



Microsoft Defender Advanced Threat Protection

Attack simulation

Scenario 1: Document drops backdoor

May 2020

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Our detection philosophy

It's simple.

We make sure that known advanced persistent threat (APT) indicators or techniques are visible in our telemetry, that we recognize them, and that we are able to raise the relevant alerts.

When we raise an alert near real-time, we provide the relevant context, including actor attribution, their victimology, geo-affinity, and main tactics. This is realized through a rich, dynamic library of known attack indicators, including known threat components previously observed on real machines, script and web page snippets from compromised or malicious websites, as well as IPs, URLs, and domains representing the attacker's infrastructure. We constantly update this library with new threat intelligence generated mainly by Microsoft's own APT hunting and research teams, but enriched by collaboration with partners and shared feeds.

Because threats are constantly being crafted and modified, we monitor a large set of anomalous and suspicious behaviors to find new and unknown actor activity. These anomalous and suspicious activities raise alerts for the Security Operations Center (SOC) analyst to validate and address. With the help of information about proximate events on the same machine and other relevant machines, SOC analysts can validate actual breach activity, determine risk, establish the scope of the breach, define containment activities, and then contain, mitigate and fully respond to the attack.

Introduction: Document drops backdoor scenario

Attacks that introduce file-based malware using socially engineered email are quite common. Recipients are tricked into launching a backdoor that gives attackers control over what is now a compromised machine.

This scenario simulates such an attack on your selected test machine. You can then explore and understand how Microsoft Defender ATP detects the attack and enables prompt investigation and response.

This scenario simulates attacks that are launched using a socially engineered lure document in a spear-phishing email. The lure is designed to ensure that the receiver doesn't suspect a thing and unwittingly opens the document.

The document, however, is weaponized with crafted macro code that silently drops and loads an executable file onto the machine. Although this simulation uses a document that drops a benign executable, the executable behaves as if it is a backdoor attempting to gain persistence—it writes to a registry Run key and creates a scheduled task, both commonly known auto-start extensibility points (ASEPs).

The attack simulation ends when the ASEPs are created. In the real world, however, the attacker is expected to use the implanted backdoor to perform other actions within the compromised network, such as moving laterally to other machines, gathering credentials to gain privileges, and exfiltrating stolen data.

The test machine required for this simulation should:

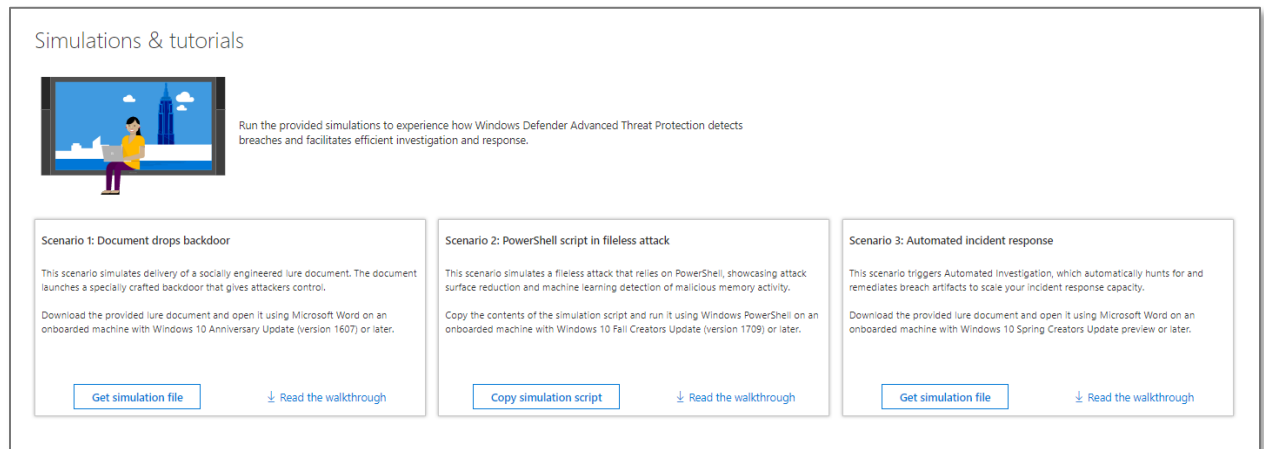
- Be onboarded to Microsoft Defender ATP
- Run Windows 10 Anniversary Update (version 1607) or later
- Have PowerShell turned on
- Have Windows Defender Antivirus turned on
- Have Microsoft Word installed

For onboarding instructions, [read to the product guide](#). We recommend running the local onboarding script to onboard the test machine.

Run the simulation


To run the attack simulation:


1. Log in to the Microsoft Defender ATP portal and go to **Help (?) > Simulations & tutorials**.

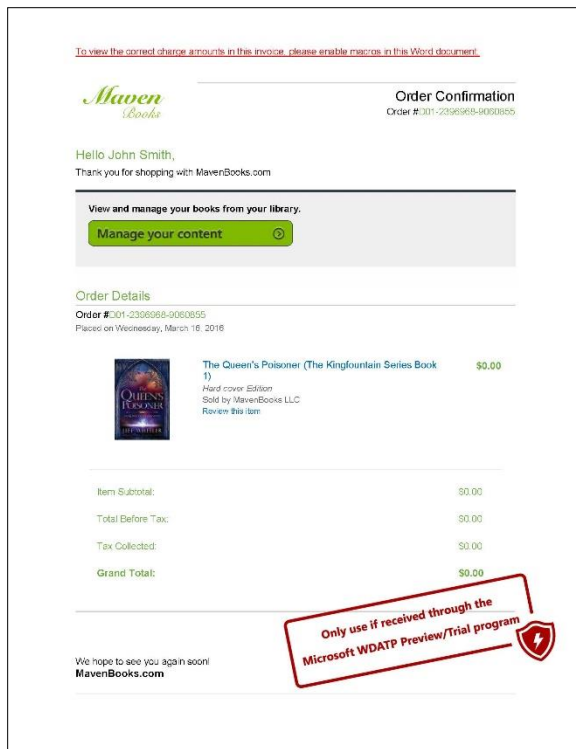


Simulation scenarios in the portal

2. Click **Get simulation file** under **Scenario 1: Document drops backdoor** to download the lure document **WinATP-Intro-Invoice.docm**.
3. Copy the lure document to the test machine.
4. To simulate typical user interaction with the lure document, double-click the copy of the document on the test machine. Microsoft Word will prompt for a password to open the document. To open the password-protected document, use the password **WDATP!diy#**.
5. Click **Enable Editing** if the document opens in Protected View. If you see a subsequent security warning about macros being disabled, click **Enable Content**. With the right lure content, many users are actually enticed to bypass these security safeguards when opening malicious Office documents.

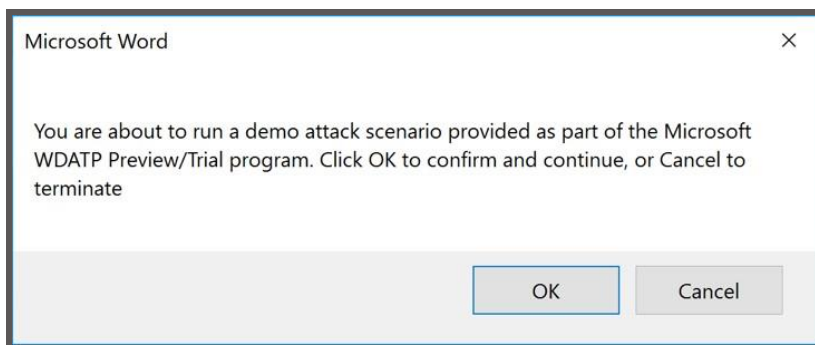
 **Note:** If your organization blocks macros in documents from the internet, you might need to unblock this specific document for the **Enable Content** option to work. To unblock the document, navigate to its location in File Explorer. In File Explorer, right-click the document, select **Properties**. In the **General** tab, mark the **Unblock** option under **Security**.

 **Note:** You might encounter difficulties running the scenario if you have third party security products. We recommend using an onboarded test machine with the default out-of-box Windows 10 configuration and Windows Defender AV turned on.



The lure document

6. Click OK on the message box to confirm that you wish to run the attack simulation.



7. A few seconds later, a new file **WinATP-Intro-Backdoor.exe**, which represents the backdoor, is dropped onto the Desktop folder by a PowerShell script launched from the document's malicious macro.
8. The script goes on to create a scheduled task to launch the backdoor at a predefined time. This mechanism of indirect process launch is sometimes used for stealth, as it is harder to trace back to the document.

9. When the backdoor is launched, it creates an auto-start entry under the registry Run key, allowing it to stay persistent by starting automatically with Windows. A Command Prompt window opens, indicating that the simulated backdoor is running.
10. Close the Command Prompt window to end the **WinATP-Intro-Backdoor.exe** process.

Congrats – you’re done running the attack!

The attack simulation ends here. A real attacker, if successful, would likely continue to scan for information, send collected reconnaissance information to a command-and-control (C&C) server, and use this information to move laterally and pursue other attractive targets.

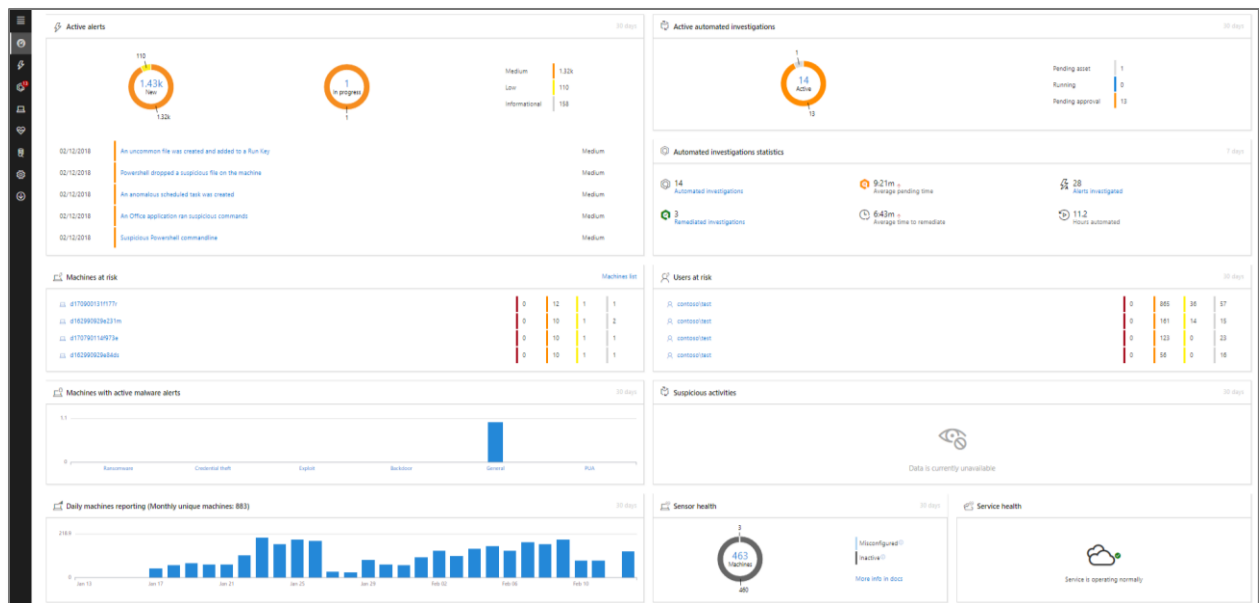
Next, let’s review and investigate the Microsoft Defender ATP alerts that surface the simulated attack.

 **Note:** Alerts should start to appear 15-30 minutes after the simulated backdoor is launched.

Investigate the attack in the portal

Let's switch into our defender role and explore the attack from the SOC point of view in the Microsoft Defender ATP portal.

1. Open the Microsoft Defender ATP portal from any machine.
2. Log in with your Microsoft Defender ATP credentials. Default global administrator credentials are provided with your signup email.
3. After 15-30 minutes of the simulated attack, you should find several new alerts on the dashboard.



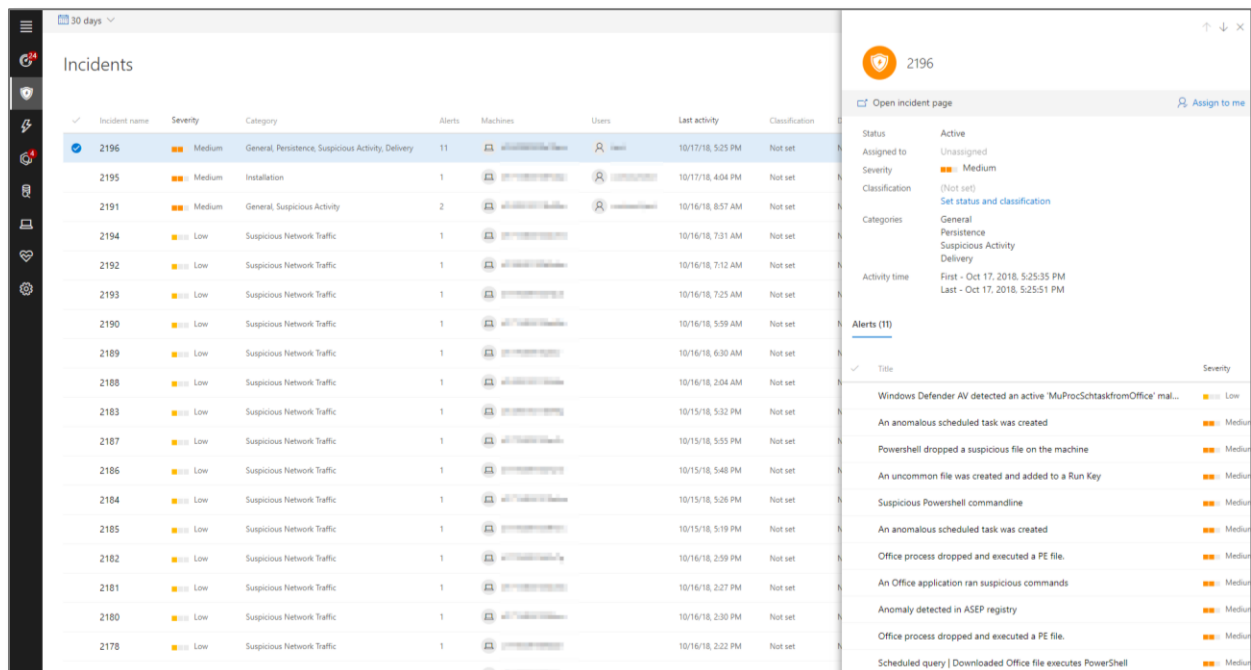
Dashboard view showing the alerts

Investigate the attack as a single incident

Microsoft Defender ATP applies correlation analytics and aggregates all related alerts and investigations into one “incident” entity. By doing so, Microsoft Defender ATP narrates a broader attack story, allowing the SOC analyst to understand and deal with complex threats across the org with the right visuals—through the enhanced incident graph—and data representations.

The alerts generated during this simulation are associated with the same threat, and as a result are automatically aggregated as a single incident.

To view the incident, go to the **Incidents** queue and select the relevant item as shown below. A side panel displays additional information about the incident, including all the related alerts.



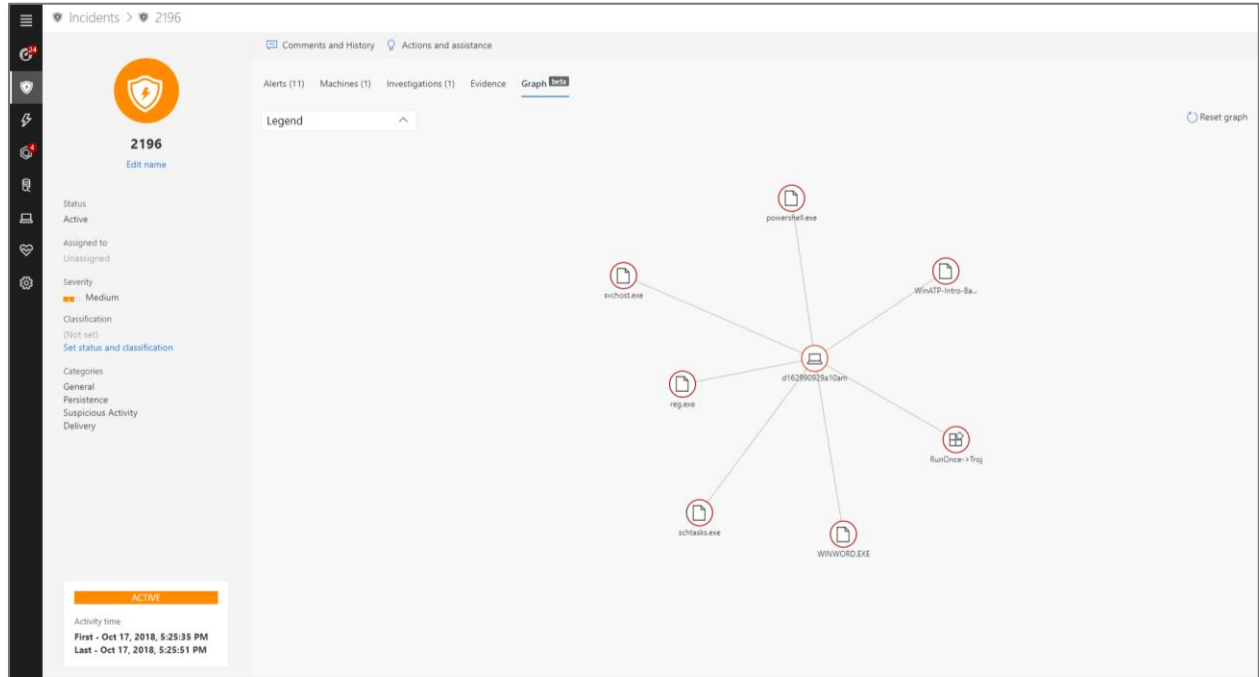
Incident name	Severity	Category	Alerts	Machines	Users	Last activity	Classification
2196	Medium	General, Persistence, Suspicious Activity, Delivery	11			10/17/18, 5:25 PM	Not set
2195	Medium	Installation	1			10/17/18, 4:04 PM	Not set
2191	Medium	General, Suspicious Activity	2			10/16/18, 8:57 AM	Not set
2194	Low	Suspicious Network Traffic	1			10/16/18, 7:31 AM	Not set
2192	Low	Suspicious Network Traffic	1			10/16/18, 7:12 AM	Not set
2193	Low	Suspicious Network Traffic	1			10/16/18, 7:25 AM	Not set
2190	Low	Suspicious Network Traffic	1			10/16/18, 5:59 AM	Not set
2189	Low	Suspicious Network Traffic	1			10/16/18, 6:30 AM	Not set
2188	Low	Suspicious Network Traffic	1			10/16/18, 2:04 AM	Not set
2183	Low	Suspicious Network Traffic	1			10/15/18, 5:32 PM	Not set
2187	Low	Suspicious Network Traffic	1			10/15/18, 5:55 PM	Not set
2186	Low	Suspicious Network Traffic	1			10/15/18, 5:48 PM	Not set
2184	Low	Suspicious Network Traffic	1			10/15/18, 5:26 PM	Not set
2185	Low	Suspicious Network Traffic	1			10/15/18, 5:19 PM	Not set
2182	Low	Suspicious Network Traffic	1			10/16/18, 2:59 PM	Not set
2181	Low	Suspicious Network Traffic	1			10/16/18, 2:27 PM	Not set
2180	Low	Suspicious Network Traffic	1			10/16/18, 2:30 PM	Not set
2178	Low	Suspicious Network Traffic	1			10/16/18, 2:22 PM	Not set

Title	Severity
Windows Defender AV detected an active 'MuProcSchtaskfromOffice' mal...	Low
An anomalous scheduled task was created	Medium
Powershell dropped a suspicious file on the machine	Medium
An uncommon file was created and added to a Run Key	Medium
Suspicious Powershell commandline	Medium
An anomalous scheduled task was created	Medium
Office process dropped and executed a PE file.	Medium
An Office application ran suspicious commands	Medium
Anomaly detected in ASEP registry	Medium
Office process dropped and executed a PE file.	Medium
Scheduled query Downloaded Office file executes PowerShell	Medium

Incident aggregating alerts generated during the simulation

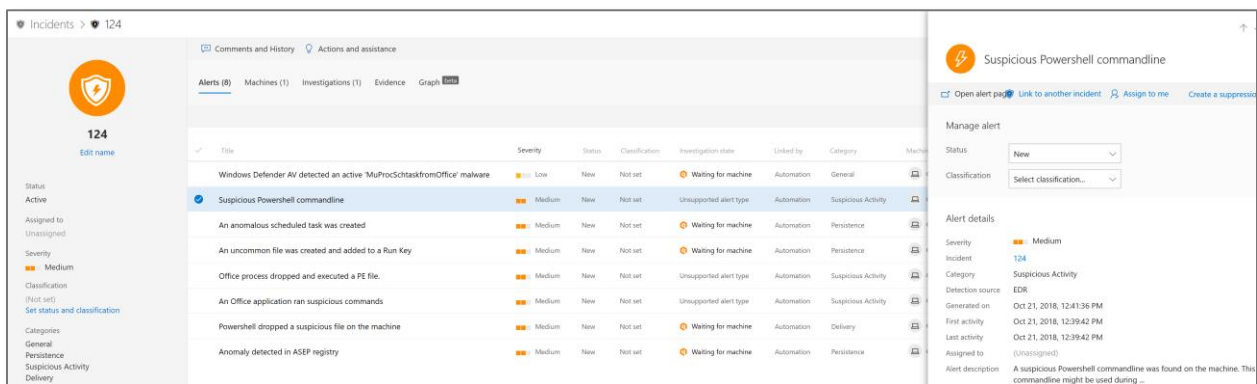
Select **Open incident page** to get more information about the incident.

In the incident page, you can check all the affected machines and the related alerts. For a broader view of the entities involved in the incident, select **Graph**.



Graph of the incident

Reviewing the incident alert list unfolds the progression of the attack. From this view you can dive into the individual alerts



✓	Title	Severity	Status	Classification	Investigation state	Linked by	Category	Machine
	Windows Defender AV detected an active 'MuProcSchtaskfromOffice' malware	Low	New	Not set	Waiting for machine	Automation	General	
✓	Suspicious Powershell commandline	Medium	New	Not set	Unsupported alert type	Automation	Suspicious Activity	
	An anomalous scheduled task was created	Medium	New	Not set	Waiting for machine	Automation	Persistence	
	An uncommon file was created and added to a Run Key	Medium	New	Not set	Waiting for machine	Automation	Persistence	
	Office process dropped and executed a PE file	Medium	New	Not set	Unsupported alert type	Automation	Suspicious Activity	
	An Office application ran suspicious commands	Medium	New	Not set	Unsupported alert type	Automation	Suspicious Activity	
	Powershell dropped a suspicious file on the machine	Medium	New	Not set	Waiting for machine	Automation	Delivery	
	Anomaly detected in ASEP registry	Medium	New	Not set	Waiting for machine	Automation	Persistence	

Suspicious Powershell commandline

Open alert page | Link to another incident | Assign to me | Create a suppression

Manage alert

Status:

Classification:

Alert details

Severity: Medium

Incident: 124

Category: Suspicious Activity

Detection source: EDR

Generated on: Oct 21, 2018, 12:41:36 PM

First activity: Oct 21, 2018, 12:39:42 PM

Last activity: Oct 21, 2018, 12:39:42 PM


Assigned to: (Unassigned)

Alert description: A suspicious Powershell commandline was found on the machine. This commandline might be used during ...

Actions and assistance options for managing the incident

Review generated alerts

Let's look at some of the alerts generated during the simulated attack.

 **Note:** We will walk through only a few of the alerts generated during the simulated attack. Depending on the version of Windows and the Windows Defender Antivirus protection updates running on your test machine, you might see more alerts and they might appear in a slightly different order.

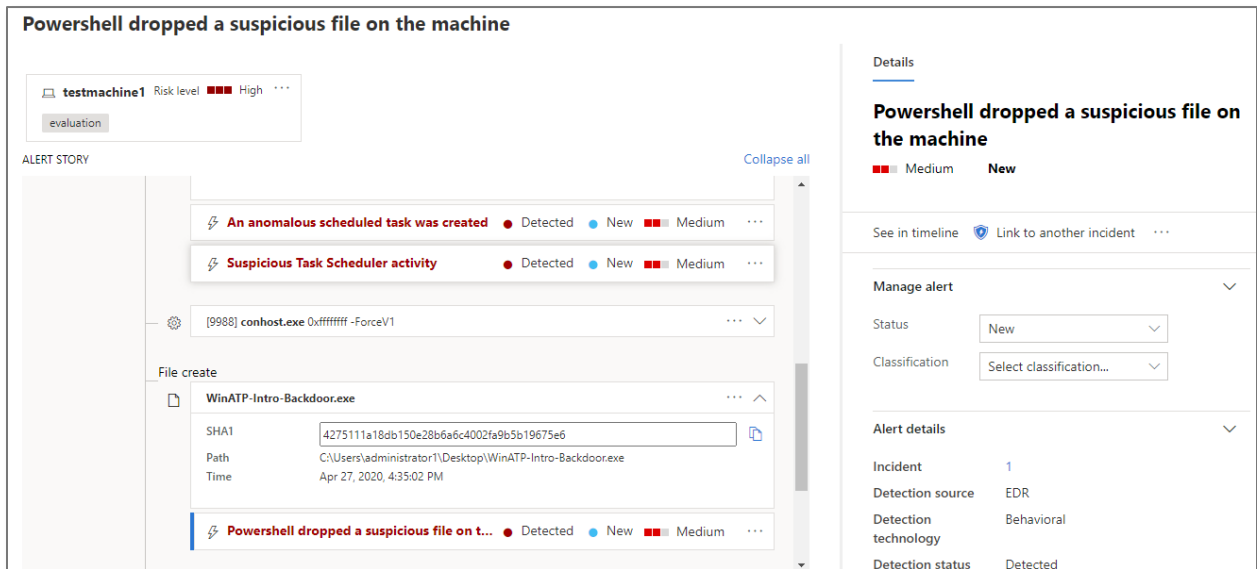
Alert: PowerShell dropped a suspicious file on the machine

A macro in the Word document we opened used PowerShell to write an executable to disk. Microsoft Defender ATP monitors executables created by Office applications, including executables dropped using PowerShell, and looks for files that are rare relative to your organization or to everyone else.

On the alerts tab within the incident, select the "Powershell dropped a suspicious file on the machine" alert. This will open the alert page.

With the selected alert in focus by default, you will see information like:

- This alert's story, containing entities related to the alert – these can include files, processes command lines, events, related alerts, as well as other details and actions available through expanding or clicking on these entities
- Affected entities, which shows devices or users affected by this alert – these are clickable and provide additional details and action on the user\device, such as identifying information, health state, other related alerts, and the ability to restrict or isolate the entity
- The details pane will display in-context information and actions based on the type of the selected entity



Powershell dropped a suspicious file on the machine

testmachine1 Risk level: High

ALERT STORY

- An anomalous scheduled task was created
- Suspicious Task Scheduler activity
- Powershell dropped a suspicious file on the machine

[9988] conhost.exe 0x00000000 -ForceV1

File create

WinATP-Intro-Backdoor.exe

SHA1: 4275111a18db150e28b6a6c4002fa9b5b19675e6

Path: C:\Users\administrator1\Desktop\WinATP-Intro-Backdoor.exe

Time: Apr 27, 2020, 4:35:02 PM

Details

Powershell dropped a suspicious file on the machine

Medium New

See in timeline Link to another incident

Manage alert

Status: New

Classification: Select classification...

Alert details

Incident: 1

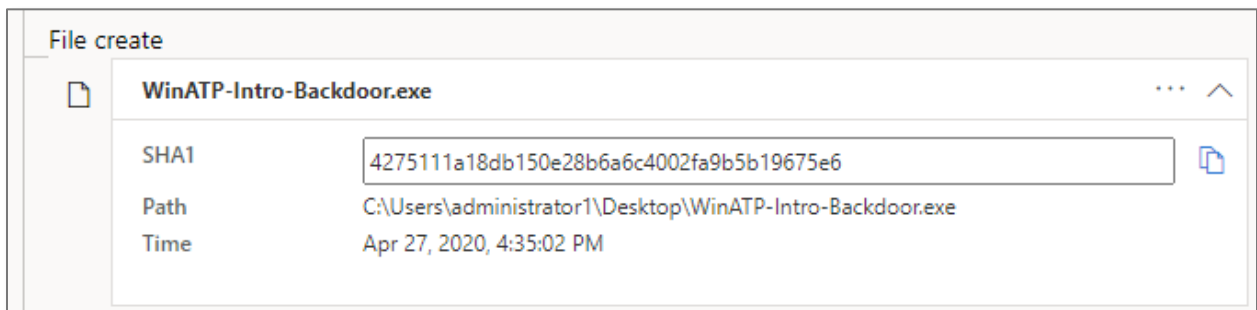
Detection source: EDR

Detection technology: Behavioral

Detection status: Detected

Alert details page

Select the file, under *File create*, in the alert story, to switch to its context in the details pane on the right. Here you can see details about the file, including hashes, size, Virus Total summary, and more. You can also add an indicator or download it directly from the details pane.



File create

WinATP-Intro-Backdoor.exe

SHA1: 4275111a18db150e28b6a6c4002fa9b5b19675e6

Path: C:\Users\administrator1\Desktop\WinATP-Intro-Backdoor.exe

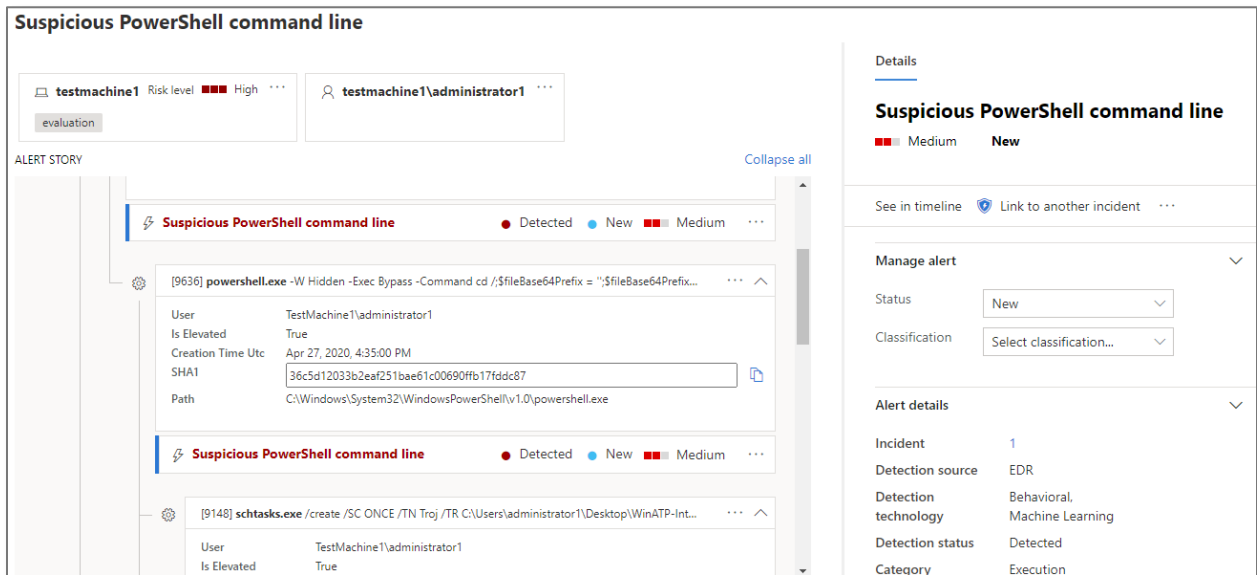
Time: Apr 27, 2020, 4:35:02 PM

To inspect the file further, click **Open file page**. For more information about the file page, read [Inspect and download the backdoor file](#).

Alert: Suspicious PowerShell command line

The PowerShell invocation pattern used in the macro exhibited traits indicating stealth and intent to evade detection. This attempt to remain stealthy triggered this alert.

When viewed, the alert page shows more information about the suspicious PowerShell execution, including the full command-line arguments and the base64-encoded script that was executed.



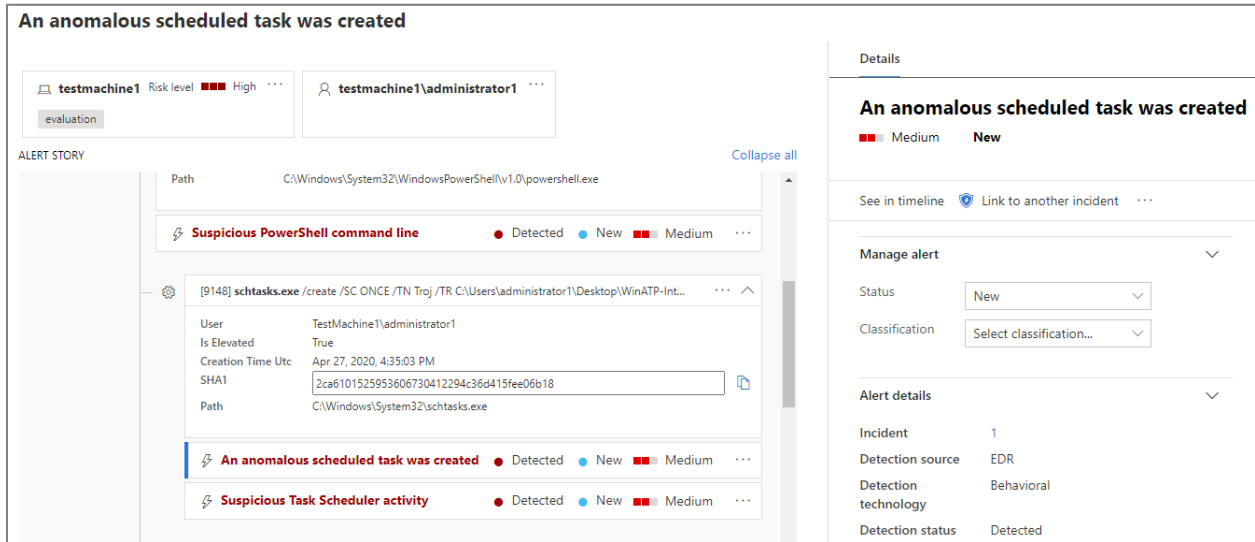
The screenshot displays the alert details for a 'Suspicious PowerShell command line' event. The alert is categorized as 'Medium' risk and is 'New'. The command line is shown as: `[9636] powershell.exe -W Hidden -Exec Bypass -Command cd /;$fileBase64Prefix = '$fileBase64Prefix...'`. The user is 'TestMachine1\administrator1' and the path is 'C:\Windows\System32\WindowsPowerShell\v1.0\powershell.exe'. The alert details on the right show it was detected by EDR using Behavioral and Machine Learning technology.

Alert details	
Incident	1
Detection source	EDR
Detection technology	Behavioral, Machine Learning
Detection status	Detected
Category	Execution

Suspicious PowerShell command line

Alert: An anomalous scheduled task was created

Attackers also commonly use scheduled tasks as a persistence technique. However, these can also be used for other purposes, such as to delay the next phases of an attack, remaining quiet and stealthy in the process. Regardless of its usage, Microsoft Defender ATP detects anomalous scheduled tasks—including ones that are rare and not seen elsewhere in the organization—and alerts about it.



The screenshot displays the Microsoft Defender ATP alert interface. The main alert is titled "An anomalous scheduled task was created" with a risk level of "High" (indicated by three red squares) and a status of "New". The alert is associated with the entity "testmachine1" and the user "testmachine1\administrator1".

The "ALERT STORY" section shows a timeline of events. The first event is "Suspicious PowerShell command line" (Detected, New, Medium risk), which leads to the creation of a scheduled task. The second event is "An anomalous scheduled task was created" (Detected, New, Medium risk). The third event is "Suspicious Task Scheduler activity" (Detected, New, Medium risk).

The details of the scheduled task are as follows:

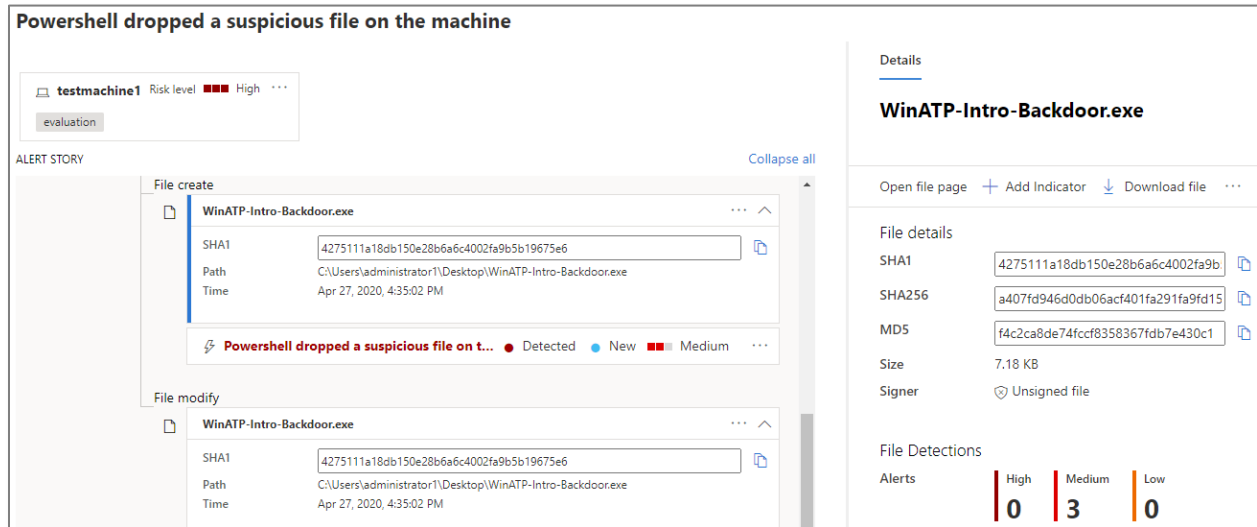
- Path:** C:\Windows\System32\WindowsPowerShell\v1.0\powershell.exe
- Command:** [9148] schtasks.exe /create /SC ONCE /TN Troj /TR C:\Users\administrator1\Desktop\WinATP-Int...
- User:** TestMachine1\administrator1
- Is Elevated:** True
- Creation Time Utc:** Apr 27, 2020, 4:35:03 PM
- SHA1:** 2cae6101525953606730412294c36d415fee06b18
- Path:** C:\Windows\System32\schtasks.exe

The "Details" panel on the right shows the alert's status as "New" and classification as "Medium". It also provides information about the incident (1), detection source (EDR), detection technology (Behavioral), and detection status (Detected).

Alert for anomalous creation of a scheduled task

Inspect and download the backdoor file

In this simulation, you can inspect the simulated backdoor by selecting its file name, **WinATP-Intro-Backdoor.exe**, on the alert **PowerShell dropped a suspicious file on the machine** and looking at the details pane.



The screenshot displays the Microsoft Defender ATP interface. The main alert is titled "PowerShell dropped a suspicious file on the machine" for "testmachine1" with a risk level of "High". The alert story shows a file creation event for "WinATP-Intro-Backdoor.exe" with SHA1 hash 4275111a18db150e28b6a6c4002fa9b5b19675e6, path C:\Users\administrator1\Desktop\WinATP-Intro-Backdoor.exe, and time Apr 27, 2020, 4:35:02 PM. The file details pane on the right shows the same file name, SHA1, SHA256, MD5, size (7.18 KB), and signer (Unsigned file). The file detections section shows 0 High, 3 Medium, and 0 Low alerts.

File details on the alert page

Get detailed information about the file

With the file in focus on the details pane, you get comprehensive information about the simulated backdoor, including:

- File hashes
- Signer name if it is validly signed
- Alerts raised on this file
- The number of machines it was observed on, in the organization and worldwide

Here you can download the file or add an indicator for it. To view additional details, click on **Open file page**, where you can view all the above details, as well as:


- Names used by the same file in the organization
- Machines in the organization it was observed on, indicating its origins and the footprint in the organization

To perform further forensics on the file itself, submit the file for deep analysis, which provides automated analysis in a controlled environment, or you can download the file.

... > 1 > Suspicious Task Scheduler activity > An anomalous scheduled task w...

Stop and Quarantine File + Add Indicator Download file ...

WinATP-Intro-Backdoor.exe



WinATP-Intro-Backdoor.exe

Overview Alerts Observed in organization Deep analysis File names (1)

Incident 180 days

3 active alerts in 1 incident

Malware detection

Backdoor:Win32/Wintapp.PAIMSR [See details](#)

File prevalence

1 machines in organization 30 days

First seen: 14 hours ago | Last seen: 14 hours ago

401 machines worldwide

First seen: 4 months ago | Last seen: 14 hours ago

File details

SHA1
4275111a18db150e28b6a6c4002fa9b5

SHA256
a407fd946d0db06acf401fa291fa9fd15f

MD5
f4c2ca8de74fccf8358367fdb7e430c1

Size
7.18 KB

Signer
Unsigned file


Malware detection
Backdoor:Win32/Wintapp.PAIMSR
[See details](#)

File page for the simulated backdoor

Download the file

To download a file, it must already be in Microsoft Defender ATP sample storage. If the file is not in storage, the action bar shows a **Collect file** option.

Select **Collect file** to gather the file from one of your machines.

 **Note:** File collection might take several hours depending on the availability of machines.

As soon as the file has been collected, select **Download file** to obtain a copy of the file.



Review the machine timeline

Clicking on the machine name on one of the alert pages opens the machine details page. On this page, the alert itself and related events on the machine are provided to ease investigation. You can scroll through the machine timeline and view all events and behaviors observed on the machine in chronological order.

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Defender ATP interface for a machine named 'jedawant'. The left sidebar displays machine details: Windows 10 x64, Version 1903, Build 18362, and a risk level of Medium. The main area is divided into several sections: 'Active alerts' showing a risk level of Medium and 7 active alerts in 5 incidents; 'Logged on users' showing 1 user; and 'Security assessments' showing an exposure level of Medium (50), 50 security recommendations, 46 installed software, and 44 discovered vulnerabilities. Below these is a 'Timeline' section with a search bar and a table of events. The timeline shows events from May 28, 2019, to May 29, 2019, with a search filter set to '30 days'. The events table has columns for Event time, Event, Additional information, User, Action, and Action type. The events listed include: 'Multiple processes successfully established connection with 13.64.188.245.443 (outbound)', 'Multiple processes created process MyCredentia...', 'The chrome.exe access token was modified', 'chrome.exe successfully established connection with 93.184.215.201 (443) (outbound)', 'chrome.exe successfully established connection with 13.107.6.175 (443) (outbound)', 'chrome.exe created process chrome.exe', 'chrome.exe opened link', 'Teams.exe successfully established connection with 13.107.180.843 (microsoft.com)', 'The Teams.exe access token was modified', 'Teams.exe successfully established connection with 52.114.138.37 (443) (outbound)', 'Teams.exe created process Teams.exe', 'Teams.exe successfully established connection with 13.107.6.175 (443) (outbound)', 'The Teams.exe access token was modified', 'Teams.exe created process Teams.exe', and 'Teams.exe successfully established connection with 40.87.220.184 (443) (outbound)'.

Machine timeline with behaviors

Expanding some of the more interesting behaviors provides useful details, such as process trees and file creation relationships. For example, clicking on the item **powershell.exe created WinATP-Intro-Backdoor.exe** displays the full process tree for this behavior.

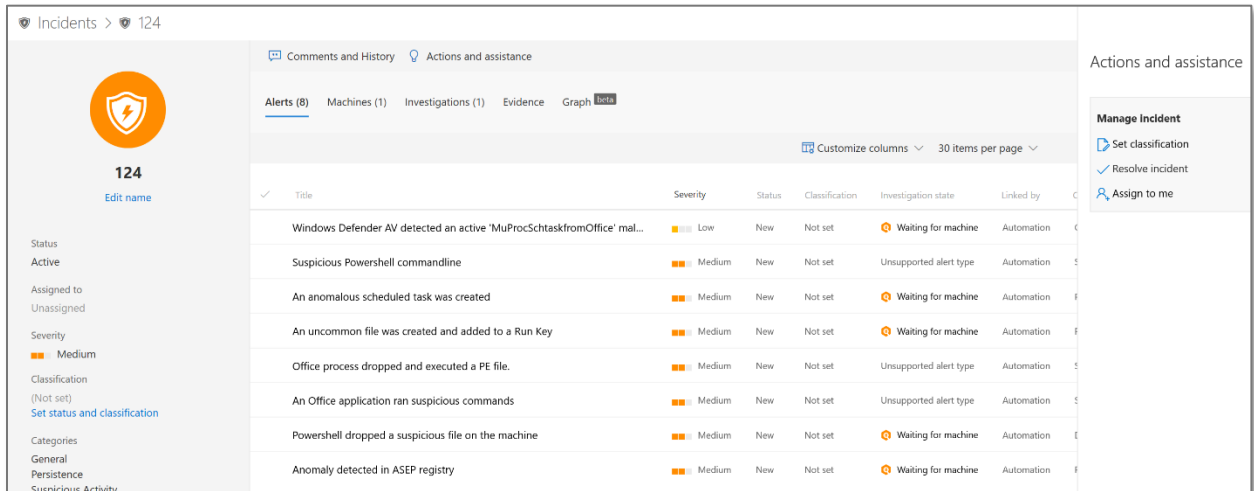
The screenshot displays the Microsoft Defender ATP console interface. On the left, a sidebar shows the machine 'daseeds-azrvm' with details like OS (Windows 10 x64) and version (19H1). The main area is divided into two panes. The left pane, titled 'Active alerts', shows a risk level of 'No known risks' and '3 active alerts in 3 incidents'. The right pane, titled 'powershell.exe created WinATP-Intro-Backdoor.exe', provides a detailed view of the event. It includes event information such as event time (May 25, 2019, 10:20:10.364 AM) and action type (ProcessCreated). Below this, a 'Process tree' graph shows the hierarchy of processes: powershell.exe created powershell.exe, which then created WinATP-Intro-Backdoor.exe. The graph also shows the parent process, powershell.exe, and its child process, WinATP-Intro-Backdoor.exe.

Process tree for selected PowerShell file creation behavior

Resolve the incident

Now that the investigation is completed and, in our case, confirmed to be a benign activity, it is time to close the incident.

On the incident page, select **Actions and assistance** to get management options that apply to the entire incident and all related alerts.



Incidents > 124

Comments and History Actions and assistance

Alerts (8) Machines (1) Investigations (1) Evidence Graph **Incidents**

Customize columns 30 items per page

✓	Title	Severity	Status	Classification	Investigation state	Linked by
	Windows Defender AV detected an active 'MuProcSchtaskfromOffice' mal...	Low	New	Not set	Waiting for machine	Automation
	Suspicious Powershell commandline	Medium	New	Not set	Unsupported alert type	Automation
	An anomalous scheduled task was created	Medium	New	Not set	Waiting for machine	Automation
	An uncommon file was created and added to a Run Key	Medium	New	Not set	Waiting for machine	Automation
	Office process dropped and executed a PE file.	Medium	New	Not set	Unsupported alert type	Automation
	An Office application ran suspicious commands	Medium	New	Not set	Unsupported alert type	Automation
	Powershell dropped a suspicious file on the machine	Medium	New	Not set	Waiting for machine	Automation
	Anomaly detected in ASEP registry	Medium	New	Not set	Waiting for machine	Automation

Actions and assistance

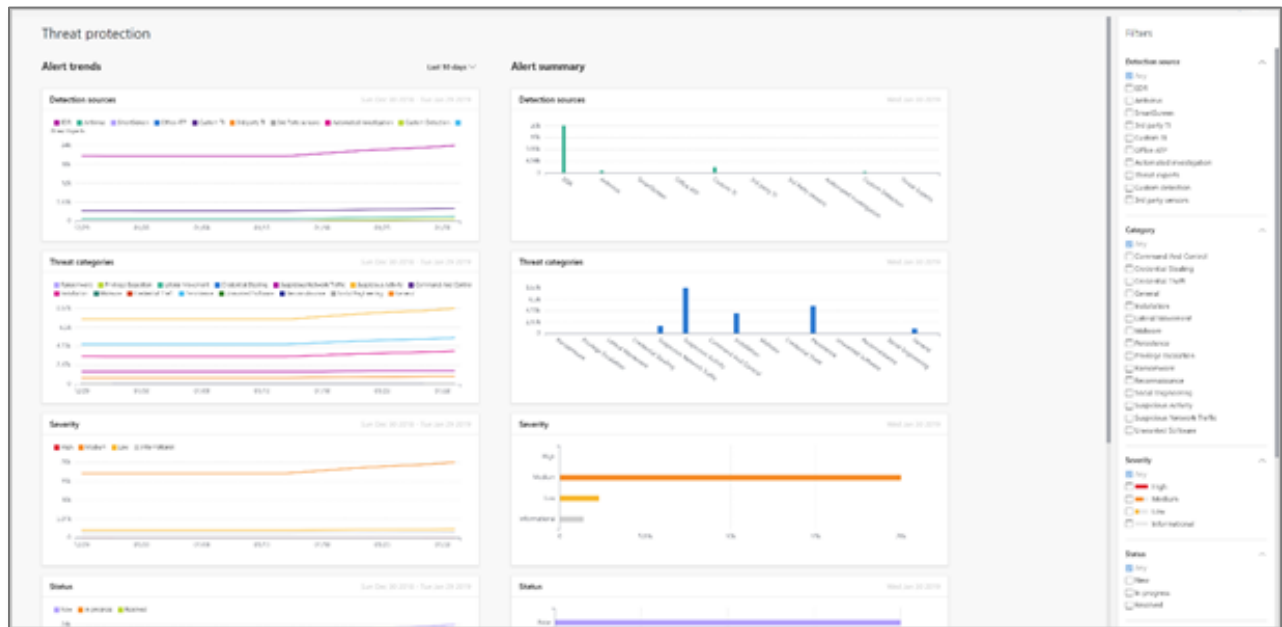
Manage incident

- Set classification
- Resolve incident
- Assign to me

Resolving the incident and related alerts

Review the reports

Before concluding the investigation, it's a good idea to look at the reports dashboard. It provides high-level information about alerts and machine related information generated in your organization. The report includes trends and summary information on alerts and machines.



Threat protection report page

Knowing the trends and summaries related to alerts and machines in your organization can help identify where focused improvements can be made. For example, if you see a sudden spike in a specific kind of alert, you can drill down and start investigating directly from the relevant card to pivot into the alert or machine queue with the relevant filters applied and determine what action to take to address an issue.

Conclusion

We've simulated a common attack and walked through how Microsoft Defender ATP surfaces that attack. We saw what the alerts look like and the detailed contextual file, machine, and event information provided with each alert.

We hope you enjoyed this simulation and are now encouraged to explore other features and capabilities. For more information, [read the product guide at docs.microsoft.com](https://docs.microsoft.com).

Click the feedback icon on the Microsoft Defender ATP portal to let us know how you feel about this simulation or any other aspects of the product. We would love to hear your ideas about additional simulations and tutorials. Thank you!