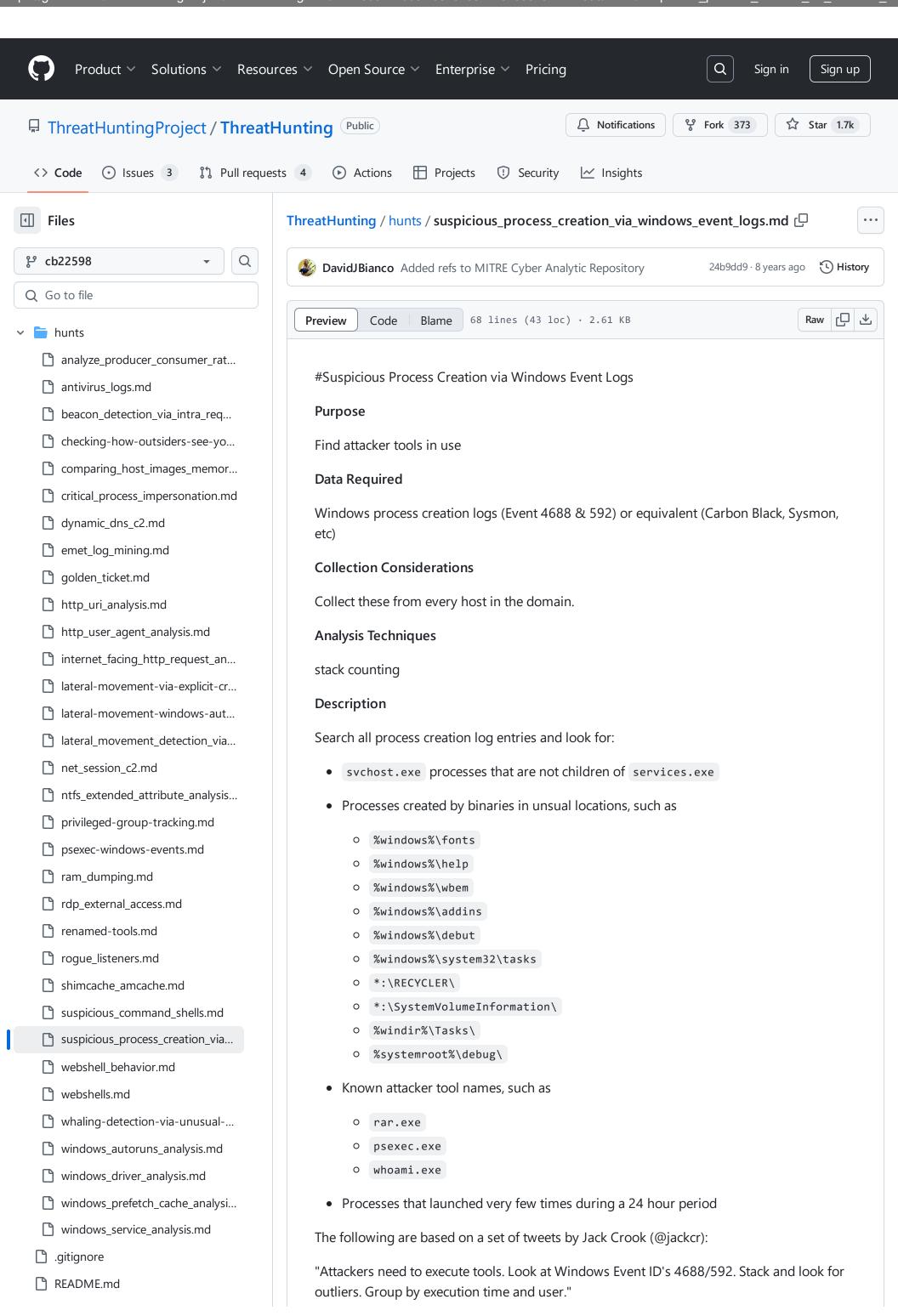
https://github.com/ThreatHuntingProject/ThreatHunting/blob/cb22598bb70651f88e0285abc8d835757d2cb596/hunts/suspicious_process_creation_via_windows_ev



ThreatHunting/hunts/suspicious_process_creation_via_windows_event_logs.md at cb22598bb70651f88e0285abc8d835757d2cb596 · ThreatHuntingProject/ThreatHunting · GitHub - 02/11/2024 16:53

https://github.com/ThreatHuntingProject/ThreatHunting/blob/cb22598bb70651f88e0285abc8d835757d2cb596/hunts/suspicious_process_creation_via_windows_ev

TECHNIQUE TEMPLATE.md

"Finding webshells: Look at process creations (4688/592) that are spawned from users that own webserver processes."

"One of my favorites is that knowing when attackers bring tools in with them they will likely not execute them very often in a 24hr time period. Looking at precess creations with a hard limit of executing x number of times in a day and ordering by by file path. Can start to weed out, either manually or automated, those processes that have been validated as legit"

Other Notes

Event 4688 is even more valuable if logging policy is set to record the entire command line (some of these suggestions require that info). Review your domain audit policies and/or supplement with additional process logging as necessary. Sysmon is a very good free tool that can do nearly anything you'd need.

More Info

- Tweet by @jackcr #1
- Tweet by @jackcr #2
- Tweet by @jackcr #3
- Tweet by @jackcr #4
- Tweet by @jackcr #5
- Seek Evil, and Ye Shall Find: A Guide to Cyber Threat Hunting Operations, Tim Bandos,
 Digital Guardian
- CAR-2013-05-002: Suspicious Run Locations, MITRE Cyber Analytic Repository