



MUSANZE COLLEGE

DEPARTMENT: ICT
PROGRAM: INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

RQF LEVEL: 8

MODULE: CYBERSECURITY

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ASSIGNMENT 1

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Q1. Which best practices used to detect and identify malwares?

Detecting and identifying malware requires a combination of proactive measures, tools, and best practices. Here are the **best practices** used to detect and identify malware effectively:

i. Use Antivirus and Anti-Malware Software

- Install and regularly update reputable antivirus and anti-malware tools (e.g., Windows Defender, Malwarebytes, Kaspersky, Norton).
- Enable real-time scanning to detect threats as they occur.

ii. Keep Systems and Software Updated

- Regularly update operating systems, applications, and firmware to patch vulnerabilities that malware exploits.
- Enable automatic updates where possible.

iii. Monitor Network Traffic

- Use network monitoring tools (e.g., Wireshark, Zeek, or intrusion detection systems like Snort) to identify unusual traffic patterns.
- Look for connections to known malicious IP addresses or domains.

iv. Analyze System Behavior

- Monitor system performance for unusual activity, such as:
 - 🚩 High CPU, memory, or disk usage.
 - 🚩 Unexpected processes or services running.
- Use tools like **Process Explorer** (Windows) or **htop** (Linux) to inspect running processes.

v. Implement Endpoint Detection and Response (EDR)

- Use EDR solutions to monitor endpoints for suspicious activity and respond to threats in real time.

- Examples: CrowdStrike, Microsoft Defender for Endpoint, SentinelOne.

vi.Enable Firewalls and Intrusion Prevention Systems (IPS)

- Configure firewalls to block unauthorized access and monitor inbound/outbound traffic.
- Use IPS to detect and block known attack patterns.

vii.Conduct Regular Scans

- Perform full system scans periodically to detect hidden malware.
- Use tools like **Malwarebytes** for additional scans.

viii.Use Sandboxing for Suspicious Files

- Execute suspicious files in a secure, isolated environment (sandbox) to analyze their behavior.
- Tools: Cuckoo Sandbox, Joe Sandbox, or cloud-based solutions like Hybrid Analysis.

ix.Check for Indicators of Compromise (IOCs)

- Look for known IOCs, such as:
 - ✚ Malicious file hashes (MD5, SHA-256).
 - ✚ Suspicious registry entries or file paths.
 - ✚ Known malicious domains or IP addresses.
- Use threat intelligence platforms like VirusTotal or AlienVault OTX to analyze IOCs.

x.Monitor User Behavior

- Educate users about phishing and social engineering attacks.
- Monitor for unusual user activity, such as:
 - ✚ Logins from unfamiliar locations or devices.
 - ✚ Unauthorized access to sensitive files.

xi.Implement Email Security Measures

- Use email filtering tools to block phishing emails and malicious attachments.
- Train users to identify suspicious emails and avoid clicking on unknown links.

xii.Backup Data Regularly

- Maintain regular backups of critical data and ensure they are stored securely.
- Test backups periodically to ensure they can be restored in case of a ransomware attack.

xiii.Use Behavioral Analysis

- Deploy tools that use machine learning and behavioral analysis to detect zero-day threats.
- Examples: Darktrace or Microsoft Defender for Endpoint.

xiv.Leverage Threat Intelligence

- Stay informed about the latest malware trends and threats by subscribing to threat intelligence feeds.
- Use platforms like VirusTotal, AlienVault OTX, or Recorded Future.

xv.Perform Regular Audits and Penetration Testing

- Conduct security audits to identify vulnerabilities in your systems.
- Perform penetration testing to simulate attacks and identify weaknesses.

xvi.Isolate and Investigate Infected Systems

- If malware is detected, isolate the infected system from the network to prevent further spread.
- Use forensic tools (e.g., FTK Imager, Autopsy) to analyze the malware and determine its impact.

xvii.Educate and Train Employees

- Train employees on cybersecurity best practices, such as:

- ✚ Avoiding suspicious downloads or links.
- ✚ Recognizing phishing attempts.
- ✚ Reporting unusual system behavior.

xviii. Use Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA)

Implement MFA to reduce the risk of unauthorized access, even if credentials are compromised.

xix. Monitor for Ransomware Indicators

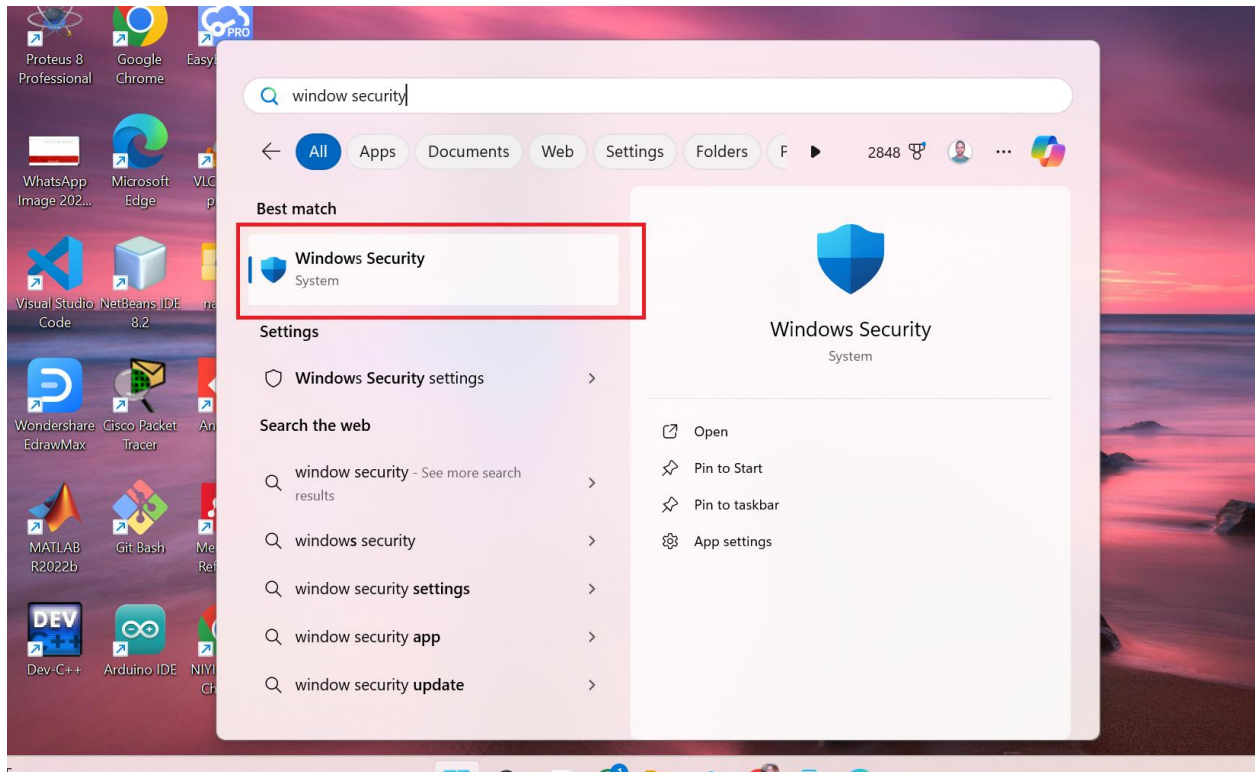
- Look for signs of ransomware, such as:
 - ✚ Encrypted files with unusual extensions.
 - ✚ Ransom notes or messages demanding payment.
- Use ransomware-specific detection tools like **RansomWhere?** or **CryptoPrevent**.

xx. Collaborate with Cybersecurity Experts

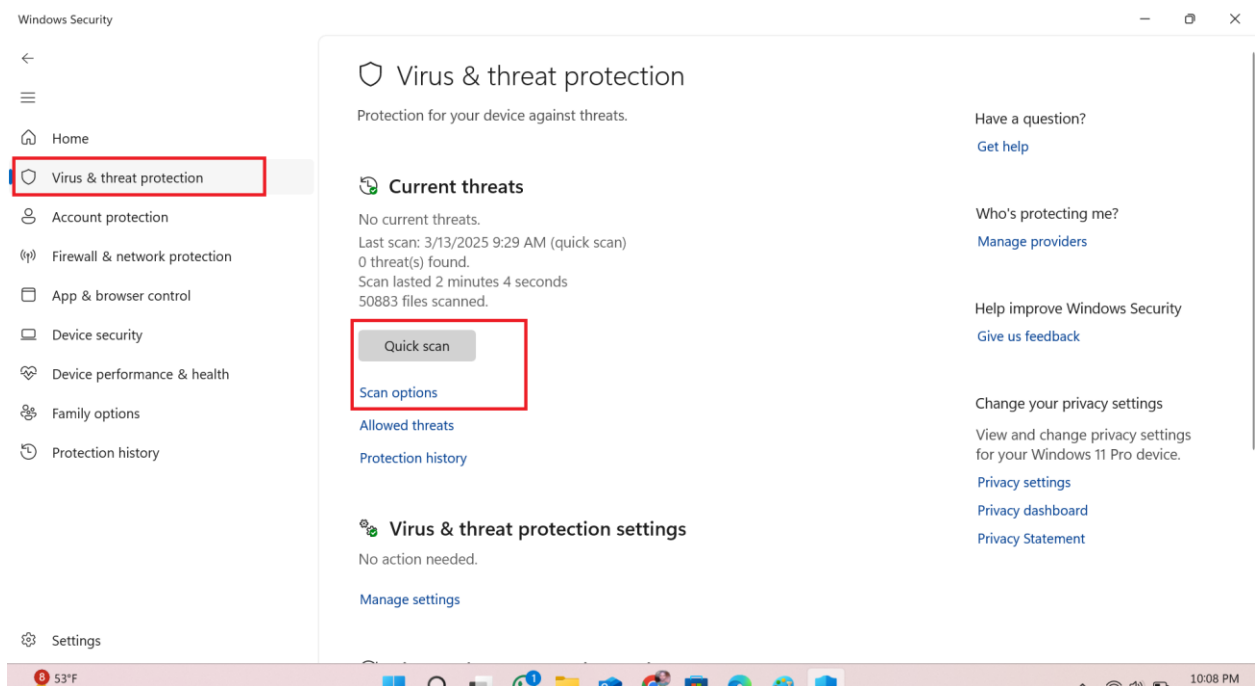
If malware is detected, consult with cybersecurity professionals or incident response teams to mitigate the threat effectively.

Q2. From one practice, screenshot how to identify a malware.

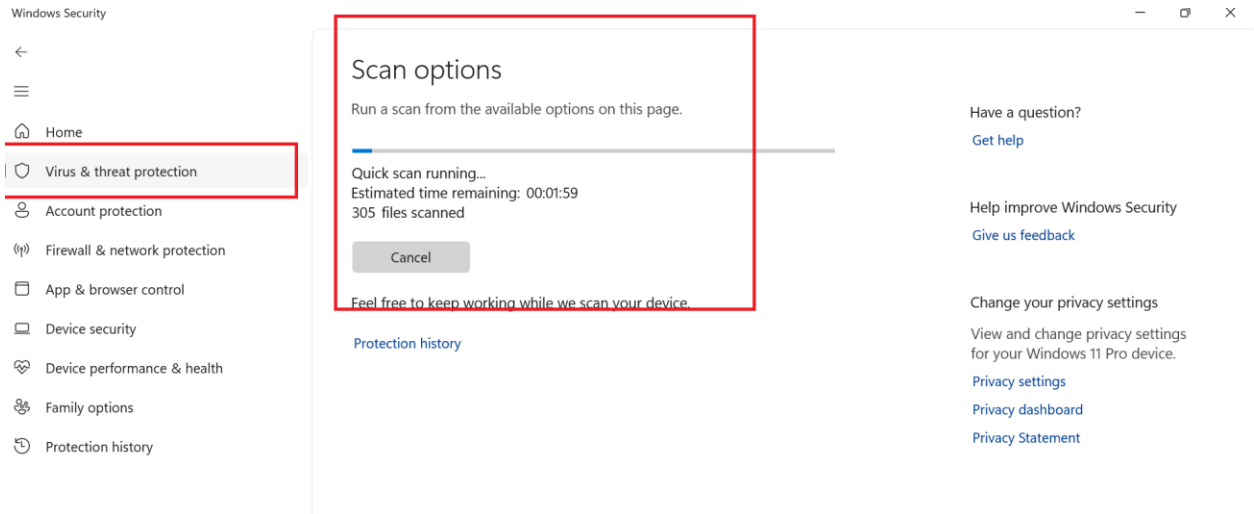
Step 1



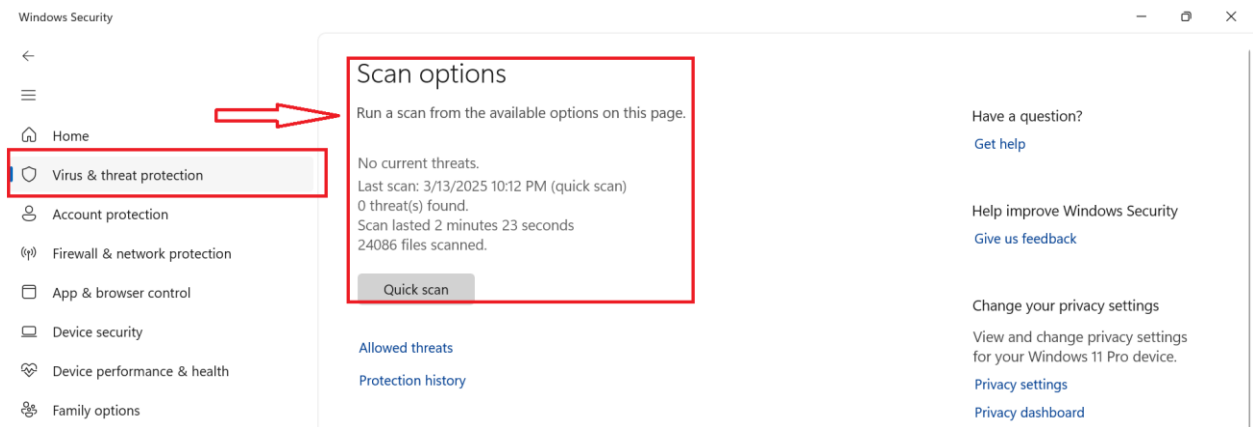
Step 2



Step 3



Step 4



Scan options

Run a scan from the available options on this page.

No current threats.

Last scan: 3/13/2025 10:12 PM (quick scan)

0 threat(s) found.

Scan lasted 2 minutes 23 seconds

24086 files scanned.

Quick scan