

OpTinsellTrace-5 Challenge

Sherlock Scenario
You'll notice a lot of our critical server infrastructure was recently transferred from the domain of our MSSP - Forela.local over to Northpole.local. We actually managed to purchase some second-hand servers from the MSSP who have confirmed they are as secure as Christmas! It seems not as we believe Christmas is doomed and the attackers seemed to have the stealth of a clattering sleigh bell, or they didn't want to hide at all!!!!!! We have found nasty notes from the Grinch on all of our TinkerTech workstations and servers! Christmas seems doomed. Please help us recover from whoever committed this naughty attack! Please note - these Sherlock's are built to be completed sequentially and in order!

Task 1:
Which CVE did the Threat Actor (TA) initially exploit to gain access to DC 01?

(I answered this question after I completed task 2-5-6-7)
When I saw that Administrator logged in, right before it there was another event ID 4624 with logon type 3 from the same attacker IP but with Anonymous logon.
So I asked the Chat what CVE's could be related to this activity

In doing a challenge and there is a question Which CVE did the Threat Actor (TA) initially exploit to gain access to DC01?

I saw in that time that someone logged in with administrator account from the attacker ip 192.168.68.200 but before it I saw a logon with anonymous logon in the account name but from same ip what CVE's could be related to anonymous logon?

If you're investigating an attack that involved an initial anonymous logon followed by an administrator logon from the same IP, there are a few CVEs related to vulnerabilities that could be exploited to gain access or escalate privileges in such scenarios:

- CVE-2021-36942:** This CVE describes a vulnerability in Microsoft Windows that allows an attacker to exploit a flaw in the Windows Client/Server Runtime Subsystem (CSRSS) to gain SYSTEM privileges. An attacker could use this vulnerability to elevate their privileges after initial access.
- CVE-2021-34527 (PrintNightmare):** This vulnerability in the Windows Print Spooler service can be exploited to execute code with SYSTEM privileges. Attackers could use this to gain administrative access after initial enumeration.
- CVE-2020-0601 (Curveball):** This vulnerability in Windows CryptoAPI could potentially be exploited to bypass security protections and gain unauthorized access.
- CVE-2020-1472 (Zerologon):** This vulnerability allows attackers to gain domain administrator privileges by exploiting a flaw in the Netlogon protocol. It could potentially be used after initial access to escalate privileges.

↓

- CVE-2021-24078:** This vulnerability allows an attacker to perform a remote code execution attack in the Windows HTTP Protocol Stack. It could be used in conjunction with other exploits to gain elevated access.

In your scenario, the attacker initially logged in with an anonymous account and then used an administrator account. This pattern suggests a potential initial foothold or enumeration followed by privilege escalation. Investigate any of these CVEs to see if they might align with the observed behavior in the logs.

Answer: CVE-2020-1472

Task 2:
What time did the TA initially exploit the CVE? (UTC)

After I found task 5-6-7 I thought to myself maybe it was the time when he logged on with the Administrator account So I checked the event ID 4624 again and search for the attacker IP 192.168.68.200
Then I checked the SystemTime

Event Properties - File: C:\Users\Bubble\Desktop\Acquisition\Lo...

Standard | XML

[GUID: (54849625-5478-4994-a5ba-3e3b0328c30d)]

EventID: 4624

Version: 2

Level: 0

Task: 12544

Opcode: 0

Keywords: 0x8020000000000000

TimeCreated: [SystemTime] 2023-12-13T09:24:23.3629640Z

EventRecordID: 569457

Correlation

Lookups in: Microsoft Knowledge base | Google for Event | Close

Description

An account was successfully logged on.

Subjects

Security ID: S-1-0-0

Account Name: -

Account Domain: -

Login ID: bnd

Login Information

Login Type: 3

Restricted Admin Mode: -

Virtual Account: No

Elevated Token: Yes

Impersonation Level: Impersonation

New Logon

Security ID: S-1-5-21-935276382-3747106525-1010468941-500

Account Name: Administrator

Account Domain: NORTHPOLE

Login ID: bnd41379

Linked Logon ID: bnd

Network Account Name: -

Network Account Domain: -

Login GUID: (00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000)

Process Information

Process ID: bnd

Process Name: -

Network Information

VpnSourceName: -

Source Network Address: 192.168.68.200

Source Port: 55234

Detailed Authentication Information

Login Process: NTLMSSP

Authentication Package: NTLM

Transmitted Services: -

Package Name (NTLM only): NTLM V2

Key Length: 128

Answer: 2023-12-13 09:24:23

Task 3:
What is the name of the executable related to the unusual service installed on the system around the time of the CVE exploitation?

I copied the question and asked the Chat how can I find it

What is the name of the executable related to the unusual service installed on the system around the time of the CVE exploitation?

how can i check such thing?

Memory updated

To identify the name of the executable related to an unusual service installed around the time of the CVE exploitation, you can follow these steps:

1. Check Event Logs:

Event Viewer: The Windows Event Viewer logs can be used to track services installation.

Relevant Logs: Look in the "system" and "Application" logs for events around the time the CVE was exploited. Specifically, search for Event IDs related to service installation or modification (e.g., Event ID 7045 in the "system" log, which indicates a new service was installed).

I checked the System logs and filtered for event ID 7045

Type	Date	Time	Event	Source	Category	User	Computer	Description
Information	12/13/2023	1:24:23 AM	7045	Service Control Manager	None	SYSTEM	DC01.fornia.local	A service was installed in the system.
Information	6/22/2023	6:18:59 AM	7045	Service Control Manager	None	SYSTEM	DC01.fornia.local	Service Name: vulnerable_to_zeroologon
Information	6/22/2023	6:18:59 AM	7045	Service Control Manager	None	SYSTEM	DC01.fornia.local	Service File Name: systemroot\hadoopT.exe
Information	6/22/2023	6:18:59 AM	7045	Service Control Manager	None	SYSTEM	DC01.fornia.local	Service Type: user mode service
Information	6/8/2023	4:48:32 AM	7045	Service Control Manager	None	SYSTEM	DC01.fornia.local	Service Start Type: demand start
Information	6/8/2023	4:48:32 AM	7045	Service Control Manager	None	SYSTEM	DC01.fornia.local	Service Account: LocalSystem
Information	6/8/2023	4:48:32 AM	7045	Service Control Manager	None	SYSTEM	DC01.fornia.local	

I also saw a service name "vulnerable_to_zeroologon" and the filename
Answer: hudsonT.exe

Task 4:
What date & time was the unusual service start?

Same like task 3, I searched around the time of 1:24:23 and I saw the service name "vulnerable_to_zeroologon"

Description

The vulnerable_to_zeroologon service enters the running state.

TimeCreated
[SystemTime]2023/12/13/09:24:10.761111

Answer: 2023-12-13 09:24:23

Task 5:
What was the TA's IP address within our internal network?

(I started the challenge from this task)

I checked the Security logs and filtered for event ID 4624 and noticed a logon type 3 from the user Bytesparkle from workstation name "maroc"

An account was successfully logged on.

Subject:

Security ID: S-1-0-0

Account Name: -

Account Domain: -

Logon ID: 0x0

Logon Information:

Logon Type: 3

Restricted Admin Mode: -

Virtual Account: No

Elevated Token: Yes

Impersonation Level: Impersonation

New Logon:

Security ID: S-1-5-21-555278382-3747106525-1010465941-1110

Account Name: Bytesparkle

Account Domain: NORTHPOLE

Logon ID: 0x1564c

Linked Logon ID: 0x0

Network Account Name: -

Network Account Domain: -

Logon GUID: {00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000}

Process Information:

Process ID: 0x0

Process Name: -

Network Information:

Workstation Name: maroc

Source Network Address: 192.168.68.200

Source Port: 0

Detailed Authentication Information:

Logon Process: NtLmSsp

Authentication Package: NTLM

Transited Services: -

Package Name (NTLM only): NTLM V2

Key Length: 128

Answer: 192.168.68.200

Task 6:
Please list all user accounts the TA utilised during their access. (Ascending order)

Same like task 5, I kept investigating the logs and saw another logon type 3 from the same IP with the user Administrator

An account was successfully logged on.

Subject:

Security ID: S-1-0-0

Account Name: -

Account Domain: -

Logon ID: 0x0

Logon Information:

Logon Type: 3

Restricted Admin Mode: -

Virtual Account: No

Elevated Token: Yes

Impersonation Level: Impersonation

New Logon:

Security ID: S-1-5-21-555278382-3747106525-1010465941-500

Account Name: Administrator

Account Domain: NORTHPOLE

Logon ID: 0x130ff

Linked Logon ID: 0x0

Network Account Name: -

Network Account Domain: -

Logon GUID: {00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000}

Process Information:

Process ID: 0x0

Process Name: -

Network Information:

Workstation Name: Bytesparkle

Source Network Address: 192.168.68.200

Source Port: 37236

Detailed Authentication Information:

Logon Process: NtLmSsp

Authentication Package: NTLM

Transited Services: -

Package Name (NTLM only): NTLM V2

Key Length: 128

Answer: Administrator, Bytesparkle

Task 7:
What was the name of the scheduled task created by the TA?

Inside the System32\Tasks\Microsoft there is a suspicious file "svc_vnc"
I opened it with Notepad and saw that the task Run Level is the HighestAvailable which means high privileged from the user bytesparkle and a path of "C:\Users\bytesparkle\Downloads\svc_vnc\vcchost.exe"

Walkthroughs Page 2

Answer: SVC VNC

I did strings on the splunk_svc.dll file from the suspicious file directory

```

XOR
xorl
xorl
xorl
XOR operation failed!
C:\Users
MSDOS
file
D:\Payloads\Mot_Petya_XOR_Dll\x64\Release\Mot_Petya_Dll.pdb
GCTL
textlen
textlen$00
text$
idata$
00cfs

```

I saw the "XOR" operation failed so I assumed this encryption is with XOR
Then I opened it in IDA

[illegible]

After I keep investigating I assumed maybe the key is like in the string and on IDA which is "EncryptingC4Fun!"









So I told Chat to build me a python script









```
import os
```

```
# Loop through all files in the specified directory
for filename in os.listdir(directory):
    filepath = os.path.join(directory, filename)
    if os.path.isfile(filepath):
        xor_decrypt(filepath, key)

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

```
C:\Users\Bubble\Desktop
python xor_decrypt.py
Decryption complete, saved as C:\Users\Bubble\Desktop\New\Newsletter.pdf.xmax.decrypted
Decryption complete, saved as C:\Users\Bubble\Desktop\New\OperationStarLightJourney.pdf.xmax.decrypted
Decryption complete, saved as C:\Users\Bubble\Desktop\New\Report.pdf.xmax.decrypted
Decryption complete, saved as C:\Users\Bubble\Desktop\New\topsecret.png.xmax.decrypted
```

Name	Date modified	Type	Size
 Newsletter.pdf	8/26/2024 6:33 AM	Microsoft Edge P...	2,201 KB
 Newsletter.pdf.xmax	12/13/2023 3:03 AM	XMAX File	2,201 KB
 OperationStarLightJourney.pdf	8/26/2024 6:33 AM	Microsoft Edge P...	1,690 KB
 OperationStarLightJourney.pdf.xmax	12/13/2023 3:03 AM	XMAX File	1,690 KB
 Report.pdf	8/26/2024 6:33 AM	Microsoft Edge P...	2,407 KB
 Report.pdf.xmax	12/13/2023 3:03 AM	XMAX File	2,407 KB
 topsecret.png	8/26/2024 6:33 AM	PNG File	2,005 KB
 topsecret.png.xmax	12/13/2023 3:03 AM	XMAX File	2,005 KB

Name	Date modified	Type	Size
 Newsletter.pdf.xmax	12/13/2023 3:03 AM	XMAX File	2,201 KB
 Newsletter.pdf.xmax.decrypted	8/26/2024 6:33 AM	DECRYPTED File	2,201 KB
 OperationStarLightJourney.pdf.xmax	12/13/2023 3:03 AM	XMAX File	1,690 KB
 OperationStarLightJourney.pdf.xmax.decrypted	8/26/2024 6:33 AM	DECRYPTED File	1,690 KB
 Report.pdf.xmax	12/13/2023 3:03 AM	XMAX File	2,407 KB
 Report.pdf.xmax.decrypted	8/26/2024 6:33 AM	DECRYPTED File	2,407 KB
 topsecret.png.xmax	12/13/2023 3:03 AM	XMAX File	2,005 KB
 topsecret.png.xmax.decrypted	8/26/2024 6:33 AM	DECRYPTED File	2,005 KB

North Pole
Santa's Grotto

Operation Starlight Journey

12th December 2023

OVERVIEW

Santa's new sleigh, dubbed 'The Celestial Carriage', is a marvel of magical engineering, set to revolutionize the very concept of Christmas Eve logistics. With a design aesthetic that blends timeless charm with ethereal elegance, this sleigh is powered by a team of enchanted unicorns, each selected for their speed, grace, and purity of heart.

Hull and Frame:

Crafted from 'Everfrost Timber', a wood harvested from the ancient Whispering Pines of the North Pole, the sleigh's frame is as light as a snowflake and as sturdy as the spirit of Christmas. The hull is coated with 'Starshimmer Varnish', a substance that reflects the night sky and allows the sleigh to become nearly invisible to the naked eye when in flight.

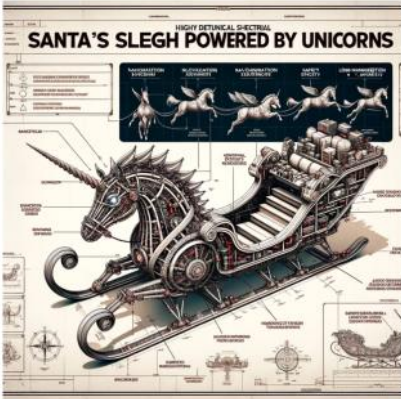
Propulsion and Power:

The propulsion system is a groundbreaking 'Aurora Drive', utilizing the magical essence of Northern Lights, captured and distilled by the most skilled elfin alchemists. The unicorns provide the initial thrust, with their innate magic amplified by the Aurora Drive, enabling intercontinental travel in the blink of an eye.

Navigation and Guidance:

Navigation is managed by the 'Celestial Compass', an enchanted artifact that always points towards the heart's desire, ensuring that no child is missed. The onboard 'Chimney Chute Targeting System' (CCTS) employs a cookie-scented beacon to identify and lock onto the chimneys of well-behaved children worldwide.

Safety and Comfort:



I copied all the PDF text to Chat and asked him who is the creature

Answer: Unicorn

Task 2:
Please confirm the process ID of the process that encrypted our files.

After I tried everything, and I also was pretty closed because I parsed all the evtx files to one CSV and also checked for some xmax files with Timeline Explorer. I didn't find the answer and checked the write-up.

This task is useless

Task 9

Question: Please confirm the process ID of the process that encrypted our files

ANSWER: 1571

Using the output from EVTXCmd and Timeline Explorer, we can filter by the file extension of encrypted files (.vmtx) and discover that they were stored in the Microsoft-Windows-UAC-FileVirtualization\Operational channel. Hence, we can analyze the Microsoft-Windows-UAC-FileVirtualization\Operational.evtx file to obtain the process ID.

[illegible][illegible]

The screenshot shows the Windows Task Manager Performance tab. The left sidebar lists various system metrics: CPU, Memory, Disk, Network, System, and Windows Defender Security Center. The 'System' tab is selected, displaying the following information:

- Level:** 4
- Task:** 0
- Opcode:** 0
- Keywords:** 0x0000000000000000
- TimeCreated:**
 - SystemTime: 2019-12-13T11:03:20.4454731Z
- EventRecordId:** 42
- Correlation:**
- Execution:**
 - ProcessId: 5828
 - ThreadId: 6480
- Channel:** Microsoft.Windows.UAC/Winlogon/Operational
- Computer:** DC01.northpole.local
- Security:**
- UserId:** S-1-5-21-555278862-734710625-1010496941-1110
- EventData:**
 - Flags: 8
 - SizeLength: 28
 - Size: 5-1-5-21-555278862-734710625-1010496941-1110
 - FileNameLength: 73

At the bottom, there is a 'Ready View' button and a 'Show Task Manager' link.

Answer: 5828