

### Premise

- Users are given an exact image of a flash drive that was used by malicious attackers, they need to search through it to see if they can find any useful information, deleted files, or sensitive documents
    - NIST: T0289
- 

### Questions

- What *filesystem* is the recovered flashdrive using
- What is the name of the *image file* that has a picture of a secret message
  - When was this file created (Year-Month-Day Format)
  - What is the camera make that took the picture (Manufacturer)
  - When decoded what does the message say
  - Where was the picture taken (Geolocation)
- Encrypted Files
  - What is the *file name* of the encrypted logins
  - What is the *password hash* of the root user
  - What *hashing algorithm* was used to encrypt the root users password
  - What is the *unencrypted value* of the root password hash

### FILE

- Recovered Flashdrive.img
- 

### Recommended Tools

- Autopsy
  - Web Browser
- 

### Answers

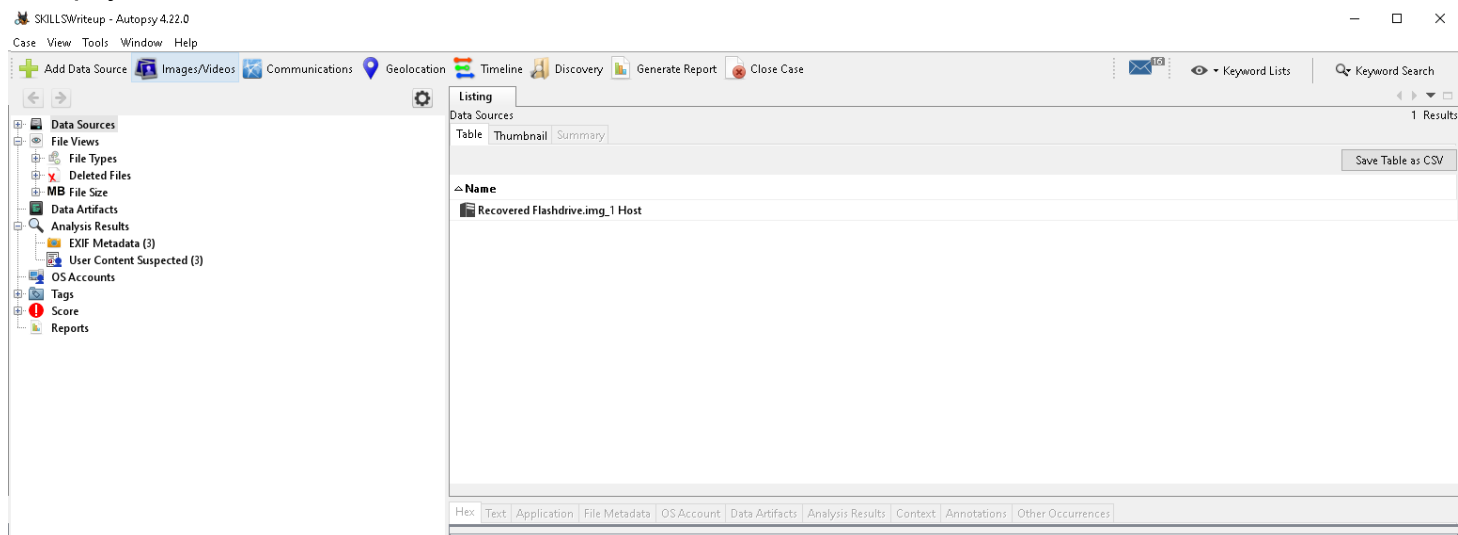
- What *filesystem* is the recovered flashdrive using

- FAT32
  - Image Questions
    - What is the name of the *image file* that has a picture of a secret message
      - `_EPS4183.jpg`
    - When was this file created (Year-Month-Day Format)
      - 2025-04-09
    - What is the camera make that took the picture (Manufacturer)
      - Epson
    - When decoded what does the message say
      - Meet Me at 7PM (Caesar Cipher 20 Shift)
    - Where was the picture taken (Geolocation Screenshot)
      -
  - Encrypted Files
    - What is the *file name* of the encrypted logins
      - ENCRYPTED\_ADMIN\_LOGINS.txt
    - What is the *password hash* of the root user
      - U3VwZXJBZG0xbkwwZ2luMTIzNCE=
    - What *hashing algorithm* was used to encrypt the root users password
      - Base64
    - What is the *unencrypted value* of the root password hash
      - SuperAdm1nL0gin1234!
- 

## Walkthrough

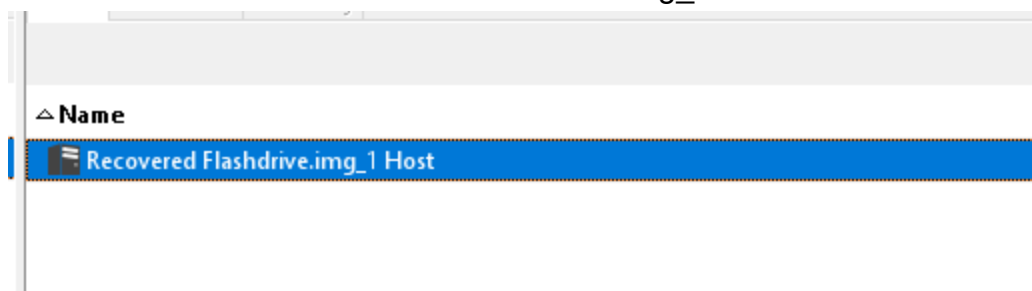
1. To start this exercise open Autopsy and create a new case
2. Add a new data source and import the "Recovered Flashdrive.img" file
  1. Add Data Source > Next > Disk Image or VM file > Browse to the File > Finish
3. Autopsy will now import and analyze the data, this will take a few seconds

#### 4. Autopsy should now look like this




1. Having only one data source added



#### 5. Double Click on the "Recovered Flashdrive.img\_Host"



#### 6. Click again on the actual Image file

Name	Type	Size (Bytes)	Sector Size (Bytes)	Timezone	Device ID
 Recovered Flashdrive.img	Image	128450560	512	America/Los_Angeles	db2f9e14-a21e-4734-82d5-2a8b9866933c

#### 7. The next screen will show the volumes of the image. Vol1 being the base device, and Vol2 being the actual data partition on the device

Name	ID	Starting Sector	Length in Sectors	Description	Flags
 vol1 (Unallocated: 0-96)	1	0	97	Unallocated	Unallocated
 vol2 (Win95 FAT32 (0x0c): 97-250879)	2	97	250783	Win95 FAT32 (0x0c)	Allocated

1. Note the Description (This is where answer 1 lies) and the Flags, which specify if the drive has any partitions/is allocated

## 8. Inside of the Image, navigate to the photos folder

Table Thumbnail Summary											
											Save Table as CSV
Name	S	C	O	Modified Time	Change Time	Access Time	Created Time	Size	Flags(Dir)	Flags(Meta)	
📁 \$OrphanFiles				0000-00-00 00:00:00	0000-00-00 00:00:00	0000-00-00 00:00:00	0000-00-00 00:00:00	0	Allocated	Allocated	
📁 \$FAT1			3	0000-00-00 00:00:00	0000-00-00 00:00:00	0000-00-00 00:00:00	0000-00-00 00:00:00	485376	Allocated	Allocated	
📁 \$FAT2			3	0000-00-00 00:00:00	0000-00-00 00:00:00	0000-00-00 00:00:00	0000-00-00 00:00:00	485376	Allocated	Allocated	
📁 \$MBR			2	0000-00-00 00:00:00	0000-00-00 00:00:00	0000-00-00 00:00:00	0000-00-00 00:00:00	512	Allocated	Allocated	
📁 \$CarvedFiles				0000-00-00 00:00:00	0000-00-00 00:00:00	0000-00-00 00:00:00	0000-00-00 00:00:00	0	Allocated	Allocated	
📁 \$Unalloc				0000-00-00 00:00:00	0000-00-00 00:00:00	0000-00-00 00:00:00	0000-00-00 00:00:00	0	Allocated	Allocated	
📁 Data				2025-04-09 14:17:44 PDT	0000-00-00 00:00:00	2025-04-09 00:00:00 PDT	2025-04-09 14:47:23 PDT	1024	Allocated	Allocated	
📁 Photos				2025-04-09 11:57:56 PDT	0000-00-00 00:00:00	2025-04-09 00:00:00 PDT	2025-04-09 14:47:23 PDT	1024	Allocated	Allocated	
📁 Scripts				2025-04-09 14:48:32 PDT	0000-00-00 00:00:00	2025-04-09 00:00:00 PDT	2025-04-09 14:47:31 PDT	1024	Allocated	Allocated	
📁 System Volume Information				2025-04-09 14:46:46 PDT	0000-00-00 00:00:00	2025-04-09 00:00:00 PDT	2025-04-09 14:46:44 PDT	1024	Allocated	Allocated	
📁 Doc_0x1.txt			2	2025-04-09 12:00:40 PDT	0000-00-00 00:00:00	2025-04-09 00:00:00 PDT	2025-04-09 14:47:32 PDT	67	Allocated	Allocated	

1. This is where the original owner stored all their photographs

## 9. Inside this folder we can see three photographs, looking towards the questions we can see that we were supposed to find one that holds a secret message

△ Name	S	C	O	Modified Time	Change Time	Access Time	Created Time	Size	Flags(Dir)	Flags(Meta)	Known
📁 [current folder]				2025-04-09 11:57:56 PDT	0000-00-00 00:00:00	2025-04-09 00:00:00 PDT	2025-04-09 14:47:23 PDT	1024	Allocated	Allocated	unknown
📁 [parent folder]				0000-00-00 00:00:00	0000-00-00 00:00:00	0000-00-00 00:00:00	0000-00-00 00:00:00	1024	Allocated	Allocated	unknown
🖼️ _EPS3877.JPG			2	2025-03-14 17:26:48 PDT	0000-00-00 00:00:00	2025-04-09 00:00:00 PDT	2025-04-09 14:47:23 PDT	3122470	Allocated	Allocated	unknown
🖼️ _EPS3992.JPG			2	2025-03-22 14:54:10 PDT	0000-00-00 00:00:00	2025-04-09 00:00:00 PDT	2025-04-09 14:47:26 PDT	3035775	Allocated	Allocated	unknown
🖼️ _EPS4183.JPG			2	2025-04-09 11:56:44 PDT	0000-00-00 00:00:00	2025-04-09 00:00:00 PDT	2025-04-09 14:47:28 PDT	2977948	Allocated	Allocated	unknown

## 10. Looking through the photos using the preview below we can see that \_EPS4183 . jpg (q. 2) has some sort of code written on it.

Listing

/img\_Recovered Flashdrive.img/vol\_vol12/Photos

5 Result

Table Thumbnail Summary

Save Table as CSV

△ Name	S	C	O	Modified Time	Change Time	Access Time	Created Time	Size	Flags(Dir)	Flags(Meta)	Known
📁 [current folder]				2025-04-09 11:57:56 PDT	0000-00-00 00:00:00	2025-04-09 00:00:00 PDT	2025-04-09 14:47:23 PDT	1024	Allocated	Allocated	unknown
📁 [parent folder]				0000-00-00 00:00:00	0000-00-00 00:00:00	0000-00-00 00:00:00	0000-00-00 00:00:00	1024	Allocated	Allocated	unknown
🖼️ _EPS3877.JPG			2	2025-03-14 17:26:48 PDT	0000-00-00 00:00:00	2025-04-09 00:00:00 PDT	2025-04-09 14:47:23 PDT	3122470	Allocated	Allocated	unknown
🖼️ _EPS3992.JPG			2	2025-03-22 14:54:10 PDT	0000-00-00 00:00:00	2025-04-09 00:00:00 PDT	2025-04-09 14:47:26 PDT	3035775	Allocated	Allocated	unknown
🖼️ _EPS4183.JPG			2	2025-04-09 11:56:44 PDT	0000-00-00 00:00:00	2025-04-09 00:00:00 PDT	2025-04-09 14:47:28 PDT	2977948	Allocated	Allocated	unknown

Hex Text Application File Metadata OS Account Data Artifacts Analysis Results Context Annotations Other Occurrences

0% 50% 100% Reset

Gyyn Gy un 7JG

1. Hint: Use the Plus and Minus icons to zoom into the image

11. Looking to the the Created time column will give us the date that the image was created. The format in the question is (2025-04-09)

12. To find the make of the camera used look to the **Text** tab at the bottom of the screen

Listing

/img\_Recovered Flashdrive.img/vol\_vol2/Photos 5 Results

Table Thumbnail Summary

Save Table as CSV

Name	S	C	O	Modified Time	Change Time	Access Time	Created Time	Size	Flags(Dir)	Flags(Meta)	Known
[current folder]				2025-04-09 11:57:56 PDT	0000-00-00 00:00:00	2025-04-09 00:00:00 PDT	2025-04-09 14:47:23 PDT	1024	Allocated	Allocated	unknown
[parent folder]				0000-00-00 00:00:00	0000-00-00 00:00:00	0000-00-00 00:00:00	0000-00-00 00:00:00	1024	Allocated	Allocated	unknown
_EPS3877.JPG			2	2025-03-14 17:26:48 PDT	0000-00-00 00:00:00	2025-04-09 00:00:00 PDT	2025-04-09 14:47:23 PDT	3122470	Allocated	Allocated	unknown
_EPS3992.JPG			2	2025-03-22 14:54:10 PDT	0000-00-00 00:00:00	2025-04-09 00:00:00 PDT	2025-04-09 14:47:26 PDT	3035775	Allocated	Allocated	unknown
_EPS4183.JPG			2	2025-04-09 11:56:44 PDT	0000-00-00 00:00:00	2025-04-09 00:00:00 PDT	2025-04-09 14:47:28 PDT	2977948	Allocated	Allocated	unknown

Hex Text Application File Metadata OS Account Data Artifacts Analysis Results Context Annotations Other Occurrences

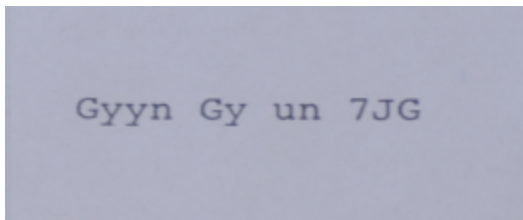
Strings Extracted Text Translation

Page: 1 of 6 Page Matches on page: - of - Match 100% Reset Text Source: File Text

Exif  
EPSON DSC PictureSEIKO EPSON CORP.R-D1s  
E06106-01002025:03:27 10:19:31  
PrintIM0300  
0221  
0100  
42025:03:27 10:19:312025:03:27 10:19:31  
EPSON  
=+gR  
EPSON DIGITAL CAMERA  
SS-33  
jPrintIM0300  
0100  
\$3br  
%&'()\*456789:CDEFGHIJSTUVWXYZcdefghijstuvwx  
#3R  
&'()\*56789:CDEFGHIJSTUVWXYZcdefghijstuvwx  
-H\*

1. As highlighted in the image there are three mentions of the cameras manufacturer "Epson" with the exact model being found in the second line "RD-1s"

13. The secret message that is encoded in the picture can be solved in a number of ways. Figuring out what type of encoding or cipher is used is the first step



- 1.
2. Looking at this snippet, multiple occurrences of "y" can be seen, using a little statistics and knowledge of the English language (knowing that "e" is the most frequently used letter) it is a solid guess that "y" is equal to "e". This type of cipher is called a shift cipher, also known as a Caesar Cipher
3. These ciphers can be solved by hand like this, or they can be solved with automated utilities. For this example dCode has a great automated cipher solver



## Search for a tool

★ **SEARCH A TOOL ON DCODE BY KEYWORDS:**

★ **BROWSE THE FULL DCODE TOOLS' LIST**

### Results

Brute-Force mode: the 25 shifts (for the alphabet ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ) are tested and sorted from most probable to least probable.

Shift↕	Decrypted Text↕
→20 (←6)	Meet Me at 7PM
→6 (←20)	Assh As oh 7DA
→2 (←24)	Ewwl Ew sl 7HE
→13 (←13)	Tlla Tl ha 7WT

## CAESAR CIPHER

Cryptography > Substitution Cipher > Caesar Cipher

### CAESAR CIPHER DECODER

★ **CAESAR SHIFTED CIPHERTEXT** ?

Ggyn Gy un 7JG

Test all possible shifts (26-letter alphabet A-Z)

► **DECRYPT (BRUTEFORCE)**

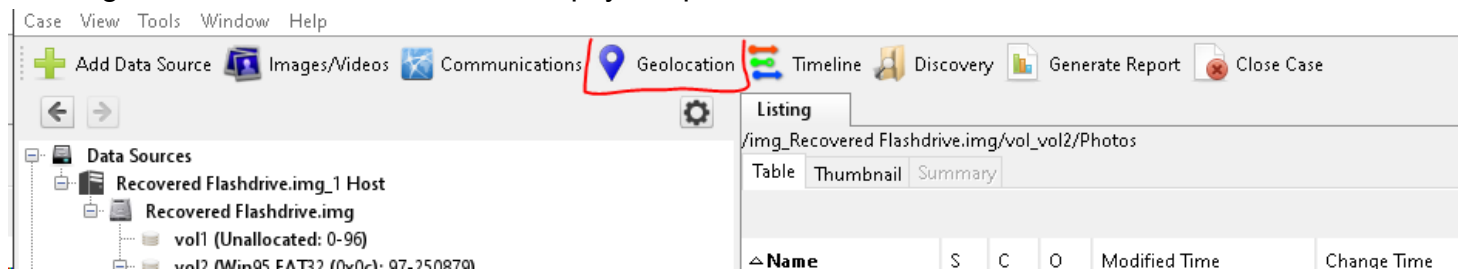
#### MANUAL DECRYPTION AND PARAMETERS

★ **SHIFT/KEY (NUMBER):**

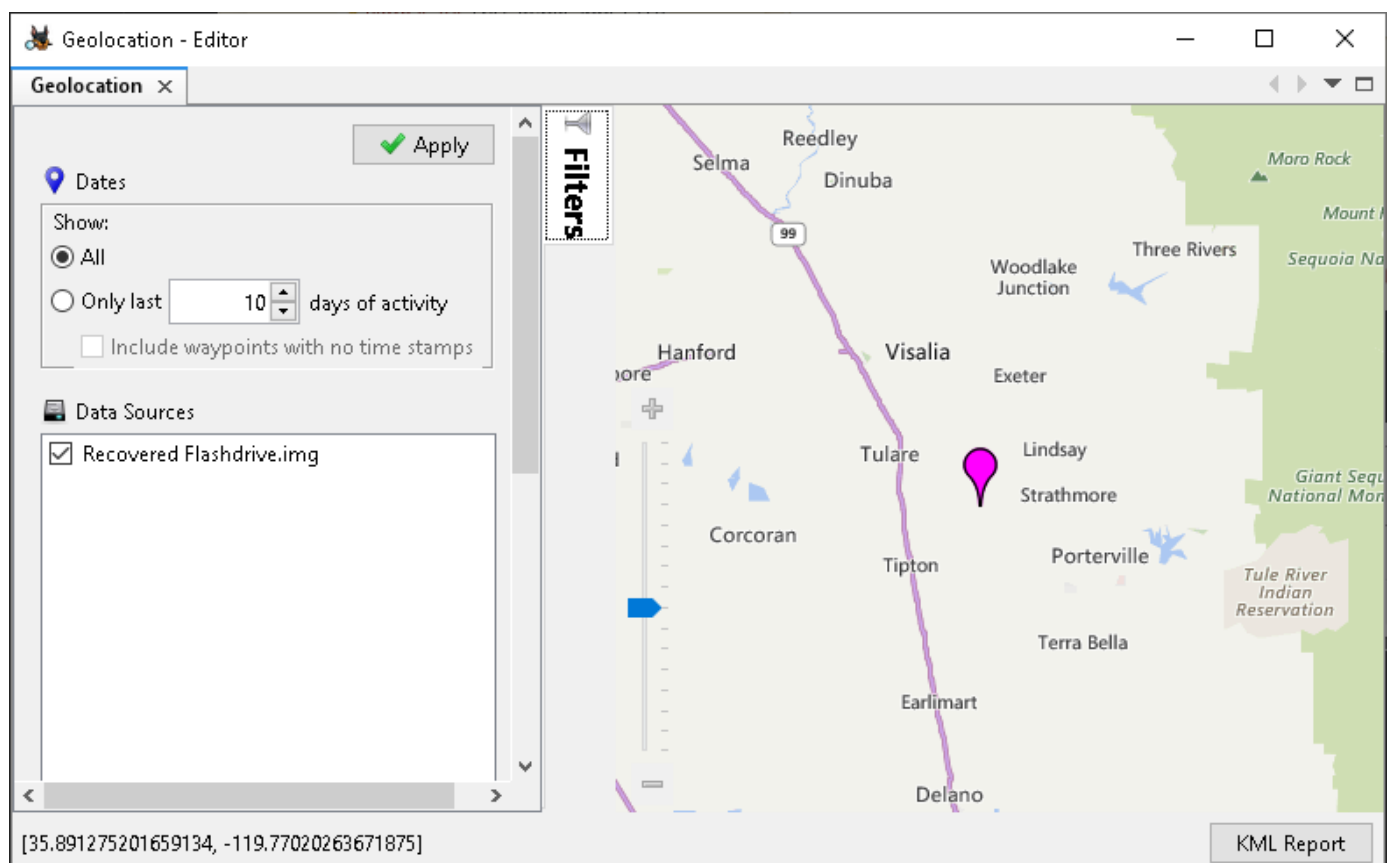
- ☒ **USE THE ENGLISH ALPHABET (26 LETTERS FROM A TO Z)**
- ☐ **USE THE ENGLISH ALPHABET AND ALSO SHIFT THE DIGITS 0-9**
- ☐ **USE THE LATIN ALPHABET IN THE TIME OF CAESAR (23 LETTERS, NO J, U OR W)**

4. Which provided the answer first try

14. Looking at the "Geolocation" tab in Autopsy will provide the next answer



1. Opening this tab will show a map with one Pin on it, that being the location the photo was taken at



15. Looking through the image of the drive the "Data" folder can be found, which houses some sensitive password and logins in an encrypted format in the file "ENCRYPTED\_ADMIN\_LOGINS.txt.

/img\_Recovered Flashdrive.img/vol2/Data/SUSA 2025 0x7E9 Exfil 4 Results

Name	S	C	O	Modified Time	Change Time	Access Time	Created Time	Size	Flags(Dir)	Flags(Met)
[current folder]				2025-04-09 14:48:16 PDT	0000-00-00 00:00:00	2025-04-09 00:00:00 PDT	2025-04-09 14:47:23 PDT	1024	Allocated	Allocated
[parent folder]				2025-04-09 14:17:44 PDT	0000-00-00 00:00:00	2025-04-09 00:00:00 PDT	2025-04-09 14:47:23 PDT	1024	Allocated	Allocated
ENCRYPTED_ADMIN_LOGINS.txt			2	2025-04-09 14:47:12 PDT	0000-00-00 00:00:00	2025-04-09 00:00:00 PDT	2025-04-09 14:47:23 PDT	2999	Allocated	Allocated
Exfil.txt			2	2025-04-09 14:42:26 PDT	0000-00-00 00:00:00	2025-04-09 00:00:00 PDT	2025-04-09 14:47:23 PDT	136	Allocated	Allocated

Save Table as CSV

Hex Text Application File Metadata OS Account Data Artifacts Analysis Results Context Annotations Other Occurrences

Strings Extracted Text Translation

Page: 1 of 1 Page Matches on page: - of - Match 100% Reset Text Source: File Text

~~~~~METADATA~~~~~

16. Opening the file "Exfil.txt" will show that the owner of the flash drive used some kind of script to encrypt this file, which means that there might also be a decryption script somewhere.

| Name      | S | C | O | Modified Time           | Change Time         | Access Time             | Created Time            | Size | Flags(Dir) | Flags(Met) |
|-----------|---|---|---|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------|------------|------------|
| Exfil.txt |   |   | 2 | 2025-04-09 14:42:26 PDT | 0000-00-00 00:00:00 | 2025-04-09 00:00:00 PDT | 2025-04-09 14:47:23 PDT | 136  | Allocated  | Allocated  |

Hex Text Application File Metadata OS Account Data Artifacts Analysis Results Context Annotations Other Occurrences

Strings Extracted Text Translation

Page: 1 of 1 Page Matches on page: - of - Match 100% Reset

Got all this data from the SUSA servers that I hacked, needed to encrypt it with my tool incase anyone finds this drive.

- 0x7E9

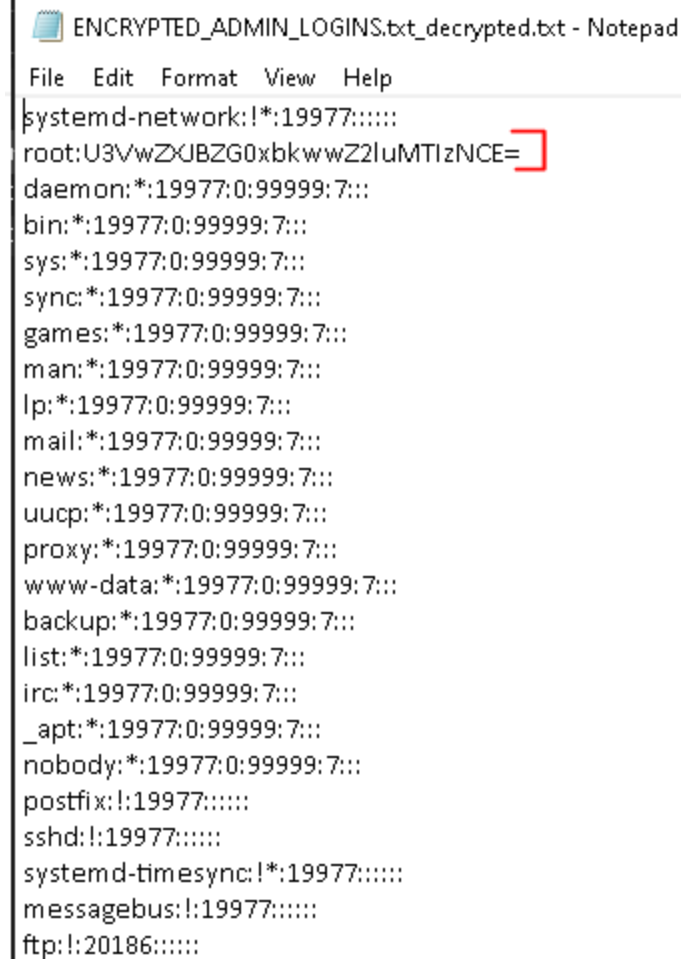
~~~~~METADATA~~~~~

17. Moving to the "Scripts" folder an "Encrypt.exe" file can be found ready to use, but also a "Decrypt.exe" file that has been deleted for some reason.





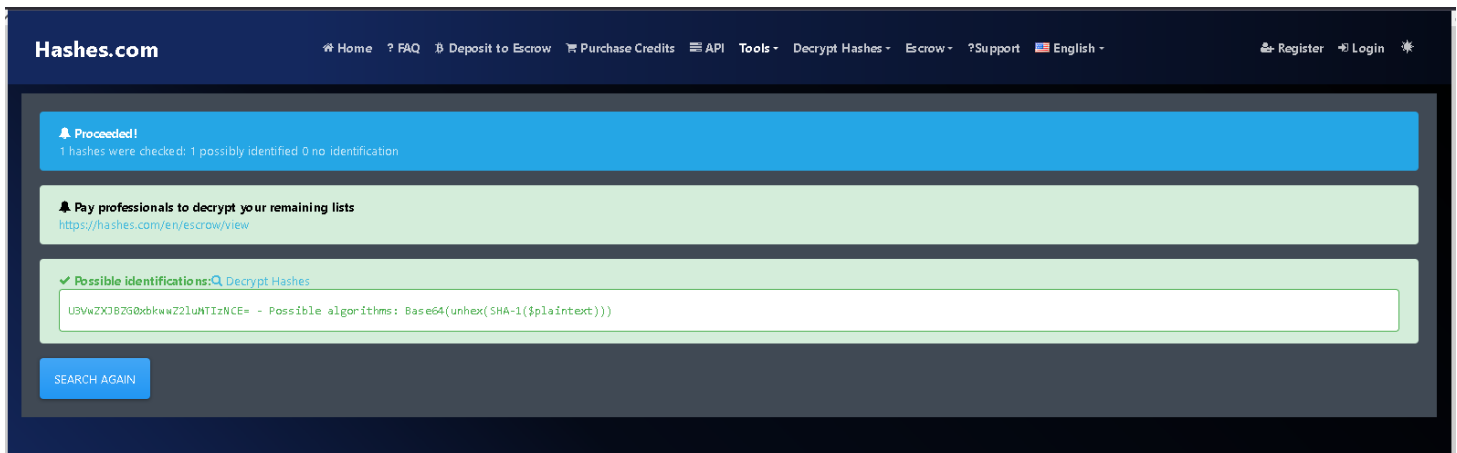
22. Open the newly made file and look for the root user



```
systemd-network:*:19977:::::::  
root:U3VwZXJBZG0xbkwwZ2luMTIzNCE=  
daemon:*:19977:0:99999:7::  
bin:*:19977:0:99999:7::  
sys:*:19977:0:99999:7::  
sync:*:19977:0:99999:7::  
games:*:19977:0:99999:7::  
man:*:19977:0:99999:7::  
lp:*:19977:0:99999:7::  
mail:*:19977:0:99999:7::  
news:*:19977:0:99999:7::  
uucp:*:19977:0:99999:7::  
proxy:*:19977:0:99999:7::  
www-data:*:19977:0:99999:7::  
backup:*:19977:0:99999:7::  
list:*:19977:0:99999:7::  
irc:*:19977:0:99999:7::  
_apt:*:19977:0:99999:7::  
nobody:*:19977:0:99999:7::  
postfix:!:19977:::::::  
sshd:!:19977:::::::  
systemd-timesync:!:19977:::::::  
messagebus:!:19977:::::::  
ftp:!:20186:::::::
```

23. This is seemingly a linux shadow file, which means the format for entries is

**USER:HASHED\_PASSWORD**, looking at the file, the root user has some kind of hashed password trailing it. Using a terminal utility like *hashid* on Linux or a site like *hashes.com* will quickly analyze the hash and find that its Base64



**Hashes.com** Home ? FAQ ? Deposit to Escrow ? Purchase Credits ? API Tools - Decrypt Hashes - Escrow - ?Support English - Register Login

**Proceeded!**  
1 hashes were checked: 1 possibly identified 0 no identification

**Pay professionals to decrypt your remaining lists**  
<https://hashes.com/en/escrow/view>

**Possible identifications:** [Decrypt Hashes](#)

U3VwZXJBZG0xbkwwZ2luMTIzNCE= - Possible algorithms: Base64(unhex(SHA-1(\$plaintext)))

[SEARCH AGAIN](#)

24. Using a tool to decode the Base64 to a human readable format will provide this

The screenshot shows the 'BASE64 Decode and Encode' web application. The interface has a green header with the title 'BASE64' and two tabs: 'Decode' (selected) and 'Encode'. Below the header, there's a language selector showing 'English' and 'Español'. A green banner contains the text: 'Do you have to deal with **Base64** format? Then this site is perfect for you! Use our super handy online tool to encode or **decode** your data.'

The main section is titled 'Decode from Base64 format' and includes the instruction: 'Simply enter your data then push the decode button.' Below this is a large text input area containing the Base64 string: 'U3VwZXJBZG0xbkwwZ2luMTIzNCE='.

Below the input area, there's an information icon and text: 'For encoded binaries (like images, documents, etc.) use the file upload form a little further down on this page.'

There are several settings: a dropdown menu for 'Source character set' set to 'UTF-8', a checkbox for 'Decode each line separately (useful for when you have multiple entries)' which is unchecked, and a toggle for 'Live mode OFF' with the description 'Decodes in real-time as you type or paste (supports only the UTF-8 character set)'.

A green button labeled '< DECODE >' is present, with the text 'Decodes your data into the area below.' next to it.

Below the button is another large text area showing the decoded result: 'SuperAdm1nL0gin1234!'. The text is underlined with a red line.

1. "SuperAdm1nL0gin1234!" as the hashed password

25. I would highly recommend trying to reverse engineer the Encrypt and Decrypt executables! Learning how the encryption works could lead to even more answers being uncovered!