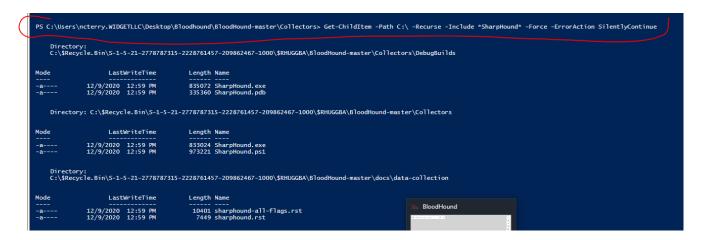
#### Detect Bloodhound

- 1. First, if you run this using the SharpHound application, it is very noisy, we can set up alerts/alarms for spikes in CPU usage,
  - 1. Byte transfer spikes.
- 2. There are many keywords example:
  - 1. bloodhound, sharphound, neo4j, etc.....
    - 1. We can run a keyword sweep on the machine for a list.

#### Example:

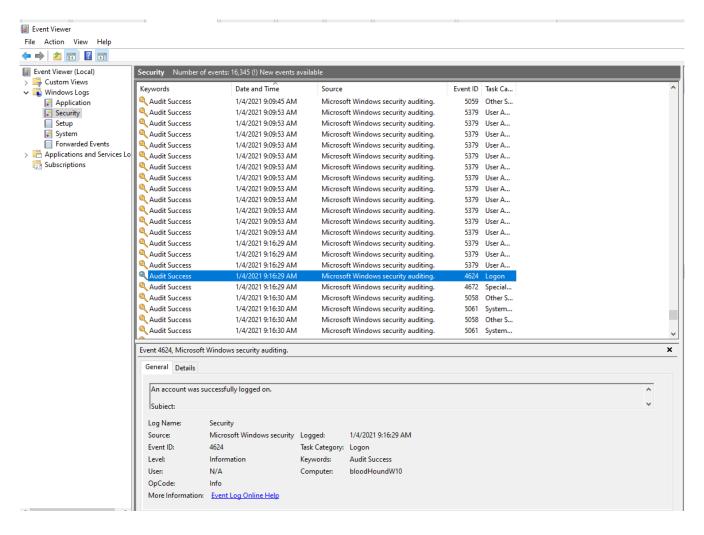
- > Get-Childitem -Path C:\ -Recurse -Include \*SharpHound\* -Force -ErrorAction SilentlyContinue
  - Get-Childitem = go get something
  - -Path C:\ -Recurse = where to search including inside corresponding directories.
  - -Include \*SharpHound\* -Force = go look for this anything that has this word.
    - Force it to keep looking no matter what.
    - Anything on either side of the word.
    - Can be upper or lowercase.
  - -ErrorActions SilentlyContinue = There will be errors trying to access certain things no matter what. This just tells the system to ignore errors and keep looking.



### Example2: We know that Sharphound saves it's results

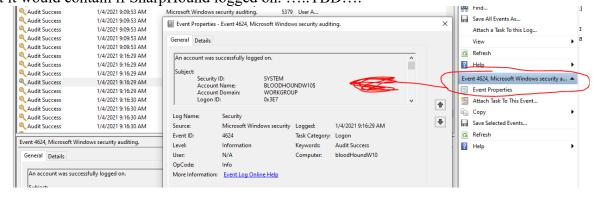
```
Sharphound saves files named like this:
                                         20210105142808_BloodHound.zip
We want to find any files with 14 digits followed by an underscore
2 ways we found that worked....
Get-Childitem -Path C:\Users\ncterry.WIDGETLLC\Desktop\ -Recurse | Where-Object {$.,Name -match '\d{14}_*'}
X** DS C:\> Get-Childitem -Path C:\Users\ncterry.WIDGETLLC\Desktop\ -Recurse | Where-Object {$_.Name -match '\d{14}_*'}
   Mode
d----
           1/8/2021 1:38 PM
                                           20210105142808 BloodHound
   Directory: C:\Users\ncterry.WIDGETLLC\Desktop\20210105142808_BloodHound
Mode
                 LastWriteTime
                                     Length Name
             1/5/2021
                                       7513 20210105142808_computers.json
2813 20210105142808_domains.json
                       2:28 PM
2:28 PM
             1/5/2021
1/5/2021
                                        3936 20210105142808_gpos.json
                                      77211 20210105142808_groups.json
5371 20210105142808_ous.json
                       2:28 PM
                                     19865 20210105142808_users.json
   Mode
----
             1/5/2021
                                       9789 20210105142808_BloodHound.zip
             1/5/2021
1/5/2021
1/5/2021
                       2:56 PM
                                       9889 20210105145646_BloodHound.zip
                                       9784 20210105150313_BloodHound.zip
9795 20210105151406_BloodHound.zip
9823 20210106085501_BloodHound.zip
                       3:03 PM
```

- 3. We see already that Windows Defender is strongly protecting against SharpHound.exe and related files. These are deleted from folders even if they are zipped.
- 4. If you are able to unzip them, and Windows Defender does not delete them immediately, you still cannot rename those files/folders in the interim. I do not have admin status, and because it has these questionable names, it does not allow me to make those changes.
- 5. Look into.
- 6. Queries that we run with BloodHound/SharpHound will leave 4624 and 4634 on all of the machines in the domain which can be picked up on. If you see that this log-action is left, and it is not by the normal user/s, then we see a red flag.
  - 1. 4624 An account was successfully logged on. While this is normal, it is also very valuable as it documents every successful logon to the local computer, regardless of (logon type, location of user, type of account)
  - 2. 4634 an account was logged off of. Tied directly to 4624
  - 3. You can check these logs directly by:
    - 1. Event Viewer >> Windows Logs >> Security



7. Above you can see the list of all logs, where we have highlighted the most recent 4624

8. Below, once selected the target log, and we click on the option for "Event Properties", then we can see much more details on who logged in. We do not have SharpHound running on our VM at the moment, and cannot determine the difference between a normal log like seen below, and what it would contain if SharpHound logged on. .....TBD....



\_\_\_\_\_\_

Now a list of commands with Screenshots on how to capture these event logs using PowerShell Gather a list of all types of current logs.

## Get the most recent 5 events from the "System" log

```
# Get the 5 most recent entries rom event log on local computer

Get-EventLog -LogName System -Newest 5

LogName System -N
```

\_\_\_\_\_

# Get all of the events from the "Security" log. This is where we would find the 4624 InstanceId at.

## As stated above, from the Security log, get all events with the InstanceId = 4624

Below we gather the most current event from the Security log, and then display all properties from that event. We would probably be comparing the "UserName" when analyzing for SharpHound but this screenshot is just from is a default Windows 10 VM, not connected to Domain/AD, and is blank here.

\_\_\_\_\_\_

The same as above, but instead of displaying all properties from that log, we just display the 'MachineName'. Stuff like this and 'UserName' would allow us to compare and find if someone other than the normal user logged in.

We are already isolating to the '-Newest 1' on the security log, but we could go further, and just isolate all events on the Security Log that have the -InstanceId 4624, and don't have the normal UserName.

\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Below, we are setting to variables, based on today, when work started, and when we ran this. We then get all events from the Security log, that have the -InstanceId 4624, which fall between when we started working, and now.

## Use PowerShell to search for file names:

The three commands shown in the screenshot below, are trying to find objects in the entire C:\ directory, which recursively goes through all sub folders, and filters based on 3 names. We could combine that, but we are separating them in different commands just for display. We are searching for these names as a '-File', and forcing it regardless. Even with force, we will always get an error message to start that says denied, but we can overstep that error message with '-ErrorAction SilentlyContinue'

```
# Look for files with specific names

det-childItem -Path C:\ -Recurse -Filter ""bloodhound"" -File -Force -ErrorAction SilentlyContinue

det-childItem -Path C:\ -Recurse -Filter ""sharphound"" -File -Force -ErrorAction SilentlyContinue

det-ChildItem -Path C:\ -Recurse -Filter ""neodj"" -File -Force -ErrorAction SilentlyContinue
    \label{thm:condition} \begin{tabular}{ll} Directory: C:\Users\ncterry\Desktop\Git\ Source\ B\loodHound-4.0.1\B\loodHound-4.0.1\B\loodHoundExamp\leDB.db\certificates \end{tabular}
                    LastWriteTime
                                                   Length Name
                12/21/2020 3:56 PM
12/21/2020 3:56 PM
                                                       1002 neo4j.cert
1732 neo4j.key
   Directory: C:\Users\ncterry\Desktop\Git Source BloodHound-4.0.1\BloodHound-4.0.1\docs\images
                       LastWriteTime
                                                    Length Name
                                                     181950 neo4j-login.png
            11/25/2020 8:39 AM
   Directory: C:\Users\ncterry\Documents\Neo4j\default.graphdb\certificates
                                                     Length Name
                                                       627 neo4j.cert
916 neo4j.key
            10/26/2016 2:09 PM
10/26/2016 2:09 PM
    Directory: C:\Users\ncterry\Documents\Neo4j\default.graphdb_original\certificates
                         LastWriteTime
                                                       1002 neo4j.cert
1732 neo4j.key
             12/21/2020 2:15 PM
12/21/2020 2:15 PM
   Directory: C:\Windows\Prefetch
                         LastWriteTime
                                                        Length Name
Mode
```