Windows Defense

Welcome to the black box

Disclaimer

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...You have been warned.

Then you learn the black box

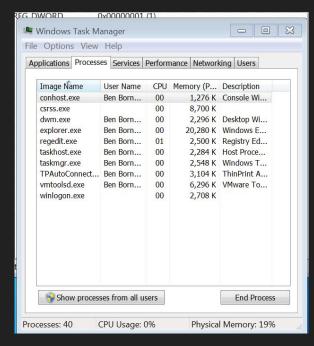


Windows Terms and such

- Windows is HARD
 - Closed source black box
 - o 70% of all client computers are Windows...so what you gonna make malware for...
- WinNT/ME/2000 -> XP/2003 -> 7/2k8 -> 8/2k12
- Ghetto firewall -> netsh firewall -> advfirewall
 - Ghetto firewall
 - Ingress filtering Traffic coming into the box.
 - Egress filtering Traffic leaving the box. (No egress filtering so malware is happy:))
- SMB file share and remote admin port 445
 - Important
- Pro tip: Learn some CMD :) (and some <u>PowerShell</u>)

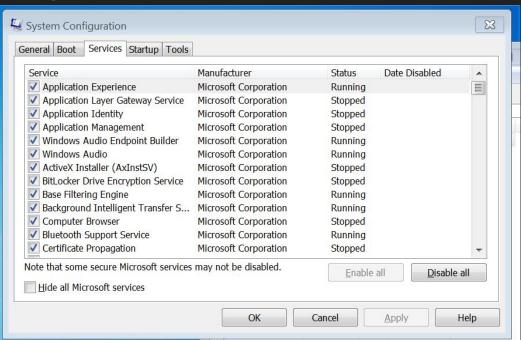
Windows Processes

- Instance of a program running.
- Processes run under a user, so a user has to be logged in.



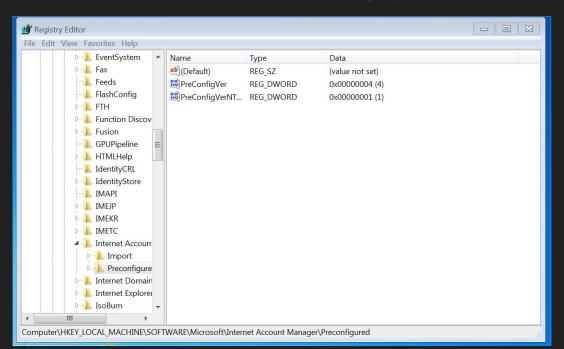
Windows Services

- Like a linux daemon.
- Windows background processes that run whether a user is logged on or not.



Windows Registry

 The Windows Registry is a hierarchical database structure that contains all the settings and preferences for the operating system.



Window Registry Locations

Startup

- HKEY LOCAL MACHINE\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run
- HKEY CURRENT USER\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run
- HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\RunOnce
- HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\RunOnce
- There are MANY MORE locations these are just the common locations.
- Each user has a startup location

Windows Firewall

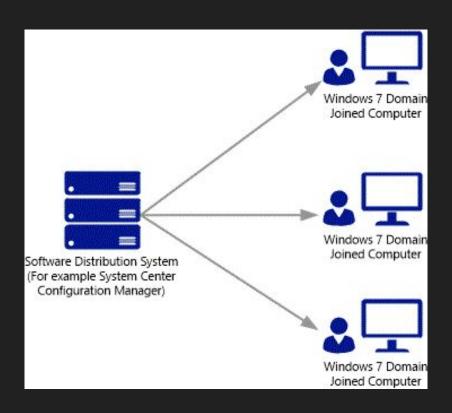
- HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\services\SharedAccess\Parameters\FirewallPolicy\FirewallRules
- Location of rules for the Windows firewall.

Windows Domain Controller

Windows Active Directory and DNS

- Active Directory A database service that provides storage of username and passwords for all users in a network. This database allows for one central location for authentication for all devices in the network within a specific domain.
 - User storage, User printers, User authentication, Remote Administration (Group Policy)
- <u>Domain</u> <u>Windows domains</u> provide network administrators with a way to manage a large number of PCs and control them from one place.
- Active Directory is DNS based
 - Therefore each network is given a domain name (malwarelove.xyz/rit.edu) and you join the domain.
 - o Login: abc123@rit.edu, xyz789@student.rit.edu
- Group Policy A single set of rules to apply to multiple users/computers.

Domain



DOS Shell

- So imagine a terminal...but worse
- Some commands are the same (ie cd)
- Some commands are different (ie ls == dir)

Terminal Commands

- Is
- clear
- rm
- cd
- mv
- ifconfig
- ifdown eth0

DOS shell commands

- dir
- cls
- del
- cd
- move
- ipconfig
- netsh interface set interface name="Local Area Connection" admin=disabled

```
C:\Windows XP [Version 5.1.2600]
(C) Copyright 1985-2001 Hicrosoft Corp.
C:\Documents and Settings\Cay>
```

Powershell

- Powershell v1.0 first available in 2006
- Currently on v4.0 as of April 2014
- It's like a dos shell, but on steroids
- It's also like....a real language
- Oh...and you can use nix cmds now!
- Runs on .NET
- Users "cmdlets"
 - Crazy good documentation on technet

Example:

Select-String -Path c:\foo*.txt -pattern rc3

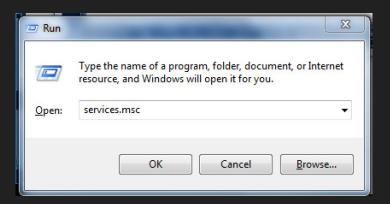
search for the string "rc3" in any text file in C:\foo.txt

```
gci \webster\reporitory\rode\pic ! select name, P(name="Length"; expression=((gci (join-path 5_.fullname 'tr...
c:\tools\findpicvars ! where ($_.Files.Length =eq 2) ! sort ($_.Files(B1), ($_.Files(I))
c:\tools\findpicvars ! where ($_.Files.Length =eq 1) ! sort ($_.files(B1))
PS C:VicCodexSLIG_PL_28445 gas 0

yci \webstervepositoryvcode.pic ! select name, B<name='Length'; expression='(gci (join-path $_.fullname 'trunk') ! me
asure-nbject3.com(?) ! where <-not ($_.Length -gt 0)>
PS C:ViCodex\SLIGE_PL_284445 esc |
                                                                                                                                                                       (display.c. interr.c)
(display.c. witches.c)
(display.c. witches.c)
(display.c. witches.c)
(display.c. switches.c)
(display.c. switches.c)
(display.c. switches.c)
(display.c. switches.c)
(initial.c. interp.c)
(initial.c. interp.c)
(interr.c. switches.c)
f_time_to_update_test_node
f_blinking
error_threshold
  opto_input
board_selected
   reduncy threshold
   test_triac_value
  f_packet_but
        dip switch 7
  PS C:\PicCode\SLC16_Pl_2844)
```

Run quick commands

- Run prompt: Windows key + R
- Services menu services.msc
- System settings sysctl.msc
- Registry regedit
- Computer Management compmgmt.msc
- Event Viewer eventvwr.msc
- Remote Desktop tsmmc.msc
- Windows Firewall wf.msc



SO how does one break Windows???

- File and Printer Sharing
- Remote Desktop
- DNS Transfer
- LSASS
- Pass-the-hash
- Windows Shares
- Scheduled tasks
- Windows Logon

Defense Methodology Cont.

- Change password
- If you don't have a service scoring disconnect from internet
 - o If you do, turn it off and turn it back on
- Uncheck file sharing/rdp
- Disable/delete unused accounts
- Change password/flicker NIC
- Audit processes/connections/network/services
- Firewall
- Don't use Internet Explorer

Change your password

- net user <username> *
- Ex: net user administrator *
- JUST DO IT. Default creds are the best way for red team to get in

Flick the NIC

- 1. Windows Key R
- 2. ncpa.cpl
- 3. Right click on adapter
- 4. DISABLE THAT BAD BOY, THEN RE-ENABLE
- 5. (Re-enable if just flickering)
 - Flickering kills any established connections to your machine

Disable File/Print Sharing

- 1. Windows Key R
- 2. ncpa.cpl
- 3. Double click or right click
- 4. Properties
- 5. Uncheck file and print sharing
- Disables psexec (remote command execution) and common vulns (MS08_067, MS10_061)
- Look at network shares when "File and Print Sharing" needs to be enabled.
- NOTE: Disabling File and Print Sharing on a domain controller WILL BREAK THINGS.

Remote Desktop and Assistance

- Windows Key R
- sysdm.cpl
- 3. Remote tab
- 4. Disallow remote connections & remote assistance
 - Also Select Users... and remove everyone
 - Sometimes RDP selection will be greyed out

Disable/Delete Unused Accounts

- net user guest /active:no
- net user redteamhax /delete
- Remove from admin group
 - net (local)group Administrators (list)
 - o net (local)group Administrators guest /delete

Audit Processes

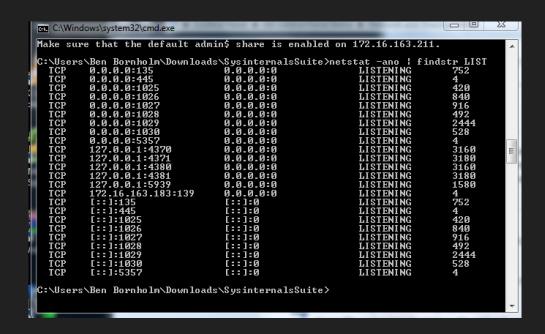
- Windows Key R -> taskmgr
- USE PROCESS EXPLORER(more on this later)
- Kill notepad (unless you are using it :p)
- Kill exes called a bunch of random numbers and letters
 - sdDFjdfx.exe
- Office.Updater.A.exe (example)
- notmalware.pdf.exe is probably malware

CMD kill those processes

- Pskill works well (more on this later)
- cmd: taskkill
 - taskkill /f /im malware.exe
 - o taskkill /f /pid processID>
- Powershell: Stop-Process
 - Stop-Process -Force -Name malware.exe
 - Stop-Process -Force <pid>

Audit connections

- netstat -ano | findstr LIST
 - Show listening service
- netstat -ano | findstr STAB
 - Show established connections
- Flags will differ from Linux!!!

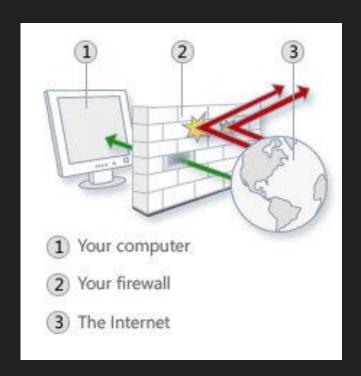


Audit Services

- Windows Key R -> services.msc
- Shut off unused services!
 - Telnet
 - o IIS (web)
 - Terminal Services
 - DNS/DHCP if you aren't a scored server
 - Suspicious things
 - Look at service descriptions and executable paths!

Firewalls

- Depending on your OS, there are two types of firewalls
 - Netsh Firewall (old)
 - Netsh AdvFirewall (new)
- What is a firewall?
 - A piece of software that filters inbound (or outbound) traffic
- GUI is available but should learn CLI

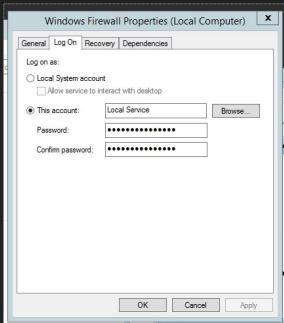


Pro tip

The firewall account should be set to Local Service or

NT_AUTHORITY\LocalService for servers.

- Firewall won't start unless it starts as the right user.
- This happened to me at ISTS and I was sad.



Windows Advfirewall Profiles

- <u>Domain</u> Applied to a network adapter when it is connected to a network on which it can detect a domain controller of the domain to which the computer is joined.
- <u>Public</u> Applied to a network adapter when it is connected to a network that is identified by the user or administrator as a <u>private network</u>. A private network is one that is not connected directly to the Internet, but is behind some kind of security device, such as a network address translation (NAT) router or hardware firewall.
 - Example: Home networks or office network
- <u>Private</u> Applied to a network adapter when it is connected to a <u>public network</u> such as those available in airports and coffee shops. When the profile is <u>not set to Domain or</u> <u>Private</u>, the default profile is Public. The Public profile settings should be the most restrictive because the computer is connected to a public network where the security cannot be controlled.
 - Example: Airport networks, coffee shops, untrusted networks

Windows Advfirewall examples

- 1. netsh advfirewall firewall show rule name=all
 - a. Show all current firewall rules
- 2. netsh advfirewall set allprofiles state on
- 3. netsh advfirewall firewall delete rule name=all
 - a. Wipe all rules in case there was any shenanigans.
- 4. netsh advfirewall set allprofiles firewallpolicy blockinbound, blockoutbound
 - a. Set the profiles to block everything by default that isn't stated otherwise.
- 5. netsh advfirewall firewall set rule group="File and Printer Sharing" new enable=Yes
 - a. Allow File and Printer sharing services don't have to define services.
- 6. netsh advfirewall firewall add rule name="Allow HTTPS IN" dir=in action=allow protocol=TCP localport=443
 - a. Allow HTTPS/443 in
- netsh advfirewall firewall add rule name="Allow HTTPS out" dir=out action=allow protocol=TCP localport=443
 - a. Allow HTTPS/443 out

Task Scheduler

- Creating a task
 - schtasks /Create /SC <schedule> /TN <task name> /TR <taskrun> /ST <start time>
 - This task will run daily at 9 a.m. every day
 - schtasks /Create /SC DAILY /TN "My Task" /TR "C:RunMe.bat" /ST 09:00
- Changing a task
 - schtasks /Change /TN "My Task" /ST 14:00
 - Changed "My Task" to start at 2 p.m.
- Deleting a task
 - schtasks /delete /TN "My Task"
- Create scripts for bulk creation

Scripting with Windows

- We have two (native) options:
 - o Batch (.bat)
 - Powershell (.ps)
- We have to Set-ExecutionPolicy

Restricted - No scripts can be run. Windows PowerShell can be used only in interactive mode.

AllSigned - Only scripts signed by a trusted publisher can be run.

RemoteSigned - Downloaded scripts must be signed by a trusted publisher before they can be run.

Unrestricted - No restrictions; all Windows PowerShell scripts can be run.

```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell
Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) 2009 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved
PS C:\Windows\system32> Get-ExecutionPolicy
Restricted
PS C:\Windows\system32> Set-ExecutionPolicy unrestricted
Execution Policy Change
The execution policy helps protect you from scripts that you
do not trust. Changing the execution policy might expose you
to the security risks described in the
<u>about Execution Policies help topic. Do you want to change</u>
the execution policy?
[Y] Yes [N] No [S] Suspend [?] Help (default is "Y"): y
PS C:\Windows\system32>
PS C:\Windows\system32>
  C:\Windows\system32> cd D:\Windows7vSphere
D:\Windows7vSphere>
  D:\Windows7uSphere > .\Windows7uSphere.ps1
  D:\Windows7vSphere>
PS D:\Windows7vSphere> Set-ExecutionPolicy restricted
Execution Policy Change
The execution policy helps protect you from scripts that you
do not trust. Changing the execution policy might expose you to the security risks described in the
about_Execution_Policies help topic. Do you want to change
the execution policy?
[Y] Yes [N] No [S] Suspend [?] Help (default is "Y"): y
PS D:\Windows7vSphere> _
```

Crash course on Sysinternals in 5mins

Sysinternals

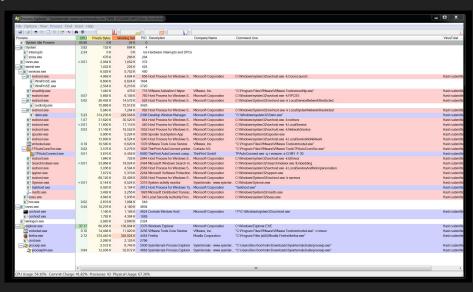
DON'T THINK ABOUT just DO IT!

O Free

- Suite of Windows portable tools
- Lots of tools within one toolkit for windows sysadmin and incident response
- Samba share: \\live.sysinternals.com\tools
- Autoruns
 - Shows you all of the things that start up when your computer starts or users login.
- Process Explorer
 - Task manager... on steroids.
- TCPView
 - Better netstat in GUI form

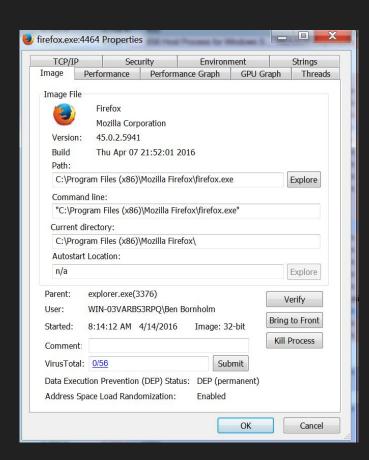
Process Explorer

- Upload processes to VirusTotal to verify them
 - Only works on Windows processes and some well known processes.
 - Allow you to narrow the scope of WHAT IS NOT malware.
 - Pink Windows Service hosting processes
 - Blue Current user launched processes
 - Cyan Windows app store application
 - Purple Indicates a "packed" piece of software
 - Green Newly launched processes
 - Red Terminated process
 - Dark Gray Suspended process



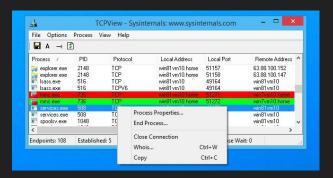
Process details

- Shows path of process
- Start time
- End time
- User who started it.
- VirusTotal Signature
- Parent process ID(PPID)
- TCP/IP for network connections



TCPviewer

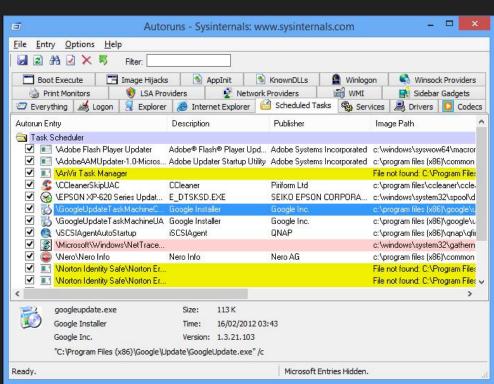
- A prettier netstat for those who don't like the command line
- If you right-click a process you can run a WHOIS search on the IP.
- Color Scheme
 - Bright Green Connection is being initiated
 - Bright Red Connection is being terminated



Autoruns

Shows all locations where processes/services are started.

- Verify drivers installed and running on boot.
- Programs run on user login
- Shows programs starting at boot
- Loaded DLLs by autostart applications.
- Services started by default



Demo Goal/Rules

- 1. NO DISABLING NIC
- 2. Must allow Active Directory and DNS traffic.
- 3. Must keep Active Directory and DNS services up.
- 4. Since your a domain controller "File and Printer Sharing" must be enabled.

Resources/Sources

- Sysinternals Download
- Malware Hunting with Mark Russinovich and the Sysinternals Tools -Youtube
 - Mark Russinovuch the CREATOR of sysinternals
 - Absolutely favorite resource for sysinternals!!!!!!!!!!!!

Questions



