Hacking With Powershell

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by:g4mbit5

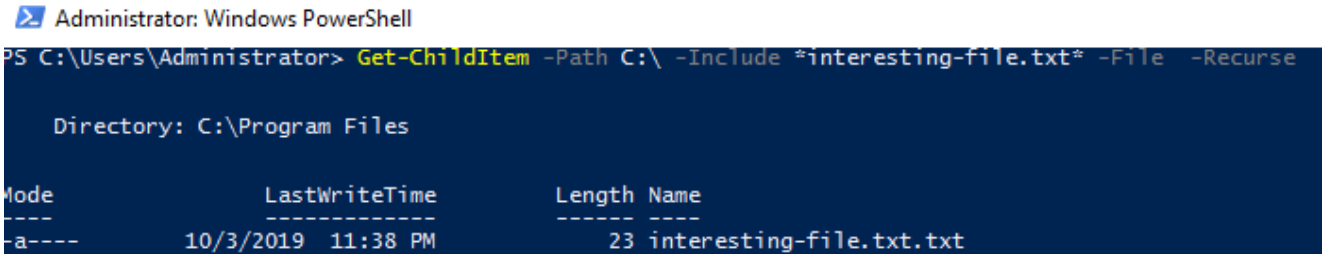
Task 2: What is Powershell?

Get-Help

Task 3: Basic Powershell Commands

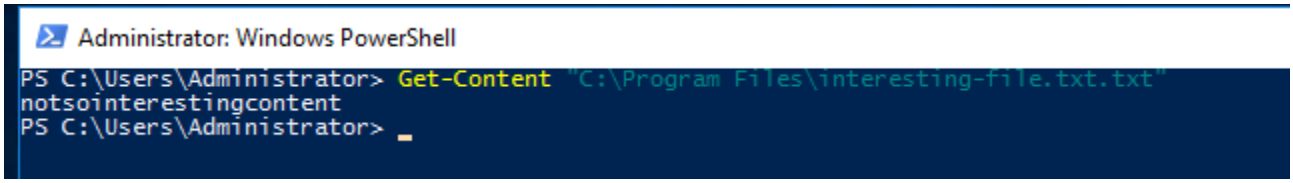
Question #1

```
Get-ChildItem -Path C:\ -Include *interesting-file.txt* -File -Recurse -ErrorAction SilentlyContinue
```



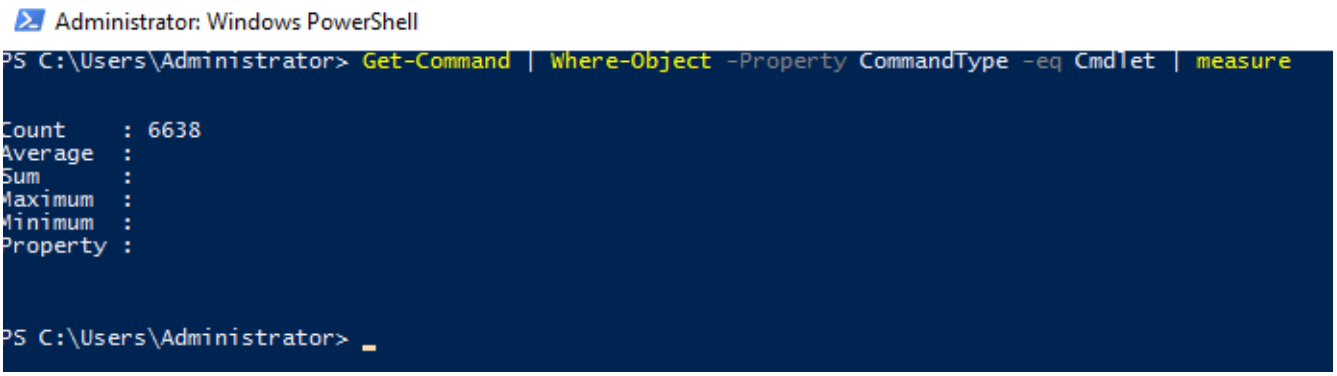
Question #2

```
Get-Content "C:\Program Files\interesting-file.txt.txt"
```



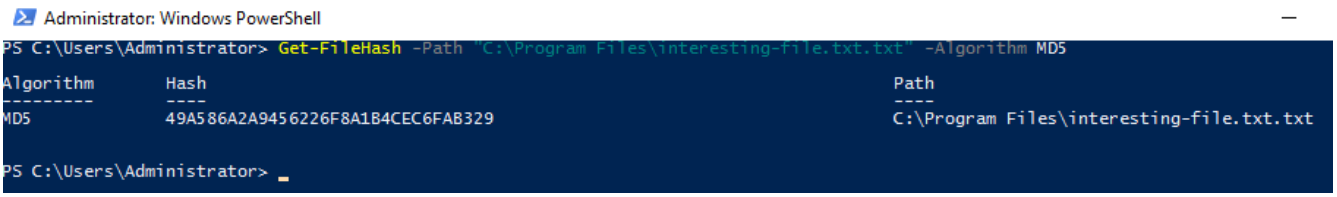
Question #3

```
Get-Command | Where-Object -Property CommandType -eq Cmdlet | measure
```



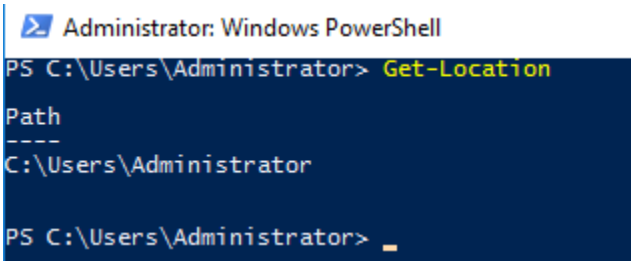
Question #4

Get-FileHash -Path “C:\Program Files\interesting-file.txt.txt” -Algorithm MD5



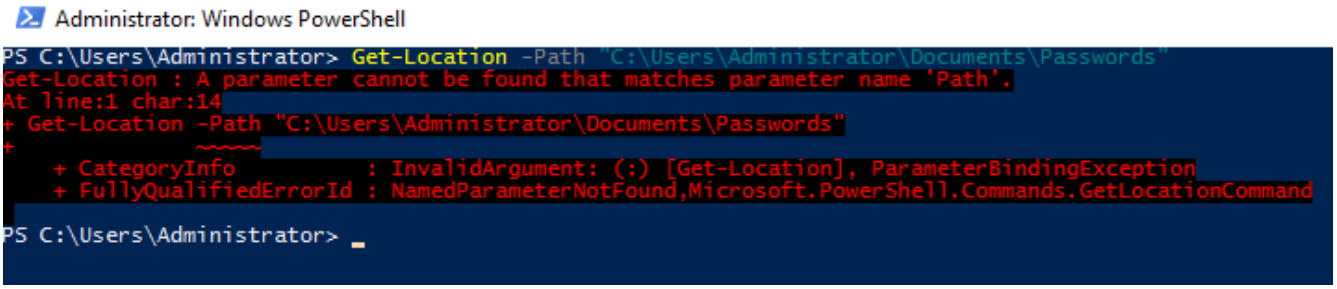
Question#5

Get-Location



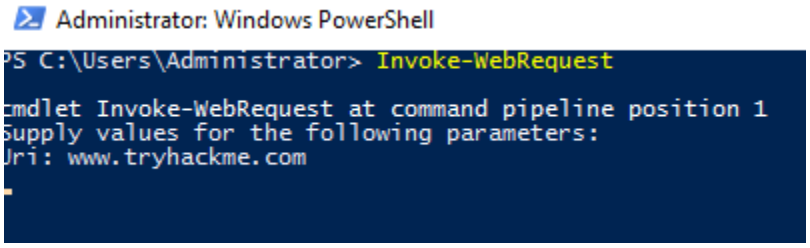
Question #6

```
Get-Location -Path "C:\Users\Administrator\Documents\Passwords"
```



Question # 7

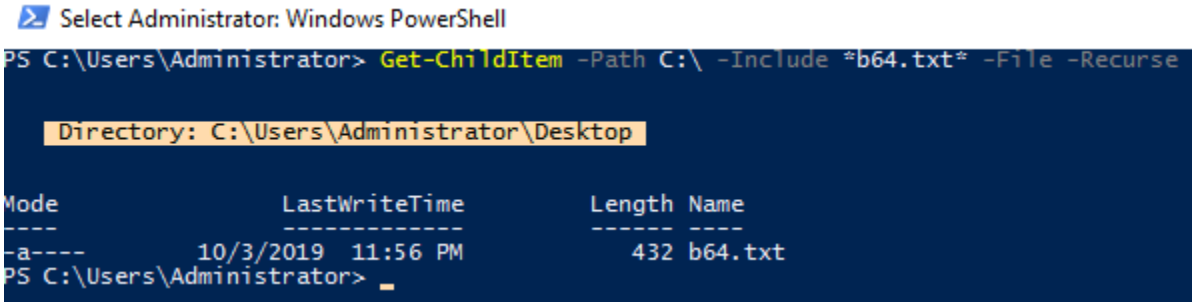
`Invoke-WebRequest`



Question # 8

Circle back to step 1 to find the file path first.

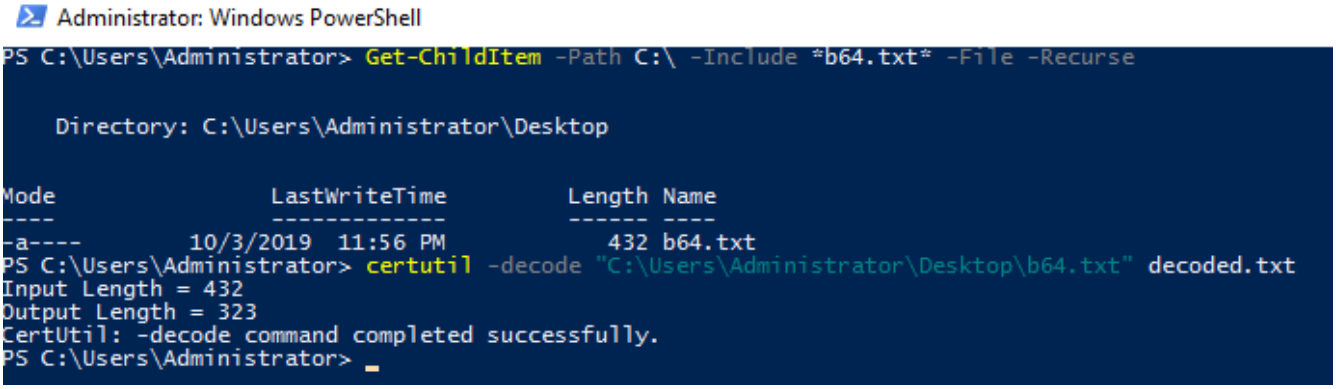
Get-ChildItem -Path C:\ -Include *b64.txt* -File -Recurse



**After it finds the file just hit Ctrl^C to end the command.

Then use:

`certutil -decode "C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop\b64.txt" decoded.txt`



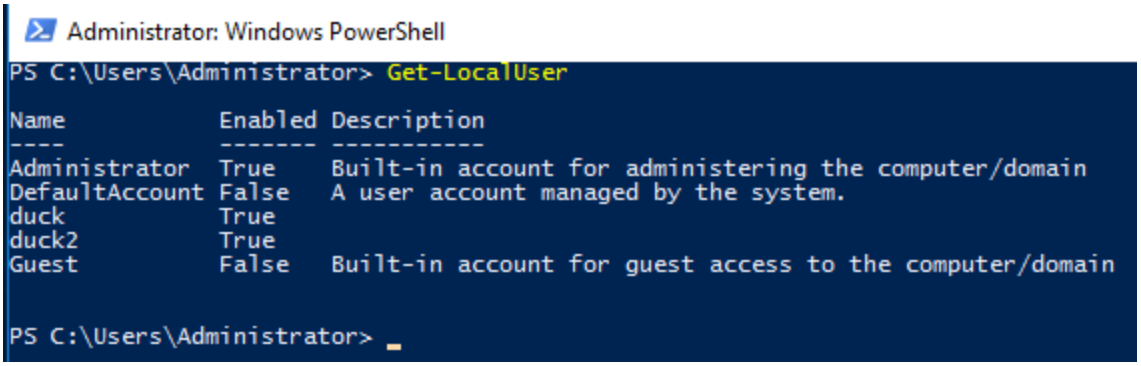
Then type:

Get-Content decoded.txt to show the flag.

Task 4: Enumeration

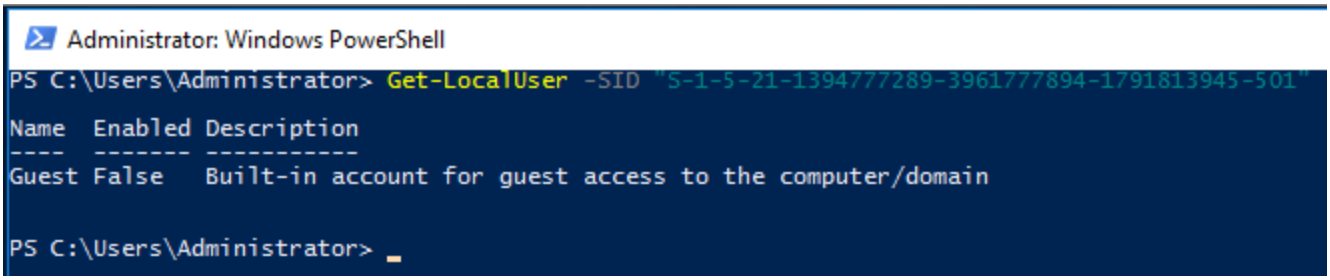
Question #1

`Get-LocalUser`



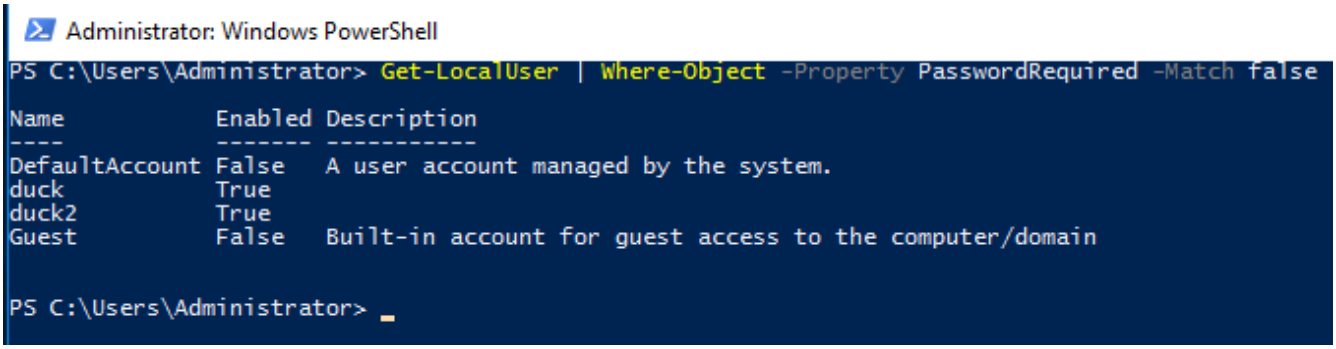
Question #2

`Get-Command Get-LocalUser -SID “S-1-5-21-1394777289-3961777894-1791813945-501”`



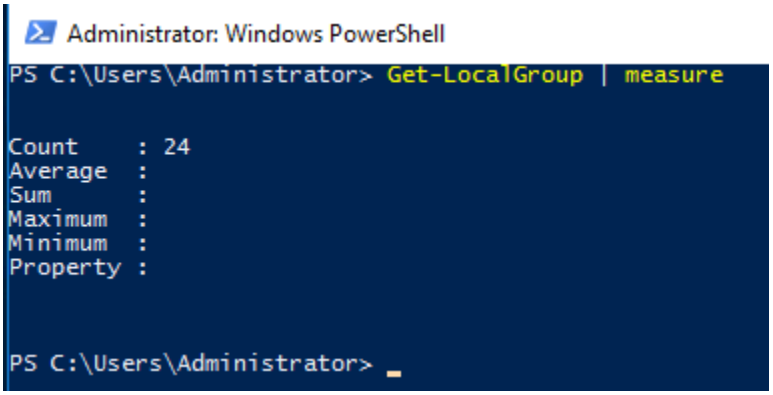
Question #3

`Get-LocalUser | Where-Object -Property PasswordRequired -Match false`



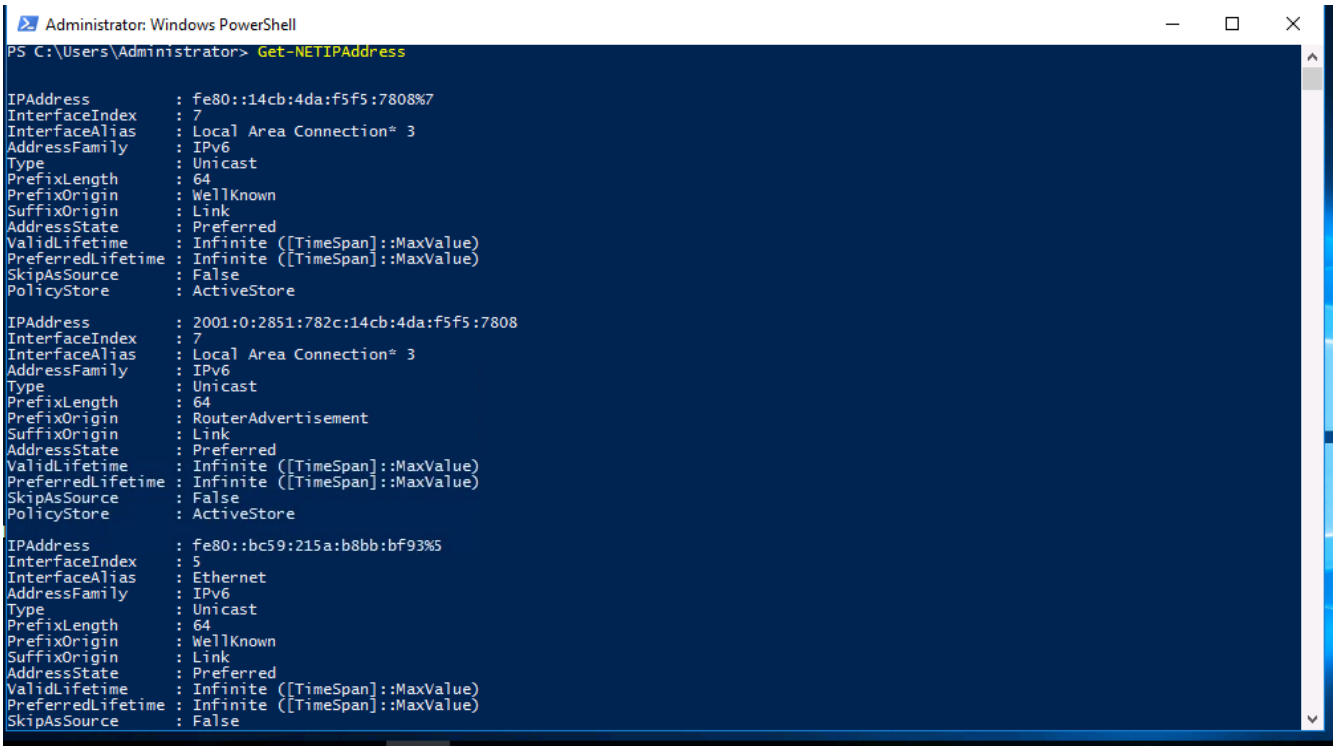
Question #4

Get-LocalGroup | measure



Question #5

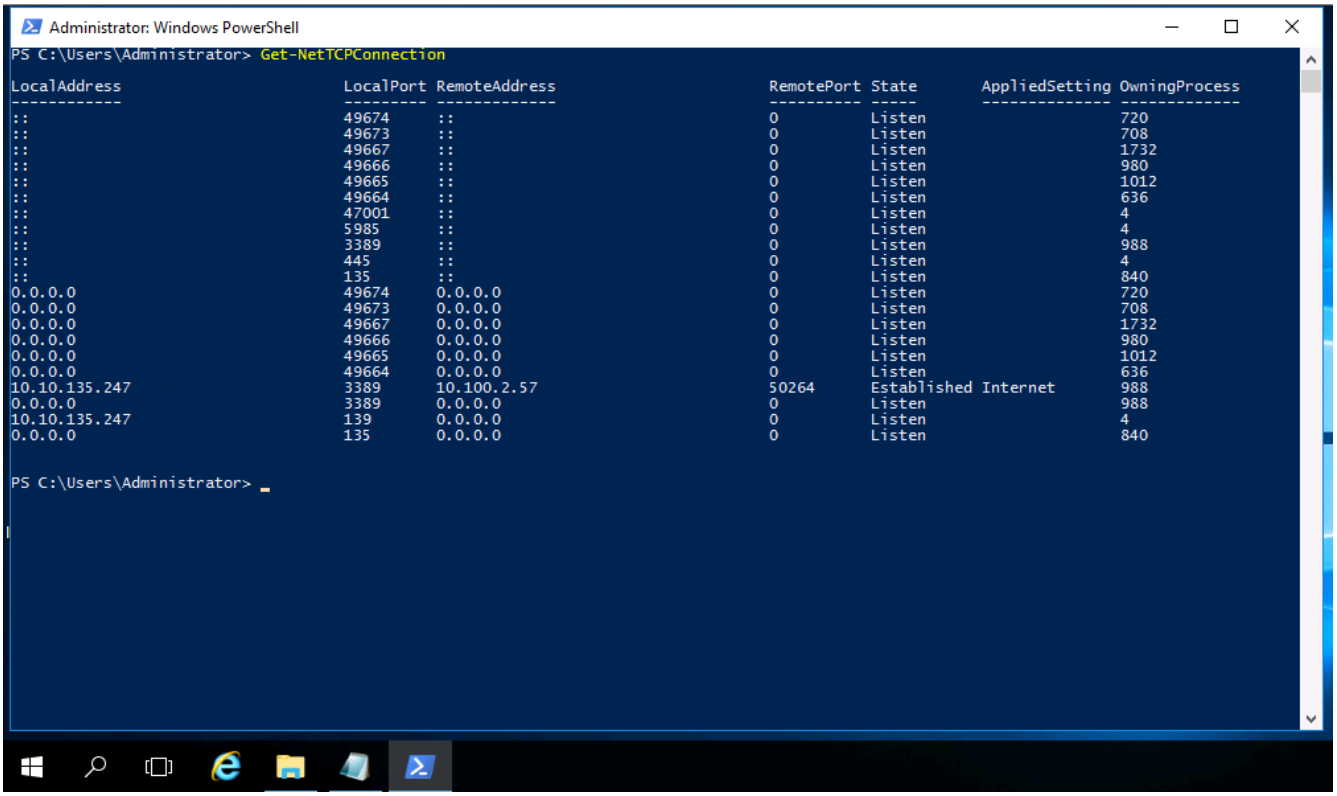
`Get-NetIPAddress`



Question # 6

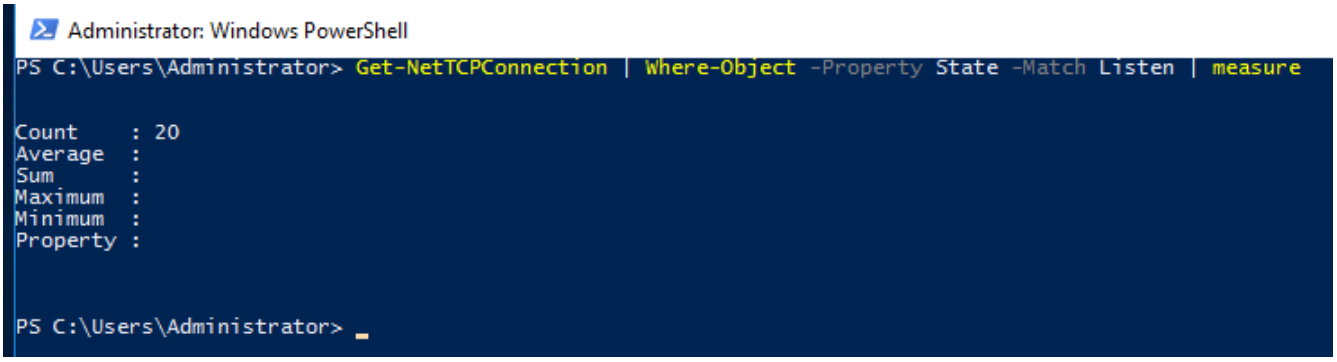
To just list the ports which is handy if you need to see all connections and who is talking to who.

`Get-NetTCPConnection`



`To total the listening connections up use.`

`GEt-NetTCPConnection | Where-Object -Property State -Match Listen | measure`



Question #7

The answer is

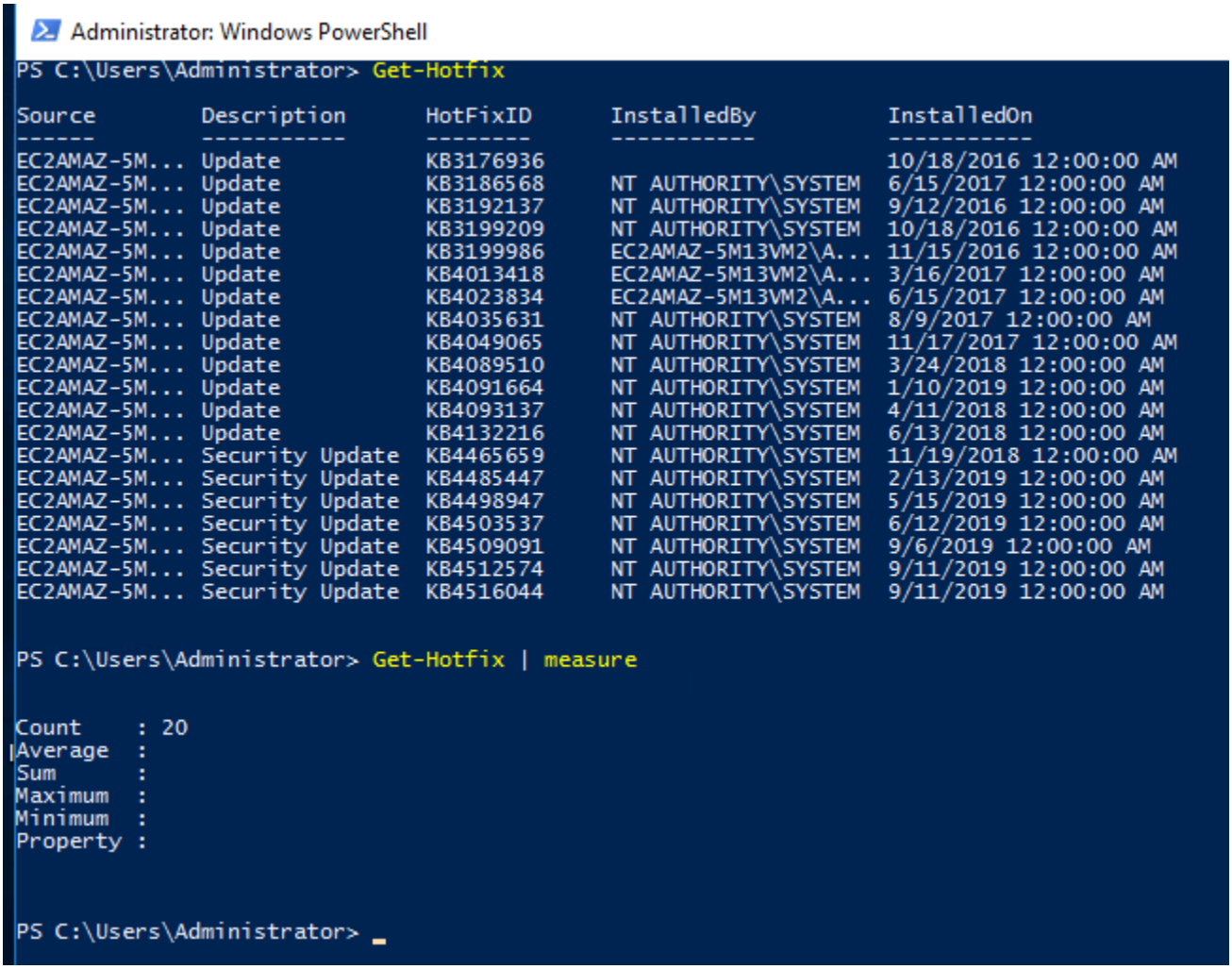
::

Ummmm, Yeeeah. Anyways, moving on from that nonsense.

Question #8

Again, to list things out when you need to see the values.

Get-Hotfix

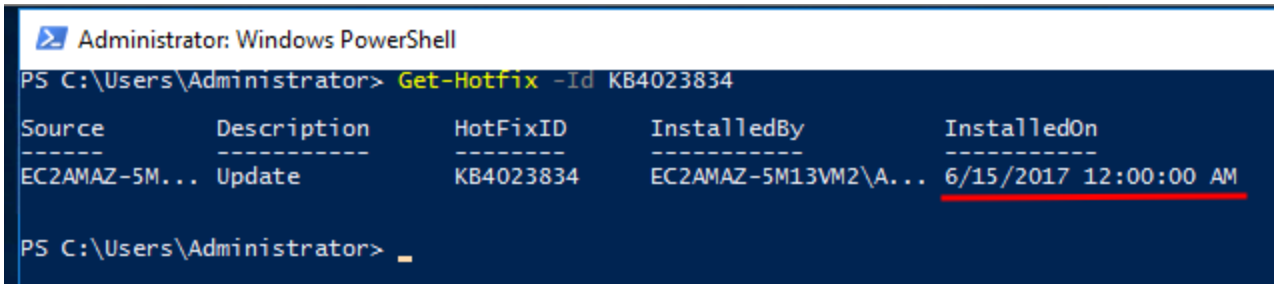


To total them up.

Get-Hotfix | measure

Question #9

Get-Hotfix -Id KB4023834



Question #10

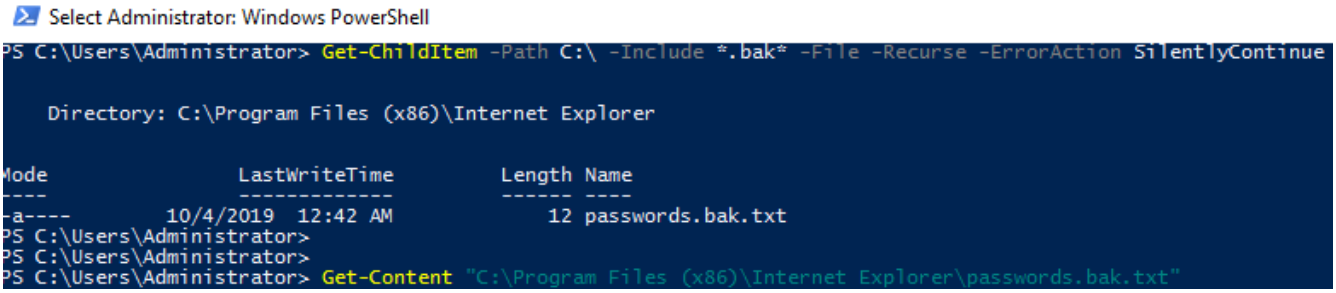
Circle again back to the very first command.

To get the path first:

Get-ChildItem -Path C:\ -Include *.bak* -File -Recurse -ErrorAction SilentlyContinue

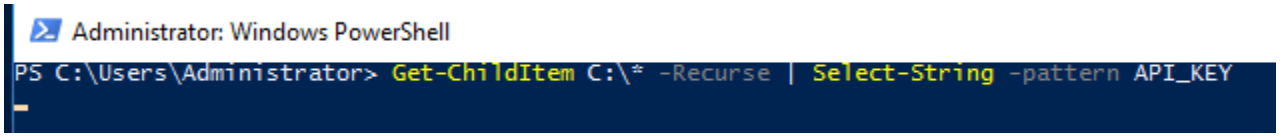
Then use the path to get the contents:

Get-Content “C:\Program Files (x86)\Internet Explorer\passwords.bak.txt”



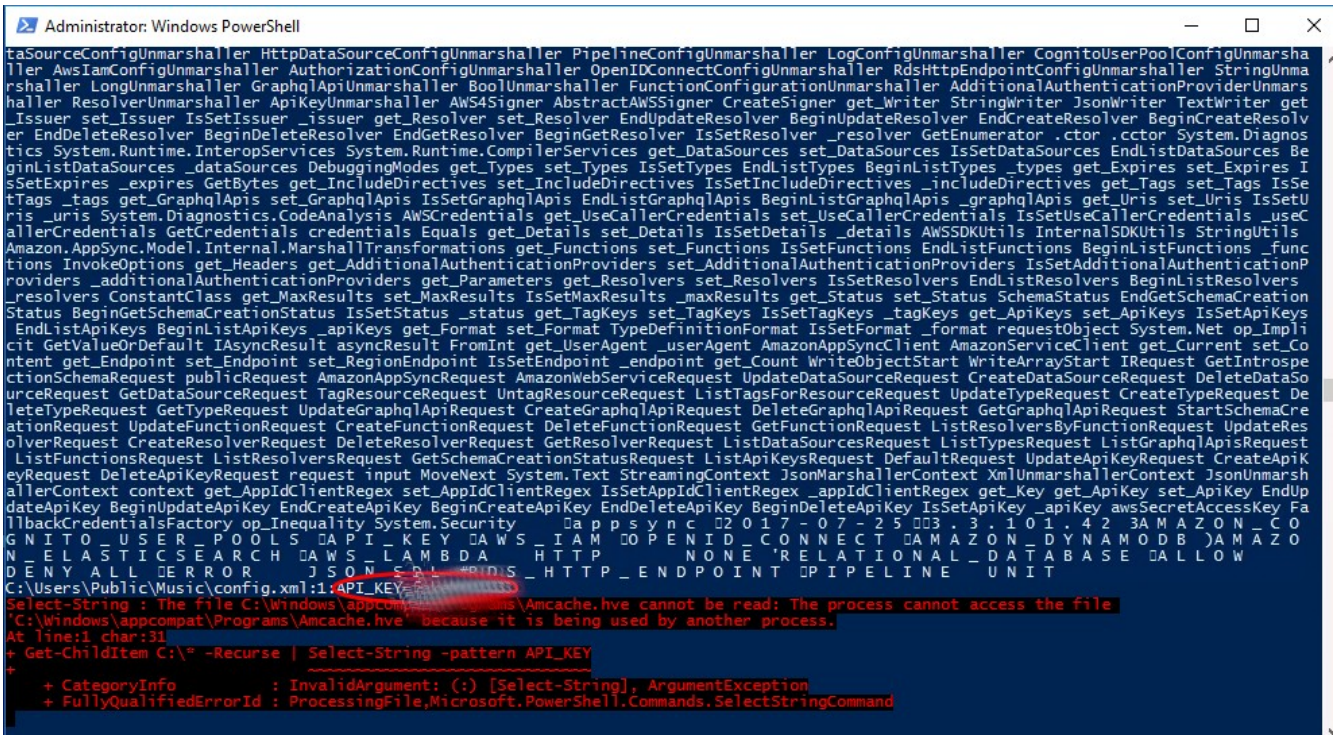
Question #11

Get-ChildItem C:* -Recurse | Select-String -pattern API_KEY



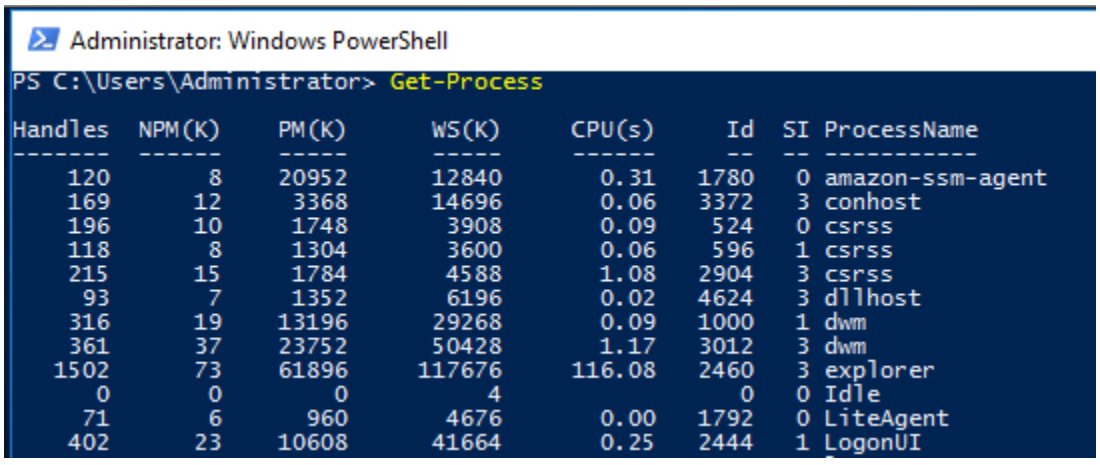
Then after a whole mess of gobbily goo pops out.

I had to move the results up and down using the sidebar because the API_KEY= was blank lol. Then it magically appeared.



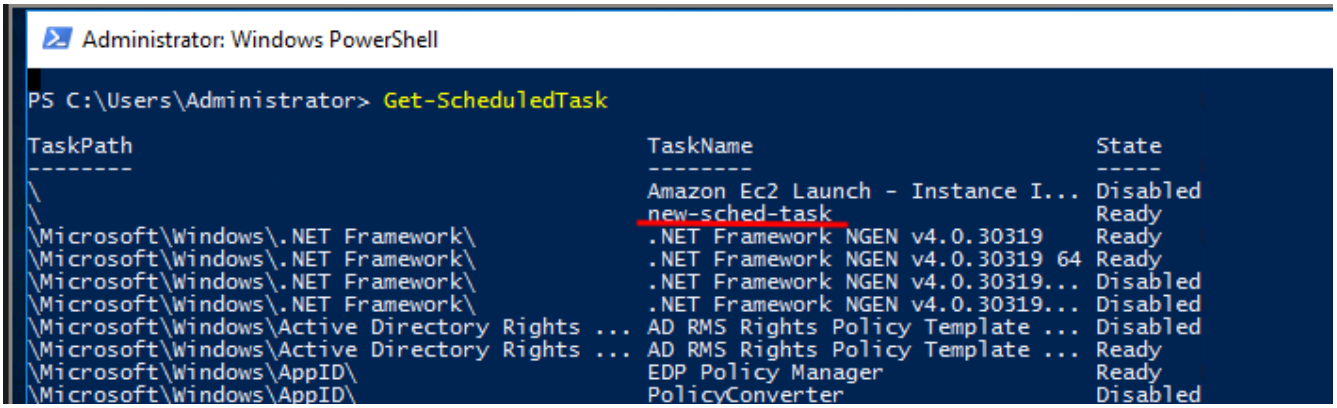
Question #12

Get-Process



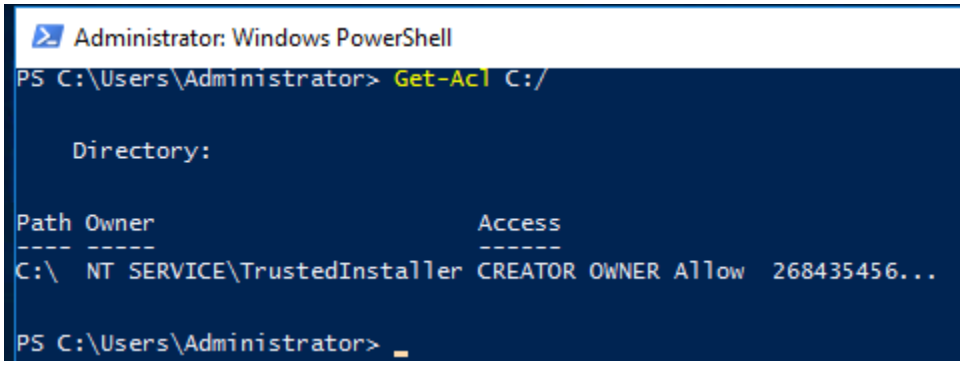
Question #13

Get-ScheduleTask



Question #14

Get-Acl c:/

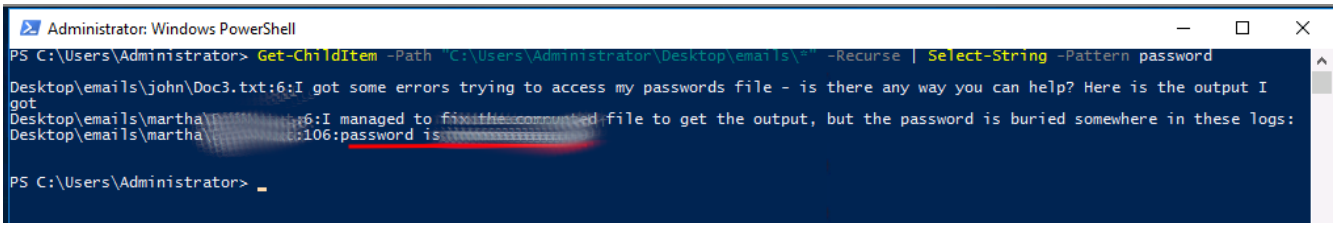


Task 5: Basic Scripting Challenge

Question #1

So, without writing a script you can run this command:

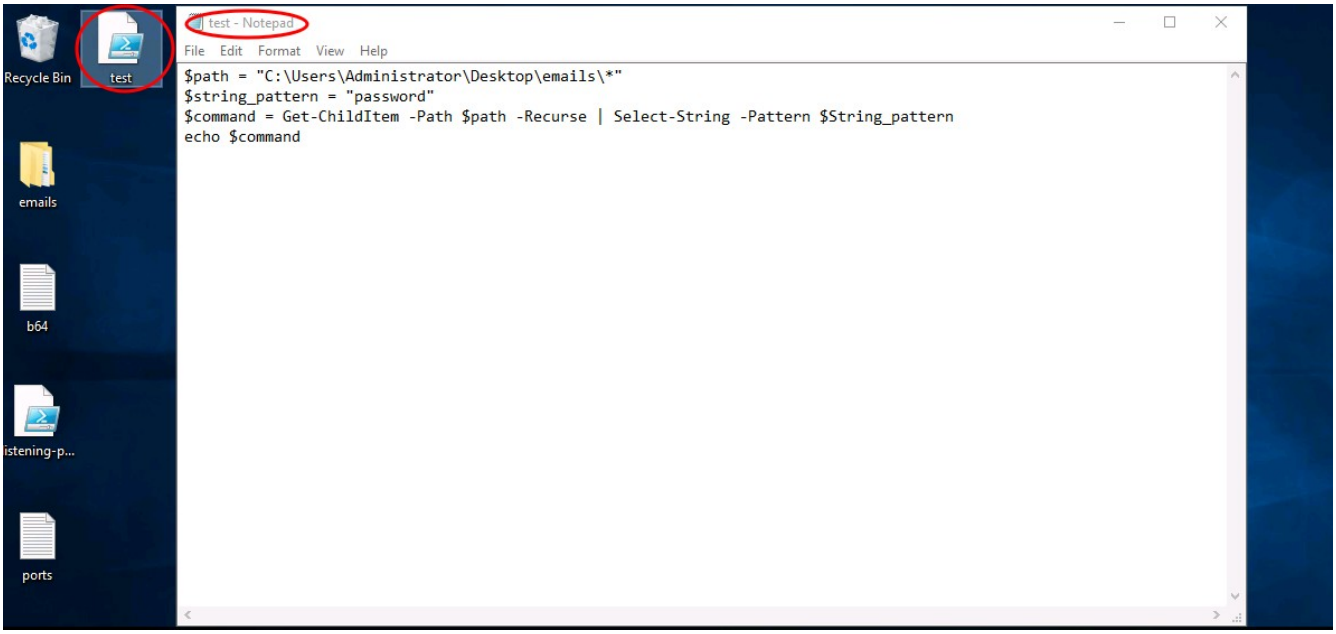
```
Get-ChildItem -Path "C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop\emails\*" -Recurse | Select-String -Pattern password
```

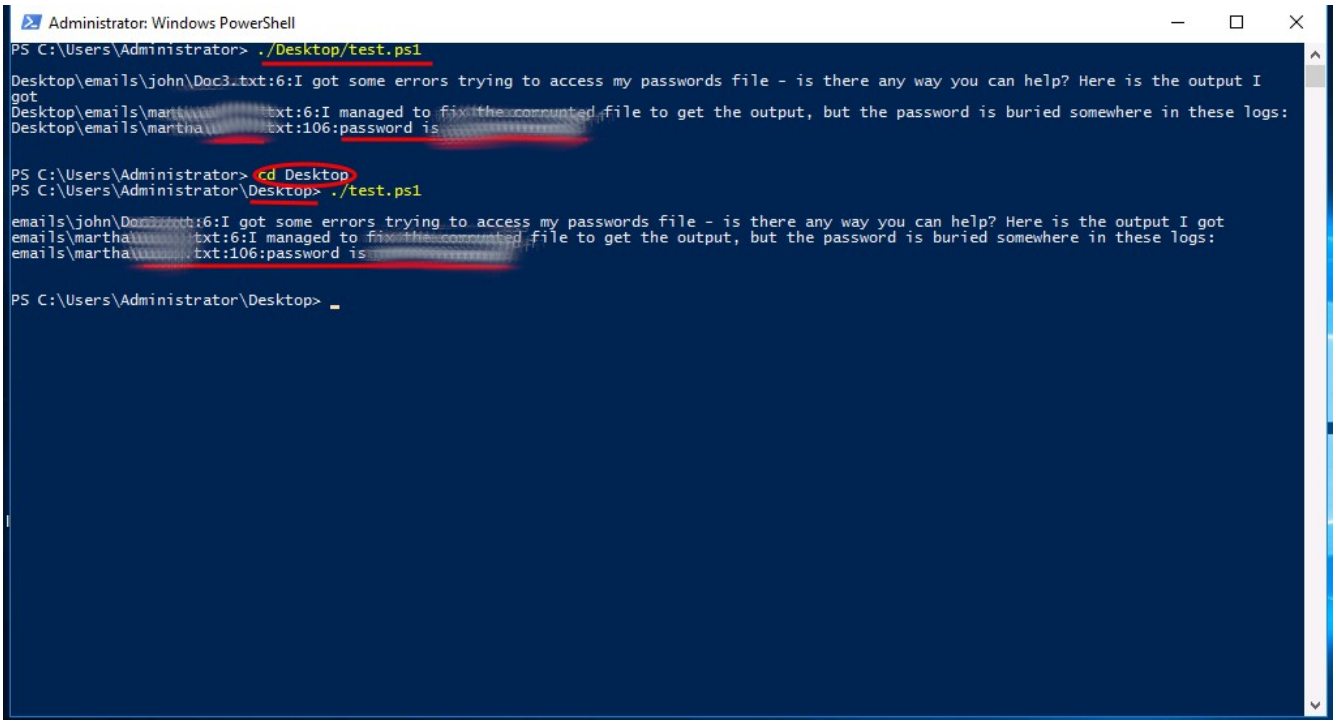


Now, you basically are taking that command and breaking it into one line chunks that powershell will execute one line at a time.

You can open a text editor and put the lines in there and then call the file whatever you want with the extension .ps1 that is a one not the letter l. Then you would type ./yourfile.ps1 and presto !

In this example, the file was saved to the Desktop and named test.ps1.
Then ran the command ./Desktop/test.ps1
If we switched directories to the Desktop then you would just run ./test.ps1 but you have to include the file path if you are not in the same directory as your file.

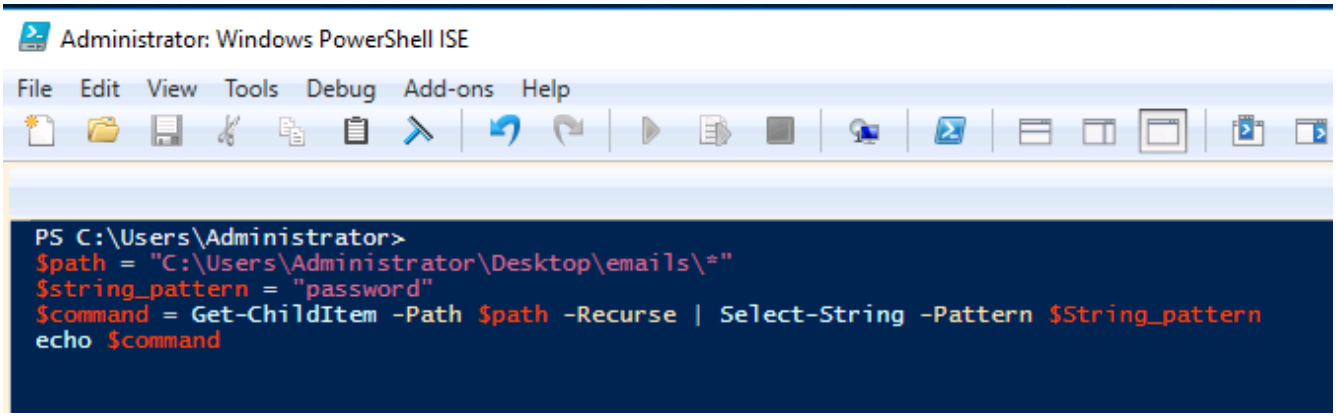


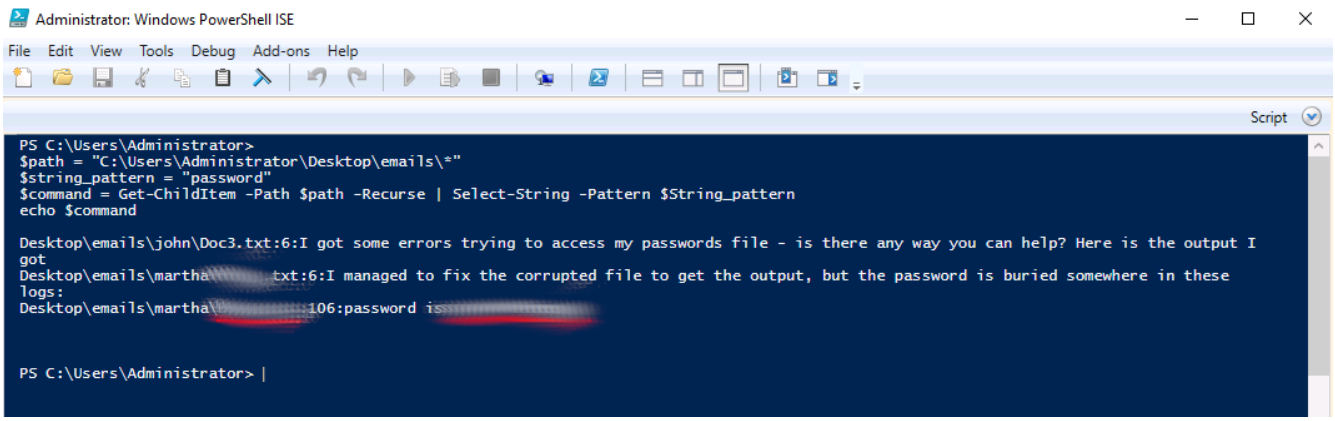


Second option is to use the powershell ISE which is sort of like doing the text editor option but live from the powershell terminal. It's kind of like a coding IDE where as you type cmdlets it will have pop ups to help you along the way with what options are available.

If you want to move down a line in the ISE hold down your shift key and then hit Enter/Return key. If you do not hold down shift you will run the command.

```
$path = "C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop\emails\*"
$string_pattern = "password"
$command = Get-ChildItem -Path $path -Recurse | Select-String -Pattern
$String_pattern

echo $command
```





Question #2

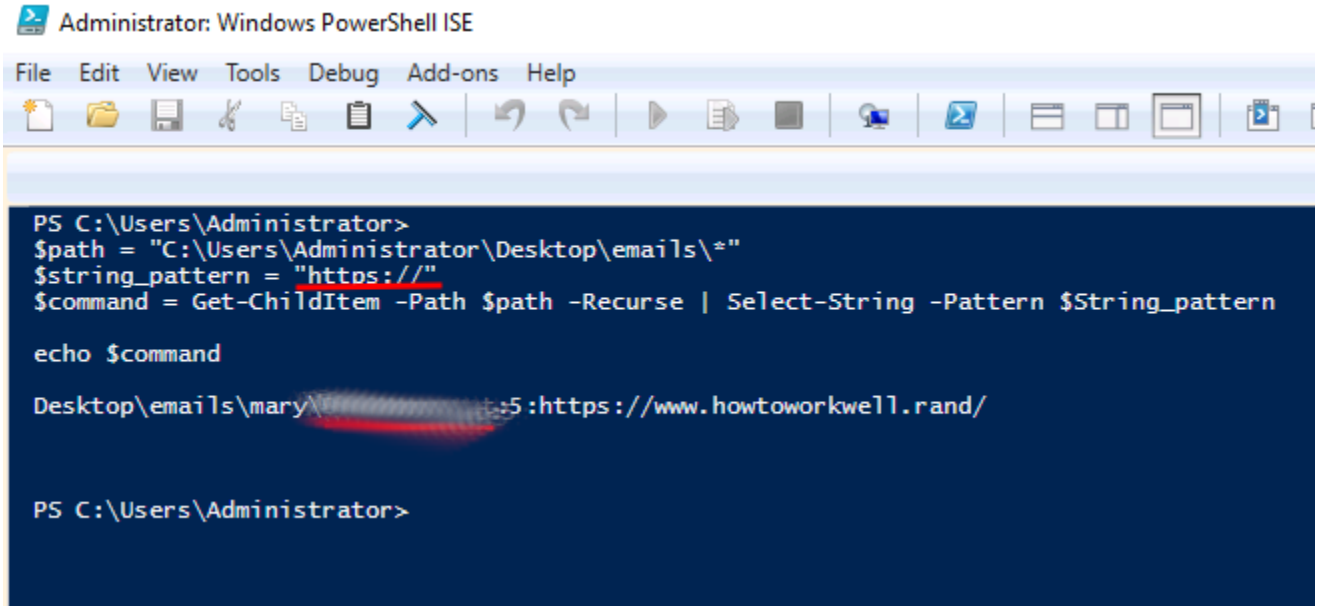
The answer was shown in Question #1

Question #3

Literally, the only thing that changes from the previous script is the “https://”

So, just hit the up arrow on your key board to cycle through previous commands so you don’t have to type it all out again.

```
$path = "C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop\emails\*"

$string_pattern = "https://"
$command = Get-ChildItem -Path $path -Recurse | Select-String -Pattern
$String_pattern

$echo $command
```

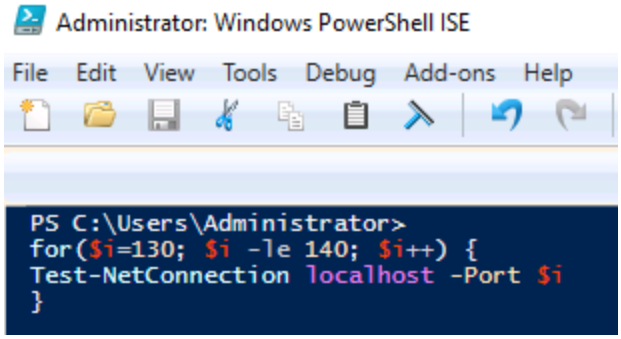


Task 6: Intermediate Scripting

Question #1

So, the idea is to write a for loop like this

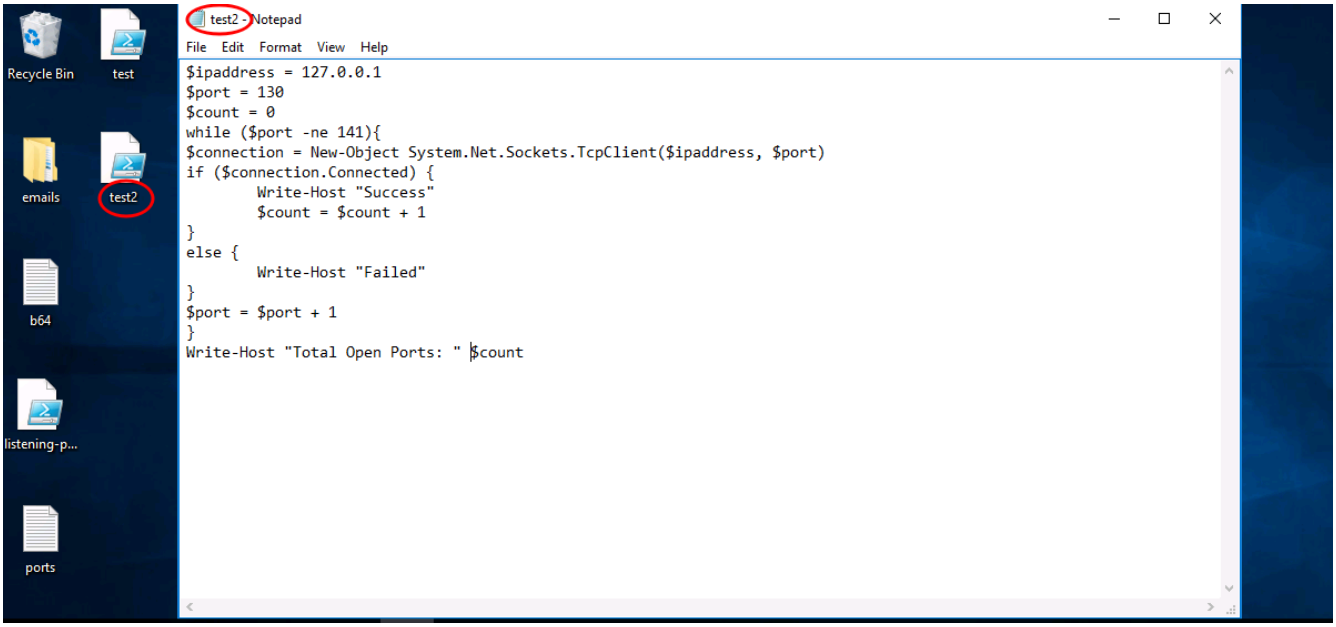
```
for($i=130; $i -le 140; $i++){

  Test-NetConnection localhost -Port $i

}
```

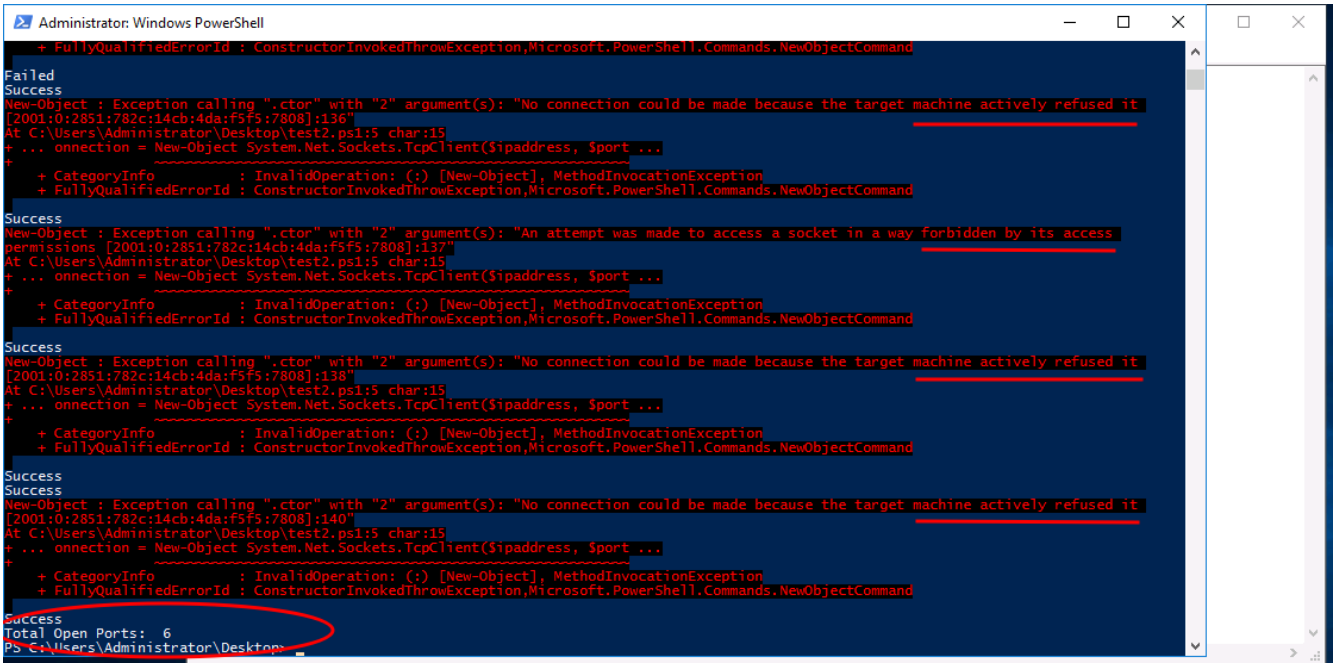


When you do, the result comes back as 1 BUT that is incorrect. The answer is the total number of ports we scanned with this script. Which is incorrect lol. We are supposed to be getting the total open ports from the IPs in the range 130-140.

This script gives you 6 open connections. It looks like something is actively shooting down the connection attempts.

```
$ipaddress = 127.0.0.1

$port = 130
$count = 0
while ($port -ne 141) {
$connection = New-Object System.Net.Sockets.TcpClient($ipaddress, $port)
if ($connection.Connected) {
      Write-Host "Success"
      $count = $count + 1
}
else {
      Write-Host "Failed"
}

$port = $port + 1

}

Write-Host “Total Open Ports: “ $count
```





Play around and see if you can get more open ports.

Happy Hacking !!