

Internal

Take aways

- you can use the nmap NSE engine scripts
 - so that includes the vulnerability scanning scripts for nmap, can use service vulnerability scanners with nmap. This can be good when the boxes are very old.

example:

```
nmap 192.168.243.40 --script=smb-vuln\*
```

Target IP: **192.168.243.40**

Starting off with an Nmap scan

```
nmap -sC -sV 192.168.243.40 -oA default_scripts
```

Starting Nmap 7.95 (<https://nmap.org>) at 2025-08-08 11:05 EDT

Stats: 0:00:32 elapsed; 0 hosts completed (1 up), 1 undergoing Service Scan

Service scan Timing: About 46.15% done; ETC: 11:06 (0:00:19 remaining)

Nmap scan report for 192.168.243.40

Host is up (0.049s latency).

Not shown: 987 closed tcp ports (reset)

PORT	STATE	SERVICE	VERSION
------	-------	---------	---------

53/tcp	open	domain	Microsoft DNS 6.0.6001 (17714650) (Windows Server 2008 SP1)
--------	------	--------	---

| dns-nsid:

|_ bind.version: Microsoft DNS 6.0.6001 (17714650)

135/tcp	open	msrpc	Microsoft Windows RPC
---------	------	-------	-----------------------

139/tcp	open	netbios-ssn	Microsoft Windows netbios-ssn
---------	------	-------------	-------------------------------

445/tcp	open	microsoft-ds	Windows Server (R) 2008 Standard 6001 Service Pack 1 microsoft-ds (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
---------	------	--------------	--

3389/tcp	open	ms-wbt-server	Microsoft Terminal Service
----------	------	---------------	----------------------------

| ssl-cert: Subject: commonName=internal
| Not valid before: 2025-03-04T23:44:47
|_ Not valid after: 2025-09-03T23:44:47
| rdp-ntlm-info:
| Target_Name: INTERNAL
| NetBIOS_Domain_Name: INTERNAL
| NetBIOS_Computer_Name: INTERNAL
| DNS_Domain_Name: internal
| DNS_Computer_Name: internal
| Product_Version: 6.0.6001
|_ System_Time: 2025-08-08T15:06:41+00:00
|_ ssl-date: 2025-08-08T15:06:49+00:00; -1s from scanner time.
5357/tcp open http Microsoft HTTPAPI httpd 2.0 (SSDP/UPnP)
|_ http-server-header: Microsoft-HTTPAPI/2.0
|_ http-title: Service Unavailable
49152/tcp open msrpc Microsoft Windows RPC
49153/tcp open msrpc Microsoft Windows RPC
49154/tcp open msrpc Microsoft Windows RPC
49155/tcp open msrpc Microsoft Windows RPC
49156/tcp open msrpc Microsoft Windows RPC
49157/tcp open msrpc Microsoft Windows RPC
49158/tcp open msrpc Microsoft Windows RPC
Service Info: Host: INTERNAL; OS: Windows; CPE: cpe:/o:microsoft:windows_server_2008::sp1, cpe:/o:microsoft:windows, cpe:/o:microsoft:windows_server_2008:r2

Host script results:

| smb2-time:
| date: 2025-08-08T15:06:41
|_ start_date: 2025-03-05T23:44:46
| smb-os-discovery:
| OS: Windows Server (R) 2008 Standard 6001 Service Pack 1 (Windows Server (R) 2008 Standard 6.0)
| OS CPE: cpe:/o:microsoft:windows_server_2008::sp1
| Computer name: internal
| NetBIOS computer name: INTERNAL\x00

```
| Workgroup: WORKGROUP\x00
|_ System time: 2025-08-08T08:06:41-07:00
| smb2-security-mode:
|   2:0:2:
|_   Message signing enabled but not required
| smb-security-mode:
|   account_used: guest
|   authentication_level: user
|   challenge_response: supported
|_ message_signing: disabled (dangerous, but default)
|_nbstat: NetBIOS name: INTERNAL, NetBIOS user: <unknown>, NetBIOS MA
C: 00:50:56:86:13:3e (VMware)
|_clock-skew: mean: 1h23m58s, deviation: 3h07m49s, median: -1s
```

Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at <https://nmap.org/submit/> .

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 87.19 seconds

- DNS
- MSRPC
- 445 Microsoft DS is associated with SMB
- RDP
- 5357

Understanding port 5375 and Microsoft's HTTP.sys

When you encounter port 5375 associated with "Microsoft-HTTPAPI," it indicates that the Windows operating system's built-in HTTP Server API (HTTP.sys) is listening for incoming HTTP requests on that port

- this appears to be a windows 2008 server so quite old

Attempting to authenticate to SMB with null client / guest session with NXC and SMBclient gave me access denied errors

```
trying spider cme with null sess
crackmapexec smb 192.168.243.40 -M spider_plus -u '' -p ''
```

```
nxc share enum with null sess
nxc smb 192.168.243.40 -u '' -p '' --shares
```

```
nxc smb 192.168.243.40 -u 'a' -p '' --shares
```

```
smbclient -N -L \\192.168.243.40 all gave similar errors "status denied"
```

Attempting to log in with a null session through rpc I got a prompt but got status denied errors when trying some commands.

```
rpcclient -N -U "" //192.168.243.40
```

because I was able to authenticate, but with limited permissions I tried rpcdump

```
rpcdump.py @192.168.243.40
```

*) Retrieving endpoint list from 192.168.243.40

Protocol: [MS-SAMR]: Security Account Manager (SAM) Remote Protocol

Provider: samsrv.dll

UUID : 12345778-1234-ABCD-EF00-0123456789AC v1.0

Bindings:

```
ncacn_ip_tcp:192.168.243.40[49158]
ncalrpc:[samss lpc]
ncalrpc:[dsrole]
ncacn_np:\\INTERNAL[\\PIPE\\protected_storage]
ncalrpc:[protected_storage]
ncalrpc:[securityevent]
ncalrpc:[audit]
ncalrpc:[LRPC-dce30b29c274e60555]
ncacn_np:\\INTERNAL[\\pipe\\lsass]
```

Protocol: N/A

Provider: sysntfy.dll

UUID : C9AC6DB5-82B7-4E55-AE8A-E464ED7B4277 v1.0 Impl friendly name

Bindings:

- ncalrpc:[samss lpc]
- ncalrpc:[dsrole]
- ncacn_np:\\INTERNAL[\\PIPE\\protected_storage]
- ncalrpc:[protected_storage]
- ncalrpc:[securityevent]
- ncalrpc:[audit]
- ncalrpc:[LRPC-dce30b29c274e60555]
- ncacn_np:\\INTERNAL[\\pipe\\lsass]
- ncalrpc:[LRPC-06b8d6253d991a78cc]
- ncacn_np:\\INTERNAL[\\PIPE\\srvsvc]
- ncalrpc:[SECLOGON]
- ncacn_ip_tcp:192.168.243.40[49154]
- ncacn_np:\\INTERNAL[\\PIPE\\atsvc]
- ncalrpc:[OLE2C6C25024EC74007AB7D76569A74]
- ncalrpc:[senssvc]
- ncalrpc:[IUserProfile2]
- ncalrpc:[senssvc]
- ncalrpc:[IUserProfile2]
- ncalrpc:[IUserProfile2]
- ncalrpc:[LRPC-e386a94f0fe1d85589]

this was able to retrieve some information

According to the hacktricks rpc page

<https://hacktricks.boititech.com.br/pentesting/135-pentesting-msrpc>

the atsvc pipe

at this point I took a step back and realized this is a very old machine so there is likely just a vulnerability to research

Googling notable exploits for windows server 2008 standard 6001 service pack 1 brings up eternal blue as a likely candidate

I used the nxc smb module to check if the vulnerability was likely

```
nxc smb 192.168.243.40 -u "" -p "" -M ms17-010
```