

[XXXXXXXXXXXX] | Malware Analysis

Jerry Haymaker

Indiana University–Purdue University Indianapolis

Advanced Network Security – [XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX]

[XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX]

Author Note

An assignment submitted to the Cyber Security Information Assurance Program at Indiana University–Purdue University Indianapolis in partial fulfillment of the requirements belonging to the Bachelor of Science Degree in Cyber Security.

Abstract

In this lab I have been tasked with analyzing files that are considered malicious. The tools I will be using are eicar, Microsoft word/macros, CyberChef, Any.Run, and VirusTotal. First, we will use VirusTotal, an online antivirus that can scan files and websites for malicious activity. We will be examining the eicar antivirus test file. Secondly, we will look at a publicly submitted malware sample on AnyRun. Lastly, we will examine the MalDoc and discover what the macros are trying to do.

Discussion

My first task in the lab was to examine the eicar file on VirusTotal. Upon uploading the file to eicar it found 61 out of 65 detections please see fig.1. One of the tags of the file was known-distributor and disturbed by open source. Looking at the details of section on VirusTotal shows us all of the hashes and history of the file. Such as it was first seen in 2005, please see fig.2.

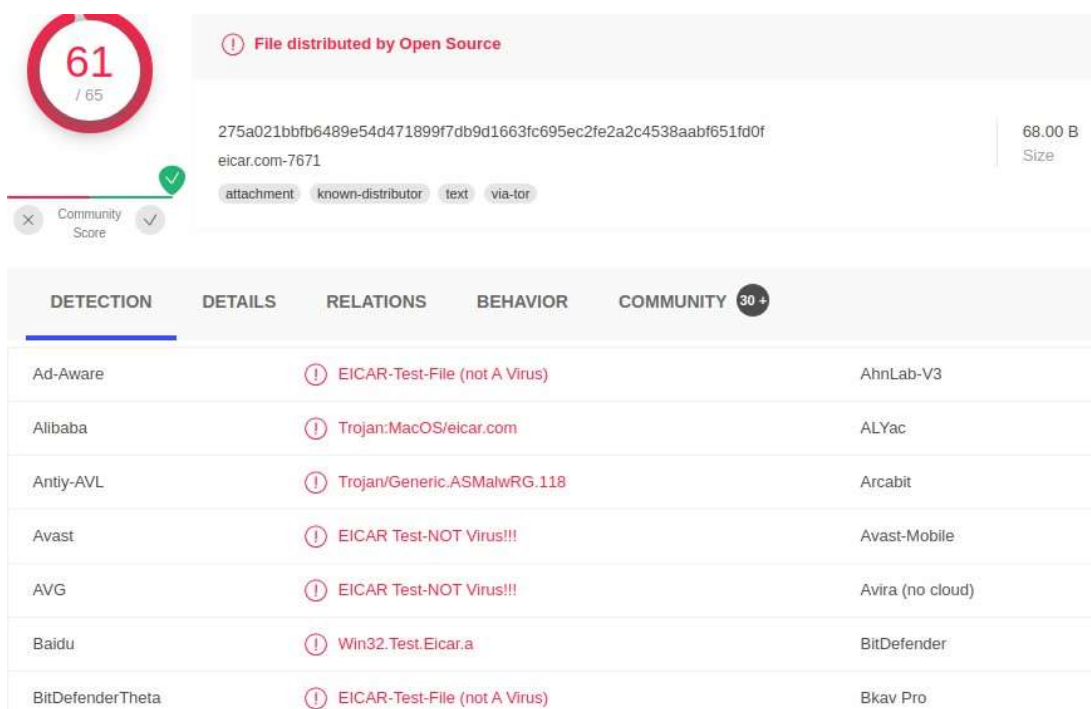


Fig.1

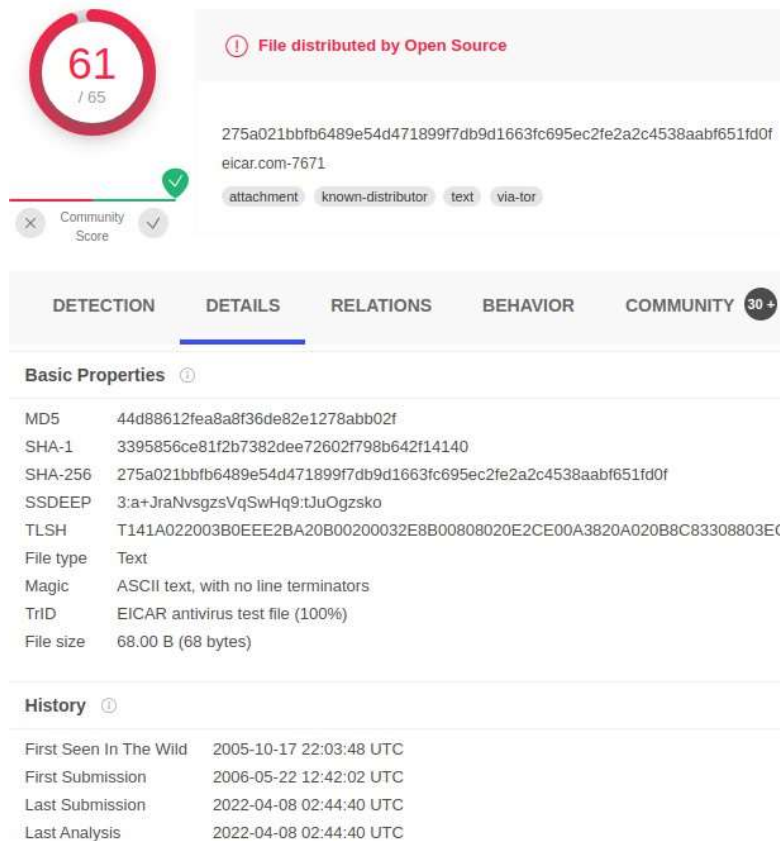


Fig.2

Secondly, we will look at publicly submitted samples of malware on any.run. The file I chose was good.exe. The MD5 hash is b034e2a7cd76b757b7c62ce514b378b4. It is categorized as trojan, phorpiex, loader, ransomware. Gandcrab, miner, gozi, ursnif, evasion, dreambot. Good.exe first gets on to the machine be volume shadow copy service, please see fig.3. Next the malware connects to the CnC server and changes the autorun value in the registry, please see fig.4. After this the malware downloads executable files from the internet and deletes the shadow copies. Lastly, it renames files like ransomware, installs miner malware, and checks for external IPs.

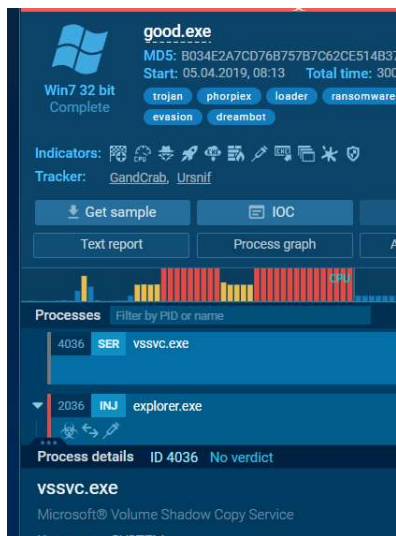


Fig.3

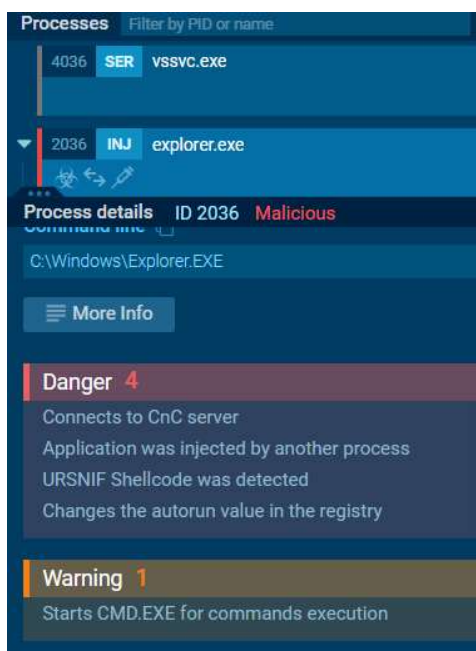


Fig.4

Next, we will look at a macro file. The macro word file is named WellLookatyou.docm. Looking at the macro setting txt, we find that there is a string encoded in base64.

Summary

In this we used tools such as eicar, Microsoft word/macros, CyberChef, Any.Run, and VirusTotal to examine malicious files. Eicar can be used to test antivirus software while you can

check publicly submitted malware on AnyRun to run analysis on. Lastly, we looked at malicious macros in word docs. These can be very well hidden depending on the obfuscation.