

# **Leveraging graphs to understand our AD security**

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# Schedule

**9 to 10:15**

Setup and Intro to  
Graph Security

**10:15 to 10:45**  
**Break!**

**10:45 to 12:00**

Let's find what's wrong  
in our domains!

# Part 1

# #psumac2023-graph

We will use this if copy-pasta is needed, support requests etc.

It will be archived at the end of the week.

# Before we get started...

1. Make sure you have Docker installed – download it NOW if you need to.
2. Then fetch this neo4j image (more instructions later) `docker pull neo4j`
3. Download BloodHound 4.3.1 from  
<https://github.com/BloodHoundAD/BloodHound/releases>  
– GET THE INTEL VERSION (Apple Silicon build currently broken)
4. Join #psumac2023-graph on Slack

# Why graph?

Guillaume

Myles

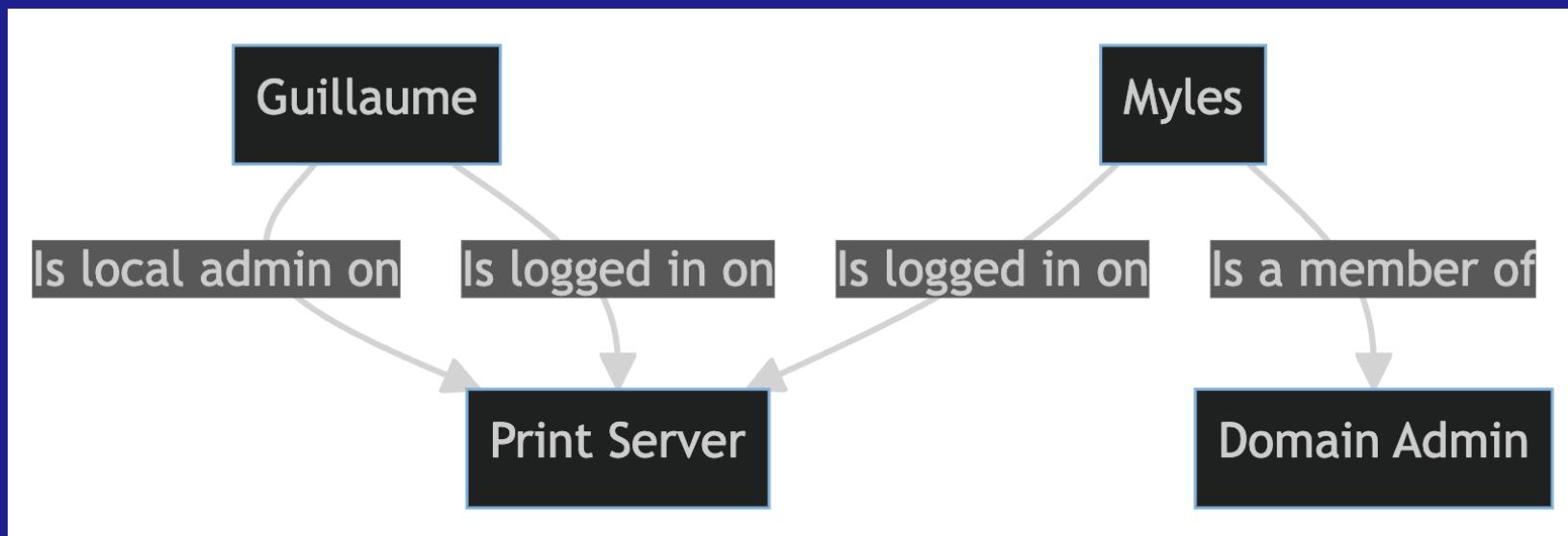
Print Server

Domain Admin

Objects exist in AD, but they're related to each other. A list is useful...

But a graph is way more useful.

Nested groups multiply benefits 10x too!



# Typical BloodHound Setup

1. Neo4j Community v4
2. BloodHound
3. SharpHound

This is the graph database "back end" that BloodHound uses.



# Installing on Mac

The official instructions will require that some form of Java is installed... so maybe we should just use Docker.

1. Install/Start Docker
2. `docker pull neo4j`
3. `docker run -p 7474:7474 -p 7687:7687 neo4j`
4. Browse to `http://localhost:7474/browser/`
5. Default username/pwd: `neo4j` - I'm changing mine to `psumac23`
6.  up react on my Slack post "Done installing?"

# Installing on Windows

You brought a Windows machine to this conference??

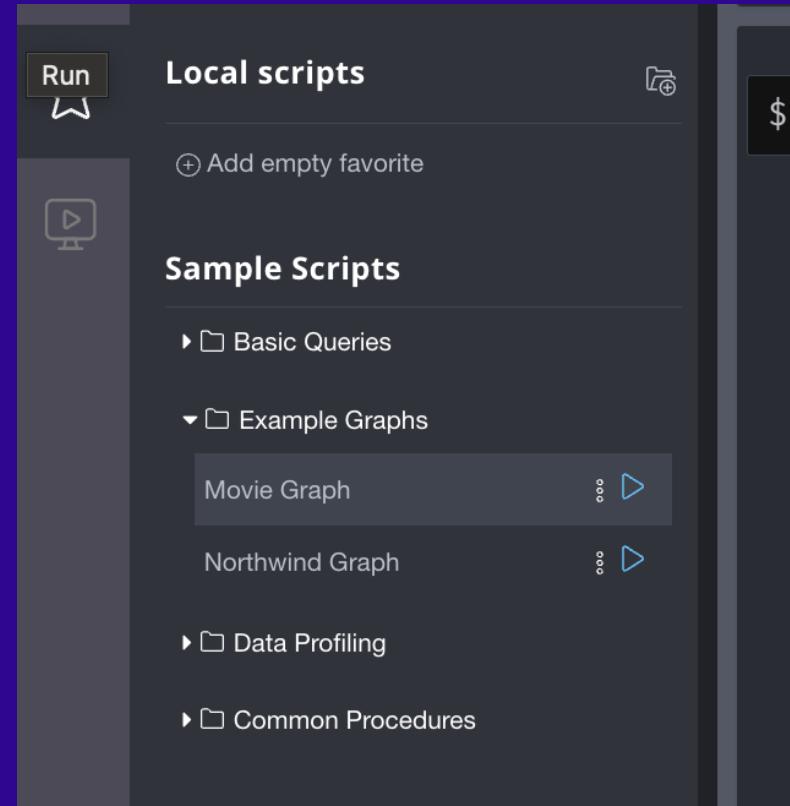
Instructions should actually be the same 😂

BUT I DID NOT TEST! GOOD LUCK!

1. Install/Start Docker
2. `docker pull neo4j`
3. `docker run -p 7474:7474 -p 7687:7687 neo4j`
4. Browse to `http://localhost:7474/browser/`
5. Default username/pwd: `neo4j` – I'm changing mine to `psumac23`
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# Movie Graph

To try neo4j - let's make it generate its "movie" database.







Your slide does not contain any visual elements. You can display text by adding a tabulator ➔ in front of a paragraph. We discourage using a lot of text that is read from the slide. Use simple headlines, images or videos instead.

You can turn off this message in  
**Preferences** → **Presentation** .

# Bacon Path

```
MATCH p=shortestPath (  
  bacon:Person {name:"Kevin  
Bacon"}) - [ * ] - (meg:Person  
{name:"Meg Ryan"}) ) RETURN p
```

**What does the  
Bacon Path make  
you think of in  
Active Directory  
terms?**

# Someone who can introduce Toms

```
MATCH  (tom:Person {name:'Tom Hanks'}) -  
[ :ACTED_IN] ->(m)<- [ :ACTED_IN] -  
(coActors), (coActors)-[ :ACTED_IN]->  
(m2)<- [ :ACTED_IN] - (cruise:Person  
{name:'Tom Cruise'}) ) RETURN tom, m,  
coActors, m2, cruise
```

**This is why we  
need graphs to  
understand  
AD:  
COMPLEXITY!**

1. Download BloodHound from  
`https://github.com/BloodHoundAD/BloodHound/releases`  
– X64 version is more reliable and works fine in Rosetta. You might need to `wget` as Chrome considers `sharphound` to be malware and will block the zip. (Warning: Your EDR/AV might also trigger)
2. Unzip it (This is when a lot of EDRs will trigger. If only `sharphound` gets deleted, no worries, you won't need it today).
3. Right click to run it and bypass GateKeeper
4. Log in with previously configured credentials
5. Don't forget to  message asking if you installed BloodHound properly. Or other reaction if you're having issues.

# SharpHound: Warnings

SharpHound can be noisy and generate quite a bit of load. If you run it "by default", you will likely trigger at least some EDRs, IPS, etc. Don't go and run this against domains you don't own, please, and if you do, read the full instructions!

# Using SharpHound

We won't in this lab but you will need it in real life.

```
sharphound -d  
psumac.local
```

Collect sessions?

```
sharphound --  
CollectionMethods Session
```

Stealth?   
sharphound --  
CollectionMethods Session  
--Stealth

ALL! (NOISY!)   
sharphound  
--CollectionMethods all

# Other Options

1. Target only specific DCs (useful to not load important DCs)
2. Various throttling options (useful to prevent detection but also to reduce performance impact on huge domains)
3. EncryptZip (useful so if someone finds your zip laying around, they can't open it easily).
4. Much more!

# Importing demo data



**https://evil.plumbing**

2023 Archive - MacAdmins 2023 Lab Files

```
curl
```

```
https://evil.plumbing/macadmins2023/lab-
file1.zip --output lab-file1.zip
```



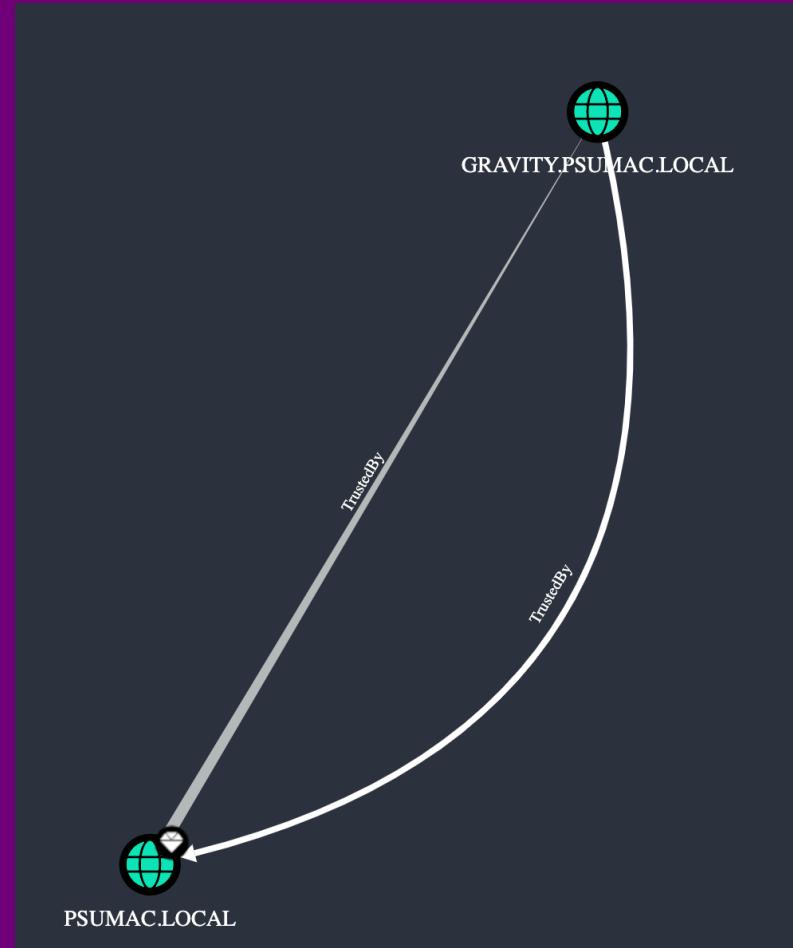
# Why did I make a QR code for this?

# Importing

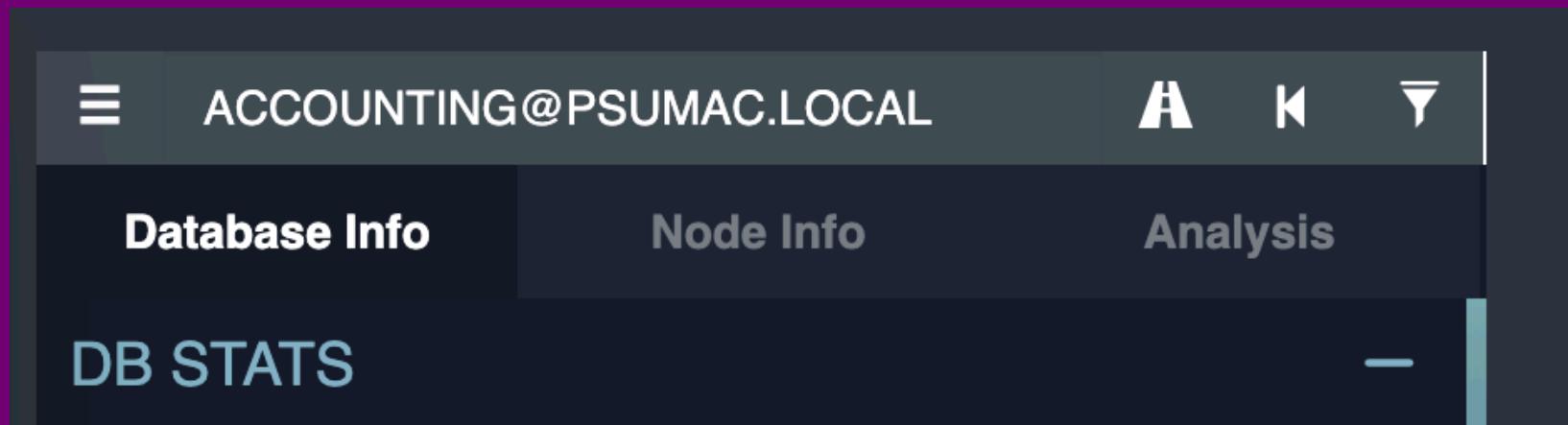


# Navigating BloodHound

# Draw domain trusts

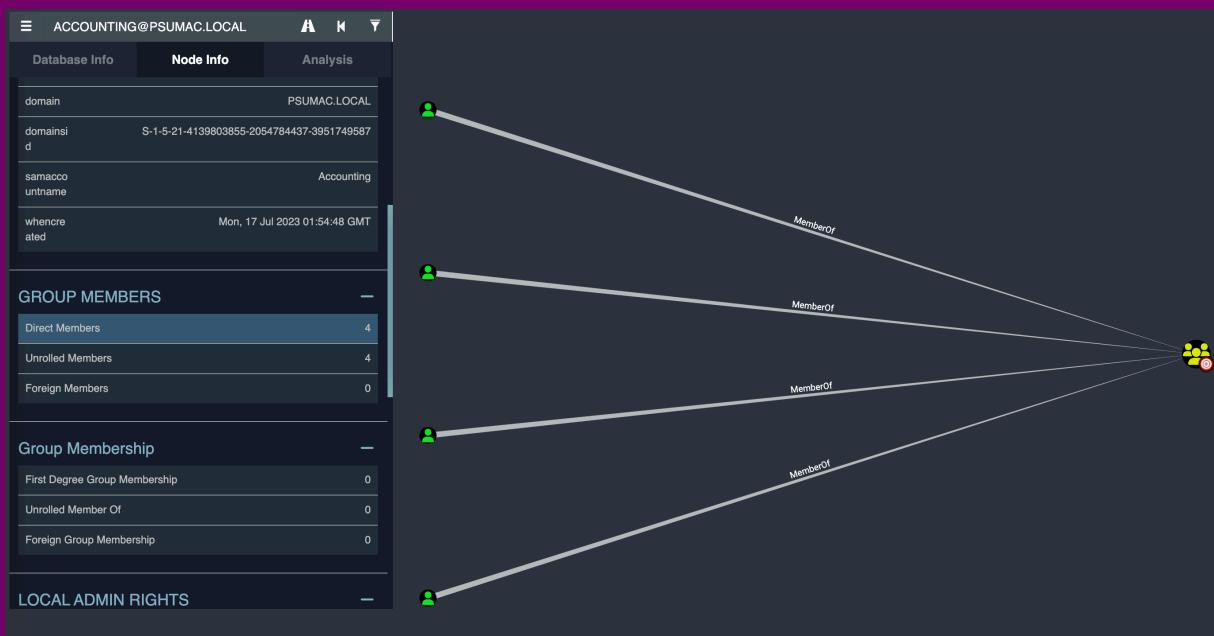


# Searching for something



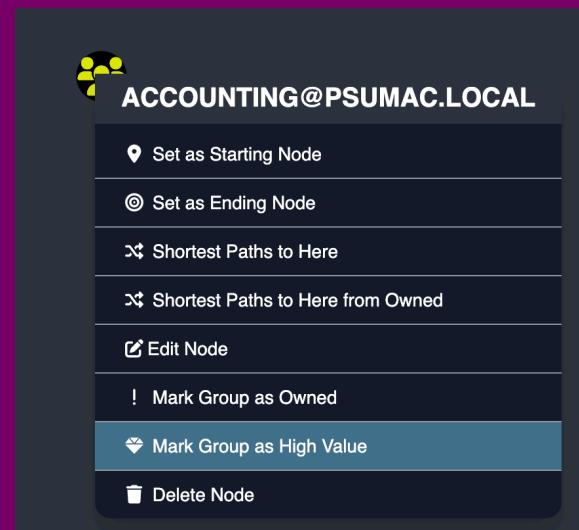
# Digging into a user

# Viewing details

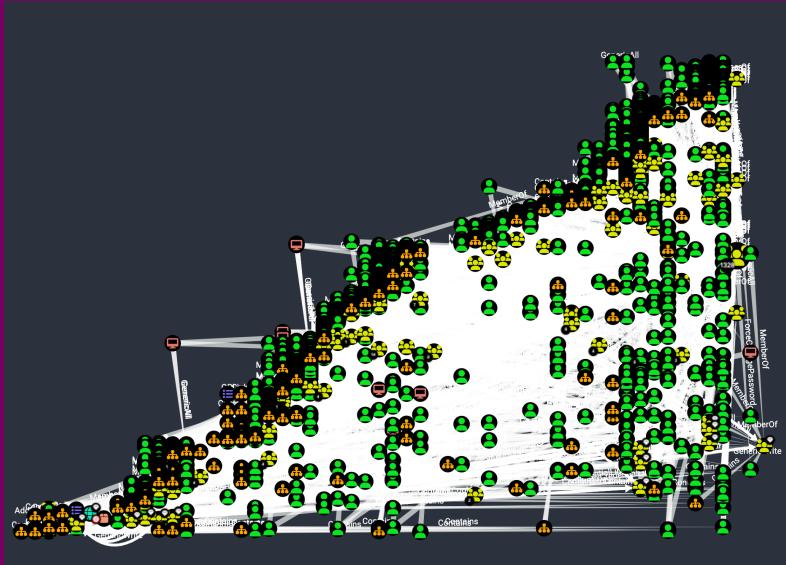


# Let's set some targets!

accounting@  
hr@  
engineering@  
legal@



# Path to high value targets



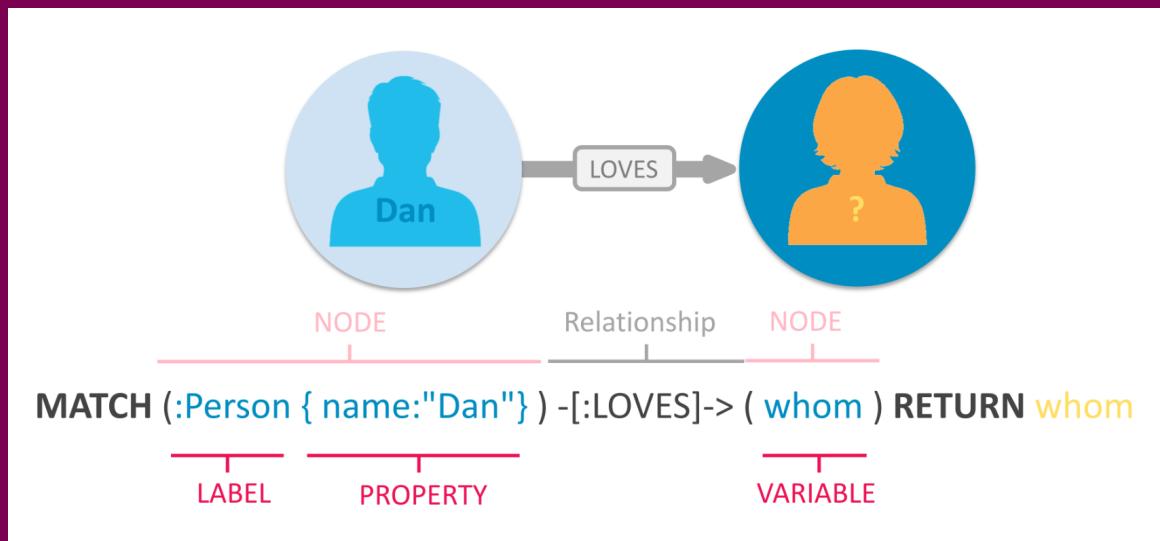
Too many  
options.. we'll  
come back later.

# **30M Break**

# Part 2

# Cipher/Custom queries

```
MATCH p=(m:Group)-[r:AdminTo]->(n:Computer)  
RETURN p
```



# Find users created in last 30 days

```
MATCH (u:User) where  
u.enabled=TRUE and u.whencreated  
> (datetime().epochseconds - (30  
* 86400)) RETURN u
```

ord|GenericAll|GenericWrite|Owns|WriteDacl|WriteOwner|CanRDP|ExecuteDCOM|AllowedToDelegate|ReadLAPSPassword|Contains|GpLink|AddAllowedTo|

# Kerberoasting

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*Kerberoasting is a post-exploitation attack technique that attempts to obtain a password hash of an Active Directory account that has a Service Principal Name ("SPN"). In such an attack, an authenticated domain user requests a Kerberos ticket for an SPN.*

*TL;DR -> You get a SPN – encrypted with the password of the service account, allowing you to brute-force the password. Service accounts with weak passwords are especially at risk.*

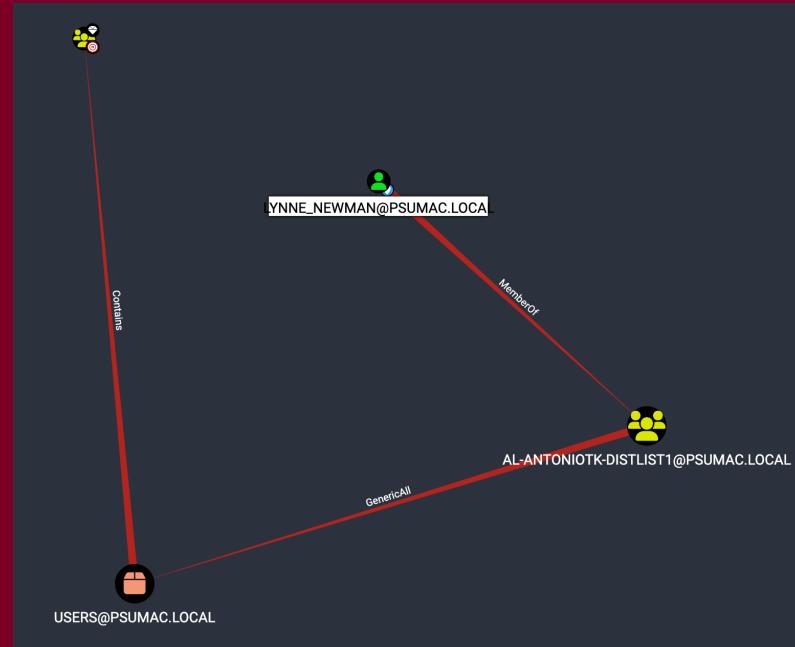
---

**Which  
Kerberoastable  
account is the  
most interesting?**

**5m**

# My answer

Other answers can  
be good too, so  
much of the domain  
is MESSY and  
RANDOMLY GENERATED:  
Lynne Newman ... or  
PRINT\_AUTOMATOR.



**Can you  
explain why?**

**Why might  
they actually  
not be  
interesting at  
all?**

**Who would be  
users that are  
similarly  
interesting?**

**Why do you  
want to have  
multiple targets  
for  
Kerberoasting?**

**Assume we  
owned  
Lynne\_Newman**

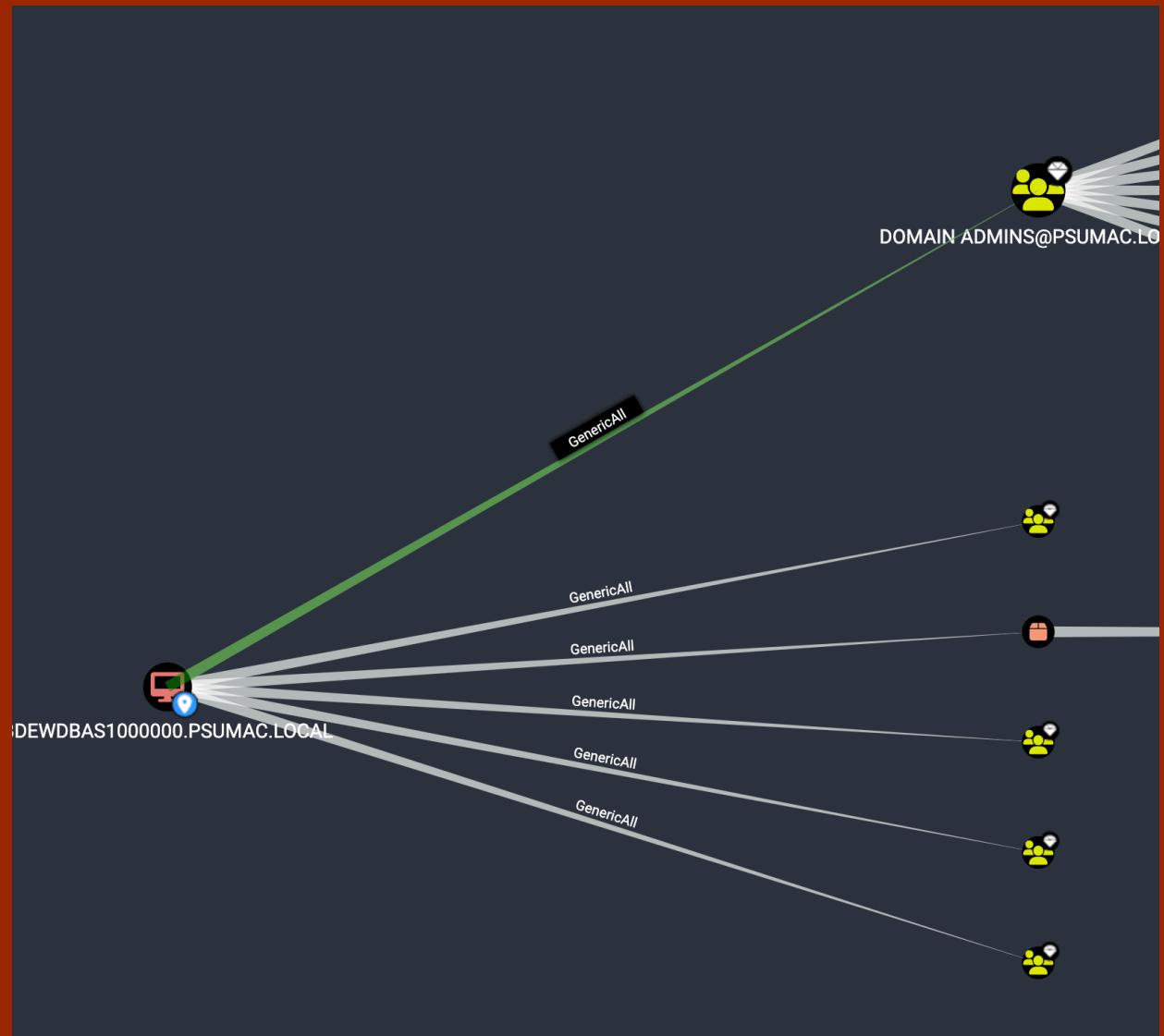
Let's mark her as owned

# **Lynne\_Newman to high value targets**

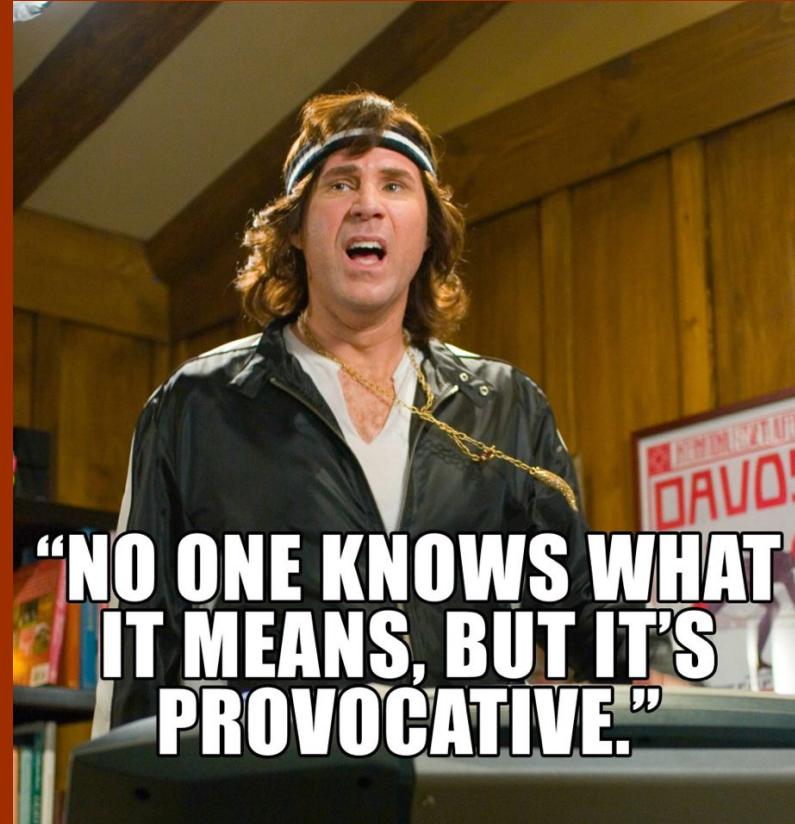
List her reachable high value targets  
Is there something that could be  
filtered out?

Can you tell me about two paths to  
domain admin she has?

**Why is this  
system  
interesting?  
BDEWDBAS100000**



# What does GenericAll even MEAN?



# Mark it as high value

BDEWDBAS1000000

# Let's add some other owned accounts

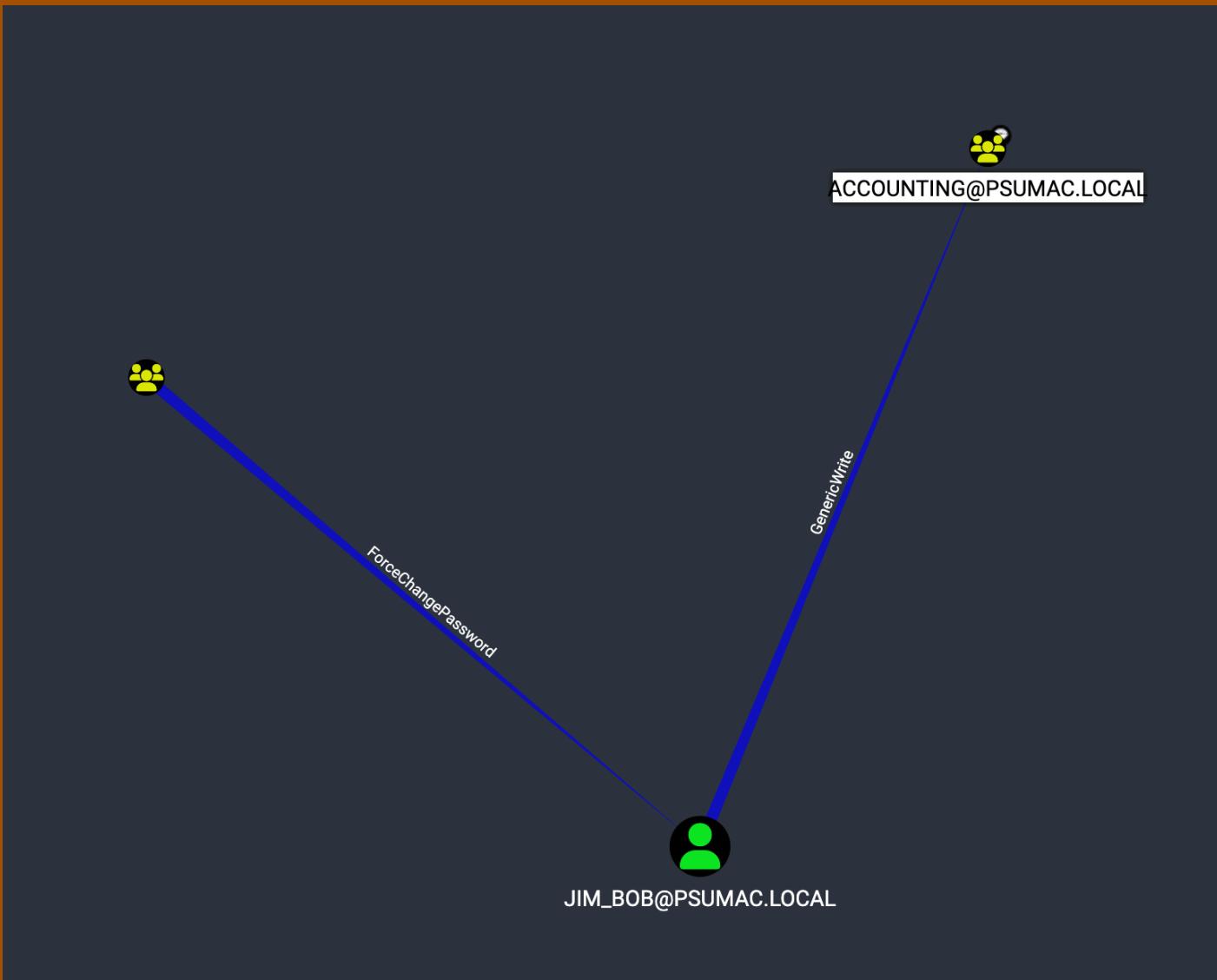
1. George\_Bartlett
2. Mike\_Talley
3. Veronica\_Lancaster

**What are some  
fun paths we  
now have from  
owned assets?**

**I don't have a  
single solution,  
let's just talk  
about fun  
paths!**

# Domain users to high value targets

Sometimes domain users have surprising permissions. At least one is at play... where?



This means anyone can own JIM\_BOB and then add users to accounting. Let's mark JIM\_BOB as owned!

# BloodHound and AD Security Links

1. <https://github.com/ZphrFish/Bloodhound-CustomQueries>
2. AdSecurity.org

# Remember

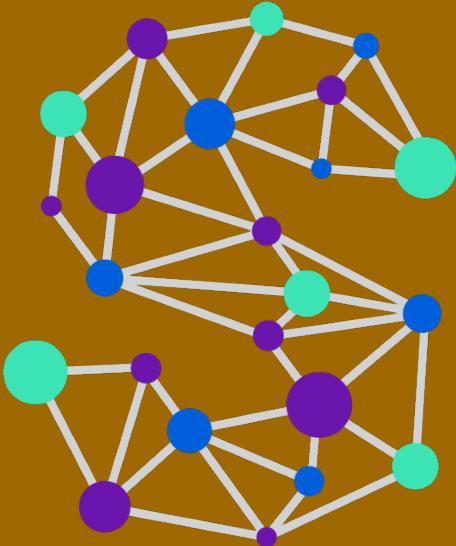
BloodHound also works for  
Azure thingies!

# Addicted to graphs yet?

<https://github.com/JupiterOne/starbase>

TONS of integrations! AD, MDMs, EDRs,  
GitHub, much more!

DEF CON workshop in a few weeks!



**STAR**BASE

# **Thank you all!**

Thanks for your time this early into the conference week!

Stay tuned for **Manage macOS Risk with Adv. Auditing Capabilities**

# FEEDBACK

<https://bit.ly/psumac2023-104A>

