

Privilege Escalation using Bitlocker (POC by Vishesh Grover)

Threat Vectors / Attack Vectors		Security Weakness		Impacts	
App Specific	Exploitability	Prevalence	Detectability	Technical	Business
	4	4	3	5	?
<p>Bitlocker is used primarily by all organizations as a mechanism to protect Operating Systems from offline attacks. It gives you the ability to encrypt all drives. Bitlocker however contains root privileges of an Operating System while it is functional and even at boot-up process.</p> <p>This can lead to privilege escalation if it can be manipulated to do so.</p>		<p>Bitlocker can be taken advantage of during boot-up since the Windows Operating System (Windows 7, 8, 10, 12, etc.) does not require login authentication if Bitlocker is setup and run in recovery mode.</p>		<p>The technical impact is attackers acting as normal users in windows and gaining administrative access, using privileged functions or creating, accessing, updating or deleting every record.</p> <p>The business impact depends on the protection needs of the application and data.</p>	

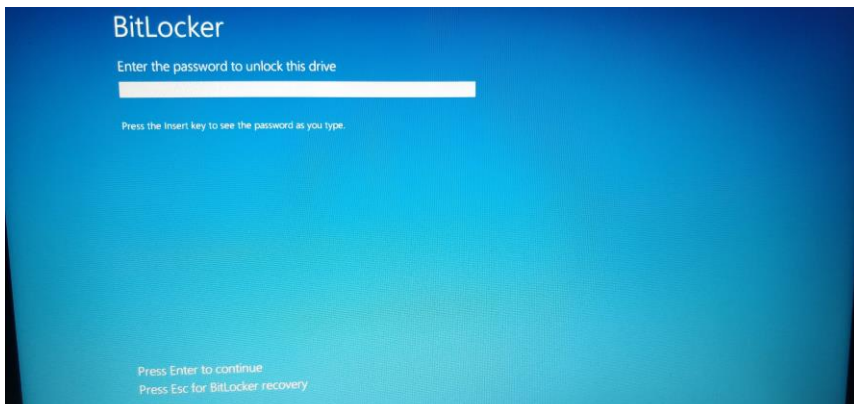
Is Application Vulnerable?
<p>Vulnerability exists when Bitlocker is used to protect drives against offline attacks. Privilege escalation can simply be achieved by accessing recovery options in Windows settings and calling command prompt from advanced option after boot up. In this process, Windows does not ask for local administrator's password and simply gives access to system32.</p>

How can I Prevent this ?
<p>Enforcing administrator's password to perform such activities will stop attacker to gain access to system32 via command prompt.</p>

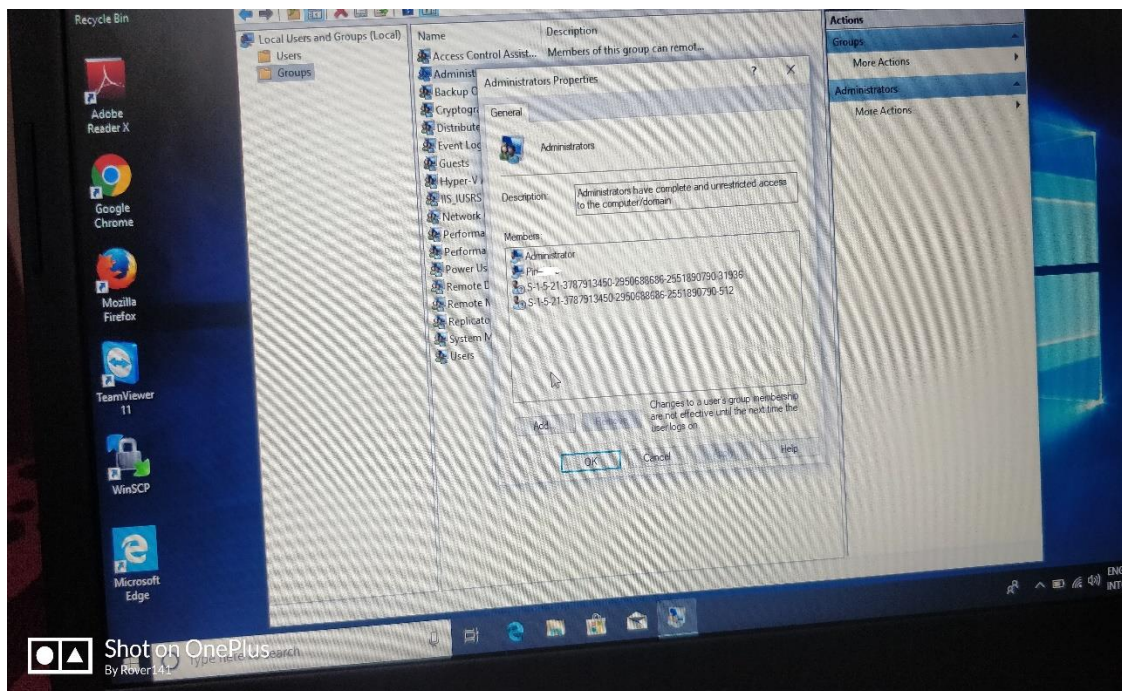
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Proof of Concept

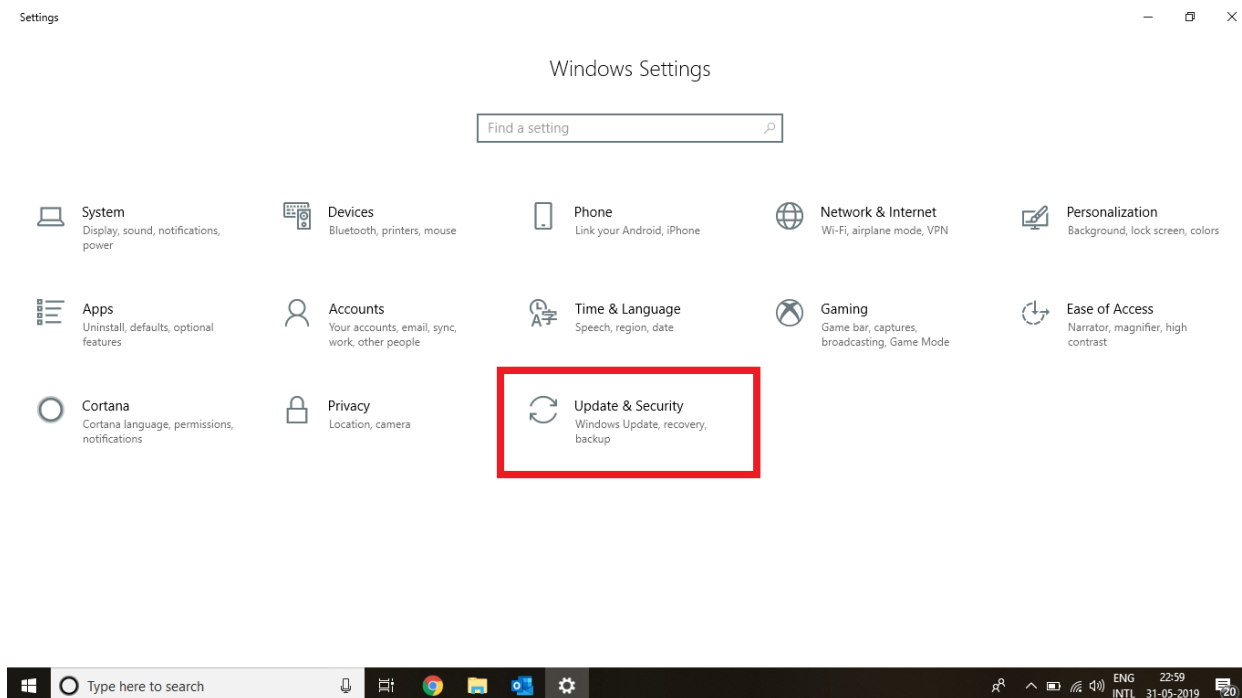
1. *Bob* is an employee of an organization having limited user access to his laptop. *Bob* is a critical resource of the organization; hence, *Bob* is enforced to use Bitlocker to prevent offline attacks provided by Windows Operating system.
2. *Bob* needs to visit the Windows administrator to install any application or make any changes into his laptop.
3. Bob inputs Bitlocker password to login to his account.



4. Currently the list of administrators in Bob's laptop. (`lsrmgr.msc`)

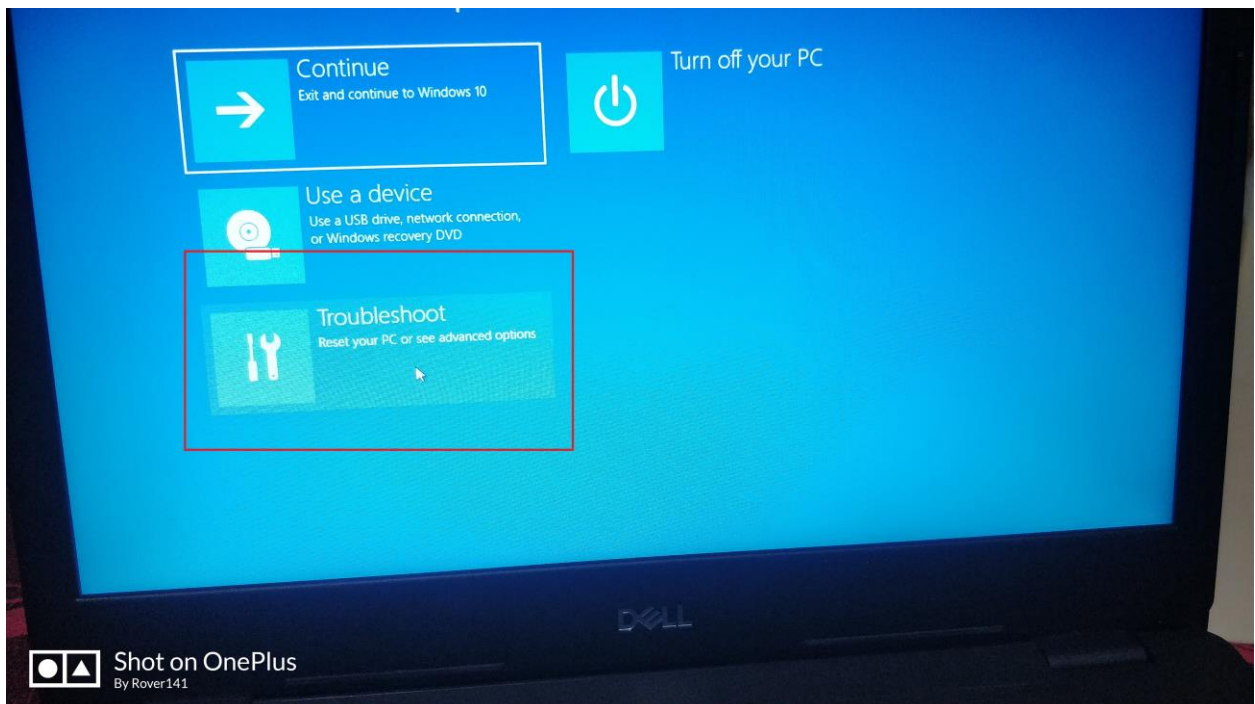


5. He goes to Windows Settings and chooses Update and Security



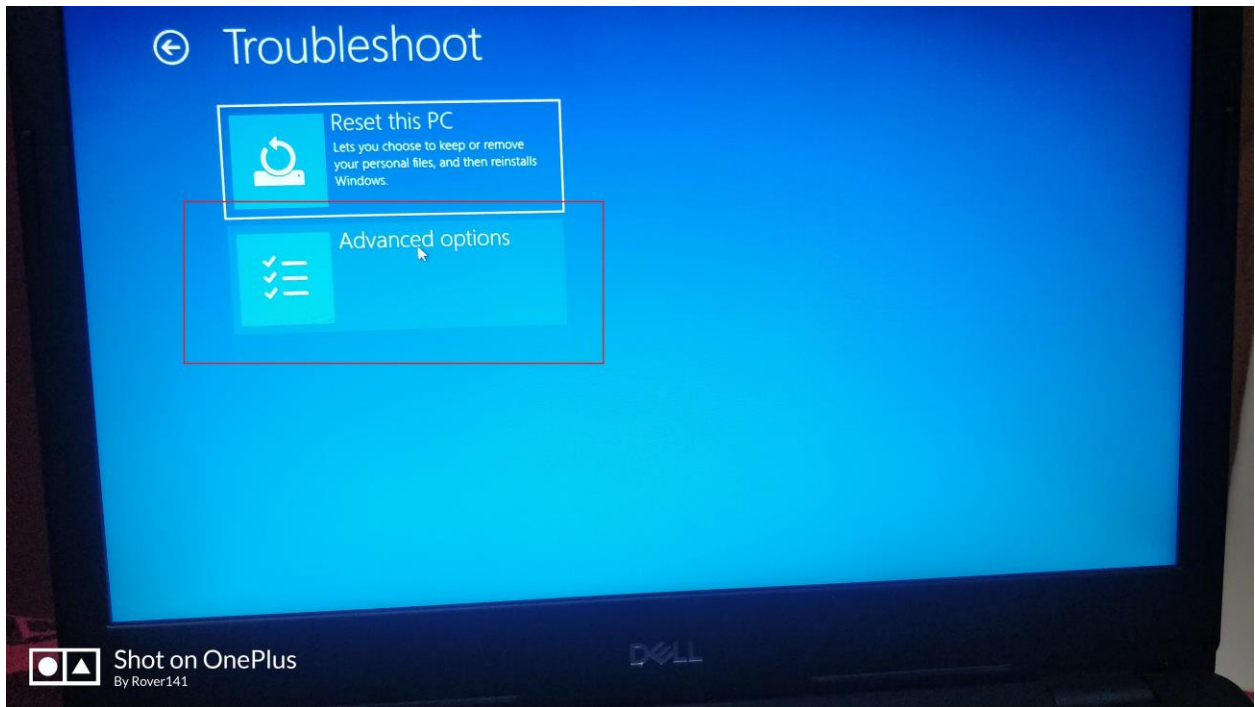
6. Then he chooses the option Restart in Recovery.

7. After the PC restarts he chooses troubleshoot.

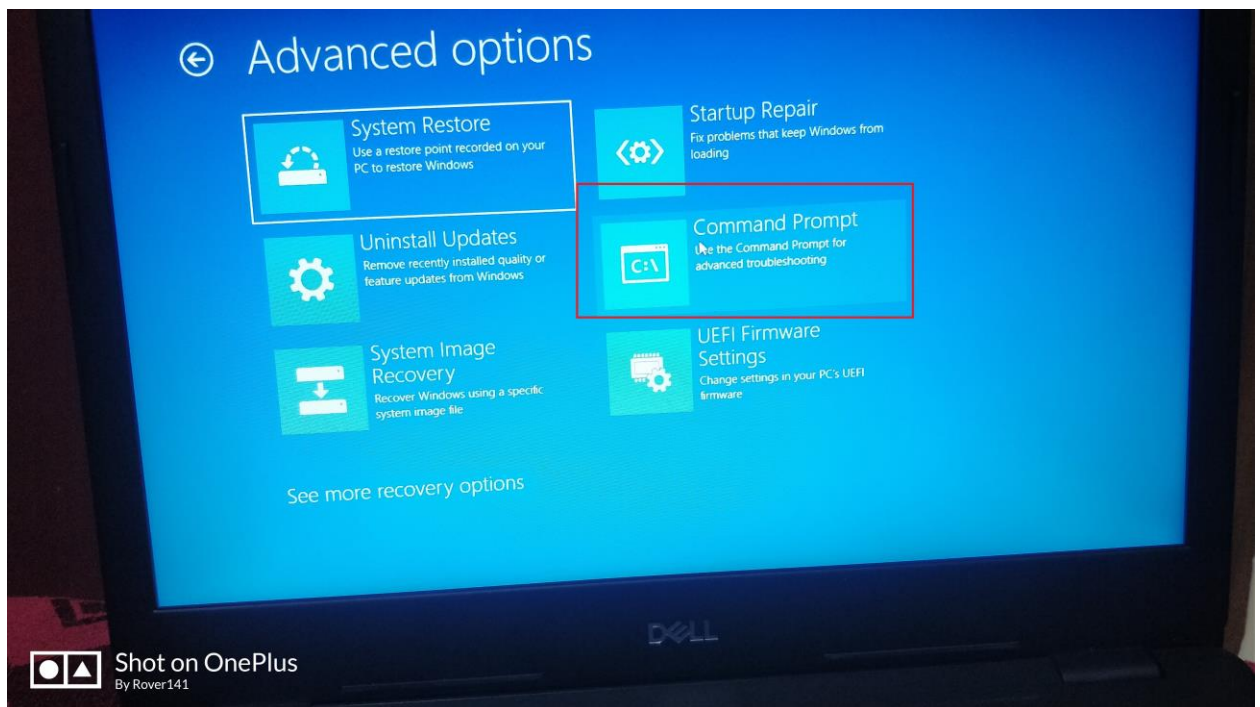


8. Goes to advanced Options

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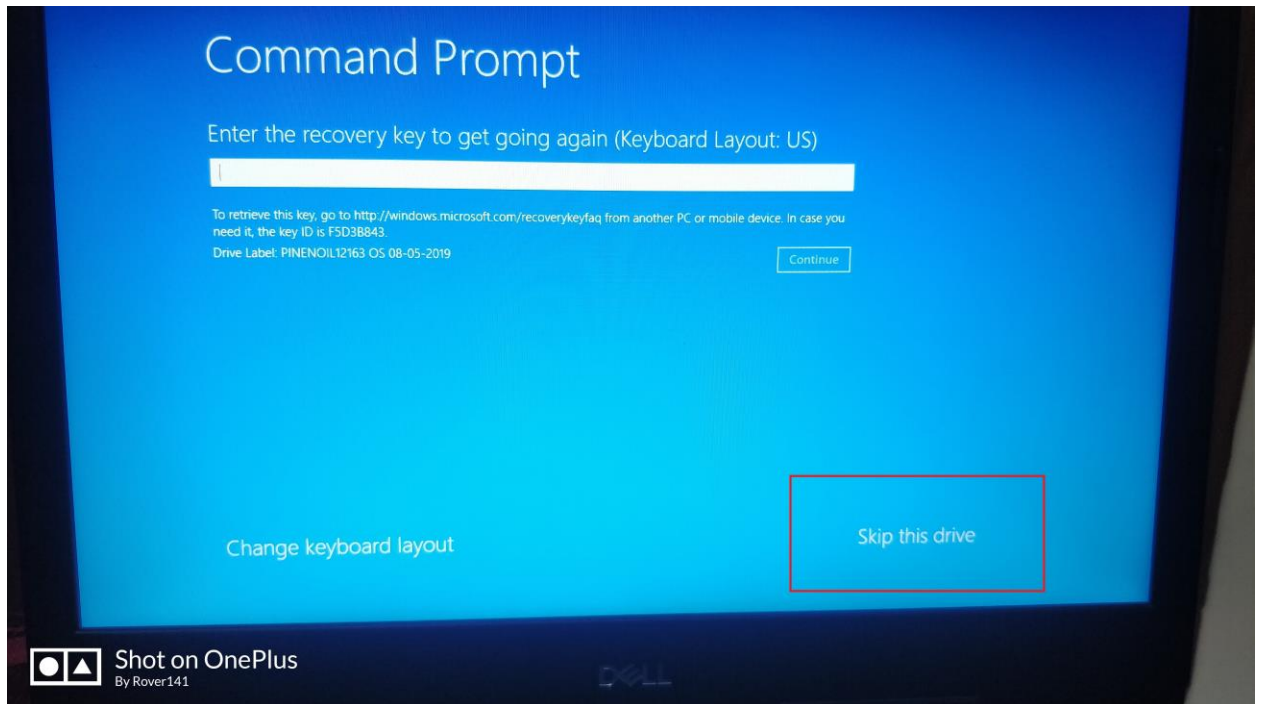


9. Uses the option Command Prompt



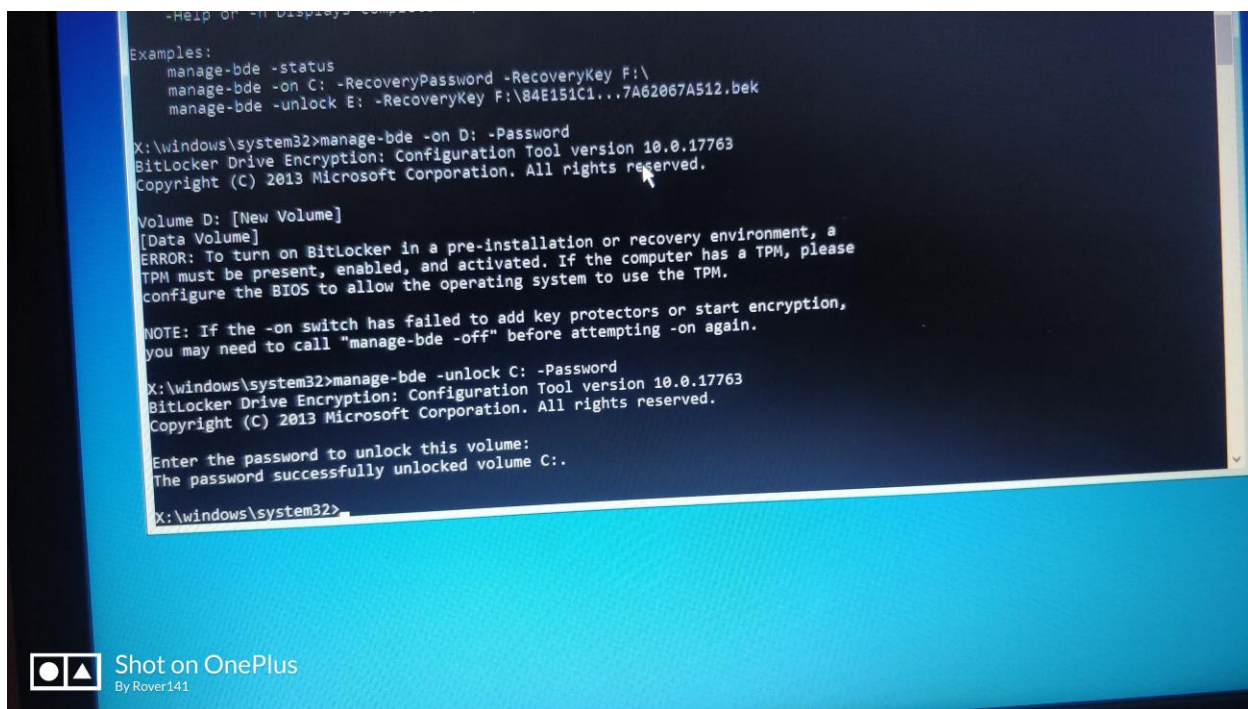
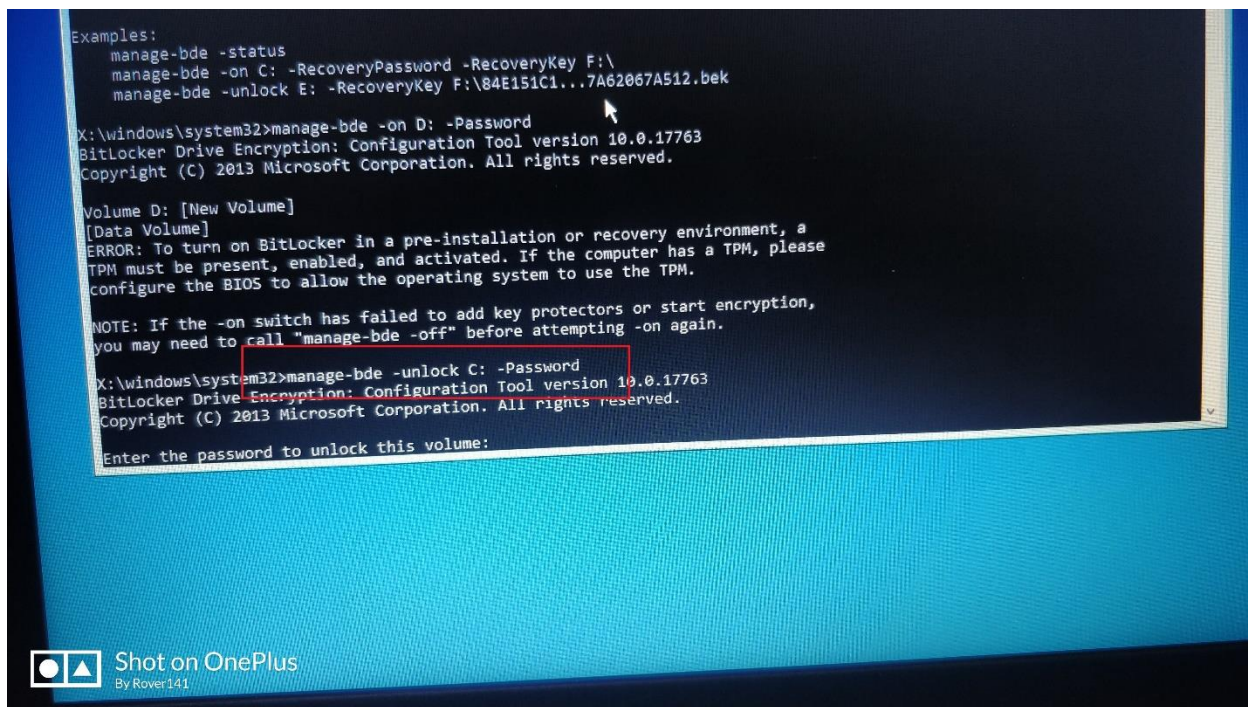
10. It asks for the option to input recovery key and chooses skip this drive twice.

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11. Once cmd pops up, he tries to unlock his C drive using Bitlocker command i.e **manage-bde unlock C: -Password**

This will unlock his C drive and thus privilege escalation can be performed easily.

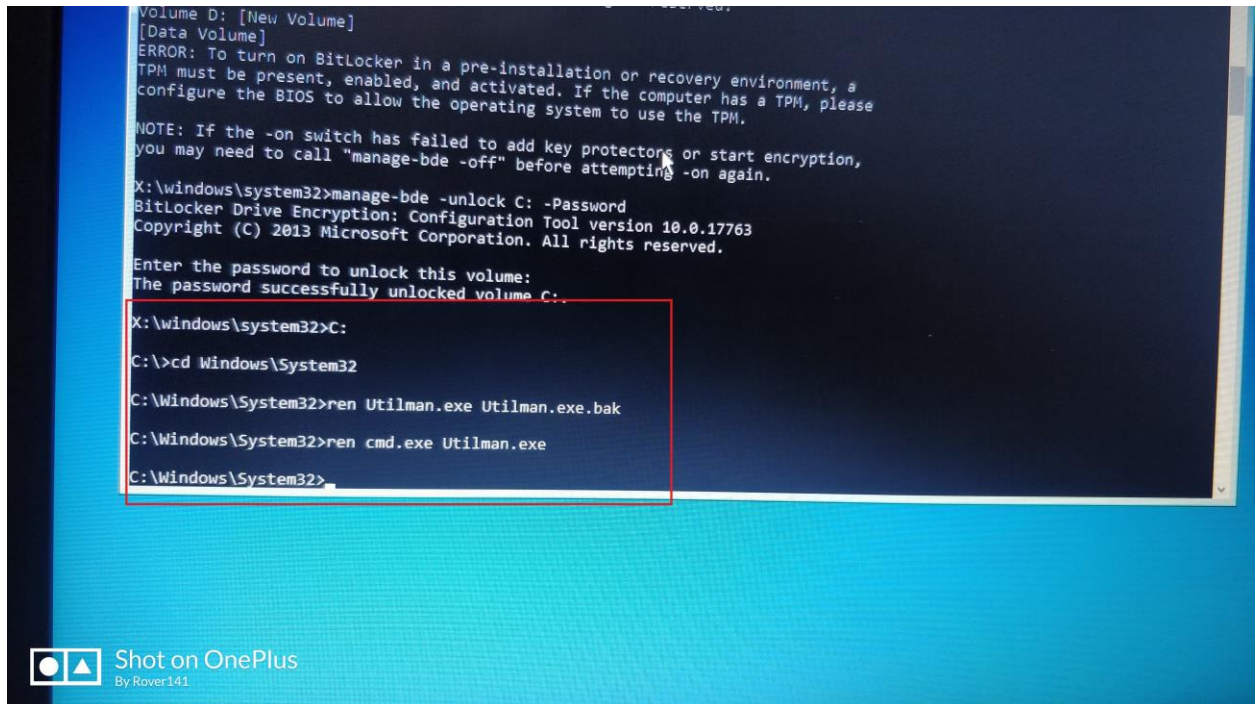


12. He renames Utiman.exe from system32 to Utilman.exe.bak and cmd.exe to Utliman.exe to gain access to command prompt during login.

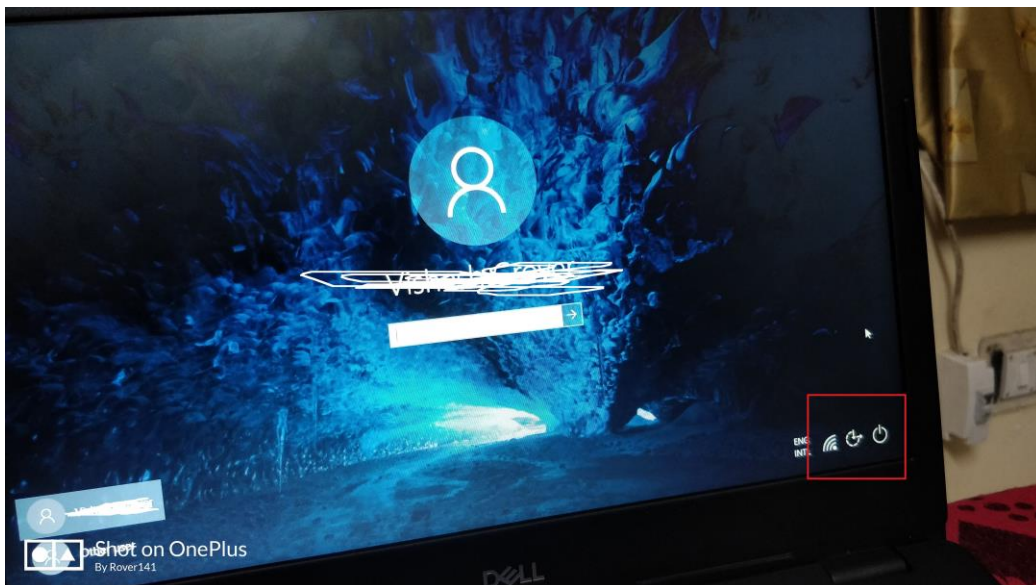
Ren Utilman.exe Utilman.exe.bak

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Ren cmd.exe Utilman.exe

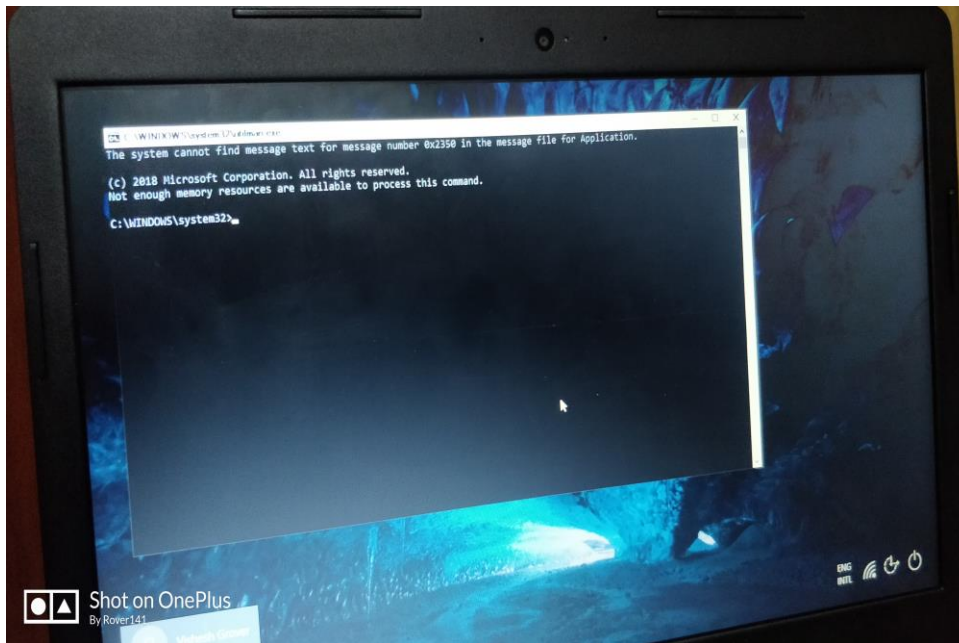


13. Utilman.exe is a Utility tool present at the time of login to provide accessories like magnifier, On-Screen Keyboard, Sticky keys, etc.



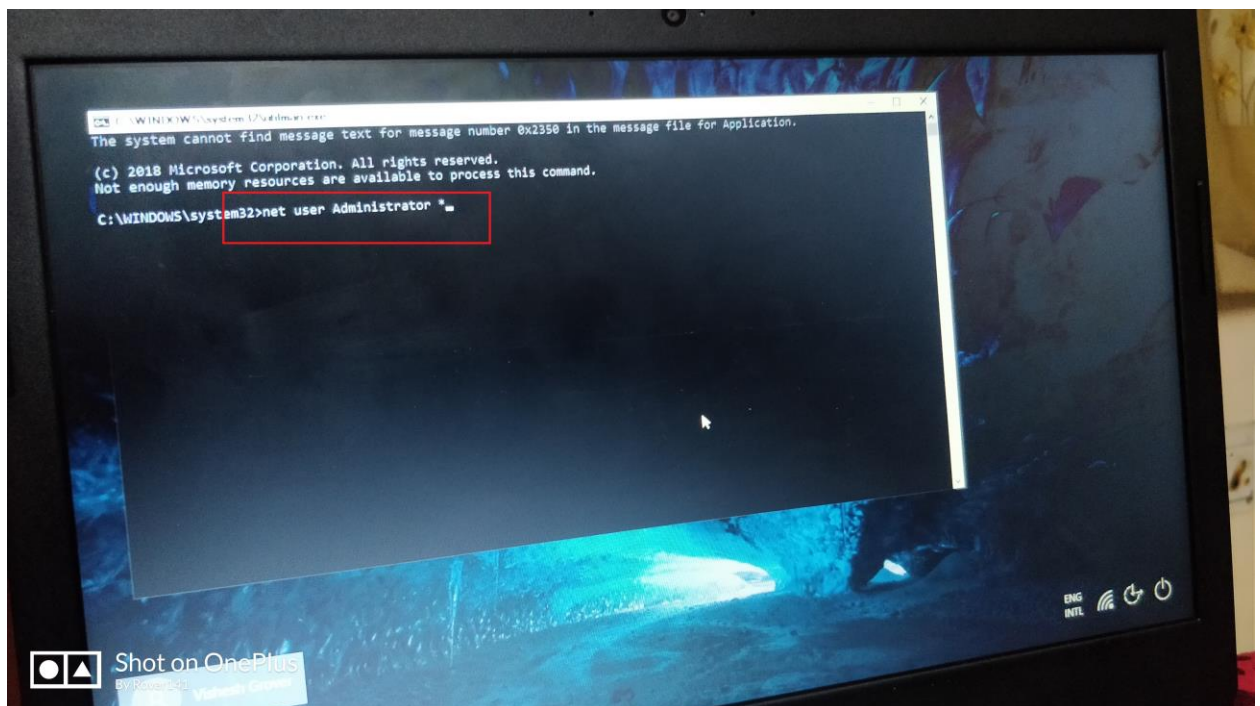
14. Now this launches command prompt because the Utility button calls Utilman.exe which now replaced with cmd.exe

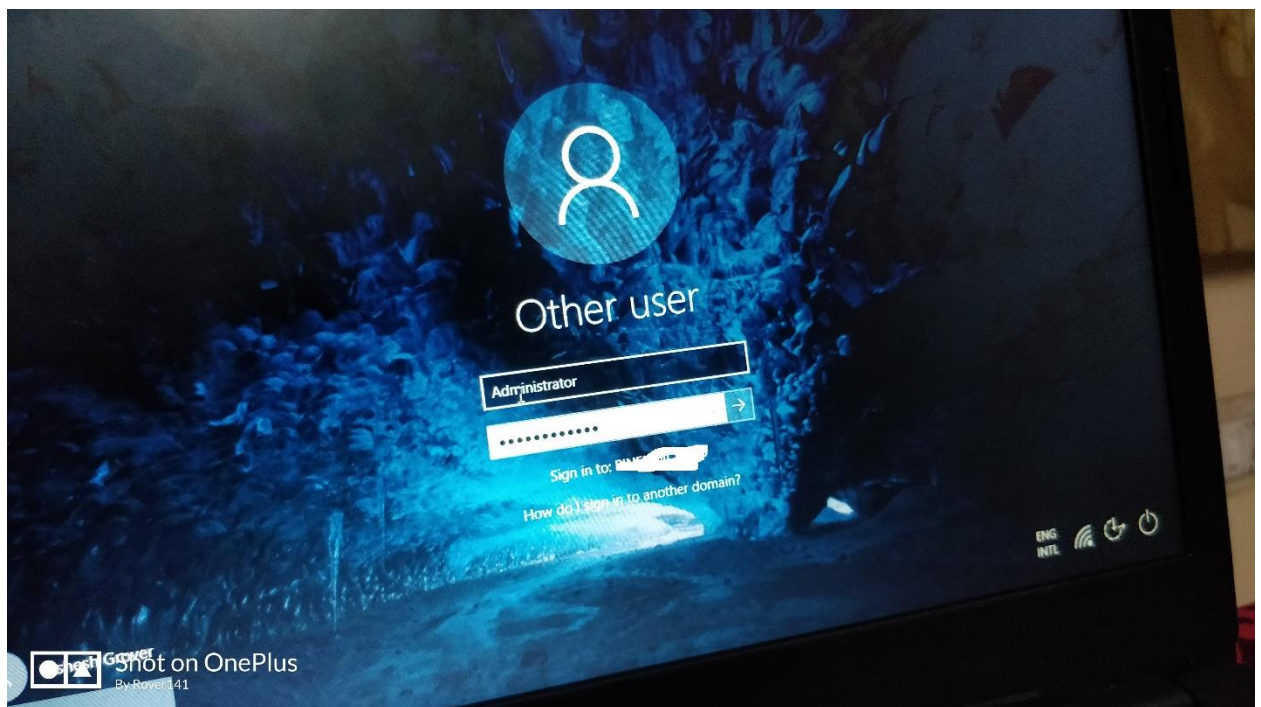
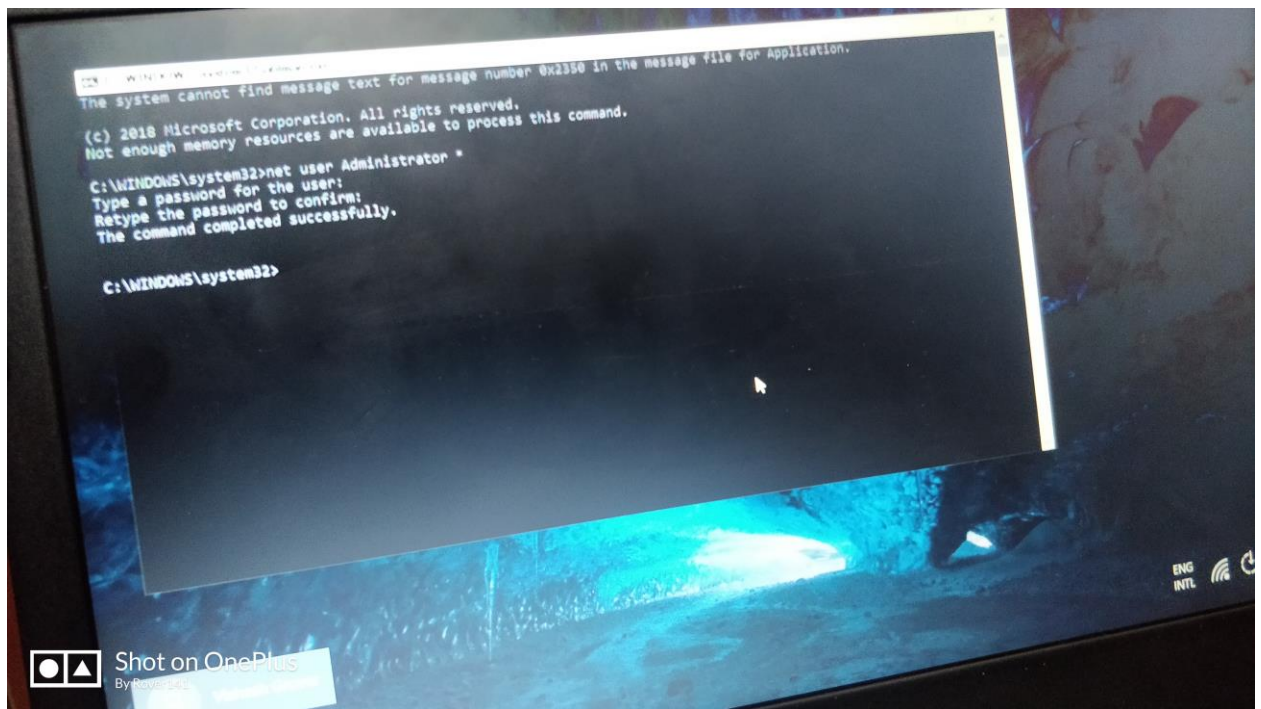
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15. Bob finally changes the password of the administrator using command **Net user Administrator ***

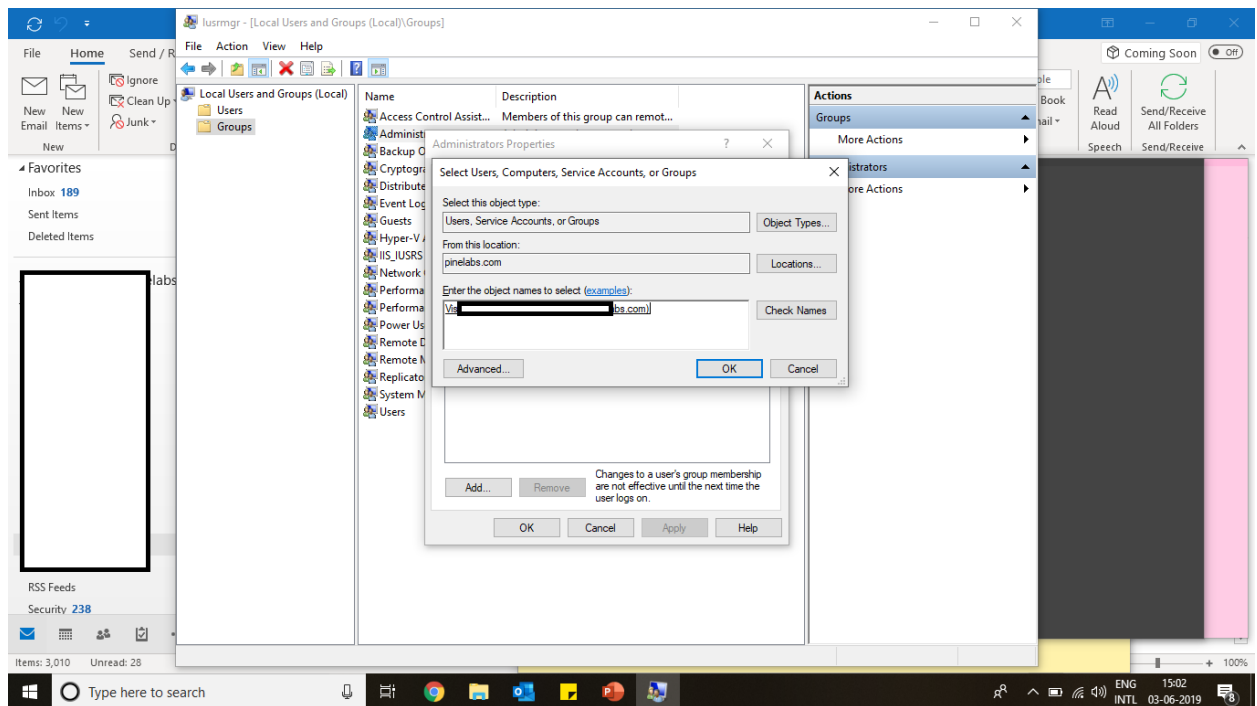
This prompts him to input the new password and now he can login to administrator using the new credentials.





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16. Now Bob can give admin access to his own limited access account using **lusrmgr.msc**



THANK YOU

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