

# DPAPI and DPAPI-NG: Decrypting All Users' Secrets and PFX Passwords



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**PAULA JANUSZKIEWICZ**  
CQURE INC.

Paula Januszkiewicz is a CEO and Founder, also an Enterprise Security MVP and a well-known speaker. Customers all around the world. She has a deep belief that positive thinking is key to success. She pays extreme attention to details and conference preparation.



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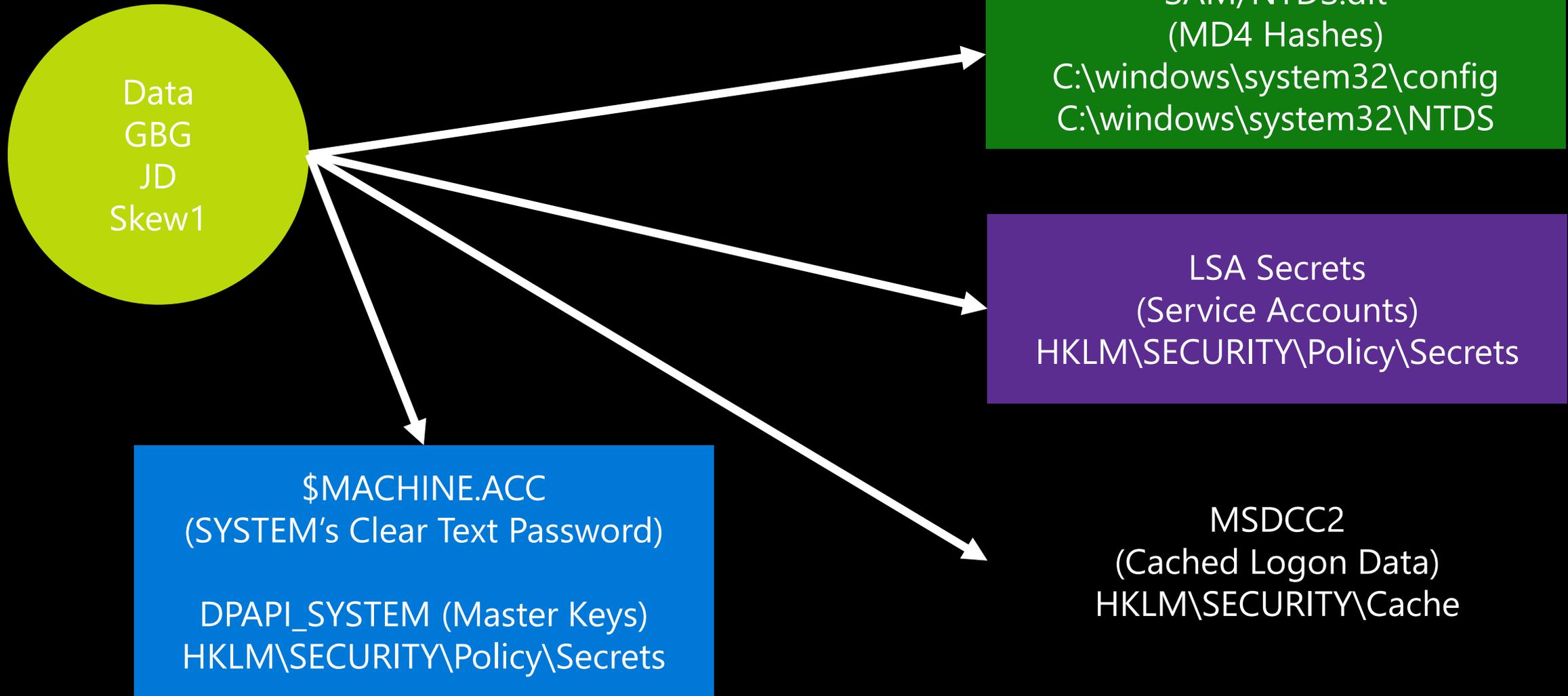
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**Paula Januszkiewicz**  
CQURE  
Topic: Password Secrets Revealed! All You Want to Know but Are Afraid to Ask

Bootkey:

Class names for keys from HKLM\SYSTEM\CCS\Control\Lsa



More information: <http://cquireacademy.com/blog>

# Classic Data Protection API

⌵ Based on the following components:

Password, data blob, entropy

⌵ Is not prone to password resets!

Protects from outsiders when being in offline access  
Effectively protects users data

⌵ Stores the password history

You need to be able to get access to some of your passwords from the past

**Conclusion: OS greatly helps us to protect secrets**



# Getting the: Classic DPAPI Secrets

## DPAPI (classic)

### A. MasterKey

1. `pwdhash = MD4(password) or SHA1(password)`
2. `pwdhash_key = HMACSHA1(pwdhash, user_sid)`
3. `PBKDF2(..., pwdhash_key,...)`, another elements from the file. Windows 10 no domain: SHA512, AES-256, 8000 rounds
4. Control - HMACSHA512

### B. CREDHIST

1. `pwdhash = MD4(password) or SHA1(password)`
2. `pwdhash_key = HMACSHA1(pwdhash, user_sid)`
3. `PBKDF2(..., pwdhash_key,...)`, another elements from the file. Windows 10 no domain: SHA512, AES-256, 8000 rounds
4. Control - HMACSHA512

C. DPAPI blob Algorithms are written in the blob itself.

# Classic DPAPI Flow: getting the system's secrets (easy)

# IIS Configuration / Application Pools

- ④ Used to group one or more Web Applications

Purpose: Assign resources, serve as a security sandbox

- ④ Use Worker Processes (w3wp.exe)

Their identity is defined in Application Pool settings

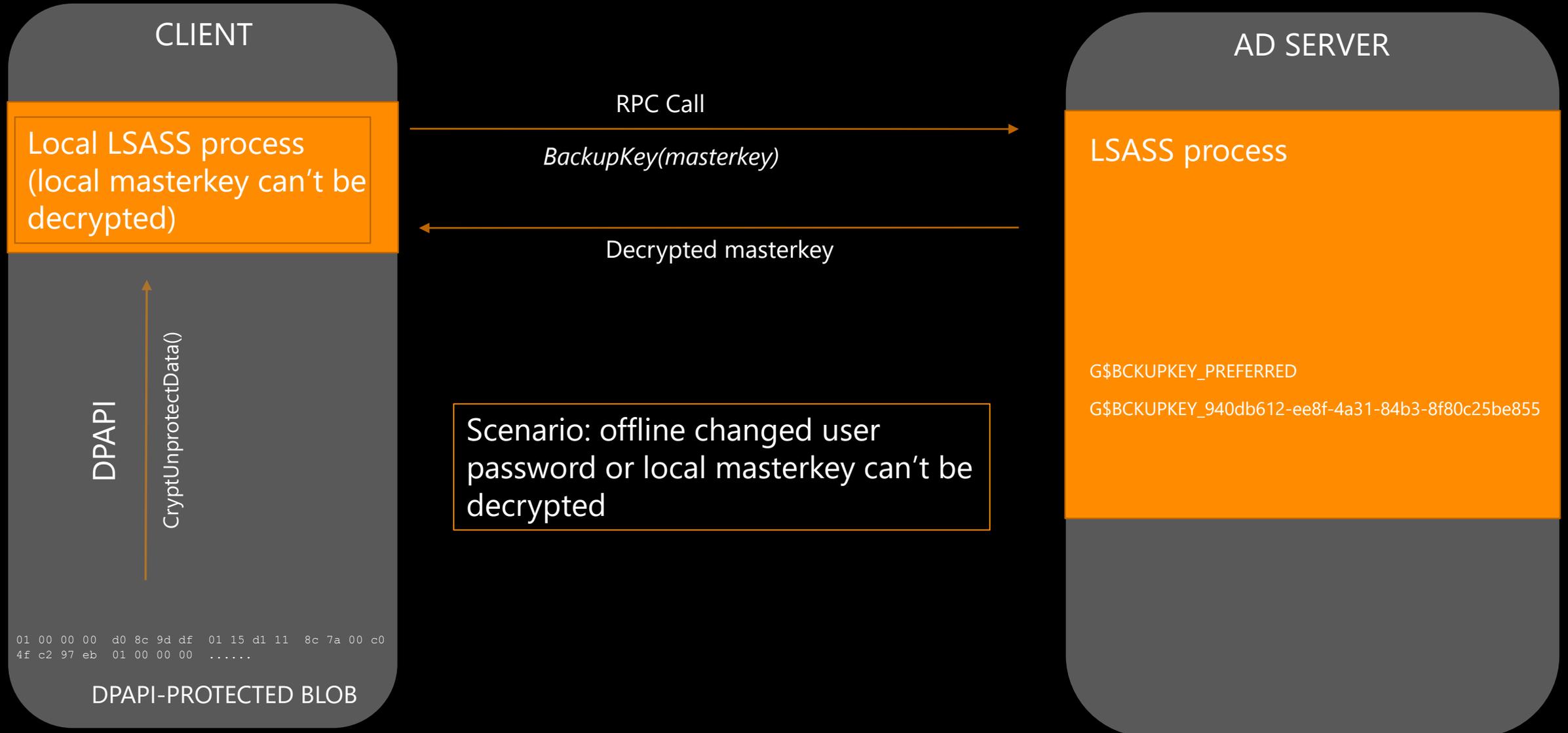
Process requests to the applications

- ④ Passwords for AppPool identity can be 'decrypted' even offline

They are stored in the encrypted form in applicationHost.config

**Conclusion: IIS relies it's security on Machine Keys (Local System)**

# DPAPI + AD



# Cached Logons

## Windows Vista / 2008 +

The encryption algorithm is AES128.

The hash is used to verify authentication is calculated as follows:

$MSDCC2 = \text{PBKDF2}(\text{HMAC-SHA1}, \text{Iterations}, \text{DCC1}, \text{LowerUnicode}(\text{username}))$

with DCC 1 calculated in the same way as for 2003 / XP.

## Usage in the attack

There is actually not much of a difference with XP / 2003!

No additional salting.

PBKDF2 introduced a new variable: the number of iterations SHA1 with the same salt as before (username).



# Getting the: cached data

## MSDCC2

- 1.bootkey: classes from HKLM\SYSTEM\CCS\Control\Lsa + [class names for: Data, GBG, JD, Skew1] (+arrays' permutations)  
int[] permutationBootKey = new int[] { 0x8, 0x5, 0x4, 0x2, 0xb, 0x9, 0xd, 0x3, 0x0, 0x6, 0x1, 0xc, 0xe, 0xa, 0xf, 0x7 };
- 2.PoleKList: HKLM\SECURITY\Policy\PoleKList [default value]
- 3.lsakey: AES\_DECRYPT(key, data) -> AES(bootkey, PoleKList)
- 4.NL\$KM secret: HKLM\SECURITY\Policy\Secrets\NL\$KM
- 5.nlkm\_decrypted: AES\_DECRYPT(lsakey, NL\$KM secret)
- 6.Cache\_Entry{id} -> HKLM\SECURITY\Cache\NL\${id}
- 7.cache\_entry\_decrypted -> AES\_DECRYPT(nlkm\_decrypted, Cache\_Entry{id})

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F	0123456789ABCDEF		
0000h:	10	00	0A	00	10	00	1C	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	.....
0010h:	8B	04	00	00	01	02	00	00	02	00	00	00	0A	00	18	00			<...>
0020h:	26	C7	A8	43	88	7F	D0	01	04	00	01	00	01	00	00	00			&Ç"Ç°.Đ.....
0030h:	01	00	0A	00	10	00	00	00	10	00	00	00	12	00	24	00			.....,\$.
0040h:	4A	4F	26	05	63	9B	C3	22	9F	97	77	E6	B0	CD	52	BA			JO&.c>Ä"Y—wæ°ÍR°
0050h:	C0	76	14	67	D6	68	37	04	87	72	95	DC	19	6D	26	90			Àv.gÖh7.+r•Ü.m&.
0060h:	15	5C	25	C7	A8	17	05	7B	A3	D0	5C	6F	3C	A7	82	4A			.\%Ç".."(£Ð\o<\$,J
0070h:	52	72	D1	B6	1F	91	6B	B7	9C	D2	20	9A	1B	25	ED	A0			RrÑq.'k·æð š.‰i
0080h:	68	E5	4D	3E	42	F6	C4	BA	68	A1	BD	CB	5A	73	4A	89			háM>BöÄ°h;‰ÉZsJ%
0090h:	07	C7	E2	C5	50	20	4E	D6	CD	02	BA	BB	E6	E9	CA	F0			.ÇáÂP NÖÍ.°»æéÊð
00A0h:	8C	17	4E	CF	60	F7	90	D3	37	FB	30	4B	C3	95	B7	02			Æ.Nİ'÷.Ó7ú0KÄ•..
00B0h:	D6	38	75	63	D2	0F	15	AD	3A	C4	32	53	D5	8B	66	7D			Ö8ucò..-:Ä2SÖ<f}
00C0h:	9D	FB	5D	AA	30	7E	B7	A5	F5	9B	57	32	D9	47	EE	EE			.ûj*0~·Yð>W2ÜGif
00D0h:	5C	07	6C	3B	64	78	A7	B1	78	C2	EA	F5	98	A8	CB	B1			\.1;dx\$+xÄêð""Ë±
00E0h:	DD	34	92	00	93	9F	65	9D	38	E7	7B	F9	69	53	97	50			Ý4'."Ye.8ç{ùis-P
00F0h:	CB	82	49	38	CF	B4	CA	F9	4B	EB	D8	8E	4C	D4	6D	CE			Ë,I8İ'ÈùKèØŽLÔmİ
0100h:	09	7E	6F	F6	65	49	C6	9F	61	8D	4A	16	24	3A	40	CB			..oöeIÆÿA.J.\$:@Ë
0110h:	CC	3C	D8	FD	FC	91	6B	E5	84	5E	68	9C	69	D7	B4	FD			İ<Øýü`kâ,,^hæi×'ý
0120h:	62	44	8D	23	E8	0A	1E	BE	BB	34	EB	81	23	FE	E3	0E			bD.#è..%»4è.#pã.
0130h:	76	55	9E	63	9E	DE	57	DC	0C	60	BE	A8	53	AF	BD	AA			vUžcžPWÜ.'‰"S~‰*
0140h:	AB	3F	ED	7A	EE	B4	62	50	EC	E1	B8	B1	8F	9E	A6	2B			«?izi'bpIá,±.ž +
0150h:	9B	85	71	63	D9	6C	66	09	C2	70	DC	63	E6	22	E8	08			>...qcÛlf.ÂpÛcæ"è.
0160h:	A4	55	5F	36	C2	64	1E	2B	B8	80	6A	A5	AC	17	92	41			«U_6Äd.,€jÿ~.'A
0170h:	3C	21	2E	DF	CC	EA	75	9E	99	31	C4	D6	8C	AF	C7	04			<!..8ièuž™1ÄÖE_Ç.
0180h:																			



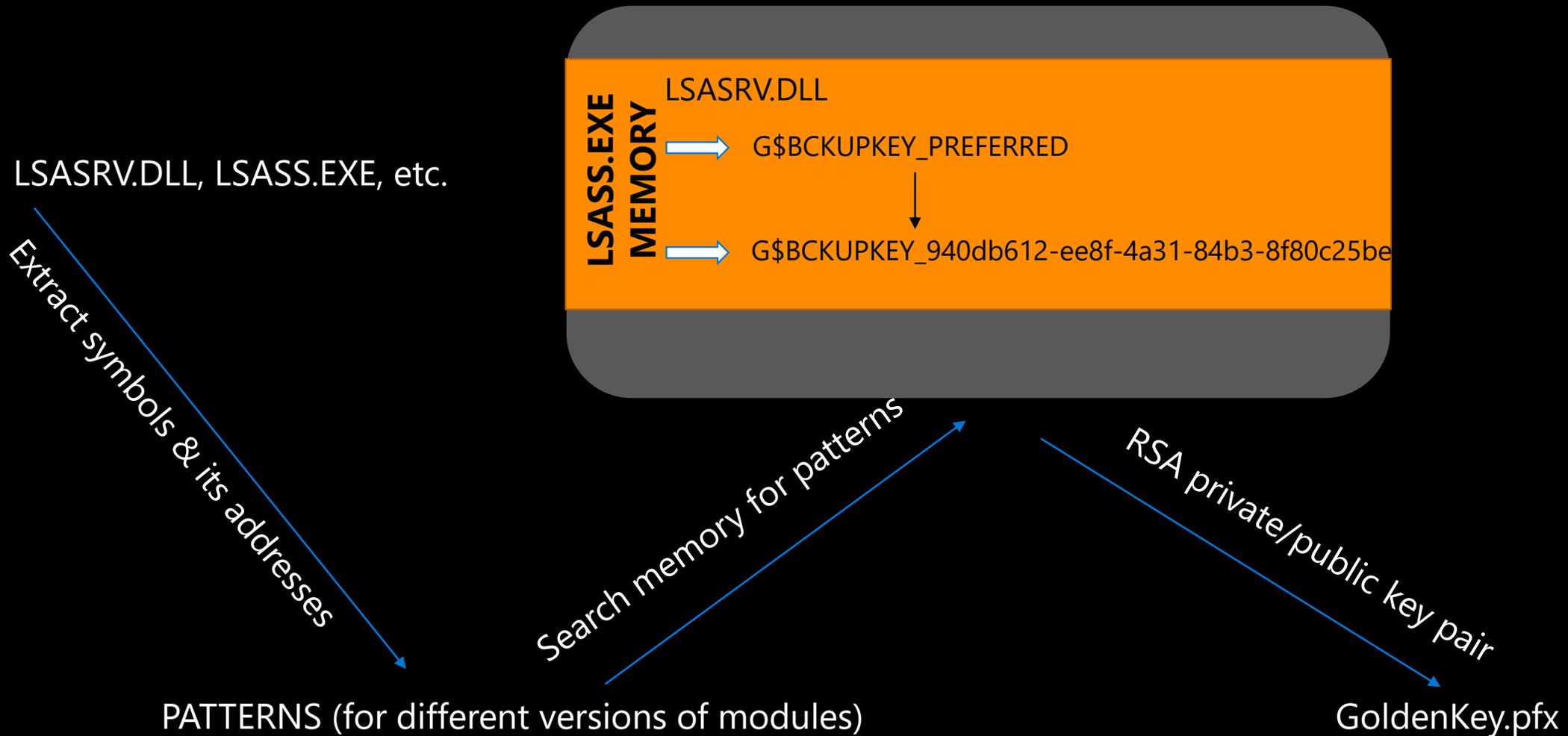
## Encrypted Cached Credentials: Legend

Name	Value	Start	Size	Color	Comment
struct Header h		0h	96	Fg: Bg:	
ushort username_len	16	0h	2	Fg: Bg: [blue]	
ushort domain_len	10	2h	2	Fg: Bg: [red]	
ushort mail_nick_len	16	4h	2	Fg: Bg: [cyan]	
ushort cn_len	28	6h	2	Fg: Bg: [orange]	
ushort u1	0	8h	2	Fg: Bg:	
ushort logon_script_len	0	Ah	2	Fg: Bg: [green]	
ushort profile_path_len	0	Ch	2	Fg: Bg: [dark green]	
ushort home_dir_len	0	Eh	2	Fg: Bg: [dark red]	
uint user_sid	1163	10h	4	Fg: Bg: [light blue]	
uint primary_group_id	513	14h	4	Fg: Bg: [purple]	
uint u2	2	18h	4	Fg: Bg:	
ushort group_sids_len	10	1Ch	2	Fg: Bg: [light blue]	
ushort domain_netbios_name...	24	1Eh	2	Fg: Bg: [cyan]	
FILETIME last_local_logon	04/25/2015 18:47:22	20h	8	Fg: Bg: [orange]	
ushort u3	4	28h	2	Fg: Bg:	
ushort u4	1	2Ah	2	Fg: Bg:	
uint u5	1	2Ch	4	Fg: Bg:	
ushort u6	1	30h	2	Fg: Bg:	
ushort u7	10	32h	2	Fg: Bg:	
uint u8	16	34h	4	Fg: Bg:	
uint u9	16	38h	4	Fg: Bg: [light green]	
ushort domain_name_len	18	3Ch	2	Fg: Bg: [green]	
ushort email_len	36	3Eh	2	Fg: Bg: [green]	
byte iv[16]	JO& c>Ä"Y—wæ°ÍR°	40h	16	Fg: Bg: [dark red]	
byte cksum[16]	Àv!gÖh7J+r•Ü m&◆	50h	16	Fg: Bg: [light blue]	

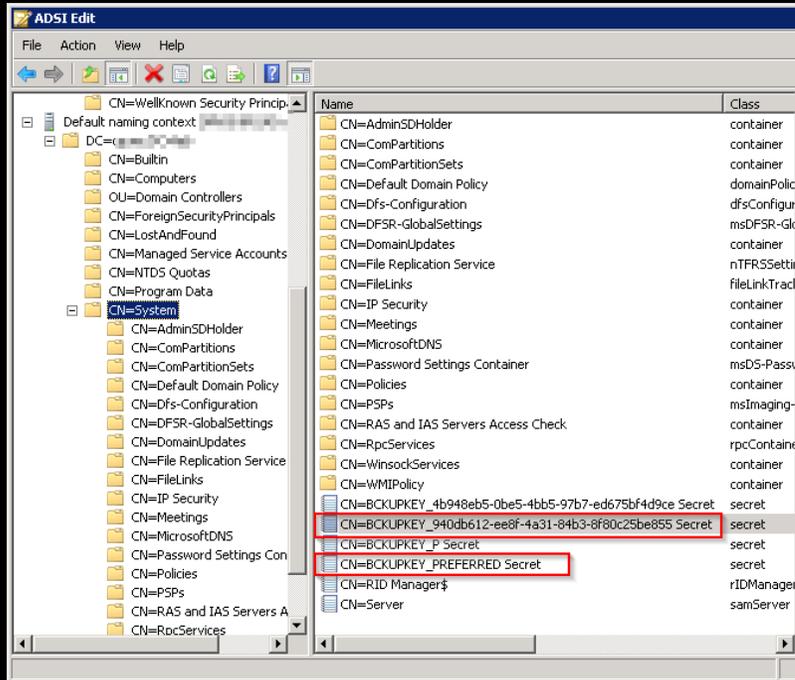
Encrypted Cached Credentials  
 DK = PBKDF2(PRF, Password, Salt, c, dkLen)  
 Microsoft's implementation: MSDCC2 =  
 PBKDF2(HMAC-SHA1, DCC1, username, 10240, 16)

# Classic DPAPI Flow: getting the user's secrets

# Retrieving Golden Key from LSA – Mimikatz' way

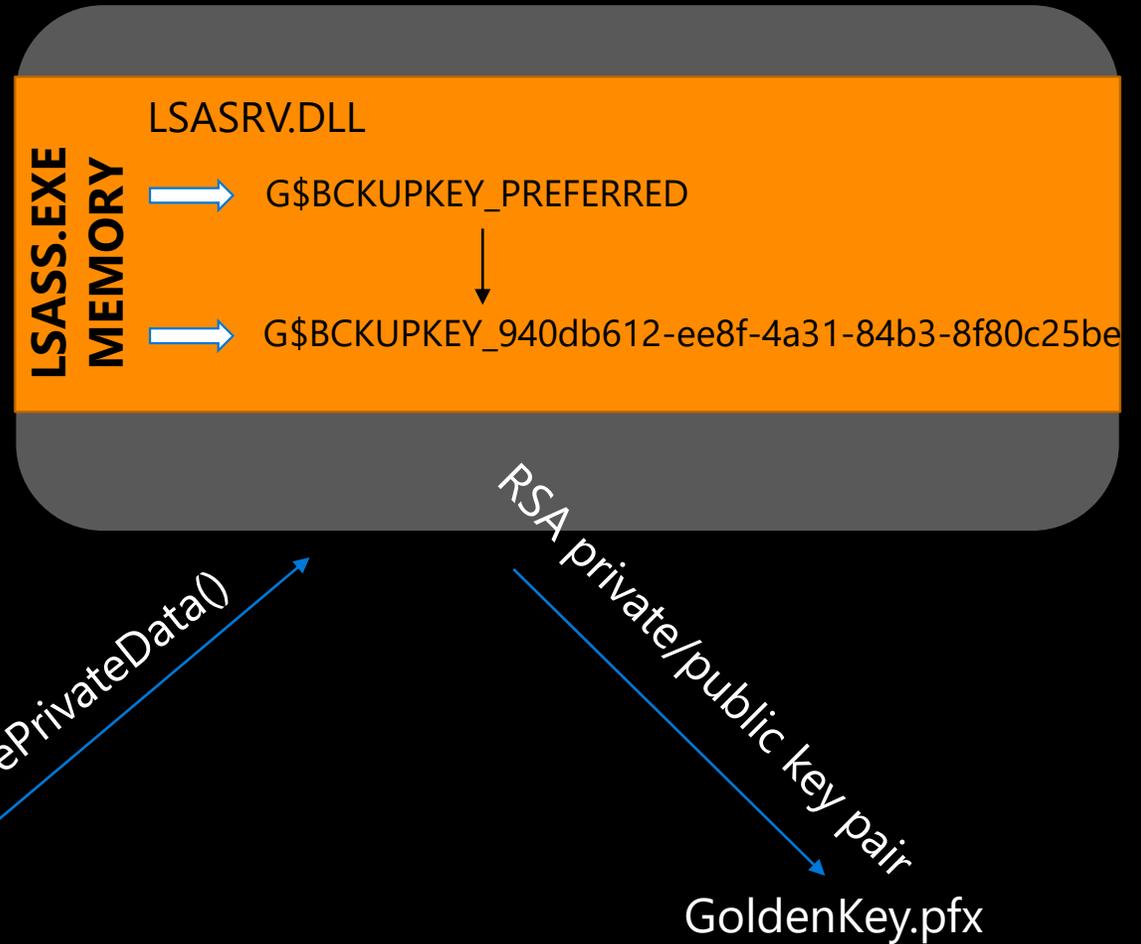


# Retrieving Golden Key from LSA – CQURE's way



AD secret? HOW?!

??  
??  
??  
??



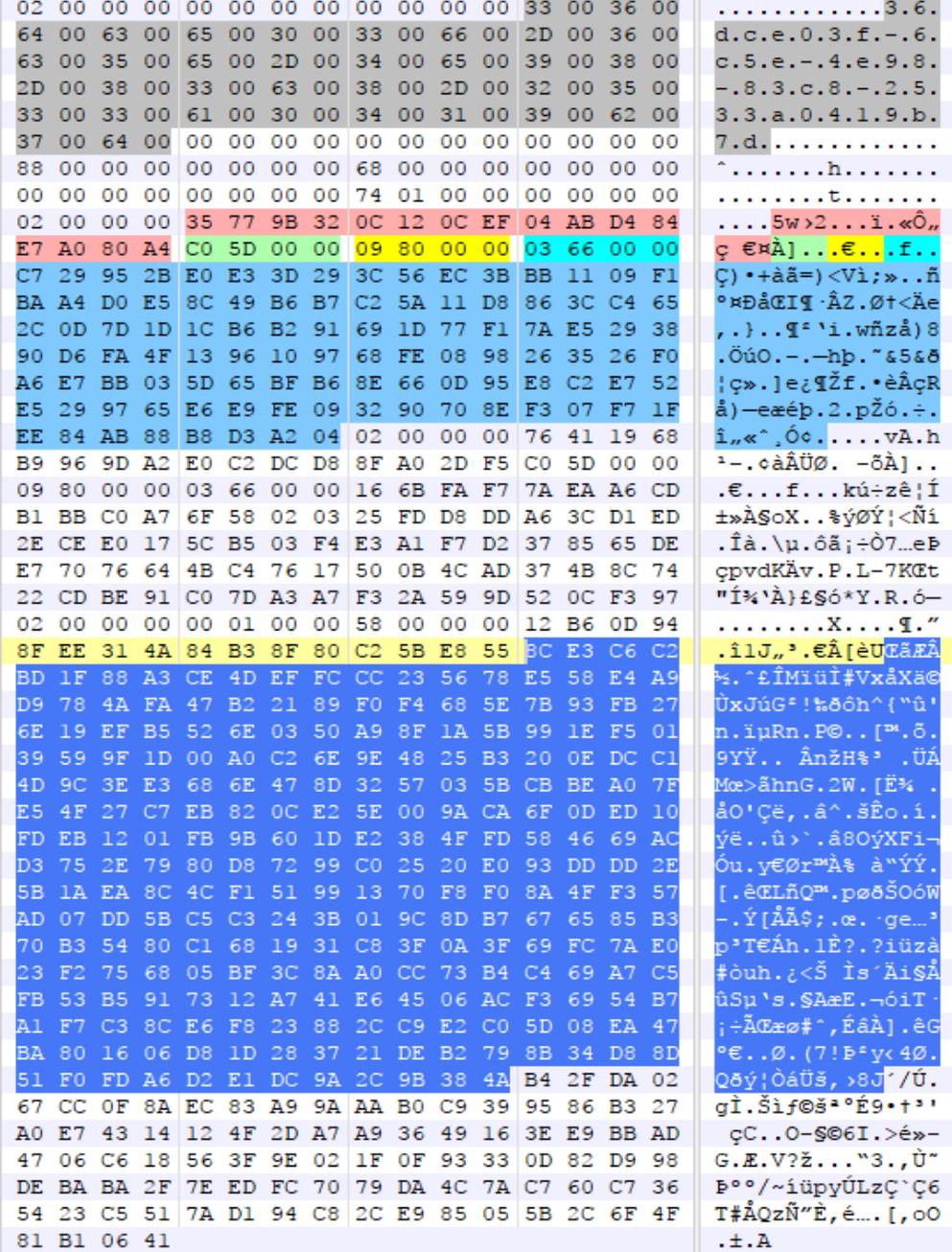
# DPAPI-AD: How (the hell) did we do it?

Dude, look in the AD...

DomainKey contains some GUID and 256-byte len secret – RSA??



Name	Value	Start	Comment
▼ struct MasterKeyFile mkf		0h	
uint version	2	0h	
uint unknown1	0	4h	
uint unknown2	0	8h	
> wchar_t guid[36]	36dce03f-6c5e-4e98-83c8-2533a0419b7d	Ch	48f
uint unknown3	0	54h	4h
uint unknown4	0	58h	4h
uint policy	0	5Ch	4f
quad masterkeyLen	136	60h	8h Fg: Bg:
quad backupkeyLen	104	68h	8h Fg: Bg:
quad credhistLen	0	70h	8h Fg: Bg:
quad domainkeyLen	372	78h	8h Fg: Bg:
▼ struct MasterKey masterkey		80h	88h Fg: Bg:
uint version	2	80h	4h Fg: Bg:
> byte iv[16]	5w>2□□□□□«Ô,ç €*	84h	10h Fg: Bg: (red)
uint rounds	24000	94h	4h Fg: Bg: (green)
uint hashAlgo	32777	98h	4h Fg: Bg: (yellow)
uint cipherAlgo	26115	9Ch	4h Fg: Bg: (cyan)
> byte cipherText[104]	Ç)•+ãã=) <Vi;»□ ñ°=ĐâCEI¶·ÂZ□Ø†<Ä...	A0h	68h Fg: Bg: (blue)
> struct MasterKey backupkey		108h	68h Fg: Bg:
▼ struct DomainKey domainkey		170h	174h Fg: Bg:
uint version	2	170h	4h Fg: Bg:
uint secretLen	256	174h	4h Fg: Bg:
uint accesscheckLen	88	178h	4h Fg: Bg:
> struct GUID guidKey	940db612-ee8f-4a31-84b3-8f80c25be855	17Ch	10h Fg: Bg:
> byte encryptedSecret[256]	CEã/EA½□ *ÉIMiüI#VxâXä@UxJüG²!%øð...	18Ch	100h Fg: Bg:
> byte accessCheck[88]	'/Ú□gì□Šif@š°É9•+³' çC□□□-§@6I□...	28Ch	58h Fg: Bg:



# Demo: What about KeePass?

# DPAPI in pictures

## Example: KeePass ProtectedUserKey.bin

0000h:	01 00 00 00	D0 8C 9D DF	01 15 D1 11	8C 7A 00 C0	....ÐÐE.B..Ñ.Ez.À
0010h:	4F C2 97 EB	01 00 00 00	9E 4F 95 AE	CF 21 62 46	OÃ-ë....žO•@İ!bF
0020h:	AC EA 6B E2	FC FC 23 B3	00 00 00 00	02 00 00 00	-èkâuu#?.....
0030h:	00 00 10 66	00 00 00 01	00 00 20 00	00 00 5E 67	...f..... ^g
0040h:	54 64 F4 D5	D7 E4 CB 14	23 53 B4 8E	4B 44 61 F9	TdôÕxãĚ.#S`ŽKDaù
0050h:	CE E3 76 9D	F4 25 08 23	44 DC 35 32	C2 70 00 00	Îäv.ô%.#DÛ52Âp..
0060h:	00 00 0E 80	00 00 00 02	00 00 20 00	00 00 D6 BD	...ë..... Ö½
0070h:	40 A5 3D 14	B7 6A 84 54	56 6E 6C 03	B8 9D 8D DA	@¥=. .j„TVnl...Û
0080h:	D0 AF C8 1B	F2 16 26 E4	1C F3 A3 FA	10 1B 50 00	Ð`È.ò.&ä.óŁú..P.
0090h:	00 00 2F C6	5A 86 0F 66	04 BA 25 D5	C2 A3 89 EB	.. /ÆZ+.f.°%ÕÄŁ%ë
00A0h:	2C 33 E1 38	6E D6 41 0E	D3 E9 E7 E3	B7 5D B2 E8	,3á8nÖA.Óéçã.]`è
00B0h:	B4 3F 79 36	0F 6E 1F D1	67 D0 B7 06	D8 C1 20 25	?y6.n.ÑgÐ.·.ØÁ %
00C0h:	C1 B5 DF 11	9F DD FF A4	CF BC A6 3E	20 A5 C9 4C	Áµß.ÿÿÿ×İ4!;> ¥ÉŁ
00D0h:	AA D4 C3 16	4F 68 C7 AB	B0 66 80 E5	DA 2D 6E A0	*ÕÄ.OhÇ«°fēâÚ-n
00E0h:	CA 35 40 00	00 00 1D 0D	07 C3 22 BD	40 6E EB 58	È5@.....Ã"½@nëX
00F0h:	54 C7 B8 9D	7E 1E 6A 93	41 59 EB B3	8E 4A 66 72	TÇ...~.j"AYë³ŽJfr
0100h:	5F 43 0A D9	40 CC 37 09	19 AF 6F 7C	91 21 1F 60	.C.Û@İ7..`o `!..`
0110h:	59 35 2E 20	01 CE 38 F7	E4 5C 0D 8A	8B 28 80 11	Y5. .İ8÷ä\..Š<(€.
0120h:	84 84 AB 24	91 52			...«S`R

Name	Value	Start	Size	Color	Comment
▼ struct DPAPIBlob blob		0h	126h	Fg: Bg:	
uint version	1	0h	4h	Fg: Bg:	
> struct GUID provider	df9d8cd0-1501-11d1-8c7a-00c04fc297eb	4h	10h	Fg: Bg:	
uint mkversion	1	14h	4h	Fg: Bg:	
> struct GUID mkguid	ae954f9e-21cf-4662-acea-6be2fcfc23b3	18h	10h	Fg: Bg:	
uint flags	0	28h	4h	Fg: Bg:	
uint descriptionLen	2	2Ch	4h	Fg: Bg:	
> wstring description[1]		30h	2h	Fg: Bg:	
uint cipherAlgo	26128	32h	4h	Fg: Bg:	
uint keyLen	256	36h	4h	Fg: Bg:	
uint saltLen	32	3Ah	4h	Fg: Bg:	
> byte salt[32]	^gTdôÕxãĚ□#S`ŽKDaùÎäv♦ô%□#DÛ5...	3Eh	20h	Fg: Bg:	
uint strongLen	0	5Eh	4h	Fg: Bg:	
uint hashAlgo	32782	62h	4h	Fg: Bg:	
uint hashLen	512	66h	4h	Fg: Bg:	
uint hmacLen	32	6Ah	4h	Fg: Bg:	
> byte hmac[32]	Ö½@¥=□j„TVnl□,♦♦ÚÐ`È□ò□&ä□ó...	6Eh	20h	Fg: Bg:	
uint cipherTextLen	80	8Eh	4h	Fg: Bg:	
> byte cipherText[80]	/ÆZ+□f□°%ÕÄŁ%ë,3á8nÖA□Óéçã.]`è...	92h	50h	Fg: Bg:	
uint signLen	64	E2h	4h	Fg: Bg:	
> byte sign[64]	□ □Ã"½@nëXTÇ,♦~□j"AYë³ŽJfr_C Û...	E6h	40h	Fg: Bg:	

The master password for KeePass files encrypted & stored as cipherText (80 bytes)

DPAPI blob:  
Legend

# Demo: What about RDP Connections?

# Getting the: DPAPI-NG Secrets

## DPAPI-NG

A. RootKey Algorithms Key derivation function:

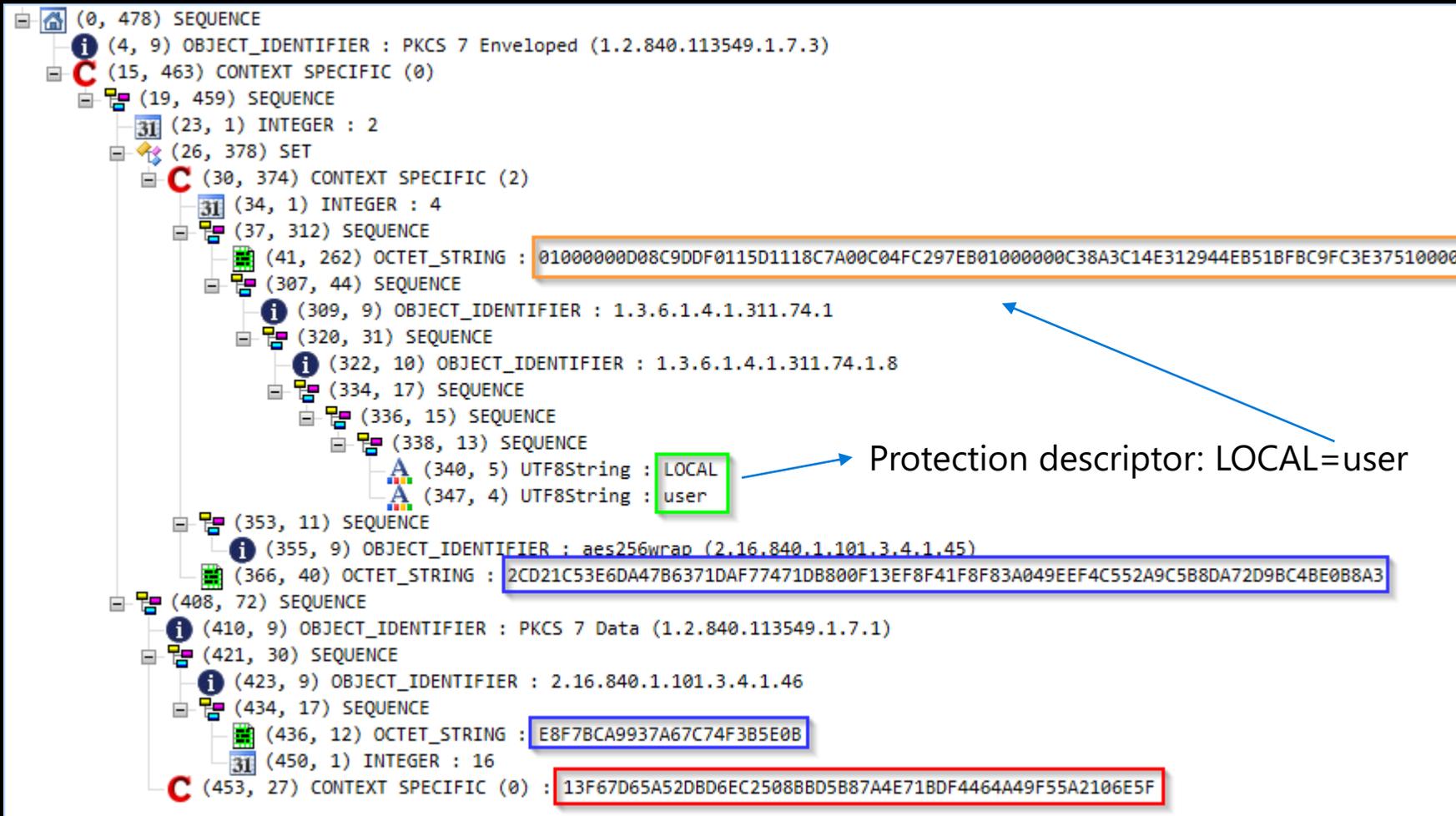
SP800\_108\_CTR\_HMAC (SHA512) Secret agreement: Diffie-Hellman

B. DPAPI blob Key derivation: KDF\_SP80056A\_CONCAT

After getting the key, there is a need for decryption: Key wrap algorithm: RFC3394 (KEK -> CEK) Decryption: AES-256-GCM (CEK, Blob)



# DPAPI-NG: Protected data encoded as ASN.1 blob



- KEK (Key Encryption Key) stored as DPAPI blob
- Forced by protection descriptor LOCAL=user
- Key Wrap (RFC3394) contains encrypted CEK (Content Encryption Key)
- Data encrypted by CEK

# DPAPI-NG: getting to SID-Protected PFX files

# DPAPI-NG: getting to ASP.NET secrets

# CQURE DPAPI Toolkit

Tool	Description
CQMasterKeyAD	DPAPIBlobCreator
CQDPAPIKeePassDBDecryptor	DPAPINGDecrypter
CQDPAPIEncDec	CQAspNetCoreDecryptData.
CQDPAPIExportPFXFromAD	CQAspNetCoreMasterKeyCreate
CQRDCManDecrypter	CQAspNetCoreEncryptData
CQDPAPINGPFXDecrypter	
CQDPAPINGDNCoreMasterKeyDecrypter	*CQImpersonateWithSeTcb

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...and download the toolkit from our blog!

Q and A Time!

Let's move to Facebook or email!

Thank You!

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