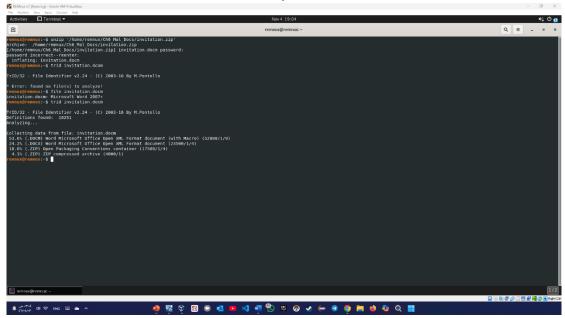
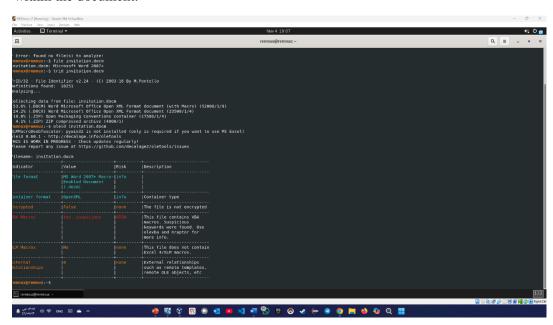


Sample 1: Invitation.doc

1- I started by analyzing the malicious document invitation.doc. I used the trid command on invitation.doc to identify its format. and took a screenshot of the output.

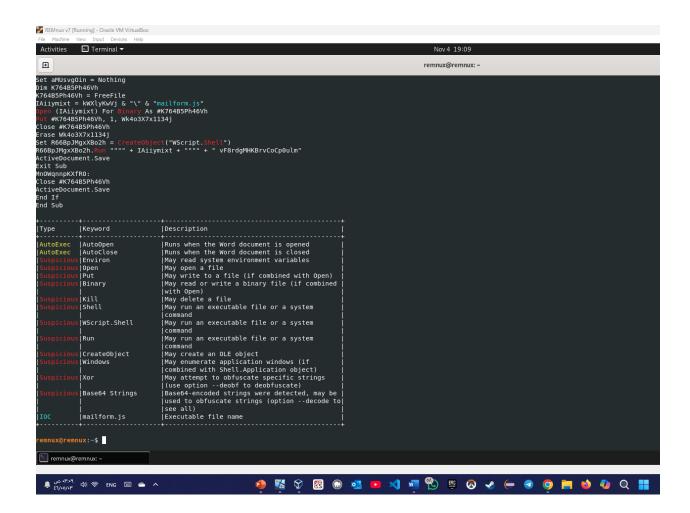


2- I ran the oleid tool on invitation.doc to analyze its properties and check for any potential risks within the document.



What is the risk value appeared in VBA Macros? High

What is the format of the office document? openXML



What does CreateObject do?

May create an OLE object

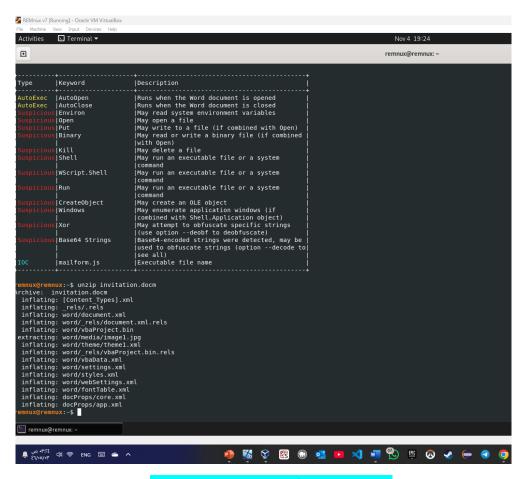
What are the types of obfuscation used in this example?

XOR

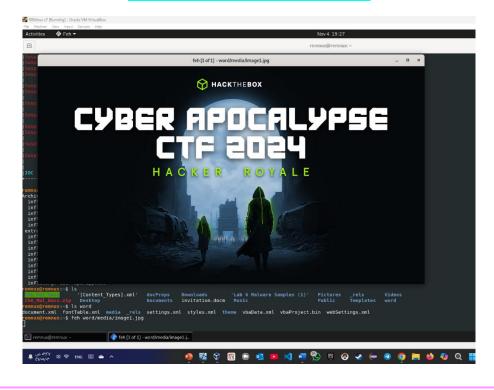
Base64 Strings

AutoExec

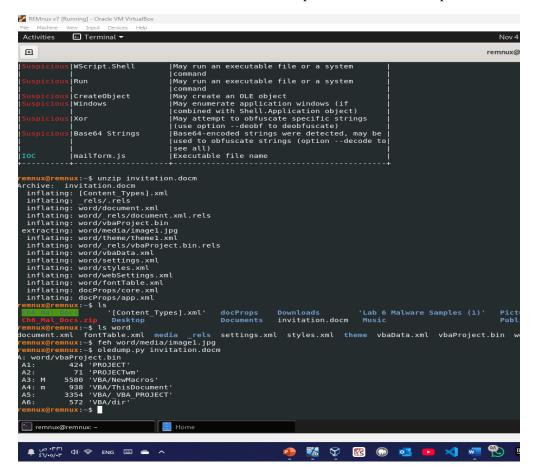
3- I used the olevba tool to analyze the macros in the invitation.doc file, and I captured a screenshot of the summarized table generated by olevba



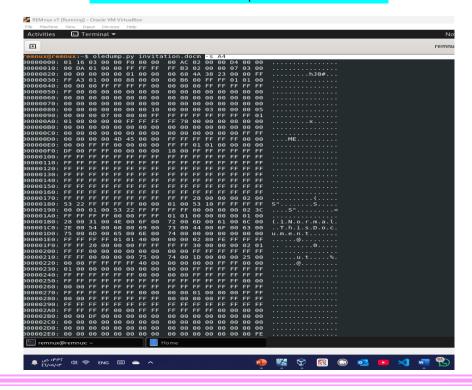
And Take a screenshot of the image1.jpg



4- I used the oledump.py tool on invitation.docm to analyze the embedded objects and VBA projects within the document. I took a screenshot of the output, which shows multiple streams.

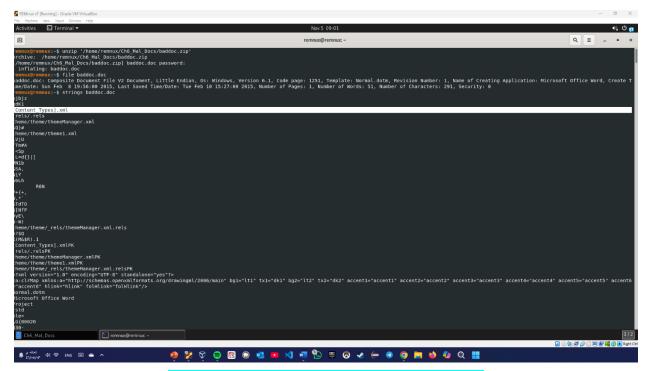


Extract the stream A4 and paste the content here:



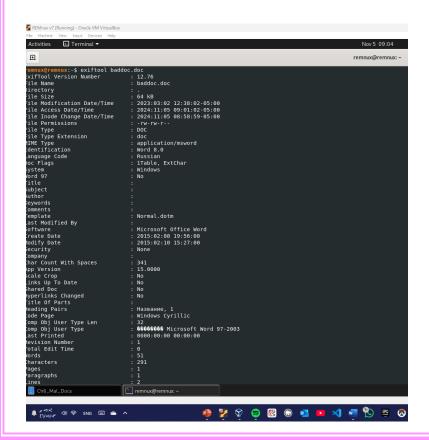
Sample 2: baddoc.doc

1- I began by using the file and strings commands on baddoc.doc to identify its type and check for readable strings. I took a screenshot of the output.



What is the MS office document type of this sample?

(.doc) in the Composite Document File V2 format.



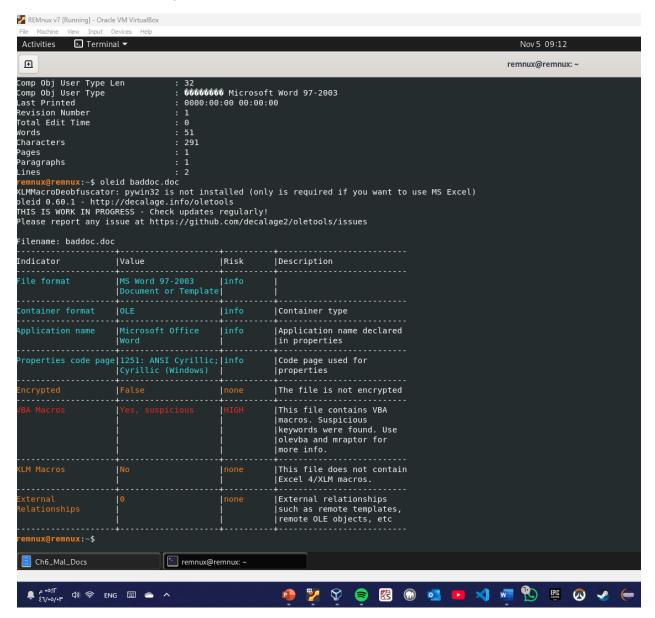
I ran exiftool on baddoc.doc and noted

"Template: normal.dotm" in the output.

What can you conclude from this info: "Template: normal.dotm"?

"Template: normal.dotm" suggests that the document might contain malicious macros embedded in the default Word template, potentially allowing it to execute harmful code when opened.

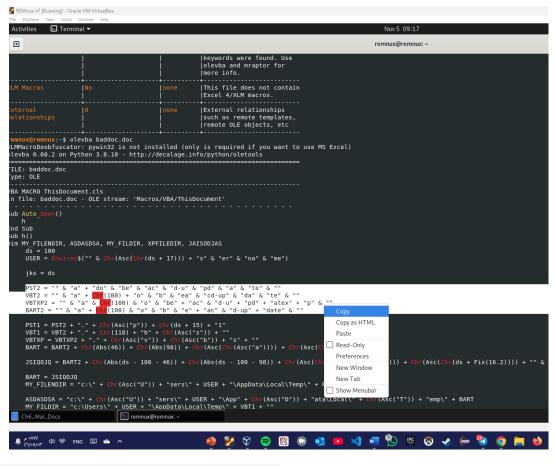
2- I used oleid to confirm the document format. The output showed it as an "MS Word 97-2003 Document or Template."

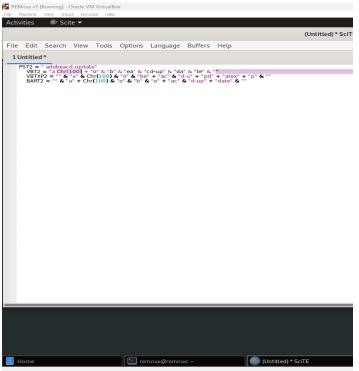


What is the format of the office document?

MS Word 97-2003 Document or Template

concatenate the separated strings and paste the final strings here:



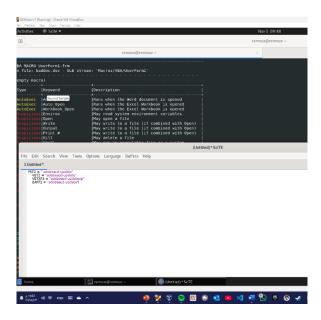


♣ e •o:19 Φ) 🛜 ENG 🖾 📤 🔨

I used notepad to manually to concatenate the separated strings and used the printf to convert the decimal value to ASCII character



This is the result



3- I used the same method to convert the decimal value 97 to ASCII character then took a screenshot

```
| TOC | 1.3.1.2 | IPv4 address | IPv4 address | IVV4 address | IVV
```

What does the user-agent mean?

User-Agent:

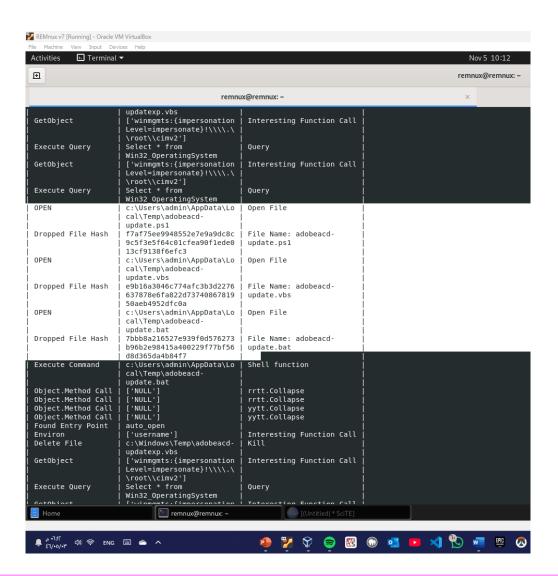
The "User-Agent" is a string that tells the server what kind of software is making a request. In malicious code, it's sometimes used to make the program look like a normal web browser, so it doesn't raise suspicion.

What does the Chr mean? Give any example from the code.

The Chr function in VBA takes a number (representing an ASCII code) and converts it into its corresponding character. This technique is often used in malware to obfuscate the payload, making it harder to detect and analyze by hiding strings such as file paths, commands, or URLs

Example from the Code: Chr(120) converts the ASCII code 120 into the character "x".

4- I used vmonkey to analyze baddoc.doc for any dropped files. Unlike basic analysis, vmonkey emulates macro execution, which helps identify files created or actions triggered by the document's VBA macros.



List names and the hashes of the dropped files?

Filename: adobeacd-update.ps1

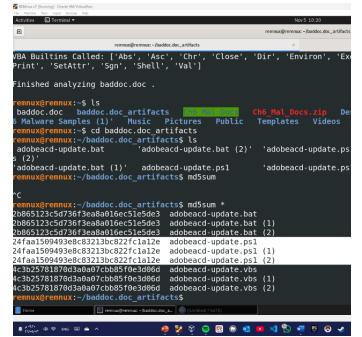
Hash: f7af75ee9948552e7e9a9dc8c95cf35ef64c01fceaf90f1ede013cf138f6cf3c

Filename: adobeacd-update.vbs

Hash: 6978b3a406c774afc3b3d2276f63b73e8622d374086781950abe945dfc8a0a

Filename: adobeacd-update.bat

Hash: f35cce98a152e7939fd576273b898e98a154002e92977fb56d8d3654ad8a4f7

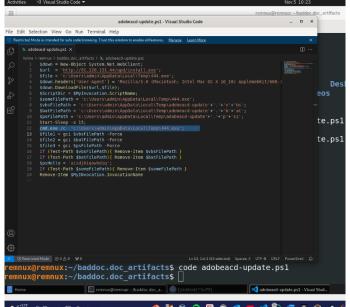


I used m5dsum to verify that All the ps1 copies are the same and Use code command to view the file

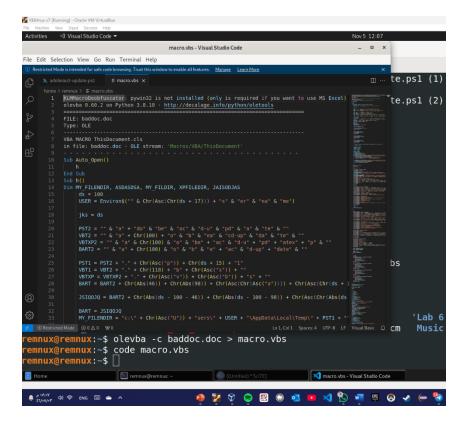
Command written in line number 12

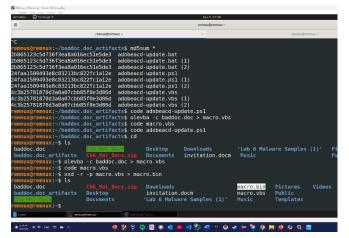
This command is

likely to execute an executable file (444.exe).



5- I used the olevba tool to extract the macro code from baddoc.doc and saved it as macro.vbs





After saving the macro I used the xxd command to convert macro.vbs into a .bin file

I then displayed the first 10 lines of the binary output using {xxd macro.bin | head} and took a screenshot of the result.