


# Detecting CONTI CobaltStrike Lateral Movement Techniques - Part 1

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 [unh4ck.com/detection-engineering-and-threat-hunting/lateral-movement/detecting-conti-cobaltstrike-lateral-movement-techniques-part-1](https://unh4ck.com/detection-engineering-and-threat-hunting/lateral-movement/detecting-conti-cobaltstrike-lateral-movement-techniques-part-1)

## Detecting CONTI CobaltStrike Lateral Movement Techniques - Part 1

Detection opportunities on lateral movement techniques used by CONTI ransomware group using CobaltStrike.

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### Introduction:

In an attempt to contribute to the defensive capabilities of security teams regarding the increase of CobaltStrike usage by threat actors (TA) and in a joined effort with [@MichalKoczwara](#), a series of articles will be released on CobaltStrike's TTP detections related to the CONTI leak.

For the first part of this blog post, I will cover detection opportunities for lateral movement (LM) techniques used by the TA **CONTI** via CobaltStrike. Keep in mind that I tried to boil it down to analytics that can be used for other lateral movements variation and not just specific to CONTI Group or CobaltStrike (CS).

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### Definition:

MITRE ATT&CK defines lateral movement as :

*Lateral Movement consists of techniques that adversaries use to enter and control remote systems on a network. Following through on their primary objective often requires exploring the network to find their target and subsequently gaining access to it. Reaching their objective often involves pivoting through multiple systems and accounts to gain. Adversaries might install their own remote access tools to accomplish Lateral Movement or use legitimate credentials with native network and operating system tools, which may be stealthier.*

Looking in the CobaltStrike documentation we can find some built-in modules for Lateral Movement defined in the table below which were included in the leaked documentation:

Jump Module

Arch

Description

## **psexec**

x86

Use a service to run a Service EXE artifact

## **psexec64**

x64

Use a service to run a Service EXE artifact

## **psexec\_psh**

x86

Use a service to run a PowerShell one-liner

## **winrm**

x86

Run a PowerShell script via WinRM

## **winrm64**

x64

Run a PowerShell script via WinRM

Other capabilities are used by the group like **Remote-Exec** command, PTH module, RDP and **SHELL** command to remotely execute commands using **WMIC.EXE** utility. I will go through these TTPs in the second part.

Remote-Exec Module

Description

## **psexec**

Remote execute via Service Control Manager

## **winrm**

Remote execute via WinRM (PowerShell)

## **wmi**

Remote execute via WMI (PowerShell)

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## Simulation Setup

CobaltStrike

Zeek

Elastic Stack (Winlogbeat + Filebeat)

Sysmon Configuration [Blacksmith OTRE](#)

VICTIM Windows 10 user machine (Initial Access)

DC\_ATLAS Domain Controller Windows Server 2016 (Lateral Movement Target)

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## T1021.006 Remote Services: Windows Remote Management

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### A primer to WinRM

**WinRM** is the Microsoft implementation of **WS-Management** protocol which is an open source standard for constructing XML messages following the standards of Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP) messages.

This great [blog](#) explain in simple steps a typical WinRM based conversation for invoking commands:

1. 1.  
Send a [Create Shell](#) message and get the shell id from the response
2. 2.  
[Create a command](#) in the shell sending the command and any arguments and grab the command id from the response
3. 3.  
[Send a request for output](#) on the command id which may return streams (stdout and/or stderr) containing base64 encoded text.
4. 4.  
Keep requesting output until the command state is done and examine the exit code.
5. 5.  
Send a command [termination signal](#)
6. 6.  
Send a [delete shell](#) message

I will go more in depth about WinRM from a defensive perspective during lateral movement in a separate blog but for more details I recommend checking the official documentation [[MS-WSMV](#)]. However, a couple of things we should keep in mind when it come to the limitations of WinRM and why PowerShell Remoting Protocol (PSRP) is much better choice to go with.

The default value of a SOAP message size **512KB** and a maximum of **8192KB**. This attribute can be modified with the following command : `winrm set winrm/config/winrs '@{<Quota>=<Value>}'` .

WinRM also doesn't have a built-in functionality for file transfer. We will learn in the next section that PowerShell Remoting Protocol (PSRP) is much better alternative.

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## Windows Built-in WinRM tools

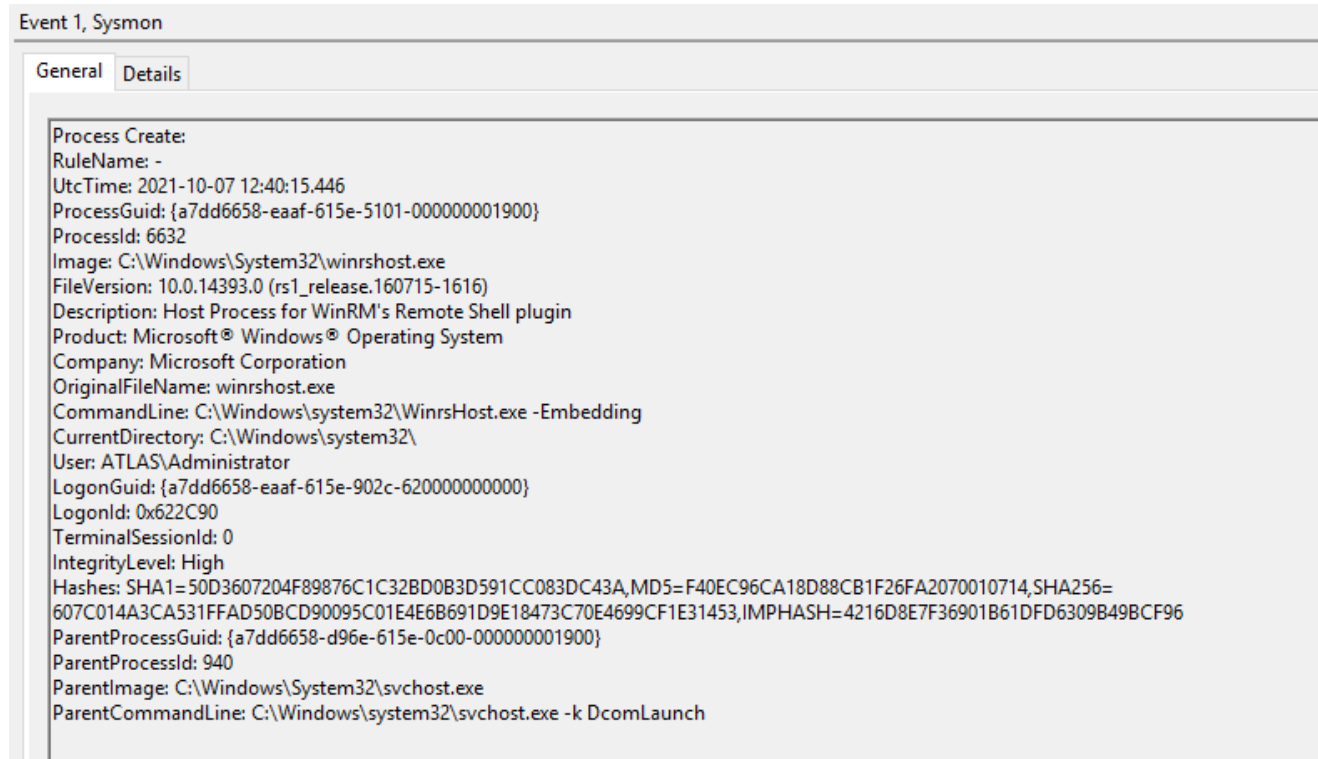
In order to understand CobaltStrike WinRM beacon capabilities, first, I tried to see normal behavior of some of the tools that can be used in a legitimate way. There are 3 main ways to execute command remotely using WinRM:

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### WinRS:

Windows Remote Shell built-in tool is a pure implementation of remote command execution via WinRM. Upon executing a command using `winrs.exe` utility via the command `winrs -r:dc_atlas "ipconfig"` the following telemetry was recorded on the destination:

```
svchost.exe spawns winrshost.exe with the parent command line
C:\Windows\system32\svchost.exe -k DcomLaunch
```



The `winrshost.exe` then invokes `cmd.exe` instance and execute the command within its context.

## Event 1, Sysmon

General Details

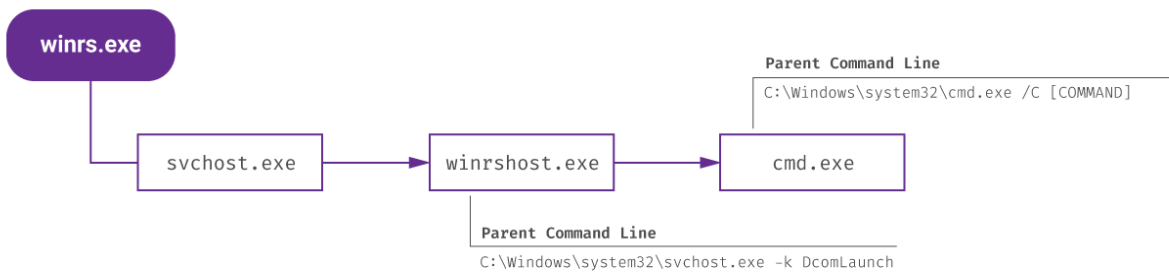
```
Process Create:
RuleName: -
UtcTime: 2021-10-07 12:40:15.878
ProcessGuid: {a7dd6658-eaaf-615e-5301-000000001900}
ProcessId: 268
Image: C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe
FileVersion: 10.0.14393.0 (rs1_release.160715-1616)
Description: Windows Command Processor
Product: Microsoft® Windows® Operating System
Company: Microsoft Corporation
OriginalFileName: Cmd.Exe
CommandLine: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe /C ipconfig
CurrentDirectory: C:\Users\Administrator\
User: ATLAS\Administrator
LogonGuid: {a7dd6658-eaaf-615e-902c-620000000000}
LogonId: 0x622C90
TerminalSessionId: 0
IntegrityLevel: High
Hashes: SHA1=99AE9C73E9BEE6F9C76D6F4093A9882DF06832CF,MD5=F4F684066175B77E0C3A000549D2922C,SHA256=
935C1861DF1F4018D698E8B65ABFA02D7E9037D8F68CA3C2065B6CA165D44AD2,IMPHASH=3062ED732D4B25D1C64F084DAC97D37A
ParentProcessGuid: {a7dd6658-eaaf-615e-5101-000000001900}
ParentProcessId: 6632
ParentImage: C:\Windows\System32\winrshost.exe
ParentCommandLine: C:\Windows\system32\Winrshost.exe -Embedding
```

## Event 1, Sysmon

General Details

```
Process Create:
RuleName: -
UtcTime: 2021-10-07 12:40:15.913
ProcessGuid: {a7dd6658-eaaf-615e-5401-000000001900}
ProcessId: 4828
Image: C:\Windows\System32\ipconfig.exe
FileVersion: 10.0.14393.0 (rs1_release.160715-1616)
Description: IP Configuration Utility
Product: Microsoft® Windows® Operating System
Company: Microsoft Corporation
OriginalFileName: ipconfig.exe
CommandLine: ipconfig
CurrentDirectory: C:\Users\Administrator\
User: ATLAS\Administrator
LogonGuid: {a7dd6658-eaaf-615e-902c-620000000000}
LogonId: 0x622C90
TerminalSessionId: 0
IntegrityLevel: High
Hashes: SHA1=A95BEAA8B81FD799DB6051A79D959908FFBDB22F,MD5=29916DCEA5377C19996B417D9235F42F,SHA256=
5EE3FD7CA1AC876D0DE539D469BFC333594FCA3DF9F377CC96C756D9648697F1,IMPHASH=3636F50089F8190E3308E8AEA8F2043A
ParentProcessGuid: {a7dd6658-eaaf-615e-5301-000000001900}
ParentProcessId: 268
ParentImage: C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe
ParentCommandLine: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe /C ipconfig
```

After finishing the execution of the command these processes are terminated because `winrs.exe` doesn't support persistent sessions so every time you execute a command remotely this behavior repeats itself.



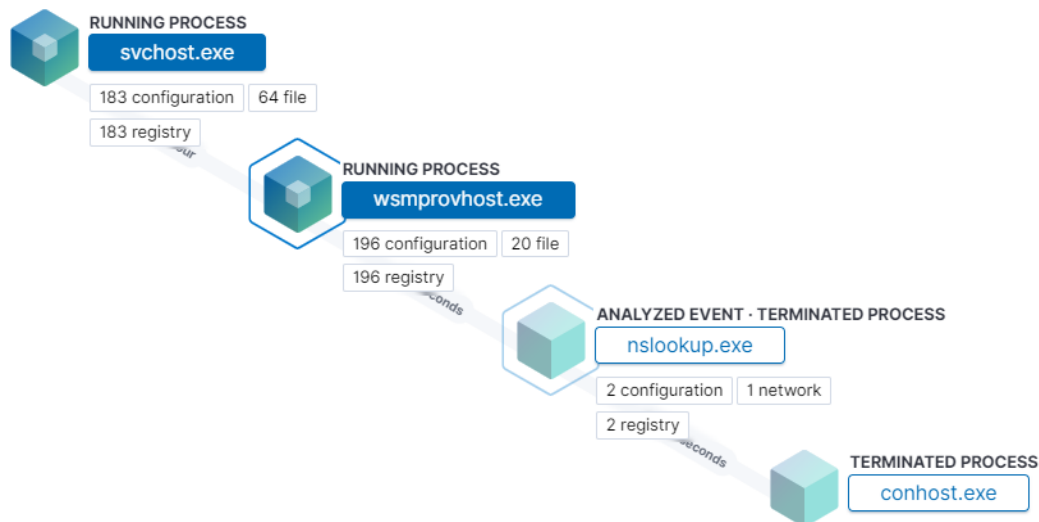
winrs process tree

## Invoke-Command & Enter-PSSession :

These PowerShell cmdlets use the PowerShell Remoting Protocol [MS-PSRP] which is a separate protocol that runs over WinRM. PSRP supports many message types to execute commands and retrieve their outputs and its main difference from WSMV specs is its message fragmentation handling process which makes it more reliable vis-à-vis WinRM message size limitations.

While testing these cmdlets, the following telemetry was recorded on the destination:

`svchost.exe` spawns `wsmprovhost.exe` with the parent command line  
`C:\Windows\system32\svchost.exe -k DcomLaunch`



Executing nslookup command via Enter-PSSession

General Details

```

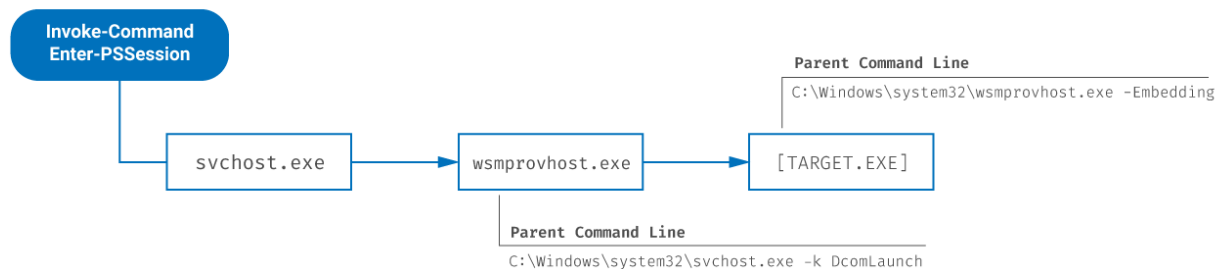
Process Create:
RuleName: -
UtcTime: 2021-10-07 12:48:52.097
ProcessGuid: {a7dd6658-ecb4-615e-5601-000000001900}
ProcessId: 4516
Image: C:\Windows\System32\ipconfig.exe
FileVersion: 10.0.14393.0 (rs1_release.160715-1616)
Description: IP Configuration Utility
Product: Microsoft® Windows® Operating System
Company: Microsoft Corporation
OriginalFileName: ipconfig.exe
CommandLine: "C:\Windows\system32\ipconfig.exe"
CurrentDirectory: C:\Users\Administrator\Documents\
User: ATLAS\Administrator
LogonGuid: {a7dd6658-eca6-615e-e6b5-670000000000}
LogonId: 0x67B5E6
TerminalSessionId: 0
IntegrityLevel: High
Hashes: SHA1=A95BEAA8B81FD799DB6051A79D959908FFBDB22F,MD5=29916DCEA5377C19996B417D9235F42F,SHA256=5EE3FD7CA1AC876D0DE539D469BFC333594FCA3DF9F377CC96C756D9648697F1,IMPHASH=3636F50089F8190E3308E8AEA8F2043A
ParentProcessGuid: {a7dd6658-eca6-615e-5501-000000001900}
ParentProcessId: 5088
ParentImage: C:\Windows\System32\wsmprovhost.exe
ParentCommandLine: C:\Windows\system32\wsmprovhost.exe -Embedding

```

## Executing ipconfig via Invoke-Command

`Invoke-Command` & `Enter-PSSession` both run commands within the context of `wsmprovhost.exe`

The difference between these two cmdlets is that `Invoke-Command` will terminate `wsmprovhost.exe` process after receiving the output while the `Enter-PSSession` will establish a persistent session.



## Invoke-Command & Enter-PSSession process tree

Now that we have established what telemetry can be left behind by using Windows built-in tools we can distinguish suspicious process behavior. Let's see in the following section how CS default configurations for lateral movement behave.

## CobaltStrike jump winrm

First, lets discover the telemetry that will be generated from source and destination for every attempt to use WinRM remotely:

***On the source:***

EID

Action

Provider

Comment

6

WSMan Session Creation

Microsoft-Windows-WinRM

Creating WSMan Session. This event will give you the PID that initiated the connection

31

WSMan Session Creation

Microsoft-Windows-WinRM

WSMan Session Created Successfully

3

Network Connection

Microsoft-Windows-Sysmon

Network Direction: egress

Infected Source Process Name

Destination port : 5985 or 5986

***On the destination:***

EID

Action

Provider



Comment

1

WSMan Session Creation

Microsoft-Windows-Sysmon

Process Name : `wsmprovhost.exe`

Process CMD : `C:\Windows\system32\wsmprovhost.exe -Embedding`

Process Parent Name : `svchost.exe`

Process Parent CMD : `C:\Windows\system32\svchost.exe -k DcomLaunch`

3

WSMan Session Creation

Microsoft-Windows-Sysmon

Network Direction: ingress

Process Name: System

Destination port : 5985 or 5986

User : NT `AUTHORITY\SYSTEM`

17

Pipe Created

Microsoft-Windows-Sysmon

Network Direction: egress

Infected Source Process Name

Destination port : 5985 or 5986

Pipe Name : `\PSHost.[%NUMBERS%].[%PID%].DefaultAppDomain.wsmprovhost`

Process Name : `wsmprovhost.exe`

4656

Process Access

Microsoft-Windows-Security-Auditing

Object Server : WS-Management Listener

Process Name : `C:\Windows\System32\svchost.exe`

400

PowerShell Session Start

PowerShell

Host Name = `ServerRemoteHost` (Remote PowerShell Session)

Engine Version (Good for Downgrading PS attacks)

Host Application : `C:\Windows\system32\wsmprovhost.exe -Embedding`

91

WSMan Session Creation

Microsoft-Windows-WinRM

31

WSMan Session Creation

Microsoft-Windows-WinRM

WSMan Session Created Successfully

142

WSMan Operation Failure

Microsoft-Windows-WinRM

Helpful when WinRM is not enabled on the targeted host

Other events are generated on the destination side but these in the previous table are the most relevant to remote WinRM activity. You can use them according to your collection and correlation strategy. Obviously, `EID 1`, `EID 91` and `EID 4656` have much higher event

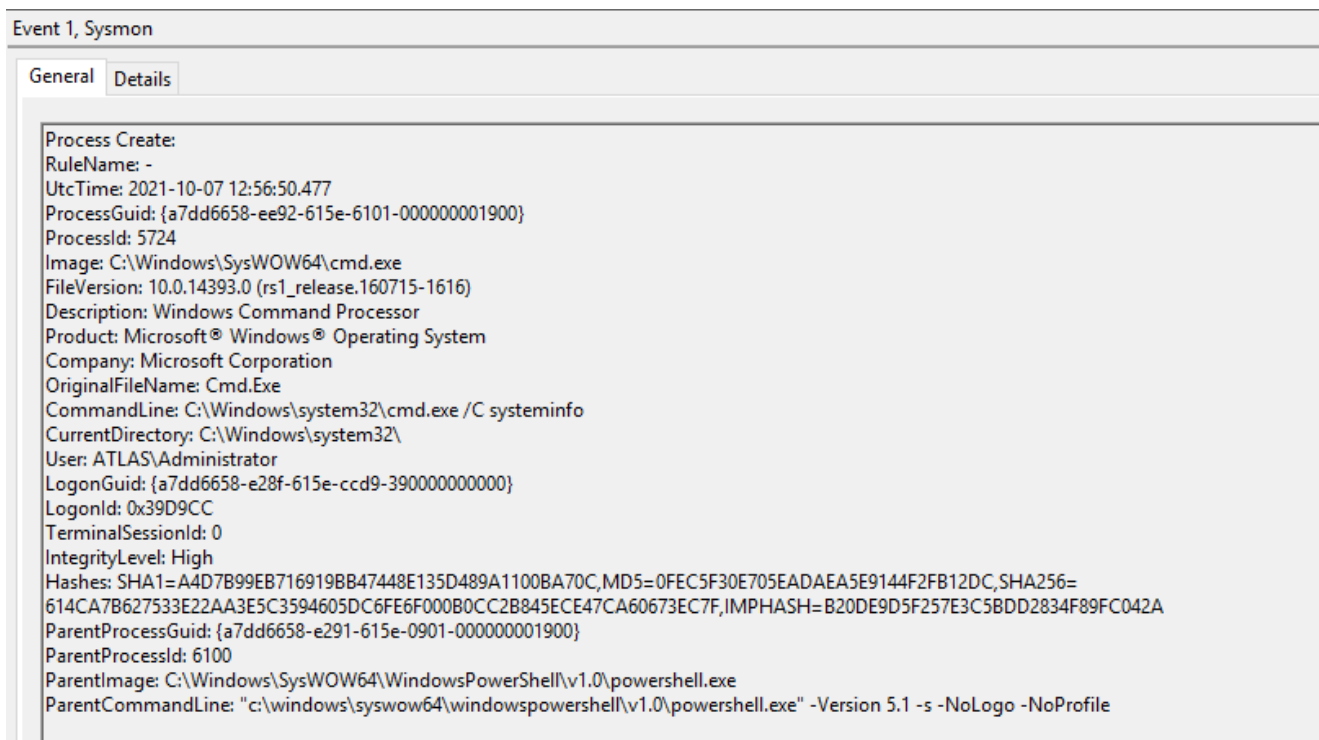
decisiveness than the rest. I will be releasing a Mindmap that groups all this telemetry in one place at the end of this blog post series.

Now jumping to `jump winrm` command and some first differences in process tree behavior were observed at execution time:

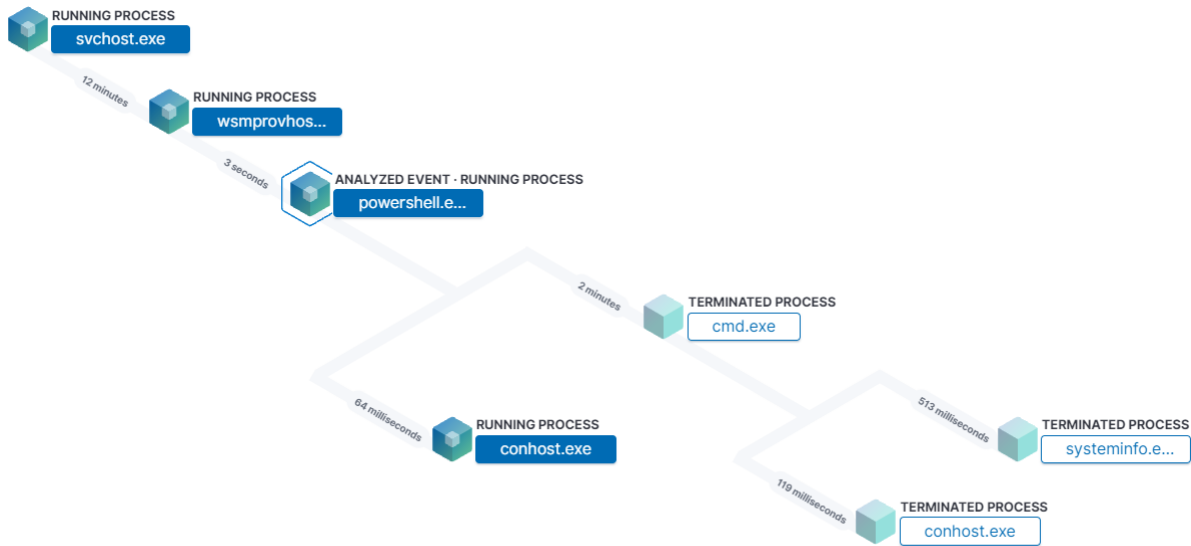
`jump winrm` command generated the same telemetry as in previous observations except that the beacon runs under the context of a PowerShell instance invoked by `wsmprovhost.exe`. This is not something we can normally observe by using `winrs`, `Invoke-Command` or `Enter-PSSession` except if the command invoked `powershell.exe` itself then PowerShell cmdlets would produce this behavior.

By default the powershell.exe instance run via the command line :

```
"c:\windows\syswow64\windowspowershell\v1.0\powershell.exe" -Version 5.1 -s -NoLogo -NoProfile
```

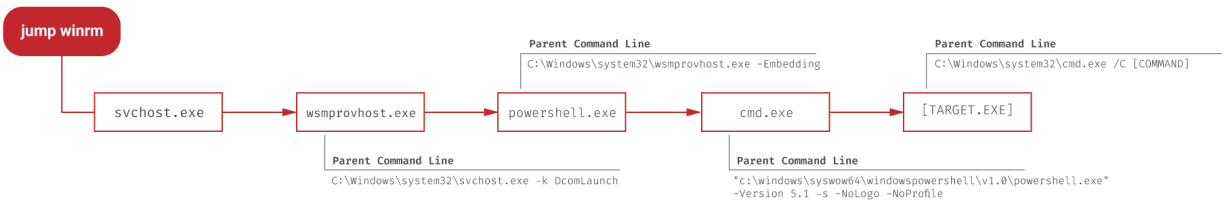


CobalStrike provides a `shell` command to interact with the beacon and execute command. The `shell` command spawns a `cmd.exe` instance from the invoked `powershell.exe` process for every executed command



Executing systeminfo command via jump winrm beacon.

A general diagram of process tree observed during the execution of this CS module is illustrated bellow:

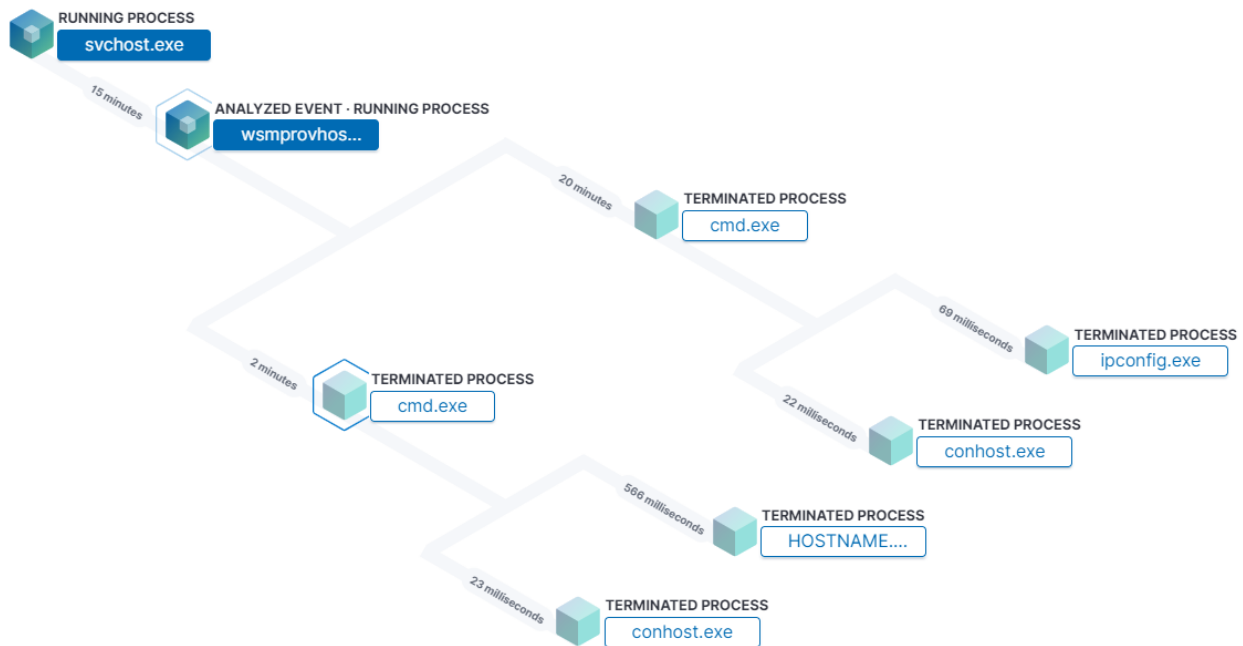


jump winrm process tree diagram

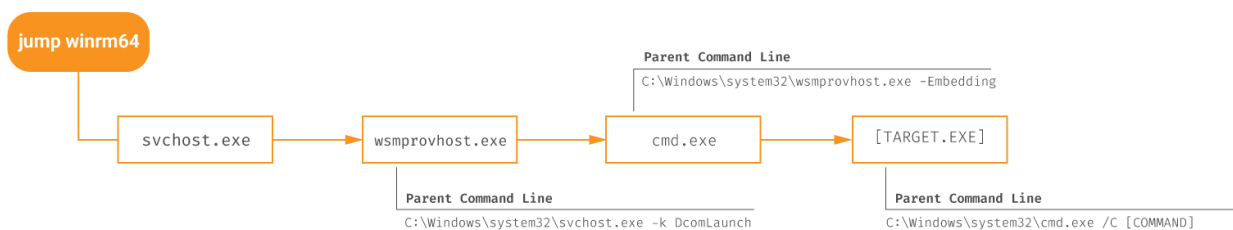
## CobaltStrike jump winrm64

Here are the main differences from `jump winrm` command :

Like `Enter-PSSession` , `jump winrm64` executes commands within the context of a `wsmprovhost.exe` instance. The session is persistent no termination of the `wsmprovhost.exe` process was observed.



Executing ipconfig and hostname command via a jump winrm64 shell



Jump winrm64 process tree diagram

## Evidence of Execution

In the previous sections we have established some key observations regarding remote command execution via WinRM. However, during the demo, I used a stageless beacon. The script first decodes the Base64 encoded payload then it uses the `.Net API` to call Windows API function in memory using assemblies. The script then allocates some memory and copies the payload in the allocated memory space. The payload was a 64-bits DLL and technique used was **DLL Reflective Loading**.

The payload strings contained by default:

"beacon.dll"

"beacon.x86.dll"

"beacon.x64.dll"

This [yara rule](#) can be effective in detecting default usage of CS stageless beacons.

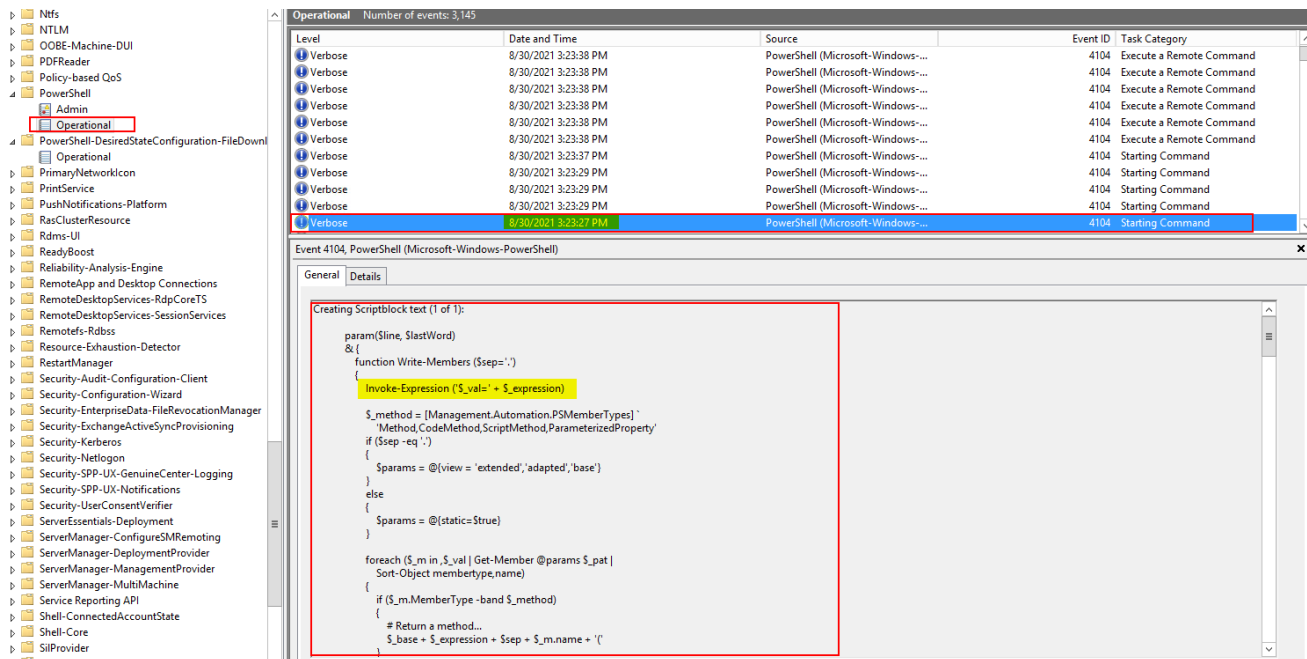
The following PowerShell events were observed on the target:

### EID 4104 Script Block Logging:

This event can be considered noisy, so be careful during your detection engineering process and consider its verbosity.

Script blocks exceeding the maximum length of an event log message are fragmented into multiple entries.

Unlike **EID 4103**, this event doesn't record the output of the script



### EID 4103 Module Logging:

Generates a large volume of events

Records the output of the executed commands

Keep in mind that these event are not enabled by default.

## Sigma Rules

[PowerShell Events : Remote PowerShell Session by @Cyb3rWard0g](#)

[Sysmon Process : Remote PowerShell Session by @Cyb3rWard0g](#)

[Windows Events : Remote PowerShell Session by @Cyb3rWard0g](#)

[Sysmon Network : Remote PowerShell Session by @Cyb3rWard0g](#)

## Detection Validation

In order to validate your detection rules against WinRM being used for remote command execution, Atomic Red Team provides a great guide below:

atomic-red-team/T1021.006.md at master · redcanaryco/atomic-red-team

GitHub

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## DFIR

In DFIR engagements these events can be good source of information to get the right attack attributions:

**EID 142** WSMAN operation CreateShell failed (Helpful when WinRM is not enabled on the target host)

**EID 169** User Authenticated Successfully (The user who was connected remotely)

**EID 81** Processing Client Request for Operation CreateShell (Start of remoting activity)

**EID 134** Sending Response for Operation DeleteShell (End of remoting activity)

**EID 403** Engine state is changed from Available to Stopped (This event records the completion of a PowerShell activity)

WinRM event logs lack simple attribution and traceability meaning you need multiple correlation layers in order to identify the user, source IP and the ID of the infected process.

The command `Get-WSManInstance -ComputerName localhost -ResourceURI Shell -Enumerate` lists all currently active remote WinRM sessions and provides useful information :

**Owner** : Username that opened the remote session

**ClientIP**: Source IP from where the attacker attempted to move laterally.

**ProcessID**: In this case it is wsmprovhost.exe where the executed commands will be invoked from.

**ChildPocesses**: Number of child processes it opened.

**MemoryUsed**: Can be good indicator since `winrm64` CS module used more than twice the memory used by `Enter-PSSession` for the same command.

```
PS C:\\Users\\Administrator> Get-WSManInstance -ComputerName localhost -ResourceURI  
Shell -Enumerate
```

2

3

```
rsp : <http://schemas.microsoft.com/wbem/wsman/1/windows/shell>
```

4

```
lang : en-US
```

5

```
ShellId : 04E49AF8-1CA8-4ACC-9135-6A3269115F3E
```

6

```
Name : WinRM1
```

7

```
ResourceUri : <http://schemas.microsoft.com/powershell/Microsoft.PowerShell>
```

8

```
Owner : ATLAS\\Administrator
```

9

```
ClientIP : 10.10.10.30
```

10

```
ProcessId : 2844
```

11

```
IdleTimeOut : PT7200.000S
```

12

```
InputStreams : stdin pr
```

13



OutputStreams : stdout

14

MaxIdleTimeOut : PT2147483.647S

15

Locale : en-US

16

DataLocale : en-US

17

CompressionMode : XpressCompression

18

ProfileLoaded : Yes

19

Encoding : UTF8

20

BufferMode : Block

21

State : Connected

22

ShellRunTime : P0DT0H4M32S

23

ShellInactivity : P0DT0H1M28S

24

MemoryUsed : 134MB

25

ChildProcesses : 2

Copied!

```
PS C:\Users\Administrator> Get-WSManInstance -ComputerName localhost -ResourceURI Shell -Enumerate

rsp      : http://schemas.microsoft.com/wbem/wsmman/1/windows/shell
lang     : en-US
ShellId  : 61A68A2D-B739-4791-9824-211FE9099979
Name     : WinRM1
ResourceUri : http://schemas.microsoft.com/powershell/Microsoft.PowerShell
Owner    : ATLAS\Administrator
ClientIP  : 10.10.10.30
ProcessId : 6172
IdleTimeout : PT7200.000S
InputStreams : stdin pr
OutputStreams : stdout
MaxIdleTimeout : PT2147483.647S
Locale   : en-US
DataLocale : en-US
CompressionMode : XpressCompression
ProfileLoaded : Yes
Encoding  : UTF8
BufferMode : Block
State     : Connected
ShellRunTime : PODT0H1M8S
ShellInactivity : PODT0H0M52S
MemoryUsed : 62MB
ChildProcesses : 0
```

**Username** (points to Owner: ATLAS\Administrator)

**Source IP** (points to ClientIP: 10.10.10.30)

**wsmprovhost.exe pid** (points to ProcessId: 6172)

**Status** (points to State: Connected)

**# Child Processes** (points to ChildProcesses: 0)

A good idea would be to generate an event with the output of this command every time the process wsmprovhost.exe is created using scheduled tasks.

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## T1570 : Lateral Transfer Tool

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### CobaltStrike jump psexec & psexec64

I love going through ZEEK logs first and look for network related telemetry specially for lateral movement techniques. When using CS psexec or psexec64 modules for lateral movement I observed remote service creation.

These modules use named pipes (RPC/NP) method to interact with the service control manager (SCM) RPC server. The server interface is identified by UUID `367ABB81-9844-35F1-AD32-98F038001003` and uses RPC endpoint `\\PIPE\\svcctl`.

The following ZEEK event logs were recorded :

ZEEK DCE-RPC event was generated with DCE-RPC endpoint `SVCCTL` and operation `CreateServiceWow64A`

Time	network.protocol	zeek.dce_rpc.endpoint	zeek.dce_rpc.named_pipe	zeek.dce_rpc.operation
> Oct 7, 2021 @ 18:33:45.608	dce_rpc	svcctl	\pipe\ntsvcs	CloseServiceHandle
> Oct 7, 2021 @ 18:33:45.602	dce_rpc	svcctl	\pipe\ntsvcs	CloseServiceHandle
> Oct 7, 2021 @ 18:33:45.592	dce_rpc	svcctl	\pipe\ntsvcs	DeleteService
> Oct 7, 2021 @ 18:33:45.495	dce_rpc	svcctl	\pipe\ntsvcs	StartServiceA
> Oct 7, 2021 @ 18:33:45.429	dce_rpc	svcctl	\pipe\ntsvcs	CreateServiceWow64A
> Oct 7, 2021 @ 18:33:45.425	dce_rpc	svcctl	\pipe\ntsvcs	OpenSCManagerW

### Zeek DCE-RPC Telemetry for Service Creation

On the target **EID 5145** A network share object was checked to see whether client can be granted desired access will be generated with **Relative Target Name** defined as **SVCCTL** and Share Name **\\*\IPC\$**

Oct 7, 2021 @ 18:33:45.085	6886fc0.exe	\\?.\C:\Windows	\\*\ADMIN\$	A network share object was checked to see whether client can be granted desired access. Subject: Security ID: S-1-5-18 Account Name: DC_ATLAS Account Domain: ATLAS Logon ID: 0x3E7 Network Information: Object Type: File Source Address: 127.0.0.1 Source Port: 4	0x1000a1
Oct 7, 2021 @ 18:33:45.058	svccctl	-	\\*\IPC\$	A network share object was checked to see whether client can be granted desired access. Subject: Security ID: S-1-5-21-3278094047-2436619300-3189051255-500 Account Name: Administrator Account Domain: ATLAS Logon ID: 0x123C9 Network Information: Object Type: F	0x12019f

A service is then created with a random name and Image Path calling the process via the command **\\127.0.0.1\ADMIN\$\[SERVICE\_RANDOM\_NAME].exe**. This will generate **EID 7045 New Service Was Installed** and **EID 4697 A Service Was Installed in the System**

Time	message	winlog_event_data.ImagePath	winlog_event_data.AccountName	winlog_event_data.ServiceName
Oct 7, 2021 @ 18:33:45.070	A service was installed in the system. Service Name: 6886fc0 Service File Name: \\127.0.0.1\ADMIN\$\6886fc0.exe Service Type: user mode service Service Start Type: demand start Service Account: LocalSystem	\\127.0.0.1\ADMIN\$\6886fc0.exe	LocalSystem	6886fc0

```
Process Create:
RuleName: -
UtcTime: 2021-10-07 17:33:45.094
ProcessGuid: {A7DD6658-2F79-615F-8300-00000001A00}
ProcessId: 4712
Image: \\127.0.0.1\ADMIN$\6886fc0.exe
FileVersion: -
Description: -
Product: -
Company: -
OriginalFileName: -
CommandLine: \\127.0.0.1\ADMIN$\6886fc0.exe
CurrentDirectory: C:\Windows\system32\
User: NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM
LogonGuid: {A7DD6658-2E11-615F-E703-000000000000}
LogonId: 0x3E7
TerminalSessionId: 0
IntegrityLevel: System
Hashes: SHA1=9F72DA2ED3E3771483DDA0FA6B1F23EAE5DB8ED7, MD5=15BC28D6C8EF946DA7146F80DCE285F, SHA256=FA06E55B9CC098EFB1CDB34844A69F3F7785A8E67A360554592B08387ADE4A5, IMPHASH=DE77F3139EAF74F1B25A8B7E0B6605F
ParentProcessGuid: {A7DD6658-2E11-615F-8A00-00000001A00}
ParentProcessId: 760
ParentImage: C:\Windows\System32\services.exe
ParentCommandLine: C:\Windows\system32\services.exe
```

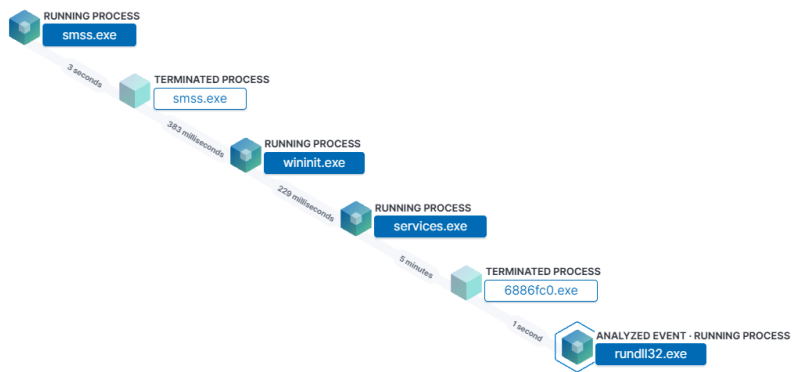
Then **\\127.0.0.1\ADMIN\$\[SERVICE\_RANDOM\_NAME].exe** is executed and it invokes a **rundll32.exe** instance with no arguments which is very suspicious.

```
Process Create:
RuleName: -
UtcTime: 2021-10-07 17:33:46.266
ProcessGuid: {A7DD6658-2F7A-615F-8400-00000001A00}
ProcessId: 5560
Image: C:\Windows\System32\rundll32.exe
FileVersion: 10.0.14393.0 (rs1_release.160715-1616)
Description: Windows host process (Rundll32)
Product: Microsoft Windows Operating System
Company: Microsoft Corporation
OriginalFileName: RUNDLL32.EXE
CommandLine: C:\Windows\System32\rundll32.exe
CurrentDirectory: C:\Windows\system32\
User: NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM
LogonGuid: {A7DD6658-2E11-615F-E703-000000000000}
LogonId: 0x3E7
TerminalSessionId: 0
IntegrityLevel: System
Hashes: SHA1=E9BF6CAAF1A4A146BF3FB94D986666DECC07537, MD5=111474061232202B5B580D2B512CBB25, SHA256=D25FF1E6C6460A7F9DE39198D182058C1712726008D187E19538B3ABE977E4A0, IMPHASH=B79A26282DC6494FFDA9173E830DAB0A
ParentProcessGuid: {A7DD6658-2F79-615F-8300-00000001A00}
ParentProcessId: 4712
ParentImage: \\127.0.0.1\ADMIN$\6886fc0.exe
ParentCommandLine: \\127.0.0.1\ADMIN$\6886fc0.exe
```

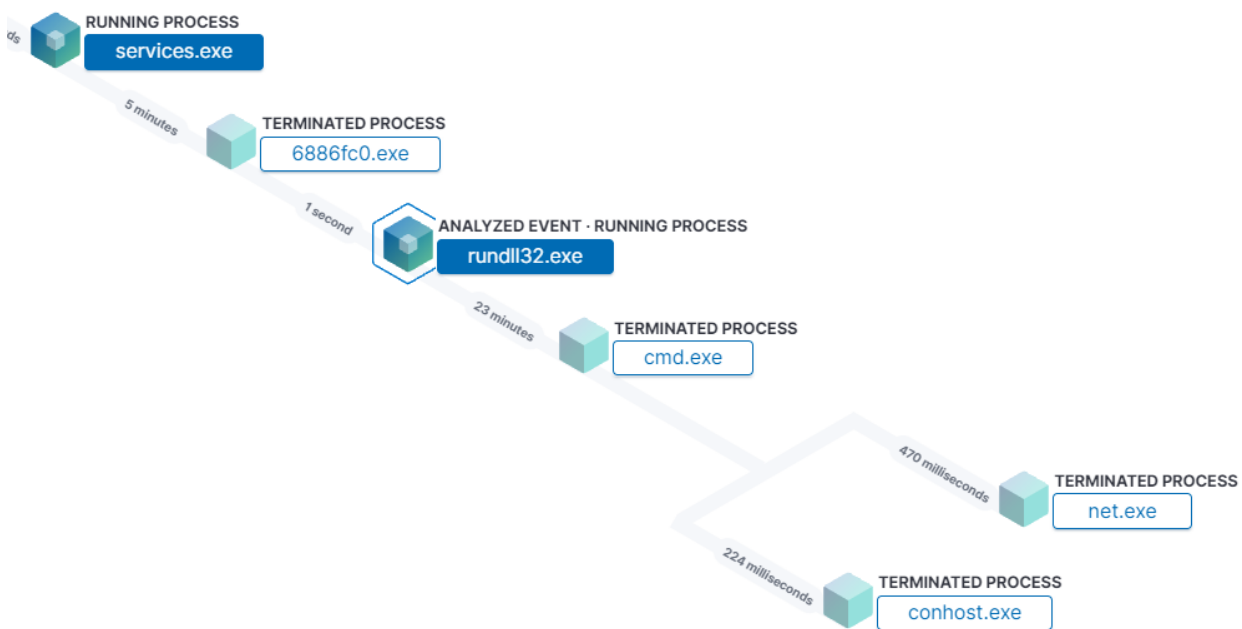
BETA

All Process Events

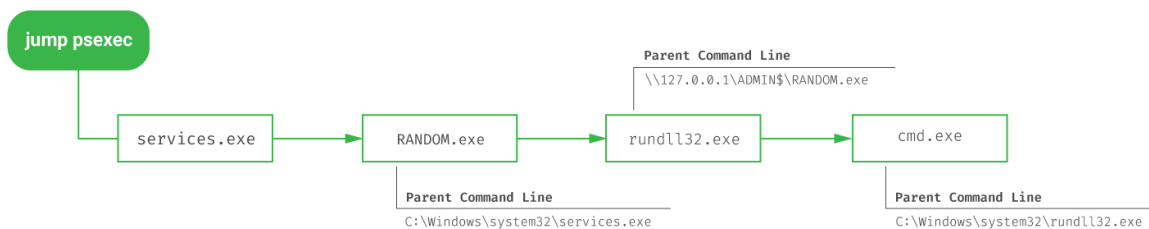
Process Name	Timestamp
smss.exe	Oct 7, 2021 @ 18:27:41.641
smss.exe	Oct 7, 2021 @ 18:27:44.647
wininit.exe	Oct 7, 2021 @ 18:27:45.030
services.exe	Oct 7, 2021 @ 18:27:45.259
6886fc0.exe	Oct 7, 2021 @ 18:33:45.094
ANALYZED EVENT - rundll32.exe	Oct 7, 2021 @ 18:33:46.266



Interacting with the beacon via **SHELL** command invokes a **CMD** instance



Executing Net command via jump psexec installed beacon



The following table is a summary of the observed telemetry relevant to this lateral movement technique.

EID

Action

Provider

Comment

5145

Network Share Access

Microsoft-Windows-Security-Auditing

Relative Target Name : `svcctl`

Share Name : `*\IPC$`

7045

Service Creation

System

Service File Name: `\\127.0.0.1\ADMIN$\[SERVICE_RANDOM_NAME].exe`

4697

Service Creation

Microsoft-Windows-Security-Auditing

Service File Name: `\\127.0.0.1\ADMIN$\[SERVICE_RANDOM_NAME].exe`

1

Process Creation

Microsoft-Windows-Sysmon

Command Line : `\\127.0.0.1\ADMIN$\[SERVICE_RANDOM_NAME].exe`

Parent Command Line : `C:\Windows\System32\services.exe`

1

Process Creation

Microsoft-Windows-Sysmon

Command Line : `C:\Windows\System32\rundll32.exe`

Arguments count : 0







✓ A network share object was checked to see whether client can be granted desired access.

Subject:

Security ID: S-1-5-21-3278094047-2436619300-3189051255-500  
Account Name: Administrator  
Account Domain: ATLAS  
Logon ID: 0x2C8E20B

Network Information:

Object Type: File  
Source Address: 10.10.10.3  
Source Port: 59939

Share Information:

Share Name: \\\*\IPC\$  
Share Path:  
Relative Target Name: status\_481c

Access Request Information:

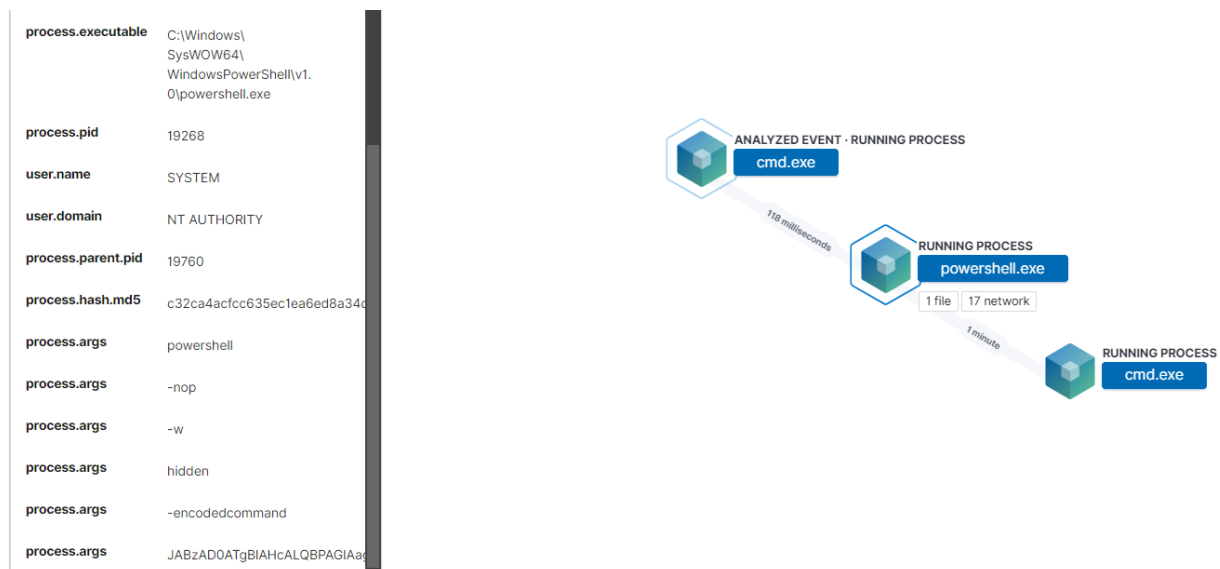
Access Mask: 0x12019F  
Accesses: READ\_CONTROL  
SYNCHRONIZE  
ReadData (or ListDirectory)  
WriteData (or AddFile)  
AppendData (or AddSubdirectory or CreatePipeInstance)  
ReadEA  
WriteEA  
ReadAttributes  
WriteAttributes

Access Check Results:

-

## Cobalt Strike Named Pipe Regex.csv

Interacting with the beacon via the CS `shell` command would invoke a `cmd.exe` instance.



Executing commands via psexec\_psh module



This pattern alone is very suspicious and can be a good detection opportunity for default usage of `psexec_psh` command.



The following are the event logs I observed during the demos:

EID

Action

Provider

Comment

5145

Network Share Access

Microsoft-Windows-Security-Auditing

Relative Target Name : `status_[0-9a-f]{2}`

Share Name : `\*\IPC$`

7045

Service Creation

System

Service File Name contains : `%COMSPEC%` or `powershell`

4697

Service Creation

Microsoft-Windows-Security-Auditing

Service File Name contains : `%COMSPEC%` or `powershell`

17

Pipe Created

Microsoft-Windows-Sysmon

Command Line : `\\127.0.0.1\ADMIN$\[SERVICE_RANDOM_NAME].exe`

Parent Command Line : `C:\Windows\System32\services.exe`

18

Pipe Connected

Microsoft-Windows-Sysmon

Image Path : `\\127.0.0.1\ADMIN$\[SERVICE_RANDOM_NAME].exe`

1

Process Creation

Microsoft-Windows-Sysmon

Command Line Arguments : `powershell, -nop, hidden, -encodedcommand`

Process Name : `powershell.exe`

Parent Process Name : `cmd.exe`

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Sigma Rules

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Detection Validation

Atomic Red Team provides a good start to validate your detection against some of these attack techniques:

[atomic-red-team/T1569.002.md](#) at master · redcanaryco/atomic-red-team

GitHub

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DFIR

You can use the following CyberChef recipe to decode and extract shellcode information executed by psexec\_psh command.

CyberChef/Cobalt Strike recipe for JABz.txt at main · SophosRapidResponse/CyberChef

GitHub

You can list created pipes using `Get-ChildItem em` PowerShell cmdlets

1

```
Get-ChildItem '\\.\pipe\
```

Copied!

Systinternal has a dedicated tool that also can be leveraged for the same purpose.

Pipelist - Windows Sysinternals

docsmsft

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Closing thoughts

This blog post series of **Detecting CONTI CobaltStrike Lateral Movement Techniques** is focused on default usage of CS built-in capabilities meaning that sophisticated attacker will be able to change these settings and evade detections based on them thanks to CobalStrike modularity. My hope is to increase awareness at least about the telemetry that needs to be audited and qualified, how to correlate it and how to respond to relevant attacks in order to increase the time, effort and skills an APT has to invest in order to compromise your assets.

You can read my previous post on [Detection Engineering Dimensions Analytics](#) part where I discuss analytic resilience.