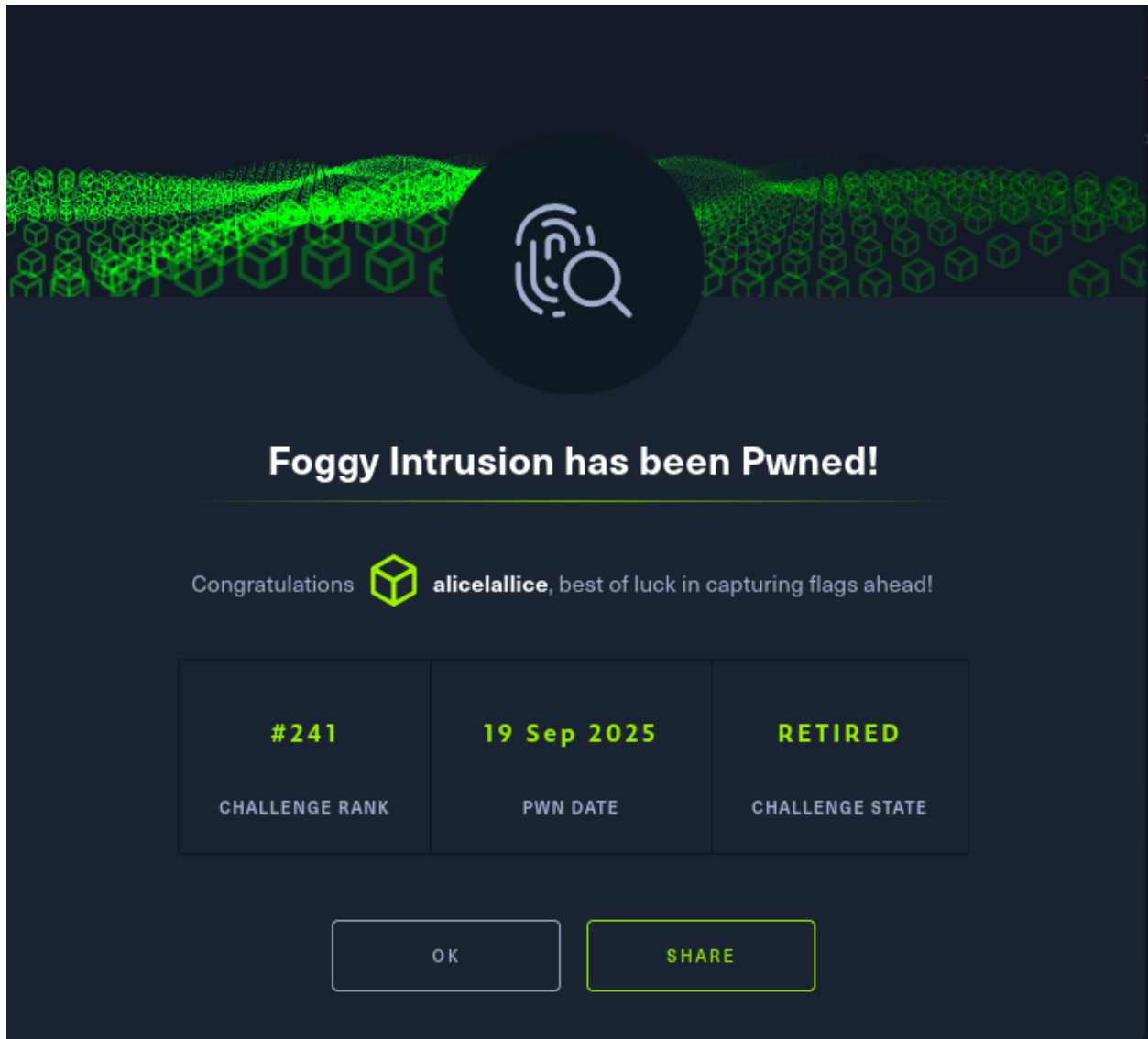


Foggy Intrusion

Types	forensic
CTF	HTB



TL;DR / Findings

- Attacker IP: 10.10.10.14

- Victim IP: **10.10.10.13** (webserver `halloweencorp.htb`)
- Vector: HTTP POST that uploaded/ran PHP which executed **base64** → **PowerShell** commands on the Windows host; server returned compressed (Deflate) + base64 outputs.
- Artifact with flag: `config.php` extracted from webserver; the DB password / config contained the flag:

HTB{f06_d154pp34r3d_4nd_fl46_w4s_f0und!}

Full step-by-step (reproducible commands + explanation)

Note: run these in your Kali shell in the directory that contains capture.pcap.

0) Quick pcap summary

Command (what it does):

```
tshark -r capture.pcap -q -z io,stat,0
tshark -r capture.pcap -q -z io,phs
```

```
(kali@kali)~/Desktop/htb
$ tshark -r capture.pcap -q -z io,stat,0
```

IO Statistics		
Duration: 19.1 secs		
Interval: 19.1 secs		
Col 1: Frames and bytes		
Interval	Frames	Bytes
0.0 < 19.1	238	65532

```
(kali@kali)~/Desktop/htb
$ tshark -r capture.pcap -q -z io,phs
```

```
Protocol Hierarchy Statistics
Filter:
eth          frames:238 bytes:65532
  ip         frames:238 bytes:65532
    tcp      frames:238 bytes:65532
      http   frames:120 bytes:53856
        tcp.segments frames:2 bytes:118
        data-text-lines frames:58 bytes:30774
        tcp.segments frames:5 bytes:295
        urlencoded-form frames:5 bytes:3486
        tcp.segments frames:5 bytes:3486
```

quick view of total packets, capture duration and the Protocol Hierarchy (shows HTTP heavy traffic)

238 packets, mostly TCP/HTTP between two hosts.

1) Find top conversation(s) (who talked to whom)

```
tshark -r capture.pcap -q -z conv,ip
```

```
tshark -r capture.pcap -T fields -e ip.src | sort | uniq -c | sort -rn | head -n 10
```

```
(kali@kali)~/Desktop/htb
$ tshark -r capture.pcap -q -z conv,ip

IPv4 Conversations
Filter:<No Filter>

10.10.10.14 ↔ 10.10.10.13
    Frames Bytes | Frames Bytes | Total   Relative   Duration
    -----
    88 35 kB | 150 29 kB | 238 65 kB | 0.000000000 | 19.0719

(kali@kali)~/Desktop/htb
$ tshark -r capture.pcap -T fields -e ip.src | sort | uniq -c | sort -rn | head -n 10
150 10.10.10.14
88 10.10.10.13
```

identifies attacker and victim IPs (top talkers). Result showed **10.10.10.14 ↔ 10.10.10.13**.

Enumerate HTTP requests (find GET/POSTs and stream indices)

```
tshark -r capture.pcap -Y http.request -T fields -e tcp.stream -e http.request.
method -e http.host -e http.request.uri | sed 's/\t/ /g' | sort -u | sed -n '1,200p'
```

```

0 GET halloweencorp.htb /
0 GET halloweencorp.htb /..;/
0 GET halloweencorp.htb /.0
0 GET halloweencorp.htb /X3F/
0 GET halloweencorp.htb /0WteA/
0 GET halloweencorp.htb /.access
0 GET halloweencorp.htb /.ackrc
0 GET halloweencorp.htb /%C0%AEN%CAEK%0AF
0 GET halloweencorp.htb /-CSCOE+/logon.html
0 GET halloweencorp.htb /%CSC0+/oem-customization?app=AnyConnect6type=oem6platform=..6resource-type=..6name=%2BCSC0EX%2B/portal_inc.lua
0 GET halloweencorp.htb /%CSC0+/translation
0 GET halloweencorp.htb /%FF
0 GET halloweencorp.htb /!.gitignore
0 GET halloweencorp.htb /gX13Cq
0 GET halloweencorp.htb /!.htpasswd
0 GET halloweencorp.htb /!b7dig.php
0 GET halloweencorp.htb /jvKsI6
0 GET halloweencorp.htb /..Jw7JTF
0 GET halloweencorp.htb /php.backup
0 GET halloweencorp.htb /php.bak
0 GET halloweencorp.htb /php.coppy
0 GET halloweencorp.htb /php.gz
0 GET halloweencorp.htb /php.json
0 GET halloweencorp.htb /php.log
0 GET halloweencorp.htb /php.php
0 GET halloweencorp.htb /php.py
0 GET halloweencorp.htb /php.sql
0 GET halloweencorp.htb /php.swp
0 GET halloweencorp.htb /php.tmp
0 GET halloweencorp.htb /php.txt
1 GET halloweencorp.htb /%2EX2E///google.com
1 GET halloweencorp.htb /!.htaccess
2 GET halloweencorp.htb /.%2E/%2EX2E/%2EX2E/etc/passwd
2 GET halloweencorp.htb /%2EX2E+/test
2 GET halloweencorp.htb /-CSCOE+/session_password.html
2 GET halloweencorp.htb /%CSC0+/oem
2 GET halloweencorp.htb /%CSC0+/translation-table?type=mst6t6textdomain=%2BCSC0EX%2B/portal_inc.lua6default-language6lang=../
2 GET halloweencorp.htb /php
2 GET halloweencorp.htb /php.7z
2 GET halloweencorp.htb /php.cgi
2 GET halloweencorp.htb /php.conf
2 GET halloweencorp.htb /php.htaccess
2 GET halloweencorp.htb /php.js
2 GET halloweencorp.htb /php.old
2 GET halloweencorp.htb /php.original
2 GET halloweencorp.htb /php.rar
2 GET halloweencorp.htb /php.rb
2 GET halloweencorp.htb /php.tar
2 GET halloweencorp.htb /php.tgz
2 GET halloweencorp.htb /php.xml
2 GET halloweencorp.htb /php.zip

```

gives `tcp.stream` numbers per HTTP request — critical for “Follow TCP stream” later. You saw many GETs probing for backups (`php.7z`, `php.zip`, `php.bak`) and a POST with suspicious URI: `/?...allow_url_include=1...auto_prepend_file=php://input`.

3) Export HTTP objects / files

```
mkdir -p http_objs
```

```
tshark -r capture.pcap --export-objects "http,http_objs"
```

Is -lah http_objs

```

kali@kali: ~/Desktop/htb
ls -lah http_objs

total 512K
drwxrwxr-x 2 kali kali 4.0K Sep 19 11:20 .
drwxrwxr-x 3 kali kali 4.0K Sep 19 11:09 ..
-rw-r--r-- 1 kali kali 292 Sep 19 10:41 '..r'
-rw-r--r-- 1 kali kali 292 Sep 19 10:41 '..0'
-rw-r--r-- 1 kali kali 292 Sep 19 11:20 '{1};'
-rw-r--r-- 1 kali kali 292 Sep 19 11:20 '{1}0'
-rw-r--r-- 1 kali kali 292 Sep 19 11:20 '{1}-2;'
-rw-r--r-- 1 kali kali 292 Sep 19 11:20 '{1}.acddb'
-rw-r--r-- 1 kali kali 292 Sep 19 11:20 '{1}.access'
-rw-r--r-- 1 kali kali 292 Sep 19 11:20 '{1}.ackres'
-rw-r--r-- 1 kali kali 292 Sep 19 11:20 '{1}.action'
-rw-r--r-- 1 kali kali 292 Sep 19 11:20 '{1}.gitignore'
-rw-r--r-- 1 kali kali 292 Sep 19 11:20 '{1}.htaccess'
-rw-r--r-- 1 kali kali 292 Sep 19 11:20 '{1}.htpasswd'
-rw-r--r-- 1 kali kali 292 Sep 19 11:20 '{1}.xzfTF'
-rw-r--r-- 1 kali kali 0 Sep 19 10:41 'xzf'
-rw-r--r-- 1 kali kali 0 Sep 19 10:41 'xzf(1)'
-rw-r--r-- 1 kali kali 0 Sep 19 11:20 'xzf(2)'
-rw-r--r-- 1 kali kali 0 Sep 19 11:20 'xzf(3)'
-rw-r--r-- 1 kali kali 295 Sep 19 10:41 'x3f'
-rw-r--r-- 1 kali kali 295 Sep 19 11:20 'x3f(1)'
-rw-r--r-- 1 kali kali 292 Sep 19 10:41 '6WieA'
-rw-r--r-- 1 kali kali 292 Sep 19 11:20 '6WieA(1)'
-rw-r--r-- 1 kali kali 292 Sep 19 10:41 '72'
-rw-r--r-- 1 kali kali 292 Sep 19 10:41 '.acddb'
-rw-r--r-- 1 kali kali 292 Sep 19 10:41 '.access'
-rw-r--r-- 1 kali kali 292 Sep 19 10:41 '.ackre'
-rw-r--r-- 1 kali kali 292 Sep 19 10:41 '.action'
-rw-r--r-- 1 kali kali 295 Sep 19 10:41 'xCONAENCONAENCONAF'
-rw-r--r-- 1 kali kali 295 Sep 19 11:20 'xCONAENCONAENCONAF(1)'
-rw-r--r-- 1 kali kali 295 Sep 19 10:41 'NFF'
-rw-r--r-- 1 kali kali 295 Sep 19 11:20 'NFF(1)'
-rw-r--r-- 1 kali kali 292 Sep 19 10:41 '!.gitignore'
-rw-r--r-- 1 kali kali 322 Sep 19 11:20 'google(1).com'
-rw-r--r-- 1 kali kali 322 Sep 19 10:41 'google.com'
-rw-r--r-- 1 kali kali 292 Sep 19 10:41 'gxI3Cq'
-rw-r--r-- 1 kali kali 292 Sep 19 11:20 'gxI3Cq(1)'
-rw-r--r-- 1 kali kali 292 Sep 19 10:41 '!.htaccess'
-rw-r--r-- 1 kali kali 292 Sep 19 10:41 '!.htpasswd'
-rw-r--r-- 1 kali kali 636 Sep 19 10:41 'input'
-rw-r--r-- 1 kali kali 105 Sep 19 10:41 'input(1)'
-rw-r--r-- 1 kali kali 636 Sep 19 11:20 'input(10)'
-rw-r--r-- 1 kali kali 105 Sep 19 11:20 'input(11)'
-rw-r--r-- 1 kali kali 644 Sep 19 11:20 'input(12)'
-rw-r--r-- 1 kali kali 337 Sep 19 11:20 'input(13)'

```

Extract POST bodies (raw hexdump)

We need the attacker-sent code (uploaded PHP) — easiest is to follow the TCP stream that contains the POST. You found the POST stream was **tcp.stream == 3**. Command (extract full follow output for stream 3, ASCII view):

```
tshark -r capture.pcap -q -z follow,tcp,ascii,3 > stream3_follow_ascii.txt
wc -c stream3_follow_ascii.txt
sed -n '1,200p' stream3_follow_ascii.txt
```

[illegible]

`follow,tcp,ascii,N` reconstructs the full ASCII conversation for that TCP stream (both request and response). From this you can see the POST body (the PHP) and subsequent HTTP responses.

What you saw in that file: POST bodies containing `<?php echo`
`shell_exec(base64_decode('...')); ?>` — the attacker passed PowerShell commands encoded as Base64 inside PHP.

5) Pull out the base64 blobs from the stream and decode them

The server responses were **base64** strings containing compressed (Deflate) data. We must extract the base64 substrings and attempt Base64 decode + raw DEFLATE decompression.

Commands (robust extraction, preserves candidates):

```
# extract candidate base64 runs (>= 16 chars) to a file
grep -oE '[A-Za-z0-9+/=]{16,}' stream3_follow_ascii.txt > stream3_b64_candidates.txt
wc -l stream3_b64_candidates.txt
```

```
(kali@kali) [~/Desktop/htb]
$ grep -oE '[A-Za-z0-9+/=]{16,}' stream3_follow_ascii.txt > stream3_b64_candidates.txt

(kali@kali) [~/Desktop/htb]
$ wc -l stream3_b64_candidates.txt
12 stream3_b64_candidates.txt
```

Then use the helper script (this is the same script you used interactively — it decodes every candidate and tries raw deflate and zlib):

```
cat > decode_stream3_responses.py <<'PY'
#!/usr/bin/env python3
import re, base64, zlib, sys
fn = 'stream3_follow_ascii.txt'
s = open(fn, 'r', errors='ignore').read()
cands = re.findall(r'[A-Za-z0-9+/=]{16,}', s)
seen=set(); uniq=[]
for c in cands:
    if c in seen: continue
    seen.add(c); uniq.append(c)
for idx, b64 in enumerate(uniq, 1):
    print("="*60)
    print("Candidate", idx, "len", len(b64))
    try:
        raw = base64.b64decode(b64, validate=False)
    except Exception as e:
        print(" base64 decode error:", e); continue
    for name,w in [('raw_deflate', -zlib.MAX_WBITS), ('zlib', zlib.MAX_WBITS)]:
        try:
            out = zlib.decompress(raw, w)
```

```

        print("Decompressed via", name, "→", len(out), "bytes")
        print(out.decode('utf-8', errors='replace'))
        raise SystemExit(0)
    except Exception as e:
        print(" decompress", name, "failed:", e)
        print("First 120 bytes hex:", raw[:120].hex())
print("done")
PY
chmod +x decode_stream3_responses.py
./decode_stream3_responses.py | sed -n '1,2000p'

```

Why: PowerShell used `.NET DeflateStream` (raw DEFLATE). In Python `zlib.decompress()` needs `wbits=-zlib.MAX_WBITS` to decompress raw deflate streams; `zlib` fallback uses normal zlib header handling.

```

Printable ASCII ratio: 1.00, bytes: 464
-----
Candidate #9 (len=304)
head: dY9RS8MwFIK/ynUiyMDKZKNTjdSW/DFKe3Ux0ttblgpjVtGTL2311a58bA+XI0
Decompressed via raw_deflate → 364 bytes
----- as UTF-8 (bad_replacements=0) -----
<?php define('DB_SERVER', 'db'); define('DB_USERNAME', 'db_user'); define('DB_PASSWORD', 'HTB{f0e_d154pp34r3d_4nd_fl46_w4s_f0undl}'); define('DB_DATABASE', 'a5BNadf'); $mysql =
new mysqli(DB_SERVER, DB_USERNAME, DB_PASSWORD, DB_DATABASE); if ($mysql->connect_error) { die('Connection failed: ' . $mysql->connect_error); } $mysql->set_charset('ut
f8'); >
----- as UTF-16-LE -----
Printable ASCII ratio: 1.00, bytes: 364

```

You discovered several successful decompressions. One of them (Candidate #9) decompressed to the `config.php` content — which contained the DB password and the flag.

6) The important decompressed outputs (interpretation)

From the successful candidates you saw readable output:

- `whoami` result (example): `desktop-pmoil0d\usr01` — confirms command execution context.
- `Get-ChildItem` listings from `C:\xampp` — shows the XAMPP directory structure, confirming the webroot and presence of `config.php`.

- `config.php` content (the crucial artifact) looked like:

```
<?php define('DB_SERVER', 'db'); define('DB_USERNAME', 'db_user'); define('DB_PASSWORD', 'HTB{f06_d154pp34r3d_4nd_fl46_w4s_f0und!}'); define('DB_DATABASE', 'a5BNadf'); $mysqli = new mysqli(...); ?>
```

So the flag is:

```
HTB{f06_d154pp34r3d_4nd_fl46_w4s_f0und!}
```

Why we had to do decompress + UTF-16 checks (short technical notes)

- The webshell ran **PowerShell** commands on Windows. To return output safely in HTTP, the attacker compressed the textual output with `.NET DeflateStream` (raw DEFLATE) and then Base64 encoded it.
- Raw DEFLATE has **no zlib header**, so Python needs `zlib.decompress(raw, -zlib.MAX_WBITS)`. If you use default zlib parameters you'll get header errors.
- PowerShell output is often encoded in **UTF-16LE**; if decoded bytes look garbled in UTF-8, try `utf-16le`.