

Red Team Notes

Q Search

Ctrl + K

OFFENSIVE SECURITY Credential Access & Dumping Lateral Movement

WinRM for Lateral Movement

WinRS for Lateral Movement

WMI for Lateral Movement

RDP Hijacking for Lateral Movement with tscon

Shared Webroot

Lateral Movement via DCOM

WMI + MSI Lateral Movement

Lateral Movement via Service Configuration Manager

Lateral Movement via SMB Relaying

WMI + NewScheduledTaskAction Lateral Movement

WMI + PowerShell Desired State Configuration Lateral Movement

Simple TCP Relaying with NetCat

Empire Shells with NetNLTMv2 Relaying

Lateral Movement with Psexec

From Beacon to Interactive RDP Session

SSH Tunnelling / Port Forwarding

Lateral Movement via WMI Event Subscription

Lateral Movement via DLL Hijacking

Lateral Movement over headless RDP with SharpRDP

Man-in-the-Browser via Chrome Extension

ShadowMove: Lateral Movement by Duplicating Existing Sockets

Persistence >
Exfiltration >

REVERSING, FORENSICS & MISC

Internals >

Neo4j

Dump Virtual Box Memory

AES Encryption Using Crypto++
.lib in Visual Studio C++

Reversing Password Checking Routine



Powered by GitBook

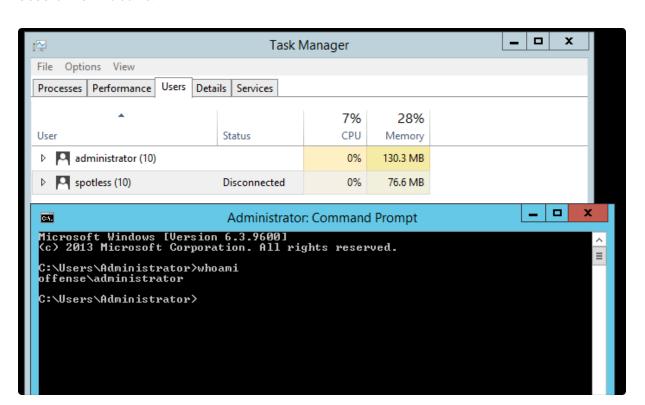
RDP Hijacking for Lateral Movement with tscon

This lab explores a technique that allows a SYSTEM account to move laterally through the network using RDP without the need for credentials.

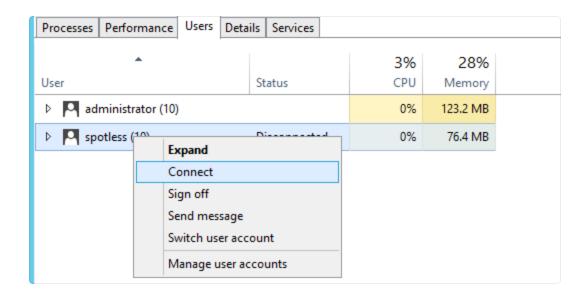
Execution

It is possible by design to switch from one user's desktop session to another through the Task Manager (one of the ways).

Below shows that there are two users on the system and currently the administrator session is in active:



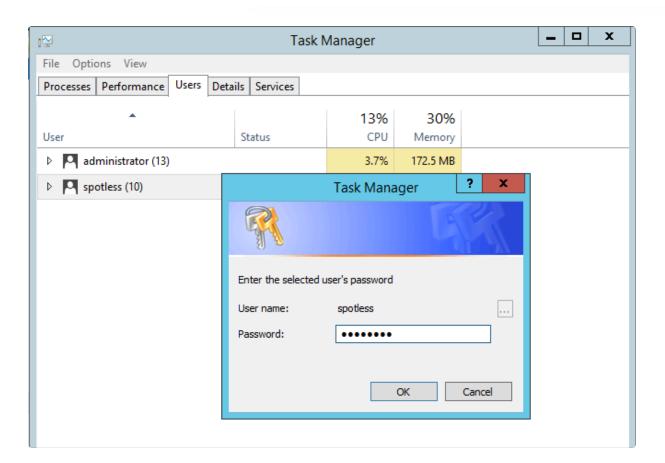
Let's switch to the spotless session - this requires knowing the user's password, which for this exercise is known, so lets enter it:



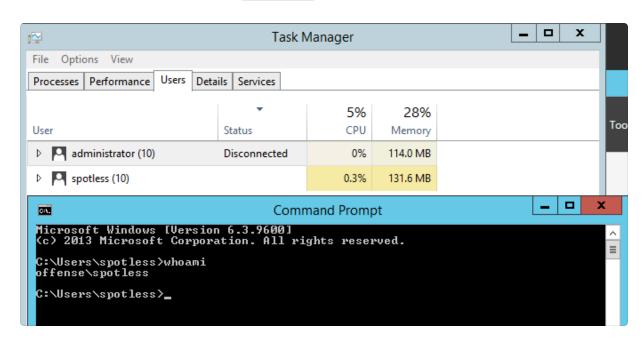
This site uses cookies to deliver its service and to analyse traffic. By browsing this site, you accept the privacy_policy.

Accept

Reject



We are now reconnected to the spotless session:



Now this is where it gets interesting. It is possible to reconnect to a users session without knowing their password if you have SYSTEM level privileges on the system. Let's elevate to SYSTEM using psexec (privilege escalation exploits, service creation or any other technique will also do):

```
\\DC-MANTVYDAS: cmd

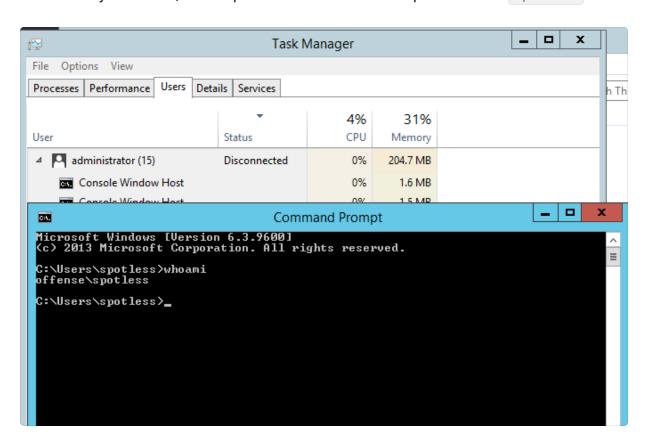
\[
\text{Windows PowerShell} \\
\text{Copyright (C) 2014 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.} \\
\text{PS C:\Users\Administrator> cd C:\tools\PSTools} \\
\text{PS C:\Users\Administrator> cd C:\tools\PSTools} \\
\text{PS C:\Users\Administrator> cd C:\tools\PSTools} \\
\text{PS Exec v2.2 - Execute processes remotely} \\
\text{Copyright (C) 2001-2016 Mark Russinovich} \\
\text{Sysinternals - www.sysinternals.com} \\
\text{Microsoft Windows [Version 6.3.9600]} \\
\(
(c) 2013 \text{Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.} \\
\text{C:\Windows\system32>whoamint authority\system}} \]
```

Enumerate available sessions on the host with query user:

sessions by specifying which session ID (2 in this case for the spotless session) should be connected to which session (console in this case, where the active administrator session originates from):

```
cmd /k tscon 2 /dest:console
```

Immediately after that, we are presented with the desktop session for spotless:

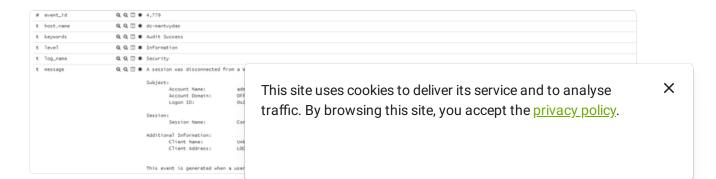


Observations

Looking at the logs, tscon.exe being executed as a SYSTEM user is something you may want to investigate further to make sure this is not a lateral movement attempt:

Time - tech	event, data Legan?ype	event data CommandLine	West Assess	event,id	process,id	event_data.TargetLeganid	event, data Session/Yama	event_data.SubjectLegenId	event, data.Legon/D
August 129h 2008, 12:37:49.903 Other Lago	on/LagoPF Events -			4,779	172		Console		Owl Doors
 August 12th 3658, 12:37:49.883 Process Cr 	reste (ruhe: ProcessCreate) -	tacon 2 /destroamaña	SYSTEM	1	1,472	-			-
 August 12th 2018, 12:37:49.869 Other Lago 	on/Lagoff Events -			4,279	172		Console		0x3654c
* August 12th 2016, 12:37:49.861 Process Cr	reate (rule: ProcessGreate)	ond ./k toose 2 /destrosess?e	SYSTEM	1.	1,472				

Also, note how event_data.LogonID and event_ids 4778 (logon) and 4779 (logoff) events can be used to figure out which desktop sessions got disconnected/reconnected:

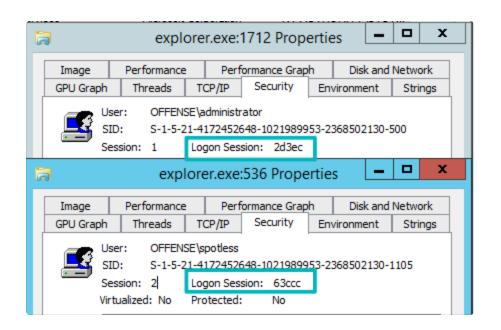


Administrator session disconnected

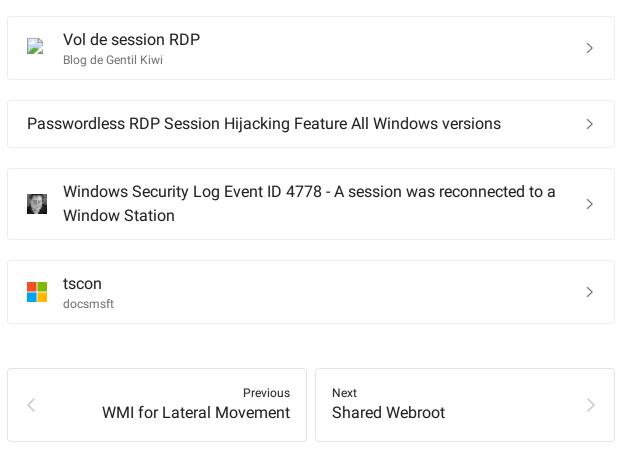


Spotless session reconnected (hijacked)

Just reinforcing the above - note the usernames and logon session IDs:



References



Last updated 6 years ago

This site uses cookies to deliver its service and to analyse traffic. By browsing this site, you accept the <u>privacy policy</u>.