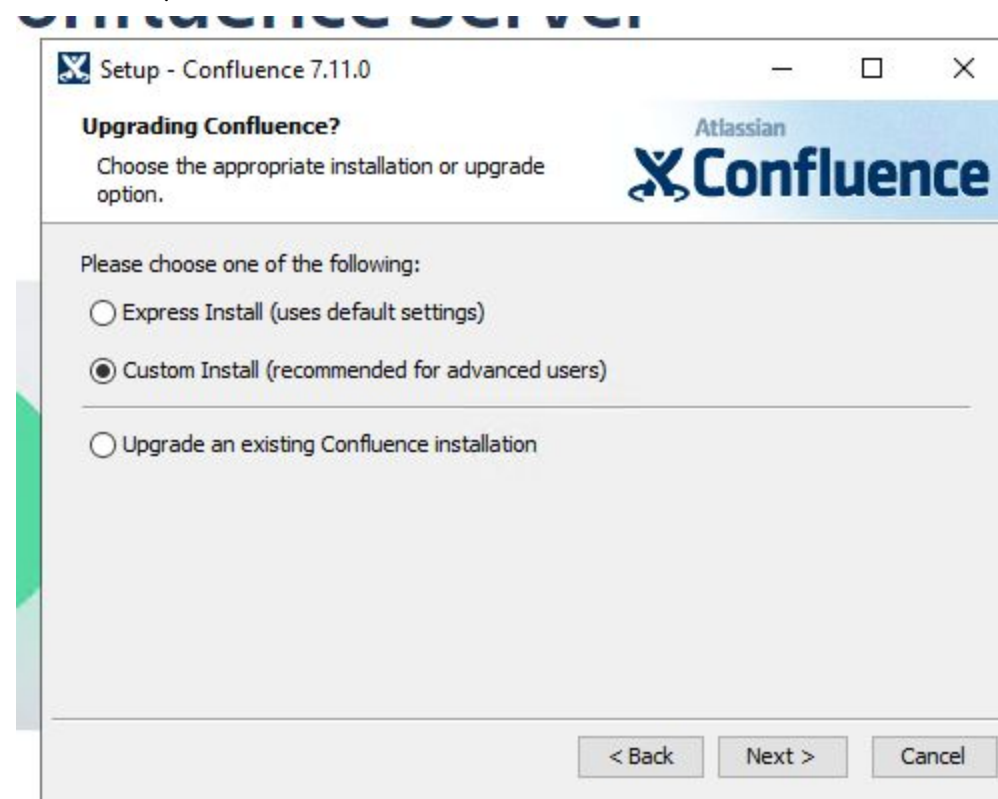


# Atlassian Confluence Local Privilege Escalation

Below, we demonstrate how Atlassian Confluence is vulnerable to a DLL hijacking attack under certain conditions, allowing an unprivileged local attacker to take over the Confluence service. For more information on this attack vector generally, see our [previous post](#).

To demonstrate this flaw, we first acquired the software installer from:  
<https://www.atlassian.com/software/confluence/download>.

During the installation we used the defaults at every step, except for the installation directory which we changed to `C:\Confluence` in order to demonstrate the permission misconfiguration. This directory can either be created through the installer GUI, or through `mkdir C:\Confluence`.



If the installation is successful, we should find the service is registered as demonstrated by the following command:

```
PS C:\Users\Administrator> wmic service get name,pathname,startname | Select-String Confluence
Confluence140221200128      C:\Confluence\Confluence\bin\Tomcat9.exe //RS//Confluence140221200128
NT AUTHORITY\NetworkService

PS C:\Users\Administrator>
```

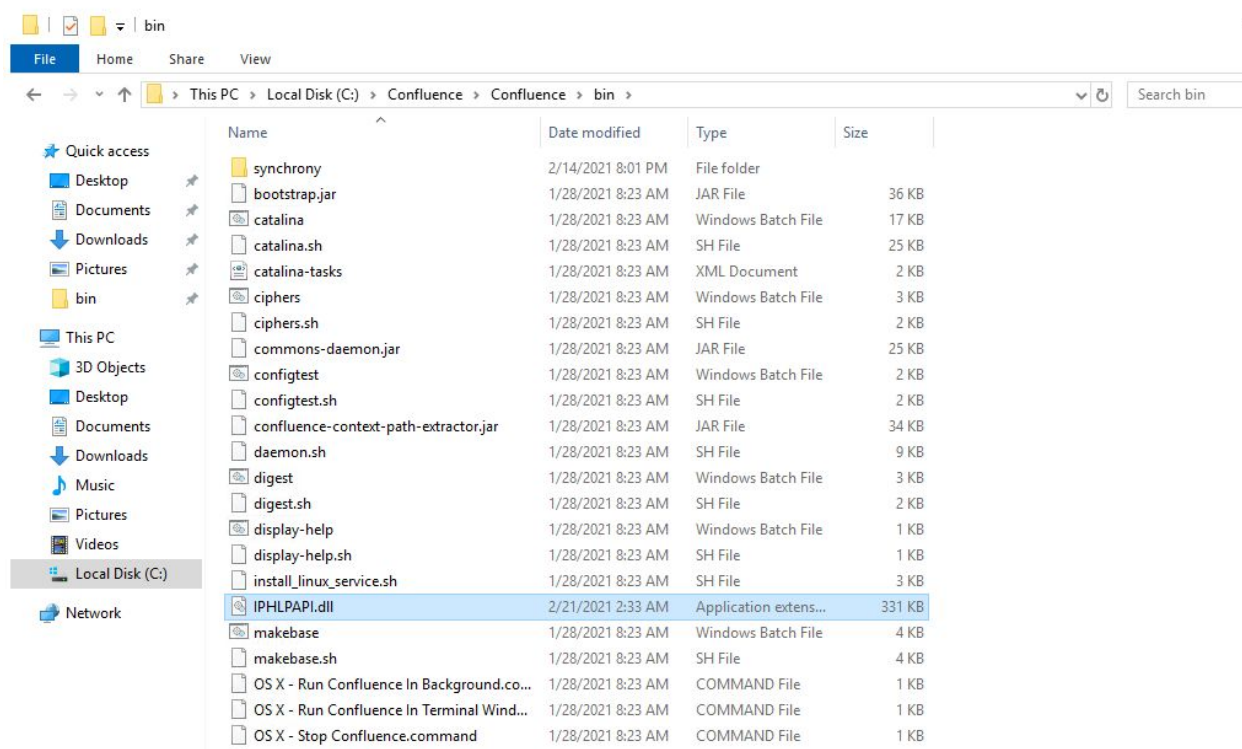
Note the improper permissions, **BUILTIN\Users Allow \***, on the installation directory, which are inherited from the drive root. This gives any local user the ability to create arbitrary files in the installation directory, which we can then leverage in a DLL hijacking attack.

```
PS C:\Confluence\Confluence\bin> get-acl . | fl

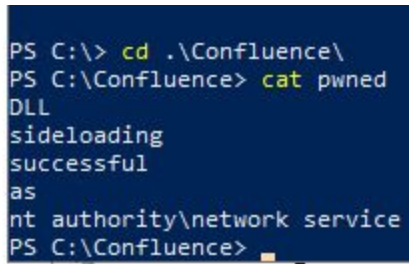
Path      : Microsoft.PowerShell.Core\FileSystem::C:\Confluence\Confluence\bin
Owner     : BUILTIN\Administrators
Group     : EC2AMAZ-9MF98M4\None
Access    : NT AUTHORITY\NETWORK SERVICE Allow FullControl
           NT AUTHORITY\NETWORK SERVICE Allow -268435456
           NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM Allow FullControl
           BUILTIN\Administrators Allow FullControl
           BUILTIN\Users Allow ReadAndExecute, Synchronize
           BUILTIN\Users Allow AppendData
           BUILTIN\Users Allow CreateFiles
           CREATOR OWNER Allow 268435456
Audit     :
Sddl      : O:BAG:S-1-5-21-3294479057-1011166472-868088952-513D:AI(A;ID;FA;;;NS)(A;OICIIOID;GAGXGWGR;;;NS)(A;OICIID;FA;;;S
           Y)(A;OICIID;FA;;;BA)(A;OICIID;0x1200a9;;;BU)(A;CIID;LC;;;BU)(A;CIID;DC;;;BU)(A;OICIIOID;GA;;;CO)

PS C:\Confluence\Confluence\bin>
```

To fully demonstrate the implications of this vulnerability, first create a new unprivileged user. Then, as this new user, download the provided IPHLPAPI.dll (<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1XgsHgK-x5YmrzzSxoEHakcui6MLnYJ4b?usp=sharing>). Note how the user has permissions to add the poisoned DLL to the installation directory.



From here, restart the computer, or restart the Confluence service as an administrator. The payload contained in the DLL will then execute and the evidence of that can be found in the text file `C:\Confluence\pwned`.



```
PS C:\> cd .\Confluence\  
PS C:\Confluence> cat pwned  
DLL  
sideloading  
successful  
as  
nt authority\network service  
PS C:\Confluence>
```

Although **Network Service** may not seem like a highly-privileged account, this vulnerability would clearly allow any user to gain control of the Confluence service and any sensitive data it may have access to. In addition, there appear to be [publicly documented techniques](#) that could allow an attacker to further escalate from **Network Service** to **Local System** (the fully privileged administrative user), which would clearly be a significant risk to a customer's infrastructure generally.