Module 12: Malware Forensics

Scenario

Malicious software or malware is the most prevalent threat to the IT industry. These malicious programs usually consist of codes developed by cybercriminals that are designed to gain unauthorized access to computing systems or network and steal sensitive data. Investigators should be aware of these malware programs as they need to use different malware forensics techniques to identify the method used by the malware for propagation and examine its impact on the system properties and network.

Attackers also use various methods to hide the presence of malware to avert forensics investigations. They embed malicious code in PDF files and Office documents to perform an attack. As an investigator performing malware analysis, you must be able to spot the suspicious file/documents in the suspect machine and collect it as a sample. You must know how to perform static analysis to look for known traces of malware, such as presence of malicious code, strings, or executables in the file, or execute them in a controlled environment to study their behavior and functionality in real-time using dynamic malware analysis methods. You can also use online resources to identify and examine malicious elements within a file.

Lab Objectives

The objectives of the lab are to explain the process of analyzing suspicious files and documents via both static and dynamic malware analysis methods to examine their functionality and impact on system properties and network as well as scanning them over online databases to look for malicious elements in them. Accomplishing these tasks will include:

- Examining a suspicious executable file using static analysis techniques
- Performing analysis on an Emotet variant
- Analyzing a suspicious Microsoft Word document

Overview of Malware Forensics

Malware forensics refers to the method of identifying and examining hidden malicious code or strings in any file or document via both static and dynamic analysis techniques. Malware analysis helps investigators get a general overview of the functionality and impact of a malicious specimen over system properties and network. Forensic examination performed on a malware sample shows how a malware works, what changes it makes to the system,

the process it creates to run and persist on the suspect system, and what IP addresses or ports it gets connected to.

Lab Tasks

Recommended labs to assist you in malware analysis:

- · Performing static analysis on a suspicious file
- Performing system behaviour analysis
- Forensic examination of a suspicious Microsoft Office document

Lab 1: Performing Static Analysis on a Suspicious File

Lab Scenario

Jacob, employed at an accounting firm, noticed that his computer has been behaving strangely for past few days. It often becomes unresponsive and restarts on its own. At times, applications also start to run even when he has not opened them. Suspecting something fishy, Jacob discussed this problem with his manager, who, in turn, got in touch with a digital forensic agency.

Robert, a forensic investigator, contacted Jacob and examined his Office system. Robert learnt that Jacob often visits different websites and downloads files from various online sources for professional purposes. Robert browsed through all the websites that Jacob has visited in the last 2 weeks and examined all the files downloaded and used on the system. After the examination, Robert collected one executable file that looked suspicious. Robert now needs to use various static malware analysis techniques to see if the file has any malicious functionality embedded in it.

Lab Objectives

Static analysis is the process of scanning a file for the presence of malicious code or strings and verifying its impact on the system and network properties without running it on the machine.

This lab will help you understand how to check any file for the presence of malicious codes or strings without executing the program. The objectives of this lab are as follows:

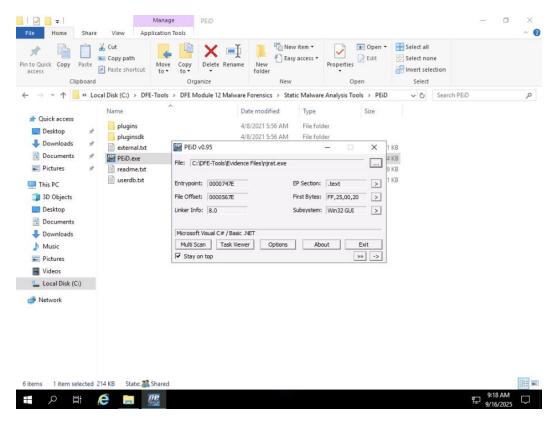
- Scanning the file to find any hidden or encrypted program or code
- Examining the file for the presence of suspicious elements
- Extracting and analyzing its PE headers

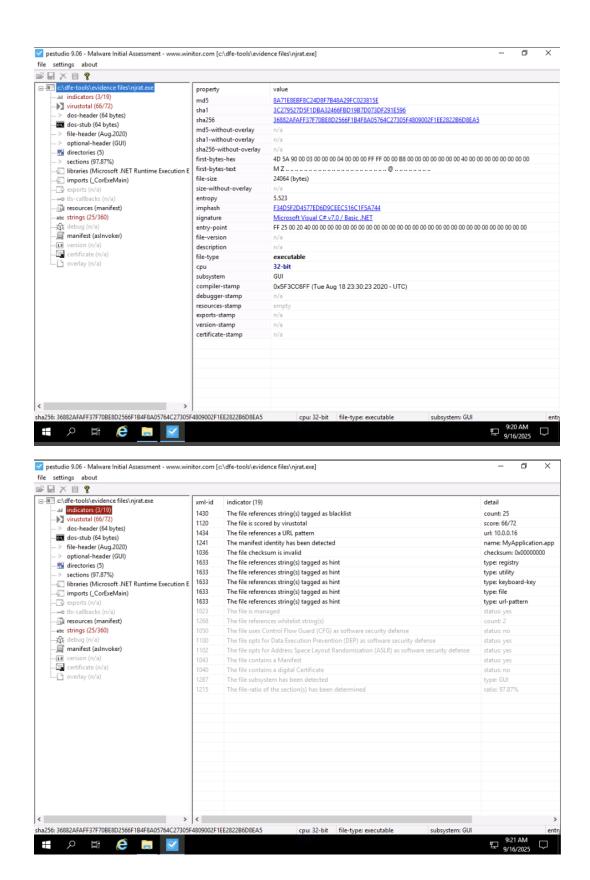
- Identifying malicious strings embedded within the file
- Finding linked libraries and dependencies of the file

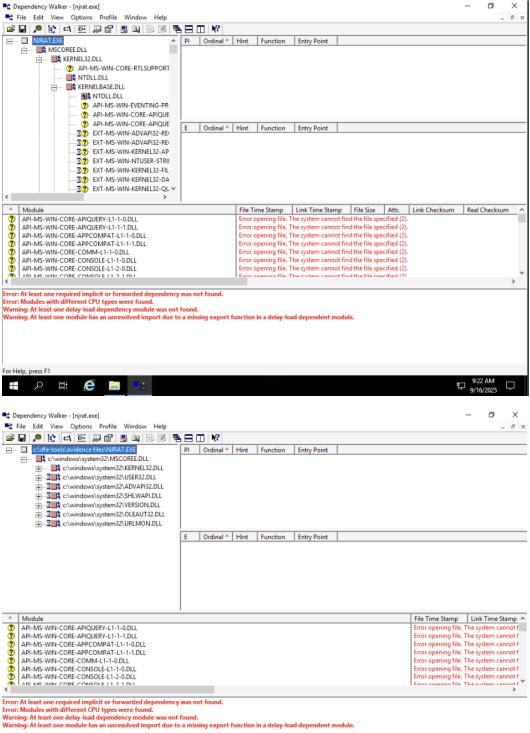
Overview of the Lab

This lab familiarizes you with the process of performing static analysis on a suspicious file using tools such as **PEiD**, **Pestudio**, **Dependency Walker**.

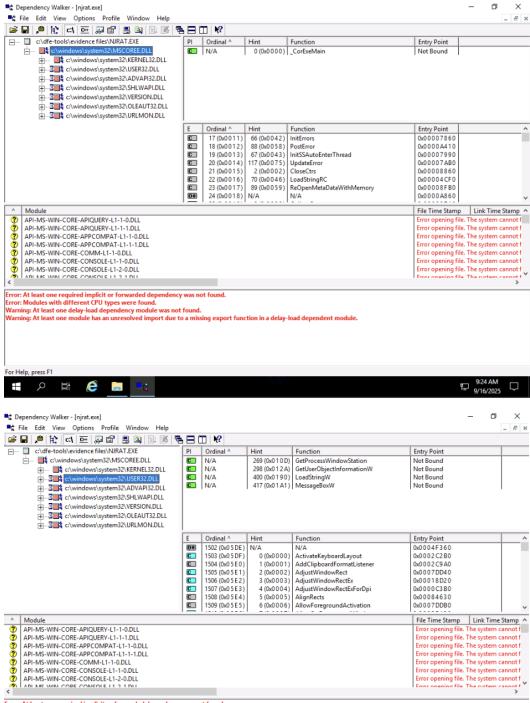
Malicious files often obfuscate their contents by using packers to evade detection. Hence, you need to check whether the suspect file contains any hidden or encrypted program or code and what kind of packer has been used to encrypt it.





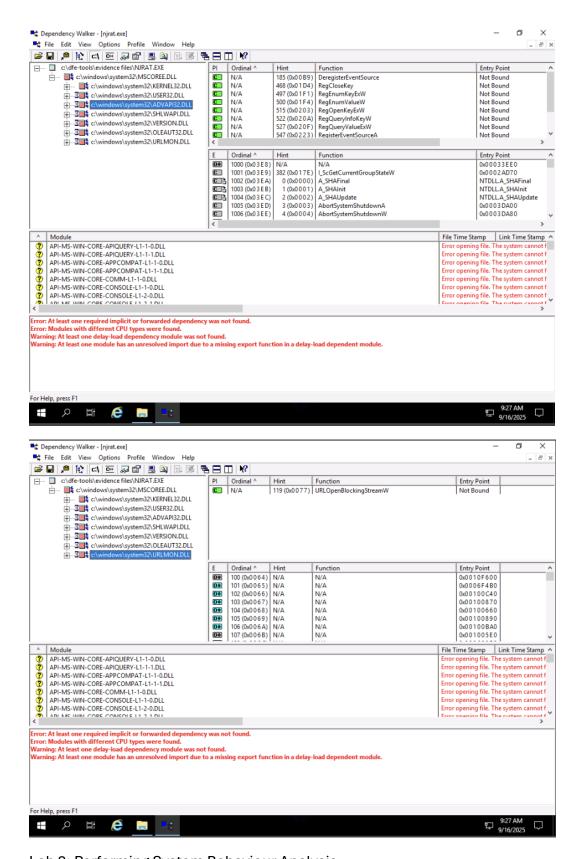






Error: At least one required implicit or forwarded dependency was not found.
Error: Modules with different CPU types were found.
Warning: At least one delay-load dependency module was not found.
Warning: At least one module has an unresolved import due to a missing export function in a delay-load dependent module.





Lab 2: Performing System Behaviour Analysis

Lab Scenario

Since its discovery in 2014, Emotet has been one of the most destructive malware to affect government, public, and private entities alike by stealing sensitive information such as users' banking credentials, locally stored IDs and passwords, etc. Emotet is a kind of banking Trojan that spreads via emails containing malicious attachments or links. When the main Emotet module is unloaded on the target system, it downloads binary files that contain the actual payload, or distribute other malware such as Zeus Panda, TrickBot, and IcedID. It also collects sensitive information and stealthily connects to its Command and Control (C2) server to either receive further instructions or export the stolen data.

By constantly changing its identifiable features, Emotet can easily evade detection by traditional anti-virus engines. The main Emotet module is heavily obfuscated which is resolved dynamically during runtime. As an investigator, you need to examine the infection lifecycle of Emotet malware in real-time -how it unloads itself into a system and spread the infection by using both system and network properties.

Lab Objectives

Emotet is originally known to belong to a malware family of banking Trojans that mostly spread via the distribution of spam/phishing emails with malicious hyperlinks or attachments. Once it gains access to any system, it downloads additional modules of payloads with malicious functions.

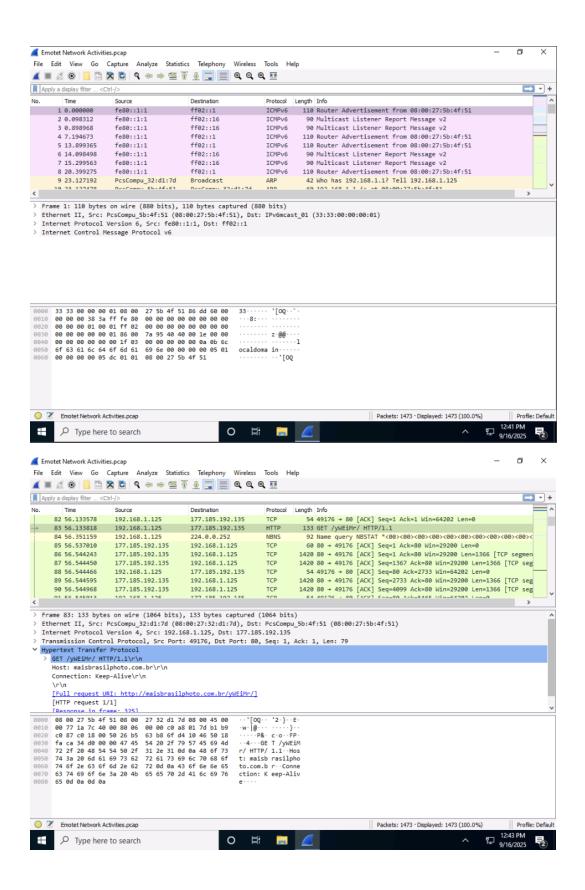
The objective of this lab is to provide you with a hands-on experience of how the Emotet malware variants operate when they are executed on the system in real-time.

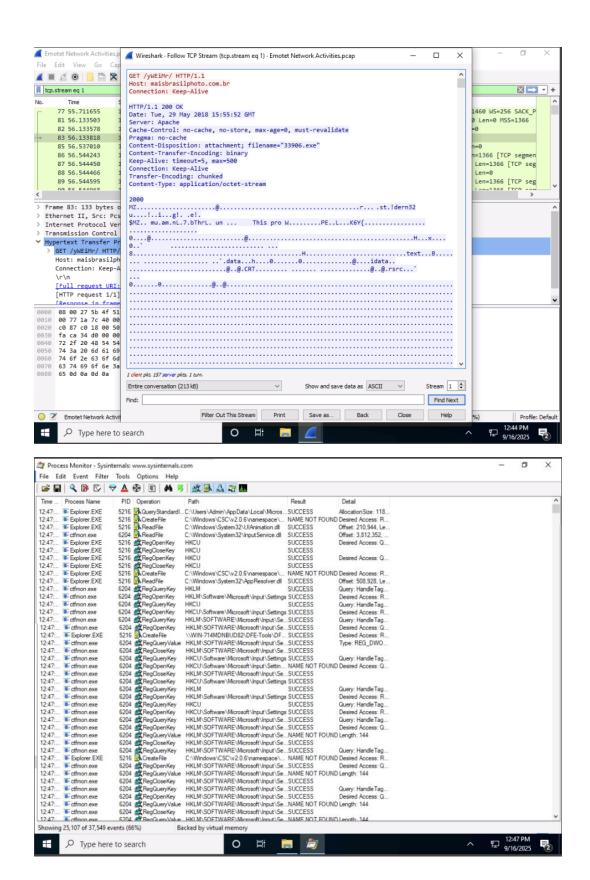
Overview of the Lab

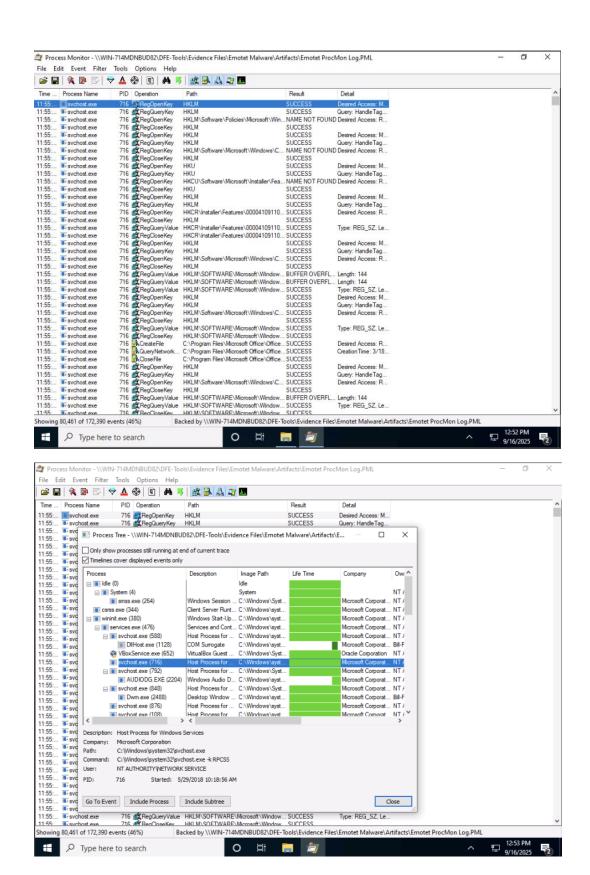
This lab familiarizes you with the process of examining how a variant of Emotet malware interacts with the target system and its network properties in real-time using tools such as Process Monitor and Wireshark.

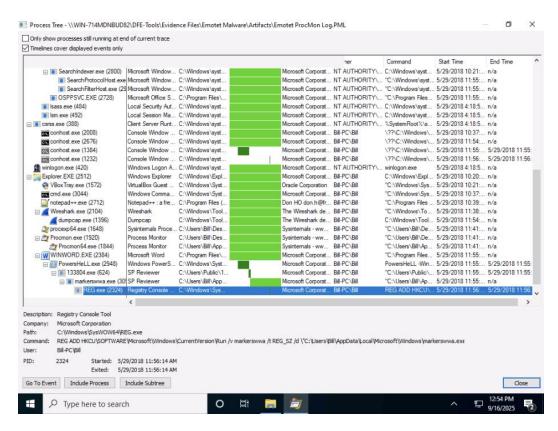
It is generally recommended to take a **snapshot** of the **forensic workstation** before running any malware specimen so that it can be reverted to its original state if it starts malfunctioning. However, you are **not required** to take any **snapshot** of the **Windows Server 2019** virtual machine before starting this lab as we will not be dealing with any active variant of **Emotet malware** here. As a result, its execution will not pose any harm on the system's performance.

Due to lab requirements, I was unable to fully complete the Emotet system behavior analysis portion of review a Word document, as it required signing in with a personal Microsoft account, which I could not provide.









Lab 3: Forensic Examination of a Suspicious Microsoft Office Document

Lab Scenario

Richard, an employee from the finance team of an Austrian company, got an email from their vendor regarding the payment of invoice. The email had the invoice attached in form of a Microsoft Word document. As it was already the end of the month, Richard downloaded and opened the Word document to process the invoice. After some time, his system started malfunctioning. Suspecting something to be wrong, Richard informed the cybersecurity team of his company to probe into the matter.

Jason from the cyber forensic wing was assigned to the case. As a part of the investigation, Jason monitored the Richard's compromised machine, disconnected it from the network, and collected the suspicious Word document. He now needs to parse the suspicious Word document code via forensic tools and see whether the document contains any malicious strings or code.

Lab Objectives

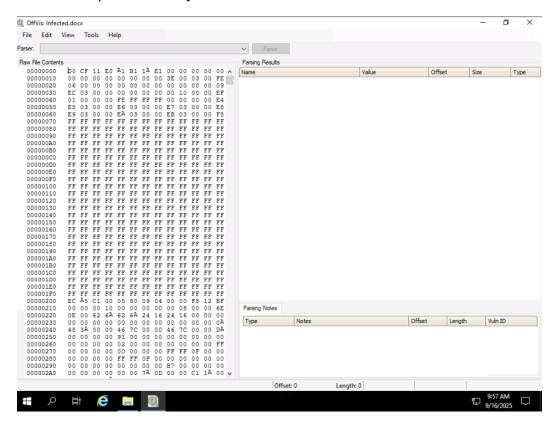
MS Office files such as Word documents and Excel sheets often act as carriers in spam campaigns since attackers try to transmit a packed executable masqueraded as a

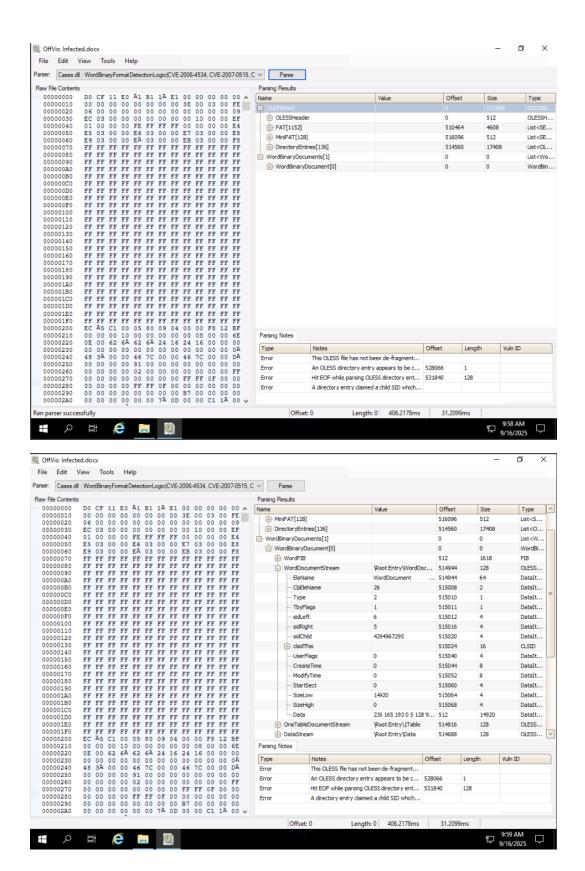
document. Investigators, therefore, need to know how to analyze a suspicious MS Office document and find malicious code or strings without executing the file on the system.

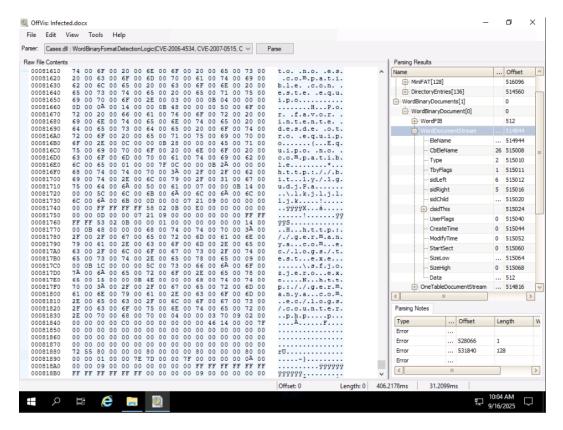
The objective of this lab is to help you understand how to perform static analysis on any suspicious MS Office document and see whether it contains any malicious elements or code.

Overview of the Lab

In this lab, we will parse and examine the Word document using OffVis tool to know more about its impact on the system and the network.







Module 12: Malware Forensics - Summary

This module focused on analyzing and understanding malware through both static and dynamic forensic techniques. In Lab 1, we performed static analysis on a suspicious executable file to identify hidden or encrypted code, PE headers, libraries, and malicious strings using tools such as PEiD, Pestudio, and Dependency Walker. Lab 2 explored the behavior of an Emotet variant, examining how it interacts with the system and network properties in real-time using Process Monitor and Wireshark. Due to lab requirements, I was unable to fully complete the Emotet analysis portion, as it required signing in with a personal Microsoft account. Lab 3 involved performing forensic examination of a suspicious Microsoft Word document to detect any embedded malicious code or strings using the OffVis tool. The labs collectively provided hands-on experience in identifying malware functionality, infection vectors, and potential system impact.