

# System Time Discovery, Technique T1124 - Enterprise

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## [S0331 Agent Tesla](#)

[Agent Tesla](#) can collect the timestamp from the victim's machine. [\[13\]](#)

## [S0622 AppleSeed](#)

[AppleSeed](#) can pull a timestamp from the victim's machine. [\[14\]](#)

## [S0373 Astaroth](#)

[Astaroth](#) collects the timestamp from the infected machine. [\[15\]](#)

## [S1053 AvosLocker](#)

[AvosLocker](#) has checked the system time before and after encryption. [\[16\]](#)

## [S0344 Azorult](#)

[Azorult](#) can collect the time zone information from the system. [\[17\]](#)[\[18\]](#)

## [S1081 BADHATCH](#)

[BADHATCH](#) can obtain the `DATETIME` and `UPTIME` from a compromised machine. [\[19\]](#)

## [S0534 Bazar](#)

[Bazar](#) can collect the time on the compromised host. [\[20\]](#)[\[21\]](#)

## [S1246 BeaverTail](#)

[BeaverTail](#) has obtained and sent the current timestamp associated with the victim device to C2. [\[22\]](#)

## [S0574 BendyBear](#)

[BendyBear](#) has the ability to determine local time on a compromised host. [\[23\]](#)

## [S0017 BISCUIT](#)

[BISCUIT](#) has a command to collect the system `UPTIME`. [\[24\]](#)

## [S0268 Bisonal](#)

[Bisonal](#) can check the system time set on the infected host. [\[25\]](#)

### [S0657 BLUELIGHT](#)

[BLUELIGHT](#) can collect the local time on a compromised host. [\[26\]](#)

### [G0060 BRONZE BUTLER](#)

[BRONZE BUTLER](#) has used `net time` to check the local time on a target system. [\[27\]](#)

### [S0471 build\\_downer](#)

[build\\_downer](#) has the ability to determine the local time to ensure malware installation only happens during the hours that the infected system is active. [\[28\]](#)

### [C0015 C0015](#)

During [C0015](#), the threat actors used the command `net view /all time` to gather the local time of a compromised network. [\[29\]](#)

### [S0351 Cannon](#)

[Cannon](#) can collect the current time zone information from the victim's machine. [\[30\]](#)

### [S0335 Carbon](#)

[Carbon](#) uses the command `net time \127.0.0.1` to get information the system's time. [\[31\]](#)

### [S1043 ccf32](#)

[ccf32](#) can determine the local time on targeted machines. [\[32\]](#)

### [G0114 Chimera](#)

[Chimera](#) has used `time /t` and `net time \ip/hostname` for system time discovery. [\[33\]](#)

### [S0660 Clambling](#)

[Clambling](#) can determine the current time. [\[34\]](#)

### [S0126 ComRAT](#)

[ComRAT](#) has checked the victim system's date and time to perform tasks during business hours (9 to 5, Monday to Friday). [\[35\]](#)

### [S0608 Conficker](#)

[Conficker](#) uses the current UTC victim system date for domain generation and connects to time servers to determine the current date. [\[36\]](#)[\[37\]](#)

### [S0115 Crimson](#)

[Crimson](#) has the ability to determine the date and time on a compromised host. [\[38\]](#)

### [G1012 CURIUM](#)

[CURIUM](#) deployed mechanisms to check system time information following strategic website compromise attacks. [\[39\]](#)

### [S1111 DarkGate](#)

[DarkGate](#) creates a log file for capturing keylogging, clipboard, and related data using the victim host's current date for the filename. [\[40\]](#) [DarkGate](#) queries victim system epoch time during execution. [\[40\]](#) [DarkGate](#) captures system time information as part of automated profiling on initial installation. [\[41\]](#)

### [G0012 Darkhotel](#)

[Darkhotel](#) malware can obtain system time from a compromised host. [\[42\]](#)

### [S0673 DarkWatchman](#)

[DarkWatchman](#) can collect time zone information and system `UPTIME`. [\[43\]](#)

### [S1033 DCSrv](#)

[DCSrv](#) can compare the current time on an infected host with a configuration value to determine when to start the encryption process. [\[44\]](#)

### [S1134 DEADWOOD](#)

[DEADWOOD](#) will set a timestamp value to determine when wiping functionality starts. When the timestamp is met on the system, a trigger file is created on the operating system allowing for execution to proceed. If the timestamp is in the past, the wiper will execute immediately. [\[45\]](#)

### [S0694 DRATzarus](#)

[DRATzarus](#) can use the `GetTickCount` and `GetSystemTimeAsFileTime` API calls to inspect system time. [\[46\]](#)

### [S1159 DUSTTRAP](#)

[DUSTTRAP](#) reads the infected system's current time and writes it to a log file during execution. [\[47\]](#)

### [S0554 Egregor](#)

[Egregor](#) contains functionality to query the local/system time. [\[48\]](#)

### [S0091 Epic](#)

[Epic](#) uses the `net time` command to get the system time from the machine and collect the current date and time zone information. [\[49\]](#)

### [S0396 EvilBunny](#)

[EvilBunny](#) has used the API calls NtQuerySystemTime, GetSystemTimeAsFileTime, and GetTickCount to gather time metrics as part of its checks to see if the malware is running in a sandbox. [\[50\]](#)

### [S0267 FELIXROOT](#)

[FELIXROOT](#) gathers the time zone information from the victim's machine. [\[51\]](#)

### [G0046 FIN7](#)

[FIN7](#) has used the PowerShell script 3CF9.ps1 to execute `net time`. [\[52\]](#)

### [S1044 FunnyDream](#)

[FunnyDream](#) can check system time to help determine when changes were made to specified files. [\[32\]](#)

### [S0588 GoldMax](#)

[GoldMax](#) can check the current date-time value of the compromised system, comparing it to the hardcoded execution trigger and can send the current timestamp to the C2 server. [\[53\]\[54\]](#)

### [S0531 Grandoreiro](#)

[Grandoreiro](#) can determine the time on the victim machine via IPinfo. [\[55\]](#)

### [S0237 GravityRAT](#)

[GravityRAT](#) can obtain the date and time of a system. [\[56\]](#)

### [S0690 Green Lambert](#)

[Green Lambert](#) can collect the date and time from a compromised host. [\[57\]\[58\]](#)

### [S0417 GRIFFON](#)

[GRIFFON](#) has used a reconnaissance module that can be used to retrieve the date and time of the system. [\[59\]](#)

### [G0126 Higaisa](#)

[Higaisa](#) used a function to gather the current time. [\[60\]](#)

### [S0376 HOPLIGHT](#)

[HOPLIGHT](#) has been observed collecting system time from victim machines. [\[61\]](#)

### [S0260 InvisiMole](#)

[InvisiMole](#) gathers the local system time from the victim's machine. [\[62\]\[63\]](#)

### [S1051 KEYPLUG](#)

[KEYPLUG](#) can obtain the current tick count of an infected computer. <sup>[64]</sup>

### [G0032 Lazarus Group](#)

A Destover-like implant used by [Lazarus Group](#) can obtain the current system time and send it to the C2 server. <sup>[65]</sup>

### [S1244 Medusa Ransomware](#)

[Medusa Ransomware](#) has discovered device uptime through `GetTickCount()`. <sup>[66]</sup>

### [S0455 Metamorfo](#)

[Metamorfo](#) uses JavaScript to get the system time. <sup>[67]</sup>

### [S0149 MoonWind](#)

[MoonWind](#) obtains the victim's current time. <sup>[68]</sup>

### [S0039 Net](#)

The `net time` command can be used in [Net](#) to determine the local or remote system time. <sup>[69]</sup>

### [S1147 Nightdoor](#)

[Nightdoor](#) can identify the system local time information. <sup>[70]</sup>

### [S0353 NOKKI](#)

[NOKKI](#) can collect the current timestamp of the victim's machine. <sup>[71]</sup>

### [S0439 Okrum](#)

[Okrum](#) can obtain the date and time of the compromised system. <sup>[72]</sup>

### [S0264 OopsIE](#)

[OopsIE](#) checks to see if the system is configured with "Daylight" time and checks for a specific region to be set for the timezone. <sup>[73]</sup>

### [C0012 Operation CuckooBees](#)

During [Operation CuckooBees](#), the threat actors used the `net time` command as part of their advanced reconnaissance. <sup>[74]</sup>

### [C0014 Operation Wocao](#)

During [Operation Wocao](#), threat actors used the `time` command to retrieve the current time of a compromised system.<sup>[75]</sup>

#### [S1233 PAKLOG](#)

[PAKLOG](#) has collected a timestamp to log the precise time a key was pressed, formatted as %Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S.<sup>[76]</sup>

#### [S0501 PipeMon](#)

[PipeMon](#) can send time zone information from a compromised host to C2.<sup>[77]</sup>

#### [S0013 PlugX](#)

[PlugX](#) has identified system time through its `GetSystemInfo` command.<sup>[78]</sup>

#### [S0139 PowerDuke](#)

[PowerDuke](#) has commands to get the time the machine was built, the time, and the time zone.<sup>[79]</sup>

#### [S0238 Proxysvc](#)

As part of the data reconnaissance phase, [Proxysvc](#) grabs the system time to send back to the control server.<sup>[65]</sup>

#### [S1228 PUBLOAD](#)

[PUBLOAD](#) has collected the machine's tick count through the use of `GetTickCount`.<sup>[80]</sup>

#### [S0650 QakBot](#)

[QakBot](#) can identify the system time on a targeted host.<sup>[81]</sup>

#### [S1148 Raccoon Stealer](#)

[Raccoon Stealer](#) gathers victim machine timezone information.<sup>[82][83]</sup>

#### [S0148 RTM](#)

[RTM](#) can obtain the victim time zone.<sup>[84]</sup>

#### [S0596 ShadowPad](#)

[ShadowPad](#) has collected the current date and time of the victim system.<sup>[85]</sup>

#### [S0140 Shamoon](#)

[Shamoon](#) obtains the system time and will only activate if it is greater than a preset date.<sup>[86][87]</sup>

#### [S0450 SHARPSTATS](#)

[SHARPSTATS](#) has the ability to identify the current date and time on the compromised host. [\[88\]](#)

#### [S1178 ShrinkLocker](#)

[ShrinkLocker](#) retrieves a system timestamp that is used in generating an encryption key. [\[89\]](#)

#### [G0121 Sidewinder](#)

[Sidewinder](#) has used tools to obtain the current system time. [\[90\]](#)

#### [S0692 SILENTRINITY](#)

[SILENTRINITY](#) can collect start time information from a compromised host. [\[91\]](#)

#### [S0615 SombRAT](#)

[SombRAT](#) can execute `getinfo` to discover the current time on a compromised host. [\[92\]\[93\]](#)

#### [S1227 StarProxy](#)

[StarProxy](#) has utilized the windows API call `GetLocalTime()` to retrieve a `SystemTime` structure to generate a seed value. [\[94\]](#)

#### [S0380 StoneDrill](#)

[StoneDrill](#) can obtain the current date and time of the victim machine. [\[95\]](#)

#### [S1034 StrifeWater](#)

[StrifeWater](#) can collect the time zone from the victim's machine. [\[96\]](#)

#### [S0603 Stuxnet](#)

[Stuxnet](#) collects the time and date of a system when it is infected. [\[97\]](#)

#### [S0559 SUNBURST](#)

[SUNBURST](#) collected device `UPTIME`. [\[98\]\[99\]](#)

#### [S1064 SVCReady](#)

[SVCReady](#) can collect time zone information. [\[100\]](#)

#### [S0098 T9000](#)

[T9000](#) gathers and beacons the system time during installation. [\[101\]](#)

#### [S0011 Taidoor](#)

[Taidoor](#) can use `GetLocalTime` and `GetSystemTime` to collect system time. [\[102\]](#)

### [S0586 TAINTEDSCRIBE](#)

[TAINTEDSCRIBE](#) can execute `GetLocalTime` for time discovery. [\[103\]](#)

### [S0467 TajMahal](#)

[TajMahal](#) has the ability to determine local time on a compromised host. [\[104\]](#)

### [G0089 The White Company](#)

[The White Company](#) has checked the current date on the victim system. [\[105\]](#)

### [S0678 Torisma](#)

[Torisma](#) can collect the current time on a victim machine. [\[106\]](#)

### [G0010 Turla](#)

[Turla](#) surveys a system upon check-in to discover the system time by using the `net time` command. [\[49\]](#)

### [G1048 UNC3886](#)

[UNC3886](#) has used installation scripts to collect the system time on targeted ESXi hosts. [\[107\]](#)

### [S0275 UPPERCUT](#)

[UPPERCUT](#) has the capability to obtain the time zone information and current timestamp of the victim's machine. [\[108\]](#)

### [G1017 Volt Typhoon](#)

[Volt Typhoon](#) has obtained the victim's system timezone. [\[109\]](#)

### [S0466 WindTail](#)

[WindTail](#) has the ability to generate the current date and time. [\[110\]](#)

### [S0251 Zebrocy](#)

[Zebrocy](#) gathers the current time zone and date information from the system. [\[111\]](#)[\[112\]](#)

### [S0330 Zeus Panda](#)

[Zeus Panda](#) collects the current system time (UTC) and sends it back to the C2 server. [\[113\]](#)

### [G0128 ZIRCONIUM](#)

[ZIRCONIUM](#) has used a tool to capture the time on a compromised host in order to register it with C2. [\[114\]](#)

Source: <https://attack.mitre.org/techniques/T1124>