

# HUNTING THROUGH RDP DATA

## BROCON 2015

JOSH LIBURDI

# QUICK INTRODUCTION

Currently: Senior Consultant at CrowdStrike

Previously: Large-scale detection at Fortune 5

Bro user for 2+ years

Focus on network forensics and incident response

Twitter: @jshlbrd

# GOALS FOR THIS TALK

You'll learn something new about RDP

You'll see one of the newest Bro  
analyzers in action

You'll leave with some useful methods to  
find bad guys in your network

# WHAT'S THE DEAL WITH RDP?

# RDP KEY POINTS

Enables remote system access across the network

Connection is encrypted

Definitely being used in your organization

# WHY I'M TALKING ABOUT RDP

Bro 2.4 has an RDP analyzer!

# WHY THIS ANALYZER EXISTS



★ SAMURAI PANDA ★

# PROTOCOL DETAILS



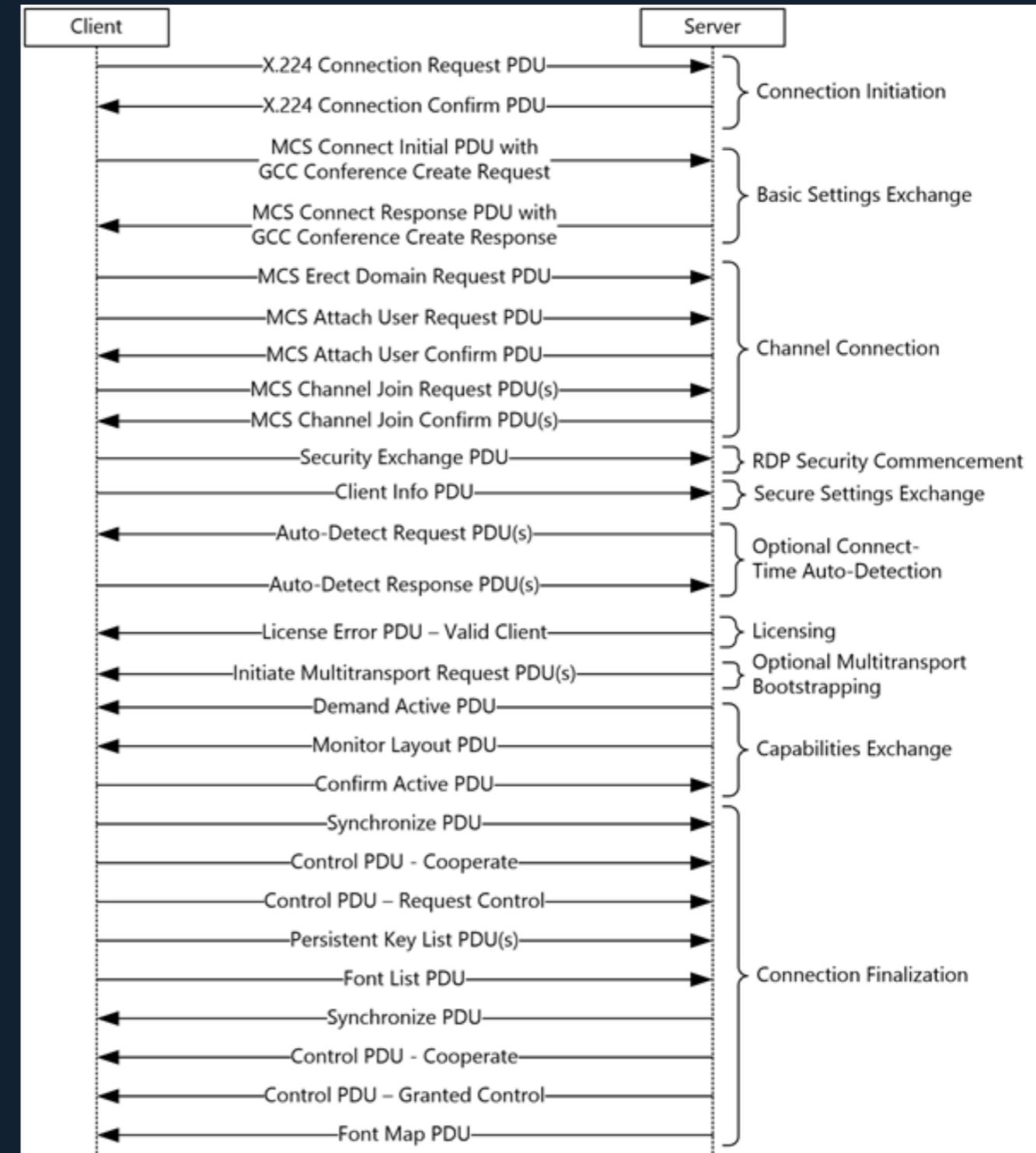
# PROTOCOL DETAILS

## RDP CONNECTION SEQUENCE

Everything that happens over TCP ->

We care about a very small part of this

- Connection Initiation
- Basic Settings Exchange



# PROTOCOL DETAILS

## X.224 CONNECTION REQUEST (C)

Client initiates connection

- Client-supported security protocols
- Connection correlation identifier
- Optional routing token / cookie

# PROTOCOL DETAILS

## X.224 CONNECTION CONFIRM (S)

Server responds to connection initiation

- Successful? Server selected protocol
- Unsuccessful? Reason request failed

# PROTOCOL DETAILS

## MCS CONNECT INITIAL (C)

Client sends settings data

- Client computer name
- Keyboard language settings
- RDP client version

# PROTOCOL DETAILS

## MCS CONNECT RESPONSE (S)

Server sends response settings data

- RDP server version
- Encryption method and level
- Server certificate



# PROTOCOL CHALLENGES ENCRYPTION!

No cookie == no identifiable packet data

# PROTOCOL CHALLENGES

## DATA AVAILABILITY!

Most forensically useful metadata is optional

- Cookie
- Client computer name

# PROTOCOL CHALLENGES

## COOKIES!

Length ranges from 9 to ~127 characters

Introduces 'user collision'

- Multiple users appear to be one user

15 chars: DOMAIN\samantha

09 chars: DOMAIN\sa

12 chars: DOMAIN\sally

09 chars: DOMAIN\sa

# IDENTIFYING RDP



# **IDENTIFYING RDP IN THE RAW**

# **IDENTIFYING RDP DETECTION STRINGS**

# IDENTIFYING RDP DETECTION STRINGS++

# IDENTIFYING RDP DETECTION STRINGS++

# IDENTIFYING RDP DETECTION STRINGS++

```
T 10.226.41.226:13178 -> 10.226.29.74:3389 [AD1]
# ·Cookie: mstshash=
T 10.226.29.74:3389 -> 10.226.41.226:13178 [A]
.....
#
T 10.226.29.74:3389 -> 10.226.41.226:13178 [AP]
.....4.
#
T 10.226.41.226:13178 -> 10.226.29.74:3389 [AP]
.....e.....0.....Duca.....0.....0.....0.....( ...I.S.D.2--K.M.8.4.1.7.8...
...../....|....&.....
# rdpsnd 0.0.1.0.7 ..... rdpdr
#
T 10.226.29.74:3389 -> 10.226.41.226:13178 [AP]
...M....f..A.....0...".....|...*..v.....McDn.....|.....
.....w.....=6.....R.r0.....b.."f.3r.....\..RSA1H.....?.....|..Zr...
\....F.p.:X.....k&.b...8[Z..._)...,..C.....H...rI.x/.}L.../1d.`.....h=.g....#
u.vz.....G... .NT.oja..W.%..?.....
```

# IDENTIFYING RDP DETECTION STRINGS++

```
T 10.226.41.226:13178 -> 10.226.29.74:3389 [AD1]
# ·Cookie: mstshash=
T 10.226.29.74:3389 -> 10.226.41.226:13178 [A]
.....
#
T 10.226.29.74:3389 -> 10.226.41.226:13178 [AP]
.....4.
#
T 10.226.41.226:13178 -> 10.226.29.74:3389 [AP]
.....e.....0.....Duca.....0.....0.....0.....( ...I.S.D.2.--K.M.8.4.1.7.8...
...../....|....&.....
# rdpsnd 0.0.1.0.7 ..... rdpdr
#
T 10.226.29.74:3389 -> 10.226.41.226:13178 [AP]
...M....f..A.....0...".....|...*..v.
.....w.....=6.....R.r0.....b.."f.3r.....?.....|..Zr..
\....F.p.:X.....k&.b...8[Z..._)...,C.....H...rI.x/.}L.../1d.`.....h=g....#
u.vz.....G... .NT.oja..W.%..?
```

# IDENTIFYING RDP

## <= BRO 2.3

```
event connection_state_remove(c: connection)
{
if ( c$id$resp_p == 3389/tcp
&& c$conn$orig_bytes >= 1000
&& c$conn$resp_bytes >= 1000 )
print "found RDP?";
}
```

# IDENTIFYING RDP ≤ BRO 2.3++

(Actually the dpd.sig for RDP in Bro 2.4)

# **IDENTIFYING RDP THE PROBLEM (UNTIL NOW)**

Network detection isn't useful  
Network detection doesn't scale  
Detecting RDP on the network wastes  
analyst time

# IDENTIFYING RDP

## BRO 2.4

```
cookie: A70067
keyboard_layout: English - United States
client_build: RDP 5.1
client_hostname: ISD2-KM84178
desktop_width: 1152
desktop_height: 864
result: Success
security_protocol: RDP
encryption_level: High
encryption_method: 128bit
```

# IDENTIFYING RDP ANALYZER CAVEATS

It's not magic

- Won't identify RDP over SSL
- Won't identify RDP over SSH

It's most useful when monitoring  
internal-to-internal sites

"Success" != successful authentication

- Still need to validate with non-network data

# RDP HUNTING



# RDP HUNTING

## A QUICK NOTE ON HUNTING ...

Hunting is a proactive approach to identifying threats on the network

It gives you the opportunity to identify new types or new variants of threats

Many things affect your ability to hunt

- Knowledge
- Skillset
- Toolset
- Leadership

# RDP HUNTING

## A QUICKER NOTE ON RDP METADATA

You have to hunt through it

- IOCs (IP addresses) won't help you
- IDS alerts will waste your time

# RDP HUNTING BRO HUNTING METHODS

## Stacking

- Simple outlier analysis
- Complex outlier analysis

## Tracking

- Using inside knowledge to identify attacker activity

## Timelines

- Monitoring activity across a distinct range of time

# RDP HUNTING SIMPLE STACKING

Primary use: identify new users and computers in the network

Identify new users in the network

```
bro-cut cookie < rdp.log | sort | uniq -c | sort -n
```

Identify new computers in the network

```
bro-cut client_name < rdp.log | sort | uniq -c | sort -n
```

# RDP HUNTING COMPLEX STACKING

Primary use: identify scanning and worms,  
compromised user accounts

Identify users connecting to a high  
number of systems

```
sourcetype=bro source=*rdp* cookie=*
| stats dc(dest_ip) AS dc_dest_ip by cookie
```

# RDP HUNTING COMPLEX STACKING++

Identify multiple users on a single computer

```
sourcetype=bro source=*rdp* client_name=* cookie=*
| stats values(cookie) dc(cookie) AS dc_cookie by client_name
| where dc_cookie > 1
```

# RDP HUNTING TRACKING

Primary use: identify lateral movement

Dependencies

- Knowledge of network and organization
- Accessible, organized data

# RDP HUNTING TRACKING++

## Scenario

- Sensor A monitors traffic between business units X and Y
- Net block B belongs to business unit X
- Net block C belongs to business unit Y
- RDP between the two is uncommon
- Business unit Y develops high-value projects

# RDP HUNTING TRACKING++

Identify users accessing abnormal sections of the network

```
sourcetype=bro source=*rdp* cookie=* sensor=a
( tag::src_ip=nb_b tag::dest_ip=nb_c )
OR ( tag::src_ip=nb_c tag::dest_ip=nb_b )
| stats count by src_ip,dest_ip,cookie
```

# RDP HUNTING TRACKING++

Identify computers accessing abnormal sections of the network

```
sourcetype=bro source=*rdp client_name=* sensor=a
( tag::src_ip=nb_b tag::dest_ip=nb_c )
OR ( tag::src_ip=nb_c tag::dest_ip=nb_b )
| stats count by src_ip,dest_ip,client_name
```

# RDP HUNTING TIMELINES

Primary use: identify anomalous access

Effective use is dependent on how much data you have

- Search all computers vs. single computer

Identify access time by computer

```
sourcetype=bro source=*rdp* client_name=*  
| timechart useother=F span=1hr count by client_name
```

# CASE STUDIES

# CASE STUDIES SCANNING / WORMS

Fairly easy to identify when hunting –  
they're noisy

Found by stacking cookie X id.resp\_h  
- Look for users to connect to a high  
number of systems

Especially useful if you isolate events  
into periods of time  
- User A connected to N number of systems  
in T minutes

# CASE STUDIES SCANNING / WORMS++

One week of RDP activity

	uniq # id.resp_h
cookie	
rdp_logon_screen.nbin	1384
os_fingerprint_rdp.nbin	1375
Administr	253
	30
a	25

Note: the search from slide 34 can identify this activity

# CASE STUDIES SCANNING / WORMS++

One week of RDP activity

cookie[count]	threat
rdp_logon_screen.nbin[1384]	Nessus
os_fingerprint_rdp.nbin[1375]	Nessus
Administr[253]	Collision
[30]	???
a[25]	Morto worm

# CASE STUDIES REMOTE ATTACKER ACCESS

Identifying inbound attacker access w/  
RDP metadata is a difficult game to win

Monitoring VPN nodes is the best chance  
to identify remote attackers

## Scenario

- Single factor VPN
- Dealing with potentially compromised user accounts

# CASE STUDIES

## REMOTE ATTACKER ACCESS++

Identified attacker connecting to the network via VPN

Found by tracking inbound connections between 2:00 and 12:00 UTC

```
#fields      keyboard_type  keyboard_layout client_build  
client_name    client_dig_product_id  desktop_width  desktop_height  
  
Japanese      English - United States RDP 7.1  
<client_name>  <client_dig_product_id >  1576      928  
Japanese      English - United States RDP 5.2  
<client_name>  (empty)        1576      928  
Japanese      English - United States RDP 5.2  
<client_name>  (empty)        1576      928  
Japanese      English - United States RDP 7.1  
<client_name>  <client_dig_product_id >  1576      928
```

# CASE STUDIES

## REMOTE ATTACKER ACCESS++

Couldn't rely on attacker always connecting from the same VPN node

Could rely on client\_name, desktop\_width, and desktop\_height remaining the same

```
#fields      keyboard_type  keyboard_layout client_build
client_name    client_dig_product_id  desktop_width   desktop_height

Japanese      English - United States RDP 7.1
<client_name> <client_dig_product_id > 1576      928
Japanese      English - United States RDP 5.2
<client_name>      (empty)      1576      928
Japanese      English - United States RDP 5.2
<client_name>      (empty)      1576      928
Japanese      English - United States RDP 7.1
<client_name> <client_dig_product_id > 1576      928
```

# QUESTIONS?

# REFERENCES

- » <https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/Cc240452.aspx>
- » <https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc240469.aspx>
- » <http://www.snakelegs.org/2011/02/06/rdp-cookies-2/>