

Detecting the Zerologon vulnerability in LogPoint

September 21st, 2020 - 3 min read

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On August 11, 2020, Microsoft released a security advisory for CVE-2020-1472, with a CVSS score of 10, a critical privilege escalation flaw when an attacker establishes a vulnerable Netlogon secure channel connection to a domain controller, using the Netlogon Remote Protocol (MS-NRPC). What makes this flaw critical is that an unauthenticated adversary uses MS-NRPC to connect to a domain controller for obtaining Domain Admin access to exploit a vulnerability.

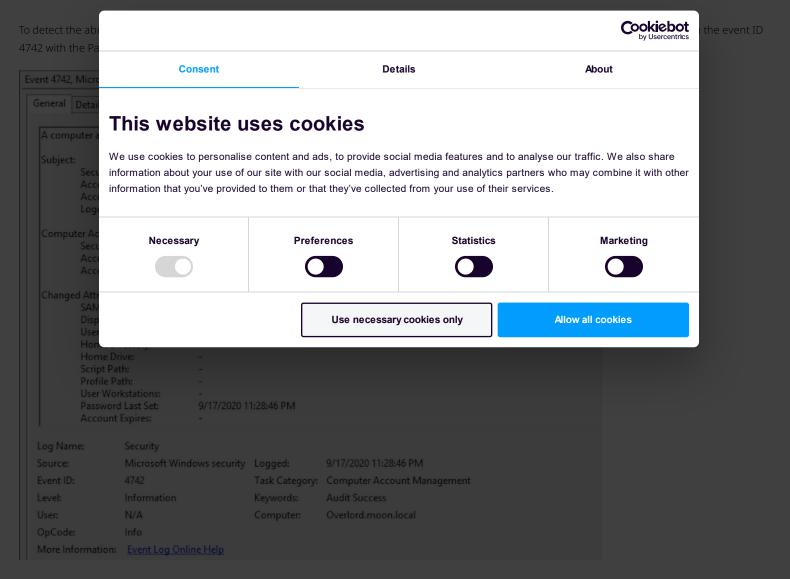
Secura, whose researcher discovered the vulnerability, released a blog that outlines the technical details of the flaw. The researcher stated that "the vulnerability stems from a flaw in a cryptographic authentication scheme used by the Netlogon Remote Protocol, which among other things, can be used to update computer passwords. This flaw allows attackers to impersonate any computer, including the domain controller itself, and execute remote procedure calls on their behalf."

On September 14, 2020, the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) acknowledged the Zerologon vulnerability's severity and issued a security advisory encouraging users and administrators to apply the necessary updates.

Several proof-of-concept (PoC) codes have been released in Github, giving attackers full access to companies' domain controllers (DCs). Also, the new Mimikatz release detects and exploits the Zerologon vulnerability.

Furthermore, Microsoft released another advisory that details how to manage the changes in the Netlogon secure channel connections associated with CVE 2020-1472 after the patch installation.

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You can also look for account change-related activity of all domain controllers in the Active Directory.

norm_id=WinServer label=Computer label=Account label=Change computer=* user="ANONYMOUS LOGON" user_id="S-1-5-7" password_last_set_ts=*

In August's update, Microsoft added five new event IDs to notify vulnerable Netlogon connections. For example, the event ID 5829 is generated when a vulnerable Netlogon secure channel connection is allowed during an initial deployment phase

norm_id=WinServer event_id=5829

Furthermore, admins can monitor event IDs 5827 and 5828, triggered when vulnerable Netlogon connections are denied, and event IDs 5830 and 5831, triggered when vulnerable Netlogon connections are allowed by the patched domain controllers via Group Policy. However, after the patch installation, domain controllers may experience a sudden increase in the number of these events in the System log.

To detect Mimikatz trying to exploit Zerologon, look for the event ID 4648 (Logins using explicit credentials) with suspicious processes.



finally, unpatched systems are an attractive target for malicious actors. We advise that system administrators install the patch from August's Patch Tuesday for all domain controllers to avoid compromise. As of now, Mimikatz is armed with Zerologon. Given the circumstance, it is crucial to monitor its activity in your environment.

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