



# Move in Silence: Staying Quite in Mature Networks

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# echo \$USER

- Longtime hacker
- Practice Manager, Offensive Security @ Layer 8 Security
- <https://github.com/cwolff411>
- <https://twitter.com/cwolff411>



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# What today is not about

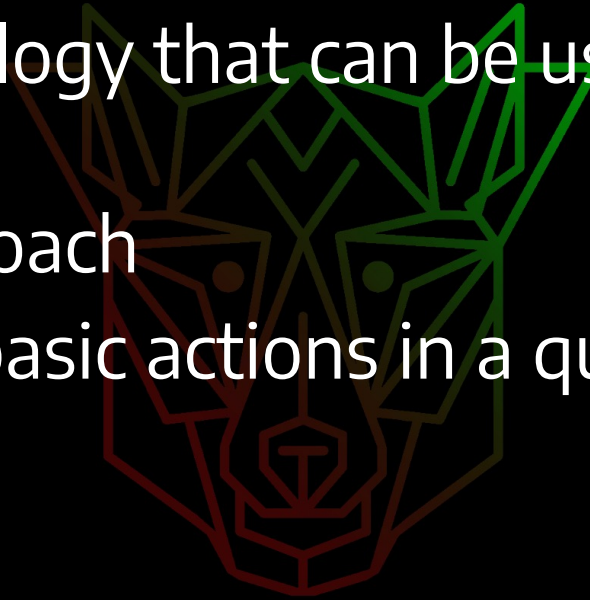
- Fancy new EDR evasion tactics
- Advanced techniques
- Actual exploitation



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# What today is about

- A real-world methodology that can be used on every engagement
- A back-to-basics approach
- Common ways to do basic actions in a quiet manner
- Boring – but works



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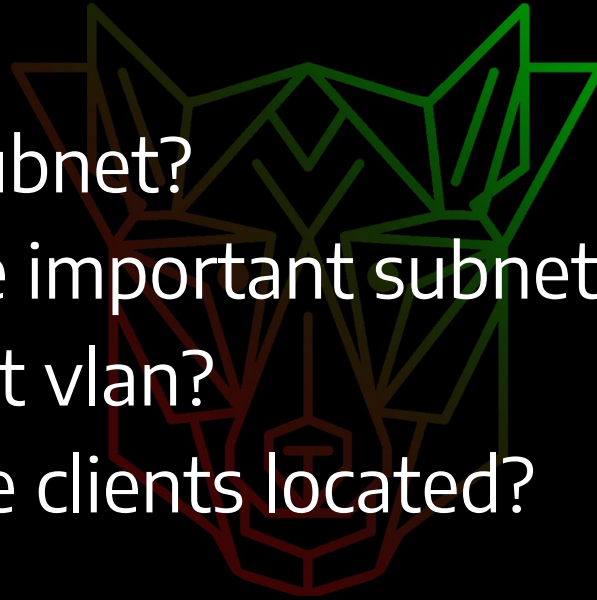
# Things to know

- Today we'll focus on a Windows Active Directory Network
- We'll avoid the use of nmap or other scanners
- We're doing this with the intention of not being detected
- There are lots of ways to gather certain information using Powershell, but we want to avoid that as EDR will most likely pick this up. Share other ways with me on Twitter

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# Questions We Want Answered

- Where is the DC?
- Where is the server subnet?
- What hosts are on the important subnets?
- Is there a management vlan?
- Where are most of the clients located?
- Is ADCS in use?

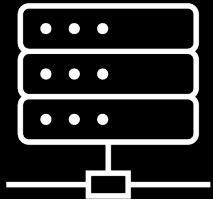


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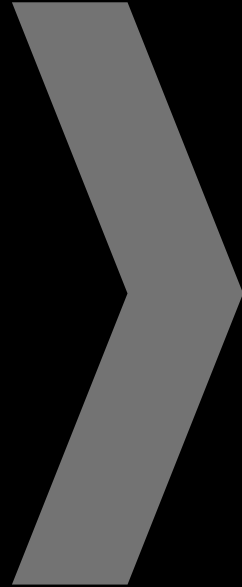
# Workflow



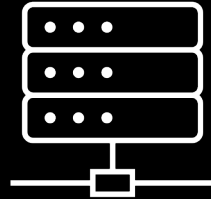
Where  
am I?



Recon the  
subnet



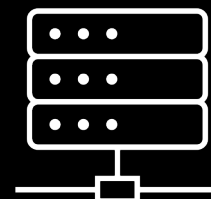
Where is  
the DC?



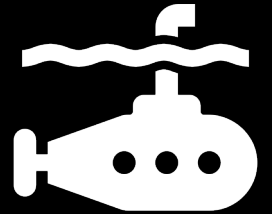
Recon the  
subnet &  
AD



Where are the  
member servers?



Recon the  
subnet



Formulate  
Attacks

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# Recon A Subnet

- arp -a / arpscan
- Ping broadcast address
  - Could be a good way to find legacy or misconfigured hosts
- Ping sweep on command line
- TCP sweep with nc on command line
- Packet capture with tcpdump/Wireshark
  - Filter for smb, netbios, http, and other services

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# Locating the Domain Controller

- echo %LOGONSERVER% in cmd
- perform nslookup of the domain name
- DHCP – check for assigned DNS server
- Packet capture – look for Kerberos, LDAP traffic

The Fenrir logo is a stylized, geometric representation of a wolf's head, composed of various colored lines (green, red, and brown) forming a complex, web-like structure.

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# Recon Active Directory

- Dump LDAP with Ldapsearch
  - Hopefully anonymous login is enabled
  - If not, this requires domain user creds
  - Parse hostnames and perform nslookup to get a list of machines and IPs on the network
- Bloodhound
  - Limit collection, use stealth mode
  - Requires domain user creds
  - Might not be totally OpSec safe

# Recon Active Directory

ldapsearch -x -h 10.0.0.1 -b "DC=contoso,DC=com"

```
1  # extended LDIF
2  #
3  # LDAPv3
4  # base <DC=contoso,DC=com> with scope subtree
5  # filter: (objectclass=*)
6  # requesting: ALL
7  #
8
9  # contoso.com
10 dn: DC=contoso,DC=com
11 objectClass: top
12 objectClass: domain
13 objectClass: domainDNS
14 description: Contoso Inc.
15 distinguishedName: DC=contoso,DC=com
16 instanceType: 5
17 whenCreated: 20030209023721.0Z
18 whenChanged: 20220322161919.0Z
19 subRefs: DC=DomainDnsZones,DC=contoso,DC=com
20 subRefs: DC=ForestDnsZones,DC=contoso,DC=com
21 subRefs: CN=Configuration,DC=contoso,DC=com
```

```
249
250 # Microsoft Exchange Security Groups, contoso.com
251 dn: OU=Microsoft Exchange Security Groups,DC=contoso,DC=com
252 objectClass: top
253 objectClass: organizationalUnit
254 ou: Microsoft Exchange Security Groups
255 distinguishedName: OU=Microsoft Exchange Security Groups,DC=contoso,DC=com
256 instanceType: 4
257 whenCreated: 20080411130044.0Z
258 whenChanged: 20220110094612.0Z
259 uSNCreated: 21279
260 uSNChanged: 21279
261 name: Microsoft Exchange Security Groups
262 objectGUID:: mdLJF2a8W0ei02Ei4cB1eg==
263 systemFlags: 1073741824
264 objectCategory: CN=Organizational-Unit,CN=Schema,CN=Configuration,DC=wengerfee
265 ds,DC=com
266 dSCorePropagationData: 20220111205857.0Z
267 dSCorePropagationData: 20220111203909.0Z
268 dSCorePropagationData: 20220111194948.0Z
269 dSCorePropagationData: 16010101181633.0Z
270
```

# Recon Active Directory

<https://github.com/dirkjanm/ldapdomaindump>

## LDAPDomainDump

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Active Directory information dumper via LDAP

### Introduction

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In an Active Directory domain, a lot of interesting information can be retrieved via LDAP by any authenticated user (or machine). This makes LDAP an interesting protocol for gathering information in the recon phase of a pentest of an internal network. A problem is that data from LDAP often is not available in an easy to read format.

ldapdomaindump is a tool which aims to solve this problem, by collecting and parsing information available via LDAP and outputting it in a human readable HTML format, as well as machine readable json and csv/tsv/greppable files.

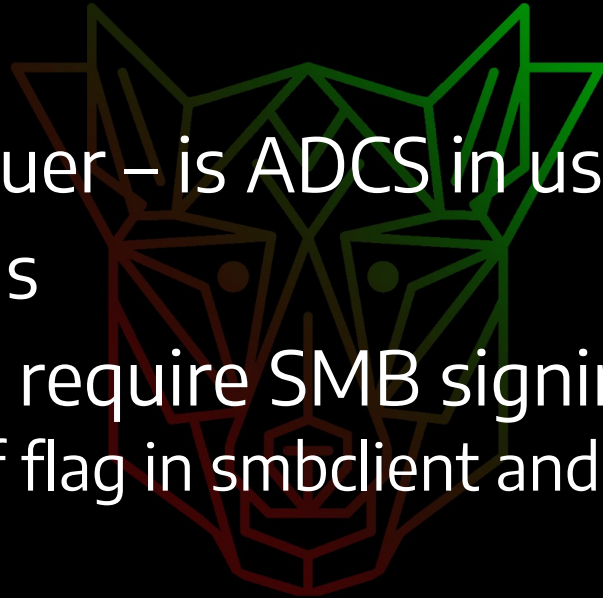
The tool was designed with the following goals in mind:

- Easy overview of all users/groups/computers/policies in the domain
- Authentication both via username and password, as with NTLM hashes (requires ldap3 >=1.3.1)
- Possibility to run the tool with an existing authenticated connection to an LDAP service, allowing for integration with relaying tools such as impackets ntlmrelayx

The tool outputs several files containing an overview of objects in the domain:

# Recon Active Directory

- net view /all
- Check SSL certs for issuer – is ADCS in use?
- Kerberoast to get SPNs
- Find hosts that do not require SMB signing
  - --client-protection=off flag in smbclient and observe response



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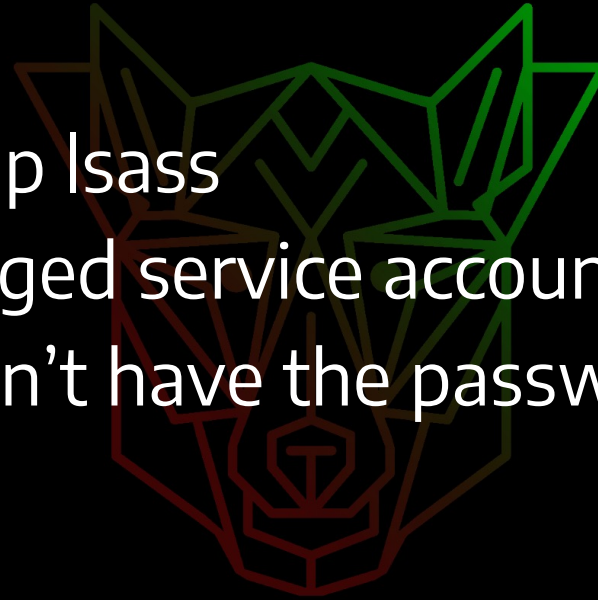
# Locating Member Servers

- LDAP dump – look for an ‘OU’ like ‘servers’, member servers’, etc.
- Mapped file shares - can usually be found in SYSVOL when Admins use the scripts folder to automatically map drives
- Look at GPO in SYSVOL that sets web bookmarks. What are those addresses/hostnames?

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# Lateral Movement & Privilege Escalation

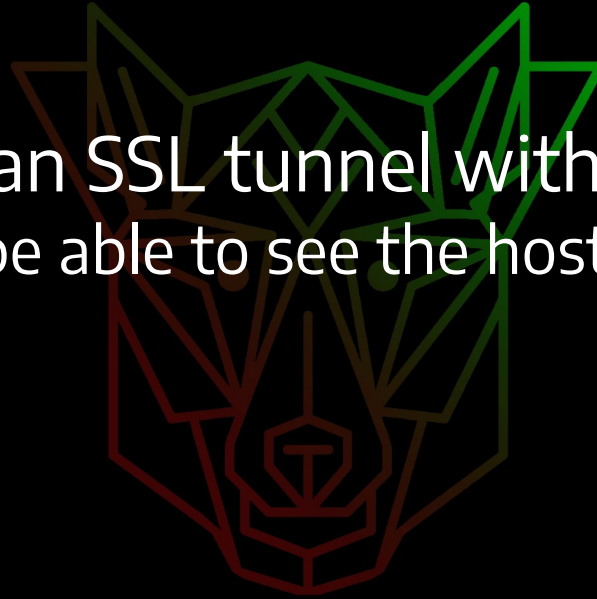
- Avoid mimikatz
- Use procdump to dump lsass
- Check for group managed service accounts
- Popped a shell, but don't have the password? Use RPC ping to get the NTLMv2 hash.



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# Communicating with C2's

- Use mTLS on 443
- Route traffic through an SSL tunnel with stunnel on 443
  - Firewall and SOC will be able to see the host, but not the data
- DNS over HTTPS
- IPv6



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# Example Attack

- Landed on the network and did an arp scan. Investigated the hosts in the arp table.
- Determined to be on some kind of client vlan
- Checked the primary DNS server. Discovered to be 10.0.0.1
- Did a ping sweep with bash on 10.0.0.1/24. Discovered other hosts.
- Dumped LDAP
- SMB relay. Popped a shell
- Used procdump and found DA creds in LSASS

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# Things to avoid

- whoami – echo the env variable instead
- mimikatz – dump lsass.exe memory instead
- Powershell – try to only use it when you think EDR has been disabled
- Metasploit – do I really need to say it?

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# Fin

- Find me in the WWHF Way West discord. My username is @aGsudofenrir
- Slides and files will be available on GitHub
  - [github.com/cwolff411](https://github.com/cwolff411)
- Check out my Twitter thread and share your favorite ways to be quiet in mature networks
  - [twitter.com/cwolff411](https://twitter.com/cwolff411)

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