

# Diagnostic Writeup

## HackTheBox Forensics Challenge

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### The Scenario

#### CHALLENGE DESCRIPTION

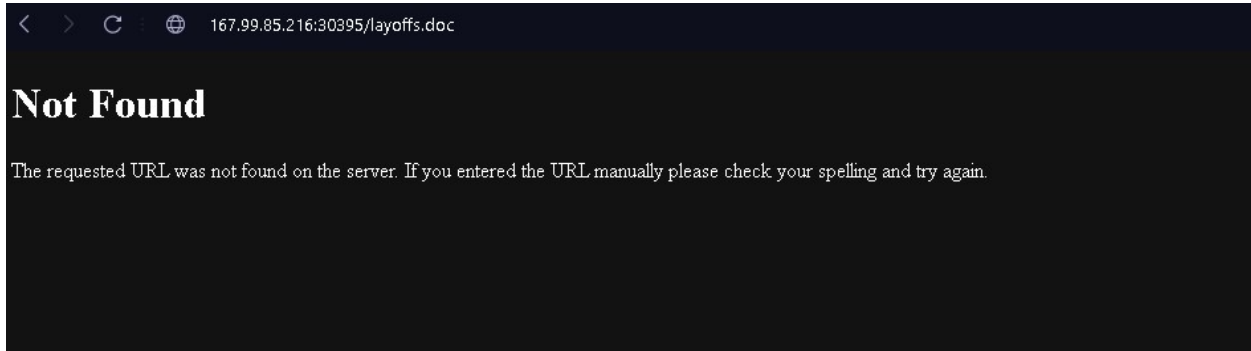
Our SOC has identified numerous phishing emails coming in claiming to have a document about an upcoming round of layoffs in the company. The emails all contain a link to `diagnostic.htb/layoffs.doc`. The DNS for that domain has since stopped resolving, but the server is still hosting the malicious document (your docker). Take a look and figure out what's going on.

In this situation, we are assuming the role of an investigator, analyzing the behaviors of the malware and identifying any information that can help us understand what's happening.

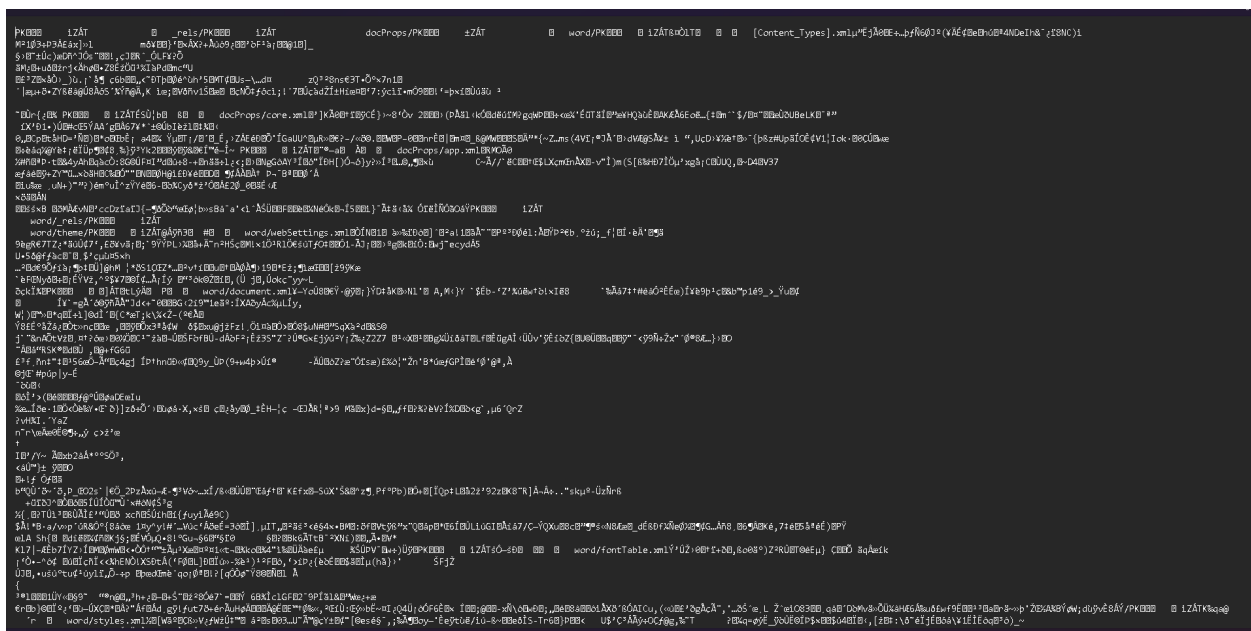
# Step 1

## Locating The Malicious Document

Our first step is to locate the file within the host:port link under a subdomain. In the description, it indicates the email contains diagnostic.htb/layoffs.doc. In our situation, diagnostic.htb referred to 167.99.85.216. When navigating to <http://167.99.85.216:30395/>, we were greeted with this:



Then dive into the link with subdomain, “http://167.99.85.216:30395/layoffs.doc”

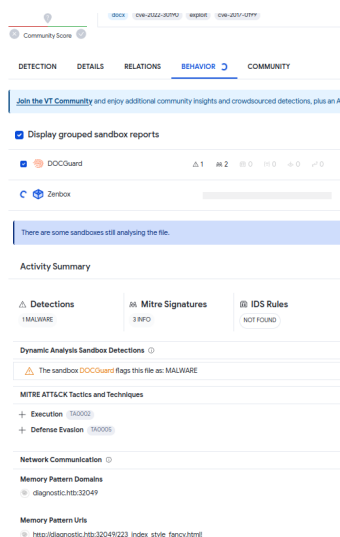


If you have a firewall/windows defender on, you might want to turn it off as the download may not work. After downloading the file, use an editor of your choice to look into the document to find an external connection link or utilize VirusTotal to find the html.

## Step 2

### Identifying External References through Malware Analysis

After recognizing that there is no critical information when looking at the contents of the document, we utilize VirusTotal to examine the behaviors and contents of the payload. Uploading the doc file to VirusTotal and clicking on the “Behaviour” tab, there’s a section that shows the Memory Pattern URLs (url patterns found in an executed sample), this is a reference to an html page.



Rewriting the url according to your IP address:port combination (in our case: [167.99.85.216:30395](http://167.99.85.216:30395)), navigate to [http://167.99.85.216:30395/223\\_index\\_style\\_fancy.html](http://167.99.85.216:30395/223_index_style_fancy.html) and you will discover a blank page. With this page, we will notice the presence of data within the page while using Inspect Element, which we will investigate further.

## Step 3

## Parsing the Malicious Payload

Looking at the Inspect page we notice a script in the head section of the html page.

[illegible]

Looking at the first row of text we can note a few things:

- The use of 'ms-msdt'
- The use of Invoke-Expression and System.Text.Encoding
- A large amount of encoded text
- A path to /Windows/System32/mpsigstub.exe

From this we can conclude that the script is a powershell script, the actual instructions have been obfuscated with base64 encoding which can be decrypted.

The first section of base64 code seems to correspond with a function utilizing **mpsigstub.exe** so we will analyze it further. We will decrypt and analyze these processes.

Use <https://cyberchef.org/>, <https://www.base64decode.org/>, or any other online decrypt tool.

### Decode from Base64 format

Simply enter your data then push the decode button.

JHtM YGisZX0gPSoALns3fXsfXs2fXs4fXs1fxszfXsyfXs0fXswfStlZid9LmV4ZScsJ0J7bXNEDF80c19BX3ByMCcsJ0UnLCdyLi4ucycysJzNNc19INEQnLCdsMyCsJ3RvQyCsJ  
0hUjYwjmMGxfadRuRCcpCjYoInssxXsYsfXswfXszfStlZIXMnLCdJbnZva2UnLCctV2ViUmVxJywndCcplCGiezJ9ezh9ezB9ezR9ezZ9ezV9ezN9ezF9ezd9il1mCC6Ly9hdS  
CsJy5odGMfXs2fXs2gnLCdpYycsJ3RWjYwnYWdub3N0JYwjmWDF0A9u9ulmRpJywnl24uZXhJywmdHRwcycjCp1PdXRGaWxlICJDObXaW5k3dzXFRhtc2tzXCmaWxllgo  
mCKgcols1fxXsYsfXs4fXsfXszfXs3fXs0fXsSigLWYnTDIGVGfza3NM0UYnLICdpbJ0UnLCdvdyCsJ0wnLCdmJYwjmQzonLCdFYMuZYK0XaW5kJYwjmOZregknLCdzT  
DIGJykcPlCaTqJ1lcGxBY2Una3pJybXy2Bcl0ciNiAtQJ1lcGxBY2UNoQXldNZrYw2NoQXjdNterV2wnLCdXJdlNaAdFTiaEYMuThMQYKoQ=

For encoded binaries (like images, documents, etc.) use the file upload form a little further down on this page.

UTF-8 Source character set

☐ Decode each line separately (useful for when you have multiple entries).

☐ Live mode OFF Decodes in real-time as you type or paste (supports only the UTF-8 character set).

**< DECODE >** Decodes your data into the area below

[illegible]

Looking purely at the results we can notice there's more obfuscation to be done. Most of this is formatting from powershell which makes it easy. The index forms a pair with the string array, functioning as a template string.

## Step 4

### Deobfuscating The Flag

It becomes apparent that the **\$file** variable includes the flag to complete the challenge.

```

    ${file} =
    ("7}{1}{6}{8}{5}{3}{2}{4}{0}"-f).exe', 'B{msDt_4s_A_pr0', 'E', 'r...s', '3Ms_b4D', 'I3', 'toC', 'HT', '0l_h4nD
    ')
  
```

It becomes apparent through the other behaviors that the same indexing procedure used for `Invoke-WebRequest` is being used here. Assuming index **7** translates to **HT** and index **1** translates to **B{msDt\_4s\_A\_pr0**, we can reproduce the flag with ease.

Starting from 0, we can discern the flag by replacing the indexes with their respective values to get: **HTB{msDt\_4s\_A\_pr0toC0l\_h4nDI3r...sE3Ms\_b4D}**