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<u>Intro</u>

In this Sherlock, you will familiarize yourself with Sysmon logs and various useful EventIDs for identifying and analyzing malicious activities on a Windows system. Palo Alto's Unit42 recently conducted research on an UltraVNC campaign, wherein attackers utilized a backdoored version of UltraVNC to maintain access to systems. This lab is inspired by that campaign and guides participants through the initial access stage of the campaign.

For this Sherlock I also used Microsoft's website that explains about sysmon Events ID'S, which helped me to understand the tasks that need to be performed in a better way.

You can watch it here:

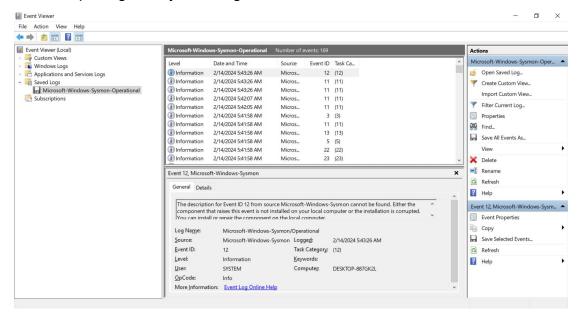
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/sysinternals/downloads/sysmon

Task 1:

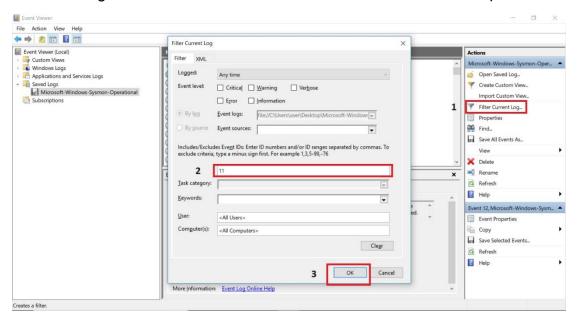
How many Event logs are there with Event ID 11?

Ok so we are got a Windows Event Log file which including sysmon logs.

We are opening the Sysmon log file and we can see that:

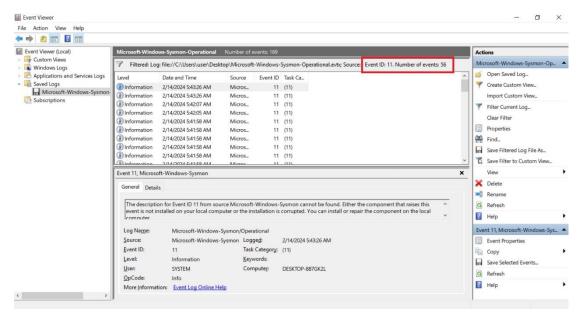


So for finding the count of the event ID 11 we need to follow this steps:



Filter Current Log...> 11 (the event ID we are looking) > ok

And we will find the number...



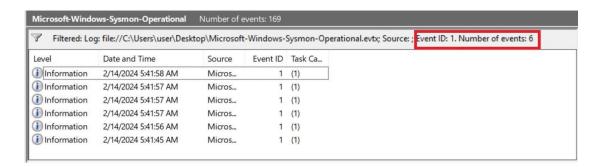
Answer:

56

Task 2:

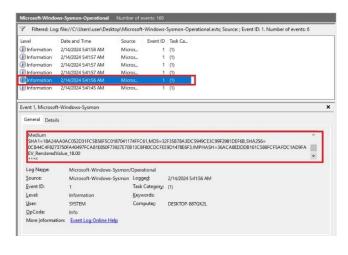
Whenever a process is created in memory, an event with Event ID 1 is recorded with details such as command line, hashes, process path, parent process path, etc. This information is very useful for an analyst because it allows us to see all programs executed on a system, which means we can spot any malicious processes being executed. What is the malicious process that infected the victim's system?

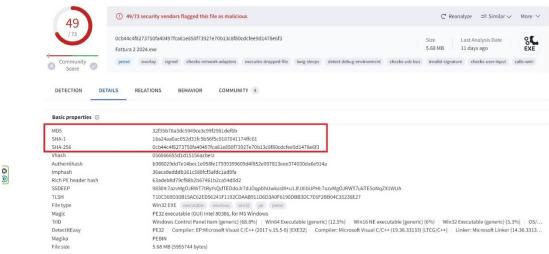
Ok so I used the same method from question for filtering Event ID 1 and got 6 results.



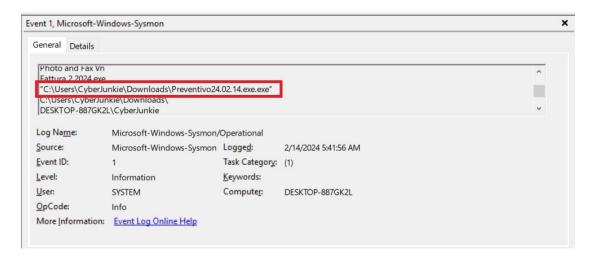
I thought to my self how to determine which one is malicious?

I decided to check each Hash value virustotal for findings and I got that this one is not ok:





This one was the only one with some findings so I inspected him more:



And this is what we looked for. This is the malicious processes being executed. We can observe and see that he had double "exe" and its not normal.

Answer:

C:\Users\CyberJunkie\Downloads\Preventivo24.02.14.exe.exe

Task 3:

Which Cloud drive was used to distribute the malware?

so I checked the hint of HTB for help:

Event ID 22 can be used to look for any DNS Queries made by the system. Do not filter for any specific event ID; start analyzing the events from the oldest available event. If you see events related to the malicious file being created, look for an Event ID 22 event surrounding that event.

So I filtered event ID 22



I inspected inside and saw this:



We can conclude from this that dropbox is the cloud service that was involved in spreading the malware.

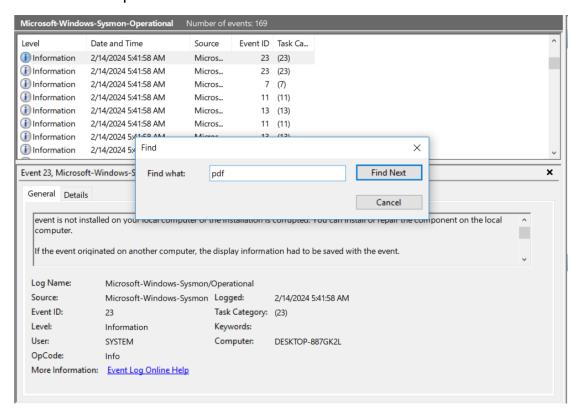
Answer:

dropbox

Task 4:

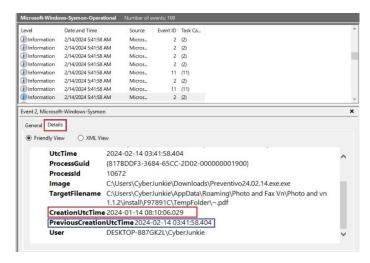
The initial malicious file time-stamped (a defense evasion technique, where the file creation date is changed to make it appear old) many files it created on disk. What was the timestamp changed to for a PDF file?

So I searched "pdf" in the search:



I found 2 files that is contain pdf.

I inspected this two file more closely in the details tab and saw this on one of them:



We can see that one of them had another time of creation.

Previouscreationutctime. Its mean that the timestep changed. So we can be sure this is the file we are talking about. We can see now the CreationUtcTime that the file is now and this is what we looked.

Answer:

2024-01-14 08:10:06

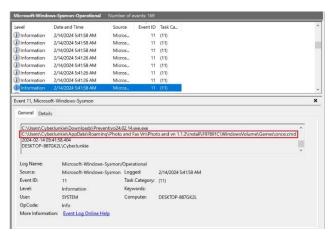
Task 5:

The malicious file dropped a few files on disk. Where was "once.cmd" created on disk? Please answer with the full path along with the filename.

To answer on this question I searched "once.cmd" in the find:



After that I sorted the events by Event ID and searched for Event ID 11 for files created (tnx to the hint)



As we can see I found the full path to once.cmd

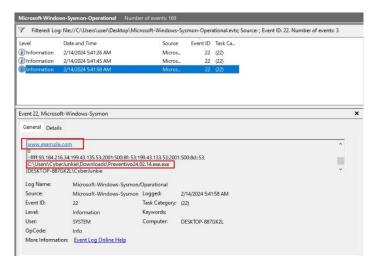
Answer:

C:\Users\CyberJunkie\AppData\Roaming\Photo and Fax Vn\Photo and vn 1.1.2\install\F97891C\WindowsVolume\Games\once.cmd

Task 6:

The malicious file attempted to reach a dummy domain, most likely to check the internet connection status. What domain name did it try to connect to?

to answer this question I checked and got the info the Event ID 22 represent the DNS query so I filtered by Event ID 22, found 3 events and I looked on their inside. One of them show you this:



As we can see, there is a valid domain here, and we can see also the malicious file that we know from before.

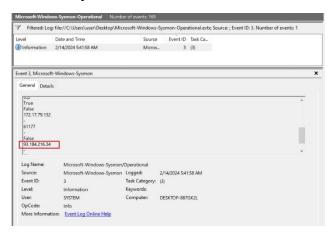
Answer:

www.example.com

Task 7:

Which IP address did the malicious process try to reach out to?

for that question I knew that If a process tried to reach a network connection, it means Event ID 3 (you can verify on the Microsoft web). I filtered Event ID 3 to see only 1 event:



As you can see there is 2 IP'S I tried them both and the last one is the answer.

Answer:

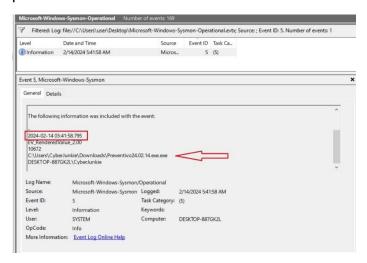
93.184.216.34

Task 8:

The malicious process terminated itself after infecting the PC with a backdoored variant of UltraVNC. When did the process terminate itself?

Ok so for this question I looked at the hint and it says "go for Event ID 5"

I looked more on Microsoft web and I understood that this is Event when process terminates. I filtered Event ID 5:



As we can see there is one event here with time stamp, and we can see that he is related to our malicious process.

Answer:

2024-02-14 03:41:58