

Malware Types Behavior Analysis (Basic)

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Introduction

Malware is malicious software designed to disrupt systems, steal sensitive information, or gain unauthorized access. Understanding different malware types and their behavior is essential in cybersecurity. VirusTotal provides a safe platform for analyzing malware using hash-based detection. This practical focuses on malware analysis, lifecycle, spread methods, and prevention techniques.

1 Different Types of Malware

1.1 Virus

- Attaches to legitimate files
- Requires user action to execute
- Spreads through file sharing

1.2 Worm

- Self-replicating malware
- Spreads automatically over networks
- No user interaction required

1.3 Trojan

- Disguised as legitimate software
- Creates backdoors or steals sensitive data
- Does not self-replicate

1.4 Ransomware

- Encrypts user data
- Demands ransom payment
- Often spreads via phishing emails or software exploits

2 Uploading Malware Hashes to VirusTotal

Only malware hash values are uploaded to VirusTotal to ensure safety and legality.

Procedure:

1. Open <https://www.virustotal.com>
2. Click on the **Search** option
3. Paste the malware hash value
4. Press Enter to analyze

Example Hash:

44d88612fea8a8f36de82e1278abb02f

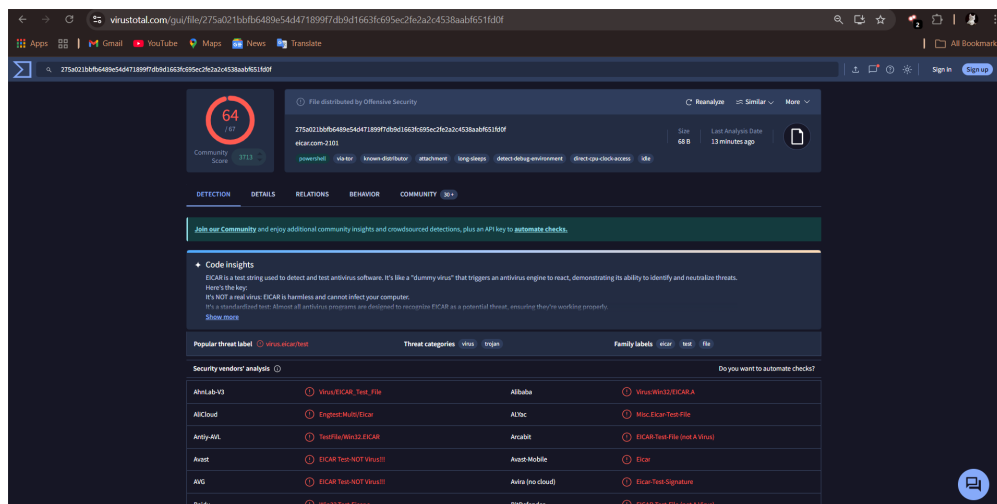


Figure 1: VirusTotal Homepage Showing Hash Search

3 Detection Report Analysis

The detection report provides information about malware severity and classification.

- Detection Ratio (e.g., 50/70)
- Malware Family Name
- File Type
- First Seen and Last Seen Details

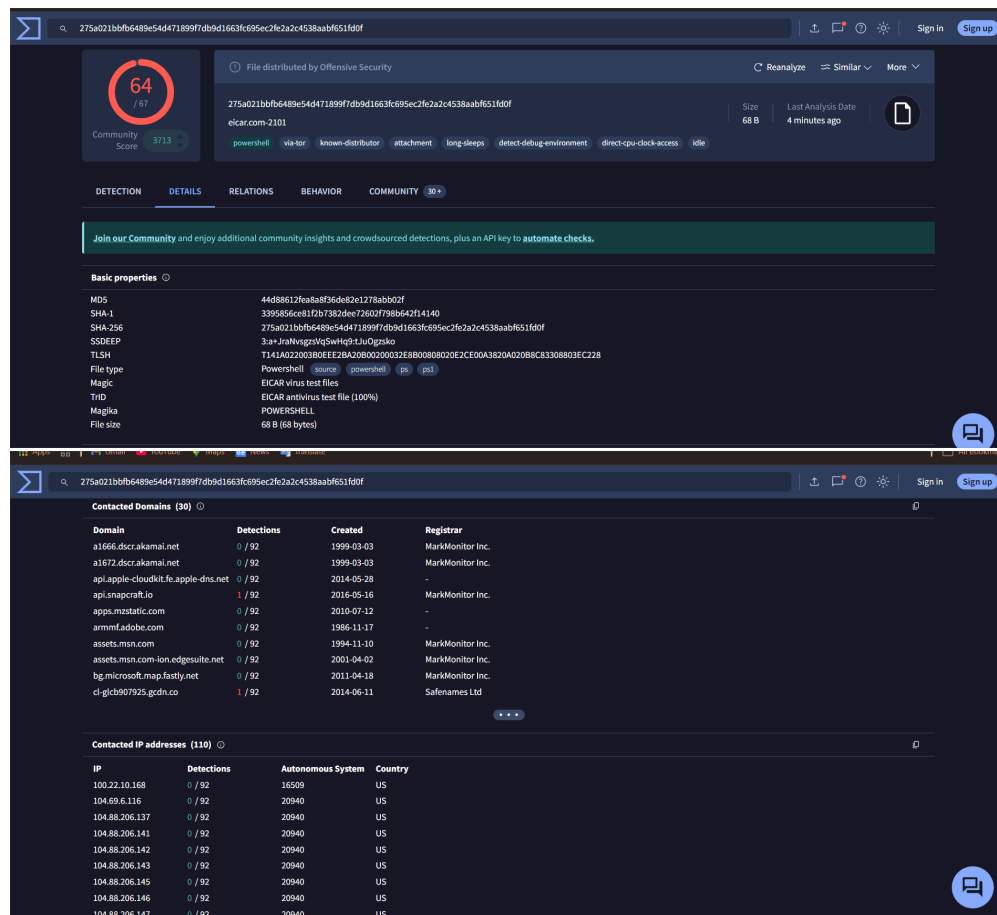


Figure 2: VirusTotal Detection Report

4 Behavior Indicators

Behavior analysis helps understand real-time malware activity.

- File creation and modification

- Registry changes
- Network communication
- Process injection

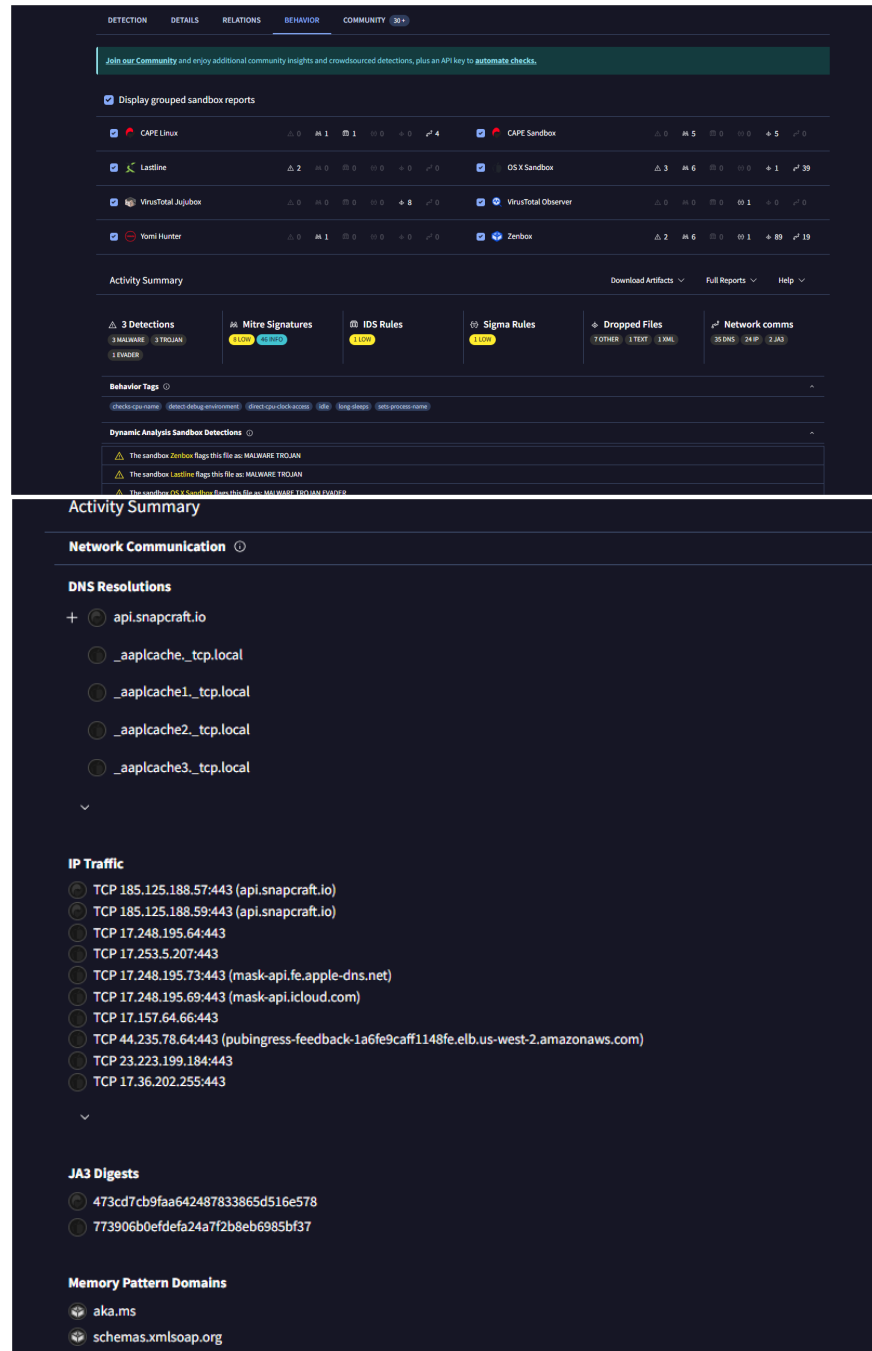


Figure 3: Behavior Indicators Observed in VirusTotal

5 Malware Lifecycle

The typical lifecycle of malware consists of the following stages:

1. **Creation:** The attacker develops or writes the malware code.
2. **Distribution:** Malware is distributed through emails, USB devices, or exploit kits.
3. **Execution:** The malware executes when a user runs the infected file or when an exploit is triggered.
4. **Persistence:** Malware establishes mechanisms to survive system reboots.
5. **Command and Control (C2):** The malware communicates with the attacker's server to receive instructions.
6. **Payload Action:** Malicious activities such as data theft, file encryption, or spying are performed.
7. **Cleanup / Spread:** The malware deletes traces to avoid detection or spreads to other systems.

6 How Malware Spreads

Malware can spread through various vectors as listed below:

- Phishing emails
 - Malicious downloads from untrusted sources
 - Infected USB devices
 - Exploitation of network vulnerabilities
 - Fake or malicious software updates
 - Cracked or pirated software
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7 Prevention Methods

Effective prevention techniques help reduce the risk of malware infections:

- Use updated antivirus software
- Enable and properly configure firewall
- Perform regular operating system and software updates

- Avoid opening unknown or suspicious email attachments
- Use strong passwords and enable Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA)
- Disable autorun feature for USB devices
- Conduct user awareness and cybersecurity training

8 Summary of Findings

- Malware exists in many forms, each exhibiting different behaviors.
- VirusTotal is an effective tool for hash-based malware analysis.
- Detection reports assist in identifying malware type and severity.
- Behavior indicators reveal the real-world impact of malware.
- Understanding the malware lifecycle supports better defense planning.
- Most malware infections occur due to human error.
- Effective prevention depends on a combination of technology and user awareness.