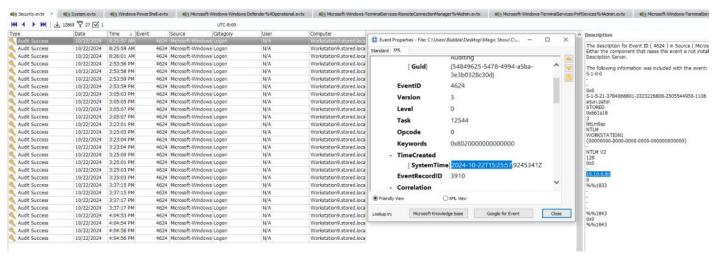
OpSalwarKameez24-2: Magic-Show

Sherlock Scenario

StoreD Technologies' System Administrators have observed several machines on the network unexpectedly rebooting to apply Windows updates during working hours. According to the organization's update policy, these updates should only occur overnight. As a member of StoreD Technologies' incident response team, your task is to investigate whether this unusual activity is linked to an ongoing security incident. System logs and a memory dump from one of the affected Windows 11 machines have been collected to assist in your investigation.

Task 1:
At What time did the compromised account first authenticate to the workstation? (UTC)

I searched for the IP 10.10.0.81 with event ID 4624 and it was the first event from the user ariun.patel.



Answer: 2024-10-22 15:25:57

Task 2:

What protocol did the threat actor us to access the workstation?

I answered this task first

While investigating the Security logs for event ID 4624 I saw several connections with logon type 10 (RDP) from IP 10.10.0.81

Answer: RDP

Task 3:

What logon type was logged when the threat actor accessed the workstation?

Same as previous task

Answer: 10

Task 4

What was the IP address of the workstation the threat actor pivoted through to access the internal network?

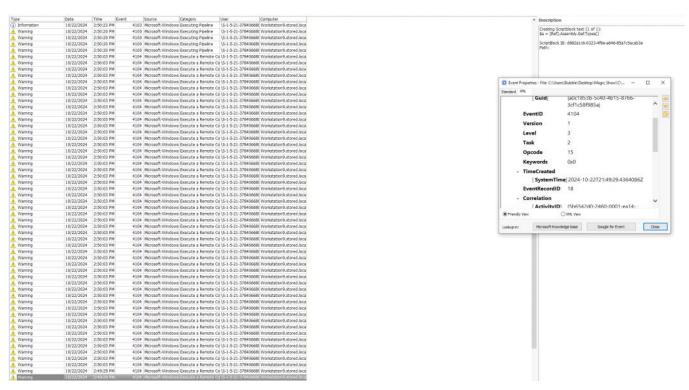
Same as task 2

Answer: 10.10.0.81

Task 5:

At what time did the threat actor first attempt to bypass a feature of Windows Defender? (UTC)

I searched the PowerShell operational and noticed the PowerUp script block so I went before the execution of the PowerUp and found the log



Answer: 2024-10-22 21:49:29

Task 6:

What is the name of the tool the threat actor used to enumerate the workstation for misconfigurations?

While checking the user arjun.patel files, I saw the PowerShell history and noticed the tool

Colsers\Bubble\Desktop\Magic Show\C\Users\ajun.pate\AppData\Roaming\Microsoft\Windows\PowerShell\PSReadline\ConsoleHost_history.txt \ Notepad++

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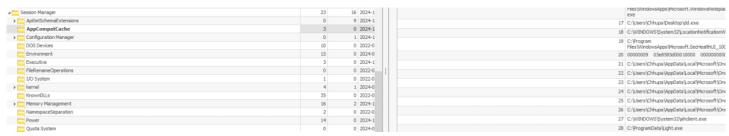
| Search View Encoding Language Settings Tools Macro Run Plugins Tools Run View Encoded Language Settings Tools Run View Language Settings To

Answer: PowerUp

Task 7:

What is the name of the executable the threat actor used to elevate their privileges?

 $I checked the ShimCache from the path: SYSTEM \controlSet00X\control\Session Manager \AppCompatCache to find for any executables and I saw some suspicious file from Program Data$

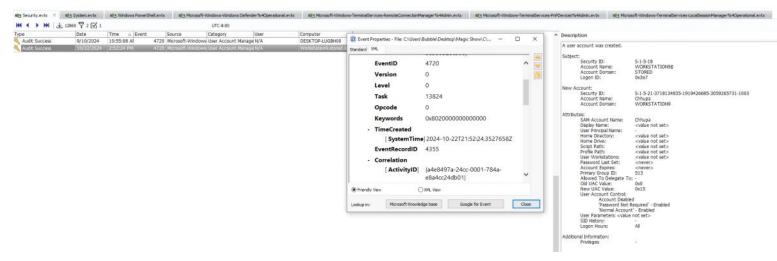


Answer: light.exe

Task 8:

At what time did the new user get created? (UTC)

I searched for event ID 4720 and saw that the user is Chhupa which I already seen some malicious activity from him.



Answer: 2024-10-22 21:52:24

Task 9:

What was the SID of the user that created the new user?

Same as previous task.

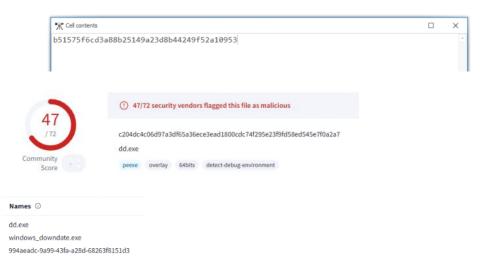
This SID is related to Local System account which is suspicious and might be related to the privilege escalation.

Answer: S-1-5-18

Task 10:

What is the original name of the exploit binary the threat actor used to bypass several Windows security features?

I checked for the executables inside Amcache and found the dd.exe with the SHA 1 b51575f6cd3a88b25149a23d8b44249f52a10953
I checked it on VirusTotal and checked the names in the details tab.



Answer: windows_downdate.exe

Task 11:

What time did the threat actor first run the exploit? (UTC)

I searched for dd.exe

Previous Run2	Previous Run3	Previous Run4	Previous Run5	Previous Run6
=	=	=	=	=
2024-10-22 22:34:16	2024-10-22 22:33:59	2024-10-22 22:34:00	2024-10-22 22:31:43	2024-10-22 22:31:44

Answer: 2024-10-22 22:31:43

Task 12

Which account owns the files manipulated by the exploit?

After checking with ChatGPT (Itamar)

Answer: TrustedInstaller

Task 13:

The threat actor managed to exfiltrate some domain credentials, which Windows security feature did they bypass using the exploit?

Lasked the Chat

The threat actor managed to exfiltrate some domain credentials, which Windows security feature did they bypass using the exploit?



If a threat actor successfully exfiltrated domain credentials, they likely bypassed **Credential Guard**, **LSA Protection**, or **Secure Boot** in Windows, depending on their method of exploitation. Here's an outline of these potential features they may have bypassed:

1. Credential Guard:

- Credential Guard uses virtualization-based security to isolate and protect credentials, including NTLM hashes and Kerberos tickets, from being accessed directly by malware, even with administrative privileges.
- If the attacker accessed domain credentials stored in the Local Security Authority Subsystem Service (LSASS) memory or extracted credential artifacts like NTLM hashes, it indicates they bypassed Credential Guard or exploited systems where Credential Guard was not active.

Answer: Credential Guard

Task 14:

What is the NT hash of the domain administrator compromised by the Threat Actor?

I used secretsdump.py to dump the hashes

'\$DCC2\$10240#Administrator#c7968e652be74a05e6e5e48826625bc6'

```
FLARE-VM Sun 12/01/2024 6:28:18.31
C:\Users\Flare\PM\Obsektop\mimikatz-master>python secretsdump.py -sam SAM -system SYSTEM -security SECURITY local Impacket vol.10.0 - Copyright Fortra, LLC and its affiliated companies

[*] Tanget system bootkey: 0x1e8a03e19bbc807bcc204dda7ce18217

[*] Dimping local SAM hashes (uldrid:lahash:nthash)
Administrator:500:aad0b435b51404eeaa10b435b51404ee:31dda7ce18217

[*] Dimping local SAM hashes (uldrid:lahash:nthash)
Administrator:500:aad0b435b51404ee30b435b51404ee:31dda7ce30d50d7ce0000c0::

Gefaultscannid:03:aad0b435b51404ee30b435b51404ee;1dda7ce000c0::

Gefaultscannid:03:aad0b435b51404ee30b435b51404ee;7da16s0d50d50d7ce0000c0::

Gefaultscannid:03:aad0b435b51404ee30b435b51404ee;7da16s0d50d60d60d7ce000c0::

Gefaultscannid:03:aad0b435b51404ee30b435b51404ee;7da16s0d50d60d60d7ce000c0::

Gefaultscandid:03:aad0b435b51404ee30b435b51404ee;7da2cd5c456b60d11acc2080d1::

fellows:100:aad0b435b51404ee30d03b435b51404ee;7da2cd5c456b60d11acc2080d1::

fellows:100:aad0b435b51404ee30d03b435b51404ee;7da2cd5c456b60d1::

fellows:100:aad0b435b51404ee30d03b435b51404ee;7da2cd6c456b60d1::

fellows:100:aad0b435b51404ee30d03b435b51404ee;7da2cd6c456b60d03b436b60c60d03b436b60c60d03b436b60c60d03b436b60c60d03b436b60c60d03b436b60c60d03b436b60c60d03b436b60c60d03b436b60c60d03b436b60c60d03b436b60c60d03b436b60c60d03b436b60c60d03b436b60c60d03b436b60c60d03b436b60c60d03b436b60c60d03b436b60c60d03b436b60c60d03b436b60c60d03b436b60c60d03b4
```

Then I used haschat to crack it

 $hashcat - m2100 \ '\$DCC2\$10240\#Administrator\#c7968e652be74a05e6e5e48826625bc6' \ /usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt --force --potfile-disable$



Then I converted the P@ssw0rd1 to NTLM

NTLM Password Hasher

cross-browser testing tools

World's simplest online NTLM hash generator for web developers and programmers. Just paste your password in the form below, press the Calculate NTLM Hash button, and you'll get an NTLM hash. Press a button – get a hash. No ads, nonsense, or garbage.

if Like 51K

Announcement: We just launched DEVURLS – a neat developer news aggregator. Check it out!



Answer: AE974876D974ABD805A989EBEAD86846

Task 15

What is the password set by the threat actor for their generated user $\!\!?$

I used Mimikatz to dump the SAM, SYSTEM and SECURITY hives with the command

 $Is a dump::sam/sam:"C:\Users\Bubble\Desktop\SAM"/system:"C:\Users\Bubble\Desktop\SYSTEM"/security:"C:\Users\Bubble\Desktop\SECURITY"$

Then I searched for the user Chhupa to copy his NTLM hash and use it on CrackStation

58a478135a93ac3bf058a5ea0e8fdb71

58a478135a93ac3bf058a5ea0e8fdb71:Password123

Answer: Password123