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PART 1: **Basic Static Analysis**

Analyzing malware **without looking at any instructions in the binary**

This should always be **the first step**

Positives →

Basic static analysis can help determine...

• If a file is malicious or not
• What the malware does
• Where its communications go

Negatives →

• Malware authors can change the code/signature to evade detection
• Malware can be “obfuscated” or packed
• Unable to identify certain advanced behaviors or elements of the malware

Strings: Run strings on sample malware file to examine **[ip addresses, web addresses, Processes]**
'Find string' command specifies keywords that can help search the file for relevant and possibly malicious code parts

→ strings c:\Users\students\Desktop\VirusShare_0fb8510eadfe905750256272f3109966
→ findstr /i “http” or “www”
→ find str /i “process”

```
C:\Users\student\Documents\1_maltools18\Strings>strings C:\Users\student\Desktop\VirusShare_0fb8510eadfe905750256272f3109966 | more
Strings v2.51
Copyright (C) 1999-2013 Mark Russinovich
Sysinternals - www.sysinternals.com

!This program cannot be run in DOS mode.
;]"
;]"
;]"
;]"
6]"
&]"

C:\Users\student\Documents\1_maltools18\Strings>strings C:\Users\student\Desktop\VirusShare_0fb8510eadfe905750256272f3109966 | findstr /i "process"
C:\Users\student\Documents\1_maltools18\Strings>strings C:\Users\student\Desktop\VirusShare_0fb8510eadfe905750256272f3109966 | findstr /i "http"
```

NOTES:

```
ex_declined
{exEvent}
ies
11.0.9600.18015
ex_already_installed
{exEvent}
ies
11.0.9600.18015
-noframemerging
```

Image NT headers

-
- | pFile | Data | Description | Value |
|----------|----------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 0000010C | 014C | Machine | IMAGE_FILE_MACHINE_I386 |
| 0000010E | 0005 | Number of Sections | |
| 00000110 | 5A153937 | Time Date Stamp | 2017/11/22 Wed 08:45:43 UTC |
| 00000114 | 00000000 | Pointer to Symbol Table | |
| 00000118 | 00000000 | Number of Symbols | |
| 0000011C | 00E0 | Size of Optional Header | |
| 0000011E | 0102 | Characteristics | |
| | 0002 | | IMAGE_FILE_EXECUTABLE_IMAGE |
| | 0100 | | IMAGE_FILE_32BIT_MACHINE |

→ Compare **virtual size** to size of **raw data**

Results: After uploading many **virussshare** malware samples to compare virtual size/raw size, **all were comparable**. The next logical step = look for UPX notation for the various sections that would also indicate a packed file. For these particular malware samples, this was not found.

NOTE: Sometimes if the malware was designed by experienced authors and not script

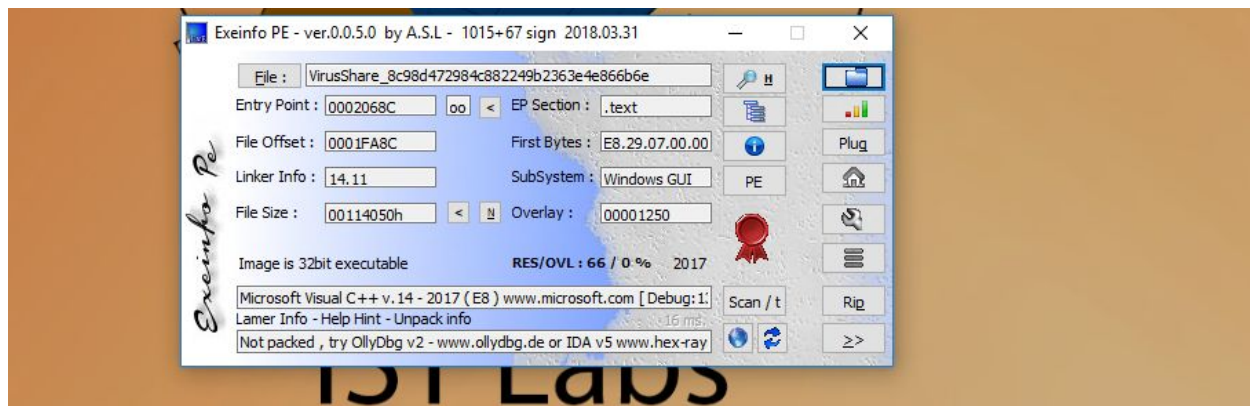
kiddies using Zues, then UPX may not be called the same thing, therefore sometimes you may need to look in other places for imports

pFile	Data	Description	Value
000001B8	2E 74 65 78	Name	.text
000001BC	74 00 00 00		
000001C0	000023E6	Virtual Size	
000001C4	00001000	RVA	
000001C8	00003000	Size of Raw Data	
000001CC	00001000	Pointer to Raw Data	
000001D0	00000000	Pointer to Relocations	
000001D4	00000000	Pointer to Line Numbers	
000001D8	0000	Number of Relocations	
000001DA	0000	Number of Line Numbers	
000001DC	60000020	Characteristics	
	00000020	IMAGE_SCN_CNT_CODE	
	20000000	IMAGE_SCN_MEM_EXECUTE	
	40000000	IMAGE_SCN_MEM_READ	

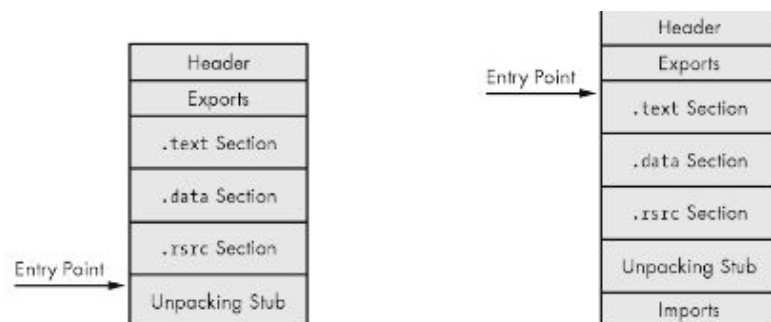
Section .rdata

Import tables → are used by pe's that are importing function calls from libraries(dll's)

Export tables → Dll(libraries) export the addresses of the functions that dll contains to pe's



Exeinfo is an additional tool that may help find specific **entry points** and **offsets** to determine malware samples that have been **packed**.



NOTES: Directory table only shows the initial imports, which subsequently import all the others seen in the address and name tables.

Directory Table: →

	pFile	Data	Description	Value
...IMAGE_DOS_HEADER	00008A68	00008AD4	Import Name Table RVA	
...MS-DOS Stub Program	00008A6C	00000000	Time Date Stamp	
...IMAGE_NT_HEADERS	00008A70	00000000	Forwarder Chain	
...IMAGE_SECTION_HEADER.text	00008A74	00008C02	Name RVA	KERNEL32.dll
...IMAGE_SECTION_HEADER.rdata	00008A78	00004008	Import Address Table RVA	
...IMAGE_SECTION_HEADER.data	00008A7C	00008ACC	Import Name Table RVA	
...IMAGE_SECTION_HEADER.DATA	00008A80	00000000	Time Date Stamp	
...IMAGE_SECTION_HEADER.rsrc	00008A84	00000000	Forwarder Chain	
...SECTION.text	00008A88	00008C28	Name RVA	ADVAPI32.dll
...SECTION.rdata	00008A8C	00004000	Import Address Table RVA	
...IMPORT Address Table	00008A90	00008B00	Import Name Table RVA	
...IMAGE_DEBUG_DIRECTORY	00008A94	00000000	Time Date Stamp	
...IMAGE_DEBUG_TYPE_CODEVIEW	00008A98	00000000	Forwarder Chain	
...IMAGE_DEBUG_TYPE	00008A9C	00008CD8	Name RVA	USER32.dll
...IMPORT Directory Table	00008AA0	00004034	Import Address Table RVA	
...IMPORT Name Table	00008AA4	00008B24	Import Name Table RVA	
...IMPORT Hints/Names & DLL Names	00008AA8	00000000	Time Date Stamp	
...SECTION.data	00008AAC	00000000	Forwarder Chain	
...SECTION DATA	00008AB0	00008D0A	Name RVA	WinSCard.dll
...SECTION.rsrc	00008AB4	00004058	Import Address Table RVA	
	00008AB8	00000000		
	00008ABC	00000000		
	00008AC0	00000000		
	00008AC4	00000000		
	00008AC8	00000000		

Name Table: →

	pFile	Data	Description	Value
...IMAGE_DOS_HEADER	00008ACC	00008C10	Hint/Name RVA	0022 AreAllAccessesGranted
...MS-DOS Stub Program	00008AD0	00000000	End of Imports	ADVAPI32.dll
...IMAGE_NT_HEADERS	00008AD4	00008B60	Hint/Name RVA	0186 GetCommandLineA
...IMAGE_SECTION_HEADER.text	00008AD8	00008B72	Hint/Name RVA	01C0 GetCurrentProcess
...IMAGE_SECTION_HEADER.rdata	00008ADC	00008B86	Hint/Name RVA	01DF GetExitCodeProcess
...IMAGE_SECTION_HEADER.data	00008AE0	00008B9C	Hint/Name RVA	02DC InitAtomTable
...IMAGE_SECTION_HEADER.DATA	00008AE4	00008B48	Hint/Name RVA	024E GetProcessIoCounters
...IMAGE_SECTION_HEADER.rsrc	00008AE8	00008BBE	Hint/Name RVA	038E PostQueuedCompletionStatus
...SECTION.text	00008AEC	00008BDC	Hint/Name RVA	01E0 GetExitCodeThread
...SECTION.rdata	00008AF0	00008BF0	Hint/Name RVA	0257 GetProductInfo
...IMPORT Address Table	00008AF4	00008BAC	Hint/Name RVA	004F ClearCommBreak
...IMAGE_DEBUG_DIRECTORY	00008AF8	00008B30	Hint/Name RVA	026B GetSystemDefaultLCID
...IMAGE_DEBUG_TYPE_CODEVIEW	00008AFC	00000000	End of Imports	KERNEL32.dll
...IMAGE_DEBUG_TYPE	00008B00	00008C36	Hint/Name RVA	011A GetClipboardSequenceNumber
...IMPORT Directory Table	00008B04	00008C54	Hint/Name RVA	02A6 SetParent
...IMPORT Name Table	00008B08	00008C60	Hint/Name RVA	006B CreatePopupMenu
...IMPORT Hints/Names & DLL Names	00008B0C	00008C72	Hint/Name RVA	0145 GetLastInputInfo
...SECTION.data	00008B10	00008C86	Hint/Name RVA	0056 CountClipboardFormats
...SECTION DATA	00008B14	00008C9E	Hint/Name RVA	015A GetMessageExtraInfo
...SECTION.rsrc	00008B18	00008CB4	Hint/Name RVA	012E GetGUIThreadInfo
	00008B1C	00008CC8	Hint/Name RVA	0007 AnimateWindow
	00008B20	00000000	End of Imports	USER32.dll
	00008B24	00008CF4	Hint/Name RVA	000B SCardEndTransaction
	00008B28	00008CE4	Hint/Name RVA	003E SCardTransmit
	00008B2C	00000000	End of Imports	WinSCard.dll

Section .RSRC:

Ex: Image_resource_Data_Entry/Name/Language, Image Resource Directory String

When clicking through each of these sections, all indications(BIN) point to the fact that inside this resource section is another executable (binary)

NOTES: The **MZ** header is a dead giveaway(why?) Because these are the initials of an author, It's a signature for PE files. This and "this program cannot be run in DOS mode", will usually be found together and indicate malware is present.

	pFile	Raw Data	Value
IMAGE_DOS_HEADER	0001D210	3C 3F 78 6D 6C 20 76 65 72 73 69 6F 6E 3D 22 31	<?xml version="1
MS-DOS Stub Program	0001D220	2E 30 22 20 65 6E 63 6F 64 69 6E 67 3D 22 55 54	.0" encoding="UT
IMAGE_NT_HEADERS	0001D230	46 2D 38 22 20 73 74 61 6E 64 61 6C 6F 6E 65 3D	F-8" standalone=
IMAGE_SECTION_HEADER .text	0001D240	22 79 65 73 22 3F 3E 0A 3C 61 73 73 65 6D 62 6C	"yes"?>.<assembl
IMAGE_SECTION_HEADER .data	0001D250	79 20 78 6D 6C 6E 73 3D 22 75 72 6E 3A 73 63 68	y xmlns="urn:sch
IMAGE_SECTION_HEADER .bss	0001D260	65 6D 61 73 2D 6D 69 63 72 6F 73 6F 66 74 2D 63	emas-microsoft-c
IMAGE_SECTION_HEADER .idata	0001D270	6F 6D 3A 61 73 6D 2E 76 31 22 20 6D 61 6E 69 66	om:asm.v1" manif
IMAGE_SECTION_HEADER .CRT	0001D280	65 73 74 56 65 72 73 69 6F 6E 3D 22 31 2E 30 22	estVersion="1.0"
IMAGE_SECTION_HEADER .tls	0001D290	3E 0A 3C 74 72 75 73 74 49 6E 66 6F 20 78 6D 6C	>.<trustInfo xml
IMAGE_SECTION_HEADER .rsrc	0001D2A0	6E 73 3D 22 75 72 6E 3A 73 63 68 65 6D 61 73 2D	ns="urn:schemas-
SECTION .text	0001D2B0	6D 69 63 72 6F 73 6F 66 74 2D 63 6F 6D 3A 61 73	microsoft-com:as
SECTION .data	0001D2C0	6D 2E 76 33 22 3E 0A 3C 73 65 63 75 72 69 74 79	m.v3">.<security
SECTION .idata	0001D2D0	3E 0A 3C 72 65 71 75 65 73 74 73 65 64 50 72 69 76	>.<requestedPriv
SECTION .CRT	0001D2E0	69 6C 65 67 65 73 3E 0A 3C 72 65 71 75 65 73 74	ileges>.<request
SECTION .tls	0001D2F0	65 64 45 78 65 63 75 74 69 6F 6E 4C 65 76 65 6C	edExecutionLevel
SECTION .rsrc	0001D300	20 6C 65 76 65 6C 3D 22 72 65 71 75 69 72 65 41	level="requireA
IMAGE_RESOURCE_DIRECTORY Type	0001D310	64 6D 69 6E 69 73 74 72 61 74 6F 72 22 20 75 69	dministrator" ui
IMAGE_RESOURCE_DIRECTORY NameID & Language	0001D320	41 63 63 65 73 73 3D 22 66 61 6C 73 65 22 3E 3C	Access="false"><
IMAGE_RESOURCE_DATA_ENTRY	0001D330	2F 72 65 71 75 65 73 74 65 64 45 78 65 63 75 74	/requestedExecut
IMAGE_RESOURCE_DATA_ENTRY	0001D340	69 6F 6E 4C 65 76 65 6C 3E 0A 3C 2F 72 65 71 75	ionLevel>.</requ
IMAGE_RESOURCE_DATA_ENTRY	0001D350	65 73 74 65 64 50 72 69 76 69 6C 65 67 65 73 3E	estedPrivileges>
IMAGE_RESOURCE_DATA_ENTRY	0001D360	0A 3C 2F 73 65 63 75 72 69 74 79 3E 0A 3C 2F 74	.</security>.</t
IMAGE_RESOURCE_DATA_ENTRY	0001D370	72 75 73 74 49 6E 66 6F 3E 0A 3C 64 65 70 65 6E	rustInfo>.<depen
ICON 0001 0419	0001D380	64 65 6E 63 79 3E 0A 3C 64 65 70 65 6E 64 65 6E	endency>.<depend
ICON 0002 0419	0001D390	74 41 73 73 65 6D 62 6C 79 3E 0A 3C 61 73 73 65	tAssembly>.<asse
ICON 0003 0419	0001D3A0	6D 62 6C 79 49 64 65 6E 74 69 74 79 20 74 79 70	mblyIdentity typ
GROUP ICON 0080 0419	0001D3B0	65 3D 22 77 69 6E 33 32 22 20 6E 61 6D 65 3D 22	e="win32" name="
MANIFEST 0001 0419	0001D3C0	4D 69 63 72 6F 73 6F 66 74 2E 57 69 6E 64 6F 77	Microsoft.Window
	0001D3D0	73 2E 43 6F 6D 6D 6F 6E 2D 43 6F 6E 74 72 6F 6C	s.Common-Control
	0001D3E0	73 22 20 76 65 72 73 69 6F 6E 3D 22 3E 2E 30 2E	s" version="6.0
	0001D3F0	30 2E 30 22 20 70 72 6F 63 65 73 73 6F 72 41 72	0.0" processorAr
	0001D400	63 68 69 74 65 63 74 75 72 65 3D 22 78 38 36 22	chitecture="x86"
	0001D410	20 70 75 62 6C 69 63 4B 65 79 54 6F 6B 65 6E 3D	publicKeyToken=
	0001D420	22 36 35 39 35 62 36 34 31 34 34 63 63 66 31 64	"6595b64144ccf1d
	0001D430	66 22 20 6C 61 6E 67 75 61 67 65 3D 22 2A 22 3E	f" language=""
	0001D440	3C 2F 61 73 73 65 6D 62 6C 79 49 64 65 6E 74 69	</assemblyIdenti
	0001D450	74 79 3E 0A 3C 2F 64 65 70 65 6E 64 65 6E 74 41	ty>.</dependentA
	0001D460	73 73 65 6D 62 6C 79 3E 0A 3C 2F 64 65 70 65 6E	sembly>.</depen
	0001D470	64 65 6E 63 79 3E 0A 3C 2F 61 73 73 65 6D 62 6C	endency>.</assembl
	0001D480	79 3E 0A	y>.

Results: Unable to locate bin values in any **rsrc sections**. Saw values like 'icon', 'bitmap', 'dialogue' 'string', etc., but not 'bin'. However did see 'manifest' with what appears to also look like interesting inputs. Without understanding the purpose of the malware, it is difficult say.

Because no binary was found in many virusshare malware samples, Resource Hacker will be skipped. But, if we did run resource hacker→

After opening the file we should see that it is indeed it's own binary file

Now, when we look at the imports → we can see that things will be executed / downloaded

Section UPX:

NOTES: When expanding the UPX section and viewing the different input tables, you can see imports but in a packed file, it is common for more imports to be called.

How to decompress a compressed file and save it as a new file

```
Upx(invoked application) -o(output) "absolute reference of destination file .exe" -d(decompress) "path to file that we want to decompress"
```

Result: When you look through the import tables, imports should be greatly expanded

Unfortunately, running over 50 virusshare malware samples through preview did not recreate the UPX section.

PART 2:

Basic Dynamic Analysis

Involves executing malware, finding artifacts created on system (folders/files, services, keys)

→ This is only meant to be a second step in the analysis process

Sandboxes:

- By running the malware in a sandbox, you mitigate the risk of infecting your system
- Sandboxes automate most of the basic dynamic analysis process
- Most sandboxes will not identify or categorize the malware, instead they will provide log output, leaving the determinations up to the analysts

RegShot:

Steps to using RegShot:

→ Take a snapshot of the state of the system with reg shot

→ Simulate malware going into a certain file directory using registry editor regedit

→ Create value that starts application .exe and/ or write to hard drive by making a new folder and file

Then, take a second shot & click compare..

Results: Should present in an html file and indicate changes in "files added", "folders added", "Values added"

Values added = C:\windows\system32\calc.exe

Values added: 70

[illegible]

Process Explorer:

How to analyze current processes with Process Explorer:

- The process column on the left will list current processes. Ex: chrome.exe
- In the lower pane, you can see all the associated handles
- A process handle is an integer value that identifies a process to windows
- Process explorer also allows you to check virustotal and include the results
- Check to see if virustotal flags any of the processes

Looks like virustotal spotted some malware inside PEView. I thought this was pretty cool.

Process	CPU	Private Bytes	Working Set	PID	Description	Company Name	Virus Total
csrss.exe	0.06	2,520 K	7,732 K	760			
winlogon.exe		2,512 K	9,796 K	824			The system cannot find the file s...
fontdrvhost.exe		3,768 K	10,320 K	596			The system cannot find the file s...
idm.exe	0.57	69,956 K	98,860 K	1124			The system cannot find the file s...
explorer.exe	0.68	54,484 K	119,472 K	5860	Windows Explorer	Microsoft Corporation	0/69
dagentui.exe		2,640 K	11,360 K	7152	Dagent	Symantec Corporation.	Unknown
RtkNGUI64.exe		4,472 K	13,336 K	7016	Realtek HD Audio Manager	Realtek Semiconductor	0/68
RAVBg64.exe		5,772 K	13,916 K	6824	HD Audio Background Process	Realtek Semiconductor	0/69
PEview.exe		15,532 K	48,152 K	996	PE/COFF File Viewer	Wayne J. Radburn	0/69
chrome.exe	0.04	71,612 K	143,228 K	196	Google Chrome	Google Inc.	0/68
chrome.exe		1,968 K	8,796 K	1328	Google Chrome	Google Inc.	0/68
chrome.exe		1,896 K	9,412 K	880	Google Chrome	Google Inc.	0/68
chrome.exe	< 0.01	179,340 K	195,964 K	4924	Google Chrome	Google Inc.	0/68
chrome.exe	0.03	240,236 K	268,016 K	7088	Google Chrome	Google Inc.	0/68
chrome.exe		25,316 K	39,344 K	5188	Google Chrome	Google Inc.	0/68
chrome.exe	< 0.01	42,972 K	88,140 K	6424	Google Chrome	Google Inc.	0/68
chrome.exe		5,484 K	13,476 K	3424	Google Chrome	Google Inc.	0/68
chrome.exe	0.01	157,076 K	177,632 K	4192	Google Chrome	Google Inc.	0/68
chrome.exe	0.02	214,948 K	244,056 K	3560	Google Chrome	Google Inc.	0/68
chrome.exe		70,624 K	101,996 K	3788	Google Chrome	Google Inc.	0/68
chrome.exe		33,180 K	49,496 K	7072	Google Chrome	Google Inc.	0/68
chrome.exe		45,980 K	67,364 K	4988	Google Chrome	Google Inc.	0/68
cmd.exe		2,640 K	5,024 K	3576	Windows Command Processor	Microsoft Corporation	0/68
conhost.exe		0,012 K	19,564 K	2424	Console Window Host	Microsoft Corporation	0/69
vmware.exe	< 0.01	25,160 K	60,456 K	1724	VMware Workstation	VMware, Inc.	0/68
vmware-unityhelper.exe		4,632 K	17,696 K	1924	VMware Unity Helper	VMware, Inc.	0/67
Regshot v64-ANSI.exe		278,184 K	575,620 K	6468			The system cannot find the file s...
notepad.exe		2,900 K	16,660 K	1224			The system cannot find the file s...
SnippingTool.exe	0.32	12,660 K	47,124 K	1872	Snipping Tool	Microsoft Corporation	0/69
procxp.exe		3,212 K	11,056 K	6420	Sysinternals Process Explorer	Sysinternals - www.sysinternals.com	0/66

Type	Name
ALPC Port	\BaseNamedObjects\{CoreUI}\PID(996)\TID(224)\21f4139b-4e93-4a5e-adbc-b6edbc723ade
ALPC Port	\RPC Control\OLE2A8624AD91712D0E4019BCA0605A
Desktop	\Default
Directory	\KnownDlls
Directory	\KnownDlls32
Directory	\KnownDlls32
Directory	\Sessions\1\BaseNamedObjects
Event	\BaseNamedObjects\C:\Users\student\AppData-Local-Microsoft-Windows-Explorer\iconcac...
Event	\KernelObjects\MaximumCommitCondition
Event	\BaseNamedObjects\TermSrvReadyEvent
Event	\BaseNamedObjects\C:\Users\student\AppData-Local-Microsoft-Windows-Explorer\thumbca...
File	C:\Windows
File	C:\Windows\WinSxS\86_microsoft.windows.common-controls_6595b64144ccf1df_6.0.16...
File	\Device\CNG
File	\Device\DeviceApi
File	C:\Windows\Fonts\StaticCache.dat

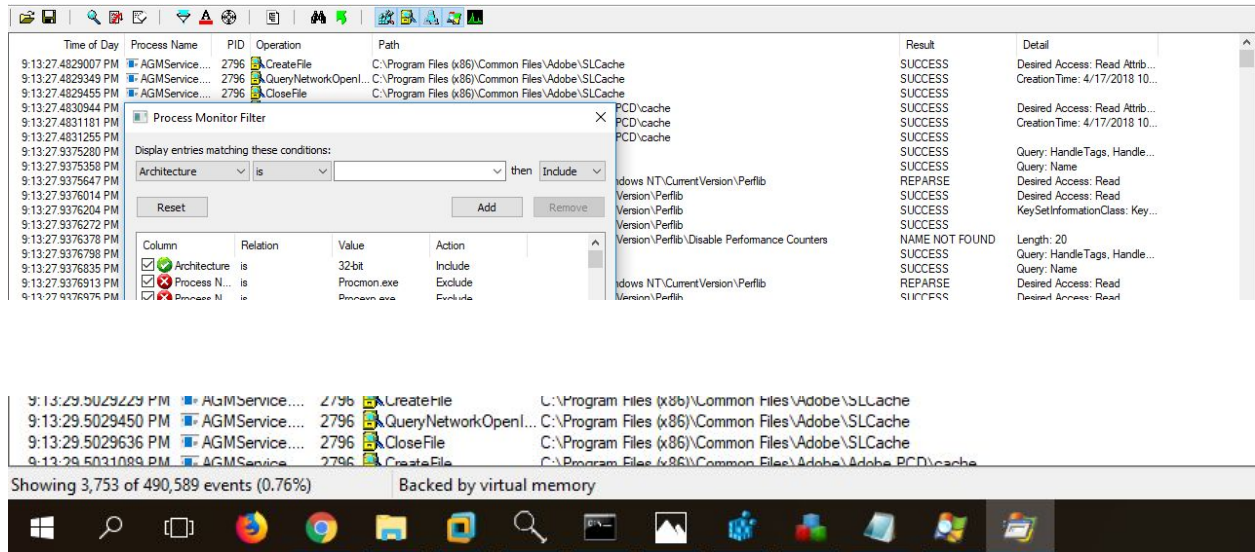
Process Monitor:

→ Process monitor will allow you to see activity with registry keys, processes and DLL's

→ Use the filter to reduce the events (ex: architecture)

→ See related registry keys, processes and DLL's

→ The process tree also displays a hierarchical look at all the processes



ApatedNS

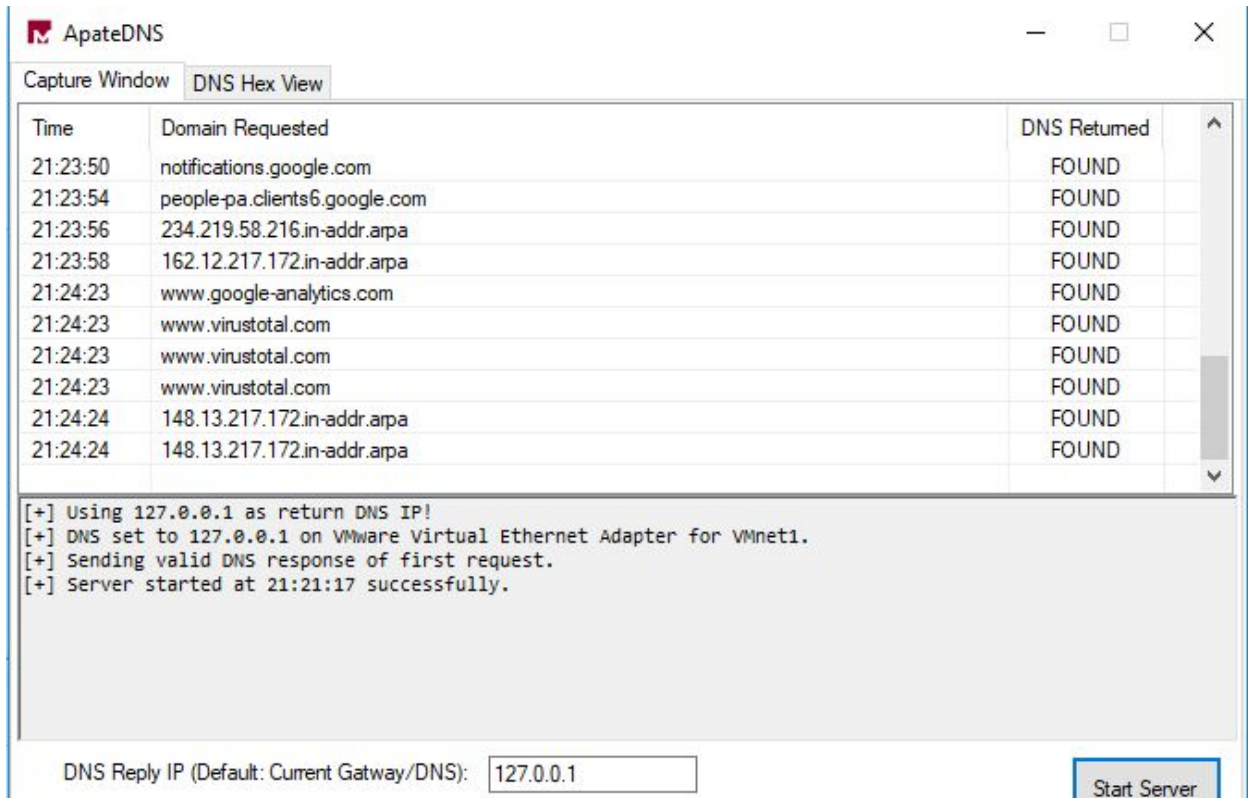
- FQDN's (fully qualified domain names) can be embedded inside malware
- These are more common than Ip's b/c the host of those services can frequently change.
<https://serverfault.com/questions/788862/why-should-i-use-an-fqdn-instead-of-the-servers-ip-address>
- set up a fake DNS server to spoof responses from what the the fake DNS server
- put a loopback address of 127.0.01
- This is will be the reply for any question that the malware asks the dns server
- Netstat -an | more
- Port 53 (dns) should be open and running on the local machine
When running ipconfig /all → the DNS server will be querying the fake dns local machine 127.0.0.1
- With the apatedns window open, ping any random website, to receive a successful reply in cmd. But also you will see the FQDN in the apatedns window

NOTE: ping any random website, to receive a successful reply in cmd.

```
C:\Users\student>ping virusshare.com

Pinging virusshare.com [47.21.35.84] with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 47.21.35.84: bytes=32 time=26ms TTL=46
Reply from 47.21.35.84: bytes=32 time=34ms TTL=46
Reply from 47.21.35.84: bytes=32 time=19ms TTL=46
Reply from 47.21.35.84: bytes=32 time=21ms TTL=46
```

NOTE: See the FQDN in the apatedns window



The screenshot shows the ApateDNS application window. It has a title bar with the ApateDNS logo and standard window controls. Below the title bar are two tabs: 'Capture Window' and 'DNS Hex View'. The 'Capture Window' tab is active, displaying a table of DNS requests and responses. The table has four columns: 'Time', 'Domain Requested', 'DNS Returned', and a vertical scrollbar on the right. The data in the table is as follows:

Time	Domain Requested	DNS Returned
21:23:50	notifications.google.com	FOUND
21:23:54	people-pa.clients6.google.com	FOUND
21:23:56	234.219.58.216.in-addr.arpa	FOUND
21:23:58	162.12.217.172.in-addr.arpa	FOUND
21:24:23	www.google-analytics.com	FOUND
21:24:23	www.virustotal.com	FOUND
21:24:23	www.virustotal.com	FOUND
21:24:23	www.virustotal.com	FOUND
21:24:24	148.13.217.172.in-addr.arpa	FOUND
21:24:24	148.13.217.172.in-addr.arpa	FOUND

Below the table, there is a log area with the following text:

```
[+] Using 127.0.0.1 as return DNS IP!
[+] DNS set to 127.0.0.1 on VMware Virtual Ethernet Adapter for VMnet1.
[+] Sending valid DNS response of first request.
[+] Server started at 21:21:17 successfully.
```

At the bottom of the window, there is a text field labeled 'DNS Reply IP (Default: Current Gateway/DNS):' with the value '127.0.0.1' entered. To the right of this field is a button labeled 'Start Server'.

Netcat:

- Restart apateDNS to spoof all dns replies (127.0.0.1) 0 NX domains
- netcat listener on port 80(common malware port) (cd to netcat directory, nc -l -p 80)
- Visit website and watch all the information sent from the malware to its c2 server (of course this is just a simulation), but if real malware was communicating with its c2 server, we would see the actual commands !

NOTE: watch all the information sent from the malware to its c2 server



The screenshot shows the ApateDNS application window. It has a title bar with the name 'ApateDNS' and standard window controls. Below the title bar are two tabs: 'Capture Window' and 'DNS Hex View'. The 'DNS Hex View' tab is active, displaying a table of DNS traffic. The table has three columns: 'Time', 'Domain Requested', and 'DNS Returned'. There are 10 rows of data, all showing 'FOUND' in the 'DNS Returned' column. At the bottom of the window, there is a status bar with two lines of text: '[+] Using 127.0.0.1 as return DNS IP!' and '[+] DNS set to 127.0.0.1 on VMware Virtual Ethernet Adapter for VMnet1.'

Time	Domain Requested	DNS Returned
21:39:49	contacts.google.com	FOUND
21:39:50	clients6.google.com	FOUND
21:39:50	hangouts.google.com	FOUND
21:39:50	lh5.googleusercontent.com	FOUND
21:39:50	people-pa.clients6.google.com	FOUND
21:39:50	people-pa.clients6.google.com	FOUND
21:39:51	106.3.217.172.in-addr.arpa	FOUND
21:39:52	0.client-channel.google.com	FOUND
21:40:01	0.docs.google.com	FOUND
21:40:01	virusshare.com	FOUND

[+] Using 127.0.0.1 as return DNS IP!
[+] DNS set to 127.0.0.1 on VMware Virtual Ethernet Adapter for VMnet1.