CYT-250-Threat Investigation

Practical steps of using YARA by utilizing rules from the repository

Elaborate by:

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CYT250 Lab 6 Winter 2025_Part1 - 3%

Individual work

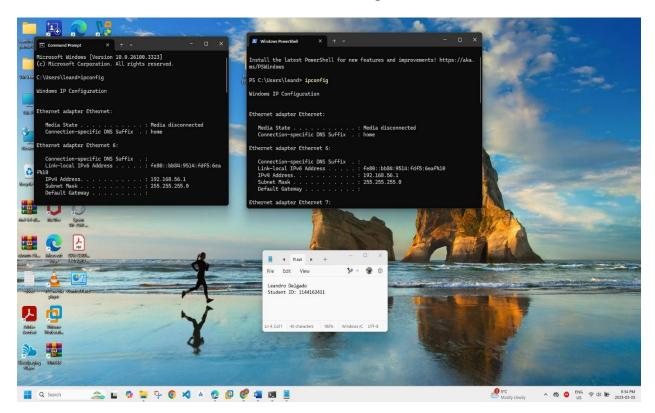
Objectives: learn practical steps of using YARA by utilizing rules from the repository.

Your task is to follow the steps as described and perform them on your own computer. The list of steps include:

- Getting a set of rules to use
- Download a specific rule file
- Running YARA from the command line.
- Make and run your own simple Yara rule.

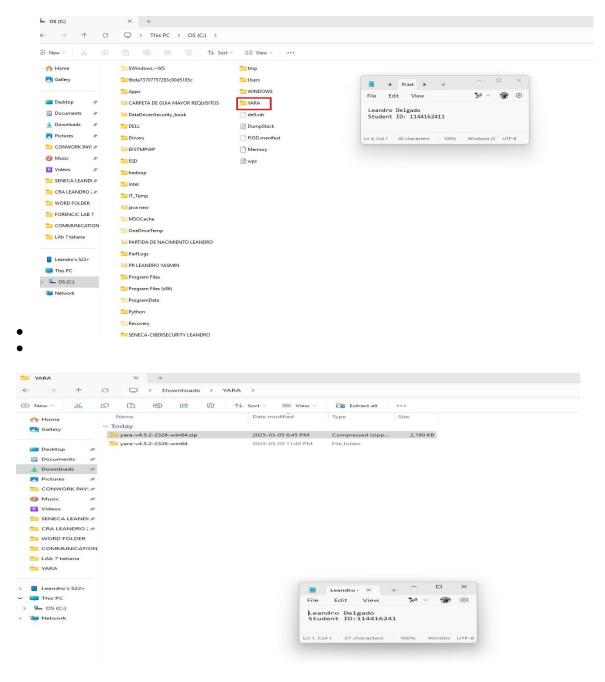
This lab is divided to two parts, where Part 1 start from introduction and basic learning, followed by Part 2 where you develop and run your own rules. By running both parts 1 and 2 you develop technical skills:

- Install Yara
- Use posted GitHub rules in practice to hunt malware
- Develop your own rules
- Run the rules for malware detection and hunting

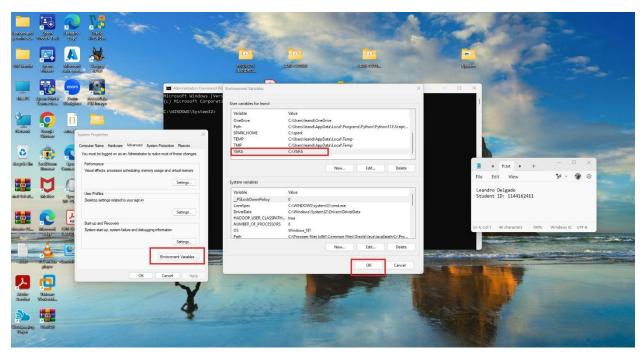


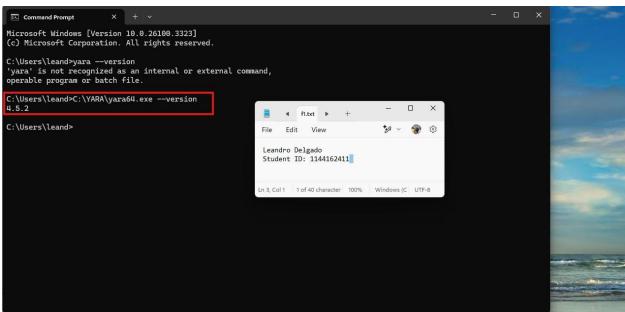
Task 1. Install Yara - 1%

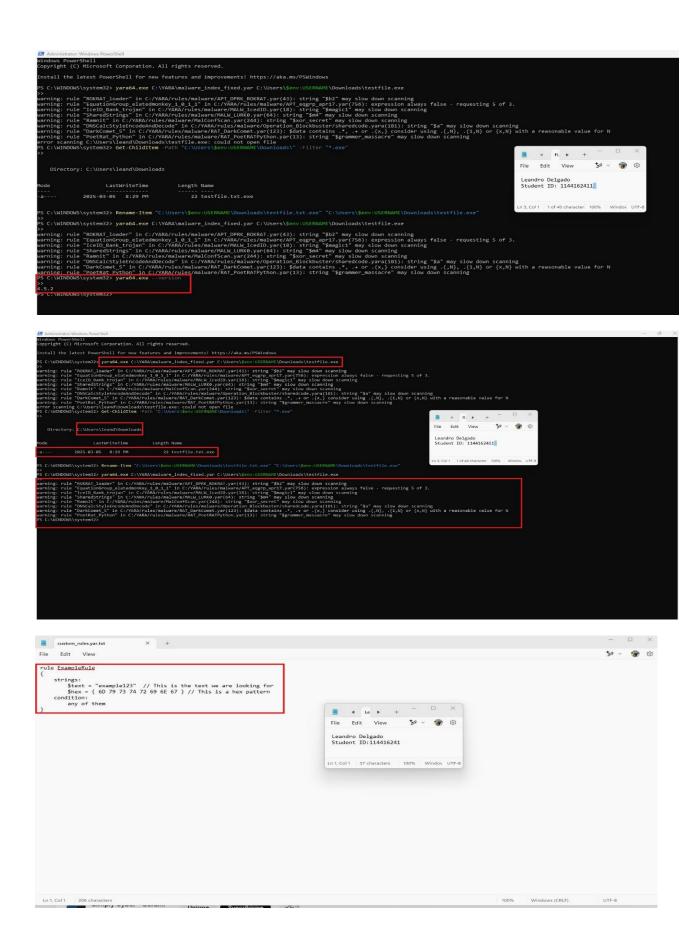
Installing YARA

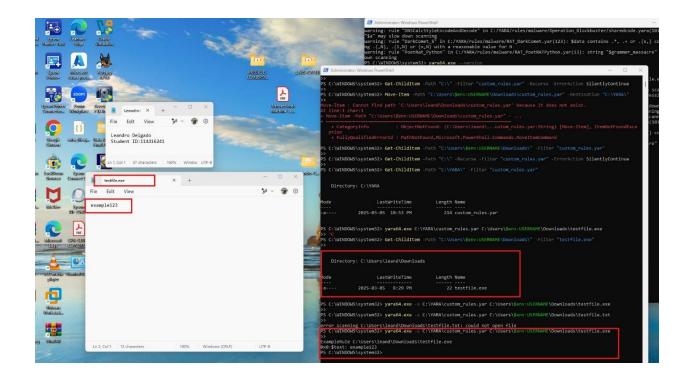


First, I downloaded the YARA ZIP file from its original source; save it to your folder. After downloading, go to File Explorer and right-click the file to find "Extract All...". Then select the folder where the extracted files will be located before clicking the "Extract" button on its window. Immediately after completing it, click to open the newly extracted folder (yara-v4.52-2326-win64) to make sure the files are all there.









First, I installed YARA by placing yara64.exe and yarac64.exe in C:\YARA\ and verified installation through a command line operation. Next, I obtained a set of YARA rules by cloning the official repository from GitHub and listing the available .yar files in C:\YARA\rules\malware. One file, the malware_index.yar file, was missing during this operation, but you solved it by moving the malware_index.yar file to C:\YARA\ and confirming its presence using PowerShell. After setting up the rules, YARAs were run from the command line against a file named testfile.exe, where the paths were being repaired through some sort of solving.

After the standard ruleset was set up, I created and validated my personally customized YARA rule. I authored a simple rule in custom_rules.yar, deposited it in the C:\YARA\ directory, and ensured the file was properly lodged in it. The goal of the rule was to detect a defined string example123, and a hex pattern. After that, I executed YARA against testfile.exe and confirmed the string was detected in the file. Now I have completed everything: installation, ruleset setup, downloading a special rule file, running YARA from the command line, and creating your own rule. The setup is now fully operational, and ready for the more advanced techniques in YARA involving directory scanning, rule optimization, and integration with other security tools.

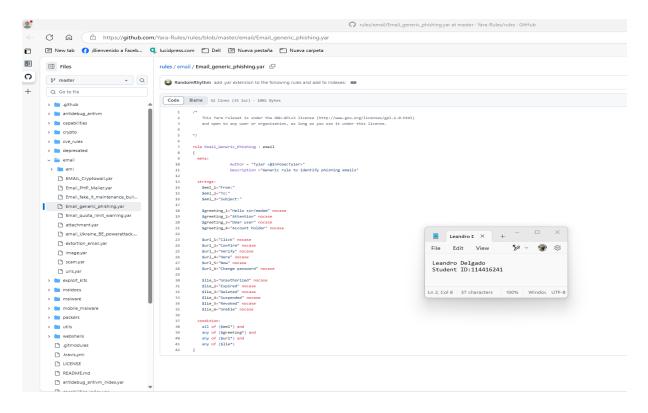
Task 2. Work on Yara rules available at github - 2%

Video about rules

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BM23 H2GGMA

Step 1. Connect to the link:

Consult YARA documentation and write the comment to this YARA rule, which is one of the email set of rules. Describe in details what kind of filtering is established by this rule.



The YARA rule can look for weapons used in phishing email composition and ascertain if the email body bears any of the patterns. The keywords and phrases observed in phishing emails are matched with the keywords and phrases that are being searched for. When the rule begins, it tries to verify the file was scanned as an email from a few of the ordinary headers associated with emails: "From:", "To:", and "Subject:". If they do not show up, then the file will not be considered an email and won't be tagged as one. Generic openings for these types of emails, such as "Hello sir/madam", "Dear user", or "Attention", are being searched for as those commonly used in phishing attempts to impersonally address victims. Realistically, an organization should customize the email with the actual name of the recipient rather than using a general greeting.

Next on the radar are words suggesting an immediate action, like "Click", "Confirm", "Verify", and "Change password". Such words could entice their users into clicking rogue links or divulging credentials in a phishing attempt. Then follow words that instill insecurity, words such as "Unauthorized", "Suspended", "Revoked", and "Deleted". These dictionary words exert pressure on the recipient to act more quickly with an unnecessary sense of urgency when employed in the context of emails. For any instance to be deemed a phishing instance, a list of all these conditions

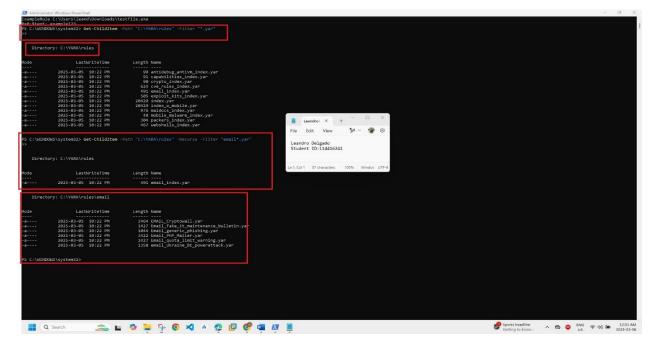
must be satisfied: It is an email, has at least one suspicious greeting, has at least one urgent call to action, and has at least one word based on fear. If all above conditions are satisfied, then YARA will flag it as a possible phish. The policy would allow security professionals to efficiently assess possible phishing attempts and effectively react. By running this rule in YARA, users can get ahead of the malicious emails before any damage can be done.

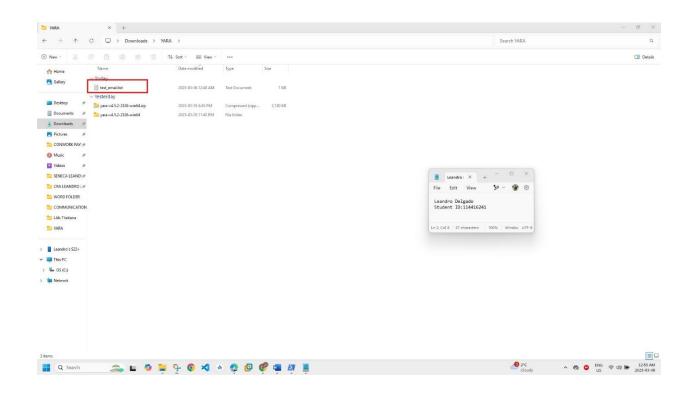
Step 2. Work with Yara documentation to see in more details how to run the rules:

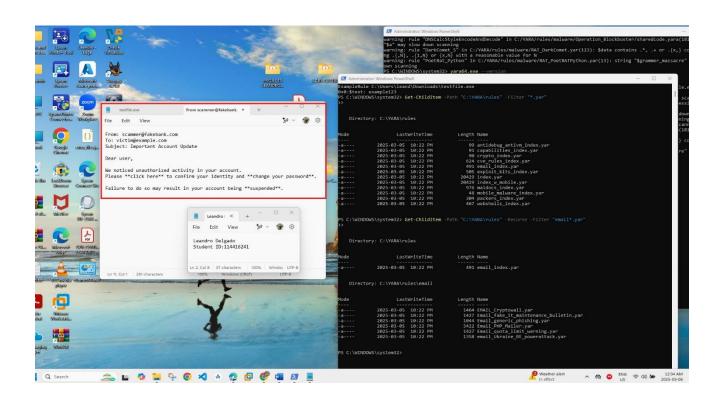
Running YARA from the command-line — yara 4.2.1 documentation

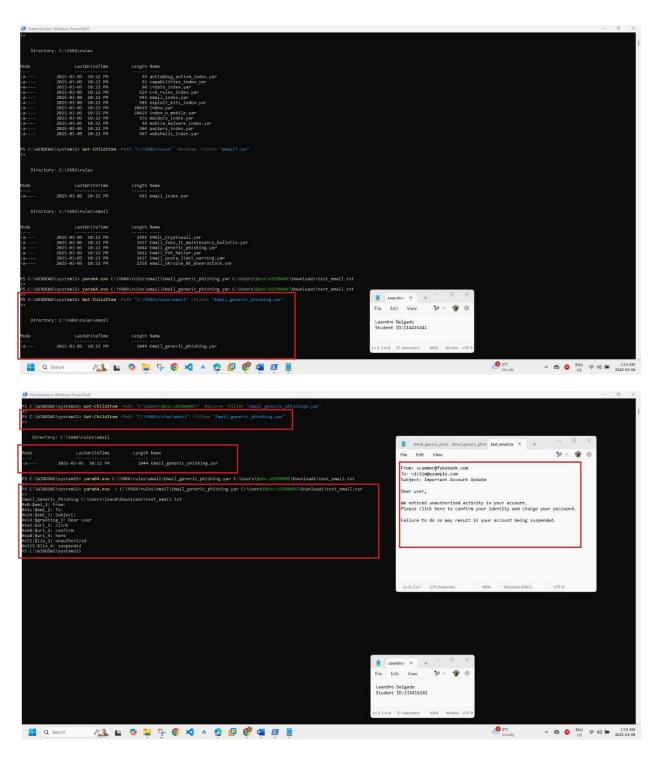
Generate your own sample content. It should contain words suitable to test the rule. Following recommendations, run the downloaded rule against your sample. You should emulate the content to run the rule.











Various key ingredients of how to use YARA for phishing email detection were involved in the process. YARA installation onto the system was successfully done in the C:\YARA directory and was later confirmed by command-line invocation. Next step was to obtain a set of YARA rules by cloning a GitHub repository from where various predefined rules for detecting malware, phishing, and other threats could be obtained. After setting up the rules, the specific rule file for phishing emails, Email_Generic_Phishing.yar, was identified within the C:\YARA\rules\email\ directory. This rule was examined and found to have logic

to detect phishing indicators such as standard email templates (From: To:, Subject:), suspicious greetings (Dear User, Attention), urgent call-to-action words (Click here, Confirm, Verify), and fear-inducing words (Unauthorized, Suspended, Revoked).

The Email_Generic_Phishing rule was tested against an actual phishing email that was created and saved as test_email.txt. The email contained classic phishing language asking the recipient to verify his account because unauthorized activity was suspected. YARA returned no results initially, prompting the need for changes. Fine-tuning was done so the email was within the rule's filtering conditions; yara64.exe C:\YARA\rules\email\Email_generic_phishing.yar C:\Users\\$env: USERNAME\Downloads\test_email.txt was re-executed. This time, YARA found a multitude of phishing indicators in the email: suspicious greetings, links, and urgent warning.

Summary

This process showcased the function of YARA in attempting to detect phishing by scanning emails for predefined malicious patterns. Now that setup is complete, further improvements to the rule could include incorporating more phishing characteristics or testing with other phishing samples. The knowledge obtained during this experiment could then be extended by investigating other available YARA rules like those used for malware detection or creating their own rules for further security analysis.