# **Practical 7**

Aim:- Tools to perform Behavioural Analysis of Malware:-

## 1.Process Hackers

#### **Description:-**

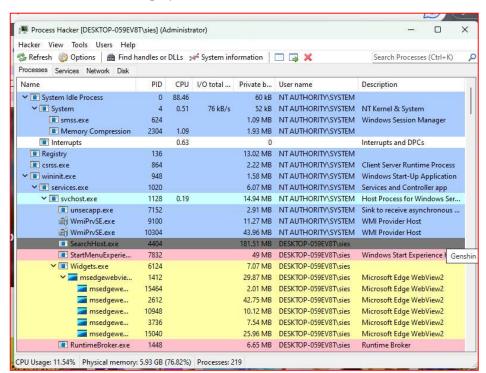
Process Hacker is an open-source tool that will allow you to see what processes are running on a device, identify programs that are eating up CPU resources and identify network connections that are associated with a process.

These types of features make Process Hacker an ideal tool for monitoring malware on a device. By seeing what processes are created and being able to identify network connections and interesting strings from memory means that valuable indicators of compromise (IOC's) can be gathered when triaging a malware infection.

#### Steps:-

Download process hacker from google then,

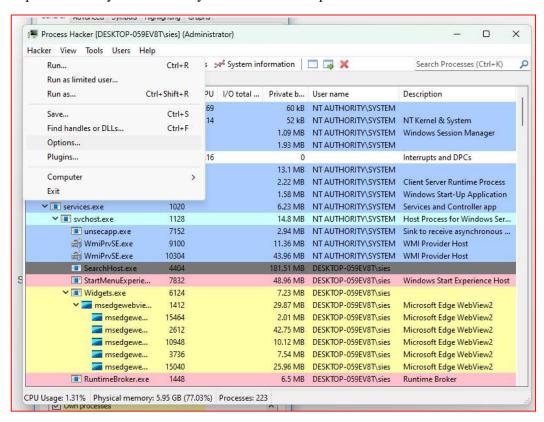
Below is the default display shown for Process Hacker when it is launched on a device:



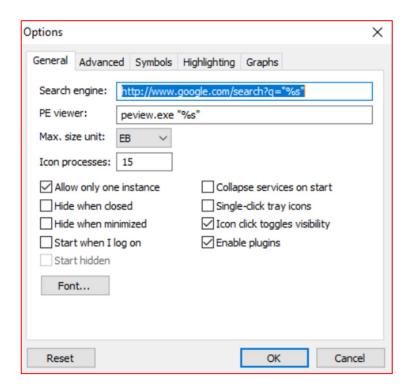
The first tab named 'Processes' gives an overview of what processes are running on the device which contains the following information:

- Name of the running process
- The PID is the process ID, this is a unique number assigned to the process
- The CPU tab displays the amount of CPU being consumed by the process
- The I/O total output tab
- The Private bytes tab
- The User name tab displays which account was used to launch the process
- The Description tab displays information relating to what the process is

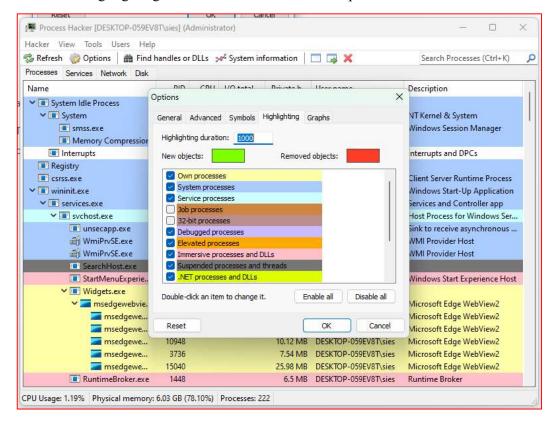
The 'Processes' tab also color codes the listed processes. By navigating to 'Hacker' and then 'Options' menu you can identify what each color represents in Process Hacker.



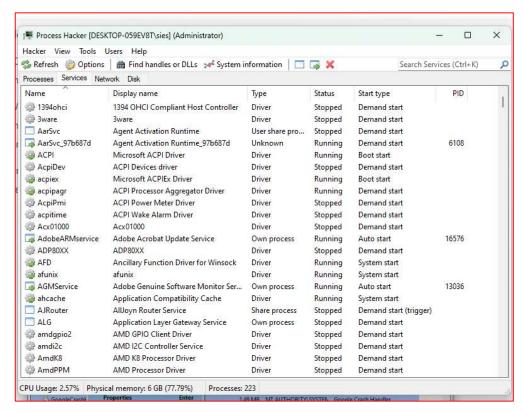
This then opens the 'Options' menu.



Select the 'Highlighting' tab to view what each color represents:



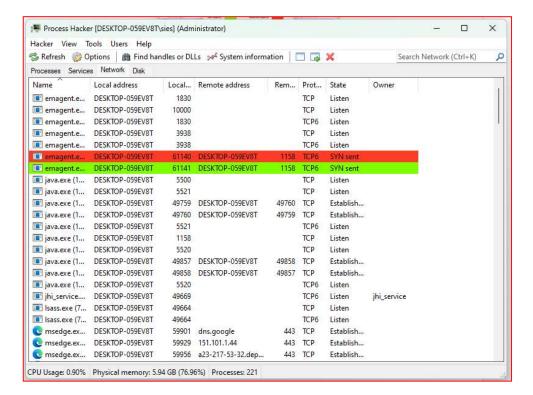
The image below displays the **services** identified by Process Hacker, services run in the background and don't interact with the desktop.



The 'Services' tab displays the following information:

- Name of identified service
- **Display name** of service
- **Type** of service identified i.e. Driver
- Status of service i.e. Running
- Start type i.e. Boot start
- **Process** identifier of service if available

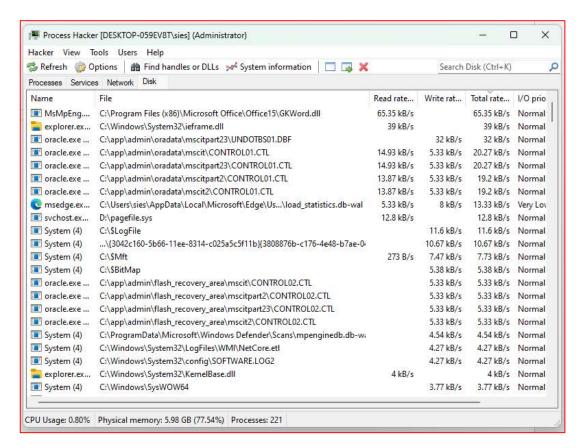
The 'Network' tab is useful for malware analysis as malware will often try to call home to the bad guy's command and control (c2) infrastructure.



The 'Network' tab displays the following information:

- Process name and PID
- Local address
- Local port used by the process
- Remote address the process is connecting to
- Remote port of network connection
- **Protocol** used by the process
- State of identified network connection
- Owner

The 'Disk' tab displays information relating to files on the device hard drive which are being used:



The 'Disk' tab displays the following information:

- Process name and PID
- File location on disk
- **Read rate average** in realtime of the hard drive
- Write rate average in realtime of the hard drive
- Total rate average of read and write output
- I/O priority
- Response time

# 2.Process Monitor (ProcMon)

## **Description:-**

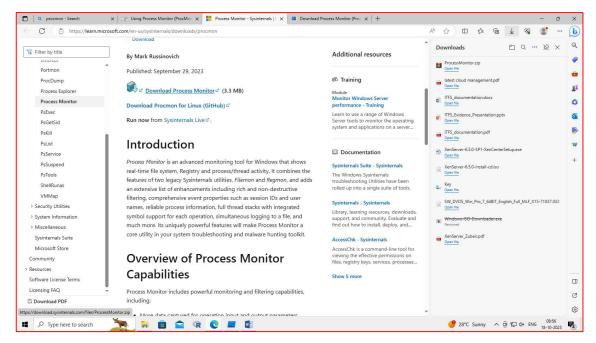
The **Process Monitor (ProcMon)** tool is used to track the various processes activity in the Windows operating system. This utility allows you to show how processes access files on disk, registry keys, remote resources, etc. in real-time. The ProcMon combines the capabilities of two legacy Sysinternals utilities at once — **FileMon** and **RegMon**.

With Process Monitor, you can:

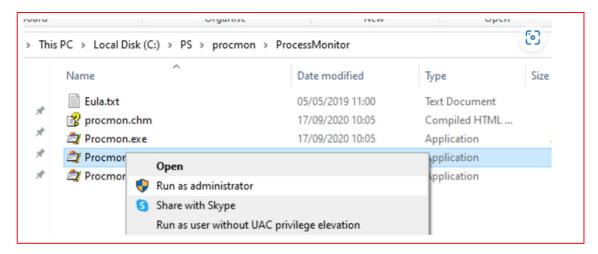
- Track the startup and shutdown events of processes and threads, including information about the exit code;
- Collect data on the parameters of input and output operations;
- Set filters to display only the necessary information. For example, about the actions of a specific process, access to a specific file or a registry key;
- Log all operations during system boot (starting processes, services). This is useful for diagnosing slow Windows boot.

## Steps:-

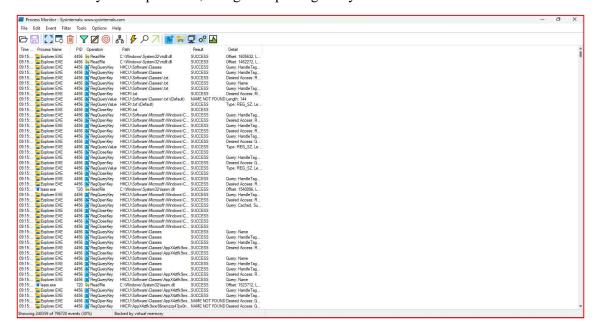
Download the ProcMon tool from google.



Extract the zip file and open the Procmon.exe (Application) any one file to be installed.



The moment you run procmon, it begins capturing many different kinds of Windows events.



As you can see in the screenshot above under the **Operation** column, there are various icons each representing different classes of Windows events. Procmon captures events from five different classes:

- Registry
- Filesystem
- Network
- Processes
- Profiling events

Each event in all classes is represented in a single list pane of seven columns:

Time of day – The time the event occurred.

Process name – The name of the process that triggered the event.

PID – The process identifier.

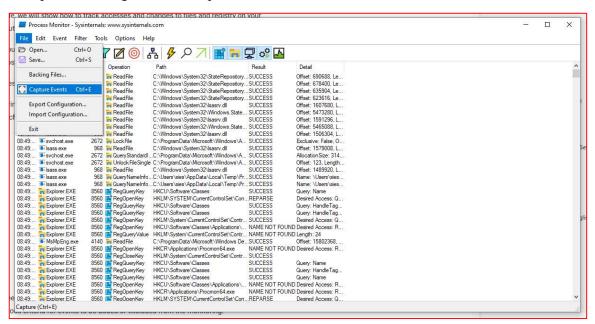
Operation – The type of event like if the process opened a file, changed a registry key value, etc.

Path – The path to the object the event interacted with like a file path, registry path, etc.

Result – This column will contain numerous values to indicate the result of the event. This value can be as simple as SUCCESS or specific to the event like REPARSE, BUFFER OVERFLOW, NAME NOT FOUND, etc.

Detail – This column contains all of the nitty-gritty detail once you pinpoint an event you'd like to see.

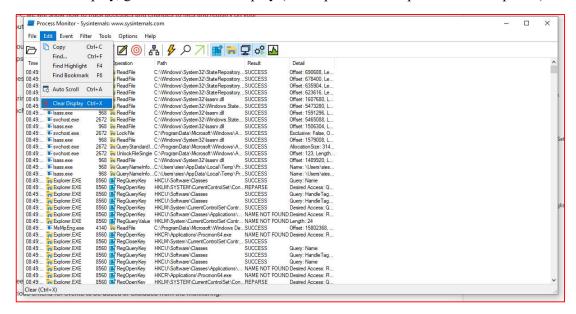
To capture events, go to file > Capture events



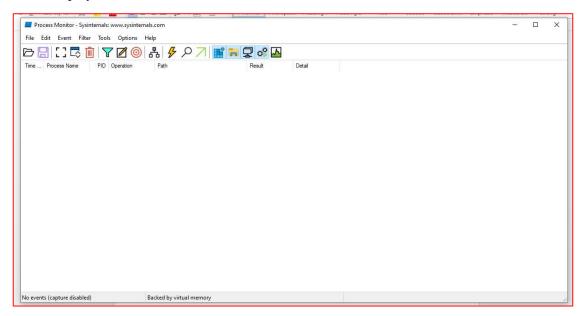
Number of Events in the Window seen at the bottom:



To Clear Display, go to file > Clear Display (Don't perform until practical is completed)



## After Display is cleared.

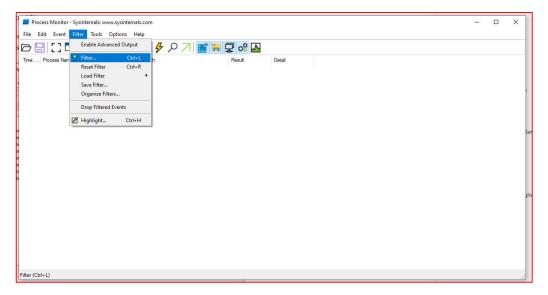


#### **Events Filter:-**

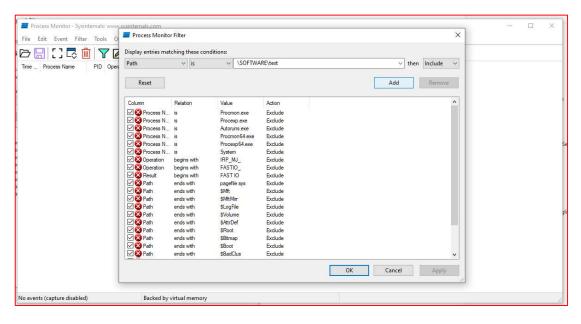
The filters allow you to specify various criteria for events to be added or excluded from the monitoring.

The default filter already excludes events of a standard Windows system activity and the procmon.exe process itself. In most cases, you don't need to remove these filters. We'll add some additional filters.

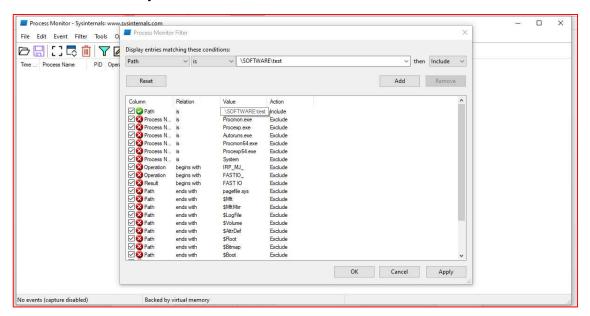
To access Event Filters, Go to Filter > Click on Filter



Create a filter for monitoring access to the registry key: Path > contains > \SOFTWARE\test > Include. Click Add to add a new filter to the list.



# Path added successfully



# 3. Microsoft Network Monitor

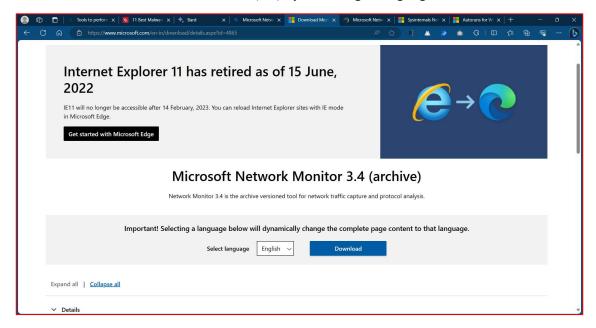
## **Description:-**

It is a software utility designed to help users capture network traffic and analyze incoming and outgoing packets. The packet analyzer is included in a user-friendly interface, bundled with intuitive options.

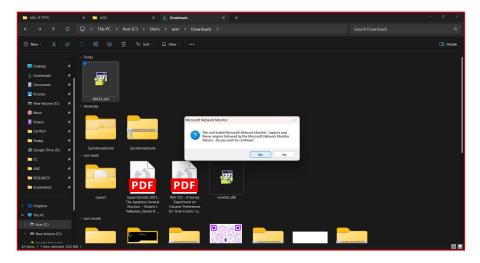
A packet sniffer can be used to troubleshoot application connectivity issues. For example, you can detect programs that use a lot of traffic, which is often a sign of malware activity. Packet analyzers are also great for security analysis, whether you're an expert or not.

#### Steps:-

Download Microsoft Network Monitor (3.4) by searching it on google.



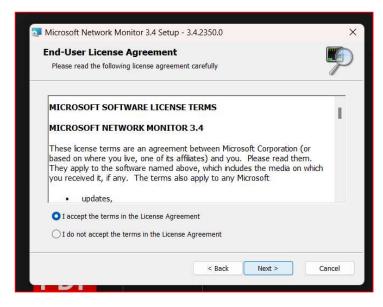
Click on the downloaded file (NM34  $\times$ 64) > A pop up will appear, tap yes.



#### Click next



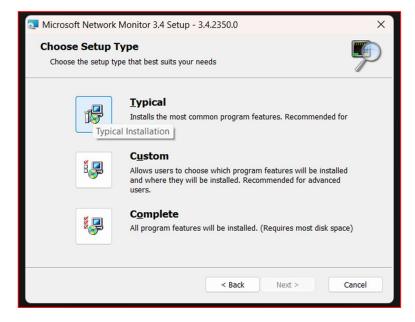
# Accept the terms and conditions and click on next



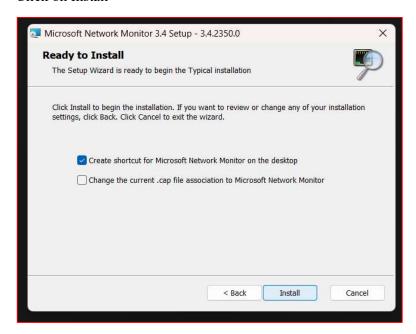
# Choose, use Microsoft Update and click on next



# Click on Typical



## Click on Install



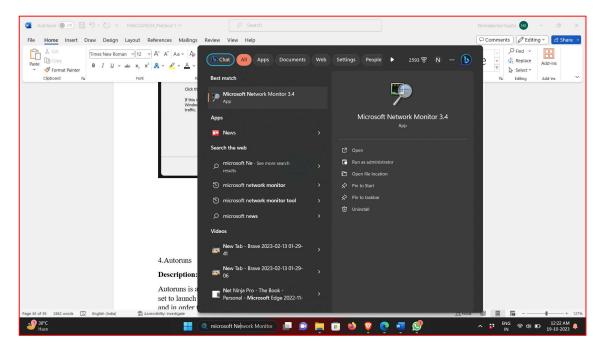
# Installing....

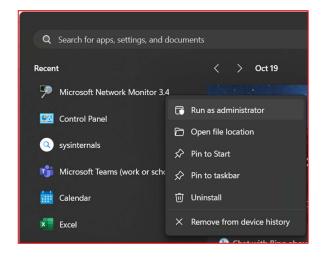


## Tap on Finish

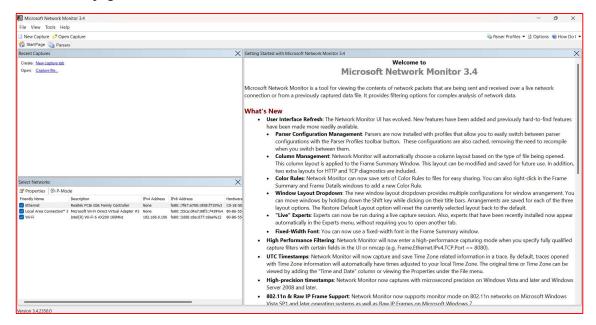


Now search for Microsoft Network Monitor in windows and Run it as Administrator & open it.





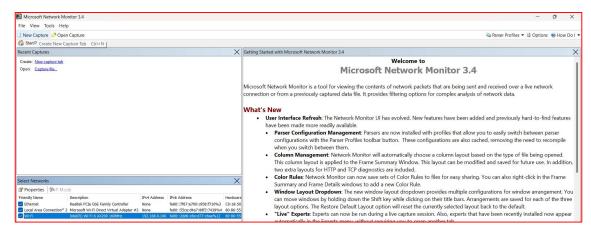
## Default start page



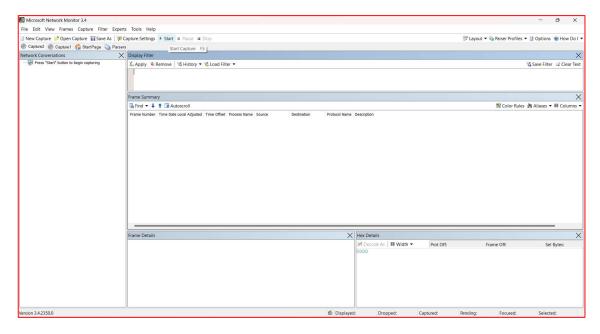
#### Select your device connected network or your preferred network



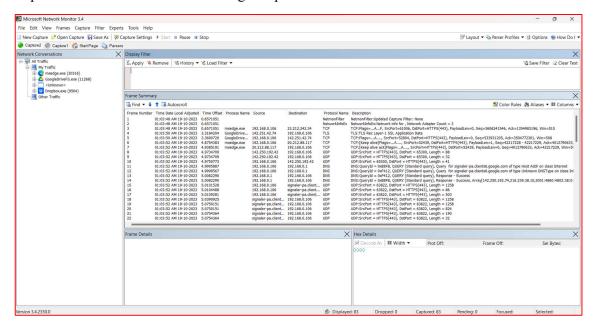
## After Selecting the Network, click on New Capture



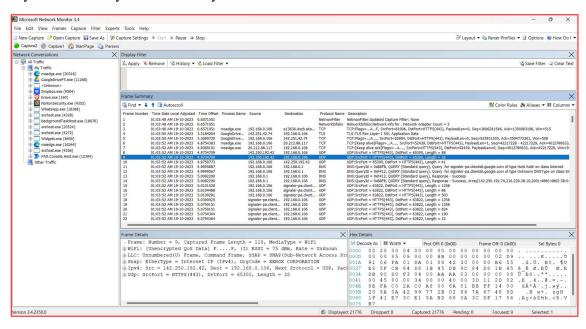
#### Now click on Start



## Captured networks all that are running and present

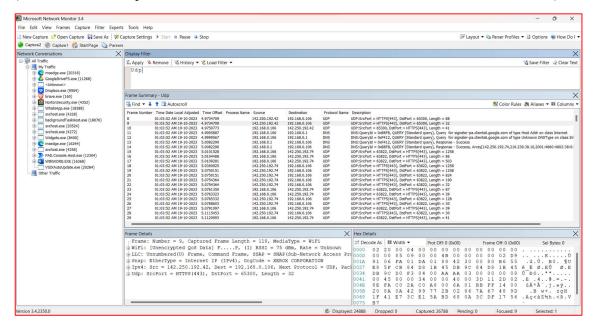


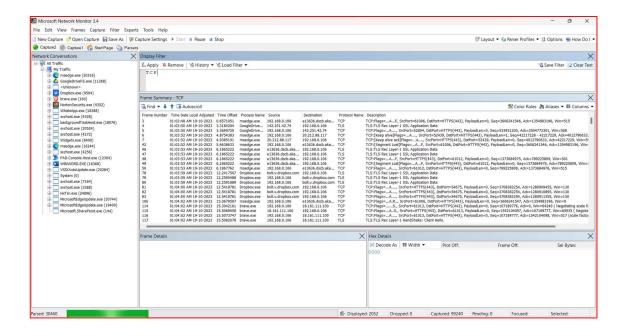
# If you click on any one networks you will find all the frame details and hex details



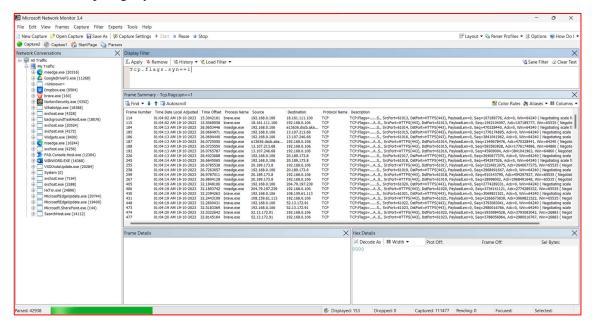
To use filters inside display filter search for udp and click on apply, it will show all the udp networks

(follow the same steps to search for TCP, IPv4, IPv6, IGMP, HTTP, SSDP, DNS, ARP, etc)





## Search for Tcp.flags.syn==1



# 4. Autoruns

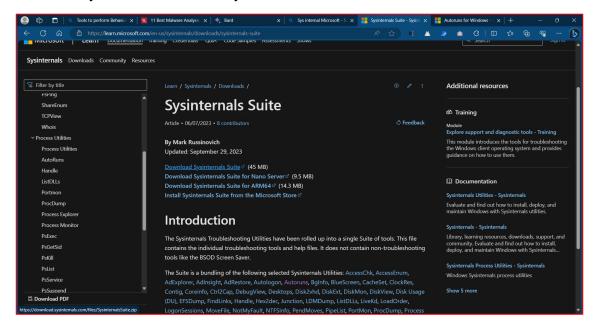
#### **Description:-**

Autoruns is another Microsoft tool that will display any installed software on a device that is set to launch when a machine is powered on. Malware can hide but ultimately it has to run and in order to survive a reboot a piece of malware must create a persistence mechanism.

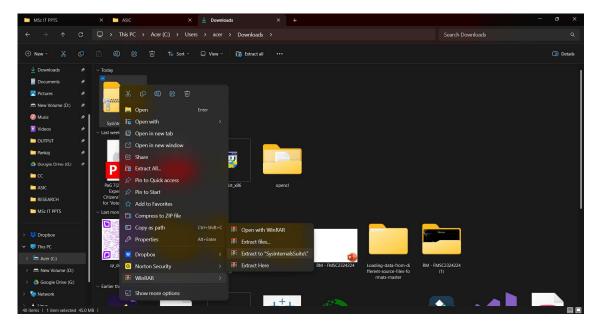
There are a few techniques that can be employed to achieve this objective such as creating a scheduled task or creating specific run keys within the registry. After running a piece of malware in a VM running Autoruns will detect and highlight any new persistent software and the technique it has implemented making it ideal for malware analysis.

#### Steps:-

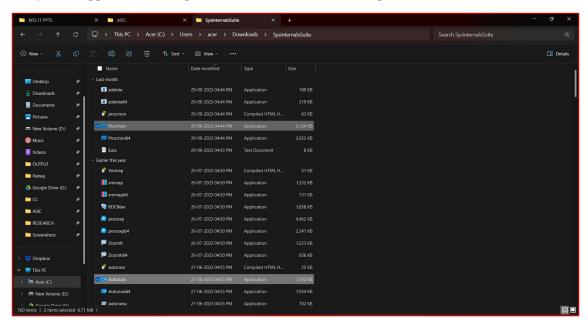
Download Sysinternals Suite from Sysinternals Microsoft official website.



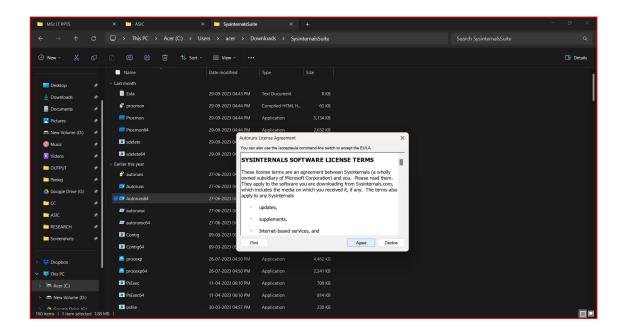
Extract the downloaded file.



After opening the extracted file you can find the Autoruns application inside the folder and many other applications like procmon which is used in these practical earlier.



Click on Autoruns64 > pop up will appear click agree.



## Autoruns window will appear

