ANALYSIS OF RANSOMWARE THROUGH THEIR BEHAVIOUR

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This report submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the Bachelor of Computer Science (Computer Security)

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DECLARATION

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Student: _____ Date: 18/08/2017
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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my beloved family and siblings, who passed on a love of reading and respect for education

To my supportive friends, my supervisor and all lectures, thank you so much for assist and help.

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I would like to show my gratitude and appreciation to my supervisor, En.Mohd Zaki Bin Mas'ud for all the advices in guiding me throughout the project.

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Finally, I would like to thanks to all my friends and course mates for their kindness in sharing knowledge and resources.

Thanks a lot.

.

ABSTRACT

A new threat in the cyberspace nowadays are known as ransomware and the threat are increasing in alarming rate. Ransomware is computer malware that installs covertly on a victim's computer and have the ability to encrypt the whole file in the machine. Once encrypted the owner of the ransomware will demand an amount of money to decrypt the file. In order to get a better understanding on ransomware, this final year project use dynamic analysis approach to analyze this type of malware. This project objectives are including to identify ransomware traces through network traffic and program process as well as identify ransomware behavior through it malicious activities. This preliminary study of ransomware is the initial step in getting a depth knowledge on ransomware especially in identifying the parameter and traces of ransomware behavior during its execution

ABSTRAK

Ancaman yang baru di ruang siber pada masa kini dikenali sebagai ransomware dan ancaman ini semakin meningkat dalam kadar yang membimbangkan. Ransomware adalah malware komputer yang memasang secara terselindung pada komputer mangsa dan mempunyai keupayaan untuk menyulitkan keseluruhan fail di dalam mesin. Sekali disulitkan, pemilik ransomware akan menuntut sejumlah wang untuk menyahsulit fail tersebut. Dalam usaha untuk mendapatkan pemahaman yang lebih baik mengenai ransomware, projek tahun akhir ni meggunakan pendekatan analisis dinamik ini untuk menganalisis jenis malware ini. Antara objektif projek termasuklah untuk mengenalpasti kesan ransomware melalui lalu lintas rangkaian dan proses program serta mengenal pasti tingkah laku ransomware melaluinya aktiviti berniat jahat. Kajian awal ransomware adalah langkah awal dalam mendapatkan pengetahuan mendalam mengenai ransomware terutama dalam mengenal pasti parameter dan kesan tingkah laku ransomware semasa pelaksanaannya.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

This chapter will describe about the introduction of the project. This chapter are consisting of the problem statement, project question, project objective project scope, project contribution, report organization and the summary. The purpose of the project is to analyze a malware known as Ransomware that caused the increasing number of attack to target individuals, corporate entities and public-sector organizations by infects a computer. The content of this report including the definition of the malware itself, how ransomware works, the examples of ransomware, their latest form of attack, and the step by step of the method used to analyses the malware.

1.2 Problem Statement

Nowadays, malware can be easily infecting user's computer and widespread rapidly within a second in the network if the computers have many vulnerabilities. The computers nowadays are exposed and widely vulnerable to malware where it can widespread rapidly within a second in the network easily. The safety must be maintained and the security should be improved due to the huge growing use of internet, cyber-attacks are often to happen. Recently one of the threat is been come into existence known as Ransomware attacks which targets at any system files of the computer user. Ransomware has become one of the most widespread and damaging attacks that internet users face. Most of the internet users have less understanding about which parameter will use to study the behavior of ransomware. The problem statement is summarized as in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1: Summary of Problem Statement

PS	Problem Statement
PS_1	Insufficient information on the parameter use to explore the behavior of ransomware.

1.3 Project Question (PQ)

Several questions are issued based on this project Problem Statement. These questions are done to help develop the objective of this project. The questions are mainly on the behavior of the malware, its attack pattern, and the procedure of retrieving the attack pattern of the ransomware to enable it to be analyses through dynamic analysis. The project questions are summarized as in Table 1.2.

Table 1.2: Summary of Project Question

PS	PQ	Project Question
PS_1	PQ_1	What is the parameter uses to study the behavior of ransomware?
	PQ_2	What is the clear evidence on the behavior of ransomware?
	PQ_3	How the ransomware activity affects the parameter?

1.4 Project Objective (PO)

The project objectives are based on the problem statement and project question that has been highlighted in Table 1.1 and Table 1.2. Each project question consists of one project objective as to understanding about which parameter will use to the behavior of ransomware, to gains clear evidence on the behavior of ransomware, and to get knowledge on how the ransomware will affect the parameter. The project objectives are summarized as in Table 1.3.

Table 1.3: Summary of Project Objective

PS	PQ	PO	Project Objective
PS_1	PQ_1	PO_1	To understand about the parameter, use to study the behavior of ransomware.
	PQ_2	PO_2	To investigate the behavior of ransomware.
	PQ_3	PO_3	To link the ransomware behavior with the parameter.

1.5 Project Scope

The scope of this project is to analyze the behavior of a malware known as Ransomware to specific parameter or application and what the effect after the infection occurs. By using dynamic analysis approach to see the behavior of ransomware through virtual machine software (VMware) and through monitoring software as example by using *Wireshark* and process monitors. The malware installed into the virtual OS or application and then the behavior will be observed and recorded. The behavior of the application before and after the malware infection also analyzed to generate attack flow.

1.6 Project Contribution

The research contributions of the project help determine what the project will produce besides its objective. This project will help to determine the parameter that is used to analyze the behavior of ransomware. In addition, it also helps to determine the behavior of ransomware based on clear evidence and determine on how ransomware will affect the parameter. The project objectives are summarized as in Table 1.4.

Table 1.4: Summary of Project Contribution

PS	PQ	PO	PC	Project Contribution
PS_1	PQ_1	PO_1	PC_1	Determined the parameter use to study the behavior of ransomware.
	PQ_2	PO_2	PC_2	Determine the behavior of ransomware based on the investigation.
	PQ_3	PO_3	PC_3	Determine the link of ransomware behavior with the parameter.

1.7 Report Organization

To ensure this project is going on smoothly and successfully, report organization is constructed in order to arrange chapter by chapter respectively. The summarization and description of each chapter stated as below:

Chapter 1: Introduction

This chapter discuss about the introduction and the background of this project but in brief. There is problem statement, project question, project objective, project scope, project contribution and summary for this chapter.

Chapter 2: Literature Review

This chapter shows the preview to the literature review of this project. As example, the discussion about the software and hardware that being used in other research which is related to this project.

Chapter 3: Project Methodology

In this chapter, project methodology discussed according to activities, step taken and stages followed in order to make sure this project going smoothly in sequence and priority.

Chapter 4: Design

This chapter defines the results of the analysis of the preliminary design and the result of the detailed design. There is network system architecture, logical and physical design, possible scenarios, security requirement, metric measurement and the conclusion for this chapter.

Chapter 5: Implementation

This chapter will briefly describe about the activity involved in the implementation phase and what is the expected output after this phase is complete. Outline diagram also provided for this chapter.

Chapter 6: Testing and Analysis

In this testing and analysis chapter, the actual result of this project will be documented. This chapter also will briefly describe about the activity involved in the implementation phase of this project.

Chapter 7: Project Conclusion

This final chapter will be the project conclusion that will review on the limitation and the contribution for this project and the future works that can be done through this analysis.

1.8 Conclusion

This chapter explains the introduction of this project that defines malware and the analysis, also explains about the problem statement that describe of problems that directly influence the motives of the project, project question is arise from the problem statement and need to be answered in this project, while project objectives describe the things that this project need to achieve. The Project scope describes every scope involved and their reasons. The project contribution describes who or what may benefit from the project and lastly report organization that give a summary of each chapter presented in this report.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the related works or previous works related to analyzing ransomware, critical review of current problem and justification where it explains about the methodologies, techniques, parameter, software and hardware that being used in other research. It also covers the proposed solution based on the previous research. The comparison has been made to highlight the differences.

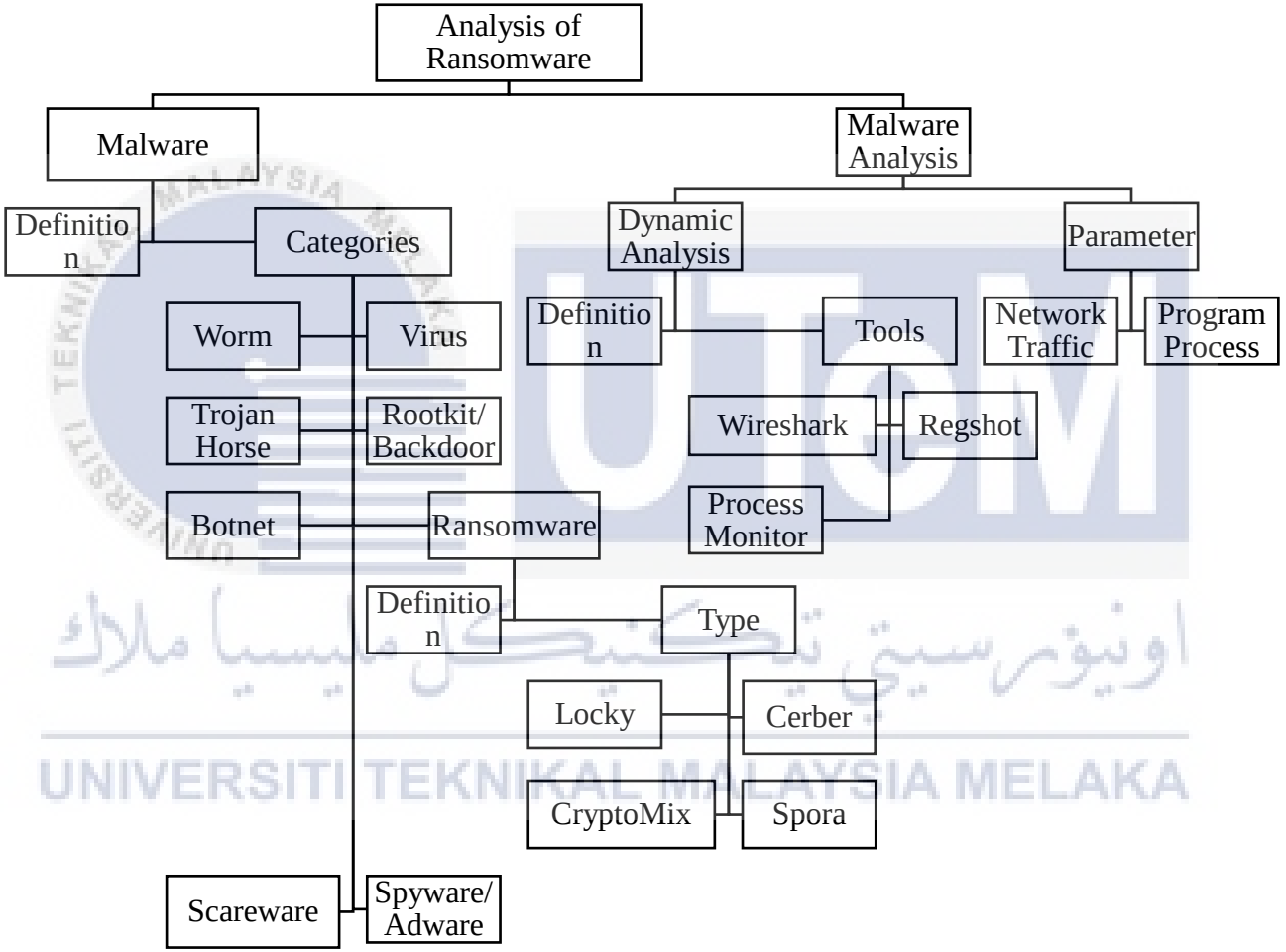

Figure 2.1 Taxonomy of Malware Analysis

2.2 Critical review of current problem and justification

2.2.1 Malware

Malicious software, or malware, is used by cybercriminals, hacktivists and nation states to disrupt computer operations, steal personal or professional data, bypass access controls and other wise cause harm to the host system. Appearing in the form of executable code, scripts, active content or other software variants, there are many different classes of malware which possess varying means of infecting machines and propagating themselves.

2.2.1.1 Worm

A worm is self-replicating software designed to spread through the network. Typically, exploit security flaws in widely used services can cause enormous damage. Worm also launch DDOS attacks, install bot network to access sensitive information and cause confusion by corrupting the sensitive information.

2.2.1.2 Virus

Virus is a tiny program that able to exploit and negatively alters the way a computer works. It able to automatically replicate itself, done without user knowledge or intervention but still needs to be activated initially by the user either time based or activity based. Viruses often spread to other computers by attaching themselves to various programs and executing code. This malware can be used to steal information, harm host computers and networks, create botnets, steal money, render advertisements, and more.

2.2.1.3 Trojan Horse

Trojan Horse is a type of malware that disguises itself as a normal file or program to trick users into downloading and installing malware. Trojan Horse give a malicious party remote access to an infected computer. Once an attacker has access to an infected computer, it is possible for the attacker to steal data (logins, financial data, and even electronic money), install more malware, modify files, monitor user activity (screen watching, keylogging, etc.), use the computer in botnets, and anonymize internet activity by the attacker.

2.2.1.4 Rootkit/ Backdoor

A rootkit is a type of malicious software designed to remotely access or control a computer without being detected by users or security programs. Once a rootkit has been installed it is possible for the malicious party behind the rootkit to remotely execute files, access/steal information, modify system configurations, alter software (especially any security software that could detect the rootkit), install concealed malware, or control the computer as part of a botnet. Rootkit prevention, detection, and removal can be difficult due to their stealthy operation because a rootkit continually hides its presence, typical security products are not effective in detecting and removing rootkits. As a result, rootkit detection relies on manual methods such as monitoring computer behavior for irregular activity, signature scanning, and storage dump analysis.

2.2.1.5 Botnet

Bots are software programs created to automatically perform specific operations. While some bots are created for relatively harmless purposes (video gaming, internet auctions, online contests, etc.), it is becoming increasingly common to see bots being used maliciously. Bots can be used in botnets (collections of computers to be controlled by third parties) for DDoS attacks, as spambots that render advertisements on websites, as web spiders that scrape server data, and for distributing malware disguised as popular search items on download sites. Websites can guard against bots with CAPTCHA tests that verify users as human.

2.2.1.6 Ransomware

Ransomware is a form of malware that essentially holds a computer system captive while demanding a ransom. This malware restricts user access to the computer either by encrypting files on the hard drive or locking down the system and displaying messages that are intended to force the user to pay the malware creator to remove. Ransomware typically spreads like a normal computer worm ending up on a computer via a downloaded file or through some other vulnerability in a network service. Afraidgate, PseudoDarKleech, CryptoMix, Spora are the name of the ransomware that this project analyzes.

2.2.1.7 Scareware

Scareware is a class of malware known as scareware has become popular among cybercriminals. This malware takes advantage of people's fear of revealing their private information, losing their critical data, or facing irreversible hardware damage.

2.2.1.8 Spyware/ Adware

Spyware is a type of malware that functions by spying on user activity without their knowledge. These spying capabilities can include activity monitoring, collecting keystrokes, data harvesting (account information, logins, financial data), and more. Spyware often has additional capabilities as well, ranging from modifying security settings of software or browsers to interfering with network connections. Spyware spreads by exploiting software vulnerabilities, bundling itself with legitimate software, or in Trojans. While adware (short for advertising-supported software) is a type of malware that automatically delivers advertisements. Common examples of adware include popup ads on websites and advertisements that are displayed by software. Often time's software and applications offer "free" versions that come bundled with adware. Most adware is sponsored or authored by advertisers and serves as a revenue generating tool.

2.2.2 Malware Analysis

Malware analysis is the art of dissecting malware to understand how it works, how to identify it, and how to defeat or eliminate it. It goals are to determine exactly what happened, and to ensure the location of all the infected machines and files, also to determine exactly what a suspect binary can do, how to detect it on the network, and how to measure and contain its damage. Once identify which files require full analysis, it's time to develop signatures to detect malware infections on the network. It also Known as Reverse Engineering (RE).

2.2.3 Dynamic Analysis

Dynamic analysis by analyzing a program while it executes. The advantage is it can be fast and accurate. The disadvantage, it is "what you see is what you get". Some of the analysis process are process monitoring, registry monitoring, file monitoring and network sniffing using Wireshark. In dynamic analysis, the Regshot used to captures file registry and use Process Monitor Software as tool for capture program activities also.

2.2.4 Parameter

The parameter of this project consists of the by tracing ransomware activities on the network traffic and program process flow. This project also looking at the file system analysis.

2.3 Previous Project

Table 2.1: Summary of Study and Analysis of Previous Works

No.	Author & Years	Aim/ Objective	Technique	Methods	Parameters	Results
1.	(CABAJ, 2015)	To gain actions made by the malware within the infected machine and tracing its activity over the Internet.	Network activity analysis of CryptoWall ransomware.	In this approach, a HoneyPot technology as well as the automatic run-time malware analytical system called Maltester were used.	Dynamic analysis may provide several types of information, so, it is worth to distinguish two kinds of analyses – each require different techniques and have different goals: actions made by the malware within the infected machine and tracing its activity over the	The presented analysis and its results proves the advantages and usefulness of dynamic analysis concept and Maltester environment. Identification

					Internet. In the first case, the scope of damage can identified on the infected host.	
2.	Elekar, (2015)(Kharraz, Robertson, Balzarotti, Bilge, & Kirda, 2015)	To detect a significant number of ransomware attacks without making any assumptions on how samples attack users' file.	A long-term analysis of ransomware families with a special focus on their destructive functionality.	They also observed that different classes of ransomware attacks with multiple levels of sophistication share very similar characteristics from file system perspective due to the nature of these attacks	Their analysis suggests that implementing practical defense mechanisms is still possible, if effectively monitor the file system activity for example the changes in Master File Table (MFT) or the types of I/O Request Packets (IRP) generated on behalf of processes to access the file system	When looking at the execution traces of the malware programs, they observed that the way malicious processes generate requests to access file system was significantly different from benign processes.

3.	(Scaife, Carter, Traynor, & Butler, 2016)	To limit attackers and reduce the incentive for victims to pay with CryptoDrop, an early-warning system for ransomware attacks.	Their solution targets ransomware by monitoring the victim's data and detecting the behaviors that ransomware must perform.	They first identify these required operations, classify ransomware into three major classes, and develop indicators that inspect, capture, and alert on ransomware while avoiding benign applications.	• File Type Changes • Similarity Measurement • Shannon Entropy • Secondary Indicators • Union Indication • Indicator Evasion	They find a 100% detection rate with as few as zero victim files lost before detection. They discover that ransomware frequently trips all of these primary indicators, while legitimate applications do not, creating a shortcut to detecting ransomware with fewer files lost.
4.	(Sharma, Zawar, & Patil, 2016)	To look at where and when the Ransomware attacks worked, not just from a geographical point	They collect mix of binary-file-based locker Ransomware		• Analysis of Locker Ransomware Vs Crypto	64% of binary-based Ransomware families observed have been crypto Ransomware while locker

		of view but also from operating system viewpoint.	versus crypto Ransomware in the past 12 months.		Ransomware 2014-2015. • Yearly evolution of Ransomware Attacks based on OS • Percentage of attacked user's over the countries. • Number of users affected worldwide quarterly due to Ransomware. • TOP 10 countries by percentage of attacked users	Ransomware made up the remaining 36%.

2.4 Further Project

This project proposed solution is by looking at the network traffic and program process. This research uses the dynamic analysis approach to see the behavior of ransomware through virtual machine software (VMware). A set of personal computers was setup within the installation of monitoring tools such as Wireshark, Process Monitor, and Regshot. The malware will be installed into the virtual OS or application and then the behavior will be observed and recorded. The behavior of the application before and after the malware infection also will be compared and analyzed.

2.5 Conclusion

This chapter discuss about the related work, critical review of current problem and justification, and proposed solution or further project. The taxonomy also provided in this chapter where it explains about the definition of malware, and types of malware. The details information about ransomware also explained in this chapter such as it general attack pattern, the mechanism and the parameter used to analyze this type of malware.

CHAPTER III

PROJECT METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter discuss on the methodology that is chosen to prepare for this project. This chapter also reveals the milestone of the project that is done according to the methodology phases. There are four phases on project methodology which is Literature Review, Analysis, Designs and Implementation and the last is Testing and Evaluation. The framework of project methodology described in figures below.

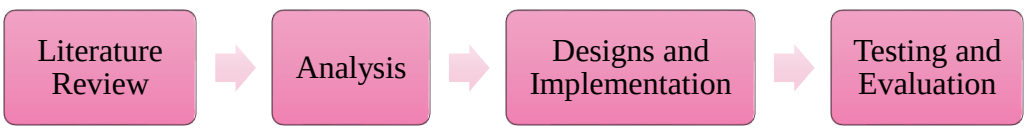

Figure 3.1: Project Methodology

3.2 Methodology

There are four phases for the methodology of analysis of ransomware behavior. Each phases description shows on the below figures.

3.2.1 Phase 1: Literature Review

In this phase, all related study about ransomware including Ransomware, attack pattern and malware analysis where be done in this phase. The process of understanding malware, attack pattern and malware analysis are selected in sequence as illustrated in Figure 3.1.

Figure 3.2: Literature Review

The result of study is used for next phase which is analysis phase.

3.2.2 Phase 2: Analysis

Dynamic analysis is carried out in this project to observe the ransomware behavior and monitor the changes made by this malware. This analysis focus on the network traffic and the program process. Some samples of ransomware are executed on the Windows 7 operating system in an isolated environment with virtual machine software, Regshot, Wireshark, and Process Monitor. Network monitoring tools such as Wireshark are used for capturing and collecting network activities including for detecting anomalous network traffic between the malware and its remote server. Process Monitor displays and captures all changes made by any process running on a system while the Regshot takes a snapshot of the Windows registry hives. The process of understanding dynamic analysis, analysis collected data and identifying the parameter and behavior of ransomware are selected in the sequence as illustrated in Figure 3.2

Figure 3.3: Analysis

3.2.3 Phase 3: Designs and Implementation.

Regarding Figure 3.4, there are three issues involved in this phase which are malware detection technique, alert correlation technique and alert correlation framework's module which has been reviewed and discussed previously in Chapter Two.

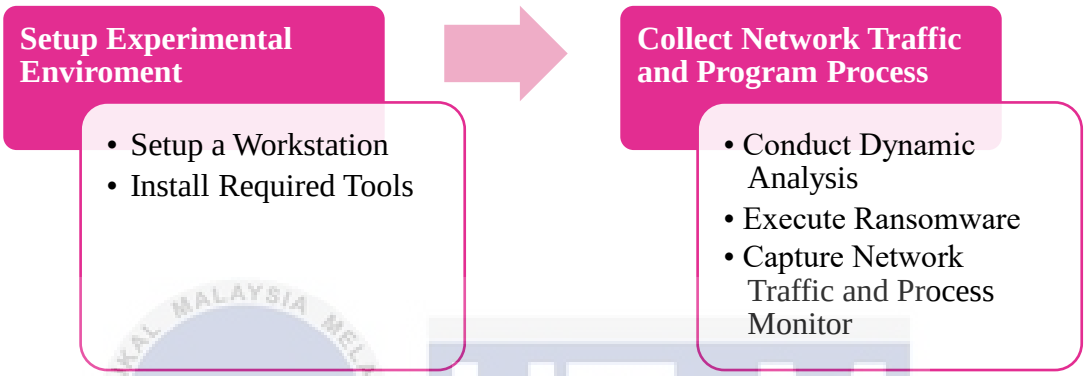

Figure 3.4: Designs and Implementation

3.2.4 Phase 4: Testing and Analysis

Testing and evaluation phase is important to verify whether the selected attributes will generate the right attack pattern or not. Script designing will be used to test on selected sample ransomware to verify the result of attack pattern generated in design and implementation phase. Besides, the testing will be carried out by comparing output results with static analysis on ransomware thus verify the result of attributes and attack patterns getting from dynamic analysis.

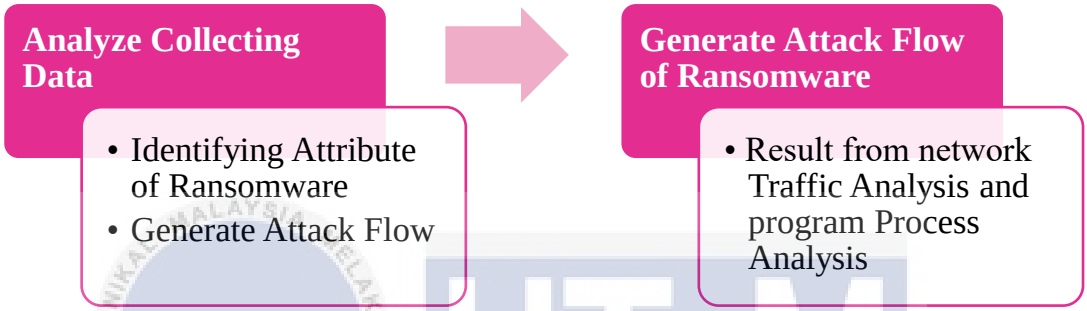

Figure 3.5: Testing and Analysis

3.3 Project Milestone

The milestone of this project help to keep us in our track to be able to complete this project according to the given time.

Table 3.1: Project Milestones

Week	Activity	Action
1 13 – 17 February 2017	Proposal Submission	Proposal submission Topic research
2 20 – 24 February 2017	Proposal Enhancement	Proposal correction Topic research
3 27 Feb – 3 Mar 2017	Chapter 1	Device application and setup (1 set of personal computers) Topic research
4 6 – 10 Mar 2017	Chapter 2	Formatting device Topic research
5 13 – 17 Mar 2017	Chapter 3	Installation of driver Topic research
6 20 – 24 Mar 2017	Chapter 3	Installation of virtual machine software Topic research
7 27 – 31 Mar 2017	Chapter 4	Installation of operating system in virtual machine Topic research
8 **1 – 9 April 2017**	**Mid Semester Break**	**Research**
9 10 – 14 April 2017	Chapter 4	Installing tools for analysis Topic research
10 17 – 21 April 2017	Chapter 4	Collecting normal behavior of the application
11 24 – 28 April 2017	Chapter 4	Collecting normal behavior of the application

12 1 – 5 May 2017	Chapter 5	Collecting normal behavior of the application
13 8 – 12 May 2017	Chapter 5	Collecting normal behavior of the application
14 15 – 19 May 2017	Chapter 5	Collecting information of the application after the infection of the malware
15 22 – 26 May 2017	Chapter 5	Collecting information of the application after the infection of the malware
16 29 May – 2 June 2017	Chapter 5	Collecting information of the application after the infection of the malware
3 – 11 June 2017	**Semester Break**	**Research**
12 – 16 June 2017	Chapter 6	Complete the result of the project. Generate attack flow.
19 – 23 June 2017	Chapter 6	Complete the result of the project.
26 – 30 June 2017	Chapter 6	Complete the result of the project.
3 – 7 July 2017	Chapter 7	Complete the conclusion of the project
10 – 14 July 2017	Chapter 7	Complete the conclusion of the project
17 – 21 July 2017	Chapter 7	Complete the conclusion of the project
24 – 28 July 2017	Documenting Result	Documenting the project findings
31 July – 4 August 2017	Documenting Result	Documenting the project findings
7 – 11 August 2017	Documenting Result	Documenting the project findings

14 – 18 August 2017	Final Presentation	Presenting the project result to the supervisor and evaluator

3.4 Conclusion

This chapter is about the methodology that is used in the project and the description of each step. The milestones of this project are also included to keep students on track. The next chapter will be discussing on the design of the project and the implementation of the project.

CHAPTER IV

DESIGN

4.1 Introduction

This chapter defines the results of the analysis of the preliminary design and the result of the detailed design. There is network system architecture, logical, design, security requirement, and the conclusion for this chapter.

4.2 Ransomware Analysis Approach

In this section, both experimental and analysis design will be discussed.

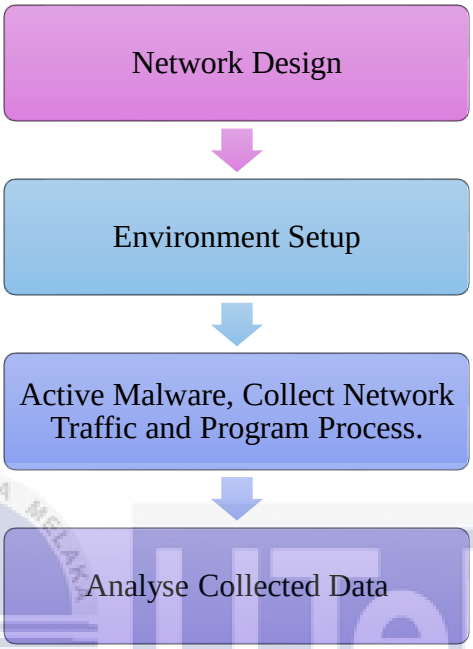

Figure 4.1: Analysis Approach

Figure 4.1 shows step by step to carry out the process of analysis ransomware. Next, first step which is network setup will be discussed further. While the second step environmental setup, third step active malware, collect network traffic and program process and the last step analyze collected data discussed in Chapter 5.

4.3 Logical and Physical Design

4.3.1 Logical Design

Figure 4.2 below shows the logical design of malware analysis environment, which consist of a workstation, one switch, one router, one virtual workstation and one malware remote server. The internet is connected.

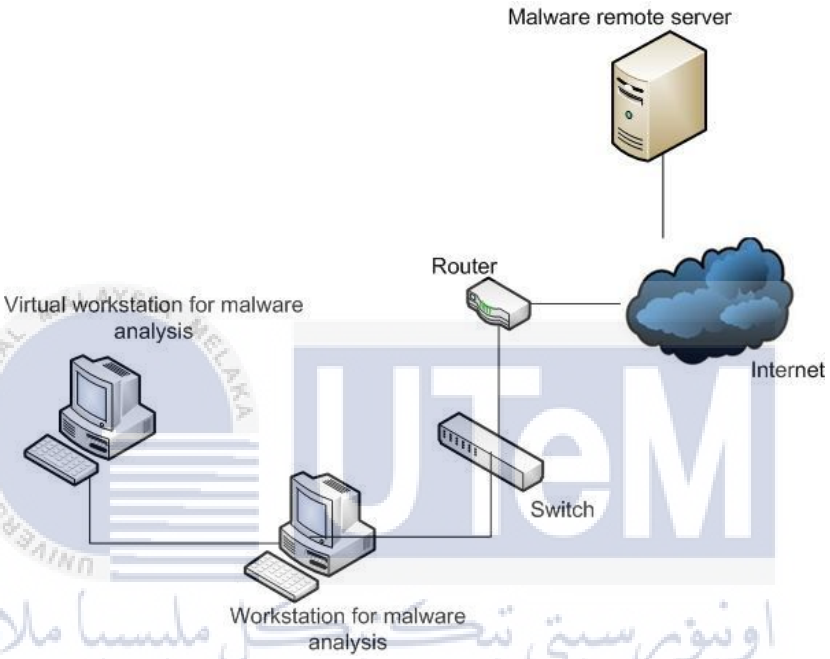

Figure 4.2 Logical Design

A virtual workstation created to infects the ransomware on it. Then the workstation captured the data of network traffic and program process thus analyze the data collected.

4.3.2 Physical Design

This project does not need physical design because it only uses single personal computer equipped with virtual machine.

4.4 Requirement

4.4.1 Software Requirement

i. Windows 7

An operating system which is Windows 7 as a basic platform to install all the software required such as Wireshark, Process Monitor, Regshot.

ii. VMware Workstation

VMware's VM stands for virtual machine. It is software that offers a virtualization of Operating Systems. It also acts as a cloud computing software provider for x86 computers. It is developed by VMware Inc. The operating system installed in this VMware will have its own set of programs, as it has in its normal environment, and it can also connect to the internet as usual, if the host computer of the VMware has connection to the internet. The functions and operations of the virtual operating system will not be any differ from non-virtual operating systems.

iii. Wireshark

A network analysis monitoring tool which capture network packets in real time and tries to display that packet data in detailed and human-readable format. The features include in Wireshark are filters, color-coding etc. Wireshark is one of the most powerful tools in a network security analyst's toolkit.

iv. Regshot

This tool takes a snapshot of the Windows registry hives. For the purposes of this analysis, snapshot is taken before the malware is executed and another afterwards. Regshot then has the ability to juxtapose the two snapshots and display the results in manner that is easy to identify the differences and observe what changes the malware makes to registry settings.

v. **Process Monitor**

Process Monitors shows the monitors registry, file system, network, process, and thread activity. Process Monitor can filter the display to find items of interest easily even though all recorded events are kept. The machine will crash if it run it too long because it fills up all RAM. Process Monitor provides helpful automatic filters on its toolbar. This software allows us to examining registry operations, it can tell how a piece of malware installs itself in the registry. For the File System Exploring, file system interaction can show all files that the malware creates or configuration files it uses. While Process Activity Investigating, process activity can tell you whether the malware spawned additional processes and Network Identifying network connections can show you any ports on which the malware is listening.

4.4.2 Hardware Requirement

Hardware is chosen as workstation of project. Table 4.1 shows the details of hardware requirement.

Table 4.1: Details of hardware requirements

Device	CPU
Manufacture	Dell Inc.
Model	Dell OptiPlex 7010
Processor	Intel® Core™ i5 (3rd Gen) 3470 / 3.2 Ghz
Installed Memory (RAM)	2GB
Storage	250GB
System Table	32-bit Windows 7 Operating System

Thus, all the software requirements installed in the workstation for preceding the ransomware analysis.

4.5 Conclusion

This chapter is mainly about the design of the proposed project. Basically, it will further discuss about the requirements of software and hardware for environment setup, experimental design including the logical design.

CHAPTER V

IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 Introduction

In this chapter, this project are discussing the experimental setup, process of malware analysis, thus explained how malware analysis is carried out on the process of collecting data and analyze collected data at the end of this chapter. More explanation about the ransomware analysis approach for the second step environmental setup stated in this chapter.

5.2 Environment Setup

Based on the network design, the actual environment will be setup as steps below to collect the data of network traffic and program process.

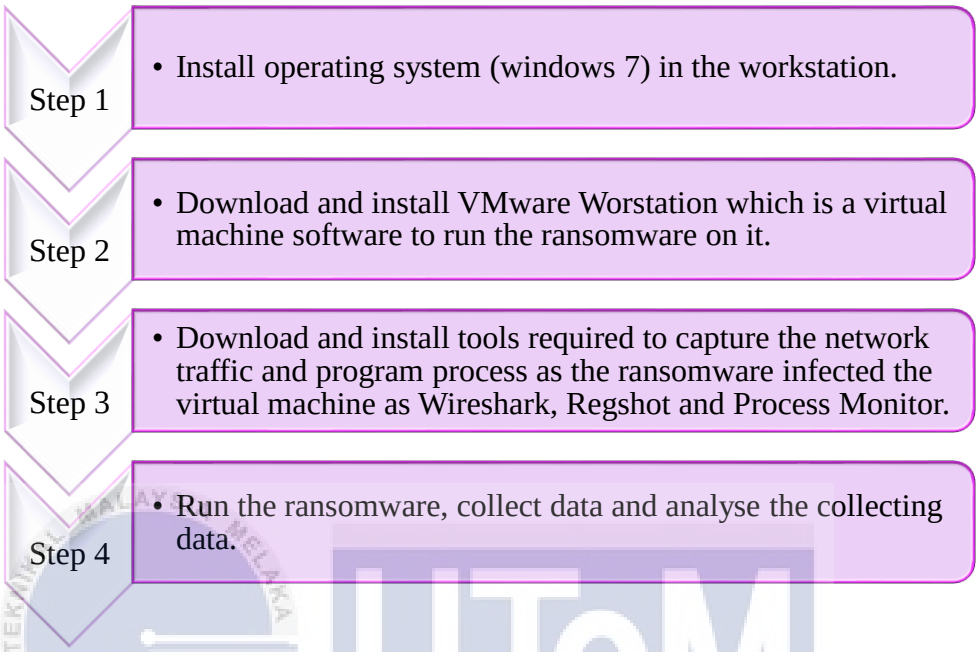

Figure 5.1 Steps on Environmental Setup

During performing malware analysis, is isolated environment is needed to prevent the malware outbreak the network connection. The data in network traffic and program process collected for the next step.

5.3 Active Malware, Collect Network Traffic and Program Process

In this section, the process of collected data of network traffic is elaborated.

5.3.1 Process Collect Network Traffic Data

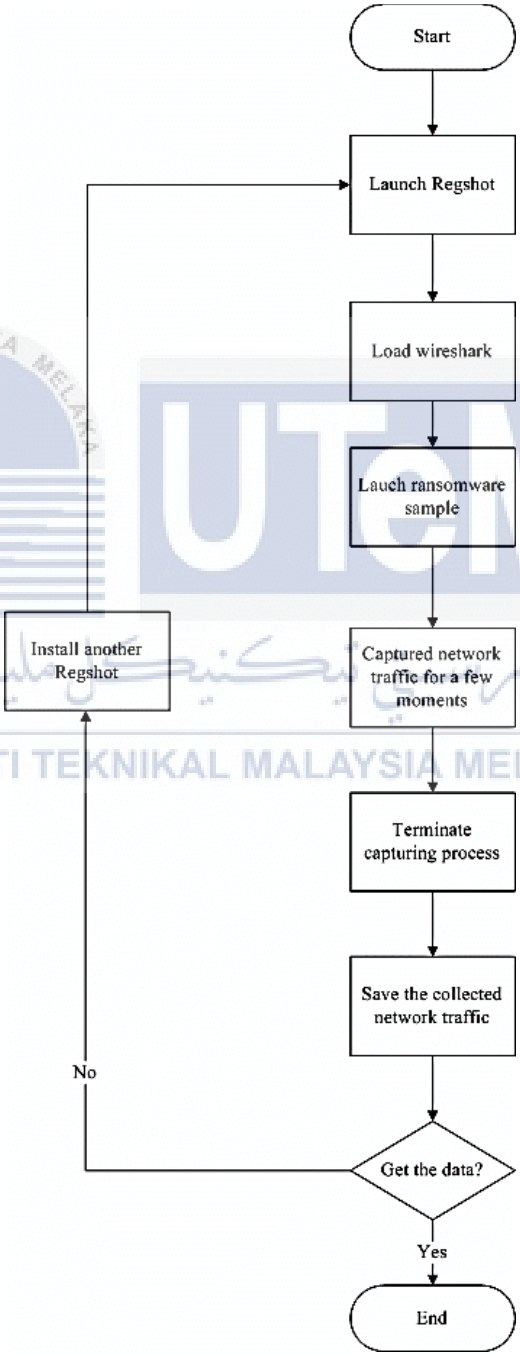

Figure 5.2 Process of Collect Network Traffic

Sample 1: 2016-12-23-Afraidgate-Rig-V-sends-Locky-malware-and-artifacts

The details of process collect network traffic are describes step by step as following.

Step 1: Launch Regshot and click the 1st **shot** button.

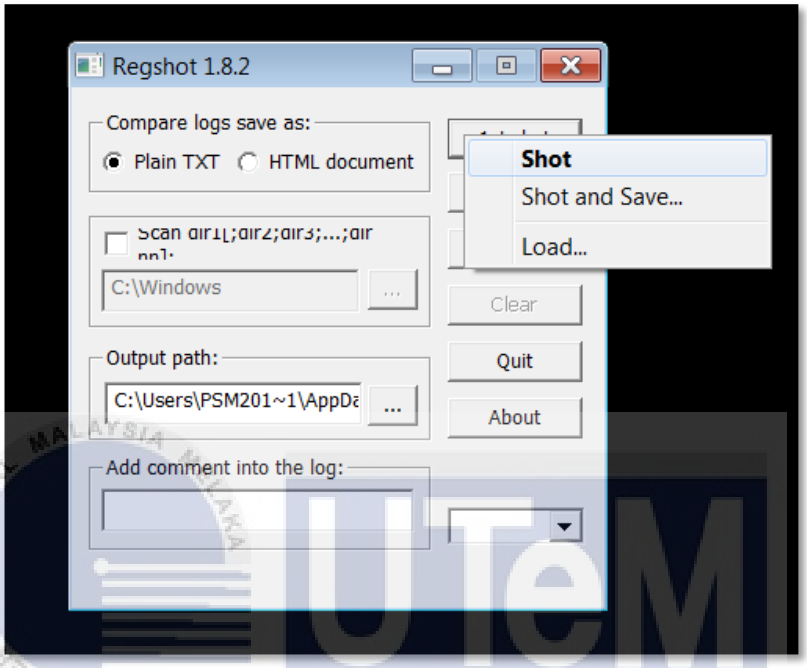

Figure 5.3 Select 1st shot from this screen

After launch Regshot, the display is as **Figure 5.3** and it will show the changes occur in registry from the time for first snapshot and the second snapshot. The first snapshot will automatically stop in a few minutes after button **Shot** is clicked.

Step 2: Load Wireshark and begin a packet capture on your local interface.

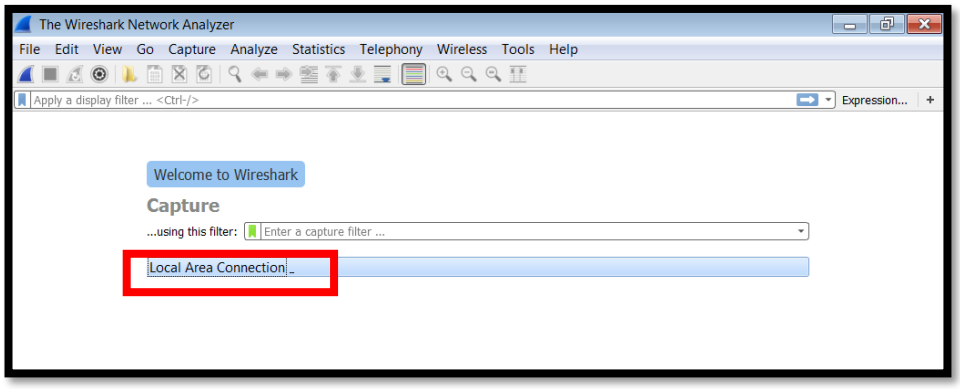

Figure 5.4 Select your Local Area Connection and then click Start

For **Figure 5.4** above, double click the **Local Area Connection** to start packet capture of the network activities when the ransomware infecting the system.

Step 3: Launch the **Locky** ransomware sample. After a few moments, the **Locky** ransomware screen will display.

Figure 5.5 Locky ransomware screen

Once executed this picture replaced the normal desktop background. As shows in the **Figure 5.5**, the owner of this ransomware provides the **identification ID: 3NC9UJPCW3FMSHRP** for the victim use to pay an amount of money to decrypt the encrypted file cause by the ransomware.

Figure 5.6 File DesktopOSIRIS.htm displays in Google Chrome

Most ransomware variants also have a picture and a text file containing instructions on how to pay the ransom. As the **Figure 5.6**, the details information about the ransomware such as the type of encryption used to encrypt the victim files (**RSA-2048** and **AES-128)**, the ways to decrypt files and the steps to pay ransom.

Step 4: Stop the Wireshark packet capture and save the results to the desktop.

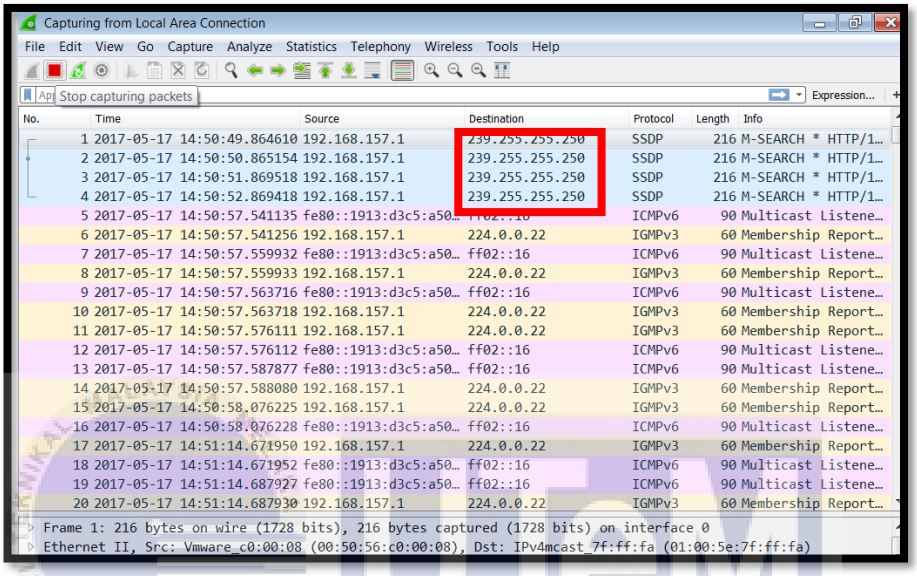

Figure 5.7 Results from the Wireshark packet capture

Based on the **Figure 5.7**, after a few minutes the ransomware infecting the system, it can stop the packet capture and save the file to analyses the network activities of this malware. As example, the figure above shows this ransomware involved most **239.255.255.250** as Source IP Address. When search it on "whois" it shows owned by Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA).

Step 5: Open Regshot and press the 2nd shot button.

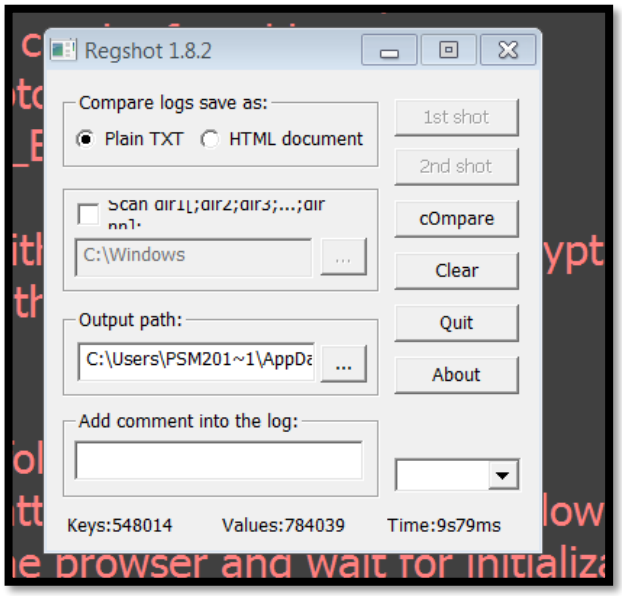

Figure 5.8 Regshot after 2nd shot

Once this is complete, press the Compare button and save the results to the desktop. Regshot gives you the option to save your comparison as plain text or HTML as in **Figure 5.8**. After the shot, it can compare the keys deleted, keys added, values deleted and total changes in registry.

Sample 2: 2017-01-05-psuedoDarkleech-Rig-V-sends-Cerber-malware-and-artifacts

The details of process collect network traffic are describes step by step as following.

Step 1: Launch Regshot and click the 1st **shot** button.

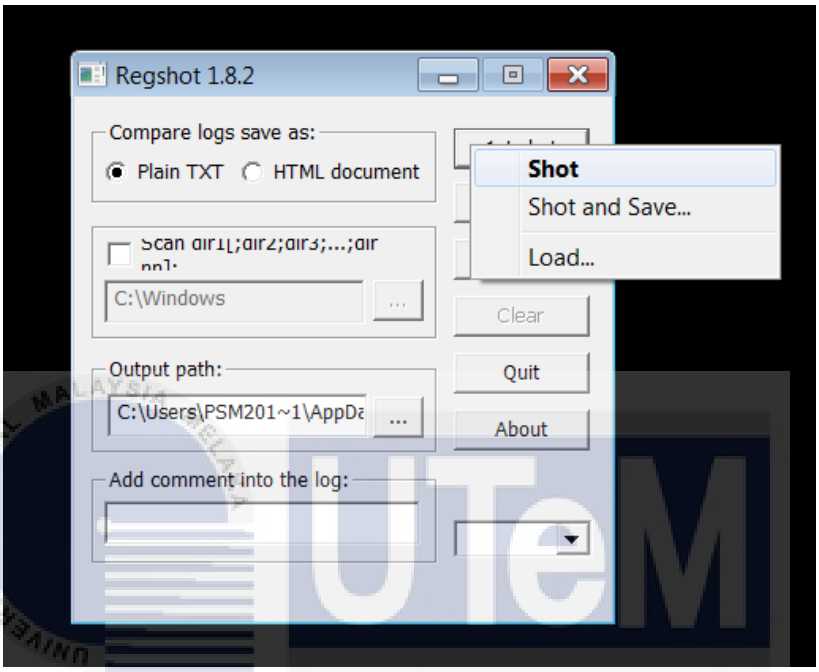

Figure 5.9 Select 1st shot from this screen

After launch Regshot, the display is as **Figure 5. 9** and it will show the changes occur in registry from the time for first snapshot and the second snapshot. The first snapshot will automatically stop in a few minutes after button **Shot** is clicked.

Step 2: Load Wireshark and begin a packet capture on your local interface.

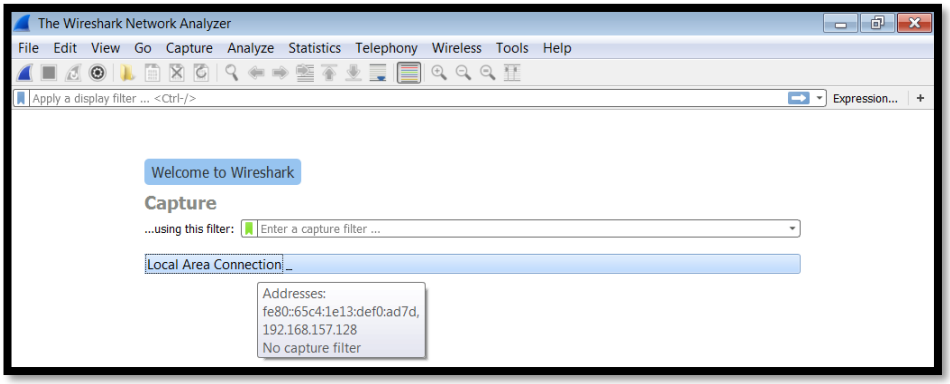

Figure 5.10 Select your Local Area Connection and then click Start

For **Figure 5.10** above, double click the **Local Area Connection** to start packet capture of the network activities when the ransomware infecting the system.

Step 3: Launch the **Cerber** ransomware sample. After a few moments, the **Cerber** ransomware screen will display.

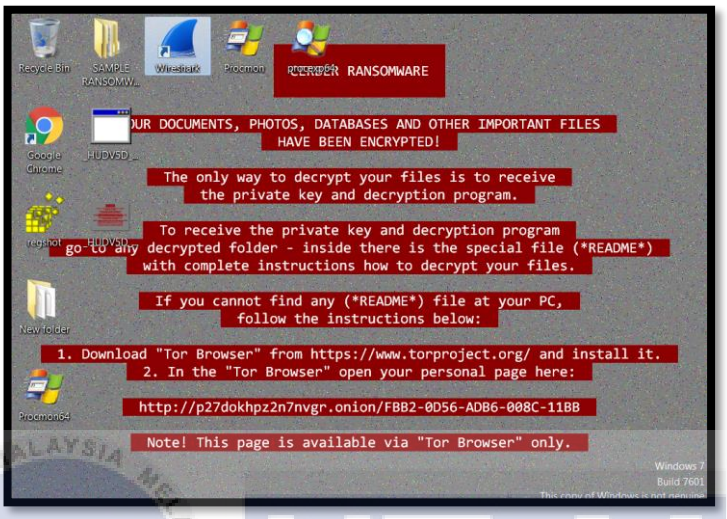

Figure 5.11 Cerber ransomware screen

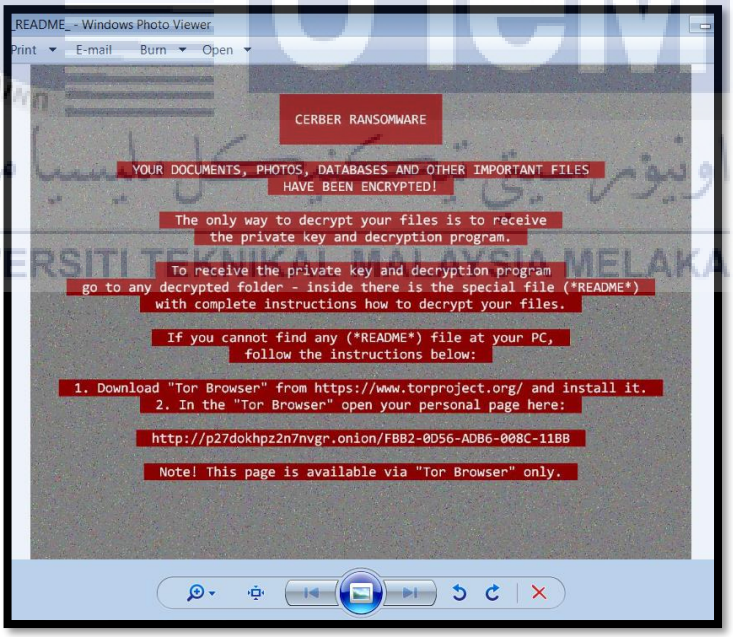

Figure 5.12 Cerber ransomware screen

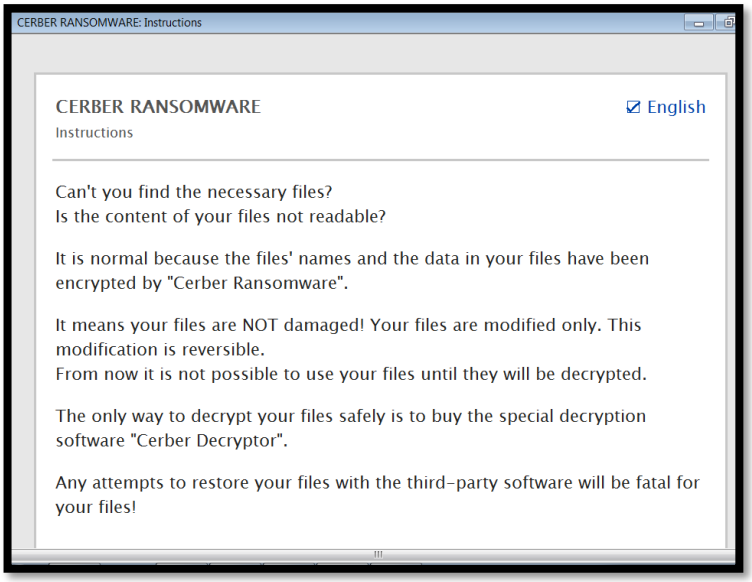

Figure 5.13 Cerber ransomware screen

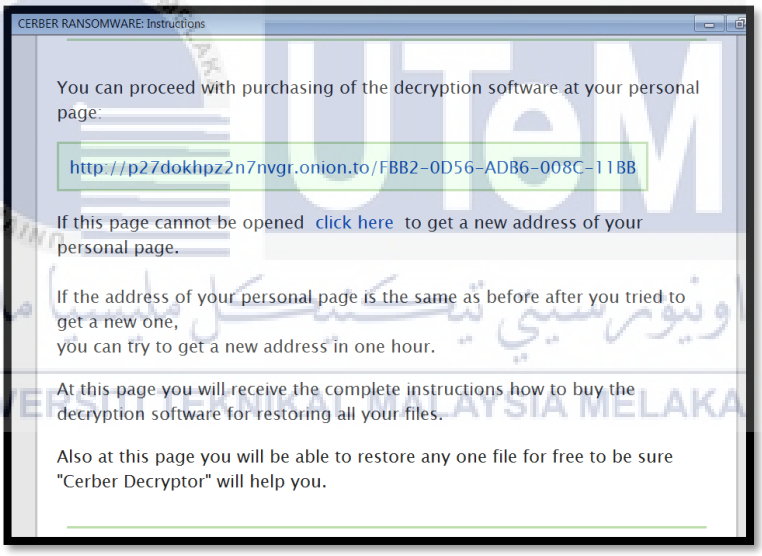

Figure 5.14 Cerber ransomware screen

Cerber ransomware provide an image to the victim where the image contains instruction how to decrypt the file by pay the ransom. Cerber ransomware can encrypt database files: A new version of Cerber first discovered in October 2016 includes the ability to kill certain database processes in order to successfully encrypt data files. Researchers believe this change may indicate a shift to targeting businesses, specifically.

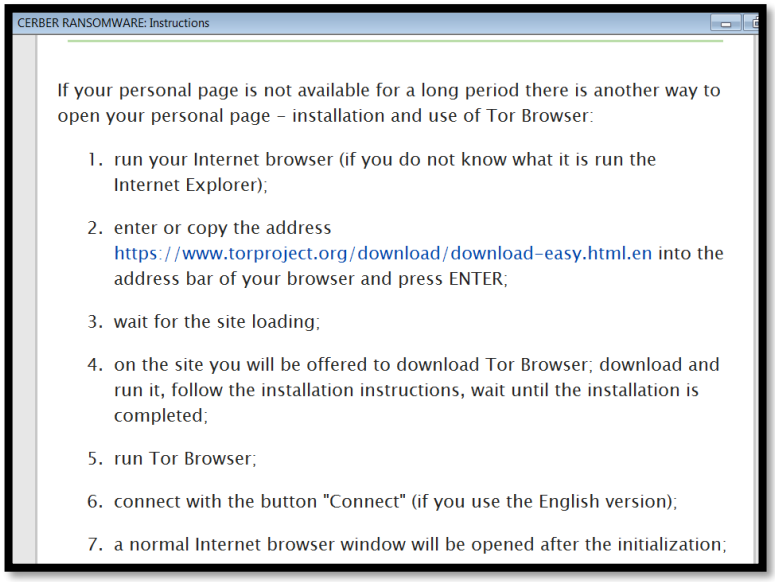

Figure 5.15 Cerber ransomware screen

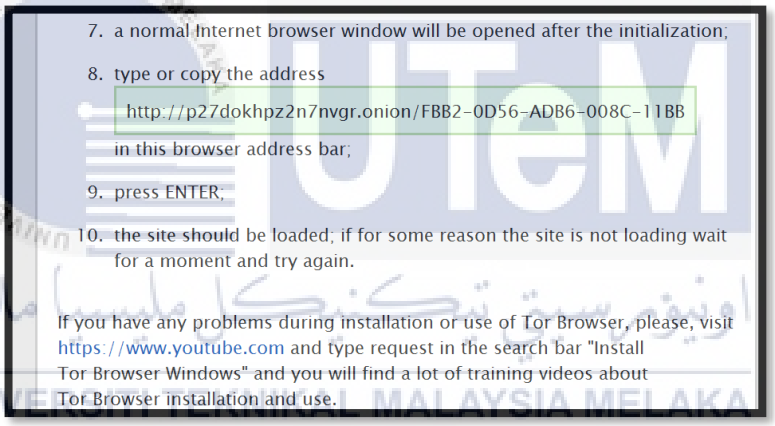

Figure 5.16 Cerber ransomware screen

Earlier version of Cerber renamed encrypted files with a .cerber extension. Newer versions now add a random file extension. Cerber also sports several novel features here this malware works offline: Cerber has the capability of operating without an active internet connection or need to connect to a command and control server (C&C). That means disconnecting an infected machine won't stop encryption.

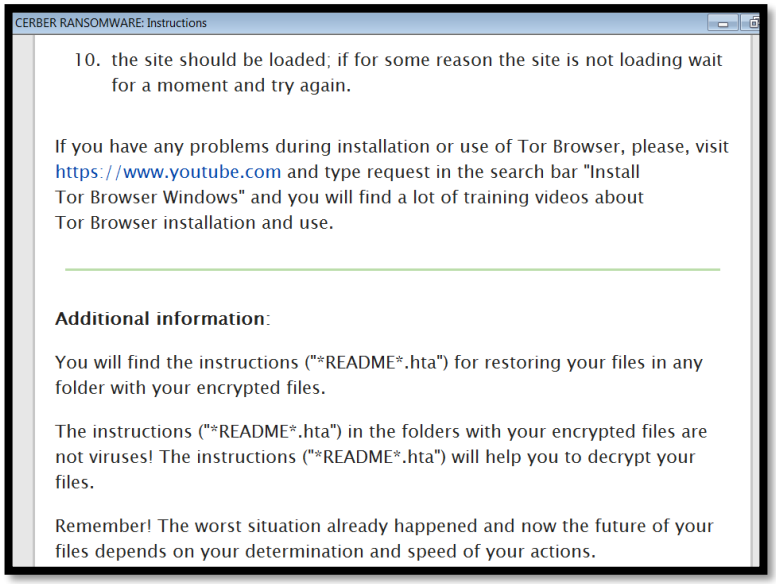

Figure 5.17 Cerber ransomware screen

Most ransomware variants also have a picture and a text file containing instructions on how to pay the ransom. As the **Figure 5.11–5.17**, the details information about the ransomware such as the instruction to pay the ransom step-by-step within the link to **Cerber Decryption**.

Step 4: Stop the Wireshark packet capture and save the results to the desktop.

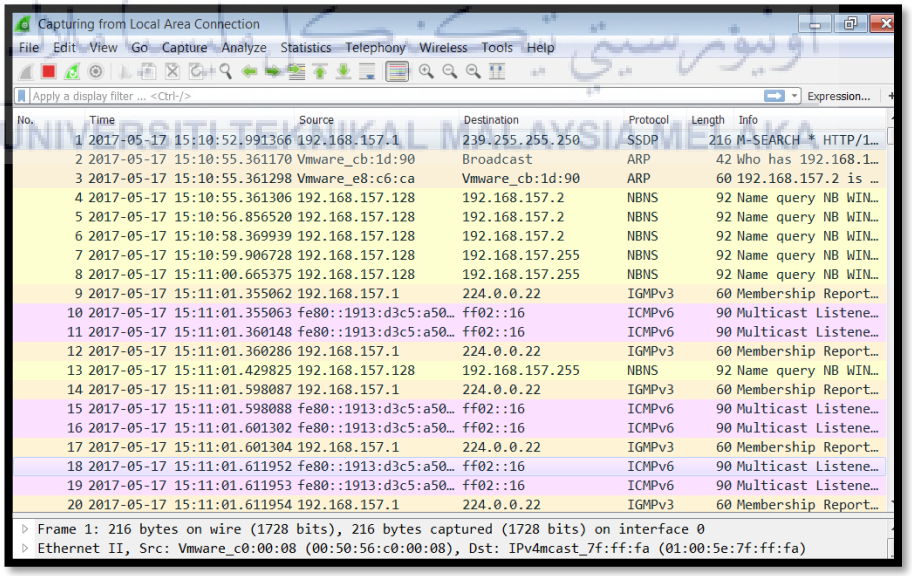

Figure 5.18 Results from the Wireshark packet capture

Based on the **Figure 5.18**, after a few minutes the ransomware infecting the system, it can stop the packet capture and save the file to analyses the network activities of this

malware. As example, the figure above shows this ransomware involved most **192.168.157.2** as Destination IP Address.

Step 5: Open Regshot and press the 2nd shot button.

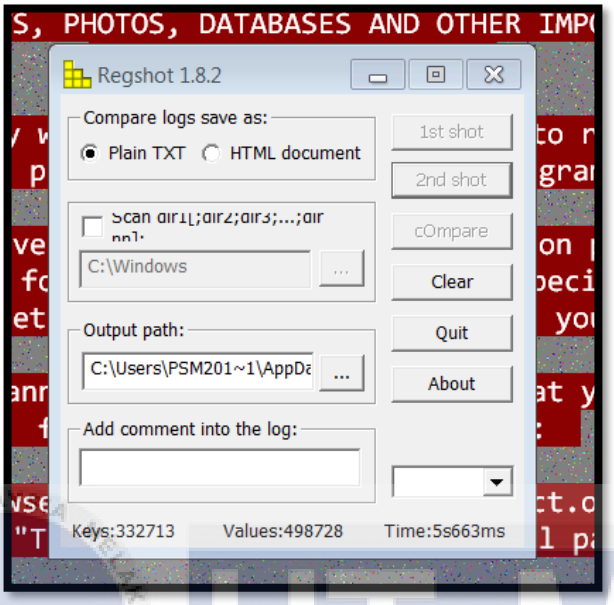

Figure 5.19 Regshot after 2nd shot

Once this is complete, press the Compare button and save the results to the desktop. Regshot gives you the option to save your comparison as plain text or HTML as in **Figure 5.19**.

Sample 3: 2017-01-12-EITest-Rig-V-sends-CryptoMix-malware-and-artifacts

The details of process collect network traffic are describes step by step as following.

Step 1: Launch Regshot and click the 1st **shot** button.

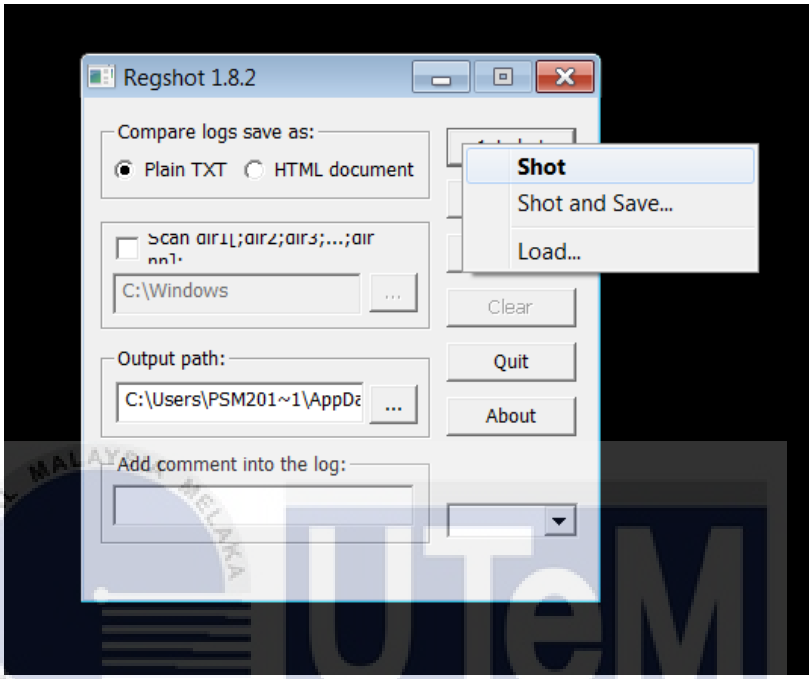

Figure 5.20 Select 1st shot from this screen

After launch Regshot, the display is as **Figure 5.20** and it will show the changes occur in registry from the time for first snapshot and the second snapshot. The first snapshot will automatically stop in a few minutes after button **Shot** is clicked.

Step 2: Load Wireshark and begin a packet capture on your local interface.

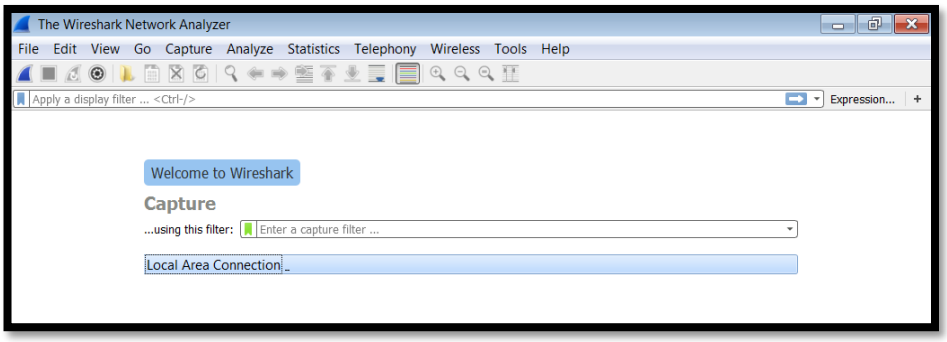

Figure 5.21 Select your Local Area Connection and then click Start

For **Figure 5.21** above, double click the **Local Area Connection** to start packet capture of the network activities when the ransomware infecting the system.

Step 3: Launch the **CryptoMix** ransomware sample. After a few moments, the **CryptoMix** ransomware screen will display.

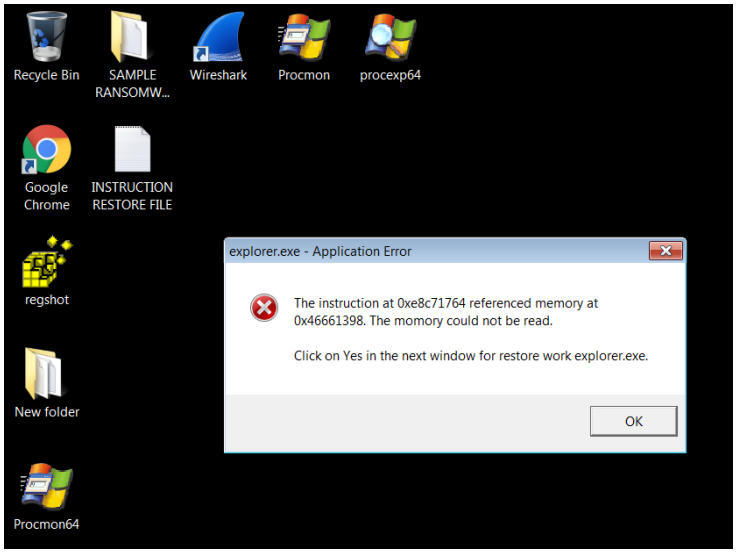

Figure 5.22 CryptoMix ransomware screen

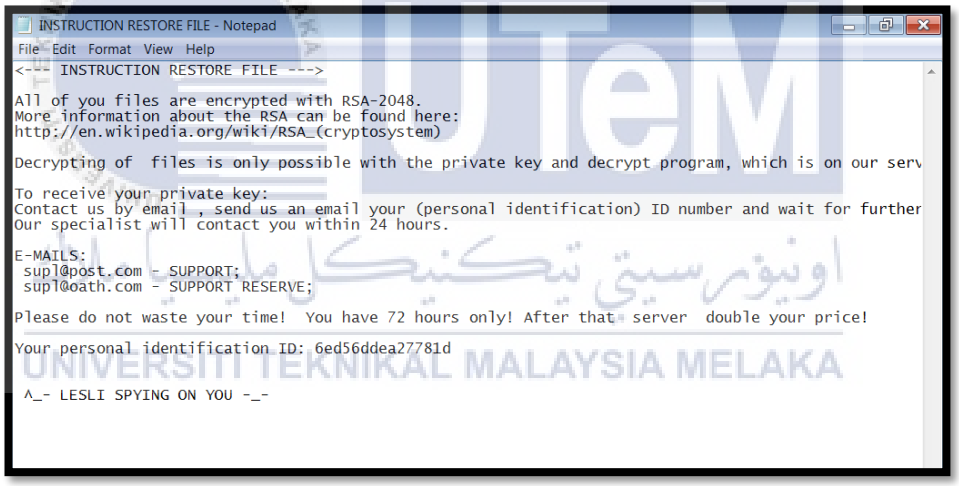

Figure 5.23

Most ransomware variants also have a picture and a text file containing instructions on how to pay the ransom. As the **Figure 5.22**, the details information about the ransomware such as the windows popup appear in the screen about the memory could not be read after this malware encrypt it. In **Figure 5.23** is the instruction to decrypting the file, the type of encryption used: **RSA-2048**, and the personal identification of victims: **6ed56ddea27781d**.

Step 4: Stop the Wireshark packet capture and save the results to the desktop.

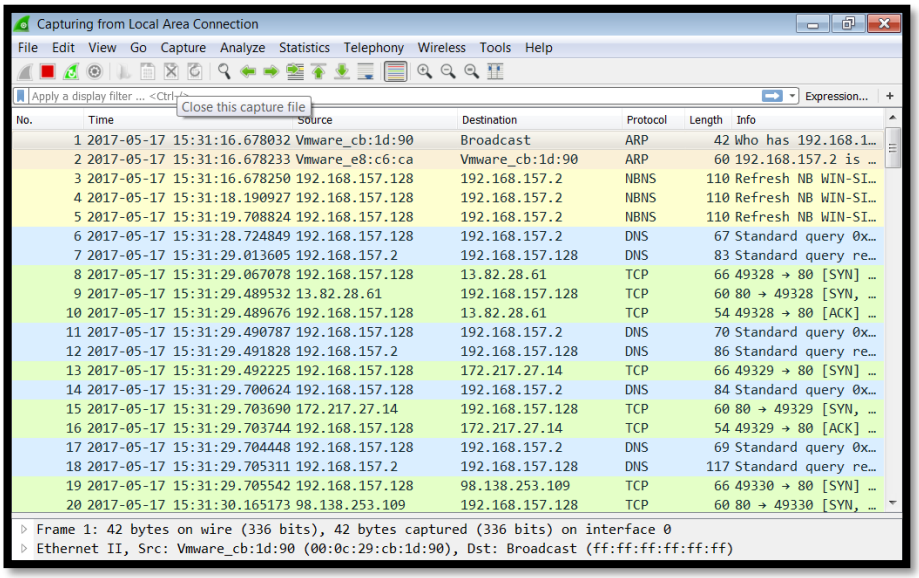

Figure 5.24 Results from the Wireshark packet capture

Based on the **Figure 5.24**, after a few minutes the ransomware infecting the system, it can stop the packet capture and save the file to analyses the network activities of this malware. As example, the figure above shows this ransomware involved most **192.168.157.2** as Destination IP Address.

Step 5: Open Regshot and press the 2nd shot button.

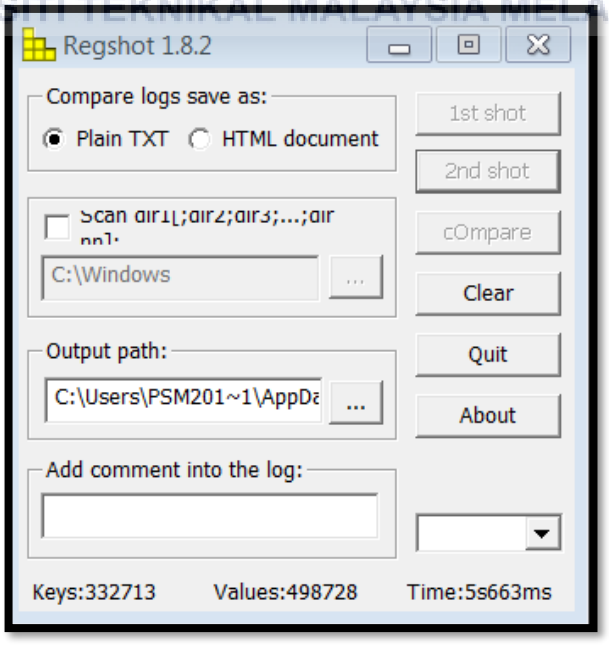

Figure 5.25 Regshot after 2nd shot

Once this is complete, press the Compare button and save the results to the desktop. Regshot gives you the option to save your comparison as plain text or HTML as in **Figure 5.25**.

Sample 4: 2017-01-30-EITest-fake-Chrome-popup-sends-Spora-malware-and-artifacts

The details of process collect network traffic are describes step by step as following.

Step 1: Launch Regshot and click the 1st **shot** button.

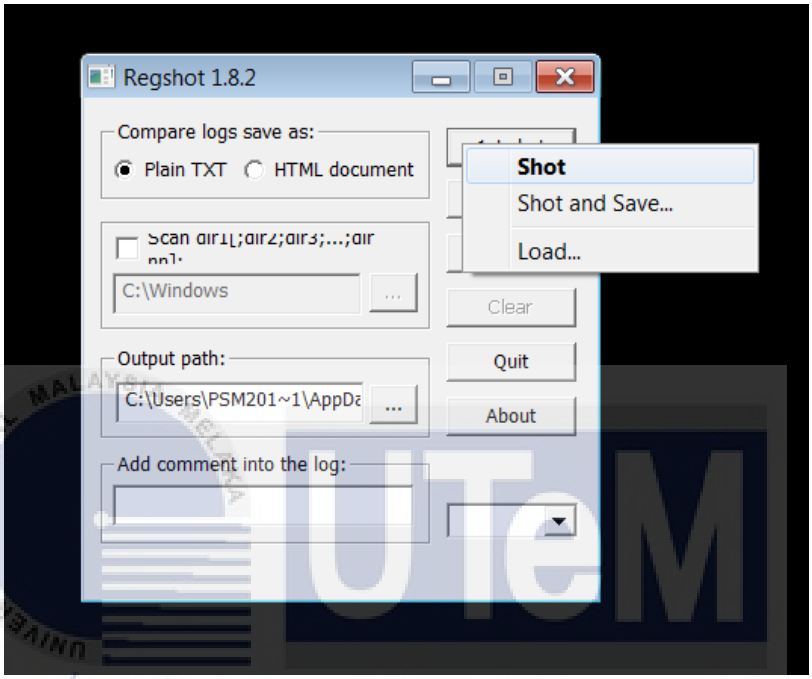

Figure 5.26 Select 1st shot from this screen

After launch Regshot, the display is as **Figure 5.26** and it will show the changes occur in registry from the time for first snapshot and the second snapshot. The first snapshot will automatically stop in a few minutes after button **Shot** is clicked.

Step 2: Load Wireshark and begin a packet capture on your local interface.

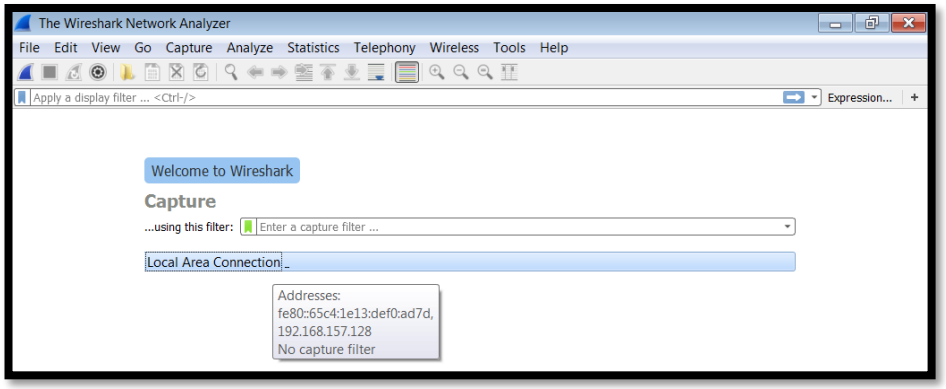

Figure 5.27 Select your Local Area Connection and then click Start

For **Figure 5.27** above, double click the **Local Area Connection** to start packet capture of the network activities when the ransomware infecting the system.

Step 3: Launch the **Spora** ransomware sample. After a few moments, the **Spora** ransomware screen will display.

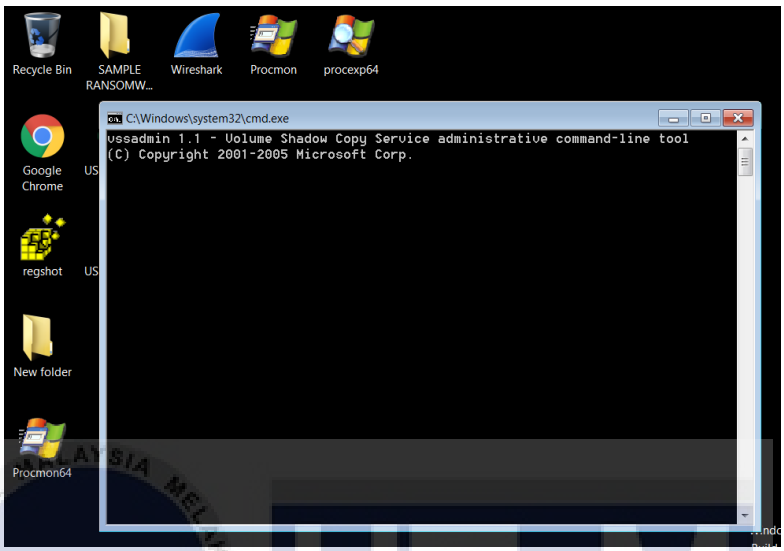

Figure 5.28 Spora ransomware screen

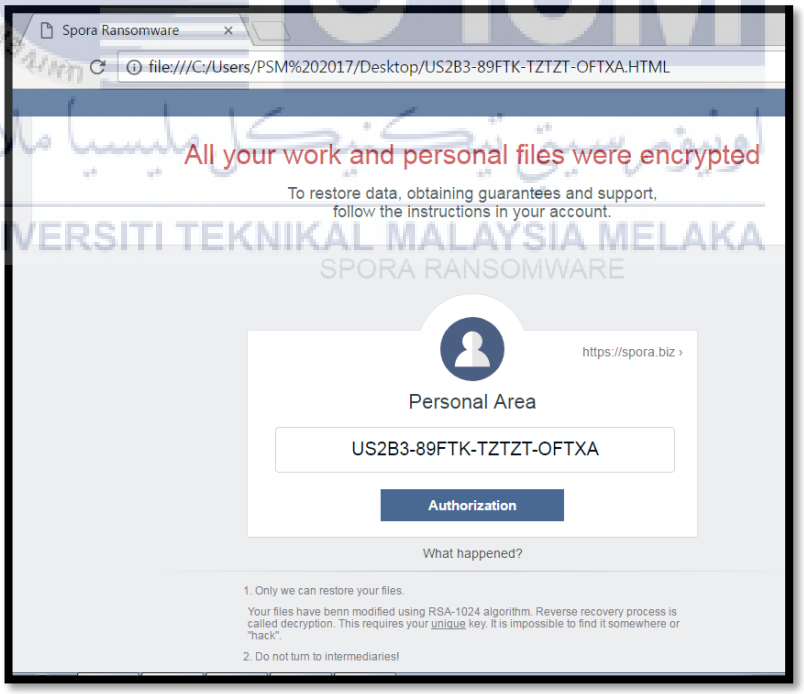

Figure 5.29 Spora ransomware screen

Most ransomware variants also have a picture and a text file containing instructions on how to pay the ransom. As the **Figure 5.28**−**Figure 5.29**, the details information about the ransomware such as the personal area for the victims.

Step 4: Stop the Wireshark packet capture and save the results to the desktop.

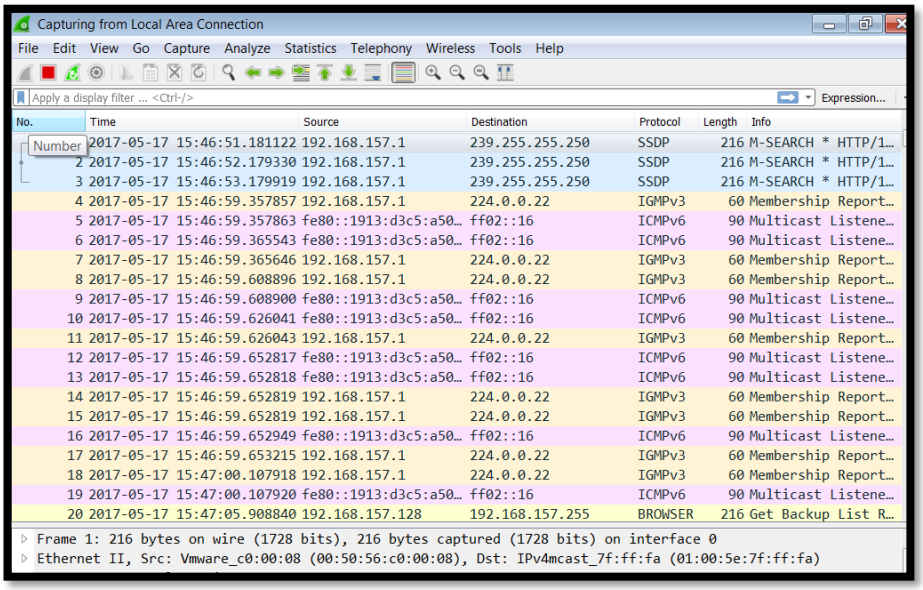

Figure 5.30 Results from the Wireshark packet capture

Based on the **Figure 5.30**, after a few minutes the ransomware infecting the system, it can stop the packet capture and save the file to analyses the network activities of this malware. As example, the figure above shows this ransomware involved most **192.168.157.1** as Source IP Address.

Step 5: Open Regshot and press the 2nd shot button.

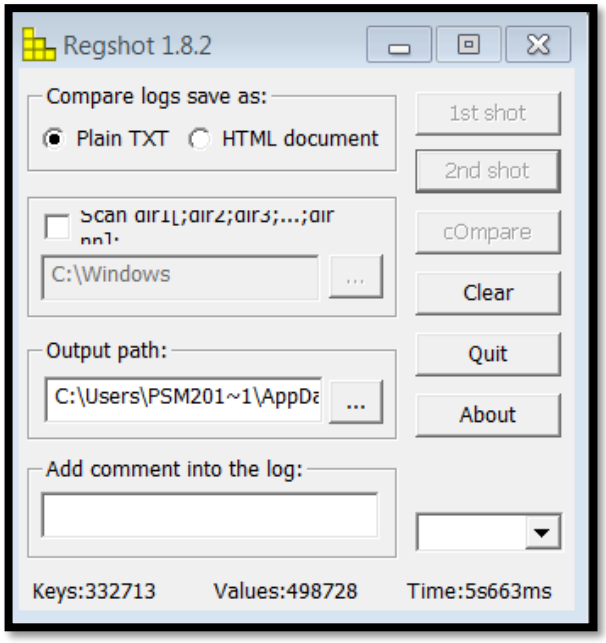

Figure 5.31 Regshot after 2nd shot

Once this is complete, press the Compare button and save the results to the desktop. Regshot gives you the option to save your comparison as plain text or HTML as in **Figure 5.31**.

5.3.2 Process Collect Program Process Data

In this section, the process of collected data of program process is elaborated.

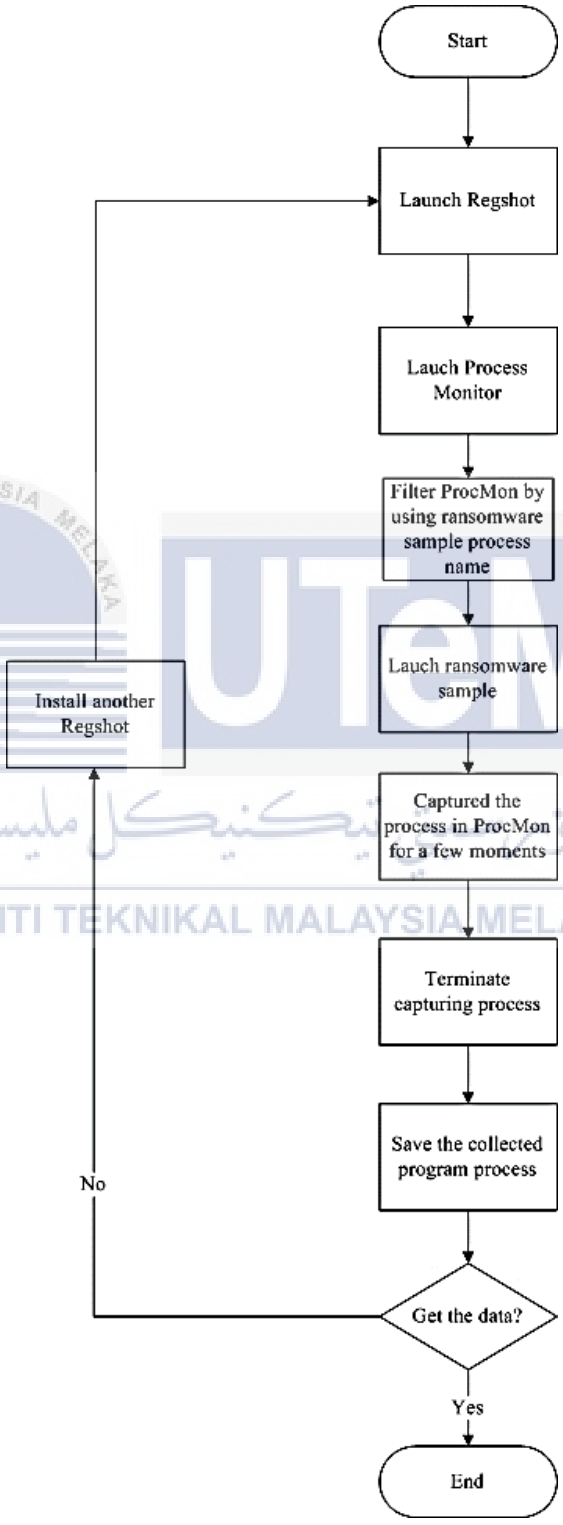

Figure 5.32 Process of Collect Program Process

Sample 1: 2016-12-23-Afraidgate-Rig-V-sends-Locky-malware-and-artifacts

The details of process collect network traffic are describes step by step as following.

Step 1: Refer to the Step 1 and **Figure 5.3** in the process collecting network traffic data.

Step 2: Launch Process Monitor then it displays **Figure 5.33**.

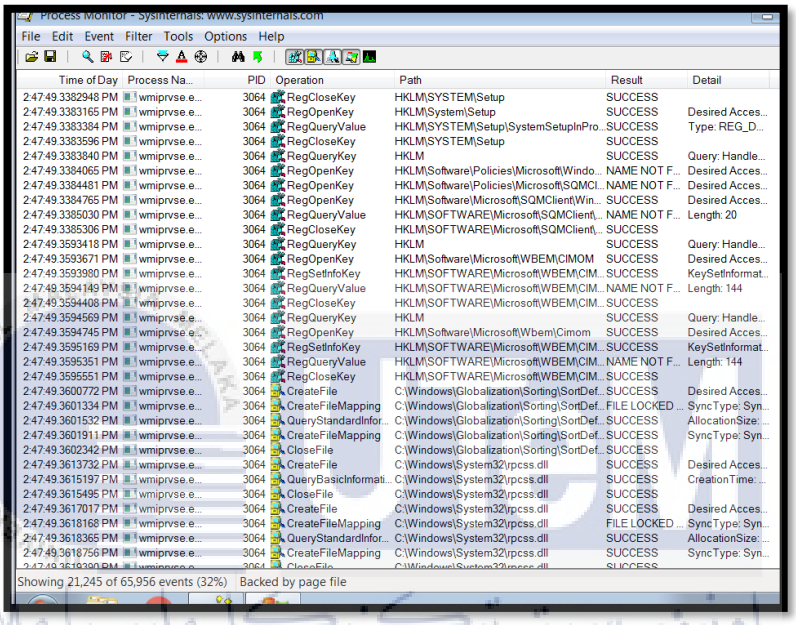

Figure 5.33 Process Monitor display

In the **Figure 5.33** shows when Process Monitor is launched, it displays all the current processes running on your system.

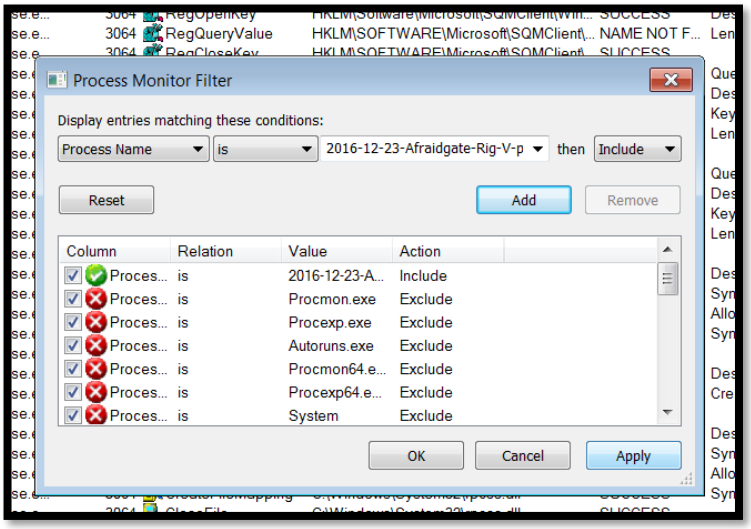

Figure 5.34 Filter Process Name

Selecting Filter at the top displays in **Figure 5.34** the Process Monitor filter options. From here it will add in the name of our ransomware and select Add, click Apply then OK.

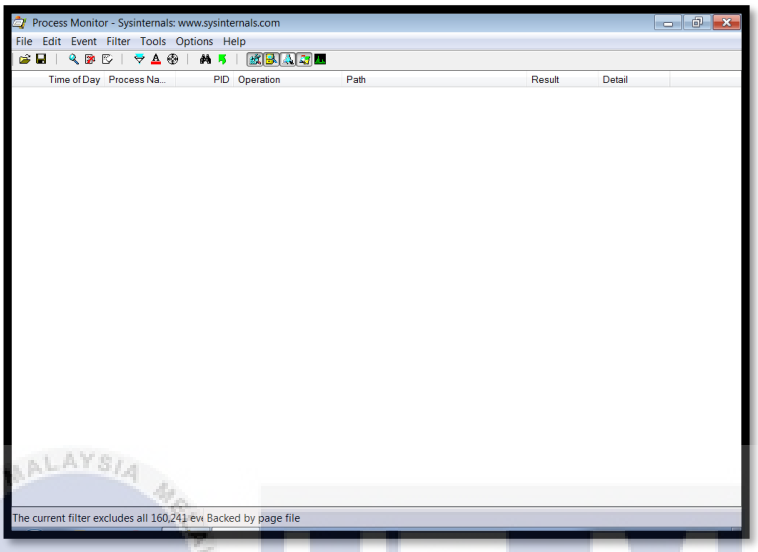

Figure 5.35 After filter display

Figure 5.35 shows once click OK the display filter is active and should be blank since it have not executed our malware yet the.

Step 3: Refer to the Step 3 and **Figure 5.5** – **Figure 5.6** in the process collecting network traffic data.

Step 4: Stop Process Monitor and save the results to the desktop.

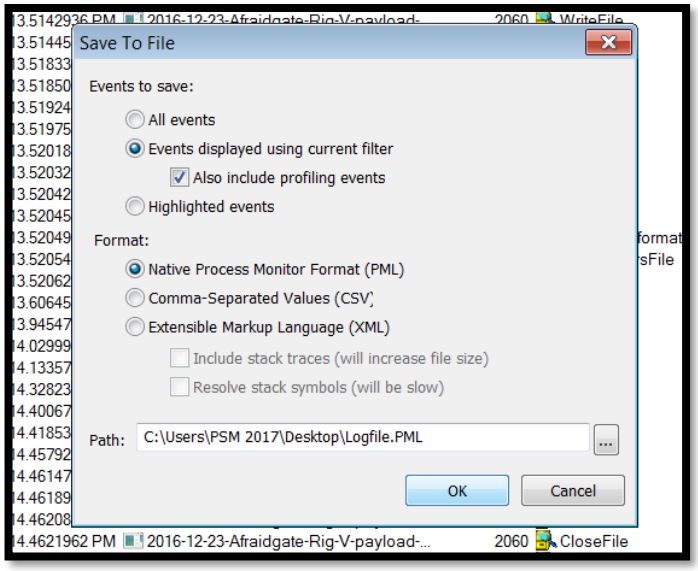

Figure 5.36 Save the Process Monitor results using the options shown here

For the Process Monitor in **Figure 5.36**, it can save in format **Native Process Monitor Format (PML)** where it shows the same as when open the Process Monitor. While **Comma-Separated Values (CSV)** it shows in excel file format.

Step 5: Open Regshot and press the 2nd shot button.

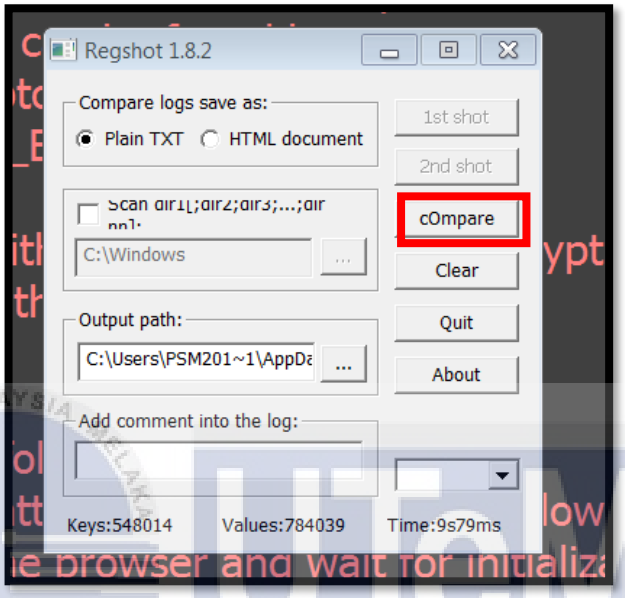

Figure 5.37 Regshot after 2nd shot

Once this is complete, press the Compare button and save the results to the desktop. Regshot gives you the option to save your comparison as plain text or HTML as shown in the **Figure 5.37** above.

2017-01-05-psuedoDarkleech-Rig-V-sends-Cerber-malware-and-artifacts

The details of process collect network traffic are describes step by step as following.

Step 1: Refer to the Step 1 and **Figure 5.3** in the process collecting network traffic data.

Step 2: Launch Process Monitor then it displays **Figure 5.38**.

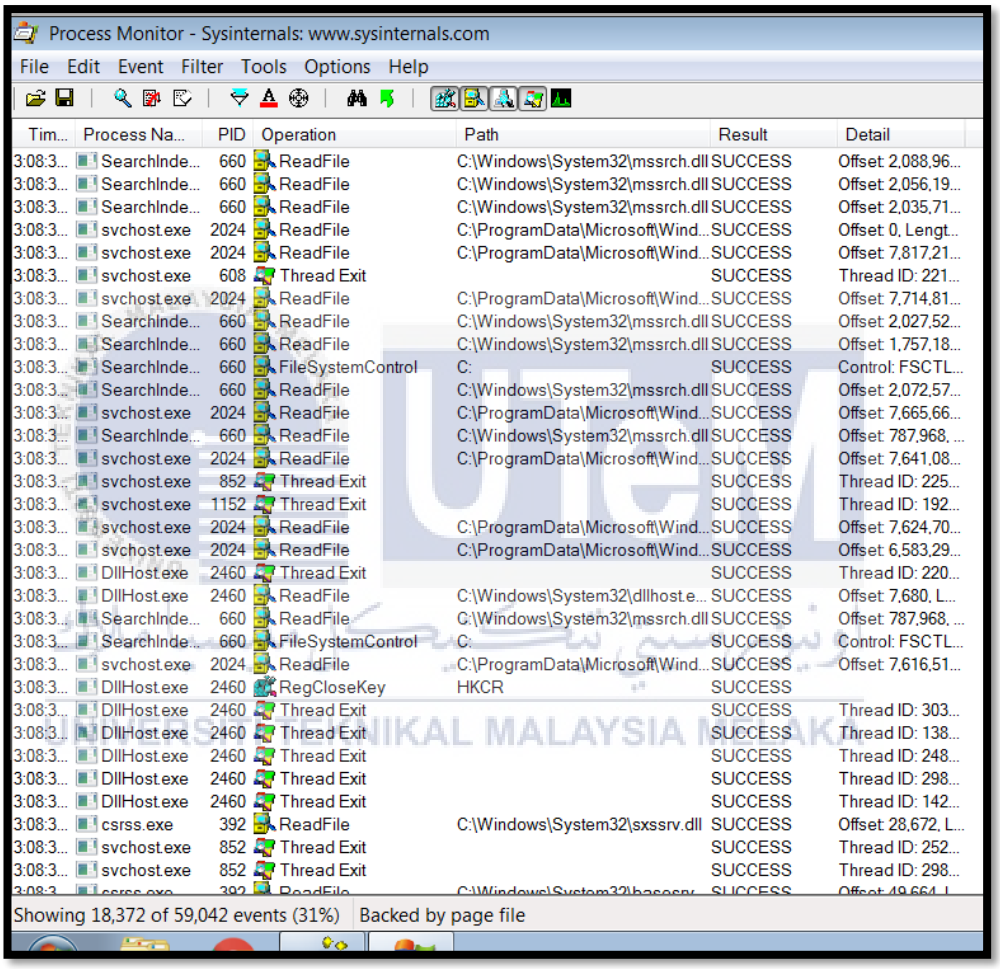

Figure 5.38 Process Monitor display

In the **Figure 5.38** shows when Process Monitor is launched, it displays all the current processes running on your system.

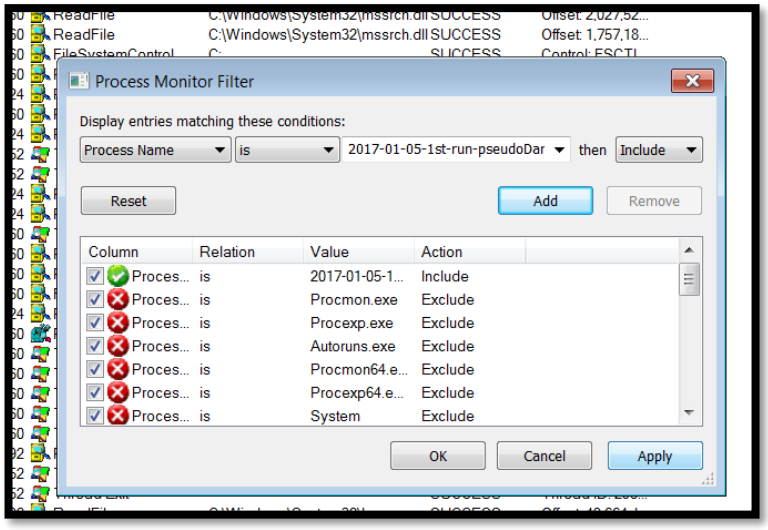

Figure 5.39 Filter Process Name

Selecting Filter at the top displays in **Figure 5.39** the Process Monitor filter options. From here it will add in the name of our ransomware and select Add, click Apply then OK.

Figure 5.40 After filter display

Figure 5.40 shows once click OK the display filter is active and should be blank since it have not executed our malware yet the.

Step 3: Refer to the Step 3 and **Figure 5.11**– **Figure 5.17** in the process collecting network traffic data.

Step 4: Stop Process Monitor and save the results to the desktop.

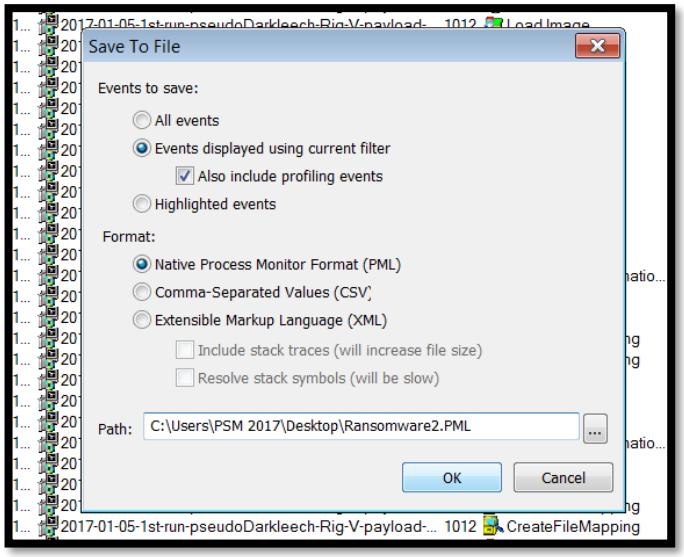

Figure 5.41 Save the Process Monitor results using the options shown here

For the Process Monitor in **Figure 5.41**, it can save in format **Native Process Monitor Format (PML)** where it shows the same as when we open the Process Monitor. While **Comma-Separated Values (CSV)** it shows in excel file format.

Step 5: Open Regshot and press the 2nd shot button.

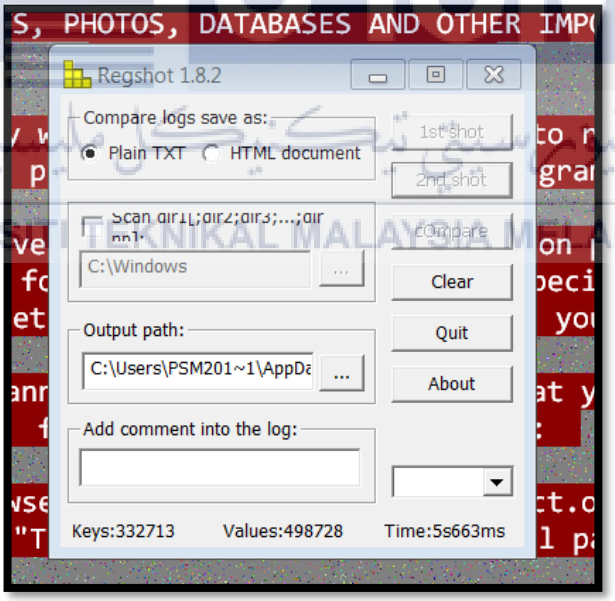

Figure 5.42 Regshot after 2nd shot

Once this is complete, press the Compare button and save the results to the desktop. Regshot gives the option to save your comparison as plain text or HTML as shown in the **Figure 5.42** above.

Sample 2: 2017-01-12-EITest-Rig-V-sends-CryptoMix-malware-and-artifacts

The details of process collect network traffic are describes step by step as following.

Step 1: Refer to the Step 1 and **Figure 5.3** in the process collecting network traffic data.

Step 2: Launch Process Monitor then it displays **Figure 5.43**.

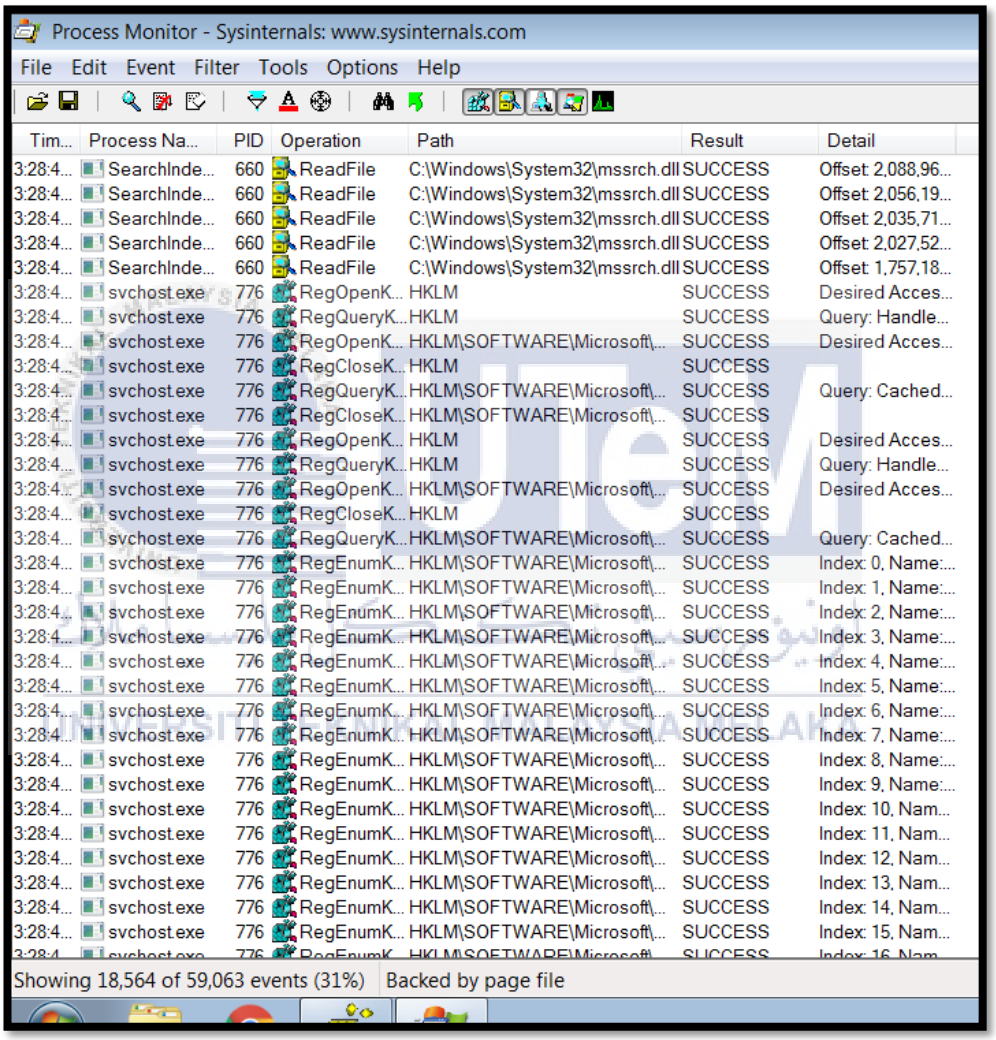

Figure 5.43 Process Monitor display

In the **Figure 5.43** shows when Process Monitor is launched, it displays all the current processes running on your system.

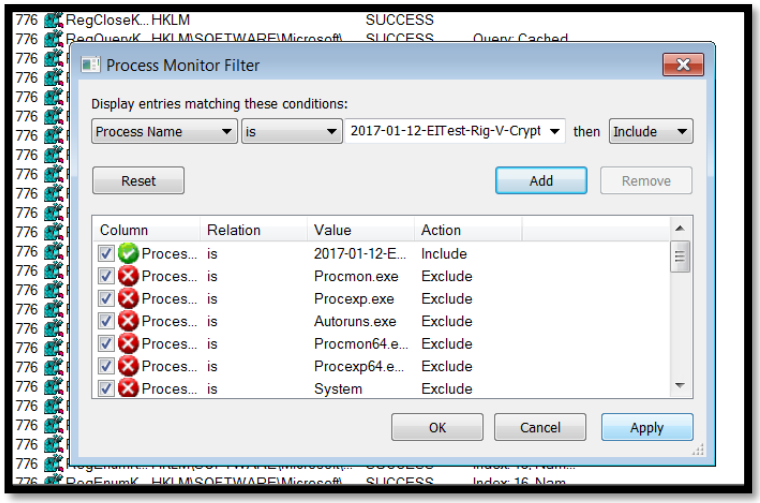

Figure 5.44 Filter Process Name

Selecting Filter at the top displays in **Figure 5.44** the Process Monitor filter options. From here it will add in the name of our ransomware and select Add, click Apply then OK.

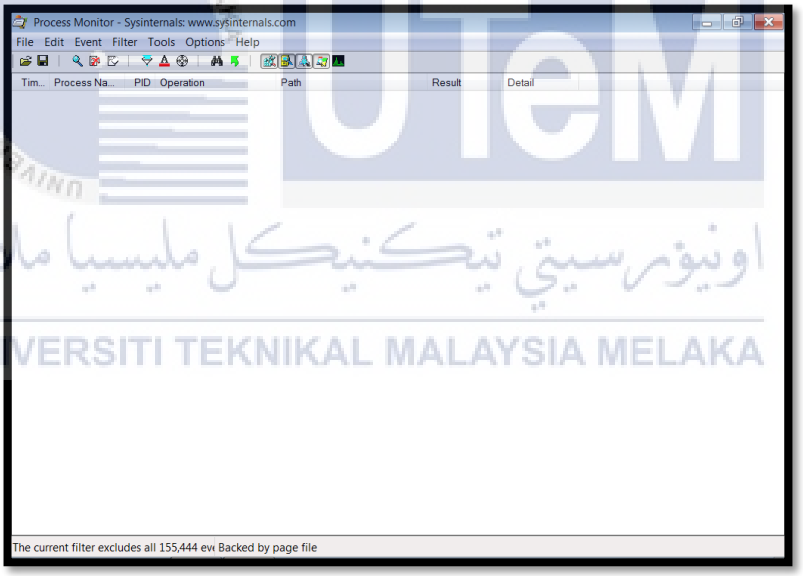

Figure 5.45 After filter display

Figure 5.45 shows once click OK the display filter is active and should be blank since it have not executed our malware yet the.

Step 3: Refer to the Step 3 and **Figure 5.22** – **Figure 5.23** in the process collecting network traffic data.

Step 4: Stop Process Monitor and save the results to the desktop.

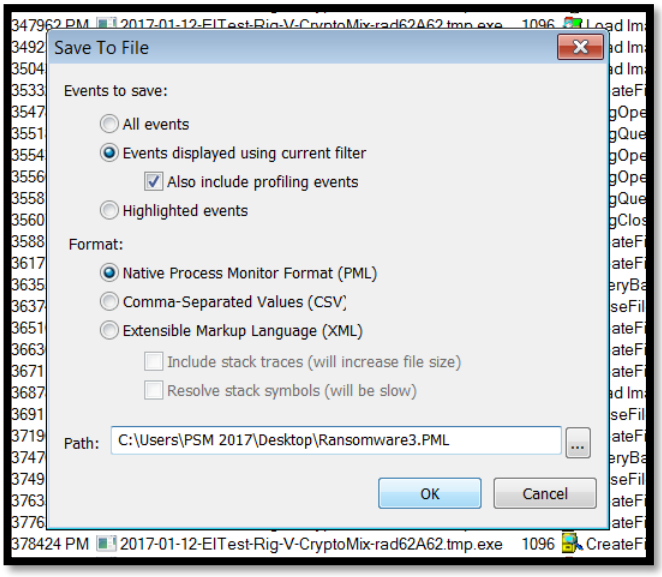

Figure 5.46 Save the Process Monitor results using the options shown here

For the Process Monitor in **Figure 5.46**, it can save in format **Native Process Monitor Format (PML)** where it shows the same as when open the Process Monitor. While **Comma-Separated Values (CSV)** it shows in excel file format.

Step 5: Open Regshot and press the 2nd shot button.

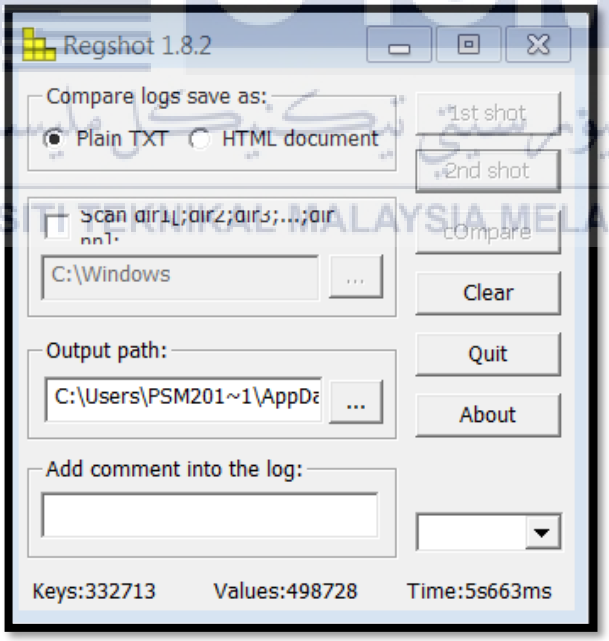

Figure 5.47 Regshot after 2nd shot

Once this is complete, press the Compare button and save the results to the desktop. Regshot gives you the option to save your comparison as plain text or HTML as shown in the **Figure 5.47** above.

Sample 4: 2017-01-30-EITest-fake-Chrome-popup-sends-Spora-malware-and-artifacts

The details of process collect network traffic are describes step by step as following.

Step 1: Refer to the Step 1 and **Figure 5.3** in the process collecting network traffic data.

Step 2: Launch Process Monitor then it displays **Figure 5.48**.

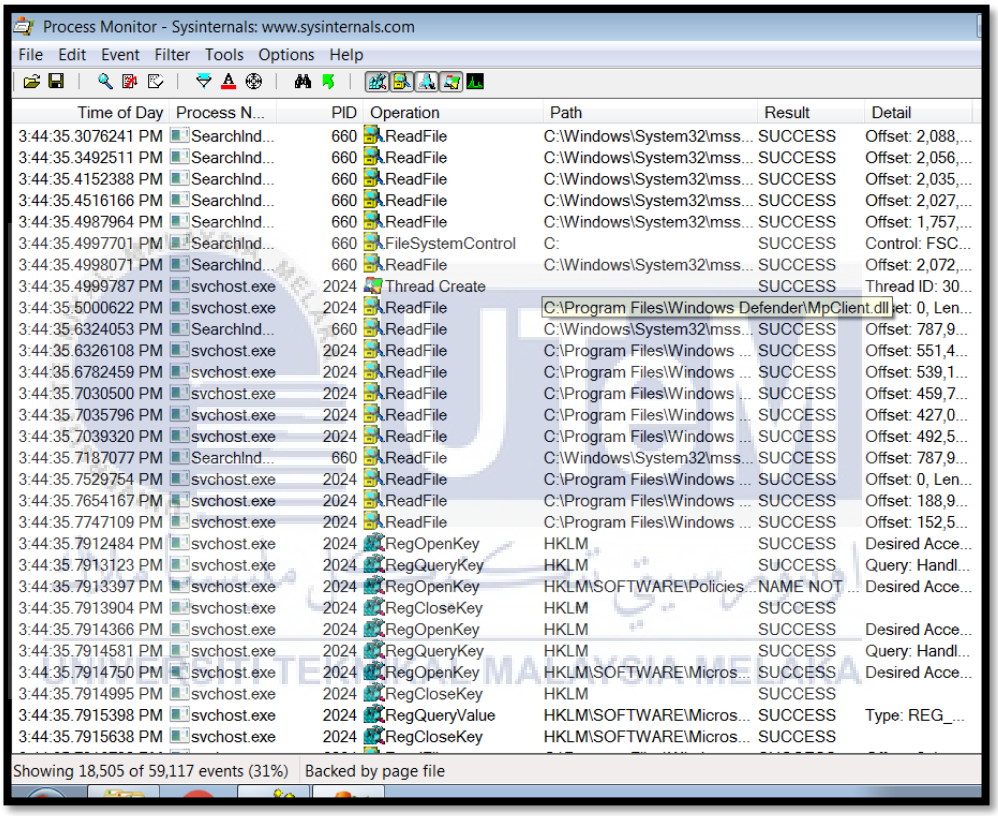

Figure 5.48 Process Monitor display

In the **Figure 5.48** shows when Process Monitor is launched, it displays all the current processes running on your system.

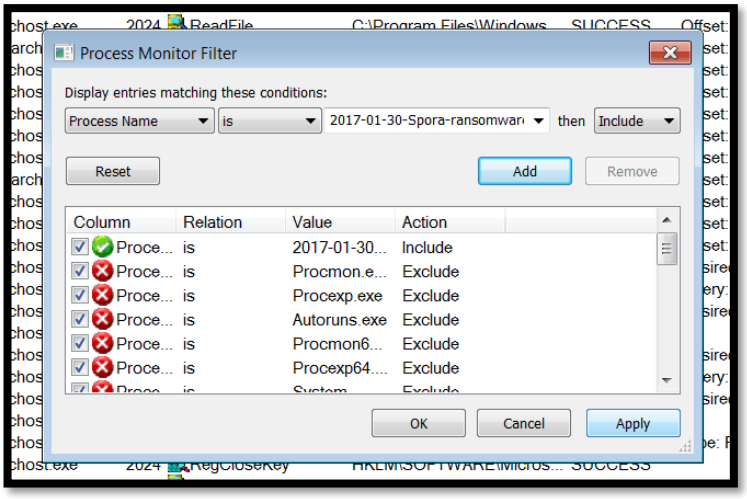

Figure 5.49 Filter Process Name

Selecting Filter at the top displays in **Figure 5.49** the Process Monitor filter options. From here it will add in the name of our ransomware and select Add, click Apply then OK.

Figure 5.50 After filter display

Figure 5.50 shows once click OK the display filter is active and should be blank since it have not executed our malware yet the.

Step 3: Refer to the Step 3 and **Figure 5.28** – **Figure 5.29** in the process collecting network traffic data.

Step 4: Stop Process Monitor and save the results to the desktop.

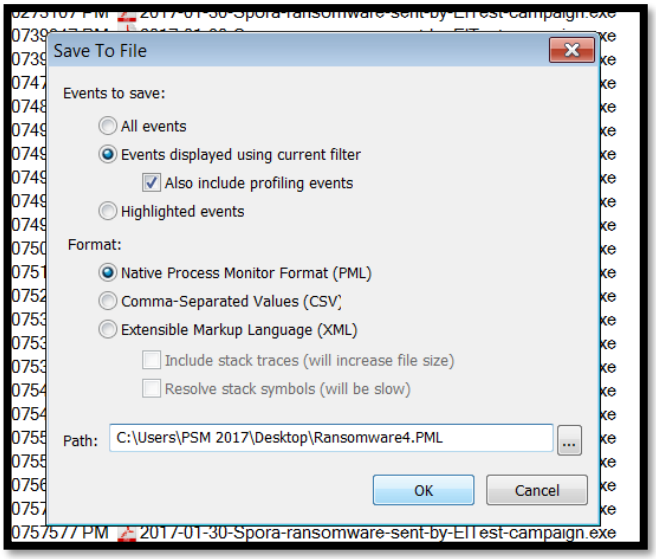

Figure 5.51 Save the Process Monitor results using the options shown here

For the Process Monitor in **Figure 5.51**, it can save in format **Native Process Monitor Format (PML)** where it shows the same as when open the Process Monitor. While **Comma-Separated Values (CSV)** it shows in excel file format.

Step 5: Open Regshot and press the 2nd shot button.

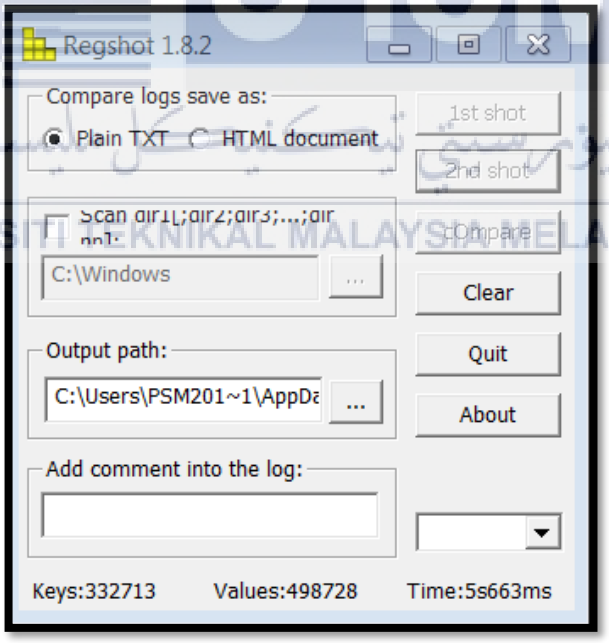

Figure 5.52 Regshot after 2nd shot

Once this is complete, press the Compare button and save the results to the desktop. Regshot gives you the option to save your comparison as plain text or HTML as shown in the **Figure 5.52** above.

5.4 Conclusion

The data of network traffic and program process has been captured in this chapter such as the file system analysis, network traffic analyzing and process monitor. The result will be used in chapter 6 which is testing and analysis.

CHAPTER VI

TESTING AND ANALYSIS

6.1 Introduction

This chapter briefly describe the activity involved in the implementation phase in this project and it also provide chapter outline diagram of Chapter VI. The result and analysis section consist of graphical results using the collected data from the implementation phase and critical analysis on the graphical results.

6.2 Results and Analysis

In previous chapter, all the ransomware samples as Locky ransomware, Cerber ransomware, CryptoMix ransomware, and Spora ransomware executed in a controlled environment and the results captured using dynamic analysis. Dynamic analysis allows the researcher to run the malware sample in a controlled environment and record any changes it makes to the infected system after execution. To do this, the tools used is: Wireshark, Regshot and Process Monitor.

To analyze the collected data, these three tools used again with a new one, NetworkMiner. This tool is an excellent tool for performing network forensics. It could automatically carve out files from a packet capture and display the contracted host in an easy-to-follow and understand way. NetworkMiner also a free packet analysis tool that is frequently used in investigations and penetration testing, in addition to analyzing packets, it can also function as a network traffic sniffer and has a several useful features such as automatically extracting files from packet captures. Operating system fingerprinting, and displaying credentials captured found in packet captures.

Network Forensics

Network forensics is a critical step in any malware analysis process. Packet captures can contain information such as all the outbound hosts the malware contacted, any additional malware downloaded, and sometime even passwords that were sent to the attacker's systems.

Sample 1: 2016-12-23-Afraidgate-Rig-V-sends-Locky-malware-and-artifacts

For this analysis, first ransomware sample named Locky has been run in a controlled environment on a virtual machine. Shortly after executing the malware presented with a notification screen as in **Figure 6.1**

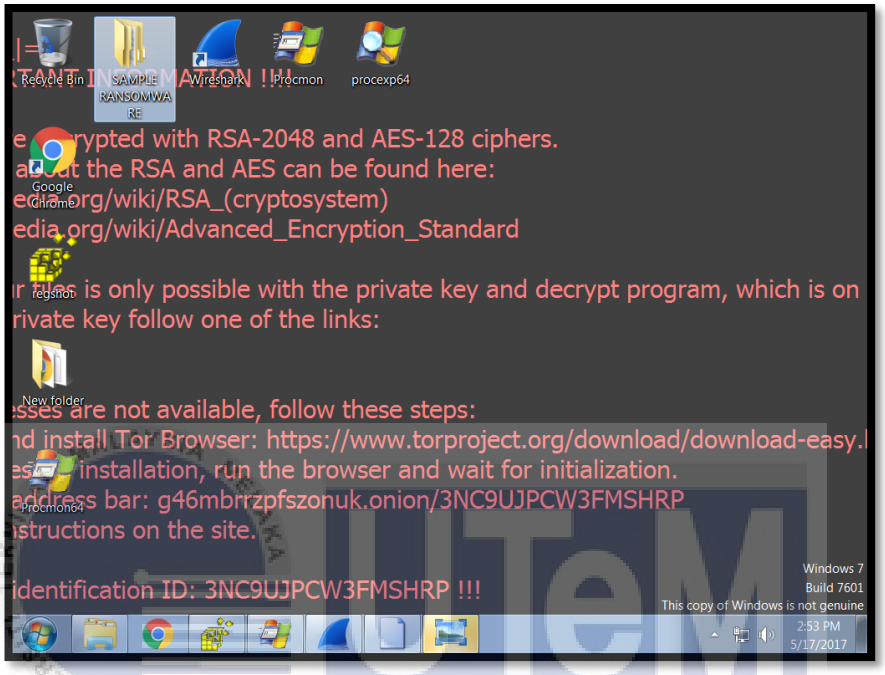

Figure 6.1: Locky ransomware screen

NetworkMinor Analysis

Examining the first sample, **Figure 6.2** below shows that our machine contacted over 50 different IP addresses and domains. If any researcher are new to network forensics, it is a good idea to use a command like ‘whois’ and see who owns each of these IP addresses.

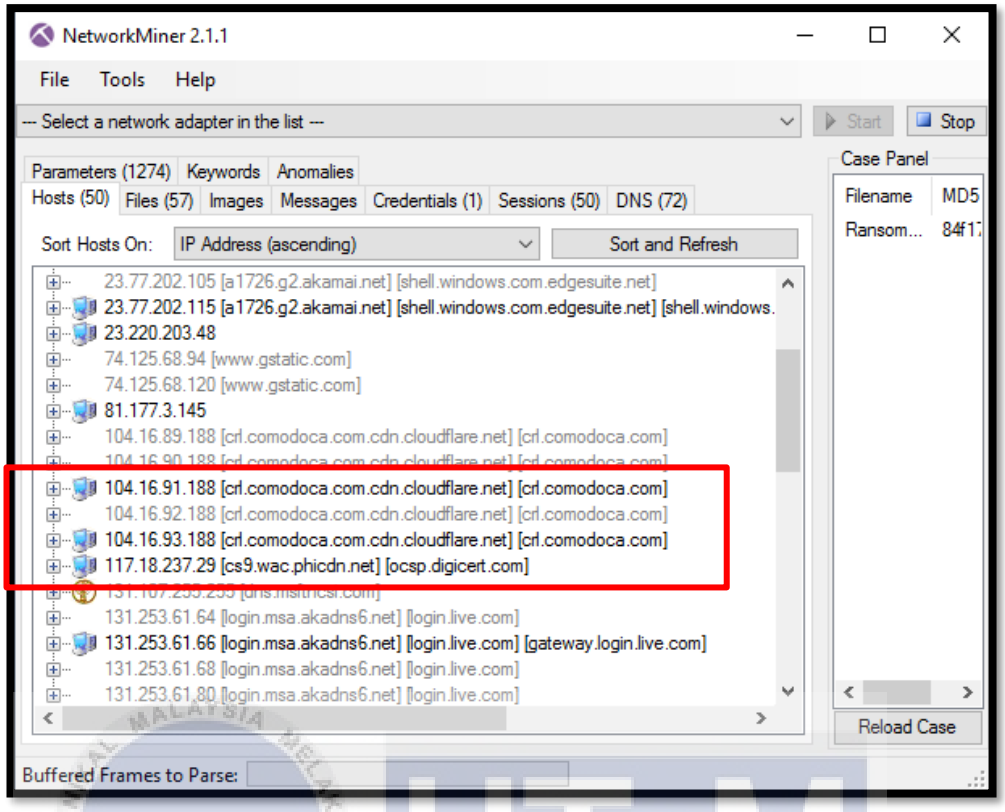

Figure 6.2: NetworkMiner Hosts tab

The **Figure 6.2** above show a suspicious host: **crl.comodoca.com.cdn.cloudflare.net** that used as baselined for the further analysis that is Wireshark Analysis. Typically, if an IP address or domain belong to a well-known company such as Microsoft, Akamai, or Globalsign, it can reasonably ignore these requests. For example, if 'whois' command is run on the gstatic.com domain, it shows that it is owned by Google as in **Figure 6.3**.

Figure 6.3: gstatic.com belongs to Google

Figure 6.3 above shows the results from 'whois' with IP Address **104.16.93.188** where the domain name belongs to **GSTATIC.COM** which it owned by **Google**. **crl.comodoca.com.cdn.cloudflare.net** in **Figure 6.2** that used as baselined for the further analysis in Wireshark Analysis.

Wireshark Analysis

With hundreds of IP addresses, protocols, and strings listed, examining a packet capture in Wireshark can be overwhelming. One of the best ways to locate the data quickly is to set a filter for relevant information. For this, "http.host" filter used as in **Figure 6.4**. With this filter, the exact domain of interest can be pinpoint and filter out the rest of the traffic. For this case, **crl.comodoca.com.cdn.cloudflare.net** domain searched in Wireshark as identified in NetworkMiner analysis.

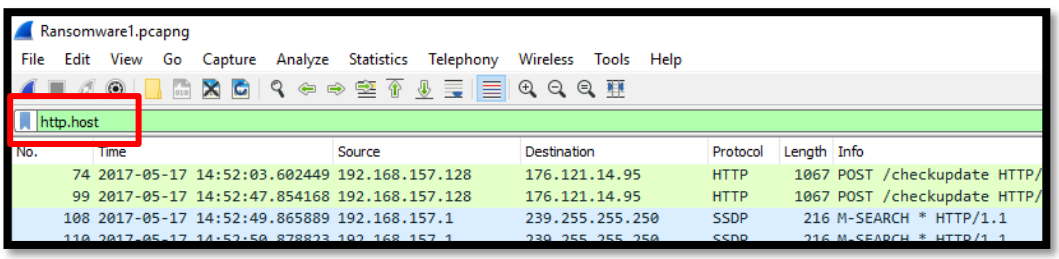

Figure 6.4: Wireshark http.host filter

After entering in the filter, only the packets matching "**http.host**" are displayed. Next, right click one of the entries and select **Follow - TCP Stream** as in **Figure 6.5**. This will show the raw packet details allowing for further analysis.

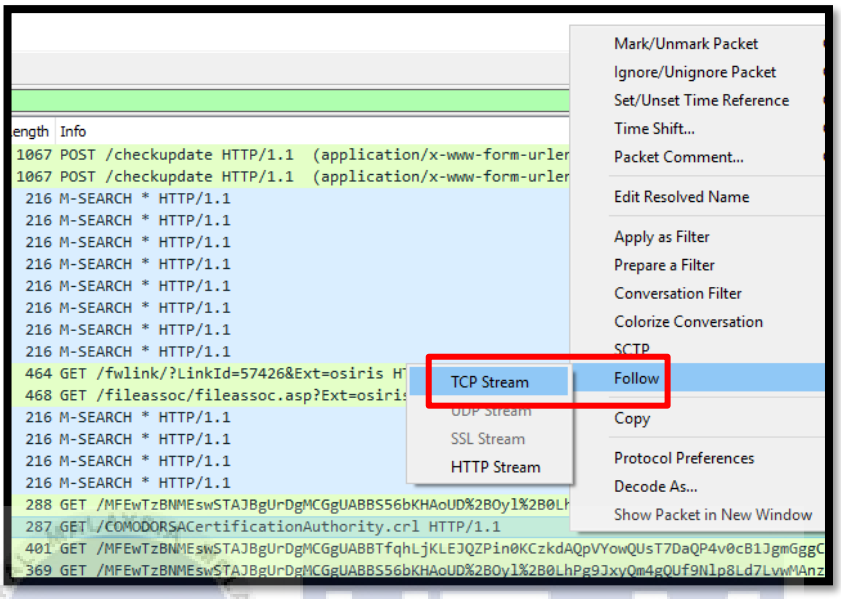

Figure 6.5: Wireshark Follow TCP Stream

From the resulting screen **Figure 6.6**, several interesting things shows up. Starting at the top, it shows that this was an **HTTP GET request**. This means that our machine made a request (GET) to the remote site **crl.comodoca.com.cdn.cloudflare.net**. The remote site responded with an **HTTP/1.1 200 OK**, which shows that the server accepted the request.

This also presented with the date of the request and information about the server. The version of PHP is running, as well as an indication of where the site is hosted. This Sample 1 result shows **Cloudflare**, which is a content delivery network in the United States.

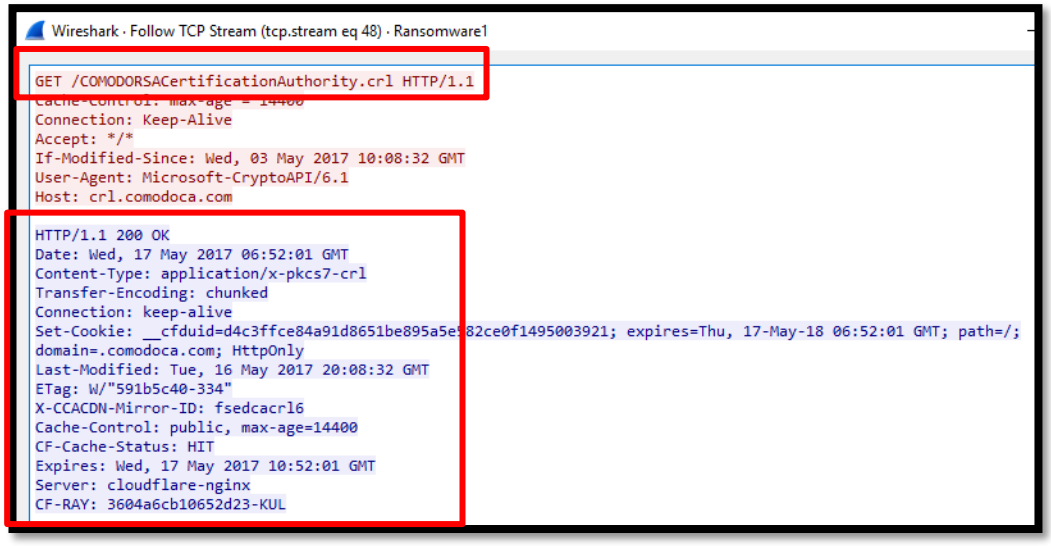

Figure 6.6: Wireshark TCP Stream details

Like the **http.host** filter, this Wireshark can also display activity from a specific IP address with the **ip.addr** filter in **Figure 6.7**.

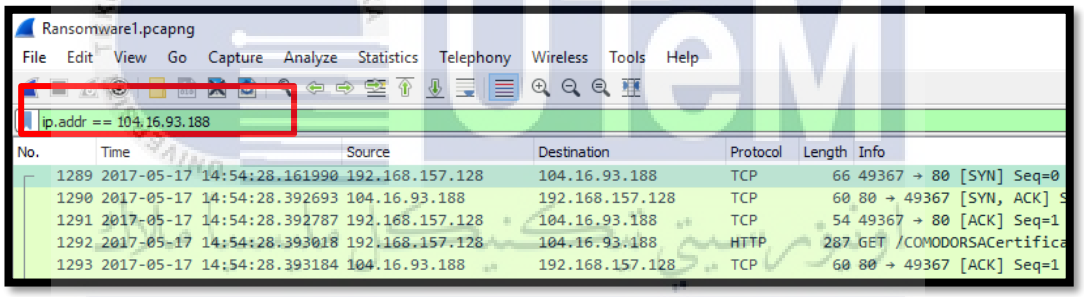

Figure 6.7: Wireshark TCP Stream details

In this case, put in the filter of **ip.addr == 104.16.93.188**. This IP address is the one identified in NetworkMiner that belongs to the **crl.comodoca.com.cdn.cloudflare.net**.

File System Analysis

Analyzing the changes the ransomware made to the file system is another important step. With this, it shows what files the ransomware created, changed, or deleted from our system. These findings frequently include additional malware that is downloaded from external systems, changes to the Windows Registry, and any other file modifications such as deleted or modified files.

Regshot findings

Regshot shows that over 100 changes were made to the Registry from the time the first and second snapshots were taken as in **Figure 6.8** below.

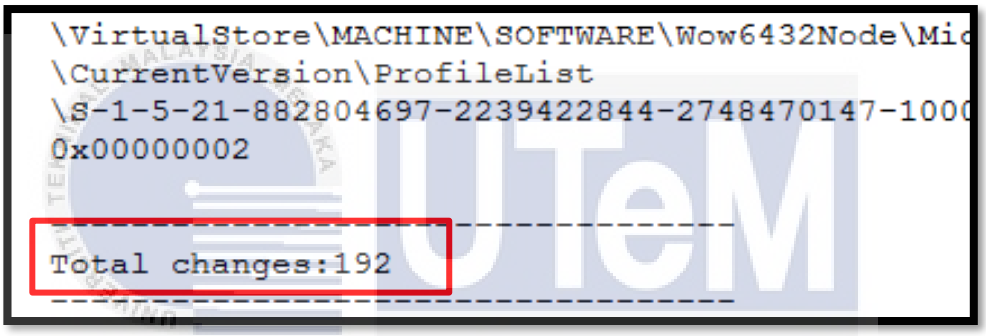

Figure 6.8: Regshot total changes

It shows that outlines several different aspects including the following. Remember that the numbers will vary based on the computer as **Total changes:192, Keys deleted: 6, Keys added: 18,** and **Values deleted: 22**. It shows which Registry keys were added or deleted in **Figure 6.9** and which values were deleted **Figure 6.10**.

Figure 6.9: Regshot keys added

In addition to listing the changes, it provides in-depth details about which keys were altered by changing happen in the registry. This can be useful in case the researcher wants to manipulate those keys manually.

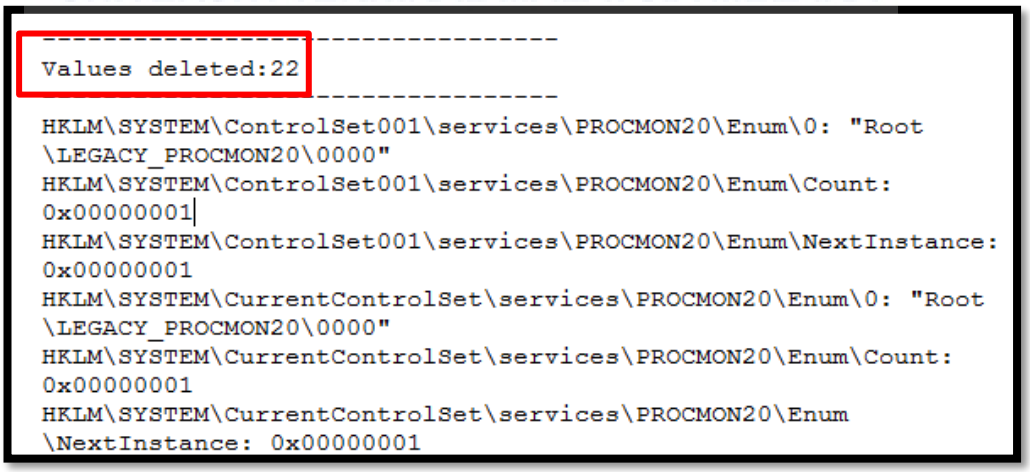

Figure 6.10: Regshot values deleted

It's important to remember that Regshot not only captures the changes that the ransomware made, it also captures the changes made by any other application,

including the operating system. Because of this, it can be difficult to identify changes made by the malware if this project relies on this tool alone.

Process Monitor Analysis

Process Monitor also shows changes made to the Registry but it only captures those made by the API call, and may not show everything that occurred.

However, Process Monitor captures a whole lot more information. When viewing the saved output from Process monitor in **Figure 6.11**, the results can be staggering.

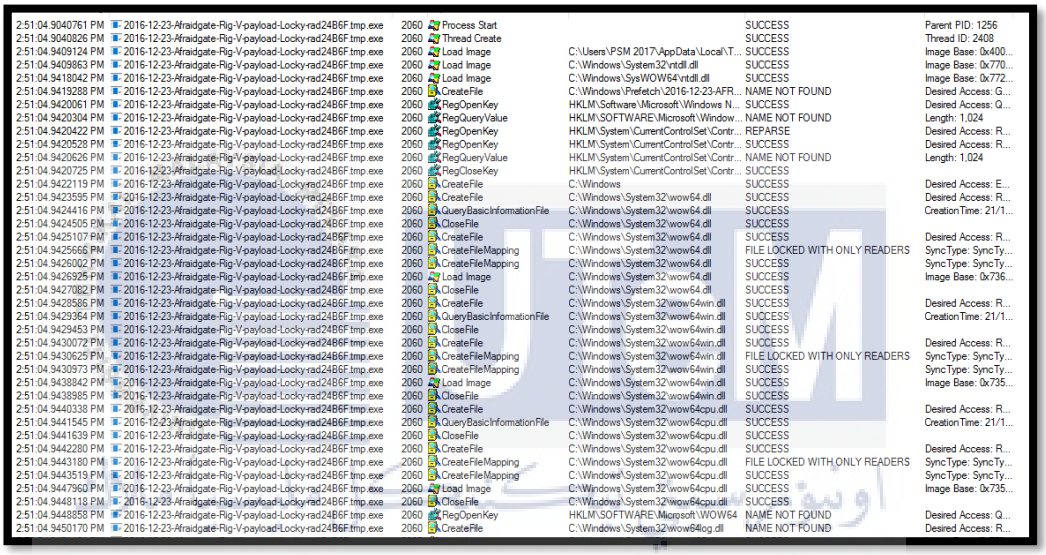

Figure 6.11: Process Monitor initial screen

Again, an easy way to cut through the noise and find interesting artifacts from the ransomware is to use display filters. These filters function much like those in Wireshark, where it can search on specific keywords and ignore the rest of the data.

To use a filter, click on the Filter at the top of the screen and then select **Operation** in the drop-down box on the left. In the next box, select **Contains** and, in the final field, enter “tcp” as in **Figure 6.12**. This will display any TCP connections that were attempted by the Locky ransomware. The results can differ from what is detected in Wireshark packet capture.

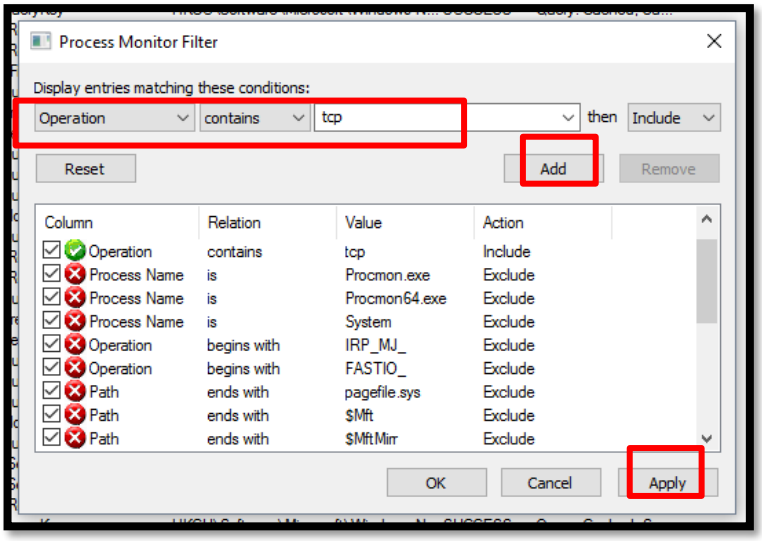

Figure 6.12: Procmon filter TCP

The filtered results in Process Monitor now show a new TCP host that wasn't easily identifiable in the NetworkMiner display in **Figure 6.13**. Therefore, it is important to use the output from multiple tools for this analysis. If had not checked this filter in Procmon, it's possible that could have missed this domain.

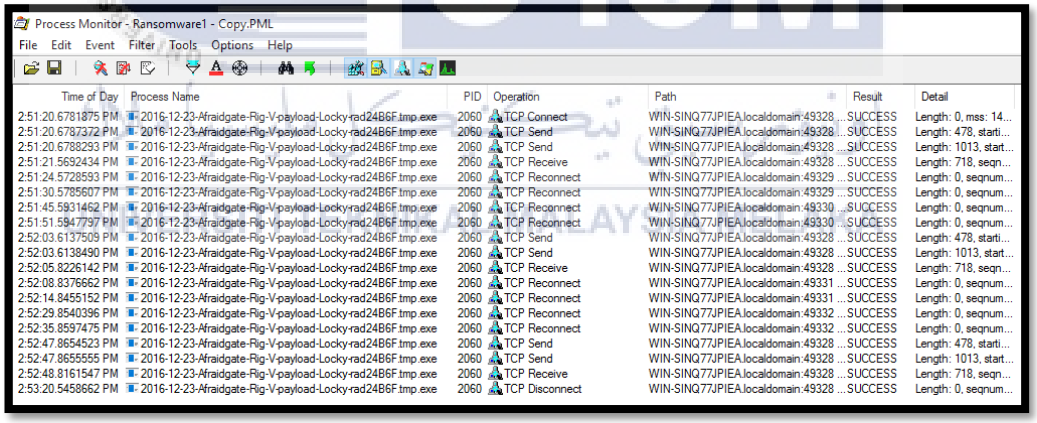

Figure 6.13: Procmon filter results

Process Monitor can also use a display filter to show any files that were written to the drive by the malware. Next, filter for any Operation matching "WriteFile" to display this in **Figure 6.14**. Knowing what files are created on the system can help to identify additional malware that was downloaded, as well as help build out a list of identifiers that can be search for later.

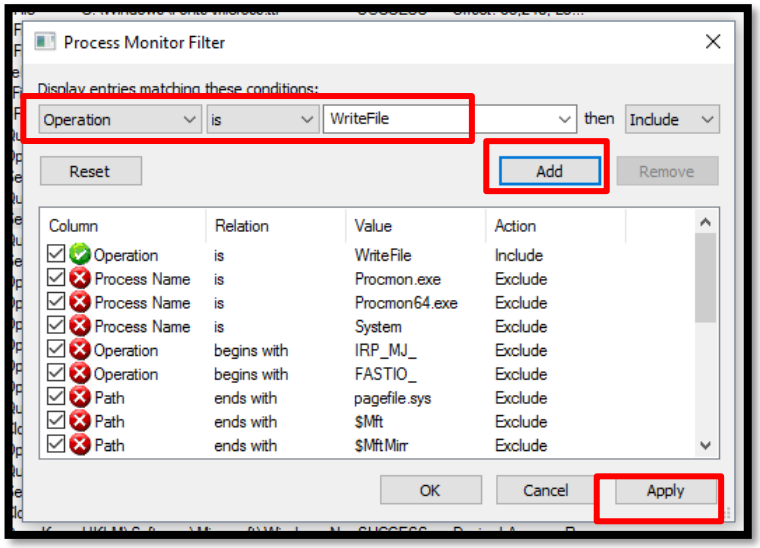

Figure 6.14: Procmon filter Writefile

From these filtered results in **Figure 6.15**, this first malware sample, 2016-12-23-Afraidgate-Rig-V-sends-Locky-malware-and-artifacts.exe, created several files on the system.

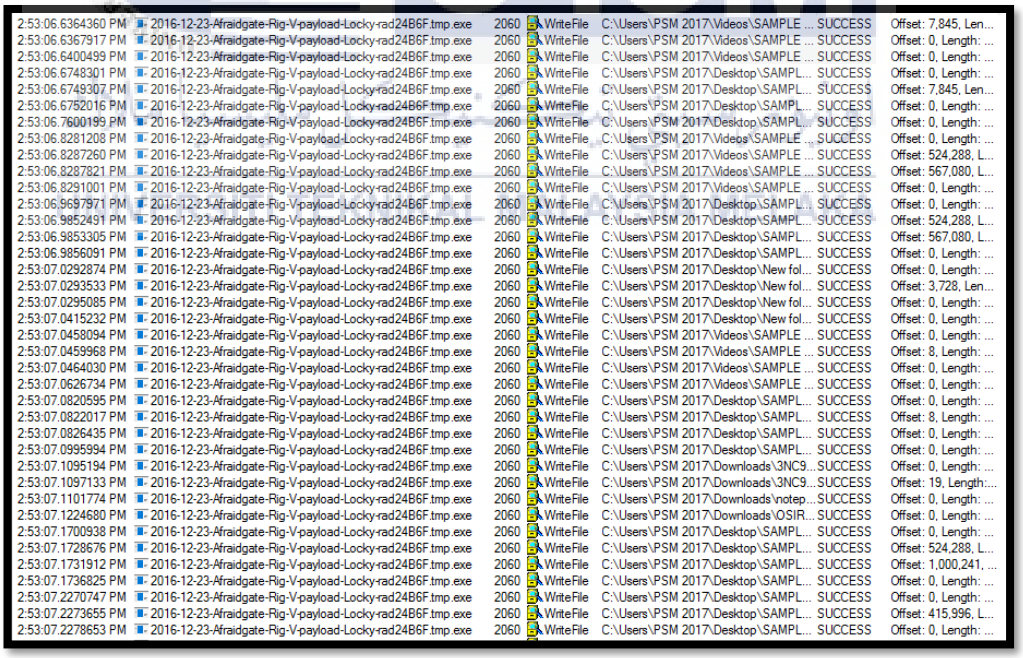

Figure 6.15: Procmon filter WriteFile results

Procmon also display any changes 2016-12-23-Afraidgate-Rig-V-sends-Locky-malware-and-artifacts.exe made to the Windows Registry. For this, it shows for the value named RegSetValue in **Figure 6.16** below.

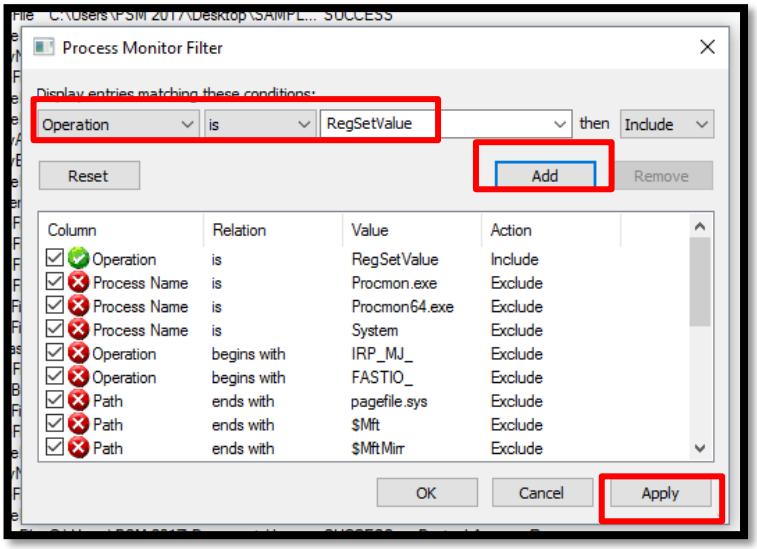

Figure 6.16: Procmon filter RegSetValue

After applying our filter, it shows that 2016-12-23-Afraidgate-Rig-V-sends-Locky-malware-and-artifacts.exe made several changes to the registry when it executed in **Figure 6.17**.

Figure 6.17: Procmon filter RegSetValue results

2017-01-05-psuedoDarkleech-Rig-V-sends-Cerber-malware-and-artifacts

Second ransomware sample named Cerber has been run in a controlled environment on a virtual machine. Shortly after executing the malware presented with a notification screen as in **Figure 6.18**.

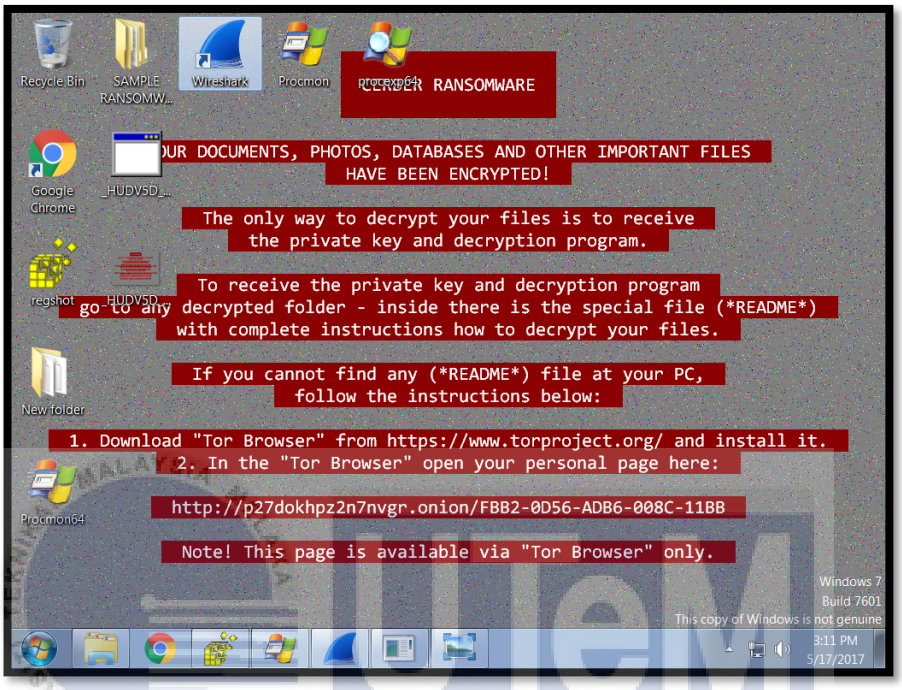

Figure 6.18: Cerber ransomware screen

NetworkMinor Analysis

Examining the second sample, it shows that our machine contacted over 50 different IP addresses and domains as in **Figure 6.19**. If you are new to network forensics, it is a good idea to use a command like ‘whois’ and see who owns each of these IP addresses.

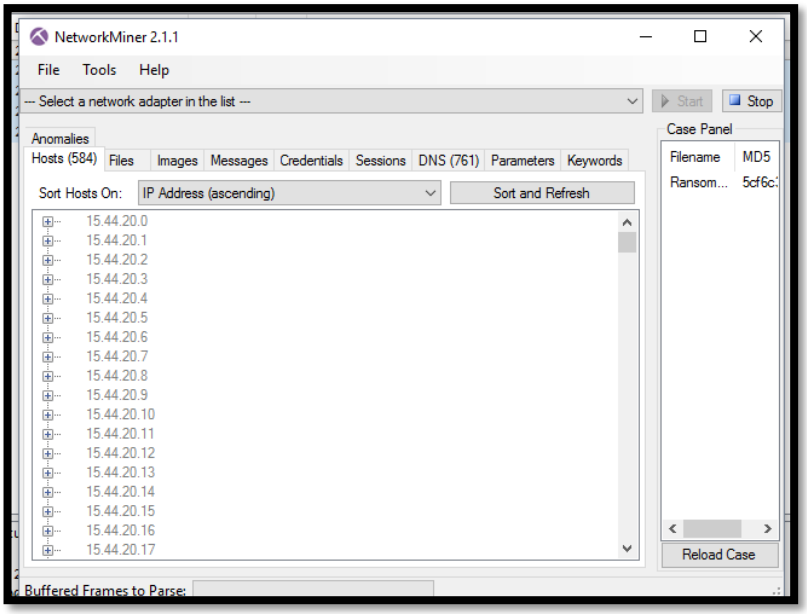

Figure 6.19: NetworkMiner Hosts tab

The **Figure 6.19** above show about **584** hosts in the **.pcap** file during the execution of Cerber ransomware. Run the 'whois' command on the one of the IP Address "**192.44.20.0**", it shows that owned by **Hewlett-Packard Company** which it is a computer that used to do the investigation of Cerber ransomware as in **Figure 6.20**.

```
NetRange:       15.0.0.0 - 15.103.255.255
CIDR:           15.96.0.0/13, 15.0.0.0/10, 15.64.0.0/11
NetName:        HP-INTERNET
NetHandle:      NET-15-0-0-0-1
Parent:         NET15 (NET-15-0-0-0-0)
NetType:        Direct Assignment
OriginAS:
Organization:   Hewlett-Packard Company (HP)
RegDate:        1994-07-01
Updated:        2017-06-07
Ref:            https://whois.arin.net/rest/net/NET-15-0-0-0-1


OrgName:        Hewlett-Packard Company
OrgId:          HP
Address:        3000 Hanover Street
City:           Palo Alto
StateProv:      CA
PostalCode:     94304
Country:        US
RegDate:
Updated:        2014-07-23
Ref:            https://whois.arin.net/rest/org/HP


OrgAbuseHandle: HH15-ORG-ARIN
OrgAbuseName:   Hewlett-Packard Company
OrgAbusePhone:  +1-800-524-7638
OrgAbuseEmail:  ipaddr@hpe.com
OrgAbuseRef:    https://whois.arin.net/rest/poc/HH15-ORG-ARIN
```

Figure 6.20: IP Address 192.44.20.0 belongs to Hewlett-Packard Company

Wireshark Analysis

Same as Wireshark Analysis on first sample: Locky ransomware. Open the .pcapng file that saved during the execution of Cerber ransomware in Wireshark, and search for "**http.host**" as shows in results in **Figure 6.21**.

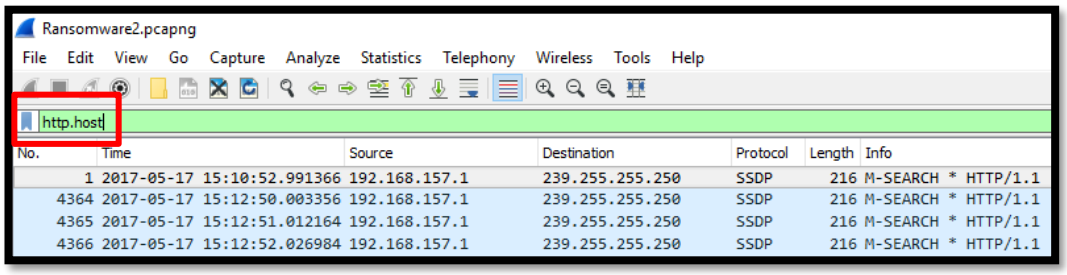

Figure 6.21: Wireshark "http.host" filter

After entering in the filter, only the packets matching "**http.host**" are displayed. Next, right click one of the entries and select **Follow - UDP Stream** as in **Figure 6.22**. This will show the raw packet details allowing for further analysis.

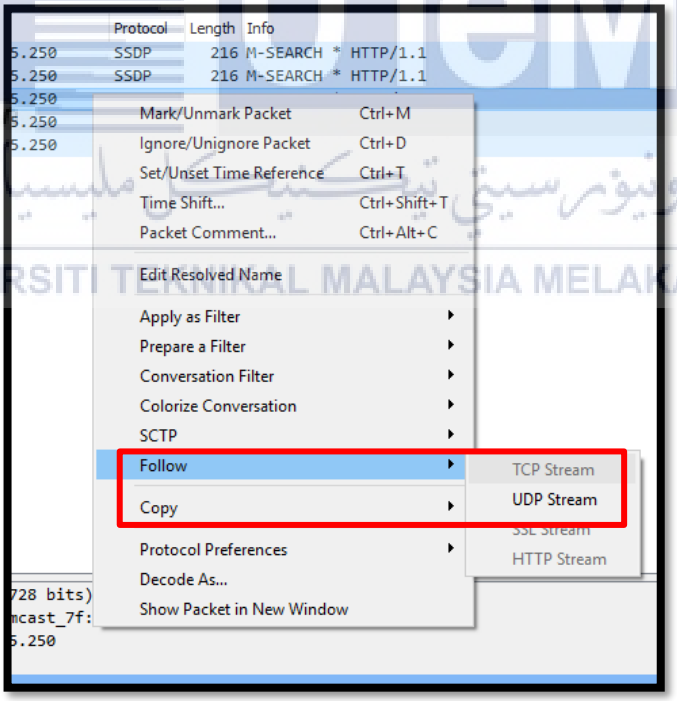

Figure 6.22: Wireshark Follow UDP Stream

From the resulting screen **Figure 6.23**, there are no suspicious information shows up. In **UDP Stream** only state about the **Google Chrome**.

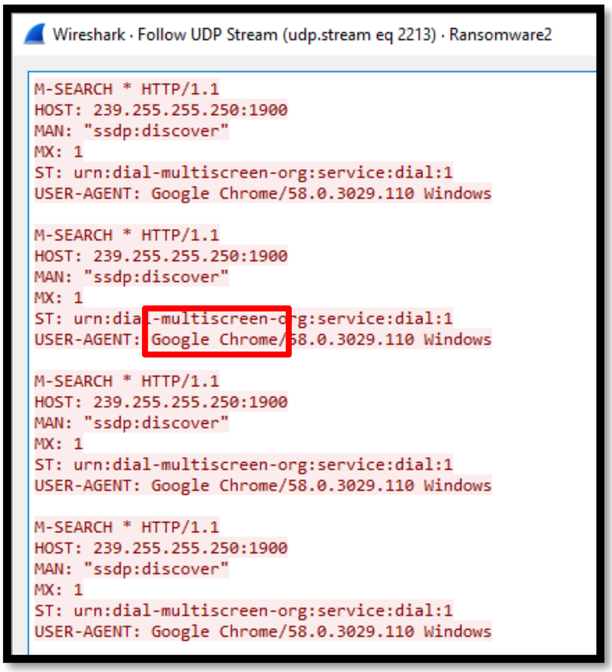

Figure 6.23: Wireshark TCP Stream details

The details of Follow UDP Stream, it shows about the **Host: "239.255.255.250"** that this analysis assume there is no bad outbound network connection occurs. It just belongs **Google Chrome**.

File System Analysis

Regshot findings

Regshot shows that over 100 changes were made to the Registry from the time the first and second snapshots were taken as in **Figure 6.24** below.

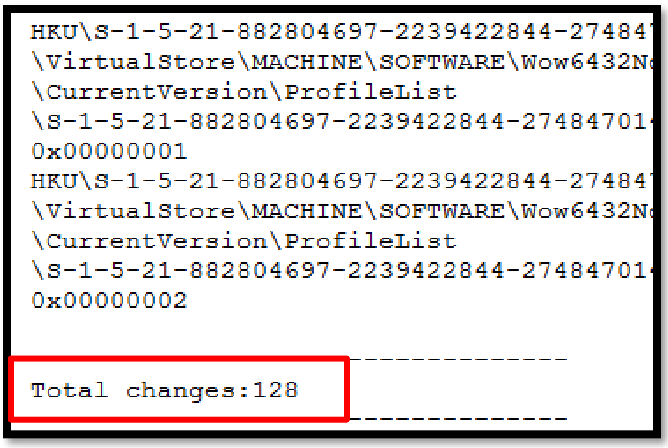

Figure 6.24: Regshot total changes

If continue to scroll down the document, it shows that it outlines several different aspects including the following. Remember that the numbers will vary based on the computer as **Total changes:128, Keys deleted: 5, Keys added: 20,** and **Values deleted: 21**. It shows which Registry keys were added or deleted in **Figure 6.25** and which values were deleted **Figure 6.26**.

Figure 6.25: Regshot keys added

In addition to listing the changes, it provides in-depth details about which keys were altered by changing happen in the registry. This can be useful in case researcher want to manipulate those keys manually.

```
----------------------------------------
Values deleted:21
----------------------------------------
HKLM\SYSTEM\ControlSet001\services\PROCMON20\Enum\0: "Root
\LEGACY_PROCMON20\0000"
HKLM\SYSTEM\ControlSet001\services\PROCMON20\Enum\Count:
0x00000001
HKLM\SYSTEM\ControlSet001\services\PROCMON20\Enum\NextInstance:
0x00000001
HKLM\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\services\PROCMON20\Enum\0: "Root
\LEGACY_PROCMON20\0000"
```

Figure 6.26: Regshot values deleted

Both ransomware not showing much of differences for the registry changes. But two more sample are not reveals yet to see the general changes in registry if this malware infected the computer.

Process Monitor Analysis

Process Monitor also shows changes made to the Registry but it only captures those made by the API call, and may not show everything that occurred.

However, Process Monitor captures a whole lot more information. When viewing the saved output from Process monitor in **Figure 6.27**, the results can be staggering

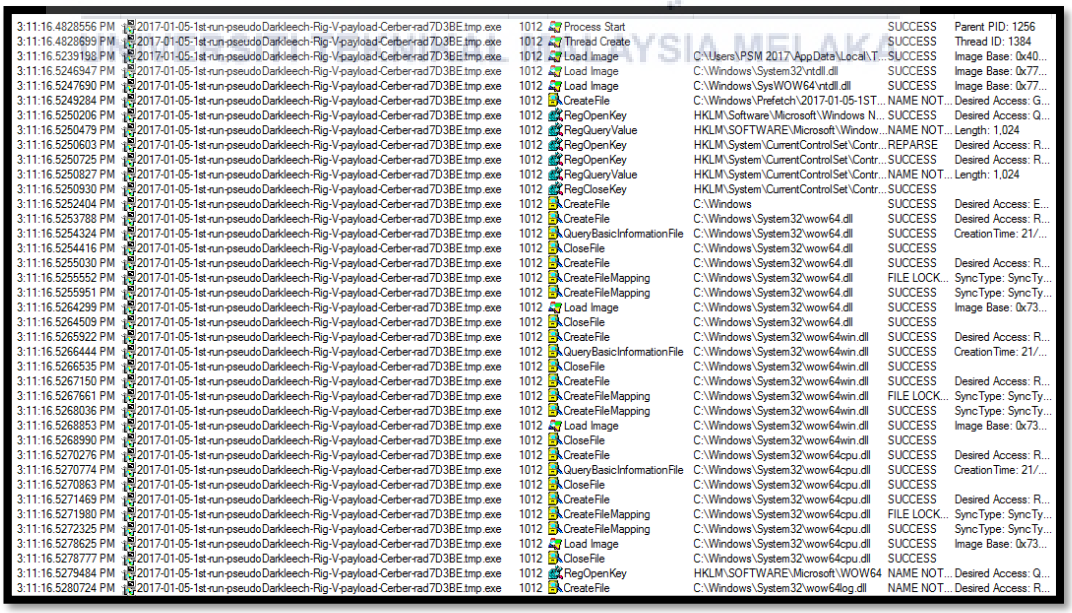

Figure 6.27: Process Monitor initial screen

To use a filter, click on the Filter at the top of the screen and then select Operation in the drop-down box on the left. In the next box, select Contains and, in the final field, enter “tcp” **Figure 6.28**. This will display any TCP connections that were attempted by the malware. The results can differ from what Wireshark packet capture detected.

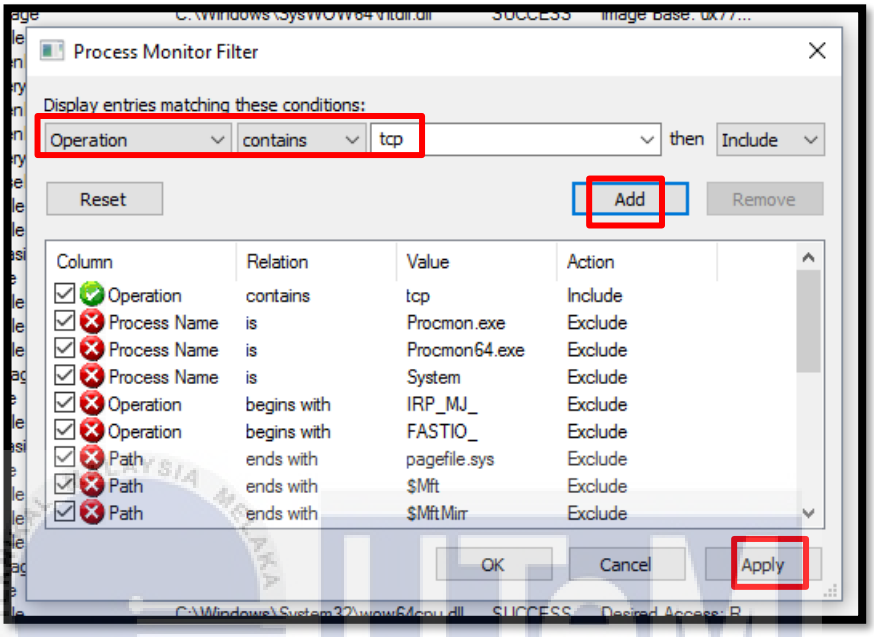

Figure 6.28: Procmon filter TCP

After filtering, the results of **Operation** contain **TCP** in **Figure 6.29** do not showed up, this is means no TCP connection when this sample infected the computer.

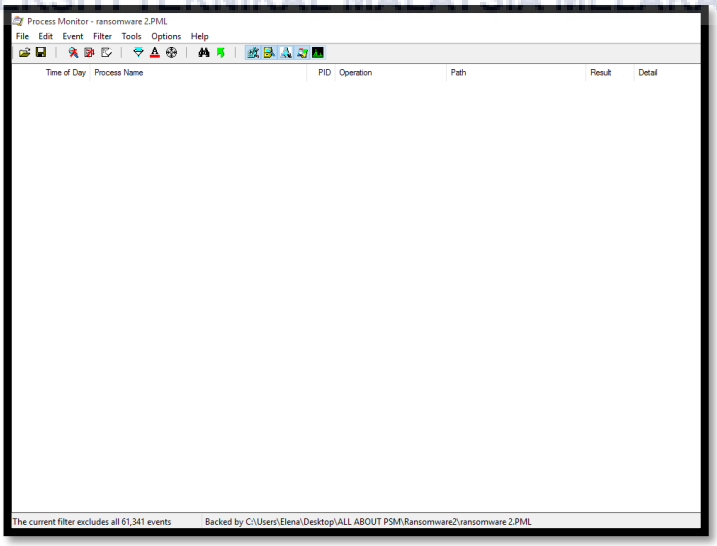

Figure 6.29: Procmon filter results

Process Monitor can also use a display filter to show any files that were written to the drive by the malware. Filter for any Operation matching "WriteFile" to display this in **Figure 6.30**. Knowing what files are created on the system can help us identify additional malware that was downloaded, as well as help build out a list of identifiers that can search for later.

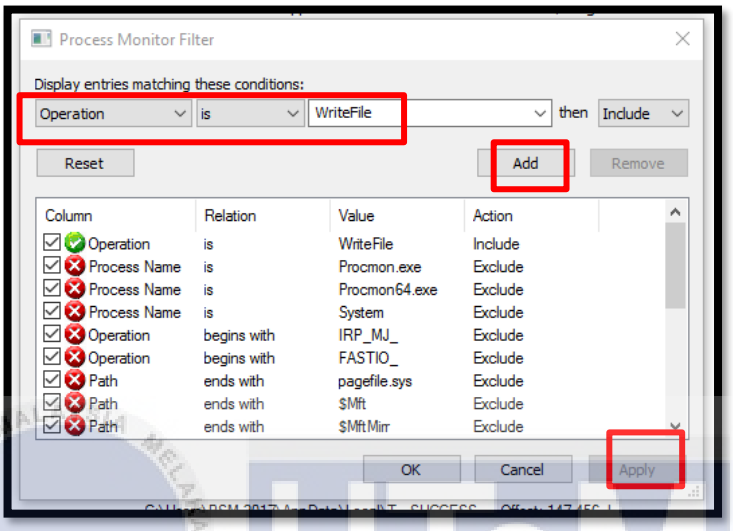

Figure 6.30: Procmon filter Writefile

From these filtered results in **Figure 6.31**, it shows that our malware sample, 2017-01-05-psuedoDarkleech-Rig-V-sends-Cerber-malware-and-artifacts.exe, created several files on the system.

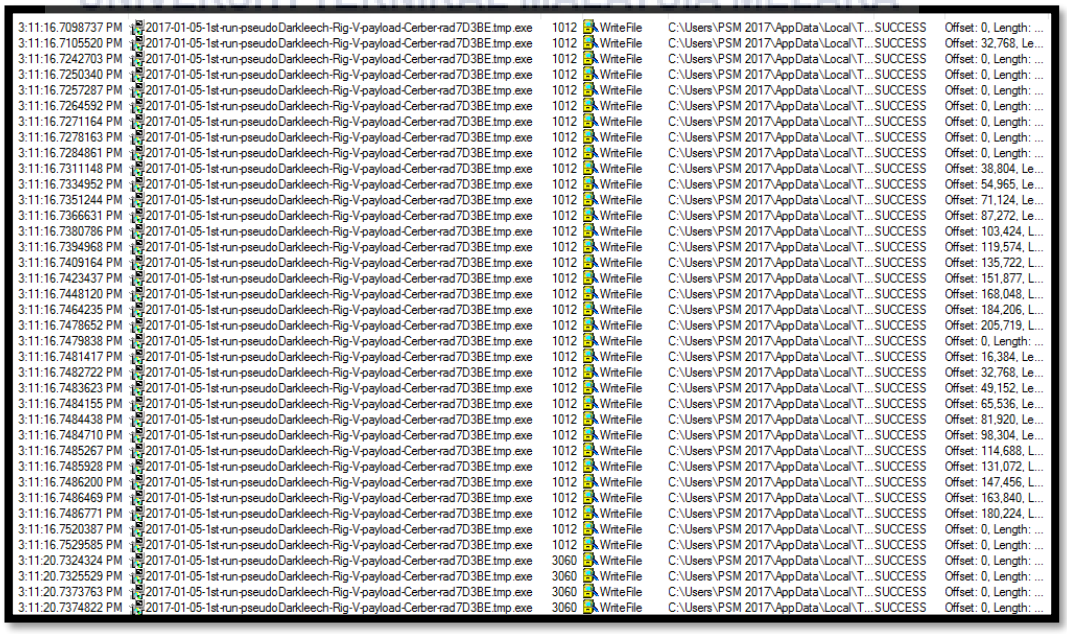

Figure 6.31: Procmon filter WriteFile results

it can also display any changes 2017-01-05-psuedoDarkleech-Rig-V-sends-Cerber-malware-and-artifacts.exe made to the Windows Registry. For this, it will look for the value named RegSetValue in **Figure 6.32** below.

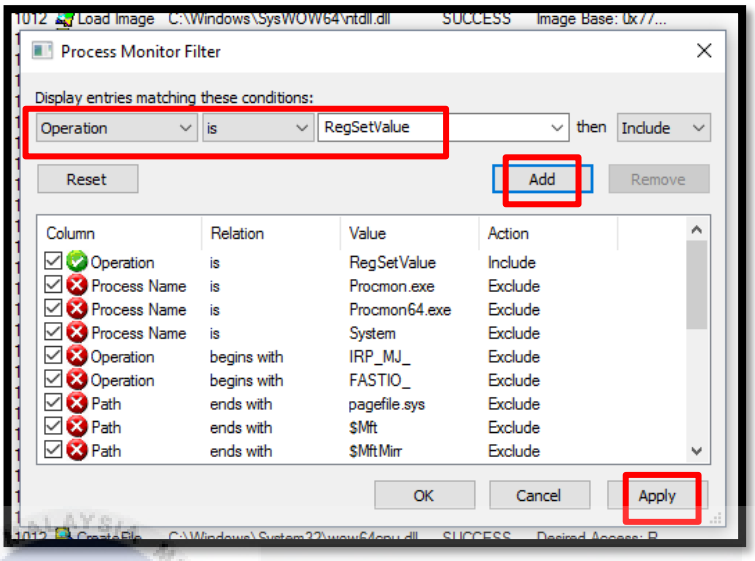

Figure 6.32: Procmon filter RegSetValue

After applying our filter, it shows that 2017-01-05-psuedoDarkleech-Rig-V-sends-Cerber-malware-and-artifacts.exe made several changes to the registry when it executed in **Figure 6.33**.

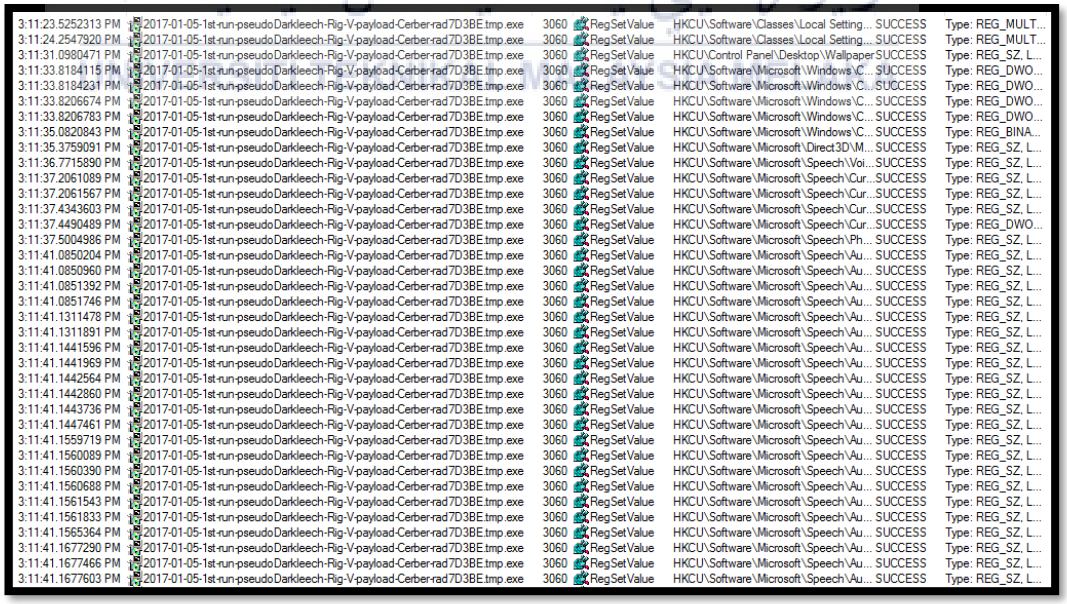

Figure 6.33: Procmon filter RegSetValue results

Sample 3: 2017-01-12-EITest-Rig-V-sends-CryptoMix-malware-and-artifacts

The third ransomware sample named Cryptomix has been run in a controlled environment on a virtual machine. Shortly after executing the malware presented with a notification screen as in **Figure 6.34**.

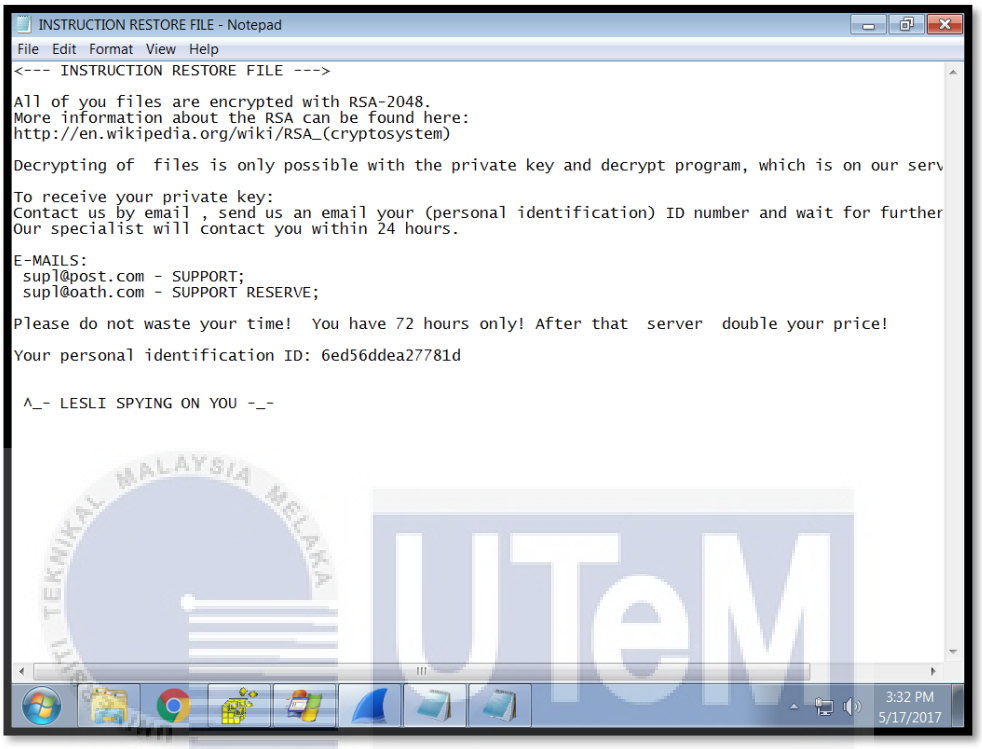

Figure 6.34: CryptoMix ransomware screen

NetworkMinor Analysis

Examining the third sample, it shows that our machine contacted only 11 different IP addresses and domains as in **Figure 6.35**. If you are new to network forensics, it is a good idea to use a command like ‘whois’ and see who owns each of these IP addresses. There are no suspicious host that were contacted in **Figure 6.35**. Different from the second sample where do not know the name of the domain.

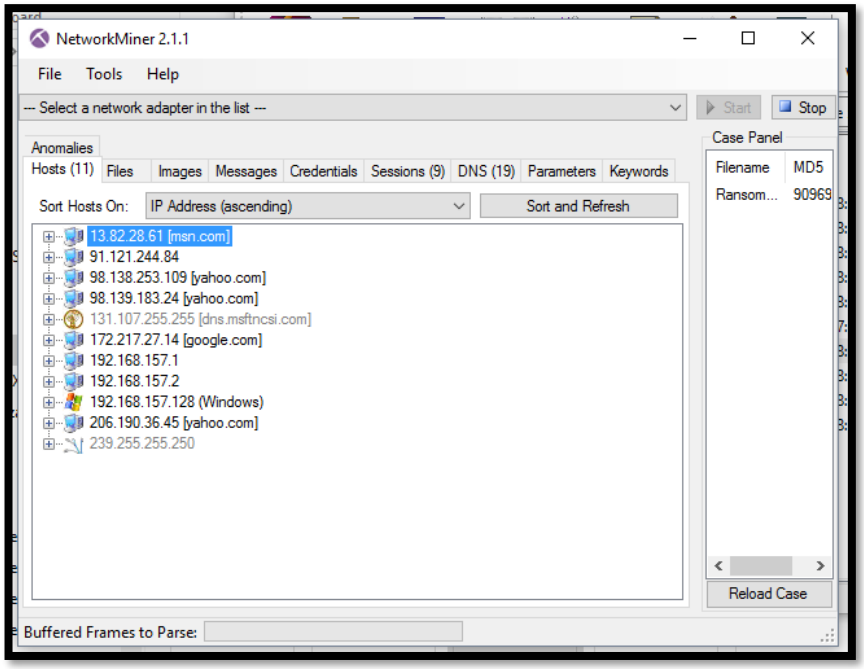

Figure 6.35: NetworkMiner Hosts tab

Typically, if an IP address or domain belong to a well-known company such as Microsoft, Akamai, or Globalsign, it can reasonably ignore these requests. This analysis assume this third ransomware sample do not have to make any outbound connection by continue the further analysis.

Wireshark Analysis

Same as Wireshark Analysis on first and second sample: Locky ransomware. Open the .pcapng file that saved during the execution of CryptoMix ransomware in Wireshark, and search for "**http.host**" as shows in results in **Figure 6.36**.

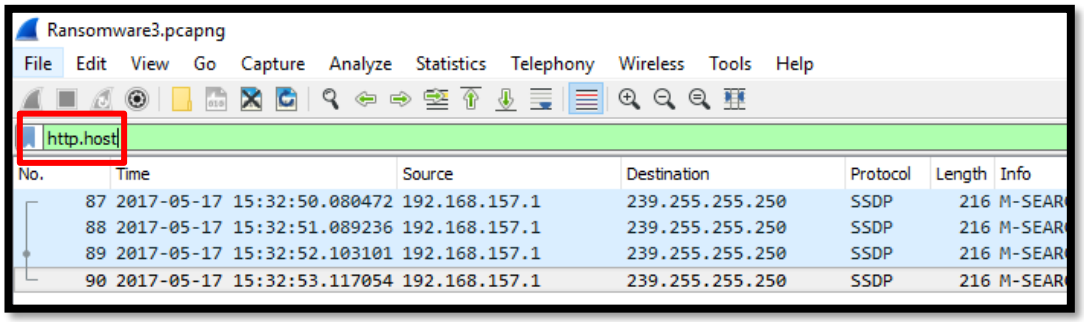

Figure 6.36: Wireshark http.host filter

After entering in the filter, only the packets matching "**http.host**" are displayed. Next, right click one of the entries and select **Follow - UDP Stream** as in **Figure 6.37**. This will show the raw packet details allowing for further analysis.

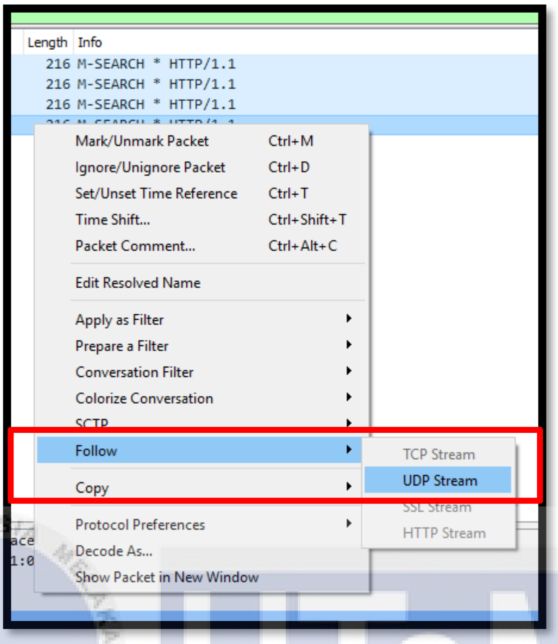

Figure 6.37: Wireshark Follow UDP Stream

From the resulting screen **Figure 6.38**, there are no suspicious information shows up. In **UDP Stream** since it only state about the **Google Chrome.**

Figure 6.38: Wireshark TCP Stream details

The details of Follow UDP Stream, it shows about the **Host: "239.255.255.250"** that this analysis assume there is no bad outbound network connection occurs. It just belongs **Google Chrome**.

File System Analysis

Regshot findings

Regshot shows that over 100 changes were made to the Registry from the time the first and second snapshots were taken as in **Figure 6.39** below.

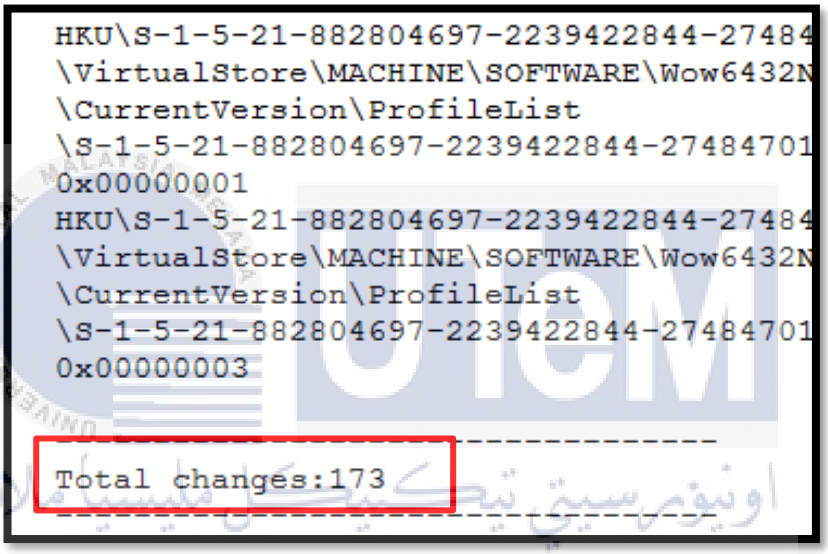

Figure 6.39: Regshot total changes

If continue to scroll down the document, we will see that it outlines several different aspects including the following. Remember that the numbers will vary based on the computer as **Total changes:173, Keys deleted: 5, Keys added: 14,** and **Values deleted: 21**. It shows which Registry keys were added or deleted in **Figure 6.40** and which values were deleted **Figure 6.41**.

```
Regshot 1.8.2
Comments:
Datetime:2017/5/17 07:28:31   ,   2017/5/17 07:34:51
Computer:WIN-SINQ77JPIEA , WIN-SINQ77JPIEA
Username:PSM 2017 , PSM 2017

----------------------------------
Keys deleted:5
----------------------------------
HKLM\SYSTEM\ControlSet001\services\PROCMON20\Enum
HKLM\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\services\PROCMON20\Enum
HKU\S-1-5-21-882804697-2239422844-2748470147-1000\Software
\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Internet Settings\5.0\Cache
\Extensible Cache\MSHist012017041720170424
HKU\S-1-5-21-882804697-2239422844-2748470147-1000\Software
\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Internet Settings\5.0\Cache
\Extensible Cache\MSHist012017050820170509
HKU\S-1-5-21-882804697-2239422844-2748470147-1000\Software
\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Internet Settings\5.0\Cache
\Extensible Cache\MSHist012017050920170510

----------------------------------
Keys added:14
----------------------------------
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Tracing\2017-01-12-EITest-Rig-V-
CryptoMix-rad62A62_RASAPI32
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Tracing\2017-01-12-EITest-Rig-V-
CryptoMix-rad62A62_RASMANCS
HKLM\SYSTEM\ControlSet001\Enum\Root\LEGACY_PROCMON20\0000
\Control
```

Figure 6.40: Regshot keys added

In addition to listing the changes, it provides in-depth details about which keys were altered by changing happen in the registry. This can be useful in case the researcher want to manipulate those keys manually.


```
----------------------------------
Values deleted:21
----------------------------------
HKLM\SYSTEM\ControlSet001\services\PROCMON20\Enum\0: "Root
\LEGACY_PROCMON20\0000"
HKLM\SYSTEM\ControlSet001\services\PROCMON20\Enum\Count:
0x00000001
HKLM\SYSTEM\ControlSet001\services\PROCMON20\Enum\NextInstance:
0x00000001
HKLM\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\services\PROCMON20\Enum\0: "Root
\LEGACY_PROCMON20\0000"
HKLM\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\services\PROCMON20\Enum\Count:
0x00000001
```

Figure 6.41: Regshot values deleted

Both ransomware not showing much of differences for the registry changes. But two more sample are not reveals yet to see the general changes in registry if this malware infected the computer.

Process Monitor Analysis

Process Monitor also shows changes made to the Registry but it only captures those made by the API call, and may not show everything that occurred.

However, Process Monitor captures a whole lot more information. When viewing the saved output from Process monitor in **Figure 6.42**, the results can be staggering

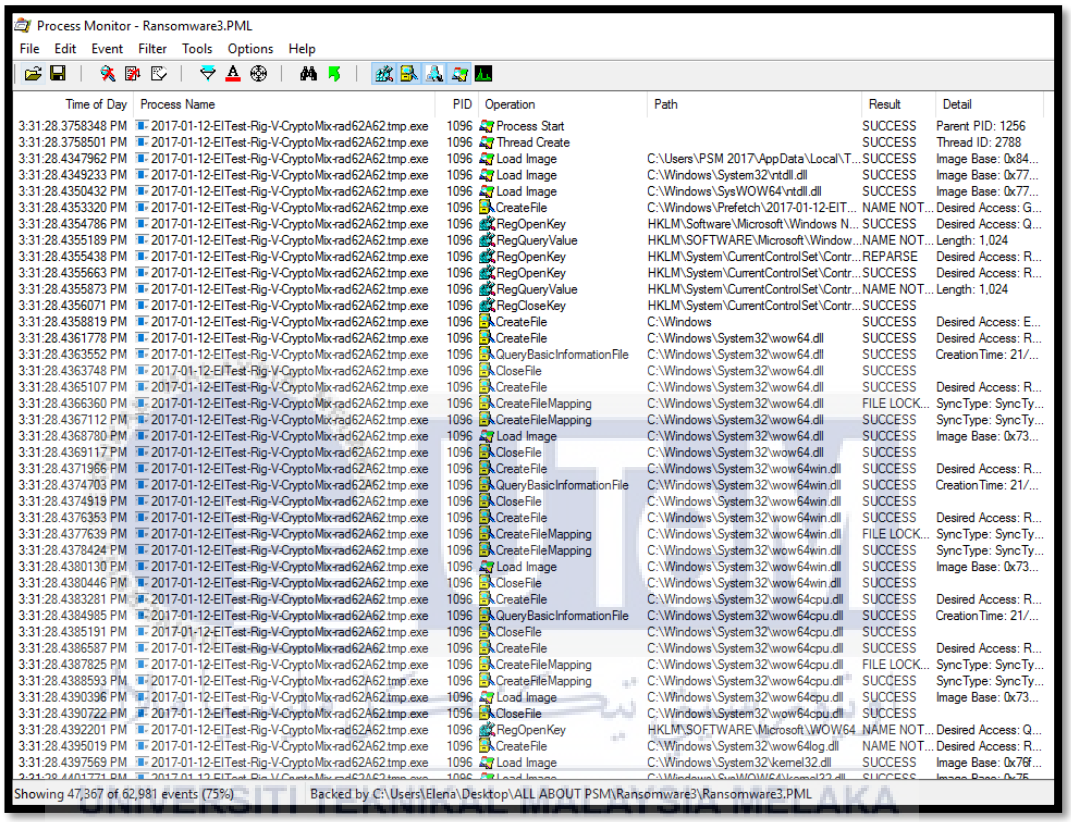

Figure 6.42: Process Monitor initial screen

To use a filter, click on the Filter at the top of the screen and then select Operation in the drop-down box on the left. In the next box, select Contains and, in the final field, enter “tcp” **Figure 6.42**. This will display any TCP connections that were attempted by the malware. The results can differ from what Wireshark packet capture detected.

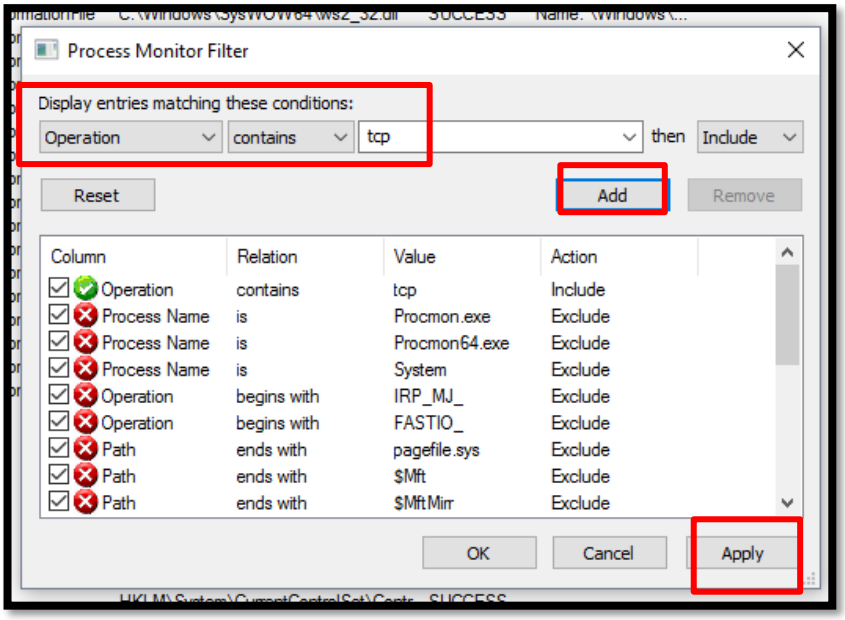

Figure 6.43: Procmon filter TCP

After filtering, the results of **Operation** contain **TCP** in **Figure 6.44** do not showed up, this is means no TCP connection when this sample infected the computer.

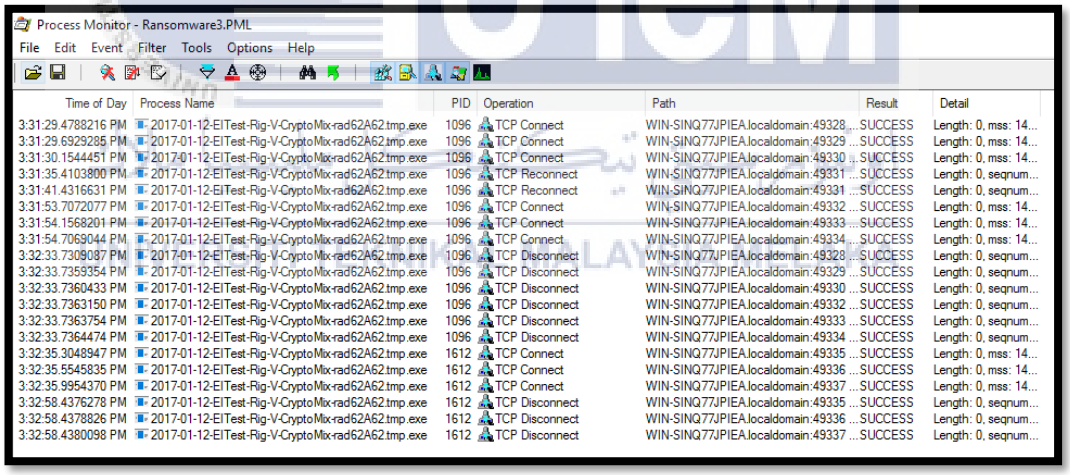

Figure 6.44: Procmon filter results

Process Monitor can also use a display filter to show any files that were written to the drive by the malware. It will filter for any Operation matching “WriteFile” to display this in **Figure 6.45**. Knowing what files are created on the system can help us identify additional malware that was downloaded, as well as help build out a list of identifiers can search for later.

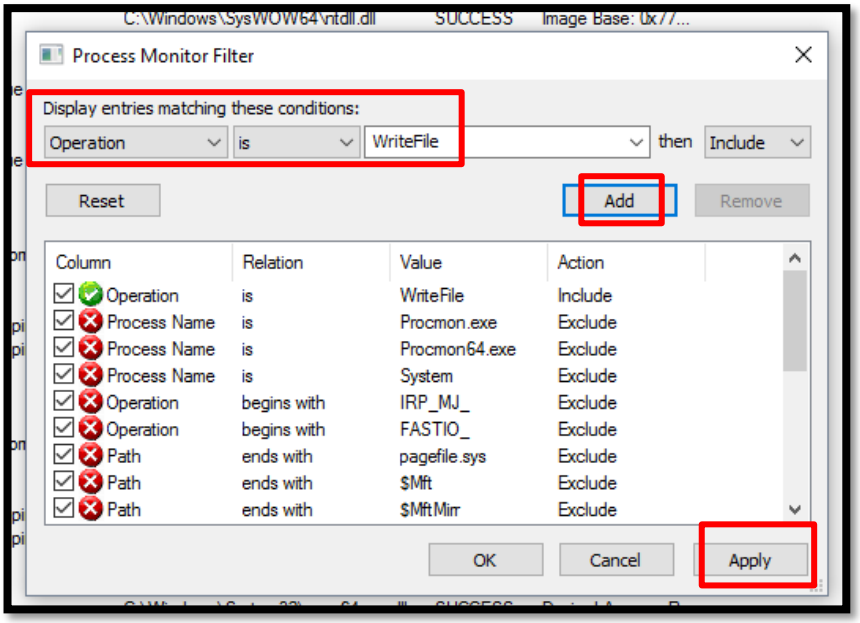

Figure 6.45: Procmon filter Writefile

From these filtered results in **Figure 6.46**, it shows that our malware sample, 2017-01-12-EITest-Rig-V-sends-CryptoMix-malware-and-artifacts.exe, created several files on the system.

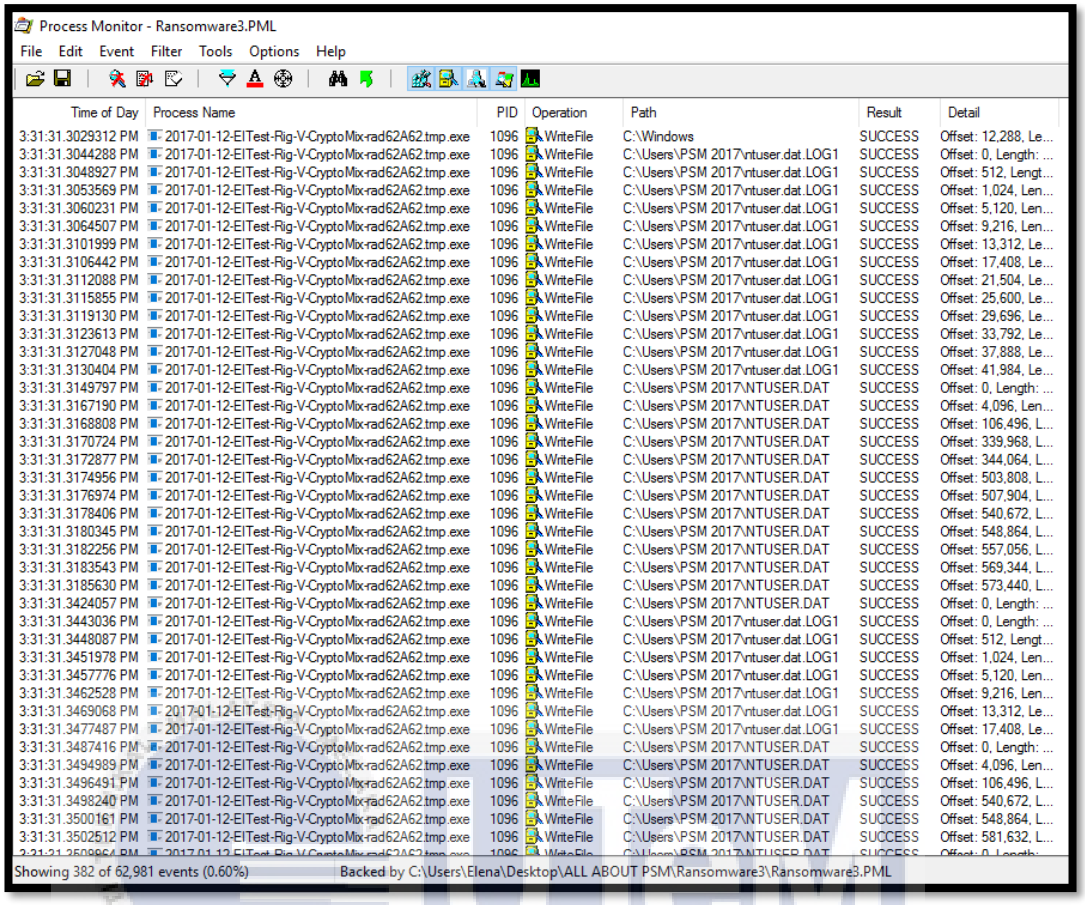

Figure 6.46: Procmon filter WriteFile results

Procmon can also display any changes 2017-01-12-EITest-Rig-V-sends-CryptoMix-malware-and-artifacts.exe made to the Windows Registry. For this, it will look for the value named RegSetValue in **Figure 6.47** below.

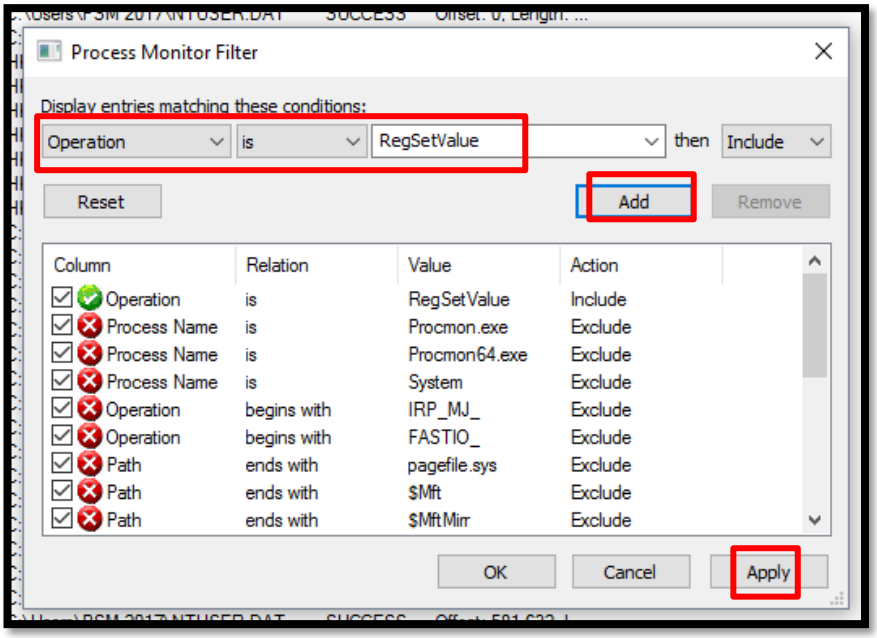

Figure 6.47: Procmon filter RegSetValue

After applying our filter, it shows that 2017-01-12-EITest-Rig-V-sends-CryptoMix-malware-and-artifacts.exe made several changes to the registry when it executed in **Figure 6.48**.

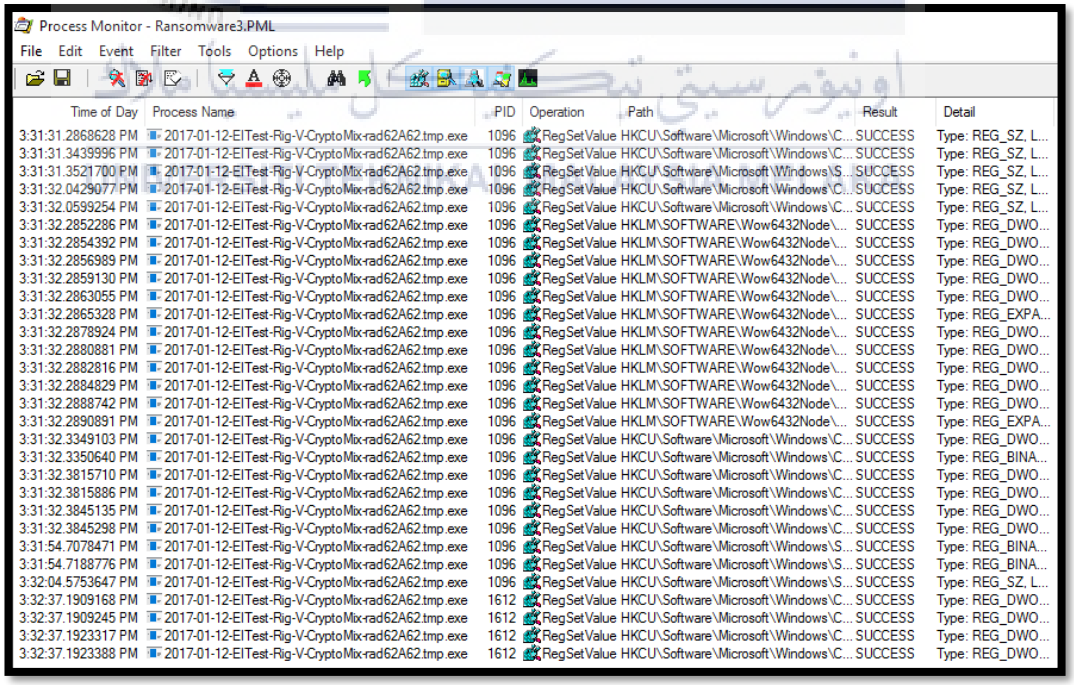

Figure 6.48: Procmon filter RegSetValue results

Sample 4: 2017-01-30-EITest-fake-Chrome-popup-sends-Spora-malware-and-artifacts

The last sample of ransomware named Spora ransomware in a controlled environment on a virtual machine. Shortly after executing the malware I was presented with a Chrome Web Browser screen as shown in **Figure 6.49**.

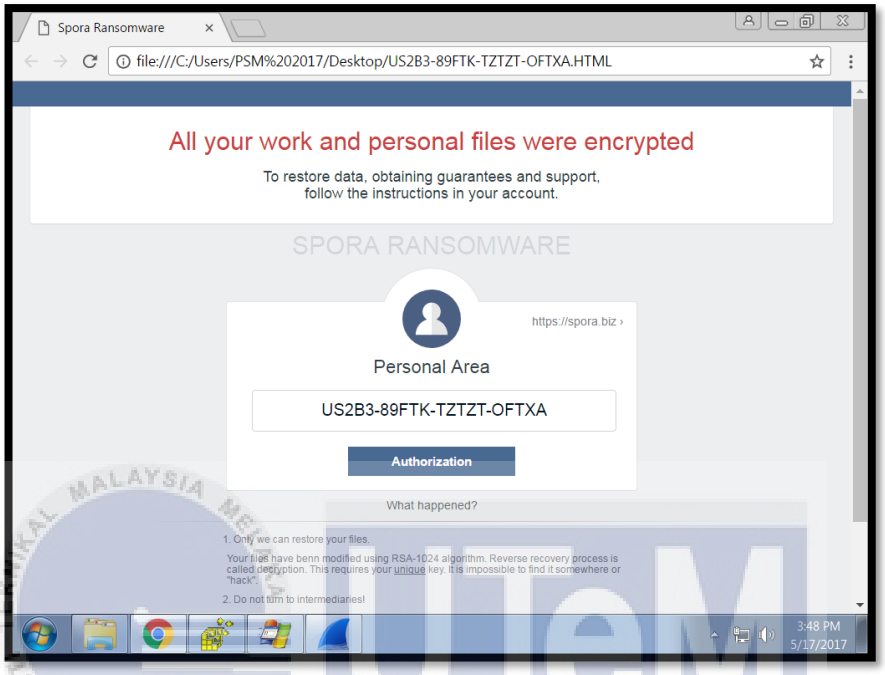

Figure 6.49: Spora ransomware screen

NetworkMinor Analysis

Examining the last sample, it shows that our machine contacted over 40 different IP addresses and domains as in **Figure 6.50**. If you are new to network forensics, it is a good idea to use a command like 'whois' and see who owns each of these IP addresses.

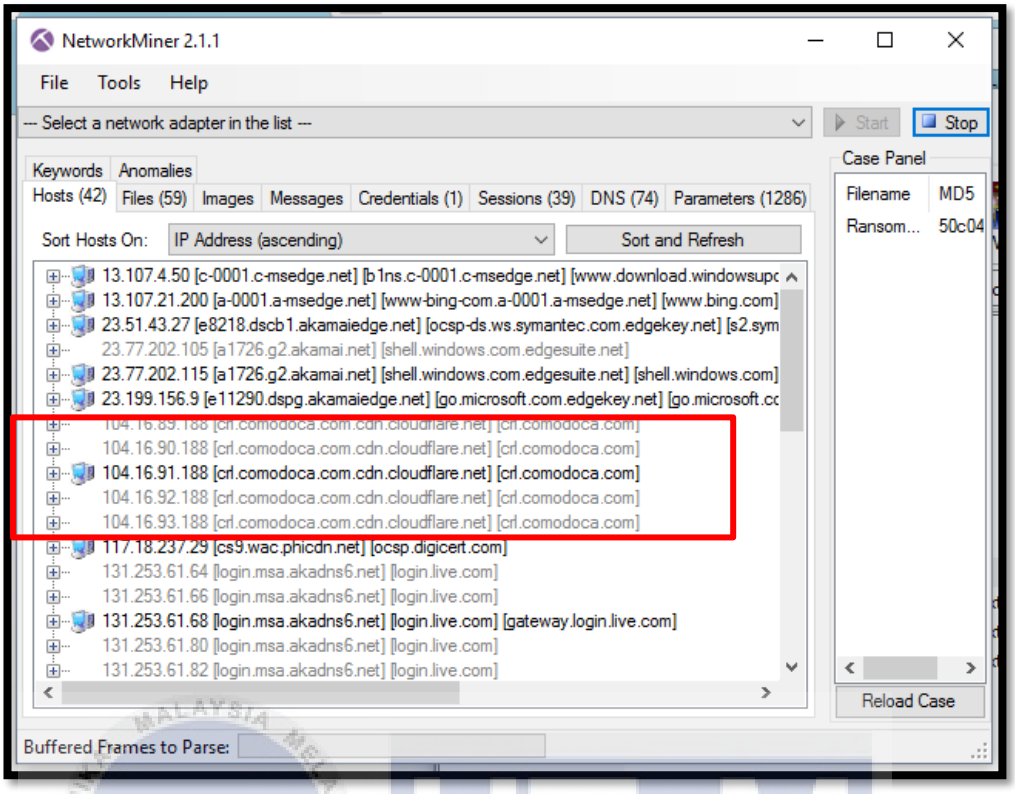

Figure 6.50: NetworkMiner Hosts tab

The **Figure 6.50** above show a suspicious host: **crl.comodoca.com.cdn.cloudflare.net** that used as baselined for the further analysis that is Wireshark Analysis. Typically, if an IP address or domain belong to a well-known company such as Microsoft, Akamai, or Globalsign, it can reasonably ignore these requests. For example, if it run the 'whois' command on the gstatic.com domain, it shows that it is owned by Google **Figure 6.51**.

Figure 6.51: gstatic.com belongs to Google

Figure 6.51 above shows the results from 'whois' with IP Address **104.16.93.188** where the domain name belongs to **GSTATIC.COM** which it owned by **Google**. **crl.comodoca.com.cdn.cloudflare.net** in **Figure 6.50** is used as baselined for the further analysis in Wireshark Analysis.

Wireshark Analysis

Same case as sample 1: Cerber ransomware, **crl.comodoca.com.cdn.cloudflare.net** domain searched in Wireshark as identified in NetworkMiner analysis.

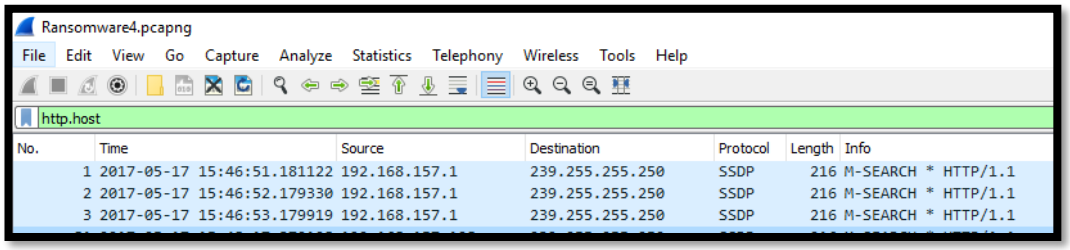

Figure 6.52: Wireshark http.host filter

After entering in the filter, only the packets matching "**http.host**" are displayed. Next, right click one of the entries and select **Follow - TCP Stream** as in **Figure 6.53**. This will show the raw packet details allowing for further analysis.

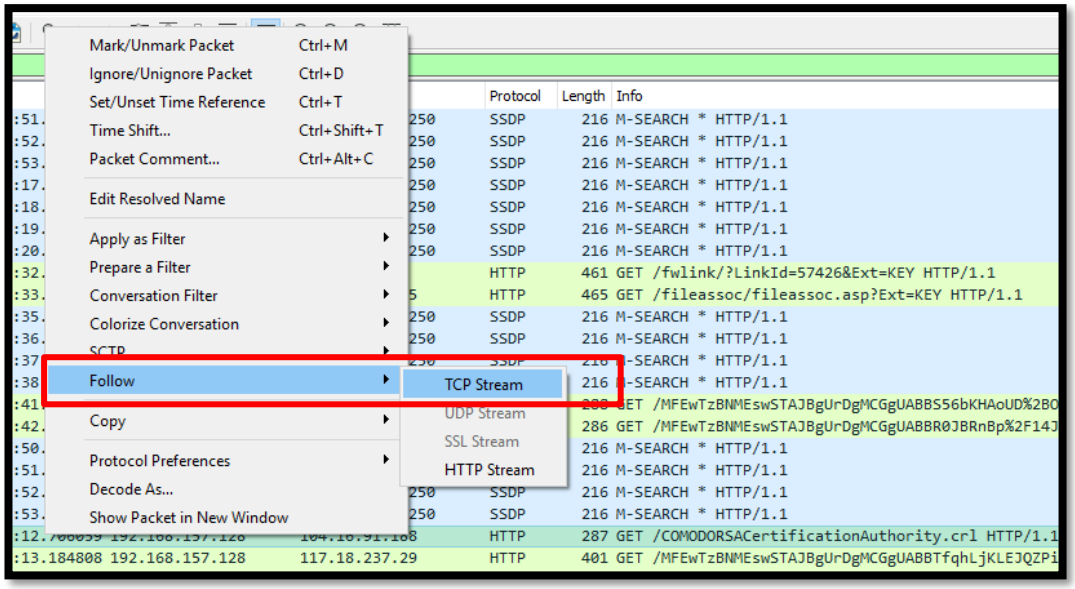

Figure 6.53: Wireshark Follow TCP Stream

From the resulting screen **Figure 6.54**, several interesting things shows up. Starting at the top, it shows that this was an **HTTP GET request**. This means that our machine made a request (GET) to the remote site crl.comodoca.com.cdn.cloudflare.net. The remote site responded with an **HTTP/1.1 200 OK**, which shows that the server accepted our request.

This analysis is also presented with the date of the request and information about the server. It shows the version of PHP that is running, as well as an indication of where the site is hosted. Our example shows **Cloudflare**, which is a content delivery network in the United States.

Figure 6.54: Wireshark TCP Stream details

Like the **http.host** filter, this Wireshark can also display activity from a specific IP address with the **ip.addr** filter in **Figure 6.55**. In this case, put in the filter of **ip.addr == 104.16.91.188**. This IP address is the one identified in NetworkMiner that belongs to the crl.comodoca.com.cdn.cloudflare.net.

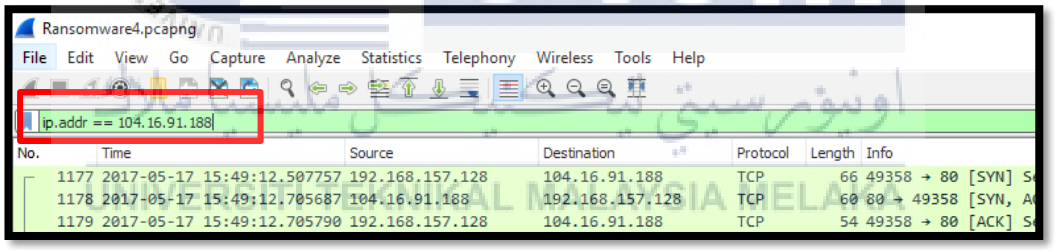

Figure 6.55: Wireshark TCP Stream details

File System Analysis

Regshot findings

Regshot shows that over 100 changes were made to the Registry from the time the first and second snapshots were taken as in **Figure 6.56** below.

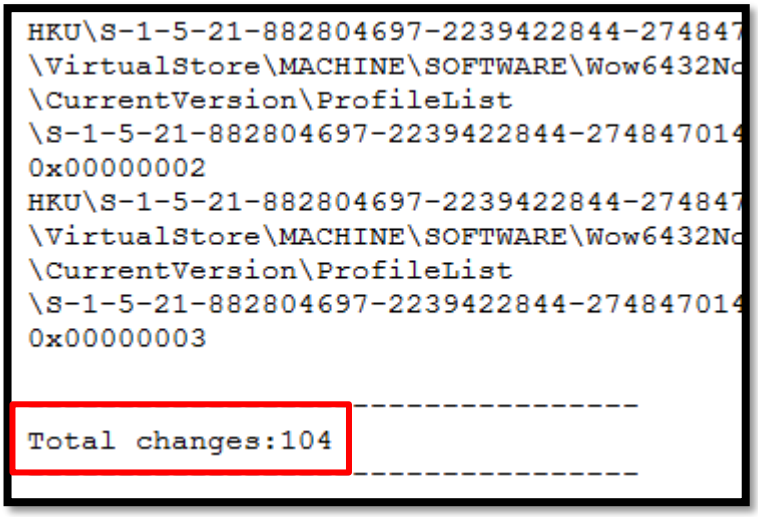

Figure 6.57: Regshot total changes

If continue to scroll down the document, it shows see that it outlines several different aspects including the following. Remember that the numbers will vary based on the computer as **Total changes:104, Keys deleted: 3, Keys added: 5**, and **Values deleted: 12**. It shows which Registry keys were added or deleted in **Figure 6.58** and which values were deleted **Figure 6.59.**

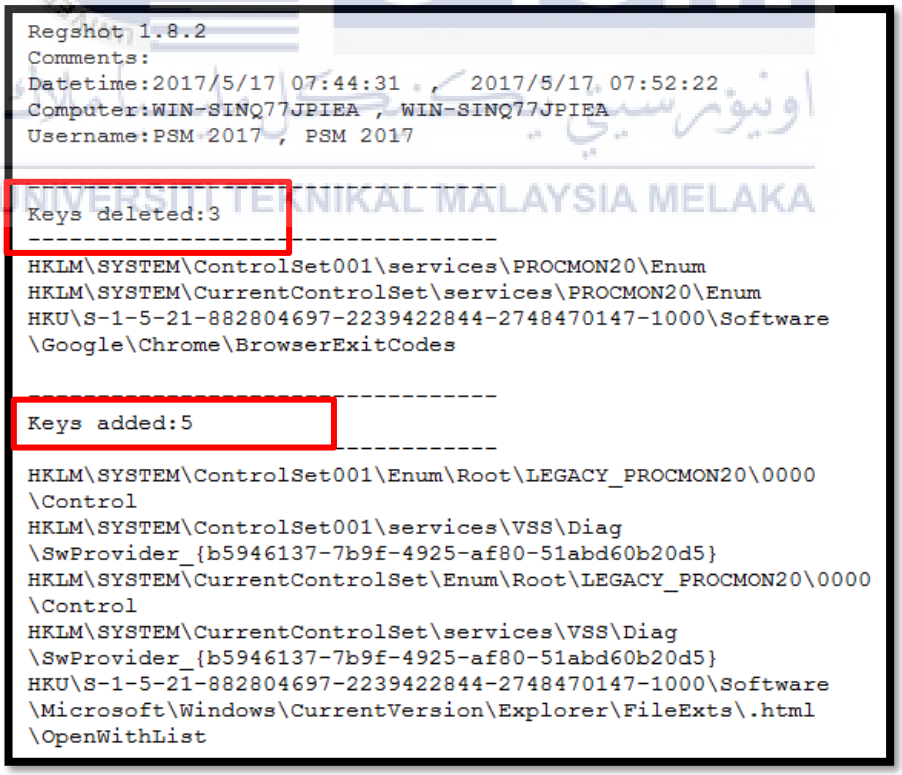

Figure 6.58: Regshot keys added

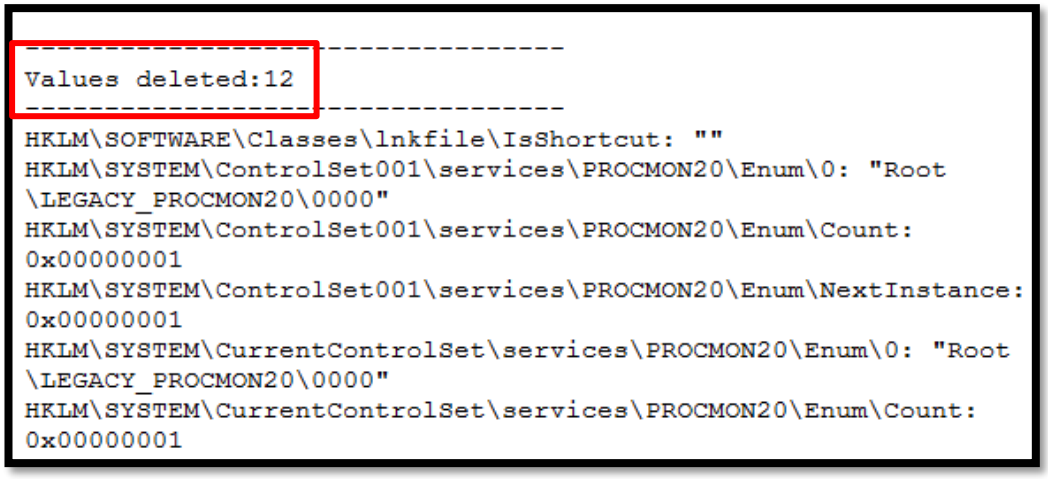

Figure 6.59: Regshot values deleted

It's important to remember that Regshot not only captures the changes that the malware made, it also captures the changes made by any other application, including the operating system. Because of this, it can be difficult to identify changes made by the malware when you rely on this tool alone.

Process Monitor Analysis

Process Monitor also shows changes made to the Registry but it only captures those made by the API call, and may not show everything that occurred.

However, Process Monitor captures a whole lot more information. When viewing the saved output from Process monitor in **Figure 6.60**, the results can be staggering.

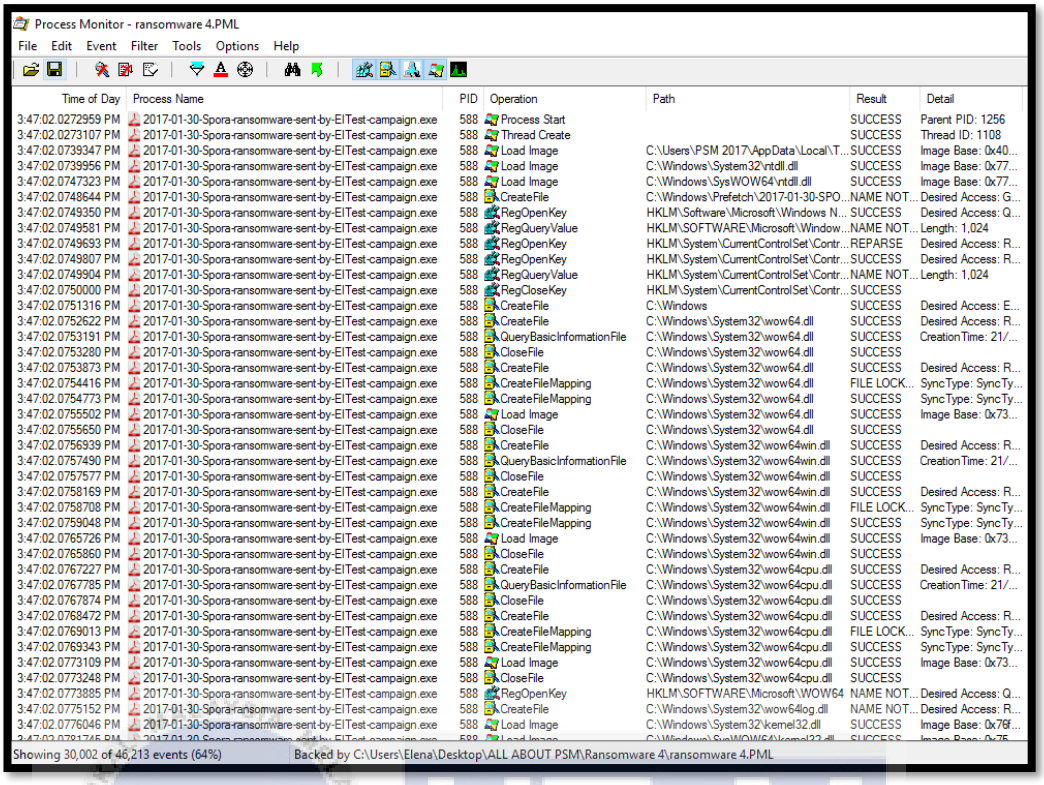

Figure 6.60: Process Monitor initial screen

Again, an easy way to cut through the noise and find interesting artifacts from the malware is to use display filters. These filters function much like those in Wireshark, where it can search on specific keywords and ignore the rest of the data.

To use a filter, click on the Filter at the top of the screen and then select **Operation** in the drop-down box on the left. In the next box, select **Contains** and, in the final field, enter "**tcp**" **Figure 6.61**. This will display any TCP connections that were attempted by the malware. The results can differ from what Wireshark packet capture detected.

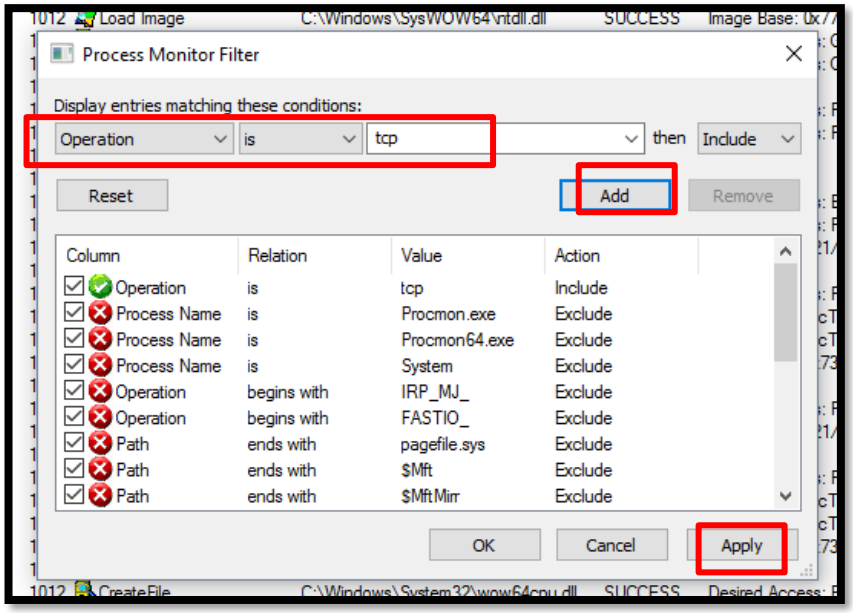

Figure 6.61: Procmon filter TCP

The filtered results in Process Monitor now show a new TCP host that wasn't easily identifiable in our NetworkMiner display in **Figure 6.62**. Therefore, it is important to use the output from multiple tools for our analysis. If hadn't checked this filter in Procmon, it's possible that could have missed this domain.

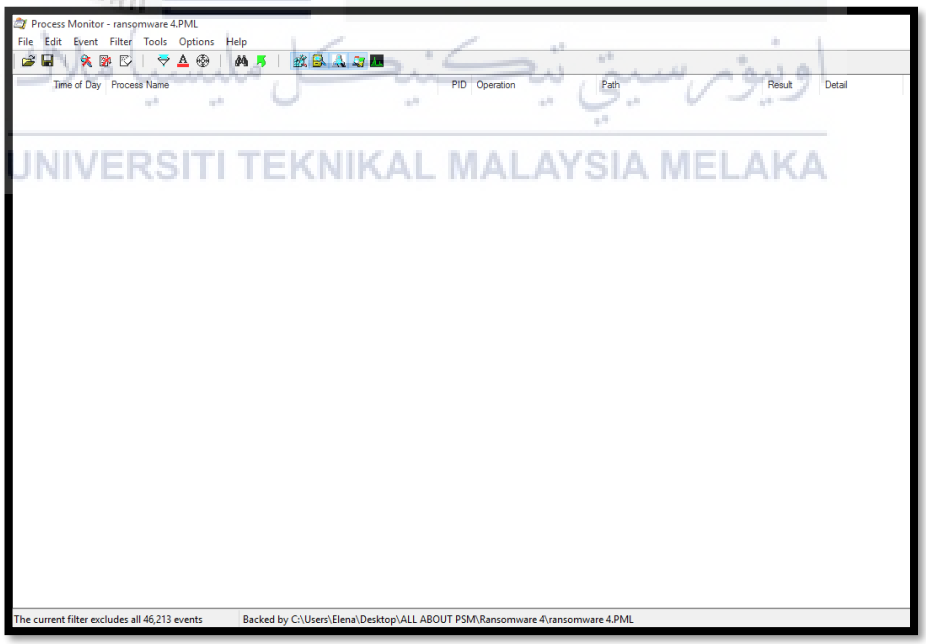

Figure 6.62: Procmon filter results

Process Monitor can also use a display filter to show any files that were written to the drive by the malware. It will filter for any Operation matching "WriteFile" to display

this in **Figure 6.63**. Knowing what files are created on the system can help us identify additional malware that was downloaded, as well as help build out a list of identifiers can search for later.

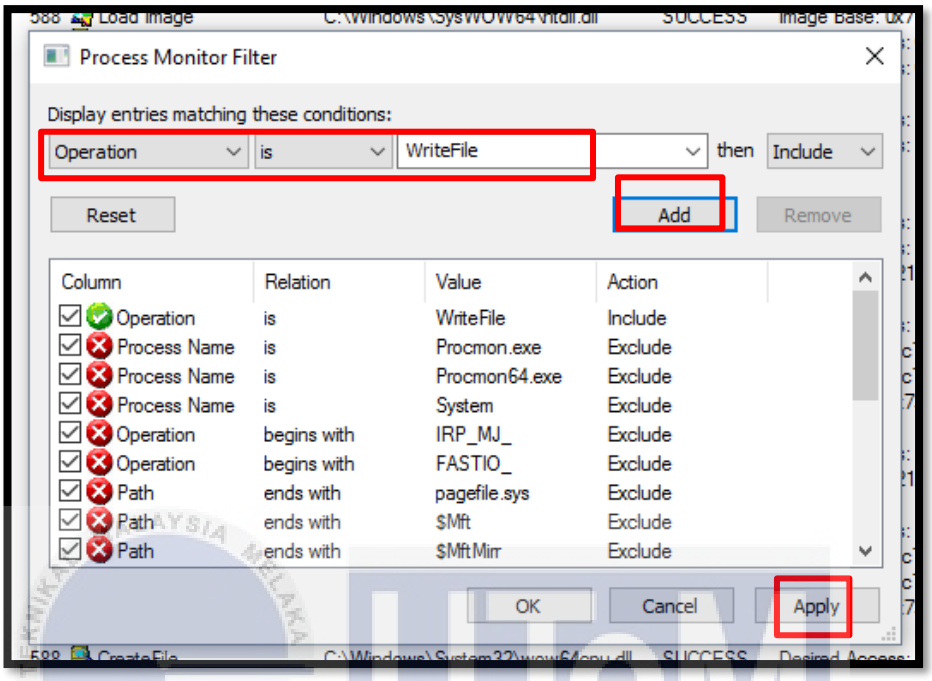

Figure 6.63: Procmon filter Writefile

From these filtered results in **Figure 6.64**, it shows that our malware sample, 2017-01-30-EITest-fake-Chrome-popup-sends-Spora-malware-and-artifacts.exe, created several files on the system.

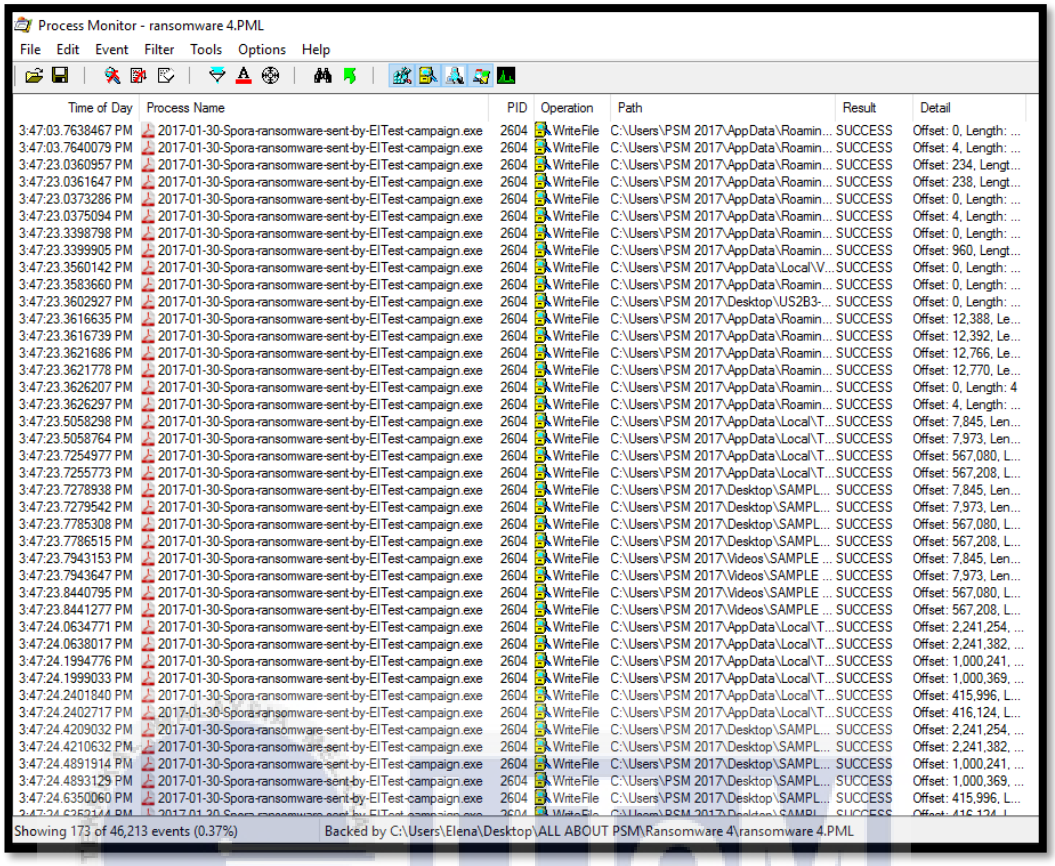

Figure 6.64: Procmon filter WriteFile results

It can also display any changes 2017-01-30-EITest-fake-Chrome-popup-sends-Spora-malware-and-artifacts.exe made to the Windows Registry. For this, it will look for the value named RegSetValue in **Figure 6.65** below.

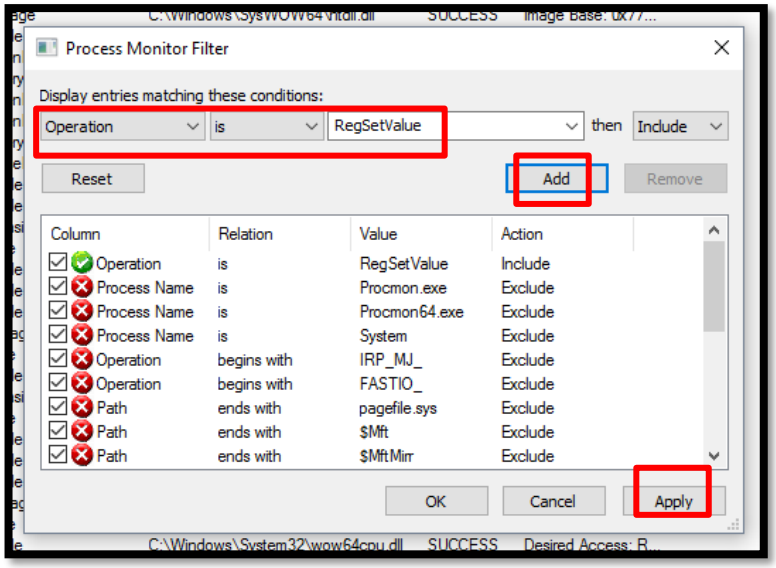

Figure 6.65: Procmon filter RegSetValue

After applying our filter, it shows that 2017-01-30-EITest-fake-Chrome-popup-sends-Spora-malware-and-artifacts.exe made several changes to the registry when it executed in **Figure 6.66**.

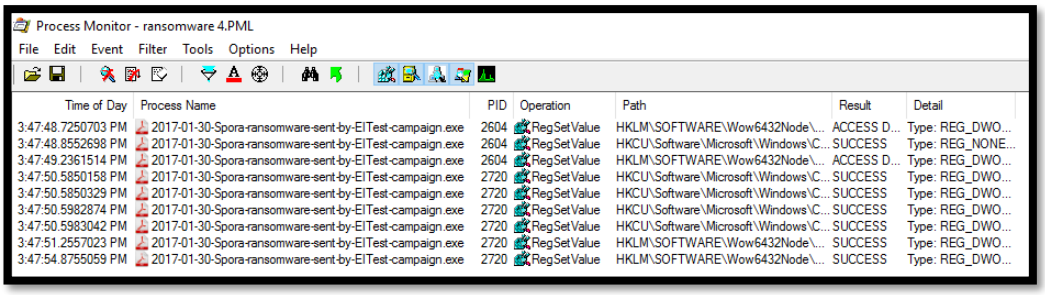

Figure 6.66: Procmon filter RegSetValue results

The results of analysis ransomware samples summarize in the **Table 6.1** below.

Table 6.1 Comparison Results between Different Ransomware Sample

Ransomware/ Findings	**Sample 1**	**Sample 2**	**Sample 3**	**Sample 4**
PID (Procmon)	2060	3060	1612	2604
File Size	199KB	227KB	97KB	85KB
IP Address (Wireshark)	104.16.93.188	No Specific IP Address	No Specific IP Address	104.16.91.188
TCP Connection	YES	NO	YES	NO
Total Changes (Regshot)	192	128	173	104
Keys Added (Regshot)	6	5	5	3
Keys Deleted (Regshot)	18	20	14	5
Values Deleted (Regshot)	22	21	21	12

This research can conclude from a few analyses which include NetworkMiner Analysis, Wireshark Analysis, File System Analysis and Process Monitor Analysis, each of them have both the advantages and disadvantages. The data have been collected and looked at a great deal including Registry changes and network connections. This is where experience and knowledge become a factor.

This project does not want to assume every Registry change or outbound network connection is bad. It would have thousands of false alerts on our networks if it occurs. Instead, this project wants to take the known malicious activity generated by the ransomware and use this as a baseline to investigate other hosts. Known malicious activity is commonly called an “indicator of compromise” (IoC).

From all the packet capture analysis, this research project performed with Wireshark and Network Miner, the ransomware makes an outbound connection: **crl.comodoca.com.cdn.cloudflare.net**. Another indicator that can be use when analysing hosts is the Registry changes and file writes. These changes normally will occur again the next time ransomware is executed.

General Attack Flow of Ransomware

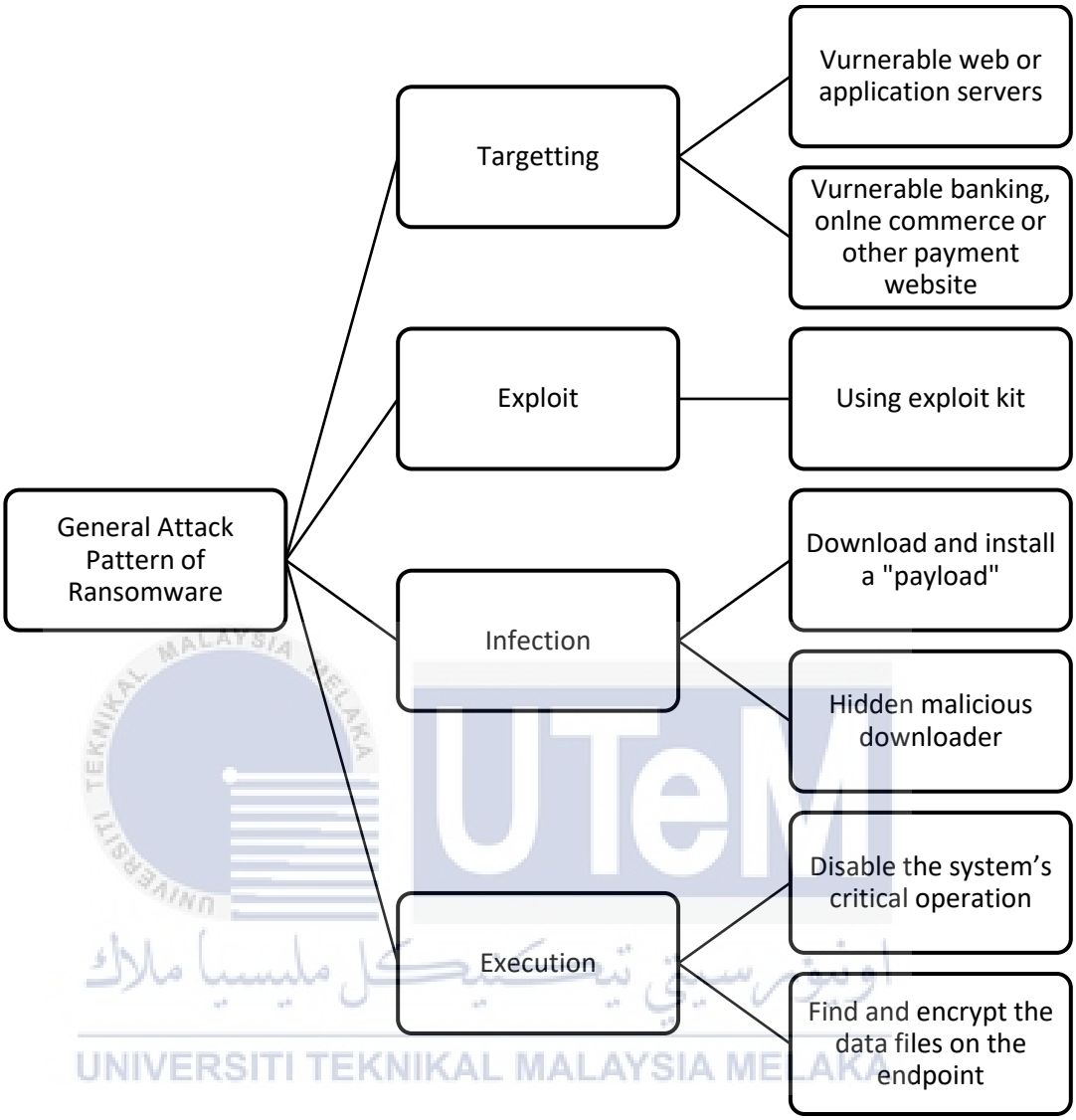

Figure 6.67 General Attack Flow Ransomware

Targeting

Ransomware has primarily targeted endpoints running the Microsoft Windows operating system, although attacks targeting Mac operating system and mobile platforms are on the rise given their increasing, popularity. Users in specific geographic regions like Russia, Brazil and of course the US have seen the bulk of ransomware attacks. Because websites are a mechanism for the hackers to initiate the attack through hidden redirects and drive-by-downloads, hackers will also focus their attention on public websites running vulnerable web- or application-servers that they can leverage. This avenue is particularly dangerous if the hacker can find vulnerabilities in banking, online commerce or other payment websites.

Exploit

Many hackers today use malware packaged into exploit kits that they covertly place on legitimate websites, or host on fake websites designed to look like a legitimate site. When a potential victim's browser lands on a website hosting such an exploit kit, the kit probes the visitor's system and extracts information like OS, browser type, version information and applications installed to find and exploit vulnerabilities. Once the exploit kit has found a security vulnerability that it can exploit, the attack proceeds to the next step.

Infection

In the infection stage, the previous steps are used to download and install a "payload" to the victim's endpoint or mobile device. This payload could be the actual ransomware itself, or it could also be a hidden malicious downloader which then creates a backdoor through which multiple types of malware can be downloaded and many different attacks can be executed.

Execution

Once the ransomware has been installed on the victim's endpoint, the actual execution of the malicious program starts doing what it is designed to do – which is disable the system's critical operation or find and encrypt the data files on the endpoint. At this point the disruption directs the victim to the hacker's monetization mechanisms with instructions on where to send the ransom, in what form to make the payment (usually BitCoin) and other details to ensure the victim complies with the hacker's instructions.

6.3 Conclusion

In this testing and analysis chapter, the actual result of this project will be documented. This chapter also will briefly describe about the activity involved in the implementation phase of this project

CHAPTER VII

PROJECT CONCLUSION

7.1 Introduction

The result and analysis had been done in previous chapter. In this chapter, the project conclusion will be contributed. The research summarization, research contribution, constraint, limitation and further research will be included in this chapter.

7.2 Project Summarization

To summarize this report, I would like to recall the objective of this project. The first objective is to analyses the behavior of a malware known as Ransomware to specific parameter or application and what the effect after the infection occurs. By using dynamic analysis approach to see the behavior of ransomware through virtual machine software (VMware) and through monitoring software as example by using *Wireshark* and *Process Monitor*. The ransomaware installed into the virtual OS or application and then the behavior will be observed and recorded. The behavior of the application before and after the ransomware infection also will be compared and analyzed.

7.3 Project Contribution

There are several expected contributions of this project to the community.

1. Highlight the parameters that the Ransomware affected and compromise (stated in chapter 2)
2. Verify what the Ransomware do with the information that it bad gathers.
3. Highlight the attack traces of the Ransomware (stated in chapter 4)

7.4 Project Limitation

There are several constraints and limitation on this research project. This research did not use any script that can help the computer user to detect the ransomware. If this can be done, the user can prevent their computer from being attacked by this type of malware. Besides, this project only uses the tools for dynamics analysis and not included with tools for static analysis. If other future researcher investigate ransomware using static analysis, the new findings might be come out.

7.5 Future Works

The future work that can be done with the information from this project and overcome the limitations of this project are: -

1. To build a script that can automatically convert and scan the code, so that it can overcome the limitation of this project.
2. To do a research on how to detect this malware better and build a stronger antivirus system that can detect and block this malware.
3. To do research on how to avoid the malware infections from being embedded to an application easily.
4. To build a stronger application source code with high security features.

7.6 Conclusion

In summary, this research had reached all the objectives and scopes that defined in Chapter 1. The behavior of ransomware is identified including its parameters and general attack flow. Based on the results, the general attack flow is successfully generated. The contribution of this research is significant but more research needed to overcome the constraints and the limitation thus more future works is needed to improve current weakness of project. This chapter has concluded the research undertaken in this project and recommendation for the further research.

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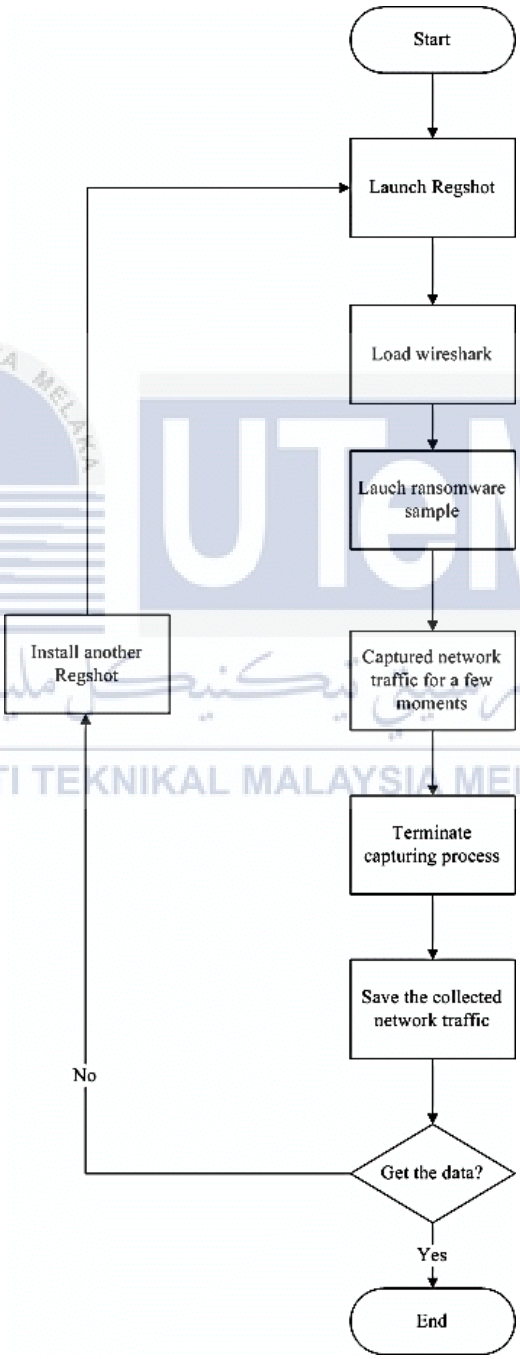
APPENDIX A

1. Process of Collect Network Traffic



2. Process of Collect Program Process