

```
C:\Users\admin\Desktop>ping dc0
Pinging DC0 [fe80::b84e:5267:14de:3786%2] with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from fe80::b84e:5267:14de:3786%2: time=1ms
Reply from fe80::b84e:5267:14de:3786%2: time<1ms
Ping statistics for fe80::b84e:5267:14de:3786%2:
    Packets: Sent = 2, Received = 2, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms
Control-C
C:\Users\admin\Desktop>csexec.exe \\dc0
 [*] hostname: \\dc0
    Found .NET version: v4.0
 *] Choosing net40
 *] Installed net40 Service on \\dc0
 *] Service Started on \\dc0
csexec> whoami
nt authority\system
csexec> echo %computername%
 :sexec>
```

psexec works by doing the following steps:

- copy a windows service executable (psexecsvc.exe) that
 is embedded within the psexec.exe binary to \\targethost\admin\$\system32
- remotely connect to the service control manager on \\target-host to install and start the psexecsvc.exe service
- connect to the named pipe on the target host: \\targethost\pipe\psexecsvc
- send commands to the psexecsvc via the named pipe
- receive output via the psexecsvc named pipe
- upon exit, uninstall service, delete service executable

This project csexec mimicks those steps in native C# with only a minimal amount of pinvoke for the remote service installation. It's actually surprisingly simple and takes a very minimal amount of code to implement.

The primary difference between this and psexec is that it must determine the .NET runtime on the remote host in order to install the correctly compiled service executable.

• **C**# 100.0%

Build in Visual Studio to create .NET 3.5, 4.0, and 4.5
everytables for your client preference (Min 7 - Min 10 L)

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