SO-Investigation Report



Introduction

This report involves the investigation of two pcap files and two emails, through the report we will cover the investigation process, tools, and key findings.

Tools Used

1. Security Onion

We are running Security Onion, using Oracle virtual box for facilitating the investigation process and to make use of all the tools brought with Security Onion.

2. https://www.encryptomatic.com/viewer/

We have used this website to help view the emails and download their attachments.

3. Virus Total, Cisco Talos, hybrid-analysis.com.

We have used the tools above for malware file(s) analysis.

4. SGUIL

We have used SGUIL, to view any alerts that may help us and facilitate the investigation process.

5. Wireshark

We have used Wireshark for packet analysis and host identification.

6. Kibana

We have used Kibana to help us with filtering and further investigation.

First Case Investigation

Overview of Victim(s) Information

Start and End Time of The Malicious Activity

The start date of the malicious activity is:

December 14th 2017, 23:03:58 PM.

The last malicious activity was recorded on:

December 14th 2017, 23:14:47 PM.

Victim Email

chris.lyons@supercarcenterdetroit.com

Victim PC Host Name

Chris-Lyons-PC

Victim PC MAC Address

00:22:15:d4:9a:e7

Victim PC IP Address

10.1.1.97

Types of Noted Malicious Activities

Phishing, Malware Installation, and Data Exfiltration.

Indicators of Malicious Activity

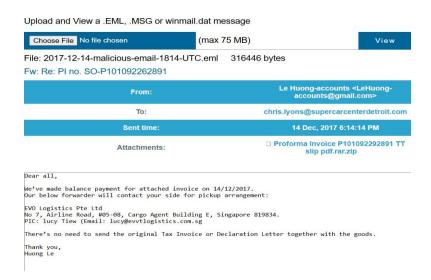
- Installed malware on the victim's PC.
- Huge post requests to a large number of websites.

Summary

On December 14th, 2017, a phishing email was sent to chris.lyons@supercarcenterdetroit.com containing a malicious attachment, "Proforma Invoice P101092292891 TT slip pdf.rar.zip." Upon opening the attachment, a Formbook malware was installed on the victim's PC (Chris-Lyons-PC, IP: 10.1.1.97, MAC: 00:22:15:d4:9a:e7). This malware initiated data exfiltration by sending large encoded POST requests to multiple domains.

Email Investigation

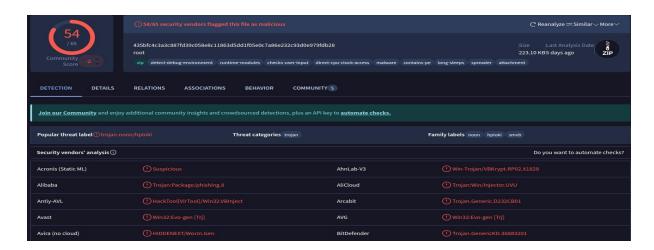
We started by uploading the mail to www.encryptomatic.com/viewer/, we can identify this mail as a phishing mail, for further investigation and confirmation let's view the downloaded attachment "Proforma Invoice P101092292891 TT slip pdf.rar.zip".



Email Attachment Analysis

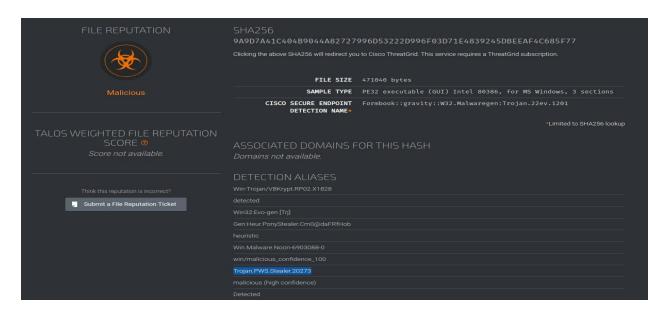
Uploading to Virus Total

We can easily see that the attachment "Proforma Invoice P101092292891 TT slip pdf.rar.zip" is malicious.



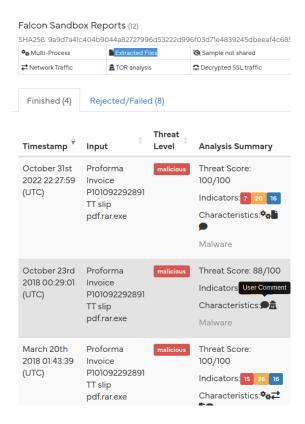
Uploading to Cisco Talos

Trojan.PWS.Stealer.20273 is an interesting finding since it aligns with the IDS Alert of SGUIL.



Uploading to hybrid-analysis.com

We can see that the malware was tagged for extracted files.

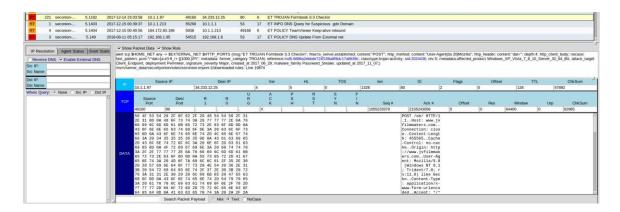


Overview of The Mail Attachment

The user seems to have installed a malicious attachment "Proforma Invoice P101092292891 TT slip pdf.rar.zip" with the sha256sum:"435bfc4c3a3c887fd39c058e8c11863d5dd1f05e0c7a86e232c93d0e979fdb28", That seems to be a formbook malware used to steal the users credentials.

Investigating Using SGUIL

We can find one associated alert, with the formbook malware at the ip "10.1.1.97" and the event message "ET Trojan Formbook 0.3 Checkin", which upon viewing the transcript seems to be a large encoded post request for the domain "34.233.12.255" which might be a possible data exfiltration, and we can also identify the malware family "password stealer" from the rule.





Identifying The Host Using Wireshark

We have investigated the associated pcap file "import1.pcap", to extract the host information associated with the ip address "10.1.1.97", host-pc-name: "Chris-Lyons-PC", host-MAC-address: "00:22:15:d4:9a:e7".

```
Frame 5: 74 bytes on wire (592 bits), 74 bytes captured (592 bits)

Ethernet II, Src: 90:22:15:d4:9a:e7, Dst: 91:00:5e:00:00:fc

> Destination: 01:00:5e:00:00:fc

> Source: 00:22:15:d4:9a:e7

Type: IPv4 (0x0800)

Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.1.1.97, Dst: 224.0.0.252

User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 61978, Dst Port: 5355

Link-local Multicast Name Resolution (query)

> Transaction ID: 0x6e83

> Flags: 0x0000 Standard query
Questions: 1
Authority RRs: 0
Authority RRs: 0
Additional RRs: 0

Queries

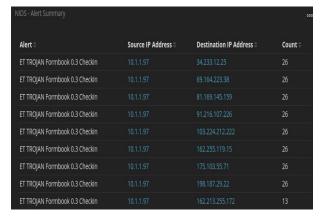
> Chris-Lyons-PC: type ANY, class IN
[Retransmitted request. Original request in: 1]
[Retransmission: True]
```

Further Investigation Using Kibana

We have found out multiple sites, with a huge number of post requests being sent to, which we suspect to be associated data exfiltration, however we failed to identify the motive behind sending the data to multiple domains.

Upon checking the sites on VirusTotal, we found none to be malicious however we still think they are associated with the data exfiltration process.





The last malicious data exfiltration activity was recorded on December 14th 2017, 22:14:47.



Second Case Investigation

Overview of Victim(s) Information

Start and End Time of The Malicious Activity

The start date of the malicious activity is:

14 Dec, 2017 00:39:37 PM.

The last malicious activity was recorded on:

15 Dec, 2017 00:49:28 PM.

Victim Email

darnell@castillomotorsports.com

Victim PC Host Name

Darnell-PC

Victim PC MAC Address

00:08:7c:39:da:12

Victim PC IP Address

10.1.1.213

Types of Noted Malicious Activities

Phishing, Malware Installation, and Suspicious Remote Access.

Indicators of Malicious Activity

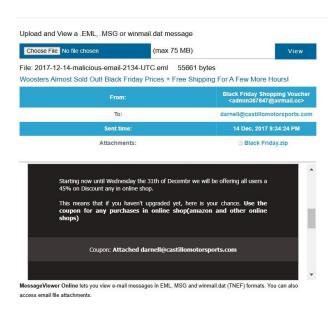
- An installed malware was identified on the victim's PC.
- Visiting a suspicious website.
- Suspicious remote access.

Summary

On December 14th, 2017, a phishing email was sent to darnell@castillomotorsports.com containing a malicious attachment, "Black Friday.zip." Upon opening, a downloader Trojan (BlackFriday.docx,SHA256:a7447db99ba60c2f7bfd9e9bcfadfb05a4fc0ea214450b76ea85d38 6db1f727b) was executed on the victim's PC (Darnell-PC, IP: 10.1.1.213, MAC: 00:08:7c:39:da:12), The malware acted as a downloader to retrieve additional malicious content from forum.cryptopia.gdn, That then leads to downloading the malwares associated with TeamViewer.

Email Investigation

We started by uploading the mail to www.encryptomatic.com/viewer/, we can identify this mail as a phishing mail, for further investigation and confirmation let's view the downloaded attachment.

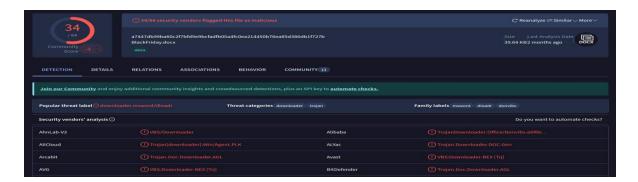


Email Attachment Analysis

Note: we have used both the attachment "Black Friday.zip" itself, and the hash using sha256sum "a7447db99ba60c2f7bfd9e9bcfadfb05a4fc0ea214450b76ea85d386db1f727b" of the attachment for the analysis.

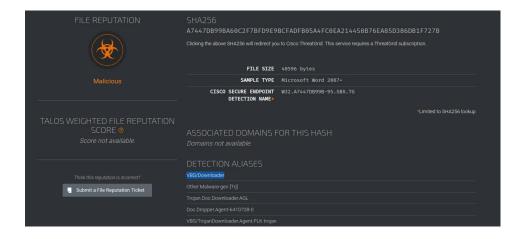
Uploading to Virus Total

We can find that the malware was identified as downloader malware, which upon research is used for downloading more malwares.



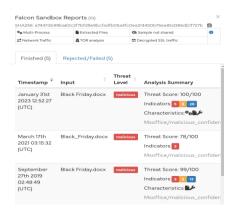
Uploading to Cisco Talos

Again VBS/Downloader



Uploading to hybrid-analysis.com

Decrypted SSL Traffic, may be in association with "forum.cryptopia.gdn".



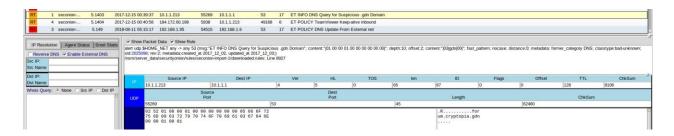
Overview of The Mail Attachment

The user seems to have installed a downloader trojan "Black Friday.docx" with the sha256sum: "a7447db99ba60c2f7bfd9e9bcfadfb05a4fc0ea214450b76ea85d386db1f727b", upon a quick google search we can find that it's used to download additional content, such as more malware, onto the infected computer.

Investigating Using SGUIL

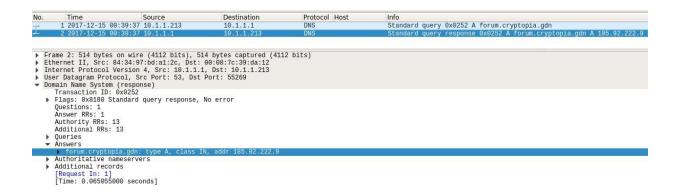
We can find two associated alerts, with the IP address "10.1.1.213" belonging to Darnell.

The first event message is "ET INFO DNS Query for suspicious gdn Domain".



Wireshark Analysis

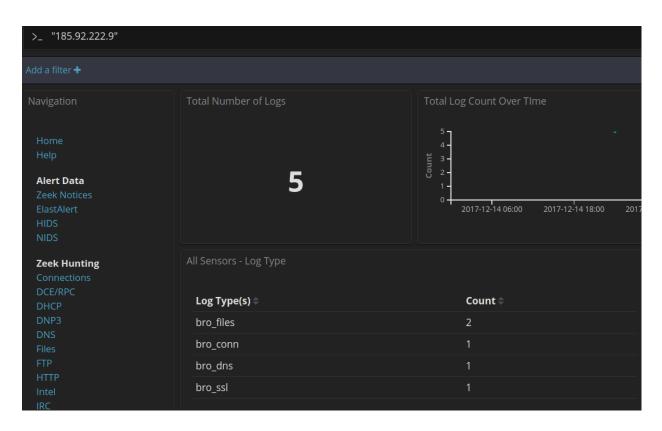
We can find that the user asked for the site "forum.cryptopia.gdn" which has the IP address "185.92.222.9".



IP Lookup Using Kibana

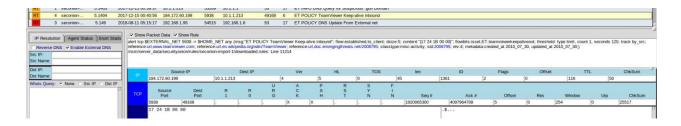
Upon further investigation, we found that this IP uses SSL, which means that the traffic is encrypted and leaving us with little details about what happened, we





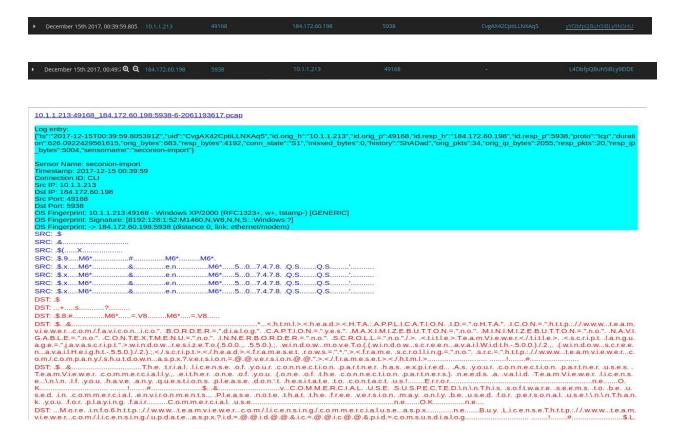
The second event message is "ET Policy TeamViewer Keep-alive inbound".

We assume that the user has installed malware from the site "forum.cryptopia.gdn" which leads to the malware associated with TeamViewer.



Further Investigation Using Kibana

We can see that the user Chris "10.1.1.213" initiated the connection with "184.172.60.198", upon more investigation we can also find the IP "184.172.60.198" is using port 5938, which upon Google search, we can conclude that it's acting as a TeamViewer server that our user Chris "10.1.1.213" is trying to connect on.





TeamViewer remote desktop and access protocol

TeamViewer is a tool used to gain access easily to a remote computer without any special kind of network or firewall configuration required, only the TeamViewer client installed at either site.

The machine you're trying to access will first try to connect to the TeamViewer servers via an outbound connection on port 5938, as the connection is outbound it does not require any inbound firewall rules.

In some cases, this port may be blocked, so the protocol will fall back to using the HTTPs port (TCP/443) or finally the HTTP port (TCP/80), typically these are always opened so that clients can get access to internet based web servers.

Identifying The Host Using Wireshark

We have investigated the associated pcap file "2017-12-15-traffic-analysis-exercise-2-of-2.pcap", to extract the host information associated with the IP address "10.1.1.213", host-pc-name: "Darnell-PC", host-MAC-address: "00:08:7c:39:da:12".

```
▶ Frame 7: 70 bytes on wire (560 bits), 70 bytes captured (560 bits)
▼ Ethernet II, Src: 00:08:7c:39:da:12, Dst: 01:00:5e:00:00:fc
▶ Destination: 01:00:5e:00:00:fc
▶ Source: 00:08:7c:39:da:12
    Type: IPv4 (0x0800)
▼ Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.1.1.213, Dst: 224.0.0.252
    0100 ... = Version: 4
        ... 0101 = Header Length: 20 bytes (5)
▶ Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP: CS0, ECN: Not-ECT)
    Total Length: 56
    Identification: 0x001e (30)
▶ Flags: 0x0000
    Time to live: 1
        Protocol: UDP (17)
        Header checksum: 0xccc5 [validation disabled]
        [Header checks
```

Further Investigation Using Kibana

Suspicious Logs

We couldn't identify the motivation behind this log, however, the inclusion of PC information within it seems suspicious, We can identify a suspicious URL-encoded request with Darnell-PC Information.

Here is another log, that seems to be a request for a ncsi.txt file, which is associated with checking the network connection.

```
log entry.

fts:"2017-12-14T23:01:09.0314322", "fuid". "FRXQMv3b4nh0FK0me9", "tx hosts". "[23.43.62.200"], "tx hosts". "[10.1.1.97"], "conn uids". "[CEBCN624CvougfSn1a"], "source". "HT

ftp": depth": 0, "analyzers", "IMD5", "SHA1", "mime_type", "text/plain", "duration": 0, "is_orig", "talse, "seen_bytes": 14, "missing_bytes": 0, "overflow_bytes": 0, "timedous", "talse, "missing_bytes": 0, "timedous", "talse, "missing_bytes": 0, "overflow_bytes": 0, "timedous", "talse, "missing_bytes": 0, "timedous", "talse, "missing_bytes": 0, "timedous", "talse, "missing_bytes": 0, "timedous", "talse, "missing_bytes": 0, "timedous", "timedous", "talse, "missing_bytes": 0, "timedous", "timedous", "timedous", "timedous", "time
```

The Relationship Between The Two Incidents

We believe that those are two separate incidents for the following reasons:

- Usage of different company mails.
 Darnell is using the email darnell@castillomotorsports.com
 Chris is using the email chris.lyons@supercarcenterdetroit.com
- We have collected no evidence proving any relation between the two incidents.

Perhaps the similarity of the IP Addresses, "10.1.1.9" and "10.1.1.213" comes from the fact that they are private ip addresses, which can be used for different companies.

The similarities between the two incidents are:

Both incidents started around the same date.

The first incident alert was on 14 Dec 2017 at 23:03:58 PM.

The second incident alert was on 15 Dec 2017 at 00:39:37 PM.

• Both victims were victims of a phishing mail containing malware.

Darnel has installed the malware attachment "Black Friday.zip".

Chris has installed the malware attachment "Proforma Invoice P101092292891 TT slip .pdf.rar.zip".

Mitigation Strategies:

Immediate actions:

- Isolate the infected devices
- Malware removal
- Disabling remote access
- Block the malicious IPs discovered

Long-term actions:

- DNS filtering
- Implement an email gateway solution
- Implement DLP solution
- Install EDR and A/V on endpoint devices