Windows Attack Lab - Step 3 - Situational Awareness & Privilege Escalation on Windows 10 Client

After having established the initial connection to your Windows 10 client via RDP, we will first assess the situation on the machine. This should give you an idea about the available attack surface and possible options to escalate your privileges.

Your current user tmassie is a regular user on the machine and does not have local admin privileges.

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Methodology

PrivescCheck

```
Import-Module .\PrivescCheck.ps1
Invoke-PrivescCheck
```

Select Windows PowerShell

```
+-------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
|                          ~~~ PrivescCheck Report ~~~                          |
+----+------+-------------------------------------------------------------------+
| KO | High | CONFIG > WSUS Configuration -> 1 result(s)                        |
| NA | None | CONFIG > SCCM Cache Folder (info)                                 |
| OK | None | CONFIG > PATH Folder Permissions                                  |
| KO | High | CONFIG > AlwaysInstallElevated -> 2 result(s)                     |
| NA | None | CONFIG > Driver Co-Installers -> 1 result(s)                      |
| OK | None | CONFIG > Hardened UNC Paths                                       |
| OK | None | CONFIG > PrintNightmare exploit                                   |
| OK | None | CONFIG > SCCM Cache Folder                                        |
| OK | None | CREDS > Unattend Files                                            |
| NA | None | CREDS > Vault List                                                |
| OK | None | CREDS > WinLogon                                                  |
| OK | None | CREDS > SAM/SYSTEM/SECURITY in shadow copies                      |
| NA | None | CREDS > Vault Creds                                               |
| OK | None | CREDS > GPP Passwords                                             |
| OK | None | CREDS > SAM/SYSTEM/SECURITY Files                                 |
| NA | None | HARDENING > Credential Guard -> 1 result(s)                       |
| NA | None | MISC > Hijackable DLLs -> 2 result(s)                             |
| NA | None | MISC > User session list -> 3 result(s)                           |
| OK | None | SERVICES > Registry Permissions                                   |
| OK | None | SERVICES > Service Permissions                                    |
| NA | None | SERVICES > Non-default Services -> 2 result(s)                    |
| OK | None | SERVICES > SCM Permissions                                        |
| OK | None | SERVICES > Unquoted Path                                          |
| OK | None | SERVICES > Binary Permissions                                     |
| KO | Med. | UPDATES > System up to date? -> 1 result(s)                       |
| NA | None | USER > Identity -> 1 result(s)                                    |
| NA | None | USER > Groups -> 14 result(s)                                     |
| NA | None | USER > Environment Variables                                      |
| NA | None | USER > Privileges -> 2 result(s)                                  |
+----+------+-------------------------------------------------------------------+
WARNING: To get more info, run this script with the option '-Extended'.
PS C:\temp\tools\PrivescCheck>
```

Neuer User:

Command Prompt

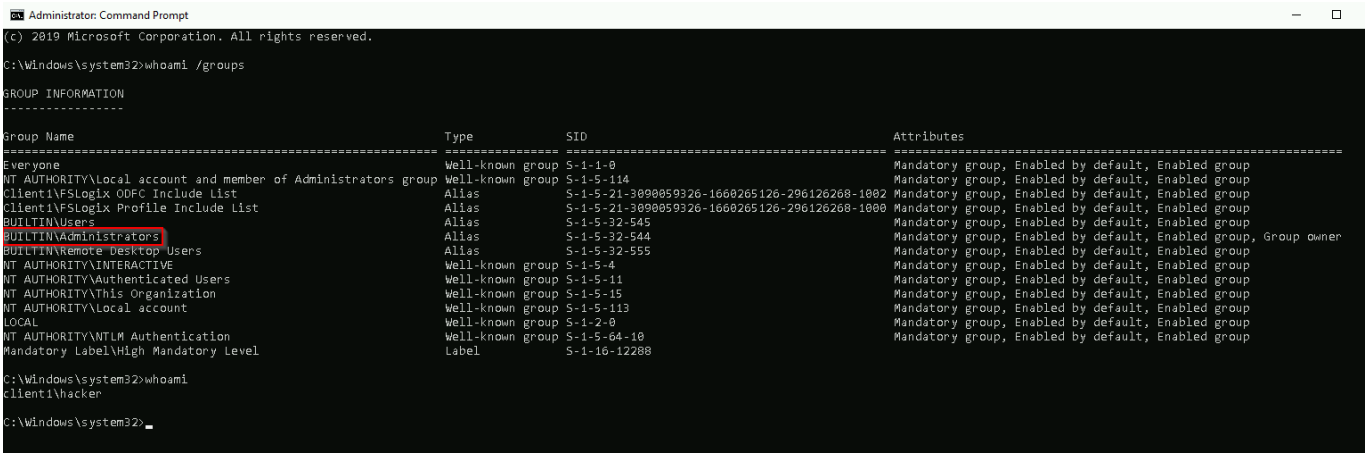
```
C:\temp\tools\mimikatz\x64>net user

User accounts for \\Client1

-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
DefaultAccount           Guest                    hacker
helpdesk                 lab_admin                WDAGUtilityAccount
The command completed successfully.


C:\temp\tools\mimikatz\x64>
```

Gruppen vom neuen User:



Answers

- Explain the vulnerability you used for privilege escalation.
  - The registry setting "AlwaysInstallElevated" is set to 1 (for machine and user). This means that any msi installer runs as admin without the UAC dialog prompting the user to confirm or enter username/password (which is what would happen on the used windows machine)
- Can you use the new user account to log on to another machine and why?
  - No, the created user is a local account
- Explain if the cmd.exe was started in an elevated context and how you can tell that from the output of whoami /groups?
  - we see that the hacker belongs to the Administrators group (BUILTIN\Administrators).
- If yes, explain how you “bypassed” UAC?
  - As explained before, we managed to create an admin user via Msi and the "AlwaysInstallElevated" vulnerability. We can now use our admin user for any UAC prompt.
- How can you prevent such an attack?
  - Ensure "AlwaysInstallElevated" is NOT set to 1 (true).