



# TECHNINE

SMB TECHNOLOGY USER GROUP

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## **LAPS – Local Admin Password Solution**

**Microsoft Security Advisory - 3062591**

**1 may 2015**

- Bad habits:
  - Excessive alcohol
  - Smoking
  - Every pc same administrator password



- Solution for:
  - AD joined computers
- Authorize which users are authorized to read and reset passwords
- Can LAPS manage a local administrator account not named “administrator”?
  - » Yes.

- **How does LAPS work?**
- The core of the LAPS solution is a GPO client-side extension (CSE) that performs the following tasks and can enforce the following actions during a GPO update:
  - Checks whether the password of the local Administrator account has expired.
  - Generates a new password when the old password is either expired or is required to be changed prior to expiration.
  - Validates the new password against the password policy.
  - Reports the password to Active Directory, storing it with a confidential attribute with the computer account in Active Directory.
  - Reports the next expiration time for the password to Active Directory, storing it with an attribute with the computer account in Active Directory.
  - Changes the password of the Administrator account.

- Randomly generate passwords that are automatically changed on managed machines.
- Effectively mitigate PtH attacks that rely on identical local account passwords.
- Enforced password protection during transport via encryption using the Kerberos version 5 protocol.
- Use access control lists (ACLs) to protect passwords in Active Directory and easily implement a detailed security model.
- Configure password parameters, including age, complexity, and length.
- Force password reset on a per-machine basis.
- Use a security model that is integrated with ACLs in Active Directory.
- Use any Active Directory management tool of choice; custom tools, such as Windows PowerShell, are provided.
- Protect against computer account deletion.
- Easily implement the solution with a minimal footprint.

- Active Directory:
  - Windows Server 2003 Service Pack 1 (SP1) or later.
- Managed machines:
  - Windows Server 2003 SP2 or later, or Windows Server 2003 x64 Edition SP2 or later.
- **NO windows XP !**
- Management tools:
  - .NET Framework 4.0
  - Windows PowerShell 2.0 or later

- 1. download laps 😊
  - <https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/download/details.aspx?id=46899>

**Version:**

6.1

**Date Published:**

7/7/2015

**File Name:**

LAPS.x64.msi

LAPS.x86.msi

LAPS\_Datasheet.docx

LAPS\_OperationsGuide.docx

LAPS\_TechnicalSpecification.docx

**File Size:**

956 KB

932 KB

100 KB

589 KB

71 KB

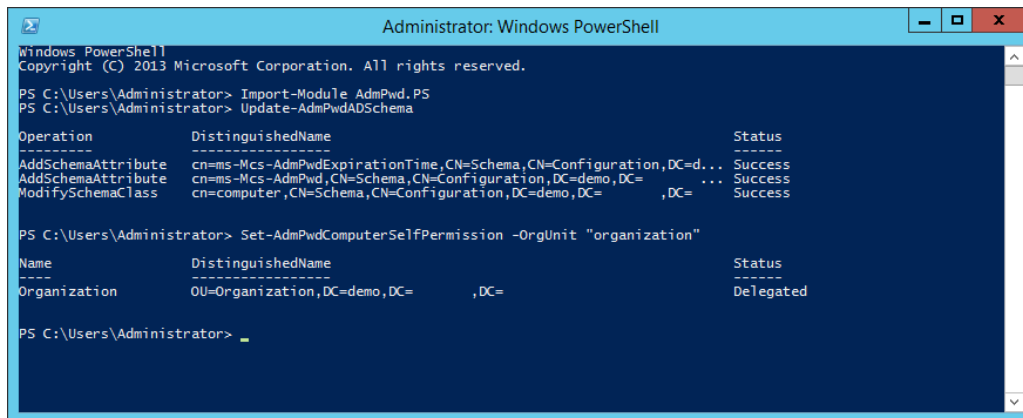


- 2. Extending the Active Directory schema
- The first attribute is used to store the password of the built-in Administrator account for each device
  - (**ms-Mcs-AdmPwd**)
- The second attribute is used to store the timestamp of password expiration
  - (**ms-Mcs-AdmPwdExpirationTime**).
- When using RODC – beware !:
  - change the 10<sup>th</sup> bit of the **searchFlags** attribute value for **ms-Mcs-AdmPwd** schema object to **0** (subtract 512 from the current value of the searchFlags attribute) to add it to the Filtered Attribute Set.

## LAPS IMPLEMENTATION – ALLOW DEVICES TO WRITE PASSWORDS

- The Write permission on the ms-Mcs-AdmPwd and ms-Mcs-AdmPwdExpirationTime attributes of all computer accounts has to be added to the SELF built-in account. This is also done using PowerShell, per Organizational Unit (OU):

- **Set-AdmPwdComputerSelfPermission -OrgUnit "OU ShortName"**



```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell
Windows PowerShell
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PS C:\Users\Administrator> Import-Module AdmPwd.PS
PS C:\Users\Administrator> Update-AdmPwdADSchema

Operation      DistinguishedName      Status
-----
AddSchemaAttribute cn=ms-Mcs-AdmPwdExpirationTime,CN=Schema,CN=Configuration,DC=d... Success
AddSchemaAttribute cn=ms-Mcs-AdmPwd,CN=Schema,CN=Configuration,DC=demo,DC=... Success
ModifySchemaClass cn=computer,CN=Schema,CN=Configuration,DC=demo,DC=... Success

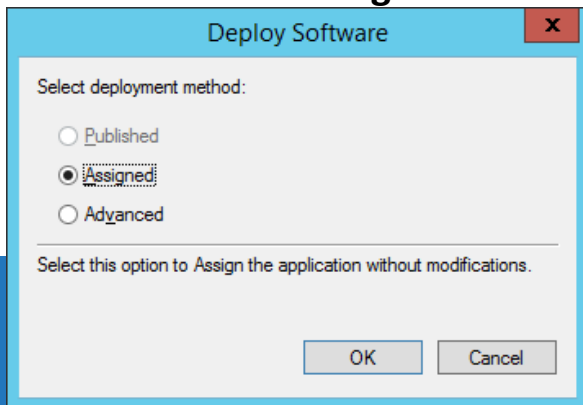
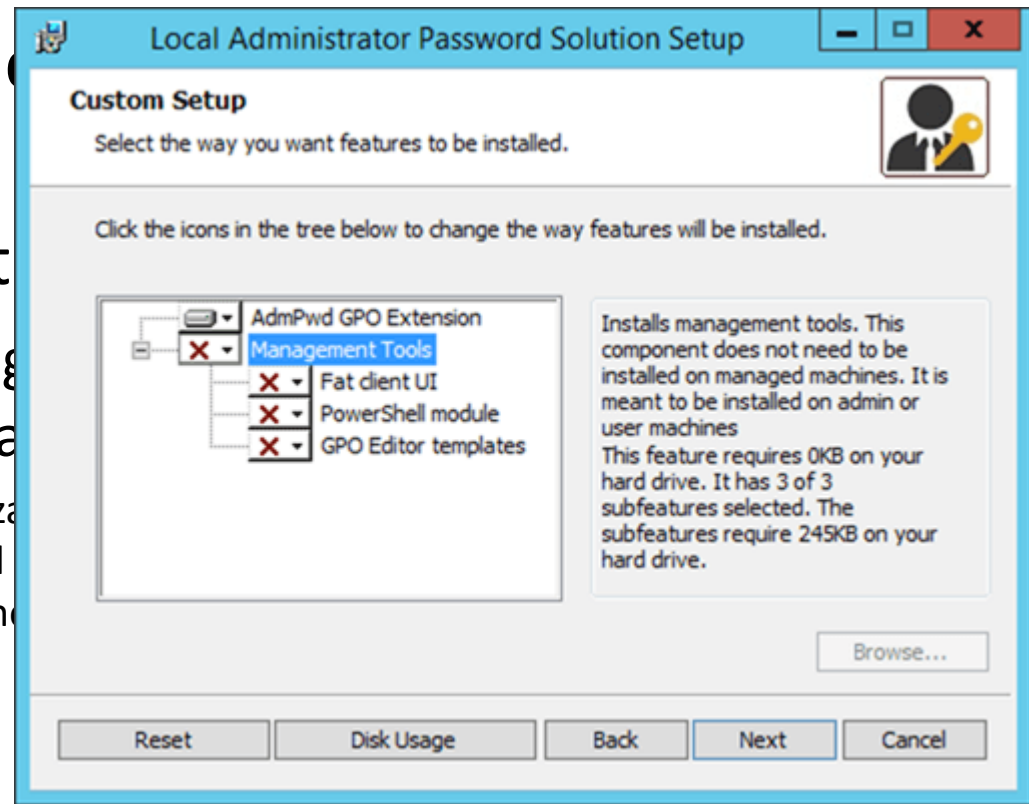
PS C:\Users\Administrator> Set-AdmPwdComputerSelfPermission -OrgUnit "organization"

Name      DistinguishedName      Status
-----
Organization OU=Organization,DC=demo,DC=... Delegated

PS C:\Users\Administrator> _
```

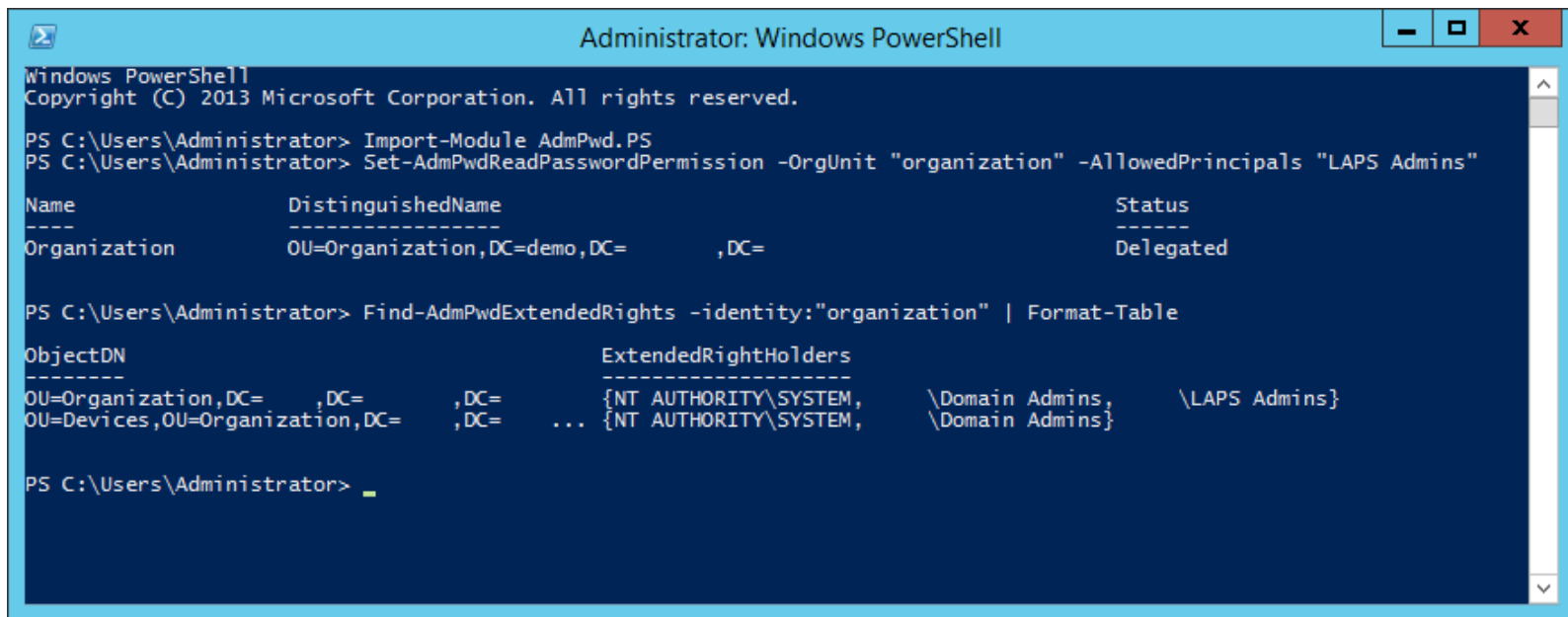
- You do not have to run this command for Organizational Units (OUs) that are subcontainers of configured Organizational Units (OUs).

- The laps client side is installed on every pc !
- Easy : deploy with  
– Computer Configuration  
– Software Installation  
– right-click every Organization Unit you want to assign the Local Administrator Password Solution  
– Existing GPO... to link the



- By default, members of the **Enterprise Admins** and **Domain Admins** groups have access to the attributes.
- Fortunately, you can granularly delegate access to the password values. You can even remove the **Enterprise Admins** and **Domain Admins** groups, although Microsoft didn't test this scenario.
- **Set-AdmPwdReadPasswordPermission -OrgUnit "OU ShortName" -AllowedPrincipals "users or groups shortname"**

- **Find-AdmPwdExtendedRights -identity:"OU Shortname" | Format-Table**



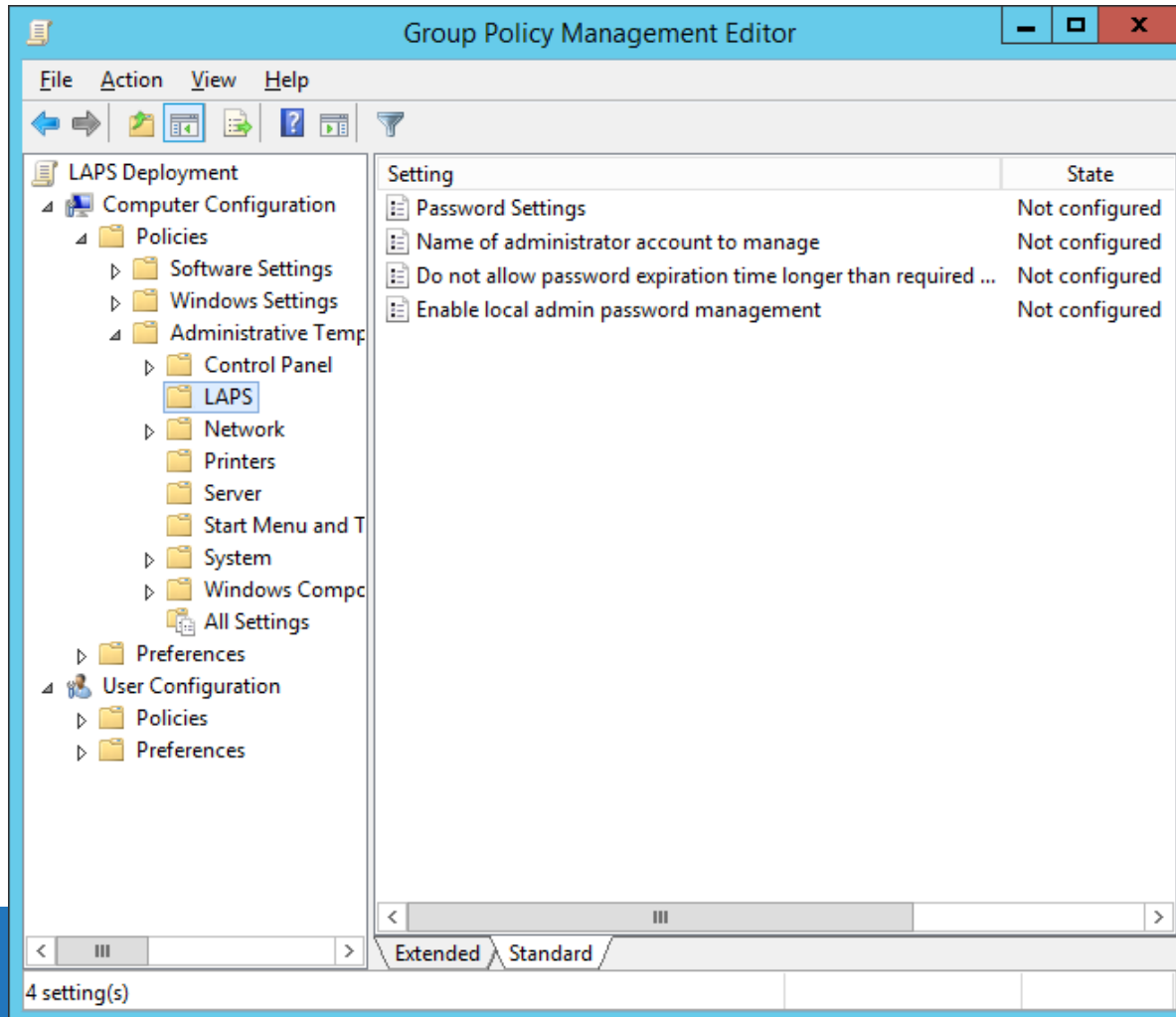
```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell
Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) 2013 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

PS C:\Users\Administrator> Import-Module AdmPwd.PS
PS C:\Users\Administrator> Set-AdmPwdReadPasswordPermission -OrgUnit "organization" -AllowedPrincipals "LAPS Admins"

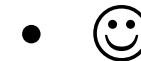
Name                DistinguishedName                Status
-----                -
Organization         OU=Organization,DC=demo,DC=      ,DC=      Delegated

PS C:\Users\Administrator> Find-AdmPwdExtendedRights -identity:"organization" | Format-Table

ObjectDN                ExtendedRightHolders
-----                -
OU=Organization,DC=      ,DC=      ,DC=      {NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM,      \Domain Admins,      \LAPS Admins}
OU=Devices,OU=Organization,DC=      ,DC=      ... {NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM,      \Domain Admins}
```

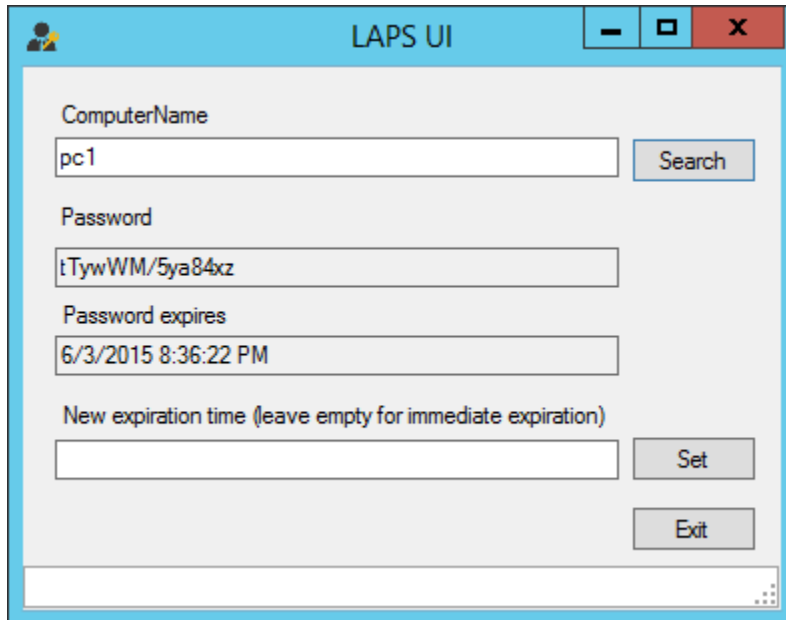


- Details:  
next slide



- To manage password settings, first, enable the **Enable local admin password management** Group Policy setting. Its default setting is **Not Configured**.
- Then, open the **Password Settings** Group Policy setting and select appropriate settings for the local administrator passwords. Options include
  - password complexity
  - password length
  - password age (in days).
- The **Do not allow password expiration time longer than required by policy** Group Policy setting, when enabled, will make the Local Administrator Password Solution (LAPS) change passwords before they expire (as configured in the previous **Password Settings** Group Policy setting).
- The **Name of the administrator account to manage** Group Policy setting allows you to manage **custom local administrator accounts**. You do not need to use this setting when you have renamed the local administrator account (LAPS detects the local administrator account using its RID).
- Instead, you can use this setting for any of your own local administrator account when you've opted for one and kept the local administrator accounts on devices disabled.

- LAPS UI



The screenshot shows the LAPS UI application window. The title bar reads "LAPS UI". The main content area includes a "ComputerName" label above a text box containing "pc1" and a "Search" button. Below that is a "Password" label above a text box containing "tTywWM/5ya84xz". The "Password expires" label is above a text box containing "6/3/2015 8:36:22 PM". Underneath is the label "New expiration time (leave empty for immediate expiration)" above an empty text box and a "Set" button. At the bottom right of the window is an "Exit" button.

- POWERSHELL:
  - **Get-AdmPwdPassword** cmdlet
- **Auditing read permission usage**
  - The Local Administrator Password Solution (LAPS) also has granular accounting as a feature.
- **Set-AdmPwdAuditing - OrgUnit "OU ShortName" - AuditedPrincipals "users or groups shortname"**



- <https://dirteam.com/sander/2015/05/02/security-thoughts-microsoft-local-administrator-password-solution-laps-kb3062591/>
- <https://4sysops.com/?s=LAPS>
- Questions?

- Pause !