

# Forensics Crash Course

MAYhem 2021-05-15T140000



**TLP:WHITE**



# What's cooking today?

- Short introduction to DFIR
- Windows artefacts
- Hands on labs
- CTF
- **Maybe** some memes...





# Disclaimer

The views and opinions expressed in the presentation are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the official policy or position of Finnish Transport and Communications Agency Traficom.

This course material includes malware and other stuff that may harm your and others' computers. Repeat tasks with your own responsibility.



**TLP:WHITE**

Goal: Get more people interested in forensics and get them going on with technical stuff. I am trying to give you just the basics.



**TLP:WHITE**

# forensic store



**TLP:WHITE**

The forensicstore project can create, access and process forensic artifacts bundled in so called forensicstores (a database for forensic artifacts).



# Relatively a new thing

- Collect data to one bundle using
  - <https://github.com/forensicanalysis/artifactcollector>
- Investigate and extract data
  - <https://github.com/forensicanalysis/elementary>
  - \$ wget [https://github.com/forensicanalysis/elementary/releases/download/v0.3.0-rc.13/elementary\\_0.3.0-rc.13\\_Linux\\_amd64.deb](https://github.com/forensicanalysis/elementary/releases/download/v0.3.0-rc.13/elementary_0.3.0-rc.13_Linux_amd64.deb)
  - \$ sudo apt-get install -f ./elementary\_0.3.0-rc.13\_Linux\_amd64.deb
  - \$ elementary archive unpack store.forensicstore



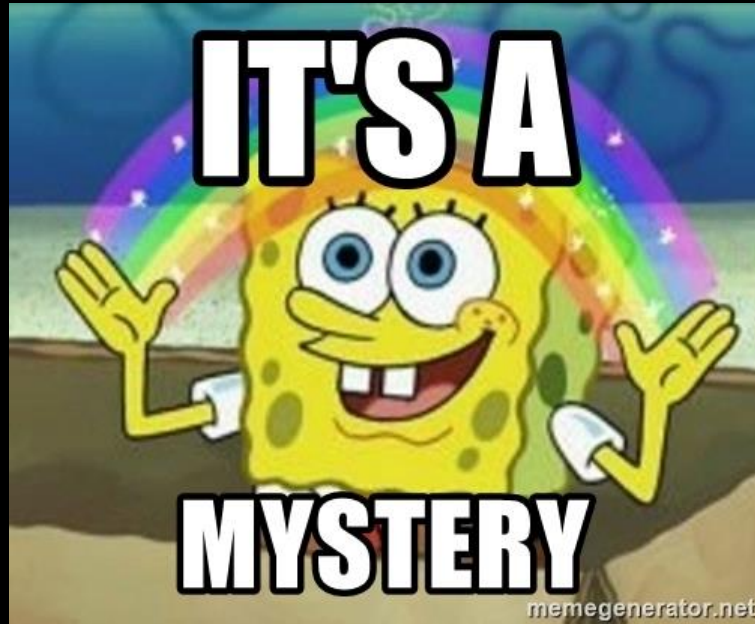
**TLP:WHITE**



# DFIR



**TLP:WHITE**

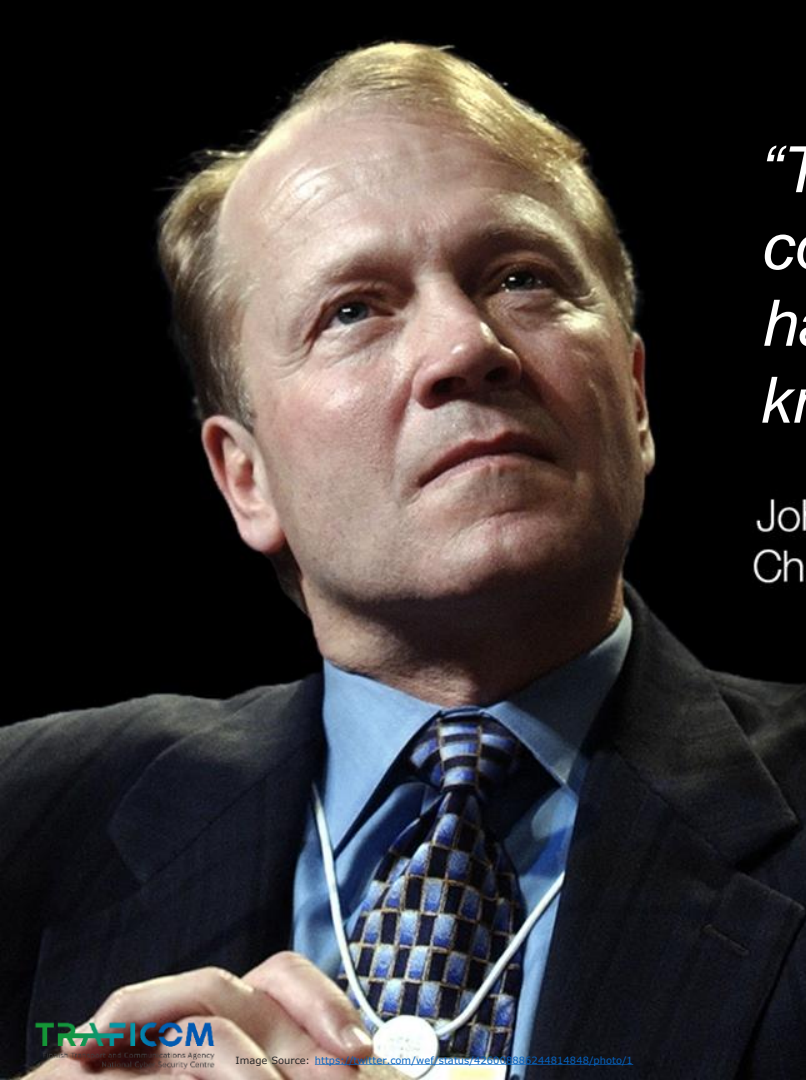


**TLP:WHITE**

*“There are only two types of companies:  
those that have been hacked,  
and those that will be.”*

*Robert Mueller  
FBI Director, 2001-2013*

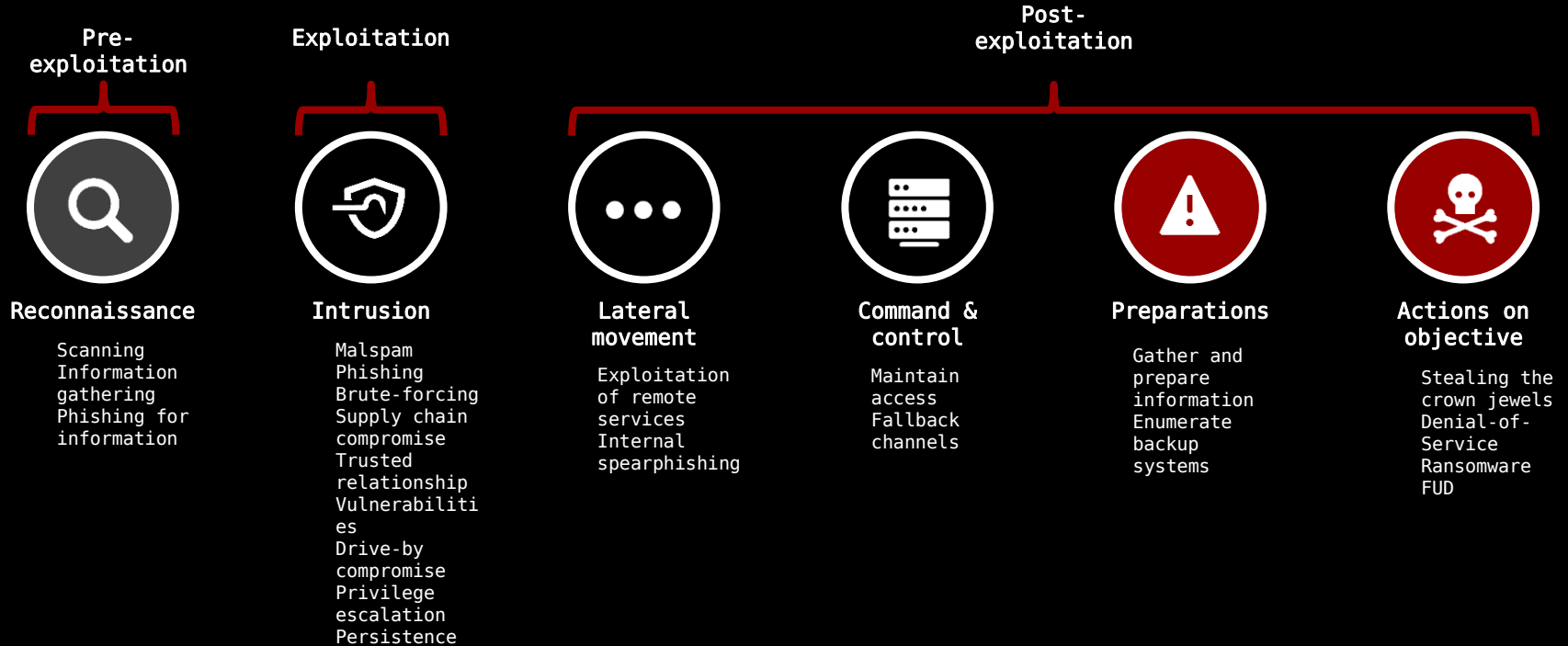




*“There are two types of companies: those that have been hacked, and those who don't know they have been hacked.”*

John Chambers  
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Cisco

# The anatomy of a cyber attack



# MITRE ATT&CK®

- ▶ Adversary tactics and techniques classification
- ▶ Understanding the taxonomy helps to understand the ongoing attack
  - ▶ Red team: What should we do next? How we report this for our customer?
  - ▶ Blue team: How should I categorize this attack? What is the attacker trying to do?

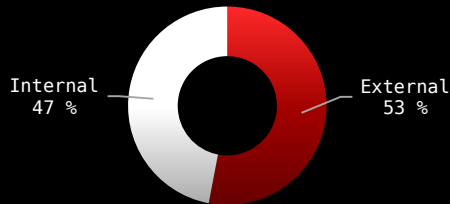
Reconnaissance	Resource Development	Initial Access	Execution	Persistence	Privilege Escalation	Defense Evasion	Credential Access	Discovery	Lateral Movement	Collection	Command and Control	Exfiltration	Impact
10 techniques	6 techniques	9 techniques	10 techniques	18 techniques	12 techniques	37 techniques	15 techniques	25 techniques	9 techniques	17 techniques	16 techniques	9 techniques	13 techniques
Active Scanning (2)	Acquire Infrastructure (6)	Drive-by Compromise	Command and Scripting Interpreter (8)	Account Manipulation (4)	Abuse Elevation Control Mechanism (4)	Abuse Elevation Control Mechanism (4)	Brute Force (4)	Account Discovery (4)	Exploitation of Remote Services	Archive Collected Data (3)	Application Layer Protocol (4)	Automated Exfiltration (1)	Account Access Removal
Gather Victim Host Information (4)	Compromise Accounts (2)	Exploit Public-Facing Application	Exploitation for Client Execution	BITS Jobs	Access Token Manipulation (5)	Access Token Manipulation (5)	Credentials from Password Stores (3)	Application Window Discovery	Internal Spearphishing	Audio Capture	Communication Through Removable Media	Data Transfer Size Limits	Data Destruction
Gather Victim Identity Information (3)	Compromise Infrastructure (6)	External Remote Services	Inter-Process Communication (2)	Boot or Logon Autostart Execution (12)	Boot or Logon Autostart Execution (12)	BITS Jobs	Exploitation for Credential Access	Browser Bookmark Discovery	Lateral Tool Transfer	Automated Collection	Data Encoding (2)	Exfiltration Over Alternative Protocol (3)	Data Encrypted for Impact
Gather Victim Network Information (6)	Develop Capabilities (4)	Hardware Additions	Native API	Boot or Logon Initialization Scripts (5)	Boot or Logon Initialization Scripts (5)	Deobfuscate/Decode Files or Information	Forced Authentication	Cloud Infrastructure Discovery	Remote Service Hijacking (2)	Clipboard Data	Data Obfuscation (3)	Data Manipulation (3)	Data Manipulation (3)
Gather Victim Org Information (4)	Establish Accounts (2)	Phishing (3)	Scheduled Task/Job (6)	Browser Extensions	Browser Extensions	Direct Volume Access	Forge Web Credentials (2)	Cloud Service Dashboard	Remote Services (6)	Data from Cloud Storage Object	Dynamic Resolution (3)	Defacement (2)	Defacement (2)
Phishing for Information (3)	Obtain Capabilities (6)	Replication Through Removable Media	Shared Modules	Compromise Client Software Binary	Create or Modify System Process (4)	Domain Policy Modification (2)	Input Capture (4)	Cloud Service Discovery	Replication Through Removable Media	Data from Configuration Repository (2)	Encrypted Channel (2)	Disk Wipe (2)	Disk Wipe (2)
Search Closed Sources (2)		Supply Chain Compromise (3)	Software Deployment Tools	Domain Policy Modification (2)	Domain Policy Modification (2)	Execution Guardrails (1)	Man-in-the-Middle (2)	Domain Trust Discovery	Data from Information Repositories (2)	Fallback Channels	Exfiltration Over Other Network Medium (1)	Endpoint Denial of Service (4)	Endpoint Denial of Service (4)
Search Open Technical Databases (5)		Trusted Relationship	User Execution (2)	Event Triggered Execution (15)	Event Triggered Execution (15)	Exploitation for Defense Evasion	Modify Authentication Process (4)	File and Directory Permissions Modification (2)	Data from Local System	Network Service Scanning	Ingress Tool Transfer	Firmware Corruption	Firmware Corruption
Search Open Websites/Domains (2)		Windows Management Instrumentation	Create or Modify System Process (4)	Exploitation for Privilege Escalation	Exploitation for Privilege Escalation	File and Directory Permissions Modification (2)	Network Sniffing	Hide Artifacts (7)	Data from Network Shared Drive	Network Share Discovery	Multi-Stage Channels	Inhibit System Recovery	Inhibit System Recovery
Search Victim-Owned Websites		Valid Accounts (4)	Event Triggered Execution (15)	Hijack Execution Flow (11)	Hijack Execution Flow (11)	Indicator Removal on Host (4)	Network Sniffing	Hijack Execution Flow (11)	Use Alternate Authentication Material (4)	Taint Shared Content	Scheduled Transfer	Network Denial of Service (2)	Network Denial of Service (2)
			External Remote Services	Process Injection (1)	Process Injection (1)	Indicator Removal on Host (4)	Indicator Removal on Host (4)	Indicator Removal on Host (4)	Use Alternate Authentication Material (4)	Use Alternate Authentication Material (4)	Non-Application Layer Protocol	Service Stop	Service Stop
			Hijack Execution Flow (11)	Process Injection (1)	Process Injection (1)	Indicator Removal on Host (4)	Indicator Removal on Host (4)	Indicator Removal on Host (4)	Use Alternate Authentication Material (4)	Data from Removable Media	Non-Standard Port	System Shutdown/Reboot	System Shutdown/Reboot

TLP:WHITE

# Detecting an intrusion is hard for organizations

- Organizations usually fail to detect intrusions
  - In 2019, over 50% of intrusions were detected by external parties
- The dwell time is long, the time is on attacker's side
  - Dwell time = number of days between initial compromise and detection

## Intrusion detection



## Dwell time



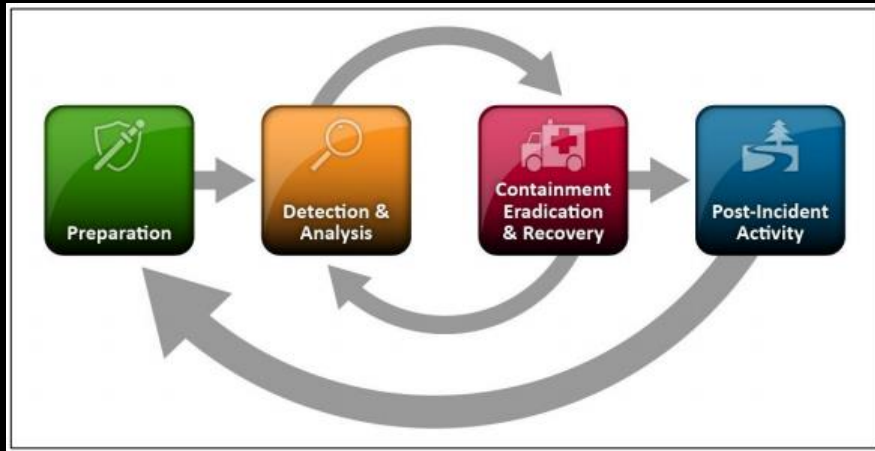
**TLP:WHITE**

# What is Incident Response (IR) then?

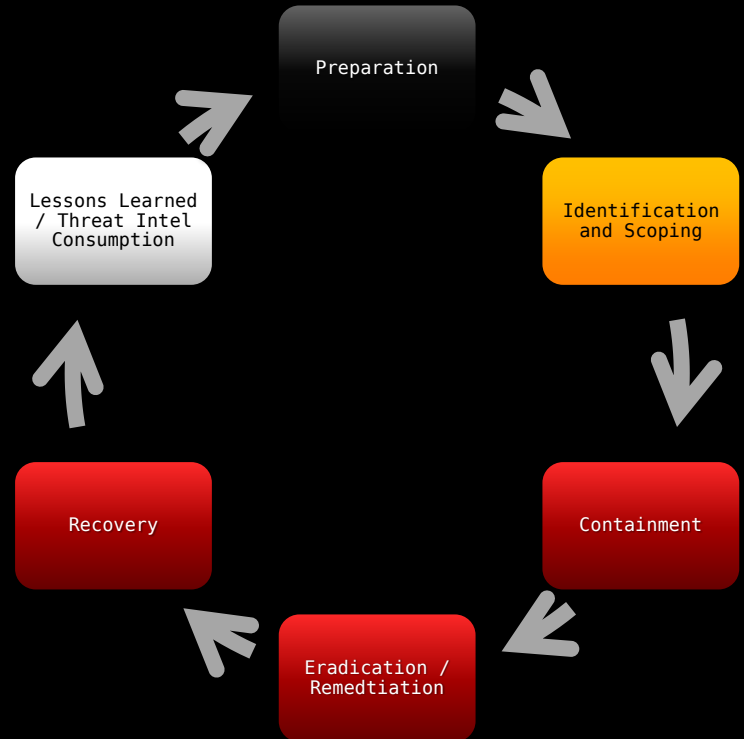
- NIST SP800-61r2:
  - Rapidly detect and verify incidents
  - Minimize the loss and the destruction
  - Mitigate the weakness that let the intrusion to happen
  - Restore IT services
- Make sure the incident is handled properly and ensure business continuity



# IR process

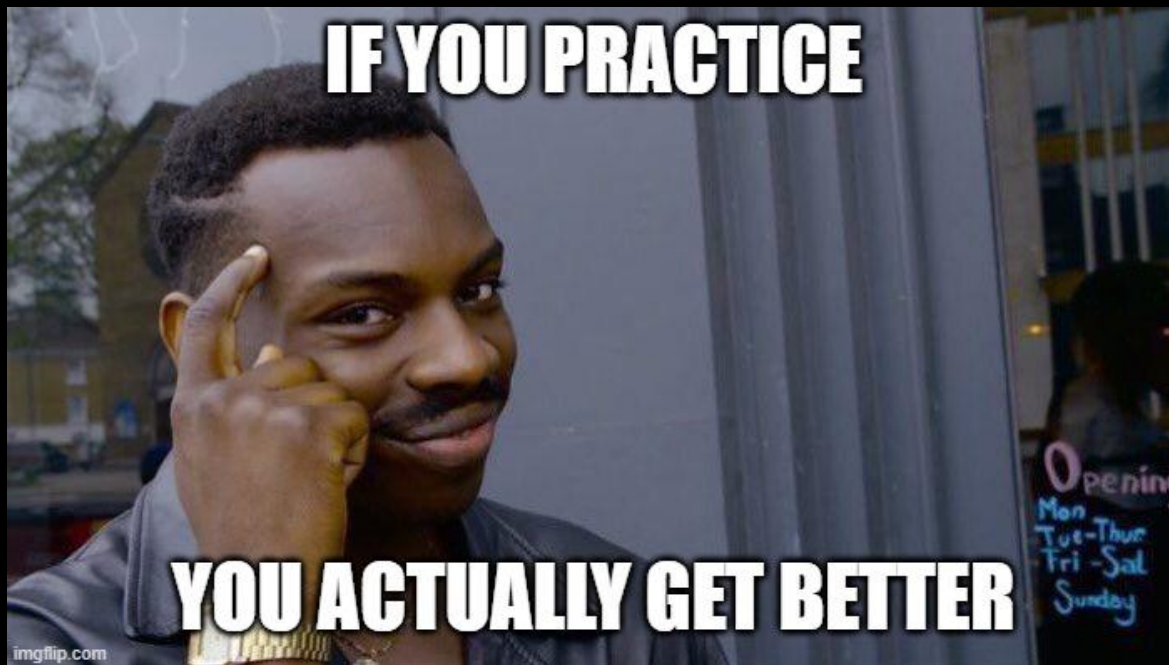


Source: <https://nvlpubs.nist.gov/nistpubs/SpecialPublications/NIST.SP.800-61r2.pdf>



Source: SANS FOR508

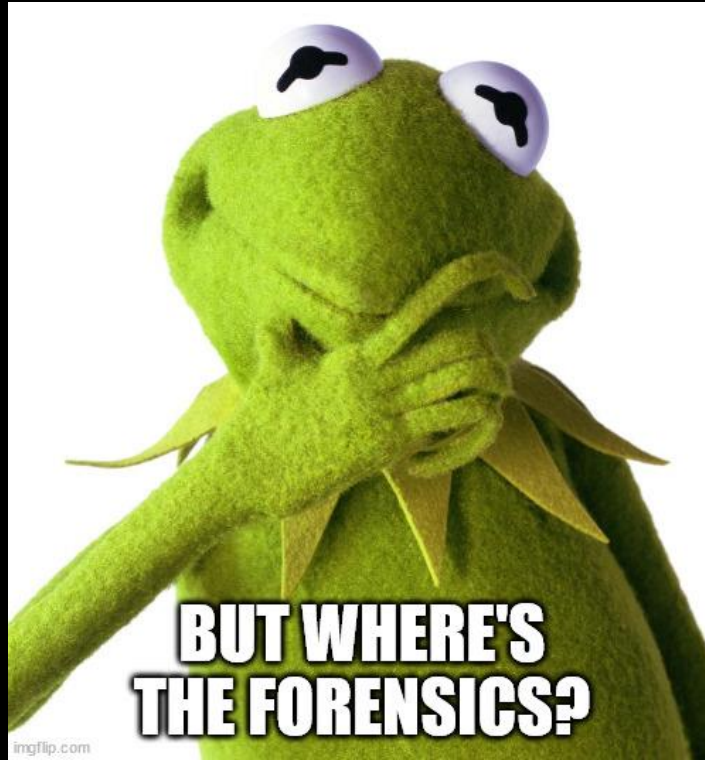
**TLP:WHITE**



imgflip.com

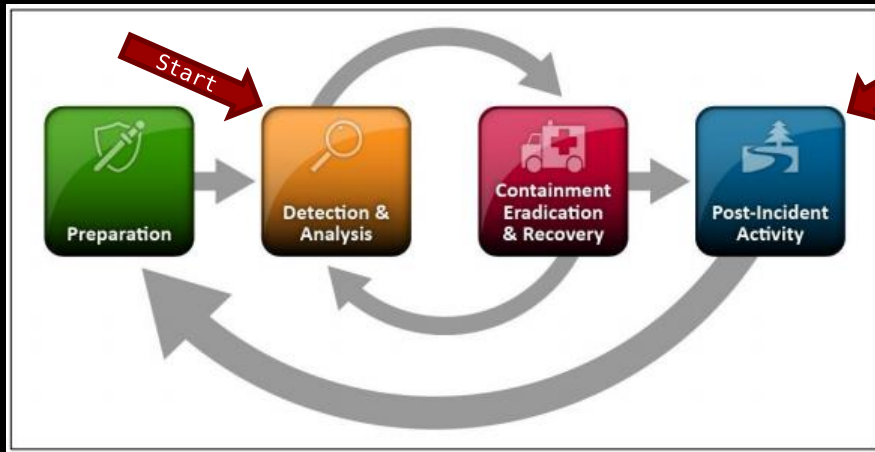


TLP:WHITE

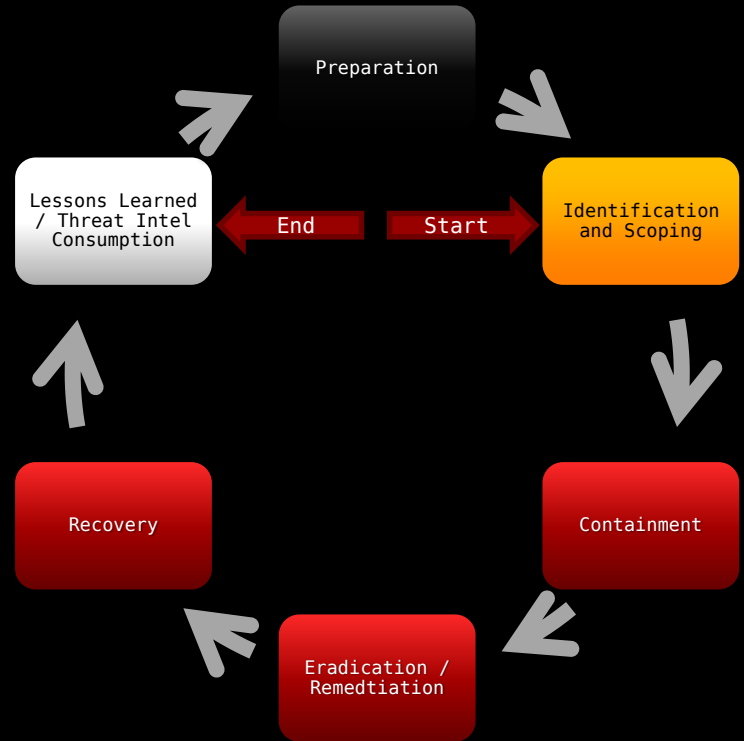


**TLP:WHITE**

# IR process



Source: <https://nvlpubs.nist.gov/nistpubs/SpecialPublications/NIST.SP.800-61r2.pdf>



Source: SANS FOR508

**TLP:WHITE**



Image source: <https://cdn2.hubspot.net/hubfs/3350762/Whac%20a%20Mole.png>

**TLP:WHITE**

# Tactics



**TLP:WHITE**

# Digital Forensics workflow



**TLP:WHITE**

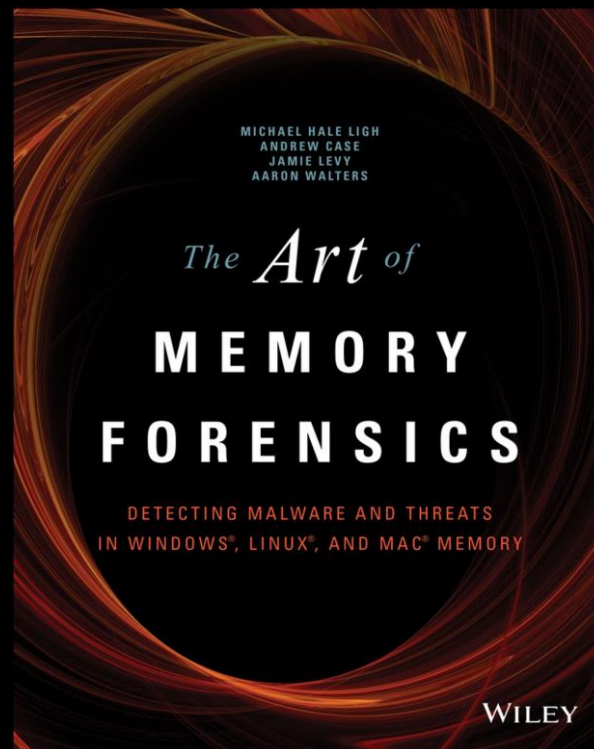
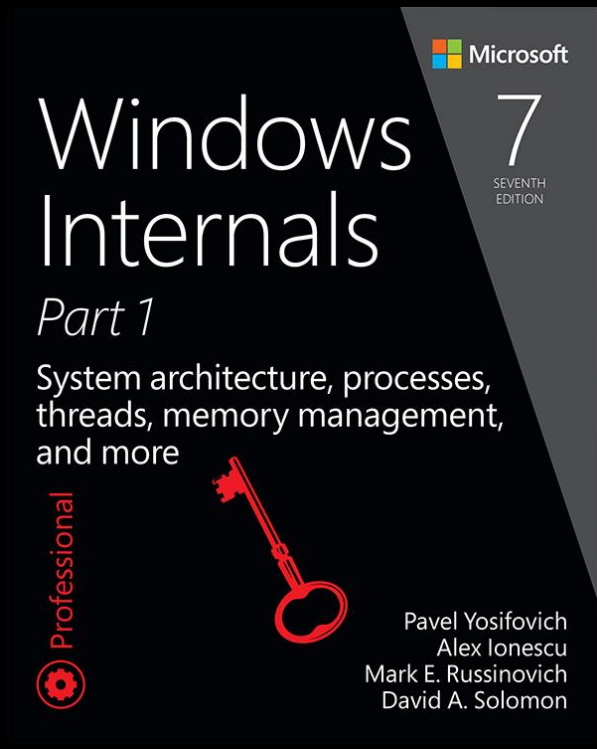
# Memory



**TLP:WHITE**



# Book recommendations



**TLP:WHITE**



**TLP:WHITE**

# Memory forensics

- » Super good and effective [and fun]
- » However, the cases where you actually get usable memory dump are rare [from my opinion]
- » Volatility is way to go...
  - » <https://www.volatilityfoundation.org>
- » ...BUT MemProcFS will soon be better than Volatility → go, check and try it out already
  - » <https://github.com/ufrisk/MemProcFS>



**Latest release**

v1.0.1  
Becc7df  
Verified  
Compare

## Volatility 3 1.0.1

ikelos released this on 1 Feb

Hotfix release to fix an issue with pypi and setup.py

Assets 3

- volatility3-1.0.1-py3-none-any.whl 502 KB
- Source code (zip)
- Source code (tar.gz)

v1.0.0  
0e372b3  
Verified  
Compare

## v1.0.0

ikelos released this on 1 Feb

Volatility 3 1.0.0 official release

Highlights of this version are:

- Much faster operation over volatility 2 (this is largely down to caching of objects)
- Symbol support (symbols can be downloaded and converted for windows directly)
- Documentation (the documentation is generated from the code)
- Better APIs for developers

Windows binary versions will be added once a solution has been found to all pyinstaller packages being identified as malware.

Assets 2

**Pre-release**

v1.0.0-beta.1  
97e41e2  
Compare

## v1.0.0-beta.1

ikelos released this on 13 Oct 2019

Volatility 3 1.0.0-beta.1 release

Assets 3



TLP:WHITE

## Updated README (#553)

[Browse files](#)

\* Update README.md

\* Update README.md

🔑 master (#553)

👤 joachimmetz committed on 18 Oct 2020 Verified

1 parent [f6dd536](#) commit [55d1925f2df9759a989b35271b4fa48fc54a1c86](#)

📄 Showing 1 [changed file](#) with 19 additions and 0 deletions.

Unified Split

▼ 19 ████████ README.md 📄

<> 📄 ...

... @@ -1,3 +1,22 @@

1 + # [Rekall discontinuation](#)

2 +

3 + This project is no longer maintained.

4 +

5 + In December 2011, a new branch within the Volatility project was created to explore how to make the code base more modular, improve performance, and increase usability. This branch was later forked to become Rekall. The modularity allowed physical memory analysis functionality to be used in [GRR](<https://github.com/google/grr>) to enable remote live in-memory analysis.

6 +

**TLP:WHITE**

**REST IN PEACE**

**IN PIECES**

memegenerator.net

**TLP:WHITE**

Updated README (#55)

\* Update README.md

\* Update README.md

🔑 master (#553)

👉 joachimmetz committed

📄 Showing 1 changed file with

▼ 19 ██████ README.md

... @@ -1,3 +1,22 @

1 + # Recall dis

2 +

3 + This project

4 +

5 + In December 2

increase usabi

[GRR](https://

6 +

Browse files

59a989b35271b4fa48fc54a1c86

Unified Split

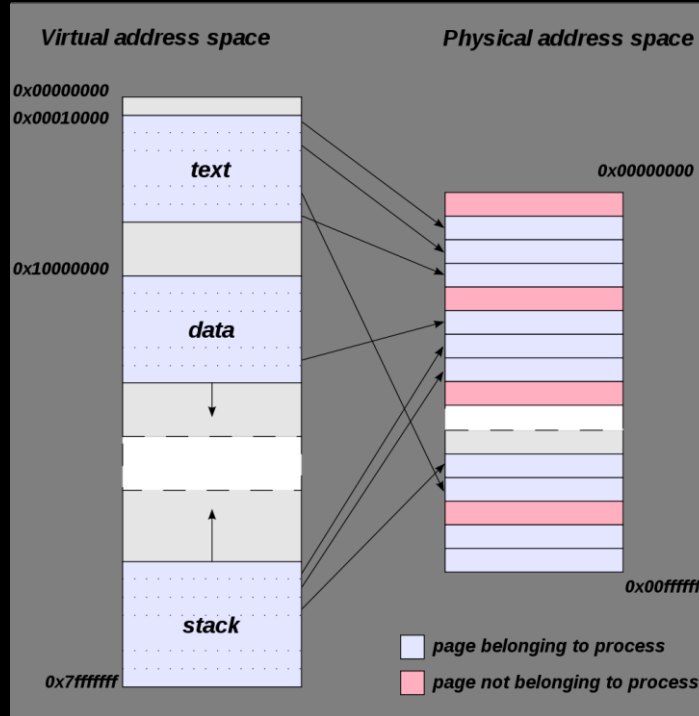
<> 📄 ...

e performance, and  
be used in

# Why u forensicate memory?

- What can you find from memory?
  - Windows registry and log files
  - Opened files
  - Secrets
  - Configuration files and data
  - All running processes (including malware)
  - Network artifacts
- Memory is the best place in analyzing malicious software activity
- Some evidence can't be found elsewhere
  - "Fileless malware"
  - Malware can EITHER success in
    - Hiding
    - Executing

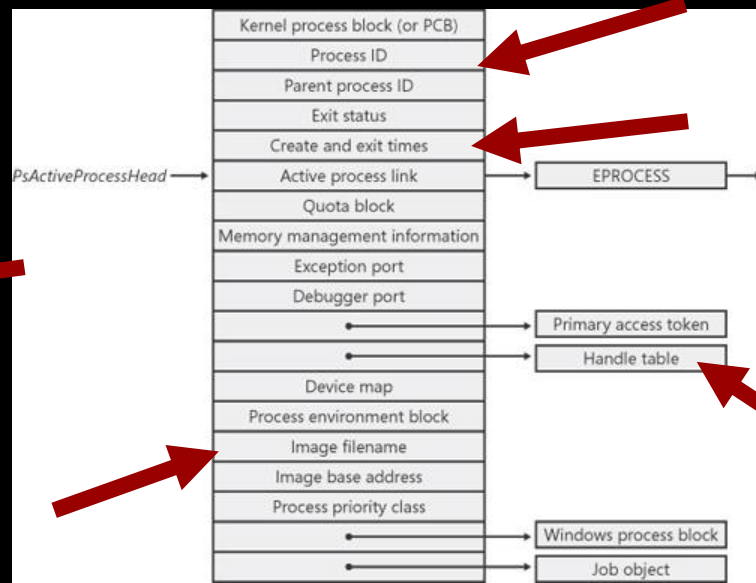
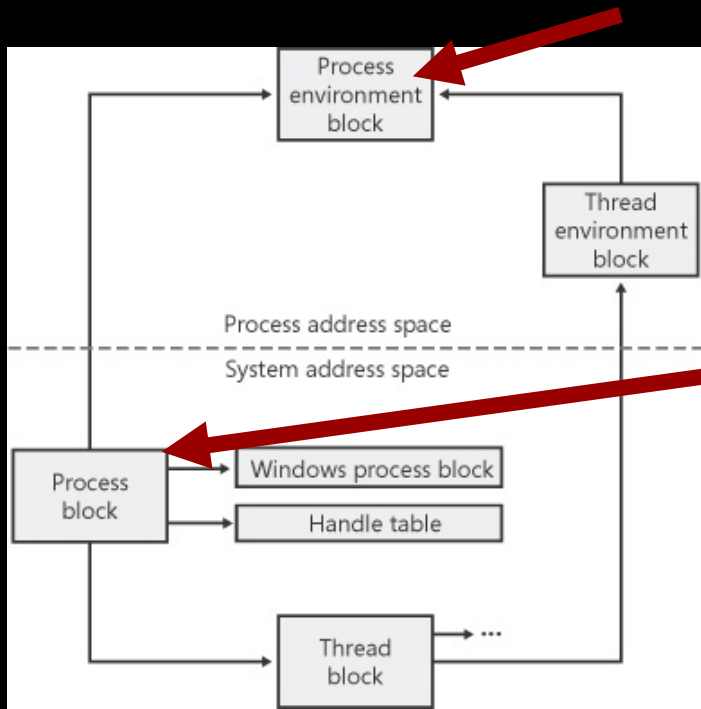




Source: Wikipedia,  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Virtual\\_address\\_space#/media/File:Virtual\\_address\\_space\\_and\\_physical\\_address\\_space\\_relations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Virtual_address_space#/media/File:Virtual_address_space_and_physical_address_space_relations)

**TLP:WHITE**





Source: Mark E. Russinovich and David A. Solomon, Windows Internals, 5th Edition, <https://www.microsoftpressstore.com/articles/article.aspx?p=2233328>

**TLP:WHITE**

VADs

KDBG

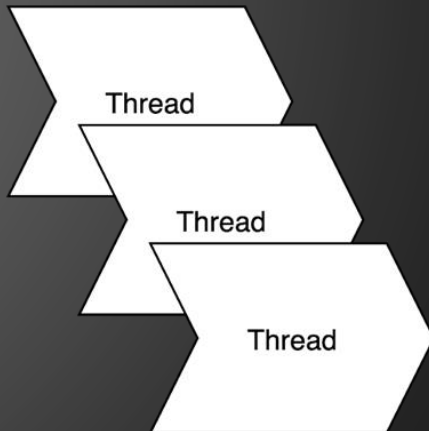
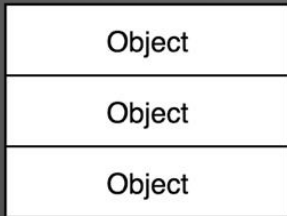
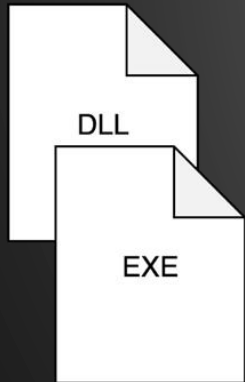
EPROCESS

PEB

Handle table

SIDs and privileges

Threads



# TTP examples

T1059.001  
Powershell

T1548.002  
Bypass UAC

T1543.003  
Persistence  
(Win Service)

**TLP:WHITE**

# In-memory attacks (TTP exmp)

T1055  
Shellcode  
Injection

T1055  
Reflective  
DLL Injection

T1055.012  
Process  
hollowing

<https://blog.f-secure.com/memory-injection-like-a-boss/>

**TLP:WHITE**

# Analysis overview (SANS)

1. Identify Rogue Processes
2. Analyze Process DLLs and Handles
3. Review Network Artifacts
4. Look for Evidence of Code Injection
5. Check for Signs of a Rootkit
6. Extract Processes, Drivers, and Objects

<https://digital-forensics.sans.org/media/volatility-memory-forensics-cheat-sheet.pdf>

# Volatility cheat sheet

## Basics

```
$ vol.py -f [image] --  
profile=[PROFILE] [plugin]
```

```
$ vol.py --help  
$ vol.py --info  
$ vol.py [plugin] -help  
$ vol.py imageinfo  
$ vol.py kdbgscan
```

## Analyze Process DLLs and Handles

Lists all loaded DLL-files per process  
\$ vol.py dlllist

Shows SIDs (Security Identifier) for  
each process  
\$ vol.py getsids

## Check for Signs of a Rootkit

```
$ vol.py psxview  
$ vol.py modscan  
$ vol.py apihooks  
$ vol.py ssdt  
$ vol.py driverirp  
$ vol.py idt
```

## Identify Rogue Processes

Process list:  
\$ vol.py pslist

Scan the memory for EPROCESS blocks:  
\$ vol.py psscan

Process tree:  
\$ vol.py pstree  
(-v for verbose)

## Review Network Artifacts

Connections and sockets (Vista  
onwards)  
\$ vol.py netscan

## Look for Evidence of Code Injection

```
$ vol.py malfind  
$ vol.py hollowfind
```

## Extract Processes, Drivers, and Objects

Dump the process image  
\$ vol.py procdump

Dumps all registry files (NTUSER.DAT,  
SYSTEM, SAM etc.)  
\$ vol.py dumpregistry

```
$ vol.py filescan  
$ vol.py dumpfiles
```

# strings & grep

Sooooo good together (+ awk, sed, cut) <3

ASCII strings

```
$ strings -a memory.dmp > strings_a.txt
```

Unicode strings

```
$ strings -e l memory.dmp > strings_u.txt
```

Grep all the things

```
$ grep -ihra keyword
```

```
$ grep -Ero '(http|https)://[^\"]+'
```

**UNDERSTAND**



**YOU MUST**

imgflip.com

**TLP:WHITE**



**TIME FOR ACTION**



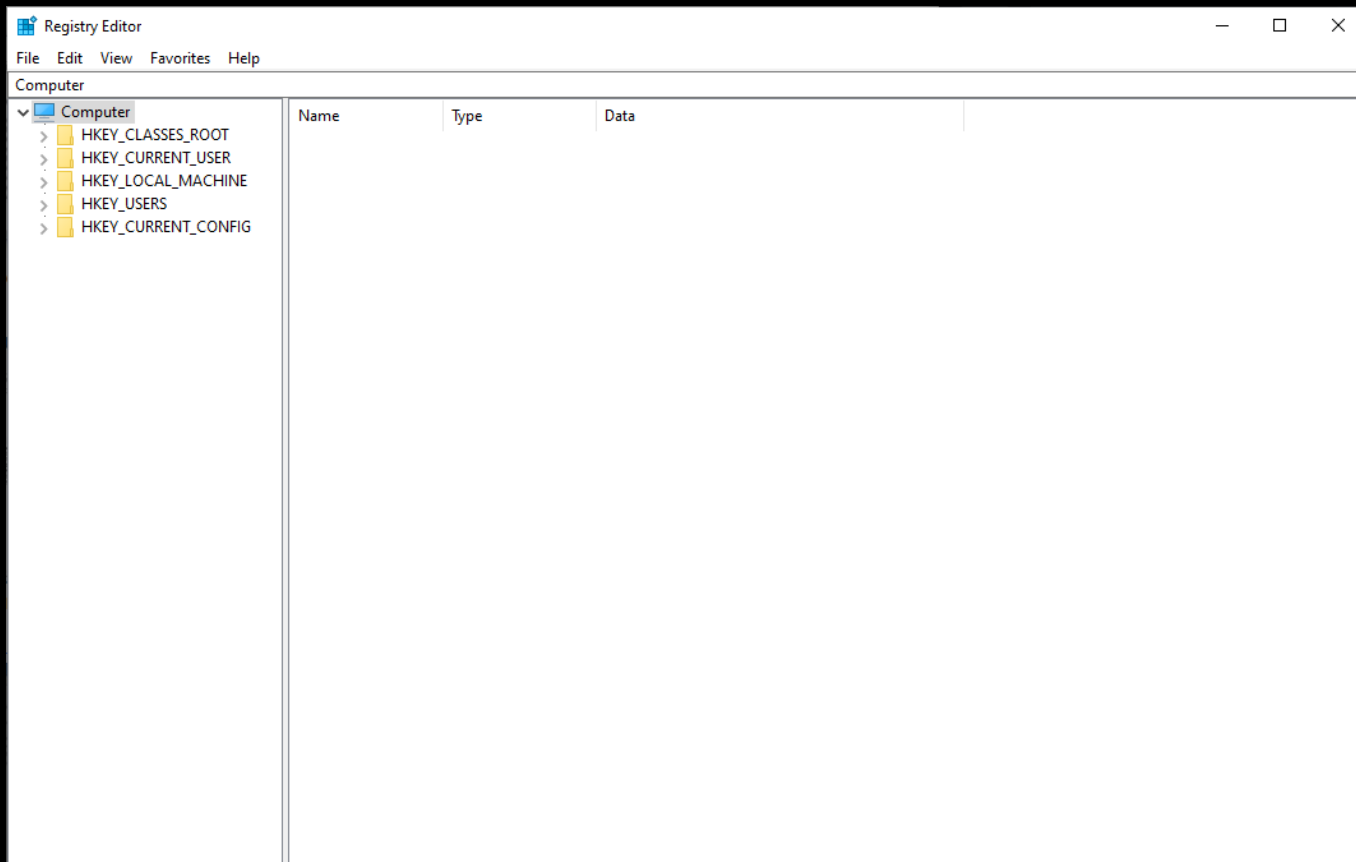
imgflip.com

**TLP:WHITE**

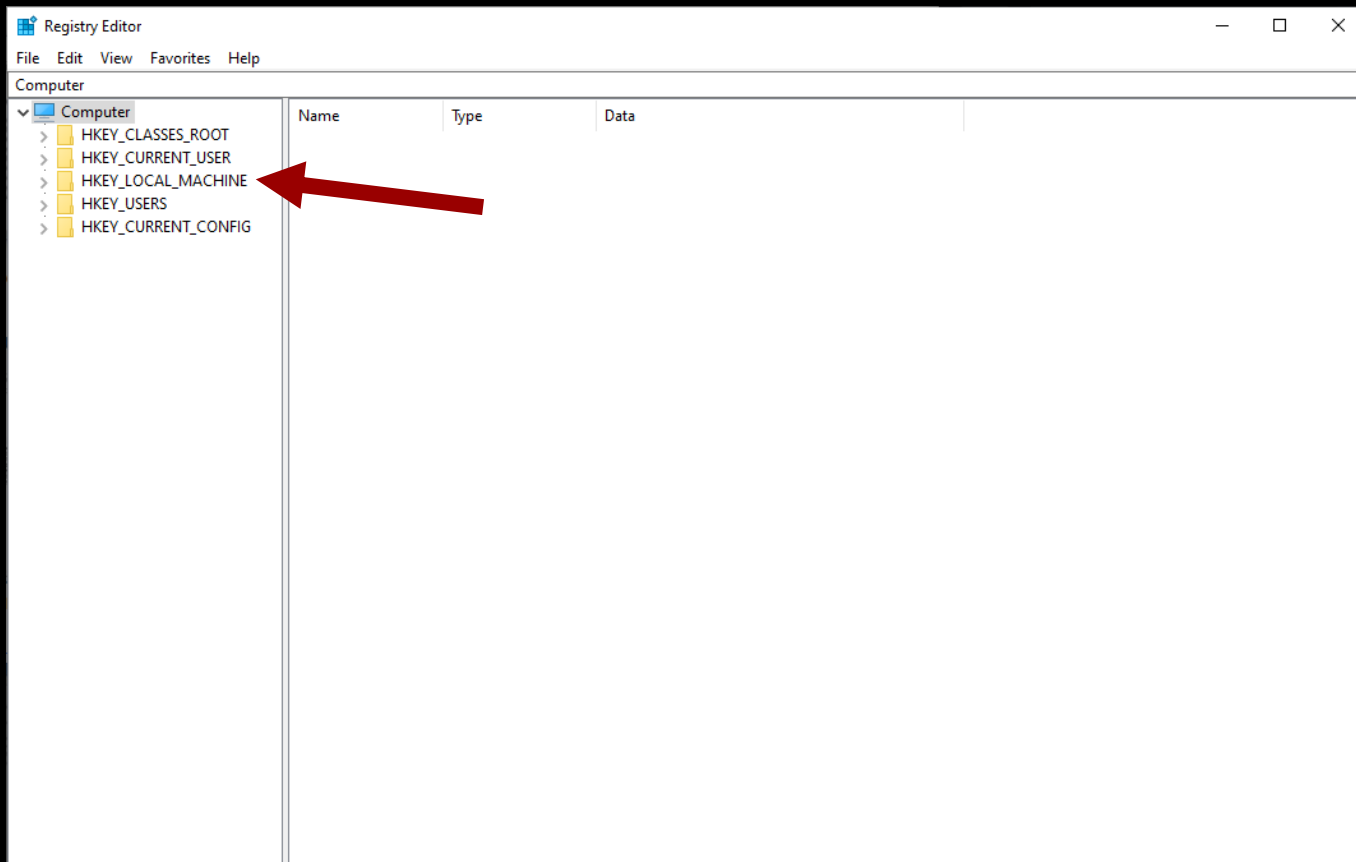
# Registry



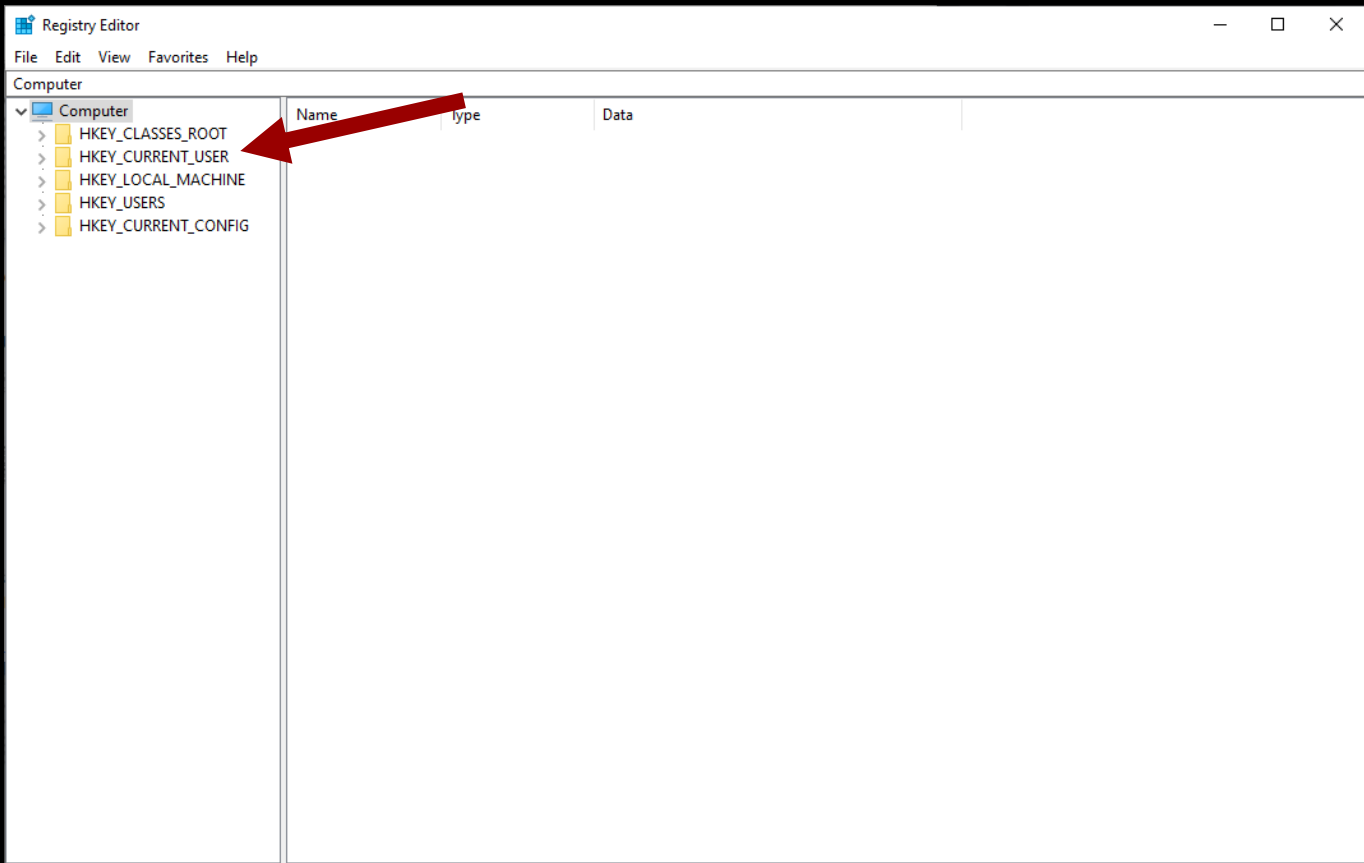
**TLP:WHITE**



**TLP:WHITE**



**TLP:WHITE**



**TLP:WHITE**

# Hive Keys/subkeys

“RunKey”

Name	Type	Data
(Default)	REG_SZ	(value not set)
LogiPresentation	REG_SZ	C:\Program Files\Logitech\LogiPresentation\LogiPresentation.exe
SecurityHealth	REG_EXPAND_SZ	%windir%\system32\SecurityHealthSystray.exe

TLP:WHITE

# Where do I find these?

- %SystemRoot%\System32\Config\
  - Sam – HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE\SAM
  - Security – HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE\SECURITY
  - Software – HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE\SOFTWARE
  - System – HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE\SYSTEM
- %USERPROFILE%\Ntuser.dat – HKEY\_USERS\SID
- %USERPROFILE%\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Usrclass.dat – HKEY\_USERS\\_Classes  
(KEY\_CURRENT\_USER\Software\Classes)

# Transaction logs (.LOG)

- Multiple files in the same directory as the registry hive files
  - .LOG1, .LOG2
- LOG file is a journal where the registry changes are being written before writing to hive files
- You can easily rebuild the logs by using tool called regipy
  - `$ pip3 install regipy`
  - `$ registry-transaction-logs NTUSER.DAT -p ntuser.dat.log1 -s ntuser.dat.log2 -o recovered_NTUSER.dat`



# Available tools

- RegRipper (rip.pl)

- <https://github.com/keydet89/RegRipper3.0>

- Pretty nice command line tool for fetching values from registry. Has a GUI as well.

- Registry Explorer/RECmd

- <https://ericzimmerman.github.io/#!index.md>

- Pretty nice command line tool for fetching values from registry. Has a GUI as well.

# RegRipper cheat sheet

## Basics

```
$ rip.pl -r [hive] -p [plugin]
```

List all plugins

```
$ rip.pl -c -l
```

Show only plugins for NTUSER.DAT

```
$ rip.pl -c -l |sort -n|grep -i ntuser
```

## System profiling

```
$ rip.pl -r SYSTEM -p compname
```

```
$ rip.pl -r SYSTEM -p nic2
```

```
$ rip.pl -r SOFTWARE -p winver
```

```
$ rip.pl -r SOFTWARE -p uninstall
```

```
$ rip.pl -r NTUSER.DAT -p uninstall
```

```
$ rip.pl -r NTUSER.DAT -p pslogging
```

## Autoruns

```
$ rip.pl -r SOFTWARE -p run
```

```
$ rip.pl -r SOFTWARE -p runonceex
```

```
$ rip.pl -r NTUSER.DAT -p run
```

```
$ rip.pl -r NTUSER.DAT -p cmdproc
```

## Fileless malware

```
$ rip.pl -r [hive] -p fileless
```

## User profiling

```
$ rip.pl -r SOFTWARE -p profilelist
```

```
$ rip.pl -r NTUSER.DAT -p profiler
```

```
$ rip.pl -r NTUSER.DAT -p runmru
```

```
$ rip.pl -r NTUSER.DAT -p
```

```
wordwheelquery
```

```
$ rip.pl -r NTUSER.DAT -p recentdocs
```

```
$ rip.pl -r NTUSER.DAT -p userassist
```

**TIME FOR ACTION**



imgflip.com

**TLP:WHITE**

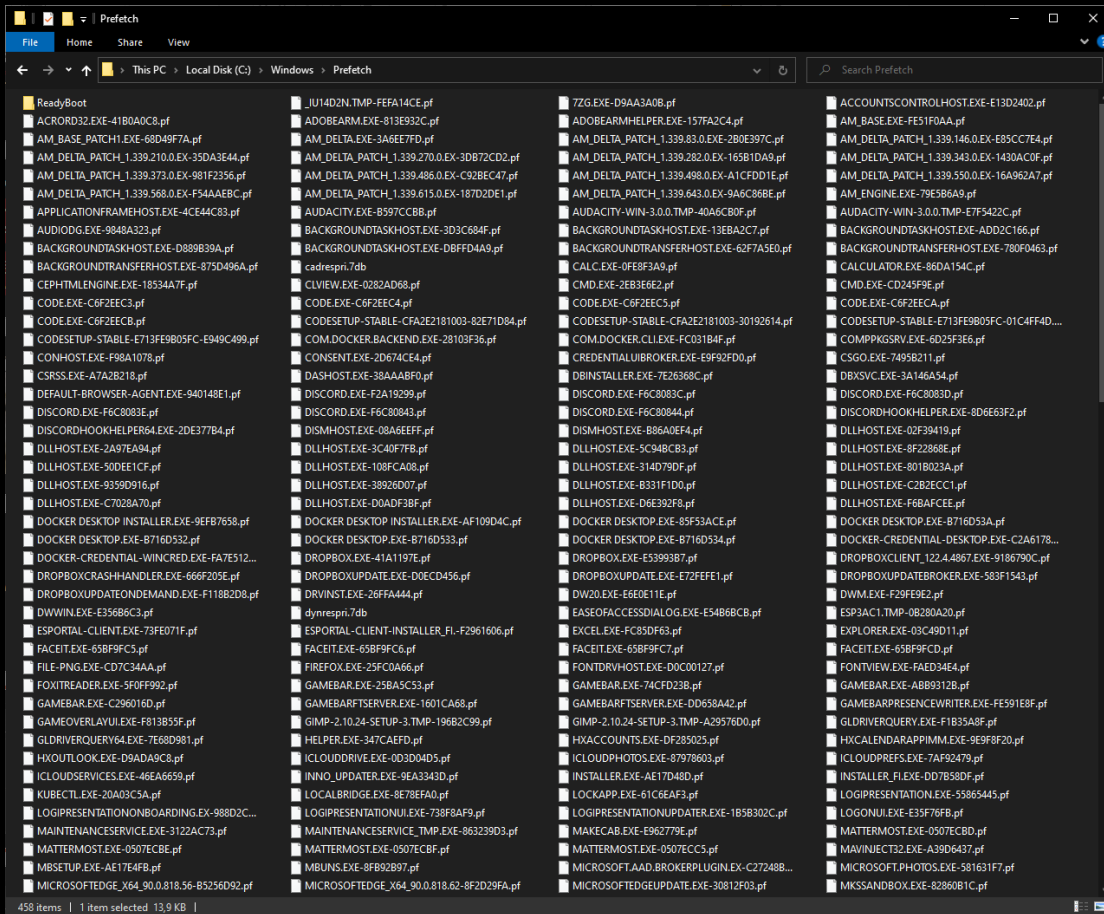
# Prefetch



**TLP:WHITE**

# What?

- Windows component, purpose is to make applications load faster
- Basically a cache file
  - Stores everything the software has touched
  - F.E. Word has docx open when it's shutdown, prefetch should see the docx file as a referenced file
- Can reveal execution timestamps and how many times the software has been executed
- %SystemRoot%\Prefetch



TLP:WHITE

# Available tools

- Windows 10 Prefetch Parser (w10pf\_parse.py)
  - [https://github.com/bromiley/tools/tree/master/win10\\_prefetch](https://github.com/bromiley/tools/tree/master/win10_prefetch)
  - Script that works on Linux, limited output
  - `pip2 install libscca-python && wget https://raw.githubusercontent.com/bromiley/tools/master/win10_prefetch/w10pf_parse.py`
- Prefetch parser (PECmd)
  - <https://ericzimmerman.github.io/#!index.md>
  - Windows only

~/Cases/course

11:48:28

```
python2 w10pf_parse.py -f /mnt/c/Windows/Prefetch/CSGO.EXE-7495B211.pf --json
```

```
{
  "Executable Name": "CSGO.EXE",
  "Prefetch Hash": "7495B211",
  "Run Count": "7",
  "Run Times": {
    "Run Time 0": "2021-05-13 20:58:10",
    "Run Time 1": "2021-05-12 15:28:23",
    "Run Time 2": "2021-05-11 17:58:19",
    "Run Time 3": "2021-05-07 19:01:17",
    "Run Time 4": "2021-05-06 21:51:59",
    "Run Time 5": "2021-05-06 19:33:59",
    "Run Time 6": "2021-05-05 20:01:52",
    "Run Time 7": "N/A"
  }
}
```

~/Cases/course

11:48:35



```
powershell :: ~ x ~/Cases/course x + v 11:49:26
> whois micro ~
~#> C:\Users\micro\Desktop\PECmd\PECmd.exe -f 'C:\Windows\Prefetch\CSGO.EXE-7495B211.pf'
PECmd version 1.4.0.0

Author: Eric Zimmerman (saericzimmerman@gmail.com)
https://github.com/EricZimmerman/PECmd

Command line: -f C:\Windows\Prefetch\CSGO.EXE-7495B211.pf

Warning: Administrator privileges not found!

Keywords: temp, tmp

Processing 'C:\Windows\Prefetch\CSGO.EXE-7495B211.pf'

Created on: 2021-05-05 20.01.54
Modified on: 2021-05-13 20.58.11
Last accessed on: 2021-05-15 08.49.29

Executable name: CSGO.EXE
Hash: 7495B211
File size (bytes): 281 642
Version: Windows 10

Run count: 7
Last run: 2021-05-13 20.58.10
Other run times: 2021-05-12 15.28.23, 2021-05-11 17.58.19, 2021-05-07 19.01.17, 2021-05-06 21.51.59, 2021-05-06 19.33.59
, 2021-05-05 20.01.52

Volume information:
```

**TLP:WHITE**



**TLP:WHITE**

# winevtx



**TLP:WHITE**

The screenshot shows the Windows Event Viewer application. The left pane displays the event log hierarchy, with 'Windows PowerShell' selected. The main pane shows a list of 15 events from the 'Windows PowerShell' log. The selected event (ID 403) is highlighted in blue. The details pane below shows the event description: 'Engine state is changed from Available to Stopped.' and various properties.

Level	Date and Time	Source	Event ID	Task Ca...
Information	15/05/2021 3.50.03	PowerS...	403 (4)	
Information	15/05/2021 3.50.03	PowerS...	400 (4)	
Information	15/05/2021 3.50.03	PowerS...	600 (6)	
Information	15/05/2021 3.50.03	PowerS...	600 (6)	
Information	15/05/2021 3.50.03	PowerS...	600 (6)	
Information	15/05/2021 3.50.03	PowerS...	600 (6)	
Information	15/05/2021 3.50.03	PowerS...	600 (6)	
Information	15/05/2021 3.50.03	PowerS...	600 (6)	
Information	15/05/2021 3.27.31	PowerS...	403 (4)	
Information	15/05/2021 3.27.30	PowerS...	400 (4)	
Information	15/05/2021 3.27.30	PowerS...	600 (6)	
Information	15/05/2021 3.27.30	PowerS...	600 (6)	
Information	15/05/2021 3.27.30	PowerS...	600 (6)	
Information	15/05/2021 3.27.30	PowerS...	600 (6)	
Information	15/05/2021 3.27.30	PowerS...	600 (6)	
Information	15/05/2021 3.27.30	PowerS...	600 (6)	

Event 403, PowerShell (PowerShell)

General Details

Engine state is changed from Available to Stopped.

Details:

Log Name:	Windows PowerShell		
Source:	PowerShell (PowerShell)	Logged:	15/05/2021 3.50.03
Event ID:	403	Task Category:	(4)
Level:	Information	Keywords:	Classic

TLP:WHITE

# What and where?

- Windows logs different stuff to different places
  - System logs – System events
  - Security logs – For example authentication events
  - Powershell logs – Powershell execution
  - Sysmon – Can log basically anything, can be very verbose, installed and configured rarely
- Logging level depends on the system configuration
- The Windows XML EventLog (EVTX) format
  - Stored at %SystemRoot%\System32\Winevt\Logs

# Available tools

- Windows event viewer
  - Ships with your Windows installation
- ELK / Splunk /etc.
- Evtx-dump.py / evt\_x\_dump
  - Converts EVT\_X to XML
  - Ships with SIFT / REMnux
  - Rust version can be installed with cargo



**IT'S TIME TO PUT MY EVIL PLANS  
INTO ACTION!**

**TLP:WHITE**

Check  
these



**TLP:WHITE**



# Zimmerman tools

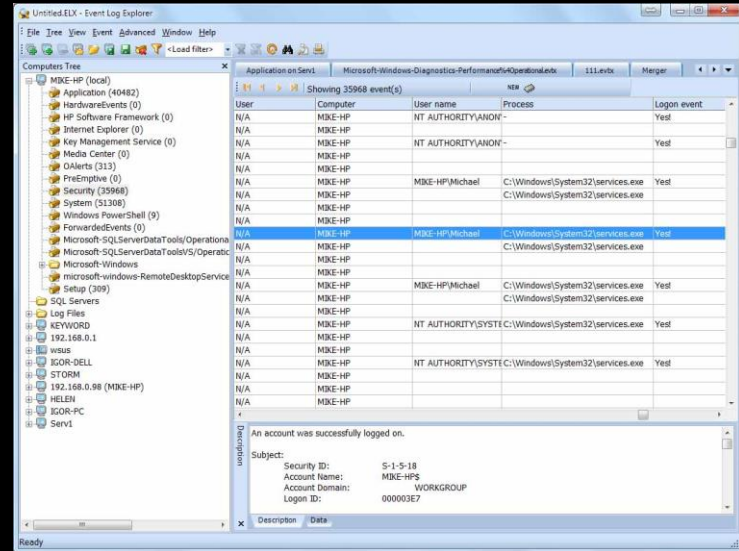
- » <https://ericzimmerman.github.io/#!index.md>
- » Great set of FOSS tools
- » My personal favorites:
  - » Registry Explorer/RECmd
  - » RBCmd
  - » PECmd
  - » JumpList Explorer
  - » LECmd
  - » Timeline Explorer
  - » KAPE [\*\*\*]



**TLP:WHITE**

# Event Log Explorer™

- » <https://eventlogxp.com/>
- » 199 USD for Standard Edition
- » Bang for the bucks
- » Make custom searches and views for Eventlogs



<https://eventlogxp.com/sshots/customcolumns.jpg>

TLP:WHITE

# Autopsy



- » OpenSource tool for disk forensics
- » Parses lot of different artefacts and indexes them
- » <https://www.autopsy.com/>



**TLP:WHITE**

# Plaso everything

- » In my experience, you should always run `plaso/log2timeline` against everything
  - » Eases up setting up incident timeline
  - » Might help you “find evil”
- » Even though you would not investigate the timeline immediately, you might need it later and `plaso` takes some time...
- » <https://github.com/log2timeline/plaso>
- » <https://github.com/google/timesketch>



**TLP:WHITE**

# Analyze malicious documents

## ANALYZING MALICIOUS DOCUMENTS

This cheat sheet outlines tips and tools for analyzing malicious documents, such as Microsoft Office, RTF and Adobe Acrobat (PDF) files.

### General Approach to Document Analysis

1. Examine the document for anomalies, such as risky tags, scripts, or other anomalous aspects.
2. Locate embedded code, such as shellcode, VBA macros, JavaScript or other suspicious objects.
3. Extract suspicious code or object from the file.
4. If relevant, deobfuscate and examine JavaScript or macro code.
5. If relevant, disassemble and/or debug shellcode.
6. Understand the next steps in the infection chain.

### Microsoft Office Format Notes

Binary document files supported by Microsoft Office use the OLE2 (a.k.a. Structured Storage) format.

SRP streams in OLE2 documents sometimes store a cached version of [earlier macro code](#).

OOXML documents (.docx, .xism, etc.) supported by MS Office use zip compression to store contents.

Macros embedded in OOXML files are stored inside the OLE2 binary file, which is within the zip archive.

RTF documents don't support macros, but can contain other files embedded as OLE1 objects.

### Useful MS Office File Analysis Commands

<code>unzip file.pptx</code>	Extract contents of OOXML file <i>file.pptx</i> .
<code>olevba.py file.xlsm</code> <code>olevba.py file.doc</code>	Locate and extract macros from <i>file.xlsm</i> or <i>file.doc</i> .
<code>oledump.py file.xls</code>	List all OLE2 streams present in <i>file.xls</i> .
<code>oledump.py -s 3 -v file.xls</code>	Extract macros stored inside stream 3 in <i>file.xls</i> .

<code>oledump.py file.xls -p plugin_http_heuristics</code>	Find obfuscated URLs in <i>file.xls</i> macros.
------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------

<code>msoffice-crypt -d -p pass file.docm file2.docm</code>	Decrypt OOXML file <i>file.docm</i> using password <i>pass</i> to create <i>file2.docm</i> .
-------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<code>pcodedmp.py -d file.doc</code>	Disassemble p-code macro code from <i>file.doc</i> .
--------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------

<code>rtfobj.py file.rtf</code>	Extract objects embedded into RTF-formatted <i>file.rtf</i> .
---------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------

<code>rtfdump.py file.rtf</code>	List groups and structure of RTF-formatted <i>file.rtf</i> .
----------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------

<code>rtfdump.py file.rtf -f 0</code>	List groups in <i>file.rtf</i> that enclose an object.
---------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------

<code>rtfdump.py file.rtf -s 5 -H -d out.bin</code>	Extract object from group 5 and save it into <i>out.bin</i> .
-----------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------

<code>pyxswf.py -xo file.doc</code>	Extract Flash (SWF) objects from OLE2 file <i>file.doc</i> .
-------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------

### Risky PDF Format Tags

`/OpenAction` and `/AA` specify the script or action to run automatically.

`/JavaScript` and `/JS` specify JavaScript to run.

`/GoTo` changes the view to a specified destination within the PDF or in another PDF file.

`/Launch` can launch a program or open a document.

`/URI` accesses a resource by its URL.

`/SubmitForm` and `/GoToR` can send data to URL.

`/RichMedia` can be used to embed Flash in a PDF.

`/ObjStm` can hide objects inside an Object Stream.

Be mindful of obfuscation with hex codes, such as `/JavaScript vs. /#61vaScript`. (See [examples](#).)

### Useful PDF File Analysis Commands

<code>pdfid.py file.pdf</code>	Scan <i>file.pdf</i> for risky keywords and dictionary entries.
--------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------

<code>peepdf.py -f1 file.pdf</code>	Examine <i>file.pdf</i> for risky tags and malformed objects.
-------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------

<code>pdf-parser.py --object id file.pdf</code> <code>file.pdf</code>	Display contents of object <i>id</i> in <i>file.pdf</i> . Add " <code>--filter --raw</code> " to decode the object's stream.
--------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<code>gpdf --password=pass --decrypt infile.pdf outfile.pdf</code>	Decrypt <i>infile.pdf</i> using password <i>pass</i> to create <i>outfile.pdf</i> .
--------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<code>swf_mastah.py -f file.pdf -o out</code>	Extract Flash (SWF) objects from <i>file.pdf</i> into the <i>out</i> directory.
-----------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------

### Shellcode and Other Analysis Commands

<code>xorsearch -w -d 3 file.bin</code>	Locate shellcode patterns inside the binary file <i>file.bin</i> .
-----------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------

<code>scdbg file.bin /foff 0x2B</code>	Emulate execution of shellcode in <i>file.bin</i> starting at offset <code>0x2B</code> .
----------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<code>shellcode2exe file.bin</code>	Generate PE executable <i>file.exe</i> that runs shellcode from <i>file.bin</i> .
-------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<code>jmp2it file.bin 0x2B</code>	Execute shellcode in file <i>file.bin</i> starting at offset <code>0x2B</code> .
-----------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<code>base64dump.py file.txt</code>	List Base64-encoded strings present in file <i>file.txt</i> .
-------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------

<code>base64dump.py file.txt -e bu -s 2 -d &gt;file.bin</code>	Convert backslash Unicode- run automatically. encoded Base64 string #2 from <i>file.txt</i> as <i>file.bin</i> file.
----------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

### Additional Document Analysis Tools

[SpiderMonkey](#), [V8](#) and [box-js](#) help deobfuscate JavaScript that you extract from document files.

[PDF Stream Dumper](#) combines several PDF analysis utilities under a single graphical user interface.

[ViperMonkey](#) emulates VBA macro execution.

[VirusTotal](#) and some [automated analysis sandboxes](#) can analyze aspects of malicious document files.

[Hachoir-urwid](#) can display OLE2 stream contents.

[IO1 Editor](#) (commercial) and [FileInsight](#) hex editors can parse and edit OLE structures.

[ExeFilter](#) can filter scripts from Office and PDF files.

[REMnux](#) distro includes many of the free document analysis tools mentioned above.

# Final words



**TLP:WHITE**

**YOU GOT IT**



memegenerator.net

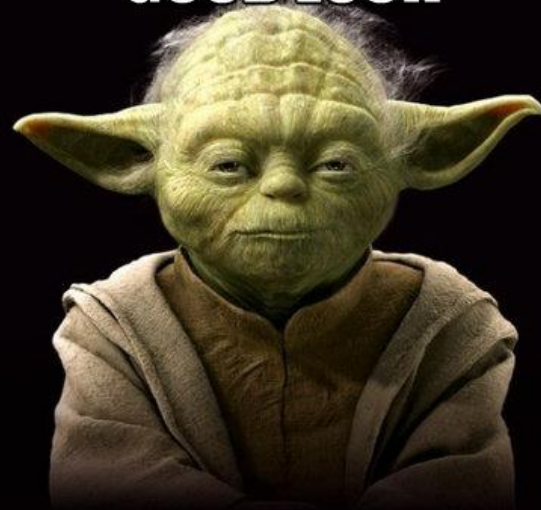


**TLP:WHITE**

# CTF time

- » Open 24h from this moment
- » **COLLABORATE** !!! Share knowledge !
- » Do not hack the CTFd platform plz
- » The best (TOP3) players will be awarded with HelSec SWAG
  - » Winners will be announced on my Twitter account: @JuhoJauhiainen
- » <https://mayhem.dfir.fi>
- » Password for evidence:  
<WILL BE PRESENTED IN THE STREAM>

**GOOD LUCK**



**I WISH YOU ALL**

quickmeme.com

**TLP:WHITE**



# T. Hanks !

## Questions?

@JuhoJauhiainen

whois [at] helsec.fi

juho.jauhiainen [at] traficom.fi

**CREDITS:**

This presentation template was created by Slidesgo, including icons by Flaticon, infographics & images by Freepik

**TLP:WHITE**