



TwoMillion

Linux · Easy

0

Points



4.7381 Reviews



User Rated Difficulty

TwoMillion – Easy Machine

Enumeration

Nmap

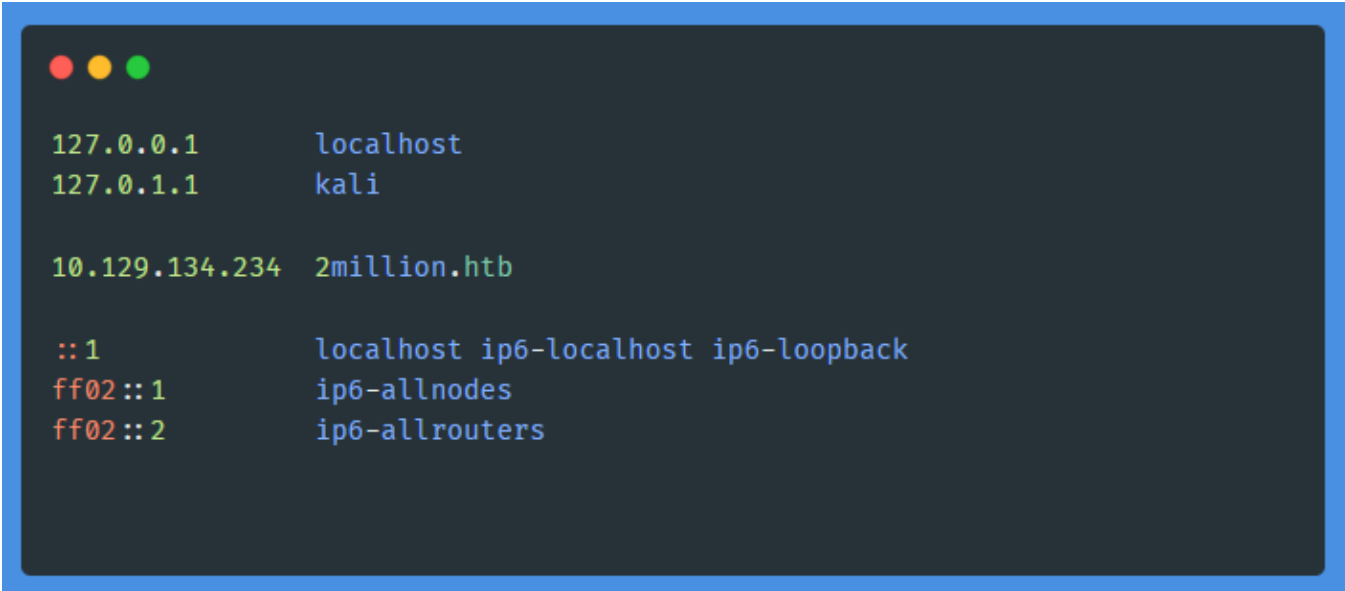
```
nmap -sC -sV -Pn 10.129.134.234
```



```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]  
└─$ nmap -sC -sV -Pn 10.129.134.234  
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-10-17 16:38 EDT  
Nmap scan report for 10.129.134.234  
Host is up (0.26s latency).  
Not shown: 998 closed tcp ports (conn-refused)  
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION  
22/tcp    open  ssh      OpenSSH 8.9p1 Ubuntu 3ubuntu0.1 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)  
| ssh-hostkey:  
|   256 3e:ea:45:4b:c5:d1:6d:6f:e2:d4:d1:3b:0a:3d:a9:4f (ECDSA)  
|_  256 64:cc:75:de:4a:e6:a5:b4:73:eb:3f:1b:cf:b4:e3:94 (ED25519)  
80/tcp    open  http      nginx  
|_ http-title: Did not follow redirect to http://2million.htb/  
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: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 54.27 seconds
```

After running an Nmap scan, it shows two ports: 22 (SSH) and 80 (HTTP), which redirects us to the domain <http://2million.htb>. Let's add this new domain to our hosts file.

```
sudo nano /etc/hosts
```

A terminal window with a dark background and a blue border. It displays the contents of the /etc/hosts file. The text is as follows:

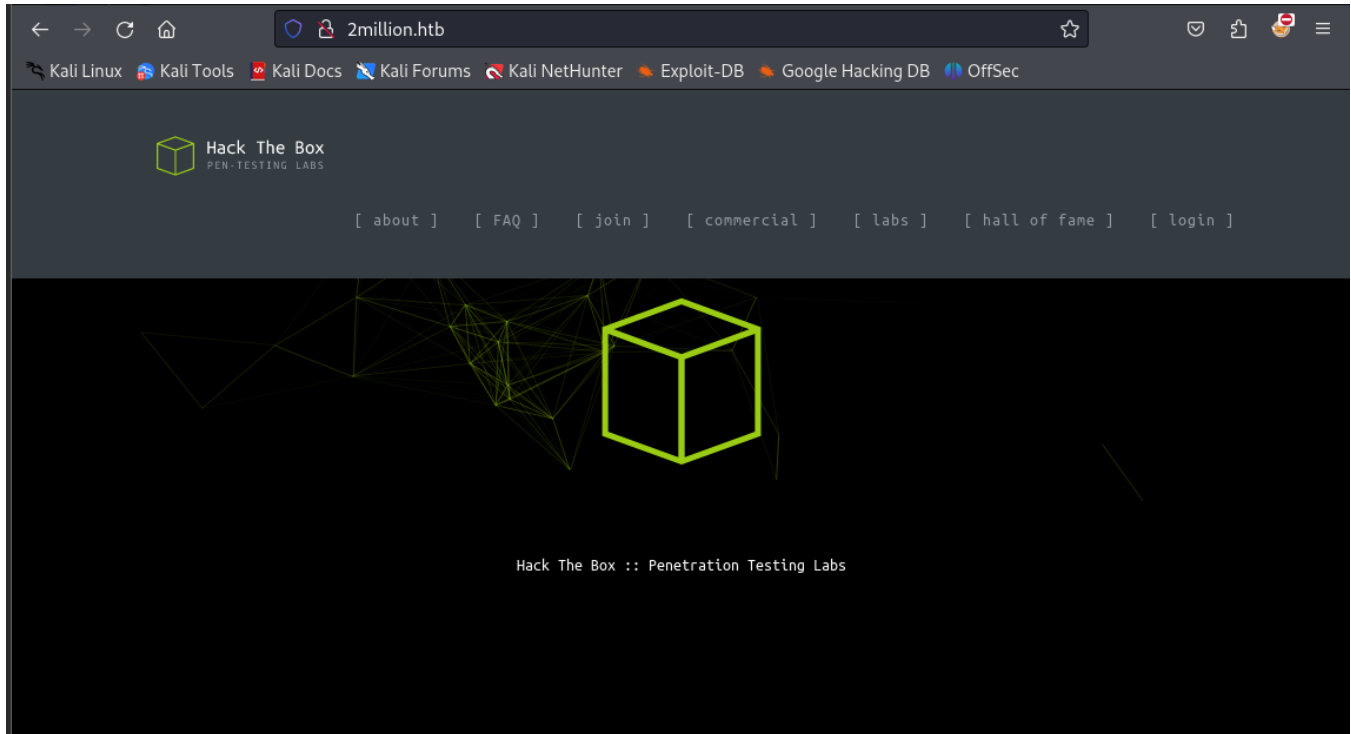
```
127.0.0.1      localhost
127.0.1.1      kali

10.129.134.234 2million.htb

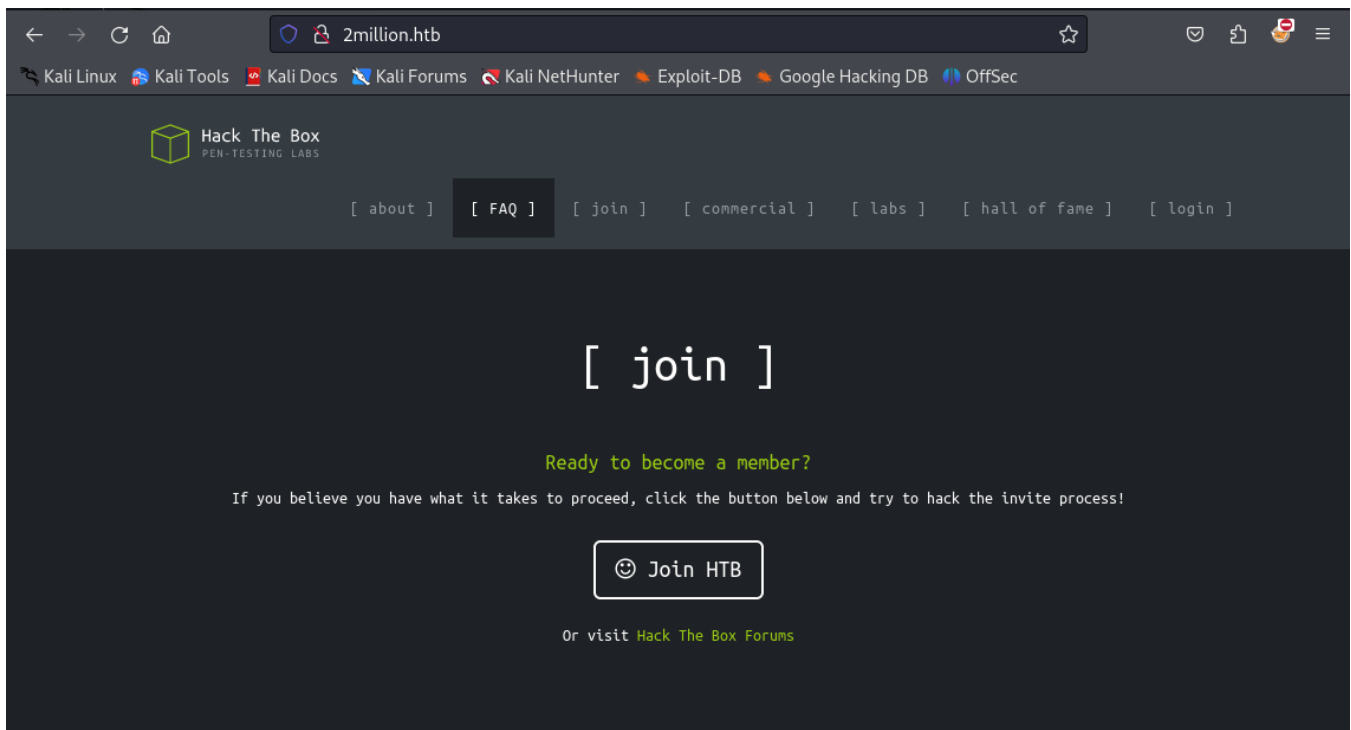
::1            localhost ip6-localhost ip6-loopback
ff02::1        ip6-allnodes
ff02::2        ip6-allrouters
```

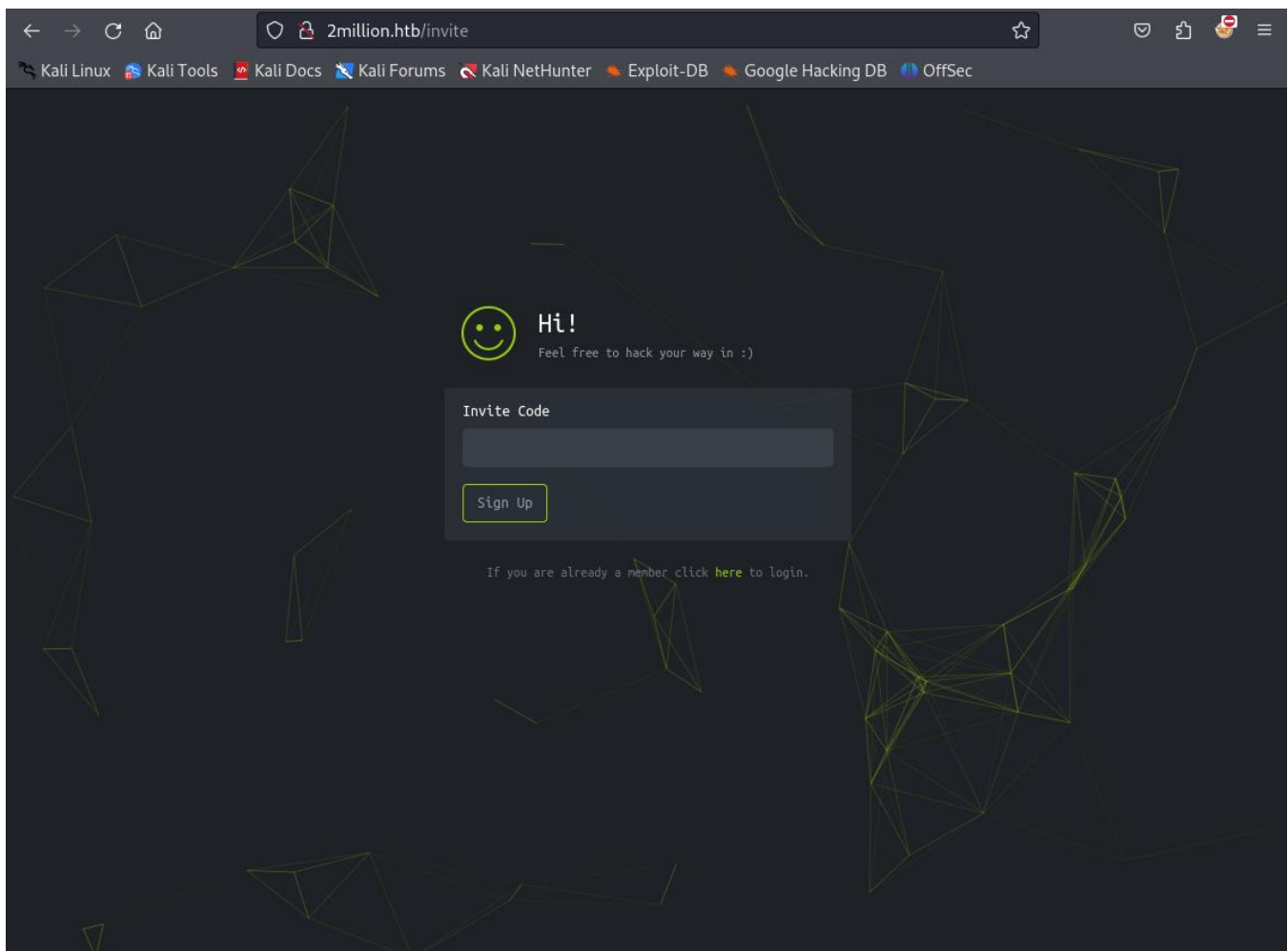
WebSite

Try typing the domain in your browser, it will display a webpage like this



The website contains some interesting sections





This is one of the most interesting parts. In the /invite directory, we can see that a code is required to sign up. Let's check the source code.

```
view-source:http://2million.htb/invite
Kali Linux Kali Tools Kali Docs Kali Forums Kali NetHunter Exploit-DB Google Hacking DB OffSec
47 <div>
48 <button class="btn btn-accent">Sign Up</button>
49 </div>
50 </form>
51 </div>
52 </div>
53 <span class="help-block small text-center">If you are already a member click <a href="/login">here</a> to login.</span>
54 </div>
55 <div class="particles_full" id="particles-js"></div>
56 </section>
57 <!-- End main content-->
58
59 </div>
60 <!-- End wrapper-->
61
62 <!-- scripts -->
63 <script src="/js/htb-frontend.min.js"></script>
64 <script defer src="/js/inviteapi.min.js"></script>
65 <script defer>
66 $(document).ready(function() {
67 $('#verifyForm').submit(function(e) {
68 e.preventDefault();
69
70 var code = $('#code').val();
71 var formData = { "code": code };
72
73 $.ajax({
74 type: "POST",
75 dataType: "json",
76 data: formData,
77 url: '/api/v1/invite/verify',
78 success: function(response) {
79 if (response[0] === 200 && response.success === 1 && response.data.message === "Invite code is valid!") {
80 // Store the invite code in localStorage
81 localStorage.setItem('inviteCode', code);
82
83 window.location.href = '/register';
84 } else {
85 alert("Invalid invite code. Please try again.");
86 }
87 },
88 error: function(response) {
89 alert("An error occurred. Please try again.");
90 }
91 });
92 });
93 });
94 </script>
95 </body>
96 </html>
97
```

```
view-source:http://2million.htb/js/inviteapi.min.js
Kali Linux Kali Tools Kali Docs Kali Forums Kali NetHunter Exploit-DB Google Hacking DB OffSec
eval(function(p,a,c,k,e,d){e=function(c){return c.toString(36)};if(!''.replace(/^/,String)){while(c--){d[c.toString(a)]=k[c]||c.toString(a)}k=[function()
```

In the source code, we can see “inviteapi.min.js”. Let’s check this file, but it’s obfuscate, so we need to deobfuscate that two understand that.

```
eval(function(p,a,c,k,e,d){e=function(c){return
c.toString(36)};if(!''.replace(/^/,String)){while(c-- )
{d[c.toString(a)]=k[c] || c.toString(a)}k=[function(e){return
d[e]}};e=function(){return '\\w+'};c=1;while(c-- ){if(k[c]){p=p.replace(new
RegExp('\\b'+e(c)+'\\b','g'),k[c])}}return p}('1 i(4){h 8={"4":4};
$.9({a:"7",5:"6",g:8,b:\\'/d/e/n\\',c:1(0){3.2(0)},f:1(0){3.2(0)}})1 j()
{$.9({a:"7",5:"6",b:\\'/d/e/k/l/m\\',c:1(0){3.2(0)},f:1(0)
{3.2(0)}})}',24,24,'response|function|log|console|code|dataType|json|POST|
formData|ajax|type|url|success|api/v1|invite|error|data|var|
verifyInviteCode|makeInviteCode|how|to|generate|verify'.split('|'),0,{}))
```

You can use <https://lelinhtinh.github.io/de4js/> to deobfuscate the code and understand it.

The screenshot shows the de4js web application interface. At the top, it says "de4js 1.12.0" and "JavaScript Deobfuscator and Unpacker". Below this is a "View on GitHub" button. The main section has tabs for "String", "Local File", and "Remote File", with "String" selected. The input field contains the obfuscated JavaScript code from the first block. Below the input field are various options for deobfuscation, including "None" (selected), "Eval", "Array", "Obfuscator ID", ".Number", "JSFuck", "JJencode", "Alencode", "URLencode", "Packer", "JS Obfuscator", "My Obfuscate", "Wise Eval", "Wise Function", "Clean Source", and "Unreadable". There are also checkboxes for "Line numbers", "Format Code" (checked), "Unescape strings", "Recover object-path" (checked), "Execute expression", "Merge strings" (checked), and "Remove grouping". At the bottom, there are "Clear" and "Auto Decode" buttons. The output field shows the deobfuscated code, which is a function named "verifyInviteCode" that takes a "code" parameter and makes an AJAX POST request to "/api/v1/invite/verify".

```
function verifyInviteCode(code) {
  var formData = {
    "code": code
  };
  $.ajax({
    type: "POST",
    dataType: "json",
    data: formData,
    url: '/api/v1/invite/verify',
    success: function (response) {
      console.log(response)
    }
  });
}
```



```
function verifyInviteCode(code) {
  var formData = {
    "code": code
  };
  $.ajax({
    type: "POST",
    dataType: "json",
    data: formData,
    url: '/api/v1/invite/verify',
    success: function (response) {
      console.log(response)
    },
    error: function (response) {
      console.log(response)
    }
  })
}

function makeInviteCode() {
  $.ajax({
    type: "POST",
    dataType: "json",
    url: '/api/v1/invite/how/to/generate',
    success: function (response) {
      console.log(response)
    },
    error: function (response) {
      console.log(response)
    }
  })
}
```

The code has two functions, `verifyInviteCode` and `makeInviteCode`, the second function is so interesting, this function makes a POST request to `/api/v1/invite/how/to/generate`