

Spyware, Ransomware and Worms. How to Prevent the Next SAP Tragedy

HITCON 19

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JORDAN SANTARSIERI VICXER'S FOUNDER

Originally devoted to Penetration Testing, Vulnerability Research & Exploit writing, discovered several vulnerabilities in Oracle, SAP, IBM and many others.

- Speaker and trainer at Black-Hat, OWASP-US, Hacker Halted, YSTS, Insomni'hack, AusCERT, Sec-T, RootCon, Ekoparty, etc. I started researching ERP Software back in **2008**.
- Had the honor to secure more than **1000 SAP implementations** all around the globe, including Fortune-500 companies, military institutions and the biggest ONG on the planet.



CHAPTER 01

Brief Introduction to SAP



CHAPTER 03

A Traditional Approach to Malware Distribution



CHAPTER 02

Project ARSAP is Born

CHAPTER 04

Ransomware and the Weaponization of Weaknesses





CHAPTER 01 INTRODUCTION

A Brief Introduction to SAP

WHAT IS SAP?

- **1972** by ex-IBM employees.
 - SAP counts **88,500+** Employees Worldwide
 - SAP Has **378,000+** Customers
 - Is Present in More Than **180** Countries
 - Dominate the Market With 87% of Forbes Global 2000





• SAP stands for Systems Applications and Products in Data Processing. It is a German company founded in

TWO TYPES OF SAP SOLUTIONS

ENTERPRISE SOLUTIONS

- SAP ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning)
- SAP BI (Business Intelligence)
- SAP CRM (Customer Relationship Management)
- SAP SRM (Supplier Relationship Management)

These Solutions, provide direct services to end users



SUPPORTING SOLUTIONS

- SAP GRC (Government Risk and Compliance)
- SAP Business Objects
- SAP Mobile
- SAP Cloud Connectors

These Solutions support the operations of the Enterprise Solutions

SAP NETWEAVER

- Netweaver is the framework where SAP is built in. It is the most important technology so far as it synchronizes and regulates the operatory of the different SAP components
- Netweaver is service oriented! and it is divided in two different stacks, ABAP & J2EE.





SAP NETWEAVER

- most of them are proprietary





• Each stack counts with different services, some of them are **shared between stacks**, some others are not

• Each one of those services will have its own protocol for communications. Some of them are open, but

SAP USER CLIENTS

- ones are:

 - SAP Web Application Servers (ICM, Java HTTP, XSA)

🔄 User System Help	p
0	
SAP	
New password	
Client	000
User Password	****
Logon Language	EN



• There are MANY ways that a regular user could use to connect to the SAP systems. The most popular

• **SAP GUI** (SAP proprietary protocol, extra thick client, around **1.4Gb** of size)





IN A FEW WORDS ...

• Why would someone attack your SAP implementation? Easy....





"Your organization highly depends on it"





CHAPTER 02 A NEW BEGINNING

"Project ARSAP is Born"



ABOUT US WE ARE VICXER!

- A company focused in securing the business critical applications and its adjacent infrastructure (SAP, Oracle Siebel and others)
- All of our customers belong to the Fortune-500 Group
- We do:
 - Oracle & SAP Penetration Testing
 - Cyber-Security Trainings
 - Vulnerability Assessment and Management
 - SAP Forensics & Many More!





"Sometimes, reinventing the wheel makes sense" - Scenario

- As a young company, we had the same challenges that everyone else has when they just start, getting new leads that could end-up in new customers
- The approach that most companies take here, is to simply buy a list of businesses that are already running SAP, so they can try to "cold call" the CISO / security managers and pitch what they do
- The success rate of this procedure is 1%, same success rate that the spammers get. Coincidence? I think not!
- We said to ourselves, this cannot be the best possible way! there must be a more efficient way to tackle this challenge

..... and then the project ARSAP was born!



"Sometimes, reinventing the wheel makes sense" - Scenario

- We used search engines like Shodan, Google, Bing, ZoomEye to more "sketchy" and esoteric deep-web (ABAP, Java, Business Objects, HANA) that were already exposed to the Internet
- come and go every-day (yes, people tend to expose non-productive SAP systems to the Internet too!)
- systems for further analysis. Fortunately for us, the exposed SAP services were **QUITE verbose!**

server:	SAP	NetWe	eaver	Appl	icatio
ser	rver:	SAP	NetWe	aver	Appli
Server:	SAP	J2EE	Engi	ne/7.	01



resources (deep-web search engines, private forums, etc.) in order to find the different SAP systems

• We ended-up creating one "extractor" per each data-source, as we knew since the very beginning that the SAP map that we would obtain would be "alive", meaning that the discovered SAP systems could

• Once we had a list of servers, we also had the necessity of categorizing and tagging the detected SAP

on Server 7.21 / AS Java 7.31

cation Server 7.22 / AS Java 7.30

"Sometimes, reinventing the wheel makes sense" - Scenario

- At this point, we did not only have the list of exposed SAP systems, but we were also able to classify them per the exposed SAP services, country & continent (of the server hosting the SAP system), SSL support and the *different* SAP / services version!
- We used different techniques to discover what companies / individuals were behind the discovered assets.
- Now, of course, we needed a way to prioritize our efforts on which potential clients we would contact first, so what we did offline, was to analyze the detected SAP services versions and compare them to our own vulnerability database. This exercise allowed us to also classify the SAPs per "potential" risk (as we did not actually trigger any attack probes)

Are you intrigued about the results?



"ARSAP By the Numbers"

• We found more than **14k**

SAP Services











"ARSAP By the Numbers"

• We have identified the owners of **37.86%** of the detected assets

"ARSAP By the Numbers"

- We also discovered that at least 27% of the detected assets were potentially vulnerable to critical and high criticity vulnerabilities like RCE, Directory Transversal, Arbitrary File uploads / Arbitrary File Reads
- We ended up being **highly surprised** by our discoveries and we immediately started to think that a sufficiently skilled attacker could provoke the **"next SAP tragedy"** without much effort
- How? you say, well, keep watching ...







STRIN CHAPTER 03 YOU GOT EMAIL!

"A traditional approach to malware distribution"



"A traditional approach to Malware distribution" – Thinking Like an Attacker

- Think about it, if you were an attacker who has recollected the information that we highlighted on the previous slides, it would be trivial for you to enumerate email addresses from the people that works at the target company
- You know that the target organization uses SAP, probably across the board
- You know that the target organization has enough resources to acquire and use an SAP system. This indicates that the level of resources belonging to the company are high and the head-count is significant
- Almost all the big companies, with good amount of resources and a lot of employees use SSO (Single) **Sign-on)** to facilitate access to SAP



"SAP Gui Scripts"

• In SAP Words

• By default, the execution of SAP GUI scripts is disabled, but in our experience, 90% of corporate users use this functionality to do performance and functional testing

```
//-Set connection = application.Children(0)------
Connection = new ActiveXComponent(
 GUIApp.invoke("Children", 0).toDispatch()
);
//-Set session = connection.Children(0)------
Session = new ActiveXComponent(
 Connection.invoke("Children", 0).toDispatch()
);
//-Open SE16-----
Obj = new ActiveXComponent(Session.invoke("findById",
 "wnd[0]/tbar[0]/okcd").toDispatch());
Obj.setProperty("text", "/nse16");
Obj = new ActiveXComponent(Session.invoke("findById",
```

"wnd[0]").toDispatch());

Obj.invoke("sendVKey", 0);



"SAP GUI Scripting is an automation interface that enhances the capabilities of SAP GUI. By using this interface, end users may automate repetitive tasks by running macro-like scripts"



"SAP Gui Scripts"

- The attacker has already harvested some corporate email accounts and is ready to send some malware
- The distribution channel will be an email with a malicious SAP GUI Script attached to it
- The attacker will leverage the privileges of the victim and use them to completely delete a table containing public debt, Robin Hood Style!

DEMO TIME!





"You Got Email!" - Scenario





SERVER'S VLAN



Back-End SAP ABAP System

"SAP Gui Scripts" - Prevention

- If your organization is lucky enough to **not need SAP Gui scripts**, you could disable this functionality by making sure that the **sapgui/user_scripting** profile parameter is set to **FALSE**
- As we mention before, **most organizations cannot afford disabling SAP Gui scripts**, but fear not, there is a valid workaround!
- Leave the SAP Gui scripts enable and configure the script/user_scripting_per_user parameter to TRUE, then, just assign the authorization object S_SCR with value 16 to (only) the users that are allowed to use this functionality



"SAP Gui Scripts" - Prevention

• Also, at the client level, make sure you select the "Notify when a script attaches to SAP GUI" option, to get a warning from the SAP GUI whenever a scripts tries to be executed

SAP GUI Options - SAP Logon					×		
Theme: > Visual Design > Intersection D	Blue Crystal Theme	✓ Installation			Search:		
 Accessibility 	& Scripting	Scripting is	s installed				
Scripting	ty	User Setting ✓ Enable s	is scripting				
 Multilingual Settings Local Data 		Notify when a script attaches to SAP GUI					
> Traces> Security		✓ Notity	native Microso	ft Windows dialogs			
 SAP Logon C Front End Pr 	Options int						
System Inform	mation						



	encrypted!
files have	been encryre
Ooops, your mes the	
我的電腦出了什麼問題? 您的一些重要文件被我加密保存了。 照片、圖片、文檔、壓縮包、音頻、 文件都被加密了,因此不能正常打問	視頻文件、exe文件等, 勞 局。 你大可在網上找找恢復文 你不給來了也不能恢復這些
d on 保證,沒有我們的解密服務,就算: 有沒有恢復這些文檔的方法。 只能通過我	老? 長? 們的解密服務才能恢復。
富然有助版低 夠提供安全有效的恢復服務。 但這是收費的,也不能無限期的推 個這是收費的,也不能無限期的推 請點擊 〈Decrypt〉按鈕,就可以	程迟。 免費恢復一些文檔。請您加
st on 但想要恢復全部文檔,需要付款 是否隨時都可以固定金額付款,	貼費用。 就會恢復的嗎,當然不是,
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CHAPTER 04 WEAPONIZATION R PREVENTION

"Ransomware and the weaponization of weaknesses"





"The Ransomware Approach"

- One of our recurrent thoughts after having the complete picture of the SAPs that were exposed to the Internet was "If a ransomware hits the SAP systems exposed to the Internet, the results would be catastrophic"
- We wanted to help, but before we could recommend some countermeasures, we needed to think how an attacker could try to take over these assets.... (in SAP, that is no easy tasks)
- By studying past ransomwares, we discovered that most of them shared some "personality traits"
 - They were designed to hit hard
 - Quick lateral movement was gold
 - Avoiding "making noise" was not a priority
 - Open to "weaponize" (aka reutilize) previously reported vulnerabilities



"The Ransomware Approach" - Scenario





INTERNAL NETWORK SAL 37 0 SAP SAP SAD

Back-End SAP ABAP









"The Ransomware Approach"

• The hypothetical malware will be divided in **5 phases**

Stage				
Intrusion				
Credential Gathering				
Lateral Movement Around DMZ				
DMZ Escape / Lateral Movement Around Adjacent Network				
Ransom & Expansion				

- Each action / stage will be complemented with the **technical attack / technique** and the respective countermeasure
- The full Ransomware / Malware wont be distributed for obvious reasons ;-) but we will show some code!

Action

Remote Command Execution via SAP Java Invoker Servlet

Decrypting SAP Secure Storage

SSH / Password Guessing / Brute-force via RFC

Credential Reutilization using SOAPRFC / Master Password

Encrypt all the things!!! And bonus!



"The Ransomware Approach" - Intrusion

- As other malwares like WannaCry, we will use a previously reported vulnerability and just weaponize the publicly available exploit. This makes sense as many sophisticated attackers already have "malware" **frameworks**", they just need a silver bullet and some vulnerable victims
- Per our network diagram, on the first phase, we are going to take over the front-end SAP system that is located inside the DMZ
- The exploit that we are going to use will allow us to execute operating system commands under the privileges of the operating system user that is running the SAP system. This vulnerability is due to a combination of a default misconfiguration and a security vulnerability in SAP
- Modern versions of SAP are not vulnerable to this exploit, but according to our research, finding a vulnerable systems is easy enough (almost 3 out of 10!!!!)



DEMO TIME!

PREVENTION

- "The Ransomware Approach" Countermeasures
- To prevent the abuse of the InvokerServlet and the unauthenticated command execution, SAP Notes 1445998, 1589525 and 1624450 must be implemented on the affected assets
- After the SAP security notes have been implemented, you need to be sure that the **Invoker Servlet** functionality is globally disabled. For that, use the SAP Java config-tool or open the Netweaver administrator webpage (nwa), go to Server Configurations, locate the servlet_jsp option and make sure EnableInvokerServletGlobally is set to False
- WARNING !!! There is a known issue / bug in SAP that will prevent old versions to start after implementing this fix. Please read SAP Note 1467771, before disabling the InvokerServlet
- Unfortunately, changes will only take effect once you restart your SAP systems



"The Ransomware Approach" – Getting some creds!

- Once the ransomware's target has been breached, the first thing that it needs to do is lateral movement
- The easiest way to extract credentials from a SAP Java system is by opening an encrypted file called **SAP J2EE Secure Storage**
- In the SAP Java systems, the secure storage is an encrypted container that lays on the file-system. This container is encrypted using **3-DES**, a hardcoded key and an user key phrase which is defined at the installation time
- The container holds the SAP's database password and depending on the version, the SAP Java administrator password (which is usually the same one, aka Master Password)
- The container is extremely trivial to decrypt

DEMO TIME!



PREVENTION

"The Ransomware Approach" – Countermeasures

- Access to the SAP J2EE Secure Storage must be protected at all cost!
- Files:
- /usr/sap/<SID>/SYS/global/security/data/SecStore.properties,
- /usr/sap/<SID>/SYS/global/security/data/SecStore.key

Should only be accessible by the SAP's operating system user, local administrators and global admins

- Our selected encryption key phrase **must be different** from the SAP master password
- The password for the SAP Administrator **must be different** from the SAP database user



"The Ransomware Approach" - Scenario





INTERNAL NETWORK SAL 37 0 SAP SAP SAD

Back-End SAP ABAP









"The Ransomware Approach" – Getting some creds!

- The ransomware now has the ability to execute operating system commands under the privileges of the user running the SAP system, has full access to the local database and some important credentials for an eventual brute force
- But this is not all.... In order to connect to other SAP systems of "different stacks" the SAP Java systems have a mechanism called JCO Destinations, these destinations might contain sensitive data such as client, **username** and **password** for remote systems (inside or outside the **DMZ**)
- Finally, we should always test if the passwords that we got so far correspond to the SAP Master **Password**. We could do this via **SSH** or **SMB**



DEMO TIME!

"The Ransomware Approach" – Master Password!

- At the installation time, SAP will ask the user if he / she wants to assign a different password for the most important SAP accounts or use a Master Password
- By default, the installer suggests the implementation of a Master Password
- If the Master Password is selected, the most powerful SAP users like SAP*, DDIC, the SAP's database user and the SAP OS administrator and the SAP OS service user will all share the same password
- 95% of the surveyed companies use the SAP Master Password mechanism
- If one password is compromised







THE FINAL RESULT

"A Screen that no one wants to see on their SAPs"





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PREVENTION

"The Ransomware Approach" – Countermeasures

- In order to protect your RFC destinations, first ask yourself the following question, do I have a real business need to create an RFC destination with hardcoded credentials?
- If the answer is **"Yes"** because you need to interact with a poorly designed interface (quite common on the SAP world) the **least privileged** approach must be follow
- Avoid the utilization of an SAP Master Password, each key account must have its own password, with such be in compliance to your local password policy
- Review your firewall strategy, how are you connecting your SAP systems on the DMZ and from the DMZ to the adjacent network. Allow traffic to **ONLY** the services that you require and nothing else



"The Ransomware Approach" - Scenario





INTERNAL NETWORK SAL 37 0 SAP SAP SAD

Back-End SAP ABAP









"The Ransomware Approach" – Bonus Track

- Now is time to leave the DMZ!. One of the most notable characteristics of SAP is that it has been born to be interconnected
- We can safely assume that the RFC and the ICM ports will be accepting connections from the already compromised SAP systems on the **DMZ**
- The malware will attack the ICM services on the adjacent network by trying to reutilize the obtained credentials. The attack will target a particularly vulnerable service called **SOAPRFC**
- The malware will send fake messages from the SAP servers on the adjacent network to all the end-users (human beings) pretending to be the SAP administrators
- The users will receive a pop-up saying that a new SAP add-on MUST be installed and if they do not DEMO TIME! proceed with the installation, they will "disrupt the SAP system"





WRAPPING-UP!



WHAT DID WE **LEARN TODAY?**



WRAPPING-UP

A Few Take-Aways ...

- Always ask yourself, do I really need to expose my SAP system to the internet? If the answer is yes, you must **ONLY expose the bare minimum**
- Use an SAP Web-dispatcher to restrict access to ALL the webpages that are not required by the business
- Your Internet facing SAP systems must be patched! **follow SAP's security notes release cycle!** (New patches are available the second Tuesday of each month)
- Do not forget about the audit trails! They will be invaluable in case the worst happens
- Make sure your SOC is "SAP Aware"
- And finally..... Prevent, Prevent, Prevent, conduct penetration testings regularly, distrust default configurations and always use the least privileged approach when in doubt! It will pay-off in the future!



THAT IS ALL...

QUESTIONS?



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