

A supplier of your HRM software was targeted and a backdoored version was distributed. You may already upgraded. Indicators of compromise were published.



Your national CERT has published some indicators of compromise for your country and specifically for your industrial sector. Report back if you found hits.



Different employee accounts were abused for further attacks against your customers. During initial analysis, you found that all of them visited a typo domain of your corporate portal.



An employee's workstation was infected with a banking Trojan which not only changed network settings but also installed email monitoring software. It is related to a recent malvertising campaign.



You are notified that one of your ticketing systems is compromised and malware was placed on that server. It connects to other systems reachable from the ticketing server.



Spear phishing attack against an employee and employee reports login in into a similar looking company portal.



Spear phishing attack against an employee using a malicious document which after it was opened executed code on the computer.



Employee downloads a malware through a fake software package which connects back to command and control servers using DNS.



Vulnerability was exploited on one of your servers and an attacker had access to the database with customer data. A increased bandwidth was registered on the network device.



A database with customer data was exposed to the Internet through a misconfigured firewall and someone on Twitter is leaking data from that database.



A public git repository leaked internal credentials and it's unclear whether the credentials were already abused.



Servers from your main online service were targeted by a DDoS and are unavailable.



Malicious code was distributed to your endpoints during the routine update of a signed application.



A domain admin has run a malicious attachment after loudly proclaiming how dumb their users are for doing the same.



Security company has released an APT group PDF at BH USA. The list of IOCs includes a host in your ASN.



Every night new corporate accounts are abused for sending spam.



Email infrastructure got compromised. Attackers have full access to your mailboxes.



Attackers got domain admin in your environment. What should you scary more? Backdoor accounts or the sudden activation of disk encryption software?



An adversary has access to your Jenkins server.



An adversary has access to your vulnerable Jenkins server. Jenkins jobs with credentials are visible to everyone.



Someone is impersonating you to customer support at one of your service provider.



Your DNS was modified to respond with an attacker's DKIM key.



Due to a botched CI/CD script, complete source code exposure on production.



A bug in your webapp has allowed every record to be accessed via URL enumeration and IDOR.



Your subscription database is hacked. Thousands of new accounts are added and hard to distinguish from old.



New paste on a public paste site was found with password hashes and emails from your customer DB from 3 years ago. More recent hashes are missing.



Your reception software has leaked all of your visitor logs. They are available via torrent.



A script has been logging exported variables containing full user registration objects. This logging method is full of plaintext passwords.



Joker - be evil and invent a new nightmare and worst case scenario. What scenario will get your team struggling? (If you want to get crazy then contribute your scary scenario for the sake of humanity.)



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A developer has just typo'd an upstream package installation to their laptop. There was a malicious package waiting for that typo and post-installation code is exfiltrating data.



An engineer has typo'd a package they are adding to a product repository. It is malicious. The CI/ CD and prod environment variables are exfiltrated to a C&C



A malicious browser extension was installed on different corporate computers. It injects keyloggers into websites.



Your build imports from an employee's personal NPM package. They quit, and vandalize the package, causing a public incident.



An adversary takes control of your MDM service account. Your MDM support team cannot be reached for account recovery.



Your DNS was modified to respond with an attacker's DKIM key. Spearphishes will be signed by your domain in 30 minutes.



The certificates involved with your primary code signing process have been compromised and used to sign malicious apps.



An employee has left a firewall rule wide open after several hours of troubleshooting a network issue.



An employee has left a firewall rule wide open after a faulty change request was implemented.

Bruteforcing attempts were registred on previously protected servers.



You allow customers to upload sensitive information to your platform to share them with others. However, the data was left unprotected and anyone could access and download the content.



You were informed that one of your website directories used to share files with external parties were accessible and writable by any anonymous user. Suspicious files were found.