PowerShell Remote Session



Threat Hunter Playbook

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Technical Context

Hypothesis

throughout my environment

Offensive Tradecraft

Adversaries can use PowerShell to perform a number of actions, including discovery of information and execution of code. In addition, it can be used to execute code remotely via Windows Remote Management (WinRM) services. Therefore, it is important to understand the basic artifacts left when PowerShell is used to execute code remotely via a remote powershell session.

Adversaries might be leveraging remote powershell sessions to execute code on remote systems

Pre-Recorded Security Datasets

Metadata	Value
docs	https://securitydatasets.com/notebooks/atomic/windows/execution/SDWIN-190518211456.html
link	https://raw.githubusercontent.com/OTRF/Security- Datasets/master/datasets/atomic/windows/lateral_movement/host/empire_psremoting_stager.zip

Download Dataset

```
import requests
from zipfile import ZipFile
from io import BytesIO

url = 'https://raw.githubusercontent.com/OTRF/Security-Datasets/master/datasets/atomic/win
zipFileRequest = requests.get(url)
zipFile = ZipFile(BytesIO(zipFileRequest.content))
datasetJSONPath = zipFile.extract(zipFile.namelist()[0])
```

Read Dataset

```
import pandas as pd
from pandas.io import json

df = json.read_json(path_or_buf=datasetJSONPath, lines=True)
```

Analytics

A few initial ideas to explore your data and validate your detection logic:

Analytic I

Process wsmprovhost hosts the active remote session on the target. Therefore, it is important to monitor for any the initialization of the PowerShell host wsmprovhost.

Data			
source	Event Provider	Relationship	Event
Powershell	Windows PowerShell	Application host started	400
Powershell	Microsoft-Windows- PowerShell/Operational	User started Application	4103

Logic

```
SELECT `@timestamp`, Hostname, Channel

FROM dataTable

WHERE (Channel = "Microsoft-Windows-PowerShell/Operational" OR Channel = "Windows PowerShe

AND (EventID = 400 OR EventID = 4103)

AND Message LIKE "%HostApplication%wsmprovhost%"
```

Pandas Query

```
(
df[['@timestamp','Hostname','Channel']]

[(df['Channel'].isin(['Microsoft-Windows-PowerShell/Operational','Windows PowerShell']))
    & (df['EventID'].isin([400,4103]))
    & (df['Message'].str.contains('.*HostApplication.*wsmprovhost.*', regex=True))
]
.head()
)
```

Analytic II

Monitor for any incoming network connection where the destination port is either 5985 or 5986. That will be hosted most likely by the System process.

Data source	Event Provider	Relationship	Event
Process	Microsoft-Windows-Security-Auditing	Process connected to Port	5156

Logic

```
SELECT `@timestamp`, Hostname, Application, SourceAddress, DestAddress, LayerName, LayerRT FROM dataTable
WHERE LOWER(Channel) = "security"

AND EventID = 5156

AND (DestPort = 5985 OR DestPort = 5986)

AND LayerRTID = 44
```

Pandas Query

Analytic III

Process wsmprovhost hosts the active remote session on the target. Therefore, from a process creation perspective, it is to document any instances of wsmprovhost being spawned and spawning other processes.

Data source	Event Provider	Relationship	Event
Process	Microsoft-Windows-Security-Auditing	Process created Process	4688

Logic

```
SELECT `@timestamp`, Hostname, ParentProcessName, NewProcessName
FROM dataTable
WHERE LOWER(Channel) = "security"
AND EventID = 4688
AND (ParentProcessName LIKE "%wsmprovhost.exe" OR NewProcessName LIKE "%wsmprovhost.ex
```

Pandas Query

```
(
df[['@timestamp','Hostname','ParentProcessName','NewProcessName']]

[(df['Channel'].str.lower() == 'security')
    & (df['EventID'] == 4688)
    & (
        (df['ParentProcessName'].str.lower().str.endswith('wsmprovhost.exe', na=False))
        | (df['NewProcessName'].str.lower().str.endswith('wsmprovhost.exe', na=False))
    )
    ]
    .head()
)
```

Analytic IV

Process wsmprovhost hosts the active remote session on the target. Therefore, from a process creation perspective, it is to document any instances of wsmprovhost being spawned and spawning other processes.

Data source	Event Provider	Relationship	Event
Process	Microsoft-Windows-Sysmon/Operational	Process created Process	1

Logic

```
SELECT `@timestamp`, Hostname, ParentImage, Image

FROM dataTable

WHERE Channel = "Microsoft-Windows-Sysmon/Operational"

AND EventID = 1

AND (ParentImage LIKE "%wsmprovhost.exe" OR Image LIKE "%wsmprovhost.exe")
```

Pandas Query

```
(
df[['@timestamp','Hostname','ParentImage','Image']]

[(df['Channel'] == 'Microsoft-Windows-Sysmon/Operational')
    & (df['EventID'] == 1)
    & (
        (df['ParentImage'].str.lower().str.endswith('wsmprovhost.exe', na=False))
        | (df['Image'].str.lower().str.endswith('wsmprovhost.exe', na=False))
    )
    l
    .head()
)
```

Analytic V

Monitor for outbound network connection where the destination port is either 5985 or 5986 and the use is not NT AUTHORITY\NETWORK SERVICE or NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM.

Data source	Event Provider	Relationship	Event
Process	Microsoft-Windows-Sysmon/Operational	User connected to Port	3

Logic

```
SELECT `@timestamp`, Hostname, User, Initiated, Image, SourceIp, DestinationIp
FROM dataTable
WHERE Channel = "Microsoft-Windows-Sysmon/Operational"
AND EventID = 3
AND (DestinationPort = 5985 OR DestinationPort = 5986)
AND NOT User = "NT AUTHORITY\\\NETWORK SERVICE"
```

Pandas Query

```
(
df[['@timestamp','Hostname','User','Initiated','Image','SourceIp','DestinationIp']]

[(df['Channel'] == 'Microsoft-Windows-Sysmon/Operational')
    & (df['EventID'] == 3)
    & (
        (df['DestinationPort'] == 5985)
        | (df['DestinationPort'] == 5986)
    )
    & (~df['User'].isin(['NT AUTHORITY\\NETWORK SERVICE', 'NT AUTHORITY\\SYSTEM']))
]
```

Known Bypasses

False Positives

Hunter Notes

- Explore the data produced in your lab environment with the analytics above and document what normal looks like from a PowerShell perspective. Then, take your findings and explore your production environment.
- If powershell activity locally or remotely via winrm happens all the time in your environment, I suggest to categorize the data you collect by business unit or department to document profiles.
- Layer 44 translatest to layer filter FWPM_LAYER_ALE_AUTH_RECV_ACCEPT_V4 /
 FWPM_LAYER_ALE_AUTH_RECV_ACCEPT_V6. This filtering layer allows for authorizing accept
 requests for incoming TCP connections, as well as authorizing incoming non-TCP traffic based on
 the first packet received. Looking for destination ports related to remote PowerShell Sessions and
 Layer 44 is very helpful.

Hunt Output

Type	Link
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Sigma https://github.com/SigmaHQ/sigma/blob/master/rules/windows/powershell_module/posh_pm_remote_powershell_session.yml Rule

Sigma Rule	https://github.com/SigmaHQ/sigma/blob/master/rules/windows/powershell/powershell_classic/posh_pc_remote_powershell_session.yml
Sigma Rule	https://github.com/SigmaHQ/sigma/blob/master/rules/windows/network_connection/sysmon_remote_powershell_session_network.yml
Sigma Rule	https://github.com/SigmaHQ/sigma/blob/master/rules/windows/process_creation/win_remote_powershell_session_process.yml
Sigma Rule	https://github.com/SigmaHQ/sigma/blob/master/rules/windows/builtin/security/win_remote_powershell_session.yml

References

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- https://docs.microsoft.com/enus/powershell/module/microsoft.powershell.core/about/about_remote_requirements?
 view=powershell-6
- https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/win32/fwp/management-filtering-layer-identifiers-
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