

## 4.2: Malicious PDF from Suspicious USB

### Objective

The primary goal of this digital forensics task was to investigate a suspicious USB device suspected of containing a malicious file. The USB contained a README.pdf file and an autorun.inf configuration that could potentially trigger malicious actions automatically upon being inserted into a Windows machine. The investigation aimed to:

- Examine the nature of the files present on the USB.
- Determine whether the PDF is malicious or benign.
- Identify any embedded executables or scripts.
- Analyse the behaviour of the file in static and dynamic environments.
- Understand how such an attack could exploit Windows autorun functionality.
- Provide evidence-backed conclusions on the threat and its intended behavior.

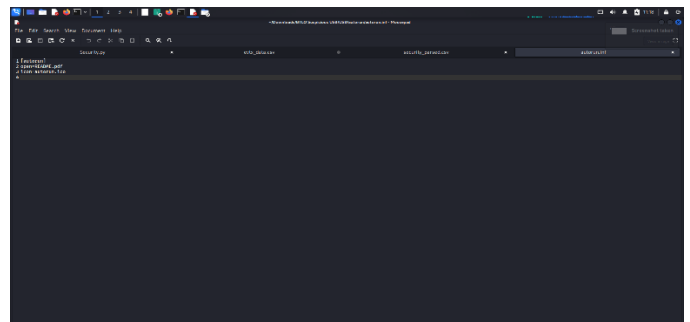
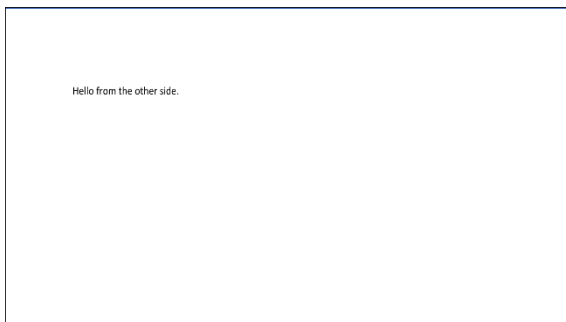
### Initial Evidence and Setup

The evidence was provided in the form of a zip archive named USB.zip. Using the known password btlo, the contents were extracted as follows:

```
unzip USB.zip
```

### Extracted Files:

- README.pdf — a seemingly benign PDF file.
- autorun.inf — a configuration file used in older versions of Windows to execute files automatically.



This was the starting point for a multi-step forensic investigation that included both static and dynamic analysis.

### Step-by-Step Analysis

#### 1. Initial Inspection of autorun.inf

```
cat autorun.inf
```

- The file contained directives like:
- [autorun]
- open=README.pdf

- **Interpretation:**

On systems where autorun is enabled (e.g., older Windows OS), this file instructs the OS to open README.pdf automatically upon USB insertion.

- **Security**

The attacker relies on the autorun mechanism to trigger the malicious PDF without requiring user interaction.

**Implication:**

## 2. Check File Type and Magic Number (PDF Validation)

xxd README.pdf | head

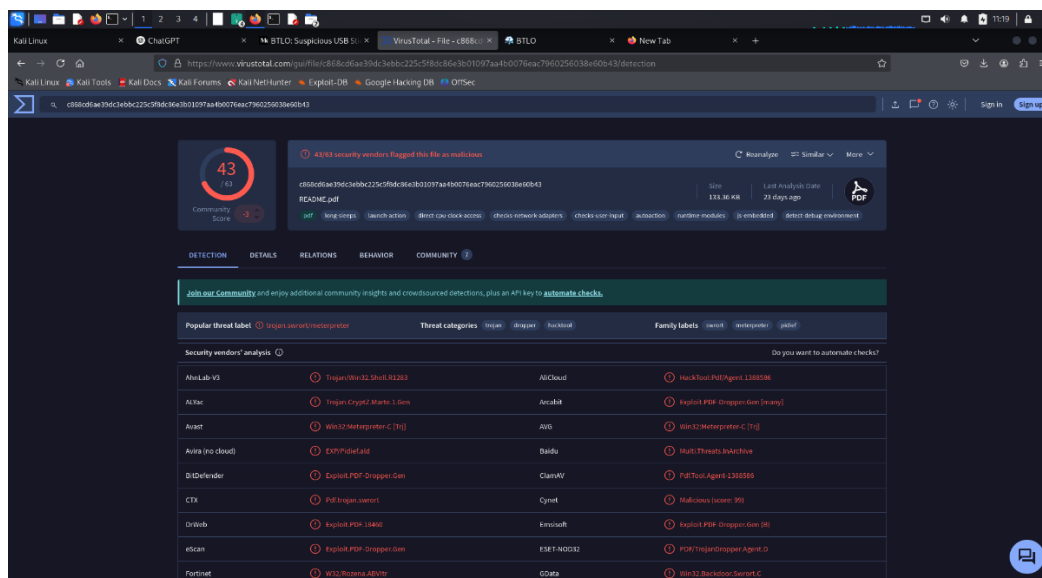
- Output (hex view) shows:
- 00000000: 2550 4446 2d31 2e34 0a25 c4e5 f2e5 eba7 %PDF-1.4.%.....
- %PDF = 25 50 44 46 → confirms it is a legitimate PDF file based on its magic number.
- **Purpose of step:**

Attackers sometimes disguise executables as PDFs, so verifying the file signature helps eliminate this possibility.

## 3. Upload to Virus Total (Static Analysis)

- File uploaded to [VirusTotal](#).
- Several antivirus engines flagged the file as **malicious**.
- Common detections: “PDF.Dropper”, “Exploit.PDF.CVE-Embedded”, etc.
- **Inference:**

The file matches known malware signatures and poses a potential risk.



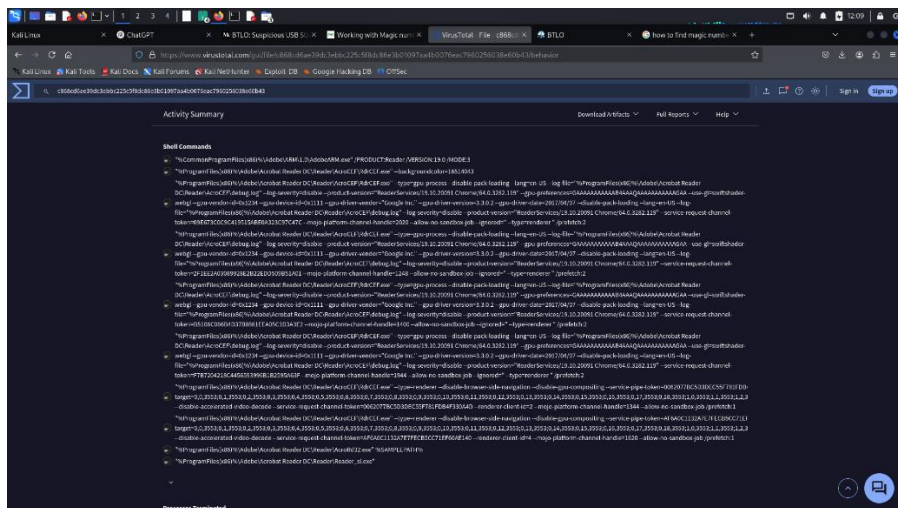
## 4. Behavioral Analysis via Hybrid Analysis (Dynamic Sandbox)

- File uploaded to [Hybrid Analysis](#)
- Execution environment: **Windows 10 64-bit**

## Key Observations:

- cmd.exe process was spawned.
- Network behaviour: no outbound connections, indicating a payload or shell may be locally executed.
- Memory dump showed command-line execution traces.
- **Conclusion:**

The file attempts to execute system-level commands via cmd.exe once opened in a Windows environment.



## 5. Deep Dive Using pdf-parser.py (Static PDF Object Analysis)

### Check for automatic action triggers:

python3 pdf-parser.py README.pdf -s /OpenAction

python3 pdf-parser.py README.pdf -s /Launch

### Output:

- Found in **Object 28**:
- /OpenAction << /S /Launch /F (cmd.exe) >>
- **Explanation:**
  - /OpenAction tells the PDF reader to take action when the document is opened.
  - /Launch with /F (cmd.exe) instructs to launch the command prompt.

- **Conclusion:**

The PDF is not just a passive document — it contains an embedded instruction to launch cmd.exe, making it a **PDF dropper**.

## 6. Extract and Search for Executable Strings

strings README.pdf | grep .exe

- Output:
- cmd.exe

xxd README.pdf | grep 'cmd.exe'

- Confirms the presence of cmd.exe in raw hex.
- **Why This Matters:**  
Even if /Launch wasn't detected, raw binary or ASCII references to executables are red flags in forensic PDF inspection.

## 7. Correlation of Autorun + Malicious PDF

Putting it all together:

- autorun.inf triggers README.pdf.
- README.pdf triggers cmd.exe on file open.
- This creates a stealthy **two-stage execution** attack: USB → PDF → cmd.exe

### Command Summary Used in This Investigation

```
# View autorun configuration
```

```
cat autorun.inf
```

## # Confirm PDF magic number

xxd README.pdf | head

```
# Find any executable references
```

```
strings README.pdf | grep .exe
```

xxd README.pdf | grep 'cmd.exe'

## # Static PDF analysis for suspicious behavior

```
python3 pdf-parser.py README.pdf -s /OpenAction
```

```
python3 pdf-parser.py README.pdf -s /Launch
```

[illegible]

## 8. Conclusion

This investigation revealed that the README.pdf file was a **malicious dropper** embedded inside a USB, designed to automatically execute Windows shell commands (cmd.exe) using embedded PDF actions. The attack is a **USB-delivered malware technique** that exploits legacy features like Windows autorun and PDF reader scripting.

### Key Evidence:

Artifact	Observation
autorun.inf	Triggers README.pdf automatically
README.pdf	Valid PDF with embedded /OpenAction + /Launch
VirusTotal	Multiple antivirus detections
Hybrid Analysis	Spawnd cmd.exe, simulating command execution
pdf-parser.py	Found embedded cmd.exe call in Object 28

### Attack Summary

- **Vector:** USB
- **Trigger:** autorun.inf → PDF open
- **Payload:** Embedded call to cmd.exe
- **Goal:** Execute system-level commands without user awareness
- **Classification:** USB-based PDF Dropper Malware

## 9. Learning Outcomes

Through this hands-on challenge, I gained practical insights and skills in the following areas:

- **USB forensics** and how removable devices can be weaponized.
- **PDF malware analysis**, especially how scripts and embedded actions can be exploited.
- Use of **static** and **dynamic** tools:
  - pdf-parser.py for object-level PDF dissection.
  - VirusTotal and Hybrid Analysis for reputation and behavior scanning.
- Familiarity with **hex analysis**, file signatures, and CLI tools (xxd, strings, cat, grep) in Linux.
- How Windows autorun can be a serious security risk and why it's disabled in modern versions.

## 10. References

- Security Blue Team. *BTLO Challenge – Suspicious USB Stick*.  
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- Phil Harvey. *ExifTool – Read and edit image metadata*.  
<https://exiftool.org>
- Steghide Project. *Steghide – Steganography tool*.  
<https://steghide.sourceforge.net>
- Linux Commands Used: exiftool, steghide, strings, file, binwalk  
Referenced from: <https://linux.die.net/man/>