FORENSICS

Decrypting the Ransom: Malicious DOCM Analysis

Description: A challenge where the goal was to analyze a malicious DOCM file, extract the encryption key from the ransomware, and decrypt the encrypted data.

Solution:

Opening the File

The challenge provided a .docm file, which was opened using LibreOffice.

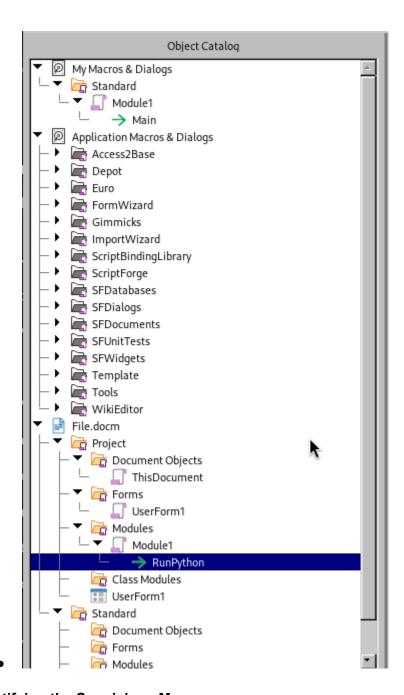


Noticing Macros

• Observed the **"Show Macros"** option in the top menu of LibreOffice. This immediately indicated that the challenge might revolve around embedded macros.

Accessing Macros

- Navigated to Tools > Macros > Edit Macros to examine the macro scripts embedded in the document.
- This opened the **Edit Macros** page in LibreOffice.



Identifying the Suspicious Macro

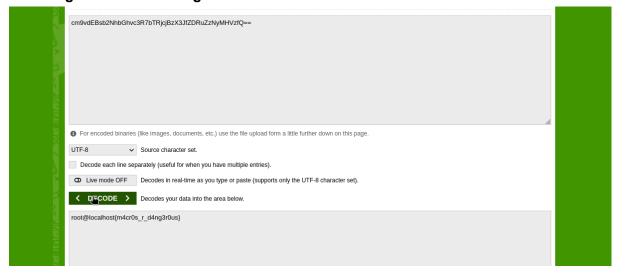
• Under the **Modules** tab, found a file named **RunPython**. This script stood out as potentially significant.

Analyzing the Macro

• Opened the RunPython script for inspection and began analyzing its code.

 Found a Base64 encoded string embedded within the macro logic. This string seemed like it could be the flag to solving the challenge.

Decoding the Base64 String



Submitting the Flag

Used the decoded flag to complete the challenge.

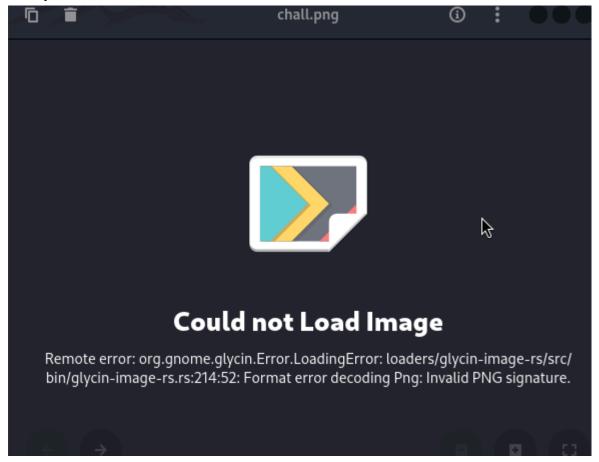
EDIT

Description: In a forgotten data vault, a technician discovers a peculiar file, its contents scrambled and unreadable. There's no obvious way to decode it, but something feels off — as if the file is waiting for the right touch to restore its original form.

Solution:

Inspecting the Provided File

- The challenge provided a **PNG file** for analysis.
- Attempted to open the file using standard image viewers, but it appeared to be **corrupted**.



Researching a Solution

- Searched online for tools or techniques to recover corrupted image files.
- Discovered a GitHub repository named MagicBytes:
 - o GitHub Link: MagicBytes by Haxrein
 - This tool specializes in repairing damaged headers specific to various image formats, including PNG.

Cloning the Repository

Cloned the GitHub repository to the local machine using:

git clone https://github.com/Haxrein/MagicBytes.git

Running the Tool

- Installed any necessary dependencies (if prompted) using pip.
- Used the tool to recover the corrupted PNG file:

Opening the Recovered Image

Opened the recovered image using an image viewer.



• The **flag** was displayed within the image.

Submitting the Flag

• Retrieved and submitted the flag to complete the challenge.

fsociety Takeover

Description: Elliot Alderson has left traces of his work while hacking E Corp. Your mission is to uncover the **three hidden keys** on this machine, each representing a step in his plan.

Rules:

- 1. Find all three keys and document your steps.
- 2. Include a timestamp screenshot of the keys with your machine's local time.
- 3. Submit your write-up through a Discord ticket in the #support channel.

A flag will be provided upon verification. Good luck, hackers—society needs you!

Solution

Initial Steps(I Had no idea on these commands and concepts, just followed chatgpt's assistance)

- 1. Extracting the `.ova` File
 - The provided `.ova` file was extracted to the local system:

tar -xvf challenge.ova -C ./robot

- The contents of the `.ova` file were successfully extracted into the `./robot` directory.

2. Converting the `.vmdk` File to a Raw File System

- The `.vmdk` file within the extracted content was converted to a raw file system for further analysis using `gemu-img`:

qemu-img convert -O raw ./robot/mrrobot.vmdk fs.raw

3. Associating the Raw Image with a Loop Device

- The raw file system image (`fs.raw`) was attached to a loop device using `losetup` to access its partitions:

sudo losetup -fP fs.raw

- 4. Mounting the Loop Device
 - The loop file system was mounted to the local machine at `/mnt/robots`:

sudo mount /dev/loopXpY /mnt/robots

- This step enabled access to the file system for further enumeration.

Enumeration Steps

1. Navigating to the Mounted File System

- Changed to the directory containing the mounted file system:

cd /mnt/robots

2. Searching for Files Related to Keys

- Used the `find` command to locate files potentially containing the flag:

```
find ./opt -name "*key*" 2>/dev/null
```

3. Finding the Second Part of the Flag

- Located the file containing the second part of the flag:

```
cat ./home/robot/key-2-of-3.txt
```

4. Attempting to Access '/root' Directory

- Tried to `cd` into `/root`, but encountered a **permission denied** error:

cd /root

5. Escalating Privileges to Access '/root'

- Used `sudo` to bypass the permission restrictions:

```
sudo cat /root/key-3-of-3.txt
```

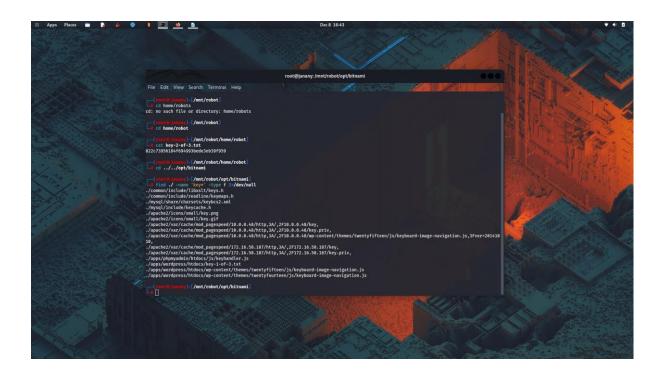
KEYS:

- 073403c8a58a1f80d943455fb30724b9
- 822c73956184f694993bede3eb39f959
- 04787ddef27c3dee1ee161b21670b4e4

Screenshots:

SECOND PART OF KEY:





FIRST PART OF KEY:

THIRD PART OF KEY:

