## Static Analysis

1. Virus Total Analysis

## Hash Analysis

- File Hash:
  - o MD5: 4ab35d36922cb1eff9ce2a0bd86088ca
  - o SHA-1: 0dab981c732975a2bdbbf577cfbd90434b6cfc2b
  - o SHA-

256:171bebac610031563942c73669f95151c9edbcb2392b2b6cea1493507cf6c

- Method of hash acquisition:
  - Found on VirusTotal and verified with Detect-It-Easy
- [Link to VirusTotal results]
  - https://www.virustotal.com/gui/file/171bebac610031563942c73669f95 151c9edbcb2392b2b6cea1493507cf6c7e8/detection

### Vendor Analysis

- Number of vendors flagging as malicious: 44/72
- Analysis of vendor results:
  - O Discuss patterns in detection
    - peexe
    - detect-debug-environment
    - calls-wmi
    - 64bits
    - upx
    - corrupt
    - persistence
  - O [Common malware names identified]
    - stealer
    - gensteal
    - trojanstealer
    - TMPNstealer
    - Win64EvoGen

#### File History

- First Submission Date: 2025-04-07 19:28:37 UTC
- File Creation Date from Windows: unknown

## Community Score

- [Link to your VirusTotal community contribution]
  - https://www.virustotal.com/gui/file/171bebac610031563942c73669f95 151c9edbcb2392b2b6cea1493507cf6c7e8/community
- Username:sshinn
  - O It bypasses User Account Control using fodhelper.exe to gain admin rights. UAC bypass via fodhelper is a common malware technique to gain admin privileges. It changes the registry to make itself run automatically when the system starts. It uses system tools like cmd.exe, wmic.exe, and attrib.exe to change system settings and hide itself. It checks for the computer's

external IP address—common behavior in malware that reports to a command—and—control (C2) server. It likely steals sensitive information and modifies system settings for persistence.

- 2. Detect It Easy (DIE) Analysis
- File information
  - File type: PE64
  - Architecture: AMD64
  - Additional relevant information:
    - O [List notable file characteristics]
      - File names:
        - FREE AI Homework Helper Week11.exe
        - Week11.exe
        - SecurityHealthSystray.exe
      - Packer: UPX (3.91+) [modified]
      - (Heur)Language: ASMx64
    - O [Unusual headers or structures]
      - UPX0
      - UPX1
      - UPX2

Memory Map Analysis

- Section breakdown:
  - O UPX0: 4096 8040448
    - Raw size:0
    - Entropy: 0
    - Permissions: RWE
  - O UPX1:
    - Raw size: 752844
    - Entropy: 8
    - Permissions: RWE
  - O UPX2:
    - Raw size: 512 ■ Entropy: 1.37
    - Permissions: RW
  - o .rsrc:
    - Raw size:183808
    - Entropy: 5.11
    - Permissions: R
- Notable findings:
  - O Read Write Execute Permissions in UPXO and UPX1 suggest that these sections have full access

String Analysis

- Notable strings discovered:
  - O KERNEL32.DLL: can be used by malware for system operations.
  - O ExitProcess: commonly used in malware to terminate itself or other processes.

- O LoadLibraryA: used to load DLLs into memory. Malware often uses this to load malicious code into a process's memory, it could indicate that a malicious payload is being injected.
- O VirtualProtect: Malware may use this to inject code into memory by changing permissions
- O 40904E4: This is a locale code, which represents "English United States (Windows)."
- O University of Arizona Malware Analysis: Created for CYBV454
- O GetProcAddress

## Entropy Analysis

- Overall entropy score: 7.99143[
- Section-specific entropy:
  - UPX1: 7.999 Entropy
- Packing analysis:
  - O [Packed/Unpacked determination]
    - This file is packed
  - O [Packer identified (if applicable)]
    - UPX packer
  - O [Unpacking methodology (if attempted)]
    - I used the Detect-It-Easy extractor and it unpacked to a .PNG file and a .zlib file
    - FREE AI Homework Helper Week11.exe.00 0075b600.exe
    - FREE AI Homework Helper Week11.exe.0075623c 4f55.png
    - FREE AI Homework Helper Week11.exe.00756272 4f0f.zlib
    - FREE AI Homework Helper Week11.patch.JSON
- 4. Disassembly Analysis
  - Found entry point in function
  - Found some malicious apis such as VirtualProtect and GetProcAddress
  - Apphelp.dll which seemed suspicious
  - Used Ghidra and x64dbg
  - In Ghidra, imports are as follows
    - O KERNEL32.DLL
      - ExitProcess
      - GetProcAddress
      - LoadLibraryA
      - VirtualProtect
- 4. Static Analysis Summary
  - Key findings from static analysis:
    - O The file appears to be malicious. One of the most significant indicators is that 44 out of 72 antivirus vendors flagged this file as dangerous on VirusTotal. The file has been linked to known types of malware, such as "stealer" and "trojanstealer," which are programs designed to steal personal information. The

file also uses some suspicious system functions, like VirtualProtect and GetProcAddress, which are often used by malware to manipulate or inject malicious code into running programs. These behaviors suggest the file could try to alter other programs or system processes.

- Potential functionality:
  - O Based on the analysis, it looks like the file is designed to be malicious once executed. The fact that it is packed using a tool called UPX, which is often used to hide malicious code, means it is trying to avoid detection by security tools. When the file runs, it might try to inject malicious code into other processes or alter system settings to make itself harder to find. The file may also be trying to steal personal data, as indicated by the "stealer" label found in its detection. Additionally, the file seems to have mechanisms that allow it to stay on the computer even after a restart, which is typical of malware that tries to stay hidden and keep running in the background.
- Risk indicators:
  - O There are several warning signs that suggest this file is a significant security risk. First, the fact that 44 antivirus vendors flagged it as malicious is a strong indication that it is harmful. The file's use of UPX to pack and hide its contents is another red flag, as this is often done to prevent security tools from analyzing the file. Furthermore, the file has been identified as a trojanstealer, meaning it is likely designed to steal sensitive information from the user's computer. The use of system functions like LoadLibraryA, which allows the file to load other harmful code, and ExitProcess, which can terminate or crash programs, are also typical behaviors of malware. These factors all point to the file being a dangerous threat that could cause damage if run on a computer.

Dynamic Analysis

1. Analysis Environment
Environment Setup

- Virtual Machine specifications:
  - O [OS version]
  - O [Memory allocation]
  - O [Network configuration]
- Monitoring tools deployed:
  - O [Process monitoring]
    - Ensure you use RegShot, Process Monitor, Process Explorer
  - O [Network monitoring]
    - Ensure you use Wireshark
  - O [File system monitoring]
- Safety measures implemented:

- O [Network isolation]
  - Try the analysis with and without Fakenet
- O [Snapshot configuration]
- O [Additional protections]
- 2. Runtime Observations
- Initial Execution
  - Malicious:
    - Bypass User Account Control (Modify registry)
      - FREE AI Homework Helper Week11.exe (PID: 4756)
    - O Bypass User Account Control (fodhelper)
      - fodhelper.exe (PID: 5048)
    - O Changes the autorum value in the registry
      - FREE AI Homework Helper Week11.exe (PID: 5892)
  - Suspicious:
    - O Changes default file association
      - FREE AI Homework Helper Week11.exe (PID: 4756)
    - O Starts CMD.EXE for commands execution
      - FREE AI Homework Helper Week11.exe (PID: 4756)
    - O Creates or modifies Windows services
      - FREE AI Homework Helper Week11.exe (PID: 5892)
    - Uses ATTRIB.EXE to modify file attributes
      - FREE AI Homework Helper Week11.exe (PID: 5892)
    - Executable content was dropped or overwritten
      - FREE AI Homework Helper Week11.exe (PID: 5892)
    - Adds/modifies Windows certificates
      - FREE AI Homework Helper Week11.exe (PID: 5892)
    - O Uses WMIC.EXE to obtain Windows Installer data
      - FREE AI Homework Helper Weekll.exe (PID: 5892)
    - O Accesses product unique identifier via WMI (SCRIPT)
      - WMIC.exe (PID: 5376)
    - O Checks for external IP
      - FREE AI Homework Helper Week11.exe (PID: 5892)
      - svchost.exe (PID: 2196)
  - [Process creation]
    - o PID: 5048, C:\WINDOWS\system32\fodhelper.exe
    - o cmd.exe
    - o WMIC.exe
  - [Registry modifications]
    - o Total events: 5321
    - o Read events: 5309
    - o Write events: 9
    - o Delete events: 3
    - o (4756) FREE AI Homework Helper Weekll.exe
    - Key: HKEY CLASSES ROOT\ms-settings\shell\open\command
    - Operation: DelegateExecute
    - o (4756) FREE AI Homework Helper Weekll.exe
    - O Key: HKEY CLASSES ROOT\ms-settings\shell\open\command

- o Operation: delete value
- O Name: DelegateExecute
- o (5048) fodhelper.exe
- Key:HKEY\_CURRENT\_USER\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer
- o Operation: write
- O Name: SlowContextMenuEntries
- Value:6024B221EA3A6910A2DC08002B30309D0A010000BD0E0C47735D584D9CE DE91E22E232827701000001140200000000000000000000000468D000006078 A409B011A54DAFA526D86198A780390100009AD298B2EDA6DE11BA8CA68E55D89 5936E000000
- o (5048) fodhelper.exe
- Key:HKEY\_CURRENT\_USER\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\I nternet Settings\5.0\Cache\Content
- o Operation: write
- o Name: CachePrefix
- O HKEY\_CURRENT\_USER\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Inter net Settings\5.0\Cache\Cookies
- Network activity summary:
  - O ET INFO External IP Address Lookup Domain (ipify .org) in TLS SNI
    - (ip.addr == 104.26.12.205 && tcp.port == 443) && (ip.addr == 192.168.100.10 && tcp.port == 49743)
    - Src IP: 192.168.100.10
    - Dst IP:104.26.12.205
  - $\circ$  ET INFO External IP Lookup Domain (ipify .org) in DNS Lookup
    - Src IP: 192.168.100.10
    - Dst IP: 192.168.100.2
    - Domain: api.ipify.org
  - $\circ$  Device Retrieving External IP Address Detected, ET INFO External IP Lookup ip-api.com
    - Src IP: 192.168.100.10
    - Dst IP: 208.95.112.1
  - O INFO [ANY.RUN] External IP Check (ip-api .com)
    - Src IP: 192.168.100.10
    - Dst IP: 192.168.100.2
    - Domain: ip-api.com

## Impact Analysis

## Home Users

- Potential impact: Personal info like passwords could be stolen
- Risk level: High.
- Data compromise potential: Yes identity theft or data leaks Business Users
  - Operational impact: Systems may slow down or crash
    - Data security concerns: Sensitive company data could be stolen
- ullet Financial implications: Possible financial loss or reputation damage Government Users
  - Security implications: Could lead to leaks of confidential information
  - Data sensitivity concerns: National security data might be at risk

• Operational disruption potential: Services could be interrupted

## 2. Mitigation Strategy

## Immediate Response

- Initial containment steps: Stop running the infected file immediately
- System isolation procedures: Disconnect the device from the internet/network
- Data preservation methods: Save memory dumps, logs, and the file for investigation

### Long-term Prevention

- Security control recommendations: Use antivirus and endpoint protection; block packed executables.
- Policy modifications: Block unknown programs and restrict admin privileges.
- Training requirements: Teach users not to download strange or unknown files.

#### Conclusion

## 1. Analysis Reflection

- Summary of findings: The file is malware, flagged by 44 antivirus tools. It can steal info, change system settings, and stay hidden.
- Unusual characteristics: Packed with UPX
- Learning outcomes: Learned about packing and how malware checks for network access.

#### 2. Evidence Documentation

- Screenshot descriptions and relevance: Screenshots of VirusTotal results, RegShot registry changes, and Wireshark network logs showing external IP access.
- Tool output documentation: Logs from DIE (packing info), Process Monitor (PID actions), and RegShot (registry changes).
- Additional supporting materials: Unpacked .PNG and .zlib files, JSON patch, autorun registry edits, and process tree screenshots.

# Your Report Should Answer:

What is this malware doing behind the scenes?

- It bypasses User Account Control using fodhelper.exe to gain admin rights.
  - $\circ~$  UAC bypass via fodhelper is a common malware technique to gain admin privileges
- It changes the registry to make itself run automatically when the system starts.
- It uses system tools like cmd.exe, wmic.exe, and attrib.exe to change system settings and hide itself.
- It checks for the computer's external IP address—common behavior in malware that reports to a command-and-control (C2) server.
- It likely steals sensitive information and modifies system settings for persistence.

What kind of threat does this malware represent (e.g., spyware, info-stealer,

trojan, etc.)?

- Info-Stealer: It's flagged as a stealer and trojanstealer, meaning it's likely trying to steal data like usernames, passwords, and system info.
- Trojan: It acts like a normal program (FREE AI Homework Helper), but secretly performs malicious actions.

What are the options for containment and recovery?

- Containment:
  - O Disconnect the infected computer from the network immediately.
  - o Kill the process and stop any associated services.
  - o Do not delete the file right away-preserve it for investigation.
- Recovery:
  - O Restore from a clean backup made before the infection.
  - Reinstall the operating system if necessary.
  - O Change all passwords and monitor for suspicious activity.

When during execution do key actions take place (before/after error)? execution before error

- Gains admin access using fodhelper.exe
- Edits registry keys to run at startup
- Changes default file settings and drops extra payloads

### after error

- Connects to the internet to check IP
- May attempt to send stolen data or receive instructions from a C2 server How does this malware attempt to deceive users or avoid detection?
  - Packed with UPX to hide its real code and confuse antivirus scanners.
  - $\bullet$  Uses names like "FREE AI Homework Helper" to trick users into trusting and running it.
  - Uses legit system tools (cmd, wmic, attrib) to blend in with normal Windows behavior.
  - Alters registry keys (using fodhelper.exe)..

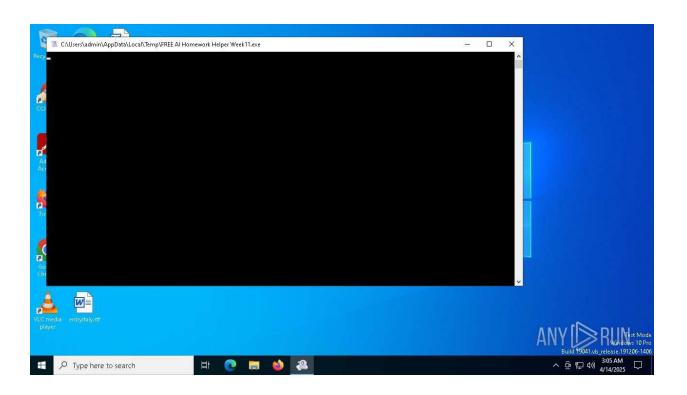
Your report must include:

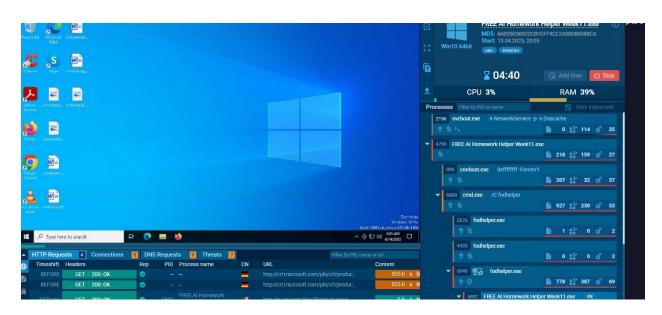
Evidence from x64dbg/x86dbg shows function calls, memory writes, or suspicious behavior.

At least one disassembly screenshot or analysis from your preferred tool. Examination of relevant import/export tables, strings, and execution flow.

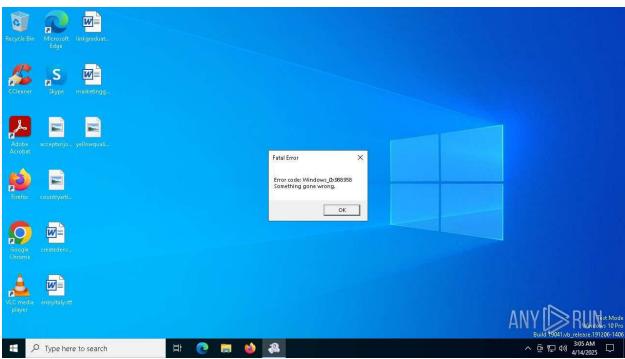
Documentation of at least four Indicators of Compromise (IoCs), including but not limited to:

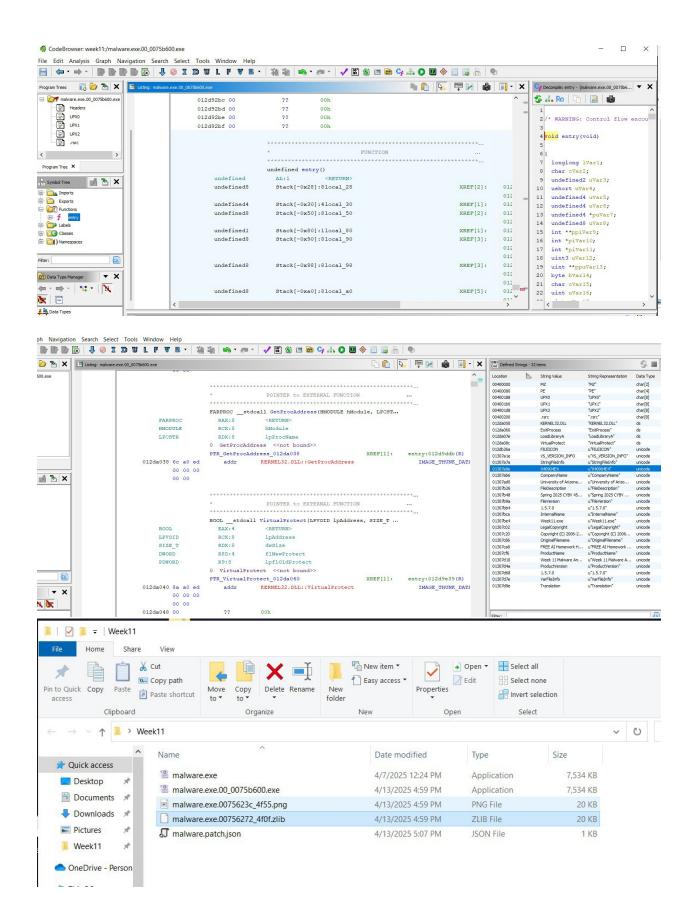
- The malware modified the HKEY\_CLASSES\_ROOT\mssettings\shell\open\command registry key and removed the DelegateExecute value to exploit fodhelper.exe for UAC bypass and gain elevated privileges.
- 2. The executable altered the autorun registry settings, ensuring it would automatically launch during system startup
- 3. It spawned multiple suspicious processes such as cmd.exe, wmic.exe, and attrib.exe, and it was heavily packed
- 4. The malware contacted external IP lookup services like ipify.org and ip-api.com, indicating potential command-and-control (C2) communication















It bypasses User Account Control using fodhelper.exe to gain admin rights. UAC bypass via fodhelper is a common malware technique to gain admin privileges. It changes the registry to make itself run automatically when the system starts. It uses system tools like cmd.exe, wmic.exe, and attrib.exe to change system settings and hide itself. It checks for the computer's external IP address—common behavior in malware that reports to a command-and-control (C2) server. It likely steals sensitive information and modifies system settings for persistence.

