



# APPDATA OH MY... OH NO!

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# ABOUT ME

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  - SEC460 – Enterprise Threat Vulnerability Assessment
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- Certifications: GXPN, GPEN, GWAPT, GCIH, and GEVA

# OVERVIEW

- What is AppData
- How to browse AppData
- Where to find sensitive information
  - Browser Application (Web Data)
  - OS Applications
- What we can do about it



# WHAT IS THE APPDATA DIRECTORY?

- Contains application settings, files, and data specific to an application on your Windows PC
  - Can include data from Web Applications if cached within the browser
- Hidden folder unique to each user on a system
- Located per users under the users directory
  - C:\Users\\AppData

# WINDOWS APPDATA SUBDIRECTORIES

- Local:
  - Specific data to a single computer. Never synced from computer to computer. Data here is generally specific to a computer, or contains files that are too large
- LocalLow:
  - Same as the Local directory but is designed for "low integrity" applications that run with more restricted security settings
- Roaming:
  - Contains data that would "roam" with a user account from computer to computer if your PC was connected to a domain with a roaming profile. Browsers might store user profiles here allowing bookmarks and other browsing data to be access on different PC's

# VIEW AND NAVIGATE APPDATA DIRECTORIES

- Command Line access with PowerShell and cmd.exe
- Windows Explorer (GUI)
  - Local
    - %localappdata%
  - LocalLow
    - %appdata%\..\locallow
  - Roaming
    - %appdata%
  - Manual path navigation
    - Need to enable view Hidden Items in explorer

# SENSITIVE DATA IN APPDATA

- Credentials
- Potential PII and PCI
- Documents
- Chat Logs
- API Keys
- Configuration Files
- Internal Network Information



# CHROME APPDATA ARTIFACT LOCATIONS

- %localappdata%\Google\Chrome\User Data\Default
  - \Cache\
    - Chromes current cache
  - \IndexedDB\
    - Client-Side storage and site data
  - \Login Data – sqlite file
    - Login info with site, username, and encrypted passwords
  - \Cookies – sqlite file
    - Stored Encrypted Cookies
  - \AutoFillDatabase\
    - Saved AutoFill Data
  - \Web Data – sqlite file
    - Searches, form data, and autofill data



# FIREFOX APPDATA ARTIFACT LOCATIONS

- %appdata%\Mozilla\Firefox\Profiles\
  - \logins.json & \key4.db
    - Password files
  - \formhistory.sqlite
    - Searches, and form data
  - \cookies.sqlite
    - Cookies to steal
  - \places.sqlite
    - Bookmarks, files downloaded, websites visted
  - \storage\
    - Client-side storage

# SLACK DATA

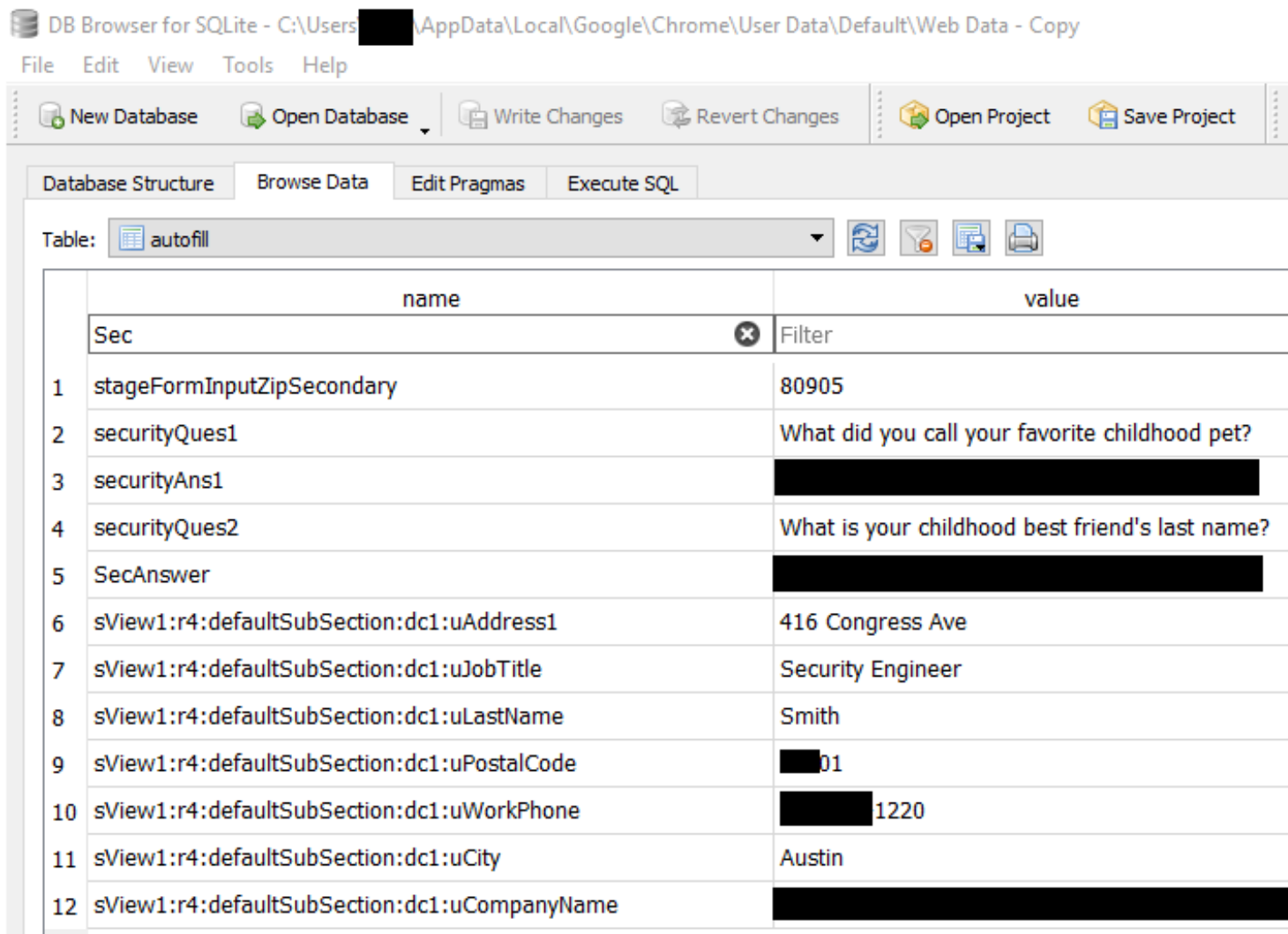
%LOCALAPPDATA%\GOOGLE\CHROME\USER  
DATA\DEFAULT\INDEXDB\HTTPS\_APP.SLACK.COM\_0.INDEXEDDB.LEVELDB

```
icted_member_countI" teams_member_count" a  
email"N.wiebelhaus22@outlook.com{" is_adminF  
active" enterprise_user_"member_color"a72f79"
```

```
"text"YHahahahahaha! Sorry, I was letting my team know I will stepping away from desk for lunch."  
s0"
```

# CHROME WEB DATA

%LOCALAPPDATA%\GOOGLE\CHROME\USER DATA\DEFAULT\WEB DATA



DB Browser for SQLite - C:\Users\██████\AppData\Local\Google\Chrome\User Data\Default\Web Data - Copy

File Edit View Tools Help

New Database Open Database Write Changes Revert Changes Open Project Save Project

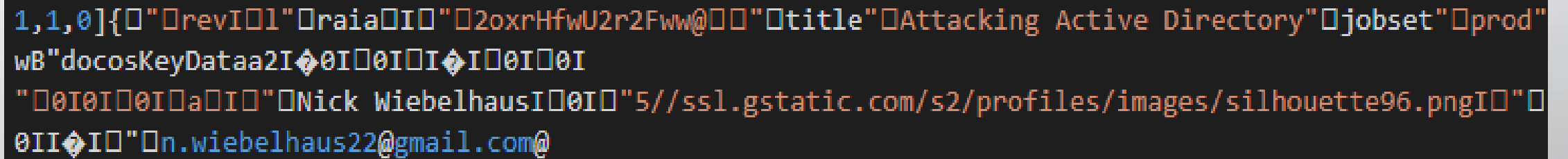
Database Structure Browse Data Edit Pragas Execute SQL

Table: autofill

	name	value
	Sec	Filter
1	stageFormInputZipSecondary	80905
2	securityQues1	What did you call your favorite childhood pet?
3	securityAns1	████████████████████
4	securityQues2	What is your childhood best friend's last name?
5	SecAnswer	████████████████████
6	sView1:r4:defaultSubSection:dc1:uAddress1	416 Congress Ave
7	sView1:r4:defaultSubSection:dc1:uJobTitle	Security Engineer
8	sView1:r4:defaultSubSection:dc1:uLastName	Smith
9	sView1:r4:defaultSubSection:dc1:uPostalCode	██████01
10	sView1:r4:defaultSubSection:dc1:uWorkPhone	██████1220
11	sView1:r4:defaultSubSection:dc1:uCity	Austin
12	sView1:r4:defaultSubSection:dc1:uCompanyName	████████████████████

# GOOGLE DOCS

%LOCALAPPDATA%\GOOGLE\CHROME\USER  
DATA\DEFAULT\INDEXEDDB\HTTPS\_DOCS.GOOGLE.COM\_0.INDEXEDDB.LEVELDB



```
1,1,0]{"revI01"raiaI"2oxrHfwU2r2Fww@"title"Attacking Active Directory"jobset"prod"  
wB"docosKeyDataa2I0I0I0I0I0I0I  
"0I0I0I0IaI"Nick WiebelhausI0I0"5//ssl.gstatic.com/s2/profiles/images/silhouette96.pngI"  
0II0I0"n.wiebelhaus22@gmail.com@
```

# DECRYPTING BROWSER PASSWORDS

- Different browsers have small difference
- Chrome
  - Metasploit: enum\_chrome
  - Mimikatz: DPAPI
  - SharpWeb: <https://github.com/djhohnstein/SharpWeb>
- FireFox
  - Metasploit: firefox\_creds
  - SharpWeb: <https://github.com/djhohnstein/SharpWeb>
- Internet Explorer
  - Metasploit: enum\_ie (versions >=7)
  - Mimikatz: DPAPI
  - SharpWeb: <https://github.com/djhohnstein/SharpWeb>

# DECRYPTING CHROME PASSWORDS AND COOKIES

## MIMIKATZ DPAPI

- Chrome uses the Windows Data Protect API (DPAPI) to protect the data in the “Cookies” and “Login Data” databases
- DPAPI is a Windows API that uses two functions to encrypt and decrypt data tied to a specific user or system
  - Encrypt: CryptProtectData()
  - Decrypt: CryptUnprotectData()
- Need a user master key
  - %appdata%\Microsoft\Protect\\
- Decrypted using the user’s password or the domain backup key

# APPDATA OS APPLICATION ARTIFACTS

- PowerShell PSReadline
  - %appdata%\Microsoft\Windows\PowerShell\PSReadLine\ConsoleHost\_history.txt
- Windows Subsystem for Linux (Plain text does not follow Linux permissions)
  - %localappdata%\Packages\KaliLinux.5fdsv
- KeePass Config
  - %appdata%\Keepass\KeePass.config.xml
- Notepad++ and VS Code
  - %appdata%\Notepad++\backup\<files>

# DOMAIN ADMIN FROM PSREADLINE

%APPDATA%\MICROSOFT\WINDOWS\POWERSHELL\PSREADLINE\CONSOLEHOST\_HISTORY.TXT

```
PS C:\WINDOWS\system32> .\CreateTicket.ps1 -Mode "CREATE" -TicketID-ErrorIncidentRequestType "2" -ErrorUDF_ResourceCriticality1 "4" -Category "2" -ErrorItemOwner "2723" -ReferencedObjectName "HACKERS" -ErrorMonitoringPlatform "2" -Webserver "http://TalkServer/" -GetURLBase "RestAPI/api/" -User "HAcker\Awesome_Domain_Admin" -Password "Awesome_Domain_Admin_Password"
```

```
r "http://TalkServer/" -GetURLBase "RestAPI/api/" -User "HAcker\Awesome_Domain_Admin" -Password "Awesome_Domain_Admin_Password"
```



# WINDOWS SUBSYSTEM FOR LINUX

%LOCALAPPDATA%\PACKAGES\KALILINUX.5FDSV\LOCALSTATE\ROOTFS\ROOT

```
gh0st@gh0st:~$ sudo su
[sudo] password for gh0st:
root@gh0st:/home/gh0st# mkdir /root/AppDataTest
root@gh0st:/home/gh0st# cd /root/AppDataTest/
root@gh0st:~/AppDataTest# echo "can we see this in our AppData on Host" > testAppDataInfo.txt
root@gh0st:~/AppDataTest#
```

Local > Packages > KaliLinux.54290C8133FEE\_ey8k8hqnrwqnmq > LocalState > rootfs > root > AppDataTest > testAppDataInfo.txt

```
1 can we see this in our AppData on Host
2
```

- > etc
- > home
- > media
- > mnt
- > opt
- > proc
- ▼ root
- > AppDataTest
- ≡ .bash\_history
- ▣ .bashrc
- ▣ .profile
- > run
- > srv

# KEEPASS CONFIG

%APPDATA%\KEEPASS\KEEPASS.CONFIG.XML

```
<DatabasePath>..\..\[REDACTED]t4LK3R.kdbx</DatabasePath>  
<Password>>true</Password>  
<KeyFilePath>..\..\[REDACTED]t4LK3R.key</KeyFilePath>  
</Association>  
<Association>
```

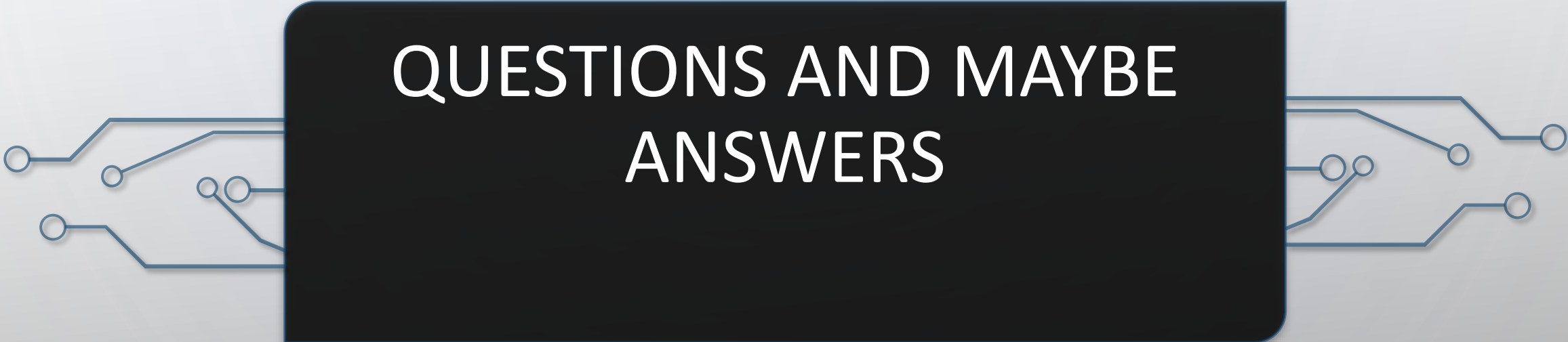
# NOTEPAD++ AND VS CODE

%APPDATA%\NOTEPAD++\BACKUP\<>FILE>

```
Roaming > Notepad++ > backup > ≡ new 13@2020-01-09_155217
1 Barrett Darnell
2 ### Abstract
3 Capture the Flag (CTF) competitions range in style and difficulty but each and every CTF offers a w
4 ### Outline
5 **note:** After the initial baselining on CTF basics, the majority of the talk will be focused on te
6 - Intro and Outline
7 - What is a CTF
8 - CTF Styles
9   - Jeopardy
10  - Attack and Defense
11  - King of the Hill
12
```

# WHAT CAN WE DO ABOUT IT?

- Avoid Client-Side Storage and Processing
  - HTTP header “Cache Control:”
  - Avoid storing sensitive data with IndexedDB
  - OWASP HTML5 Security Cheat Sheet – Storage APIs
    - [https://owasp.org/www-project-cheat-sheets/cheatsheets/HTML5\\_Security\\_Cheat\\_Sheet](https://owasp.org/www-project-cheat-sheets/cheatsheets/HTML5_Security_Cheat_Sheet)
- Understanding native OS features
- Create an Application Whitelist
  - Understand what data is being stored for all applications
  - Understand where the data is and why for all applications
  - Make a risk based assessment for whitelist



# QUESTIONS AND MAYBE ANSWERS

# DECRYPTING CHROME PASSWORDS AND COOKIES

## MIMIKATZ DPAPI PART 2

- Dump “Cookies” and “Login Data” as logged in user
  - Mimikatz dpapi::chrome /in:"%localappdata%\Google\Chrome\User Data\Default\Login Data" /unprotect
  - Mimikatz dpapi::chrome /in:"%localappdata%\Google\Chrome\User Data\Default\Cookies" /unprotect
- Dump “Cookies” and “Login Data” of target logged in user (Need to be Admin)
  - Locate the GUID and SHA1 hash for the targets master key
  - C:\Users\\AppData\Roaming\Microsoft\Protect\\GUID>
  - sekurlsa::dpapi
  - Mimikatz dpaip:chrome /in:"C:\Users\\AppData\Local\Google\Chrome\User Data\Default\Cookies" /masterkey:<SHA1 Hash>
  - Mimikatz dpaip:chrome /in:"C:\Users\\AppData\Local\Google\Chrome\User Data\Default\Login Data" /masterkey:<SHA1 Hash>