Automating Azure Penetration Testing

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Today's Agenda

- Background & Significance
- Research
 - Existing tools
 - Azure Tokens
 - The Cyber Attack Lifecycle
 - MITRE ATT&CK
- Development
 - Scripts
 - o Powershell vs. Python
 - Integrating ROADTools
- End Result
- Future Work

Background & Significance

Background and Significance

- Cloud is the future and the future is now!
 - Penetration testing the cloud is an extra new field
- Automation is the future and the future is now!
 - Make the penetration tests better



SolarWinds says dealing with hack fallout cost at least \$18 million

S3 buckets:(

Golden SAML:(

Background and Significance

- Which cloud should we focus on?
- 2. How does the cloud even work?
- 3. How are others attacking this cloud?
- 4. Are there existing tools we can contribute to?
- 5. Can we automate the current attacks?

Goal

Contribute to a pre-existing Azure offensive tool to automate small parts of the pentesting process and learn as much as we can about Azure in the process.

Research

Source summaries

- > 5 weeks
- > 4 sources each
- > 20 article reviews

Topics Include:

- Azure Tokens
- Automation Accounts + Runbooks
- Various APIs
- How to interact with the environment

Tools

- BloodHound AzureAD
- StormSpotter
- microBurst
- PowerZure
- ROADTools
 - ROADrecon
 - o ROADlib
 - BloodHound AzureAD









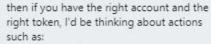
ROADtools @_dirkjan

so what I would love to see for ROADtools would be a standalone tool that could obtain access tokens for various API's (Microsoft Graph, Outlook API, SharePoint API, etc) and then perform common offensive actions that are kinda hard to do manually, or are possible in powershell (but then you would often need to be in possession of the right credentials)



if you'd do it in python, then you can simply import roadlib and call it's functions to obtain the tokens, which saves you doing the hard work

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- adding users to groups
- adding credentials to service principals
- adding users to specific roles
- enumerating emails (outlook api)
- enumerating and downloading/searching sharepoint files or onedrive



many of these actions are also possible via official tools (such as the azuread powershell module) but those leave some obvious logs if people know what to look for, or they can be blocked using access policies

the broader idea of ROADtools (currently just ROADrecon), is that you if you can obtain a valid token somehow or somewhere, you can use that in an easy way



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Tokens

- Access Tokens
 - Grants Permissions
- Refresh Tokens
 - o Allows an app to obtain a new access token without prompting a user
- SAML Tokens
 - Transfers identity data between two parties

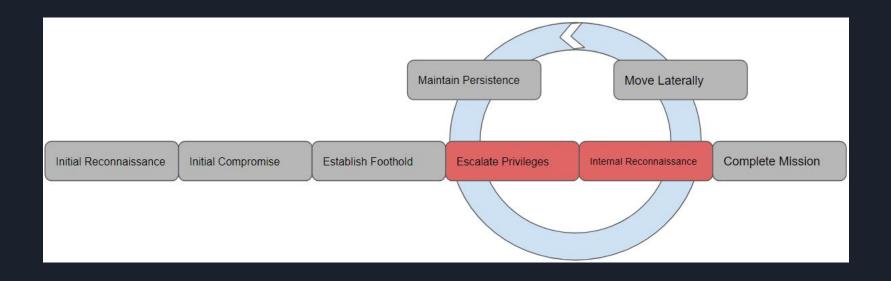
```
def authenticate_with_refresh(self, oldtokendata):
    """
    Authenticate with a refresh token, refreshes the refresh token
    and obtains an access token
    """
    authority_uri = self.get_authority_url()

context = adal.AuthenticationContext(authority_uri, api_version=None, proxies=self.proxies, verify_ssl=self.verify)
    newtokendata = context.acquire_token_with_refresh_token(oldtokendata['refreshToken'], self.client_id, self.resource_uri)
    # Overwrite fields
    for ikey, ivalue in newtokendata.items():
        self.tokendata[ikey] = ivalue
    return self.tokendata
```

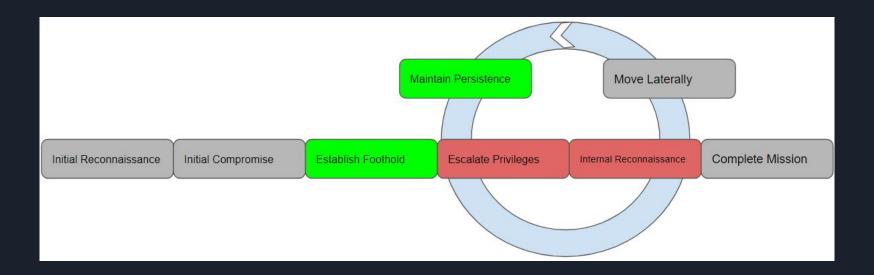
The MITRE ATT&CK Matrix for Azure AD

- MITRE Adversarial Tactics, Techniques, and Common Knowledge (ATT&CK)
- Azure AD Matrix:
 - Initial Access
 - Persistence
 - Account Manipulation
 - Create Account
 - Valid Accounts
 - Privilege Escalation
 - o Defense Evasion
 - Credential Access
 - Discovery
 - o Impact

The Cyber Attack Lifecycle with ROADtools



The Cyber Attack Lifecycle with ROADtools and ROADpersist



Development

Scripts

- Three persistence scripts in the module
 - o adduser
 - o addrole
 - newSPcreds

AddUser

AddRole

```
function addrole{
   param(
       [Parameter(Mandatory = $true)][string]$SignInName,
       [Parameter(Mandatory = $true)][string]$roleDefName,
       [Parameter(Mandatory = $true)][string]$subId,
       [Parameter(Mandatory = $true)][string]$resourceGroupName
   )
   Process{
      New-AzRoleAssignment -SignInName $SignInName -RoleDefinitionName $roleDefName -Scope
"/subscriptions/$subId/resourceGroups/$resourceGroupName"
   }
}
```

NewSPCreds

```
function newSPcreds {
        Param(
                [Parameter(Mandatory = $true)][String]$spName,
                [Parameter(Mandatory = $true)][String]$certName
        Process {
                $cert = New-SelfSignedCertificate -CertStoreLocation "cert:\CurrentUser\My" `
                  -Subject "CN=${certName}"
                  -KeySpec KeyExchange
                $keyValue = [System.Convert]::ToBase64String($cert.GetRawCertData())
                Get-AzADServicePrincipal -DisplayName $spName | New-AzADSpCredential `
                  -CertValue $keyValue
                  -EndDate $cert.NotAfter
                  -StartDate $cert.NotBefore
```

Powershell vs Python

- 1. Whole thing in C#?
- 2. Scripts in python?
- 3. Python CLI?
- 4. Powershell it is!

```
PS C:\Users\Azure\Downloads\ROADpersist> Get-AzureADApplication

ObjectId AppId DisplayName
-----
9aef3a29-10a3-4f87-9b4f-73e10e7d5d99 026212a7-9609-44aa-9971-0d597cb18c6f test

PS C:\Users\Azure\Downloads\ROADpersist> python .\cli.py getUsers
PS C:\Users\Azure\Downloads\ROADpersist> Get-AzureADApplication : You must call the Connect-AzureAD cmdlet before calling any oth At C:\Users\Azure\Downloads\ROADpersist\getusers.psi:1 char:1
+ Get-AzureADApplication
+ CategoryInfo : NotSpecified: (:) [Get-AzureADApplication], AadNeedAuthenticationException
+ FullyQualifiedErrorId : Microsoft.Open.Azure.AD.CommonLibrary.AadNeedAuthenticationException,Microsoft.Open.AzureAD16.Power ication
```

```
PS C:\Windows\system32> $PID 5388
PS C:\Windows\system32> Enter-PSHostProcess -ID 5656 [Process:5656]: PS C:\Users\Azure\Documents> Get-AzureADApplication

ObjectId AppId DisplayName -----
9aef3a29-10a3-4f87-9b4f-73e10e7d5d99 026212a7-9609-44aa-9971-0d597cb18c6f test
```

Integrating with ROADTools Framework

- > ROADlib
 - > Handles authentication
- **>** ROADrecon
 - > Plugging and querying the database (roadrecon.db) to output relevant information in a useful format

Querying the Database: User Information

```
for user in self.session.query(User):
    uprops = {
        'name': user.userPrincipalName,
        'displayname': user.displayName,
        'enabled': user.accountEnabled,
        'distinguishedname': user.onPremisesDistinguishedName,
        'email': user.mail,
}
    props = {'map': uprops, 'sourceid': user.objectId}
    if user.onPremisesSecurityIdentifier:
        props['onpremid'] = user.onPremisesSecurityIdentifier
```

Querying the Database: Group Information

```
for group in self.session.query(Group):
    uprops = {
        'name': group.displayName,
        'displayname': group.displayName,
        'email': group.mail,
    }
    props = {'map': uprops, 'sourceid': group.objectId}
```

Querying the Database: Service Principal

```
for sprinc in self.session.query(ServicePrincipal):
    uprops = {
        'name': sprinc.displayName,
        'appid': sprinc.appId,
        'publisher': sprinc.publisherName,
        'displayname': sprinc.displayName,
        'enabled': sprinc.accountEnabled,
   }
   props = {'map': uprops, 'sourceid': sprinc.objectId}
   res = neosession.run(property_query, props=props)
```

Querying the Database: Role Information

```
for role in self.session.query(DirectoryRole):
    uprops = {
        'name': role.displayName,
        'displayname': role.displayName,
        'description': role.description,
        'templateid': role.roleTemplateId
    }
    props = {'map': uprops, 'sourceid': role.objectId}
```

End Result ROADpersist



11 Downloads

6 Downloads of 1.6 View full stats

4/27/2021

Last Published

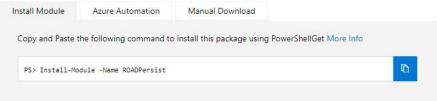
Info

Contact Owners Report

ROADPersist 1.6

Used for interacting with Azure AD

✓ Installation Options



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- > Package Details
- > FileList
- → Version History

Version	Downloads	Last updated	
1.6 (current version)	6	11 days ago	
1.5	5	24 days ago	

```
PS C:\Windows\system32> install-module -name roadpersist

Untrusted repository

You are installing the modules from an untrusted repository. If you trust this repository, change its

InstallationPolicy value by running the Set-PSRepository cmdlet. Are you sure you want to install the modules from

'PSGallery'?

[Y] Yes [A] Yes to All [N] No [L] No to All [S] Suspend [?] Help (default is "N"): A

PS C:\Windows\system32>
```

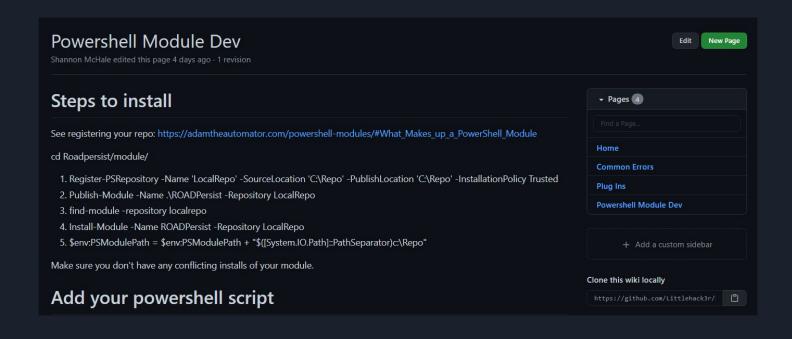
PS C:\Windows\system32> get-command -module roadpersist

CommandType	Name	Version	Source
Function	addrole	1.6	roadpersist
Function	adduser	1.6	roadpersist
Function	newSPcreds	1.6	roadpersist

PS C:\Windows\system32>

6 user	s found							
	Name	\uparrow	User principal name ↑↓	User type	Directory synced	Identity issuer		
	BA Bader Awadh		bader@rochinsttech.onmicrosoft.com	Member	No	rochinsttech.onmicrosoft.com		
	JM Julie McGlensey		julie@rochinsttech.onmicrosoft.com	Member	No	rochinsttech.onmicrosoft.com		
	JP Justin Pelletier		justin@rochinsttech.onmicrosoft.com	Member	No	rochinsttech.onmicrosoft.com		
	RF Rebecca Fried		rebecca@rochinsttech.onmicrosoft	Member	No	rochinsttech.onmicrosoft.com		
	SM Shannon McHale		shannon@rochinsttech.onmicrosoft	Member	No	rochinsttech.onmicrosoft.com		
	SU suspect		suspect@rochinsttech.onmicrosoft.c	Member	No	rochinsttech.onmicrosoft.com		

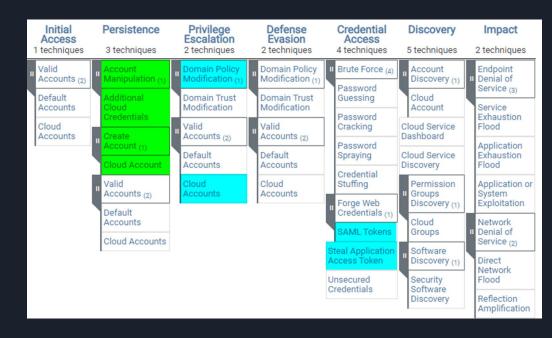
Initial Persistence Access 3 techniques 1 techniques Valid Account Manipulation (1) Accounts (2) Default Additional Cloud Accounts Credentials Cloud Create Account (1) Accounts Cloud Account Valid Accounts (2) Default Accounts Cloud Accounts



Future Work

Adjusting the MITRE ATT&CK Matrix

- Add TTPs like scheduled jobs
- Continue updating TTPs



Microsoft Graph API

- Online Microsoft Graph API
- Configure to run in Powershell environment

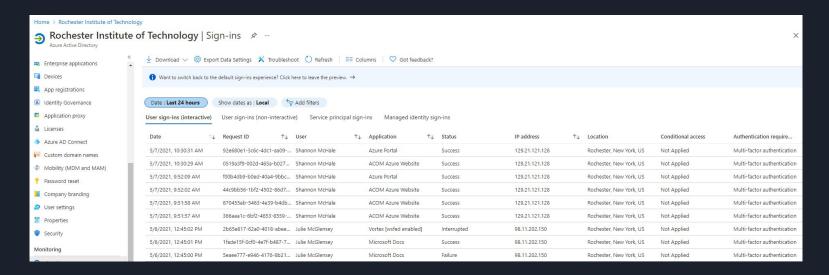
```
POST https://graph.microsoft.com/v1.0/users/bf1a12d5-3643-41a8-a03f-71fbc19ad022/appRoleAssignments
```

```
"principalId": "bf1a12d5-3643-41a8-a03f-71fbc19ad022",
"resourceId": "b24471e9-38c2-4c9b-9936-8be25e51a4a9",
"appRoleId": "ad848f77-cf03-48ce-bcdd-5310fe9572e1"
```

Avoid Detection

many of these actions are also possible via official tools (such as the azuread powershell module) but those leave some obvious logs if people know what to look for, or they can be blocked using access policies

- Through different API
- Make sure current user normally does these activities
- Do all actions in stealthy language



Questions