

Conti Ransomware - Splunk Threat Hunting

Execute Date: Jan 15, 2023

Incident Responder: Wen H.

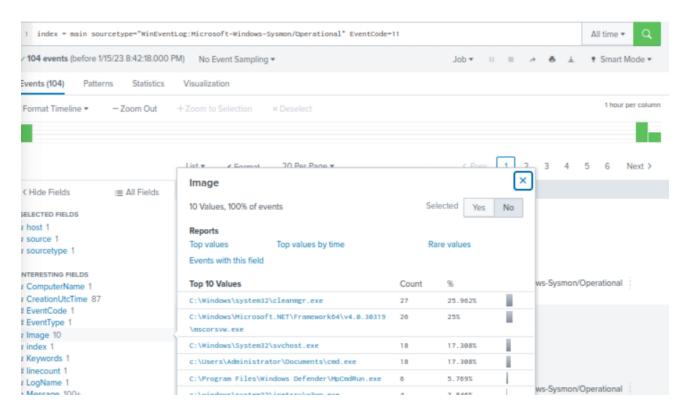
Email: whsu05@nyit.edu

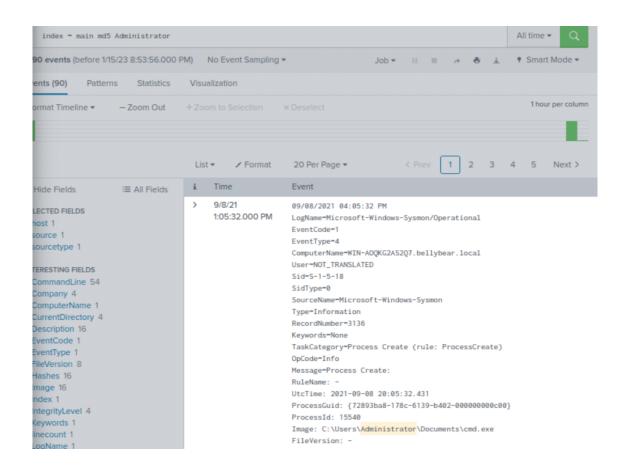
Description

<u>Conti</u>, ransomware, compromised a Microsoft Exchange server in 2021. We have to investigate this incident as a SOC Tier 1 analyst through Splunk, finding the malicious artifacts to escalate to the incident responder team (IR).

Identify Where is the location of the Conti ransomware

Detect ransomware locations using Splunk and identify Sysmon event ID 11 (File Create). And there is a strange IMAGE location under Administrator's dictionary.





c:\Users\Administrator\Documents\cmd.exe

File Artifact Collection (Hash Value)

We know the ransomware is under the Administrator directory, so we can query "md5" "Administrator"

MD5: 290C7DFB01E50CEA9E19DA81A781AF2C

What files are saved in multiple folders?

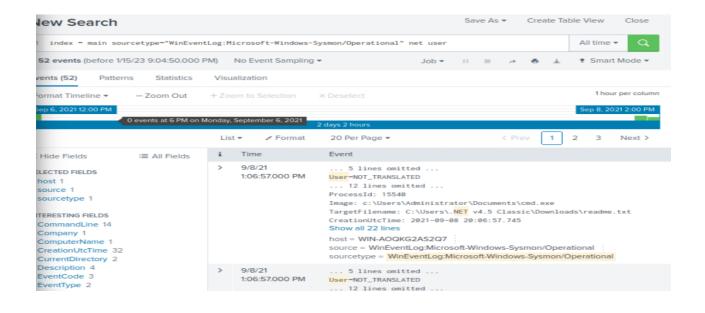
```
sourcetype = WinEventLog:Microsoft-Windows-Sysmon/Operational
9/8/21
                 09/08/2021 04:08:23 PM
1:08:23.000 PM
                 ... 17 lines omitted ...
                 ProcessId: 15540
                 Image: c:\Users\Administrator\Documents\cmd.exe
                 TargetFilename: C:\Users\Public\Downloads\readme.txt
                 CreationUtcTime: 2021-09-08 20:08:23.759
                 Show all 22 lines
                 host = WIN-AOQKG2AS2Q7
                 source = WinEventLog:Microsoft-Windows-Sysmon/Operational
                 sourcetype = WinEventLog:Microsoft-Windows-Sysmon/Operational
9/8/21
                 09/08/2021 04:08:23 PM
1:08:23.000 PM
                 ... 17 lines omitted ...
                 ProcessId: 15540
                 Image: c:\Users\Administrator\Documents\cmd.exe
                 TargetFilename: C:\Users\Default\Videos\readme.txt
                 CreationUtcTime: 2021-09-08 20:08:23.604
                 Show all 22 lines
                 host = WIN-AOQKG2AS2Q7
                 source = WinEventLog:Microsoft-Windows-Sysmon/Operational
                 sourcetype = WinEventLog:Microsoft-Windows-Sysmon/Operational
```

Through "**stats count by Filename**" query or we can obviously see the "readme.txt" is under the "Videos" and "Downloads" directory.

readme.txt

How did the attacker compromise the Exchange server?

Persistence: Through adding a new user with the cmd command line [net user]

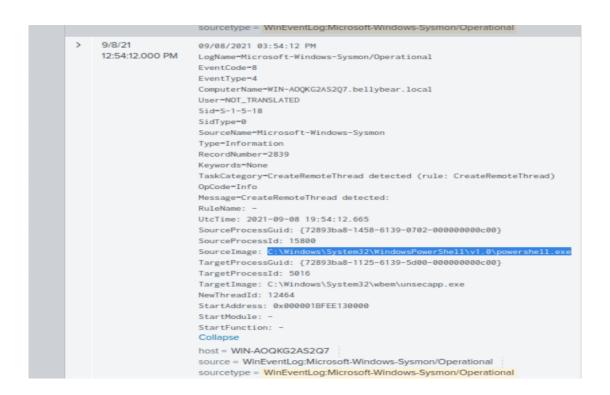




net user /add securityninja hardToHack123\$

We also can see the attacker add the "securityninha" user to the "Remote Desktop Users" and "administrators" groups.

Better Persistence: Process migration (Sysmon CreateRemoteThread: Event ID 8)



The original process is

C:\Windows\System32\WindowsPowerShell\v1.0\powershell.exe

Migrate to:

C:\Windows\System32\wbem\unsecapp.exe

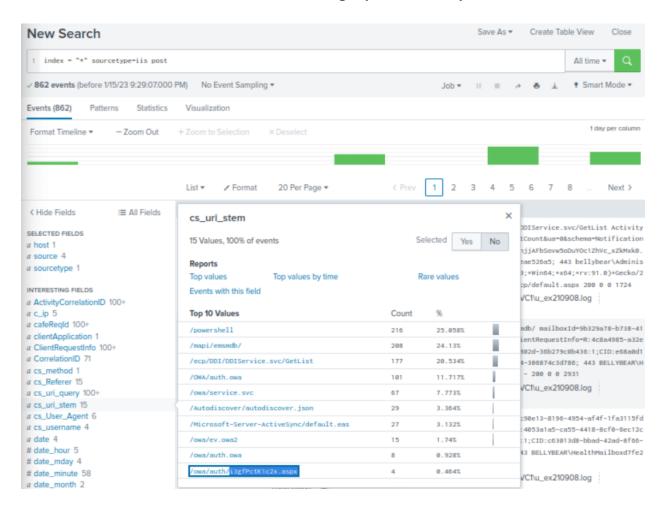
What process to get the file hash with Event ID 8?

		List ▼	✓ Format	20 Per Page ▼
Hide Fields	≡ All Fields	i Tin	ne	Event
Hide Fields LECTED FIELDS nost 1 source 1 sourcetype 1 TERESTING FIELDS ComputerName 1 EventCode 1 EventType 1 ndex 1 Keywords 1 inecount 1 LogName 1 Message 1 NewThreadId 1 DpCode 1 Dunct 1 RecordNumber 1 RuleName 1 Sid 1 SidType 1 Sourcelmage 1 SourceName 1	≅ All Fields	> 9/8	ne 8/21 55:30.000 PM	09/08/2021 03:55:30 PM LogName=Microsoft-Windows-Sysmon/Operational EventCode=8 EventType=4 ComputerName=WIN-AOQKG2AS2Q7.bellybear.local User=NOT_TRANSLATED Sid=S-1-5-18 SidType=0 SourceName=Microsoft-Windows-Sysmon Type=Information RecordNumber=2915 Keywords=None TaskCategory=CreateRemoteThread detected (rule: CreateRemoteThread) OpCode=Info Message=CreateRemoteThread detected: RuleName: - UtcTime: 2021-09-08 19:55:30.770 SourceProcessGuid: {72893ba8-1125-6139-5d00-0000000000000} SourceImage: C:\Windows\System32\wbem\unsecapp.exe TargetProcessGuid: {72893ba8-111d-6139-0c00-0000000000000} TargetProcessId: 672 TargetImage: C:\Windows\System32\lsass.exe NewThreadId: 13980
SourceProcessId 1 splunk_server 1 StartAddress 1 StartFunction 1 StartModule 1				StartAddress: 0x000001D471950000 StartModule: - StartFunction: - Collapse host = WIN-AOQKG2AS2Q7
TargetImage 1 TargetProcessGuid 1 TargetProcessId 1				source = WinEventLog:Microsoft-Windows-Sysmon/Operational sourcetype = WinEventLog:Microsoft-Windows-Sysmon/Operational

C:\Windows\System32\lsass.exe

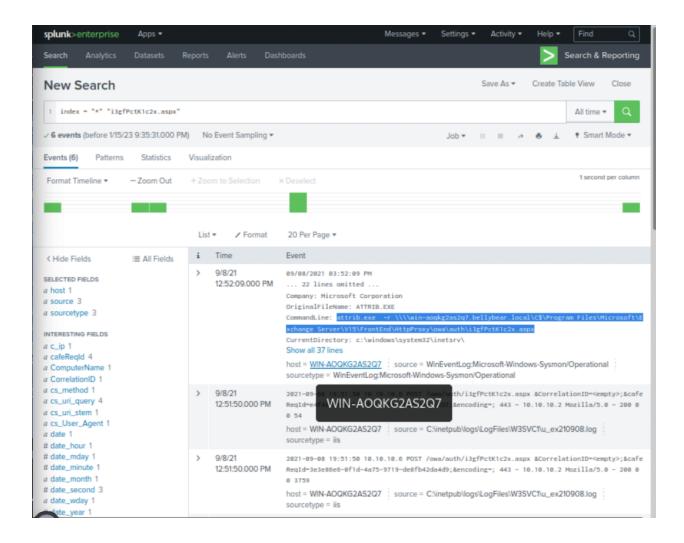
lsass.exe is a "Local Security Authentication Server" that can dump users' credentials (OS Credential Dumping: LSASS Memory) because lsass.exe stores not only a current user's OS credentials but also a domain admin's.

What is the web shell deployed on the system?



i3gfPctK1c2x.aspx

What is the command line to execute this web shell?



attrib.exe -r \\\\win-aoqkg2as2q7.bellybear.local\C\\$\Program Files\Microsoft\Exchange Server\V15\FrontEnd\HttpProxy\owa\auth\i3gfPctK1c2x.aspx

Three CVEs did this leverage exploitation

CVE-2020-0796: Remote Code Execution vulnerability

CVE-2018-13374: An improper control in Fortinet OS 6.0.2, 5.6.7 and before.

CVE-2018-13379: a pre-authentication vulnerability that allows a threat actor to read arbitrary files by sending specially crafted HTTP requests to FortiOS devices.

Resources:

- 1. https://www.splunk.com/en_us/blog/industries/detecting-ransomware-attacks
 -with-splunk.html
 - 2. https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/sysinternals/downloads/sysmon
- 3. https://cybersecurityworks.com/blog/ransomware/is-conti-ransomware-on-a-roll.html