## Privilege Escalation





### **Topics**

#### **Privilege Escalation**

#### **Objectives**

- Understand Privilege Escalation Concepts
- Correlate Privilege Escalation with other steps of the Hacking Methodology, i.e Gaining Access
- Combine Information
   Gathering, as a prerequisite in performing a Privilege

  Escalation attack scenario

### Linux Privilege Escalation

- Permissions
- Techniques
- Tools
- Defenses
- Lab

### Windows Privilege Escalation

- Permission structure
- Techniques
- Tools
- Defenses
- Lab

# **Linux Privilege Escalation**



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## **Techniques**

### Linux Privilege Escalation can be:

- Privilege Escalation by kernel exploit
  - Dirty Cow Exploit Linux Kernel 2.6.22 < 3.9 (x86/x64)</li>
  - Linux Kernel 2.6.19 < 5.9 'Netfilter Local Privilege Escalation
  - Linux 5.3 Privilege Escalation via io\_uring Offload of sendmsg()
  - Use of ExploitDB, searchsploit on Linux
- Privilege Escalation by Password Mining
  - By looking at bash history of user on home directory



### Privilege Escalation by Sudo

- \*Applies to a user who turns of passwd for sudo
- Start with taking the ssh instance of the victim machine by using the command ssh
- 2. In command prompt type: sudo -l
- 3. Elevate privilege using sudo find . -exec /bin/sh \;-quit



## Other Techniques

- Privilege Escalation by File Permissions
  - Attempting to access and read shadow file, obtain hashed password of sudo user.
    Requires read access through check:
    Is -al /etc/shadow
- Privilege Escalation by Crontab

## Linux Lab



**Vulnerable Machine** 

## Windows Privilege Escalation





- Using DLL Hijacking
  - DLL Search Order Hijacking
- Bypass User Account Control
  - if UAC protection is not at the highest level, some
    Windows programs can escalate privileges, or execute
    COM objects with administrative privileges.
- Access Token Manipulation





- Also known as DLL search order hijacking, takes advantage of search order to reach legitimate DLLs
- DLL preloading.
  - This involves planting a malicious DLL with the same name as a legitimate DLL, in a location which is searched by the system before the legitimate DLL.

#### Mitigation

- Disallow loading of remote DLLs
- Enable Safe DLL Search Mode to force search for system DLLs in directories with greater restrictions
- Use auditing tools such as PowerSploit to detect DLL search order hijacking vulnerabilities and correct them



- Windows uses access tokens to determine the owners of running processes
- Access token manipulation involves fooling the system into believing that the running process belongs to someone other than the user who started the process

### Three ways of achieving it:

- Duplicating an access token
- Creating a new process with an impersonated token
- Leveraging username and password to create a token





Windows Vulnerable Machine