



When everyone's dog is named Fluffy

Abusing the brand-new security questions in Windows 10 to gain domain-wide persistence



About Us



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The story begins



```
mimikatz 2.1.1 x64 (oe.eo)
mimikatz # lsadump::secrets
Secret : L$ SQSA S-1-5-21-1023112619-1082281760-2285709724-1003
cur/text: {"version":1,"questions":[{"question":"What is the name of the city where you were born?"."answer":"Springfiel
   ,{"question":"What was your childhood nickname?","answer":"Bart",{"question":"What was your first pet's name?","answ
    'Santa's Little Helper"}]
          "question":"What was your first pet's name?", "answer": "Santa's
          Little Helper"}]}
```

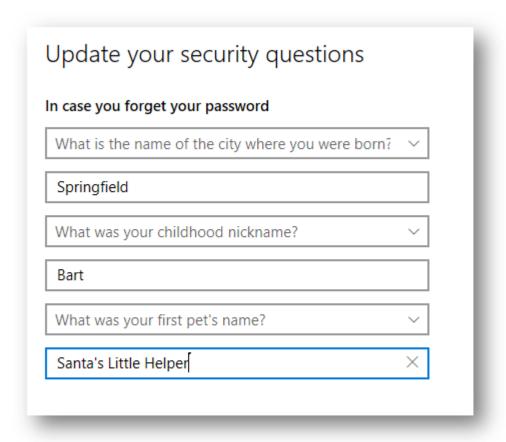


Windows Security Questions Feature Overview



- Released in version 10.1803 (April 2018)
- Local users password reset
- Stored as a LSA Secret
- Choose 3 out of 6 questions
 - o "What was your childhood nickname?"
 - o "What was your first pet's name?"
 - 0 ...







Usage











The History of Security Questions



- Been used since early 20th century by financial institutes (according to Wikipedia)
- In the 2000s, security questions came into widespread use on the Internet.
- Today many question the usefulness and security of security questions.





Windows Passwords vs. Security Questions

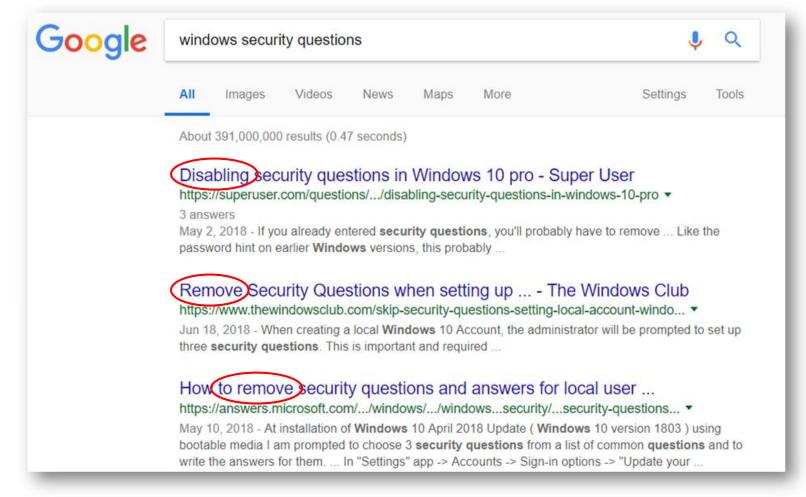


	Passwords	Security Questions
Complexity Requirements		
Expiration Date		
Administration Control		
Auditing		
immune to Social Engineering		¥#BHEU / @BLACK HAT EV



Enthusiastic Feedback













Without a privileged user	With a privileged user
Gain remote access by social engineering	
Gain remote access by brute force	



Security Attack Scenarios



Without a	privi	leged
us	er	

Gain remote access by social engineering

Gain remote access by brute force

With a privileged user

Use security questions as a stealthy backdoor





Our Goal: láck hat Security Question as a Backdoor



- A stealthy backdoor make everyone's dog name Fluffy, forever
 - Can we change the questions and answers remotely?
 - Can we reset a password remotely?
 - After resetting the password, can we change it back to the original password?

Can it be done?

Change Questions

Reset Password

Revert password







- **Spoiler:** Yes, it can be done. No, seriously, we wouldn't be accepted to talk here otherwise.
- **Disclaimer:** This is not an exploit, it works on local users and you first have to obtain a privileged user.



Roadmap



- Set security questions remotely
- Reset password remotely
- Revert password back to original

Change Questions

Reset Password

Revert password





LSA Secrets Introduction



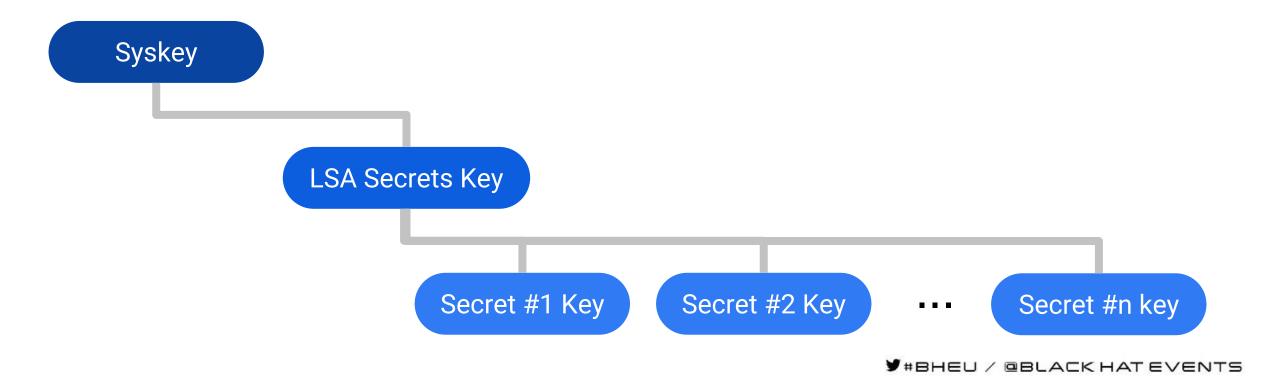
- Safe storage mechanism in Windows
- Stores stuff like:
 - Machine password
 - o DPAPI master key
 - Service users' passwords
- Stored at HKLM\Security\Policy\Secrets

```
Secrets
| $MACHINE.ACC
| DefaultPassword
| DPAPI_SYSTEM
| L$_SQSA_S-1-5-21-1023112619-1082281760-2285709724-1001
| L$_SQSA_S-1-5-21-1023112619-1082281760-2285709724-1003
```



LSA Secrets Encryption

- Undocumented API (Advapi32.dll): LsaCreateSecret, LsaOpenSecret, LsaSetSecret, LsaQuerySecret
- AES256 encrypted
- Implemented in open source projects such as Impacket and Mimikatz





LSA Secrets Permissions



- Only SYSTEM account can read\write
- Administrators can write ACLs
- Implementation Options:
 - BaseRegSaveKey (RPC) Save key to disk using SE_BACKUP_NAME privilege
 - O Regini.exe Crude remote ACLs modification
 - BaseRegSetKeySecurity (RPC) Precise ACLs modification

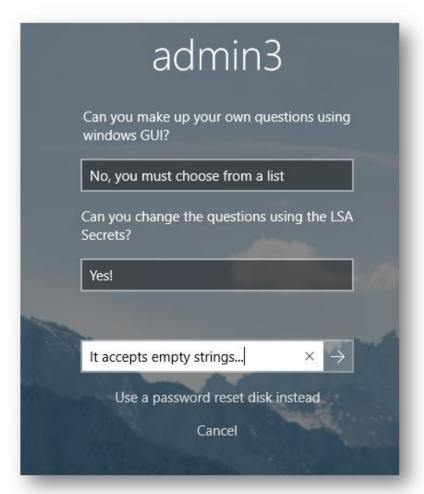


Security Question LSA Secret



- Stored as JSON
- Name format: "L\$ SQSA <SID>"
 - L\$ Local Secret
 - SQSA -perhaps Security
 Questions Security Answers
 - SID Identify the owner

```
"version": 1,
"questions": [
    "question": "",
    "answer": ""
  },
    "question":
    "answer": ""
  },
    "question":
    "answer": ""
```





Remote LSA Secrets Read/Write Implementations



- Flow using remote registry RPC:
 - Create our JSON
 - O Add read\write access to remote registry (BaseRegSetKeySecurity)
 - O Get SysKey --> LSAKey (BaseQueryValue)
 - Use LSAKey to encrypt our JSON
 - Write new secret to target registry (BaseRegSetValue)



Roadmap



- Set security questions remotely
- Reset password remotely
- Revert password back to original

Change Questions

Reset Password

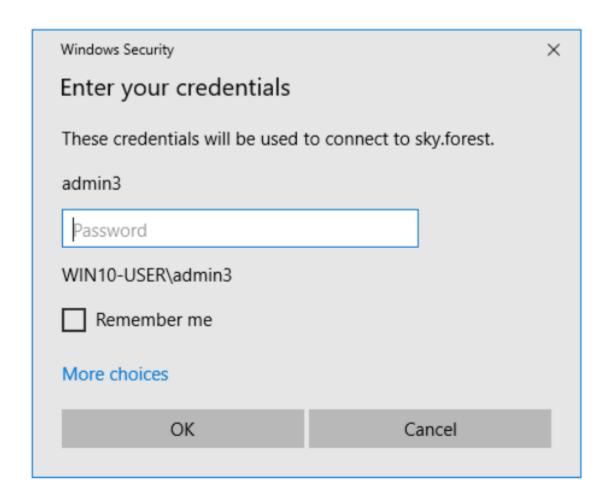
Revert password

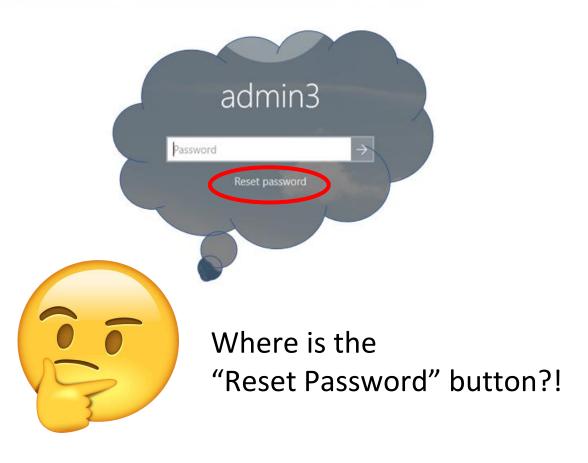




Remote Password Reset







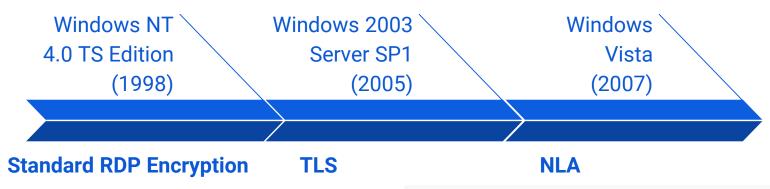


NLA and CredSSP



- Network Level Authentication
- Authentication of both client and server
- It is possible to fall back to Non-NLA authentication
- Take care of NLA enforcement earlier on

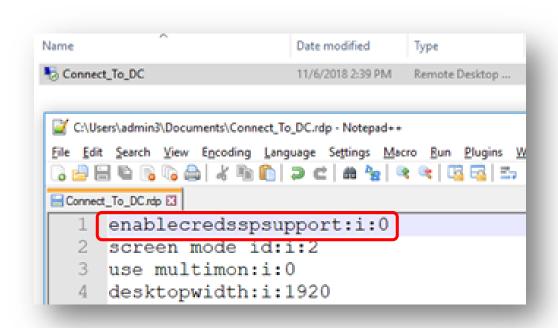
Evolution of RDP protection:





How to Evade NLA









Roadmap

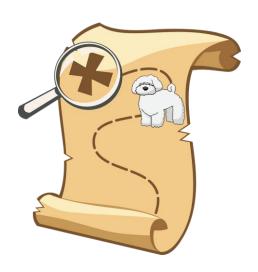


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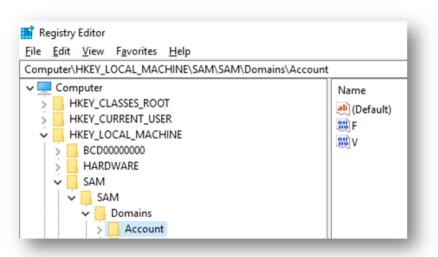




Restore Previous Password



- Historic NTLM hashes in SAM key
 - o Protected by AES128
 - Assemble the key from registry artifacts
- Change active NTLM hash with SamSetInformationUser
- Implemented in Mimikatz
 - o Isadump::sam
 - o Isadump:setntlm





Demo

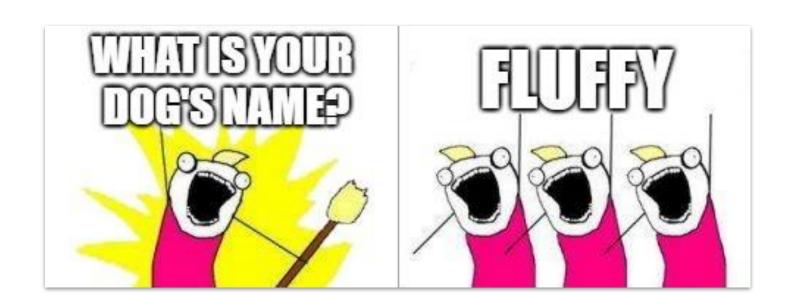




Goal Achieved



- It is possible to spray security questions to gain domain-wide persistence which never expire and are not audited
- Everyone's dog is named Fluffy, forever







Recommendations



How this attack could have been detected\prevented?

- Windows:
 - Add GPO to disable\audit security questions
 - Allow opt-out from the security questions feature at Windows 10 Enterprise versions
 - Allow custom security questions*
- Security teams:
 - Minimize usage of local user administrators.
 - Monitor local password reset event and ACL changes on HKLM\Security
 - Set GPO to enforce NLA on RDP sessions
 - Control security question with our tool https://github.com/IllusiveNetworks-Labs



Summary



• New feature raises serious security questions.

• Can be used for stealthy backdoor and domain-wide persistence.

 Security teams should be aware of this new feature and how to reduce it's potential risk.



Any (security) questions?