

RSA[®]Conference2015

Abu Dhabi | 4–5 November | Emirates Palace

SESSION ID: SPO-W06

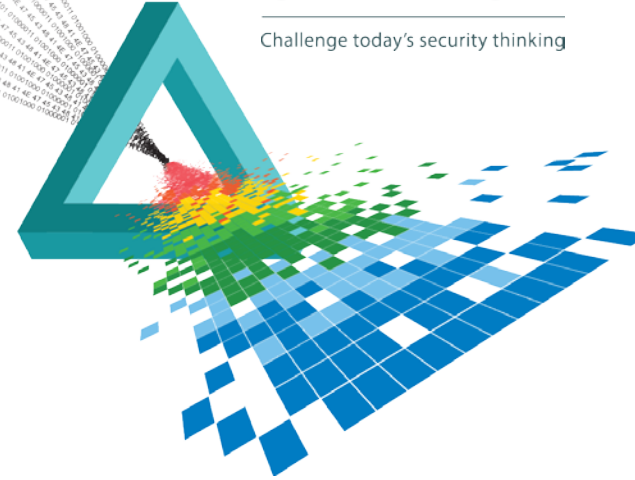
BADMIN: (Ab)using legitimate sysadmin tools for offensive purposes

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CHANGE

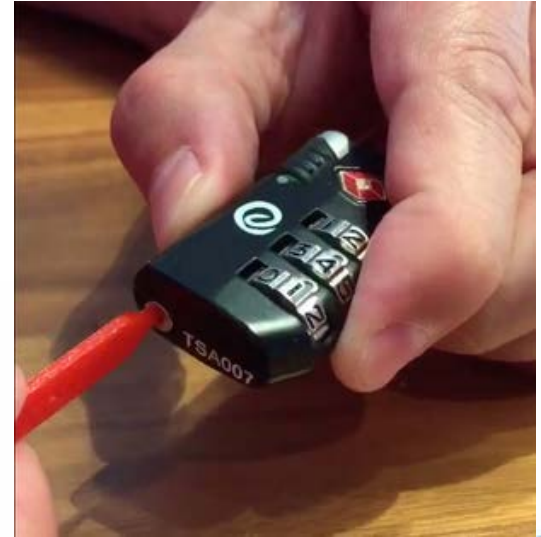
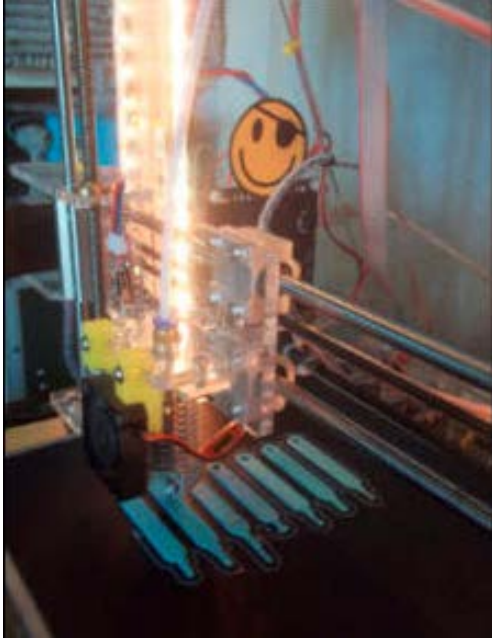
Challenge today's security thinking



Tools and Access Used for Defense



Tools and Access Used for OFFENSE



Introduction

- ◆ Adversaries don't always use flashy Trojans to pillage your network
- ◆ Administrative tools can be plenty to roam and gain a long-term foothold in your network
- ◆ Administrative tools give adversary many advantages:
 - ◆ Typically well-tested, supported software
 - ◆ Most AV/HIPS/NIPS overtly white-list their actions
 - ◆ Tend to be available across all platforms for stability
 - ◆ Plausible deniability

Disclaimer

- ◆ We are not discussing any vulnerabilities; this is ***expected behavior***
- ◆ Focus is on Windows, but other platforms are susceptible to the same concept
 - ◆ e.g., provisioning, batch automation, network booting, etc.)
- ◆ Tools / code / examples exist for all topics in the public and have been used in activate attacks or tests
- ◆ These are only a few examples to drive the point home, not an exhaustive list

Tool Example: PSEXEC



- ◆ Legit Purpose: run commands on remote windows hosts
- ◆ Malicious Purpose: HIPS evasion with MSFT-signed executable
- ◆ Used in advanced “skeleton key” compromises
- ◆ Detection?: Monitor for “BAD” psexec executions
 - ◆ Very difficult to know what “BAD” is, unless any execution is bad



File name: psexecsvc

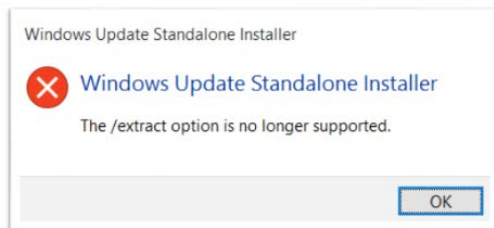
Detection ratio: 2 / 56

😊 **Probably harmless!** There are strong indicators suggesting that this file is safe to use.

Tool Example: WUSA



- ◆ Legit Purpose: make Windows installer packages
- ◆ Malicious Purpose: evade UAC and file restrictions
- ◆ Allows arbitrary file writing to directories that normal require UAC prompts
- ◆ A “feature” of the /extract switch, removed in Windows 10
- ◆ Detection?: Monitor for bad WUSA processes



Tool Example: AutoIT



- ◆ Legit Purpose: windows automation / provisioning toolset
- ◆ Malicious Purpose: evade anti-virus
- ◆ Very simple scripting language to learn (intended for administrators, not developers)
- ◆ Very easy framework to use to perform malicious actions as “AutoIT” and not as a stand-alone piece of malware
- ◆ Used in many modern day attacks as a first-stage “dropper” to validate endpoint prior to dropping real malicious payload
- ◆ Detection?: Hope your AV runtime picks up payload



Antivirus	Detection ratio:	Result
Zillya	1 / 56	Dropper.Autoit.Win32.2702

Tool Example: WSUS



- ◆ Legit Purpose: patch distribution for enterprise
- ◆ Malicious Purpose: malicious binary distribution across enterprise
- ◆ Requires limited modifications to deploy non-MSFT binaries
- ◆ Non-SSL deployments are especially susceptible to MITM attacks
- ◆ Detection?: Look for rogue packages in WSUS repository
- ◆ Prevention?: SSL enabled (not default)

Tool Example: AD Security Support Providers

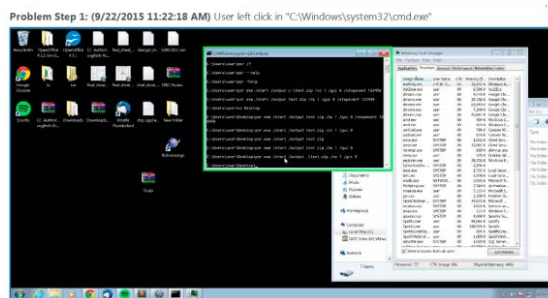


- ◆ Legit Purpose: support extended authentication schemes
- ◆ Malicious Purpose: inspect/forward credentials in plaintext
- ◆ Very simple automated tools to deploy SSP as part of MetaSploit framework
- ◆ Has been seen in the wild in multiple campaigns
- ◆ Detection?: Look for new SSPs in DC registry
 - ◆ HKLM: System\CurrentControlSet\Control\Lsa\Security Packages

Tool Example: Problem Steps Recorder



- ◆ Legit Purpose: helps users show their problems to admins with screenshots, keystrokes, etc.
- ◆ Malicious Purpose: native CLI for recording user actions
 - ◆ Bonus: Report is delivered as MHT file (**great** phishing opportunity)
- ◆ Detection?: if psr.exe isn't needed, any execution of it should be considered suspicious





Tool Example: Powershell

- ◆ Legit Purpose: automation and programming
- ◆ Malicious Purpose: programming malicious actions
 - ◆ Obfuscating malicious payloads in memory
 - ◆ Powershell Empire: fully functional, powershell-only backdoor
 - ◆ Powershell Service? Now we have SSH for Windows >=]
- ◆ Detection?:
 - ◆ Event logs and reporting
 - ◆ Persistent location monitoring
 - ◆ Forensics (memory, prefetch)



Tool Example: WMI

- ◆ Legit Purpose: administration and system querying
- ◆ Malicious Purpose: code execution and reconnaissance
 - ◆ Allows for simple and effective persistence
 - ◆ Can connect and query / execute arbitrary code on remote systems
- ◆ Detection?:
 - ◆ Use WMI to query your hosts ;-]

Summary

- ◆ Many administrative tools can be used for good or bad purposes
- ◆ There's a good chance these tools are already being used by your administrators on your network
- ◆ Smart, advanced adversaries understand the advantages of using administrative tools and leverage them in their campaigns
- ◆ These tools and techniques can be tested easily to verify your posture

Apply Slide

- ◆ Run Red/Blue Scenarios **Constantly**
 - ◆ Dedicated teams with metrics
 - ◆ How would your AV / HIPS / NIPS deal with these threats?
- ◆ **Challenge** your security vendors
 - ◆ It's ok to ask them specifics about if/how they detect a threat
 - ◆ “Zero-Day Protection” wasn't discussed today
- ◆ Weigh the pros and cons of **automation**
 - ◆ Harder to find a malicious administrative tool action if it's commonly used in your environment
- ◆ **PROTECT YOUR ADMINS!**
 - ◆ If they are compromised, everything is compromised

Q&A / Contact

Thank You for Attending!
Are There Any Questions?

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