

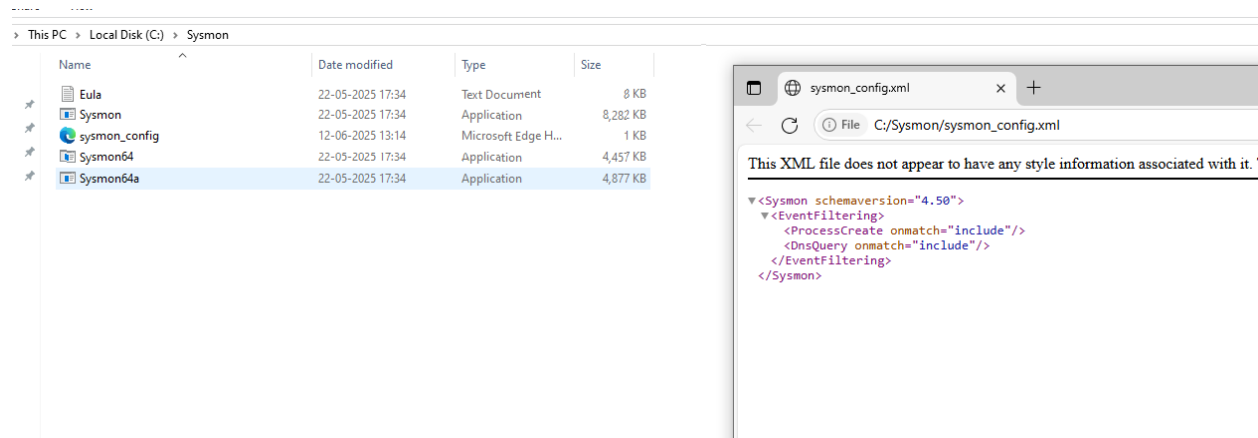
Scenario 4: DNS Tunneling (MITRE T1071.004)

In this scenario, we'll simulate **DNS tunneling**, where an attacker exfiltrates data through DNS requests by encoding data in subdomains. This is a stealthy technique often used by APTs to bypass firewalls and evade detection.

Step 1: Enable DNS Logging on the Windows Machine

- Use a Sysmon configuration that includes:
- - o

```
<Sysmon schemaversion="4.50">  
<EventFiltering>  
<ProcessCreate onmatch="include"/>  
<DnsQuery onmatch="include"/>  
</EventFiltering>  
</Sysmon>
```



Step 2: run in CMD : nslookup google.com or facebook.com

```
C:\Users\windows\Downloads\Sysmon>nslookup facebook.com
Server: gpon.net
Address: fe80::1

Non-authoritative answer:
Name: facebook.com
Addresses: 2a03:2880:f18a:188:face:b00c:0:25de
          57.144.160.1
```

Step 3: Search and Analyze DNS Query Logs in Splunk

- EventCode=22
- **Event ID 22** is being logged by Sysmon,

The screenshot shows the Splunk Enterprise search interface. The search bar contains 'EventCode=22'. The results show 2 events from 6/12/25 12:30:00 PM to 6/12/25 11:29:00 PM. The event details are as follows:

Time	Event
6/12/25 8:33:24 AM	LogName=System EventCode=22 EventType=4 ComputerName=DESKTOP-PERTP88 Show all 15 lines

At the bottom, the host is identified as 'DESKTOP-PERTP88', the source is 'WinEventLog:System', and the sourcetype is 'WinEventLog:System'.