

TDNA Assessment – Report 2: Vulnerable Active Directory Environment

This report documents a purposefully misconfigured Active Directory environment designed to demonstrate Kerberoasting feasibility under insecure service account configurations. This environment contrasts directly with the hardened baseline documented in Report 1.

Executive Summary

A controlled misconfiguration was introduced by creating a user-managed service account with a registered Service Principal Name (SPN) and non-expiring credentials. As a result, Kerberos service tickets encrypted with legacy RC4-HMAC were issued, making the environment vulnerable to Kerberoasting attacks.

Intentional Misconfiguration

A legacy SQL service account (svc_sql) was created to simulate common enterprise misconfigurations. The account was configured with a non-expiring password and assigned an MSSQL Service Principal Name.

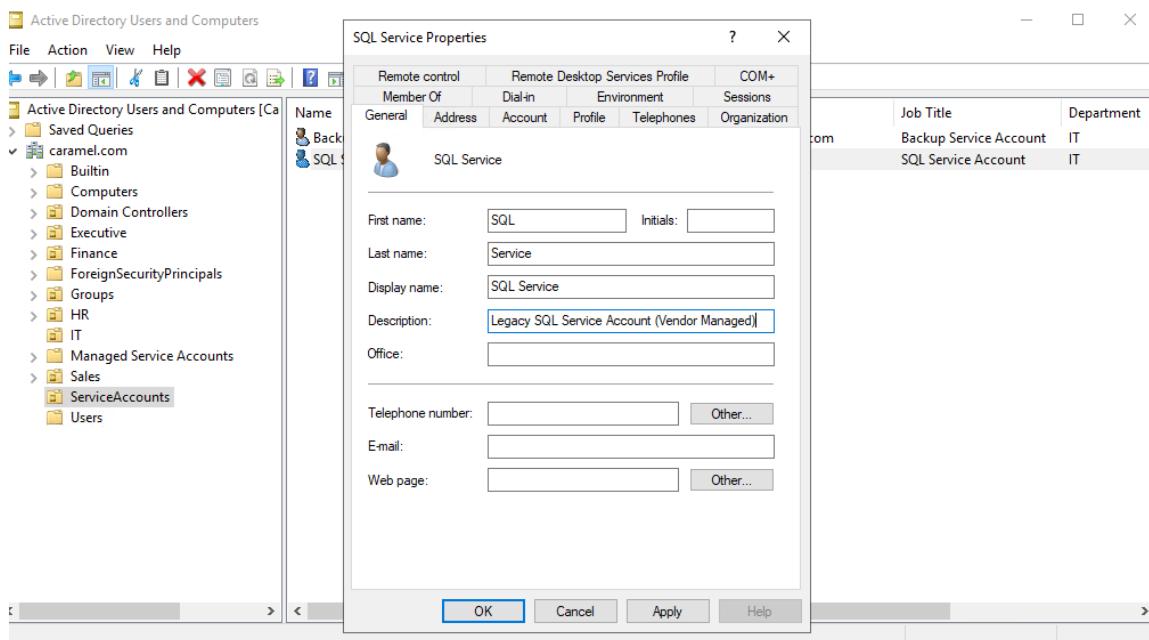


Figure 1: Legacy SQL service account created as a standard domain user.

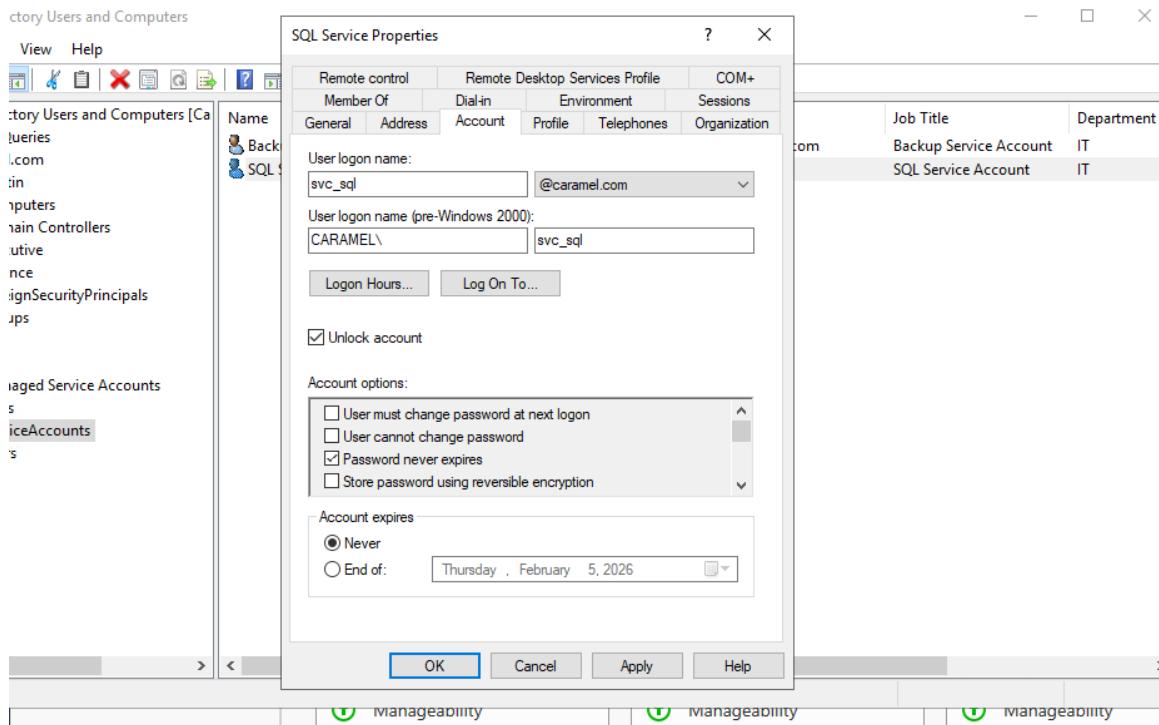


Figure 2: Service account configured with non-expiring password.

Kerberoastable Service Discovery

Attacker-side enumeration was performed using native Windows tooling to identify Kerberoastable Service Principal Names.

```

Administrator: Windows PowerShell
Windows PowerShell
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PS C:\Windows\system32> setspn -A MSSQLSvc/SRV-RTR.caramel.com svc_sql
Checking domain DC=caramel,DC=com

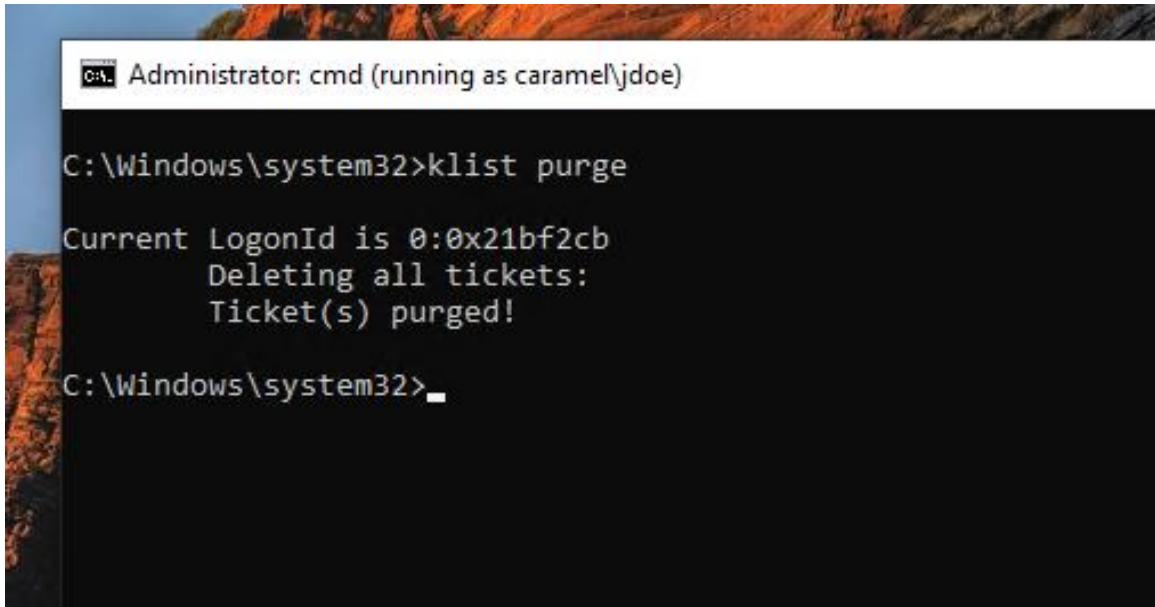
Registering ServicePrincipalNames for CN=SQL Service,OU=ServiceAccounts,DC=caramel,DC=com
    MSSQLSvc/SRV-RTR.caramel.com
Updated object
PS C:\Windows\system32>

```

Figure 3: SPN enumeration confirms MSSQLSvc SPN bound to user account.

Kerberos Ticket Validation

The Kerberos ticket cache was purged and a service ticket was explicitly requested. The resulting ticket was cached locally and confirmed to use RC4-HMAC encryption.



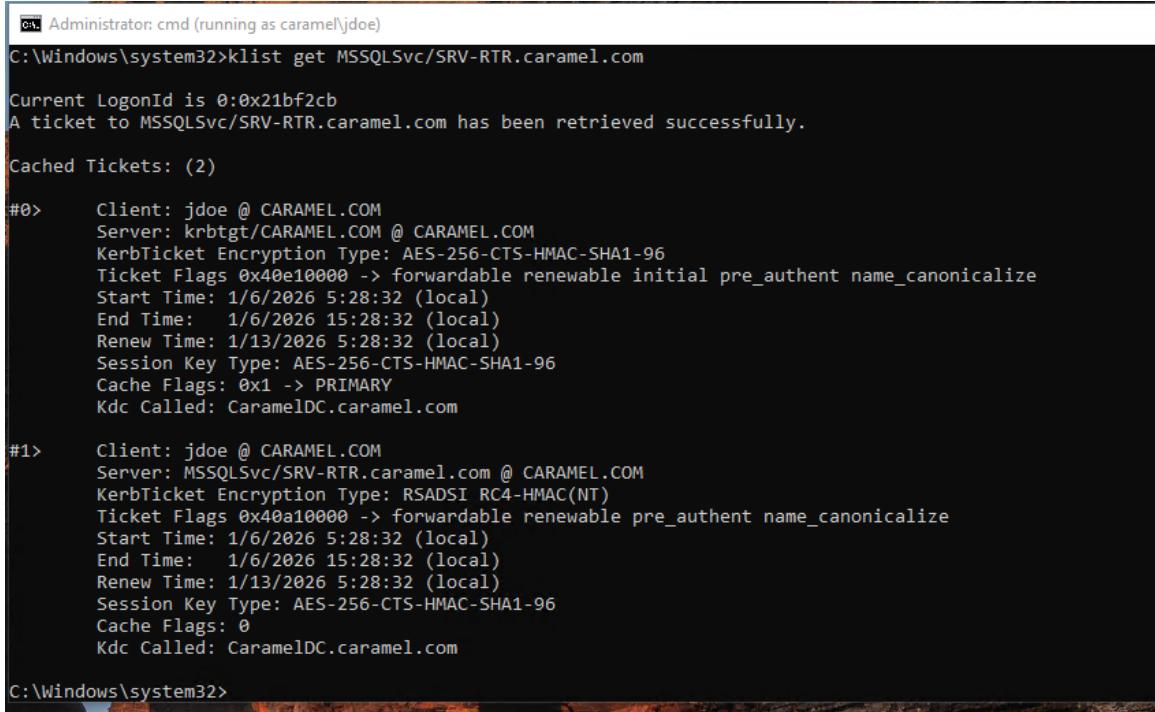
```
c:\ Administrator: cmd (running as caramel\jdoe)

C:\Windows\system32>klist purge

Current LogonId is 0:0x21bf2cb
    Deleting all tickets:
        Ticket(s) purged!

C:\Windows\system32>_
```

Figure 4: Kerberos ticket cache purged prior to ticket request.



```
c:\ Administrator: cmd (running as caramel\jdoe)

C:\Windows\system32>klist get MSSQLSvc/SRV-RTR.caramel.com

Current LogonId is 0:0x21bf2cb
A ticket to MSSQLSvc/SRV-RTR.caramel.com has been retrieved successfully.

Cached Tickets: (2)

#0> Client: jdoe @ CARAMEL.COM
Server: krbtgt/CARAMEL.COM @ CARAMEL.COM
KerbTicket Encryption Type: AES-256-CTS-HMAC-SHA1-96
Ticket Flags 0x40e10000 -> forwardable renewable initial pre_authent name_canonicalize
Start Time: 1/6/2026 5:28:32 (local)
End Time: 1/6/2026 15:28:32 (local)
Renew Time: 1/13/2026 5:28:32 (local)
Session Key Type: AES-256-CTS-HMAC-SHA1-96
Cache Flags: 0x1 -> PRIMARY
Kdc Called: CaramelDC.caramel.com

#1> Client: jdoe @ CARAMEL.COM
Server: MSSQLSvc/SRV-RTR.caramel.com @ CARAMEL.COM
KerbTicket Encryption Type: RSADSI RC4-HMAC(NT)
Ticket Flags 0x40a10000 -> forwardable renewable pre_authent name_canonicalize
Start Time: 1/6/2026 5:28:32 (local)
End Time: 1/6/2026 15:28:32 (local)
Renew Time: 1/13/2026 5:28:32 (local)
Session Key Type: AES-256-CTS-HMAC-SHA1-96
Cache Flags: 0
Kdc Called: CaramelDC.caramel.com

C:\Windows\system32>
```

Figure 5: Kerberos service ticket successfully requested for MSSQLSvc service.

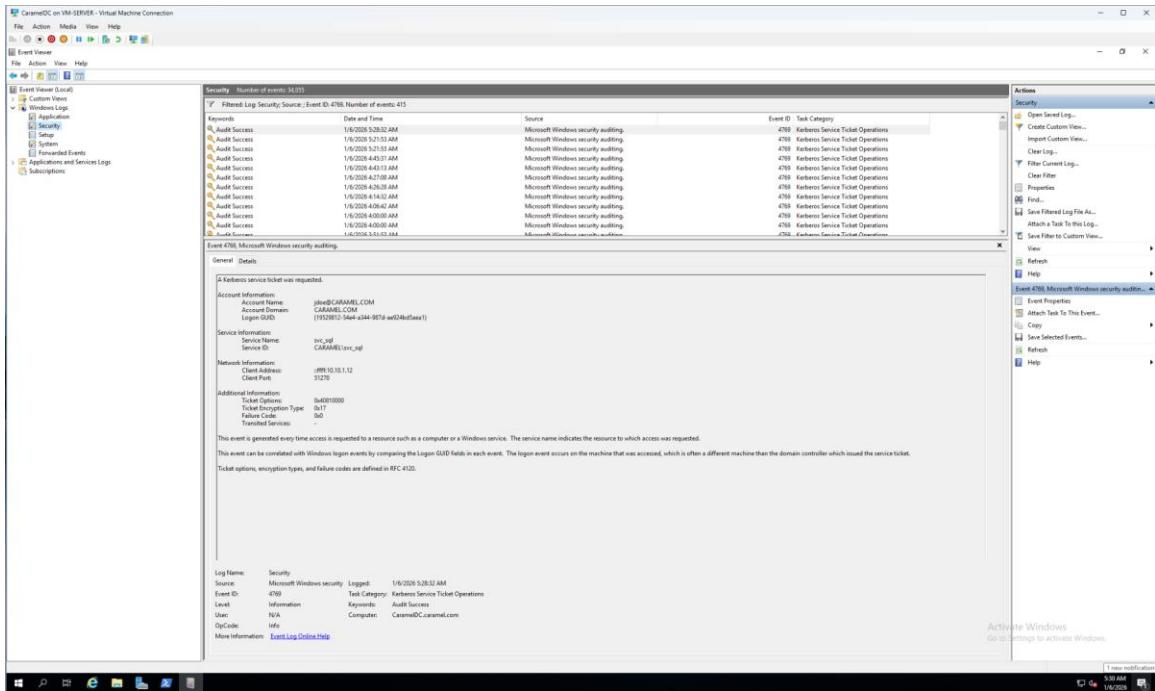


Figure 6: Cached RC4-HMAC Kerberos service ticket present in ticket cache.

Conclusion

Kerberoasting was enabled in this environment as a direct result of service account misconfiguration. This demonstrates how user-managed service accounts with SPNs and long-lived credentials introduce significant credential exposure risk.