ForeignerForensics - Writeup

An actual forensics-forensics challenge.

Participants are given two sets of forensic images, which have been compressed super hard:

- 1. A .E01 forensic image of the suspect's computer. (5.71 GB)
- 2. A .E01 forensic image for the suspect's encrypted USB. (30MB)

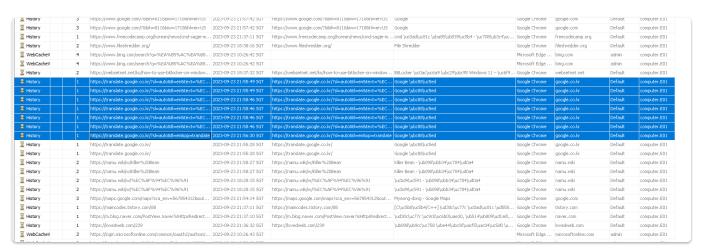
To demonstrate how this challenge can be solved, I will be using Autopsy. Magnet

Step 1: Find stuff

Start by analyzing the first disk, as it's not encrypted. There are a whole lot of irrelevant files in the forensic image, but we should focus on the suspect's web history.

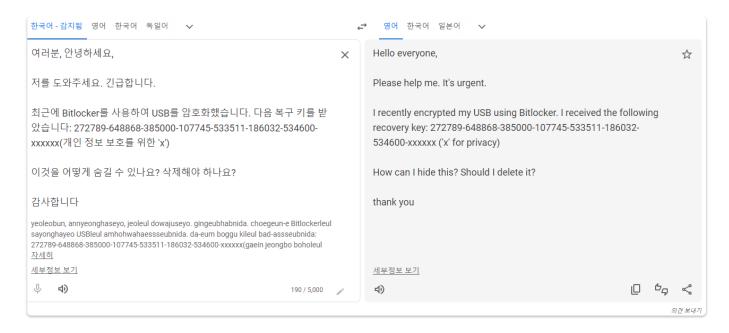
There are a lot of instances where the suspect went to the forum page reddit. The suspect has also made several searches in korean related to file deletion.

More notably, there are quite a few times where google translate appeared in the suspect's searches. We can see the full URL of the google translate search:





Going to the link actually shows us what the suspect was trying to translate from korean to english. Appears to be asking some people for help regarding a bitlocker encrypted USB.



The suspect revealed pretty much his entire bitlocker recovery code, except for the last 6 digits. This calls for bruteforcing!! Pretty useful link: https://github.com/e-ago/bitcracker

Step 2: Extract hashes, make a wordlist

We can generate a wordlist based on what we know. this can be done using john:

```
john --mask=272789-648868-385000-107745-533511-186032-534600[-]?d?d?d?d?d?d?d --stdout
> bitlocker_wordlist.txt
```

Or you can use the Crunch wordlist generator. Same thing.

We should also extract the bitlocker hash from the image of the encrypted drive. Now the problem is that the bitcracker tool mentioned above only accepts .img and .vhd formats for the extraction of hashes. This is up to the participant to figure out, I managed to do it pretty easily.

After conversion, we can run this command,

```
bitlocker2john -i usb.vhd
```

which will yield the following output:

```
User Password hash:
```

\$bitlocker\$0\$16\$7548c4905f71bcf0a40279f007d8a697\$1048576\$12\$50ce905509eed90103000000\$60\$49836926f0c0a51df2fb1d56f13e30662697bea218bbf477be889dfdf2fb5bd7e53176a7d26a984a13cf5f3a3d45fb7044e2c97cb2eeef1c8e9a91b7

Hash type: User Password with MAC verification (slower solution, no false positives) \$bitlocker\$1\$16\$7548c4905f71bcf0a40279f007d8a697\$1048576\$12\$50ce905509eed90103000000\$60\$49836926f0c0a51df2fb1d56f13e30662697bea218bbf477be889dfdf2fb5bd7e53176a7d26a984a13cf5f3a

3d45fb7044e2c97cb2eeef1c8e9a91b7

Hash type: Recovery Password fast attack

\$bitlocker\$2\$16\$cde282e850b667d65817a05584f07fa1\$1048576\$12\$50ce905509eed90106000000\$60\$
1a150ce5e07e291d50db3d07f977fe3666b49cdb5280f4625440a34263915c9b82d76126b46a7928296ef637
0fe33feb209306da2d57dce9422417a6

Hash type: Recovery Password with MAC verification (slower solution, no false positives) \$bitlocker\$3\$16\$cde282e850b667d65817a05584f07fa1\$1048576\$12\$50ce905509eed90106000000\$60\$ 1a150ce5e07e291d50db3d07f977fe3666b49cdb5280f4625440a34263915c9b82d76126b46a7928296ef637 0fe33feb209306da2d57dce9422417a6

We can ignore the User Password hashes, as we have no idea what the suspect set his bitlocker password as. Recovery Password fast attack might work, but we should proceed with Recovery Password with MAC verification for a smaller risk of false positivies.

Step 3: Crack

```
john --format=bitlocker-opencl --wordlist=bitlocker_wordlist.txt bitlocker.hash
```

You will eventually get the correct key: 272789-648868-385000-107745-533511-186032-534600-394768

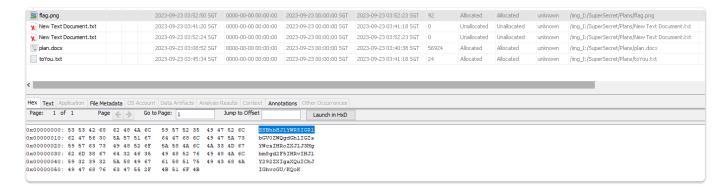
Brute forcing shouldn't take too long, because we are only missing 6 digits.

Step 4: Examine the decrypted USB

It is now up to the participants to figure out a way to decrypt the encrypted USB and examine its contents.

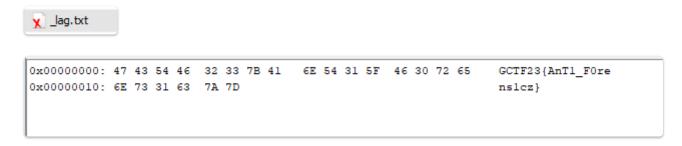
What I did was use Arsenal Image Mounter, mount the encrypted E01 as an external drive, and decrypt it. Then I used autopsy and selected the mounted virtual disk as an evidence source.

There are quite a few red herrings left in the USB drive, but when we look at flag.png, we see some base64 encoded text:



Decoded, it says the following: I already deleted the flag, there's no way to recover it. (I hope?)

Pretty good hint to look at what your favored forensics tool carved out from the USB image. The flag is actually in a deleted file :



Flag: GCTF23{AnT1_F0rens1cz}

Note: In Autopsy, the deleted file is straight up there in the root directory of the image. Wasn't intentional, but oh well.