

TheHive

CSE 406 Project Report

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Introduction

TheHive is a scalable open source and free Security Incident Response Platform designed to make life easier for SOCs, CSIRTs, CERTs and any information security practitioner dealing with security incidents that need to be investigated and acted upon swiftly.

We can synchronize it with one or multiple MISP instances to start investigations out of MISP events. We can also export an investigation's results as a MISP event to help our peers detect and react to attacks we've dealt with. Additionally, when TheHive is used in conjunction with Cortex, security analysts and researchers can easily analyze tens if not hundred of observables.

Introduction continued

Collaboration is at the heart of TheHive. Multiple analysts from one organisations can work together on the same case simultaneously. For example, an analyst may deal with malware analysis while another may work on tracking C2 beaconing activity on proxy logs as soon as IOCs have been added by their coworker. Using TheHive's live stream, everyone can keep an eye on what's happening on the platform, in real time.

So the main purpose of using this tool is to detect any security incident quickly and analyze that incident in a collaborative platform to solve any security issue efficiently.

Backend:TheHive's backend is Written in Scala.The backend is primarily based on the Play Framework.

Frontend: TheHive's frontend is built using AngularJS.

Database:TheHive primarily used the Elasticsearch search and analytics engine as its data store and indexing solution. Later it used Casandra, a distributed NoSQL database that is typically used for handling large volumes of structured and semi-structured data in a horizontally scalable and fault-tolerant manner

Documentation and Configuration:The project is typically well-documented, providing guidance for installation, configuration, and usage.Configuration files are used to customize the behavior of TheHive to suit an organization's specific needs.

APIs are available for following purposes.

- 1 Organization
- 2 User
- 3 Custom field
- 4 Case template
- 5 Alert
- 6 Case
- 7 task
- 8 Observable

Key components

Key components of this tool are :

- 1 Organization
- 2 Case
- 3 Tasks
- 4 Observables

Organization

There are two types of account in TheHive. One is "Admin" and another is "User". Admin can create an organization and create users of that organization. The admin also can also assign role of each user in an organization. Those role represents the access permission of various components for a particular user of a organization. There can be three types of roles : Analyst, org-Admin, read-only.

Organization continued

The screenshot displays the TheHive interface for an organization named 'demo'. The top navigation bar shows 'Organisation List / demo / Users'. The left sidebar contains icons for home, organization, users, tasks, observables, and settings. The main content area has tabs for 'Users' and 'Linked organisations'. Under the 'Users' tab, there are buttons for '+', 'default*', and 'Export list'. Below these, a table lists the organization's users:

	DETAILS	FULL NAME	LOGIN	PROFILE	MFA	DATES	C.	U.	
<input type="checkbox"/>		user_1	user_1@thehive.local	analyst		C: 01/09/2023 15:56 U: 07/09/2023 05:52			...
<input type="checkbox"/>		thehive	thehive@thehive.local	org-admin		C: 13/07/2023 12:55 U: 13/07/2023 12:55			...

On the left side of the dashboard, there are details for the 'demo' organization:

- Creation date: 13/07/2023 12:55 (2 months ago)
- Description: demo organisation
- Tasks sharing rule: manual
- Observables sharing rule: manual

Figure: Organization dashboard

Here, in the above image an admin logged in whose name is "DEFAULT ADMIN USER" and he creates an organization named "demo". In "demo" organization he creates two users. He can add more user by clicking "+" sign. After clicking "+" sign the following dialogbox will be shown to provide user information. After filling up the dialog box with user information and clicking on "Confirm", a new user will be added to organization.

Organization continued

Adding a User

Type

Normal

Service users are essentially used for bots (API key authentication).

Organisation

demo

* Login

Fahim@thehive.local

* Name

Fahim

* Profile

read-only

Permissions

No permissions

Cancel

Save and add another

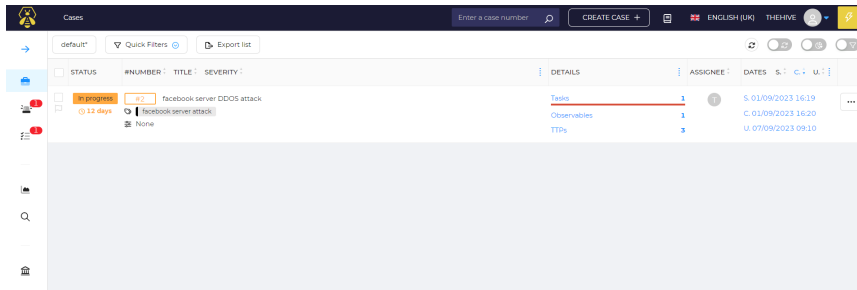
Confirm

Figure: Adding a user

Cases

Users of an organization with analyst or org-admin role can create cases at the response of any security incident and Other users can see the case and deal with the cases collaboratively.

After logging into a user account ,a user can see the list of cases of his organization .



STATUS	#NUMBER	TITLE	SEVERITY	DETAILS	ASSIGNEE	DATES
in progress	#2	facebook server DDoS attack	None	Tasks: 1 Observables: 1 TTPs: 3	1	S: 01/09/2023 16:19 C: 01/09/2023 16:20 U: 07/09/2023 09:10

Figure: User dashboard

Cases continued

To create a new case a user can click on "CREATE CASE +" button on the top and then the following dialogbox will be shown

Create case

How do you want to create your case?

Empty case

From template

From archive (.thar)

From MISP (.json)

Figure: Choose case type (Empty or template)

Cases continued

From above user can select "EMPTY" to create a case from scratch or he can import a security event as a case from "MISP" after selecting "template" option

After selecting "EMPTY" the following dialog box will be shown

The screenshot shows a "Create case" dialog box with the following fields and options:

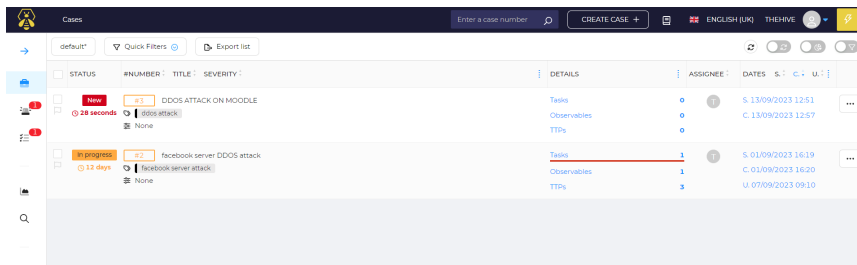
- Title:** DDOS ATTACK ON MOODLE
- Date:** 2023-09-13
- Severity:** LOW, MEDIUM (selected), HIGH, CRITICAL
- TLP:** TLP:CLEAR, TLP:GREEN, TLP:AMBER (selected), TLP:AMBER-STRICT, TLP:RED
- PAP:** PAP:CLEAR, PAP:GREEN, PAP:AMBER (selected), PAP:RED
- Tags:** ddos attack
- Description:** Moodle is down due to DDOS attack

Buttons at the bottom: Cancel, Confirm

Figure: Creating a case

Cases continued

Then after filling the dialog box with the information of security incident, when he clicks on "Confirm" a new case will be added to its organization and the case will be seen by other users of this organization.



The screenshot shows the TheHive user dashboard. At the top, there's a header bar with the TheHive logo, a search bar for case numbers, a 'CREATE CASE +' button, and user information (ENGLISH [UK], THEHIVE, and a profile icon). Below the header, there's a sidebar with navigation icons. The main content area displays a table of cases. The table has columns for STATUS, #NUMBER, TITLE, SEVERITY, DETAILS, ASSIGNEE, DATES, and actions. Two cases are visible: Case #3, 'DDOS ATTACK ON MOODLE', which is 'New' and has a 'ddos attack' tag, and Case #2, 'facebook server DDOS attack', which is 'In progress' and has a 'facebook server attack' tag. Each case row shows counts for Tasks, Observables, and TTPs, along with a timeline of events.

STATUS	#NUMBER	TITLE	SEVERITY	DETAILS	ASSIGNEE	DATES	S.	C.	U.	
New	#3	DDOS ATTACK ON MOODLE	ddos attack	Tasks Observables TTPs	0 0 0	S. 13/09/2023 12:51 C. 13/09/2023 12:57				...
In progress	#2	facebook server DDOS attack	facebook server attack	Tasks Observables TTPs	1 1 3	S. 01/09/2023 16:19 C. 01/09/2023 16:20 U. 07/09/2023 09:10				...

Figure: User dashboard(after creating a case)

Task

After creating a new case ,a user can create tasks which should be performed to resolve the case and assign those tasks to different users. So,For a particular case while adding a task we need to fill up the following dialogbox with necessary information about that task

Adding a Task

Title
Source identification

Mandatory
☐
At least one log must be present

Description
Find the source of this attack

Assignee
user_1@thehive.local

Flag this task?
☐

Due date
2023-09-14 13:03:47

Cancel Save and add another Confirm

Figure: Adding a task

Task continued

Then after creating a task successfully the dashboard of a case under "Tasks" tab will look like below

The screenshot displays the TheHive interface for a case titled "DDOS ATTACK ON MOODLE". The top navigation bar includes a search field, a "CREATE CASE +" button, and language/user settings. The left sidebar shows navigation icons and a list of cases, with the current case selected. The main content area is divided into several sections: a left sidebar with case details (ID: -4320, Created by: thehive@thehive.local, Created at: 13/09/2023 12:57, Updated at: 13/09/2023 13:07), a central panel with tabs for General, Tasks (1), Observables (0), TTPs (0), Attachments, Timeline, Pages, History, Related cases, and Related alerts. The "General" tab is active, showing the title "DDOS ATTACK ON MOODLE", tags including "ddos attack", and a description "Moodle is down due to DDOS attack". The right sidebar contains a "Comments" section with a text input field and a "Comment" button. The bottom status bar shows the version "5.2.1-1".

Figure: Case dashboard(after adding a new task)

Observable

Observables are the elements of a case on which the user (security analyst) will report their analysis (e.g. ip address, hash of malicious file)

Observable continued

For a case a user can add one or more observables. To add a new observable a user need to fill up the following dialog box.

Adding an Observable

ip

* Value 10.0.8.2 One observable per line ☒ 1 observable[s]

TLP

TLP-CLEAR TLP-GREEN TLP-AMBER TLP-AMBER-STRICT TLP-RED

PAP

PAP-CLEAR PAP-GREEN PAP-AMBER PAP-RED

Is IOC ☐ Has been sighted ☐ Ignore similarity ☐

Tags 10.0.8.2 +

Description

We need to analysis the behaviour of ip address "10.0.8.2"

Cancel Save and add another Confirm

Figure: Adding an observable

Observable continued

After adding an observable successfully, the dashboard of a case under "Observables" tab will look like below

The screenshot displays the TheHive interface for case #3, titled "DDOS ATTACK ON MOODLE". The top navigation bar includes a search field, a "CREATE CASE +" button, and language/user settings. The left sidebar shows the case details, including the ID (#3), creation and update timestamps, and a list of tasks. The main panel is divided into two sections: a left sidebar for case details and a right pane for the "Observables" tab. The "Observables" tab shows a table with columns for "FLAGS", "DATA TYPE", "VALUE/FILENAME", and "DATES". A new task has been added, with the value "10.0.0.2" and a date of "13/09/2023 13:38". The bottom of the interface features a pagination bar showing "0 - 1 of 1" and a "Show 30" dropdown.

Cases / #3 / Observables

Enter a case number

CREATE CASE +

ENGLISH (UK) THEHIVE

#3 DDOS ATTACK ON MOODLE

General Tasks (1) Observables (1) TTPs (0) Attachments Timeline Pages History Related cases Related alerts

id ~4320

Created by thehive@thehive.local

Created at 13/09/2023 12:57

Updated at 13/09/2023 13:07

SEVERITY MEDIUM

TLP:AMBER TLP:AMBER

Assignee

thehive

Status

New

Start date

2023-09-13

Tasks completion

Contributors

Time to detect

FLAGS DATA TYPE VALUE/FILENAME DATES

TLP:AMBER ip 10[.]0[.]8[.]2 13/09/2023 13:38

TLP:AMBER 10.0.0.2 13/09/2023 13:38

No report(s) available

Previous 0 - 1 of 1 Next Show 30

Figure: Case dashboard(after adding a new task)

Then after adding observables for a case ,the analysts can report their analysis on these observables by doing analysis manually or he can automate the process of analysis with the help of "CORTEX".

Cortex is a software project that complements and extends the capabilities of TheHive, a security incident response platform. It serves as an automation and orchestration engine. It automates the execution of various analysis tasks and security operations related to incident response by making api calls to various threat intelligence feeds and collects their outputs.

Cortex: Key Features

- 1 **Automation:** Cortex allows users to define and execute a wide range of actions, such as analyzing observables, querying threat intelligence feeds such as VirusTotal, CyberCrime-Tracker etc. and interacting with other security tools and services.
- 2 **Analyzer Integration:** Cortex includes a collection of analyzers, which are plugins, enabled by adding API key, can be used to analyze different types of observables, for example, IP addresses, urls, hashes etc. These analyzers can be integrated into TheHive through Cortex and automatically perform tasks like malware analysis, DNS lookups etc. The generated reports can be shared with other security analysts of the organization which saves analysts time and standardize the investigation process.

- 3 **Responder Integration:** Responders are plugins that can take action based on the analysis results. For example, if an analyzer detects a malicious URL, a responder can be configured to block the URL at the firewall or update an indicator of compromise blacklist.
- 4 **Extensibility:** Cortex allows organizations to develop custom analyzers and responders tailored to their specific needs. This flexibility makes it a valuable tool for organizations with unique security requirements.
- 5 **Integration with TheHive:** By integrating cortex with TheHive, it is easy to automate analysis and response actions into TheHive's case management and incident tracking workflows.

Cortex Analyzers

We have used a training VM which has total 216 analyzers available and 16 of them are enabled with API key. To enable a new Analyzer, we just need to add the API key for that. A snapshot of some of the Analyzers from Cortex is shown below.

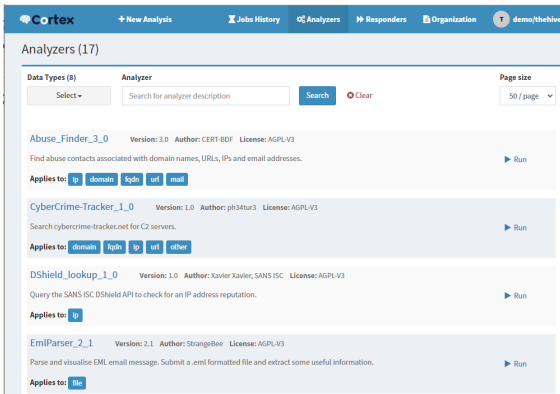


Figure: Cortex Analyzers

Enabling An Analyzer

In the **Organization** tab of Cortex, all the analyzers that are available are provided. To enable an analyzer, press the enable button.

The screenshot shows the Cortex web interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'Cortex' logo, a '+ New Analysis' button, and tabs for 'Jobs History', 'Analyzers', 'Responders', 'Organization', and a user profile 'demo/thelive'. The 'Organization' tab is active, showing 'Organization: demo'. Below this, there are tabs for 'Users', 'Analyzers Config', 'Analyzers', 'Responders Config', and 'Responders'. The 'Analyzers' tab is selected, displaying 'Available analyzers (217)'. A search bar with the placeholder 'Filter available analyzers' is present. A list of analyzers follows, each with its name, version, author, license, type, and a set of controls. The first analyzer, 'AbuseIPDB_1_0', is highlighted. Its details include: Version: 1.0, Author: Matteo Lodi, License: AGPL v3, Type: Docker, and a description: 'Determine whether an IP was reported or not as malicious by AbuseIPDB'. To its right is a '+ Enable' button. The second analyzer, 'Abuse_Finder_3_0', has a description: 'Find abuse contacts associated with domain names, URLs, IPs and email addresses.' and controls: 'None', 'None', 'None', 'Default', 'AbuseIPDB', 'Edit', and 'Disable'. The third analyzer, 'AnyRun_Sandbox_Analysis_1_0', has a description: 'AnyRun Sandbox file analysis' and a '+ Enable' button. The fourth, 'Autofocus_GetSampleAnalysis_1_0', has a description: 'Get full analysis from a sample based on its hash' and a '+ Enable' button. The fifth, 'Autofocus_SearchIOC_1_0', has a description: 'Search samples in Autofocus based on a single IOC' and a '+ Enable' button.

Analyzer	Max TLP	Max PAP	Rate Limit	Cache
AbuseIPDB_1_0 Version: 1.0 Author: Matteo Lodi License: AGPL v3 Type: Docker Determine whether an IP was reported or not as malicious by AbuseIPDB				
Abuse_Finder_3_0 Version: 3.0 Author: CERT ESF License: AGPL v3 Type: Docker Find abuse contacts associated with domain names, URLs, IPs and email addresses.	None	None	None	Default AbuseIPDB Edit Disable
AnyRun_Sandbox_Analysis_1_0 Version: 1.0 Author: Andrea Garavoglio, Davide Arcuti, LDO-CERT License: AGPL v3 Type: Docker AnyRun Sandbox file analysis				
Autofocus_GetSampleAnalysis_1_0 Version: 1.0 Author: ANSO License: AGPL v3 Type: Docker Get full analysis from a sample based on its hash				
Autofocus_SearchIOC_1_0 Version: 1.0 Author: ANSO License: AGPL v3 Type: Docker Search samples in Autofocus based on a single IOC				

Figure: Enabling an Analyzer

Enabling An Analyzer continued

The following box will be shown after pressing the enable button. To enable an analyzer, go to it's website and get the API key and put it here in the **key** option.

Enable analyzer VirusTotal_GetReport_3_1

Base details

Name: VirusTotal_GetReport_3_1

Configuration

key * [Apply defaults](#)
API key for Virustotal

polling_interval: 60
Define time interval between two requests attempts for the report

rescan_hash_older_than_days: 30
Rescan hash observable if report is older than selected days

highlighted_antivirus: 1. [Add option](#) ✕
Add taxonomy if selected AV don't recognize observable

download_sample: ☐ True ☐ False
Download automatically sample as observable when looking for hash

download_sample_if_highlighted: ☐ True ☐ False
Download automatically sample as observable if highlighted antivirus didn't recognize

Options

Enable TLP check: ☐ True ☐ False Max TLP: AMBER

Enable PAP check: ☐ True ☐ False Max PAP: AMBER

HTTP Proxy:

HTTPS Proxy:

Figure: Adding the API key

Running An Analyzer in Cortex

To run an analyzer, fill up the TLP, PAP, Data Type and Data and select the suitable analyzer accordingly. We can also select multiple analyzers for the same data.

Run analysis

TLP * AMBER

PAP * AMBER

Data Type * ip

Data * 8.8.8.8

Analizers *

- ☒ Abuse_Finder_3_0
- ☐ CyberCrime-Tracker_1_0
- ☐ DShield_lookup_1_0
- ☐ GoogleDNS_resolve_1_0_0
- ☐ Maltiverse_Report_1_0
- ☐ MaxMind_GeoIP_4_0
- ☐ TalosReputation_1_0
- ☐ Threatcrowd_1_0
- ☐ URLhaus_2_0
- ☐ Urlscan_io_Search_0_1_1

Cancel * Required field Start

Figure: Running an Analyzer

Running An Analyzer in Cortex continued

The running log can be seen from the **Jobs History** in Cortex. If the status is **Success**, then it has successfully generated report by querying into that analyzer. If the status is **Failure**, then there may be a problem in data type or format or the server may be down.

The screenshot displays the Cortex web interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'Cortex' logo, a '+ New Analysis' button, and tabs for 'Jobs History', 'Analysts', 'Responders', 'Organization', and a user profile 'demo/thehive'. Below the navigation bar, the 'Jobs History (1)' section is active. It features filters for 'Data Types (8)', 'Job Type (2)', and 'Analyzers (16)', along with an 'Observable' search field. A table lists the job details. The first job is shown with a 'Success' status, job details '[ip] 8[,38[,38[,38[,38', analyzer 'Abuse_Finder_3_0', and a timestamp 'Date: a few seconds ago'. It also shows the user 'demo/thehive' and buttons for 'TLP:PMSEE', 'PAP:PMSEE', 'View', and 'Delete'. The interface includes pagination controls at the bottom right, showing '50 / page'.

Status	Job details	TLP	PAP
Success	[ip] 8[,38[,38[,38[,38 Analyzer: Abuse_Finder_3_0		

Figure: Jobs history

Raw Report of Analyzer

By default in Cortex, the report generated by any analyzer is in JSON format which is not so human readable.

```
Job report

Parameters

{
  "organisation": "demo",
  "user": "anik@thehive.local"
}

Report

{
  "summary": {
    "taxonomies": [
      {
        "level": "safe",
        "namespace": "Multiverse",
        "predicate": "Report",
        "value": "-"
      }
    ]
  },
  "full": {
    "original": "checkvm.com/ga15/PvqbpQ2985x_A_D_M1n_e.php",
    "hash": "-",
    "tag1": "-",
    "type": "-",
    "classification": "-",
    "tag": "-",
    "blacklist": "-",
    "creation_time": "-",
    "modification_time": "-"
  },
  "success": true,
  "artifacts": [],
  "operations": []
}
```

Figure: Raw report of the analyzer

Adding Templates From TheHive

To make the raw reports of Cortex more human readable, we can integrate the cortex with TheHive and add **templates** from admin account. In the training vm, the cortex is integrated with TheHive. Therefore, we can analyze the observables from TheHive which will trigger the analyzer in Cortex.

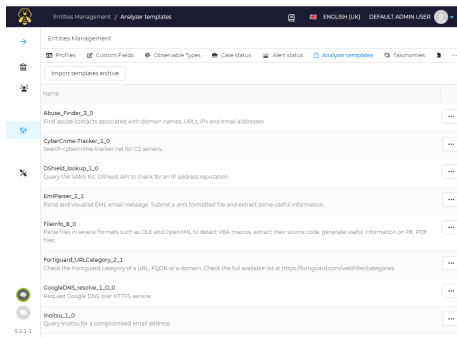


Figure: Adding Templates from TheHive's Admin

Analyzing An Observable From TheHive

To analyze an observable from TheHive, we need to select an observable. Then among all the enabled analyzers, the ones that can analyze the selected data type will be shown. We can select one or more(up to all) analyzers and run which will then generate reports for the selected analyzers.

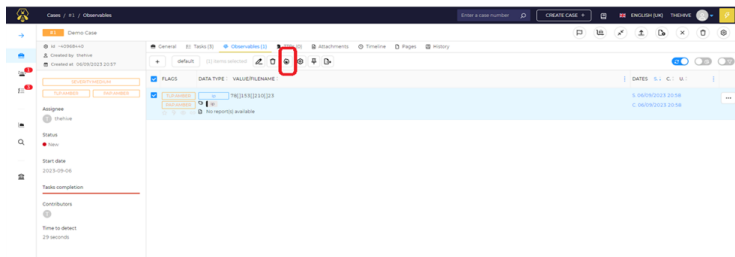


Figure: Analyzing an observable from TheHive

Analyzing An Observable From TheHive continued

The screenshot displays the TheHive web interface. On the left, a sidebar shows navigation icons and a 'Demo Case' summary with details like ID, creation time, and status. The main panel is titled 'Cases / #1 / Observables' and shows a list of observables. One observable is selected, showing its details: a URL, a TLP level of AMBER, and various tags like 'checkvm', 'backdoor', and 'MalwareReport'. On the right, an 'Analyzer' panel is open, showing a list of available analyzers for the selected observable. The analyzers include Abuse_Finder_3_0, CyberCrime-Tracker_1_0, DShield_lookup_1_0, GoogleDNS_resolve_1_0_0, Maliverse_Report_1_0, MaxMind_GeoIP_4_0, TalosReputation_1_0, Threatcrowd_1_0, URLhaus_2_0, Urlscan_io_Search_0_1_1, and VirusTotal_GetReport_3_1.

Cases / #1 / Observables

#1 Demo Case

Id ~40968440
Created by thehive
Created at 06/09/2023 20:57
Updated at 07/09/2023 07:15

SEVERITY MEDIUM
TLP AMBER PAM AMBER

Assignee
thehive

Status
New

Start date
2023-09-06

Tasks completion

Contributors
1 2

Time to detect
29 seconds

General Tasks [3] Observables [5] TTPs [0] Attachments Timeline Pa

+ default [1] items selected

FLAGS DATA TYPE: VALUE/FILENAME

☐ TLP AMBER url checkvm[.]com[ga13/PvqDq929B5x_A_D_Min_a[.]php
PAM AMBER iokitbot
Maliverse_Report_1_0 [urlscan.io Search="Q result"]

☒ TLP AMBER id 185[.]217[.]198[.]252
PAM AMBER attacker ip
DShield_Score="0 count[0] / 0 at
CCTC2_Search="1 hit" DShield_Score="0 count[0] / 0 at

☐ TLP AMBER url 103[.]147[.]185[.]68[.]627evlogin[.]php
PAM AMBER login
CCTC2_Search="1 hit"

☐ TLP AMBER id 67[.]43[.]3[.]205
PAM AMBER backdoor ip
MaxMind_Location="United States" Maliverse_Report="suspicious" urlscan.io Search="2

☐ TLP AMBER id 78[.]153[.]210[.]23
PAM AMBER ip
CCTC2_Search="2 hits"

Analyzer

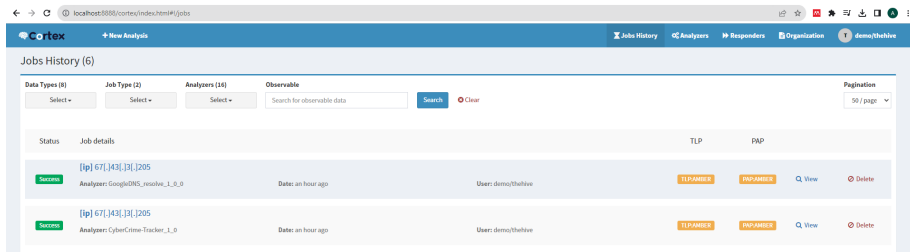
Ip Analyzer Select all Deselect all

- Abuse_Finder_3_0 [Cortex]
- CyberCrime-Tracker_1_0 [Cortex]
- DShield_lookup_1_0 [Cortex]
- GoogleDNS_resolve_1_0_0 [Cortex]
- Maliverse_Report_1_0 [Cortex]
- MaxMind_GeoIP_4_0 [Cortex]
- TalosReputation_1_0 [Cortex]
- Threatcrowd_1_0 [Cortex]
- URLhaus_2_0 [Cortex]
- Urlscan_io_Search_0_1_1 [Cortex]
- VirusTotal_GetReport_3_1 [Cortex]

Figure: Selecting the analyzer(s)

Analyzing An Observable From TheHive continued

Running an analyzer on an observable from TheHive automatically fires the analyzer from Cortex. The analysis report can be found in both Cortex and TheHive.



The screenshot displays the Cortex web interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'Cortex' logo, a '+ New Analysis' button, and tabs for 'Jobs History', 'Analyzers', 'Responders', 'Organization', and a user profile 'demo/thehive'. Below the navigation bar, the 'Jobs History (6)' section is active. It features a filter area with 'Data Types (8)', 'Job Type (3)', and 'Analyzers (16)' dropdowns, a search bar for 'Observable' with a 'Search' button and a 'Clear' link, and a 'Pagination' dropdown set to '50 / page'. The main content area shows a table of jobs. The first job is highlighted, showing a 'Success' status, the observable '[ip] 67[.]43[.]3[.]205', the analyzer 'GoogleDNS_resolve_1_0_0', a date of 'an hour ago', and the user 'demo/thehive'. To the right of the job details are buttons for 'TLP:AMBER', 'PAP:AMBER', 'View', and 'Delete'.

Status	Job details	TLP	PAP
Success	[ip] 67[.]43[.]3[.]205 Analyzer: GoogleDNS_resolve_1_0_0 Date: an hour ago User: demo/thehive	TLP:AMBER	PAP:AMBER
Success	[ip] 67[.]43[.]3[.]205 Analyzer: CyberCrime-Tracker_1_0_0 Date: an hour ago User: demo/thehive	TLP:AMBER	PAP:AMBER

Figure: Running log of the analyzer

Analyzer Report: VirusTotal

We have analyzed a malicious hash :

fb55414848281f804858ce188c3dc659d129e283bd62d58d34f6e6f568feab37
which was collected from the VirusTotal website. By running the VirusTotal
analyzer for this observable, we get the following report.

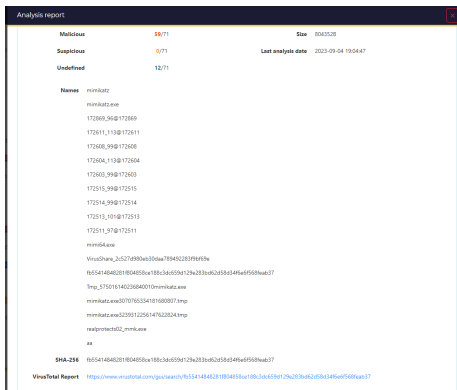


Figure: VirusTotal Report

Analyzer Report: VirusTotal continued

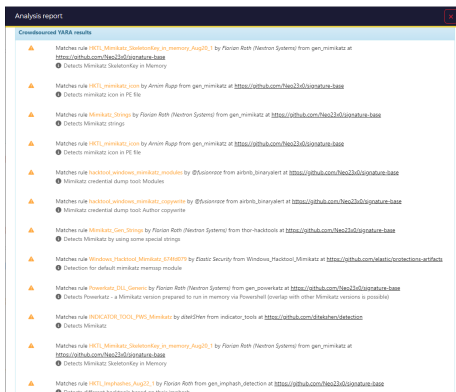


Figure: VirusTotal Report

Analyzer Report: VirusTotal continued

Sandbox Verdicts			
Zenbox	Category	malicious	Classification(s) MALWARE TROJAN

Contacted Domains			
Domain	Detections	Created	Registrar
154.210.82.20.in-addr.arpa	1 / 88	-	-
4-c-0003.c-msedge.net	0 / 88	2014-03-07	MarkMonitor Inc.
52.4.107.13.in-addr.arpa	0 / 88	-	-
82.250.63.168.in-addr.arpa	1 / 88	-	-
ncsl.4-c-0003.c-msedge.net	0 / 88	2014-03-07	MarkMonitor Inc.
windowsupdate.s.llnwi.net	0 / 88	2013-07-31	GoDaddy.com, LLC

Figure: VirusTotal Report

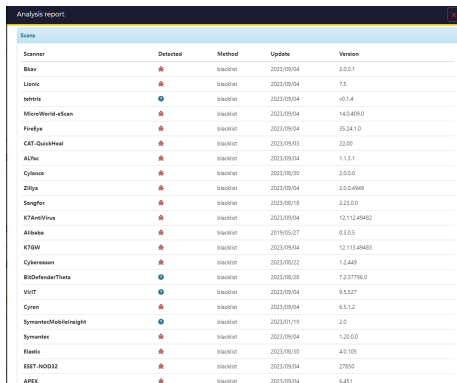
Analyzer Report: VirusTotal continued

Analysis report			
Contacted IP Addresses			
(Last 10)			
IP	Detections	Autonomous System	Country
13.107.4.52	1 / 88	8068	US
192.168.0.31	0 / 88	-	-
192.229.211.108	2 / 88	15133	US
20.99.132.105	0 / 88	8075	US
20.99.133.109	0 / 88	8075	US
20.99.184.37	2 / 88	8075	US
20.99.185.48	0 / 88	8075	US
23.216.147.64	2 / 88	20940	US
23.216.147.69	0 / 88	20940	US
23.216.147.76	1 / 88	20940	US

Figure: VirusTotal Report

Analyzer Report: VirusTotal continued

Here, it is showing the list of different security report website where some of them have already detected and marked this hash as malicious



Analysis report				
Scans				
Scanner	Detected	Method	Update	Version
Bitav	★	blacklist	2023/09/04	2.0.0.1
Lionic	★	blacklist	2023/09/04	7.5
tehtits	●	blacklist	2023/09/04	v0.1.4
MicroWorld-eScan	★	blacklist	2023/09/04	14.0.409.0
FireEye	★	blacklist	2023/09/04	35.24.1.0
CAT-QuickHeal	★	blacklist	2023/09/03	22.00
ALYac	★	blacklist	2023/09/04	1.1.3.1
Cylance	★	blacklist	2023/08/30	2.0.0.0
Zillya	★	blacklist	2023/09/04	2.0.0.4949
Sangfor	★	blacklist	2023/08/18	2.23.0.0
K7AntiVirus	★	blacklist	2023/09/04	12.112.49402
Alibaba	★	blacklist	2019/05/27	0.3.0.5
K7GW	★	blacklist	2023/09/04	12.113.49403
Cybereason	★	blacklist	2023/08/22	1.2.449
BitDefenderTheta	●	blacklist	2023/08/28	7.2.37796.0
VirIT	●	blacklist	2023/09/04	9.5.527
Cyren	★	blacklist	2023/09/04	6.5.1.2
SymantecMobileInsight	●	blacklist	2023/01/19	2.0
Symantec	★	blacklist	2023/09/04	1.20.0.0
Elastic	★	blacklist	2023/08/30	4.0.105
ESET-NOD32	★	blacklist	2023/09/04	27890
APEX	★	blacklist	2023/09/04	6.451

Figure: VirusTotal Report

Live Feed

The observables that are analyzed from TheHive via cortex can be seen by other analysts of the organization through Live Feed. If the analysis is done from Cortex, then it cannot be seen by other analysts. Thus, running analyzers from TheHive provides instant updates to all the analysts which help them to be up-to-date with the case progress.

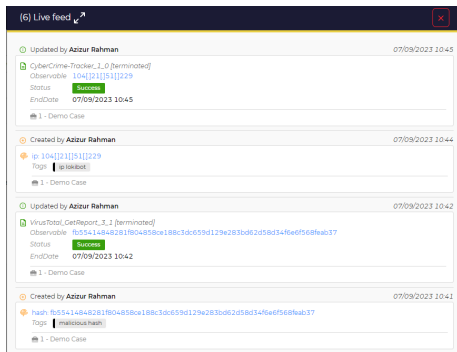


Figure: Live Feed

Conclusion Remark

Cortex, integrated seamlessly into TheHive, empowers security professionals with a powerful arsenal of analyzers and responders, enhancing the platform's capabilities to detect, investigate, and respond to threats effectively. By harnessing the versatility and extensibility of Cortex, organizations can take their incident response to new heights, bolstering their cyber security posture in an ever-evolving threat landscape. As we wrap up our discussion on Cortex in TheHive, it is clear that this partnership is a game-changer for security teams, empowering them to detect, analyze, and mitigate threats more effectively than ever before.