

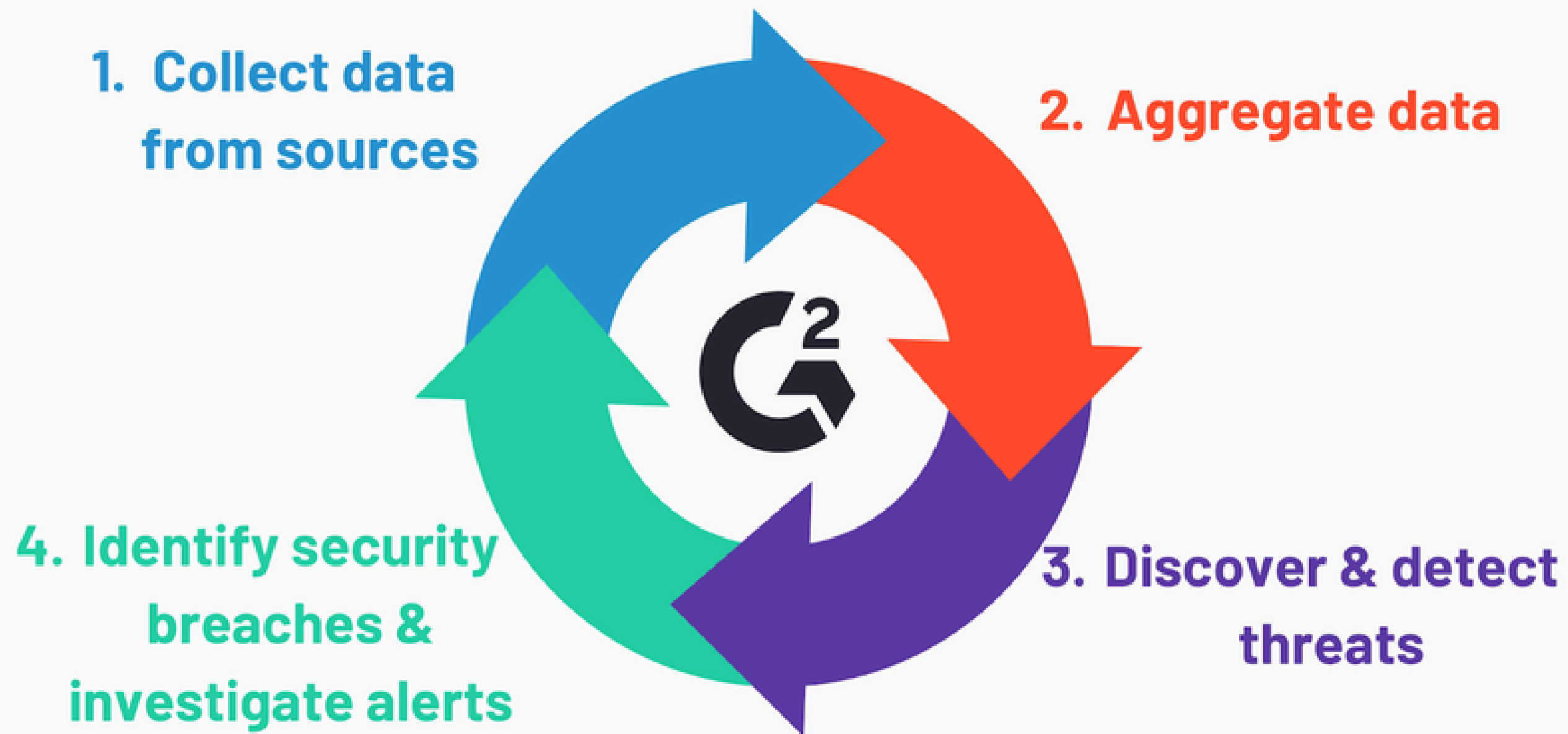


SPLUNK SECURITY FUNDAMENTALS

Ali Alwashali

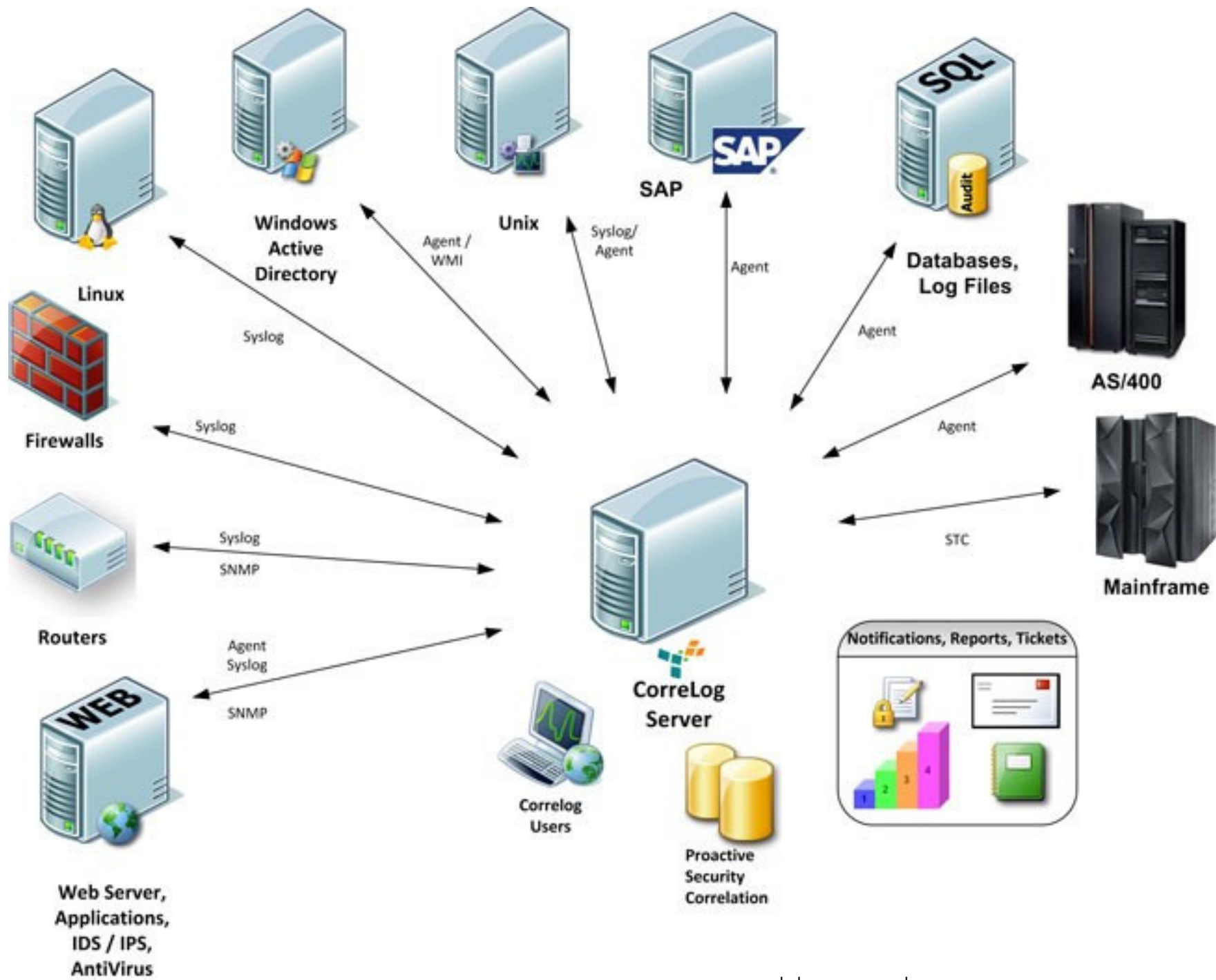


The SIEM Process



COLLECT DATA

- Event Logs
- Registry
- Network Activity
- Firewall deny and permit logging
- Web server logs
- IDS logs
- Application logs



source: teneceblog.wordpress.com

Network Data Collection

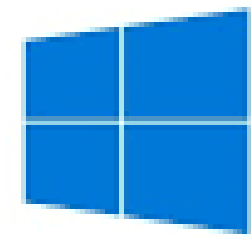


Network Security Monitoring
Tool



intrusion detection
& intrusion prevention system

Endpoint Logs



Windows 10



Registry



Event log

Sysmon

Sysmon provides a pretty detailed monitoring of operating system activity, starting from process monitoring, going through monitoring all the network and ending up with a discovery of the different types of exploitation techniques.



Sysmon - Windows Sysinternals

Monitors and reports key system activity via the Windows event log.

 docsmsft / markruss

SIEM Agents



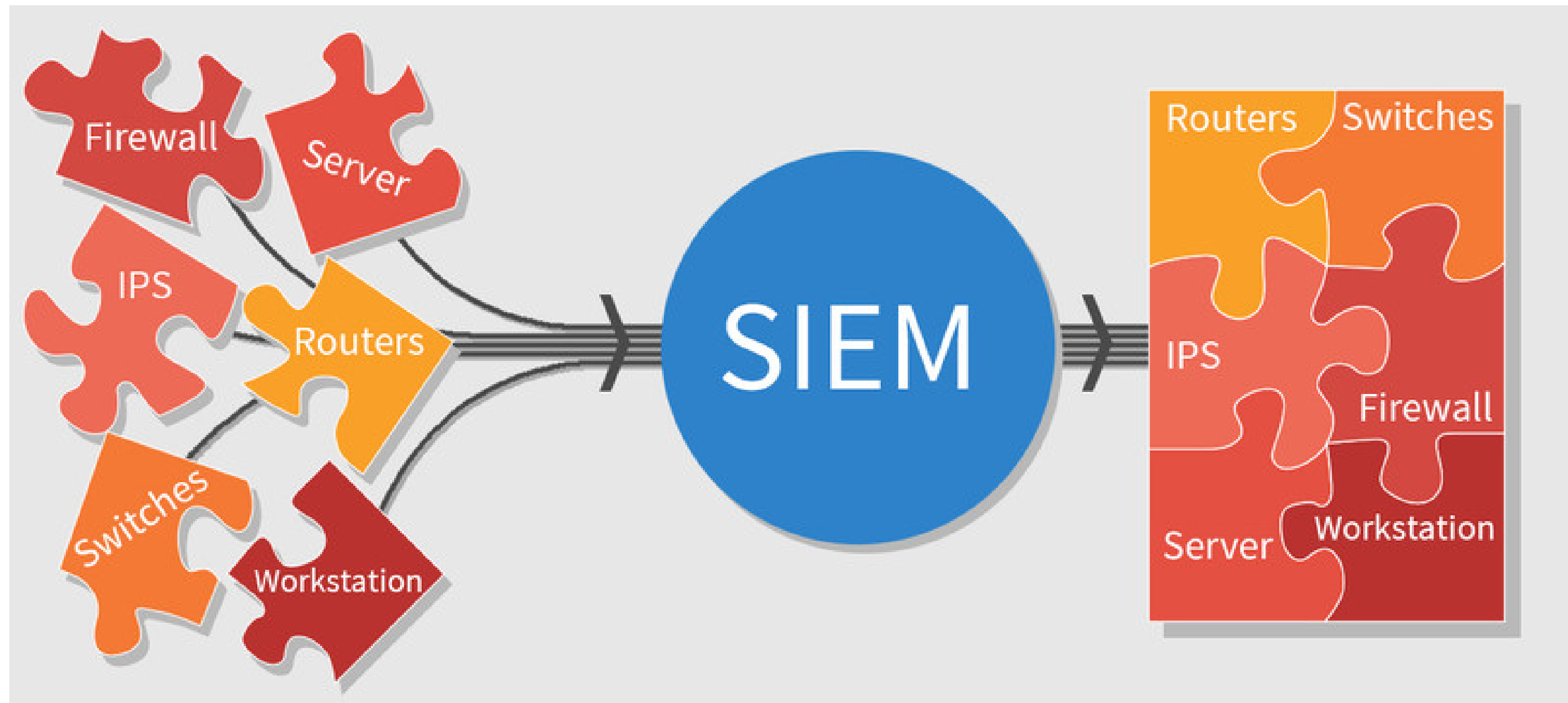
Wincollect



Universal
forwarder



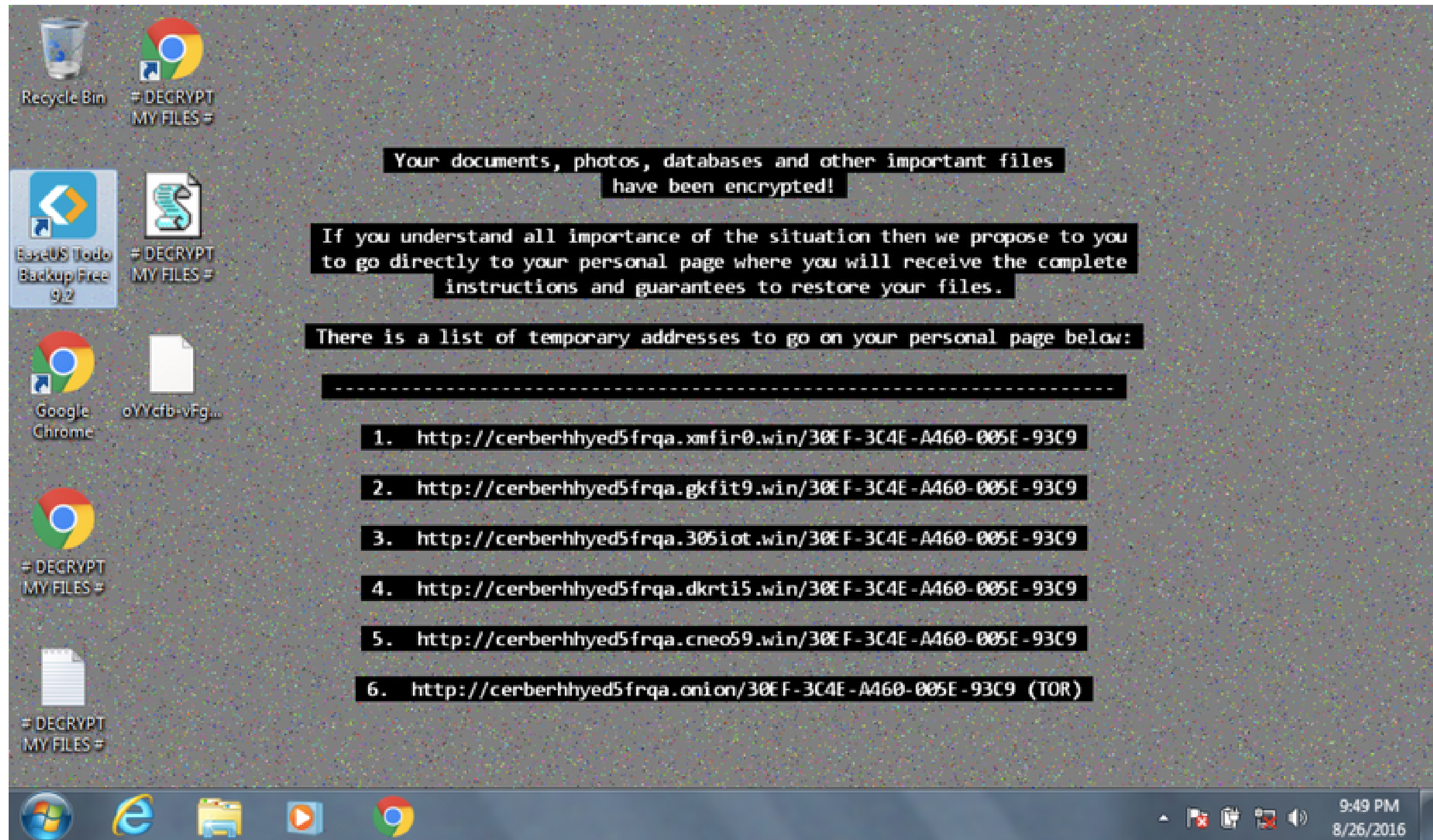
Winlogbeat



Demo

Download: <https://cyberdefenders.org/labs/15>

Ransomware Infection



Ransomware Infection

- What is the malware family?
- What caused the infection?
- Where did the malware come from?
- How many files were encrypted?
- How many computers infected ?

You have been given only timestamp and hostname

2016-08-24 16:43:00

we8105desk

What is the malware family?

- Ransomware picture
- Suricata signatures

index=botsv1 sourcetype=suricata src_ip=192.168.250.100

How we8105desk was infected?

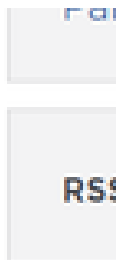
Know more about the malware. Start with Google

attack cycle, Exploit Guard provides coverage for most steps of the attack cycle – beginning in this case at the second step.

The most common way to deliver ransomware is via Word documents with embedded macros or a Microsoft Office exploit. FireEye Exploit Guard detects both of these attacks at the initial stage of the attack cycle.

PowerShell Abuse

When the victim opens the attached Word document, the malicious macro writes a small piece of VBScript into memory and executes it. This VBScript executes PowerShell to connect to an attacker-controlled server and download the ransomware (profilest.exe), as seen in Figure 1.



How we8105desk was infected?

Use Sysmon to search for an MS-Word execution


```
index=botsv1 host=we8105desk winword.exe  
sourcetype="XmlWinEventLog:MicrosoftWindowsSysmon/O  
perational" EventCode=1
```

How we8105desk was infected?

Answer:

User opened malicious file from pen drive


MD5	AD7D3C14063D32DC332F0A3340342D30
Opcode	0
ParentCommandLine	"C:\Program Files (x86)\Microsoft Office\Office14\WINWORD.EXE" /n /f "D:\Miranda_Tate_unveiled.dotm"
ParentImage	C:\Program Files (x86)\Microsoft Office\Office14\WINWORD.EXE
ParentProcessGuid	{0F2D76F0-CEA0-57BD-0000-00108D2B3000}
ParentProcessId	3756
ProcessGuid	{0F2D76F0-CEA9-57BD-0000-001037FE3000}



What is the name of the USB drive ?

index=botsv1 sourcetype=winregistry friendlyname | table
_time host object data

host ↕	object ↕	data ↕
we8105desk	friendlyname	MIRANDA_PRI
we8105desk	friendlyname	MIRANDA_PRI



How many .txt files were encrypted?

We need to know the name of the process responsible for encryption

```
index=botsv1 host=we8105desk sourcetype="XmlWinEventLog:Microsoft-Windows-Sysmon/Operational" EventCode=1 | table _time process_name cmdline  
parent_process ParentCommandLine | reverse
```

wscript.exe

<https://attack.mitre.org/techniques/T1059/005/>

How many .txt files were encrypted?

Processes of interest : osk, 121214, cmd

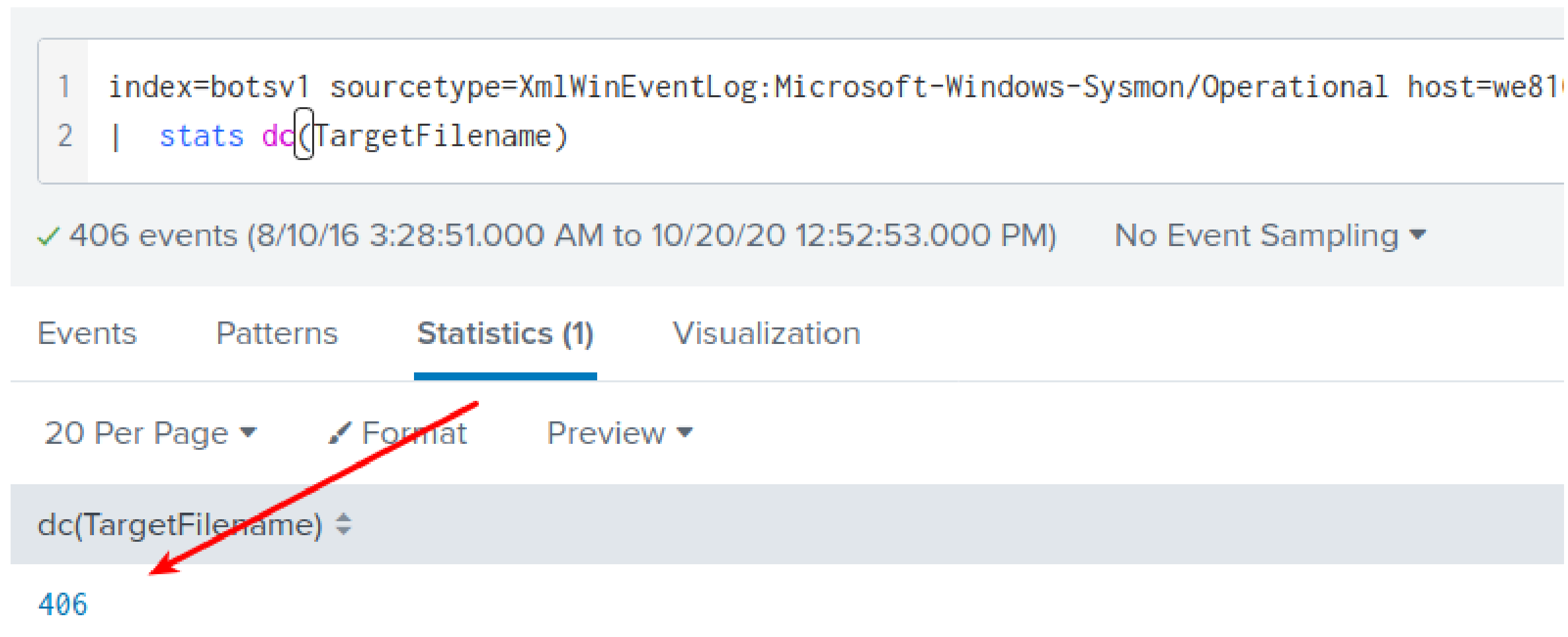
```
index=botsv1 host=we8105desk sourcetype="XmlWinEventLog:Microsoft-Windows-Sysmon/Operational" (process_name="cmd.exe" OR process_name="osk.exe" OR process_name="121214.tmp")
```

```
index=botsv1 host=we8105desk sourcetype="XmlWinEventLog:Microsoft-WindowsSysmon/Operational" (process_name="cmd.exe" OR process_name="osk.exe" OR process_name="121214.tmp") | stats count by EventCode process_name | sort count | reverse
```

Check event ID, path, process name

How many .txt files were encrypted?

```
index=botsv1 sourcetype=XmlWinEventLog:Microsoft-Windows-  
Sysmon/Operational host=we8105desk EventCode=2  
TargetFilename="C:\\Users\\bob.smith.WAYNECORPINC\\*.txt"  
| stats dc(TargetFilename)
```



The screenshot shows the Splunk search interface. At the top, the search query is entered in a text box: `index=botsv1 sourcetype=XmlWinEventLog:Microsoft-Windows-Sysmon/Operational host=we8105desk EventCode=2 TargetFilename="C:\\Users\\bob.smith.WAYNECORPINC*.txt" | stats dc(TargetFilename)`. Below the query box, a status bar indicates "✓ 406 events (8/10/16 3:28:51.000 AM to 10/20/20 12:52:53.000 PM) No Event Sampling". The interface has tabs for "Events", "Patterns", "Statistics (1)", and "Visualization", with "Statistics (1)" currently selected. Below the tabs, there are controls for "20 Per Page", "Format", and "Preview". The main results area shows a single row with the field `dc(TargetFilename)` and the value `406`. A red arrow points from the `stats dc(TargetFilename)` part of the query to the `dc(TargetFilename)` field in the results table.

dc(TargetFilename)
406

How many computers were infected ?

In most cases, ransomware encrypts files shared with the infected machine. We need to know if there are shares available

index=botsv1 sourcetype=winregistry host=we8105desk
Mountpoints2

<input type="checkbox"/>	object ▾	##192.168.250.20#fileshare	▾
<input type="checkbox"/>	object_category ▾	registry	▾
<input type="checkbox"/>	object_path ▾	HKU\s-1-5-21-67332772-3493699611-3403467266-1109\software\microsoft\windows\currentversion\explorer\mountpoints2\##192.168.250.20#fileshare	▾
<input type="checkbox"/>	pid ▾	3496	▾
<input type="checkbox"/>	process_image ▾	c:\Windows\explorer.exe	▾

1

index=botsv1 sourcetype=*win* pdf dest=we9041srv.waynecorpinc.local Source_Add

✓ 525 events (8/10/16 3:28:51.000 AM to 10/20/20 1:13:37.000 PM)

No Event Sampling ▼

Events

Patterns

Statistics (1)

Visualization

20 Per Page ▼

✎ Format

Preview ▼

dc(Relative_Target_Name) ⇅

257

index=botsv1 sourcetype=*win* pdf dest=we9041srv.waynecorpinc.local
Source_Address=192.168.250.100 EventCode=5145 action=success *.pdf
| stats dc(Relative_Target_Name)

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/security/threat-protection/auditing/event-5145>

Where did the malware come from?

We can check the domain names requests directly after execution of the malware, 2016-08-24 16:43:21

```
index=botsv1 sourcetype=stream:DNS src=192.168.250.100 record_type=A  
| table _time query
```

```
index=botsv1 source="stream:http"
```

<https://www.netskope.com/blog/anatomy-ransomware-attack-cerber-uses-steganography-hide-plain-sight>

Website Defacement

**YOUR
SITE
HAS BEEN
DEFACED**

P01s0n1vy was HERE

Deal with it, Admin



Website Defacement

imreallynotbatman.com was defaced by a hacker

Your job is to find out the root cause of the incident

Answer following question

- What is the vulnerability?
- What is the tool used?

Website Defacement

Logical step is to study what data available about `imreallynotbatman.com`

`index=botsv1 imreallynotbatman.com`

Narrow down the search to website
ip and domain name only

`index=botsv1 dest=imreallynotbatman.com OR dest_ip="192.168.250.70"`

Website Defacement

Suricata alerts

Top 10 Values	Count	%	
ET WEB_SERVER Script tag in URI, Possible Cross Site Scripting Attempt	103	19.656%	<div></div>
GPL WEB_SERVER 403 Forbidden	51	9.733%	<div></div>
ET WEB_SERVER Onmouseover= in URI - Likely Cross Site Scripting Attempt	48	9.16%	<div></div>
ET WEB_SERVER Possible XXE SYSTEM ENTITY in POST BODY.	41	7.824%	<div></div>
SURICATA HTTP Host header invalid	35	6.679%	<div></div>
ET WEB_SERVER Possible SQL Injection Attempt SELECT FROM	33	6.298%	<div></div>
ET WEB_SERVER SQL Injection Select Sleep Time Delay	32	6.107%	<div></div>
ET WEB_SERVER Possible CVE-2014-6271 Attempt	18	3.435%	<div></div>
ET WEB_SERVER Possible CVE-2014-6271 Attempt in Headers	18	3.435%	<div></div>
ET WEB_SERVER PHP tags in HTTP POST	13	2.481%	<div></div>

Website Defacement

From above alerts, probably, an automated attack using a scanner

Aks me **Why** ?

What type of web Applicatin

index=botsv1 sourcetype=stream:http dest_ip="192.168.250.70"

index=botsv1 sourcetype=stream:http dest_ip="192.168.250.70"
status=200

/joomla/index.php/component/search/

/joomla/administrator/index.php

/joomla/index.php

/

/joomla/agent.php

/windows/win.ini

/joomla/media/jui/js/jquery-migrate.min.js

/joomla/media/jui/js/jquery-noconflict.js

/joomla/media/jui/js/bootstrap.min.js

/joomla/media/system/js/html5fallback.js

/joomla/templates/protostar/js/template.js



From what we know about web apps, joomla particularly, the HTTP requests are anomalous

Web traffic anomaly investigation

```
index=botsv1 sourcetype=stream:http dest_ip="192.168.250.70" http_method=po
```

```
index=botsv1 sourcetype=stream:http dest_ip="192.168.250.70"  
http_method=post form_data=*username*passwd*
```

```
index=botsv1 sourcetype=stream:http dest_ip="192.168.250.70"  
http_method=post form_data=*username*passwd* | rex field=form_data  
"passwd=(?<userpassword>\w+)" | table userpassword
```

Move backward and forward in the cyber kill chain
to find the missing pieces



Process execution on the server

index=botsv1 sourcetype="XmlWinEventLog:Microsoft-Windows-Sysmon/Operational" host=we1149srv signature_id=1

index=botsv1 sourcetype="XmlWinEventLog:Microsoft-Windows-Sysmon/Operational" host=we1149srv signature_id=1 | stats count by process_name

index=botsv1 sourcetype="XmlWinEventLog:Microsoft-Windows-Sysmon/Operational"
host=we1149srv signature_id=1 |table _time process_name process_id cmdline
ParentCommandLine parent_process_id
| reverse

WmiPrvSE.exe	3668	C:\Windows\system32\wbem\wmiprvse.exe -Embedding	C:\Windows\system32\wbem\wmiprvse.exe
cmd.exe	2896	cmd.exe /c "3791.exe 2>&1"	"C:\Program Files\Internet Explorer\cmd.exe"
conhost.exe	3680	\??\C:\Windows\system32\conhost.exe 0xffffffff	cmd.exe
3791.exe	3880	3791.exe	cmd.exe
cmd.exe	3620	C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe	3791.exe
conhost.exe	2248	\??\C:\Windows\system32\conhost.exe 0xffffffff	C:\Windows\system32\conhost.exe
net.exe	3900	net view /domain	C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
whoami.exe	3808	whoami	C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
net.exe	612	net share	C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
net1.exe	1984	C:\Windows\system32\net1 share	net share
net.exe	2656	net session	C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
net1.exe	2608	C:\Windows\system32\net1 session	net session

index=botsv1 3791.exe sourcetype="stream:http"

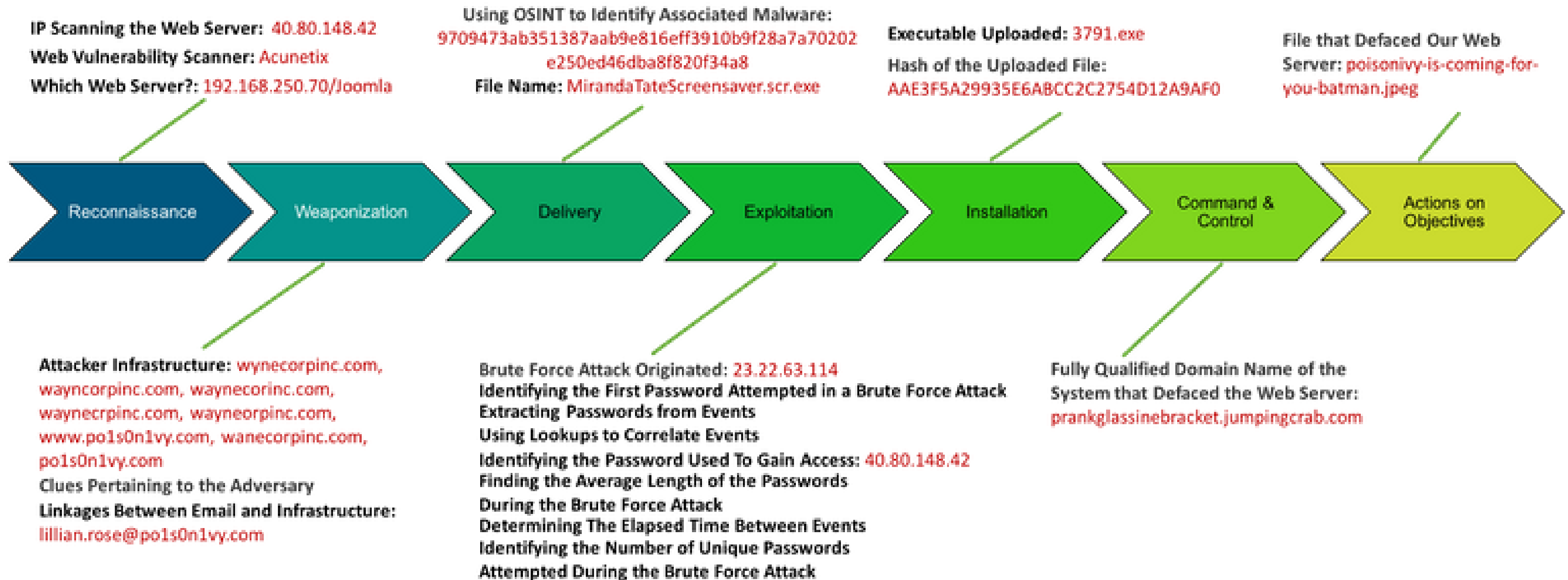
```
is_writable':true,'is_chmodable':true,'is_readable':true,'is_deletable':true,'is_editable':true,
,'size':'0 B','type':'Directory','modified':'2016\\08\\09 11:12','perms':'777 (rwxrwxrwx)',
'table':true,'is_editable':false,'icon':'http:\\\\imreallnotbatman.com\\/joomla\\/administra
l2','perms':'777 (rwxrwxrwx)', 'owner':'n\\a'},{'name':'cli','is_file':false,'is_archive':false
nan.com\\/joomla\\/administrator\\/components\\/com_extplorer\\/images\\/extension\\/folder.pr
'is_file':false,'is_archive':false,'is_writable':true,'is_chmodable':true,'is_readable':true,
er\\/images\\/extension\\/folder.png','size':'4 KB','type':'Directory','modified':'2016\\08\\
dable':true,'is_readable':true,'is_deletable':true,'is_editable':false,'icon':'http:\\\\imre
```

File responsible for defacing the web site

index="botsv1" src=192.168.250.70 sourcetype=stream:http

Values	Count	%	
http://prankglassinebracket.jumpingcrab.com:1337:1337/poisonivy-is-coming-for-you-batman.jpeg	2	25%	<div></div>
http://update.joomla.org/core/list.xml	2	25%	<div></div>
http://update.joomla.org/jed/list.xml	2	25%	<div></div>
http://update.joomla.org/core/extensions/com_joomlaupdate.xml	1	12.5%	<div></div>
http://update.joomla.org/language/translationlist_3.xml	1	12.5%	<div></div>

Attack Scenario



Resources:

<https://cyberpolygon.com/materials/threat-hunting-why-might-you-need-it/>

<https://cyberpolygon.com/materials/threat-hunting-in-action/>

<https://cyberpolygon.com/materials/hunting-for-advanced-tactics-techniques-and-procedures-ttps/>