



# **Blue Team Scenarios**

# **Team Names:**

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# 1. Recording Network Capture on a PCAP file

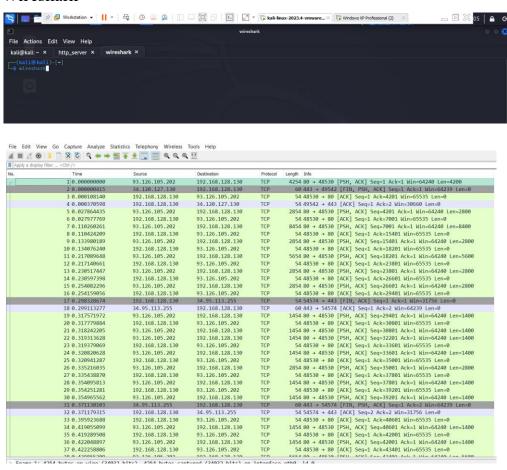
Mission: Recording Network Traffics

**Tool:** Wireshark

**Wireshark:** Wireshark is a powerful open-source network protocol analyzer used for capturing and inspecting the data traveling across a network in real-time.

# **Steps:**

- 1. Open Wireshark on Linux
- ➤ Wireshark



#### **PCAP File Source:**

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1EnJR\_Plk0BSmWuNY3YLP63pOs-gR66Ea/view?usp=sharing





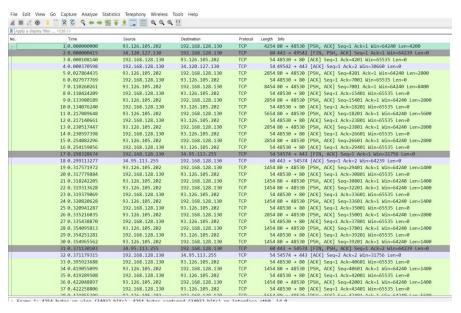
# 2. Investigating PCAP file to discover ongoing reconnaissance

Mission: Investigating PCAP file to discover reconnaissance on the Whole Network

**Tool:** Wireshark

**Steps:** 

### Open PCAP file



### > Investigation Output

Received packets:159716

IPV4: 159666ICMP:13UDP: 147

TCP: 159506Alerts: 1111

There are TCP syn ,UDP and Fin scanning in the target machine





# 3. Downloading image by Mistake and Record ongoing traffic

Mission: Downloading image by Mistake

**Tool:** Wireshark

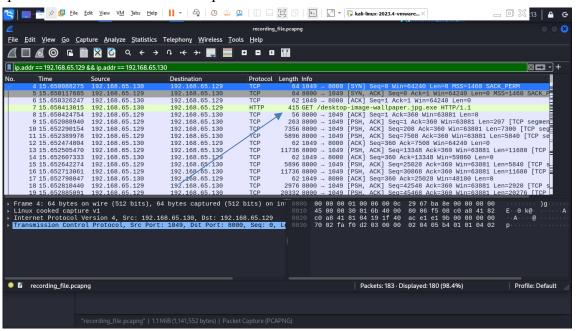
**Steps:** 

### 1. Network Traffic Capture:

> During the payload delivery and execution, network traffic was captured using Wireshark. This allowed for further analysis to track the exploitation process, and any data exchanged during the attack.



Wireshark Filters Used: ip.addr == 192.168.65.129 && ip.addr == 192.168.65.130



#### **PCAP File Source:**

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1GaOZr0pqx2hR8Isc3gahzeb9h2vJ7T-h/view?usp=sharing





# 4. Investigating the PCAP file for alert

Mission: investigating PCAP file

**Tool:** Snort

In this mission, we utilized a PCAP file recorded from a Windows XP machine, capturing reconnaissance activities conducted on that system.

#### **Steps:**

> sudo snort -r Windows xp.pcapng -c /etc/snort/snort.conf -A console





## > The output:

```
Packet I/O Totals:
Received: 159716
Analyzed: 159716 (100.000%)
Dropped: 0 ( 0.000%)
Filtered: 0 ( 0.000%)
Outstanding: 0 ( 0.000%)
Injected: 0 ( 0.000%)

Breakdown by protocol (includes rebuilt packets):
Eth: 159728 (100.000%)
VLAN: 0 ( 0.000%)
IP+: 159566 ( 99.051%)
Frag: 0 ( 0.000%)
ICMP: 13 ( 0.000%)
ICMP: 13 ( 0.000%)
UDP: 147 ( 0.092%)
UDP: 147 ( 0.092%)
TCP: 159566 ( 99.561%)
IP6 Ext: 38 ( 0.024%)
IP6 Dyts: 0 ( 0.000%)
ICMP6: 5 ( 0.000%)
ICMP6: 5 ( 0.000%)
ICMP6: 5 ( 0.000%)
ICMP6: 33 ( 0.021%)
ICMP6: 33 ( 0.021%)
ICMP6: 33 ( 0.021%)
ICMP6: 33 ( 0.021%)
ICMP6: 33 ( 0.000%)
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ICMP6: 30 ( 0.000%)
ICMP6: 30 ( 0.000%)
ICMP6: 30 ( 0.000%)
ICMP6: 0 ( 0.000%)
ICMP6: 0
```





```
HTTP Inspect - encodings (Note: stream-reassembled packets included):
     POST methods:
     GET methods:
     HTTP Request Headers extracted:
     HTTP Request Cookies extracted:
    Post parameters extracted:
HTTP response Headers extracted:
HTTP Response Cookies extracted:
     Unicode:
    Double unicode:
Non-ASCII representable:
                                                         0
                                                         0
    Directory traversals:
Extra slashes ("//"):
                                                         0
    Self-referencing paths ("./"): 0
HTTP Response Gzip packets extracted: 0
Gzip Compressed Data Processed: n/
     Gzip Decompressed Data Processed:
     Total packets processed:
                                                         4759
SMTP Preprocessor Statistics
  Max concurrent sessions
                                                                       : 0
dcerpc2 Preprocessor Statistics
SSL Preprocessor:
   SSL packets decoded: 11
Client Hello: 0
Server Hello: 2
Certificate: 0
   Client Key Exchange: 0
Server Key Exchange: 0
           Change Cipher: 4
Finished: 0
     Client Application: 6
                      Alert: 0
  Unrecognized records: 2
  Completed handshakes: 0
        Bad handshakes: 0
    Sessions ignored: 1
Detection disabled: 1
SIP Preprocessor Statistics
  Total sessions: 0
Snort exiting
```





# 5. Conclude a malicious activity and scan the device network

Mission: make scanning on machine

**Tool:** Nessus

**Nessus:** is a popular vulnerability scanning tool used to identify security weaknesses in systems

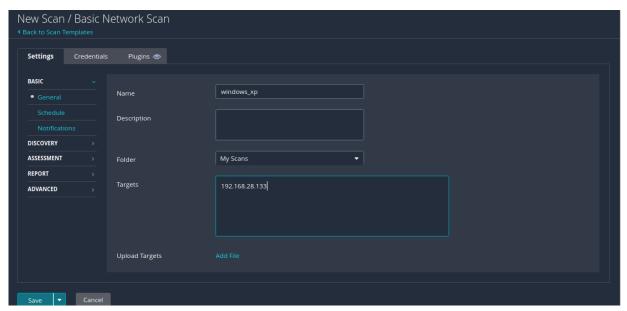
### **Steps:**

1. Open Nessus from terminal

```
File Actions Edit View Help

kali@kali:~$ sudo systemctl start nessusd.service
[sudo] password for kali:
```

### 2. Set target Ip and start scanning







## 192.168.128.133



/ulnerabilitie	es			Total: 3
SEVERITY	CVSS V3.0	VPR SCORE	PLUGIN	NAME
CRITICAL	9.8	-	34477	MS08-067: Microsoft Windows Server Service Crafted RPC Request Handling Remote Code Execution (958644) (ECLIPSEDWING) (uncredentialed check)
CRITICAL	10.0		73182	Microsoft Windows XP Unsupported Installation Detection
CRITICAL	10.0	-	108797	Unsupported Windows OS (remote)
CRITICAL	10.0*	2. T	35362	MS09-001: Microsoft Windows SMB Vulnerabilities Remote Code Execution (958687) (uncredentialed check)
HIGH	8.1		97833	MS17-010: Security Update for Microsoft Windows SMB Server (4013389) (ETERNALBLUE) (ETERNALCHAMPION) (ETERNALROMANCE) (ETERNALSYNERGY) (WannaCry) (EternalRocks) (Petya) (uncredentialed check)
HIGH	7.3	_	26920	SMB NULL Session Authentication
MEDIUM	5.3	•	57608	SMB Signing not required
LOW	2.1*	72	10114	ICMP Timestamp Request Remote Date Disclosure
INFO	N/A	-	45590	Common Platform Enumeration (CPE)
INFO	N/A	-	54615	Device Type

### **Nessus file:**

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1vZ5jlPdXSlBMWbZOze8VjcHnIciqUnys/view?usp=sharing





### 6. After finding vulnerabilities, Launching an IPS to prevent the attack

**Mission:** after finding vulnerabilities and port scanning in network, launching rules to prevent the attack

**Tool:** snort

**Snort:** Snort is an open-source network intrusion detection and prevention system (IDPS). It is designed to monitor network traffic in real-time and analyze it for suspicious activities and potential threats.

### Steps to prevent suspicious activity:

After analyzing the PCAP file using Snort and Wireshark, we observed TCP and UDP scanning activities on unknown ports, which may indicate potential malicious behavior. Additionally, we detected numerous packets associated with ping scans, suggesting reconnaissance efforts across the entire network. To address these security concerns, we will implement rules to alert and drop these suspicious packets.

Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length Info
1027 18.388810009	192.168.128.130	192.168.128.133	TCP	58 47590 → 25 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1024 Len=0 MSS=1460
1028 18.388914754	192.168.128.130	192.168.128.133	TCP	58 47590 → 53 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1024 Len=0 MSS=1460
1029 18.388978343	192.168.128.130	192.168.128.133	TCP	58 47590 → 587 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1024 Len=0 MSS=1460
1030 18.389024025	192.168.128.130	192.168.128.133	TCP	58 47590 → 445 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1024 Len=0 MSS=1460
1031 18.389115952	192.168.128.130	192.168.128.133	TCP	58 47590 → 995 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1024 Len=0 MSS=1460
1032 18.389169532	192.168.128.130	192.168.128.133	TCP	58 47590 → 139 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1024 Len=0 MSS=1460
1033 18.389212838	192.168.128.133	192.168.128.130	TCP	60 25 → 47590 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=0 Len=0
1034 18.389234680	192.168.128.130	192.168.128.133	TCP	58 47590 → 1720 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1024 Len=0 MSS=1460
1035 18.389283045	192.168.128.133	192.168.128.130	TCP	60 53 → 47590 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=0 Len=0
1036 18.389283067	192.168.128.130	192.168.128.133	TCP	58 47590 → 199 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1024 Len=0 MSS=1460
1037 18.389283171	192.168.128.133	192.168.128.130	TCP	60 587 → 47590 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=0 Len=0
1038 18.389331291	192.168.128.130	192.168.128.133	TCP	58 47590 → 1723 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1024 Len=0 MSS=1460
1039 18.389431100	192.168.128.130	192.168.128.133	TCP	58 47590 → 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1024 Len=0 MSS=1460
1040 18.389480555	192.168.128.133	192.168.128.130	TCP	60 445 → 47590 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460
1041 18.389480793	192.168.128.133	192.168.128.130	TCP	60 995 → 47590 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=0 Len=0
1042 18.389507727	192.168.128.130	192.168.128.133	TCP	54 47590 → 445 [RST] Seq=1 Win=0 Len=0
1043 18.389622772	192.168.128.133	192.168.128.130	TCP	60 139 → 47590 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460
1044 18.389674598	192.168.128.130	192.168.128.133	TCP	54 47590 → 139 [RST] Seq=1 Win=0 Len=0
1045 18.389748934	192.168.128.133	192.168.128.130	TCP	60 1720 → 47590 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=0 Len=0
1046 18.389876498	192.168.128.133	192.168.128.130	TCP	60 199 → 47590 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=0 Len=0
1047 18.389876685	192.168.128.133	192.168.128.130	TCP	60 1723 → 47590 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=0 Len=0
1048 18.389941680	192.168.128.133	192.168.128.130	TCP	60 80 → 47590 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=0 Len=0
1049 18.390058123	192.168.128.130	192.168.128.133	TCP	58 47590 → 23 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1024 Len=0 MSS=1460
1050 18.390152411	192.168.128.130	192.168.128.133	TCP	58 47590 → 8888 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1024 Len=0 MSS=1460
1051 18.390189781	192.168.128.130	192.168.128.133	TCP	58 47590 → 113 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1024 Len=0 MSS=1460
1052 18.390225729	192.168.128.130	192.168.128.133	TCP	58 47590 → 8080 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1024 Len=0 MSS=1460
1053 18.390265889	192.168.128.130	192.168.128.133	TCP	58 47590 → 443 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1024 Len=0 MSS=1460
1054 18.390295274	192.168.128.133	192.168.128.130	TCP	60 23 → 47590 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=0 Len=0
1055 18.390305597	192.168.128.130	192.168.128.133	TCP	58 47590 → 111 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1024 Len=0 MSS=1460
1056 18.390374522	192.168.128.130	192.168.128.133	TCP	58 47590 → 3389 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1024 Len=0 MSS=1460
1057 18.390398476	192.168.128.133	192.168.128.130	TCP	60 8888 → 47590 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=0 Len=0
1058 18.390406448	192.168.128.130	192.168.128.133	TCP	58 47590 → 135 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1024 Len=0 MSS=1460
1059 18.390435054	192.168.128.130	192.168.128.133	TCP	58 47590 → 110 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1024 Len=0 MSS=1460
1060 18.390458599	192.168.128.133	192.168.128.130	TCP	60 113 → 47590 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=0 Len=0
1061 18.390467766	192.168.128.130	192.168.128.133	TCP	58 47590 → 993 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=1024 Len=0 MSS=1460
1062 18.390496749	192.168.128.133	192.168.128.130	TCP	60 8080 → 47590 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=0 Len=0
1063 18.390499887	192.168.128.130	192.168.128.133	TCP	58 47590 → 554 [SYN] Sea=0 Win=1024 Len=0 MSS=1460





No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length Info
	10296 66.036962367	192.168.128.133	192,168,128,2	NBNS	110 Refresh NB DELL-C03BD99FD1<00>
	12933 67.536306433	192.168.128.133	192.168.128.2	NBNS	110 Refresh NB DELL-C03BD99FD1<00>
	22475 69.037128918	192.168.128.133	192.168.128.2	NBNS	110 Refresh NB WORKGROUP<1d>
	28805 70.536813503	192.168.128.133	192.168.128.2	NBNS	110 Refresh NB WORKGROUP<1d>
	40975 72.037153227	192.168.128.133	192.168.128.2	NBNS	110 Refresh NB WORKGROUP<1d>
	53078 73.536644922	192.168.128.133	192.168.128.2	NBNS	110 Refresh NB WORKGROUP<1e>
	63894 75.036931260	192.168.128.133	192.168.128.2	NBNS	110 Refresh NB WORKGROUP<1e>
	75619 76.536792785	192.168.128.133	192.168.128.2	NBNS	110 Refresh NB WORKGROUP<1e>
	87095 78.037433750	192.168.128.133	192.168.128.2	NBNS	110 Refresh NB WORKGROUP<00>
	99366 79.536891030	192.168.128.133	192.168.128.2	NBNS	110 Refresh NB WORKGROUP<00>
	111872 81.036649771	192.168.128.133	192.168.128.2	NBNS	110 Refresh NB WORKGROUP<00>
	148492 119.880908852	192.168.128.133	192.168.128.255	BROWSER	243 Local Master Announcement DELL-C03BD99FD1, Workstation, Serve.
	159024 175.537452383	192.168.128.133	192.168.128.2	NBNS	110 Refresh NB <01><02>MSBROWSE<02><01>
	159172 177.037584845	192.168.128.133	192.168.128.2	NBNS	110 Refresh NB <01><02>MSBROWSE<02><01>
	159203 177.227190685	192.168.128.130	192.168.128.133	UDP	342 38562 → 41623 Len=300
	159204 177.227819473	192.168.128.133	192.168.128.130	ICMP	190 Destination unreachable (Port unreachable)
	159262 178.264596114	192.168.128.130	192.168.128.133	UDP	43 34594 → 1434 Len=1
	159263 178.264788703	192.168.128.130	192.168.128.133	NBNS	92 Name query NBSTAT *<00><00><00><00><00><00><00><00><00><00
	159264 178.264958828	192.168.128.130	192.168.128.133	NBNS	92 Name query NBSTAT *<00><00><00><00><00><00><00><00><00><00
	159265 178.265056826	192.168.128.133	192.168.128.130	ICMP	71 Destination unreachable (Port unreachable)
	159266 178.265119337	192.168.128.133	192.168.128.130	NBNS	271 Name query response NBSTAT
	159267 178.265150140	192.168.128.133	192.168.128.130	NBNS	271 Name query response NBSTAT
	159299 178.422552846	192.168.128.130	192.168.128.133	UDP	56 60806 → 64042 Len=14
	159302 178.422814253	192.168.128.133	192.168.128.130	ICMP	84 Destination unreachable (Port unreachable)
	159309 178.537728382	192.168.128.133	192.168.128.2	NBNS	110 Refresh NB <01><02>MSBROWSE<02><01>
	159333 178.931091018	192.168.128.130	192.168.128.133	UDP	56 47768 → 43471 Len=14
	159334 178.931478616	192.168.128.133	192.168.128.130	ICMP	84 Destination unreachable (Port unreachable)
					/ /

#### Rules:

We will test these rules in real-time; however, we encountered some issues with (IPS) functionality in Snort, as it is not operating effectively on our machine. The required packages are incompatible, and despite our efforts to resolve these issues, we were unable to do so. As a result, we have opted to operate in (IDS) mode to identify and analyze the threats effectively.





#### 1. Test TCP SYN Scan

```
(kali@ kali)-[~]
$ sudo nmap -sS 192.168.128.133
[sudo] password for kali:
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-10-21 16:07 EDT
Nmap scan report for 192.168.128.133 (192.168.128.133)
Host is up (0.00041s latency).
Not shown: 997 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT STATE SERVICE
135/tcp open msrpc
139/tcp open netbios-ssn
445/tcp open microsoft-ds
MAC Address: 00:0C:29:61:FD:09 (VMware)
```

#### > Snort detected that activity and give us alert

```
10/21-16:07:59.139904 [**] [1:1000001:1] TCP SYN Scan Detected [**] [Priori
ty: 0] {TCP} 192.168.128.130:34678 \rightarrow 192.168.128.133:1723
WARNING: No preprocessors configured for policy 0.
10/21-16:07:59.140031 [**] [1:1000001:1] TCP SYN Scan Detected [**] [Priori
ty: 0] {TCP} 192.168.128.130:34678 \rightarrow 192.168.128.133:22
WARNING: No preprocessors configured for policy 0.
10/21-16:07:59.140158 [**] [1:1000001:1] TCP SYN Scan Detected [**] [Priori
ty: 0] {TCP} 192.168.128.130:34678 → 192.168.128.133:1720
WARNING: No preprocessors configured for policy 0.
10/21-16:07:59.140276 [**] [1:1000001:1] TCP SYN Scan Detected [**] [Priori
ty: 0] {TCP} 192.168.128.130:34678 → 192.168.128.133:12345
WARNING: No preprocessors configured for policy 0.
```





#### 2. Test UDP scan

```
—(kali⊕kali)-[~]
└$ <u>sudo</u> nmap -sU 192.168.128.133
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-10-21 16:15 EDT
Nmap scan report for 192.168.128.133 (192.168.128.133)
Host is up (0.00040s latency).
Not shown: 993 closed udp ports (port-unreach)
PORT
         STATE
                       SERVICE
123/udp open
                       ntp
137/udp open
                       netbios-ns
138/udp open|filtered netbios-dgm
445/udp open|filtered microsoft-ds
500/udp open|filtered isakmp
1900/udp open|filtered upnp
4500/udp_open|filtered_nat-t-ike
MAC Address: 00:0C:29:61:FD:09 (VMware)
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 1.57 seconds
```

#### > Snort Detection

```
10/21-16:15:32.551316 [**] [1:1000003:1] UDP Scan Detected [**] [Priority: 0] {UDP} 192.168.128.130:42103 → 192.168.128.133:9876 WARNING: No preprocessors configured for policy 0.
WARNING: No preprocessors configured for policy 0. WARNING: No preprocessors configured for policy 0.
WARNING: No preprocessors configured for policy WARNING: No preprocessors configured for policy
WARNING: No preprocessors configured for policy 0. WARNING: No preprocessors configured for policy 0.
WARNING: No preprocessors configured for policy 0. WARNING: No preprocessors configured for policy 0.
WANNING: No preprocessors configured for policy 0.

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WARNING: No preprocessors configured for policy
WANNING: No preprocessors configured for policy 0.

WANNING: No preprocessors configured for policy 0.

WANNING: No preprocessors configured for policy 0.

### 10/21-16:15:32.551866 [**] [1:1000003:1] UDP Scan Detected [**] [Priority: 0] {UDP} 192.168.128.130:42103 → 192.168.128.133:3401

WARNING: No preprocessors configured for policy 0.
WARNING: No preprocessors configured for policy 0. WARNING: No preprocessors configured for policy 0.
WARNING: No preprocessors configured for policy WARNING: No preprocessors configured for policy
WARNING: No preprocessors configured for policy WARNING: No preprocessors configured for policy
WARNING: No preprocessors configured for policy 0 WARNING: No preprocessors configured for policy 0
WARNING: No preprocessors configured for policy 0.
10/21-16:15:32.552112 [**] [1:1000003:1] UDP Scan Detected [**] [Priority: 0] {UDP} 192.168.128.130:42103 → 192.168.128.133:19956
WARNING: No preprocessors configured for policy 0.
WARNING: No preprocessors configured for policy
 WARNING: No preprocessors configured for policy
```





#### 3. Test Ping Scan

#### > Snort Detection

```
18/21-16:20:42.514074 [**] [1:1000005:1] ICMP Ping Scan Detected [**] [Priority: 0] {ICMP} 192.168.128.130 → 192.168.128.133

MARNING: No preprocessors configured for policy 0.

MARNING: No preprocessors configured for policy
```





# 9. Forensic Investigation Report on Backdoor Discovery

Mission: Perform Forensic Investigation on the Image and Get the Backdoor

**Tool:** Autopsy

**Autopsy:** Autopsy is the premier open-source forensics platform which is fast, easy-to-use, and capable of analyzing all types of mobile devices and digital media. Its plug-in architecture enables extensibility from community-developed or custom-built modules. Autopsy evolves to meet the needs of hundreds of thousands of professionals in law enforcement, national security, litigation support, and corporate investigation

### **Steps:**

#### 1. Introduction

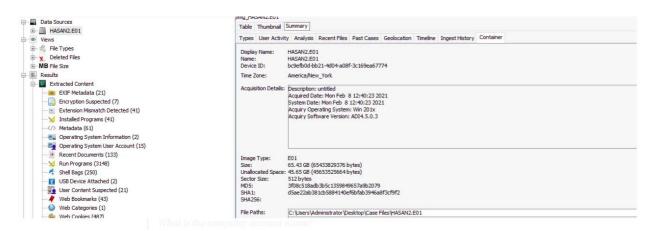
- Purpose of the Investigation:
  - To analyze the disk image for malicious activity and identify any backdoors present.
- Scope of the Report:
  - This report details the methodology used, findings, and conclusions drawn from the investigation.

#### 2. Initial Findings

• MD5 Hash of The Image

We can find the hash of the image by selecting the appropriate data source in Autopsy and navigating to the Container tab under Summary.

#### 3f08c518adb3b5c1359849657a9b2079



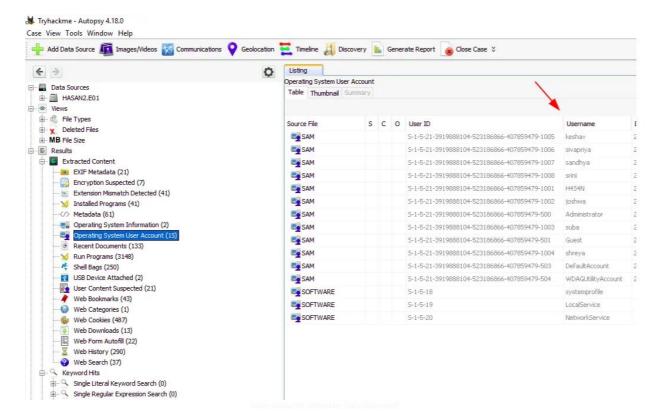




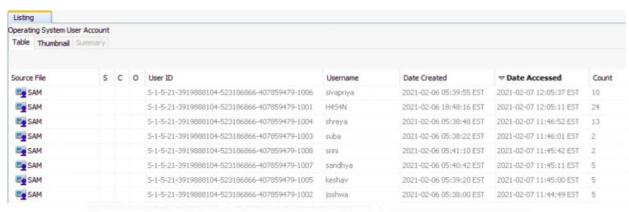
#### User Accounts Identified

Just below the *Operating System Information* results, we see an option for *Operating System User Accounts*, we can get our answer from there.

#### Accounts are: H4S4N,joshwa,keshav,sandhya,shreya,sivapriya,srini,suba



• Last Logged Use We can sort the User Accounts by "Date Accessed" and we see sivapriya was the last user who logged to the device

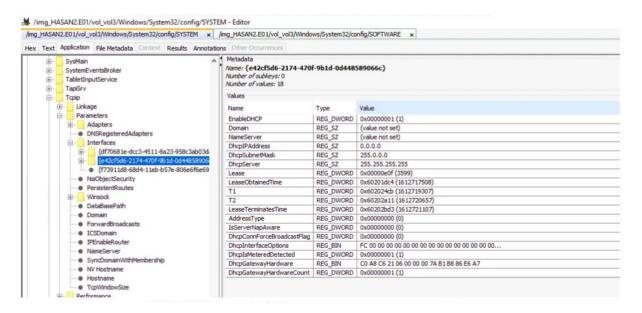




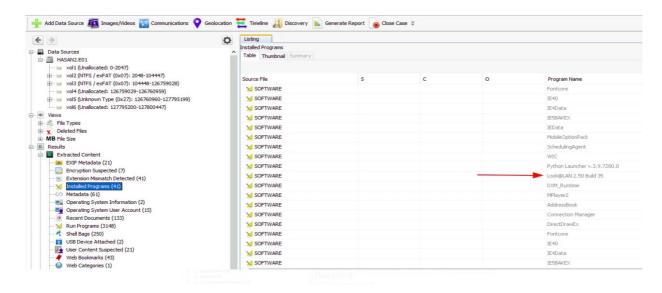


### • IP Address for the computer

Since we're working with an image of a Windows machine, we can find the IP address associated with network adapters in the Windows Registry. We can even access the registry from within Autopsy.



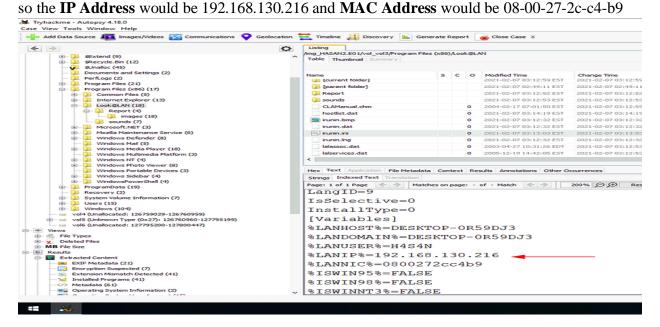
No such luck, the IP address is listed as 0.0.0.0. We'll have to find it elsewhere, and while looking through Autopsy's findings, we notice an unusual application installed on the device.







Searching for the executable name tells us it is a network monitoring tool, so let's look for any logs it may have generated. We find its directory under  $Program\ Files\ (x86)$ . Among the files in the folder, only one stands out, a .ini file. We can view the file within Autopsy by selecting it.



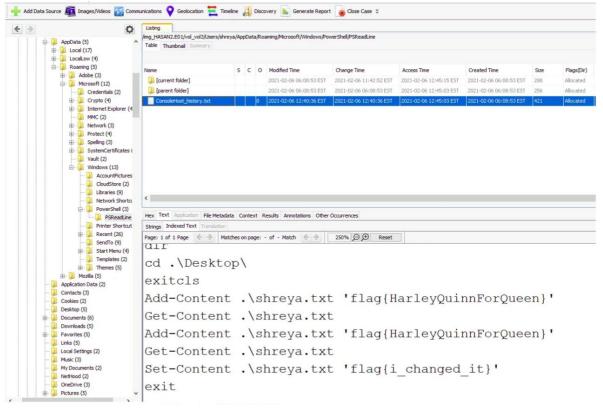
#### 3. File System Analysis

**First, we** Identify unusual file names or extensions that may indicate malicious activity. After checking some of the user's Desktops, we locate a flag within the shreya user's Desktop directory. Now that we know the user, we'll check the PowerShell history for the account. There is also a PowerShell script on the user's desktop named exploit.

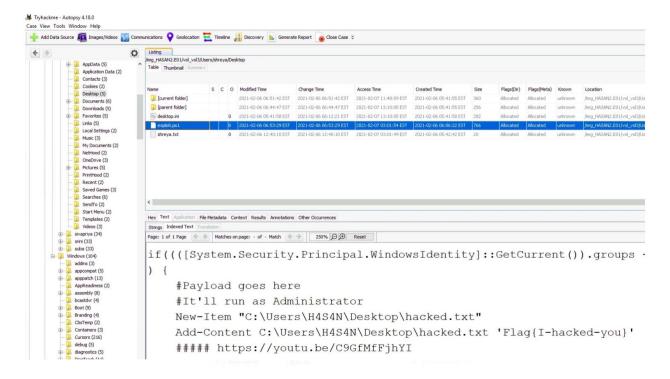
PowerShell command history is stored in APPDATA\Microsoft\Windows\PowerShell\PSReadLine\ConsoleHost\_history.txt As expected, we find the PowerShell history with a flag{HarleyQuinnForQueen}







We noted a PowerShell script named exploit, so we'll go back and look at its contents now.







# 10. Analysis of the Backdoor By Ghidra

Using Ghidra to analyze putty.exe allows you to reverse-engineer the executable and gain insights into its structure, functions, and potential behavior. Once you've loaded putty.exe into Ghidra and completed the analysis

