



HACKTHEBOX

Reaper Writeup



Scenario

Our SIEM alerted us to a suspicious logon event which needs to be looked at immediately. The alert details were that IP Address and the Source Workstation name were a mismatch. You are provided a network capture and event logs from the surrounding time around the incident time. Corelate the given evidence and report back to your SOC Manager.

Description

In this sherlock players will analyze network traffic and window event logs to find evidence of NTLM relay attack which are common in active directory environments.

Initial Analysis :

Let's first start by discussing the given artifact. We are given a zip file which upon extraction gives us a PCAP file. The incident concerns the Credential stealing technique using responder tool in an active directory network. You may find the full details of the attack and detection techniques in our blog.

What is PCAP? :

PCAP files are data files created using a program. These files contain packet data of a network and are used to analyze the network characteristics. They also contribute to controlling the network traffic and determining network status. Using PCAP files, teams can attend to detect network problems and resolve data communications using various programs. Security teams can use a network packet capture tool to identify, analyze, inspect, and monitor network traffic. Unusual traffic spikes can be due to a faulty application or a security breach. The packet capture tool allows IT teams to identify the root cause of the issues by tracking network packets.

Let's start by opening the PCAP file in Wireshark. Going over Statistics-> Endpoints we can see top most IP Addresses.

Ethernet · 5		IPv4 · 5		IPv6	TCP · 13		UDP					
Address	Packets	Bytes	Total Packets	Percent Filtered	Tx Packets	Tx Bytes	Rx Packets	Rx Bytes	Country	City		
172.17.79.1	2	556 bytes	92	2.17%	1	306 bytes	1	250 bytes				
172.17.79.4	473	134.273 KiB	656	72.10%	238	67.426 KiB	235	66.848 KiB				
172.17.79.129	378	108.896 KiB	576	65.63%	189	52.204 KiB	189	56.691 KiB				
172.17.79.135	55	13.483 KiB	197	27.92%	28	6.144 KiB	27	7.340 KiB				
172.17.79.136	144	37.092 KiB	322	44.72%	70	21.071 KiB	74	16.021 KiB				

Analysis :

Q1 What is the IP Address for Forela-Wkstn001?

Hint : Filter for nbns protocol to find the relevant IP Address.

Lets first add the nbns filter.

[illegible]

and we can see the relevant ip address.

Ans 172.17.79.129

doing the same for second workstation.

We see another suspicious internal ip but with no hostname.

Now let's add a filter for smb traffic to and from the unknown device since we suspect it to be the attacker's machine acting as a Man In The Middle (MITM).

Q4 What is the IP Address of Unknown Device used by the attacker to intercept credentials?

Hint : Look for an IP Address that do not belong to any workstation but is involved in authentication flow for the victim user. Alternatively you can also filter for NBNS protocol and the device with no hostname is the device we looking for. Another method is to look for the anomalous logon event and see the source IP Address.

We already found this in previous question.

Ans 172.17.79.135

Q5 Shortly after entering the wrong path and triggering the relay attack, the user tried again and entered the intended path. What was this fileshare path which victim tried navigating to?

Hint : Filter for smb2 traffic in wireshark. Search for keywords "Tree connect Request Tree" in packet details. Now look for any file share path which seems like a legit path a day to day user might visit.

We first filter for 'smb2' traffic and then search for BAD_NETWORK_NAME.

```
2      474 Ioctl Response FSCTL_QUERY_NETWORK_INTERFACE_INFO
2      130 Ioctl Response, Error: STATUS_NOT_FOUND
2      152 Tree Connect Request Tree: \\DC01\Trip
2      130 Tree Connect Response, Error: STATUS_BAD_NETWORK_NAME
2      152 Tree Connect Request Tree: \\DC01\Trip
2      130 Tree Connect Response, Error: STATUS_BAD_NETWORK_NAME
2      152 Tree Connect Request Tree: \\DC01\Trip
2      130 Tree Connect Response, Error: STATUS_BAD_NETWORK_NAME
2      152 Tree Connect Request Tree: \\DC01\Trip
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2      130 Tree Connect Response, Error: STATUS_BAD_NETWORK_NAME
2      152 Tree Connect Request Tree: \\DC01\Trip
2      130 Tree Connect Response, Error: STATUS_BAD_NETWORK_NAME
2      152 Tree Connect Request Tree: \\DC01\Trip
2      130 Tree Connect Response, Error: STATUS_BAD_NETWORK_NAME
2      190 Create Request File: srvsvc
2      210 Create Response File: srvsvc
```

Ans \\DC01\Trip

Q6 What is the source port used to logon to target workstation using the compromised account?

Hint : In provided Event logs, filter for event ID 4624 and look for a event where Security ID is NULL and logon type is 3. The logon process value will be NtLmSSP and authentication package value is NTLM. Then look for Source Port value in event details.

Lets open event log file and see the relevant event id as mentioned in the hint.

General Details

An account was successfully logged on.

Subject:

Security ID: NULL SID
Account Name: -
Account Domain: -
Logon ID: 0x0

Logon Information:

Logon Type: 3
Restricted Admin Mode: -
Virtual Account: No
Elevated Token: No

Impersonation Level: Impersonation

New Logon:

Security ID: S-1-5-21-3239415629-1862073780-2394361899-1601
Account Name: arthur.kyle
Account Domain: FORELA
Logon ID: 0x64A799
Linked Logon ID: 0x0
Network Account Name: -
Network Account Domain: -
Logon GUID: {00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000}

Process Information:

Process ID: 0x0
Process Name: -

Network Information:

Workstation Name: FORELA-WKSTN002
Source Network Address: 172.17.79.135
Source Port: 40252

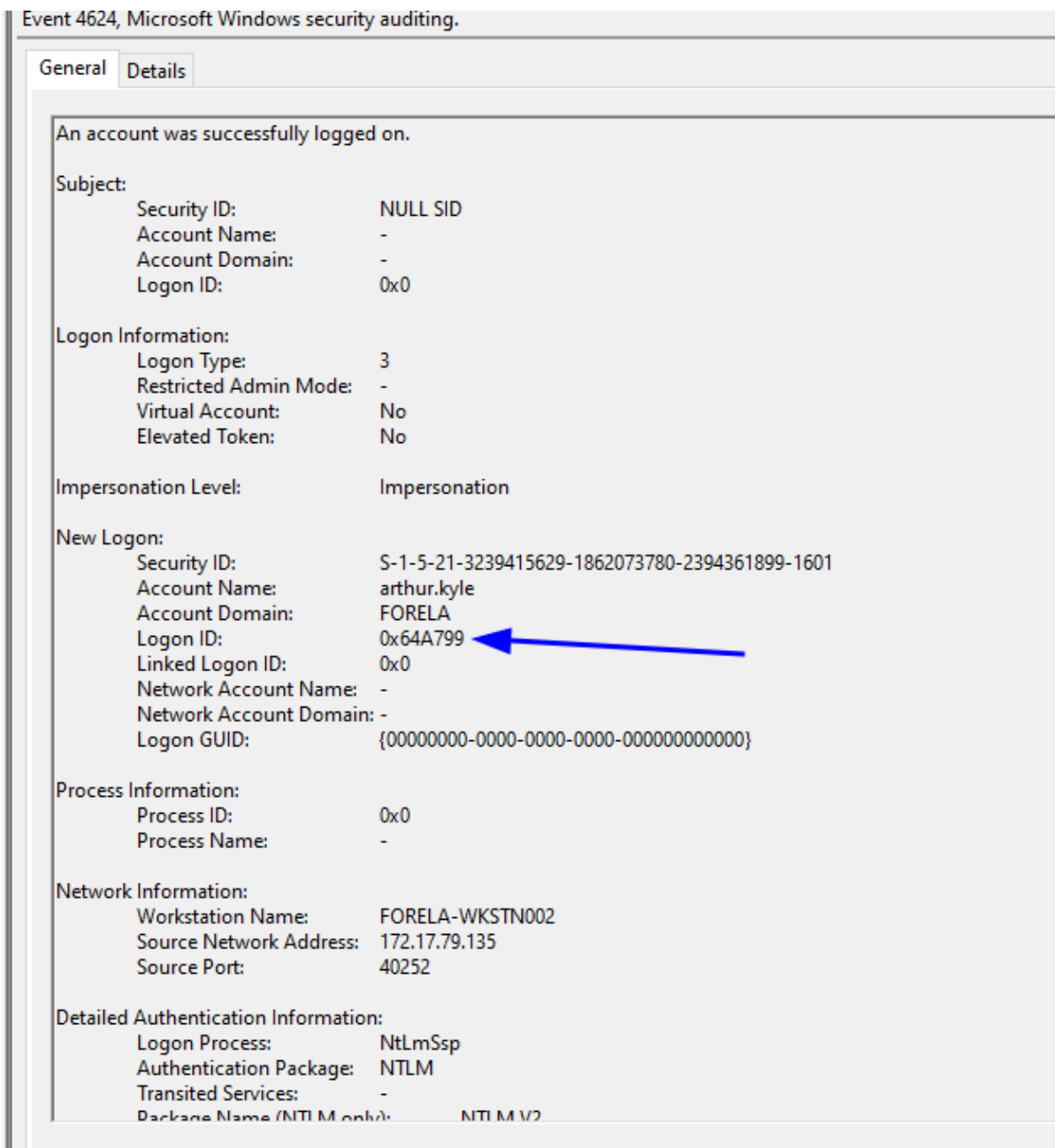
Detailed Authentication Information:

Logon Process: NtLmSsp
Authentication Package: NTLM
Transited Services: -
Package Name (NTLM only): NTLM V2

Ans 40252

Q7 What is the Logon ID for the malicious session?

Hint : In the same event, look for LOGON ID Value

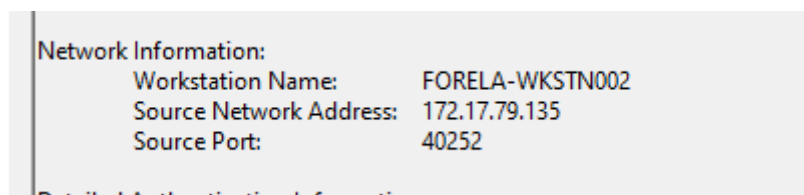


Ans 0x64A799

Q8 The detection was based on the mismatch of hostname and the assigned IP Address. What is the workstation name and the source IP Address from which the malicious logon occur?

Hint : We already found all the IP Addresses for all the devices in the network. In the specified event ID 4624 , find both the workstation and IP from network information section. The workstation name is false as its assigned IP will not be the one you see in the event log.

We can get this information from network information tab in event logs.

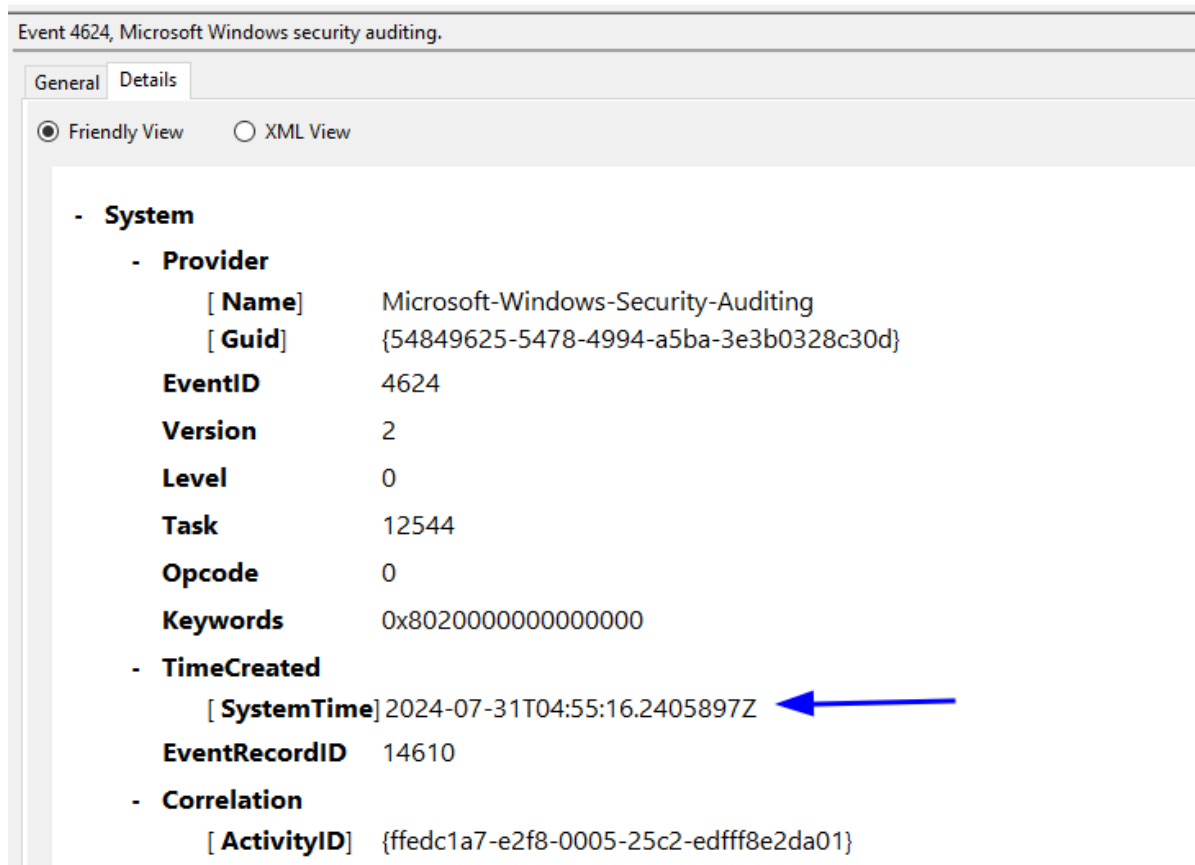


Ans FORELA-WKSTN002, 172.17.79.135

Q9 When did the malicious logon happened. Please make sure the timestamp is in UTC?

Hint : Look in details tab for the UTC Time

We look in the details tab for System Time for the relevant event log.



Event 4624, Microsoft Windows security auditing.

General Details

☒ Friendly View ☐ XML View

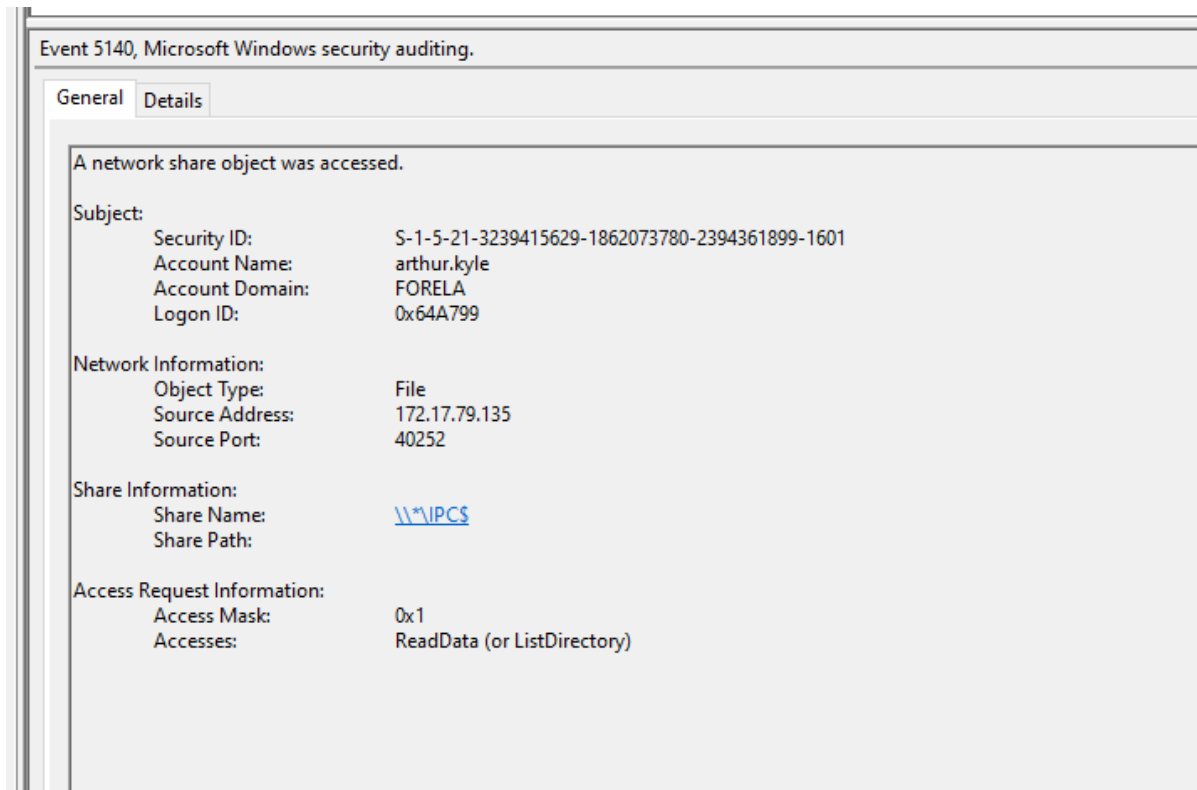
- **System**
 - **Provider**
 - [**Name**] Microsoft-Windows-Security-Auditing
 - [**Guid**] {54849625-5478-4994-a5ba-3e3b0328c30d}
 - EventID** 4624
 - Version** 2
 - Level** 0
 - Task** 12544
 - Opcode** 0
 - Keywords** 0x8020000000000000
 - **TimeCreated**
 - [**SystemTime**] 2024-07-31T04:55:16.2405897Z ←
 - EventRecordID** 14610
 - **Correlation**
 - [**ActivityID**] {ffedc1a7-e2f8-0005-25c2-edfff8e2da01}

Ans 2024-07-31 04:55:16

Q10 What is the share Name accessed as part of the authentication process by the malicious tool used by the attacker? Look for the answer in Provided Event logs.

Hint : Look for event ID 5140 and see the share name accessed. We can correlate this event with the malicious session via the Logon ID we found before.

Filtering for the specific event id we see the share details.



Ans *\IPC\$