

# ENPM687 – Digital Forensics and Incidence Responses

## Assignment – 4

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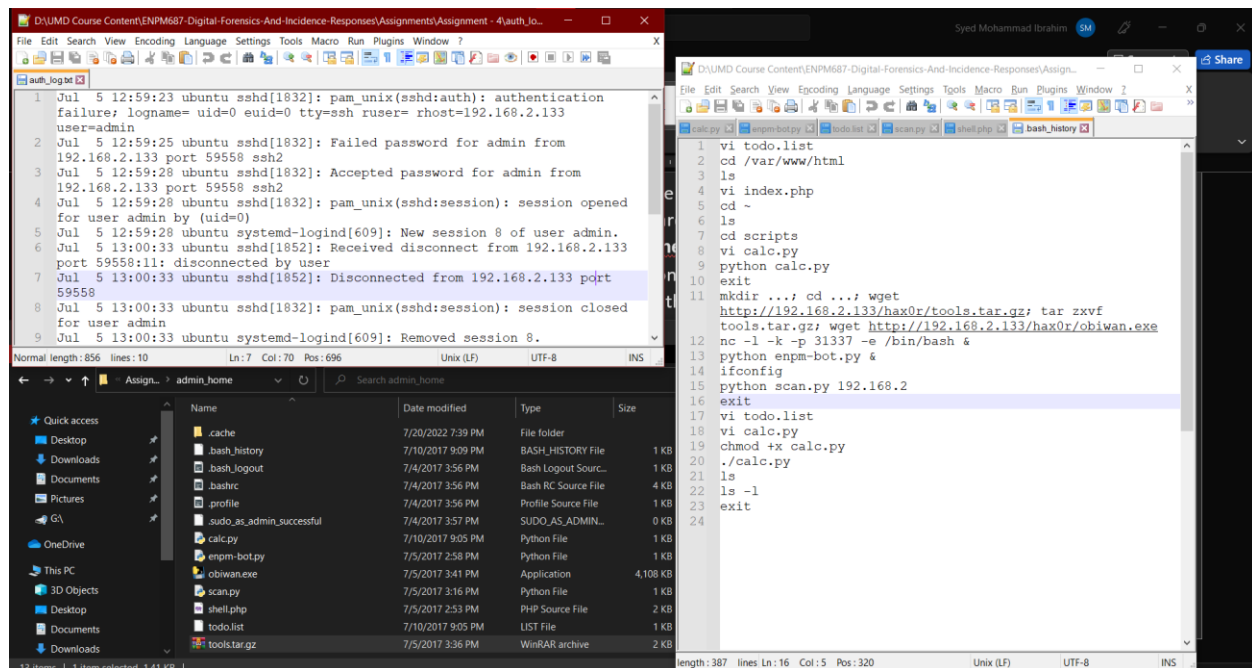
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### Part – 1 – Attack Narrative

- I downloaded the log file and directory content tar file from the given location.
- First, after examining the **auth\_log.txt** file, it seemed that the attacker tried to ssh into the system as an **admin** user but failed the first time. However, the next try was a success and the attacker had complete privileges. The compromised system's IP address was **192.168.2.133**.
- The successful login incident was recorded around **July 5, 12:59:28**.
- Next, I examined the files present in the home directory of the compromised admin user. The first place to look for was the **.bash\_history** file which contained the list of commands that were executed on the system.
- The attacker first created a **todo.list** file which may have been the stuff that the attacker was trying to perform.
- The attacker proceeds to access the **index.html** which is the webpage entry and potentially may have added malicious scripts as part of it or retrieved sensitive credentials that may get them into any other server(s) on the network or the database.
- Then the attacker creates a file **calc.py** which is a python script. The attacker updates the file and runs the script and then modify the file again to make it look like an unarmful simple script.
- In between changing the contents of the file, the attacker then fetched two more files – a tar file and a binary which is highly likely to be a malware called **obiwan.exe**. The tar file contained three files, namely **enpm-bot.py**, **scan.py** and **shell.php**.
- After this, the attacker opens a netcat listener on the system on port 31337 with a shell access, potentially trying to get the machine shell from their remote location. This was run in the background and in parallel with **enpm-bot.py** which I believe was checking network connectivity with a 2 second sleep time.
- The **scan.py** is run to enumerate the network within the current IP range and check for any open SSH port within the network.
- Then the attacker updates the **todo.list** and **calc.py** and exits the current session.



## Part – 2 – File Analysis

1. What files do you find?

A. I found two files that were recovered by the foremost. They were jpg files.

2. What are the contents of the files?

A. Both the images seem to be of a place called National Science Foundation. The picture's meta-data reported that they were taken from Canon PowerShot SX260 HS camera model in 2013:06:02 15:42:33 and 2013:06:02 15:42:47.

3. What command or tool did you use to find the files? (Give lots of detail)

A. I used the foremost tool to extract the data from the given image file. The command I used was "foremost -t all memorycard-hw.img". The "-t" flag points to what type of file the foremost is expecting and the "all" parameter is the type which includes all the file types that are non-standard to foremost program. The ".img" files are non-standard and thus need to be used with the "all" flag.

4. Provide a screenshot of your command/tool usage with your name on the command line and in original context (ex. working from a FolderName that is your name)

A.

