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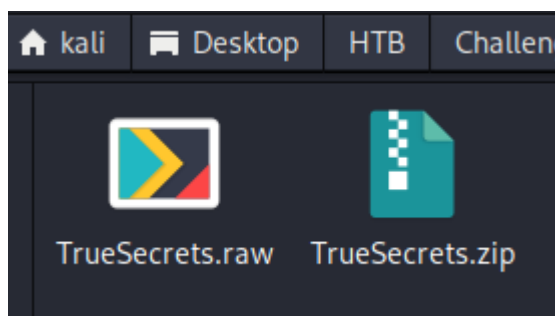
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## Intro

### Challenge Description by HTB:

Our cybercrime unit has been investigating a well-known APT group for several months. The group has been responsible for several high-profile attacks on corporate organizations. However, what is interesting about that case, is that they have developed a custom command & control server of their own. Fortunately, our unit was able to raid the home of the leader of the APT group and take a memory capture of his computer while it was still powered on. Analyze the capture to try to find the source code of the server.

I received the following files:



Seems to be a memory file.

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## Memory Analysis

Trying to get the profile of the investigated memory:

```
(kali@kali)-[~/Desktop/HTB/Challenges/TrueSecrets]
$ ./vol -f TrueSecrets.raw imageinfo
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.5
INFO : volatility.debug : Determining profile based on KDBG search...
      Suggested Profile(s) : Win7SP0x86, Win7SP1x86
      AS Layer1 : IA32PagedMemoryPae (Kernel AS)
      AS Layer2 : FileAddressSpace (/home/kali/Desktop/HTB/Challenges/TrueSecrets/TrueSecrets.raw)
      PAE type : PAE
      DTB : 0x185000L
      KDBG : 0x82732c78L
      Number of Processors : 1
      Image Type (Service Pack) : 1
      KPCR for CPU 0 : 0x82733d00L
      KUSER_SHARED_DATA : 0xffdf0000L
      Image date and time : 2022-12-14 21:33:30 UTC+0000
      Image local date and time : 2022-12-14 13:33:30 -0800
```

Looks like Windows 7 OS.

I started to look for interesting file extensions, starting with .zip.

I used the filescan plugin command of volatility, using the found profile

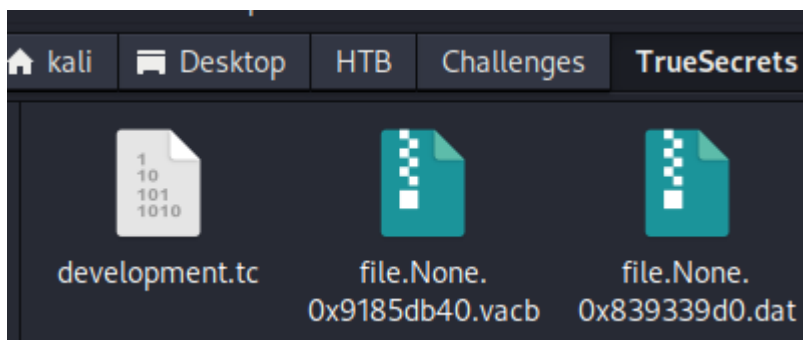
```
(kali@kali)-[~/Desktop/HTB/Challenges/TrueSecrets]
$ ./vol -f TrueSecrets.raw --profile=Win7SP0x86 filescan | grep -i ".zip"
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.5
0x0000000000483038 6 0 R--r-d \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Windows\System32\zipfldr.dll
0x000000000028acb78 6 0 R--r-d \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Windows\System32\en-US\zipfldr.dll.mui
0x000000000095796b0 1 1 R--r-d \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Windows\System32\en-US\zipfldr.dll.mui
0x0000000000bbf6158 3 1 R--r-- \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Users\IEUser\Documents\backup_development.zip
0x0000000000c4ae378 3 0 R--r-d \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Program Files\7-Zip\7z.dll
0x0000000000c4aef80 6 0 R--r-d \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Program Files\7-Zip\7-zip.dll
0x0000000000c4afd38 4 0 R--r-d \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Program Files\7-Zip\7zFM.exe
```

There is a file on IEUSER profile called backup\_development.zip.

Dumping the file using the physical offset:

```
(kali@kali)-[~/Desktop/HTB/Challenges/TrueSecrets]
$ ./vol -f TrueSecrets.raw --profile=Win7SP0x86 dumpfiles -Q 0x00000000bbf6158 --dump-dir .
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.5
DataSectionObject 0x0bbf6158 None \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Users\IEUser\Documents\backup_development.zip
SharedCacheMap 0x0bbf6158 None \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Users\IEUser\Documents\backup_development.zip
```

Extracted the .tc file:

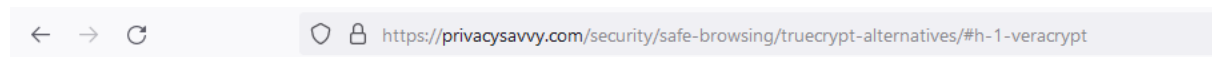


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Note regarding the .tc extension:

Virtual encrypted disk created by TrueCrypt, an open-source disk encryption program that creates real-time (on-the-fly) encrypted volumes.

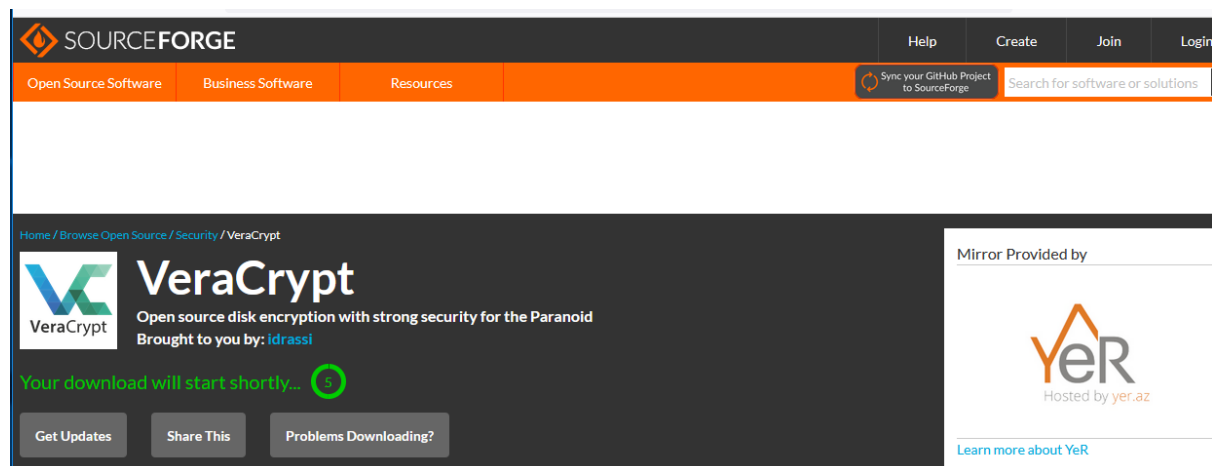
After reading about TrueCrypt, it is not recommended and unsafe to use it. I looked for alternatives and the first on the list was VeraCrypt:



## Quick list of TrueCrypt alternatives

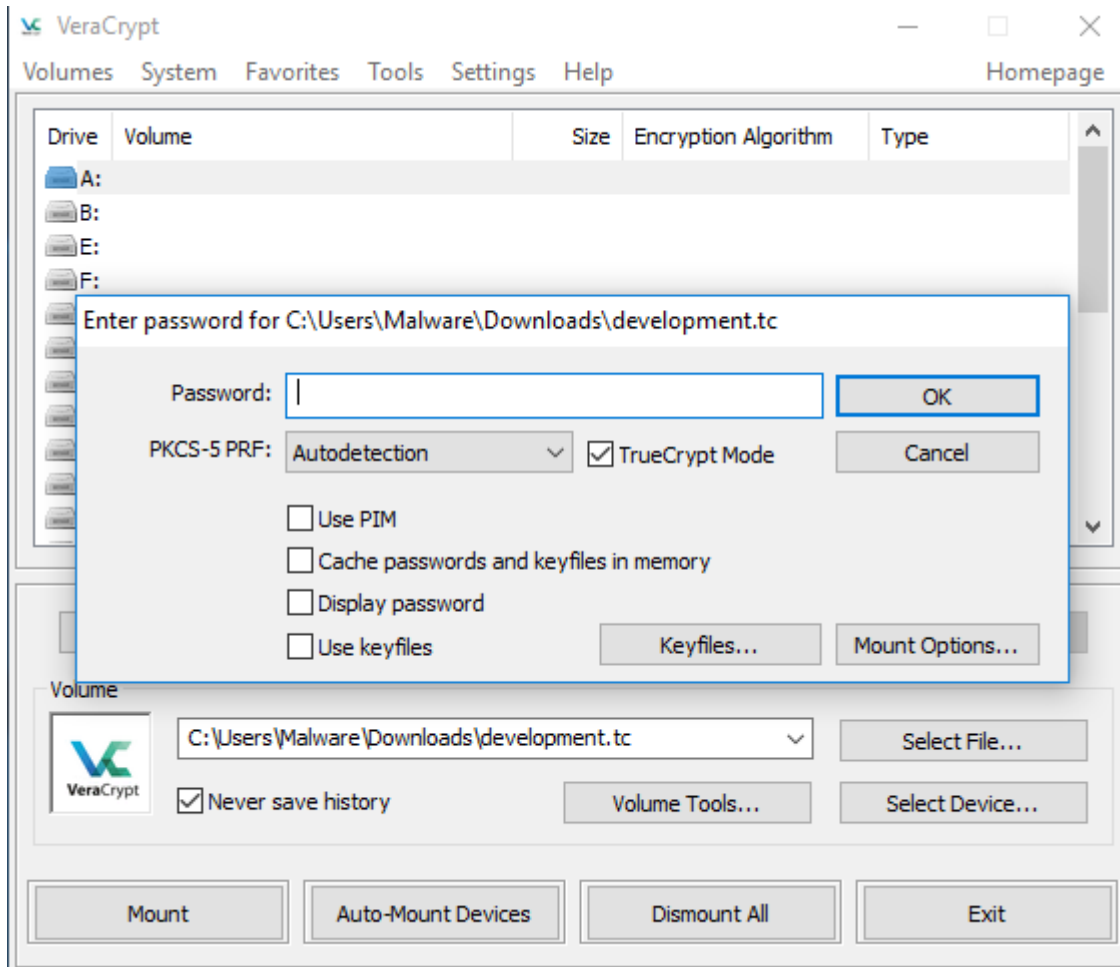
Short on time to read the full guide? Don't worry. Let's begin with encrypting your data with these Truecrypt substitutes.

1. [Veracrypt](#) – an open-source Truecrypt fork available for free.
2. [Bitlocker](#) – a full-disk encryptor limited to Windows only.
3. [DiskCryptor](#) – free and open-source tool offering fast encryption.
4. [CipherShed](#) – a Truecrypt fork offering multi-platform support
5. [Axcrypt](#) – a freemium encryption resource with user-friendly features.



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It seems to have a password behind it:



Volatility can try and extract TrueCrypt keys:

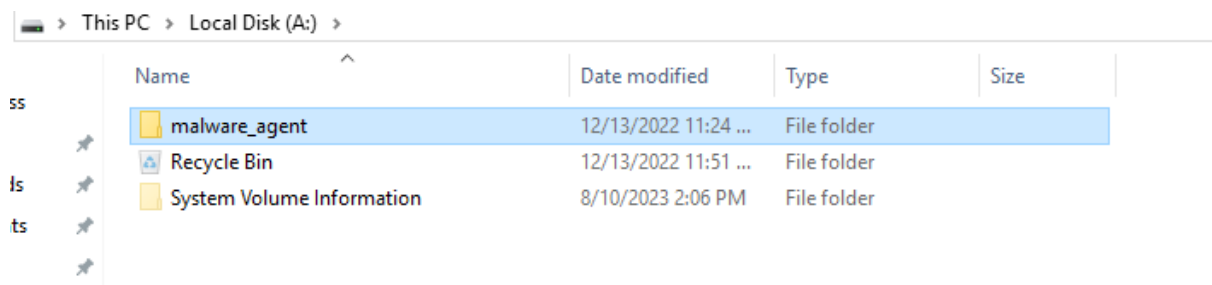
```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop/HTB/Challenges/TrueSecrets]
$ ./vol -f TrueSecrets.raw -h | grep -i crypt
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.5
lsadump          Dump (decrypted) LSA secrets from the registry
truecryptmaster  Recover TrueCrypt 7.1a Master Keys
truecryptpassphrase TrueCrypt Cached Passphrase Finder
truecryptsummary TrueCrypt Summary
```

Got the passphrase. Cool stuff.

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop/HTB/Challenges/TrueSecrets]
$ ./vol -f TrueSecrets.raw --profile=Win7SP0x86 truecryptpassphrase
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.5
Found at 0x89ebf064 length 28: X2Hk2XbEJqWYsh8VdbSYg6WpG9g7
```

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I entered the password in the VeraCrypt application and received a new drive, with the following files:

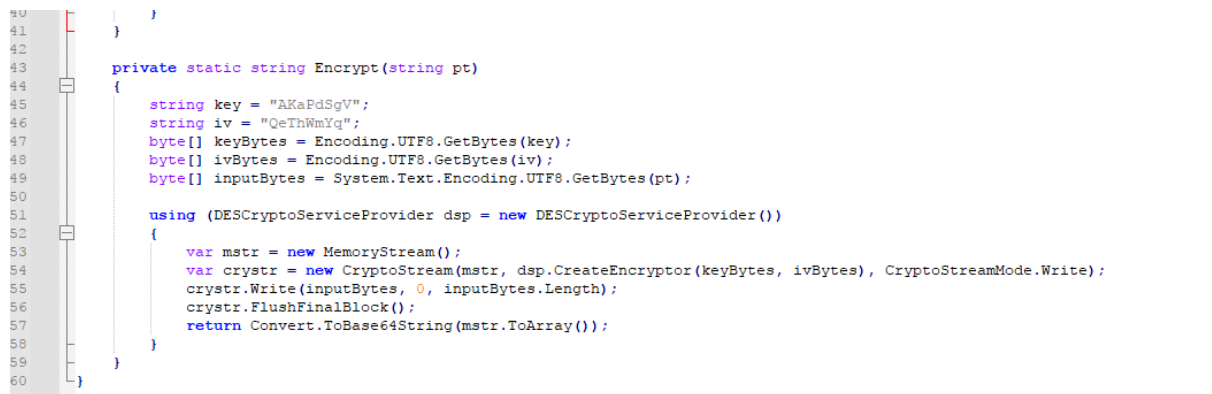


The screenshot shows a Windows File Explorer window with the address bar set to 'This PC > Local Disk (A:) > malware\_agent'. The file list shows three items:

Name	Date modified	Type	Size
malware_agent	12/13/2022 11:24 ...	File folder	
Recycle Bin	12/13/2022 11:51 ...	File folder	
System Volume Information	8/10/2023 2:06 PM	File folder	

Below the file explorer, a Notepad++ window shows the code of 'AgentServer.cs'. The code is a C# program that listens for remote connections and logs session data. It includes a static void Main method and a while loop that processes incoming data and writes it to a file named 'sessions'.

Looks like a C# code. Inside, there are private keys for something.



The screenshot shows the 'Encrypt' method in the 'AgentServer.cs' file. The method takes a string 'pt' as input and returns a Base64 string. It uses a DES encryption service provider to encrypt the input string using a key and an IV. The key is 'AKaPdSgV' and the IV is 'QeThWmYq'.

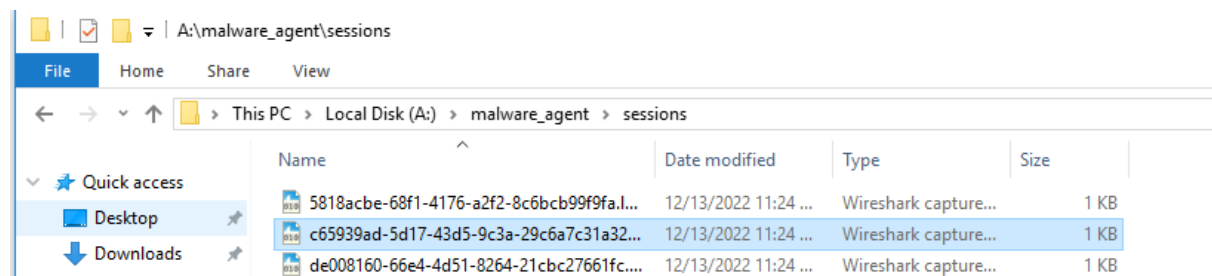
```

private static string Encrypt(string pt)
{
    string key = "AKaPdSgV";
    string iv = "QeThWmYq";
    byte[] keyBytes = Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(key);
    byte[] ivBytes = Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(iv);
    byte[] inputBytes = System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(pt);

    using (DESCryptoServiceProvider dsp = new DESCryptoServiceProvider())
    {
        var mstr = new MemoryStream();
        var crystr = new CryptoStream(mstr, dsp.CreateEncryptor(keyBytes, ivBytes), CryptoStreamMode.Write);
        crystr.Write(inputBytes, 0, inputBytes.Length);
        crystr.FlushFinalBlock();
        return Convert.ToBase64String(mstr.ToArray());
    }
}

```

More files found:

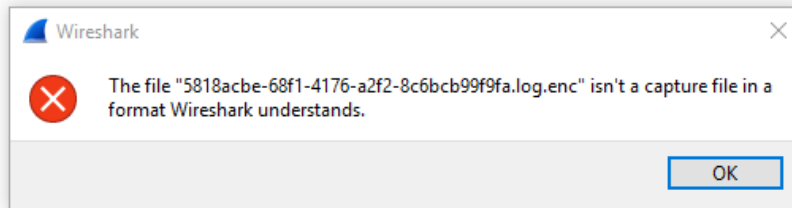


The screenshot shows a Windows File Explorer window with the address bar set to 'This PC > Local Disk (A:) > malware\_agent > sessions'. The file list shows three files:

Name	Date modified	Type	Size
5818acbe-68f1-4176-a2f2-8c6bcb99f9fa...	12/13/2022 11:24 ...	Wireshark capture...	1 KB
c65939ad-5d17-43d5-9c3a-29c6a7c31a32...	12/13/2022 11:24 ...	Wireshark capture...	1 KB
de008160-66e4-4d51-8264-21cbc27661fc....	12/13/2022 11:24 ...	Wireshark capture...	1 KB

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When trying to access the PCAP files I received the following error:



It looks like its an encrypted file (.enc). maybe the secret keys that were found in the C# code can help?

It is using the following service mentioned in the C# code:

```
string iv = "QeThWmYq";
byte[] keyBytes = Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(key);
byte[] ivBytes = Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(iv);
byte[] inputBytes = System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(pt);

using (DESCryptoServiceProvider dsp = new DESCryptoServiceProvider())
{
    var mstr = new MemoryStream();
    var crystr = new CryptoStream(mstr, dsp.CreateEncryptor(keyBytes, ivBytes),
```

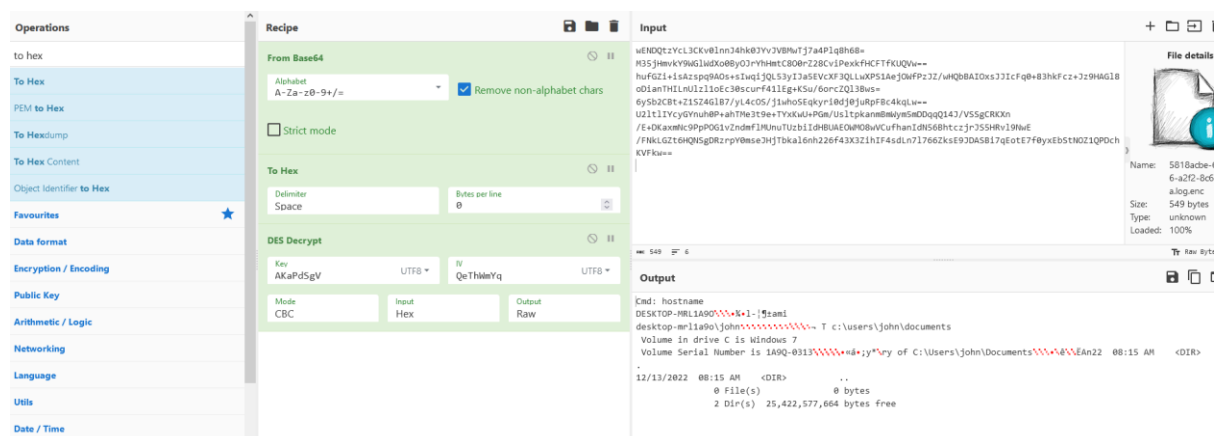
I used CyberChef for decryption:

Using the DES Decrypt Plugin and infront of that from base64 to hex plugins.

Using both of the secret keys found earlier in the C# code:

```
private static string Encrypt(string pt)
{
    string key = "AKaPdSgV";
    string iv = "QeThWmYq";
    byte[] keyBytes = Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(key);
    byte[] ivBytes = Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(iv);
    byte[] inputBytes = System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(pt);

    using (DESCryptoServiceProvider dsp = new DESCryptoServiceProvider())
    {
        var mstr = new MemoryStream();
        var crystr = new CryptoStream(mstr, dsp.CreateEncryptor(keyBytes, ivBytes), CryptoStreamMode.Write);
        crystr.Write(inputBytes, 0, inputBytes.Length);
        crystr.FlushFinalBlock();
        return Convert.ToBase64String(mstr.ToArray());
    }
}
```



File can be read. Before investigating the data, I will do the same process for the other 2 files:"

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The screenshot shows the Burp Suite interface. On the left is the 'Operations' sidebar with various tool categories. The main area is divided into three panes: 'Recipe', 'Input', and 'Output'.

**Recipe Pane:** Shows a 'From Base64' recipe. The 'Alphabet' is set to 'A-Za-z0-9+/=' and 'Remove non-alphabet chars' is checked. The 'To Hex' section has 'Delimiter' set to 'Space' and 'Bytes per line' set to '0'. The 'DES Decrypt' section has 'Key' set to 'AKaPd5gV', 'IV' set to 'QeTh3mYq', 'Mode' set to 'CBC', 'Input' set to 'Hex', and 'Output' set to 'Raw'.

**Input Pane:** Shows a command prompt output for the command: `cmd: hostname DESKTOP-MRL1A9O\i-1t3amidesktop-mr1...`. The output shows the hostname as 'DESKTOP-MRL1A9O\paul' and the volume in drive C is Windows 7.

**Output Pane:** Shows the command prompt output for the command: `cmd: hostname DESKTOP-MRL1A9O\i-1t3amidesktop-mr1...`. The output shows the hostname as 'DESKTOP-MRL1A9O\paul' and the volume in drive C is Windows 7.

And the last one:

The screenshot shows the Burp Suite interface. On the left is the 'Operations' sidebar with various tool categories. The main area is divided into three panes: 'Recipe', 'Input', and 'Output'.

**Recipe Pane:** Shows a 'From Base64' recipe. The 'Alphabet' is set to 'A-Za-z0-9+/=' and 'Remove non-alphabet chars' is checked. The 'To Hex' section has 'Delimiter' set to 'Space' and 'Bytes per line' set to '0'. The 'DES Decrypt' section has 'Key' set to 'AKaPd5gV', 'IV' set to 'QeTh3mYq', 'Mode' set to 'CBC', 'Input' set to 'Hex', and 'Output' set to 'Raw'.

**Input Pane:** Shows a command prompt output for the command: `cmd: hostname DESKTOP-MRL1A9O\i-1t3amidesktop-mr1...`. The output shows the hostname as 'DESKTOP-MRL1A9O\greg' and the volume in drive C is Windows 7.

**Output Pane:** Shows the command prompt output for the command: `cmd: hostname DESKTOP-MRL1A9O\i-1t3amidesktop-mr1...`. The output shows the hostname as 'DESKTOP-MRL1A9O\greg' and the volume in drive C is Windows 7.

Flag found.

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## Conclusion