

# Windows<sup>18</sup>

Technology



# Keep calm and secure Windows Server

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# Technology

# Who am I

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# Agenda

- Security stats and approach
- Can we harden Windows and how
- Other techniques and solutions
- Q & A

The right half of the slide features a blue background with a geometric, low-poly pattern of various shades of blue. The word "Technology" is written in a white, sans-serif font. The letter "o" is replaced by a 3D blue cube with a white outline, which is positioned at the center of the geometric pattern, creating a focal point.

Technology

# Security stats and approach

# Traditional vs. Modern defense approach

## Traditional

- *I'm not a target*
- *Attack can come only from outside*

## Modern

- *Protect*
- *Detect*
- *Respond*

# Attack Vectors

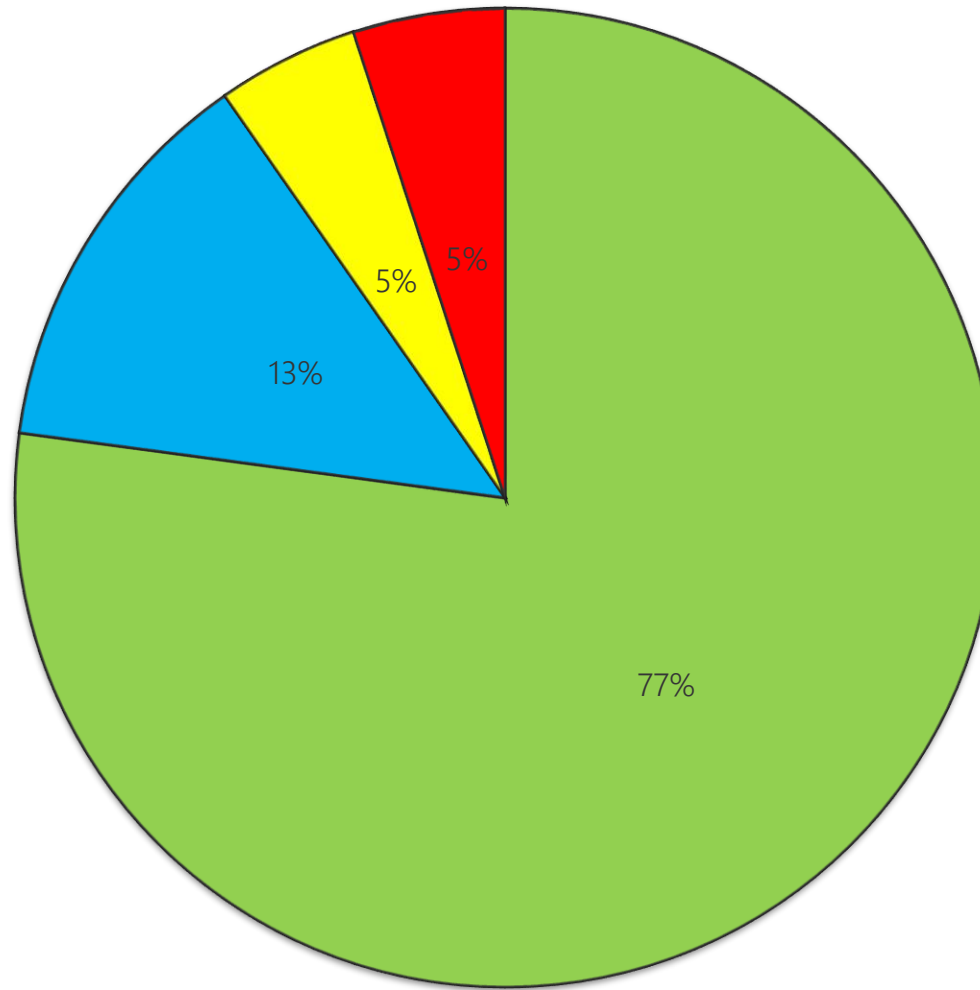
## Threats

- *Compromise privileged accounts*
- *Exploit unpatched vulnerabilities*
- *Phishing attacks*
- *Malware infections  
(ransomware, trojans, logic bombs...)*

## Motives for attack

- *Profit*
  - *By selling data*
  - *By ransoming data*
- *Destroying infrastructure*

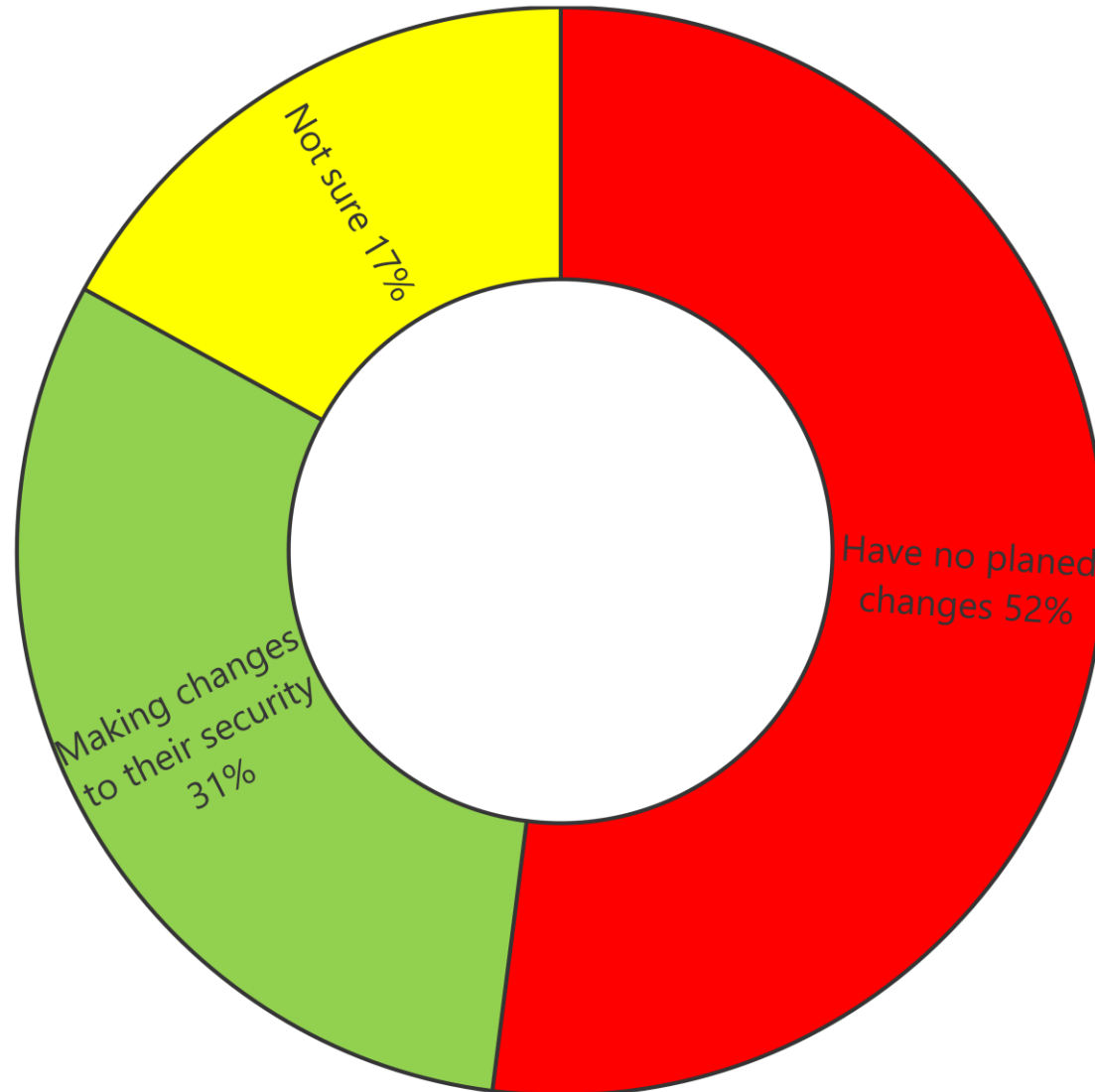
# Statistics 2017 - Attack motives



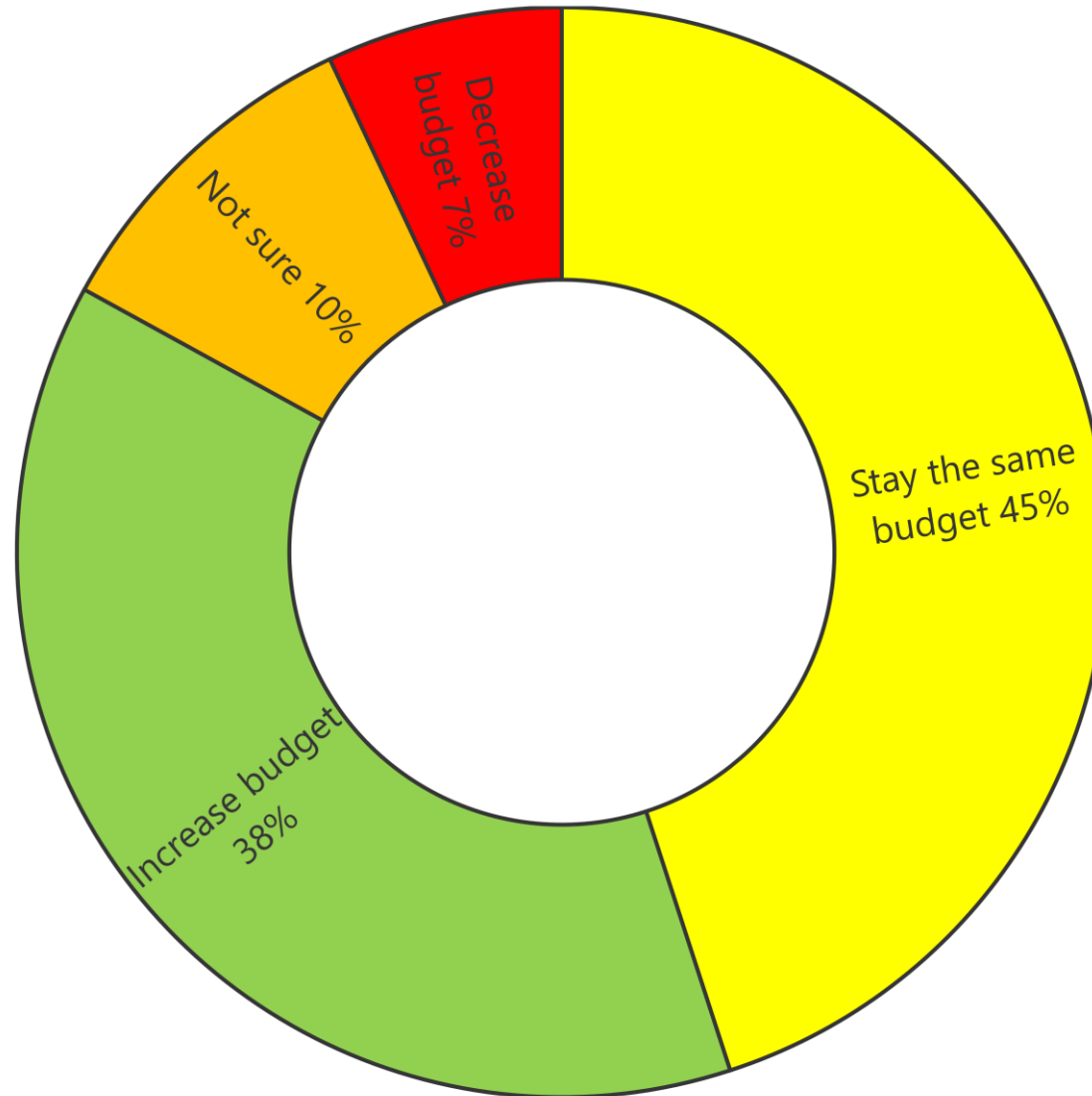
■ Cyber Crime   ■ Cyber Espionage   ■ Cyber Warfare   ■ Hacktivism



# Statistics 2017 - After attack plans



# Statistics 2017 - After attack budget



# Can we harden Windows infrastructure, and how?

# LAPS - Overview

- Local administrator passwords are unique on each computer
- LAPS randomizes and changes local administrator passwords
- LAPS stores local administrator passwords and secrets securely inside active directory
- Access to passwords is configurable

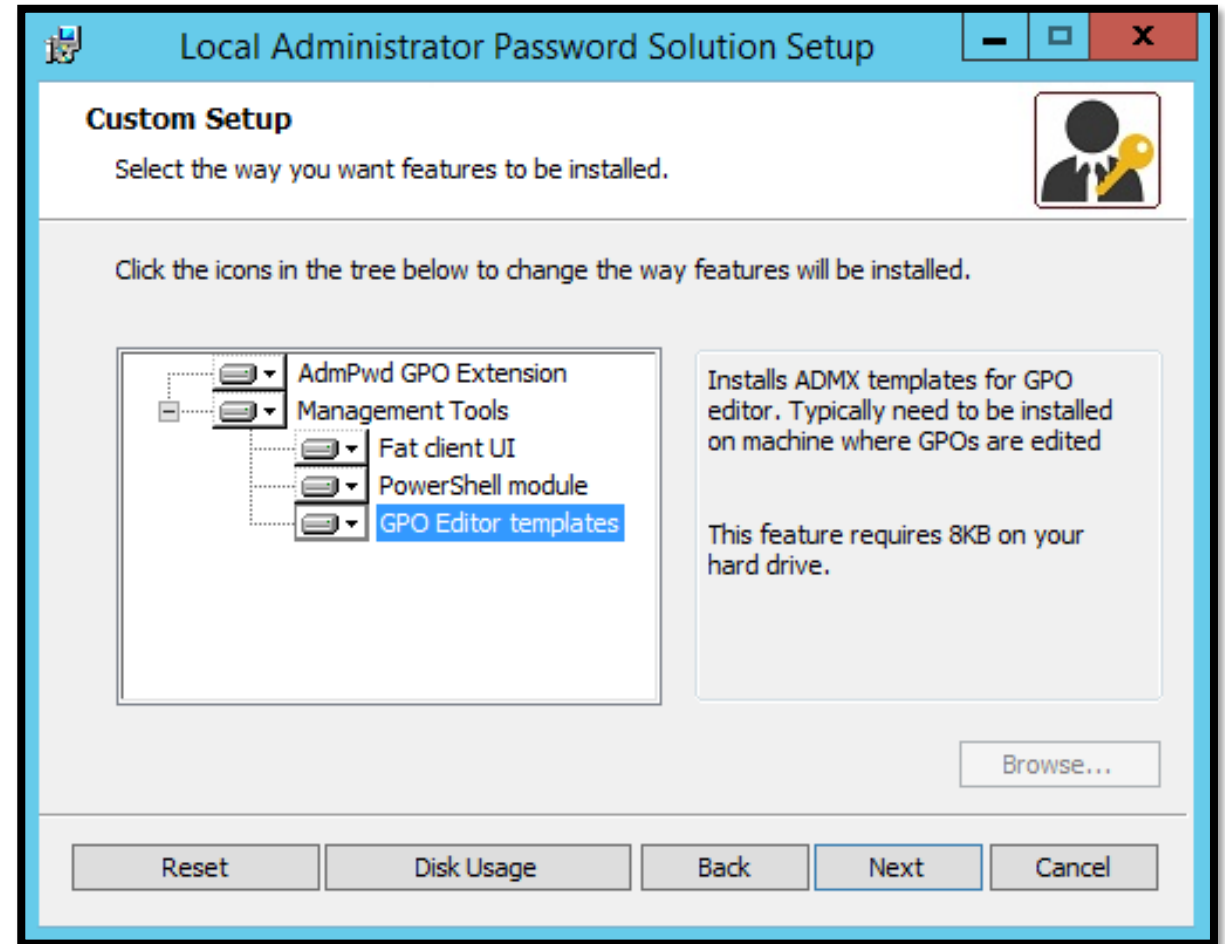
# LAPS - Requirements

- Any domain member computer (*server or client*)
- Domain Functional level 2003 or higher
- AD Schema must be extended to use LAPS
- LAPS client on managed computers
- .NET Framework 4.0
- Windows PowerShell 2.0 or later

# LAPS - Configuring and managing

- Install LAPS on management server
- Extend schema by PowerShell command
  - *msMcsAdmPwd* and *msMcsAdmPwdExpirationTime*
- Configure permissions for LAPS client computers
- Install LAPS client on desired computers (*manually or GPO*)
- Configure LAPS with GPO
  - *Enabling LAPS*
  - *Password complexity, length, expiration*

# LAPS - Screenshots



# LAPS - Screenshots

```
Windows PowerShell
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```

```
PS C:\Windows\system32> Import-Module AdmPwd.PS
PS C:\Windows\system32> Update-AdmPwdADSchema
```

Operation	DistinguishedName	Status
AddSchemaAttribute	cn=ms-Mcs-AdmPwdExpirationTime,CN=Schema,CN=Configuration,DC=t...	Success
AddSchemaAttribute	cn=ms-Mcs-AdmPwd,CN=Schema,CN=Configuration,DC=tech-trainer,DC...	Success
ModifySchemaClass	cn=computer,CN=Schema,CN=Configuration,DC=tech-trainer,DC=info	Success

```
PS C:\Windows\system32> Set-AdmPwdComputerSelfPermission -Identity Servers
```

Name	DistinguishedName	Status
Servers	OU=Servers,OU=TechTrainer,DC=tech-trainer,DC=info	Delegated

```
PS C:\Windows\system32> Set-AdmPwdReadPasswordPermission -OrgUnit Servers -AllowedPrincipals "Domain-Admins"
```

Name	DistinguishedName	Status
Servers	OU=Servers,OU=TechTrainer,DC=tech-trainer,DC=info	Delegated

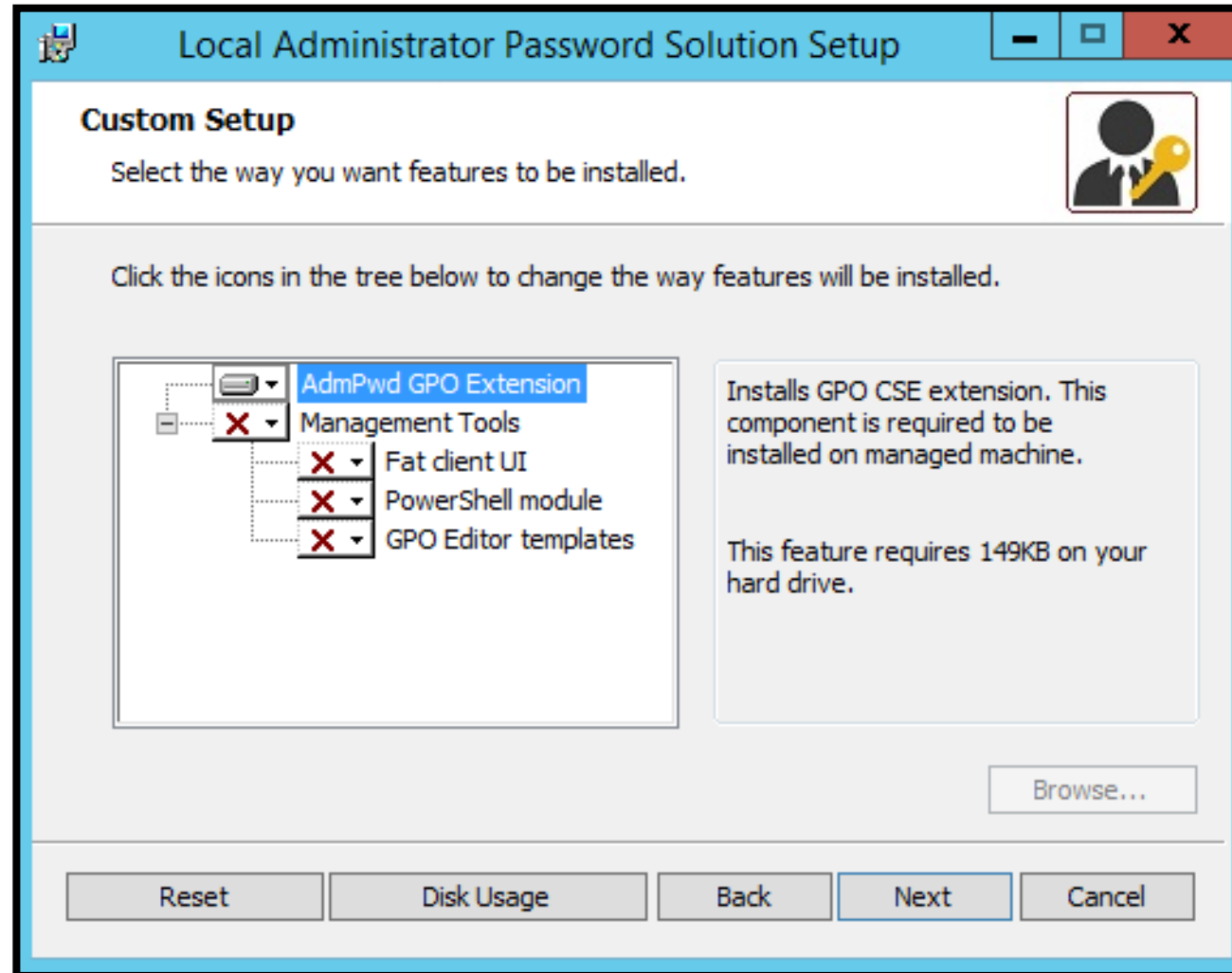
```
PS C:\Windows\system32> Set-AdmPwdResetPasswordPermission -OrgUnit Servers -AllowedPrincipals "Domain-Admins"
```

Name	DistinguishedName	Status
Servers	OU=Servers,OU=TechTrainer,DC=tech-trainer,DC=info	Delegated

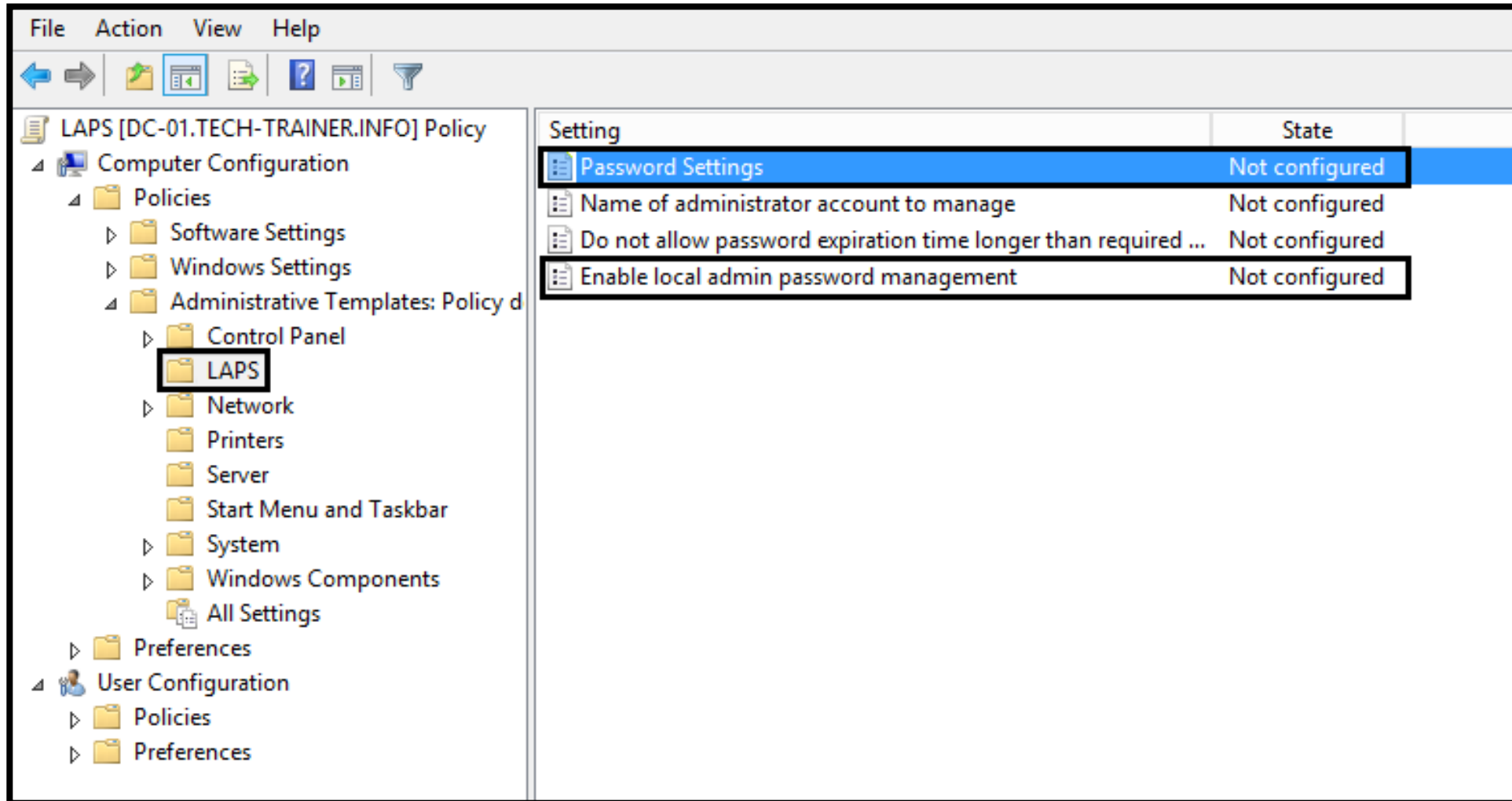
```
PS C:\Windows\system32>
```



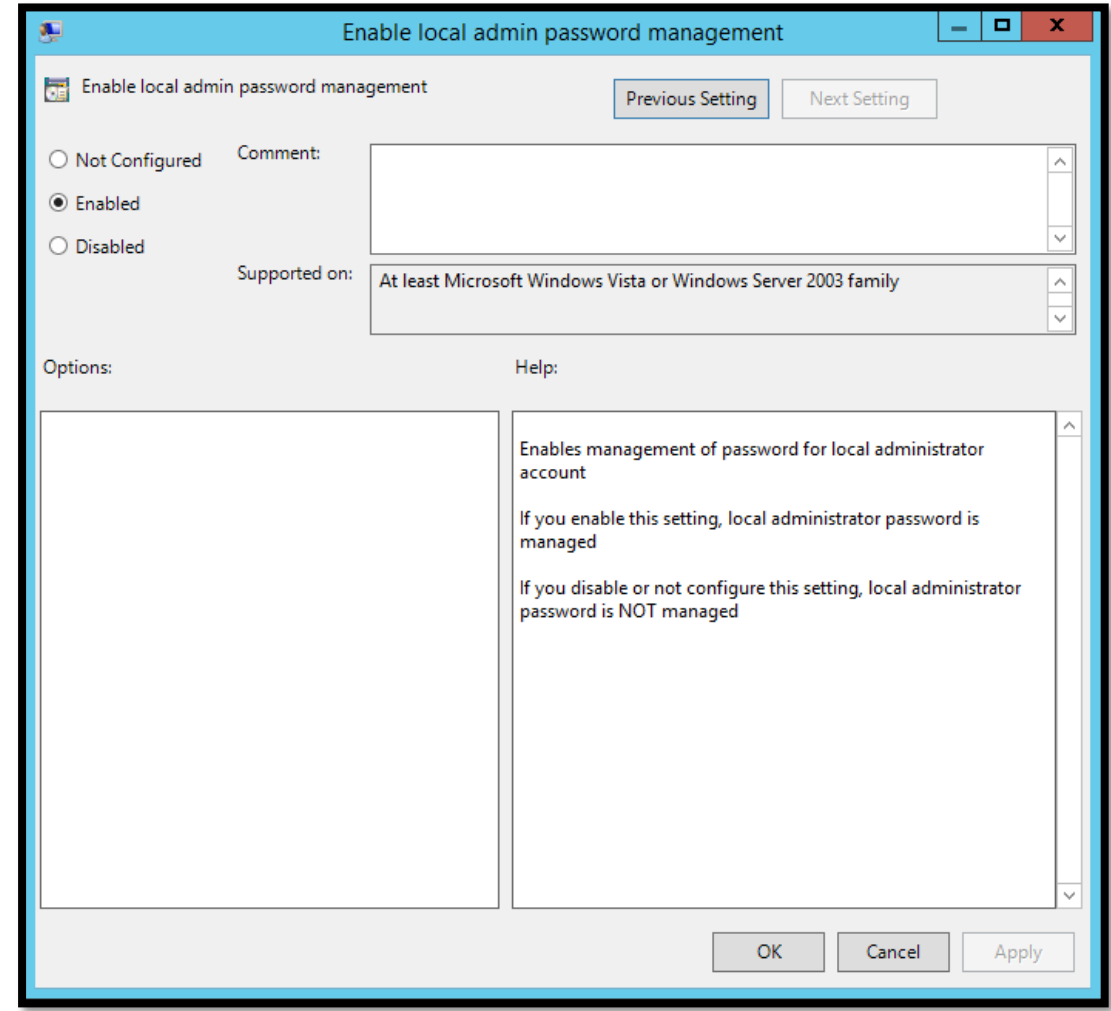
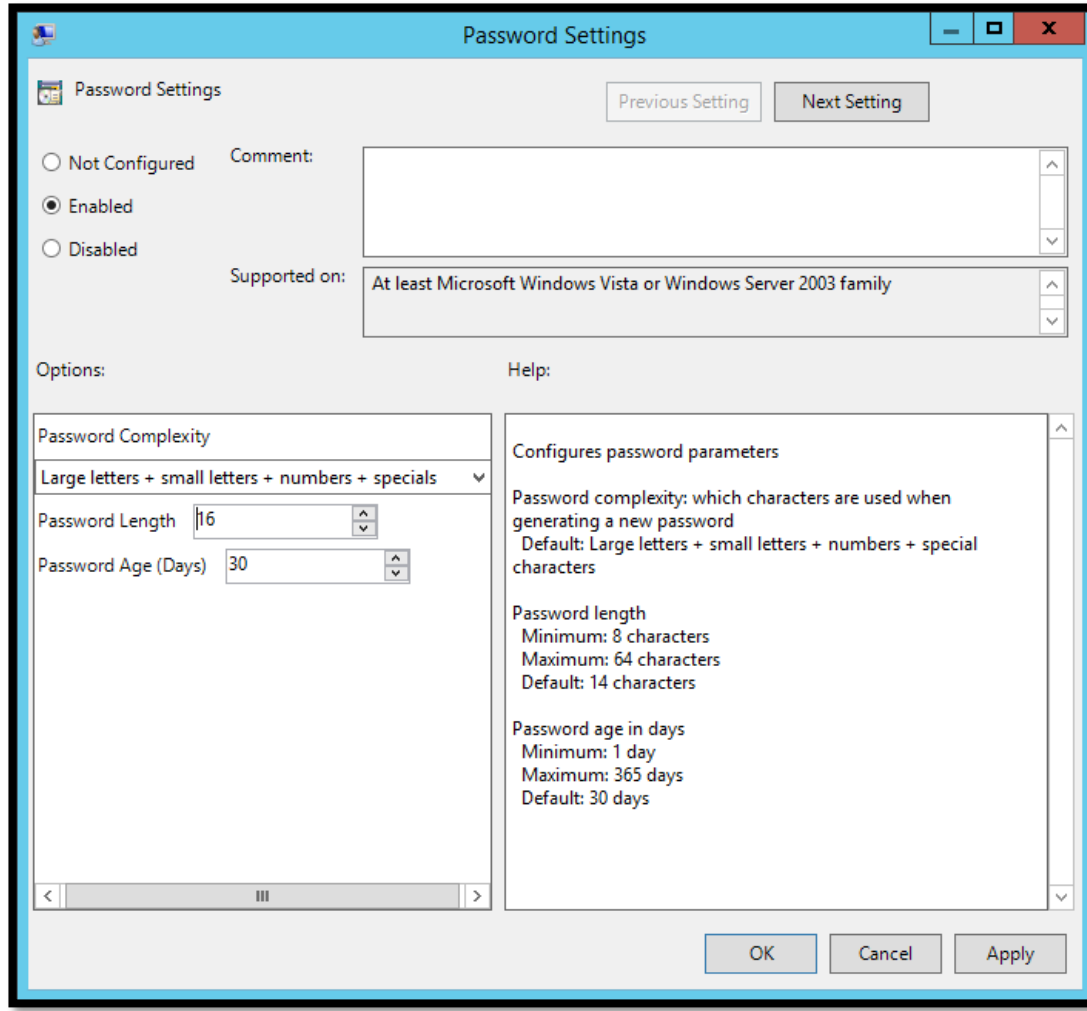
# LAPS - Screenshots



# LAPS - Screenshots



# LAPS - Screenshots



# LAPS - Screenshots

```
PS C:\Windows\system32> Get-AdmPwdPassword -ComputerName SRV-01 | Format-Table
```

ComputerName	DistinguishedName	Password	ExpirationTimestamp
SRV-01	CN=SRV-01,OU=Servers,OU=TechTrainer,DC=tec...	#sZoq3x;028kN})8	25-Nov-17 21:09:08

```
PS C:\Windows\system32>
```

The screenshot shows the LAPS UI window with the following fields and buttons:

- ComputerName:** SRV-01
- Password:** #sZoq3x;028kN})8
- Password expires:** 11-Dec-17 21:05:50
- New expiration time:** 11 November, 2017 21:08:17
- Buttons:** Search, Set, Exit

# JEA - Just Enough Administration

- JEA provides RBAC on Windows PowerShell remoting
- The endpoint limits the user to use predefined PowerShell cmdlets, parameters, and parameter values
- Actions are performed by using a special machine local virtual account
- Native support in Windows Server 2016 and Windows 10
- Supported on other operating systems with installed WMF 5.0

# JEA - Disadvantages

- Not suitable for troubleshooting tasks
- Setup requires understanding precisely which cmdlets, parameters, aliases, and values are needed to perform specific tasks
- JEA works only with Windows PowerShell sessions
- User must be familiar with PowerShell

# JEA - Configuring

- Create role-capability file(s)
  - *Configure visible cmdlets*
  - *Configure visible functions*
  - *Configure visible external commands*
- Create session-configuration file(s)
  - *Configure role definitions*
- Creating JEA endpoint / Register session-configuration file(s)
- Connect to JEA endpoint
  - *Enter-PSSession -ComputerName \$ -ConfigurationName \$*

# JEA - Screenshots

```
1  # Set location for creating modules and create appropriate folder
2  Set-Location 'C:\Program Files\WindowsPowerShell\Modules'
3  New-Item -Name HelpDeskJEA -ItemType Directory
4  Set-Location .\HelpDeskJEA
5
6  # Creating new module manifest
7  New-ModuleManifest .\HelpDeskJEA.psd1
8
9  # Create folder and new empty role capability file
10 New-Item -Name RoleCapabilities -ItemType Directory
11 Set-Location .\RoleCapabilities
12 New-PSRoleCapabilityFile -Path .\HelpDeskJEA.psrc
13
14 # Edit Role capability file
15 ISE HelpDeskJEA.psrc
16
17 # Create session configuration file
18 New-PSSessionConfigurationFile -Path .\HelpDeskJEA.pssc -Full
19
20 # Edit session configuration file
21 ISE HelpDeskJEA.pssc
22
23 # Create JEA endpoint
24 Register-PSSessionConfiguration -Name HelpDeskJEA -Path .\HelpDeskJEA.pssc
25 Restart-Service winRM
26
27 # Check PS Session Configuration
28 Get-PSSessionConfiguration
```



# JEA - Screenshots

- Edit role-capability file

```
1  visibleCmdlets = 'Restart-Computer', 'Get-NetIPAddress'
2
3  visibleCmdlets = @{ Name = 'Restart-Computer'; Parameters = @{ Name = 'Name' }}
4
5  visibleCmdlets = @{ Name = 'Restart-Service'; Parameters = @{ Name = 'Name'; ValidateSet = 'Dns', 'Spooler' }},
6                  @{ Name = 'Start-Website'; Parameters = @{ Name = 'Name'; ValidatePattern = 'HR_*' }}
7
8  visibleExternalCommands = 'C:\windows\System32\whoami.exe'
```

- Edit session-configuration file

```
1  SessionType = 'RestrictedRemoteServer'
2
3  RunAsVirtualAccount = $true
4
5  RoleDefinitions = @{ 'Tech-Trainer\Help Desk' = @{ RoleCapabilities = 'HelpDeskJEA' };;}
```

# JEA - Screenshots

```
Windows PowerShell
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PS C:\Windows\system32> Enter-PSSession -ComputerName DC-01
[DC-01]: PS C:\Users\vladimir\Documents> Whoami
tech-trainer\vladimir
[DC-01]: PS C:\Users\vladimir\Documents> (Get-Command).count
1735
[DC-01]: PS C:\Users\vladimir\Documents> _
```

# JEA - Screenshots

```
Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) 2014 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

PS C:\Users\helpdesk> Enter-PSSession -ComputerName DC-01
Enter-PSSession : Connecting to remote server DC-01 failed with the following error message : Access is denied. For
more information, see the about_Remote_Troubleshooting Help topic.
At line:1 char:1
+ Enter-PSSession -ComputerName DC-01
+ ~~~~~
+ CategoryInfo          : InvalidArgument: (DC-01:String) [Enter-PSSession], PSRemotingTransportException
+ FullyQualifiedErrorId : CreateRemoteRunspaceFailed

PS C:\Users\helpdesk> Enter-PSSession -ComputerName DC-01 -ConfigurationName HelpDeskJEA
[DC-01]: PS>whoami
winrm virtual users\winrm va_2_tech-trainer_helpdesk
[DC-01]: PS>(Get-Command).count
10
[DC-01]: PS>Get-Command

CommandType      Name                                     Version      Source
-----
Function          Clear-Host
Function          Exit-PSSession
Function          Get-Command
Function          Get-FormatData
Function          Get-Help
Function          Get-NetIPAddress      1.0.0.0      NetTCPIP
Function          Measure-Object
Function          Out-Default
Function          Select-Object
Cmdlet            Restart-Computer      3.0.0.0      Microsoft.PowerShell.Management

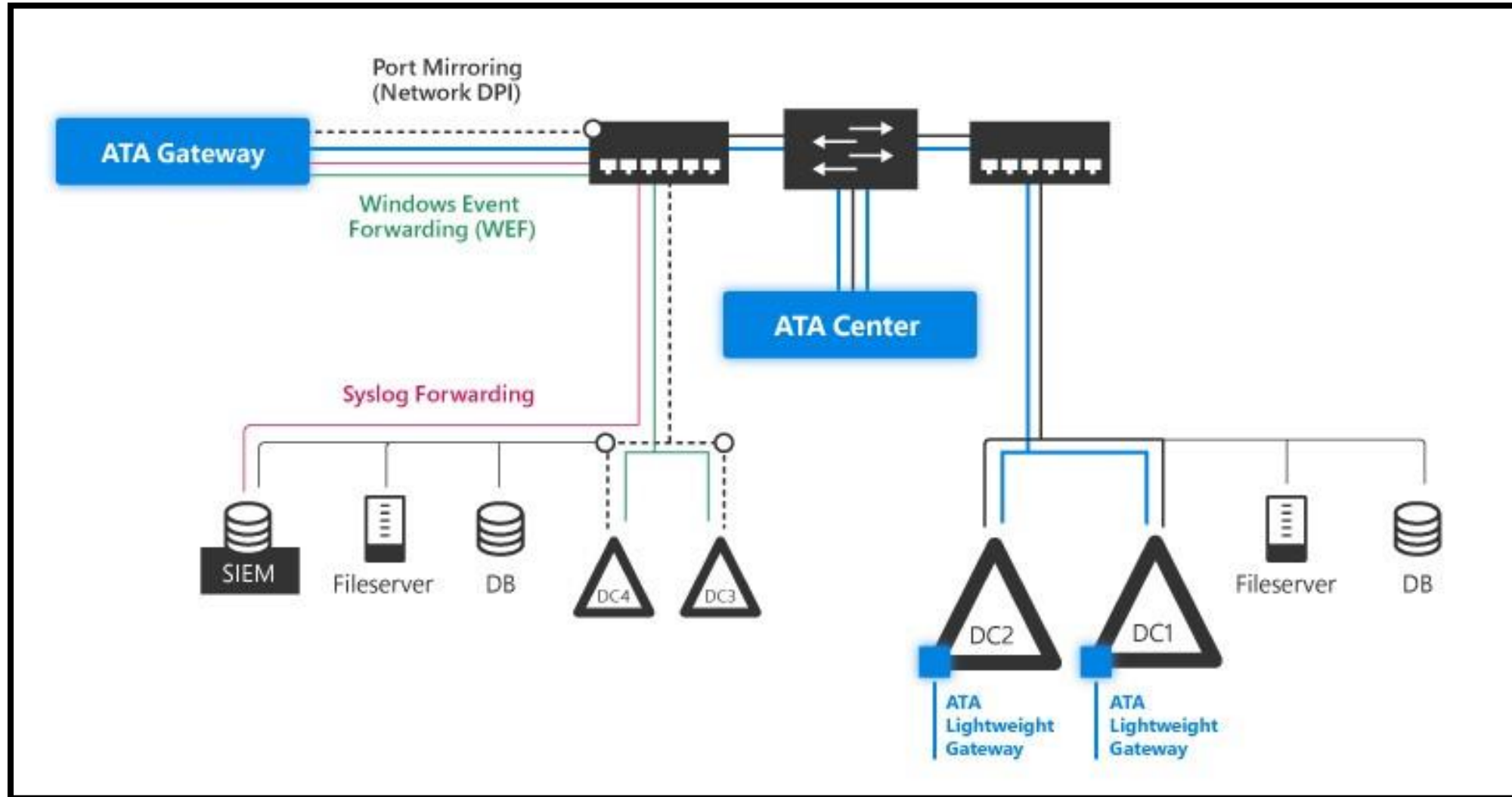
[DC-01]: PS>
```

# Other techniques and solutions

# ATA - Advanced Threat Analytics

- Analyze → Learns → Detect → Alert
- ATA is an **N**etwork **I**ntrusion **D**etection **S**ystem
- Prevents all known signature-based attacks
- Perform behavior-based detection and learn user behavior
- Provides recommendations for investigation for each identified suspicious activity or known attack

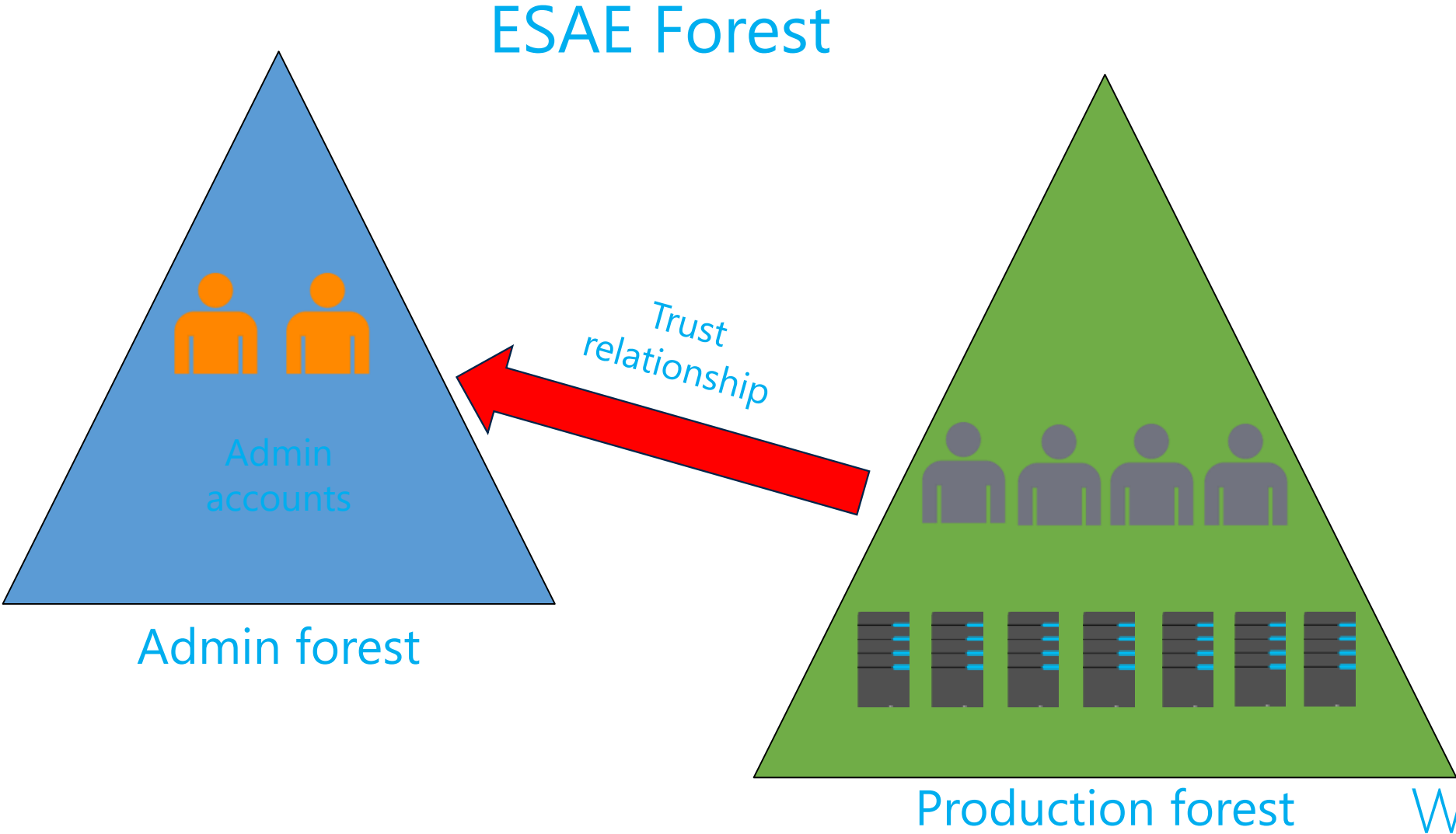
# ATA - Advanced Threat Analytics



# Enhanced Security Admin Environment

- The ESAE forest should be a single-domain AD forest
- ESAE forest **should** contain only admin accounts for the production forest
- Applications or additional resources **shouldn't** be deployed in the ESAE forest
- One way forest trust **must** exist - Production forest trusts the ESAE forest

# Enhanced Security Admin Environment





# Other techniques and solutions

- Enhanced Mitigation Experience Toolkit
- Just In Time and Privileged Access Management
- Shielded VMs
- App Locker
- . . .

We must not forget  
a.k.a. Oldie Goldie principles

# Oldie goldie

- System patching (manually, WSUS, SCCM)
- Backup (online, onsite, offline)
- Backup testing
- Least privilege
- Separated administrator account
- Password & Kerberos policy
- Disable SMBv1 (*be careful, sensitive task*)
- Disable NTLM (*be careful*)

Q & A

Thank you for your attention

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