"Explore a meticulously compiled dossier spotlighting event log entries, registry modifications, and file creations or changes linked to lateral movement. This comprehensive file meticulously examines the nuances of lateral movement occurrences, shedding light on both the origins and destinations of these actions. Immerse yourself in meticulously categorized sections that unveil crucial details surrounding lateral movement scenarios, offering invaluable insights into their dynamics."

Lateral movement Artifacts In case of RDP Using Event Ids:

Source system Artifacts:	Destination system Artifacts:
security.evtx	security.evtx
4648 - Logon specifying alternate credentials - if	4624 -Logon Type 10
NLA enabled on destination	-Source IP/Logon Username.
- Current logged-on Username	
- Alternate Username	4778/4779
- Destination Host Name/IP	-IP Address of Source/Source System Name
- Process Name	-Logon Username
Microsoft-Windows-Terminal Services-RDPClient	Microsoft-Windows-RemoteDesktopservices-
4Operational.evtx	RdpCoreTS%40perational.evtx
1024	131
Destination Host Name	-Connection Attempts -Source IP
1102	98
Destination IP Address	-Successful Connections
	Microsoft-Windows-Services RemoteConnection
·	Manager%40perational.evtx
	1149
	-Source IP/Logon User Name Blank user name
	may indicate use of Sticky
	Microsoft-Windows-Terminal Services-
	LocalSessionManager%40perational.evtx
	21, 22, 25
	-Source IP/Logon Username
	41
	-Logon Username

<u>Lateral movement Artifacts In case of Windows Admin share Using Event Ids:</u>

Source system Artifacts:	Destination system Artifacts:
security.evtx	security.evtx

4648 - Logon specifying	4624 - Logon Type 3
alternate credentials	- Source IP/Logon Username
- Current logged-on Username	4672
- Alternate Username	- Logon User Name
- Destination Host Name/IP	- Logon by user with administrative rights
- Process Name	- Requirement for accessing default shares
- Flocess Name	such as c\$ and ADMIN\$
	4776 - NTLM if authenticating
	to Local System
	-Source Host Name/Logon User Name
	4768 - TGT Granted
	-Source Host Name/Logon User Name
	- Available only on domain controller
	4769 - Service Ticket Granted if authenticating
	to Domain Controller
	- Destination Host Name/Logon Username -Source IP
	- Available only on domain controller 5140
	- Share Access
	5145
	- Auditing of shared files - NOISY!
Microsoft-Windows-	
SmbClient 4Security.evtx	
31001 Failed logons to destination	
- Destination Host Name	
- User Name for failed logon	
- Reason code for failed destination logon (e.g.	
bad password)	

Lateral movement Artifacts In case of PsExec Using Event Ids:

It can push and execute code non-interactively, make built-in system commands "remote-capable" by sending data back to the originating system, and even be used for interactive console sessions.

Source system Artifacts:	Destination system Artifacts:
security.evtx	security.evtx
,	·
4648 - Logon specifying	4624 Logon Type 3 (and Type 2 if "-u"
alternate credentials	Alternate Credentials are used)
- Current logged-on Username	-Source IP/Logon Username
- Alternate Username	4672
- Destination Host Name/IP	- Logon Username
- Process Name	-Logon by a user with administrative
	rights

	- Requirement for access default shares such as c\$ and ADMIN\$ 5140 - Share Access - ADMIN\$ share used by PsExec system.evtx 7045 -Service Install
registry key is created, NTUSER\Software\SysIntemals\PsExec\EulaAccepted	If a binary is executed that does not currently exist on the target, the-c argument tells PsExec to copy it to the system. Keep in mind that PsExec-c can copy a binary anywhere in the file system, and unless the command line was captured, it may take additional artifacts to determine what was executed. ***** Newer-versions of PsExec include the "-r" option, allowing an attacker to change this name to anything they like. ****

<u>Lateral movement Artifacts In case of Remote management tool (Remote service)</u> **Using Event Ids**:

Source system Artifacts	Destination system Artifacts:
	,
security.evtx	security.evtx
S ·	4624 Logon Type 3
	-Source IP/Logon Username
	4697
	- Security records service install, if enabled
	- Enabling non-default Security events such as
	ID 4697 are particularly useful if only the
	Security logs are forwarded to a centralized log
	server
	system.evtx
Y	7034
	- Service crashed unexpectedly
	7035
	-Service sent a Start/Stop control
	7036
	- Service started or stopped
	7040
	- Start type changed (Boot On Request
	Disabled)
	7045

	- A service was installed on the system
Scheduled task Artifact in co	ase Remote management tool used
-	
security.evtx	security.evtx
4648 -Logon specifying alternate	4624 - Logon Type 3
credentials	-Source IP/Logon Username
- Current logged-on Username - Alternate	4672
Username	-Logon Username
- Destination Host Name/IP	-Logon by a user with administrative rights
- Process Name	- Requirement for accessing default shares
	such as cs and ADMINS
	4698
	- Scheduled task created
	4702
	- Scheduled task updated
	4699
	- Scheduled task de eted
	4700/4701
	- Scheduled task enabled/disabled
	Missage & Mindows Tools
	Microsoft-Windows-Task Scheduler 40perational.evtx
	106
	-Scheduled task created
	140
A	- Scheduled task updated
	141
	- Scheduled task deleted
	200/201
	-Scheduled task executed/completed

Lateral movement Artifacts In case of WMI Using Event Ids:

Source system Artifacts:	Destination system Artifacts:
security.evtx	security.evtx
4648 - Logon specifying	4624 Logon Type 3
alternate credentials	-Source IP/Logon Username
- Current logged-on Username	4672
- Alternate Username	-Logon Username
- Destination Host Name/IP	-Logon by a user with administrative rights
- Process Name	
	Microsoft-Windows-WMI-
	Activity 40perational.evtx

5857
 Indicates time of wmipryse execution and
path to provider DLL
- attackers sometimes install malicious WMI
provider DLLS
5860, 5861
-Registration of Temporary (5860) and
Permanent (5861) Event Consumers. Typically
used for persistence but can be used for remote
execution.
***** The destination file system can help us
identify any executables copied to the remote
system (especially if "process call create" was
in use). Evidence of the creation of mof files
or the execution of mofcomp.exe can
provide early indications of WMI event
consumers, as .mof files are one of the easiest
ways to implement them.
Once the activity has been identified, review of
the WMI Repository can identify the type of
persistence and what was scheduled to be
executed (PowerShell can be helpful for
auditing this). *****

Lateral movement Artifacts In case of PowerShell Remoting Using Event Ids:

Source system Artifacts:	Destination system Artifacts:
security.evtx	security.evtx
4648 - Logon specifying alternate credentials - Current logged-on Username - Afternate Username - Destination Host Name/IP - Process Name	4624 Logon Type 3 -Source IP/Logon Username 4672 - Logon Username -Logon by an a user with administrative rights
Microsoft-Windows- WinRM 40perational.evtx 6 - WSMan Session initialize - Session created - Destination Host Name or IP - Current logged-on Username 8, 15, 16, 33 - WSMan Session deinitialization - Closing of WSMan session - Current logged-on Username	Microsoft-Windows- PowerShell\40perational.evtx 4103, 4104 - Script Block logging -Logs suspicious scripts by default in PS v5 -Logs all scripts if configured 53504 -Records the authenticating user

Microsoft-Windows-	Windows PowerShell.evtx
PowerShell\40perational.evtx	
40691, 40692	400/403
- Records the local initiation of powershell.exe	-"ServerRemoteHost" indicates start/end of
and associated user account	Remoting session
8193 & 8194	800
- Session created	-Includes partial script code
8197 - Connect	
- Session closed	
	Microsoft-Windows
	WinRM 40perational.evtx
	91
	-Session creation
	168
	-Records the authenticating user

Registry/File system:

Lateral movement Artifacts in case of RDP using registry/File system:

Source system Artifacts	Destination system Artifacts:
Registry	Registry
Remote desktop destinations:	Shimcache - SYSTEM
 NTUSER\Software\Microsoft\Terminal Server 	- rdpclient.exe
Client\Server\	- tstheme.exe
Shimcache. (System)	Amcache.hve -First Time Executed
- mstsc.exe (Remote desktop client)	- rdpclient.exe
	- tstheme.exe
BAM/DAM. (system)- Last time executed	
- mstsc.exe (Remote desktop client)	
Amcache hve-First time executed	
- mstsc.exe (Remote desktop client)	
Heart Assist AITHEED DAT	
UserAssist- NTUSER.DAT	
- mstsc.exe (Remote desktop client) - Last time executed	
- Number of times exeuted	
- Number of times exected	
RecentApps -NTUSER.DAT	
- mstsc.exe (Remote desktop client)	
- Last time executed	

- Number of times executed	
- Recent Items subkey tracks connection destination	
and times	
File System	File System
JumpLists: -	Prefetch: -
-C:\Users\ <username>\Appdata\Roaming\</username>	-C:\Windows\Prefetch\
Microsoft\Windows\Recent\AutomaticDestinations\	rdpclient.exe - {Hash}.pf
 {MSTSC-APPID} automaticDestinations-MS 	tstheme.exe - {Hash).pf
Tracks remote desktop connection	
destination and times	
Prefetch: -	
-C:\Windows\Prefetch\	
Mstsc.exe- {Hash).pf	
(riddiny).pr	
Bitmap cache: -	
-C:\Users\ <username>\Appdata\Local\Microsoft\</username>	
Terminal Server Client\Cache	
Backache##.bmc	
Cache####.bin	
- Cacheministi	

Lateral movement Artifacts In case of Windows Admin share using registry/File system:

Net user z: \\host\c\$ /user:domain\username <password>

Source system Artifacts	Destination system Artifacts:
Registry	Registry
MountPoints2- Remotely Mapped Shares	
 NTUSER\Software\IMicrosoft\Windows\ 	
CurrentVersion\Explorer\MountPoint2	
Shell Bags -USRCLASS.DAT	
 Remote folder accessed inside an 	
interaction session via explorer by attackers	
Shimcache -SYSTEM	
Net.exe	
Net1.exe	
BAM/DAM: (system)- Last time executed.	
Net.exe	
Net1.exe	
Amcache.hve-First time executed	
Net.exe	
Net1.exe	

File System	File System
Prefetch: -	File Creation
-C:\Windows\Prefetch\	 Attacker's files (malware) copied to
Net.exe - {Hash}.pf	destination system.
Net1.exe - {Hash).pf	 Looked for modified time before creation time.
User Profile artifacts: -	 Creation time is time of file copy.
 Review shortcut files and jump lists for remote files accesses by attackers, if they had interactive access (RDP) 	X

Lateral movement Artifacts in case of PsExec using registry/File system:

Psexec.exe $\underline{\hbar \hbar \har \hbar \hbar \har \hbar \hbar \hbar \hbar \hbar \hbar \hbar \hbar$

Source system Artifacts	Destination system Artifacts:
Registry	Registry
NTUSER.Dat:	Newer versions of PsExec include the "-r"
- Software\Sysinternals\PsExec\EulaAccepted	option, allowing an attacker to change this
Shimcache (System)	name to anything they like.
- psexec.exe	New Service creation configured in:
	SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\PSEXESVC
BAM/DAM: (system)- Last time executed	 "-r" option can allow attacker to
- psexec exe	rename service
Amcache hve-First time executed	Shimcache: (System)
- psexec.exe	- psexec.exe
	Amcache.hve-First time executed
	- psexec.exe
File System	File System
Prefetch: -	Prefetch: -
-C:\Windows\Prefetch\	-C:\Windows\Prefetch\
psexec.exe - {Hash).pf	psexesvc.exe - {Hash).pf
	evil.exe - {Hash).pf

 possible reference to other files accesses by psexec.exe, such as executables copied to target system with the -c option.

Files creation: -

 psexec.exe file downloaded and created on local host as the file is not native to windows

Files creation: -

- User profile directory structure created unless "-e" option used
- Psexesvc.exe will be places in ADMIN\$(\Windows) by default, as well as other executable (Evil.exe) pushed by PsExec

<u>Lateral movement Artifacts In case of Remote management tool (Remote service) using registry/File system:</u>

Source system Artifacts:	Destination system Autifacts:
Registry	Registry
Shimcache: (System)	SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\
- sc.exe	(New service creation)
BAM/DAM: (system)- Last time executed	Shimcache: (System)
- sc.exe	- evil.exe
	Shimcache records existence of malicious
Amcache.hve-First time executed	service executable unless implemented as
- sc.exe	service DLL
	Amcache.hve-First time executed
	- evil.exe
6	Cimeke
File System	File System
Prefetch:	Prefetch: -
-C:\Windows\Prefetch\	-C:\Windows\Prefetch\
sc.exe {Hash).pf	evil.exe- {Hash).pf
	File creation.
	evil.exe pr evil.dll malicious service
	executable or service DLL
Scheduled task Artifact in	n case Remote management tool used
Registry	Registry
Shimcache: (System)	Software:
- at.exe	- Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\
- Schtasks.exe	Schedule\TaskCache\Tasks\
- JUHLASKS.EXE	
	- Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\

BAM/DAM: (system)- Last time executed	Schedule\TaskCache\Tree\
- at.exe	
- Schtasks.exe	Shimcache: (System)
	- evil.exe
Amcache.hve-First time executed	
- at.exe	Amcache.hve-First time executed
- Schtasks.exe	- evil.exe
File System	File System
Prefetch: -	File creation
-C:\Windows\Prefetch\	Evil.exe
at.exe - {Hash).pf	 Job files created in C:\Windows\Tasks
Schtasks.exe – {Hash}.pf	XML Tak file created in
	C:\Windows\System32\Tasks
	 Author tag under
	"registrationinfo" can identify
	(Source system name, creator
	name)
	Prefetch: -
	-C:\Windows\Prefetch\
	evil exe- {Hash).pf

Lateral movement Artifacts In case of WMI using registry/File system:

Source system Appfacts:	Destination system Artifacts:
Registry	Registry
Shimcache: (System) -wmic.exe BAM/DAM: (system) - Last time executed -wmic.exe	Shimcache: (System) -scrcons.exe -mofcomp.exe -wmiprvse.exe -evil.exe
Amcache hve-First time executed -wmic.exe	Amcache.hve-First time executed -scrcons.exe -mofcomp.exe -wmiprvse.exe -evil.exe
File System	File System
Prefetch: -	File creation
-C:\Windows\Prefetch\ • wmic.exe - {Hash).pf	Evil.exe

	Evil.mof -mof files can be used to manage the wmi repository
	Prefetch: -
	-C:\Windows\Prefetch\
	scrcons.exe - {Hash).pf
	mofcomp.exe - {Hash).pf
	wmiprvse.exe - {Hash).pf
	evil.exe - {Hash).pf
	Unauthorized changes to the wmi repositories
	in C:\Windows\System32\wbem\repository
******	**** The destination file and as a help to
******The most common WMI command used for lateral movement is "process call	***** The destination file system can help us identify any executables copied to the remote
create"*****	system (especially if "process call create" was
Create	in use). Evidence of the creation of .mof files
	or the execution of mofcomp exe can
	provide early indications of WMI event
	consumers, as mof files are one of the easiest
	ways to implement them.
	Once the activity has been identified, review of
	the WMI Repository can identify the type of
	persistence and what was scheduled to be
	executed (PowerShell can be helpful for
	auditing this). *****

Lateral movement Artifacts In case of PowerShell Remoting using registry/File system:

Source system Artifacts:	Destination system Artifacts:
Registry	Registry
Shimcaches (System) -powershell exe BAM/DAM: (system)- Last time executed - powershell exe Amcache hve-First time executed - powershell exe	Software: - Microsoft\PowerShell\1\ShellIDs\Microsoft. PowerShell\ExecutionPolicy • Attacker may change execution policy to less restrictive setting such as "bypass" Shimcache: (System) - wsmprovhost.exe - evil.exe Amcache.hve-First time executed - wsmprovhost.exe - evil.exe
File System	File System

Prefetch: -

- -C:\Windows\Prefetch\
 - powershell.exe {Hash).pf
 - Powershell scripts that run within 10 seconds of powershll.exe launching will be tracked in powershell.exe prefetch file

Command history:

C:\Users\<Username>\Appdata\Roaming\
Microsoft\Windows\Powershell\PSReadline\
ConsoleHost_history.txt

• With PS V5+ a history file with previous 4096 command is maintained per user

Prefetch: -

- -C:\Windows\Prefetch\
 - Wsmprovhost.exe- {Hash).pf
 - evil.exe {Hash).pf

File creation: -

- -evil.exe
- -With Enter-PSSession, a user profile directory may be created

