

OffSecOps

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whoami

- Career: Technical Architect at SpecterOps
- Code: Veil-Framework, Empire, PowerView/PowerUp, BloodHound, GhostPack
- Cons: DerbyCon (RIP), BlackHat, DEF CON, Troopers, others
- Content: Veteran trainer (Adversary Tactics: Red Team
 Operations/others), sometimes blogs at http://blog.harmj0y.net



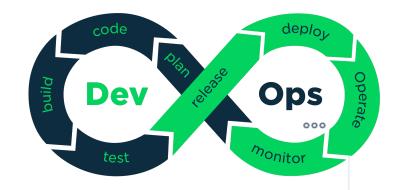
tl;dr

- Why #offsec Needs #devops
 - Previous Work
- Our Architecture
 - Declarative Jenkins structure, library files, parameter passthrough
 - Artifactory storage, Cobalt Strike integration
- Bonus
 - Proactive checksum scanning, #opsec checks, artifact fingerprinting, etc.

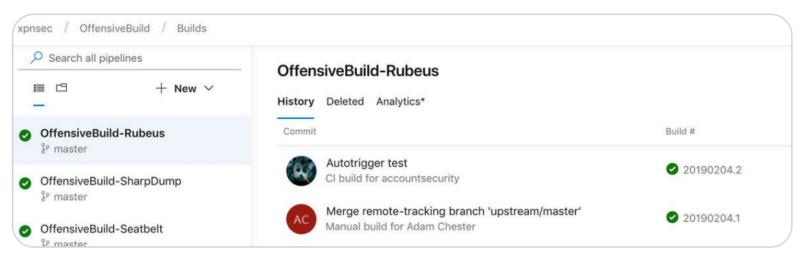


Why #offsec Needs #devops





This is your monthly reminder that with offensive security, DevOps is your friend



2:19 AM · Feb 5, 2019 · Twitter Web Client



Why #offsec Needs #devops

- Like any code, offensive tools need testing, proper version control, etc.
- Some special offensive considerations:
 - Obfuscation
 - Indicator stripping
 - Per-op tracking of artifacts
 - Vetting (how much you do really trust offensive tool authors? :)
- Lets us transparently insert ourselves into an engagement-critical process and standardize our toolset across all ops



Previous Work

- "Building, Modifying, and Packing with Azure DevOps" by @ xpn
- "<u>Testing your RedTeam Infrastructure</u>" by <u>@_xpn_</u>
- "Offensive Development: How To DevOps Your Red Team" by @domchell
- <u>Execute-GithubAssembly-Aggressor</u> by MDSec's ActiveBreach Team
- "Getting Started With Azure DevOps" by @424f424f
- "Jenkins More than Just Target Practice" by @christruncer

Plenty more that I'm sure I've missed!



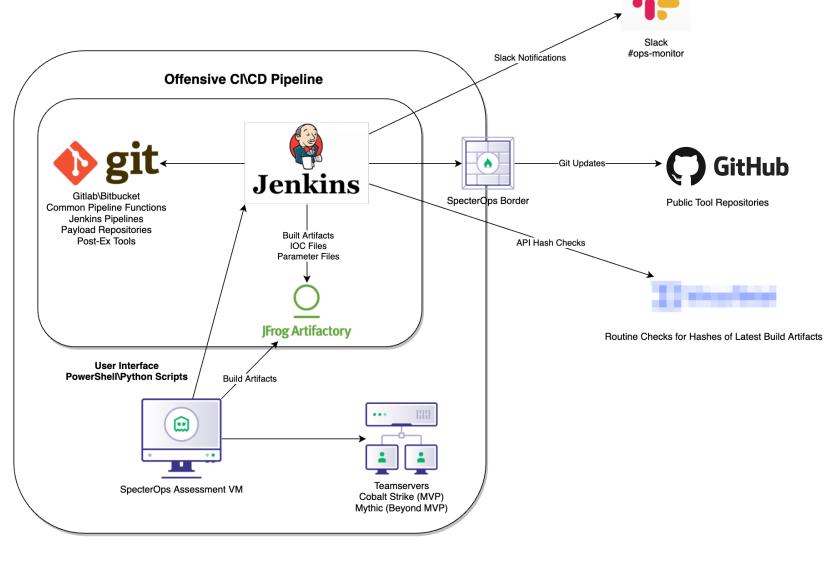
Re-inventing The Wheel?

- Why not just use existing AzureDevOps approaches that are out there?
- **Short answer:** we don't trust Microsoft "organizations" to not collect telemetry on our offensive tools and/or operations
- Our philosophy: host as much of your offensive infrastructure (including DevOps pipelines) on hardware that you own and control



Our Architecture

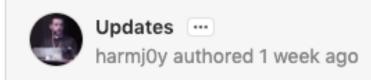




Declarative Jenkins

- Jenkins jobs come in a few flavors:
 - Classic/Freestyle jobs
 - Scripted / Declarative Pipelines (the hot new thing™)
- Declarative pipelines allow you to construct your Jenkins builds properly as code
 - We store these on an internal GitLab server in a single repo
- We can also define and use common library functions (more on this shortly)





Name	Last commit
■ AzureTokenRefresh	Update Jenkinsfile
■ DomainPasswordTest	Removed /Tools/ builds for remaining CSharp projects
■ EasyNTLMChallPatch	Removed /Tools/ builds for remaining CSharp projects
□ EyeWitness	Updates
☐ Grouper2	Removed /Tools/ builds for remaining CSharp projects
➡ HijackHunter	Updates



```
stage('build') {
   steps {
       // 'ci-jenkins-common' library function -> 'msbuild("PROJECT.sln", ".NET_VERSION")'
                                                 stage('obfuscation') {
       script {
           msbuild("${JOB_NAME}.sln", "3.5")
                                                     steps {
                                                         script {
                                                             // obfuscate the binary using a 'ci-jenkins-common' library function
       script {
                                                             obfuscateDotnetBinary("3.5")
           msbuild("${JOB_NAME}.sln", "4.0")
                                                             obfuscateDotnetBinary("4.0")
                       stage('opsec tests') {
                           steps {
                               script {
                                  // test the build artifacts using a 'ci-jenkins-common' library function
                                   testOpsec("${JOB_NAME}\\bin\\3.5\\${JOB_NAME}_3.5.exe")
                                   testOpsec("${JOB_NAME}\\bin\\3.5\\${JOB_NAME}_3.5_obf.exe")
                                   testOpsec("${JOB_NAME}\\bin\\4.0\\${JOB_NAME}_4.0.exe")
                                   testOpsec("${JOB_NAME}\\bin\\4.0\\${JOB_NAME}_4.0_obf.exe")
```



Library Functions

- Jenkins allows for the use of library functions
- These reside in a single internal Gitlab repo, and are cloned down/compiled for any project that references:
 - @Library('ci-jenkins-common') _
- Lets us centralize common functionality and update it across all builds
 - Obfuscation methods/script comment stripping
 - Artifact fingerprint extraction
 - sRDI conversion, etc.



Meta Jobs and Parameter Passthrough

- Declarative Jenkins jobs can take build parameters
- Jenkins jobs can kick off other jobs and pass-through parameters
- This allows us to kick off a build of the entire toolkit with an engagement ID and have that filter down to individual tool builds
 - We also insert a bit of benign randomness into each tool build to ensure uniqueness per engagement/build
- **Translation:** we can produce unique individual builds for each offensive tool per engagement!



Meta Jobs and Parameter Passthrough

```
stages
   // THANK YOU https://medium.com/@Lenkovits/jenkins-pipelines-and-their-dirty-secrets-1-9e535cd603f4
    stage('build toolkit') {
       steps {
            parallel (
               "ATPMiniDump" : { build job: 'ATPMiniDump', propagate: false, parameters: [string(name: 'ProjectID', value: "${params.ProjectID}")]
               "Dumpert" : { build job: 'Dumpert', propagate: false, parameters: [string(name: 'ProjectID', value: "${params.ProjectID}")] },
               "MKRipper" : { build job: 'MKRipper', propagate: false, parameters: [string(name: 'ProjectID', value: "${params.ProjectID}")] },
               "Ps-Tools": { build job: 'Ps-Tools', propagate: false, parameters: [string(name: 'ProjectID', value: "${params.ProjectID}")] },
               "Recon-AD" : { build job: 'Recon-AD', propagate: false, parameters: [string(name: 'ProjectID', value: "${params.ProjectID}")] },
               "Zipper" : { build job: 'Zipper', propagate: false, parameters: [string(name: 'ProjectID', value: "${params.ProjectID}")] },
               "AzureTokenRefresh" : { build job: 'AzureTokenRefresh', propagate: false, parameters: [string(name: 'ProjectID', value: "${params.Pr
               "DomainPasswordTest" : { build job: 'DomainPasswordTest', propagate: false, parameters: [string(name: 'ProjectID', value: "${params.
               "EasyNTLMChallPatch" : { build job: 'EasyNTLMChallPatch', propagate: false, parameters: [string(name: 'ProjectID', value: "${params.
               "EyeWitness" : { build job: 'EyeWitness', propagate: false, parameters: [string(name: 'ProjectID', value: "${params.ProjectID}")] },
               "Grouper2" : { build job: 'Grouper2', propagate: false, parameters: [string(name: 'ProjectID', value: "${params.ProjectID}")] },
               "HijackHunter" : { build job: 'HijackHunter', propagate: false, parameters: [string(name: 'ProjectID', value: "${params.ProjectID}")
               "InternalMonologue" : { build job: 'InternalMonologue', propagate: false, parameters: [string(name: 'ProjectID', value: "${params.Pr
               "InveighZero" : { build job: 'InveighZero', propagate: false, parameters: [string(name: 'ProjectID', value: "${params.ProjectID}")]
               "Lockless" : { build job: 'Lockless', propagate: false, parameters: [string(name: 'ProjectID', value: "${params.ProjectID}")] },
```



Artifactory

- Functions as the central artifact repository for all of our offensive artifacts (and IOCs!)
 - Artifactory is binary repository a natural extension to a source code repository, in that it will store the outcome of build processes (aka 'artifacts').
- The project ID that's passed through from the meta build job is used to tag/structure the resulting project folder in Artifactory
- AQL (Artifactory Query Language) and the Artifactory API can be used to query for/retrieve artifacts for a specific engagement



```
// Publish to Artifactory
// Note: have to use ${params.PARAM_NAME} syntax here to access a parameter value (instead of an env var)
stage('publish') {
    steps {
        rtBuildInfo()
        script {
            bat 'git rev-parse HEAD > commit'
            def commit = readFile('commit').trim()
                                                                    Upload to Artifactory
            rtUpload (
                serverId: "artifactory-prod",
                spec:
                    "files": [
                       "pattern": "*/bin/*/*_*.exe",
                        "target": "OffensiveToolkit/Projects/${params.ProjectID}/",
                        "props": "language=csharp;ext=exe;type=postex;ProjectID=${params.ProjectID};rev=${commit}
                    },
                        "pattern": "*.iocs",
                        "target": "IOCS/Projects/${params.ProjectID}/",
```

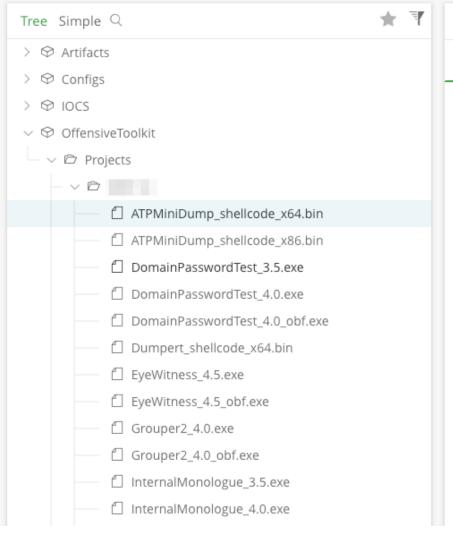
"props": "language=iocs;ext=iocs;type=iocs;ProjectID=\${params.ProjectID};rev=\${commit}"

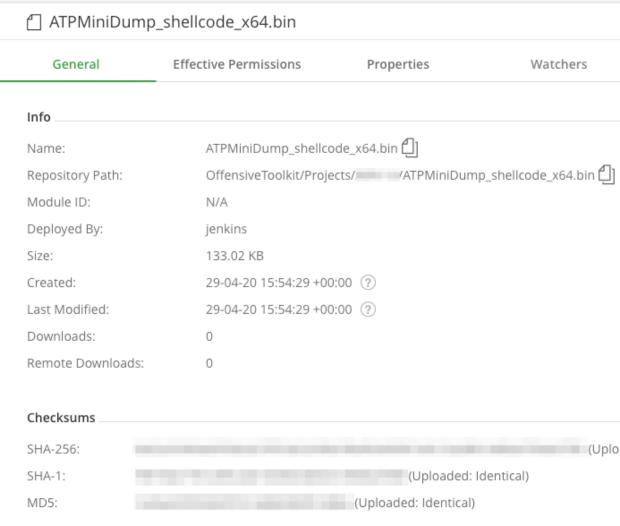
Jenkins + Artifactory

},

JFrog Artifactory

Artifact Repository Browser







Artifactory: Operator Interfaces

- We adapted MDSec's <u>Execute-GithubAssembly-Aggressor</u> to pull artifacts from our local Artifactory instance, for the specified engagement ID for the op
 - Allows operators to easily run any C#, PIC, or PowerShell payload through a native Beacon
- We also have manual PowerShell/Python scripts that interact with the Jenkins "API" and Artifactory API to build and retrieve artifacts



Artifactory + Cobalt Strike

```
2020-03-16 21:36:03 <u>beacon</u>> execute_jenkins_assembly Seatbelt_4.0.exe
[*] Tasked beacon to run Seatbelt 4.0.exe using execute-assembly from Jenkins server (jenkins
   Downloaded Seatbelt 4.0.exe to /tmp/ (on attack client)
[*] Tasked beacon to run .NET program: Seatbelt_4.0.exe
[+] host called home, sent: 531499 bytes
[+] received output:
                        33666333%
                             مورود
                                        Seatbelt
                                          v1.0.0
```



Now that we have our Offensive Toolkit defined as code, what else can we do with this architecture?



Submitted Artifact Detection

- Remember, each artifact is unique per engagement, and has engagement ID passed through as metadata
- Why don't we build another Jenkins Declarative Pipeline that periodically:
 - Pulls checksums from Artifactory for currently built + used tools
 - Scans an online submission service to see if any artifacts from recent engagements were submitted, alerting in Slack with the tool name + ID



Submitted Artifact Detection





Indicator Stripping

 If tools have any known IOCs/"dirty" terms (even if the code is public and we don't control it) we can do preprocessing on the build side

```
stage('prep') {
    steps {
        // common function to replace a known "bad" term
        replaceAll("*.cs", "Mimikatz", "PROJECT")

        script {
            // replace AssemblyInfo.cs with a clean one
            replaceAssemblyInfo()
```



#opsec Checks

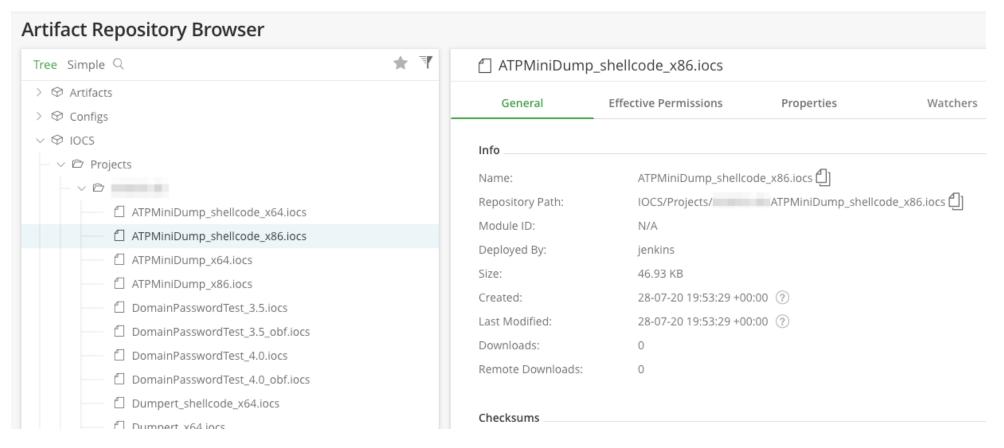
 Since we've hooked ourselves into the tool build process, we can proactively scan every tool build for simple #opsec fails

```
Executing script
                                                                Artifact.Opesc.Tests.psl
 [*] Artifact Path:
                                                               Seatbelt 4.0.exe
 [*] Artifact Length: 533504
 [*] Total artifact strings: 6603
  Describing Seatbelt_4.0.exe-Opsec
   Context Binary Info
                                                                 e.g. harmj0y;)
     [+] Should have a valid .NET version 109ms
     [+] Should have a .NET version that matches its build 1ms
     [+] Should not have a PDB string 196ms
     [+] Should not have any debug info 16ms
     [+] Should be of sufficient size 28ms
   Context Dirty Words
     [+] Should not have any dirty handles 71ms
     [+] Should not have any dirty author names 25ms
     [+] Should not have any dirty project names 21ms
```



Artifact Fingerprinting

We can also do custom fingerprinting of every artifact generated





Project Vetting

- For projects we don't control, we don't want to just pull in master branches of any update immediately
 - We're deploying this code on sensitive customer systems!
- Our update process:
 - All OffensiveToolkit Jenkinsfiles are tagged to a specific SHA1 commit
 - Every Monday, a Jenkins build job clones down the OffensiveToolkit repo
 - The commit in the file is compared to the most recent project commit
 - Deltas are reported to Slack, then manually reviewed/updated

How much do you trust offensive developers? ;)





OffensiveToolkit Reporter APP 5:52 AM

The following projects are out of date and need to be updated:

Repo : EyeWitness

GitURL : https://github.com/FortyNorthSecurity/EyeWitness

CurrentCommit: e8d080008bc6eb5b8107a69945855ddbfdba8c46 LatestCommit: d98b547982a9a22e3a0fd10e00e5205527a85727

CommitDate : 2020-10-21T15:09:24Z CommitMessage : Added signatures

Repo : HijackHunter

Jenkinsfile : https:// 'ci-jenkins-pipelines/-/blob/master/OffensiveToolkit/CSharp/Hija

GitURL : https://github.com/matterpreter/OffensiveCSharp

CurrentCommit : 3a817d61f649cf2afdc74375c1d8cc22f2e2e041 LatestCommit : 81776bb01b9c2633c2880d2cea8ad7fe7062206c

CommitDate : 2020-10-24T04:20:03Z CommitMessage : Adding COMHunter

Repo : SharpChromium

Jenkinsfile : https://_____/ci-jenkins-pipelines/-/blob/master/OffensiveToolkit/CSharp/Sharp

GitURL : https://github.com/djhohnstein/SharpChromium

CurrentCommit: 3a7fd435c3173360d79b554fb3cfae6a6a17bc70 LatestCommit: a16ab4a37f3173795dc88330e4c3de8890509bf9

CommitDate : 2020-10-23T22:28:05Z

CommitMessage : brave update



Wrapup

- Consider integrating DevOps practices into your offensive operations!
 - You can build all of these on your own hardware with SCM + Jenkins + Artifactory + a bit of sweat
- Hooking into the tool build/generation/deployment process allows for various creative applications across operations
- (Current dev) These approaches can also apply for payload generation
 - Opsec checks, proactive checksum scanning, detonation for testing, etc.



Thanks!

- Any questions?
- Sample Declarative Pipeline (Poc||GTFO): https://bit.ly/324V8Au
- <u>@harmj0y</u> on Twitter and the BloodHound Slack
- will [at] harmj0y.net













