Retro - Tryhackme

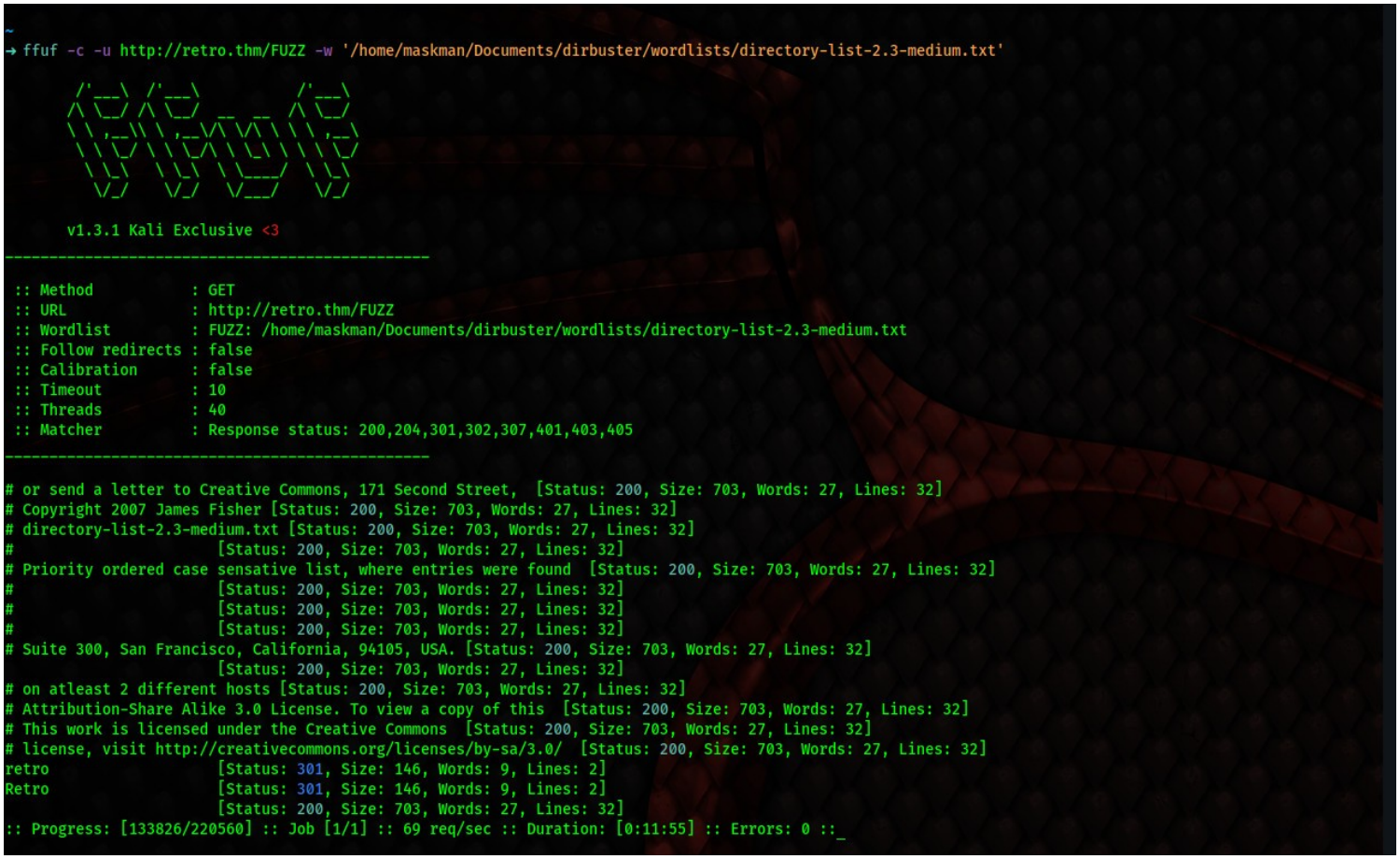
Nmap

```
# Nmap 7.91 scan initiated Tue Oct 26 23:53:50 2021 as: nmap -oA nmap-retro -p- -r -sV -sC -v -Pn retro.thm
Nmap scan report for retro.thm (10.10.196.160)
Host is up (0.16s latency).
Not shown: 65533 filtered ports
PORT     STATE SERVICE       VERSION
80/tcp   open  http          Microsoft IIS httpd 10.0
| http-methods:
|   Supported Methods: OPTIONS TRACE GET HEAD POST
|_  Potentially risky methods: TRACE
|_http-server-header: Microsoft-IIS/10.0
|_http-title: IIS Windows Server
3389/tcp open  ms-wbt-server Microsoft Terminal Services
| rdp-ntlm-info:
|   Target_Name: RETROWEB
|   NetBIOS_Domain_Name: RETROWEB
|   NetBIOS_Computer_Name: RETROWEB
|   DNS_Domain_Name: RetroWeb
|   DNS_Computer_Name: RetroWeb
|   Product_Version: 10.0.14393
|_  System_Time: 2021-10-26T18:28:47+00:00
| ssl-cert: Subject: commonName=RetroWeb
| Issuer: commonName=RetroWeb
| Public Key type: rsa
| Public Key bits: 2048
| Signature Algorithm: sha256WithRSAEncryption
| Not valid before: 2021-10-25T18:19:59
| Not valid after:  2022-04-26T18:19:59
| MD5:   bb6b e434 de8d 345a 0cf0 8c8a cc8c bf23
|_SHA-1: 1971 83c9 2ca9 6eed 0c3e cd9b a36f a3d6 6d3d 0992
|_ssl-date: 2021-10-26T18:28:50+00:00; 0s from scanner time.
Service Info: OS: Windows; CPE: cpe:/o:microsoft:windows
```

Open Ports : 80, 3389

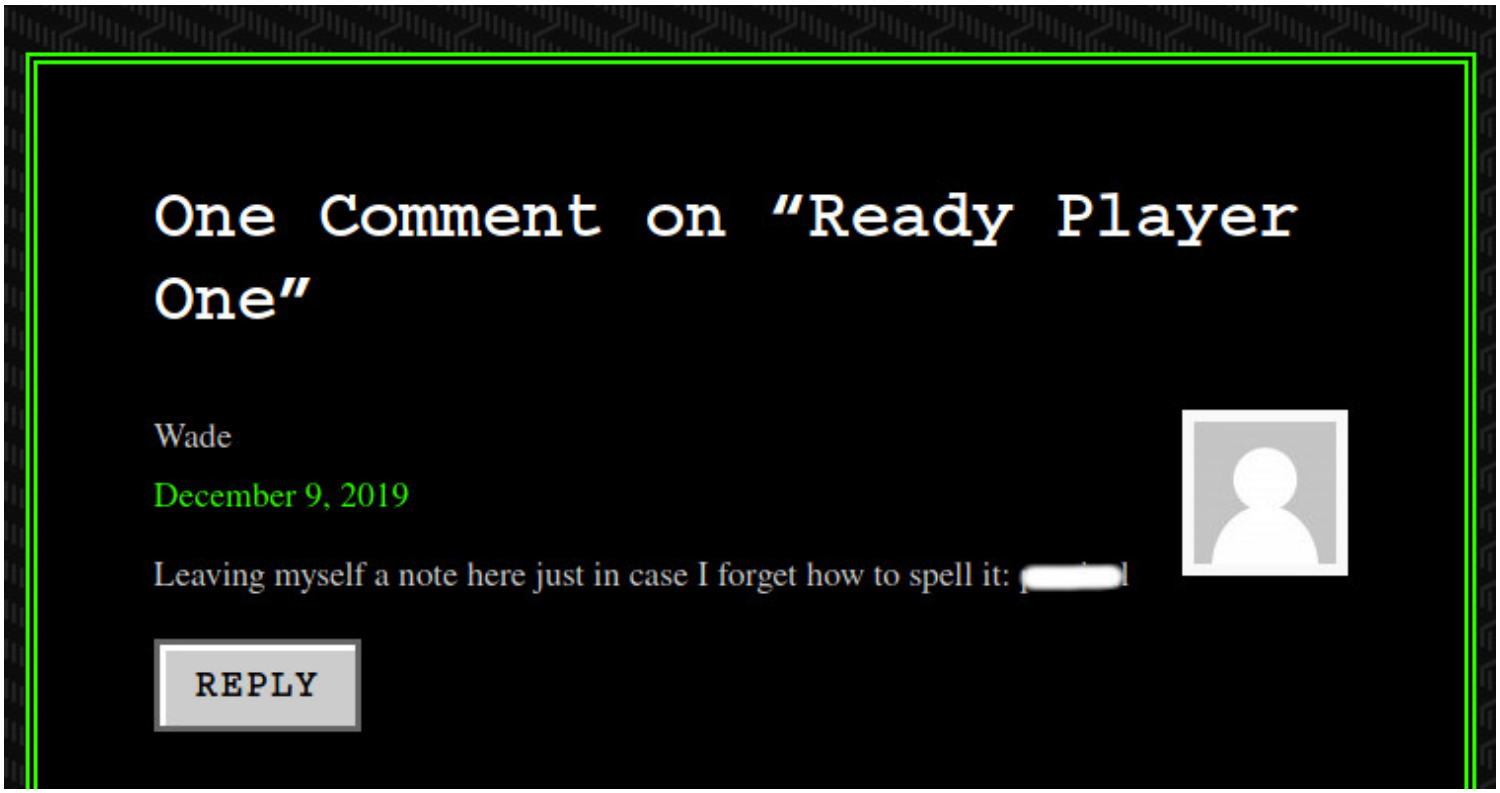
FFUF

Directory scan using FFUF resulted in one directory “retro”

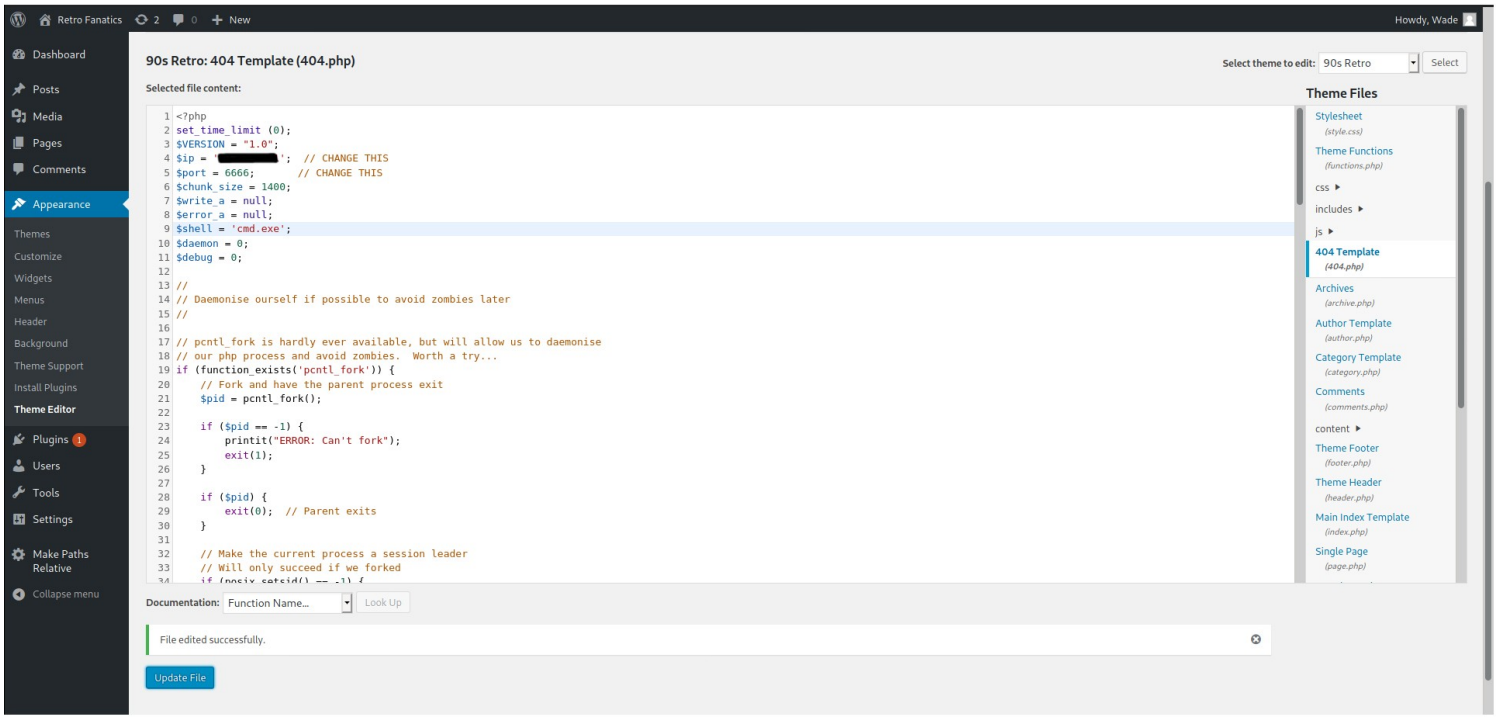


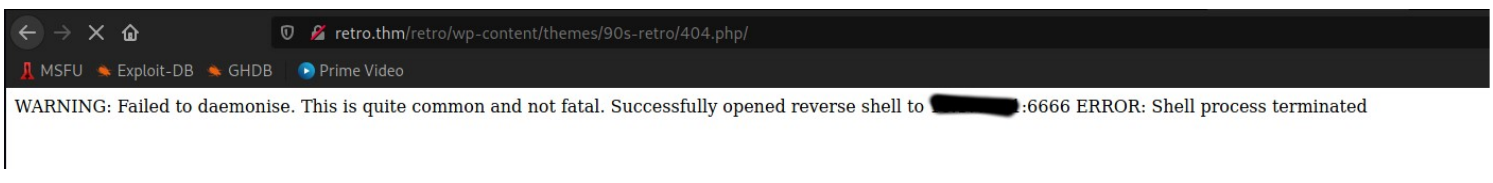
Initial Foothold :

While I was going through the blog, I found a comment which had password in it.



I used the password and logged in as wade using the password. Then, I changed the contents of 404.php file in the current theme with php reverse shell code and loaded the file from browser. It gave me reverse shell instantly.





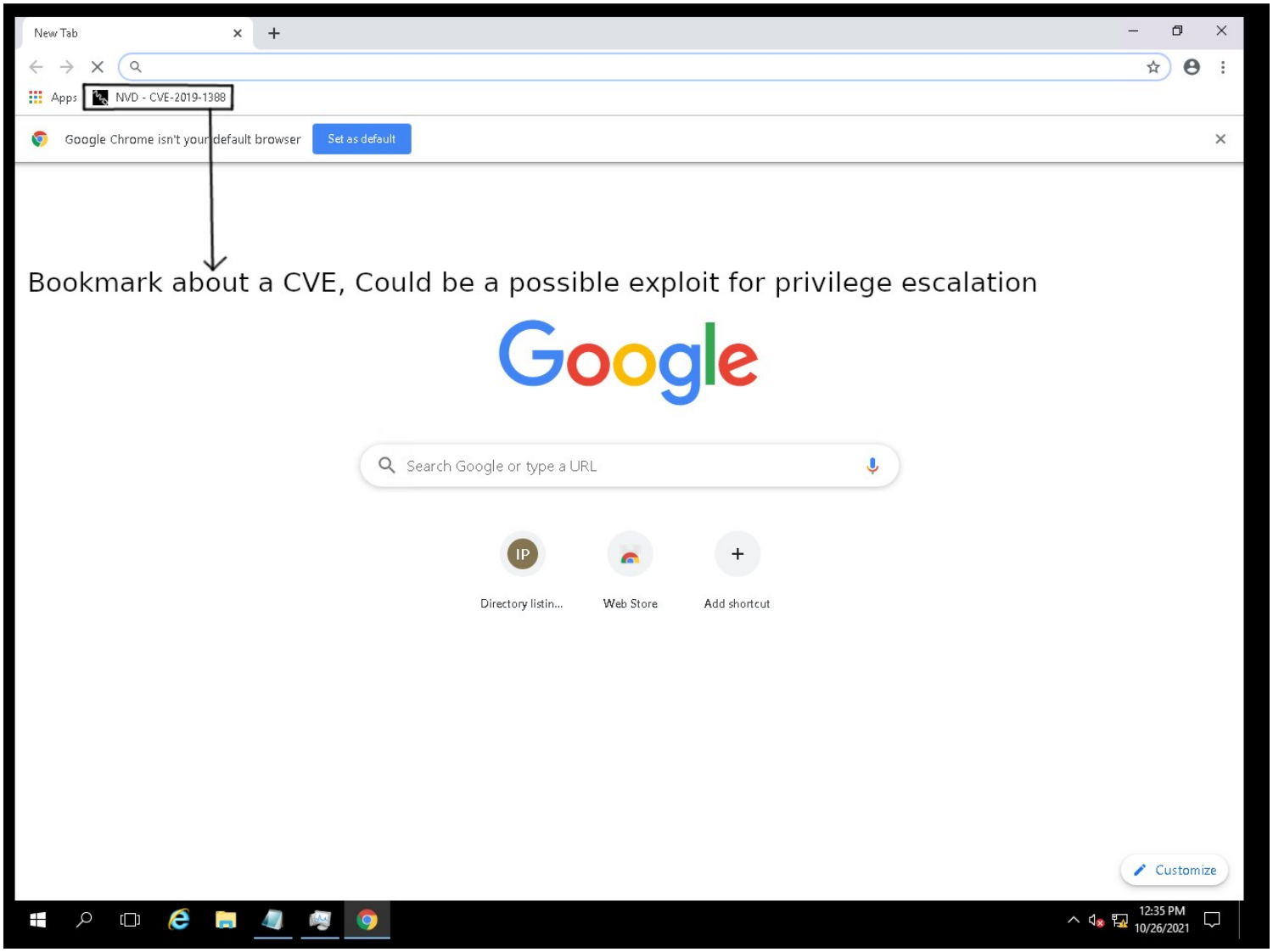
Though I got reverse shell to my machine, I didn't prefer to use it as it was a bit unstable. Since RDP is open in the target machine, I used the wordpress credentials to login and it worked luckily. Then, I grabbed the user flag (I forgot to take a screenshot).

```
~
→ rlwrap nc -lvnp 6666
Ncat: Version 7.91 ( https://nmap.org/ncat )
Ncat: Listening on :::6666
Ncat: Listening on 0.0.0.0:6666
Ncat: Connection from 10.10.196.160.
Ncat: Connection from 10.10.196.160:52234.
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.14393]
(c) 2016 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\>_
```

Privilege Escalation :

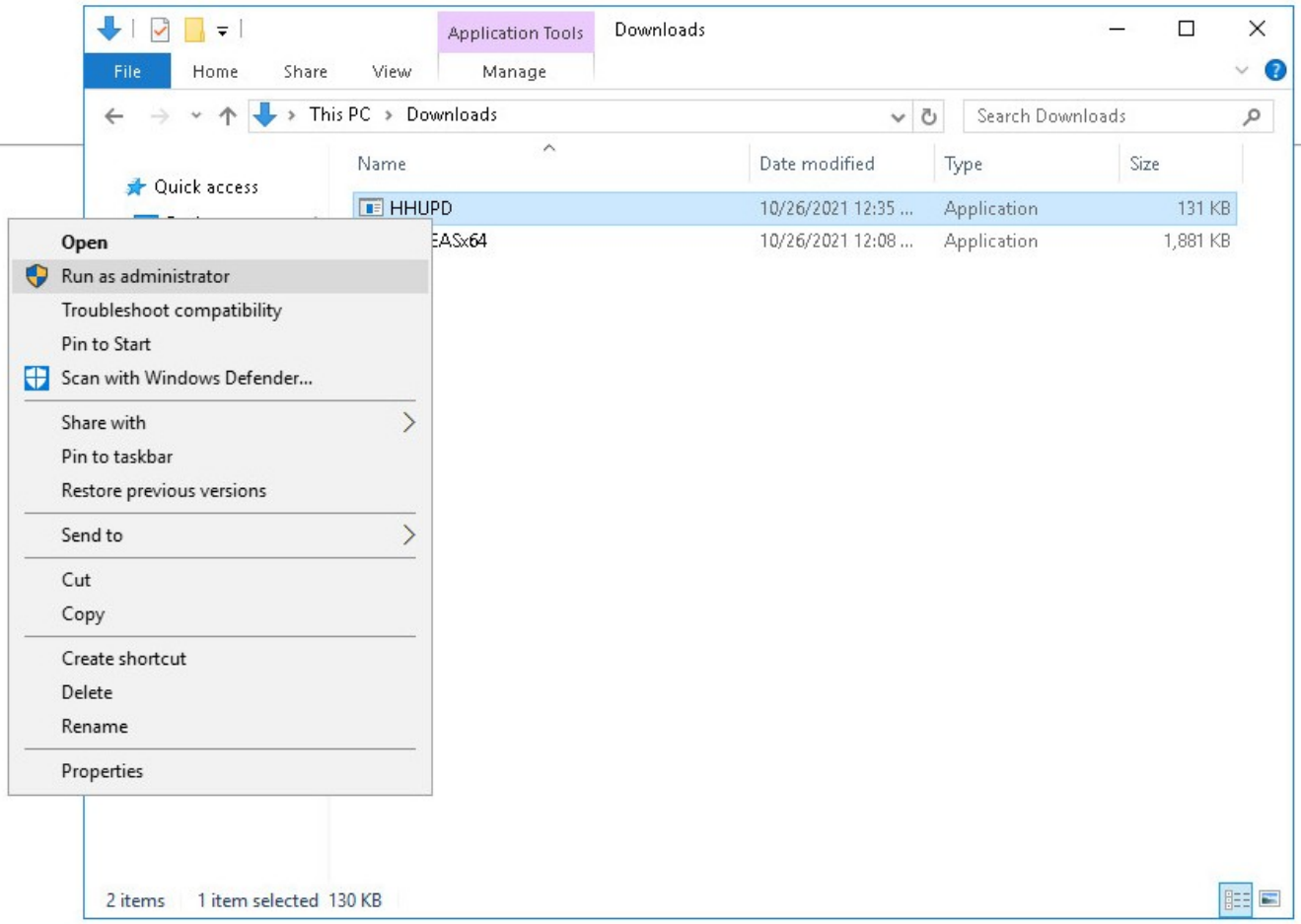
I used chrome to download winpeas and there I saw a bookmark “CVE-2019-1388” . This is a probable exploit for this machine. Then, I downloaded winpeas.exe file to the target machine and ran the application from command prompt. The following screenshot show the exploitable vulnerabilities, Out of which 2019-1388 showed up the second time which cleared my doubt about the bookmark.

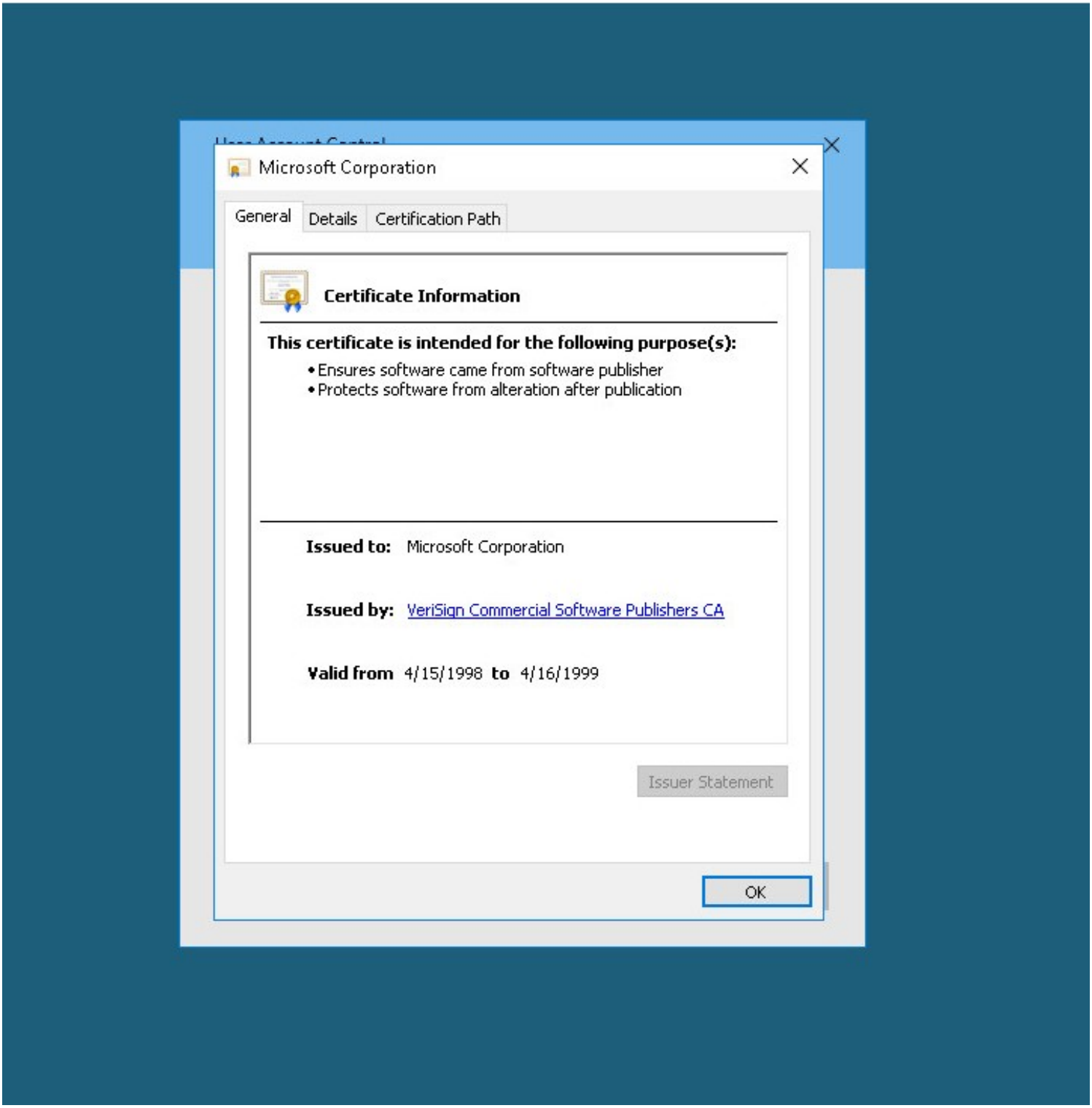
```
[33m  [?] [1;34mWindows vulns search powered by [1;31mWatson[1;34m(https://github.com/rasta-mouse/Watson)[0m
  [*] OS Version: 1607 (14393)
  [*] Enumerating installed KBs...
[1;31m [!] CVE-2019-0836 : VULNERABLE[0m
[1;31m  [>] https://exploit-db.com/exploits/46718[0m
[1;31m  [>] https://decoder.cloud/2019/04/29/combinig-luafv-postluafvpostreadwrite-race-condition-pe-with-diaghub-collector-exploit-from-standard-user-to-system/[0m

[1;31m [!] CVE-2019-1064 : VULNERABLE[0m
[1;31m  [>] https://www.rythmstick.net/posts/cve-2019-1064/[0m

[1;31m [!] CVE-2019-1130 : VULNERABLE[0m
[1;31m  [>] https://github.com/S3cur3Th1sSh1t/SharpByeBear[0m

[1;31m [!] CVE-2019-1315 : VULNERABLE[0m
[1;31m  [>] https://offsec.almond.consulting/windows-error-reporting-arbitrary-file-move-eop.html[0m

[1;31m [!] CVE-2019-1388 : VULNERABLE[0m
[1;31m  [>] https://github.com/jas502n/CVE-2019-1388[0m

[1;31m [!] CVE-2019-1405 : VULNERABLE[0m
[1;31m  [>] https://www.nccgroup.trust/uk/about-us/newsroom-and-events/blogs/2019/november/cve-2019-1405-and-cve-2019-1322-elevation-to-system-via-the-upnp-device-host-service-and-the-update-orchestrator-service/[0m
[1;31m  [>] https://github.com/apt69/COMahawk[0m

[1;31m [!] CVE-2020-0668 : VULNERABLE[0m
[1;31m  [>] https://github.com/itm4n/SysTracingPoc[0m

[1;31m [!] CVE-2020-0683 : VULNERABLE[0m
[1;31m  [>] https://github.com/padovah4ck/CVE-2020-0683[0m
[1;31m  [>] https://raw.githubusercontent.com/S3cur3Th1sSh1t/Creds/master/PowershellScripts/cve-2020-0683.ps1[0m

[1;31m [!] CVE-2020-1013 : VULNERABLE[0m
[1;31m  [>] https://www.gosecure.net/blog/2020/09/08/wsus-attacks-part-2-cve-2020-1013-a-windows-10-local-privilege-escalation-1-day/[0m

[1;31m [*] Finished. Found 9 potential vulnerabilities.
[0m
```



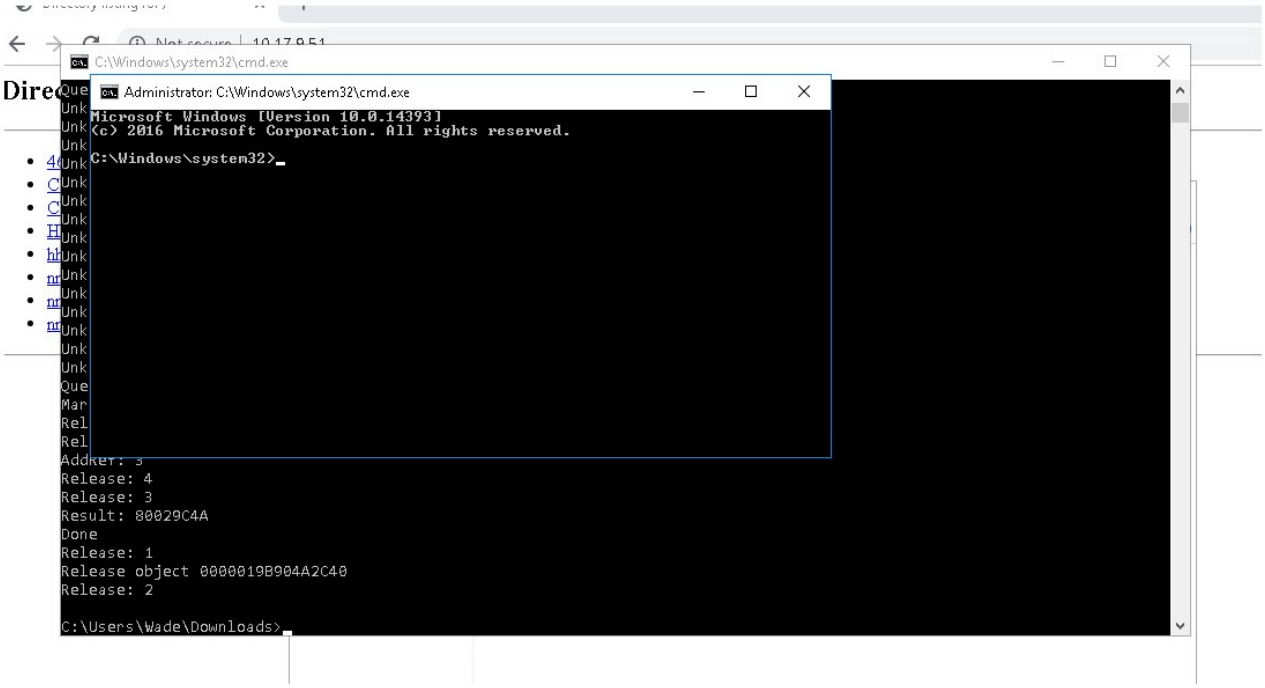
.

So, I downloaded the exploit. Inorder for the exploit to work, it should be run as administrator, then the certificate should be viewed, which opens a browser window, then you should save the page and type “C:\Windows\System32*.*” and then hit enter, then it will load command prompt with admin privileges. But, that didn't work for me.


Application Tools
Downloads
File
Home
Share
View
Manage
This PC › Downloads
Search Downloads
Quick access
Name
Date modified
Type
Size
HHUPD
10/26/2021 12:35 ...
Application
131 KB
EASx64
10/26/2021 12:08 ...
Application
1,881 KB
Open
Run as administrator
Troubleshoot compatibility
Pin to Start
Scan with Windows Defender...
Share with
Pin to taskbar
Restore previous versions
Send to
Cut
Copy
Create shortcut
Delete
Rename
Properties
2 items
1 item selected 130 KB



So, I looked for kernel exploits and found “2017-0213” kernel exploit. You just have to go to the exploit's path and run it from command prompt. It will then give you a command prompt with admin privileges.


C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.14393]
(c) 2016 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.
C:\Windows\system32>
Release: 4
Release: 3
Result: 80029C4A
Done
Release: 1
Release object 0000019B904A2C40
Release: 2
C:\Users\Wade\Downloads>

Root Flag :


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