



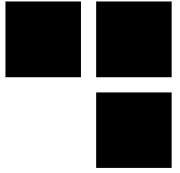
# Targeted attacks: Tools and techniques

*Performing « red-team » penetration tests  
Lessons learned*



Presented on 17/03/2014  
For JSSI OSSIR 2014  
By Renaud Feil





# Agenda

## ■ **Objective:**

- Present tools techniques that can be used to simulate a targeted attack in a professional context

## ■ **Selected goal:**

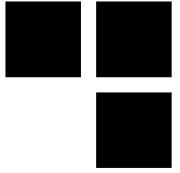
- Gain access to the internal network

## ■ **3 suggested attack vectors:**

- Malicious e-mails
- Social engineering to gather remote access credentials (VPN)
- Physical intrusion to connect an 'implant' on the internal network

## ■ **Warning:**

- Respect legal constraints and ethics
- Anonymize all personal information in the report



# The evolution of penetration tests

## ■ A bit of history:

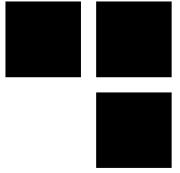
- 1967: *Joint Computer Conference* by the experts of the RAND Corporation and the NSA
- 1971: *tiger teams* & James P. Anderson for the USAF
- 1995: First commercial penetration test offers in France

## ■ Today:

- Proliferation of methodologies and certifications
- Integration of penetration tests in the software development life cycle

## ■ Limits:

- Integrating penetration tests in the software development life cycle limits their realism and impact
- The security of an application or a system is not the security of the entire organization



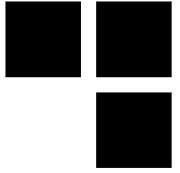
# Definitions

## ■ **Targeted attacks:**

- Reconnaissance and planning to tailor the attacks for a specific target
- Specific objectives: retrieve sensitive information
- Short-term (Hunting) or long-term (Farming) operations

## ■ ***Red-Team* intrusion tests:**

- Simulate a short-term targeted attack
- 'Light' interactions with members of the targeted organization
- Large perimeter
- Last longer than a conventional penetration test



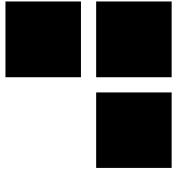
# Reconnaissance and planning

## ■ Objectives:

- Identify systems accessible from the Internet
- Create a simplified organizational chart
- Identify physical locations
- Gather phone numbers and e-mails addresses
- Select the best attack scenarios
- Validate attack scenarios with the customer

## ■ Criteria for a good attack scenario:

- Efficiency (optimal result for a low complexity)
- Low risk of discovery
- In case of suspicion, plausible deniability



# Reconnaissance tools

## ■ Search engines and social networks:

- Google, Google Maps & Street View, but also other search engines!
- LinkedIn, Facebook, and local similar social networks
- Whois databases, DNS enumeration
- Iterative and exhaustive searches

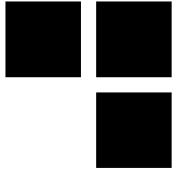
## ■ Other tools:

- *theHarvester*: Gathering e-mails, etc.

```
$ python theHarvester.py -d domaine.com -b all
```

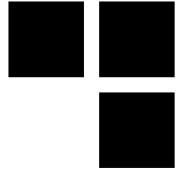
- *Metagoofil*: Gathering Office documents meta-data

```
$ python metagoofil.py -d synacktiv.com -t  
pdf,doc,xls,ppt,odp,ods,docx,xlsx,pptx -l 200 -n 50 -o tmp -f results.html
```



# Reconnaissance++

- **Compromise a vulnerable system exposed on the Internet?**
  - Is it likely to be connected, directly or indirectly, to the targeted WAN?
  - May it store passwords that could be reused on the targeted network?
  - Is the DNS name of the system in a domain that can be used in a phishing campaign?
  - Do members of the targeted organization connect regularly to this system (watering hole attack)?



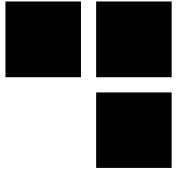
# Protect your organization from reconnaissance operations

## ■ Prevent:

- Identify, then protect or shut down all systems accessible from the Internet
- Awareness sessions to explain the risks related to social networks

## ■ Monitor:

- Pro-active monitoring to identify publicly accessible information on the organization
- Eliminate the most sensitive information



# Sending malicious e-mails

## ■ Objectives:

- Compromise a workstation to establish a communication channel to the internal network
- Then perform an internal penetration test from the compromised workstation (with a first set of credentials)

## ■ Target key services that *must* open attached files:

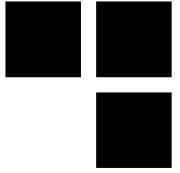
- Commercial department: call for tenders
- Marketing department: fair participation information
- HR department: candidate applications

## ■ Warning: avoid compromising personal systems

- Verify the HTTP User-Agent and the source IP address
- Test the Windows domain of the compromised computer

## ■ Warning 2: avoid escalation if detected

- Specific SMTP header to alert forensic investigators that this is a test

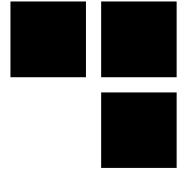


# Spear phishing tools

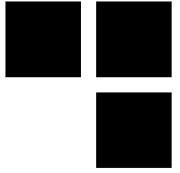
## ■ Implementation:

- Command & Control server
- Executable file
- Office document containing a macro
- Link to a web server
- Buy and use a credible domain name (*mycompany-llc.com*)
- Reliable client exploit (browser, JVM, Flash, Acrobat)
- No need for *0-days* !
- Bypass anti-virus software using custom codes (or obfuscate existing code)
- Find a communication channel with the Internet (HTTP CONNECT reusing the user's password on the proxy server, DNS, SMTP)
- Use developer certificates

# Protect your organization against e-mails attacks



- **Security awareness reaches its limits**
- **Importance of technical measures:**
  - *Top 35 Strategies to Mitigate Targeted Cyber Intrusions*
  - *« At least 85% of the targeted cyber intrusions that the Australian Signals Directorate (ASD) responds to could be prevented by following the Top 4 mitigation strategies »*
    - 1) *Application whitelisting*
    - 2) *Patch applications such as Java, PDF viewers, Flash, web browsers and Microsoft Office*
    - 3) *Patch operating system vulnerabilities*
    - 4) *Restrict administrative privileges*



# Social engineering

## ■ Objectives:

- Get a password to access the internal network from the Internet (VPN access)
- Gather other information to ease the next steps of the intrusion

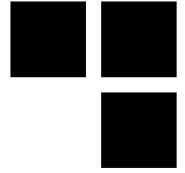
## ■ Selecting the targets:

- Department assistants (receive a lot of calls from external contacts)
- New employees
- *Help desk*

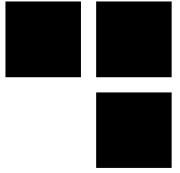
## ■ Important:

- Rehearse various possible conversation scripts
- Caller ID spoofing
- Iterate calls to various contacts, each time with more information and confidence

# Protect your organization against social engineering



- **In this field, security awareness is important:**
  - Don't give your passwords to anyone, especially over the phone!
  - Alert and correlation procedure
- **Importance of *Help desk* awareness:**
  - Management support to refuse answering suspicious requests, even from a VIP
  - Scripts to harmonize ID checks and legitimate refusal in case of suspicion
- **Deploy strong authentication technologies with a secret that can not be communicated over the phone:**
  - Biometry, smart cards, etc.



# Physical intrusion

## ■ Objectives:

- Connect an 'implant' to the internal network to set up a communication channel on the Internet
- Gather written passwords in offices

## ■ Two teams:

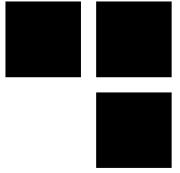
- Field team
- Internet team

## ■ Selecting the 'field' operator:

- Expertise and complementarity of profile
- Seriousness

## ■ Criteria for selecting the attack scenario:

- Company size
- Visible physical security measures (mechanicals, electronics and humans)
- Physical risks for the field team
- Possibility or not to destroy some security measure in place



# Some scenarios

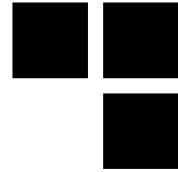
## ■ Connecting the 'implant':

- Follow someone going in, a phone in the hand, saying: "I'm in the lobby, I'll be there in a minute"
- Arrive early (before the IT team), with a T-shirt printed with the logo of the company doing the printers' maintenance

## ■ Other tools:

- Lock-picking kit or RFID cloning
- Keyloggers
- Implant to connect to the internal network
- Attacks tools on Firewire or USB
- USB key emulating a keyboard (Teensy)

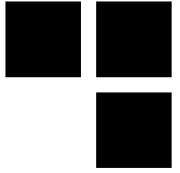
# Remark on connecting unknown USB key...



## ■ **Webkey a connected mail solution by La Poste:**

- *Generate traffic to an Internet website using Webkey, an innovating and creative material that enhance the efficiency of marketing mail*
- *Allow your client to browse safely with a USB support with a limited content and an antivirus warranty*





# Connecting the implant

## ■ Teams coordination:

- LED display:

```
# echo 1 > /sys/class/leds/plug\:green\:health/brightness
```

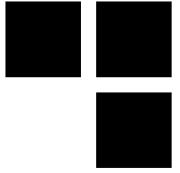
- Sending SMS:

```
# gsmstartsms -d /dev/ttyUSB0 0612345678 "dhcp lease obtained"
```

## ■ Creating a communication channel between the implant and the Internet team:

- Simple case: 2G / 3G / 4G coverage

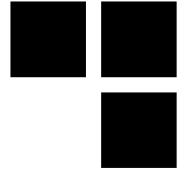
- Otherwise automatic configuration and research to establish the communication channel with the Internet



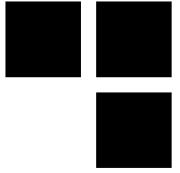
# Connecting the implant

- **Successive tests of various techniques:**
  - If necessary, circumvent MAC filtering or NAC (bridge behind a printer)
  - DHCP
  - Network eavesdropping and selection of available IP addresses
  - Search for default gateway
  - Search for an HTTPS or DNS relay server

# Protect your organization against physical intrusion



- **Security awareness reaches its limits**
- **But training the Security Department is important:**
  - Detect suspicious behaviors
  - Keep an incident log book
- **Physical security measures:**
  - Avoid tailgating
  - Disable network plugs in public areas
- **IT security measures:**
  - Detect connexion of unknown devices on the internal network
  - Alert and investigate in case of suspicious behavior
  - Forbid connexion of unauthorized USB devices



# Face targeted attacks

## ■ Awareness: success and failure

- Social engineering: Possible to convince people that a password shall not be given over the phone :-)
- Physical intrusion: Difficult to ask employees to stop people without ID cards in the office :-(
- Malicious e-mails: Difficult to prevent users from opening attached files or from clicking on links in “common” e-mails :-(

## ■ Importance of technical mitigation measures

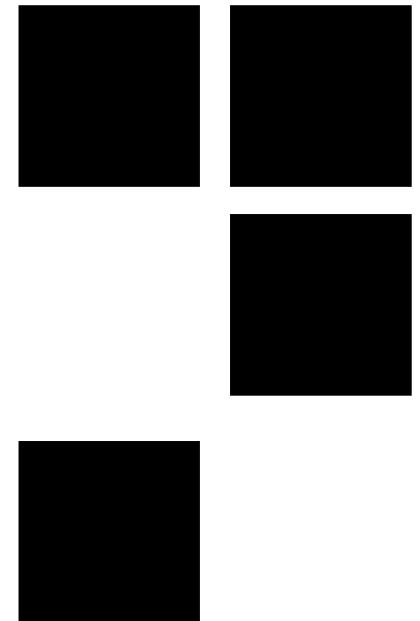
## ■ Testing and measuring progress:

- Metrics don't give the real security level
- But help measure works that contribute (or not) to the security level

## ■ There are *success stories* in several organizations



DO YOU HAVE ANY  
QUESTIONS ?



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION,

