

Evading MDI

Red Team Tradecraft for AD Attacks

(Part of Altered Security Hacker Summer 2026)

About me

- Twitter - @nikhil_mitt
- Founder of Altered Security - alteredsecurity.com
- GitHub - github.com/samratashok
- Creator of Nishang, Deploy-Deception, RACE toolkit and more
- Interested in Active Directory, Offensive PowerShell and Azure Red Team.
- Previous Talks and/or Trainings
 - DEF CON, BlackHat, BruCON and more.

Altered Security

- Trained more than 50000 security professionals from more than 130 countries!
- Our Red Team Labs Platform enables labs to be:
 - Affordable
 - Easy to Access
 - Stable and provide great user experience
 - Fun to Solve
 - Big enough to feel enterprise-like



ALTERED SECURITY

Red team labs	alteredsecurity.com/online-labs
Instructor-led bootcamps	alteredsecurity.com/bootcamps
GitHub	github.com/AlteredSecurity
Lab Platform	enterprisecurity.io
Free Labs and Challenges	redlabs.enterprisecurity.io

What is Hacker Summer

- Altered Security's month-long Red Teaming event.
 - Research blogs and webinars on Red Teaming for on-prem, Azure and AI.
 - Call for papers.
 - Discounts and giveaways.

Webinar Ground Rules

- You can ask questions on general channel ([#general](#)) on our Discord server (<https://discord.com/invite/vcEwaRMwJe>). We won't be able to monitor Zoom Chat.
- To ensure a smooth experience, participants are not allowed to use their microphone.
- Please maintain professional conduct and a respectful atmosphere throughout the webinar.

Agenda

- We will discuss OPSEC considerations for a Red Team Operation.
- Focus on evasion of "Identity Attacks" for on-prem AD detected by Microsoft Defender for Identity (MDI).

Microsoft Defender for Identity (MDI)

- "Defender for Identity is designed to detect threats that specifically target identities.."
- MDI looks for anomalous and suspicious activities based on identity behaviour.
- It collects data using sensors. Sensors can be installed on DCs, AD FS, AD CS and Entra Connect servers.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/defender-for-identity/what-is>

MDI - Detections

- Detections are aligned to stages of an identity based attack:

Attack stage	Defender for Identity detections
Reconnaissance	Identifies suspicious discovery activity, such as attempts to enumerate user names, group membership, IP addresses, and resources.
Compromised credentials	Detects attempts to compromise credentials using techniques such as brute force, repeated failed authentications, and suspicious changes to user group membership.
Lateral movement	Detects attempts to move laterally and expand control of sensitive identities and across different environments.
AD Domain dominance	Highlights behavior associated with full domain compromise, such as remote code execution on domain controllers, DCShadow, malicious domain controller replication, and Golden Ticket activity.

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Evading MDI

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<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/defender-for-identity/what-is#detect-identity-based-threats>

MDI - Alerts

- MDI alerts are divided into the following categories:
 - MDI Classic alerts
 - MDI Defender alerts
- Both the categories are based on MDI sensors but differ whether alert was generated by MDI or Microsoft defender (based on MDI sensors).
- Regardless of category, our focus will be on On-Prem AD.
- "The differences are part of an ongoing transition to a unified alerting experience across Microsoft Defender products."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/defender-for-identity/alerts-overview>

MDI - Alerts - Classic Format

- Reconnaissance and discovery
- Persistence and privilege escalation
- Credential access
- Lateral movement
- Other alerts

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/defender-for-identity/alerts-mdi-classic>

MDI - Alerts - Defender Format

- Command and Control alerts
- Credential Access alerts
- Defense Evasion alerts
- Discovery alerts
- Execution alerts
- Impact alerts
- Initial Access alerts
- Lateral Movement alerts
- Persistence alerts
- Privilege Escalation alerts

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/defender-for-identity/alerts-xdr>

Detection Demo - From our labs

Alerts

+ Create ↓ Export 30 Days 1061 Alerts

Filter set: Status: New, In progress Service/detection sources: Microsoft Defender for Iden... , +1 Add filter Reset all

<input type="checkbox"/> Alert name	Tags	Severity	Investigation state	Status
<input type="checkbox"/> Suspicious resource-based constrained delegatio...		■ ■ ■ Medium		● New
<input type="checkbox"/> Suspicious Server Message Block (SMB) enumerat...		■ ■ ■ Medium		● New
<input type="checkbox"/> Suspicious Kerberos authentication (AS-REQ)		■ ■ ■ Medium		● New
<input type="checkbox"/> Possible golden ticket attack		■ ■ ■ High		● New
<input type="checkbox"/> Suspicious Kerberos authentication (AS-REQ)		■ ■ ■ Medium		● New
<input type="checkbox"/> Shadow credentials added to account		■ ■ ■ High		● New
<input type="checkbox"/> Possible golden ticket attack		■ ■ ■ High		● New
<input type="checkbox"/> Possible Kerberoasting attack following a suspicio...		■ ■ ■ High		● New
<input type="checkbox"/> Possible Kerberoasting LDAP reconnaissance		■ ■ ■ High		● New

Detection Statistics - From our labs

- Altered Security has a unique visibility in how attackers operate.
- We observe more than 3000 attacker machines executing thousand of attacks everyday.
- Our users generated more than 7000 alerts by MDI in past 6 months.
- Note that, in all our on-prem red teaming courses, we discuss MDI evasion, the alerts are deliberately generated as we want to discuss identity OPSEC :P

Detection Statistics - From our labs

Top 10 MDI alerts in past 6 months:

No.	Alert Name	Count
1.	Suspected Kerberos SPN exposure	
2.	Possible Kerberoasting LDAP reconnaissance	
3.	Possible Kerberoasting attack following a suspicious LDAP query	1257
4.	Possible golden ticket attack	944
5.	Suspicious Kerberos authentication (AS-REQ)	
6.	Suspected overpass-the-hash attack (Kerberos)	870
7.	Security principal reconnaissance (LDAP)	781
8.	Suspicious Server Message Block (SMB) enumeration from untrusted host	756
9.	Suspected DCSync attack (replication of directory services)	595
10.	Suspicious LDAP query	291

MDI - Evasion - Mindset

- There are detections other than EDR. EDR evasion is not the only OPSEC.
- Avoid communication with DCs. Don't chase Domain Admin privileges - No DA before lunch.
- Don't be reckless.
- For me, tools that silently detect activities are scarier.

MDI - Evasion - Tradecraft

- Understand how your activities and tools interact with DCs.
- Don't downgrade encryption - No RC4.
- Avoid using SAMR and be careful with LDAP for enumeration - Use ADWS
- Make sure forged tickets are compliant to the Kerberos Policy of the target AD.
- Do not forge tickets for any Domain Admin.

MDI - Evasion - Enumeration

- Detections:
 - Security principal reconnaissance (LDAP)
 - Suspicious Server Message Block (SMB) enumeration from untrusted host
 - Suspicious LDAP query
- Triggered by - SharpHound and other automated enumeration
- Evaded by -
 - Manual enumeration using ADModule (uses ADWS)
 - SOAPHound is mostly fine (uses ADWS)

MDI - Evasion - Kerberoasting

- Three detections:
 - Suspected Kerberos SPN exposure
 - Possible Kerberoasting LDAP reconnaissance
 - Possible Kerberoasting attack following a suspicious LDAP query
- Triggered by - Requesting multiple Service Tickets in quick succession.
- Evaded by - Enumeration using ADModule or PowerView and request one ST/TGS at a time.

MDI - Evasion - PTH/AskTGT

- Detections:
 - Suspicious Kerberos authentication (AS-REQ)
 - Suspected overpass-the-hash attack (Kerberos)
- Triggered by - Over-PTH or Authentication from a new machine.
- Evaded by - No blanket evasion. This is difficult to avoid.

MDI - Evasion - Golden Ticket

- Detection: Possible golden ticket attack
- Triggered by - Using a forged TGT with no prior ST/TGS request.
- Evaded by - As of July 2026, use of Diamond ticket is not detected.

MDI - Evasion - DCSync

- Detection: Suspected DCSync attack (replication of directory services)
- Triggered by - Replication requests by non-DC principals.
- Evaded by - Silver ticket/TGT/credentials of DC or inject sIDHistory of Domain Controllers or Enterprise Domain Controllers.

MDI - Evasion - MDIChoker

- Based on the fantastic EDRChoker research by "Zero Salarium".
- Set a very small outbound bandwidth for MDI sensor service (microsoft.tri.sensor.exe) = No alerts!
- No health issues are reported by the sensor.
- Administrator privileges required on the machine (DC or others) with sensor. May still be useful in Domain Dominance scenarios.

MDI - Evasion - No Alerts

- Diamond Ticket
- Silver Ticket (even when the target service is on DC)
- Persistence techniques for GPO related attacks, Security descriptors abuses on remote access services and more.

Conclusion and Limitations

- Don't be reckless. This is true for all the "Microsoft Defender for <insert shiny new service>"
- No more "Domain Admin before lunch".

- Most of the testing was performed in a lab environment.

Thank you

- Please provide feedback.
- Follow me @nikhil_mitt

- Discord (#general channel for this webinar) - <https://discord.com/invite/vcEwaRMwJe>
- Red Team labs: <https://www.alteredsecurity.com/online-labs>
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