The hacking suite for governmental interception

Technician manual
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## Contents

**Guide introduction** ......................................................................................................................... 1
**Helpful information on the guide** ........................................................................................................ 1
  - Manual goals ................................................................................................................................. 1
  - New guide features ....................................................................................................................... 1
  - Supplied documentation ................................................................................................................ 3
  - Print concepts for notes .................................................................................................................. 4
  - Print concepts for format ............................................................................................................... 4
  - Product and guide addressees ......................................................................................................... 5
  - Software author identification data ............................................................................................... 5
**RCS Console for the Technician** .......................................................................................................... 6
  - Starting the RCS Console ............................................................................................................. 7
    - Introduction ................................................................................................................................. 7
    - What the login page looks like ................................................................................................... 7
    - Open RCS Console .................................................................................................................... 7
  - Homepage description .................................................................................................................... 8
    - Introduction ................................................................................................................................. 8
    - What it looks like .......................................................................................................................... 8
  - Wizards in the homepage ............................................................................................................... 9
    - Introduction ................................................................................................................................. 9
    - What it looks like .......................................................................................................................... 9
    - Quick investigation ....................................................................................................................... 10
  - Shared interface elements and actions .......................................................................................... 10
    - Introduction ................................................................................................................................. 10
    - What the RCS Console looks like ............................................................................................... 10
    - Change interface language or password ...................................................................................... 12
    - Converting the RCS Console date-time to the actual time zone ................................................. 12
    - Table actions ............................................................................................................................... 13
  - Technician procedures ..................................................................................................................... 15
    - Introduction ................................................................................................................................. 15
    - Injection on HTTP connections ................................................................................................... 15
    - Infecting a computer not connected to Internet .......................................................................... 15
    - Infecting a computer connected to Internet ............................................................................... 16
Keeping agent software updated .......................................................... 16
Operation and target ................................................................................. 17
What you should know about operations ............................................. 18
What is an operation ................................................................................. 18
What you should know about targets ..................................................... 18
What is a target ......................................................................................... 18
Operation management ........................................................................... 18
Purpose .................................................................................................... 18
What the function looks like ................................................................. 18
To learn more ......................................................................................... 19
Viewing operation targets ................................................................. 19
Operation data ...................................................................................... 20
Operation page ....................................................................................... 20
Purpose .................................................................................................... 20
What the function looks like ................................................................. 20
To learn more ......................................................................................... 21
Creating a factory .................................................................................. 22
Operation page data ............................................................................... 22
Targets .................................................................................................... 23
Target page ............................................................................................... 24
Purpose .................................................................................................... 24
What the function looks like ................................................................. 24
To learn more ......................................................................................... 25
Creating a factory .................................................................................. 26
Closing a factory or agent ................................................................. 26
Deleting a factory or agent ................................................................ 26
Importing target evidence .................................................................. 26
Target page data .................................................................................. 27
What you should know about Factories and Agents ......................... 28
Infection methods ................................................................................. 28
Infection strategy components .......................................................... 28
Factories ................................................................................................. 29
How to create factories ......................................................................... 29
Installation vectors .............................................................................. 29
Purpose ................................................................. 41
What the function looks like ........................................ 41
To learn more .......................................................... 43
Factory and agent: basic configuration .............................. 44
What you should know about basic configuration ............... 45
  Basic configuration ................................................. 45
  Exporting and importing configuration settings .................. 45
  Saving the configuration settings as a template .................. 45
Basic factory or agent configuration .................................. 45
  Purpose ........................................................................ 45
  Next steps .................................................................... 46
  What the function looks like ........................................ 46
  To learn more .......................................................... 47
  Setting a factory or agent configuration ............................ 47
Basic configuration data .................................................... 48
Factory and agent: advanced configuration ....................... 50
What you should know about advanced configuration ........... 51
  Advanced configuration .............................................. 51
  Advanced configuration components ............................... 51
  Reading sequences ..................................................... 52
  Events ......................................................................... 52
  Actions ........................................................................ 53
  Relations between actions and modules ............................ 53
  Relations between actions and events ............................... 53
  Modules ....................................................................... 54
  Exporting and importing configuration settings ................. 54
  Saving the configuration settings as a template .................. 54
Advanced factory or agent configuration ............................ 54
  Purpose ........................................................................ 54
  Next steps .................................................................... 55
  What the function looks like ........................................ 55
  To learn more .......................................................... 56
  Creating a simple activation sequence ............................... 56
  Creating a complex activation sequence ............................ 57
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Global agent data</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Network Injector</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What you should know about Network Injector and its rules</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Network Injector types</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Types of resources that can be infected</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How to create a rule</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automatic or manual identification rules</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What happens when a rule is enabled/disabled</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Starting the infection</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Managing the Network Injector</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What you can do</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To learn more</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adding a new injection rule</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Send the rules to Network Injector</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injection rule data</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Checking Network Injector status</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identifying when Network Injector is synchronized</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What you should know about Appliance Control Center</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appliance Control Center functions.</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synchronization with RCS server</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authentication key</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Updating infection rules</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Using network interfaces</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injection interface IP address</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infection via automatic identification</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infection via automatic identification</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What you should know about Tactical Control Center</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tactical Control Center operations</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synchronization with RCS server</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Authentication key ................................................................. 72
Updating infection rules ........................................................ 72
Using network interfaces ....................................................... 72
Infection via automatic identification ...................................... 72
Infection via manual identification ........................................ 73
Protected WiFi network password acquisition .......................... 73
Forcing unknown device authentication .................................. 73
Infection via automatic identification ...................................... 74
Infection via manual identification ........................................ 74
Setting filters on tapped traffic ............................................... 74
Identifying the target by analyzing chronology ....................... 75
Emulating an Access Point known by the target ...................... 75
What you should know about identifying the WiFi network password .................................................. 75
Introduction ............................................................................. 75
WPA/WPA2 dictionary attack .................................................. 75
WEP bruteforce attack ............................................................ 76
WPS PIN bruteforce attack ...................................................... 76
Attack progress ....................................................................... 76
What you should know about unlocking the operating system password ...................................................... 76
Introduction ............................................................................. 76
Tactical Network Injector requirements ................................... 77
Target computer requirements ............................................... 77
Standard process ..................................................................... 77
What you should know about Control Center remote access ........ 78
Introduction ............................................................................. 78
Disk password (Tactical Control Center only) .......................... 78
3G Modem for the connection ............................................... 78
Device IP address .................................................................... 79
E-mail with IP address delivery mode ..................................... 79
Network protocol .................................................................... 79
Other useful functions ........................................................... 79
Tactical Control Center and Appliance Control Center commands .......................................................... 79
Introduction ............................................................................. 79
Commands ............................................................................. 80
Appliance Control Center ................................................................. 80
  Purpose ......................................................................................... 80
  Password request ......................................................................... 80
  What the function looks like ......................................................... 81
  To learn more .............................................................................. 81
  Enabling synchronization with RCS server to receive new rules ........ 81
  Running a network test ................................................................. 82
  Infected targets using automatic identification.............................. 83
  Setting remote application access ............................................... 85
  Viewing infection details ............................................................. 85

Appliance Control Center data ......................................................... 86
  Network Injector data tab ............................................................. 86
  System Management data tab ....................................................... 86

Tactical Control Center ................................................................. 87
  Purpose ......................................................................................... 87
  Password request ......................................................................... 87
  What the function looks like ......................................................... 87
  To learn more .............................................................................. 88
  Enabling synchronization with RCS server to receive new rules ........ 88
  Running a network test ................................................................. 89
  Acquiring a protected WiFi network password .............................. 91
  Infecting targets using automatic identification ............................ 92
  Forcing unknown device authentication ...................................... 94
  Infecting targets using manual identification ............................... 95
  Setting filters on tapped traffic ..................................................... 96
  Identify the target by analyzing web chronology ........................... 97
  Cleaning erroneously infected devices ........................................... 97
  Emulating an Access Point known by the target ......................... 97
  Unlocking an operating system password ..................................... 98
  Setting remote application access .............................................. 99
  Turn off Tactical Network Injector ............................................ 102
  Viewing infection details ............................................................ 102

Tactical Control Center data ......................................................... 102
  Network Injector data tab ........................................................... 102
SMS event ................................................................. 121
Purpose ....................................................................... 121
Parameters ................................................................... 122
Standby event ............................................................. 122
Timer event ................................................................. 122
Purpose ....................................................................... 122
Parameters ................................................................... 123
Window event ............................................................. 123
Purpose ....................................................................... 123
WinEvent event ......................................................... 123
Purpose ....................................................................... 123
Parameters ................................................................... 123

Appendix: modules ....................................................... 124
Module list .................................................................... 125
Module types description ........................................... 125
Addressbook module .................................................. 127
Purpose ....................................................................... 127
Application module .................................................... 127
Purpose ....................................................................... 127
Calendar module ....................................................... 127
Purpose ....................................................................... 127
Call module .................................................................. 127
Purpose ....................................................................... 127
Significant data ........................................................... 127
Camera module .......................................................... 128
Purpose ....................................................................... 128
Significant data ........................................................... 128
Chat module .................................................................. 128
Purpose ....................................................................... 128
Clipboard module ........................................................ 128
Purpose ....................................................................... 128
Conference module ..................................................... 128
Purpose ....................................................................... 128
Significant data ........................................................... 129
Crisis module ................................................................................. 129
  Behavior on desktop devices .......................................................... 129
  Behavior on mobile devices ........................................................... 129
  Significant desktop data ............................................................... 129
  Significant mobile data ............................................................... 130
Device module .................................................................................. 130
  Purpose ......................................................................................... 130
  Significant mobile data ............................................................... 130
File module ...................................................................................... 131
  Purpose ......................................................................................... 131
  Significant data ............................................................................ 131
Keylog module .................................................................................. 131
  Purpose ......................................................................................... 131
Livemic module .................................................................................. 132
  Purpose ......................................................................................... 132
  Significant data ............................................................................ 132
Messages module ............................................................................. 132
  Purpose ......................................................................................... 132
  Significant data ............................................................................ 132
Mic module ....................................................................................... 133
  Purpose ......................................................................................... 133
  Significant desktop data .............................................................. 133
Money module ................................................................................... 134
  Purpose ......................................................................................... 134
Mouse module ................................................................................... 134
  Purpose ......................................................................................... 134
  Significant data ............................................................................ 134
Password module ............................................................................... 134
  Purpose ......................................................................................... 134
Photo Module .................................................................................... 135
  Purpose ......................................................................................... 135
Position module ................................................................................ 135
  Purpose ......................................................................................... 135
  Significant mobile data .............................................................. 135
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Screenshot module</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significant data</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Url module</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix: installation vectors</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List of installation vectors</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Installation vector descriptions</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What you should know about Android</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Root privileges</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obtaining root privileges</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Checking for root privileges</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obtaining a Code Signing certificate</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Installing the Code Signing certificate</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exploit vector</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desktop device installation</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile device installation</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example of installer copy command on the iOS device</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deleting no longer used files</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameters</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Installation Package vector</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes for Android operating systems (vector preparation)</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes for Android operating systems (installation)</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes for Windows Phone operating systems (vector preparation)</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes for Windows Phone operating systems (installation)</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes for Windows Mobile operating systems</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes for BlackBerry operating systems</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes for Symbian operating systems</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Android, WinMobile, Windows Phone parameters</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BlackBerry settings</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symbian settings</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Installation Package preparation for Windows Phone .................................................. 144
Introduction .................................................................................................................... 144
Recommended sequence ............................................................................................... 145
How to read these instructions ...................................................................................... 145
Obtaining a Symantec ID code ...................................................................................... 145
Obtaining a Symantec certificate .................................................................................... 146
Installing the Symantec certificate ................................................................................ 147
Generate the .pfx and .aetx files ..................................................................................... 147
Load the .pfx and .aetx files on the RCS database server ............................................. 148
Local Installation vector ............................................................................................... 149
Purpose .......................................................................................................................... 149
Melted Application vector ............................................................................................. 149
Purpose .......................................................................................................................... 149
Parameters ..................................................................................................................... 149
Network Injection vector ............................................................................................... 150
Purpose .......................................................................................................................... 150
Offline Installation vector ............................................................................................. 150
Purpose .......................................................................................................................... 150
Parameters ..................................................................................................................... 151
Installing or uninstalling the agent ................................................................................. 151
Export evidence ............................................................................................................. 151
Persistent Installation vector (desktop) .......................................................................... 152
Purpose .......................................................................................................................... 152
Vector preparation ........................................................................................................ 152
Installing the agent ........................................................................................................ 152
Infection activation conditions ...................................................................................... 153
Check installation ........................................................................................................ 153
Persistent Installation vector (mobile) ........................................................................... 153
Purpose .......................................................................................................................... 153
Vector preparation ........................................................................................................ 153
Installing the agent ........................................................................................................ 153
Parameters ..................................................................................................................... 154
QR Code/Web Link vector ............................................................................................. 154
Purpose .......................................................................................................................... 154
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operations</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deleting no longer used files</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameters</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silent Installer vector</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U3 Installation vector</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WAP Push Message vector</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operations</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Installation</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deleting no longer used files</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameters</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glossary</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Guide introduction

Helpful information on the guide

Manual goals
This manual is a guide for the Technician on how to use the RCS Console to:
- create agents and install them on a target defined by the Administrator
- create HTTP connection injection rules for Network Injectors

New guide features
List of release notes and updates to this online help.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release date</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Software version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>March 15, 2015</td>
<td>Technician manual</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>Added Photo module, see &quot;Photo Module&quot; on page 135.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.0 MAR-2013</td>
<td></td>
<td>Updated Chat module, see &quot;Chat module&quot; on page 128.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Updated Position module, see &quot;Position module&quot; on page 135.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Added automatic incorrect password entry disabling and restore procedures, see &quot;Starting the RCS Console&quot; on page 7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 24, 2014</td>
<td>Technician manual</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>Added Persistent Installation vector installation for mobile, see &quot;Persistent Installation vector (mobile)&quot; on page 153.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.0 MAR-2013</td>
<td></td>
<td>Changed the agent installation procedure for the Persistent Installation vector installation for desktop, see &quot;Persistent Installation vector (desktop)&quot; on page 152.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Added section in the System Management tab in Control Center to set the Anonymizer, set authentication key for Network Injector and manually launch synchronization with the RCS server, see &quot;Tactical Control Center&quot; on page 87 and &quot;Appliance Control Center&quot; on page 80.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Release date</td>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Software version</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 20, 2014</td>
<td>Technician manual 1.8 SET-2014</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>Added procedures to install/uninstall the agent and export evidence on a target computer for Offline Installation vector, see &quot;Offline Installation vector&quot; on page 150.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 23, 2014</td>
<td>Technician manual 1.7 JUN-2014</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>On Tactical Control Center added function to unlock the operating system password, see &quot;What you should know about unlocking the operating system password&quot; on page 76, &quot;What you should know about Tactical Control Center&quot; on page 71. Add identification and injection rule enabling control via Control Center. Added list of third party applications installed on Network Injector, see &quot;Other applications installed on Network Injectors&quot; on page 104. Added Persistent Installation vector, see &quot;Persistent Installation vector (desktop)&quot; on page 152. Updated agent synchronization log section, see &quot;Agent synchronization log data&quot; on page 39.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Release date</td>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Software version</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| February 19, 2014 | Technician manual 1.6 FEB-2014 | 9.2             | Removed information on operating systems that support each action, module and event in advanced settings. If necessary, contact technical support.  
Added **Money** module, see "**Money module**" on page 134.  
Updated installation vector documentation, see "**Appendix: installation vectors**" on page 137.  
Added soldier level agent, see "**What you should know about agents**" on page 34.  
Added remote access settings to Tactical Control Center and Appliance Control Center applications, see "**Tactical Control Center**" on page 87, "**What you should know about Control Center remote access**" on page 78  
Added network test on Appliance Control Center, see "**Appliance Control Center**" on page 80.  
Removed **INJECT-UPGRADE** rule, see "**Injection rule data**" on page 63.  
Added what you should know about **Wireless Intruder**, see "**What you should know about identifying the WiFi network password**" on page 75.  
Added description of terminal commands for Tactical Control center and Appliance Control Center applications, see "**Tactical Control Center and Appliance Control Center commands**" on page 79. |
| September 30, 2013 | Technician manual 1.5 SET - 2013 | 9               | Added Windows Phone platform, see "**Installation Package vector**" on page 141  
Updated documentation to manage root privileges for Android devices, see "**What you should know about Android**" on page 139.  
Updated Network Injector management documentation, see "**The Network Injector**" on page 59.  
Updated documentation due to improvements to the user interface.  
Improved the contents. |

**Supplied documentation**
The following manuals are supplied with RCS software:
Print concepts for notes

Notes foreseen in this document are listed below (Microsoft Manual of Style):

**WARNING:** indicates a risky situation which, if not avoided, could cause user injury or equipment damages.

**CAUTION:** indicates a risky situation which, if not avoided, can cause data to be lost.

**IMPORTANT:** offers the indications required to complete the task. While notes can be neglected and do not influence task completion, important indications should not be neglected.

**NOTE:** neutral and positive information that emphasize or add information to the main text. They provide information that can only be applied in special cases.

**Tip:** suggestion for the application of techniques and procedures described in the text according to special needs. It may suggest an alternative method and is not essential to text comprehension.

**Service call:** the operation may only be completed with the help of technical service.

Print concepts for format

A key to print concepts is provided below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Style</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>See &quot;User data&quot;</td>
<td><em>italic</em></td>
<td>this indicates a chapter, section, sub-section, paragraph, table or illustration heading in this manual or other publication of reference.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;ddmmyyyy&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;aaa&gt;</td>
<td>indicates text that must be specified by the user according to a certain syntax. In the example &lt;ddmmyyyy&gt; is a date and could be “14072011”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Select one of the listed servers [2]</td>
<td>[x]</td>
<td>indicates the object specified in the text that appears in the adjacent image.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Click Add.</td>
<td><strong>bold</strong></td>
<td>indicates text on the operator interface, a graphic element (i.e.: table, tab) or screen button (i.e.: display).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example  Style  Description
Press Enter  capital first letter  indicates a keyboard key name.

See: Network Injector Appliance. -  suggests you compare the definition of a word in the glossary or content with another word or content.

Product and guide addressees
Following is the list of professionals that interact with RCS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Addressee</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Skills</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>System administrator</td>
<td>Follows the HackingTeam's instructions provided during the contract phase. Installs and updates RCS servers, Network Injectors and RCS Consoles. Schedules and manages backups. Restores backups if servers are replaced.</td>
<td>Expert network technician</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrator</td>
<td>Creates authorized accounts and groups. Creates operations and target. Monitors system and license status.</td>
<td>Investigation manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technician</td>
<td>Creates and sets up agents. Sets Network Injector rules</td>
<td>Tapping specialist technician</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analyst</td>
<td>Analyzes and exports evidence.</td>
<td>Operative</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WARNING: the system administrator must have the required necessary skills. The HackingTeam is not liable for equipment malfunctions or damages due to unprofessional installation.

Software author identification data
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Fax: + 39 02 63 118 946
e-mail: info@hackingteam.com
RCS Console for the Technician

Presentation

Introduction
RCS (Remote Control System) is a solution that supports investigations by actively and passively tapping data and information from the devices targeted by the investigations. In fact, RCS anonymously creates, sets and installs software agents that collect data and information, sending the results to the central database to be decrypted and saved.

The Technician's role
The Technician's role is to:
- create injection rules for each installed Network Injector
- create infection agents for the various target devices
- keep agent software updated

Technician enabled functions
To complete his/her activities, the Technician has access to the following functions:
- Operations
- System

Content
This section includes the following topics:

- Starting the RCS Console ................................................................. 7
- Homepage description ................................................................. 8
- Wizards in the homepage ............................................................. 9
- Shared interface elements and actions ......................................... 10
- Technician procedures ................................................................... 15
Starting the RCS Console

Introduction
When started, RCS Console asks you to enter your credentials (user name and password) previously set by the Administrator.

⚠️ IMPORTANT: if the wrong password is entered five times in a row, the user is automatically disabled by the system and can no longer login to RCS Console. Contact the Administrator.

What the login page looks like
This is what the login page looks like:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Title bar with command buttons:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✗ Close RCS Console.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▲ Expand window button.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▼ Shrink window button.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Login dialog window.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Open RCS Console
To open RCS Console functions:
Step  Action

1  In **Username** and **Password**, enter the credentials as assigned by the Administrator.

2  In **Server**, enter the name of the machine or server address to connect to.

3  Click : the homepage appears with the menus enabled according to your account privileges. See "Homepage description" below.

**Homepage description**

*To view the homepage:*  click 🏠

**Introduction**

The homepage is displayed when the RCS Console is started, and is the same for all users. Enabled menus depend on the privileges assigned to the account.

**What it looks like**

This is what the homepage looks like, with recently opened items saved. For details on shared elements and actions:

**Area  Description**

1  Title bar with command buttons.
### Area Description

2 RCS menu with functions enabled for the user.
3 Search box to search operations, targets, agents and entities, by name or description.
4 Links to the last five elements opened (operation in the Operations section, operation in the Intelligence section, target, agent and entity).
5 Wizard buttons.
6 Logged in user with possibility of changing the language and password.
7 Download area with ability to view progress during export or compiling.
8 Current date and time with possibility of changing the time zone.

### Wizards in the homepage

**To view the homepage:**

- click

### Introduction

For users with certain privileges, RCS Console displays buttons that run wizards.

### What it looks like

This is how the homepage is displayed with enabled wizards:

![Homepage with enabled wizards](image-url)
Button Function

Open the wizard to quickly create an agent.

NOTE: the button is only enabled for users with Administrator and Technician privileges.

Open the wizard to quickly save operation and target data.

NOTE: the button is only enabled for users with Administrator and System Administrator privileges.

Quick investigation
This wizard quickly creates an agent. The wizard asks you to enter the name (i.e.: "SmartSpy") and type of agent to be created (desktop or mobile) and creates, in the following order:

1. a "SmartSpy" operation
2. a "SmartSpy" target
3. a "SmartSpy" factory
4. a "SmartSpy" user group in which the current user is the sole member

and directly opens the factory configuration page. See "Basic factory or agent configuration" on page 45

Other elements can be added to this operation, target or user group by simply using the detail page.

Shared interface elements and actions

Introduction
Each program page uses shared elements and allows similar actions to be run.
For easier manual comprehension, elements and actions shared by some functions are described in this chapter.

What the RCS Console looks like
This is what a typical RCS Console page looks like. A target page is displayed in this example:


**Area Description**

1. Title bar with command buttons:
   - Logout from RCS.
   - Page refresh button.
   - Expand window button.
   - Shrink window button.

2. Back to navigation history button
   - Next navigation history button
   - Return to homepage button
   - RCS menu with functions enabled for the user.

3. Operation navigation bar. Descriptions are provided below:
   - Back to higher level.
   - Show the operation page (**Operations** section).
   - Show the target page.
   - Show the factory page.
   - Show the agent page.
   - Show the operation page (**Intelligence** section).
   - Show the entity page.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Buttons to display all elements regardless of their group membership. Descriptions are provided below:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Show all operations." /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Show all targets." /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Show all agents." /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Show all entities." /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Window toolbar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Search buttons and box:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Search box. Enter part of the name to display a list of elements that contain the entered letters." /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Display elements in a table." /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Display elements as icons." /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Logged in user with possibility of changing the language and password.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Download area with ability to view progress during export or compiling. Files are downloaded to the desktop in RCS Download folder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Top bar: percent generation on server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Bottom bar: percent download from server to RCS Console.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Current date and time with possibility of changing the time zone.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Change interface language or password**

To change the interface language or password:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Click [7] to display a dialog window with the user’s data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Change the language or password and click <strong>Save</strong> to confirm and exit.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Converting the RCS Console date-time to the actual time zone**

To convert all dates-times to the actual time zone:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Click [9] to display a dialog window with the current date-time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>UTC time</strong>: Greenwich mean time (GMT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Local time</strong>: date-time where the RCS server is installed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Console time</strong>: date-time of the console used that can be converted.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Step  Action

2  Change the time zone and click **Save** to confirm and exit: all displayed dates-
times are converted as requested.

Table actions

The RCS Console displays various data in tables. Tables let you:

- sort data by column in increasing/decreasing order
- filter data by column

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sort by column</strong></td>
<td>Click on the column heading to sort that column in increasing or decreasing order.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Filter a text</strong></td>
<td>Enter part of the text you are searching for: only elements that contain the entered text appear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sort based on an option</strong></td>
<td>Select an option: the elements that match the selected option appear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Action</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Filter based on several options</strong></td>
<td>Select one or more options: the elements that match all selected options appear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Filter Options" /></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Change the column size</strong></td>
<td>Select the edge of the column and drag it.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Technician procedures

Introduction
The Technician is in charge of infection rules to retrieve important information. Some typical procedures are described below with references to significant chapters. These are only simple indications. Skill and ability are essential to exploit RCS flexibility and adapt it to investigation needs.

Injection on HTTP connections
Network Injector must be used for injections on HTTP connections:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1    | In the System, Network Injector section, create identification and injection rules for Network Injector Appliance and Tactical Network Injector.  
See "Managing the Network Injector" on page 61  
NOTE: no agent installation is required. |

| 2    | When using Network Injector Appliance, the system applies the identification rules to data traffic. Once target devices are found, they are infected with the injection rules.  
Or they can be automatically or manually identified and infected using Tactical Network Injector.  
See "Tactical Control Center" on page 87. |

Infecting a computer not connected to Internet
To infect a computer not connected to Internet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1    | Create a factory by disabling synchronization on the operation level, see "Operation page" on page 20.  
Or create a factory on the target level always without synchronization, see "Target page" on page 24 |

| 2    | Compile the factory selecting the installation vector suited to the device platform and installation method, then create the agent.  
See "Compiling a factory" on page 30. |

| 3    | Install the agent on the target device with the selected methods.  
See "List of installation vectors" on page 138. |
**Step**  
**Action**

4. After the required amount of time, retrieve evidence produced on the target device.

5. Import agent evidence and analyze it.  
   See "Agent page" on page 37.

**Infected a computer connected to Internet**

To infect a computer connected to Internet

Tip: these steps are essential when you do not initially know which target activities to record or to avoid recording an excessive amount of data.

**Step**  
**Action**

1. Create a factory: the system automatically enables synchronization.  
   See "Operation page" on page 20

2. Compile the factory selecting the installation vector suited to the device platform and installation method, then create the agent.  
   See "Compiling a factory" on page 30.

3. Install the agent on the target device with the selected methods.  
   See "List of installation vectors" on page 138.

4. The agent appears in the target page at first synchronization.  
   See "Target page" on page 24

5. Reset the agent using the basic or advanced configuration. The agent applies the new configuration at the next synchronization.  
   See "Basic factory or agent configuration" on page 45  
   See "Advanced factory or agent configuration" on page 54.

**Keeping agent software updated**

HackingTeam cyclically updates its software. To update installed agents:

**Step**  
**Action**

1. In Operations section, Target update agents. See "Target page" on page 24

   or

   • In Operations section, Target open an agent and update it. See "Agent page" on page 37.
Operation and target

Presentation

Introduction
Managing operations sets the targets to be tapped.

Content
This section includes the following topics:

- What you should know about operations .......................................................... 18
- What you should know about targets ................................................................. 18
- Operation management ....................................................................................... 18
- Operation page ..................................................................................................... 20
What you should know about operations

What is an operation
An operation is an investigation to be conducted. An operation contains one or more targets meaning the physical individuals to be tapped. The Technician assigns one or more agents, desktop or mobile, to the target. Thus the agent can be installed on a computer or mobile phone.

What you should know about targets

What is a target
A target is the physical person to be investigated. The Technician assigns one or more agents, desktop or mobile, to the target. Thus the agent can be installed on a computer or mobile phone.

Operation management

To manage operations:

Operations section

Purpose
This function lets you:

• view and manage targets linked to an operation

NOTE: the function is only enabled if the user has Operation management authorization.

What the function looks like
This is what the page looks like:
### Area Description

1. RCS menu.
2. Scroll bar
3. Window toolbar.
4. List of created operations:
   - Open operation. If targets were set and agents correctly installed, collected evidence is received.
   - Closed operation. All targets are closed and agents uninstalled. All its targets and evidence can still be viewed.
5. Selected operation data.
6. RCS status bar.

### To learn more

For interface element descriptions see "Shared interface elements and actions" on page 10.
For a description of the data in this window see "Operation data" on the next page.
For more information on operations see "What you should know about operations" on the previous page.

### Viewing operation targets

To view operation targets:

#### Step Action

1. Double-click an operation: the target management page opens.  
   See "Operation page" on the next page
**Operation data**

Selected operation data is described below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Operation name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>User's description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact</td>
<td>Descriptive field used to define, for example, the name of a contact person (Judge, Attorney, etc.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td>Operation status and close command:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Open</strong>: the operation is open. If targets were set and agents correctly installed, the RCS receives the collected evidence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Closed</strong>: the operation is closed and can not be re-opened. Agents no longer send data but evidence already received can still be viewed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groups</td>
<td>Groups that can see the operation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Operation page**

*To view an operation:* • Operations section, double-click an operation

**Purpose**

This function lets you:

- manage factories which, once compiled, become agents to be installed on devices see "Advanced factory or agent configuration" on page 54

**What the function looks like**

This is what the page looks like:
Area | Description
---|---
1 | RCS menu.
2 | Scroll bar
3 | Window toolbar. Descriptions are provided below:
   - ![Create a factory.](Image)
   - **NOTE:** the function is only enabled if the user has **Build factory authorization.** A factory can also be created on the target level, see "Operation page" on the previous page.
4 | Target list:
   - ![Open target](Image)
   - ![Closed target](Image)
5 | Selected target data.
6 | RCS status bar.

**To learn more**

For interface element descriptions see "Shared interface elements and actions" on page 10.
For more information on operations see "What you should know about operations" on page 18.
For more information on factories see "What you should know about Factories and Agents" on page 28.
For a description of the data in this window see "Operation page data" on the next page.
To quickly manage operation data, see "Wizards in the homepage" on page 9.
Creating a factory

To create a factory:

**Step  Action**

1. Click **New Factory**: data entry fields appear.
   - Enter the name and description and select the device type in **Type**.
2. Click **Save**: the new factory with the selected name appears in the main work area.

Operation page data

Selected target data is described below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Target name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>User's description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td>Defines the target's status:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>⚠️ Open. If the Technician correctly installs agents, RCS receives the collected evidence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>⛔️ Closed. Closed, it can no longer be opened.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Targets

Presentation

Introduction
A target is a physical person to be monitored. Several agents can be used, one for each device owned by the target.

Content
This section includes the following topics:

- Target page ............................................. 24
- What you should know about Factories and Agents .................. 28
- Compiling a factory ....................................... 30
Target page

To open a target

• Operations section, double-click an operation, double-click a target

Purpose
This function lets you:

• manage factories which, when compiled, become agents to be installed on the target device.
• open a factory for basic configuration (see "Basic factory or agent configuration" on page 45) or advanced configuration (see "Advanced factory or agent configuration" on page 54)
• import target evidence
• open an installed agent
• update agent software

What the function looks like
This is what the page looks like:

Area  Description

1  RCS menu.
2  Scroll bar
### Area Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>3</strong> Window toolbar. Descriptions are provided below:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Create factory" /> Creates a factory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Note" /> NOTE: the function is only enabled if the user has <strong>Build factory</strong> authorization.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Factory page" /> A factory can also be created on the operation level, see &quot;Operation page&quot; on page 20.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Edit factory or agent" /> Edits a factory or agent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Delete factory or agent" /> Deleting a factory or agent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Close agent or factory" /> Closes the agent or factory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Move factory or agent" /> Moves the factory or agent to a new target.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Update software" /> Updates all agents' software to the last version received from Hack- ingTeam support service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="CAUTION" /> <strong>CAUTION:</strong> the update does not update the configuration that is transmitted to the agent at the next synchronization.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="IMPORTANT" /> <strong>IMPORTANT:</strong> for Android, root privileges are required to update the agent. See &quot;What you should know about Android&quot; on page 139.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Import evidence" /> Imports target evidence physically collected on the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Note" /> NOTE: the function is only enabled if the user has <strong>Import evidence</strong> authorization.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>4</strong> Icons/list of created factories and installed agents.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Agent in demo mode" /> Agent in demo mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Scout agent awaiting verification" /> Scout agent awaiting verification.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Soldier agent installed" /> Soldier agent installed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Elite agent installed" /> Elite agent installed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **5** Selected factory or agent data. |

| **6** RCS status bar. |

**To learn more**

For interface element descriptions see "Shared interface elements and actions" on page 10.

For a description of the data in this window see "Target page data" on page 27.
For more information on targets see "What you should know about Factories and Agents" on page 28
To quickly manage target data, see "Wizards in the homepage" on page 9.

Creating a factory
To create a factory:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Click <strong>New Factory</strong>: data entry fields appear. Enter the name and description and select the device type in <strong>Type</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Click <strong>Save</strong>: the new factory with the selected name appears in the main work area.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Closing a factory or agent
To close a factory or agent:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Select a factory or agent and click <strong>Close</strong>. Confirm close.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><strong>CAUTION</strong>: closing an agent is irreversible and the agent is uninstalled at the next synchronization. Closing a factory makes it inaccessible. Active agents remain accessible while all agents that have not been synchronized at least once before the factory is closed will be uninstalled.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deleting a factory or agent
To delete a factory or agent:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Select a factory or agent and click <strong>Delete</strong>. Confirm the action: logs, settings and evidence are deleted. <strong>CAUTION</strong>: this operation is irreversible.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Importing target evidence
To import evidence:
### Target page data

#### Introduction

To view page data: Operations Section, double-click an operation, double-click a target, click Icon view or Table view.

Page elements can be viewed as icons or a table.

#### Icon view

Icons are described below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Desktop type factory in open status" /></td>
<td>Desktop type factory in open status.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Example of scout agent installed on a desktop Windows device, in open status." /></td>
<td>Example of scout agent installed on a desktop Windows device, in open status.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="Example of soldier agent installed on a desktop Windows device, in open status." /></td>
<td>Example of soldier agent installed on a desktop Windows device, in open status.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image4.png" alt="Example of elite agent installed on a desktop Windows device, in open status." /></td>
<td>Example of elite agent installed on a desktop Windows device, in open status.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:** icons are light grey for closed factories and agents. This is the icon for a mobile agent for Android in closed status: ![Android closed icon](image5.png).

**NOTE:** icons are light grey for closed agents. This is the icon for a mobile agent for Android in closed status: ![Android closed icon](image6.png).

#### Table view

Data is described below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Factory or agent name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Factory or agent description</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Data Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Status  | **Open**: an open factory can be compiled to create agents. An open agent can be installed, is running and records evidence.  
**Closed**: a closed factory or agent cannot be reopened. Data in RCS can still be viewed. |
| Type    | Desktop or mobile type. |
| Level   | (agent only) Agent level: scout, soldier, elite. |
| Platform| (agent only) Operating system on which the agent is installed. |
| Release | (agent only) Agent version. A new version is created when a new configuration is created. |
| Last sync| (agent only) Date and time of the last agent synchronization. |
| Ident   | (agent only) Univocal agent identification. |
| Instance| (agent only) Univocal identification of the device where the agent is installed. |

---

### What you should know about Factories and Agents

#### Infection methods

A device can be infected via:

- **physical infection**: the device is infected by the execution of a file transmitted using USB memories, CDs or documents. Evidence can be collected physically or via Internet as soon as the device connects.
- **remote infection**: the device is infected by the execution of a file transferred via Internet connection or made available in a Web resource. Evidence can be collected physically or via Internet as soon as the device connects. Remote infection can be enhanced using Network Injector.

#### Infection strategy components

Components needed for correct infection include:

- **Factory**: agent model.
- **Installation vectors**: infection channels.
- **Agent**: the software to be installed on the target device.
- **Target and operation**: defined when investigations are opened by the System Administrator. Refer to the System Administrator Manual.
- **Evidence**: the types of recordings to be collected
Factories

The factory is a model to be used to create agents to be installed. The icon varies according to the type of device intended for the agent:

- Desktop agent
- Mobile agent

The following must be set in the factory:

- *data* to be acquired (basic configuration) or *modules* to be dynamically activated (advanced configuration)
- *installation vectors* (i.e.: CD, exploit, Network Injector)

Tip: a configuration can be saved as a template to load it the next time you create a similar agent.

Tip: a factory can be used to create several agents: for example, to be installed via different installation vectors (i.e.: two computers with different operating systems).

How to create factories

Factories are templates that can be created on two different operation-target-agent hierarchical levels:

- **on the operation level**: the factory, after installation and first synchronization, automatically creates an agent and target for each device
- **on the target level**: the factory, after installation and first synchronization, automatically creates an agent for that target

The operation level mode ensures that collected evidence is assigned separately. In fact, it creates as many agents as there are devices. Later, if two or more devices belong to the same target, the agent can be moved to the right target.

The target level mode, if incorrectly used, may create a factory which is used to create several agents.

Installation vectors

Installation vectors are selected when compiling and define the installation method, physical or remote, for an agent. When compiling, available installation vectors may vary according to the device’s operating system.

Several installation vectors can be used for the same agent.

NOTE: Injection rules are used for injection on HTTP connections. See "Managing the Network Injector" on page 61.
Agents
An agent is the result of compiling a factory with one or more installation vectors. An agent is ready to be installed on a device.

Basic configuration defines the type of data to be acquired while advanced configuration lets you dynamically and independently activate or deactivate modules.

For available module types in the basic and advanced configurations see "Module list" on page 125
For more information on agents see "What you should know about agents" on page 34.

Data acquisition modules
Modules trigger some activities on the target device, mainly data acquisition. They are enabled and set in the basic configuration (only some) or in advanced configuration.

Available module types also depend on the device type.
For the complete list see "Module list" on page 125.

Compiling a factory

To compile a factory:
- Operations section, double-click an operation, double-click a target, double-click a factory, click Build
- Operations section, double-click an operation, double-click a target, double-click a factory, click Advanced Config, Build

Purpose
This function lets you create one or more agents (for production use or to be tested in demo) depending on the chosen installation vectors and target platforms.

NOTE: for a detailed description of each installation vector see "List of installation vectors" on page 138

NOTE: the function is only enabled if the user has Build infection vectors authorization.

Next steps
Creating an agent implies the subsequent installation on a target device.

What the function looks like
This is how the page is displayed for a desktop agent:
Area Description

1 Installation vector and platform search box.
2 Vector and platform tree view.
3 Compiling settings area for the chosen vector.

To learn more
For interface element descriptions See "Shared interface elements and actions" on page 10.
For more information on factories see "What you should know about Factories and Agents" on page 28.
For a detailed description of each installation vector see "List of installation vectors" on page 138

Creating an agent
To create an agent:

Step Action

1 Select one or more installation vectors and set the options.
2 Click Build: a ZIP or ISO file is created and downloaded in the RCS Download folder, ready to be installed on the device.
Creating an agent to be tested in demo mode

IMPORTANT: only use this option for tests on internal devices. Agents in demo mode are not invisible and RCS installation is not hidden.

To create an agent for test purposes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Select one or more installation vectors and set the options.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Select the <strong>Demo mode</strong> check box.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Click <strong>Build</strong>; the agent installed on the device will show its presence with audio signals and on screen messages.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Agents

Presentation

Introduction
Agents acquire data from the device on which they are installed and send it to the RCS Collectors. Their configuration and software can be updated and they can transfer files unnoticed to the target.

Content
This section includes the following topics:

What you should know about agents ................................................................. 34
Agent page ........................................................................................................ 37
Command page .................................................................................................. 40
Transferring files to/from a target ................................................................. 41
What you should know about agents

Introduction
The agent can be exposed and identified if installed in environments with antivirus or in environments managed by expert technicians.
Three different agent levels were included to prevent this from happening:

- scout
- soldier
- elite

The scout agent is a replacement for the agent sent at the beginning of the installation phase to analyze the level of target device security.
The soldier agent and elite agent are actual agents. The soldier agent is installed in environments that are not fully secure and thus only allow some types of evidence to be collected. The elite agent is installed in secure environments and can collect all types of available evidence.

Agent installation process

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The technician installs the scout agent on the target device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>The scout agent collects evidence from the device to check the level of security.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>The Technician updates the agent:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the environment is...</th>
<th>Then...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>secure</td>
<td>the system installs the elite agent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>not fully secure</td>
<td>the system installs the soldier agent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unsecure</td>
<td>the agent cannot be updated.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Agent icon
The agent icon provides the following information:

- level (scout, soldier, elite)
- device type (desktop or mobile)
- operating system where it is installed

Following are the three agent level icons, for example, for a Windows desktop device:
Scout agent
Once installed, the scout agent appears in the target page after the first synchronization. The scout agent acquires evidence:
- **Screenshot** type to help identify the target device
- **Device** type to help understand whether the environment to be infected is ok or whether there are applications that could compromise agent integrity.

**IMPORTANT:** Screenshot type evidence is only collected if the module is enabled in the configuration. If necessary, remember to enable it before sending the agent.

Soldier agent
The soldier agent lets you collect evidence defined by the base configuration modules except for **Call** and **Accessed file** modules.

**IMPORTANT:** the advanced settings are not enabled for soldier agents.

Tip: once the soldier agent is installed, check the settings defined in the initial phase to make sure they meet investigation needs and agent characteristics.

Elite agent
The elite agent lets you collect all types of evidence using both the base and advanced configuration

**Agent synchronization**
An agent will perform synchronization only if:
- synchronization is enabled in the basic configuration
- a **Synchronize** type action was added to the advanced configuration.

**Offline and online agents**
An agent behaves differently according to the Internet connection availability:
**If the Internet connection is...**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Available (if the agent has modules enabled, it starts to record data in the device)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not available (if first synchronization has been run on the agent, you can:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• change settings, for example, as recording requests become more specific for that device. Resetting an agent does not change factory settings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• update its software</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• transfer files to and from the device</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• analyze sent evidence</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tip: start creating an agent and only enable synchronization and the device module. Then, once installed, and upon receiving the first synchronization, gradually enable the other modules, according to the device capabilities and the type of evidence you want to collect.

**Temporarily disabling an agent**

Agent activities can be temporarily suspended without uninstalling the agent by simply disabling all the modules and leaving only synchronization active.

**Agent testing**

To test a configuration before production use, create an agent in Demo mode (see "Compiling a factory" on page 30).

The agent is created in demo mode, behaving according to the given configuration, with the sole difference that it clearly signals its presence with audio, led and screen messages. Signaling permits easy identification of an infected device used for testing.

NOTE: in case evidence is not received from an agent in demo mode, this may be due to a server settings error or impossibility of reaching the address of the set Collector (i.e.: due to network settings problems).

**Agent configuration**

Agent configuration (basic or advanced) can be repeatedly edited. When saved, a copy of the configuration is created and saved in the configuration log.

At the next synchronization, the agent will receive the new configuration (Send time) and will communicate completed installation (Activated). From that point on, any changes can only be made by saving a new configuration.
NOTE: If **Send time** and **Activated** are blank, the current configuration can still be edited.

For a description of agent configuration log data see "Agent configuration log data" on the next page.

**Agent page**

**To manage agents:**

- Operations section, double-click an operation, double-click a target, double-click an agent

**Purpose**

This function lets you:

- check the agent configuration log and view details for each configuration.
- transfer files to/from the target device
- import/export agent evidence
- replace the scout agent with an actual agent (elite or soldier) and update the agent software
- display commands run by the agent
- display agent synchronization chronology

**What the function looks like**

This is what the page looks like:

![Agent page screenshot](image)

**Area** | **Description**
---|---
1 | RCS menu.
2 | Scroll bar
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 3    | Window toolbar. Descriptions are provided below:  
  ![Icon] Sends the actual agent (elite or soldier) to the scout agent or update the agent software with the last version received from the HackingTeam support.  
  **CAUTION:** the update does not update the configuration that is transmitted to the agent at the next synchronization.  
  **IMPORTANT:** for Android, root privileges are required to update the agent. See "What you should know about Android" on page 139.  
  ![Icon] Deletes evidence on the device not yet transmitted to RCS. Parameters:  
  - **Date:** delete evidence saved before the set date.  
  - **Dimension:** delete evidence with dimensions greater than that set. |
| 4    | Possible actions on the agent. Descriptions are provided below:  
  ![Icon] Shows the agent configuration log, allowing the formers and current configuration to be edited and saved as new. See "Agent configuration log data" below.  
  ![Icon] Shows the agent event log (Info). See "Agent event log data" on the facing page.  
  ![Icon] Shows the results of commands run on the device using Execute actions. See "Command page" on page 40.  
  ![Icon] Shows the agent synchronization log. See "Agent synchronization log data" on the facing page.  
  ![Icon] Opens the function to upload or download files from the target device. See "Transferring files to/from a target" on page 41 |
| 5    | Agent details. |
| 6    | RCS status bar. |

**To learn more**
For interface element descriptions see "Shared interface elements and actions" on page 10.  
For more information on agents see "What you should know about agents" on page 34.

**Agent configuration log data**
Descriptions are provided below:
Field | Description
--- | ---
Description | User's description of the settings.
User | Name of the user who created the configuration.
Saved | Date settings were saved.
Send time | Date settings were sent via synchronization.

**WARNING:** if this value is null, the agent has not yet received the configuration.

Activated | New agent configuration installation date.

**Agent event log data**

Descriptions are provided below:

| Field | Description |
--- | --- |
Acquisition | Date-time of the event acquired on the device. It can be filtered. **Last 24 hours** is the default setting.
Receipt | Date-time of the event logged in RCS. It can be filtered. **Last 24 hours** is the default setting.
Content | Status information sent by the agent.

**Agent synchronization log data**

Descriptions are provided below:

| Field | Description |
--- | --- |
End synchronization | End synchronization date and time. It can be filtered. **Last 24 hours** is the default setting.
Start synchronization | Start synchronization date and time.
IP | IP address used for synchronization.
Evidence | Number of pieces of evidence actually transferred in that synchronization out of the total pieces of evidence to be transferred.
Dimension | Total dimension of the evidence transferred.
Speed | Transfer speed.
Expired | Indicates that synchronization has expired.
Command page

To manage command results:
- Operations section, double-click an operation, double-click a target, double-click an agent, double-click Commands

Purpose
This function lets you:
- check the results of commands run with the Execute action set on the agent
- check executable file results run during file transfer to/from the agent
- run one or more command on an agent

What the function looks like
This is what the page looks like:

Area  Description
1  RCS menu.
2  Scroll bar
Area | Description
--- | ---
3 | Window toolbar. Descriptions are provided below:
   | ![Exports the selected command to a .txt file.](image)
   | ![Shows selected command details.](image)
   | ![Opens a window to enter one or more command strings. All commands are sent to the agent at the next synchronization and the results are displayed at the next receipt.](image)
   | **NOTE:** the function is only enabled if the user had **Execute commands on agent** authorization.

5 | Command list based on set filters.

6 | RCS status bar.

To learn more
For interface element descriptions See "*Shared interface elements and actions*" on page 10.

Transferring files to/from a target

To transfer files to/from the agent:
- Operations section, double-click an operation, double-click a target, double-click an agent, double-click File Transfer

Purpose
Uploading and downloading files on the device where the agent is installed.

What the function looks like
This is what the file transfer to/from target function looks like:
### Area Description

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>RCS menu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Operation navigation bar.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 3 | Window toolbar. Descriptions are provided below:  

- ![Upload](upload_icon) Uploads a file to the device, in the folder where the agent is installed. Each successful upload is logged with the date-time and file name.  
  **NOTE**: the function is only enabled if the user has **Upload file to agent** authorization.  

- ![Execute](execute_icon) Loads an executable file in the device folder where the agent is installed and runs it (using **Execute**). Execution results appear in the **Commands** page. See "**Command page** on page 40. Each successful upload is logged with the date-time and file name.  
  **IMPORTANT**: this function can be inhibited if the user does not have the relevant permissions or if not permitted by the user license.  

- ![Export](export_icon) Exports upload log.  

- ![Delete](delete_icon) Deletes the selected upload. Any deleted command results are saved. |
| 4 | Upload log, with toolbar. |
### Area Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 5 | Window toolbar. Descriptions are provided below:  
   ![download_icon] Downloads a file from the device. The path and file name must be indicated. Each successful download is logged with the file name complete with path. The file is saved in RCS Download folder on the desktop.  
   ![delete_icon] Deletes the selected file from the RCS Download folder. |
| 6 | Download log, with toolbar. |
| 7 | RCS status bar. |

**To learn more**

For interface element descriptions See "*Shared interface elements and actions*" on page 10.

For a description of agent data see "*Agent page*" on page 37.
Factory and agent: basic configuration

Presentation

Introduction
The basic configuration lets you add data acquisition and simple command execution modules that do not require complex settings.

Content
This section includes the following topics:

- What you should know about basic configuration .......................................................... 45
- Basic factory or agent configuration .............................................................................. 45
- Basic configuration data ................................................................................................. 48
What you should know about basic configuration

Basic configuration
The basic factory/agent configuration let you enable and quickly set evidence acquisition. Basic configuration does not include the acquisition of some types of evidence nor detailed acquisition method options.

Default basic configuration:
- System information acquisition when the device is turned on (cannot be disabled)
- A module to run synchronization between the agent and RCS at a certain interval.

For the list of module types available in the basic configuration see "Basic configuration data" on page 48.

CAUTION: when returning from advanced configuration to basic configuration, the advanced configuration will be lost and the default basic configuration will be restored.

Exporting and importing configuration settings
Base or advanced configuration settings are exported/imported to reuse the settings on other RCS systems.

The base or advanced configuration settings are exported in a .json file that can be transferred to another system and imported when creating an agent.

Saving the configuration settings as a template
Base or advanced configurations settings are saved as a template to have other users on the same RCS system reuse the configuration.

The base or advanced configuration settings are saved as a template in the database, accompanied by a description and the name of the user. When creating another target, another user can load it and thus it becomes the configuration for that agent.

IMPORTANT: base and advanced configuration templates are saved separately in the database. Base configuration templates thus appear when creating an agent with a base configuration, advanced configuration templates appear when creating an agent with an advanced configuration.

Basic factory or agent configuration

To set factories and agents:
- Operations section, double-click an operation, double-click a target, double-click a factory
- Operations section, double-click an operation, double-click a target, double-click an agent

Purpose
This function lets you:
• set the factory/agent configuration indicating whether online synchronization is required and the data to be acquired
• open the factory compiling function (see "Compiling a factory" on page 30)
• open the advanced configuration function (see "Advanced factory or agent configuration" on page 54)

NOTE: the function is only enabled if the user has Agent configuration authorization.

Next steps
After setting a factory configuration, it must be compiled to obtain an agent. After editing the agent configuration, simply save it. If the agent is online, the new configuration will be applied at the next synchronization. Otherwise, physical installation is required.

What the function looks like
This is what the page looks like:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>RCS menu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Scroll bar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Area Description

#### 3 Window toolbar. Descriptions are provided below:
- Compiles the configuration into one or more agents to be installed, based on selected installation vectors. See "Compiling a factory" on page 30
- Saves the configuration: the agent configuration is logged and sent to the agent at the next synchronization. See "Agent configuration log data" on page 38
- Exports the configuration to a .json format file.
- Imports the configuration from a .json format file.
- Loads the basic configuration template or saves the current configuration as a template. See "What you should know about basic configuration" on page 45.
- Opens the advanced configuration window. See "Advanced factory or agent configuration" on page 54.

**CAUTION: when returning from advanced configuration to basic configuration, the advanced configuration will be lost and the basic configuration will be restored.**

#### 4 List of collectible evidence and relevant activation status.

**NOTE: the module list varies according to device type.**

#### 5 RCS status bar.

### To learn more

For interface element descriptions see "Shared interface elements and actions" on page 10.

For more information on the basic configuration see "What you should know about basic configuration" on page 45.

For a description of the data in this window see "Basic configuration data" on the facing page.

For the list of modules available in the two configurations see "Module list" on page 125

### Setting a factory or agent configuration

To activate or deactivate collectible evidence:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Click OFF for the evidence to be acquired: the button turns to ON and configuration options, where available, may be set.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Step**  
**Action**

2  
- In **Online Synchronization** leave **ON** if the target device can access the Internet. This lets you gradually set options. Leave **OFF** if the target device cannot access the Internet or if you want to manually acquire evidence from the target.
- Click **Save** to save the current configuration.

3  
Continue differently:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If you are setting...</th>
<th>Then...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a factory</td>
<td>click <strong>Build</strong> to compile it and obtain the agents for the different platforms. See &quot;Compiling a factory&quot; on page 30.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an agent</td>
<td>agent settings are automatically updated at the next synchronization.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### Basic configuration data

The types of collectible evidence that can be enabled in basic factory or agent configuration are listed below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recording</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Calls**      | Record calls.  
|                | NOTE: not available for the soldier level agent. |
| **Messages**   | Record messages. |
| **Files & Photos** | **Documents**: enables documents opened by the target to be captured (desktop only)  
|                | **Images**: enables images opened by the target to be captured (desktop only)  
|                | **Photos**: enables photos in the target’s library to be captured (desktop and mobile)  
|                | NOTE: not available for the soldier level agent. |
| **Screenshots** | Record windows opened on the target display.  
|                | **Snapshot every**: snapshot interval. |
| **Position**   | Log the target’s geographic position.  
<p>|                | <strong>Save target position every</strong>: position acquisition interval. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recording</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contacts &amp; Calendar</td>
<td>Record contacts and calendar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visited websites</td>
<td>Record visited website URL addresses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keylog</td>
<td>(mobile only) Log key strokes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keylog, Mouse &amp; Password</td>
<td>(desktop only) Log key strokes, passwords saved on the system and mouse clicks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camera</td>
<td>Record webcam images.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Capture image every</strong>: image acquisition interval.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>for ... times</strong>: acquisition repetitions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Online Synchronization</td>
<td>Enabled by default. If enabled, the agent contacts the server to send data and receives new configurations, updates, and so on.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Every</strong>: synchronization interval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>minute on</strong>: Anonymizer or Collector name or IP address. The name or IP address can be manually entered.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Factory and agent: advanced configuration

Presentation

Introduction
Advanced configuration lets you set advanced configuration options. Other than enabling collectible evidence, events can be linked to actions, to trigger specific agent reactions to changing conditions in the Device (i.e. screensaver is started). Actions can start or stop modules and enable or disable other events. Furthermore, all the event, action and module options can be individually set.

Content
This section includes the following topics:

- What you should know about advanced configuration ............................................. 51
- Advanced factory or agent configuration ................................................................. 54
What you should know about advanced configuration

Advanced configuration

Advanced factory/agent configuration lets you create complex activation sequences using a simple graphic interface. The purpose of the sequence is to start/stop evidence collection, and/or run an action when an event occurs. Advanced configuration always includes two basic sequences:

- At each synchronization (Loop event), acquire device information (Start module action + Device module)
- At the end of the synchronization interval (Timer-Loop event), run synchronization between the agent and RCS (Synchronize action)

Following is an image that illustrates the two basic sequences recommended for remote data acquisition:

![Diagram of advanced configuration sequences]

NOTE: these two basic sequences are set by default and recommended for minimum agent operations.

Advanced configuration components

Advanced configuration components are:
- events that trigger an action (i.e.: a call is received on the device)
- actions run when an event occurs (i.e.: start recording the call)
- sub-actions run when an event occurs (i.e.: hidden SMS sent with device position)
- modules which, enabled by an action, start collecting the desired evidence or trigger other actions on the device (i.e.: record call audio)
- sequences, used to indicate a group of events, actions, sub-actions and modules.

NOTE: some events, action and module options are only available in advanced configuration.

Reading sequences
Complex sequences can be read as follows:
- When the device is connected to the power source (event)...
- ...send an SMS (sub-action) and...
- ...start logging the position (action that triggers a module) and...
- ...disable the event occurring when the SIM is changed (action that disables an event)
- ...and so on

Possible event, action, sub-action and module combinations are infinite. Following is a detailed explanation of correct design rules.

Events
Events are monitored by the agent and can start, repeat or end an action.

NOTE: a module cannot be directly started by an event.

For example, a Window event (window opened on the device) can trigger an action. The action will then start/stop a module.

Various types of events are available. For the full list see "Event list" on page 117.

The relation between an event and one or more actions is represented by a connector:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relation between events and actions</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Connector</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Start</td>
<td>Start an action when the event occurs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repeat</td>
<td>Repeat an action. The interval and number of repetitions can be specified.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End</td>
<td>Start an action when the event is over.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: an event can manage up to three distinct actions simultaneously. The Start action is started when an event occurs on the device (i.e.: Standby event triggers Start when the
when the device exits standby mode).

**Actions**

Actions are triggered when an event occurs. They can:

- start or stop a module
- enable or disable an event
- run a sub-action

For example, an action (empty) can disable the Process event (start a system process) that triggered it and enable the Position module (log the GPS position). If necessary, the action can also run an SMS sub-action (send a message to a specified phone number). Various *sub-actions* are available and can be combined without restrictions (i.e.: run a command + create an Alert message). For the full list see *"List of sub-actions" on page 111*.

**Relations between actions and modules**

An action can influence a module in different ways. The relation between an action and one or more modules is represented by a connector:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relation between action and modules</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Connector</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Start modules</td>
<td>Start a module.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stop modules</td>
<td>Stop a module.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An action can start/stop several modules simultaneously.

**Relations between actions and events**

The relation between an action and one or more events is represented by a connector:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relation between action and events</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Connector</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enable events</td>
<td>Enable an event.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disable events</td>
<td>Disable an event.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:** an action can enable/disable several events simultaneously.
Modules
Each module enables the collection of a specific evidence from the target device. They can be started/stopped by an action and produce evidence.
For example, a Position module (log the GPS position) can be started by an action triggered by a Call event (a call was made/received).
Various modules are available that can be started/stopped (i.e.: start position module + stop screenshot module). For the complete list see "Module list" on page 125.

Exporting and importing configuration settings
Base or advanced configuration settings are exported/imported to reuse the settings on other RCS systems.
The base or advanced configuration settings are exported in a .json file that can be transferred to another system and imported when creating an agent.

Saving the configuration settings as a template
Base or advanced configurations settings are saved as a template to have other users on the same RCS system reuse the configuration.
The base or advanced configuration settings are saved as a template in the database, accompanied by a description and the name of the user. When creating another target, another user can load it and thus it becomes the configuration for that agent.

IMPORTANT: base and advanced configuration templates are saved separately in the database. Base configuration templates thus appear when creating an agent with a base configuration, advanced configuration templates appear when creating an agent with an advanced configuration.

Advanced factory or agent configuration

To open advanced configuration:
- Operations section, double-click an operation, double-click a target, double-click a factory, click Advanced Config
- Operations section, double-click an operation, double-click a target, double-click an agent, click Advanced Config

Purpose
This function lets you:
- create module activation sequences triggered by events occurring on the target device. Each sequence can be made up of one or more sub-actions.
- Set general factory/agent configuration options.

NOTE: the function is only enabled if the user has Agent configuration authorization.
NOTE: the advanced configuration is not available for the soldier level agent.

CAUTION: when returning from advanced configuration to basic configuration, the advanced configuration will be lost and the default basic configuration will be restored.

Next steps
For a factory, after completing its configuration, compile it to obtain the agent to be installed. See "Compiling a factory" on page 30
For an agent, after completing its configuration, simply save the new configuration. At the next synchronization, the new configuration will be sent to the agent.

What the function looks like
This is what the page looks like:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>RCS menu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Scroll bar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Area**  **Description**

3  Window toolbar. Descriptions are provided below:

- Compiles the configuration into one or more agents, based on selected installation vectors. See "Compiling a factory" on page 30.
- Saves the current configuration.
- Exports the configuration to a .json format file.
- Imports the configuration from a .json format file.
- Loads the advanced configuration template or save the current configuration as a template. See "What you should know about advanced configuration" on page 51.
- Adds an event.
- Adds an action.
- Edits the selected event or action.
- Deletes the selected event, action or logical connection.
- Edits global agent data see "Global agent data" on page 58.
- Returns to basic configuration

  **CAUTION: all settings will be lost.**

- Shrinks or expands event or action widgets to provide a better view of current settings.

4  Event area. **STARTUP** and **SYNC** events are by default.

5  Action area. **STARTUP** and **SYNC** actions are enabled by default.

6  Modules area. Modules vary by desktop or mobile device.

7  RCS status bar.

**To learn more**

For interface element descriptions See "Shared interface elements and actions" on page 10.
For more information on the advanced configuration see "What you should know about advanced configuration" on page 51.

**Creating a simple activation sequence**

To create a simple sequence, to collect evidence when an event occurs:
**Step 1**

**Creating an event:**
- Click **Add Event**: the event selection and settings window opens.
- In **Type** select the event type and set options. See "Event list" on page 117
- Click **Save**: the new event is added to the work area

**Step 2**

**Creating an action:**
- Click **Add Action**: the empty action is added to the work area

**Step 3**

**Link the event to the action, then the action to the desired module:**
- Click on the **Start** event connection point, then drag the arrow to the action
- Click on the **Start Modules** action connection point, then drag the arrow to the type of data to be acquired. See "Module list" on page 125.

**Step 4**

Click **Save**: the configuration is ready to be compiled (if factory) or transmitted to the device at the next synchronization (if agent).

### Creating a complex activation sequence

To create a complex sequence, to start collecting evidence, run a sub-action and enable/disable an event, when an event occurs:

**Step 1**

**Creating an event:**
- Click **Add Event**: the event selection and settings window opens.
- In **Type** select the event type and set options. See "Event list" on page 117
- Click **Save**: the new event is added to the work area

**Step 2**

**Creating an action and setting sub-actions:**
- Click **Add Action**: the empty action is added to the work area
- Double-click on the action and add the sub-action in **Subaction** and set options. See "List of sub-actions" on page 111.

**Step 3**

**Connecting the event to the action:**
- Click on one of the **Start, Repeat, End** event connection points, then drag the arrow to the action

**Step 4**

**Connecting the action to the module:**
- Click on the **Start Modules, Stop Modules** action connection points, then drag the arrow to the module to be started or stopped. See "Module list" on page 125.

Tip: Drag multiple arrows if multiple modules have to be enabled.

For an action that requires an event to be enabled/disabled:
- Click on the **Enable events or Disable events** action connection points, then drag the arrow to the events to be enabled/disabled.
**Step** | **Action**
--- | ---
5 | Click **Save**: the configuration is ready to be compiled (if factory) or transmitted to the device at the next synchronization (if agent).

**Global agent data**

Global agent data is described below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minimum Disk Space</td>
<td>Minimum free disk space on the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Evidence Dimension</td>
<td>Maximum space occupied by evidence on the target device, up to next synchronization. 1 GB by default.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>When this limit is reached, the agent stops recording and waits for the next synchronization. If synchronization does not occur, no further evidence is acquired.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safe agent delete</td>
<td>If enabled, it wipes the files generated by the agent. No trace of the agent will be detected in case of forensic analysis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>NOTE</strong>: this method takes longer to complete than normal file deletion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driver delete</td>
<td>Remove the driver at uninstall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Show</td>
<td><strong>Service call</strong>: only use when requested by HackingTeam support service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mask</td>
<td><strong>Service call</strong>: only use when requested by HackingTeam support service.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Network Injector

Presentation

Introduction
Network Injector allows you to tap the target's HTTP connections and inject an agent on the device.

Content
This section includes the following topics:

- What you should know about Network Injector and its rules ................................................. 60
- Managing the Network Injector .................................................................................................. 61
- Injection rule data ..................................................................................................................... 63
- Checking Network Injector status ............................................................................................. 67
- What you should know about Appliance Control Center ........................................................... 69
- What you should know about Tactical Control Center .............................................................. 71
- What you should know about identifying the WiFi network password ....................................... 75
- What you should know about unlocking the operating system password ................................. 76
- What you should know about Control Center remote access .................................................... 78
- Tactical Control Center and Appliance Control Center commands ........................................... 79
- Appliance Control Center ......................................................................................................... 80
- Appliance Control Center data .................................................................................................. 86
- Tactical Control Center ............................................................................................................. 87
- Tactical Control Center data ...................................................................................................... 102
- Other applications installed on Network Injectors ........................................................................ 104
What you should know about Network Injector and its rules

Introduction
Network Injector monitors all the HTTP connections and, following the injection rules, identifies the target's connections and injects the agent into the connections, linking it to the resources the target is downloading from Internet.

Network Injector types
There are two Network Injector types:
- Appliance: network server for installation in an intra-switch segment at an Internet service provider.
- Tactical: notebook for tactical installations in Wifi networks or LAN and to unlock the operating system password for physical infection (i.e.: via Silent Installer)

Both Network Injectors let you automatically identify the target devices and infect them according to the set rules via their control software (Appliance Control Center or Tactical Control Center). Tactical Network Injectors also permit manual identification. See "What you should know about Appliance Control Center" on page 69, "What you should know about Tactical Control Center" on page 71.

Types of resources that can be infected
Resources that can be infected by RCS are any type of files.

NOTE: Network Injector is not able to monitor FTP or HTTPS connections.

How to create a rule
To create a rule:

1. define the way to identify the target's connections. For example, by matching the target's IP or MAC address. Or let the Tactical Network Injector operator select the device.
2. define the way to infect the target. For example, by replacing a file the target is downloading from the web or by infecting a website the target usually visits.

Automatic or manual identification rules
If information is already known on target devices, numerous rules can be created, adapting them to the target's different habits, then enabling the most efficient rule or rules according to the situations that arise during a certain time in the investigation.
If no information is known on target devices, use Tactical Network Injector which allows operators to observe the target, identify the device used and infect it since on the field.

TACTICAL must be indicated in the injection rule Pattern field for this type of manual control.
What happens when a rule is enabled/disabled

RCS routinely communicates with Network Injector to send rules and acquire logs. All rules enabled in RCS Console are automatically sent to Network Injectors. A disabled rule is saved but will not be sent nor made available at the next synchronization. Select one of the available rules to enable a specific injection on Network Injector.

Starting the infection

After Network Injector receives the infection rules, it is ready to start an attack. During the sniffing phase, it checks whether any of the devices in the network meets the identification rules. If so, it sends the agent to the identified device and infects it.

Managing the Network Injector

To manage Network Injectors:

- System section, Network Injectors

Purpose

When the RCS is running, this function lets you create injection rules and send them to the Network Injector.

**NOTE:** the function is only enabled if the user has Network Injector rule management authorization.

What you can do

With this function you can:

- create an agent injection rule on a target
- send the rules to Network Injector

What the function looks like

This is what the page looks like:
**Area**  |  **Description**  
---|---
1 | RCS menu.
2 | **System** menu.
3 | Network Injector toolbar.
4 | Network Injector list.
5 | Injection rule toolbar.
| Descriptions are provided below:
| Adds a new rule.
| Copies the selected rule.
| Opens the window with rule data.
| Deletes the selected rule.
| Sends rules to the selected Network Injector. Appliance automatically updates at the next synchronization provided an infection process is running. While the operator must select whether the rules should be updated with Tactical.
6 | List of selected Network Injector rules
7 | RCS status bar.

**To learn more**
For interface element descriptions see "*Shared interface elements and actions*" on page 10.
For a description of injection rule data see "*Injection rule data*" on the facing page.
For further information on injection rules see "*What you should know about Network Injector and its rules*" on page 60.
Adding a new injection rule

To add a new rule:

**Step**  **Action**
---
1  Select the Network Injector for the new rule: rule commands and table appear.
2  • Click **New rule**: data entry fields appear.
   • Enter the required data. If the rule is enabled, it can already be sent to the Network Injector. See "Injection rule data" below.
   • Click **Save**: the new rule appears in the main work area.

Send the rules to Network Injector

To send the rules to Network Injector:

**Step**  **Action**
---
1  Enable the rule to be sent to Network Injector by selecting the **En** check box in the table.
2  Click **Apply rules**: RCS receives the request to send the rules to the selected Network Injector. The progress bar in the download area shows operation progress.

**NOTE:** Network Injector only receives the updated rules when it synchronizes with the RCS server. See "Checking Network Injector status" on page 67.

Injection rule data

**Rule data**

Data that define the available infection rules are described below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Data</strong></th>
<th><strong>Description</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Enabled</strong></td>
<td>If selected, the rule will be sent to the Network Injector.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If not selected, the rule is saved but not sent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Disable on sync</strong></td>
<td>If selected, the rule is disabled after the first synchronization of the agent defined in the rule.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If not selected, the Network Injector continues to apply the rule, even after the first synchronization.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Data**  **Description**

**Probability**  Probability (in percent) of applying the rule after the first infected resource.
- 0%: after infecting the first resource, Network Injector will no longer apply this rule.
- 100%: after infecting the first resource, Network Injector will always apply this rule.

Tip: if a value over 50% is selected, we recommend you use the **Disable on sync** option.

**Target**  Name of the target to be infected.

**Ident**  Target's HTTP connection identification method.

NOTE: Network Injector cannot monitor FTP or HTTPS connections.

See "**HTTP connection identification methods**" below

**Pattern**  Target's traffic identification method. The format depends on the type of **Ident** selected.

See "**Traffic identification methods**" on the facing page

**Action**  Infection method that will be applied to the resource indicated in **Resource pattern**.

See "**Infection methods**" on page 66.

**Resource Pattern**  Identification method of the resource to be injected, applied to the Web resource URL. The format depends on the type of **Action** selected.

**Factory**  For all actions except **REPLACE**. Agent to be injected into the selected Web resource.

**File**  For **REPLACE** action only. File to be replaced with the one indicated in **Resource pattern**.

**HTTP connection identification methods**
Each method is described below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>STATIC-IP</td>
<td>Static IP assigned to the target.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STATIC-RANGE</td>
<td>Range of IP addresses assigned to the target.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Data Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>STATIC-MAC</td>
<td>Target's static MAC address, both Ethernet and WiFi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHCP</td>
<td>Target's network interface MAC address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RADIUS-LOGIN</td>
<td>RADIUS user name. User-Name (RADIUS 802.1x).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RADIUS-CALLID</td>
<td>RADIUS caller ID. Calling-Station-Id (RADIUS 802.1x).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RADIUS-SESSID</td>
<td>RADIUS session ID- Acct-Session-Id (RADIUS 802.1x).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RADIUS-TECHKEY</td>
<td>RADIUS key. NAS-IP-Address: Acct-Session-Id (RADIUS 802.1x).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STRING-CLIENT</td>
<td>Text string to be identified in the data traffic from the target.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STRING-SERVER</td>
<td>Text string to be identified in the data traffic to the target.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TACTICAL</td>
<td>The target is not automatically identified but can be identified by the operator on Tactical Network Injector. Only after the device is identified by the operator is the <code>Ident</code> field customized with the data received from the device.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Traffic identification methods

Each method is described below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Format</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DHCP</td>
<td>Corresponding address (i.e.: &quot;195.162.21.2&quot;).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STATIC-IP</td>
<td>Address range separated by '-' (i.e.: &quot;195.162.21.2-195.162.21.5&quot;).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STRING-CLIENT</td>
<td>Text string (i.e.: &quot;<a href="mailto:John@gmail.com">John@gmail.com</a>&quot;).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STRING-SERVER</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RADIUS-CALLID</td>
<td>ID or part of the ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RADIUS-LOGIN</td>
<td>Name or part of the user name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RADIUS-SESSID</td>
<td>ID or part of the ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RADIUS-TECHKEY</td>
<td>Key or part of the key (i.e.: &quot;<em>..10..</em>&quot;).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TACTICAL</td>
<td>A value cannot be set. The correct value will be set by the field operator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Infection methods
Each method is described below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INJECT-EXE</td>
<td>Infects the downloaded EXE file in real time. The agent is installed when the target runs the EXE file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INJECT-HTML-FILE</td>
<td>Lets you add the HTML code provided in the file in the visited web page. Please contact HackingTeam technicians for further details.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INJECT-HTML-FLASH</td>
<td>Blocks supported websites and requires the user to install a fake Flash update to view them. The agent is installed when the target installs the update.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REPLACE</td>
<td>Replaces the resource set in the Resource pattern with the supplied file. Tip: this type of action is very effective when used in combination with Exploit generated documents.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Infection resource identification methods
Each method is described below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action type</th>
<th>Resource Pattern Content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| INJECT-EXE  | URL of the executable file to be infected. Use wildcards to increase the number of matching URLs. Examples of possible formats: 
* [nomeExe]*.exe  
www.mozilla.org/firefox/download/firefoxsetup.exe  
NOTE: when a full path is specified, be careful of any mirrors used by websites to download files (i.e.: "firefox.exe?mirror=it").  
Tip: enter *.exe* to infect all executable files, regardless of the URL.  
IMPORTANT: for example, if *exe* is entered without the '.' file extension separator, all the pages that accidentally contain the letters "exe" will be injected. |
### Action type | Resource Pattern Content
--- | ---
INJECT-HTML-FILE | URL of the website to be infected.  
Examples of possible formats:  
www.oracle.com/  
www.oracle.com/index.html

     NOTE: the site address must include the final '/' character if an HTML or dynamic page is not specified (i.e.: "www.oracle.com/").

     NOTE: a redirect page cannot be infected. Check the browser for the correct site path before using it in a rule.

INJECT-HTML-FLASH | Preset for supported websites and read-only by the user.
REPLACE | URL of a resource to be replaced.

### Checking Network Injector status

**Introduction**

Network Injector synchronizes with the RCS server to download updated control software versions, identification and injection rules and - at the same time - send their logs.  
Network Injector status can be monitored from RCS Console.  
Specifically:

- in the **Monitor** section: to identify when Network Injector is synchronized and thus request data exchanges.

**Identifying when Network Injector is synchronized**

The procedure is described below:
Step  Action

1  In the **Monitor** section, select the Network Injector object row to be analyzed. Check the **Status** column: if flagged green, the Network Injector is synchronized. This situation occurs when on Control Center software (Appliance or Tactical):

   - **Config** was clicked, the operator manually queued for new rules or updates;
   - **Start** was clicked or an infection is in progress.

   **IMPORTANT:** applied rules and updates can only be received from RCS when Network Injector is synchronized.
What you should know about Appliance Control Center

Introduction
Appliance Control Center is an application installed on Network Injector Appliance. It can infect devices in a wired network thanks to RCS identification and injection rules.

Appliance Control Center functions.
With Appliance Control Center you can:
- Enable synchronization with RCS via an Anonymizer or Anonymizer chain to receive updated identification and injection rules and send logs.
- Update Appliance Control Center with the latest version sent by RCS Console.
- Automatically identify connected devices using the rules and infect them.
- Setting remote application access.

Synchronization with RCS server
Appliance Control Center synchronizes with RCS to receive the updated infection rules and to check whether a new version of Appliance Control Center is available and send logs. Synchronization can occur in two ways:
- manually, the first time to receive injection rules.
- automatic with an infection in progress.

During synchronization, Network Injector communicates with RCS at set intervals (about 30 sec.). Communication is via an Anonymizer. In the Appliance Control Center System Management tab set the Anonymizer to be used for RCD synchronization and decide when to enable synchronization.

Authentication key
An authentication key must be installed on Network Injector to securely communicate with the RCS server. The key must be generated when the Network Injector object is created on RCS Console and installed via Appliance Control Center at the first Network Injector synchronization with RCS.

Updating infection rules
If traffic generated by the target cannot be infected with the current rules, request operator assistance on RCS Console to generate new rules and update Network Injector. At the next synchronization, Appliance Control Center receives the new rules and they can be viewed and enabled for injection.

Using network interfaces
Two different network interfaces are available during an attack, one for sniffing and one for injection. Using two separate interfaces is indicated to guarantee continuity, especially for sniffing.
Sniffing interfaces can be high or low speed.

**Injection interface IP address**

If the Appliance server and target do not belong to the same sub-net (IP addresses with different routing prefixes), the injection interface must be a public address or the target will never be able to see it and the injection will fail.

In an initial phase you can use the preset address on the interface with Appliance Control Center (with **Public IP** = "auto"), wait for a message that indicates that the address is private and, in that case, set a public address to re-route the private address (**Public IP** = "xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx").

Sniffing, on the other hand, can be run via the network interface with a private IP address.

**Infection via automatic identification**

The steps needed to infect devices automatically identified by RCS rules are described below. The attack can only be made on wired networks:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Where</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Prepare identification and injection rules for known targets to be attacked. Send the rules to Network Injector.</td>
<td><strong>RCS Console, System, Network Injectors</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Enable synchronization with RCS to receive updated rules and enable the rules to be used for injection.</td>
<td><strong>Network Injector Appliance, Network Injector</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>The system sniffs traffic, identifies target devices thanks to identification rules and infects them thanks to injection rules.</td>
<td><strong>Network Injector Appliance, Network Injector</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Infection via automatic identification**

This work mode is suited for situations when some target device information is known (i.e.: IP, MAC or RADIUS address).

In this case, RCS injection rules include all the data required to automatically identify target devices. Only enable all rules required at that time for each injection.

Starting automatic identification using the **Network Injector** function gradually displays target devices that are immediately infected by the injection rules.

**Remote access to Appliance Control Center**

Appliance Control Center can also be remotely accessed. To learn more, see "*What you should know about Control Center remote access*" on page 78.
What you should know about Tactical Control Center

Introduction

Tactical Control Center is an application installed on a notebook, called Tactical Network Injector. It can infect devices in a WiFi or wired network thanks to RCS identification and injection rules. Device identification can be automatic or manual. In the latter case, the operator recognizes the device to be infected and runs the injection rule application command for that device.

The identification method should be agreed with the operating center.

Tactical Control Center operations

With Tactical Control Center you can:

- Enable synchronization with RCS via an Anonymizer or Anonymizer chain to receive updated identification and injection rules and send logs.
- Update Tactical Control Center, essentially to update agents on devices.
- Automatically identify devices in a wired or WiFi network and infect them according to the RCS identification and injection rules.
- Manually identify devices in a wired or WiFi network and infect them using the RCS injection rules (identification by the operator).
- Connect to a protected WiFi network to obtain its password.
- Emulate a WiFi network Access Point normally used by the target.
- Unlock the target computer's operating system password.
- Setting remote application access.

NOTE: the injection network can be an external network or an open WiFi network simulated by Tactical Control Center.

Synchronization with RCS server

Tactical Control Center synchronizes with RCS to receive the updated infection rules and to check whether a new version of Appliance Control Center is available and send logs.

Synchronization can occur in two ways:

- manually, the first time to receive injection rules.
- automatic with an infection in progress.

During synchronization, Network Injector communicates with RCS at set intervals (about 30 sec.). Communication is via an Anonymizer. In the Tactical Control Center System Management tab set the Anonymizer to be used for RCD synchronization and decide when to enable synchronization.
Authentication key

An authentication key must be installed on Network Injector to securely communicate with the RCS server. The key must be generated when the Network Injector object is created on RCS Console and installed via Tactical Control Center at the first Network Injector synchronization with RCS.

Updating infection rules

If traffic generated by the target cannot be infected with the current rules, request operator assistance on RCS Console to generate new rules and update Network Injector. At the next synchronization, Tactical Control Center receives the new rules and they can be viewed and enabled for injection.

Using network interfaces

Two different network interfaces are available during an attack, one for sniffing and one for injection. Using two separate interfaces is indicated to guarantee continuity, especially for sniffing.

Only the sniffing interface is used when emulating the Access Point and acquiring network passwords.

Sniffing interfaces can be internal or external: external interfaces are indicated for sniffing because transmission speed is higher.

Infection via automatic identification

The steps needed to infect devices automatically identified by RCS rules are described below. The attack can be run on wired or WiFi networks:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Where</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Prepare identification and injection rules for known targets to be attacked. Send the rules to Tactical Network Injector.</td>
<td>RCS Console, System, Network Injectors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Enable synchronization with RCS to receive updated rules and enable the rules to be used for injection.</td>
<td>Tactical Network Injector, Network Injector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>If target devices are connected to a protected WiFi network, acquire the password.</td>
<td>Tactical Network Injector, Wireless Intruder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The system sniffs traffic, identifies target devices thanks to identification rules and infects them thanks to injection rules.</td>
<td>Tactical Network Injector, Network Injector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>If necessary, force re-authentication on devices not identified by the rules.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Infection via manual identification
Following are the steps required to infect manually identified devices. The operator's goal is to identify target devices.
The attack can be run on wired or WiFi networks:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Where</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Prepare identification rules that include manual identification and injection rules for all the target devices to be attacked. Send the rules to Tactical Network Injector.</td>
<td>RCS Console, System, Network Injectors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Enable synchronization with RCS to receive updated rules and enable the rules to be used for injection.</td>
<td>Tactical Network Injector, Network Injector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>If target devices are connected to a protected WiFi network, acquire the password.</td>
<td>Tactical Network Injector, Wireless Intruder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>If target devices can connect to an open WiFi network, try emulating an Access Point known by the target.</td>
<td>Tactical Network Injector, Fake Access Point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>The system proposes all devices connected to the selected network interface. Use filters to search for target devices or check the web chronology for each device.</td>
<td>Tactical Network Injector, Network Injector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Select devices and infect them.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Protected WiFi network password acquisition
If the target device is connected to a protected WiFi network, the access password must be obtained to login.
The Wireless intruder function lets you connect to a WiFi network and crack the password. For WPA and WPA 2 protected networks, an additional dictionary can be loaded in addition to the standard dictionary. The password is displayed and the operator can copy it to use it with the sniffing and injection function (Network Injector function).

Forcing unknown device authentication
You may not be able to connect to some devices in a password protected WiFi network. These types of devices appear in the list as unknown.
In this case, their authentication can be forced: the device will disconnect from the network, reconnect and be identified.
**Infection via automatic identification**
This work mode is suited for situations when some target device information is known (i.e.: IP address).

In this case, RCS injection rules include all the data required to automatically identify target devices. Only enable all rules required at that time for each injection.

Starting automatic identification using the **Network Injector** function gradually displays target devices that are immediately infected by the injection rules.

**Infection via manual identification**
Manual identification can be indicated in RCS identification rules. This procedure is frequently run when there is no information on the device to be infected and it must be identified on the field.

In this case, a series of functions to select devices connected to the network is available to the operator:
- filters can be set on tapped traffic: only devices that meet this criteria are infected.
- each device chronology can be checked to decide which device should be infected.

Once target devices are identified, simply select them to start infection; the identification rules are "customized" with the device data to allow injection rules to be applied.

NOTE: devices that were already infected via automatic identification can be manually infected.

**Setting filters on tapped traffic**
When manually identifying targets, some targets may not be identified among those connected to the network. In this case, use the **Network Injector** function to set filters on tapped traffic.

Tactical Control Center provides to types of filters:
- regular expressions
- Network BPF (Berkeley Packet Filter)

**Filter with regular expression**
Regular expressions are broad filters. For example, if our target is visiting a Facebook page and talking about windsurf, simply enter "facebook" or "windsurf".

Tactical Network Injector taps all traffic data and searches for the entered words.

For further information on all admitted regular expressions, see [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regular_expression](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regular_expression).

**BPF (Berkeley Packet Filter) network filter**
This is used to more accurately filter devices using BPF syntax. This syntax includes key words accompanied by qualifiers:
- *type qualifiers* (i.e.: **host**, **net**, **port**), indicate the type of object searched for
- *direction qualifiers* (i.e.: **src**, **dst**) indicate the direction of the data searched for
- *protocol qualifiers* (i.e.: **ether**, **wlan**, **ip**) indicate the protocol used by the object searched for
For example, if our target is visiting a Facebook page, enter "host facebook.com"
For further details on syntax qualifiers, see http://wiki.wireshark.org/CaptureFilters.

Identifying the target by analyzing chronology
Another way to filter and shorten the list of possible targets is to analyze device web traffic to identify it as the target.

Emulating an Access Point known by the target
In certain scenarios target devices must be attracted to tap their data, identify and infect them. To do this, Tactical Network Injector emulates an Access Point already known to the target device. This way, if the device is enabled to automatically connect to available WiFi networks, it automatically connects to the Access Point emulated by Tactical Network Injector as soon as it enters the WiFi area.

Unlocking the operating system password
An operating system password can be unlocked. To learn more see "What you should know about unlocking the operating system password" on the next page.

Remote access to Tactical Control Center
Tactical Control Center can also be remotely accessed. To learn more, see "What you should know about Control Center remote access" on page 78.

What you should know about identifying the WiFi network password

Introduction
Tactical Control Center includes three types of attacks to identify protected WiFi network passwords (Wireless Intruder):
- WPA/WPA2 dictionary attack
- WEP bruteforce attack
- WPS PIN bruteforce attack

WPA/WPA2 dictionary attack
To run this attack, the system identifies handshakes between the client and the access point and tries to discover the password using a dictionary of common words.
The handshake is saved in folder /opt/td-config/run/besside/wpa.cap. If necessary, you can copy the handshake and try the attack with another more powerful machine.
Once the system identifies the handshake, the attack can continue without remaining near the WiFi network.
The attack may take a long time, proportionate to the size of the dictionary. The attack fails if the password is not found in the dictionary of common words.
WEP bruteforce attack
To run this attack, the system makes an injection simulating one of the clients connected to the network and collects data to force the encrypted password. A least one client must be connected to the network.
The attack lasts from 10 to 15 minutes and the notebook must remain in the WiFi network coverage range the entire time.

WPS PIN bruteforce attack
To run this attack, the system tries all the possible combinations to recover access point settings via a WiFi Protected Setup protocol.
The attack may take a long time and the notebook must remain in the WiFi network coverage range the entire time.

Attack progress
The percent attack progress [1] (WPA/WPA2 and WPS) or captured Initialization Vectors (WEP) can be seen in the Tactical Control Center Wireless Intruder tab.

What you should know about unlocking the operating system password

Introduction
Via FireWire or Thunderbolt connection with the target computer, Tactical Network Injector can access the target computer RAM to identify and unlock the operating system password. Thus the computer can, for example, be attacked by physical infections (i.e.: via Silent Installer).
NOTE: this operation only involves the target computer RAM: if the computer is turned off and/or rebooted, there is no trace of the operation.

The Tactical Control Center **Physical Unlock** tab lets you run the password lock and unlock operation.

**Tactical Network Injector requirements**
Specific accessories must be used according to the type of connection (FireWire or Thunderbolt):
- ExpressCard/34 adapter
- cable

**Target computer requirements**
The operation can only be successfully completed if the target computer meets the following requirements:
- max 4 GB RAM
- FireWire or Thunderbolt connection port (built-in or with adapter)

**Standard process**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1     | The operator:  
  - physically connects Tactical Network Injector to the target computer via FireWire or Thunderbolt connection  
  - runs the operating system password unlock procedure via the Tactical Control Center **Physical Unlock** tab. |
| 2     | Tactical Network Injector  
  - reads the computer's RAM (**memory dump**)  
  - identifies the part of the memory dedicated to the operating system password  
  - uses this information to unlock the operating system and communicates the result to the operator |
| 3     | The operator:  
  - access the target's computer using a blank password (simply pressing Enter in the login page) or any password at least 8 characters long.  
  - runs operations on the target's computer, for example, physical infection (i.e.: via Silent Installer)  
  - if required, launches the operating system password lock function using the Tactical Control Center **Physical Unlock** tab |
What you should know about Control Center remote access

Introduction
You can access Tactical Control Center and Appliance Control Center from remote. The applications' System Management tab lets you set this option. For example, this is what the Tactical Control Center tab looks like.

Specifically, the following are required for remote access:

- Encrypted disk password (Tactical Control Center only)
- 3G Modem for the connection
- Device IP address
- Network protocol

Disk password (Tactical Control Center only)
The Tactical Network Injector notebook has an encrypted disk and the disk password is required whenever it is turned on. To avoid manually entering the password, you can save it on an SD memory card and leave the card in (preferable in the SD slot built into the notebook).

NOTE: the password is not the system password. Thus, the SD card does not contain information that can used by third parties to access the operating system.

To change the password, simply generate a new one.

3G Modem for the connection
The 3G modem set in Modem Interface is used to connect the device to the network. If the system disconnects or reboots with the modem enabled, the connection is automatically re-established.
Tip: for higher security, use the 3G modem built into the notebook rather than an external modem.

Device IP address
If set, an e-mail is sent to the address indicated in Notification email with the device IP address whenever the system is connected.
If the IP address is dynamic, wait until an e-mail is sent with the address to be used for the connection.
If the IP address is static, you can set whether the e-mail is sent to be informed when the device is connected.

E-mail with IP address delivery mode
To send the e-mail, you can either use the automatic settings that uses the device mail server or manually specify a mail server.
If automatic settings are used, the sender's e-mail address is root@hostname.local, where hostname is the device host. Otherwise, it will be the one specified.
To check whether communications are correctly established, send a test e-mail.

Network protocol
Communications are via the network protocol specified in the Remote Management section.

Other useful functions
You can directly open some operating system panels from the System Management tab using the following keys:
- Disk encryption: to change the disk password (Tactical Control Center only)
- User management: to edit users and user groups
- Edit Network: to edit network settings
- Network utility: to run network diagnostics

Tactical Control Center and Appliance Control Center commands

Introduction
Some terminal commands are available to manage Tactical Control Center and Appliance Control Center applications.

NOTE: Administrator privileges are required to run commands.
## Commands

Commands available for Tactical Control Center and Appliance Control Center are described below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tactical Control Center command</th>
<th>Appliance Control Center command</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tactical</td>
<td>appliance</td>
<td>Starts the application.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tactical -d or</td>
<td>appliance -d or</td>
<td>Disconnects the system from the currently synchronized RCS server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tactical -- desync</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tactical -l or</td>
<td>appliance -l or</td>
<td>Displays current infection process logs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tactical --log</td>
<td>appliance --log</td>
<td>NOTE: the application window must be open.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tactical -s or</td>
<td>appliance -s or</td>
<td>Displays all log files saved in file system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tactical --show-logs</td>
<td>appliance --show-logs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tactical --r or</td>
<td>appliance --r or</td>
<td>Creates a system report and saves it in the user’s Home folder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tactical --report</td>
<td>appliance --report</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tactical --version</td>
<td>appliance --version</td>
<td>Displays the application version.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tactical -h or</td>
<td>appliance -h or</td>
<td>Displays available commands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tactical --help</td>
<td>appliance --help</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Appliance Control Center

### Purpose

Appliance Control Center lets you:

- manage Network Injector Appliance injections
- synchronize Network Injector Appliance with RCS server to receive updates and send logs
- set remote application access

### Password request

When Appliance Control Center opens, a password must be entered, the same as the notebook on which it's running.
What the function looks like

This is what the page looks like:

![Image of the page]

### Area  Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>Single application access tabs. Descriptions are provided below:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Function</strong></td>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Network Injector</td>
<td>It manages target device sniffing and infection, synchronizes RCS rules and updates Appliance devices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System Management</td>
<td>Set the Anonymizer for communications with RCS, enable manual synchronization with RCS and set remote application access.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Log System</td>
<td>Viewing logs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 2 | Area with keys specific to the tab. |

To learn more

To learn more about Appliance Control Center see "What you should know about Appliance Control Center" on page 69.

For a description of Appliance Control Center data see "Appliance Control Center data" on page 86.

Enabling synchronization with RCS server to receive new rules

Following is the procedure on how to enable synchronization with RCS server to receive updated rules:

![Info icon]

**NOTE:** If an injection is in progress, Network Injector is already synchronized with RCS server and thus the rules are automatically loaded. Go to step 4. See "Checking Network Injector status" on page 67.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Steps</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. In the <strong>System Management</strong> tab, click <strong>Configure</strong>: synchronization is enabled.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. During synchronization, Network Injector queries RCS every 30 seconds. Sent injection rules will be received at the end of the first interval.</td>
<td>IMPORTANT: updates are only received if sent from RCS Console. See “Managing the Network Injector” on page 61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IMPORTANT: enable synchronization as usual to guarantee constant control room updates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. To stop synchronization, click <strong>Stop</strong>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. To view the rules received from RCS Console, in <strong>Network Injector</strong> click <strong>Rules</strong>: all Network Injector rules appear.</td>
<td>IMPORTANT: make sure rule synchronization is successful after requesting updated from RCS Console.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Running a network test**

The network test procedure for sniffing and/or injection is provided below:
Steps | Result
---|---
1. In the **Network Injector** tab, select the network interface. | ![Link test to ethernet network](image)
2. Click **Link test**: a window appears where test results are displayed. | ![Link test](image)
3. If the test fails, review the required network settings and repeat the test. | ![Important: attack will not be successful if the test fails.](image)

**IMPORTANT:** attack will not be successful if the test fails.

**Infecting targets using automatic identification**

To start automatic identification and infection:

Steps | Result
---|---
1. In the **Network Injector** tab, click **Rules**: all rules available for Network Injector appear. | ![Network rules](image)
2. Only enable the rules to be used for the infection, flagging the corresponding **Enable** field. | ![Network rules](image)
3. To confirm, click **Apply**. | ![Network rules](image)

4. Select the network interface for injection in the **Injecting Interface** list box. | ![Injecting Interface](image)
5. In the **Sniffing interface** list box, select a different network interface to be used for sniffing or the same interface used for injection. | ![Sniffing interface](image)

**Tip:** use two different interfaces to guarantee better device identification.

**NOTE:** Endace interfaces (DAG), meaning sniffing interfaces, appear in **Sniffing Interface**.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Steps</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6. Click on <strong>Automatic Startup</strong> to automatically restart the infection without any human intervention even after Appliance Network Injector reboot or shutdown.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 7. Click **Start**. | ![Appliance Control Center GUI](image)

**IMPORTANT:** Appliance Control Center lets you set up, start an infection and close Appliance Control Center leaving the infection running. The next time it is opened with the infection running, the Stop button will appear instead of the Start button. This lets you set a new injection and run it.

**NOTE:** rules can be enabled/disabled when the infection is in progress by clicking **Rules**.

8. To stop infection, click **Stop**. Or close the window to leave the infection running.

   **Tip:** close the window to allow the system to automatically run any Appliance Control Center updates.
Setting remote application access
To remotely access Appliance Control Center:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Steps</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Connect the modem to the device.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. In the System Management tab click Refresh: the system recognizes the model and displays it in Modem Interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. If several modems are installed, select the required modem from the Modem Interface list box.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. To enable e-mail delivery with the device IP address at each connection, follow the steps below:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. In Notification e-mail enter the address where the e-mail is to be sent.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Click Mail test to send a test e-mail</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. If the e-mail is not received, click Advanced to manually set the mail server: the Email advanced configuration window appears.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Enter the required data and click Save.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Click Mail test to send a test email with the set server.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. To enable automatic connection with the selected modem, click Enable.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Select the network protocol to be used for remote access.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:** You can directly open some helpful operating system windows using the buttons at the bottom of the screen. See "What you should know about Control Center remote access" on page 78.

Viewing infection details
To view current session logs, select the Log System tab.
To view all log files click Show logs in the Log System tab.
NOTE: all log files are saved in the file system in /var/log/td-config.

Appliance Control Center data

Network Injector data tab
Data is described below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Injecting interface</td>
<td>List of connected network interfaces. Select the injection interface connected to the network on which the device to be attacked is connected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sniffing interface</td>
<td>Like Injecting Interface or another network interface to only be used for sniffing. NOTE: If the system includes an Endace DAG card for Gigabit connections, the card will be detected and displayed in this list.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Public IP
Lets you specify a public IP address to be mapped on the injection interface private IP address. If "auto" is entered, the system uses default IP address on the injection interface and sends a message indicating that it is a private IP address.

Automatic Startup
It automatically restarts the infection without any human intervention even following Appliance Network Injector reboot or shutdown.

IMPORTANT: If this option is not selected, infection will not be automatically started.

System Management data tab
Data is described below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Network address</td>
<td>Anonymizer IP address used to communicate with the RCS server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td>Communication port with Anonymizer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modem interface</td>
<td>3G Modem for device connection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notification email</td>
<td>E-mail address where the device IP is sent whenever it connects to the network.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IMPORTANT: mandatory field for dynamic IP addresses.
**Data** | **Description**
---|---
Remote management | Remote access network protocol.

**Tactical Control Center**

**Purpose**

Tactical Control Center lets you:

- manage Tactical Network Injector injections
- synchronize Network Injector Appliance with RCS server to receive updates and send logs
- unlock the target computer’s operating system password
- set remote application access

**Password request**

When Tactical Control Center opens, a password must be entered, the same as the notebook on which it’s running.

**What the function looks like**

This is what the page looks like:

![Tactical Control Center interface](image)
Area Description

1 Single application access tabs. Descriptions are provided below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Network Injector</td>
<td>It manages target device sniffing and infection, synchronizes RCS rules, updates Tactical devices and displays current Tactical Network Injector rules.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wireless Intruder</td>
<td>Enters a protected WiFi network by identifying the password.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fake Access Point</td>
<td>Emulates an Access Point.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Unlock</td>
<td>Unlocks an operating system password.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System Management</td>
<td>Set the Anonymizer for communications with RCS, enable manual synchronization with RCS and set remote application access.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Log System</td>
<td>Viewing logs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Area with keys specific to the tab.

3 Filters to filter internet traffic on devices.

4 Device list area.

To learn more
For a description of Tactical Control Center data see "Tactical Control Center data" on page 102. To learn more about Tactical Control Center see "What you should know about Tactical Control Center" on page 71.

Enabling synchronization with RCS server to receive new rules

NOTE: if an injection is in progress, Network Injector is already synchronized with RCS server and thus the rules are automatically loaded. Go to step 4. See "Checking Network Injector status" on page 67.

Following is the procedure on how to enable synchronization with RCS to receive updated rules:
### Steps

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>In the <strong>System Management</strong> tab, click <strong>Configure</strong>: synchronization is enabled.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 2.   | During synchronization, Network Injector queries RCS every 30 seconds. Sent injection rules will be received at the end of the next interval.  
  **IMPORTANT:** updates are only received if sent from RCS Console. See "Managing the Network Injector" on page 61  
  **IMPORTANT:** enable synchronization as usual to guarantee constant control room updates. |
| 3.   | To stop synchronization, click **Stop**. |
| 4.   | To view the rules received from RCS Console, in **Network Injector** click **Rules**: all Network Injector rules appear.  
  **IMPORTANT:** make sure rule synchronization is successful after requesting updated from RCS Console. |

### Running a network test

The network test procedure for sniffing and/or injection is provided below:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Steps</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. In the <strong>Network Injector</strong> tab or <strong>Wireless Intruder</strong> tab or <strong>Fake Access Point</strong> tab, select the network interface.</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Link test to wireless network" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Click <strong>Link test</strong>: a window appears where test results are displayed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. If the test failed, move to a better position where the signal is stronger and repeat the test.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IMPORTANT</strong>: attack will not be successful if the test fails.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Link test to wireless network](image)
Acquiring a protected WiFi network password

How to acquire a protected WiFi network password is described below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Steps</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. In the <strong>Wireless Intruder</strong> tab, select the WiFi network interface in <strong>Wireless interface</strong>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 2. In **ESSID network**, select the network whose password is to be identified.  
  **NOTE:** manage network interface connections/disconnections from the operating system and click **Refresh**. | |
| 3. In **Attack type** select the type of attack. | |
| 4. If necessary, click **Wordlist** to load an additional dictionary to attack WPA or WPA 2 protected networks.  
  **IMPORTANT:** the additional dictionary must be loaded at each attack. | |
| 5. Click **Start**: the system launches various attacks to find the access password. | |
| 6. Click **Stop** to stop the attack. | |

![Wireless Intruder Interface](image)
Steps | Result
---|---
7. If attacks are successful, the password appears over the status indicator.

8. Using the operating system **Network Manager** use the password to connect to the WiFi network. The password is saved by the system and no longer needs to be entered.

9. Open the **Network Injector** section to start identification and infection.

**Infecting targets using automatic identification**

To start automatic identification and infection:

Steps | Result
---|---
1. In the **Network Injector** tab, click **Rules**: all rules available for Network Injector appear.

2. Only enable the rules to be used for the infection, flagging the corresponding **Enable** field.

3. To confirm, click **Apply**.
4. In the **Network Injector** tab, select the network interface for injection in the **Injecting Interface** list box.

5. In the **Sniffing interface** list box, select a different network interface to be used for sniffing or the same interface used for injection.

   **NOTE:** manage network interface connections/disconnections from the operating system and click **Refresh**.

   **Tip:** use two different interfaces to guarantee better device identification.

6. Check signal power and, if necessary, run the network test (**Link test** key).

   **NOTE:** signal power must be at least 70%. A single value will be returned if the same network interface is used for injection and sniffing.
7. Click **Start**: the network sniffing process starts and all devices identified as targets appear. The **Status** column displays identification status.

**WARNING:** check identification status. See "**Tactical Control Center data**" on page 102.

8. Target devices begin to be infected. Infection start is recorded in the log.

**NOTE:** rules can be enabled/disabled when the infection is in progress by clicking **Rules**.

**NOTE:** non target devices don't appear in the list and are thus excluded from automatic infection.

9. To stop infection, click **Stop**.

**Forcing unknown device authentication**

To force an unknown device authentication:

1. In the **Network Injector** tab, select unknown devices from the list

   (status ✗️)
Steps | Result
--- | ---
2. Click **Reauth selected**: devices are forced to re-authenticate.

Tip: in certain cases, all devices must be authenticated. To do this, click **Reauth All**.

NOTE: the **Reauth selected** key is displayed if devices are selected, **Reauth All** if no device is selected.

3. If re-authentication is successful, automatic identification is started:

device status will be ✅ and can be infected from now on.

**Infecting targets using manual identification**

To manually infect network devices:

Steps | Result
--- | ---
1. In the **Network Injector** tab, click **Rules**: all rules available for Network Injector appear.
2. Only enable the rules to be used for the infection, flagging the corresponding **Enable** field.
3. To confirm, click **Apply**.

4. In **Network Injector**, select one or more devices to be infected from the device list and identify them using the displayed data.

Tip: if there are a lot of devices in the list, use selection filters. See “**Setting filters on tapped traffic**” on the next page.
Steps | Result
--- | ---
5. Click **Infect selected**: all injection rules are "customized" with the device data and applied. Device attacks will be displayed in the logs.

**IMPORTANT:** this operation requires a special rule created in RCS Console.

Tip: to infect all connected devices, even non target or not yet connected one, click **Infect All**.

**NOTE:** the **Infect selected** key is displayed if devices are selected, **Infect All** if no device is selected.

**Result:** if the infection was successfully started, device status is

---

**Setting filters on tapped traffic**

To select target devices using data traffic filters:

Steps | Result
--- | ---
1. In the **Network Injector** tab, click **Network filters**.
2. For a wider search, enter a regular expression in the **Regular expression** text box.
3. Or, to refine the search, enter a BPF expression in the **BPF Network Filter** text box.

**Result:** the system only displays filtered devices in the list.
4. Manually infect devices as described in the procedure see "Infecting targets using manual identification" on page 95.

Identify the target by analyzing web chronology
To identify a target:

1. In the Network Injector tab, double-click the device to be checked: a window opens with the chronology of the websites visited by the browser.

2. If the device is the target device, close the chronology and run procedure "Infecting targets using manual identification" on page 95.

Cleaning erroneously infected devices
To remove the infection from devices, close the agent on RCS Console.

Emulating an Access Point known by the target

IMPORTANT: before emulating an Access Point, stop any current attacks in the Network Injector tab.

To transform Tactical Network Injector into an Access Point known by targets:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Steps</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. In the <strong>Fake Access Point</strong> tab, select the network interface to listen to in the <strong>Wireless Interface</strong> list box.</td>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Wireless Interface" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Select the type of Access Point emulation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Click <strong>Start</strong>: Tactical Network Injector recovers the names of the WiFi networks devices usually connect to and displays them.</td>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Network Injector" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Tactical Network Injectors establish communications with the single devices, emulating the access point for each network.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. In <strong>Network Injector</strong>, select the same network interface displayed as the access point in the <strong>Injecting interface</strong> list box</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Click <strong>Start</strong>: connected devices are displayed</td>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="Connected Devices" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Manually infect devices as described in the procedure see &quot;Infecting targets using manual identification&quot; on page 95.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unlocking an operating system password.**

To unlock an operating system password:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Steps</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Connect Tactical Network Injector to the target's computer via Thunderbolt or FireWire connection. Use the ExpressCard/34 port on the side of Tactical Network Injector.</td>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Diagram 1" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. In the <strong>Physical Unlock</strong> tab, click <strong>Refresh</strong>: the system recognizes the target computer's operating system and displays it in <strong>Operating System</strong>.</td>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Diagram 2" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. In the <strong>Operating System</strong> list box, select the operating system version.</td>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="Diagram 3" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Click <strong>Unlock</strong>: the system tries to unlock the password and displays operation progress. The operation result appears when finished.</td>
<td><img src="image4.png" alt="Diagram 4" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. To lock the operating system, click <strong>Lock</strong>: the password is restored and the computer is returned to the conditions prior to the unlock procedure.</td>
<td><img src="image5.png" alt="Diagram 5" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:** the **Lock** key only appears if the unlock procedure was successfully completed.

**Setting remote application access**

To remotely access Tactical Control Center:
### Steps

1. Insert an SD memory card in the notebook slot.
2. In the System Management tab, click **Refresh**: the system recognizes the SD card and displays it in **SD card**.
3. If several SD cards are installed, select the required card from the **SD card** list box and click **Create**.

4. Enter the system administrator password and click **OK**: the system generates a new password and saves it on the **SD card**.

### Result

![Decrypt disk boot setup](image)
### Steps | Result
--- | ---
5. Connect the modem to the device. | 
6. In the **System Management** tab click **Refresh**: the system recognizes the model and displays it in **Modem Interface**. | 
7. If several modems are installed, select the required modem from the **Modem Interface** list box. | 
8. To enable e-mail delivery with the device IP address at each connection, follow the steps below: | 
   a. In **Notification e-mail** enter the address where the e-mail is to be sent. | 
   b. Click **Mail test** to send a test e-mail | 
   c. If the email is not received, click **Advanced** to manually set the mail server: the **Email advanced configuration** window appears. | 
   d. Enter the required data and click **Save**. | 
   e. Click **Mail test** to send a test email with the set server. | 
9. To enable automatic connection with the selected modem, click **Enable**. | 
NOTE: the modem enabled in this tab also appears in the **Network Injector** tab, in the **Injecting Interface** list box and will be used to infect agents. | 
10. Select the network protocol to be used for remote access. | 
NOTE: you can directly open some helpful operating system windows using the buttons at the bottom of the screen. See “*What you should know about Control Center remote access*” on page 78.
Turn off Tactical Network Injector
No special procedure is foreseen. Normal computer shutdown.

Viewing infection details
To view current session logs, select the Log System tab.
To view all log files click Show logs in the Log System tab.

NOTE: all log files are saved in the file system in /var/log/td-config.

Tactical Control Center data

Network Injector data tab
Data is described below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Injecting Interface       | List of connected network interfaces. Select the injection interface connected to the network on which the device to be attacked is connected.  
When simulating an Access Point, the interface used in the Fake Access Point tab also appears.  
The set 3G modem and enabled for remote access in the System Management tab also appears here.  
  
Sniffing interface         | Like Injecting Interface or another network interface to only be used for sniffing.  
  
Regular expression        | Expression used to filter devices connected to the network. It is applied to all data transmitted and received by the device via network, of any kind.  
  See "What you should know about Tactical Control Center" on page 71.  
  
BPF network filter         | This is used to more accurately filter devices using BPF syntax (Berkeley Packet Filter). This syntax includes key words accompanied by qualifiers: See "What you should know about Tactical Control Center" on page 71.  

Found device data
Data is described below:
### Data | Description
--- | ---
**Status** | Connected network device status:
- ✖ Unknown device. It cannot be infected due to problems tied to authentication. Forcing authentication.
- ✅ Device being identified.
- ✅ Device identified and can be infected.
- ⚠️ Infected device.
**HW address** | Device network card hardware address.
**IP address** | Device's network IP address.
**Vendor** | Network card brand (rather reliable).
**Hostname** | Device name.
**OS** | Device operating system.
**Browser** | Web browser used by the device.
**Last web Traffic** | Last sites visited by the device detected and analyzed in the last five minutes.

NOTE: if the device no longer generates web traffic at the end of the five minutes, the message **Idle** will appear. This usually occurs when no one is using the device.

**Last web attack** | Last attack type and results. To check additional details, see the **Log System** tab.

### Wireless Intruder data tab
Data is described below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wireless interface</strong></td>
<td>List of non connected network interfaces. Select the interface to connect to the protected WiFi network to be opened.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ESSID network</strong></td>
<td>Name of the local network to be opened.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Attack type</strong></td>
<td>Types of available password identification.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
- **WPA/WPA2 dictionary attack**
- **WEP bruteforce attack**
- **WPS PIN bruteforce attack**

See "*What you should know about identifying the WiFi network password*" on page 75.
**Fake Access Point data tab**
Data is described below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wireless interface</td>
<td>List of non connected network interfaces. Select the interface to be displayed as the WiFi network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESSID</td>
<td>ESSID network name to be created.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HW address</td>
<td>Device network card hardware address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access point</td>
<td>Name of the Access Point expected by the device.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**System Management data tab**
Data is described below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Network address</td>
<td>Anonymizer IP address used to communicate with the RCS server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td>Communication port with Anonymizer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD card</td>
<td>Memory card to manage the encrypted disk password.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modem interface</td>
<td>3G Modem for device connection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notification email</td>
<td>E-mail address where the device IP is sent whenever it connects to the network.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Other applications installed on Network Injectors**

**Introduction**
Network Injectors come with some helpful third party applications installed.

**Applications**
Following are the applications installed on Tactical Network Injector and Network Injector Appliance:

NOTE: for application instructions, refer to the documents issued by the application manufacturers.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Application name</strong></th>
<th><strong>Description</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disniff</td>
<td>Tool packet to tap unsafe network traffic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hping3</td>
<td>Network traffic generator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kismet</td>
<td>Monitoring tool for Wireless 802.11b networks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macchanger</td>
<td>Network interface MAC address changer tool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nbtscan</td>
<td>Network scanner for information on NetBIOS names</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netdiscover</td>
<td>Active/passive network address scanner using ARP requests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ngrep</td>
<td>Network traffic grep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nmap</td>
<td>Network Mapper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P0f</td>
<td>Passive OS fingerprinting tool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SsIsniff</td>
<td>Man-in-the-middle attack tool for SSL/TLS network traffic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SsIstrip</td>
<td>Man-in-the-middle attack and hijacking tool for SSL/TLS network traffic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tcpdump</td>
<td>Network traffic analyzer from command prompt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wireshark</td>
<td>Network traffic analyzer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xprobe</td>
<td>Remote OS identifier tool</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
System monitoring

Presentation

Introduction
System monitoring guarantees constant control of component status and license usage.

Content
This section includes the following topics:

System monitoring (Monitor) ................................................................. 107
System monitoring (Monitor)

To monitor the system:

- Monitor section

Purpose

This function lets you:

- monitor system status in both hardware and software terms
- monitor license used compared to those purchased

⚠️ Service call: Contact your HackingTeam Account Manager if additional licenses are required.

What the function looks like

This is what the page looks like:

![System monitoring interface]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>RCS menu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Monitor: indicates the current number of system alarms triggered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Window toolbar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>List of RCS components and their status:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>![Alarm icon] Alarm (generates an e-mail sent to the alerting group)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>![Warning icon] Warning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>![Success icon] Component running</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Area Description

| 4 | RCS status bar. |

**To learn more**

For interface element descriptions see "Shared interface elements and actions" on page 10. For a description of the data in this window see "System monitoring data (Monitor)" below.

**System monitoring data (Monitor)**

**System component monitoring data**

System monitoring data is described below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type</strong></td>
<td>Monitored component type and name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Name</strong></td>
<td>Some examples are provided below:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>🧠 Anonymizer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>📡 Carrier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>📡 Collector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>🔄 Database</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>🌐 Network Controller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Address</strong></td>
<td>Component’s IP address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Last contact</strong></td>
<td>Last synchronization date-time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status</strong></td>
<td>Component status at last synchronization:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>⚠️ Alarm: the component is not running, contact the alerting group for immediate service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>🔴 Warning: the component signals a risky situation, contact the system administrator for necessary checks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✓ Component running.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CPU Proc</strong></td>
<td>% CPU use by the single process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CPU Host</strong></td>
<td>% CPU use by server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Free disk</strong></td>
<td>% free disk space.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
License monitoring data

License monitoring data is described below: For restricted licenses, the format is "x/y" where x is the amount of licenses currently used by the system and y the maximum amount of licenses.

⚠️ **CAUTION:** if all the licenses are in use, any new agents will be put in queue until a license is freed or new ones purchased.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>License type</td>
<td>Type of license currently in use for agents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reusable</td>
<td>an agent's license can be reused after it is uninstalled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oneshot</td>
<td>an agent's license is only valid for one installation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NOTE: the license can only be updated if the user has License modification authorization.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Users</td>
<td>Amount of users currently used by the system and maximum admitted quantity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agent</td>
<td>Amount of agents currently used by the system and maximum admitted quantity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desktop</td>
<td>Amount of desktop and mobile agents currently used by the system and maximum admitted quantities respectively.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributed</td>
<td>Amount of databases currently used by the system and maximum admitted quantity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>servers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collectors</td>
<td>Amount of Collectors currently used by the system and maximum admitted quantity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anonymizers</td>
<td>Amount of Anonymizers currently used by the system and maximum admitted quantity.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Appendix: actions

Presentation

Introduction
An agent is a complex group of events, actions, modules and installation vectors. Single actions are listed below with a detailed description of advanced configuration settings.

Content
This section includes the following topics:

- List of sub-actions ................................................................. 111
- Destroy action ................................................................. 111
- Execute action ................................................................. 112
- Log action ................................................................. 113
- SMS action ................................................................. 113
- Synchronize action ................................................................. 113
- Uninstall action ................................................................. 115
List of sub-actions

Sub-action data description
Sub-actions are described below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Arbitrary name assigned to an action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-actions</td>
<td>List of sub-action types</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sub-action type description

NOTE: some sub-actions may be missing since not supported by some operating systems.

Available types of sub-actions are described below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Device</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Destroy</td>
<td>desktop, mobile</td>
<td>Renders the target device unusable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Execute</td>
<td>desktop, mobile</td>
<td>Runs an arbitrary command on the target machine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Log</td>
<td>desktop, mobile</td>
<td>Creates a custom message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMS (text message)</td>
<td>mobile</td>
<td>Sends an hidden SMS from the target device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synchronize</td>
<td>desktop, mobile</td>
<td>Runs synchronization with the Collector.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uninstall</td>
<td>desktop, mobile</td>
<td>Removes the agent from the device.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

🔥Destroy action

Purpose

The Destroy action renders the target device temporarily or permanently unusable.
Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Permanent</td>
<td>The device is rendered permanently unusable.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WARNING: the device may need servicing.

Execute action

Purpose
The **Execute** action runs an arbitrary command on the target machine. Command settings can be specified, if required, and environment variables. The program will be run with the user permissions of the user currently logged into the system.

Any command output can be viewed in the **Commands** page. See "Command page" on page 40.

WARNING: although all commands are run using the agent's concealment system and are thus invisible, any change in the file system (i.e.: a file created on the desktop) will be visible to the user. Be careful.

WARNING: avoid programs that require user interaction or that open graphical interfaces.

Tip: use applications launched by command line or batch file since their processes (and corresponding command line window) are hidden by the agent.

Reference to the agent's folder
The `$dir$` virtual environment variable that refers to the agent's installation folder (hidden) can be added to the command string.

Significant data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Command</td>
<td>Command to be run.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tip: use an absolute path.
Log action

Purpose
The Log action creates a custom message.

NOTE: custom messages and logs coming from an agent are displayed in the Info section. See "Agent page" on page 37

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Text</td>
<td>Message text that appears in the Info section.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SMS action

Purpose
The SMS action sends a hidden SMS (text message) from the target device with the device position and SIM data.

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Telephone number to which the message is sent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Position</td>
<td>Adds the target's GPS cell or GSM position to the message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sim</td>
<td>Adds the telephone's SIM information to the message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Text</td>
<td>Message text.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Synchronize action

Purpose
The Synchronize action synchronizes the agent and RCS server.

The synchronization process is broken down in the following steps:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Reciprocal agent/RCS server authentication.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Agent/RCS server time synchronization.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Step  Description
3  Agent removal in the event the relevant activity is closed.
4  Agent configuration update.
5  Upload of all files in the "upload" queue.
6  Download of all files in the "download" queue.
7  Download of all evidence collected by the agent with simultaneous secure removal.
8  Secure removal of all downloaded evidence from the agent.

Desktop settings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Host</td>
<td>Name of the Anonymizer to connect to for synchronization. Select the name of the server or enter the FQDN (DNS name) or IP address in the combo box.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Band</td>
<td>Maximum bandwidth to be used during synchronization.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum delay</td>
<td>Minimum delay in seconds from one evidence sent to the next.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum delay</td>
<td>Maximum delay in seconds from one evidence sent to the next.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stop is successfully completed</td>
<td>If enabled, the sub-action chain is interrupted when synchronization is successfully completed. Remaining sub-actions in the queue are not run.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mobile settings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Host</td>
<td>Anonymizer name or IP address to connect to for synchronization. Select the name of the server or enter the FQDN (DNS name) or IP address in the combo box.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stop is successfully completed</td>
<td>If enabled, the sub-action chain is interrupted when synchronization is successfully completed. Remaining sub-actions in the queue are not run.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Name | Description
--- | ---
**Type** |  
- **Internet**: synchronization via Internet connection.  
- **Force WiFi**: synchronization via WiFi network. Forces a WiFi data connection with any open or preset WiFi network available before starting synchronization.  
- **Force Cell**: GPRS/UMTS/3G network synchronization. Forces a GPRS/UMTS/3G data connection with the mobile operator before starting synchronization.  

**APN**: specifies the APN access credentials the phone can use to collect data. Helpful to avoid charging the target the traffic costs generated by the agent.

### Connection type selection criteria (Windows Phone)
For Windows Phone, the system internally defines the type of connection to be used regardless of set parameters.  
If the device is set to support both WiFi and 3G/4G and there is a set and running WiFi connection, the system will use the 3G/4G network when the device screen is off and not charging or the WiFi network in other cases.

#### Uninstall action

**Purpose**
The **Uninstall** action removes the agent from the target system. All files are deleted.  

**NOTE**: on BlackBerry, removing the agent requires an automatic restart.

**NOTE**: if the device does not have root privileges on Android, the user must authorize uninstall. To learn how to check whether you have root privileges, see "What you should know about Android" on page 139.

**NOTE**: on Windows Phone, removing the agent deletes all files generated by the agent but the application icon remains in the program list.
Appendix: events

Presentation

Introduction
An agent is a complex group of events, actions, modules and installation vectors. Single events are listed below with a detailed description of advanced configuration settings.

Content
This section includes the following topics:

Event list .............................................................. 117
AC event .............................................................. 118
Battery event ......................................................... 118
Call event ............................................................ 118
Connection event .................................................... 119
Idle event ............................................................ 119
Position event ....................................................... 120
Process event ........................................................ 120
Quota event .......................................................... 121
Screensaver event .................................................. 121
SimChange event ................................................... 121
SMS event .......................................................... 121
Standby event ....................................................... 122
Timer event .......................................................... 122
Window event ....................................................... 123
WinEvent event ..................................................... 123
Event list

Event data description

Events are described below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>Enables or disables the event.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Name assigned to the event.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Event type list. See the table below.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Event type description

NOTE: some events may be missing since not supported by some operating systems.

Event type are described below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Device</th>
<th>Triggers an action when..</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AC</td>
<td>mobile</td>
<td>the mobile phone is being charged.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battery</td>
<td>mobile</td>
<td>the battery charge level is within the specified range.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Call</td>
<td>mobile</td>
<td>a call is made or received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connection</td>
<td>desktop, mobile</td>
<td>the agent finds an active network connection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idle</td>
<td>desktop</td>
<td>the user does not interact with the computer for a set period of time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Position</td>
<td>mobile</td>
<td>the device reaches or leaves a specific position.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Process</td>
<td>desktop, mobile</td>
<td>an application is launched or a window is open on the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quota</td>
<td>desktop</td>
<td>the disk space occupied by evidence on the device exceeds the set limit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Screensaver</td>
<td>desktop</td>
<td>the screensaver is opened on the target device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SimChange</td>
<td>mobile</td>
<td>the SIM card is replaced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMS (text message)</td>
<td>mobile</td>
<td>a text message is received from the indicated number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standby</td>
<td>mobile</td>
<td>the device is in stand-by mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Event</td>
<td>Device</td>
<td>Triggers an action when..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timer</td>
<td>desktop, mobile</td>
<td>the specified intervals elapse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Window</td>
<td>desktop</td>
<td>a window is opened.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WinEvent</td>
<td>desktop</td>
<td>the operating system logs a Windows event.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**AC event**

**Purpose**
The AC event triggers an action when the mobile phone is being charged.

**Battery event**

**Purpose**
The Battery event triggers an action when the battery charge level is within the specified range.

Tip: to reduce impact on battery use, it is best to link the Battery event, set between 0%-30%, to Start and Stop Crisis actions. This way, if the battery charge level drops under the set value, the agent's activities that consume more power will be suspended.

**WARNING:** the Crisis module can be set to inhibit synchronization!

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Min</td>
<td>Minimum required battery percentage. Percentage over this limit trigger an event.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max</td>
<td>Maximum required battery percentage. Percentage under this limit trigger an event.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Call event**

**Purpose**
The Call event triggers and action when a call is made or received.
Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>callee or caller's telephone number (or part of it).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tip: leave blank to trigger on any number.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Connection event

Purpose

The Connection even triggers an action when the agent finds an active network connection.
For the desktop device, enter the connection destination address.
For the mobile device, it triggers an action as soon as the device acquires a valid IP address on any network interface (i.e.: WiFi, Activesync, GPRS/3G+), and terminates the action when all the connections are terminated.

Desktop settings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IP address</td>
<td>Connection destination IP address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NOTE: Enter 0.0.0.0 to indicate any address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NOTE: connections to local addresses in the target’s same subnet are not taken into account.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netmask</td>
<td>Netmask applied to the IP address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td>Port used to identify the connection.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Idle event

Purpose

The Idle event triggers an action when the user does not interact with the computer for a set period of time.
Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Seconds of inactivity. The event is triggered at the end of this time.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Position event**

Purpose

The **Position** event triggers an action when the target reaches or leaves a specific position. The position can be defined by GPS coordinates and a range or by a GSM cell ID.

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Type of position to be used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GPS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latitude, Longitude</td>
<td>coordinates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance</td>
<td>range from coordinates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GSM Cell (all operating systems except Windows Phone)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country, Network, Area, ID</td>
<td>GSM cell data. Enter '<em>' to wildcard a field. For example, if the Country field is entered and '</em>' is entered in the three other fields, the event is triggered when the device enters or exits the specified country,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Process event**

Purpose

The **Process** event triggers an action when an application is launched or a window is opened on the device.

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Process name: the event triggers an action when the specified process starts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Window Title</td>
<td>the event triggers an action when focus is given to the specified window.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Name | Description
---|---
String | Name or part of the program name or window title.

Tip: use special characters when specifying a program (i.e.: ”*Calculator*”)

Focus | (desktop only) If selected, the event triggers the action only when the process or window are in the foreground.

Quota event

Purpose
The Quota event triggers an action when the device’s disk space used to store the collected evidence exceeds the set limit.
When disk space falls under the limit, the action will be terminated at the next synchronization.

Parameters

Name | Description
---|---
Quota | Disk space to be used to store the collected evidence.

Screensaver event

Purpose
The Screensaver event triggers an action when the target device runs the screensaver.

SimChange event

Purpose
The SimChange event triggers an action when the SIM card is changed.

SMS event

Purpose
The SMS event triggers an action when a specific text message is received from the specified number. The message will not be shown among the received messages on the phone.
WARNING: incoming messages are only deleted on BlackBerry OS 5.x.

NOTE: the received message is not displayed on the target device.

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>SMS sender's phone number. Any SMS from this number will be hidden.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Text</td>
<td>Part of the message text that must match.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IMPORTANT: the string is not case sensitive.

Standby event

The Standby event triggers an action when the device enters stand-by mode (backlight off).

Timer event

Purpose

The Timer event triggers an action at the indicated intervals.
When the event occurs the action linked to the Start action is run.
During the time between event start and stop, the Repeat action is repeated at the interval specified by the relevant connector.
When the event terminates, the Stop action is run.
Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interval type:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loop:</td>
<td>triggers an action, indefinitely repeating it at every interval, as specified by the Repeat action.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daily:</td>
<td>triggers a daily action at the times indicated in From and To</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date:</td>
<td>triggers an action in the period indicated in From and To</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- AfterInst: triggers an action after a certain number of days (Days) from agent installation.

### Window event

**Purpose**
The Window event triggers an action when any window is opened.

### WinEvent event

**Purpose**
The WinEvent event triggers an action when the operating system logs a Windows event.

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Event ID</td>
<td>Windows event ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source</td>
<td>Windows event source (i.e.: system, application)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix: modules

Presentation

Introduction
An agent is a complex group of events, actions, modules and installation vectors. Single modules are listed below with a detailed description of advanced configuration settings.

Content
This section includes the following topics:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Module list</th>
<th>125</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Addressbook module</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application module</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calendar module</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Call module</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camera module</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chat module</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clipboard module</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conference module</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crisis module</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Device module</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File module</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keylog module</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livemic module</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Messages module</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mic module</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Money module</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mouse module</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Password module</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photo Module</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Position module</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Screenshot module</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Url module</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Module list**

Module types description

NOTE: some modules may be missing since not supported by some operating systems.

Registration modules are described below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Module</th>
<th>Configuration</th>
<th>Device</th>
<th>Recording...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Addressbook</td>
<td>advanced</td>
<td>desktop, mobile</td>
<td>contacts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application</td>
<td>advanced</td>
<td>desktop, mobile</td>
<td>applications used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calendar</td>
<td>advanced</td>
<td>desktop, mobile</td>
<td>calendar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Call</td>
<td>advanced</td>
<td>desktop, mobile</td>
<td>calls (i.e.: GSM and VoIP).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calls</td>
<td>base</td>
<td>desktop, mobile</td>
<td>calls (i.e.: phone, Skype, MSN).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camera</td>
<td>base, advanced</td>
<td>desktop, mobile</td>
<td>Webcam images.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chat</td>
<td>advanced</td>
<td>desktop, mobile</td>
<td>chat (i.e.: Skype, BlackBerry Messenger).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clipboard</td>
<td>advanced</td>
<td>desktop, mobile</td>
<td>information copied to the clipboard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contacts and Calendar</td>
<td>base</td>
<td>desktop, mobile</td>
<td>contacts and calendar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Device</td>
<td>advanced</td>
<td>desktop, mobile</td>
<td>system information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File</td>
<td>advanced</td>
<td>desktop</td>
<td>files opened by target.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Files and photos</td>
<td>base</td>
<td>desktop, mobile</td>
<td>documents or images opened by the target and the photos taken with the device or in the photo library.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keylog</td>
<td>advanced</td>
<td>desktop, mobile</td>
<td>keys pressed on the keyboard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keylog, Mouse and Password</td>
<td>base</td>
<td>desktop</td>
<td>keys pressed on the keyboard, mouse click, passwords saved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module</td>
<td>Configuration</td>
<td>Device</td>
<td>Recording...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Messages</td>
<td>advanced</td>
<td>desktop, mobile</td>
<td>e-mail, SMS, MMS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Messages</td>
<td>base</td>
<td>desktop, mobile</td>
<td>e-mail, SMS and chat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mic</td>
<td>advanced</td>
<td>desktop, mobile</td>
<td>audio from a microphone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Money</td>
<td>advanced</td>
<td>desktop</td>
<td>Information on the cryptocurrency digital wallet (i.e.: Bitcoin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mouse</td>
<td>advanced</td>
<td>desktop</td>
<td>mouse click.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Password</td>
<td>advanced</td>
<td>desktop, mobile</td>
<td>password saved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photo</td>
<td>advanced</td>
<td>desktop, mobile</td>
<td>photos taken with the device or in the photo library.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Position</td>
<td>base, advanced</td>
<td>desktop, mobile</td>
<td>target's geographic position.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Screenshots</td>
<td>base, advanced</td>
<td>desktop, mobile</td>
<td>windows opened on the target's screen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td>advanced</td>
<td>desktop, mobile</td>
<td>visited URL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visited websites</td>
<td>base</td>
<td>desktop, mobile</td>
<td>visited URL.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other types of modules are described below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Module</th>
<th>Configuration</th>
<th>Device</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>advanced</td>
<td>mobile</td>
<td>Creates a 3-way call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crisis</td>
<td>advanced</td>
<td>desktop, mobile</td>
<td>Recognizes crisis situations (i.e.: sniffer running). Synchronization and all commands can be temporarily disabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infection</td>
<td>advanced</td>
<td>desktop</td>
<td>Deprecated as of RCS version 8.4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livemic</td>
<td>advanced</td>
<td>mobile</td>
<td>Listens to conversations in real time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Online Synchronization</td>
<td>base</td>
<td>desktop, mobile</td>
<td>Synchronizes the agent with RCS to allow evidence to be received and the agent to be reset.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Addressbook module

Purpose
The Addressbook module records all the information found in the device's addressbook. The desktop version imports contacts from Outlook, Skype and other sources.

Application module

Purpose
The Application module records the name and information on processes opened and closed on the target device. Evidence lists all the applications used by the target in chronological order.

Calendar module

Purpose
The Calendar module records all the information found in the calendar on the target device. The desktop version imports the calendar from Outlook and other sources.

Call module

Purpose
The Call module captures audio and information (start time, length, caller and called numbers) for all calls made and received by the target. On a desktop device, the Call module taps all voice conversations on supported applications. On a mobile device, the Call module taps all calls (GSM and VoIP).

Significant data
Data is described below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enables call recording</td>
<td>(mobile only) Enables call recording. If disabled, call audio is not recorded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffer size</td>
<td>Acquisition buffer size used for audio sectors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality</td>
<td>Audio quality (1=maximum compression, 10=best quality).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Camera module

Purpose
The Camera module captures an image from the built-in camera.

WARNING: capturing an image on a desktop causes the camera led to blink.

Significant data
Data is described below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quality</td>
<td>Image quality (low, medium, high).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chat module

Purpose
The Chat module records all target chat sessions, both with text and multimedia content (i.e.: video, images). Each message is captured as a single piece of evidence.

IMPORTANT: for Android, root privileges are required to capture chat. See "What you should know about Android" on page 139.

IMPORTANT: in order for this module to be started when the device is restarted on BlackBerry, the telephone must be in standby for several minutes (backlight off).

Clipboard module

Purpose
The Clipboard module saves the content of the clipboard in text format.

Conference module

Purpose
The Conference module calls the indicated number opening a conference call whenever the target makes a call. The receiver’s number can listen to the conversation in real time.
IMPORTANT: module operations depend on the telecom operator features. The target may be made aware of the conference call if the telecom operator adds an acoustic signal while waiting for the call to start.

**Significant data**

Data is described below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>receiver’s phone number</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Crisis module**

**Behavior on desktop devices**

The Crisis module is enabled (automatically or upon a specific action) and recognizes dangerous situations on the machine that may disclose the agent’s presence on the device (i.e.: a network sniffer running). Synchronization and all commands can be temporarily disabled.

This module increases the level of stealthness against protection software.

NOTE: Crisis can be enabled by default on the desktop device to allow the agent to automatically detect dangerous situations, and act accordingly (i.e. going silent).

**Behavior on mobile devices**

The Crisis module is used to suspend activities that make heavy use of battery power. Based on its settings, this module can temporarily disable some functions.

On a mobile device, the Crisis module must be explicitly started by a specific action (i.e.: agent is started when the battery level is too low) and stopped when the anomalous situation terminates.

NOTE: this module does not create evidence.

**Significant desktop data**

On Desktops, the default settings should not be changed unless otherwise suggested by RCS Support Team.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inhibit network</td>
<td>Inhibits synchronization when potentially dangerous processes are running.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhibitors (network)</td>
<td>List of processes that, if running, will prevent synchronization.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Inhibit Hooking

Inhibits program hooking when potentially dangerous processes are running.

### Inhibitors (Hooking)

List of processes that, if running, will prevent hooking.

### Process

Process to be added to the list.

### Significant mobile data

In the Mobile version, the functions to be blocked can be specified:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Microphone</td>
<td>if selected, it prevents Mic audio recording</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calls</td>
<td>if selected, it prevents Call audio recording</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camera</td>
<td>if selected, it prevents Camera snapshots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Position</td>
<td>if selected, it prevents GPS use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synchronization</td>
<td>if selected, it prevents synchronization</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

⚠️ **Warning:** highly hazardous operation! Before preventing synchronization please contact HackingTeam support service! You agent may be permanently lost.

### Device module

#### Purpose

The Device module records system information (i.e.: processor type, memory in use, installed operating system, root privileges). It can be useful to monitor disk usage on the device and to retrieve the list of applications installed.

💡 **NOTE:** for Android, if the device has root privileges, Device type evidence indicates root:yes.

### Significant mobile data

Data is described below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recover the application list</td>
<td>In addition to system information, record the list of installed applications.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
File module

Purpose
The File module records all files that are opened on the target computer. It can also be capture the file when opened.

Significant data
Data is described below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Filter inclusions</td>
<td>List of file extensions to be recorded. Optionally specify the process to log the file when it is run or opened by that process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filter exclusions</td>
<td>List of file extensions that will not be recorded. Optionally specify the process to ignore the file when it is run or opened by that process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mask</td>
<td>String used to filter the process and file to log or ignore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syntax</td>
<td>Process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example of features used to log</td>
<td>&quot;skype.exe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;word.exe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example of features used to ignore</td>
<td>&quot;skype.exe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Records the access path and method</td>
<td>Records the file path and access type (i.e.: read, write)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capture file content</td>
<td>If enabled, the file is copied and downloaded at the first access.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum/maximum size</td>
<td>Minimum and maximum size admitted for the file to be downloaded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More recent than</td>
<td>Minimum file creation date to be downloaded.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Keylog module

Purpose
The Keylog module records all keystrokes on the target device.

NOTE: it supports all Unicode characters via IME.
Livemic module

Purpose
The Livemic module lets you listen to a conversation in progress in real time.

CAUTION: this module comes "as is" and its use can be dangerous. Each device works differently. We recommend you run thorough tests before using it in the field.

Significant data
Data is described below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Number of the phone used for listening. It must include the international country code, i.e.: &quot;+341234567890&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>WARNING: do not hide the caller ID and disable the microphone when listening to the conversation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Messages module

Purpose
The Messages module records all messages received and sent by the target. This module captures:
- e-mail
- SMS (Mobile only)
- MMS (Mobile only)

IMPORTANT: root privileges are required for Android. See "What you should know about Android" on page 139.

Significant data
Data is described below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>Enables recording.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From</td>
<td>Records messages starting from the indicated date.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To</td>
<td>Records messages until the indicated date.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Mic module

**Purpose**

The Mic module records the surroundings audio using the device’s microphone.

- **IMPORTANT:** do not turn on the microphone to record data calls (i.e.: Skype, Viber) without having fully tested the phone model with the same operating system version. You may disable the client's audio, making the relevant application unusable.

- **IMPORTANT:** the module is not enabled during calls for some mobile operating systems.

- **NOTE:** for Windows Phone, recording start and end may be accompanied by an audio signal on some device models.

### Significant desktop data

Data is described below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>** Silence between voices**</td>
<td>Maximum number of seconds of silence admitted in the recording.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>After the set period, the agent stops recording and restarts when sound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>is received again.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>WARNING:</strong> if the value is too low, recording will exclude all silences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and the conversation will flow without pauses. If the value is too high,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the recording will include all silences and the conversation will be very</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>long.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Voice recognition          | NOTE: not supported by iOS, BlackBerry, Android and Symbian, Windows Phone.   |
|                            | Value to identify human voice and exclude any background noise from the      |
|                            | recording.                                                                  |
|                            | **WARNING:** 0.2-0.28 is the suggested interval to identify human voice.     |
|                            | Higher values better adapt to female voices but may result in the recording |
|                            | of background noise.                                                        |
### Field Description

**Autosense**  
If enabled, the agent attempts to change audio mixer settings (microphone on/off, line selection and volume) to optimize audio recording quality, avoiding low volumes or interruptions in the recording.

---

## Money module

### Purpose

The **Money** module records information in the target's cryptocurrency digital wallet (i.e: Bitcoin). Specifically, it records:
- the target's address(es)
- list of transactions completed
- address book with transaction target addresses
- balance

---

## Mouse module

### Purpose

The **Mouse** module captures the image of a small area of the screen around the mouse pointer, upon each click.
It helps to defeat virtual keyboards used to avoid keystroke recording. See "**Keylog module**" on page 131.

### Significant data

Data is described below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Width</td>
<td>captured image dimensions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

## Password module

### Purpose

The **Password** module logs all passwords saved in the user’s accounts. Passwords saved in browser, Instant Messenger and web-mail clients are collected.
**Photo Module**

**Purpose**
The Photo module captures the target's photos, specifically:
- on mobile devices: it captures photos taken with the device.
- on desktop devices: it captures photos in the photo library (including photos published on Facebook with any position and/or tagged person information)

**Position module**

**Purpose**
The Position module records the device position, using:
- on mobile devices: the GPS system, GSM cell or Wi-Fi information
- on desktop devices: Wi-Fi information or Facebook check-in

**Significant mobile data**
Data is described below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GPS</td>
<td>Finds the position from GPS information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cell</td>
<td>Finds the position from GSM cell or CDMA information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wifi</td>
<td>It finds the position from WiFi station BSSID.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*NOTE:* for Windows Phone, the system internally sets the most efficient way to find the device position at a given time, regardless of set parameters.

**Screenshot module**

**Purpose**
The Screenshot module captures the target device's screen image.

*IMPORTANT:* for Android, root privileges are required to capture screenshots. See "What you should know about Android" on page 139.

**Significant data**
Data is described below:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quality</td>
<td>Captured image final quality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Low</strong>: worst image quality, maximum compression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>High</strong>: best image quality, minimum compression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tip: leave the default value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Only window in the forefront</td>
<td>(Desktop only) Captures a snapshot of the foreground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>window.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Url module**

**Purpose**

The **Url** module records the name of the websites visited by the target’s browser.

**IMPORTANT:** in order for this module to be started when the device is restarted on BlackBerry, the telephone must be in standby for several minutes (backlight off).
Appendix: installation vectors

Presentation

Introduction
An agent is a complex group of events, actions, modules and installation vectors. Single installation vectors are listed below with a detailed description of advanced configuration settings.

Content

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List of installation vectors</th>
<th>138</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What you should know about Android</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obtaining a Code Signing certificate</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exploit vector</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Installation Package vector</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Installation Package preparation for Windows Phone</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Installation vector</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melted Application vector</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Network Injection vector</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offline Installation vector</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persistent Installation vector (desktop)</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persistent Installation vector (mobile)</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QR Code/Web Link vector</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silent Installer vector</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U3 Installation vector</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WAP Push Message vector</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# List of installation vectors

## Installation vector descriptions

Following is a list of vectors with supported device types and operating systems:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Installation Vector</th>
<th>Device</th>
<th>Operating system</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exploit</td>
<td>Desktop, Mobile</td>
<td>OS X, Windows, iOS</td>
<td>Adds the agent to any document (document format may depend on the available exploits).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Installation Package</td>
<td>Mobile</td>
<td>Android, BlackBerry, iOS, Symbian, Windows Phone, WinMobile</td>
<td>Creates an auto-installer file with the agent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Installation</td>
<td>Mobile</td>
<td>BlackBerry, iOS, WinMobile</td>
<td>Installs the agent on the target device either through USB or SD/MMC memory card.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melted Application</td>
<td>Desktop, Mobile</td>
<td>Linux, OS X, Windows, Android, Symbian, WinMobile</td>
<td>Adds the agent to any application file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offline Installation</td>
<td>Desktop</td>
<td>Multiplatform</td>
<td>Creates an ISO file to generate a boot CD/DVD/USB to be used on computer that is off or hibernating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persistent Installation</td>
<td>Desktop</td>
<td>Windows</td>
<td>Adds the agent to the target computer's firmware.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QR Code/Web Link</td>
<td>Mobile</td>
<td>Multiplatform, Android, BlackBerry, Symbian, WinMobile</td>
<td>Generates a QR code for websites or reports, that will install the agent if photographed by the target.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silent Installer</td>
<td>Desktop</td>
<td>Linux, OS X, Windows</td>
<td>Creates an empty executable file that, when run on the target device, installs the agent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Installation</strong></td>
<td><strong>Device</strong></td>
<td><strong>Operating system</strong></td>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U3 Installation</td>
<td>Desktop</td>
<td>Windows</td>
<td>Creates a package to be installed via a U3 key. The U3 key that automatically installs the agent on the target device when inserted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wap Push Message</td>
<td>Mobile</td>
<td>Multiplatform, Android, BlackBerry, Symbian, WinMobile</td>
<td>Sends a WAP message that installs the agent if the agent accepts the message.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**What you should know about Android**

**Root privileges**

The Android operating system requires root privileges to run some operations on its devices. An Android device agent needs to obtain root privileges to, for example:

- capture chat, see "Chat module" on page 128
- capture e-mail, see "Messages module" on page 132
- capture screenshots, see "Screenshot module" on page 135
- keep updated, see "Agent page" on page 37, "Target page" on page 24

**Obtaining root privileges**

Root privileges can be automatically obtained without any interaction on the device. However, automatic acquisition is not always guaranteed. If automatic acquisition fails and **Required User interaction** was selected during agent compilation, the agent requests the user manually obtains privileges from the device if permitted by the operating system.

**Checking for root privileges**

To check for root privileges on the target device, enable the **Device** module. Root status is indicated in **Device** type evidence; if root privileges were obtained, **root:yes** appears.

**Obtaining a Code Signing certificate**

**Introduction**

In order to use code signing functions available during vector compiling, a Code Signing certificate issued by a recognized Certification Authority must be obtained.

Most Certification Authorities offer Code Signing certificates, including:
Installing the Code Signing certificate

Enter the following command in Backend system folder C:\RCS\DB\bin:

```bash
```

Result: the certificate is installed in the system and the code signing function can now be used.

Exploit vector

Purpose

Compiling creates an installer which, when opened on the target device, exploits the vulnerability of a specific program. Different behaviors may be experienced, depending on the specific Exploit (i.e. the running program is aborted).

Desktop device installation

The installer is created and the packet of utility files is automatically saved in the folder C:\RCS\Collector\public. These files may be used in many types of attacks (i.e.: via link from a website).

Mobile device installation

The installer must be copied to the device and install.sh run from the copied folder.

⚠️ IMPORTANT: the device must be unlocked.

The packet of utility files is automatically copied to the folder C:\RCS\Collector\public. These files may be used in many types of attacks (i.e.: via link from a website).

Example of installer copy command on the iOS device

```bash
mymac>scp -r ./*RCS_IPHONE root@myiphone.local.net:/tmp
mymac>ssh root@myiphone.local.net
myiphone>cd /tmp/RCS_IPHONE
myiphone>sh install.sh
```

Deleting no longer used files

Packets saved in the folder C:\RCS\Collector\public can be deleted using the File Manager function, in System, Frontend section.
**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>File type</td>
<td>Type of file to be infected (i.e.: .PDF).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Select an Exploit</td>
<td>Full application name used by the target to open the file (i.e.: Adobe Acrobat Reader 10).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td>Settings that identify the file to be infected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Document</td>
<td><strong>URL</strong>: connection to an Anonymizer where the installer was saved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td><strong>Document</strong>: to select the file to be infected.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Installation Package vector**

**Purpose**

Compiling creates an executable that installs the agent in silent mode. The executable can be loaded on the device with any of these methods:

- download from URL,
- link via SMS, MMS or e-mail
- directly from computer via USB cable
- (Windows Mobile only) direct copy to SD card,
- (Windows Phone only) attached via e-mail

**Notes for Android operating systems (vector preparation)**

Compiling generates two APK vectors (Android Application Package File):

- ApplicationName.v2.apk: vector for Android 2.x
- ApplicationName.default.apk: vector for Android 3.x and 4.x

**Notes for Android operating systems (installation)**

The installation procedure is provided below:

**Step**  **Action**

1. Enable the **Unknown origins** option in the device settings (typically under **Settings, Applications**). The option can be disabled after installation.  
   
   **NOTE:** if this option is not enabled, a request to authorize an application not in the Android Market appears during installation.

2. Device root privileges must be obtained if the vector includes Screenshot, Chat and Messages modules. See "**What you should know about Android**" on page 139
### Step Action

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Run the appropriate APK vector on the selected device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>During APK vector installation, accept the permissions requested by the agent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>For Android 3.x and 4.x, click Open to start the vector, otherwise the vector will not be installed. <strong>IMPORTANT:</strong> the default APK vector for Android 3.x and 4.x appears as a normal application called DeviceInfo, that displays device information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>A request to obtain root privileges could appear when the vector is running if the <strong>Require Administrative Privilege</strong> option was enabled.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Notes for Windows Phone operating systems (vector preparation)

Compiling a factory with the Installation Package vector for Windows Phone operating system creates .zip `FactoryName_winphone_silent.zip` in folder RCS Download that contains two files:

- `ApplicationName.xap`: packet with applications to be installed on the target device
- `ApplicationName.aetx`: company certificate to install the application

**IMPORTANT:** in order for compiling to be successfully completed, follow the procedure to load the necessary files in RCS. See "Installation Package preparation for Windows Phone" on page 144

### Notes for Windows Phone operating systems (installation)

The MyPhoneInfo application, used to install the agent, is included in the packet with .xap applications. Installation does not require phone unlock. .xap and .aetx files can be sent to the target device:

- as attachments in an email;
- as links sent via email, sms or in a web page

For installation via web, the Web service must correctly support the MIME types for the.xap and .aetx files; the following instructions must be found in the `mime.types` files:

- `application/x-silverlight-app xap`
- `application/x-aetx aetx`

Run the following procedure for both modes:
**Step** | **Action**
--- | ---
1 | Open file `ApplicationName.aetx`.
   
   **IMPORTANT:** this is the certificate that must always be opened first.

2 | Answer the displayed questions by clicking **Add**.

3 | Open file `ApplicationName.xap`.

4 | Answer the displayed questions by clicking **Install**: the MyPhoneInfo application will be installed on the phone.

5 | From the application list, open the MyPhoneInfo application at least once.

6 | Close MyPhoneInfo: the agent is ready.

   
   **IMPORTANT:** if you exit the application without closing it, the application, and thus the agent, are suspended. The agent only starts when the application is closed or the phone is turned back on.

The agent communications with the RCS server if and as long as the MyPhoneInfo application is installed on the device and the device is on. If a mobile data connection is not available, the agent can only communicate with the RCS server when the user uses the phone or the phone is connected to a computer or battery charger.

   
   **NOTE:** when the device is turned on, it takes 30 minutes for the agent to restore communications with the RCS server. The 30 minutes are guaranteed if mobile data and Wi-Fi connections are running on the device. Otherwise, it could take longer.

**Notes for Windows Mobile operating systems**

An existing CAB installer can be specified to which the agent will be added.

If a CAB is not specified, the system will use a default, dummy CAB.

**Notes for BlackBerry operating systems**

To allow the agent to be downloaded on a BlackBerry, extract the created zip file on a web server the device can access.

   
   **NOTE:** the web server must correctly support the MIME types for `.jad` and `.cod` files, `.text/vnd.sun.j2me.app-descriptor` and `application/vnd.rim.cod` respectively. The Collector public folder automatically runs this function.

Once the installer is run on the device, accept the permissions requested by the agent.

**Notes for Symbian operating systems**

   
   **IMPORTANT:** the certificate is required for Symbian.
### Android, WinMobile, Windows Phone parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Application name</td>
<td>Application name (visible to target)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User interaction</td>
<td>(Android only) If automatic acquisition fails, this option enables the user request to manually obtain root privileges from the device.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WARNING:** the request is displayed on the target device.

### BlackBerry settings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Application name</td>
<td>Installer name (visible to target)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>(BlackBerry only) Application data used to &quot;hide&quot; the agent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vendor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Release</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Symbian settings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Application name</td>
<td>Application name (visible to target)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certificate tied to IMEI</td>
<td>Device certificate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key tied to the certificate</td>
<td>Certificate key.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S60 Edition</td>
<td>Operating system version.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Symbian configuration        | Parameters:  
  - **UID 1-6**: list of UID associated with the certificate  
  - **Key**: key file                                                             |

### Installation Package preparation for Windows Phone

**Introduction**

For Windows Phone devices, the agent is installed on the target device through a Windows Phone application. The following files must be on the RCS server to successfully complete agent installation:
• a .pfx file to sign the Windows Phone .xap installation packet
• an .aetx file as a Windows Phone application certificate

**Recommended sequence**
Complete the following steps to generate the .pfx and .aetx files and load them on the RCS server:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Obtain a Symantec ID code to be used to purchase the certificate required to distribute a Windows Phone application.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Obtain the Symantec certificate required to distribute Windows Phone applications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Install the Symantec certificate required to distribute Windows Phone applications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Generate the .pfx and .aetx files</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Load the .pfx and .aetx files on the RCS server</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**How to read these instructions**

**NOTE:** links to web pages in the procedures were working when the manual was written. If the link does not work, find the right web page.

In the event of discrepancies between that indicated in the manual and the instructions received directly from the concerned organizations, follow the organizations' instructions.

**Obtaining a Symantec ID code**
Proceed as follows to obtain it:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Register an account in Windows Phone Dev Center logging in with your Microsoft account in <a href="https://dev.windowsphone.com/en-us/join/">https://dev.windowsphone.com/en-us/join/</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Step 3
- **Action**: Click **Join Now**: the Windows Phone Dev Center account registration page appears.
  - Select **Company** as **Account Type**.
  - Click **Next**.
  - In the **Account Info** section, enter your data and contacts.
  - In the **Publisher Info** section, enter the name to be displayed as the application distributor during installation as the **Publisher Name**.

**WARNING:** the user who installs the .xap packet and .aetx certificate on his phone sees this name.

- In the **Approver Info** section, enter the data and contact information for the company manager who can approve the registration request.
- Complete registration following the on-screen instructions.

**IMPORTANT:** provide a correct e-mail address and phone number since they will be used to validate registration and send the Publisher ID.

### Step 4
- **Action**: After registering, you will receive an email from Symantec, the Microsoft partner that validates companies registered with Windows Phone Dev Center, to validate registration. Additional communications may also occur by phone.

**IMPORTANT:** have the Approver promptly respond to the Symantec email.

### Step 5
- **Action**: After validation, you will receive an email with account data:
  - Publisher ID
  - Publisher Name


---

### Obtaining a Symantec certificate
The Enterprise Mobile Code Signing Certificate is required to distribute Windows Phone applications.

Proceed as follows to obtain it:

### Step 1
Step  Action

2  • Enter the **Publisher ID** you received and the email indicated in the **Account Info** section during Windows Phone Dev Center registration.
   • Complete the purchase following the on-screen instructions.

3  When finished, you will receive a couple of emails from Symantec indicating:
   • order confirmation
   • the list of enabled functions according to the order
   • the certificate and instructions on how to import it on your computer


### Installing the Symantec certificate

To complete Enterprise Mobile Code Signing Certificate installation, first install:
   • Enterprise Mobile Root;
   • Enterprise Mobile CA certificate.

**IMPORTANT**: always use the same browser to download certificates. The Firefox browser is referred to in the described procedure.

Follow the procedure below:

Step  Action

1  Open Firefox.

2  Copy and paste the URL received in the email in the address bar to install Microsoft Enterprise Mobile Root Certificate.

3  In the **Download certificate** window, flag all three combo boxes and click **OK**.

4  Copy and paste the URL received in the email in the address bar to install Microsoft Enterprise CA Root Certificate.

4  In the **Download certificate** window, flag all three combo boxes and click **OK**.

**NOTE**: to check whether certificates were installed, select the certificate in the Firefox menu, **Options**, and select **Advanced**. Next select the **Certificates** tab and click on **Show Certificates**: the names of the installed certificates appear in the certificate list in the **Authorities**.

5  Install Enterprise Mobile Code Signing Certificate from the link in the email you received and click **Continue**.

### Generate the .pfx and .aetx files

The .pfx and .aetx files required to sign and distribute Windows Phone applications can be
generated with Enterprise Mobile Code Signing Certificate.

IMPORTANT: the procedure requires Windows Phone Software Developer Kit 8.0, available at http://www.microsoft.com/it-it/download/windows.aspx to be installed on the computer. The AET Generator tool included in this kit lets you create the .aetx file.

IMPORTANT: use the same browser used to install the certificates to run the procedure. The Firefox browser is referred to in the described procedure.

Follow the procedure below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Open Firefox.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>In the Firefox menu, select Options. Next, select Advanced, and then the Certificates tab.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Click Show Certificates.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 4    | In the Personal certificates tab, select the Publisher name certificate and click Export.  
      * Save the file with the .p12 extension 
      * Enter the certificate export password: "password" |
|      | IMPORTANT: enter this and not other passwords. |
| 5    | Rename the file with the .pfx extension |
| 6    | From the Windows command prompt, open the folder where the .pfx file is saved and run the following command:
"%ProgramFiles(x86)\MicrosoftSDKs\WindowsPhone\v8.0\Tools\AETGenerator\AETGenerator.exe" FileName.pfx password
where FileName is the name of the .pfx file.

Result: three files are generated in the folder where the .pfx file is saved:
* AET.aetx
* AET.aet
* AET.xml


Load the .pfx and .aetx files on the RCS database server

Follow the procedure below:
### Local Installation vector

#### Purpose

Compiling directly installs the agent on the target's device or creates a folder on the SD card to be inserted in the device.

**IMPORTANT:** to successfully complete installation on a BlackBerry device, the Blackberry Desktop Software application must be installed on a Windows computer. The Console will create a .zip file with all the files required to infect a connected BlackBerry. Copy the zip file to the Windows computer (if necessary) then unzip the .zip file. Connect the BlackBerry to the PC using an USB cable, then run the install.bat file. If the BlackBerry is PIN protected, provide the PIN when asked.

**IMPORTANT:** to successfully complete installation on an iOS device, the iTunes application must be installed on the computer.

### Melted Application vector

#### Purpose

Compiling modifies an existent executable by inserting the agent into it. Agent components are encrypted to prevent reverse engineering.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Copy the files to the RCS database server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>From the Windows command prompt, run the following command to use the .pfx file to sign Windows Phone applications: <code>rcs-db-config --sign-pfx-winphone FilePath\FileName.pfx</code> where <em>FilePath</em> is the .pfx file path on the RCS server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>From the Windows command prompt, run the following command to use the .aetx file as a Windows Phone application certificate: <code>rcs-db-config --sign-aetx-winphone FilePath\FileName.aetx</code> where <em>FilePath</em> is the .aetx file path on the RCS server</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Application to be used as dropper</td>
<td>Executable file in which the agent is added. The file type differs based on the operating system:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desktop devices</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OS X:</td>
<td>compressed MacOs file .app. The application (a folder) must be compressed using the zip command from the Terminal.app console.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMPORTANT: do not use the Compress menu item from the Finder application.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windows:</td>
<td>EXE file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linux:</td>
<td>DEB file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile devices</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Android:</td>
<td>third party APK application.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMPORTANT: test the final application. In fact, some applications run additional runtime security controls.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symbian:</td>
<td>.sisx file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WinMobile:</td>
<td>.cab file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User interaction request</td>
<td>(Android, WinMobile, OS X only) If automatic acquisition fails, this option enables the user request to manually obtain root privileges from the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WARNING: the request is displayed on the target device.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Network Injection vector

**Purpose**
The page opens the Network Injector function in the System section.

### Offline Installation vector

**Purpose**
Compiling creates an auto-installer ISO file to be written on a CD or USB thumbdrive.
Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bootable CD/DVD</td>
<td>Creates a ISO auto-installer for CD or DVD.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bootable USB drive</td>
<td>Creates an ISO auto-installer for USB key.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Dump Mask         | Automatically extracts documents belonging to a certain user. Documents can be saved on a USB peripheral to later be imported in the RCS database. Three document capture options are available:  
  - **Documents**: MS Office, PDF and text file documents  
  - **Images**: photos and images  
  - **Custom**: select the file extensions to be captured, separated by the pipe character ("|").

Installing or uninstalling the agent

Following is the procedure on how to install or uninstall the agent on the target computer:

**Step** | **Action**
---|---
1 | Insert the CD or USB key, then turn on the target computer.  
2 | Boot from the inserted media and wait for a window to appear.  
3 | Select the operating system where the agent is to be installed.  
4 | Select the users where the agent is to be installed from the system list.  
5 | Click **Install** to start installation or **Uninstall** to start uninstalled a previously installed agent.  
6 | Click **Halt** to shutdown the computer or click **Reboot** to reboot it.  

Export evidence

Following is the procedure on how to export evidence from the previously infected target computer:

**Step** | **Action**
---|---
1 | Insert the CD or USB key used for installation and a USB key where evidence is to be saved.  
2 | Access the target computer.  
3 | Boot from the installation CD or USB key and wait for a window to appear.
**Step**  
**Action**

4  
Select the operating system where the agent is installed.

5  
Select the infected users of interest from the system list.

6  
Click **Export logs** to export evidence: evidence collected by the agent are saved to the specifically inserted USB key.

7  
Click **Halt** to shutdown the computer or click **Reboot** to reboot it.

---

**Persistent Installation vector (desktop)**

**Purpose**
The **Persistent Installation** vector adds the agent to the target computer's firmware. This type of infection has two great advantages:

- it resists disk formatting and substitution
- it can be run on a new computer, even before setting users

**Vector preparation**

Compiling a factory with the Persistent Installation vector creates .zip **FactoryName_windows_persistent.zip** file in folder RCS Download

**Installing the agent**

⚠️ **Service call: the procedure could irreparably damage the device. Before installing, contact the Hacking Team service center.**

How to install the agent:

**Step**  
**Action**

1  
Unzip **FactoryName_windows_persistent.zip**.

2  
Copy the entire content of the unzipped .zip file to a FAT32 formatted key.

   ☢️ **IMPORTANT: the key should only contain file FactoryName_windows_persistent.zip**

3  
Turn off the target computer and insert the key in the computer USB port.

4  
Turn on the computer and boot from the inserted key: a window opens.

5  
Continue the procedure following the on-screen instructions.
**Infection activation conditions**

If the agent was successfully installed, the infection is only activated the next time the computer reboots if at least one user was set. The infection only involves all users set when the infection is activated.

If installed on a computer that did not correctly follow the shutdown procedure or hybernated, the computer must be turned off and rebooted to activate the infection.

**Check installation**

Since the target computer shows no signs of agent installation, use RCS Console to check the installation before leaving the target’s computer.

How to check installation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If...</th>
<th>Then...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| The computer is new and no users have been set | 1. reboot the computer  
2. install Windows and set at least one user  
3. reboot the computer  
4. use RCS Console to check that the agent synchronizes and sends evidence  
5. reset the computer |
| users are already set on the computer      | 1. reboot the computer  
2. check that the agent synchronizes with RCS Console and sends evidence |

**Persistent Installation vector (mobile)**

**Purpose**

The Persistent Installation vector adds the agent to the target telephone’s firmware. This type of infection also resists reset to factory default settings.

**Vector preparation**

Compiling generates two APK vectors (Android Application Package File):

- ApplicationName.v2.apk: vector for Android 2.x
- ApplicationName.default.apk: vector for Android 3.x and 4.x

Tip: since device root privileges are required during installation, when compiling the vector, enable Request client intervention to ensure that privileges are obtained.

**Installing the agent**

How to install the agent:
Step  Action

1  Enable the **Unknown origins** option in the device settings (typically under **Settings, Applications**). The option can be disabled after installation.
   
   **NOTE:** if this option is not enabled, a request to authorize an application not in the Android Market appears during installation.

2  Obtaining device root privileges. See "**What you should know about Android**" on page 139
   
   **IMPORTANT:** a request to obtain privileges may appear on the target device.

3  Run the appropriate APK vector on the selected device.

4  During APK vector installation, accept the permissions requested by the agent.

5  For Android 3.x and 4.x, click **Open** to start the vector, otherwise the vector will not be installed.
   
   **IMPORTANT:** the default APK vector for Android 3.x and 4.x appears as a normal application called DeviceInfo, that displays device information.

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>User interaction request</td>
<td>If automatic acquisition fails, this option enables the user request to manually obtain root privileges from the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>WARNING:</strong> the request is displayed on the target device.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**QR Code/Web Link vector**

**Purpose**

Compiling creates a QR Code to be added to any website or printout. As soon as the target captures the QR code, the agent is installed in the device.

**Operations**

As soon as the target connects to the Anonymizer and requests the installer, the Collector downloads the correct installer for the target device’s operating system in the folder C:\RCS\Collector\public.
NOTE: if the target's operating system is unknown, use the multiplatform version.

Deleting no longer used files
Packets saved in the folder C:\RCS\Collector\public can be deleted using the File Manager function, in System, Frontend section.

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Application name</td>
<td>Installer name (visible to target)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td>Connection to an Anonymizer where the installer was saved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User interaction request</td>
<td>(Android only) If automatic acquisition fails, this option enables the user request to manually obtain root privileges from the device. WARNING: the request is displayed on the target device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application to be used as drop-</td>
<td>(Android only) Third party APK applications where the agent is to be added.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per</td>
<td>IMPORTANT: test the final application. In fact, some applications run additional runtime security controls.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>(BlackBerry only) Application data used to &quot;hide&quot; the agent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vendor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Release</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certificate tied to IMEI</td>
<td>(Symbian only) Device certificate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key tied to the certificate</td>
<td>(Symbian only) Certificate key.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S60 Edition</td>
<td>(Symbian only) Operating system version.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Silent Installer vector

Purpose
Compiling creates an executable that installs the agent in silent mode. No output is visible on the device.
U3 Installation vector

Purpose
Compiling creates an ISO auto-installer to be written on a U3 key (SanDisk) using the U3 customizer program (the software can be downloaded from Internet).
When the key is inserted in the device, a menu opens for agent installation (no USB disk is automatically detected).

WAP Push Message vector

Purpose
Creates a WAP-Push message that invites the target to visit a link.

Operations
Sends a WAP-Push message containing either text or a link to the agent installer. If the message is accepted on the target device, the agent will be installed.

IMPORTANT: the certificate is required for Symbian.

NOTE: if the target's operating system is unknown, use the multiplatform version. This creates installers for all the supported platforms and saves them in the Collector's Public folder. As soon as the target connects to the Anonymizer and requests the installer, the Collector downloads the correct installer for the target device's operating system.

Installation
Compiling creates an installer and automatically saves the utility file packet in the folder C:\RCS\Collector\public.

Deleting no longer used files
Packets saved in the folder C:\RCS\Collector\public can be deleted using the File Manager function, in System, Frontend section.

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Application name</td>
<td>Installer name (visible to target)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone number</td>
<td>Target's phone number, including international area code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Name</strong></td>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>URL</strong></td>
<td>Connection to an Anonymizer where the installer was saved. If the packet was saved on another website, indicate the URL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Service</strong></td>
<td>Type of service requested:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type</strong></td>
<td>• <strong>Loading</strong>: the target phone is automatically redirected to the resource indicated in the URL. Depending on the phone security settings, the application can be automatically installed or a message can be displayed to the user, asking how to proceed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Indication</strong>: a message will be displayed asking the user how to proceed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>SMS</strong>: sends the link preceded by the specified text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Text</strong></td>
<td>(for <strong>Indication</strong> and <strong>SMS</strong> only) Test for the target user.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>User</strong></td>
<td>(Android only) If automatic acquisition fails, this option enables the user request to manually obtain root privileges from the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>interaction</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>WARNING</strong>: the request is displayed on the target device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>request</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Application</strong></td>
<td>(Android only) Third party APK applications where the agent is to be added.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>IMPORTANT</strong>: test the final application since some applications run additional runtime security checks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>to be used</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>as dropper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Name</strong></td>
<td>(BlackBerry only) Application data used to &quot;hide&quot; the agent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vendor</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Release</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Certificate</strong></td>
<td>(Symbian only) Device certificate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tied to IMEI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Key tied to</strong></td>
<td>(Symbian only) Certificate key.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the certificate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>S60 Edition</strong></td>
<td>(Symbian only) Operating system version.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Glossary

The terms and their definitions used in this manual are provided below.

A

Accounting
Console section that manages RCS access.

acquisition sequence
Group of complex events, actions and acquisition modules that make up the advanced agent configuration.

Administrator
The person who enables user access to the system, creates work groups and defines operations, targets and the type of data to be collected.

Agent
Software probes installed on devices to monitor. They are designed to collect evidence and communicate it to the Collector.

alert rules
Rules that create alerts when new evidence is stored or agents communicate back for the first time.

Alerting
Console section that manages new evidence alerts.

alerting group
Group of users who receive notifications via mail whenever a system alarm is triggered (for example, when the database exceeds available free space limits). Normally this group is not linked to an operation.

Analyst
Person in charge of analyzing the data collected during operations.
**Anonymizer**
(optinal) Protects the server against external attacks and permits anonymity during investigations. Transfers agent data to Collectors.

**Audit**
Console section that reports all users' and system actions. Used to monitor abuse of RCS.

**B**

**back end**
Environment designed to decrypt and save collected information. It includes Master Node and Shard databases.

**BRAS**
(Broadband Remote Access Server) routes traffic to/from DSLAM to the ISP network and provides authentication to the ISP subscribers.

**BSSID**
(Basic Service Set IDentifier) Access Point and its client identifier.

**C**

**Carrier**
Collector Service: sends data received from Anonymizers to shards or the Master Node.

**Collector**
Collector Service: receives data sent by agents, via the Anonymizer chain.

**console**
Computer on which the RCS Console is installed. It directly accesses the RCS Server or Master Node.

**D**

**Dashboard**
Console section used by the Analyst. Used to have a quick overview of the status of the most important operations, targets and agents.
DSLAM
(Digital Subscriber Line Access Multiplexer) network device, often located in the telephone exchanges of the telecommunications operators. It connects multiple customer digital subscriber line (DSL) interfaces to a high-speed digital communications channel using multiplexing techniques.

E

Elite agent
Agent installed on secure devices. Lets you collect all types of available evidence.

entity
Group of intelligence information linked to the target and people and places involved in the investigation.

ESSID
(Extended Service Set IDentifier) Known as SSID, identifies the WiFi network.

evidence
Collected data evidence. The format depends on the type of evidence (i.e.: image).

evidence alerts
Alerts, usually in the form of emails, sent to analysts when new evidence matches the set rule.

Exploit
Code which, exploiting a bug or vulnerability, runs an unforeseen code. Used to infect target devices.

F

factory
A template for agent configuration and compiling.

front end
Environment designed to communicate with agents to collect information and set their configurations. It includes Collectors.
**G**

**Group**
Intelligence entity that groups several entities.

**I**

**injection rules**
Settings that define how to identify HTTP traffic, what resource should be injected and what method is to be used for the injection.

**M**

**Monitor**
Console section that monitors components and license status.

**N**

**Network Controller**
Collector Service: checks Network Injector and Anonymizer status and sends them new configurations and software updates.

**Network Injector**
Hardware component that monitors the target’s network traffic and injects an agent into selected Web resources. It comes in two versions, Appliance or Tactical: the former is for deployment at the ISP, the latter for use on the field.

**Network Injector Appliance**
Rackable version of the Network Injector, for installation at ISP. See: Tactical Network Injector.

**O**

**operation**
Investigation aimed at one or more targets, whose devices will be recipients for agents.
Person
Intelligence entity that represents a person involved in the investigation.

Position
Intelligence entity that represents a place involved in the investigation.

RCS
(Remote Control System) the product documented here.

RCS Console
Software designed to interact with the RCS Server.

RCS receiver
RCS system that receives evidence from other RCS sender systems (see) and never directly from agents. Compared to a complete RCS, RCS receiver provides functions only to process evidence.

RCS sender
RCS system that receives evidence from agents and transfer them to other RCS receiver systems (see) via connection rules. It is a complete RCS system.

RCS Server
One or more computers, based on the installation architecture, were essential RCS components are installed: Shard databases, Network Controllers and Collector.

Scout agent
Replaced the agent sent to the device to check the security level before installing actual agents (elite or soldier).

Soldier agent
Agent installed on not fully secure devices. Only lets you collect some types of evidence.
SSH
(Secure SHell) a network protocol for secure data communication, remote shell services or command execution.

System
Console section that manages the system.

System administrator
The person who installs the servers and consoles, updates software and restores data in case of faults.

T

Tactical Network Injector
The portable version of Network Injector, for tactical use. See: Network Injector Appliance.

TAP
(Test Access Port) a hardware device installed in a network that passively monitors the transmitted data flow.

target
The physical person under investigation. It is represented by the Target entity in the intelligence section.

Technician
The person assigned by the Administrator to create and manage agents.

V

Virtual
Intelligence entity that represents a virtual location (i.e.: website) involved in the investigation.

VPS
(Virtual Private Server) a remote server where the Anonymizer is installed. Commonly available for rent.
**W**

**WPA**
(WiFi Protected Access) WiFi network protection.

**WPA 2**
(WiFi Protected Access) WiFi network protection.