

Configuration Manual

MSc Research Project Masters in Cyber Security

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MSc Project Submission Sheet



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Submission

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Project Title: Configuration Manual

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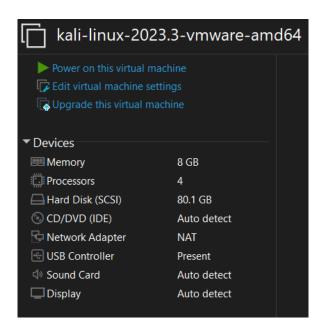
Configuration Manual

Thirupathi Reddy Baswada x22208071

This is a manual for setting up, integrating and working with ransomware detection systems on the corporate network. It is intended for IT administrators and security professionals responsible for protecting organizational assets against ransomware threats.

1. Lab Setup

- This research is conducted under proper sandboxing environment, as this may involve testing few ransomware samples.
- Install VMware Workstation Pro from https://access.broadcom.com/
- After installation download Kali Linux 2023 from https://www.kali.org/get-kali/#kali-installer-images
- Now import the Kali image downloaded in VMware and make necessary changes
 (Memory = 8 GB, storage = 80 GB, processors = 4, Network adapter = NAT, etc)



• Now in similar pattern download and import windows 11 enterprise edition image from https://www.microsoft.com/software-download/windows11 and make necessary changes (Memory = 4 GB, storage = 125 GB, processors = 4, Network adapter = NAT, etc)



Now download and import windows server 2022 datacenter from
 https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/evalcenter/evaluate-windows-server-2022 and
make necessary changes (Memory = 4 GB, storage = 60 GB, processors = 2,
Network adapter = Bridged, etc)



Now we are ready to use 3 Virtual machines setup and ready.

2. WAZUH Installation

2.1 Wazuh Indexer Installation (Wazuh, 2024)

Download the wazuh-certs-tool.sh script and the config.yml configuration file.
 This generates the certificates that encrypt communications between the central components of Wazuh.

curl -sO https://packages.wazuh.com/4.8/wazuh-certs-tool.sh

curl -sO https://packages.wazuh.com/4.8/config.yml

• Edit. /config.yml and replace node names with actual node name, IP of corresponding nodes too. Repeat these steps for all Wazuh server, the indexer Wazuh and dashboard nodes. You can add any number of node fields.

```
File Actions Edit View Help

modes:

# Wazuh indexer nodes
indexer:

- name: indexer
ip: 192.168.79.128
#- name: node-2
# ip: "<indexer-node-ip>"
#- name: node-3
# ip: "<indexer-node-ip>"

# Wazuh server nodes
# If there is more than one Wazuh server
# node, each one must have a node_type
server:

- name: server
ip: 192.168.79.128
# node_type: master
#- name: wazuh-2
# ip: "<wazuh-manager-ip>"
# node_type: worker
#- name: wazuh-3
# ip: "<wazuh-manager-ip>"
# node_type: worker
#- name: dashboard
ip: 192.168.79.128
```

 Run. /wazuh-certs-tool.sh to actually generate the keys. For a multi-node cluster this needs to be deployed at all the Wazuh instances in your cluster later on.

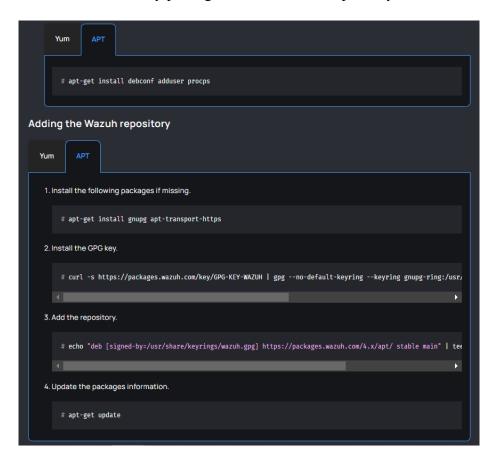
bash ./wazuh-certs-tool.sh -A

• Zip everything needed.

tar -cvf ./wazuh-certificates.tar -C ./wazuh-certificates/.

rm -rf ./wazuh-certificates

• Install necessary packages and add wazuh repository



• Install wazuh indexer

apt-get -y install wazuh-indexer

• Configure wazuh indexer (/etc/wazuh-indexer/opensearch.yml) as per requirement

```
metwork.host: 192.168.79.128
node.name: indexer
cluster.initial_master_nodes:
- indexer
node.max_local_storage_nodes:
path.data: /var/lib/wazuh-indexer
path.logs: /var/log/wazuh-indexer
plugins.security.ssl.http.pemcert_filepath: /etc/wazuh-indexer/certs/indexer.pem
plugins.security.ssl.http.pemkey_filepath: /etc/wazuh-indexer/certs/indexer-key.pem
plugins.security.ssl.http.pemtrustedcas_filepath: /etc/wazuh-indexer/certs/root-ca.pem
plugins.security.ssl.transport.pemcert_filepath: /etc/wazuh-indexer/certs/indexer.pem
plugins.security.ssl.transport.pemkey_filepath: /etc/wazuh-indexer/certs/indexer-key.pem
plugins.security.ssl.transport.pemtrustedcas_filepath: /etc/wazuh-indexer/certs/root-ca.pem
plugins.security.ssl.http.enabled: t
plugins.security.ssl.transport.enforce_hostname_verification: false
plugins.security.ssl.transport.resolve_hostname: fals
plugins.security.authcz.admin_dn:
plugins.security.check_snapshot_restore_write_privileges: true
plugins.security.enable_snapshot_restore_privilege: true
plugins.security.restapi.roles_enabled:
```

• Deploy SSL certificates for Wazuh indexer

NODE NAME=<indexer-node-name>

#mkdir /etc/wazuh-indexer/certs

#tar -xf ./wazuh-certificates.tar -C /etc/wazuh-indexer/certs/ ./\$NODE NAME.pem

./\$NODE NAME-key.pem ./admin.pem ./admin-key.pem ./root-ca.pem

#mv -n /etc/wazuh-indexer/certs/\$NODE NAME.pem /etc/wazuh-indexer/certs/indexer.pem

#mv -n /etc/wazuh-indexer/certs/\$NODE_NAME-key.pem /etc/wazuh-indexer/certs/indexerkey.pem

#chmod 500 /etc/wazuh-indexer/certs

#chmod 400 /etc/wazuh-indexer/certs/*

#chown -R wazuh-indexer:wazuh-indexer/etc/wazuh-indexer/certs

Start Wazuh indexer service

systemctl daemon-reload

systemctl enable wazuh-indexer

systemctl start wazuh-indexer

2.2 Wazuh Server installation (Wazuh, no date e)

• Install the following packages if missing and run the following commands.

apt-get install gnupg apt-transport-https

curl -s https://packages.wazuh.com/key/GPG-KEY-WAZUH | gpg --no-default-keyring --keyring gnupg-ring:/usr/share/keyrings/wazuh.gpg --import && chmod 644/usr/share/keyrings/wazuh.gpg

echo "deb [signed-by=/usr/share/keyrings/wazuh.gpg] https://packages.wazuh.com/4.x/apt/stable main" | tee -a /etc/apt/sources.list.d/wazuh.list

apt-get update

• Install Wazuh Manager

apt-get -y install wazuh-manager

• Install Filebeat

apt-get -y install filebeat

- Configure the filebeat as shown below in picture
- Edit configuration file and add hosts, create keystore, add username and password and download wazuh module for filebeat.

```
1. Download the preconfigured Filebeat configuration file.
    # curl -so /etc/filebeat/filebeat.yml https://packages.wazuh.com/4.8/tpl/wazuh/filebeat/filebeat.yml
2. Edit the /etc/filebeat/filebeat.yml configuration file and replace the following value:
    a. hosts: The list of Wazuh indexer nodes to connect to. You can use either IP addresses or hostnames. By default, the
      host is set to localhost hosts: ["127.0.0.1:9200"] . Replace it with your Wazuh indexer address accordingly.
      If you have more than one Wazuh indexer node, you can separate the addresses using commas. For example, hosts:
      ["10.0.0.1:9200", "10.0.0.2:9200", "10.0.0.3:9200"]
         # Wazuh - Filebeat configuration file
         hosts: ["10.0.0.1:9200"]
         protocol: https
         username: ${username}
         password: ${password}
3. Create a Filebeat keystore to securely store authentication credentials.
    # filebeat keystore create
4. Add the default username and password admin : admin to the secrets keystore.
    # echo admin | filebeat keystore add username --stdin --force
    # echo admin | filebeat keystore add password --stdin --force
5. Download the alerts template for the Wazuh indexer.
    # curl -so /etc/filebeat/wazuh-template.json https://raw.githubusercontent.com/wazuh/wazuh/v4.8.1/extensions 🚨 a
    # chmod go+r /etc/filebeat/wazuh-template.json
6. Install the Wazuh module for Filebeat.
    # curl -s https://packages.wazuh.com/4.x/filebeat/wazuh-filebeat-0.4.tar.gz | tar -xvz -C /usr/share/filebeat/mc
```

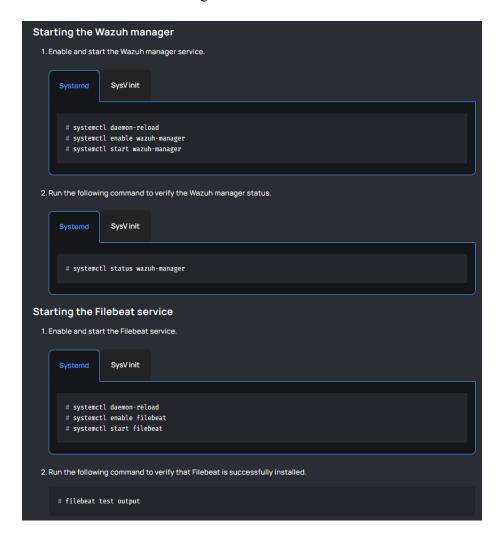
Deploy filebeat certificates

```
# NODE_NAME=<SERVER_NODE_NAME>

# mkdir /etc/filebeat/certs
# tar -xf ./wazuh-certificates.tar -C /etc/filebeat/certs/ ./$NODE_NAME.pem ./$NODE_NAME-key.pem ./root-ca.pem
# mv -n /etc/filebeat/certs/$NODE_NAME.pem /etc/filebeat/certs/filebeat.pem
# mv -n /etc/filebeat/certs/$NODE_NAME-key.pem /etc/filebeat/certs/filebeat-key.pem
# chmod 500 /etc/filebeat/certs
# chmod 400 /etc/filebeat/certs/*
# chown -R root:root /etc/filebeat/certs
```

• Configure indexer connection by editing /var/ossec/etc/ossec.conf

• Start Wazuh manager and filebeat service and check their status



2.3 Wazuh Dashboard Installation (Wazuh, no date c)

• Insall wazuh dashboard module

apt-get -y install wazuh-dashboard

 Configure wazuh dashboard by editing /etc/wazuhdashboard/opensearch_dashboards.yml, add hosts on which dashboard is hosted.

```
Server.host: 0.0.0.0
server.port: 443
opensearch.hosts: https://192.168.79.128:9200
opensearch.username:
#opensearch.password:
opensearch.requestHeadersAllowlist: ["securitytenant","authorization"]
opensearch_security.multitenancy.enabled: false
opensearch_security.readonly_mode.roles: ["kibana_read_only"]
server.ssl.enabled: true
server.ssl.key: "/etc/wazuh-dashboard/certs/dashboard-key.pem"
server.ssl.certificate: "/etc/wazuh-dashboard/certs/dashboard.pem"
opensearch.ssl.certificateAuthorities: ["/etc/wazuh-dashboard/certs/root-ca.pem"]
uiSettings.overrides.defaultRoute: /app/wz-home
```

• Deploy dashboard certificates

```
# NODE_NAME=<DASHBOARD_NODE_NAME>

# mkdir /etc/wazuh-dashboard/certs

# tar -xf ./wazuh-certificates.tar -C /etc/wazuh-dashboard/certs/ ./$NODE_NAME.pem ./$NODE_NAME-key.pem ./root-c

# mv -n /etc/wazuh-dashboard/certs/$NODE_NAME.pem /etc/wazuh-dashboard/certs/dashboard.pem

# mv -n /etc/wazuh-dashboard/certs/$NODE_NAME-key.pem /etc/wazuh-dashboard/certs/dashboard-key.pem

# chmod 500 /etc/wazuh-dashboard/certs/*

# chown -R wazuh-dashboard:wazuh-dashboard /etc/wazuh-dashboard/certs
```

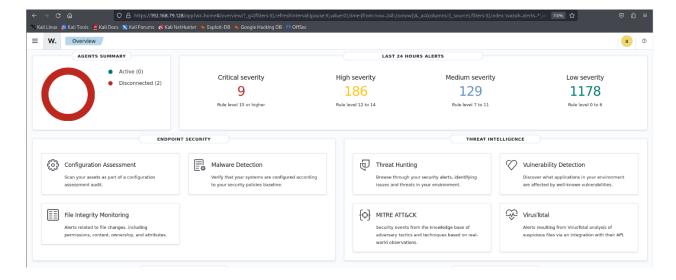
• Edit /usr/share/wazuh-dashboard/data/wazuh/config/wazuh.yml and replace url with wazuh server master node IP address.

```
hosts:
- default:
url: https://192.168.79.128
port: 55000
username: wazuh-wui
password: wazuh-wui
run_as: false
```

Access the Wazuh web interface with your credentials.

URL: https://192.168.79.128/

Username: admin
Password: admin



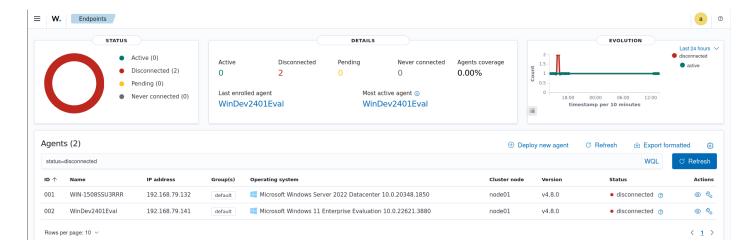
2.4 Wazuh Agent Installation (Wazuh, no date f)

- I have both Windows agents as mentioned (Windows 11, Windows server 2022 datacenter)
- Download Wazuh agent installer from https://packages.wazuh.com/4.x/windows/wazuh-agent-4.8.1-1.msi
- Run command prompt as administrator and execute following command to add wazuh manager address to communicate with manager and start the service

wazuh-agent-4.8.1-1.msi /q WAZUH_MANAGER="192.168.79.128"

NET START Wazuh

• Now we can see the agents in Wazuh Dashboard



3. Wazuh FIM module activation (Wazuh, no date b)

 Now edit ossec.conf on Wazuh Agents to configure which directories to monitor

- "whodata" is a module which is used to maintain Realtime monitoring and specifically indicate the user made any modifications, creations, deletions and what changes appended.
- "report_changes" module always actively searches for any changes made to report to wazuh manager
- <frequency> indicates the time taken by Wazuh agents to send all other logs to Wazuh manager in seconds (here 43200 seconds = 12 hours).
- In windows 11, I have only setup 'Desktop' folder of all user accounts for Realtime monitoring and on Windows server 2022, I have setup both 'Desktop' and 'Downloads folder' of all user accounts for Real time Monitoring.
- Now monitor the changes on Wazuh dashboard, by just creating a test file.



4. Custom Detection Rules Development

 By default, Wazuh Architecture is not secure, we need to configure some custom detection rules, whenever these rules are triggered wazuh will show alerts and take necessary action as specified.

- I have configured a few custom detection rules to detect some general Ransomware behavior patterns. These rules should be embedded in touch /var/ossec/etc/rules/local rules.xml
- Every time we update the rules or configurations, we need to restart the wazuh manager service by following command

systemctl restart wazuh-manager

```
<group name="custom, ransomware">
   <rul>d="100001" level="10">
       <decoded_as>json</decoded_as>
       <field name="full_log">.*failed login.*</field>
       <description>Possible ransomware activity: Multiple failed login attempts</description>
       <group>authentication_failed
   <rul><rule id="100002" level="10">
       <decoded_as>json</decoded_as>
       <field name="full_log">.*unauthorized access.*</field>
       <description>Possible ransomware activity: Unauthorized access attempt</description>
       <group>unauthorized_access
   <rul><rule id="100003" level="10">
       <decoded_as>json</decoded_as>
       <field name="full_log">.*execution of suspicious command.*</field>
       <description>Possible ransomware activity: Execution of suspicious command</description>
       <group>suspicious_command
   <rul><rule id="100004" level="10">
       <decoded_as>json</decoded_as>
       <field name="full_log">.*unusual file modifications.*</field>
       <description>Possible ransomware activity: Unusual file modifications detected</description>
       <group>file_modification
   <rul><!rule id="100005" level="10">
       <decoded_as>json</decoded_as>
       <field name="full_log">.*file encryption activity detected.*</field>
       <description>Possible ransomware activity: File encryption detected</description>
       <group>encryption_activity</group>
   <rule id="100006" level="10">
       <decoded_as>json</decoded_as>
       <field name="full_log">.*data exfiltration.*</field>
       <description>Possible ransomware activity: Data exfiltration detected</description>
       <group>data_exfiltration
```

```
<rul><rule id="100007" level="10">
       <decoded_as>json</decoded_as>
        <field name="full_log">.*multiple file extensions.*</field>
        <description>Possible ransomware activity: Use of multiple file extensions</description>
        <group>file_extension_anomaly
    <rul><rule id="100008" level="10">
       <decoded_as>json</decoded_as>
       <field name="full_log">.*high volume of file changes.*</field>
       <description>Possible ransomware activity: High volume of file changes detected</description>
        <group>file_change_volume</group>
   <rul><rule id="100009" level="10">
       <decoded_as>json</decoded_as>
        <field name="full_log">.*unusual network traffic.*</field>
        <description>Possible ransomware activity: Unusual network traffic detected</description>
       <group>network_anomaly</group>
</group>
<group name="windows,rootcheck,malware">
  <!-- Ginwui Backdoor Detection -->
 <rule id="100100" level="10">
   <decoded_as>rootcheck</decoded_as>
   <description>Ginwui Backdoor detection</description>
   <group>pci_dss_11.4</group>
   <match>zsyhide.dll</match>
   <match>zsydl1.dl1</match>
   <match>HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\Winlogon\Notify\zsydll</match>

    <match>AppInit_DLLs</match>
  <!-- Wargbot Backdoor Detection -->
 <rule id="100101" level="10">
   <decoded_as>rootcheck</decoded_as>
   <description>Wargbot Backdoor detection</description>
    <group>pci_dss_11.4
    <match>wgareg.exe</match>
    <match>HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\System\CurrentControlSet\Services\wgareg</match>
```

```
<rule id="100102" level="10">
    <decoded_as>rootcheck</decoded_as>
<description>Sober Worm detection</description>
     <group>pci_dss_11.4</group>
<match>nonzipsr.noz</match>
      <match>sb2run.dii</match>
     <match>winsend32.dal</match>
<match>winroot64.dal</match>
      <match>zippedsr.piz</match>
      <match>winmprot.dal</match>
      <match>dgssxy.yoi</match>
     <match>cvqaikxt.apk</match>
<match>sysmms32.lla</match>
        <match>Odin-Anon.Ger</match>
<match>mmsystem.dlx/match>
<match>wINDLL-ObjectsWin*.DLX</match>
<match>CFXP.DRV</match>
    <match>CHJO.DRV</match>
<match>MMSYSTEM.DLX</match>
<match>OLECLI.DL</match>
<!-- Beagle Worm Detection -->
<rule id="100104" level="10">
  <match>winxp.exeopenopen</match>
      <match>winxp.exeopenopenopen</match>
        <match>winxp.exeopenopenopenopen</match>
    <decoded_as>rootcheck</decoded_as>
<description>Gpcoder Trojan detection</description>
      <group>pci_dss_11.4</proup>
       <match>ntos.exe</match>
<match>wsnpoem</match>
         <match>audio.dll</match>
          \verb|\dashed | A constraint | A const
```

```
<rule id="100106" level="10":
 <description>Looked.BK Worm detection</description>
 <match>rundl132.exe</match>
 <match>Logo1_.exe</match>
  <match>HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run -> load -> rundl132.exe</match>
<!-- Possible Malware - Svchost running outside system32 --> <rule id="100107" level="10">
 <decoded as>rootcheck</decoded as>
 <description>Possible Malware - Svchost running outside system32</description>
  <match>svchost.exe</match:
 <match>!%WINDIR%\System32\svchost.exe</match>
  <match>!%WINDIR%\SysWOW64</match
 <description>Possible Malware - Inetinfo running outside system32\inetsry</description>
 <group>pci_dss_11.4>
<match>inetinfo.exe</match>
 <match>!%WINDIR%\System32\inetsrv\inetinfo.exe</match>
  <match>!%WINDIR%\SysWOW64</match>
 <decoded_as>rootcheck</decoded_as>
 <description>Possible Malware - Rbot/Sdbot detected</description>
  <match>lsass.exe</match>
<!-- Possible Malware File --
<rule id="100110" level="10">
  <description>Possible Malware File</description>
  <group>pci_dss_11.4</proup>
<match>utorrent.exe</match>
  <match>Files32.vxd</match>
```

```
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```

```
crule id="3657" level="6" |

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```

Rule 100001: Exactly when there were too many failed logins, which is a common sign of ransomware presence.

Rule 100002: Detects unauthorized access attempts which may indicate ransomware activity.

Rule 100003: Identifies the execution of suspicious commands that could be ransomware-related

Rule 100004: Ransomware or others using unusual file modifications as an indicator of a ransom.

Rule 100005: Looks for evidence of ransomware by monitoring file encryption behavior

Rule 100006: Data Exfiltration potential sign of Ransomware

Rule 100007: Detects generic multiple file extension use, a clue that the ransomware used is lowend.

Rule 100008: High volume of file changes (susceptible to false positives)

Rule 100009: Monitors network traffic for anything out of the ordinary, especially data patterns and other signs which could point to a ransomware activity.

Rule 100100: Detects Ginwui Backdoor, possible malware

Rule 100101; Detects Wargbot Backdoor, possible malware

Rule 100102: Detects Sober Worm, possible malware

Rule 100103: Detects Hotword Trojan, possible malware

Rule 100104: Detects Beagle Worm, malware activity

Rule 100105: Detects Gpcoder Trojan, possible malware

Rule 100106: Detects Looked.BK Worm, possible malware

Rule 100107: Detects svchost running outside system32, possible malware

Rule 100108: Detects inetinfo running outside system32\inetsrv, possible malware

Rule 100109: Detects Rbot/Sdbot malware possible infection

Rule 100110: Detects malware files

Rule 100111: Detects anti-virus sites at hosts file, antivirus tampering

Rule 92650: A new Windows service was created in root path, possibly dropped via admin shares

Rule 92651: A successful remote logon type 3, could be authorized or intrusion

Rule 92652: A successful remote logon had logon type 10, NTLM authentication was present, possible pass-the-hash attack

Rule 92653: RD was used to logon by user, from IP address, possible unauthorized access

Rule 92654: WMI was used to query system information

Rule 92655: A printer driver was failed to load

Rule 92656: User was used to log into RDP from loopback address, possible reverse tunneling with stolen credentials

Rule 92657: NTLM authentication was used, most likely RDP, check if workstation is allowed RDP access

5. Integrations and Custom detection rules for known Ransomwares

- **5.1 VirusTotal Integration** (Wazuh, 2024)
 - Add below integration code to /var/ossec/etc/ossec.conf to get files scan by VirusTotal.
 - Now we need to register on VirusTotal and get the API key from https://www.virustotal.com/gui/my-apikey

5.2 Phobos Ransomware Detection (Wazuh and Okelola, 2024)

- Download Sysmon from https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sysinternals/downloads/sysmon on all agents
- Extract the file, then download Sysmon configuration file by this command

wget -Uri https://wazuh.com/resources/blog/emulation-of-attack-techniques-and-detection-with-wazuh/sysmonconfig.xml -OutFile

<SYSMON EXECUTABLE PATH>\sysmonconfig.xml

• Run following command to install and start Sysmon

.\Sysmon64.exe -accepteula -i sysmonconfig.xml

• Add following code block to C:\Program Files (x86)\ossec-agent\ossec.conf in all agents

- Restart Wazuh agent
- Now add the following rules to /var/ossec/etc/rules/local_rules.xml

```
| Color | Colo
```

Rule 100201: The rule detects the creation of executable copies by other executables in system folders.

Rule 100202: The rule identifies that another executable added new run keys in the registry to achieve persistence.

Rule 100203: The rule monitors the folder, where executables are added to the Startup programs by other executables.

Rule 100204: The rule detects if the Windows firewall is disabled via the command line.

Rule 100205: Another executable deletes volume shadow copies using the command vssadmin, which implies that ransomware deleted the files.

Rule 100206: The use of WMIC by another executable to delete shadow copies, which implies that the ransomware used WMIC to delete files.

Rule 100207: Another executable edits the boot configuration data, which might prevent system recovery.

Rule 100208: Another executable disables system recovery via the command bededit, which implies that ransomware disabled the functionality.

Rule 100209: The analyzes the deletion of the system catalog via the command wbadmin.

Rule 100210: The rule detects that another executable created files in multiple directories with '8base', which implies that they were created by Phobos ransomware.

- Download the latest Python from https://www.python.org/downloads/ and install on agents.
- Install PyInstaller by running following command in command prompt

pip install -U pyinstaller

• Now save the following code as remove threat.py extension on all endpoints

```
message.alert - data

command = data.get("command")

if command = "add":
    message.command = ADD_CCWMAND
    elif command == "delte":
    message.command = DELFIE_COMMNO
    else:
    message.command = DELFIE_COMMNO
    else:
    message.command = OS_INNALID
    write_debug_file(argv[0], "Not valid command: " + command)

return message

def send_keys_and_check_message(argv, keys):

dbuild and send message with keys
    keys_msg = json.dumps("version": 1,"origin":("name": argv[0],"module":"active-response"),"command":"check_keys","parameters":("keys":keys]))

write_debug_file(argv[0], keys_msg)

print(keys_msg)

sys.stdout.flush()

# read the response of previous message
input_str = ""
while True:
    line = sys.stdin.readline()
    if line:
        input_str = line
        break

# write_debug_file(argv[0], input_str)

try:
    data = json.loads(input_str)
    except ValueFrror:
    write_debug_file(argv[0], 'Decoding )50N has failed, invalid input format')
    return message
```

```
action = data.get("command")
        ret = CONTINUE_COMMAND
       ret = ABORT_COMMAND
       ret = OS_INVALID
       write_debug_file(argv[0], "Invalid value of 'command'")
   return ret
def main(argv):
   write_debug_file(argv[0], "Started")
   # validate ison and get command
   msg = setup_and_check_message(argv)
   if msg.command < 0:
       sys.exit(OS_INVALID)
   if msg.command == ADD_COMMAND:
      alert = msg.alert["parameters"]["alert"]
keys = [alert["rule"]["id"]]
       action = send_keys_and_check_message(argv, keys)
      # if necessary, abort execution
if action != CONTINUE_COMMAND:
            if action == ABORT_COMMAND:
               write_debug_file(argv[0], "Aborted")
                sys.exit(OS_SUCCESS)
            write_debug_file(argv[0], "Invalid command")
sys.exit(0S_INVALID)
      os.remove(msg.alert["parameters"]["alert"]["data"]["virustotal"]["source"]["file"])
           write_debug_file(argv[0], json.dumps(msg.alert) + " Successfully removed threat")
        except OSError as error:
        write_debug_file(argv[0], json.dumps(msg.alert) + "Error removing threat")
       write_debug_file(argv[0], "Invalid command")
    write_debug_file(argv[0], "Ended")
    sys.exit(OS_SUCCESS)
if __name__ == "__main__":
    main(sys.argv)
```

- The os.remove() function (line no. 127) handles removal of the malicious file
- Now convert this script to executable file by running following command

pyinstaller -F remove-threat.py

- Now restart wazuh service in services app on all wazuh agents.
- Making the following changes to /var/ossec/etc/ossec.conf in Wazuh server will active the active-response module of Wazuh to take necessary actions when the set alert triggers.

Add following rules to /var/ossec/etc/rules/local_rules.xml to let Wazuh know
the exactly on what behavior (log analysis) to trigger the alert

Now restart the Wazuh Manager.

5.3 Kuiper Ransomware Detection and YARA integration (Wazuh and Faruna, 2024)

- We need to follow the same procedure of installing Sysmon as discussed above. As we have already installed and configured it we can move to the next steps.
- Now add the following rules to /var/ossec/etc/rules/local_rules.xml and restart wazuh manager.

```
### State of the Control of the Cont
```

Rule ID 100011: Creation of ransomware files in multiple directories. It shows that the Kuiper ransomware was detected.

Rule ID 100012: Shadow copies were deleted via the command line. In fact, I suppose it indicates possible ransomware activity.

Rule ID 100013: Microsoft defender real-time monitoring was disabled by using PowerShell. As for me, this step signified possible ransomware activity.

Rule ID 100014: Trend Micro process was terminated with taskkill. I think this step indicates possible ransomware activity.

Rule ID 100015: Norton Security process was terminated with taskkill. I suppose this step shows possible ransomware activity.

Rule ID 100016: Sophos process was terminated with taskkill. It was possible ransomware activity.

Rule ID 100017: "net stop" was used for disabling the Trend Micro service. In my opinion, it indicates possible ransomware activity.

Rule ID 100018: net stop was used for disabling the Norton Security service and for me, it implies possible ransomware activity.

Rule ID 100019: Avast Antivirus service was disabled with the help of net stop. I believe this step was ransomware activity.

Rule ID 100020: eventlogs were deleted using the "wevtutil" of windows security. It was possible ransomware activity.

Rule ID 100021: Deletion of Windows application event logs using wevtutil. Indicates possible ransomware activity.

• Download yara using following command

Invoke-WebRequest -Uri https://github.com/VirusTotal/yara/releases/download/v4.3.2/yara-4.3.2-2150-win64.zip -OutFile v4.3.2-2150-win64.zip

• Expand YARA executable

Expand-Archive v4.3.2-2150-win64.zip

• Create folder C:\Program Files (x86)\ossec-agent\active-response\bin\yara\ and copy yara binary into it using this command

mkdir 'C:\Program Files (x86)\ossec-agent\active-response\bin\yara\'

cp .\v4.3.2-2150-win64\yara64.exe 'C:\Program Files (x86)\ossec-agent\active-response\bin\yara\'

Now install Valhalla API using pip

pip install valhallaAPI

• Now create file download_yara_rules.py and create the following script and paste into it.

• Now using following commands download yara rules and copy them to C:\Program Files (x86)\ossec-agent\active-response\bin\yara\rules\

python download_yara_rules.py

mkdir 'C:\Program Files (x86)\ossec-agent\active-response\bin\yara\rules\'

cp yara rules.yar 'C:\Program Files (x86)\ossec-agent\active-response\bin\yara\rules\'

• Configure C:\Program Files e(x86)\ossec-agent\active-response\bin\yara\rules\yara rules.yar by adding YARA rules into it.

```
rule kuiper_ransomware {
     description = "Kuiper ransomware executable detection"
      author = "Anthony Faruna"
     reference = "https://github.com/Neo23x0/yarGen"
     date = "2024-03-28"
   strings:
     $s1 = "os.(*ProcessState).Sys" fullword ascii
      $s2 = "os.(*ProcessState).sys" fullword ascii
      $s3 = "mstartbad sequence numberbad value for fielddevice not a streamdirectory not emptydisk quota exceededdodeltimer: wrong Perror to" ascii
      $s4 = "os/exec.Command" fullword ascii
      $s5 = "flag.commandLineUsage" fullword ascii
      $s6 = "eateFileMappingWCuba Standard TimeFiji Standard TimeGetComputerNameExWGetExitCodeProcessGetFileAttributesWGetModuleFileNameWIran" ascii
      $s7 = "level 3 resetload64 failedmin too largenil stackbaseout of memoryparsing time powrprof.dll" fullword ascii
      $s8 = "os/exec.(*Cmd).closeDescriptors" fullword ascii
      $s9 = "runtime: bad pointer in frame runtime: found in object at *(runtime: impossible type kind socket operation on non-socketsync: in" ascii
      $s10 = "VirtualUnlockWriteConsoleWadvapi32.dll" fullword ascii
      $s11 = "runtime.getempty.func1" fullword ascii
     $s12 = "runtime.getempty" fullword ascii
$s13 = "runtime.execute" fullword ascii
      $s14 = "os/exec.(*Cmd).CombinedOutput" fullword ascii
      $s15 = "sync.runtime_SemacquireMutex" fullword ascii
      $s16 = "os/exec.(*Cmd).writerDescriptor" fullword ascii
      $s17 = "runtime.dumpregs" fullword ascii
      $s19 = "uireContextWEgyptian_HieroglyphsGetAcceptExSockaddrsGetAdaptersAddressesGetCurrentDirectoryWGetFileAttributesExWGetProcessMemory" ascii
      $s20 = "runtime.hexdumpWords" fullword ascii
   condition:
      ( uint16(0) == 0x5a4d and filesize < 8000KB and ( 8 of them )
```

• Now create a new batch file yara.bat at C:\Program Files (x86)\ossecagent\active-response\bin\ and copy below script into bat file.

```
setlocal enableDelayedExpansion
reg Query "HKLM\Hardware\Description\System\CentralProcessor\0" | find /i "x86" > NUL && SET OS=32BIT || SET OS=64BIT if %OS%==32BIT (
    SET log file path="%programfiles%\ossec-agent\active-response\active-responses.log"
    SET log_file_path="%programfiles(x86)%\ossec-agent\active-response\active-responses.log"
set input=
for /f "delims=" %%a in ('PowerShell -command "$logInput = Read-Host; Write-Output $logInput"') do (
    set input=%%a
set json_file_path="C:\Program Files (x86)\ossec-agent\active-response\stdin.txt"
set syscheck_file_path=
echo %input% > %json_file_path%
FOR /F "tokens=" USBACKQ" %%F IN ('Powershell -Nop -C "(Get-Content 'C:\Program Files (x86)\ossec-agent\active-response\stdin.txt'|ConvertFrom-Json).parameters.alert.syscheck.path"') DO ISET syscheck_file_path=%%F
set yara_rules_path="C:\Program Files (x86)\ossec-agent\active-response\bin\yara\rules\yara_rules.yar'
    Syscheck_file_path% >> %log_file_path%
for /f "delims=" %%a in ('powershell -command "& \"%yara_exe_path%\" \"%yara_rules_path%\" \"%syscheck_file_path%\""') do (
    echo wazuh-yara: INFO - Scan result: %%a >> %log_file_path%
    del /f "%syscheck_file_path%" >nul 2>&1
    echo wazuh-yara: INFO - Error removing threat: %%a >> %log file path%
    echo wazuh-vara: INFO - Successfully deleted: %%a >> %log file path%
```

- Restart wazuh service on all agents wherever changes were made.
- Now in wazuh server add these rules to /var/ossec/etc/rules/local_rules.xml to generate alerts

```
// sqroup name= "syscheck,">
// crule id="100024" level="7">
// crule id="100024" level="7">
// crule id="100024" level="7">
// crule id=sid>550</if_sid>
// cfield name="file" type="pcre2">(?i)C:\\Users.+Desktop</field>
// cdescription>File modified in the Desktop folder.<//description>
// crule>
// crule>
// crule id="100025" level="7">
// crule id="100025" level="7">
// crule id=sid>554</if_sid>
// cfield name="file" type="pcre2">(?i)C:\\Users.+Desktop</field>
// cdescription>File added to the Desktop folder.<//description>
// crule>
// group>
// group>
// group>
// crule id="100025" level="7">
// crule id=sid>591<///>
// crule id=sid>594<///>
// crule id=sid>594<//>
// crule id=sid>594<///>
// crule id=sid>594<///>
// crule id=
```

Add few configurations to /var/ossec/etc/ossec.conf in <ossec_config> block

 Add following decoders to /var/ossec/etc/decoders/local_decoder.xml to decode the logs generated

```
<decoder name="yara decoder">
    <prematch>wazuh-yara:</prematch>
</decoder>
<decoder name="yara_decoder1">
    <parent>yara decoder</parent>
    <regex>wazuh-yara: (\S+) - Scan result: (\S+) (\S+)</regex>
    <order>log type, yara rule, yara scanned file</order>
</decoder>
<decoder name="yara decoder1">
    <parent>yara decoder
    <regex>wazuh-yara: (\S+) - Successfully deleted: (\S+) (\S+)</regex>
    <order>log type, yara rule, yara scanned file</order>
</decoder>
<decoder name="yara decoder1">
    <parent>yara decoder</parent>
    <regex>wazuh-yara: (\S+) - Error removing threat: (\S+) (\S+)</regex>
    <order>log type, yara rule, yara scanned file</order>
</decoder>
```

 Create few custom rules for YARA and add them to /var/ossec/etc/rules/local_rules.xml and reload the wazuh manager

Rule 100026: A grouping rule for YARA alerts in Wazuh.

Rule 100027: Generated when a YARA scan finds a match in a file.

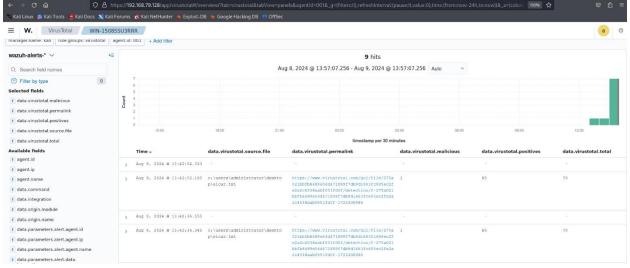
Rule 100028: Informational alert after malware is successfully deleted.

Rule 100029: Error logs when a threat attempted to be removed and the YARA rule was able to detect it.

6. Simulation, Testing and Results

 Downloaded few Ransomwares and tried to place them in directories on which Wazuh have been watching in Realtime, Wazuh has detected 90% of samples I have tested and few malicious activities like encryption, unauthorized access, Failed logon attempts have been detected by Wazuh. All Result data and snapshots have been presented below.

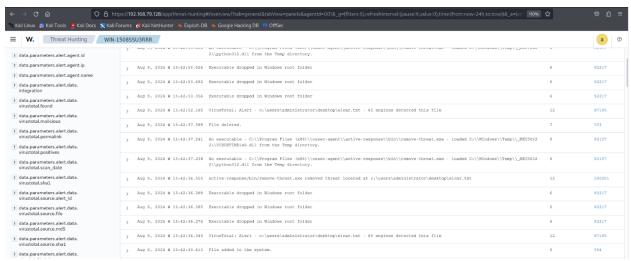
Malware	Malware data	Description
240387329dee4f03f98a89a2feff9bg4	10 engines detect	active response removes the threat
kk5sy0f614cdac24129da54442762.zi	malicious files	located at C:\Users\User\Desktop
p		\240387329dee4f03f98a89a2feff9bg4k
		k5sy0f614cdac24129da54442762.zip
WY4CB9TMALWARESAMPLE.rar	3 engines detected	active response removes the threat
	malicious files	located at C:\Users\User\Desktop
		\WY4CB9TMALWARESAMPLE.rar
yitaly.exe.zip	2 engines detected	active response removes the threat
	malicious files	located at C:\Users\User\Desktop
		\yitaly.exe.zip
942e275de833c7d0f8a5ebe519c6211	No record in VirusTotal	New File downloaded
36cbf467d079d7890018aa84.zip	Database	
Eicar.com	56 engines detected	active response removes the threat
	malicious files	located at C:\Users\User\Desktop
		\eicar.com
.eh.exe.zip	10 engines detected	active response removes the threat
	malicious files	located at
		C:\Users\User\Desktop\eh.exe.zip
340s.exe.zip	10 engines detected	active response removes the threat
	malicious files	located at
		C:\Users\User\Desktop\340s.exe.zip
0.exe.zip	2 engines detected	active response removes the threat
	malicious files	located at
		C:\Users\User\Desktop\0.exe.zip



VirusTotal Dashboard

VirusTotal: Alert - c:\user\desktop\test.txt - No positives found	3	87104
Powershell process created an executable file in Windows root folder	9	92205
Suspicious Windows cmd shell execution	3	92032
Suspicious Windows cmd shell execution	3	92032
Suspicious Windows cmd shell execution	3	92032
Windows command prompt started by an abnormal process	4	92052
Suspicious Windows cmd shell execution	3	92032
File modified in the Desktop folder.	7	100024

Encryption Logs



VirusTotal threat removal

>	Aug 9, 2024 @ 15:35:40.642	Successfully removed "c:\users\user\desktop\eicar.com" by active response due to YARA rule SUSP_Just_EICAR_RID2C24 positive match	12	100028
>	Aug 9, 2024 @ 15:35:40.640	File "c:\users\user\desktop\eicar.com" is a positive match. Yara rule: SUSP_Just_EICAR_RID2C24	12	100027

Yara threat removal

rule.description	rule.level	rule.id
Successfully removed "c:\users\wazuh\downloads\1d2db070008116a7a1992ed7dad7e7f26a0bfee3499338c3e603161e3f1 8db2f.exe" by active response due to YARA rule _Blackbit_ransomware positive match	12	100033
File "c:\users\wazuh\downloads\1d2db070008116a7a1992ed7dad7e7f26a0bfee3499338c3e603161e3f18db2f.exe" is a positive match. Yara rule: _Blackbit_ransomware	12	100032
File added to the Downloads folder.	7	100030

Blackbit Ransomware threat removal

rule.description	rule.level	rule.id
An executable - C:\\Program Files (x86)\\ossec-agent\\active-response\\bin\\remove-threat.exe - loaded C:\\Windows\\Temp_MEI31802\\VCRUNTIME140.dll from the Temp directory.	6	92157
An executable - C:\\Program Files (x86)\\ossec-agent\\active-response\\bin\\remove-threat.exe - loaded C:\\Windows\\Temp_MEI31802\\python311.dll from the Temp directory.	6	92157
VirusTotal: Alert - c:\users\Windows11\downloads\495fbfecbcadb103389cc33828db139fa6d66bece479c7f7027983405 1412d72.exe - 55 engines detected this file	12	87105
active-response/bin/remove-threat.exe removed threat located at c:\users\tony\downloads\495fbfecbcadb10338 9cc33828db139fa6d66bece479c7f70279834051412d72.exe	12	110006
An executable - C:\\Program Files (x86)\\ossec-agent\\active-response\\bin\\remove-threat.exe - loaded C:\\Windows\\Temp_MEI45922\\VCRUNTIME140.dll from the Temp directory.	6	92157
An executable - C:\\Program Files (x86)\\ossec-agent\\active-response\\bin\\remove-threat.exe - loaded C:\\Windows\\Temp_MEI45922\\python311.dll from the Temp directory.	6	92157
VirusTotal: Alert - c:\users\Windows11\downloads\495fbfecbcadb103389cc33828db139fa6d66bece479c7f7027983405 1412d72.exe - 55 engines detected this file	12	87105
File added to the system.	5	554
Integrity checksum changed.	7	550

Crosslock Ransomware threat removal

7. Challenges

Setting up the policy and enforcement method of ransomware detection system is first to his at the volume of logs an enormous problematic As the network continuously monitors a variety of terminals, it will generate and store a large amount of log information This means that you need storage solutions which are able to go with the flow of everincreasing data volumes, because ransomware is constantly changing, all rules have to remain updated accurately updated. This is achieved through strict regular routine updates and ongoing testing of rules to ensure that they also work satisfactorily in the face new and emerging strains of ransomware The conflict between demands for storage space and needs to swiftly adapt rule sets is a major headache in the development of systems that remain operational.

As in my case, I have embedded a automatic cronjob running in my manager to delete previous day logs. This cronjob is set to run every 30 minutes to save memory and time.

8. References

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