

Command and Scripting Interpreter, Technique T1059 - Enterprise

Archived: 2026-04-05 13:44:49 UTC

[G0073 APT19](#)

[APT19](#) downloaded and launched code within a SCT file. [\[4\]](#)

[G0050 APT32](#)

[APT32](#) has used COM scriptlets to download Cobalt Strike beacons. [\[5\]](#)

[G0067 APT37](#)

[APT37](#) has used Ruby scripts to execute payloads. [\[6\]](#)

[G0087 APT39](#)

[APT39](#) has utilized custom scripts to perform internal reconnaissance. [\[7\]](#)[\[8\]](#)

[C0046 ArcaneDoor](#)

[ArcaneDoor](#) included the adversary executing command line interface (CLI) commands. [\[9\]](#)

[S0234 Bandook](#)

[Bandook](#) can support commands to execute Java-based payloads. [\[10\]](#)

[S0486 Bonadan](#)

[Bonadan](#) can create bind and reverse shells on the infected system. [\[11\]](#)

[S0023 CHOPSTICK](#)

[CHOPSTICK](#) is capable of performing remote command execution. [\[12\]](#)[\[13\]](#)

[C0029 Cutting Edge](#)

During [Cutting Edge](#), threat actors used Perl scripts to enable the deployment of the THINSPOOL shell script dropper and for enumerating host data. [\[14\]](#)[\[15\]](#)

[S0334 DarkComet](#)

[DarkComet](#) can execute various types of scripts on the victim's machine. [\[16\]](#)

[S0695 Donut](#)

[Donut](#) can generate shellcode outputs that execute via Ruby.^[17]

[G0035 Dragonfly](#)

[Dragonfly](#) has used the command line for execution.^[18]

[S0363 Empire](#)

[Empire](#) uses a command-line interface to interact with systems.^[19]

[G0053 FIN5](#)

[FIN5](#) scans processes on all victim systems in the environment and uses automated scripts to pull back the results.^[20]

[G0037 FIN6](#)

[FIN6](#) has used scripting to iterate through a list of compromised PoS systems, copy data to a log file, and remove the original data files.^{[21][22]}

[G0046 FIN7](#)

[FIN7](#) used SQL scripts to help perform tasks on the victim's machine.^{[23][24][23]}

[S0618 FIVEHANDS](#)

[FIVEHANDS](#) can receive a command line argument to limit file encryption to specified directories.^{[25][26]}

[C0053 FLORAHOX Activity](#)

[FLORAHOX Activity](#) has executed PHP and Shell scripts to identify and infect subsequent routers for the ORB network.^[27]

[G0117 Fox Kitten](#)

[Fox Kitten](#) has used a Perl reverse shell to communicate with C2.^[28]

[S0460 Get2](#)

[Get2](#) has the ability to run executables with command-line arguments.^[29]

[S0032 gh0st RAT](#)

[gh0st RAT](#) is able to open a remote shell to execute commands.^{[30][31]}

[S0434 Imminent Monitor](#)

[Imminent Monitor](#) has a CommandPromptPacket and ScriptPacket module(s) for creating a remote shell and executing scripts.^[32]

[G0004 Ke3chang](#)

Malware used by [Ke3chang](#) can run commands on the command-line interface. [\[33\]](#)[\[34\]](#)

[S0487 Kessel](#)

[Kessel](#) can create a reverse shell between the infected host and a specified system. [\[11\]](#)

[S0167 Matryoshka](#)

[Matryoshka](#) is capable of providing Meterpreter shell access. [\[35\]](#)

[G0129 Mustang Panda](#)

[Mustang Panda](#) has utilized meterpreter shellcode. [\[36\]](#)

[S1192 NICECURL](#)

[NICECURL](#) has provided an arbitrary command execution interface. [\[37\]](#)

[G0049 OilRig](#)

[OilRig](#) has used various types of scripting for execution. [\[38\]](#)[\[39\]](#)[\[40\]](#)[\[41\]](#)[\[42\]](#)

[C0005 Operation Spalax](#)

For [Operation Spalax](#), the threat actors used Nullsoft Scriptable Install System (NSIS) scripts to install malware. [\[43\]](#)

[S0598 P.A.S. Webshell](#)

[P.A.S. Webshell](#) has the ability to create reverse shells with Perl scripts. [\[44\]](#)

[S1130 Raspberry Robin](#)

[Raspberry Robin](#) variants can be delivered via highly obfuscated Windows Script Files (WSF) for initial execution. [\[45\]](#)

[G1031 Saint Bear](#)

[Saint Bear](#) has used the Windows Script Host (wscript) to execute intermediate files written to victim machines. [\[46\]](#)

[S1110 SLIGHTPULSE](#)

[SLIGHTPULSE](#) contains functionality to execute arbitrary commands passed to it. [\[47\]](#)

[S0374 SpeakUp](#)

[SpeakUp](#) uses Perl scripts. ^[48]

[S1227 StarProxy](#)

[StarProxy](#) has used the command line for execution of commands. ^[49]

[G0038 Stealth Falcon](#)

[Stealth Falcon](#) malware uses WMI to script data collection and command execution on the victim. ^[50]

[S1154 VersaMem](#)

[VersaMem](#) was delivered as a Java Archive (JAR) that runs by attaching itself to the Apache Tomcat Java servlet and web server. ^[51]

[G0107 Whitefly](#)

[Whitefly](#) has used a simple remote shell tool that will call back to the C2 server and wait for commands. ^[52]

[G0124 Windigo](#)

[Windigo](#) has used a Perl script for information gathering. ^[11]

[S0219 WINERACK](#)

[WINERACK](#) can create a reverse shell that utilizes statically-linked Wine cmd.exe code to emulate Windows command prompt commands. ^[53]

[G1035 Winter Vivern](#)

[Winter Vivern](#) used XLM 4.0 macros for initial code execution for malicious document files. ^[54]

[S1151 ZeroCleare](#)

[ZeroCleare](#) can receive command line arguments from an operator to corrupt the file system using the [RawDisk](#) driver. ^[55]

[S0330 Zeus Panda](#)

[Zeus Panda](#) can launch remote scripts on the victim's machine. ^[56]

Source: <https://attack.mitre.org/techniques/T1059>