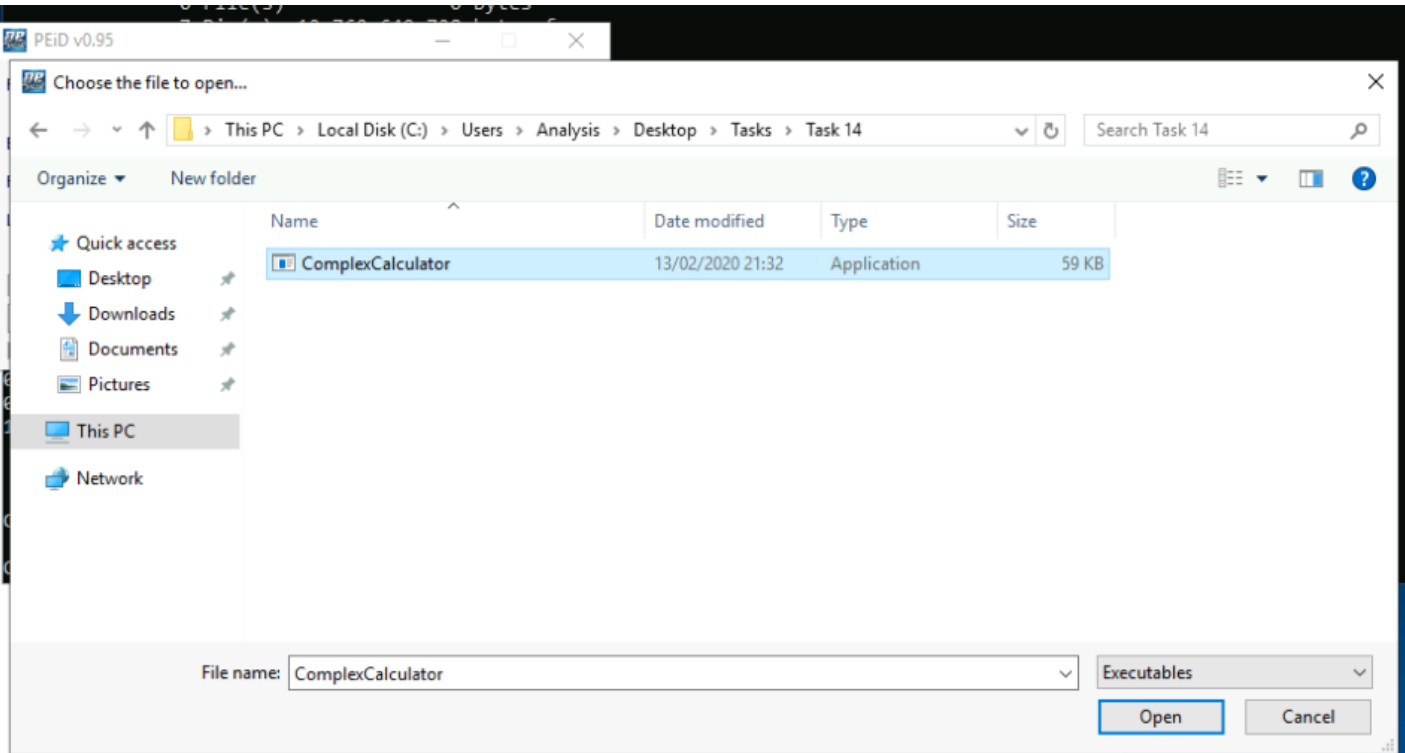
Nothing Found

✓ Correct

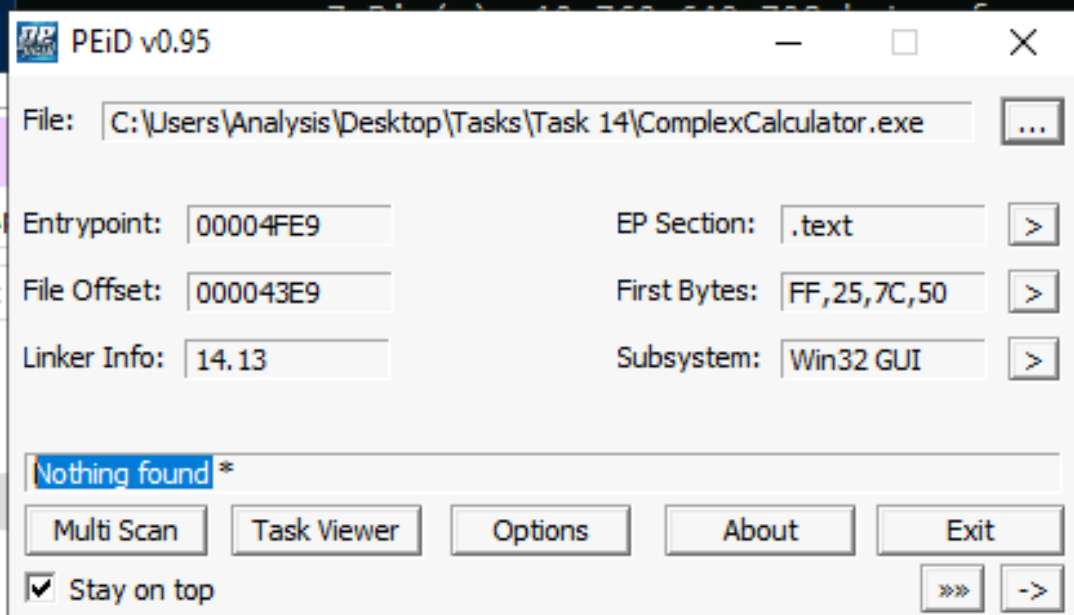
I launched the PeiD application as seen below.



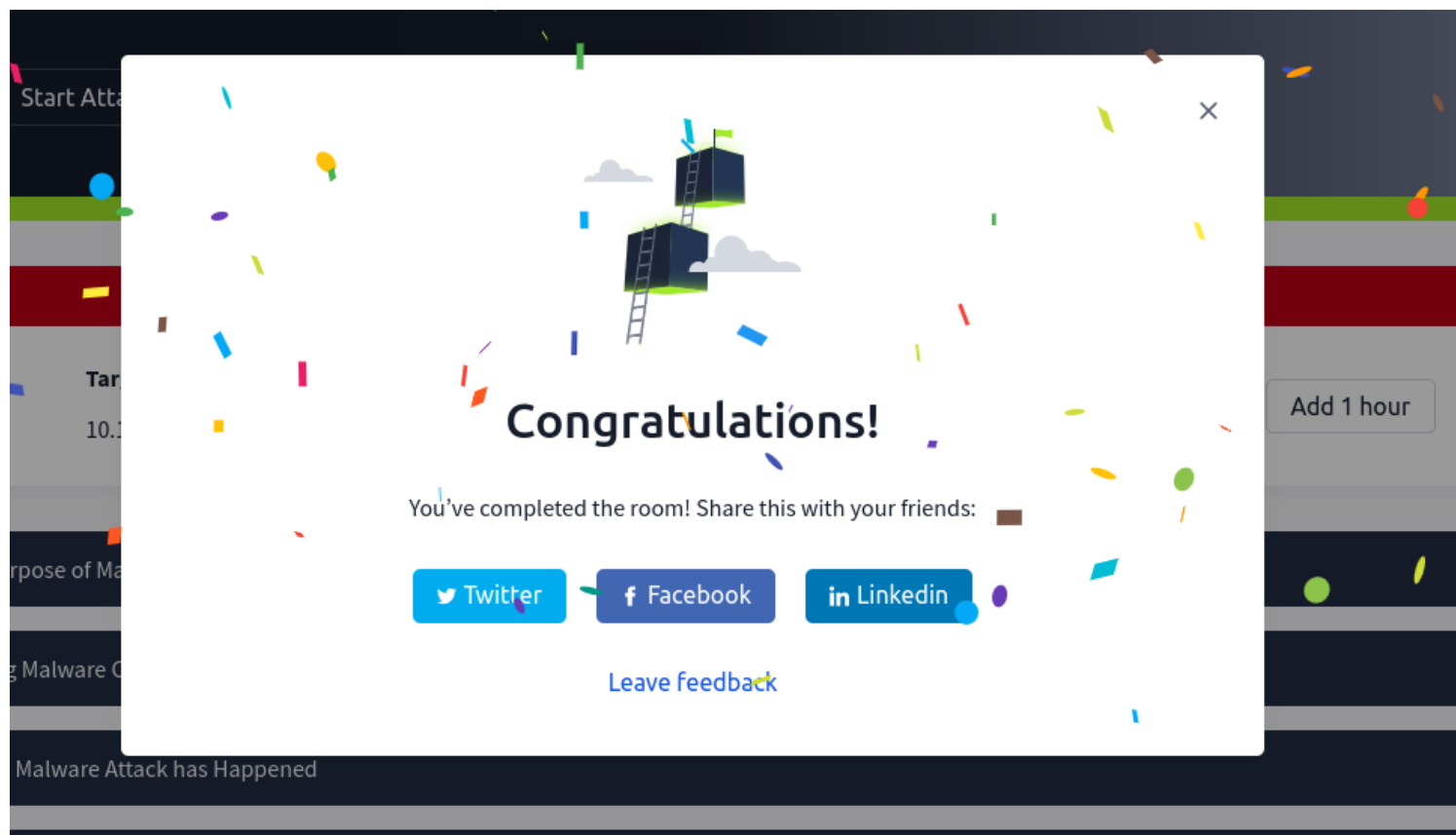
Selected the .exe file to be analysed as seen below.



No packer was found, as seen from the image below.



This marked the end of this room.



<https://tryhackme.com/r/room/malintroductory>

Conclusion

Understanding malware is crucial in the ongoing battle against cyber threats. By analyzing points of entry, identifying indicators of execution, assessing performance, and developing prevention strategies, we can enhance our defenses against these malicious entities. This introductory guide is just the beginning; future explorations will delve deeper into the sophisticated techniques and tools that empower us to stay ahead in the ever-evolving landscape of cybersecurity.