

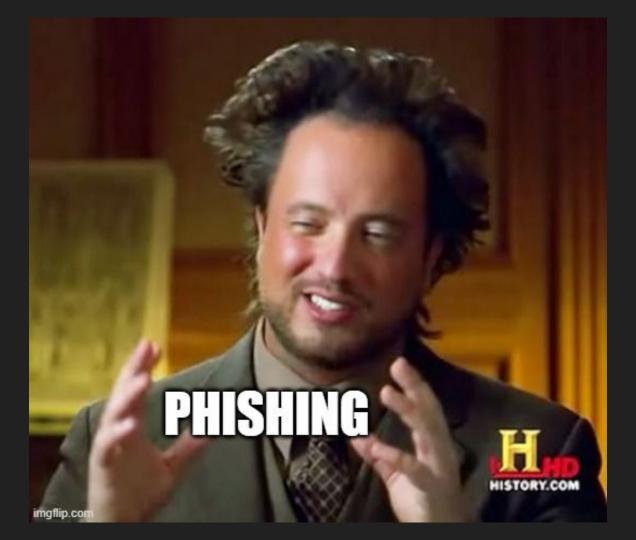


What is this talk?

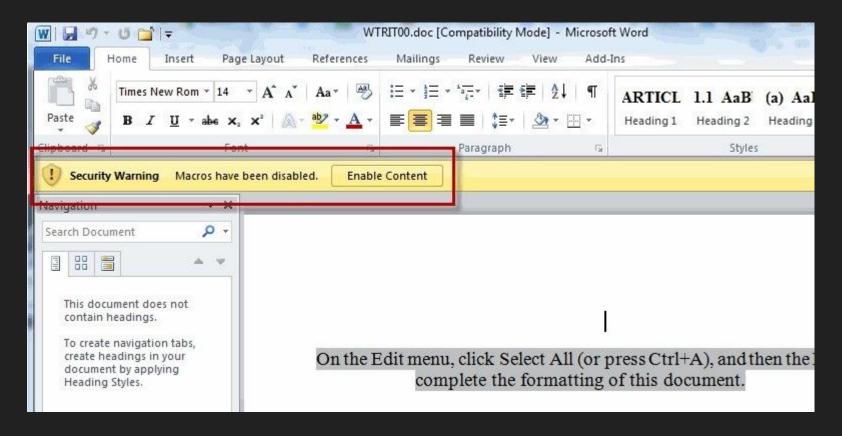
- Coworkers for many years
- Red Team / AAS
- War Stories
- What about the failures?
 - The F*** ups
 - "lessons" learned
 - TTP found! (sometimes)
- Lean back, it's storytime!







Phish #1 - Word document with Macro





Got shell from 2 users



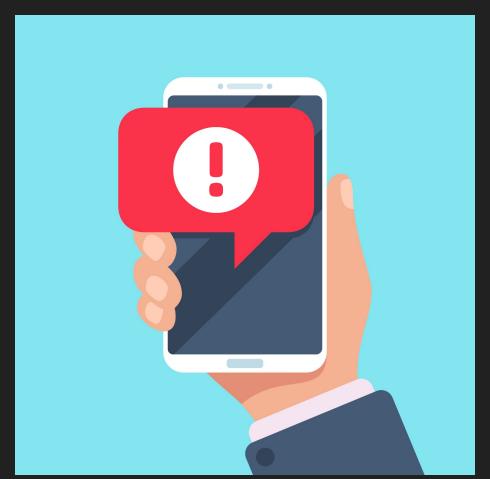
Was Joe and User



Phish #2 - Credentials

G9ueUBvdXJjb21wYW55ZG9tYWluLmNvbQ==common/oauth2/v2.0/authorize?cli... https: Microsoft Enter password Password Forgotten my password Sign in with another account Sign in

Phish #2 - Credentials



Phish #2 - Credentials

Username: YourPhish@customer.com Password: SucksLoser!



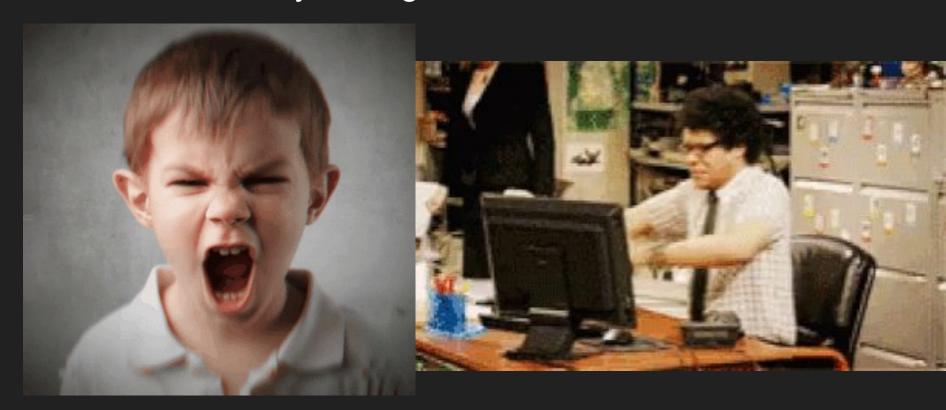
Phish 3 - Don't want to talk about it...



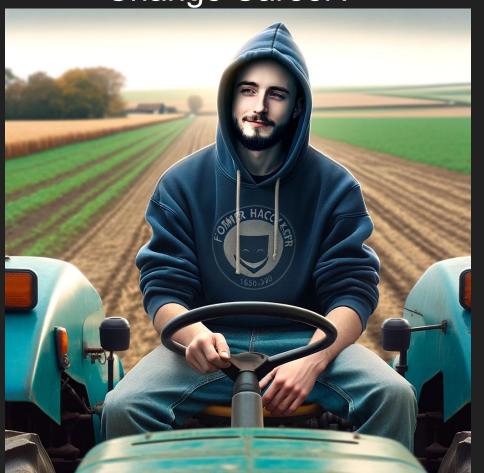
Phish 4 - Another Failed Phish



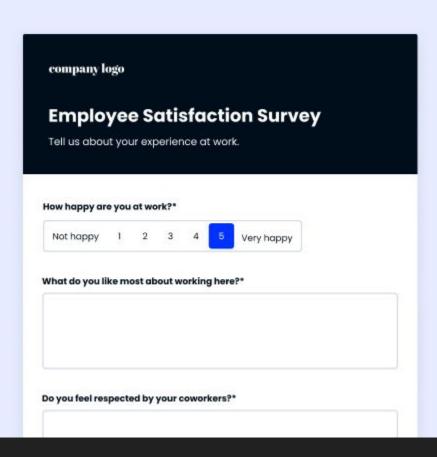
My feelings at this moment



Change Career?



Phish # 5 - Survey





Established persistence

Screenshots

Downloaded files

Explored config of machine

Happy and took an early evening!

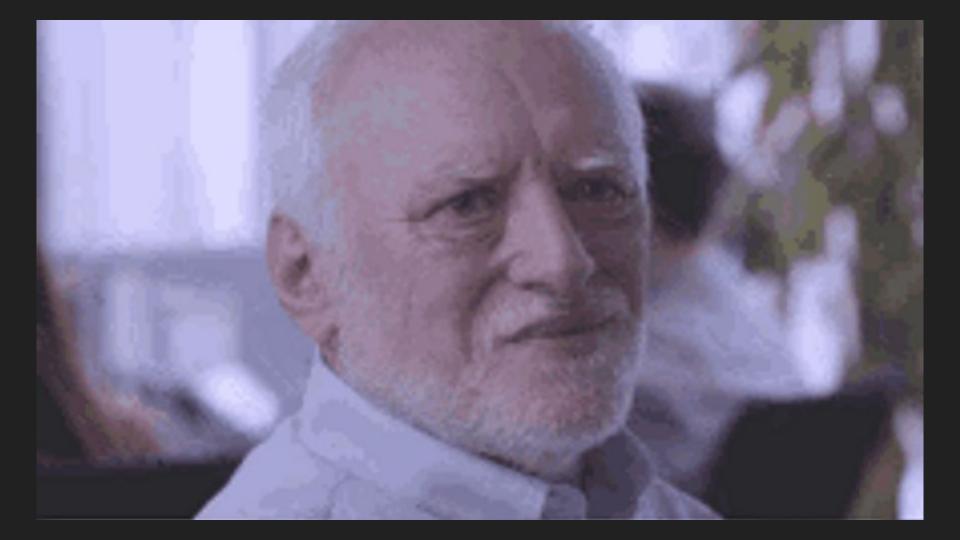




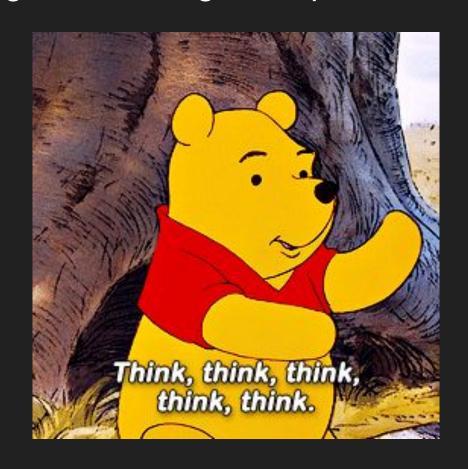
Checked the survey answers

What do you like about working here?
Honestly, I'm not a fan of working here, which is why I've handed in my
resignation. Tomorrow's my last day, and I'm kinda wondering why I'm getting
this survey now.

I've got to say, the work environment here hasn't been great. It feels pretty toxic to me, and it's a big reason why I'm leaving. I wouldn't really recommend this place to anyone else.



Thinking while writing the report on how I failed





AZURE INFORMATION PROTECTION

Encrypts and protects the attachment
Can only be opened by designated target
Bypassed all sandboxes and scanning engines



Blue team had to logon as that user to get the macro out

<u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EYUp_MNtJlk</u> (Phishing past Mail Protection Controls using Azure Information Protection)

What did we learn?

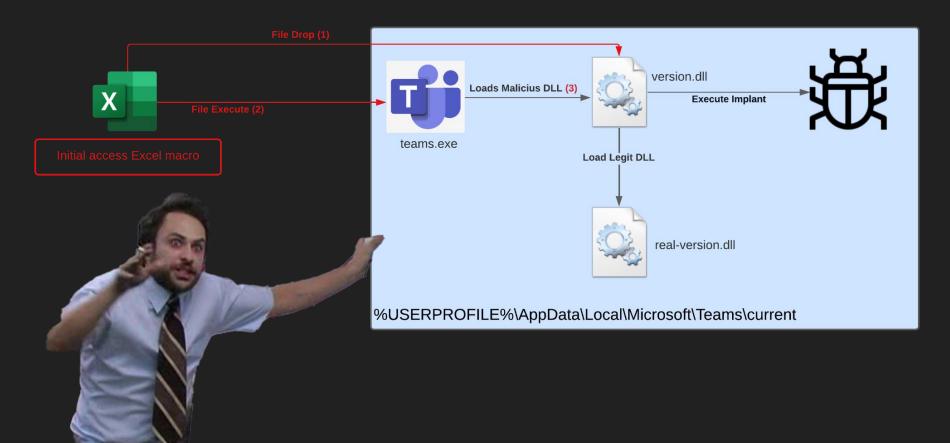
- Persistence pays off
- Remember to do in depth osint of people you target (They might be leaving)
- When you meet a lot of resistance and fail over and over and over and over again you get creative!

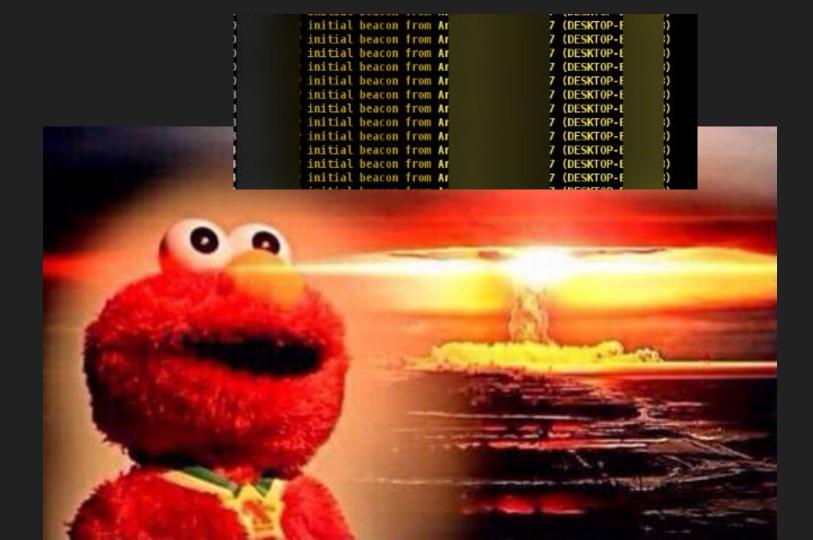


My very first time



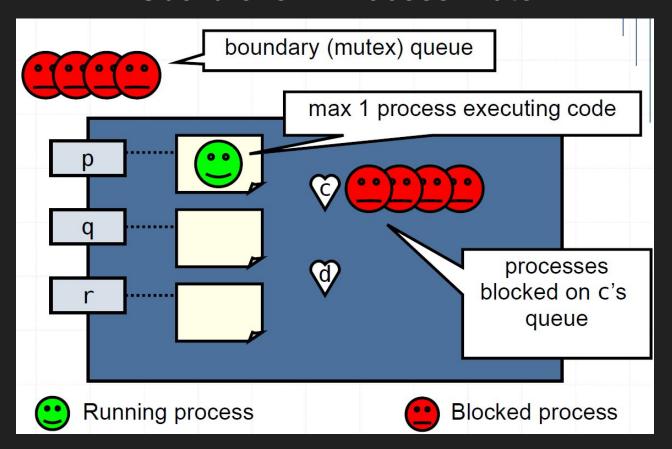
The plan!





| ^ | | 4% | 27% | 0% | 0% |
|---------------------------------|--------|------|----------|----------|---------|
| ame | Status | CPU | Memory | Disk | Network |
| Microsoft Office Click-to-Run (| | 0% | 11.4 MB | 0 MB/s | 0 Mbps |
| Microsoft OneDrive | | 0% | 130.7 MB | 0 MB/s | 0 Mbps |
| Microsoft OneDrive | | 0% | 36.2 MB | 0 MB/s | 0 Mbps |
| Microsoft SharePoint | | 0% | 11.4 MB | 0 MB/s | 0 Mbps |
| Microsoft Teams | | 0% | 254.5 MB | 0 MB/s | 0 Mbps |
| Microsoft Teams | | 0% | 161.3 MB | 0 MB/s | 0 Mbps |
| Microsoft Teams | | 2.6% | 114.2 MB | 0 MB/s | 0 Mbps |
| Microsoft Teams | | 0% | 65.9 MB | 0 MB/s | 0 Mbps |
| Microsoft Teams | | 0% | 62.3 MB | 0 MB/s | 0 Mbps |
| Microsoft Teams | | 0% | 22.5 MB | 0 MB/s | 0 Mbps |
| Microsoft Teams | | 0% | 14.7 MB | 0 MB/s | 0 Mbps |
| Microsoft Teams | | 0% | 9.1 MB | 0.1 MB/s | 0 Mbps |
| Microsoft Teams | | 0% | 4.8 MB | 0 MB/s | 0 Mbps |

"Guardrails" - Process mutex









How can we fix this???

| Cobalt Strike User Guide | | alt Strike User Guide | | |
|---|--|-----------------------|---|--|
| | \$3 - the text of the message | | on * { | |
| leable PE, Process Injection, Post Exploitation | \$4 - when this message occurred | :, Process Injection, | println("[\$+ \$1 \$+]: " . suba } | |
| con Object Files | 1 | | | |
| ressor Script | beacon_initial | ct Files | beacon_checkin | |
| obalt Strike | Fired when a Beacon calls home for the first time | oript | <u>8 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 </u> | |
| ata Model | | ike | Fired when a Beacon checkin acknowled | |
| isteners | Arguments | el | A | |
| eacon | \$1 - the ID of the beacon that called home. | | Arguments | |
| SH Sessions | | | \$1 - the ID of the beacon | |
| ther Topics | Example | | \$1 - tile ib of tile beacon | |
| | | ons | \$2 - the text of the message | |
| allbacks | on beacon_initial { | ics | | |
| ustom Reports | <pre># list network connections bshell(\$1, "netstat -na findstr \"ES"</pre> | | \$3 - when this message occurred | |
| ompatibility Cuida | | | | |

What did we learn?

- ALWAYS check your payload configuration before hitting send
- Replicating and "playing out" the initial access scenario in the lab pays off!
- You can actually get "too much" initial access





Externally

- Basically nothing
- Barely anything exposed
- No luck on password spraying
- Except "CRITICAL" SSL3 Findings



Phishing - Landed a shell

Used an internal payload and framework for C2 (Details will be released later this year) – Teaser!



Internally - Things are locked down!

- No weak credentials
- No local escalations
- No SPN to kerberoast
- Nothing on file shares
- No default credentials
- Network stuff? Printers, tomcat NOPE
- Coercing? Forget it
- Bloodhound paths? Nothing!
- Certs? Well, ESC1 for domain computers
- Stuck at the initial foothold



This was however an old domain





HOW TO: Manage Computer Accounts in Active Directory in Windows 2000

View products that this article applies to.

This article was previously published under Q320187

On This Page

♦ SUMMARY
♦ How To Manage Computer Accounts
♦ Computer Accoun

▼ How to Mariage Computer Accoun

SUMMARY

A computer account is an account that is created by a domain administrator. The computer account uniquely identifies the computer on the domain. The Windows computer account matches the name of the computer joining the dor

↑ Back to the top

How To Manage Computer Accounts

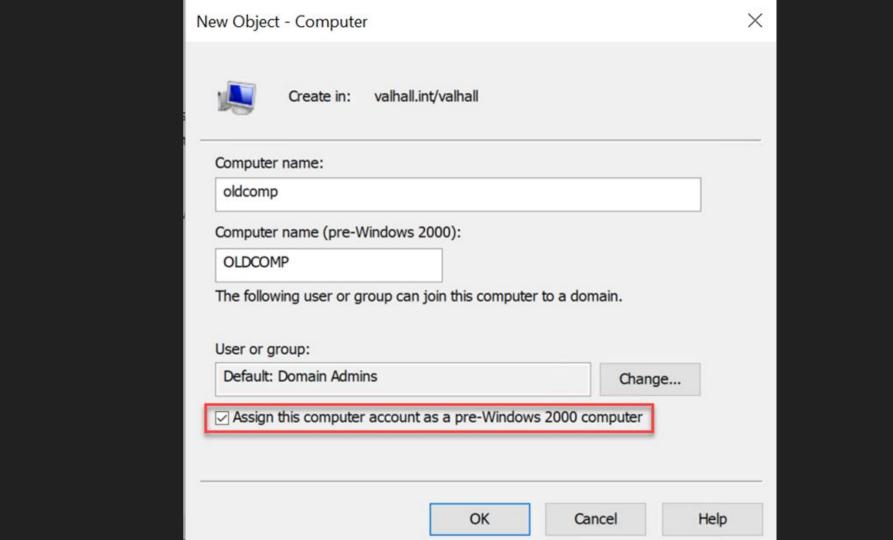
Add a Computer Account

To perform this procedure, you must be a member of the Account Operators group, the Domain Admins group, or the Enterprise Admins group in Active Directory, or you must have been delegated the appropriate authority. As a sec

- Click Start, point to Programs, point to Administrative Tools, and then click Active Directory Users and Computers.
 In the console tree, click Computers under the domain node, or click the container in which you want to add the computer.
- 3. Right-click **Computers** or the container in which you want to add the computer, point to **New**, and then click **Computer**.
- 4. Type the computer name. IMPORTANT: The Default Domain Policy settings allow only members of the Domain Admins group to add a computer account to a domain. Click Change to specify a different user or group that can

NOTES:

- To view or change the full computer name of a computer and the domain that a computer belongs to, right-click My Computer on the desktop, click Properties, and then click the Network Identification tab.
- There are two additional ways to give a user or group permission to add a computer to the domain: use a Group Policy object to grant the right Add computer user, or, for the organizational unit in which you want to allow the
- If the computer that is using the account that you are creating is running a version of Windows earlier than 2000, click to select the Assign this computer account as a pre-Windows 2000 computer check box.
- The Assign this computer account as a pre-Windows 2000 computer check box assigns a password that is based on the new computer name. If you do not select this check box, you are assigned a random password
- If you intend to use the computer with the newly created account as a backup computer for a domain controller.



Searched for old computer accounts

- User account control:
 - PASSWD_NOTREQD
 - WORKSTATION_TRUST_ACCOUNT (4128)
- Found two accounts that actually had the password set to the computer name
- Had to change the password wrote some custom tooling
- Requested certificate and yeah full compromise without detection!
- Guess who dreamt of who that following night?

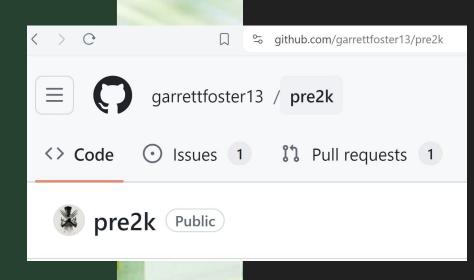


May 10, 2022

Diving into Pre-**Created Computer** Accounts

Written by Oddvar Moe

Red Team Adversarial Attack Simulation **Penetration Testing** Security Testing & Analysis

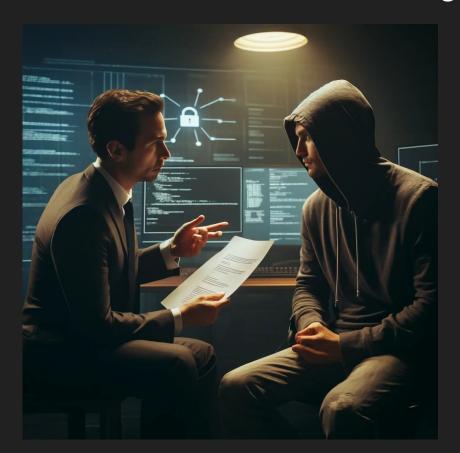


What did we learn?

- Never give up! Just try harder until you lose sleep over it!
- Rage fuels creative research ideas
- Legacy knowledge can actually be useful sometimes!



Meeting the client





I got a tingle...





Google

how to detect qr code phishing email?







Google-søk

Jeg prøver lykken

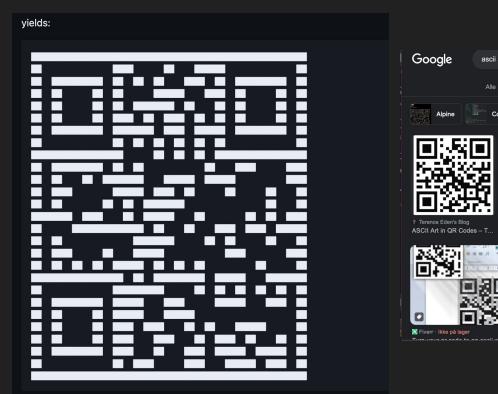
The Detection Rule

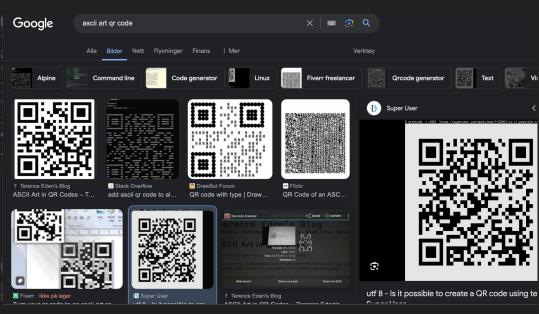
The detection rule is fairly straight forward. It looks for all inbound emails with attachments in the *EmailInfo* table, and then joins the *EmailAttachmentInfo* table to filter for the image attachments. You could jazz it up for your environment to not look at some trusted domains or something similar, but be cautious, the idea is we do not want to filter out too much so that we miss a QR code.

```
let trustedDomains = dynamic(["microsoft.com"]);
let imageFileTypes = dynamic(["png", "jpeg", "svg"]);

EmailEvents
| where EmailDirection == "Inbound"
| where AttachmentCount > 0
| where not(SenderFromDomain has_any (trustedDomains))
| join EmailAttachmentInfo on NetworkMessageId
| where FileType has_any (imageFileTypes)
| summarize max(RecipientEmailAddress) by Subject, SHA256, FileName
```

QR Codes without the images?



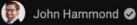


Old news...

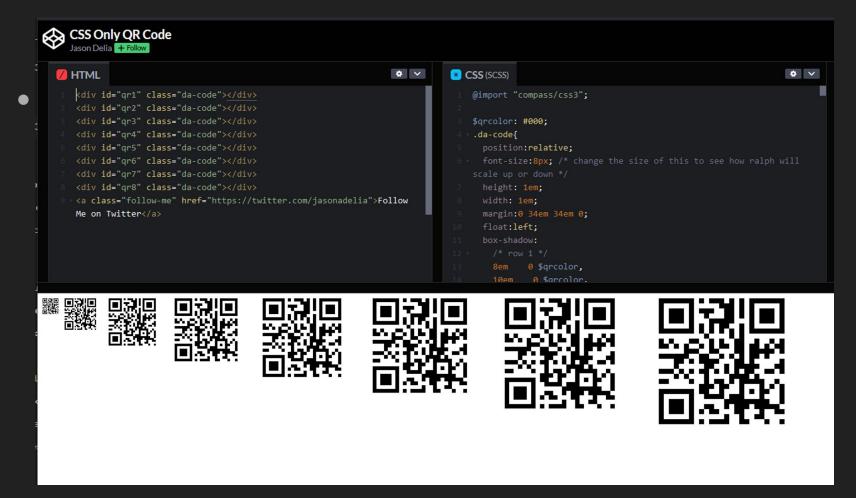


Hackers Can Phish with PLAINTEXT QR Codes

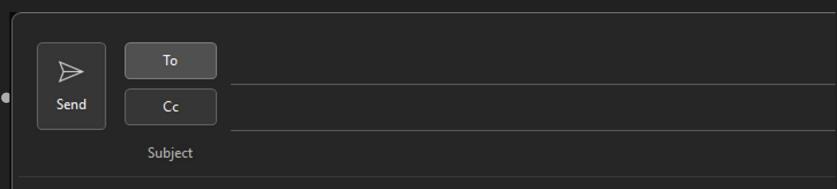
Sett 62k ganger • for 2 måneder siden



https://jh.live/keeper || Keeper Security offers a privileged access manage grade protection all in ...







| If | Only | There | Was |
|--------|-------|---------|-----------|
| Α | Way | То | Structure |
| Α | Pixel | Like | Format |
| Inside | Of | Outlook | ₽ |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

```
<html><body>
>
```

Demo time!



What it feels like



What did we learn?

- Basic research on potential detections likely pays off
- KISS
 - Keep it simple, stupid
- Project can be found at





Thank you!

