

Velociraptor

Task 2 Deployment

Using the [documentation](#), how would you launch an Instant Velociraptor on Windows?
velociraptor.exe gui

Task 3 Interacting with client machines

What is the hostname for the client?

Login into the dashboard

Then search with with nothing

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Client ID	Hostname	OS Version
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	C.8a2dcc0d537ec5ab	thm-velociraptor.eu-west-1.compute.internal	Microsoft Windows Server 2019 Datacenter10.0.17763 Build 17763

THM-VELOCIRAPTOR.eu-west-1.compute.internal

What is listed as the agent version?

Click on the agent id

Client ID	C.8a2dcc0d537ec5ab
Agent Version	2021-04-11T22:11:10Z
Agent Name	velociraptor
Last Seen At	2024-05-27 18:08:18 UTC
Last Seen IP	:::1:50015

2021-04-11T22:11:10Z

In the Collected tab, what was the VQL command to query the client user accounts?

Go to the collected artifacts tab -> requests

```
{
  "query_id": "1",
  "task_id": "1716720681421982",
  "vqlClientAction": {
    "precondition": "SELECT OS From info() where OS = 'windows'",
    "Query": [
      {
        "VQL": "LET precondition_Generic_Client_Info_Users_0=SELECT OS FROM info() WHERE OS = 'windows'"
      },
      {
        "VQL": "LET Generic_Client_Info_Users_0_0=SELECT Name, Description, Mtime AS LastLogin FROM Artifact.Windows.Sys.Users()"
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

LET Generic_Client_Info_Users_0_0=SELECT Name, Description, Mtime AS LastLogin FROM Artifact.Windows.Sys.Users()

In the Collected tab, check the results for the PowerShell whoami command you executed previously. What is the column header that shows the output of the command?

Click one the results in the completed tab

Artifact Collection	Uploaded Files	Requests	Results	Log	Notebook
Windows.System.PowerShell					
<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>					
Stdout	Stderr	ReturnCode	Complete		
thm-velociraptor/administrator		0	true		

stdout

In the Shell, run the following PowerShell command Get-Date. What was the PowerShell command executed with VQL to retrieve the result?

After executing the command click on the logs same as above

client_time	message
2024-05-27 18:23:11 UTC	vql: Starting query execution.
2024-05-27 18:23:11 UTC	vql: shell: Running external command powershell -ExecutionPolicy Unrestricted -encodedCommand RwbIAHQALQBEGAdABIAA==
2024-05-27 18:23:12 UTC	Time 0: Windows.System.PowerShell: Sending response part 0 827 B (1 rows).
2024-05-27 18:23:12 UTC	vql: Collection is done after 710.6889ms
2024-05-27 18:23:12 UTC	vql: Query Stats: {"RowsScanned":4,"PluginsCalled":4,"FunctionsCalled":2,"ProtocolSearch":0,"ScopeCopy":15}

powershell -ExecutionPolicy Unrestricted -encodedCommand ZwBIAHQALQBkAGEAdABIAA==

Task 4 Creating a new collection

Earlier you created a new artifact collection for Windows.KapeFiles.Targets. You configured the parameters to include Ubuntu artifacts. Review the parameter description for this setting. What is this parameter specifically looking for?

Just the see the description while putting tick mark for ubuntu / even in the walkthrough screenshot

Ubuntu on Windows Subsystem for Linux

Review the output. How many files were uploaded?

Click on the results

2023-05-22T20:55:28.8924543Z	2023-05-22T20:55:28.8924543Z	2023-05-22T20:55:28.8924543Z	1618	C:\
2023-05-22T20:55:28.8299534Z	2023-05-22T20:55:28.8299534Z	2023-05-22T20:55:28.8299534Z	978	C:\
2023-05-22T20:55:29.2362146Z	2023-05-22T20:55:29.2362146Z	2023-05-22T20:55:29.2362146Z	825	C:\
2024-05-27T18:00:22.4600359Z	2024-05-27T18:00:22.4600359Z	2024-05-27T18:00:22.4600359Z	426	C:\

10 25 30 50 Showing rows 1 to 19 of 19

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Task 5 VFS (Virtual File System)

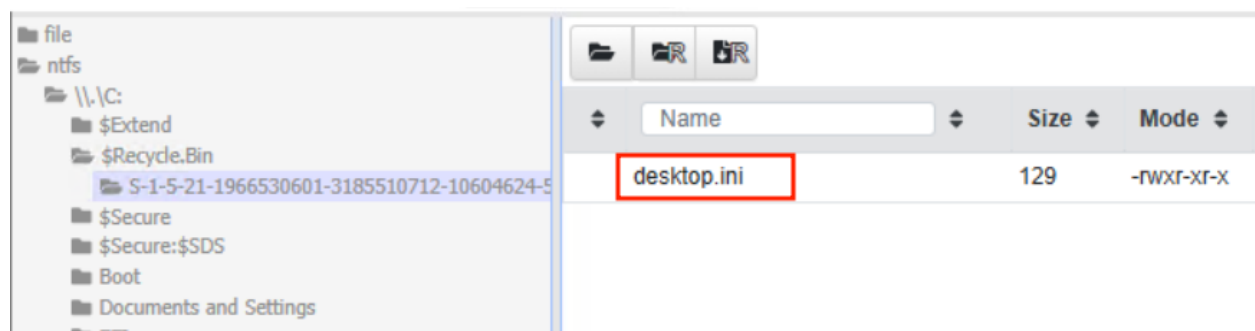
Which accessor can access hidden NTFS files and Alternate Data Streams? (format: xyz accessor)

ntfs accessor

Which accessor provides file-like access to the registry? (format: xyz accessor)

registry accessor

What is the name of the file in \$Recycle.Bin?

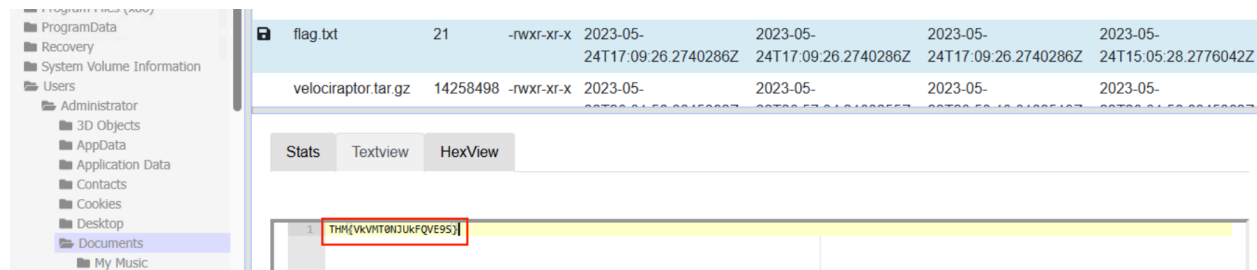


Follow the path in the screenshot , after reaching each step in the path click on the first button (folder) to sync the refresh the files and directories

There is hidden text in a file located in the Admin's Documents folder. What is the flag?

Follow the path ntfs -> C -> users -> administrator -> documents

After that download the file or try to sync the file (The option re-collect from the client) , then click on text view



THM{VkvMT0NJUkFQVE9S}

Task 6 VQL (Velociraptor Query Language)

Refer to the documentation to answer these questions

<https://docs.velociraptor.app/docs/vql/fundamentals/>

What is followed after the SELECT keyword in a standard VQL query?

Basic syntax

The query starts with a SELECT keyword, followed by a list of Column Selectors then the FROM keyword and a VQL Plugin potentially taking arguments. Finally we have a WHERE keyword followed by a filter expression.

Column Selectors

What goes after the FROM keyword?

VQL Plugin

What is followed by the WHERE keyword?

Filter expression

What can you type in the Notepad interface to view a list of possible completions for a keyword?

Using The GUI Suggestions

You can type ? in the Notebook interface to view a list of possible completions for a keyword. Completions are context sensitive. For example, since plugins must follow the FROM keyword, any suggestions after the FROM keyword will be for VQL plugins. Typing ? inside a plugin arguments list shows the possible arguments, their type, and if they are required or optional.

?

What plugin would you use to run PowerShell code from Velociraptor?

Read the documentation page https://docs.velociraptor.app/docs/vql/extending_vql/

Extending artifacts - PowerShell

Powershell is a powerful systems automation language mainly used on Windows systems where it comes built in and almost always available.

Many complex software products contain powershell modules around automation and system administration. It does not make sense for Velociraptor to directly support complex software packages such as Office365, Azure which already come with extensive powershell support.

But it is critical to be able to recover forensically relevant data from these packages. Therefore it makes sense to wrap powershell scripts in VQL artifacts.

In the following we see how to wrap a simple powershell snippet in VQL. The process for wrapping other powershell snippets is very similar.

For this example we will use the following very simple snippet of PowerShell which simply lists the names, process id and binary path of all running processes.

```
Get-Process | Select Name, Id, Path
```

```
PS C:\Program Files\Velociraptor> Get-Process | Select Name, Id, Path
Name                                     Id Path
----
ApplicationFrameHost                   4568 C:\WINDOWS\system32\ApplicationFrameHost.exe
browser_broker                         6568 C:\WINDOWS\system32\browser_broker.exe
cmd                                    1384 C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe
cmd                                    5208 C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe
cmd                                    5396 C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe
conhost                                1660 C:\WINDOWS\system32\conhost.exe
conhost                                2564 C:\WINDOWS\system32\conhost.exe
```

⬇ Powershell snippet for listing processes

In order to run powershell code from Velociraptor we will use the `execve()` plugin to shell out to powershell. The `execve()` plugin takes a list of args and builds a correctly escaped command line.

`execve()`

Task 7 Forensic Analysis VQL Plugins

Refer to the documentation to answer these questions

<https://docs.velociraptor.app/docs/forensic/ntfs/#parsing-the-mft>

What plugin would be used for parsing the Master File Table (MFT)?

Parsing the MFT

Since the `ntfs` accessor allows accessing the \$MFT file as a regular file, you can download the entire \$MFT file from the endpoint using the `ntfs` accessor, then process it offline. For example using the `Windows.Search.FileFinder` artifact with the `ntfs` accessor - or simply using the VQL:

```
SELECT upload(path="C:/$MFT", accessor="ntfs")
FROM scope()
```

However, in practice this is inefficient and does not scale. Typically we want to parse the MFT in order to answer some questions about the system, such as which files were modified within a timerange.

Velociraptor provides access to the \$MFT parser using the `parse_mft()` plugin, so the MFT can be parsed directly on the endpoint using Velociraptor. The plugin emits a high level summary of each MFT entry, including its timestamps (for the \$STANDARD_INFORMATION and \$FILENAME streams) and MFT ID.

This plugin is most useful when you need to pass over all the files in the disk - it is more efficient than a recursive glob and might recover deleted files. For example to recover all the files with a .exe extension from the drive:

```
SELECT * FROM parse_mft(filename="C:/$MFT", accessor="ntfs")
WHERE FileName =~ ".exe$"
```

`parse_mft`

What filter expression will ensure that no directories are returned in the results?

Read this <https://docs.velociraptor.app/docs/forensic/filesystem/>

Some of the more important columns available are

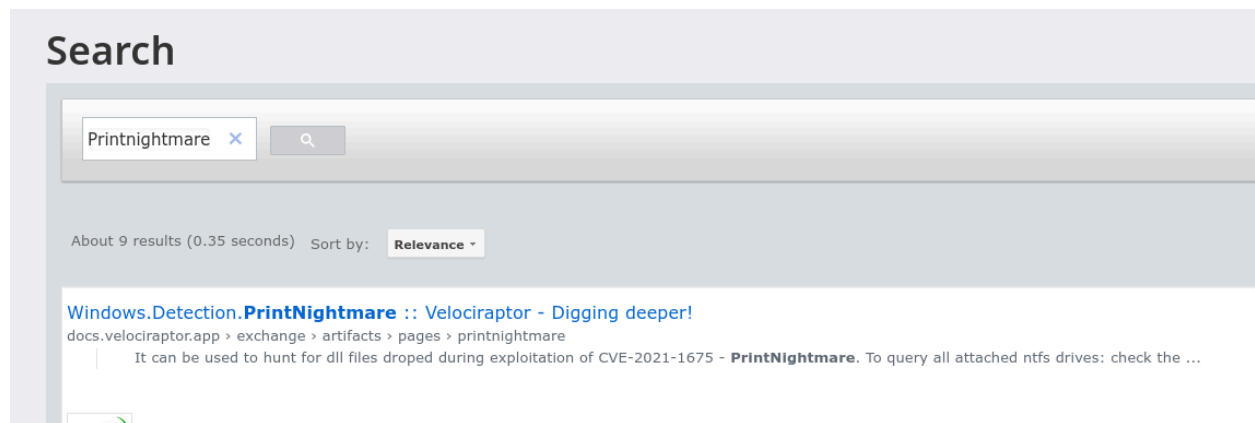
1. The `OSPath` is the complete path to the matching file, whereas the `Name` is just the filename.
2. The `Mtime`, `Atime`, `Ctime` and `Btime` are timestamps of the file.
3. The `Data` column is a free form dictionary containing key/value data about the file. This data depends on the accessor used.
4. `IsDir`, `IsLink` and `Mode` indicate what kind of file matched. (`Mode.String` can present the mode in a more human readable way).
5. Finally, in `Globs` the plugin reports which glob expression matched this particular file. This is handy when you provided a list of glob expressions to the plugin and need to know which ones produced the match.

IsDir

Task 8 Hunt for a nightmare

What is the name in the Artifact Exchange to detect Printnightmare?

Refer to the documentation



Windows.Detection.PrintNightmare

Per the above instructions, what is your Select clause? (no spaces after commas)

Just we need to provide the that was given by them by modifying according to the instructions

- `SELECT "C:" + FullPath AS *****,FileName AS *****,parse_pe(file="C:" + FullPath) AS **`
- `FROM parse_mft(filename="C:/$****", accessor="****")`
- `WHERE *** IsDir`
- `AND FullPath =~ "Windows/System32/spool/drivers"`
- `AND **`

`SELECT "C:" + FullPath AS Full_Path,FileName AS File_Name,parse_pe(file="C:" + FullPath) AS PE`

What is the name of the DLL that was placed by the attacker?

For this we need to create a notebook as we learnt earlier , with query they mentioned

```

SELECT "C:" + FullPath AS full_path, FileName AS file_name, parse_pe(file="C:" + FullPath)
AS PE
FROM parse_mft(filename="C:$mft", accessor="ntfs")
WHERE NOT IsDir
AND FullPath =~ "Windows/System32/spool/drivers"
AND PE

```

After creating the note book it will show calculation , after completion , get the answer

C:/Windows/System32/spool/drivers/x64/3/tsprint.dll	tsprint.dll
C:/Windows/System32/spool/drivers/x64/3/mxdwdrv.dll	mxdwdrv.dll
C:/Windows/System32/spool/drivers/x64/3/nightmare.dll	nightmare.dll

10 25 30 50 Showing rows 1 to 29 of 29 < 0 > Goto Page

nightmare.dll

What is the PDB entry?

I used google to know about PDB , later I came to know that A .pdb is a Program Database file, which is containing the information about .dll or .exe.

nightmare.dll	<pre> { "FileHeader" : {...} "GUIDAge" : "36908F12494B43B9804082D77F38CCB64" "PDB" : "C:\Users\caleb\source\repos\nightmare\x64\Release\nightmare.pdb" "Sections" : [...] "VersionInformation" : {} </pre>
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