

WINDOWS BYPASS KIT

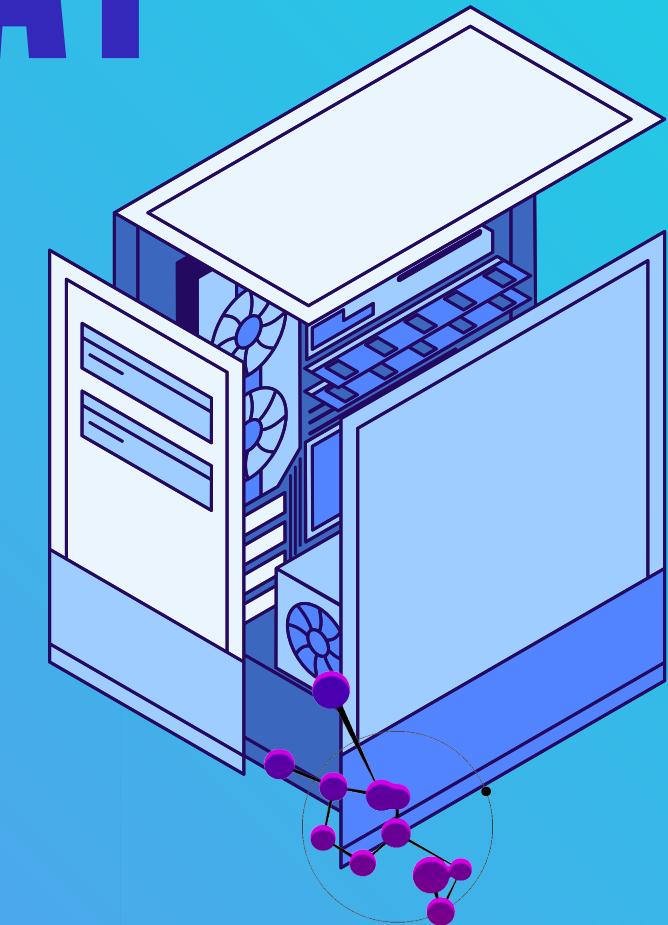
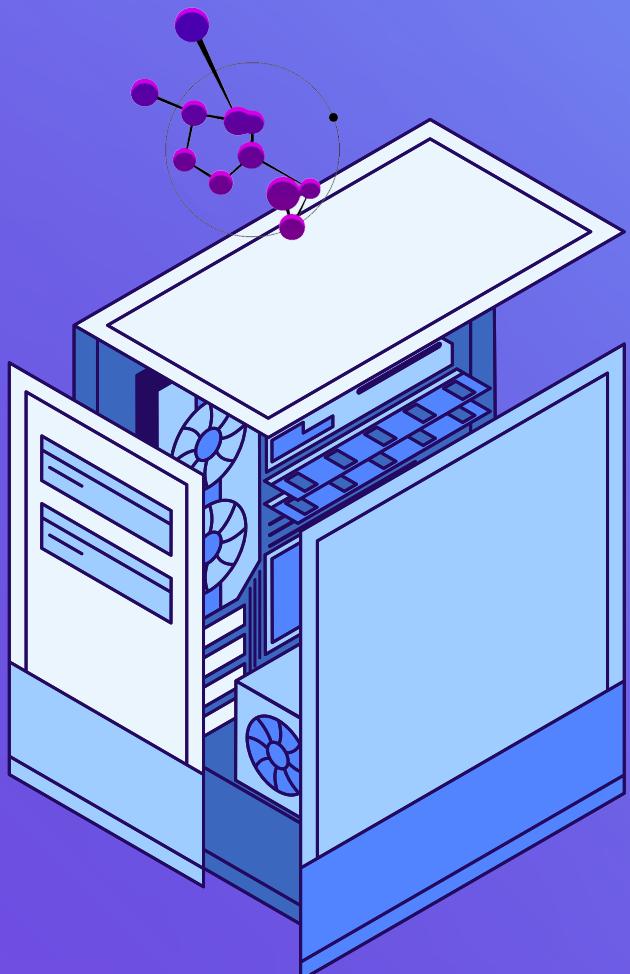
Made by: Sara, Alaa, Nermene





WHAT WE WILL DISCUSS TODAY

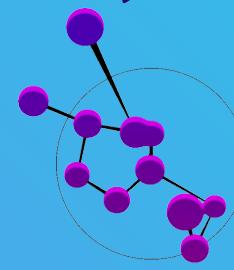
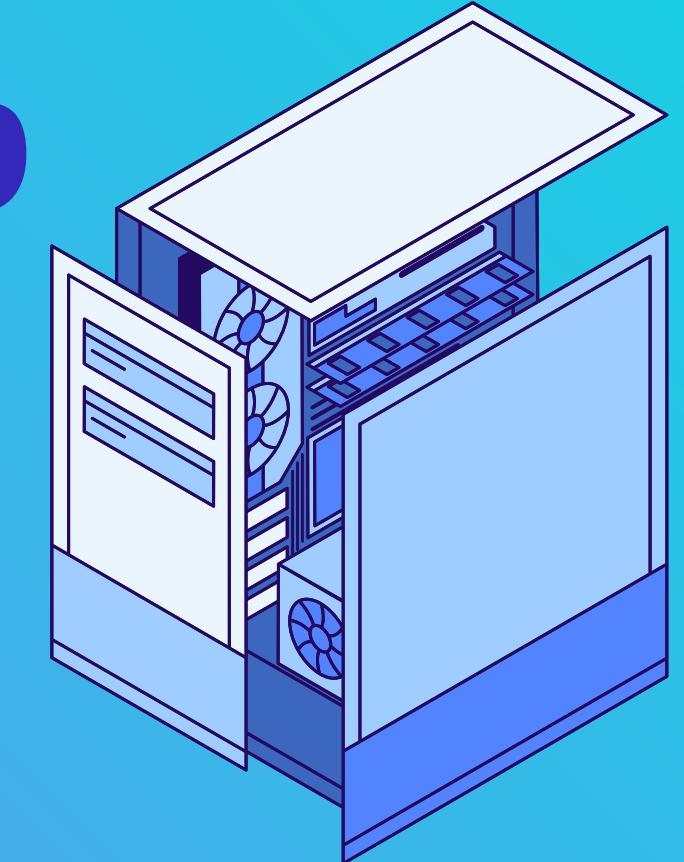
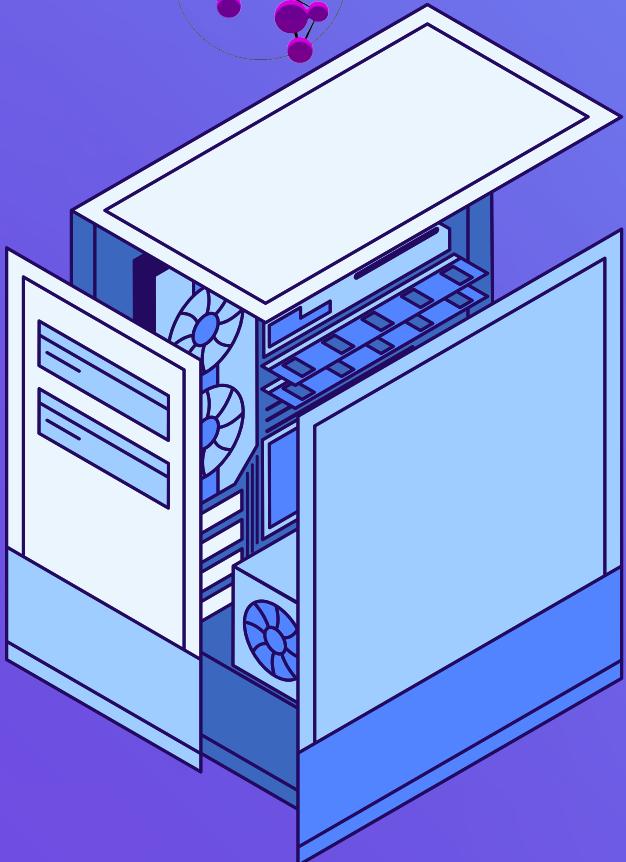
- Windows Authentication
- Bypassing Windows UAC Authentication
- What are kits and how to use them
- Recent and old windows vulnerabilities





WHAT IS WINDOWS AUTHENTICATION?

- **Process of verifying the user's identity.**
- **User provides credentials (password/PIN/biometric).**
- **Windows checks these credentials against SAM or Active Directory.**
- **If valid → an Access Token is created to define the user's permissions.**





Component

Function

Winlogon	Handles logon screen → collects credentials → user enters credentials
Credential Providers	Gathers user input (password/PIN/biometric) → used by Winlogon
LSASS	Core security component → validates credentials → receives credentials from Winlogon
Authentication Packages	Kerberos / NTLM → loaded by LSASS to check account
SAM / Active Directory	Stores user accounts → checked by Auth Package
Access Token	Created if credentials are valid → defines user permissions
Session Start	Winlogon launches user session using the token



WHY LAYERED ARCHITECTURE?



- **Separation of responsibilities**
- **Strong security boundaries**
- **Easier to extend (PIN, biometrics, Smart Cards)**
- **Defense-in-depth: compromise of one layer doesn't compromise the whole system**



BYPASS



interrupting or replacing something in the chain:

- 1. Credential collection**
- 2. Credential validation (LSASS)**
- 3. Token generation**
- 4. Session creation**

BYPASS



- Post-Authentication privileges
- Boatloader

KIT

- **Definition:** a ready-made package of tools that attackers use to perform or automate an attack.
- **Types of Kits**
 - Exploit Kits – deliver exploits for browsers or OS vulnerabilities.
 - Phishing Kits – create fake login pages to steal credentials.
 - Malware Kits – build or customize malware like ransomware or RATs.
 - Bypass/Authentication Kits – bypass login, MFA, or security controls.



EVOLUTION OF WINDOWS LOGIN

VULNERABILITY

Early Windows Era (Pre-Windows 10)

- Sticky Keys (sethc.exe) replacement
- Offline SAM extraction

Windows 8/10 Era

- Windows Hello spoofing attacks

Modern Windows (10/11)

- HiveNightmare (CVE-2021-36934)
- Privilege Escalation (CVE-2024-43583)



➤ Sticky Keys (sethc.exe) replacement



- **Affected:** Windows XP → Windows 8.1
- **Technique:** Attackers replaced sethc.exe (Sticky Keys) with cmd.exe using a bootable disk. Then pressing SHIFT ×5 on the login screen launched a SYSTEM command prompt.
- **Impact:** Full admin takeover without password.
- **Patched:** Mitigations started in Windows 8.1 → fully restricted by Windows 10 Secure Boot (2015).



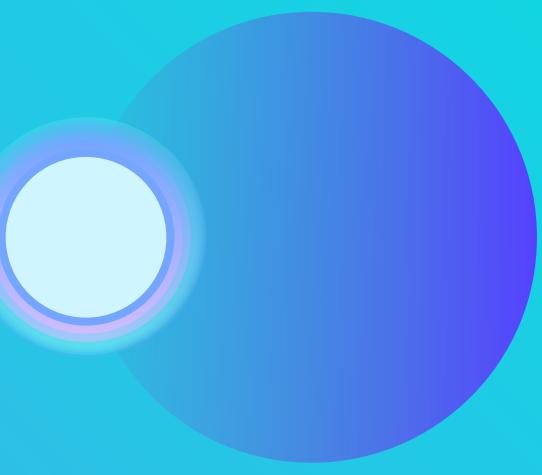
►Windows Hello spoofing attacks



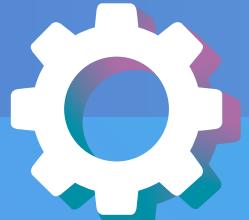
- **Affected:** Windows 10
- **2015–2017:** Weak IR detection → bypassed with printed photos or IR images.
- **2017–2019:** Spoofed with → 3D masks
- **CVE-2021-34466 (2021):**
 - Attackers created a fake USB IR camera to inject fake infrared images.
 - Windows Hello trusted the device and unlocked the PC without the real person present.
- **Patched:** August 2021



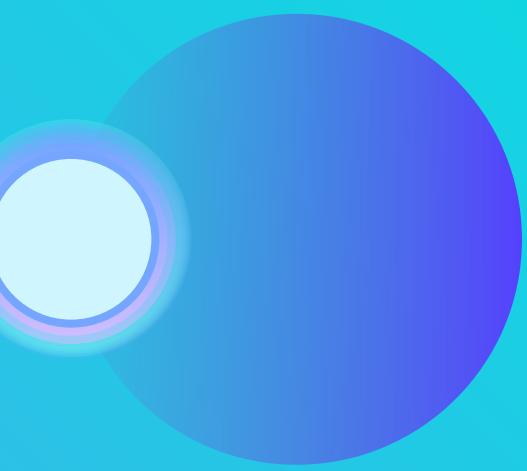
➤ Offline SAM extraction



- **Affected:** Windows XP → Windows 8
- **Technique:** By booting into WinPE/Linux, attackers copied:
 - C:\Windows\System32\config\SAM
 - SYSTEM hive
 - Then cracked NTLM hashes offline.
- **Impact:** Attackers could recover or crack all local passwords/escalate to admin.
- **Patched:** Harder with Windows 10 (2015+)



➤HiveNightmare (CVE-2021-36934)



- **Affected:** Windows 10 & early Windows 11
- Windows allowed normal users to read VSS of critical system files:
 - SAM (contains password hashes)
 - SYSTEM (BootKey used to decrypt the SAM file)
 - SECURITY (LSA secrets, cached credentials)
- **Impact:**
 - Attacker with low-privilege account can copy SAM, SYSTEM, SECURITY
- **Fix:** Microsoft corrected the file permissions



➤ Privilege Escalation (CVE-2024-43583)



- **Technique:**
 - Winlogon runs some tasks with more privileges than it should.
 - A normal user can trigger these tasks and make Windows run their code with SYSTEM permissions.
 - So the attacker “rides” Winlogon’s extra privileges to become admin.
- **Impact:**
 - Full privilege escalation to SYSTEM
 - Complete control over the machine
 - Ability to install programs, read/modify data





THANK YOU