

Friday, September 27, 2024 4:30 AM

A company's web server has been breached through their website. Our team arrived just in time to take a forensic image of the running system and its memory for further analysis.

- To address this, I used Volatility 2.  
First, I identified the machine profile as 'Win2008SP1x86' using the imageinfo plugin and then used the hivelist plugin to locate the available hives and their directories.

```
python2 vol.py -f ../memdump.mem --profile=Win2008SP1x86 printkey -o 0x86226008 -K
"ControlSet001\\Control\\ComputerName\\ComputerName"
```

Virtual	Physical	Name
0-87b4ba20	0-3c0c0a20	Device\HarddiskVolume1\Windows\System32\config\COMPONENTS
0-87b55a20	0-3c192a20	Device\HarddiskVolume1\Windows\System32\config\SOFTWARE
0-87b7d008	0-3a6a2008	Device\HarddiskVolume1\Windows\System32\config\SAM
0-87b7d6a8	0-3a6a26a8	Device\HarddiskVolume1\Windows\System32\config\DEFAULT
0-8ab1aa20	0-3c285a20	Device\HarddiskVolume1\Boot\BCD
0-8f4dba20	0-25828a20	Device\HarddiskVolume1\Windows\ServiceProfiles\NetworkService\NTUSER.DAT
0-8f56da20	0-251eba20	Device\HarddiskVolume1\Windows\ServiceProfiles\LocalService\NTUSER.DAT
0-900ec2a0	0-1c1d5a20	Device\HarddiskVolume1\Users\Administrator\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\UsrClass.dat
0-90f09a20	0-1ab8ea20	Device\HarddiskVolume1\Users\Administrator\NTUSER.DAT
0-86210008	0-00ac8008	[no name]
0-86226008	0-00a94008	REGISTRY\MACHINE\SYSTEM
0-86246008	0-00a76008	REGISTRY\MACHINE\HARDWARE
0-87b17a20	0-3c1f5a20	Device\HarddiskVolume1\Windows\System32\config\SECURITY

- In the same method like the question above, the time zone information located in the 'SYSTEM' hive at 'ControlSet001\\Control\\TimeZoneInformation'.

```
python2 vol.py -f ../memdump.mem --profile=Win2008SP1x86 printkey -o 0x86226008 -K
"ControlSet001\\Control\\TimeZoneInformation"
```

```
Subkeys:

Values:
REG_DWORD      Bias                : (S) 480
REG_SZ         StandardName        : (S) @tzres.dll,-212
REG_DWORD      StandardBias        : (S) 0
REG_BINARY     StandardStart       : (S)
0-00000000    00 00 0b 00 01 00 02 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
REG_SZ         DaylightName        : (S) @tzres.dll,-211
REG_DWORD      DaylightBias        : (S) 4294967236
REG_BINARY     DaylightStart       : (S)
0-00000000    00 00 03 00 02 00 02 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
REG_SZ         TimeZoneKeyName     : (S) Pacific Standard Time
REG_DWORD      DynamicDaylightTimeDisabled : (S) 0
REG_DWORD      ActiveTimeBias      : (S) 420
```

- Initially, I utilized the cmdscan plugin to investigate unusual command-line interface (CLI) activities, discovering that `csrss.exe` (PID 524) interacted with `cmd.exe` to execute multiple suspicious commands. As we already know from the story, the web server was compromised through their website.

Subsequently, I loaded the file `s4a-challenge4` using R-Studio and checked the Apache logs. In the `Accesslog.log`, we identified numerous vulnerability exploitation attempts, including SQL injection (SQLi), directory traversal, and cross-site scripting (XSS).

[illegible]

```

CommandProcess: csrss.exe Pid: 524
CommandHistory: 0x5a24708 Application: cmd.exe Flags: Allocated, Reset
CommandCount: 17 LastAdded: 16 LastDisplayed: 16
FirstCommand: 0 CommandCountMax: 50
ProcessHandle: 0x2d8
Cmd #0 @ 0xe907c8: ipconfig
Cmd #1 @ 0xe91af8: cls
Cmd #2 @ 0xe91db0: ipconfig
Cmd #3 @ 0x5a34bb0: net user user1 user1 /add
Cmd #4 @ 0x5a34eb8: net user user1 root!psut /add
Cmd #5 @ 0x5a34c10: net user user1 Root!psut /add
Cmd #6 @ 0x5a24000: cls
Cmd #7 @ 0x5a34c38: net /?
Cmd #8 @ 0x5a34d88: net localgroup /?
Cmd #9 @ 0x5a34f48: net localgroup "Remote Desktop Users" user1 /add
Cmd #10 @ 0x5a34c70: net /?
Cmd #11 @ 0xe9110e: netsh /?
Cmd #12 @ 0xe907d8: netsh firewall /?
Cmd #13 @ 0xe91218: netsh firewall set service type = remotedesktop /?
Cmd #14 @ 0xe91288: netsh firewall set service type = remotedesktop enable
Cmd #15 @ 0xe91300: netsh firewall set service type=remotedesktop mode=enable
Cmd #16 @ 0xe91380: netsh firewall set service type=remotedesktop mode=enable scope=subnet

```

**Q4: What is the OS build number?**

- I utilized the 'Hivelist' plugin again to locate the offset of the 'SOFTWARE' hive, which I found to be '0x87b55a20'.  
Within the key "Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion," I was able to identify the OS build number, which in this instance is '6001'.

Command: `python2 vol.py -f ./ /memdump.mem --profile=Win2008SP1x86 printkey -o 0x87b55a20 -K "Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion"`

```

Values:
REG_SZ CurrentVersion : (S) 6.0
REG_SZ CurrentBuildNumber : (S) 6001
REG_SZ CurrentBuild : (S) 6001
REG_SZ SoftwareType : (S) System
REG_SZ CurrentType : (S) Multiprocessor Free
REG_DWORD InstallDate : (S) 1440399163
REG_SZ RegisteredOrganization : (S)
REG_SZ RegisteredOwner : (S) Windows User
REG_SZ SystemRoot : (S) C:\Windows
REG_SZ ProductName : (S) Windows Server (R) 2008 Standard
REG_SZ ProductId : (S) 92573-029-0000095-76373
REG_BINARY DigitalProductId : (S)

```

**Q5: How many users are on the compromised machine?**

- Using the same method as before, I determined the number of users on the compromised machine.  
The 'ProfileList' key contains the SIDs of all users on the system, located in the SOFTWARE hive under "Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\ProfileList."

I found that there are **four** users on the compromised machine.

Command: `python2 vol.py -f ./ /memdump.mem --profile=Win2008SP1x86 printkey -o 0x87b55a20 -K "Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\ProfileList"`

```

Registry: \Device\HarddiskVolume1\Windows\System32\config\SOFTWARE
Key name: ProfileList (S)
Last updated: 2015-08-24 06:57:38 UTC+0000

Subkeys:
(S) S-1-5-18
(S) S-1-5-19
(S) S-1-5-20
(S) S-1-5-21-3848053756-3249532031-1848221756-500

Values:
REG_EXPAND_SZ ProfilesDirectory : (S) %SystemDrive%\Users
REG_EXPAND_SZ Default : (S) %SystemDrive%\Users\Default
REG_EXPAND_SZ Public : (S) %SystemDrive%\Users\Public
REG_EXPAND_SZ ProgramData : (S) %SystemDrive%\ProgramData

```

**Q6: What is the webserver package installed on the machine?**

- We already 'xampp' is the installed package.

**Q7: What is the name of the vulnerable web app installed on the webserver?**

- When I examined the Apache 'access.log' I identified most of the malicious requests targeting 'dvwa' directory which is known vulnerable application.

```

92.168.56.102 - [03/Sep/2015:00:18:02 -0700] "GET /dvwa/hackable/uploads/phpinfo.php?cmd=dir HTTP/1.1" 200 463 "-" Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:38.0) Gecko/2010101 Firefox/38.0 Iceweasel/38.2.0"
92.168.56.102 - [03/Sep/2015:00:18:58 -0700] "GET /dvwa/hackable/uploads/phpinfo.php HTTP/1.1" 200 277 "-" Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:38.0) Gecko/2010101 Firefox/38.0 Iceweasel/38.2.0"
92.168.56.102 - [03/Sep/2015:00:19:32 -0700] "GET /dvwa/c99.php HTTP/1.1" 200 122 "-" Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:38.0) Gecko/2010101 Firefox/38.0 Iceweasel/38.2.0"
92.168.56.102 - [03/Sep/2015:00:20:59 -0700] "GET /dvwa/c99.php?act=im&img=home HTTP/1.1" 200 209 "http://192.168.56.101/dvwa/c99.php" Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:38.0) Gecko/2010101 Firefox/38.0 Iceweasel/38.2.0"
92.168.56.102 - [03/Sep/2015:00:20:59 -0700] "GET /dvwa/c99.php?act=im&img=search HTTP/1.1" 200 250 "http://192.168.56.101/dvwa/c99.php" Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:38.0) Gecko/2010101 Firefox/38.0 Iceweasel/38.2.0"
92.168.56.102 - [03/Sep/2015:00:20:59 -0700] "GET /dvwa/c99.php?act=im&img=buffer HTTP/1.1" 200 163 "http://192.168.56.101/dvwa/c99.php" Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:38.0) Gecko/2010101 Firefox/38.0 Iceweasel/38.2.0"
92.168.56.102 - [03/Sep/2015:00:20:59 -0700] "GET /dvwa/c99.php?act=im&img=ext_asc HTTP/1.1" 200 85 "http://192.168.56.101/dvwa/c99.php" Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:38.0) Gecko/2010101 Firefox/38.0 Iceweasel/38.2.0"
92.168.56.102 - [03/Sep/2015:00:20:59 -0700] "GET /dvwa/c99.php?act=im&img=ext_desc HTTP/1.1" 200 164 "http://192.168.56.101/dvwa/c99.php" Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:38.0) Gecko/2010101 Firefox/38.0 Iceweasel/38.2.0"
92.168.56.102 - [03/Sep/2015:00:20:59 -0700] "GET /dvwa/c99.php?act=im&img=ext_js HTTP/1.1" 200 1027 "http://192.168.56.101/dvwa/c99.php" Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:38.0) Gecko/2010101 Firefox/38.0 Iceweasel/38.2.0"
92.168.56.102 - [03/Sep/2015:00:20:59 -0700] "GET /dvwa/c99.php?act=im&img=ext_php HTTP/1.1" 200 572 "http://192.168.56.101/dvwa/c99.php" Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:38.0) Gecko/2010101 Firefox/38.0 Iceweasel/38.2.0"
92.168.56.102 - [03/Sep/2015:00:20:59 -0700] "GET /dvwa/c99.php?act=im&img=ext_phpaccess HTTP/1.1" 200 117 "http://192.168.56.101/dvwa/c99.php" Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:38.0) Gecko/2010101 Firefox/38.0 Iceweasel/38.2.0"
92.168.56.102 - [03/Sep/2015:00:20:59 -0700] "GET /dvwa/c99.php?act=im&img=change HTTP/1.1" 200 250 "http://192.168.56.101/dvwa/c99.php" Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:38.0) Gecko/2010101 Firefox/38.0 Iceweasel/38.2.0"
92.168.56.102 - [03/Sep/2015:00:20:59 -0700] "GET /dvwa/c99.php?act=im&img=download HTTP/1.1" 200 161 "http://192.168.56.101/dvwa/c99.php" Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:38.0) Gecko/2010101 Firefox/38.0 Iceweasel/38.2.0"
92.168.56.102 - [03/Sep/2015:00:20:59 -0700] "GET /dvwa/c99.php?act=im&img=ext_and HTTP/1.1" 200 1034 "http://192.168.56.101/dvwa/c99.php" Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:38.0) Gecko/2010101 Firefox/38.0 Iceweasel/38.2.0"
92.168.56.102 - [03/Sep/2015:00:20:59 -0700] "GET /dvwa/c99.php?act=im&img=ext_or HTTP/1.1" 200 132 "http://192.168.56.101/dvwa/c99.php" Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:38.0) Gecko/2010101 Firefox/38.0 Iceweasel/38.2.0"
92.168.56.102 - [03/Sep/2015:00:20:59 -0700] "GET /dvwa/c99.php?act=im&img=ext_xor HTTP/1.1" 200 79 "http://192.168.56.101/dvwa/c99.php" Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:38.0) Gecko/2010101 Firefox/38.0 Iceweasel/38.2.0"
92.168.56.102 - [03/Sep/2015:00:20:59 -0700] "GET /dvwa/c99.php?act=im&img=forward HTTP/1.1" 200 119 "http://192.168.56.101/dvwa/c99.php" Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:38.0) Gecko/2010101 Firefox/38.0 Iceweasel/38.2.0"
92.168.56.102 - [03/Sep/2015:00:20:59 -0700] "GET /dvwa/c99.php?act=im&img=up HTTP/1.1" 200 199 "http://192.168.56.101/dvwa/c99.php" Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:38.0) Gecko/2010101 Firefox/38.0 Iceweasel/38.2.0"
92.168.56.102 - [03/Sep/2015:00:20:59 -0700] "GET /dvwa/c99.php?act=im&img=ext_go HTTP/1.1" 200 175 "http://192.168.56.101/dvwa/c99.php" Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:38.0) Gecko/2010101 Firefox/38.0 Iceweasel/38.2.0"
92.168.56.102 - [03/Sep/2015:00:20:59 -0700] "GET /dvwa/c99.php?act=im&img=error_jr HTTP/1.1" 200 88 "http://192.168.56.101/dvwa/c99.php" Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:38.0) Gecko/2010101 Firefox/38.0 Iceweasel/38.2.0"
92.168.56.102 - [03/Sep/2015:00:20:59 -0700] "GET /dvwa/c99.php?act=im&img=refresh HTTP/1.1" 200 200 "http://192.168.56.101/dvwa/c99.php" Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:38.0) Gecko/2010101 Firefox/38.0 Iceweasel/38.2.0"
92.168.56.102 - [03/Sep/2015:00:20:59 -0700] "GET /dvwa/c99.php?act=im&img=ext_jr HTTP/1.1" 200 134 "http://192.168.56.101/dvwa/c99.php" Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:38.0) Gecko/2010101 Firefox/38.0 Iceweasel/38.2.0"
92.168.56.102 - [03/Sep/2015:00:20:59 -0700] "GET /dvwa/c99.php?act=im&img=ext_zp HTTP/1.1" 200 577 "http://192.168.56.101/dvwa/c99.php" Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:38.0) Gecko/2010101 Firefox/38.0 Iceweasel/38.2.0"

```

**Q8: What is the user agent used in the HTTP requests sent by the SQL injection attack tool?**

- I examined the Apache 'Access.log' and identified multiple SQL injection attempts made by the 'SQLMap' tool, which referenced the user agent 'sqlmap/1.0-dev-nongit-20150902'.



```

0-000000003f228218 17 1 RW-r Device\HarddiskVolume1\Windows\System32\winevt\Logs\Security.evtx
0-000000003f4ad219 1 1 RW-r Device\HarddiskVolume1\Windows\System32\config\SECURITY.LOG2
0-000000003f4ade98 1 RW-r Device\HarddiskVolume1\Windows\System32\config\SECURITY
0-000000003fa1e418 17 1 RW-r-d Device\HarddiskVolume1\Windows\System32\LogFiles\WMI\RTBackup\EtwRTEventLog-Security.etl
0-000000003fa16a20 1 1 RW-r-d Device\HarddiskVolume1\Windows\System32\winevt\Logs\Microsoft-Windows-Security-Configuration-Wizard%4Operational.etl
0-000000003fa17698 1 1 RW-r-d Device\HarddiskVolume1\Windows\System32\winevt\Logs\Microsoft-Windows-Security-Configuration-Wizard%4Diagnostic.etl
0-000000003fa19484 1 1 RW-r Device\HarddiskVolume1\Windows\System32\config\SECURITY.LOG1
0-000000003ffcf730 1 1 RW-r Device\HarddiskVolume1\Windows\System32\config\RegBack\SECURITY

```

**Q13: What is the NThash of the user's password set by the attacker?**

```
[kali@kali: ~]# ./Desktop/volatility3
$ python3 vol.py -f --memdump mem windows.hashdump
Volatility 3 Framework 2.9.0
Progress: 100.00 PDB scanning finished
User      rid      lmhash      nthash
Administrator  500      aad3b435b51404eeaada3b435b51404ee 63d6a39b98467b94ae92ab1931d4079dd
Guest 501      aad3b435b51404eeaada3b435b51404ee 31dcfcfe0d16ae931b73c59d7ec089c0
user1 1005      aad3b435b51404eeaada3b435b51404ee 818785c64794a926215918641377264a
hacker 1006      aad3b435b51404eeaada3b435b51404ee 818785c64794a926215918641377264a
```

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# Create Account

Sub-techniques (3)

Adversaries may create an account to maintain access to victim systems.<sup>[1]</sup> With a sufficient level of access, creating such accounts may be used to establish secondary credentialled access that do not require persistent remote access tools to be deployed on the system.

Accounts may be created on the local system or within a domain or cloud tenant. In cloud environments, adversaries may create accounts that only have access to specific services, which can reduce the chance of detection.

ID: T1156

Sub-techniques: [T1156.001](#) [T1156.002](#) [T1156.003](#)

Tactic: [Persistence](#)

Platforms: [Azure AD](#), [Containers](#), [Google Workspace](#), [Jail](#), [Linux](#), [Network](#), [Office 365](#), [SaaS](#), [Windows](#), [macOS](#)

Contributors: [Austin Clark](#), [@c2defense](#), [Microsoft Threat Intelligence Center \(MSTIC\)](#), [Praetorian](#)

Version: 2.4

Created: 14 December 2017

Last Modified: 31 January 2024

[Version History](#)

- When I navigated in the 'access.log' I identified a PHP shell which executing commands via 'Cmd.exe'

**Q16: One of the uploaded files by the attacker has an md5 that starts with "559411". Provide the full hash.**

```
E:\xampp\htdocs>DVWA
C:\msys64> md5sum.exe * | grep 559411
md5sum: config: Is a directory
md5sum: docs: Is a directory
md5sum: dvwa: Is a directory
md5sum: external: Is a directory
md5sum: hackable: Is a directory
md5sum: vulnerabilities: Is a directory
5594112b531660654429786393221281b *webshell.php
md5sum: webshells: Is a directory
```

- We already found the answer above (192.168.56.102)

**Q18: The attacker dropped a shellcode through SQLi vulnerability. The shellcode was checking for a**



I decoded it from 'Hex' and found the PHP version! (4.1.0)

[illegible]