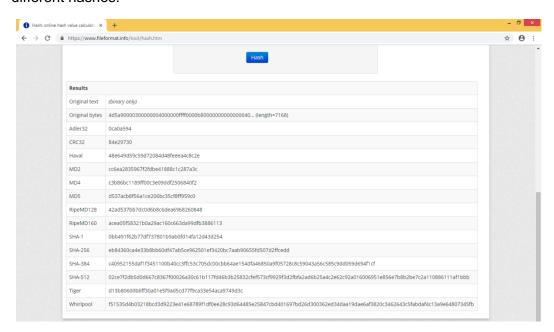
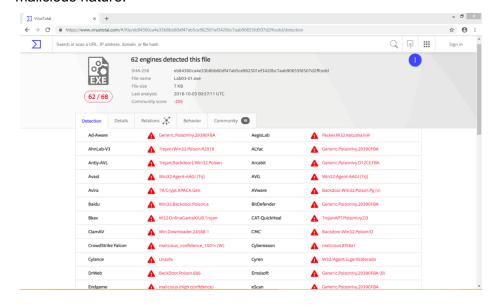
The purpose of this lab is to use all of the basic static and dynamic tools we have covered in class to construct our own examples of usage. For this lab, I am going to use the "Lab03-01" from the Chapter 3L folder provided in the malware analysis labs.

STATIC TOOLS/ANALYSIS:

The first thing I did was find the hashes using an online tool. The image below shows all the different hashes.

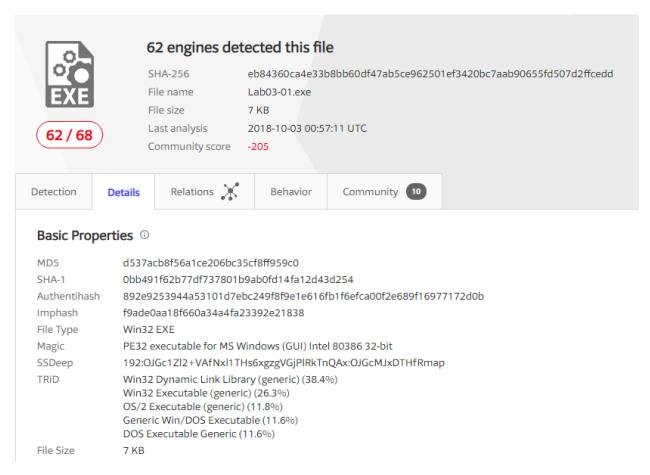


I then proceeded to analyze the file using VirusTotal to detect the type of malware. As can be seen in the image below, 62 different engines detected the file to contain malware and be of a malicious nature.

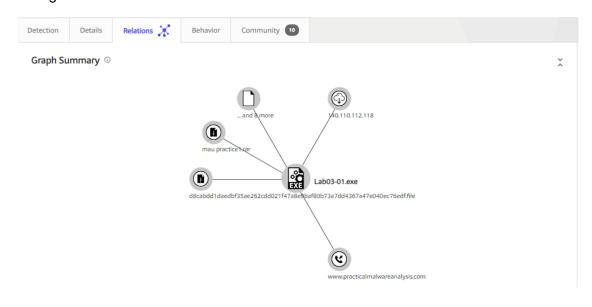


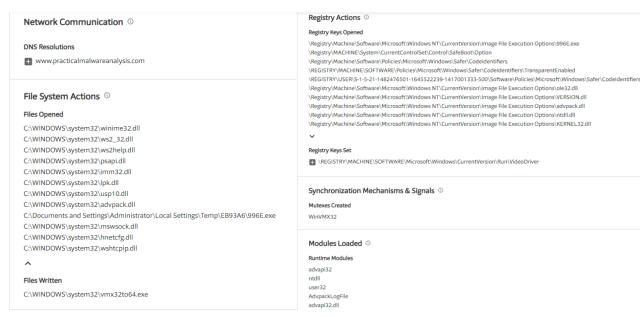
Daruka, Smayan

As can be seen in the details pane below, the hashes here match the hashes from the first image. Another thing to note is that the file type is a Win32 exe and is a PE32 executable.

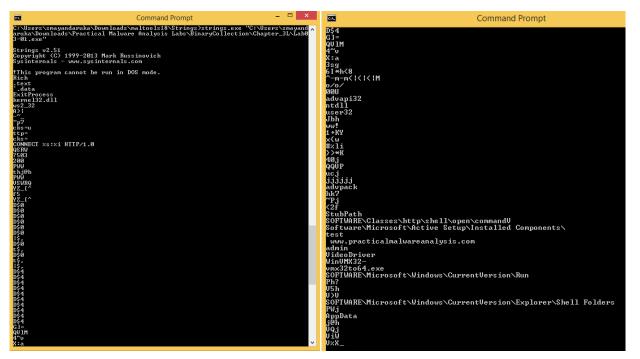


The image below shows the relations chart and where the malware connects to at some point during execution.



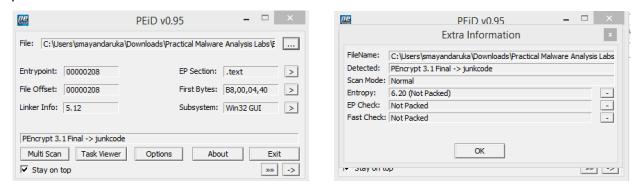


As can be seen in the above two images, a list of the DLLs used by the malware are listed. We can also see the registry keys that are opened by the malware and the different modules that are loaded.

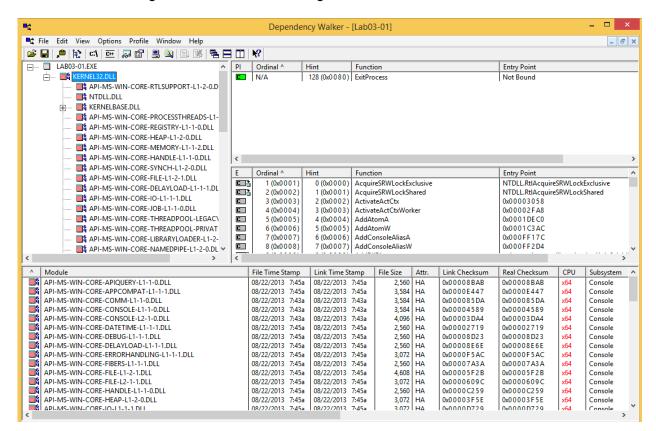


I ran the strings command to extract every ASCII and Unicode string. This can help us determine any hardcoded IPs or domains as well as error messages. In the above images, the one on the right is a lot more interesting because we can see the registry keys hardcoded as well as a few user accounts like user32 and admin. We also see a hardcoded domain name.

The next step was to determine whether the executable is packed or not. As can be seen in the images below, the entry point and the file offset match which indicates that this file is not packed.

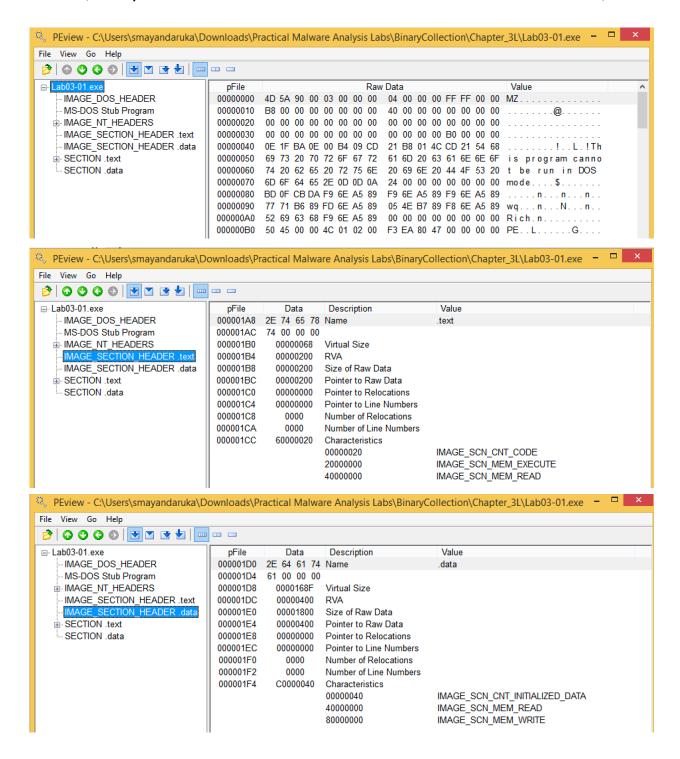


I proceeded to use dependency walker to determine the dynamically linked libraries used by the executable. The image below shows the findings:



As can be seen in the above image, this executable uses the Kernel32 DLL, and we also see the rest of the dependencies. This DLL is a pretty common one since it contains core functionality, and access as well as manipulation of memory and files.



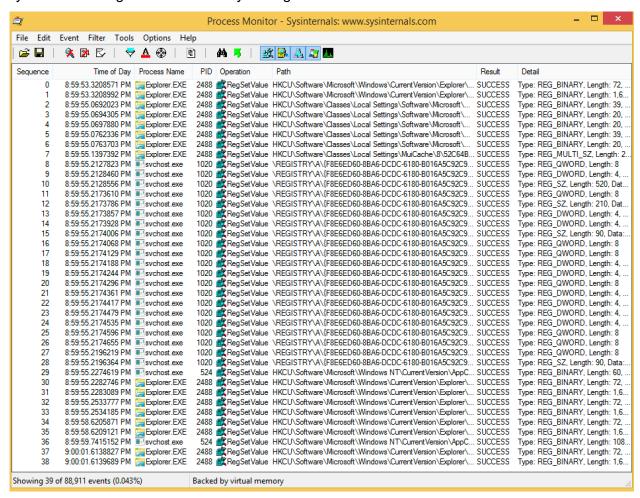


The above images show the output from PEview where we can see the various sizes of the headers as well as other interesting information.

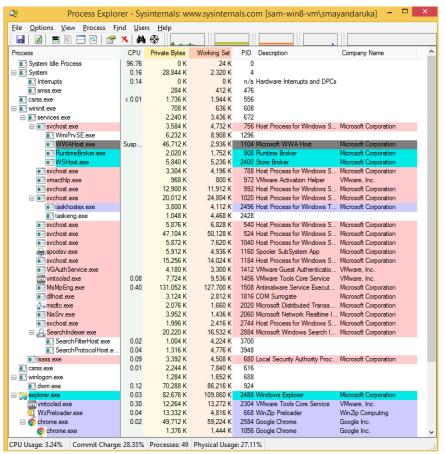
This concludes the static analysis stage. Moving forward is the dynamic analysis.

DYNAMIC TOOLS/ANALYSIS:

The first step is to use ProcMon (Process Monitor) to determine all processes activity on the system. I filtered out to look for any registry edits the executable (malware) makes on the system. The image below shows my findings:



As we can see, this executable made a lot of registry changes such as those to Microsoft registries as well as explorer and a few others.



As can be seen in the image on the left, Process Explorer is more or less the same as Task Manager except that it gives a lot more detail. This is really useful when performing basic dynamic analysis since it allows us to determine what new processes are run when the malware is executed.

I also ran ApateDNS but there were no entries. This is likely because there was no domain name that was resolved by the malware when it executed. I did see some local traffic which is attached below.

