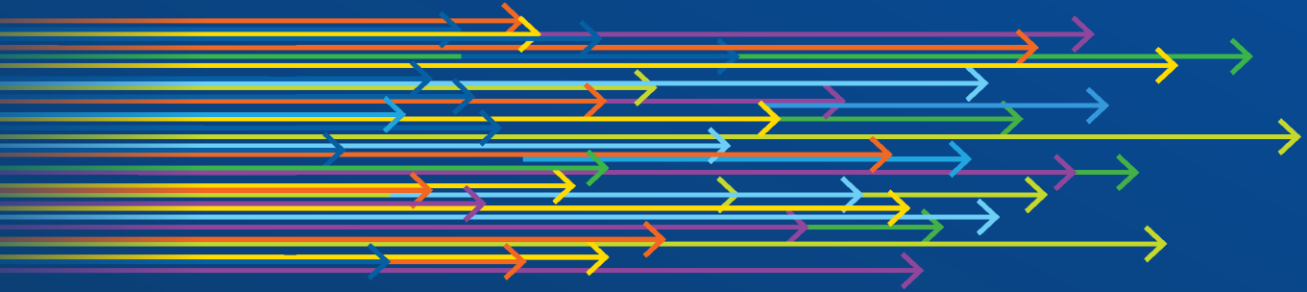
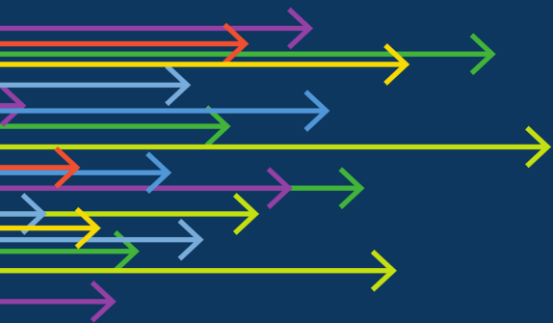


FULL FORCE AHEAD

NIDays 2019







Share Your Experiences at #NIDays



Leverage Windows Security

Wiebe Walstra - Carya - Netherlands

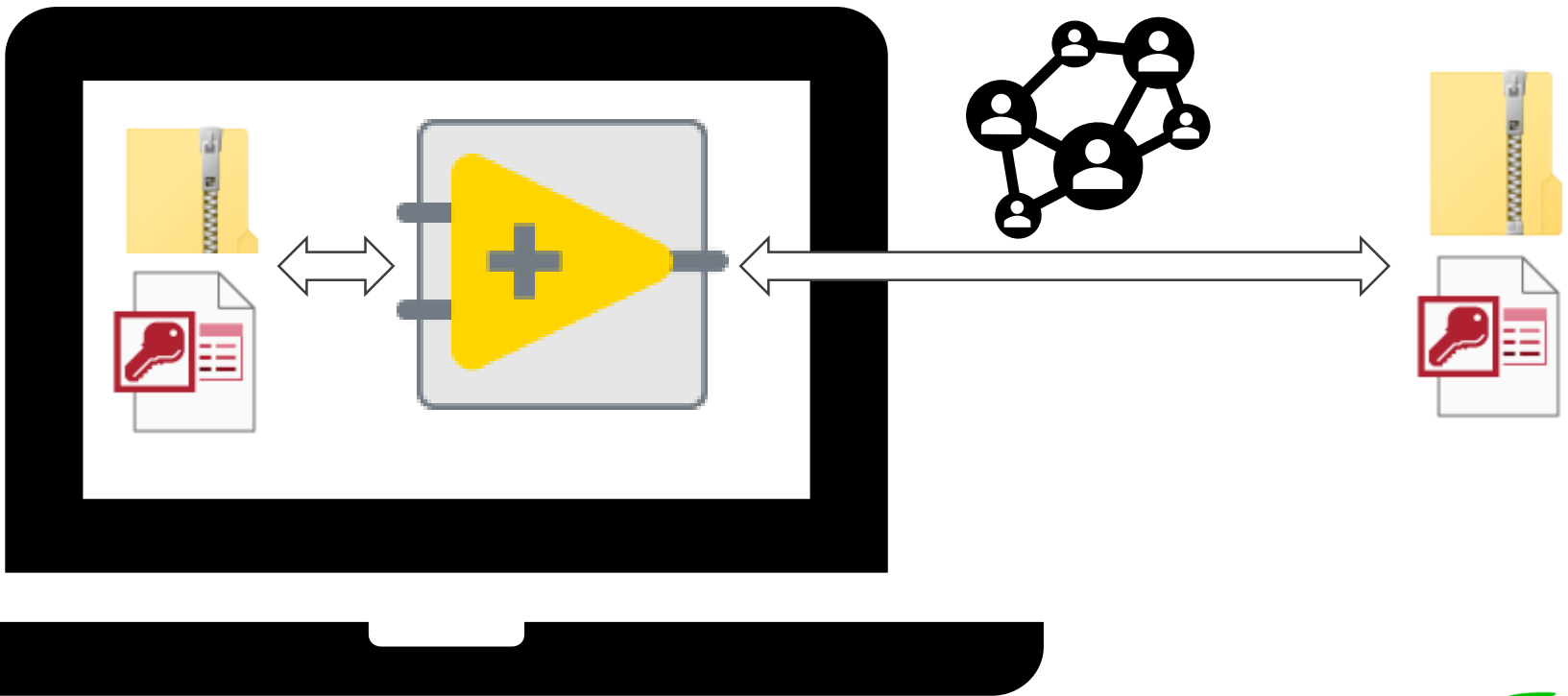


Agenda

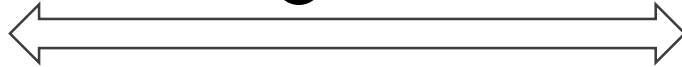
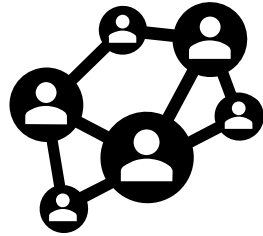
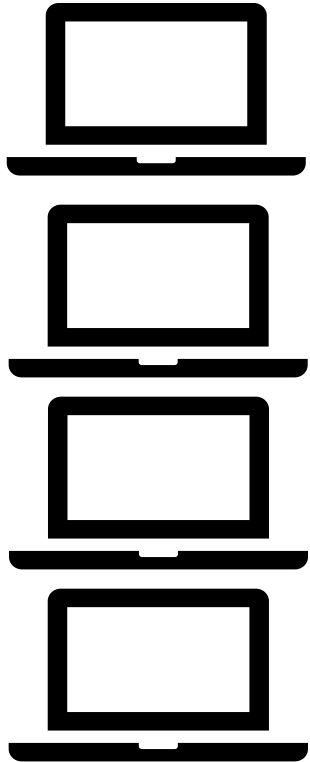
- Problem
- Early solutions
 - Not working
 - And why
- Solution (working)
 - Ins & outs

Problem

- Customer...
- Started ~2000
 - (yes that is 19 years ago)



NETWORK ACCESS SHOULD
BE RESTRICTED!



Early solution (1)

- NET USE (CL)
- NET USE drive "Computer\Share\volume" /USER:[Domain]\user password /PRESISTENT:no
- NET USE Q "server\app\" /USER:Operator OperatorPW /PRESISTENT:no

- NET USE when needed
- mpr.dll \ WNetCancelConnectionA

Early solution (1) not working

- Map exists until deleted
 - Access during that time
 - Access after crash
- Windows only allows 1 mapping to a share...

Early solution (2)

- Start application as another user
- CPAU (CL)

Early solution (2) not working

- Entire application gets rights
- Stopped working with Windows 7

Early solution (3)

- Start application as another user
- RunAsSPC (CL) (Not free)

Early solution (3) not working

- Entire application gets rights
- Behaviour changed in Windows 10
 - Local user loses rights

Solution?

- Google \ MSDN \ DLLs

Solution

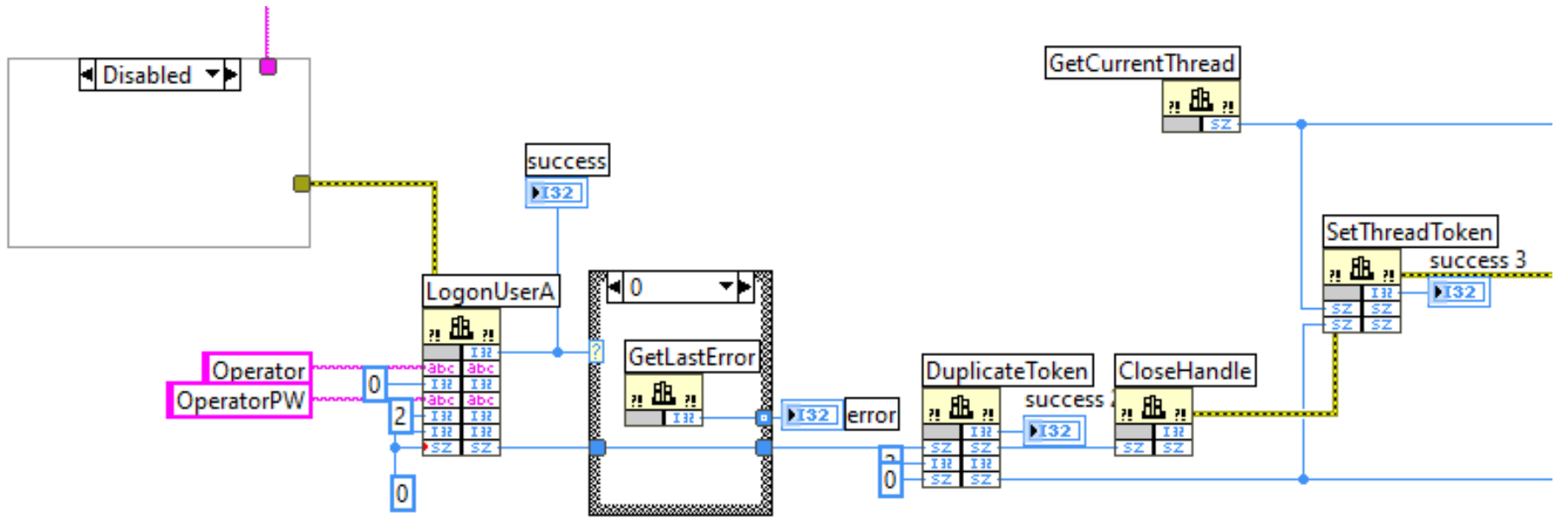
- Google \ MSDN \ **DLLs**



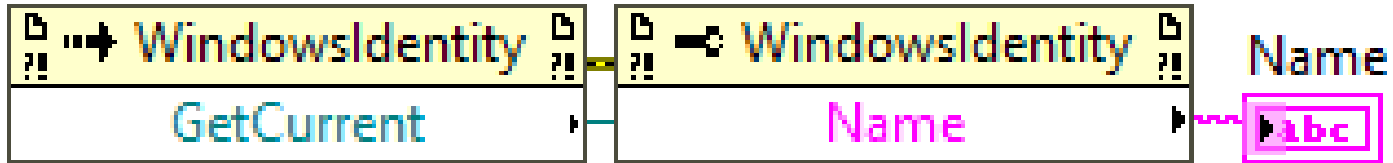
- SetThreadToken (MSDN)
- The **SetThreadToken** function assigns an impersonation token to a thread.
- The function can also cause a thread to stop using an impersonation token.
- `BOOL SetThreadToken(PHANDLE Thread, HANDLE Token);`

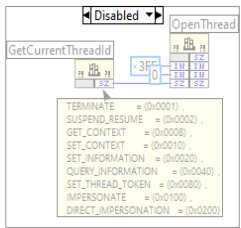
- LogonUser (MSDN)
- The **LogonUser** function attempts to log a user on to the local computer.
- The local computer is the computer from which **LogonUser** was called.
- You cannot use **LogonUser** to log on to a remote computer.

- SetThreadToken
- GetCurrentThread
- GetCurrentThreadId
- OpenThread
- LogonUserA
- (GetLastError)
- DuplicateToken
- CloseHandle



First draft (don't program like this)





```

public sealed class SafeTokenHandle : SafeHandleZeroOrMinusOneInvald
{
    private SafeTokenHandle()
        : base(true)
    {
    }

    [DllImport("kernel32.dll")]
    [ReliabilityContract(Consistency.WillNotCorruptState, Cer.Success)]
    [SuppressUnmanagedCodeSecurity]
    [return: MarshalAs(UnmanagedType.Bool)]

    private static extern bool CloseHandle(IntPtr handle);

    protected override bool ReleaseHandle()
    {
        return CloseHandle(handle);
    }
}

```

```

LogonUser(userName, domainName, Console.ReadLine(),
LOGON32_LOGON_INTERACTIVE, LOGON32_PROVIDER_DEFAULT,
out safeTokenHandle);

```

```

LOGON32_LOGON
INTERACTIVE = 2 .
NETWORK = 3 .
BATCH = 4 . SERVICE = 5 . UNLOCK = 7 .
NETWORK_CLEARTEXT = 8 . NEW_CREDENTIALS = 9 .

```

```

using (WindowsIdentity newId = new WindowsIdentity(safeTokenHandle.DangerousGetHandle()))
{
    using (WindowsImpersonationContext impersonatedUser = newId.Impersonate())
    {
        // Check the identity.
        Console.WriteLine("After impersonation: "
            + WindowsIdentity.GetCurrent().Name);
    }
}

```

```

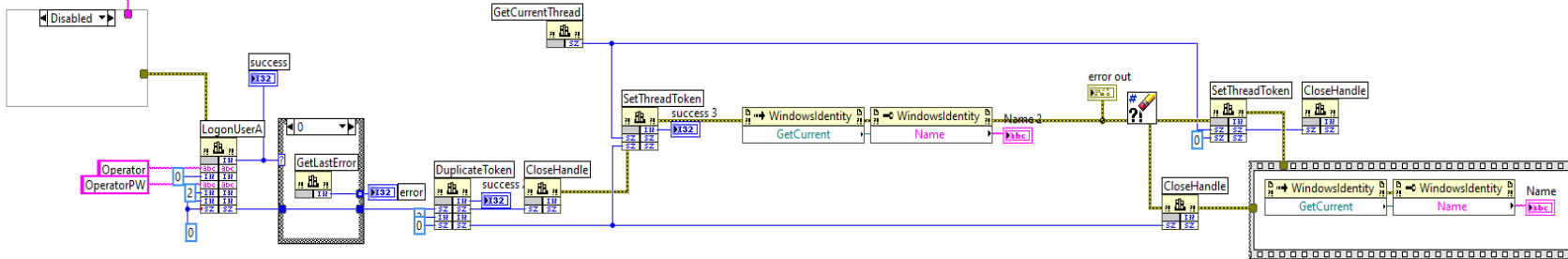
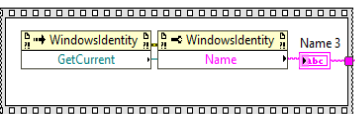
[Flags]
public enum ThreadAccess : int
{
    TERMINATE = (0x0001),
    SUSPEND_RESUME = (0x0002),
    GET_CONTEXT = (0x0008),
    SET_CONTEXT = (0x0010),
    SET_INFORMATION = (0x0020),
    QUERY_INFORMATION = (0x0040),
    SET_THREAD_TOKEN = (0x0080),
    IMPERSONATE = (0x0100),
    DIRECT_IMPERSONATION = (0x0200)
}

```

```

Const LOGON32_PROVIDER_DEFAULT As Long = 0
Const LOGON32_PROVIDER_WINNT50 As Long = 3
Const LOGON32_PROVIDER_WINNT40 As Long = 2
Const LOGON32_PROVIDER_WINNT35 As Long = 1

```



First draft (don't program like this)

error 1326 (Logon failure: unknown username or bad passwords)

```

CharSet.Auto.SetLastError(true);
}
}
else
{
    ref IntPtr hNewToken;
}

```

Name before

PC-Wiebe\Wiebe

Name during

PC-Wiebe\Operator

Name after

PC-Wiebe\Wiebe



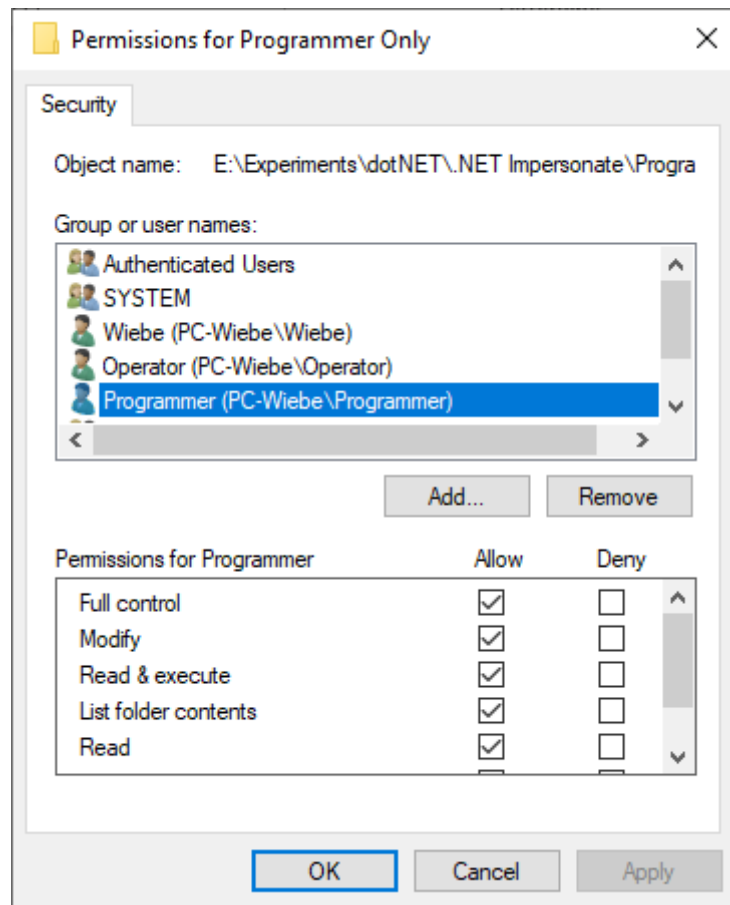
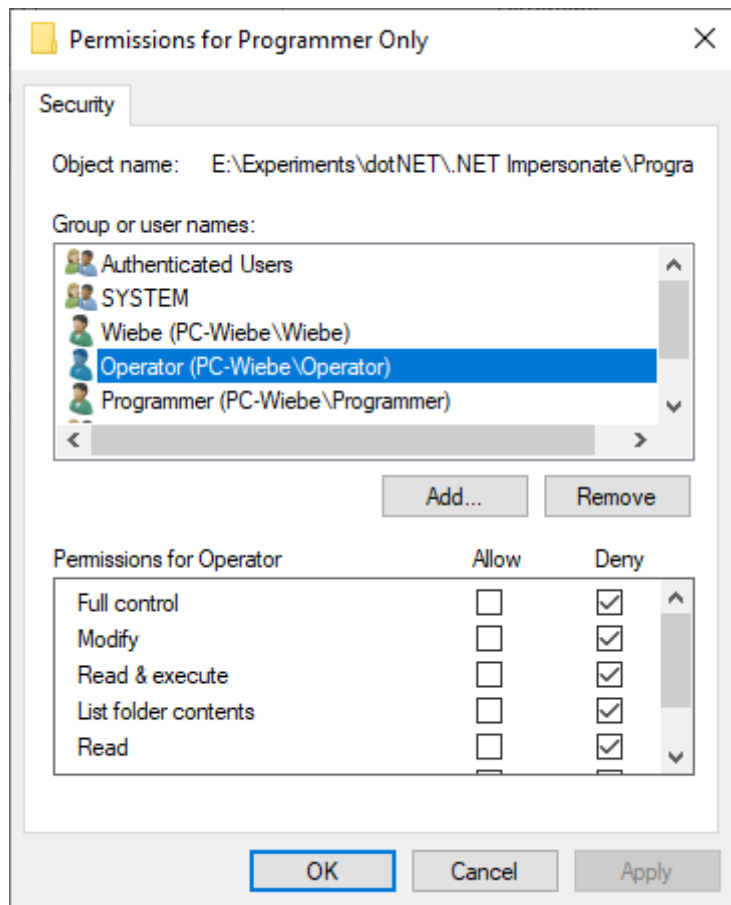
My account (admin)



Operator



Programmer



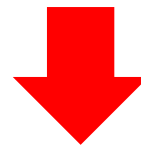
INS & OUTS

(AKA the gory details)



Ins & outs

- SetThreadToken
- The **SetThreadToken** function assigns an impersonation token to a **thread**.
- The function can also cause a **thread** to stop using an impersonation token.
- Makes sense in C\C++
- Not so much in LabVIEW
- But we can still use it!



Category

Execution



Re

user interface

standard

instrument i/o

data acquisition

other 1

other 2



same as caller

Priority

normal priority



Preferred Execution System

standard



Enable automatic error handling

Run when opened

Suspend when called

Clear indicators when called

Auto handle menus at launch

OK

Cancel

Help

Preferred Execution System

same as caller

Impersonate.lvclass:GetCurrentThread (Same As Caller).vi ...

File Edit View Project Operate Tools Window Help



Impersonate
get current thread

Impersonate in **OBJ** **OBJ** Impersonate out

error in (no error) error out
thread thread id

Impersonate.lvproj/My Computer <

Preferred Execution System

other 1



Impersonate.lvclass:GetCurrentThread (Other 1).vi ...



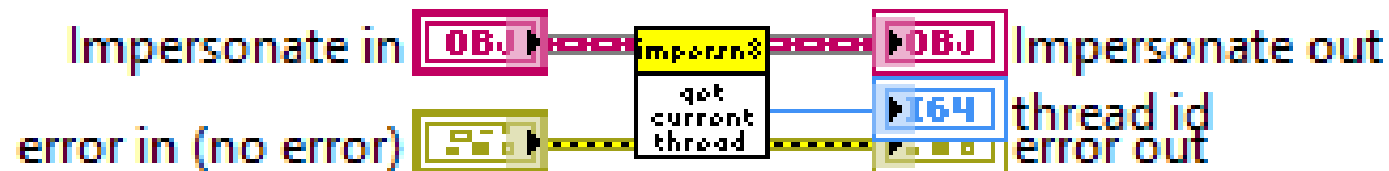
File Edit View Project Operate Tools Window Help



15pt Application

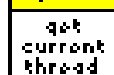


imperrn8
get
current
thread



Impersonate.lvproj/My Computer

impersonate
get current thread
GetCurrentThread (Data Acquisition).vi



impersonate
get current thread
GetCurrentThread (Instrument IO).vi



impersonate
get current thread
GetCurrentThread (Other 1).vi



impersonate
get current thread
GetCurrentThread (Other 2).vi



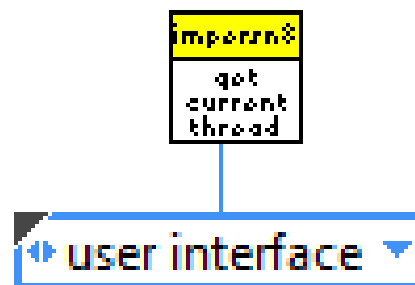
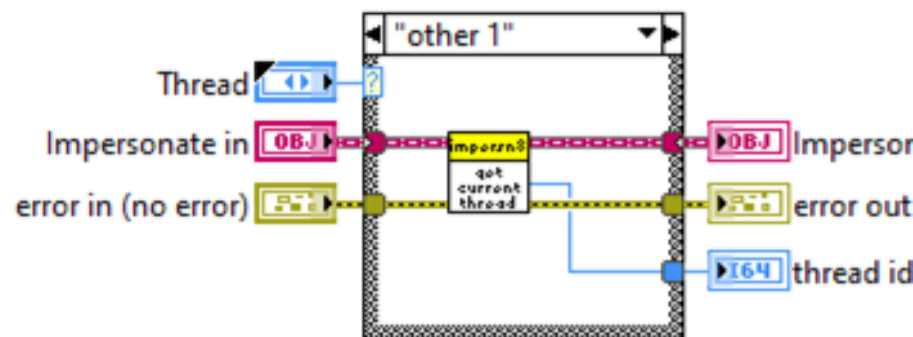
impersonate
get current thread
GetCurrentThread (Same As Caller).vi

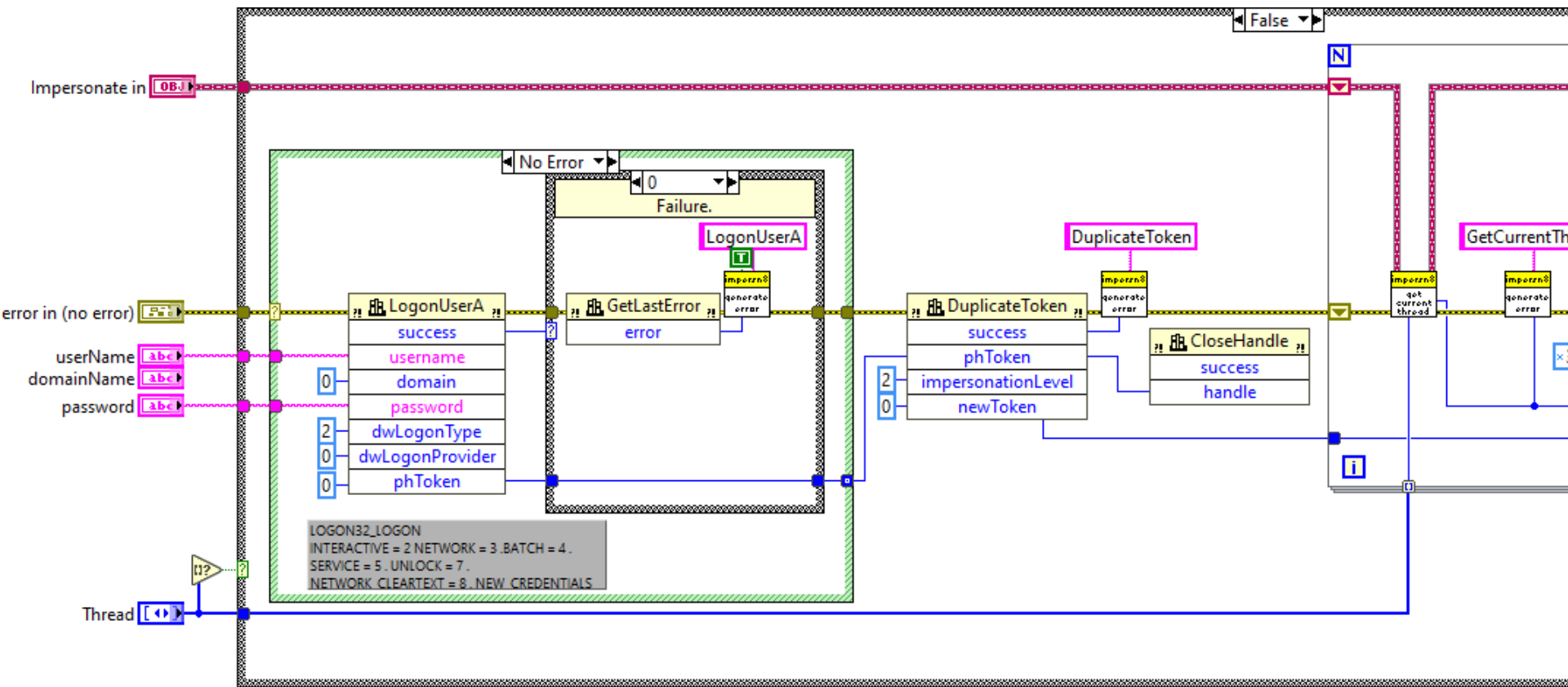


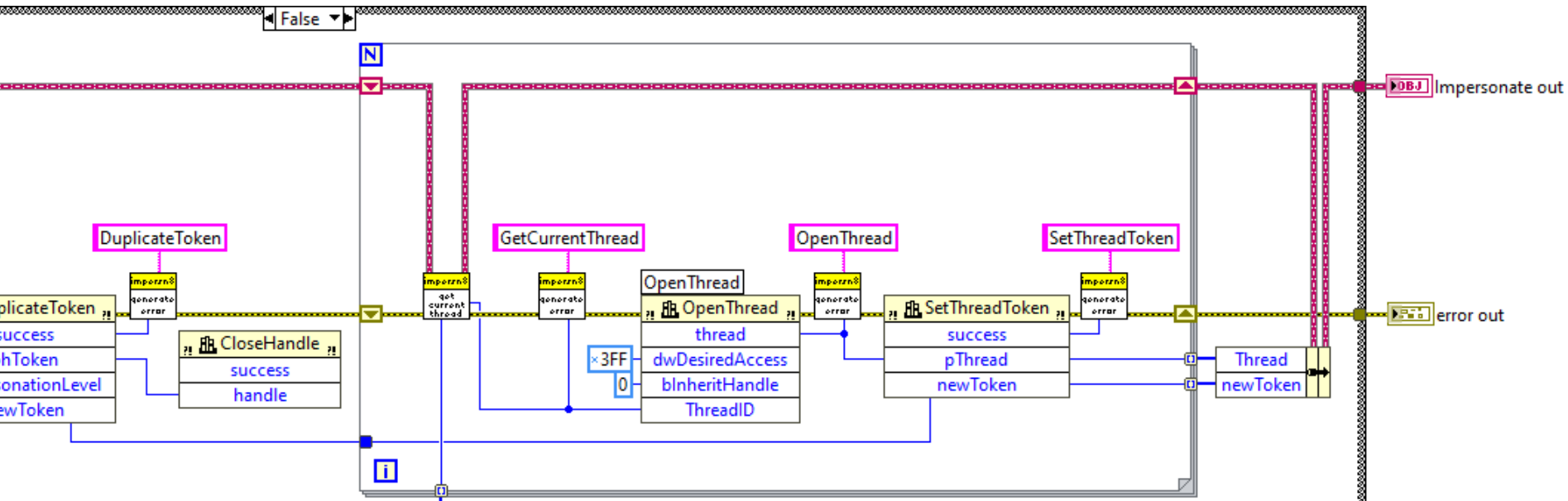
impersonate
get current thread
GetCurrentThread (Standard).vi



impersonate
get current thread
GetCurrentThread (User Interface).vi

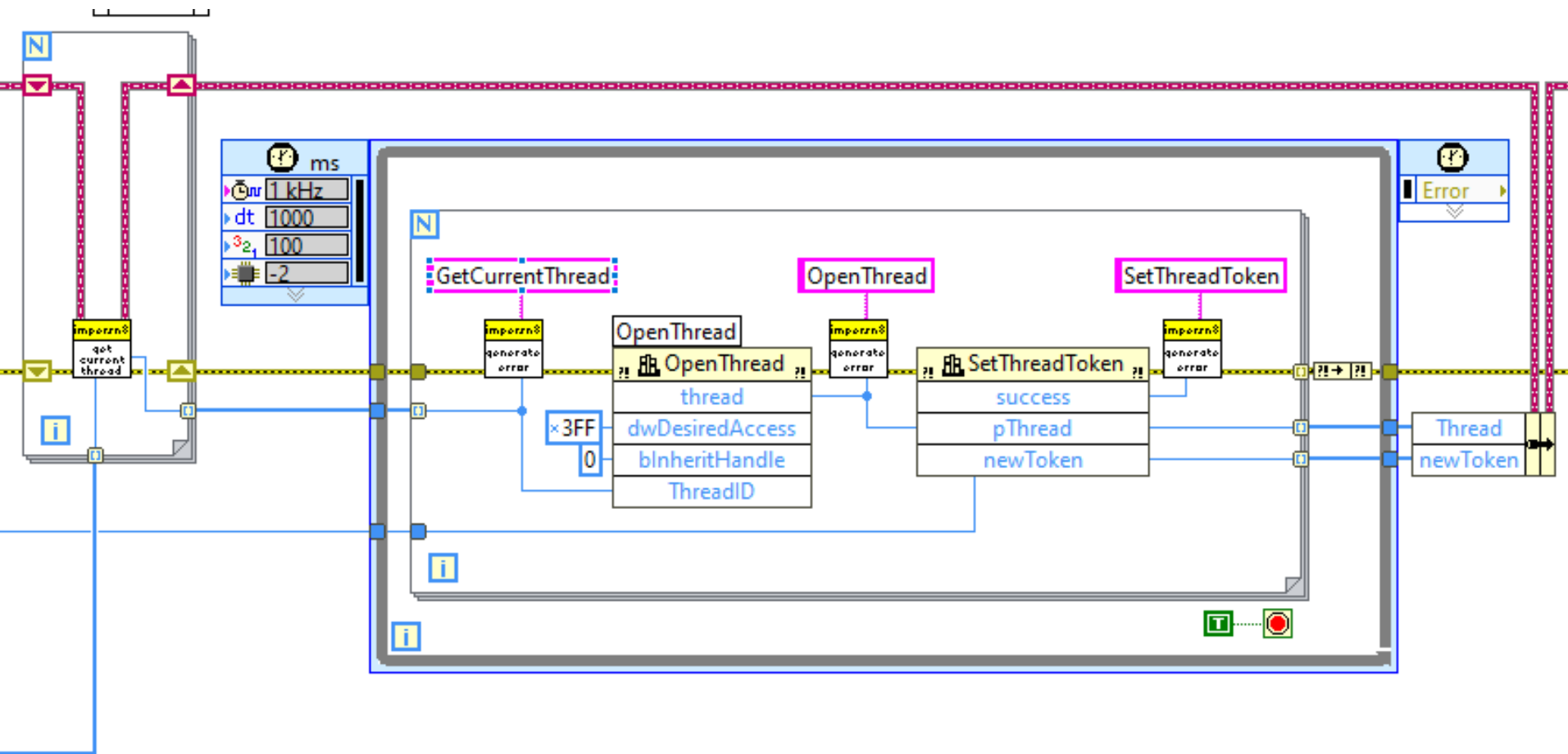


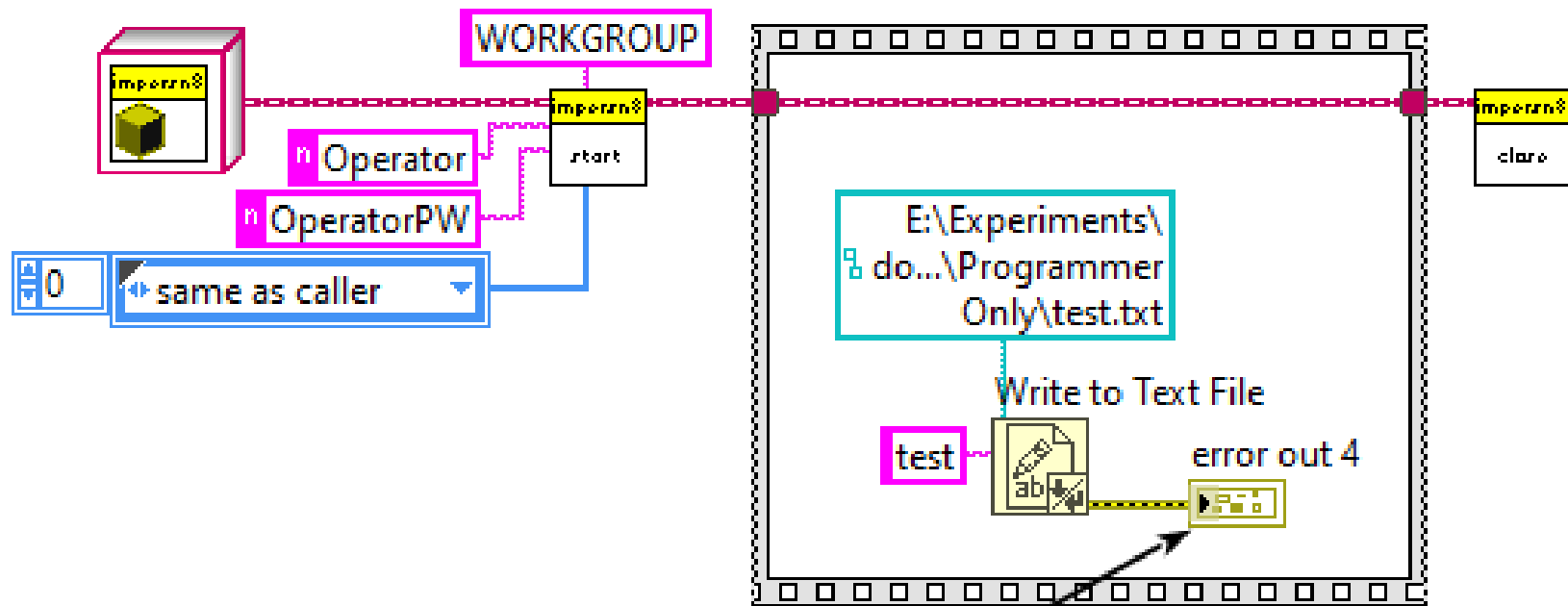




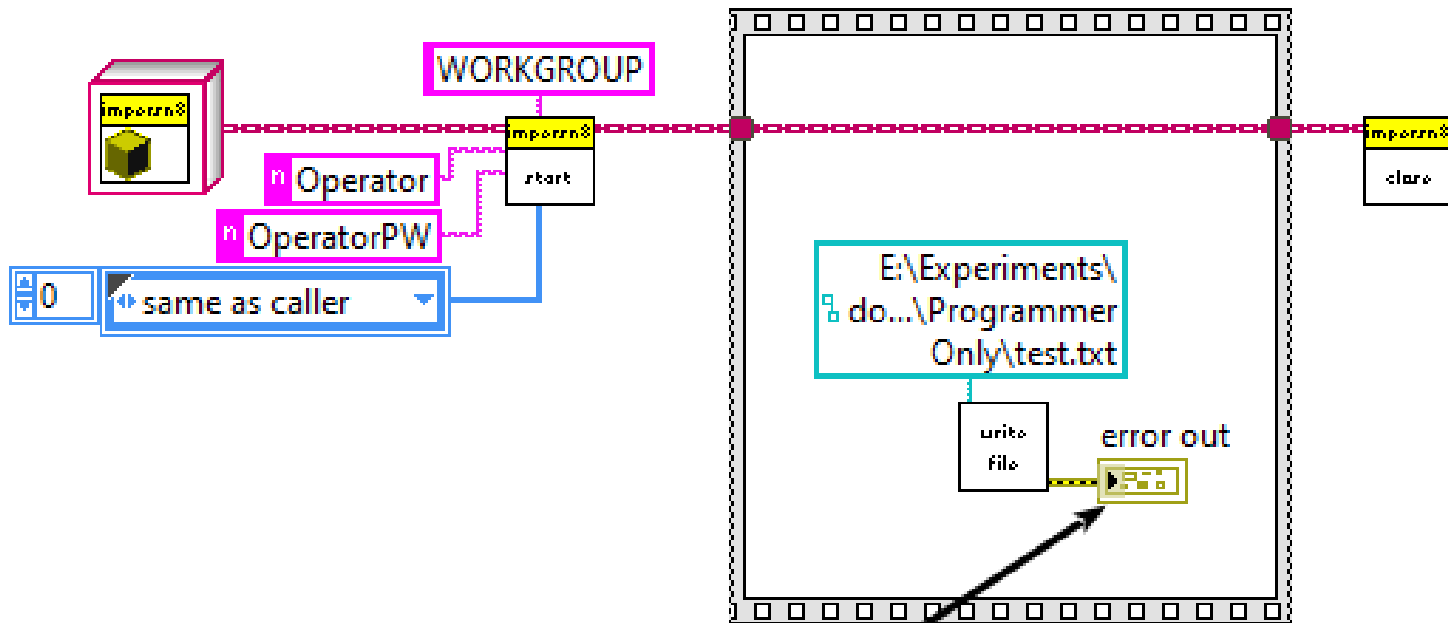
Order becomes important!

One more way to control thread

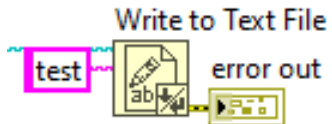




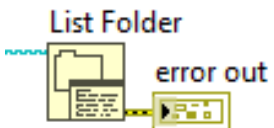
LabVIEW: (Hex 0x8) File permission error. You do not have the correct permissions for the file.



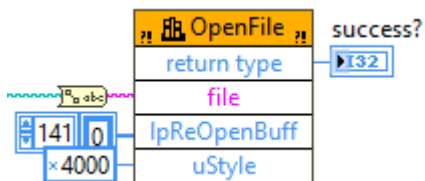
Depending on exec.system of VI!



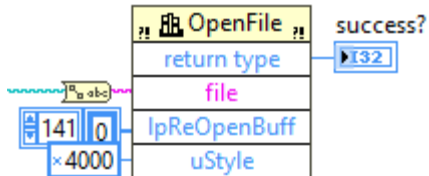
> VI thread (same as caller)



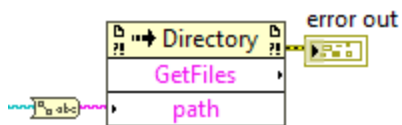
> User interface thread



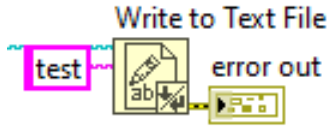
> User interface thread



> VI thread (same as caller)

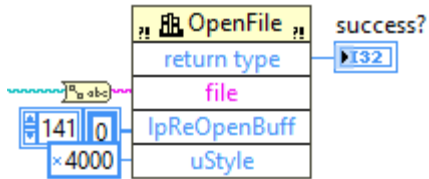


> VI thread (same as caller)



-> VI thread (same as caller)
 then it's unclear?
 not one of the standard threads

unless DLL (Other) is running in parallel



> VI thread (same as caller)

Concerns

- More sophisticated VIs?
- Credentials need to be on Windows?
- Networking is slightly different?
- Is it safe (plaintext pw)?
- Passwords might rotate?
- LV Versions? Windows versions? NXG?

Conclusion

- 'It works'
- Not carefree
- No other options?

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