

**Final Assessment Report Submission****Case: Imperial Memory****Date: 2024-11-27****Executive Summary**

This Capture The Flag (CTF) presents a scenario where a cyber researcher, Jules, leaves a farewell gift on your desktop – a password-protected archive named 'gift.7z' containing a DOCX file. The challenge is to find the password, analyze the DOCX file, and uncover Jules' secrets.

The password is found within a virtual machine's paging file ('Emperor.vmem') using the 'strings' command and searching for specific keywords.

The extracted DOCX file appears empty, but reformatting it to '.7z' and unzipping reveals a hidden text file named 'secrets.txt'. The MD5 hash of this file is the desired flag.

**Findings and Analysis**

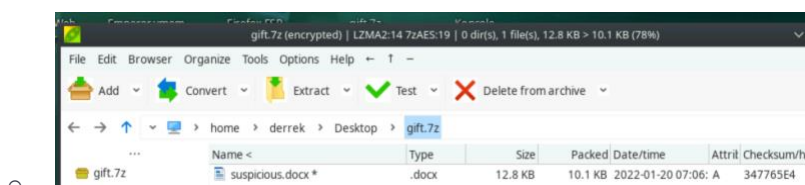
- Strings: A command-line tool used to extract text strings from binary files.
- Volatility: A Python-based forensic tool used for analyzing volatile memory (RAM) dumps.

**Methodology****Tools and Technologies Used**

- Strings: A command-line tool for extracting text strings from binary files.
- Volatility: A Python-based framework for analyzing volatile memory (RAM) dumps.
- File.io: A file-sharing service used to transfer the output file.
- md5sum: A command-line tool for calculating the MD5 hash of a file.

**Investigation Process**

1. **Analyze the 'gift.7z' file:** Determine that it is encrypted and requires a password.



2. **Analyze the 'Emperor.vmem' file:**

- Use 'strings' to extract text strings and search for keywords related to the password and the encrypted file.

```
derrek@ubuntu:~$ strings Emperor.vmem | grep -E 'password|7z|gift|Jules' -I > output.txt
```

- Locate the password for 'gift.7z' within the output.

```
derrek@ubuntu:~$ strings Emperor.vmem | grep -E 'password|7z|gift|Jules' -I > output.txt
strings: 'Emperor.vmem': No such file
derrek@ubuntu:~$ strings Emperor.vmem | grep -E 'password|7z|gift|Jules' -I > output.txt
strings: 'Emperor.vmem': No such file
derrek@ubuntu:~$ strings Emperor.vmem | grep -E 'password|7z|gift|Jules' -I > output.txt
strings: 'Emperor.vmem': No such file
derrek@ubuntu:~$ ls
Desktop  Downloads  Music  Pictures  Public  Templates  Videos  output.txt
derrek@ubuntu:~$ ls Desktop
Emperor.vmem  chromium.desktop  firefox-esr.desktop  gift.7z  org.kde.konsole.desktop
derrek@ubuntu:~$
```

### 3. Extract the 'suspicious.docx' file:

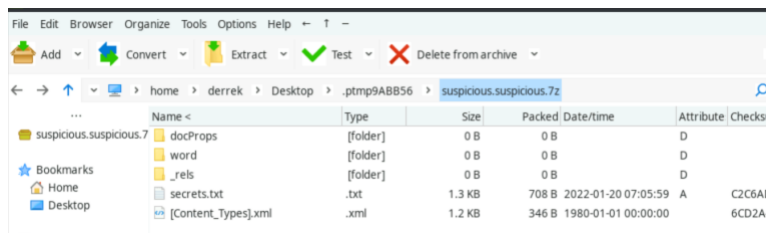
- Use the password to extract the contents of 'gift.7z'.

```
7z -p password x gift.7z
7z:
  docProps
  word
  _rels
  secrets.txt
  [Content_Types].xml
  password: <ingrsrc="cid:
  password: <ingrsrc="cid:
```

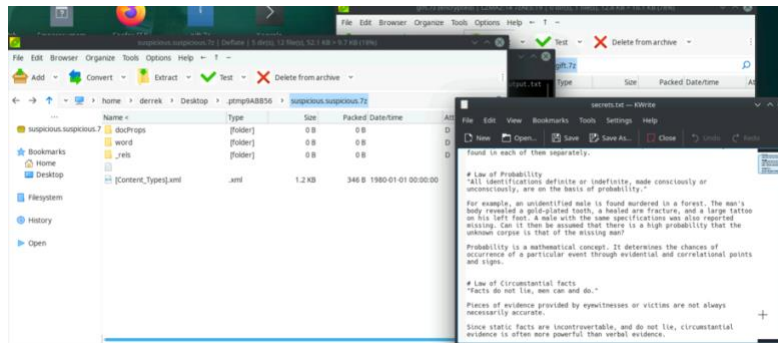
- Observe that the extracted DOCX file appears empty.

### 4. Analyze the 'suspicious.docx' file:

- Reformat the file extension to '.7z' and unzip its contents.



- Find a hidden text file named 'secrets.txt'.



## 5. Calculate the MD5 hash of 'secrets.txt' to obtain the flag.

```
derrek@ubuntu:~/Desktop$ cd files/
derrek@ubuntu:~/Desktop/files$ md5sum secrets.txt
0f235385d25ade312a2d151a2ccc43865  secrets.txt
derrek@ubuntu:~/Desktop/files$
```

## Recommendations

- **Password Security:** Avoid storing passwords in plain text within memory or easily accessible files. Use strong, unique passwords and consider a password manager.
- **Data Hiding:** Be aware of techniques used to hide data within seemingly innocuous files, such as embedding files within DOCX documents.
- **File Analysis:** Develop skills in analyzing files and memory dumps using tools like 'strings' and 'volatility' to uncover hidden information.
- **CTF Practice:** Participate in CTF challenges to gain practical experience in cybersecurity concepts and techniques.