

DFIR WITH DINOSAURS



UNEARTHING ARTIFACTS AND HOST HUNTING WITH VELOCIRAPTOR

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Introduction

Open source endpoint forensics, monitoring, and response

Written in Go

Linux, macOS, Windows



Lightweight, scalable, flexible, and fast!



Architecture



Server



Client



Administrative (Web) Interface

Deployment Modes

Standalone

Cloud

Triage/Offline collector

Artifact Development/Evaluation



VQL (Velociraptor Query Language)

Similar to SQL syntax

Columns

Plugin/Args

Filter Condition

```
SELECT X, Y, Z FROM plugin(arg=1)  
WHERE X = 1
```

Used for:



Collecting data from endpoints



Performing monitoring and response



Managing the Velociraptor server



Artifacts

One or multiple queries written in VQL

Encapsulate expert knowledge

One of the following types:

- Client Artifact
- Client Event Artifact
- Server Artifact
- Server Event Artifact

Create a new artifact

```
1 name: Custom.Artifact.Name
2 description: |
3   This is the human readable description of the artifact.
4
5 # Can be CLIENT, CLIENT_EVENT, SERVER, SERVER_EVENT
6 type: CLIENT
7
8 parameters:
9   - name: FirstParameter
10    default: Default Value of first parameter
11
12 sources:
13   - precondition:
14     | SELECT OS From info() where OS = 'windows' OR OS = 'linux'
15
16 query: |
17   | SELECT * FROM info()
18   | LIMIT 10
19
```



Searching for Files

glob()

Search by filename

Search by file size or other properties

Raw Response JSON

```
1: [ {  
2:   "Name": "ChromeSetup.exe",  
3:   "ModTime": "2020-05-31T17:38:42Z",  
4:   "FullPath": "C:\\Users\\mike\\downloads\\chromeSetup.exe",  
5:   "Mtime": "2020-05-31T17:38:42Z",  
6:   "Btime": "2021-01-19T08:52:33.1732915Z",  
7:   "ctime": "2020-05-31T17:38:42Z",  
8:   "Atime": "2021-01-22T14:23:00.5879832Z",  
9:   "Data": {},  
10:  "Size": 1295576,  
11:  "IsDir": "false",  
12:  "IsLink": "false",  
13:  "Mode": 438,  
14:  "Sys": {  
15:    "FileAttributes": 32,  
16:    "CreationTime": {  
17:      "LowDateTime": 1832406963,  
18:      "HighDateTime": 30862912  
19:    },  
20:    "LastAccessTime": {  
21:      "LowDateTime": 277811400  
22:    }  
23:  }  
},  
]  
]
```

Close

<https://docs.velociraptor.app/docs/forensic/filesystem/>



Searching Content

yara()

Search for URLs in process memory

Search binaries for malware signatures

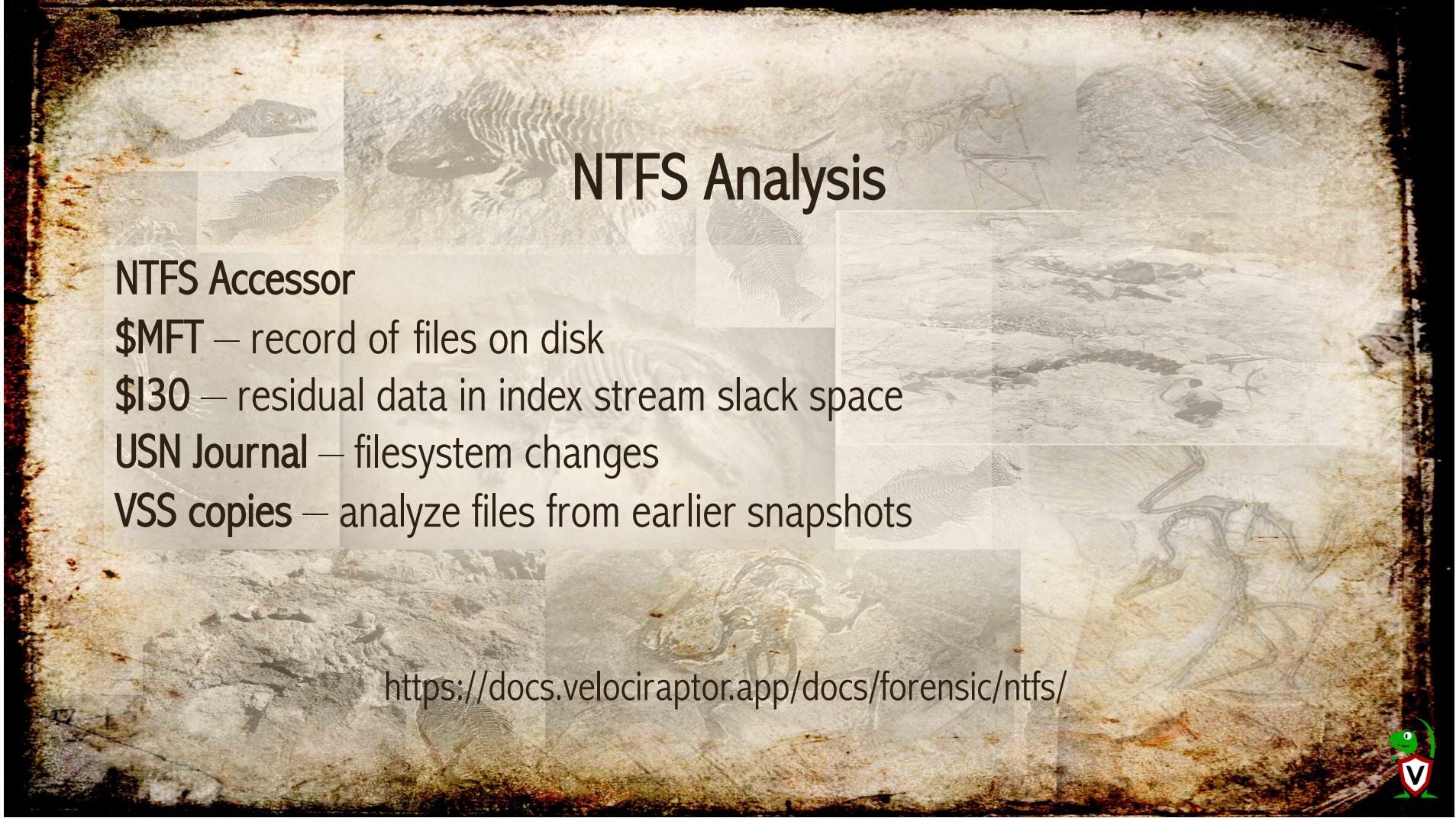
No need to parse files unless there is a match

```
LET YaraRule = '''
rule URL {
    strings: $a = /https?:\/\/\[[a-z0-9\\\/+&#:\\\?.-]+/
    condition: any of them
}
'''

SELECT * FROM foreach(
row=,
    SELECT FullPath FROM glob(globs='''C:\Users\*\AppD
'), query=,
        SELECT str(str=Strings.Data) AS Hit,
            String.Offset AS Offset,
            FileName
    FROM yara(files=FullPath, rules=YaraRule)
)}
```

<https://docs.velociraptor.app/docs/forensic/searching/>





NTFS Analysis

NTFS Accessor

\$MFT – record of files on disk

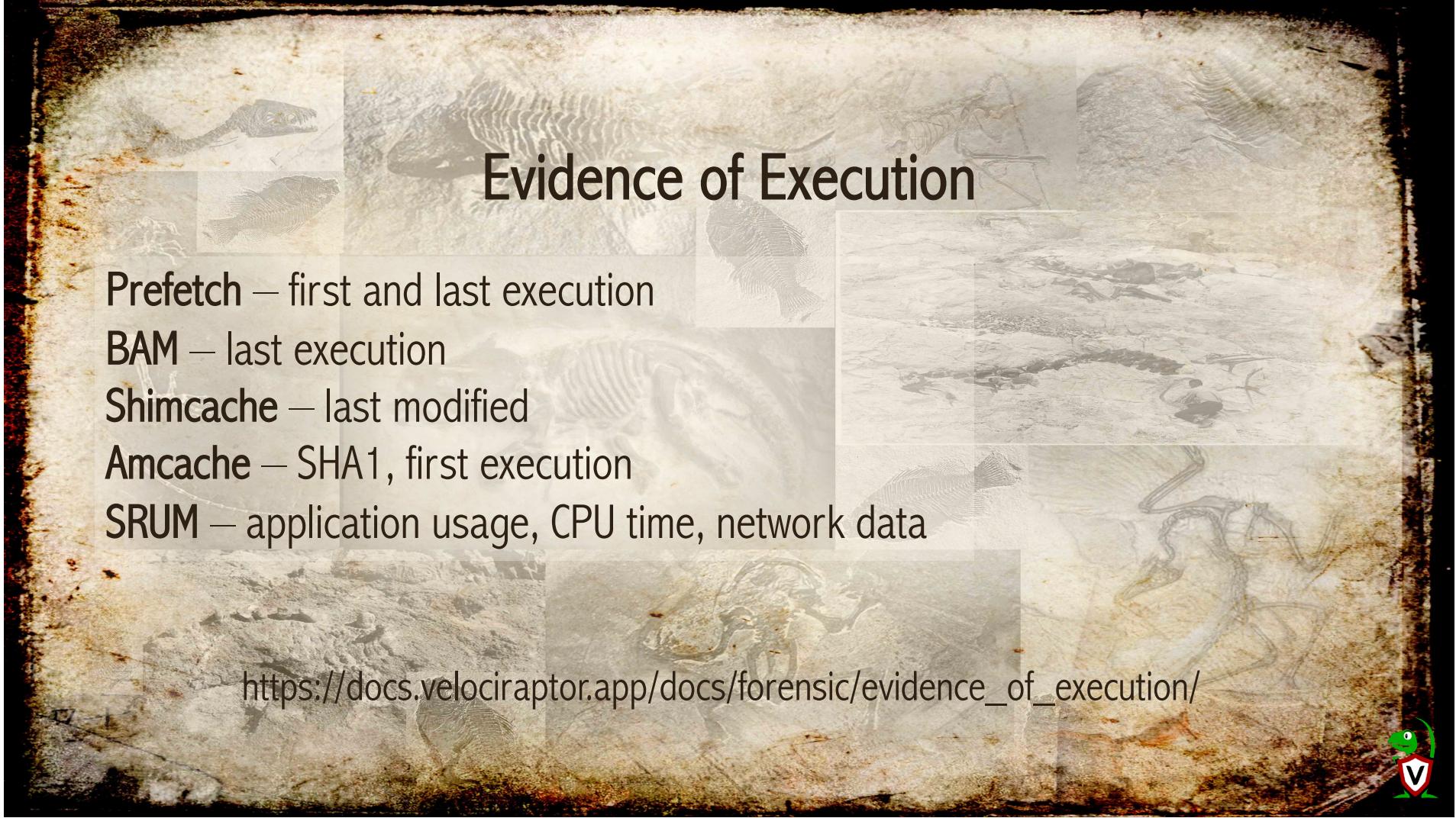
\$I30 – residual data in index stream slack space

USN Journal – filesystem changes

VSS copies – analyze files from earlier snapshots

<https://docs.velociraptor.app/docs/forensic/ntfs/>





Evidence of Execution

Prefetch – first and last execution

BAM – last execution

Shimcache – last modified

Amcache – SHA1, first execution

SRUM – application usage, CPU time, network data

https://docs.velociraptor.app/docs/forensic/evidence_of_execution/



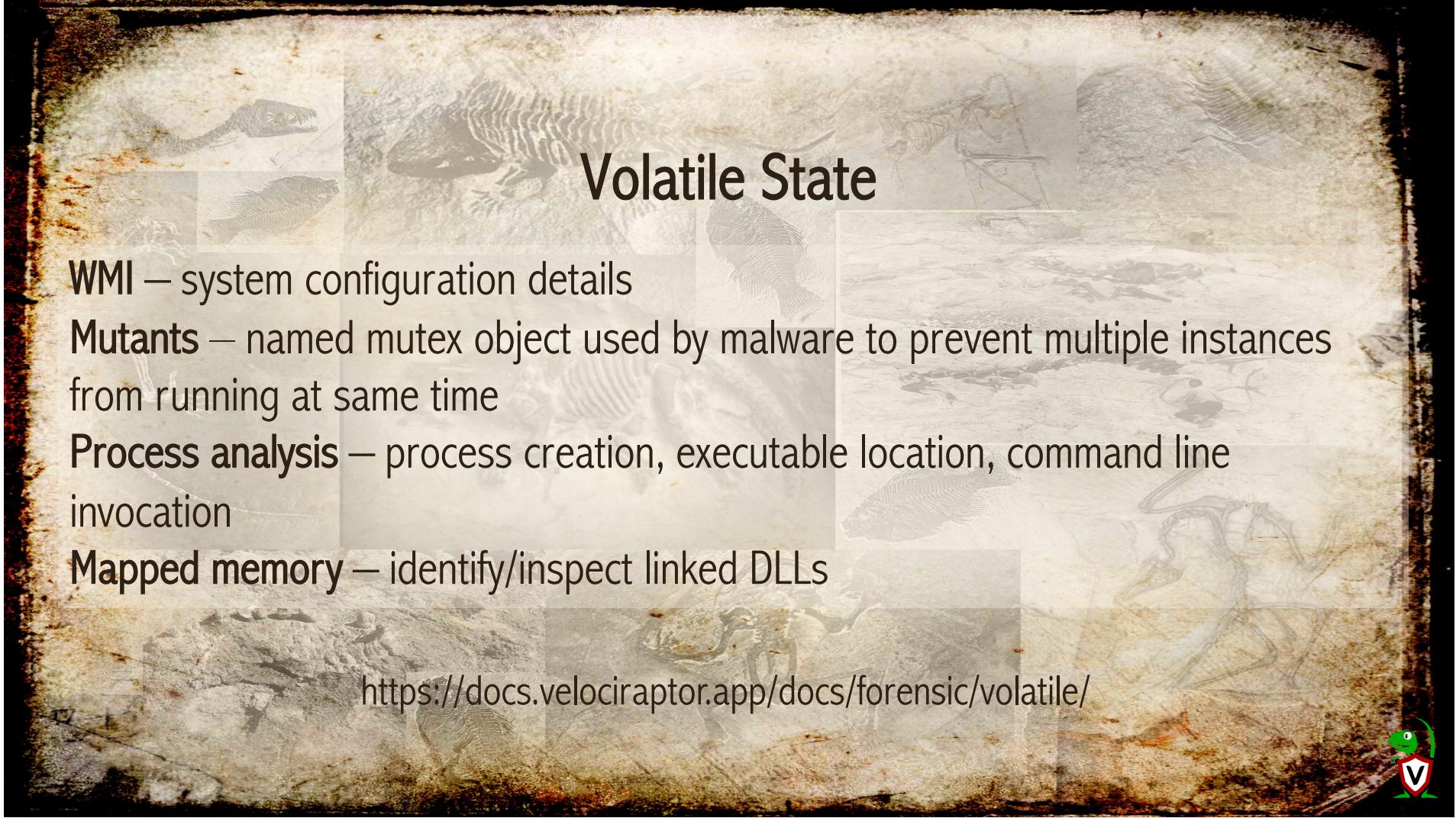
Event Logs

Windows Event Logs/EVTX parsing

ETW – generation/publishing of events for event logs (providers/consumers)

https://docs.velociraptor.app/docs/forensic/event_logs/





Volatile State

WMI – system configuration details

Mutants – named mutex object used by malware to prevent multiple instances from running at same time

Process analysis – process creation, executable location, command line invocation

Mapped memory – identify/inspect linked DLLs

<https://docs.velociraptor.app/docs/forensic/volatile/>



Targeted Collection

Artifacts can be selected for a single client on an ad-hoc basis

Multiple artifacts can be collected at a time

Files can be uploaded for further investigation

Artifact Collection

Uploaded Files

Requests

Overview

Artifact Names

Linux.Sys.Pplist

Flow ID

F.C1VC93O6S7A

Creator

admin

Results

Artifacts with Results

Linux.Sys.Pplist

Total Rows

438

Uploaded Bytes

0 / 0

Files uploaded

0

Download Results



Hunting

Windows.Detection.ProcessMemory

Type: client

Scanning process memory for signals is powerful technique. This artifact scans processes for a yara signature and when detected, the process memory is dumped and uploaded to the server.

Parameters

Name	Type	Default	Description
processRegex	notepad		

New Hunt - Configure Hunt

Source
1 Description
2 LEB
3
4
5
6 LEB
7 Expiry

My new hunt

4/27/2021 7:53 AM ▾ X

Operating System

Windows

Run everywhere

Schedule a hunt across all or a subset of clients

Clients will enroll in the hunt as they come online

Stack results from hunts to identify outliers or commonalities

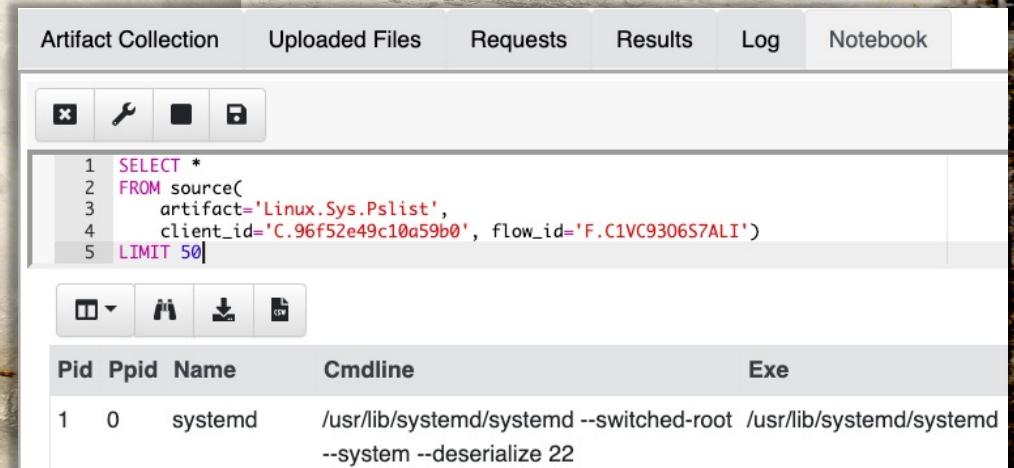


Notebooks

Similar concept to Jupyter notebooks

Test queries before creating artifacts

Post-process collection/hunt results



The screenshot shows a user interface for a notebook application. At the top, there is a navigation bar with tabs: Artifact Collection, Uploaded Files, Requests, Results, Log, and Notebook. Below the navigation bar is a toolbar with icons for search, refresh, and other functions. The main area is divided into two sections: a code editor on the left and a results table on the right.

Code Editor:

```
1 SELECT *
2 FROM source(
3     artifact='Linux.Sys.Pslist',
4     client_id='C.96f52e49c10a59b0', flow_id='F.C1VC9306S7ALI'
5 LIMIT 50|
```

Results Table:

Pid	Ppid	Name	Cmdline	Exe
1	0	systemd	/usr/lib/systemd/systemd --switched-root /usr/lib/systemd/systemd --system --deserialize 22	



Detection

Client Event Artifacts

Detect when something happens on a client

Server Event Artifacts

Detect when something happens on the server

Server.Alerts.TheHive.Alert

Type: server_event

by Wes Lambert - @therealwlambert

Create a TheHive alert when monitored artifacts complete with results. Much of this was borrowed from <https://gist.github.com/scudette/3a32abd19350c8fe3368661c4278869d>

It is recommended to use the Server Metadata section to store credentials, instead of having them hard-coded.

Parameters

Name	Type	Default
TheHiveURL		https://mythehive
TheHiveKey		
VeloServerURL		https://myvelo
ArtifactsToAlertOn		-
DisableSSLVerify	bool	True



Remediation

Kill processes

Remove scheduled tasks

Isolate hosts

Run arbitrary commands

Windows.Remediation.Quarantine

Type: client
by Matt Green - @mgreen27

Apply quarantine via Windows local IPSec policy

- By default the current client configuration is applied as an exclusion using resolved IP address at time of application.
- A configurable lookup table is also used to generate additional entries using the same syntax as netsh ipsec configuration.
 - DNS and DHCP are entries here allowed by default.
- An optional MessageBox may also be configured to alert all logged in users.
 - The message will be truncated to 256 characters.
- After policy application, configuration is stored in registry.
- To remove policy, select the policy and delete it.
- To update policy, simply re-run the command.

NOTE:

- Remember DNS resolution is required.
- Local IPSec policy can not be applied to a host that is part of a domain.

Parameters

Name	Type	Description
PolicyName	Value	Policy name to apply.
RuleLookupTable	csv	Path to CSV file containing the rule lookup table.

script

Unregister-ScheduledTask -TaskName "%s" -Confirm:\$false

TasksPath

c:/Windows/System32/Tasks/**

ArgumentRegex

ThisIsAUniqueName

CommandRegEx

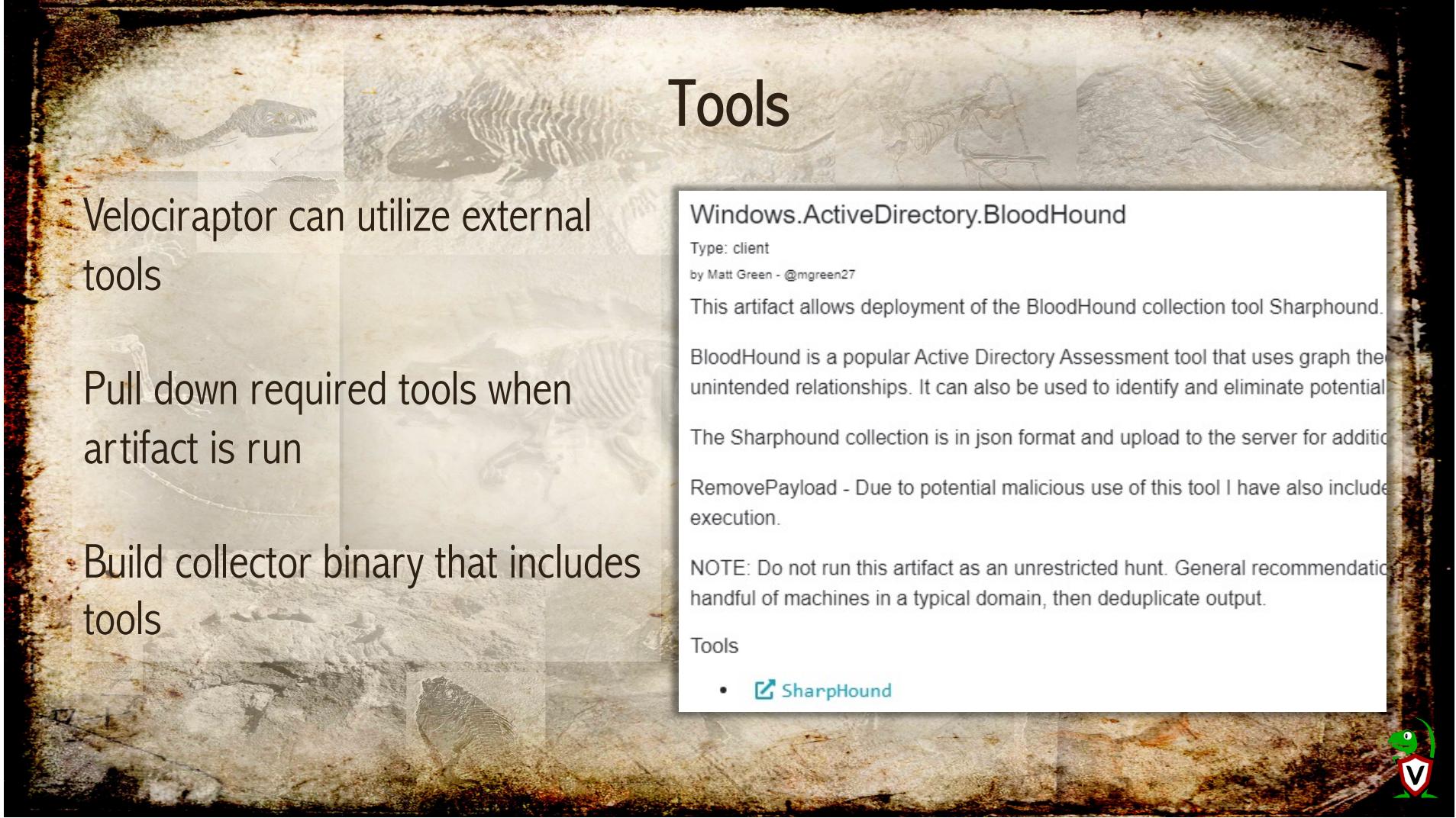
ThisIsAUniqueName

ReallyDolt

bool

N





Velociraptor can utilize external tools

Pull down required tools when artifact is run

Build collector binary that includes tools

Tools

Windows.ActiveDirectory.BloodHound

Type: client

by Matt Green - @mgreen27

This artifact allows deployment of the BloodHound collection tool Sharphound.

BloodHound is a popular Active Directory Assessment tool that uses graph the unintended relationships. It can also be used to identify and eliminate potential

The Sharphound collection is in json format and upload to the server for addition

RemovePayload - Due to potential malicious use of this tool I have also included execution.

NOTE: Do not run this artifact as an unrestricted hunt. General recommendation is to hunt a handful of machines in a typical domain, then deduplicate output.

Tools

- [SharpHound](#)



Automation

gRPC-based API, with ACL-based access

Automate response actions from Python, or a SOAR tool

- Hunt for files/hashes/processes provided from an alert from a security tool
- Isolate affected hosts

`pip install pyvelociraptor`

`pyvelociraptor -c api.config.yaml "SELECT * from info()"`





Start Digging!

Get latest binary from:
<https://github.com/Velocidex/velociraptor/releases>

Run:
./velociraptor gui

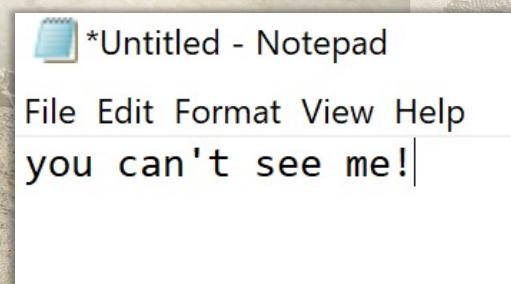


Exercise 1: Scanning Process Memory

Process memory can be scanned using YARA – let's see how!

Invoke **notepad.exe**, and type the following:

“you can't see me!”



<https://velociraptor.velocidex.com/digging-into-process-memory-33c60a640cdb>

Exercise 1: Scanning Process Memory

Start a new notebook, and paste the following:

```
SELECT * FROM foreach(  
row={
```

```
    SELECT * FROM pslist()
```

```
    WHERE Name =~ "notepad"
```

```
}, query={
```

```
    SELECT Pid, Name, String FROM yara(
```

```
        accessor="process",
```

```
        files=format(format="/%d", args=Pid),
```

```
        context=20,
```

```
        rules='rule x {strings: $a="you can\'t see me!" wide nocase condition: $a}'
```

```
)
```

```
})
```

Select all processes containing “notepad” in the name

For each notepad process, use the pid
to scan using the provided YARA rule

Exercise 1: Scanning Process Memory

We can see you!

Pid	Name	String
6992	notepad.exe	<pre>{ "Name" : "\$a" "Offset" : 2185787515168 "HexData" : [0 : "00000000 00 00 00 00 01 00 01 00 00 00 00 00 39 aa 58 1e 9.X. " 1 : "00000010 2e 2c 00 20 79 00 6f 00 75 00 20 00 63 00 61 00 .,. y.o.u. .c.a. " 2 : "00000020 6e 00 27 00 74 00 20 00 73 00 65 00 65 00 20 00 n.'.t. .s.e.e. . " 3 : "00000030 6d 00 65 00 21 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 m.e.!..... " 4 : "00000040 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 " 5 : ""] "Data" : "AAAAAAEAAQAAAAAA0apYHi4sACB5AG8AdQAgAGMAYQBuAccAdAAgAHMAZQB1ACAAbQB1ACEAAAAA }</pre>

While a trivial example in this case, the ability to quickly scan process memory can be quite powerful!

We could also apply this to an artifact, and hunt across our entire fleet if we wanted.

(Windows.Detection.ProcessMemory)

Exercise 2: Suspicious Service Installation

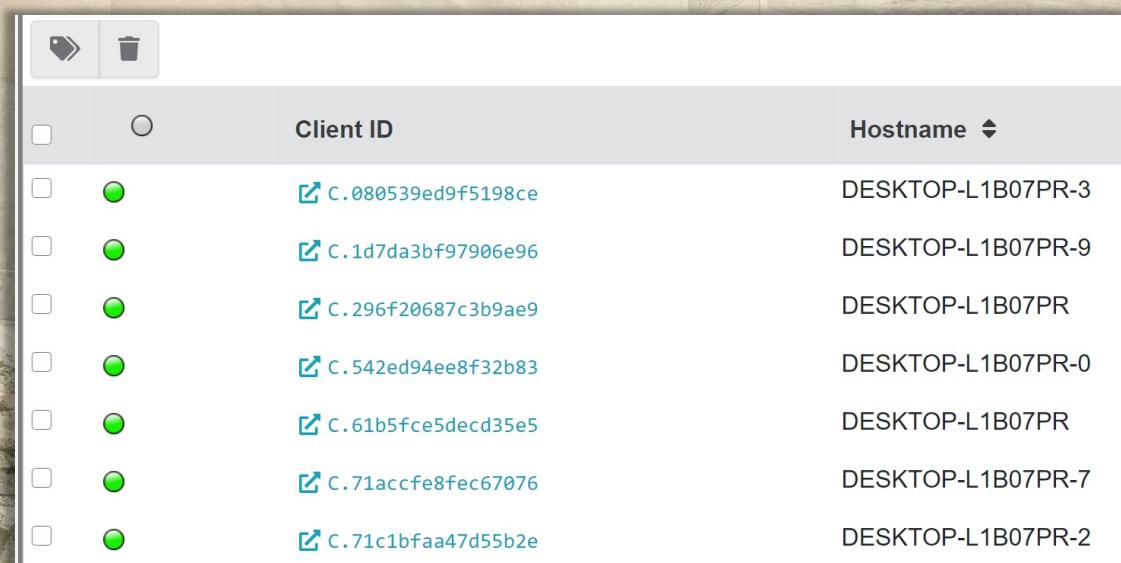
We can use Velociraptor to determine what services are installed, and stack those services across hosts to quickly and easily identify outliers or commonalities

First, we'll start a pool of clients with the following:

```
./velociraptor.exe --config filestore\client.config.yaml pool_client --number 10 --  
writeback_dir filestore
```

Exercise 2: Suspicious Service Installation

From the Clients menu, we can now see multiple clients joined to the server:



<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Client ID	Hostname
		C.080539ed9f5198ce	DESKTOP-L1B07PR-3
		C.1d7da3bf97906e96	DESKTOP-L1B07PR-9
		C.296f20687c3b9ae9	DESKTOP-L1B07PR
		C.542ed94ee8f32b83	DESKTOP-L1B07PR-0
		C.61b5fce5decd35e5	DESKTOP-L1B07PR
		C.71accfe8fec67076	DESKTOP-L1B07PR-7
		C.71c1bfaa47d55b2e	DESKTOP-L1B07PR-2

Exercise 2: Suspicious Service Installation

We can start a hunt with the `Windows.System.Services` artifact to get a list of installed services on the hosts, then post-process the results in a notebook with the following VQL:

```
SELECT Name, Status, PathName, UserAccount, Created, count() as COUNT  
FROM source()  
GROUP BY Name,  
ORDER BY COUNT
```

The results show that the count for each service is the same (no outliers)

Exercise 2: Suspicious Service Installation

Next, we'll install a malicious service with the following:

```
sc.exe create backdoor binpath="c:\Windows\Notepad.exe"
```

Then, we'll start two more clients to simulate the malicious service being installed on only them:

```
./velociraptor.exe --config filestore\client.config.yaml pool_client --number 12 --  
writeback_dir filestore
```

Exercise 2: Suspicious Service Installation

The new clients will join the pre-existing hunt as they come online

After post-processing the hunt results in a notebook, through stacking we can see there are two clients that contain the “malicious” backdoor service

Windows.System.Services						
						2021-08-28 17:28:12 U
Name	Status	PathName	UserAccount	Created	COUNT	
backdoor	OK	c:\Windows\Notepad.exe	LocalSystem	2021-08-28T17:22:07.9073883Z	2	
AJRouter	OK	C:\Windows\system32\svchost.exe -k LocalServiceNetworkRestricted -p	NT AUTHORITY\LocalService	2019-12-07T09:16:04.9289101Z	13	
AppIDSvc	OK	C:\Windows\system32\svchost.exe -k LocalServiceNetworkRestricted -p	NT Authority\LocalService	2019-12-07T09:16:04.9289101Z	13	

Thanks for attending!

Twitter:

@therealwlambert (Wes Lambert)
@velocidex (Mike Cohen)
@mgreen27 (Matthew Green)

Github:

<https://github/velocidex/velociraptor>

Articles/Docs:

<docs.velociraptor.app>
<medium.com/velociraptor-ir>

Discord:

<https://docs.velociraptor.app/discord>

