

Dr. Nestori Syynimaa

Abusing AAD: Who would you like to be today?

Denny: 12:00

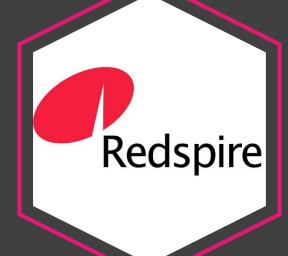
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MVP (Identity and Access)

Creator of AADInternals

@ DrAzure A D



Contents

- Introduction and background
 - Is the cloud safe?
 - Solorigate / Sunburst
- Attacking Microsoft 365 through on-prem *)
 - Pass-through authentication (PTA)
 - Seamless Single-Sign-On (SSSO)
 - Identity Federation
- * Detecting/protecting/mitigating included

References / credits

PTA Spy:

 Based on work of Adam Chester (@_xpn_) https://blog.xpnsec.com/azuread-connect-for-redteam

Exporting AD FS certificates:

 Based on work of Douglas Bienstock (@doughsec) and Austin Baker (@BakedSec): https://www.slideshare.net/DouglasBienstock/troopers-19-i-amad-fs-and-so-can-you

Detecting:

- Mike Burns (@mburns7): https://www.fireeye.com/blog/threat- research/2020/09/detecting-microsoft-365-azure-activedirectory-backdoors.html
- Roberto Rodriguez (@Cyb3rWard0g): https://threathunterplaybook.com/library/windows/adfs_dkm_k evs.html

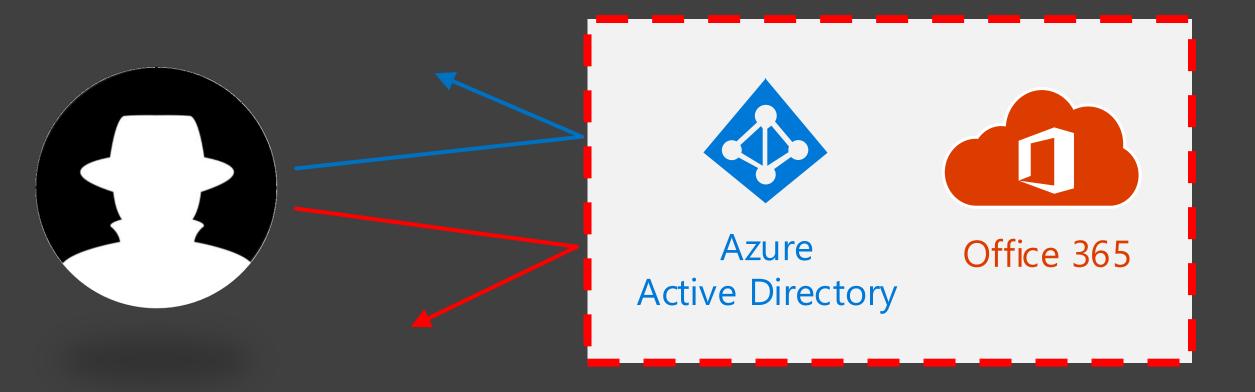
AADInternals

- PowerShell module
- Admin & hacking toolkit for Azure AD & Microsoft 365
- Open source:
 - https://github.com/gerenios/aadinternals
 - https://o365blog.com/aadinternals/
- Easy to install & use:

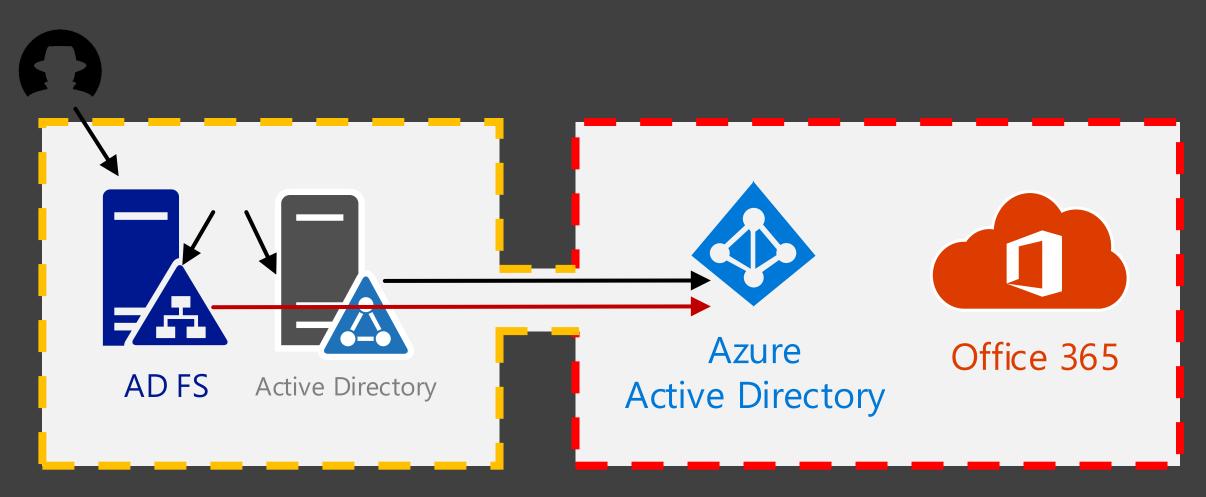
```
C:\PS> Install-Module AADInternals
C:\PS> Import-Module AADInternals
```

Introduction and background

The cloud is safe! But how safe is it?

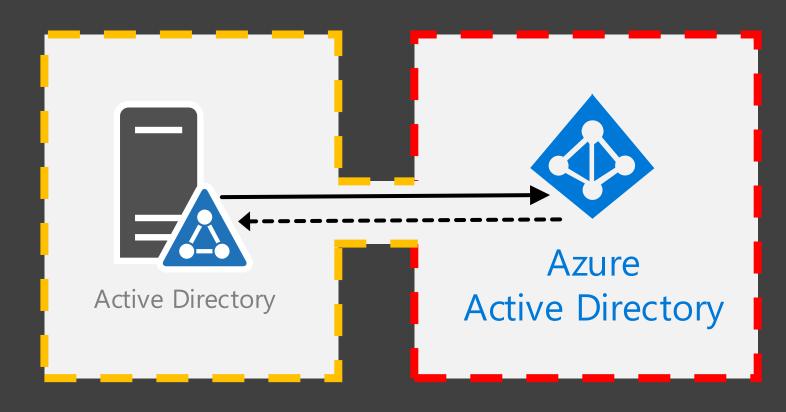


The cloud is as safe as your on-prem!



Azure AD Connect

- Synchronizes objects from on-prem to Azure AD
 - Users & Contacts
 - Groups
 - Devices
 - Password hashes*
- Writeback*
 - Groups
 - Passwords
 - Devices
- Configures auth.



*) optional

Solorigate / Sunburst

- A backdoor added to SolarWinds' Orion software via supply chain attack
 - As early as September 2019
 - Up to 18 000 customers affected
- Allowed attackers to gain access to SolarWinds' customers' on-prem environments
- Allowed attackers to gain access to customers' Microsoft 365 cloud (using some techniques introduced in this presentation)

Demo setup

- Three Microsoft 365 environments
- Interactive demo attendee participation desired!







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Pass-through authentication (PTA)

Purpose

- To allow users to use on-prem passwords in the cloud
- No need for extra hardware (cf. Federated Identity)

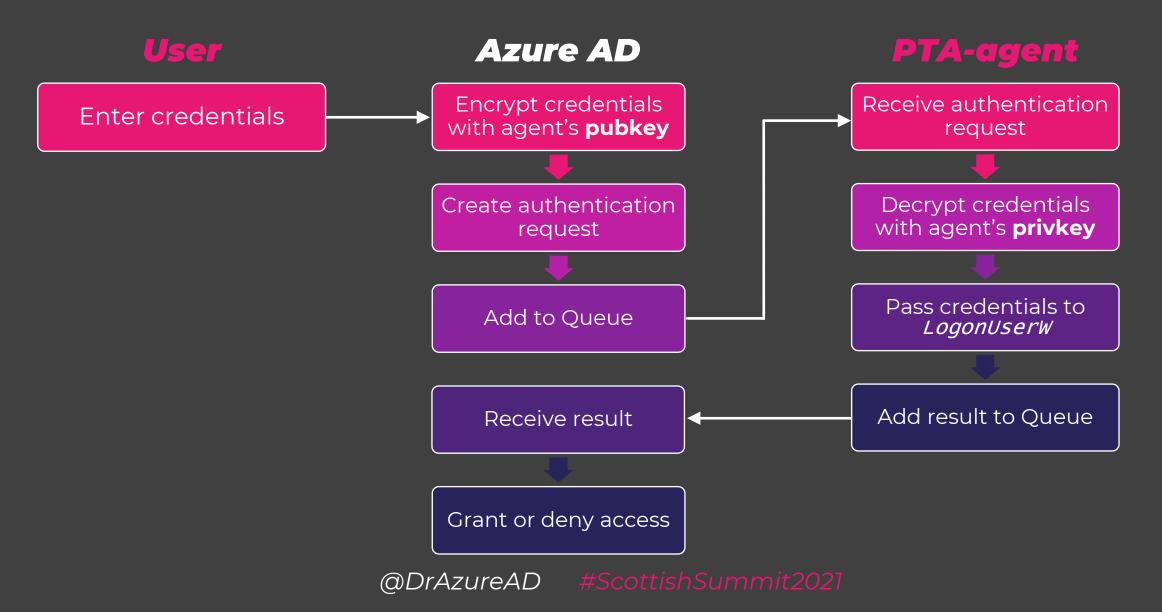
Authentication Agent

- Installed on on-prem domain-joined server(s)
 - One on Azure AD Connect server
 - Extra agents for high-availability (one per server)
- Connects to Azure AD service bus queue
 - Authentication request credentials encrypted
- Tries to log in using authentication request credentials
 - Results sent back to Azure AD

AAD Connect configuration

- Installs authentication agent
- Creates a certificate
- Registers authentication agent to Azure AD
- Starts the service

PTA authentication flow



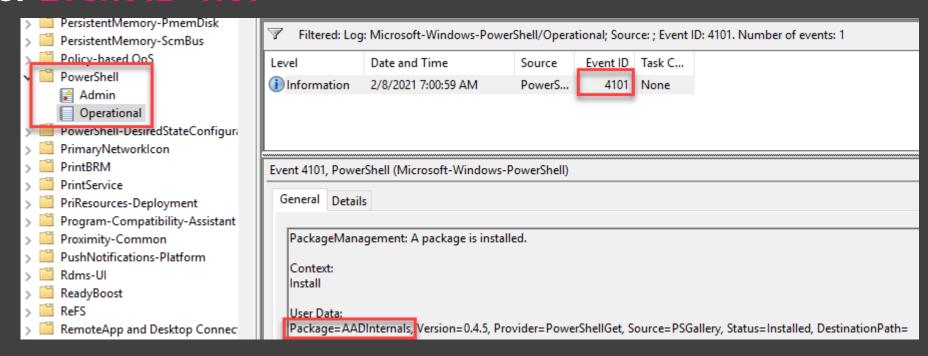
What needed to exploit?

- A compiled DLL (C/C++)
 - Custom implementation of LogonUserW
 - Save the credentials to a log file
 - Let everyone in (returns always true)
 - A "trampoline" to hook LogonUserW to our implementation
- Inject the DLL to Authentication Agent process

Demo!

How to detect?

- Check the existence of C:\PTASpy directory
- Turn on PowerShell module logging for * or AADInternals
 - Review Microsoft-Windows-PowerShell/Operational log for Event ID 4101



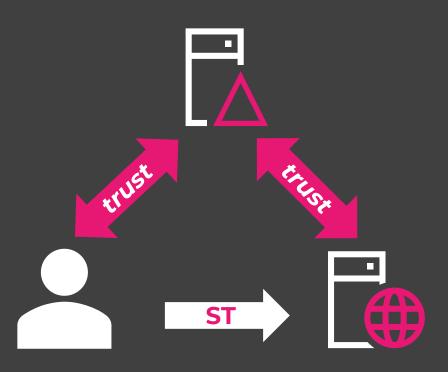
Seamless Single-Sign-On

Purpose

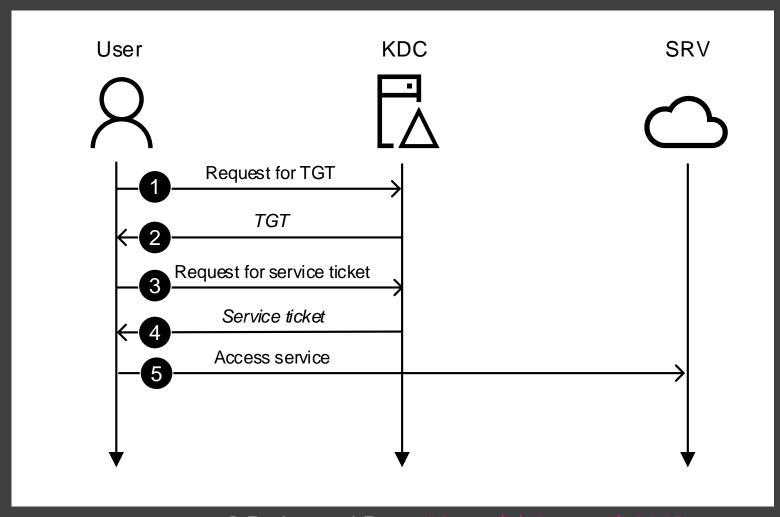
• To provide single-sign-on (SSO) to the cloud using Kerberos

Concepts

- Key Distribution Center (KDC)
 - Authentication Server (AS)
 - Ticket Granting Server (TGS)
- Two type of tickets
 - Ticket Granting Ticket (TGT)
 - Service tickets
- Service Principal Name (SPN)
 - Represents the service
 - A computer account in AD



Kerberos authentication flow



AAD Connect Configuration

- Enables Seamless SSO in Azure AD
- Creates a computer account AZUREADSSOACC
- Creates a SPN
 - https://autologon.microsoftazuread-sso.com
- Configures Azure AD w/ computer account name and password

Seamless SSO authentication flow

- Try to access Azure AD with browser, prompts for user name
- Provide user name to Azure AD
- Azure AD redirects to "autologon.microsoftazureadsso.com"
- Autologon sends authentication challenge (negotiate)
- Browser acquires the Kerberos ticket and authenticates to autologon
- Autologon returns an authentication code
- Browser authenticates against Azure AD with the code

SPNEGO token

 Sent to autologon (Azure AD) by browser

Encrypted using **SERVER** secret

Calculated using **SERVER** secret

Calculated using KDC secret

Encrypted using session key

SPNEGO token

Realm

Ticket

- Realm
- User name
- Session key

PAC

- Logon time
- User SID & domain SID

Server checksum

KDC checksum

Authorization Data

- Realm
- User name
- Service Target
- Auth time

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Authentication checks

Server **checksum** is valid?

Timestamps are valid?

User with matching **SID** exists?

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SPNEGO token

Realm

Ticket

- Realm
- User name
- Session key

PAC

- Logon time
- User SID & domain SID

Server checksum

KDC checksum

Authorization Data

- Realm
- User name
- Service Target

Auth time

What needed to exploit?

- Seamless SSO enabled in Azure AD
- AZUREADSSOACC computer account password (or MD4 hash
- Target user's SID

Demo!

How to detect?

- Turn on PowerShell module logging for * or AADInternals and DSInternals
 - Review Microsoft-Windows-PowerShell/Operational log for Event ID 4101
- In practice, very hard to detect

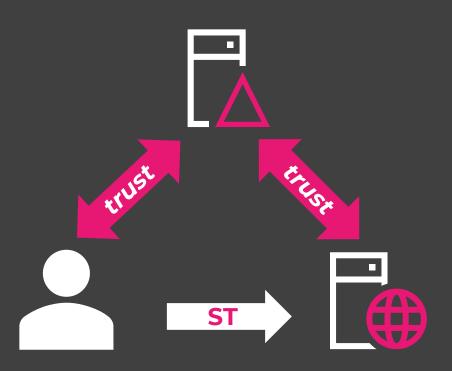
Identity federation

Purpose

- To enable using on-prem identities in cloud
- To provide single-sign-on (SSO) using Windows Integrated Authentication (WIA)

Concepts

- Service Provider (SP)
 - Azure AD
- Identity Provider (IdP)
 - · On-Prem AD
- Security Token (ST)
 - Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML)



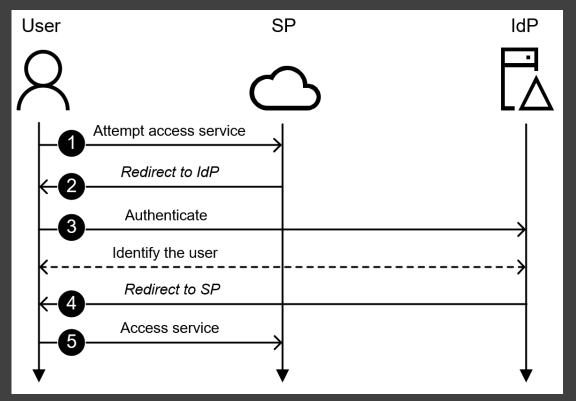
AAD Connect configuration

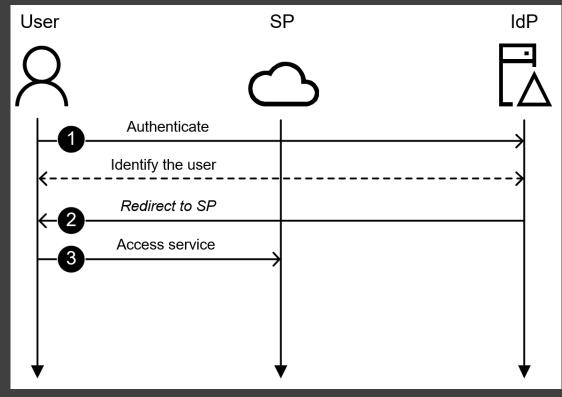
- Creates an AD FS farm
 - Self-signed certificates for token signing and encryption
 - Encrypted and stored to a configuration database
 - Encryption key stored to an AD object
 - Protects https with the given certificate
 - Adds Azure AD as trusted party and configures claim rules
- Configures Azure AD
 - Converts selected domain to federated
 - Configures domain with AD FS information
 - Login and logout urls
 - Issuer url
 - Public key of token signing certificate

Authentication flows

• SP initiated

IdP initiated





SAML assertion content

- Audience (i.e. SP)
- Issuer (i.e. IdP)
- Attributes (UPN, ImmutableId, etc.)
- Signature

Authentication checks

Issuer matches the federated domain?



Public key matches the federated domain?



Signature is valid?



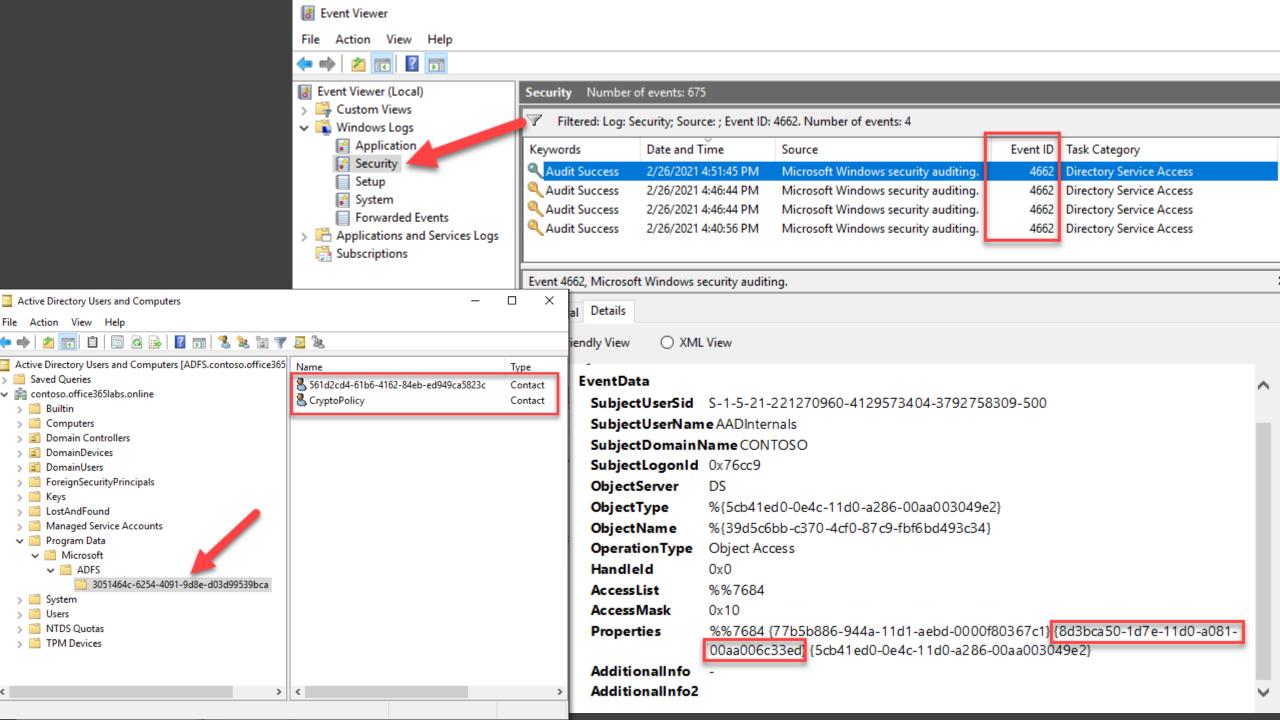
How to exploit?

- At least one federated domain in the Azure AD
- The certificate with private key of the federated domain
- The issuer uri of the federated domain
- Target user's ImmutableId (or ms-DS-ConsistencyGuid)

Demo!

How to detect?

- Turn on PowerShell module logging for * or AADInternals
 - Review Microsoft-Windows-PowerShell/Operational log for Event ID 4101
- Turn on Directory Service Access audit for ADFS DKM container
 - Review Microsoft-Windows-Security-Auditing log for Event ID 4662
 - The user should always be AD FS service account!



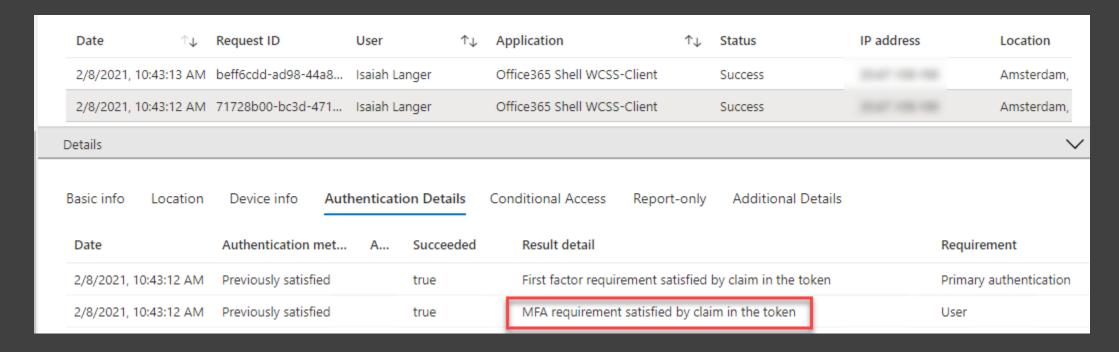
How to detect?

- Azure AD Audit log:
 - Monitor for any domain modifications

Date ↑↓	Service	Category ↑↓	Activity	\uparrow_{\downarrow}	Sta	S Target(s)	Initiated by (actor)
2/3/2021, 5:58:32 PM	Core Directory	DirectoryManagemen	Set federation settings on doma	in	Success	backdoor.myo365.site	admin@aadinternalsc
2/3/2021, 5:57:57 PM	Core Directory	DirectoryManagemen	Set domain authentication		Success	backdoor.myo365.site	admin@aadinternalsc
2/3/2021, 5:56:03 PM	Core Directory	DirectoryManagemen	Verify domain		Success	backdoor.myo365.site	admin@aadinternalsc
2/3/2021, 5:52:35 PM	Core Directory	DirectoryManagemen	Add unverified domain		Success	backdoor.myo365.site	admin@aadinternalsc
Details							,
Activity Target(s)	rity Target(s) Modified Properties						
TARGET		PROPERTY NAME	OLD VALUE			NEW VALUE	
backdoor.myo365.site		IssuerUri	0			["http://any.s	ts/33BE5E07"]
backdoor.myo365.site		Included Updated Pro	pperties			"IssuerUri,Live	еТуре"
backdoor.myo365.site		LiveType	["Managed"]		["Federated"]	

How to detect?

- Azure AD Sign-ins log:
 - Monitor logins with "MFA requirements satisfied by claim in the token" (only shown if MFA configured/required)



How to mitigate?

- Rotate AD FS token signing certificate twice
- Rotate KRBTGT account password twice
- Rotate AZUREADSSOACC computer account password twice

How to prevent?

- Treat as tier 0 servers:
 - Active Directory / Domain Controller(s)
 - Azure AD Connect
 - Servers with PTA-agent
 - AD FS servers
- Use the principle of least privilege!

Summary

- Pass-through authentication (PTA)
 - Authentication agent can be installed on any server
 - Can be used to create backdoors and harvest credentials
- Seamless Single-Sign-On (a.k.a. DesktopSSO)
 - · Any domain configured to use Seamless SSO can issue Kerberos tickets for any user or the tenant
 - Can be used to create backdoors
- Identity federation
 - · Any registered IdP can issue SAML tokens for any tenant user
 - Can be used to create backdoors (also using unregistered) domains) and bypass MFA



Thank You