

Internal Penetration Test (Active Directory Environments)

Unauthenticated Information Gathering

Automated Tools

- ☐ Generate nmap output files (with targets in targets.txt):
`nmap -oA nmap-out -sV -p- -vv -iL targets.txt`
- ☐ For tests with lots of web hosts, grab screenshots with a tool like aquatone
- ☐ Import nmap findings into Metasploit
 - # create a new workspace `workspace -a`
 - # import the file
`db_import nmap-out.xml`
 - # view 5060 and 2000 to see if they are legit (they probably are not)
`services -p 5060,2000`
 - # delete them
`services -p 5060,2000 -d`
- ☐ Use Metasploit modules for web dir/file enumeration
 - `msfconsole`
 - `spool dir-scanner.txt`
 - `use auxiliary/scanner/http/dir_scanner`
 - `set DICTIONARY /opt/SecLists/Discovery/Web-Content/common.txt`
 - `services -u -p 80 --rhosts set rport 80`
 - `set ssl false`
 - `run`
 - `services -u -p 443 --rhosts set rport 443`
 - `set ssl true`
 - `run`
 - # repeat for other web ports (8443, 8080, etc)
- ☐ Check for anonymous SMB shares with `auxiliary/scanner/smb/smb_enumshares`.
- ☐ Check for open NFS shares with `auxiliary/scanner/nfs/nfsmount`.
- ☐ Check for anonymous FTP shares with `auxiliary/scanner/ftp/anonymous`.
- ☐ Create a list of machines that are not configured to do SMB signing (for relaying later on).
 - ☐ `crackmapexec '--gen-relay-list'`

Manual Review

- ☐ Identify all URLs that allow logins.
- ☐ Manually review screenshots from all HTTP services.

Obtaining Credentials

- ☐ Responder attack.
 - ☐ First, run in analyze mode. Determine blue-teamy stuff and then run configure Responder.conf to not respond to those IPs.
- ☐ Execute an ipv6 mitm attack.
- ☐ Getting action from standard responder or mitm6? Use Impacket's ntlmrelay.py to dump SAM and/or get interactive SMB shells.
- ☐ Start cracking any received challenge/response data.
- ☐ Wireless WPA-Enterprise attacks to gather usernames, hashes, and passwords.
 - ☐ airgeddon is a nice automation tool for hostapd-wpe.
- ☐ Find any printer admin pages? Try default creds and look for LDAP integration.
- ☐ Drop a few USB sticks in the conference rooms (don't push the scope!).
- ☐ Internal password spray:
 - ☐ Metasploit's auxiliary/scanner/smb/smb_login.
 - ☐ CrackMapExec.

Authenticated Information Gathering

- ☐ Manually review scripts in \\domain_name\netlogon
 - ☐ Don't just look for passwords - look for references to dev environments, deployment servers, etc.
- ☐ Run the Sharphound injector and map paths in Bloodhound.
- ☐ Enumerate shares with crackmapexec '--shares'
- ☐ Rummage through shares.
- ☐ Rummage through Sharepoint, e-mail, etc.
 - ☐ Look for anything related to new accounts and passwords resets. IT often uses standard passwords for these. If you find one, spray it around.
- ☐ Enumerate and map network connectivity with a tool like leprechaun.

Initial Foothold

- ☐ []

Local Privilege Escalation

- ☐ Try WindowsEnum or similar script to cover the basics.
- ☐ Use a test machine to observe procmon.exe for vendor 0-days (writable DLL and service paths, etc)

Domain Privilege Escalation

- ☐ Get SPNs (Kerberoast - get that GPU humming!)
- ☐ Run Grouper
- ☐ Running SQL servers? Try for authenticated SQL/SMB relay with auxiliary/admin/mssql/mssql_ntlm_stealer
- ☐ Leverage existing credentials to get more credentials or passable hashes.
 - ☐ crackmapexec '--sam'
 - ☐ crackmapexec '--lsa'
 - ☐ crackmapexec '-M mimikatz'
 - ☐ Windows Task Manager or procdump.exe to dump lsass and use mimikatz or pypykatz
- ☐ Find logged in users and sessions on boxes you have admin rights to.
 - ☐ crackmapexec '--loggedon-users'
 - ☐ crackmapexec '--sessions'
- ☐ Review Bloodhound path's to DA with:
 - ☐ All currently compromised accounts
 - ☐ All logged-on users on boxes you have admin rights to

Objective Hunting

- ☐ Use Impacket's secretsdump.py to access credentials for specific accounts you need.