Lateral Movement:

Lateral movement is the coolest part of malicious payloads. I have great respect for payloads that are able to move laterally :) Normally lateral movement is done via exploiting the vulnerabilities. But thats not always the case. Sometimes pure malware (without any exploit code) can jump to other machines. Attacker in this situation needs some sort of credentials. This means attacker has to steal credentials first and then feed them to the payload.

In this writeup I will only cover lateral movement done via PSExec. PSExec used during testing was developed by me. Its not public since it can easily bypass AV's and other end-point security products. In case you want to use it for all reasonable **evil** reasons please send me a check.



Recently we have seen malware like Shamoon and Ranran that was able to jump to other machines. Ranran used psEsec to achieve this behavior. In some cases for Shamoon, psExec was used as well along with some bat files.

If you ever used telnet, it is also used for remote command line execution but its very noisy and credentials are clear text. If I run dir command, it can travel byte by byte.

(IDUBRANT)
(DATA PUSH!) IS COMING FROM 10.0.011 TO IP ADDRESS 10.0.0.10 PORT INFORMATION (62095, 23)
SEQUENCE INFORMATION (1744275383, 3923492706)
URG:0 ACK:1 PSH:1 RST:0 SYN:0 FIN:0
64 d
See how data can travel each byte at a time
(ACKN) ACK PACKET SENT FROM 10.0.110 TO TP ADDRESS 10.0.0.11 PORT INFORMATION (23 62095)
SEQUENCE INFORMATION (3923492706, 1744275384)
URG:0 ACK:1 PSH:0 RST:0 SYN:0 FIN:0
(66)
PORT INFORMATION (62095, 23)
SEQUENCE INFORMATION (1744275384, 3923492706)
URG:0 ACK:1 PSH:1 RSI:0 SYN:0 FIN:0
69 i

When psExec runs a command on a remote machine, remote machine has to have psexec copied to System32 folder. Once completed it creates a *service* followed by creation of a *PIPE*. This pipe will accept the data structure populated by the sender with command(s) credentials etc. This is normally done by using the following function

BOOL WINAPI	TransactNamedP:	ipe <mark>(</mark>
In	HANDLE	hNamedPipe,
In	LPVOID	lpInBuffer,
In	DWORD	nInBufferSize,
0ut	LPVOID	lpOutBuffer,
In	DWORD	nOutBufferSize,
0ut	LPDWORD	lpBytesRead,
_Inout_opt	_ LPOVERLAPPED	lp0verlapped
);		

This operation is successful if remote machine is able to create a pipe.

```
PIPE = TEXT("\\\.\\pipe\\Namedpipe");
```

```
foo = CallNamedPipe(
    PIPE,
    MSG,
    (strlen(MSG)+1),
    RD,
    MAXSIZE,
    &ReadByte,
    Time);
```

Once everything is executed, PsExec **service** will be deleted on remote machine

Other functions used:

NetpwNameValidate NetUseAdd NetUseDel

WNetAddConnection2W will redirect local device to network.

WNetAddConnection2W (HANDLE_T0_NETWORK_RESOURCE, "Password", "DomainName\\MachineName", ...)

This will either fail or succeed. Please take a look at NETRESOURCE data structure for more info.

NTLANMAN will use SspiEncodeStringsAsAuthIdentity() function to generate a identity stucture.

SspiEncodeStringsAsAuthIdentity (UID, NULL, Password, *REF);

You would have to free *REF* after use.

Communication will take place either on RPC portMapper and then RPC ports such as 49154 etc OR write to the svcctl named pipe on remote computer over SMB.

\\HostName\pipe\svcctl

CreateFile ("\\HostName\pipe\PSEXESVC" ...)

OpenSCManager ("Hostname" ...);

CreateProcess ("ProcessYouWantToRun"

Let's look at the high level communication when psExec is trying to execute something on a remote machine.

ATTACKER MACHINE (O = OUTGOING)

[03-16-2017-17-35-41]	172.16.251.132	0-> 172.16.251.133	(49425 - :445)
[03-16-2017-17-35-42]	172.16.251.132	0-> 172.16.251.133	(49426 - :135)
[03-16-2017-17-35-42]	172.16.251.132	0-> 172.16.251.133	(49427 - :49155)

VICTIM MACHINE (I = INCOMING)

[03-16-2017-17-35-41]	172.16.251.132	I-> 172.16.251.133	(49425 - :445)
[03-16-2017-17-35-42]	172.16.251.132	I-> 172.16.251.133	(49426 - :135)
[03-16-2017-17-35-42]	172.16.251.132	I-> 172.16.251.133	(49427 - :49155)

172.16.251.132 is communicating to the victims machine 172.16.251.133. In reality they are both victims where one machine is trying to move the payload laterally to the next one. Ports used 445, 135 and then dynamic RPC 49155 For detailed communication:

(INIT) SYN PACKET SENT FROM 172.16.251.132 TO IP ADDRESS 172.16.251.133 PORT INFORMATION (49428, 445) SEQUENCE INFORMATION (3905910974, 0) (14: 20: 20: 66) (SYN ACK) PACKET SENT FROM 172.16.251.133 TO IP ADDRESS 172.16.251.132 PORT INFORMATION (445, 49428) SEQUENCE INFORMATION (3964794072, 3905910975) (14: 20: 20: 66) (ACKN) ACK PACKET SENT FROM 172.16.251.132 TO IP ADDRESS 172.16.251.133 PORT INFORMATION (49428, 445) SEQUENCE INFORMATION (3905910975, 3964794073) (14: 20: 20: 60) 00 00 00 00 00 00 (DATA PUSH!) IS COMING FROM 172.16.251.133 TO IP ADDRESS 172.16.251.132 PORT INFORMATION (445, 49428) SEQUENCE INFORMATION (3964794421, 3905911408) (14: 20: 20: 401) 00 00 01 57 FE 53 4D 42 40 00 01 00 16 00 00 C0W.SMB@..... 01 00 1F 00 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 02 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 FF FE 00 00 00 00 00 00 79 00 00 14 00 00 00 00 09 00 00 00 48 00 0F 01 A1 82 01 0BH..... 30 82 01 07 A0 03 0A 01 01 A1 0C 06 0A 2B 06 01 0....+.. 04 01 82 37 02 02 0A A2 81 F1 04 81 EE 4E 54 4C7.....NTL 4D 53 53 50 00 02 00 00 00 1E 00 1E 00 38 00 00 MSSP.....8.. 00 15 82 8A E2 70 32 E0 08 44 38 AE ED 00 00 00p2..D8..... 00 00 00 00 00 98 00 98 00 56 00 00 00 06 01 B0V..... 1D 00 00 00 0F 57 00 49 00 4E 00 2D 00 56 00 4BW.I.N.-.V.K 00 4E 00 4A 00 52 00 45 00 4B 00 34 00 47 00 55 .N.J.R.E.K.4.G.U 00 49 00 02 00 1E 00 57 00 49 00 4E 00 2D 00 56 .I....W.I.N.-.V 00 4B 00 4E 00 4A 00 52 00 45 00 4B 00 34 00 47 .K.N.J.R.E.K.4.G 00 55 00 49 00 01 00 1E 00 57 00 49 00 4E 00 2D .U.I....W.I.N.-00 56 00 4B 00 4E 00 4A 00 52 00 45 00 4B 00 34 .V.K.N.J.R.E.K.4

(DATA PUSH!) IS COMING FROM 172.16.251.132 TO IP ADDRESS 172.16.251.133

PORT INFORMATION (49428, 445) SEQUENCE INFORMATION (3905910975, 3964794073)

(14: 20: 20: 213)

00	00	00	9B	FF	53	4D	42	72	00	00	00	00	18	53	C8	SMBrS.
00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	FF	FF	FF	FE	
00	00	00	00	00	78	00	02	50	43	20	4E	45	54	57	4F	xPC NETWO
52	4B	20	50	52	4F	47	52	41	4D	20	31	2E	30	00	02	RK PROGRAM 1.0
4C	41	4E	4D	41	4E	31	2E	30	00	02	57	69	6E	64	6F	LANMAN1.0Windo
77	73	20	66	6F	72	20	57	6F	72	6B	67	72	6F	75	70	ws for Workgroup
73	20	33	2E	31	61	00	02	4C	4D	31	2E	32	58	30	30	s 3.1aLM1.2X00
32	00	02	4C	41	4E	4D	41	4E	32	2E	31	00	02	4E	54	2LANMAN2.1NT
20	4C	4D	20	30	2E	31	32	00	02	53	4D	42	20	32	2E	LM 0.12SMB 2.
30	30	32	00	02	53	4D	42	20	32	2E	3F	3F	3F	00		002SMB 2.???.

(DATA PUSH!) IS COMING FROM 172.16.251.133 TO IP ADDRESS 172.16.251.132

PORT INFORMATION (445, 49428) SEQUENCE INFORMATION (3964794073, 3905911134)

(14: 20: 20: 228)

00	00	00	AA	FE	53	4D	42	40	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	SMB@
00	00	01	00	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	
00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	
00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	
00	00	00	00	41	00	01	00	FF	02	00	00	69	72	E6	E7	Air
79	6C	4E	4D	B3	C8	48	27	AD	99	48	FA	07	00	00	00	ylNMH'H

00	00	00	9B	FF	53	4D	42	72	00	00	00	00	18	53	C8	SMBrS.
00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	FF	FF	FF	FE	
00	00	00	00	00	78	00	02	50	43	20	4E	45	54	57	4F	YPC NETWO
52	4B	20	50	52	4F	47	52	41	4D	20	31	2E	30	00	02	RK PROGRAM 1.0
4C	41	4E	4D	41	4E	31	2E	30	00	02	57	69	6E	64	6F	LANMAN1.0Windo
77	73	20	66	6F	72	20	57	6F	72	6B	67	72	6F	75	70	ws for Workgroup
73	20	33	2E	31	61	00	02	4C	4D	31	2E	32	58	30	30	s 3.1aLM1.2X00
32	00	02	4C	41	4E	4D	41	4E	32	2E	31	00	02	4E	54	2LANMAN2.1NT
20	4C	4D	20	30	2E	31	32	00	02	53	4D	42	20	32	2E	LM 0.12SMB 2.
30	30	32	00	02	53	4D	42	20	32	2E	3F	3F	3F	00		002SMB 2.???.

Let's run a scenario where one infected machine will move the payload to Machine 2 and execute.

Machine 1: 172.16.251.132 Machine 2: 172.16.251.133 C n C : 10.0.0.10

Machine 1 moves the payload to machine 2. On execution machine 2 will open a reverse shell to **10.0.0.10**. This will happen to all the machines on the corporate network. This is just an example. In real world scenario this could be a ransomware payload.

SENDER: Shows 3 outgoing connections

RECEIVER: Shows 3 Incoming connections and then one outgoing to the CnC i.e. 10.0.0.10 for reverse shell.



Capture mode on receiving end:

PSExec was initiated with PID 1748 and PPID 512
That spawned communication to CnC and spawned procHo.exe with PID 2956

C:\Windows\VerC_013>rstart.exe -	cap 1	
Thu Mar 16 21:44:59 2017	SnapShot	[47]
Thu Mar 16 21:45:13 2017	1748	PSEXESVC.exe -> belongsTo 512
C:\Windows\PSEXESVC.exe		
Thu Mar 16 21:45:14 2017 Thu Mar 16 21:45:14 2017 Thu Mar 16 21:45:16 2017	Process[Process[3752	Suster: 41 is talking to 12.16.251.132 on port 49484 procHo.exe: 29561 is talking to 10.0.0.10 on port 443 conhost.exe -> belongsTo 360
C:\Windows\System32\conhost.exe C:\Windows\winsxs\amd64_microso	ft-window	ws-consolehost_31bf3856ad364e35_6.1.7600.16385_none_d050b8f81bcacc5a\conhost
Thu Mar 16 21:45:17 2017	2956	procHo.exe -> belongsTo 1756
C:\Windows\Temp\procHo.exe C:\Users\m2\Desktop\New folder\ C:\Users\m2\AppData\Local\Temp\	orocHo.ex /mware-m2	ке 2\VMwareDnD\c3c31:34\procHo.exe

- ReverseShell on a remote CnC machine with system credentials

Microsoft Windows [Version 6.1.7600] Copyright (c) 2009 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Windows\system32>

Lateral Movement VIDEO:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=307jHR0AQzg&t=5s