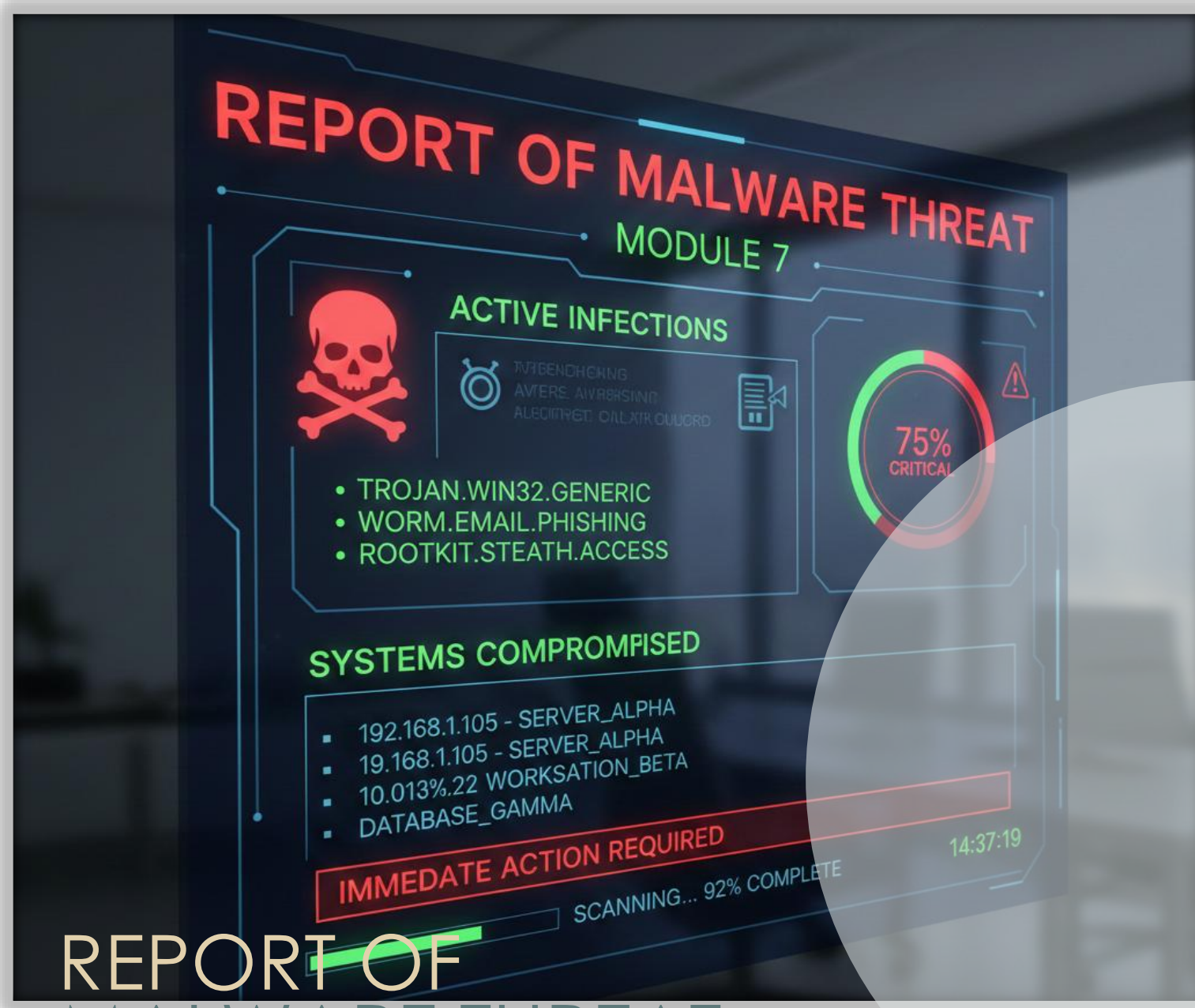

REPORT OF MALWARE THREAT

BY SACHCHITANAND YADAV

MALWARE THREAT MODULE - 7

Learning Objectives -

- Explain different malware threats and their categories concepts.
- Describe how njRAT Trojans operate.
- Perform static and dynamic malware analysis using common tools.
- Monitor system, process, and network activity for malicious behavior.
- Explain Malware Countermeasures

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6. Infecting a Target System Using a Virus
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7.3 Corrective Countermeasures
7.4 Key Malware Countermeasures
7.5 Conclusion

8. Module Summary

Malware Threat Concepts: -

Malware Threat

What is Malware?

Malware — short for *malicious software* — is any program created with harmful intent. Its mission? To break things, steal what isn't theirs, or quietly slip into systems where it has no business being. Attackers deploy malware to gain unauthorized access, extract sensitive data, disrupt operations, or simply cause chaos for fun or profit.

Types of Malwares

1. Virus

- **How it works:** Infects legitimate files or programs and spreads when those files are executed.
- **Impact:** Corrupts data, deletes files, slows systems, and causes crashes.
- **User action required:** Yes (opening the infected file).
- **Example:** ILOVEYOU virus.

2. Worm

- **How it works:** Spreads automatically across networks without user interaction.
- **Impact:** Consumes network resources, installs malicious payloads, or crashes systems.
- **Self-replication:** Yes.
- **Examples:** SQL Slammer, WannaCry.

3. Trojan Horse

- **How it works:** Pretends to be legitimate software to trick the user. After installation, it opens a hidden backdoor.
- **Impact:** Remote access for attackers, data theft, installation of secondary malware.
- **Example:** Zeus Trojan.

Common Ports Used by Trojans

Port Number	Trojan Name	Port Number	Trojan Name
23432	Asylum	31338	Net Spy
31337	Back Orifice	31339	Net Spy
18006	Back Orifice 2000	139	Nuker
12349	Bionet	44444	Prosiak
6667	Bionet	8012	Ptakks
80	Codered	7597	Qaz
21	DarkFTP	4000	RA
3150	Deep Throat	666	Ripper
2140	Deep Throat	1026	RSM
10048	Delf	64666	RSM
23	EliteWrap	22222	Rux
6969	GateCrash	11000	Senna Spy
7626	Gdoor	113	Shiver
10100	Gift	1001	Silencer
21544	Girl Friend	3131	SubSari

Port Number	Trojan Name	Port Number	Trojan Name
7777	GodMsg	1243	Sub Seven
6267	GW Girl	6711	Sub Seven
25	Jesrto	6776	Sub Seven
25685	Moon Pie	27374	Sub Seven
68	Mspy	6400	Thing
1120	NetBus	12345	Valvoline

4. Ransomware

- **How it works:** Encrypts user data and demands payment for decryption.
- **Impact:** Data loss, financial damage, downtime in critical sectors.
- **Common victims:** Healthcare, finance, government, education.
- **Examples:** WannaCry, REvil.

5. Spyware

- **How it works:** Silently monitors user actions, such as keystrokes and browsing.
- **Impact:** Identity theft, financial fraud, stolen credentials.
- **Examples:** Keyloggers, banking trojans.

6. Adware

- **How it works:** Bombards the system with ads or redirects traffic to unsafe sites.
- **Impact:** System slowdown, tracking, and potential malware entry points.
- **Example:** Fireball.

7. Rootkit

- **How it works:** Hides deep inside the system to mask malicious activity and give attackers privileged access.
- **Impact:** Bypasses security tools, steals data, enables long-term espionage.
- **Detection difficulty:** Very high.

8. Botnet (Bot + Network)

- **How it works:** Turns infected devices into remotely controlled bots.
- **Impact:** Used for large-scale DDoS attacks, spam campaigns, and spreading malware.
- **Example:** Mirai Botnet.

9. Fileless Malware

- **How it works:** Lives in RAM instead of the hard drive, leaving almost no trace.
- **Impact:** Difficult for traditional antivirus to detect.
- **Example:** PowerShell-based attacks.

10. Scareware

- **How it works:** Shows fake security alerts to trick users into buying bogus software.
- **Impact:** Financial loss and risk of installing real malware.
- **Example:** Fake antivirus pop-ups.

Common Malware Delivery Methods

- Phishing emails and malicious attachments
- Infected USB drives / removable media
- Drive-by downloads from compromised websites
- Fake software updates
- Cracked software & illegal downloads
- Social engineering and fake apps
- Vulnerability exploitation

Attacking Phase.

Gaining Access to the Target System Using the njRAT Trojan

What Is a Trojan?

A computer Trojan is a malicious program disguised as legitimate software. Unlike viruses or worms, it does not self-replicate. Instead, it relies on user interaction to execute. Once activated, a Trojan can give an attacker unauthorized access to the target system, allowing them to steal data, manipulate files, monitor user activity, or completely compromise system integrity. Classic trick, modern damage.

Lab Scenario Overview

In this lab scenario, attackers leverage social engineering and digital deception to gain access to a target system using a Trojan. The attacker crafts a file that appears harmless—such as a movie, document, or utility—but secretly contains malicious code. When the victim downloads and executes the file, the Trojan activates and silently performs its predefined actions.

njRAT Trojan: -

njRAT (also known as **Bladabindi**) is a powerful **Remote Access Trojan (RAT)** designed to give attackers unauthorized remote control over Windows systems. Once installed on a victim machine, it allows the attacker to monitor activities, steal data, execute commands, and manipulate system resources—all without the user's knowledge.

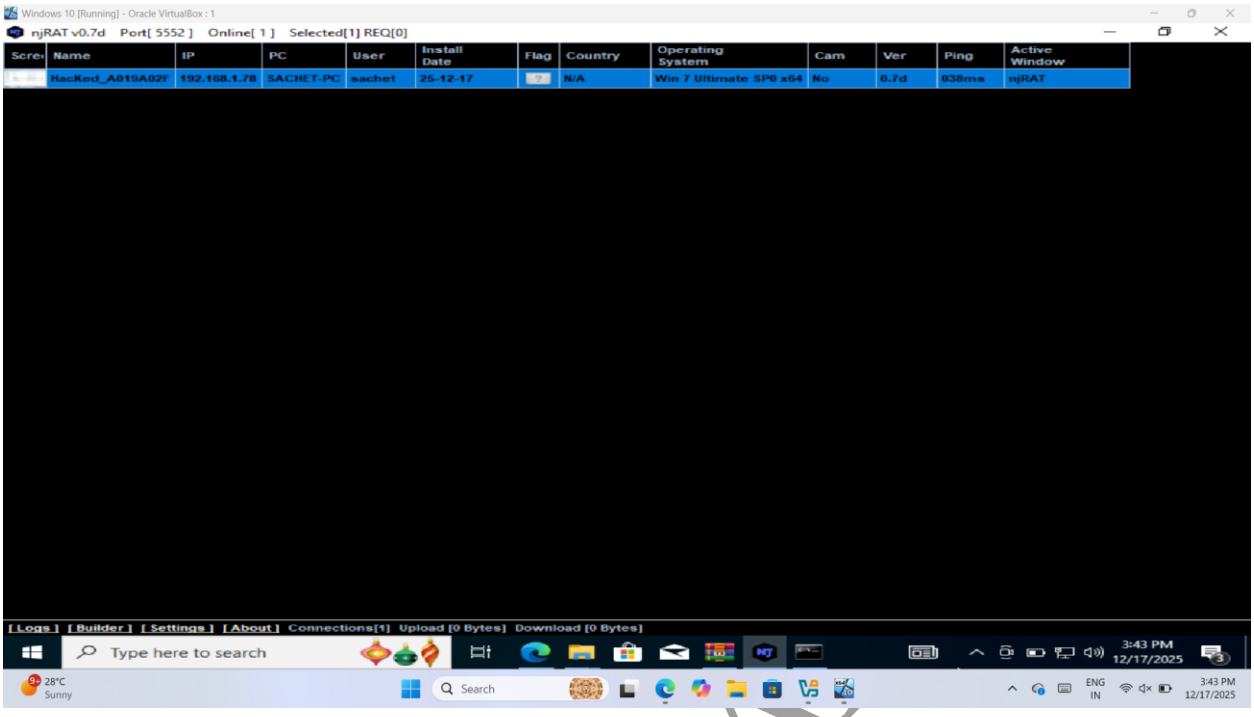
In this practical setup,

Attacker Machine: Windows 11

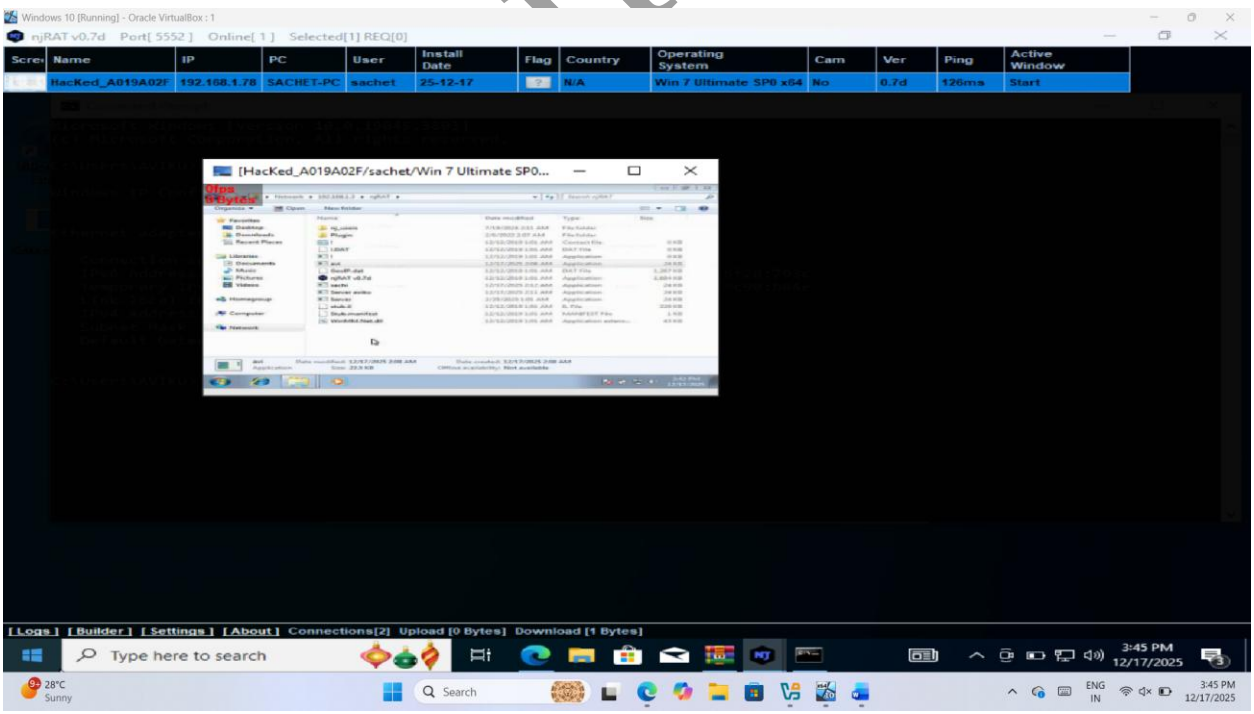
Target Machine: Windows 7

How to Download njRAT

1. Open a web browser on the attacker machine.
2. Search for: **"njRAT download GitHub"**
3. Download from the repository: **https://github.com/BlackAll9/NjRat.0.7D**
4. Open the main njRAT executable.
5. Start the program by selecting the "Start" option.
6. Proceed to the "Builder" section.
7. Now enter attacker machine (your machine ip) ip in host sections
8. Specify a name for the generated executable and click on build
9. Exe file created now share this folder or files to target machine
10. Return to the analyst machine to observe the connection within the evaluation setup.
11. Right-click inside the interface to access show options.
12. Open the manager panel to review the available controls.



13.Gaining Remote Access Done



Malware Analysis

Malware analysis refers to the detailed investigation of malicious software to understand how it works, where it came from, and what damage it can cause. The purpose is to uncover its functionality, identify its techniques, and determine how to detect, mitigate, or eliminate the threat effectively.

Types of Malware Analysis

1. **Static Malware Analysis**
2. **Dynamic Malware Analysis**

Static Malware Analysis

Static analysis focuses on studying the malware file *without actually running it*. In this method, an analyst reviews the file's internal structure—such as its code, embedded strings, headers, and metadata—to predict what the malware is designed to do.

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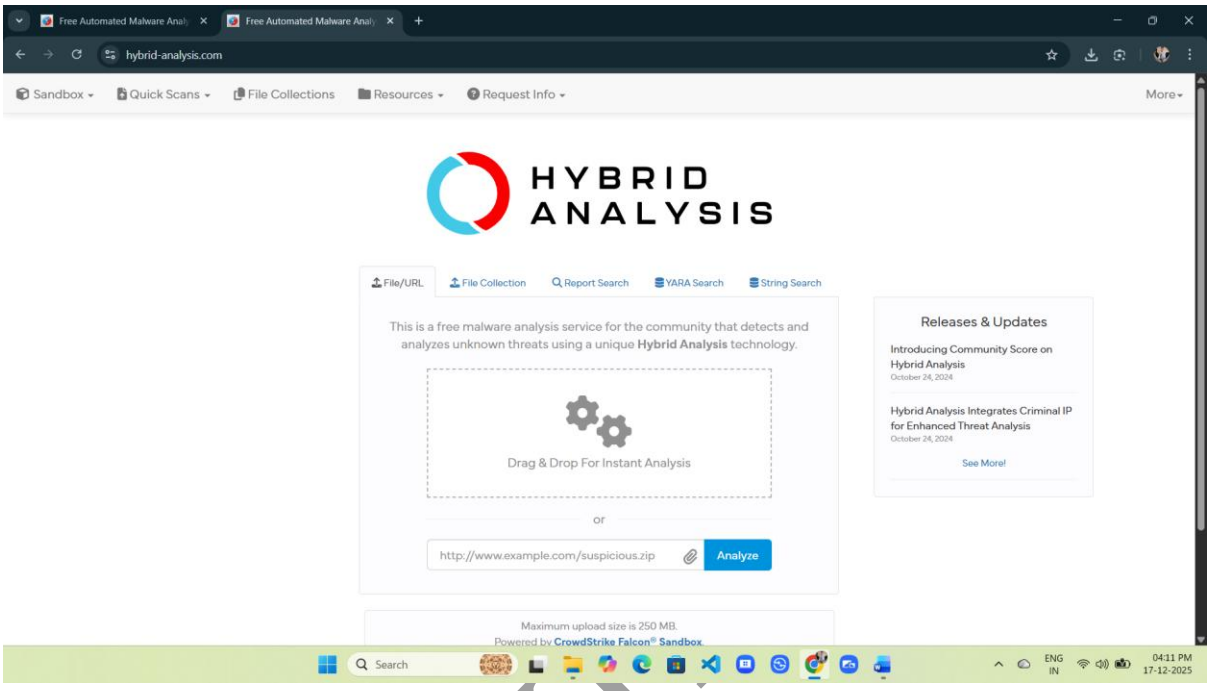
1. Static Analysis Using Hybrid Analysis Online Platform

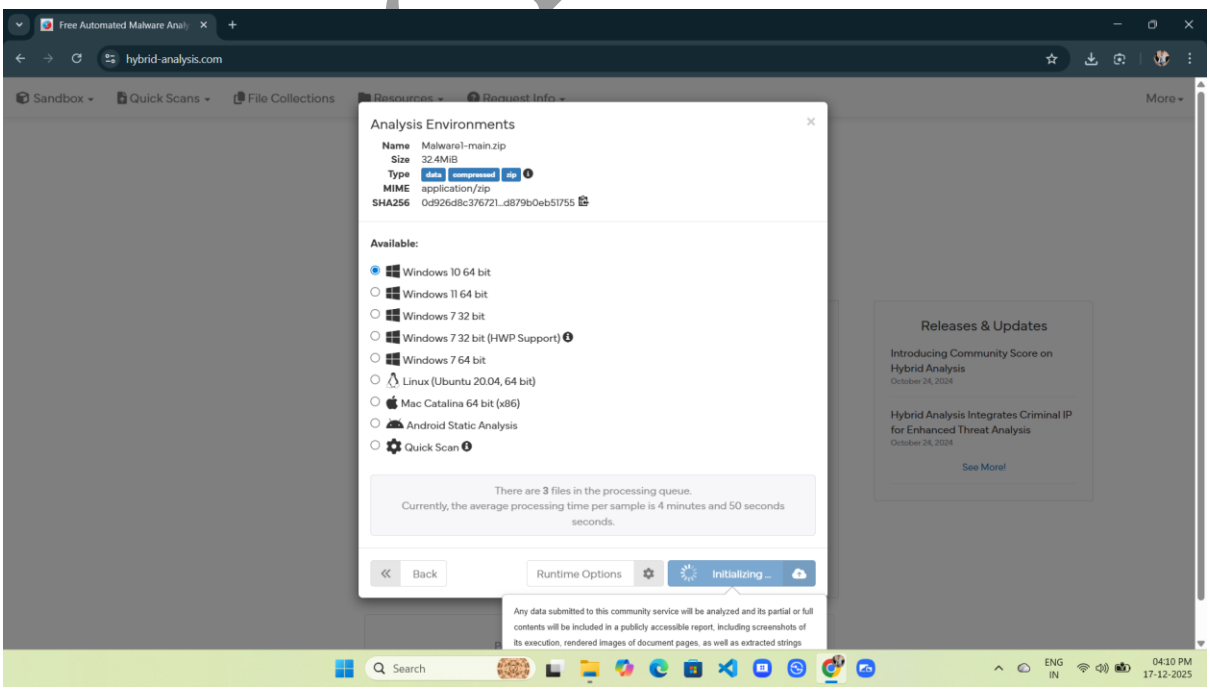
To perform basic static checks, you can use online malware-analysis tools that automatically examine the file and generate reports.

How to use the Hybrid Analysis platform:

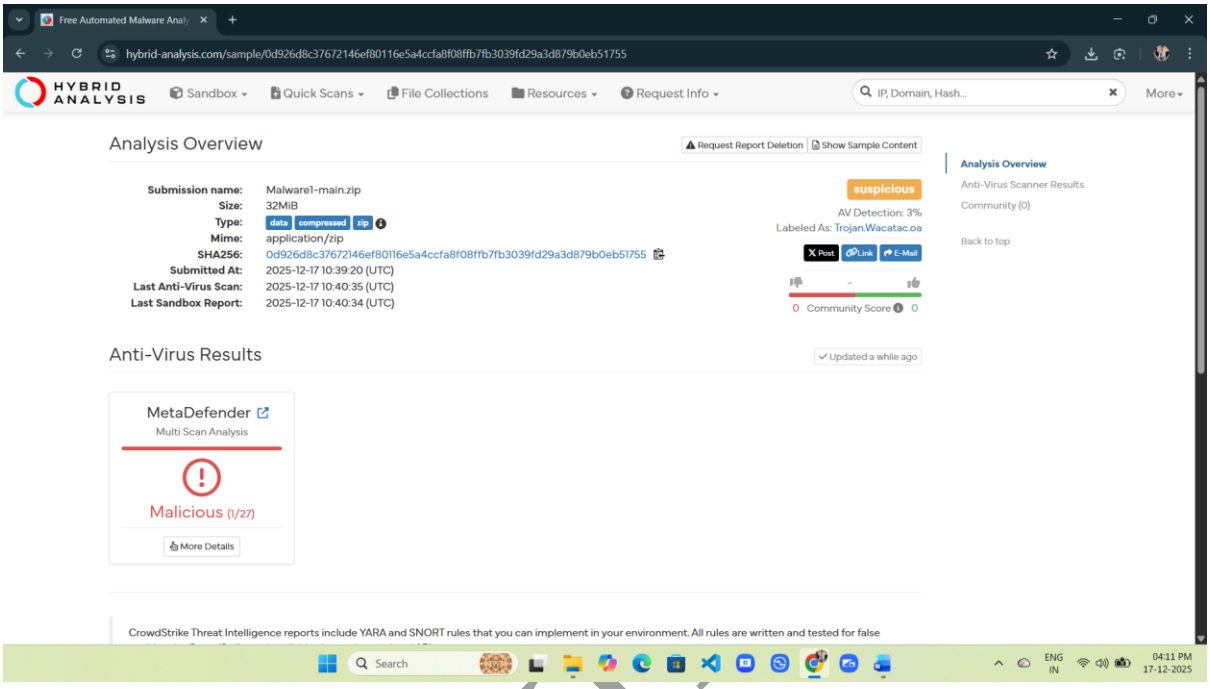
- Open any web browser and search for **"Hybrid Analysis"**.
- Go to the official site: https://www.hybrid-analysis.com/
- Upload the suspicious file for automatic static and behavioral inspection.

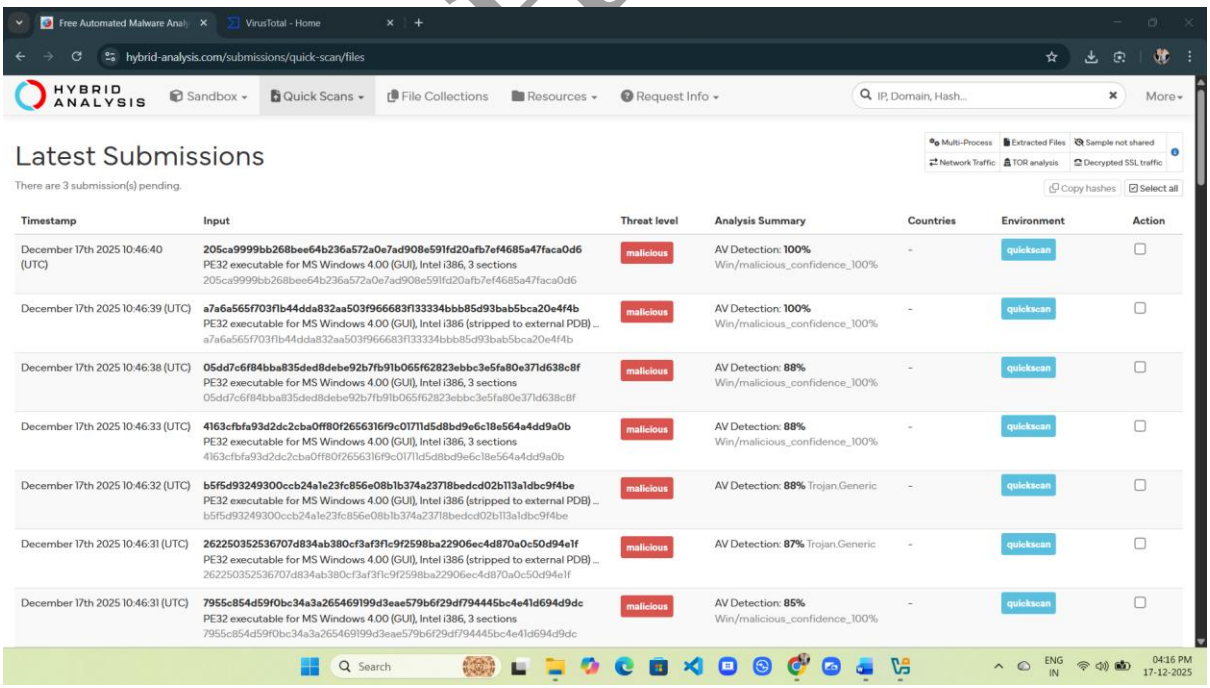
- Add file that you want to analys





• Here scan completed and it is a malicious file





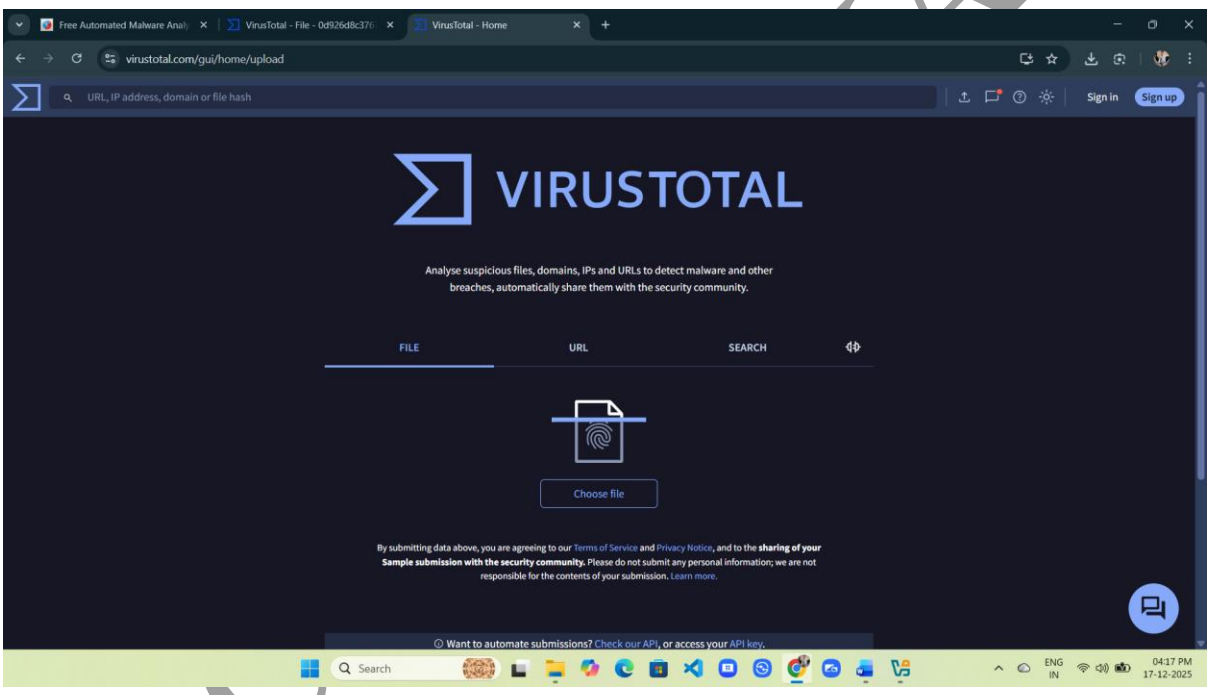
2.Static Malware Analysis Using Virus Total (Website)

How to use it -:

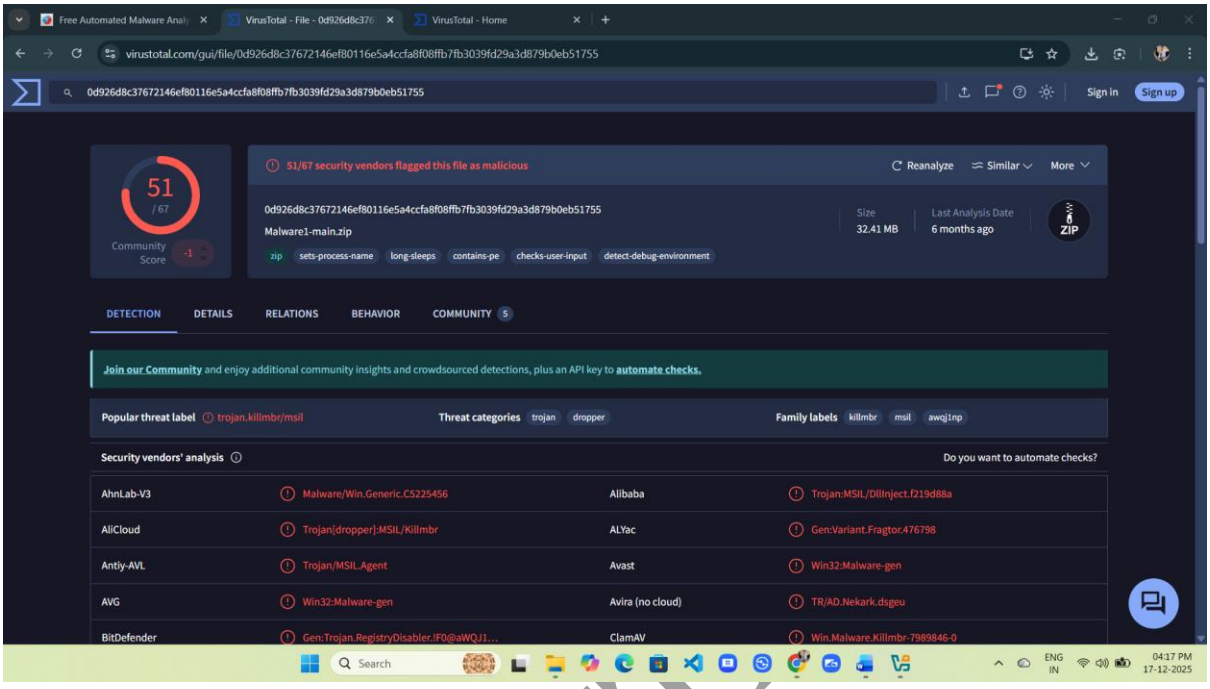
- Open Browser and search Virus Total

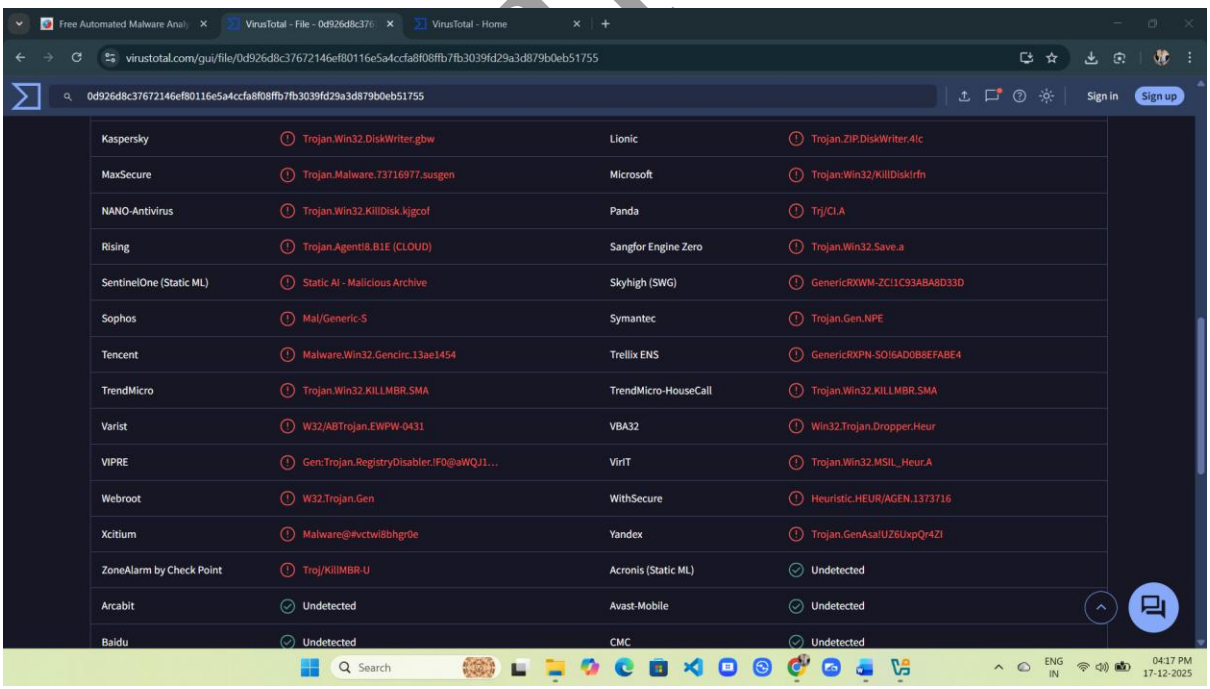
  Website -: https://www.virustotal.com/gui/home/upload

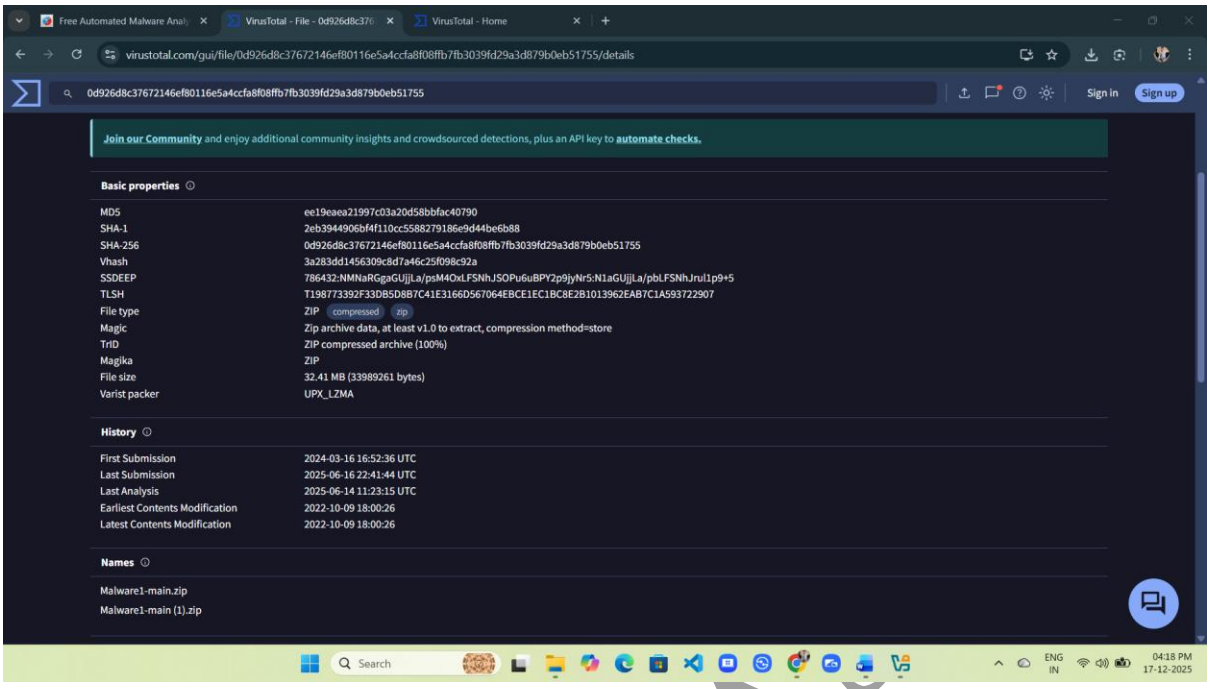
- Now, choose a file that want to scan



- Here scan completed and it is a malicious file






Free Automated Malware Anal
VirusTotal - File - 0d926d8c376
VirusTotal - Home
virustotal.com/gui/file/0d926d8c37672146ef80116e5a4ccfa8f08ffb7fb3039fd29a3d879b0eb51755/details
0d926d8c37672146ef80116e5a4ccfa8f08ffb7fb3039fd29a3d879b0eb51755
Sign in
Sign up
Join our Community and enjoy additional community insights and crowdsourced detections, plus an API key to automate checks.
Basic properties
MD5 ee19eaea21997c03a20d58bbfac40790
SHA-1 2eb3944906bf4f110cc558827986e9d44be6b88
SHA-256 0d926d8c37672146ef80116e5a4ccfa8f08ffb7fb3039fd29a3d879b0eb51755
Vhash 3a283dd1456309c8d7a46c25f098c92a
SSDEEP 786432:NMNaRGgaGUjjLa/psM4OxLFSNhJSOPu6uBPY2p9jyNr5:N1aGUjjLa/pbLFSNhJrul1p9+5
TLSH T198773392F33DB5D8B7C41E3166D567064EBCE1EC1BC8E2B1013962EAB7C1A593722907
File type ZIP compressed zip
Magic Zip archive data, at least v1.0 to extract, compression method=store
TrID ZIP compressed archive (100%)
Magika ZIP
File size 32.41 MB (33989261 bytes)
Varist packer UPX_LZMA
History
First Submission 2024-03-16 16:52:36 UTC
Last Submission 2025-06-16 22:41:44 UTC
Last Analysis 2025-06-14 11:23:15 UTC
Earliest Contents Modification 2022-10-09 18:00:26
Latest Contents Modification 2022-10-09 18:00:26
Names
Malware1-main.zip
Malware1-main (1).zip
Search
ENG
IN
04:18 PM
17-12-2025

3.Static Malware Analysis Using Detect It Easy (DIE)

Definition

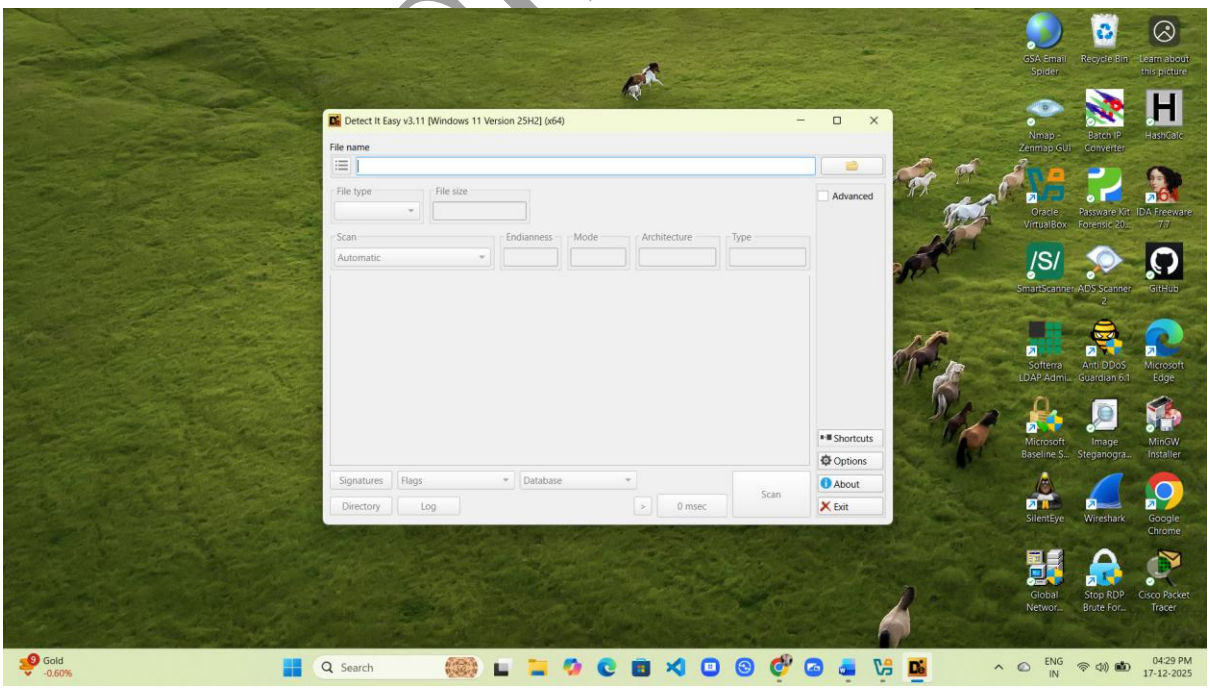
Static malware analysis is the art of understanding a suspicious file **without executing it**. No running, no detonating—just observation. Detect It Easy (DIE) is a lightweight analysis tool used to identify file type, compiler, packer, and basic characteristics of malware samples. Think of it as reading the enemy's diary without waking them up.

Working

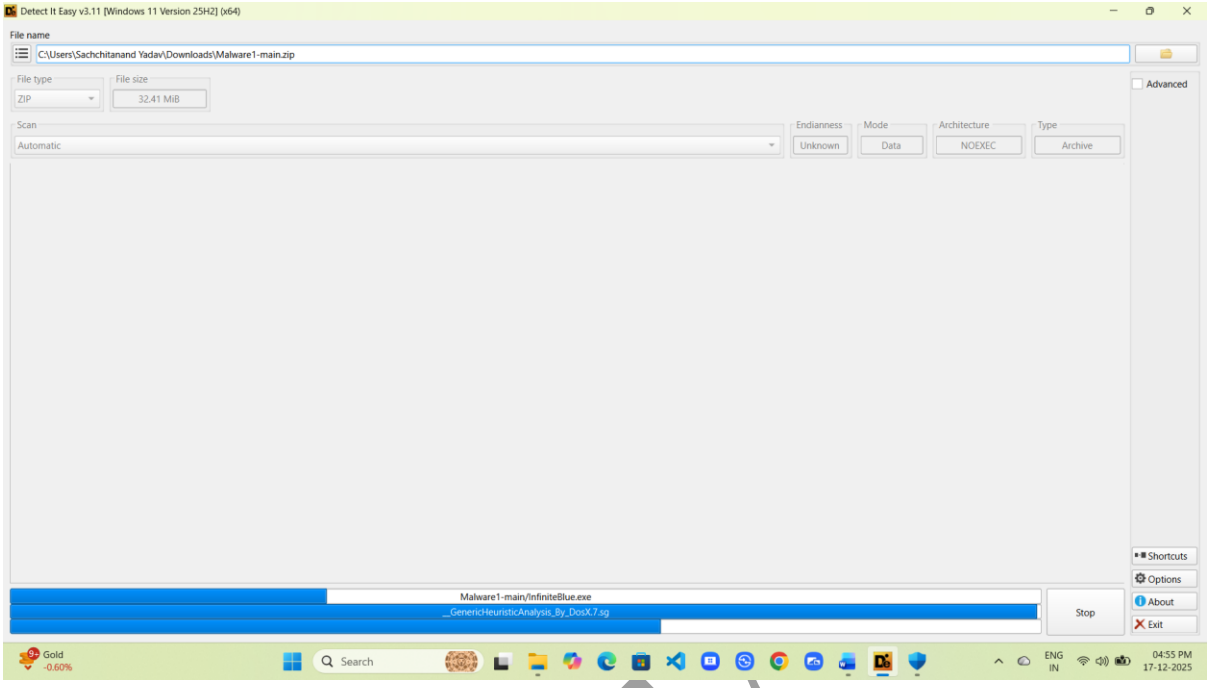
DIE scans the malware sample and analyzes its internal structure. It looks for signatures, entropy levels, and known packers to determine how the file was built and whether it's obfuscated or compressed. Since the file is never executed, the system stays safe—old-school caution, modern efficiency.

Steps

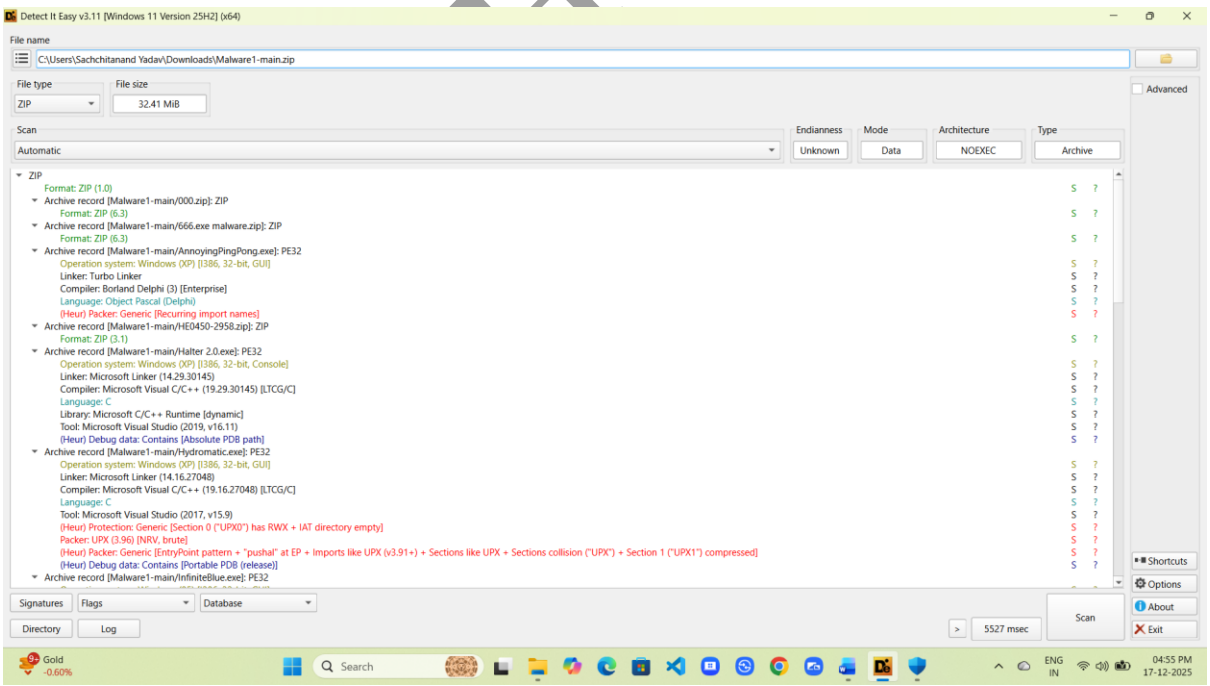
1. Launch Detect It Easy (DIE) on the analysis system.



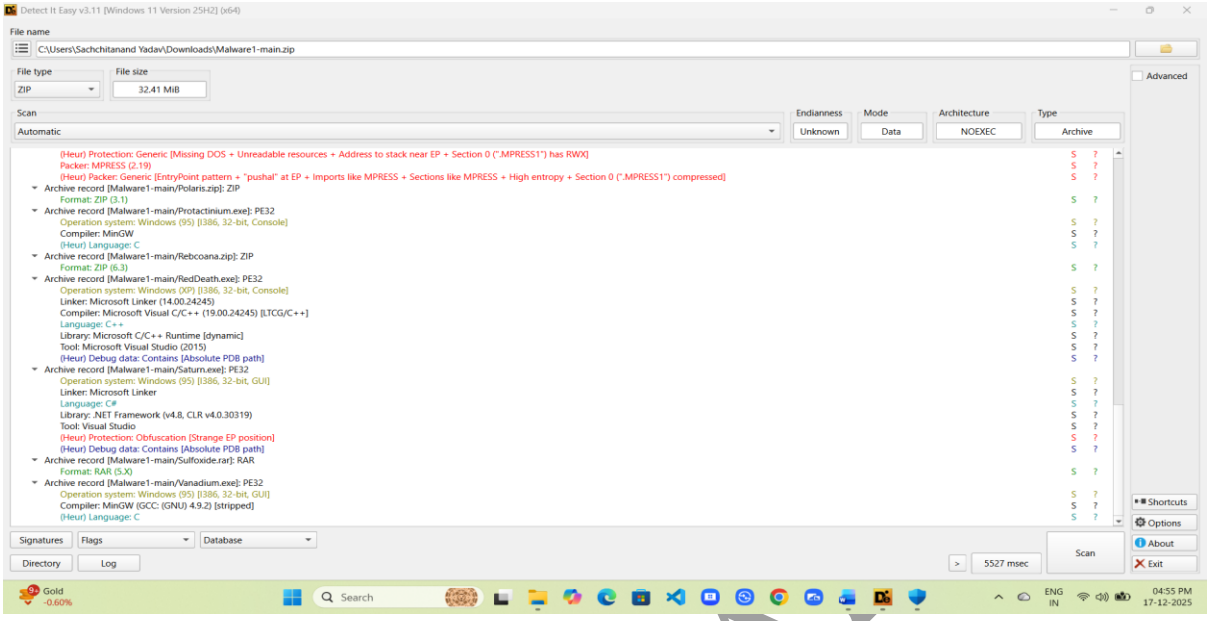
2. Load the suspicious executable file into the tool.



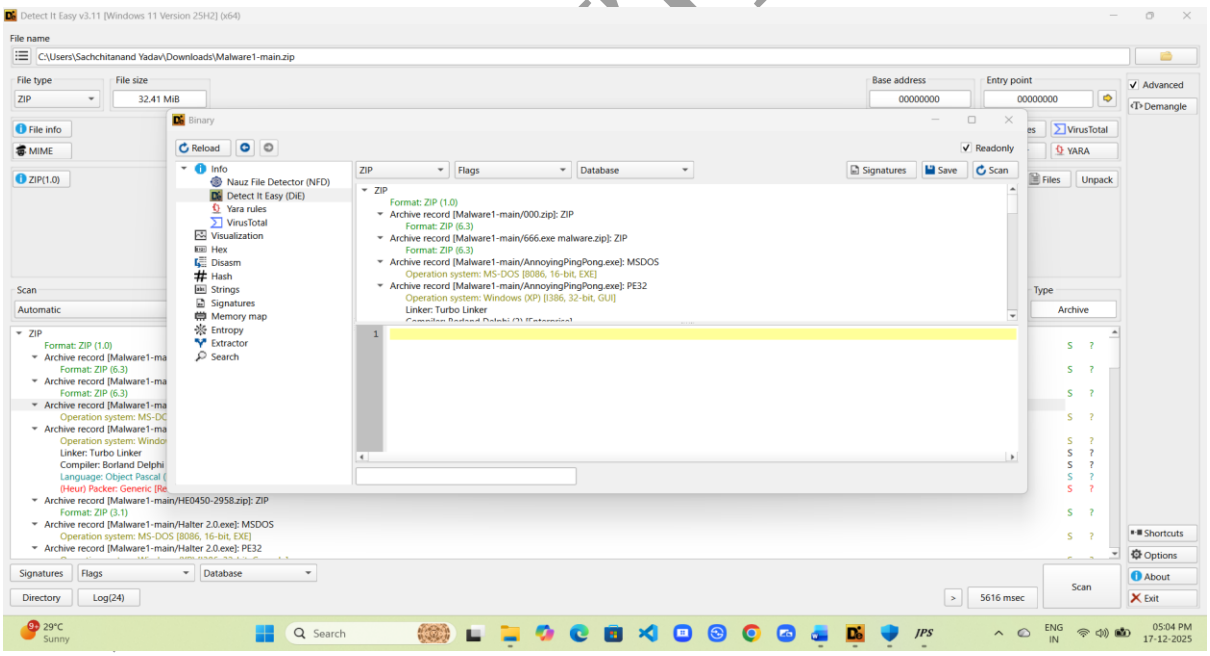
3. Examine detected information such as file format, compiler, packer, and entropy.



4. Analyze results to understand whether the file is packed or potentially malicious.



5. Document findings for further investigation or reporting.



Conclusion

Static analysis using DIE provides a safe and effective first look into malware behavior. It helps analysts identify threats early without risking system infection. The lesson is simple and timeless: observe before you act—because smart defense always starts with understanding.

4. Perform Malware Disassembly Using IDA

Definition

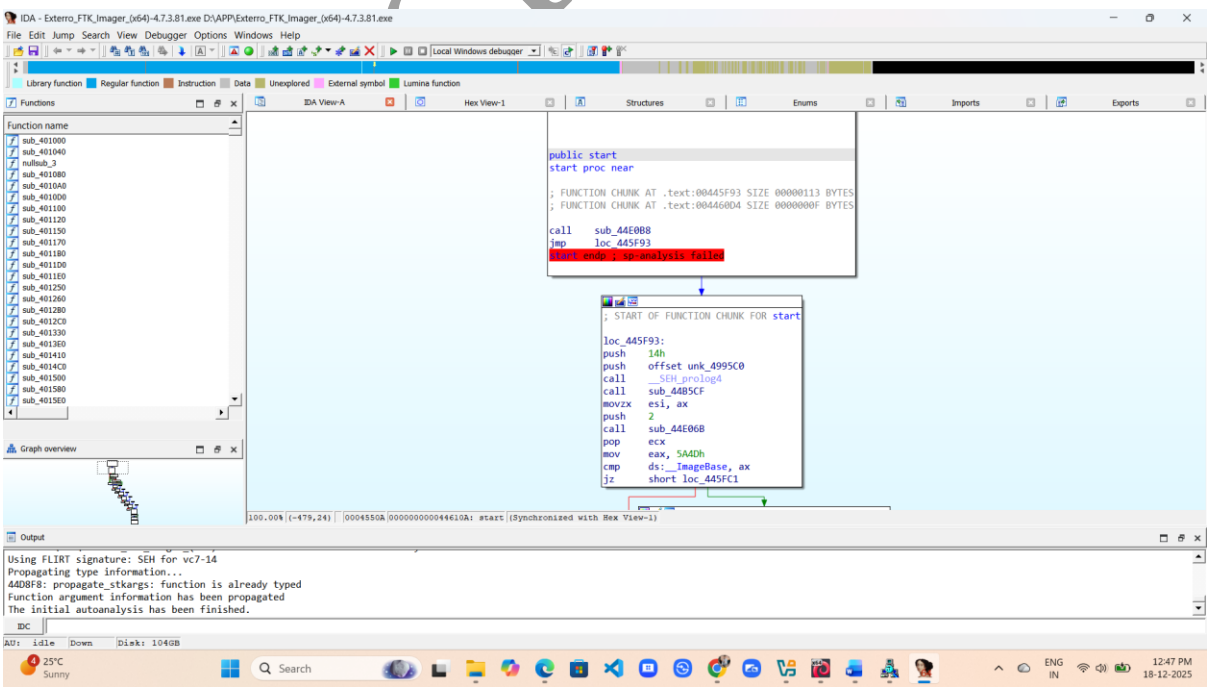
Malware disassembly is a static analysis technique used to study malicious programs by converting machine code into human-readable assembly code. IDA (Interactive Disassembler) is a widely used professional tool that helps analysts understand a program's internal logic **without executing it**.

Working

IDA analyzes the binary file and breaks it down into assembly instructions, functions, and code flow graphs. It allows analysts to trace program behavior, identify suspicious routines, API calls, and hidden logic. Since the malware is not run, the system remains safe—slow, careful analysis over reckless execution. Tradition wins.

Steps

1. Open IDA on a secure analysis system.
2. Load the suspicious executable file.
3. Allow IDA to analyze and disassemble the binary automatically.
4. Review functions, strings, and code flow to identify malicious behavior.
5. Note important findings for documentation and further analysis.



Conclusion

Malware disassembly using IDA provides deep insight into how malicious programs are structured and operate internally. It is a powerful technique for understanding threats, strengthening defenses, and improving incident response—proof that real security starts with patience, precision, and respect for fundamentals.

Dynamic Malware Analysis

Dynamic malware analysis involves running the suspicious file inside a controlled, isolated environment (sandbox or virtual machine) to directly observe how it behaves. This approach reveals its real-time actions, such as system changes, network activity, or process creation.

Working

Once executed, the malware interacts with the system as it normally would. Analysts monitor changes such as file creation, registry modification, process spawning, and network communication. Unlike static analysis, this method shows what the malware **actually does**, not just what it could do.

Process Monitoring Using TCPView

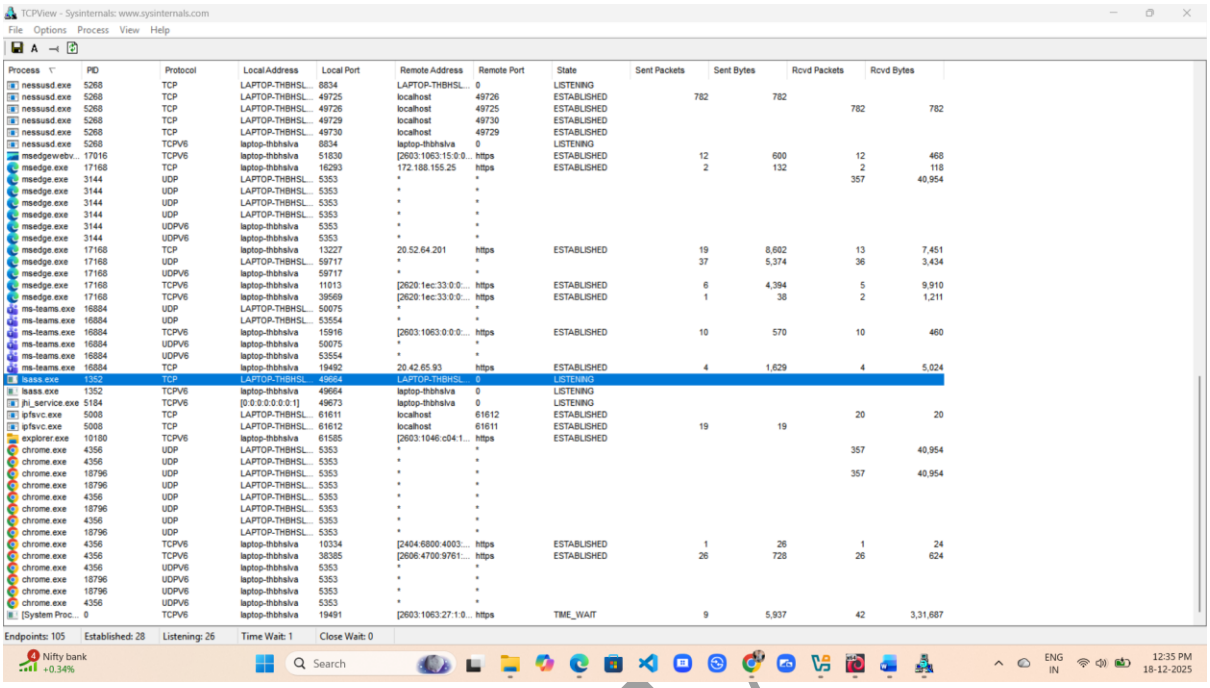
TCPView is a powerful network monitoring tool from Microsoft Sysinternals that shows all active TCP and UDP connections on a Windows system. It displays real-time details such as local and remote IP addresses, port numbers, connection states, and the exact processes (PIDs) using those connections. This makes it extremely useful for spotting suspicious programs or hidden malware communications.

How to Install TCPView:

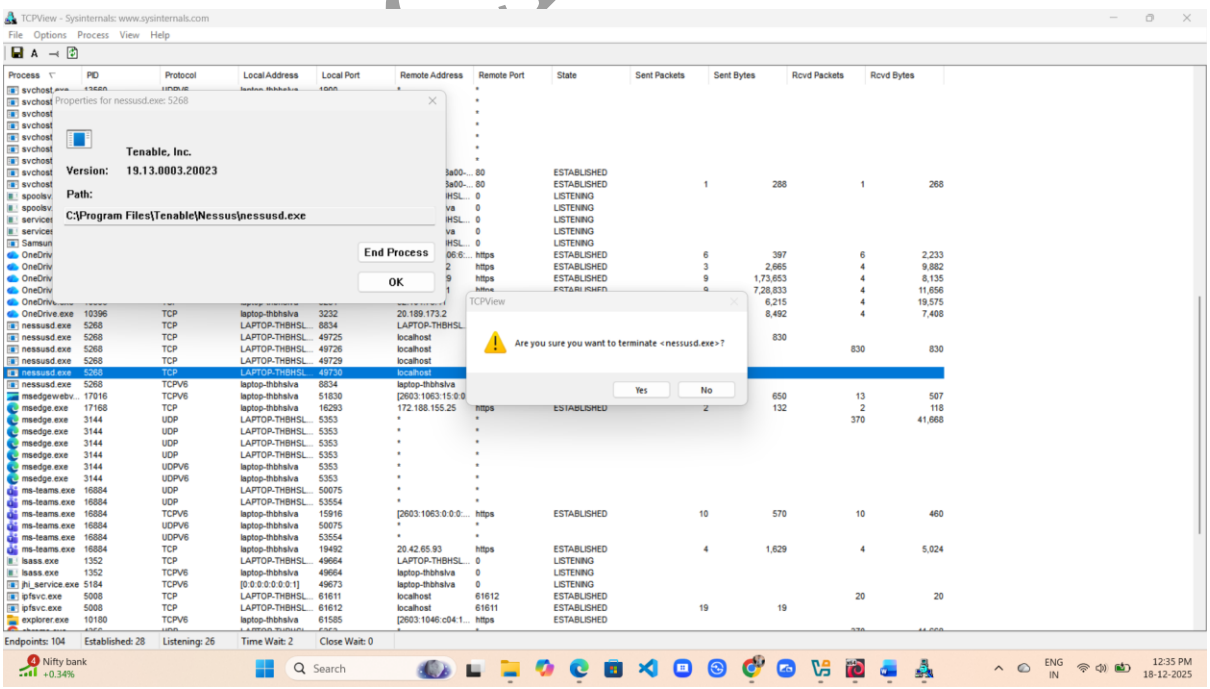
- Open your browser and search for **"TCPView download"**.

You can get the official version from the Microsoft Sysinternals website:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/sysinternals/downloads/tcpview

- After Download, Open It



• You can also see the path/location of running process, simply click on the running process



Conclusion

Dynamic malware analysis exposes the true intent of malicious software by watching it operate live. Tools like TCPView help uncover hidden network activity and command-and-control communication. The takeaway is timeless: trust behavior over promises—because malware always tells the truth when it thinks no one's watching.

Infecting a Target System Using a Virus

A computer virus is a self-replicating malicious program that spreads by attaching its code to legitimate executable files. Once activated, it operates without the knowledge or consent of the user, quietly doing its thing behind the curtain. Classic villain energy.

Lab Scenario

Viruses remain one of the oldest yet most persistent threats in modern computing. From personal laptops to enterprise networks, no system is truly immune. The true strength of a virus lies in its ability to reproduce—often repeatedly—based on parameters defined by its creator.

Virus Creation Using JPS Virus Maker

The JPS Virus Maker is a legacy malware-generation tool that allows the creation of customized malicious programs by enabling predefined behaviors. These behaviors may include automatic execution at system startup, forced system shutdown, disruption of user input devices, interference with system services, and termination of operating system processes.

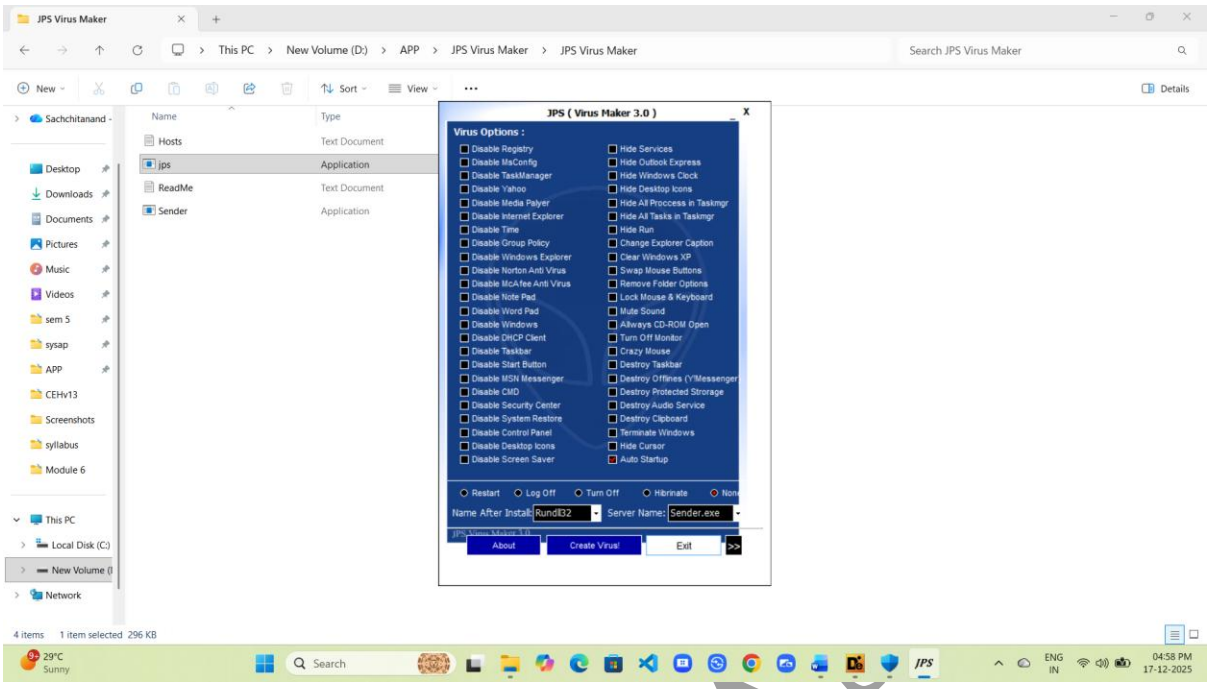
From a cybersecurity education perspective, such tools are discussed **only as proof-of-concept artifacts**. Ethical hackers and penetration testers study them to understand how malware operates, how attackers abuse system privileges, and how defensive controls can be evaluated against real-world threats.

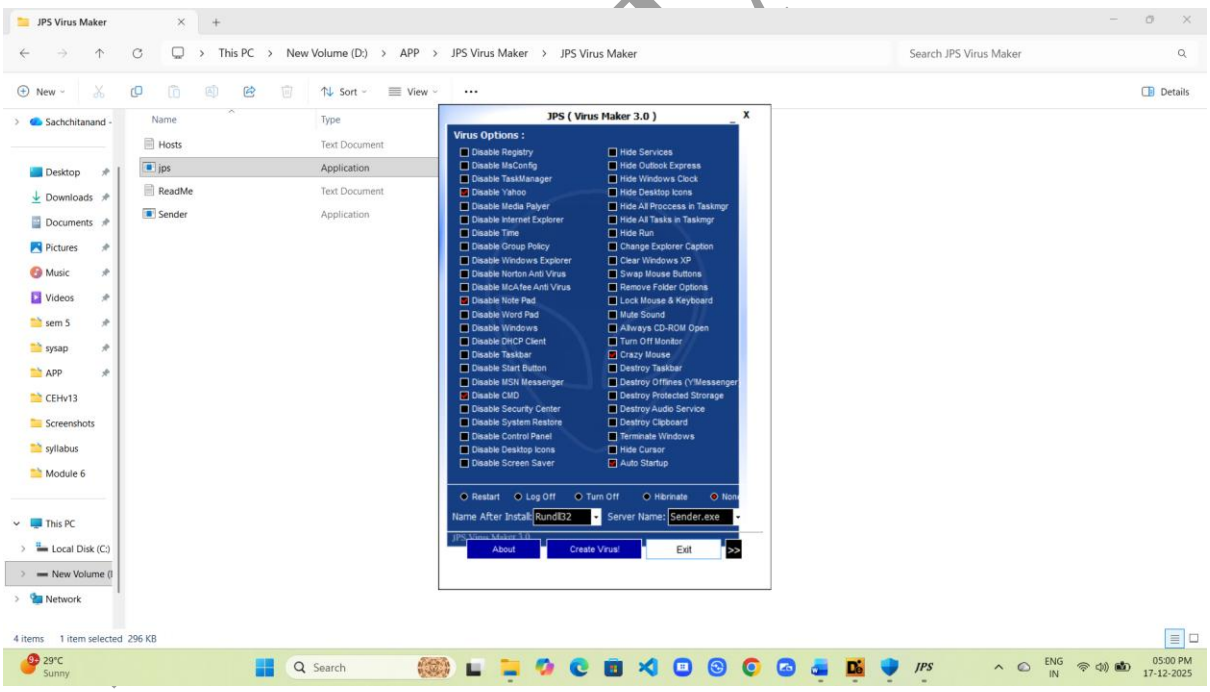
In controlled laboratory environments, simulated malware is sometimes used to assess:

- Effectiveness of antivirus and endpoint protection
- User privilege restrictions
- System hardening and recovery mechanisms
- Incident response readiness

Using JPS Virus Maker

- Open JPS Virus Maker in a controlled virtual machine environment.
- Select the type of virus to create (e.g., file infector, system disruptor).
- Configure the virus's behavior, such as target file types or execution triggers.
- Compile the virus into an executable file.
- Test the virus in an isolated, sandboxed environment to observe its effects without risking actual systems.





Conclusion

This task helped in understanding the basic working of computer viruses and their impact on system security. It emphasizes the importance of secure configurations, user awareness, and effective defensive measures to protect systems from malware attacks.

Explain Malware Countermeasures

Malware countermeasures are the strategies and controls used to **prevent, detect, and respond** to malicious software attacks. Old wisdom, new tools—the goal stays the same: keep systems clean and trustworthy.

1. Preventive Countermeasures

Prevention is the first line of defense, and honestly, still the strongest.

- Install and regularly update antivirus and anti-malware software
- Keep operating systems and applications patched
- Use firewalls to block unauthorized access
- Avoid downloading software from untrusted sources
- Apply least-privilege access to users and services

2. Detection Countermeasures

Because let's be real—some threats will slip through.

- Monitor system processes and network traffic
- Use intrusion detection and endpoint protection systems
- Perform regular malware scans and log analysis
- Watch for abnormal behavior like unknown processes or network connections

3. Corrective Countermeasures

When malware hits, speed and discipline matter.

- Isolate the infected system immediately
- Remove malware using trusted security tools
- Restore systems from clean backups
- Apply security updates to prevent reinfection

Key Malware Countermeasures

- Avoid opening email attachments from unknown or untrusted senders
- Do not download or execute software from untrusted sources
- Install OS and application patches and keep systems updated
- Use reputable antivirus and anti-malware tools and keep them up to date
- Enable firewalls and block unnecessary ports at the host and network level
- Regularly back up important data
- Enable pop-up blockers and use internet security features

- Do not open files with multiple or suspicious extensions
- Always verify applications before installation
- Keep security tools running with current virus definitions

Conclusion

Malware defense is not about one tool—it's about habits. Strong prevention, smart monitoring, and fast response form a security posture that actually works. The tech evolves, threats mutate, but the rule stays old-school and undefeated: **protect, monitor, recover—repeat**.

Module Summary

This module walked through the fundamentals of malware and how it spreads—viruses, Trojans, worms, ransomware, fileless threats, and AI-powered malware. It broke down how these threats infect systems and evolve through their lifecycle. Static and dynamic malware analysis techniques were explored to understand detection in real-world scenarios, along with practical countermeasures and anti-malware tools. Bottom line: know the threat, read its moves, shut it down. Old threats, new tricks—but disciplined defense still wins.

THANK YOU