

# Advanced Pen-testing

## Comp 357

### Bonus Lab :- Evasion

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# Introduction

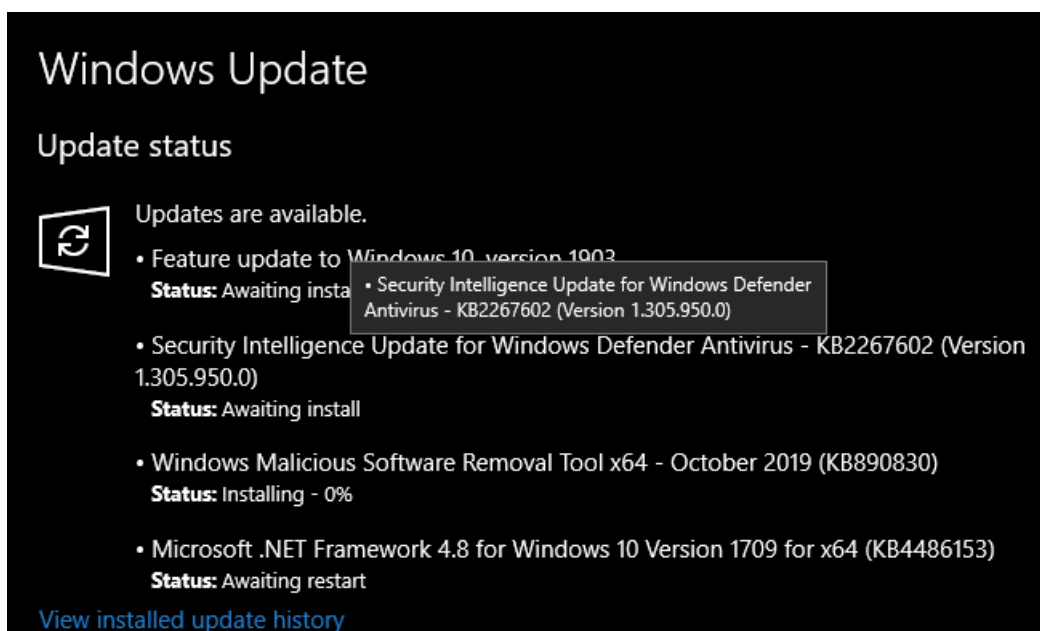
In this lab, we will be using Commando VM platform. Commando Vm is the first of its kind Windows Offensive Distribution System. Commando Vm is specially designed for penetration testers who are looking for a stable and supported Linux testing platform. However, windows is more user friendly and commando vm can allow you access the advanced penetration testing softwares that are linux based on the windows platform. Commando Vm uses Boxstater, Chocolatey and myget packages to install all of the software and delivers many tools and utilities to support penetration testing.



## Step 1

We will install Commando Vm on a new Windows 10 Virtual machine. Before we begin the installation we need to update the Windows Completely, You can do this by going into settings

and looking for check updates in the windows 10




Once the Commando VM is installed, You can see the new commando vm wallpaper and a tools folder which contains all the tools required for penetration testing.

```
PS C:\Users\Administrator> Set-ExecutionPolicy UndeRestricted

Execution Policy Change
The execution policy helps protect you from scripts that you do not trust. Changing the execution policy might expose you to the security risks described in the about_Execution_Policies help topic at
https://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkID=135170. Do you want to change the execution policy?
[Y] Yes [A] Yes to All [N] No [L] No to All [S] Suspend [?] Help (default is "N"): s
PS C:\Users\Administrator> Set-ExecutionPolicy Unrestricted

Execution Policy Change
The execution policy helps protect you from scripts that you do not trust. Changing the execution policy might expose you to the security risks described in the about_Execution_Policies help topic at
https://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkID=135170. Do you want to change the execution policy?
[Y] Yes [A] Yes to All [N] No [L] No to All [S] Suspend [?] Help (default is "N"): a
PS C:\Users\Administrator> cd .\Downloads
PS C:\Users\Administrator\Downloads> cd .\commando-vm-master\
PS C:\Users\Administrator\Downloads\commando-vm-master> cd .\commando-vm-master\
PS C:\Users\Administrator\Downloads\commando-vm-master\commando-vm-master> .\install.ps1

Security warning
Run only scripts that you trust. While scripts from the Internet can be useful, this script can potentially harm your computer. If you trust this script, use the Unblock-File cmdlet to allow the script to run without this warning message. Do you want to run C:\Users\Administrator\Downloads\commando-vm-master\commando-vm-master\install.ps1?
[D] Do not run [A] Run All [S] Suspend [?] Help (default is "D"): r
[*] Beginning install...



```

[+] No custom profile is provided...
[*] Checking if script is running as administrator...
phenomenal cosmic powers
[*] Checking to make sure Windows Defender Tamper Protection is disabled
[+] Please disable Windows Defender Tamper Protection and retry install.
[?] Hint: https://www.tenforums.com/tutorials/123792-turn-off-tamper-protection-windows-defender-antivirus.html
[-] Do you need to change this setting? Y/N n
Continuing...
[*] Checking to make sure Operating System is compatible
Microsoft Windows [Enterprise Evaluation supported
[*] Checking if host has been configured with updates
updates appear to be in order
[*] Checking if host has enough disk space
do you have space, looks good
[-] Do you need to take a snapshot before continuing? Y/N n
Continuing...
[ * ] Getting user credentials ...

Windows PowerShell credential request
enter your credentials.
password for user Administrator: ****

[ * ] Installing Boxstarter
Chocolatey is going to be downloaded and installed on your machine. If you do not have the .NET Framework Version 4 or greater, that will also be downloaded and installed.
before you can use choco.
WARNING: You can safely ignore errors related to missing log files when
upgrading from a version of Chocolatey less than 0.9.9.
"Batch file could not be found" is also safe to ignore.
The system cannot find the file specified - also safe
PATH environment variable does not have C:\ProgramData\chocolatey\bin in it. Adding...
WARNING: Not setting tab completion: Profile file does not exist at
'C:\Users\Administrator\Documents\WindowsPowerShell\Microsoft.PowerShell_profile.ps1'.

```


```

Tool List	Name	Date modified	Type	Size
Active Directory Tools	Active Directory Tools	10/26/2019 10:57 AM	File folder	
Command & Control	Command & Control	10/26/2019 12:23 PM	File folder	
Debuggers	Debuggers	10/26/2019 11:02 AM	File folder	
Developer Tools	Developer Tools	10/26/2019 10:29 AM	File folder	
Docker	Docker	10/26/2019 11:29 AM	File folder	
dotNET	dotNET	10/26/2019 10:41 AM	File folder	
Evasion	Evasion	10/26/2019 12:23 PM	File folder	
Exploitation	Exploitation	10/26/2019 12:26 PM	File folder	
Information Gathering	Information Gathering	10/26/2019 12:25 PM	File folder	
Kali	Kali	10/26/2019 11:56 AM	File folder	
Networking Tools	Networking Tools	10/26/2019 12:28 PM	File folder	
Password Attacks	Password Attacks	10/26/2019 12:18 PM	File folder	
Utilities	Utilities	10/26/2019 12:09 PM	File folder	
Vulnerability Analysis	Vulnerability Analysis	10/26/2019 12:24 PM	File folder	
Web Application	Web Application	10/26/2019 11:12 AM	File folder	
Wordlists	Wordlists	10/26/2019 12:26 PM	File folder	
TortoiseSVN				
VcXsrv				
VideoLAN				
Visual Studio Code				
VMware				
Windows Accessories				
Windows Administrative Tools				
Windows Ease of Access				
Windows Kits				
Windows System				
WinPcap				
WinRAR				

## Step 2

In the tools folder, there is a sub folder named "Evasion". It contains many tools. I will be using PSattack for this activity.

Ps attack combines the best projects in the infosec powershell community into a self contained custom powershell console. It features powerful tab-completion covering commands, parameters and file paths. it does not rely on powershell.exe. It contains over 100 commands for privilege escalation., recon and data Exfiltration.

We will use Psattack command in this. PSattack is a command that allows you to search through the included commands and find the attack you are looking for.

```
C:\ #> get-attack passwords
```

```
Module      : PowershellMafia\Invoke-Mimikatz.ps1
Command     : Invoke-Mimikatz
Type        : Passwords
Description  : This script leverages Mimikatz 2.0 and
              completely in memory. This allows you to
              mimikatz binary to disk. The script has
              multiple computers.
```

```
Module      : PowershellMafia\Invoke-GPPPassword.ps1
Command     : Get-GPPPassword
Type        : Passwords
Description  : Retrieves the plaintext password and of
              Preferences.
```

```
Module      : PowershellMafia\PowerUp.ps1
Command     : Get-ApplicationHost
Type        : Escalation
Description  : This script will recover encrypted app.
              applicationHost.config on the system.
```

```
Module      : Nishang\Get-WLAN-Keys.ps1
Command     : Get-WLAN-Keys
Type        : Passwords
Description  : Nishang Payload which dumps keys for WL
```

psattack will give you a list of commands and their description what it does. I used the Get-NetProcess command, it will give you a list of all the services and on what computer is it running on if the computer is a member of domain network. It also shows you the process ID and username

```
C:\Tools\PSAttack\x86 #> Get-NetProcess
```

```
ComputerName : localhost  
ProcessName  : System Idle Process  
ProcessID    : 0  
Domain       :  
User         :
```

```
ComputerName : localhost  
ProcessName  : System  
ProcessID    : 4  
Domain       :  
User         :
```

```
ComputerName : localhost  
ProcessName  : Registry  
ProcessID    : 136  
Domain       : NT AUTHORITY  
User         : SYSTEM
```

```
ComputerName : localhost  
ProcessName  : smss.exe  
ProcessID    : 444  
Domain       : NT AUTHORITY  
User         : SYSTEM
```

```
ComputerName : localhost  
ProcessName  : csrss.exe  
ProcessID    : 528  
Domain       : NT AUTHORITY  
User         : SYSTEM
```

```
ComputerName : localhost  
ProcessName  : wininit.exe  
ProcessID    : 604  
Domain       : NT AUTHORITY  
User         : SYSTEM
```

```
ComputerName : localhost  
ProcessName  : csrss.exe
```

I also used the Invoke-ALLChecks.

```
C:\Tools\PSAttack\x86 #> Invoke-AllChecks

[*] Running Invoke-AllChecks
[+] Current user already has local administrative privileges!

[*] Checking for unquoted service paths...

[*] Checking service executable and argument permissions...

ServiceName      : AJRouter
Path              : C:\Windows\system32\svchost.exe -k LocalServiceNetworkRestricted -p
ModifiableFile   : C:\Windows\system32
ModifiableFilePermissions : GenericAll
ModifiableFileIdentityReference : BUILTIN\Administrators
StartName         : NT AUTHORITY\LocalService
AbuseFunction      : Install-ServiceBinary -Name 'AJRouter'
CanRestart       : True

ServiceName      : AJRouter
Path              : C:\Windows\system32\svchost.exe -k LocalServiceNetworkRestricted -p
ModifiableFile   : C:\Windows\system32
ModifiableFilePermissions : {Delete, WriteAttributes, Synchronize, ReadControl...}
ModifiableFileIdentityReference : BUILTIN\Administrators
StartName         : NT AUTHORITY\LocalService
AbuseFunction      : Install-ServiceBinary -Name 'AJRouter'
CanRestart       : True

ServiceName      : AppIDSvc
Path              : C:\Windows\system32\svchost.exe -k LocalServiceNetworkRestricted -p
ModifiableFile   : C:\Windows\system32
ModifiableFilePermissions : GenericAll
ModifiableFileIdentityReference : BUILTIN\Administrators
StartName         : NT Authority\LocalService
AbuseFunction      : Install-ServiceBinary -Name 'AppIDSvc'
CanRestart       : True

ServiceName      : AppIDSvc
Path              : C:\Windows\system32\svchost.exe -k LocalServiceNetworkRestricted -p
ModifiableFile   : C:\Windows\system32
ModifiableFilePermissions : {Delete, WriteAttributes, Synchronize, ReadControl...}
ModifiableFileIdentityReference : BUILTIN\Administrators
StartName         : NT Authority\LocalService
AbuseFunction      : Install-ServiceBinary -Name 'AppIDSvc'
CanRestart       : True

ServiceName      : Appinfo
Path              : C:\Windows\system32\svchost.exe -k netsvcs -p
ModifiableFile   : C:\Windows\system32
ModifiableFilePermissions : GenericAll
ModifiableFileIdentityReference : BUILTIN\Administrators
StartName         : LocalSystem
AbuseFunction      : Install-ServiceBinary -Name 'Appinfo'
CanRestart       : True

ServiceName      : Appinfo
Path              : C:\Windows\system32\svchost.exe -k netsvcs -p
ModifiableFile   : C:\Windows\system32
ModifiableFilePermissions : {Delete, WriteAttributes, Synchronize, ReadControl...}
ModifiableFileIdentityReference : BUILTIN\Administrators
StartName         : LocalSystem
AbuseFunction      : Install-ServiceBinary -Name 'Appinfo'
CanRestart       : True

ServiceName      : AppMgmt
Path              : C:\Windows\system32\svchost.exe -k netsvcs -p
```

Figure 5

```
TaskName      : Pre-staged app cleanup
TaskFilePath  : @{ModifiablePath=C:\Windows\system32; IdentityReference=BUILTIN\Administrators; Permissions=Gen
TaskTrigger   : <Triggers xmlns="http://schemas.microsoft.com/windows/2004/02/mit/task"><LogonTrigger><Delay>PT
```

## PowerUp report for 'COMMANDO.Administrator'

### Unquoted Service Paths

ServiceName	Path
AJRouter	C:\Windows\system32\svchost.exe -k LocalServiceNetworkRestricted -p
AJRouter	C:\Windows\system32\svchost.exe -k LocalServiceNetworkRestricted -p
AppIDSvc	C:\Windows\system32\svchost.exe -k LocalServiceNetworkRestricted -p
AppIDSvc	C:\Windows\system32\svchost.exe -k LocalServiceNetworkRestricted -p
Appinfo	C:\Windows\system32\svchost.exe -k netsvcs -p
Appinfo	C:\Windows\system32\svchost.exe -k netsvcs -p
Appinfo	C:\Windows\system32\svchost.exe -k netsvcs -p

### User Has Local Admin Privileges!

### Unquoted Service Paths

### Service File Permissions

[illegible]



## Step 3

In this step, we will be using OWASP ZSC. It is an open source software in python which lets you generate customized shell codes and converts scripts into obfuscated scripts. Shellcodes are small assembly language which could be used as the payload in software exploitation.

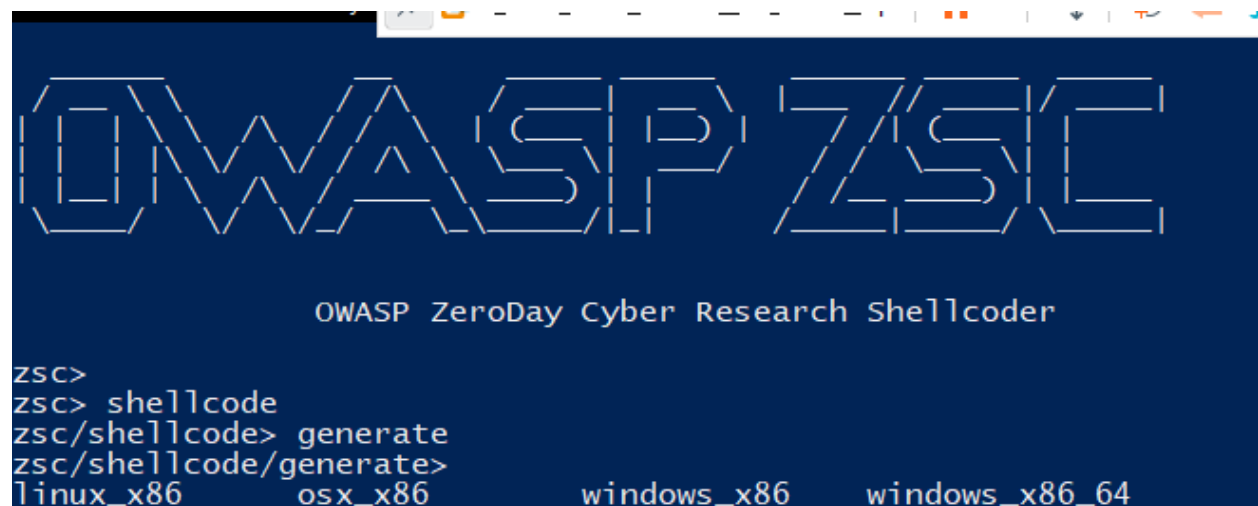
shell codes generated from zsc can be used for penetration testing.

Once you open the zsc and use the command help, it will show you how to work around with the shellcodes.

```
zsc> help
[+] shellcode          generate shellcode
[+] shellcode>generate to generate shellcode
[+] shellcode>search   search for shellcode in shellstorm
[+] shellcode>download download shellcodes from shellstorm
[+] shellcode>shell_storm_list list all shellcodes in shellstorm
[+] obfuscate          generate obfuscate code
[+] back               Go back one step
[+] clear              clears the screen
[+] help               show help menu
[+] update             check for update
[+] about              about owasp zsc
[+] restart            restart the software
[+] version            software version
[+] exit/quit          to exit the software
[+] #                  insert comment
[+] zsc -h, --help     basic interface help

zsc>
```

use the command shell code to bet into the shell code interface, then use generate and press tab which will show you all the available OS you can create the shell code for.



```
OWASP ZSC

OWASP ZeroDay Cyber Research Shellcoder

zsc>
zsc> shellcode
zsc/shellcode> generate
zsc/shellcode/generate>
linux_x86      osx_x86      windows_x86      windows_x86_64
```

You can select the different types of encoder. i selected none to keep it simple for this lab.

```
if len(line) is 13 or len(line) is 12:
C:\Python38\Scripts\zsc\lib\opcoder\linux_x86.py:426: SyntaxWarning: "is" with a literal. Did you mean "=="
if len(line) is 13 or len(line) is 12:
C:\Python38\Scripts\zsc\lib\opcoder\linux_x86.py:433: SyntaxWarning: "is" with a literal. Did you mean "=="
if len(line) is 9:
C:\Python38\Scripts\zsc\lib\opcoder\linux_x86.py:436: SyntaxWarning: "is" with a literal. Did you mean "=="
if len(line) is 10:
C:\Python38\Scripts\zsc\lib\opcoder\linux_x86.py:439: SyntaxWarning: "is" with a literal. Did you mean "=="
if len(line) is 15:
C:\Python38\Scripts\zsc\lib\opcoder\linux_x86.py:440: SyntaxWarning: "is" with a literal. Did you mean "=="
if _version is 2:
C:\Python38\Scripts\zsc\lib\opcoder\linux_x86.py:443: SyntaxWarning: "is" with a literal. Did you mean "=="
if _version is 3:
C:\Python38\Scripts\zsc\lib\opcoder\linux_x86.py:448: SyntaxWarning: "is" with a literal. Did you mean "=="
if len(line) is 16:
C:\Python38\Scripts\zsc\lib\opcoder\linux_x86.py:449: SyntaxWarning: "is" with a literal. Did you mean "=="
if _version is 2:
C:\Python38\Scripts\zsc\lib\opcoder\linux_x86.py:452: SyntaxWarning: "is" with a literal. Did you mean "=="
if _version is 3:

[+] none
[+] xor_random
[+] xor_yourvalue
[+] add_random
[+] add_yourvalue
[+] sub_random
[+] sub_yourvalue
[+] inc
[+] inc_timesyouwant
[+] dec
[+] dec_timesyouwant
[+] mix_all
```

You can see the output off the shell code by pressing y at the choice. It will output the assembly code.

```
[+] enter encode type
zsc/shellcode/generate/linux_x86/system/encode_type> none

Output assembly code?(y or n)> y

push    $0xb
pop     %eax
cld
push    %edx
push    $0x68732f90
pop     %ecx
shr     $0x8,%ecx
push    %ecx

push    $0x6e69622f

mov     %esp,%esi
push    %edx
push    $0x632d9090
pop     %ecx
shr     $0x10,%ecx
push    %ecx
mov     %esp,%ecx
push    %edx
push    $0x68
push    $0x7361622f
push    $0x6e69622f
mov     %esp,%ebx
push    %edx
push    %edi
push    %esi
push    %ecx
push    %ebx
mov     %esp,%ecx
int     $0x80
```

You can accept the output shell code to screen and see the shell code created.

```
output shellcode to screen?(y or n)> y
[*] Generated shellcode is:
\xda\x0b\x58\x99\x52\x68\x90\x2f\x73\x68\x59\xcl\x09\x08\x51\x68\x2f\x62\x69\x6e\x89\x0f\x52\x68\x90\x9d\x63\x59\xcl\x09\x10\x51\x89\x01\x52\x6a\x68\x2f\x62\x61\x73\x68\x2f\x62\x69\x6e\x89\x0f\x52\x57\x56\x51\x53\x89\x01\xcd\x80
Shellcode output to a .c file?(y or n)> y
Target .c file? C:\code .
[*] File saved as C:\code .
zsc> help
```

You can use this shell code to obfuscate the documents.