





- Instead of cracking passwords, we can dump SAM database
- Use hashes directly for authentication
- Attacker places the hash into LSASS section of memory
- Most common target is *Windows* (file and printer sharing)



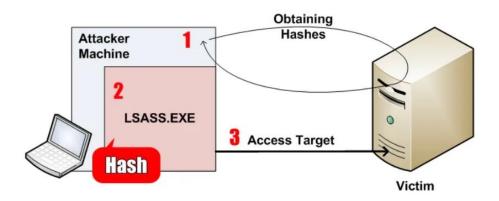
Advantages:

- Less time consuming
- No account lockout
- Possibly admin privileges



- Local Security Authority Subsystem Service (LSASS)
 - Responsible for enforcing the security policy on the system
 - Verifies authentication creds and keeps the user logged in
 - The system generates and stores a variety of credential materials in LSASS memory
 - LSASS contains valuable authentication data such as:
 - encrypted passwords
 - NT hashes
 - LM hashes
 - Kerberos tickets







Mitigations:

- Microsoft Patches 2871997 (Kernels 6.1 6.3) for some PTH attacks
- Windows Defender Credential Guard (Only for WIn10 and Server 2016/19)
- Fundamental part of network auth and cannot be patched



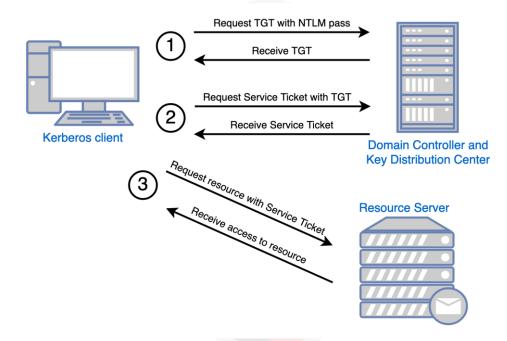


- Domain Dominance Technique (AD Persistence)
- Ways to Persist Administrative Access:
 - Dump ntds.dit
 - Creation of domain admin account
 - Creation of golden ticket
 - Creation of Skeleton key
 - Use of DCSync/DCShadow

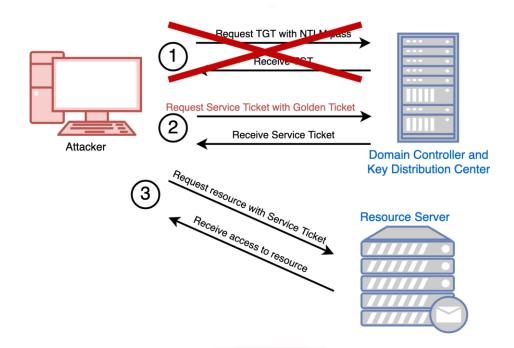


- It is a special *Ticket Granting Ticket* (TGT) providing maximum access for maximum time
- To create a valid TGT (with valid PAC):
 - Target LT Key
 - KDC LT Key
- In case of TGT both are same (krbtgt NT hash)
- All other info is mostly public:
 - Domain name,
 - Name of admin account,
 - SID of admin account











Properties:

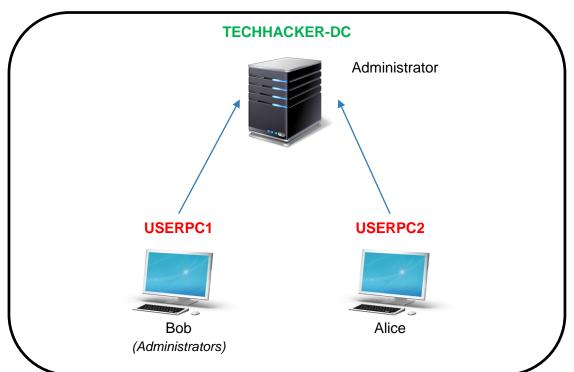
- Created without interaction with DC (without AS-REQ/AS-REP). Kerberos is a stateless protocol.
- Requires KDC LT Key (not easy)
- It's a TGT for admin account (RID 500)
- Valid for 10 years by default!



Mitigations:

Change the **krbtgt** account password TWICE.

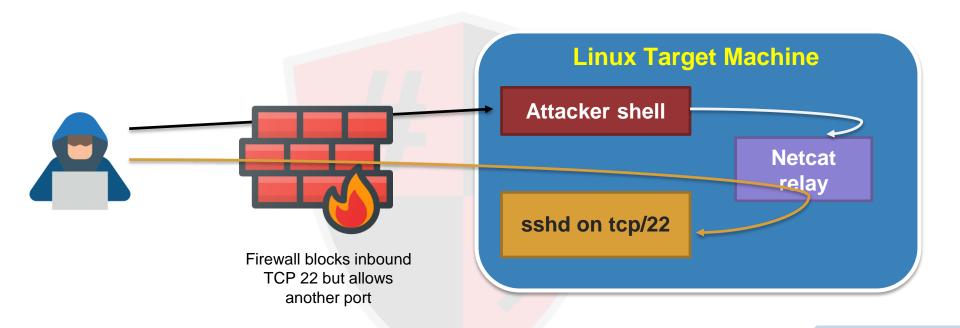




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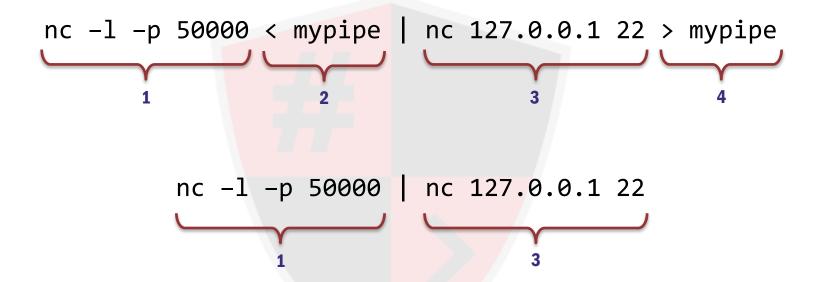


Port Pivot Relay





Port Pivot Relay





HACKING

Is an art, practised through a creative mind.