blue tangle

blue team dreams, splunk related detections and security insights. I poke around red team and threat actor tools and try to shed some light for cybersecurity wins.

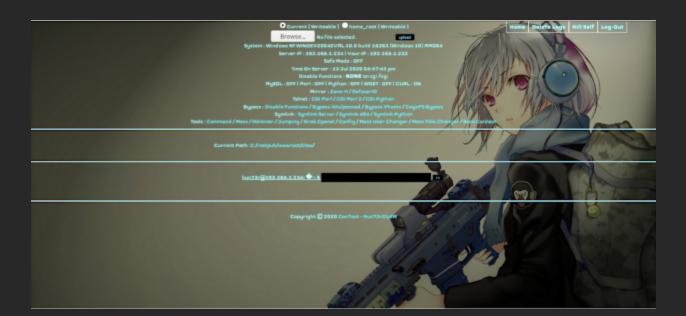
Webshells automating reconnaissance gives us an easy detection win

- July 22, 2020

For those following along with ATT&CK this entry is about Server Software Component: Web Shell which is now a sub-technique of T1505, specifically it is T1505.003.

If I can avoid combing through web access logs to find stuff like webshells I'll happily dodge it, having looked at the log artefacts left by a number of popular public domain webshells I've found a couple of easy detections based around Windows Event Log (WinEventLog).

We're looking at webshells like "Con7ext", variants of "WSO" and "Alfa Shell":



Specifically we are looking at the parts of the webshell that provide basic reconnaissance as to server components and functionality:

> MySQL: OFF | Perl: OFF | Python: OFF | WGET: OFF | CURL: ON Mirror: Zone-H / Defacer10 Telnet: CGI Perl / CGI Perl 2 / CGI Python

How is the webshell checking if perl, python or wget are installed? In a rather noisy way that we can definitely hunt for:



For IIS and a PHP shell the Splunk SPL to search for this looks something like:

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New_Process_Name=*\cmd.exe AND
(Process_Command_Line="*help*" OR
Process_Command_Line="*-h*")
| table_time Account_Name Creator_Process_Name
New_Process_Name Process_Command_Line

So what's going on with this SPL? Let's have a look.

We are looking for the IIS web user (IUSR) and EventCode 4688 (process creation) for cmd.exe processes spawned by php-cgi.exe that include the strings we are looking for ("help" or "-h"). You'll see these three process all spawn within a minute of each other.

The good thing about this detection is that for certain webshells these commands run automatically to populate the informational part of the webshell UI, so traces are left no matter how careful the adversary using the shell is.

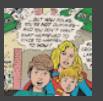
Happy hunting!



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- August 26, 2022

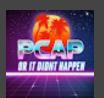


Quick blog entry on detections for the Ghostpack discovery/reconnaissance tool Seatbelt. This entry will focus on looking at command line parameters that can be caught even if the executable itself is renamed, if I have time we can delve into other event log artefacts another time. From the Seatbelt github repo:

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Capturing Pcap driver installations

- June 10, 2020



Today we're looking at Network Sniffing, ATT&CK technique T1040. This is very much a signature based rule but if you are ingesting WinEventlog:Security (and of course you are, right?) and specifically EventCode 4697 ("A service was installed in the system") then you can take the barebones splunk SPL.

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