

< Previous Topic

Next Topic >

## **Blue Team Level 1 Certification** 6 Topics | 1 Quiz Management Principles 4 Topics | 1 Quiz PHISHING ANALYSIS DOMAIN A PA1) Introduction to Emails and Phishing 7 Topics | 1 Quiz PA2) Types of Phishing Emails 10 Topics | 2 Quizzes A PA3) Tactics and Techniques Used 12 Topics | 2 Quizzes PA4) Investigating a Phishing Email 8 Topics | 2 Quizzes Section Introduction, Investigating Emails Artifacts We Need to Collect Manual Collection Techniques Email Artifacts Manual Collection Techniques File [Video] Collecting Artifacts - Manual Automated Collection With PhishTool **ਓ** [Video] Collecting Artifacts Automated E Lab) Manual Artifact Extraction Activity) End of Section Review vestigating Emails PA5) Analysing URLs, Attachments, and 8 Topics | 1 Quiz O PA6) Taking Defensive Actions 12 Topics | 1 Quiz PA7) Report Writing 7 Topics | 1 Quiz O PA8) Phishing Response Challenge 3 Topics | 1 Quiz THREAT INTELLIGENCE DOMAIN TI1) Introduction to Threat Intelligence 7 Topics TI2) Threat Actors & APTs 6 Topics 2 Quizzes TI3) Operational Threat Intelligence 7 Topics | 1 Quiz

TI4) Tactical Threat Intelligence 7 Topics | 1 Quiz

TI5) Strategic Threat Intelligence 5 Topics | 1 Quiz

TI6) Malware and Global Campaigns 6 Topics | 1 Quiz

DIGITAL FORENSICS DOMAIN

## [Video] Collecting Artifacts - Manual **Methods**

Blue Team Level 1 Certification (Standard) > PA4) Investigating a Phishing Email > [Video] Collecti... COMPLETE







## **Transcript**

Hi everyone, this is John here. This video is going to focus on retrieving email, web, and file-based artifacts from a suspicious email. The email we're looking at here in the Thunderbird client is a phishing email that is posing as HM Revenue and Customs, or HMRC. There's immediately a number of red flags, such as;

Opening says "tax payer" instead of the recipient's name

The pound symbol is after the amount

The copyright text at the bottom looks dodgy

And the email is styled pretty poorly.

Let's quickly recap on the artifacts we need to gather from the email.

We can find the sending address at the top

Below that we have the subject line

The date the email was sent is in the top right

Then we also have a URL that is hyperlinked to the text here, and there's actually a .pdf attached too.

		DF1) Introduction to Digital Forensics
		5 Topics
		DF2) Forensics Fundamentals
		■ 10 Topics   5 Quizzes
		DF3) Digital Evidence Collection
		8 Topics   1 Quiz
		DF4) Windows Investigations
		3 Topics   3 Quizzes
		DF5) Linux Investigations
		4 Topics   2 Quizzes
		DF6) Volatility
		3 Topics   1 Quiz
		DF7) Autopsy
		4 Topics   1 Quiz
		CURITY INFORMATION AND EVENT
		ANAGEMENT DOMAIN
		SI1) Introduction to SIEM
		7 Topics   1 Quiz
		S12) Logging  6 Topics   2 Quizzes
		SI3) Aggregation
		2 Topics   1 Quiz
		SI4) Correlation
		6 Topics   1 Quiz
		SI5) Using Splunk
		5 Topics   2 Quizzes
	IN	CIDENT RESPONSE DOMAIN
_		IR1) Introduction to Incident Response
		8 Topics   1 Quiz
		IR2) Preparation Phase
		10 Topics   2 Quizzes
		IR3) Detection and Analysis Phase
		7 Topics   4 Quizzes
		IR4) Containment, Eradication, and Recovery
		Phase
		5 Topics   1 Quiz
		IR5) Lessons Learned and Reporting
		7 Topics
		IR6) MITRE ATT&CK
		13 Topics   2 Quizzes
	ВТ	L1EXAM
		From December

Using RDP and SSH

How to Start Your Exam

There's another artifact we need to collect here, and that's the sending server IP. So I'll right-click the .eml file, and open it using Sublime Text 2.

So if we search for "subject" we can see all of the information we just gathered in text format. We have:

The sending address

The recipient, which we've changed in this example

The subject line

And the date

Now if we search for "sender" we'll get taken to the x-Sender-IP value, which is 40.92.90.99. We also need to know the reverse DNS of this IP address so we can see where the email actually came from. I'll copy the IP, and load up Domain Tools to perform a WHO is lookup. Once we paste the IP in, we'll get a ton of valuable information about that host. In this case, the hostname ends in outlook.com, which tells us that this is a Microsoft-owned email server for Outlook, and that the email has originated in Outlook. All the information down here is just contact details for various Microsoft teams.

Next, we need to retrieve any web artifacts, in this case the URL from the email. If we go back to our text editor we can search for "http" which will highlight any http or https URLs for us. We can see that this section here is actually the body content of the email, and we have the likely malicious URL here in "a" tags, so we want to note this down, giving us the URL and the domain name.

Then finally we have file artefacts. We saw earlier that there was a PDF with this email. So you can either click save as, as shown here in Outlook, or just drag and drop to our desktop. Make sure not to run the file at ANY POINT. We're on a Windows host here so we will hold [Shift] and right-click and open a PowerShell window, or you can do this by going to the start menu and searching for PowerShell. We want to retrieve the hashes for this file. Typically we only want the MD5 hash value, but in this example, we'll get the MD5. SHA256, and SHA1 values. We want to use the get-filehash command, start typing the name of the file, so "TERMS" and press [Tab] to autofill the file name. When we hit enter, by default this command will give us the sha256 value. To get the MD5 and SHA1 values we'll use the same command, but use the algorithm switch to choose the hash type, and we'll use a semi-colon to chain the commands together so we don't have to do them separately. A couple more artefacts we want can be found by right-clicking the file and going to properties. We want the file name and the file size. This has been a video on manually retrieving email, web, and file-based artefacts from a suspicious email.

< Previous Topic

Back to Lesson

Next Topic >



Privacy & Cookies Policy