Cyber Security – An Offensive Mindset Report

HackTheBox – Curling

Introduction

4 weeks study in the studio was really a hard time for me as a noob in cyber security that everything in cyber filed need to do more effort on it. However, I really enjoyed the life like that an efficient communication and knowledge sharing to those lovely buddies and tight time management life-style. All the effort is to prepare for virtual machine challenge. This is my first time try to get one virtual machine and special thank you Darshil Shah who helped me a lot for every stuck step by step. Curling is more like a real-life challenge that combined vulnerable website and CTF tricks. This report will show the walkthrough of Curling box.

Objective

The primary objective is to learn cyber security by attacking virtual box under a legal environment. There are many possible vulnerabilities which may cause malicious hacking, such as: data leak, property loss, data loss and website crush down. By finding those vulnerabilities to improve our security skills.

Tools

Here are the environment/tools that used below.

Environment:

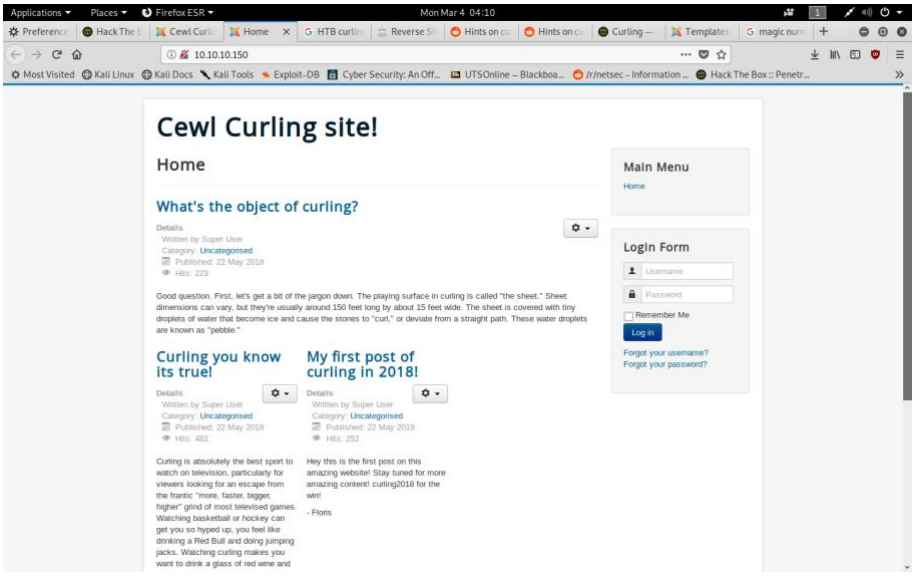
Kali Linux System (the best Linux system for hacker)
Access to HackTheBox VPN

Tools:
Nmap
Dirb
Burpsuite
CyberChef
php-reverse-shell (by pentestmonkey@pentestmonkey.net)

Intelligence Gathering

0. Get VM'S IP

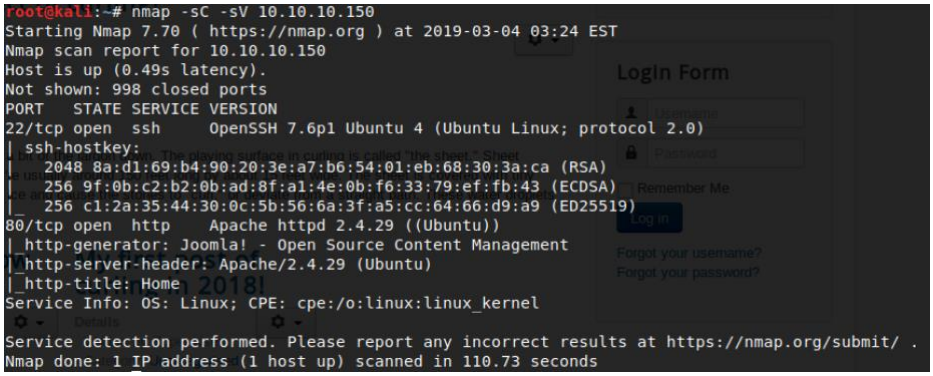
The box already gives the IP address 10.10.10.150, visit it through browser will see the Curling page.



In the homepage, there is a login system, and some articles. There are more clues hide in source code, come back to it later.

1. Enumeration

Then, try to find any open ports by using Nmap.



Open terminal and code: `nmap -sC -sV 10.10.10.150`

There are two ports opened: Port 22 – ssh, and Port 80 – http.

HTTP is the port that server "listens to" or expects to receive from a Web client, assuming that the default was taken when the server was configured or set up. So that access the website at port 80.

1.1 Services enumeration

nmap -p- -sS -A 10.10.10.150

1.2 Users enumeration

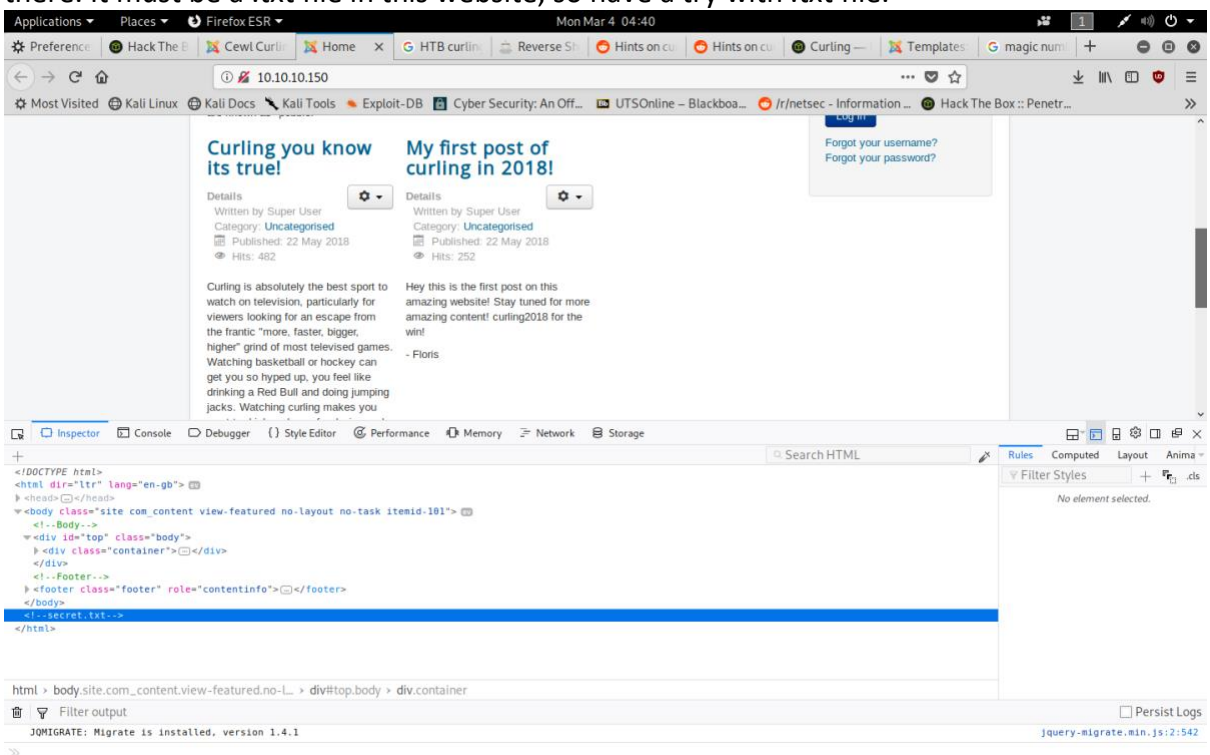
smtp-user-enum -M VRFY -U /usr/share/metasploit-framework/data/wordlists/unix_users.txt -t 10.10.10.150

```
root@kali:~/Downloads# smtp-user-enum -M VRFY -U /usr/share/metasploit-framework/data/wordlists/unix_users.txt -
t 10.10.10.150
Starting smtp-user-enum v1.2 ( http://pentestmonkey.net/tools/smtp-user-enum )

 ----------------------------------------------------------
|                   Scan Information                       |
 ----------------------------------------------------------
Mode ..................... VRFY
Worker Processes ......... 5
Usernames file ........... /usr/share/metasploit-framework/data/wordlists/unix_users.txt
Target count ............. 1
Username count ........... 113
Target TCP port .......... 25
Query timeout ............ 5 secs
Target domain ............

######## Scan started at Mon Mar  4 04:30:21 2019 #########
######## Scan completed at Mon Mar  4 04:30:30 2019 #########
0 results.

113 queries in 9 seconds (12.6 queries / sec)
```

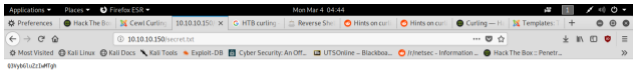
2. Gaining Access

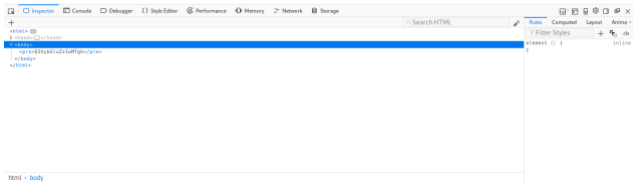
2.1 View the source code (find the password)

Open developer tool, view the source code, an obvious comment <!—secret.txt--> stand there. It must be a .txt file in this website, so have a try with .txt file.

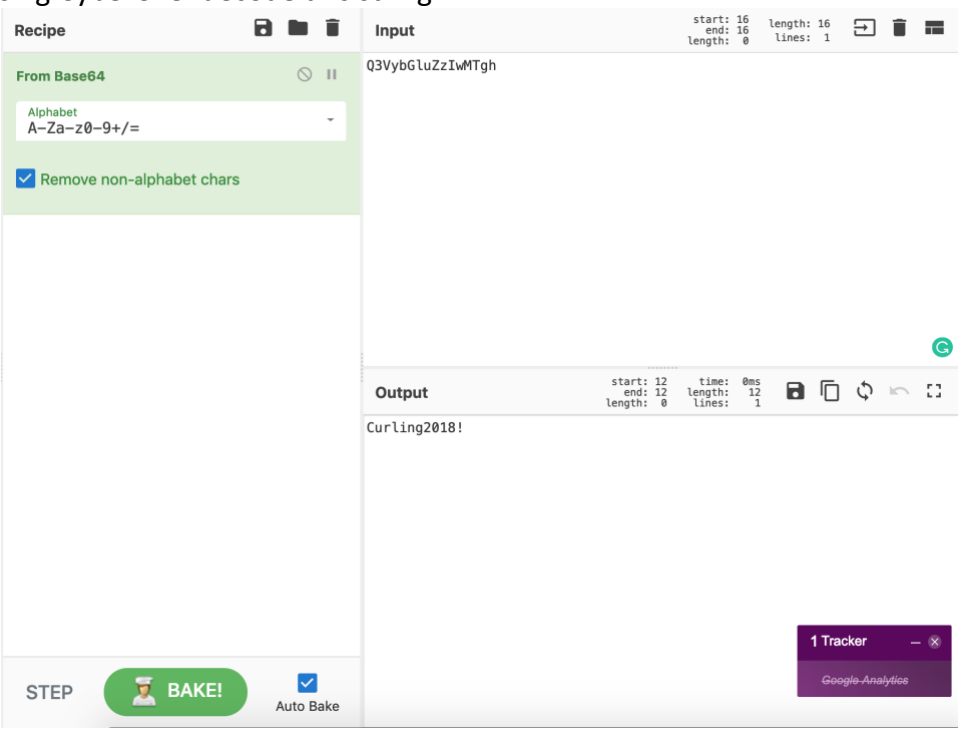


Wow, in the page http://10.10.10.150/secret.txt , only shows a string which looks encoded by base64.



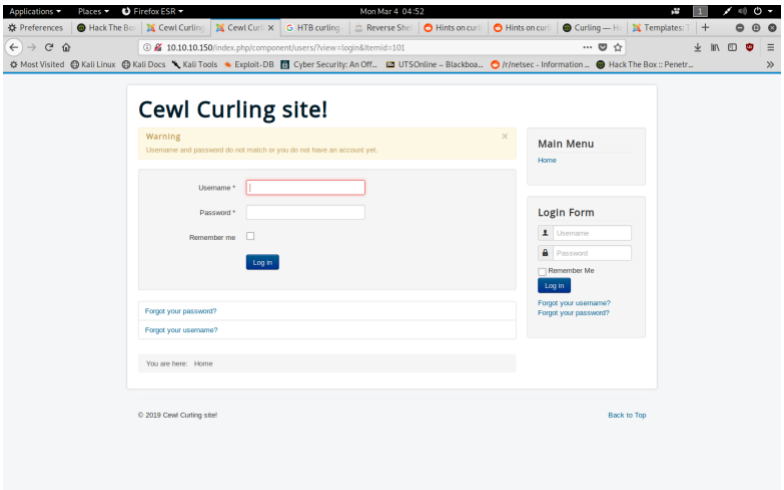


Then, using CyberChef decode this string.



It must be a login password – “Curling2018!”

Try the password with random username



This is a smart error that user do not know neither username or the password is wrong.