



ALSID



ANSSI

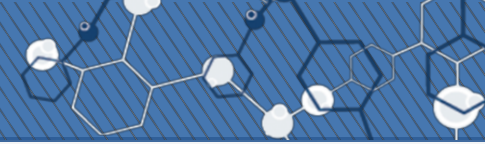
SATURDAY, 29TH JULY 2017

WSUSpendu

USE WSUS TO HANG ITS CLIENTS

YVES LE PROVOST & ROMAIN COLTEL



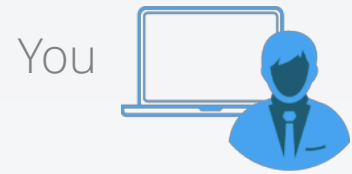
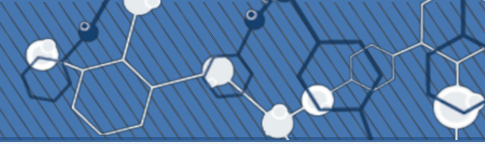


- Yves Le Provost
 - Security auditor for more than 10 years
 - Currently works for French cyber defense Agency (ANSSI)
 - Specializes in SCADA and database assessments, but masters any other field ;-)
- Romain Coltel
 - Former security auditor
 - Currently works for a disruptive startup
 - Developing next-gen Active Directory security product

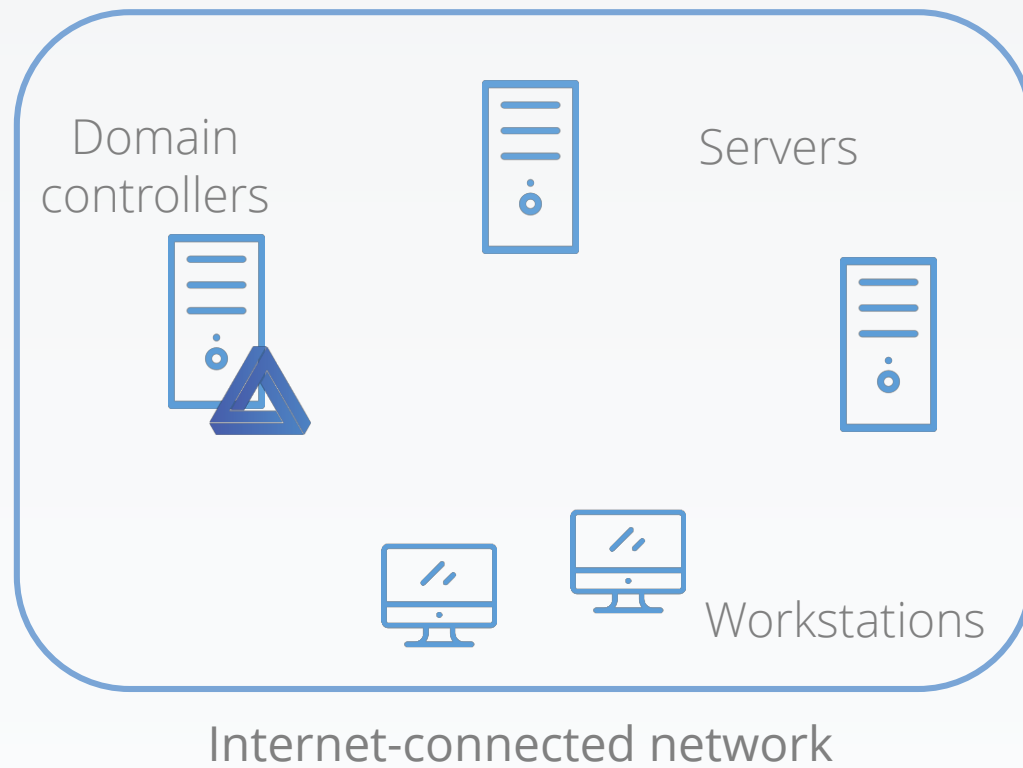
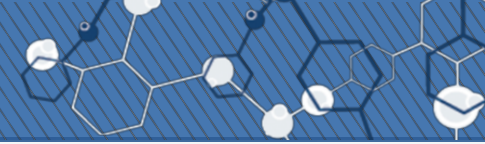


Sometimes, compromising a network
is **not that easy**.

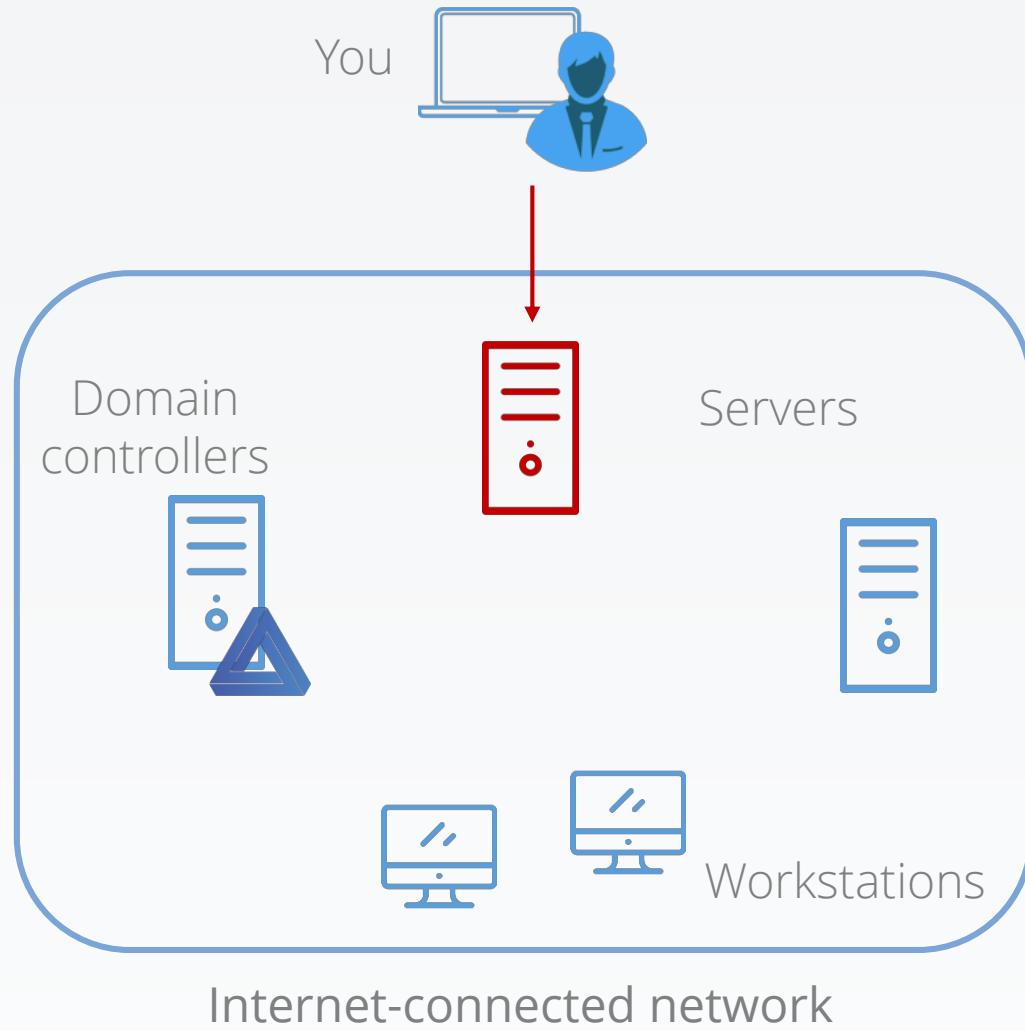
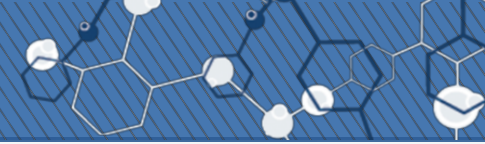
Compromise scenario



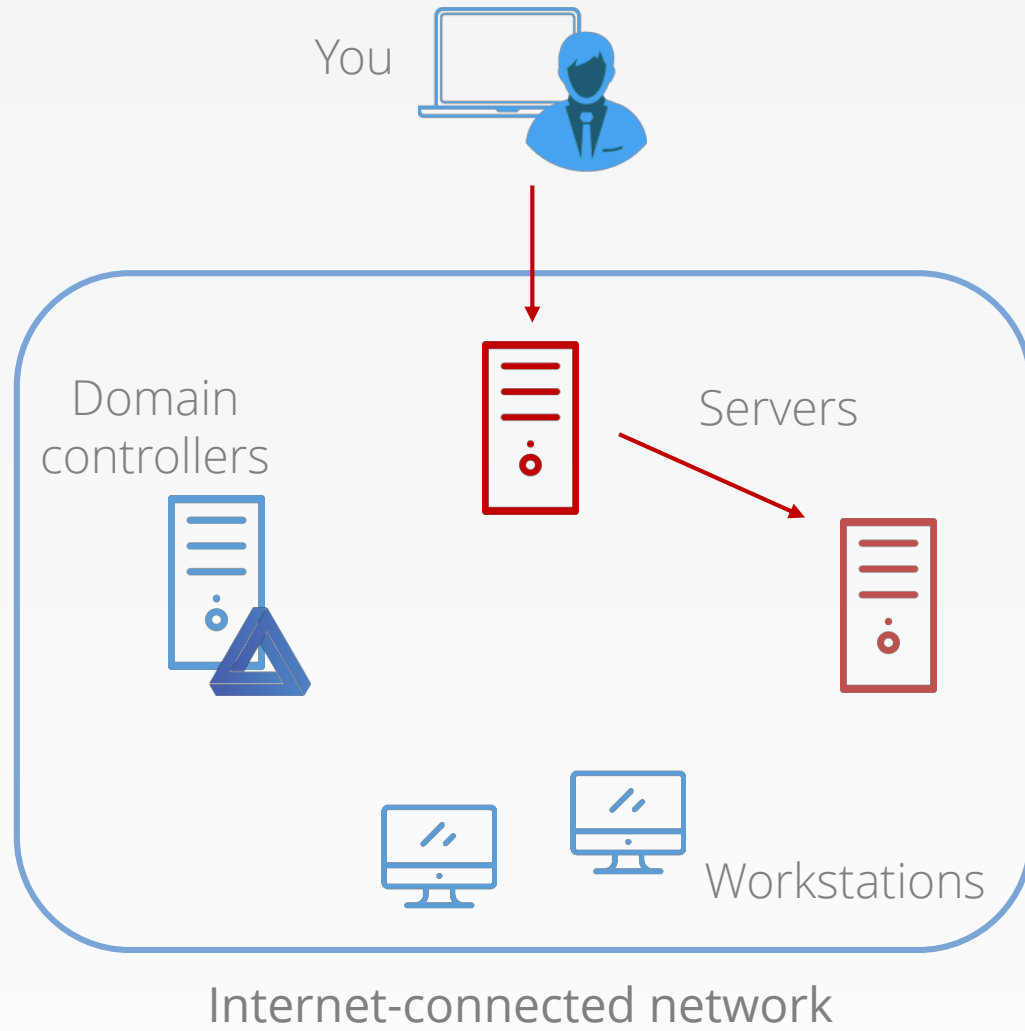
Compromise scenario



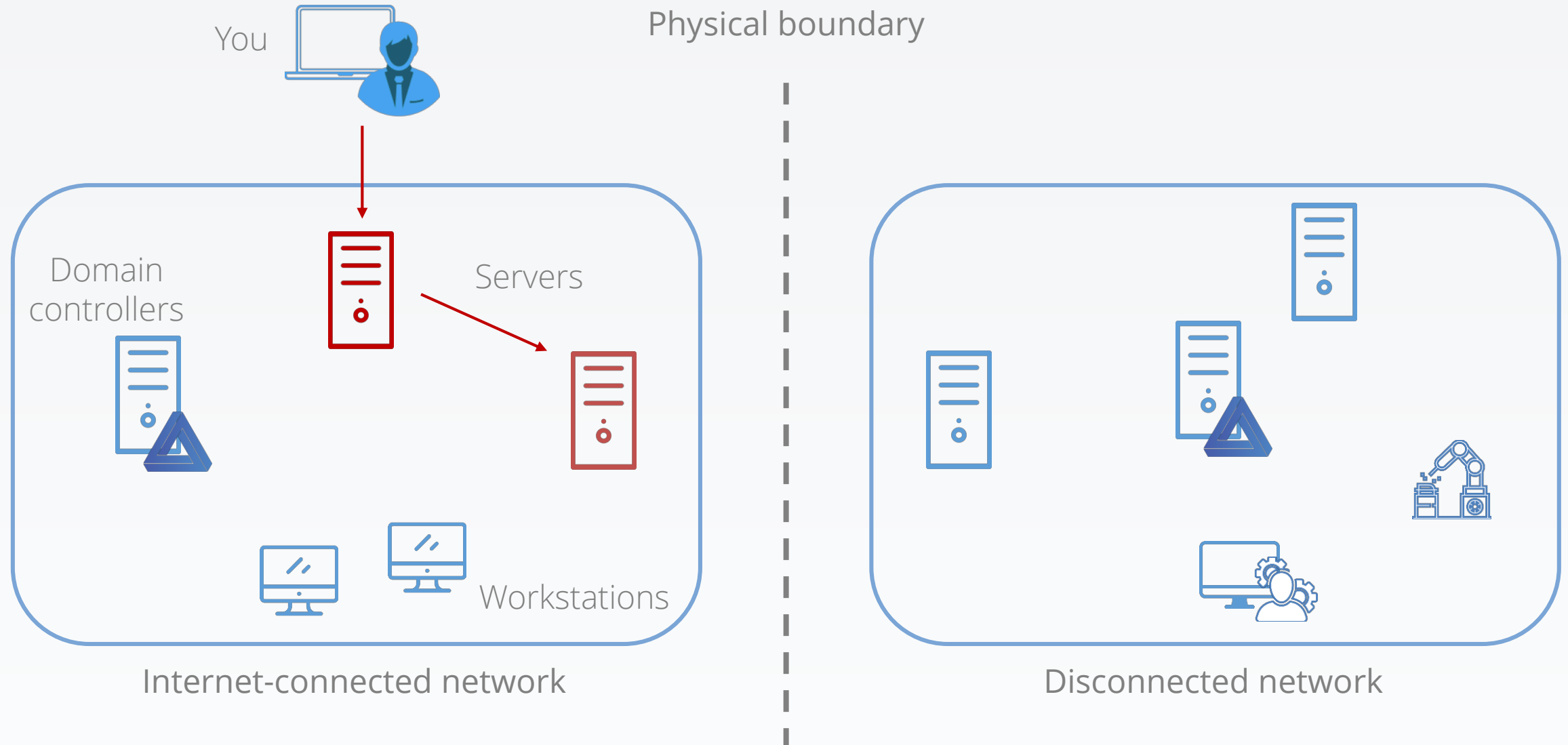
Compromise scenario



Compromise scenario



Compromise scenario



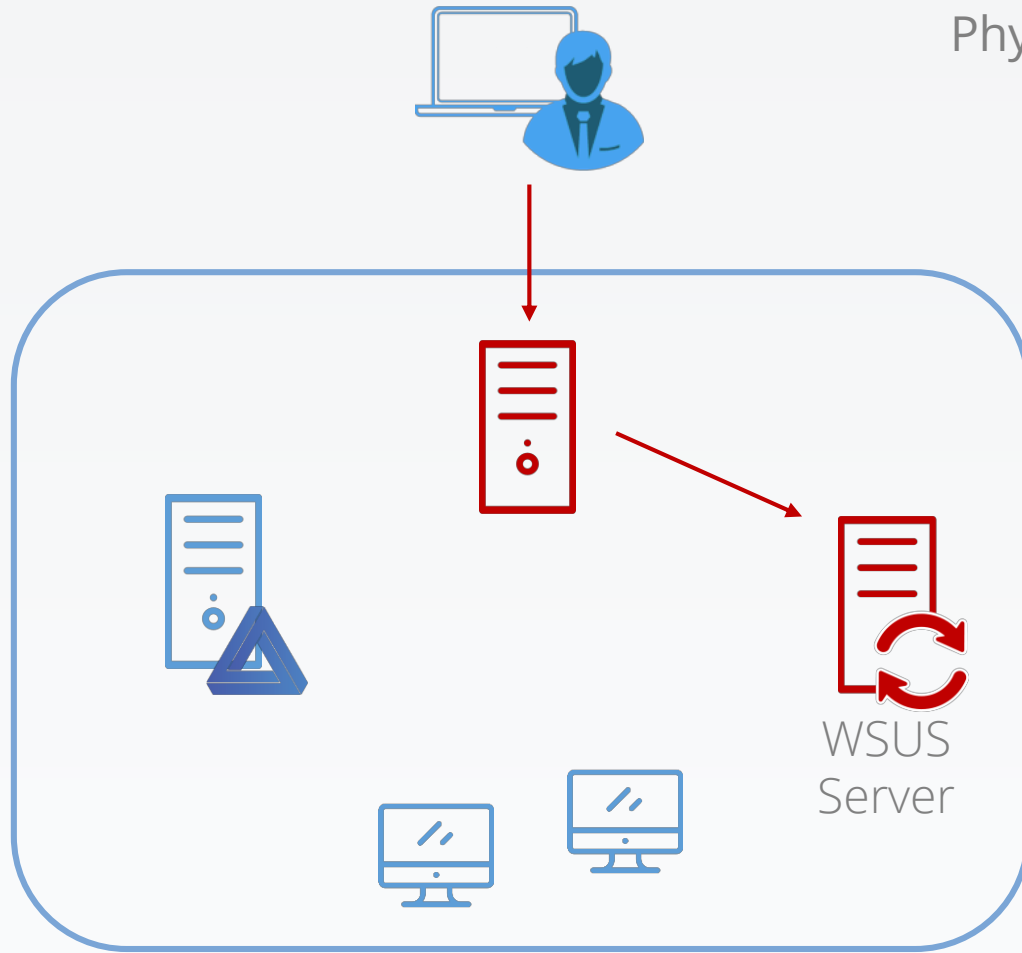


Sometimes, **compromising** a network
might not be as far as we think.

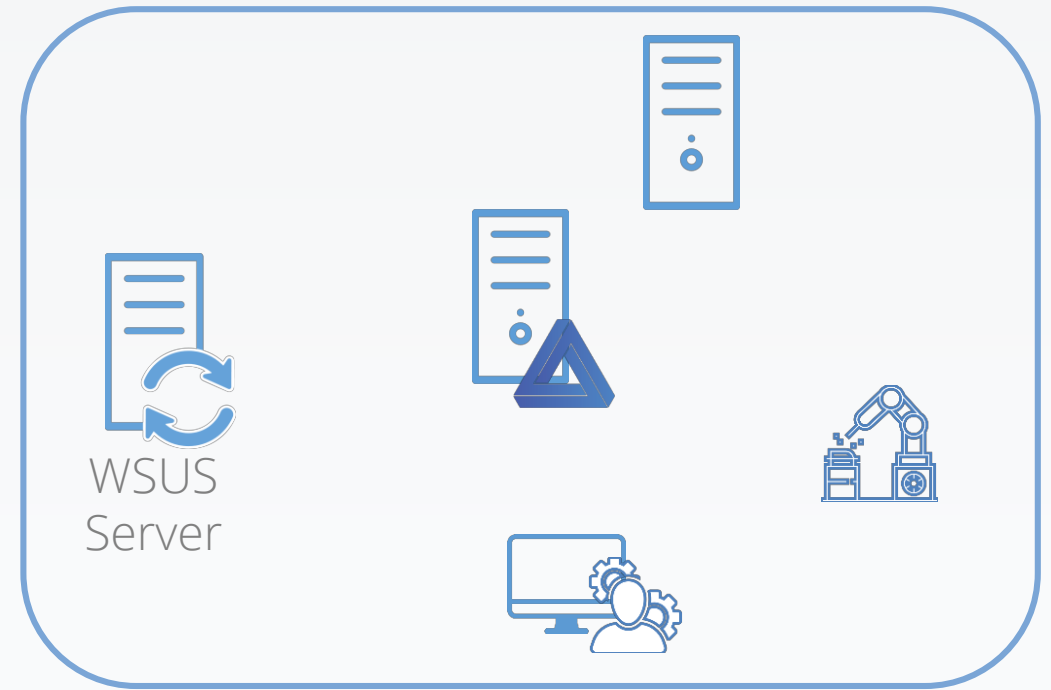
Potential compromise scenario



Physical boundary



Internet-connected network

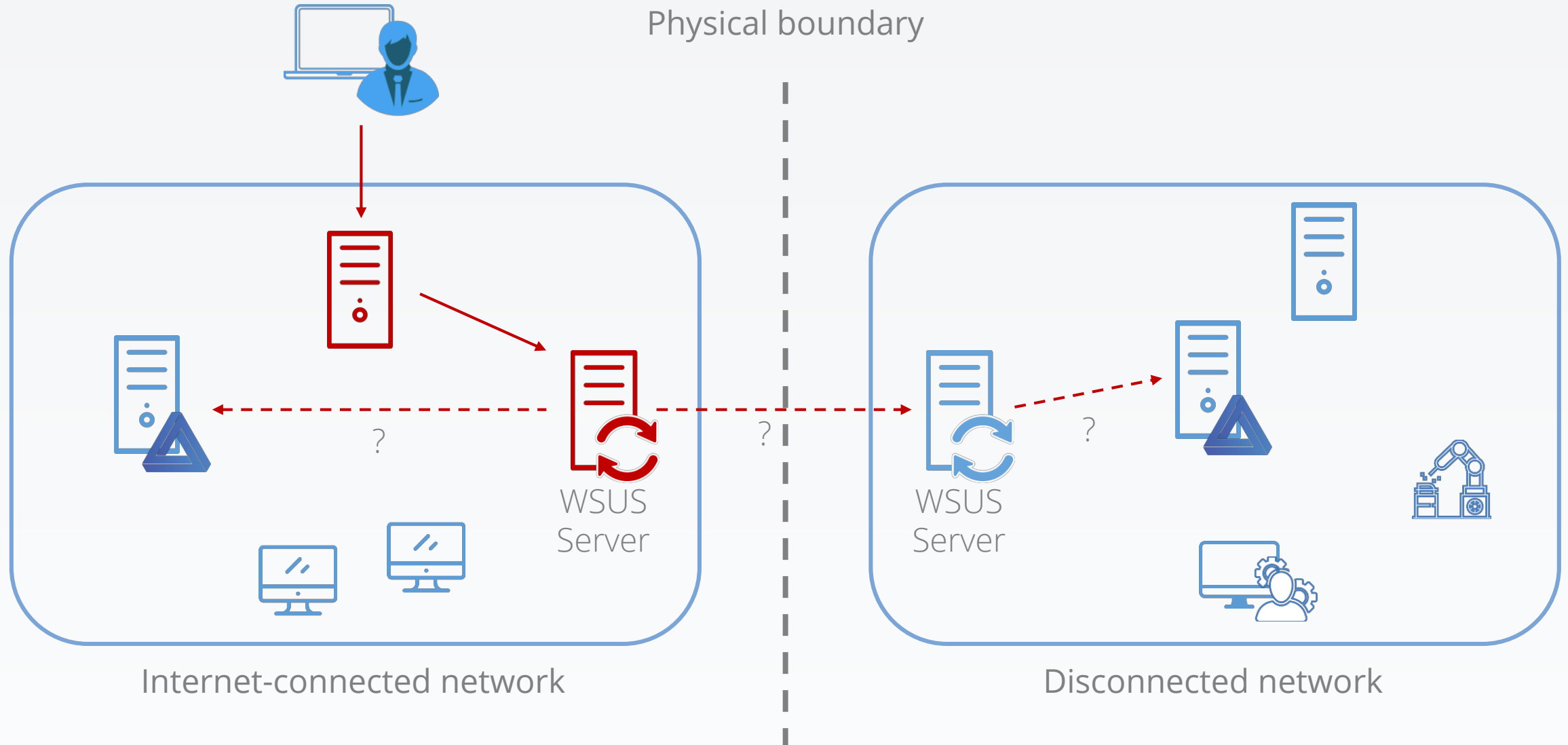


Disconnected network

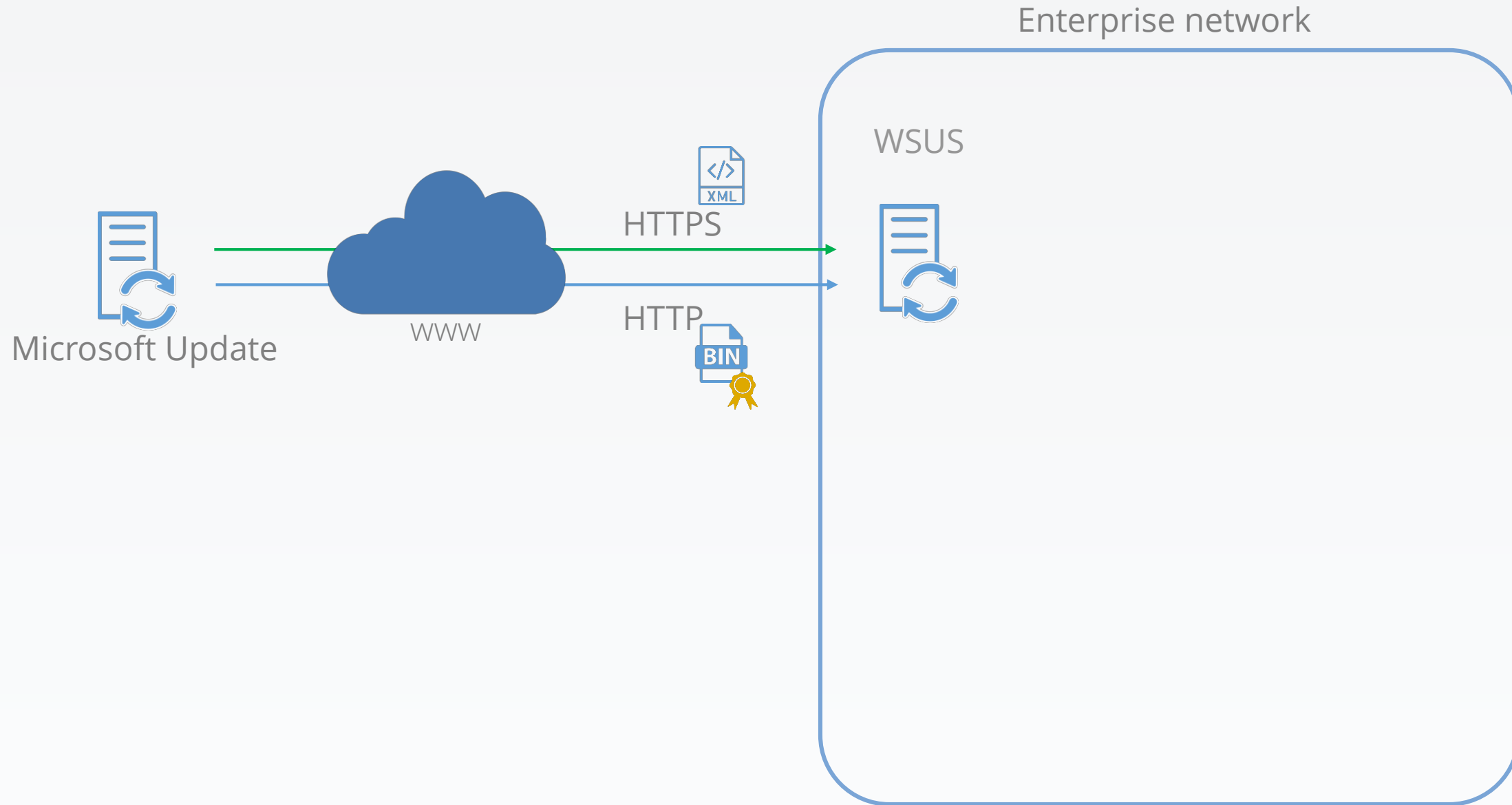
Potential compromise scenario



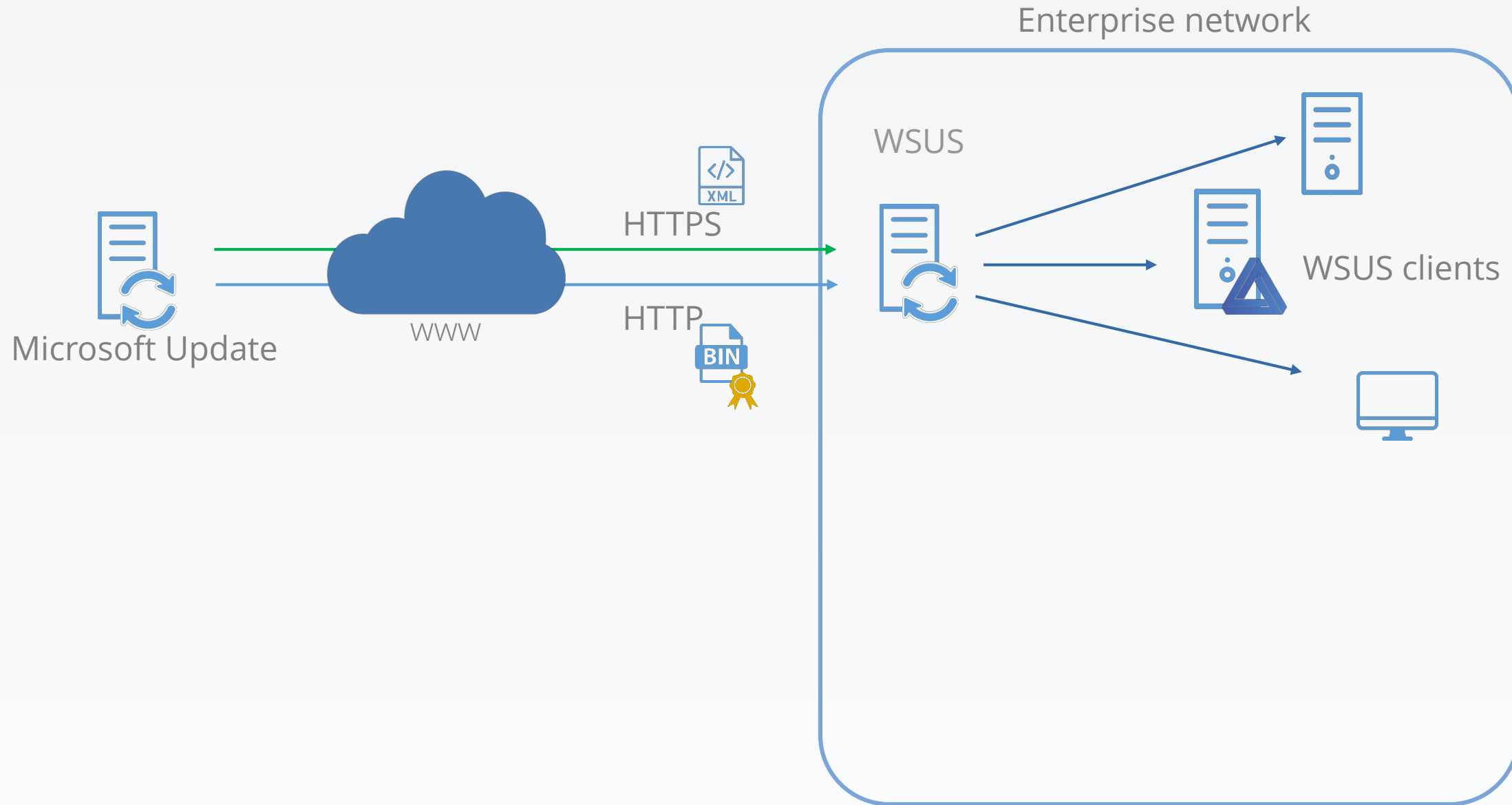
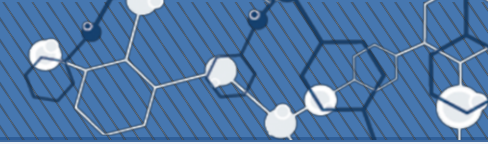
Physical boundary



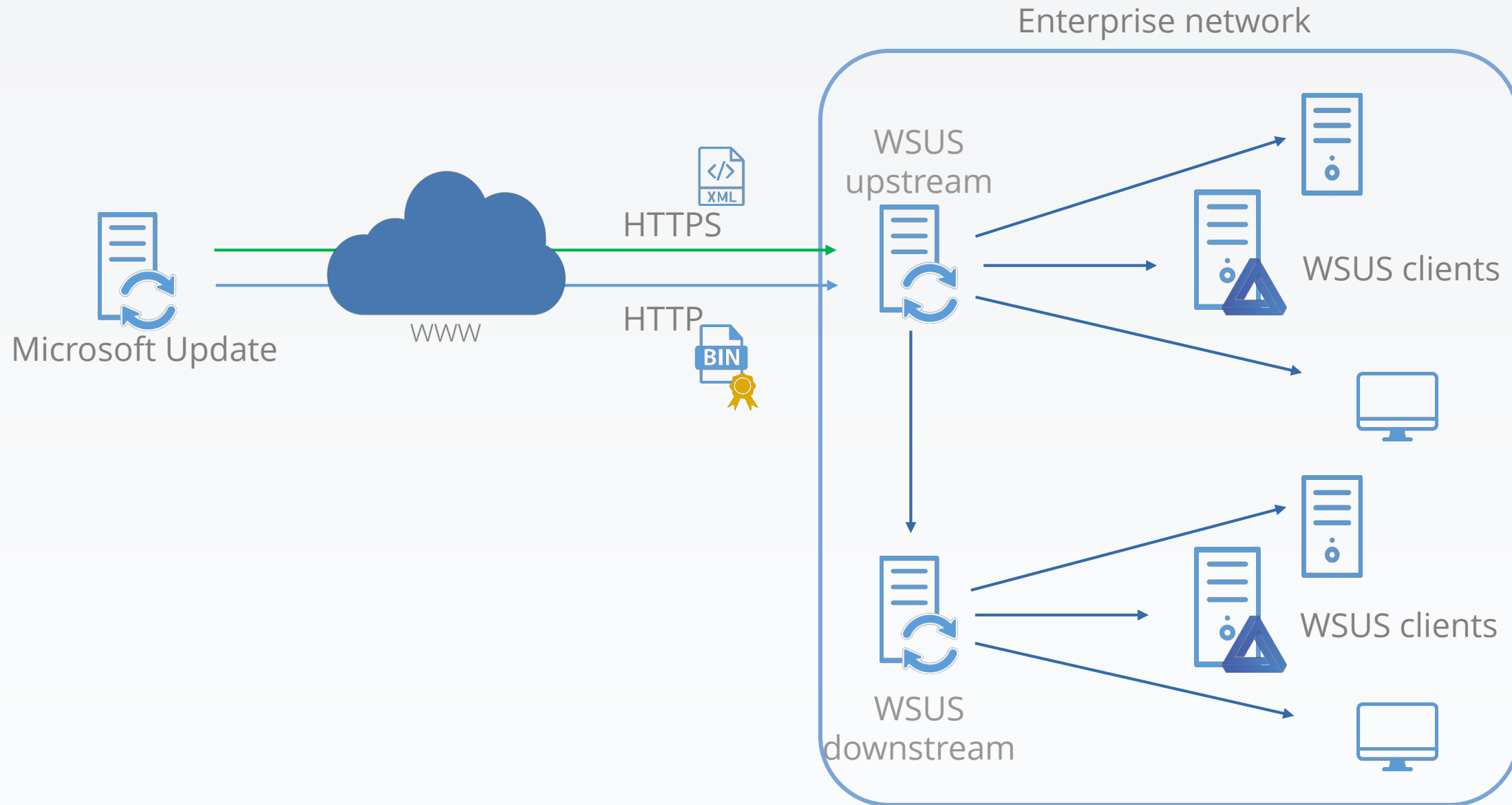
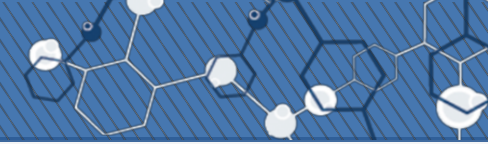
Windows Server Update Services (WSUS)



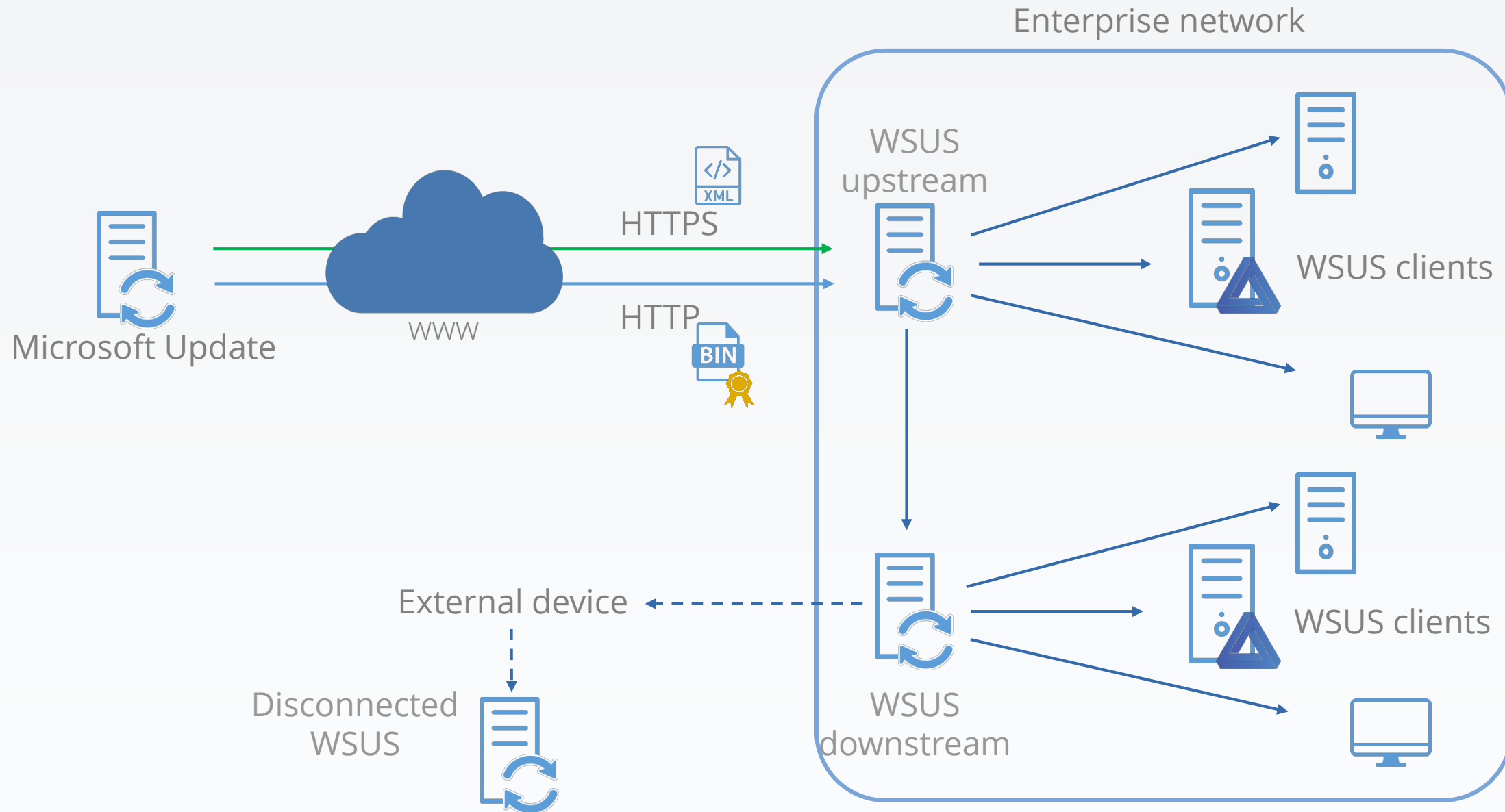
Windows Server Update Services (WSUS)



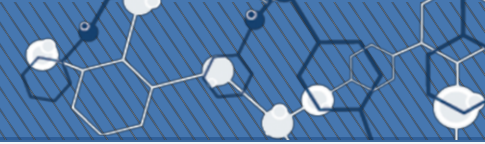
Windows Server Update Services (WSUS)



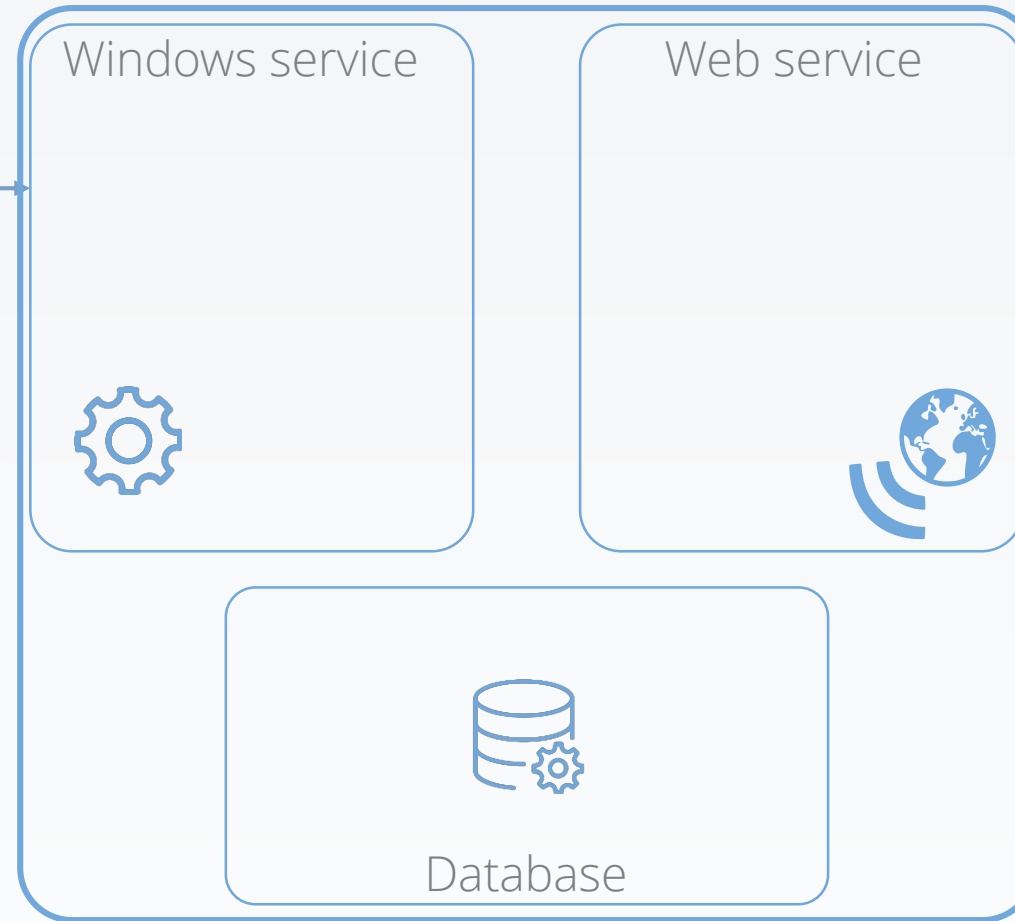
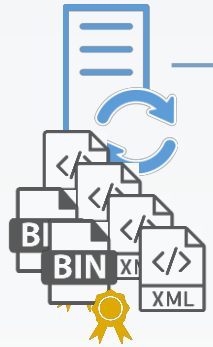
Windows Server Update Services (WSUS)



Updates journey within a WSUS server



Microsoft Update



WSUS server

WSUS clients

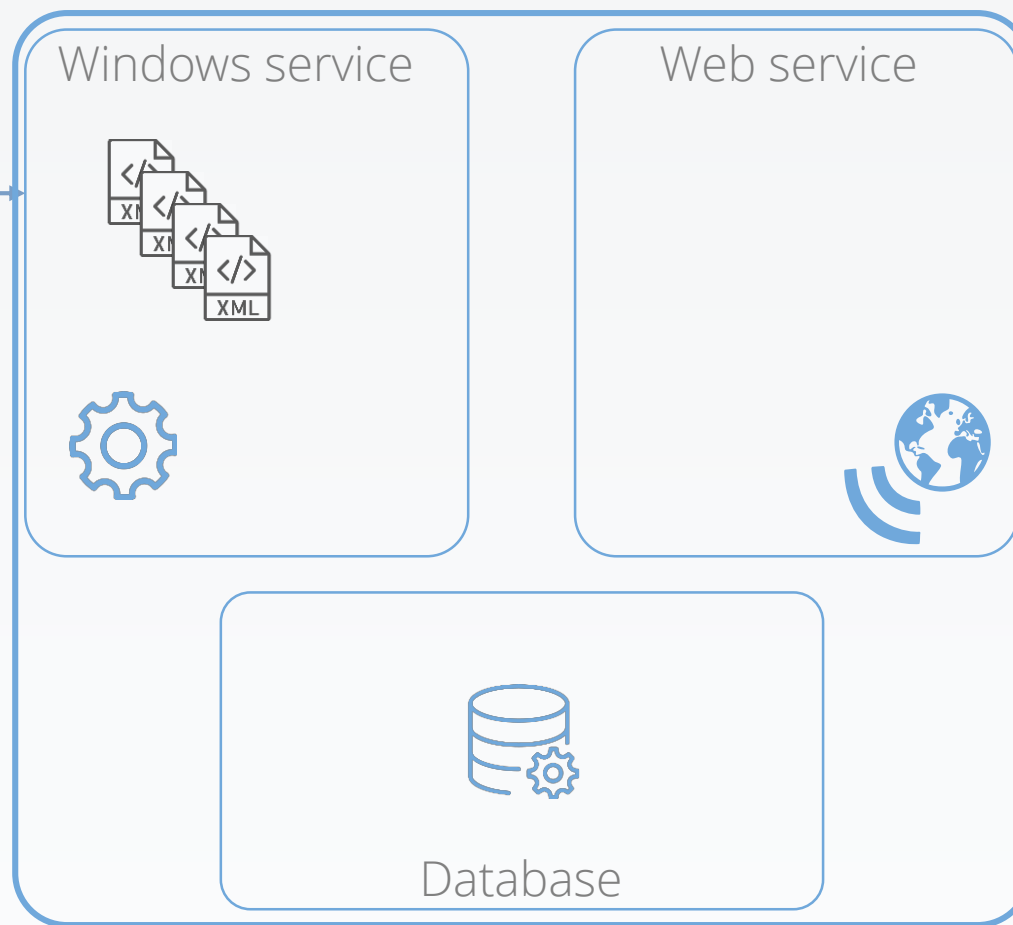
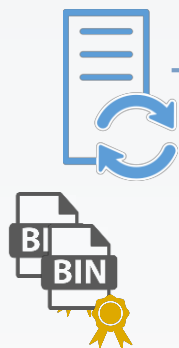


Updates journey within a WSUS server



1. Windows service downloads update metadata (binaries size, download URL, command-line arguments, ...)

Microsoft Update



WSUS server

WSUS clients

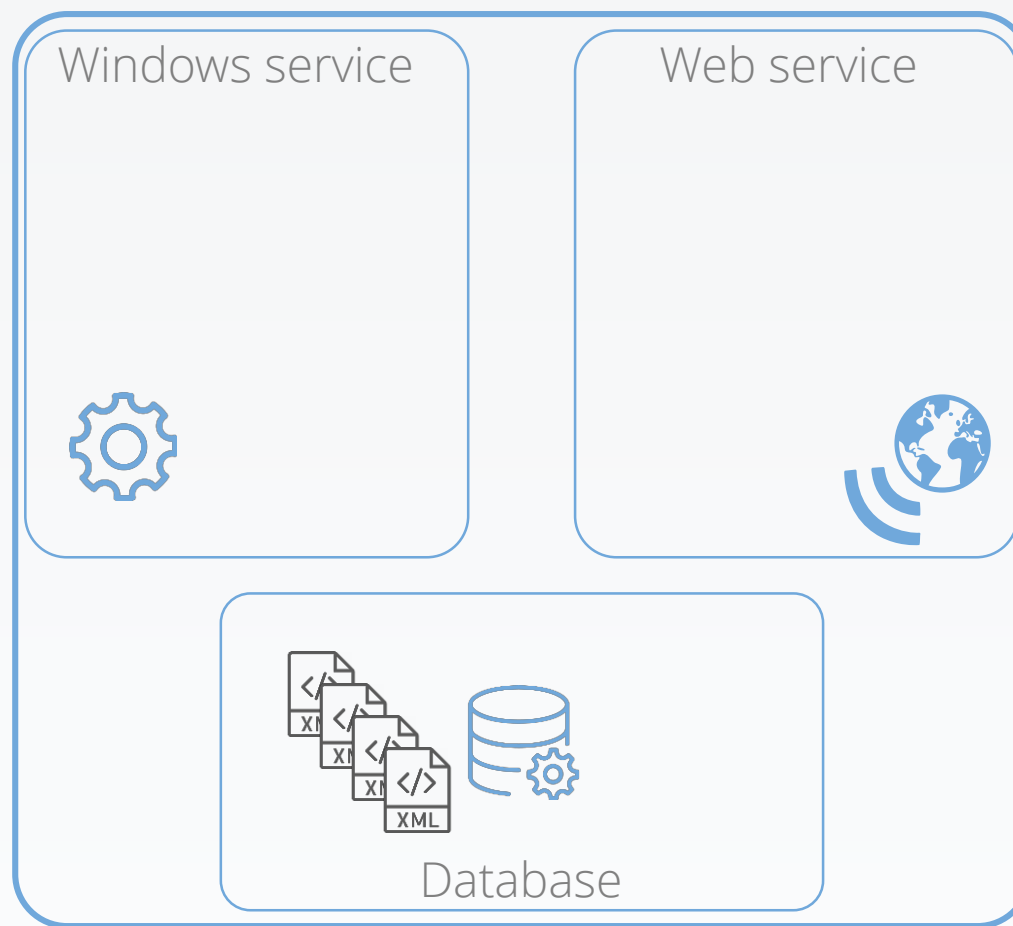
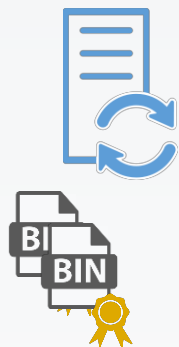


Updates journey within a WSUS server



2. Windows service transmits the metadata to the database

Microsoft Update



WSUS clients

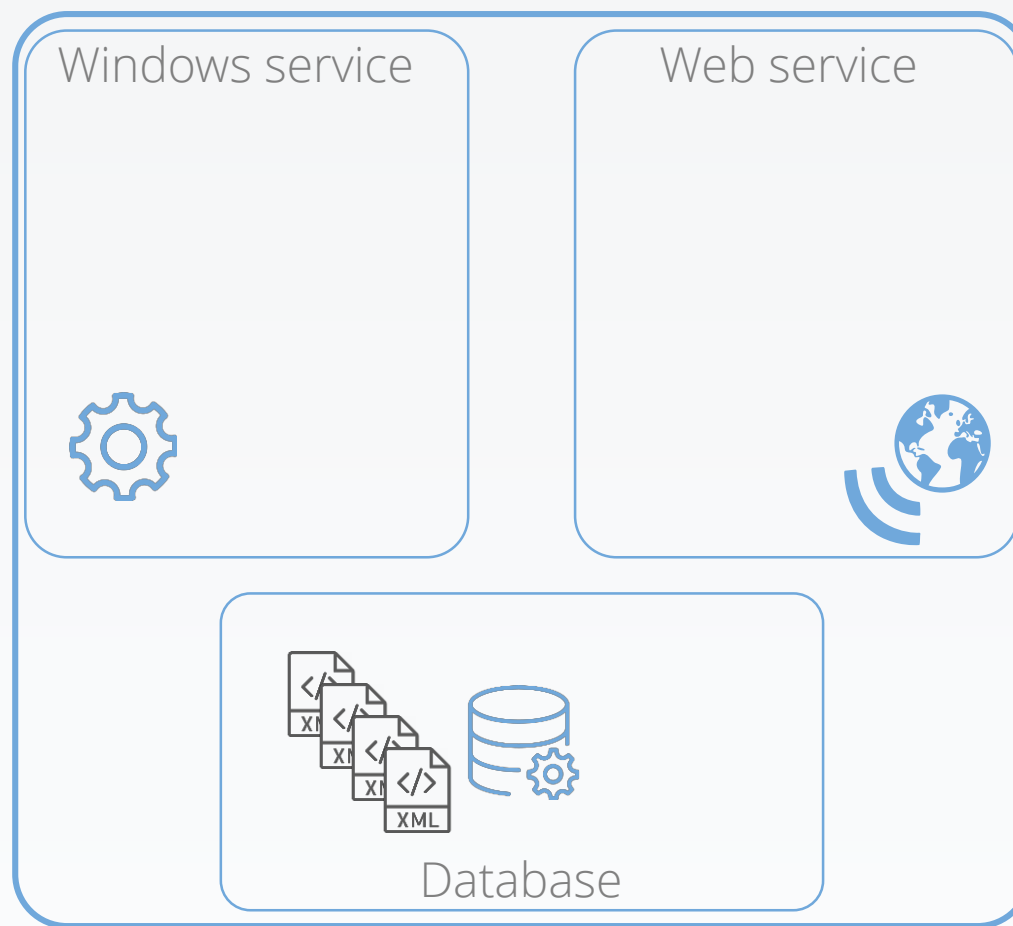
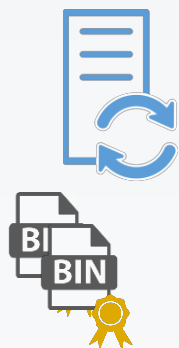


Updates journey within a WSUS server



3. The database uses functions to parse metadata inputs, incorporates them into its tables

Microsoft Update

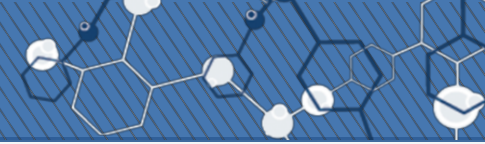


WSUS server

WSUS clients

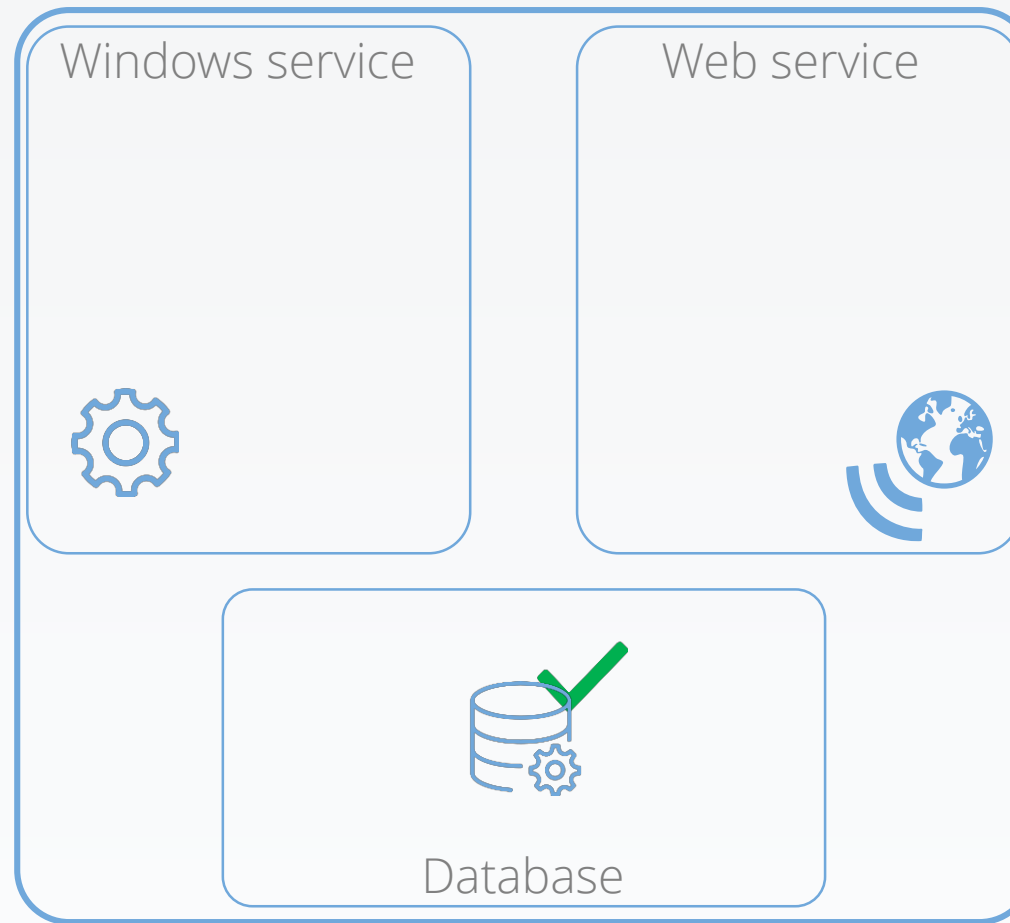


Updates journey within a WSUS server



4. Updates are approved, either by an admin or by automatic approval rules

Microsoft Update



WSUS server

WSUS clients

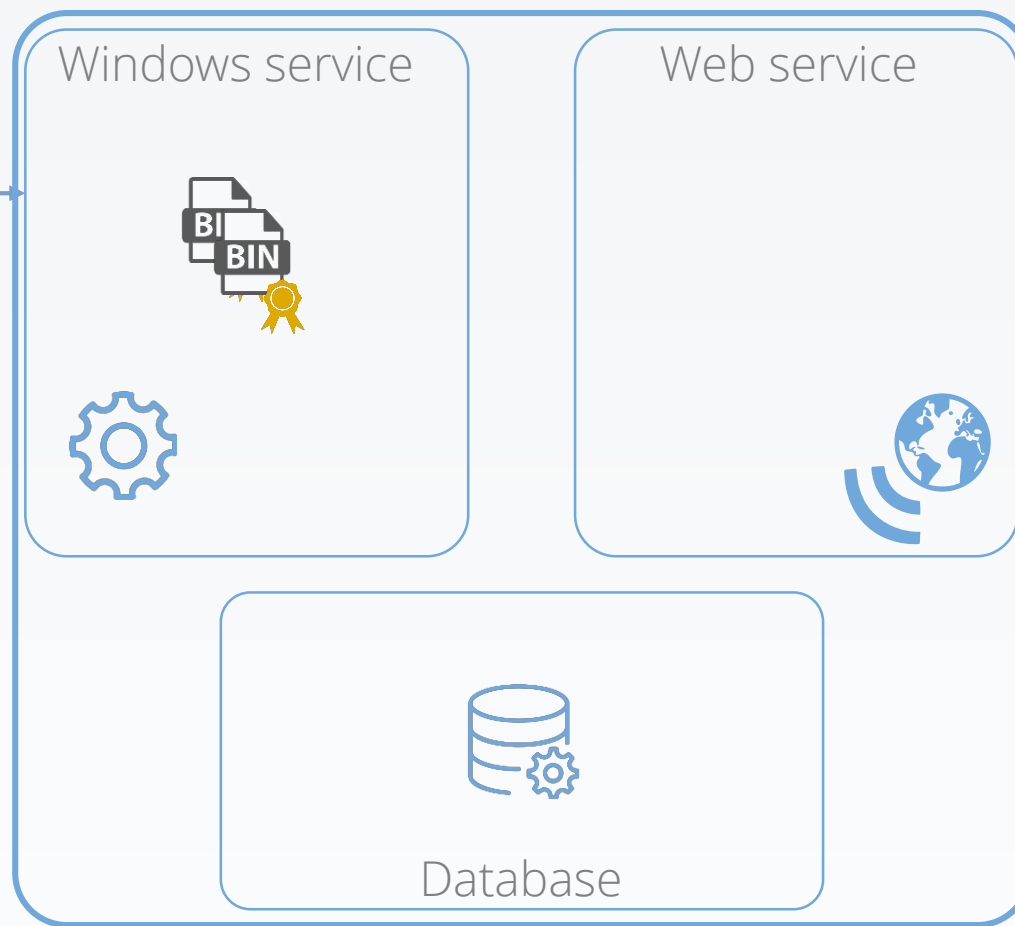


Updates journey within a WSUS server



5. Approved updates binaries (psf, cab, exe, ...) are downloaded

Microsoft Update



WSUS server

WSUS clients

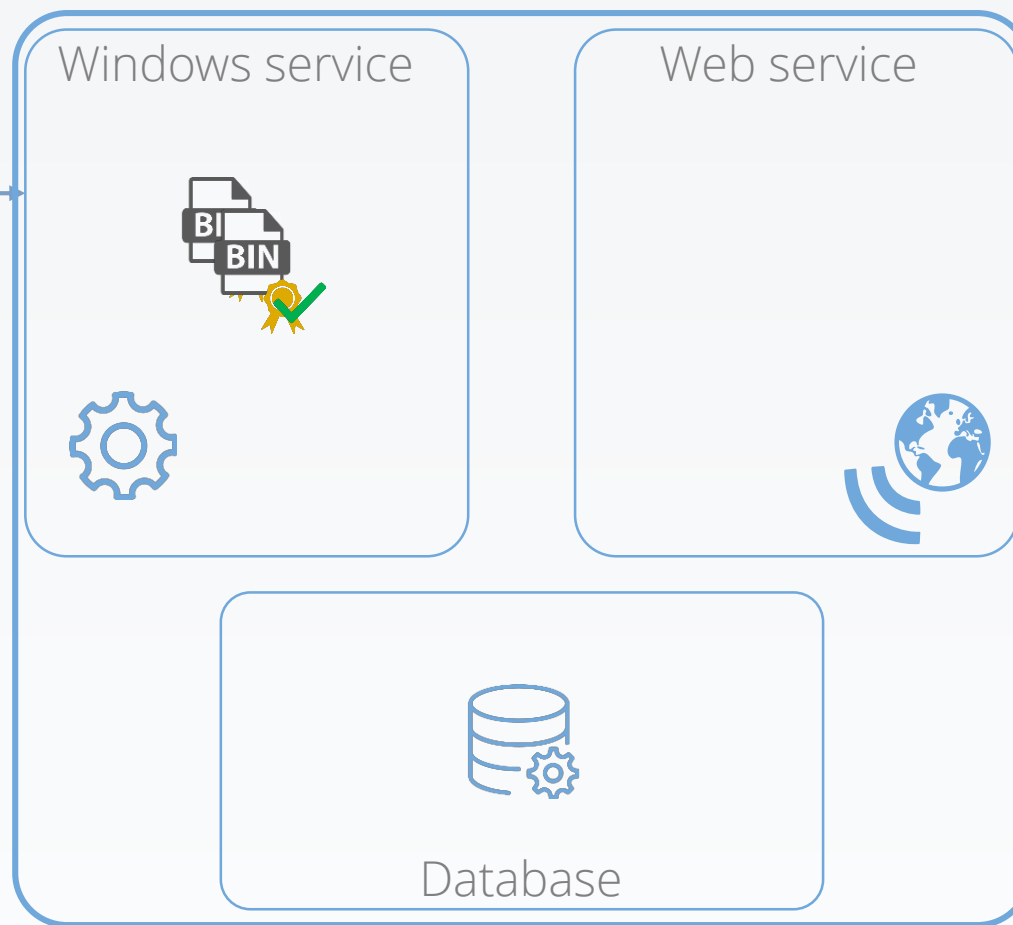


Updates journey within a WSUS server



6. Each binary signature is checked

Microsoft Update



WSUS server

WSUS clients

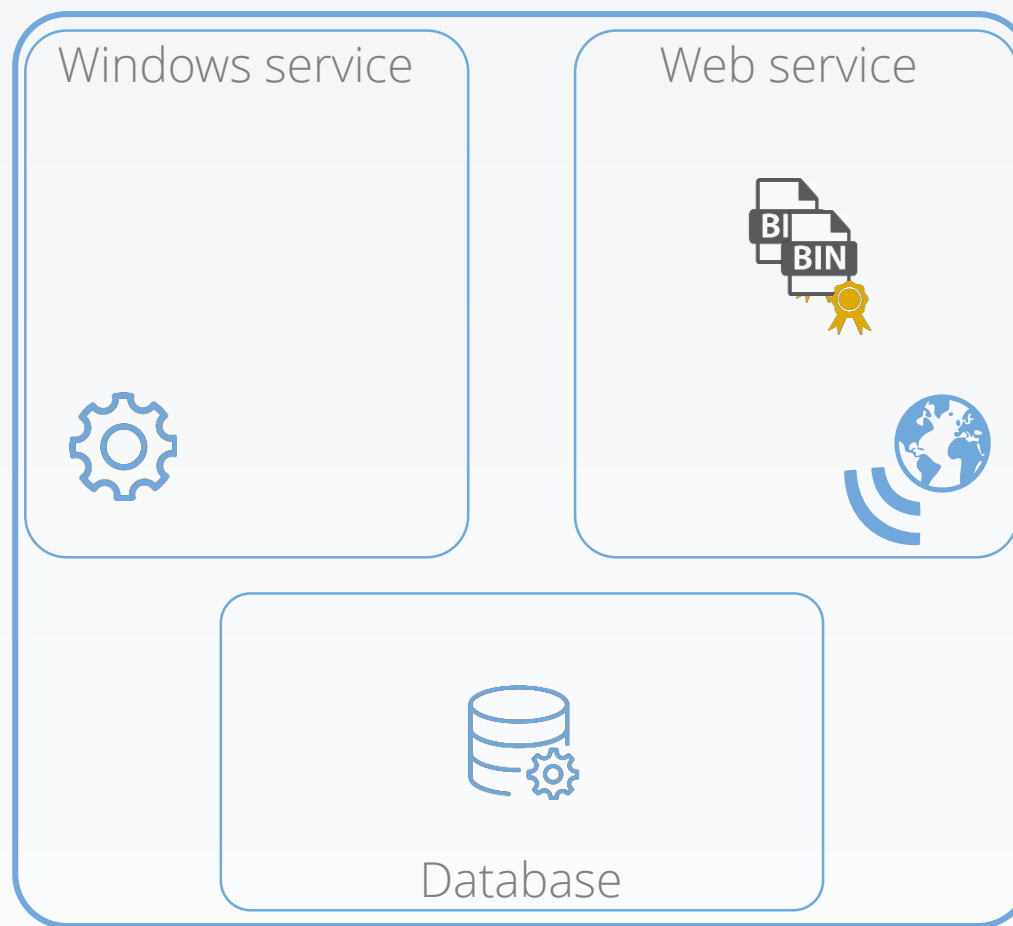


Updates journey within a WSUS server



7. Each binary is stored for the Web service to be able to get them

Microsoft Update



WSUS server

WSUS clients

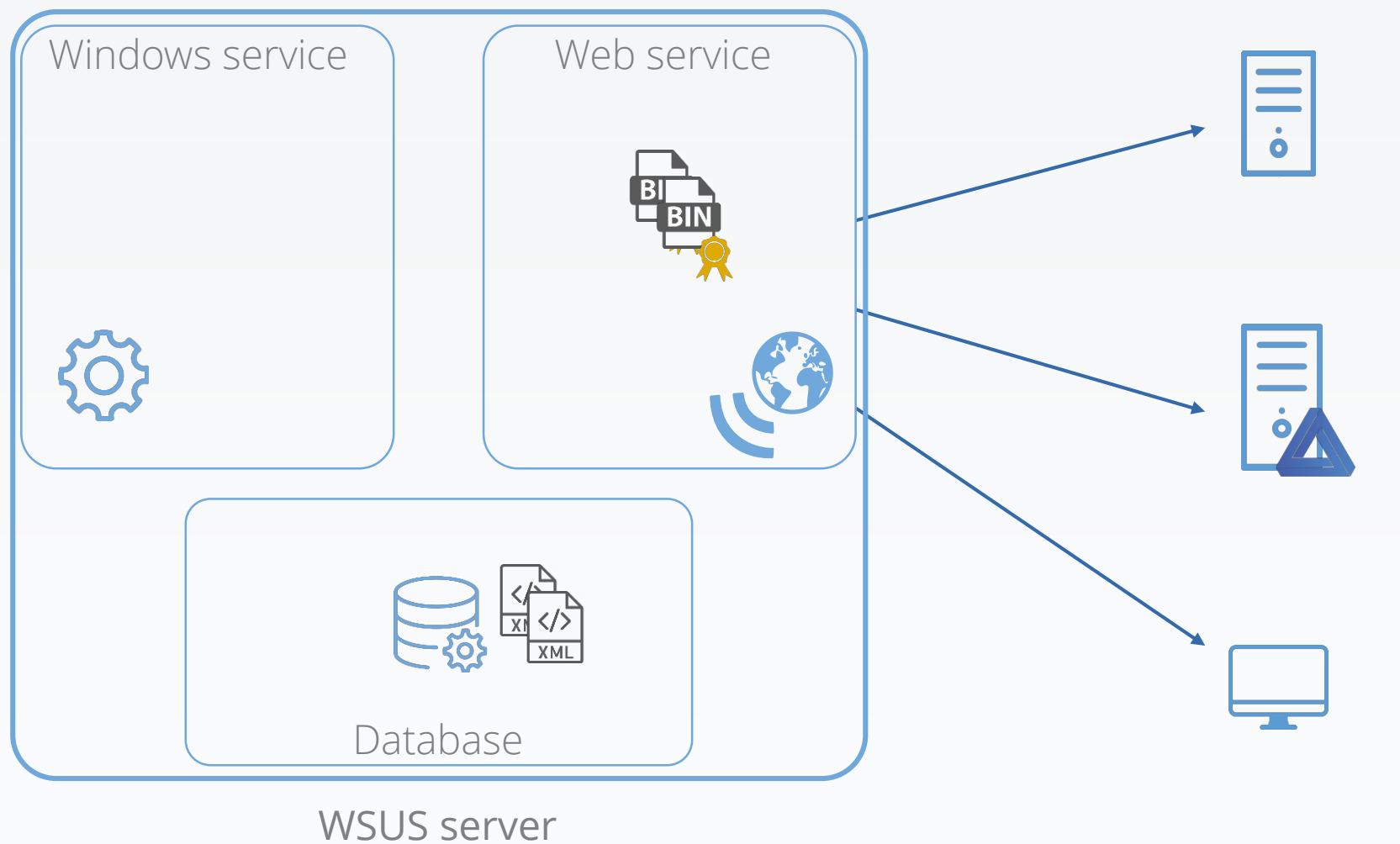


Updates journey within a WSUS server



8. Clients are looking for new updates ; Web service gets approved updates metadata from the database

Microsoft Update

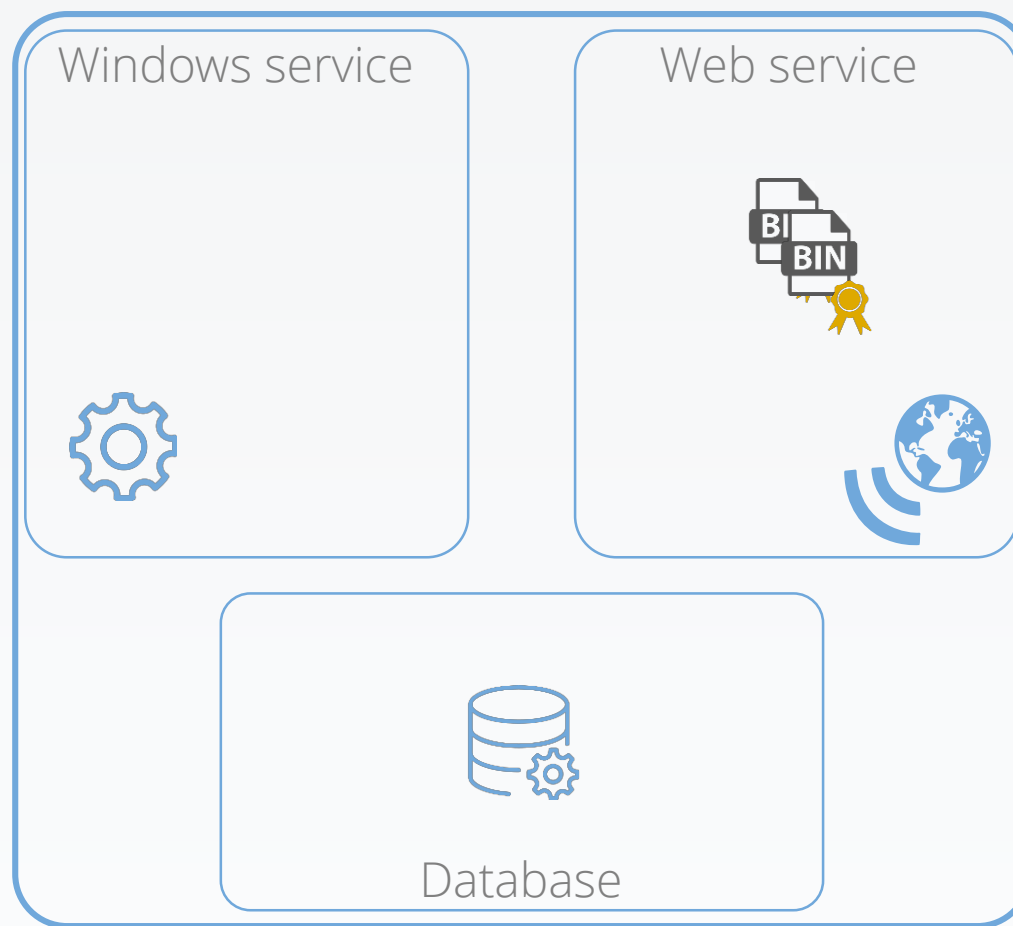


Updates journey within a WSUS server



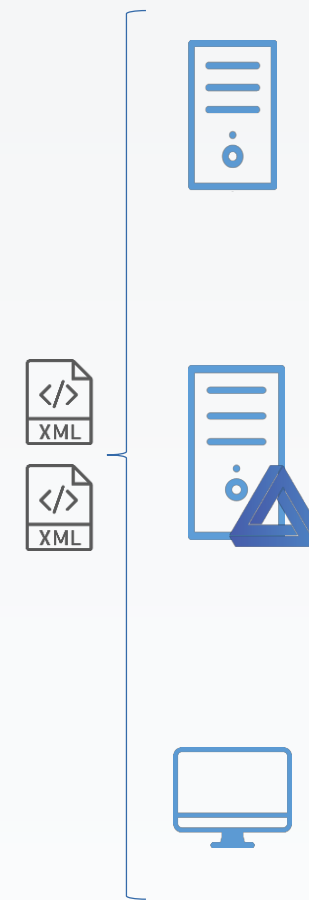
9. Web service transmits the metadata to the WSUS clients

Microsoft Update



WSUS server

WSUS clients

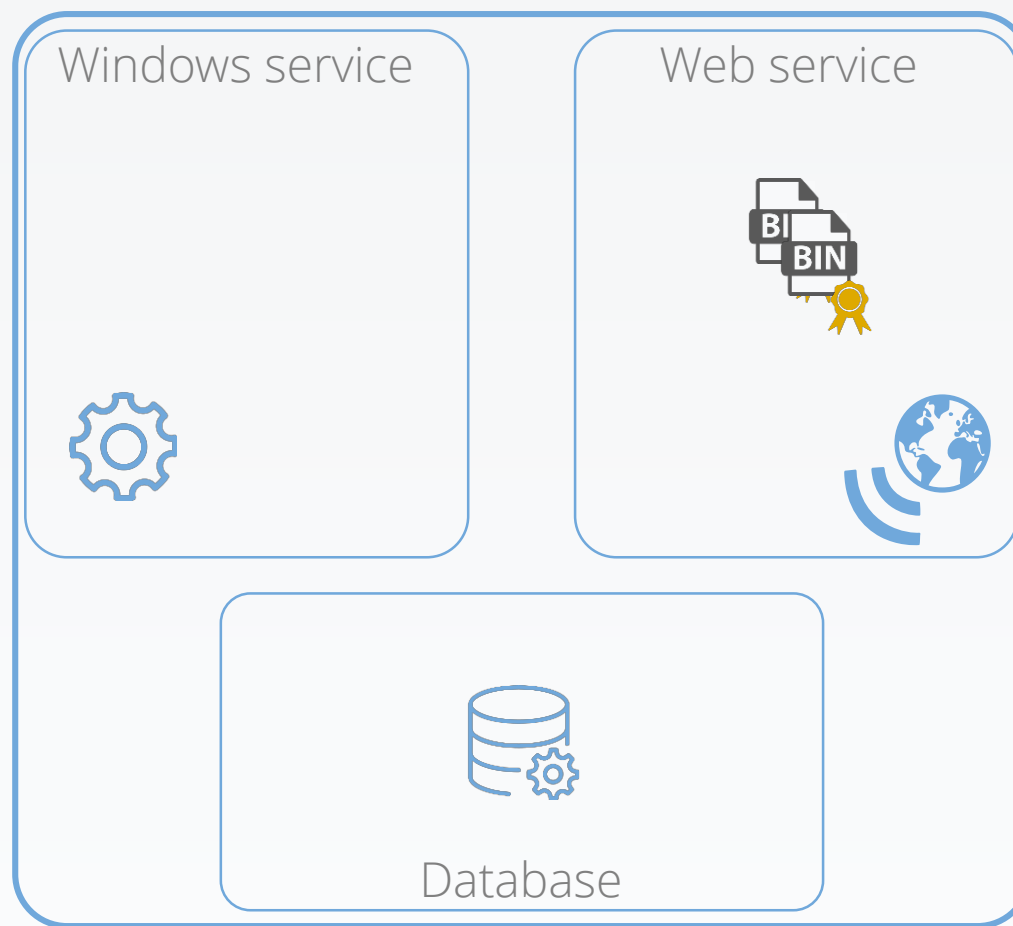


Updates journey within a WSUS server



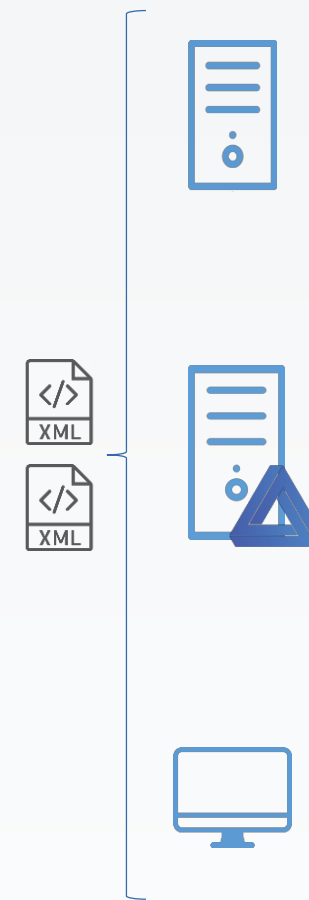
10. Each client evaluates if the updates is installable

Microsoft Update



WSUS server

WSUS clients

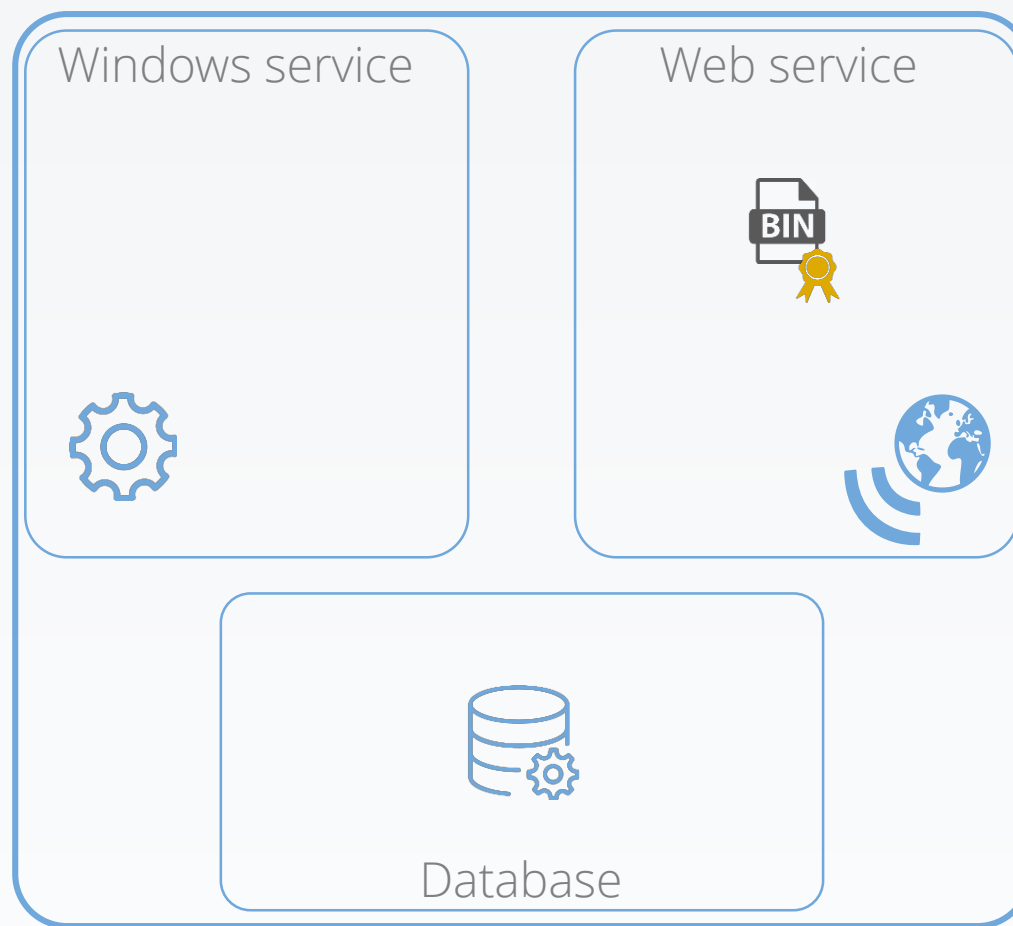


Updates journey within a WSUS server



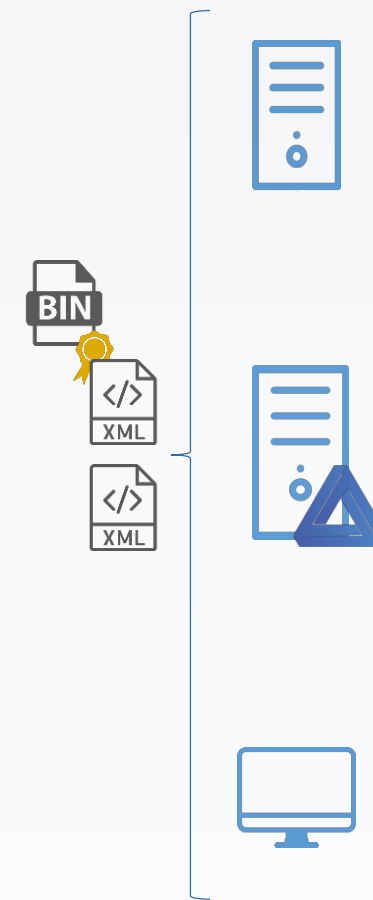
11. If an update is installable on a client, the associated binary is downloaded

Microsoft Update



WSUS server

WSUS clients

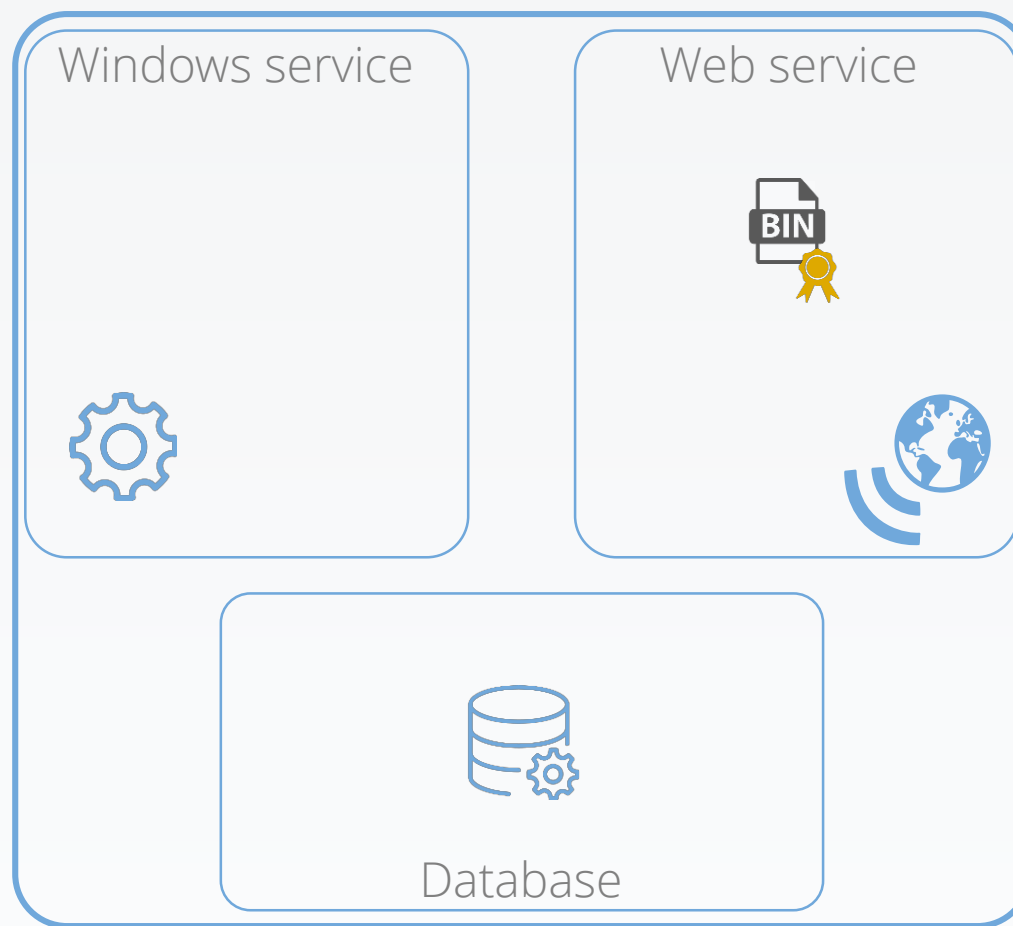


Updates journey within a WSUS server



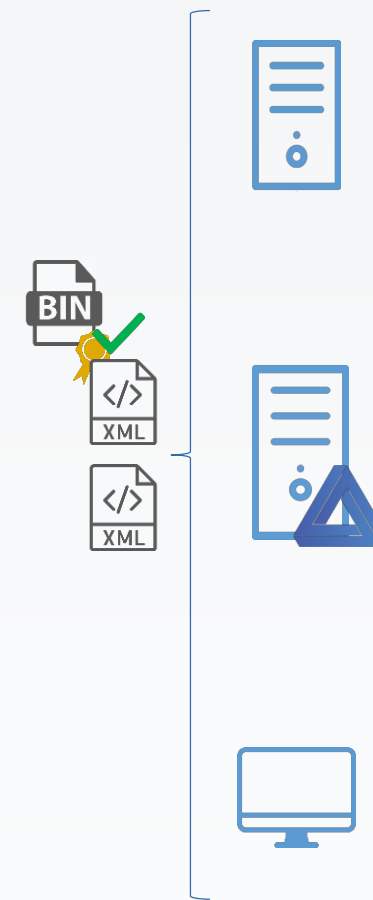
12. Each downloaded binary's signature is checked

Microsoft Update



WSUS server

WSUS clients

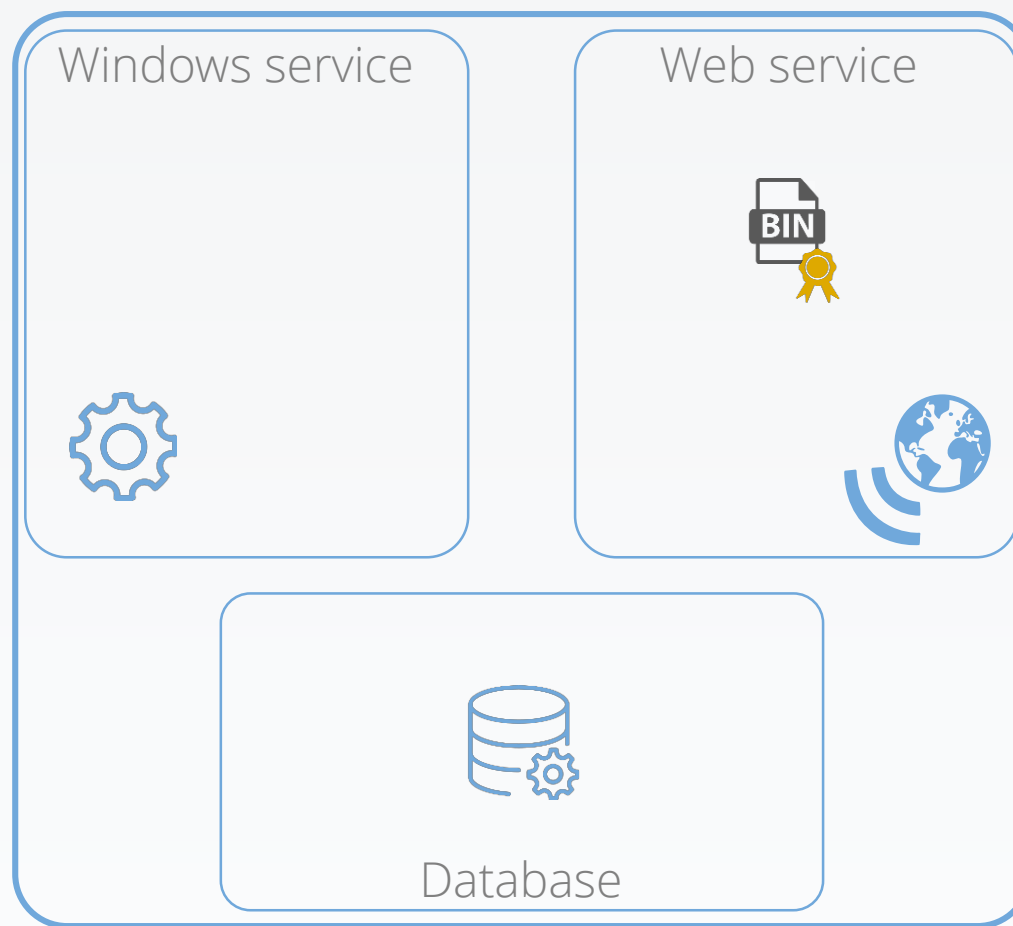


Updates journey within a WSUS server



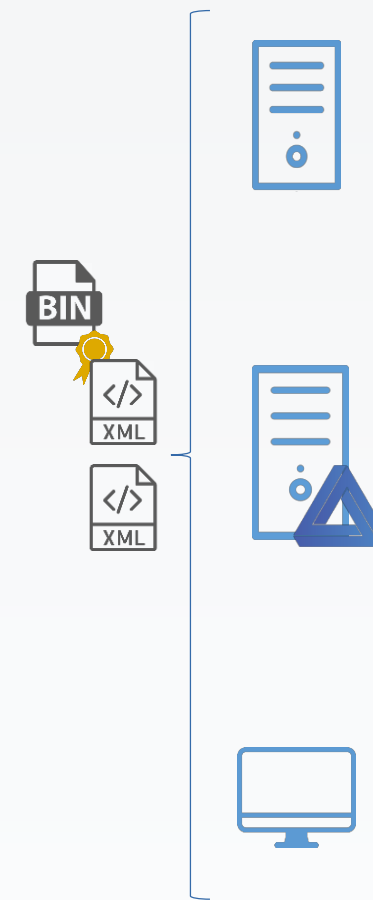
13. Each binary is executed, with SYSTEM privileges, with possible command line parameters from the metadata

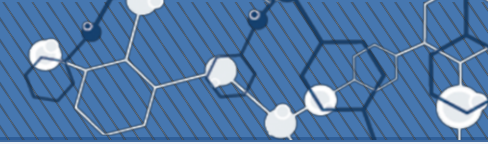
Microsoft Update



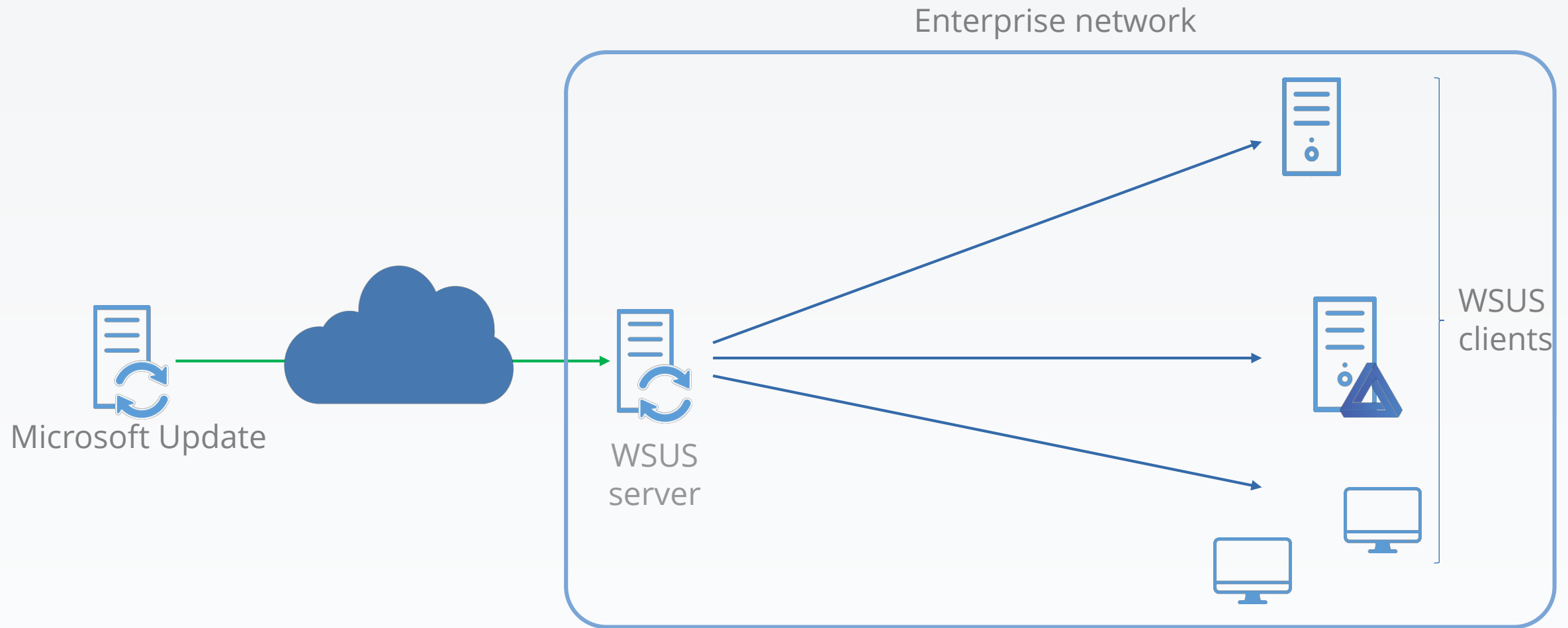
WSUS server

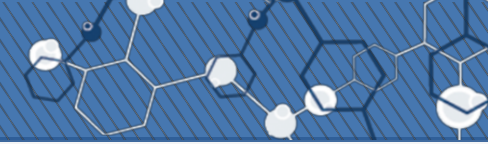
WSUS clients



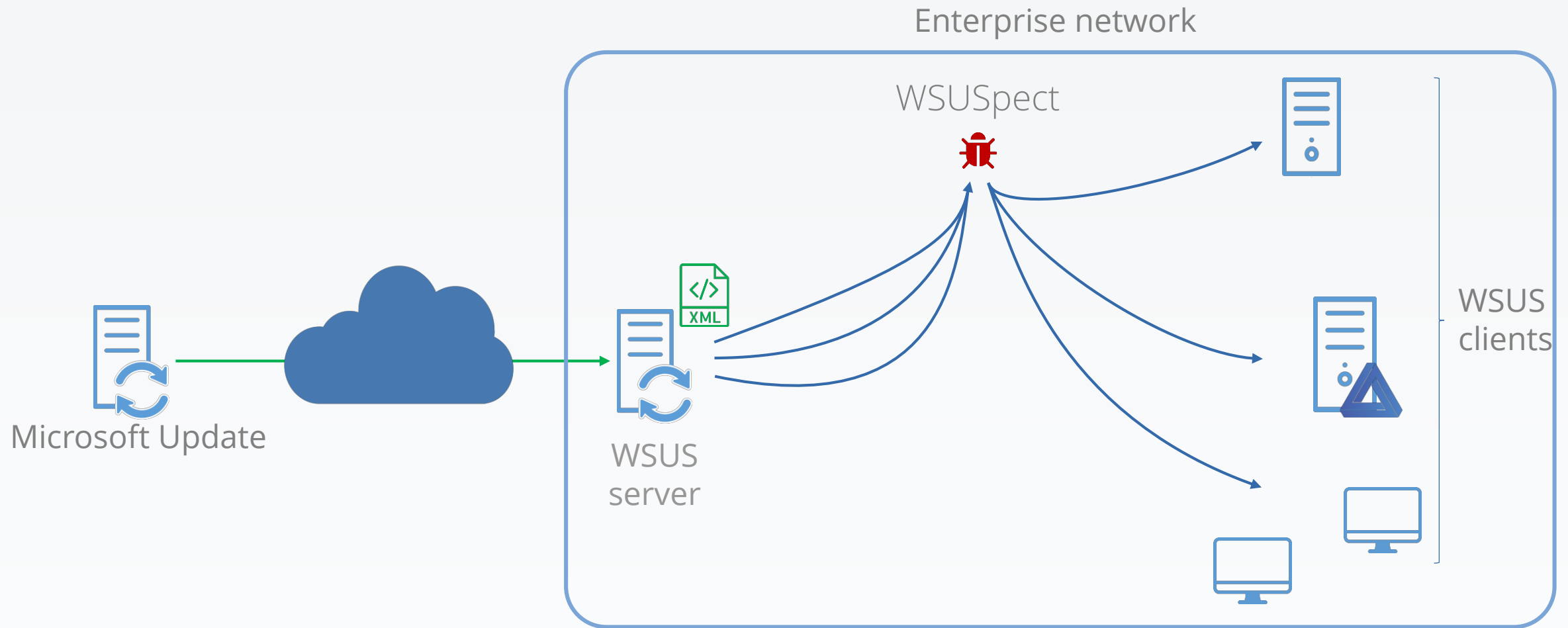


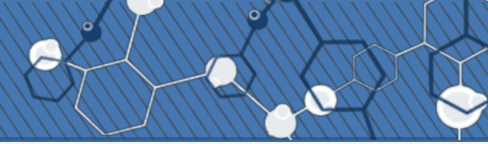
WSUS attacks: Black Hat USA 2015, WSUSpect



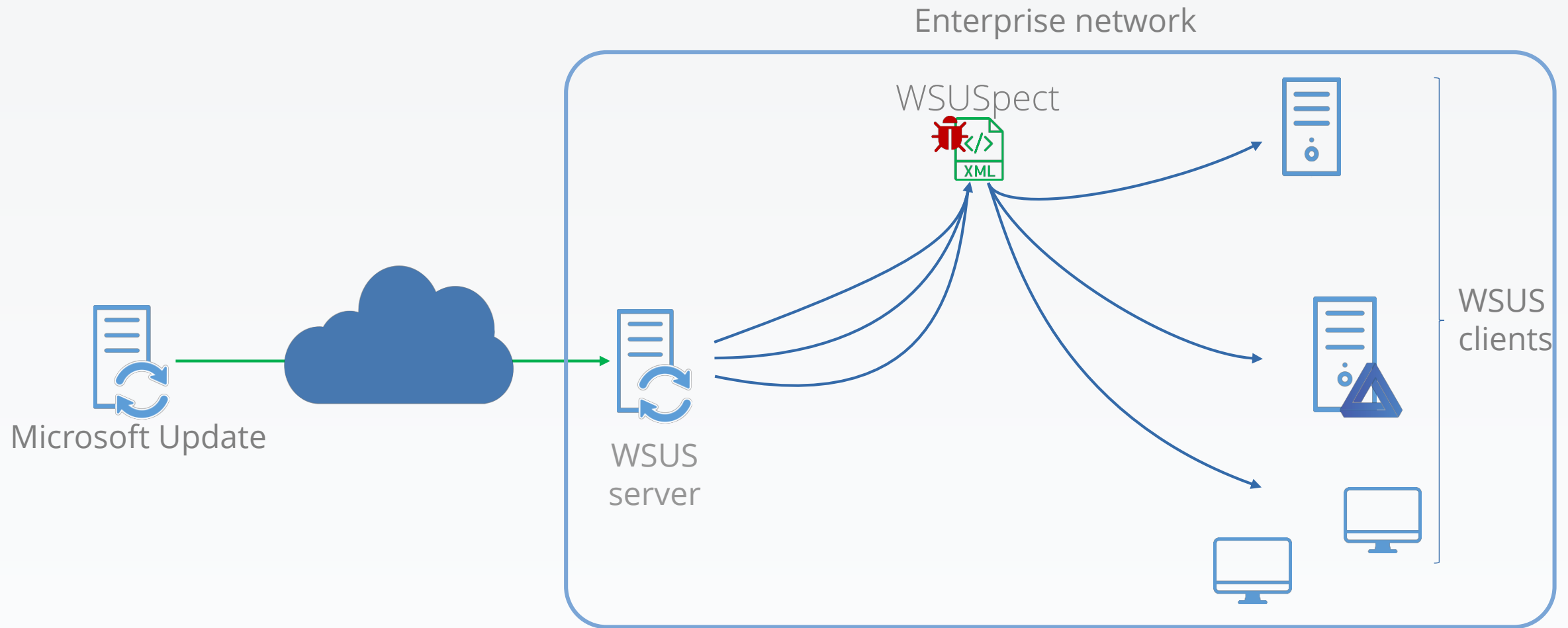


1. Get a mitm position



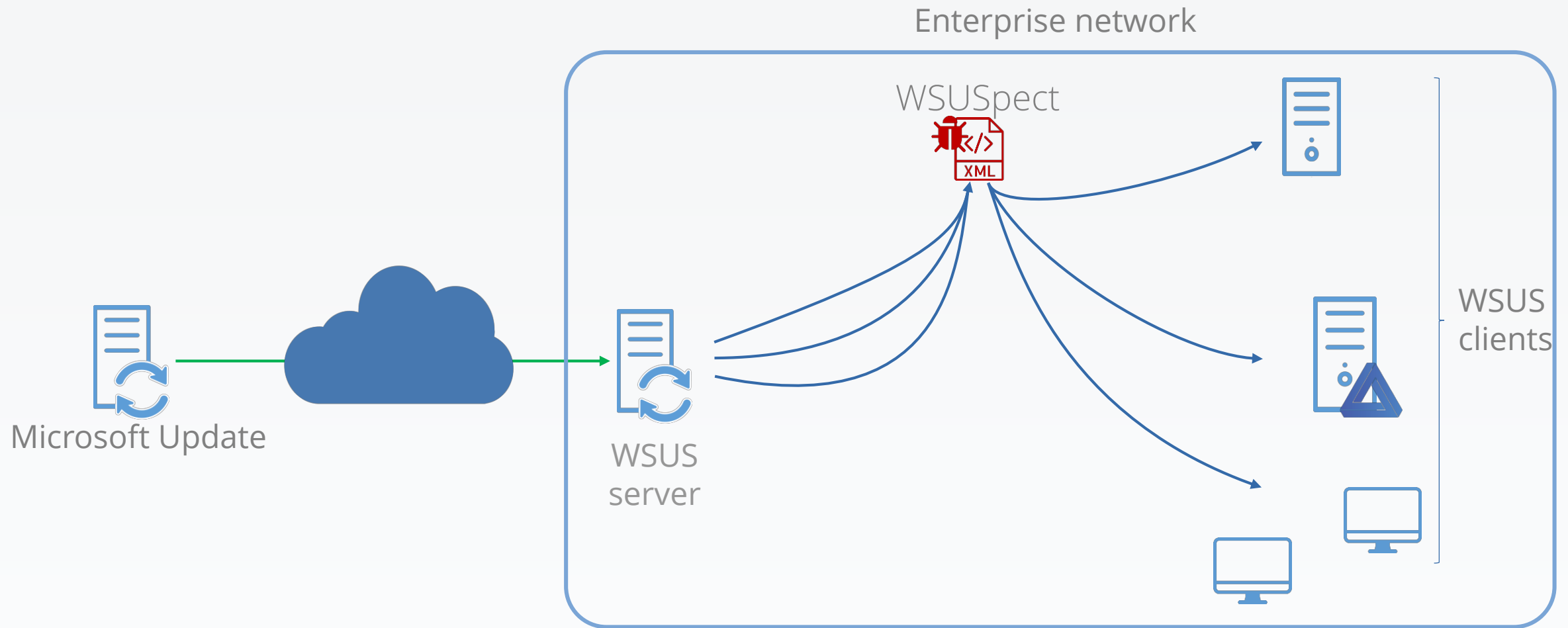


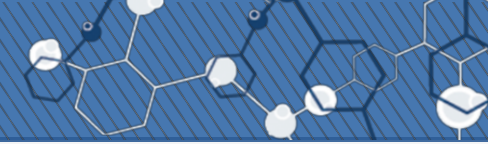
2. Intercepts new update queries



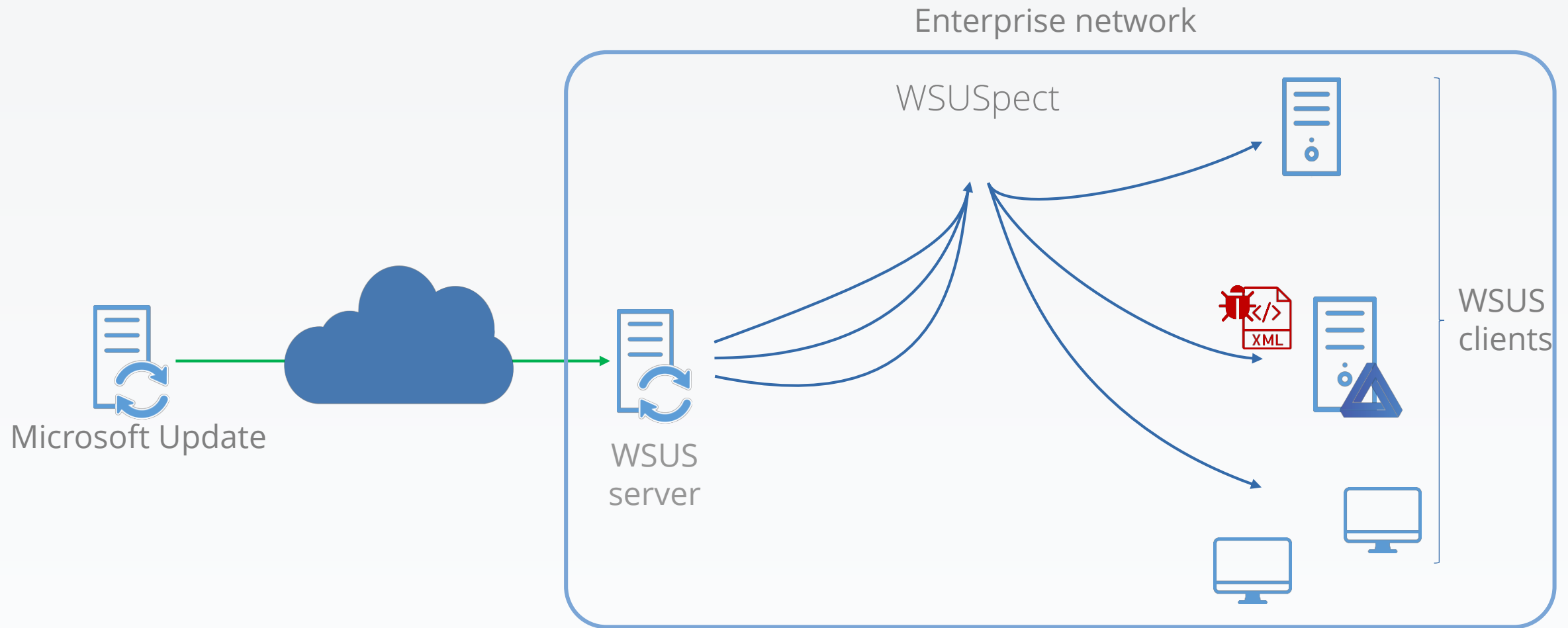


3. Infects the on-network metadata with a new, malicious update



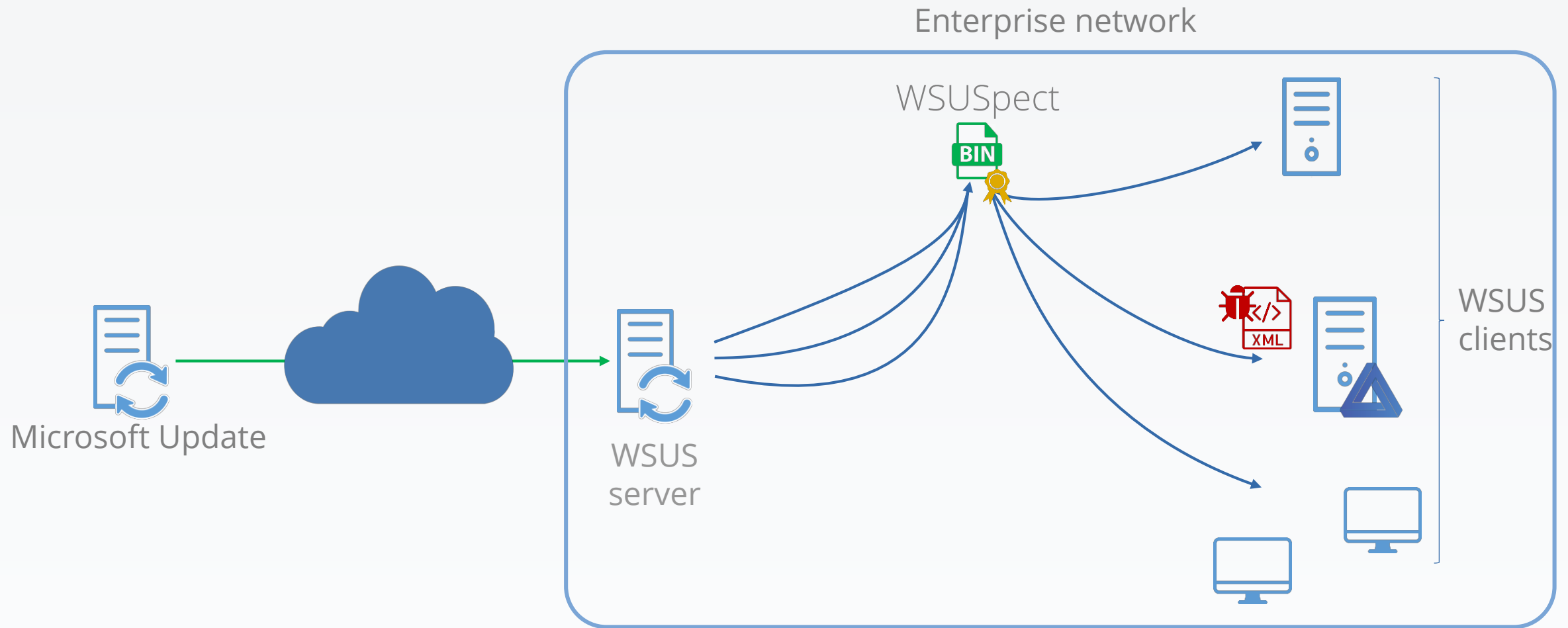


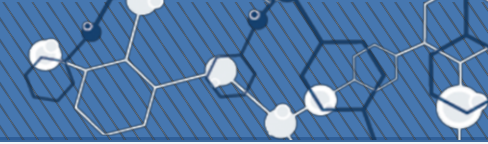
4. The client sees a new available and installable update



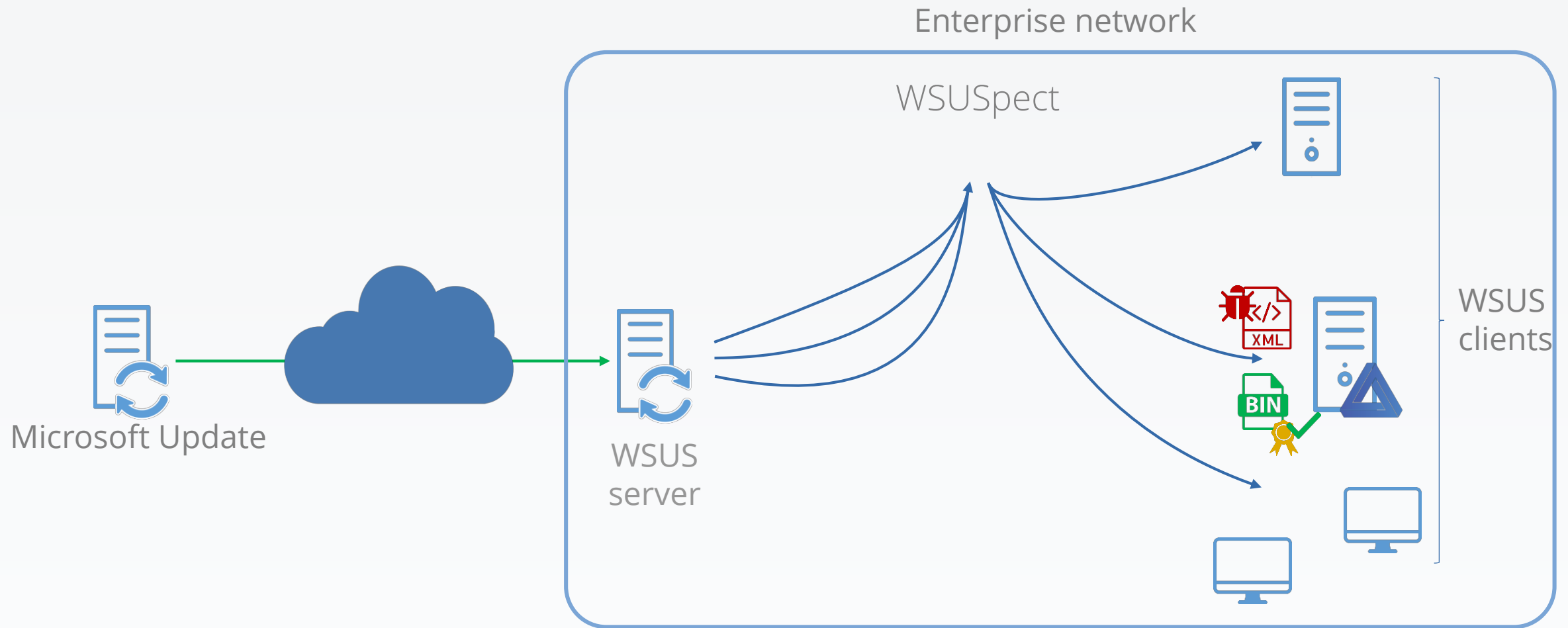


5. Fetches the related binary



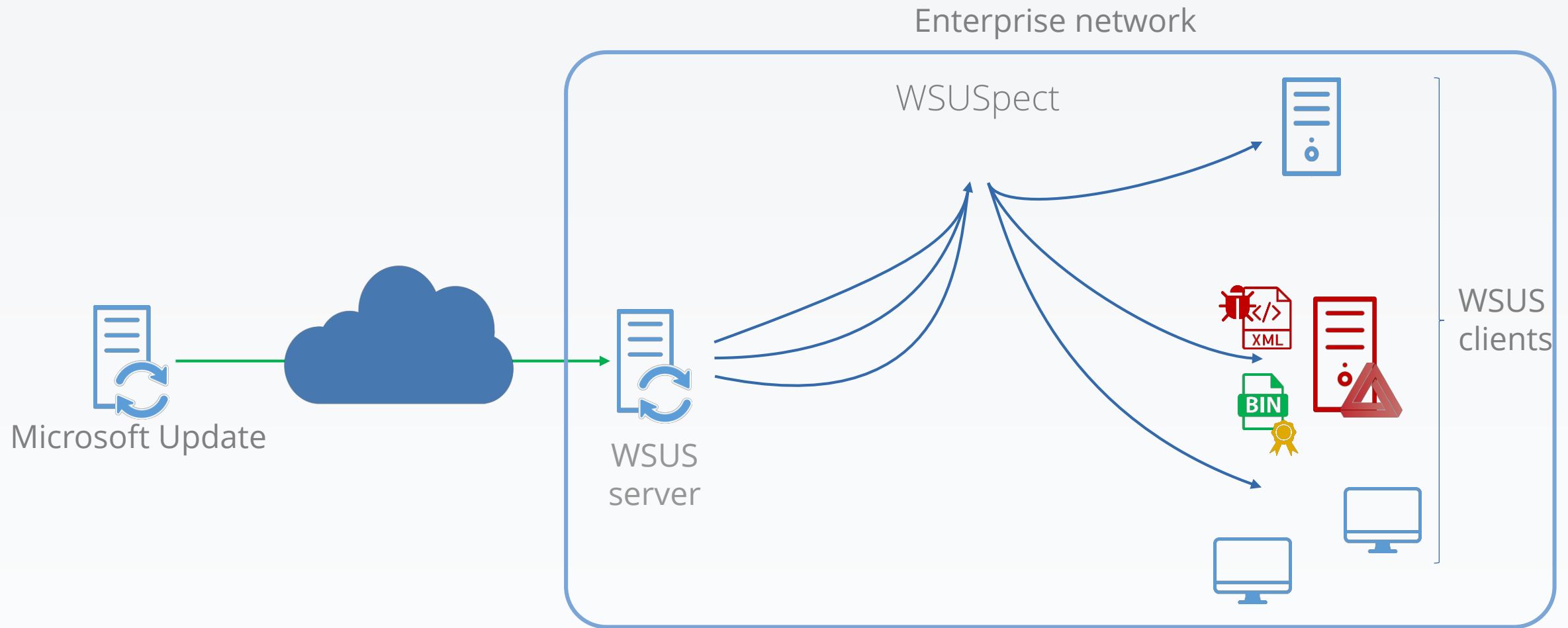


6. Checks if binary signature is okay: it is.





7. Installs the binary, with SYSTEM privileges, with metadata command-line arguments





WSUS attacks: Black Hat USA 2015, WSUSpect

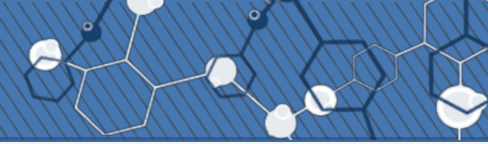
Awesome attack!

But some limitations:

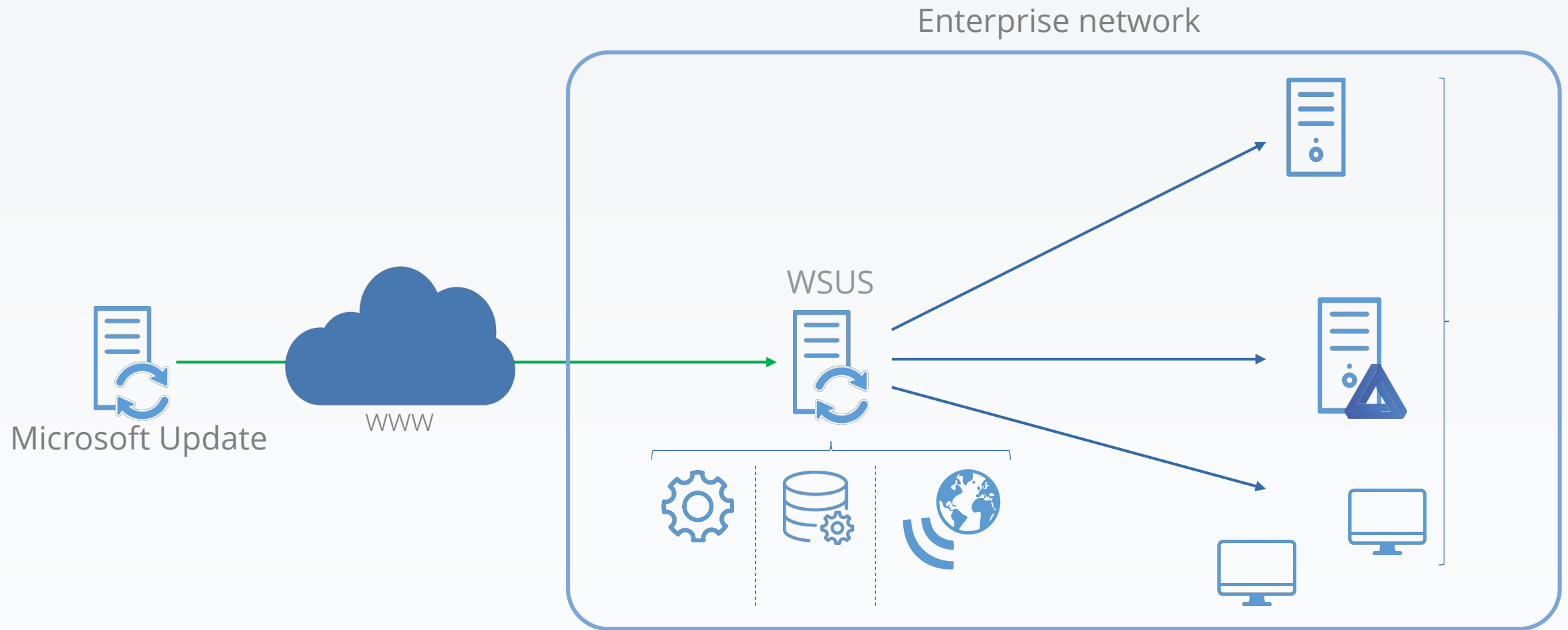
- Gain a mitm position
 - Meaning no network limitation is in place
- Get a useful one
 - Meaning TLS has to be disabled

➡ Doesn't give us access to the disconnected network 😞

Introducing WSUSpendu®



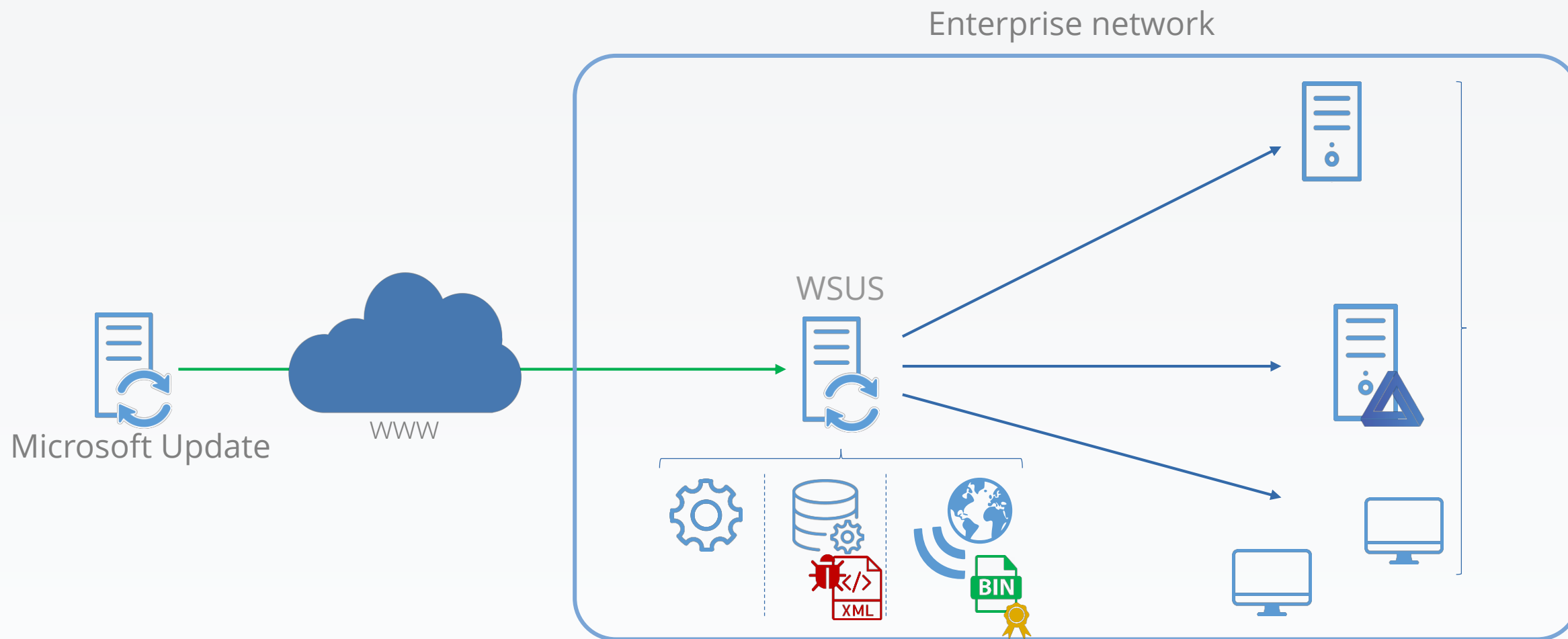
Open-source: <https://github.com/AlsidOfficial/WSUSpendu>



Introducing WSUSpendu



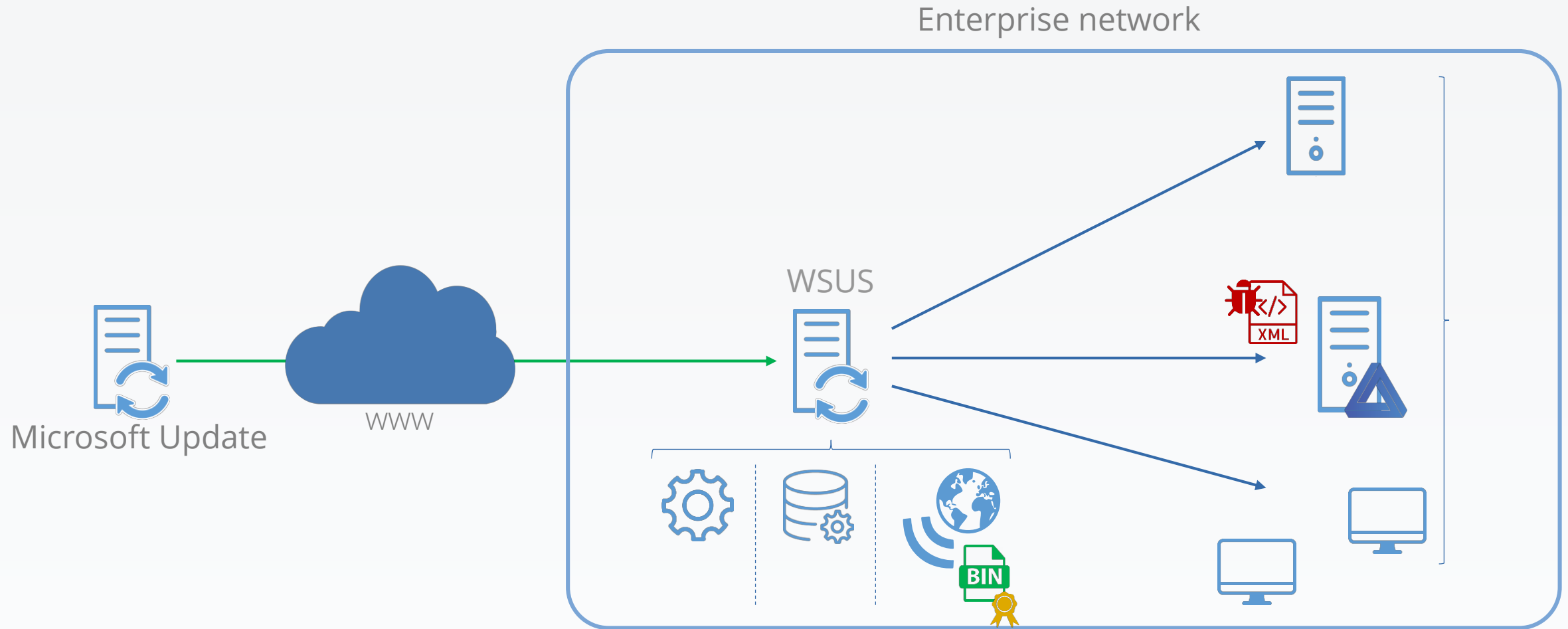
1. Injects update metadata in the database, signed binary in the Web service



Introducing WSUSpendu



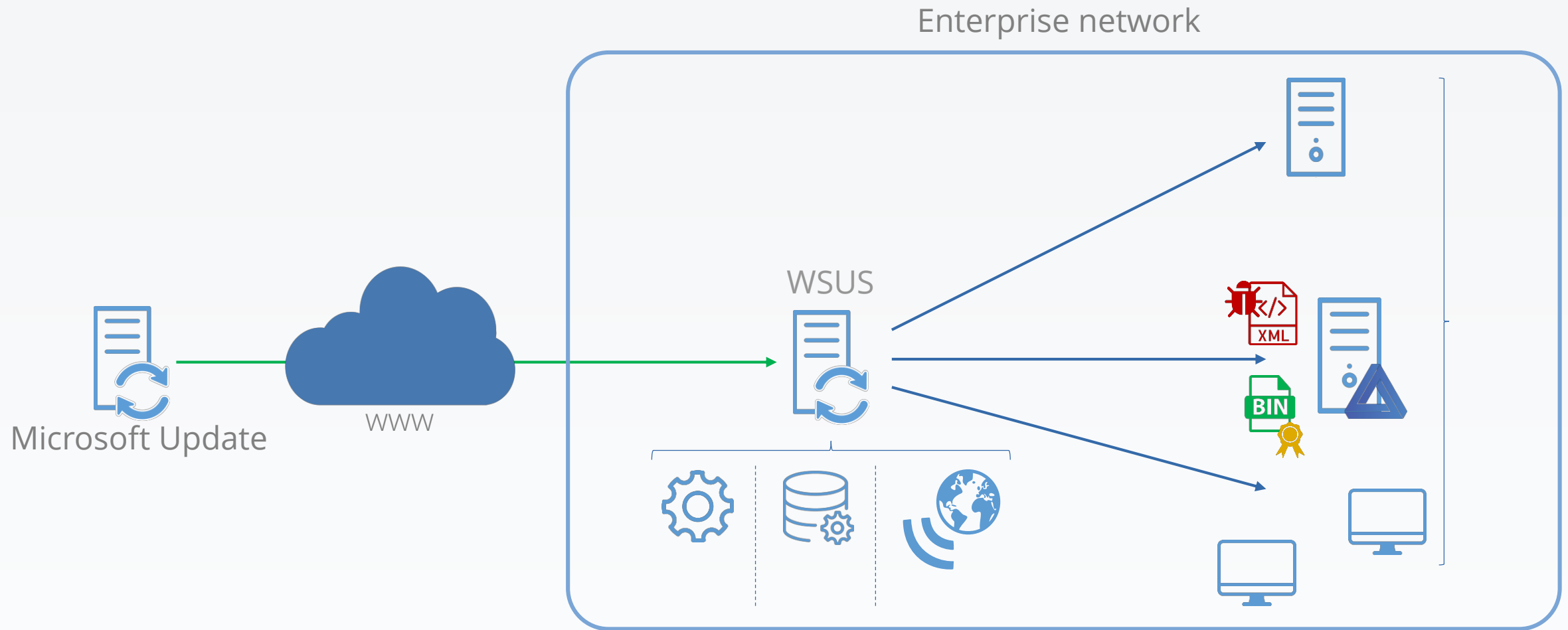
2. The client sees a new available and installable update



Introducing WSUSpendu



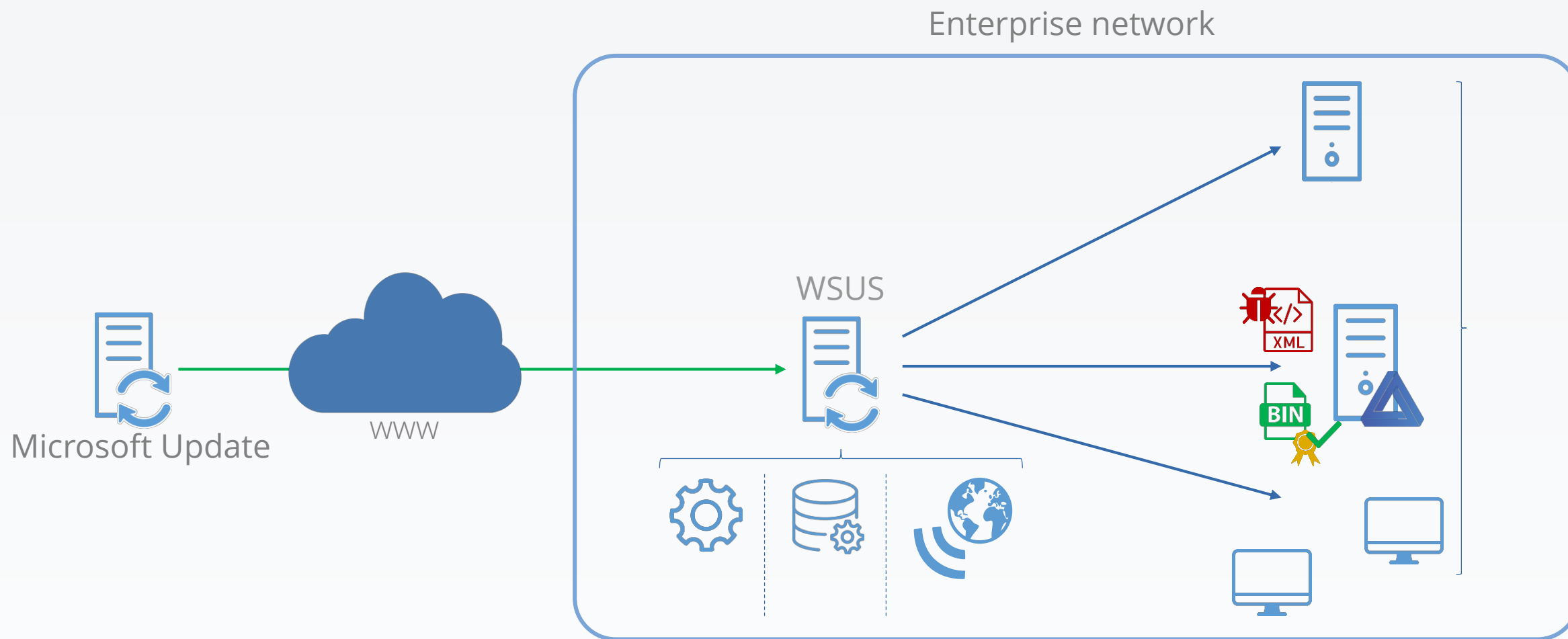
3. Fetches the related binary



Introducing WSUSpendu



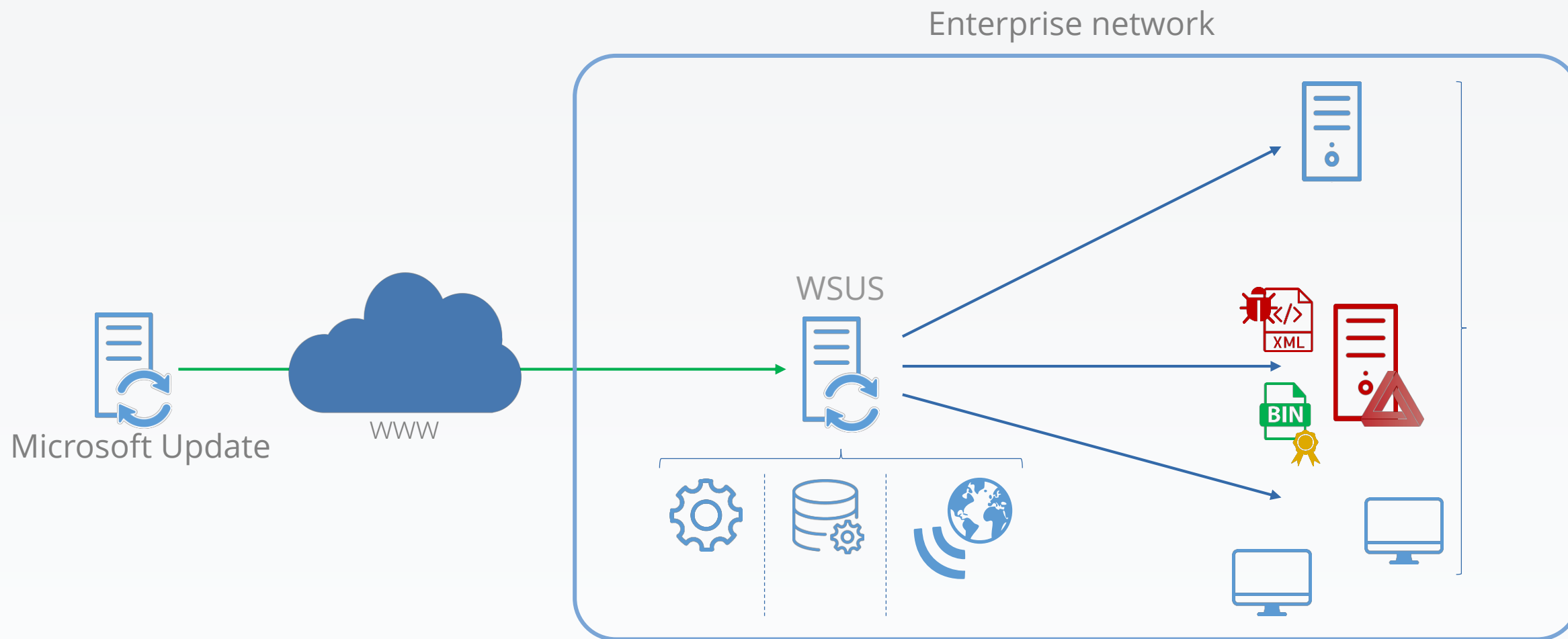
4. Checks if binary signature is okay: it is.



Introducing WSUSpendu



5. Installs the binary, with SYSTEM privileges, with metadata command-line arguments

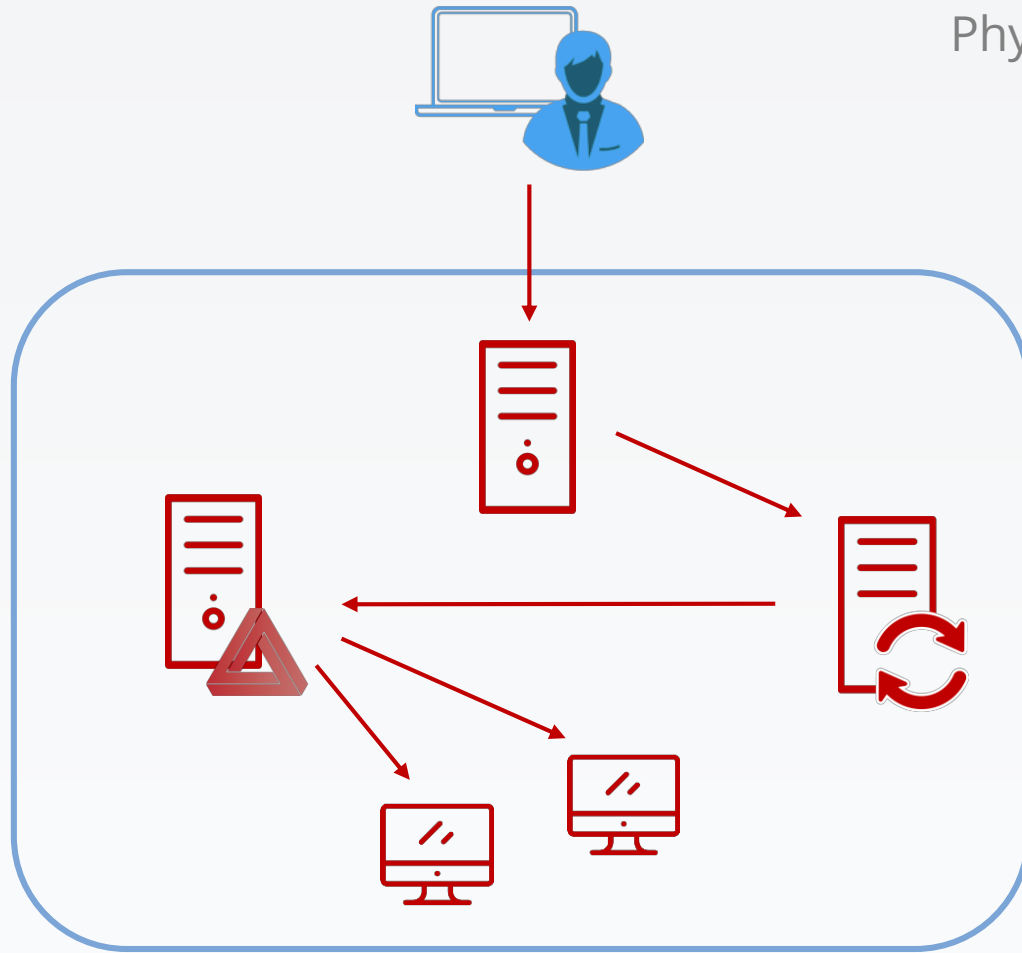




Compromise a connected network



Physical boundary

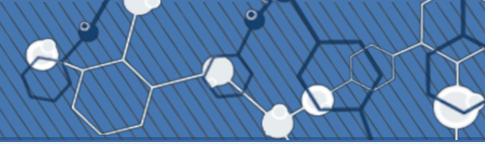


Internet-connected network



Disconnected network





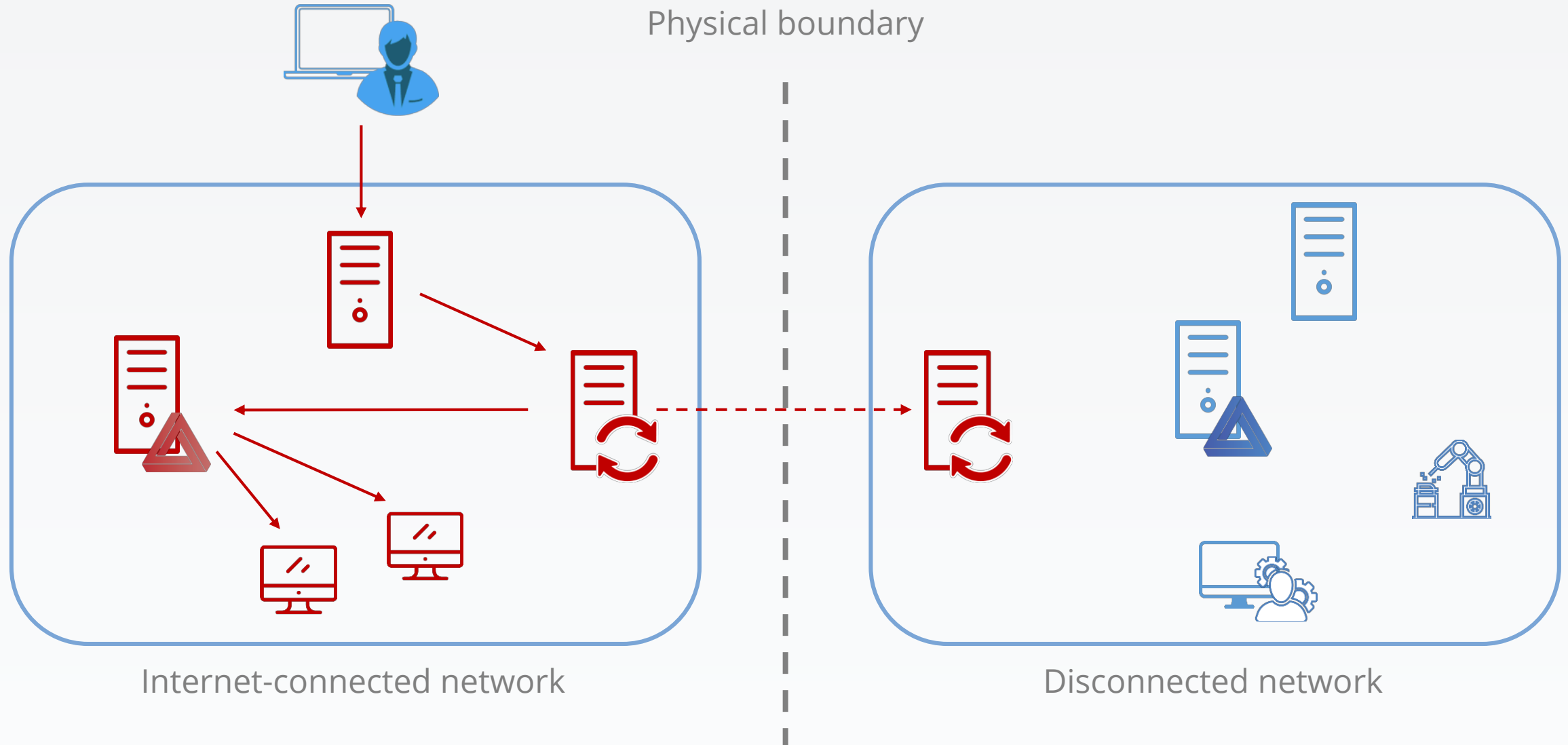
We need to go deeper...



Compromise a disconnected network



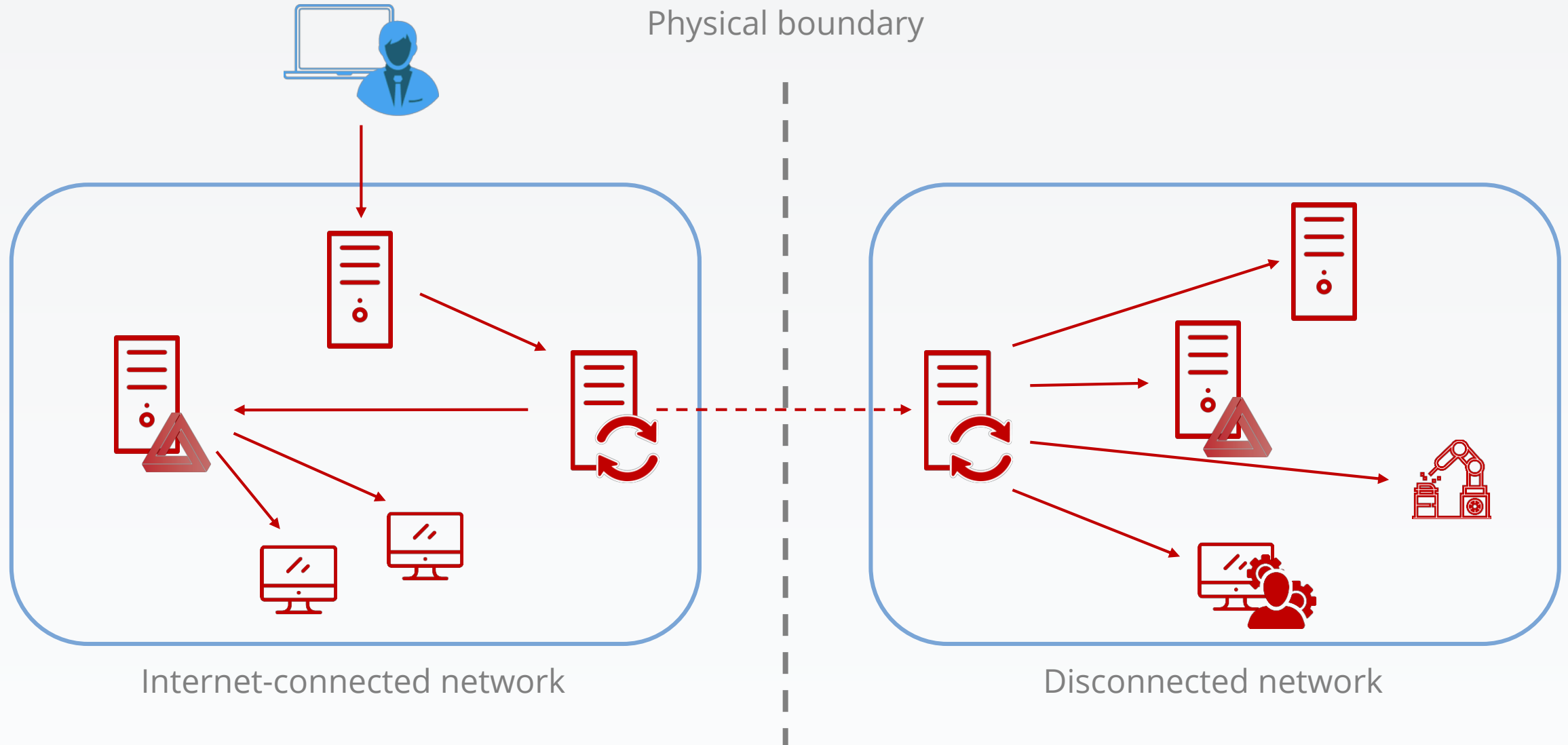
Physical boundary



Compromise a disconnected network



Physical boundary





~~Stop updating~~ 😊

Control relationship WSUS server → clients



Thank you all.