

Trusted is an Active Directory chain consisting of two machines. At the time of writing, the IP addresses of the two machines are 10.10.145.101 and 10.10.145.102.

NMAP scan of 10.10.145.101 reveals that the hostname is "TRUSTEDDC" belonging to domain "TRUSTED.VL".

```
61194/tcp open msrpc Microsoft Windows RPC
Service Info: Host: TRUSTEDDC; OS: Windows; CPE: cpe:/o:microsoft:windows

Host script results:
| smb2-time:
| date: 2023-10-08T16:28:53
|_ start_date: N/A
| smb2-security-mode:
| 311:
|_ Message signing enabled and required

Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 2136.85 seconds

[kali@kali)-[~/opt/Vulnlab/trusted]
```

NMAP scan of 10.10.145.102 reveals that the hostname is "LABDC" belonging to domain "LAB.TRUSTED.VL". "LAB.TRUSTED.VL" is the child domain and "TRUSTED.VL" is the parent domain (this is verified with mimikatz later).

10.10.145.102

INITIAL SHELL:

XAMPP is running on port 80.



Enumerating directories using "dirsearch". "DEV" folder is discovered.

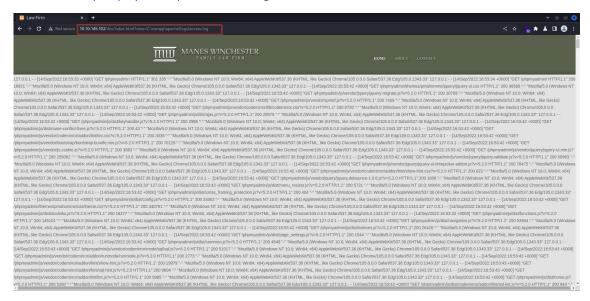
Navigating to DEV folder, there is a web page page dedicated to MANSES WINCHESTER law firm.



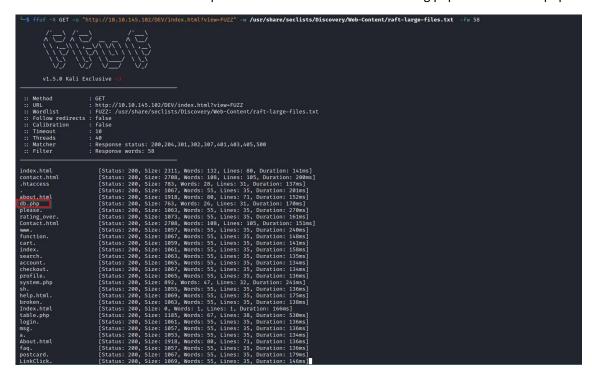
The "view" GET parameter seems to be vulnerable to LFI (Local File Inclusion). Entering a nonexistent page in "view" parameter displays an error which discloses the web root to be "C:\xampp\htdocs\dev" folder inside the system.



LFI successfully displays the apache access log.



Ffuf tool is used to fuzz the "view" parameter. This discloses an interesting php file named "db.php".



Navigating to db.php using LFI vulnerability shows that the script is being executed and displays "Connected successfully" message. PHP files are executed in apache web server and they are not displayed. Thus only the outcome of the db.php execution is displayed and not the source code. This "db.php" is most probably responsible for making database connection to MariaDB on port 3306 (this is also shown as open port in nmap scan).



Using LFI php filters to base64 encode the source code of "db.php".

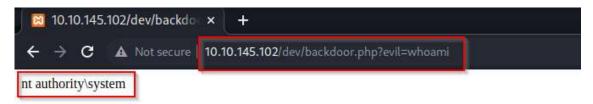


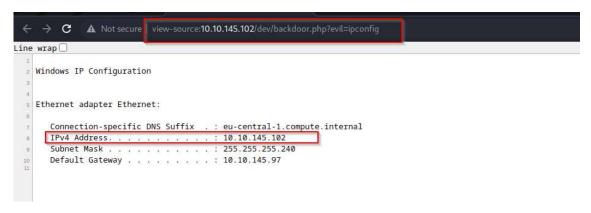
Saving the base64 encoded string in a text file and decoding it reveals the full source code of "db.php". This file encloses the password of root user in MariaDB database.



Connecting to MariaDB database on port 3306. The root user has GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES and thus can write a malicious php backdoor in the web root folder "C:/xampp/htdocs/dev" to achieve remote command execution.

Remote command execution successfull

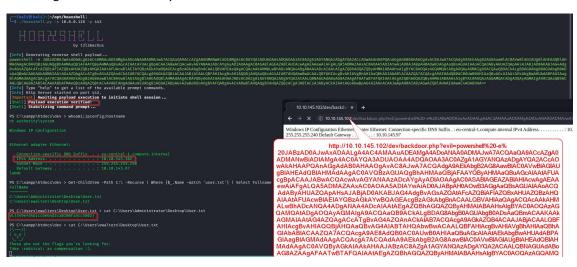




Setting up hoaxhell and generating a reverse shell payload.

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Obtaining reverse shell as "nt authority\system" using the backdoor and displaying the flag thereby achieving full control of the system.



10.10.145.101

Next goal is to perform post exploitation and obtain the hashes of all users in the system 10.10.145.102 using mimikatz. Generating a reverse shell executable using msfvenom and executing it on the hoaxshell session to receive another shell on netcat listener. This is because mimikatz does not work well on hoaxshell sessions. Both PsExec and Mimikatz are transferred to the target as well.

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Enumerating the SID of child (lab.trusted.vl) and parent (trusted.vl) domain and dumping the krbtgt hash using mimikatz.

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| Clear | Company | Compan
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Adding administrator "death" with password "HACKED@123"

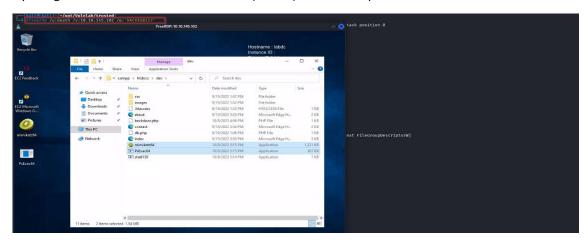
```
mimikatz # exit
Bye!

C:\xampp\htdocs\dev>net user death HACKED@123 /add
net user death HACKED@123 /add
The command completed successfully.

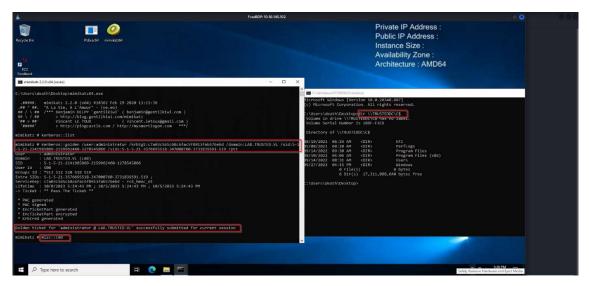
C:\xampp\htdocs\dev>net localgroup administrators death /add
net localgroup administrators death /add
The command completed successfully.

C:\xampp\htdocs\dev>net localgroup administrators
net localgroup administrators
net localgroup administrators
Comment Administrators
Comment Administrators
Administrator death
Domain Admins
TRUSTED\Enterprise Admins
TRUSTED\Enterprise Admins
The command completed successfully.
```

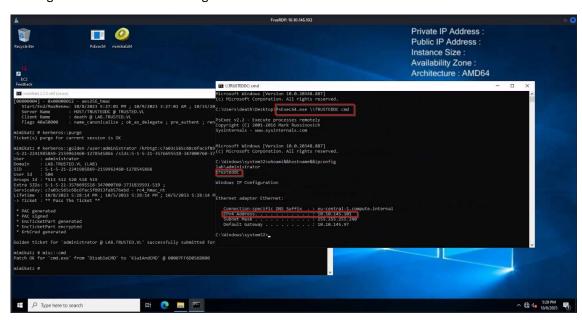
Opening an RDP session on 10.10.145.102 (LABDC) with xfreerdp as "death"



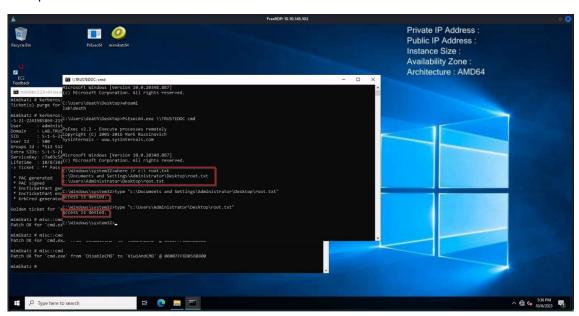
Crafting a golden ticket for "administrator" with enterprise admin privileges (note the "519" at the end of /sids parameter containing the SID of TRUSTED.VL domain). This is known as SID-History Injection attack. After the ticket is injected into memory (/ptt parameter) and opening a command prompt with "misc::cmd" enables the listing of directories in TRUSTEDDC(10.10.145.101).



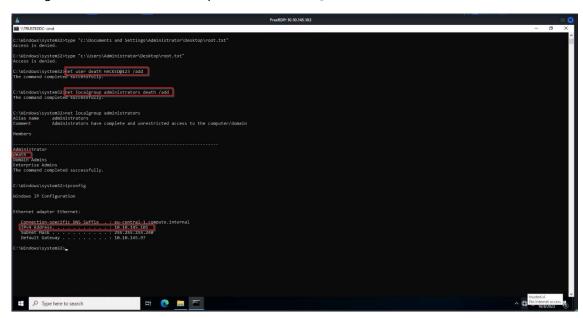
Gaining a shell in TRUSTEDDC using PsExec64.



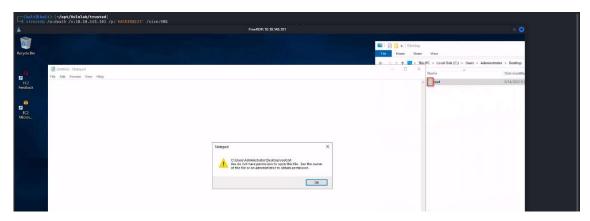
Successfully finding the flag "root.txt". However not able to view the contents despite being an enterprise admin.



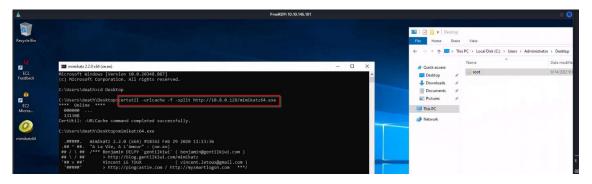
Adding administrator "death" with password "HACKED@123"



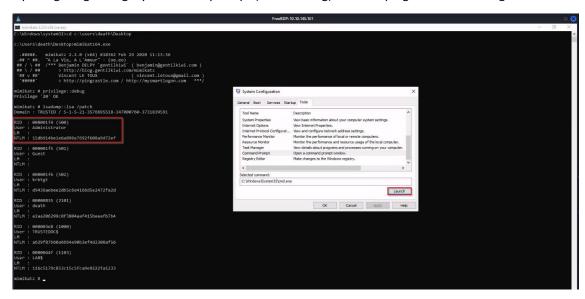
Opening an RDP session as "death" in TRUSTEDDC, it seems that the flag is encrypted.



Transferring mimikatz to TRUSTEDDC.



Opening a high integrity command prompt (via msconfig) and dumping the hashes using mimikatz.



Opening an evil-winrm session as "administrator" in TRUSTEDDC via pass-the-hash attack and changing the "administrator" password to "HACKED@123"

Still not able to view "root.txt". The "CIPHER" utility confirmed that the file is encrypted.

Opening an rdp session as "administrator" seems to solve this issue. (Note that pass-the-hash via rdp throws an error).

